"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds, becoming south

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GOV. ODELL DENIES HE DISHONORED HIS OFFICE

Denounces Mr. Hill as a Traitor to Friendship.

In Long Island Speeches He Refers to the Ex-Senator as a Man Who Would Stoop to Anything.

Gov. Odell spent last evening in campaigning on Long Island, making two speeches in which he discussed David B. Hill in language which for plainness of expression has rarely been equaled in recent canvasses in this State. Mr. Odell apologized to his audiences for the vigor of his expression by saying that Mr. Hill had descended to "slimy depths" of abuse that had at times caused him to transcend the ordinary limits of political oratory, and he warned his hearers against what he described as the danger of electing a man to the Presidency who "would do anything and stop at nothing."

These speeches, made at Patchogue and Freeport, were taken by his auditors as Mr. Odell's reply to the speech made by Mr. Hill on Staten Island the previous evening concerning the Newburg grocery store. Incidentally Mr. Odell prophesied, and staked his reputation as a prophet on it, that the Republican State ticket in New York would be elected "by 50,000 plurality."

The Governor's fierce denunciations of David B. Hill, however, astonished those who listened to him, especially as he said in each of his speeches more than once, that he had dismissed Mr. Hill, only within a few minutes to return to him.

The Governor left Long Island City on a special train and reached Patchogue soon after 8 o'clock. At the station there he was met by marching clubs from Amityville, Sayville, Islip, and West Hampton and escorted to a large tent by members of the Lincoln Club of Patchogue.

The meeting—numbering 2,000 persons—was presided over by Judge Walter H. Jaycox. During the course of Mr. Odell's remarks two benches upon which rows of people were standing fell down, but nobody was injured. Mr. Odell in part said:

"I want to assure you that I bring to you upon this eve of the election the message that the State of New York will give 50,000 Republican plurality. I say this because I have studied the conditions. I knew something of politics before I became Governor, and make this statement because the conditions which I found all over the State justify it.

"There arose in Wolfert's Roost that arch conspirator and he said 'the only thing to bring our party back into power is a recourse to old-fashioned Democratic politics. Let us resort to personal abuse, villification and slander.' As a result of this [illegible] has been going on in the [illegible] between the R[illegible] press as to whether [illegible] of New York [illegible] whether he has forgotten the [illegible] he owed to the people of this State for the purpose of advancing mercenary and personal ends. So it has gone along. And this man who does not truly represent the party of Jefferson, but his own personal and selfish ambitions, who roosts at Wolfert's roost like a vulture or bird of ill-omen, has no other issue to present in behalf of his candidate.

"In the presence of this audience, made up as it is, not alone of Republicans, not alone of the Democratic voters of this locality, but of the people whom I have the honor to represent as their Governor, I want to say to you to-night at the outset of my address that there has been no act, no deed of mine, that might cause you to blush for the Executive of the Empire State of the Union.

"Why a man who had been honored by this position himself should attempt to drag into the mire the great office of Governor of New York is beyond my comprehension. There were other issues that could have been fairly presented to the people, issues upon which we might have differences honestly. This is more reprehensible when I tell you that the man who has insulted my personal honor, who has brought sorrow to my family, is the man who has broken the bread of friendship in my house. This mere statement of facts shows you to what slimy depths of degradation he may descend.

"I shall dismiss this question from further consideration, except to say that by my suggestion every book, every official paper at Albany was thrown open to him for his fullest investigation. I challenge him or any one who is honest, to the closest scrutiny as to my dealings with a friend which are sacred as friendship itself. I feel that is a question not between me and a scheming politician, but between myself and my conscience."

Gov. Odell then switched to State and National affairs. As soon as his speech was finished he returned to the special train and went to Freeport, where a Republican [illegible] of about 3,000 persons was in progress in a tent close to the station. It was presided over by State Senator William W. [illegible] and was being addressed by Thomas [illegible] when the Governor arrived. At the very outset of his remarks Mr. Odell returned to the subject of David B. Hill, and his indignation was plainly evident to the audience as he spoke of that leader. Mr. Odell said:

"The Republican Party proposed at the opening of this campaign to present facts to the people, to which its adversaries to answer by a discussion of their [illegible] of issues so that the people could determine whether it was wise to turn out the party which had brought prosperity and honor to citizen of this State and from [illegible] taxation; whether it was to the party which has [illegible] of the workingman; whether it was to turn out the party which has given every material interest of wealth for the purpose of personal ambition of a [illegible] use the organization of the State for his own personal [illegible] person for his own personal [illegible] who stoops to anything, [illegible] whose heart never [illegible] thy, who would stoop [illegible] to turn out the party [illegible] of the meanest politician [illegible] the interests of the people [illegible] ight occupy the chair [illegible] nily filled by so many [illegible] ston.

"[illegible] important issues in [illegible] Republican Party [illegible] presenting them it [illegible] the campaign, but when this accredited leader of the Democratic Party—no, not the leader, because I have too much respect for the Democratic Party; because I know too many honest men affiliated with it, and I do not even give him credit for leadership—assails the Executive of this State, alleging that he has attempted to seize the judiciary of the State he must come with clean hands. He must not be a man who has robbed districts in this State of their legal representatives, who has not removed public officials because they would not obey him rather than the mandates of the Court, and who for a climax to all of these things, attempts to foist upon the people the man who was his tool and who was rebuked by the people of the State by an unprecedented majority.

"They have sent into every locality throughout the State, into the homes of those who are bowed down with grief because they have some loved one in one of our asylums, statements which, if true, should place every man who is responsible for the administration of these great institutions behind the bars at Sing Sing or some other penal institution. They seek not to change existing conditions, they seek not to benefit the people, but to stir up the passions of those whose love goes out to these unfortunate beings, that they might resent these charges which are as malicious as they are false. I want to say to you, and I say it advisedly, because this information comes to me not from Republican sources nor from Democratic sources, but from a non-partisan commission upon which there is only one representative of the party that I have the honor and that so many of you have the honor to be affiliated with, that there is no truth in these statements which have been so industriously circulated; that there is no truth in any of the charges which have been made against the efficiency of the management of these institutions.

"On the contrary, in every instance reports come to me, not alone from those in immediate control, but from those men and women charged with the supervision of these institutions, from those non-partisan and non-sectarian boards, that never before in the history of our State has there been so little of unrest or a greater regard for the liberties and rights of these unfortunate people. Yet these appeals are being made, and I come here to-night to face you, my fellow-citizens, not as a candidate for office, not as seeking your votes, because I would sooner go down in defeat than gain success by adding one particle of suffering either to those in our institutions or to their friends who are so greatly interested in their cause.

"I come to you as Governor of the State of New York, as a man who knows or should know in the administration of your affairs, as a man who is charged with the responsibility as Governor of all the people and not of a party, I come to you and say there is not a word of truth in any of these misstatements that have been made. I will not refer to those false and senseless charges which have been made against my personal integrity and honor.

"I believe that the people of this State are too intelligent to believe that the great office of the Governorship of this State should be dragged into the mire of politics, and that there is something about it which comes with the responsibilities which are imposed which puts self behind and the good and the welfare of the people before him. I therefore dismiss these charges with the contempt which they deserve. I have been betrayed now and then into indignant denunciation of them, but I shall not weary you with them further. God is my judge, there is not a word of truth in any of these misstatements."

Gov. Odell then spoke of National issues, and taking his special train arrived at New York at 11:30 o'clock.

GLOUCESTER'S MISSING SONS.

Seventy Fishermen of the Town Claimed by the Sea This Year—The Annual Tale of Sorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 31.—During the last twenty-six years there have been lost from the fishing fleet of this city 379 vessels, valued at $2,042,306, on which there was an insurance of $1,552,835. The number of lives lost during that period was 2,257.

There were 70 men drowned in the fisheries who left this year—as far as known—17 widows and 39 children. This is somewhat below the average of the past 30 years, due in large measure to a change in the pursuits of the business and the marked reduction of the Georges fleet from more than 200 sail to about 20, in which branch the greater part of the fatalities occurred. Then, again, the modern vessels are of a more seaworthy model, finer equipped, and in every way better adapted to withstand the onslaught of the deep.

Of the 70 men lost from this port 47 were natives of Nova Scotia and only two were Americans.

As long as Gloucester is Gloucester and pursues the fisheries this tale will probably be annually repeated.

COURSING IN KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 31.—A new variety of racing was enjoyed here to-day by a crowd of 2,000 people at the trotting track of the Breeders' Association. The schools were given a half holiday and the stores were closed.

The particular sport was jack rabbit coursing. Greyhounds and beagle hounds were sent after Colorado jack rabbits for purses of from $100 to $25 for charity, the receipts going to the two city hospitals.

Gen. W. H. Gentry had charge of the sport, and released the rabbits in front of the grand stand. The hounds were unleashed after the rabbit had gone some distance and the chase was on. Small boys posted along the fence kept the rabbit either in the track or in the infield. Men mounted on horses gave chase and rendered the decision as to the best hound. When the rabbit had been captured one of the riders threw it across his saddle and galloped back to the stand and announced the winner of the race.

Many society people and visitors, including the granddaughters of the noted turfman, James B. Haggin, witnessed the coursing.

SLATER WILL CASES DECIDED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—An opinion was handed down by the full bench of the Supreme Court in the suits involving the will of Horatio N. Slater, late of Webster, Mass., who died Aug. 12, 1899, leaving a fortune of several millions. The two cases were argued together. One was a bill for the specific performance of an agreement of compromise confirmed by a decree of the Supreme Court, and the other was an appeal from a decree of the Probate Court in Worcester County, establishing the will subject to the terms of the compromise.

Amos Bartlett, Charles G. Washburn, husband of Caroline Slater Washburn, and Frank Buckley Smith, the executors, figured as plaintiffs in the actions, and Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater, the widow of testator, was the defendant and appellant.

Mrs. Slater lost her cases, for the full court ordered a decree for the executors and affirmed the decree of the Probate Court.

Mrs. Slater is to receive $2,000,000 under this compromise in lieu of her statutory rights as widow and in pursuance of her waiver of her husband's will.

Theodore and Roosevelt Pollitt.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 31.—Mrs. James Pollitt of 18 Charles Street, Bloomfield, became the mother of twins on Tuesday last, both boys, one weighing seven and the other eight pounds. As they were born on the forty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of President Roosevelt, the smaller was named Theodore and the bigger Roosevelt.

2,278 Miles in 68 Hours

That's the regular schedule of the Rock Island's new train, the Golden State Limited, daily from Chicago to Los Angeles after Nov. 2. Meant to be—and is—the finest train in the world. Service and cuisine in keeping. No extra fare. Full information on request. A. H. Moffet, 401 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

"Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited."

Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis by the New York Central, including "The Limited," leaving New York at 5:20 P. M.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S KEEN INTEREST IN ELECTION

He Asserts His Earnest Desire for Republican Success.

Is Said to be Confident Gov. Odell Will Win, and Party Control of Congress Will Be Retained.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt has managed to keep informed of the progress of the campaign for Governor in New York and for Representatives in Congress throughout the country. He is convinced that Odell will be re-elected in New York by a handsome majority and that the lower branch of the Fifty-eighth Congress will be Republican by a majority that will be sufficiently large to enable that party to carry out its policies. In response to requests for an expression of opinion with regard to the election, the President to-day authorized the following statement to be made by Secretary Cortelyou:

"The President is watching with the keenest interest and the most earnest desire for Republican success the various Congressional canvasses and the State canvasses in States like New York and Pennsylvania, where Governors are to be elected."

The President believes that in the next four years important legislation will be required in the general interest of the country and that this work can be more surely promoted and more speedily accomplished by continuing the control of Congress with the Republicans. He further believes the divisions that would follow a Democratic House and Republican Senate would mean that nothing would be done with the trust and tariff questions, and that other matters of great public concern would also be neglected.

While the Republicans might be benefited by having the responsibility transferred partly to the Democrats, the President has no desire to have his party placed in the position of avoiding a responsibility which it does not object to bearing and meeting.

CHAIRMAN GRIGGS SANGUINE.

Congressional Committeeman Says Mr. Coler Will Win by 25,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Chairman Griggs of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who got back from New York last night, says he is highly pleased with the situation in that State.

"I am satisfied," he said to-day, "that Mr. Coler will be elected Governor of New York by not less than 25,000 majority. His majority south of the Harlem River will be at the very lowest calculations 95,000, while Odell cannot possibly come down to the river with 70,000. We will elect seventeen out of the thirty-seven Congressmen from New York, and probably nineteen."

Whether Mr. Griggs is a prophet or not there is no doubt in the mind of anybody who has been at Democratic Headquarters that he and his associates thoroughly believe what they say. They are so sure they are going to win that they seem to be walking on air. If the Republicans win next Tuesday the men at Democratic Headquarters will not only be disappointed, but dumfounded.

As to the Congressional election, Mr. Griggs said: "We will control the House by not less than sixteen sure."

He would not give any details, and neither would anybody else at headquarters. Aside from the desire not to point out the doubtful districts to the Republicans there is another strong reason why the Democrats do not wish to make any detailed forecasts, and it is set forth by Secretary Edwards thus:

"According to our ideas it is not the fair deal to publish officially a list of doubtful districts. What effect do you think that is likely to have on the candidates in these districts? If a man is putting up a good, hard fight nothing could be more discouraging than for the committee to come out with an announcement that his district is doubtful. It is enough to make him lie right down and give up. It is not fair to the man, and if we should pretend that there were no doubtful districts it would not be fair to the public. So we are not going to give out any forecast."

MARCONI AT CAPE BRETON.

SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Oct. 31.—William Marconi arrived off Glace Bay to-day on board the warship Carlo Alberto, which has been placed at his disposal by the King of Italy. He came ashore and saw landed some machinery for his wireless station at Table Head. Then, returning to the vessel, the Carlo Alberto anchored several miles off shore and no unauthorized person from shore is allowed on board.

Major Flood Page of London and W. W. Brodfield of New York are at Glace Bay to consult with Marconi. It is understood that several successful tests were made with the Poldhu station, Cornwall, on the trip across.

UPHOLDS GIFT FROM ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of William Endicott and others vs. the Trustees and Directors of the University of Virginia.

Arthur W. Austin, late of Milton, left the residue of his estate in trust, the income of which he appropriated to the use for life of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Austin Carroll. She set aside $5,000 for her own use annually and assigned the remaining $10,000 a year to the University of Virginia.

The assignment was opposed by her brother, Arthur W. Austin, who contended that under the terms of the will she had no right to turn the money over to the university. The full court in its decision rules that the daughter had that right.

Calumet and Hecla Lode Story a Myth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The new Calumet and Hecla lode story is exploded. The Calumet and Hecla management laughed at the report of the great richness of the lode and denied all knowledge of it. A Houghton (Mich.) dispatch to-day says that the so-called "lost lode" consists of a huge boulder close to the Calumet, known to passers by for twenty years. The Calumet officials, through curiosity, had portions of it blasted and brought to the mines for examination. This has furnished the foundation for the endless number of stories.

Contest for Music for "America."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 31.—W. Watts Sherman, Chairman of the committee of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati in charge of the competition for new music for the hymn "America," reports that already 300 compositions from all parts of the United States have been received by the committee. The competition will remain open until Dec. 1. The award is to be made by a jury of musicians of National reputation.

Football Game, West Point.

Special train by West Shore leaves Franklin Street 12:45 P. M., West 42d Street 1:00, Weehawken 1:15, arriving West Point 2:25 P. M. Special train returning at close of game.—Adv.

Ladies' Maids on Pennsylvania Special.

An attractive feature for lady passengers on the Pennsylvania Railroad's 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON SPECIAL MEETING GRANTED.

Judge Sanborn, Sitting in St. Paul, Upholds Decision of the Court in Colorado.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 31.—Judge Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day, refused to grant an appeal from the decision of Judge Caldwell, in the United States Circuit Court, for the District of Colorado, which ordered that a meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, under the supervision of a special master appointed by the court be held Dec. 10 for the annual election of Directors and officers.

The appeal from Judge Caldwell's decision, which was made in Denver Oct. 2, was sought by George F. Bartlett of the stockholders of the company. A writ of supercedeas from the interlocutory order of Judge Caldwell, staying all proceedings until the matter could be reargued in court, was also asked by the plaintiff.

The point upon which Judge Sanborn based his decision arose late in the afternoon, when the arguments were almost completed. The attention of the court was called by Attorney A. M. Stevenson of Denver to a paragraph in the brief submitted wherein it was stated that on Oct. 3 the plaintiff had petitioned Judge Caldwell to grant an appeal and writ of supersedeas, and that the Judge had denied it upon the ground that the order made by the court was not final, and was therefore not appealable. Judge Sanborn stated that it was common rule among Federal Judges in co-ordinate offices not to reverse decisions made by their fellow Judges of the same court, unless some gross error on the part of the other Judge could be shown.

Judge Sanborn, in his opinion, said: "The question is not whether a review of the case shall or shall not be had at some future time, but whether the review shall be ordered at this time. An order was secured on Aug. 20 in the State court of Colorado prohibiting the holding of a meeting of the Directors at any time for any purpose. The order of the Judge of the United States Circuit Court so far dissolved this injunction as to permit and direct a meeting of the Directors to be held for the election of officers on Dec. 10."

He cites authority to show that a recent revision of the law deprives the Circuit Court of Appeals of the power to grant appeals from the decision of another Judge, in which an order refusing to dissolve an injunction had been made, and held that it was applicable in this case, and upon these grounds refused the application for an appeal and writ.

FOOTBALL AND THE DEVIL.

Chancellor Andrews Tells University of Nebraska Students They Sometimes Go Hand in Hand.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews has told the students of the University of Nebraska that he feared football enthusiasm and the devil sometimes went hand in hand. Such a condition apparently, he said, followed the celebration in Lincoln of Nebraska's victory over Minnesota, when students captured a street car and partly dismantled it. That was the devil's work.

The Chancellor declared it would have been far better had the team been defeated than to have given such an exhibition.

ANNIE ROONEY LEFT FIANCE.

Swain, Deserted on Wedding Day, Seeks Satisfaction in Attaching a Trunk.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 31.—Theron D. Williams, a well-known young man of this place, last night was to have married Miss Annie Rooney of Brooklyn, in the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church. Every arrangement had been made for the ceremony, but it was not performed because of the unexplained absence of the bride.

The prospective bridegroom had rented and furnished a cottage in Liberty Street, in which the couple intended to reside. The bride-to-be was out to inspect the premises, and appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the arrangements, so Williams said. She left him, saying that she was going to the station to arrange for her baggage. She was to return at 5:30 o'clock, when the two were to have supper together.

Miss Rooney failed to return, however, and her fiancée has since failed to find her. He took a late train for Brooklyn, but returned to-day without having obtained any trace of her, though she is known to have purchased a ticket for New York. The young woman's trunk, which is still at the Lackawanna Station, has been attached by Williams for $25, which he says Miss Rooney owes him.

BUILDING A HANDSOME VILLA.

J. Mitchell Clark of New York Erecting It at Middletown, R. I.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—A magnificent villa is being built at Middletown by J. Mitchell Clark, a merchant of New York and son of the venerable Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island. In order that the structure should conform as nearly as possible to its surroundings the material has been quarried out of grey rock all about it. The place is to be known as Grey Crag. Mr. Clark having purchased from Oliver H. P. Belmont the latter's country place of that name.

The style is Italian Renaissance, with castellated roofs and towers. A feature of the exterior is a number of old keystones brought from Italy, together with some statuary, while inside will be a large pipe organ surrounded by choir seats brought from Spain.

FOUR MEN DIE IN A SEWER.

Workmen Overcome by Sulphureted Hydrogen Gas at Niagara Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Late this afternoon a gang of men working in the tunnel trunk sewer extension were overcome by sulphureted hydrogen gas. Four of them are dead and three others are in the hospital.

The tunnel trunk sewer extension is 7 by 9 feet, and is being built at a depth of 45 feet. The men were in a heading 200 feet from the Twenty-fourth Street shaft, when George Rhodes, colored, was overcome. His companions started to take him up the shaft when he reeled and plunged to the bottom, falling thirty feet. He died from the effects of the fall and suffocation.

Boston Bookseller Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Henry M. Upham, senior member of the firm of Damrell & Upham of the Old Corner Book Store, Washington and School Streets, severed his connection with the firm to-day. He had been connected with the well-known book centre thirty-six years, six years as clerk, but since 1872 as a member of the firm. Having sold out his interests to his junior partner, George A. Moore, he retired.

Magnificent New York Herald.

Extra 12-page supplement with Sunday's World. Buy a copy to keep. 5 cents.—Adv.

Football Train to West Point.

By New York Central. Leave Grand Central Station 1:10 P. M., 125th Street 1:21, Yonkers 1:40, Tarrytown 1:55, Cushing 2:03, Peekskill 2:21, arriving Garrison, opposite West Point, 2:35 P. M. Special train returning at close of game.—Adv.

MINERS' WAGE SCALE EFFECTIVE FROM TO-DAY

Coal Strike Commission's Decision Respecting a Possible Award.

A Preliminary Report on Some Points at Issue May Be Made—Arbitrators Enter More Mines.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 31.—The first important action by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, which is arbitrating the differences existing between the miners and their employes, was taken to-day when it was announced by Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission, that if any award affecting the existing rate of wages shall be made the award shall be effective from Nov. 1. It was fully expected that this question would come up before the arbitrators, but the action of the Commissioners shuts off any possible controversy that either side may have desired to raise. The miners wanted the new scale, if one is made, to date from the time they returned to work, but the operators left the matter to be decided by the commission. The mine workers are perfectly satisfied, however, with the decision of the commission. The announcement of the commission was contained in the following brief resolution:

"Voted, unanimously, that if the commission, at the conclusion of its hearings and deliberations, makes any award affecting existing rates of wages, such award shall take effect from Nov. 1, 1902."

Accompanying the resolution was a brief statement made by Recorder Wright, in which he says:

"The resolution was adopted by the commission because it felt that it was important to make its investigations deliberately, and that it might be well, in order to relieve itself from pressure from any source which might cause undue haste, to inform the operators and the miners that should the investigation and the deliberations following it warrant any change whatever, either in the way of increase or reduction of wages, such change should be from a certain date, thus enabling all parties to facilitate their calculations."

It is possible the commission may make a preliminary report on three of the principal strike questions. They are the increase in wages, a shorter work day, and the weighing of coal. After these have been decided the commission can take up all other questions without undue haste. It is known the Commissioners have this feature under consideration and it is very likely a preliminary report will be made.

ANOTHER UNDERGROUND TRIP.

The Commissioners spent the entire day in continuing their inspection of the mines and the mining region about Scranton. They visited the Manville Colliery, operated jointly by the Delaware and Hudson and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies. They were underground for two hours and a half. The party consisted of thirteen persons and included six Commissioners, the two assistant recorders, General Superintendent Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company, General Superintendent Phillips of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, District President Nicholls of the Miners' Union, a miner employed in the Manville, and one newspaper correspondent. Recorder Wright did not accompany the party, owing to a pressure of work in connection with the investigation.

The arbitrators inspected the entire underground workings. They asked numerous questions of all men they encountered in the gangways or chambers, and did not seem to mind the discomforts of the trip. The Manville is said to be one of the worst mines in this region for the miners to work. The veins of coal are not more than three feet thick, and the miner has a more difficult time in getting the coal out than where the veins are thicker. The Commissioners walked several miles through the gangways, and, owing to the exceedingly low roof, they had to do their traveling almost continually in a stooping position.

After the arbitrators had been in the workings an hour Judge Gray decided that his back ached enough, and he came to the surface, accompanied by Bishop Spalding.

Altogether, the Commissioners inspected three chambers where miners were at work at the face of the breasts blasting coal. The first breast visited was 2,000 feet from the foot of the shaft. There the investigators found a miner and his helper at work. Gen. Wilson and Messrs. Clark and Parker crawled into the three-foot horizontal opening between the rock out of which the coal was being taken. The Commissioners presented a novel picture as they sat around with flaming lamps in their hands, listening to the grimy digger giving his testimony.

A MINER QUESTIONED.

The miner was asked how much he made a day, how many cars of coal he was able to get out, how many hours he worked, what he paid his helper, how much he made per month before the strike, and numerous other questions that might give the Commissioners some idea of how to proceed. Gen. Wilson was the chief inquisitor, and was ably assisted by his colleagues. The representatives of the operators and also the two representing the miners interjected questions to bring out points favorable to their respective sides. The miners' representatives and the company officials differed in some of their statements made for the benefit of the Commissioners.

The visitors were then taken 4,000 feet in another direction, to where a miner was working in an accumulation of water. This miner was questioned principally regarding the water. He told of how he takes it out every morning before doing any mining, and also told the Commissioners what compensation he received for doing it. He called attention to the loose rock overhead, which made bad roofing, it often falling and compelling him to spend considerable time in improving conditions about the breast. In reply to a question as to how much he got for removing the rock, he said: "We take it out for the good of our souls."

After the Commissioners, Superintendents, and the miners' representatives had asked innumerable questions, the party journeyed up a plane or tunnel to the second vein, which measures two feet four inches to two feet ten inches in thickness. At the end of one of the chambers of this seam of coal the arbitrators were shown how the miners drill a hole in the narrow space. The visitors then returned to the surface.

On the way to the first breast immediately after being lowered to the bottom of the shaft, which is about 315 feet from the surface, Superintendent Rose called the Commissioners' attention to a train of mine cars filled with coal. The rules of the company require that there must be six inches of topping on each car. The cars exhibited were filled only to the top edge of the sides. In commenting on this to the Commissioners Mr. Rose said it was a "sample of how the company is imposed upon by some of the men."

MINING TOWNS VISITED.

After luncheon at their hotel, the Commissioners took a ride around the region in a special trolley car. They visited Taylor, Dunmore, and Throop, three small mining towns outside of Scranton. This was done for the purpose of viewing the homes and surroundings of the mine workers.

The commission will go to Wilkesbarre to-morrow morning, leaving here on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at 8 o'clock. The Prospect colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, situated in North Wilkesbarre, will be inspected, and a trip to Plymouth and other mining towns in that vicinity will be made. The commission will return here in the evening. Bishop Spalding will preach in the Cathedral Sunday in place of Bishop Hoban, whose jurisdiction extends all over the anthracite field excepting the Schuylkill region.

The commission has not yet decided when it shall begin taking testimony. Chairman Gray said to-day it may be nearly a week before the hearings are begun. Recorder Wright to-day sent out letters to the sixty-seven individual operators in the coal fields giving them the same privilege of appearing before the Commissioners as the larger operators.

It was said by a member of the commission to-night that the arbitrators will leave here either Sunday night or Monday morning for Hazleton, where two days will be spent. The remainder of the week will be taken up by visiting the Panther Creek Valley and the towns in the Schuylkill region

MAYOR JOHNSON HITS A MAN.

He Strikes a Republican Official in the Face at a Political Meeting at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—During a political meeting in the public square to-day Mayor Tom L. Johnson struck William Mylecraine, a Republican Tax Board official, in the face with his fist.

It seems, according to the statement of the by-standers, that the Mayor overheard Mylecraine assert that he (Johnson) was a liar. Hot words followed, and then the Mayor struck the blow. Mylecraine left the square, declaring that he would secure a warrant for the Mayor's arrest.

Mayor Johnson, in explaining his side of the case, is quoted as saying: "We were talking about the assessment in the Thirty-second Ward. Mylecraine had repeated twice that Mayor Johnson lies, and I walked over to him to explain that there might be some error in the papers. I intended to give him a chance to retract, but he wouldn't let me, declaring to my face that I was a liar. I then hit him. It was only a tap. I'm not certain that my hand touched him. I only intended slapping his face."

Up to a late hour this evening Mylecraine had not applied for a warrant for the Mayor's arrest.

CHAUFFEUR SENT TO PRISON.

H. B. Marble, Whose Machine Killed a Man in Connecticut, Gets a Year for Manslaughter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—Herbert A. Marble of New York City, in the Superior Court to-day, was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to one year in jail and fined one dollar.

While driving an automobile on the Wallingford Turnpike, Marble struck a vehicle occupied by John Molz and his son. The former was thrown out and received injuries from which he died later.

Mr. Marble's attorney asked Judge Case to set aside the verdict on the ground of lack of evidence, but the court sustained the finding of the jury. Judge Case said that he was sorry for the young man, but under the circumstances he said that his recklessness and negligence should not go unpunished. Marble was a chauffeur in the employ of a New York automobile manufacturer.

MILLIONS FOR MEXICAN MINES.

Report Says Guggenheim Exploration Company Has Invested Over $18,000,000, and Will Invest More.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 31.—It is stated that the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is the Mexico branch of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has invested more than $18,000,000 of gold in Mexican Mining properties within the last three months, and that deals are now pending for the purchase of other mines in that country which will swell the amount of investment to $30,000,000 gold.

It is asserted that this company is backed by much larger capital than is shown by the capital stock, and there are evidences that the Standard Oil interests are closely identified with the deals which have been recently made in Mexico, in the name of the Smelter Trust representatives.

$150,000 FOR PRINCETON.

Estimate of the Value of the Bequest of Mrs. Susan Brown to the University.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The will of Mrs. Susan Brown has been probated. A provision of $50,000 has been made for her sister Mrs. Mary D. Miner, and after another small provision the remainder of the estate, which consists principally of real estate, valued at about $150,000, has been left to the university, "to be devoted to such objects and uses for the benefit of the university as may be designated by the Rev. Dr. Francis Patton."

Accompanying the gift is the following statement:

In giving to Princeton University in the past and in making this bequest, in addition to aiding and encouraging Christian education, I wish to express and emphasize my high appreciation of what President Patton has done for the promotion of Christian living and education in the university, and especially what he has done in the defense of the Bible, evangelical truth, and sound doctrine throughout the Church.

HARVARD MAN MISSING.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 31.—Ernest Mansfield of Springfield, Ky., one of the most prominent students in the Harvard Law School, was drowned in the Charles River this afternoon. His boat was found floating on the river about 4 o'clock, and investigation disclosed the fact that Mansfield's street clothes were still in the locker room. This left little doubt that he was drowned, and the matter was reported to the police, and to-morrow the river will be dragged.

The young man was a prominent debater and a member of the Harvard Law Review, whose board is made up of only the highest scholars in the school. There is some talk of suicide in connection with the case.

Pennsylvania Candidate Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31. — Nicholas Noonan, Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Twenty-second District and one of the best known politicians in the northeastern section of the city, was struck and almost instantly killed late this afternoon by a shifting engine. The dead man was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a prominent member of the Trainmen's Association.

Mr. Kip's New Residence.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., opened their new residence at Montrose Avenue and Scotland Road with a [illegible] party to-night. The guests were [illegible] costumes and included [illegible] their childhood, such as [illegible] for apples, fortune [illegible] lowe'en games. Dances follow[illegible] The cost of the residence was [illegible]

Leading the Wheels of Progress.

The Pennsylvania Special is a [illegible] time saver. Leaves New York daily [illegible] arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M.—Adv.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.

Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of Golden Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla

Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more fastidious in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

Have You Tried "Black & White"?

There's a pleasant sensation ahead [illegible] you.—Adv.

MOLINEUX TESTIFIES; CALMLY DENIES MURDER

Changes Some Statements He Made Before the Coroner.

Is Smiling and Affable Throughout Long Ordeal and Assists Mr. Osborne—Prosecutor Gets in Melando and Farrell Evidence.

For the first time since his arrest upon the charge of murder, Roland B. Molineux yesterday took the witness stand and related his associations with Harry S. Cornish and the other persons whose names have been associated with the mysterious poisoning of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams on Dec. 28, 1898. He denied all knowledge of any and all the circumstances directly connected with this crime.

There were several instances in which he altered the testimony he had given at the Coroner's inquest. Upon that occasion he swore that he had never seen any robin's-egg blue stationery. Since that time the Burns letter, written upon this stationery, was found, signed by Molineux, and asking for a remedy. Molineux said yesterday that he did write that letter, but he did not know where that stationery came from, and he was sure he had never had another piece of it in his possession.

The defendant also testified that on the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1898, the day the poison package was mailed, he was at Columbia College. He left his office early, and was not near the General Post Office after the early afternoon of that day. Before the Coroner the witness said that he had remained at his office as usual until late on that day.

Molineux denied Mamie Melando's statement given at the last trial that he had paid her money regularly, through Mr. Guild of the Newark police, since his arrest. He denied that his friend, the detective, Farrell, had seen him at the Market Street Station in Newark early in the afternoon of Dec. 21, 1898, the day of the purchase of the silver bottle holder.

[illegible] feature of the [illegible] before the jury of the testimony given by Mamie Melando and Farrell at the previous trial. The court refused to allow this evidence to be read several days ago, but the placing of Molineux on the stand gave Mr. Osborne the opportunity to read this testimony as a "means of refreshing the memory of the witness."

Mr. Black stubbornly objected to the prosecutor's reading that testimony, but the court said that he could not say what memoranda the District Attorney should use in framing his questions. Nothing could be read as the evidence given at the last trial, but the witness could be asked if a certain thing happened. The court therefore ordered the question in each case:

"Outside of the testimony you heard at the last trial, did you ever hear Mamie Melando (or Joseph Farrell) say," etc.

In this way Mr. Osborne managed to [illegible] in the Melando girl's statement that she had seen blue stationery with the intertwined crescents in Molineux's room and also her statement that he had paid her money. He also got in Farrell's testimony that he had offered to become a witness to prove that Molineux did not wear a red beard on Dec. 21.

Molineux made a remarkable witness. He was upon the stand for five hours and a half. For a little more than an hour his counsel, ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, led him through a direct examination. Then the prosecutor, James W. Osborne, took him in charge and probed him concerning every detail of the case. Mr. Osborne laid bare the defendant's life and spared him at no point. But throughout the ordeal Molineux was cool and collected.

The defendant was keen at every stage of his testimony. Often he would correct the prosecutor and tell him what he really meant by a question. Mr. Osborne was speaking of an event in 1898. "You mean 1899, Mr. Osborne," politely suggested the witness, and 1899 it was. The prosecutor would hesitate for a word to express his meaning. Molineux would suggest it to him.

The extreme affability of the defendant was no less conspicuous than upon the occasion of the Coroner's inquest, when it was so commonly remarked upon. He was always courteous. When asked as to unpleasant facts and circumstances, as to indecent language that had been used in his presence, he always hesitated about answering. At times he smiled [illegible]

Molineux's smile was a feature of his testimony. He smiled very often. It was not a smile of amusement, but a smile of courtesy. Many said he was acting, but they also said that it was remarkably good acting. His smiles were well timed. He seemed to smile at just the right places. Only once or twice did his temper seem aroused, and in general his bearing toward Mr. Osborne was quite as amiable as it was toward Mr. Black.

Mr. Osborne's bearing was quiet and reserved. Seldom did his voice, so accustomed to a high tone, become raised above a conversational style. There was often times a sneer in his voice. There

more. He mostly stood and looked at Justice Lambert. For a moment the tension was extraordinary. Every one looked for a reprimand from the court. It came.

Toward the fag end of the afternoon Mr. Osborne manifested some fatigue. At 4:30 he told the court that he was tired and that he thought the defendant was, too, probably.

"Oh, no, I am not tired," interposed Molineux.

"But I am tired, your Honor," said Mr. Osborne, and I would like to adjourn, with the court's permission."

"No, you can go on," replied the court. "We'll get through with this witness if it takes until midnight."

But the Justice changed his mind later. Mr. Osborne at 5:15 sat down and told District Attorney Jerome, who sat near him, that he was worn out and that he would not proceed any further. Mr. Jerome then got up and said that the District Attorney was unable to proceed in a manner consistent with the interests of the people, and demanded an adjournment. Justice Lambert manifested great annoyance at the motion, but he consented, adjourning until this morning.

Immediately after court had opened, Mr. Black arose to address the jury. He said that he had so little to say that it could scarcely be called even an opening. He said that the defendant would also occupy only a very short time in presenting his defense.

"We expect," continued Mr. Black, speaking always in a very low voice, scarcely audible beyond the jury box, "to show you that the defendant never bought or had the bottle holder in this case; that he never had cyanide of mercury. I will show you that cyanide of mercury is an ordinary poison, which any of you could buy. The possession of it means no more than the possession of strychnine.

"I will show that he never hired a letter box, but in that we shall only corroborate the people's evidence. And up to this time we shall agree entirely with the people. Before the trial will come will be upon the subject of handwriting. We shall prove that defendant never wrote any of the disputed handwritings in this case, and we shall prove that he never had the pen capacity to do so. We shall offer you an opportunity to see the defendant write, and we will give you an opportunity to hear the defendant himself upon this subject.

"The only serious thing which rests against this defendant is the charge. The evidence against him is trivial and unimportant. Aside from the charge itself, I have no fear."

MOLINEUX TAKES THE STAND.

And then Gov. Black stopped, after having spoken less than five minutes. He then called out in a clear voice the name of his first witness, "Roland B. Molineux." There was a rustle among the spectators, and Molineux almost sprang from his chair. He walked rapidly to the witness chair, apparently eager to give his testimony. Clerk Feeney administered the oath to the defendant just as he did to other witnesses, and Molineux solemnly swore that he would tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in the case of the People against Roland B. Molineux."

Molineux spoke in a clear, well-modulated voice, distinctly audible, as a rule, in all parts of the courtroom. Gov. Black drew from the witness the statement that he was thirty-six years old; that he was born in Brooklyn, and that he was educated in Brooklyn, Great Barrington, Mass., and finally at Cooper Union, New York City. He studied chemistry at Cooper Union, but at that time seventeen years old. After that he worked in his father's factory at Bayonne, learning the color-making business, until 1893. Then he went to work for Morris Hermann & Co. of Newark, where he remained until his arrest. Then the testimony continued:

Q.—Did you make a trip West when you were a young man? A.—I did.

Q.—Why did you go? A.—Must I state the..?

Q.—Yes, I think it would be best. A.—Well, I had been involved in a divorce suit in New York.

Q.—Were you named as co-respondent? A.—I was.

Q.—And that was why you went West? A.—It was.

Q.—How old were you then? A.—Fifteen years

Molineux said he returned to New York the following year and went to work for his father's firm. He had joined the Knickerbocker A... in 1895, and he had been a mem... New York Athletic Club since 1... he resigned from all the clubs of... was a member at the time of his indictment for murder.

Q.—You were so... an athlete, were you not? A.—I use...

Q.—Were you a m... ny of the governing boards of the K... er Athletic Club? A.—I was on the B... mittees and afterward on the Athletic...

Q.—What were the... the House Committee? A.—To take... supervision of the house.

Q.—Did you there k... Harry S. Cornish? A.—I did, [smiling.]

Q.—What was his position there? A.—He was athletic director.

Q.—Did you ever have any disagreements with Cornish? A.—Yes, [smiling broadly.]

Q.—What about? A.—Oh, several trivial things.

Q.—Describe these disagreements. A.—The first incident was in regard to some new members Cornish had induced to join the club who were good athletes but were no addition to the club socially. They used indecent language. I objected to this, and spoke to Cornish about it. He would not help me in the matter, made this objection entirely as a member of the House Committee and in my official capacity.

Q.—Did you ever have any disagreements with Cornish except such as grew out of your membership on the House Committee? A.—None.

OTHER QUARRELS WITH CORNISH.

Molineux was then told to relate the story of the second disagreement with Cornish. He said that he had been appointed Chairman of a committee to get up an amateur circus at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said that Cornish was instructed to report to him, but that Cornish refused to do it.

"I spoke to him, and he told me not to bother, that he would attend to it," continued the witness. "He did do it, but at the last moment. There were some horizontal bars in the gymnasium, which I had been using. One of them had been broken and the others had proved to be deficient. I ordered three new ones from a man I knew to be reliable. When the bars arrived, I found that Cornish had countermanded my order and sent it to some one else. I was very much dissatisfied about it."

Q.—Upon what other subject did you and Cornish disagree? A.—I heard (smiling) that he had heard something about me and I complained. I never spoke to Cornish about it.

Q.—What had he said about you? A.—It's a very long time ago. As near as I recall it, he said I had kept a dive in Newark.

Q.—What about the letter Cornish wrote to Wefers? A.—Wefers was a runner. Cornish wrote to him and spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Weeks, a member of a friendly athletic club. I thought it was calculated to make bad feeling between the two clubs, and the letter spoke about Mr. Weeks as—I did not think an employe of one club should speak about an official of another. I complained to Mr. Ballantine about it, but nothing ever came of it.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Cornish about the Wefers letter? A.—Never.

Q.—As result of that incident was a dinner given to Mr. Weeks? A.—It was, by Mr. Ballantine.

Q.—Upon what other subjects did you and Cornish disagree? A.—I thought he was advertising himself at the expense of the club on... All the matters were only committee matters. Others spoke of them as well as myself.

Q.—Were there any other subjects at all? A.—None that I can recall.

Q.—Upon how many of these subjects did you speak to Cornish directly? A.—Two.

Q.—You had a dispute with Cornish about the time you resigned, did you not? A.—I did. It came to me unpleasantly.

Q.—What did he say? A.—Do you want me to repeat it?

Mr. Black answered affirmatively, and Molineux said that Cornish had called him in exceptionally vile name, mentioning it repeatedly. Cornish had accompanied his appellation with the taunt: "You didn't quit, did you?" Molineux said he replied: "No, you win." With that the defendant said he walked out of the clubhouse, handed in his resignation, and never saw Cornish again until the Coroner's inquest upon the death of Mrs. Adams.

He said that he had let it be known in the club some time before that either Cornish or he would have to leave the club. His written letter of resignation was in his pocket when he had the altercation with Cornish on the steps of the club.

Q.—At the time you left the club, did you have any bitter animosity toward Cornish? A.—Some slight; yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you maintain your feeling of anger? A.—I don't know. I resented the remark, but the resentment gradually died down.

Q.—You never wrote to him or communicated with him, did you? A.—I did not. He had passed out of my mind.

Q.—You had conversations about him? A.—Yes, naturally.

Q.—What did you say about Cornish in these conversations? A.—I said that I did not like the way he was hurting the club, and that he was a bad man for his job.

Q.—Did you talk with Rudolph Helles? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to him about Cornish?

A.—I said I did not think he was any good.

Q.—Did you talk to Helles about writing a letter to Stearns & Co. concerning Harpster?

A.—No, Sir.

THE HARPSTER EPISODE.

[illegible], who is an accountant and friend of Molineux, testified several days ago that Molineux had asked him to write to Stearns people to try to get information against Harpster, for Molineux disliked Harpster. A letter signed "H. Corn..." was also written to Stearns & Co. on the same subject. The witness said that he had never felt any animosity toward Harpster. He had seen one stockholder attend the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and that was Mr. Gilbert. Other stockholders, he said, he had never seen at the club.

Molineux said that Helles himself felt inimical to Harpster, and expressed a desire to get even with him. Because Harpster had had something to do with getting Helles dismissed as an employe of the club. He had never seen the letter Helles wrote to Stearns, although he would not deny having seen the answer to it.

Q.—Where were you on Dec. 21, 1898? A.—I can't tell you, except that I was probably at my regular business. Ordinarily I went to Newark early in the morning and returned late in the afternoon. I don't know that things were different on that day.

Q.—How long were you at Newark that day? A.—I don't know now. I probably left at the usual time.

Q.—Did you go to Hartdegen's jewelry store on that date? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever been to that store? A.—Twice. Once to make an examination of a glass bowl, once to have a watch repaired. That is all.

Q.—Did you know any one there? A.—Yes, Mr. Archibald Arnold.

Q.—What was his business there? A.—I knew him only as an employe.

Q.—Did you ever buy this bottle holder? A.—No, Sir, [Emphatically.]

Q.—There or anywhere else? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever see this holder until you saw it in this trial? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know a man named Koch? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him prior to Dec. 28, 1898? A.—No, not until the coroner's inquest.

Q.—Were you ever at 1,620 Broadway? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Koch's story about my being there was not true.

Q.—Did you ever make any inquiry about a letter box? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever hire a private letter box? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever use one? A.—Never.

Molineux then disclaimed all knowledge of the letter his clerk Allen had written asking Koch for a sample copy of the "Studio," in answer to which Koch swore that he later sent to Molineux's address an advertisement for his private letter boxes. The witness said he had never heard of Koch in any way prior to the mention of his name in this case.

Mr Black then brought the witness to the events of Dec. 23, the day the poison package was mailed. Molineux said that at the Coroner's inquest he testified that he had remained at Newark during the afternoon of that day, but that upon refreshing his memory later he had recalled that he spent that afternoon looking over the grounds at Columbia College, in company with Profs. Vulte and Chandler. He said that he remained at Columbia College until late in the afternoon. He thought that he attended the opera that night.

Q.—Were you on that day near the General Post Office? A.—No nearer than the Cortlandt Street elevated station.

Q.—Did you mail this poison package? A.—No, Sir, (very emphatically.)

Q.—Did you have any one else mail it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Are you familiar with cyanide of mercury? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know how to make it? A.—I have heard the making of it described here.

Q.—Did you ever hear of it from any other source? A.—That is the only one.

Q.—I hand you the poison address. Did you write it? A.—I have never had it in my hands before.

Q.—I hand you the Barnet and Cornish letters and ask you did you write them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever use bromo seltzer? A.—I did not.

Q.—I show you the Burns letter and ask you if you wrote it? A.—I did.

In response to a question, the witness then explained to the jury that he had received a bicycle accident and it had caused him much suffering. He saw a salve advertised and he wrote to Dr. Burns for it. The use Molineux wished to make of it as he described the case, was not the use for which this remedy was intended, as testified by an assistant of Dr. Burns earlier in the case.

The witness could not tell where he got the stationery—the blue intertwined crescents paper—upon which the letter was written. He said he was quite a letter writer. He wrote letters from clubs, hotels, restaurants, and various private houses. He said he had never had a sheet of that paper except that particular sheet.

LEARNED HE WAS SUSPECTED.

Molineux said that he first heard that he was suspected of having committed this crime on Jan. 2, 1899. He was awakened early one morning by a reporter who showed him a newspaper with a story headed, "Roland Burns Molineux Wanted by the Police." His father arrived shortly afterward, and the three went immediately to the home of Capt. McClusky, then Chief of Detectives. He gave his name to Capt. McClusky and the name of Bartow S. Weeks as his lawyer. He and his father talked of turning the case over to Mr Weeks while they were walking to Capt. McClusky's house. Molineux says he told Capt. McClusky that he was more than willing to give him all the assistance in his power.

Later several detectives went to Newark, the witness stated. He showed them his room, his laboratory, and his workroom. Detective McCafferty wanted him to write for him, but Molineux refused to do this unless so directed by counsel.

Q.—You afterward wrote for the District Attorney? A.—I wrote on two occasions, everything and anything that was asked.

Q.—Were you not asked to write sitting a particular way, holding your pen a special way, with a certain kind of pen, certain paper, at a certain table, and under other conditions prescribed for you by the District Attorney? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you ever been asked to do anything in this case that you have not done? A.—No.

Q.—Have you disclosed everything you know with reference to the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams? A.—I have.

Q.—Are you willing to write now if the court and the jury desire it? A.—I am.

Q.—Did Mr. Kinsley ask you to write so as to have your writing look like the poison package? A.—He did.

Ex-Gov. Black now paused. He looked straight at the defendant, who returned the gaze steadfastly. Then slowly the lawyer put this question:

"Do you know anything whatsoever concerning the cause of the death of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams?"

"I know nothing about it in any manner, shape, or form," replied Molineux coolly.

"And you mean to say to the court and jury that you are completely and absolutely innocent of this charge?"

"I am," answered Molineux, "absolutely and entirely so."

The ex-Governor then took his seat.

MR. OSBORNE'S QUESTIONS.

Mr Osborne consulted for a few moments with Mr. Jerome and his other two assistants. Then the prosecutor arose, and in the gentlest of voices asked this pointed question:

"Did you say you went to Colorado because you were a co-respondent in a divorce suit?"

"Yes, approximately," answered the defendant.

"But, I say, was not that the reason for your going?" repeated the prosecutor.

"Yes."

"Then it was not approximately," suggested Mr. Osborne caustically.

It was in this quiet, prodding manner that the prosecutor handled the defendant throughout the day. Every lapse, every slight verbal discrepancy was availed of to the fullest extent. On this subject of the divorce Mr. Osborne then continued:

Q.—What was the name of the husband in that suit? A.—Kindberg.

Q.—You were a warm personal friend of the plaintiff in that case, were you not? A.—I was.

Q.—You were a frequent visitor at the house? A.—I was.

Q.—And you frequently saw Mrs. Kindberg? A.—I did.

Q.—The plaintiff, you say, was a warm personal friend and you were named as corespondent in a divorce suit at fifteen years of age? A.—Yes.

Q.—And from that time down to this have you ever lived in your father's house? A.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Osborne then had the witness tell the story of his wanderings in Colorado, Mexico, Utah, and other places, where he said his father had sent him for a change of scene. He said that after a year he returned East and went to work in his father's factory.

Q.—Do you recollect whether in that divorce suit the woman claimed that you were in collusion with her husband? A.—That was her claim.

Q.—Did the husband in the suit get his divorce? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—What? You don' know whether he succeeded, when you were named as co-respondent? A.—I know there was a divorce. Who got it I did not know.

Q.—Now, Mr. Molineux, do you mean to say that a divorce suit in which you were named as co-respondent so early in life was of so little importance to you that you did not learn who succeeded? A.—I heard there was a divorce.

Q.—Did you learn the business of a colormaker in Bayonne? A.—I did.

Q.—Tell the jury what chemicals were necessary in the making of colors there.

Molineux then turned to the jury and gave them a short lecture on colormaking. It was very technical, and none of the jurors seemed much interested. The witness said that he made Prussian blue and English vermilion, and that in the one there was cyanogen and in the other mercury.

Q.—Now, among other things you learned to make [illegible] you not? A.—Oh, yes, that was a [illegible] instruction.

Q.—[illegible] progress in your art, did you not? A.—[illegible] you became Superintendent of the [illegible] did.

Q.—[illegible] made by Morris Hermann & Co. [illegible] your recipes, were they not? A.—[illegible] were well-known recipes to all colormakers.

Q.—[illegible]mann testified that you had [illegible] of the manufacturing, and that the recipes [illegible] correct. Do you think so?

A.—[illegible]

Q.—[illegible]

A.—[illegible]

Q.—[illegible]

A.—[illegible]

Q.—[illegible]

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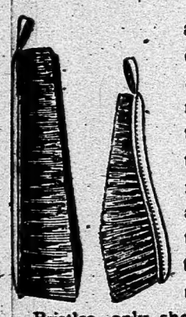
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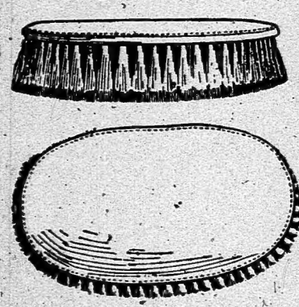


are out of the ordinary, and are appreciated by men who do not travel the beaten track. Military men like them—and there is a trace of military taste in every man's make-up. Bristles only should be used to brush clothes or hat. Whisk brooms wear off the nap and make clothes shiny. Handy for travelling—they don't make the bag bulge. Made with graduated bristles and with a loop so they may be hung on a rack.

$1.75 up.

Military Brushes with Pigskin Backs

The pigskin back makes them light and pliable. A pair weighs two and a half to four ounces. A pair of ebony or wood back brushes weighs nearer a pound.



The bristles are the best quality, of course. We have them as low as $2.50.

White Dress Gloves for Men and Women

We are setting the style in evening gloves as we did in walking gloves. The style we set needs no argument. It's a glove of fashionable fulness and sturdy appearance; pulls on as easily as a street glove. It's a new thing to have comfort as well as style in an evening glove.

English Sporting Prints in Colors

Original old English prints—coaching, riding to hounds, automobiling, English country life—a variety found nowhere else. Framed in fumed oak, with the picture's name cut in the wood, a pair of these prints makes a stunning over-the-fireplace effect for bachelors' dens, billiard, dining and smoking rooms—for clubs and stables.

Mark Cross Company,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORE.

LONDON.

NEW YORK, (253 Broadway,) (opposite City Hall.)

BOSTON, (28 Summer St.)

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Corner Becker,

JOHN FRITZ HONORED ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

Gifts Presented at a Banquet at the Waldorf.

Abram S. Hewitt, in Letter Eulogizing the Inventor, Says the Country's Free Political Institutions Are in Great Peril.

Honors came plenteously to John Fritz, the ironmaster and inventor of Bethlehem, Penn., at a dinner in his honor which was given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was the occasion of his eightieth birthday, and he responded heartily to the presentation speech, which was made by Civil Engineer John Thomson.

There were no fewer than 500 persons present, many of whom are among the foremost iron and steel manufacturers of this country. A large number of them had brought their wives and daughters, who occupied boxes in the galleries and were interested spectators and hearers of all that was done.

The gifts to John Fritz were these: An album of great size, a John Fritz gold medal given for his achievement in the industrial sciences, and which is hereafter to be awarded annually for like deserts to engineers of distinction, and a loving cup by Irving M. Scott, the well-known California steel manufacturer.

Both Mr. Carnegie and Charles M. Schwab remembered the occasion by sending from abroad telegrams of regret at their inability to be present. Abram S. Hewitt sent a letter which was read, and which found hearty favor with the diners, the sentiments it contained being cheered and cheered again, both on the floor and up among the women in the balconies. It read in part:

I desire to point out that the life work of John Fritz affords a very conspicuous example of the working of American institutions during the century which has just closed, the most remarkable era of progress in the history of the human races. That a boy, born in humble life, with no advantages of education or opportunities for position, without influential friends, or the favoring accidents of fortune, should be able to advance steadily in usefulness, power, and the respect of his fellow-men, until by common consent he occupies the first place in the domain of the practical industry with which he has been connected, gives conclusive evidence that political institutions, which afford free play to individual ambition, industry, ability, and strict integrity, are worthy of all loyalty and should be cherished and preserved at all costs and hazards.

The developments of the twentieth century show that these institutions are in great peril. Their essence is to be found in individual liberty, involving the right of free labor and the acquisition of private property under lawful conditions. When the right of free action shall be suppressed, the possibility of a career like that of John Fritz will be destroyed. Collectivism ending in Socialism may afford other advantages, but let it not be overlooked that these advantages will be obtained only by the sacrifice of personal freedom, and will arrest the progress of civilization due during the ages that have passed to the substitution of freedom for force.

John Fritz is a living proof of the results of individual and industrial liberty in a country endowed with boundless resources. In vain shall we seek for a like career in nations or in countries where the individual initiative has been suppressed. The stagnation of China, whose men are physically strong, and whose resources are abundant, is in marked contrast with our own land, where heretofore every citizen has been free to employ his labor and his energies in his own way, so long as the rights of others are respected.

John Fritz therefore is to us more than a man whom we love and respect, more than a friend to whom we wish many years of health and happiness; he is an example of the free spirit of American institutions, a beacon light warning the present and coming generations against permitting any invasion of the principle of the liberty of the citizen, which alone has made our beloved country great and free.

The toastmaster of the evening was Henry Gaslee Prout, C. E. M.A. After complimenting Mr. Fritz upon his useful life he entered at some length upon the significance of the Fritz medal, explaining its purpose in these words:

"A few friends proposed to celebrate Mr. Fritz's eightieth birthday. Then they thought to establish a memorial of his life and work. A medal to be given each year in recognition of eminent work in research or in applied science seemed to them the most appropriate memorial. They decided to make each individual subscription small, that many men might share it. They wished that the medal might be like the olive wreath in the Olympian games, a little thing, provided at trifling cost, but a sign of glorious achievement, something that a man would put among the most precious trophies of his life. They provided for a permanent and dignified committee of award, to represent the four great engineering societies of this Nation. They provided that the medalists shall be chosen from all the world.

"They believe that, considering the field of effort which it covers and the manner in which it is awarded, the Fritz Medal will be even a more dignified honor than the Bessemer Medal, which Mr. Fritz and Mr. Hewitt are proud to hold."

Mr. Fritz, in accepting the medal and the album, which contained pictures of men prominent in the steel industry, said in part, speaking in a clear, strong voice:

"Standing here my mind is carried back to the days of my youth, when working on the farm, from sunrise to sunset, barefooted, as farm boys did at that time; then my wildest imagination could not have foreseen this honor. I appreciate this greeting, and accept it as a token of your esteem, and am truly sensible of the great honor you have conferred upon me, which gives rise to serene joy in my heart, and takes precedence of all other emotions. What have I done to earn this reception? What little I have done has been much overrated, and I am the recipient of honor beyond what I deserve. [Cries of "No, no," from the diners.] but I hope that my kind friends will continue to overlook my shortcomings."

There were many other speakers, among them Rear Admiral George W. Melville, United States Navy, who spoke on "The Navy"; George Shattuck Morison, C. E. M. A., who spoke for the American Society of Civil Engineers; Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, E. M., who spoke for the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Capt. Robert W. Hunt, C. E. M. E., who spoke for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Prof. Elihu Thomson, E. E., who spoke for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Oliver Williams, and Daniel A. Tompkins, M. E.

Mrs. Fritz was among the ladies in the balcony.

J. P. MORGAN IN CHICAGO.

His Visit There Said to be of No Public Interest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—J. Pierpont Morgan arrived in Chicago from the East this morning, accompanied by Frank Sturges and J. C. Ranier.

The party took luncheon at the Chicago Club, and then went to the horse show. Mr. Morgan declined to give the reason for his visit to Chicago, nor would he say when he would return to New York.

Regarding the presence of Mr. Morgan in Chicago, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said yesterday that it was of no public interest and that Mr. Morgan's trip was entirely on private business.

CONVICTION IN BRIBERY CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Edmund Bersch, ex-member of the House of Delegates, was to-day found guilty of perjury in his testimony before the Grand Jury as to the $75,000 boodle fund raised to secure the passage of the Suburban Franchise bill, and given five years in the penitentiary.

The defense rested about noon, and after brief argument by opposing counsel the case was given to the jury, which deliberated but a few minutes.

United States Shipbuilding Company.

The United States Shipbuilding Company has asked the Stock List Committee of the Stock Exchange to list the following securities: Thirty million dollars 6 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, $25,000,000 common stock, $16,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, Series A of 1932, and $10,000,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral mortgage bonds.

American Car and Foundry Company.

A statement issued to the stockholders by Frederick H. Eaton, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, shows the net earnings for the quarter ended Aug. 31, 1902, as $1,894,121.80. This, less reserve for dividends on common and preferred stock, payable Nov. 1, leaves a surplus earning for the quarter of $1,120,-122.80, with a total surplus Aug. 31 of $7,043,169.24.

Men's Hat Store

(Main Floor.)

Every Style and Color.
DERBIES AND ALPINES.
Sizes to Fit Every Head.

Our "Republic," 2.80

Our "CITY," 1.80

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Boys' Hat Store

(Second Floor.)

A beautiful assortment of fine quality TAM O'SHANTERS of serge, velvet and leather; all colors. Also a great selection of SAILORS, TOQUES and GOLF CAPS.

50c

Triple Opening Sale For Man, Youth and Boy.

Every Age, Every Size, Every Taste and Every Purse Readily Suited.

WINTER has shrilled its way boisterously across the land. Snow-falls are reported by the weather bureau in many sections, and it is fitting that the Siegel Cooper Store should with customary alacrity and thoroughness bring to your notice the most comprehensive sale of Overcoats of every description ever shown in the Metropolis under one roof.

Price Is a Feature of Extraordinary Attractiveness.

Exclusiveness is another leading characteristic of this fine exposition of fabrics and styles. But exclusiveness does not mean increased price figures.

The displays illustrate with pertinent vivacity the powerful popularity and prestige of the Siegel Cooper Store, and still further accentuate its leadership as "The Store of the People."



The Men's Store (Main Floor.)

100 OXFORD AND OLIVE DIAGONAL OVERCOATS, LINED THROUGHOUT WITH HEAVY SATIN. The winter overcoat par excellence. Positively no value like this ever offered in New York City heretofore; at — 9.50

MEN'S LONG AND MEDIUM OVERCOATS in Oxford and Black Meltons and Kerseys; Black and Blue KERSEYS with Venetian linings, Black FRIEZES, Satin lined throughout, at — 14.50

Fine journeyman-tailored OVERCOATS, in all lengths. Oxfords, Browns, Blacks and Overplaids. Also VENETIAN LINED and FANCY BACK Coats and many novelties, at — 18.50

THE VERY ACME OF PERFECTION IN OVERCOATS. Every new idea in swell DRIVING, POOLE, SURTOUT and ENGLISH BOX OVERCOATS at $23.50, $28.50, and up to — 47.50

At 11.00—CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF MEN'S SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Every taste and size will be suited.

The Boys' Store (2d Floor.)

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, in Oxford and Navy, trimmed with Astrachan, sizes 2½ to 8 years,
BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS, in Oxford, Navy, Olive and Overplaids, sizes 6 to 16 years,
BOYS' BOX OVERCOATS, in Oxford Meltons, a very snappy garment for boys 7 to 16 years, — 2.85

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, in all colors and new effects; very fetching; sizes 2½ to 8 years,
BOYS' REGULATION REEFERS, Navy Blue Cheviot, lined with RED ARMY CLOTH, emblem on sleeve, gilt buttons; sizes 3 to 12 years, — 4.85

YOUTHS' LONG OVERCOATS, in Oxford, Black and Navy; sizes 14 to 19 years, at — 6.75

Finer grades, $8.75, $9.75 and up to $15.75.

JUVENILE OVERCOATS, Sizes 2½ to 7 yrs. A very choice selection of CAPE, AUTO, DRIVING and RUSSIAN COATS, special designs, at $5.75, $6.75, and up to $11.75.

At 3.50—CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for every age, from 3 years to 19 years.

AUTOMOBILIST RELEASED FROM PENITENTIARY.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Obtained for W. Byrd Raymond, Who Was in the Yonkers Accident.

W. Byrd Raymond, automobilist, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being concerned in a collision with a trolley car in Yonkers on Sunday last, in which many persons were injured, was taken out of the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, that was secured by his lawyer, Nelson J. Waterbury. Raymond had been in the prison for twelve hours, and he had been bereft of his mustache and some of his hair.

Raymond had been hurried down to Brooklyn and rushed into the penitentiary before his counsel had time to go through the legal formalities of securing a writ of habeas corpus. After the writ had been secured the lawyer telephoned to the Warden of the penitentiary, advising him that his client was to be released. "The papers have to be served before they are effective," was the rejoinder of that official. "But you needn't hurry, anyhow," he added, "for we never let any one out of here after 5 o'clock in the afternoon."

Lawyer Waterbury expressed indignation yesterday at what he called an unnecessary and unwarranted outrage. The Automobile Club of America has taken steps to defend the case to the highest courts. Mr. Waterbury declined last evening to disclose the identity of the owner of the automobile of which Mr. Raymond was the chauffeur. He said:

"The evidence all shows gross negligence or incompetency on the part of the motor man of the car who knew the auto was ahead of him and yet ran his car with such speed that, when it struck the auto, the latter was driven 100 feet before the chauffeur could bring it to a standstill. The auto was alongside of, not on, the car track. The car was going down a steep incline, and that fact explains why it left the track."

At a luncheon that was tendered to Harlan W. Whipple and Winthrop E. Scarrett of the Automobile Club, W. J. Stewart, Secretary of the New Jersey Automobile Club, and Angus Sinclair, also of the Automobile Club, at the Press Club yesterday by W. J. Morgan, organizer of the American Motor League, Mr. Scarrett gave his opinion on the action of Judge Kellogg, who sentenced Mr. Raymond. Mr. Scarrett drew attention to the fact that the precedent was similar to the one in which President Roosevelt figured in New England.

It is likely that the American Motor League will join with the Automobile Club of America, the American Association of Automobile Clubs (of which Mr. Scarrett is President,) and the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and investigate the Raymond case.

Change in Old Stock Exchange Firm.

There will be a change in the old Stock Exchange and grain commission house of Counselman & Day to-day, when Mr. Day will retire, and a new firm, consisting of Charles Counselman, H. D. Sturtevant of Chicago, and Charles G. Smith, who has had charge of the New York office for many years, will be formed, with Mr. Smith as Stock Exchange member. Mr. Day, it is said, will take a year's trip to Europe.

BREWERS HARD HIT BY CONEY ISLAND CHARGES

May Lose $135,000 on Licenses for Violation of Excise Law.

Angered at Action of Kings County Deputy, They Refuse to Aid Republican Campaign Fund.

Various brewing concerns which supply beer at Coney Island have refused to make their usual annual contribution of $250 to the Republican campaign fund, because of the strictness of the enforcement of the liquor tax law.

There were 137 licenses on Coney Island prior to Sept. 1. It is the custom at that time for many saloonkeepers to surrender their licenses, when the brewers, who in almost all cases had paid for them, receive the rebate of $54 a month for the time they have yet to run. This year 104 licenses were thus offered for cancellation. Yesterday fifty-four hotelkeepers on the island were notified that complaints had been lodged against them, and that their cases would be heard before Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on Nov. 15.

The State Inspectors, who was at the island yesterday, said that fifty more complaints would be served to-day, so that everyone who wished to draw a rebate would have to stand trial. Conviction is regarded as certain. Upon conviction the rebate is forfeited, and the expenses incident to the trials bring the loss to the brewers to a minimum of $1,300 in each case.

Only twenty-two such complaints have been lodged in all the rest of Kings County, where thousands of licenses are outstanding.

The brewers became aware of the intended action ten days ago, when a delegation headed by Charles Huber of the Otto Huber Brewing Company waited on Gov. Odell at Albany. One who was with the delegation said last night that the Governor promised to communicate with Deputy Commissioner Cullen of Kings County in regard to the matter, but that Cullen refused to interfere. The same man said that the Governor promised to remove Cullen, whatever the result of the election.

The average heretofore has been about half a dozen complaints, or even fewer, lodged during a Coney Island season. In the present instance it is said that twenty-one complaints were lodged against one license.

SHOT AT COUNCIL MEETING.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Oct. 31.—Alderman John Papino, one of the colored representatives of the Fourth Ward, was shot at a meeting of the City Council last night. The bullet was fired by City Marshal Charles Bennett, who officiated as Sergeant at Arms at the Council meeting.

The clerk had read a petition from the Marshal asking that the Council appropriate the sum of $60 for four uniforms for the police. Alderman Papino objected to the amount asked for.

Other speeches on the subject, and then Marshal Bennett [illegible] Papino to address the Council, which was granted by Alderman Papino, and becoming enraged, fired at Papino. Papino will recover.

TROUBLE IN LABOR UNION.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—Girls working for the Capewell Horse Nail Company here returned to work, after they had gone out on a strike.

The girls who did not return to work declared the others out of the union to which they belonged, and seek to have the union label taken away from the company.

To-day the girls at work secured an injunction prohibiting the use of any of the union's money except for sick benefits.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS BAILED.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 31.—John Carroll Lathrop, the Christian Science "healer" from New York, and John F. Quimby, who, with Mrs. Quimby, were indicted yesterday for manslaughter in the second degree because of the death of the Quimbys' seven-year-old daughter Esther from diphtheria without medical attendance, surrendered to-day in the office of District Attorney Young and were admitted to bail in $2,000 each, bonds being furnished for all three by Charles Rockwell and Charles M. Hartman of Mount Vernon. Mrs. Quimby was not required to appear, her husband signing her bond.

It is expected that the accused will plead on Monday at the opening of the November term of the court. Quimby said he would fight the case by every means in his power. Lathrop would not talk beyond saying that he supposed the members of the Grand Jury had acted according to their consciences.

Railroad Stock Changes Hands.

The following statement was issued from the office of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, in this city, last evening: "B. F. Yoakum and James Campbell of St. Louis have purchased the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad's holdings of the Trustees of the Cheney estate of Boston. V. P. Cheney, who is one of the Trustees, retains his personal holdings, which are large."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:10 A. M.—433 West Forty-second Street; Henry Hasse & Son; damage, $1,000.

8:15 A. M.—178 Madison Street; Fanny Kupple; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—105 Monroe Street; Fannie Kline; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—Thirty-first Street and Lexington Avenue; Alexander Tristin; damage, $5.

2:22 P. M.—174 Worth Street; Chavin Brodzin; damage trifling.

3:40 P. M.—58 Allen Street; Abraham Salawsky; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—404 West Fifty-sixth Street; Louis Spaley; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—306 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4:40 P. M.—113 Mulberry Street; Mary Ward; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—54 First Street; Isaac Nudelman; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—172 Washington Avenue; Henry Cornwall; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—47 Rutgers Street; Louis Kaplan; damage, $10.

10:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; [illegible] dress; damage trifling.

10 [illegible] P. M.—172 [illegible] Street; Henry [illegible]

TWO SITES ABANDONED.

Madison Square Property Not Wanted for a Municipal Building—No Long Acre Block for the Police.

Mayor Low announced yesterday that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on account of the expense, had decided to not purchase the Stokes property on Madison Square as a site for an up-town municipal building, and intimated that the Tompkins Market site, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, might answer the purpose.

For the same reason the board rejected the proposition of Commissioner Partridge for a site for a new police headquarters on Long Acre Square. Col. Partridge said it would be more agreeable to [illegible] and the money that can be provided [illegible] ing the condition of the [illegible] other ways bettering the cond[illegible] force.

At a meeting of the Board of [illegible] and Apportionment on July 25th, Mayor reported to the Board an offer of Misses Olivia E. Phelps Stokes and Caroline Phelps Stokes to sell to the city for $100,000 less than its appraised value their old home at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The offer was made upon the understanding that the ground should be used for public purposes, and it was said that a building would be erected there in which would be housed several city departments, those of Health, Corrections, Buildings and Tenements being named as the most likely. The Stokes property is a lot that fronts fifty feet on Madison Avenue, with 225 feet of depth and and "L" of 50 feet on Twenty-sixth Street. It incloses the corner occupied by the Manhattan Club.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 106 Grand Street; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Kohn Tailoring Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. Kohn, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Whitehill, L., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; H. Whitehill, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. P. Alvord, skirts and waists; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss A. Gallagher, notions; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks and suits; H. L. Elliott, actions and jewelry; 52 Franklin Street.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; J. H. Gallivan, clothing and furnishing goods and shoes; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Mann & Waldman, Albany, N. Y.; L. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClellan, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. Hunter, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Berry-Wright Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. L. Pace, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania.

CAMBRIDGE—Princess d' Porcio Susa Ruspoli and Marquise d' Talleyrand Perrigord, Rome, Italy.

GRAND—Capts. Charles Phillips, John Robertson, H. M. Drehmann, W. A. Thurston, and George F. Barney, United States Army.

[illegible] Hotel—[illegible] C. Hasbrouck, United [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There is some evidence of a disturbance south of Cuba, but it is yet too early to locate its centre and probable movements. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude covers the northeastern part of the country with its crest in the Middle Atlantic States.

The Northwestern low pressure of the last few days has assumed definite form and appears to-night as a moderate disturbance in the Dakotas. There has been no precipitation except in South Dakota, Western Iowa, Eastern Kansas, and locally in Southern Texas and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature changes have been unimportant in all districts.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow in all districts east of the Mississippi except the upper lake region. The weather Sunday will be fair, except along the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, and in the lake region, where rain is probable; there will also be local rains in the Northwest and along the Gulf Coast.

The temperature will rise slowly in the Northern districts, and it will be cooler in the Northwest and the Missouri Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast mostly will be fresh north to northeast, becoming brisk along the South Atlantic Coast to-morrow afternoon; along the Gulf Coast fresh north to northeast winds will continue, and on the Great Lakes the winds will be fresh south, increasing somewhat to-morrow afternoon. Steamers which depart for European ports to-morrow will have light north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Eastern New York, fair to-day and to-morrow, except rain to-morrow in north portion; light variable winds, becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds, becoming fresh south.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness, with rain along the lakes; fresh east to southeast winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness.

North Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh east to northeast winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, except rain on the coast to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

Minnesota, showers to-day, with cooler in west and south portion; to-morrow, fair; fresh northeast winds, becoming northwest.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	49	46	48
6 A. M.	46	43	46
9 A. M.	47	52	52
12 M.	58	58	56
4 P. M.	56	54	57
6 P. M.	55	52	54
9 P. M.	55	50	51
12 P. M.	55	48	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date, 1901	53
Corresponding date for last 25 years	49

The thermometer registered 45 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 59 degrees at 12:40 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 6 A. M. The highest point reached was 62 degrees at 2 P. M. and 63 yesterday at 2 P. M. and 63 yes[illegible]

IMPERIAL $3 HATS
And Other Headgear for Men

No hat that's made for every-day wear is worth more than three dollars to a good many men. They're sensible enough, too—you ought to get a splendid hat for $3.

You *do*, in the "Imperial"—the best $3 hat we know. That's why you can buy it at our Men's Hat Store.

Either "Imperial" Derbies or Soft Hats, in all the different good styles the season has produced—about twenty-five in all, at

Three Dollars

For those men who care to pay a less price, there is the excellent "Wanamaker" line of soft hats and derbies at $2. All the goodness, style and quality in a hat that two dollars will buy anywhere.

The "Center Rush" soft hat for young men—particularly college men—has already scored a touchdown. In pearl or black, $3.50. Leather band, 50c additional.

Men's Hat Store—
Annex, 770 Broadway—across Ninth street.

WOMEN'S COATS

The Winter season brings forward the coat as the predominating feature of a woman's toilette. The complete style-effect of her attire stands or falls with the character of the coat or wrap that she wears.

For this reason we exhaust the resources of foreign coat-makers in collecting our stocks. The variety now assembled here has never been equaled before—it has no equal today in any other house in America. Most of the finer garments, not only have no duplicates elsewhere in America, but they have no duplicates even here. They secure for the purchasers the desired exclusiveness that doubles the value of a garment always, while our vast commissions to manufacturers make prices as low as if we bought each style by the dozens.

Here are hints of style and price-ranges:

Velour Coats, in the handsomest and most exclusive designs of the season, $38 to $185.

Appliqued Coats, of silk and cloth, from Berlin. There is no other collection of its kind in this country.

Short Coats, $28 to $55.

Three-quarter and Hip-length Coats, $45 to $90.

Short Black Jackets, in widest variety, from $12 to $21.

Three-quarter and Hip-length Coats, from $16.50 to $30.

Raincoats of cravenettes, cheviots and Venetian Cloths, in a large and satisfying variety of newest styles, from $10 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

THE SILK WAISTS

The careful planning we did for this stock of Silk Waists has borne ample fruit in the beauty and variety of the collection. It is hard to imagine any time or place, at which women can fittingly wear silk waists, or any particular taste, for which the proper waist may not be chosen here.

Every suitable sort of silk has been used—crepe de chine, Louisine, peau de cygne, taffeta, peau de soie, moire, silk mousseline. The range of color combinations—plain, changeable, checked, plaid, is exceptionally wide. The beauty and variety of styles, particularly at the lower prices, is notable. For instance, there are two styles of Waists at $3.75, six at $5, five at $5.50, six at $6.50, five at $7.50, in addition to a full color-range. And so it goes, up to $25. Many of the models are of extreme beauty—copies of elaborate French styles.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Jaunty JACKETS for GIRLS

The need for Winter Jackets can't be ignored very much longer. We are ready to supply that need from this collection of Jackets for girls of 14 to 16, whenever you're ready to come to us. And that had better be soon, for the stock is now as full and comprehensive as it will be all season. Here are a few style-hints—other Jackets are priced up to $50, for elaborate coats of velour.

At $10—Jackets of black kersey; double-breasted, tight-fitting, slot seams; velvet collar; lined with plaid silk.

At $12.50—Jackets of tan kersey; double-breasted, tight-fitting; white pearl buttons; lined with satin.

At $15—Norfolk Jackets of kersey; velvet collar; lined with satin.

At $17.50—Jackets of kersey; handsomely tailored; all seams strapped; velvet collar; lined with heavy satin.

At $20—Jackets of covert cloth and kersey; handsomely tailored and lined.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Gold Jewelry in New Designs

Every evidence of discernment and good taste in selection is given by this showing of Solid Gold Jewelry for men and women.

The wide range of articles includes the newest and most attractive designs, and the fair prices are based on real, not fictitious values.

The collection affords an especially suitable variety of gifts for groomsmen, ushers, bridesmaids, as well as gifts for other occasions.

Gold Brooches, $2.50 to $35
Pearl Brooches, $6 to $35
Diamond and Pearl Brooches, $18 to $158
Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $75
Gold Links, $3.75 to $18.75
Gold Links, set with diamonds, $10.50 to $33.50
Gold Fobs, $5 to $13.50
Gold Fobs and Seals, $6.50 to $40
Gold Cuff Pins, $1.75 to $7.75
Gold Studs, set of 3, $2.25 to $4.75
Gold Studs, set with diamonds, $9.75 to $24
Pearl Studs, $2.50 to $18 each
Signet Rings, for men, $4 to $17; for women, $1.75 to $8
Gold Hat Pins, $2.50 to $13.75
Gold Vest Chains, $10.75 to $36.25
Gold Lorgnette Chains, $10 to $35
Gold Lockets and Charms, $1.25 to $42.50

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Flower Bulbs at Half Prices

People who are fond of growing plants indoors during the Winter will be interested in this news. We are forced by lack of proper room to reduce by about half our collection of Bulbs for Winter and Spring flowering. To accomplish this, we reduce prices also by half.

The bulbs are all fresh and vigorous, and are now priced like this:

Hyacinths, mixed, single and double, 2c each, 20c dozen.
Extra selected Bulbs, 3c each, 30c dozen.
Early Spring Tulips, mixed, 5c dozen.
Early Spring Tulips, selected, 10c dozen.
Narcissus, single, yellow or white, 15c dozen.
Narcissus, double, yellow, 18c dozen.
Roman Hyacinths, white, 2c each, 18c doz.
Crocus, assorted colors, 5c dozen.
Amaryllis Rosea, 10c dozen.
Amaryllis Johnsonii, 5c each.
Calla Lilies, 5c each. Oxalis, 12c dozen.

Basement.

STYLISH GLOVES FOR MEN

The opening of the Fall and Winter season never found us so well equipped in the matter of Men's Gloves as it does this year.

Many splendid new lines have been added, in stylish, well-made gloves for street and evening wear, in the very kinds well-dressed men like to wear. The $1 and $1.50 groups are particularly strong. More about them:

At $1—Pique mochas in tans and grays. Outseam heavy gray suede, embroidered backs. Outseam cape, in tans. Full pique, in tans. Overseam, in white and black.

At $1.50—Mocha, full pique, Paris point embroidered. Mochas, silk-lined, in grays. P. X. M. Cape, in tans. Full pique.

Also a full assortment of Dent's Walking Gloves in newest English tan shades at $1.85, $2 and $2.50.

Fownes' Walking Gloves, P. X. M. Cape, in tans, at $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Broadway and Ninth street.

What You Can Buy In
MEN'S CLOTHING at $15

We talk a good deal about our Clothing at fifteen dollars, and we make no apologies for doing it. It deserves ten times as much talking about as it gets. It meets the wishes of ten times as many men as any other lines of clothing we sell.

First, because the price admits of a very fine class of pure wool fabrics, and enables us to secure high-class workmanship—particularly because we are willing to crowd the profits by getting the utmost that can be sold at this popular price.

Take first our collection of

Fancy Cheviot Sack Suits at $15

You've seen a good many Fancy Cheviot Suits at $15, of course; but if you have not seen Wanamaker's you don't know how much character and style, what thorough-going tailoring, what comfort and perfect fit can be bought for this amount of money. Collars and button-holes are hand-made; fabrics are sponged with unusual care before making—care, skill, brains, combine to make unusual clothing at this price; and if you have fifteen dollars to spend for a suit, you should see what we show. Particularly see it before you pay twenty dollars elsewhere.

At this price we also have very superior suits of black cheviot, either single or double breasted—guaranteed for both color and service. $15.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $15

The same story—the same reasons for betterness. Materials are heavy Oxford mixed or black overcoatings. Long or medium lengths. As stylish as the tailor knows how to cut them.

Some new **Striped Worsted Trousers**, just in, at $5. Perhaps you know what $5 will do in buying trousers at Wanamaker's. They're worth seeing.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

SATURDAY—the finish of another brilliantly successful week's selling in the Under-Price Store. A strong, energetic finish, too, as following splendid and broadly varied offerings of seasonable goods prove. There's rich opportunity for wise economy in the Wanamaker Basement Store today:

Men's $1 Colored Shirts at 50c Each

The maker of these shirts intended that they should sell for at least a dollar each, and put the corresponding sort of materials and labor into them. But he was carrying too many, had to shorten sail, and—we got the shirts—five thousand of them—to sell at

Fifty Cents Each

Bodies are of good white muslin, the bosoms and detached cuffs are of printed madras and percales in most attractive patterns and colorings, in large variety. Details of workmanship are excellent and the shirts are laundered in the best fashion. All sizes are here. It is a splendid opportunity to multiply by two the buying power of your proposed investment in stylish, stiff-bosomed colored shirts—the proper sorts for Fall and Winter wear.

At another table, close by, is an attractive assortment of Men's Four-in-hand and Teck Scarfs—50c qualities at 25c each.

Men's UNDERWEAR And Hosiery

This is about the time that men begin to look to their Winter complement of Underwear and Hosiery. Hence there's seasonableness in this news of excellent shirts, drawers and socks for men, at very moderate prices:

MEN'S UNDER-WEAR.

At 37½c each—Men's Shirts and Drawers, of heavy ribbed cotton; blue stripes; natural color or ecru.

At 50c each—Six styles of Shirts and Drawers of ecru ribbed cotton; heavy ecru blue or salmon ribbed cotton or fleece-lined cotton in gray, natural color or blue; unusually well-made and finished.

MEN'S HALF HOSE.

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; fine gage; double toes and heels; seamless and elastic.

At 18c a pair, 3 for 50c—Regular-made fast black cotton, with double soles and high-spliced heels; fine gage; medium weight.

Ostrich Plumes At Half Price

This is the wind-up of the exceptional offering of Ostrich Plumes we made the other day. The Plumes are fine and thick, Amazon curled, and are very much in demand for dress hats.

These are all marked *half price*:

12 in., 25c; formerly 50c.
13 in., 50c; formerly 75c and $1.
14 in., 75c; formerly $1.50.
15 in., $1; formerly $2.
18 in., $1.25; formerly $2.25 and $2.50.

$1.50 Umbrellas $1 Each

November days—"the saddest of the year"—with plenty of rainy ones. Here are Umbrellas to keep dry under—well-made, of Union taffeta, with plain or fancy handles. 26 and 28-inch sizes; regularly worth $1.50 each, at

One Dollar Each

Lambskin GLOVES for Women, 55c

New supplies of these splendid stylish Gloves, for women, are here today.

Of fine lambskin, well finished, in tan, red, gray and white, two-clasp, and worth 75c, at 55c a pair.

Dressing Sacques and Petticoats

Today's news of Women's Garments from the Under-Price Store:

Flannelette Dressing Sacques at 75c

In neat stripes; short fitted back, full front, bell sleeves; collar, sleeves and lower part of sacque finished with ruffle, edged with lace.

Black Sateen Petticoats at $1

Two styles; umbrella ruffle, finished with side-plaited ruffle and cording above; or small ruffle, finished with six plaits.

MIRRORS at Curiously Low Prices

Two sorts—Hand Mirrors and Triplicate Mirrors. And both sorts considerably under-price. The Hand Mirrors are oval or circular with wooden backs, excellent glass, and are respectively 10c and 25c each.

The Triplicate Mirrors have nickel frames, and chain to hang them up by, and though worth 35c and 65c, are marked at 25c and 50c.

Collar-and-Cuff Sets Of Lawn, 12½c

The collar and cuffs are of the attractive turnover sort, made of sheer lawn, and prettily hemstitched. There's a great demand for these neat protections for the waist, and the present offering would readily sell at 20c a set.

Instead, they're 12½c a set.

Walnut Fudges 25c a Pound

Chocolate, maple or vanilla fudges, copiously intermingled with chopped-up walnuts—truly a delectable combination! Makes you smack your lips and want more. The quality is the usual 30-cent sort, today it's less—

25c a Pound

Shoe Sense for Saturday

The merit of our offerings of shoes for the family doesn't vary with the days of the week. It's constant, consistent, cogent. But Saturday's a particularly good day to come yourselves, and bring the children, for the Winter shoe-supplies you're bound to need, and should have ready when the demand arises.

So we've prepared this enticing array of dependable Shoes at distinctly attractive prices:

Men's SHOES, $1.50, from $2.50

A fine assortment of enamel leather, satin calf and kidskin Shoes, in modern shapes; good weight soles, slightly extended flat heels; stitched and stayed.

Men's SHOES, $1.90, from $3

Box calf and kidskin lace Shoes; Winter weight; heavy oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched on stylish lasts; good tread; fast color eyelets.

Men's SHOES, $2.40, from $3 and $3.50

Men's fine dress patent kidskin Shoes, on straight form lasts; high arched to give grace; flexible and well-fitting; splendid for early Winter wear.

Women's SHOES, $1.30, from $2

Excellent and stylish boots, in narrow shapes with tips; sensible heels; flexible sewed; a good everyday shoe for everybody.

Women's SHOES, $2.40, from $3 and $3.50

In fine kidskin, box calfskin and enamel leather in a broad variety; complete as to sizes and widths. Some Cuban heels, patent and kid tips, lace and button. Made by one of our best factories.

Boys' SHOES, $1.50

Good Shoes for sturdy boys; heavy uppers, sole-leather tips to save the toes; made of satin oil calfskin, with heels; sizes 2½ to 5½. The smaller sizes are $1.25.

Children's SHOES, $1, from $1.40

Over 2,000 pairs of stylish Shoes for children; nearly all lace, with solid welted soles, straight kidskin tips, wide extended soles, spring heels, tight-fitting around ankle and heels; very soft and plump. These are dress shoes at ordinary prices. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Girls' sizes are $1.20.

Wanamaker Wear-Well $3 Shoes for Men

The best value, the best wearing Shoes for men, known in the trade today.

There are some fairly good shoes on the market sold at $3.50; and some not so good. The original *Wanamaker Wear-Well* antedated them by many years. But the Wear-Well has grown better and better because of Wanamaker progressiveness; and it is *better* today, in many ways, than the best $3.50 shoes on the market.

We've tested that fact again and again; and made the Wear-Well excel at every point. Carefully selected leathers go into every part of the shoe—*oak-tanned leather soles, of course* (our $2.40 shoes have that). We haven't a shoe in stock, at any price, that does not have oak-tanned soles.

The *Wear-Well* Shoe is made of every desirable leather—patent leather, enamel, calfskin, kidskin—for business or dress wear; and in the various popular toe-shapes.

No shoe made, at any price, will give longer service. They are good shoes to know about. $3 a pair.

The Wanamaker-Reliable $3 Shoes for Women

The *Reliable* Shoe for women stands for the same value as the *Wear-Well* for men.

No shoe bought outside of Wanamaker's for less than five dollars is better!

No shoe sold anywhere else at $3.50 is as good!

The very best and finest leathers are used. The patent leather is made by Cornelius Heyl, and there is no better maker in the trade. The Vici kidskin is made by Robert Foerderer, and he stands alone in its production. All other leathers are equally high grade.

The styles are the smartest that are made; and there are more than thirty styles to choose from—every leather and combination of leathers, every last and toe-shape, both light and heavy soles—dressy shoes as well as the easy common-sense style.

The full Winter stocks are ready for you to see. $3 a pair.

Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING NEWS
Some Interesting Details

We'll let the details speak for themselves. They will undoubtedly solve many a problem for parents who have boys they want to put into substantial, stylish, well-made Winter clothing at modest cost:

Sailor Suits at $2.75

Of blue all-wool serge or cheviot; silk-sewed; jaunty and durable; sizes 3 to 10 years. Worth $4, at least.

Double-breasted Suits at $3.50

Of blue serge and fancy mixed cheviots; knee trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years. The average $5 kind.

Wanamaker Special Reefers, $5

Of Oxford gray or blue frieze; lined throughout with red flannel. Special in quality as well as price. 4 to 16 years.

Wanamaker Special Top Coats, $5

Of specially selected Oxford gray frieze, stylish and comfortable. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

TABLE TENNIS SETS

The game by any other name would be as much fun. And it is retaining its hold on public favor amazingly, for a pastime that was heralded as a "fad."

Complete outfits are here, as well as individual supplies—tables, nets, rackets, balls.

Here are some popularly priced Table Tennis Sets:

At $1—Set containing 2 wooden bats and two vellum bats, 4 balls, varnished net posts with clamp fixture, cotton net; complete in box.

At $1.50—Set containing two veneered rackets, 4 balls, extension net posts with screw clamp, cotton net; complete in box.

At $2—Set containing two cedar rackets, 6 balls, wooden net posts with nickel table clamp, cotton net; complete in box.

At $3—Set containing 2 cork rackets, 6 balls, wooden net posts with nickel table clamp, cotton net; complete in box.

Other Table Tennis Sets, of our own make, up to $5.

Imported Table Tennis Sets, in assorted styles, at $2.50, reduced from $4 and $5.

French Table Tennis Balls, 25c dozen.

Halex Table Tennis Balls, 35c dozen.

Table Tennis Rackets, 10c to $1.50 each.

Table Tennis Net Fixtures, 50c to $1.50 each.

Table Tennis Nets, 25c to 75c each.

Tennis Tables, sizes 4x8 ft., composition top, $12; 5x9 ft., $15.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

DAINTY HANDKERCHIEFS

The charming new handkerchiefs for the holiday season are crowding in. Every steamer brings new recruits. Today, for instance, these French Printed Handkerchiefs appear—hemstitched with embroidered initial and dainty floral designs in colors. 25c each, or six in box, assorted, at $1.45.

Then, from Ireland—Women's Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, laundered; at 12½c each.

Some for men, too—with hand-embroidered initial, unlaundered, at 12½c each.

Several hundred dozens of delicate embroidered handkerchiefs, in fine, sheer linen, in many beautiful designs; edges scalloped or lace-trimmed; each mounted on a card and tied with ribbon, at 25c to 50c each.

And prices on all are such as only Wanamaker's can offer.

Broadway.

Belt Clasps and Pins

Belt Clasps and Pins, for your own pretty belt-ribbons, are here in a charming variety of designs and finishes. Here's a half dozen of hints, but you'd better come and see for yourself:

Belt Sets—front and back-pieces, in French gray finish, new designs, 50c a set.
Belt Clasps, in Colonial gilt and new copper finish, 50c.
Belt Clasps, in oxidized French gray and antique gilt finish, 25c.
Sash or Belt-pins, in French gray and oxidized finish; also bar-pins with four large pearls; entirely new; 25c.
Sterling silver Sash or Belt-pins—dog's heads, horse-shoe and fleur de lis designs, 50c.

Broadway.

NEW VEILINGS at 25c a Yard

All the favorite styles of the day are included in the group. There are plain and fancy meshes, chenille or velvet dotted, and in worked dots and figures; in black, black-and-white and white-and-black. Black is most popular, hence in largest assortment.

Most of these Veilings we import ourselves, so that they are exceptionally good values at the price—

25c a Yard

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COLER AND BULGER INVADE THE BRONX

Head of Ticket Again Assails Gov. Odell's Ramapo Record.

Pledge for Canal Legislation — Candidate for Lieutenant Governor Criticises Executive's Attitude Toward Judiciary.

A crowd estimated at about 4,000 persons gathered at Zeltner's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, last evening to hear Bird S. Coler and Charles N. Bulger, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. About 2,000 got inside the hall. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, Mr. Coler having to wait about two minutes for the applause to cease when he arose to make his speech. President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx presided, and he created a great deal of enthusiasm just before Mr. Coler spoke, when he said that Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, had promised Coler a majority of from 75,000 to 80,000 votes in the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Bulger was the first speaker. Among other things, he said:

"That great American wag, the natural rival of Mark Twain, in the person of the junior Senator from New York, has been telling audiences of New York citizens that we should not meddle with the tariff, that we should let well enough alone, that we ought not to discuss it at all, and that if there is anything wrong the Republicans in the next Congress will enact such legislation as will give relief.

"The Democratic Party tells you that the Republican Party is not to be trusted to revise or amend the tariff. Then, again, the Republican Party tells you that we can make no capital out of the coal strike, because it has been settled. I will concede, for the sake of argument, that a few men in the Republican Party made efforts to settle that strike, which was the most extraordinary situation that ever existed since this Government was founded. For six months that strike lasted and then it was settled. Now they say we must not discuss it. My answer is that their settling it proved that they had the power to settle a situation that threatened the peace and social order of the people between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. Since they had the power, were they not arrant cowards and base knaves not to have done so long ago?"

Mr. Bulger referred to Gov. Odell as a great, good, and holy man, to Senator Platt, as a man some day to be canonized by a church as yet unfounded and to Senator Quay as a man who stood for more corrupt and damnable practices in politics than all the other politicians put together. He said the Governor had attempted to bring "the judiciary to his feet as a mere adjunct to his political machine.

"Odell," he continued, "ought to be retired before the court he seeks to prostitute may have to put him where Governors of States seldom go."

Mr. Coler said in part:

"In reply to my repeated expressed desire to have him inform the people what his relation was to the Ramapo Water Company, Gov. Odell, on Thursday night, ignoring the real import of the question, spoke evasively of his part in promoting and approving the bill finally passed, partially repealing the charter of the company, adding that he had not merely words, like the Democratic candidate, but the performance of duty to his credit.

"This, I submit, is very much as if a person accused of homicide should reply by way of defense that he had been conspicuously active in the embalmment and burial of the corpse.

"The charge against the Governor I need hardly remind the public is not at all that he failed to figure as a mourner at the bier of the Ramapo Company, but that he had been influential in calling it into life and conspicuously active in protecting it from adverse assault so long as any possibility of protection for it remained.

"That Governor, now President Roosevelt, was, as he says, his sponsor in any part of this performance, is what very few friends of the President will be willing to believe. My own belief is that President Roosevelt never so far forgot himself as to do anything that would justify any fair-minded person in suspecting him of countenancing in any way so odious a conspiracy.

"Of my own part in defeating the scheme, and in following it up until it received its deathblow, both in the courts and the Legislature, it would perhaps be unbecoming in me to say more than that at every stage of the fight I did what I conceived my duty, both as a citizen and an official.

"Whether there is nothing more to my credit than mere words must be left for an impartial community to determine. I suggest, however, that if the Governor's estimate of my services is correct, many of his Ramapo friends must be much in error, for they have honored me with their persistent enmity ever since I stood between them and the execution of the contract which they proposed to the City of New York.

"The accusation, as Gov. Odell very well knows, is that he was largely influential in securing favorable legislation for it—legislation authorizing it to take the sum of $5,000,000 per annum for forty years from the City of New York—and that he never raised his voice in favor of any kind of a repeal bill until the officers of the company themselves recognized the futility of further resisting the public, the press, and the courts combined. To reply to an accusation of this specific and comprehensive kind by saying that he recommended the repeal which could no longer be prevented, and that he signed a bill so utterly irrelevant to the question of his original culpability, is to palter with the public.

"Every issue in this campaign appeals with especial force to the Borough of the Bronx. No other section of the State has greater interest in the improvement of the State canals. With a waterway from the lakes to the sea by which 1,000-ton barges can be navigated from Buffalo to the Hudson, and down the Hudson to Spuyten Duyvil, and then through the Harlem ship canal to Long Island Sound, the magnificent water-front at Port Morris will be utilized by great steamships and vessels which will carry the products of the West to Europe and the cities on the western coast of the United States. It may well be doubted whether rapid transit itself will be a greater boon to your section of Greater New York than an efficient canal route from Lake Erie to Long Island Sound. With the Republican Party dominant at Albany, there never has been and never will be an earnest attempt at canal improvement. The Democratic Party built the canals, and the Democratic Party will maintain and improve them, railways and railway lobbyists to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Our political enemies are unscrupulous and defiant. With an effrontery that is amazing, they refuse to meet the charges made and proved that the Republican Party has been faithless and that Republican officials have betrayed their trust and have used the power of their offices for the enrichment of political favorites. One code of morals and civic righteousness does not exist for Republicans and another code for Democrats. When Democrats have been faithless and have betrayed a public trust they have been denounced and punished by Democrats. The Ramapo conspiracy was exposed and destroyed by Democrats in that fight. Now that the shameful fact has been demonstrated that Republicans of high station have forgotten their solemn duty to the people, we have a right to demand that the condemnation and punishment their faithlessness so richly merits shall be meted out to them."

A. E. STEVENSON SPEAKS.

Ex-Vice President Addresses Two Big Meetings in Advocacy of W. R. Hearst's Candidacy.

Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-Vice President of the United States, spoke to two crowded meetings in the Eleventh Congressional District last night, addressing 10,000 persons in the open air at Abingdon Square and 2,500 in Wendel's Assembly Rooms. At the latter meeting Mr. Coler also spoke.

"It is all important that the next House of Representatives be Democratic," said Mr. Stevenson. "In accomplishing this, I know New York will do her full share. To the list of able Representatives you send to the National Congress is now to be added a new name. Democrats everywhere recognize the importance of the contest in the Eleventh Congressional District of New York. All eyes are turned to your candidate, William Randolph Hearst. His fidelity to the people in their struggles has endeared him to all Democratic hearts. His is indeed a name to conjure with wherever Democrats are assembled.

"As your representative in Congress he will be the foe of all legislation that tends to enrich the few at the expense of the many. He will oppose the unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of the public's money. He will be the antagonist of "subsidy bills" of every character and description. Believing as he does in the old Democratic doctrine of 'equal justice to all, especial privileges to none,' he will favor tariff reform."

Ex-Governor James H. Budd of California, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, ex-Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, and many other speakers were heard.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS MEET.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Cooper Union, Though Speakers Disappointed.

German-Americans crowded Cooper Union last night to ratify the Democratic State ticket. The meeting was held under the direction of the German Democracy, and the President of that organization, ex-Sheriff William F. Grell, occupied the chair.

Every mention of Mr. Coler's name or that of the other candidates on the Democratic ticket was greeted with applause and cheering, and when one of the speakers referred to ex-President Cleveland the hall resounded with cheers. Charles N. Bulger, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who was to deliver the principal address of the evening, was absent. Up to 11 o'clock the audience waited patiently for his appearance. Other prominent speakers who were expected did not appear. F. O. Dettmann and Civil Justice George F. Roesch made addresses.

ANSWERS MR. HILL'S CHARGES.

Chairman Dunn, in Defense of Gov. Odell, Says ex-Senator Juggled Figures.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the Republican State Committee last evening answered the charges made by David B. Hill against Gov. Odell.

"Mr. Hill in his speech on Staten Island," said Mr. Dunn, "sought to mislead the public by juggling with the figures showing the goods purchased by the State from the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co. In an attempt to make the people believe that the purchases since 1901 had increased he read a table purporting to give supplies bought by many institutions for the State. There were seventeen in all. Of these thirteen were duplications. These were requisitions made by the several institutions from a quantity of tea purchased in a lump, and which was included in the original statement of the amount of supplies from the Matthews firm. He also attempted to further juggle by giving the purchases, as he says, 'for the year 1901-02.' In this he has put the figures for almost two years.

"The total of direct sales made by Matthews & Co. to the institutions in the vicinity of Newburg for the years 1901 and 1902 amounted to $25,643.06, and for the years 1899 and 1900 they amounted to $30,988.36. This is a reduction of about 20 per cent. during Gov. Odell's administration.

"These are figures from the books at Albany, which were placed at the disposal of Mr. Hill or any one else by express direction of Gov. Odell the day Mr. Hill first uttered the slander."

MATTHEWS & CO.'S BIDS.

Rival Grocery Firm Say They Obtained State Contracts Properly.

The Republican State Committee made public yesterday a letter from George E. Howard of Hilton & Howard, grocers, saying that all supplies purchased by the State were bought from the lowest bidders, and that the firm of J. W. Matthews & Co., with which Gov. Odell is said to be connected, had to bid lower than all their competitors in order to get contracts.

Mr. Howard declared that Gov. Odell should be re-elected because of the scurrilous attacks made upon him by his political enemies.

GOV. ODELL CONFIDENT.

Says Chairman Dunn's Estimate of the Plurality at 37,600 Is Too Conservative.

Gov. Odell and Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee were in conference several hours last evening. When the conference was over, Chairman Dunn said:

"I am entirely confident as to the outcome in this State. Reports which have come to us indicate that Gov. Odell's plurality in the State will be 37,000, even if the claims made at the Democratic headquarters of New York and Kings Counties had any substantial basis. We have the best of reasons to believe that those claims are greatly exaggerated. In that event Gov. Odell's plurality will be largely increased over the figures given above."

When shown Col. Dunn's statement, Gov. Odell said:

"So Dunn figures out a plurality of 37,000 for me. Well, to my mind, that figure is entirely too conservative. I will win by several thousand more."

ODELL'S REMARK TO BAER.

Mr. Lauterbach Said the Governor Threatened to Tear Down to Coal Operators.

At the final rally of the Republican Club last evening, in Great Central Palace, 92 Clinton Street, for Charles S. Adler, candidate for Congress, Edward Lauterbach referred to the conference of Gov. Odell with the coal operators and Senators Quay and Penrose in Senator Platt's office.

"After the reply to the remark of President Baer about the interference of politicians," he said, "Gov. Odell said: 'If you do not listen to us, if you do not do something to prevent the suffering that your attitude threatens the people of this State with, I will tear you down from your high mightiness. It can be done, and it will be done.'"

Gov. Odell, he said, was upheld by Senators Quay and Penrose, who said that Pennsylvania would stand by New York in any action that State saw fit to take. President Baer was told, he added, that special Legislatures would be convened by both States, and that this action could mean, and would mean, the repeal of every charter held by the coal-carrying railroads, and the charter of every mine that had been idle.

"AD.'S" UNEXPECTED RESULT.

People Besiege Brooklyn Republican Headquarters for Information About $6 a Ton Coal.

The Republican Campaign Committee on Thursday caused to be published in the Brooklyn newspapers a full page advertisement telling of the stand taken by Gov. Odell in the recent coal strike. The advertisement concluded with this sentence, set in big black type: "Coal now six dollars a ton."

When Mr. Woodruff and the other Republican leaders reached headquarters yesterday morning there was a line of people, washerwomen, flathouse janitors, bakers, and the like, all waiting to find out where coal was to be obtained at $6 a ton. The dealers to whom they had applied for coal had quoted the fuel at from $7 to $8 a ton. Some dealers had none to sell at any price.

The seekers after six-dollars-a-ton coal kept streaming into Republican Headquarters all morning, while there was a constant succession of inquiries over the telephone about the advertised cheap coal. No one at headquarters seemed to be able to tell where coal could be obtained at the price.

When Mr. Woodruff was seen and asked where the $6 coal could be found, he said:

"Why, all over. By that I mean that you can contract for a Winter's supply at that price, although you may get but a little at the present moment. If you can't get it I will furnish stove coal to any one that wants it at that price."

Lawyers Who Favor Judge Werner.

A circular letter has been sent to the members of the New York Bar by a committee of lawyers who formerly lived in Rochester or its vicinity (the home of Judge William E. Werner) favoring the nomination of Judge Werner for the Court of Appeals. It is signed by Richard T. Greene, John H. Brewster, Jr., Joseph Wamsley, A. E. Blackmar, Edward P. Coyne, Henry M. Brigham, William L. Kiefer, Marvin W. Wynne, Clifton P. Williamson, Waldo G. Morse, William H. Hayward and Simon L. Adler.

STECKLER'S CAB PARADE

Demonstration of Cabmen and Hack Drivers for the Judge.

The Vehicles in Line Numbered 259, and the Paraders Were Greeted with Cheers Up Town and Down Town.

Friends of Judge Alfred Steckler had a cab parade last evening, the Judge having ruled that cab drivers and hackmen had the right to solicit fares in front of hotels. The vehicles in line numbered 259 cabs, carrying more than 700 persons. The vehicles bore portraits of Judge Steckler, and there were many instances of peculiar decorations, such as draping the horses with American flags. Before the parade those who were to ride formed a procession and marched in West Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets and Sixth Avenue. The paraders entered the cabs at Madison Square.

The first band struck up "Columbia," and the procession moved up Broadway to Forty-second Street. It was just theatre time. People who ride usually to places of amusement walked or gathered with the others to watch the parade. The horses had been groomed so that their coats reflected the lights, and there was no speck or spot on any vehicle. There was little cheering in that part of town. The length of the procession was about four-fifths of a mile. It carried all sorts of transparencies, the majority being to the effect that it is the duty of all men to vote for the "Judge who believes in equal justice for poor and rich." Another had "The Friend and Defender of Labor."

In their demonstration the drivers could not avoid showing their skill in taking good positions by the cleverness of their horsemanship, getting as near as possible to the two bands and the wagons that carried the red fire. To add to the amusement, their passengers joined in the repartee.

Swinging westward down Forty-second Street, the cabs turned into Eighth Avenue, and then down to Fourteenth Street, holding up a Devery parade, which had to wait, as the cabmen had the right of way, being the first to cross Twenty-eighth Street, where the parade met. The remarks uttered were in good-humor. When the last cab swept by, making room for the Deveryites, there was a cheer for the cabmen.

In Fourteenth Street to First Avenue the vehicles passed without any particular demonstration, but they met with an ovation as they went southward. At Houston Street they turned toward Liberty Hall, where they were reviewed by Judge Steckler. He stood on the box seat of a four-wheeler and doffed his hat to his admirers, the hackmen and cab drivers.

The band struck up "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and the cab drivers, recognizing the air, took it up, singing to the best of their power. They went to Clinton Street, where they turned into the Bowery. There they encountered as much enthusiasm as they had witnessed along the line. But the Bowery had something more in store for the paraders. The children took up the cry of "Baby in a High Chair," as descriptive of the drivers of the hansoms.

The men of the reins enjoyed the sport and cracked their whips to the music of the bands. There was a short delay at Grand Street as the procession re-formed for the final run up Third Avenue to the finish at Tenth Street.

A man with a voice that could be heard at a great distance asked how Steckler could pay for more cabs than had ever been seen on the East Side before, and he was told in no uncertain terms that the drivers supplied the cabs themselves and without cost. The questioner disappeared as the "babies in the high chairs" started to get down from their seats, and the men inside of the cabs jumped to the street. He was going at a rapid rate when the procession started again, followed by a chorus of cheers for Steckler.

Labor Unions for Justice Steckler.

The latest labor unions to indorse the candidacy of Justice Alfred Steckler are the Third Branch Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, Cabinet Marble Machine Workers' Union, the Iron Moulders' Union, the National Protective Association of Masons and Plasterers' Laborers, and the Eleventh Division of Laborers' Union and the Iron Workers of America. The Spanish War Veterans, of which M. A. Sachs is Chairman and J. Silverstone is Secretary, have also passed resolutions indorsing Justice Steckler.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—Patrick Calhoun of New York addressed the Young Men's Democratic League of this city in the Grand Opera House on National issues tonight. Mr. Calhoun said, in part:

"The Democratic Party has great opportunities. It is not true that it is without issues or without leaders. It needs no reorganization. It does not need harmony. It is true to itself. The day is not distant when Richard Olney, Grover Cleveland, John G. Carlisle, David B. Hill, Tom L. Johnson, William Jennings Bryan, Joseph W. Bailey, Henry Watterson, and that Nestor of Democrats John T. Morgan, will be found on the same platform and supporting the same candidate.

"The Democratic idea is well expressed in the sentiment that that government is best which governs least. Now let us apply this principle to the conditions of modern society. It opposes itself with as bold a front to Socialism as it does to imperialism. It condemns alike the demand of the President for an amendment to the Constitution giving to the Federal Government the regulation and control of corporations, and the Socialistic plank in the Democratic platform of the great State of New York which demands Federal ownership of coal lands, and the Populist demand for Federal ownership of railroads. Stronger arguments can be advanced by our Populistic friends in favor of Government ownership of railroads and other quasi public corporations than can be advanced by our Democratic conferrees in favor of Gevornment ownership of coal lands. There has been too great a disposition on the part of the Democratic Party to catch on the popular 'isms.'

"Let us now advance to the application of the fundamental principle of Democracy to the great combinations of capital, or so-called trusts. The Democratic Party is certainly not opposed to all combinations of capital. The corporations which have tended so to develop the cotton manufacturing industry of the Southern States are combinations of capital. They are largely managed by local people, who have combined their capital to establish local industries in their local communities, give employment to local labor, and contribute to the wealth and prosperity and power of the State. Are we to draw the line against local combination of capital in the local bank, the local mine, the local iron furnace, the local factory, and in the development of the local water power? If not, where? Draw it where the genius of the English common law has drawn it—against contracts and devices in restraint of trade; against those combinations that seek the control of an entire industry, the monopoly of an entire product. Preserve the right of free competition. Draw the line not against combination of capital, but against monopoly of industry.

"The time is ripe for the Democratic Party to renew its efforts to reform the tariff. The people should be protected against the great corporations which seek to monopolize an entire line of business. No corporation which has sought to monopolize any great branch of industry has the right to ask that the power of the Federal Government be employed through the tariff laws to enable it to exact excessive prices for its commodities at the expense of the American people."

REPUBLICANS CLAIM NEBRASKA.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—Chairman Lindsay of the Republican State Central Committee said to-night:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the outlook in Nebraska. Our organization is perfect, and we expect to win by safe majorities. I will not estimate total vote nor pluralities."

PENNSYLVANIA OUTLOOK.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Col. James M. Guffey, the Democratic State leader, said to-day:

"I have every possible reason to believe that our State ticket will be elected. The exorbitant claims sent out by the Republican managers are made only for effect. They are not warranted by conditions nor are they made in good faith."

State Chairman Creasy said that Mr. Pattison would have "at least 15,000 majority," and Secretary Meek added: "It looks to me as though there will be a landslide for Mr. Pattison. We might be very much mistaken, but I make this prediction solely on the basis of the reports made to the State Committee by the different Chairmen."

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Best Men's Suit Offer.



In yesterday's papers we told you that we had gone through our stock, picked out about 500 suits from our $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00 lines, and marked them at the very low price of $11.75.

Selling was lively all day but 500 suits are quite a number and cannot readily be disposed of in one day.

$15 to $20 Values

$11.75

We repeat the offer today. To make up for those that were sold yesterday we have added others; thus selection is as good as at the opening hour yesterday morning.

Choose from about 50 different patterns in superior quality Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. Sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 in regular proportions.

Our $22.50, $25.00, $35.00 and $40.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats

are pre-eminently the Acme of Perfection in men's tailoring; they represent the highest art obtainable in men's ready-for-service apparel; are strictly hand-made throughout, with the same care and conscientiousness that the highest priced tailor would bestow upon his best products.

Every worthy standard fabric is represented in neat and exclusive patterns, the very best obtainable.

BESIDES REGULAR SIZES, OF COURSE, "WE FIT THE HARD TO FIT," AS OUR "PICKWICK" SYSTEM INSURES A RIGHT SHAPE FOR EVERY SHAPE.

From the Boys' Clothing Store.

If more women knew what a saving of money they could effect by buying the clothes of the "small men" of the family at the Simpson Crawford Store, our Boys' Clothing Department would be as crowded every business day, as it is on Fridays and Saturdays. Boys wish to be dressed with as much care as their elders nowadays. We put the proper touches to the Clothing to make it right for their tender years, and incorporate those points of goodness that insure honest service. Everything a boy wears after he leaves the nursery you will find in this department. The prices speak for themselves, as is shown below:—

Boys' Sailor Suits, of best Worsted Serges; elegantly trimmed; about 250 in all; sizes 3 to 10 years..... $2.85

Special in Silk Collar Party Suits; about 50 beautifully trimmed Sailors, made with inlaid collars of exquisite colorings; values up to $12.50; 3 to 8 years; for Saturday's selling only..... $7.75

Overcoats for boys of ages 3 to 12; excellent Irish Woolen Frieze, raw edge..... $5.00

Boys' Overcoats, for ages 7 to 16 years; at the price we believe this Overcoat to be the best value ever offered; long loose fitting mannish style, of best materials; lined with pure mohair serge; finished with satin sleeves and velvet collar..... $7.50

Children's highest class Overcoats, in extreme novelties; some fur trimmed; such styles as are to be generally only seen in best exclusive stores..... $12.50 to $20.00

Men's Shirts.

Many weeks ago we secured the best goods we could find in the refined neat patterns of the present fashions, white grounds with small figures and hair stripes, and selected only those patterns which would make up well in plaited stiff bosoms; the result is that we place before you to-day as dignified and handsome a lot of goods as New York has ever seen. Fit is guaranteed, make is second to none at any price; cuffs attached or detached. If you appreciate a good shirt (and what man does not?) come and see these, then compare them with the best you know at double the prices; all sizes; each..... $1.50

OUR REGULAR LINE OF 50C. SCARFS is unsurpassed by any in the city; all the new things come here as soon as they are produced; our Black Neckwear, in all styles and shapes, at 50c. each, is unequalled.

"KEISER BARATHEA," all the new ones; four-in-hands..... $1.00

Silk Suspenders, 50c.

Men's heavy weight pure silk non-elastic Web Suspenders; white leather ends, double stitched elastic backs, white, black and colors; exceptional value, at this low price.

Men's Fancy Handkerchiefs.

About 275 Men's Fancy French Cambric and Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; these are sample Handkerchiefs; one of a pattern only; all the novelties for the coming season from Paris are represented; including figured white, each..... 75 and 90

Value much more.

Men's Shirts to Order.

Main Floor.

When a man has his Shirts made to order rather than buy them ready made, he naturally looks for the best in materials, the finest workmanship and perfection in fit.

These points we guarantee. In White Shirts, everything right for shirt use. In colored goods, French Percales and the finest grades of Madras and Oxford.

Prices Range from 6 for $9.00 Up to as high as 6 for $30.00, for the pure linen ones.

Our $2 and $3 Men's Hats.

Second Floor.

At these prices you are getting headgear for which you'd have to pay from a third to a half more at other good stores. As we sell Hats at only these two prices, we have directed all our efforts to perfecting these goods. It will pay you well to look at them, and still better to buy one.

White Silk Waists.

Second Floor.

After all there is no material for Waists that serves Milady in so many ways as silk. A greater variety of silk weaves is employed in their making this season than for many years past. We don't believe there's another store which shows so many styles and sorts as may here be found. Our lowest priced ones are made on a high plane of excellence, as they are fashioned and finished by people who have experience in doing the very best work. To-day a special word of White Waists:—

Women's White Waists, of good quality taffeta; front, back and sleeves of hemstitching and tucking..... $3.95

Women's White Waists, of satin Louisine, hemstitched shoulder plaits, inlaid vest of imitation Irish Point Lace; finished with tailor stitched folds, trimmed with crochet ornaments..... $5.50

Women's White Waists, of satin finish taffeta; entire front of tailor stitched plaits, also plaits in sleeve and plait in back; tailor stitched collar and cuffs.. $7.75

Women's White Waists, of all-over Irish Point, with the new military shoulder and vest of white silk, piped with pink, light blue and all white, collar trimmed to match piping; front has handsome crochet ornaments..... $13.75

Men's Shoes.

Second Floor.

'Twill pay you to examine the values and merits of our Men's Shoes. We believe that there is not a finer stock, with regard to quality, completeness or reasonableness of prices, to be found anywhere.

As regards materials, you may choose from Patent Kid, Colt and Calf, Black Russia Calf, Vici Kid, French, Chrome and Satin Calf. The shapes of our Men's Shoes are both comfortable and stylish. All welted soles and perfectly smooth insoles. The price range is

$2.50, $3.50, $5.00.

A Sale of Trimmed Hats.

A general clean-up takes place to-day in our Women's Stiff Trimmed Hat Department. We offer a number of Hats that sold heretofore at $5.00 to $7.00 at the very low price of..... $2.95

Our $7.50 Trimmed Hats.

Beauty and stylishness dominate our $7.50 Trimmed Hats. Nowhere else can you get such handsome Millinery at so small a price. Every Hat has a marked individuality of its own—is different, in fact. Each is a millinery thought, deftly twisted into concrete expression by means of ribbons, velvet and fashionable embellishments. You'll find novelty and charm in every one of our $7.50 Trimmed Hats.

Misses' Tailored Suits, Coats, &c.

Third Floor.

You might doubt it, but it's too good to keep. What? Is your curiosity aroused? Just simply this:—That we're more than trebling last year's figures on Misses' Outer Garb, and we consider last year's figures pretty good.

There's great and definite meaning to this. It expresses the actual merit of the Simpson Crawford Co. goods. It reflects accurately upon the correctness of every detail—style, fit, finish, price—and it more than emphasizes the enterprise and aggressiveness back of the workings of this establishment.

Misses' Walking Suits, of Mixed Tweeds; Norfolk coat, semi-fitting back, velvet collar, turn-back cuffs, satin lined throughout; side plaited flare skirt; 14 and 16 years..... $16.75

Girls' Mixed Tweed, fly front, open seam Suit; jacket lined throughout with good grade of satin; lined skirt, trimmed with straps of self material, ornamented with miniature buttons; tailor stitched around facing..... $11.75

Misses' Dress Skirts, of cheviot, in blue and black; the new model; seven gored flare skirt, trimmed with vertical graduated bands of taffeta, finished with filigree ornaments of fancy braid; 36 to 40..... $7.50

Misses' Walking Skirts, of good grade Melton; side plaited, having full flare; saddle back with rows of stitching around facing; 36 to 40..... $5.00

Misses' fine grade Kersey Coats, Monte Carlo model; low flat collar, bell sleeves, lined throughout with guaranteed satin; collar and straps of self material; finished with consecutive rows of stitching; 14 to 16..... $15.00

Misses' Coats, of fine grade Melton; inverted plait down back, double collar of self, and stitched velvet; full sleeves with fancy cuff, trimmed with pipings of satin; 14 and 16 years; copy of a $45.00 model..... $13.75

Girls' full length Box Coats, of Kersey; with large cape over shoulders; full sleeves; rolling collar, mousquetaire cuffs and trimming of cape; of fancy mirror velvet..... $12.75

Girls' double-breasted semi-fitting Norfolk Coat, of Zibeline, high rolling collar, mandolin sleeve with fancy cuff; belt of self; trimming of fancy braid..... $7.50

Candy Store Specials.

Main Floor.

Molasses Chips, lb..... 25

Very fine Mixed Candies, lb..... 30

Mixed Chocolates, cannot be equalled at 50c. lb..... 40

Special line of new Caramels, lb..... 30

Superior line of Chocolates and Bonbons at, lb..... 60

Our 20th Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

ORANGES:—Sweet Floridas, popular size, dozen..... 18

GRAPES:—Fancy large clusters, California Tokays, special, 2 lbs., 25; lb. 15

CELERY:—Fancy large stalks, well bleached Jersey stock, each..... 5

PASTRY:—Delicious Layer Cakes, assorted flavors, products of our own chefs, baked in our own ovens, regularly 50, special..... 40

BREAD:—Large loaf, best quality, home-made style, each..... 5

ROLLS:—Delicious, all kinds, Water, Parker House, &c., dozen..... 10

BOILED HAM:—Armour's Sugar Cured, sliced to order, special, lb... 22

SCRAPPLE:—Freshly made Philadelphia Farm Scrapple, special, lb..... 10

FIGS:—Fancy large Smyrna Figs, 1 lb. boxes, special..... 17

PRUNES:—Fancy large California Prunes, 3 lbs. 25; lb..... 9

COFFEE: Our "Waverley" Blend, delicious flavor and a smooth, rich beverage, 4 lbs, $1.00; lb..... 26

BREAKFAST JAVA:—Excellent strength and body, most satisfactory drinking qualities, 5¼ lbs. $1.00; lb. 20

TEAS:—Choicest May Pickings from "Preferred Districts." English Breakfast, Formosa Oolong, B. F. Japan, Gunpowder, &c., regularly sold at 60; special, 5 lb. caddy $2.00; lb..... 43

STUFFED OLIVES:—Extra large 16 ounce bottles "Royal Stuart" Olives, stuffed with Spanish Sweet Poppies, special..... 38

PICKLES:—"Royal Stuart" Chopped, large 20 ounce bottle, special..... 22

GHERKINS:—"Royal Stuart" plain or mixed pickles, 20 ounce bottle, special..... 26

PUREE DE FOIE GRAS:—J. B. Rilhac a Brive, fancy imported, special..... 19

GAME PATES:—Gaston Freres, assorted, special..... 25

SALMON:—Extra Fancy Columbia River Salmon Steaks, 1 lb. flat cans, 6 for $1.00, each..... 18

CEREALS:—Cero Fruto or Malta-Vita, popular Breakfast Foods, special, package..... 12

CANNED FRUITS:—"Royal Stuart" Lemon Cling Peaches, luscious fruit, heavy sugar syrup, special, large can 27

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

WE KEEP our promises. What we say you can rely on—no matter how low the prices look. We treat you so as to win your friendship and your future trade. We sell you at lowest cash prices on our well-known liberal system of

CREDIT.



Men's Fall and Winter Suits in blue and black cheviots and fancy mixed tweeds, nicely lined with good quality serge, regular price $15.00; special at $10.00

OVERCOATS. Men's fine English Kersey Overcoats, guaranteed all wool; a Coat with all the warmth of a $30 garment, $10.00

BOYS' SUITS—Boys' Two-piece Suits in handsome fancy mixtures, strictly all wool; a suit made to sell for $4.00; special..... 2.95

SHOES—Men's Shoes in patent leather, velour, wax calf and box calf; regular $5.00 values, at..... 3.50

T. KELLY,

263 SIXTH AVE., NEAR 17th STREET. Entrance Through Furniture Store.
B'KLYN., 468 to 470 Fulton St., One Flight Up.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10.



Every one will want to read President Roosevelt's article on "The Presidency" in the Nov. 6th issue of

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

(This highly interesting article was written before Mr. Roosevelt was nominated as Vice-President.)

Every American family that is not receiving the weekly visits of The Companion should begin a subscription for the paper with this issue, and thus secure FREE all the remaining issues for 1902, including the Thanksgiving and Christmas Double Numbers.

Annual Subscription OFFER.

Every new subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip at once with $1.75 for the 1903 volume of The Youth's Companion will receive:

1. All the issues of the paper for the remaining weeks of 1902, FREE.
2. The beautiful Double Holiday Numbers of The Companion for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's, FREE.
3. The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1903—a beautiful art souvenir lithographed in twelve colors and gold, FREE.
4. The 53 issues of The Companion for 1903—a library of the best reading by the most popular writers.

The Youth's Companion
Boston, Mass.

Dr. Colton
Dental Specialist. Extracting teeth with nitrous oxide gas. Fulton and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn.
ORIGINATOR OF SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR INFLAMED GUMS AND LOOSENING TEETH
KNOWN AS
"RIGGS DISEASE."

NEW HONOR FOR CRESCEUS

Champion Trotter Broke the World's Record for Two Miles.

DEFEATED TIME AT MEMPHIS

Greatest of Harness Stallions Raced Against the Watch and Won by a Big Margin.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Cresceus, champion trotter of the world, added one more to his many world's records when at the Memphis Driving Park to-day he lowered the existing mark for the best time by a trotter for two miles. He not only beat the old mark, but lopped off 11¼ seconds from it, finishing the distance in 4:17. With this race against time to his credit, Cresceus now is holder of all world's records for from one mile up to two miles, with intermediate honors of all descriptions for heats on both half mile and mile tracks. Cresceus was driven by his owner, George H. Ketcham, and was started against the two-mile record of 4:28½ made only two days before by Onward Silver.

Cresceus, who appeared about 3 o'clock, had scored twice when Ketcham nodded for the word. Accompanied by a runner, he went to the quarter in 33 seconds. At the half mile the timers hung out 1:06¼. The three-quarters pole was passed in 1:39. Straightening out for the wire, Ketcham sent the champion along at a lively clip, the mile being done in 2:10½. At the mile and a quarter Cresceus seemed to increase his speed. That post was passed in 2:41¾, and the mile and a half was made in 3:13. The last three-quarter pole was reached in 3:45, and the full two miles were covered in 4:17. Cresceus trotted the last mile faster than the first, and covered the two miles 7¼ seconds faster than the pacing record, made by Nervala.

Another brilliant performance was that of Prince Alert, who went against the pacing record for geldings of 2:00¾, made by himself. Driven by Mart Demarest, the horse reached the quarter in 30¾, the half in 59, the three-quarters in 1:29½, and beat his former record by three-quarters of a second, the time for the mile being 2:00 flat.

Cresceus will be shipped to Atlanta in a few days, where he has engagements. Many of the large stables have taken Winter quarters at Billings Park. To-day's races ended the Memphis meeting. Summaries:

Trot.—Half-mile heats, to wagon; amateur drivers.
Invader, b. g., by Jaybird, (Devereaux)..... 1 1
Battleton, b. h., (Jones)..... 2 2
Dr. Book, b. g., (Billings)..... 3 3
Time—1:04¾; 1:03¼.

Match Race.—Trotting.
Verylile, b. m., (Graves)..... 1 2 1
Edgewood Belle, blk. m., (McCarty)..... 2 1 2
Time—2:20½; 2:24; 2:22¼.

2:10 Pace, to Wagon.—Amateur drivers.
Dr. Monical, blk. h., (Billings)..... 1 1
Captain Potter, gr. g., (Jones)..... 2 ro
Time—2:09¾.

Cresceus to beat world's two-mile trotting record of 4:28¼, (Ketcham.) Time by quarters—0:33; 1:06¼; 1:39; 2:10½; 2:41¾; 3:13; 3:45; 4:17.

Prince Alert, to beat world's pacing record for geldings of 2:00¾, (Demarest.) Time by quarters—0:29¾; 0:58; 1:29½; 2:00.

WOMEN ON THE LINKS.

Miss Howe and Miss Bishop Win the Foursome Match at Baltusrol.

As an aftermath to the women's inter-city team competitions on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, the club offered special prizes yesterday for a four-ball foursome. A large proportion of the Boston and Philadelphia women remained for the match, and the honors were won by a local pair, Miss Bessie Howe and Miss Georgiana Bishop. They tied at 91 with the Bostonians, Miss Mollie B. Adams and Miss Elizabeth Lockwood. Eight holes were then played to decide the event, and the local team won by 43 to 52 for the visitors.

Miss Genevieve Hecker and Mrs. E. A. Manice, the National and metropolitan champions respectively, made a strong team, but their golf did not come up to expectations, as they only did 96. Thirteen pairs finished the foursome. They are:

Miss Howe and Miss Bishop—										
Out	4	6	4	6	5	4	7	5	5—46	
In	3	5	4	6	5	5	7	5	5—45	91
Miss M. B. Adams and Miss Lockwood—										
Out	7	5	4	7	4	5	7	5	4—48	
In	3	4	5	6	4	5	6	6	4—43	91
Miss Genevieve Hecker and Mrs. Manice									49	47 96
Miss M. K. Wetmore and Miss Marion Oliver									48	50 98
Mrs. William Shippen and Miss L. B. Wells									49	50 99
Miss Frances C. Griscom and Mrs. R. H. Barlow									52	48 109
Miss Marie Bryce and Miss M. F. Phelps									51	52 103
Mrs. Lorenzo Daniels and Mrs. H. B. Clark									57	46 103
Mrs. E. S. Sanford and Mrs. R. H. Barlow									50	54 104
Mrs. P. F. Morris and Miss T. Gilbert									55	49 104
Miss E. S. Porter and Miss M. W. Phelps									54	50 104
Miss Hernandez and Miss Marie Charles									53	52 105
Miss Ruth Underhill and Miss E. W. Goffe									53	53 106

The men of the New York and Philadelphia Associations will meet to-day in their semi-annual team match. Walter J. Travis and others of the local team did a little practicing on the Baltusrol course yesterday.

EAST JERSEY GOLFERS PLAY.

Sanford Wins the Gold Medal in the League Championship Event.

R. M. Sanford won the gold medal yesterday in the first day's play of the annual championship tournament of the East Jersey Golf League. The contest was opened with an eighteen-hole qualifying round on the links of the Essex County Country Club, and seventeen golfers, representing five clubs, turned in scores. The leading eight will continue at match play, and the event will be finished to-day.

Sanford won the medal by making the lowest score, 82 strokes, beating the present champion holder of the league, Howard Giffin, by 2 points. The latter has held the title for two years. The players and scores in the qualifying round are:

R. M. Sanford, South Orange—										
Out	5	9	4	6	4	5	4	3	5—42	
In	5	4	6	4	3	4	6	4	4—40	82
Howard Giffin, East Orange									43	41 84
J. P. Bradshaw, East Orange									46	42 88
R. G. Hunter, Forest Hill									42	47 89
J. C. Corey, Forest Hill									47	44 91
Robert Shaw, Morristown									45	47 92
G. W. Hutchinson, South Orange									48	44 92
E. Lavidge, South Orange									46	48 94
A. F. C. Milligan, Elizabeth									45	50 95
Dr. Griswold, Morristown									49	46 95
Paul E. Heller, Forest Hill									51	45 96
R. A. Waterbury, Elizabeth									46	50 96
George E. Seymour, Jr., Elizabeth									48	49 97
G. H. Chadwick, Morristown									44	53 97
G. B. Jenkinson, South Orange									50	50 100
G. W. T. Stiles, Forest Hill									47	54 101
G. H. Thompson, Elizabeth									55	53 108

Brushes for Speedway Championship.

For the second of its championship series of brushes to be held on the Speedway this afternoon the Road Drivers' Association of New York has an excellent list of entries. After the close finishes among the trotting teams last Saturday, the greatest interest is naturally shown in the work of these horses. Lydell Whitehead has again entered Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle to be driven by Fred Geier, who made such an excellent showing with them last Saturday. The pair will endeavor to score over the four other teams entered.

In the championship class Kingmond is pitted against the same horses that he defeated last Saturday, with the addition of a few more of the same calibre. Dusty Wilkes and Nathan Straus are expected to have another battle royal in the pacing division, while the other brushes scheduled should furnish keen competition. In all there will be nine brushes, each two in three heats.

Wrestling at St. George's A. C.

G. Wahlman won the 150-pound wrestling tournament at the St. George's Athletic Club, 207 East Sixteenth Street, last night, throwing J. W. Price in the final bout in 1:25. The summary follows:

A. J. Mitchell threw T. Filler, time 1:53; E. Dreyer threw T. Younginger, time 0:25; G. Wahleman threw A. Tesiny, time 3:00; J. W. Price threw W. Trass, time 2:35; Wahleman threw Mitchell, time 3:32; Price threw Dreyer, time 7:10; Wahleman threw Price, time 1:25.

PLATER WON IN A GALLOP

Added Starter Won Easily and Caused a Scandal at Aqueduct.

OOM PAUL FIRST ALL THE WAY

Best Racing of the Meeting on Queens County Course Resulted in Four Beaten Choices.

An added starter in the shape of A. L. Aste's smart two-year-old Plater, running for the Lynbrook Handicap, six furlongs, at the Aqueduct track, yesterday, turned betting affairs topsy-turvy and made what seemed for the moment to be a racing scandal. The race was the fourth on the card, and Plater was one of two added runners, a field of ten horses thus running. As Plater after much interference was beaten badly for the Creedmoor Handicap only three days before, his presence in the race with the top weight, 121 pounds, did not disturb the estimates of form players, who backed Lyman Hay, Mackey Dwyer, and Nevermore in that order. Plater's race, however, caused a convulsion, for the Aste colt rushed to the front in the first few strides and, galloping in the lead all the way, won easily by three lengths in the fast time of 1:14 2-5. Lady Albercraft, after being cut down in the race, finished second. Immediately after the race T. S. Reilly, President of the track, issued an order that A. L. Aste's entries should be rejected in future. He was a trifle premature, however, as The Jockey Club representatives took no notice of the race, so that Reilly's order must be withdrawn. The weather was pleasant and the racing was the best of the meeting to date, aside from the fact that four favorites were beaten. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs.
J. Robertson & Co.'s Syrlin, ch. g., aged, by St. Savior-Kassie, 116 pounds, (Robertson,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5 1
J. G. Lyman's Unmasked, br. g., 5, by Domino-Mere Hill, 126, (Spencer,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5 2
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 3, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 114, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 3
Time—1:28. Won easily by five lengths, three lengths between second and third. Demurrer, Young Henry, Belvino, Harry New, Ben Battle, and Himself also ran. Young Henry left at the post. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by J. Robertson.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; six furlongs.
A. J. Joyner's Pittacus, br. g., by Sensation-Poncho, 98 pounds, (Boisen,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 1
A. L. Aste's Earl of Warwick, blk. c., by Fresno-Sister Warwick, 102, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 2
J. A. Bennet's Right and True, br. c., by Tristan-Ellersile, 102, (J. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5 3
Time—1:16. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a neck between second and third. Maxus, Wilhelmina, Glendon, Ithan, Cruachan, The Guide, Semper Vivax, Albany Girl, Miss Dorothy, Gallant Smith, Duke of Kendall, Turnpike, Watkins, Overton, and Lady Mistake also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $2,500 in 1902, special weights, with allowances; one mile and seventy yards.
Jacob Worth's Oom Paul, b. g., 3 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 105 pounds, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5 1
J. B. Respass's Belle's Commoner, b. c., 3, by The Commoner-Belle Battle, 108, (T. Knight,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 2
Buckley & Bailey's Huntress, ch. f., 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Sayonara, 105, (Minder,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 3
Time—1:45 3-5. Won ridden out by a neck; a length and a half between second and third. Articulate, Cameron, and Waterton also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lynbrook Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.
A. L. Aste's Plater, b. g., by Henry of Navarre-Invermay, 121 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
L. V. Bell's Lady Albercraft, b. f., by Albert-Lady Craft, 120, (Rice,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1.. 2
C. R. Ellison's Lyman Hay, b. c., by Esher-Miss Hera, 102, (Minder,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5. 3
Time—1:14 2-5. Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third. Mackey Dwyer, Nevermore, Joe Cobb, Miladi Love, Liepsic, Examiner, and Muzeo also ran. Value to the winner, $1,320. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.
J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 3 years, by Horoscope-Gloaming, 90 pounds, (Weiher,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10 1
Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 100, (O'Brien,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 2
G. Forbes's Past, b. f., 3, by Bathampton-Bygone, 91, (Desouza,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 1.... 3
Time—1:48. Won handily by a length, a half length between second and third. Snark, The Talisman, Essene, and San Andreas also ran. Value to the winner, $640. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.
J. A. Bennet's Courtenay, ch. c., 3 years, by Hermence-Maggie B., 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10 1
G. H. Avery's Amitate, br. f., 4, by Farandale-Happy Home, 105, (J. Daly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 2
J. G. Fallansbee's Moon Daisy, ch. f., 3, by Star Ruby-Moonflower, 105, (J. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2 3
Time—1:50 4-5. Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third. Leslie Bruce, Doctor Koerber, Francois, Dachshund, The Dancer, Dalesworth, Broadstreet, Colonel Rue, Tact, Marston, and Bedlam also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Winner trained by J. Goldsborough.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; seven furlongs. Clorita, 116 pounds; Caller, 115; G. Whittier, 112; Potente, 110; Rappanecker, 109; Goldsby, 106; Andrattus and Petra II., 106 each; The Referee, John Barleycorn, Mark Cheek, and Emshee, 104 each; Ben Howard, 103; Miss Buttermilk and Honolulu, Ascension, Oclawha, Gibson Light, Malden, and Alapaca, 101 each. Apprentice allowance claimed for Mark Cheek, Malden, Alapaca, and Ben Howard.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Manceaus, Mayor Graham, Saccharometer, Guy Park, Reckless, Hoboken, Knight of Gold, King John, Royal Summons, Semper Vivax, and Uranium, 112 pounds each, and Jim Buck, Cascadilla, Rosewater, Illyria, Queen Boula, and Profitable, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Rough Rider and Rightaway, 107 pounds each; Bloim, 106; C. Rosenfeld, 105; Kilogram, Annie Lauretta, and Maister, 103 each; Waterton, 101; Last Knight, Merry Maker, and H. L. Coleman, 98 each; Tenagra, 94; Lady Radnor, 92, and Past, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Oom Paul, 118 pounds; Clorita and Saddusee, 116 each; Potente, 112; St. Finnan, 111; Extinguisher and Daly, 102 each; Belle of Lexington, 107; Jim Clark, 100; Mackey Dwyer and Nevermore, 98 each; Sparkle Esher, 95; Anack and Allay, 93 each; Muzio, 92; Capt. Arnold, 90; Gallant Smith, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $800; five and a half furlongs. St. Daniel and Cinquevalli, 112 pounds each; Sweet Alice, 109; Hackensack, 107; Cloche d'Or, Chicle, Shrine, and Captivator, 102 each; Bioga, Daisy Green, 101 each; Kittaning and Scoffer, 100 each; Adelana, 99; Pastoral and Julia Arthur, 97 each; Daddy Bender, 95; Ponca, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a furlong. Advance Guard, 133 pounds; Articulate, 122; Six Shoot, 116; Glenwater, 118; Hunter Raine, 113; Warranted, Ethics, 109 each; Lady Sterling, 104; Hermencia, 98; Fire Eater, 96; Major Mansir, 85; First Chord, 84.

CORNELL SOPHOMORES WON.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Cornell sophomore class to-day on Percy Field won the annual under class meet by a score of 68 to 51. The day was cold and no records were broken. The management substituted a three and a half mile run for the mile and two mile events, giving it a double count. The entire 18 points were captured by 1905, and this decided the meet. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by W. L. Wallace, 1906. Time—0:10 4-5.
120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by L. Ashburner, 1906. Time—0:16 3-5.
440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Rowland, 1906. Time—0:54 4-5.
220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by R. C. Turner, 1906. Time—0:28 2-5.
880-Yard Run.—Won by T. B. Camp, 1905. Time—2:09.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by W. A. Robinson, 1905. Time—0:24 1-5.
High Jump.—E. Cairns, 1906, and Anton Vonnegut, 1905, tied for first place at 5 feet 6 inches.
Broad Jump.—Won by Anton Vonnegut, 1905, with 23 feet ½ inch.
Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by F. J. Porter, 1905, 39 feet 10 inches.
Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by M. Fennell, 1906; distance, 119 feet 8 inches.
Pole Vault.—H. B. Blount, 1905; J. B. Phillips, 1906, and S. Misner, 1905, tied for first place; height, 9 feet 4 inches.
3½-Mile Run.—Won by H. A. Gilbert, 1906. Time—18:47 2-5.

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Great Game Expected Between Yale and West Point.

Columbia and Princeton Have Weak Representatives—Harvard Lacking in Confidence.

This will be the greatest day of the season for the leading football teams so far. Of the many games scheduled, the most important to be decided this afternoon will be the following: Yale vs. West Point Cadets, at West Point; Columbia vs. Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; Carlisle vs. Harvard, at Cambridge; Cornell vs. Princeton, at Princeton; Brown vs. Lafayette, at Easton; Pennsylvania State College vs. Naval Cadets, at Annapolis; Delaware vs. Fordham, at Fordham, and New York vs. Swarthmore, near Philadelphia.

Columbia is badly crippled, as in addition to the poor condition in which Capt. Weekes and R. S. Smith are, Thorpe, the star freshman tackle, has been forbidden to take part in the game with Pennsylvania, as he has developed an abscess in his neck, and this will deprive the team of one of its best defensive players and ground-gainers. Fears are entertained as to the ability of either Weekes or Smith to last through such a hard contest as is looked for this afternoon. The team, however, will have a good punter in Whitwell, Thorpe's substitute, so that this department will not be as weak as it was in the Princeton game, and another improvement will be found in the substitution of Goodman for Erb at quarter back.

The Yale team arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. It is the strongest aggregation that could be mustered at this time, as a hard and close contest is expected with the West Point Cadets. Daly will not play with the West Pointers, and with this exception, the Cadets will line up their strongest team. Weight and good training are in Yale's favor, but the soldier players are determined to fight every inch of the way and play the game of their lives.

Considerable speculation is being caused by Daly's non-appearance on the West Point football team. It is pretty well understood that Daly had some trouble with his classmates last season over football, and he refused to again put on his suit until every man in the first class apologized. This, it is said, was done, and Daly was seen upon the side lines in football togs during last Saturday's game with Williams. Spectators at that game had received the impression that Daly was to play, and that he did not was a disappointment to many. It is now said that Daly is not to be used to-day in the game with Yale, nor, in fact, in any other game this season, except with Annapolis. Three rumors have gone the rounds regarding Daly's retirement. That he is behind in his studies and thus under the ban of the Faculty, that there is a feeling among the Cadets that he is altogether too prominent and needs to be suppressed, and that, according to the intercollegiate rules, he is ineligible by reason of having played more than four seasons, and although West Point is not governed by the intercollegiate rules, there is a desire to abide by them and not take what other teams might look upon as an unfair advantage.

At Princeton yesterday the two teams lined up for a few minutes only, so that the 'Varsity could try several new plays, but there was no attempt at tackling or downing the runner. Efforts were made to strengthen the interference, and a long signal and formation drill was gone through. The Princeton team going against Cornell is a weak one. Barney is ill and Baker will play centre. Henry, who is a trifle stale, will be replaced by F. Brown. Hart will be at full back and Brown at guard, while Pearson and Vetterlein will alternate at quarter back.

Harvard looks upon the game with the Carlisle Indians as one of the hardest of this season's schedule. There is a lack of confidence around the Crimson quarters as to the result. It is believed that there will be a very light score, and should Harvard win it may be only by a single touch-down. Bowditch and Jones will be missed from the ends, their places being taken by Clark and Matthews. Putnam will play his first game this year at right half, a position which he will doubtless fill during the remainder of the season.

At Annapolis the naval cadets will meet the Pennsylvania State College eleven, and it is most likely that they will begin without the assistance of Capt. Belknap at right guard, as he injured his ankle in practice. Schlabach is ready to fill his place if called upon. The work of the team during the week was very encouraging, and it is expected to make a good showing against the strong Pennsylvanians, who held Yale down to 11—0.

The last practice of the New York University eleven yesterday in preparation for the Swarthmore game to-day was characterized by quick, snappy work. Secret signal practice was gone through under the direction of Coach Keene, followed by a short period with the scrub team. Ex-Capt. Rorke will play quarter back to-day. In the contest with the Delaware College players the Fordham team will be strengthened by the return of Curley, the heavyweight guard, who injured his kneecap against Columbia three weeks ago, and Garger, the quarter back of the freshman team, will play that position for the 'Varsity.

YACHT DESIGNERS COMING.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sir Thomas Lipton read The Associated Press's announcement of the steps taken to build a new defender for the America's Cup with keen interest and immediately telegraphed its gist to William Fife, the yacht designer, who with Mr. Watson will likely go to New York with the challenger. When Sir Thomas went over the names of those composing the American syndicate he said:

"Well, that certainly is formidable, and it looks like business."

He added, jokingly:

"The first thing I do to-day will be to see how my balance stands at the bank."

Regarding the reports that work on the new Shamrock was commenced before the challenge was sent, Sir Thomas said:

"I wish to say most emphatically that not a stroke of work was done until the challenge was received in New York. The designs, of course, had previously been drawn up, but the builders only received the order for the yacht's construction the day the New York Yacht Club was notified of my intention to try again. Any other course would have been an attempt to take an unfair advantage. I am not in the habit of doing that."

Yachtsmen Discuss Measurement Rules.

Proposed changes in measurement and classification rules were freely discussed at the October general meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, which was held at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, last evening. A year ago the association appointed a committee of naval architects to observe the operations of the new measurement rule then adopted and report at the meeting of last evening any changes that might be considered advisable. That committee, which consisted of C. H. Crane and William Gardner of New York and B. B. Crowninshield of Boston, reported last evening that the rule had not proved wholly satisfactory, and asked for further time to prepare a full report. The new measurement rule recently adopted by the New York Yacht Club was discussed at considerable length. Action was postponed to another meeting to be held in about three weeks.

The representatives present last evening were: Bridgeport Yacht Club, T. H. Macdonald; Harlem Yacht Club, F. C. Sullivan and G. B. Heath; Hartford Yacht Club, Charles B. Wyckoff; Horseshoe Harbor Club, W. H. Crossman and Willard Fisher; Huntington Yacht Club, H. H. Gordon; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Frank Bowne Jones and Charles E. Simms; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Chellborg and Harry Stephenson; Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, E. M. MacLellan; New Rochelle Yacht Club, Charles P. Tower; Riverside Yacht Club, Charles T. Pierce; Sachem's Head Yacht Club, R. C. Mitchell; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, C. H. Crane, Allen B. Whitlock, and Johnston de Forest; Stamford Yacht Club, F. M. Boyd.

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Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Eve., Nov. 6, at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 5, in E flat major, Op. 73; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Op. 20; BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Leonore," No. 2, in C major, Op. 72. Soloist,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Frederic Lamond.
Saturday Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30.
Programme:
BERLIOZ, Overture, "Carnaval Romain;" SCHUBERT, Grand Fantasia in C major ("Wanderer"), Op. 15 (Symphonically arranged for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Franz Liszt;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31; HANS HUBER, Symphony in E minor, Op. 115 (First time); Soloist,
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WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY.
THURSDAY, NOV. 6, NEW BURLESQUE,
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
"Humming Birds and Onions."

NEW WEST END THEATRE. Next Mon. 125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat. Box office open.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Family Mats. Wed. 25 & 50c.

New York. Mat. To-day & Ev., 8:15. Prices 25c to $1.
Hagenbeck's Trained Animals
Wed. Mats., 25 & 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
J. E. ANNIE
Special Matinée Election Day.
DODSON-IRISH
An American Invasion.

14th St. Theatre Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day
MR. CHAUNCEY in his latest success,
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. Fdm't of King Solomon
TED MARKS' Big Concert Sunday Night.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
MUSEE. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN
8—GREAT ACTS—8
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25C.
HAZEL KIRKE.

STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Evgs. 8:15.
OLD SLEUTH. Matinée TO-DAY.
Next Week—Arizona.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-day Matinée and Evening.
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY "Andrew Mack.

PHYSICIANS CONFER ON TRACHOMA EPIDEMIC

Conditions in Schools Discussed Before Health Commissioner.

Dr. Boynton Says the Eye Disease Cannot Be Cured, and Suggests Separate Educational Plans for Sufferers.

A conference of physicians on the prevalence of trachoma at the present time was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, Commissioner of the Board of Health. Dr. Lederle reported that since the beginning of the school year and up to Oct. 24 the total number of children excluded from the public schools by Health Inspectors was 14,000, and out of that number 6,667 were excluded because of trouble with their eyes. Last year, for the entire school year, the total number of exclusions for all causes was only about 8,500.

Dr. Lederle also read a letter from Dr. Richard H. Derby, the executive surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, saying that the infirmary had recently treated 843 cases of trachoma in children, although during the same period last year the number of such cases treated was only seventy. Dr. Derby expressed the opinion that such cases need prompt surgical treatment, with the administration of ether, and that the patient should spend at least one day in the hospital. Dr. Derby said that another building was needed for the treatment of cases of trachoma.

Dr. Herman Knapp, surgeon of the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, said he had no doubt there was unusual prevalence of trachoma now though it is common in the Fall. In most cases of granulated eyelids, however, the trouble does not amount to much, and it is only when there is purulency that infection is likely. Fifty per cent. of healthy eyes, he said, have some trachoma granules, and not 5 per cent. are infectious. He expressed the belief that it would be safe for children to return home soon after being operated on.

Dr. Thomas R. Pooley of the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital said:

"I think it is an erroneous view for the public to entertain that this disease is not infectious. Certainly, we know that it can be communicated from one child to another, as so often happens in institutions. The way to do is to stamp it out altogether, and the city should supply sufficient money to carry out the work."

Dr. A. Jacobi said that from his own observation he would say that the disease would not prove contagious in a clean family, but was contagious in a dirty family. Many cases require an operation, which is brief and effective.

"I do not see," he continued, "that the situation is a very grave one. The public is now aroused, and from now on every month will bring more of the children to the hospitals."

Dr. E. H. Boynton of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital said:

"All agree that trachoma itself can never be cured so that exacerbation is not liable to return. They should be permanently excluded from the schools, but what is to become of them? There should be a special hospital for infectious cases, and perhaps special provision for the education of such unfortunates."

Dr. Frank Van Fleet of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital was particularly severe upon some methods of treatment, which he described as being "brutal." He said trachoma could be transmitted, but it was not contagious, as scarlet fever is.

Dr. Richard H. Derby said that there had been a good deal of talking to the galeries on the subject recently. As proving the contagiousness of the disease, he cited the case of the Catholic Protectory, which had come under his own observation. Fourteen years ago 56 per cent. of the inmates were trachomatous, but that had been reduced to 2 per cent. through isolation. He denounced as almost criminal the policy generally in force of putting cases of innocent trachoma in the same ward with cases of eye affection due to other diseases.

Dr. Knapp said that he thought his previous remarks had been given too large an application. He said that there was no doubt that among very poor immigrants, from Russia particularly, trachoma was contagious, and 50 per cent. of them had it.

"But do you not think that cases of trachoma should be excluded from the public schools?" asked Dr. Lederle. "You know it may be for but a day."

"That is probably the best course," replied Dr. Knapp.

President Charles C. Burlingham of the Board of Education was then called on. He said:

"Of course, I cannot assume to speak upon the medical aspects of the matter, but it is pleasing to a lawyer to find that there are differences of opinion even among doctors. Our special care, however, is to see to it that the children get back to school with as little delay as possible, especially as we have found that not infrequently, when a child is excluded by a Health Inspector, it may be as long as a year before it gets a chance to re-enter school."

Dr. Lederle, in bringing the conference to a close, said he hoped to profit by the suggestions made, and he would at once have inquiries made as to the hospital accommodations available. Dr. Lederle, in answer to questions at the close of the meeting, admitted that he was not convinced that there is now any more trachoma in the city than in previous years, and that the greater number of exclusions may be due simply to more efficient work by the department Inspectors. He said, however, that he had no doubt that steps ought to be taken to eradicate the disease.

Senator Jones's Daughter to Wed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 31.—The engagement is announced of Miss Marian Jones, daughter of Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, to Robert Farquhar of Boston. Miss Jones is the woman tennis champion of the United States and well known in Washington society. Mr. Farquhar is a prominent merchant of Boston.

Portrait of ex-President Patton.

Ex-President F. L. Patton of Princeton University is now sitting for his portrait to John W. Alexander, the well-known artist, on an order from the alumni. The portrait is to go to the university.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SHARON, Penn., Oct. 31.—Fire broke out in the Morgan Grand Opera House this morning, and the interior is completely burned out. The total loss will reach $125,000. The losses are as follows:
Opera House, $80,000.
A. P. Brady, jeweler, $15,000.
Guy Steele, drug store, $10,000.
Scottish Woolen Mills Company, $10,000.
W. E. Slaughenhaupt, shoe dealer, $10,000.
The Opera House carried insurance of $2,500; Steele, $2,500, and the Scottish Woolen Mills Company, $3,500.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 31.—The plant of the Ray Chemical Company, 16 to 26 Locust Street, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $75,000, covered by insurance.

SOMERVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway's warehouse here caught fire to-day and $55,000 worth of property was destroyed, including 200 bales of cotton. The insurance is small.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Fire early to-day destroyed the three top stories of the five-story building owned by George Bullen & Co., maisters, at 15 Pine Street. The loss is estimated at $175,000.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 31.—The warehouse building of the Robinson Basket Company, containing 2,000,000 baskets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000, with only partial insurance.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The woodwork factory of Simpson & Peel was burned early to-day. Loss, $140,000; partially covered by insurance.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Alfred S. Frost is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Transfers: Capt. Oliver Edwards from the Twenty-eighth to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company I; Capt. Harold B. Fiske from the Twenty-third to the Twenty-eighth Infantry. Capt. Edwards will join the Twenty-third Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd is detailed as professor at the Arkansas Military Academy.

Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Chicago and assume the duties of attending and examiner of recruits.

Navy.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment for temporary duty, for compass instructions.

Assistant Surgeon A. W. Balch is transferred from the Monongahela to the Machias.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. De Lancy is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to recruiting duty with Ensign D. C. Hanrahan at Knoxville, Tenn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. E. Page is detached from recruiting duty and ordered to the Newark.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is ordered to the Texas.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Arrivals: Alexander at Pichilinque, Michigan at Erie, Vixen at East River, Machias at North River, Decatur, Stockton, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Thornton, and Wilkes at Key West; Ranger at Corinto, Prairie at Lambert's Point, Isla de Luzon at Muscat.

Sailings: Cincinnati from San Juan for Norfolk, De Long from Boston for Norfolk, Yankton from Port Royal for Key West.

The torpedo boat destroyer Barry was delivered yesterday to the commandant, navy yard, League Island.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:28	Sun sets	4:58
Moon sets	5:57		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:05	Gov. Isl'd	8:34	H. Gate	10:30
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:31	Gov. Isl'd	8:55	H. Gate	10:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 1.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack,	Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
		10:30 A. M.	
Alamo,	Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene,	Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchuria,	Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Princess,	Antwerp		
Buckman,	Jamaica		9:00 A. M.
Canadian,	Liverpool		
Curityba,	Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince,	Argentine	6:00 A. M.	
El Sud,	Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Etruria,	Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finland,	Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jefferson,	Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn,	Naples	6:00 A. M.	
La Gascogne,	Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana,	New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Mesaba,	London		9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle,	Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke,	Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia,	Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam,	Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga,	Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.

Leon XIII.,	Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa		
Tabaristan,	Hamburg		

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Anchoria,	Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton,	Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Allianca,	Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano,	Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dia,	Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Georgic,	Liverpool		
Iroquois,	Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown,	Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen		8:00 A. M.
Toronto,	Hull		

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

Byron,	Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	
Cavour,	Argentina	11:30 A. M.	
Flandria,	Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic,	Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne,	Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus,	New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden,	Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Sabine,	Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman,	Guadeloupe	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 15:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $8 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma and were dispatched east Oct. 27. Due here to-day.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that mails from China and Japan reached San Francisco per steamer Korea, and were dispatched east Oct. 28. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 1.

Breslau, Bremen, Oct. 19.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 25.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Oct. 26.
Citta di Milano, Naples, Oct. 16.
El Norte, Galveston, Oct. 26.
Inland, Copenhagen, Oct. 15.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Oct. 31.
Lady Mildred, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 18.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianna, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 12.
Orizaba, Nassau, Oct. 26.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 27.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 25.

SUNDAY, NOV. 2.

El Paso, Galveston, Oct. 28.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 25.
Manilla, Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
Nicoto, Havana, Oct. 29.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Oct. 23.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 28.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Bleucher, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Iberia, Liverpool, Oct. 26.
Kansas City, Galveston, Oct. 29.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 22.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 29.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Alberta, Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 25.
El Alba, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 25.
Korona, St. Kitts, Oct. 30.
Marathense, Barbados, Oct. 28.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Oct. 23.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 29.

Arrived.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, Oct. 23, Southampton and Cherbourg, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:25 A. M., Nov. 1.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:07 A. M., Nov. 1.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Cardenas, Oct. 26, with sugar to order; vessel to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Hambelton, Liverpool, Oct. 22, and Queenstown, 23d, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Sluter, Bremen, &c., Oct. 10, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS George Pyman, (Br.,) Woods, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 23, with sugar to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Sauermann, Hamburg, Oct. 18, Boulogne, 19th, and Plymouth, 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:55 A. M.

SS Seneca, (Br.,) Beynon, Yokohama, &c., July 20, with mdse. to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Deliano, from Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

United States cruiser Detroit, from Boston.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban,) Lamberton, Cienfuegos, &c., Oct. 17, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:54 A. M.

SS Norfolk, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Sarpendon, (Br.,) Grier, Cardiff, Oct. 15, with coal to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Horatio, (Br.,) Rosser, Manaos, &c., Oct. 14, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS City of Everett, Rubelli, Port Arthur, Oct. 18, towing barge No. 90, with oil, to Philip Ruprecht.

SS Montreal, (Br.,) Murray, Barry, Oct. 17, with coal to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank,) for Amsterdam.
SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Chester and Baltimore.
SS Santiago, for Tampico, &c.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Bristol City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick and Mobile.
United States gunboat (probably) Vixen, for Norfolk.
SS Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SS Lasunia, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:15 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8:15 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Korona, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from Demerara, &c., for New York, sld. from St. Thomas yesterday.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from this port for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Istok, (Aust.,) Capt. Niiltio, for New York, sld. from Cardiff to-day.

SS Braemar, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Newcastle, England, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Mohican, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for Leith and Dundee, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne-sur-Mer at 1:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde Oct. 28.

SS Dunstan, (Br.,) Capt. Dean, from New York, arr. at Para Oct. 29.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.,) Capt. Thiedemann, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Welsh, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Oct. 29.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Bolte, from New York via St. Michael's and Gibraltar for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Hindustan, (Br.,) Capt. Littlehales, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Aden to-day.



Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

IT'S A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for you to buy. The continued warm weather has left large clothing firms with immense stocks and small orders. Many of them had to let surplus stock go at whatever prices they could get. We gathered some of their highest class Clothing—Clothing that in every way is up to our own high standard of quality and excellence is to-day offered at prices that must and will create a very big sale. To make it more interesting we have added a few choice items from our Hat, Furnishing and Shoe departments.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Winter Overcoats of good quality all-wool Frieze, in black and oxford, well cut and tailored; extra value . $8.00

Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats of extra quality all-wool Frieze, in black and oxford; special prices . . . $10.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and oxford. Also the new long, loose overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined, splendid value $12.50

Men's Winter Overcoats of extra quality Thibets and Frieze, including the very desirable long, loose, broad shouldered coats; special at $15.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of fine, all-wool Cheviots and Friezes; nobby cut and elegantly made; three-quarter length and the nobby, full, broad shouldered coats . . $18.00

Men's extra fine Winter Overcoats of heavy Vicuna, in oxford and black, silk or extra heavy serge lining $25.00

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, well cut and well tailored, made in the new loose effect; good value at $4; sizes 3 to 16 years; special $3.00

Boys' Winter Overcoats of all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, nicely cut and tailored; made in the new long, loose effect; good value at $4; sizes 3 to 16 years; special . . . $4.00

Boys' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons in the prevailing cut; sizes 3 to 16 years $5.00

Youths' Overcoats.

Youths' all-wool Winter Overcoats; made of friezes, cheviots, meltons; cut in the season's best styles; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value at $12. Special $8.00

Men's Shoes.

$3.00 Shoes at $2.45.

MEN'S SHOES—Every pair hand welted, all sizes, all widths, all leathers, including imported patent calf, vici kid, box calf and French calf—highest class shoes in every way—absolutely perfect and of the latest style toes and lasts—every pair fully guaranteed. Regular price $3.00. Sale price..... $2.45



BOYS' SHOES—In a number of styles for school and dress, made in this season's popular shapes in a variety of good leathers; worth $1.25 to $1.50. Special..... 98c.

Men's Furnishings.

Men's half hose, neatly embroidered and worth, at regular prices, 25c. and 35c., and well worth a trip to any of our stores to get them at..... 17c.

Men's White Shirts—The celebrated Gold and Silver Brand white shirt, in every size and style. Sold regularly by furnishing stores at $1.00 and $1.50; our price..... 50c.

Men's Suits.

Good quality all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, nicely cut and well made and serge lined $8.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black Cheviots in single-breasted Sack, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all-wool good serge lining $10.00

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, single breasted Sack, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Cheviots, Thibets and Cheviots, Black unfinished Worsteds—single-breasted Sack Suits, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits . . . $15.00

Boys' Suits

Boys' 3-piece Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, made of black Thibets, fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and blue rough wool worsted Serge, strongly made and well trimmed; coat has the military broad effect; pants are lined; sizes 10 to 16; excellent value at $7..... $5.00

Boys' 3-piece Suits, black and blue Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, all wool; pants have double seats and knees; good value at $5; sizes 9 to 16 years..... $4.00

Boys' Suits to fit all ages from 3 to 16; Blouse Suits that range from 3 to 10, in all qualities, blue Serges, fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and 2-piece suits that range from 7 to 16, in fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and also the all-wool black Thibet, worth much more money..... $3.00

Boys' 2-piece Suits of fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres, also blue Cheviots, firmly made and handsomely trimmed; pants have double seats and knees; sizes 7 to 16 years..... $2.00

Youths' Suits.

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots in all the latest colorings; would be good value at $8; sizes 13 to 20 years, at . . . $6.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, extra quality all-wool cloths; also the new two-button Black Thibet Suits, with broad military shoulders; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value..... $8.00

Men's Hats.

$3.00 Hats at $1.50.

The entire stock of a large New England hatmaker. They consist of showroom samples and the balance of the new Fall blocks. Not one hat in this lot worth less than $3.00. Many are worth $3.50. The soft Hats are in Black, Pearl and Nutria. The stiff Hats in Black and Brown; all the popular blocks $1.50



BOYS' HATS—The balance of this season's stock of boys' Hats. They are our own regular $1.00 and $1.50 Hats. Derbys in Black and Brown; Alpines in Pearl, Brown and Black, all sizes now . . . . . 75c.

ALL FOUR STORES OPEN LATE TO-NIGHT

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts.
211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts.
125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

ALL FOUR STORES OPEN LATE TO-NIGHT



Nemo
TRIPLE STRIP
SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION . . . . . .

FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.

"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.

The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness. They positively reduce and support the abdomen.

Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. In finer material, $5.00.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

In his Morristown speech ex-President CLEVELAND said that never in his observation or experience has there been a time when tariff reform "should be more earnestly, persistently, and honestly pressed upon the attention of our countrymen than now." This is the very hour and time. Next Tuesday members of Congress are to be elected all over the Union. A Republican Congress will refuse to touch the tariff, or by devices of postponement will attempt to cheat the people of their desire. It is only by a Democratic House, by Democratic leaders, by a Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, that any revision of the Dingley schedules will be attempted. Let voters keep that in mind next Tuesday.

Mr. CLEVELAND spoke with honest indignation and in plain words of Republican professions of readiness to revise the tariff:

> I need hardly refer to the prevalence just at this time among the supporters of high protection of declarations and professions in favor of tariff readjustment. We hear it on every side. What does it mean? It means that they see the handwriting on the wall as they have never seen it before. Does it mean that they are sincerely willing to do something for the people, as against old comrades who have heretofore paid well for the neglect of the people?
>
> How can we believe this when we see still paraded up and down before our sight the hoary-headed, bloated, and malodorous old fraud and pretense that the tariff should be revised by its friends? What have these friends of the tariff done that they should again be trusted? They have quieted the people's fears and professed solicitude for their welfare and promised to lead them to pleasant places; and now that shoals and rocks have been struck, they seek by another promise to mend the whole affair and retain the confidence and trust of those they have deluded.
>
> He is a weak and nerveless tariff reformer who preaches the need of lower duties throughout the year, and then on election day omits to take the step that will help reduce his preaching to practice.

Republicans protest that a revision of the tariff will disturb business. Millions of American consumers will reply that their business is disturbed now, is disturbed every day, whenever they visit the grocery, the tailor, the shoemaker, or the manufacturers of the hundred necessaries of life. American manufacturers, weighed down by needless duties upon their raw materials, will reply that their business is all the time disturbed. The cost of production is increased, and their efforts to enter foreign markets are thwarted by the Dingley tariff. The business and the pockets of the great mass of the people suffer under the exactions imposed by a Republican tariff law. It is the business of the tariff-favored few that prospers, and prospers inordinately through the policy of protection. It is a policy that pours the half dollars of the multitude into the coffers of the few, creating in a few years fortunes of a magnitude unprecedented in the world's history. To build up these great fortunes, the cost of living is increased for the mass of the American people. It is not a sound policy, it is not a policy that can be defended or justified, that denies to the vast majority of men many of the comforts of life, which compels them to pinch and save and it may be to starve in order that a dozen or a score of their fellow-citizens may acquire fortunes running into the hundreds of millions. With wealth acquired by honest industry, business skill, and brains no sensible man will quarrel. But the Republican tariff enables those whom its bounty favors to amass wealth far beyond the power of mere industry and ability to earn or gain. Legitimate business ceases and depredation begins when protection exempts its beneficiaries from all fear of competition.

The opportunity to seek a cure for these evils will be offered to the American people next Tuesday.

HINTS TO COLOMBIA.

No interruption is announced in telegraphic communication between Bogota and Washington. In one direction it brings to Minister CONCHA information of events which he thinks warrant him in overruling the instructions of his official superiors, and in the other direction it carries to those superiors Secretary HAY's query as to whether the zealous—not to say too zealous—Minister is correct in his view of his duty and his country's policy. It is difficult enough to get along with Colombia, but when the United States is asked to accommodate itself to the views of individual Colombian statesmen it is time to consider what alternative can be found.

One suggestion is put forward in our Washington telegrams. The notion that the United States should proceed to build the canal as a pure act of aggression is, of course, untenable. That is not the American way with neighbors. Upon the other hand, the notion that Colombia should be allowed to dictate the stopping of the work, or the terms upon which it may proceed, is equally untenable. It should never be forgotten that, although American policy requires the Isthmus to be cut solely under American auspices, it does not require it to be done in violation of universal principles of justice. Countless utterances of American statesmen attest that in this matter the United States regards itself as the world's trustee to execute its mandate for the benefit of the world's commerce. The burden is solely ours. The entire risk and expense of construction and operation and the maintenance of neutrality are ours, under the stipulation that the benefits shall be shared by whoever will upon terms of perfect equality, without discrimination in our own favor or against any nation or interest. Those were the terms upon which England withdrew its right of veto which it held by agreement with ourselves. And upon those terms the United States has a fair right to appeal to the world to judge whether Colombia can block the way without thought of anything beyond its exaggerated sense of dignity. Assuredly the United States should and will deal justly, even generously, with Colombia. But with equal certainty Colombia would do well to recognize that there is a point beyond which it should not venture. If it should plant itself, Boer-like, across the path of progress, it will be swept away, either with an explicit world's mandate to the United States to proceed, or with an assumption of such mandate, leaving the terms to be adjudicated at The Hague or elsewhere. The contingency that the United States should proceed with naked force is too remote for consideration, but whenever it should become a practical suggestion it may well be asked from what quarter would come forcible help for Colombia.

This is too strenuous a mood for the present American temper. It is agreeable to note that nothing comes from our Secretary of State which is not amiable and accommodating. If Colombia has reasonable alternatives to propose, they will be considered. The complaint is that Colombia's agent of his own motion suppresses Colombia's proposal from consideration. If Colombia deems that our recent intervention is in derogation of her rights and dignity, there is no corresponding feeling of dignity to prevent the making of that soft answer which should smooth the way of progress. However objectionable in form, our intervention was beneficial in fact, subject only to a hypothetical infringement of Colombia's sovereignty. We say hypothetical because we intervened under cover of our privilege under a treaty of which the terms forever bar us from actual infringement of that right which it binds us to support, and because some error of discretion by our representatives has already been corrected in a manner which we commend to the attention of Colombia and of Minister CONCHA. Colombia should remember for what cause she gave the United States the right to protect Isthmian transit. She was then threatened from without as she is now threatened from within. It is not unreasonable to suggest that, but for the faith and strength of the United States, Colombia might have ceased to exist. It was against danger from external assault that the United States made engagements which have compelled it to assist in defending Colombia's sovereignty against domestic enemies. In the twinkling of an eye the United States could place another in MARROQUIN'S chair, and Colombia permits it to be said that the United States attacks Colombia's sovereignty. We are patient, we are generous, but there are limits to those virtues.

RAPID TRANSIT IN LONDON.

One of the reflections excited by the debate in the House of Commons over the struggles of two American but rival concerns to supply that ancient and populous town with better and cheaper means of getting about in it is, what a howling absurdity it is that what calls itself an "imperial" Parliament should be called upon to take cognizance of such a question. It is quite true that our Federal system was not devised to avoid such absurdities. It is equally true that, with the occasional exception of a "field day" in Congress on the affairs of the District of Columbia, that system does enable us to avoid them. It is currently reported that an American railroad man of eminence has lately expressed himself to the effect that, within the lifetime of men now not young, State lines and State Governments would be obliterated in this country. That "magnate" ought to consider this debate in Parliament and be wise. The late CECIL RHODES, who was not a bad business man himself, expressed himself emphatically to the effect that one of the greatest advantages of the United States, in the international competition, was that Congress did not have, like Parliament, to concern itself with little local questions.

The next reflection that arises is that Londoners are very ungrateful. Upon the merits of the question, as between the two rival American syndicates, we are not informed, and do not venture to form or express an opinion. But the clear fact is that, in respect to its means of public intramural communication, London, and for that matter Paris, is a generation behind, we will not say New York or Philadelphia or Chicago, but behind any American town of 50,000 people, and behind many American towns of 10,000 people. When an American promoter attempts to bring London in this matter up to date and gets into difficulties with another American promoter engaged in the same philanthronic errand, nothing is easier or more obvious than to make satirical remarks about "two of a trade" and "when rogues fall out," and we observe with pain that not only most of the London press, but some members of Parliament, have yielded to this cheap and easy method of dealing with the matter. But the plain fact is that it is an enormous benefit that the promoters are trying to confer upon London. To resist this benefit, and to pick flaws in the motives or the methods of those who propose to confer it, is to sink to the intellectual and moral level of the Aldermen of New York, who are resisting the efforts of the Pennsylvania Railroad to confer an enormous benefit upon this municipality, or of the statesmen of Colombia, who are resisting the efforts of the United States to do the greatest thing for their country that has been done for it since it was discovered.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RE-ELECTING JUDGE GRAY.

Voters in the City of New York should understand that, apart from the long and meritorious service of Judge GRAY as a member of the Court of Appeals, other and very substantial reasons exist for re-electing him to that tribunal.

One-half of the litigation carried to that court is taken there from the First Judicial Department, which consists of only two boroughs of the City of New York—Manhattan and the Bronx. On the calendar of the court for the judicial year beginning Nov. 10, 1902, there are listed 350 appeals, of which 173 are from judgments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department and 180 from the Appellate Divisions in the three other departments, which have jurisdiction in all the remaining sixty counties of the State. By far the most important and difficult cases originate in the First Department, and the immense interests involved in actions tried in that department, many of which require in their determination special knowledge of local conditions, ought not to be disposed of by a court six-sevenths of which are strangers to, or only casually acquainted with, the great business affairs and methods of the metropolis.

The Court of Appeals is composed of seven Judges, but temporarily two Justices of the Supreme Court are sitting with them to assist in disposing of business until the calendar is reduced to 200 cases. If Judge WERNER, the Republican nominee, is elected, the First Department and all the State south and east of Columbia County will have but one representative in the court of last resort, while the Fourth Department will have four, viz., Judges VANN of Syracuse, HAIGHT of Buffalo, O'BRIEN of Watertown, and WERNER of Rochester. Why should a majority of the court be composed of gentlemen from that one department? The litigation going from it to the Court of Appeals is much smaller in volume (only 76 out of the 350 cases on its calendar) and is insignificant in character compared with that from the City of New York.

This inequality is so conspicuous as to suggest, if not to evince, an intended discrimination against the city in the refusal of the Republican Party to renominate Judge GRAY, or at least to allow the southeastern part of the State more than one member of that court which ultimately settles the law for the entire Commonwealth.

Nobody supposes that Mayor Low altogether renounced his individual freedom of political action when he was elected Mayor of New York as the candidate of a non-partisan Fusion organization. At the same time it was probably an indiscretion on his part to preside over a partisan campaign meeting. It is impossible to elect a Republican Mayor in this city, it is hard enough to elect a non-partisan Mayor of Republican antecedents. The Mayor's participation in campaign activities must make it more difficult for future Fusion movements to succeed. Judges keep out of politics. Their example may with propriety be commended to Fusion Mayors.

NUGGETS.

Politics.

"You can never tell what will turn up in politics," observed the ward heeler.

"Yes, and that isn't the worst of it," rejoined the ex-candidate. "You can never tell who will be turned down."—Chicago News.

Napoleon's Homer.

Professor—We are told that Napoleon always had a copy of Homer in his pocket.

Student—Well, if he always had it in his pocket, what good did it do him?

Professor—There, there, young man, don't get smart.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Summed Up.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust,
10 trusts make one combine,
10 combines make one merger,
10 mergers make one magnate,
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

That Was Left.

Mary, aged five, was taking her dinner at her grandmother's, and had asked for some pie. "Have patience," said her grandmother. "Which would you rather have," asked her grandfather, "patience or pie?" "Pie!" replied Mary, decidedly. "But there might not be any left for me," said her grandfather. "But," said Mary, "there would be the patience, grandad."—Baptist Commonwealth.

THE BRIBE THAT FAILED.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

One who was very rich one day
Fell ill and murmured piously:
"Restore my health, O God, I pray,
And I will build a church to Thee.
A thousand orphans shall be glad
If I may have the strength I had.

With health regained he strove once more
To be the richest of mankind,
And daily added to his store,
To all the rights of others blind.
He crushed the ones who barred his way
And spurned them where they weeping lay.

Again Death stood beside his bed;
"O God," he cried out piously,
"Restore the vigor that has fled
And I will build new fanes to Thee.
And make more orphans cease their cries"—
But Death bent down and closed his eyes.

And still the world has eager men
Who sin for gain till danger comes,
And piously endeavor then
To bribe the Lord with splendid sums.
Their God is one who waiting stands
With selfish hopes and itching hands.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Annual Report Touches Upon Political Activity of Office Holders.

The Commission Recommends Legislation Applying the Competitive System to the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The nineteenth annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the last fiscal year has been submitted to the President.

It announces progress in the competitive system and general observance of the civil service law and rules during the year. The inclusions in the competitive system were the rural free delivery service, a portion of the field services of the War Department, the Census Office permanent employes, and the employes appointed because of the increased work during the war with Spain.

There were 62,029 persons examined for places and 14,983 persons appointed, reinstated, or transferred, a large increase over any preceding year.

The commission recommends legislation applying the competitive system to the District of Columbia. A new revision of the rules to supplant the present obsolete provisions and the disjointed arrangement of numerous amendments will soon be submitted to the President.

Regarding political activity of office holders, the commission says:

> In the classified service, where the choice is made without reference to political considerations and the tenure of office is unaffected by the change of parties, it is perfectly practicable to provide that the officer or employe, while retaining his right to vote as he pleases and to express privately his opinion on all political subjects, should not take an active part in political management, or in political campaigns, for precisely the same reason for which a Judge, an army officer, or a regular soldier is debarred from taking such active part; while in the case of officers appointed through patronage and upon political considerations, the proper limitations, in the present state of public opinion, are different. They must not coerce the political action of their subordinates. They must not use their offices to control political movements or influence the result of elections; they must not neglect their public duties, nor cause public scandal by their activity.
>
> The commission believes that the standards here adopted are the highest which are practicable at the present time, and that in enforcing them performance may always keep pace with promise, which would not be true if a more exacting standard were now adopted.
>
> It is obviously unwise to apply the same rule to a fourth-class Postmaster in a small village, who has no employes to intimidate, and who wishes to continue to act in political affairs as he always acted, and to the head of a great Federal office who may by his conduct, or even by his mere example, coerce and intimidate hundreds of his subordinates.

The commission later will make public the parts of its report relating to promotion regulations, superannuating in the civil service, and the need of the competitive system in the consular service.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERS HERO.

Lieut. Winship, Who Bears Five Mauser Bullets, Condemned on Account of Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Emory Winship, attached to the Iowa, has been condemned by medical survey on account of rheumatism and transferred to the British hospital at Montevideo, after surviving terrible wounds received in battle.

Lieut. Winship carries five Mauser bullets around with him, three in the right leg, one in the left leg, and one in the left hip. He received these wounds in a fight at Malabon, in the Philippines naval campaign. He was in a small steam launch belonging to the gunboat Bennington, when a party of men from the gunboat attempted to land. An overwhelming force of Filipinos fell upon the landing party, and would have annihilated it had not Lieut. Winship taken personal charge of the automatic gun in the bow of the launch and poured such a fire into the ranks of the natives that they were beaten back.

During the fight the natives turned their attention to Winship and focused their fire on him, as a result of which he received the five wounds. The surgeons were never able to find the bullets, but the wounds healed perfectly and have not given him any trouble of late.

That after surviving such a fight and recovering from so many wounds he should now be disabled from service by rheumatism seems to his friends like the irony of fate.

SCOPE OF THE CUBAN TREATY.

Minister Quesada Says the Instrument Will Be Entirely Commercial—Question of Coaling Stations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Señor Quesada, Cuban Minister to the United States, to-day in commenting on the negotiations now being conducted for a commercial treaty between Cuba and this country, said: "The reciprocity treaty is a purely commercial convention and has nothing to do with any other political question which may arise between the two Governments, and has absolutely nothing to do with the Platt amendment. The Cuban Government has been studying the draft of the treaty submitted by Secretary Hay, and has been consulting the different interests in the island and the Custom House receipts as well, and in due time will return it with observations and modifications deemed for the interest of Cuba, and which at the same time will not hurt the interests of the United States.

"It has been shown by past experience, during the reciprocity arrangement under Mr. Blaine, that the commerce between both countries materially increased, and it is expected that under any reciprocal arrangement between the two countries the figures will be still higher than they were ten years ago, when they reached upward of $100,000,000."

Mr. Quesada said that the best of feeling existed between the Cubans and Americans, the proof of it being that every steamer arriving at Havana and other Cuban ports brought a great many American investors, who not only were putting money in the island, but were establishing themselves there. He spoke of the popularity of Minister Squiers, and the gratitude of the Cubans to the United States for the services which were rendered.

When asked regarding the proposed coaling stations in Cuba, Mr. Quesada said that four days before President McKinley was shot he had, at the instance of President Palma, gone to Canton and secured from the President a solemn promise that while he was Chief Executive he would not give his consent to the establishment of a naval station at Havana, and that President Roosevelt knew of that promise.

Continuing Mr. Quesada said that President Palma never would have gone to Havana, the Cuban capital, where a diplomatic corps was established, while a foreign flag was flying over the city. The Minister also said that he could not see the necessity for a coaling station at Cienfuegos, which had been recommended by Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in view of its proximity to Guantanamo, which also was recommended as a coaling station.

MOROS BECOME FRIENDLY.

More Leaders Pledge Friendship to Americans and Strongholds Will Not Be Destroyed Immediately.

MANILA, Oct. 31.—A telegram has been received here from Gen. Sumner at Zamboanga, Mindanao, saying he is disposed to give the Bacolod Moros more time in which to make peace before capturing and destroying their strongholds.

Capt. Pershing reports to Gen. Sumner that many additional Moro leaders have come in and pledged friendship and support to the Americans. These visits have been returned by the Americans, who were cordially received by the Moros.

Capt. Pershing is urging the Moros to return to their abandoned fields and plant crops.

The situation at Lake Lanao, Mindanao, appears to be more satisfactory.

Fort Hamilton Batteries Named.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Secretary of War has bestowed the names of Battery Griffin and Battery Burke on two of the batteries at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in honor of officers of the United States Army who served with distinction in the war of the rebellion.

THE PRESIDENT'S OUTING.

Starts on a Pleasure Trip to Virginia—Will Visit Bull Run Battlefield.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Loeb, will leave for New York Monday for the purpose of depositing his vote Tuesday for the Republican candidates. He left to-night over the Southern Railroad for Manassas, accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and Surgeon Gen. Rixey.

The trip is for pleasure and observation. To-morrow will be given to shooting, the country being well supplied with quail and other small game. Sunday the party will be taken over the Bull Run battlefield, under the direction of Surgeon Gen. Rixey and other residents of the locality familiar with the initial battle of the war of the rebellion.

Monday morning the President will start for New York. His special train will not stop at Washington. The President will remain at Oyster Bay Tuesday night to receive the returns of the election, and will leave for Philadelphia Wednesday morning, where he is to attend a Masonic celebration to be held in that city. He will return to Washington Wednesday night.

MANASSAS, Va., Oct. 31.—All arrangements were completed here this afternoon to give President Roosevelt and his party a cordial welcome to Manassas. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to insure the safety of the President. In addition to the Secret Service and postal officers who always accompany him wherever he goes, several members of the Manassas police force have been detailed to watch over the President. Three local officers will guard his private car. One officer will remain constantly at each end of the car, while the third on the outside will see to it that no unauthorized person shall approach the President.

The shooting season in Virginia will open to-morrow morning, and President Roosevelt and his party have arranged to put in a full day after wild turkeys and quails. Representative John F. Rixey, a brother of Surgeon Gen. P. M. Rixey, who accompanies the President, owns a tract of 1,900 acres about three miles from this village. It is said to be a fine cover for both turkeys and quails. Over this tract, which is in the very heart of the historic battlefield of Bull Run, the President and his party will shoot. For several weeks, in anticipation of a visit by the President, men have been protecting and feeding a particularly fine drove of wild turkeys, and the President is assured of exeellent sport.

ABANDONS BEAR HUNT.

The President Will Not Have Time to Visit Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 31.—Gov. Longino has received a telegram from President Roosevelt, saying that he will not be able to visit Mississippi and take the expected bear hunt in the Delta swamps and canebrake during his Southern trip.

In his telegram the President said it was necessary to abandon this feature of the tour because of the pressure of work incident to the approaching session of Congress compelling him to shorten his trip.

The President Receives Workmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—After breakfasting at the White House this morning President Roosevelt informally received 191 of the mechanics and laborers who have been engaged upon the repairs of the mansion. The President stood upon the front porch of the White House and greeted the workmen as they passed, having a pleasant word and smile for each.

SCORES EDUCATED INDIANS.

Oklahoma Agent Says Young Graduates of Schools Are Idle and Worthless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Indian education is a failure, according to the annual report of Agent Erwin, in charge of the Ponca, Oto, and Oakland Reservation. He recommends that the Indian children be educated only at reservation boarding schools, because further education is waste of effort and money. He also recommends that schools under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma Government be established among these Indians, so that the latter can come into contact with white children, and that the payments now made by the Government for additional educational purposes can be used to enable the Indians to start in farming and stock raising.

"Hardly any of the young Indians," says the report, "those who have graduated from the non-reservation schools, as well as those who have attended for a number of years, do any work at all. It can be set down as a perfectly safe rule that as a class the young Indians are the most worthless ones in the whole tribe. Nearly all of the work done by the tribes is performed by the middle-aged, able-bodied ones who cannot write or speak English. The educated Indian coming from the schools usually gives the excuse that he has nothing with which to work—neither money, implements, nor stock of any kind. This is true, but I notice that they manage to live on their annuities and lease money and buy horses, buggies, &c., on credit and borrow money from the banks with very little prospect of ever being able to pay their debts.

"Many of the people are addicted to drink, and both men and women are inveterate gamblers. Their days are spent almost in utter idleness, and vice and debauchery are rampant. The degradation of these people will continue and increase until they are made to work and live by the result of their labors."

WOULD NOT WORK SATURDAYS.

William L. Quackenbush, a Clerk in the Appraiser's Office, This City, Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—William L. Quackenbush, a clerk in the Appraiser's office in New York, has been discharged because he refused to work Saturday. Mr. Quackenbush is a Seventh Day Adventist. For some time his wish not to work on Saturday had been complied with, but when the increase of work in the Appraiser's office necessitated his attendance on that day he declined to work, and was accordingly dismissed.

BRITISH CABLE COMPLETED.

Last Sections of Pacific Line Laid on Thursday at Vancouver, B. C., and Fiji Islands.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 31.—The completion of the cable line between Vancouver and Brisbane was accomplished last night, although the first message did not get through until this morning, when the announcement was made that one dream of the imperialists was a reality.

The cable is still in the hands of the contractors, and it will not be open for business for about three weeks. During that time it will undergo an elaborate system of tests, in order that the officials may be satisfied that it is in thorough working order before being taken over from the contractors.

The section between Bamfield Creek and Fanning Island, which is the longest in the world, already has undergone a series of tests and proved entirely equal to expectations. The great question in the success of the cable was over this enormous stretch, but it was found by test to give a speed of over 100 words a minute with the Deerlove transmitter.

The actual time occupied in the transmission of a message from this city to Sydney, Australia, will be less than five minutes in the case of a short commercial message, and this time of course will be occupied mainly in the manual repetition of the message at Bamfield Creek, Fanning Island, Norfolk Island, and Brisbane.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The last section of the British Imperial Pacific Cable was laid at the Fiji Islands yesterday. A congratulatory cable message to King Edward reached Buckingham Palace this morning, being the first message sent over the line, which links the British Empire together.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 31.—Sir Sanford Fleming received to-day the following cablegram over the Pacific cable, from Premier Seddon of New Zealand:

"October 31, 1902.

"Delighted to congratulate you on completion of great work of Pacific cable, thus rewarding your interest and labor, forging a further link to advantage of our empire. SEDDON."

STEEL TRUST SUIT RUMOR

Advance Information of Decision Said to Have Leaked Out.

Offer to Discontinue Proceedings Then Made, According to Report—J. Aspinwall Hodge's Suggestion to Avert Further Litigation.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—It was currently rumored to-day that advance information regarding Vice Chancellor Emery's decision in the suit of J. Aspinwall Hodge and others to prevent the retirement of $20,000,000 of preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation and the issuing instead of a like amount of bonds had leaked out several days before the decision was announced. In consequence of the rumored alleged leakage the corporation may take steps to have the entire litigation set aside on the ground that the suit was not brought in good faith.

According to the rumor a man called up one of the Directors of the Steel Corporation on the telephone a week before the decision was announced and offered to discontinue the suit before the decision was rendered provided a suitable offer were made.

The Directors, it is said, discussed the offer and rejected it. One of them called Gov. Murphy on the telephone and asked if it were possible for advance information of the decision to leak out. He received a negative answer. The matter was then dismissed.

But when the decision was announced on Wednesday, according to the rumor, the advance information was found to agree with it, and the Directors then claimed there had been a leakage. Vice Chancellor Emory is not in town, and consequently could not be seen. Gov. Murphy admitted he had been called on the telephone as stated, but would say nothing further about the matter.

In Wall Street yesterday a similar story was sent out by the news agencies. A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. declined to discuss the matter. J. Aspinwall Hodge said he knew nothing of the decision in advance. Mr. Hodge also gave out the following statement regarding the decision:

"We felt certain all along of a decision in our favor. It is very strange that the point on which the decision was based was not in the Berger suit, for it was a question of law and would have applied. The other side rather laughed at our advancement of that point; they gave but a short answer to it.

"In case Mr. Morgan decides to appeal from this decision he will have the other to argue. Vice Chancellor Emery, having decided on one point, did not decide them all. The principal point and one that will be hard to meet, is the one that fifteen Directors who were interested in the syndicate voted for the bond conversion, while the charter of the company provides that a certain number must be uninterested, and there are not enough Directors uninterested to make up the requisite number.

"Mr. Morgan's easiest way out of the difficulty, if he has the control, is to submit the matter again to the stockholders. We want only a resubmission of the matter to the stockholders—if they vote for the bond conversion again they will be doing so with their eyes open. If he will do that we will waive all other points.

"He can do that without putting himself in contempt, for the injunction does not forbid such action."

MR. SCHWAB ENJOYING REST.

Reports from Italy Do Not Mention Steel Magnate's Alleged Ill-Health.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The last news received here from Charles M. Schwab is that he is at Como, Italy, thoroughly enjoying his holiday. No mention is made of his being in bad health or of his having the intention to resign the Presidency of the United States Steel Corporation.

A. J. Drexel's steam yacht, Margarita, which was recently docked and repainted at Southampton, has been chartered by Mr. Schwab, and he is likely to cruise in her in the Mediterranean for several months.

GENOA, Oct. 31.—Charles M. Schwab has arrived here. He is in good spirits and delighted with the climate. He has not yet embarked on the yacht Margarita.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.—Dr. Stanley Rendall of Aix les Bains, France, attending physician abroad to Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is in Pittsburg to-day. He came here last evening with Samuel B. Blagden, Jr., of New York and Grant Forbes of Harvard on a pleasure tour of the country.

Dr. Rendall denies emphatically that Mr. Schwab's condition at present is in any way alarming, but admits that the President of the great Steel Trust is by no means a well man. Dr. Rendall had this to say of Mr. Schwab's physical condition:

"The reports that he is in danger of a sudden collapse are by no means true, although not without some foundation, as Mr. Schwab is anything but a well man. He is suffering from broken-down health as the result of overwork, but a much-needed rest will bring him about all right. Overwork is the principal cause of Mr. Schwab's present condition. His troubles are confined entirely to nervous debility, which can be remedied only by rest."

RESTRICTIONS IN BRITTANY.

Report That Minister Combes Has Forbidden Priests There to Catechise in Breton.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times's Paris correspondent says it is reported that Minister Combes has forbidden the priests in Brittany to catechize in Breton, but that Bishop Quimper ascertained that the 110 parishes of his diocese do not contain a single child capable of receiving religious instruction in the French language, and in one small town only 12 out of 150 of the inhabitants understood French.

The engineering work in connection with the Metropolitan underground railway is very interesting, especially at the Place de l'Opéra, under which pass three strata of underground lines running to different parts of Paris. One station, almost invisible from the surface of the street, will serve all three lines with stairs, arranged to make egress and ingress easy.

TO FAVOR MOTHERLAND.

Australia Will Grant Customs Preference to England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times's Melbourne correspondent reports that Prime Minister Barton has promised to introduce in the Federal Parliament at the next session of that body a bill granting customs preference to England.

The South Australian House of Commons has passed a bill providing for the construction of a line from Adelaide to Port Darwin and completing the overland railway on the land-grant system.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLES.

Generally Agreed That the Revolt Has Well-Nigh Subsided.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that all account agree that the Macedonian troubles have well-nigh subsided. It appears from the correspondent that the reason that the Turks, notwithstanding the pressing advice of several of the great powers, did not deal summarily with the insurgents was due to the fact that the Sultan, always suspicious, could not make up his mind whether Russia was not the occult instigator of the trouble, and feared that energetic Turkish action would be followed by Russian intervention.

The correspondent adds that there never was the remotest foundation for the Sultan's apprehensions, but rather good reasons why Russia should be as anxious as Austria that the agitation should cease.

ANOTHER MOROCCAN UPRISING.

Troops Sent to Crush Pretender Who Claims to be Sultan's Elder Brother.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier, Morocco, reports that the Sultan's brother will leave the capital to-day with 2,000 troops to quell a local uprising that has broken out near Tesa, three days' march east of Fez, where a pretender has risen, claiming the throne as the Sultan's elder brother.

The pretender, it is said, is an ordinary soldier, but the Berber mountaineers of the district apparently place a good deal of credit in his pretensions. The report says that the following of the pretender is not large, but that in the opinion of the authorities the affair might prove serious unless crushed quickly.

GERMANY'S TARIFF DEBATE.

The Government Negotiating Privately with Leaders of Agrarian Majority.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that there is a pause of three days in the Reichstag's tariff deliberations, which respite was arranged on the initiative of the Clericals, All Saints' Day being turned to account for private Governmental negotiations with representatives of the Agrarian majority.

During the recent sittings, the report says, the speculations of the Parliamentary quidnuncs have been largely based upon the kind of hat worn by the Clerical leader, Spahn. If this article of headgear happened to be of the wide-brimmed variety, the hopes of the advocates of compromise sank. If the headpiece were of the silk variety, it was argued that he had manifestly been in high converse with the august representatives of the Government, and the tariff prospects seemed brighter.

It would seem, says the correspondent, as if efforts were making to build a bridge for the retreat of a number of conservative Clerical Agrarians from their recent uncompromising position, but the whole fragile structure of "diplomatic" dealings with the Parliamentary majority may be overthrown. The correspondent adds that it is already asserted in some quarters that Count von Bulow has already squared the Clericals and has got assurances of their conditional support in his pocket.

NEWFOUNDLAND RECIPROCITY.

Premier Bond Has Negotiated a Convention at Washington—The Terms Not Yet Announced.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 31.—Premier Bond has returned here from Washington. In an interview to-day the Premier said he had succeeded in negotiating a convention with the Washington authorities; that on Oct. 18 the British Foreign Office instructed Ambassador Herbert to sign this convention, and that he then started for home, his work in Washington being completed.

Continuing, the Premier said that he submitted the terms of this treaty to his colleagues in the Cabinet here yesterday, and that they regard it eminently satisfactory. Premier Bond added that the terms of the treaty would be published as soon as possible.

EMIGRATION FRAUDS DENIED.

London Official of Beaver Line Disclaims Responsibility for Alleged Shady Schemes.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—In regard to the charges contained in the report of United States Special Immigrant Inspector Watchern, on emigration to the United States by way of Canada, dated Paris, France Aug. 22, and cabled here from Washington, in which it is said that Europeans who obviously are ineligible enter the United States by that route, a representative of the Beaver Line said to-day:

"It is a remarkable charge, which I am quite sure is greatly exaggerated. I cannot say anything in regard to emigration conditions on the Continent, but I know that all our emigrant passengers are inspected at the Liverpool dock by Board of Trade physicians who see that they comply with the Canadian law. Whether one or two undesirables occasionally slip through, I am sure I cannot say, but when the Board of Trade here certifies to any emigrant's fitness our responsibility is ended."

TO SOLVE THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Secretary Wyndham Says End of the Question Is in Sight.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Chief Secretary for Ireland Wyndham made a speech at Dover to-night in which he dealt with the Nationalists' challenge of the Government's Irish policy.

The speaker expressed his belief that the end of the Irish question was coming soon, and said that the Irish Land Purchase bill, based upon sound business principles, would be the principal measure proposed at the next session of Parliament. In the meantime the Government must vindicate law and order, the defense of which, Mr. Wyndham said, was "frontier politics."

Mr. Carnegie on Continental Tour.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Andrew Carnegie arrived in London this morning after a tour of Scotland, where he received the freedom of numerous towns. He will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by John Morley at the Athenæum Club to-night, and starts for the Continent to-morrow for two months' recreation.

TWO VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

Eruptions Occur in Guatemala and Salvador—Ashes Twelve Inches Deep Around Santa Maria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—Felipe Galicia, Consul at San Francisco for Bolivia and Guatemala, has received from the President of Guatemala the following cablegram relative to the eruption of the volcano of Santa Maria:

"It is true the volcano is in eruption, but without any damage."

A message from the Superintendent of the Ocos Railroad says that the volcano has been in continuous eruption since Oct. 24, and ashes to the depth of twelve inches have fallen at the terminus of the line. News from points further inland is anxiously awaited.

Officers of the Pacific steamer Colon, which has arrived here, say that when the vessel was lying in the port of Acajutla, Salvador, on the morning of Oct. 26 there was a sudden and violent eruption of the Volcano of Isalco, twenty miles in the interior of Salvador, and great excitement was occasioned among the peon classes. From the city and port a great cloud of black smoke was seen to shoot up to a great height from Isalco's peak, hence neither smoke nor fire had been seen for five or six months.

DUSTRIAL STATE OF THIS COUNTRY

rank A. Vanderlip Sounds a Note of Warning.

e Invasion of Foreign Markets Checked—The Expansion of Bank Credit—A Marked Advance of Prices.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 31.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during President McKinley's first Administration, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at an elaborate banquet given here to-night under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, the leading trade organization of the city. There were about 200 representative business men of the community in attendance. Mr. Vanderlip spoke on present industrial and financial conditions in the United States. His purpose, as he stated it, was to "sound a conservative note of warning."

The speaker began by noting the unparalleled period of commercial expansion through which this country has been passing. In the domestic field, he said, "whichever way we turn we find that the figures measuring the volume of business, the extent of industry, the growth of financial importance, have in these last half dozen years made an apparent gain equal to the entire total six years ago."

Turning to the foreign situation, he said: "We passed the billion-dollar mark with our exports in 1896, and in five years more the total stood just under a billion and a half. At the same time our imports were declining, so that we were not only making wonderful inroads upon foreign markets, but we were more than holding our own in our own markets in competition with foreign manufacturers. Our foreign trade balances began to show incredible totals in our favor, running up well over six hundred millions a year, and causing the gravest apprehension in the minds of our commercial rivals in regard to the industrial readjustment which the world must look forward to if such totals were to be maintained."

This feeling of apprehension, which he encountered among foreign financiers when abroad a year ago, Mr. Vanderlip said he found had disappeared when he repeated his visit this year. Instead he found in the mind of every keen foreign observer a belief that the United States has for the present reached the high water mark of its overflow of exports into the European industrial field. Commenting on this change in the foreign point of view, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"If we are honest with ourselves we must admit that the edge is off our invasion of foreign markets. Our totals are still colossal, but the rate of increase which they were making has been checked, and decreases have been recorded. Our exports of manufactures for the fiscal year just closed are $30,000,000 less than the point they reached two years ago. Our total exports of domestic merchandise fell off more than $100,000,000 in the year. Instead of decreasing imports we have made some large increases in our purchases of foreign goods, and the total for this fiscal year stands more than $300,000,000 above 1899.

"If we chose to examine critically our domestic condition we might find there, too, developments not in every respect satisfactory. It must be with the keenest regret that we recognize unfavorable conditions that threaten a break in the unparalleled magnificence of this story of industrial growth."

Very significant, in view of this state of affairs, Mr. Vanderlip considers the report recently completed by the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of all National banks. The total deposits foot up $4,527,000,000, as compared with $3,226,000,000 in 1899. In face of that increase in the liabilities of National banks, the total of specie and legal tenders held by National banks last month was $508,000,000, as compared with $509,000,000 at the beginning of 1899. Continuing, he said:

"Here we have had an expansion of $1,300,000,000 in deposits, while the basis of gold and legal tenders, upon which that inverted pyramid stands, is actually slightly smaller than it was at the beginning of the period. Now, in that same time the deposits of other banks—State banks, trust companies, savings banks, and private banks—have probably increased not far from $3,000,000,000, and there is little likelihood that their gold and legal tender reserve is materially larger than—if it is as large as—at the beginning of 1899. We have had then in less than four years an increase in the total bank deposits of the country of over $4,000,000,000, accompanied by no increase in the specie and legal tender holdings of those banks."

This remarkable development of bank credit, in Mr. Vanderlip's opinion, is due to "the movement to aggregate industrial establishments into single great corporate units and to convert the evidence of ownership into corporate securities which have entered actively into the stream of financial operations." Another important contributing influence has been the vast expenditures of corporations—railroad companies in particular—for the improvement of their properties. Commenting upon this condition of affairs, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"Granting that the investment has been wise, a consideration which we have perhaps in some measure lost sight of is that this whole great movement of improvements and betterments has been drawing from the fund of liquid capital and converting it into a fixed form, so that such capital cannot be fully returned into liquid shape from the result of increased earnings, before the next ten or fifteen years. It must be admitted, I believe, that we have been converting too great an amount of liquid capital into fixed forms of investment. What is the cure? The cure is, of course, to reduce the expenditures of that character so that they will come within the line of safety. What is the line of safety? It is, it seems to me, something well within the total income from such investments. If we go beyond it—if we convert into fixed forms of property more than the total income from the property—we have gone beyond the line of safety and are borrowing from the future to temporarily bury the capital. We have the choice of one of two things: Either to practice this discretion or to go on borrowing of the future until we are brought up against a wall. The first course is consistent with continued prosperity, even if we do, to some extent, reduce the expenditure of capital for new construction, extensions, and betterments. The second course, if persisted in, will bring confusion, disorder, and paralysis on the whole constructive investment."

Turning to another phase of this situation, Mr. Vanderlip discussed the rapidity and extent of the advance in prices, a phase which in his words "has aggravated the causes leading to an expansion of loans and has cut off from us the relief which we hoped for in the way of a foreign trade balance made tangible by gold imports. The whole general level of prices has advanced, and some of these advances from the extreme low level of 1897 or 1898 to the high level which has been reached within the last two years, are the sharpest in our commercial history." The rise in pigiron from $12 to $25 a ton, of steel rails from $17.50 to $35, of clear pine boards from $45 to $75 a thousand, of brick from $4.50 to $8, of rope from 5¼ cents to 13 cents, was instanced.

The present level of market quotations, said Mr. Vanderlip, is 50 to 80 per cent. above prices in 1897 and 1898 for many commodities. These examples, he said, tell the story of why our exports have failed to go on increasing, and they have been an important influence in the inflation of bank credits. "The cost of production," continued Mr. Vanderlip, "in every direction has been increased until we find ourselves actually importing from some of the identical markets that two or three years ago were in a panic over our invasion. Prices of securities advanced along with other prices and attracted the holdings of foreign investors until we swept the Continent of Europe almost clean of our stocks and bonds, and greatly reduced the holdings of foreign investors."

Since 1898 there has been no significant movement of gold to the United States, said the speaker. On the other hand, we have been building up a floating debt to Europe in the form of short time bills, the total being estimated as high as $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. This is important, he continued, in view of the fact that whereas in 1899 the National banks held 33 per cent. of reserves, they now, according to the Controller's report, hold less than 21 per cent. Commenting on this significant fact, Mr. Vanderlip said:

"We have seen what a great expansion of deposits and loans, both, remember, rested wholly but evidences of bank credit, and that follow the increase in the reserve that came with the gold imports of 1897 and 1898. We see from this statement of the Controller that the [illegible] reached the highest limit

possible with the present basis of specie and legal tenders. Is it not well to ask, What of the future? If a hundred-million-dollar importation of gold can serve as a basis for an expansion of so many millions of deposits and loans, what will an exportation of one hundred millions mean? Will not the answer lead us to ponder on the probable effect of future gold movements? Does our foreign commerce give promise of a trade balance great enough again to induce gold to flow in this direction?"

Answering his own question, Mr. Vanderlip showed that for the twelve months ended with September our favorable trade balance was $420,000,000, against $641,000,000 for the previous twelve months, a decrease of $221,000,000. This array of facts he thought "would seem at least to point to the conclusion that this is not a time favorable for the expansion of bank credits."

Mr. Vanderlip, in conclusion, disclaimed any wish to present an alarming view of the outlook, and expressed his faith in the ultimate commercial supremacy of this country. "It is," he said, "in no wise opposed to this view of ultimate commercial supremacy—a view which no one more strongly holds than I do—that I have pointed out conditions which, I believe, if not guarded against, will threaten for the time-being our continued progress toward that goal."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Hallowe'en was celebrated in the suburban resorts with much éclat last evening. The entertainment is to be continued today at Tuxedo, with a champion tennis game in the afternoon, a concert in the evening, in which M. Journet of the Grau opera troupe will sing, and a number of dinners. There will be meets of the Meadow Brook and Westchester Hunts. For the latter Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., will give a hunt breakfast at their residence in White Plains.

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The wedding of Miss Susie B. Owen, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, (Miss Sophia L. Ives,) of 40 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Johan Janson of Christiania, Norway, is to be in the residence of the bride's parents at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 25. Miss Edith H. Owen will be her sister's maid of honor and sole attendant, and Henry E. Owen, Jr., will be Mr. Janson's best man. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George Moore, Mr. Cockroft, and David Taylor have been asked to be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Hastings will officiate. Mr. Janson and his bride will sail for Norway very soon after the wedding. The bridegroom-to-be is a son of the late British Consul at Bergen.

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Miss Florence Jacqueline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacqueline, will have as her matron of honor, at her marriage to Charles R. Swords, her sister, Mrs. Robert Brevoort Potts, who was married on Oct. 22. Miss Ethel Jacqueline, another sister, will be one of the two bridesmaids and the other will be Miss Martha Jacob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jacob and sister of Leonard Jacob, Jr. Mr. Swords will have Charles L. Riker for his best man, and the ushers selected are William W. Reese, Theodore Irving Reese, Hebert T. B. Jacqueline, Harry G. Haskell, Robert Graham, William M. Benjamin, Arthur Osgood Choate, and Richard L. Morris. The wedding is to be at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 19, in the Church of the Incarnation. The house reception will be small.

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Several bachelor dinners are to be given within the next two weeks. James Hammond McLean, who is to marry Miss Cecil Boardman on Nov. 17, will give a dinner to his attendants on Saturday evening, Nov. 8, at Delmonico's. Charles R. Swords will give his bachelor dinner at the University Club on Saturday evening, Nov. 15.

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The marriage of Miss Martha Law to Oliver Carter Macy is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at noon, in the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Law, at the Manor House, Briarcliff, Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mrs. William F. Fotterall of Philadelphia, the bride's sister, will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Elsie Gilman, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Margaret Hubbell, Miss Juliette Hubbell, and Miss Julia Leffingwell. Ridgway Macy is to be the best man, and Lawrence Rand, Everett Dominick, Alexander de B. Pratt, Henry Law, and Ethelbert I. Low will officiate as ushers.

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Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and their family have returned to town and have taken apartments in the Plaza Hotel for the Winter. Mr. Falconer has disposed of his residence at 8 East Sixty-second Street, that was occupied by the family for the past decade.

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John Chapman McCall, son of John A. McCall, whose marriage to Miss Mary Lambert is to take place in Philadelphia on Wednesday next, will have Edward R. Perkins of this city as his best man, and Miss Lambert will have Mrs. Leo H. McCall as matron of honor. A special train will take the New York guests to Philadelphia. The Rev. Father Matthew A. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, this city, will perform the ceremony.

***

Miss Alice Van Buren Foos, daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, and Dr. Theodorus Bailey, son of Edmund S. Bailey, are to be married at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. Miss Elsie V. K. Foos will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss de Suzarra-Verdi, Miss Harriet Hoyt, Miss Alice Howland, Miss Estelle Hartshorn, Miss Harriet Curtiss, and Miss Florence Bailey, a sister of Dr. Bailey. Dr. Bailey has selected Francis Ferdinand Spies for his best man, and for his ushers he will have Sydney Leighton Smith, John R. Dunsmuir, Lawrence Atterbury, Dr. William Terribery, Robert Stewart, and Clarence Storm. Dr. Bailey is the son of Edmund S. Bailey, and his mother was Miss Mary Beekman McKnight. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '95. A small reception for relatives and a few intimate friends is to be held in the home of Mrs. Foos, at 55 West Fifty-fourth Street.

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The Celtic, which sailed yesterday, had booked Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox and Lady Gordon-Lennox, who have concluded a six weeks' visit to this country, during which time they were entertained in the Long Island residences of several of the fashionable set, and in Tuxedo and Richmond, Va. In the last-named place they were the guests of Mr. Langhorne, the father of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; Mrs. Robert Shaw and Mrs. Reginald Brooks. Others on the ship were Lieut. Col. R. A. York, R. E.; T. C. Zerega, Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, Miss Lydia Griscom, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito, Miss Shillito, Miss Emmet, the Rev. Dr. H. Arden Adderly, and S. R. Lippincott, Jr.

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On the Lahn, sailing to-day, are booked Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barclay and the Misses Barclay, who will be absent all Winter; Mrs. C. F. Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Vatable, who will pass the Winter on the Riviera and in Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom and the Misses Folsom of Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Miss Edith Babcock, and Robert Tytus, who, with his mother, Mrs. Tytus of New Haven, will pass the Winter on the Nile.

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On board the Germanic, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Timpson, Miss Sarah L. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. McVickar, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McVickar.

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Miss Leary is arranging to give four musicales for charity. The money is to go to the building fund for a Catholic church in Chatsworth, N. J. The concerts are to be given in private houses, one in December, two in January, and one in February. The artists are to be taken from the forces of the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have a large house party at Ophir Hall that will remain over Sunday. Among the guests are Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Col. Latrobe of Baltimore, Alexander Pollen of England, who was one of the Gold Sticks at the coronation. The party is to be joined to-day by President and Mrs. Hadley of Yale and Gen. and Mrs. Corbin of Washington.

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Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in January will give a large ball at their residence in Madison Avenue for their daughter, Miss Jean Reid.

TUXEDO CLUB BALL.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Perhaps the largest and most notable of Autumn balls given by the Governing Committee of the Tuxedo Club and place to-night. Never before had there been such extensive preparations beforehand made by the cottage folk to entertain. The ballroom was lavishly decorated with beautiful tinted forest leaves and cedars, with arbors on either side, from which, hidden from view, came the strains of two orchestras, which played alternately.

During the early part of the evening a dinner was given by nearly every cottager, and also at the club the guests assembled there at dinner. Among the dinners at the clubhouse was one given by Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson for their daughter, Miss Marie Louise, who was informally introduced into society to-night, and will be one of the season's debutantes.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic F. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simonds, and others also entertained at dinner in their cottages.

The cottagers began to gather at the clubhouse at 10 o'clock, and the german was begun at 11 o'clock, Mr. Edwin Main Post with Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., as partner leading.

The favors were numerous and handsome, consisting of Hallowe'en articles, fancy eggs, pumpkins, apples, flower baskets, hoops, fancy flowers, numerous kinds of dolls, canes, &c. At 2 o'clock supper was served in the dining room of the club.

Some of those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart,	T. C. Toscani,
J. Henry Smith,	J. F. Talmage,
Judge and Mrs. J. M. Varnum,	F. J. Dieter,
Robert Goelet,	J. B. Stokes,
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers,	J. F. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting,	O. J. Brand,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Poor,	Goold Hoyt,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vatable,	C. B. MacDonald,
Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett,	Charles E. Sampson,
Miss Cynthia Roche,	Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cushing,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Rives,	Miss Ethel Cochran,
Miss Edith Poor,	E. Willard Roby,
Miss Knowlton,	Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker,	Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar,	Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hamilton,
Mrs. Henry Knowlton,	Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook,
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Haney,	Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier,
Miss Toifree,	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman,
William Rodewald,	Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold,
Miss Rodewald,	Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page,
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Forsyth,	Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr.,
E. H. Litchfield,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon,
Dongan De Prister,	Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden,
Miss Varnum,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Miss Ingraham,	Admiral and Mrs. Upshur,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown,	Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer,
F. A. Juilliard,	Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay,
Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin,	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer,
Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar-Sands,	Mr. and Mrs. James W. Herning.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	
Thomas Stokes,	
J. Coleman Drayton,	

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor des Planches, who have just established their embassy in its new home in New Hampshire Avenue, will begin entertaining tomorrow with a small dinner in honor of M. Jules Cambon, the retiring Ambassador from France. Signor and Signora des Planches plan to have a weekly dinner throughout the season and at least six evening "at homes."

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Claget Perin, widow of Clifford Perin of Cincinnati and daughter of William Claget of this city, to George Howard, eldest son of Sir Henry Howard of England, British Ambassador to The Hague. The wedding will take place next Wednesday in this city. It will be attended only by the bride's family and one or two close personal friends of the bridegroom.

Although the son and heir of an English nobleman, Mr. Howard has become an American citizen, and from boyhood has made his home with his maternal relatives in this city, Lady Howard having been Miss Cecilia Riggs, daughter of a Washington banker. Mrs. Perin is a handsome woman, born and educated in Washington, and a granddaughter of Bishop Claget of Maryland. Mr. Perin, from whom his wife sought a divorce four years ago, died aboard his yacht last May.

Mrs. Perin inherited a comfortable fortune from her father, and also has been generously provided for by the Perin family. She has one child, a girl of seven years.

IN THE SHOPS.

That lucky animal, the pig, is appearing in artistic designs and materials. For a paper weight the pig is in green jade on a block of delicate pink quartz. The elephant is in the jade also.

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Other pigs and elephants showing equally fine work are of lapis lazuli on long, square-cornered slabs of crystal.

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Pretty bracelets, that are not expensive, as costly jewels go, are formed of fine but heavy chains of gold, flexible, with a plump little heart pendant at the clasp of each.

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In the extensive use of the semi-precious stones the beautiful colors and tints are revealed fully in simple settings. In rings the principal stone will be the semi-precious, one which is large and mounted carefully, without showing a particle of the gold of the ring. Adjoining the stone are diamonds. Many precious stones are set in that way also, and it is a particularly attractive fashion of showing the equally beautiful, if less expensive, stones.

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For Americans who have married foreigners of rank there are neck chains of gold, the design being flat instead of round. The pendant is a large turquois heart, surmounted by a coronet of gold appropriate to the rank of the wearer.

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There could be nothing in jewels more chaste and beautiful than a tiara in the design of a fine, fringy evergreen with Winter berries. The evergreen is in a dull green enamel, giving just the color and tone, but running in with it are some of the tiny fringes made of very small emeralds, hardly discernible, but giving life to the whole. The berries in the centre are of dull dark blue and green of a lighter shade, exact copies of berries to be seen growing in the woods. That is the general design of the tiara. It has large and clear diamonds.

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Handsome trays that have been put down to low prices, according to the expensive jeweler's standards, are of shell, with rims and supports of silver and designs in silver.

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Smoking sets come in the golden copper, silver-trimmed tray, cigar holder, match holder, and cigar lighter being in graceful design.

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All sorts of cigar lighters come separately in the golden copper, from the tiny teapot with a wick in the nose to the larger designs, urnlike shapes, with handles.

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There are always smoking sets in silver, each consisting of cigar holder, sometimes a cigarette holder, ash tray, and cigar lighter.

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Writing sets of the golden copper come in many forms. There are the large writing pad, with corners of the copper, inkstand, paper cutter, blotter, and other pieces in simple design. There are more elaborate sets in crude old-time styles, with large silver-headed nails as ornaments. Some of these have numerous pieces in a set, including paper and envelope rack, and double inkstand, in addition to the smaller pieces.

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For the woman who does not care for silver there are toilet sets in solid gold. In the Louis XV. designs they are elaborate, and more simple and something less expensive in the Marquise. The same designs are to be found in the finely wrought silver. To add to the elobarateness of the set there may be included a large table mirror, with the frame of silver.

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Odd pendants are flat in openwork design of gold, with turquoises. Some are heart shaped, and others sphere shape.

There is something wrong if you have a ravenous appetite, and yet keep growing weak. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE removes such conditions, and brings strength.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Julius L. Wieman.

Julius L. Wieman of Brooklyn, ex-Assemblyman and State Senator, died yesterday from typhoid pneumonia at his home, 695 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg. In 1893 he was elected as a Republican to the Assembly. He was re-elected in the following year, and in 1895 he received the nomination for State Senator and was elected. He was defeated two years later, and afterward became the Secretary of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

Two years ago, just before the term of Justice William Schnitzpan expired, in the Third Municipal District Court, he appointed Mr. Wieman Chief Clerk of the court for a term of ten years. The newly elected Justice, William P. Lynch, refused to recognize Mr. Wieman and appointed John W. Carpenter. The Court of Appeals decided against Mr. Wieman. Last year Mr. Wieman was appointed to the Chief Clerkship of the County Court. He is survived by a widow and two daughters. The funeral services will be held to-morrow night and the interment will take place Monday in Evergreens Cemetery.

Edward C. Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 31.—Edward C. Perkins, prominent as a lawyer and society man, died from pneumonia at his home here this morning, aged forty-five years. He was a graduate of Harvard and was a member of the firm of Perkins & Jackson, New York. At one time he was a partner of Judge Gray. In the recent insular cases before the United States Supreme Court he took prominent part. He was born in Florence, Italy, and was a son-in-law of Senator Evarts. His widow, six children, and a sister, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of Admiral Beaumont of the British Navy, survive him. The funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, and the interment will be in Windsor, Vt.

Obituary Notes.

EGBERT O. WEEKS, Vice President of the Aetna Insurance Company and President of the Board of Aldermen, died yesterday at Hartford, Conn., from typhoid pneumonia.

JAMES FREDERICK TICHENOR, aged fifty-four years, died at his residence, 100 East Seventeenth Street, yesterday. He was born and received his education at Newark, N. J. He was once President and Director of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, and a member of the Lawyers' and Barnard Clubs of this city, and of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco.

CHARLES STERNBACH, senior member of the firm of Sternbach & Co., died yesterday morning. He was born in Germany sixty-three years ago, and from 1867 to 1891 was senior member of the dry goods firm of H. Herman, Sternbach & Co. He retired last year from the dry goods business and associated himself with the Stock Exchange firm of Sternbach & Co. He was one of the oldest Directors of the National Park Bank, and for many years was Treasurer of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Harmonie Club, and the Reform Club. Two sons—Maurice C. and Sidney M.—survive him.

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, formerly a prominent business man of Newport, R. I., died yesterday. He was in his eightieth year. He was for many years a member and Chairman of the public school committee and had held many important official positions in Newport's financial and commercial circles. For more than fifty years he was in business as a bookseller and stationer.

SOCIETY WOMEN SEE A NOVEL FLOWER SHOW

Plants Blooming, Faded, and Dead Exhibited by Children.

Pathetic Incidents at the First Annual Function of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.

A novel flower show was held yesterday in a hall of the Berkeley Lyceum. Many women of fashion went to see it, and when they made their way back to their carriages, most of them were thoughtful, and some of them had tears in their eyes.

Last June Mrs. Henry Parsons distributed 10,000 potted plants of various kinds to as many school children, the idea being to place one in every tenement home in the city. Each child was to care for the plant, bring it to the exhibition whether it was dead or alive, and give an account of his or her steawardship.

An hour before the time set for the show the hall presented a peculiar appearance. Long tables had been arranged all over the rooms, and Mrs. Parsons with several friends was there awaiting the arrival of the children. They arrived marching from the various schools where they had assembled and bearing in their arms the plants which they gravely placed on the tables. The faces of some of the little ones were bright, and they glanced expectantly at Mrs. Parsons for the smile of approval which they knew would be accorded them because their plants were luxuriant and gave evidence of the close attention devoted to them. Others came in with drooping heads, and they did not glance at Mrs. Parsons, for the plants which had been so full of promise when they carried them away last Summer were faded and dead. Had they raised their eyes to hers they would have met with no more chilling reception than a kindly smile and a look of sympathy.

Attached to each plant was a card on which was written its history, whether fortunate or the reverse, and the name of the child to whom it had been intrusted. Some of the children had given names to their flowers, selecting that of a father, mother, or other loved one. In other cases letters were attached to the flowers, addressed to Mrs. Parsons, in which she was notified of the illness and death of the plant.

The show is held under the auspices of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, and is the first annual exhibition of that organization. The object of the guild is to provide nature study material, partly in the hope that the flowers will have a refining and spiritualizing effect in the tenement homes where the children are reared.

Blue, red, and white ribbons will be distributed as first, second, and third prizes to those whose flowers are most flourishing. These prizes will be awarded by a committee composed of a city official, a member of the Board of Education, and a member of the Normal College Alumnae. A flower of some kind was pinned to the breast of each of the children yesterday as the plants were deposited, whether they were blooming or dead.

The exhibition will last through to-day, and when it is over the best of the plants will be distributed among the hospitals of the city.

The officers of the National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild are: Mrs. Winthrop Sargent of Boston, President; Mrs. John R. Drexel, Treasurer, and Mrs. Edward L. Harding, Secretary. The officers of the New York branch of the association are Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Honorary President; Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, President; Mrs. Anita Lawrence, Treasurer, and Mrs. Edward L. Harding, Secretary.

Among the patronesses who were present at the exhibition yesterday were:

Mrs. Robert Bacon,	Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs,
Mrs. Charles Barney,	Mrs. R. C. Ogden,
Mrs. Frederick Billings,	Mrs. Whitelaw Reid,
Mrs. George C. Boldt,	Mrs. John Sloane,
Mrs. George Croker,	Mrs. James C. Parrish,
Mrs. Frederic Bronson,	Mrs. Lorillard Spencer,
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting,	Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod,
Mrs. George De Forest,	Mrs. Albert Stevens,
Mrs. Reginald De Koven,	Mrs. A. C. Zabriskie,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin,	Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,	Mrs. Robert Winthrop,
Mrs. James Keene,	Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. E. D. Morgan,	Miss Amy Townsend,
Mrs. Stanley Mortimer,	Mrs. James H. Aldrich.
Mrs. Levi P. Morton,	

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones have returned from New York and will remain at their cottage here until December.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing will close their cottage to-morrow and go to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt and Miss Hunt arrived from New York to-night for a short visit.

David H. King, Jr., owner of Whitehall, who has been here a few days, returned to New York to-day.

George Gordon King went to New York to-day, and will return to vote Tuesday.

Mrs. C. E. Perkins has closed her cottage on Bellevue Avenue and gone to Boston for the Winter.

The Rev. Braddin Hamilton is at his cottage, on Carroll Avenue.

Among the arrivals from New York to-night were Gen. J. F. Pierson, John R. Livermore, William S. K. Wetmore, Edward J. Berwind, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mrs. F. S. Grand d'Hauteville, Paul d'Hauteville, and Miss Hone.

APPEALS FOR CHARITY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for assistance in the following cases of need:

For $5 a month for a widow with four children. The woman is a laundress, but her income is insufficient to support the family.

For $5 a month for a widow with four children. She has managed, with occasional help, to meet expenses, but as the children are growing older she needs regular assistance.

For $5 a month for a widow with three children. This woman is a Russian Pole and speaks little English, which is a great obstacle in her attempts to obtain employment.

For $6 a month to pay the rent for two aged German sisters, one of whom is blind. The other does sewing, but can do only coarse work, and earns scarcely sufficient for food.

For $5 a month for an Italian widow twenty-six years of age, with three small children. The mother earns all she can by sewing.

For $8 a month to pay the rent of a German widow seventy-two years of age and her daughter, forty-two. The daughter has epileptic fits and is able to earn only about $4 weekly.

For $10 a month for an aged couple. The man is eighty-six and the woman sixty-five years of age.

For $5 a month for a Polish woman with four children. Her husband is in an insane asylum with no prospect of recovery. The woman has overworked in her efforts to keep her children and home.

For $150 for the support of a widow with three children. The woman is a cripple and unable to go out to work.

For $6 a month for a widow seventy years old. She is incapacitated for work. A former employer allows rent.

Any money for the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

Harlem Relief Society Asks Aid.

The Harlem Relief Society is in need of funds for helping the poor of the Twelfth Ward, from Eighty-sixth Street to Spuyten Duyvil, where its work is done under the direction of the Charity Organization Society. The society asks for annual subscriptions of $3 or $5 or for contributions in any amounts. There are no salaries or expenses of any kind except for printing and postage. All sums sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. L. W. Hubbard, 1,935 Madison Avenue, will be acknowledged.

MARRIED.

BENNER—VAN WYCK.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, 1902, at the rectory of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, Happy Theodora, daughter of the late Charles H. and Kate B. Van Wyck, to Fernando Wall Benner.

BULLARD—RIKER.—On Oct. 29, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Anna Mary, daughter of Mrs. D. S. Riker, to Dr. W. Duff Bullard.

NUSSBAUM—WILSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's sister, in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Rev. C. A. Eaton, Lillian Van Kuren Nussbaum, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Van Kuren, to John C. Wilson, Jr.

PICKERING—NASH.—On Oct. 29, 1902, at 248 Quincy St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Bridges of Newark, Maisie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nash, to Reynale Smith Pickering of New York.

DIED.

BROUGH.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, at her residence, 14 Morningside Av., Emilie J. Schmid, wife of Alexander Brough, Jr.
Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Providence, R. I.

CAMPBELL.—At Stamford, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 30, John Campbell of New York, in the 75th year of his age.
Services at Stamford on Saturday. Interment at Woodlawn.

DANIELL.—At White Plains, on Oct. 30, Reuben Daniell of Brooklyn, in the 90th year of his age.
Funeral service at his lot at Greenwood on Monday, Nov. 3.
Boston papers please copy.

FORD.—On Oct. 7, 1902, at London, England, William F. Ford, in his 49th year.
Funeral services Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M., from Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.

GODART DE BLOSSIERES.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward La Montagne, 24 West 54th St., Amelie Godart de Blossieres, in her 55th year.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., near 6th Av., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JACKSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, Henrietta Bartow, wife of William Henry Jackson of New Rochelle.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12:30 o'clock.

PERKINS.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., Edward Clifford Perkins, son of the late Charles C. Perkins of Boston, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2:30. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, Liberty St. Ferry, at 1 o'clock, or South Ferry at 12:55 P. M., Central Railroad of New Jersey.

SALISBURY.—At Davos, Switzerland, on July 14, Henry E. Salisbury of New York.
The funeral services were held and interment at Woodlawn on Oct. 30.

SMITH.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Oct. 31, Matilda Frances, widow of Jno. Chandler Smith of Howard County, Md.
Funeral services in Baltimore.

STEINS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 31, Gustave Charles Steins.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STERNBACH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, at his residence, 120 East 67th St., Charles Sternbach, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, held October 31st, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the fullness of life exemplified by the rare attributes of sterling integrity, keen aptitude, and a desire at all times to respond to the calls of humanity, a stanch friend to those who served him, ever responsive to the wants of the needy, giving a large measure of his time and means in the furtherance of charity, our lamented colleague and Treasurer, Charles Sternbach, has suddenly been taken from us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire to voice our sorrow and grief at the great loss we have sustained by the death of an associate whose counsel ever merited our greatest consideration, whose efforts in promoting the best interests of our institution were so paramount.

Resolved, That in recognition of the sad bereavement that has fallen to our share in common with his kin and friends, a minute be entered on our records in memory of the late Charles Sternbach, who for so many years served as Treasurer of this Home, and as a mark of respect we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

By order of the President.
JACOB L. COHN, Secretary.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.
The members of the Board of Trustees of the Home are respectfully invited to meet in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., on Sunday, November 2d, at 9:30 A. M., precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our esteemed colleague, Charles Sternbach, in a body.
By order of the President.
JACOB L. COHN, Secretary.

TICHENOR.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at his residence, 100 East 17th St., James Fr

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches. The Lord's Supper, 11. Evening subject, "Moses—The Prophet and Poet."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Rev. R. G. Boville, B. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A.M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "God's Gold: A Study in Sacred Finance." Evening, before election sermon: "The Law of Indirect Responsibility." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons, by W. C. Bitting, pastor, 11 A. M., "The Ministry of a King"; 7:45 P. M., "The Sin of Despising Riches."

SPECIAL SERVICES, Lexington Av. Baptist Church, 111th Street and Lexington Av. Sunday, Rev. John L. Campbell, pastor. Monday, Nov. 3, Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer. Tuesday, Nov. 4, Rev. P. S. Henson. Wednesday, Nov. 5, Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman. Thursday, Nov. 6, Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper. Friday, Nov. 7, John Willis Baer, Esq. Saturday, Nov. 8, Rev. S. P. Cadman. Singing in charge of J. W. Barry, assisted by large chorus. Services begin 8 o'clock every evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Public worship and sermon. 8 P. M.—Public worship and sermon. Preaching by the pastor. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come. Morning theme: "Inadequate Solutions of Modern Problems."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; Holy Communion and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Rector, Rev. George Alexander Strong. 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., holy communion and sermon by the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon by the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street. Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon at 11. Musical service, 4 P. M.
"The Holy City".....Gaul
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Address by rector, "Prayers for the Dead." Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer; Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street, Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector. Services: 8 and 10 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion. 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions 7, 8, 9. In octave of All Saints, special sermon by Rector. Holy Eucharistic service sung at 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. D. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.11 o'clock Preacher, the Rector.
Children's Service.....3 P. M.
Choral Litany.....8 P. M.
Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Swentzel.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST, 27E. Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h.; du matin, et 8h., du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, 74TH ST. AND Park Av.—Bishop Potter will institute the Rev. Walter E. Bentley as Rector at 11 A. M. Mr. Bentley will preach at 8 P. M. on "How to be Strong." Seats free; all welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service Saturday, All Saints' Day, at 11 A. M.; services on Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Litany, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; special musical service, with full chorus, (all seats free), 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West., Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison av. and 73d St., Dr. Reminsnyder, Pastor.—"The Reformation," 11 A. M. Afternoon service 4:30. Sunday school, 9:45.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

CANTATA, DAUGHTER OF JAIRUS, at Sunday Ev. serv., TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.
DR. STROBRIDGE, PASTOR, will preach morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45, at the TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118th St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS Will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude: "Election Day—Whom Shall I Vote For?"

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner of 60th St. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M.—Preaching by the pastor, followed by service of holy communion. Subject of sermon, "REDEMPTION'S PRICE." 4 P. M.—Preaching by the pastor. Subject: "THE SECRET OF STRENGTH." Sunday school 9:30 A. M. Mid-Week Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, EDward Judson.—10:45 and 7:30. MARINERS' TEMPLE, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:30, and Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

METHODIST CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109th St. and Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Communion, 11; Rev. Dr. Tipple to men, 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St. "The Church of the Open Door." Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. The pastor will preach at 10:30 and 7:45; communion after the morning sermon. Next Friday, concert by the Temple Choir, assisted by Miss Fanny Rice, Dr. Carl Duffit, and others. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

REV. EDWIN WHITTIER CASWELL WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 321 East 50th St., a series of sermons upon the HEBREW HEROES of the Bible. Subject to-morrow evening: "Abraham, the Head of the Jewish Nation." Hebrew people especially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"COME AND SEE." 8 P. M.—Address under the auspices of the Men's Club by Hon. RASTUS S. RANSOM. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Av. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 7:45—"Joshua and His Resolute Decision." Children's hour, Nov. 7, 3:30. Public invited. Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham of Drew Seminary to preside.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS: WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., SHEPHARD KNAPP. SERVICES SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2D. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. SACRAMENT OF THE LORD'S SUPPER AT CLOSE OF MORNING SERVICE. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M., Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Jehonadal, the Man for the Times." Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av., 91st St.—The Pastor, Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., will preach; 11 A. M., "A Threefold Call to a World-Wide Movement." 8 P. M., "Picture of the Lost World."

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Religious Notices.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST., REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Topic for the morning: "The Greatest Work in the World." Topic for the afternoon: "Results of Personal Contact with Christ." REV. W. W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., will give one of a series of addresses on "The Ten Best Chapters in the Bible."

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "The Skirmish Line." 4:30 P. M., "The Lord's Workman." (3)

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Life of Faith"; 8 P. M., Praise service, "The Holy City."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Spring St., Near Varick.—Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., Near 7th Av. Dr. Lee, Pastor.—11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., thirty-fifth anniversary of after-prayer meeting; former pastors will speak.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"What is expected of a Christian?" Evening—"Singing Pilgrims."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The Long-Suffering of God." Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8 P. M.; subject—"The Purpose of God in Delivering from Trouble."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West 22nd Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"A Vision of Heaven." Evening—"The Coming of Nathaniel."

THE WEDNESDAY MORNING PRAYER meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union (held for many years in the Broadway Tabernacle) will be resumed in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, corner 5th Av. and 48th St., on Wednesday, November 5th, at 11 o'clock, and will be led by Miss S. R. Kendall. Ladies are cordially invited to be present.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "The Joy of Christ." Communion service will follow sermon. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"Moral Nobility." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject, "The Danger of Debt." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 242 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor's subject, "The True God and Many False Gods."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, Minister in Charge.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All Souls' Day service. Subject, "God Our Rock." Evening, choir will render Gaul's sacred cantata, "Ruth." Brief address.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Highest Duty," concluding the series on "The New Church To-Day."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M., "No Man Liveth to Himself." 7:45 P. M., "What One Man Can Do." All seats free. Everybody welcome.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av. Sunday night subject: "The Coming Religious Trust." Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av., Sunday, 11:15 A. M. "Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Woman's Elevation."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., near 27th St.—Sunday at 11 A. M., "The Superstitions of Rockefeller."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

REV. ROBERT L. PADDOCK, "The Christian's Responsibility in State Government." AM. SAXOPHONE QUARTETTE and HELEN BEATRICE REED, Harpist. Men's mass meeting, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15.

REV. S. HARTWELL PRATT, Supt. of Tent Evangel. Solos by MISS BESSIE BONSALL. Y. M. C. A. HALL, 52 East 23d St. For Men Exclusively.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, November 2, at 11:15 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject, "The Need of a New Way of Living." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

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STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

VEDANTA SOCIETY. Swami Abhedananda will resume his lectures on Sunday at 3:15 P. M., Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject, "The Aim of True Religion."

WOMAN'S UNION PRAYER MEETING, Thursdays, 10:30, Second Collegiate Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Mrs. E. M. Whittemore leads Nov. 6.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Twenty Years of Work by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford.

The Increase of the Congregation of St. George's Episcopal Church—The Aims of Its Rector.

St. George's Episcopal Church, which has as rector the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and J. Pierpont Morgan and Mayor Low on its Vestry, will celebrate in the Winter the twentieth anniversary of its present rectorate. After twenty years of service the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in the parish Year Book, issued yesterday, reviews the record of achievement. He came to St. George's at the beginning of 1883, when there were only a few people in the church and the Sunday school was down to a membership of 200. There were offers for the property, in order that removal up town might be made. The small chapel in Sixteenth Street in the rear of the church has grown into the Memorial House; a club of boys has grown into St. George's Trade School; the deaconesses' work, which was a pioneer in that branch of Episcopal work in America, is housed in a fine home, and a Summer home at Rockaway, another form of work in which St. George's was a pioneer, has been added to the parish equipment.

When the Rev. Dr. Rainsford came there was no list of communicants. When he had made one he found 550 names to put upon it. Year by year the list has grown, until to-day it contains 5,086 names. The number of individuals who claim to belong to St. George's is 8,290. Of these, 5,400 live in tenements, 1,001 in boarding houses, and, as the rector points out, only 589 live in private houses. Of the 8,290 individuals, less than one-half, or, to be exact, 3,468, live between Eleventh and Twentieth Streets, the church being at Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square. More than 300 live in Brooklyn, and 192 live in the Bronx.

Twenty years ago the income of St. George's Parish was $45,000 a year. Last year it was $97,500. There has been accumulated an endowment fund, which brought in last year $16,000. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford says the parish ought to have an endowment fund of $1,000,000. He points out the need for meeting rooms and maintenance.

Speaking of those who worked with him, the rector says:

"Almost at once after I came to St. George's I formed the plan in my mind gathering around me a sort of school for the clergy—getting the best men I could from the universities, keeping them a few years, and sending them out. Nothing that I attempted has been more successful. All over this land are now scattered men who have been my aides and younger brothers in the old church's work. I am thankful and proud of what they are accomplishing. If St. George's is held to have succeeded in these twenty years, much of success is due to them. But no one knows more deeply than I do that the work of St. George's is not mine. I often feel as if I had been little more than a figurehead. It is the work of scores of men and women whom I have learned to love and to honor, who have given their time and strength without remuneration."

BISHOP POTTER'S OFFICE.

He Will Leave the See House in Lafayette Place in the Near Future.

Ever since Miss Catherine Wolfe gave the See House, at 29 Lafayette Place, to the diocese of New York, Bishop Potter has transacted his official business there. An announcement yesterday was that in the future he will have his office in the new apartment house, at 43 East Forty-fourth Street, near Madison Avenue, as soon as it is completed. Apartments there have been taken by his daughter, Mrs. Mason Davidge. The Bishop's office hours are to be on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A. M. until noon.

It is understood that Bishop and Mrs. Potter, who are in the Dakota, West Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, will leave there soon and take up their residence in the Clark mansion, at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive.

"FATHER" ROCHE'S CHANGE.

He Will Leave Long Branch and Go to a Church in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 31.—The Rev. Hibbert H. P. Roche, for six years rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, this city, at a meeting of the Vestry to-night tendered his resignation, to take effect on Nov. 30. "Father" Roche as he is called familiarly, has accepted a call to the Church of the Transfiguration, Thirty-fourth Street and Woodlawn Avenue, Philadelphia, where he will succeed the Rev. Charles Fiske, now of Somerville. He succeeded here the late Rev. Elliott D. Tompkins, and through his efforts the parish is free from debt.

Two other ministers have resigned—the Rev. G. Morgan Davis of Eatontown, who goes to a Baptist church in Philadelphia, and the Rev. B. F. Crozier, who leaves St. John's Episcopal Church in Little Silver.

Harlem Y. M. C. A. Meeting.

The Harlem Y. M. C. A. has arranged a special programme for the meeting at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. J. P. Lichtenberger will deliver an address. Miss Elise Stevens, solo soprano of Brooklyn, will sing, and Prof. Albertus Shelley will render violin solos.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 9.

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SUBJECT—Joshua's Parting Advice.—Joshua, xxiv., 14-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Choose you this day whom ye will serve. Joshua, xxiv., 15.

When the division of the land—the setting apart of the "Cities of Refuge"—and of the Levitical cities—which we considered last week, was completed, the several tribes apparently separated, each to occupy its own portion. The forty thousand (iv., 13) volunteers from Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh—who had their portion on the East of Jordan—having faithfully fulfilled the covenant made with Moses—(Num. xxxii., 1-33)—were also dismissed (xxii., 4) to return to their families whom they had not seen probably for seven years. "When they came unto the borders of Jordan," (xxii., 10,) however, it occurred to them that possibly in time to come they might be considered as outside of the promised land, and therefore be cut off from their Tabernacle privileges. So they erected a memorial altar, fashioning it after the Altar of Sacrifice at Shiloh, only a great deal larger. It would thus testify, they thought, to the fact that on both sides of the Jordan the same God was Father of all, and that one sacrifice made atonement for all.

But when their brethren—who had gone to their several portions on the west side of Jordan—heard of the building of this altar, they could see in it nothing but open defiance of God. For He had said very distinctly, "whatsoever man there be of the house of Israel, or of the strangers who sojourn among you, that offereth a burned offering or sacrifice, and bringeth it not unto the door of the Tabernacle of the Congregation, to offer it unto the Lord—even that man shall be cut off from among his people." (Lev. xvii., 8-9.) They were sure that it was "and on the part of their brethren to be an independent Altar of Sacrifice. So at once they assembled at Shiloh prepared "to go up to war against them." (xxii., 12.) But before proceeding to extremities, an embassy was sent to inquire into the matter, and to their great joy it was found that it was inended to prevent the very thing that they feared.

Occurring just at this time in the history of events, when the line of distinction between the tribes was to be very sharply drawn by this separation from each other, this incident is very instructive. For the altar at the door of the tabernacle was the very foundation of their nationality, and the bond of their unity. It marked them as God's peculiar people. There, as the first step in approaching Him, atonement was made for sin by the appointed sacrifice. With the blood of this sacrifice in his hands the high priest obtained mercy and forgiveness for the people. It was the very significant type of the atonement made by Jesus Christ for the sins of the whole world. It declared that, as in it, so in Him alone, are His people one. Loyalty to Him is therefore the one thing to be demanded of all "the Israel of God"; separation from Him the one thing to be feared. "Jesus Christ and Him crucified" (I. Cor., ii., 2) is thus the great truth to be jealously guarded by all of God's people in every age, of whatever name or location.

"A long time after that," (xxiii., 1,) probably about seventeen or eighteen years, the incident of this lesson took place. It brings before us another solemn covenant. It is not with each other, however, but with God. When this is made the history of the conquest and settlement of Canaan under Joshua practically closes. Nothing more is deemed worthy of record excepting a brief mention—of his death, which apparently occurred very soon after, (Verse 29)—of the reverential burial of "the bones of Joseph," (Verse 32)—and of the death of Ellezar, the high priest, (Verse 33.)

THE LEADER'S LAST WORDS.

Each tribe had long before received its appointed territory, and little by little had subdued, or driven out, the enemies of God. For many years they had thus been in almost undisputed authority throughout the whole land. But now they were called together from their distant homes to hear the last words of their great leader. The occasion of the call was his age. (xxiii., 1-2.) But the object of it evidently was to make this covenant. For when they came together, he did not teach them a song telling of God's mercies, and prophesying His judgments, as Moses did. (Deut., xxxii.) Neither did he, like him, pronounce a blessing upon them. (Deut., xxxiii.) But the conclusion of his address telling of all that God had done for them was: "Now, therefore, fear the Lord, and serve Him in sincerity and truth." (V. 14.) So they swore a lasting allegiance to Him. (V. 24.) As the result of the solemn covenant made "with the people that day," (V. 25,) it is written: "Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that overlived Joshua." (V. 31.)

But why was such a covenant made at this time? To our common mode of thinking, it would have been more natural to have done it many years before, when the division of the land had been completed. For then their attention was especially called to the fact that "there failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass. (xxi., 45.) Then the several tribes were about to separate from each other, and from the Tabernacle at Shiloh. To have made it then before they separated would have seemed to every one a very appropriate time. Besides, to have postponed it for so many years, and then make it at the close of their history under Joshua, does not agree with a very common thought concerning God's spiritual children. For as they grow in grace, the natural expectation is that they become more and more filled with peace and joy in the Holy Ghost as the result of a blessed covenant made long before—a covenant in which they have walked for years. We do not expect to see them renewing the covenant of their earlier experiences. But we expect every advanced Christian to have the calm and joyous mind of St. Paul when he wrote: "I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth, there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness." (II. Tim., iv., 7-8.)

This is indeed the portion, and the expectation, of every believer. But because it is, he feels the necessity, and prizes the privilege, of often renewing his covenant with God. If the twenty-fourth chapter of Joshua had been inserted immediately after the twenty-first, it would have harmonized with the natural expectations of men, but it would not have been in entire harmony with either the experiences or the desires of the true believer. For as he grows in grace he becomes more and more conscious of his own weakness and unworthiness, and more and more able to appreciate the gracious way in which God has dealt with him. Then he realizes that it is a blessed privilege to again and again renew his covenant. For it brings before him with new clearness his own need of Divine strength and grace; it reminds him of all that God has done for him; and it quickens his faith in the promises. It is for this reason that the most advanced Christian needs and desires the simple truth of the Gospel of Christ as much as the youngest disciple, or as the unbeliever. It binds him as this covenant did Israel, closer to his God, with whom he is already in blessed relations.

COVENANT RENEWED.

This covenant into which the people of Israel entered at Shechem was thus not a new covenant, but an old one renewed. They had made the same when they received "The Law," (Ex., xix., 3-6,) when they came into the land of Moab and began their conquests on the East of Jordan, (Deut., xxix., 2-9;) when they had crossed it and penetrated into the interior, (Josh., viii., 30-35,) and now when they had long been at rest in its possession. In every case the terms of the covenant were essentially the same, they rested upon the same basis, they proposed the same results, and the answer of the people was always the same.

Now it will be noticed that this oft-repeated covenant was not so much the covenant of God with His people, as it is that of His people with Him. It is not so much concerned with what He promises, as it is with what they promise. In the most solemn manner, and with repeated asseverations, they declare—"The Lord our God will we serve, and His voice will we obey." (V. 24.) Then "Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God; and he took a great stone, and set it up" to be an enduring but silent witness of the solemn promise. (V. 26, 27.)

Before they made this promise, Joshua recounted in their hearing the chief incidents of their past history. Whether the words recorded in the twenty-fourth chapter were spoken on the same occasion as those of the twenty-third, is not clear. Many think they were not, but that there were two separate gatherings of the people—the one at Shiloh, and the other at Shechem. There is nothing, however, in the record to show that there was any at Shiloh, and the two chapters are sufficiently in harmony with each other to form parts of one and the same address. In fact, if the first verse of the twenty-fourth chapter is read as a parenthesis—simply as a repeating of the first two verses of the twenty-third chapter, and stating where the covenant was made—there is no break between the last verse of the twenty-third chapter, and the second verse of the twenty-fourth. Both chapters emphasize what God had done for His people in the past.

These experiences of His grace were the great foundation facts upon which the covenant rested. For Joshua made no reference whatever to anything that God's people had ever done. He made no mention of Abraham's faith and obedience, he had no praise for the wisdom and patience of Moses, no complaint against the rebelliousness of the people in the wilderness, no commendation of the valor, courage, or skill of Caleb, or of himself, no word of approval for their fidelity to each other, and he expressed no satisfaction even with their zeal for God's altar. The only thing belonging to them which had anything to do with their present condition of blessedness and peace of which he spoke was the idolatry of Abraham in Ur, and the misery of their fathers in Egypt. Their whole attention was fixed upon what God had done. He had called, He had seen, He had heard, He had delivered, He had driven the heathen out, He had brought them in, and given them lands for which they did not labor, cities which they did not build, vineyards and olive yards which they did not plant.

SOLEMN PROMISE.

It was because of all this that the people covenanted most solemnly that they would "fear the Lord and serve Him in sincerity and in truth," (v. 14.) Because of it they said, "God forbid that we should forsake the Lord to serve other gods," (v. 16.) It was the same spirit as that which prompted Peter to say for himself and for all his brethren, "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life," (John, vii., 68.) It was the same spirit that led John to write, "We love Him, because he first loved us." (I. John, iv., 19.)

This promise, it is said, they made "in sincerity and in truth." No word could better express the honesty and purity of their intentions than this word "sincerity." It is a compound of two Latin words, "sine," meaning "without," and "cerum," "wax." Literally, therefore, it means "without wax." It is said to have had its origin in the markets of Greece, where the seller of honey was accustomed to hold up the jar containing it to the sun, that the purchaser might see that it was absolutely clear and pure honey when viewed in the strongest light.

So they honestly and truly covenanted with God to serve Him because of all that he had done for them. This is the one ground on which every one is called to stand to-day. No matter whether he be an advanced Christian, struggling manfully against sin in his members, or one just called out of darkness, or even one in bondage still, there is no effective argument for faith and obedience but the abounding grace of God. So Joshua did not urge his people to make this covenant because of the greatness of the work still before them, neither did he appeal to their sense of duty, but he simply magnified the wisdom, power, and love of God, as manifested in all of His dealings with them. This was enough to constrain their loving obedience. So it is now, and the sublime facts of redemption are the strongest of all arguments to awaken the sinner and to strengthen the saint.

We can well understand that this covenant, thus solemnly made, gave the people a deeper and a more abiding conception of the character of God than they had ever had before. It magnified Him in their sight. So it does when any one seriously considers his obligations to the Almighty. It is especially so with the true child of God. Therefore he loves again and again to renew his covenant. For the more the holiness, the justice, the power, and the love of God are magnified in his eyes, the more will the blackness, and meanness, and degradation, and the exceeding sinfulness of sin be also magnified.

INTERESTING OCCASION.

The occasion when this covenant was made must have been one of thrilling interest. For the great leader of the people—to whom they had looked for guidance so many, many years—whose faith and courage had been such an inspiration to them—was now "old and stricken in age," (xxiii., 2.) As an aged and loving father gathers his children around his dying bed to give them his farewell counsel, so he had called them together. As he told them of all that God had done for them—of His gracious call to Abraham—of the deliverance out of Egypt—of the manna, and the water from the stricken rock in the wilderness—of the victories in Canaan, and of the blessings they now enjoyed—how their hearts must have been filled with gratitude and praise. And when he told them as the result of all these experiences, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," (Verse 15,) it is not strange that they took up the same grand resolve, and with one voice cried out, "Therefore, will we also serve the Lord, for He is our God." (Verse 18.)

Such a resolve is not uncommon. It is the natural response of the human heart when it fairly considers all that God has done for man. But Joshua knew that the resolve to serve God might be from only a momentary impulse. Every experienced Christian knows that it is often so now. The emotions may be excited, and the lips make promises, when the heart has not been changed. Paradoxical as it may appear, no man can truly serve God until he knows that in himself he cannot serve Him. For it is only when he is weak that he is strong. (Cor., xii., 10.) Joshua realized this, and the experiences of all the children of God have confirmed it. Therefore, he said: "We cannot serve the Lord; for he is an holy God—He is a jealous God," (v. 19.) But resting on Him who had already given them so many victories, and who had done such great things for them in times past, the people believed that He would give them all that they needed for the future. So with all earnestness and honesty of purpose, they again declared—"Nay, but we will serve the Lord." (v. 21.)

To all who are thus willing, sincere, and in earnest, God always says: "My grace is sufficient for thee; for My strength is made perfect in weakness," (II. Cor., xii., 9.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What did the children of Israel do after the division of the land which we considered last week?

What made that incident one of important instruction?

How long after that incident was this covenant made, and under what circumstances?

What would apparently have been a more appropriate time to have made it, and what is said of it?

When was essentially the same covenant made before, and on what experiences was it based?

In what spirit was it made—how is that spirit illustrated—and what was the effect upon the people?

What is said of the occasion when this covenant was made—of Joshua's warning—and the people's reply?

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAAC SCHOENBERG.—Isaac Schoenberg, dealer in cloaks, suits, millinery, and furs at 2,645 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Sol Urbach. He was formerly in the furniture business, and he opened the store in Eighth Avenue on Sept. 19 last.

ACHILLE MARX.—A meeting of creditors of Achille Marx, wholesale dealer in clothing at 8 Washington Place, was held yesterday at 115 Broadway. His liabilities were stated to be about $30,000 and assets $19,500 in stock, accounts, and cash. A contingent offer was made to settle with the creditors at 40 cents on the dollar cash, depending upon the sale of his business, for which he has an offer. He has been under an extension from May 1 last of six and eight months. For fifteen years he had charge of a branch in this city of a Baltimore firm, and he began business for himself seven years ago.

POLONSKY & CORREN.—Judge Hall of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Corren receiver of the assets of the firm of Polonsky & Corren, manufacturers of cloaks and suits, at 80 Division Street, Manhattan, and 88 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, with a bond of $1,500, on a suit brought by Mr. Corren against Isaac Polonsky for a dissolution of the partnership which was formed on Sept. 1 last. Mr. Polonsky had been in business since January, 1901. Mr. Corren contributed, it is said, $964 cash capital. A. A. Joseph has obtained a replevin against them for $300 in favor of H. A. Blumenson & Co.

HALL & MUNSON COMPANY.—It was reported in this city yesterday that Robert H. Munson has been appointed receiver of the Hall & Munson Company, lumber manufacturers, at Bay Mills, Mich., and North Tonawanda, N. Y., Lewis A. Hall, President of the company, is also President of the Export Lumber Company, which went into the hands of receivers on Wednesday. The latter company advanced $301,612 to the Hall & Munson Company that was incorporated in October, 1900, with a capital stock of $450,000. The annual report of Jan. 1 last showed assets to the amount of $1,400,000 and liabilities to the amount of $690,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERBERT B. LANYON.—Herbert B. Lanyon of Mamaroneck has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $3,904 and assets to the amount of $540, consisting of accounts, $505; one share of stock of the Southington and Plantsville Tramway Company of Southington, Conn., $25, and one share of stock of the Press Premium Company, $10. Most of the debts are for groceries.

MICHAEL GOLDSTICK.—Michael Goldstick, a clothing manufacturer of 208 Canal Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities to the amount of $3,256 and assets that consist of tables, desks, &c., $100, and some lots at Port Jefferson, L. I., value unknown. Among the creditors are the Standard Woolen Company, $303; Central Woolen Company, $102, and G. Wenberg & Co., $386.

ISIDOR SPIEGEL.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Spiegel, dealer in millinery at 207 Grand Street, by David Spero, a creditor for $552. It was alleged that he transferred, while insolvent, a large part of his property, consisting of $2,500 and merchandise worth several thousand dollars, to various creditors to prefer them. Mr. Spiegel recently offered to compromise with his creditors at 30 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $16,252 and assets $7,800.

ISAAC SILVERMAN.—Isaac Silverman, manufacturer of waists at 137 Wooster Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $6,591 and nominal assets to the amount of $3,171, consisting of machines, $1,500; stock, $900, accounts, $749, and cash, $122. Among the creditors are Moses Valentine, $3,000; P. Adelson & Brother, $1,200, and Lee, Tweedy & Co., $427. He began this business in February, 1901, and was formerly a manufacturer of children's dresses, which he began in 1894.

HENRY KOPER.—Henry Koper of 11 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $202,685 and no assets. The liabilities were incurred as a partner in the firm of Charles Taight & Co., flour merchants, from 1881 to 1891, and all the creditors except one are banks. Among the creditors are the Phoenix National Bank, $33,220; Bank of America, $20,384; National City Bank, $13,127; Chemical National Bank, $13,581; National City Bank of Brooklyn, $6,300; Bank of River Falls, Wis., $25,000; Bataan Bank of La Crosse, Wis., $9,000; La Crosse National Bank, $5,068; New Haven County Bank of New Haven, $12,397; Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, $13,689; National Exchange Bank of Hartford, $5,834; Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., $5,600; New Britain County Bank, $6,025; Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, $12,604; First National Bank of Hazleton, Penn., $7,034; First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, $7,090; estate of William R. Clarkson, $4,750.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 194 failures in the United States during the week, against 194 for the previous week and 172, 165, 174, and 183 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 63, New England 31, Southern 39, Western 38, Northwestern 8, Pacific 14, and Territories 1. Canada had 24, against 23 for the preceding week. About 83 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 61 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against New Jersey Men.

Deputy Sheriff Wallace has received an attachment for $3,200 against August Marschall, Harry L. Marschall, and Charles Schuelar, who were partners in the firm of A. Marschall & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 20 Desbrosses Street, who went into liquidation on May 1 last, in favor of Stephanie Seeleman on a demand note of the firm dated Oct. 5, 1900. The attachment was granted on the ground that they reside in New Jersey, the Messrs. Marschall at Weehawken Heights, and Mr. Schuelar at East Orange, and it was served on a bank here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AARONSTEIN, Joseph—J. A. Weser..... $120
ALTON, Henry—Jordan Marsh Company.. 81
ANDERSON, Selma—M. D. Fullam..... 2,705
BARROW & COOK HEATING AND Power Company—T. L. Kieley and another..... 526
BROWN, M. Sanderson—E. Moore, administrator..... 82
BORNSTEIN, Max—M. Katz..... 119
BEST, Charles H.—L. E. Warren..... 129
BOYES, Charles W.—B. C. Boyes..... 61
BERNASCHEFF, Joseph—J. F. Steeves and another..... 246
BLANKE, Martha—G. Rayle..... 322
BRULL, George C.—J. T. Weyman..... 280
BAKER, Pearl, and Max Heller—People of the State of New York..... 1,000
CORNELL, E. Shelton—J. Hone, Jr..... 350
CRICHTON, Frederick T., assignee—C. E. Peck, costs..... 41
CHRISTIANSON, Thomas and Alfred T.—G. Brunswick..... 30
CARPENTER, Richard E.—Brooklyn Bank of the City of New York..... 1,103
CARROLL, Craft C.—S. Finnegan..... 178
ADESSO, Antonia—G. Adesso, costs..... 108
DOUGLIS, Bernard, and Arthur J. Zeeman—W. Strassheim..... 172
DALEY, James and Daniel—J. N. Loeser. 53
DAVIDSON, George T.—G. D. White and another..... 44
DOERR, William H.—C. S. Elebach..... 798
DURLACHER, Florence E.—A. Burnett and another..... 150
DASBECK, Monhemad-Al.—S. Mokarzel.. 1,148
DELANOCK, Vincent R., and Sumter L. Happy—Bronx Borough Bank..... 2,811
DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railroad Company—J. Gonorovsky, costs..... 118
ELLISON, Laura L.—L. P. Brown..... 43
ELLIS, George V.—W. Buess..... 100
FRIEDMAN, Robert—N. Becker..... 2,000
FOX, Abraham L.—Stuyvesant Insurance Company..... 529
FILLMORE, John S.—Oppenheimer Curr.. 108
BUNDAHAN, Corlos—M. P. Kohlberg.... 184
BROOK, William D.—M. Stern and another..... 32
BRADDICICH, George W.—C. Burkeiman. 47
GEIMAN, Jacob—F. Feldman..... 1,045
GIGNOUX, Robert M., and Standard Frame and Sash Company—Poughkeepsie Trust Company..... 238
GARSON, Isaac—F. E. Bernstein..... 117
GRIESCHOOK, Louise—H. Stern..... 195
HERALL, Margaret—New York Edison Company..... 30
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Surrin..... 87
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Powers, by guardian..... 230
KOHRING, Magdalena—H. Lange..... 30
KOHRING, Magdalena—E. B. W. Hoffman 115
KITCHUS, Edgar—A. Sandys..... 3,178
KNITTLE, T. T., and S. Arai—E. A. Raymond and another..... 475
LYNN, Sarah C.—Realty Trust..... 80
L. C. WANAMAKER COMPANY—City of New York..... 147
LYON, Christine A.—R. G. Vassar, costs. 113
LEMMONDIDIT, James H.—L. H. Ross and another..... 279
HOMAN, Louis B.—R. Lindsay and another..... 121
McINTOSH, Burr W.—J. M. Neuman and another..... 293
MILBURY ATLANTIC SUPPLY COMpany—L. Meltzer..... 17
MUNROE, John, Edward Tuck, and Edmund Kern—C. H. Green, costs..... 47
MERTENS, Jacques M., Edward T., and Charles R.—L. Jacobson..... 400
MOMAND, Ragland—W. F. Bang..... 1,066
MARTIN, George W.—Columbia Shade Cloth Company..... 200
MOSHER, Arthur A.—W. E. D. Stokes.... 259
NAGEL, Nowak, & Hallin and another..... 103
PENTZ, William E.—H. P. Leman..... 226
PAUL, Johannetha—W. Heimann..... 75
PELL, Alice B.—L. Bernstein..... 388
RUEHE, Frank—City of New York..... 54
RILEY, John—R. H. Rucker..... 223
ROSSMAN KNITTING COMPANY—J. D'Oller..... 304
RUBSAM, Charles C.—F. S. Lockwood.... 304
STEPHENS, George W.—H. Lucey..... 95
SNELL, Julia—G. K. Kircher and another 217
SAUER, Anthony—City of New York..... 100
SPEARS, Clarkson C.—J. H. Hents and another..... 211
SHIRMER, George P., administrator—S. A. Waters..... 1,632
SHIRMER, George P. and Lily L.—S. A. Waters..... 2,116
SCHNUGG, Francis J.—E. C. Mussel..... 5,389
THE MUTUAL BUILDING COMPANY of the City of Atlanta, Ga.—B. L. Gilbert..... 4,174
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—B. G. Hughes..... 2,125
THE WILLIAM S. ANDERSON COMpany—M. Meyers..... 502
TOBIN, Stephen S.—Reedy Elevator Company..... 1,273
WALKER, Mary J.—E. J. Dwyer..... 121
WEILZAHL, Herman G.—E. H. Peck and another..... 142
WEBER, Ernst—J. Hahn and another.... 67
WIEDHOPF, Caroline—R. Seus..... 580
W. E. PERRY COMPANY—City of New York..... 147
ZECKENDORF, Arthur L.—W. E. Bird, Jr..... 7,307

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 mixed..... .78¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .67½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .34
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.20
Cotton, middling..... 8.65
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05¾
Sugar, granulated..... 4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 16.25
Beef hams..... 21.00
Tallow, prime..... .06¾
Pork, mess..... 18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .09¼
Lard, prime..... 11.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 24.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .25

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71½@72c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 71½@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 55c; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 white, 28½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 40½c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 42@56c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; mess pork, per bbl, $16.50@16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.05@$11; short-rib sides, (loose,) $10.50@$11; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $10@10.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $11.25@$11.50; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market started easy, with prices 2 to 5 points lower. Following the call the market was rather firmer on covering in anticipation of a bullish week-end statement, but the predominating sentiment apparently continued bearish. The Liverpool market lost ground during the session. The market closed quiet, with prices net 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Estimated sales for the day, 150,000 bales. Spot cotton closed dull with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8.65c for middling upland and 8.90c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 5,000 bales. Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7⅞c; sales, 1,000 bales. Savannah quiet and easy, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; sales, 25 bales. Charleston steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 400 bales. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8c; sales nil. Norfolk steady, 1-16c higher, at 8 3-16c; sales, 1,257 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8½c; sales nil. Augusta steady, unchanged at 8-16c; sales, 1,259 bales. Galveston quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c; sales, 1,281 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 66 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.29	8.36	8.29	8.33@8.34
December	8.43	8.47	8.42	8.45@8.46
January	8.51	8.57	8.51	8.53@8.54
February	8.27	8.32	8.27	8.29@8.31
March	8.28	8.34	8.27	8.31@8.32
April	8.26	8.26	8.26	8.31@8.32
May	8.27	8.33	8.26	8.31@8.32
June				8.30@8.31
July	8.27	8.31	8.26	8.30@8.31
August				8.16@8.18

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	317,391	415,019
Overland to mills and Canada	40,488	44,938
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	45,000	44,245
Gain of stock at interior towns	51,498	47,279
Brought into sight for wk.	454,372	551,481

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	2,260,183	2,059,616
Overland to mills and Canada	158,765	160,517
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	360,000	357,205
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	381,350	360,421
Brought into sight thus far for season	3,169,298	2,037,739

Total crop movement is for 61 days this year against 62 days last year.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Spot cotton quiet; prices 6 points lower; American middling, fair, 5.02; good middling, 4.72; middling, 4.64, nominal; middling, low, 4.54; good ordinary, 4.42; ordinary, 4.30. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,300 American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,800 American. Futures opened quiet and barely steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.47, seller; November and December, 4.44, seller; December and January, 4.41, buyer; January and February, 4.40, buyer; February and March, 4.39, buyer; March and April, 4.39, buyer; April and May, 4.39, buyer; May and June, 4.39, buyer.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The speculative trade was of the usual room character, except that foreign houses bought December and May around the opening and had unusually good orders for cash wheat, resulting in sales of 65 loads all ports, with possibly more late in the day, as some was known to be under negotiation after the close. The market attained its lowest point in the last hour, under general liquidation here and West. Receipts were 1,000,000 bushels, including 1,711,000 bushels, compared with 1,060,000 bushels last year. The seaboard clearances showed a falling off on wheat and a moderate total of flour, the aggregate being close to 500,000 bushels. Foreign markets were steadier than expected, but rather quiet. Liverpool closed ¼d net higher and Paris markets 10@15 points up, October being squeezed. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80½c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 81¾c, and No. 4 Northern, Duluth, 82½c, both prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82½c, Nov. 10-15; No. 2 red, elevator, 78¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69½c; December, 69¼@69¾c; May, 72½c; No. 2 hard, 68@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45c; December, 40½@40¾c; May, 39c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29c; December, 28c; May, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 33c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73½c; December, 72½c. Rye—No. 1, 52c. Barley—No. 2, 67½c sample, 37@38c. Corn—December, 31½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Wheat—December, 71½@71¾c; May, 72¾@72¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

DULUTH, Oct. 31.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; November, 72¾c; December, 70¼c; May, 73½c; Macaroni, No. 1, 67@67½c; No. 2, 65½c. Oats—December, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 4 Winter, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; red dog, $23.50@$24, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.20@$1.30. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $18; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.40; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17.25; Spring bran, middling, $17.50@$21 in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

Futures.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	70½	70¾	70	70⅜
March	80½	80¾	80⅛	80⅜
May	78 11-16	79	78¼	78⅝
Corn—				
December	55¾	56	55½	55⅝
January	51½	51¾	51⅜	51⅝
May	48	48 1-16	47⅝	47⅞
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	35¾
Lard—				
October	..	..	..	$11.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72⅞	73	72¾	72½
May	74¾	74¾	73⅜	74⅜
Corn—				
October	54⅜	55⅜	54½	55⅜
December	50⅜	51 1-16	50¾	51⅛
May	43	43 3-16	42⅝	42⅞
Oats—				
October	..	..	..	29⅝
December	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
May	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.35	$9.37½	$9.30	$9.32½
May	8.62½	8.65	8.60	8.60
Ribs—				
January	8.25	8.27½	8.22½	8.22½
May	7.82½	7.85	7.80	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.62½	15.65	15.62½	15.60
May	14.77½	14.82½	14.77½	14.75

COFFEE.—The market, influenced by the lower European cables, opened steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. The initial trading was rather more active than the recent average, but interest dwindled as the session progressed, sales at the close footing up 21,750 bags, and final values showing prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. At the local decline supporting orders came in. A prominent spot interest was buying, and the bull leaders purchased also. The demand was supplied by sales for the account of other spot and importing interests, so that the firmer tendency induced by the buying was kept in check, and the market ruled no more than steady. The close was quiet. The spot market was quiet and quotations were unchanged from the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.03@5.10
December	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
January	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
February	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
March	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
April	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
May	..	..	..	5.45@5.50

Hotels and Restaurants.

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Hotel Marlton
8th Street, One Door From Fifth Avenue.
American or European Plan.
ARTHUR W. EAGER, Proprietor.
The Only Steel Constructed Fireproof Hotel in This Old Knickerbocker Neighborhood.
THIS WITH COMFORT AND GOOD MANAGEMENT WILL APPEAL TO YOU.
A few single rooms with baths and some two and three room apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, and for any term.
RENTS $360 A YEAR AND UPWARD.
TELEPHONE 3482—18TH.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
READY THIS WEEK.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.
Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application.
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Horses, Carriages, &c.
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VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Brown horse, 15.3, high actor, fearless all objects, sound; Brewster brougham, miniature Victoria, latest model, perfectly new; opera 'bus, built by Healey & Co., light, excellent condition; harness; robes; fur coat. Entire close estate. Private Stable, 20 West 60th St., near Broadway.

BIG BARGAINS IN HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, AND OIL COVERS.
Lined Stable Blankets, $1; Square Street Blankets, $1; 8-lb. Truck or Farm Blankets, $2.25; Oil Covers, $2; Plush Robes, $2.50, worth $3.50.
PETERS HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO.,
88 West Broadway, near Chambers St., up stairs.

All $175.—Handsome young, sound saddle and driving colt, rubber tired runabout, elegant harness; week's trial responsible parties. Private Stable, 230 West 47th St.

Complete road rig, favorite Wilkes mare, Cuffery wagon, Stillings harness, laprobe, &c. 250 West 58th St.

Trucks, express, furniture, business, carpenter, coal wagons, half van; cheap. Blacksmith, 57th St., corner 1st Av.

The Turf.
QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB.
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. at 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:48 P. M.

Bowling.
STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 50TH ST., KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO NIGHT.

June				5.53@5.60
July	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
August				5.70@5.75
September	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Rio—Quiet. No. 7 Rio, 4¾@5c; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 10,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 18,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 651,000 bags. Santos—Weak. Good average Santos, 4⅝@5c; receipts, 42,000 bags; stock, $1,590,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was quiet and barely steady; American trade, 3,000 bags. Havre—Opened quiet, unchanged; at 12 M. declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 28,000 bags. January, 37; February, 37.25; March, 37.25; April, 37.50; May, 37.75; June, 38; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 36.50; November, 36.50; December, 36.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $21; short clear, $21@$22.50. BEEF—Mess, $12@$13.50; family, $15.50@$17; packet, $13.50@$15.50; extra India mess, $27@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons 9c; 180 lb, 9c; 160 lb, 9¼c; 140 lb, 9½c; pigs, 10c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 13½c; 10 lb, 13½c; 12 lb, 13c; 14 lb, 12½c; pickled shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¼@6½c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD—$11.40; city lard, $10.90@$11.15; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.60; Brazil kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States:

381—Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States of America; use of Lewis E. Smoot.—Submitted, pursuant to the twelfth rule, for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

59—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles A. Williams et al., and 45—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Arthur Lynah et al.—Argument continued for Williams et al. and for Lynah et al. and concluded for the United States.

60—W. A. Calavert, administrator and plaintiff in error, vs. the Southern Railway Company.—Argued for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. J. A. Soderberg.—Argued for the appellant and for the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be: 303, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 331, (and 332,) 341, and 68.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The Court of Appeals before adjourning for the term to-day handed down the following decisions:

Wrigley vs. Kneeland, appellant; Vancliff vs. Jenkins and another, appellants; Stanyard vs. the Whitestone Force and Construction Company, appellant; Farley, appellant, vs. Howard; Fleitman et al. vs. Ashley and another, appellants; Hoeninghouse and another vs. Holding and another, appellants; Prole and another vs. Lowe, appellant; Platz vs. Ora Mining Company, appellant, vs. Gage et al.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Chesebro vs. Corning, appellant; Spink vs. Corning, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, without costs.

Rice vs. Culver, impleaded, appellant.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Nov. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. David Bryan.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Louis Carren vs. Isaac Potonsky; Louis Corren. Thursford C. Scarborough vs. Hammond Stationery Company —Ira J. Darrin, New York Building Loan Banking Company vs. Paul Bulkman et al.—Jacob Leitner, Alice G. Sarles vs. William Lyman et al.—C. Franklin Purdy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Galler vs. Galler—Leonard J. Obermeier, In re Turnbull—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Appleby vs. Welsh—Eugene L. Bushe.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Cook—Christian F. Schieck, Andre vs. Andre—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—O. H. D. Schmidt vs. Thomas J. Gleason—Albert E. Richardson, to take proof. Hannah Hitchings vs. Willard H. Baker—Louis La France, to compute. John R. Planten vs. Mary A. Timony—Charles S. Warbasse, to compute. Daniel H. Todd vs. Helena L. Todd—Walter J. Barnett, to take testimony. Victor Temin vs. Frank Picher—Francis B. Sanford, to sell. James F. Doyle vs. John R. Sweet—F. Herbert Wadsworth, to compute. Daniel S. Brush vs. Albert Crawford—George H. Perry, to compute. Mamie Pickett vs. Maggie Pickett—Louis La France, to sell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Patrick W. Cullinan vs. John Niedzwetzki—Joseph Fitch, to take proof.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 31	413,462
To date this year	155,482,614
Corresponding date last year	230,544,552

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 31	$1,656,000
To date this year	$776,138,056
Corresponding date last year	$832,932,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@7 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Louis. & Nash	1⅝
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Manhattan	2⅞
A. C. & F. pf	⅞	Met. Sec. Co	2½
Am. Hide & L. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	⅝
Am. Sugar	⅞	Minn. & St. L	⅞
Anaconda Copper	⅜	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	⅞
Ann Arbor	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
At., T. & St. F	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	Nat. Lead	⅞
B'klyn R. T	1¼	Norf. & West	⅞
Canada Southern	1	North American	5⅞
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Penn. R. R	½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	People's Gas	½
Chi. & Alton	⅞	Reading	⅞
Chi. & Alton pf	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅞
Chi. Gt. West	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Ind. & L. pf	⅞	St. L. & San F	2⅞
Chi., M. & St. P	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac	½	St. L. S. W	½
Chi. Term. Trans	½	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. Un. Tract	½	Southern Railway	½
Col. Fuel & I	1⅝	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	½
Col. Southern	1	Tenn. Coal & I	1⅝
Con. & H. C. & I	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Tol., St. L. & W	⅞
Del. & Hudson	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Twin City pf	3½
Den. & R. G. pf	¾	Union Pacific	1½
Det. So. pf	1½	Un. Pac. pf	½
Dul. S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Leather pf	⅝
Erie 2d pf	1	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	2½	U. S. Realty & Con.	½
Hock. Valley pf	1	Wabash	½
Illinois Central	1¾	Wabash pf	1
Int. Silver	⅝	West. Union	½
Iowa Central pf	¾	Wh. & L. Erie	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅝
Kan. City So. pf	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff	5	Kn. Ice, Chi.	½
Balt. & Ohio rects	1⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¼
Com. Cable	3	St. J. & G. I	½
Con. Tobacco pf	1½	U. S. R. & R	2

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more:

Bond Advanced.

Hous. & Tex. Cent. gen. 4s	2½

Bond Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was strong from start to finish, though trading was conducted on only a moderate scale, little more than 400,000 shares being dealt in throughout the day. The advance, which was in continuation of that begun on the previous day, was unaccompanied by any news or specific developments which might be offered to explain the buying.

As on the day previous, which was the first time in some days, the Street was inclined to give more attention and attach greater importance to the many favorable reports of railway earnings which are now being submitted and to which attention was called at greater length in these columns yesterday. Under the circumstances the gains recorded in such issues as Rock Island, St. Paul, and Union Pacific are not surprising.

The rise in call money rates yesterday was merely incidental to the preparations necessary for the very heavy November disbursements. After election the promise is of easier money.

THE RISE IN MANHATTAN.

Gould brokers were again the most active interests in Manhattan, taking the greater part of the stock that was offered, and advancing it nearly 3 points, the stock being the feature of the market. The rise was vigorously resisted by the shorts in the stock, who offered it rather freely at 137¾ and 138. No fewer than eighteen transactions were recorded at 137⅝, without any change in the price, and then, 138 reached, the tape recorded a total of twenty-five different transactions, involving probably 6,000 shares before the price changed.

Increased economies and greater net returns, as a result of the introduction of electricity on the system, are the bull arguments on the stock.

On the floor of the Exchange several bets were made yesterday that before the end of November Manhattan, which pays 4 per cent., will cross Metropolitan, which is a guaranteed 7 per cent. issue, and is now selling at 141½.

A RAID ON LOUISVILLE.

On the floor of the Exchange it was said that the break in Louisville and Nashville of nearly 3 points—more than recovered in the late trading—was the result of a deliberate attempt to shake out weak minority holders. The effort, however, was not successful, the raiders not only not dislodging any stock, but losing some of their own in the attempt.

The Street is told now that there is not the least probability of an increase in the Louisville dividend—just as it was told a few weeks ago, before the deal was completed, that 7 per cent. was assured.

People who have taken the trouble to figure it out say that, putting Atlantic Coast Line stock at 175, the Atlantic Coast Line people actually paid in the neighborhood of 170 for their Louisville stock.

READING'S ADVANCE.

Just when everybody was most bearish in Reading, selling it short freely below 60 because of the heavy strike losses, large buying orders for the stock came into the market, advancing the issue over 2 points from the low of the day.

The theory in the Street was that the purchasers represented a renewal of the buying for control, though this is not in accord with the theory advanced some weeks ago that control was absolutely assured in the hands of a certain group of interests made up of Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania people.

COLORADO FUEL.

In explanation of the strength of Colorado Fuel, the Street gossip was that the Gates-Hawley-Osgood factions had become reconciled and that Osgood is to be left in control of the property.

Those interested in the Street who are in a position to know said that there was nothing in the report of reconciliation.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

Bankers who yesterday discussed the stock market situation continued to express their confidence in it and to state it as their belief that very shortly a much higher range of values will be seen. Said one banker:

"It seems to have been overlooked, but it is a fact that in the last few days the bond market has been much stronger, with high-priced investment bonds especially in demand. This, to me, is a most hopeful sign because indicative of the temper and confidence of the investment public."

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Notwithstanding the disappointment at the failure of the St. Paul Directors to take action on the proposed new stock issue, the stock itself was one of the strongest on the list. This was due to buying on the knowledge that action is likely to be taken in a few weeks.

The Gould interests, although giving most of their time to Manhattan, were nevertheless active in Missouri Pacific and Texas Pacific, the former of which was decidedly strong.

Continued liquidation appeared in Northwest, which at one time broke from 229 to 228. Just before the close it jumped up 5 points to 228 on the purchase of a 200-share lot.

The Gates interests were reported to be the buyers of St. Louis and San Francisco.

Short covering appeared in many issues during the day, notably Atchison, Norfolk, Southern Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio.

The rise in North American was due to buying on the persistent reports that the stock is to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $212,400.

The banks received from the interior $3,632,600, in which was included $500,000 transferred by telegraph through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco; they sent to the interior $5,211,000, in which was included $250,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to Chicago, and $250,000 transferred in like manner to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $1,578,400.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $3,442,000, which $783,000 was paid on New York assay office checks, $458,700 was paid on San Francisco mint checks, and $2,220,000 was paid on telegraphic order against the deposit of Australian gold at the San Francisco mint.

Sub-Treasury disbursements for bonds purchased amounted to $1,083,100.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $70,481,300, which paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,641,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,159,700.

The total loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury transactions was $4,738,100; deducting the gain of $1,525,700 from new gold and bond purchases, the net loss was $212,400.

The loss of $3,159,700 on Sub-Treasury transactions proper is the unfavorable feature this week. It almost offsets the gain of $3,442,600 from new gold. The favorable feature is the receipt by some banks of fairly large amounts of currency from the South. This indicates that the demands of that section will soon be satisfied so far as moving cotton is concerned. The Louisiana sugar crop, however, will require currency to be sent to New Orleans for some time to come.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Confidence in the outlook for next year's business is a notable feature in the trade situation. The volume of orders booked for next Spring's delivery is large for this season of the year, and is explained partly by the exceptionally good business done on Fall and Winter account, and the large crop yields of the year, and also by the good position of the Winter wheat crop as cold weather approaches.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Speculation waits upon politics, but legitimate business is not disturbed by the approaching election. New labor controversies have been promptly settled by advancing wages and the gradual improvement in the supply of coal has reduced prices and restored activity in manufacturing. Complaints are increasing as to the tardy movement of freight, miles of cars being stalled by the lack of motive power, and many roads refuse to accept further shipments until the blockades are relieved.

Of iron and steel and allied trades, Bradstreet's says:

One industry in which confidence in next year's business has heretofore been marked shows signs of hesitation. That is iron and steel, finished products of which, apparently because of high prices, have tended to accumulate. Where price reductions have occurred, however, new business has come in gratifying volume. For the cruder forms, particularly pig iron, rails, and bridge and structural material, no loss of strength is noted. The larger movement of anthracite coal has not yet apparently affected Eastern iron furnaces but little, and the scarcity of coke (a year-long trouble) holds down production in the Pennsylvania valleys. The scarcity of pig iron is illustrated by the fact that sales for the month of next year are being made at $21.75 per ton, while immediate supplies are scarce at $25. The acceptance of reduced wages by tinplate mill hands will enable American mills to capture orders for 1,500,000 boxes of so-called drawback plates. This will be an entirely new addition to the production.

On the same subjects, Dun's says:

Undue significance is attached to the announcement that the Frick Company will not advance next year's price for coke above $3. Although this is in line with other conservative efforts of leading interests to prevent inflated prices, the probable influence on the outside market will not be great, as the bulk of output will go to the various plants of the United States Steel Corporation. Meanwhile sales are now being made at $16 in extreme cases, and the scarcity has closed more blast furnaces. The future course of the iron and steel industry will be largely influenced by this fuel shortage, much business being permanently lost to home producers, and prices in some departments already show the effect of disorganized conditions.

COLORADO FUEL LITIGATION.

A representative of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company said yesterday that the purpose of bringing proceedings before the United States Court in St. Paul to review the decision of Judge Cauldwell was to insure the legality of the election. The attorneys for the company believe that Judge Cauldwell was in error in placing a Master in Equity in charge of the meeting and giving him power to decide, subject to revision, which party had carried the election. They believe that such supervision would make the meeting illegal, and they desire a writ of supersedeas overruling Judge Cauldwell's order, so far as the Master is concerned. They desire this in order to prevent further litigation, which might otherwise, they believe, be brought by any dissatisfied stockholder.

In Wall Street this activity on the part of the Osgood interests to secure a legal meeting is taken to mean that they are sure of controlling a majority of the stock, and that this confirms the recent stories of the affiliation of the Osgood interests with the various Colorado railways. It is generally understood in Wall Street that the Gates inaction is out of the fight and that its pool in this stock has been liquidated.

NOVEMBER DIVIDEND PAYMENTS.

Disbursements of railroad, industrial, and other corporations for dividends and interest during the month of November will aggregate $63,836,028. Last year the amount was something less than $61,000,000. The increase is due mainly to increased dividend payments on railroad stocks, while industrial dividend payments show a falling off.

Among the largest single items is the 1 per. cent quarterly dividend of $4,000,000 of the Northern Securities Company, and the dividend on the United States Steel Corporation's preferred stock, amounting to $8,930,496.

TRANSACTIONS IN OCTOBER.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of October aggregated 16,348,147 shares, as against 20,952,017 shares in September, 14,317,393 shares in August, 16,317,957 in July, 7,813,049 in June, 13,485,777 in May, 26,578,512 in April, 11,954,672 in March, 12,950,699 in February, 14,763,391 in January, 16,672,343 in December, and 18,300,459 in November.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for October and the ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1902	16,348,147	$155,482,614
1901	14,025,147	230,544,552
1900	10,900,985	92,287,742
1899	10,797,660	144,449,100
1898	7,415,785	86,003,822
1897	6,960,144	65,010,206
1896	4,886,645	44,658,087
1895	6,387,328	55,599,808
1894	4,530,824	41,406,968
1893	6,061,105	68,588,802
1892	7,015,250	68,527,319
1891	6,577,563	55,824,823
1890	7,045,893	49,378,430
1889	7,562,555	55,112,822

The sales of railroad bonds for the month amounted to a par value of $67,082,000, of State bonds to $1,402,200, and of Government bonds to $164,000, making a total of all classes of bonds of $68,648,200, as against $94,623,950 in September, $53,587,300 in August, $71,962,200 in July, $84,152,800 in June, $63,106,500 in May, $114,870,900 in April, $86,952,200 in March, $84,192,550 in February, $94,930,500 in January, $75,353,300 in December, and $90,895,500 in November.

Bond dealings for the month and the ten months of this year make the following showing as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1902	$68,648,200	$776,138,050
1901	94,964,600	832,932,120
1900	42,297,600	394,776,430
1899	47,325,000	734,782,500
1898	39,747,880	656,910,720
1897	38,921,800	449,630,240
1896	28,701,200	305,965,300
1895	37,501,200	429,725,270
1894	23,062,000	295,526,970
1893	25,939,600	300,275,600
1892	28,582,550	426,524,460
1891	34,839,300	296,954,700
1890	37,891,000	285,853,990
1889	24,359,000	302,416,924

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to cables from Berlin, unusually heavy American orders for Portland cement have been placed in Germany, and several cargoes are afloat, including Berlin shipments.

Statement from Dawson City, Yukon, that the total amount of gold yielded for the season was $11,500,000, nearly all of which was forwarded to the United States.

American Grass Twine Company, it is said, will build a five-hundred-thousand-dollar plant at Glendale, L. I., to manufacture matting.

J. G. Brill & Co. of Philadelphia reported to have completed negotiations for the purchase of the Brownell Car Works.

Dispatches from Detroit stating that the Great Lakes Engineering Company, capital $5,000,000, will build a shipbuilding plant on the River Rouge, which, it is asserted, will rival the American Shipbuilding Company.

Decrease of $535,838 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $182,037 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

United States Shipbuilding Company's application to the New York Stock Exchange to list $20,000,000 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock, $25,000,000 common stock, $16,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, Series A of 1932, and $10,000,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. collateral and mortgage bonds.

Settlement reached between the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company and its striking miners in the Tennessee mines, who have been out since June 30.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@7 per cent.; closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6¼@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges: $247,870,417; balances, $14,063,533; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,291,582.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the Bank of England did a moderate business in loans and renewals yesterday. Money was still in strong demand, and discount rates were a shade easier. The Stock Exchange was decidedly cheerful, although as a rule outside business was very limited.

Home rails were very strong and prices advanced considerably. American rails were strong in the morning and continued fairly firm during a greater part of the day, but in the late dealings part of the improvement was lost, although the last prices still showed advances in all of the active stocks.

The more active foreign stocks had a general advance. The general mining market was very quiet. South Africans were cheerful on the whole. The silver market was weak and the price of bars declined to 23¼ pence per ounce, the lowest price on record.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The demands for money were large to-day, owing to the month-end requirements. Discounts were easier.

Business on the Stock Exchange had a more hopeful tone, though there was an indisposition to operate freely. Consols were dull at first, but subsequently recovered. Home rails were more active and hardened, the outlook being considered favorable.

Americans started irregular, hardened to above parity and became more active. Baltimore and Ohio, Nortolk and Western, and Union Pacific were the features. St. Paul was especially firm on the statements regarding the new issue of stock and the giving of a bonus. At the close Americans were firm. Grand Trunks were higher, especially first preferred. Kafirs had a hardening tendency.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93 1-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 109; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 52; Chicago Great Western, 30; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 194; De Beers deferred, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 45½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 39½; Erie first preferred, 69½; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 139½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 30½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 150½; Norfolk and Western, 76½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 94; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 83¾; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 33⅝; Reading first preferred, 84½; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 30; Southern Railway preferred, 95½; Southern Pacific, 72⅝; Union Pacific, 107½; Union Pacific preferred, 94; United States Steel, 41⅛; United States Steel preferred, 90⅝; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 49; Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver weak at 23¼d per ounce. Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3 9-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.10; Lisbon, 26.

Gold amounting to £5,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided, but prices recovered vigorously and closed firm. The rates for money were easy, and there was a large supply. Government securities advanced. Turks were in principal demand. Industrials were active. Kafirs were quiet and firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86.55.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Prices were firmer on the Boerse to-day owing to the belief that an understanding will be reached between the majority in the Reichstag and the Government regarding the customs tariff. Mines were animated and considerably higher on account of large bear coverings. Banks were firmer. Canadian Pacifics weakened on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Money conditions remain unchanged with the business doing light, and with quoted rates mostly nominal. Sterling exchange is still firm, but with posted rates as before quoted. Clearing House rates, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15, 10 and 5 cents discount; call loans, 5@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $22,640,399; balances, $2,334,041. Copper Range was again the stock market leader, with Dominion Steel quite active, and the market closed quiet and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410	Atchison	88½	88	88⅝
1	Atchison pf	100½	100¼	100½
82	Boston & Albany	259½	259½	259½
62	Boston Elevated	154	153½	153½
200	C. J. R. & S. Y	156	155½	156
15	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
25	Mass. Elec	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
14	N. Y., N. H. & H	224	224	224
310	Union Pacific	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
26	Union Pacific pf	92	91	91

TELEPHONES.

151	Am. Tel. & Tel	105	104½	105
100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Sub	112	112	112
5	Western pf	99	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

125	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	22½	22½	22½
9	Am. Pneu. Service	7	7	7
1,410	American Sugar	122⅝	122	122⅝
5	Am. Sugar pf	120	120	120
85	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
2,575	Dom. Iron & Steel	60⅝	57¾	60
125	General Electric	186½	185¾	186½
920	Mass. Gas	40	37½	40
1,446	Mass. Gas pf	86¼	85½	86
2	Merganthaler	196½	196½	196½
5	Pullman, ex div	235	235	235
10	Reece Button Hole	10	10	10
5	Seattle Elec	81	81	81
50	Swift Pack. & Prov	155	154	155
520	United Fruit	111	109½	109½
50	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	31	30½	30⅞
100	U. S. Leather	14	14	14
188	U. S. Steel	40¼	40	40¼
5	U. S. Steel pf	88½	88½	88½

MINING.

50	Alloucz	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
775	Amalgamated	65⅛	65	65⅛
100	American Zinc	11	11	11
5	Cal. & Hecla	505	505	505
760	Centennial	19⅜	19½	19½
2,807	Copper Range	64⅞	64	64⅜
20	Daly West	50½	50½	50½
110	Dom. Coal	133	133	133
5	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
825	Guanajuato	4	3⅞	3⅞
62	Mass	14	13½	13½
20	Mohawk	45	45	45
400	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Old Colony	1½	1½	1½
120	Old Dominion	17	16½	16¾
30	Parrot	25⅝	25½	25⅝
25	Quincy	124	124	124
55	Rhode Island	2	1¼	1½
50	Santa Fé	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	Shannon	9	9	9
10	Tamarack	155	155	155
100	Trinity	10¼	10¼	10¼
184	United States	21½	21½	21½
10	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
50	Victoria	6½	6½	6

British Columbia, 6 bid, 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31. — General strength was developed by the local list to-day, but except in spots it was not attended by any material increase in activity. Reading displayed more life than of late, but dealings were largely by board room traders. Electric Storage Battery broke two points, to 85, on sales of only 200 shares, on rumors that the proposed consolidation had been indefinitely postponed. Indianapolis Street Railway—a non-dividend payer—moved up three points, to 98, its highest record price. There is talk of placing the stock on a four-per-cent. dividend basis early next year; also rumors of a consolidation with certain suburban lines. American Cement advanced to 9 1-16, its highest since 1900, on the official statement that the company will the coming year earn between 20 and 25 per cent. on its capital stock, the par of which is $10; 8 per cent. dividends are now paid. Call and time money were very stiff at 6 per cent. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
28	American Rys	53⅜	53½	53⅜
2,640	American Cement	9 1-16	8⅝	9
670	Cambria Steel	29½	29	29½
120	Con. Lake Sup	24½	24½	24½
125	Con. Lake Sup. pf	73½	73½	73½
69	Diamond Steel pf	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
10	Electric Co. of Am	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Elec. Stor. Battery	85	85	85
8	Hunt. & Broad Top	30½	30½	30½
100	Ind. Street Ry	93	93	93
40	Ins. Co. of N. A	24½	24½	24½
1,973	Lehigh Valley R. R	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛
300	Lehigh Nav	77	76¾	76¾
201	Marsden	5¼	5	5¼
8	Norristown R. R	174	174	174
631	Penna. R. R	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
61	Penna. Steel Co. pf	101½	101	101½
444	Phila. Trac	98¼	98¼	98⅜
600	Phila. Electric	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1,151	Phila. Co	48	47¾	47¾
550	Phila. Trac	18¼	18¼	18¼
8,780	Reading	33 9-16	32⅝	33⅛
2	Reading 1st pf	45¾	45¾	45¾
900	Reading 2d pf	39	38¾	38¾
100	Susquehanna Steel	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16
100	Tidewater Steel	5½	5½	5½
314	United Gas Imp	114	113¾	114
767	United Power	49¾	49⅜	49¾
317	Union Traction	47¾	47¼	47¼
1,110	United States Steel	40¾	40	40¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.03	.03
Belcher	.13	.14
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.97	.97
Challenge Con	.13	.10
Chollar	.07	.06
Confidence	.62	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	.82	.83
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.02
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.18	.16
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.36	.36
Occidental Con	.11	.09
Ophir	.91	.91
Overman	.08	.27
Potosi	.09	.09
Savage	.04	.03
Sag Belcher	.03	.01
Sierra Nevada	.15	.16
Syndicate	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.05	.15
Yellow Jacket	.18	.13
Silver bars	.50¾	.50⅛
Mexican dollars	40@41	40@41
Drafts, sight	Par.	.02⅛
Telegraph	.02⅛	.05

*Nominal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Oct. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	8¾	8¾	9¼
Alamo	2¾	3	3	3
American Con	2	3	2	3
Anaconda	16	19	16	20
Blue Bell	6¼	7	6	7
C., K. & N	9¼	9½	9	9½
C. C. Con	6	6¼	6	6¼
Coriolanus	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
C., C. & M	2¼	3¼	2½	3¼
Dante	3¼	3¾	3¾	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12¾	13¾	12½	12¾
Elkton	34	34½	33½	34½
El Paso	63	64¼	66¼	67¼
Fanny Rawlings	4	4¼	4	4¼
Findlay	8	10	7	10
Gold Dollar Con	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Golden Cycle	59½	61	59½	62
Golden Fleece	9	11	10	12
Gold Bond	4	4½	5	5
Gold Sovereign	2½	3½	2½	3
Gould	5½	6	5¾	6¼
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	34¾	35	33½	35¾
Jackpot	11¾	12¼	12	12½
Keystone	4	5	4	4½
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	5	5½	5¼	5½
Little Puck	4¾	4¼	4¼	4½
Little Bessie	3¾	4	4	4¼
Mollie Gibson	6½	7	6¼	6¾
Mary Cashen	5	5½	5	5½
Moon Anchor	7½	8½	7½	10
New Haven	2¾	3¼	2	3¼
Pharmacist	4¾	5½	5¼	5¾
Pinnacle	4½	5¼	4	5½
Pointer	1¾	2	1	2
Portland	185	200	185	200
Rose Maud	2¾	3¼	2	3½
Rose Nicol	3½	4	3½	4
Sunset Eclipse	2¾	3¼	2	2¾
Vindicator	100	107	103	107
Work	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 40c discount. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks showed some sympathy with the temper of the Eastern market, although trading was quiet. Box Board was the centre of interest, inasmuch as action on the question of a dividend for the preferred stock at the hands of the Directors' meeting at Jersey City to-day was expected. Nothing was done at the morning meeting, but the preferred issue advanced over a point and the common fractionally. Quaker Oats preferred showed some small activity on inside buying, and advanced firmly, while the common gained as mysteriously as it lost yesterday. Swift's stock was a trifle easy for a time, but later made fair gains. Union Traction also was firm on dull trading. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	Am. Can common	11⅝	11⅛	11¼
100	Am. Ship Building com	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
100	Chicago Union Traction	17	17	17
25	Chicago City Railway	215	215	215
10	Diamond Match	137	137	137
10	Mil. & Chicago Brew. pf	18	18	18
104	Met. Elevated common	40⅞	40	40⅞
50	Met. Elevated pf	89¾	89¾	89¾
15	No. Chi. St. R. R. Co	180	180	180
200	Northwestern El. common	36	35	35
75	Quaker Oats	74	74	74
842	Quaker Oats pf	92¾	91½	92⅛
861	Swift & Co	155	153½	155
491	United Box Board	12½	12	12½
225	United Box Board pf	59½	59¼	59½
295	West Chicago	32¾	32¼	32¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
285	American Can	11⅞	11¼	11½
100	American Can pf	48	48	48
200	American Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Bay State Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 31, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64⅞	65⅛	5,400	*Amal. Copper Co	65	65½	65	65	+ ½
12	12⅛	300	Am. Hide & Leather	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	34⅞	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	33	33	33	33	+ ⅞
35⅞	36	1,450	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅛
93⅜	93½	1,250	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92⅜	93⅜	92⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
53⅜	54⅛	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54⅞	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅞
54½	55	100	Am. Grass Twine	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
11	11½	10	*Am. Ice Co	11	11	11	11	...
19	20½	100	*Am. Linseed Co	20	20	20	20	...
30	30¾	800	*Am. Locomo. Co	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	...
94	94⅝	500	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	95	95	94½	94⅝	— ¼
22¾	24	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
45½	45⅝	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
127	135	100	*Am. Snuff Co	130	130	130	130	—5
122⅝	122⅞	6,350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	122½	123	122¼	122⅝	+ ¾
96	102	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	97	97	96	97	+1
44	45	1,800	Ann Arbor	44	44½	44	44½	+2½
88⅛	88⅝	22,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	88⅛	88⅝	88	88⅝	+1
100¼	100⅝	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100⅝	100	100⅝	+ ⅛
107	107⅛	14,500	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅞	107⅛	105¼	107	+1⅞
94	95	120	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
106⅞	107¼	100	*B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd	105⅝	106⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—1⅝
63⅜	63⅞	5,620	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63¼	+1⅛
85	87	100	Canada Southern	85	85	85	85	+1
136¼	136⅝	4,500	Canadian Pacific	135¼	136⅝	135¼	136⅝	+1⅝
51	51½	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅝	51½	50¼	51½	+1½
36⅝	36⅞	1,950	Chicago & Alton	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅞
73½	73⅝	100	Chicago & Alton pf	72	73	73	73	+ ⅞
30¼	30¼	3,450	Chicago Great West	29¼	30½	29¼	30¼	+1⅛
44⅜	45	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	44	45	44	45	+ ⅝
189¾	190⅝	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	188½	189⅝	188⅝	189⅝	+1⅝
194	195	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	195	195	195	195	+ ½
227	230	1,200	Chicago & Northw	229	229	223	228	...
199¼	200	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	198⅝	200	198⅝	199	+ ½
20¼	20½	200	Chicago Term. Trans	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	37⅞	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37⅛	37⅞	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
17	17⅛	1,500	Chicago Union Traction	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	4,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	87½	88⅝	87½	88½	+1⅝
32½	32⅞	600	Colorado & Southern	32½	33	32⅛	32⅝	+1
73½	73½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ½
48¾	49	150	Col. & Southern 2d pf	48½	48¾	48½	48½	+ ⅛
22	23½	100	Col. & H. C. & I	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
177½	179½	300	Commercial Cable	177	177	177	177	—3
218½	219	600	Consolidated Gas	218½	219	218½	219	+ ⅝
120	121	220	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	120	120	120	120	—1½
31	31½	100	Corn Products	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
170	171	500	Delaware & Hudson	169	170	169	170	+2
258	260	200	Del., Lack. & West	258	258	258	258	...
44⅜	45	300	Denver & R. G	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝	+1½
91¼	91⅝	500	Denver & R. G. pf	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	+ ⅝
47	48	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
19½	20	300	Detroit Southern	20	20	20	20	...
39¾	40	400	Detroit Southern pf	39⅜	40½	39⅜	40¼	+1¼
18¾	19	25	*Dul., S. S. & At	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	...
28½	29¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
...	...	8,200	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
68	68¼	900	Erie 1st pf	67⅞	68	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
51¼	52½	200	Erie 2d pf	52	52	52	52	+1
187½	188	1,000	General Electric	185	187½	185	187½	+2½
90½	91½	300	Hocking Valley pf	91	91½	91	91½	+1
147⅝	148	2,000	Illinois Central	146¾	147½	146¼	147½	+1⅝
19¼	20	100	International Paper	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝
76	78	200	*Internat. Power Co	76	76	76	76	— ⅞
15	17	100	*Internat. Silver	17	17	17	17	+ ⅞
43	43½	500	Iowa Central	42⅜	43¼	42½	43¼	— ⅛
70⅝	70½	300	Iowa Central pf	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅜
80½	80¾	600	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅜	+ ⅜
35½	35½	400	Kansas City South	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	57	400	Kansas City South. pf	56⅜	57	56⅜	57	+ ½
33½	35	100	Keokuk & D. M	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
...	...	100	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi	12	12	12	12	— ½
136⅝	136⅞	19,200	Louisville & Nashville	135¾	137½	133½	136⅝	+1⅝
10	13	300	Manhattan Beach	10	10	10	10	...
138⅝	138¼	75,300	Manhattan Elevated	136½	138⅞	136½	138⅝	+2⅝
124	124½	1,700	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd	122¼	124½	122¼	124½	+2½
141¼	141⅝	4,500	*Met. Street Railway	141	142	141	141½	+2
25¾	25⅞	100	Mexican Central	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
109¼	110	200	Minn. & St. Louis	109½	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ⅝
82½	82⅝	1,200	M., St. P. & S. S. M	82	83	82	82⅝	+ ½
130	131	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	130½	130¼	130	130	...
29⅝	29⅞	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅜	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
59⅝	60⅛	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	60¼	60⅝	60¼	60⅛	+ ⅛
110	110¼	14,100	Missouri Pacific	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	+1⅝
44⅜	45¼	246	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45¼	45¼	45¼	45½	...
28⅞	28⅞	1,100	*Nat. Lead Co	28½	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	—¼
156	156⅞	2,100	New York Central	155⅜	156½	155¾	156	+ ⅛
227	228	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	227½	227½	227½	227⅝	— ⅛
33	33½	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West	32¾	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
74⅜	74½	14,900	Norfolk & Western	73⅜	75	73½	74½	+ ⅝
122⅜	124	1,100	North American	122	124½	122	123⅝	—3⅝
74	75½	100	Pacific Coast	75	75	75	75	...
78	79	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	78¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	—1¼
41⅝	42½	700	Pacific Mail	41½	42	41½	42	...
163⅞	163⅝	20,600	Pennsylvania R. R	162⅝	163⅝	162⅜	163⅜	+1
103¼	103⅝	510	People's Gas, Chicago	103⅛	103⅝	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
62¾	63	420	Pressed Steel Car	62⅞	63	62⅜	62⅜	...
36	36½	400	*Ry. Steel Spring	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
89½	90	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	90	90½	90	90	...
66⅝	66⅞	37,400	Reading	65⅝	67⅝	65	66⅞	+1⅝
87¾	88	100	Reading 1st pf	88	88	88	88	+ ⅝
77¼	77⅝	2,110	Reading 2d pf	77¼	77½	77	77	...
21½	22	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
78	79¼	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78⅜	79	78⅜	79	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
18	19	200	St. Jo. & G. I	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
71¼	72	155	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1½
80½	81	5,700	St. L. & San Fran	79	81	78¾	80⅞	+2⅜
83	84	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	84	84	83½	83½	+ ⅞
74¼	74⅞	920	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74	74½	74	74⅝	+ ⅞
31	31½	200	St. Louis Southw	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
68	68½	900	St. Louis Southw. pf	68½	68½	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
66	67	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	65⅞	66⅝	65¼	66⅛	+1½
71¼	71⅝	18,900	Southern Pacific	70½	71⅝	70½	71⅝	+1⅝
37	37⅛	200	South. Ry., stamped	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
93¼	93⅝	531	Southern Railway pf	93⅜	94	93⅜	93⅝	+ ⅛
93½	93⅝	400	South. Ry. pf. stamp	93⅜	94	93⅜	94	+ ⅛
66	66¼	1,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65	66	65	66	+1⅝
46⅜	46½	5,400	Texas & Pacific	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+ ⅝
30⅜	31	700	Tol., St. L. & West	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	900	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	47½	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+1⅛
120	121	100	Twin City R. T	120	120	120	120	...
157½	158½	100	Twin City R. T. pf	158	158	158	158	+3½
13½	14	100	*Union Bag & Paper Co	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
15½	16	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15⅜	16	15⅜	15⅞	...
104¾	104⅞	24,800	Union Pacific	103½	105	104	104⅞	+1⅛
91⅝	91⅞	2,850	Union Pacific pf	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
23⅜	24½	200	United Rys. Invest	24	24	24	24	+ ½
65⅝	66	1,300	United Rys. Invest. pf	65½	65⅞	65	65⅝	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	1,285	*U. S. Leather	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
91⅜	91½	2,400	*U. S. Leather pf	90⅞	91¼	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅜
...	...	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. Co	32	32	32	32	—2
18	18½	100	U. S. Rubber	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
55⅝	57⅜	50	U. S. Rubber pf	56	56	56	56	...
40⅜	40⅝	6,400	U. S. Steel	40	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ ⅛
88½	88½	6,650	U. S. Steel pf	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	2,450	U. S. Realty & Constr	31⅝	32	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
74½	75	700	U. S. Realty & Cons. pf	74½	75	74½	75	...
67	67¼	850	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67	67¼	67	67	...
127	128	50	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	125¼	128½	125¼	128¼	...
...	...	430	*Vulcan Detinning	32	32	32	32	...
53⅝	54	100	Wabash	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	700	Wabash pf	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	+1
225	245	20	Wells-Fargo Express	225	225	225	225	...
91	91½	650	Western Union Tel	91	91½	91	91¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	800	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26⅝	26¾	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
58⅝	60	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
37	37¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
27⅝	28	800	Wisconsin Central	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
52½	52¾	100	Wisconsin Central pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Sales		413,462	*Unlisted.					

TRUST CONCERNS UNITE.

Two financial institutions of Brooklyn agreed yesterday to merge. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company sent a proposition to the Directors of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, which was accepted, the basis of consolidation of interests being the exchange of four shares of the Manufacturers' Trust Company's stock for three shares of the Title Guarantee Company's stock. To absorb the $500,000 capital stock of the latter company the capital stock of the Title Guarantee Company will be increased by $375,000. The buildings of the two companies in Brooklyn meet in the rear, and a connection will be made between them.

The merger will not be completed until the meeting of the stockholders called for Nov. 17, when the proposition will be favorably voted upon, the stockholders having been consulted during the period of negotiations between the companies. The merger is to go into effect on the first of the new year, when the Manufacturers' Trust Company will be known as the Manufacturers' Branch of the Title Guarantee Company. The capital and undivided surplus of the company is $892,463.

The Title Guarantee Company recently authorized an increase of its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $4,000,000. The new stock, amounting to $375,000 for the merger of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, is to be additional, so that the total capital stock will be $4,375,000.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,033,200, as against $2,569,088 in the previous week, and $2,215,237 in the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,110,447, as against $2,492,644 in the previous week, and $2,259,392 in the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

United States Phosphate and Export Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—A. H. Butler, Oscar Gadiel, and Harry Oppenheimer, New York City.

Cornell Knitting Company, Kingston; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. W. Heaney and Mary M. Bolger, Rondout; E. A. Heaney, New York.

Central New York Construction Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. M. Shaw, East Orange, N. J.; J. M. Cassidy, Brooklyn; Charles McElroy, Paterson, N. J.

Barkin, Elfin & Co., New York, office and store furniture; capital, $8,000. Directors—Samuel Barkin, Selig Elfin, and Maurice Fischberg, New York.

Cardinal Company, New York, to manufacture paints; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. J. Bartlett, Melrose, Mass.; G. R. Coughlan and E. B. Moran, New York.

Interior Wood Workers' Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—L. W. Nusbaum, Brooklyn; Augusta Landres and Rudolph Bleyer, New York.

Richard H. Thibaut, Incorporated, New York; wine grower; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. H. Thibaut and S. S. Meaken, New York; Henry Hunt, Brooklyn.

Yates Composite Paving Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. A. Yates, Rossville, S. I.; Horace De Lisser and C. D. Pennington, New York.

Progressive Surgical Appliance Company, Rochester; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. E. Gilman, F. H. Wilkin and G. B. Sage, Rochester.

United States Briquette Company, New York; to manufacture materials for fuel purposes; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—James Seabury, New York; J. W. Labaree, Mount Vernon; H. M. Breen, Hastings-on-Hudson.

Bankers and Merchants' Agency Company, New York, transfer agents; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. S. Adams, Brooklyn; J. F. Holden and J. A. Spooner, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Texas Rice Irrigation Company of Decatur, to operate water works for irrigation in the West; capital, $500,000.

London Photographic Supply Company of Cincinnati, to manufacture and deal in photographic supplies; capital, $200,000.

Commercial Press Company of New York, to publish a newspaper; capital, $150,000.

Herbeth Michael Company of Wilmington, to conduct the business of civil engineers; capital, $25,000.

FINANCIAL.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital, - - Gold - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - 3,250,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders, 4,000,000

Head Office Threadneedle St., London, Eng.

Branches in China, Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Straits Settlements, India and Burmah, and Agencies in all the principal cities of Europe and Australia.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued available in all parts of the world. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

G. BRUCE WEBSTER, Agent,
16 Exchange Place, New York.

Lincoln Trust Company

208 FIFTH AVE.,
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square)

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF ITS PERMANENT OFFICES ON

Saturday, November 1st.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1903, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,515.16.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New York, October 31, 1902.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,100.39
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York

Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
35 CEDAR STREET, 28 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK BOSTON

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS
31 & 33 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.
Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
Quotations furnished for purchase sale or exchange.

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Separate department for unlisted securities
Apply for daily letter

EDWIN M. POST, C. M. WARNER,
GROVE E. WARNER, A. HOWARD HINKLE,
General Partners. Specials.

BANK AND TRUST CO.
STOCKS.
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone No. 6645 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 48, 85, 90, 150, 180; 222, 223, 231, 264, 366, 381, 391, 406, 427, 445, 467, 475, 481, 534, 602, 713, 748, 763, 788, 804, 839, 846, 878, 986, 1015, 1030, 1083, 1126, 1134, 1156, 1175, 1221, 1365, 1374, 1375, 1378, 1422, 1447, 1471, 1486, 1487, 1522, 1528, 1537, 1550, 1553, 1566, 1573, 1588, 1678, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed or Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1903, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Sts., New York City, after which date the interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
OF
The Distilling Company of America.

Proposals for the sale of $500,000 Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of The Distilling Company of America, due January 1st, 1911, will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902, and payment for the bonds accepted will be made on December 8th, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

Rutland Railroad Company
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds
Due Nov. 1, 1902.

The principal of the above bonds, due November 1, 1902, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of E. H. Rollins & Sons, 19 Milk St., Boston, Mass. The coupon due November 1, 1902, will be paid at the same time and place.

RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.
Dated New York, October 23d, 1902.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,280 BWAY, COR. 34TH ST.
1,135 BWAY, COR. CARLTON.
67 W. 125TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
1,143 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 126 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
ASKED FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

OUR NEW BOOK
"REVERIES OF A TRADER"
with side notes on successful speculation mailed free to prospective customers. Price to others, 50 cents, postage paid.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

5 shs. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.
$4.50 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Real Estate Tax Certf.
20 shs. Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
254,000 shs. Davidson Gold Mining Co.
6 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
12 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. Co.
5 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
13 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$4,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. 1st 7s, 1907, Registd.
$1,000 Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$5,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c. R. E. Purchase Mtg., 1925.
$2,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1944.
$300 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7s, 1914.
1 share Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
28 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
40 shs. National City Bank.
$25,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 1st 4s, 1932.
$4,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Registd. Consols.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Income A Mtge. 5s, 1946.
35 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. First National Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
52 shs. National Park Bank.
12½ shs. The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore.
6 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
48 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. People's Trust Co.
$5,000 Judge Co. Class A 4 p. c. Purchase Money Bds.
150 shs. Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co.
50 shs. American Press Association.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. pfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
9 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the securities deliverable under the terms of the

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OF CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

issued against stock of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY deposited under the offer of purchase of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, dated July 31, 1902, will be ready for delivery on and after Saturday, November 1, 1902, at the office of

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
No. 54 Wall St., New York City.

Holders of such Deposit Receipts, on surrendering the same to the undersigned, will receive the securities called for by their receipts.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit, forwarding them to be exchanged for bonds and stock, should explicitly state the full name of the party in whose name the stock is to be issued, with the correct address. They should also indicate in what manner the bonds and stock are to be returned, whether by registered mail or express; if by express, at their expense.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
By J. N. WALLACE,
Fourth Vice President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,544,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Rosmer E. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Haffe, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles W. Forest,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran.

HENRY B. CLIFFORD
Bankers & CO. Brokers.
10 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Members New York Consolidated, Salt Lake, Denver, and Los Angeles Stock Exchanges.
Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Private wires from our Wall Street office direct to BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEWARK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON.
We issue the best information in letter form, SENT FREE.
Small accounts solicited. 4% on daily balances, subject to draft. Write for our booklet, "FORTUNES THAT GROW IN A NIGHT."
Dividend Mining Stocks and Miscellaneous Securities Department.
Write us about any Mining or "Curb" Stock.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

WHEREAS, the respective Boards of Directors of The Manufacturers Trust Company and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company have made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Companies, for the merger of said Manufacturers Trust Company into the said Title Guarantee and Trust Company, describing the terms and conditions thereof and the mode of carrying the same into effect, Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 146 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 17th day of November, 1902, to act upon such agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval, and to increase the capital stock of the Company from $4,000,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $4,375,000, consisting of 43,750 shares of the par value of $100 each, for the purpose of carrying out the agreement of merger. The transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 14th day of November and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of November, 1902.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
CLINTON D. BURDICK, Secretary.
Dated New York, November 1st, 1902.

The Manufacturers' Trust Company.
NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Whereas, The respective Boards of Directors of The Manufacturers' Trust Company and The Title Guarantee and Trust Company have made and entered into an agreement under the respective corporate seals of said Company for the merger of said The Manufacturers' Trust Company into the said Title Guarantee and Trust Company, describing the terms and conditions thereof and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold—Many Deals Involving Small Properties—Results in the Auction Room.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for George P. Fellows the seven-story apartment house with stores at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

Andrews, Bell & Co. have sold for W. Rutherford Mead to a Mrs. Eldridge the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 118 East Twenty-fifth Street, 20.10 by 98.9.

Frederick W. Jones, Jr., has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 117 East Sixty-first Street, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Emma Hatch has sold to Edward Markum the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,089 Lexington Avenue, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets, on lot 17 by 70.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for J. D. Sawyer the two five-story brownstone-front apartment houses 119 and 121 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Henry Wendt to Jacob Gomperz the five-story double flat with stores 2,634 Eighth Avenue.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold to Max Marx the five-story single flat 555 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 19 by 90.11.

William Lemberg & Co. have sold for Myer Bach the five-story tenement 164 and 166 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 33.8 by 100.11.

E. Henry Eckhardt has sold for William Young the five-story flat 163 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Edward Muller has sold to a Mr. Bennett 58 and 58 East Ninety-eighth Street, two five-story flats on plot 39 by 100.11.

Thomas Charlton has sold the three-story brick dwelling 505 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 18 by 100.

Dr. H. P. Loomis has sold the four-story brick dwelling 209 West Forty-fifth Street, 21.5 by 100.5.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to E. B. Corey the five-story tenement 352 First Avenue, 19.9 by 100; also, to Charles Friedman, 215 and 217 Clinton Street, northeast corner of Madison Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 95; also, to Isidor Mishkind, the five-story tenement 125 Clinton Street, 25 by 100; also, to Louis J. Marx, 54, 56, and 58 Carmine Street, southeast corner of Bedford Street, old buildings on plot 45 by 80.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from an estate the three three-story dwellings 254, 256, and 258 West Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 48.8 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have sold to a Mr. Cunningham the five-story flat 153 West Ninety-eighth Street, 27 by 119.

Bernstein & Singer have sold for Mrs. M. Jaeger, to S. Weine, for $71,500, the property at the northeast corner of Henry and Rutgers Streets, 25 by 104; also for Samuel Wacht, to Mrs. Jaeger, for $92,500, 178 and 180 Orchard Street, 52 by 87.6.

Jacob Finkelstein and S. Koodenofsky, as brokers, have sold to S. Levy the two seven-story buildings 118 and 120 East Second Street. The same brokers have also leased for the Harris estate to Jacob Peskin the property 231 and 233 Madison Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $40,000.

Post & Reese report that they have sold for Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ide their property at Bernardsville, N. J., a tract of about twenty-eight acres, with improvements, to William S. Pyle.

William Cruikshank's Sons and W. B. Parsons negotiated the lease of 31 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Church Street, for the Benton Realty Company, to Eyck Brothers.

Gen. Howard Carroll, who recently purchased Piers 5 and 6 North River, has also acquired the five-story buildings, on plot 40.6 by 179.6, running through from 52 and 53 West Street to 84 and 86 Washington Street. It is understood that the purchases have been made in the interests of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, of which Gen. Carroll is President. Title to all of these properties passed yesterday.

N. A. Berwin & Co. have sold to a client 37 West Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 98.9, for Mary G. Rider, and 35 West Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 98.9, for Frederick S. Tallmadge, making a plot 33.4 by 98.9. The previous reported sales of these properties were premature.

J. Clarence Davies, Treasurer of the Real Estate Board of Brokers and a member of its Stock Listing Committee, announced yesterday that there will be sent next week to all of the real estate corporations in this city a copy of resolutions recently passed, inviting such companies to list their securities with the Board of Brokers, with a view to creating a readier market for such securities than now exists. Embodied in the resolutions are statements that any companies which may care to avail themselves of the plan will be required to make complete statements as to their condition at least semi-annually, and that no securities shall be listed except with the approval of the Stock Listing Committee, the members of which, besides Mr. Davies, are Frederick Southack and Charles E. Schuyler.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

169 and 171 West Seventy-Eighth Street, north side, 52.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 45.6 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Louis Schulz..... $54,300

854 Forest Avenue, east side, 51.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100, three-story frame flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 3,804

By James L. Wells.

29 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 145.4 feet west of Madison Avenue, 16.10 by 76.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as trustee..... 9,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 322 and 324 West Forty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick stable, 50 by 98; Mrs. E. Smith of 320 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; M. V. E. Ferdon, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 52 and 54 West Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick storage building, 50 by 35; T. D. Belfield of 3 Pine Street, owner; W. D. Hunter of 96 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 335 to 347 East Twentieth Street, for three six-story brick flat buildings, with stores; Foller & Sherufsky of 247 East Tenth Street, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 28 Park Row, architects; cost, $90,000.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 292.8 feet east of Lexington Avenue, for a one-story brick storage building, 50 by 50; estate of William Remsen of 7 East Forty-second Street; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $3,200.

Alterations.

No. 408 West Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick tenement with stores; G. Karroll of 503 Ninth Avenue, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 38 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement with stores; F. O'Connor, owner; W. H. O'Connor of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,400.

No. 252 West Twenty-sixth Street, to four-story brick offices with stores; Bond, Mortgage and Security Company, owner; A. O. Hoddick of 37 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Nos. 1,161 to 1,167 First Avenue, to a one, two, and four story brick factory; Berkman estate of 64 Cedar Street, owner; J. J. F. Garigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Wooster Street, east side. Third to Fourth Streets, to ten-story brick lofts; G. Borgfeldt, premises, owner; R. A. Nevins, architect; cost, $450.

No. 1,242 Freeman Street, to a three-story frame tenement, 25 by 47; Richard Ehlers, premises, owner; Harold E. Reid of 105 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 709 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Mrs. Clara Kruskinsky, New Rochelle, owner; S. W. Dasser, New Rochelle, architect; cost, $300.

Hunt Avenue, south side, 50 feet east of Sagamore Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 37; Marie Cooper, premises, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 113 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 36; Marie Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, owner; M. J. Collins of 2,452 Valentine Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Oct. 31.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 152.6/ft n of 187th St, 25x113.1x25x113.8; James J. McCluskey to Matteo Tincatella and another, (mtg $6,675)..... $2,425

AVENUE B, n w corner of 10th St, 20x 28; Bridget Hare and others, heirs, to Max Tannenbaum, (mtg $18,000,) other considerations and..... 100

AVENUE C, 21, w s, 22.10x72.7; Avenue C, 23, w s, 83 ft n of 2d St, 22.11x 72.4x22.10x72.4; William Wolf and another to Charles Werner, (mtgs $54,- 000)..... 100

AVENUE C, e s, 75.6 ft s of 9th St, 25x 100.8; Max Heyman and another to Jacob H. Westheimer..... 37,000

AVENUE C, e s, 75.6 ft s of 6th St, 25x 100.8; Henry Stein to Max Heyman and another..... 1,000

AVENUE C, w s, 45.4 ft s of 9th St, 21.10 x100.8; Emanuel Lowenfels to Samuel Kirshbaum and another..... 16,500

89TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.8; Moritz Bauer to Paula M. Arnold, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

89TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 100.8; Josef Klein to Moritz Bauer, (mtg $46,000)..... Nom.

94TH ST, 338, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Carrie Gill to Gustav Gumbrecht, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

98TH ST, 153, n s, 268.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33x n w 14.11x n 75.7x s e 42x s 65.6x s w 22.1x s 33.2 to street x w 27 to beginning; Julius Braun to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $24,000).. Nom.

98TH ST, 153, n s, 268.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33x n w 14.11x n 75.7x s e 42x s 65.6x s w 22.1x s 33.2 to street x w 27 to beginning; Jonas Weil and another to Mary B. Cunningham, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Steiner to Adolph J. H. Meyer, (mtg $20,000)..... 2,000

111TH ST, 91, n s, 48.3 ft w of 4th Av, 15.3x100.11; Victor Hornung to Susan Hebbert, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 315, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Rose Cooney to Francesca F. Chiumento, (mtg $5,500,) other considerations and..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 440 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; William J. Rodenbach to Annie M. Schmidt, (mtg $16,500)..... 23,000

116TH ST, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x75.11; John Bannen to John J. Roberts, (mtg $125,000)..... Nom.

118TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100.11; Reuben Smith to Regina Seligman, (mtg $19,500)..... 100

119TH ST, 108, s s, 161 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x100.11; Emily A. Ryder to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

119TH ST, 111 and 113, n s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.10; Bernard J. Isecke to John H. Kerkmann, (mtg $38,000)..... Nom.

124TH ST, 440 and 442, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; William H. Smith and another to Grosvenor Realty Company, (a corporation.) (mtgs $42,000) Nom.

127TH ST, 144, s s, 250.6 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x88.11; Charles Schoenstein to William E. Callender, (mtg $8,250) n s, 21.6x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

128TH ST, 67, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Charles Lanier, trustee, to Edward Glokner..... 22,000

129TH ST, n s, 368.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Amanda C. Kelso to Minnie C. Kelso, (mtg $11,000)..... Exch.

131ST ST, 49 and 51, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Earl G. Pier to Townsend Morgan, (mtg $42,000)..... 100

131ST ST, 49 and 51, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Albert Deutsch to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox or 6th Av, 100x99.11; John J. Roberts to John Bannen, (mtg $14,000)..... Exch.

154TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 29.10x98.1; 158th St s s, 329.10 ft w of Elton Av, 20.1x98.1; Frank J. Hahn to Karl G. Keller, (mtg $5,250)..... Nom.

168TH ST, s s, 116.9 ft w of Creston Av, 16.8x100.1; Mary A. Costello to Mary J. Farley..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 95; Solomon Prince and another, executors, to Adolf Grunbaum, 10 years..... $2,100

AVENUE B, s w corner of 4th St; Abraham Goodman and another to Barnett Sundelevich, to May 1, 1905..... 150

COLUMBUS AV, 635; Richard A. Henriquez to Annie Ridal, 5 years..... 2,500

GOERCK ST, 90; Sarah Davidowitz and another to Herman Drexler, 3 years..... 264

MADISON AV, 1,580; Lizzie T. Brady to Dennis J. Kavanagh, 4 10-12 years..... $900 to 1,200

1ST AV, 1,444, n e corner of 75th St; Catherine McCormack to Patrick Boylan, 4½ years..... 1,900

2D AV, 2,03 ; George W. Saur to Harry Hart, 4 2-12 years..... 336

27TH ST, west; Mary Koenig to Luciano Marchese, 5 years..... 360

74TH ST, 431 and 433; David Lippmann to Joseph Glucksmann, 5 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Paula M., to Moritz Bauer; 89th St, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, due Feb. 1, 1903. 6 per cent.; s s of 3d Av, due Feb. 1, 1903. 6 per cent..... $2,500

BACONBY, Anna, to Moritz Bauer; 89th St, s s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BENSON, Mary, and another to John C. Davis; Union Av, e s, corner of 151st St, due April 30, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,210

BERTE, Louis A., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Mount Hope Place, 546, 5 years..... 1,400

BORNDORFT, Susannah W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Park Avenue, 1,163, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,000

BRIEFNER, Augusta, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 101st St, 11 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

BURNS, or Burnes, Mary, to William L. Byrnes; 126th St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

BURNS, or Byrnes, Mary, to William H. Payne; 126th St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... Nom.

BUTLER, George P., to Ella B. Burke; 20th St, n s, 166.7 ft w of 7th Av, prior mtgs $48,000, 2 years and 3 years, 6 per cent., each..... 5,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another to Henry R. Wood; 198th St, s s, 100.1 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 2,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., and another to Henry R. Wood; 198th St, s s, 133.6 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 2,500

CURRY, Bernard, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Horatio St, 42, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

DELMOUR, Mary A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 87th St, s s, 85.5 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 5,000

DOWNS, Henry D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57th St, 350 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

DUNST, Isaac, to Morris P. Joachim; 223 2d St, installments, 4 per cent..... 2,650

EDMISTON, Robert, to Thomas Booth; Honeywell Av, w s, being part of Lot 257, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 750

FARLEY, Mary J., to Henry R. Wood; 198th St, s s, 116.9 ft w of Creston Av, 3 years..... 2,500

FARLEY, Mary J., to Mary A. Costello; 198th St, s s, 116.9 ft w of Creston Av, 2 years..... 425

FLEISCHMAN, Morris, to David R. Levy; Clinton St, 169, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

FRIEDMAN, Charles, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Madison St, n w corner of Clinton St; also 215 Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,350

GALLAGHER, Martin, to Robert Edmiston; Honeywell Av, w s, being part of Lot 257, map of East Tremont, prior mtg $2,250, installments..... 250

GLOKNER, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67 East 128th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

GOLDSMITH, Jonas G., to Morris B. Baer; 42 and 44 Bond St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 100,000

GROSVENOR REALTY COMPANY to Philip Carpenter; 124th St, 442 West, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

GRUHER, Aaron, and another to Lambert Suydam; Stanton St, 181, due Feb. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,500

HAMMERSTEIN, Arthur, and wife to William Volk, general guardian; Loring Place, w s, 130 ft s of Fordham Road, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HECHT, Rosa, to Harris D. Colt; 119th St, 232 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

HERRMANN, Catherine, to Hermann Eilers; 148th St, 684 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 2,500

HILLMAN, Maria, to Lewis L. Pierce; 135th St, n s, 301 ft e of Lincoln Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Real Estate Mortgage Company; Grand St, 212, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 33,000

KORNEK, Samuel, to Emanuel Lowenfels; Avenue C, w s, 45.4 ft s of 9th St, 1 year, gold..... 7,000

KRAMER, William, to Arthur J. Scanlon; 58th St, 450 East, prior mtg $1,200, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 5,425

KRUMBIECK, Frederick C., to Bowery Savings Bank; Westchester Av, n s, 70.6 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

LEO, John P., to Rudolf Dulon; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

LEVITSKY, Alexis, to Independent Order Brith Abraham of the United States of America for the benefit of the Reserve Fund, &c.; Houston St, n s, 193.5 ft e of Avenue B, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, w s, being Lot 1,533, map of Delancey Farm, 1 year..... 23,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, w s, being Lot 1,513, map of Delancey Farm, prior mtg $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and others to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 110th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 9 mortgages, due Jan. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent., each..... 9,000

MAY, Leopold, to United States Trust Company; Henry St, 117, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

MEYER, Ella, to Anthony Zwicker and wife; Union Av, e s, 429 ft n of 165th St, 5 years..... 5,000

MISHKIND, Isidor, to Pincus Lowenfeld; Clinton St, w s, being Lot 1,833, map of Delancey Farm, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,960

MOLLER, William, to Mary H. Walbridge; 65th St, 316 East, 3 years..... 2,500

MORLATH, Mary, to Katharina Schaefer, executrix and trustee; 2d Av, s w corner of 25th St; also 2d Av, w s, 19.9 ft s of 25th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

MURPHY, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 316 East 58th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... [illegible]

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to Samuel Aufses; Cannon St, 119 and 121, 2 years..... 23,000

NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Simon J. McCarty; Lenox Av, s e corner of 138th St, prior mortgage $170,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

NURSE, Mary, to Edward T. Engel; 6th St, 219 East, prior mtg $12,000, installments..... 4,000

OPPERMANN, Anton, to Simon Hoffmann; 5th Av, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years..... 2,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; Charles St, 24 and 26, s e corner of Waverley Pl, prior mtg $26,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,250

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; Charles St, 24 and 26, s e corner of Waverley Pl, 1 year..... 26,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; Ludlow St, 140, 1 year..... 15,500

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to American Mortgage Company; Ludlow St, 140, prior mtg $15,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,600

ROBERTS, John J., to Mary J. Lasala; 116th St, n s, 143.8 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 3 years..... 25,000

ROHE, Julius, to Katharina Tiefel; 8th Av, 484 and 494½, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

ROONEY, Daniel, to Bowery Savings Bank; 153d St, 165 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

SCHNEIDER, Gertrud, to East River Savings Institution; 71st St, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

SCHUSTER, Sarah, and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Avenue D, s e s, 98 ft s of 7th St, 3 years..... 8,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to American Mortgage Company; 87th St, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

SCHWAB, Samuel, to Mount Sinai Hospital; 83d St, n s, 150.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

SELIGMAN, Regina, to Anna Goldman; 148th St, s s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

STEPHENS, Olin J., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Mott Haven Canal, n w s, 150 ft s w of 138th St, new line, to s e s of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 35,000

STEPHENS, Olin J., to Annie C. Young; Mott Haven Canal, n w s, 150 ft s w of 138th St, new line, to s e s of Park Av, prior mtg $35,000, due March 12, 1905... 10,000

STUMPF, Rose, widow, to John Davis; 148th St, s s, 101.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 4 years, 6 per cent. gold..... 900

TANNENHAUM, Max, to Kassel Oshinsky; Avenue B, n w corner of 10th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

TAYLOR, Alfred S., and others to the Bank for Savings; 72d St, n w corner of 57th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 330,000

TINCATELLA, Matteo, to James J. McCluskey; Arthur Av, w s, 152.6 ft n of 187th St, 5 years..... 1,675

VAN NOTE, Emma, to Frederick E. Wood; Bronx St, 2,053, 3 years..... 1,000

WENDEL, Pauline, to Angus Hopkins; Avenue A, or Sutton Place, s w corner of 60th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Max Reich; Avenue C, s s, 75.6 ft s of 6th St, prior mtg $26,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

WESTHEIMER, Jacob H., to Henry M. Sands; Avenue C, e s, 75.6 ft s of 6th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,500

WEXLER, Morris, to Adolph Baum; Madison St, 85, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

WIEN, Israel, to Margaret Jaeger; Rutgers St, n e corner of Henry St, prior mtg, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 3,750

WILLIAMS, Walter D., to Robert W. B. Elliott; 23d St, n s, 194.1 ft e of 2d Av, all title, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

WITTNER, Joseph, to Paul A. A. Arnand and others; 75th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 24,000

WITTNER, Joseph, to Frederic R. Constant, trustee; 95th St, n s, 162.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 24,000

WITTNER, Joseph, to Pauline Shapiro; 75th St, n s, 162.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

WITTNER, Joseph, to Pauline Shapiro; 75th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Esther, to William H. Palmer... $4,000

BRADLEY & CURRIER COMPANY to Margaretta Hein..... 1

COSTELLO, Mary A., to George R. Dutton..... Omitted

DORCKEY, Sarah, to Emilie Hess..... 5,000

EGAN, Marcella V., to Michael J. Egan.. 500

GOODMAN, Israel D., to Harry P. Bartlett..... 2,888

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the State Bank..... 1

IRVIN, Effingham T., to United States Trust Company of New York..... 1

KINGSTON, George D., to Ellen M. Phillips..... 1

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Ellen M. Phillips 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, 2 assignments..... 36,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company..... 10,350

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Clara Stern..... 1,000

McCARTHY, Simon J., to Louis B. Hasbrouck..... 5,250

McOWEN, Anthony, to the Washington Bank, assigns 3 mortgages..... 4,000

NEVINS, Abraham, and another to the State Bank..... 1

OTTO, Samuel, and another to Hulda Wittner, all title..... 1

REID, James J., as guardian, to Anthony McOwen..... 1,900

ROWLEY, Charles T., to Mutual Mortgage Company..... 25,000

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER Company to Camilla Husch..... 1,500

YVELIN, Cordelia E., administratrix, to Isabella L. Reckman..... 6,000

VAN GELDER, John, to Annie R. Bradley..... 6,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the Jefferson Bank..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 4?6; Catherine A. Walsh against Henry Corn, owner; Moses Moulton, contractor..... 600

JEROME AV, e s, 166 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Overbaugh Camp Company against Asher L. Smith, owner and contractor..... 985

6TH AV, 750 to 765; Manhattan Woodworking Company against John Dunston, owner; W. H. Aldrick & Co., contractors. 703

57TH ST, 126 East; Robert R. Fox against Amelia R. Worrall, owner; William F. Dixon, contractor..... 4085

182D ST AND WASHINGTON AV, s w corner, 100x100; John Bell Company against Susan B. Steers, owner and contractor..... 375

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

AVENUE D, e s, 40 ft s of 6th St, 57x 72; Aarpn Goodman and Solomon Simon with Jacob Margowitz..... 20,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

76TH ST, 416 East; Gavigan & Co. on R. Rabe to Fowler & Silberhorn..... 801

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

THOMPSON ST, 108; Solomon Lashinsky against Giovanni M. Malatesta and another, Oct. 1, 1902..... 421

3D AV, 1,691; John Magee against Maria M. Anderson, June 20, 1902..... 73

72D ST, 153 and 155 East; Rudolph Artigoni against Rudolf & Whiting and another, Oct. 27, 1902..... 142

106TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Company against Martin Jonas and another, Jan. 8, 1902..... 160

135TH ST, n e corner of Brown Pl, 100x 100; John Livingston against Walter A. Dick, Oct. 23, 1902..... 695

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, Oswald & Dutott against Henry Nichelsburg and another, Oct. 20, 1902..... 1,368

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 107th St, n e corner, 50x 100; 5th Av and 148th St, n e corner, 50.5x 100, ½ part; 512 3d Av and 146 West 82d St; Colonial Bank against David Richey and another, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorneys, Miller, Miller & Storm.

BOND ST, s s, 23, and 72; Charles H. Ward and another against Maria E. C. McK. Ward and another, (partition;) attorney, H. M. Ward.

ERNESCLIFF PLACE, w s, lots 634 to 637, map of property of George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Annie Egan against Charlotte E. Sammis, individually and as administratrix and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Freedme.

LEXINGTON AV and 50th St, n w corner 25.5 x75; Augusta Clock against Benjamin R. Briggs, trustee, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Forster & Spier.

MERCER ST, 237, and 119 East 24th St; Stillman F. Kneeland and another against William F. Doerr, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, Kneeland & Latting & Glaze.

59TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 75x100.6; Christian Huber against Harry L. Toplitz and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

97TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Elias Kempner against Edwin Wilson and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Thomas Nelson against Frank B. Hunter and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Nelson.

114TH ST, 302 West; Odalie M. Gleises against Walter E. Benjamin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strang & Cadwalader.

163TH ST and ANN, s e corner, 42.1x168.10x irregular; Sarah Weinstock against Anne Purdy, individually and as executrix, and another, (amended partition;) attorneys, Laghman & Goldsmith.

166TH ST and Teller Av, n w corner, 90.4x25; Baruch Kaufman against Charles Hohl and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. M. Herzog.

Real Estate at Auction.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE

At auction, of choice and valuable lots.

N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 171st St.
N. W. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 173d St.
S. E. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 184th St.
AND ALSO,
Three lots on Marble Hill, Terrace View Ave. and Tennissen Place, near the Harlem Ship Canal,
AT
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 Broadway, N. Y.,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902,
at 12-o'clock noon.

For maps and further particulars, apply to S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

At Freeport.—Beautiful house of 10 rooms, bath, electric light, water, &c., in excellent order; 4 blocks from railroad station; small barn; plot 90x150; price $4,500 on easy terms; fine location. At Baldwin.—Nice cottage of 8 rooms, in good order, water in kitchen; nicely situated on macadam road; easy walking distance from railroad station; fruit trees, berries, grapes, &c.; plot 85x250; price $3,000, on easy terms.

Also for sale, building plots in best location, at low prices for cash and otherwise. HERMAN J. MARTENS, Baldwin, L. I.

75 Acres $750.
75 Acres $750,
running stream; good high, dry land; fine place for poultry. Owner, Box 112 Times.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale.—Farm, 30 acres; good buildings, plenty fruit, and shade. W. H. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $3,000. POLSTEIN BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Real Estate For Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section

On 56th St.
Near Park Ave.

A house 21 feet wide, which, by reason of its location and price, will appeal to any one intending to purchase an old-fashioned house and remodel to conform with his own ideas. We are exclusive agents.

A 20-foot house
On Murray Hill.

In such excellent condition that you can move right in without any alteration. Tastefully decorated, four-story house, near Park Ave. Butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; two baths; open plumbing. Asking $65,000.

OWNER WILL MAKE INTERESTING CONCESSION TO QUICK PURCHASER.

Remodeled
American Basement.

In the middle 60's, near Madison Ave. Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect, which owner has authorized us to offer for sale at $85,000.

Extra-wide.
In 60's, near Madison.

Remodeled 5-story American basement on full depth lot, in one of best residential streets north of 59th St. Asking $125,000.

Asking $30,000.
In the lower 70's.

Near Park Ave. for a 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17 feet wide, with three-story extension. Excellent rear. Our instructions are to submit every reasonable offer.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
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1440 Columbus Ave., Cor. 81st St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice, for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BIG BARGAIN.
House and Private Stable.

Dwelling, No. 236 St. Nicholas Avenue, 18x80 ft., 12 rooms and bath, Hardwood finish, all improvements, on lot 125 feet deep, with stable and private driveway in rear. Price, $20,000.

Also 4 vacant lots north side of 152d St., east of Eighth Avenue. Price, $30,000.

ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Attorney,
No. 49 Wall Street.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. For further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

HIGH-CLASS 6% NET REAL ESTATE.
Investments secured for a long term of years. Also choice speculative property.
OWNER, REALTY CO.,
11 West 20th St.

American Basement—5-story house, in Fifties; sale to close estate; exceptional opportunity for quick cash purchaser.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
2d Av., 79th St.	Elegant 10-family flat, 2 stores; pr. $25,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
8th Av., Near 140th St.	5-story 10-family flat, stores; price $19,500; mtg. $13,000 at 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th, 20 x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—New substantial factory building, 50x 98.9, West 25th St.; artesian well.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,500 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; $28,000. Rents, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broad

Apartment Hotels.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,

adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.

41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE CIRCLE

APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel 1050—Col.

THE WESTMINSTER

APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.



THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family, transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping, roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
Owner and Builder, on premises.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 rooms, all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 38th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

ELSINORE,

504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable Suites 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator and hall service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE RUTHERFORD

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suits of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 114 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st.
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

471-2-3 Central Park W.

Apartments of eight rooms, containing every improvement; rents $800 to $1,200, with concessions from November 1.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d, Near Park Av.—Residential block; desirable parlor apartment; 3 large rooms, bathroom; kitchen downstairs; hot water; individual yard; $32.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $36 up.

Attractive apartments 55 East 11th St., 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

$1,900 NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.
Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left. 1st apartment; corners, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful modern home; splendid residential section; SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

$540 TO $780 THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA.
Madison Av., cor. 98th St.
New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
5, 6, 7, rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3389 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

136 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST.
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS,
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

61-69 EAST 86th.

Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

58TH ST., 300 WEST.

Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply on premises.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St., exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $500 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

ON PROSPECT PARK WEST,

Facing Beautiful Prospect Park, Between 12th and 13th Sts.,
a far superior location than Central Park West, seven rooms and bath, gas and electric chandeliers, telephone in each apartment; new and up-to-date limestone buildings, just completed in accordance to the new building law. Positively the handsomest apartment houses in Brooklyn. Rents $44 upwards. Superintendent on premises; open evenings until 9 o'clock. Take Smith and Ninth St. or Vanderbilt Av. trolleys.

Six nice large rooms, near Prospect Park; rent $23 and $24. Apply to janitor, 255 Prospect Place, near Vanderbilt Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

AT THE URANIA

228-240 West 129th, five light rooms; electric elevator; every modern improvement. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond.

Westchester Property to Let.

At very moderate rent for Winter and board for owner (gentleman) completely furnished, modern house, 40 minutes from 42d St., on Hudson; well heated; beautiful situation. Health, Times.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Cozy cottage on Palisades for rent; all improvements; $20. EASTWOOD, Box 17, Edgewater, N. J.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,311.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BATT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Batt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Joseph Batt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
October 31st, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANDREW L. F. DEYO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew L. F. Deyo, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 31st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN FRICK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John Frick, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 17th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 31st, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH D. LYNCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph D. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 10th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 31st, 1902.

NO. 5,332.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. ENSIGN FULLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of J. Ensign Fuller of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said J. Ensign Fuller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
October 31st, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against THE FRIENDLY AID SOCIETY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

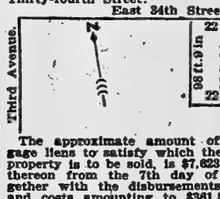
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of said City and County of New York, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street distant seventy (70) feet westerly along the same, from the point of intersection thereof with the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and to the centre line of the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with said southerly side of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet, and running thence northerly again parallel with said westerly side of said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, and to said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly and along said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 20th, 1902.

SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 248 East Thirty-fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the two mortgage liens to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,623.72, with interest thereon from the 7th day of June, 1902, together with the disbursements and allowances and costs amounting to $361.84, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises are to be sold subject to six prior mortgages amounting to approximately $15,000.00, with interest upon $10,000 thereof since July 23d, 1902, and upon $6,000 thereof from July 23d, 1901.

Also subject to all unpaid taxes thereon since 1896, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $1,792.13, and interest.

Subject also to a certain agreement entered into on or about the twenty-ninth day of March, 1894, between one Ida Dienst and the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Elevated Railroad Company.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1902.

SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

o22-2aw3wW&Sa&n13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY HULL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter K. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the late village of Wakefield, now a part of the City of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled map of part of South Mount Vernon, New York, property of George J. Penfield, made by R. W. Burrowes, Civil Engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, as lots numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the east by Railroad Avenue or Bronx River Place; on the south by River Street; on the west by Meadow Street; on the north by Lots 8 and 27 on said map, being about one hundred and thirty-six feet by two hundred and forty feet, more or less.

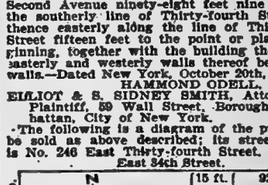
Also all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the land in the streets, alleys, and avenues bounding and abutting upon said lots herein conveyed to the centre line thereof.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,207.87, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $197.36, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75.08, and interest.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

o29-2aw3wW&S&n19

Surrogate Notices.

DE ANGARICA, JOAQUIN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucretia G. Angarica, Rose C. de Angarica, Luz a de la Calle, Ines E. de Angarica, John H. Ives, Andren M. Companioni, Emilia la Rua de Castroverde, Nathaniel Wilson, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN C. DE ANGARICA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Lucretia G. Angarica, as administrators with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
BENHAM, Attorney for Administrator, 2 Rector St., New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
6d Ave. & 59th St.

The Renowned Harmony Piano For $1 a Week



We consider the Harmony Piano at $175 on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week the biggest piano value that has ever been offered to the public.

Pianos that cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by other stores at $300 to $400. Therefore we can conscientiously say that the saving to you is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style, and finely finished throughout.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak, or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with the celebrated French actions—actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, pedals latest style, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating; seven and one-third octaves; new Boston fall-board and music rack.

The tone is rich, clear, and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tune longer than any other piano we know of that is on the market. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5, and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This is to Certify

that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

Every Harmony Piano has a ten years' guarantee, the fac-simile of which you will find above, inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

With every piano sold we will give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Three Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—*$5 down and $1 per week.*

The Mavers Pianos, $165—*$5 down and $1 per week.*

The Richardson Pianos, $195—*$5 down and $1 per week.*

EXCHANGE YOUR OLD PIANO.—If you've an old piano we will consider its valuation and exchange it for you for either a Richardson, Weigner, Milton, or Blackington piano. You can pay the balance on our regular easy payment basis of $1 per week.

On cash sales we box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.

Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS when you can buy slightly used uprights **FROM $75 AND UPWARD** made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Bohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the **WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.** Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Instalments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25 elegant upright; $15, rosewood piano; beautiful mahogany upright, $95; Steinway, sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

Elegant upright, $125, $4 monthly; Steinway bargain; pianos rented, $2 upward. Heinrich's, 599 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN

Pianos to Rent.—$3 monthly; rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 36 East 14th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments. — Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

BRINCK, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. BRINCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, before the 14th day of March, 1903. Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1902. MARY E. BRINCK, Administratrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Administratrix.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

$225

Cash, or **$250** on installments; **$10** down and **$7** per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,

$170

Cash, or **$190** on installments.

ONLY $5 MONTHLY.

No extra charge for interest.

SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 44 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE,
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Legal Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of THE MILLINERY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION for the dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York permanent receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, The Millinery Building and Loan Association, for the benefit of the creditors of said corporation and of the stockholders thereof, by an order duly made in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of said corporation and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2d day of October, 1902. I have duly qualified as such receiver and do require:

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me, at the office of Boothby & Baldwin, Number 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation, to deliver the same to me at the office aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Third—All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me at the place aforesaid their respective accounts and demands, duly sworn to by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Fourth—Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of the said corporation, to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the 12th day of November, 1902.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1902.

CHARLES D. SMITH, Receiver.

BOOTHBY & BALDWIN, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

O18-law3w8.

CHARLES SCHLESINGER & SONS:

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN C. SCHLESINGER and DAVID MERRILEES, doing business under the firm name of CHARLES SCHLESINGER & SONS at 128 Liberty Street in the City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BENJAMIN C. SCHLESINGER retiring from the business which will hereafter be conducted at the same place and under the same name by Mr. MERRILEES, by whom all accounts will be adjusted.

Now, therefore, I, DAVID MERRILEES do hereby certify, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

I. That I reside at No. 1,190 Franklin Ave., Bronx.

II. That I am the only person constituting the firm and dealing under the firm name of CHARLES SCHLESINGER & SONS, and that the place of business of said firm is at No. 128 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

DAVID MERRILEES.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of October, 1902, before me personally came DAVID MERRILEES, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. OLNEY B. MAITS,
Notary Public Kings Co., 58.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of the SMITH WOODWORK COMPANY assigned to J. Frederick Eagle for the benefit of its creditors.—Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of New York to be held in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a settlement of the account of J. Frederick Eagle as assignee of said Smith Woodwork Company should not be had, and if no cause be shown to attend the settlement of such account.

In witness whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the County of New York to be affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 10th day of October, 1902.

THOS. I. HAMILTON, Clerk.

HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Assignee, office and Post Office address, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ZION & LATZ.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, New York County, dated October 24th, 1902, made in an action in which Mack Latz is plaintiff and Jacob Zion defendant, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, receiver of the firm of Zion & Latz, will sell on Saturday, November 1st, 1902, at 10½ A. M., at their former place of business, No. 691 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at public auction, in bulk, their entire stock of clothing, manufactured and in process of manufacture, cloth, trimmings, linings, patterns, etc., and also the fixtures separately. The property can be inspected at said premises during the business hours of the days until the time of the sale.

LEO FRANK,
Receiver of Zion & Latz.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 1,100 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.

That on July 5th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.

All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue.

EDWARD F. SWIFT.

MANGLES & HILLMAN.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between POWELL MANGLES and ALBERT G. HILLMAN, under the firm name of MANGLES & HILLMAN, wholesale and retail dealers in tobaccos, at No. 94 Park Row, New York City, Manhattan Borough, has this day been dissolved by mutual agreement. [illegible]

Mr. ALBERT G. HILLMAN is alone authorized to liquidate for the said firm, and will continue the business at the same place.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1—65 Park Av.—Large connecting rooms; hall room; parlor dining room; first-class table; reference.

14th St., 103 West.—A home; rooms, excellent board, $6, $7; two gentlemen; separate beds, $11; bath.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

55th St., 71 West.—First, second floor, front; also suite two rooms, private baths; Southern exposure; references.

58th St., 121 East.—Back parlor; suitable for physician; also front parlor, suitable for two; private bath; central location; table board; table strictly first class.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

79th St., 104 West.—Handsome rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated throughout; references.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Handsome, large, desirable room; every convenience; good board; references.

118th St., 414 West.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen.

120th St., 122 West.—Single room, with running water, on parlor floor, with board; also double room.

131st St., 70 West.—Two very pleasant, sunny rooms, to rent with board.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Furnished Rooms.

5th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

9th St., 20 East.—Two large adjoining rooms, $9; also one large hall room, $3.50; steam heated; baths.

35th St., 55 West.—The Montauk; choice rooms, private bath; also single; minute's walk from Herald Square.

64th Street, 41 West.—Furnished apartments to let in rooms singly or en suite; gentlemen only.

84th St., 115 West.—Light rooms for gentlemen; references. Cooper.

94th St., 175 East.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast or board optional; reasonable.

115th St., 308 West.—Small furnished rooms, private house; block "L" station.

324 West 45th St., near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; moderate.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Carlton Av., 358.—Furnished large square room and hall room; every convenience; heat and running water; near L; neatness a specialty; references.

Livingston St., 56, near Court.—Large room, third floor, suitable for two; southern exposure; also room, fourth floor, suitable for two men; bath on every floor; references.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building, suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 5th Ave., near 28th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM.

Clothing for Ladies, Men, and Boys.
No reference or security required.
No inquiries or deliveries made.
Make your purchase pay the first payment, and take the goods along.

THE FASHION CREDIT HOUSE,

ORPHAN ASYLUM MONEY SAID TO BE MISAPPLIED

Controller's Charges Against Howard Home Management.

Cost of Maintaining Johnson Family Exceeded Expenses of Institution—District Attorney to Act.

Concerning the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, to which reference has been made in THE TIMES, Controller Grout yesterday made public a report of the investigations by his department. Grave charges of misapplication of funds and of immorality are made, and the latter have been referred to District Attorney John F. Clarke of Kings for consideration. The asylum is at Dean Street and Troy Avenue, and is mortgaged for $10,000, of which there is said to be no record.

The Howard Asylum Association was formed in 1868, the Rev. R. H. Johnson being appointed collecting agent in June of the following year. Just three months later his brother, the Rev. W. F. Johnson, was designated as general agent, and subsequently was made Superintendent, an office he filled until last month.

According to the report, the Johnsons have dominated the institution, dictated its policy, and furnished employment to about a dozen members of the family. All of these are said to have lived in luxury at the expense of the asylum, while some of them are accused of offenses which may result in criminal prosecutions for misappropriation of money.

The attention of Dr. D. C. Potter, Chief Examiner of Accounts of Institutions, was drawn to supposed irregularities in January last, and Superintendent Johnson was at once informed that unless the accounts were kept in accordance with the instructions of the City Finance Department, payments by the city to the institution probably would be discontinued. Assurances were given, but in June, July, and August, Dr. Potter had reason to believe that the credit of the institution was impaired. A thorough examination was then determined on. Four days were necessary to obtain the books, which were kept at the home of the Superintendent, in Herkimer Street, and then they were surrendered only on summary demand. The report says:

Much time was expended in an attempt to unravel the intricacies of the accounts and records under conditions absolutely exasperating. It is almost inconceivable that any institution could continue through so long a series of years as this one has under such methods as are clearly revealed. The books and records are unworthy of the name; the accounts have never been properly kept. They are a series of disjointed sheets, torn, and mutilated books, kept in lead pencil in great part; altered, unbalanced, and oftimes for long periods unaided.

These facts coming to the knowledge of friends of the institution, Superintendent Johnson was displaced last month and a new Board of Trustees chosen. What steps will be taken to trace the money said to be misappropriated and misapplied will be determined by the Controller.

The institution has 147 inmates, 62 of whom are private charges. Mrs. H. Augusta Johnson, wife of the Superintendent, was appointed Treasurer soon after her husband assumed charge and retained the position until her death in 1901. While she was supposed to serve without salary, the books show she drew $5,185 from March 28, 1899, to March 11, 1901, and that sum does not include items of less than $50, which are almost innumerable. The last published list of officers and managers shows nine members of the Johnson family holding office.

The report specifies payments from the State, the old City of Brooklyn and the present City of New York aggregating $4,661.83, which were either not credited on the books at all, or the entries were for smaller sums than the amounts received. These include only a few of the omissions.

The books show no disbursements from September, 1892 to September, 1893. In other years there are charges for life insurance which do not mention the name or names of the insured, numerous items of "sundries," "for building," &c., none of which is explained. Bills for private accounts, the report says, have always been included, paid, and charged with institution bills, and it is impossible to separate them. Continuing the report declares:

The amounts credited as donations, both private and from churches, Sunday schools, &c., are not reliable or correct. The Johnson Brothers, by agreement made by Superintendent Johnson, received 50 per cent. of all collections made by them, and invariably retained their commissions, turning in only the balance to the institution, which amount was credited up. This has been the custom during their regime, and as almost all donations and collections have passed through their hands their income from such sources has been very large. At times Superintendent Johnson has had as many as six collectors out representing him personally, he benefiting by their results in about half the total receipts. During 1899 and 1900 over $100 per month was paid to either Superintendent Johnson or his wife and charged up "help." All salaries and wages are also regularly charged during this period. Jan. 3, 1899, the institution loaned Superintendent W. F. Johnson $200, which he has not repaid.

We found by the books, bills, information furnished by employes, statements of Superintendent Johnson, and by personal verifications that the Johnson family in all its ramifications, perhaps twelve to sixteen persons, have been supported by the institution for years. The institution paid for their groceries, meat, fish, provisions, vegetables, coal and wood, gas, milk, flour, and for repairs to buildings owned by them. In many instances the cost of their supplies exceeded that of the institution. The tradesmen assured us that they used only the best and most expensive supplies, such as frogs' legs, Philadelphia spring chicken, &c., which in many cases had to be especially obtained for them.

Among other unpaid bills are one for shoes and another for livery contracted by the Johnsons. The report distinctly charges a son and daughter (Mrs. Florence Lester) of Superintendent Johnson of borrowing money and obtaining goods from tradesmen for their personal use in the name of the institution, threatening to withdraw patronage if refused. Mrs. Lester, it is alleged, stayed at Asbury Park last Summer at the expense of the asylum, received $30 monthly, and, in addition, collected money from churches, Sunday schools, and hotels which she did not pay over to the institution.

The unpaid bills are said to amount to $5,000. Continuing, the report says:

The Treasurer, Miss Esther Reese, a niece of Superintendent Johnson, is both ignorant and incompetent. We found that she had never added up her check books, never entered up or took memoranda of any deposits made, and drew checks blindly, without any knowledge of her balances. Notwithstanding her remarkable incompetency this woman has for almost two years been employed as a teacher in the school of the institution. She has just resigned by request.

We ascertain that several wards in the institution had money in the savings bank which they were unable to obtain. We found seven bank books, all representing small amounts, and hear there are many more. The bank says there are probably fourteen in all. These accounts are all in the name of some official as trustee. Books show that amounts have been withdrawn on all accounts with but one exception. This matter should be thoroughly investigated.

In conclusion the report states: "We are prepared to immediately verify all the foregoing in detail, and by searches of the public records and offices of finance of the old city of Brooklyn, make demonstrations as to the property, and probably trace some of the moneys of the institution into real estate transactions in other States. The matter of alleged immoralities brought to your attention in a personal conversation has already been placed in the hands of the District Attorney of the Borough of Brooklyn, who promised to give immediate personal attention thereto."

CONVICTED MAN'S APPLICATION.

Patrick Conklin Has Asked for Another Examination of His Wife's Body.

Lewis S. Chanler, counsel for Patrick Conklin, who was convicted of murdering his wife recently, applied to Justice Hall in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order to direct the exhuming of the woman's body, on the ground that there should be a new trial because of newly discovered evidence.

In Mrs. Conklin's body were found two bullet wounds. The defense was that she had committed suicide. A Coroner's physician, Dr. O'Hanlon, testified that the wound in the back was a "wound of ensurance," and could not have been self-inflicted. He said also that an autopsy had revealed in the woman's breast an imbedded bullet that had entered through the other wound, which was in the front of the body. Dr. Donovan, on the other hand, swore that the wound in the back was one which, marking the spot where a bullet first entered the body had come out.

Assistant District Attorney Appleton opposed the application, saying that the conflicting testimony had been given before the Coroner several months ago, and that if an exhumation had been necessary it would have been ordered before. The Justice reserved decision.

ELEVATED ELECTRIC TRAINS.

General Service on West Side from South Ferry to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street To-day.

An electric motor train ran yesterday on the west side elevated system between Fifty-third and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets. It carried no pay passengers, but a regular service of a dozen such trains will begin at 4 o'clock this morning between South Ferry and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and as rapidly as possible the steam service will be reduced. Electric motor service on the Ninth Avenue line will not be installed for several weeks.

The train yesterday was of six cars, four motors and two trailers. On board with the crew were Superintendent S. D. Smith of the Mannattan Railroad Company, Chief Engineer G. H. Pegram, J. S. Doyle, Master Machanic, and H. Hazleton, Electrical Engineer. The train was run between regular trains on schedule time on the east and west tracks with an express train on the central track. Everything worked perfectly. The trial trip compelled attention from the general public, as the engineer operated his air whistle continuously. The cars were new and very handsome contrasted with those of the steam service.

CHOIR PUTS CUPID UNDER BONDS FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

Zion Church Lost Its Singers Previously Through Matrimony, and the Pastor Takes Precautions.

Zion Lutheran Church of Greenville, Jersey City, of which the Rev. William Sannft is pastor, was deprived of its choir, consisting of six young women and six young men, last Winter through the pranks of cupid. In a period of about eight months the six couples were married and departed from the choir loft, though they did not sever their connection with the church.

After that the church got along for a while with congregational singing. It did not prove popular, however, and now Mr. Sannft has been obliged to organize a new choir. To guard against a repetition of the troubles of last Winter he has required every member of the choir to sign an agreement not to marry for at least one year. The members who have signed are the Misses Louise M. Meyer, Elsie Schmolze, Charlotte M. Osten, Anna K. Detels, Annie G. Smith, Annie Wiesing, Josephine Meyer, and Caroline Smith, and J. H. Detels, Henry Grosskiaus, and William Cordes.

The document to which they appended their signatures imposes a penalty of $100 for forfeiture of the agreement, and is as follows:

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into on the day of the date hereof between the undersigned members of the Zion Choral Union of the Zion E. L. Church of Jersey City, N. J.:

Whereas, The Zion Lutheran Church choir became defunct owing to the great number of its members entering into a state of matrimony and resigning therefrom;

Whereas, The undersigned members desire to maintain the Zion Choral Union as a permanent organization, and realizing the temptations placed before its members to take the same step as their predecessors.

It is agreed by each and all of the undersigned members that they, each and all, will refrain from entering into a state of matrimony for a space of one year from the date hereof, under a penalty of a forfeiture of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) to the Zion Choral Union after having been declared guilty by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the union.

Dated at Jersey City, N. J., this 28th day of October, A. D. 1902.

Signed and sealed in the presence of William Cordes, President, and Caroline Smith, Treasurer.

Mr. Sannft says that he will enforce the penalty upon any member of the choir who breaks the agreement within the specified time.

SUIT AGAINST DENTISTS FAILS.

They Contended That They Were Not Responsible for X Ray Examination.

Justice O'Gorman of the Supreme Court dismissed yesterday the complain of Miss Josephine McDonald against Drs. Nelson T. Shields and George F. Jernigan, dentists, and Michael J. O'Connor, expert X-ray operator. She had demanded $50,000 for damages on the ground that the dentists, to whom she had applied for the treatment of an unhealthy jawbone, had caused her to be subjected to an X-ray machine. She alleged that her face had been burned badly, and that her hair fell out.

The dentists contended that they were not responsible for O'Connor's operation, and that they merely watched it to obtain the benefit of any light it might throw on the patient's condition. The contention, the Justice said, in dismissing the complaint, was unassailable. O'Connor is in Alaska. The complaint was not served on him.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO RECOVER MONEY NOT TAXABLE.—One of the questions before Surrogate Thomas on an appeal from an order of an appraiser fixing a transfer tax on the estate of William Casper Horn, a non-resident, was whether $22,469, owed to Mr. Horn on open account by a joint stock association of this city, in which he was the majority stockholder, was taxable. Mr. Horn was a resident of the State of New Jersey at the time of his death, and the association with which he was connected is known as William C. Horn, Brother & Co. Surrogate Thomas yesterday, in modifying the appraiser's order, said: "Regarded as a debt due from a resident to a non-resident decedent, the account is not taxable. With respect to property of non-residents, the right of the State to impose the tax arises from its jurisdiction over property within the State. A mere chose in action, a right to recover a sum of money, has never as yet been given the attribute of tangibility, and for the purposes of the statute taxing transfers it has always been treated as having no situs other than the domicile of the creditor." A case cited by the Controller, holding that money deposited by a decedent in a trust company in this State, subject to repayment on demand, is property here for all practical purposes, and taxable, is held not to be in point. The argument of the Controller that the money represented in the account "was practically invested here, it being due from the decedent's own company," does not impress the court as sound. "The interest of the decedent in the property of the company," said the Surrogate, "was represented by his stock, and has been fully appraised and taxed. The company was not his, though he owned a majority interest in it, and his claim against his associates was a mere chose in action and not taxable."

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.—In an action brought in the Supreme Court by Caroline Zander against the New York Security and Trust Company to compel it either to issue to her a new certificate of deposit for one she had lost or to pay the $500 deposited, the defendant interposed a demurrer merely for the purpose of insisting that plaintiff give security for any loss that might be caused the company. As security need only be given, under Section 1,917 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where the lost instrument is negotiable, the question arose whether the certificate of deposit could be classed as such. The negotiable instrument law declares that an instrument to be negotiable "must be payable to order or to bearer." In this the statute is merely declaratory of the old law on the subject. Justice Scott yesterday held that the certificate in question was not negotiable. "The money represented by it," he said, "is payable, not to order or bearer, but to the plaintiff or her assigns. It is, therefore, what is known to the law as a non-negotiable instrument. In an action upon a lost or destroyed article of this description it is not necessary that the plaintiff should give or tender indemnity. The demurrer admits that the plaintiff never parted with or assigned the certificate, and that it has been lost or destroyed. Even if the plaintiff had not lost or destroyed the certificate, and had assigned it, the defendant would assume no risk in paying her the amount represented thereby." (Section 1,909 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MAYOR URGES CANAL PLAN

He Tells the Produce Exchange of the Necessity for Improvement.

Resolutions Adopted Charging Railways with Discriminating Against This City and Demanding 1,000-Ton Barge Waterway.

Members of the New York Produce Exchange met yesterday afternoon at the call of President Burgess in the Managers' Room to ratify the action of its Committee on Canals in connection with the improvement of the Erie Canal. The attendance was large, and included Frank Brainard, G. K. Clark, Jr., John V. Barnes, E. C. Bolman, J. H. Herrick, and Major T. W. Symons of Buffalo. On the dais were President Burgess, Mayor Low, and Henry B. Hebert, Chairman of the Committee on Canals.

Mr. Burgess introduced Mayor Low, who made a short address. He said the importance of the Erie Canal in the past could not be assailed. It could be modernized as railroads are modernized. Mr. Low discussed freight bottoms and the cheapness of water transportation. He spoke of the development of canals and river transportation in France during the past thirty years, and the comity there in transportation between canals and railroads, each carrying the freight suitable for it. The same thing in regard to water transportation facilities is going on in Germany, but New York seems in the past to have adopted a policy the reverse of progressive. The Erie Canal, he maintained, could be made to compete with railroads. Commodore Vanderbilt, when he bought up the stocks of many small railroads, said, when and drive every sailboat off the Hudson, meaning that he was going to make land transportation so cheap that water transportation would not pay.

Evan Thomas offered the following resolution with some remarks on the action of the Canal Committee:

Whereas, The decline of the commerce of the State and Port of New York has become so alarming as to threaten the commercial supremacy of the State, and

Whereas, This loss of trade is largely due to the elimination of the canal as a regulator of freight rates from the great lakes to the Hudson, and

Whereas, The loss of the canal as a factor in transportation has placed the traffic of the State under the control of the railroads, which have, under a system of differentials in freight rates, diverted lake and ocean commerce naturally tributary to this State to ports outside the State, and

Whereas, This Exchange, through its committees, in co-operation with the commercial organizations of the State and city, has advocated and supported the proposition for the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal, this being conceded to be the most efficacious means of restoring the traffic conditions which gave to this Commonwealth its pre-eminence in commerce and the name of Empire State, when the Erie Canal dominated the freight rates through the State, therefor, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Exchange, in meeting assembled, hereby heartily indorse the action of its committees in their efforts for immediate improvement of the State waterways on the basis of 1,000-ton barge capacity, and earnestly appeal to the people for their support of this canal project, which is so vital to every material interest of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Hebert complimented Mayor Low in saying that if the "up-State" residents were as well informed on the subject as he New York would to-day have a 1,000-ton-barge canal. Mr. Hebert asserted that what had been done by his committee and the various commercial bodies of the State was not for the grain trade only, but for all interests. He called attention to loss of population in Albany and Troy, 700 and 300 respectively, since 1890, which he said was due to the people of the State not giving proper attention to its waterways. "A 1,000-ton-barge canal means prosperity to the city and State," he declared.

David Bingham spoke of discriminations against this port and said that the railroads were cheating this great city. The only relief would be a barge canal large enough to compete with the Canadian canals.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Thomas were unanimously adopted.

DAMAGES FOR A DOSE.

The Purchaser of a Preparation in a Drug Store Gets a Verdict.

Hamilton M. Dawes, who sued the Hegeman Drug Company because a clerk sold to him medicine that was poisonous, obtained a verdict for $3,281.08 from a Supreme Court jury yesterday. He had sued for $5,073.41.

According to his complaint, he went to the drug store on Aug. 31, 1899, and the clerk, whom he asked for quinine, told him that the store contained another medicine which was much better than quinine for a cold in the head. He took the preparation on the salesman's recommendation. The label had nothing to indicate that the substance contained anything injurious. It made him very ill.

He was about to change his position for a better one, but the illness prevented him from appearing at the new post, and he was sick for fourteen and a half days. He had chills, twitchings, and other signs of poisoning, and it was his allegation that the employe of the drug company had given him a harmful substance knowingly.

Mrs. Stanford Seeks Library Model.

Mrs. Leland Stanford visited the New York University yesterday to inspect the Gould Memorial Library with a view to using it as a model for the library to be built by her at Leland Stanford Junior University. Mrs. Stanford was much pleased with the library and the Hall of Fame. She spent the day as a guest of Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken.

Summer Weariness

When you are exhausted, and haven't ambition or strength to do anything, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It is a tonic and nerve food that will revive and strengthen you in the most gratifying manner. No other Summer Tonic to compare with

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

BRIGHTER AND BETTER THAN EVER

The 16-Page Pictorial Review

ACCOMPANYING

The Commercial Advertiser.

To-day, November 1.

WITH TWO PAGES IN COLOR.

A Few of the Attractive Features:

The Horse Show Girl.
A beautiful first-page picture, giving an advance hint of the Horse Show.

Horse Show Candidates.
Two pages of pictures of prominent horses entered at the forthcoming Madison Square Garden show.

Princeton-Columbia Football.
Snap shot pictures taken during last Saturday's contest.

Princeton's Inauguration.
A page of pictures illustrating scenes incident to the inauguration of President Wilson.

Rev. Dr. Dix's Jubilee.
An excellent new photograph of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and scenes of the famous St. Paul Church.

Mr. Gould's Georgian Court.
A page showing the millionaire's white marble garden at Lakewood.

West Point vs. Squadron "A."
A page of pictures incident to the recent polo game at Van Cortlandt Park.

At the Theatres.
Two pages of new theatrical pictures, including stage scenes from current successes.

For Amateur Photographers.
Presentation of six pictures contributed by amateurs for prizes offered by The Commercial Advertiser, and notes for amateur photographers by W. I. Scandlin.

Timely Fashion Hints From Paris. A Short Love Story, Men, Women and Events, and Cartoon.

All of the above, including the enlarged 26-page newspaper, full of interesting departments, Fiction, Special Articles and all the news.

A NEWSPAPER AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

FIVE CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.



We're warming up for Winter business.
Warm underwear — every good sort.
Winter suits and overcoats.
Waterproof shoes.
Silk hats—English and American make; opera hats.
Everything man or boy wears.

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SAVONNERIES, $1.25 Per Yd.
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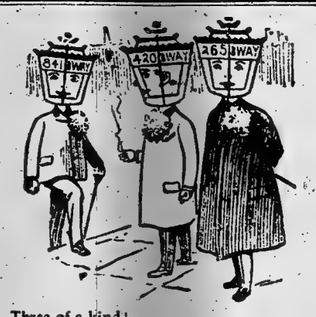
Beautiful Parlor designs in all the latest colorings, including delicate green, rose and blue effects. Also Oriental patterns for Dining-rooms and Libraries.

Parlor Furniture—Suites and odd pieces in Mahogany and Mahogany finish, some plain, others inlaid with pearl and light woods. Many gold and Vernis-Martin pieces. Upholstered in all the new shades and fabrics.

"LONG CREDIT" is the helping hand held out to all.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.



Three of a kind!

Long, short and medium of Overcoat styles. Every garment planned along latest lines of right overcoat tailoring, priced for all pockets, $12 to $40

Caught many men's ideas of style. Why not yours in those good as custom made $22, $24, $25 & $28 Suits?

Are you hatted, booted and "furnished" to your liking?

Special values in our Cape Outseam and Harness Sewn Gloves, $1 & $1.50. All the best makes here.

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Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Those trade-mark crimson lines on every package.
Gluten Grits in BARLEY CRYSTALS,
Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals.
PANSY FLOUR for Griddle Cakes and Pastry.
Unlike all other Foods. Ask Grocers.
For Book of Samples, write
[illegible]

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Norfolk suits, made of fancy mixed cheviots. Jackets lined with silk. Pleated skirts.
Sizes 14 and 16 years,
22.50

Black melton cloth walking skirts,—with flare stitched flounce.
Lengths 37 to 41 inches,
5.00

Children's one and two piece dresses. Made of serge or cheviot.
Sizes 4 to 14 years,
6.50

Full length Kersey Coats, with stitched strap seams and high roll collar. Colors,—blue, brown, castor and red.
Sizes 6 to 12 years,
7.50

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The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

As the name suggests,—it is a representative article,—of the highest possible standard of merit.

Its true value is only appreciated by patrons who have tested its comfort and durability.

It is a high class shoe sold at a low price,—and both price and excellence are maintained in every type of boot, shoe and slipper.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

THAT'S ENOUGH!



HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Great Saturday Offering of Boys' Overcoats and Suits

Don't judge qualities by prices—being so low it is natural to doubt that they can be of best styles and reliable grades, but inspection will quickly dispel that impression; therefore, don't judge until you have seen the garments.....Our large purchases and close profit prices make values possible here that are impossible elsewhere.

At 1.98.....All Wool Suits—double breast and Norfolk.
Choice patterns and colorings—4 to 16 years.

At 2.98.....All Wool Double Breast Suits.
With extra pair pants—7 to 16 years.

At 2.98.....All Wool Norfolk Suits.
Navy Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures—4 to 16 years.

At 2.98.....All Wool Navy Serge Sailor Suits.
Best styles—3 to 10 years.

At 3.98.....Russian Blouse Suits—2½ to 6 years.
The "smart" Suit of the season—best colors.

At 2.98.....500 extra fine Double Breast Suits.
Navy Blue Thibets and fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres—worth 50 per cent. more—7 to 16 years.

At 5.98.....Young Men's Suits—14 to 20 years.
Fancy Mixtures—also Navy Serges and Thibets.

At 2.98.....Warm Overcoats—Oxford and Brown.
6 to 15 years—worth Four dollars.

At 5.00.....New Long Frieze Overcoats—4 to 16 years.
The best Overcoats the amount can buy.

Two Wonderful Cloak Bargains for the Girls

$8.00 Cloaks at 4.98
Heavy Winter weight Zibelines, Kerseys and Rough Cloths—Box and Monte Carlo—extra fine tailor finish throughout—coat or full sleeve—6 to 14 years—$8 garments at.....4.98

$10.00 Cloaks at 7.98
Girls' Full Length Cloaks of fine soft Kersey—cape collar and cuffs with stitched panne velvet bands—Colors are Castor, Royal, Brown and Navy—perfectly tailored—ages 6 to 14—$10 garments at.....7.98

ANOTHER GREAT SALE OF LADIES' HATS.

The popular Scratch Felts—Black and colors—velvet bound.....47

We have made another large purchase of these, and to-day will again offer all the fashionable shapes at the popular price quoted above.

TO-DAY YOU WILL ALSO FIND:—

THE FASHIONABLE WHITE FELTS AND BEAVERS
at following low prices:
Ladies' White Camel's Hair Felts
Black or white velvet bound.....1.24
Ladies' White Silk Finish Beavers...2.25
Ladies' and Children's Finest White Beavers—long nap—elsewhere 4.50.....3.69
With bell crown—elsewhere 4.98.....3.98
With bell crown and Ermine tails—elsewhere 5.75 to 6.50.....4.98

LADIES' DRESS HATS
Untrimmed or Partly Trimmed
Black Silk Velvet—tucked chiffon facing.....1.98
Moire Velour—were 2.98.....1.49
Novelties in Silk Braid—shirred velvet and pleated taffeta—black and colors.....3.98 and 4.98

THE LAST OF THE HALF PRICE OSTRICH PLUMES
Our great purchase is nearly sold—there were thousands—but thousands went quickly at the prices we named—
To-day, once more:
$2.98 Ostrich Plumes.....1.69
$5.00 Ostrich Plumes.....2.98
Black and White—14 to 20 inch.

NEW FLOWERS AND FRUIT
Roses, Grapes and Foliage—Velvet, Silk and fine Muslin.. .29 to .98

MISSES' TRIMMED DRESS HATS
Beavers and Smooth Felts—Black, Castor, Navy, Red, Green and Brown—full trimmed with rosettes, large bows and drapings of Satin Liberty or Taffeta Ribbons—Equal to those elsewhere at 6.00 and 7.00.....3.98

MISSES' BEAVER FLATS
Silk finish—long nap—all colors.....1.98 to 3.98
Large Wired Ribbon Bows with long ends to trim the foregoing (made to order), 1.49 and 1.98.

CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEARS
Rough and plain effects—full trim, with and without streamers.....69 and .98

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS
All Popular Shapes.
Silk Draped or in tailored styles, with bows, quills or wings—Special values at 1.69 to 2.98

LADIES' TRIMMED DRESS HATS
New Collection for To-day—The best value in New York.....5.00
These Hats are beautifully made and equal those elsewhere offered at $10 and $12.

FANCY FEATHERS
Also large flat wings (pair;) also Birds—and fancy pompons—black, white and colors—That were .69 to .89.....49
That were .98 to 1.29.....69

Special Saturday Sale of Ladies' New Heavy Street Gloves
AT 79 CENTS.

This price is below any yet quoted for these fashionable gloves..... They are of heavy Lambskin—in modish shades of Tan, Castor and English Red, also Black—stylish embroidery and outseams—one large pearl clasp.
A glove you would quickly buy as splendid value at a dollar!

Come Here for Your Favorite Corset

It is sure to be found in our stock, the greatest and most complete in New York..... Here you will find the latest shapes as well as old favorites, our aim being to supply what is desired, not persuade you to any particular make..... You do the choosing from an assortment embracing 257 styles of Corsets alone, besides all leading makes of Corset Waists..... All goods as represented, whether in advertisement or at the store.
No exaggerations—the truth is good enough—Prices ALWAYS Lowest.

TO-DAY'S OFFERINGS INCLUDE:—

At 98c.—Ladies' Strong Coutille and Sateen Corsets—straight fronts and several special styles in W. B.—P. N.—R. and G.—white, drab and black—usually 1.75 to 2.25.

At 49c.—Ladies' Straight Fronts, Girdles, Short Hips, French shapes and long lengths—Black, White and Drab—5 styles—all sizes 18 to 30.

At 69c.—Ladies' Light Blue and Pink Batiste—straight front—Also other styles, sizes 18 to 30.

At 1.49—Special lot of Black Brunella Cloth and White Coutille Corsets, a style specially suitable for stout figures—that usually sell at 3.25; sizes 24 to 36.

At 19c.—Misses' Corsets and Corset Waists—called "Seconds," but only "stitch" imperfections—perfect prices .39 and .29 respectively.

At 35c.—Girls' Cambric and Twill puffed waists—emb'y or lace edge—2 to 14 years—"Seconds" of 59 cent grades.

New Styles in Ladies' Petticoats

Variety to meet luxurious as well as economical requirements:—

Changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts—black and evening shades—graduated accordion flounce—ruffle finish—Taffeta silk dust ruffle—value 6.49.....4.98

Taffeta Silk—deep graduated accordian pleating—two small tucked ruffles—two-toned effects and Black.....7.98

Taffeta Silk—two drop flounces—small tucked ruffle finish—two-toned effects and Black.....10.49

Black French Mercerized Sateen—flounce of fan shape tucks, accordion pleating, with double ruche finish—dust ruffle.....3.98

French Sateen—Umbrella ruffle, with deep knife pleating—small ruffle finish—dust ruffle—colors and black—value 3.29.....2.29

Black Mercerized Sateen—deep umbrella ruffle, with hemstitchings and accordion pleatings—also a dozen other styles—value 1.98..1.49

Novelties in Finer Skirts to $24.98.

Toilet Articles

All the specials do not get into print, as those who have been buying here know.....For to-day we quote:—

Violet Ammonia—pints.....9
Petroleum Jelly—pd. jar—usually .10..7
Glycerine Soap—½ lb. bar—usually 8..6
Scented Soap—3 cakes—usually .12.....9
Lavender Smelling Salts.....9
Milk Weed Cream.....39
Brown's Camphorated Tooth Powder..17
Caudray's Poudre a la Violette.....10
Tetlow's Swansdown Powder.....[illegible] of 79.

Jewelled Hat Pins worth 25 to 49 cents.....15.

Handsome Novelties in Gun Metal, Silver and Gilt finish—amethyst, pearl or turquoise tops or rhinestone settings—something every lady has need of, but seldom has an opportunity to buy at such concession.

Solid Gold Jewelry
Half Regular Prices!
98c. Solid Gold Collar Buttons.....49
$4.98 Link Cuff Buttons.....1.98
$4.98 Scarf Pins.....1.98

NOV
1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

✠ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1902. ✠ 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THEY are saying in London that Rudyard Kipling, the Kipling of "Soldiers Three," "Many Inventions," and "Seven Seas," is dead, in a literary sense, of course. It is not surprising that this announcement should first be made in The Daily News, because Kipling's recent verses of a political trend, while they have more or less disappointed all his warmest admirers, have seemed particularly distressing to those radical Englishmen whom The Daily News is trying to represent in these days, Englishmen who do not take kindly to the imperial idea and were utterly opposed to the policy of Lord Salisbury's Government during the Boer war. But we are quite sure that Mr. Kipling's literary demise has been prematurely announced and that he will yet prove himself very much alive, though he is not at all likely ever to throw a sop of any sort to the Little Englanders.

Edith Wharton's ghost story in the November Scribner, which relates the queer experience of a lady's maid in a gloomy house somewhere on the Hudson, inevitably recalls Henry James's wonderful ghost story, "The Turn of the Screw." There is a strong similarity in the mise en scène, in the similarity of the rôle of the lady's maid to that of the governess in James's tale, and the likeness of the cook in the later story to the housekeeper in the other. But Mrs. Wharton's is sufficiently original, and is, in truth, a fine ghost story, which gives the reader delightful cold shivers, and it is told with the economy of words and aptness of expression characteristic of its author.

Recent fiction has given us two remarkable dogs worthy to be remembered among the best dogs of English literature, which is consolingly rich in good dogs. Job, in "The Confessions of a Wife," may suffer somewhat from having his views of life transmitted to us through such an uncertain medium as the mind of an emotional woman. We do not believe he is always justly interpreted, but he is surely a most deserving and lifelike dog. As for Porthos, of "The Little White Bird," we have already expressed our high opinion of his doglike qualities. He is guilty of an experiment in futile altruism worthier of a human sentimentalist than of a practical dog, but his surroundings, it must be confessed, stimulate fantastic ideas and his temptation is great. Learning from David's prattle how easy it is to induce the fairies to change you into any desired shape, Porthos trots out to Kensington Gardens, where the fairies dwell, and has himself transformed into a stout young man of the name of William Patterson. But the experimont does not work well, as readers of Mr. Barrie's story will soon see, and Porthos is very glad to resume his dogship.

The Critic of this city having dubiously entertained its readers with the views of authors and publishers on the sins and shortcomings of reviewers, now comes out with the views of reviewers themselves on reviewing. One's belief that the reviewer would do well to leave any defense he may need to his own reviews, letting them speak for themselves, is not changed by reading this contribution. The reviewers really have nothing to say for themselves worth the waste of ink and paper. They say their say best when they write their reviews. Few of distinction, moreover, enter The Critic's lists. The eminent men, specialists in various branches of literature, who devote some of their time to reviewing, have no liking for this sort of thing.

The contemporary essayist is apt to be somewhat tiresome, but a book of essays concerning life and literature by the inventor of the "goops" and "the purple cow" will surely be enlivening reading. Mr. Gellett Burgess is indeed a versatile genius, and his book, which is announced for publication in San Francisco, contains no fewer than forty essays which, we can quite believe, are marked by an original view of things.

In the Contributors' Club of The Atlantic Monthly for November Prof. Felix Schelling, compiler and editor of an admirable "Book of Seventeenth Century Lyrics," is taken to task for finding a "trivial inaccuracy" in Milton. The line in which he found this "inaccuracy" is in one of the songs of "Comus"—

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm star-proof.

The "star-proof" elm struck Prof. Schelling as a "trifling inaccuracy" because "the foliage of the elm is notably light." He is instructed now, however, that while our own elm, Ulmus Americana, has light foliage, the foliage of the elms of England is very thick. Also, he is requested to observe, when next he visits Boston, the survivors of certain sturdy English elms which were planted on the Common as imported saplings when Milton was still a young man. The leaves of these justify Milton's expression "star-proof."

Napoleon will be one of the personages in Henry Seton Merriman's forthcoming novel, "Barlasch of the Guards," which will appear serially next year. It seemed for a time that the revival of interest in the Man of Destiny was waning, but there are signs that we are to have a good deal more of him. The fact that Mr. Merriman has chosen to write a Napoleonic novel alone proves that the subject is still "timely." Clement Shorter in The Sphere calls Merriman "the most journalistic of all our novelists." He is certainly one of the most successful of them.

"The Forerunner," a new novel by Dmitri Merejkowski, relates to the life and times of Leonardo da Vinci. Sforza, Cæsar Borgia, Beatrice d'Este, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Machiavelli, and Savonarola are all among the personages. But Monna Lisa, the woman with the haunting smile, the woman whose face dwells ever in the memory and of whom one thinks whenever Leonardo's name is mentioned, is a very unimportant character in the story.

THE FEDERAL EMPIRE.

Two Important New Books on the American Colonies.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

EDWARD CARY.

WE have this week to call to the attention of our readers two books of unusual interest and value, which throw much light on serious problems offered for study and for solution to the American people. Both relate to the government of colonies and dependencies. The little volume of Prof. Reinsch is only an introduction to the study of colonial institutions, and is mainly historical and expository. The larger volume of Mr. Snow goes over some of the ground of Prof. Reinsch, but is much more broad, and is in itself a study of the evolution of what the author terms "The Federal Empire." Both are written in admirable spirit, impartial, careful, truth-seeking, and both show the application of keen and original minds to a subject of extreme importance and difficulty. If Mr. Snow has carried his examination of the subject further, it must be remembered that Prof. Reinsch reserves such treatment of it for a later work. As it is, we know of no volume of the same size that conveys so much information as his, in so clear and orderly a manner, or one of greater utility to the general reader and so well adapted to the use of college students. It is, moreover, accompanied by a full and detailed bibliography, so that the reader may easily pass from its pages to the pursuit of as extended research as he may desire. And the book as well as the bibliography is brought down to the present time. If it were possible to require every Senator and Representative to pass a competitive examination in the contents of this little volume as a condition of appointment to committee work having to do with the dependencies, the prospect for the sane treatment of the tremendous questions now confronting the American people would be measurably improved, and the greater the number of voters that can be induced to study it the better it will be for the country.

The work of Mr. Snow is very remarkable. He announces that it was undertaken only two years ago, but the amount of labor revealed by its contents cannot easily have been accomplished in that time. The suggestion of the study came from the fact that the Supreme Court has "never attached a definite and certain meaning," to the clause of the Constitution by which Congress is given power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." "Believing that the authors of the Constitution," says Mr. Snow, "in framing that instrument, almost simultaneously with the enactment by the American Congress of an ordinance for the administration of the Northwest Territory as a dependency of the American Union, must have intended the only clause on this subject to express the true principles of the administration of dependencies, as they believed them to be, I attempted to ascertain the correctness of this belief." With this purpose, he examined the issues of the American Revolution, the history of the relations of the "colonies" to Great Britain, the American, British, and European theory and practice from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time, everything in short that would throw light on the true meaning and scope of that clause. "The whole inquiry," he remarks, "thus became a study of the evolution of the Federal Empire, a form of political organism which, though commonly believed to be of modern origin, was in fact more clearly understood by our Revolutionary leaders than by any other statesmen before or since their time, and which was recognized by them as being not only necessary and proper, but also beneficent in its operation and hence desirable for America as well as for other States."

Fully to understand what the author means by the "Federal Empire," his volume must be read; it is a term more capable of illustration than of exact definition. The briefest definition is given in his introduction. Its conception is that of "the Empire as a State composed of distinct and often widely separated populations or States, of which a State is the Central Government or Emperor. The State so acting as the Central Government or Emperor—whatever be its inner constitution, whether monarchial, oligarchial, republican, whether federal or unitary—is called the

*THE ADMINISTRATION OF DEPENDENCIES. A Study of the Evolution of the Federal Empire, with especial reference to American Colonial Problems. By Alpheus H. Snow. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1902.

*COLONIAL GOVERNMENT. An Introduction to the Study of Colonial Institutions. By Paul S. Reinsch, Professor of Political Science in the University of Wisconsin. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1902.

Imperial State. The study of the administration of dependencies is in fact, therefore, the study of the form and nature of the modern Empire." The words "empire" and "imperial State" are not agreeable to most of us, and perhaps they are not the happiest that could be chosen. But they must as far as possible be divested of their earlier associations if we are to apprehend what Mr. Snow would have them express. For one thing he would especially and emphatically reject the notion of arbitrary rule that they ordinarily convey. In his Federal Empire the Imperial State deals with the dependencies as a trust. It is necessarily the final adjudicator of the relations between it and the dependencies, as well as the administrator of the powers it possesses. But the dependencies are to be regarded as States, each entitled to so much share and control of its internal affairs as is consistent with its own welfare and that of the whole empire, and whatever is done with it or for it must be done in full realisation of the responsibility for the result. Under the operation of this trust he regards it as quite certain that each dependency may enjoy a larger liberty, a freer scope of development for its own interests and tendencies, than it would enjoy if incorporated with the central State or if left to maintain independent existence.

In the administration of the imperial trust he insists that the system should be framed to secure the greatest practicable sense of responsibility, that this responsibility should primarily be for the preservation of the rights and the promotion of the real and permanent interests of the dependencies and ultimately for the inclusive interests of the whole empire, and that the execution of the responsibility should be supervised first by the Legislature of the central State, and finally by the people of that State. This necessarily implies a continuing body of capable expert administrators, immediately accountable to the Executive and then to the Legislature. In the case of the United States the "habitual and daily administration of the dependencies of the American Union should be in the charge of the President, assisted by expert investigators and advisers, and the superintendence and final control of the administration should rest with the Congress, subject only to the final judgment of the whole people of the Union expressed at the polls." This conclusion is reached by the examination of the general principles applicable to the administration of private trusts. "Experience teathes that there are three conditions which are likely to lead to the maladministration of trusts—division of responsibility between the trustees, a failure to require records to be kept of all action under the trust, and a failure to make provision for coherency and continuity of administration." Practically all these conditions would exist in the case of the direct administration of the dependencies by Congress, which is a heterogeneous, transitory, changing body, with no adequate apparatus for administration, no continuous records or means of securing them, and no coherency of purpose. None of these conditions need to exist in administration through a system authorized by Congress, executed by the President with proper provision for continuous expert agencies, and supervised by the Congress with final appeal to the people at the polls.

It will be seen that the essential idea of Mr. Snow is based on the evolution of the British Empire. It is impossible in the space at our command to do more than to indicate, and that most summarily and imperfectly, the general nature of his idea. The historical investigation from which it is induced and by which it is sustained is very broad and thorough. It is by no means confined to the experience of the British Empire, but embraces a comparative study of the experience of Germany, France, and Holland. It is, however, most careful and illuminating in tracing the development of the situation at the time of the Revolution, and the various principles then discussed, accepted or disputed, as bearing on the ideas in the mind of the founders of the American Union when the provision was made in the Constitution for the administration of dependencies. This field was, so far as we are aware, almost unexplored when Mr. Snow entered it. His labors in it are valuable first because they throw much light on what the framers of the Constitution actually meant to include in that simple and brief and comprehensive clause relating to the disposition of the territory or other property belonging to the United States and thus elucidating the authority conveyed by the clause. And they are valuable still further since they do, as he says, constitute a study in the evolution of an organism then in its infancy, if not indeed in embryo, which within the last century has become the most important in the modern history of the civilized and uncivilized world.

Unquestionably the process which Mr. Snow studies with such pains and penetration is to continue and expand. Whether we like it or not, we are to be exposed to its operation and to share in its effects. An empire we have, and, whatever its final outcome, it will not soon diminish and may increase. To all right-minded Americans the prospect brings not a feeling of vainglory, but a sense of tremendous responsibility. This sense Mr. Snow feels keenly and intelligently. His effort is to aid his country in discharging its obligations. His contribution is substantial. It has cost him very great toil, and it has been attained only by the careful and patient and conscientious exercise of rare mental qualities. He is entitled to the grateful appreciation of his countrymen, and they can show it in no way so well as in the attentive study of his extraordinary work. EDWARD CARY.

BIRDS OF THE ROCKIES

Leander P. Keyser's Book on Them and Their Haunts.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by ERNEST INGERSOLL.

THE increasing use of the Rocky Mountains as a Summer resort, not to speak of their large resident population, and the popular interest in birds combine to make this a welcome book in spite of the fact that an extensive ornithological literature relating to that region already exists. The reports of the Western surveys are full of it—illustrated monographs by Ridgway and Henshaw; the two brilliant treatises by the late Dr. Elliott Coues, "Birds of the Northwest" and "Birds of the Colorado Valley," and innumerable papers in scientific reports and periodicals by Aiken, Cooke, and many other local experts. The traveler cannot carry about a library, however, and the resident won't be burdened with it, so that a compact volume bringing the facts together will be a boon to a great number of persons. The author has done this with painstaking care and completeness in the check list, (to speak of the last part of his book first,) which occupies the final fifty pages of the volume, and gives the names and local distribution of every sort of bird yet found inhabiting the State of Colorado. This includes the surprising number of 389 entries, 243 of which are known to breed there. Only two other States in the Union, Texas and California, exceed this record, the richness of which is due to Colorado's median latitude, and to the great variety of mountain and valley, arid plains, forested valleys, and arctic mountain tops included within its limits. Moreover this list is swollen by the process of sub-division unfortunately rife among the prevailing school of systematists, which gives a separate sub-specific name to every geographical variation, many of which a more conservative and commonsense view will hereafter no doubt discard. As the same rule is followed elsewhere, however, the comparative richness of this region cannot be gainsaid. The prevailing tone of the fauna is eastern and northern rather than allied with that of Mexico or the Pacific Coast, even on the western side of the mountains, and "western" forms of many species insisted upon by the ornithologists are not apparent to the ordinary eye. Still there is a very noticeable difference between the eastern and western side of the dry plains, which form a far more distinguishable boundary, zoologically, between the East and the West than do the mountains themselves.

These and similar facts are dwelt upon by Mr. Keyser in his introductory chapters, which are the best of the book, since they are a straightforward generalization of interesting facts and conditions. The exposition given of the peculiarities of local and seasonal movement among the birds up and down the heights; how much of the bird life is stratified according to approximately regular levels from the plains to the snowy peaks, and how there is a regular local up and down migration coincident with the general north and south movement each Spring and Fall imbues the whole subject of the book with a large interest, and will set athinking the reader who does not know that the same is equally true of all mountain regions and of other sorts of animals as well. He suggests that a reason for the absence of certain Eastern birds, like the bluejay, which might well be expected there, is the rarity of the air, and wonders whether, were a bluejay or other bird accustomed to the lowlands to be suddenly liberated on top of Pike's Peak it would be able to rise into the thin air. No doubt the breathing and endurance of a bird in such a place would be affected much as are yours and mine on great heights; but this is beside the question of why bluejays never cross the central plains, whose gradual rise to the foot of the mountain offers no obstacles in the way of a rarified atmosphere. The explanation is elsewhere, as Dr. Keyser would no doubt concede.

The book consists of a series of chapters detailing the incidents met by the author of he wandered about the mountains, field-glass and notebook in hand, (for he did no shooting,) and he describes the birds as he finds them in the course of these mildly adventurous excursions. In the hands of John Burroughs, Maurice Thompson, or Bradford Torrey—not to go back to the early bird essays of Wilson Flagg and T. W. Higginson—such a method yields charming results; but it requires a literary skill which is far beyond that yet shown by the present author in any of his books. One feels, or imagines he feels, an effort and strain in the writing which communicates itself to the eye and makes hard reading. It is only when he has interrupted the narrative, dropped his reflections, ceased to urge upon us a wonder and admiration which either we feel without urging or not at all, and attends to his business of telling about birds, that we are interested. This impatience on the part of his reader would have been avoided, and a far more pleasing and really valuable book would have resulted, had the check list been used as the skeleton, and the accounts of the birds been given in systematic order—in other words, had we a descriptive handbook of Colorado birds instead of Keyser's ornithological experiences and ecstasies in the Rocky Mountains.

When he gets at writing directly about some bird, though likely to be too subjective and prolix, he is often forceful and entertaining. An excellent example is his account of that peculiar and delightful denizen of the cañons, the dipper, or water ousel, whose nests he found behind waterfalls, through which the mother bird had to dash to reach her young. Townsend's solitaire, another highly characteristic species, is described most interestingly, especially as to its hitherto unrecorded habit of soaring almost out of sight into the sky, singing the while like a skylark or an oven bird. All through the book a great deal of attention is paid to the singing of the birds, and while the author's rather rhapsodical attempts to describe their music (e. g., lark bunting, Page 285 to 292) are likely to be unsatisfactory, he brings forward many comparisons of their songs with those of Eastern relatives which are interesting and ought to be of decided service to those who are trying to determine what the word "species" really means in American ornithology.

All in all it is a pretty good book, beautifully printed and remarkably free from typographical blunders. Mr. Horsfall's vignettes have the dainty grace which he has shown elsewhere, coupled with conscientious accuracy of detail. Few illustrators equal him in this special and delightful line of drawing. Mr. Fuertes's eight full-page drawings, four of which are in color, are, on the contrary, rather disappointing. There is a flatness and hardness about them which belie their subjects. The Louisiana tanager in Plate V. seems to have been cut out of paper and pasted on the background. It has no more rotundity or expression than one of those mosaics sold for a few cents in Italian shops. Something more than correctness of outline is needed in the portrait of a bird, and Fuertes seems to be losing rather than gaining in his attempts to interpret this quality. ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*BIRDS OF THE ROCKIES. By Leander P. Keyser. With eight full-page plates (four in color) by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, many illustrations in the text by Bruce Horsfall, and eight views of localities from photographs, with a complete check list of Colorado birds. Square 8vo. Pp. 355. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1902.

On the Cross.*

I.

In a landau, "drawn by four horses in costly harness adorned with a coronet, which prance gayly in slow progress," there are two swell occupants, the Countess Wildernau and Prince Emil. They are going to the Garden of Gethsemane, or what is the same thing, as the author explains it, Oberammergau. The high and lofty Countess, (née Maria Magdalena von Frankenberg,) is a worldly personage, and has innumerable lovers. She sees the Passion Play, is converted, and falls in love with the actor who takes the part of Christ, and she marries him. For a sensational writer Wilhelmine von Hillern takes the palm. To many, even those of different religious views, "On the Cross" would seem to partake of the sacrilegious. Occasionally there are pagan ideas thrown into the story. In the middle of one of the Countess's hysterical religious spasms she is compared to Danae awaiting the golden shower. There is no one in all Oberammergau connected with the performance who is not thereby made sacred. Even the smears of red paint used on the stage to represent blood possess miraculous pow-

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have noticed elsewhere and again in the pages of your valued supplement this morning that "On the Cross," by Wilhelmine von Hillern, (published by Drexel Biddle,) is advertised as a new book. I read the book ten years ago under the same title, written by the same woman.

OLIVE MUIR FULLER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 25, 1902.

America Wiped Out.*

What is the use of making such a pother over the "Lansing man"? Why, the Persians know all about the "Mehrikan people." The museums in Teheran, or Ispahan (which is it?) have their shelves just filled with the queer things coming from that continent, where the Mehrikan people once lived. About the year 2951 the good Persian ship Zlotubb, Capt. Grip-til-lah, made the discovery. Nofuhl, the learned Persian, nosed it all out, and found in Noz-yt-ah, and Boz-jakhaz the cleverest of coadjutors. Nhu-Yok, as an extended ruin, lay before the visitors. A coin was found, and it bore two inscriptions. On one side was a medallion, the head of Dennis, the last of the Hy-Burny-an dictators, and on the reverse a harp. Among the many notable objects secured by the explorers was a bust of George-wash-yn-tun. Searching for animals, they came across a skunk, which nasty creature entirely routed the elegant Persians. Supposably it was a wooden Indian, the decoration of a tobacco shop, which was the common deity of the Mehrikans. Going to Washington, they came across the very last live representative of the native race. There was a big fight, and the man was killed. Brimful of knowledge, the Persians left the ruined country and returned to their cultured home. Of course, "The Last American" is a skit, and fairly amusing. Just occasionally there are ideas advanced by Noz-yt-ah which are not pleasant, for he intimates that there was a time, 1927, when the Protestants were massacred, and the Murfey dynasty swept all before it. That was in 1940.

*ON THE CROSS. A Romance of the Passion Play of Oberammergau. By Wilhelmine von Hillern and Mary J. Safford. Cloth, decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 442. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $1.50.

*THE LAST AMERICAN. A Fragment from the Journal of Khan-Li, Prince of Dimph-You-Chur and Admiral in the Persian Navy. Presented by J. A. Mitchell. Edition de luxe. Illustrated in color, with decorated designs. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 151. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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QUEEN ANNE.

Justin McCarthy's History of Her Notable Reign.*

THE dignity of history." To us of to-day that has a pompous, a stilted sound. Macaulay calls it a "vile phrase." History never loses its own inherent dignity. It may become but an abstraction, and incomprehensible from the absence of detail. You want illustrations, even if derived from apparent trivialities. The surroundings complete the picture. History is a conglomeration of events. The skill of the historian is to group together the main actors, to study carefully their doings. He may try to discover the motives which impelled their actions, but whether they are Kings or Queens or commoners, human nature is about the same, and for the better appreciation of it all, men and women of lesser degree contribute to the making of history. Justin McCarthy is fully conscious of the demand made on him in "The Reign of Queen Anne," and the difficult task he has accomplished with marked ability. That reign is a most notable one in the annals of civilization, because it was the beginning of the establishment of the doctrine, "which maintains the right of every man to follow the dictates of his own conscience in all that belongs to religion and its forms of worship." On that depends the development of modern civilization. As Mr. McCarthy expresses it, "the more broadly that idea is expanded and the more faithfully it is illustrated in the policy of government, the closer civilization will approach to what we may hope to be its destined consummation in this world."

Anne was the last of the Stuarts. As far as the theory of transmission of sovereignty goes, she was born a Queen. She was the second daughter of James II. by his first wife, Anne Hyde, and Anne, the mother, was the daughter of the Earl of Clarendon. Anne was born on Feb. 6, 1664. The author writes:

> The child thus born was destined to a place in history which may well be described as unique. The mere mention of her name brings with it to the minds of every one who has had any education, or even any opportunity of desultory reading, the idea of an age illustrious in war, in politics, in literature, and in art. It brings with it, too, the thoughts of an age which became the turning point not only in the history of England, but in the history of Europe. "Parliamentary government," says Lord Macaulay, "is government by talking," and the true reign of debate as the overmastering power in parliamentary and political life established itself with the reign of Queene Anne. England never, perhaps, had so great a soldier as Marlborough. English political history down to the latest days recalls the name of no parliamentary debater greater, on the whole, than Bolingbroke. The reign of Anne saw the most momentous struggle in which England ever engaged on the Continent of Europe until we come to the days of the French Revolution and the First Napoleon.

In his introductory chapter the author, desirous of giving the reader certain fixed ideas as to Queen Anne and the incidents of her reign, declares that Anne was something like the sleeping Princess in the child's story. There are marvelous doings going on about which the Princess knows nothing.

Mr. McCarthy does not think that exact justice has been done to the memory of James the Second, only this, that his luck has been hard. "The history of Europe hardly contains the name of any ruler who is so completely out of public favor." Richard the Third, Charles the First and Second find their occasional apologists. But James! Never a word is said in his defense. Even in Ireland, "it has become an accepted legend that James was a positive coward, and that the battle of the Boyne might have ended quite differently if James had had to sustain him one spark of the courage possessed by William the Dutchman." Perhaps, as Mr. McCarthy advances the opinion, James was a martyr to the myth of divine right. "It is so hard for a reasonable Englishman of to-day, to get into his mind the possibility of any sane person sincerely believing in the right of a King to govern a people exactly according to his own liking that he can only explain James's conduct by assuming that James was an utterly insincere and self-seeking personage." James's moral character was bad, for he had a large family of illegitimate children. When his daughter Mary, who reigned with William, died, then Anne became the heir to the English crown. Anne had been married when she was twenty to a most commonplace personage, Prince George of Denmark. The Queen had many children born to her, but they all died. She was brought up a Protestant, and she adhered to her faith. When the crisis came, and her father James left England, she "abandoned her father's cause, which had indeed become already quite hopeless. In 1689 the crown of Great Britain was settled upon her in succession to William the Third by the Bill of Rights, as the act making the decree was called." When William died, March 8, 1702, Anne became the Queen of England. She had just entered her thirty-eighth year.

Mr. McCarthy presents here the descriptions of the differences between the Parliaments of the past and those which began with Anne. Before her a King had a Cabinet selected by him, and Parliament was at his beck and call. "There was no collective responsibility involving all the Ministers, even those who formed what may be called the inner circle of the King's advisers." It was in Anne's time that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet became "established and were recognized realities." Members of Parliament became also not mere pawns on the political chessboard, who were moved at the pleasure of a higher hand. "Parliamentary debate was, therefore, growing more and more to be one of the vital forces in the working of the constitutional system." Before, too, the time of Anne, public opinion was in no small measure muzzled. "During Queen Anne's reign the political air may be said to have been thick with whole flights of pamphleteering criticism coming from all quarters and descending on every field of politics, letters, art, and social life." Power had moved. It had left the palace, and exercised its influence within the precincts of Parliament.

This awakening power was fully shown by the English press. As has been indicated, it was a pamphleteering age, and now, "one of the greatest Englishmen of any time—Daniel Defoe—made himself a genuine popular power in the political and religious controversy of the day." It is with great pleasure that we cite the author's opinion of Daniel Defoe, because of late years there have been continued efforts to disparage the man by those who know nothing of Defoe outside of "Robinson Crusoe." To Bishop Burnett and his book, "A History of My Own Times," the world is indebted for a fairly truthful record of the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne.

The Queen "came to" much trouble; it was her heritage. It was her fate to take part in a great Continental war, which may be said to have involved the whole of the European States at one time or another in the long struggle. The provocation was the ambition of the King of France, and his attempts to reinstate the son of the exiled James as the legitimate sovereign of England. The author enters here at some length into the questions of the balance of power. It is not certain that this "balance of power" topic will ever die out. The commercial spirit of the present moment inclines toward strife among nations. We only adopt another name for the quarreling. That most terrible conflict, the war of the Spanish Succession, was the heritage of the Queen. Mr. McCarthy thus describes Louis the Fourteenth:

> By the revocation of the Edict of Nantes he had compelled some of the best and bravest of his subjects to seek shelter in foreign lands and to add to the intellectual, industrial, and military strength of peoples who were afterward to be the rivals of France. He was narrow-minded on all questions of religion, but the devotions of his own religion, which he professed and which he endeavored to enforce upon others, never restrained him from the indulgence of his own selfish and sensual vices. The very defects, the very worst qualities of his character, only helped the more to make his reign a subject of deep and inexhaustible interest for the students of history and the readers of romance.

Puzzling over the innumerable subjects incident to the reign of this essentially wicked King, all that can be advanced is that it was during his reign that there took place the first real retrograde movement of France, and the advance of England. The decay of Spain had its beginnings in injustice, and Macaulay is the authority for it, and Mr. McCarthy adds: "Something like the same story might be told of other provinces where the Spanish rulers, by sheer misgovernment and oppression, made the yoke of Spain unbearable, and led to new disruptions of the Spanish empire."

The study of the greatest of England's Generals, Marlborough, is always a difficult one. No one can question his superb military qualities. His name is the synonym of victory, and begins with Blenheim. That he was a trimmer at times, according to historical evidence, no one can doubt. Voltaire told of the coming of certain Ambassadors to the King of Sweden, the eratic Charles XII.

> Among all those Ambassadors came the famous John, Duke of Marlborough, on behalf of Anne, Queen of Great Britain. The man who never besieged a town which he did not gain, was at St. James's an adroit courtier, in Parliament a leader of a party, in foreign countries the most skillful negotiator of his age. He had done more harm to France by his intellect than by his sword.

Voltaire's judgment, as far as relates to Marlborough's military prowess, need not be disputed. It must be borne in mind that Voltaire was no Anglophobe. He had been in constant trouble with the French Court, and may be said to have been exiled to London.

During his period of exile he passed his time very pleasantly among the most distinguished English men and women then living. Bolingbroke became one of his friends, and by Bolingbroke he was introduced to Pope, and became a familiar figure among Pope's set in the famous villa at Twickenham. He came into association with Peterborough and Chesterfield, with Young, Thomson, and Gay, was welcomed by the Duchess of Marlborough, and dedicated his poem the "Henriade" to Queen Charlotte, who received the compliment gracefully. We can easily understand, therefore, how Voltaire came to be able to confirm so many of his historical statements by the authority of English men and women who were in a position to give authentic confirmation.

As to the character of the Queen, that is not so easy to understand.

It is quite certain that Anne loved to yield herself to the domination of some will more strong and masterly than her own, for the time, at least, to such personal guidance. But this theory alone is not enough to supply a full explanation of Anne's occasional changes in policy and in conduct. The more fair, and, on the whole, the more reasonable explanation is that Queen Anne the woman and Queen Anne the sovereign had different inclinings, and that the sovereign sometimes had the better in the contest. In their turn many of the Queen's most humble servitors were dismissed from their places, notably Marlborough and Harley.

The comic side of the Queen was shown in her devotion to that termagant Sarah Jennings, the wife of Marlborough. It may be said of Sarah that although her husband could and did overthrow all and every

*THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE. By Justin McCarthy. Two volumes. Cloth. 6½x8¼ inches. Vol. I., pp. 386; Vol. II., pp. 368. New York: Harper & Brothers.



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NOV

Danish on Which Whittier Founded His "King Volmer and Elsie."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

An unrhymed English outline of the Danish ballad "Henrik and Else" by Christian Winter, was in 1871 sent to John Greenleaf Whittier by a Danish gentleman—Mr. P. Taft. It pleased Mr. Whittier so much that he set about a paraphrase of it, and produced his "King Volmer and Elsie." In a letter to Lucy Larcom, written in November, 1871, he said: "I have been putting Yankee words to Christian Winter's ballad of Herr Volmer and Elsie. A Danish friend has sent me what he calls a literal prose translation, and I have made a nice thing of it—omitting one or two things not in keeping."

It was first published in The Atlantic Monthly, and next included among other poems with "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim." In his letter of thanks for "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim" Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote to Whittier that he had read it through, his wife and daughters assisting, and added, "I confess to the frivolity of liking 'King Volmer and Elsie' the best, if only because the reader's voice broke suddenly at the summit of the story." Among the papers of Mr. Whittier I have found the original manuscript of Mr. Taft, and those who have enjoyed Whittier's version may like to see the "literal translation" sent from London by the Danish gentleman. SAMUEL T. PICKARD.

401 Newbury Street, Boston, Oct. 30, 1902.

"No, no, my royal master, believe me if you can,
Her Henrik alone she loves in our whole Denmark land,
My Else is as true as the tender and fair lily (1)
That clings to royal Volmer with unshaken devotion."

"My trusty squire, to-morrow brings another day (2)
When I intend to test her and put her to the proof."
Thus spoke the wily King, looking down upon the flags,
While his attending lords did slyly smile thereat.

The gray lark sings merrily o'er Vordingborg town,
And the gold goose (3) gleams brightly in the rising sun;
The golden fields are waving in the gentle Summer breeze;
With blare of horns and cry of hounds resounds the forest green.

In her father's garden sits little Else cosily,
Busy with her spinning wheel, and around her stand in bloom
Tulips and peonies, green box and curled mint.
But the little lass herself was the garden's prettiest flower.

A dark blue kirtle clings lovingly to her beautiful form;
The snow-white sleeves cover her arms to the wrist.
And nimbly and briskly moves the tiny little foot
That turns the spinning wheel unceasingly.

A black-striped cat behind the currant bush
Shoots up her back; to the babbling brook
Waddles the little duckling, so yellow, round, and clean,
Just like a yolk of egg walking on two legs.

On his wings soars the bee in the sunshine warm—
Then suddenly she lifts her face and shades it with her arm!
A train of mounted horsemen, with horn and hound,
Are rushing across the fields over hedge and ditch.

Each gallant knight was dressed in brilliant array,
But the gayest one was he on the foaming charger grey;
He shone as the sun in the orange colored east—
The gay rider checked his horse, and she her spinning wheel.

"All hail, thou pretty rose, who standest among
round fair,
Hey Else, it seems for a long time you have

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FROM a twelve months' residence in Borneo, the greater part of the time spent among the Kayans and Kenyahs, Mr. William Henry Furness became perfectly at home among the Borneo head-hunters. Man assimilates himself more or less to his surroundings, and so the author writes that there was a certain charm in his family life among these tribes which was not dispelled "even by the skulls hanging from the rafters of their houses." It must have been at first rather a strain on Mr. Furness to meet uncouth savages, "frightfully mutilated as to eyes, ears, and teeth," and to regard them as kind hearted, devoted friends. These Kayans and Kenyahs had, however, pleasing traits. They were surprisingly honest, and had all confidence in their white friend. The houses of the Borneo people were so constructed as to resist the attacks of the other head-hunters. In union there was strength. No scattered village would have been tenable, so all the houses were joined together and crowded under one extended roof. There was a long veranda, sometimes a quarter of a mile long. Matters of cleanliness were quite overlooked, and the dwellings were filthy. These abodes were generally close to the water courses. A sight of this kind must have been fairly gruesome.

Just on the bank of the river there are usually four posts about eight feet high, roughly carved at the top to represent a man's head, these have been put up after successful head-hunting raids, and on them are tied various fragments of the enemy—a rib or an arm, or a leg bone; these offerings drive away the evil spirits who might wish to harass the inmates of the houses and they also serve as a warning to enemies who may be planning an attack. Such remnants of the enemy are held by no means in the same veneration with which the heads hung up in the house are regarded; after the bits of flesh and bone are tied to the posts they are left to the wind and rain, the pigs and chickens.

Strange it is to find that ideas of human sacrifice have been discovered all over the world and common to many races. Not so long ago the Kayans and Kenyahs buried a young slave girl alive and planted the corner post of their building directly over her body, and so crushed the life out of her. Thanks to the influence of Rajah Brooke, this inhuman barbarity has been done away with and a pig and a chicken are substituted. Some time ago there was a notice of a volume on kissing printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Therein the author noted the many variations in the expression of love. The Borneo mother devoted to her little ones does not kiss them.

The mother who comes with her babies in her arms or sitting astride of her hips, knows nothing of our custom of caressing with a kiss, but in her maternal bursts of affection she buries her face in the neck of the child and draws in a long breath with her nostrils; in fact, she smells it. In their language the verbs to smell and to kiss are the same.

Though bathing is common, the people are not clean. The use of soap is unknown. Mr. Furness tells of having given some cakes of soap to certain of the girls, and they ate them. There are all kinds of absurdities about names, particularly when a child is born. Some of the ceremonies on such occasions partake of the character of orgies, for arrack is largely imbibed, and the men and the women get drunk.

Do what he could Mr. Furness could not convince the people of the wickedness of killing their fellows for the sake of their skulls. This is an argument carried on between the author, whose title was Tuan, and Aban Avit, a chief:

I asked: "O Sabilah, (Blood-Brother,) why is it that all you people of Klaiuman-tan kill each other and hang up their heads? In the land I come from such a thing is never known; I fear it would be ill-spoken of there—indeed, perhaps quite horrible. What does Aban Avit think of it?" He turned to me in utter, absolute surprise, at first with eyes half closed, as doubting that he heard me aright, and letting the smoke curl slowly out of his mouth for a moment he then replied with unwonted vehemence: "No, Tuam! No! The custom is not horrible. It is an ancient custom, a good, beneficent custom, bequeathed to us by our fathers and our fathers' fathers; it brings us blessings, plentiful harvests, and keeps off sickness and pains. Those who were once our enemies hereby become our guardians, our friends, and benefactors."

Our own Indians preserve the scalps of their foes, but the author explains there are wide differences between the ghastly scalp and the gruesome skull, that is as far as feeling goes. The head hunter reverences the skull. It may be a trophy, it is true, but the Borneo savage worships the skull as a source of future happiness. It is the charm, the great fetich which works for his good. It is holy. Water dripping from these skulls purifies women. No one dares as much as touch the skulls, excepting on the occasion of a grand ceremonial.

Mr. Furness gives much space to the personal adornment of the natives and introduces it in this manner:

Early in the morning of the third day of our journey up the Baram, to visit Tama Bulan, far in the interior of Borneo, we stopped at a loghouse, and I saw the women descend on their errands to the river for water. I was utterly amazed at their costume, and rubbed my eyes to make sure I was not dreaming. I looked and rubbed, and rubbed and looked. The women who were descending the long notched logs to the river's edge wore on their thighs and legs beautiful, blue silk tricots or tights of an elaborate openwork pattern, and on their hands and forearms delicate black silk mitts; I was not prepared for an elegant toilette in the jungle, and my bewildering amazement continued until, on nearer inspection, I found that all the tracery which I had mistaken for silken tights was tattooing.

The tattoo marks of the men are small, and found on the thighs and on the arms. After a man has taken a head there are tattoo marks put on the back of his hands. The marking of the women is very much more elaborate. The many photographs in the volume give the best idea of the woman's tattooing. The instrument used is of iron, in which needles have been secured. The coloring is an ink made of the smoke coming from the burning of damar gum. The complete decoration of a woman may take many years, beginning in her early childhood. It is a martyrdom, and after the business is over for the time being the girl in an agony of pain hurries to the water to cool her aching limbs. There is often a high fever following the tattooing. The woman who has a child before she has been tattooed is disgraced. But this marking of the skin is not the only torture the Kayan or Kenyah girl must endure.

Her ear lobes must be pierced and stretched with weights until they hang down to her very bosom in long slim loops of skin. One evening in Baham's house I was entertaining his daughter, Bulan, with pictures in some illustrated paper that I had brought with me, and was trying my best to make them intelligible to her. She was filled with boundless amazement at the slim and wasp-like waists of the women, and utterly failed to understand how any woman could endure the hourly suffering entailed by being horribly squeezed in by steel bands, which I managed to tell her were the secret of the extraordinary and unnatural shape. But while in the very act of gazing and marveling at the pictures of what rational human beings will suffer in order to appear more beautiful, she was herself continually relieving her poor, elongated ear lobes of the several pounds of copper rings dangling on her shoulders by sustaining them in her hands, if only for a brief moment, these monstrous demands of Bornean fashion. The ear lobes are slit when the baby is two or three days old, and as soon as the cuts are sufficiently healed several small pewter rings are inserted, and gradually increased in number until the weight amounts to five or six ounces, and by the end of the first year the lobe has been lengthened three or four inches. This gradual increase of weights is kept up with girls until the lobe stretches seven or eight inches. I have seen many loops of skin thus formed sufficiently large and elastic to allow it to be slipped over the head.

The men treat their ears in the same way, only the lobes just graze the shoulders. They cut a hole in the top of the ear, into which they place a tiger cat's tooth—that is to say, if the man has distinguished himself in head-hunting. There is a third way of adornment, which finds its place in the blackening of the teeth. Not contented with that, holes are drilled through the six front teeth and plugs of brass are put in them. Besides this, in some tribes the teeth are filed. Mr. Furness writes: "Incomprehensible as it may seem, a row of regular, well-shaped teeth of inky black is not devoid of charm; at a distance, I admit, the mouth looks cavernous, but near enough to distinguish the teeth at all, I venture to say it is attractive." It is all the fashion to pluck all the hairs of the eyelashes, eyebrows, beard, and mustaches. This depilatory process brought its troubles, as was shown by the many cases of severe conjunctivitis. Another curious practice was the flattening of the heads of the female children.

Mr. Furness saw a case of "amok." It had been brought on by a long debauch, and the man, armed with a parang and shield had sworn to kill everbody he met. "A man who runs amok expects and desires to be killed, but endeavors beforehand to slaughter as many victims as possible. Fortunately some one knocked the amok man down." At the conclusion of the volume "tuba-fishing" is described. The root of a shrub or the bark of a creeper called Tuba are used, and known in botany as Derris elliptica. The poison renders the fish helpless, and they come to the surface. This fishing is one of the great festivals of the natives.

The proximity of the Philippine Islands to Borneo gives Mr. Furness's volume much ethnological value. At least in Borneo we have a people who follow the ways and customs of primitive races. Environment, as it always does, has everything to do with the human being. In the jungle country nature was difficult to overcome, and to struggle with her a special race had to be constructed.

*THE HOME LIFE OF BORNEO HEAD-HUNTERS. Its Festivals and Folk-Lore. By William Henry Furness. Cloth. 10x7 inches. Decorated cover. Fully illustrated. Pp. 197. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $7.50.

The Jewish Year Book.*

The fourth issue of The American Jewish Year Book, edited by Cyrus Adler, is largely devoted to information concerning National Jewish organizations, lists of important events, dedications of synagogues and other public buildings, together with certain special articles. The matter of taking an accurate census of the Jews in the United States also receives attention. All statements concerning the number of Jews in this country have hitherto rested upon rough estimates, in many cases mere guesses. At the suggestion of the Rev. J. L. Stern of Cumberland, Md., a more exact inquiry, based upon the death rate, has now been undertaken, and Dr. G. E. Barnett of Johns Hopkins University assisted in the work. The result of his work, which, besides giving an enumeration, shows many points of collateral interest, are printed in the present volume. It is hoped that this work conducted in Maryland may be followed in other States, and that thus a complete National census of the Jews in America may be obtained. An interesting addition to the present volume is a biographical sketch of Uriah P. Levy, one time Commodore in the United States Navy, who was born in Philadelphia and served with distinction, rising through all grades.

*THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK. 5663. Oct. 2, 1902, to Sept. 21, 1903. Edited by Cyrus Adler. Pp. 320. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

THE
November Atlantic

The present deep and widespread interest in the arbitration of the coal strike attaches peculiar importance to two papers in the November Atlantic by well-known authorities on labor problems.

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THE GROLIER BOOK.

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THE Grolier Club will soon issue the notable book which has long been in preparation. "One Hundred Books Famous in English Literature," containing fac similes of all the title pages and an introduction by Prof. George E. Woodberry. The interest of the book will be very great not only to students of English literature, but also to all collectors and lovers of books, for the volumes described are not merely famous in a literary sense, but are, in many cases, the finest copies in existence anywhere.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS has frequently called attention of late to the exceeding wealth of American private libraries. The Grolier Club's new publication will serve eloquently to illustrate this fact, for all the books therein mentioned were drawn from the collections of its members, and among them are treasures for which English bibliophiles sigh in vain.

First in the list comes Mr. Robert Hoe's magnificent copy of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," Caxton's press, about 1478, the first edition of the first great English poet's chief work, printed by the first of English printers. This is the fine, large copy bought by Quaritch at Sotheby's, in February, 1896, for a large sum. It now has seventeen leaves in fac simile, but is nevertheless one of the best of the eleven extant copies. Only two perfect copies are known—one in the British Museum, one at Merton College, Oxford. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan secured as a part of the last library bought by him en bloc another copy, having two leaves in fac simile. These examples, we believe, are the only ones owned by Americans.

The second and third books in the list are also from Mr. Hoe's collection. One is the finest copy in the world, the other is a unique example. When we say that the former is Gower's "Confessio," printed by Caxton in 1483, and that the latter is Malory's "King Arthur," issued two years later by England's protopographer, book lovers will instantly recognize the beautiful books once owned by Thomas Fairfax; later owned by Francis Child, the banker, and sold in 1885 at the Earl of Jersey's sale to Miss Hanscom of Brooklyn, from whose estate they passed six years ago to Mr. Hoe. The "Confessio Amantis," in lovely condition, with the four blank leaves, is one of the rarest and most intrinsically valuable of Caxton's publications, being the editio princeps of a great poem by one of the earliest English poets. The Hoe copy is the best of the five perfect examples. In 1756, when the Fairfax library passed into the possession of Child, it was valued at £3. In 1885 it cost Miss Hanscom, exclusive of commissions and other expenses, £810. Its present value is enormous. The Malory is one of two copies known to exist, and is the only perfect copy, the other, locked up for all time in the Spencer-Rylands library at Manchester, England, having ten leaves in fac simile. The Hoe copy, fine and complete, was once in the noble Harleian Library. In 1756, when it was sold with the Fairfax collection, its value was estimated at £2 12s. 6d. In 1885, when the Earl of Jersey sold his splendid book inheritance, the "King Arthur" came to Miss Hanscom for the (then) large price of £1,950. To-day it would probably bring as much as a Gutenberg Bible.

Closely following the three Caxtons is Mr. D. F. Appleton's copy of the first "Edward VI." Prayer Book, 1546. Langland's "Piers Plowman," 1550, is represented by Mr. Hoe's copy. Wyatt and Surrey's "Songs and Sonnets," 1567, is the splendid copy once in Mr. M. C. Lefferts's collection, and sold for $1,100 last April to Mr. Hoe. Though the fifth edition, it is the earliest edition of the book procurable at any price. The only other copy seems to be that in the Spencer-Rylands collection. Any edition of this book is rare, and all are valuable, the Ashes copy of 1585 costing Mr. Hoe $1,080 in 1895.

Among other notable rarities of this period are Sidney's "Arcadia," 1590, (the Church copy;) Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, (from Mr. Purdy's collection;) Chapman's "Homer," 1598, and Jonson's "Works," 1616, (on large paper, the presentation copy once in the Griswold collection and now in Mr. Hal's possession.) The "Arcadia" is a matchless copy, with magnificent margins, in one of Bedford's finest bindings. It was purchased from a bookstall in Paris half a century ago for a trifling sum. It had probably been presented (perhaps when published) to some Frenchman, by whom possibly it had never been read, which would account for its extraordinary condition. No finer copy of the book exists.

The first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1623, is represented by Mr. Church's marvelous copy, the best in this country, equal in size and in every other respect to the celebrated Daniel example, having the title page, portrait, verses, and all preliminary leaves in splendid original condition, a statement that applies to no other copy sold in thirty-eight years. Herbert's "The Temple," the first issue, is one of two copies (the other being in the Huth library) with a long and illustrious provenance, including the names of Richard Heber, George Daniel, and Charles B. Poole. Mr. Hoe [illegible]

view with foolish dismay the constant appreciation of precious book rarities.

The four issues of Waller's "Poems," 1645, recently described with bibliographical detail by Mr. Beverly Chew, are represented by his own fine copies. The two 1667 editions of "Paradise Lost," with the author's name in large and in small capitals, are the remarkable copies formerly in Mr. Lefferts's collection. When the book was first planned, the only first "Pilgrim's Progress" in the country was the Lenox Library copy, with a fac simile title page. The Grolier Club now uses instead the perfect copy, with a unique impression of the portrait, which sold for £1,475 at Sotheby's, May 6, 1901.

Certain critics may quarrel with the arrangement of portions of the list, objecting to the admittance of Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," 1690; Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion" 1702-1704, or Franklin's "Almanack," 1758, but they must agree with the inclusion of Dryden's "Absalom," 1687, our finest political satire; Pope's "Essay on Man," 1732-34; Richardson's "Clarissa," 1748, or even with Johnson's "Dictionary," 1759. The American books in the list range from Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," 1809, to Whittier's "Snow Bound," 1866. One is pleased to see that Miss Austen's "Mansfield Park" has not been ignored. The inclusion of "Jane Eyre" might have been anticipated, perhaps, and one naturally expects to see "Pickwick Papers." Interesting items are Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia," Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets," (the first edition of her love-poems,) Newman's "Apologia," and Arnold's "Culture and Anarchy."

Lewis and Clark.*

History in some of its forms is more attractive than any work of fiction because it has the basis of truth together with dramatic elements which are often beyond the conception of the creative genius. And in these days of historical romances and of adventure stories containing a large element of truth, it is but a step across a narrow border to a realm of actuality pregnant with romance and adventure.

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*HISTORY OF THE EXPEDITION OF CAPTS. LEWIS AND CLARK, 1804-5-6. Reprinted from the edition of 1814. With an introduction and index by James K. Hosmer. In two volumes, with portraits and maps. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $5.

Will N. Harben Wins a Prize.

Will N. Harben, the author of "Abner Daniel," has just won the first prize in a short story contest undertaken by The Atlanta Constitution in its supplementary magazine, The Sunny South. Mr. Harben's story is entitled "Bred in the Bone," and deals dramatically with the attitude of Southern people toward the negro. The scene of the story is laid in Paris. The first thing the author ever wrote for publication—a translation from the German—was printed in The Sunny South, which is the oldest literary magazine in that part of the country.

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John Bach McMaster's New Life of the Great Statesman.*

A BOOK so beautifully printed as this and made so handsomely in every way makes a demand on the matter presented that is not easily met. If Mr. McMaster's book is not so attractive in its matter as in its outward appearance, it is still very attractive. It is not, however, the life of Webster for which we have now for some time been waiting, and that should not be much longer delayed—a life written with even greater fullness than that by George Ticknor Curtis, with much less of partisan admiration and apotheosis. Mr. McMaster's book is even less elaborate than Henry Cabot Lodge's in the American Men of Letters, and it does not cover all that was most salient in Webster's life so satisfactorily as Mr. McCall's Dartmouth oration, which was reviewed a few months since in these columns. On the other hand, it does not make any such weak apology as that did for Webster's fall from his original anti-slavery grace, and as does Mr. Rhodes in his "History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850."

The art of the biographer is very different from the historian's, and it is in the historian's that Mr. McMaster has had the characteristic experience of his literary life. Consequently, we have here a treatment that is more historical than biographical. The writer is always at his best in describing a historical situation and least effective in rendering Webster's personality, where his opportunity was too good to waste and should have summoned all his strength. All that has been written about Webster's conduct of his personal life is absolutely ignored. Mr. Lodge could apparently be trusted to "walk backward with averted gaze and hide the shame" of Webster's looseness in money matters and some other faults, but he was frank in his confession of these things where Mr. McMaster is silent. And what was most engaging in Webster's personality, quite as much as what was least so, suffers from a presentation which is almost exclusively that of the man in the stress of political action. We have something of the orator here; less of the lawyer; not a word of such great cases as those of the White murder and the Girard will, and a mere casual mention of the Dartmouth College case, one of the most important and affecting episodes of Webster's life. These omissions are the more lamentable because there is a surplusage of that newspaperism which has always been the vice of Mr. McMaster's historical method. We have pages devoted to contemporary newspaper comment that could have been used much better. That there was a barbecue at one time or that "refreshments of a plain kind were served up" at another is less significant than the argument of this or that great speech of which we have little or nothing. We have, however, many long illustrative quotations from them that have been chosen with excellent judgment.

Mr. McMaster quotes from a contemporary report that Webster, arriving somewhere, when he was making a royal progress, on Sunday morning, was greeted with much cheering "in a subdued tone of voice." His own cheering of Webster tends to this manner. The final impression is that of a man lacking moral energy. In his earlier Congressional course he was simply the partisan Federalist, doing everything he could to embarrass the Administration. After his removal from Portsmouth to Boston, while he was still in the lower house at Washington, his tariff speech of 1824, one of the classics of the free trader until now, seems to have been with him a matter of moral indifference. It was a statement of principles, yet four years later he supported "the tariff of abominations" which treated those principles with contempt. The excuse was that Massachusetts had in the meantime been driven out of commerce into manufacturing. Even into the great Hayne's debate Webster seemed to drift, rather than deliberately steer his way. The emphasis of Mr. McMaster's book is on this episode, as it should be, for here was the most important service of Webster's great career, here and in the subsequent but allied controversy with Calhoun. We have three chapters on these battles of the giants, and not a word too much. The 7th of March speech was another of the same family with those opposing Hayne and Calhoun. But here again Webster seems to have drifted into the great debate. He resented the interruption of business, which he thought of much greater importance.

"The Struggle with Slavery" is a chapter that makes plain from what an original height of generous apprehension Webster ultimately fell away. He anticipated the doctrine of the Republican Party—"Freedom National, Slavery sectional"—and for some years consistently held to this, or with only such wavering as was his tribute to the difficulty of some exacting situations. But he had not the courage of his convictions, if they were convictions and not mere opinions; and he had that "longing for the Presidency" which so many of his apologists have tried to minimize, but which Mr. McMaster exhibits in a chapter, the title of which confesses the consuming passion and the pathetic disappointment of the great statesman's life. But what shall we think of a great party that preferred Harrison and Taylor and Scott to Daniel Webster? It is a very melancholy spectacle that of Webster's final bitterness and rage. It reminds one of Swift's description of himself, "dying like a poisoned rat." And naturally enough the utmost violence of his indignation was against the anti-slavery people whom he had deserted and betrayed. Mr. McMaster has done ample justice to Webster's splendid idealization of the Constitution and the Union in the debates with Hayne and Calhoun. He has perhaps done less than justice to the same lofty idealization as it found expression in what was, if not the most powerful, certainly the most fatal utterance of his life.

*DANIEL WEBSTER. By John Bach McMaster, University of Pennsylvania. Illustrated. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 348. New York: The Century Company. 1902. $2.

Emmy Lou*

The charm of a very conscientious, not very brilliant little girl without a sense of humor is difficult to render in literature, but in the history of Emmy Lou Mrs. Martin has succeeded in combining simple beauty with exquisite truth. The figure of the little heroine proceeds with earnest tread from the primer class, in which she copies digits and learns to spell, to the High School, where the Platonian Society arrays itself against a dancing club. It is a record of first times. The day after a lesson Emmy Lou knew it. On the day it was recited, she had lacked sufficient time to grasp it. And thus she went through life not understanding her experiences—until the day after.

When she is in the First Reader we sympathize with the spirit of dumb obedience that leads her biographer to head the chapter "A Little Feminine Casabianca," and when she is in the Second Reader it is natural to glory in her prowess under "Dear Teacher," but it is when with Emmy Lou we reach the Third Reader that we come upon the drama of the soul. After this we think of Emmy Lou not as an "Intermediate," but as an individuality. Her introductions to various branches of learning and methods of teaching are crises from which we know she will emerge consistently Emmy Lou. Her books in which "the thing is to seize upon the story and to let the other go," her poetry which she first feels and then writes, her qualms of conscience over deceiving the cow, her choice between Venus and Minerva—all are inseparable from her and curiously typical of the race of Emmy Lou as well. The people about her—Aunt Cordelia, to be labeled "Guileless"; Uncle Charlie, whose pungent comment lends the salt wherewith life must be salted to keep its savor; Professor Koenig, who with other classics is put on the shelf; the long array of teachers and the companions who march with Emmy Lou from the primer class to the sophomore year—all are seen to dwell separate from her and their own worlds, despite the close relationship she bears to them. Mrs. Martin has a sure and crisp method of delineation. The public school as it existed in Emmy Lou's time seems to have been a not unpromising subject for ironical comment, but she chooses the better path, and, showing it through the uncomprehending eyes of her little charge, leaves us with a not very clearly reasoned affection for it and an equally unreasoned aversion to "modern methods."

*EMMY LOU. Her Book and Heart. By George Madden Martin. Illustrated by Charles Louis Hinton. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

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"The Two Vanrevels" is a novel of a good old-fashioned kind, smacking of an age when lovemaking was the vocation of youth, and everything else but an avocation; an age when no one smiled at high-flown compliment and romantic hyperbole—the age, in short, of "the steel engraving lady."

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Of course in this decade a romance would not be a romance without some clash of arms, but sharing with Helen's Baby an aversion to things "bluggy," we are grateful that Mr. Tarkington asks only that we wave farewell to the troops off for Mexico, and does not require us to go with them into the fray. Wherever the tale touches politics it is admirable. A fine passage on Page 252, too long for quotation, is more truly than Carlyle's skit, the "American Iliad in nuce."

Take it all in all, "The Two Vanrevels" has much merit and more promise. That author whose imagination needs curbing and not coddling is sure of his future. We confidently expect work of permanent value from Mr. Tarkington's vigorous pen.

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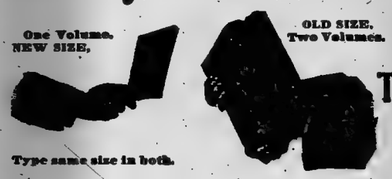
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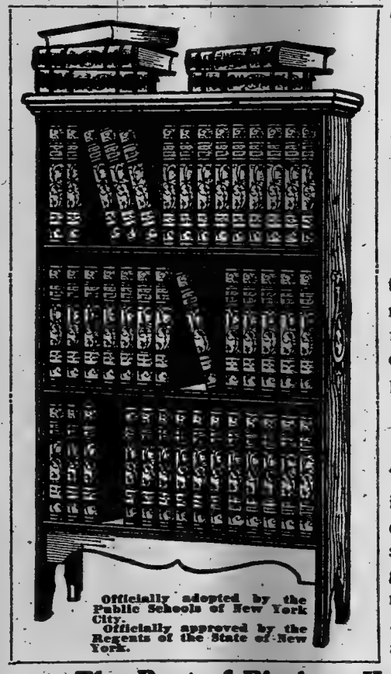
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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1902—20 PAGES.

PERSONALITIES OF AUTHORS.

Andrew Lang has lately been congratulating his fellow-men on the decadence of the "literary interview," meaning the published report of a conversation with some presumably popular author regarding his habits of work, his likes and dislikes, his taste in pictures and the books of other authors, his pastimes, and his family. If Mr. Lang is as sure of his fact in this matter as he is in most others he writes about, the world is, indeed, to be congratulated. It was high time the "literary interview" should give place in the daily and weekly press to something of greater interest. The thing has been carried to excess particularly in England, where the "literary interview" has thrived beyond all reason.

A habitual reader of such stuff has learned by this time that popular authors generally have nothing to say worth saying that they do not say over and over again in their books. The personal traits of authors, except the very greatest, are rarely worth describing, and about their habits of work the wayfaring man long ago made up his mind they are rare prevaricators. Their houses and their children, their dogs, their bicycles, and their pictures are likely to be of a fair average quality.

Many sensitive authors have refused to submit to the interviewer in search of "copy," but most of them have lent themselves to the custom in the belief that advertisement of their personal affairs would increase the demand for their books. But when every author gets the same sort of publicity the sales of books in any particular case cannot be greatly increased.

Once in a while an article on an author apart from his books may have a special value, but it is good news, if the news is true, that the ordinary "literary interview" is declining.

"EARLY WRITINGS."

We hear circuitously from Boston that the Brahmans of that interesting capital "view with apprehension and alarm" the publication by Mr. John Lane of the "Early" and hitherto uncollected "Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell."

We are left at a loss to know whence this emotion proceeds. It evidently is not shared by the most eminent of the surviving Brahmans, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, to wit. For he actually contributes a prefatory note to the suspected volume, in addition to the interesting preface of Mr. Walter Littlefield, the compiler.

Presumably the objection proceeds from a belief that the trifles are unworthy of their author and tend to diminish his maturer fame. But, in fact, anything that an author will write and put his name to, and that even can be proved to be his if published anonymously, belongs to the public. Technically there is, up to a certain point, the question of copyright. But even copyright is a right to publish, not a right not to publish. And copyright, according to any version of it that has thus far got upon any statute book, is but a crude protection. When a man becomes famous he has to stand the penalties of his fame. Even to have it shown as to Lowell, in this immediate "connection," that in "The First Client" he wrote, and more or less published, a story which was not only his first and last attempt at "fiction," but also a story which no judicious editor of a magazine published at 50, at 35, at 25, or at 10 cents as its "basis," would now think of accepting as he wrote it, is to justify his own estimate of his powers in that kind. In truth, the beginnings of Lowell are not interesting as the beginnings, say, of Robert Louis Stevenson are interesting, as those of a born writer who was all the time trying his pen and learning his trade. And this perhaps for the reason that, from the beginning to the end, Lowell was never at any time, in prose or in verse, and in spite of his rare and high success, a literary artist, but always "declined on the lower range" of a man of letters. To be "the" American man of letters of his time was a very considerable success, and this success was his. That there should be, in the opinion of a publisher, still enough interest, after sixty years, in Lowell's early writings to make them worth reprinting is a testimony which a disinterested scholar, a scholar without a direct interest in the other, the "authorized" publishing house, really should not ignore.

And, besides, the trifles are not unworthy of the author. We have not had much to say in favor of his trifling attempt at fiction. But the essay on "Song Writing" is a thing we should have been sorry to lose. And the studies of Elizabethan writers, which constitute perhaps two-thirds of the bulk and perhaps nine-tenths of the weight of the present collection, we should have been still sorrier to lose. Many men write about the Elizabethan drama, outside of Shakespeare. But we do not recall anybody who writes about it so well and with so ample a preparation as the young Lowell, always excepting the mature Swinburne. We venture to say that, so far as they go, these "appreciations" in this volume of the five Elizabethan dramatists with whom alone they deal are more illuminating, and by dint of the greater luminosity of the critical comment, than the citations and remarks of Charles Lamb in the volume to which most readers of English literature who are not Elizabethan specialists resort for their information on that subject. We really cannot see that any complaint against this compilation is justified upon any ground to which we have access.

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. Henry M. Alden, in his article in the Editor's Study of Harper's Magazine, from which we quoted last week, has something to say in an amiable but convincing way of the manuscripts daily rejected by the periodical he so ably edits. Four out of five of these, he insists, exactly answer Dickens's description, in a letter to Mrs. Gaskell, of the manuscripts rejected by Household Words under his editorship:

> They are of that intensely dreary and commonplace description to which not even the experience of this place reconciles my wondering mind. Everybody could write such things, I imagine; but how anybody can contentedly sit down to do it is inscrutable. * * * People don't plunge into churches and play the organ without knowing the notes or having the ghost of an ear. Yet fifty people to-day will rush into manuscript, for these leaves only, who have no earthly qualifications but the actual physical art of writing. * * * I am at this moment sitting (up to the neck) in a quagmire of these productions.

Mr. Alden says the number of manuscripts now submitted daily to Harper's Monthly is about the same as that mentioned by Dickens, who presumably was in his favorite mood of exaggeration. For the number of aspiring authors who possess no qualification for authorship except the ability to write grammatically must have greatly increased with the spread of common school education both in England and America. Fifty manuscripts a day, therefore, is about the number received at Harper's. Perhaps once a year, maybe not so often, the first offering of an author is accepted. It is Mr. Alden's experience that in nearly every case "the writer who is to win in this strenuous competition" shows his or her merit in the earliest offerings. Often, however, the promise in these manuscripts is not fulfilled. We may assume that ten or twelve thousand persons contribute manuscripts to the magazine every year which are rejected. Of these a small proportion may find a market elsewhere. Yet the number of aspirants for literary fame is ever on the increase. The reward of success is small, the discouragement disheartening, but the deluge continues.

We know to our sorrow that the number of persons of both sexes who consider themselves competent to write about literature is as large as if not larger than the number who hopelessly assail the magazine editors. Enough contributions and proffers of contributions are received weekly to fill two or three numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, which has little space to spare for the best of them. The situation is both painful and puzzling. The age is full of alertness and practicality, and there are so many more useful and profitable things to do than writing manuscripts which are read only by the editors who do not want them.

The Camden Whitman.

In the new Camden edition of the Complete Works of Walt Whitman, published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, and a worthy companion edition to their splendid Arnheim Poe, the "Leaves of Grass," with the poet's own valedictory or "Backward Glance," the "variorum readings" of many lines, a complete index of first lines, and the poems rejected by Whitman, occupy three volumes. There will be ten volumes in all, of which five have been issued to subscribers. The edition will be limited to 1,000 numbered sets, and sold by subscription only. The paper is old Stratford linen, and the photogravure plates are printed on Japanese vellum. The volumes are temporarily but firmly bound in boards.

Of course, most of the interest in Whitman, most of the controversy waged about him, and most of the boundless admiration he receives all centre in "Leaves of Grass." That extraordinary body of verse has never before had so rich a setting. Vols. IV. to VIII., inclusive, will contain Whitman's prose writings and letters, and three essays on the poet by Thomas B. Harned, one of his literary executors. The last two volumes will contain "Notes and Fragments" by the late Richard Maurice Bucke, another of the literary executors, and An Essay on the Growth of the Leaves of Grass and a complete bibliography by Oscar L. Triggs, Ph. D., who contributes the variorum readings in Vol. I. The editors of the edition are Whitman's literary executors, including Horace L. Traubel.

Some More Magazines.

National Reciprocity is published monthly in Chicago and New York, and is devoted to reciprocity and its value to our trade with other nations. The National Reciprocity League fathers it and it is nonpartisan.

Compressed Air is another monthly. It is published in this city and is devoted to the useful application of compressed air.

The Guide Magazine is published in this city, and is edited by J. T. Cowderey and Mitchell Kennerley. The October number comprises a complete guide to the City of New York, with information touching theatres, shows, outdoor games, drives, churches, colleges, libraries, hospitals, the sights of the city, transit facilities, and public offices.

The Craftsman is devoted to the interests of art allied to labor and is published monthly by the United Crafts at Eastwood, N. Y.

Things and Thoughts is a bi-monthly published at Winchester, Va. R. Gray Williams is the editor, and he contributes to the latest number, besides his accustomed editorial articles, "Views and Reviews," a piece about "The Modern Newspaper."

Browning's Magazine for November contains a humorous prizefighting story by William O. Inglis, entitled "The Blow That Landed," and an installment of a serial by Carolyn Wells, "The Luck of the Lorimers."

The Literary Collector is published monthly at Greenwich, Conn. It is intended for "those whose delight is in books and other beautiful things." The latest number contains an article on American Book Auction Rooms with a large picture, from a flashlight photograph of very uncommon interest, of Anderson's room during the McKee sale.

Father Elliott's Latest Book.

The Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers, whose "Life of Father Hecker" is well remembered, has written a "Life of Christ," which has run through five editions in five months. This book is largely founded on Le Camus's "Vie de Jesus," and the entire narrative from the four Gospels is also included. The book was published in March by the Catholic Book Exchange, which is connected with the establishment of the Paulist Fathers in West Sixtieth Street. It contains more than 800 pages, and there are 500 illustrations. The book has met the cordial approval of Catholic readers.

A Whittier Sale.

As Whittier's literary executive and biographer, Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, has a great many of his manuscripts and books which he has decided to dispose of for the benefit of a fund for the restoration and care of his birthplace at Haverhill and his home at Amesbury. The sale will be in charge of Anderson in this city, and will be held some time in November. It will include more Whittier items than have ever before been sold, or will ever be sold hereafter.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest News of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—I understand that Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. have purchased the English-American and British Colonial rights to Gen. De Wet's forthcoming book about the Boer war, which will probably be entitled in English "The Three Years' War."

***

John Murray will soon publish a curious and remarkable book about persons and events in the French Revolution of 1848. The author is the Baroness Bonde, an Irish lady who was the wife of a Dutch gentleman residing officially in Paris at that time. The Baroness wrote down her personal impressions at the time of prominent French men and women concerned in the Revolution, or otherwise conspicuous in the public, social and literary life of the hour. Her book is said to contain interesting new information relating to Louis Blanc, Georges Sand, and many others. The publication has been purposely delayed until now, as it was considered indiscreet to make the reminiscences public until most of the personages involved had disappeared from the stage of life.

***

"The Golden Kingdom," edited by Dr. Andrew Balfour, is a story which, it is gravely asserted, was discovered in manuscript in South Africa during the Boer war. It purports to be an authentic account of a quest for a golden kingdom, written by Henry Mortimer more than two centuries ago. It is well written and very interesting. Messrs. Hutchinson are the publishers.

***

Josiah Flynt is here for a few weeks, making researches at the British Museum and at Scotland Yard for a new book on "English Police Administration."

***

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton will publish here immediately the successful American story, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

***

The London branch of Messrs. Harper & Brothers this week sold, on the day of publication, 13,000 copies of the new book by W. W. Jacobs, "The Lady of the Barge."

***

A volume of hitherto unpublished stories by the late William Black will be issued by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Marston under the title of "The Eyes of Youth and Other Tales."

***

The proprietors of Punch announce as their accustomed Christmas publication this year, "Mr. Punch's Book for Children," designed, drawn, and written by Charles Pears, and printed throughout in colors.

***

I am credibly informed that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased, at private sale, the manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture." The price paid is said to be $25,000. E. B.

"The Conquest."

Mrs. Eva Emery Dye's American romance, based on the expeditions of Lewis and Clark over a hundred years ago, entitled "The Conquest," will be published Nov. 12 by A. C. McClurg & Co. It took the author over four years to collect the material in the volume. She had crossed the continent from her home, in Oregon, four times during that period. Mrs. Dye gained access to journals, letters, and the like through the descendants of the explorers. She also searched in the libraries in the different Western States. Historical societies helped her in her search. The archives at Washington were explored and the correspondence between Jefferson and Meriwether Lewis was brought to light. Mrs. Dye found hundreds of letters relating to the Clark family in the celebrated Draper collection of manuscripts in the State University at Madison, Wis. She also met several persons who knew Gov. Clark in his old age, and they described his dress, manner, words, &c., to her. Although other material may be discovered, it is not doubted that Mrs. Dye has covered the field.

Letters by Stevenson.

Horace Townsend has collected in a little volume five letters written by Robert Louis Stevenson in 1882-4. They were addressed to Trevor Haddon, now a portrait painter of repute, who was then a young art student. Mr. Townsend, who contributes a preface to the letters, finds that their chief interest lies in Stevenson's hints of his own methods of workmanship conveyed under the guise of advice, and his views on the technicalities of his own and other arts. Some extracts from these letters appeared in Harper's Magazine last December. The book, which will be issued this month, will be worthy of its contents, and there will be two limited editions besides the regular one selling at $1.25. Not more than three copies will be printed on vellum, while fifty numbered copies will be printed on Japanese vellum. Ingalls Kimball is the publisher.

NOV

MARNA AND DANA.

The Most Talked-Of Book of This Moment—"The Confessions of a Wife."*

PEOPLE who refrained from reading "The Confessions of a Wife," by the mysterious "Mary Adams," until its appearance in proper book form not only saved themselves from the irritations and annoyances inseparable from a serial publication—annoyances and irritations that increase in direct proportion to the interest or value of the work so presented—but they also escaped the humiliating necessity to admit a complete misunderstanding, for a time, of the author's meaning and intention. It cannot be claimed, of course, that, even as a serial story, these "confessions" failed to secure recognition, either from the judicious or the injudicious, as a production of uncommon, even remarkable, strength and vitality, but, as the slow months brought installment after installment of it, the judicious grieved that talent verging on, if not into, genius should have been devoted to what seemed to be the glorification of a character far from admirable, while the injudicious exulted to find themselves, as they thought, supported in their follies by a master—or mistress—of the great art of giving persuasive expression to the deepest, most intimate, the least tangible phases of human emotion.

Both were wrong, as both must have realized on reading the last chapters of the truly moving tale.

Not only did those last chapters give the true answer to the question—"Is it Dana or is it Marna?"—so often formulated in their predecessors, but they also gave the true answer to the other question, never formulated at all, and yet the one important problem in the book—"Is it Marna or is it Woman?" It was Dana, and it was not Man—a conclusion inevitable from the beginning, no matter what the author thought about it; and it was Marna, and it was not Woman, also without regard to the author's opinion, but, when demonstrated by the author, making an enormous difference as to the book's moral content and changing it from something bad, though big, to something both big and good.

For, in soberest verity, that "wilderness girl" was, and the wife she became long remained, despite her many charms and virtues, a most deplorable person and the very worst of models for the study and imitation of the not innumerous women who take a sad pleasure in the entirely natural failure of others to comprehend them, and mistake a morbid and more or less carefully cultivated excess of sensitiveness for superiority of heart and soul. Certainly reprehensible, not commendable, is it to make mountains out of molehills, to stir up emotional storms over the ordinary and inevitable happenings of life. The normally constructed and equipped human being has a skin of appreciable thickness, and, while it is a misfortune to be pachydermatous, it is no less, but rather more, of a misfortune to have one's nerves wholly exposed to the weather and shrinking with a thrill of pain from every touch of reality. In this decorticated condition was Marna all through her "wilderness girl" period; in it she remained until the kindly fate she thought so cruel took her mind off her own sensations, and vastly did she pride herself on her capacity for useless excitements and needless agonies. Yet on numberless piazzas and in as many drawing rooms, where idleness and unreason congregated last Summer, were Marna's weaknesses counted to her as spiritual elevation, and poor Dana, driven to morphine by his lovely but infinitely "wearing" mate, has, in the same gathering places of the feminine clans, been denounced as "just like a man, for all the world"—which he both was and wasn't.

Thus is it that all Summer long the judicious mentioned above—a modest euphemism, of course, for the present commentator—grieved over "The Confessions of a Wife," holding it to be at least as bad as big, and vehemently regretting that it could not be marked "For men only!" and kept so by threat of heavy penalties. Even had the termination of the story convicted "Mary Adams" of believing that "wilderness girls" and decorticated wives are feminine paragons, it would not have hurt men in the slightest degree, for instinct would have told them the truth about Marna and all her tribe. But "Mary Adams" can reason as well as write, and, thanks to the last chapters, where Marna as well as Dana attain the reformation the one needed no more than the other, the book, in book form, can safely be placed in the hands of both of humanity's halves. Some it may help to save from grievous error, and all may delight without compunction in the marvelous accuracy of observation it displays, in the reality of its realism—some realism is so obviously unreal!—and in the complete success with which the author has attained intended ends.

Merely as a piece of literary workmanship the book is worthy of careful and minute analysis by nine in ten—if not ninety-nine in a hundred—of the novelists whose productions load the shelves and weary the patience of reviewers. Infinitely to the advantage of the nine or the ninety-nine would it be for them to discover how certain effects may best be produced, how character may be revealed and developed, how consistency may be preserved and interest maintained. Take, for instance, the underlying pretense or assumption that the "confessions" were not written for publication; a thousand details of execution contradict it to the initiate reader, and yet even for him an occasional pleonastic or bathetic word—not one too many or one too few, and always adroitly inserted where it will not mar the sweep of the significant curves—lends just the required impression of haste, privacy, and freedom from all fear of criticism. This is surely what Marna would have written if there had ever been a Marna—which one may doubt without in the slightest degree questioning the accuracy of her portrait, since to make possibilities seem probable is to fulfill the whole duty of—artists.

The other personages in the book are what the conditions of its construction require—mere shadows of Marna in her various moods. Her husband, her doctor, her father are there only as background before which she can stand, as material for her to manipulate, as explanation and revelation of her personality. For the reader their peculiarities are not in themselves, but in Marna's way of looking at and writing about them, and Marna's mistakes or successes in judging and describing them count for or against her, not for or against the author, except as regards the author's projection of Marna within the reader's horizon.

As for the much discussed identity of "Mary Adams," that is a problem which appeals to little more than idle curiosity. Anonymity, nowadays, is rarely anything more than a publisher's device to secure free advertising, and it is a subterfuge somewhat pitifully small in the case of a book like this, worthy, as it is, of an established reputation and quite good enough to make one. Admitting the laboriously promulgated theory that "Mary Adams" is a pseudonym, a wide field for conjecture is open—to people of large leisure. Had the book borne no name at all, it could have been assumed confidently enough that the writer was a man, but it is much harder to believe that a man competent to write "The Confessions of a Wife" would have posed, even temporarily, as a woman, than to disbelieve in the capacity of a woman to produce a work at once so delicate, so strong, and so logical. The discussion of the petty mystery may be left to those whom it interests, and its ultimate elucidation—when its commercial value shall have been exhausted—to the publishers.

*"CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Mary Adams. [illegible] by [illegible]

WHO IS MARY ADAMS?

Guessing at the authorship of an anonymous book is not often profitable employment, but most of us take kindly to it, and are now doing just what the author of "The Confessions of a Wife" deliberately planned for us to do, guessing who he or she may be. Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, Laurence Housman, Gertrude Atherton, Josephine Dodge Daskam, Frances Hodgson Burnett, have all been named by various guessers. Here is a hint, or something that resembles a hint, from The Boston Journal:

What American author always gives her heroine a dog, long white skirts, a passionate sensitiveness to perfume, a profound reverence for her doctor, an indefinite but lofty ideal of matrimonial happiness, indifference almost amounting to aversion to marriage before the ceremony and voluble assertion of devotion afterward? What author always endows children with a doll of wondrous ugliness, and makes them carry it upside down or by one leg, and causes them to give it an absurd name? What author always bestows an unexceptionable father upon her heroine, but separates him from his son-in-law by a lack of sympathy? What author always makes music the means by which the other woman appeals to the husband?

In what story, now on the point of completion, are all these persons and traits to be found? Is the story a clever parody of the author, or merely a piece of her work issued under a pseudonym?

ANOTHER GUESS.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Has anybody guessed yet that Elizabeth Robins wrote "The Confessions of a Wife"? That seems to me a pretty good guess. Miss Robins has a taste for anonymity. Her first novel, "George Mandeville's Husband," was written under the pseudonym of "C. E. Raimond." It seems to me I detect traces of the hand that wrote "The Open Question" in "The Confessions of a Wife." M. P.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

"The Correct Thing."*

Since the days of Mr. Jeems Yellowplush books on how to behave in good society have exercised a fascination upon certain classes of people. They are also undoubtedly useful in many instances. It seems now, however, that the usages of American society are rapidly changing, which is given as a reason for a new edition of "The Correct Thing," in which the information is arranged in a series of "Don'ts." As the country has grown in wealth and luxury there has also, it is claimed, been a steady growth in refinement. For instance, the reader is informed that it is no longer correct to "place toothpicks on the table at a private house," to "dip the whole hand in the finger bowl," or to "put the skins of potatoes on the tablecloth." While there ought not, says this author, to be any longer a distinction between "lunch" and "luncheon," which mean the same thing, yet a gentleman never should speak of his "pants" or "vest," while it is wholy improper to describe a coat as a "garment." The little volume, however, contains much common sense in the form of directions to women who get up clubs and hold meetings, to others who aspire to give large entertain-

*"THE CORRECT THING IN GOOD [illegible]

Worms, Bugs, Books.

Those enterprising publishers, Marashu Sons, of Nippur, circa 435 B. C., never troubled themselves as to the durability of their books. Nothing short of a head-on locomotive collision could have harmed their clay tablets. The camel express, sure and plodding, must have distributed their consignments in apple-pie order. A fire! That was of no moment; it only gave additional stability to their issues. They snapped their fingers, did Marashu Sons, at moths and bugs.

Some ignorant archaeologists have declared that this famous Babylonian concern ran a department store, but Prof. H. V. Hilpricht assures us that it devoted its time and energy to the making, selling, and distribution of clay books.

Accidental breakage of the printed clay may have occasionally happened. There might have been a case of this kind, as of a testy Babylonian intent on the perusal of an interesting book, and the entrance into his study of a bore, and so the man of books, losing his temper, slinging the lettered tile at the obnoxious intruder, smashed a head and a page.

Books in that happy period never could have been dog-eared or thumbed out of existence. They were made to last forever. They defied the nibble of erosive time. Collectors never as much as dreamed of that felonious family,—the Teredinidae, which bored its way through the bark of the beech tree, out of which cortical the early books were built. Could there have been pestiferous larvae who swallowed Egyptian literature inscribed on papyrus? It must be that our own bookworm has followed the rule of evolution and adaptation to environment.

Paper was once made out of delicious linen, and then Anabium paniceum or Ptinus brunneus had a perfect gorge. But we hear very much less to-day that hue and cry, "Book worm! book worm!" It is rational to suppose, then, that woodpulp does not suit the taste of the bookworm, and so, in his disgust, he has retired from active business.

Most bibliophiles have somewhere a clever etching made by a German artist. It is a dance of death. A skeleton, mounted on a pair of stilts, is pegging along a causeway made of books. At every step he is cutting out a hole precisely where are the beautiful illuminated letters which glorified the ancient tomes. In the United States entomologists to-day rarely find the bookworm. In the South once on a time they were plentiful. Before the writer there is a neat edition of Pope of 1770, in six volumes, in its original binding. The sixth volume is riddled, and, more than that, the binding shows many perforations. This Pope came directly from London to a bookshelf in Georgia some 125 years ago. There may be some clever guessing as to why the sixth volume was attacked. The reason why this was the point of assault is probably this: As the last volume, there was a space between it and some other book, and so the beetle had a chance to find an entrance for a nursery. The bookworm must be held innocent as far as the binding of the volume is concerned. He had no hand in it. The wicked bug who perforated that book was no relative of the worm. You must always quote Alexander Pope, Esq., when you have the chance, and opportunities are endless, so, in his verses to Mr. John Moore, the poet writes:

The Learned themselves we Book-worms name,
The Blockhead is a slow-worm;
The Nymph whose tail is all on flame,
Is aptly term'd a Glow-worm.

The tunnels the bookworms ran through the volume are forgiven them. Their little engineering work has done the Pope no real harm. It was rather evidence of good taste, even culture, on the part of the worms.

But what about that pestiferous creature that made holes in the binding! May the Periplanèta americana—though he is such an aristocrat—have coals of fire heaped on his head! To think of a cockroach tracing his family back to the time before the carboniferous age, and to have been just as perfect then as he is to-day! The world always has wanted cleaning up, and so scavengers were necessities. Hence cockroaches.

In that very clever book of Mr. Harvey Sutherland, "The Book of Bugs," the author writes that cockroaches will devour everything.

But what they chiefly dote upon is flour paste. "Oh!" exclaims the blattidean epicure, throwing up both antennae in an ecstasy of appreciation, "when I am dead, remember me by flour paste!" It is this which makes them such a trial to librarians. The United States Treasury Department had to have a whole set of reports entirely rebound on account of them. Even the lettering had been nibbled away, not because the cockroach is such an enthusiastic gold bug that it eats the metal, but the albumen that sticks it on is extremely grateful to its palate.

What is the cure? How may volumes where the covers are made to stick by means of flour paste, prove death and destruction to these blattidean brigands? No easy task. The matured cockroach has "ages of inherited experience." What ought to be done is to put a little arsenic in the paste. The cockroach is far too clever even to taste a binding under such conditions. Perfect in his toxicology, Periplaneta just noses it with his antennae, and that suffices. He leaves the book alone, and says, "None of that in mine," and that is how [illegible] of the Treasury De-

KIPLING DRAWINGS.

Readers of *The Times* are invited to call at our little bookshop, 219 Fifth Avenue, New York, to examine a number of original drawings by Rudyard Kipling in pen and ink, made to illustrate the author's "Just So Stories." *Just north of 26th Street.*

THE WORLD'S WORK.

The November issue celebrates the second birthday of this magazine. We think it is about as good an issue as we can make—this year. This reminds us of a story told by a distinguished student of human nature, who said: "The world is full of 'will bes' and 'has beens;' what we want is an 'is-er,'" and this is what "The World's Work" tries to be.

Among other things this issue contains Andrew Carnegie's famous address at St. Andrews—"Europe vs. America"—the only place in which the complete text appears.

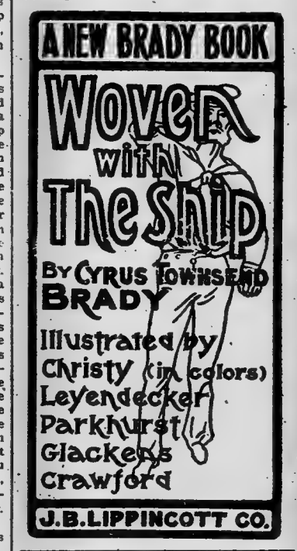
There won't be a copy to be found anywhere by the middle of next week. The supply has not been enough to fill orders for five months. $3.00 a year, 25c. a number.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

The November number is both interesting and beautiful. The first year has just closed and this magazine has found a place which has for years been waiting for it. Look at a copy on the news-stands, or, better—send $3.00 for a year's subscription.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
New York.

A NEW BRADY BOOK



J.B.LIPPINCOTT CO.

Second Edition Now Ready

THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND

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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS

[illegible]

FROM READERS.

In Defense of Hugo's English.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We read in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Oct. 18 a communication on "Funny Errors." Since it concerns Victor Hugo I thought it just and right to say something about it. When a man of Victor Hugo's magnitude undertakes to set aside any objection to his use of "bugpipe," "balafre," and "falaise première des quartre," instead of bagpipe, Firth of the Forth, &c., and dare assume to analyze another genius like Shakespeare, it is most likely and most evident he knows full well what he is talking about.

Hugo is not only a great genius, without his equal in any part of the world, but also a deep, careful, and serious philologist, a consummate scholar in classical and modern languages and literature, a great historian, withal, a learned geographer. Such an attempt at criticising what he has persistently declined to reconsider gives an exhibition of that same levity that the French are so absurdly charged with.

His translator made a grievous mistake in the rendering of the "cliff of the First of the Fourth," &c., when the text says: "Vient de démolir la falaise Première des Quatre," emphasizing the translator's misconception with capital letters; and it should read, "demolishing the first of the four cliffs lying between England and Scotland, as it did happen long ago between France and the present Norman Channel Islands." As to "balafré," what other word could more accurately render the perhaps less expressive "slash"? We read in the Century Dictionary: "Bug, a term loosely applied to many kinds of insects." 2. "Bug," big, threatening, pompous. 3. Or, "bugge," from Welsh or Gaelic, soft, tender, and, I suppose, inflated? 4. "Bug word," swaggering or threatening language. Webster's. 5. "Bug," a German word, the shoulder of an animal. Ueber den shoenen Bug des Rueckens die Mantille hinaufziehen. Sanders's German Dictionary.

If Victor Hugo insists upon using "bugpipe" instead of "bagpipe," an English term in common use, it is quite obvious he preferred the Celtic or Teutonic origin.

We all know that portions of the Scotch bagpipe pass over and under the left shoulder of the piper. No scholar could ever suppose Victor Hugo did not or could not discriminate between "Frith," "Firth," "Forth," and "first" and "fourth," which any ordinary youth can easily discern.

Men of Victor Hugo's stamp and gigantic proportions never attempt to write about what they have not fully and maturely investigated. E. COULON.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

New Jersey Literature.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

New Jersey produced the greatest American writer of the eighteenth century, Philip Morin Freneau. As a poet, a recent well-known lecturer said of his productions: "He was as original as Burns, produced an elegy as great as Gray's 'In a Country Churchyard,' and his poem 'The Wild Honeysuckle' deserves to rank with Wordsworth's 'The Daffodils' and Keats's 'Ode to a Skylark.'" Freneau spent the greater portion of his life in New Jersey, and his works contain many references to its cities and citizens. Francis Hopkinson and Jonathan Odel, two other of New Jersey's Revolutionary writers, have also given to the world many lines of what Jerseymen regard as "pure literature." Perhaps Mr. Charles Colton Dana has never heard of the Journal of John Woolman, so beloved by Charles Lamb. That contains much interesting information about one Jersey resident. Of nineteenth century writers I can furnish a list of one hundred names of those who have written on New Jersey and whose work deserves to live. PAUL HOWELL DRINKER.

Trenton, Oct. 30, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

An editorial comment in last Saturday's issue first apprised me of a controversy pending between Mr. John Cotton Dana and Mr. Francis Bobbley Lee, concerning New Jersey's place in literature. Pure or power literature as distinguished from the literature of knowledge, as De Quincey puts it, so far as America is concerned, virtually began in New Jersey with a few lyrics and ballads of Philip Freneau, who sounded the first genuine poetic note in our literature. Indeed it is he, and not Bryant, who is the true father of American letters. James Fenimore Cooper, another New Jersey man by birth, found the local color of "The Water Witch" in Monmouth County. And Walt Whitman, an adopted citizen, has written numerous lines inspired by the scenery and people of the State. Witness his "Fancies at Navesink," "Patrolling Barnegat," and other portions of "Leaves of Grass."

At random, with or without particular research, one may readily recall poems, stories, personal journals, and novels celebrating places and institutions of the State and events and characters in its history, and these by Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John Woolman, William Mumford Baker, Bret Harte, Thomas Dunn English, Charles Godfrey Leland, Richard Watson Gilder, Frank Stockton, Henry van Dyke, Paul Leicester Ford, Robert Bridges, James Barnes, Jesse Lynch Williams, Booth Tarkington—but I hesitate to go on, for so many have found inspiration in the State that its very air seems to be peculiarly stimulating to writers of creative or power literature. And yet I despair of satisfying the exacting Librarian of Newark, who, if I remember rightly, upheld the action of a philistine committee in excluding certain interesting books from Boston's Public Library.

At the close of the nineteenth century some of our ablest and most discriminating critics were engaged in taking account of our literary stock and appraising its value. The better opinion seemed to be that there were only five American authors of the kind we are considering who, by reason of individual initiative, distinction, originality or genius were destined to entertain or survive to a posterity more or less remote, and these were Cooper, Irving, Poe, Hawthorne, and Whitman. Every one of these represents Massachusetts, while two are of New Jersey! EDWIN MANNE—,

Jersey City, Oct. 29, 1902.

The Unspeakable Scot.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have read the articles on the Scotch in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS with great interest. As a Scot I find a great deal in Mr. Murray's article to sympathise with. Mr. Arthur in his reply to Mr. Murray says that the master minds of Italy and France are greater than those of Scotland, England, &c. It is, I think, an acknowledged fact that the literature of the English language is the best that the world has produced. As for political, commercial, and colonizing abilities, we have only to look at America and the present British Empire. Mr. Arthur has taken exception to those mentioned by Mr. Murray as great Scotchmen. Watt may be an "infant," but the effect of his inventions on the steam engine and the world is certainly not infantile. No writer on economy or philosophy has as yet written a system that can be accepted as a whole, but many have contributed a little to our knowledge of those subjects. Now, I think Adam Smith, Carlyle, and Mill certainly did contribute a good deal, and showed the way forward to those who came after. The histories of Macaulay and Hume are certainly not impartial, but what histories are? Gibbon's History of Rome is not in the least impartial, yet I never heard it said that it is not a great history. As for Sir Walter Scott, I maintain, and many great critics say the same, that Sir Walter, in spite of his faults, is the greatest writer of romance in English literature. Burns was a great poet, and as a writer of pastoral poems there is no one in English literature can compare with him. Whether there are greater in French or Italian I leave to those who know more about the subject than I do. Colin Campbell was a fine soldier, but that he compares with Wellington, Napoleon, or Grant I do not say. Mr. Arthur seems to think a man must be the greatest before he can be great at all. Many of Gladstone's doings are not to my taste, and he made mistakes. Yet I don't think it will be denied by any one except Mr. Arthur that he was a great statesman. Mr. Arthur says Shakespeare is fit to compare with Southern writers. Now, there is not in any literature, ancient or modern, any writer to compare with Shakespeare. I am glad to hear that Scots and English stick to their own country. I confess I am unable to understand any man giving up his own country to adopt another, no matter how good that other is. I will say nothing about Scotch illegitimacy, as I know nothing about the subject, but I fancy if the social life of the people for the last three or four hundred years was investigated some understanding of the reasons for such a state of affairs would be found. Whatever the faults of the Scots are, they have done more than their share for the advancement of the world.

In closing I should like to draw attention to a subject I have been interested in for some time. A few months ago a new edition of "Social England" was published. Now, there are many histories of the lives of the English people since the time of the Conquest, but none of Scotland. Why should this be? Will some of our great editors or publishers give us a history of the lives of the Scots from early times? Then perhaps people would understand us better and be less ready to run us down.

Oct. 30, 1902. ROB CRAWFORD.

Verses by R. W. Gilder.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your issue of Sept. 27 contains, over the signature "S. W. H.," a communication regarding Mr. Gilder's coronation lines "To William Watson." If anything could add to the discouragement of the writer who in the present day would serve "the thankless muse," it would be criticism such as this. "S. W. H." who offers his remarks as a "protest," appearing to be troubled for the honor of "American literature," evidently feels some pride in what would seem a recently acquired knowledge of "pentameters and short lines." Otherwise, it is difficult to find a motive for his unnecessary remarks thereupon, since it must be evident to the tyro of what the "poem is composed," and the remark leads nowhither. Graciously "omitting for the sake of brevity any reference whatever to the minor defects" of this poem of six lines, the writer enters at once upon his major charge:

More real than real things.

Behold the line, "ungrateful to the ear, and manifestly deficient in quantity," which has caused such solicitude to this apostle of "the rule of thumb!" Whatever effect the line may produce "is obtained," thinks "S. W. H.," "at far too great a sacrifice," and for Mr. Gilder's

In this high ode, with its great shadowy Kings,
More real than real things,

he gravely ventures "to substitute a different reading."

More real than actual things,

suggesting that while it "might not, perhaps, [one likes the modesty of the "perhaps,"] obviate every difficulty, the technical defect, at least, would be overcome."

Matthew Arnold warns us that we should distrust our judgments in poetry when we differ with the poets, and in religion when we differ with the saints.

I would respectfully suggest to "S. W. H." a careful study of Sidney Lanier's "Science of English Verse," with a post-graduate course in "Mother Goose," a past mistress in the difficult rhythms of our language. It is perhaps superfluous to say of Mr. Gilder's lines that they are wholly worthy of the noble ode which inspired them. FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1902.

Prof. James and Spiritism.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Oct. 25, Page 734, in a notice of Mr. Podmore's "Modern Spiritualism," a paragraph is quoted from the book, in which Prof. William James is included with those who "have been strongly convinced by the new evidence, while older converts," &c. Had Mr. Podmore written "impressed" instead of "convinced," he no doubt would have been justified in using the name of Prof. James. But his adding "while older converts," &c., shows that the author means to say that

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Prof. James is a convert, and that he uses the word "convinced" advisedly.

I cannot cite the date, but in one of your issues not very long ago Prof. James was in like manner set down as one convinced as to the evidence of Spiritism. In his Gifford Lectures at Edinburgh, published under the title of "The Varieties of Religious Experience," Page 524, Prof. James says: "Facts, I think, are yet lacking to prove 'spirit return,' though I have the highest respect for the patient labors of Messrs. Myers, Hodgson, and Hyslop, and am somewhat impressed by their favorable conclusion." This is his latest word on the subject, 1901-1902. R. F.

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 30, 1902.

Cost of Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent "S. N. B." shows to his own satisfaction that his estimate "would seem to prove it costs about $2.50 a year to take care of a book in an American public library." He obtains this very remarkable result by averaging the cost of one hundred books and then caring for the same. By his own figures it would cost $25,000 to maintain a library of 10,000 volumes, a result which is too extravagant to consider. To maintain a library of 10,000 volumes, at the same time provide a suitable fund for the purchase of current books, and employ a staff to get the utmost good from the library for the benefit of the neighborhood, in this City of New York, the most expensive, the cost would be nearer six than twenty-five thousand.

For the sake of argument, however, let us assume that the before-mentioned library of 10,000 volumes loaned books in one year to the extent of 100,000 times, and that each book averaged in cost practically $1, we find that "S. N. B." gives American libraries credit for returning to the community $100,000 for each $25,000 that they receive.

Library statistics puzzle library experts, but "S. N. B." shows very clearly a complete ignorance of library economy.

EDWIN WHITE GALLARD,
Librarian, Webster Free Library.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

A Plurality of Spectators.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of a recently published book entitled "Seen by the Spectator," being a selection of rambling papers first printed in The Outlook under the title of "The Spectator," your reviewer very naturally infers from the anonymous character of the book that it is the work of a single writer. This I happen to know is a mistake as one of the editors of The Outlook told me some time ago the articles in his paper under the heading "The Spectator" were the work of several writers. He refused to give me the names of these writers, but he said they endeavored in discussing different subjects to adopt the same style method of treatment so as to give the impression of the work being the product of a single pen.

I haven't yet seen the book, but have read the articles as they appeared in The Outlook from week to week. Until I made the inquiry I believed, like your reviewer, that these articles were all written from the same point of view so skilfully were they fashioned to give the reader that impression. CUNNINGHAME MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1902.

A Galileo Rarity.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

About ten years ago in Genoa, searching among the bookstalls of that picturesque old city, then full of people at a Columbian Exposition, opened just 400 years after the discovery of America, I found an interesting memorial of Galileo, his little book of 1607, entitled, "Defense of Galileo Galilei: Gentleman of Florence, Lecturer on Mathematics in the University of Padua, against the Calumnies and Imposture of Baldessar Capra, a Milanese," with his autograph at the foot of the title page in this form, "All Ill'tre, S. Cipriano Saracinelli l'Autore." On the same title page stood an inscription more than 200 years later, "Now the Property of Vincenzo Torricelli. Bought in Florence the year 1813, Reigning then in Tuscany her Royal Highness Madam Elisa, sorella (sister) of Napoleon the Great. Prefect of the Department of the Arno, M. Pauchet, and Bartolomei, Mayor of Florence."

Accepting these inscriptions for what they professed to be, I did not look up the matter of who the recipient of the book might have been until last week. Then I found an interesting story therewith connected. Cipriano Saracinelli was an aged Florentine, attached to the court of the Grand Duke Ferdinand de Medici, and had a nephew, Fernando, who seems to have been pupil of Galileo at Padua or elsewhere. The letters addressed to Galileo, printed by the Italian Government a few years ago, include three from the uncle and two from the nephew, the last, written in June, 1808, being from Fernando in reply to a letter of condolence from Galileo, on the recent death of Signor Cipriano. The last letter of the uncle's there printed is in acknowledgment of this very book which I have, thus fixing beyond doubt that it was a presentation copy. The important part of the letter, which is dated at Florence Sept. 11, 1607, is:

"The letter of Your Excellency (V. Signoria) of the 24th ult. came to me by the hand of Landucci, your kinsman, together with another of yours for the "Serene Prince, (Ferdinand de Medici.) The aforesaid two letters came to me along with two little books, (duo libretti,) which contain the Defense of your Excellency against that real plagiarist of your instrument, or Geometer's Compass. The copy for me I have read through, and hence it seems to me that if that audacious Goat (ardite Capra, punning on the name of the impostor) knew how to jump backward he would do so with all his might, I verily believe. Enough that your Excellency has castigated him as he deserved, having with your pen lashed him and, as we say in Florence, "mounted him on the donkey," (frustato e mandatolo, su l'asino.) To the Prince your letter was acceptable; the book pleased him, and I think he will presently read it. Your Excellency knows that his Highness loves and esteems you much."

Galileo was at this time about forty-three years old, and had already made the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter, which he named for the Medici family. He had long before invented a "Geometrical and Military Compass," and described in print its properties; and now this Milanese rogue comes forward to claim it as his own invention. Consequently Galileo was forced to write the little book in question to prove his claim to the invention. Otherwise it has no great merit, and as the edition was small, it must be now a very rare volume. Perhaps my copy may be the only one in the country, and probably it is the only presentation copy. It is too pecuniarily valuable for me to keep longer, and I am ready to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

I have also a copy of the first (1605) edition of Sir Edwin Sandy's "Relation of the State of Religion, in these Western parts of the World," a valuable and well printed book which has about 200 pages, and afterward came out in several editions. This I will part with it at the price of the last public sale. F. B. SANBORN.

Concord, Mass., Oct. 28, 1902.

Some Lunar Lapses of Authors.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the issue of the Review of Oct. 25 Mr. Pierce adverts to a singular error in "King Solomon's Mines," but there are others connected with the one he notes. Haggard says that after the sun had set there came a glow in the east, and presently "The crescent moon peeps above the plain and shoots its gleaming arrows far and wide." A far and wide wandering from its accustomed place when visible at evening! On the next night "The full moon rose in splendor about ten." On the next day the impossible solar eclipse to which Mr. French alludes is supposed to occur, (the day after a full moon!) with total darkness of half an hour. The extreme length of totality in an eclipse of the sun is eight minutes; generally much shorter.

In "Cathedral Days" one feature of a sunset is "The dawning crescent of the young moon clearing the eastern sky." Andrew Lang describes a supposed dawn, and says: "The setting crescent would dip strangely in the glow on her way to the sea." In "Jane Eyre" the half moon sets at 5 A. M., and the crescent moon is made to rise in the evening; and on two occasions Robert Louis Stevenson makes the new moon rise at two o'clock in the morning. He forgot that the sun rises first—before the new moon. In a book on Ceylon called "Pearls and Palms" the author describes a morning tramp and refers to the beautiful new moon, shining like a cimeter in the western sky. In the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" we read:

> Till clomb above the eastern bar
> The horned moon, with one bright star
> Within the nether tip.

The shadowed part of the moon must have been exceedingly transparent.

In "The Burial of Sir John Moore" we find:

> We buried him darkly at dead of night,
> By the struggling moonbeam's misty light.

It is asserted, however, that he was buried at a time when the moon could not have been above the horizon.

Such errors are probably often the result of mere carelessness in writing; as much so as when Dickens wrote that one of the boys at Squeers's school was weeding the garden, the weather having just been described as so wintry that Nicholas Nickleby was obliged to content himself with a "dry polish," as the pump had frozen; or when he decorated the nose of Mr. Magnus in "The Pickwick Papers," at one time with blue spectacles, and shortly after with green. Charlotte Brontë wrote of a moth which, on velvety and slow-moving wings, "went humming by."

Authors are frequently as much at fault in botany and natural history as in astronomy, but sometimes their carelessness tricks them into the most ridiculous blunders. One of the most grotesquely comical slips is in "The Swiss Family Robinson." One of the dogs is called Bill, a name sufficient to designate the sex, which, on Page 46 of my edition, is further emphasized by applying to him the pronominal "he." Among the wonderful things that occur on the island is the changing of the dog's sex; for on Page 132 is this: "A few days after we had began our stairs Bill gave birth to six puppies."

BENJAMIN LANDER.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1902.

Tailors' Geese?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A philological freak is the denomination "tailor's goose." In the singular one's foothold is firm. In the plural the pitfalls are many. How should a dozen of the articles be invoiced? How should twelve tailors, each working with this appurtenance, be accurately described in this particular? J. R. D.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

"Fanshawe's" Record Price.

The sale in Boston this week of a copy of the first edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" for $840 is an eloquent rebuke to those who scoff at American first editions. In the future it should be difficult for any one to view with indifferent eyes a book that has gone from an auction value of $75 in October, 1898, to an auction value of $840 in October, 1902. The rarity of "Fanshawe" is now widely appreciated. Ten years ago, however, the book was thought to possess only a moderate degree of scarcity. A few copies of the original edition were sold and the remainder destroyed. Hawthorne never acknowledged his first book, and in 1851 he wrote to James T. Fields: "You make an inquiry about some supposed former publication of mine. I cannot be sworn to make correct answers as to all the literary or other follies of my nonage, and I earnestly recommend you not to brush away the dust that may have gathered over them. Whatever might do me credit you may be pretty sure I should be ready enough to bring forward. Anything else it is our mutual interest to correct; and so far from assisting your researches in that direction, I especially enjoin it on you, my dear friend, not to read any unacknowledged page that you may suppose to be mine."

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Richard Bagot's New Novel. will shortly come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. under the title of "Donna Diana." It is by Richard Bagot, and forms the third and last of his trilogy, the first two parts of which were "The Casting of Nets" and "A Roman Mystery." "Donna Diana" is the story of a young heiress brought up in modern Roman society, who, because of her wealth, becomes the centre of intrigue and conspiracy. The hero is a young Englishman, who is admitted into Roman society on rather more intimate terms than it is usual for a foreigner to enjoy. The Englishman falls in love with the Roman maiden, and, with the aid of her cousin, whose life he had once saved, rescues her from the designs of her other conspiring relatives. Roman society, or that part of it which, because of its lineage and affiliations with the Papal Government, is the most conservative and exclusive in Italy, is graphically described in a way which reveals considerable intimate knowledge on the part of the author. Mr. Bagot knows his Roman world thoroughly, and it is evident that more than one of his characters have been drawn from life. For example, the popular Italian poet who dramatically reads his verses at an evening reception is unmistakably the reproduced personality of Gabriele d'Annunzio.

A New Volume By Savage Landor. Charles Scribner's Sons have just made arrangements for the publication of a new book by Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," which will be entitled "Across Coveted Lands, or a Journey from Flushing to Calcutta, Overland." Although Persia, Baluchistan, and Afghanistan are described from the politico-international point of view, the main theme of the book is the discussion from a traveler's standpoint of the position which Persia holds in the light of British and Russian aggression in Asia. Cable dispatches from St. Petersburg and elsewhere have left no doubt of the fact that Russia contemplates the control of Persia and the gaining of a port on the Persian Gulf. Mr. Landor's forthcoming book, written as it is by an observing traveler and amateur diplomat, explains in detail Russia's plans, their significance to the civilized world, together with suggestions as to how the Slavonic scheme for a great Asiatic empire may be met by quick action from the Indian Government.

A Reprint of Wafer's Voyage and Description of Panama. "Concerning the Isthmus of Panama," being a reprint of Lionel Wafer's "Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America," is being published by the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland. The reprint has been edited by George Parker Winship, A. M. Librarian of the John Carter Brown Libary and author of several studies on subjects connected with the early history of Spanish America. Mr. Winship has provided notes, and in his introduction has described the doings of Wafer and his fellow buccaneers. Lionel Wafer is described as a man of the type of Marco Polo. He traveled about England and Ireland, sailed to the East Indies in 1677, made his way to Jamaica, and there joined a fleet having on board a company of buccaneers who at that time were on an expedition against Panama. For several years he lived on the booty derived by sacking Spanish towns and merchant vessels. Early in 1681, while on his second journey across the Isthmus, Wafer met with an accident which forced his comrades to leave him at an Indian village. There he remained for about six or seven months, and learned all about the country and its inhabitants. His subsequent adventures and rescue are very interesting. Wafer was afterward one of the earliest residents of Philadelphia. The illustrations of the original volume are reproduced in photographic fac simile in full size, and besides the original map there is one of the country as it is to-day. The edition will be limited to 750 numbered copies, and 27 copies, 23 for sale, on imperial Japan vellum.

About President Wilson of Princeton. President Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People" was issued by Harper & Brothers coincidentally with his inauguration as President of Princeton University. The author was educated in the North and in the South. He was born at Staunton, Va., in 1856, and was graduated from Princeton in 1879. President Wilson studied law at the University of Virginia, but practiced this profession for a year only at Atlanta, Ga. He holds degrees from Northern and Southern colleges and universities, and has held professorships in three. President Wilson is, therefore, educationally fitted to write a history of the American people; he is the author of a history, "Division and Reunion," which covered the period of our civil war. He also has no inherited prejudices to color his account of this Nation. His father was born in Ohio, but previous to that the family was from the north of Ireland, and his mother, born in England, was pure Scotch. President Wilson's latest work is said to be the only complete narrative history of the United States in existence.

Mainly Personal. There is considerable human interest in the volume called "Biographical Sketches," by James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth." Several of the articles have appeared from time to time in the leading English journals, and with nearly all the men of whom Mr. Bryce writes he has been intimately associated. Among them are Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, J. R. Green, E. A. Freeman, T. H. Green, W. Robertson Smith, Lord Iddesleigh, Robert Lowe, C. S. Parnell, Lord Cairns, Sir George Jessel, Cardinal Manning, Archbishop Tait, Bishop Fraser, Dean Stanley, Lord Acton, Henry Sidgwick, Anthony Trollope.

*** Marion Crawford, who arrived in New York this week from abroad, was gratified to hear that a first edition of his new novel "Cecilia," consisting of 50,000 copies, had been sold before publication. "Cecilia" is a story of modern Rome in which there is an ideal friendship between two young men who love the same woman—a woman who is possessed of a curious if not supernatural gift.

*** Samuel Harden Church, who has written "Penruddock of the White Lambs," which will come from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company next week, is the author of "John Marmaduke" and "Beowulf," besides an authoritative and highly praised biography of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Church is an authority on English history of the sixteenth century, and the hero of his forthcoming book is the Colonel of the famous royalist regiment which Cromwell cut to pieces at Marston Moor.

*** Miss Mabel G. Foster, the author of "The Heart of the Doctor," which is her first novel and deals with the North End, the Italian quarter of Boston, was born and educated in that city. Her special subjects were literature, history, and art. She has lectured on themes connected with art, and has given readings, mainly selections from her own writings, sketches, and stories pertaining to the American Revolution. She has been for some time a member of the Woman's Press Association of Boston. Miss Foster is at present in Italy, where she hopes by residence of a year or more to perfect herself with the language and the ways of the Italian people.

*** Guy Wetmore Carryl, whose "Grimm Tales Made Gay," illustrated by Albert Levering, has just come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was born in this city. He was educated at the Cutler School and Columbia College, class of 1895. While in college he was editor of The Columbia Spectator and playwright for the Dramatic Society. He left college in his senior year to become, for two years, assistant editor of Munsey's. A year later he was made managing editor, and in 1897 entered Harper & Brothers. He was Continental representative of that firm for three years, with headquarters at Paris. He has lately been writing independently, mostly short fiction, his work appearing in the leading magazines. He is the author of "Fables for the Frivolous" and "Mother Goose for the Grown-Ups." Mr. Carryl is the son of Charles E. Carryl, author of that juvenile classic, "Davy and the Goblin." The young author has spent the Summer at Swampscott, Mass., putting the finishing touches to his new books.

*** Katharine Prescott Wormeley is an indefatigible translator. She is best known as the translator of the "Comédie Humaine" of Honoré de Balzac into thirty-one volumes of English. She has rendered into English Molière, six volumes; the Versailles Historical Memoirs, twenty volumes, and several volumes of Daudet. Miss Wormeley has been at work during the past months on Alexandre Dumas's travel sketches and stories, and the first volume, entitled "Journeys with Dumas—The Speronara," has just been issued by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, who are publishers of Dumas's works in English.

*** Harper & Brothers have received a request from Italy for permission to translate Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" into Italian. The permission has not been granted.

*** William Dana Orcutt is the general manager of the University Press of Cambridge. He has found time during the past year to write some fairy tales for young people which are of educational value. There are six tales in his new book, "The Princess Kalisto," illustrated in color, and published by Little, Brown & Co.

*** It seems that the original manuscript of John T. McIntyre's "The Ragged Edge," published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is perhaps as ragged in appearance as any turned out when paper was scarce and poor authors had to use whatver they could get. There are hardly two sheets of the same size, and few of the same color. Most of the chapters are written on bits of wrapping paper, or anything that came into the author's hands while he was waiting for customers during his employment in a Philadelphia bookstore.

*** In the jubilee number of The World's Work, which celebrates the second year of successful publication, Doubleday, Page & Co. recall, that when the first issue appeared among those who took the most interest in it was Rudyard Kipling. The publishers now have in their possession a copy of the first number on which Mr. Kipling wrote helpful comments from beginning to end. This number has a beautiful cover in gold, and contains an article, "Europe



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"... From the opening chapter ... to the final page ... Mr. Roberts lures us on by his rapt devotion to the changing aspects of Nature and by his keen and sympathetic analysis of human character.

"On almost every page does Mr. Roberts show his love for the forests and the fields, for the animals that dwell therein; and he moreover does not, as many nature-lovers do, neglect the town and its people in the excess of his longing for the untamed and uncivilized.

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NOV

1902

versus America,"- by Andrew Carnegie, who also commented upon the magazine on its first appearance two years ago.

*** Frank Hamilton Spearman, who wrote the collection of railroad stories published by Harper & Brothers under the title, "The Nerve of Foley," has never been a railroad man. He was recently asked how he got such minute information, and replied that he learned it while in the banking business out West. He explained that he had lived in the town of McCook, Neb., which was operating headquarters for the Western Division of the Burlington Road. Mr. Spearman knew intimately all who were connected with the road, and through them he learned all he had written. The stories in "The Nerve of Foley" are laid in McCook. The characters are drawn from life. Mr. Spearman now lives with his family in Wheaton, Ill.

*** Arthur Sherburne Hardy, who has recently become United States Ambassador to Spain, will have a new novel published serially in The Atlantic Monthly for the coming year. The plot turns upon complications in the money market in New York and love entanglements in a New Hampshire house party. Mr. Hardy has been successively Minister for the United States to Persia, Greece, and Switzerland.

A Life of Audubon.*

It was a happy inspiration which suggested the writing of a short life of Audubon by John Borroughs to form a volume of the Beacon Biographies. The greatest American ornithologist had never before been written of at length by a fellow-bird lover and poet. For Audubon was essentially a poet, a sort of romantic naturalist who, after a happy, careless youth, lost the fortune he had inherited through neglecting his business for nature studies, and then made the latter the means of achieving not only fame, but fortune.

American ornithology to-day has progressed far beyond the condition it was in in Audubon's time, and we now know that he was not altogether accurate with precise details which lie at the base of the science. But the times when Audubon lived, when all science in this country was in a crude state, and when Europe was curious about the strange natural features of the new world, required perhaps a man of just his temperament to lift ornithology to a high plane.

Well educated and perfected in all the graces of Court life, he had studied art under David and had had every opportunity to indulge his passion for the study of bird life here. And so when the time came for the publication of his great work on the birds of America he was able to present it to the Courts and aristocracies of Europe in a manner which insured its success. Audubon's drawings created a veritable furor when he exhibited them in Paris and in London, and he was able to secure subscriptions to the work amounting to nearly $400,000, a sum far in excess of any that could be secured by any similar publication to-day. His vogue in society unquestionably aided largely in achieving this result.

Mr. Burroughs says that Alexander Wilson, a Scotch weaver, was really the pioneer American ornithologist, but he lacked the poetic temperament, artistic education, good physical health, and private means which enabled Audubon to outstrip him. Mr. Burroughs has grave doubts about the accuracy of some of the stories related by Audubon in his journals, which had previously impressed students of the great ornithologist's life as simple "pipe dreams." Aside from these dime-novel adventures, however, Audubon's observations on topography and bird life have, since, in the main, been abundantly verified. Mr. Burroughs's little volume presents the essential features of Audubon's life and character in a compact and convenient form.

Flying Machines.†

The successes of Santos-Dumont have placed the problem of the successful navigation of the air upon a more dignified basis than it ever occupied before. The ordinary man of common sense does not now feel so readily inclined to brush the student of the subject aside as "a flying-machine crank," and he is willing to admit that progress in mechanics, such as the perfection of light motors, tends to bring the navigation of the air within the possibilities of the near future. For this reason many people will welcome the practical handbook on the subject written by Frederick Walker, C. E., a Fellow of the Society of Patent Agents and Associate Member of the Aeronautic Institute of England, as well as author of many well-known works on mechanics. Mr. Walker thinks that the development of aerial navigation has been slow because of the personal risk involved, which is greater, for instance, than that in the navigation of the sea. When you fall out of a flying machine you fall to the ground, but when you fall from a ship you fall into the water. He thinks the flying machine may have a more limited utility than is generally imagined, and that it may not have much commercial use except "for light postal services," but will be of great value in naval and military tactics and for ordnance surveying purposes. "Aerial navigation," says he, "can only effect a revolution in international matters by the discovery and application of the neutralization and regulation of the force of gravity. Given this as a secret under the control of a peaceful and highly civilized power and war and its concomitant horrors would be a story of the past." Mr. Walker says, "The attraction of gravitation up to the present time has not co-ordinated with other forces," and that "there may yet be a mode of applying known forces in aerostation in this wide and all but untrodden field of research." His book is illustrated with a great number of diagrams showing the various mechanical appliances that enter into the problem. The book treats of the laws governing flight as exemplified by animals, birds, and insects, and of the construction of dirigible balloons, aerostats, aeroplanes, and aeromotors synthetically deduced therefrom and illustrated by various types already made. Considerable space is given to the work of Sir Hiram Maxim and Santos-Dumont.

The Edinburgh Review.

The one hundredth anniversary of The Edinburgh Review is celebrated with appropriate dignity and simplicity by the publication of an article on its history. All the London dailies fittingly celebrate the notable literary anniversary, too, in specially prepared articles. Andrew Lang, in The Daily Mail, says that, with the exception of Jeffrey, the editor, Sydney Smith and Brougham, the original contributors were really but mediocre, still they were men of some learning and of independent opinions. Mr. Lang continues:

Jeffrey, the first editor, has been described, unfavorably, as "the ideal whipper-snapper" in literature. Some of his reviews, as of "Marmion," and of Wordsworth, lend a trifle of color to that invidious description. Glasgow was Jeffrey's ideal city in youth; Oxford and Edinburgh he despised. A dozen years later, Lockhart, fresh from Oxford, had a very different opinion of Glasgow.

As the "Edinburgh" author frankly observes, there was nothing that now seems very remarkable in the early numbers of The Review. Yet it was remarkable that Brown should review Kant from a French translation! Moreover, Mr. T. Norton Longman found that in Sir Walter Scott The Review had "a very first-rate man." But the Sheriff was never at home in a review so "pro-Boer" that it sported the blue and buff worn by the Whigs in admiration of Washington and his army. The historian thinks that the serial was always "patriotic." That was not the opinion of the Tories, and in 1809 Scott did his best to found The Quarterly. Jeffrey had abused his "Lay" as too Scottish, and his "Marmion" as not Scottish enough. Sir Walter maintained his friendship with Jeffrey, (to whom Mrs. Scott spoke a word in season,) but figured no more under the Whig colors. He was an admirer of Wordsworth, and how Jeffrey used Wordsworth and all the "Lakers" is very well known.

Critics of all kinds could not keep their politics out of their judgment of literature, and The Edinburgh's review of Coleridge is worse than The Quarterly's—perhaps even than Blackwood's review of Keats. Probably Hazlitt was the author; of that we are told nothing. Too late, and too gingerly, The Edinburgh spoke a mild good word for Keats. But Jeffrey's habit of mind regarded all the new poetry of the romantic school with doubt and dislike. Wordsworth offended by "the representation of vulgar manners in vulgar language." Coleridge's verse was deemed too bad for the poet's corner of a country newspaper. In literature, as in politics, Jeffrey was a thorough Whig. Few things are more distasteful than the old Edinburgh's treatment of belief. Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, with the Anglican Evangelicals, differ only "in the finer shades and nicer discriminations of lunacy."

The Holy Shroud.

In his book on "The Shroud of Christ," which will be brought out in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., M. Paul Vignon of Paris, a well-known man of science, tells about his investigations of the relic known to history since 1332 as the Shroud of Christ, preserved in the custody of the royal house of Savoy since the fifteenth century, and which was photographed in May, 1898, under the personal direction of one of the first scientific photographers of Europe, M. Pia. The markings, or brown stains, on the shroud, were found to have the characteristics of a photographic negative, in that on the photographic plate, which reverses the lights and shadows, a portrait revealed itself. Those who examined the portrait declared that no painter of the Middle Ages could have produced such a wonderful picture. This was very remarkable and very interesting.

M. Vignon investigated the problem with all the resources of positive science for eighteen months. In his work he explains that the portrait bears every trace of having been brought about by a few hours' contact between a cloth saturated with myrrh and aloes and the emanations of a human body under just such conditions as those described in the synoptic narratives of the entombment of Christ. We know from the Gospels that at the moment of death the body of Christ was covered with wounds and feverish sweat, and after the Disciples had taken the body from the cross they carried it to the sepulchre and enveloped it in a shroud, or "sindon," which was impregnated with a mixture of myrrh and aloes. There is also the trace of a face in that part of the shroud where the cloth came in contact with it, and it is said to be of an extraordinary and majestic dignity.

M. Vignon traces the evolution of the portrait of Christ in the hands of all the great masters. He also shows the difference between the Shroud of Turin and those which were thought to be the Holy Shroud, one of which, that of Besançon, was destroyed by order of the French Convention in 1794. M. Vignon's book will be issued the middle of this month. It is illustrated with photogravure plates, ortho-

*JOHN JAMES AUDUBON. By John Burroughs. The Beacon Biographies of Eminent Americans. Edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Pp. 144. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

†AERIAL NAVIGATION. A Practical Handbook on the Construction of Dirigible Balloons, Aeroplanes, and Aeromotors. By Frederick Walker, C. E. With about 100 illustrations. Pp. 188. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company.

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PUBLISHED NOV. 7.

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When their uniforms were made there was no dye at hand to color them red, and they told the Duke if he would let them wear the white woolen clothes they would dye them with blood—and they did, only forty of them surviving out of one thousand when Cromwell had finished his charge down the moor.

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"It is easy to sneer at the work of this author; very easy when those who pretend to review only sneer and do not read. No fair reviewer can claim that the novel is not on many lines strong, unique and interesting. . . . . It sustains interest, and we frankly believe would be well received by many who make fun of it, were not Marie Corelli's name on the title page. . . . 'Temporal Power' is well worth reading. The reader who looks for the good points in it will not be disappointed."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

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NOTES AND NEWS

DODD, MEAD & CO. publish this week "A Song of a Single Note," by Amelia E. Barr; "Moth and Rust," by Mary Cholmondeley; "The Homeby Virtues," by Ian Maclaren; "American Merchant Ships and Sailors," by Willis J. Abbot; "A Short History of Music," by Alfredo Untersteiner, translated by S. C. Very; "The Autobiography of a 'Newspaper Girl,'" by Elizabeth L. Banks, and a new "Elsie" book, "Elsie's Winter Trip," by Martha Finley.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day the first edition of 50,000 copies of Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "The Blue Flower"; "The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation," by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter; Prof. George S. Goodspeed's "History of the Babylonians and Assyrians"; "Criticism of the New Testament," edited by H. Hensley Henson of Westminster Pariah, London; "Jethro Bacon and the Weaker Sex," by F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale;) "A Captured Santa Claus," by Thomas Nelson Page, illustrated in colors; "Euclid: His Life and System," by Thomas Smith, D. D., LL. D.; "Pascal and the Port Royalists," by Prof. William Clark, LL. D., D. C. L.; "Royalty in All Ages: The Amusements, Eccentricities, Accomplishments, Superstitions, and Frolics of the Kings and Queens of Europe," by T. F. Thiselton-Dyer, M. A. Oxon.; "Sartor Resartus: Heroes Past and Present," new volume in the Edinburgh edition on India paper of the works of Thomas Carlyle; "The Bard of the Dimbovitza," a new and revised edition, with new matter, of Roumanian folk-lore songs, collected from the peasants by Helene Vacaresco, translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell.

G. P. Putnam's Sons published Oct. 29 "William Morris: Poet, Craftsman, Socialist," by Elizabeth Luther Cary; "Insurance and Crime: A Study of the Effects on Society of Certain Abuses of Insurance, with Historic Instances of Such Abuses," by Alexander Colin Campbell; "The Sons of Francis," by A. MacDonell.

"The Little White Bird," Mr. Barrie's new novel, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for early in November.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing this week a holiday edition of "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray, with photographic reproductions by Henry Troth; an edition of the text of W. S. Gilbert's "Patience," issued for its literary merit rather than for its musical interest, with an introduction by the author; "The Success of Mark Wyngate," the new novel by Una L. Silberrad, and Cap'n Titus," by Clay Emery, a collection of stories of a New England coast town.

Little, Brown & Co. published last Saturday "American Literature in Its Colonial and National Periods," by Prof. Lorenzo Sears of Brown University; "Journeys with Dumas-Speronara," a translation from the French of Alexandre Dumas by Katharine Prescott Wormeley; "In the Green Forest," a fairy story for children, written and illustrated by Katharine Pyle. The same house has just issued a new book called "Faithful," by the anonymous author of "Miss Toosey's Mission."

Thomas Whittaker announces that he will publish shortly "The Official Report of the Papers, Speeches, and Proceedings of the Church Congress Held at Albany, Oct. 14-17." There will be two editions, one in paper covers and the other in cloth. Among the subjects discussed were "Economic and Social Difficulties," the "Referendum," "Colonization," and the "Drama."

Ginn & Co. have just published in their International Modern Language Series Boileau's dialogue, "Les Héros de Roman," edited by T. F. Crane, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literature in Cornell University. This is the first time that this witty dialogue has been printed outside of France. Prof. Crane, in preparing the work, consulted the autograph copy in Paris, and has inserted in the new volume a number of interesting topics.

"A Romance of the Nursery," by L. Allen Harker, a story of child life "addressed to a dual audience," is about to be published by John Lane. The book is told for the child, who will desire to do all the things the heroes and heroines of the stories are said to do; and it is said to be written to the "grown-up" person, too, to whom it discloses the sources of humor and pathos of child life. There are eight full-page drawings by K. M. Roberts.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will shortly add to their New Nature Library of birds, flowers, insects, &c., a volume on "American Animals," by Witmer Stone and Everett Cram. A notable feature of the book will be colored plates and over a hundred photographs representing the results of hunting with the camera after many sorts of game animals and the queer smaller animals in their native haunts. The chief illustrators are A. Radclyffe Dugmore and W. E. Carlin.

"Grimm Tales Made Gay," by Guy Wetmore Carryl, one of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s holiday publications, is based upon Grimm's fairy tales, which Mr. Carryl travesties in an amusing metrical version. He has also used a few of different origin, such as "Blue Beard" and "Aladdin." The illustrations consist of grotesque marginal sketches and a full-page illustration for each verse, by Albert Levering.

"Pan in Vermont" is the name of a poem by Rudyard Kipling to be published in Country Life in America for December, which issue is promised to be an unusual number.

"A Pocketful of Posies," by Abbie Farwell Brown, just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a collection of usually short verses for children, presenting "a little panorama of child life" through the changing hours of the day and the varying seasons of the year. The book is illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory and printed with marginal comments in red, and title page in two colors.

A fifth edition of Richard Burton's book of verse, "Dumb in June," has just been printed by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston. The Lothrop Publishing Company of that city, of which house Mr. Burton is now literary adviser, will bring out in the Spring a new volume of his poetry, embracing his latest contributions to magazine literature and a number of pieces never published before.

Charles Scribner's Son's report that Ernest Thompson Seton's animal books have begun their annual sale. Although several years old, "Wild Animals I Have Known" sold 17,000 copies last Fall, and, running with "Lives of the Hunted," it is expected to outstrip that record this season. "Lives of the Hunted" bids fair to have a big run by itself this season. It is said that so far the two books have scored a circulation something over 250,000.

"Hidden Manna," a romance by A. J. Dawson, is announced for early publication by A. S. Barnes & Co. The plot of the story is woven and unraveled in Morocco. By reason of the author's long sojourn in Tangiers, he is specially fitted for the work of depicting the interesting but subtle people of Morocco.

"Penelope's Experiences in Ireland," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, appears in an illustrated edition uniform with the other two volumes in the series published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The illustrations are by Charles E. Brock.

"One's Womenkind," a novel by Louis Zangwill, author of "A Drama in Dutch," &c., will shortly be issued by A. S. Barnes & Co. The author is a brother of Israel Zangwill, who wrote "Dreamers of the Ghetto," &c.

The following is a list of the popular books for the week ending Oct. 23 reported by the circulating department of the New York Public Library: Hall Caine's "Eternal City," "The Virginian," by Owen Wister; Booth Tarkington's "Two Vanrevels," for adults; Alger's "Brave and Bold," Lang's "Yellow Fairy Book," Alcott's "Little Women," for juveniles; and in non-fiction: Hemstreet's "When Old New York Was Young," Thompson-Seton's "Lives of the Hunted," and Baker's "Boy's Book of Inventions."

"A Patrick's Day Hunt," by Martin Ross and E. O'E. Somerville, authors of "Some Experiences of an Irish R. M.," will be published this month by E. P. Dutton & Co. The volume will be illustrated in color and in line.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out this month "Can Telepathy Explain?" by Minot J. Savage, who here tells the "results of psychical research"; "The Youth of La Grande Mademoiselle, (1627-1652)," by Arvède Barine, authorized English version by L. G. Meyer, with frontispiece and about twenty-five illustrations from contemporaneous sources.

The Macmillan Company issue this week "Mariella, of Outwest," by Mrs. Elia Higginson; "Biological Laboratory Methods," by Prof. P. H. Mell; "The Diamond Mines of South Africa. Some Account of Their Rise and Development," by Gardner F. Williams, M. A.; "The Four Feathers," by A. E. W. Mason; "Roger Drake: Captain of Industry," by Henry Kitchell Webster; John Fiske's two volumes of "Literary Essays," "Cecilia, A Story of Modern Rome," the new novel by F. Marion Crawford; Vol. I. of the Cambridge Modern History, "The Renaissance," "Lectures on the Ethics of Green, Spencer, and Martineau," by the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick.

The Grafton Press announces a new edition, printed on large paper, of Bishop Spalding's book, "God and the Soul," which has been praised by many critics. The publishers announce that a large number of advance orders have already been received. President Roosevelt has appointed the Bishop as a member of the Arbitration Commission in the coal strike. The Right Rev. John Lancaster Spalding is Catholic Bishop of Peoria, Ill.

"East of Paris," being sketches in Gâtinais, Bourbonais, and Champagne, by Miss Betham-Edwards, will come from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. this month. The volume is illustrated with colored reproductions of paintings by Henry E. Detmold.

Besides the edition announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. there will be another definitive edition of the works of Edward FitzGerald published this Winter. It is edited by W. Aldis Wright, and will come from the press of the Macmillan Company. This edition is complete in seven volumes, and will be strictly limited to 775 copies, 250 of which are for this country. Besides FitzGerald's published works, there will be included several series of letters, which have been arranged chronologically. The volumes will be published monthly from the middle of November.

D. Appleton & Co. publish this week an edition of Burns's "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Talk of the Town," by Mrs. Eliza Armstrong Bengough, in the Novelletes de Luxe Series; "Erb," by W. Pett Ridge, a new volume in the Town and Country Library.

"Isabella d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539," a study of the Renaissance, will be issued this month by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Neltje Blanchan's new book on birds, "How to Attract the Birds," will be published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co. The same house will bring out at the same time a volume on gastronomy telling of "The Pleasures of the Table," by George H. Ellwanger; Alfred Ollivant's "Danny," which, although the dog is the central character, is in a different vein from the author's "Bob, Son of Battle"; a book on the mammals of North America, entitled "American Animals," by Witmer Stone and William B. Cram, illustrated by Dugmore, Carlin, Beebe, and others.

"American Animals," the ninth volume in the New Nature Library, to be published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co., is by Witmer Stone and William Everitt Cram, illustrated by Dugmore, Carlin, Beebe, and others. It is a guide to the mammals of North America north of Mexico and east of the Mississippi. A notable feature of the work is the illustrations. There are over 180 pictures from photographs of the live animals. Besides the half-tone illustrations there are six plates in color; eighty pictures are full page.

A collection of short stories of Paris by Guy Wetmore Carryl will be published next Spring by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the curious title, "Zut." There are eleven stories in all, and some of these have appeared in the magazines, where they attracted some attention. It is said that these stories afford a very intimate insight into the varied life of the French.

Doubleday, Page & Co. issued this week Janet Mackenzie Hill's book on "Practical Cooking and Serving," the contents of which are indicated by the title; an illustrated edition of J. P. Mowbray's "A Journey to Nature," with 16 photographic reproductions from Henry Troth, and a volume on "How to Make Rugs," by Candace Wheeler.

A "Life of Roger Wolcott," late Governor of Massachusetts, by his lifelong friend William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the last of this month and promises to take a high place among recent biographies.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham's new story, "The Right Princess," has already gone through four editions. The book was published only five weeks ago. It is stated that the publishers are receiving big reorders from the large dealers.

P. F. Madigan, formerly of Albany, has taken over the business of W. E. Benjamin at 22 West Thirty-third Street, and will continue there the sale of autograph letters, prints, rare books, and manuscripts.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Since the death of Phillips Brooks, no Bostonian has been so sincerely and deeply mourned as the late Gov. Wolcott, and no biography could possess greater interest for Massachusetts readers than the "Life of Roger Wolcott," announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for publication Nov. 19. The autnor is the Bishop of Massachusetts, Dr. Lawrence, whose biography of his father, Amos A. Lawrence, is well known. The book will give more space to the school and college passages of its subject's life than is customary, but will by no means neglect the public and patriotic services which proved the late Governor a worthy scion of one of the oldest and best American families, and its social side will be interesting to Americans as the record of one generation in a long line of men bearing civic honors. It is hardly necessary to say that the book appears with the entire approval of the Wolcott family and that the author has had access to every possible source of information.

Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "Pocketful of Posies," to be published this week is such a gift as has not come to the children since Stevenson's death, and like "A Child's Garden" it includes verse of many sorts, humorous, quaint, and gently sad; ballads, songs, anecdotes of fairies, animals, birds, and flowers; theories of history and natural history; some nonsense, and even a charade or two. The verses are printed with rubricated marginal notes, a very good device for teaching small readers to look at such additions to the text instead of absolutely neglecting them as public school teachers find to be the custom of their pupils. There are even puns in the book with marginal explanations for the encouragement of young imitators, and there are five pictures by Miss Fanny Y. Cory.

Notes from Philadelphia.

Three Philadelphians, professors of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, are announced as contributors to an important series of books having to do with business life, which has been undertaken by the house of Appleton. The first of these, "Funds and Their Uses," a treatise on the instruments, methods, and institutions of modern finance, by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, is about ready for publication. "Trust Finance," by Dr. E. S. Meade, will follow soon, as will the third volume, "Transportation," in which Prof. Johnson sets forth not only the historic but also the economic aspect of the subject.

Henry T. Coates & Co. have sold out their retail book department to Wanamaker. The older house of Porter & Coates had built up a wide reputation throughout this region, and the succeeding house had maintained it. The publishing end of the business is to be retained by Messrs. Coates.

L. Cope Cornford, whose "The Last Buccaneer" has just come from the Lippincott presses, dedicates his book to Rudyard Kipling, who, it may be remembered, spoke highly of the author's earlier story of "The Master Beggars." His final stanza of this dedication runs:

> He's Admiral of Buccaneers,
> Chief o' th' trade that never slacks.
> And borel men like we, I fears,
> May carry on till canvas cracks—
> May steal the name and filch the stuff—
> His tope's still is all we see;
> The fac is, we ain't good enough,
> But there! You hearken unto me.

"Why My Photographs Are Bad," a book recently issued from the presses of George W. Jacobs & Co., promises to be as successful as it is out of the ordinary. Charles M. Taylor, Jr., the author, is known as a traveler who has not only written several volumes telling of his trips, but has also illustrated them attractively with his camera. Now he takes his readers into his confidence and shows them how very easily things may go wrong with even the experienced photographer. His chapters are brief and to the point; his pictures are speaking testimonies of what is not to be done.

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The severest critics in the world, are giving extraordinary praise to

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THE SHEEPSTEALERS.

Spectator—"The emergence of a book so fresh, so original, and so wholesome as 'The Sheepstealers' is peculiarly welcome.... We can cordially recommend Miss Jacob's powerful and engrossing romance. It deserves to rank along with 'The House with the Green Shutters' in the limited category of those tales of the countryside in which there is nothing provincial, particularist, or parochial."

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Punch—"'The Sheepstealers' breaks fresh ground, and Violet Jacob tills it with exceeding vigor and success. The work is admirably done, adding fresh zest to the palled appetite of the way-worn novel reader."

THE SHEEPSTEALERS.

Daily Telegraph—"The name of the authoress of 'The Sheepstealers' is unfamiliar, but it will unquestionably be heard of again. If this is Miss Violet Jacob's first essay in fiction, she is to be congratulated most warmly upon a very powerful piece of work. Her characters stand out clearly and sharply, and the local color is as vivid as it is in 'Lorna Doone' or 'The Return of the Native.'"

THE SHEEPSTEALERS.

Morning Post—"The author knows her country and its inhabitants by heart. Neither she nor Mr. Hardy need blush because their relationship-in-letters cannot be overlooked. Both the people of the valley and the hill-people who live and love and die in the fascination of the gigantic hill are creatures of reasonable flesh and blood—creatures as real as any to be found in the shadow-haunted granges of Wessex."

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BROOKLYN EAGLE says

"'Richard Gordon,' in plot, in performance, in setting and asides, is one of the cleverest and brightest novels of the year."

Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston

Miss Pardoe Reprinted.*

Kingship, which is so much of a mystery and curiosity to Americans, probably reached its full flower in Louis XIV. He was the state. He was "it" in a way difficult to realize to-day, because he was the greatest King at a time when class distinctions were stronger and national distinctions weaker than they ever were before or since. And the Court of Louis XIV. was the most brilliant, the gayest, the most resplendent, and perhaps the wickedest of any of which there is authentic record. In the history of France, which excels that of any other country in human nature spectacles and dramatic incidents, the two most picturesque features are the Revolution and its development into the empire, and the reign of Louis XIV. And as a knowledge of the Revolution is necessary to an understanding of modern France and to a large extent of modern society, so a clear comprehension of the Revolution would not be possible without a knowledge of the reign of Louis XIV., which was typical of all that was worst in the old monarchy which the Revolution swept away.

The only material defect in Julia Pardoe's history of this reign is one which it would not perhaps be possible to avoid without drawing upon the imagination. It gives a detailed and accurate account of the goings on of the court, but wholly neglects the common people of France. The people in those days were practically lost sight of, and just what they were doing or thinking can only be gleaned from a painstaking piecing together of odds and ends of information from country records, private documents, and inadvertent references in publications of the time. Even the Grand Monarche, who among his other pretensions claimed to know everything, was grossly ignorant of the common people and of the abyss toward which the Capets were hastening. All that brilliant company who drew the attention of the world on Versailles—Richelieu, Marie de Medicis, Anne of Austria, Mlle. de Breze, the Duke of Beaufort, the Count of Guiche, Mazarin, Philip of Anjou, La Valliere, and the Man in the Iron Mask, are here depicted, most of them leading their butterfly life about the great central sun in a gorgeous spectacle which the world may never see again. As a prelude to the Revolution there could have been no greater contrast than that afforded between these pictures of feudalism at its apex and the tumbrils on the way to the guillotine. The Reign of Terror is more intelligible after the perusal of such a work as Miss Pardoe's. There is no other reasonably cheap copy of her work to be had than this new edition.

A Ruthless Boy.*

Mr. G. M. A. Hewett, as the original of "The Open-Air Boy," must have been born with the instincts of a savage. And this trait must have been encouraged, for he is the prototype of that Englishman who, when he wakes, says "What shall I kill to-day?" This killing instinct if carried too far engenders cruelty. We question whether the English boy of to-day is permitted to indulge in such wholesale destruction. We entertain the hope that the American lad has certain restrictions imposed on him. The respect for life may be carried out by the Brahmin to a ridiculous degree, but then to give the boy license to kill whatever he sees is simply horrible. Boys under certain proscriptions may be permitted to learn something about birds, but that does not mean that they should strip the fields or the hedges of all the nests they come across and smash the eggs.

The father of the open-air boy said to his son, "You are never to kill anything without doing something with it when you have killed it." That was a fairly vague order. Did the boy as a dutiful son save the skins or eat the rats he so delighted in killing? The boy devised all kinds of traps for the maiming and crippling of little birds. What a hungry chap the open-air boy must have been, since he eats the sparrows, and finds them prime when stuffed with sage and onions.

The chapters on the training of dogs, on fishing, the care of lines, the making of kites are excellent. There are many pursuits a boy may follow as presented in the volume concerning which no exceptions can be taken. Boys are not girls, and their recreations differ, but that is no reason why all young people should not be taught that God's creatures were not put on this earth for indiscriminate slaughter.

Opium in New Fiction.

The opium habit is employed to powerful effect in the development of the tragedy, or tragi-comedy, in "The Confessions of a Wife." The morphia habit is also used to powerful effect in "Felix," the latest novel of Robert Hichens, author of "The Green Carnation." The passages in Mr. Hichens's book, which has not yet crossed the Atlantic, treating of this terrible disease are said to be extraordinarily graphic and powerful. There is much else in the book which is said to show traces of the influence of Balzac and Zola.

*LOUIS XIV. AND THE COURT OF FRANCE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Julia Pardoe. Illustrated. In three volumes. New York: James Pott & Co. $4.50.

*THE OPEN-AIR BOY. By G. M. A. Hewett, Cecil. Illustrated. 12mo, $1. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Old New York.*

In his preface, Mr. Innes takes somewhat to heart Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker History." The author of "New Amsterdam and Its People" thinks "the burlesque history of New York does not seem to be called for per se any more than a burlesque history of the Plymouth Colony." Mr. Innes admits that "the type of the early Dutch, as Irving sketched it, has passed insensibly in the popular mind into something like the embodiment of truth." Shall we be accused of lèse majesté if we declare that we are of the opinion that there was much material to be laughed at in the composition of that colony founded under the auspices of the West India Company? Mr. Innes writes:

In the public and private records of the Colony there are to be found traits of profound and of thoughtless men, men crafty and men open-minded, mild, or haughty, religious or profane, moral or immoral, freedom-loving or despotic, small-minded men in office puffed up with notions of their boundless importance, men of shrewd business capacity, and reckless speculators—all very much as may be found upon the Island of Manhattan in this year of grace nineteen hundred and two. About the only type which the author has been unable to meet with in his researches is the double-headed Dutchman of fictitious history and of historical fiction; the embodiment of the popular idea of the Dutch phlegmatic temperament; a marvelous compound of Capt. Bunsby and the fat boy in "Pickwick."

The volume under notice is in the main devoted to topographical research, with a great deal which is, however, genealogical. New Amsterdam was well supplied with authentic documents. Though the earliest are not discoverable, they "are quite complete and full from the year 1638, and from then it is possible to gain a comprehensive view of New Amsterdam at almost any subsequent period during the Dutch rule." The West India Company was a private corporation, and kept watch upon its officials and the colonists, and "maintained a constant intercommunication with them by means of reports, letters of instruction, and a system of records of even the most trivial transactions." The quality of the men in power varied, but pretty generally they were petty tyrants. They "were often lacking in the qualities essential to a successful magistracy." About as bad a specimen of the official was Willem Kieft, Director General at New Amsterdam from 1638 to 1647. The acts of his successor, Petrus Stuyvesant, are not to be lauded. Petty tyranny seemed to have been the general rule. In fact, the action of the West India Company and its officers caused so much trouble that it alienated the mass of the citizens of New Amsterdam, and they seem "to have looked upon the arrival of the English as a positive relief."

All those details of the proprietorship of certain grounds in New Amsterdam are given in Mr. Innes's volume. If he cannot produce the pictures of former Dutch houses, he gives you the views of the New York of to-day. Under certain circumstances it seems fraught with difficulty to bring back a memory of the past. Here is, for instance, a photograph of the intersection of John and Pearl Streets. You note the elevated road, the electric lights, the ugly stores, with their signs, and it becomes very troublesome to recall that just here was the line "of Van Tienhoven's lane, and the site of the Bouwery House."

The author does his best to reinstate Capt. Kidd. There can be no question that the Captain on the Adventurer was one of many rascals of the period. If Kidd deserved hanging, there were others who ought to have suffered the same punishment. The history of the brewer, Jacob Van Couwenhoven, is a most interesting one. Couwenhoven was the typical speculator. He was always in financial troubles. Strange is it that some of the descendants of this man should call themselves Connover to-day. Perhaps it would have been impossible to follow any fixed method in the volume. Where the volume is of great value is as a work of reference. The old pictures of New Amsterdam, taken from various sources, are curious. Conspicuous in many of the ancient prints is a gallows. That brings back the ancient story of the traveler who, having journeyed in many savage lands, at last returns to his own country, and, seeing a gallows, exclaims: "Thank goodness, I have at last reached civilisation."

Book Auction Run by a Young Woman.

McDevitt's book auction, which has been for several years a feature of the book world of down town, has again made its appearance, and is located at 113 Nassau Street. When D. W. McDevitt, the well-known book collector and litterateur, who was the pioneer among book auctioneers, died suddenly at his home in Chicago two years ago, his young daughter pluckily determined to continue the business. This she has done successfully, and has added to her father's large clientèle. She conducts the business on the lines established by her father, which consists of selling at auction the "returns" and "remainders" of standard publishers. An idea which Miss McDevitt originated and which she has since developed successfully is the supplying of public libraries in large cities with standard works.

Trees of Prospect Park.

Louis H. Pest of 755 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn, has written, and is publishing himself by subscription, a little book on "The Trees and Shrubs of Prospect Park." The price is $1, and persons who wish to subscribe may address the author.

*NEW AMSTERDAM AND ITS PEOPLE. Studies, Social and Topographical, of the Town in the Dutch and Early English Rule. By J. H. Innes. With maps, plans, views, &c. Cloth, gilt tops. 12mo, net, $2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

New theory of life, John Fiske on Evolution, Eight short stories, travel, adventure, science, literature, many paintings in color in Harper's Magazine for November.

HARPER'S BOOK NEWS

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

On the day of the inauguration of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University was published his epoch-making work *A History of the American People.* President Wilson has devoted the best years of his life to the preparation of this great work—from the earliest times to the accession of President Theodore Roosevelt. It is monumental in character and scope, represents the genius of the greatest historical writer of the present time, and is written in that delightfully flowing style which translates historical facts into the romance of a Nation. It is printed from new type specially cast in 1902. It is a curious fact that there is not a single complete narrative history of the United States in existence to-day. Dr. Woodrow Wilson's is the first.

There are hundreds of new portraits, prints, maps, plans and pictures that alone tell the wonderful story of the finding of the continent and the growth of what is now the Great Republic. Almost every artist of distinction has contributed, and remote historical archives, long-forgotten deeds, and governmental records, rare manuscripts, private picture-galleries, and exclusive libraries—all these all over the world have been visited by experts for pictorial contributions.

It is beautifully bound in five volumes.

EDWIN A. ABBEY'S PICTURES.

A note of interest to all lovers of art is that the pictures for *The Deserted Village* by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., that attracted such wide attention in Harper's Magazine are now to be had in permanent book form. The first hundred copies (numbered) of *The Deserted Village* bound in special de luxe style will be sold to book lovers on order only.

THE RED HOUSE.

Another of the week's publications is *The Red House,* a new novel by E. Nesbit—the cleverest work so far of a most entertaining and popular novelist. It is the story of the humorous adventures of a honeymoon.

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The ordinary edition, with a new engraved portrait of the author, net, $2.00. Postage extra.

A limited edition of 275 copies, 230 of which will be on toned French hand-made paper and will contain besides the portrait of Mr. Channing (which also appears in the cheaper edition) five full-page etchings by Sidney L. Smith. The subjects of these illustrations are: **Portrait of Thoreau**, after the crayon drawing by S. W. Rowse; **View of Thoreau's Birthplace** (before the alterations); **Interior of Barrett's Grist Mill; Cousatum Pool;** and **Dead Leaves in the Forest.** Price, net, $10.00. Postage extra.

Of this limited edition, 25 copies will be on Japan paper, with the etchings in two states. Price, net $25.00. Postage extra.

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QUERIES.

"F. H." Springfield, Mass.: "Will you kindly tell me the year when the 'Sweet Singer of Michigan' published her book of verses, her right name, the town in which she lived, and when and where she died?"

The "Sweet Singer of Michigan" was Julia A. Moore. Her first book, "The Sentimental Song Book," was published at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1876. Her second book, published in 1878, was called "A Few Choice Words to the Public, with New and Original Poems." In the preface to "The Sentimental Song Book," the author stated that she was born in Plainfield and lived there until she was ten years of age. Then her parents removed to Algoma, "where they have lived to the present day, (1876,) and I live near them, one mile west of Edgerton." The "Cornhill Booklet" for November, 1900, contained selections from Mrs. Moore's curious verses, together with a portrait.

"A. M." East Fifty-third Street, New York City: "Can you tell me something about an author bearing the name of Atticus Green Haywood?"

The Rev. Atticus Green Haywood, a Methodist clergyman of Georgia, born in 1833, died in 1896. He wrote a number of books, which may be obtained, we believe, from the Methodist Book Concern. Among them are "The Man of Galilee," "Fleas for Progress," &c.

M. F. LOSO, Philadelphia, Penn.: "Noticing the request of 'C. G. P., Room 127 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.,' for the lines taking 'directly opposite views' from those contained in the one by Thomas Moore entitled 'There's Nothing True but Heaven,' I send a copy of them, which I found printed on satin, (together with Moore's lines,) in a book I bought on a stall a few years ago. It will be seen, too, that the name of the author is there given."

THIS WORLD'S NOT ALL A FLEETING SHOW.

This world's not all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
He that hath soothed the widow's woe,
Or wiped the orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he that walks life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit from day to day
By virtue's bright and steady ray—
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He that the Christian's course hath run,
And all his foes forgiven;
Who measures out life's little span
In love to God, and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

—S. Osborn.

INQUIRER, Richmond, Va.—"Is the memory system taught by Prof. A. Loisette of New York City published in book form, and if so, where can I get a copy? Please tell me where and at what price I can procure a copy of the plays and poems of Charles Dickens. Is the English translation of Zola's novel 'Nana' out of print? If not, where and at what price can a copy be gotten?"

A. Loisette's "Assimilative Memory" is published by Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York City, $2.50. There are several excellent editions of Dickens's plays and poems. One of them, part of the edition of his works edited by Whipple, is published by Houghton Mifflin & Co. at $1.50. Zola's "Nana," in translated form, seems to be out of print in this country. The old Peterson edition can be had, however, in almost any second-hand book store.

"GEMS," Pearsall Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Kindly advise me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS what books are published and by whom treating on the subject of precious stones. Also, if there is a publication by Streeter, and prices of same."

See Rev. C. W. King's "Engraved Gems," (the Macmillan Company, $4.50,) the most easily accessible work on the subject. There are a number of other books relating to gems, but they do not seem to be in print here. Among them are Prof. A. H. Church's "Precious Stones," London, 1883; Delmar's "History of Precious Metals," 1880; Emanuel's "Diamonds and Precious Stones," 1865; W. Jones's "History and Mystery of Precious Stones," 1879; Streeter's "Precious Stones and Gems," 1877; Streeter's "Great Diamonds of the World," 1882; Streeter's "Pearls and Pearling Life," 1887; Emmons and Becker's "Statistics of Precious Stones," New York, 1886, &c. George Frederic Kunz's "Gems and Precious Stones of North America," (Scientific Publishing Company, 253 Broadway, $10,) is apparently not the work our corespondent has in mind.

"J. H. M.," Box 119 Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.: "If it is possible will you be so good as to give me through your 'Queries' column the name of the author of 'An Englishman in Paris,' and who publishes the book?"

"An Englishman in Paris" was written by Albert Dresden Vandam, an English journalist, born in 1843. D. Appleton & Co. publish this book at $1 in cloth, 50 cents in paper.

"W. J. H.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me who wrote a poem containing this line:

'On Fame's eternal camping ground.'?"

This line occurs in the first stanza of Theodore O'Hara's "The Bivouac of the Dead."

R. H. CRESSINGHAM, 241 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "S. H. Furman recently asked for the author of a stanza beginning:

'Our lives are like a Winter's day.'

With trifling changes, the lines are on a tombstone at Barnwell, England, but, like the majority of epitaphs, the writer of it is unknown. The entire inscription is a follows:

Man's life is like a Winter day,
Some only breakfast and away;
Others to dinner stay and are full fed;
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed.
Large is the debt who lingers out the day.
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay.
Death is the waiter—some few run on tick,
And some, alas! must pay the bill to Nick.
Tho' owed I much, I hope long trust is given,
And truly mean to pay all debts in heav'n."

"R. C. K.," Newark, N. J.: "What is considered the best edition of Francis Parkman's works?"

The authorized edition of Parkman's works is issued by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in twelve volumes each, $1.50.

"R. L. M.," 342 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City: "Can you tell me when the first editions of 'Don Juan,' 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' and 'Apologia Pro Vita Sua' first appeared? Also where I can get a good modern edition of Cardinal Newman's celebrated book?"

Byron's "Don Juan" first appeared as follows: Cantos I. and II., 1819; Cantos III., IV., and V., 1821; Cantos VI., VII., and VIII., 1823; Cantos IX., X., and XI., 1823; Cantos XII., XIII., and XIV., 1823, and Cantos XV. and XVI., 1824. Barham's "Ingoldsby Legends" appeared in three series, 1840, 1842, and 1847. Cardinal Newman's "Apologia" was first published in 1864 by Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, and Green. The present firm, Longmans, Green & Co. publish an edition at $1.25.

L. R. ANDERSON, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Kindly give me a list of the principal works illustrated by John Leech."

"Jack Brag," by Theodore Hook, 1837; "American Broad Grins," 1838; "Pencillings by the Way," by N. P. Willis, 1839; "The Ingoldsby Legends," 1840-47; Bentley's "Miscellany," 1840-53; "Punch," 1841-64; "Hector O'Halloran and Mark Antony O'Toole," by W. H. Maxwell, 1841; "Children of the Mobility," 1841; "Hood's Comic Annual," 1842; Daniel's "Merrie England in the Olden Time," 1842; "Richard Savage," by Charles Whitehead, 1842; Dickens's "Christmas Carol," 1843; Jerrold's "Wassail Bowl," 1843; Mrs. Trollope's "Jessie Phillipps," 1844; Jerrold's "Story of a Feather," 1844; "Punch's Pocket Book," 1844-61; Hood's "Whimsicalities," 1844; Hood's "Comic Album," 1844; Dickens's "The Chimes," 1845; Jerrold's "Shilling Magazine," 1845-48; Smith's "Marchioness of Brinvilliers," 1846; Dickens's "Battle of Life," 1846; Barham's "Some Account of My Cousin Nicholas," 1846; Gilbert A. A'Beckett's "Comic History of England," 1847; Dickens's "Haunted Man," 1848; Jerrold's "A Man Made of Money," 1849; A'Beckett's "Comic History of Rome," 1851; "Illustrated London News," 1854-8; Surtees's "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," 1853; "Handley Cross," by Surtees, 1854; "Ask Mamma," by Surtees, 1858; "Once a Week," 1859-64; "Plain or Ringlets," by Surtees, 1860, and "Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds," by Surtees, 1865. Leech died while the latter work was being published in monthly parts, and the later illustrations were executed by Hablot K. Browne, ("Phiz.")

Appeals to Readers

A. BLANCHARD, South Norwalk, Conn.: "Will some reader kindly enlighten me as to the authorship of a short poem, 'The Three Mighty,' beginning

"'In the Cleve of Aduliam King David lies'

and founded on the incident related in Second Samuel, xxiii., 15-17?"

S. BLACK, 1,606 Lexington Avenue, New York City: "I wish to secure the verse I recently read in a daily paper which gave a conversation between a priest and a young woman on marriage in heaven."

L. J. K.," Noble County Bank, Kendallville, Ind.: "What is the source of the following quotation:

"'Whate'er we love becomes of us a part.
The centre of all tributary powers.
Our life is fed from Nature's throbbing heart,
And of her best the fibred growth is ours.'

L. B. BLATT, 1,201 Park Avenue, New York City: "I am anxious to secure Vol. 173, Nos. 1 and 2, July 7 and 14, 1900, and Vol. 174, No. 9, Aug. 31, 1901, of The Saturday Evening Post."

L. LEITCH, 208 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "Can any one inform me how to obtain a poem beginning, as far as I can remember:

"'Abba, in thine eternal years,
Bethink thee of our fleeting clay.'

"I think the author's name is Channing and the title 'Abba Father.' I would also like to know where I could get the words of a poem by Burroughs, (I think,) the last line of which is:

"'And love will bring my own to me.'"

A Book by Lafcadio Hearn.*

Lafcadio Hearn continues, with undiminished earnestness of purpose and unfailing felicity of expression, his efforts to enlighten the Western world. No other writer we know well here understands Japan as he does: none has his sympathy with its people or a better comprehension of their ideals and their art. But the medium of English words even he, with his unusual command of them, finds inadequate for the perfect performance of his task. Not only are many Japanese words and phrases untranslatable into English, but many Japanese ideas and customs cannot be clearly explained to unenlightened Westerners. It is not quite possible for us to take the Japanese point of view. With the help of Lafcadio Hearn, however, one feels, for the time, that he can almost take that point of view, that he is, at least, in the way to comprehend some of the ancient mysteries.

This new book begins with an admirably artistic rendering of nine old native tales, "curios," Mr. Hearn calls them. The remainder is original, founded on the writer's study and observation. Everything is new, strange, and fascinating. The most pathetic piece is a translation of the diary of a Japanese woman, of humble life, the very simplicity and artlessness of which give it extraordinary value. But the subjects are richly varied. In the daintiest of essays on "Fireflies" Mr. Hearn barely touches a subject of great interest in Japanese life and literature, yet makes one feel deeply its charm. In his essay on the dewdrop as the symbol of the human soul he preaches a Buddhist sermon. His "curios" have a most appropriate setting. The printed book is wholly commendable.

Abbey's Pictures of "The Deserted Village."

The first one hundred copies of the new edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," with illustrations by Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., are announced by Harper & Brothers to have been withheld from circulation. These copies will be made up by special order only. They will be bound in red full French levant specially selected from a number of skins in order to procure the finest leather, and will be ornamented in gold. The volumes will be lined with watered silk, and have uncut edges and gilt tops. Each plate of the illustrations will be covered by a tissue sheet.

*KOTTO. Being Japanese Curios with Sundry Cobwebs. Collected by Lafcadio Hearn, Lecturer on English Literature in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan. With illustrations by Genjiro Yeto. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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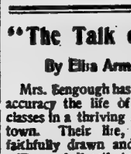
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BOOKS ON MUSIC.

Mr. Dole's "Famous Composers" and Mr. Breakespeare's "Mozart."*

THE musical amateur is apt to "shy" at a two-volume compendium of brief musical biographies of twenty great composers. Mr. Dole, however, has brought to the task of compiling such a work much more than the amount of intelligence and knowledge usually devoted to it. His book is more worthy of serious attention than most of such collections; it is likely to serve a useful purpose for many who wish for information in concise form and do not care to extract it from original and authoritative sources. He has selected for his treatment twenty composers, from Palestrina to Wagner, though to make out the number he has had to include one or two who hardly rank with the rest, such as Spohr and Glinka. He gives brief biographical sketches of each of these, and a portrait. The biographies are interesting and readable.

Mr. Dole has not gone deeply into criticism, but he has enough about the musical productions of the men of whom he writes to give a clear idea of their style and purpose, and of the place they are entitled to in the history of music. He has devoted especial attention to the personalities of the composers of whom he treats. Anecdote and legend, as it seems, gather about the names of great composers and about movements in the history of music with greater luxuriousness than in any other form of art. Mr. Dole has drawn upon them with discretion, though abundantly. He is too critical to take everything that has been handed down without reserve. Thus he justly characterizes as a pure myth the story, often told, that Palestrina arose as the defender of the art of music in the Church because the Council of Trent had proposed to banish music entirely from its service. He gives a version of this contest in the Church of the sixteenth century more nearly in accordance with the facts. The abolition of music was never proposed, and the debate was over the purification of style simply. The idea that Palestrina created a new style to overcome the objections of the strict party is unfounded, and the commissioners of the council whom he converted were simply impressed by the wonderful use he made of the old means of expression.

This critical spirit, while it has freed his book from many of the ancient fables of musical history, has not kept out of it innumerable touches of pungent characterization and human interest that help make the biographical sketches full of life and the impression of reality. Such estimates as he has given are just and appropriate. Thus, after a picture of Beethoven's stormy career that is one of the most vivid of any he has given, Mr. Dole calls it a representation of the man "in his rugged simplicity, his tragic sensitiveness, his brusque honesty, his sublime purity." The character of Wagner he thus sums up:

As an artist Wagner had unequaled genius. As a man, though generous, temperate, and virtuous to an unusual degree, he had also extraordinary faults. He was egotistical and proud, prone to fierce enmities; he went to extremes in everything. A living paradox—impatient, nervous, irritable; noble and petty, never made a man more friends and more enemies. He was worshipped and hated. Taken all in all, musically he stands as the most notable figure of this age.

There are so many collections of musical biographies issuing from the press in these days that lack the fundamental requirements of accuracy, good taste, and a real knowledge of the subject, that Mr. Dole's will be welcomed to a place quite its own among such publications.

A Life of Mozart.*

It is rather a remarkable fact—though it can be paralleled in the case of several other great musicians—that there has been no biography of Mozart accessible to English readers except the elaborate and exhaustive treatise of Jahn, and one or two little uncritical summaries. For this reason Mr. Eustace J. Breakspeare's addition of a life of Mozart to the "Master Musicians'" series will be welcome. The series has been useful in providing biographies of the great composers of reasonable compass and comprehensiveness. None of them have been books of much distinction or originality, and this one does not rise above the level of its predecessors. It gives a good account of Mozart's short and hurried career, an estimate of his work as a musician, with analyses of his most important compositions, including an especially full account of the operas, and a judgment of Mozart the man. Much valuable information is contained in the appendices—a genealogical table of the Mozart family, an account of Mozart's burial, and the alleged abstraction of his skull; a classified list of Mozart's compositions, a bibliography of the literature relating to the composer and his works, a useful set of notes about persons and things connected with Mozart's career, and a brief "conspectus" of the leading incidents.

Mr. Breakspeare's critical and analytical powers do not quite go hand in hand with his ambition. He speaks with profound respect, indeed, of Jahn, but suggests that, after all, he was only an amateur in music, and that in his great "Life of Mozart" he "unloaded" his vast material without much concern for "artistry" in literary shaping and presentation. Mr. Breakspeare acknowledges his almost entire dependence upon him for his facts, but claims originality for his views and interpretations. But he has not, after all, surpassed Jahn, even in "artistry." His style is full of crudities that are constantly offending literary taste; and as for his critical remarks he has seldom risen beyond the obvious and the usual thing. He has not cast the illumination of any new view upon Mozart's life or his works. He is the industrious compiler and commentator, and as such he has performed a useful task well. He is full of enthusiasm for his subject, and it is well that he should be; what is lacking is something of discrimination and a more modern and independent point of view. We may quote the following to show what his point of view is:

We cannot imagine, try as we will, the perfect musician more perfect—more universal in the artistic variety of his operations—more searchingly subtle and again more profound and exhaustive in his illustrations of all the human emotions—more aesthetically refined in his formal expositions—more beautifully perfect, in short, than the composer who gave the world "Le Nozze di Figaro" and the "Requiem," with a host of other works ranging through all the gamut of musical feeling, between these widely varying examples of art.

There was never a more lovable character in the service of art than Mozart. Mr. Breakspeare's picture of the man is attractive. His irrepressible good humor, high spirits, and joyous outlook upon the world are constantly in evidence in it. No story of his life can ever quite fail to show us the gracious, fascinating quality of this rare spirit, and it must be set down to the credit of the author's account that he has caught and reproduced so much of it. Mozart's well-balanced mental organization, his intellectual outfit altogether was no doubt considerably higher than that of a good many other of the master musicians. And when these things are added to the surpassing genius of the man—as rich an outpouring of Heaven's gifts as ever descended upon a musician—the pitiable tragedy of his life, his wretched maltreatment by the world, seem like more than an intolerable injustice; they seem like a waste of spiritual forces that are rarely united in human experience.

Historic Highways.*

A great undertaking is that begun by Archer Butler Hulbert, who proposes to issue "The Historic Highways of America" in sixteen volumes, telling of the exploration, conquest, and development of America based on its highways of war, commerce, and immigration. The first of these volumes has now appeared under the title "Paths of the Mound-Building Indians and Great Game Animals," and others to follow will deal with Indian thoroughfares, Washington's road, Boone's wilderness road, historic waterways, great American canals, and kindred subjects.

The first volume treats of the distribution of the mound-building Indians and the evidence that they found and opened the great land thoroughfares on the watersheds of America. The position of the archaeological remains on many of the hilltops and waterabeds and at many of the strategic mountain gaps, and the lines of migration across the continent are reviewed as evidence of the original making of the first highways of America. The second part treats of the range and habits of the buffalo, germain to the matter because it is a curious fact that the buffalo instinctively found the best routes, which are in many instances followed by the railroads of to-day. Human intercourse on this continent will forever move on paths first marked by the buffalo. He found the strategic passageways through the mountains and marked out the most practical paths between the heads of our rivers—paths that are closely followed today by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Cleveland, Terminal and Valley, Wabash, and other great railroads.

A striking instance of the instinct of the buffalo is this: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Grafton and Parkersburg, (West Va.,) has followed the buffalo trail steadily throughout its course, and when it came to a more difficult point than usual the railway was compelled to tunnel at the strategic point of least elevation, and in two instances the trail runs exactly over the tunnel! This occurs now in the building of new railroads. The buffalo roads, always on the high grounds, were swept clear of debris by Summer and of snow in Winter. The animals mounted the heights and descended from them on the longest slopes and crossed each stream on the bars at the mouths of its lesser tributaries. The volume gives abundant testimony as to the use made of their roads by the explorers and pioneers of the interior.

Comic View of Washington.*

"Uncle Hank" is the comical Yankee of more than a century of American caricaturists. On his first visit to the National Capital he has the valuable services of his nephew, a newspaper correspondent, as guide. He sees all there is to see of Washington, and in the modest and unpretentious record of his experiences the reader of the book becomes well acquainted with the handsome city and its people. This is from first to last a comic view of Washington, but it is all fair and good-humored. There are many pictures, including some good portraits of public men.

*FAMOUS COMPOSERS. By Nathan Haskell Dole. With portraits. In two volumes. Vol. I. Pp. 1-325. Vol. II. Pp. 326-650. 16mo. Cloth. For Sale: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

*MOZART. By Eustace J. Breakspeare, author of "Mozart, Musician." With illustrations and portraits. (The Master Musicians Series, edited by Frederick Crowest.) 16mo. Cloth. Pp. 1-300. For Sale: J. F. Taylor & Co. $1.

*HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Volume I. Paths of the Mound-Building Indians and Great Game Animals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 1-249. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $2.

*AROUND THE CAPITAL WITH UNCLE HANK. Pictured in Pencil with Story, Etc. By Nelson Harding. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 1-[illegible]. New York: [illegible]

Davis's "Captain Macklin."*

It is a far cry from Van Bibber, that most lovable of dilettantes and dudes, to Capt. Macklin, the soldier of fortune, born with the lust of battle in his veins, who says of himself:

The one and only thing I really loved, the one thing I understood and craved, was the free, homeless, untrammelled life of the soldier of fortune. I wanted to see the shells splash up the earth again; I wanted to throw my leg across a saddle; I wanted to sleep on a blanket by a campfire; I wanted the kiss and caress of danger, the joy which comes when the sword wins honor and victory together, and I wanted the clear, clean view of right and wrong, that is given only to those who hourly walk with death."

Captain Macklin is the very apotheosis of fighting for fighting's sake, just as "Captain Jinks, Hero," is its reductio ad absurdum. Mr. Davis's novel would fare badly in the hands of Mr. Crosby; and, indeed, we cannot see how its thesis can be supported by any interpretation of Christian ethics. The tendency of this last decade to exalt "the noble art of murdering" seems to us a distinctly retrograde step in civilization, and the most deplorable feature of these latter days.

Mr. Davis has entered with zest and spirit into the character of his hero, and has drawn a striking portrait. That Mr. Davis has done it is enough to say of the method of the doing. The authorship is sufficient to assure the reader of a vivid portraiture, a "go" and fire in the narrative. Although Mr. Davis has chosen the difficult form of autobiography "Captain Macklin" holds the best work he has yet accomplished. Its subordinate characters are perfectly wrought, and its tender features have a peculiarly gentle glow, as contrasted with the prevailing tone of the story. He has avoided the Scylla and Charybdis of autobiography; a colorless narration on the one hand, a smug self-glorification on the other. Captain Macklin tells his story in manly fashion, and, upon occasion, gives himself his meed of praise in a straightforward, honest way. We refuse to love him, however, as well as his creator does. Although Mr. Davis has certainly lifted the soldier of fortune to an altogether higher plane than that so long occupied by our old friend, Captain Dugald Dalgetty, still the man who declares that his fisticuffs at West Point "will always be the brightest and pleasantest memories" of his life at that place, the man to whom the odor of battle is the breath of his nostrils, does not commend himself to us as one to be admired.

The savage in us all responds to Captain Macklin; we read of him with a thrill and a fascination. We appreciate that even war, with all its horrors, is better than selfish and ignoble peace; but we turn to Longfellow's poem on the arsenal at Springfield, to Thackeray's "Chronicle of the Drum," to say nothing of Tolstoi, of Crosby, and of Howells, and we are persuaded that to them and not to the Captain Macklins of the world has come "the clear, clean view of right and wrong," the ultimate meaning of civilization as of Christianity.

*CAPTAIN MACKLIN. His Memoirs. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark. In one volume. Pp. 339. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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NOV 1902

THE BLUE FLOWER.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke's New Volume of Short Studies.*

IN accepting for his symbol the famous "blue flower" of Novalis, Dr. Van Dyke carries his readers back to the atmosphere of "Heinrich von Ofterdingen," and frankly claims to embody in his nine stories here gathered together the inspiration that led Heinrich in his search for the flower. These stories, like those of Novalis, are allegories and represent the thirst of many men of many minds after happiness, teaching spiritual lessons by a time-honored method. Thus in the tale of "The Mill," Martimor is sent by Sir Lancelot to find and name the blue flower painted in the corner of his shield, but when he proves worthy of the noble order of knighthood and is given his free will and choice of castles where he will abide, finds his satisfaction in the maid of the mill, whose humble dwelling becomes his castle. In the story of "The Other Wise Man" the search for happiness is a continued history of self-abnegation based upon the text, "Inasmuch as thou hast done it unto one of the least of these." The hero of "The Story of the Lost Word" is taught his lesson of final peace by John of Antioch, and "Spy Rock" is a modern chronicle of a somewhat ineffectual Faustus, who is under the curse of believing that "knowledge is the only thing that broadens life, sets it free from the tyranny of the parish, fills it with the sense of power. And love is the opposite of knowledge."

The brief biography of "A Handful of Clay" is pure parable and almost as simple and direct as one of Hans Andersen's best. All the stories have one charm inseparable from Dr. Van Dyke's work, a singularly intimate and passionate acquaintance with nature revealed not merely through specialized description, but through the turning of the author's mind toward forests and fields for his vocabulary. Those who know the fringed gentian in its haunts will recognize, for example, in the opening passage of "Sky Rock," together with the ingenious metaphor of the trained moralist, the sensitiveness of the observer for whom the nature miracle never loses its splendor.

It is on this side that he most nearly approaches Novalis. To both, as to Heinrich of Ofterdingen, the flowers and trees have spoken. To the German, however, they spoke in two languages, that of romance and that of science. We find in Dr. Van Dyke's writings little suggestion of that insatiable and sweeping curiosity that plunged Novalis into the mysteries of physical science and led him to dream of such great enterprises as the invention of an apparatus for producing clouds on a vast scale for the irrigation of waterless deserts. Nor, perhaps, would any twentieth century mysticism, despite the sturdy tastes of our scholars, produce such earthly teaching as this from the poor young philosopher who wasted away from the visible world in the most consuming of diseases: "Dinner is the most notable period of the day, and perhaps the goal, the blossom of the day. Breakfast is the bud."

Dr. Van Dyke prefaces his collection of stories with some translated portions of "Heinrich von Ofterdingen"—translated "somewhat freely," he warns us. The very flowing and gracious English of the rendering leads one to wish that he would turn the whole of the romance into equally illuminating English. A strict critic might, however, hold him to account for such unnecessary variations from the original as, for example, the translation of "Der Ringling lag unruhig auf seinem Lager," as "The boy, wide awake and quiet in his bed." Perhaps to American poets thoughts come quietly, but "unruhig" was for Novalis assuredly the natural word.

Shakespeare and Voltaire.*

The series of works entitled "Shakespearean Wars," of which the first volume, "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," is already familiar, has now been continued with a volume that follows the course of controversy in the eighteenth century between the forces of French and the forces of English taste.

Voltaire's doings with Shakespeare are already familiar. During his exile in England he discovered the "inspired barbarian," and, while deprecating what he regarded as his barbarities, praised his inspiration, and, by precept and example, urged that a little of the freedom of the English stage would be of service in mitigating the tendency of the French stage toward formal dullness.

Shakespeare, once introduced upon the Continent, slowly made way against the forces of classicism, and Voltaire, alarmed by what he considered an incursion of the barbarian, shifted his ground and fought his quondam protégé with all the resources of violence, ignorance, and willful misrepresentation, urged on thereto by the knowledge that the supremacy of Corneille, Racine, and, worst of all, his own supremacy, were endangered by the subtle venom of this serpent he had warmed in his bosom. It has frequently been said that in his last stage Voltaire denied the opinions of his first stage, but Prof. Lounsbury shows that his views remained the same throughout. The only change was that whereas at first he emphasized the inspiration, he ended by decrying the "barbarities."

The story of this long contest of opposing schools in literature Prof. Lounsbury tells with an elaboration that leaves no excuse to the humblest intelligence for misunderstanding, with reiterations that preclude oversight in the most careless reader, and with a fund of wit and satire that almost reconcile one to the diffuseness of the whole. No detail of Voltaire's petty spite or of his adroit, often malignant, duplicity seems too many, and not one of them but is presented with spirit and point. If all that is wanted is a detailed and entertaining account of the battles of eighteenth century critics over Shakespeare no book could be more satisfactory.

As regards the rights and the wrongs of the controversy the author is so silent that we are driven to the conclusion that to his mind Voltaire's opinions were always utterly misguided, and that Shakespeare's practice was always absolutely right. Even if this were the case, it is questionable whether a finer critical tact would not assume at least the possibility that there was an element of justification in Voltaire's contention in behalf of classical purity of taste. As the book is written it affects one in somewhat the same manner as those Sunday school stories dealing with the good deeds of a very good little boy and the bad deeds of a very bad little boy. One somehow has an unreasonable and perhaps immoral, but yet quite irresistible inclination to be on the side of the bad little boy.

And it is by no means sure that, from the modern point of view, Voltaire was always absolutely in the wrong. Prof. Lounsbury makes much of Garrick's attempt to omit the Gravediggers' scene in "Hamlet" out of deference to classical taste, and of its speedy and well-deserved failure. The incident is interesting, but not so interesting as it would be if it had not so long been closed. Like much of the rest of the book, it savors of the not very exhilarating sport of killing dead lions.

It is all the more disappointing, as it happens, because there is a very live lion in the self-same jungle. After Ophelia's body has been interred, there is every indication both in the text and in the stage directions of the first quarto and the folios that as the play was actually represented by Shakespeare's company, Hamlet and Laertes had a rough-and-tumble fight in the grave. This episode was in Garrick's time, and, as it appears, has since continued to be, too repugnant to public taste to be represented on the stage. But as the fact did not become a source of controversy, owing doubtless to Voltaire's ignorance of it, Prof. Lounsbury says nothing about it.

It is, of course, not necessary to conclude that in writing this scene Shakespeare was a barbarian, nor yet that in leaving it out modern actors are committing a barbarous assault on the text. But it is clear that as regards this passage, and others like it that might be cited, modern taste and the modern public are on the side of Voltaire. It may further be remarked that the difference between Shakespeare's taste and our own is one of the many circumstances that stand in the way of modern representations of the plays.

Most readers would be willing to forego many of Prof. Lounsbury's pages recording the trivial meannesses to which Voltaire descended, if he had vouchsafed an exhaustive and impartial consideration of those features of the plays of Shakespeare that, when represented upon the stage, are as antipathetic to us as they were to Voltaire.

*THE BLUE FLOWER. By Henry Van Dyke. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*SHAKESPEARE AND VOLTAIRE. By Thomas R. Lounsbury, L. H. D., LL.D., Professor of English in Yale University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. Pp. 451. $2.

The "Hole in the Wall."

Apropos of the title of Arthur Morrison's book, "The Hole in the Wall," which is the fictional London public house in the book that gives the story its name, a friend writes to the publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co.:

I have noticed in the papers comments on "The Hole in the Wall," suggesting that Morrison may have heard of the notorious New York dive and taken his title from that. It is more probable, however, that the New York resort borrowed a British name. The proprietor of the place was generally known as "Carey Welch," but his real name was Garry Walsh. I have heard "Billy" Moorhead, formerly Walsh's head barkeeper, and now a mission worker in the slums, say that the place was named shortly after Walsh's return from abroad.

The American comment has reached Mr. Morrison also, and he says in a recent letter:

"The Hole in the Wall" is quite a common sign in England for a pub. It is found in places where an old inn, standing alone, has subsequently been built in by other houses, and is then approached by a gate, passageway, or "hole in the wall," made through the newer buildings.

A Christmas Annual in America

Doubleday, Page & Co. will begin the publication of a Christmas Annual with the December number of Country Life in America. The magazine will be double sized, with colored pages and supplements, and Rudyard Kipling's new poem, "Pan in Vermont," will open it. The magazine will contain articles on such Winter sports as iceboating, hockey, curling, skating, tobogganing, skeeing, snowshoeing, and many other matters of the country during the holiday season. The American publishers have endeavored to make an American Christmas Annual even more beautiful than the holiday annuals which the English illustrated journals have been circulating all over the world.

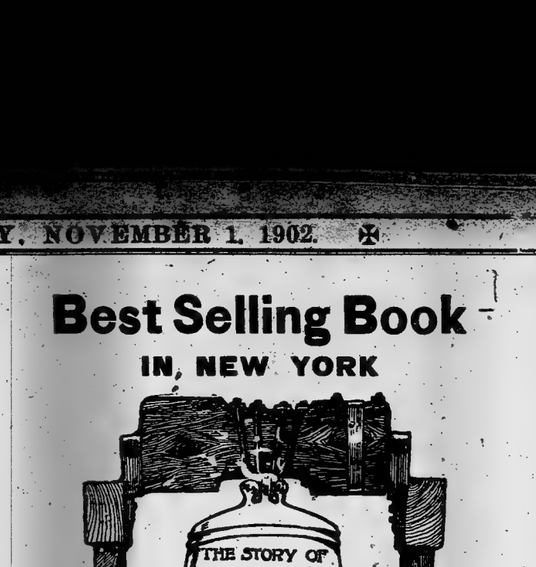
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By Molly Elliot Seawell

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"'FRANCEZKA' is a winsome heroine. The love story is invested with an almost idyllic charm."

The New York Sun:
"'FRANCEZKA' is a rattling good story told with much skill and humor, in sound, healthy prose. Miss Seawell is able to hold your interest."

The New York Press.
"'FRANCEZKA' is a splendid story, full of movement that holds the reader's interest to the last page."

The Brooklyn Eagle.
"'FRANCEZKA' is vigorous and full of human nature—the characters live."

New York Tribune.
"'FRANCEZKA' is a winsome heroine. The love story is invested with an almost idyllic charm."

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds variable, mostly northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,481. NEW YORK. SUNDAY. NOVEMBER 2, 1902.—34 Pages. Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOVERNMENT ACTS ON CHARGE AGAINST QUAY

Criminal Prosecution May Follow District Attorney's Report.

Representative Dick of Ohio Likewise Accused of Soliciting Contributions from Federal Office Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Confirmation has been obtained of the report that the Department of Justice is taking action in the case of Senator Quay, accused of violating the civil service law by soliciting contributions from Federal office holders.

Charges made by the Civil Service Commission were forwarded some days ago to United States District Attorney Holland, in Philadelphia, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the matter. Mr. Holland's report has not yet been received at the department.

In case Mr. Holland's report confirms the charges, a criminal prosecution of Senator Quay would be the next step. It is very strongly doubted here, outside the Department of Justice, whether Mr. Holland's report will be of such a nature as to warrant the taking of that step.

He is a Quay man and it is hardly thought likely that he would recommend the prosecution of his political leader. What the Department of Justice thinks about the probabilities in that regard cannot be learned. The Democratic view is that the move is made for political effect.

Attorney General Knox has already found that Mr. Quay violated the civil service law in his circular, and the President has indorsed that opinion. In view of such action, it is considered barely possible that Mr. Holland might feel constrained to report adversely to Senator Quay. The belief, however, is not very strong here that the Senator will have to face a jury on account of his over-zealousness.

If he does there will be a political sensation in Ohio also, for Representative Dick is accused of doing the things charged to Mr. Quay, and he has a share in the rebuke administered by the President and the Attorney General.

AGAINST TOBACCO TRUST.

Chicago Grocers Unite with Cigar Dealers' Association in Support of Independent Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Retail grocers to the number of 6,000 in all sections of the city have joined in the campaign against the Tobacco Trust. At a meeting of their representatives, held in the Stratford Hotel today, it was agreed to begin the fight at once. The grocers will work in conjunction with the members of the Cigar Dealers' Association.

The grocers will be requested by their representatives to deal in goods manufactured by independent concerns, and to discourage the trade in trust-made goods.

TRACTION SUIT ADJUSTED.

Case of Sutro Brothers of This City Against Chicago Companies Settled Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—It was announced to-day that settlement out of court has been made of the suit brought by the banking firm of Sutro Brothers & Co. of New York against the Chicago Union and Chicago Consolidated Traction Companies.

The suit was to set aside a mortgage executed to secure an issue of $6,750,000 in bonds by the Union Traction Company for the purpose of securing possession of the stock of the Consolidated Traction Company. The terms of the settlement are not revealed. The case was begun two years ago, and has been pending before Master in Chancery Whitfield.

FOOTBALL CROWD IN CRASH.

Thirty-two Persons Injured by Collapse of Stand Structure at Chicago Game.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—With a crash that could be heard for blocks one of the temporary grand stands erected for the Wisconsin-Michigan football game collapsed this afternoon, carrying down fully 1,000 people. Thirty-two were injured, but none of them fatally.

The Building Inspectors who had pronounced the stand safe, were standing close to it when it came down, and there was great excitement among them because of the sudden reversal of their verdict. Chief Building Inspector Barry said:

"The stand was perfectly safe for the number of people that we supposed would be allowed upon it. They came in such numbers, however, that it was impossible to do anything with them. The crowd pushed the workmen off the stand before they were able to finish their work. The stand unfinished was strong enough for the 600 people for whom it was intended, but there were several times 600 upon it when the game started."

LYNCHED FOR MURDER.

SARDIS, Miss., Nov. 1.—Reports brought to this city from Darling are to the effect that a mob of 4,000 persons last night burned a negro for the double murder of E. O. Jackson and a mill owner named Roselle.

The negro confessed to the revolting crime just before he was burned and implicated two white men who live near Bridgeport.

A posse was formed at once, and the capture of the men was effected last night. They are being held in custody near the scene of the tragedy, and there is a strong probability of their being lynched.

TRANCE GIRL SPEAKS AND EATS.

Signs of returning animation were more pronounced yesterday in Nellie Corcoran, the young woman who has lain in a mysterious sleep for sixteen days in St. Vincent's Hospital, for she spoke and ate.

Her awakening was only temporary, and late last night her pulse had risen to 154, while her temperature had gone down from 103.4 to 102.4, and the doctors admitted in discouraged tones that at day had shown no marked improvement in her general condition.

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when she sat up in bed, told her name to the nurse, asked where she was and the day of the week, and showed great surprise when told she had lain there for more than a fortnight. During this interval she ate food that had been softened so that it could be swallowed without mastication. The doctors forbade too close questioning, and the theory of her mother that she was frightened into her strange condition by a burglar was not put to the test. She rallied again in the afternoon, but her speech was not clear either in expression or ideas.

SECRET SOCIETY MUST PAY.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 1.—A Circuit Court jury to-day brought in a verdict of $2,500 for Mrs. Mary E. Lewis against the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Lewis sued for $50,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received by her husband, since deceased, while being initiated into the Cooperative Camp of the order last Winter. A [illegible] is alleged, [illegible] death.

MISS WASHINGTON FAILS.

Daughter of Negro Educator Has Left Wellesley College—Her Presence Caused Factional Hatred.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—After vain efforts to keep it quiet the fact has at last leaked out that Miss Portia Washington, daughter of Booker T. Washington, the great colored educator, has failed to pass her examinations for her second year at Wellesley College, and is now a student at Bradford Academy.

The Faculty at Wellesley will have nothing to say about the matter beyond the mere fact that Miss Washington was not proficient in her music, but among the girls opinions are expressed plentifully.

Despite a deal of newspaper talk to the effect that Miss Washington was heartily welcomed by her co-students and made much of, the fact is that the college was divided into factions over her. Southern girls, of whom there are a good many at Wellesley, absolutely refused to associate with her, and these were upheld by many others.

A good many Northern girls, however, "took up" Miss Washington, invited her to all their little sociables, called on her, and were friendly with her in every way.

The feeling about Miss Washington soon developed a hostile feeling between her supporters and her non-supporters, and considerable unpleasantness was the result. The question of the girl's personality entered but little into this little race war. As far as that was concerned, she was found to be accomplished and refined in every way and quite unostentatious.

Miss Washington proved to be a thorn in the flesh to the faculty, however, on account of the newspaper notoriety which she gained. Articles signed by her and interviews on her reception at the college did not meet with the approval of her teachers. The faculty, however, insist that the question of color had nothing to do with the failure of the young woman to enter Wellesley for a second year.

In music, of which she has made a particular study, Miss Washington failed to take the necessary work. She has all the negro love of melody, and practiced two hours a day regularly while at Wellesley. This was her specialty, and she was preparing herself for a teacher.

At Wellesley, although there are many who will sincerely miss the quiet girl, there is a general feeling of peace after storm, and there is no longer a strained feeling among the girls.

ASPHALT REORGANIZATION.

Application for the Naming of a Date for Foreclosure Sale to be Made Next.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The next step in the reorganization of the National Asphalt Company will be application probably by the trustees, and through the receivers, to the court to appoint a date for the foreclosure sale, when the Reorganization Committee may, as provided for in the plan, buy in the property, in lieu of the security holders, 75 per cent. of which holdings have been deposited under the plan. The court at the same time will fix an upset price at which the property may be sold.

It will be after the sale has taken place that the non-assenting bondholders, represented by the William C. Bullitt group, will again bring their claim into court. Any deficiency in the satisfaction of the principal of their security as a result of the sale will, it is said, form the basis of their seeking to enforce the assessment liability against the holders of Asphalt of America stock who exchanged their holdings for the Asphalt of America 5s.

Staunton (Va.) Electric Plants Sold.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 1.—S. D. Furguson of this city, and E. M. Funkhouser of Staunton, Va., to-day completed the purchase of the Staunton Street Railway, electric light, and gas plants from Messrs. Sullivan and Cromwell, attorneys for the Seventh National Bank of New York, the consideration being $250,000.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Three Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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ODELL'S LAST SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN

Again Denounces David B. Hill at Meeting in Brooklyn.

Accuses Him of "Mean, Petty, Sordid Partisan Motives"—Refers to His Own Desire to Aid a Friend.

Gov. Odell made his last speech of the campaign yesterday evening in an address to citizens of Brooklyn, during the course of which he seven times dismissed what he termed the subject of "these charges," and as many times returned to their author, David B. Hill, to whom he paid his respects in language resembling that employed by him the previous evening on Long Island.

"Mercenary ends," "Dragging this high office into the mire," "Mean, petty, sordid, partisan motives," and "The author of crimes condemned by the Court of Appeals" were some of the Governor's expressions when speaking of Mr. Hill, until finally a man called out from the gallery, "Don't mention him any more," and Mr. Odell promised, amid laughter, that he would not.

Incidentally, Gov. Odell was referred to by two of the speakers as "the best Governor New York ever had," and he acknowledged the compliment with a bow.

The meeting was held in Prospect Hall, on Prospect Avenue, near Fifth Avenue, which has a capacity of seating 2,800 people, and it was crowded to the doors. A small American flag was given to everybody who entered, and a lot of fireworks were let off in front of the building. Over the proscenium arch was a gigantic poster bearing a portrait of Gov. Odell, which was said to have been the biggest election portrait ever printed.

Mayor Low presided, being introduced by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. The Mayor at the outset of his remarks welcomed his auditors as "Fellow-Republicans" and said in part:

"I think we ought to return a majority of the Members of Congress in order to hold up the hands of our President, Theodore Roosevelt. [Applause.] What will be the effect of turning over the House of Representatives to the control of the Democracy? Only one, of bringing all National action to a standstill and of introducing uncertainty to take the place of confidence and hope.

"But after all this is a State election, and I want to tell why I think we ought to send back to Albany our present Governor, Gov. Odell. It has been my fortune as Mayor of Brooklyn for two terms, and more recently as Mayor of New York, to come in contact with several Governors, with Gov. Cornell, Gov. Cleveland, Gov Hill, [hisses and laughter,] and with Gov. Odell; and I say without the slightest reservation that each of them has surpassed our present Governor in intelligent devotion to the interests of the State." [Applause.]

GOV. ODELL'S SPEECH.

Mayor Low then introduced Gov. Odell, who was received with applause.

"Issues," said Mr. Odell, "have been presented by the Republican Party showing in detail the benefits which have followed Republican legislation and Republican control, which are strong enough in their character to convince the people of this State that their best interests will be conserved by a further continuance of control of State affairs by our party. In an attempt to befog and becloud these issues the Democratic Party has resorted to vituperation, personal abuse, and slanderous utterances. The great Executive office of the State of New York has been dragged through the mire of politics by one who in his ambition for personal power and advancement, judging only by his own standard of personal honesty and executive integrity, seeks to lower this high office to his own level by conduct and misstatements of facts that should be resented by the voters of this State who believe in honesty and fair play.

"There is something in friendship that is higher than politics. There is something in friendship which requires that confidence shall be respected, and I can only say that in a desire to aid a friend my conduct has been entirely honorable in every particular. Sufficient therefore for me to say that there is nothing in the charges which have been uttered by David B. Hill and which have been repeated and reiterated by some of his satellites which in any way reflects upon the honor of myself or upon the dignity of the office I have the honor to fill, and this affirmation I make with all earnestness and with full responsibility for my utterances.

"With this declaration, I leave this subject to the candid and conservative judgment of the people, not only of Brooklyn, but of the entire State, in the full belief that the unsupported testimony which has been controverted by affidavits, will be rebuked as it deserves to be by the people of the State."

After a reference to economies effected by the Republican administration at Albany, Gov. Odell continued:

"David B. Hill seeks to drag this high office of Governor into the mire of the lowest kind in order to enhance his own personal ambition. I ask you, my fellow-citizens, coming not as a candidate for your suffrages, but as the Governor of the State of New York, who is deeply sensible of the honor that has been conferred upon him, who is as jealous as you are of all the dignity and the honor of that high position, I ask you to believe me when I tell you that there has been nothing that has transpired in the administration of the affairs of the executive department in the past two years that need cause you to feel the slightest shame for the man who occupies the office. I ask you to believe also that every act has been considered not from mercenary ends, but from the good and welfare of the people of the State of New York.

"There are other issues upon which we may base our appeal to your continued support without having recourse to the same tactics that have apparently been the guiding motive of the accredited leader of the Democratic Party during the past two weeks.

THE CHARITY LAWS.

"The only change that has been made in the so-called charity laws has been the substitution of a Fiscal Supervisor, who possesses no other power than that formerly possessed by the Controller or one of his subordinates, but who has authority to pass from one institution to another and inspect their fiscal condition, the management remaining in the same Boards of Managers as heretofore. These boards, like the Boards of Visitors of the hospitals for the insane, are absolutely non-partisan and non-sectarian and consist of people actuated in their work by a desire to alleviate the conditions of suffering humanity. These are the changes which have been made, and upon them are based the claim that people are being starved to death and that ill-treatment of the inmates of these institutions has followed the enactment of this legislation. These statements are controverted by those in authority in all these institutions.

"There is less friction and better administration than ever before. There is a more perfect dietary in operation and more efficient physical and medical attendance in all of these institutions. The standard of efficiency is being increased, and more good will be accomplished among these people as time goes on.

"I give to you my word that there is nothing that can be uttered against the acts of these officials that in any way justifies the attacks that have been made upon them by an irresponsible press and by the utterances of a man who is actuated by mean, petty, sordid, partisan motives. No purchase is made by the Lunacy Commission located at Albany, but the initiative for the purchase comes from the steward of these institutions. No food supply is ever passed upon by them except in the way of approval. With this explanation I dismiss this subject, because I believe that a fair consideration of the advantages which have accrued through the enactment of these laws justifies the change."

Alluding then to the canals, Gov. Odell said:

"David B. Hill has gone from one end of this State to another and he has always been fearful that he might do something about the canals which would mean something, but he never has."

Further along in his speech, Mr. Odell said:

"This great leader of theirs is a man whose ambition it is to seize control of the great party of Jefferson for his own selfish ends that he may hoist himself into the chair that is now so ably filled by Theodore Roosevelt. Do you want to see a man in the Executive chair at Washington who has been responsible for crimes that were condemned by the Court of Appeals of this State—a man who prefers to fight his battles in the slime rather than in the open, who has gone about this State slandering, vilifying, and belittling for no other purpose than to deceive the people and to advance his own selfish ends?

"I have too much confidence in the people of the State of New York to believe that they are going to surrender all their rights, that they are going to forget these outrages upon the system of our States, these appeals to passion, these base, demagogic utterances of his."

Arthur S. Tompkins of Rockland County said that when he was a United States Senator, David B. Hill charged the State of New York $7,400 for collecting some money owed to the State by the Federal Government, when, as the representative of the State, he ought to have done the work for nothing. Like Col. Kline, the candidate for Sheriff, he spoke of Mr. Odell as "the best Governor New York ever had," which evoked loud cheers.

FOR A SOFT COAL TRUST.

J. P. Morgan's Western Visit Said to Presage Giant Merger.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan and party arrived here early to-day from Chicago in a special train over the Lake Shore Road. The train was stopped at the Detroit Street crossing, where Mr. Morgan and his friends alighted and were driven to the residence of Ralph W. Hickox on Lake Avenue. It was stated that the party would leave Cleveland late this afternoon for New York.

Later in the day Senator Hanna was a visitor at the Hickox residence, and held a long conference with Mr. Morgan and his associates. The conference lasted for several hours. At its conclusion Mr. Hanna was driven to his office in the Perry-Payne building. He declined to discuss his interview with Mr. Morgan. He added, however, that the latter was simply in the West on a railroad inspection tour.

A report which could not be verified was in circulation to-day that Mr. Morgan's visit to both Chicago and Cleveland was in connection with the proposed combination of all the soft coal interests in the country.

For the past two years there has been a gradual merging of the various soft coal producing concerns, until the business, it is said, is now practically in the hands of a comparatively few individuals.

Mr. Morgan is credited with being largely instrumental in combining the Hocking Valley field in this State, while the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. has gained practical control of the entire output of the Masilion field.

It is said that constant efforts have been quietly made recently to unite the soft-coal producers in Indiana and Illinois, and it is pointed out that as Mr. Morgan is largely interested in the movement, his visit to Chicago, as well as to Cleveland, had to do with this project.

"Negotiations were commenced several days ago to effect a consolidation of the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, two of the largest producing concerns in Western Pennsylvania, which control a very large proportion of the output of the Pittsburg district.

The merging of these two companies would mean a capitalization of $110,000,000, with assets of $120,083,581. A still larger deal is now said to be contemplated, in which not only Senator Hanna, but J. Pierpont Morgan are reputed to have a direct interest.

There has been a strong rivalry existing between the Pittsburg and Monongahela Companies, to the detriment of the interests of both. This year the rivalry has increased, and has been found to be so unsatisfactory that every effort has been made to consolidate the companies.

The two companies failed to renew the contracts of the preceding years whereby the Pittsburg company took the output for rail shipment of the river company, and no agreement was reached.

This made a complete split and brought about the increased rivalry which will probably result in the complete merging of the two companies.

RAILWAY STRIKE MAY END.

Officials of the Hudson Valley Line and ex-Employes Have Conference to Consider Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A conference was held at Glens Falls to-day between President Colvin, General Manager Josselyn, and Treasurer Coles of the Hudson Valley Railway, and a committee representing the striking motormen and conductors, who have been idle since Aug. 30.

The committee afterward called a special meeting of the union, when the proceedings of the conference were presented in detail. Another executive session of the union has been called for, when it is thought probable that some definite action will be taken.

The railway officials and committeemen decline to be interviewed, yet there is a strong intimation that a long step has been taken in restoring amicable relations between the company and the ex-employes, and that the strike may be officially declared off perhaps to-morrow.

MR. BRAGG SAILS FOR HERE.

He Leaves Havana, Where He Had Held Consul Generalship.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Edward S. Bragg, who was recently transferred from the Consul Generalship here to a similar post at Hongkong, sailed for New York to-day on the Ward Line steamer Mexico.

Consul General Bragg's transfer from Havana to Hongkong was made in consequence of a letter written by him to his wife, last July, and subsequently published, in which he made use of language regarding the Latin race to which the Cuban Government took exception. He admitted having used the language in question, but held that he had a right to write what he pleased to his own family.

The State Department decided that a change must be made, and this resulted in an exchange of posts between Consul General Bragg and William A. Rublee, the Consul General at Hongkong.

TOWN TO BE WITHOUT HOTELS.

Walton (N. Y.) Proprietors to Close Them on Account of Being Indicted for Liquor Selling.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In the no-license town of Walton the hotel keepers were indicted by the last Grand Jury for illegal liquor selling. An agreement has just been drawn up and signed by P. E. Launt of the Walton House, J. M. Loomis of the Central House, and Benjamin Schultz of the Riverside House, to close their hotels until May 1, thus leaving the town without a hotel open to the public.

The proprietors claim that they cannot run a hotel without a license, and that, since the Raines law went into effect they have carried on the business at a loss. The agreement contains a clause that if any one of the three violates any of its provisions or receives a guest he shall forfeit to the other two the sum of $500, one-half of the amount going to each.

The closing of the hotels is considered a serious matter to the town, but the people are so unitedly for temperance that many have agreed to take boarders into their homes. A new temperance hotel is talked of, and if a suitable site can be found a stock company will be formed to build it, it is said.

LEADERS MAKE THEIR FINAL ESTIMATES

Result of State Election Forecasted by Political Authorities.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

The Republican Estimate Is 40,000 for Odell, While the Democrats Believe Coler Will Win by 10,000—Late Erie and Monroe Information.

With the State election but two days off, both the Republican and Democratic leaders are claiming the election of their candidates with equal confidence. Their estimates vary from 50,000 to 60,000. Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee has placed the plurality which Gov. Odell will have at 40,000, and these are also the figures of Executive Chairman Barnes. Both Col. Dunn and Mr. Barnes assert that their estimate has been calculated from most conservative reports. Gov. Odell insists that the estimate of Col. Dunn and Mr. Barnes is altogether too conservative, and says that his plurality will not fall below 50,000.

Mr. Coler, the Democratic candidate; Chairman Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, Executive Chairman Carlisle, and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, all express their absolute confidence in the election of Mr. Coler, but do not give any figures as to his probable plurality in the State. Privately they are figuring on a plurality in the neighborhood of 10,000. Their estimate for the State is believed to be based largely upon the estimate which Mr. Murphy has made of Mr. Coler's probable plurality in Greater New York.

Mr. Murphy places Mr. Coler's plurality in the Greater City at 112,000. Confident that the plurality which Gov. Odell will receive in the up-State counties will not exceed that given for Theodore Roosevelt in 1898, which was 102,000, Mr. Coler and those who are in charge of his campaign figure that he will win by 10,000.

Allowing for partisan bias, it ought to be possible to strike a medium between the claims of the two parties which would put the result of the contest out of doubt, but there are reasons not generally understood why this is difficult to do. The condition of party politics in New York is peculiar.

Since 1892 the Democrats have not had a State organization worthy of the name. They have endeavored to build up an organization for this campaign, and undoubtedly they have accomplished much in that direction, but any one who is at all familiar with the machinery of politics appreciates the impossibility of establishing an efficient political working force throughout a State in such a short period.

On the other hand, the Republicans have in the up-State counties an almost perfect organization. For eight years they have enjoyed all the State patronage, and have commanded the Federal patronage since March, 1897. With this as a nucleus, they have built up an organization upon which they can rely. They have had time in which to test the political efficiency of men selected as county and district leaders, to weed out the inefficient, and to strengthen the hands of those who proved competent and reliable.

In New York City the situation with respect to the political organizations is exactly reversed. Here the Democrats in Tammany Hall have an almost perfect machinery, while the Republicans are nearly if not quite as bad off, so far as organization is concerned, as the Democrats are up State. True, they have had a County Committee and district leaders, but their election district organization is admittedly deficient.

The Republicans, therefore, are in a position to give an opinion of up-State conditions and to furnish an estimate of the up-State vote which ought to be reliable, but any estimate which they might give of the probable vote of New York City would not be entitled to the same credence, for the reasons stated.

The Democrats, on the other hand, should be able to give an intelligent opinion as to the actual conditions existing in New York City, and to make an estimate of the probable vote of the city which ought to be approximately accurate, but any forecast which they might make of conditions existing in the counties of New York outside of Greater New York probably would be without close knowledge, and an estimate of the probable vote which they might furnish would be untrustworthy.

For these reasons any prediction as to the result of an election in which the suffrage of the whole State of New York is to be taken into account would be, in the nature of things, speculative. Proper conservatism, therefore, suggests that the opinions of the leaders of each party should be given, rather than that an independent forecast be made, which, while it might be more nearly accurate than partisan claims, could not be put forward with any reasonable degree of certainty. Opinions obtained from the leaders of both parties last night are here set forth.

BIRD S. COLER—I am absolutely certain of the result. The latest reports from all over the State are entirely favorable. I will be elected Governor. I am absolutely sure of it.

FRANK W. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee—Coler will be the next Governor of New York State. There is Republican apathy throughout the State above the Harlem River. The farmers, it is a pleasant day on election day, will be busy with their work. I have gone through large sections of the State and know that from the large falling off in Republican votes that we are sure to win the election. The Democratic Party is united and will win a great victory.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee—I am certain of the election of Mr. Coler. We will prepare and give out later a statement for publication, giving our forecast of the result.

CHARLES F. MURPHY, Leader of Tammany Hall—I stand on the figures given out a short time ago. My opinion is that Mr. Coler will have 112,000 plurality in the Greater New York.

JOHN F. CARROLL—It is a landslide. I am absolutely convinced that Mr. Coler will be elected Governor. My prediction is that he will carry New York County by 90,000. He will carry Albany and the Republican vote throughout the State will be greatly reduced.

SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT.—It will be practically a walk-over for Gov. Odell. I am confident of the re-election of the Governor. This is no hap-hazard statement. I have gone over all our reports for every part of the State with Col. Dunn, and I am satisfied the Republican plurality will not be less than 50,000. We have been growing stronger every day. The estimates of the Democrats are wild.

In my opinion Mr. Coler will not get 50,000 in this county, and he will get less than 12,000 in Kings. But granting that the Democratic estimates for the Greater New York are approximately correct, they cannot overcome the plurality with which Gov. Odell will come down to the Bronx. Our up-State vote is registered, and will be cast, and Gov. Odell's re-election is certain.

GOV. ODELL—As I have told the people from the platform, I consider the estimate of Col. Dunn of 37,600 Republican plurality too conservative. I will certainly have at least 50,000 in the State. Of course, in making his estimate Col. Dunn has allowed for Democrats the majorities they think they will get below the Harlem.

GEORGE W. DUNN, Chairman of the Republican State Committee—I stand by my prediction of yesterday. That gives Mr. Odell nearly 40,000 plurality. We have made a very careful canvass, and I place reliance in the men who made it. If anything, the Governor's plurality will be larger than I have stated. It certainly will not be any less.

WILLIAM BARNES, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee.—You can quote me as saying that the re-election of Gov. Odell is assured by not less than 40,000 plurality. Our reports grow better day by day, and I know that those making investigations are worthy of our utmost confidence. The figures given out by the Democrats are wild and have nothing to sustain them. Their idea that Gov. Odell will come down to the Bronx with less than 100,000 is absurd. He will certainly have a larger plurality than that for President Roosevelt in 1898, when it was more than 102,000. I am satisfied with the outlook, and victory is certain for Gov. Odell.

ROBERT C. MORRIS, President of the Republican County Committee.—The re-election of Gov. Odell is a certainty. All my information is to that effect. Naturally you would expect figures from me on this county. I am securing them, and will make them public to-morrow. The reports already in from a very careful house to house canvass in this county are most encouraging. Gov. Odell will do very well in New York County. His re-election is a certainty.

Information reached Republican circles here yesterday that a local paper to-day will publish the alleged results of a postal card canvass in Erie County, showing a plurality of from 4,000 to 6,000 for Coler. This canvass was made by the proprietor of a Buffalo paper, who is said to have $35,000 wagered on the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Committeeman W. C. Warren of Buffalo called up the Republican State Committee last night and said, in substance: "No matter what any New York or Buffalo paper may print, I will not drop a single one from my estimate. Gov. Odell will surely carry Erie County. His plurality will not be less than 3,500, and it may exceed 5,000."

George W. Aldridge of Rochester sent word to headquarters that the Republican factions in Monroe had made peace and that he was certain of a large plurality in the county for Gov. Odell.

KINGS COUNTY FORECASTS.

Woodruff Says Coler by 7,000 or 8,000 Plurality—Shea Predicts 30,000.

A mere matter of 20,000 votes is all that lies between the final official forecasts of the result of the election in Kings County, made by the Republican and Democratic campaign managers there last night. They are agreed, however, as to one thing, that Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will carry the county. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is running the local Republican campaign, concedes the county to Coler by 7,000 or 8,000 plurality. Two weeks ago, analyzing the registration figures, Mr. Woodruff claimed the county for Odell.

John L. Shea, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, forsees something resembling a landslide for Coler in Kings on Tuesday. His limit prediction is 30,000 plurality for the ex-Controller in the Borough of Homes. Positive assurance is given by either side that it is impossible that its forecast is wrong, for it is based upon the results obtained in a "careful canvass of the voters in each election district of the county." Mr. Shea says that Mr. Woodruff's figures are ridiculously low. Also Mr. Woodruff declares that Mr. Shea's figures are absurdly high. The local sports who have become excited enough over the election to care to risk $2 or so on the outcome drew a line between Mr. Shea's 30,000 and Mr. Woodruff's 8,000, and looked at it as 19,000 for the Democracy's hope.

Senator McCarren was of the opinion that Kings would give Coler not less than 25,000 plurality.

"I'm not in the forecasting business, and I don't talk in figures," said Hugh McLaughlin. "I am entirely confident, however, from the things that I have observed, that we are going to elect Mr. Coler Governor of New York State. That's all I have to say about it, and that is all that need be said about it."

STOLE HARDWARE AND STAMPS.

Burglars Ransack Two Stores and the Post Office at Goshen, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Burglars at an early hour this morning forced an entrance into the drug store of Andrew R. Armstrong, in Pine Bush, and, after stealing a small quantity of goods, entered from the rear to the Post Office and hardware store of McKinney & Ward, in a part of the same building.

The burglars ransacked the hardware store, stealing knives, razors, and silverware. They also took all the stamps in the Post Office drawer, amounting to about $30. The firm's safe was smashed open with a chisel and stone hammer, but as it did not contain the Post Office funds the robbers were not rewarded greatly for their trouble. The tools used by them were stolen from the home of a farmer, a quarter of a mile away. The burglars are believed to belong to a gang which has been robbing Post Offices in this section for some time past.

SHOOTS WIFE AND SELF.

Rochester Man Inflicts Wounds Which Are Thought to be Mortal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A double tragedy occurred in Leroy to-day, when Moses Wilson shot his wife and himself, inflicting wounds which are said to be mortal.

Wilson followed his wife and his sister-in-law to the latter's house. Waiting until his wife reached a bedroom, Wilson followed and fired at her. The bullet struck a ring on the woman's hand and glanced off, but she fell to the floor. Wilson walked up and fired two bullets through her head.

The husband then walked out and to his apartments across the street. Reaching there, he sent two bullets through his own head. Neither can live.

The couple have not lived together recently. Mrs. Wilson had been away on a visit, and returned home Thursday. To-day was their first meeting since the separation. Wilson, who had been employed on a farm, came to town last night and began drinking, which he continued until he met his wife on the street to-day.

He is said to have been strongly under the influence of liquor when the crime was committed.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE DISPLAY.

Preparations for the Art Loan Exhibition at Pittsburg Nearly Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—Preparations for Founders' Day at the Carnegie Institute next Thursday soon will be complete. Of the 155 paintings that will comprise the loan exhibition in the art galleries all but two are on the walls, and several magnificent collections are being placed in the museum.

Joseph Jefferson will attend the exercises and will deliver an address. Two of the best paintings in the loan collection were tendered by Mr. Jefferson. In the art galleries only the two paintings loaned by the Art Institute of Chicago remain to be placed on the walls. These canvases are of rare value, and will be brought here to-morrow by a special messenger.

A close guard is being placed around the corridors, and only the attaches of the galleries are admitted to the rooms where the treasures hang.

Freight Handlers and Baggage Men.

The freight handlers and baggage men at the railroad depots in and around New York say they have grievances, and they want to be in a union. They will meet this afternoon at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, where a union is to be formed and members are to be enrolled. Afterward they will prepare demands for higher wags and better conditions.

The Golden State Limited

via the Rock Island commences Nov. 2. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco. Newest, finest, and most luxuriously appointed train across the continent. Everything to make you comfortable, electric lights, electric fans, barber shop, bathrooms, Booklovers' Library, compartment and Standard Sleepers, diner, buffet, smoker, observation car. Most southerly route across the continent. For maps and particulars write A. H. Moffet, 461 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

MOLINEUX'S ORDEAL SPEEDILY ENDED

Effort Made to Disclose His Relations with Henry C. Barnet.

HIS SERENITY IS UNRUFFLED

Handwriting Experts Testify in His Favor, but Prosecutor Osborne Forces One to Make Certain Admissions.

Much to the surprise of the large crowd which filled the courtroom, and even of the defendant himself, Assistant District Attorney Osborne concluded his cross-examination of Roland Burnham Molineux yesterday after not more than fifteen minutes of questioning. All of the prosecutor's inquiries were directed toward disclosing the relations between Molineux and Henry C. Barnet.

The prisoner showed the effects of the extraordinary nervous strain he must have been under on Friday, when he appeared yesterday. He looked a little more pale than on the day before, and his voice was not so clear. But there was still that same stolid serenity of demeanor which all the ingenuity and vigor of the prosecutor on Friday had failed to break.

After leaving the witness stand Molineux again took his seat among the spectators back of the lawyers' railing. Handwriting experts then testified, but the defendant listened to them in a very indifferent attitude. He occupied most of the remaining hours of the court session in reading newspapers.

The two experts who testified swore unflinchingly that the defendant could not possibly have written the address on the poison package. One of them declared that the poison address was not in a disguised hand, and that the Cornish and Barnet letters were written by a different hand from the poison package. The other witness declared that in his opinion the disputed writings were all of the same authorship.

There was the same importunate crowd of curiosity seekers at the door of the courtroom as on previous days. To keep the throng back thirty-five policemen had been drawn into service, and unless one had unquestionable credentials, it was impossible to get within thirty feet of the courtroom door. Justice Lambert's order had kept out of the court as large a crowd as was on hand Friday, though the proportion of women present was as great as on other days.

None of the Molineux family except the defendant's father and brother was present. Many of Gen. Molineux's friends were in court, however, among them being the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker of Brooklyn, and the members of the firm of Devoe, Reynolds & Co., with which the defendant's father is associated. Molineux did not take his seat in the audience as on other days, but went immediately to the witness stand upon entering court.

MR. OSBORNE'S EXAMINATION.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne and District Attorney Jerome were apparently much fresher than on the day before, although Mr. Osborne manifests very distinctly the great strain under which he has been laboring during this trial. Mr. Osborne's manner toward the defendant was not quite so mild as on the day before. His first question showed what was coming. He asked:

"Mr. Molineux, did Henry C. Barnet pay your wife attention?"

"No," instantly replied Molineux.

"But did you not say before the Coroner that he had done so?"

"Yes," answered the defendant, "I said that he had paid attention to Miss

consider his marriage particularly sudden. Mr. Osborne offered the letter in evidence, and Molineux's lawyers said they had no objection. It was a leter to Mrs. Sadie Shepard. It read:

My Dear Sadie: I am to be married on Tuesday next. Think of that, so you will excuse me from tea next Sunday, will you not? It is all very sudden, a romance, in fact. I am so happy. We go to the Astoria to live until our new home is ready. The announcement cards will be sent out from there. Excuse great haste. I know you join with me in my happiness. Always, most cordially yours, ROLAND.

In reading this letter, Mr. Osborne emphasized very greatly the phrase, "It is all very sudden," placing particular stress upon the "all." Mr. Osborne then continued:

Q.—Did your wife get many presents at the time of your wedding? A.—She got some.

Q.—Did she get any from Tiffany's? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—None from Tiffany's? A.—None.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—You see, Mr. Osborne, there were very few invitations sent out, and upon such a wedding there are never more than a few presents.

Q.—Just confine yourself to simple answers to my questions. We want no reasoning about it.

The object of this line of questioning was to show, if possible, that Molineux may have had the Tiffany box in which the poison package was sent. Mr. Osborne now announced that if the defense wished the defendant to write for the jury he would make no objection. Mr. Black said it made no difference, and Justice Lambert seemed to think the jury had enough handwriting, so the subject was dropped.

Molineux was then asked a few perfunctory questions about his memberships in technical societies, whereupon Mr. Osborne announced that he had no more questions for the witness. He had stated to the court on Friday, just before adjournment, that it would take about two hours to finish with the witness. Molineux walked back to his place in the crowd, taking his seat without any demonstration of satisfaction at his showing on the stand. Neither Gen. Molineux nor Dr. Parker made any remark to the defandant when he took his seat between them.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S TESTIMONY

Lawyer Bartow S. Weeks, Molineux's junior counsel, now called out the name of "Max Gumple" as the next witness. He proved to be a lithographer and engraver of this city, part of whose calling was that of examining handwriting. Mr. Osborne brought out in cross-examination that he had often testified for defendants in capital cases, notably in the Kennedy case.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black asked Mr. Gumple if he had examined all the exhibits in this case, and if he had formed an opinion as to whether or not they were written by the same hand.

"I am satisfied that Mr. Molineux wrote neither the poison package nor the Cornish and Barnet letters. I also do not believe that the writer of these letters wrote the poison address," was the reply.

Mr. Gumple was requested to explain his reasons for his faith, and the expert made a long speech to the jury. He is a foreigner by birth and his gesticulation and manner were characteristically foreign. Oftentimes his animation caused amusement in the courtroom. He began by saying that the did not think the poison package was written in a disguised hand. He said the word "Club" in the address on the package showed no characteristics of the writer, and that such a word should not be considered. He said the initial stroke og the "H" in "Harry" of the poison address was a sort of double curve, first convex and then concave, while Molineux's initial strokes in such letters were invariably a single curve.

When it came his time to cross-examine the witness Mr. Osborne pounced upon him at once. The witness had copied several of the words of the package on a blackboard and copied others from the admitted writings. Mr. Osborne made the witness acknowledge at once that he had left out a break in one of his copies.

"I overlooked that," said the expert.

"I know you did," said the prosecutor. "That was what I wanted to call attention to."

Q.—Now, you are firmly convinced that this poison address is not a disguised writing? A.—I am.

Q.—You think it is in the normal writing of the author? A.—I do.

Q.—And yet you say that in certain places the writing is more natural than it is at others? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, let me ask you what in your opinion are the reasons which can actuate a man to disguise his hand? A.—To commit forgery, to conceal his identity, or for other purposes.

Q.—Well, can you think of any reason which would be so calculated to induce a man to disguise his hand as when he intended to send a package of poison to some one through the mails? A.—I don't know about that. Perhaps that is true, to a certain extent.

Q.—And you mean to tell this jury that you think the writer of this package with this poison and bottle holder in his possesison sat down and wrote the address on the package in his normal hand? A.—That is my meaning.

Mr. Osborne then took up the word "Club," and asked the witness if his reason for saying that there were no characteristics in that word on the poison package was not that all of the defendant's characteristics were revealed in that very word. Mr. Gumple stoutly denied such a suggestion, and then Mr. Osborne handed to the expert one of the conceded writings containing the word "Club," and put a series of rapid-fire questions to Mr. Gumple.

Q.—In the poison address do you not find that in the word "Club" the base of the "l" is below the "u"? A.—I do.

Q.—And is not the base of the "b" below the "u"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And does not the "u" seem suspended between the "l" and the "b"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And is there not a distinct nick on the end of the "b"? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, on this conceded writing of "Club," do you not find that the base of the "l" is below the base of the "u"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And is not the "b" also below the "u"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And does not the "u" seem suspended between the "l" and the "b"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And is there not a distinct nick on the end of the "b"? A.—Yes.

Q.—And does not the suspension of this "u" between the "l" and the "b" seem to be an unconscious characteristic? A.—It would not seem to be by design.

Q.—And if you should find this suspension of the "u" frequent in a man's writing would you not consider that as one of his unconscious habits? A.—I would not say so, no, Sir.

Q.—Well, I just wanted to learn your idea of the meaning of the word "habit."

Mr. Osborne then took up the subject of "double curves," and made Mr. Gumple acknowledge that he saw a double curve in one of the conceded writings of the defendant. Then with a triumphant wave of his hand, Mr. Osborne announced that he was through with the witness.

ANOTHER EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Marshall Davis Ewell of Chicago was the second expert for the defense. He was one of the witnesses in the Cronin case in Chicago, although not an expert on handwriting in that case. Dr. Ewell is a doctor of medicine, as well as penmanship. He declared it to be his opinion that Molineux wrote none of the disputed writings in this case.

Dr. Ewell was not present in court when Mr. Gumple testified, and at the very outset the second expert made it known that he believed that the same man wrote the Barnet and Cornish letters and the poison package. Mr. Black sought to stop the witness from testifying along this line, but much to the delight of the prosecution, he made his belief on this subject very clear to the jury. This witness did not make it clear as to whether he considered the poison address a disguised writing or not.

At 2 o'clock Justice Lambert adjourned the trial until next Wednesday morning. The Justice himself is going home to Fredonia, N. Y., to vote, and he will not be in the city on Monday. On Wednesday Dr. Ewell will go back on the stand, and Mr. Osborne will cross-examine him.

DETECTIVE FARRELL EXPLAINS.

Returns to Newark and Tells Why He Ceased to Aid the Prosecution in the Molineux Case.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—Joseph Farrell, the detective wanted in the Molineux case, returned from his vacation last night. Farrell said that from the middle of May last up to Oct. 10 he had been assisting the New York District Attorney to get evidence in the case, under instructions from Chief Hopper of the local force. On the latter date Farrell declares he learned that the prosecution was not treating him fairly, and he refused to aid them any further.

He added that he was engaged in trying to put Eugene Erhardt, the boy in Hartgan's store here, who wrapped up the poison bottle holder, into the jurisdiction of the New York police, so that he might be subpoenaed. He agreed to take the boy driving to Long Island, but when he learned that the prosecution had been making similar arrangements with John F. Cahill, a local lawyer, he says he dropped the case and refused to aid the prosecution further.

Farrell said that at no time during his connection with the case had it been intimated to him that he might be wanted to testify at the trial now in progress. He had no idea that he would be called, and no plan to defeat the District Attorney by going away on his vacation.

COLER AT A FINAL RALLY

Crowds Cheer Him at Brooklyn Academy of Music.

GIVES REASONS FOR VICTORY

He Says the Next Governor Will Be One "No Man on Earth Can Control"—J. B. Stanchfield Speaks.

One of the largest political meetings in Brooklyn in many years took place in the Academy of Music last night. The auditorium was packed and jammed with men and women from pit to dome, who came to hear Bird S. Coler and John B. Stanchfield discuss political issues from a Democratic standpoint. Besides the numbers that managed to get within the Academy, a crowd almost as large was unable to gain admittance, and the police said they had one of the hardest nights they have had in years in keeping them from trying to force their way into the building.

Long before the speaking began the crowd began to gather, and by 7:30 o'clock the place was filled. Outside the committee had provided fireworks to attract and amuse the crowds, while within an excellent brass band discoursed popular music to while away the time until the speaking was to commence.

One man, a native of the water front, just before John L. Shea and Mr. Stanchfield entered arose from the midst of the orchestra floor and in a voice that could be heard all over the building started to make an address extolling the virtues of Mr. Coler and everybody else running for office on the Democratic ticket. A policeman escorted him from the hall in the midst of his peroration.

The appearance on the platform of Mr. Shea and Mr. Stanchfield started cheering, which lasted several minutes. Mr. Shea stepped briskly forward to open the meeting, and made the statement that the King's County Committee, after a careful canvass, was prepared to say that Mr. Coler would receive the largest majority on Tuesday next ever given a candidate in Kings County. His statement started the cheering again, and while it was at its height Mr. Shea pulled from his pocket a letter, which he began to read as soon as he could be heard.

CHEERS FOR CLEVELAND.

As the word "Princeton" was pronounced another cheer went up from all over the building, and for several minutes there were continuous cheers for Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's letter was as follows:

I have received your letter requesting me to preside at a Democratic meeting to be held in the City of Brooklyn on the evening of Nov. 1.

You are quite right in your supposition that I am interested in the election of the candidates presented by the Democracy of New York for the suffrages of the people in the canvass now pending.

I am sorry to say, however, that my engagements and the demands upon my time are such as to positively forbid my attendance at the meeting you have appointed.

Mr. Shea then introduced Col. Alexander S. Bacon as the permanent Chairman of the meeting.

"I am standing for the first time in my life on a Democratic platform to-night," said Col. Bacon. "I have no apologies to make. The Democratic platform is long, and its planks are many, and it has my enthusiastic indorsement. I am a better Democrat than some people, for I have swallowed it all, and it tastes good, especially one plank, the one that refers to coal."

Col. Bacon then started to talk about monopolies, when somebody in the audience espied Mr. Coler in one of the lower right-hand boxes and started to cheer. Then the whole multitude broke loose, and as the pandemonium increased, and there was no signs of it abating, Mr. Coler left the box and made his way to the stage. Once on the stage the cheering became almost frantic in its intensity, and Mr. Coler, stepping to the front, bowed again and again.

When Col. Bacon finally got a chance to be heard again he turned around and pointed to the box Mr. Coler had left a few minutes before, and said:

"I am certain that the people of Brooklyn know a good-looking man when they see one," and pointed his finger at Mr. Coler's father. There was some more cheering then, and Mr. Coler, Sr., had to bow his acknowledgments several times.

Col. Bacon finished his speech when the cheering ended, and then introduced Mr. Stanchfield as the man who should be the Governor of New York at the present time.

Mr. Stanchfield discussed the trusts and the tariff, and said in regard to the Iowa situation:

"Speaker Reed a short time ago when in a prophetic vein one evening, when he was asked by a man he met on Broadway, 'What, Mr. Reed, do you think will be the political effect of the retirement of Speaker Henderson?' said 'Oh, I don't know, a little fire, you know, may often light a mighty conflagration—and it has already commenced to burn.'"

Mr. Stanchfield denounced the tax on savings banks as a direct tax upon the masses.

MR. COLER INTRODUCED.

After Mr. Stanchfield concluded, Mr. Coler was introduced. He said in part:

"I am glad to be at home to-night. I think it about time that Brooklyn has a Governor, that New York City has a Governor, and that the State of New York has a Governor, and I will tell you that he will be a Governor that no man on earth can control. [Tremendous applause.]

"The State is a jealous mistress. One cannot at the same time guard the interests of the Commonwealth and be engaged in a desperate struggle to become the boss of his party machine. The two careers cannot both be successfully run at the same time. Their pursuit lies at cross-purposes, and failure in both is the natural outcome. Every Republican Executive since Gov. Morton has been fitting on Senator Platt's shoes, anxious to wear them before they have been put aside. Their attempts have all failed. I believe that the example of Tilden and Cleveland is the best for a Democratic Governor of New York State to follow, and if called by my fellow-citizens on Tuesday next to the discharge of public duties, to that alone will I devote myself.

"The first principle of economy is to live within your income, and the Legislature of 1902, with the Executive consent, has prepared the way for a large deficit in the current fiscal year, unless the thumbscrews at Albany next Winter can pinch out some new taxes. For the condition our Governor is directly responsible. He possesses a general veto power over all bills creating new offices, increasing salaries, and making appropriations. By a special constitutional provision he may single out and veto one or more items in the general appropriation and supply bills. These veto powers do not measure the extent to which he can correct abuses.

"Equally effective as they are is the influence of a known purpose, reputation and record, that in the State's business he will not listen to a clamor for party spoils, to pleadings of relatives or claims of friends for favors from its treasury, nor yield to the base-born desire for personal profit. When thus equipped, this chief servant of the State is at the same time the master over the evil forces which combine against it. His apology cannot excuse the existence of extravagance. That it does exist is painfully apparent, when during the short period of eight years under four Republican Governors, the annual State appropriations have swelled from less than fifteen and three-quarter million dollars, which covered the appropriation during the last year of a real business Governor and good Democrat, Roswell P. Flower, to about twenty-two and one-half millions for the present year under Gov. Odell.

"I suppose, in the light of events, we must call him a 'business' Governor, too, because he admits it. During the same period our financial conditions have fallen far from the Democratic record of the State, practically free from debt and with a surplus in the treasury, until New York is to-day a bonded debtor for over $10,000,000, the large Treasury balance which greeted Gov. Odell gives way to the certainty of a deficiency of millions in 1903, to meet which we must borrow further; and all this despite the fact that during these eight years the State has gathered in taxes $70,000,000 more than in the eight years which preceded them.

"When at Washington the news is heard that the Empire State has once more cast its lot with the Democratic Party, has once again spoken out for the principles of tariff reform, the hour for the relief of the people from the exaction of monopoly will be nigh at hand.

"The Democracy of this State will succeed at this election because it deserves to succeed. It will succeed because the people of the State are determined to restore [illegible] to power. They are determined to put an end to the [illegible] working through their agents in the Republican Party, have fettered the commerce of this State.

"The Democratic Party will succeed because the people are determined to rebuke Gov. Odell's shameless effort to render the judiciary of the State subordinate and subservient to the Executive power. The Democratic Party will succeed because the people propose to show their indignation at the shelving of that able and conscientious jurist, Judge John Clinton Gray.

"The Democratic Party will succeed because the voters of the cities of the State, both great and small, are determined to secure genuine home rule for their municipalities, because this is the first good chance they have had at the polls to punish the gang of Ramapo robbers who sought to filch $200,000,000 from the pockets of the taxpayers; because they are determined that the care of the insane and the helpless poor shall not be taken from the hands of non-partisan bodies of benevolent citizens and intrusted to the tender mercies of political heelers; because Democratic success will mean a check to the insolent rapacity of trusts and monopolies, which are destroying the welfare of the community; because we are united as we have not been for years, and because, in a word, the spirit of triumphant Democracy is in the air."

MR. HILL'S PREDICTION OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Ex-Gov. Hill addressed a large crowd at the Court Street Theatre to-night. The meeting marked the end of the Democratic campaign in this end of the State, and the theatre was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. Before going to the meeting, Senator Hill was asked what opinion he had formed after his week of campaigning as to the result of Tuesday's election.

"I have found the Democracy of the State united, harmonious," replied ex-Senator Hill. "The Democratic ticket will be elected by a fair majority."

At the Court Street Theatre Senator Hill said that whatever conflicting views may exist in regard to national affairs, it is clear that a change in the administration of the State is desirable.

Mr. Hill reiterated many of the statements made by him during the present campaign.

He touched briefly upon the coal plank in the Democratic platform. Republican speakers, he said, had ridiculed it because it did not outline a policy that would lead to immediate relief. They claimed it was impracticable. It was not meant to suggest temporary relief, he continued. It was conceded that any legislative action would not result in a resumption of coal mining in time to place anthracite coal on the market this Winter, but the plank was there, and he stood by it and was here to defend it.

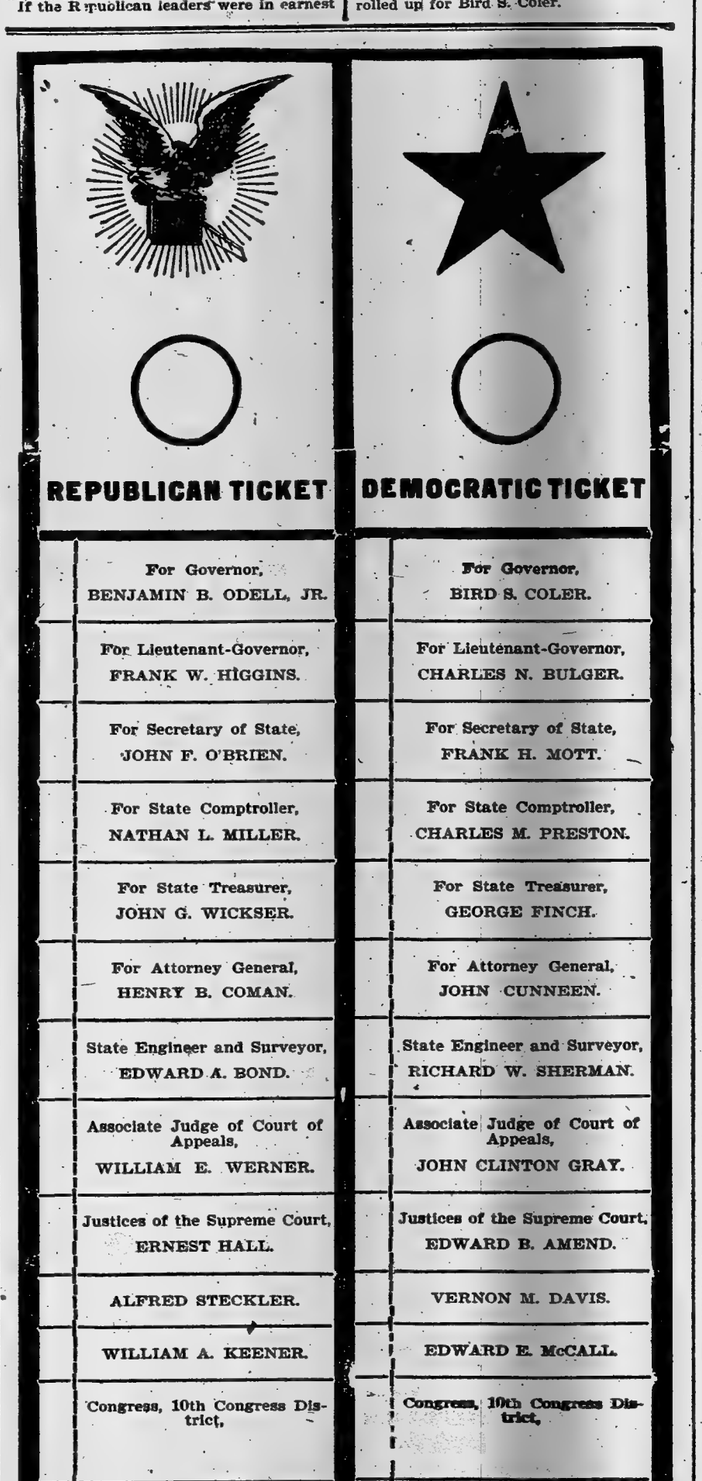
If the Republican leaders were in earnest in their efforts to curb the rapacious greed of this trust, he said, let them take the tariff of 67 cents per ton off coal. Existing conditions are the legitimate product of Republican theories of government. Our opponents do not believe in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, but have ever favored a loose interpretation of its various provisions. They assume to regard the Constitutional power of taxation, he said, as one to be exercised, not merely for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government, but for the accomplishment of private ends—to aid one man's business at the expense of another's. Under the false plea of "protection" to American industries they have enacted a tariff law which is fast ruining American consumers. On the eve of election they lull the people to sleep with honeyed words concerning reciprocity, and then after election continue the selfish policy of restriction which prevents or retards reciprocal trade with other countries, he declared.

Senator Hill said it was conceded that the elections in New York were conducted as fairly as in any part of the State, and that the law appointing Superintendent McCullagh was part of a Republican scheme to prostitute the ballot there. What was the purpose of the recent consultation between Superintendent McCullagh and Gov. Odell? he asked. It was not to discuss means to secure a fair count, but to find some scheme to overcome the Democratic majority which is going to be rolled up for Bird S. Coler.

Comfort in the Living Room

is strongly exemplified in our particular showing of pieces made purely for ease and serviceability. The "Kensington" Sofa of roomy dimensions, the "Fireplace" Chairs of the highback type, and the round Study Tables—pieces that have a distinct value for perfect simplicity and fine construction.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."



Two Columns of the Official Ballot.

HOW TO MARK THE BALLOT.

The Way to Vote a Straight Ticket and How to Scratch.

A ballot that is improperly marked is void. The percentage of improperly marked ballots in each election since the present system of voting was adopted has been so large that the political organizations this year are making special efforts to instruct voters so that they will not lose their votes. The Republican and the Democratic organizations have distributed hundreds of thousands of copies of a part of the official ballot, like the one printed here, with detailed instruction as to how they should be marked.

The voter who wants to cast a straight ballot simply has to put an + mark in the circle under the emblem of the party for whose candidates he wishes to vote. He must make the mark with a black lead pencil. If he then refolds his ballot as it was folded when handed to him by the ballot clerk his vote will be counted.

It is in the splitting of tickets that trouble comes. On Tuesday next there will undoubtedly be a great deal of split voting. And it will be almost entirely on the judicial candidates. A great many Republican votes will be cast for John Clinton Gray, the candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Democratic ticket, and a great number of Democratic votes will be cast for the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, especially for Alfred Steckler.

There is one rule that the voter of a split ticket can follow and be sure of making no mistake. That is to refrain from putting the + mark in any one of the party circles; but to go down the column of candidates, putting an + mark before the name of each candidate for whom he wants to vote. The cross mark must be put in the small square to the left of the name. This is the method of voting a split ticket advocated by the Bureau of Elections.

Voters who want to cast a split ticket only to the extent of leaving their party column for a single candidate in another column, as in the case of a Republican who wants to vote for John Clinton Gray, or a Democrat who wants to vote for Alfred Steckler, can find a simpler way of doing so than going down the column and putting an + mark before the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote. That is by putting the + mark in his party circle and another + mark before the name of John Clinton Gray or Alfred Steckler. This method of marking a ballot when the voter wishes to leave his party column for only one candidate in another column is advocated by the Republican and Democratic County Committees, and indorsed by the Bureau of Elections.



Fashionable Society Men Welcomed the
"Lenox" Pompadour
our very latest production. It gives that soft, fluffy, pleasing and stylish setting so necessary to the proper arranging of the hair low on the forehead as now worn.
WIGS & TOUPEES
For LADIES. For GENTLEMEN.
GRAY HAIR
For Elderly Ladies—any shade from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.
HAIR DRESSING,
Shampooing, Manicuring and Scalp Treatment
54 WEST 14TH STREET
Next door to Macy's.



BLACK BEAR BOAS, HANDSOME AND silky, extra long, $50 to $75. Muffs $25 to $35. Extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near B'way.

MR. SHAW DISCUSSES MR. CLEVELAND'S ATTITUDE.

Says That If ex-President Ever Recommended Legislation for Trusts It Is Forgotten.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBIA, Iowa, Nov. 1.—Secretary Shaw spoke to a large crowd this evening, devoting particular attention to ex-President Cleveland's recent speech, and to the failure of the Democrats to enact any remedial legislation regarding trusts. He said in part:

"I notice that ex-President Cleveland has taken the stump again for the opposition. He is undoubtedly the strongest as well as the most sincere man of his party. I am not surprised that he has declared himself in favor of making the tariff issue the paramount one in future as well as in the present campaign.

"Whatever may be said of Grover Cleveland's statesmanship, or his intellectuality, this can be said of his temperament—he never changes his mind—he never learns by experience. It was during Mr. Cleveland's first administration that a Democratic committee was appointed by a Democratic Congress to investigate and report on trusts, and recommend remedial legislation therefor. It reported two days before the final adjournment of Congress and the inauguration of President Harrison. The report contains this language:

"'Your committee respectfully reports that the number of combinations and trusts formed and forming in this country is great, and affects a large portion of the industrial and manufacturing interests of the country.'

"This is the language with respect to remedy:

"'Your committee limits this report to submitting to the consideration of subsequent Congresses the facts shown by the testimony taken before your committee.'

"Did Mr. Cleveland ever recommend remedial legislation for trusts other than tariff revision? If he did, it has been forgotten."

Little Wall Street Election Betting.

Very little election betting was reported in Wall Street yesterday. On neither side was much money offered except at odds which the other side was not willing to accept. At 1 to 2 considerable Coler money could have been placed, but better odds than these were asked. The few bets reported were made at odds of 10 to 4½. Pollock and Vaughan bet $675 on Coler to $1,500 on Odell, the Odell side being taken by E. C. Jurgensen and Whitehouse & Co.

Lawyers Indorse Keener.

John G. Carlisle, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, Hugh R. Garden, and other Democratic lawyers have issued a circular letter urging voters to support Justice William A. Keener, one of the Republican nominees for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Will Protect Republican Voters.

The Republican Club of the City of New York, through its Campaign Committee, has made arrangements for the legal protection of Republican voters on election day. Lawyers will be at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, all day on Tuesday, at the Supreme Court, and in every Police Magistrate's court in the Borough of Manhattan. A call of telephone 807, Thirty-eighth Street, will receive a ready response.

Senator Depew Speaks at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Abraham Gruber of New York addressed three large Republican mass meetings here to-night. Senator Depew was enthusiastically received. He discussed the same issues as when in Buffalo last night.

Students to Watch Bowery Districts.

Over 100 Columbia students have been enlisted to act as Republican watchers at the polls on election day. The university men will be assigned to districts adjoining the Bowery. Football players, boxing and fencing experts, besides athletes representing almost every branch of sport, have volunteered for the service.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PLASTERERS.

Employers Submit Articles of Agreement to the Workmen Who Are on Strike.

Th Employing Plasterers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Building Trades' Club, 1,123 Broadway, and decided to submit a proposed agreement to the Operative Plasterers' Society, the members of which are on strike. The agreement provides that the wages of the plasterers be $5 a day, eight hours to constitute a day's work. Work cannot be done between 7 and 8 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon and 6 P. M. on Saturdays or on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. There are special rules as to apprentices and other matters, but the plasterers' demands, that they appoint their own foremen and that there be no subletting, are not embodied in the agreement.

Strikes are to be permissible for non-payment of wages on pay day and against non-union or delinquent members. The articles of agreement are not to interfere with sympathetic action for other trades. Arbitration is provided for labor disputes.

A letter from the Operative Plasterers' Society announced that it could not send a committee as requested to the employers' meeting until after a full meeting of the society. The meeting is to be held in Bresport Hall on Tuesday evening next. If the proposed agreement of the employers be adopted the strike is to be declared off. Committees of both sides will meet at the Building Trades' Club on Wednesday afternoon.

SAYS HE'S AN ENGLISH CAPTAIN

A man who said he was Capt. John Pearson, an Englishman, thirty-nine years old, was arrested in front of the Automobile Club of America, 753 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of Samuel M. Butler, Secretary of the club, who charged him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Mr. Butler had telephoned to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station for a policeman to make the arrest, and Patrolman Sessleman was assigned.

When arrested the prisoner indignantly denied that he had done anything with criminal intent, and said that good friends would come to his assistance. He refused to give his address, but said he was staying in Brooklyn, and that he had a quantity of baggage there.

According to the story Mr. Butler told the police, the prisoner had appeared at the club some days ago and presented letters of introduction, and also represented himself as a member of the Royal Yacht Club and a relative of President Johnson of the Automobile Club of England. He was well received, granted the freedom of the club, and entertained by several of the members. All went well, Mr. Butler said, until he learned that the guest was borrowing sums of money from the members. Mr. Butler said he loaned the prisoner $10 himself, and then cabled to Mr. Johnson of the Automobile Club of England for information about the borrower. The reply, he said, was that Capt. Pearson had misrepresented himself, as nothing was known of him there.

Several cards of New York business men were found on the prisoner, who will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fancy China and Glassware.

ODD CHINA.

PLATES; finest French and Austrian china, elaborately decorated and gold traced; bread and butter, tea and breakfast size; regularly sell at $3.50 to $4.00 per dozen; special, each, 25

PLATES; French and Austrian china, dinner, tea, breakfast and bread and butter size; very fancy decoration; all gold traced; regularly sell at from $7.00 to $9.00 per dozen; special, each, 50

CUPS and SAUCERS and PLATES to match; finest French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; special, each, 19

SALAD BOWLS; Austrian china, richly decorated; special, 25

CHOCOLATE POTS and CRACKER JARS; fine Austrian china, handsomely decorated; special, 50

FISH SETS.

FISH SETS, large size platter, 12 plates and sauceboat; very handsomely decorated; all stippled coin gold edges; special, 5.00

GAME SETS, a great variety of French hand-painted game sets, ranging in price from $5.00 to 75.00

TEAWARE.

TEA SETS, French Limoges china, 56 pieces; handsomely decorated; coin gold stippled handles, &c., retail at $9.00; special, 5.50

DINNERWARE.

DINNER SETS, French Limoges china; 100 pieces; richly decorated; all handles and edges of platters stippled with coin gold; special, 19.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; Theodore Haviland's French China; "Open Stock" patterns; handsomely decorated; regularly sell at $35.00; special, 26.50

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; French Limoges china, "Open Stock" patterns, very handsomely decorated; border decorations; retail at $38.00; special, 28.00

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; finest thin English porcelain; "Open Stock" pattern; 4 rich underglazed decorations, border designs; every piece gold lined; regular price $23.00; special, 16.50

GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted and banded, special, per dozen, 23

WATER TUMBLERS, plain thin lead-blown glass; special, per dozen, 45

PEPPERS AND SALTS, crystal glass, with sterling silver top; special, each, 19

(Basement.)

Blankets--Comforters.

Special Sale Enters Upon Its Second Week To-morrow.

THE first week was a prodigious success, and rightfully enough.

Crowds came every day. Everybody bought. Who could resist the opportunity? Think of what is back of this and every other sale exploited by the Siegel Cooper Store!

THE BLANKETS ARE SELECTED WITH UTMOST CARE.

The COMFORTERS are filled with pure carded cotton. The BLANKETS come from the best mills in the country. THE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST THAT CAN BE POSSIBLY ASKED.

COMFORTERS.

All filled with pure carded cotton.

COTTON HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS, covered with figured cambric tops and backs, fancy stitched, $1.39 grade; this sale at 98

COTTON HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS, figured sateen tops, with plain backs, $1.50 grade; this sale at 1.25

COTTON MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS. This lot includes plain centres with figured borders. They are new and pretty, figured silkoline on both sides with cord, light and fluffy as a down; this sale at 1.95

WOOL FILLED, DOWN FILLED AND COTTON FILLED COMFORTERS, covered with figured silkoline and sateen; some stitched, others tufted; many designs and combinations of colors; retail up to $4.00 each; this sale at 2.95

DOWN COMFORTERS, covered with figured sateen, both top and backs; some have ruffled edges; made to retail at $6.50 each; this sale at 3.95

BLANKETS.

COTTON BLANKETS, good weight, White or Gray, they make warm sheets, 70c. grade; this sale at, per pair, 47

COTTON BLANKETS, heavy fleeced, gray blankets, fancy borders; $1.25 grade; this sale at 98

COTTON BLANKETS, white wool finished, fancy Jacquard borders, full size; $1.95 grade; this sale at, per pair, 1.39

EASTERN BLANKETS; lot for single beds, wool and cotton, mixed with blue, red and pink borders; sell up to $3.00 per pair; this sale at 1.59

FULL SIZE BLANKETS; all-wool Cardinal Blankets; Heavy Grey Blankets; White Wool and Cotton Blankets; sold up to $5.50 per pair; this sale at 3.95

SLUMBER ROBES.

SLUMBER ROBES. A light covering for one taking a nap. They come in many combinations of colors.

$1.25 grade, this sale at 69
$1.95 grade, this sale at 1.39
$3.00 and $3.50 grade, this sale at 1.95

PILLOWS.

PILLOWS; Covered with plain and fancy ticking; filled with odorless curled feathers.

49c. grade, this sale, each, 29
59c. grade, this sale, each, 39
75c. grade, this sale, each, 49
90c. grade, this sale, each, 59

FEATHERS; new stock; live goose feathers; this sale at, pound, 69, 89, 1.00 and 1.25

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Good Shoes For Children.

In shoes, as in all other Children's Wear, we guarantee you attractive style, accurate fit, reliable wearing service and moderate prices. We make, carry and sell Children's Shoes—none other. That of itself accounts for the extraordinary service we invariably give you in Children's Footwear.

A shoe specially designed for School Wear for boys or girls; 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.

For Larger Boys who wear heels; sizes, 12 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 6, $3.00.

Dancing, Dress or Evening Shoes and Slippers; Children's, Misses' and Boys' Patent Leather Button, with cloth or kid tops; 8 to 10½, $2.35; 11 to 2, $3.25; 2½ to 4, $3.75. Boys' Patent Leather Shoes with heels; 13 to 2, $3.75; 2½ to 5½, $4.50. Slippers in patent leather, bronze, black, pink, blue and white.

Open Tuesday till 12 o'clock.

60-62 West 23d Street.

AUTOMOBILE AND SLEIGH ROBES. Men's Fur Lined Overcoats, Foot Muffs, Coachmen's Outfits. 41st St. Annex, C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 129 West 41st St., & 124 & 126 West 42d St.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND Coats, $250, $300, $350, to $500. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 124 & 126 West 42d St.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL MUFFS, $20 AND $25; extra large, $30 and $35. Victorines and scarfs right prices. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st & 42d Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MINK CAPES, NEWEST SHAPES, $125, $175, $250. Mink Manties, $300 to $1,500 for the best, 54 inches long. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 124 West 42d St.

G MALITO, LADIES' TAILOR,
171 SIXTH AVE., COR. 12TH ST.
YOU FURNISH THE MATERIAL. SUITS TO ORDER, $12 UP.
We furnish the material, tailor-made suits to order, $35 UP. We assure our patrons that our garments are finely cut and perfectly fitted.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

ODELL AND COLER AND THE RAMAPO DEAL

Their Part In Defeating It as Told by William F. King.

How Roosevelt and the Merchants' Association Also Contributed to the End Achieved.

William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association of New York, last evening issued a statement which, he said, "sets forth exactly the relations of the Hon. Bird S. Coler and the Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., to the defeat of the Ramapo grab and the passage of the repeal bills through the Legislature in the sessions of 1900 and 1901." It was made, he said, in justice to himself, the staff of the Merchants' Association, its Committee on Water Supply, and those who contributed funds for the association's investigation of the Ramapo question, and not at the solicitation of either political party. Copies have been sent to Mr. Coler and Mr. Odell. The statement says:

"In August, 1899, the Merchants' Association began a very minute examination into the history of the Ramapo Water Company, the legislation which related to it, and the general facts as to the city's water supply. It was soon learned that the city charter, passed in 1897, contained provisions which 'cornered' the city's future water supply, that the city could be prevented from obtaining new sources by condemnation and might be compelled to resort to contract, that in such case a contract with the Ramapo Water Company would be seemingly compulsory, as that company had secured control of the necessary sources, and that the Commissioner of Water Supply had excessive and dangerous powers as to contracts.

"In October, 1899, the Hon. Edward M. Grout, who as a city official had fought hard against the Ramapo job, said to a representative of the Merchants' Association that he had reason to suspect that the Ramapo contract was merely a blind to conceal another big water job, which would be developed in due time, and he advised that other lines of inquiry might be followed to advantage. Mr. Grout, as counsel in the Long Island Water Company litigation, had acquired very intimate knowledge of the water situation, and gave very valuable aid in the preliminary inquiry. Mr. Grout, however, did not pretend to any positive knowledge as to the suspected job, but deduced it from various facts of which he had become aware.

"Because of Mr. Grout's friendly intimation every possibility as to the city's water supply was very carefully probed. It was found that from the beginning of 1898 alleged agents of the city had been securing options on water rights in the Ten Mile River Basin (only separated from the Croton Basin by a narrow ridge) and, according to rumor, in the adjoining Housatonic basin in Connecticut. A study of the numerous projects proposed from 1895 onward, for increasing Brooklyn's water supply, showed that immediately after consolidation The Brooklyn Eagle had described at considerable length and with particularity a project for which the Chief Engineer had already prepared detailed plans for extending the Croton system to Brooklyn. The article purported to be an interview with the Chief Engineer. If authentic it indicated the Ten Mile River as the predetermined source, for the plan in question could apply to no other.

"The query naturally arose, why, then, is the Water Department noisily exploiting Ramapo? Why should the city buy options where its power to condemn is still intact? Why should others buy options on water rights in the Ten Mile and Housatonic Valleys? The fair presumption was that some interest was confident that the City of New York would soon annex the Ten Mile River to the present Croton system and of necessity seek to supplement that temporary increases by a further and ample supply from the Housatonic.

"The Merchants' Association went before the Legislature of 1900 to obtain the legislation needed to insure the city's control of its present and future water supply. From the outset that purpose was opposed, openly or covertly, by many members of both parties. The Fallows bill effectively limited the Water Commissioner's powers of contract. Mr. Coler supported it. It was hammered at every stage, passed after weeks of hard fighting, vetoed by Mayor Van Wyck, and passed over his veto.

"The Morgan bill was drafted to restore to the City of New York power to condemn water rights anywhere in the State. The real fight was on the Morgan bill. So long as the sources of supply were 'cornered' a contract would be necessary soon or late. If the Morgan bill were passed it ended Ramapo.

"A considerable part of the opposition to the Morgan bill was organized by the members from Suffolk County, who rallied all their friends throughout the State, because the people of Suffolk County feared lest the city's water supply should be taken from their county. This sentiment was encouraged by the McCarren bill, introduced for the repeal of the Burr act, whose express purpose and effect was to keep that alarm alive and to solidify the opposition to the Morgan bill.

"Repeated conferences with Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Stranahan, Chairman Kelsey, and later with Mr. Odell brought about a basis for a compromise satisfactory to the Republican majority, whereby the passage of the Morgan bill would have been assured. In this Mr. Odell took part, and on behalf of the Republican organization expressed his satisfaction. A compromise measure was therefore drawn which restored to the City of New York the powers of condemnation in thirteen specified counties only, which compromise covered all from which the needed water supply could be obtained without going into other States, against which latter course there were insuperable objections. The bill as thus amended made impracticable the consummation of any possible proposed speculative job in water rights in the Housatonic Valley.

"Up to that point Mr. Coler had favored the restoration to the City of New York of the powers wrongfully taken from it, but Mr. Coler did not favor a bill which omitted the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Columbia. The Board of Public Improvements was requested to pass a resolution approving the Morgan bill. Mr. Coler was present at that meeting and voted against the measure, which conceded every power necessary for the future water supply of the City of New York. Mr. Coler's vote and his remarks were the direct cause of the defeat of the Morgan bill in the session of 1900. There was a sure majority for that measure until that time. Under date of April 2, 1900, Gov. Roosevelt wrote as follows:

"'As I anticipated, the Controller's statement has rendered it impossible to pass the amended Morgan bill, and this without regard as to whether the Controller is right or wrong.'

"Further attempts to pass the Morgan bill were in consequence abandoned.

"Immediately thereafter a number of members of the Merchants' Association Committee on Water Supply called upon Mr. Coler at his office by appointment to learn his reasons for abandoning his previous support of the Ramapo legislation at a critical moment, and thereby causing the defeat of the essential measure. There were present, besides Mr. Coler and myself, ex-Judge Dillon, (Mr. Coler's counsel;) Messrs. M. E. Bannin, John M. Perry, S. C. Mead, William R. Corwine, Frederick B. De Berard, and several others.

"The Controller stated that he declined to support the bill for the reason that it excluded Westchester and Putnam Counties and the Ten Mile River, and therefore the adjoining Housatonic Valley in Connecticut. Mr. Perry, on behalf of our Legal Committee, carefully explained to Messrs. Coler and Dillon the insuperable legal objections to a source in Connecticut, shown by the very thorough examination which the Legal Committee had previously made and because of which our Committee on Water Supply were unalterably opposed to that source. Judge Dillon at first combated the contrary, but ended by practically admitting Mr. Perry's position. The Controller had been from the outset fully informed by our Water Supply Committee of these legal objections, and knew that the City of New York would run very great legal risk if the Housatonic source were adopted.

"At the beginning of the session Mr. Odell gave no assistance to the Merchants' Association. Under date of March 29 a large array of facts, some of them of a confidential nature, was put at the command of Mr. Odell, that he might ty machine. After these facts had been submitted to Mr. Odell he gave support and valuable assistance to the efforts of the committee. From that time on his attitude was wholly satisfactory.

"At the close of the session Mr. Odell, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said, in connection with Gov. Roosevelt's request that the Merchants' Association proceed with its investigation in order to promote the needed action by the next Legislature: 'Gentlemen, after you have completed your investigation and know just what is necessary to adequately protect the interests of New York City, prepare the necessary bills and submit them to me. If they are just and right, I will do all I can to see that the Republican Party relieves New York City of any wrongful burden in this matter.'"

When the campaign began in the Fall Gov. Odell, in response to a request by the Merchants' Association that he state his position as to further legislation upon the Ramapo matter, sent a letter dated Sept. 20, 1900, in which he recalled that in a public speech at a reception at the Republican Club in this city he stated that he was not only in favor of New York City owning and controlling its own water supply, but would give his personal pledge that any remedial legislation necessary to bring about this result would have his cordial and active support. He added:

"What direction this legislation should take must depend, of course, upon the obstacles to be overcome. My own idea is first, to give New York City the same full power and authority that is possessed by every other municipality in the State to acquire and condemn water rights. Secondly, if any action heretofore taken by the Legislature shall be a bar to the granting of such rights, that, of course, must first be swept away. This would apply to the repeal of the Ramapo or any other grant that might be a hindrance to the consummation of this much-desired result. In short, I desire to reiterate to you what I intended to be an absolute and unqualified indorsement of the general plan to give New York City its own water supply, and also to state that when I used the words 'remedial legislation,' I used them in their fullest and utmost meaning, and that is, that the rights of the city are paramount to all other individual or corporate rights not municipal.

"A few days after," continues Mr. King, "Mr. White, the President of the Lumber Trade Association, called upon me and wished to know if I would meet Mr. Odell at Republican headquarters. I stated that I did not care to go to Republican headquarters, as I was a Democrat, but that if he wished to see me he could do so here. Shortly thereafter I received a telephone message from Mr. White that Mr. Odell would come down, whereupon I suggested that we dine at the Merchants' Club some evening at his convenience. He accepted the invitation and early in October, accompanied by Messrs. White, Crary, and Dickey, he met myself with Messrs. Mead, De Berard, Corwine, and Langley at dinner at the Merchants' Club. The conversation was largely upon the Ramapo situation and needed legislation and upon the general legislation necessary to the city's business prosperity. We discussed the subject from many points of view.

"On taking his leave Mr. Odell said that he had got a wholly new light as to the duties of a Governor, that he had never before fully appreciated that business interests are of immensely more importance than narrow partisan political interests, and that if he were elected Governor he would do all in his power, regardless of partisan politics, to promote sound business legislation and to relieve New York City of the obnoxious Ramapo laws.

"When at the opening of the session we introduced the bills, Mr. Odell, then having become Governor, said: 'What I told you in October before election I shall now most surely carry out,' and he pledged his word as Governor of the State that nothing which he could properly do would be left undone to give the city the needed powers and to repeal the Ramapo charter.

"The association was represented at Albany every day during the entire session. The bills were held up by lack of concurrent action between the Senate and Assembly when both bodies had passed bills of identical phraseology, but of different origin. I called on the Governor and put the situation before him. He replied, 'Have patience, the bills will become law.' The obstruction continued in the committees.

"After waiting for some weeks we proposed to again begin agitation throughout the State. We again received the positive assurance of the Governor that the legislation would be finally granted. Although I at no time lost faith in the Governor, I asked him to promise me that if the Legislature adjourned without action he would call a special session. He gave me that promise, still assuring me, however, that a special session would not be necessary, as the bills would become law."

On March 12 Mr. King wired the Governor, urging him to direct that the Senate on the morrow, by unanimous consent, take up and pass the Morgan bill, repealing Chapter 485, Laws of 1895, thus showing the good faith of the majority party.

On March 13 Mr. King telegraphed Senator Slater, who had charge of the bill in the Senate, informing him that he had learned that the bill had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and warning him that if its passage was delayed longer than the end of that week the Merchants' Association would appeal to every business man in the State and hold mass meetings in this city.

The same day Mr. King again wired the Governor, saying that the reference to the Judiciary Committee of the Morgan bill after the Senate had unanimously passed the same measure under the name of the Slater bill looked like a "flim-flam" game, and asking him whether he could not have the bill reported out of committee that evening and passed on the morrow, to which Gov. Odell replied: "Reference is principally question of precedence between Senate and Assembly. Don't think you need have any fear as to outcome."

"While the approval of the Ramapo contract was pending in the Board of Public Improvements," continues Mr. King's statement, "Mr. F. A. Moore, the President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, called upon me and requested that the Merchants' Association of New York should take the matter up. After looking into the subject I informed him that it depended upon the raising of the necessary funds. He replied that all the required money would be forthcoming.

"Immediately on starting out to solicit subscriptions, I found, especially among the real estate owners, a fear to contribute. Many in declining to aid stated that they could not dare do so, as they felt certain that if they supported the movement the party in power in this city, which was interested in the Ramapo steal, would make it very uncomfortable for them by increasing their taxation and in many other ways.

"I then found myself in a very awkward position. If I discontinued the investigation the charge would have been made that I had been bought by the Ramapo Water Company. To continue it I had to personally advance the necessary funds.

"Credit should be given where it belongs.

"Mr. Coler is entitled to the credit of holding up the steal when it was before the Board of Public Improvements for action thereon and for contributing $250 toward the deficit existing as the result of the investigation and work of the association.

"To Gov. Roosevelt belongs the credit of forcing some of the majority leaders to cease obstruction.

"To Gov. Odell belongs the credit of the final legislation which restored full powers to the city and destroyed Ramapo by the repeal of its excessive powers conferred by the act of 1895.

"Last, but not least, the Committee on Water Supply of the association, which gave eighteen months of earnest and hard labor without compensation therefor, is thus recognized in a letter from Gov. Roosevelt:

"'The work already done by the Merchants' Association has brought about two most valuable results: First, the Fallows bill, the principle of which was suggested by you in November last, and the passsage of which your agitation made practicable, and, second, the exposure of the true character of the Ramapo scheme, whereby you have checked its present consummation and made future remedial legislation certain. You have achieved present protection for the city, so that the immediate urgency is past.'"

ARMED GUARDS FOR BALLOTS.

Unusual Precautions Being Taken to Preserve Those Intended for the Election in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 1.—Unusual precautions are being taken to protect the ballots which are to be used in Delaware next Tuesday.

When the official ballots were delivered by the printer to the county authorities in Sussex County last night armed guards were stationed over them and were sworn to preserve the ballots from theft or damage or tampering.

In Kent County the ballot boxes were piled in a fire-proof room, which is practically impenetrable.

In this manner the ballots will be protected until Monday, when the work of distribution to the various election boards will begin. Two ballots for each registered voter will be delivered to each Inspector, while two reserve ballots for each elector will be kept by the Clerk of the Peace of each county.

Each district's ballots are in a sealed pasteboard box, fitted within the wooden ballot boxes which contain only the ballots for the

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TOOTH POWDER
No Waste No Acid
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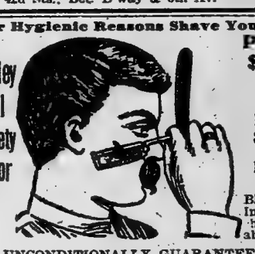
ON LIBRARY SQUARE, NORTH.

After many months one again gets a sight of Forty-second Street, looking West from the Fifth Avenue, though the road is still rough enough to travel.

One's faith is now helped by a veritable view of the "Popular Shop," filled with the things that have continued to attract its friends through barriers of beams and bricks.

The "Popular Shop"
Quaint and Original Furnishings for TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS
Not to be had Elsewhere.
The English and French Wall Papers.
The New Crop Japanese Grass Cloth.
The Liberty Cotton and Flax Fabrics for Smart Upholstery.
The McHugh (Mission) Furniture, For Close Quarters Where Space Counts.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.
VISITORS WELCOME.
Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
Trade Marks Reg'd.

FURS MANUFACTURED BY C. C. Shayne have the stamp of reliability. 41st and 42d Sts., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.

For Hygienic Reasons Shave Yourself.
Curley Ideal Safety Razor

PRICE $2.00. With Two Blades, $2.75. Extra Blades, 75c. Blades Interchangeable.
UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED.
SAVE PATIENCE, TIME AND MONEY.
The only Razor that permits CORRECT shaving with safety, i. e., shaving with the DIAGONAL cut.
Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.
For Cutlery GO to the OLD RELIABLE house, where everything we recommend is UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED.
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Three good points about the Steck are:
First—You get a piano that has a reputation of absolute reliability for almost half a century behind it.
Second—You save money by investing it in a safe investment.
Third—You have something that you and your children and your children's children may well feel proud of—The Old Reliable.
Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

TWO FIRES DOWN TOWN

Incidents Tragical and Comical at a Broadway Blaze.

Firemen Overcome by Smoke Cling to Their Hose—Bursting Pipe Drenches Crowd, Also Hotel Guests on Balconies.

Three alarms were sent in for a fire in the top of a five-story building at 743-745 Broadway, extending through to 302-304 Mercer Street, at 6:40 o'clock last night, and within a half hour afterward two alarms were sounded for a fire in Joseph Lipman's rag shop, at 345 West Broadway, between Broome and Grand Streets. The result was a lively time for the department, for hardly was the first blaze under control before engines, hose, and ladders were hustled down to the second fire.

The Broadway fire caused a loss of $10,000, according to the police, mostly to the stock of J. M. Brady & Co., cloak manufacturers, and in it three men were overcome by smoke. The loss in the other fire did not exceed $700.

Policeman Carroll of the Mercer Street Station first saw the fire in the Broadway building. The blaze was making good headway when the firemen got to work and already had worked its way through to the Mercer Street side. The big searchlight was turned on the Broadway front from Eighth Street, and a water-tower with two pipes feeding it started a stream from Broadway. Then an amusing incident occurred.

One of the pipes feeding the water tower burst directly in front of the Sinclair House, at the corner of Ninth Street, soaking a lot of people on the other side of the thoroughfare and flooding a couple of empty cars. The crowd in front of the Sinclair House and a number of women guests, who had gathered on the balconies, thought it rare sport. Slowly the hosepipe out in the street began to turn over until it sent the stream of water straight up into the air. The Sinclair House people watched the geyser, but did not desert their balconies. Then the pipe suddenly turned toward the hotel, and the water shot across the sidewalk up against the hotel and all over the balconies. The laugh was on the other side of the street.

There came very near being a tragedy with Mercer Street as the stage while the Broadway comedy was in progress. The firemen had four lines of hose in the building from the front, six from the rear, and one from the roof of the adjoining building occupied by the United Shirt and Collar Company, when the big water tower was flooding things from the front street. Accordingly very little fire got down stairs, but the smoke did, and for a long time after the blaze was under control the hallways were thick with it.

One of the streams from the Mercer Street side was in charge of Firemen Anthony Poggi, William Ross, and George McAleer of Engine 55. Suddenly Battalion Chief Kenney missed it and started a search. He found the three clinging to their hose, but overcome with smoke. All were resuscitated, although it took ten minutes work to bring Poggi around. Ross and McAleer were overcome by smoke.

A number of other business firms occupying the lower floors of the building at 743 and 745 Broadway suffered damage from smoke and water. These were the Adler Glove Store, on the first floor; Holsman Brothers, boys' clothing, on the second and third floors, and Cohen & Goldsmith, cloaks, on the second floor. The

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ANNOUNCE A

Radical Reduction in Their Imported Models

OF COSTUMES, TAILORED GOWNS, PALETOTS, WAISTS AND UNMADE ROBES

We imported them for the twofold purpose of offering you the best examples of the masters and to lend our craftsmen inspiration for their own efforts. They were selected for their exclusiveness and ingenuity from the exhibits of Raudnitz, Paquin, Frances, Doucet, Dukes et Joire, Liette, Beer, Doeuillet, Mayer, Morange et Cie, Agnes, Calvayrac, Poret, and other famous creators of beautiful garments that seem the work of hands other than human, so exquisite and dainty are they. Superb combinations of material and embroidery of rich lace and glittering spangles that for originality and exclusive individuality have never been surpassed anywhere. Originally marked at their import price, we now offer them at a reduction of thirty per cent. or more.

COSTUMES, SUITS AND WRAPS.

Velvet Costume, Mink Tail Trimming, by Sara Mayer, Morange et Cie.

Crepe de Chine Costume, handsomely trimmed with lace, by Paquin.
Import Price, $300.00. Now 195.00

White Liberty Silk Costume, suitable for evening functions, by Mlle. Lutte.

Black Lace Costume over White combined with Panne Velvet, by Perdoux.

Black Taffeta Silk Costume, applied with cloth, by Mons. Beer. Import Price, $250.00, Now . . . 175.00

Pastel Blue Cloth Costume, with Russian Lace, by Raudnitz.

Oyster White Cloth Costume, with Blue Panne Velvet and Lace, by Sara Mayer, Morange et Cie.

White Broadcloth Costume, with Worsted Lace, by Raudnitz. Import Price, $225.00. Now 150.00

Pearl Gray Cloth Costume, with Orange Velvet, by Laferriere.

Pale Blue Crepe de Chine, with Lace and application of cord, by Paquin.
Import Price, $190.00. Now 135.00

Green Cloth Costume, with Persian Silk, by Raffin.

Oxford Zibeline Cloth Costume, with novelty trimming, by Raffin.

White Broadcloth Evening Wrap, with insertions of Lace, by Ditmar et Brandt.
Import Price, $145.00. Now 98.00

Tailor Made Suit of Fancy Mixed Cloth, by Bechoff, David et Cie.

Tailor Made Suit of Spotted Camel's Hair Cloth, embroidered cloth Collar and Cuffs, by Doeuillet.
Import Price, $110.00. Now 75.00

Tailor Made Suit of Blue Checked Cloth, handsomely trimmed, by Paquin.

Red Broadcloth Tailored Suit, with black and white braid, by Amy Linker & Co.
Import Price, $98.00. Now 65.00

Tan Covert Coat with Capes, by Frances.

Tan Covert Coat with Red Cloth Collar and Cuffs, by Frances. Import Price, $75.00. Now 50.00

SILK PETTICOATS.

Lavender Silk Petticoat, by Mlle. Weil. With deep circular graduated flounce, trimmed with 3 rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, finished with ruffle of taffeta silk and two black lace insertions. Import Price, $75.00. Now.. 50.00

White Taffeta Silk Petticoat, by Mlle. Weil. Two deep graduated net flounces over ruffles of white plaited chiffon, effectively trimmed with 2 rows of black lace and bow knots. Import Price, $65.00. Now..... 45.00

Salmon Silk Petticoat, by Mlle. Weil. With deep graduated circular section flounce; ten rows of net effect inserting. Import Price, $55.00. Now 37.50

Light Blue Taffeta Silk Petticoat, by Fairut. With deep circular flounce, trimmed with narrow white satin ribbon drawn through small black velour squares, with handsome lace medallions. Import Price, $45.00. Now..... 30.50

Black Taffeta Silk Petticoat, by Turbeaux-Voyt. Handsomely embroidered in white silk, Van Dyke effect, with tucked flounce stitched with white. Import Price, $35.00. Now..... 25.00

FRENCH UNMADE ROBES.

One of Black Velvet and Venice Lace.
Import price, $225.00. Now..... 150.00

One of White Crepe de Chine, with White Venice Lace.
Import Price, $225.00. Now 150.00

One of Cream Velvet and Venice Lace.
Import Price, $200.00. Now 125.00

One of White Cloth and Creme Antique Lace.
Import Price, $150.00. Now..... 95.00

One of Biscuit Color Cloth, Velvet Bands and Hand Embroidered Roses. Imported Price, $150.00. Now... 95.00

One of Reseda Green, with Cream Antique Lace.
Import Price, $1.25. Now 80.00

One of Black Real Marquise Lace.
Import Price, $115.00. Now 72.50

One of White Tulle, with Pastel Green Spangles.
Import Price, $85.00. Now 57.50

One of White Chiffon and Lace.
Import Price, $65.00. Now..... 40.00

WAISTS FOR STREET OR EVENING

Salmon Pink Lousine Silk Waist, by Elsie Poret, size 38. Front made with box plaits, trimmed with black and white passementerie, with ecru lace insertions. Square vest of white silk mull and lace, with lacings of silk to match waist and white silk cord. Import Price, $125.00. Now 85.00

White Taffeta Silk Waist, by Elsie Poret, size 36. Made in Monte Carlo style, exquisitely trimmed with hand-painted lace, bodice and full puff in sleeve of white tucked chiffon, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fancy stitching. Import Price, $125.00. Now..... 85.00

Lace Waist, by Agnes; size 38. Handsome all-over cream lace bodice, over yellow satin and white chiffon; made with low neck and elbow sleeves. Import Price, $125.00. Now 85.00

Mousseline de Soie Waist, by L. Calvayrac; size 36. Made of tucked Liberty Silk, in white, with delicate pink figure. Yoke and sleeves of fine shirred pink chiffon; trimmed with an applique of white batiste lace medallion; silk lined. Import Price, $75.00. Now 50.00

White Louisine Waist, by Elsie Poret, size 38. Waist made with fine cluster tuckings, trimmed with bands of red taffeta, with black pipings and oxidized buckles. Silk lined. Import Price, $68.00. Now..... 46.00

Pink Chiffon Waists, by Elsie Poret, size 36. Made with fine cluster of tucks and hand-made fagoting; applique yoke of very fine black lace; collar, sleeve, belt and bodice trimmed with pink taffeta, hand embroidered with black silk. Silk lined. Import Price, $65.00. Now.. 45.00

Red Louisine Waists, by Elsie Poret, size 36. Made with fancy black and white embroidered stitching and hand fagoting, yoke and sleeves finished with fine white lace insertion. Silk lined. Import Price, $65.00. Now 45.00

Old Rose Taffeta Waist, by L. Calvayrac; size 36. Trimmed with rows of narrow velvet ribbon and embroidered with gray and old rose silk. Fancy sleeve with large puff at elbow. Import Price, $65.00. Now 45.00

White Louisine Waist, by Elsie Poret, size 36. Front of fine all-over tucking, with yoke of Point de Gene lace, set in with bands of narrow hemstitched silk; button back. Import Price, $52.50. Now..... 37.50

Chiffon Waist, by J. Zuendoff; size 36-38. Accordion plaited on white taffeta with jabot front, edged with black lace. Colors, white and light blue. Import Price, $45.00. Now..... 30.00

This is merely an abridged representation of the reductions that have been made in all our Paris models. Space will not permit a complete catalogue.

NEW SOUTHERN MAIL TRAIN.

Quick Service Has Gone Into Operation —Many Hours Saved.

That the people of the South may be benefited by the new quick mail methods, Postmaster Van Cott, together with Superintendent Bradley of the Railway Mail Service, has just completed the necessary details for a quick mail service for the South, the first train of which left here this morning at 2:30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock, five and a half hours later, the train will reach Washington. From there the train will be switched over to the Southern Air Line, and at seventeen minutes after noon it will reach Lynchburg, Va., and one minute after 11 o'clock Sunday night the mail will get to Atlanta, a saving of over seven hours on the usual time.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning the pouches will be thrown off at Montgomery, and two and a half hours longer the letters will be "down in Mobile." Four hours more of swift travel, thirty-three hours from New York, and the long train of mail cars will pull up in New Orleans, a shortening of former time of nine hours.

New connections are to be made in New Orleans, and the pouches for northern Texas and other Southwestern points will be hurried aboard a new train, and before Tuesday night has passed fifteen hours will have been lopped from former Eastern mail time. Not alone will the towns and cities along the route be benefited, but all Southern mail will reach its destination in from

PERSONAL BAGGAGE EXEMPTION.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the provision of the tariff which exempts from duty $100 worth of personal belongings which are brought in as personal baggage by the importer. In the case before the board the merchandise consisted of some fur garments, and as there was no one article worth less than $100, the Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis refused to allow the exemption. Charles H. Wyman & Co., representing the importer, filed a protest, and their protest is now sustained by the board.

It is held that the importer is entitled to exemption on $100 worth of such merchandise, and that can not all be deducted from the total value, without any refe-

Imperial Russian and Hudson Bay Sables.

Russian Sable is in demand with the crowned heads of Europe and the elite of America.

I make a specialty of Russian Sables. Articles made to order without extra charge, from skins worth $30, $50, $75, $100, Imperial Crown $200, $300, to $500. It requires three skins to make an average size muff, two to four for a neck-piece—large muffs, victorines in proportion. I import skins duty free, they are dressed here by experts, and manufactured in my own shop. Garments of Russian Sable manufactured by me were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair.

NOTE:—I quote from the New York "Tribune" of Oct. 12th.—"Russian Sable, 'the diamonds of the fur trade,' can never be permanently rivalled. A single six-skin scarf of Jakutsky district furs, the dark bluish black that is so rare, with a double strip muff, may be seen at C. C. Shayne's, 124 St. establishment, and is among the finest examples of the fur in existence. A box of only two skins is valued well up into the four figures. The collection of Russian Sables is valued at more than $250,000, and, now in possession of this establishment, is conceded to be among the finest in the world, each little span-long skin representing months of toil, exposure, and even loss of life."

Sables should be purchased in a good light; from 9 to 12 in the morning, and not later than 4 in the afternoon; my Sable Dept. was built especially to secure good light. There are three large skylights, and the walls are perfectly white.

I have been handling Russian Sables for 35 years, giving that branch my personal attention, and take pride in selling the best Sables in the world.

NOTE:—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian or Hudson Bay Sables; ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time; nor do I sell blended or darkened mink, only the genuine natural color.

I am selling Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at lower prices than any other reliable house. Will offer this week Hudson Bay Sable muffs at $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250, $300.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $18, $25, $35, $50,—extra large and very dark and handsome, $65 to $75. Mink Neck-pieces, $15, $18, $20, $25, $75,—long boas victorines the new flat shape, at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 & 126 W. 42d St.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE NO. 130 WEST 41ST ST., BET. B'WAY & 6TH AVE.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Good Results Expected from Mr. Chamberlain's Visit to South Africa—Premier Balfour A Favorite Even with His Opponents—A Message from the New Dean of Westminster to Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The announcement that the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is about to visit South Africa, in order to investigate conditions in the colonies there, came as a great surprise, but it has generally been received with approval. Most of the papers think that the visit is likely to produce good results, and there has been a remarkable absence of hostile criticism of this step.

In conversation opinions are somewhat more freely expressed. It is said that Mr. Chamberlain is not sorry to escape the complications likely to result from the education controversy, his whole political career being a protest against the policy now advocated by the Government. He made his mark first as an opponent of the Church schools, and has not found it easy to reconcile his present attitude with his past declarations.

To assume, however, that this is the sole motive for Mr. Chamberlain's wish to visit South Africa would be ungenerous, since his health undoubtedly received a severe shock as a result of his recent cab accident, and after the strain entailed on him by the South African war he is fully entitled to the relaxation of such a trip. Moreover, his ideas of the South African situation, which is one of the most complicated of earthly questions, cannot fail to receive modification and enlargement. At the same time he will be able when returning, if the Government finds itself in difficulties, to repudiate all responsibility, on the ground of his prolonged absence.

Mr. Chamberlain is the most astute politician in England, and probaly sees his way to kill two birds with one stone.

MR. BALFOUR'S POPULARITY.

A striking instance of the good feeling prevailing in the House of Commons was afforded this week by the dinner given to the Premier by Edward Pryce-Jones, M. P., in the Irish dining room of the House, which the Irish members gave up for the occasion. Nearly all the Welsh members, who are Mr. Balfour's bitterest political opponents, attended the dinner.

Mr. Balfour, in responding to a toast to his health, said that such a gathering in the House of Commons was unique, and, in the stress of party controversy and collision, it was very gratifying to meet men with whom he was in daily political conflict and to exchange sentiments of mutual regard and respect. He felt profoundly the cordial treatment he had received, and would ever remember the occasion.

William Abraham, M. P., the well-known labor representative, sang in Welsh "The Land of Our Fathers," all the guests joining in the chorus. It was probably the first time singing has been heard at a dinner in the House of Commons.

Mr. Balfour's personality is so charming, he has such a winning smile and such graceful courtesy, that even his opponents like him, but they do not relax one jot their efforts to defeat his policy. Local politicians, who often find it difficult, if not impossible, to be civil to each other, cannot understand these amenities between political enemies, and are apt to assume that their representatives in the House of Commons are less earnest than themselves, but it is not so.

Many years ago the House was called "the finest club in Europe." It is a more democratic place now, but still retains much of its former politeness and good fellowship. Whatever may be the cause, there is no doubt that Westminster has a mellowing and refining influence on the most truculent politicians. Possibly the antiquity of the place, its traditions, its daily witness to the transcience of causes and reputations, and the close proximity of the Abbey, that "great temple of peace and reconciliation," all contribute to this result.

AMERICANS AT THE ABBEY.

Westminster Abbey always seems to the English people to belong almost as much to Americans as to themselves, and no sight is more familiar here than that of American visitors wending their way to the English Valhalla. The Dean who has just retired, Dr. Bradley, the gentlest and most amiable of men, always welcomed Americans, and cultivated friendship with representative Americans residing in England, James Russell Lowell being especially intimate with the Dean and his family.

The installation of Dean Armitage Robinson this week, at which I was present, was a very beautiful ceremony, characterised by a simplicity and dignity entirely in keeping with the traditions of the Abbey and of the English Church. The Dean is a Cambridge man; therefore, in compliment to him, the music was mainly the work of Cambridge composers, but at his request Gounod's anthem "Send Out Thy Light" was sung, and the final "Amen" of the service, which was the same as that sung at the end of the coronation service, was taken from an anthem by Orlando Gibbons, the organist of Westminster Abbey in 1625.

I called on the Dean on Thursday, when he gave me his express authorization to tell the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Americans would be as welcome at the Abbey while he held office as in Dr. Bradley's time; that he had endeavored as a Canon of Westminster to make them welcome, and would continue to do so. Then he placed in my hands a copy of a sermon he preached last year on the festival of the Translation of St. Edward the Confessor, the founder of Westminster Abbey. In that sermon Dr. Robinson referred to the memorial service at the Abbey for President McKinley. After speaking of the Abbey as the greatest shrine of the British Nation and Empire, he said:

"A mighty people, with untiring energies and boundless hopes, has risen from among us; a rival strength, yet bound by ties of kindred and of memory to the ancestral home. They claim, no less than we, to be St. Edward's sons. It has been our privilege here to recognize that claim. The funeral service of a month ago was no common act of mourning. It was a symbol of our brotherhood. No one who saw it will forget that across the gloom of that dark day there gleamed a brilliant sunbeam, the promise of a glory resting on two kindred peoples whom sorrow and sympathy had brought together on their knees."

"These words," said the Dean, "represent my feelings about the Americans."

The Dean is about fifty years old, is tall, of spare figure, with an ascetic, clean-shaven face, and has gray hair. He wears a long black cassock when at home, and his whole appearance is that of a student and austere ecclesiastic.

DEAN FREMANTLE'S LECTURE.

Dr. Robinson is not likely to follow the example of his brother Dean, the Very Rev. the Hon. William Henry Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, who this week created a sensation in orthodox circles by his lecture on "Natural Christianity." He cast doubts on the virginal birth of Christ and on miracles. He said the Immaculate Conception ought to be left out of account, because, apart from the first two chapters of Matthew and the first two chapters of Luke, it was absolutely non-existent in the New Testament. As to miracles, was it, he asked, irreverent to believe that the Lord Himself could not have made a distinction between what modern science would have recognized as death and forms of swooning and hysteria, and that, when He bade His Disciples heal the sick and raise the dead, He was speaking of what would be accepted by scientists to-day? The Resurrection, said the Dean, he could not regard as a violation of natural law, the accounts all saying that Christ was invisible save to the eye of faith.

Dean Fremantle, who occupies a very high position in the Anglican Church, had to listen to some strong remarks after his lecture.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN AUTHORS.

It is a rather abrupt transition from theology to Fleet Street, where theological discussions are perhaps rarer than in any other part of England. But in Fleet Street stands Anderton's Hotel, where the Whitefriars Club holds its dinners. Last night Friar R. Newton Crane, an American, who is a successful barrister here, presided at a dinner at which Henry Harland, Josiah Flynt, Willard Selden Bacon, and George F. Parker were guests.

The subject of the discussion was "Americans in English Literature." It was opened by Mr. Harland in a charming speech, in which he dealt, with characteristic delicacy and skill, with the work of past and present American authors and their contributions to the great treasury of English letters. He said he was sure Americans would not deny that there had been contributions to English literature made by Englishmen, but he would humbly suggest that there had been books written by Englishmen which were possibly not contributions to literature.

After Mr. Harland's speech, Mr. Flynt told some amusing stories of his experiences when on the road with tramps, and Richard Whiteing followed in a speech very laudatory of American authors, who, he thinks, are developing a literature quite distinct from the English school and largely influenced by French literary art. The work of some authors, such as Henry James, said Mr. Whiteing, was so distinct from English modes of thought and methods of exposition as to deserve some other description than that of English literature.

Altogether a delightful evening of fraternal good fellowship was passed, in a spot teeming with English literary associations.

MR. CARNEGIE'S GIFT GOES TO CAMBRIDGE

Famous Acton Library Presented to the University.

A Graceful Letter to the Duke of Devonshire from John Morley, to Whom Mr. Carnegie Gave the Books.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Right Hon. John Morley is famous for writing graceful letters, but he never wrote in more characteristically graceful fashion than in his communication to the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of Cambridge University, offering the celebrated Acton Library to that institution of learning.

It will be remembered that Andrew Carnegie bought the library and that he presented it to Mr. Morley for the latter to use as he pleased. When the gift was made public it was hinted that the library had not been purchased by Mr. Carnegie from Lord Acton's heirs, but that the sale had been effected a considerable time before the famous scholar's death, and that, as in another historical case, the transaction included an arrangement by which the seller had the use of the books as long as he lived. This supposition now turns out to have been correct. Mr. Carnegie bought the books while Lord Acton was alive, but no one but those immediately concerned knew of the sale, and Lord Acton remained in undisturbed possession of his library.

Mr. Morley's letter to the Duke of Devonshire was as follows:

57 Elm Park Gardens,
Oct. 20, 1902.

My Dear Duke of Devonshire: You may have heard some months ago that what I hope will be known as the Acton Library passed, by the signal regard of a friend, into my hands.

For some time I played with the fancy of retaining it for my own use and delectation. But I am not covetous of splendid possessions; life is very short; and such a collection is fitter for a public and undying institution than for any private individual. After due inquiry and deliberation, and with the possible reservation of an inconsiderable portion of quite secondary importance, I have decided respectfully to ask the University of Cambridge, in which you hold the high office of Chancellor, to do me the favor of accepting this gift from me.

The library has none of the treasures that are the glory of Chatsworth. Nor is it one of those noble and miscellaneous accumulations that have been gathered by the chances of time and taste in colleges and other places of old foundation. It was collected by Lord Acton to be the material for a history of Liberty, the emancipation of Conscience from Power, and the gradual substitution of Freedom for Force in the government of men. That guilding object gives to these sixty or seventy thousand volumes a unity that I would fain preserve by placing them where they can be kept intact and in some degree apart. I am led to believe that at Cambridge this desire of mine could be complied with. There is no other condition that I wish to impose.

In this way, I believe, Cambridge will have the most appropriate monument of a man whom, though she thrice refused him as a learner, she afterward welcomed as a teacher—one of the most remarkable men of our time, extraordinary in his acquisitions, extraordinary in the depth and compass of his mind. The books will, in the opinion of scholars more competent to judge than I, be a valuable instrument of knowledge; but that is hardly all. The very sight of this vast and ordered array in all departments, tongues, and times of the history of civilized Governments, the growth of faiths and institutions, the fluctuating movements of human thought, all the struggles of churches and creeds, the diverse types of great civil and ecclesiastical governors, the diverse ideals of States—all this will be to the ardent scholar a powerful stimulus to thought. And it was Acton himself, who said that the gifts of historical thinking are better than historical learning. His books are sure to inspire both, for, multidudinous though they be, they concentrate the cardinal problems of modern history.

I need not say that it will be a lasting pride and privilege to me that my name should, even for a transitory moment, be associated in the mind of the university with the establishment of the Acton Library within the precincts of a home so famous.

Believe me to remain, yours sincerely,
JOHN MORLEY.

The Duke's reply, though short, was no less happy in its phraseology than Mr. Morley's letter, and it was particularly happy in its reference to Lord Acton, who, after being thrice turned away from Cambridge as a scholar, was many years afterward welcomed there as a teacher. His Grace's letter was as follows:

Devonshire House, Oct. 21, 1902.

My Dear Morley: I have received your letter of Monday in which you offer the Acton Library as a gift to the University of Cambridge. As Chancellor of that university I feel confident that the competent authorities will accept your splendid donation with the greatest gratitude, and that they will do their utmost to carry out the one condition attached by you to the gift in such a way as to be satisfactory to yourself. The presence of the library at Cambridge would be a perpetual memorial of one of the most distinguished of the many men who have devoted their talents to the service of the university, and I thank you for having made me the channel through which this act of rare generosity on your part may be communicated to the university.

I remain yours sincerely,
DEVONSHIRE.

It may be added that there is absolutely no doubt that Cambridge will accept the library. To house and care for it—so immense a collection it is—will entail considerable expense, but no institution of learning in the kingdom would dare even to consider the refusal of such a gift. Mr. Morleys' letter perfectly describes its peculiar value. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, once looked over the Acton books, and exclaimed, in a disgusted manner, "There's not a single book of reference." Just what he meant is somewhat problematical, for the historian of liberty can find nowhere a more complete collection of works to which to refer on any knotty point. Perhaps Mr. Chamberlain's ideal of a library is a collection of blue books.

Some surprise is expressed because Mr. Morley did not give the library to Oxford, his own university. But, as The Times says, "Oxford men must acknowledge that in this instance Cambridge had special claims upon the consideration of the donor, and they will agree that if this great treasure of the raw material of study was not to find a home upon the Isis, it could nowhere be better housed than on the Cam."

Of Mr. Morley's unselfishness in giving away what, as The Daily Chronicle says, is "the finest working library that was ever brought together or owned by an individual," there is nothing but praise. It is, as has been remarked, a fitting crown to a singular story of munificence.

One hears continually of Mr. Carnegie's gift of books to others, but it is not so well known that he possesses a very precious library of his own. Some publicity has recently been given to this fact by the news that he is having a large number of books put into most costly bindings—greatly to the joy of English bookbinders. The statement that the famous ironmaster ordered this work has led to an interesting controversy as to the best and most durable leather for bindings. It appears that the very finest skin of all is sealskin stripped of the fur. Another excellent material is the skin of the Cape Colony goat, tanned with sumach.

LONDON THEATRES AND MUSIC

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Humphry Ward's play "Eleanor" has received long notices in the newspapers, but they are by no means wholly laudatory. The general opinion is that the author has not escaped the pitfalls which beset the novelist who dramatizes a book. The play is very verbose and badly constructed, and the male characters are very inferior to the female in dramatic and human interest, while Edward Manisty is considered insufferable as the hero of the piece.

H. V. Esmond's play, "My Lady Virtue," on the other hand, is much praised as a sincere piece of original comedy. Certainly it is not entirely faultless, but its good qualities far outweigh its defects. It is the best piece produced since the end of the Summer season, is admirably acted, and is, in short, a very fine comedy, worthily presented.

Mark Hambourg gave this week his only pianoforte recital before his tour in America and Australia. His technique is wonderful, but he is deficient in charm.

N. Vert gave a very successful ballad concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday. Mme. Albani, the Misses Ada Crossley, Muriel Foster, and Adela Verne, and Messrs. Santley, William Green, and Johannes Wolff were the performers, the music being of a familiar type.

At other concerts Sydney Brooks and the Misses Edie Gunthorpe and Elsie Half have made a good impression as pianists.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S MEMOIRS.

Germany Characterized as "England's Potentially Dangerous Foe."

LONDON, Nov. 1.—No recent publication has stirred up more comment, adverse and otherwise, than the Austrian reminiscences of Sir Horace Rumbold, the former British Ambassador at Vienna, published in The National Review. The Continental press, outside of Austria, is unanimous in censuring the outspoken writer.

The National Zeitung of Berlin, protesting against Sir Horace's characterization of Germany as "England's potentially dangerous and unrelenting foe," asks whether Great Britain has many "such curious diplomats," who take advantage of their retirement from official life to place at the disposal of their countrymen experiences gained during active service.

The Daily Chronicle, in the same connection, raises the question, "Should diplomats ever be unmuzzled?" and concludes:

"While Sir Horace has been very indiscreet it must be admitted that it is sometimes the best part of discretion to look facts fairly in the face. This country desires to live in peace and concord with all the other powers, and we cannot approve any attempt to establish international vendettas. But it is part of prudence to recognize potential foes. The very process of recognition sometimes averts their potentiality."

Incidentally, a correspondent of The Daily Chronicle contributes a story, for which he vouches, to the effect that during the South African war Emperor Francis Joseph sent Lord Roberts an Austrian field gun of a new pattern, which was effectively used against the Boers during the advance on Pretoria.

THE LONDON "TUBE" DISPUTE.

Morgans and Speyer Brothers, in Letters to Newspapers, Air Their Grievances.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Not the least remarkable feature of the "tube" railroad controversy here is the appearance of such firms as the Morgans and Speyer Brothers as contributors to the correspondence columns of the London newspapers. The Speyers followed up the acrimonious "tube" debate in the House of Commons Thursday night by publishing an open letter in the London papers disclaiming all responsibility for the defeat of the Morgans's bill and explaining that they had bought the United Tramway shares in the course of usual business long before the rupture between the Morgans and the United Tramway management.

This morning the Morgans replied through The Times, characterizing Speyer Brothers's explanation as "entirely incorrect," recounting the history of the Yerkes coup, and declaring that the Morgans had been purposely kept in ignorance of the sale of the United Tramway shares till the very moment the London United bill was withdrawn before the Parliament Committee, Oct. 21.

Curiously enough, Sir Lewis McIver, Chairman of the House of Commons Railroad Committee, who was a bitter participant in the debate of Oct. 30, writes to The Times explaining that he did not mean anything by his vigorous condemnation of members of the Stock Exchange for connection with the "tube" tangle, and declaring that he believed the purchasers of the shares in question were perfectly within their rights.

HIGH PRICES FOR STAMPS.

A Set of Cape of Good Hope Woodblocks of 1861 Sells for £350.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Some very high prices for South African stamps were recently paid at auction sale recently held here. Lot 323, consisting of a set of Cape of Good Hope woodblocks, 1861, 1d. scarlet, a splendid unsevered block of four, containing the 4d. red error, used on entire letter, brought, after excited bidding, no less than £350. The set is unique, and is said to be as valuable as the Post Office Mauritius.

Another set of four, 1d. scarlet, realized £50, while a pair of 4d. blue sold for £11. A beautiful specimen of the 4d. blue uncancelled, with margin all round and of fine color, brought £40. A cancelled stamp of the same class went for £4.

At another sale in this city the following were among the highest prices obtained: Cape of Good Hope, 1853-58, 1d., dark green, an unused block of eight, £20 10s.; block of eighteen, 4d., dark blue, 1863-64, £17 5s., and an unused block of eight, 1d., emerald, £24. Transvaal, 1878-79, Queen's Head, 1 penny, in red, on 6d. black, a vertical strip of five, £39.

SAN FRANCISCO'S GOOD HEALTH.

Ex-Mayor Phelan Defends the Sanitation of His City Abroad.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The exaggerated reports of the existence of bubonic plague at San Francisco have brought ex-Mayor Phelan to the rescue of the reputation of his native city. In a letter to The Daily Telegraph Mr. Phelan contends that San Francisco is perhaps the healthiest city in the world, and that in spite of its being a resort for invalids its death rate ranks with the lowest.

He declares the plague diagnosis in San Francisco is disputed, and that whatever disease it may be it is evidently non-infectious, as the mortality in Chinatown has not increased, nor has any white person living near Chinatown contracted the complaint.

Gen. De Wet Returns to South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Gen. De Wet started from London this morning for South Africa. He was heartily cheered by those who had gathered at the train.

ENGLAND'S EDUCATION BILL.

Subject of Parliament's Bitter Struggle—Position of the Church and Claims of Non-Conformists Regarding National Schools.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—At the present moment a struggle is going on in England which is only the latest phase of a conflict which took its rise centuries ago in the quarrels between the Church and the Dissenters. To go no further back than the time of Charles I., when Archbishop Laud endeavored to subdue the rebellious children of the Church and to enforce the High Church doctrines so dear to himself and his party—a struggle which in a large measure provoked the great rebellion and incidentally caused the founding of the American Colonies, from which sprang the republic—we find the same question at issue in its essentials as that which is exciting so much passion at the present moment. The struggle was continued to the days of William III., when Defoe wrote that scathing satire, "The Shortest Way with the Dissenters," which landed him in the pillory, where the populace decked him with garlands and vied with each other in doing him honor. It has gone on ever since, but it is impossible here to trace the history of English Nonconformity which is written in books accessible to all. Its more recent developments, however, are interesting, because, having occurred very near to our own time they indicate the gradual growth of toleration in this intensely conservative country, and at the same time the decline of that ecclesiastical influence in matters spiritual and temporal hitherto exercised by the Church of England.

During the last century one after another of the disabilities under which Nonconformists labored in England were removed. The universities which were formerly closed to them have thrown open their doors; the disqualification of Nonconformists for various civil offices has been repealed; the compelling of those who conscientiously object to the teaching of the Church of England to pay rates in support of the church buildings, which about forty years ago occasioned many painful scenes, and even the imprisonment of those who refused to pay, has been discontinued. All these things have now been settled in a way agreeable to Nonconformists whose influence in the State has increased in proportion as that of the Church has declined.

In 1870 the Nonconformists made a great fight on the education question, when a bill was introduced by Mr. Forster and finally carried, which made education compulsory throughout the country. There were two classes of schools established by that bill—what are called the Board schools, which are controlled by School Boards elected by the people, and in which Christian teaching of a non-sectarian character is imparted, and what are called Voluntary Schools, which are mainly the schools of the Church of England, where church teaching of a definitively dogmatic character is given.

There were many voluntary schools in the country before the passing of this act, belonging to Nonconformist bodies and supported by Nonconformist subscriptions; but these for the most part have ceased to exist as independent sectarian institutions because the Nonconformists are satisfied with the religious teaching given in the Board Schools supplemented by the parents and the Sunday schools of their various denominations. The Church of England, however, was not content to accept this teaching as sufficient for her children, and her schools continue to be supported by voluntary contributions assisted by grants, which have become larger and larger, from the State. These grants, however, have not enabled the Church schools to compete successfully with the ever-growing efficiency of the Board schools, and it has been increasingly difficult for the managers of the Church schools to obtain funds by voluntary contributions.

By the bill now before Parliament the whole educational system of this country is being altered, and it is generally admitted by most impartial men that the measure provides for great improvements in many respects, especially as regards higher education.

There is no necessity to go into the details of the bill, as the controversy really narrows itself down to a fight over the elementary Church schools. The Church being unable to maintain her primary schools with the requisite efficiency, has induced the Government to provide a scheme by which they shall be taken over by the State. The Church still retains her property in the school buildings, which she will have to keep in repair, and which she will be able to use for other than educational purposes out of school hours. The Church, however, claims, in return for providing the buildings, the control of the schools, the appointment of the teachers, the maintenance of distinctive Church of England teaching, and the exclusion of all teachers who are not members of the Church of England. It will thus be seen that the State has to defray the entire cost of Church of England teaching with the exception of the cost of providing the buildings.

Opinions differ as to how much the buildings are worth compared with the total cost of the education. Some say that the Church does not in this way contribute more than one-eighth, others say one-fifth of the entire cost, but in any case it is admitted by everybody that the contribution by the State is enormously greater than that by the Church, and that the new bill relieves the Church of an intolerable burden. Those who do not belong to the Church of England—and they include nonconformists of all kinds and persons who are indifferent to religion—ask why the State should be called upon, for so small a consideration as that contained in the provision of the school buildings, to pay for teaching which characterises all who do not believe the doctrines of the Church of England as schismatics, heretics, and people who cannot be saved. The Church fears that if she does not succeed in obtaining this teaching, by which the young are imbued with the doctrines of her communion, her influence in the country will decline still more rapidly—hence the zeal with which the clergy of the Church of England are advocating this measure.

Many moderate churchmen are by no means in favor of it, because they fear that, as High Church doctrines savoring of Romanism are now professed by a large number of the most earnest and zealous of the clergy, the schools will be used for the inculcation of views which are alien to the spirit of British Protestantism. Indeed, it is a clerical rather than a lay churchman's bill, and while it has excited enormous opposition among the Nonconformists, it has failed to arouse any corresponding enthusiasm among the lay members of the Church of England. It should be added that, while by this bill in a vast number of Church schools supported by public money throughout the country, the teaching profession will be closed to those who are not members of the Church of England, the Church of England teachers are in no way disqualified for teaching in the other public schools.

Thus the religious question as between the Church and the Non-conformists, which has been more or less dormant for a generation, has been again aroused in an acute form, and as throughout England the Nonconformists and the Church people are always divided almost as much as if they were people of two different races, the Church parson looking down upon the Nonconformist minister as a sectary and a person of inferior social rank, and Church people generally holding themselves aloof in all social matters from those who worship in Nonconformist chapels, the bitterness which this measure has provoked will easily be understood. In London these differences are not so marked, although they exist, because London is too large a place for parties to become inflamed to the same extent as in smaller communities, but in the provincial towns and in the country districts partisan spirit runs extremely high at all times in matters of politics, and never higher than when the old, slumbering theological hatreds are awakened, and parties set themselves, as they are doing now, to fight over again the battles which have been fought with varying success for several centuries.

The present dispute, if a compromise is not arrived at, may have far-reaching results. There are plenty of people who would be glad of an excuse to disestablish and disendow the Church and whose attitude justifies the words of Macaulay in his essay on Southey's "Colloquies on Society": "Mr. Southey thinks that the yoke of the Church is dropping off because it is loose. We feel convinced that it is borne only because it is easy, and that in the instant in which an attempt is made to tighten it it will be flung away. It will be neither the first nor the strongest yoke which has been broken asunder and trampled under foot in the day of the vengeance of England."

TRUE STORY OF THE FRANCO-SPANISH ENTENTE

A Business Arrangement by Which Spain's Fleet Will Be Rebuilt by a Foreign Syndicate Controlled in France.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Oct. 22.—An item of news will shortly transpire from the Ministry of Marine which will fully explain the rumors of an approchement between France and Spain. Your correspondent is in a position to state with authority and without fear of contradiction that the whole explanation of the matter is to be found in the decision of the Government to construct a modern fleet at a cost of 400,000,000 pesetas, which will be covered by a national loan. The fleet will consist of three or four small, swift cruisers, double that number of destroyers, and a large flotilla of submarines, so that each port may have at least three of these new engines of naval warfare.

France enters into the scheme through the fact that French models will be employed and the Spanish arsenals leased to a syndicate of foreign shipbuilders which will be chiefly controlled by French capital. It is estimated that it will take five years in which to complete the fleet.

Now, all this does not necessarily imply that a secret treaty of offense or even of defense has been arranged between France and Spain, but simply that France will unofficially aid her neighbor south of the Pyrenees to build a fleet which, while sufficient to the needs of Spain, might, in case of hostilities between France and a third power, be utilized by the former should Franco-Spanish relations then warrant such a combination.

The principal objections raised by the Madrid press to a Franco-Spanish alliance are thus rendered naught. According to El Universo such an alliance would place Spain among England's enemies, and, in the event of a war between the empire and France, the peninsula would become the battleground. Now, however, with her ports impregnable and with the Straits of Gibraltar literally over the torpedoes of her submarines, Spain could cast her lot where it would be to her ultimate advantage or remain neutral, as her own interests might dictate.

It will probably never be known whether the Sagasta Cabinet had any international arrangement in view other than the purely business combination set forth in this letter. It is believed that until recently the Madrid Government actually hoped for a definite alliance with France. France certainly was much flattered by the obvious rapprochement. Evidently wiser counsels, inspired by a strong anti-alliance sentiment in Spain itself, finally prevailed, or, possibly the obstacle arose in the direction of St. Petersburg.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Among the arrivals this week at the Savoy Hotel were:

J. D. Brebner, New York.
William Mayer, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wahle, New York.
J. G. White, New York.
E. Stuart, New York.
Mrs. King, New York.
G. H. Schliff, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Fred Brown, Boston.
Mr. and Mrs. George Weldon, Rochester, N. Y.
G. E. Shaw, Chicago.
G. O. Wentworth, Chicago.
H. J. Pierce, Buffalo.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Shackman, Milwaukee.

At Claridge's the arrivals this week included:

Jay Phipps.
Hal Phipps.
Hobart Phipps.
Mrs. Miles Stapylton.
B. S. Guiness.
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cunningham.
Mrs. and Miss W. Morris Walls.
[illegible]

TORONTO STUDENTS RIOTOUS.

Hallowe-en Procession Results in Broken Windows and Heads.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 1.—The students of the different colleges spent Hallowe'en in riotous fashion. After leaving the theatres they joined forces and marched through the main streets. On their way they threw stones at street cars, tore down signs, broke plate-glass windows, causing heavy damage to some of the big stores.

Early to-day mounted police charged them, with the result that a number of students received serious injuries. Six students were arrested.

To Mine Gold in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 1.—The newspapers here report that an American syndicate is concluding negotiations for the purchase of property in Jamaica in order to work gold and copper deposits which have been located in payable quantities.

False American Dental Diplomas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The agitation against dentists holding fake American diplomas is being continued, and Consul [illegible] has taken legal [illegible]

NEWS FROM AUSTRALI

Commonwealth Menaced by Alarming Public Debt.

Obligations of the States Reach a Total of $1,180,000,000, and Extraordinary Taxation Is Imperative—Exodus to South Africa.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 4.—Australia, according to the most recent statistics, contains a total population of 3,881,000 souls. The amount of public debt already incurred amounts to £236,000,000, or $1,180,000,000. This tremendous debt represents what has been borrowed by the various States from time to time before and since the establishment of the Commonwealth. It does not include the sums which have been borrowed by municipalities and other local bodies, or a single penny raised upon mortgage by private individuals. It is purely the national debt of Australia. The various States are responsible for it, and at the present moment the Federal Government owes nothing either to foreign or local money lenders. Doubtless the next turn of the political handle will be in the direction of inducing the Federal Government to take over the State loans under some huge scheme of conversion which has yet to be elaborated, but the ostensible object of which will be to lessen the amount of interest which flows annually out of the Continent under the existing States system of finance. When people at a distance compare the smallness of the population with the enormous pile of loan money, they will see at a glance the amount which every man, woman, and child is loaded with, and they will doubtless be surprised at the recklessness and extravagance which have led to this result. There is not a State in Australia which is not up to its lips in a whirlpool of debt which is, to say the least, appalling, and Heaven only knows how these States will ever be able to extricate themselves. There is only one way in which it can be done, namely, by extraordinarily heavy taxation. Unfortunately, Australia appears not to possess a single financier who is capable of rising to the emergency.

This is the position of every State in the Commonwealth, and it is of no use to try and conceal the gravity of the situation. Beginning the current financial year with a huge deficit of £700,000, Victoria has to provide somehow or other for a loan of £5,000,000 which falls due in London on Dec. 31, 1903, and three years later another public loan of £4,000,000 has to be repaid. What has she to repay next year's £5,000,000 with? She can only repay it by borrowing more than that sum to meet the demand and provide for the cost of raising the fresh loan on the robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul principle. It will take her all her time to square next year's accounts, to say nothing of the £700,000 deficit, and it is well known that the railways have been starved in rolling stock and maintenance, and that the expenditure of over £100,000 is immediately required to place the lines in safe traffic conditions. All the retrenchment and economy that can be applied will fall so ridiculously short of actual requirements that it is positively criminal to abstain from taxation for a single day longer.

A NEW LOAN WANTED.

The Federal Government has not yet become a borrower, but it soon will. Under the Constitution act, this Government collects the customs and excise duties, and returns three-fourths of the amount to the various States in which these duties are collected. The other fourth it retains for Federal purposes. Not long ago the Federal Government proposed to begin a borrowing career to the extent of a million sterling. The proposal was received with disfavor, and now the Government has lessened the contemplated loan to £575,000, and tells members that if the loan is not sanctioned the States will receive back £571,000 less during the current year. The States are so impecunious that Federal representatives will require to muster up a deal of courage to oppose the first loan of over half a million, and if they don't the Federal Government will soon make its first plunge in the foreign money market, instead of adopting the wiser course of beginning its existence by living strictly within its own resources.

It is lamentable to think that the exodus from Australia to South Africa goes on unabated. We are losing great numbers of our most eligible people, and the country is not only being deprived of their productive energies as settlers, but of a large amount of capital. The drain of both has reached a very serious development. The population of able-bodied people is worse than stagnating; it is diminishing day by day, and the next census will be a sad disappointment to those who expected that federation would encourage a stream of immigration from other lands. That stream has not set in yet; it is the other way about, and we are not likely to attract many from without so long as bad times prevail and so many people are out of employment. The long-continued drought is responsible for much of our misfortune.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN VICTORIA.

A general election has just terminated in the State of Victoria, and the Irvine Government has been returned by a majority. In the selection of candidates made by the Government and the Reform League three less than half the number secured seats in the new House, but the Government claims as supporters all who did not declare themselves on the side of the Opposition or of labor. There will, of course, be free lances, and the majority which the Government claims may vanish at any moment after Parliament assembles on the 14th inst. The Labor Party made a gain of three seats, thus showing the hold it has upon the large centres of population. The suffrage is one-man-one-vote, but women in this State have not yet been admitted to the franchise, as they have been in the other States of the Commonwealth, and in Commonwealth elections all adult men and women stand upon an equal footing. Mr. Irvine, the Victorian Premier, has many relatives in America, especially in New York. He is a nephew of John Mitchel, the Irish political prisoner who was transported to Van Diemen's Land in 1848, and made his escape to New York five years afterward. John Mitchel served on the Southern side during the war of secession, and some years afterward left America for Ireland, where he died in the seventies, after his election to the House of Commons.

No decision has yet been come to as to the site upon which the new Commonwealth capital is to be situated. The number of eligible places out of which the final choice is to be made has been reduced to seven, and a committee of experts will shortly be appointed to make the selection.

The House of Representatives has insisted that the military expenditure for the year shall not exceed £700,000. The House is opposed to anything in the nature of a standing army, and considers that a citizen soldiery must in the main be relied upon for the defense of Australia. Public opinion indorses the decision of Parliament in this matter, and also agrees with it that Australian [illegible] should not be [illegible]

LIBERALS MUST BE PATIENT.

Lord Rosebery Says They Cannot Come Into Power in the Near Future.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery, speaking at a crowded meeting here to-day, welcomed the suggestion of a conference between the Liberal leaders. He said he was willing to promote to the utmost in his power the success of such a proposal. The former Premier, however, reiterated his abnegation of home rule, and said he did not see any prospect of the Liberals coming into power in the near [illegible]

He declared that as a matter of policy the Government might give the Boers more [illegible] that if he had been [illegible] Lord Milner

Lord Rosebery further said it was the duty of the Liberals to remove any possible belief from the minds of the Irish that any independent Parliament or anything leading up thereto could be entertained by Great Britain.

He was willing to admit that it would be well if there could be developed from the basis of local bodies a scheme applicable to England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales which would relieve Parliament of [illegible] ness relating to p[illegible] cerns.

Mr. Redmond's recent announcement that in future the settlement of the Irish land problem must take precedence over home rule, said Lord Rosebery, had quite changed the character of the Irish question. A hopeful sign, he added, was that Ireland seemed to have progressed toward the idea of a conference between landlords and tenants.

DOINGS OF AMERICANS IN PARIS

Diners at the Fashionable Hotels—Society People Who Will Winter in the French Capital—Miss Abbott Reappears at the Opera.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Dining at Ritz's last Sunday were W. T. Dannat, Miss Fanny Reed, W. W. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas, and Mrs. Maclay. The last named has since left here for Algiers.

Dining at the Elysée Palace Hotel were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and party, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Roberts, Henry Seligman and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Avery, and R. O. Hilliard and party.

Mrs. Kate Bancroft Richards has taken an apartment in Passy.

Mrs. Alice Tweedie is stopping for a few days at the Continental Hotel.

H. Bradley Martin, Jr., has arrived from Scotland and will return to England in a few days for the pheasant shooting.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Chose are at Ritz's.

Mrs. H. A. Hamersley, from New York, is at the Louvre Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have left Ritz's for Frankfort.

Mrs. Charles Carroll is back in her home in the Rue Boissière.

Miss Bessie Abbott reappeared at the opera on Wednesday in the rôle of Juliette, with Maffre as Romeo. She scored a great success.

David Nash and family have returned for the Winter to the Hotel Tremoille.

Mrs. Livingston Bishop has taken apartments there for the Winter.

Mrs. Horace Porter, wife of the United States Ambassador, will resume her receptions next Monday.

William A. Hazard, who is spending the Winter here, has gone to London to arrange with leading English polo players for international championship games.

Mrs. E. M. Heinze of New York has arrived from Wiesbaden.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Stilwell of Philadelphia are leaving here for Algeria and Egypt to pass the Winter.

FRENCH DUEL IN PROSPECT.

Marquis de Dion Sends Friends to M. Gerault Richard, Following a Kick on the Shins.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Marquis de Dion to-day charged two friends, MM. Bruneau and Syveton, to make a demand on M. Gerault Richard of the Petite République for a reparation for offensive conduct or a retraction of certain statements made.

This appears to be the prelude for a duel between the two men, who are both members of the Chamber of Deputies. The trouble grew out of an angry discussion recently in a corridor of the Chamber.

The Marquis de Dion slapped M. Gerault Richard's face and the latter kicked the Marquis's shins. The affair was at first treated as a ridiculous incident, but it has now become serious.

The terms of the Marquis de Dion's challenge were made public later. In the communication, which is addressed to his seconds, the Marquis says he considers disqualified a man who, having been slapped in the face three times, would not send seconds to wait upon his adversary. He would, he declares, let the incident pass had not M. Gerault Richard published the statement that he had kicked the Marquis.

This assertion the latter declares to be false and stupid, and he asks his seconds to demand of M. Gerault Richard a meeting or an acknowledgment that he has lied.

The Marquis de Dion's seconds called at M. Gerault Richard's office this afternoon, and, finding him out, left a letter asking him to fix a meeting. No response has yet been received to this letter. It is understood that M. Gerault Richard is absent from the city, but it is expected a meeting will be arranged for Monday.

The Marquis de Dion has the reputation of being a good swordsman and a good shot. His opponent is rather heavy.

Much interest is felt in the affair, owing to the Marquis de Dion's prominence in automobile and aeronautic circles.

THE SAUVIGNY-REED WEDDING.

Elaborate Ceremony at the Church of the Madeleine—The Week's Event in Paris Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The wedding of Miss Florence Van Dusen Reed and Comte Christian de Bertier de Sauvigny, which took place on Tuesday at the Church of the Madeleine, was the chief social function of this week, all the élite of French and American society in Paris having gathered to see it.

The church was exquisitely decorated with masses of white chrysanthemums and palms. The bride entered on the arm of her brother-in-law, Vicomte Pierre de Chezelles. She was followed by the groom, with the Baronne de Reviers, and Vicomte Arthur de Chezelles with the bride's mother, Mrs. Van Dusen Reed.

The bride looked beautiful in a gown of white velvet with a diadem of orange blossoms, from which flowed a long point lace veil.

Mrs. Van Dusen Reed was in gray velvet embroidered with pearls and diamonds, and wore a white-plumed gray velvet hat.

The witnesses for the bride were Vicomte Arthur de Chezelles and Comte Jean de Courtlis and those for the bridegroom were the Marquis de Vibraye, his uncle, and Comte Ludovic de Bertier de Sauvigny, his brother, who replaced the Marquis de Bertier, who was unable to attend.

Abbé Chesnelong, the curé of the Madeleine, conducted the service, which was remarkable for its exceptionally fine music, of which Comte Christian de Sauvigny is a noted amateur.

After the ceremony there was a crush to the vestry to congratulate the young couple, and then a long line of carriages and automobiles set out from the church conveying the guests to Mrs. Van Dusen Reed's apartments in the Rue Pierre Charron, where a sumptuous breakfast was served.

All the aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain was there, and the display of presents was magnificent.

Comte de Sauvigny's gifts to his bride included a necklace of five rows of pearls, a quantity of other jewels, old lace fans, and several velvet dresses.

Mrs. Van Dusen Reed gave her daughter and tea set, an old Dresden china dinner service, and a grand piano.

Among the other presents were a diamond and sapphire brooch from Mrs. Kemeys, a silver-gilt fruit dish from Comte and Comtesse Paul d'Aramon, a cut-glass table set from George Wies, a Limoges china table set from Mr. Stowe, a beautiful writing table from M. and Mme. d'Hegermann Lindencrone, and a silver-mounted dressing bag from Mme. Henri.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON LEAVING.

American Vessels Will Proceed from Mediterranean for West Indies for Winter Drills.

NICE, France, Nov. 1.—The United States European Squadron will leave Villafranche at the beginning of next week on its way to the scene of the Winter manoeuvres in the West Indies. The United States cruiser Chicago will sail Nov. 2 and call at Gibraltar. The flagship Illinois will proceed direct to Porto Grande, Cape Verd Islands. Thence, after coaling, the vessels will proceed to the Winter rendezvous. The gunboat Nashville, being incapable of the speed of the other ships, left Oct. 26 for Culebra.

All the officers and men are enthusiastic over the work planned for the manoeuvres. Much has been done to prepare the vessels and crews for the tests which will be made of their efficiency. Special attention has been given to gunnery and fleet tactics.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, in command of the squadron, will remain in Europe, visiting her son, C. S. Crowninshield, who is United States Consular Agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy. The majority of the other officers' wives will return to the United States.

At the completion of the coming manoeuvres it is expected that a good cruiser squadron of at least six vessels will be established in the Mediterranean, with Admiral Crowninshield in command, and it is said that the Chicago and Albany are both likely to be included therein after undergoing slight navy yard repairs.

JOHN KENSIT'S SLAYER HELD.

McKeever, Who Fatally Wounded Nonconformist Crusader, Charged with Murder.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—A Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of murder against McKeever, the slayer of John Kensit, the anti-ritualistic crusader.

John Kensit was injured Sept. 25 by being struck with a chisel, which was thrown at him after he had addressed a meeting at Birkenhead. Mr. Kensit was taken to Liverpool and placed in a hospital, where he died Oct. 8 from pneumonia, supervening on the wound.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

AT a recent meeting of the French Cabinet, Gen. André, the Minister of War, was authorized to draft a bill relating to courts-martial similar to the one presented some time ago by his predecessor, Gen. de Galliffet. The bill puts an end to courts-martial in time of peace, except for offences against military discipline, and substitutes the authority of the Court of Cassation, a civil tribune, to that of the revision courts.

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Le Gaulois of Paris states that while the Boer Generals were sightseeing in the French capital they were shown the Vendôme Column. They were told that its metal casing was made out of guns captured by Napoleon's troops. De Wet looked at the column, made a careful mental calculation, and remarked: "We could have made a pillar one-third as high again out of the guns we took from the English."

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The candidature of M. Jaurès, the well-known French Socialist, for the Vice Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies is interesting. M. Jaurès, though verbose and something of a dreamer, would be the fittest intermediary during the conflicts that must come between the Government and the labor syndicates. He abhors violent lawlessness, and his utterances on foreign questions are in keeping with the present temperament of Europe. He has also the merit of being well hated. But his manifest sincerity, combined with a fund of practical good sense, would make him a valuable and patriotic servant of the nation.

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The Mayor of Mexico City, Señor Guillermo de Landa y Escandon, was received the other afternoon at the Hôtel de Ville by M. Escudier, President of the Paris Municipality. After the usual compliments, M. Escudier made a short speech, in which he alluded to "the relationship and the natural affinities which unite Paris to Mexico." Warming to his subject, the President of the Municipality said: "The Latin race claims Mexico as one of its new children—children who are an honor to the family. The eagle with powerful wings, engraven on the arms of the town of Mexico and on the coat of arms of the republic, is not with you a vain symbol of progress and of flight toward the light. Your capital, transformed and embellished; the whole country prodigiously increased in population and in riches, demonstrate the vitality of the nation and the admirable intelligence of its Chief, President Porfirio Diaz, who has directed the affairs of the republic for more than a generation with so clear a knowledge of the conditions necessary to the power of a Government and to the prosperity of a people."

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The Catholics of Brittany have decided to put Col. de St. Rémy forward as candidate at the Senatorial elections in Finistère next January. Col. de St. Rémy is the French officer who was recently dismissed from the army for refusing to obey orders in closing convent schools in Brittany.

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Emulating the promoters of the recent cake walk in Paris, (promenade à gateau à l'Américaine,) a benefit society of the Eighteenth Arrondissement of Paris has held a rival and still more novel competition. Six prizes were offered to the couples who should be adjudged the best waltzers by a jury, the contest to last at least half an hour and not more than three-quarters. As dancing is very popular among the working classes of the French capital, and as the Eighteenth Arrondissement is a very populous quarter, more than twenty couples presented themselves for examination, and their friends and relatives assembled to watch the proceedings and see fair play. The competition began at 9 P. M. It was a curious spectacle to see the dancers gracefully gliding over the ballroom floor with an obese and perspiring member of the jury laboriously following in their wake taking notes. At 10:40 the contest came to an end and the prizes were awarded amid much enthusiasm.

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According to statistics issued by the inland revenue authorities of France, the number of automobiles existing in France is 5,396, of which 2,893 are cars with accommodation for more than two passengers and 2,503 for one or two only. Paris alone has 1,500 cars, and the department of the Seine-et-Oise, which includes Versailles, Fontainebleau, and Rambouillet, comes next with 1,000. Then comes the Alpes Maritimes, with 400, and the Seine-Inférieure, with 300. The Department of the Nord has 200, and the Pas de Calais 100. Only 100 cars are registered in the whole of Brittany, and 200 in the Gironde, which includes Bordeaux.

KAISER TO MEET CHAMBERLAIN

Eight Cabinet Officers to be at Sandringham House Party.

British Foreign Office Will Do Nothing to Co-operate with German Diplomacy in Any Part of the World.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William will meet no fewer than eight English Cabinet Ministers at King Edward's house party ta Sandringham, and among them will be Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

When Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador in London, was here in August, he told the British Ambassador, Sir Frank C. Lascelles, that the state of English opinion toward Germany troubled him, and he expressed regret at the fact that the British Foreign Office apparently felt toward the German Government as coldly as did the British public.

The Count added that the British Foreign Office absolutely would not lift a finger to co-operate with German diplomacy in any part of the world. Anything Germany suggested was treated with indifference and Germany's policy was looked upon without confidence.

Ambassador Lascelles replied that if such was the Count's experienc, he, too, regretted it. But what could the British Ministers think when one of them was treated as Mr. Chamberlain had been treated?

Emperor William during his visit to England two years ago talked over with Mr. Chamberlain the desirability of a frank understanding between the United States, Great Britain, and Germany regarding common action abroad where their interests were in common, or where a single power alone was interested.

Mr. Chamberlain approved of the idea, and his Anglo-Germano-American speech followed. Chancellor von Buelow repudiated the whole thing and made Mr. Chamberlain in some degre ridiculous.

The conversation of which the foregoing is the substance was repeated by Count Wolff-Metternich to one or two of his diplomatic associates, and obtained a limited circulation. His descriptions to Emperor William of British hostility are supposed to have contributed toward the arrangement of his Majesty's present visit to England.

Emperor William, according to the arrangements made, is to leave Kiel for England Nov. 6.

KAISER'S HUNTING RECORD.

Enormous Amount of Game Bagged During Thirty Years.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Royal Gamekeepers' Bureau has kept a record of Emperor William's hunting.

During thirty years he has killed 47,443 pieces of game, including 3,989 deer, elk, or chamois, 2,823 wild boars, 19,508 hares or rabbits, and 18,891 pheasants.

Councilor Heckmann on His Way Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Councilor Heckmann, the delegate of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce at the opening of the new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce, sailed for America last Tuesday. It is the first time in the history of the Berlin organization that a delegate has been sent to America. After the celebration in New York Herr Heckmann expects to visit Cuba, where he has large mining interests.

GERMAN ANARCHIST PRESS ON AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

Declares the President Powerless Against Coal Barons—Berlin Anarchists to Discuss Murder of United States Presidents.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The German Anarchist papers are discussing in lengthy articles the anthracite coal strike in the United States. They declare that the results have shown how utterly powerless President Roosevelt was against the coal barons.

The articles all agree in saying that Anarchists have good reason to believe that one day the American people will rise en masse.

On Nov. 4 the Berlin Anarchists will hold a meeting to discuss the subject of the murder of Presidents in the United States.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL EVENTS IN GERMANY.

Sarah Bernhardt Criticised—Recitals from the Bible—An American Pianist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The acting of Sarah Bernhardt, who has been appearing here in a repertoire which included "Hamlet" and "Frou-Frou," is receiving unfavorable criticism. With the exception of "Frou-Frou" the productions are severely scored. Speaking of Mme. Bernhardt's interpretation of Hamlet one paper says:

"Oh, poor Hamlet, how hast thou changed!"

The performances were well attended by the American colony.

Marcell Salzer, the elocutionist, has made a new experiment at the Buntes Theatre, in this city. He recited selections from the Bible showing its great poetic beauty. Many of the passages made a deep impression on the audiences.

The papers of Nuremberg are bestowing much praise on the piano playing of an American girl, Miss Marie Louise Bailey of New York.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Sarah Bernhardt finished her Berlin engagement Sunday evening. Though the tickets sold at high premiums and she had abundant applause, her engagement has not been the success expected. The critics were rather hostile, especially in the case of "Hamlet." The negotiations for the actress's appearance at Dresden and Leipsic have been dropped, owing to a disagreement about the terms. After playing at Hamburg, Mme. Bernhardt will return here for a performance in this city for the benefit of the German and French consumption-cure establishments. The proceeds will be divided equally between them.

Mme. Bernhardt's playing in Germany has recalled the ruin of Baron von Magnus through a dinner given in honor of the actress at Copenhagen. The Baron, who was German Minister to Denmark, and most of the other members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, and various toasts were drunk. The Baron politely suggested that they drink to France.

"Yes," cried Mme. Bernhardt, "we drink to France; but to all France—to Alsace and Lorraine."

The Baron drank to the toast. Prince Bismarck dismissed him, and the Baron died in an asylum for the insane.

GERMANY WILL EXHIBIT.

Emperor Has Appointed Imperial Commissioner to St. Louis Exposition.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William has appointed Privy Councillor Theo Lewald Imperial German Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition.

Dr. Von Muhlberg, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, had already informed Fair Commissioner Cridler that the Bundesrath on Thursday decided that Germany should be adequately represented at the St. Louis Exposition and that a Commissioner would be appointed soon.

Mr. Cridler, who has made numerous official calls, has found everywhere an excellent spirit toward the fair. The Interior Department has notified him that Home Secretary Posadowsky will receive him next week.

The Commissioner spent a week at Dusseldorf, studying the exhibition there, and sent to President Francis reports on the subject of the fair's finances and special features. The exposition has cleared $200,000, after paying the municipality, the Rhine and Westphalian Provinces, and individuals all their advances.

Herr Erhardt, the manufacturer of arms; Herr Henkel, the cutler, of Solingen, and others told Mr. Cridler that they would exhibit at St. Louis.

A fireworks spectacle concluded one evening during Mr. Cridler's visit with "St. Louis Ausstellung, 1903," (St. Louis Exposition, 1904,) in colossal letters of fire, with United States flags at either end, in Mr. Cridler's honor.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

Dr. Barth Says That Even If a Compromise Is Reached It Cannot Be Passed This Session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Dr. Barth, the well-known member of the Reichstag, says that, even if a compromise between the Government and the majority on the Tariff bill is arrived at, the final adoption of the measure is out of the question this session, as the bill contains over 900 schedules. These will take fifty days to consider, even if everything goes smoothly.

If the members of the Right attempt to prevent the taking of votes by name the members of the Left will demand that this be done.

German-American Out of Jail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Johann Kaspar, who evaded German military service by emigrating to America, and who on his return here a year ago was arrested and sentenced, has just been released after five months' imprisonment through the clemency of the Prince-Regent of Bavaria. The United States Consul at Munich had previously succeeded in having Kaspar's term of imprisonment reduced to ten months.

RECEIVED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM

James Stokes of This City Granted Lengthy Audience When Y. M. C. A. Matters Were Discussed.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Emperor William today received James Stokes of New York in audience at the Potsdam Palace. Mr. Stokes, who is well known in connection with the great interest which he takes in the Young Men's Christian Association in European countries, thanked his Majesty for the telegram which the latter sent to the International Young Men's Christian Association Conference at Boston in 1901, and explained the methods and aspirations of the association.

The Emperor talked earnestly about the movement, and said he intended to promote it in Germany. His Majesty also referred to his respect for President Roosevelt and alluded to Mayor Low's difficult task in New York.

United States Military Attaché Biddle will be received by Emperor William in the Lustgarten Tuesday, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the troops.

GERMAN DIPLOMATS SHIFTED.

A General Changing About of Secretaries of Legation.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Allgemeine Zeitung semi-officially announces that Baron von Eckhardstein, Secretary of the German Legation in London, has been granted a year's leave of absence, dated from today, and that he will be succeeded by Count J. von Bernstorff, Prussian Secretary of Legation at Munich, Bavaria.

Prince Henry of Reuss, hitherto Secretary of the German Legation at Tokio, Japan, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen. He will be succeeded at Tokio by Baron von Gruemen, now at Bucharest, who will be succeeded by Herr von Grenan, a Secretary of the London Legation.

Three other Under Secretaries in London are sent to The Hague and other Continental Legations.

COLOMBIAN BATTLE EXPECTED.

Government Troops Leave Colon on Train to Attack Body of Insurgents on Railway Line.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 1.—Nearly 1,500 Colombian troops boarded a train at Colon this afternoon for a point on the railroad line, and it was rumored that they were to leave the cars near Tabernilla Station. Several hundred insurgents are reported to be at San Pablo (about half-way across the Isthmus) and in the surrounding hills. A large number of rebels also have been seen, off and on, at all stations between Tabernilla and Culebra.

For the first time since the United States forces undertook to maintain free transit across the Isthmus, the train which left here this afternoon with Government troops did not fly the American flag nor were any American marines aboard it. The troops boarded the cars in the usual manner, that is, armed and carrying a large supply of ammunition. They traveled on open cars.

Nearly a thousand troops left Panama also this afternoon for some station on the railroad.

Rear Admiral Casey, the American commander, evidently sanctions the transportation of troops, as it is considered impossible to end the strife on the Isthmus if skirmishing along the railroad line is not allowed.

News of fighting may possibly be received at any moment. There is much speculation here regarding the insurgent Gen. Herrera's probable course of action in view of the new policy of the Government.

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 1.—It is announced here that the Government troops which left Colon and Panama to-day will attack the revolutionists, at the same time occupying the railroad line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following cablegram signed by Admiral Casey and dated at Colon, Oct. 31, was received today at the Navy Department:

"Government reinforcements arrived Colon from Barronquilla. Have authorized transportation Government troops on special separate train not under our guards. No interruption [illegible] days."

Notes of "The Observer" in Rome.

Italy and the Balkans—Russia as "Agent Provocateur"—Dissolution of Popular Political Parties—A German Streak in War Office Administration.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

ROME, Oct. 23.—There are at least three Bureaus of Information which are doing their best to make Central and Western Europe, as well as America, believe that a serious convulsion is imminent in Macedonia. These bureaus are situated in Sofia, Rome, and Paris, and are controlled respectively by the Macedonian Committee, the Albanian Committee, and the Young Turkish Party. Whether news comes that Macedonia is in a state of anarchy, that Albania is in revolt against Ottoman rule, or that Anatolia is on the eve of a period of frightful atrocities, the argument by persuasion and alleged fact is the same—the Porte has not kept the terms of the Berlin treaty, it is unfit to govern Turkish subjects, Mohammedans and Christians alike, and it is time for one or more of the powers to intervene.

It is impossible to say how many stories circulated to the disadvantage of the Turkish Government are true; at the same time the fact remains that whether the fault of the revolutionists or their masters, a state of rapidly spreading revolt exists in Albania and Macedonia. If the reports emanating from the various revolutionist committees are exaggerated, no less exaggeration is present in the official statements from Vienna and Constantinople that all is tranquil in the Balkans.

There are sources of information here in Rome other than the Albanian bureau. Recently several Italian merchants have been obliged to retire from Salonika, and have returned here with stories which clearly show that Macedonia is in an actual state of ferment, and that the situation is beyond the grasp of the authorities, who are unable to depend upon the large bodies of troops which are constantly being sent from Salonika into the interior. Of course this is mere generalizing; but pages might be written about specific episodes which might or might not be true. If there is any reliance to be placed in historical parallels the situation demands the instant intervention of the powers, or the Balkans will soon enter upon a reign of terror which is likely to convulse the Continent. The same signs were present when out of the Bulgarian atrocities grew the Russo-Turkish war, when out of rebellion in Crete grew the Graeco-Turkish war.

The ever restless Radical and Socialist press of Italy takes a keen interest in the affairs of the Balkans, and particularly in the situation in Albania, for there are many ties from the peninsula across the Adriatic. The spirit of sympathy for an oppressed people is quickly aroused in the Italian heart. Besides, there were Albanians who fought for Italian independence and unification. Unless the Italian Government proceeds with caution it will soon find itself in a similar position to that of the Greek before the late war with Turkey.

Consciously or unconsciously, the Russian Government has played the part of an "agent provocateur" by the Shipka Pass celebrations. Whether intended or not, all the Balkans have gathered inspiration from the thoroughly official demonstrations made there. And what could be more natural? There were gathered with Prince Ferdinand a Russian Grand Duke and ten Russian Generals of high rank, all bent on celebrating a Turkish defeat on what is nominally Turkish territory!

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For a Union of Popular Parties.

Last week I called attention to the split in the Socialist Party and what it might mean to legislative business should the followers of Ferri and those of Turati attempt to fight out their factional quarrels in the Chamber of Deputies. The followers of Signor Ferri, who represent revolutionary Socialism, are even encouraged by the defeat that they met with at Imola. Following the Imola congress has come one under the auspices of the Republican Party at Pisa. The proceedings of the latter confirmed the saying of Signor Giolitti that Republicanism is an anachronism in Italy, for the impotency of Republicanism in the last session of Parliament was clearly revealed. Still these Republicans must be doing something and many of them appear to see a way out of their uselessness by joining the Socialists of the Turati persuasion.

It is no exaggeration to say that never since the Unification have Italian political parties been so broken up into small factions, which in the end must still further dissolve until a régime of personal politics sets in, each leader drawing supporters where he can find them, or some strong man shall arise who will be able to unite all disaffected sections of Radicalism under a common programme. This would not be difficult if sectional differences and jealousies could be buried. Necessity for preservation, if not for progress, clearly indicates the lines along which such a programme should be drawn.

It should demand a complete reorganization of the system of taxation, so that no part of the Peninsula should be favored at the expense of another; it should provide for a national system of primary and secondary schools with special view to the needs of the South, and it should so arrange the relations of manufacturer and agriculturist that both should work together and aid each other for the common good of the country. As it is now, the South gleefully rejoices at the strikes of the North, while the North sneers at a poor harvest in the South and buys its produce in France.

A union of popular parties along the foregoing lines would be the salvation of the country. Evidently the present Premier is fully aware of this. Still, with all his knowledge of the crying needs of his country he is only able to proceed cautiously along the least obstructed paths. It is a pity that Signor Zanardelli is so old and that he has no worthy disciple.

Italy and the Mad Mullah.

Although according to official reports the Italian Government takes only a passive interest in the British conflict in Somaliland, in reality it is much disturbed lest a success of the Mad Mullah should arouse Mussulman fanaticism in the Italian sphere of influence. There is naturally no war party in Italy, and should complications arise, which made the dispatch of troops of Eastern Africa necessary, goodbye to domestic tranquillity and reform and the Zanardelli Cabinet.

Instructions have been quietly sent to the Italian gunboats Governolo, Galileo, Volturno, and Caprera, stationed in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, to be ready to land crews if necessary. These vessels range from 853 to 1,255 tons, and carry, all told, about 500 officers and men.

From Jibuti comes the news that in spite of disclaimers from the British Foreign Office an Abyssinian expedition is being fitted out at Harar to co-act with the British expedition against the Mad Mullah.

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War Office Precautions.

The papers are commenting upon the extraordinary precautions that are being taken by the War Office against inquisitive strangers visiting Italian fortifications. A Ministerial decree has been sent out to the various prefects. This decree is transcribed by the prefects in order to suit their respective prefectures. In general, it conveys the information that it is forbidden "to stop for any reason whatever in the vicinity of fortifications; to proceed along the branches of military roads which give access to fortifications; to take bearings or photographs of, or to make sketches or views of, or in any way to study naval stations from merchant vessels, yachts, or boats, anchored or under way."

Moreover, travelers with photographic cameras who wish to enter the lines of demarcations given by the prefect must deposit their cameras with some representative of the military authority, such as military posts, Royal Carabineers, policemen, excise guards, or forest guards. The officials intrusted with this surveillance and who receive the cameras will, on each occasion, inform the owners of the cameras where they will be returned to them. The photographic cameras to be deposited by travelers do not include those packed in trunks or those that are not in working order."

According to Article II. of the decree "Persons infringing this regulation will be reported to the judicial authorities in accordance with Article 140 of the Law of Public Safety, and 434 of the Penal Code. Police officers, gendarmes, excise guards, and forest guards are intrusted with the execution of the present decree."

In accordance with the interpretation of the decree made by Signor Garroni, Prefect of the Province of Genoa, tourists with cameras may not approach the naval station of Spezzia beyond a perimeter formed by Lavanto, Monte Gualterola, Monte del Vagi, Borghetto di Vara, Brugnato, Rocchetta di Vara, Calice di Cornoviglia, Monte Alpicella, Monte Castellaro, Il Poggio, (above Bolano,) Monte Grosso, (above Caprigliola,) Monte Carbolo, Monte Pizzacuto, La Pizza, Monte Sagrogroup, the heighs of Carrara, Avenza.

Evidently the advice given Victor Emmanuel by the German Emperor at Potsdam last August has not been thrown away.

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Count Taeggi, the inventor of the new electric post, has just left Rome for London on invitation of the British Postmaster General. Before his departure a commission appointed by the Italian Government reported most favorably on his invention. All the same, Taeggi is far from confident that immediate action will be taken here. He said the other day: "If the Italian Postmaster General puts any undue delay in the way of an electric post between Rome and Naples, I shall offer to make my first experiment in the system between London and Liverpool."

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The only public park to be found in the City of Rome is that surrounding the Villa Borghese. The villa itself has now come into the possession of the State, and is thrown open to the public. The purchase was effected through paying off the mortgage, which amounted to 3,300,000 lire, although it is said that the Borghese family make a paltry 50,000 lire by the transaction. The money was raised by a special credit of 3,000,000 lire, to which was added a gift of 30,000 by the King. The late King Umberto always liked the Villa Borghese, and it will be dedicated to the people as a memorial to his name.

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The Italian Press Association has just held an important meeting in Turin. It was voted by a large majority to abstain from all journalistic work on Sundays. The meeting was also in favor of pensions to old journalists just as soon as the financial state of the treasury of the association would permit such benefits, which, it was thought, might be in 1905.

THE OBSERVER.

PRESIDENT ON HUNTING TRIP NEAR BULL RUN, VA.

Fails to Secure Game but Inspects Historic Battlefield.

In Speech Mr. Roosevelt Couples Names of Grant and Lee in Manner Which Pleases His Hearers.

MANASSAS, Va., Nov. 1.—In the glare of locomotive lanterns, President Roosevelt at 4:30 this morning stepped briskly from his private car in the railroad yard here and greeted cordially the little group of newspaper men, special officers, and railroad men who had gathered to see him start on his hunt for wild turkeys.

He was attired in a khaki shooting suit, with leggings, and over this was a long, heavy overcoat, and a black slouch hat was on his head as he alighted from the car.

A servant handed to him a fine double-barrelled shotgun, which he threw familiarly into the crook of his left arm. Secretary Root, who had preceded the President from the train, wore a canvas shooting suit, an overcoat, and a golf cap. The President, after a quick survey of the starlit sky, remarked to Mr. Root that they were in luck as to the weather.

The President and Secretary Root were joined at once by Surgeon General Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and J. T. Leachman, Sheriff of Prince William County. Sheriff Leachman was to act as the guide of the Presidential party on the turkey hunt.

Preceded by railroad men bearing lanterns, the President and his party trudged for a quarter of a mile along the maze of railroad tracks to the carriages in waiting to convey them to the shooting grounds. They were followed by servants carrying a big hamper of mineral water and luncheon. As he walked briskly along the President remarked to Secretary Root:

"I have tramped ties before in my time."

"Yes," responded the Secretary, with a suggestion of irony in the tone of his voice. "I have often thought that there was no active exercise so restful to the wearied mind as the tramping of railroad ties."

This morning the party hunted over a fine preserve of 1,900 acres known locally as the Ben Lomond place, and owned by Representative John F. Rixey, a brother of Surgeon General Rixey. While the President hoped to add a wild turkey or two to his hunting trophies, he said this morning he was here particularly for the needed recreation the outing would afford him, and for the purpose of getting over the historic Bull Run battlefields which he never had visited.

The President and party reached the turkey blinds before daybreak, and after each had been stationed the callers endeavored to entice the wily birds within gunshot.

A drove of six turkeys finally was discovered, and later one of them fell to the gun of Secretary Cortelyou.

President Roosevelt was unfortunate in being the only member of the party who did not get a shot during the morning.

The turkeys are wild and scarce, and Mr. Cortelyou's bird was the only one bagged.

At noon the party assembled at the Henry house for luncheon, and for two hours afterward the President walked over the Bull Run battlefield, the points of historic interest being indicated and explained by Henry, whose farm now occupies the very centre of operations of the first battle of Bull Run.

Subsequently the party returned to the turkey covers and continued the hunt.

The day was perfect for the sport, and the President enjoyed his outing immensely. The injury to his leg is giving him no trouble, and he feels that his recovery is complete.

BRANDY STATION, Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and Surgeon General Rixey are tonight the guests of Representative John F. Rixey at his handsomely appointed country home about two miles from this village.

The special train bearing the President and his party arrived here shortly before 7 o'clock to-night, and the party were driven in carriages directly to Representative Rixey's home. No demonstration occurred upon the arrival here of the President, although he is the first Chief Magistrate who ever visited here.

The President will remain here until 9:30 o'clock Monday morning, when the special train will leave for Washington, arriving there at 11:15. Sunday will be passed quietly. The President will attend church in the morning and the party will take a long drive in the afternoon.

When the President reached his special train at Manassas on his return from the hunt he found a crowd of 200 or 300 people awaiting him. At the solicitation of Judge Nichols, of this judicial circuit, the President consented briefly to address the people. His remarks follow:

"I wish to thank you very much for the way you have come to greet me. I have thoroughly enjoyed my day here. I regret to state that the turkeys did not materialize. [Laughter.] In the first place, I had a good walk. It is the first I have had for six weeks, and I appreciated it.

"I was delighted to have a chance to visit the great battlefields here, and it is a very pleasant thing to any man who has the least desire to be a good American to come through your historic town and to see the two avenues named in memory of Grant and of Lee. [Applause.]

"I feel that all of us in any part of this country now have an equal right to glory in the valor and the devotion to duty as each saw his duty alike of those who wore the blue and those who wore the gray. [Applause.] I thank you for having greeted me." [Applause.]

President Roosevelt's coupling of the names of Grant and Lee elicited genuine enthusiasm. As the special train pulled out of the station the crowd gave the President a parting cheer.

MINE ARBITRATORS TO HEAR EVIDENCE NOV. 14.

Commission Decides to Begin Its Sittings in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Nov. 1.—The Coal Arbitration Commission decided to-day while on its tour of the Wyoming Valley to adjourn on next Tuesday until Friday, Nov. 14, when the taking of testimony will begin in this city. The first four days of next week will be taken up in inspecting the mines and mining towns from Hazleton south to the end of the hard-coal fields. All of that territory is in Districts Nos. 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America, and is under the jurisdiction of Presidents Thomas Duffy and John Fahy of the union, who will accompany the commission.

Chairman Gray said to-night that the object in taking a recess of one week was for the purpose of giving both sides sufficient time to prepare their cases, and also to give the members of the commission an opportunity to examine the issues. The Commissioners feel that the questions involved are so important that any haste may work an injury to either side to the controversy.

When the hearings are begun, week after next, it is the intention to have the miners, who are considered the plaintiffs, submit their case first. How long it will take to hear all the testimony cannot be estimated by the Commissioners. The sixty-seven individual operators will also be given an opportunity to be heard, as well as all the larger coal companies.

The question of making a preliminary report on some of the issues involved, such as the increase of wages, a shorter workday, and the weighing of coal at the mouth of the mines has not yet been officially taken up by the Commissioners, and it is not definitely known to-night that it will be considered by them.

The arbitrators spent the entire day in Wilkesbarre and its vicinity, visiting one mine and making a tour of several of the towns on the outskirts of the city. Two hours were spent at the Dorrance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at North Wilkesbarre. The mine is a very gaseous one, and the Commissioners and other members of their party were compelled to carry safety lamps. They were told that the mine was dangerous, but in their eagerness for information as to the "physical features" of the various mines disregarded the unsafe condition of the workings.

On this trip S. D. Warriner, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company, and W. J. Richards, General Superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, went with the Commissioners as the representatives of the operators. The miners were represented by District President Nichols and John Fallon of the National Board. One of the gangways traversed by the party runs under the Susquehanna River to the west side of North Wilkesbarre.

This being All Saints' Day, which is religiously observed by many of the foreign-speaking mine workers, no coal was mined in the Dorrance and many other collieries throughout the region. The company officials drew the attention of the Commissioners to this enforced curtailment in the production of coal.

South Wilkesbarre, Ashley, Sugar Notch, and Plymouth also were visited. The Commissioners did not leave the trolley car, but wherever it stopped a crowd would gather, which gave them an opportunity to ask questions regarding rents and other living expenses. On the return to Wilkesbarre the party immediately boarded the train for Scranton over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

President Mitchell probably will make his statement of the demands of the miners to the commission on Monday and the operators will make a reply in three or four days. The statement will be merely filed with the Recorder. The commission has not decided wheher it will give them to the public before it makes the award.

The arbitrators will leave here late Sunday night for Hazleton, where they will continue their inspection of the mines. Bishop Spalding, on invitation of Bishop Hoban, will preach in the cathedral tomorrow morning. Some of the fellow-Commissioners will attend the services.

TAMAQUA, Nov. 1.—Brig. Gen. Schall, Jr., in command of the troops now in the anthracite region, to-day issued an order relieving the Thirteenth Regiment, the Second City Troop, and the Governor's Troop from duty.

The First City Troop, the Sheridan Troop, the First Regiment, Sixteenth Regiment, and a battalion of the Sixth Regiment will be kept in the field in anticipation of a possible outbreak in the lower Luzerne region and the Panther Creek valley, where much dissatisfaction is being manifested among the mine employes.

COAL FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.

Lack of Locomotives and Cars Responsible for the Shortage.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 1.

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THE POLICY OF HUMANITY.

It is a mistake to regard Secretary HAY'S protest against the persecution of the unfortunate Jews of Roumania as a departure from our traditional policy or as the creation of a precedent in our diplomatic intercourse.

We have repeatedly instructed our Ministers to make representations at the Foreign Offices of friendly Powers to which they were accredited, expressing our regret on learning of similar acts of persecution, and our hope that more humane policies would be adopted. In 1872 Secretary FISH wrote to our representative at St. Petersburg:

It has been suggested to this department, and the suggestion is concurred in, that if the sympathy which we entertain for the inhumanly persecuted Hebrews in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were made known to the Government to which you are accredited, it might quicken and encourage the efforts of that Government to discharge its duty as a protecting Power, pursuant to the obligations of the treaty between certain European States.

Secretary EVARTS wrote in 1879 to our Minister at Vienna:

Although the mitigation of the persecution of the Hebrew race in Roumania could not be made a sine qua non to the establishment of official relations with that country, yet it may be made the subject of kindly representations prior to the establishment of such relations.

Many passages of similar tenor might be quoted from our diplomatic correspondence. The spirit that pervades them all is well expressed in the instructions of Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN, sent in 1882 to our representative at St. Petersburg:

The prejudice of race and creed having in our day given way to the claims of our common humanity, the people of the United States have heard with great regret the stories of the sufferings of the Jews in Russia. It may be that the accounts in the newspapers are exaggerated, and the same may be true of some private reports. Making, however, due allowance for misrepresentations, it can scarcely be doubted that much has been done which a humane and just person must condemn. * * * I should you be of the opinion that a more vigorous effort might be put forth for the prevention of this great wrong, you will, if a favorable opportunity offers, state with all proper deference that the feeling of friendship which the United States entertains for Russia prompts this Government to express the hope that the Imperial Government will find means to cause the persecution of these unfortunate fellow-beings to cease.

In 1891 Secretary BLAINE instructed CHARLES EMORY SMITH, then United States Minister to Russia, as follows:

The mutual duties of nations require that each should use its power with due regard for the results which its exercise produces on the rest of the world. It is in this respect that the condition of the Jews in Russia is now brought to the attention of the United States, upon whose shores are cast daily evidences of the sufferings and destitution brought by the enforcement of the edicts against these unhappy people.

This is a humane people. Humanity has ever been a part of the policy of its Government. As a member of civilized national society, the United States has always felt free to take measures or make representations, within the limits of its privilege, which would tend to diminish human suffering.

But considerations of humanity were not the sole ground of Secretary HAY'S protest. It rested upon the firmer basis and higher justification, firmer and higher, that is, in the view of international law, of our self-interest as a Nation. Here, too, the Secretary of State's action is supported by precedent. In his third annual message, sent to Congress in December, 1891, President HARRISON commented in these terms upon the protest forwarded to St. Petersburg by Secretary BLAINE:

This Government has found occasion to express, in a friendly spirit but with much earnestness, to the Government of the Czar, its serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of anti-Semitic laws long in abeyance, great numbers of these unfortunate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of finding subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States—many other countries being closed to them—is largely increasing, and is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here and to seriously affect the labor market. It is estimated that over one million will be forced from Russia within a few years. * * * The sudden transfer of such a multitude, under conditions that tend to strip them of their small accumulations and to depress their energies and courage, is neither good for them nor for us.

The banishment, whether by direct decree or by not less certain indirect methods, of so large a number of men and women is not a local question. A decree to leave one country is in the nature of things an order to enter another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia.

By the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, between England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, Roumania was made an independent country, and by the forty-fourth article of that treaty it was provided that differences of religion should not be a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to civil and political rights, or the exercising of the various professions or industries. This clause was adopted specifically to protect the Jews, and more remotely for the protection of those that were not members of the Orthodox Greek Church. The restrictive laws that Roumania has passed in violation of this article of the treaty to which she owes her independent political existence undermine the charter of her existence.

It will be seen by an examination of the precedents above cited that President ROOSEVELT has not only followed the precedents of Presidents GRANT and HARRISON, but also that when President GRANT caused Mr. FISH to make the remonstrances in 1872 there was far less justifying ground from an international point of view, as at that time the great Powers had not united in a specific instrument obligating the principalities that subsequently became Roumania to make no discriminations based on race or religion, as was so clearly done five years later by the treaty of Berlin. Yet our Government not only remonstrated directly, but appealed to the great Powers of Europe to cause the persecutions to cease. Those who have criticised the action of Secretary HAY have overlooked or were ignorant of the precedents above cited, and, furthermore, the fact that our Government has never hesitated to protect itself against action on the part of other nations which works to its detriment.

TENEMENT HOUSE REFORM.

Such enemies as are left of tenement house reform are at present raising what clamor they can about the enormous "slump" in the building of tenement houses as compared with the figures of last year. The clamor leaves out everything that would make the comparison fair or instructive. Last year not only the general crowd of speculative builders, but everybody who even remotely thought of building a tenement house on his own land, was hastening to file plans, which by no means always foretold actual constructions. They did not know what would be the effect of the new law, and they preferred to take their chances under the old, the effect of which they knew. It is impossible to blame them. But also it is evident that what they were doing, under the effect of a panic apprehension, cannot be accepted as a basis of comparison or as any criterion whatever of the effect of the new law.

We now have a much juster standard of comparison. In the columns of to-day's supplement will be found some initial indication of what is really going on in the building of tenement houses and of the first fruits of tenement house reform. The department has been hampered by the hindrances that naturally attend the establishment of a new municipal department, hindrances aggravated, in this case, by the prejudices that accompany the attempt to redress abuses so hoary that, in the minds of those who profit by them, they attain the authority of laws of nature. A force of expert Inspectors and a force of competent clerks had to be enlisted and organized before the department could really begin its beneficent work. And for a time every consideration had to be shown to those who had done business in tenement houses before the reform had been enacted into law, and who may very often have offended through ignorance or misapprehension.

But the department is now in full working order and efficiency, and nobody who takes the trouble to study what it is doing will be disposed to deny that the establishment of it is one of the most beneficent things for the majority of dwellers in this municipality, and especially for the majority of dwellers in this borough, that have been or that could be done. TAINE says somewhere: "There is no use in disputing it. If you are brought up in a sty, you are bound to behave like a hog." And it is a sad fact that a great part of the inhabitants and citizens and voters of New York were, before the passage of the tenement house law, housed under conditions which made privacy impossible and decency and self-respect at least extremely difficult.

The moral and social reform enabled by the enactment and enforcement of the new tenement house law was thus by no means of less importance than the sanitary reform for which that law equally provided. In fact, we have little hesitation in saying that it was of more, because the multiplication and survival of the kind of human being the old system tended to foster and promote was a much less desirable object than the rendering of that kind of human being obsolete and impracticable. And that kind of human being is rendered impracticable by the new law and by the "new law tenements," of which enough have been built not only to show the difference, but to render the difference glaring. The old "dumb-bell" tenement, it is evident enough, has been made economically impossible by the new law. No builder will go about henceforth to house four families on a floor of the 25-by-100 lot which has for a generation conditioned the thinking of all the builders of tenement houses in New York. But it is shown that, even upon that procrustean unit of space, it is possible to house three families on a floor in conditions that are human and decent and that admit of the promise of self-respect and good citizenship. And it has been shown, also, that there is enough demand for these improved conditions to show that they are highly appreciated by those whom they are meant to help. Nothing could be said more to the purpose than was said by one of the tenants of one of these tenements, who had not the least notion of making an epigram: "If this thing had been done before, there would have been a better chance to live on the east side."

But, of course, it is not the object of the new law to keep the 25-by-100 lot the unit of "associated dwellings" in New York. It has been shown, by actual constructions, that on plots but little, if at all, greater in area than 40 by 100 it is perfectly feasible to house six families on a floor under decent and human conditions. It is shown, also, that the larger the area taken the more practicable it is to give every tenant the human privileges upon which the reformed law so wisely insists at a closer approach to the rentals which were charged and paid under the old, inhuman, and intolerable conditions. But perhaps the strongest testimony to the practical character of the new law is the fact that practical and speculative builders, whom nobody would dimly suspect of being "sociologists" or "reformers," are in increasing numbers buying up old tenement houses and converting them into "new law" tenement houses, having in view not in the least the benefit either of mankind in general or of the probable occupants of the improved tenements in particular, but only, in the language of the old English statutes, "their own singular lucre and profit."

It is really a great result, most encouraging for the future bodily and social welfare of the inhabitants of this town. And, assuredly, those inhabitants of this town who know what it means should not be chary of rendering their meed of thanks for this result to Commissioner DE FOREST. If Mr. DE FOREST had been a mere reformer, by which we mean a person of benevolent instincts who did not know the conditions and had not "thought through" the problems, or a mere "crank," by which we perhaps mean pretty much the same thing, he never could have commanded, as he does command, the respect even of those pupils and products of the old, bad system, who most fiercely oppose the new law, and at every step quarrel with his interpretation of it, even because it is the true interpretation. In a vast experiment like this for the raising of the status of the majority of a whole population which is, by hypothesis, governed by its majority, it is a great thing for us all to have had the experiment inaugurated by a man of so warm a heart and so cool a head as Commissioner DE FOREST.

STREET CLEANING AND ALDERMEN.

Everything considered, Commissioner WOODBURY is entitled to a great deal of credit for having done as well as he has the work of his department. The unfavorable criticism of which he has had his full share is for the most part undeserved. Undoubtedly the streets of New York could be kept much cleaner than they are, but after critical investigation we are disposed to doubt if, with the facilities at its command, the work of the department could be any better done than it has been, and is. The Rapid Transit Commission has fourteen miles of open cut in the Borough of Manhattan, carts 5,112 cubic yards of earth and rock through the streets daily, and occupies several miles of streets with stored materials. These are necessary incumbrances, no doubt, but they greatly hamper the work of the Street Cleaning Department. In Manhattan 1,289 new buildings are in course of erection and 3,000 cubic yards of cellar dirt are daily hauled to the river fronts. The Consolidated Gas Company is now laying 1,558 feet of new mains, and has repairs in hand along 5.43 miles of streets. Between water mains, telephone wires, steam mains, and electric conduits nearly twenty-five miles of streets are at present torn up, and it has not been observed that the activity in these lines is at all extraordinary. It should be remembered, however, that while the surface of the city is in such a condition of eruption the work of the Street Cleaning Department is very much hampered.

The department is lacking in necessary equipment, owing to the refusal of the Board of Aldermen to vote the appropriations authorized in June and July by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Commissioner WOODBURY took the department in January as Commissioner NAGLE left it. There had been no additions to or replacement of plant since 1900 until Commissioner WOODBURY got in January his emergency appropriation of $286,000, which was used for the purchase of horses, carts, harness, and tools. On the 1st of January the department had 1,306 horses of all kinds. During March it purchased 350, and on the 1st of October had 1,302. Hard work had killed or disabled 354. Meanwhile carts, harness, sweeping machines, tools, cans, can carriers, brooms, &c., have been wearing out. This could not have been avoided, seeing that, with fewer horses and carts fit for duty than were available last year, 17,495 more loads of refuse were hauled in the light month of July than were hauled in the same month of last year. In January, February, and March of next year the amount to be hauled will probably exceed that to be moved in June, July, and August by about 57,000 loads. With an equipment insufficient for the Summer work, such a movement will be impossible. Every horse in the service fit for work must now haul a load of 1½ cubic yards 20 miles daily on the average. Many of these horses were pretty poor specimens of their kind in their best estate, and the mortality among them in consequence of overwork is very great.

During the past Summer Commissioner WOODBURY withdrew from the uptown residence districts many men, horses, and carts and put them at work in the crowded east side tenement districts. This was possible and proper. The Summer garbage and ashes output of neighborhoods occupied by people in comfortable circumstances, most of whom are away at seashore or mountains, is relatively very light, while that of the tenement districts is correspondingly heavy. Corncobs, melon rinds, and spoiled vegetables run into tonnage very fast, and, if neglected in hot weather, these densely populous neighborhoods would become extremely unhealthy. It was necessary in September to return to the private residence districts the men, horses, and plant temporarily borrowed from them, and the Commissioner has not enough of anything to meet the exigent needs of his Winter work.

The Board of Aldermen is trifling with its responsibilities, and it is to be regretted that the blame for this condition of affairs rests primarily with the fusion members of that body. As the Street Cleaning Department is now run on a plane in which there is nothing for them in the way of patronage, and its contracts cannot be "influenced," the needs of the service do not interest these gentlemen enough to hold a quorum until a vote can be reached, when a motion is made to confirm the appropriation of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This is bad politics. Before long these Aldermen will find themselves appealing to their constituents for re-election "on their records" as reformers, and when these are printed they will be found less satisfactory than they would like to have them appear. There is a growing conviction that the Board of Aldermen has outlived its usefulness, and that its principal function is to make reform impossible. If it is understood that it is responsible for dirty streets and uncollected ashes and garbage—matters which appeal directly to the average citizen—the demand for its elimination from our scheme of municipal government will be irresistible. Commissioner WOODBURY is an officer of great energy, whose determination is to do the best he can with what he has to do with. He will not accept misjudgment quietly, and when it is asked why he does not accomplish the impossible he will be very apt to give extremely good reasons which will not tend to the upbuilding of the Aldermen in public confidence or respect.

"LABOR" AND THE MILITIA.

We have received from the editor of our esteemed contemporary, The Bricklayer and Mason, which is a labor organ, a remonstrance against our repeated assertion that organized labor, in arraying itself against the militia, was arraying itself against public order, and playing an unpatriotic if not an actually treasonable part.

The editor declares that at the last meeting of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union a resolution proposing to place that organization "in a hostile attitude toward the militia was overwhelmingly defeated." This we are very glad to know as a testimonial to the good citizenship of the members of that body. But when our correspondent goes on to assert that his views and that of his union are those of "the great majority of trades union men," he goes much further than the record will bear him out in going. As a matter of fact, organization after organization has insisted that its members should choose between membership in the militia and membership in itself.

It is quite true that the universal adoption of that outrageous attitude would put organized labor in the category of Anarchists, foes of order, favorers of riot, enemies of the human race, and that such an announcement would be the most fatal injury that organized labor could do itself. The trade journal to which we refer does itself credit by publishing an editorial article which puts this very clearly, from the point of view not of the public interest, but of the class interest of "labor" itself. It tells its constituents, with equal truth and force:

Were the State Militia done away with entirely, a more unfriendly soldiery would take its place. Throughout every State there would be scattered the camps of the regular army, soldiers who could not under any circumstances be expected to show the least sympathy with the working people.

That is quite true. When a State Governor was found to be a sympathizer with riot and anarchy, and refused to order out the militia of Illinois to keep the peace, the President of the United States intervened to secure the transmission of the United States mails, and employed the United States Army for that purpose. Without any doubt the rioters would much have preferred the National Guard of Illinois, even if it had been honestly and faithfully employed to keep the peace. And if the fools of organized labor have their way, against that of the men of sense, and manage to cripple the militia, the inevitable result will be not only that all decent and law-abiding citizens will regard "organized labor" as only another name for lawlessness, but that the army will be increased, with the approbation of all good citizens, to such a strength that it can cope with any conceivable manifestation of lawlessness. And, as our technical contemporary justly remarks, the army will be employed without "the least sympathy with the working people" who choose to become the rioting people.

FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE.

The exhibition of sculpture in unison with flowers at the Madison Square Garden may be the beginning of an annual show of sculpture in place of the occasional exhibitions given by the National Society. Growth of a demand for public and private statuary warrants this, and, aside from the pleasure that such a combination gives, there is the education that comes from seeing what artistic results can be obtained by the landscape architect if sculpture be given to him as an adjunct to his art.

Heretofore the galleries of the Art Building on Fifty-seventh Street have been so cleverly arranged that the exhibitions of the National Sculpture Society were epoch-making in their way and set the pace for artists in Europe as well as in America; but the frame was perforce very narrow, and when it came to equestrian monuments the necessary space was lacking. It speaks well for the enterprise and enlightenment of our sculptors that with little assistance from the public and none from National or Local Government they should carry the society along on a very narrow pecuniary margin and from time to time surprise and delight the country with a novel and well-arranged show.

Architects and others who are practiced in forecasting what will be the appearance of gardens, parks, streets, and public buildings after the trees, bosquets, hedges, and lawns have had time to grow will need only a hint such as can often be given in the artificial and still somewhat restricted area of the Madison Square Garden in order to arrange combinations that will become a joy to men of the future. Exhibitions like this are likely to open people's eyes to the difficulty of arranging public parks and the grounds of residences and lead them to select landscape architects with as much care as they do the architects of costly buildings. The commission that has laid down the lines for the future growth of Washington is an example in point; its work warrants the belief that the National capital, at any rate, is to be no longer at the mercy of untrained officials placed and held in office by influences that in the main do not have the good of the public at heart. And here in New York the Art Commission and Municipal Art Society, acting in harmony with the Borough Presidents, are trying to solve the more difficult problem of gradually correcting some of the worst evils of ignorance and mismanagement which we have inherited from the past. To these organizations, and to all who are anxious that civic art should blossom, an exhibition of sculpture along with some of its possible environments ought to offer a good deal of food for thought. The season is one in which Manhattan is crowded with people from other cities, and they are likely to pick up any stray ideas regarding the use of flowers and statuary lying about and put them to use before lumbering old Manhattan has finished with her problems of transportation and clean streets.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN CALIFORNIA.

The information given out by the Marine Hospital Service that since Feb. 22 there have been thirty-one deaths from bubonic plague in San Francisco and three others in California outside the city is sufficiently startling to impose upon the Governor of that State a duty of a very exigent character. For some time there has been a conflict of opinion, and possibly of authority, between the California State Board of Health and the Board of Health of San Francisco. The State Board insists that there is no bubonic plague on the Pacific Coast. The local board insists that it not only exists but is steadily increasing. Surgeon General WYMAN of the Marine Hospital Service appears to agree with President HUTCHINSON of the local board.

This is a matter in which there would appear to be no room for intelligent differences of opinion. Diagnosis presents no difficulties which would warrant uncertainty. The issue really appears to be over what is locally known as "Chinatown." Very likely there is a considerable interest enlisted in maintaining this picturesque local nuisance in San Francisco. It attracts tourists, benefits the railroads and hotels, and is the one feature of the city which differentiates it from other cities on the coast. It is, however, and has long been, a plague spot. To reform it would be, in a great degree, to destroy its interest. The Mongolian, burrowing and tunneling under ground and crowding the buildings appropriated to his use like bees in a hive, is extremely interesting; in a settlement outside the city limits, built under the laws which are now enforced and subjected to strict sanitary supervision, he would be a very commonplace object, whom no one would care to see. A healthful and well-ordered city would seem to be impossible as long as Chinatown is tolerated in the heart of the city. Hitherto the forces arrayed for its defense as a local institution have been potent.

If the Oriental diseases which prevail among the Chinese were restricted to them, it would be bad enough, but they are spreading. A number of deaths among native whites from bubonic plague have occurred, and this fact is rousing an interest in the matter not before shown. The Governor of California should lose no time in having this subject investigated to the bottom. A good deal in the way of disease besides the bubonic plague prevails among the lower classes of the Chinese in San Francisco, and California cannot afford to remain indifferent to anything constituting so serious a menace to the public health as Chinatown in its present condition undoubtedly is. The reports of the Marine Hospital Service show that there were ten deaths from bubonic plague in August and about twenty-three since August. The conditions exist for a sweeping epidemic of this disease among the Chinese, and should it gain headway the consequences to the interests of California might be far-reaching and disastrous.

THE VENICE GRAND CAMPANILE.

Various gloomy views regarding Venice and the Grand Campanile with which we were deluged when that stately pile collapsed are shown to be mistaken by the best of authorities, the native and foreign architects and engineers on the spot. Mr. C. HOWARD WALKER of Cambridge, Mass., who was present, and by letters to Paris and London started the funds that were opened there, gives the cheering information that the cost of rebuilding the bell tower will be under $500,000. As about $400,000 had been subscribed by Italy and some foreign friends toward the end of September, it is highly probable that sufficient funds are in sight to nearly replace the structure.

Much has been said of the dwarfing effect on the old Byzantine cathedral, with its low domes, exercised by so tall and bulky a tower; but the latest pictures of the Piazza show that it needs a tall shaft there in order to restore the artistic equilibrium. As the other buildings were subsequent to the tower, which existed on a smaller scale before the basilica was erected, this is hardly to be wondered at. They were adjusted to the tower, and if that is removed the chief centre, the peg on which the whole architectural system of the Piazza hangs, goes with it. Another myth has been removed by the Italian engineers who have sounded the foundations of buildings about the square, namely, that the ground on which the Campanile was built is treacherous, and its own foundations bad. Nothing warrants this hasty conclusion. It is generally believed that bad masonwork of the eighteenth century and foolish tampering with the shaft recently, are the direct causes of the collapse. These do not excuse the criminal carelessness of the officials in charge of the Campanile and loggietta, but they explain the disaster and remove fears for Venice generally.

The universal sympathy of the world must be very gratifying to Italians and speaks well for modern times. Within forty-eight hours of the fall of the belfry a sum of $800—the first contribution made by foreigners—had been collected by Americans at the hotels in Venice and presented to Count GRIMANI, the Mayor, by Mr. WALKER. Italy holds these old cities in trust for the rest of the world, as well as her own enjoyment, and must be content to have foreigners meddling with what, in a strictly proprietary sense, does not belong to them. The United States, where Italians are settling in their thousands, is naturally concerned as much as European nations. A round portion of the remaining $100,000 should be contributed, if possible, from America. The Italian papers published here might well follow the example of those in Italy and start ten-cent and one-dollar subscriptions among the Italians, turning in the sums to the Venice Campanile Fund here, which would then publish them over the name of the journal.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From Pittsfield, Mass., where the venerable ex-United States Senator and present head of the Indian Commission, HENRY L. DAWES, has just completed his eighty-sixth year, and seems likely to pass in a quietude far from inactive not a few more, comes a little story that illustrates a very curious possibility of American politics. In discussing his plans for the future with a reporter who had called to extend birthday congratulations—and incidentally to get a little "copy"—the Commissioner said that he would on Tuesday next be driven, just as he had been for the past twenty-seven years, to the Third Ward polling place by his old coachman, PATRICK O'HEARN. And then the veteran statesman added: "PAT has voted the straight Democratic ticket and I the straight Republican ticket during all those years, and I hold him in high regard because what I have said has never turned him in his political belief. Together we drive to the polling place, and PAT holds the horse while I go in and vote. Then I come out and hold the horse while PAT casts his ballot. This is what we have done for twenty-seven years, and I guess it is what we will do this year." There are not many countries where a tale like that could be told with truth, and a very pretty tale it is, too, despite the fact that one must reflect a while and take several things into consideration before figuring out exactly why the ex-Senator respects his coachman for calmly going his own way so long, regardless of the desires as well as the arguments of an employer presumably so much better informed than himself and with the means which every employer who chooses to exert them has at his command to influence an employé's vote. Pleasant, moreover, is it that never in the course of the twenty-seven years has it occurred to either of these sovereign American citizens that the vote of one rendered entirly ineffectual the vote of the other, or that, so far as the results of the several elections went, they might as well have taken their election day drive in some more interesting direction than to the polling place—which they could easily have done along almost any of the roads leading out of Pittsfield. Consciously or unconsciously, each realized his duty to vote at the appointed time, and if the one has never exulted, and the other never repined, over the annulling of a Senator's vote by a coachman's, then so much the more creditable to both has been their persistence in well doing.

—Exercising anew that curious discretion which he thinks he has as to when the law should, and when it should not, be enforced, our amiable Mayor now announces that on Nov. 15 he will withdraw the privilege, hitherto granted by him—with much gravity and no authority—to all and sundry, of violating what is known as the smoke-nuisance ordinance, and that after that date people who burn soft coal will again do it at the peril of catching it hot and heavy from the Board of Health. Now, it was undoubtedly necessary, after the coal strike was well on and anthracite had become a semi-precious stone, to take effective measures to relieve the situation in which the city found itself, and, fondly as New York had clung to the preservation of the atmospheric purity of which it had always been so proud, it fully realized that the time had come for relaxing the old severity and letting everybody burn whatever fuel could be obtained. But a formal and orderly suspension or abrogation of the smoke regulation would have been the natural step to take, and that is just the one which did not occur to Mayor Low. Strong in his own knowledge of the excellence of his own intentions and judgment, he took a short cut through the difficulty—and filled the city with lawbreakers as well as with noxious vapors! It is not what was done, but the way it was done, that is open to criticism. And the way, alas, was characteristic. In this particular instance the harm was mostly theoretical and sentimental, but in the case of the excise law the questionings aroused were grave, instead of simply uneasy, and some day, perhaps—but there, to borrow trouble is profitless business, and we all certainly do know that our Mayor's intentions are beyond reproach. As for his judgment—well, that, too, is something more than pretty good on most things, and any ills he may bring upon us will be purely accidental. The thought is highly consoling.

—That oldest of old inhabitants, "the Lansing man," is in for more disquietude—is in for it, that is, if he is still interested in such small remnants of his fleshly tenement as have escaped the fate of the tenements once occupied by his contemporaries, both loved and hated, or is capable of worry about their final disposition. No sooner have the "Americanists" ceased for the moment to quarrel—in public—over his skull, and to ascribe to him, on the strength of its peculiarities, the most widely varying and inconsistent of characteristics, than a war arises for the possession of his other bones. For it seems that the belief that he had other bones is not a mere deduction from his skull. The other bones were found when the skull was. They include several vertebrae and ribs, and what are vaguely described as "various parts," and for their possession a legal war is on between the University of Kansas and the Kansas City Museum. The former institution has them; the latter wants them, and its Curator vows by all that is archaeologically binding and impressive that the university must either give them up or perform the truly difficult task of showing in court its right to keep property for which somebody else paid good money to the original owner. By "original owner" the Curator does not, as might be imagined, mean "the Lansing man" himself, but only the much later inhabitant of Lansing who dug the skull and the less interesting fragments out of his farm at a date comparatively recent. How the university got hold of them after this transaction has not yet been revealed, but doubtless it will all come out when the case is brought to trial. The Curator has been advised that he need fear no complications from the relatives of the deceased, and that his bill of sale from the Lansing farmer constitutes a title good enough for all practical purposes. But the university has the bones, and a fierce Professor of Geology to defend them, and the outcome is therefore not easy to prophesy.

—Porto Rico's politicians and their methods of preparing for an election are interesting enough, but that is about all that can be said to their credit. It seems to be thought in the island that contests for office should be settled early in the campaign, and the settlement takes the form of a battle with shotguns between the rival factions in the neighborhood of the places of registration, the victors in this encounter then putting their names on the roll and the vanquished appealing for "justice" to the American authorities. The system is simple, but it tends too much to keep down the voting population, and without undue harshness can be described as antiquated and crude. It's a great pity, that the Porto Ricans feel compelled to behave in this way. They began extremely well, but there was apparently a good deal of unreality in their desire for a change from Spanish fashions of running their Government. What they are doing now will have the effect of arousing grave doubts as to their fitness for the blessings they accepted so gladly, and if they insist on conducting themselves like children, and very bad children at that, they ought not to be surprised if their natural guardians deprive them of all such dangerous toys as guns and ballots. They have misused both, and deserve to be stood up in a corner with dunce caps on their heads for at least a decade. Then, perhaps, they'd be good.

NUGGETS.

Trusts.

"But there are good and bad trusts," I urged.

"Certainly," replied the economist, "and none is better than a public trust."

Which I afterward recalled a public office is.—Indianapolis News.

Dissatisfied.

Maria—So you've left your place, havo you?

Nora—Oh, yes; I could never stay there.

"What's the matter?"

"Oh, they are such awfully hard people to get acquainted with!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Realizes Their Usefulness.

"I'm afraid our boy Josh is one of them geniuses who doesn't know the value of a dollar," said Mrs. Cortissel.

"I dunno 'bout that," answered her husband; "from the way that Josh keeps writin' fur dollars I should say he was purty appreciative."—Washington Star.

Eccentricities of Blue Blood.

Mrs. Highupp—Do you believe it is true that the Emperor William is having the milk from his farm at Potsdam retailed in Berlin from wagons with his name painted on them?

Mrs. Wayupp—I shouldn't wonder. It's nothing. Why, even my grandfather did the same thing.—New York Weekly.

OUT OF THE NIGHT.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Out of the Night God spake a Word that went
Sweet-stinging to the souls of all the stars;
A Word of wonder to the listening worlds,
Born of the beauty of a great, sweet dream.
And One—asleep beneath the thrilling stars,
Where Night enfolded God, and Silence seemed
The echo of His footsteps, heard, and passed
From Night to Light—that Word upon his lips,
Flamelike and beautiful, as is a star
That marks the way of Morning on the hills.

But God is Love, and Love is mystery
And martyrdom immortal; and to him
The sweetest meaning of that Word was Love;
Its kneeling patience, Love; its strength, its storm
And its resplendent sunshine—even that Love
That bends to kiss a Cross, asking but this—
The shelter of its Shadow—death in life,
And life in death through all the deathless years!

He sang of Love; and from the brows of Grief
Love plucked the thorns and bid them in his heart;
From his starved lips the last cold crust withheld
Fed the white lips of Famine; and the red
Rage of the battle knew one banner bright
Whose name was Love—God's peace in all the strife.

Earth gave him tears, and moanings in Life's Night,
But God was with him in the unseen hour;
And when again God's Word thrilled all the stars
They knew him for their brother; and he passed
Once more from Night to Light!

Herein read this:
Who utters Love walks in the L[illegible] of God—
His only shadow the Eternal win[illegible]
And Love—its own and greate[illegible]-pense,
Though starved, is fed; though [illegible]tiful is clothed
With the King's purple—Love, [illegible]es a world
As beautiful as Faith's [illegible] of Heaven!

FIDELITY DEAL OPPOSED

Prudential Stockholders Bring Suit for an Injunction.

Chancellor Stephenson Grants a Rule Returnable Nov. 10—John Illingsworth and John Rawbotham the Chief Complainants.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Application was made before Vice Chancellor Stephenson in this city to restrain the Prudential Insurance Company from acquiring a majority of the stock of the Fidelity Trust Company. The application was made by John Illingsworth and John Rawbotham of Newark, who claim that the Prudential Company has no right, under its charter, to consolidate, and that the Fidelity Company has no legal right to enter into the scheme, because it has not been a dividend paying corporation for five years, as the law requires. The Vice Chancellor granted a rule returnable Nov. 10 to show cause why an injunction should not be issued.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 1.—It is believed in this city that the proposed consolidation of interests is bitterly opposed by a minority which includes some of the best known men in this section of the State, whose interests in the Prudential Company are individually large.

John Illingsworth and John Rawbotham, who made the application to restrain the consolidation, are both residents of this city.

Mr. Illingsworth is one of the founders of the Illingsworth Steel Works and Mr. Rawbotham is a wealthy retired manufacturer. With them are associated as co-complainants about a dozen other large stockholders.

Senator John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and Uzal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, issued a joint statement on Oct. 20, giving the terms of the proposed plan.

According to this announcement, the capital of the Fidelity Trust Company was to be increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, the new stock to be sold at $750 a share, thus giving the Fidelity Trust a capital of $3,000,000, a surplus of $13,000,000, and a considerable amount of undivided profits. It was proposed that sufficient of this stock should be taken by the Prudential to give it, together with its present Fidelity holdings, the absolute control of that company, and that a large portion of the balance of the stock should be taken by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

"The bulk of the new money thus to be received by the Fidelity Trust Company," Presidents Dryden and McCarter said in their joint statement, "is to be used by it in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the entire capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company.

"To accomplish this desirable result a contract has been entered into between the Fidelity Trust Company and a majority of stockholders in interest of the Prudential, in which the latter take Prudential stock, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to the Fidelity Trust Company on or before May 1 next at $800 for every $100 of par value.

"Those of the Prudential stockholders who do not sign this contract will sell a sufficient pro rata amount in addition to 50 per cent. of their holdings to make up for those who do not wish to sell any.

"It is expected to consummate this entire transaction about Feb. 1, 1903."

FOREIGN MAILS SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The report of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, shows that the total weight of mails dispatched by sea to foreign countries was 10,212,572 pounds, as follows:

Letters and post cards, 1,208,617 pounds; other articles, 9,003,955.

Compensation received by the different lines of steamers for transatlantic service was $1,116,178, including the following:

International Navigation Company, (contract service,) $682,184.
International Navigation Company, Red Star, $4,916; Cunard, $221,224.
North German Lloyd, $83,372.
Hamburg-American, $55,092.
White Star, $51,019.

The total compensation for trans-Pacific service was: Vessels of United States register, $381,538; vessels of foreign register, $47,065. Compensation for miscellaneous service was: Vessels of United States register, $482,905; vessels of foreign register, $53,820.

The actual net cost of the service was $2,245,625. The sum of $4,901,176 was received by the department as postage on articles exchanged with all foreign countries. Of that sum the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico amounted to $3,737,318.57, or $1,491,693.02 more than the net cost of the service, exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange Post Offices and the United States Post Offices at which they were mailed or delivered.

Of 14,478,152 letters and post cards carried only 950 errors have been reported.

The amount estimated as necessary for the service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is $2,736,000.

SIAMESE PRINCES AT HARVARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The Crown Prince of Siam and the members of his party were given a peep into America University life, being the guests of President Eliot, the Faculty, and the students of Harvard.

At the university the Princes and their party were received by Prof. Lanman, instructor of Oriental languages at Harvard.

From the President's office the party of the party were driven through the college grounds and buildings to Harvard Union, where they were entertained at luncheon by President Eliot.

Then came the big event of the New England trip, the Harvard-Carlisle football match. The Princes were greatly pleased with the match. Tea was served at the Alpha Delta Phi Club.

This evening H. H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, the representative of the President, who has been conducting the party tour, gave a farewell dinner to the Princes and their suites, he leaving the party here. The dinner was an informal one. This dinner concluded the official visit of the Crown Prince to the United States, Mr. Peirce returning to Washington.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by the Siamese Minister, Prof. Gore, E. Loftus, and suite, will leave early in the morning on their Western tour.

Prince Chakrabongse goes back to New York and thence to Europe.

ELECTIONS AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—The senior class in the university yesterday elected the men who will serve as senior officers for this year, and will continue their duties as alumni officers after graduation. The elections resulted as follows:

President, Forrest G. Pearson, Germantown, Penn.
Vice President, Albridge C. Smith, Jr., Orange, N. J.
Secretary, Howard W. Ameli, Brooklyn.

The class day officers were also elected as follows:

Master of ceremonids, John S. Dana, Charleston, West Va.
Class orator, James D. Brownlee, Jr., Indiana, Penn.
Class poet, Henry G. Leach, Worcester, Mass.
Historian, Robert G. Burkam, Cincinnati.
Ivy orator, Ellis L. Pierson, Trenton.
Presentation orator, George S. Couch, Jr., Charleston, West Va.
Class prophet, Walter F. Sellars, Fort Crook, Neb.
Class of '76 prize debater, John E. Steen, Philadelphia.

PARISH HOUSE DEDICATED.

The services of the dedication of St. Michael's Memorial Parish House was held yesterday afternoon at the parish house, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. In the absence of Bishop Potter, who is yet unable to be about, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska presided.

The parish house is dedicated to the memory of "The Venerable Thomas McClure Peters, S. T. D., for fifty years the rector of the parish."

The Rev. John P. Peters, D. D., rector of the church, gave a short history of the church since his father's time, and said that the church was there to forward the cause of God, and that the same idea would be carried on in the new house. "The door stands in about the centre of what was the old Bloomingdale Road, and looks toward the great city. Let it be a public place as that highway was."

LOCKJAW CAUSED DEATH.

The Leaves of a Leek Placed on a Wound on a Bricklayer's Head—Tetanus Germs Found.

Jacob Haller, a bricklayer, died yesterday in his home, at 216 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, after suffering with tetanus for more than a week. The germs from the leaves of a leek were inoculated into a wound over the right eye. He fell at Ten Eyck and Waterbury Streets on Oct. 18, and his head struck an iron railing. Friends advised the use of the leaves of a leek in reducing the inflammation of the wound, and his wife applied them. His condition became worse daily, and a week ago Dr. August Ritter of 202 Hewes Street diagnosed the ailment as tetanus. The man's jaws were locked tightly. After treatment Haller's jaws relaxed somewhat.

While Dr. Ritter was attending the bricklayer he made a microscopic examination of the leaves of the leek that had been placed on the wound, and found them covered with the germs of tetanus. During three days before his death Halle was able to take liquid food only, and his agony was intense. He was fifty-four years of age.

RAILWAY STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Railway machinists employed by three of the large systems with lines in Chicago are demanding an increase in pay. All the shopmen on the Wabash lines are now out on strike, and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago and Alton machinists, blacksmiths, and boilermakers are on the verge of a walkout. They demand a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. Both the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Chicago and Alton have submitted proposals to their men, but neither is satisfactory.

D. W. Roderick, business agent for the railway branch of the International Machinists' Union, refused to discuss the situation to-day, but admitted that serious trouble is impending. He said, however, that conferences between the conflicting interests probably would avert any more strikes.

SOUTHERN CAR COMPANY SOLD.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced that the entire properties of the Southern Car and Foundry Company have been acquired by a syndicate composed of J. A. Hansen, J. B. Brady, A. R. Fraser, and others, some of whom are connected with the Standard Steel Car Company. The purchase price is not made public. One of the valuable acquisitions of the syndicate is a piece of property at Birmingham, Ala., which has been acquired for the purpose of building a modern steel car plant.

The plants of the Southern Car Company are located at Memphis, Tenn., Lenoir, Gadsden, and Anniston, Ala. These properties are especially valuable, not only on account of their being able to produce their entire product practically from their own material, but also on account of their location, which practically gives them control of the entire Southern and Southwestern business.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY NOTICE.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, voting Trustees of the Southern Railway Company, have given notice to the holders of the stock trust certificates that, upon the payment of the dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company on Oct. 31, the operation of the voting trust agreement of Oct. 15, 1894, ceased, except with respect to all stock represented by any stock trust certificates issued under the agreement which shall have been stamped as assenting to the extension of the voting Trusteeship, under the extension agreement of Aug. 27, 1902.

The voting Trustees further stated that, after Oct. 31, no stock trust certificate issued under the agreement of Oct. 15, 1894, and not stamped as extended under the agreement of Aug. 27, 1902 will be transferred or is transferable. Further, that, by reason of the termination of the original agreement, as above stated, the only right of holders of such non-extended and unstamped certificates will be, upon surrender thereof at the office of the agents of the voting Trustees, J. P. Morgan & Co., to receive a certificate or certificates for fully paid shares of $100 each in the capital stock of the Southern Railway Company, of the class and for the amount specified in the unstamped stock trust certificate presented.

Holders of such latter certificates are given the option, however, of having them stamped at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., thereby entitling the holders to retain them.

The extension agreement of Aug. 27, 1902, having become operative by the stamping of a majority of the Southern Railway stock trust certificates, the voting Trustees, acting under the authority conferred upon them by the extension agreement, have determined that it shall terminate on Oct. 15, 1907, and that delivery of stock certificates in exchange for stamped stock trust certificates shall be made on that date. The voting Trustees further reserve the right to cause the delivery to be made at an earlier date.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN DEAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad H. H. Porter resigned as Chairman, and B. F. Yoakum, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco, which recently purchased the road, was elected in his place. J. G. English and George Brewster also resigned, and their places were taken by E. C. Henderson and H. H. Porter, Jr. Messrs. Yoakum and Henderson were also elected members of the Executive Committee.

These changes perfect the formal transfer of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois to the St. Louis and San Francisco.

Pennsylvania's 3 Per Cent. Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

F. LOESER & CO.'S DEAL.

Announcement was made yesterday that Frederick Loeser & Co. had secured the property adjoining their department store in Fulton Street, including the corner of Bond Street, Brooklyn. Howard Gibb, of the firm, last night explained the plan at his home, in the Grosvenor, in Fifth Avenue.

Loeser & Co., he said, had long been trying to secure the corner, but had been unable to do so because the title had been obscure for fifty years. It was Mr. Gibb who completed the negotiations while in Europe last Summer. Work will be begun in May, he said, to build the corner up to be a part of the present building, and he expected the new space so gained would be ready for occupancy by Sept. 1 next. With this addition the store will have an entire show-window front on the two thoroughfares of 225 feet.

The doomed building has been occupied for forty-one years by William Wynn as a drug store. Mr. Wynn will now retire from the business, and Loeser & Co. will install the drug business beneath the roof of their department store, with Mr. Wynn's partner as the manager of this new branch of their trade.

Five Patrolmen Promoted.

Commissioner Partridge promoted the following patrolmen yesterday to be Detective Sergeants at a salary of $2,000 a year: Henry G. Firneisen, Walter Granville, and George D. Woolridge of the Central Office; William Welsh of the District Attorney's office, and Thomas Delaney of Brooklyn Police Headquarters. The first three named had held the place before, but had been reduced under the present administration. Firneisen was close to Chief Thomas Byrnes. Col. Partridge made a speech to the men in announcing their promotions, in which he said that he had acted solely upon their records.

New Orleans Special for Bankers.

Many bankers in the East will attend the bankers' convention, which is to be held at New Orleans Monday, Nov. 10. A special Pullman train, with dining cars, drawing room sleeping cars, observation car, and club car will leave New York next Saturday, at 4 P. M. for New Orleans, via the Pennsylvania, Southern, Atlanta and West Point, Western of Alabama, and Louisville and Nashville Roads, reaching New Orleans the following Monday at 7:35 A. M.

The City Record Office Moved.

For the first time since its establishment, in 1873, the office of The City Record has been removed from the City Hall, pending alterations. The business of the city's official journal is now being transacted at 98 Duane Street and in th Park Row Building.

When the weights of life seem running down, and hope is fading with your strength, try DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It's a revivifier and a health-builder.—Adv.

CHILDREN FROM CUBA HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND

Nine Boys and Two Girls for Universal Brotherhood's Settlement.

Eleven Cuban children—nine boys and two girls—ranging in age from eight to twelve years, destined for the Universal Brotherhood settlement at Point Loma, Cal., arrived yesterday from Santiago on board the Ward Line steamship Orizaba. Superintendent Jenkins of the Children's Society had requested the Commissioner of Immigration to hold the children, on the ground that they were liable to become public charges, and, in accordance with the request, the thinly clad and shivering little Cubans, who were under the charge of Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt of the Universal Brotherhood, were taken to Ellis Island for examination.

Their case was referred to the Board of Special Inquiry, and Vernon M. Davis, as counsel for the Children's Society, examined A. G. Spalding, Mrs. Spalding, Olaf Tyberg, and other prominent Theosophists in regard to the education of the "Lotos Buds," as the little Cubans are to be called if they ever reach Point Loma, and also in regard to the general conditions prevalent in the Point Loma community, where Katherine A. Tingley, as High Priestess, or Purple Mother, of the Universal Brotherhood, has full sway. The board will give its decision this morning. It is understood that the decision will favor the deportation of the children to Cuba.

Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt, who says she is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, explained that the purpose of bringing the children here was purely philanthropic.

"They will be educated at Point Loma," she said, "and trained in any profession which they may elect or for which they show special fitness. The settlement is supported by its own efforts and by the contributions of wealthy members of the brotherhood."

HELD PRISONERS BY CHINAMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 1.—A Chinaman armed with a revolver and a big knife to-day held the family of Solomon S. Mead prisoners in the farm house at Quaker Ridge, caused the farm hands to flee in terror, and amused himself by shooting a dog, a cat, and chicken.

The visitor, with blouse and swing queue, appeared soon after the dinner hour. He carried his weapons conspicuously, and made his presence known by taking a chance shot at a hired man. He and his fellows immediately began a race for the adjoining county, while the Chinaman watched their progress with amused interest.

The report of the revolver attracted the attention of those persons in the house and they ran out on the porch. Among them was Joseph Thompson of Bellehaven, who had called in his automobile. The Chinaman was taking accurate aim at the group when it disappeared. Doors were bolted, windows barred, and the occupants of the house prepared for a siege. The Chinaman wandered over toward the barn, outside of which was Mr. Thompson's gasoline carriage. He examined it curiously and evidently came to the conclusion that it was a new style American joss, for he scurried off, shot a chicken, and offered the sacrifice to the machine with much ceremony.

A cat, the household pet, incautiously strolled from under the barn, and the visitor bagged it at the second shot, which the grief-stricken spectators, watching proceedings from an upper window, considered pretty fair for a Chinaman. Mr. Mead's fox terrier a few minutes afterward put in an appearance, and had a chance to bark twice, after which it was picked up tenderly and placed beside the cat.

Meanwhile Miss Mead, recollecting that there was a telephone in the house, sent word to Sheriff Ritch for help. By the time the Chinaman had disposed of a few more chickens, that officer arrived. The Chinaman evidently planned to arrange him neatly beside the dog and the cat, but the Sheriff, before the Chinaman could execute the necessary preliminary, suggested that they go into the house and eat. That appealed to the Celestial, and he turned toward the kitchen, whereat the Sheriff fell on him with great violence. When the Chinaman recovered he found his pistol and knife missing. He was taken to the lockup, where he said his name was Sing, and that he lived in Mott Street, New York. A package of opium and a bottle of gin were found in his pocket.

DRIVER'S STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Leonard R. Acker, twenty-seven years old, living at 586 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, who is a member of the Parkway Driving Club, while driving a trotter to a light racing sulky on his way to the Parkway track late yesterday afternoon, suddenly reined in his horse in front of the clubhouse, and in doing so caused the animal to fall over backward. Acker was pinned beneath the animal and sulky, and when taken out was found to be unconscious and suffering from internal injuries and severe injuries of the chest and back.

He was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where Dr. Maurice T. Lewis, President of the Parkway Driving Club, attended him.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Bailey—Foos.

Dr. Theodorus Bailey, son of Edmund S. Bailey, and Miss Alice Van Benschoten Foos, daughter of Mrs. Lamar Foos, were married at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the church, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her grandfather, Charles H. Fellowes, wore a sweeping satin gown, with an old point lace veil, worn by her mother and grandmother at their weddings, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Elsa Von Kirk Foos was her sister's maid of honor, and she wore a frock of white tucked satin gauze, with lace, and a large white hat, trimmed with plumes. She carried white chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Mary de Suzzara-Verdi, Estelle Hartshorn, Harriet H. Hoyt, Florence B. Bailey, Alice Howland, and Harriet E. Curtiss, were in white Liberty gauze, trimmed with lace, and they wore tulle hats, trimmed with white and chrysanthemums, and carried huge yellow chrysanthemums. Francis Ferdinand Spies was Dr. Bailey's best man, and the ushers were Sydney Leighton Smith, John R. Dunsmuir, Lawrence Atterbury, Dr. William R. Terribery, Robert Stewart, and Clarence Storm. A small reception in the residence of Mrs. Foos, 55 West Fifty-fourth Street, followed the ceremony. The church was decorated with green and masses of white chrysanthemums, and similar flowers were used in the drawing room of the house, but the dining room had American Beauty roses for decorations. Among those invited to the wedding were the Fellowes, Valentine, Cameron, Peyster, Foos, Stevens, and Jones families.

Blackwell—Middendorf.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Louise Middendorf, daughter of J. William Middendorf, to Henry Clayton Blackwell of Trenton, N. J., son of ex-Senator Blackwell, took place to-day in the historic old church of St. Thomas, Garrison Forest, Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore. The rector, the Rev. Hobart Smith, officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. Dennison, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels. The maid of honor was Miss Ellen Kirkpatrick. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Frankheiser of Johnstown, Penn.; Miss La Tourette of Philadelphia, Miss Blackwell of Trenton, N. J.; Miss Helen Lockwood of New York, and Miss Ethel Levering of Baltimore. The best man was William J. Blackwell, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Benjamin Coatis of Philadelphia, Elmer E. Greer and Franklin Briggs of Trenton, Wynand D. Vanderpool of Morristown, N. J.; Moses Bigelow of Newark, and John D. Kilpatrick of New York.

Dewing—Franklin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Miss Susan Latimer Franklin, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Walter Simonds Franklin, was married to-day to Hiram Edwin Dewing of New York in the First Presbyterian Church, this city. The Rev. Dr. Donald Guthrie, the pastor, officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Katherine Latimer Small of York, Penn., and the bridesmaids were Miss Louise Anderson Hickok of Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss Charlotte Rogers Stillman of New York, Miss Grace Howe of Philadelphia, Miss Carolyn Boyd Hillas, Miss Marian Gordon Bowdoin, and Miss M. Anna Shriver. Marion B. Phelps of New York was best man. The ushers were Gilbert C. Greenway, Burnet R. Ruggles, Grosvenor Nicholas, and Wyllys E. Dowd, all of New York; William O. Hickok (fourth) of Pittsburg, Roger Brooke Hopkins, George Small Franklin, and Dr. John Staige Davis.

Wedding After a Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 1.—Fulfilling a promise to her dying sister, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Miss Harriet Gardner was married to Frank B. Clark, in the Baldwin home in Park Avenue yesterday afternoon, immediately after the burial service. Mrs. Baldwin had been taken to Muhlenberg Hospital for an operation. As the surgeons were about to administer ether, she raised herself up and spoke to her sister, asking as a last request, that the marriage take place at once, if she passed away. The interment of Mrs. Baldwin's body was made in Hillside Cemetery, and the mourners then returned to the house. The Rev. Dr. Niles, a cousin of the bride, officiated at the wedding. Mr. Clark is clerk to the Board of Education and is a member of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Clubs.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor Des Planches entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, who will soon leave for his new post at Madrid. The additional guests were the First Secretary of the French Embassy and his wife, Louis Hermite, also of M. Cambon's staff; Walter R. Berry of this city, Baron Aliotti, Count Cheraradesca, Sig. Riccardo Borghetti, and Sig. Ravioli, all of Italy.

Miss Helen Gould spent the day in Washington en route from Virginia. She and her party devoted most of their time to driving about the city. With Miss Gould were Mrs. A. Barker, Mrs. W. B. Miller, Miss Patton, Miss Arton, and Miss Coats.

The Minister from Peru and Mme. Calderon, who have leased for their legation the splendid home of Mrs. Hearst, on Massachusetts Avenue, will introduce their eldest daughter at an evening reception some time in December. Miss Calderon, who enjoys the distinction of being the débutante of the diplomatic circle, is considered a charming and pretty girl. She has been educated in Paris, and is an accomplished linguist and musician.

The promotion of Pierre Rogestvensky to the post of Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy is of special interest at this time as it will be followed by his marriage to Miss Martha Hoy, and places another American woman in the list of diplomatic hostesses. The wedding will take place in January, probably at the bride's home here, although the details of the ceremony are still undetermined.

Miss Hoy is the daughter of Paymaster James Hoy, United States Army. She is a handsome brunette, and has been most popular at Washington and Bar Harbor, where she has usually spent her Summers with her family. She is known as a particularly clever golf and tennis player and a brilliant conversationalist. Mr. Rogestvensky is said to enjoy the special confidence of his Ambassador, Count Cassini, with whom he came to Washington five years ago.

SOCIAL EVENTS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, Nov. 1.—This has been a busy week at Tuxedo. Those who came out for the ball on Friday night remained over Sunday at the clubhouse and at the cottages, and everywhere there was something doing. Every cottager was bent on entertaining. A musicale given at the clubhouse under the supervision of Miss Mary A. Cryder, formerly one of the Tuxedo colony, ended the week's gayety.

Mrs. Charles Alexander on Saturday gave a luncheon at her cottage to meet her guests, Capt. Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama and Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President. In the evening Mrs. Alexander gave a dinner, at which were present J. F. Byers, Bradish Johnson, William Burden, Miss Jean Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and the Misses McCook.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster Carey also entertained at dinner. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thatcher and Miss Ethel Lewis of Philadelphia.

At the dinner given at the clubhouse by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy were Mr. Alexander, D. B. Pratt, Arthur O. Choate, Christopher B. Wyatt, Henry C. Weston, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Weston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who held a house party during the week's end, had as guests at their cottage Andrew Sage, Joseph Stephens, F. C. B. Nash, Franklin Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Shipman.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who came down from Arden for the ball, remained over Saturday with their guests at the clubhouse. Among their guests were Miss Barney, Eugene Hale, Jr., and H. R. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., F. C. Havemeyer, and A. Muller Ury arrived at the club Saturday on Mr. Havemeyer's automobile to spend Sunday.

F. Cope Whitehouse's Invitation.

F. Cope Whitehouse of this city received from the British Foreign Office yesterday a cablegram announcing that he was one of 400 guests invited to attend the closing of the gates of the famous Assouan Dam in Egypt. To witness the ceremony the Duke of Connaught will stop on his way to India. The dam is across the River Nile, and it will imprison what is to be known as the reservoir of Upper Egypt. Mr. Whitehouse is a prominent society man and club member. He lives at the Metropolitan Club.

FRANCIS A. PALMER DEAD.

Nonagenarian President of the Broadway Savings Institution Passes Away at His Home in This City.

Francis Asbury Parker, banker, philanthropist, and nonagenarian, who was City Chamberlain of New York in 1871 and 1872, died yesterday at his home, 180 Madison Avenue. He had been suffering from bronchitis. His end was sudden, as on Monday he went to the Broadway Savings Institution, 4 Park Place, of which he was President.

Mr. Palmer was proud of being a self-made man. He was born Nov. 26, 1812, at Bedford, in this State. His father, Louis Palmer, was unable to give his son more than what is known as a common school education. Francis came to New York when he was eighteen, entered a commercial house, and rose rapidly, so that he was able in a few years to go into business for himself as a grocer. In this he prospered exceedingly, and his interests in the Broadway and Fulton Street and the Madison Avenue stage lines founded the fortune he ultimately acquired, and which at his death amounted, according to general belief, to $5,000,000.

He became in 1849 a banker by the founding of the National Broadway Bank, and two years later he was identified with the starting of the Broadway Savings Institution. A year ago Mr. Palmer found that the cares of two banks were too great a charge on his advancing years, and he sold out his interests in the National bank to the Morse syndicate, continuing, however, to give the affairs of the savings bank close attention.

As a philanthropist Mr. Palmer was a liberal but modest giver to the cause of education and Church work. Large sums were given by him to several Palmer colleges in Iowa and other States, but his chief humantarian project to whose interests the bulk of his fortune will be devoted was the Stalkey Seminary at Lakemont, N. Y., which he endowed with about $500,000. This institution will carry out Mr. Palmer's aims in the cause of colleges, churches, and education.

Mr. Palmer was a widower and childless. His wife, who was Miss Susannah Sheldon of this city, died eight years ago. He is survived by several nieces, who were with him when he died. He was a prominent Congregationalist and a worshipper at the Broadway Tabernacle, and its pastor, the Rev. C. E. Jefferson, will officiate at funeral services, which will be held at the Palmer mansion to-morrow evening. Burial will be in the family mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday. Mr. Palmer's only public social tie was the New England Society.

A romantic episode in the life of his grandniece now Mrs. Samuel D. Rockhill of 10 West Seventy-first Street, caused Mr. Palmer much anxiety and resentment and created gossip. Mrs. Rockhill was Susan Lewis, and her mother, who died when she was young, was his favorite niece. To the child Mr. and Mrs. Palmer transferred their affections and treated her as a daughter, sending her to Drew Seminary, and abroad for her education. She was regarded as Mr. Palmer's heiress, when in 1884 she married Miller Crampton. Mr. Palmer bought her the house where she now resides, and one of her sons was named Francis Palmer Crampton. Her husband died in 1898. Then she looked after her great-uncle's domestic affairs and nursed him through a severe illness.

In the Autumn of last year, through pure accident, Mr. Palmer learned that Mrs. Crampton in August, 1898, was secretly married at the Cayuga Lake House at Trumansburg, N. Y., to Samuel D. Rockwell, who was in business with his father, a wholesale coal dealer at 1 Broadway. Mr. Palmer promptly disowned his niece and announced that he had disinherited her. His resentment it was stated yesterday was of short duration, and at the time of his death he was practically reconciled to his grandniece.

DEATH OF MAJOR PANGBORN.

Editor and Politician Who Had George Dewey as a Pupil in Early Days of Teaching.

Major Zebina Kellogg Pangborn died yesterday in the home of his sister, Mrs. Lucy M. Hoar, at Hillburn, Rockland County, N. Y. He had uraemic poisoning of the blood, and he had been ill nearly a year. He was born in Peacham, Vt., on July 31, 1829. His parents were descendants of early settlers of New England, his father having been a noted physician of his day. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1850, and for four years he taught school in his native State.

Among his pupils was George Dewey, now Admiral, who was in mischief always. After the battle of Manila Major Pangborn created much amusement by announcing that he was the only man who had ever whipped Admiral Dewey. It was a hard fight, he said, from his point of view, because Dewey, in his efforts to escape punishment, fled from the schoolroom and climbed a tree, to the branches of which the schoolmaster could not climb. Dewey surrendered after a while and received the punishment. When Admiral Dewey passed through Jersey City on his way to Washington, after his return from Manila, Major Pangborn was among those who met him, and they had a hearty laugh over the old school-day episode.

In 1854 Mr. Pangborn abandoned school teaching for newspaper work and politics. He became editor of the St. Albans (Vt.) Tribune, and in 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated John C. Fremont. Later he studied law, but he abandoned that to volunteer at the outbreak of the war. He was appointed a Paymaster, with the rank of Major. He resigned in 1865 and went to Jersey City, where, in 1867, he and William B. Dunning established The Evening Journal. Major Pangborn was its editor until 1895, when he sold his interest to Sheffield Phelps, who sold to Elbert Rappleye, the paper now being owned by the latter and Joseph A. Dear, who became an associate of Pangborn & Dunning in 1868.

The only office for which he was ever nominated, though he was always active in politics, was that of member of Congress. That was in 1898. He was defeated by his Democratic opponent, William D. Daly. He was married twice. He is survived by two sons and four brothers, besides the sister with whom he lived recently. The funeral services are to be in the Bergen Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon.

Business Notices.

ICARIA. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

PEYSER—BERGE.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, 1902, by the Rev. Wm. J. Donovan of the Church of the Guardian Angels, Rosine Berge to Harold Peyser.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, Oct. 31, John Jardine Brown in the 83d year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, No. 1 West 48th St., Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

Dumfries, Scotland, papers please copy.

DANIELL.—At White Plains, on Oct. 30, Reuben Daniell of Brooklyn, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral service at his lot at Greenwood on Monday, Nov. 3, 10 A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

GODART DE BLOSSIERES.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward La Montagne, 24 West 54th St., Amelie Godart de Blossieres, in her 85th year.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d St., near 6th Av., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HURLBUT.—At her residence, No. 5 West 65th St., on Nov. 1, 1902, Sarah, wife of George C. Hurlbut, and daughter of the late William and Anne C. E. Howland of this city.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at All Souls' Church, Fourth Av. and 20th St., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

NOBLE.—Rev. Edward J. Noble of McGraw, N. Y., at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn.

Funeral services from the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church Monday, Nov. 3, at 3 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Washington, D. C., on Nov. 1, 1902, Mary Augusta, wife of Herbert G. Ogden and daughter of the late Joseph W. Greene of Brooklyn, N. Y.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, Francis Asbury Palmer in his 90th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 180 Madison Av., Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PERKINS.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at his residence, in Plainfield, N. J., Edward Clifford Perkins, son of the late Charles C. Perkins of Boston, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Cross, North Plainfield, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 2:30. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, Liberty St. Ferry, at 1 o'clock, or South Ferry at 12:55 P. M., Central Railroad of New Jersey.

STERNBACH.—On Friday morning, Oct. 31, at his residence, 129 East 69th St., Charles Sternbach, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 43d St., on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

THE HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, held October 31st, 1902, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the fullness of life exemplified by the rare attributes of sterling integrity, keen aptitude, and a desire at all times to respond to the calls of humanity, a stanch friend to those who served him, ever responsive to the wants of the needy, giving a large measure of his time and means in the furtherance of charity, our lamented colleague and Treasurer, Charles Sternbach, has suddenly been taken from us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we desire to voice our sorrow and grief at the great loss we have sustained by the death of an associate whose counsel ever merited our greatest consideration, whose efforts in promoting the best interests of our institution were so paramount.

Resolved, That in recognition of the sad bereavement that has fallen to our share in common with his kin and friends, a minute be entered on our records in memory of the late Charles Sternbach, who for so many years served as Treasurer of this Home, and as a mark of respect we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

By order of the President.

JACOB L. COHN, Secretary.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Home are respectfully invited to meet in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 6th Av., on Sunday, November 2d, at 9:30 A. M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our esteemed colleague, Charles Sternbach, in a body.

By order of the President.

JACOB L. COHN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK. MINUTE.—In February, 1857, Mr. Sternbach was elected a member of the board. During the past fifteen years his fellow members have enjoyed and appreciated their association with him. He was a thoroughly good man, a true friend, and a wise counsellor. His death is sincerely regretted by us, and we sympathize with his family and many friends in our common loss.

RICHARD DELAFIELD, President.

TICHENOR.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at his residence, 100 East 17th St., James Frederick Tichenor, aged 54 years.

Funeral private. Interment at Conway, Mass. San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

WHITING.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, Foster Crowell, Flushing, N. Y., Sarah Louisa Jay, widow of the late John A. Whiting, and daughter of the late Hon. Jacob Sutherland of Albany.

Funeral services will be held at 188 Franklin Place, Flushing, on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving East 34th Street Ferry, L. I. R. R., at 1:50 P. M. Interment at Geneva, N. Y.

WILSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, at her late residence, 121 West 136th St., Jane Wilson, widow of William Wilson, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral 8 P. M. Monday, Nov. 3.

WINANTS.—On Friday, Oct. 31, at her late residence, Bayonne (Bergen Point,) N. J., Amanda Miller, wife of the late Garret M. Winants, in her 85th year.

Funeral private. Interment at Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, S. I.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.

Executive Office, 20 West 44th St.

Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother JOHN J. BROWN, on Oct. 31, 1902, for twenty-six years a member of the society.

ALFRED MOSELY ARRIVES

Head of British Commission to Investigate American Industries.

An Expert's Report Comparing Progress in Manufactures Made by Great Britain and the United States.

Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., who comes here at the head of twenty-three delegates representing the staple industries of Great Britain, to investigate industrial conditions in this country, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Campania. The delegates are all members of unions. Mr. Mosely, who is wealthy, and has made a special study of the labor questions, is the first to arrive.

The whole commisison will be in this city on Nov. 11, and Mr. Mosely expects to meet many prominent men representing both labor and capital at the opening on that date of the new Chamber of Commerce. The delegation will then go on a tour to be arranged by Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Mosely brought with him as a gift to President Roosevelt a large bronze panel to be hung in the art gallery at the White House. The subject is, "Taking Guns into Action at Colenso," and the artist is Onslow Whitting.

When seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, Mr. Mosely broadly defined his mission as one to investigate the relations existing here between labor and capital.

"My mission is an important one and a delicate one," he said. "We shall have the assistance both of the Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor, and our investigations will begin as soon as the delegates arrive.

"The commission will not remain together on the tour, but each delegate will make his own investigations in his own particular field. We shall be in this country about a month, and when we return to England each member of the commission will make his own report from his own point of view, and each report will be prepared and presented independently.

"Before I left England a noted expert got me up some statistics comparing your progress in manufacture with our own. Some of the figures will surprise even you Americans."

The report uses the published official figures of the two Governments and shows in a general way that it is during the last ten years that the main changes in the character of the exports from the United States have taken place. Ten years ago, according to the figures, the proportion of manufactures in the exports was remaining nearly stationary. Since that time the proportion has risen from 19 per cent. to nearly 30 per cent. of the total, while the proportion, though not the quantity, of agricultural products has fallen off to a corresponding degree. The English expert says:

Comparison between detailed headings in the trade accounts of the two countries is probably unsafe, but some idea of the prospect of the United States becoming a greater exporter of iron and steel than this country may be gathered by noticing that the value of machinery exported, as well as that of the total exports of iron and steel manufactures, which were both five years ago less than a quarter of the corresponding values in the United Kingdom, amounted in 1900 to more than half these values.

Of the coal output the report says:

It will be seen that in both countries the last quinquennium was that of the greatest increase in output, but each increase over the preceding period was greater in the United States than here, the final leap, in 1899, from an output of 240½ million tons less than our own, to 11 million tons greater, being specially remarkable. The production of coal per head of population in the United States in 1899-1900 was 3.11, and in the United Kingdom for the same period, 5.47 tons.

The report gives statistics which show the ascendency of the United States over the United Kingdom in the production of pig iron and steel, but says that so far the United States has not been able to compete with the United Kingdom in iron and steel shipbuilding.

Regarding the exports of cotton manufactures the report says that the total from the United States in 1901 amounted roughly to £4,700,000.

This is still very small compared with the value of the manufactures exported from the United Kingdom which in the last two years of the century averaged (including yarn) over 68½ million pounds sterling.

The report attributes the enormous expansion of manufacturing industries in the United States to three causes, natural, personal, and political.

Under the first head, and perhaps the most important of all, comes the enormous coal resources of the United States. Under the second head come a whole group of characteristics which to a large extent evade statistical analysis. There is first the readiness of the manufacturer to adopt, and of the workman to accede to the use of labor-saving devices which is so general a fact in American industry. Add to this the largeness of scale, with its resultant economies, in which manufactures are conceived and carried on. Another point is that the attitude of the workman, not only to labor-saving devices, but on the general questions of standardization of wages and methods of remuneration, is entirely different from the attitude of the average trade unionist in this country.

STATE RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

Surface Steam Lines, with One Exception, Made an Increase Over Those of Previous Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The last of the dividend-paying railroad companies operating in this State has made its report for the fiscal year ended June 30 to the New York State Railroad Commission.

Three surface steam roads, which paid no dividends last year, are credited with dividends this year. In the mechanical traction and horse propelled railroad group of dividend-paying companies there have been so many consolidations and mergers that it is not possible to make any definite comparisons.

In the aggregate the dividends paid during the year recently closed, compared with the previous year, footed up:

	1901.	1902.
Surface steam	$16,608,614	$19,679,339
Elevated	1,920,000	1,920,000
Mechanical traction	4,273,817	4,095,337
Total	$22,802,531	$25,694,676
Net increase		2,892,145

In surface steam railroads six of the companies increased their dividends over last year, while but one made a decrease. In the mechanical traction and horse companies four show increased dividends and two decreased dividends. The dividends as given in the annual reports for both years are as follows:

SURFACE STEAM.

Name of Railroad.	—1901— Rate of Div.	Amount.	—1902— Rate of Div.	Amount.
Boston & Maine.	6-7	$1,645,000	6.0	$1,764,359
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	6-2-7	480,000	4.6	1,244,000
Buffalo & Susq.	1½	188,850	5.0	175,900
Catskill & Tan.	6.0	1,500	6.0	1,500
Cent. Dock & Terminals	¾	18,281	¾	18,281
Coop. & Ch. Val.	6.0	2,700	6.0	2,700
Erie	.....	.....	3.0	1,436,772
Fonda, J. & Glov.	8.0	48,000	8.0	48,000
Elmira & Will.	.....	.....	5.7	60,000
Genesee & Wyo.	5.0	25,000	5.0	25,000
Greenw. & John.	8.0	11,800	5.0	7,500
L. S. & M. So.	10.7	3,516,005	10.7	3,516,005
Middleb. & Scho.	2.0	1,740	2.0	1,740
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5.0	5,750,000	5.0	5,981,411
N. Y. C. & St. L.	5.2	470,000	3.5	580,000
N. Y., N. H. & H.	8.0	4,294,738	8.0	4,296,588
Rutland	.....	.....	3.0	261,728
St. L. & Adiron.	.....	.....	5.0	72,875
Schoharie Valley.	3.0	3,000	3.0	3,000
Skaneateles	2.0	2,000	2.0	2,000
Syr., B. & N. Y.	8.0	200,000	8.0	200,000
Total		$16,608,614		$19,679,339
Increase				3,070,725

ELEVATED.

Manhattan	4.0	$1,920,000	4.0	$1,920,000

MECHANICAL TRACTION AND HORSE.

Binghamton	2.0	$8,423	2.0	$14,014
Buffalo	4.0	214,820	4.0	†214,820
Burf. & Niag. F.	4.0	50,000	4.0	†50,000
Bath & W'ville	5.0	3,750	....	.....
Citizens of Fish.	2½	1,875	....	.....
Coast. Coast., N.Y.	10.0	60,000	10.0	60,000
Con. I. & Brook.	....	239,900	16.0	320,000
C. I. & Graves'd.	4.0	1,410	....	.....
Cos. & Fredonia.	4.0	4,694	10.0	12,310
Eighth Av., N. Y.	.....	.....	16.0	160,000
Glens Falls, S. R. & Ft. Edw.	5.0	7,500	....	.....
International	.....	.....	2.0	202,410
Jamestown, Mo., H. & Frankfort	6.0	9,000	....	.....
Kingston City	4½	9,750	....	.....
Metro. Street	7.0	3,393,362	7.0	†2,729,688
Niag. Falls & Susp. Bridge	4.0	24,000	4.0	†24,000
Rochester & Manchester & Mendonsville	4.0	7,930	....	.....
Rochester Traction; Rapid Transit Street Ry.	5.0	229,487	5.0	249,991
Union & Erie Basin.	4.0	8,000	2.0	4,000
Total		$4,273,817		$4,095,337
Increase				178,480

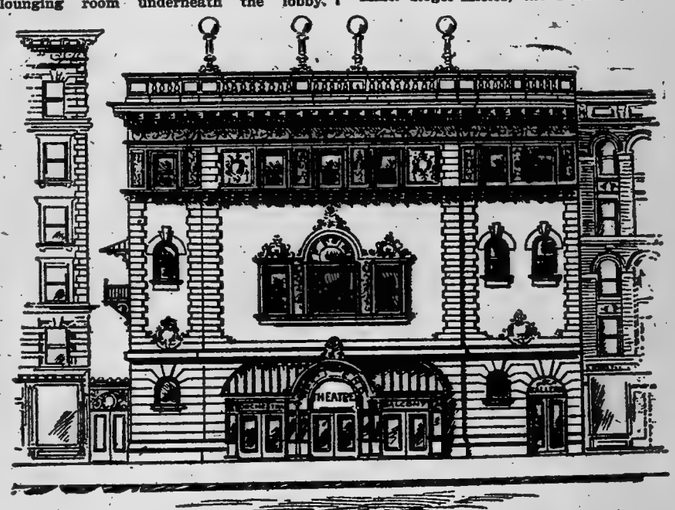
‡New in International system. §Now Interurban. †For nine months. ‖Now Kingston Consolidated. ¶Now in Utica system. #Now in Hudson River system. "First year report has been made to State Commissioners.

NEW WEST END THEATRE.

Harlem's New Place of Amusement to be Opened by Meyer R. Bimberg To-morrow Night.

One of the first of the new theatres to be completed, although one of the last ones that was projected last Spring, Harlem's new theatre, the West End, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one block west of Eighth Avenue, will be formally opened to the public by its projector, Meyer R. Bimberg, popularly known as "Bim the Button Man," to-morrow evening.

Harlem's new place of amusement will be complete, equipped as it is with all the most improved electrical devices, superb interior appointments, and safeguards against fire. From an artistic standpoint the new theatre will be attractive to the eye, the decorators having made effective use of the color scheme, maroon and green, which has been carried throughout the entire building. The large, roomy chairs are covered with green velour, and the carpets of a rich maroon blending in pleasing harmony with the other decorations. On each floor of the three tiers patrons have been provided with reception rooms, and all arrangements have been made looking to their comfort. The male patrons of the house will find a commodious smoking and lounging room underneath the lobby.



MEYER R. BIMBERG'S WEST END THEATRE.

Messrs. Neville & Baggs, the architects, in arranging the seats have provided the best of sight lines, so that from all points in the house a good view of the stage can be had.

The acoustic properties of the new playhouse have not been overlooked, and a patron in the most remote part of the auditorium and balconies will have no difficulty in hearing every word that is spoken by the players. Everything that can possibly contribute to the smoothness of a performance and enhance the art of stagecraft has been looked after, and will enable companies to present their plays in a most effective manner. One of the distinct features of the new theatre back of the curtain line will be the dressing rooms, which are models in their way, placed as they are in a separate building, and each room provided with direct light and air from the street. Hot and cold water and the latest lighting effects have been provided in these rooms for the player folk.

The house will be devoted to weekly combinations, the prices ranging from 25 cents to $1, with matinées on Wednesday and Saturday. At the Wednesday matinées the price will be 25 and 50 cents for the entire house. The management has secured as an attraction Alice Fischer in "Mrs. Jack," to whom the honor has been given of opening the new playhouse. These performances will be the last appearance of Miss Fischer in this city. The entire production intact will be transferred from Hammerstein's Victoria.

VAUDEVILLE HOUSES.

Waldron & Bryant's "Trocadero Burlesquers" will be the attraction at the Dewey Theatre this week and the patrons of this house may look forward to a bright entertainment of burlesque and specialty. The first part is entitled "Prince Henry's Visit." The olio will present such talent as Jack Burke and William McAvoy in their humorous boxing act, Adolph Adams, the Van brothers, Massoney and Hableman, and the Herbert brothers, daring acrobats. The closing burlesque is called "The School of Love," a satire.

Carl Hagenbeck's trained animals continue to draw at the New York Theatre. This marvelous exhibition of animal subjugation and brute intelligence pleases people of all classes and of all ages.

At Keith's one of the biggest attractions will be Amelia Summerville, best remembered as "the merry little mountain maid" of "Adonis." Miss Summerville offers a monologue. The Ten Ichi Troupe of Japanese magicians, whose feats are attracting attention, hold over for another week, as do Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, who will present their sketch, "A Village Lawyer." The Fadettes Woman's Orchestra, which has made far and away the biggest hit of the house, enters on the fifth week of its engagement.

A new group of waxwork figures was added to the Eden Musée collection last week. It is illustrative of Longfellow's beautiful poem, "Hiawatha," with life-size figures of that charming creation of the poet's fancy and also of Minnehaha in the tent scene. De Kolta, the wizard, in the Winter Garden, is drawing good audiences with his scientific illusions. This week he will introduce some new problems.

The second and final month of the Dostock Animal Arena in the St. Nicholas Garden will begin this week. Were it not for the fact that the St. Nicholas cannot be secured for a greater length of time, this attraction could remain longer, as the attendance has steadily increased since the opening night.

At Hurtig & Seamon's this week John T. Sullivan offers his one-act play, "Captain Huntington," James Thornton his monologue and songs, Joe Maxwell and company "The Fire Chief," and Bellman and Moore some travesties.

Huber's Museum will present its usual variety entertainment.

"The Kilties," a band of Gordon Highlanders, will open the week at the Grand Central Palace Monday night.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The Educational Alliance at East Broadway and Jefferson Street announces its first Sunday evening concert to-night. The concert is under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko. It will be given by string quintet and organ, and includes a newly arranged fantasie on Hebrew melodies by L. Lewandowski that has been prepared by Ecke. Mr. Sam Franko will play, and there will be in addition a 'cello solo by Paul Kefer and some songs by Miss Estelle Bloomfield. Admission to these concerts costs 5 and 10 cents with a reserved seat.

The treatment that Mascagni and his works received here at the hands of the newspapers fails to satisfy the critical and patriotic feelings of some Italians in New York. A weekly Italian journal rejoicing in the title of La Sedia Elettrica, The Electric Chair, gives voice to its emotions in a full page cartoon representing Mascagni and Italian art by a portrait of the composer and figures from the three operas produced here, and beneath it American art by a brass band and a negro minstrel performer entertaining three sodden figures, evidently intended for American critics, in the last stages of moral degeneration. An accompanying poem calls upon these latter to turn their attention from music—it is not for them; they don't understand "Iris" and "Zanetto." Brass bands and negro minstrelsy are suited to their comprehension.

Mme. Melba is in her native Australia in a highly patriotic frame of mind. All her professional profits during her concert tour she intends to distribute among Australian charities; her name is to be given to a wing of the Melbourne Hospital, and for the benefit of this institution she is to give a concert at which she has subscribed for three boxes herself. Asked whether she purposed to revisit her old home in the bush at Steele's Flat, she answered "Yes; and I am going to ride a barebacked horse if I can get one."

Mr. Arthur Whiting's piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall will be given on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 22.

The Musical Art Society has issued the announcement of its tenth season, and promises two concerts on Thursday evenings, Dec. 18 and March 12. Among the new works now in course of rehearsal by the choir is Bach's "Reformation" cantata. The office of the society is at 362 Fifth Avenue.

The committee in charge of the symphony concerts for young people announces the date for the fifth season. These concerts, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will be given on Saturday afternoons Nov. 29, Dec. 20, Jan. 10, Feb. 7 and 28, and March 28. Among the soloists engaged are Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Mr. David Bispham, Miss Maud McCarthy, and Miss Helen Henschel.

Mme. Roger-Miclos, the French pianist, has signed a contract for a tour of concerts and recitals in the United States and Canada, beginning in New York in February. She will appear under the management of Mr. L. M. Ruben. Mme. Roger-Miclos has played in concerts in Germany, Russia, London, and Paris. A few years ago she instituted in Paris a series of historical concerts. In France she is well known. She is an officier of the Academy in Paris.

Mr. Gerrit Smith, organist and musical director of the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, has made up an elaborate programme of oratorios and cantatas for the Sunday afternoon services, which will last till June 1. In May five great oratorios will be given, "Elijah," "The Messiah," "The Redemption," "St. Paul," and "The Creation."

Acting upon a cabled request from Kocian, the Bohemian violin virtuoso, who will make his bow before an American audience on Saturday evening, Nov. 22, at Carnegie Hall, New York, his manager, Rudolph Aronson, has procured the cooperation of resident Bohemians, who are forming a committee to assist in a special concert to take place in New York City, the proceeds to be given to the Bohemian poor of Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Cedar Rapids, Omaha, New York, and other Bohemian centres in the United States. The programme on that occasion will be made up entirely of Bohemian compositions, as follows: Dvorak's A minor concerto, Sevcik's "Holkamadrooka," "Notturno (Bretislav)," and "Fantaisie Bohème," and Kocian's "Dumka."

Mr. Lloyd Rand, a young American tenor, who will make a concert, oratorio, and recital tour this season, arrived in this country a short time ago. Mr. Rand has studied for several years in Europe, and while on a visit to New York last year, sang for Mr. Frank Damrosch at one of the Young People's Symphony Concerts. Mr. Rand has been offered an engagement to sing in grand opera with Mr. Otto Lohse in Germany, but will not accept it until next year, as he is desirous of first spending a season in America.

The Kaltenborn String Quartet will give three chamber concerts in Mendelssohn Hall, beginning about the middle of January. M. Pugno will be the soloist at the first one.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn's annual date and hourly engagement book for the season of 1902-3 has just been published, and is a convenience to those who are interested in what is going on in the way of concerts. It contains the announcements of all the important concerts, the dates of which are now known, and has in addition spaces for the entry of others, and for other engagements.

The third joint concert by the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs of Yale and Harvard Universities will be given at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, the night before the football game between these two universities. There have been two previous concerts, all of them being under the personal direction of F. R. Comee, Symphony Hall, Boston, a graduate of Harvard 1875.

HOWARD ASYLUM CHARGES.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson, ex-Superintendent of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum in Brooklyn, has written to Controller Grout with reference to the charges made against him of mismanagement of the institution. Mr. Johnson denies the charges that he used the asylum moneys for personal expenses, and claims to have vouchers to prove the statement.

Controller Grout yesterday said he was not prepared to say what course he would take in proceeding against the management. While he had no doubt Mr. Johnson could produce vouchers and check stubs, he thought there was sufficient evidence on hand to substantiate the charges already published.

DUNCAN YOUNG CONVICTED.

After deliberating for twenty-four hours the jury in the case of Duncan Young, who has been on trial for the last two weeks in Judge Foster's court charged with the murder of George Eberhardt in 1899, returned a verdict finding the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree.

Eberhardt tried to prevent Young from escaping after a burglary he committed at a house in East Sixth Street, and the latter shot and killed him. He was arrested shortly after the shooting and convicted upon trial, but the Court of Appeals set aside the verdict.

Accused Policeman Arraigned.

Policeman Joseph T. Kesselmark of the Essex Market Court squad, who is charged with having extorted a bribe of 50 cents from Jacob Guttenberg, an expressman, of 52 Willett Street, was arraigned yesterday for examination before Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions. His case was continued until Thursday, at the request of Assistant District Attorney Kresel. Justice Mayer, before granting the delay, exacted a promise from Mr. Kresel that the case would not be placed before the Grand Jury between now and Thursday. "If it is," said Justice Mayer, "I shall consider it a direct insult."

WHITE ANTS DISLIKE HEMLOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 1.—Recent tests made in the Philippines under Federal jurisdiction have established the fact that hemlock from this State is the only wood that the white ants of the tropics will not attack.

The discovery is considered of the greatest importance by lumbermen, since great difficulty has been experienced with the ants in tropical countries, and heretofore no wood impervious to their attacks could be found.

The Philippine Forestry Bureau made a thirty days' test of the attacks of ants upon a number of different woods. These included Douglas fir, bull pine, spruce, California redwood, and California white cedar. Hemlock alone, of all the woods submitted to the ants, was not molested. In connection with these experiments, it is pointed out by lumbermen that farmers often use hemlock in constructing oat bins and other receptacles designed to be rat and mouse proof. The wood is distasteful to the rodents and is not attacked.

Puget Sound lumbermen are greatly interested in the tests because the State contains a vast quantity of hemlock, for which there is little demand up to the present time, because the wood is easily confused with the almost worthless hemlock of the Eastern States, and cannot be sold in the Eastern market under its real name.

In this connection it is related that a Puget Sound mill has been shipping hemlock labeled spruce to an Eastern buyer for two years. Other samples of spruce have been submitted to this buyer at various times, but he rejected them all in favor of the Sound manufacturer. Yet he refused to consider the question of trying hemlock.

Would Buy Quincy Railroad Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—President William Endicott and Francis Bartlett, John A. Burnham, Walter Hunnewell, and George Putnam, Directors of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, have sent a communication to the stockholders in which they inform them that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has offered to purchase all or any part of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company's stock, not less, however, than 55 per cent of the entire issue, at $200 a share, paying for the same in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Illinois Division, mortgage 5% per cent. bonds of $1,000 each, at par, and any fractional part of a bond to be paid in cash. Mr. Endicott and his associates recommend the acceptance of this offer.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington; Archibald P. Head, London; J. Edward Touch, London.

HOLLAND—M. Bodmer d'Murait, Zurich; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Vassili Veristchagin, Moscow, Russia; M. Burandt, German Consul General at Vera Cruz; Eneas Martine, State Department of Brazil; Walter Schumann, Milan, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. G. Webster, Hobart Town, Tasmania; J. H. Swandals, London; F. S. Brockett, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Gen. Issac Khar, Persian Minister to the United States, Washington; K. K. Kelekion, Persian Consul General to the United States; Arthur Slingsley, York, England.

GRAND—Capt. James A. Moss, United States Army; Commander Henry H. Barrell, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—Fritz E. Esdes, Chemnitz; V. Cuypers, Dresden; Ernest Fowpes, London; P. Wolters, Liege, Belgium.

STURTEVANT—Dr. Thomas Kiar and Dr. E. V. Gar, Copenhagen.

MANHATTAN—Capt. R. C. Craxton, United States Army; Dr. J. L. Wentz, Scranton.

SAVOY—M. H. Goodman, Savannah; Guillame Stengel Sembrich, Dresden.

GRAND UNION—Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Baltimore.

ASTOR—James D. Sargent, Edinburgh; C. R. Higgs, Nassau, N. P.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The West India disturbance has not increased in energy, but has spread over a large extent of territory, over which local rains and squalls have been experienced. It probably will move northeasterly, giving strong northeast winds on the South and Middle Atlantic to-morrow.

Pressure continues high over New England and the Middle Atlantic States and the Northwest, and there is a slight depression over the upper lakes.

The rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has been exceedingly light. Light local rains have fallen in the upper lake region and the Middle Mississippi Valley; also in the middle plateau region and North Pacific Coast. It is warmer over a small area in the lake region and colder in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Fair weather will prevail to-day and Monday in all districts of the Mississippi except the South Atlantic Coast, where rain is probable.

The temperature changes will be unimportant. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly northeasterly, becoming brisk on the Florida and Georgia coasts. On the Gulf Coast fresh north to northeast winds will prevail, while on the great lakes mostly fresh west to southwest winds will prevail.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh to brisk north to northeast winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds, mostly light to fresh northeast.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

North and South Carolina, fair to-day and probably to-morrow; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness; fresh west to southwest winds.

Minnesota, rain and cooler to-day. To-morrow, fair; fresh west winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow.

South Dakota, fair to-day, with cooler in central and eastern portions. To-morrow, fair.

North Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds variable; mostly northeast.

The thermometer registered 44 degrees at 9 A. M. and 52 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 55 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	—TIMES— 1902.
3 A. M.	53	46	48
6 A. M.	54	42	44
9 A. M.	55	46	49
12 M.	57	50	52
4 P. M.	59	53	54
6 P. M.	57	51	52
9 P. M.	54	50	50
12 P. M.	53	46	49

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49½
Weather Bureau	48
Corresponding date 1901	56
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	49

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

6 A. M.—23 Washington Place; Triangle Waist Company; damage, $2,000.

11:05 A. M.—176 Delancey Street; Alexander Kammerman; damage trifling.

2:10 P. M.—184 Park Row; Cowpenthwaite & Co.; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—42 First Avenue; Jacob Krauss; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—320 Greenwich Street; Frederick Wilkins; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—360 Second Avenue; George Vollmer; damage, $2,000.

6:40 P. M.—743 Broadway; J. M. Brady; damage, $10,000.

7:15 P. M.—345 West Broadway; Joseph Lipmann; damage, $700.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	6:30	Sun sets	4:57
		Moon sets	6:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:43	Gov. Isl'd	9:12
		H. Gate	11:08
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	9:09	Gov. Isl'd	9:31
		H. Gate	11:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Leon XIII., Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa	.....	.....
Tabaristan, Hamburg	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	8:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	.....	8:00 A. M.
Teconto, Hull	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

Byron, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	.....
Caroni, Argentine	11:30 A. M.	.....
Finance, Port au Prince	12:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SECOND-HAND PIANO PLAYERS, Pianolas, Angelus and Chase-Baker.

All in First Class Condition.

The Steinertone Co.,

87 & 89 FIFTH AVENUE,

(Bet. 16th & 17th Sts.)

Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	*10:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §1 and up to Nov. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §8 and up to Nov. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Nov. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P M. up to Dec. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China and Japan reached San Francisco per steamer Korea and were dispatched east Oct. 28. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 2.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
El Paso, Galveston, Oct. 28.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 30.
Island, Copenhagen, Oct. 15.
La Champagne, Havre, Oct. 25.
Lady Mildred, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Manilla, Gibraltar, Oct. 19.
Niceto, Havana, Oct. 29.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 13.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Oct. 23.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 28.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.

Bluecher, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Bovic, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Camoens, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 23
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 29.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Alberta, Gibraltar Oct. 21.
Algonquin, Jacksonvills, Nov. 1.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 25.
El Alba, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 25.
Korona, St. Kitts, Oct. 30.
Maranhense, Barbados, Oct. 28.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Oct. 23.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 29.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

El Siglo, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 29.
Minneapolis, Dunkirk, Oct. 27.
North Point, Cardiff, Oct. 22.

Arrived.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Mann, Barbados, Demerara, St. Kitts, &c., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:45 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:16 P. M.

SS Seneca, Pattison, Tampico, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Boston, Oct. 30, with mdse. in transit to James Arkell & Co.

SS Orizaba, Johnstone, Cienfuegos, &c., Oct. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:50 A. M.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Macciò, Genoa, Oct. 13, Naples, 15th, and Gibraltar, 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, Oct. 23, Southampton and Cherbourg, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:11 A. M.

SS Breslau, (Ger.,) Capt. Fyren, Bremen, Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:18 A. M.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool, Oct. 19, with coal to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:50 A. M.

SS El Norte, Gardner, Galveston, Oct. 27, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Ormidale, (Br.,) from Boston.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, Oct. 25, and Queenstown, 26th, with mdse

SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAMS

Great Interest Shown by the Rising Generation for the Sport.

TRINITY TEAM DOING WELL

Only Four Schools Will Compete in the Championship Matches This Season —Names of Leading Players.

Practically every preparatory school in this city has a football eleven, and great enthusiasm is shown by teachers and scholars in the doings of their respective teams. Inherent in every youngster is a desire to emulate the achievements of the greater football stars. The boys' weights run from 70 pounds up to 200, and their ages from twelve to twenty. Seventy pounds may seem a small weight for a football player, but Trinity School can boast of such a one in the person of a youngster by the name of Hopping, and who stands about four foot two inches in his stockings. He plays on the second eleven, and is considered a marvel in everything that goes to make up a good player.

In a recent game on the first tackle the entire portion of the skin covering his kneecap was torn off, exposing the bone, but he played through the entire half in this condition, and would have continued if older players had not forced him to stop.

Daily practice on every available field within the city limits is indulged in by the players, some journeying to Berkeley Oval and others even cross the Hudson to practice at Fort Lee.

In former years the chief magnet was to win the interscholastic championship, and it is still, but owing to stricter rulings which the Governing Committee has adopted regarding candidates, several schools will be barred from trying for the coveted prize this year. The rule debarred all players from teams who had not put in a full year's course at the school which they represented.

While this comes hard to some, it is universally agreed that it is a splendid rule and will be beneficial in its effects, putting every one on an equal footing, and compelling each school to develop its own players.

Only four school elevens will compete this year in the interscholastic championship, but, as these are the strongest in the league a very interesting and hard-fought struggle is assured. Next Tuesday De La Salle Institute will meet Cutler School on Ohio Field, Morris Heights; on Nov. 8, Barnard School will meet Columbia Grammar School. The winners of these games will meet on Nov. 15 to determine the championship.

De La Salle Institute will have a very strong eleven in Hogan, left end; Robinson, left tackle; Farrell, left guard; Fitzgerald, centre; E. Thorp, right guard; Pla, right tackle; Keating, right end; Costello, right half back; Amezaga, left half back; Alayeto, quarter back, and Hanrahan, full back, with Jones, Ridder, McCullough, Larsey, and Thorp as substitutes.

By holding the Columbia freshmen down to 5 points in two twenty-five minute halves, the Irving School eleven has proved that they possess one of the best school elevens in the city. The team is composed of boys averaging 140 pounds, and has been developed from green material, assisted by S. W. Berry, who coaches the team from the side lines. The team as it lines up is: Morrison, left end; Rink, left tackle; Christy, left guard; Aplington, centre; Klupfel, right guard; Brainerd, right tackle; Putnam, right end; Randall, quarter back; Collins, right half back; Tietjen, left half back, and Breck, full back, with Colbron, Thompson, Fuld, and Tenny acting as subs. The team has played Cutler's School, winning by a score of 11—0; Staten Island Academy, winning by 10—0; McKenzie School of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., losing by a score of 5—0, and Columbia freshmen, losing by a score of 5—0.

The scheduled games so far arranged will be with Hackley Hall eleven at Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 4; Sachs School, at Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 8; Barnard, at Fort Lee, Nov. 12; Woodbridge School, at Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 19; Columbia Grammar School, at Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 22; Graduates, at Van Cortlandt Park, Nov. 27.

Football at the Berkeley School is in a very unsatisfactory state owing to some of their best players being laid up with injuries, and a couple being barred by the eligibility rule.

TRINITY LADS DOING WELL.

Coached daily by Pulvermacher, formerly Captain of the team at the College of the City of New York, the first eleven of Trinity School is rounding into a first-class team. They practice on Columbia Oval. At present the team is, Budd, left end; Leikut, left tackle; Snyman, left guard; Ivins, centre; Metucla, right guard; Mohr, right tackle; Edwards, right end; McClave, left half back; Van Dyke, right half back; Judge, quarter back, and Tollman, full back. The team has played five games, winning four. Two important games will be with the Horace Mann School on Nov. 4 at Columbia Oval, and the St. Paul School on Nov. 22, at Garden City, L. I. The second eleven of Trinity School has not been scored against this season, having won eight games.

The team practices daily in Central Park and line up as follows: Left end, H. Judge; left tackle, Bronson; left guard, Lewis; centre, Knowles; right guard, Van Anken; right tackle, Kennedy; right end, Hopping; right half, Monand; left half, Hart; quarter back, C. V. Smith; full back, W. H. Smith. Two games have been scheduled, both to be played on Columbia Oval. The first will be on Nov. 4, with the Horace Mann School's second eleven, and the second with the Amackasin eleven, on Nov. 25.

With G. Sulzberger at right end, Ernstein at right tackle, Schiffer at right guard, Bettman at centre, Lowenstein at left guard, C. Sulzberger at left tackle, Hoguet at right end, Kuttner at right half back, Stern at left half back, A. Sulzberger at quarter back, and Reinstein at full back, Sachs Collegiate Institute has a very strong eleven. The games scheduled are: Nov. 4, West End School; Nov. 8, Irving School; Nov. 15, Woodbridge School, and on Thanksgiving Day they will play the alumni of the institute. All the games will be played at Van Cortlandt Park.

Barnard School's eleven, while defeated in every game so far, is showing improvement. Capt. Cahill, assisted by Coach Styles of Williams College, and Lowther, the end of Syracuse University, have had hard work in forming the eleven, as its members were all new to the game. Capt. Cahill has placed the men in the following positions: Bradshaw, left end; Brewster, left tackle; Bohm, left guard; Dawson, centre; Hills, right guard; Hegeman, right tackle; Zabrisque, right end; Glenn, quarter back; White, left half-back; Cahill, right half-back; Pearse, full back, with R. Perry and Chedschey as substitutes. The Barnard eleven practices every day at Fort Lee, meeting their scrub team, and the scrub team from Hamilton Institute. On Nov. 8 the championship game in the Interscholastic League, will be played against Columbia Grammar School. Nov. 11 they will meet the Irving School, and on Nov. 25 the Dobbs Ferry Academy at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

The Cutler School eleven is playing in fine form. The exact playing positions have not been determined as several changes are contemplated, but by the end of next week a definite decision will be made.

The Hamilton Institute football team is a strong one. It practices daily at the Barnard-Hamilton field at Fort Lee Ferry, N. J., under their coach, F. H. Cunningham. The team lines up with English at centre, who, though light, is a heady, hard player, and passes accurately. Wells and Kirk, new men, fill the guard positions. Hayward and Capt. Rosenfeld are tackles. Smith and Beals are at end. Egulton at quarter runs the team with rare judgment, and never fumbles. Gilbert and McCotter halves, are strong in offensive as well as defensive work. Gledhill, who played at guard last year, fills the full position. In substitutes the team is fortunate, for Chauvin, English, G. Vose, and Porter are all good. The team has played three games, winning two—Morristown School, 6 to 5; Trinity School, 6 to 5, and Barnard School, 8 to 0.

DARTMOUTH, 12; WESLEYAN, 5.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 1.—Wesleyan was defeated by Dartmouth on Andrus Field this afternoon through her inability to hold the visitors in the second half. In the first half Wesleyan had all the advantage, and the ball was in Dartmouth's territory the greater part of the time. After an exchange of kicks Wesleyan advanced the ball to her own forty-yard line, and on the next play Forbes circled Wesleyan's left end for a touch-down. Dartmouth kicked goal. Neither team could secure any other points in the first half. In the second half Dartmouth secured two touch-downs, made by Vaughn and Grover. All the ground gaining plays were directed at the Wesleyan line and good gains were made each time. The line-up:

Wesleyan, 5.	Position.	Dartmouth, 12.
Hallon, Eyster	Left end	Bullock
Goode	Left tackle	Brown, Frost
Brown	Left guard	Smith
Gillespie	Centre	Gilman
Espy	Right guard	Clough
Forbes	Right tackle	Place
Onthrup, Garrison	Right end	Farmer
Calder	Quarter back	Witham
Cobb	Left half back	Vaughn, Foster
McDonald	Right half back	Colton, Grover
Coote	Full back	Conley

Score—Dartmouth, 12; Wesleyan, 5. Touch-downs—Forbes for Wesleyan; Vaughn and Grover for Dartmouth. Goals—Vaugan and Brown. Length of halves—30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bascom of Wesleyan. Referee—Mr. Lane of Harvard.

GEORGETOWN, 5; U. OF W. V., 0.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Georgetown today defeated the University of West Virginia eleven by a score of 5 to 0 in a very loosely played game. Both lines were weak on the defensive. The game was marked by individual play and long runs, notable among which were Hart's run of 40 yards for a touchdown, and Buckley's return of sixty yards on the next line-up, aided by the best interference seen on the local field this season. Line-up:

Georgetown, 5.	Position.	West Virginia, 0.
Armstrong	Left end	Withers
Russell	Left tackle	Cole
Rorke	Left guard	Core
Givens	Centre	McCormick
Mahoney	Right guard	Haymond
Thompson, Carroll	Right tackle	Seamon, Hammer
P. Edmundson	Right end	Wasser
Buckley	Quarter	Peck
S. Edmundson	Left half	Casto
Hart	Right half	Smith
Hardesty	Full back	Lewis

Referee—Mr. Bass. Umpire—Mr. Kelly. Timers—Messrs. Doyle and Bingaman. Linesmen—Walter, Madden. Time of halves—25 minutes. Touchdowns—Hart. Goals missed—Mahoney.

LAFAYETTE, 6; BROWN, 5.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—Lafayette defeated Brown on March Field to-day by 6 to 5. The scoring was done in the first half. In the second half Lafayette, although playing almost entirely on the defensive, kept the ball in her opponent's territory most of the time. When the game ended, Brown had the ball in Lafayette's territory. The exhibition was one of the finest ever seen in Easton. The teams were evenly matched. Line-up:

Lafayette, 6.	Positions.	Brown, 5.
Kenter, (Thomas)	left end	Schwinn
Launt	left tackle	Webb
Trout	left guard	Shaw
Falkner	centre	Colter
Ernest	right guard	Cobbs
Lamson, (Newberry)	right tackle	Shean
Brown	right end	Russ, (Huscal)
Stayer, (Stither)	quarter back	Crollar
Morrison	left half back	Barry
Hall	right half back	Lynch, (Chase)
Cranston, (Duane)	Full back	Baker

Referee—Mr. Moyle, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Linesmen—Stayer, Lafayette; Roberts, Brown. Timers—Hill, Lafayette; Haskel, Brown. Time of halves—Twenty-five minutes Touch-downs—Ernest and Webb. Goal from touch-down—Trout.

BATES, 6; U. OF MAINE, 0.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 1.—Bates, by line rushing in the last moments of play, got a touch-down, which was turned into a goal, from the University of Maine this afternoon, the score standing 6 to 0 at the end. It was the best-played game seen here in years, and up till the time Bates scored neither goal had been threatened.

Scores of Other Games.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 35; Davidson College of North Carolina, 0.

At Englewood—Englewood Field Club, 0; New York Athletic Club, 0.

At Mercersburg, Penn.—Mercersburg Academy, 74; Dickinson II., 0.

At Worcester—Harvard, 1906, 12; Worcester Academy, 6.

At Washington—Georgetown, 5; University of Virginia, 0.

At Champaign, Ill.—Illinois, 47; Indiana, 0.

At Borough Park—Borough Park A. C., 5; Mattewan A. C., 0.

At Lawrenceville—Princeton, 1906, 6; Lawrenceville, 0.

At Princeton—Princeton Preparatory School, 17; Bethlehem Preparatory School, 0.

At Ithaca—Cascadilla School, 5; Elmira Free Academy, 0.

At Orange—Orange A. C., 3; Forest Hill, 5.

At Montclair—Stevens Prep., 11; Montclair High School, 6.

At Orange—East Orange High School, 6; Newark Academy, 0.

At Oberlin—Case School of Cleveland, 16; Oberlin, 0.

At Williamstown—Williams '06, 10; Troy High School, 0.

At Geneva—Hamilton, 18; Hobart, 6.

At Rochester—Colgate, 23; Rochester, 0.

At Amherst—Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 6; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 0.

At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 102; Grinnel, 0.

At Chicago—Chicago, 18; Beloit, 0.

At Roanoke—University of North Carolina, 17. Virginia Military Institute, 10.

At Sewanee—University of Tennessee, 6; University of South, 0.

At Lewisburg—Bucknell, 61; Villa Nova, 5.

AMHERST, 16; BOWDOIN, 0.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 1.—Amherst's victory of 16 to 0 over Bowdoin this afternoon was after a one-sided contest in the first half, in which all the scoring was done. In the other half Bowdoin took a brace and gave Amherst a lively tussle. Biram's line plunging was the feature of Amherst's play, while Winn and Munroe played well for the visitors.

LEHIGH, 41; UNION, 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Lehigh defeated Union here to-day by a score of 41 to 0. Lehigh was much heavier than Union, and the game was one-sided, but Union played a good game.

Phillips-Andover, 11; Yale, '06, 6.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—Phillips-Andover won from the Yale freshmen this afternoon, 11 to 6. The advantage was with the home team in the first half, but in the second half Yale was twice within five yards of the Andover line, losing it once by holding, and again when the whistle blew for the end of the game. Yale's best work was done by Leavenworth and Washington, while Bullock and Humbird put up a fine game for Andover.

OLD RULE FOR YACHT RACES.

Commenting upon what it then understood to be the substance of the New York Yacht Club's new measurement rule, The Yachtsman of London, of Oct. 23, says: "It is hardly probable that the club will allow the rule to govern the America's Cup races next year. A simple way out of the difficulty would be to adopt the new rule only for the smaller classes. That surely is quite within the power of the club. At all events, we feel assured that no difficulties will arise on this point."

The Yachtsman's contention is correct. There can be no difficulty in the matter of measurement in the America's Cup races. In reply to an inquiry from Sir Thomas Lipton on this point, Commodore Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club wrote on July 8 last to the effect that the new rule would not be put into effect as to yacht racing for the America's Cup next year, as action by the club on the new rule would be taken so late in the season as to make it subsequent to the probable time of receiving a challenge. Moreover, Commodore Ledyard called Sir Thomas's attention to the fact that the matter of measurement is covered by the mutual agreement clause in the deed of gift, and therefore the New York Yacht Club could not change its rule of measurement without the consent of the challenging club. The Commodore further reminded Sir Thomas that in case the two clubs could not agree on this matter or on any other, the race would have to be sailed without time allowance. In such case the only measurements necessary would be those of the load waterline lengths of the two yachts.

The London Shipping World notes that Shamrock III. is to have greater length on the water line than Shamrock II. had, i. e., 90 feet, against 89.25 feet, and says:

"If this, in conjunction with the other measurements, implies, and we fear it will, a greater time allowance on the challenger's part, then we fear it is a mistake. In commenting on last year's race we remarked on the fact that Columbia's time allowance of forty-three seconds cost Sir Thomas Lipton the final race. Forty-three seconds to Shamrock's credit instead of to her debit would have won her the first and third races, while a smaller Shamrock would have been a sturdier vessel for the voyage across.

"This argument is based upon the apparent assumption that a smaller Shamrock would have sailed as fast as did the actual Shamrock. Nothing short could possibly have

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in cheapness, but not when it conflicts with quality. We give fresh fruits each day about fabrics that will interest you; and prices that will profit you; our line is distinctive, and we have popularized it by standing alone for quality at our prices.

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other things being equal, the greater the length of the yacht the greater is her speed. As a rule, American yachtsmen of all classes prefer giving time allowances to taking it, and it is generally agreed that the present time allowance, which is 60 per cent. of the theoretical difference in the speed of yachts of different lengths, does not give the smaller yacht a chance of winning equal to that of the larger yacht.

One feature of the amendments to the racing rules now before the New York Yacht Club is an increase of time allowance from 60 to 80 per cent. of the theoretical allowance. This amendment, however, will not be enforced in next year's America's cup race, as it is coupled with the amendment to the measurment rule.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C.'s New Home.

The House Committee of the city quarters of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday made announcement that the clubrooms in The Mansfield, at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, are now ready for occupancy. A meeting of the owners of the Seawanhaka fifteen-footers will be held in the new clubrooms on Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at 8:45 P. M. All those who may contemplate building in this class, or who are in any way interested, are invited to be present. The fifth regular meeting of the club for the year, to be held on Nov. 11, will consider a number of proposed amendments to the club's by-laws. The changes to be moved for have to do chiefly with the government of the organization, and with the amount of annual dues.

PACERS WENT AGAINST TIME.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 1.—As a wind-up to the Memphis harness meeting, Dan Patch and Prince Alert were sent against the pacing record of 1:59¼ at Billings Park this afternoon. Neither horse equaled the record, but Prince Alert showed the faster mile.

Dan Patch was first to appear. He was sent around with a running mate, passing the quarter in 0:30, the half in 0:59¾, and the three-quarter pole in 1:30. Turning for home, McHenry urged him on, but the horse perceptibly tired, and passed the wire in 2:00¾.

Prince Alert, driven by Demarest, stepped to the quarter in 0:30½. At the half-mile pole 0:59¾ was registered, and the three-quarter pole was made in 1:29½. Prince Alert finished game in 2:00¾.

CHAMPION SPEEDWAY HORSES.

Official recognition of the work of Queen Wilkes, the trotter, and Nathan Straus, the pacer, has been given by the Road Drivers' Association of New York. The association believes that these two horses were the champions of last Spring, and their owners will be presented with the usual certificates certifying to that fact.

Queen Wilkes is owned by E. E. Smathers, while Nathan Straus is the property of David Lamar. Their work on the Speedway last Spring was of exceptional order. Both horses are entered for the Fall championships now in progress.

In connection with the presentation of the certificates, the association has decided to hold a dinner at the club house next Saturday afternoon. On that occasion Mr. Smathers and Mr. Lamar will receive an official record of the speed of their horses.

Amusements.

HAMMERSTEIN'S
42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA
Evenings at 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. at 2:15.
TWO WEEKS (ten performances only)
BEGINNING TUESDAY NIGHT
SIGNORA ELEONORA
DUSE
AND HER OWN ITALIAN COMPANY
(Liebler & Co., Managers)
in a Repertoire of Plays,
by Gabriele d'Annunzio.
Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Evgs., LA GIOCONDA
Friday Eve. & Sat. Matinée, LA CITTA MORTA
Second Week, FRANCESCA DA RIMINI
Seats now on sale for entire engagement.
Prices—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, and $3.50.
BEGINNING MONDAY EVE., NOV. 17.
VIOLA ALLEN
IN HALL CAINE'S NEW PLAY
"THE ETERNAL CITY."
The sale of seats will begin Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 9 A. M. Mail orders accompanied by checks will be filed as received.
TO-NIGHT CREATORE and BAND & 12-Big Vaudeville Acts. 50c

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
Extra Matinee Tuesday, Election Day
"It will equal 'Florodora' in fame and shekel-winning achievements."—World.
John C. Fisher's Latest Musical Success,
Alan Dale Says: So full of Color, Novelty, and Admirable Music that it sends you home to bed whistling.
THE SILVER SLIPPER
"A cast of unusual excellence."—Times.
SAM BERNARD, CYRIL SCOTT, Mai de Villiers, Mackenzie Gordon, Snitz Edwards, Harry Burcher, and EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.
The Champagne Dance is town talk.
Daisy Greene, Helen Royton, Josie Sadler, Susan Drake,
*Owing to the enormous demand, seats may be secured 6 weeks in advance.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. 8:45. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE ON ELECTION DAY.
"TOMMY ROT."
Declared by all the Critics to be Worth Seeing.
BLANCHE RING AND A CAST OF 50.
Seats at hotels, at box office, Prices $2.50 to $1.
Carriages at 11:10 P. M.

BOSTOCK'S GREAT ANIMAL ARENA
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 and 7. Begins 2:30 and 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $8. Children half price (aft'on.)

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way, 45th St.
Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S SUNDAY "POP."
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS Evgs at 8:15 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Popular Prices, 25c. to $1.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Family Matinée Wednesday, 25c. and 50c.

GRAND The Hanlons' Pantomimic Spectacle LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.
Extra Election Day Matinee Tuesday.
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT. Truly Shattuck, Rossow Midgets, Ward & Curran.
2 Ave. Thea., Mats. Mon., Thurs. & Sat. A RUINED LIFE. Extra Mat. Election day.
Big Sunday YOUNG CORBETT. 10 other Big Acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins....Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
SECOND CROWDED MONTH
FRANK McKEE'S STUPENDOUS MELODRAMA,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
THIS SEASON'S ONLY GREAT SUCCESS.
THE MOST TALKED OF PRODUCTION IN THE CITY.
A Great Fire Scene and Not a Spark of Fire.
PRICES—25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EVENING, 8.

WALLACK'S
30th St. & B'way. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Election Day Matinee Tuesday.
"Brighter than Rosalind; stronger than Nell; best play she ever had."—New York World.
5TH WEEK OF HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
in Ronald MacDonald's Comedy.
THE SWORD OF THE KING
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH
JAMES K. HACKETT
In Winston Churchill's
THE CRISIS.
Applications for seats accompanied by check will be allotted in order of receipt. Regular sale opens Nov. 13.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d St. Sole Management David Belasco.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Regular Matinées Saturdays.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
DAVID BELASCO ANNOUNCES that owing to contracts existing for MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S appearances in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, her present season at the Belasco Theatre will continue only four weeks. Last Performance Saturday, Nov. 29.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED SEASON
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
in his new play, DU BARRY.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

NEW WEST END THEATRE,
125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
—NOTE WEST END THEATRE PRICES—
Always the same; no higher.

Orchestra, first 10 rows	$1.00
Orchestra, next 10 rows	.75
Orchestra, balance 10 rows	.50
Balcony, first 2 rows	.75
Balcony, balance 18 rows	.50
Entire family circle	.25
Boxes	$8.00, $6.00, and $4.00
1,000 RESERVED SEATS	.50

OPENING POSITIVELY TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT AT 8:15.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK
Matinées Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. Election Day. Wednesday Family Matinées. All seats 25c and 50c.
NOTE.—Election returns read from stage TUESDAY NIGHT.
Next Sunday Night First Great Vaudeville Concert. Nov. 10—Joseph Hart, Carrie De Mar, Foxy Grandpa.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One week, beginning To-morrow Evg.
Special Mat. Tuesday (Election Day.)
ROBERT EDESON LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK
IN SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT VAUDEVILLE CONCERT. Direction Hurtig & Seamon 500 Reserved seats at 50c.
JOE MAXWELL & CO., MELVILLE & STETSON, YORKE & ADAMS, SEYMOUR & DUPRE, RYAN & RICHFIELD, HAYES & HEALY, others.
NOV. 10th GEO. W. LEDERER'S SALLY IN OUR ALLEY. Seats on sale Thursday.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Prop's.
To-Morrow 8 P. M. Xtra Matinee Tuesday.
Charles Frohman Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
His reappearance in New York in
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Regular Matinee Saturday.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The curtain rises at 8 sharp Eves. and at 2 P. M. Matinées. After 8:25 Eves and 2:25 Matinées no one will be seated until the end of the first act.
Seats for the entire four weeks' engagement now selling.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c
PRICES: EVENING 25—35—50.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
FUN ON THE BRISTOL
HENRY V. DONNELLY as WIDOW O'BRIEN.
EXTRA FULL ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE STAGE, TUESDAY (Elec.) EVE.
NOV. 10TH, Return of RALPH STUART in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

DEWEY THEATRE 14TH ST. EAST OF 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT
Another Grand Bill.
Popular Prices 25c & 50c
ELINORE SISTERS, HUGH STANTON & CO., MARK SULLIVAN.
Dorothy & Jno. F. Nevills, & Weber.
Gordon, Vidocq & Haverly, Chas. B. Lawlor & Co., PAULINE SAXON
CAMPBELL & DIAS, VAN & EGBERT. Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. and All Week.
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
"A Wooden Wedding."—Grand Vaudeville.



GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
44th St. and Lexington Av.
To-morrow and all week.
Every Aft. and Ev'g.
KILTIES BAND
OF CANADA
40 Musicians, 6 Dancers,
7 Soloists, 3 Pipers,
16 Vocal Choir, 4 Buglers,
1 Giant Drum Major.
Reserved Seats, 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Now on Sale at Box Office.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. LAST WEEK
THREE MATINEES Election Day. Wed. & Sat.
MR. J. E. DODSON MISS ANNIE IRISH
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's
"AN AMERICAN IN TRAINING."
Mond. Nov. 10 MABELLE GILMAN in a Romantic Comic Opera, —Seat Sale Thursday, Nov. 6.— THE MOCKING BIRD

IDA BENFEY JUDD
Will tell her story of "Following the Equator," By MARK TWAIN, Carnegie Lyceum, November 21st, 8:30 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve. & Saturday Mat. (Mat. Pop. Prices) Mayer-Forster's Company. ALT HEIDELBERG

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
Broadway & 35th St. Telephone 703-38th.
Sam. S. Shubert.....Manager
To-morrow evening, Nov. 3d,
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In a Beautiful Production of his Latest London Success,
"THE CHILDREN OF KINGS."
A Legendary Romance from the German of E. Rossner by Frederick Langbridge and A. H. Ferro.
WITH THE ORIGINAL HUMPERDINCK MUSIC RENDERED BY AN ENLARGED ORCHESTRA.
Staged with Elaborate Scenery and Effects.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

TO-NIGHT GRAND VAUDEVILLE CONCERT.
Greatest Show in New York To-night.
DIRECTION.....C. F. ZITTEL.
Pauline Hall, Jno. T. Sullivan & Co. York & Adams, Kine & Gotthold, Frank Fogarty, Ben M. Jerome, Joe Hardman, Wood & Ray, Ell Dawson, Seymour & Seymour, Leo Del Rocco, The Jessups.
A GOOD SEAT FOR 50c.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His Entire English Company in His GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
The Night of the Party
Evenings, 8:30. Telephone 2482 Madison.
Special Mat. Tuesday, Election Day

Casino B'way & 39th st. Sam S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman's
A The 26th Big Week
The International Musical Triumph
CHINESE The Best Show on Earth.
HONEYMOON
Best show with the Biggest on B'WAY
Regular Mats. Wed. and Sat.
I Want to be a Lidy.
Special Mat. Tuesday, Election Day

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
EDEN MUSEE World in Wax.
NEW TO-DAY.
HIAWATHA & MINNEHAHA,
LONGFELLOW'S BEAUTIFUL POEM.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Orchestra and Vocal Soloists.
To-morrow Evening and all the Week.
De KOLTA.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
TEN ICHI TROUPE
CRESSY and DAYNE
FADETTES WOMAN'S ORCHESTRA
COLE and JOHNSON
Geo. C. Davis, Conley & Klein, Ed. Gray, The Chamberlains, George Yeomans, Palfrey & Hilton, The Marinellas, Claudius & Corbin, Sophie Burnham, Hilograph.
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE in "An Afternoon Tea."
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.
Election Returns will be announced.

OPEN TO-DAY 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE
50¢ ADMISSION 50¢

VISIT PROCTOR'S 23d St. Popular Playhouses. Res. 75c. Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orchestras. Continuous Vaudeville. Kelly's Zouaves. Kitamura's Japs. George Evans, H. V. Fitzgerald —25 Features.
5th Av. AS YOU LIKE IT. Minnie Seligman as Rosalind; Favorite Stock. Sumptuous Scenic Revival. Vaud.
58th St. ON THE HOWERY. Mr. Cummings and Miss Crawford. New Scenery and Favorite Stock. Vaud.
125th St. THE WAGES OF SIN. Miss Keim and Mr. Fowler. Permanent Stock—all favorites. Vaud.
BEST STOCK COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.
ELECTION RETURNS READ ALL THEATERS.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19,
Opening of the Annual Engagement of
MRS. FISKE
in Paul Heyse's Drama,
MARY OF MAGDALA
Applications for seats (by mail only) will be filed in the order of their receipt. Sale will open at the box office Thursday, Nov. 13, at 9 A. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE Charles Frohman, Manager.
First performance of the Nineteenth Season.
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS and EMPIRE THEATRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, AT 2:15.
First performance, "THE GOLDEN HOOK," a prologue; "MARGARET HARSTEIN," and melodrama in one act; "A YOUNG SCAPEGRACE," a comedy in three acts, from the French.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50.
MAT. DAILY, 25c (Except Mon.) Man's Enemy.
TO-NIGHT Next w'k, A Soldier of the Empire. Will Cressy & Blanche Dayne, Four Hills, Loney Haskell, Miles Stavordale Quintette, Martin Quigg & 8 other Big Acts.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Best 10-15c Town. 50c

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MATINEE TO-DAY
NEXT WEEK—John T. Sullivan Co., James Thornton, Joe Maxwell & Co., Bellman & Moore, Ada Arnoldson, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, Clayton, Jenkins & Jasper, Rastus and Banks, Vitagraph.
TUESDAY—ELECTION DAY—MATINEE.

14th St. Threatre, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
"Olcott's New Songs a Great Success."
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN HIS NEW PLAY, Old Limerick Town.
"A Play Full of Human Interest."—HERALD

METROPOLIS 142d St. & 3d Av. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Election Day, Wed. & Sat.
LOVERS' LANE—The Original Company.
TO-NIGHT 25 & 50c. CONCERT Eugene O'Rourke & Co. "Sis Hopkins' Sister" Ida Melville, Martin Bros. and others.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. and 107th St.
Special Mat. Tues., Election Day.
TO-MORROW MATINEE, 25c.
ARIZONA.
TO-NIGHT CONCERT 25, 35, 50c. Fisher & Carroll, Eugene O'Rourke & Co. Geo. Thatcher & others
BIG SUNDAY

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY—
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
THURSDAY, NOV. 6, NEW BURLESQUE. "HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Owing to his enormous success Mr. Drew will reappear in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" at this theatre before the present season ends.
Matinees This Week Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday.
"An American success for author, actor, and manager."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW,
in Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD
"Mr. Drew was a rare delight."—Times.
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH.
Orders for seats now received.
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
WM. FAVERSHAM
In an entirely new comedy entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
By H. V. Esmond, author "When We Were Twenty-one," "The Wilderness," &c.
(Miss Fay Davis's first appearance in America.)

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS,
XTRA MATINEE TUESDAY.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
DIRECTION OF CHARLES FROHMAN.
IN
THE JOY OF LIVING
By Herr Sudermann. Translated by Mrs. Wharton.
The entire production under the management and direction of MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Monday, Nov. 10 Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
MRS. LE MOYNE
in an original play by Glen MacDonough,
AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5TH WEEK.
MATINEES THIS WEEK Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday.
XTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
In a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE
Preceded by a Study in One Act, Entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
"A double-barreled success."—Eve. Sun.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. Tuesday, Wednesday & Saturday.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
To-Morrow (Monday) Evening
*

QUAKER GOLFERS BEATEN

New York Team Wins the Annual Inter-City Team Match.

ON THE BALTUSROL LINKS

Philadelphia Led in the First Half Last Spring, but Are Now Defeated by 81 Holes to 31.

New York scored its third annual victory over the golfers of the Philadelphia Golf Association yesterday in the completion of the seventy-two-hole home and home match played on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. The total score in the thirty-six-hole match yesterday was 65 holes for the local team to 4 for the Quakers. In the first half of the match played last May at the Huntington Valley Country Club, near Philadelphia, the Philadelphia team led for the first time since the inter-city series was started. The results then were 27 for the Quakers and 16 for New York. The one-sided score rolled up yesterday by the metropolitan players wiped out this lead very effectually, so the total score really stands 81 holes for New York to 31 for Philadelphia.

The visiting team consisted of only nine men instead of ten, but in the absence of any penalty for a default the match simply resolved itself into a nine-man contest. W. P. Smith, the Philadelphia champion, was unable to make one of the team, and McFarland of the University of Pennsylvania was unable to come. These absences weakened the visitors' forces.

Walter J. Travis led the local team, and he was pitted against A. J. P. Gallagher. He had a stiff match, but won by four holes. His score of 82 was equaled last in this city by C. H. Seeley. The cards were:

Travis, out	6	5	2	0	4	5	5	6	3	—42
Gallagher, out	6	5	3	7	4	6	4	5	4	—43
Travis, in	4	4	3	4	4	6	5	5	4	—40—82
Gallagher, in	5	5	4	5	5	6	6	5	4	—44—87

The closest match of the series was between Rodman E. Griscm and Robert C. Watson, Jr., the latter being beaten by one hole This was one of only two matches won by the Philadelphia contingent. The scores are:

Griscom, out	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	—42
Watson, out	5	5	4	6	4	4	6	4	4	—42
Griscom, in	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	4	5	—41—83
Watson, in	4	4	5	4	4	5	6	5	5	—42—81

J. M. Ward, who has recently added the championship of the Montclair Club to his previous triumphs, also made one of the leading scores of the day, 83, beating C. P. Lineaweaver by two holes.

The cards are:

Ward, out	6	4	4	7	4	5	6	4	4	—44
Lineaweaver, out	6	5	3	6	5	6	6	4	4	—43
Ward, in	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	—39—83
Lineaweaver, in	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4	—42—85

The match in the morning was the regular individual team match, and the local golfers led by 40 holes to 4. The other Philadelphian besides Griscom to win was J. I. Lineaweaver, who defeated Percy R. Pyne, second, by 3 holes. In the afternoon the players doubled up in a team scheme, but the odd number forced Ward to meet Townsend on single teams, and the former won by 6 holes.

The Philadelphians failed to win a point in the second half of the match. The New Yorkers added 25 extra holes to their credit. Seeley and Watson made the best foursome score, 77, in their match against C. P. Lineaweaver and George A. Cooke, the latter being beaten by 8 holes. The cards are:

C. H. Seeley and R. C. Watson, Jr.—										
Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	6	5	3	—39
In	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	—38—77
C. P. Lineaweaver and G. J. Cooke—										
Out	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	4	—43
In	3	4	3	5	5	5	6	6	4	—41—84

The total results of the two matches in the 36-hole round are:

MORNING.

NEW YORK.	Holes.	PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.
W. J. Travis	4	A. P. Gallagher	0
F. O. Reinhart	7	E. A. Darley	0
P. R. Pyne, 2d	0	J. I. Lineaweaver	3
H. Graham	0	George J. Cooke	0
D. Emmet	4	F. M. Mackie	0
R. C. Watson, Jr.	0	R. E. Griscom, (Capt.)	1
C. H. Seeley	10	M. Brook Huff	0
C. Hitchcock, Jr.	11	H. Townsend	0
J. M. Ward	4	C. P. Lineaweaver	0
Louis Livingston	0	Default	0
Total	40	Total	4

AFTERNOON.

NEW YORK.	Holes.	PHILADELPHIA.	Holes.
Travis and Pyne	5	J. Lineaweaver and Mackie	0
Reinhart and Hitchcock	5	Gallagher and Griscom	0
Seeley and Watson	8	C. Lineaweaver and Cooke	0
Emmet and Graham	1	Dailey and Huff	0
Ward	6	Townsend	0
Total	25	Total	0
Grand total	65	Grand total	4

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Brooklyn Council Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night the Brooklyn Council bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of Welcome and De Witt Clinton Councils. The scores follows:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Debiban, 176; Ochs, 169; Wyant, 168; Hummell, 155; Peters, 201. Total, 828.

Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 171; Claus, 188; Thomas, 150; Fawcett, 153; Grinnell, 174. Total, 845.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 167; Ruprecht, 179; Wilson, 128; Connolley, 158; Lockwood, 157. Total, 789.

Welcome Council—Bebiban, 169; Ochs, 176; Wyant, 151; Hummell, 134; Peters, 177. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.—Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 201; Claus, 136; Thomas, 143; Fawcett, 171; Grinnell, 202. Total, 850.

De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 164; Ruprecht, 130; Wilson, 146; Connolley, 149; Lockwood, 127. Total, 716.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION, Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Bruen & Ritchey—Hoffman, 133; Aichel, 105; Hiep, 124; Fique, 109; Norris, 147. Total, 616.

General Chemical Company—Finch, 162; Gore, 109; Mason, 157; Williamy, 171; Reed, 141. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.—General Chemical Company—Finch, 125; Gore, 121; Mason, 120; Williamy, 127; Reed, 167. Total, 660.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 162; Burgess, 156; Jenkins, 160; Blake, 170; Carr, 192. Total, 840.

THIRD GAME.—Parke, Davis & Co.—Brunn, 152; Burgess, 202; Jenkins, 169; Blake, 168; Carr, 197. Total, 888.

Bruen & Richey—Hoffman, 145; Aichel, 108; Hiep, 123; Fique, 103; Norris, 136. Total, 615.

FOURTH GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 168; Schmidt, 133; Du Bois, 115; Taveggi, 191; Bode, 204. Total, 811.

Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 146; Johansen, 125; Merrill, 164; Thomas, 174; Kampf, 180. Total, 789.

FIFTH GAME.—Lanman & Kemp—McGillen, 132; Johansen, 142; Merrill, 130; Thomas, 144; Kampf, 138. Total, 686.

Sharp & Doehme—Rieffelin, 112; Keller, 140; Quinn, 141; Korndorfer, 117; Doerr, 181. Total, 691.

SIXTH GAME.—Sharp & Doehme—Rieffelin, 111; Keller, 143; Quinn, 124; Korndorfer, 145; Doerr, 182. Total, 705.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 168; Schmidt, 110; Du Bois, 138; Taveggi, 156; Bode, 178. Total, 750.

Knights of Columbus Bowlers.

The Congress Own and Castilian Clubs are still tied for the lead in the Knights of Columbus tournament. Each club has won six games and met with no defeats. The standing of the clubs in the tournament at present is:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Congress Own	6	0	794
Castilian	6	0	770
McGivney	3	1	806
New Amsterdam	3	1	731
Riverside	4	2	840
St. Nicholas	4	2	744
San Salvador	3	3	760
Regina Coeli	3	3	748
Vera Cruz	2	2	684
Mystic Rose	2	4	758
Almirante	2	2	711
Lacordaire	1	3	801
Genoa	1	5	749
Salve Regina	0	6	782
New York	0	6	888

ALL-AMERICAN BOWLERS WON.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 1.—The All-American bowling trio last night again captured the whole series. Results:

Butte—Totals, 484, 480, 538, 538, 515. Total, 2,555.

All-American—Totals, 602, 622, 547, 610, 630. Total, 2,961.

The total average for the All-American in the ten games played is 201 8-15 to each man. Voorhees of the All-Americans made the highest average. The Butte victory was the All-American an unbroken series of successes through the route of a trip to California and the Pacific Coast. Yesterday the All-Americans broke the record for good work with a total of 3,085 pins, or an average of 617 for each game.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 1.—Society and polo enthusiasts turned out in large numbers this afternoon to witness the final game between the Rockaway and Squadron A teams on the Georgian Court polo grounds for the Carasaljo Cups, presented by Kingdon and Jay Gould. Rockaway won the trophies by the score of 10¾ to 4¾. Squadron A had a handicap of 4. With the exception of the first period, the game was a fast one.

In the second period Rockaway got the ball in its territory by good blocking and riding. McMurtry, by hard hitting, sent the ball between the posts for a goal. Chauncey followed by another goal. Rockaway worked hard to shut Squadron A out in this period, but was unable to keep Colby from making the only goal the squadron scored throughout the game. Both teams were penalized ¼ goal for safeties.

In the third period, although the sphere was frequently in Squadron A's territory, they were unable to score. Chauncey carried off the honors, by his timely hitting and hard riding adding two more goals for Rockaway, whose team work was the feature of this period. The fourth period was fast and snappy. Chauncey made the first goal. McMurtry and Kingdon Gould each added two goals after hard riding and hitting. The line-up and summary:

ROCKAWAY.	Hcp.	SQUADRON A.	Hcp.
1—G. G. McMurtry	2	1—Everett Colby	2
2—D. Chauncey, Jr.	1	2—J. Hunt	0
3—Kingdon Gould	4	3—R. G. D. Douglas	2
Back—P. F. Collier	3	Back—Morgan Grace	2
Total	10	Total	6

Goals earned—Rockaway, 11; Squadron A, 1. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 4. Lost by penalties—Rockaway, ¼; Squadron A, ¼. Net score—Rockaway, 10¾; Squadron A, 4¾. Goals earned for Rockaway—G. G. McMurtry, 5; Chauncey, 4; Kingdon Gould, 2. Goals earned for Squadron A—Everett Colby, 1. Referee—George J. Gould. Timekeeper—W. A. Hamilton.

WANT ASSETS SECURED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—For the purpose of securing the local assets of the National Salt Company, several creditors have filed in the United States District Court an ancillary petition to the one filed against the same concern in New Jersey last week. Judge Kohlsaat appointed William F. Anderson ancillary receiver of the property, fixing his bond at $5,000.

The petitioners were the Detroit Salt Company of Detroit, Thompson Brothers of St. Clair, Mich., and S. R. Underhill, Jr., of New York, whose claims aggregate $561,677. They allege that the National Salt Company preferred a creditor in New York by permitting a judgment for $238,098 to be entered there.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services mentioned.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.

CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Dr. R. G. Boville; 11 and 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, 46th St. West of 5th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, Corner 111th St.—The Rev. John L. Campbell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.

MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.

PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.

TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

BEEKMAN HILL, 321 East 50th St.—The Rev. Edwin Whitter Caswell; P. M.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.

HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Mackelem; 11 and 4.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:30; the Rev. Mr. McMurray, 7:30.

MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Edward Lyon; 10:45 and 7:30.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:30 and 7:45.

PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman, 11; the Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, 8.

TRINITY, 118th St., East of 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45. Cantata "The Daughter of Jairus" at evening service.

THE SAVIOUR, Madison Av. and 109th St.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone, 11; the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, 8.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.

CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Stevenson; 11 and 4:30. The Rev. Dr. W. W. White, 7:30.

FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.

HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.

PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.

OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.

RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.

SPRING STREET, near Varick St.—The Rev. Roswell H. Bates, 10:45 and 7:45.

THIRTEENTH STREET, west of 6th AV.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.

WEST, 42d St., west of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.

WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

WESTMINSTER, 23d St., near Seventh Av.—The Rev. Dr. Lee; 11 and 7:30; 35th anniversary of after-prayer meeting; addresses by former pastors.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend, 11.

ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.

ASCENSION, 5th Av., corner 10th St.—11, 4, and 8; The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8.

CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 8; The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11 and 8.

HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4; The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, 11; the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, 8.

INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 10, 11, and 4; the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, 11 and 4.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer; 11 and 4.

ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wetmore; 10:30 and 8.

ST. MARK'S, 10th St. and 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten; 11 and 8.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.

TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.

ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 3, and 8; the Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Swentzel, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, 11; the Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8.

GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.

MARBLE, 5th Av., corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.

SECOND AVENUE, corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.

SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.

WEST END AVENUE, corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.

LENOX AVENUE, corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.

MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Robert Collyer; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11 and 8. Cantata "Ruth" at evening service.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Evangelist E. E. Franke; P. M.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Henry Frank; 11:15.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.

CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James O'Connor; 7:45.

MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.

MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.

NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av.; 11.

THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.

Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. Robert L. Paddock; 4:15.

Y. M. C. A., [illegible] 23d St.—The Rev. S. Harrison [illegible]

ENDING THE CONTEST IN EAST ORANGE

Citizens' Union's Efforts to Overthrow the Republican Machine.

Mass Meeting in Commonwealth Hall Attended by Conspicuous Residents—Women Interested in the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 1.—Under the motto of "Home Rule for East Orange" the Citizens' Union had a meeting at Commonwealth Hall to-night. The members of the organization have made a fight against the Republican machine in Essex County. As an indication of their work it was said that the present Mayor, Edward E. Brauer, and his friends had said that the Republican candidates will win by 300 votes. The nomal Republican majority is 2,800. The falling off in the Republican vote of East Orange may mean, it was declared, the election of a Democratic Congressman in the Eighth District. The Democratic nominee is Henry G. Atwell.

There is no Democratic ticket in the city election, the Republicans being opposed by the Citizens' Union candidates, many of whom are Republicans on National issues, and the rest Democrats. It is the liveliest campaign East Orange has ever known. There were two meetings to-night, the larger one being in Commonwealth Hall, where the Citizens' Union speakers declared for home rule and demanded the disruption of the Republican machine. The Republican meeting was held at the baseball grounds.

Commonwealth Hall was filled early by the Citizens' Union people, many women being present. Women are taking a particular interest in the coming election. For the first time in the history of this city two women are candidates—Mrs. James S. Alexander, nominated for member of the Board of Education, Second Ward, and Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing, candidate for a similar position in the Fourth Ward. The election of Mrs. Alexander is a foregone conclusion, according to the leaders of the Citizens' Union, and the election of Mrs. Cushing is almost as certain. Mrs. Alexander has for a long time been interested in the public schools of the Oranges. Mrs. Cushing has been prominent in benevolent organizations, including the Consumers' League of New Jersey.

In its platform the Citizens' Union of East Orange holds that the city should be managed according to business principles and free from National and State politics. It asks for improved sidewalks, no perpetual franchises, the public ownership of the water plant, efficient police protection, and an isolation hospital for contagious diseases.

Among the Vice Presidents of the meeting, most of them New York business men, were:

E. V. Z. Lane,	Frank J. Zimmerman,
Joseph W. Stover,	Joel Francis Freeman,
Benjamin Shepard,	Dr. Frank C. Bunn,
E. M. Bowden,	William H. Tumulston,
Henry H. Hall,	Harvey R. Halsey,
Ellis A. Apgar,	F. H. Doremus,
George H. Watson,	Stanley T. Cozzens,
Wilbur D. Hager,	Thomas R. Creede,
David G. Holmes,	Charles Pearson,
Hamilton Wallis,	Nathan L. Handy,
Andrew McWhiney,	Jonathan J. Broome,
Frank Q. Barstow,	Oliver de Gray Vanderbilt,
Joseph T. Berg,	Nathaniel Tooker,
Edwin Merrill,	John W. Dunn,
Henry H. Ward,	Robert M. Ogden,
Henry G. Atwater,	F. K. Condict,
S. W. Whittemore,	Wm. S. Bouldin, Jr.,
The Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D. D.,	John W. Fiske,
Charles W. Yardley,	Frederick G. Mason,
Henry B. Gombers,	John S. Richards,
James C. Pettit,	Dr. Henry R. Waite,
F. A. Dallett,	Thomas Ould,
The Rev. George H. Smythe, D. D.,	Jay C. Young,
Hendon Chubb,	Charles T. Kilborne,
L. R. Pomeroy,	John A. Hill,
Horace N. Jennings,	Joseph D. Harrison,
Henry P. Bailey,	Edward E. Clapp,
H. Addison Hickok,	Samuel H. Dodd,
Richard K. Mosley,	John C. Kirtland,
Paul F. Gerhard.	William J. Baer.

Archer Brown presided. Before introducing the speakers he said in part:

"Fellow-conspirators," [applause] Democrats, demagogues, hypocrites: You are out of order according to the Republican machine. You, conspirators, have been read out of your party because you believe in a business administration of this city. The independent press have upheld us for the sort of campaign we have waged. The Citizens' Union campaign has been marked bi cleanliness. You have been forced into a strenuous fight and have shown courage in coming here. It does not matter that you represent four-fifths of the property owners of the handsomest suburb of New York. You are regarded as traitors to the Republican Party.

"I am a Republican, but it is a difficult matter for me to see the direct connection between the management of our local city affairs and the winning by the Republican Party of the civil war, and the era of prosperity brought on by President McKinley. Our opponents are trying to make this a personal campaign. Because we ask for better sidewalks, they say that my sidewalk is in bad repair. They send me a notice to that effect, and do it again after it is pointed out to them that there is nothing the matter with my sidewalk and that the specified sidewalk is in front of property which is not mine and never was mine."

The Chairman, after briefly reviewing the issues of the campaign, introduced the first speaker of the evening, Edward K. Sumerwell, candidate for Mayor. When the audience were through with their applauses, he said, in part:

"The basic principle of the Citizens' Union is that party politics should have no part in our local affairs, and that partisan politicians have no special claims to our local offices. This doctrine accords with the trend of the best modern thought, and has been strongly urged by our leading statesmen, notably in a recent address at Cincinnati by one whose honesty and breadth of view cannot be attacked—the President of the United States.

This doctrine has a special application at this time, and in this city. For many years our local government has been intensely partisan. It is known of all men that a party machine dominates the politics of our county. With this we are not concerned. Our contest is local, and we have carefully refrained from comment on county, State, and National affairs. We claim the right to treat local matters apart from party politics.

"The Citizens' Union steps into history as the first organized revolt in East Orange. An example of the use of the machine may be in order. In six days a quiet, inoffensive citizen, who never sought or accepted an elective office, has been transformed into 'a conscienceless defamer' and other things by the organ of the opposition. The crime was that he accepted your nomination.

"As to the trolley franchise, it is perpetual, notwithstanding the statements of the attorneys for the bosses. You are told that the franchise will be yours in fifty years, unless the owners want to take it up for another twenty-five years. The fact is that it is perpetual. We can never hope for a better system unless Newark takes the lead. We can never hope for north or south transfers and less than five-cent fares unless Newark takes the lead, and we cannot hope for better sprinkling and a better system than the overhead trolley. Nothing has been done in the defense of the people.

"As to the cross-town road, the promoter secured as Directors men of such position as to put the Council under duress. He asked for a double-track, overhead trolley on a street twenty-eighth feet wide. He said that we could not get satisfaction over a single track road, and when warned that his proposition would not be granted he forgot the objections to the sliding system, withdrew his petition, and accepted the sort of road he had condemned. He secured the right of way by unfair means. To some he promised transfers and to others stock. The courts have decided that purchased contracts cannot stand.

"In regard to the bonds, the city officials accepted a bid, a bid lower than another, and lost the city $1,000. As to our water, there was a 5 per cent. increase in cost, alleged to be owing to the coal strike. The District Attorney has not prosecuted. There was as much right to raise water rate as there would be to raise the price of milk. The Water Company is a public service. The milkman is not."

Concluding, he said:

"The fact is that the Citizens' Union has acted honestly, keeping the campaign on a high plane, avoiding personalities. Our opponents have not done so. We ask that the decencies and amenities of life be not lost in the mire of the lowest form of politics. In a word, I favor a [illegible] administration, adequate [illegible] the ownership of our [illegible] the other improvements [illegible] the front rank of the [illegible]

let us do our duty as citizens on election day."

There were several other speakers at the meeting, which was referred to as the most enthusiastic of the campaign.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXING INSURANCE POLICIES.—After the death of William Casper Horn, a resident of New Jersey, certain policies of insurance on his life were found in a safe in this city. An appraiser's finding, that the proceeds of the policies are subject to taxation under the transfer tax, has been reversed by Surrogate Thomas. "A policy of life insurance," he said, "is evidence of a right of action, and is taxable as an asset of the estate of a deceased resident to whom it is payable, but it is not taxable if payable to a non-resident decedent, on the mere ground that the debtor is a New York corporation, (Matter of Abbett 29, Misc. 567.) It remains to be considered whether the rule will be otherwise where, as in this case, the policy is kept by the decedent in this State and is here at the time of his death." After referring to a case where it was determined that bonds, issued by foreign as well as by domestic corporations, kept by a decedent in this State, and found here on his death, were subject to the transfer tax, the Surrogate continues: "The theory upon which the court proceeded to judgment was that the written instruments were physically within the State and constituted property here subject to taxation. They were regarded as tangible and apparently in the nature of chattels. A bond, by the terms of which a corporation obligates itself to pay, absolutely and at all events, a specified sum of money, differs substantially from a contract of life insurance. A policy of life insurance is not evidence of debt absolutely payable. By its own terms it is payable not absolutely, but conditionally. It admits no existing debt, but agrees that one may arise if certain specified conditions are performed. It is none the less a conditional contract, although ultimately there may grow out of it an absolute liability. * * * Such a policy of insurance is, indeed, nothing more than written evidence of a contract by the terms of which the company issuing it promises to pay a sum of money on certain conditions thereafter to be performed, and in the happening of the contingency of death therein specified. It is a most material item of evidence, but is only a part of the perfected cause of action, leaving proof of other matters to be supplied. It cannot be determined to be in itself property of a kind capable of having a situs apart from the person of its payee, except upon principles which have not yet received the approval of the courts of this State."

***

IMPLIED CONTRACT TO PAY BOARD.—A statute of Kentucky provides that any person other than the keeper of a tavern or house of private entertainment who shall entertain another in his house, not making an agreement for compensation therefor, shall not recover anything against the person so entertained, or against his estate. The Court of Appeals of that State has held, in the case of Hancock vs. Hancock's Administrator, (69 Southwestern Reporter, 757,) that there can be no recovery for board by a person other than the keeper of a tavern or of a private house of entertainment unless it was understood by the parties that the host was to demand pay, and assented to at the time. The court said in part: "There was no express agreement or contract shown. The written contract of partnership between appellant's decedent provided that decedent was to furnish certain services to the firm, and was 'to board himself.' It is argued for appellant that this expression constitutes an express contract on the part of decedent to pay appellant for board. In the absence of the expression quoted, decedent would have been required to 'board himself'; at least, appellant would have been under no obligation to board him. Nor did the language quoted obligate appellant to furnish decedent board at any price, or at all. It does not [illegible] indicating [illegible] about it.

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We find our stock of fine Trimmed Millinery—consisting of many imported models as well as our own artistic creations—is larger than it should be. We take the sure, quick way of reducing the surplus by offering

$20.00 to $25.00 Hats at $15.00
$12.50 to $18.00 Hats at $10.00
$10.00 to $12.00 Hats at $7.50

Tempting Specials in Suits and Jackets. Third floor.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS, of all wool Zibeline, plain cheviot or fancy mixtures, blouse or Norfolk effect, full or walking length; regular $21.00 ..... 14.95
LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of black or changeable taffeta silk and plain or figured velveteen; regular $20.00 ..... 13.25
LADIES' COATS, of heavy imported Covert Cloth, 36 inches long, finely tailored, lined with all silk satin, colors tan or Oxford; regular $32.00 ..... 22.75
LADIES' JACKETS, of fine all wool black Martinique, finely tailored, slot seam effect, lined with Skinner's satin; regular $14.00 ..... 8.95

Rare Values in Reliable Silks. Main Floor.

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE, pure silk, a superior grade and high finish, 24 in. wide; reg. 98c., per yd 69c
BLACK ITALIAN TAFFETA, pure silk, a superior quality, extra heavy, 27 in. wide; reg. 95c., per yd 79c
PEAU DE CREPE, pure silk, all the new street and evening shades; also black, 24 in. wide; reg. 98c, per yd. 73c
COLORED SATIN BROCADE, all silk, suitable for jacket linings, 27 in. wide; reg. $1.65, yd 1.19

Under Priced Dress Goods. Second Floor.

BLACK ENGLISH MOHAIR SICILIANS, an extra heavy quality, 45 in. wide; reg. 59c., per yd 39c
BLACK ENGLISH BROADCLOTH AND VENETIANS, all wool, superior grade, 52 in. wide; reg. $1.25, yd .. 89c
ALL WOOL HOMESPUNS, all the newest mixtures, 50 in. wide; reg. $1.00, per yd 69c
RAINY DAY SUITINGS, mixtures and plain colors, all wool, extra heavy, 50 in. wide; reg. $1.39, yd 98c

Big Savings on Carpets and Rugs.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, best quality; borders to match; reg. $1.35 per yd 95c
AXMINSTER RUGS; high pile.
Size 8.3x10.6 ft.; reg. $20.00 .... 16.50
Size 9x12 ft.; reg. $25.00 ..... 19.50
EXTRA TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS; borders to match; reg. 80c. yd 59c
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS:—
Size 7.6x10.6 ft.; reg. $19.50 .. 14.50
Size 9x12 ft.; reg. $22.50 ..... 17.50

Little Prices on Beds, Couches, &c. Fourth Floor.

BRASS BEDS, 1¼ inch straight post, with balloon top; or, 1½ inch posts, with straight top rail and heavy husks; reg. $29.00 ..... 23.95
BRASS BEDS, continuous bent posts and straight tubing; or, straight posts and scroll filling, full panel foot rail; reg. $24.00 ..... 18.65
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1¼ inch posts and ⅝ inch filling, heavy brass top rod, rings and spindles, cathedral mounts and vases; reg. $10.75. 8.40
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDS, 1 inch posts, extension foot rail, brass top rod, caps and vases, all sizes; reg. $6.00 ..... 4.10
WARDROBE COUCHES, upholstered with best tempered steel springs, moss and cotton, fitted with self-opening attachment, covered with plain denim; reg. $10.50 ..... 7.85
PILLOWS, 20x28, warranted all pure feathers and odorless, covered with best A. C. A. ticking; reg. $1.00 .... 59c

Curtains, Portieres, &c. Fourth Floor.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
Value 2.25 2.75 3.50 Pair.
At 1.50 1.95 2.50 Pair.
DENTELLE ARABE LACE CURTAINS.
Value 3.75 4.50 6.00 Pair.
At 2.50 3.25 4.75 Pair.
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
Value 5.75 7.25 8.00 Pair.
At 4.25 5.50 6.25 Pair.
REPP CURTAINS, with tapestry borders.
Value 5.50 6.50 7.50 Pair.
At 3.98 4.75 5.75 Pair.
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS.
Value 12.50 14.75 16.50 Set.
At 9.75 11.25 12.75 Set.
FRENCH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.
Size 1½x1½ yds.; reg. $2.75 .. 1.98 each.
Size 2 x2 yds.; reg. $3.75 .. 2.98 each.
Size 2 x2½ yds.; reg. $5.75 .. 4.98 each.

Draperies and Hangings of every description—furniture reupholstered in our own workroom at big price inducements—estimates free.

125th Street, West, Between Lenox & Seventh Avenues.

TREASURY CASH

Political.

MR. ROOT'S GREAT SPEECH

Issues of the Campaign Fully and Ably Presented.

The Trust Question in Detail.

HOW MONOPOLY MAY BE BY LAW PREVENTED OR PUNISHED.

LABOR'S ENORMOUS SHARE IN PROFITS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Practical Republican Plans Contrasted With Fantastic and Injurious Democratic Policies.

Elihu Root, Secretary of War, delivered in the Cooper Union on Thursday night last the following address upon all the important economic issues now before the American people. This great and illuminating speech is herewith presented in full in the hope that it may have the careful and thoughtful perusal of every reader of THE TIMES:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROOT.

Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Townsmen:

It is a pleasure to come home and to meet you here in this familiar and historic place, and to say that as a citizen of New York I have been proud of Gov. Odell's administration during the past two years. Standing a little aside from the daily events and specific discussions of State administration, and looking from outside upon the general course of affairs, it has seemed to me that the people of the State owe the Governor a debt of gratitude for what he has done in their interest. He has shown himself a strong man and an honest one in the Governor's chair as he has always been in business and in politics. He is familiar with business affairs and with business men, and he knows all the men in politics and can weigh and measure them, and cannot easily be deceived. He has had the courage to do disagreeable things in the public interest, and has made some enemies by it, and the people of the State for whose interest he has acted ought to stand by him. He has reduced taxes and made the public service more effective and has given the State a clean and efficient business administration.

HILL'S HANDFUL OF MUD.

He ought to be re-elected for the good work he has done as Governor. He ought to be re-elected for the good he will be able to do during another term. And he ought to be re-elected as a rebuke to the outrageous and unfounded personal attack that has been made upon him by opponents who are trying to obscure and get away from the real issues of the campaign. We ought to make it known that a long life of probity and distinguished public service cannot be effaced by a handful of mud, and that that kind of politics doesn't go in our State.

SHALL ROOSEVELT BE SUSTAINED?

The National issues of this political campaign, in its most important and practical aspect, is whether President Roosevelt shall be sustained in his administration of the National Government.

Will the people of the United States elect a House of Representatives with a Republican majority to work in harmony with the President and with the Republican majority in the Senate, so that he may go on as he has begun, with an effective government, working out practically the plans for improving administration and for the remedy of evils along the lines upon which the legislative and executive branches agree; or will the people elect a House with a Democratic majority which will be hostile to the President, will not agree with him upon any course of conduct, and will hinder and embarrass him in all his efforts for the public good during the remainder of his present term of office?

There ought to be no indifference upon this question among the people of the State of New York. There ought to be no uncertain or faint answer to the question. If the people of the State feel toward the President as they did when they elected him their Governor in 1898 as they did when they gave the Electoral vote of the State to him for Vice President in 1900, they will answer. Still more, if they think better of him now than they did then, as I believe they do; if they think he has made a good President, as I believe they do; if they are proud of him, as I think they are—proud of his manly and noble qualities, his courage, his frankness, his freedom from guile and double dealing, the genuineness of his republican simplicity, the sincerity of his love of country and of his countrymen, the rugged strength of his character, the exceptional power of his trained intelligence, the wise thoughtfulness and boldness with which he is grappling problems of government when smaller and selfishly politic men would temporize—then the people of the President's own State will do their duty by him as he is doing his duty by them, and will send Representatives to Congress at the coming election who will stand by him and work with him for the duty in every Congressional district of the United States, but there is a special obligation resting upon the people of New York to support and hold up the hands of a son of New York when he deserves support.

WORK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

I am not going to talk about what the Republican Administration at Washington has done further than to say that I believe it has been honest and efficient and that it has accomplished successfully many difficult tasks, avoided many dangers, and attained many of the results beneficial and creditable to the country. I think its policies have been justified and its conduct of affairs approved by their fruits, and that it is entitled to a continuance of public confidence.

CONGRESS HAS DONE WELL.

It will be difficult to find a better record of wise and painstaking legislative performances than is furnished by the Republican majority in the present Congress. Besides dealing with all of the great appropriation bills, with their multitude of difficult questions affecting the public welfare, in their first session they relieved the industry and property of the country from the burden of the war revenue taxes; they settled by an admirable statute the long-vexed question of the Isthmian canal; they inaugurated a new system for the irrigation of arid lands in the West; they worked out and adopted laws for the safe government of the Philippine Islands, exhibiting a high order of constructive ability. All those great measures received most thorough and careful consideration and involved patient and laborious work in committee and instructive discussion in both houses.

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA YET.

The one case of urgent necessity of action which failed of response was the bill for a just measure of reciprocity with Cuba; and that was defeated by a combination between the Democrats in Congress and a small minority of the Republicans refusing to go with the majority of their party. There is good reason to believe that the measure will succeed at the next session. The people of the country have reason to be well satisfied with the ability, sense of duty, and honest patriotism of the Fifty-seventh Congress. No reason for changing the political complexion of the House of Representatives can be found in the past action of that body.

What is there to come in the future which calls for such a change? Is the reason to be found in a desire for the curbing of trusts, for an effective treatment of labor troubles, or for a revision of the tariff? Certainly not.

THE TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Our Democratic friends talk as if some capitalists securing undue profits, and some tariff provisions becoming outgrown with changing conditions, and some stubborn contests between employers who wish to pay less and wage earners who wish to be paid more for labor, were new and strange phenomena, threatening our social and political system and calling for desperate and revolutionary remedies. They are not new or strange or threatening. They are but reappearances in slightly varied forms of some of the difficulties which have always accompanied material prosperity since the beginning of successful enterprise. Unfair and oppressive trusts, so called, are weeds in the garden of prosperity. It is easy to kill them if you kill the flowers and the fruit also, but if you would keep the weeds down and have the garden grow you must devote yourself, not to desperate and destructive remedies, but to a patient, discriminating, and unceasing process, pulling out the weeds and leaving the useful plants. So in curbing and regulating these combinations of capital which are injurious to the public, either because they monopolize the market or the sources of supply or the avenues of employment, or prevent competition unfairly and oppressively, care must be taken not to stop great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to take America out of the race of competition for the markets of the world, not to close the mills and the mines, not to throw millions of workmen out of employment and deprive the farmer of his market for the raw material of manufacture.

REGULATION, NOT DESTRUCTION.

The evils complained of are an outgrowth of the process of industrial development of the age. Their regulation is also a necessary part of that process. Our industrial history shows that the steady course of the process has always been and is now toward better and not toward worse conditions; that the diffusion of wealth is outstripping its concentration; that the great body of the people in the United States are climbing up above the hard conditions of poverty which have been the rule in the world's life, into general comfort and independence to a degree never before known; that our prosperity is sound and wholesome, and that courage and hope are justified, rather than despondency.

INCREASED PRODUCTIVE POWER OF MANKIND.

The wonderful scientific discoveries and inventions of the last half century have enormously and progressively increased the productive power of mankind. The creation of wealth has proceeded at a rate beyond all precedent in human history. The dry statistics of manufactures read like fairy tales. There has been greater progress in productive power during the last century than in any thousand years before. The total number of wage earners in the United States employed in manufactures in 1850 was 957,000. In 1900 it was 5,316,000, but in 1900 the aggregate horsepower driving the machinery which these 5,316,000 workmen were directing or supplementing was equivalent in producing capacity to the labor of 113,000,000 able-bodied men working every day in the year.

DUE FIRST TO BRAINS, SECOND TO CAPITAL.

This enormous addition to the productive power of labor was due first to the brains that made the discoveries and inventions and organized the great combinations of capital necessary to utilize [illegible] and in the production of necessary for their use; and, second, to the capital that built the machines and the mills and the railroads and was wasted in unsuccessful experiments and the renewal of material superseded by new inventions and took the chances of loss to gain the rewards of successful enterprise. Both the brains and the capital have come from every part of this great country, and their interest in the enterprise to which both of them have contributed is represented by the stocks and bonds of the corporations which own the mills and the mines and the railroads. It is plain that in the distribution of this newly acquired wealth the brains that invent and that organize should have their share; the capital that constructs and maintains should be rewarded for its investment and its risk; the laborer should have higher wages because his labor is producing more, and the consumer should have lower prices because the product which he purchases is produced with greater ease and at less cost.

LABORER AND CONSUMER ALWAYS PROFIT IN THE END.

The industrial history of the last half century is a history first of the steady increase of productive power, and second only to that of the continual struggle between these four interests—the brains, the capital, the laborer, and the consumer, to secure what each considers to be a fair share of the benefits of the increased wealth. That struggle will continue so long as the increase of productive power and the added increments of wealth that come from that increase continue. Capital and brains always get the advantage at first. The first fruits of each new increase of productive power, whether through invention or through organization, come to them. But our industrial history shows that the laborer and the consumer slowly but surely wrest their share of the advantage from capital and secure it for themselves. The organizers of the Sugar Trust made a great deal of money for themselves, but we are getting sugar now for less than it cost to make it before the Sugar Trust was formed. The organizers of the Standard Oil Company have made a great deal of money, but the poorest American farmer is lighting his little house to-night at trifling cost more brilliantly than palaces were lighted a century ago; and these are the consumers' shares of the wealth created by the brains and capital of the sugar company and the Standard Oil Company.

WAGES DOUBLED IN FIFTY YEARS.

While the 957,000 wage earners of 1850 increased to 5,316,000 in 1900, the wages paid to them increased from $236,000,000 in 1850 to $2,328,000,000 in 1900; that is to say, about five times the number of workmen received about ten times the amount of wages, or wages just about doubled during the fifty years.

RETURN ON CAPITAL LESSENED BY TWO-THIRDS.

On the other hand, while $533,000,000 invested in manufactures in 1850 had swelled to $9,835,000,000 in 1900, every dollar of capital so invested in 1900 received less than one-third of the return that every dollar of capital received in 1850. Thus, while the returns of capital seem great because they are massed together and the returns of labor seem small because they are scattered, capital's proportionate share of the new wealth is constantly decreasing and labor's proportionate share of it is constantly increasing. And the wages of one man's labor in manufacture is to-day equal to the profit of six times as much money employed in manufacture as it was equal to in 1850. The same change is shown in the decrease in the rates of interest for the use of money. In 1850 the capitalist could get for the use of his money 7 or 8 per cent., while now he is reduced to 3 or 4 per cent.

FOOD AND CLOTHING ARE CHEAPER.

Not only have the wages of labor increased, but the cost of food and clothing has decreased. In 1860 wheat flour ranged from $8 to $9 a barrel; in the first half of 1902 it ranged from $3.75 to $4.75 a barrel.

In 1850 fair Rio coffee ranged from 7½ cents to 11½ cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 it ranged from 5¼ cents to 6 15-16 cents per pound. In 1850 refined sugar ranged from 8⅞ cents to 10⅛ cents per pound; in the first half of 1902 it ranged from 4.65 cents to 4¾ cents per pound.

In 1850 salt messed pork ranged from $10.25 to $11.75 per barrel; in 1900, before the failure of the corn crop of 1901, it ranged from $10.25 to $14.25 per barrel.

In 1850 fine salt was $1.19 per barrel; in October, 1901, it was 65 cents per barrel

In 1850 calico prints ranged from 9½ cents to 10 cents per yard; in 1902 they were 5 cents per yard.

In 1850 print cloths ranged from 5⅛ cents to 5¾ cents per yard; in 1901 and 1902 they ranged from 2.60 cents to 3.31 cents per yard.

In 1869 to 1872 Amiska ginghams ranged from 13 cents to 16 cents; in 1901 and 1902 they ranged from 4.75 cents to 5½ cents per yard.

From 1877 to 1887 men's kid boots ranged from $20 to $24 per dozen pairs; in 1901 they ranged from $18 to $19 per dozen pairs.

From 1865 to 1875 women's solid grained shoes ranged from $1.25 to $2.25 per pair; in 1901 they ranged from 85 cents to 92½ cents per pair.

In women's dress goods, cotton alpaca has gone down from a range of from 9 to 11½ cents per yard in 1880 and 1881 to 7.11 cents in 1901.

Cashmere fell from 10¼ cents in 1881 to 7.60 cents in 1900 and 1901.

Anthracite coal went up before the recent strike from $3.35 in 1850 to $4.50 in 1902, but bituminous coal has gone down from a range of $5.50 to $6 in 1857 to $2.85 in 1902.

A comparison of retail prices by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor shows that for the thirty years from 1872 to 1902 the retail price in that State for wheat flour had decreased from $10.75 per barrel to $5.20 per barrel; of coffee, from 34½ cents to 22 cents per pound; of granulated sugar, from 12 cents to 5¼ cents per pound; of New Orleans molasses, from 70 cents to 39¾ cents per gallon; of roasting beef, from 19 cents to 17½ cents per pound; of butter, from 39¼ cents to 30¼ cents per pound; cheese, from 17½ to 16 cents per pound; of hard coal, from $9.25 to $6.65 3-5 per ton; of brown shirting, from 13 cents to 6¾ cents per yard; of bleached shirting, from 16 cents to 8¾ cents; of prints, from 11¾ cents to 6 cents; men's heavy boots, $3.94 per pair to $1.99½ per pair; while there was a slight, but very slight, advance in the cost of pork and of potatoes; that every dollar of the wage earner's pay would, in 1902, buy far more beef and flour and coffee and sugar and molasses and butter and cheese and milk and eggs and clothing than it would thirty years before.

THE PLAIN PEOPLE ARE RICHER.

The results of this process are a diffusion of wealth among our people, the contemplations of which make the comfortable [illegible] few large fortunes seem of trifling importance. In the year 1901 there were 6,358,723 separate savings bank accounts in the United States, with deposits amounting to $2,507,094,580. These were not the accounts of millionaires, but of the people who, according to our American standards, we call poor. These six million and odd depositors were, of course, chiefly in the towns where savings banks were accessible. Go out into the country, and you find that in 1901 there were 5,739,657 separate farms, with an average of 146.6 acres to the farm—a little more than one farm to every nine persons of the rural population of the United States. The great majority of these farms were worked by their owners, only 13.1 per cent. being operated by cash tenants and only 1 per cent. by managers or overseers. The value of the farm property was over $20,000,000,000.

Taking together the savings bank accounts in the towns and the farms in the country, there are owned by the plain working people almost an average of a farm or a bank account for every family in the United States. There were in 1901 14,395,443 life insurance policies outstanding in the country in the regular insurance companies. The total insurance under them amounted to $5,562,139,740. Every one of these policies represented money laid up by people who were not rich, for provision against old age or for the wife and child. The assets of these insurance companies amounted to $1,742,414,173. All of this was owned by these fourteen million policy holders. In addition to this there were 2,725,221 persons who held policies in assessment companies and fraternal societies, and 1,539,593 who held interests in loan and building companies with $565,387,666 of assets. This steady increase in the earnings of labor as compared with the earnings of capital, this wonderful diffusion of wealth among the men who work with their hands, has been accomplished in spite of the fact that we have been continually adding to our population by the immigration of the poor of other countries without means and with the lowest earning capacity, to the extent of 17,249,377 since the year 1850, and these continual additions at the bottom of the scale of prosperity and earning power have continually kept down the average of earnings and of popular wealth.

More significant than all else is the fact that we have commenced this new century with over seventeen million children in school in the United States and over fifteen million of these in the public schools—children of the plain people, of free, law-abiding, self-respecting people, looking up to no superiors and masters of their own lives; children well fed, well housed, well nourished, looking forward with clear, bright eyes through the open gateways of boundless opportunity in this free Republic, where the highest rewards are to be won by individual enterprise and where not wealth nor birth nor social position, but the personal qualities of the man himself, whether he be rich or poor, are the sole title to the highest distinction and the greatest power.

NOT AUTOMOBILES, BUT FARM WAGONS.

Let us not in fixing our gaze upon small evils, forget the greater good. The automobiles are of little account. Who owns the farm wagons? is the important question. Let us keep our faith in American institutions and deal with the evils that are before us now and are to come hereafter, along the lines of the same beneficent system which has dealt successfully with every phase of the great struggle for the distribution of wealth in our past. The capacity of a people for self-government is shown by its ability to reject violent and destructive remedies and to proceed patiently with practical, common sense, separating the good from the bad, and checking and suppressing what is bad while holding on to what is good.

FEDERAL REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

The Republican Party proposes to follow this course; to regulate and curb and suppress the bad trusts rather than destroy the good and the bad together, and with them the prosperity which brings such beneficent results to all our country. The only Federal law to accomplish this result—the Sherman act—was passed by a Republican Congress against Democratic opposition. If you will read the speech made this month by Attorney General Knox at Pittsburg, you will see how actively and with what successful results he is engaged in the enforcement of that law. The President has suggested an extension of the law. The Attorney General, after careful study, has given his opinion that it can be extended and made more far-reaching and effective.

DEMOCRATS IN OPPOSITION.

So far as it is possible to ascertain the attitude of the Democratic Party, that party is again opposed to the effort on the part of the Federal Government to regulate and curb the evil of trusts. The Democratic candidate for Governor in our own State has formally put himself on record in violent opposition to what he calls "the astonishing centralizing policy of the Republican Party." He said in his speech at the Manhattan Club last week:

"The proposal that the States are powerless to regulate their own affairs and that Federal control is the only means of preventing the abuse of corporate power is a stigma which comes with ill grace from a citizen of New York, whether he be the President of the United States or no. The fountain cannot rise above its source. If the intelligence of our people is not adequate to cope with the corporations which they created and to submit them to proper restraints, then it is doubtful if the intelligence of the people of other States, combined in the Federal Congress, is adequate for such a mission. For my part, I believe that the State of New York, the Empire State of the Union, and all her sister States are themselves capable of dealing soberly and intelligently with the great interests that have been born out of the enterprise, foresight and energy of their people."

So, speaking through the voice of its chosen standard bearer, the Democratic Party, in this State at least, is against any Federal regulation of corporate combinations.

THE STRUGGLE MUST NEEDS BE.

The continually recurring contests between capital and labor are a necessary part in this great process of industrial development and distribution of wealth—each striving to get what it thinks to be its share and naturally differing about the proportions. There is no occasion to groan or to wring our hands or to be alarmed over the process. It is natural and healthy and a process of industrial improvement. Of course there are wrongs committed, unjustifiable and irritating things are done upon both sides, but these are continually being remedied and just results are continually being wrought out. We are in the habit of saying that the interests of capital and labor are one, or that they are reciprocal, which is another way of saying the same thing. Their interests are one in the production of wealth, and their interests are reciprocal in not being so unreasonable about the division of the benefits as to stop the production.

CONTINUAL APPROACH TO A GOOD UNDERSTANDING.

There is a continual approach toward a good understanding of the terms and relations which are dictated by a recognition of these mutual and reciprocal interests. If you will look back at the condition of the railroad business at the time of the Debs riots, then consider the relations since established between the railroad owners and the associated engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors under the leadership of Mr. Arthur, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Clarke and Mr. Morrissey, you will see a striking illustration of the progress to which I refer.

Another good illustration is to be found in the agreement made the other day between the tinplate manufacturers and their workmen, in which the workmen voluntarily agreed to a reduction of wages in order to enable the manufacturers to underbid foreign competitors for the contract to supply tin cans for the Standard Oil product.

Another illustration is the agreement between employers and employed for the annual readjustment of wages throughout the greater part of the bituminous coal field.

The more intelligent the parties are, the more readily such relations are reached, and as we are all growing more intelligent, all learning all the time, the prospect is not dark, but bright.

ROOSEVELT AND THE COAL STRIKE.

When our President, in his brave and direct way, acting out of his deep feeling for the needs of his people, undertook to get coal for them against the coming Winter by urging the substitution of peace for war in the anthracite region, Mr. Hill in New York and Mr. Olney in Boston condemned him; but I have an idea that the people of the country do not agree with them; and I have an idea also that his action will prove in the end to have resulted, not merely in getting the coal, but in making a valuable contribution to the peaceful and reasonable process of development I have been describing.

DANGER IN DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

What does the Democratic Party propose to do, if the people of the United States put the power into their hands, to remedy these industrial evils and annoyances which have come along with our great prosperity? They have made two proposals. The first is, to revise the tariff.

It is easy to say that the tariff needs revising. In the nature of things time must call for changes in every tariff law, because it is a fixed statute applied from day to day to constantly changing conditions. The purpose of the law itself is to change conditions by improving them, and it is impossible that such a statute should continue any considerable period without our finding rates of duties which may well be changed. But in considering the making of such changes it is important to keep two things in mind.

First—That if a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it is better to endure some slight inconveniences and inequalities for a time than to incur the uncertainty and disturbance of business which necessarily results from the process of making changes. The mere fact that a different rate of duty would be better than the rate fixed in the statute, does not settle the question whether the change should be made now or should be deferred. Every tariff deals with duties on a vast number of articles and involves a vast number of interests, often conflicting, and whenever the law is taken up by Congress for consideration with reference to one change, every schedule in the law is going to find some one urging a change in that schedule; and all the business interests of the country are going to be left during a long continued discussion in a state of uncertainty as to what will be the outcome of duties upon the things they are producing, and therefore in uncertainty as to what competition from abroad they will be obliged to meet.

WE'VE SEEN DEMOCRATIC HARD TIMES BEFORE.

The second thing to be kept in mind is that if the consideration of all the questions thus reopened is at the hands of a party in power which is avowedly hostile to the principle of protection, the uncertainty incident to the discussion will be accompanied by loss of confidence and fear of the results. Apprehension of probable but unknown competition and reduction of the prices which can be obtained for the products of industry will inevitably lead manufacturers and producers generally to stop risking more money, with the probability of loss, and to contract their operations and reduce their product. Mills will be closed and workmen thrown out of employment. If this were to happen, as over 81 per cent. of the raw materials of manufacture are now supplied by agriculture, the contraction of manufacture would leave the farmers without a market for their produce, and the farmers, not selling that themselves could not buy the products of manufacture; the men thrown out of employment could not buy, and so further contraction would take place and the whole fabric of our business prosperity would come tumbling down. That is why, when the tariff is to be revised, it should be revised by its friends, so that the people whose interests are to be affected may go on with their business with a just and confident assurance that while outgrown or erroneous provisions are to be corrected, they are not to be deprived of reasonable and fair protection.

EFFECT OF REVISING PROTECTION OUT.

Now what does the Democratic Party propose? Does it say "We assent to the principle of protection and we ask the people of the United States to commit to our hands the revision of the tariff in conformity to that principle?" Far from it. They avow their unrepenting hostility to the principle of protection and ask that the people of the country put in their hands the revision of the tariff in order that they may revise the protection out of it and repeat the experiment of Mr. Cleveland's second administration, which, according to Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, put three million American workmen to walking the streets, without work and without bread for their families. It is not a revision of the protective tariff but the destruction of the protective tariff upon which the people are to pass in voting for Members of Congress next Tuesday, and with that destruction would disappear, necessarily, the conditions of our present prosperity. It may be that some time or other we may have another period of prosperity under some other form of law; but the prosperity we have to-day is under the protective tariff. You sweep that away and this period of prosperity ends.

PROGRAMME OF KILLING THE TRUSTS.

The specific ground upon which the Democratic Party now says that it should be permitted to revise the tariff is that the tariff protects the trusts. Observe that they do not propose to confine themselves to cutting off the duties upon the articles made by the trusts, but their remedy is to destroy the protection of all American products and destroy the trusts by dragging them down in the general ruin. But consider their proposition regarding the trusts by themselves. The manufacturing trusts are protected by the tariff in common with all other producers of similar articles, and the census of 1900 showed that less than 15 per cent. of the manufactured product of the country was made by trusts.

If the duties which protect trust-made articles are unreasonably high, then they ought to be reduced as to all the producers without any reference to the question whether they are made by the trusts or not, and if the duties are reduced as to any of the producers they must be as to all. You do not hurt the trusts by such reduction unless you make the reduction so great that it will become unprofitable to manufacture the articles in this country. If that is done you can kill the trusts; you can close their mills; you can turn their laborers out of employment, but you close the mills also of all other producers of similar articles, and you substitute for domestic production of the articles the importation of foreign articles

AND PUTTING FOREIGN TRUSTS IN CONTROL.

As the production of foreign articles is in a very great measure controlled by trusts, you substitute a foreign trust for an American trust. You abandon the remedy of American competition and substitute for it a foreign monopoly. As you pass along the line, gradually destroying industry after industry, you will speedily attain the blessings of free trade in exchange for the injuries of domestic production! Is this necessary? Is it reasonable? Is it worth the while to destroy American trusts by making American manufacture unprofitable? Surely this ought not to be done except as a last resort. Surely we ought first to give American competition a chance and see whether with wise laws and effective administration, preventing oppression and secret rebates and unfair practices, American competition will not ultimately take care of itself and take care of the trust question at the same time.

MONOPOLIES CAN'T ENDURE.

A little study of the course of business in the country leaves no doubt that it will take care of itself. Capital may combine for the moment all the productive plants of the country and so, for the moment, monopolize the market, but American competition immediately commences the construction of new plants. The country is too big, raw material is too plentiful, the market is too wide, our wealth is too great, our people are too enterprising for any one concern to monopolize the field if there is fair play. When the sugar trust was formed, it took in over 90 per cent. of the refining capacity of the country. Immediately new refineries were started and to-day over 40 per cent. of the sugar of the country is made by outside concerns. The latest and greatest combination the United States Steel Company, was supposed to be an overwhelming monopoly; but the statistics of the American Iron and Steel Association for last August show that already in the year 1901 independent companies produced over 57 per cent. of the iron ore of the country, over 57 per cent. of the total pig iron, over 40 per cent. of the Bessemer steel rails, over 37 per cent. of the structural iron, over 40 per cent. of all rolled products. We forget the Cambria Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and scores of other great establishments with hundreds of mills and furnaces. Competition is growing, new plants are being equipped. The Union Steel Company is building, the Crucible Steel Company is building, the Lackawanna Steel Company is building at Buffalo, in our own State, a thirty million-dollar plant. Are you going to ruin all such independent industries for the purpose of punishing the trusts or are you going to help them in their competition by wise regulation, and seeing to it, if need be, that the big concern is fair to the smaller ones? Are you going to say to the workmen in the tinplate mills who have just cut their own wages to make competition with foreign producers possible, "You are working for a trust! We are going to make your sacrifice useless and throw you out of work by cutting the tariff so as to bring in a foreign competitor and drive your employer out of business because it is a trust?"

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES.

The second proposal of the Democratic Party is contained in the plank of the New York platform adopted while the anthracite coal strike was at its height, and now famous as the "coal plank."

"We advocate the national ownership and operation of the anthracite coal mines by the exercise of the right of eminent domain."

I cannot resist the temptation to put in "deadly parallel" by the side of this official declaration of the Democratic Party of the State the words of Mr. Coler's speech at the Manhattan Club:

"This great Commonwealth, concentrating within its limits practical control of the great financial and transportation interests of the country, should consider seriously before indorsing the astonishing centralizing policy of the Republican Party.

"The proposition that the States are powerless to regulate their own affairs and that Federal control is the only means of preventing the abuse of corporate power is a stigma which comes with ill grace from a citizen of New York, whether he be the President of the United States or no."

HILL IN THE PILLORY.

It is a serious thing that a great party which hopes to secure a majority of the votes in the greatest State of the Union should put such a declaration in its platform. The proposition itself does not need to be seriously considered now, but it is a serious thing that the Democratic Party should adopt such a proposition. The least of the offences involved in the declaration is that it is unconstitutional. It is plainly, baldly, without room for argument, unconstitutional. Mr. Hill's parade of pretended argument in the neighborhood of the question, but not on the question, is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the State, and he is too good a lawyer not to know it. I say that is the least of the offences because a man has a right to argue an unconstitutional position to the people who make constitutions and ask them to change the Constitution, but he ought to be frank about it and say that he wants the Constitution changed.

The Democratic leader shrinks from that because the demand for a change of the Constitution of the United States to make the proposition of the coal plank possible would reveal the greater fault that it seeks to break down absolutely the line of demarkation between Federal and State authority, and vest in the National Government all those powers over the ordinary affairs of life which our carefully devised Constitutional system has vested in the States. If the principle embodied in this proposition were adopted, the American system of local self-government would be at an end, and the States would become but counties, and geographical divisions of great centralized power.

For, if the National Government has power to enter the State of Pennsylvania and take the anthracite coal fields into its possession and ownership, and mine the coal to supply the wants of the people of the United States, it can take the bituminous coal fields of Ohio and Illinois, it can take the grain fields of the West to furnish food and the cotton fields of the South to furnish clothing; it can take the railroads and ships that transport the necessary supplies, and the mills and furnaces which fit the raw material for use; every requirement of human life becomes a public use of the United States, and in the presence of that all pervading and direct relation the distribution of powers between National and State Governments, and the sovereign States themselves, would disappear.

NEGATIONS OF STATE SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The proposition involves not merely the destruction of our political system, but of our social system as well. While the assertion of the power negatives the right of States to local self-government, its exercise would be rank and extreme Socialism. Under it a paternal Government controlling the business of the country, with its army of officeholders and its millions of employes, would take the place of the individual enterprise, freedom of contract, and open competition, which have made America great and prosperous.

DISHONEST.

But I have said too much about the merits of the proposition. The worst thing about it is that it is not honest. It negatives the basic principles of the Democratic Party. It was put into the Democratic platform at the height of the coal strike, not because the Democratic Party of the State believed in it, but in the expectation that the strike would continue and in the hope of catching votes by an appeal of passion and prejudice stirred up by the heat of that great struggle and by the suffering resulting from the want of fuel. That the Government which governs least governs best, that the Federal authority shall be strictly confined within the limits of express Constitutional authority, that the sovereign local control of the States shall be maintained inviolable, were the fundamental principles of Jefferson's political religion, and have been the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party ever since his day. How can we respect the sincerity of the men who claim to be the disciples of Jefferson and profess the principles of that party, and with such shameless effrontery abjure and deny those principles for the sake of winning votes from the passing passion of a day?

DEMOCRACY HAS NO PRINCIPLES.

Unfortunately this not very creditable act well illustrates the fatal weakness of the Democratic Party. For forty years it has had no cohesion except by force of the desire to turn the Republican Party out of office. It has had no policy upon which it could agree, but has been continually like Mr. Hill, with his coal plank calling for National ownership of the coal fields, and Mr. Coler, protesting against National interference. It has had no principles which it was not willing to throw overboard at a moment's notice on the chance of winning an election. For forty years it has uniformly taken its position, not with reference to what it believed, but with reference to producing Republican failure. In 1864 it declared the war to be a failure, because the people seemed to be weary of the long struggle, and there seemed a chance to appeal to their weakness; in 1872 it took Greeley as its candidate, although it hated him and abhorred his opinions, because there seemed a chance of dividing Republican voters; when the Republicans were for sound money, Democrats were for inflation and for free silver, because cheap money was an alluring cry for the demagogue to catch the fancy of the crowd; when the suppression of the Philippine insurrection became tiresome, they appealed again to the supposed weakness of the people as they did in 1864, and demanded a yielding of the sovereignty of the United States to the forces in arms against it, whose suppression they themselves had originally joined in requiring. When they did obtain power, full and uncontrolled, in the second Administration of Mr. Cleveland, they were unable to use it, and although when they nominated Mr. Cleveland they loved him for the enemies he had made, a large part of them have ever since hated him for the good qualities he displayed.

ONLY TWO THINGS THE DEMOCRACY HAS CONSTRUCTED.

The reason for the Democratic Party's failure under that Administration was it was ingrained with the destructive habit and had no constructive capacity. For half a century the Democratic Party has constructed nothing but the Southern Confederacy and the Wilson Tariff bill. The Wilson tariff was so bad that the Democratic President would not sign it, and denounced it as a fraud; its enforcement was accompanied by disaster and poverty, and its repeal under Republican rule has been followed by abounding prosperity; while the very men whose splendid courage wreathed the standard of the lost cause with imperishable renown, declare that the failure of the Confederacy was a blessing to mankind, to our common country, and to the people of the South themselves. Long ago, before the war for the Union, there was a Democratic Party with capacity to govern. It exists no longer. A motley crew of touters for votes by hook and by crook has usurped its name, and the appropriate expression of their political character is to be found in the coal plank of the New York Democratic platform, advertised under the name of Thomas Jefferson.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF DR. MORGAN DIX

Three Events Noted in the Life of Trinity's Rector.

Presentation of Resolutions and a Loving Cup at Services in St. Paul's Chapel.

The jubilee year of the entrance of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix into holy orders, and his fortieth anniversary as rector of Trinity Parish, were celebrated yesterday, with the principal service in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, in the evening. Following the service in the morning, which was held in the chapel in observance of All Saints' Day, and was attended by the visiting clergy of Trinity besides the clergy and vestrymen of St. Paul's, resolutions engraved and bound handsomely were presented to Dr. Dix. It happened that yesterday was also the seventy-fifth anniversary of Dr. Dix's birthday.

The resolutions had been adopted at a meeting of the clergy of the parish in Trinity Church on Thursday, Oct. 16 last, and they were as follows:

That upon the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birthday; the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into holy orders; and the fortieth anniversary of his rectorship of the parish of Trinity Church, the clergy of Trinity parish in meeting assembled do hereby tender to the Rev. Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., D. D., (Oxon.,) rector of the parish of Trinity Church, their most hearty and sincere congratulations, expressing hereby their high appreciation of his Christian manhood; their profound respect for his priestly integrity and usefulness; their true and unwavering loyalty to him as their rector; thanking Almighty God for the noble life and example of such a man, and earnestly praying that that life may be long continued here; and with affectionate regard praying that God's blessing may rest upon him and all that belongs to him.

Entrance into the historic chapel in the evening was by card. The building's capacity is barely 900 persons, but fully 1,000 had crowded into it before the prelude. The congregation included not only nearly all the clergymen of the Episcopal Church in the city, but also of many other denominations, and many prominent men in the city, and a large quota of New York's society folk. Little in the way of decoration of the chapel had been attempted. About the pulpit, directly under the sounding board, said to be the only pre-revolutionary relic in its original place in the city, there were a few white chrysanthemums.

The service, from a musical standpoint especially, was impressive. It was arranged by Edmund Jaques, the organist and choirmaster, who had selected for the occasion members of the choirs of Trinity parish. George F. Le Jeune, organist and choirmaster of St. John's Chapel, played the accompaniments, and, besides the combined choir of sixty voices, there was an orchestra of twenty-five pieces.

When the clergy entered it was noticed that four Bishops were present. They were Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, Bishop Seymour of Springfield, Ill., and Bishop Walker of Western New York.

The resolutions that had been presented to Dr. Dix in the morning were read by the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of Trinity Church. Following the reading, Col. William Jay, clerk of the vestry, on behalf of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, read a complimentary address to Dr. Dix, which was in part as follows:

"We are happy to remember that during your rectorship no church or chapel of ours has been abandoned; our services once begun have never ceased to be said in any chapel of the parish. Thank God that this is so. What a pleasant thought it must be to you, as it is to us, that Old Trinity, as it is affectionately called, and St. Paul's and St. John's are still open daily for service of prayer and praise; that the bones of our predecessors in the parish and of the old worthies whom Trinity has seen fit to honor—of Alexander Hamilton and James Lawrence and a host of others—rest undisturbed where they were laid to rest; that the cross on the spire of Trinity still looks down upon busy Wall Street, as the cross of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral of our mother church of England looks down on London City.

"Is is not pleasant, Sir, to reflect that in these old churches there is at all times room for the distressed to come in and rest and pray, and that daily prayers are offered up to our Heavenly Father for all those who are in any wise afflicted or distresser in mind, body, or estate? We rejoice that these churchyards, peaceful and pleasant breathing places as they are in our crowded city, remain to remind the passerby that there is a life beyond the grave. And though they might be sold for much money, we believe that they silently tell the story that there are some things that money cannot buy.

"Not only, Sir, have you seen to it that the work of the parish was never abandoned where once established, but that downtown churches, no longer able to help themselves, have been helped with money to carry on their work, and lately, by your advice, we have helped establish more than one new parish in the Borough of the Bronx."

Following that address, Dr. William M. Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, delivered an address, outlining the work that had been done during Dr. Dix's career. At its conclusion he made the presentation speech, during which a handsome loving cup was presented to Dr. Dix. The Rev. Dr. Robert M. Kemp placed it in the hands of the rector. Dr. Geer read the inscription.

Dr. Dix's response was listened to with the greatest of attention. He was much affected as he spoke. He said that the welcome which he had received was so warm that in expressing his appreciation he did not know how to begin or where to make an end. He said that he first became connected with Trinity Parish in 1855, when he was assistant to the rector. He declared that he was the youngest and happiest man in that parish at that time. His work, he said, was happy because it was among the children of the lowly and poor, of whom the world knows little and cares less.

He declared that of the clergy who were connected with the parish when he became assistant rector not one is alive, and that many others whom he had since known have since passed away. The chief field of the church's work, he said, was in the lower part of the city, from which most of the churches have moved away. It had been his charge to preach the Gospel to the poor, to listen with patience to the story of the sorrowful, assist and comfort the sick and dying, and bury the dead.

"I am close to the verge of things temporal," he said, "and call on you to think of God and to pray that the venerable parish may always hold its old place in defense of evangelical truth and apostolic order."

When the service was concluded many remained to shake hands with Dr. Dix. The crush at the door at that time became so dense that several women nearly fainted.

DR. WOODBURY DETERMINED.

Will Keep at Aldermen Till He Gets Needed Money, He Says—Street Cleaning Commissioner Answers Questions at East Side Civic Club.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury last night spoke before the East Side Civic Club on the subject of "Street Cleaning in Its Relation to the East Side." In his address the Commissioner described the workings of his department, what he had achieved and what he hoped to achieve, voiced its needs, and dwelt briefly on his difficulties with the Board of Aldermen over appropriations. A large audience listened to his remarks, and then propounded a number of questions to which Dr. Woodbury readily replied.

"I am your common scavenger," said the Commissioner by the way of introduction, "and you probably know me pretty well by sight, for I trundle up and down the streets in your neighborhood pretty nearly all the time." His address was practically a recapitulation of his last quarterly report to the Mayor. He declared that the lack of equipment and horses made it wellnigh impossible for him to cope with the tremendous problem of keeping the streets of this city clean. But for the lack of sufficient appropriation methods of disposing of the city's waste and garbage could be inaugurated which would save the people hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In this connection Commissioner Woodbury referred to the action of the Board of Aldermen in failing to pass the appropriations for the new equipments and plants in this borough and in the Borough of Brooklyn. The appropriations aggregate $210,000. One person in the audience wanted to know whether the Commissioner would again go before the Aldermen and ask them to pass the appropriations.

"I will go before the board at each and every one of its meetings until that money has been appropriated," he replied.

The Commissioner was next asked whether he would like to have a committee of the East Side Civic Club appear with him before the Board of Aldermen.

"No," was his reply. "I would much prefer if you would get hold of the Alderman of your district before he goes to the meeting and let him know that one of the duties he owes his constituents is to see that the Street Cleaning Department is placed in a position where it will be possible for us to keep the streets in this neighborhood clean. Don't let him out of sight until you know that he has voted, and voted right."

"In the up-town districts the garbage is always carted away before 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Here on the east side there are many days when it is not carted away at all. Why don't you do as much for this neighborhood as you do for the up-town districts?" was a question propounded by another person in the audience.

"Well," answered the Commissioner, "the people on the east side have a genial habit of throwing garbage down the air-shaft and out through the window, and it is a little difficult to keep the streets clean under the circumstances. As for the garbage cans, if the janitors could only be educated to put them out before 10 o'clock in the morning the department would take the garbage away, you may be sure of that."

At the conclusion of Dr. Woodbury's address there was a great deal of applause and a vote of thanks was tendered him by the members.

Dr. Woodbury said last night that the Board of Estimate had passed favorably upon a contract by which all the ashes and rubbish in that borough would be hauled by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road at an annual saving to the city of $40,000.

CUBA COMPANY WANTS McLAREN CASE RETRIED.

Discovery of New Evidence the Reason Alleged.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A motion was made here to-day before Supreme Court Justice Keogh for a new trial of the case of Peter F. McLaren against the Cuba Company, on the ground that new evidence had been discovered. Mr. McLaren in March last sued the Cuba Company for one share of stock or its equivalent in money, and at the trial the company, to avoid bringing in the stockholders, filed an affidavit as to the value of the stock, which was placed at $50,000 a share. A verdict was awarded in favor of Mr. McLaren.

The affidavit, in which it was stated that new evidence had been obtained, was signed by Sir William Van Horne and "Charles Anson Johnson." Howard Mansfield represented the Cuba Company and Heyn & Covington appeared for Mr. McLaren. After Mr. Mansfield had read the affidavit and had made an argument for a new trial Mr. Covington said that the motion was an imposition on the court and a fraudulent move to deceive the court. He said that the affidavit had not been signed by any one of the name of "Charles Anson Johnson," and continued:

"I hold papers that effectually dispose of this motion. But more than that, I will prove to the court that Sir William Van Horne and the Cuba Company have attempted to perpetrate a fraud on this court."

A voluminous package of affidavits and other legal papers was produced for the purpose of showing that "Johnson" was really Hiram B. Harding, who is connected with the Cuba Company.

PHI DELTA THETA CONVENTION.

To Meet in This City in Thanksgiving Week—Social Programme Prepared by the Local Club.

Thanksgiving week will be enlivened here by a great gathering of the members of the Phi Delta Theta for the biennial convention. As the total membership amounts to 12,000 men, and the expectations are that almost every member who has agreed to be present will attend, wearers of the shield badge and blue and white ribbons of the fraternity will be seen here, there, and everywhere.

Members here through their club have been for two years actively preparing for the convention, which will open on Monday morning, Nov. 24, and last five days. It has not yet been decided who will deliver the address of welcome, but the speaker will be either Mayor Low or President Butler of Columbia University. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street.

On the evening of the first day (Monday) a reception will be held at the Majestic.

On Tuesday evening there will be a smoker at Sherry's, with a vaudeville performance.

Six boxes and 472 seats have been bought for the following evening, when the Phi Delta Theta members are to witness "The Country Girl" at Daly's Theatre. The girls in the chorus are all to wear the blue and white. The management of the theatre has a surprise for the visitors in the shape of carefully prepared gags, and is considering the introduction of a fraternity song.

A memorial service will be held Thursday morning in honor of Col. A. W. Rogers and the Rev. Robert Morrison, two of the founders of the fraternity; Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and Frank D. Swope, all of whom died within the last two years. In the afternoon there will be an excursion by special train to West Point. Thanksgiving evening will find the fraternity men gathered for their banquet at the Hotel Majestic. Prominent members of the organization will make the speeches, and the Rev. John Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, will be the toastmaster.

Friday evening is left open for the members to choose such form of entertainment as may suit their several tastes.

The six hundred members of the New York Phi Delta Theta Club will naturally act as hosts and guides about the city to the visitors. Justice William A. Keener of the Supreme Court, the President of the club, is enthusiastic over the convention and thinks it will prove a record breaker in point of attendance. He and the other members of the club believe that the reduced rates offered by the railroads will help to largely swell the numbers of those who will attend.

Euchre Party to Aid a School.

A parochial school is to be erected by the church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn. In order to help defray the expenses a euchre and reception is to be held at the Knapp Mansion next Friday. Prizes to the number of 100 have been donated.

It is surprising what a little of the right kind of medicine will do. Small doses of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT cure many of the worst Colds.—Adv.

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ART IN PUBLIC GALLERIES.

Remarkable Portrait by Sargent at Knoedler's—Oriental Scenes by Huguet at Durand-Ruel's.

Against his approaching visit to the United States, the much feted portrait painter, John S. Sargent, R. A., has sent as his messenger and ambassador a canvas which was exhibited for the first time in public yesterday at the Knoedler Galleries. It is a likeness of Mr. William M. Chase as he stands before his easel, with brush in one hand and palette in the other, scrutinising through his glasses the features of some sitter and just about to turn away and apply the brush to the canvas.

The light falls powerfully from the left of the observer, striking athwart the face and figure, showing the modeling of the brow, its inequalities and wrinkles, lighting up the eyesockets behind the glasses, and casting a well-defined shadow from the ribbon attached to the glasses on the right cheek of the sitter. The latter wears a white waistcoat and white scarf containing scarf fastener, a carved ring of gold with a fine emerald for the bezel; the coat throws part of these white things into shadow; part are in the strong light. Mr. Chase's whitish beard and hair carry on the light tints upward. He wears a white flower that burns dimly toward the left near the shoulder, fading into the black background. On the palette cream white is heaped. These are so many high lights disposed over the canvas in a very ingenious way, and the sitter's right hand and brush, held low to his right, give another bright bit for the composition.

From the technical side alone this portrait is the marvel of painters, who linger over the masterly brush strokes that place the modeling of puckered brows, the nose pinched by the glasses, the beard and hands right there—exactly as in life—with the fewest strokes and the least apparent effort. The lower frame cuts off the feet; otherwise the picture is a standing full-length, the size of life.

But these technical triumphs have no resemblance to the work of men who, if they do not use the photograph as the basis of their pictures, make their pictures resemble to an extraordinary degree the colored photograph. The likeness is absolutely true to life, but there is a spring and a go to the painting of it that no mechanical methods can approach. And the expression of the face, which is of course the essential thing, is at once most vivid and exactly fitted to the purpose of the picture.

The likeness was painted by Sargent last Summer during a trip made by Mr. Chase to Europe and the commission was given by the latter's pupils. They are now getting together the fund to pay for it, and when it is bought they will offer it in gift to the Metropolitan Museum, "as a lasting testimonial to Mr. Chase's unceasing devotion to American students and American art."

It is therefore painted in the first place for Chase's pupils, and so the master has chosen that pose with which they are most familiar, because it is one he takes as he addresses his class and paints something in demonstration of his remarks.

The picture is therefore one of those things an artist does with zest because it is the portrait of a friend.

Life and vigor of suspended action and the fixed, serious look of observation are all here. It is a portrait which combines the requisites so seldom united in one picture—literalness as a likeness, and the charm that raises a painting to the level of a masterpiece.

ORIENTAL SCENES BY HUGUET.

The late Victor Pierre Huguet is one of the last of that band of romanticists to which Delacroix and Decamps and Diaz and Fromentin belonged, not to speak of Marilhat and Fortuny; perhaps it is Fromentin whose work stands nearest his in subject and method. The Durand-Ruel Galleries opened yesterday the first exhibition of any number of Huguet's paintings ever shown in America, for though his pictures, and especially his Oriental scenes, are well known here, they have never been collected.

Huguet was born about 1840, but was brought up in the school of Romanticists. A Provencal by birth, he was sent to the School of Fine Arts in Marseilles, and there had as teacher Loubon, a friend of Delacroix and the "Barbizon" painters. Loubon was for color and richness of landscape and townscape, the costumes and picturesqueness of exotic races, and his pupil readily embraced a chance, while still very young, to pass a year in Egypt. Hardly had he returned when he had another offer to visit the Levant with Durand-Breger and help him in his Oriental pictures, so that he saw and sketched Greece and Turky, visited Asia Minor, and was at Constantinople when war was declared between Turkey and Russia. Both artists were attached to the French fleet in the Black Sea, and in that way Huguet saw the Crimean war from the deck of a naval vessel. Having thus early imbibed the passion for the Orient, his life was a succession of trips from Paris to Morocco or Algiers or Egypt or the Levant.

The pictures at Durand-Ruel's show how consistent was this passion. "My master Loubon loved the sunlight," he once wrote to M. Durand-Ruel, "and so did I." Large, calm desert scenery fascinated him as it did Fromentin by the pearly clearness of the atmosphere, and the broad contrasts of light and shade. Huguet did not quite have Fromentin's ability to seize a dramatic incident, but in many other respects he was an equal. Not even Fromentin enjoyed more or painted better the picturesque element in the life of Bedouins under tents or Orientals in their vivid-hued towns. A train of camels on the desert under the dull glow of a cloudless sunset, a glimpse of "old" Stamboul, all picturesqueness without squalor; a scene in the daily life of nomads of Algiers, away from the French settlements, found in him a clever observer and an able painter. The twenty or thirty paintings and sketches will repay a visit to the galleries.

Huguet was a steady exhibitor at the Salons from 1859 onward. He won a medal for the second time in 1878 on a picture showing an Arab tribe emigrating. Five years before he had received a signal honor from the Sultan's representative, who bought a French scene by Huguet, the round-up of half-wild horses on the stony moors of Camargue, in Southern France, and a peculiarly Oriental scene representing camels at pasture; these were presented to the Sultan. The powerful influence of Victor Hugo's poems on the Orient is felt again as one examines these scenes from North Africa and lands further east.

ART NOTES.

The Fairmount Park Art Association of Philadelphia has sent to all the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania a letter protesting against the duty on works of art and recommending that, "if the duty cannot be removed altogether, the law may at least be amended to the extent of placing all such works"—namely, those produced fifty or more years ago—"on the free list."

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The Boston Herald suggests an exhibition in that city similar to that of the Florists' Club and Sculpture Society now at the Madison Square Garden. Local sculptors, it thinks, might co-operate with the Horticultural Society. There is no reason why Boston should not have this combination of flowers and sculpture, on a smaller scale, to be sure, but not necessarily the worse for that. On the contrary, it would be easier to make fine effects with a smaller number of sculptures than with the overwhelming numbers offered in New York. Chicago and Philadelphia, it is to be hoped, will also follow suit.

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A seated bronze statue of Charles Sumner, modeled by Miss Anne Whitney and cast at Chicopee, Mass., has been offered to Cambridge, and will probably stand at the corner of Kirkland and Cambridge Streets. The pedestal will be five feet high; the statue is about seven. The donor of the memorial has not announced his name.

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The Woman's Art Club of New York will open its annual exhibition of paintings, pastels, and water colors in the galleries of the National Arts Club on Wednesday next, the reception taking place in the afternoon. In the evening Miss Julia Osgood will talk on the life and works of Albrecht Dürer.

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Vienna has a flourishing school of sculptors, whose work is apt to partake of the liveliness of the Viennese temperament, part Hungarian, part Slav, part German. Lately the grand fountain to decorate the approach to the Reichsrath has been finished. There is an immense basin of marble, in the centre of which rises a pedestal with a colossal figure of Minerva. Against the four sides of the pedestal are groups of figures larger than life, with male and female forms standing and partially reclined. In each group two figures represent Austrian rivers, so that eight rivers in all are symbolized. Between each pair a stream of water pours from a jar into the basin, while behind are genii and cupids. This is only part of the new sculptural decoration. The façade of the Reichsrath building has a Greek portico, to which stairs ascend right and left in flights, and on the balustrades of these stairs there are eight statues in marble representing ancient historians. Then there are four groups of horse tamers and two great flagstaffs springing from decorated sockets cast in bronze. Eighteen marble statues are being cut in marble to decorate niches inside the building and stand between the columns of the portico.

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The Ponte Vecchio in Florence, that bit of architectural bric-à-brac which the progressive City Fathers are always itching to tear down, has a monument to the most famous of goldsmiths and a Florentine placed there by the goldsmiths and merchants in precious stones, who still ply their trade in the buildings on both sides of the roadway across the bridge. A bust of Benvenuto Cellini is most appropriate to that spot. Not far off is his famous Perseus holding aloft the head of Medusa.

***

Among the facsimiles in plaster and the reductions for the museum at Harvard University which will be seen this Winter is a twelve-foot copy in oak of a galley such as the Vikingers used in their raids on Western Europe. It reproduces exactly the boat itself, which was found in a bog in Denmark, thirty oars, and the arms and armor stored in it. The original is at Kiel, and is supposed to belong to the fourth century A. D.

***

Speaking in Die Kunst für Alle with regard to the advanced guard of progressive painters, the men of "vibrations" and the secession, some lively remarks are made by Prof. Franz von Lenbach. "Art of that sort is no better than mud. I really believe that no epoch has been so unfavorable as ours to the development of true artists. Tradition, which up to the present had been continuous, seems to have broken off all at once. Each beginner thinks it best to go simply to Nature and free himself as much as possible from all shackles which might make him the pupil of his forerunners. * * * They consider the study of technique in the arts a superfluous matter. * * * Method now pursued, there are masters only,

I believe that it must cause a great waste of time and courage, for inasmuch as each one neglects the experience gained by the men of the past, it is only through his own experience and by perceiving his own mistakes that a man can reach anything." Lenbach is scandalized because the rising generation of painters are not as deeply impressed by his methods as the latter seem to him to deserve. There is indeed a new wind blowing in Munich nowadays.

***

Mr. Taber Sears is exhibiting in the galleries of the National Arts Club a large decorative composition for a music room to be placed in a residence newly arranged for Mr. and Mrs. Dale of this city. The interior is Louis XV. in general effect. The painting shows a group of five graceful and fair women singing and playing on old-fashioned musical instruments like the lute and viol. While sufficiently realistic as a scene of music making, it is treated in the decorative spirit to harmonize with a certain interior, as a true mural painting must.

***

The September number of Les Arts has for its frontispiece a portrait by Franz Hals in the Wallace collection misnamed "The Laughing Cavalier," which in all probability stands for the best of which this extraordinary master was capable. It is a young gentleman, aged twenty-six, who was painted by Hals in 1624. His expressive face is hardly accompanied by a smile, still less by a laugh, but he gazes at you out of the corners of his eyes with a deep and arch look as if you and he were the possessors of some capital secret too good or too risky to be spoken. The big [illegible] him the appearance of a dandy; but the face is the face of a man full of guile and deep in the knowledge of a sinful but not always unamusing world. It would be a noble pendant to the really great portrait of an elderly Dutch lady by Hals which forms the pride of the Marquand Gallery at the Metropolitan Museum.

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WAISTS, Fine French Flannel, all colors, tucked and trimmed with fancy braid, at . . . $2.50

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First Naval Battalion Resignation.

Lieut. William B. Dunning, Signal Officer of the First Naval Battalion, has resigned on account of business. He joined the battalion as a seaman in March, 1897, and was later promoted Quartermaster and Chief Quartermaster, and reached the rank of Lieutenant on Oct. 21, 1901. During the war with Spain he served in the Volunteer Navy as a seaman from April 30 to Sept. 2, 1898.

New Officers in First Brigade.

Officers of the First Brigade who have recently passed the Examining Board are Lieut. Charles Francis Winter, Company D, Ninth Regiment; Chaplain Richard M. Sherman, Ninth Regiment; First Lieut. Harris Lindsley, Twelfth Regiment, and Second Lieutenant Anthony Power, Twelfth Regiment.

Resignation in Squadron A.

Second Lieut. Joseph Frelinghuysen of Troop 2 of Squadron A, who has resigned, served during the Spanish war as a Second Lieutenant in Troop A, New York Volunteers. He joined the Squadron as a private May 27, 1894 and served [illegible] later [illegible] grades of Corporal and [illegible]

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
November 2, 1902

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

SITUATION AS REPORTED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

How Congress Will Stand—Twenty-seven States to Elect Legislatures—The State Contests and What Gives Them Special Interest.

On Tuesday there will be elections in forty-two States of the Union. Three States, Maine, Vermont, and Oregon, have already held their elections, including the election of Congressmen. In the majority of the other States State officers and members of the Legislatures are to be chosen as well as Congressmen. In twenty-seven States the Legislatures elected will choose a United States Senator.

While there is a probability that the Democrats may succeed in securing a majority in the House, there is not the slightest probability of that party overturning the present political domination of the Senate. In that body the terms of thirty Senators will expire with the Fifty-seventh Congress. Of these, eighteen are Republicans and twelve Democrats. In this division Wellington of Maryland is classified as a Republican, and Harris of Kansas, McLaurin of South Carolina, and Teller of Colorado, as Democrats. The Senators whose terms will expire March 4, 1903, together with their respective States, are given in the annexed table:

REPUBLICANS.	DEMOCRATS.
Allison, Iowa.	Clay, Georgia.
Deboe, Kentucky.	Harris, Kansas.
Dillingham, Vermont.	Heitfeld, Idaho.
Fairbanks, Indiana.	Jones, Arkansas.
Foraker, Ohio.	McEnery, Louisiana.
Gallinger, New Hamp.	McLaurin, S. Carolina.
Hansbrough, N. Dak.	Mallory, Florida.
Jones, Nevada.	Pettus, Alabama.
Kittredge, S. Dak.	Rawlins, Utah.
Mason, Illinois.	Teller, Colorado.
Penrose, Penn.	Turner, Washington.
Perkins, California.	Vest, Missouri.
Platt, Connecticut.	
Platt, New York.	
Pritchard, N. Carolina.	
Simon, Oregon.	
Spooner, Wisconsin.	
Wellington, Maryland.	

The indications are that the result of Tuesday's elections will not affect the political status of the class of Senators whose terms expire with the present Congress, although there will be some changes in the personnel and in at least six of the States a transfer from one party to the other. Maryland has chosen Arthur P. Gorman, Democrat, to succeed Mr. Wellington, and Kentucky has chosen George W McCreary, Democrat, to succeed Mr. Deboe. Senator Allison has been chosen to succeed himself. Arkansas has chosen a Democratic successor, Mr. James P. Clarke, to succeed Senator Jones, and Representative A. C. Lattimer has been selected to succeed Senator McLaurin. In North Carolina the Democrats will elect a successor to Senator Pritchard, while Harris of Kansas, Rawlins of Utah, and probably Turner of Washington, Democrats, will be succeeded by Republicans. These changes will be complementary, and leave the political status of the class of Senators under consideration undisturbed. Nevada, now represented by Jones, Republican, and Idaho, represented by Heitfeld, Democrat, are doubtful. A Democrat may be chosen in the former and a Republican in the latter.

Should the Democrats hold Idaho and capture Nevada there would be a gain of one Senator for that party. The chances for the Democrats getting the Senators from both States are considered more favorable than those of the Republicans, although Republican managers confidently count on holding Nevada and securing the Legislature of Idaho. If successful the Democrats of Nevada will elect Representative Newlands to the Senate. The Democrats are making a determined struggle to secure the Legislature in Indiana, and the efforts being put forth by the Republicans indicate that they have some apprehension of their ability to return Senator Fairbanks. The indications, however, are favorable to the success of the Republicans in that State.

The Senate is now composed of fifty-four Republicans and thirty-four Democrats, the entire opposition being classified with the latter. The transfer of Kentucky, Maryland, and North Carolina to the Democrats, and Kansas, Utah, and Washington to the Republicans, and assuming there will be no change in Idaho and Nevada, would leave the Senate as at present. The Michigan Legislature will be called upon to elect a successor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan, to which Gen. Alger has been appointed by the Governor. There is no doubt about the election of Alger by the Legislature when it assembles.

the expectation is that the two vacancies in Delaware will be filled by the Legislature, which will be chosen on Tuesday, and the indications are believed to be favorable to the Democrats. If Senators shall be chosen they would immediately enter upon their duties. One of them would be chosen for the term which will expire March 4, 1905, and the other for the term which will expire March 4, 1907. The addition of two Democrats from Delaware would give that party thirty-six Senators.

In the Fifty-eighth Congress the House of Representatives will consist of 386 members, an increase over the present House of 29. It will require 194 to make a majority, and the contest of Tuesday will determine which of the parties will obtain that number.

From special reports received from correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the forty-two States in which Congressmen are to be elected, it appears that 189 Republican nominees, or 5 less than a majority, will surely be elected, that 162 Democratic nominees are as good as elected, while in thirty-five districts the issue is in doubt. The following table is based upon the aforesaid special reports:

CONGRESSIONAL TABLE.

	Rep.	Dem.	Doubt.
Alabama	..	9	..
Arkansas	..	7	..
California	5	..	3
Colorado	..	3	..
Connecticut	4	..	1
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	..	3	..
Georgia	..	11	..
Idaho	1	..	..
Illinois	15	7	3
Indiana	9	3	1
Iowa	9	..	2
Kansas	7	..	1
Kentucky	2	9	..
Louisiana	..	7	..
Maine	4	..	..
Maryland	3	2	1
Massachusetts	10	4	..
Michigan	9	..	3
Minnesota	7	..	2
Mississippi	..	8	..
Missouri	3	13	..
Montana	..	1	..
Nebraska	4	..	2
Nevada	..	1	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	5	2	3
New York	22	10	5
North Carolina	..	10	..
North Dakota	2	..	..
Ohio	15	6	..
Oregon	2	..	..
Pennsylvania	24	4	4
Rhode Island	2	..	..
South Carolina	..	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..
Tennessee	..	8	..
Texas	..	15	1
Utah	1	..	..
Vermont	2	..	..
Virginia	..	10	..
Washington	3	..	..
West Virginia	3	1	1
Wisconsin	10	..	1
Wyoming	1	..	..
Total	189	162	35

CONTESTS IN THE STATES.

While the contests in a number of the more important States are of a character to arouse great interest, the attention of the country may be said to be focused upon the campaigns being waged in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Iowa, not only because of the bearing which the outcome of the contests in these States would have upon the Presidential campaign in 1904, but because of the special and peculiar elements which enter into the fights in each of these Commonwealths.

In New York, notwithstanding the professed confidence which the Republicans have of the re-election of Gov. Odell, the Democrats are more hopeful than they have been in years. Having succeeded in eliminating Bryanism and having returned, partially at least, to old Democratic principles, they are more solidified than they have been since the successful campaign of Gov. Flower. Realizing the chance to have a New York man nominated for the Presidency in 1904, if they are successful this Fall, they are bending all their energies toward the election of Mr. Coler. The canvass which they have made of the State is concededly the most thorough since Gov. Flower's campaign, and the serious Republican disaffection which exists in certain sections of the State, together with the elimination of the issue of Crokerism from New York City, afford them a reasonable expectation of victory. They are undoubtedly handicapped by the fact that since 1892 there has been no Democratic organization outside of New York City. The Republicans feel that the success of Gov. Odell in wiping out the direct tax has given them an issue which will gain for their ticket many Democratic votes among the ruralists, who have admittedly been benefited by this legislation.

The campaign in New York, the first three weeks of which was characterized by a remarkable apathy, has been much enlivened toward its close by charges brought by the Democratic State leader, David B. Hill, reflecting upon the personal integrity of Gov. Odell.

The latest estimate of the probable Republican majority in the State furnished by the Republican State Chairman, Col. George W. Dunn, is 37,600, a great falling off from the vote which Gov. Odell received in the election of 1900.

The Legislature elected this Fall will choose a successor to Thomas C. Platt. It will be Republican without a doubt, but the majority is almost certain to be reduced. The Democrats are also expecting slight Congressional gains.

In Pennsylvania the Democrats have as their candidate for Governor Robert E. Pattison, the man who has twice beaten Quay decisively, and the only man who enjoys that distinction. The Democrats base great hope upon Mr. Pattison's candidacy. The recent coal strike, the corruption which has marked Republican administration in Pennsylvania, and the widespread Republican disaffection consequent upon the autocratic methods of the Quay régime form the basis of the Democratic expectations of success. The Democrats realize that their chance of winning is what might be termed "a long chance," but as this is a first election in Pennsylvania in years in which they had any chance, they are working vigorously.

The chief reliance of the Republicans is on the vote they will get in the City of Philadelphia. The indications seem to be that Pattison will at least break even with Pennypacker in the State outside of Philadelphia, but the Republicans are absolutely certain that their candidate for Governor will have anywhere from 50,000 to 90,000 majority in that city.

There is said to be an even chance that the independent Republicans will hold the balance of power in the Legislature, in which event Senator Penrose would be defeated for re-election. The indications are that the Democrats will gain two Congressmen in Pennsylvania, and in four more districts they have a fighting chance.

MR. CLEVELAND'S INTEREST.

The campaign in New Jersey has attracted National interest through the participation of ex-President Cleveland. For the first time since his retirement from the Presidency Mr. Cleveland has taken the stump in the interest of a Democratic candidate, and in the active interest which he has shown the New Jersey Democrats see a sign of Democratic success. They are sanguine of making Congressional gains.

Both sides are claiming Indiana. The chances seem in favor of the Republicans electing their State ticket. The Republicans claim nine Congress districts as certain to return Republicans, and believe they have a fighting show in two others. They concede three to the Democrats. The Democrats, who now have four Representatives in Congress, claim four others.

The vigorous campaign waged in Ohio by Senator Hanna and the picturesque canvass of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, the new Democratic State leader, who has toured the State in an automobile and carried a circus tent around with him in which to hold his meetings, have not been sufficient to completely dispel the apathy which has existed in the State. It is generally conceded that the Republicans will elect their State ticket. Conservative estimates place their majority at 50,000. The Congressional districts will be divided as at present.

National interest has been aroused in the contest in Wisconsin because of the fight which Gov. La Follette has been making upon Senator Spooner, whose successor will be chosen by the Legislature to be elected this year. Gov. La Follette has declared as a condition to Senator Spooner's re-eltcoin that he must indorse the Republican State platform in its entirety. This Senator Spooner has refused to do, because of the fact that the platform contains declarations which are contrary to his professed opinions. The difficulty between these two has created considerable Republican disaffection in the State, but the extent of the disaffection is not believed to be such as to endanger the success of either the Republican State ticket or defeat the re-election of Senator Spooner. The indications are that La Follette will be re-elected by a much smaller majority than he had in 1900. Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor, has made a remarkable campaign. He has spoken in 347 cities and villages of the State. The indications are that the Congressional delegation will consist of ten Republicans and one Democrat.

The declination of the Republican nomination for Congress by Speaker Henderson in the Third Iowa District because he was unable to subscribe to the declarations of the Republican Party of Iowa upon the subject of a revision of the tariff has given to the campaign in Iowa an interest which it would not otherwise possess. The Republicans are confident of electing their State ticket by a majority ranging from 30,000 to 50,000. The Democrats are sure of carrying the Second and Sixth Congress Districts, and have some hope of carrying the Third—Speaker Henderson's district—in which their candidate is ex-Gov. Horace Boies. Ex-Gov. Boies is making his fight on the tariff issue, but inasmuch as he has declared for a tariff for revenue only, while the Republicans of the district with whom Speaker Henderson found himself out of accord only go so far in their desire for tariff revision as to favor a reduction of the tariff which will hit trusts that "shelter monopoly," the Republicans scout the idea that Gov. Boies has any chance of election.

FACTIONAL FIGHT IN ILLINOIS.

Illinois seems to be reasonably sure of going Republican by a majority ranging from 30,000 to 50,000. The Legislature to be chosen this year will name a successor to Senator William E. Mason. The choice of the Republican organization is Congressman Albert J Hopkins of Aurora. The feature of the contest in Illinois has been the fight between the organization built by Gov. Yates and the following of Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Speaker of the House. It has been openly charged by Senator Mason and Speaker Sherman that the Yates men are using a corruption fund raised by assessments on the State employes.

Col. W. A. Gaston, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, has made a remarkable canvass, and while Gov. Wolcott four years ago received a plurality of 50,000, the Republican leaders will be well satisfied this year if their candidate receives 40,000 majority. The Democrats of Massachusetts have been very much helped in their canvass by the fact that the unpopular political doctrines with which the name of William J. Bryan is associated were either ignored or repudiated in their State platform. The Democrats are claiming six of the fourteen Congress districts, and they seem to be reasonably certain of electing their candidates in four of the districts, which would be a gain of two.

In Kentucky the probability is that the present Governor, J. C. W. Beckham, will be re-elected. The chief interest in the election in Kentucky is in the contest for Judges of the Court of Appeals. Upon the decision of this body depends the fate of the men charged with the killing of Gov. Goebel. Democrats who voted against Goebel and who are firm in their belief of the innocence of Caleb Powers and James Howard are, in many instances, supporting the Republican judicial nominees.

Interest in the campaign in Minnesota centres in the fight which is being made by James J. Hill against Gov. Van Sant, who is a candidate for re-election. The opposition of Mr. Hill to Gov. Van Sant is attributed to the Governor's action in proceeding against the Northern Securities Company. The indications appear to be that Van Sant will be re-elected by a small plurality.

In Michigan Gov. Bliss's re-election is regarded as certain, but it is admitted that his plurality will be greatly reduced. The Democrats of Michigan have been seriously handicapped in their campaign by the fact that the candidate for Governor nominated by their convention, Judge Durand, was stricken with paralysis at the outset of the campaign. The Democratic State Committee was obliged to make a substitute nomination, and chose L. T. Durand, a brother of the Judge.

In Nebraska the Republican candidate for Governor, J. H. Mickey, is an avowed enemy of the liquor interests, and, owing to his well-known sentiments on this subject, the fight has become largely a contest between those favoring liberal excise laws and the church-going people, who favor a strict regulation of the liquor traffic. The result of the State election appears to be in doubt. The Congressional contest which arouses greatest interest is that in the Second District. David H. Mercer, who represented this district in Congress for several terms, and who is the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, is being fought by a number of Republicans led by Editor Rosewater.

In Missouri it is simply a question of the size of the Democratic majority. Conservative estimates place it at 30,000. It is regarded as more than probable that St. Louis will go Democratic on the bribery issue, the exposure of municipal corruption in that city, which has been of an extent to attract National attention, having been made by a Democratic administration. The Legislature to be chosen in Missouri will elect a United States Senator to succeed George Graham Vest, who will not be a candidate for re-election. The candidate of the Democratic organization is ex-Gov. William J. Stone.

APATHY IN KANSAS.

In Kansas both parties have experienced great difficulty in getting the farmers to attend political meetings. The farmers have been busily engaged in harvesting a record-breaking corn crop, and have refused to leave their fields to listen to campaign oratory. The Republicans will elect their State ticket, probably by a plurality of 25,000. The Republicans are confident of holding the seven Congress districts they now have and are asserting that they will recapture the Third District, which in 1900 went Democratic by a small plurality.

The result of the State election in California appears to be doubtful because of the uncertainty as to where the union labor vote will go. It is said to be pledged to Franklin Lane, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans are claiming the State by a plurality of between 6,000 and 10,000.

In Colorado the refusal of the Democrats to fuse with the Populists may result in the election of the Republican State ticket. The Socialists have shown a surprising strength among the miners. To aid their cause the Democrats have resurrected the silver issue at the eleventh hour, and have had William J. Bryan campaigning in the State.

Rhode Island is more in doubt than it has been in years. The Democrats are thoroughly united, and the unusually large registration is believed to be favorable to the Democracy.

In Connecticut the propability is that the Republican candidate for Governor, Abiram Chamberlain, will be elected by a plurality which will be in the neighborhood of 6,000. The chief issue in the Connecticut campaign is Constitutional reform. Delegates to a convention to revise the Constitution will be chosen, and in nearly every instance men of the highest character and attainments have been nominated.

The returns just made by the Supervisor of Elections in Maryland seem to indicate that the independent vote in Baltimore will decide the election. A unique feature of the campaign in Maryland is that the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, Joseph E. Ellegood, is making his campaign on the "no bribery" issue. The First District takes in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which for years has been notorious for the corruption practiced in elections, and Mr. Ellegood is said to be the first candidate within the recollection of the present generation who has had the temerity to declare against the use of money in influencing the voters of that section.

In Delaware, owing to the fact that the Republicans have two candidates for Congress, the Democratic candidate, Henry Houston, is considered to be certain of election. The real fight, as in former years, is over the Legislature. The Democrats and the anti-Addicks Republicans declare that there is no probability of Addicks having a majority. The Democrats have hopes that they may have a majority owing to the Republican split, in which event they would elect two United States Senators.

In North Dakota the campaign is being made largely upon the so-called "merger issue." Gov. White, who is the Republican candidate for re-election, is being attacked because he failed to attend the conference of Northwestern Governors held last year at Helena to consider the problem raised by the organization of the Northern Securities Company.

The indications are that Washington will go heavily Republican, but the opposition of the railroad companies to the proposition for a State Railroad Commission may affect the standing of the Legislature, although the prospects are that the Republicans will have a sufficient majority to elect a successor to Senator Turner.

The attempt of Senator Pritchard to organize a "lily-white" party in North Carolina has created disgust among the colored Republicans, and the prospects appear to be that in consequence of this feeling and in view of the educational test now required by the Constitution of the State, there will be a large falling off in the Republican vote.

ALABAMA.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 1.—The Democrats will have their usual walk-over in Alabama. The delegation of nine to Congress will be solidly Democratic as now.

ARKANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 1.—Arkansas will elect Congressmen only next Tuesday, the State election having been held Sept. 1. There will be little interest taken in Tuesday's election, as it has been about twenty years since any other than a Democrat was elected to Congress from this State. Still the Republicans have been active of late while the Democrats have been idle.

The Republicans have candidates in six of the seven districts, who are running for glory only. It cost them a total of $640 to get on the ticket, $10 for each county. The Republicans in Arkansas are badly split, but the insurgents decided not to put out candidates for Congress, and have issued an address to their followers advising them to stay away from the polls Tuesday.

Arkansas elects seven Congressmen this time under the new apportionment. The candidates are as follows:

First District—R. Bruce Macon, Democrat; no opposition.

Second District—S. Brundidge, Jr., Democrat; R. S. Coffman, Republican.

Third District—Hugh A. Dinsmore, Democrat; W. L. McPherson, Republican.

Fourth District—John S. Little, Democrat; F. A. Youmans, Republican.

Fifth District—Charles C. Reid, Democrat; Henry M. Sugg, Republican.

Sixth District—Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat; W. N. Carpenter, Republican.

Seventh District—Jesse Minor Wallace, Democrat; R. L. Floyd, Republican.

In each district the Democratic candidate will be elected by a large majority.

CALIFORNIA.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 1.—The result of the election in California is made uncertain by the union labor vote. Without this disturbing factor Dr. Pardee, the Republican candidate, would sweep the State by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority. But this labor vote, which is centered in cities like San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Sacramento, and in many smaller cities, is believed to be largely pledged to Franklin Lane, Democratic candidate for Governor, and if this should be delivered, as labor leaders say it will, Lane may be elected by a small margin.

The best experts have predicted that Pardee will come to San Francisco with at least 10,000, and that this majority will overcome anything that Lane can get in San Francisco. They give Lane a majority of from 5,000 to 6,000 in San Francisco. Betting is 10 to 9 in Lane's favor, but it may be said that poolroom men here made Bryan a favorite at the last National election, which doesn't speak well for their political sagacity.

In regard to Congress Republicans will elect Gillette in the First, Metcalf in the Third, Needham in the Sixth, McLachlin in the Seventh, and Daniels in the Eighth. The doubtful districts are the Second, where Bell (Dem.) is pushing Coombs (Rep.) very hard; the Fourth, where Livernash is making a strong fight against Kahn, (Rep.,) and the Fifth, where Loud (Rep.) is opposed by Wynn (Dem.) Livernash claims the solid union labor vote. Loud has been hurt by the cutting off from his district two precincts which were heavily Republican.

COLORADO.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—For the first time since Populism swept the State in 1892 Colorado is in the doubtful column. This is the first straight Republican-Democratic contest that has been waged in a dozen years, with Republicans avowing that the silver issue, which has held voters of all parties together, is dead and buried, and making the fight strictly upon their party's principles. True, the Democrats have raised the silver issue, but that as a last resort, setting forth that the Hill bill to retire the silver dollar may be passed or defeated as Colorado votes this Fall.

William Jennings Bryan was appealed to to save an election which the Democrats admitted, until the close of Bryan's campaign through the State Friday, was much in doubt. Bryan talked silver for three days, and his appeal to return Henry M. Teller to the Senate has had its effect. There is no doubt that Congressmen Shafroth and Bell will be returned, though neither claims a large majority. For the first time Colorado is voting for a third Congressman. The third Congressman will be a Congressman at Large. Ex-Gov. Alva Adams (Dem.) can be expected to run ahead of the rest of the Democratic State ticket, and is considered safe. The return of Senator Teller, upon whom the Democrats and Populists have united, is certain. To defeat him the Republicans will have to elect fifty-one out of ninety-two members of the House.

The refusal of the Democrats to fuse with the Populists may result in the Republicans electing their State ticket. The Socialists are even a more powerful factor, having developed surprising strength among the miners. The espousal of the re-election of E. O. Wolcott to the United States Senate is the local hoodoo of the Republican ticket; maladministration and corruption confessed by the Democratic press furnish the strongest campaign argument against the Democratic Party. The result is doubtful, with odds in favor of a Democratic victory.

CONNECTICUT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 1.—The outlook in Connecticut for the election next week is decidedly Republican, the most conservative estimates giving the Republican State ticket, headed by Abriam Chamberlain of Meriden, the present State Controller, a victory by at least 6,000 plurality.

Two years ago Gov. George P. McLean, Republican, was elected by 14,000 over his Democratic opponent, and six years ago the Republicans swept the State by 50,000. The general apathy of the campaign, however, and the increased interest in constitutional reform, will bring out the city Democratic vote. The fact that plurality elections take place in Connecticut this year for the first time is the only hope for success at the polls which the Democrats hold.

Aside from the main State issue, constitutional reform, the campaign has been uninteresting. The regular Democratic Party, which expected to attract hundreds of independent votes this year, because of the Republican failure or refusal to give the cities fair representation in the State Legislature, has been materially weakened by the defection of the free silver wing and the split caused by the Economic League, the new trades union faction. It is not believed now that Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield, the Democratic nominee, will poll the vote expected at the beginning of the campaign.

The Congressional elections will probably go Republican, with the exception of Congressman at large, which is as yet doubtful. Congressman Henry, Republican, First District, elected in 1898, and again in 1900, by pluralities of 5,000 and 8,000, will be re-elected. The Hon. N. D. Sperry, Republican, of the Second District, received in the same years, respectively, 4,000 and 3,000 plurality. The Hon. E. J. Hill, Republican, of the Fourth District, was elected by 5,000 plurality in 1898 and 9,000 in 1900, while the late Charles Russell of the Third District received 3,000 in 1898 and 5,000 in 1900. The Hon. Frank B. Brandegee, Republican, who will succeed Mr. Russell, is regarded as certain to poll an even larger vote. The Democrats are not claiming vigorously any of the four districts. For Congressman at large, however, there is some doubt. This is a newly created office, the Republicans refusing to redistrict the State in the last Legislature. George F. Lilley of Waterbury, the Republican nominee, will lose a large number of Republican votes, owing to his trust interests, while it is expected that Amos R. Cummings, Mayor of Stamford, will attract a great many independent voters and receive the solid support of his own party. As this is the first election for Congressman at large, there is no precedent on which either party can claim figures.

A stiff fight will be made throughout the State on Constitutional reform for the control of the Legislature. It is expected that the Legislature will again be overwhelmingly Republican, but a strong Democratic gain is considered probable.

DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 1.—Delaware this year will elect a Representative in Congress, an Auditor of Accounts, a State Treasurer, and a Legislature which will try to elect two United States Senators to fill the double vacancy in the Senate from this State.

The Republican factions are both supporting the same candidates for State Treasurer and Auditor, but each faction has a candidate for Congress. Congressman Ball has been renominated by the so-called regulars and William Michael Byrne is the candidate of the Addicks faction. Henry A. Houston, the Democratic nominee, will be chosen.

The real fight, however, is over the Legislature. The result, it is admitted, will depend on the size of the union Republican campaign fund and the extent of Mr. Addicks's contributions to it. Some say the fund will be unusually large this year, while others declare that Addicks men down the State are anxious because the supply of the vote persuaders has not yet arrived. All the Democratic and the anti-Addicks Republican leaders declare that Addicks cannot control the Legislature. In three of the districts the Democrats are supporting regular Republican nominees for the Legislature, which ought to insure their election. The regular Republicans claim that the Republicans jointly will control the Legislature, while the Democrats claim that they will have a clear majority. The Addicks men profess to believe that the gas magnate will win out. But the situation is so complicated that it is difficult to make a prediction.

In the churches, even, the political contest has become a theme for discussion. Vicar General Lyons, in the Pro-Cathedral in a sermon a few days ago, declared that there was a time within the memory of many when if a man had come to Delaware and boasted of buying the State outright he would have been tarred and feathered. He vetoed reports that votes were being bought for $2.50 each, and said that the men who sold their votes, as well as those who bought them, ought to be tarred and feathered.

On Thursday, at a reception given the Methodist Episcopal Bishops here, Bishop White of China, in an address on "Patriotism," declared that when the rolls of the United States Senate were called the silence of Delaware was more eloquent and impressive than a response would be.

FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 1.—The Democrats have the only party organization in Florida. At the forthcoming election the following ticket will be elected:

NATIONAL.

For United States Senator—Stephen R. Mallory.
For Congressman, First District—Stephen M. Sparkman.
For Congressman, Second District—Robert W. Davis.
For Congressman, Third District—William B. Lamar.

STATE.

For Controller—A. C. Croom.
For Secretary of State—H. Clay Crawford.
For Justice of the Supreme Court—William A. Hocker.
For Railroad Commissioners—R. Hudson Burr, Jeff B. Browne.

The three Congressional districts in Florida are all solidly Democratic.

GEORGIA.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 1.—There is very little interest throughout the State in the approaching Congressional election, and there will be but a slight vote polled. The only opposition manifested was to W. H. Fleming of the Tenth, who was defeated in the recent Democratic primary by T. W. Hardwick, and to Livingston, who defeated Branan in the Fifth District.

The following ticket will be unanimously elected: R. E. Lester of the First District; J. M. Griggs, Second District; E. B. Lewis, Third District; W. C. Adamson, Fourth District; L. F. Livingston, Fifth District; C. L. Bartlett, Sixth District; J. W. Maddox, Seventh District; W. M. Howard, Eighth District; F. Carter Tate, Ninth District; T. W. Hardwick, Tenth District, and W. G. Brantley, Eleventh District.

The State ticket was elected on Oct. 1, and Gov. Joseph M. Terrell inaugurated Saturday a week ago, with the simplest form of ceremony possible.

IDAHO.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 1.—The campaign in Idaho was the most interesting in the history of the State, notwithstanding it was an off year. State and National issues were both presented. The Republicans adopted a tariff-revision plank at their convention which demanded the removal of the tariff from all "articles and products controlled by any monopoly, and from such other articles and products as are beyond the need of protection."

On this plank the Republicans based an anti-trust campaign. The outcome is awaited with interest, as it is considered that it will show whether or not there has been any serious disaffection in the party owing to the tariff-revision demand.

The Democrats have confined their campaign largely to State issues, claiming that the Democratic administration materially reduced taxation and placed the State on a firmer financial foundation. They have been on the defensive, however, all the way through, especially with respect to certain scandals in the administration of different departments of State, one of which resulted in a prosecution in court still pending. The Democrats are led in the campaign by United States Senator Fred. T. Dubois, who left the Republican Party in 1896.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is the present incumbent, Frank W. Hunt. The Republicans have named John T. Morrison. Joseph H. Hutchinson is the nominee of the Democrats for Congress; Burton L. French of the Republicans.

ILLINOIS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—Illinois will be Republican probably by from 40,000 to 50,000 plurality on a light vote. Cook County will be Republican by from 10,000 to 12,000, and the City of Chicago probably Republican by from 8,000 upward.

Of the Congressmen to be elected 17 probably will be Republican and 8 Democratic, calculating two doubtful districts as Republican and one doubtful district as

Continued on Page 14.

Le Boutillier Brothers

SILK PETTICOATS

Women's Taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordion pleated, black and colors,

$4.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordion pleated flounce, with tucked or hemstitched ruffle, colors and black,

$6.95

Taffeta Silk Petticoats, accordion pleated flounce and ruffles, colors and black,

$8.45

Also a new line of Jersey top Silk Petticoats, specially made to wear with close-fitting Fall Suits.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

This Is a Story of

Solid, Substantial Values in Seasonable Goods, without wordy introduction.

Every Line Is Needed to Tell of THE MANY MATCHLESS OFFERINGS.

If you think they can be equalled elsewhere—TRY!

Extraordinary Offering of Appliqued Net Robes at Half Price

Brussels and Chantilly Net—elaborately braided or appliqued—with and without ruffled skirts—black, white and Arabian—a purchase just made, at great reductions, from an Importer who contemplated changing his quarters and preferred to clear up surplus before doing so.

WE OFFER:

AT 9.98—Elegant Robes; worth $18

AT 11.98—Elegant Robes; worth $20 to $25

AT 14.98—Elegant Robes; worth $30 to $48

Each Robe contains material for entire Costume—waist and sleeves being cut out ready to put together....Among the purchase are also a few rich Embroidered Etamine Robes—tan and gray—that will make exquisite theatre and visiting gowns.

IN LACE DEPARTMENT.

Our Black Silk Values Are Sensational!

To-morrow 1,500 yards

RICH BLACK PEAU DE SOIES

Beautiful quality for Costumes, Waists and Cloaks—double face,—soft glove finish—made to sell at a dollar..... .69

Also, to make to-morrow an extra busy Silk day:

SIX KINDS OF FINE BLACK SILKS

27-inch Black Taffeta Silks;
20-inch Guaranteed Taffetas;
Brocade Figured Taffetas;
Rich Moire Velours;
Hemstitch and Lace Stripe Taffetas;
Cluster Cord Taffetas.
Worth .75 and .85.....59

Black All Wool Cheviots

Wide Wale—heavy quality—56 inches wide—it may seem exaggeration to say they are worth 98 cents—but it is the truth, and you will realize it upon seeing the goods—we will sell these 98 cent goods at..... .39

No mail orders. Limit—10 yards.

LADIES' MOIRE VELOUR WAISTS

Four dollar quality..... 2.69

White, Pink, Blue, Black—Tailor stitched—Side fastened—cluster crochet Buttons.

One of the prettiest waists of the season.

Sheets and Pillow Cases An Excellent Make

You can rely upon that! These parallel figures tell a money saving story:

		Lowest price elsewhere quoted.	HERE.
Pillow Cases	42x36	10 cents	7
Pillow Cases	45x36	12 cents	8½
Pillow Cases	50x36	13 cents	9½
Pillow Cases	54x36	14 cents	10½
Sheets	54x90	33 cents	.25
Sheets	63x90	37 cents	.29
Sheets	72x90	40 cents	.33
Sheets	90x90	55 cents	.39

No Mail Orders.

This week again we'll offer Our special "Fall Sale" Long Cloth at 69 cents

12 yard pieces—value 1.19.

No mail orders—Limit 2 pieces

Splendid Values in Linens and Towels

Somehow, housekeepers seem to congregate here—they come for good values, and generally find them even better than expected.

Fine Bleached Damasks—56 inch—five patterns—worth .39..... .29

All Linen Damasks—Cream and White—62 inch—handsome patterns.... .49

All Linen extra heavy Satin Damasks—66 inch—worth .89..... .69

All Linen Napkins—Cream and White—17 and 18 inch—extra heavy—dozen..... .98

All Linen Napkins—full bleached—extra heavy—5 patterns—worth 1.85 dozen. Special.....1.59

All Linen Fringed Linen Sets—Col'd borders—8-10 cloth—dozen Napkins to match—worth 2.69.....1.98

Finer sets to $21.

All Linen German Damask Towels—20x40—worth .16½..... .12½

Union Huck Hemstitched Towels—red, white and blue borders—18x36—usually .19.....16½

Full Bleached Turkish Towels—extra heavy—43 inches long..... .12½

As an Extra to-morrow:

25 cent Towels.....at .17 cents

Heavy Linen Huck—38 to 40 inch x 19 to 22 inch—

You may judge them good value by description, but wait until you see them—Limit—half dozen.

Silver Plated Tea Sets

Rogers quadruple plate—highly burnished or dull finish—bead or rococo edge—considered excellent value at 6.98..... 4.98

By buying to-morrow, or possibly next day, you Save Two Dollars.

A BIG 4 ON MAIN FLOOR.

Ladies' $3.00 Silver Chatelaine Watches..... 1.98
Ladies' $1.75 Gold Plated Watch Chains..... .98
Ladies' 25 cent Emb'd Handkerchiefs..... .15
Ladies' 98 cent Chatelaine Bags..... .49

No End to Blanket Values

"How can you sell such beautiful blankets so low," our customers ask....We could not, did we buy in small lots, and ask large profits; and then again we have opportunities that others never hear of.

As result of one such; to-morrow:

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS

Full size—that you can compare with those others sell at seven dollars.....3.98

As for other values, look at these:

11-4 Scarlet and Gray—all wool..... 5.98
11-4 very fine White All Wool Australian—value $12.98..... 9.98

Fine Wool Baby Blankets—36x50 three sizes—42x56 all at 48x64 uniform price of..... 3.98

Heavy Fleeced Wrapper or Blanket Robes—reversible—pretty fancy color combinations—value 1.39..... .89

High Class Lace Curtains at 40 Per Cent Off!

Sold that way because they were bought that way.

Here are the details:

500 PAIR CORDED ARABIANS.

Very fine—choice arabesque and renaissance borders—

Just like those hitherto sold	Now
At $5.98	3.98
At 9.98	5.98

FINE IRISH POINT CURTAINS—2 pair lots—advance styles—these being the samples on which orders were taken for next season—high class novelty designs—value 8.98..... 5.98
value 12.00..... 7.98

50 Cent Cushion Squares—29 Cents

Fig'd Satin Damask and Reversible Tapestry Cushion Squares—Oriental and Floral designs—handsome, durable, cheap!

25 CENT WOOL WAISTINGS . . . . . 12½ cents

Do you think you can find them elsewhere, of such quality at such price? Hardly! Plain colors in fancy woven stripes—fresh new goods—nothing better for inexpensive waists, dressing sacques and Children's Dresses.

In Flannel Dept.—Basement.

NO MAIL ORDERS.—LIMIT 12 YARDS.

Great Bargains for the Boys

Laundered Percale Shirts;
Laundered Percale Waists;
Flannel Shirt Waist;
Best colors—newest styles—all sizes.
Others ask .69 and .75.
Our usual price .49.

TO-MORROW.....29

Babies' Cashmere Shirts

All wool and part wool—long sleeves—open fronts—fancy finish—sizes 6 months to 2 years. A manufacturer's surplus!

	Usually.	Special
All wool	.49	.35
Part Wool	.29	.19½

Where Can You Buy Rich Ribbons So Low?

Come to-morrow for double-face Liberty Satins—4½ inches wides—everywhere 25 cents.....Here .15

Full assortment of fancy shades. Plenty of white and black, too.

**Ladies' Night Dresses and Corset

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13.

Democratic. The Supreme Court has decided the redistricting act of the last General Assembly legal, and this favors the Republicans.

But while the State is safe, and the chances all favor the election of Congressman Albert J. Hopkins of Aurora as United States Senator to succeed William E. Mason, there is being waged in certain parts of the State a fight which amounts to a feud in the Republican Party, and this fight may result in a deadlock on the Senatorial question and the ultimate defeat of Mr. Hopkins.

The fight is between the machine built by Gov. Richard Yates and the faction lead by Lawrence Y. Sherman, Speaker of the House, who, while not posing as an anti-administration leader, is forced into that position by the fight being waged against him by Yates's followers. In this faction, although not directly allied with Mr. Sherman, is William E. Mason, who practically has gone over to the Democrats. Mason denies this by saying he is supporting all "200 per cent. Republicans, but no 5 per cent. Republicans."

Mr. Mason charges that there has been an assessment of all State employes by the Yates machine. This fund is being used, he asserts, not to elect Republicans, but to elect Yates men. In some districts the bitterness is so great as to endanger the success of the Republican candidates. The Yates men have gone into the districts of avowed anti-Yates candidates for the Legislature and forced them to fight for their seats.

The hardest fight is being waged against L. Y. Sherman. The speaker "made up" with the State Central Committee, headed by Fred Rowe, a cousin of Gov. Yates, and agreed, for the good of the party, to make a lot of campaign speeches. He was assigned to remote parts of the State, and, while he was away, the administration forces threw a crowd of game wardens, asylum attendants, and others into Sherman's district and commenced a systematic effort to defeat him and elect his Democratic opponent. Sherman heard of it, canceled all his engagements, and, hurrying back, commenced a house-to-house canvass, which probably will regain all the votes he lost.

There is intense apathy politically over the greater part of the State. The Republican farmers are content to enjoy their prosperity, and there is "nothing doing" at the rallies. The Democrats evince even less interest. It is only in the districts where the Republican feud has shown the Democrats a chance for victory that there are fights.

Illinois elects only minor officers this year, and the Republicans who will be elected are:

State Treasurer—Fred. A. Busse.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Alfred Bayliss.
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Christian Mamer.
Trustees University of Illinois—Mrs. L. B. Evans, William B. McKinley, and L. H. Kerrick.

Congressmen who probably will be elected are:

First District—Martin B. Madden, Republican.
Second District—James R. Mann, Republican.
Third District—W. W. Wilson, Republican.
Fourth District—George P. Foster, Democrat.
Fifth District—James M. C. Andrews, Democrat.
Sixth District—William Lorimer, Republican.
Seventh District—Philip Knopf, Republican.
Eighth District—William F. Mahony, Democrat.
Ninth District—H. S. Boutell, Republican.
Tenth District—George E. Foss, Republican.
Eleventh District—Howard M. Snapp, Republican.
Twelfth District—Charles E. Fuller, Republican.
Thirteenth District—R. R. Hitt, Republican.
Fourteenth District—B. F. Marsh, Republican.
Fifteenth District—George W. Prince, Republican.
Seventeenth District—J. A. Sterling, Republican.
Eighteenth District—Joseph G. Cannon, Republican.
Nineteenth District—Vespasian Warner, Republican.
Twentieth District—Henry T. Rainey, Democrat.
Twenty-first District—B. F. Caldwell, Democrat.
Twenty-second District—J. F. Kern, Democrat.
Twenty-third District—J. B. Crowley, Democrat.

That leaves the Sixteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth in doubt. In the Sixteenth J. V. Graff in all probability will defeat John M. Nelhaus, although the situation is much influenced by the Yates and anti-Yates feud. In the Twenty-fifth George W. Smith, with complications in the shape of an independent candidate, in all probability will beat James Lingle. The fight in that district is a bitter one. In the Twenty-fourth P. T. Chapman is in great danger of being defeated by J. R. Williams.

The Ninth, a Chicago district, in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, furnishes a queer example of politics. Boutell, the Republican, seems a certain winner. Until last week his opponent was James C. Darden. Charges were preferred against Darden, and he was summarily thrown off the ticket and in his stead was substituted Lockwood Honore, a brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer and an uncle of Honore Palmer, the first of this aristocratic clan to break into Chicago politics, being elected Alderman a year ago. The uncle may recruit a lot of votes in the fashionable north shore district, but Boutell's normal majority is entirely too large to overcome.

INDIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—State Chairman James P. Goodrich of the Republican organization in Indiana has made the following forecast of the result of next Tuesday's election in the State:

"The Republicans will carry Indiana by 20,000. I give that as the minimum figure; the plurality certainly will not be less than that. From letters which I have received from every County Chairman in the State—letters which I requested should be conservative in their estimates of county results—I am able to place 20,000 as the plurality. I should not be at all surprised to see the figure higher.

"We will elect nine Congressmen certainly from the districts which already send Republican Representatives to the House. In two more districts we have a fighting chance or better, and three districts are certainly Democratic. In the First District, James A. Hemenway, (Rep.,) of Boonville, will be returned with an increased plurality. In the Second, where Robert W. Miers (Dem.) of Bloomington is contesting with John C. Chaney (Dem.) of Sullivan, the result is doubtful. In the Third, William T. Zeno (Dem.) of Corydon will be returned. In the Fourth, Francis Marion Griffith (Dem.) of Vevay will be returned. In the Fifth, Elias S. Holliday (Rep.) of Brazil will be returned. In the Sixth, James E. Watson (Rep.) of Rushville will be returned. In the Seventh, Jesse Overstreet (Rep.) of Indianapolis will be returned. In the Eighth, George W. Cromer (Rep.) of Muncie will be returned. In the Ninth, Charles B. Landis (Rep.) of Delphi will be returned. In the Tenth, Edgar D. Crumpacker (Rep.) of Valparaiso will be returned. In the Eleventh, Frederick D. Landis (Rep.) of Logansport will be elected over John C. Nelson (Dem.) of Logansport. In the Twelfth, where James M. Robinson (Dem.) of Fort Wayne is contesting with C. S. Gilhams (Dem.) of Fort Wayne, the result is in doubt. In the Thirteenth, Abraham Brick (Rep.) of South Bend will be returned."

Chairman Goodrich believes there is a chance for the Republicans to win in the Second and Twelfth Districts; that the representation will be nine certainly, with a probability of eleven, and that two districts are hopelessly Democratic.

The next Legislature, Chairman Goodrich says, will surely be Republican, and Senator Fairbanks will be returned without the shadow of a doubt.

Chairman Goodrich refused to make an estimate of the Republican majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, but a member of the Republican State Committee estimates it at twenty.

The next Senate is regarded as certainly Republican, with a chance for about even representation in the House. Conservative Republican prophets predict that Senator Fairbanks will have a majority of from fifteen to twenty-five on joint ballot.

State Chairman O'Brien of the Democratic organization claims the State, but is unwilling to figure. He said:

"You can depend upon it that there will be a surprise in Indiana. We will carry the State certainly from estimates that I have tabulated."

On the Congressional situation he said: "We will defeat James A. Hemenway in the First District, Elias S. Holliday in the Fifth District, George W. Cromer in the Eighth District, and Abraham Brick in the Thirteenth District. That, with the four Representatives in the lower house that we now have, will give us eight of the thirteen Indiana Congressmen. The other districts may be regarded as Republican.

"I am unwilling to issue an estimate of the strength of the Democrats in the Senate of the next Legislature. The House we will have, however, by enough to overcome any plurality the Republicans may have in the Senate. We will elect a Democratic Senator in the next Legislature."

IOWA.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 1.—While the Republican State ticket in Iowa will have from 30,000 to 50,000 plurality, depending on the size of the total vote, two of the Congressional districts are in doubt. These are the Second and the Sixth. The other nine are certain to return Republican Congressmen.

In the Second District, which is more doubtful than the Sixth, M. J. Wade, a Judge of the District Court, is the Democratic candidate, and W. H. Hoffman, an attorney, is the Republican candidate to succeed Congressman Rumple. The district is naturally Democratic. It is largely settled by Germans. It went Republican on the money issue. The Democratic State Convention ignored the money question in order to give Judge Wade a better chance in the district.

In the Sixth District Congressman Lacey is being opposed to J. P. Reese, Democrat. Mr. Reese was President of the Iowa branch of the United Mine Workers' organization before his nomination for Congress. During the coal strike he made decided gains on that account. Since its settlement Congressman Lacey has gained. Congressman Lacey depends on the natural objection to a labor leader and agitator which the business men and farmers of the Sixth Ditsrict entertain, to elect him and defeat Reese.

The whole campaign has been fought in both districts on the tariff-trust issue. The Republican State platform declared for "such modification of the tariff schedules as may prevent their becoming a shelter to monopoly."

The Democratic State platform asserts: "That an immediate reduction of our tariff system to a revenue basis is one absolutely essential remedy to these overshadowing evils, (trusts,) without which they can never be overcome."

When Speaker Henderson withdrew from the race in the Third District because he could not stand on the Republican platform, and B. P. Birdsall was nominated in his stead, stepping at once upon the tariff-trust plank of the platform it became evident that Col. Henderson had done the ticket a tremendous service when he gave the reason he did for abandoning the field. It forced Horace Boies to talk for a tariff for revenue only, which the people of this State apparently do not favor, instead of for tariff revision, which Iowa people do insist upon. Mr. Boies stands no show of election to Congress over Judge Birdsall, who took Speaker Henderson's place on the Republican ticket.

In the other eight districts the present Republican members of Congress will be re-elected by the usual proportionate pluralities, depending on the size of the total vote, as follows:

First District—Thomas Hedge.
Fourth District—G. H. Haugen.
Fifth District—R. G. Cousins.
Seventh District—J. A. T. Hull.
Eighth District—W. P. Hepburn.
Ninth District—Walter I. Smith.
Tenth District—J. P. Conner.
Eleventh District—Lot Thomas.

There has been no State campaign practically. It is an "off year" in State politics in Iowa, the Governor and Legislature being elected in odd years.

KANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 1.—Very little interest is manifested in the approaching election in Kansas. Campaign speakers complain that the people do not attend meetings. Farmers, especially, who are now saving a record-breaking crop of corn and forage refuse to leave their fields to listen to oratory by either side. Prosperity prevails in this State, and the farmers, who compose 70 per cent. of the voting population, are not anxious to disturb existing conditions.

Kansas will elect the Republican State ticket by 25,000 plurality. This is practically conceded by the leaders who are directing the Fusion campaign. The Democrats and Populists combined on all offices, and this action of the leaders in the Populist Party in practically surrendering to the Democrats has caused much disaffection. Chairman Albaugh of the Republican State Committee claims the election of the entire State ticket by 31,000 plurality. The Fusion State Committee leaders decline to give an estimate, but say the prospects are bright for victory.

The prospects are exceedingly bright for the Republicans in the Congressional contest. The Democrats now have one of the eight members. This member, Jackson, will be defeated. The contest in the Sixth District is close, but Reeder, Republican, will win.

The upper branch of the Legislature holds over. It is composed of 34 Republicans and 6 Fusionists. The House consists of 125 members, to be elected Nov. 4. The Republicans will elect 80 of the 125. This will insure the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator Harris.

KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 1.—As is usual prior to the election in Kentucky the two contending political parties are claiming victory. Republicans say they will not only re-elect their three representatives in Congress, but will add at least one to the list, and will elect their two candidates to the Court of Appeals. Democrats claim ten out of the eleven Congressmen to be elected and two of the three candidates for the Appellate bench.

From the best information at hand the Congressional delegation will be composed of Democrats—Ollie M. James, First District; O. A. Stanley, Second District; John S. Rhea, Third District; David H. Smith, Fourth District; Swager Shirley, Fifth District; D. L. Gooch, Sixth District; South Trimble, Seventh District; G. G. Gilbert, Eighth District; F. A. Hopkins, Tenth District. Republicans—W. H. Castner, Ninth District, and Vincent Boreing, Eleventh District.

The political complexion of the Court of Appeals will not be changed. According to the very best figures, Judge B. L. D. Guffy will defeat his Democratic opponent, W. E. Settle, in the Second District, and Judge George Du Relle his opponent in the Fourth District. Judge Thomas H. Paynter also appears safe from defeat by his opponent, the Republican candidate, W. G. Dearing, in the Sixth District.

The figures of the Gubernatorial election of 1900, when Gov. J. C. W. Beckham defeated John W. Yerkes, now United States Internal Revenue Commissioner may be taken as the extreme limit of the Republican vote, because Mr. Yerkes received 33,000 more votes than did Taylor when he opposed William Goebel, bringing on the terrible conflict of 1899. Taylor polled more votes than were cast for Gov. William O. Bradley, probably the most popular of Kentucky's Republican politicians, in his successful campaign of 1895. It is but fair now to count several thousand old-line Democrats back with the party excepting in the Court of Appeals' contests. In these it is different, because upon the decision of this body depends the final punishment of the men charged with murdering Gov. William Goebel, and the Democrats voting against Goebel are just as firm in their belief that Jim Howard and Caleb Powers are not guilty as the Goebel Democrats are that they are. Therefore, although John S. Barker, who is opposing Judge Du Relle in the Fifth Appellate District in Louisville and Jefferson County, voting anti-Goebel sentiment has been so strong in one of the old-line Democrats running now upon the Goebel platform, Du Relle will be chosen because he is on record as believing Powers and Howard have not been given fair trials. Judge Guffy will win for the same reason. His district embraces the County of Warren and the town of Bowling Green, where the movement to defeat William Goebel first started—a movement which resulted in the putting forward of John Young Brown as an independent candidate. The last election in the counties comprising the Second District gave a Republican majority of but 1,956, while in Judge Du Relle's district the Republicans had a majority of 5,192. The Sixth District, where the Republican, W. G. Dearing, is opposing the re-election of Judge Thomas H. Paynter, has always been Democratic, giving Gov. Beckham a plurality of 4,321 votes over Yerkes.

Democratic success in the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Congress Districts is assured, while in the Eleventh the Republicans have always been victorious. At the last Congressional election Rhea defeated Moss in the third by 258 votes, according to the returns, but Moss was seated after a contest. Rhea's defeat was caused by the intense feeling brought about by the success of the Democratic State ticket in the memorable election of 1899, and now new issues have arisen and people who have watched the change predict Moss's defeat.

In th Eighth District Congressman Gilbert is having a hard struggle with William Lawson Sumrall, the Republican candidate, the Republicans having centred in this district some of their best stump speakers. The district gave in the last election a Democratic majority of 1,044 votes. In the Ninth District Kehoe beat his Republican opponent, Pugh, by the narrow margin of 230 votes in the election of 1900, and this time an exceedingly popular Republican, W. H. Castner, has been put into the field and is being assisted by some of the party's best speakers, including Revenue Commissioner Yerkes, and if Kehoe wins he may be considered lucky indeed.

There is another battle royal on in the Tenth District between F. A. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate, and John G. White, of the Republican. Last election men of the same surnames, with their political affiliations reversed, were the candidates, White winning by a majority of 1,333 votes. The Republican White appears not to have the confidence of the people as had his Democratic namesake, and Hopkins looks to be the victor.

LOUISIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 1.—Louisiana will poll the usual heavy Democratic vote and carry every Congressional district hands down, including the new Seventh District.

MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—There will not be a solid Republican delegation from Maryland in the next Congress. All indications are that the Republican performance of two years ago will not be repeated Tuesday. They will probably lose the Second and Fourth Districts, but will surely carry the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Districts. The First is in doubt. Had they nominated a stronger candidate in the Second than W. Tyler Page against the Democratic veteran J. Fred C. Talbott, they could have beaten that old friend and tried lieutenant of Gorman's.

United States Senator McComas and Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican State Committee are apparently confident of carrying five of the six districts. Of course they do not give up any district, and hope to again elect a solid delegation, but they realize that at least one, and probably two or three districts are in doubt.

Senator-elect Gorman and Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee claim that the Democratic candidates will be elected in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts. They are confident of the Second and Fourth, but are not so confident of the First and Third. The Third and Fourth Districts are entirely in Baltimore City and parts of the Second and Fifth are in the city.

The Democratic leaders are also confident of a majority on the total vote in the State. The campaign has been rather apathetic, except in the First, Second, and Third Districts. The fight in the First has been rather unique in the fact that the Democratic candidate James E. Ellegood, has made his fight on an anti-bribery platform. For years the Eastern Shore of the State comprised in the First Congressional District has been notorious for bribery and corruption at elections. The use of money has been open and above board. Hundreds of oystermen and fishermen, whites as well as blacks, have sold their votes to the highest bidders. Mr. Ellegood has always been opposed to this method. His party has not, and for this very reason some of the leaders fear that he will not win in a district that has only gone Republican twice in a number of years. Attempts to make bribery an issue before in this district failed. W. H. Jackson, the present Congressman and candidate for re-election, is one of the wealthiest and most popular Republicans in the district. He has made his campaign on National issues, while Mr. Ellegood has subordinated all issues to the one slogan, "No Bribery." He wanted Mr. Jackson to agree to the use of no money in the campaign or the election. Caustic letters were exchanged between them. Mr. Jackson declared that while he was opposed to the corrupt use of money, the record of the Democratic politicians on the Eastern Shore was such that although Mr Ellegood himself was sincere his party would resort to any corrupt method to win.

Mr. Gorman is more interested in the fight in the Second District than in any other district. He wants his old lieutenant, Fred Talbott, to win so that they can return to Congress together. An important element in this district is the vote of the thousands of workmen at the Maryland Steel Works at Sparrow's Point. The Republicans claim that this vote is favorable to their candidate, and that the constantly increasing number of men at these immense works is changing the political conditions of Baltimore County.

Lee S. Meyer, the Democratic candidate in the Third District, is surprising even his party leaders by his vigorous campaign, but it is hardly probable that he can overcome the majority of Frank C. Wachter, the Republican candidate for re-election, which two years ago was 2,100. It is said that a number of Democrats will vote for Wachter.

Major James W. Denny, Democrat, will probably defeat Congressman C. R. Schirm in the Fourth District, because he will also receive the Independent Democratic vote, which two years ago went for McKinley and the Republican Congressional ticket.

Congressman Mudd has had a firm hold on the Fifth District for years and he will be re-elected.

If Senator Wellington had his way, Congressman George A. Pearre would not be re-elected in the Sixth District, which has always been a stronghold of the Republicans. Wellington, however, so discredited himself with his party by his opposition to President McKinley's policy and his conduct toward the State leaders that he has lost his influence in Western Maryland. He predicts the election of Christian Kenneweg, the Democratic candidate.

That the Independent vote in Baltimore City more than holds the balance of power is shown by the returns just made by the Supervisor of Elections as to the registration in the twenty-four wards, including two wards of the Second District as well as all of the Third and Fourth. There are 44,662 Democrats and 30,977 Republicans who declared party affiliations, a majority of 13,685 for the Democrats on the "declared" registration. The "declined to state" column shows a total of 15,492. The Prohibitionists are included in this list. According to the recent police census 35,000 citizens failed to register.

The total newly registered voters in the State is about 267,796. Of these 215,850 are white and 51,946 colored.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Despite a phenomenal apathy on both sides, there has been a good deal of politics in the Bay State this Fall, owing in great part to the discussion of tariff revision and to the aggressive campaign put in motion by the Democrats under the leadership of Col. W. A. Gaston. Col. Gaston occupies a position almost unique. Without previous experience in politics or in public office, but with a fortune at his command, he suddenly conceived the notion that he would like to be Governor, as his father was twenty years ago. Accordingly he set about getting the nomination, declaring his readiness to spend time and money in reorganizing the party—a welcome and infrequent declaration to Massachusetts Democratic ears.

The campaign which Col. Gaston has carried on has been in the nature of a town-to-town canvass. Doubtless as a result of Col. Gaston's vigorous campaign there will be a reduction of the Republican plurality. Four years ago Gov. Wolcott received 80,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent; the Republican leaders will be satisfied with half that number next Tuesday. Very probably the plurality will fall to 30,000.

Lieut. Gov. John L. Bates of Boston is the candidate of the Republicans for Governor. His associate on the ticket is Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., proprietor of The Boston Commercial Bulletin, soldier, orator, and general good fellow. Mr. Bates's experience as Speaker of the House and as Lieutenant Governor has given him a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of State, and he is a member of orders and societies which cast thousands of individual votes and give him hosts of personal friends.

Chairman McNary of the Democratic State Committee thinks the Democrats stand a good chance of carrying six of the fourteen Congressional districts. These are the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh. The Ninth and Tenth, both Boston districts, are not counted on by the Republicans; in fact, the Ninth is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Republicans concede only these two, but they are going to have hard work to hold the Sixth and Eleventh. The Eleventh is a Boston district, made by the reapportionment. Eugene N. Foss, general manager of the Sturtevant Blower Works, is the Republican candidate. He was not the choice of the machine, running on a platform of free coal and iron and immediate tariff revision. The Hon. John A. Sullivan, the Democratic candidate, is a brainy young man, and his platform is the same as his opponent's. In the redistricting it was contemplated that the Eleventh would be a safe Republican district, but at the present moment it is by no means safe.

The situation in the Sixth, the Essex District, is complicated by the local feeling engendered during the preliminary canvass among the Republicans, the successful candidate, Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, Senator Lodge's son-in-law, having aroused much bitterness by his methods of campaigning, which savored, according to popular belief, of the English rotten borough system. The Democrats have a very popular candidate in Samuel Roads, Jr., of Marblehead, and his chances of election are by no means as slim as would ordinarily be the case in William H. Moody's old district.

Gen. Butler Ames is the Republican candidate in the Fifth, or Lowell, District. He is being helped by Democratic dissensions and by this means is not unlikely to carry the day.

The Worcester District, the Third, is at present represented by a Democrat, John R. Thayer, an avowed protectionist. Mayor Rufus B. Dodge of Worcester is making a strong campaign against him. The district is normally Republican, and the party leaders express confidence in their power to "redeem" it next Tuesday.

The Republican Congressmen who are certain to be returned are:

First District—George P. Lawrence of North Adams.
Second District—Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield.
Fourth District—Charles Q. Tirrell of Natick.
Seventh District—Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea.
Eighth District—Samuel W. McCall of Winchester.
Twelfth District—Samuel L. Powers of Newton.
Thirteenth District—William S. Greene of Fall River.
Fourteenth District—William C. Lovering of Taunton.

Summed up, the ante-election situation in Massachusetts calls for a Republican plurality of from 30,000 to 35,000, and the election of ten Republican and four Democratic Congressmen—a Democratic gain of two members.

MICHIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—There is just a long chance that the Democratic State ticket will be elected, but it is a chance that even a plunger would not place any money on, no matter what the odds are.

Things looked different last Summer, and at one time it seemed as if one of those rare things, a Democratic victory in Michigan, would come to pass, but now nothing short of a miracle could pull Democratic success out of the situation.

Last July the Republican machine had renominated Gov. A. T. Bliss, who will probably run behind his ticket, because he is accused of being influenced by the Michigan Central, because he say "be ye?" "ain't," and pronounces it "Rosenfelt" when speaking of the President, and because he says other things in bad form from the grammarian's standpoint.

The Democrats nominated for Governor Judge George H. Durand of Flint, a man of integrity and political prominence in the Democratic Party of the State. Judge Durand started in with a whirlwind campaign and prepared a ringing enunciation of the principles which the Democratic Party should advocate. A notification meeting was arranged for Grand Rapids, but a week before Judge Durand was stricken with paralysis and he hovered between life and death for three weeks. He was unable to speak, and the lower part of his body was completely paralyzed.

Meanwhile the plans of the Democratic Party leaders were upset. The question of a successor to be appointed by the State Central Committee was discussed. The silver wing of the party was again arrayed against the gold wing, and the old factional strife broke forth stronger than ever. A split was threatened. Finally Judge Durand withdrew his name from the head of the Democratic ticket, and the State Central Committee, with the party leaders, met in Detroit and selected L. T. Durand of Saginaw, a brother of Judge Durand, to lead the ticket. The campaign by this time was two months behind, and the work of raising campaign funds was begun two months later than usual. As a result, Chairman J. R. Whiting and Secretary Charles Hampton of the State Central Committee admit that they are handicapped, and that there is hardly any chance of winning this Fall. Astute politicians predict that Gov. A. T. Bliss and the entire Republican State ticket will be elected by at least 60,000 majority, this estimate falling below the returns of the election of two years ago by 19,000.

In the twelve Congressional districts of the State only three are considered in doubt—the First, Second, and Third. The other districts are overwhelmingly Republican, and as the sentiment in Michigan appears to be in favor of supporting President Roosevelt, it is more than probable that nine Republican Congressmen will be returned from Michigan, while the contest in the other three districts will be closer than usual. In the First Congressman John B. Corliss is opposed by Alfred Lucking, a clever, popular attorney of Detroit, who has the backing of nearly all the attorneys of the city and of the business men. Congressman Corliss claims that he is up against the influence of the railroads of the country because he fathered the measure in Congress requiring railroad corporations to equip freight cars with safety devices to protect the lives and limbs of employes.

In the Second District Congressman Henry C. Smith was defeated for renomination because of the established rule in that district that two terms are enough for one man. Charles E. Townsend a well-known Republican lawyer and politician of Jackson, Mich., was nominated, and is putting up a strong fight. Two years ago Congressman Smith's majority was 2,512, but in certain sections, notably in Lenawee County, the Republican Party is split up into small factions that will result in a reduction of this majority. Fred Woods of Tecumseh, who is not very well known in Michigan politics, is the opponent of Mr. Townsend.

Congressman Corliss defeated his opponent two years ago by a majority of 3,644, but this was a Presidential year. Four years ago, in an off year, he defeated his opponent by only 788, and as this is an off year, his friends are making great exertions to keep his majority up to at least 500.

In the Third Congressional District, Congressman Washington Gardner is opposed by Warren Sampson, who is popular and well liked in the district. Gardner's majority two years ago was 3,274. He has served two terms, and many of the voters in that district have a prejudice against a three termer.

MINNESOTA.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 1.—Interests in financial circles attaches to the election in Minnesota for the reason that J. J. Hill has said that the action of Gov. Van Sant in proceeding against the Northern Securities Company was not representative of the sentiment of the people of the State, and is opposing the Governor's re-election. Should Van Sant be defeated the case of the State against the merger would be dropped, and Mr. Hill's assertion that Van Sant's action is frowned upon would prove true.

The campaign in Minnesota is for State officials, Congressmen, Legislature, and following that, a United States Senator. The campaign, however, has been made upon the head of the ticket, Samuel R. Van Sant, the Republican nominee, and L. A. Rosing, the nominee of the Democrats. The Republicans have been putting the trust issue ahead of [illegible] and as the Democrats [illegible] opposing treats the [illegible] on this issue except to ridicule the efforts of the Republicans as being insincere.

The merger question has been brought prominently into the campaign since J. J. Hill has so often attempted to explain its object. During the Summer he has visited several farmers' conventions, and has on every occasion declared that the merger was for the benefit of the Northwest, and especially for the benefit of farmers. He held a levee at Crookston a few nights ago, and shook hands with no less than 5,000 agriculturists, telling them there was nothing detrimental to their interests in the merging of the Minnesota railroads. One of the objects of this campaign is to defeat Van Sant, not to elect the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Hill is opposing no other candidate on the ticket.

Aside from this question the campaign has been very tame. It has been conceded that Van Sant would carry the State by from 6,000 to 20,000 majority, and there appears to be no reason for changing this estimate now.

Seven of the nine Congressmen to be elected will be Republicans. Two are in doubt, with the chances in favor of the election of a Democrat. Ex-Gov. John Lind, who is a candidate in the Fifth District, which is strongly a Scandinavian district, though normally Republican.

The Chairman of each State Central Committee is claiming the election of his ticket, but the receptions accorded Van Sant indicate that he is stronger now than he was two years ago, and then he was elected by a large majority, defeating one of the strongest candidates that ever entered a campaign in Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 1.—In accordance with time-honored custom the entire Democratic Congressional ticket will be elected in Mississippi this year. In one district, the fourth, a candidate has been placed in the field by the Republicans, but his candidacy is for the purpose of holding together the district organization, and no hope of victory is felt. The next delegation in Congress from this State will be as follows:

First District—E. S. Chandler, Jr., (Corinth.)
Second District—Thomas Sligh, (Greenwood.)
Third District—Benjamin Humphries, (Greenwood.)
Fourth District—W. S. Hill, (Winona.)
Fifth District—Adam Byrd, (Philadelphia.)
Sixth District—E. J. Bowers, (Bay St. Louis.)
Seventh District—F. A. Critlain, (Gloster.)
Eighth District—John Sharpe Williams, (Yazoo City.)

State officers will not be elected this year. Three Constitutional amendments are to be submitted for ratification or rejection, one providing that the Legislature shall hold regular biennial sessions and enact laws without reference by the Governor, one allowing counties and towns to vote aid to railroad corporations, and the third providing that Constitutional amendments voted upon at a regular election shall be inserted in the Constitution at the next succeeding session of the Legislature. All will probably be adopted.

The vote at the November election will be exceedingly small. It is doubtful if the entire vote polled exceeds 30 per cent. of the registration. The apathy is due to the fact that there is no contest of any sort, and the people generally manifest but little interest in the Constitutional amendments.

MISSOURI.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The political apathy which is complained of in every State in the Union is noticeable in Missouri, where the strong personalities of Senator Cockrell, ex-Gov. William J. Stone, and Gov. Alexander Dockery have been required to attract crowds. The situation in the State is so dull that the political leaders are doing all in their power to get the voters interested sufficiently to bring them to the polls on election day. There are eight State tickets in the field, the Democratic, Republican, Allied, Prohibition, Independent, Public Ownership, Socialist, and Socialist-Labor Parties, but the fight as usual is between the Democratic and Republican forces, with the chances 100 to 1 in favor of the former.

If the vote is normal the Democrats will carry the State by about 30,000. They will certainly elect thirteen of the sixteen Congressmen to be elected, including the representative from the new Sixteenth District. The doubtful districts are the Eleventh and Twelfth in St. Louis. The Tenth District, which also is in St. Louis, will undoubtedly return Richard Bartholdt, Republican, to Congress by a handsome majority.

On account of the fact that many Democrats are opposed to James J. Butler, who was nominated by the Democratic Party in the Twelfth District for both the long and short terms in Congress, the Republicans are conceded a good chance of carrying this district. In the Eleventh District the Public Ownership Party has fused with the Republicans, and Charles F. Joy likely will be elected to succeed himself, although John T. Hunt, the Democratic candidate, being a stone-cutter by trade, is immensely popular with the labor element, and will give the Republican Congressman a tight race.

The city probably will go Democratic on the bribery issue, the exposure of municipal corruption having been accomplished by a Democratic administration.

The Legislature to be elected very probably will be strongly Democratic. A Senator to succeed George Graham Vest is to be elected, and ex-Gov. William J. Stone seems to be assured of the toga, as a majority of the counties have instructed for him. His only Democratic opponent is William H. Wallace, who has a strong personal following, but the Democratic Party in 1896 on the free-silver issue, and for this reason has apparently very slim hope of getting a majority of votes in the Democratic caucus of the Legislature.

In the State three Supreme Court Judges, a Superintendent of Public Schools, two Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and a Judge of the Court of Appeals are to be elected.

In the city Circuit Court Judges, a Sheriff, and several minor officers are to be voted for. Democratic leaders declare the State and city will roll up a big Democratic majority. Republicans are making no claims outside of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Congressional Districts, all of which they assert they will carry by handsome pluralities.

MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 1.—In the Congressional fight in Montana three candidates are in the field, with the chances said to be slightly favoring J. M. Evans of Missoula, named by the Democrats. Martin Dee of Butte is running on the ticket representing the interests of F. Augustus Heinze, as opposed to Senator William A. Clark, which is known as the Labor-Populist ticket. J. M. Dixon of Missoula is in the field for the Republicans.

NEBRASKA.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Nov. 1.—One of the fiercest contests for the Gubernatorial chair ever waged in this State is now on. In a way it lines up the saloon and liquor elements against the church people of Nebraska, with the Republican Party championing the candidate strong with the churches. John H. Mickey, Republican, is a Methodist, an avowed enemy of the liquor traffic, and a man whose efforts to establish a great sectarian educational institution in the State has coupled his name with church matters in many ways. He is an old soldier, a banker, and a resident of one of the smaller towns of the State, Osceola.

His opponent, William H. Thompson, has never made a declaration on the liquor question. The anti-saloon league opposes him, while the liquor league in the State has made strenuous efforts to further his candidacy. Personally he is a clean man and a capable and successful attorney of Grand Island.

With the liquor question left out of the campaign John H. Mickey would be elected by 12,000 majority. That is conceded by prominent Democrats. They believe, however, that the liquor interests will pull their man through. The Republicans claim the election if Mickey by from 8,000 to 10,000, and the remainder of the State ticket by a greater majority. The Democrats make no claim as to majorities, but assert that every man on their ticket will be elected.

There is a surprising apathy shown by the voters. Republicans say that they will get their vote out very nearly. Democrats do not feel so certain on this point. While the Democratic ticket is indorsed by the Populists, the Populist vote in Nebraska will be surprisingly small. In Lincoln, out of 8,000 voters registered, but 45 have declared themselves Populists. [illegible] candidate for Congress in the First District, will be re-elected. The [illegible] is going in [illegible]

and that, it is believed, will reach more than 3,000.

The re-election of Mercer is in doubt, owing to the fight made against him by some Republicans headed by Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee. Republicans outside of Omaha are unanimously for the candidate, but Omaha is always an unknown quantity.

The Republicans hope to get three of the four other Congressmen to be elected, with the election of George W. Norris in the Fifth District most in doubt.

NEVADA.

Special to The New York Times.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Nov. 1.—The Silverites and Democrats by fusing in Nevada will carry the State. Van Duzer, Fusionist, will be elected to Congress. Francis G. Newlands, present Democratic Congressman, will be sent to the United States Senate by the legislators who will be elected on the Fusionist ticket.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1.—New Hampshire will elect next Tuesday a Governor, two members of Congress, and the members of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator.

There are six candidates in the field for Governor, as follows: Republican, Nahum J. Bachelder of Andover; Democrat, Henry F. Hollis of Concord; Prohibitionist, John C. Berry of Plymouth; Socialist, Michael H. O'Neil of Nashua; Allied People's Party, George Howie of Manchester; Independent, Alonzo Elliott of Manchester.

The chief issue in the State campaign is the substitution for the present prohibitory liquor law of a system of high license and local option. Mr. Hollis has declared himself in favor of such substitution, while Mr. Bachelder remains non-committal and says he will be governed by the will of the people as expressed in the election of members of the Legislature. It is thought that this action on his part will cost him some votes in the cities, but that he will gain enough in the country to maintain the Republican plurality at its normal, off-year figure, about 9,000. Mr. Hollis, however, is confident that he will succeed in throwing the election into the Legislature, as was the case in Vermont.

The two Republican members of Congress now in service, Cyrus A. Sulloway of Manchester in the First District and Frank D. Currier of Canaan in the Second District, will be re-elected by 5,000 or more plurality each.

The Legislature will contain about four times as many Republicans as Democrats, and will re-elect for another term of six years United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger. This will give him the longest period of continuous service in this position in the history of the State.

There will also be chosen next Tuesday members of a convention to meet in this city on the first Tuesday in December for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State. The nominations made insure that this convention will be one of the ablest bodies of men that ever assembled in New Hampshire. Partisan politics have been quite largely laid aside in its make-up. For instance, ex-Senator William E. Chandler has been nominated by both the Republicans and the Democrats in this city, while at Franklin a similar honor has been shown to ex-Chief Justice Isaac N. Blodgett, a Democrat.

Among the subjects to engage the attention of this convention will be the reducing in size of the Legislature; the election of certain State officers by the people, and a change in the mode of raising the State taxes.

NEW JERSEY.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 1.—With Gen. Sewell dead, there is a struggle for supremacy among the lesser leaders in almost every Congressional District in the State, and these factional fights are so fierce that New Jersey will probably send four Democrats to Congress out of her ten Congressional Districts, as against the lone Democrat she had in the last New Jersey delegation. As this election is being fought out by Republican factionists as a struggle for supremacy, even more than four Democrats may be elected.

National issues are completely lost sight of in the blind factional fight. In the First District, comprising the Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem, the organization fought the nomination of Henry C. Loudenslager

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

have done the Democrats much damage that has been repressed by the fight of the Republican Party as an organized political body.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Special to The New York Times.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 1.—North Dakota elects this year two Congressmen and a full State ticket. The campaign is again between the Republican and Democratic Parties, the old Populist Party having this year been eliminated from the fight. The election of the Republican Congressmen is conceded by 8,000 to 12,000 majority, the size of their majority depending upon the extent to which apathetic conditions may influence the total vote in the State. The Republican nominees for Congress are Burleigh F. Spalding and Thomas F. Marshall, both nominated at large.

The State ticket will also be elected by the Republicans, but by majorities somewhat smaller than those for the Republican Congressmen. The issue in the State election is largely upon the "merger" railroad proposition. Gov. White, the Republican candidate for re-election, is being attacked by the opposition because he did not attend the conference of Northwestern Governors at Helena last year, when Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota proclaimed his hostility to the railroad merger.

White agreed to attend the meeting, and afterward refused to go. His failure to attend is ascribed by his political opponents to railroad influence, and he is likely to suffer somewhat among the granger element. Republicans are confident of his election, although it is agreed he will run several thousand votes behind his ticket. The Democrats have practically abandoned the fight except that on White.

The total vote of the State at the coming election promises to be considerably smaller than that of two years ago.

OHIO.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Ohio will elect a Secretary of State, one Judge of the Supreme Court, one member of the State Board of Public Works, a Dairy and Food Commissioner, twenty-one Congressmen, and county tickets in each of the eighty-eight counties of the State.

The Republican and Democratic State tickets are as follows:

Republican—Secretary of State, Lewis C. Laylin of Huron County, (renominated;) Supreme Judge, William B. Crew of Morgan; Board of Public Works, William Kirtley, Jr., of Defiance; Food Commissioner, Horace Ankeney of Greene.

Democratic—Secretary of State, Herbert S. Bigelow of Hamilton County; Supreme Judge, Michael Donnelly of Henry; Board of Public Works, Joseph J. Pater of Butler; Food Commissioner, Philip H. Bruck of Franklin.

The pluralities in the Ohio Congressional district in the election of 1898 were as follows:

Republican—First District, 6,152; Second, 6,508; Sixth, 3,600; Seventh, 406; Eighth, 2,404; Ninth, 3,532; Tenth, 5,528; Eleventh, 3,373; Fourteenth, 3,380; Fifteenth, 2,895; Sixteenth, 2,856; Eighteenth, 3,060; Nineteenth, (to fill the unexpired term of Stephen A. Northway, deceased,) 10,785; Nineteenth, (full term,) 10,746; Twentieth, 4,902; Twenty-first, 6,776; total Republican districts, 15.

Democratic—Third District, 122; Fourth, 5,744; Fifth, 3,652; Twelfth, 702; Thirteenth, 3,804; Seventeenth, 3,973; total Democratic districts, 6.

Since the election of two years ago Franklin County has been constituted a separate district, known as the Twelfth, and Fairfield County was added to the Eleventh District. The nominees of the two parties this Fall are as follows:

Dist.		
1.	N. Longworth, R.	Thos. H. Bentham, D.
2.	H. P. Goebel, R.	Henry C. Busch, D.
3.	*Robt M. Nevin, R.	Thomas A. Seitz, D.
4.	L. H. Rodgers, R.	Harvey C. Garber, D.
5.	George Russell, R.	*John S. Snook, D.
6.	*C. Q. Hildebrant, R.	Wm. G. Thompson, D.
7.	*Thos. B. Kyle, R.	Charles Bryan, D.
8.	*W. R. Warnock, R.	W. R. Nevin, D.
9.	*J. H. Southard, R.	Charles I. York, D.
10.	Stephen Morgan, R.	C. E. Belcher, D.
11.	*C. H. Grosvenor, R.	E. R. Lawrence, D.
12.	Cyrus Huling, R.	De Witt C. Badger, D.
13.	A. H. Jackson, R.	*James A. Norton, D.
14.	*W. W. Skiles, R.	George E. Neal, D.
15.	H. C. VanVoorhis, R.	E. E. Schneider, D.
16.	*J. J. Gill, R.	G. V. Lawler, D.
17.	W. B. Stevens, R.	*J. W. Cassingham, D.
18.	Jas. Kennedy, R.	Thomas J. Duffy, D.
19.	*Charles Dick, R.	O. D. Everhard, D.
20.	*J. A. Beidler, R.	Charles A. Kohl, D.
21.	*T. E. Burton, R.	E. G. Vail, D.

*Renominated Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8.

The districts which both parties profess to regard as debatable ground, are the Third (Dayton) and the Twelfth (Columbus). While the Republicans hope to materially reduce the normal Democratic pluralities in several of the districts, notably the Thirteenth, where there is much opposition to Congressman Norton in his own party.

Gov. Nash was re-elected last Fall over John R. McLean by a plurality of 49,023. Secretary of State Laylin was elected two years ago over H. H. McFadden by a plurality of 69,311.

A dispassionate view of the situation leads one to believe that the average Republican plurality of 50,000 will be greatly exceeded this year, and that the Congressional districts will remain as at present.

The campaign has been marked by that obvious lack of enthusiasm which distinguishes the "off year" in Ohio, when the Republicans feel sure of a normal plurality and the Democratic opposition is in a sense perfunctory. The Republicans were never more thoroughly united, but there has been a good deal of apathy, and there probably will be a considerably smaller vote than there is in Gubernatorial and Presidential years.

While there have been heated local contests in several of the counties, the interest in the result can hardly be called general in the sense that the masses are rending their linen and throwing their sweated caps in the air. Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, the new leader of the State Democracy, has conducted an independent canvass in the interest of his candidate for Secretary of State, almost entirely ignoring the regularly constituted committee of his party, and has naturally called down a great deal of criticism from those who stickle for the machine-made campaign.

Mr. Johnson was the author of the platform that was adopted at Cedar Point Sept. 3, but he has almost completely ignored every plank except that relating to the taxation of railroad properties. This plank demands that all taxable property be appraised by assessing boards, which shall be in session for at least a part of each year, and whose deliberations shall be open to the public, and that all property be appraised at not less than its salable value. The second plank demands that the laws for assessing steam railroads and other public service corporations be so changed as to compel the assessment of those properties at not less than their salable value as going concerns. The platform also demands the removal from office of all public officials who accept railroad passes, that all public service corporations be required to make sworn public reports; denounces government by injunction, favors home rule for cities, and condemns "boss rule"; advocates the referendum and favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote. The platform indorses the Kansas City platform.

The Republican platform says, in substance, "Let well enough alone." It indorses the well-known principles of the National Party and advocates their continuance.

The distinctive feature of the fight has been the almost personal contest for supremacy in Cuyahoga County between Senator Hanna and Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland. These two have made many speeches over the State, but for the last ten days have been at home, where the battle has waged with increasing fierceness as election day approaches. Mr. Johnson has made a picturesque campaign, with a circus tent and automobile as aids to awaken public interest, while Mr. Hanna made a short tour on a special train. Another picturesque feature on a smaller scale was the tallyho and brass band campaign of A. H. Jackson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District. In Columbus the Republicans have had a big tent, in which meetings were held every night, and the Democrats have had a similar tent in the Fifth Ward. Both tents have been crowded to the doors, and the interest has been intense.

Gen. John Wanamaker is generally credited with a purpose to be a candidate of the Independent Republicans, but this seems to be a candidacy of popular rumor more than of fact.

In the Congressional campaign the Democrats are pretty sure to make gains. The State has been reapportioned. Formerly there were twenty-eight districts and two Congressmen at large. Now there are thirty-two districts and no Congressmen at large. Of the present Congressmen the Democrats have three. At the coming election it seems certain that they will elect at least four Congressmen. That number is practically conceded by the Republicans. They will be William L. McLean, Twentieth; J. H. Shull, Twenty-sixth; C. H. Dickerman, Sixteenth, and M. C. Kline, Thirteenth. In four more districts there are very hot fights, and the Democrats will probably carry two of them, with a chance of carrying all four in case of the landslide predicted by their leaders. These districts, with the respective candidates are: Eleventh—H. W. Palmer, (Republican,) T. R. Martin, (Democrat.) Twelfth—G. R. Patterson, (Republican,) J. W. Ryan, (Democrat.) Twenty-first—S. R. Dresser, (Republican,) D. E. Hibner, (Democrat.) Fifteenth—Elias Deemer, (Republican,) James Mansell, (Democrat.) In the Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts the Democratic chances are particularly good.

For the State, Legislative, and Congressional tickets an absolutely neutral authority has made the following estimate, which would seem to be a closer one than any estimate made by either party: Judge Pennypacker will be elected by a majority between 35,000 and 50,000. The Legislature will probably have more Republicans than Democrats, but the balance of power will rent with the independents. The Democrats will probably elect six Congressmen. Senator Penrose's chance for returning to the United States Senate is a very small one.

A feature of the situation that deserves attention lies in the fact that the Republicans failed to poll a majority at the last election for Governor, though Gov. Stone was elected by a plurality of 118,000. The Prohibition candidate, whose normal vote would have been less than 20,000, received over 125,000 votes, and there being a considerable scattering and cutting of votes, Gov. Stone lacked over 15,000 of receiving a majority. The Prohibition vote was excessive over normal by fully 100,000. This represented an independent element, and the Pattison managers are this year claiming the whole of it.

RHODE ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 1.—The result of the election in Rhode Island is more a matter of doubt than it has been in years. For the first time since the defeat of Bryanism the Democrats have united to make a fight all along the line, and it is generally admitted that they will make great inroads into the Republican pluralities even if they do not win out.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District is D. L. D. Granger, the very popular Mayor of Providence. He was elected Mayor last year by about 9,000 plurality, and if he gets one-half of that plurality for Congress he will be elected. His opponent, Congressman Bull, is extremely strong in Newport County, and by a singular political combination he is sure to get a great many Democratic votes in that county. Mr. Bull's friends, it is generally believed, help along the present Democratic régime in Newport local affairs, and they stand by him in his Congressional fights.

The Second District has always been a close district, and Congressman Capron is going to have a very hard fight. There has been a largely increased registration, and this factor is generally construed as favoring the Democrats.

It is believed that the Republican nominee for Governor will be elected, and it is also expected that the Republicans will control the Legislature, although the Democrats are expected to gain a number of Assemblymen. Nevertheless there is an element of uncertainty over it all, due to the large registration, the presence of a labor ticket in the field, and the objections to Republican machine tactics.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1.—Triumphant, as from time immemorial, will be the Democrats in South Carolina on election day. The delegation of seven to Congress will be solidly Democratic. The opposition can be nothing more than perfunctory at best.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 1.—Republican principles are sure to receive indorsement at the hands of the South Dakota voting population Tuesday. The State seems to be safe in the Republican column for some time to come. Congressmen Charles H. Burke of Pierre and Eben W. Martin of Deadwood are the Republican candidates for Congress, both being renominated. Their pluralities are expected to be at least 10,000 each.

TENNESSEE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 1.—Democrats will elect the Hon. J. B. Fraizer, their candidate for Governor, by a large majority. His majority is estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000. A conservative estimate is 45,000. The normal Democratic majority is 20,000 to 25,000, but Fraizer's popularity will nearly double this.

Democrats will elect eight of the ten Congressmen. In the First District W. P. Brownlow, Republican, will be re-elected, although Democrats are making a strenuous fight. In the Second District Henry R. Gibson, Republican, probably will be elected, although Democrats are fighting him with a strong candidate. In the Third District John A. Moon, Democrat, has no opposition. In the Fourth District Morgan Fitzpatrick, Democrat, will be elected. In the Fifth District J. D. Richardson, Democratic House leader, will be re-elected. In the Sixth District John Wesley Gaines, Democrat, has no opposition. L. P. Padgett, Seventh District; T. W. Sims, Eighth; Rice A. Pierce, Ninth; W. R. Patterson, Tenth, all Democrats, will be re-elected.

TEXAS.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 1.—The political campaign in Texas has been wholly without interest. The indications are that an unusually light vote will be polled next Tuesday for the State ticket. While both the Democrats and Republicans have State tickets, it is a hopeless contest so far as the Republicans are concerned. There has been no active campaign waged by either party. There are no State issues involved.

In the Congressional situation the chances are good for Republican success in the Fifth District. The Republican candidate in that district is the Hon. John C. Scott of Corpus Christi. The Democratic candidate is the Hon. John H. Garner of Uvalde. The Republicans are claiming the district by 2,500 majority. There is also a close contest for Congress in the Ninth District, according to Republican claims, but the Democrats assert that their candidate, the Hon. George C. Burgess, will carry the district by 8,000 majority over R. R. Burrow, Republican.

UTAH.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 1.—The State of Utah is entitled to but one members in the House of Representatives, he being elected at large. Indications point to the success of the Republican nominee, Joseph Howell of Wellsville, Cache County, who is running against W. H. King, Democrat, of Salt Lake City. King was the nominee two years ago and came within 240 votes of winning. Conservative estimates place the plurality of the Republican nominee at about 3,000. In 1898 the Democratic candidate swept the State with a plurality of 47,000, due in great measure to the widespread adoption of the principles enunciated by William J. Bryan.

VIRGINIA.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—The Democrats will win in Virginia with little effort in most every section. The Congressional delegation of ten will be solidly Democratic as now.

WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 1.—While Washington elected two Republican Congressmen two years ago by a majority of 12,000, it is not expected that the three Congressmen to be elected this year will receive Republican majorities of over 8,000 to 9,000. This is due to the fact that the voters are taking very little interest in election. The total vote probably will not exceed 80,000, while two years ago it was over 100,000, and the population is considerably larger at this time.

ed and is expected to receive a Republican majority similar to that of the Congressmen. In that event Judge Hadley of Whatcom will succeed himself as Judge. The Republican candidates for Congress, all being considered certain of election, are the present Congressmen, W. E. Cushman of Tacoma and W. L. Jones of North Yakima, together with W. E. Humphrey of Seattle.

Washington now gets a third Congressman for the first time. The Legislature to be chosen will elect a Senator to succeed George Turner, Democrat, who is a candidate for re-election. Factional fights on legislative candidates are numerous, there being three Republican candidates for Senator. This will cause much scratching and greatly increase the number of Democratic members of the Legislature. There is scarcely a possibility that the Republicans will not have a majority of each house.

The railroads of the State will make a determined fight against the passage of the bill to create an appointive State Railroad Commission. To this end railroad influence throughout the State will be given to legislative candidates known to be favorable to railroads without regard to their politics.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 1.—Indications are that the Republicans will carry the majority of the Congressional Districts, or three out of the five. The districts seemingly assured to them are the First, Third, and Fifth. In the Second District John T. McGraw, the Democratic candidate, was at one time a candidate for the United States Senate.

W. N. Chancellor, Democrat, of Parkersburg, is opposed to H. C. Woodyard, Republican, of Roane County, and is thought to be reasonably sure of election. The people of the State will not vote for State officers this year, but will cast ballots for fifteen State Senators—half the membership of the Senate. The State Senators will be elected for four years, and will have a part in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator N. B. Scott, whose term expires in 1905. An entire new House of Delegates will be elected.

WISCONSIN.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 1.—Gov. La Follette will be re-elected over his Democratic opponent, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, but by a much smaller majority than he received in 1900; J. O. Davidson will run ahead of the rest of the Republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor; Karl Mathie, Democrat, probably will be elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction; a Legislature will be elected which will return Senator Spooner to the Senate, and ten Republican and one Democratic Congressmen will be elected. That, in brief, is the altogether probable result of the election next Tuesday, after the hottest fought and most sensational campaign in the history of Wisconsin.

By far the most important phase of the fight has been the manner in which opposition has developed to the return of Senator Spooner on the part of Gov. La Follette and his adherents, who, by defeating the Senator for re-election, hope to control the entire list of offices in the gift of the State and thus win a comprehensive victory from the old-time party leaders in the State.

The declaration by the Governor that he would only raise his voice for Senator Spooner's re-election if Spooner declared his support of the State platform has admittedly cost him thousands of votes. But his lead was too strong for this statement to swing enough votes to cause his defeat. His majority probably will be in the neighborhood of 20,000.

Two noteworthy features of the campaign have been the tours of the State by the two candidates. Mayor Rose has more than equaled the record his Democratic brother in Ohio, having made up to this time 350 speeches in 347 cities and villages of the State. For the past month and more the Mayor has been traversing the State in a special train, with a corps of newspaper correspondents, speaking at every place where he could find time to stop for a few moments. Nine and ten speeches a day have been the rule, but last night Mayor Rose completed his tour of the country districts, and came back to Milwaukee to wind up his campaign by a speech in every ward in the city, which means that he will have made thirty speeches in the last four days of the campaign.

Gov. La Follette, who used a special train two years ago, traveled like a private citizen this year, and only put in three weeks of campaigning. In these three weeks, however, he managed to deliver two or three long comprehensive speeches a day.

Senators Spooner and Quarles, though they do not belong to the Administration wing of the Wisconsin Republican Party, have done considerable speaking, each having delivered two addresses in each of the eleven Congressional districts of the State.

Though Gov. La Follette has declared himself against Spooner, the rest of the party has not. In every part of the State legislative candidates have been pledged to vote unconditionally for Senator Spooner's re-election, and in most cases those so pledged are strictly instructed to vote for him whether he declines to become a candidate or not. In other words, so strong is the Spooner sentiment that he will without doubt be returned to the Senate, even against the wish of the Governor, who is said to favor former Congressman Isaac Stephenson as a successor to Mr. Spooner.

WYOMING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 1.—From a careful estimate of the situation at this writing the Republicans will elect their entire State ticket by a majority of not less than 2,000. F. W. Mondell will have a majority of at least 4,500 for Congress.

The Republicans claim forty-six of the members of the lower house out of a total of fifty, and all of the fourteen Senators. There were but two Democrats in both Houses elected in 1900, when a United States Senator was chosen. Nine members of the Senate are holdovers. They, with those now to be elected, will name a United States Senator to succeed Senator Clark.

BITTER MONTANA POLITICS.

Clark-Heinze Battle for Control of Democratic Party Marked by Alleged Corruption on Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 1.—The characterization by ex-Senator Wilbur F. Sanders of Montana politics, "Always dramatic; sometimes spectacular," needs remodeling. One word suffices the purpose: Fierce. There have been turbulent campaigns in Montana since its admission to Statehood, but none whose bitterness and partisan hatred equal that of the one now drawing to a close. That assertion may seem broad indeed when the famous Clark-Daly feud is recalled, as well as the celebrated State capital contest between Helena and Anaconda, but they sink almost into insignificance when compared with the present fight between F. Augustus Heinze and Senator W. A. Clark for the control of the Democratic Party.

The charges of corruption border on the fabulous. For instance, Charles W. Clark, eldest son of the Senator, is out with a statement that Heinze offered him $2,500,000 to turn the management of the Democratic Party over to him in order that Heinze might thereby control the courts and obtain favorable decisions in mining litigation wherein title to mines valued at $50,000,000 are at stake between Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Two District Judges at Butte aver that fortunes were offered to them to render decisions against Heinze. The wife of one of the Judges, as well as his stenographer, charge that they were offered modern palaces and money to maintain them would they use their influence with the Judge to decide against Heinze. Heinze charges that Charles Clark offered a Judge $250,000 to favor Miles Finlen as against Heinze in the noted Minnie Healy case.

The charges are apparently endless, and the sums of money alleged to have been offered, refused, and accepted, are of such gigantic amounts as to stagger the ordinary mind.

Forgeries, it is charged, have been resorted to in order to influence men of power, such as Chief Justice Beatty, President Clark's personal and political friends. Ballot-box stuffing, it is charged, has been resorted to in order to influence the result of the election. Dynamite has been found beneath rival printing offices, placed there, it is asserted, for the purpose of self-destruction, and then to charge the opposing faction with having resorted to anarchistic methods to win. Indeed, if one-half the charges made have the least semblance of truth, Montana is in the throes of a quarrel which can only end in a sanguinary way.

While Senator Clark has a well-organized circuit of daily newspapers in the chief cities of the State, Heinze has only two, and even those have been suppressed. His Butte paper was called The Reveille. A Post Office Inspector has caused the arrest of its editors, artists, and manager on a charge of sending improper matter thrpugh the mails. They were bound over to the Federal Grand Jury, which will meet here next month. The Post Office Department at Washington decided that The Reveille was not a regular newspaper, being organized for campaign purposes only, and seized the deposit of several thousand dollars made to secure its circulation through the mails as a second-class matter. All of the printing plants in Helena, it is charged, refuse to print Heinze's publication in this city. All of this, it is charged by Heinze, has been instigated by Senator Clark for ulterior purposes.

Heinze, however, is making a personal campaign of the State in a special train, accompanied by a vaudeville show and colored singers. He is greeted by large crowds, as his "anti-trust" Democratic Party affiliated with the Labor and Populist Parties, while others are attracted doubtless by curiosity. Heinze's chief plaint against Senator Clark is that the latter has formed an alliance, both political and commercial, for the sole purpose of driving him from the State. On the other hand, Senator Clark, who is also touring the State, asserts that Heinze wants to sell his mine holdings to the Amalgamated Company at a price far beyond their worth and that he wants to use the judiciary and Legislature to force such payments.

Heinze says he wants no political office, but Senator Clark in his speech here says that Heinze implored him to give his rival the short-term Senatorship two years ago, when Clark was elected, but that this was not granted.

All interest centres on the associate Justiceship. Judge Leslie is the Clark Democratic nominee, while Heinze and his affiliations have indorsed William L. Holloway, the Republican nominee.

The outcome is awaited with intense interest. Large wagers are being made, with Holloway a slight favorite. For Congressman the race between Dixon (Rep.) and Evans (Dem.) is very exciting, while Heinze's candidate (Dee) is making a strong fight, especially in Butte.

POLITICS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican Victory Predicted by R. R. McMahon, a Democrat Who Held Office Under Mr. Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Richard Randolph McMahon of Harper's Ferry, who was Assistant Deputy Controller of the Treasury in the first Cleveland Administration, gave an opinion on the political outlook to-day with regard to West Virginia which is significant as coming from a Democrat who has studied conditions widely.

"I think West Virginia will, beyond question, go Republican this time," said Mr. McMahon. "In my district—the Second—it is Dayton against McGraw, who is adroit and resourceful and a fine speaker. Some very questionable methods have been used by very unsavory agents to defeat Dayton. They are such as every honest man must condemn and repudiate. National issues are not involved in this campaign. State and local issues are incidental only. To be sure, the President is an issue. I have lately had occasion to give a close eye to things in several States, as well as in one Territory—Arizona. Strange as it may seem, I found the most ardent, enthusiastic, and devoted friends of the President in Arizona. But everywhere the people, irrespective of party lines, feel close to him. The machines of the Republican Party here and there were against him, but the people have scattered the machines to the four winds. It is not so much the character, the forceful nature, the intellectual power, or even the courage of the President that they admire. It is because he is a 'square man.' They trust him. He travels on straight lines, not in circles.

"I know that in West Virginia, as elsewhere, his admirable and patient adjustment of the serious troubles arising from the coal strike has not only averted what was fast becoming a National calamity, but arrested the progress of those who were, with some effect, charging the Republican Party with responsibility for the strike. The President took the wind out of the bellows of every calamity howler and demagogue, and deprived numberless stump orators of opportunities for preaching

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Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour. Why pay as much or more for inferior Brands when you can get the known-to-be-the-best made from old wheat, assuring best results? ½ bbl., 59c.; bbl. **4.70**

Jams, Jellies.—(Horse Shoe Forestry Co.) Made from selected fruit and pure granulated sugar—pound of fruit, pound of sugar; Cranberry Jam or Raspberry Jam, Crab Apple Butter, Choke Cherry Jelly, Crab Apple Jelly. We have purchased the entire output, and are able to sell them at about half the usual price; per jar, 35c.; doz. **4.00**

Granulated Sugar—Best American, 25-pound bag, $1.15; 5-pound bag **23c**

Butter—Finest possible quality, pound prints, 28c.; 6 prints in a box **1.60**

HUYLER'S or BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, pound cake **28c**

CARNATION CONDENSED MILK, none better, no matter what the price; full weight can, 10c.; doz. **1.05**

MAPLE, HUYLER'S or BAKER'S COCOA, ½ lb. can **20c**

Canned Vegetables at Cut Prices!

NEW CORN, Ruby brand—We have secured the control of this very superior brand. MIND, there are Red labels offered in imitation of the GENUINE RUBY BRAND. Want the genuine? We have it. Per can, 12c.; per dozen cans **1.35**

NEW TOMATOES, O. K. brand; very superior quality; gallon can, 33c. doz. **3.85**

NEW TOMATOES, Cedar brand; extra fancy fruit, solid pack; 3½-lb can, 13c.; doz. **1.50**

NEW LIMA BEANS, Luxury brand; extra small, very fine; can, 10c.; doz. **1.00**

NEW PEAS, Morning Light; extra quality; tender; natural, fresh flavor; can, 10c.; doz. **1.10**

NEW ASPARAGUS, Del Monte; extra large white No. 3; can, 33c.; doz. **3.75**

NEW ASPARAGUS TIPS, Del Monte; extra fine; 1-lb. square can, 10c.; dozen **2.20**

NEW SPINACH, Lewis brand; extra quality; 3-lb. can, 15c.; doz. **1.70**

Teas—Very superior quality, priced 50 per cent. lower than anywhere else, the special introductory to have you become acquainted with this department. Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Japan, Etc.

$1.50 Quality,	$1.25 Quality,	$1.00 Quality,	75c. Quality,	60c. Quality,	50c. Quality,
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Coffee—You will not know what real good coffee is till you try our Genuine Pure Java and Arabian Mocha. We cut the price from 30c. to make new friends; per lb., **25c**

Baking Necessities—We want you to know the difference between our Best quality and the so-called Best elsewhere. One trial will convince.

New extra large CURRANTS	12c	Cooking OIL (Wesson's) 2 pound can 21c.; 10 pound can	1.20
New Not-a-Seed RAISIN, pound pkg.	9c	White Label Pure Leaf LARD, 3 lb. can, 43c.; 5 lb. can, 70c.; 10 lb. can, $1.39; 60 lb. tub, lb.	13c
New Sultana RAISINS, pound	19c	COTTOLENE (Fairbank's,) 2 lb can, 23c.; 4 lb. can, 45c.; 10 lb. can	1.15
New California Seeded RAISINS	10c	New Jordan ALMONDS, extra large, per pound	55c
Loose Muscatel RAISINS	9c	New Louisiana Pecan NUTS, extra large, per pound	20c
CITRON, LEMON PEEL or ORANGE PEEL	15c	Grenoble WALNUTS	17c
New Loose Malaga RAISINS, new importation, per pound	17c	Brazil NUTS	14c
New Orleans MOLASSES, gallon	46c	Naples FILBERTS	15c
Porto Rico MOLASSES, gallon	30c		

Oil, Gas and Coal Stoves!

The Brightest and Best Oil Heaters!

Each has a heavy brass oil tank, with smokeless attachment, and heavy cast base and shoulder. The brightest, because it embraces all improvements; the best, because it is the best heat producer. In 2 styles, **4.25** and **4.98**

THE CHEERFUL COMBINATION STOVE—Three in one; Heater, lamp, and stove combined. Warmth, comfort, and light at the same time. Must be seen to be appreciated. 2 sizes. **5.50** and **3.98**

GAS RADIATORS, full nickel trimmed and full jewelled, 4 large tubes **3.25**

ENTERPRISE OIL HEATERS **3.50**

Mohair covered GAS TUBING, patent rubber ends, foot **3c**

Brass ANDIRONS, pair, $3.98 to **10.98**

Brass FENDERS, $9.98 to **15.98**

Brass FIRE SET, tongs, shovel, and poker, on stand, $3.75, $3.98, $4.19 ..... **4.25**

CYLINDER COAL STOVES, size 8; complete with pipe, elbow, ring, coal shovel, poker and coal hod **2.79**

GAS RANGES, single ovens **4.25**

GAS RANGES, double oven, with separate broiler burners **5.75**

GAS RANGES, 3 burners, with separate broiler burners **9.98**

GAS RADIATORS, Junior size; full nickelled and jewelled **2.69**

ZINC STOVE BOARDS, mosaic patterns, **45c** **49c** **55c**

HEARTH SETS, brush and bellows, fancy designs, from **1.98** set up.

GAS LOGS from **4.98** up.

Coal Ranges!

Perfect baker and cooker, 12x18 oven, full nickel trimmed, with extension shelf and end door; stands high, with fancy embossed skirting; complete with pipe elbow, ring, shovel, poker and coal hod; put up at your home for **9.98**

WICKLESS OIL COOKING STOVES, from $2.39 to **14.98**

Household Reminders at Low Prices!

LAMBS' WOOL POLISHING MITTENS and DAUBERS **9c**

CHRISTIE KNIVES, set of 8 ..... **15c**

GALVANIZED OIL CANS—1 gallon, **19c**; 2 gallon, **35c**; 5 gallon, **59c**

JAPANNED SUGAR AND FLOUR BOXES—3½ lb. size, **12c**; 7 lb. size, **15c**

Large size FEATHER DUSTERS **12c**

BREAD BOXES, Japanned, nicely stencilled **29c**

RUBBER GLOVES, for cleaning purposes **98c**

COFFEE MILLS, with forged steel grinders, to hang up; will preserve the aroma of the coffee **25c**

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RUE DE PARADIS, PARIS,

IMPORTER AND DESIGNER.

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Carriage and Dress Hats.

Owing to the delay in opening our establishment, we have accumulated a large stock of finest IMPORTED and ORIGINAL DESIGNED MODEL and DRESS HATS, which we will dispose of BELOW COST of importation or production. Forty ($40.00) and fifty ($50.00) dollar Hats at

$25, $20 and $15.

The most PRACTICALLY ELEGANT line of Hats ever offered!

The most EXACTING SHOPPER cannot fail to be suited in our PERFECT COLLECTION of TOQUES, BONNETS, SAILORS, CARRIAGE and DRESS HATS.

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NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

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WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

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Mr. E. Van Rensselaer

while sojourning in Europe, and to close the estate of

Mrs. Sophie E. Minton,

including the following costly specimens, viz.:

Several very old Cabinets, inlaid with designs in Ivory, French Bombe Furniture, Superbly Carved Florentine Cabinets, Library Table, Sofa, Arm, and Side Chairs, a Mosaic Table of beautiful design, Genuine Louis XV. Sofa, Cabinets, and Tables of great value, pair old Venetian Mirrors, with artistically carved frames; a Colonial Sideboard of the highest excellence, purchased from a leading family in Maryland; a pair of unusual Colonial Wardrobes of desirable size, Venetian Point, Arabian, Coronation Thread and Point Applique Laces, important collection of Dresden, Berlin, Cantagalli, and Sevres Porcelains from the Royal Factories; Beautiful Ivory Carvings, Colonial Miniatures, Bronzes, and Jades; Silver of the most artistic workmanships, periods Louis XV. and XVI.; also old Dutch, Nuremburg, and Augsburg Silver; Genuine old Sheffield Ware, a number of pieces of fine Jewelry in Antique Setting, Choice Oil Paintings by the Old and Modern Masters, selected by an Art Expert; Adams' Satinwood, Buhl, and Empire Furniture.

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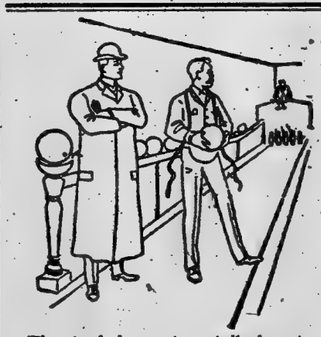
A Steinway & Son's Upright Piano inclosed in white and gold case, made especially to order; a Symphonium Musical Clock, Costly Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, superb Draperies, Onyx Pedestals, Lace Curtains, Gold Cabinet, Ebony Upright Piano, Hall Clock in beautiful Marqueterie case, Books in Fine Bindings, Old English Cut Glass, a few choice specimens of Chippendale and Sheraton Furniture, carefully selected Agra, Sabria, Kirman, and Silk Carpets and Rugs; Antique Japanese Imperial Gold Screens by celebrated artists, rare old Chinese Bronzes and Potteries, specimens of Ming and Hang Dynasties; Old Japanese Prints, Superb Carrara Marble Group, representing Cupid Blinding Venus, by the celebrated sculptor, Barcaglia.

The whole forming one of the most magnificent aggregations ever offered by us.

To be sold

Thurs., Fri., Sat., Mon. & Tues., Nov. 6, 7, 8, 10 & 11, AT 2 P. M. EACH DAY.

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $50, $75, AND $125. Imperial stoles and scarfs. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.



The Arnheim custom tailoring stores a ten strike every time. It has done so for years and we mean to keep it up.

Samples of our $25.00 overcoatings have been submitted to other tailors—their price was $60.00—ours is $25.00. We give you choice of Meltons, Kerseys, Velours, Fancy Plaids and Herring-bone Stripes. We make them long and loose with cuffs, narrow velvet collar and long gore, exactly like the styles on our new November plate—silk lined throughout and tailored in the smartest manner.

Samples submitted upon request.

ARNHEIM,

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MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50. Extra large and very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st & 42d Sts.

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MASTER PIANO PLAYER

Any one who has a piano may play the most difficult selections with the Apollo Piano-Player, the use of which requires no knowledge of music whatever. The Apollo Piano-Player gives the performer absolute control of the instrument and with the minimum of physical effort. This is what LILLIAN NORDICA says:

"Your Apollo Piano-Player is one of the greatest factors of our day in the development of musical taste by enabling every one possessing innate talent to gain true appreciation of music—both classic and modern. As an accompaniment to the voice it certainly has a *great* future. Wishing you all the success you deserve."

Come and see PSYCHO—the wonder of the world—on exhibition every afternoon and evening.

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ANDERSON & CO., 470 FULTON ST., Bklyn.

HUDSON BAY OTTER COATS $350 TO $500. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st & 42d Sts., Bet

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Sixty-five Machines Earn First Class Certificates as Result of Recent Reliability Run—The Touring Car Gaining in Popularity—Practical Hints for the Care of Automobiles.

Final report was made last week by the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America on the results of the recent 500 mile reliability contest of the club from this city to Boston and return, and of the seventy-five starters it was found that no less than sixty-five had earned first-class certificates for an average speed of twelve to fourteen miles an hour, one had earned a second-class certificate for a speed of ten to twelve miles an hour, one a third-class certificate for a speed of eight to ten miles an hour, one had failed to make eight miles an hour, and seven failed to finish.

Of the sixty-five cars which earned first-class certificates, seventeen made perfect scores and qualified for the President's Cup, while four others lacked only a single point of the perfect record, and three of these received the cups offered by the members of the committee. As already announced, the seventeen winners of the President's Cup will receive gold medals from the club and will have their names inscribed upon the cup, which will remain the property of the club. The official record of the run is as follows:

PRESIDENT'S CUP AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Motor. Name.	Weight.	H.P.	Average Speed.	Reliability Marks.
G..H. W. Whipple	2,600	24	14	2,092
G..Henry B. Joy	2,100	12	14	2,092
S..Prescott Aut. M. Co.	1,350	4½	14	2,092
S..Lane Motor Vehicle Company	1,800	9	14	2,092
G..Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,900	9	14	2,092
S..Paul H. Deming	1,450	6	14	2,092
G..Windsor T. White	1,450	6	14	2,092
S..White S. Mach. Co.	1,450	6	14	2,092
S..White S. Mach. Co.	1,600	6	14	2,092
S..Grout Brothers	1,300	6½	14	2,092
G..H. B. Shattuck & Son	2,200	8	14	2,092
G..Knox Automobile Co.	1,400	8	14	2,092
G..Oldsmobile Company	800	4	14	2,092
G..John Wanamaker	2,100	8	14	2,092
G..J. Fredonia Mfg. Co.	1,300	9	14	2,092
S..Foster Auto Mfg. Co.	1,300	4	14	2,092
G..John Wanamaker	2,100	8	14	2,092

SCARRETT CUP AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

G..J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company	1,050	6	14	2,091

CHAMBERLAIN CUP AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

G..Knox Automobile Co.	1,400	8	14	2,091

HILL CUP AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

G..Harold T. Brown	1,600	12	14	2,091

FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

S..Locomobile Co. of America	985	4	14	2,091
G..U. S. Long Distance Auto Co	1,600	7	14	2,090
G..Percy Owen	2,150	15	14	2,090
G..Henry B. Joy	2,100	12	14	2,089
G..Geo. L. Pierce	800	4½	14	2,088
S..White Sewing Machine Co	1,600	6	14	2,088
G..Thomas B. Jeffery Co	1,200	6	14	2,088
G..Oldsmobile Co	800	4	14	2,088
G..Elmore Mfg. Co.	1,060	5	14	2,087
S..Grout Brothers	1,300	6½	14	2,087
G..S. G. Averill	1,125	8	14	2,086
S..Lane Motor Vehicle Company	1,650	7	14	2,085
G..Geo. N. Pierce Co.	800	5	14	2,085
G..Columbus Auto Exchange	1,200	4	14	2,084
G..Autocar Co.	1,350	10	14	2,083
G..Kenneth A. Skinner	1,200	8	14	2,082
G..Leonard D. Fiske	2,600	12	14	2,082
S..Grout Brothers	1,300	6½	14	2,081
G..International Motor Car Co	2,600	16	13.92	2,079
G..C. E. Tracy	2,300	16	14	2,074
G..J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co	1,050	6	13.90	2,073
G..Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,975	9	14	2,072
G..Apperson Brothers	2,500	16	13.81	2,070
G..H. B. Shattuck & Son	800	4	14	2,070
G..Mechaley Brothers	1,100	4½	13.82	2,070
S..Foster Auto Mfg. Co.	1,200	4	13.83	2,070
G..H. B. Shattuck & Son	800	4	13.80	2,049
G..Automotor Co.	1,669	12	13.84	2,044
G..Adams & McMurtry Co.	2,100	12	13.75	2,034
G..Elmore Mfg. Co.	1,060	5	13.65	2,031
S..Sterns Steam Carriage Co.	1,500	8	14.00	2,027
G..Henry C. Squires & Son	900	4	13.74	2,022
S..S. T. Davis, Jr.	2,400	10	13.63	2,022
G..H. L. Towsley	2,600	16	13.63	2,021
G..Ward-Leonard Elec. Co.	1,800	15	13.50	1,974
G..U. S. Long-Distance Co.	1,000	7	13.11	1,918
G..Haynes-Apperson Co.	1,300	6	12.79	1,910
G..A. L. Riker	2,200	12	12.68	1,895
G..H. B. Brazier	2,760	15	12.72	1,893
G..Kenneth A. Skinner	900	6	12.61	1,885
G..H. B. Shattuck & Son	1,350	10	12.65	1,867
S..Locomobile Co. of America	985	4	12.25	1,848
G..H. B. Shattuck & Son	2,000	12	13.11	1,813
G..C. H. Tangeman	1,950	12	12.28	1,812
G..Knox Automobile Co.	1,400	8	12.03	1,798

SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

G..Dr. M. A. Carman	1,350	4	10.81	1,547

THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

G..F. A. La Roche	1,700	16	8.65	1,262
	NO AWARD.			
G..Torbenson Gear	875	5	7.97	1,146
S..Foster Auto. Mfg. Co.	1,200	4	Withdrew.	
G..Autocar Co.	1,450	10	Withdrew.	
G..Ward-Leonard Elec. Co.	1,550	10	Withdrew.	
E..Knight Neftel	3,500	..	Withdrew.	
G..Dr. J. F. Hovestadt	950	6	Withdrew.	
G..Fredonia Mfg. Co.	1,100	9	Withdrew.	
G..Mechaley Brothers	995	6	Withdrew.	

G—Gasoline. S—Steam. E—Electric.

The detailed records of the run will be issued by the club in book form, which will contain a full history of the contest and a complete analysis of the results. It is evident, from the fact that all but ten of the contending cars received first-class certificates, that the conditions of the contest were easy for a large majority of the vehicles, and that, while the showing made is very satisfactory in indicating the high standard which automobile construction has attained in this country, it fails to indicate any superiority of construction or operation on the part of any particular model or make.

The official disregard of tire troubles, not only was largely responsible for the very large number of perfect scores, but it prevents a fair comparison being made with other similar contests, where accidents to tires are penalized. Manufacturers of automobiles generally do not pay sufficient attention to the matter of tires, which are guaranteed by the tiremakers and not by the makers of the vehicles, and to penalize tire troubles in future runs would probably have a very beneficial effect. The reliability of the vehicle from the standpoint of the user at least is quite materially dependent upon the tires, and it is difficult to see why they should not be considered integral parts of the vehicle in contests of this sort.

There has always been a tendency among a certain class of automobilists to possess the fastest and most powerful vehicles that money can buy, and wealthy owners have never hesitated to get rid of old cars and replace them with powerful, up-to-date automobiles that had gained a reputation for speed. So long as the autocar was undergoing a process of rapid evolution this was perfectly natural, since a vehicle was soon outclassed by improvements which aimed not only at higher speed, but also tended to secure greater comfort and reliability. This was particularly the case in France, but as soon as the French got accustomed to racing vehicles, and saw that there were certain limitations to the use of these cars, they were less anxious to spend heavy sums upon the purchase of costly and powerful racing cars. If they bought them, it was simply with the idea of selling them to wealthy foreigners, chiefly Americans, who came to France prepared to buy the best that could be procured, and thus revived the vogue for big record-breaking machines. A Frenchman who will drive a seventy-horse power car at the rate of sixty miles an hour in a race contents himself with a very moderate touring vehicle for his own use, because he knows very well that it is safter and more reliable, and he finds he can get more pleasure out of such a car for himself and his companions than out of a big machine driven at high speeds, when the mind is strained and worried by the idea of something giving away at a critical moment. Of course, the demand for racing machines is a good thing for the industry, by enabling makers to get enormous profits out of vehicles that would otherwise remain on their hands, but it may be asked whether the risks attendant on these machines may not do some harm to the trade in the end, and at all events, it may be taken for granted that when wealthy foreign automobilists see the dangers they are runing by indiscriminately driving powerful racing cars, they will be more disposed to follow the example of experienced French chauffeurs, and content themselves, for touring purposes, with moderately powered vehicles. Touring with a big racing machine is like putting a racehorse between the shafts of a cart. It is all very well to say that the cautious owner will keep his vehicle under good control, but so long as he has power and speed, he finds a strong tempetation to use them, and is to hot even always aware that he is travaling at a dangerous speed.

***

...facture has been instituted in ... automobilists may ensure their cars being stored, washed, and cleaned at a uniform price at almost any garage throughout the country. This arrangement works in a very simple and practical manner, and the prices are exceptionally low. Motor vehicles are divided into four classes. Class A is for bicycles and tricycles; B, bicycles and tricycles with trailers, quadricycles, single-cylinder voiturettes, and small steam cars; C, two cylinder gasoline cars and heavy steam cars; D, all large cars. Books of coupons are issued, each coupon entitling the holder to free storage of one car for twenty-four hours in any garage outside a limit of thirty miles from the owner's residence, and covers washing, cleaning, and polishing, in addition to storage. These coupons are issued in books of twenty or eighty at the following rates respectively: Class A, 15s. 10d. and £3 3s.; B, £1 15s. and £6 6s.; C, £2 5s. and £8 8s.; D, £3 and £10 16s. Owners using garages within thirty miles of their residences will be charged the usual storage tariff, in addition to the coupon, and an extra charge is made for any vehicle brought into or taken out of a garage on a Sunday. Subscribers, however, are entitled to free storage for one car at the company's Liverpool garages free of any extra charge and cars not in use may be stored by special arrangement. The subscription rates are: Class A, £1; B, £2; C, £4; D, £5 per annum. This is in addition to purchasing a book of eighty coupons. Another feature of the scheme is that subscribers and other clients' old cars are received at the garage for sale at special rates, a commission being charged if a sale is effected by the company. By availing themselves of this arrangement, subscribers and other clients are relieved of the business associated with the disposal of their old cars, while such cars would come under the personal notice of more possible buyers than if the owner were disposing of his car privately.

***

It is very bad practice to drive on the brake, though some people who know no better think it showy. By driving on the brake is meant driving jerkily, as when the driver is coming to a turn or overtaking a block in the traffic, and instead of reducing his speed gradually as soon as he sees the necessity for a slack or perhaps a stop, he rushes up to the point and then jams on all his brakes and pulls his car up dead. The next moment, as the necessity for the slack has passed, he crowds on all available power without allowing his engine a moment to recover and get up speed gradually. This sort of thing ruins any engine and car, as it subjects them to extremely severe shocks and strains. In fact, there is no doubt whatever that more than one mysterious failure has been caused by the parts being overstrained through this manner of driving.

The Hon. Arthur Stanley, M. P., Vice President of the Liverpool Self-Propelled Traffic Association, in an article to the local papers on the subject of motor wagon transport, gives a description of the vehicles used by the Road Carrying Company for the conveyance of goods between Liverpool and Manchester. The wagons are capable of carrying a load of four tons and hauling a trailer load of another two tons. In heavy weather, or when exceptional gradients have to be encountered, it is probable that no trailer will be hauled. The vehicles are steam-propelled, having tubular boilers centrally fired with stationary gear coke. The arrangements of the boiler and ash pan are such as to obviate a risk of damage to external objects, neither cinders nor sparks being emitted from the funnel or dropped from the ash pan, the specification of the vehicles being approved by the Liverpool Fire Salvage Association to admit of their fire circulation even in cotton sheds. The leading dimensions are: Length over all, 17 feet 6 inches; width over all, 6 feet 6 inches; height over chimney, 8 feet 6 inches; goods-carrying platform, 72 square feet; water-tank capacity, 16 miles; fuel-bunker capacity, 40 miles; average speed, 5 miles an hour; hill-climbing power, sufficient to carry a full load, including trailer, up gradients of one in ten. The various control handles for steering, starting, reversing, and application of brakes, the main regulating lever, and the water-feed handles, are conveniently disposed in front of the driver, and one man is able to drive the machine. The engines give twenty-five b. horse power at 500 revolutions a minute, and are in oil-tight castings, thoroughly protected from dust, the transmission being by gear wheels with two ratios, the final drive from the transverse countershaft being by roller chains to sprockets on the rear wheels. The road wheels are stoutly built on the artillery pattern, with oak spokes, ash felloes, and weldless steel tires put on by hydraulic pressure.

***

The following practical hints in the care of an automobile apply to almost every type of motor vehicle, and will be found of especial value to the touring automobilist:

Sometimes when a gear change has been made from a lower to a higher speed it will be found that the engine commences to thump heavily. This is due to the fact that the change has been made a little too soon and before the speed of the car or the resistance warranted it. The thumping can be instantly stopped by lightly touching the clutch pedal, so that a little slip takes place. The engine then quickly picks up and the thumping ceases.

After returning from a run and putting up the car, a little kerosene should be injected into each cylinder of the engine and the crank shaft revolved half a dozen times or so. This frees the piston rings from any oil which might glue them up when left for a day or two, and greatly facilitates the starting of the engine when the car is next taken out.

***

If a leak in the gasoline tank or connections is discovered at night the lamps should be put out at once and care taken that no light is brought near the car. If it is impossible to rectify the leak without light and no electric lamp or torch is available, the acetylene lamp may be lighted and placed at least four yards from the car. When the leak is stopped the escaped petrol should be wiped away, and a few minutes should be spent in waiting for what is left to evaporate before attempting to light the lamps.

***

Car owners who make a practice of carrying a spare set of fully charged accumulators should give these an occasional turn and turn about with those in regular use. Such a practice improves the accumulators, prevents them from sulphating up, and renders them easier and more economical to recharge.

***

If the valve cap of a tire is lost at any time a piece of rubber, leather, or rag should be put over the orifice and secured with an elastic band or piece of string around the stem, as if any dust gets into the valve it is almost certain to leak. It is always a good plan to make one or two strokes of the pump before screwing it to the valve, so that any dirt or dust which has lodged in the hose or nozzle is blown out and not forced into the valve.

***

A very good guide to tire inflation when there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the pressure gauge on the pump or when the driver does not know what pressure is suitable for a particular car, is to take two of the spokes, one in each hand, and stoutly shake the car, noticing whether the wheel moves sideways from the operator while the part of the tire on the ground remains stationary. If any of this side roll is apparent the tire is not sufficiently inflated.

***

When tightening butts on to bolts which hold any cast portion of the motor in position great care should be taken, if there be more than one bolt holding the cast portions together, that the nuts are screwed equally. Each nut should be screwed down a little in turn, and not one tightened and then the other. It is also well to remember that most parts of the engine expand as soon as it heats, and that it is quite unnecessary to screw down every nut with a two-foot wrench.

***

Electric connections should always be kept as clean as possible, and where not otherwise protected should be covered by wrapping with rubber tape, as supplied by any electrician.

***

Accumulators, when fully charged, will register 4.6 volts. This will soon drop to 4.4 volts, which is their normal capacity. They should not be allowed to fall below 4 volts, or the plates are liable to become damaged by buckling. Always test with a voltmeter.

Tow and tallow make an excellent packing for the stuffing boxes of water pumps.

***

A good temporary repair to leaking water pipes or radiators is effected by covering the pipe around the fracture or joint with white lead, and binding with tape. The tape should be well smeared with the lead as it is wound around the pipe, the edges of the bandage being well leaded. When dry this makes quite a good repair, and one which we have known to last for a considerable time.

***

A greasy clutch leather should be well dressed with powdered chalk or Fuller's earth. Either substance soaks up the oil and admits of a good grip being obtained. Resin on a clutch only causes it to grip fiercely, and eventually ruins the leather. The best leather dressing is collan or castor oil.

***

When a battery or accumulator becomes run down to such an extent as to refuse to produce a spark, an ignition spark of sufficient power may often be obtained by setting a passenger to vibrate the trembler with the fingers. Such a method has been found sufficient to run a car a distance of a mile or two.

***

The King of the Belgians is reported to have purchased three autocars in Germany, one of them costing $12,000.

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Two motor companies are to compete with the street car service in Johannesburg. With sixteen cars they will convey passengers and deliver parcels and goods.

***

It is stated that the Russian military authorities have given to an English firm an order for two powerful motor cars and six trucks, which are to be used during the next army manoeuvres to convey provisions and baggage.

***

At a municipal engineers' conference at Bristol the many uses to which motor vehicles can be put was one of the subjects discussed—a delegate stating that in his capacity as a County Surveyor he was able with an autocar to do in thirty-six hours what used to occupy him a week, and at a quarter less cost.

SOLDIERS IN ATHLETICS.

New York Harbor Army Athletic League Formed by the Regulars—Seven Posts in Organization.

The New York Harbor Army Athletic League which takes in the regular army posts at Forts Columbus on Governors Island, Totten, Schuyler, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Hancock, and Slocum, has been organized on a permanent basis. Regular Army officers are at the head of the enterprise, which takes in every branch of sport, especially football, baseball, and track athletics.

The meeting that led to the organization of the league was held at the Army and Navy Club, this city, a few days ago. It was attended by nearly all of the commissioned officers in the Department of the East, whose duties include a supervision of athletics in the commands to which they are attached. Second Lieut. Henry H. Scott of the Artillery Corps, who is stationed at Fort Hamilton, was elected President and Secretary.

The rules adopted at the Army and Club show that the league is to be conducted on thoroughly sportsmanlike principles. The rules specify that the league shall have as its chief object to initiate, encourage, and foster athletics in all posts, and between all posts, which are members of this league. The management shall be in the hands of the President and Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall consist of duly detailed officers in charge of athletics from those posts which are members of the league. The officer thus qualified as Director shall hold his office until such time as the post which he represents withdraws from the league, or he is relieved as officer of athletics at that post. In the latter case the newly detailed officer in charge of athletics shall become the new Director and the representative of that post in the league. There will be a President of the league, who will also be the Secretary, and shall hold office as long as the board shall dictate. The President shall have power to call meetings of the Board of Directors.

Owing to the fact that at this particular season of the year the all absorbing and most popular of sport is football, the league after being perfected appointed a committee to adopt rules to govern the soldiers in that game. The more important of the rules adopted provide that the season of football should begin so far as the regular army beheadouts is concerned on Oct. 22 and end Dec. 15. No player shall play on any team identified with the league unless he is a bona fide enlisted memoer of the regular army and attached to some command at the post which the team he plays on represents. No outsiders will be tolerated, and any team that is proved to have violated this rule, which is intended to prevent the entrance of professionalism, will be severely dealt with.

SPECIAL UNIFORM FOR EACH POST.

Each team is to have a distinctive uniform as far as possible, in such colors as the particular post may adopt as its emblem. The referee and umpire shall be furnished one by each team. Monetary considerations are left out, as has been the case from time immemorial in the army, and no fees of admittance will be charged to any of the games, each team paying its own transportation and buying its own equipment with money which will for the most part be raised by subscriptions. A suitable trophy will be purchased, which will, at the end of the season, be presented to the team with the highest percentage of victories to its credit.

Also in order to stimulate greater efforts on the part of the teams in the league, Lieut. Scott was authorized to call on Col. Charles H. Luscomb, President of the Military Athletic League, to interest him in the league and such other army leagues as may be formed and to request that he use his influence to get the Military Athletic League to subscribe a suitable silver cup to be presented to the football team that wins the championship of the New York Harbor Army Athletic League.

That the new league will be a means of improving to a great extent the personnel of the army every officer admits. All were unanimous in expressing the opinion that as splendid a set of men physically as is the rank and file of the regular army to-day, this new departure will undoubtedly make them much finer speimens of physical manhood, as well as improve them morally and mentally. Gen. Brooke not long ago, and on the day before he left Governors Island to retire to private life, said that there was no army in the world in which the enlisted men could for a moment compared with the men who compose the rank and file of the United States. Other officers high in the service have made similar statements.

In the Philippines, where sports of all kinds are encouraged to a marked degree, the opinion among officers and men alike is that this fostering of athletics has been one of the most potent means that have contributed to the almost complete pacification of the archipelago. In that faraway department, where there are so many regiments as well as such a large naval establishment, every command and every ship has its baseball, rowing, or track athletic team. These teams meet in competition of the liveliest kind, and to witness the contests there gather, besides the regular soldiers, thousands of the natives. Baseball especially has struck the fancy of the Filipinos, and a soldier recently home from the Islands said that there was not a piece of cleared ground on the Island of Luzon where some American game was not generally in progress on days when the weather was good.

The natives, through this medium of athletics, have been thrown into closer association with the "Americanos," and in thousands of cases this has done much to alleviate the bitter feelings and sentiments that were so common a year ago.

In the navy also there is an increased interest in athletics, and Admiral Taylor has asked Congress to appropriate $6,000 to foster that interest. Rowing is the great diversion of the sailors, and the sport is enthusiastically supported by every man from the stokers to the Admiral in command.

Rear Admiral "Bob" Evans, in his book "A Sailor's Log," tells of the splendid crew that once represented a ship he commanded, and which in German waters beat the finest crew in the Kaiser's service. Should the Admiral ever write another log, the consensus of opinion in naval circles is that he will have to add a second volume, in order appropriately to narrate the prow-

ALL THE FAVORITES LOST

Backers Had a Disastrous Day at the Aqueduct Track.

ST. FINNAN WON THE STAKES

M. Clancy's Horse Was First in a Fighting Finish for the Babylon Handicap.

For the last week but one of racing in New York the results of yesterday's events at the Aqueduct track were agonizing. The weather was all that could have been asked, the class of horses engaged in the six races about the highest attained so far in the Queens County meeting, the track fast, and the attendance so large that the cramped and uncomfortable little stand and the tight little betting ring were filled to overflowing with betting men taking the last chances of the season for profit or loss, but all these things could not offset the excruciating results. Straight through the afternoon the favorites were beaten, and the string of six failures worked such havoc with the financial well-being of the betting crowd that the bookmakers had just cause to wonder where the bettors are to come from for the actual wind-up of racing at Aqueduct this week.

Long chance horses that were supposed to have no ghost of a chance for any part of the added money strolled home first in several of the races, the most notable happening of this kind being when Malden, a cast-off from the stable of P. J. Dwyer, now trained in the name of the professional betting man, G. E. Smith, or "Pittsburg Phil," and racing in the name of George Forbes, went on and won the opening race at odds of 50 to 1 and better. On form Malden should have been last or something like a quarter of a mile, and the layers felt justified in taking all sorts of liberties with the animal. Singularly enough, there was a consistent support for the horse, and Malden was so well backed for small amounts in cash that the layers had a painful settling, and the suspicion grew, as the ring's losses came to light, that some clever hand had worked a betting coup. "Pittsburg Phil," however, denied having profited by the victory of Malden.

Another long chance that went through safely was the Western mare Annie Lauretta, who at 15 to 1 first in handy style for the third race, her victory, however, being practically one for the bookmakers, as she beat two well backed horses in H. L. Coleman and Kilogram. There was sore punishment for the layers of odds, however, in the result of the second race, which was won by the Pepper Stable's fast two-year-old Royal Summons, ridden by the stable jockey, Redfern, after Royal Summons had been backed from 15 to 1 down to about 7 to 2 at the sound of the call to the post. In fact this winner was one of the best backed horses of the afternoon, and at the odds a large sum was taken out of the ring by the partisans of the Pepper establishment.

The feature event of the day was the fourth race, the Babylon Handicap, for horses of all ages, at seven furlongs, for which ten ran including two added starters in Moor and Early Eve. The betting was uncommonly open, but when things had settled, Extinguisher, owned by Thomas Shields, was the best backed, with the two-year-old Allan the next choice. The race produced one of the best contests of the day, Belle of Lexington taking a turn in front and leading to the bend into the stretch, with St. Finnan, Allan, and Captain Arnold well up to that point. There Belle of Lexington began to tire and drop back. On the straight St. Finnan and Allan went forward, with Sparkle Esher at their heels, and the three fought it out together, St. Finan well and hard ridden by Martin, lasting the best, and finally winning by a neck from Allan, who was about a similar distance before Sparkle Esher, third. Extinguisher never was dangerous.

Another good race was that for the last event on the day's card, a handicap at one mile and a furlong for all ages, with eight horses running. In this August Belmont's two-year-old Fire Eater was made the favorite and was heavily backed by a great portion of the horsemen, while the stout Western colt Glenwater, twice a winner at Aqueduct, was the second choice. Six Shooter and Hermencia also were well backed, the four horses named about dividing the support among them. When it came to racing there was none in the event able to race with the California four-year-old Articulate, who, with 122 pounds up, took his top weight to the front in the first half dozen jumps and raced in the lead to the end. Fire Eater took second place as the horses passed the stand the first time, and for nearly a mile looked dangerous, but his effort to catch the old horse in front beat him before they were half way through the stretch in the run home, and he dropped back, Six Shooter and Glenwater then closing after the pacemaker. At the last furlong pole Lyne on Articulate was forced to go to riding, but the instant he was called on Articulate began to come away, and won easily by two lengths, while Six Shooter beat Glenwater by a length for the place. The time of the race was 1:54, the fastest race of the late Fall and a track record for Aqueduct.

In the fifth race Captivator was always the favorite, but Kittaning was heavily backed, and with Redfern in the saddle managed to win after a smart fight to the post by a half length from Sweet Alice, who beat Captivator by a length. The winner, entered to sell for $800, was bid up to $2,000 by Albert Simons and bought in by his owner for the usual $5 advance. Simons then claimed and secured Sweet Alice for $2,720. Simons also claimed Molister out of the third race, getting that horse for $1,220 from O'Connor & Co. The scarcity of jockeys has been causing much trouble for horse owners at Aqueduct, but in spite of the fact that about half the capable riders already are under sentence of suspension, Mars Cassidy, the starter, yesterday suspended two more boys, O'Connor and Conley, for the remainder of the meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; seven furlongs.

George Forbes's Malden, b. g., 4 years, by Lisbon-Mag Rapture, 101 pounds, (Desouza,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1..... 1

P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 110, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2

Dryer & McGuire's Miss Buttermilk, br. f., 3, by Handspring-Splendour, 103, (Minder,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3

Time—1:28. Won ridden out by a head, a head between second and third. Honolulu, The Referee, John Barleycorn, Androttus, Mark Cheek, Goldby's Ascension, Alpaca, Gibson Light, Ben Howard, Peter II., Rappenecker, and Emshie also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by William Smith.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

The Pepper Stable's Royal Summons, b. c., by Kantaka-Himyars, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1

A. Featherstone's Uranium, br. c., by Lamplighter-Elsie B., 112, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2

H. J. Morris's Jay Park, b. c., by Potomac-Argo, 112, (Shea,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3

Time—1:08 1-5. Won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Menelaus, Mayor Graham, Cascadilla, Saccharometer, Jim Buck, Reckless, Hoboken, Illyria, Knight of Gold, Rosewater, Semper Vivax, Queen Bonita, and Profitable also ran. Value to the winner, $620. Winner trained by C. Davis.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to ...00; one mile and seventy yards.

R. P. Dodson & Co.'s Annie Lauretta, br. m., aged, by Empress-Sif, 103 pounds, (M. Johnson,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 1

J. J. McCafferty's Coleman, ch. c., 3, by Farandole-Orchid, 98, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 2

L. Waterbury's Kilogram, b. h., 5, by Rayon d'Or-Lady Kilbrock, 108, (Lyne,) 5 to 2 and even..... 3

Time—1:56 4-5. Won handily by two lengths; a length between second and third. Waterton, Eloim, Last Knight, Tenagra, Past, Rough Rider, C. Rosenfeld, Lady Radnor, Merry Maker, and Master also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Winner trained by M. Johnson.

FOURTH RACE.—The Babylon Handicap, for all ages; seven furlongs.

Michael Clancy's Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 111 pounds, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 1

F. M. Kelly's Allan, b. g., 2, by St. Andrew-Allanah, 93, (Redfern,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 2

R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparkle Esher, b. c., by Esher-Sparkle, 95, (Shea,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. 3

Time—1:27 2-5. Won ridden out by a neck; a half length between second and third. Sadduce, Captain Arnold, Extinguisher, Belle of Lexington, Daly, Early Eve, and Moor also ran. Value to the winner, $1,260. Winner trained by John Hynes.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $800; five and a half furlongs.

F. M. Dick's Kittaning, b. c., by Halma-Virginia Kenny, 100 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1

M. T. Danaher's Sweet Alice, ch. f., by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 109, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2

L. V. Bell's Captivator, b. g., by Lisak-Melba, 102, (Rice,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 3

Time—1:07 1-5. Won ridden out by a neck; a length between second and third. Tioga, Pastoral, Cloche d'Or, Julia Arthur, Shrine, Ponca, Daisy Green, and Daddy Bender also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

G. A. Davis's Articulate, b. c., 4 years, by St. Andrew-Utter, 122 pounds, (Lyne,) ... 1

Dixon-Kentucky Belle II., 118, (T. Knight,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2

Turney Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., 3, by Wawekus-Feronica, 118, (McInerny,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 3

Time—1:54. Won handily by two lengths, a length between second and third. Hunter Raine, Warranted, Hermencia, Fire Eater, and Major Mansir also ran. Value to the winner, $765. Winner trained by R. A. Smith.

Results of Other Races.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Flying Torpedo won the Fort Dearborn Handicap, at two miles and a quarter, by nearly three lengths, at Worth to-day. Nitrate, in a hard drive, beating Little Elkin a head for second money. The winner was much the best. After running under restraint for the first mile and a quarter, he easily forged to the front when called upon, and won well in hand. To-day marked the close of this season's racing in Illinois, the Fall meeting of the Lake Side track beginning Monday at Roby, Ind. Weather to-day clear, track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Corinne Unland, 113 pounds, (Coburn,) 14 to 5, won; Glenrice, 92, (Robbins,) 8 to 5, second; Theory, 117, (Birkenruth,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18 1-5. Rankin, Haydon, San Sargassa, Dodie S., North Pole, and Whiten also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Au Revoir, 114 pounds, (Coburn,) 1 to 6, won; Agnes Mack, 102, (Morper,) 25 to 1, second; Sarah Maxim, 107, (Hoar,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Ahola, Harry Jacob, and Filly Deck also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Jack Doyle, 102½ pounds, (Buchanan,) 9 to 10, won; Irwaine, 89, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, second; Sarilia, ..., (Munro,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Alene Abbott, Lough Derg, The Ledaen, and Lou Woods also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fort Dearborn Handicap, two miles and a quarter. Flying Torpedo, 102 pounds, (Birkenruth,) 7 to 2, won; Nitrate, 112, (Buchanan,) 9 to 2, second; Little Elkin, 95, (Robbins,) 15 to 2, third. Time—3:59 3-5. Marque, Vincitor, Lady Chorister, and Learoyd also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Gilfain, 90 pounds, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, won; McChesney, 125, (Buchanan,) 6 to 5, second; Vulcain, 102, (Birkenruth,) 13 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Pink Coat and MacGyle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter. Charlie Thompson, 95 pounds, (Hicks,) 15 to 1, won; Marcos, 91, (Robbins,) 7 to 5, second; Wing Dance, 100, (Battiste,) 13 to 5, third. Time—2:07. Edith Q. and Leo Newell also ran.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The largest crowd of the meeting turned out to see the sport at Latonia to-day and the six events on the card were hotly contested. Four of the winners were outsiders, the only winning favorite being Crest, in the jumping race. Weather fine; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Mrs. Grannan, 104 pounds, (Scully,) 20 to 1, won; Ranco, 96, (Gilmore,) 7 to 2, second; Premus, 101, (Helgeson,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:16¼. Throstle, Waninta, Sister Kate II, Insolence, Juanita M., Sweet Charity, John Drake, Ben Milan, Lissome, and Sam P. Cochran also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile; selling. Lady Meddlesome, 104 pounds, (Helgeson,) 15 to 1, won; Major Dixon, 107, (J. Matthews,) 7 to 5, second; Adelante, 105, (Lindsay,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Maple Ice Water, Autumn Leaves, Lady of the West, Frivol, Nearest, and Obstinate Simon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; steeplechase; short course. Crest, 150 pounds, (McAuliffe,) 6 to 5, won; Allegiance, 125, (Heider,) 30 to 1, second; Isiip, 128, (Mason,) 25 to 1, third. Time—3:04½. Bristol, Anchor, Sauber, Assassin, Porphyogene, Ponto, Jennie Day, and Free Gold also ran. Old Fox fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards, handicap. Ethel Wheat, 104 pounds, (J. Daly,) 4 to 1, won; John McGurk, 106, (Helgeson,) even, second; Taipa, 101, (C. Kelly,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Firing Line, Glenwood, and Anecdote also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Harding, 108 pounds, (Troxler,) 15 to 1, won; Christine A., 108, (Gormley,) 8 to 5, second; Sinner Simon, 111, (R. Williams,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Mary Glenn, Pluck, Soothsayer, Joe Buckley, Nick Longworth, Antagonist, First Attempt, Bank Street, The Skater, John J. Regan, and Eddie T. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs, selling. The Boer, 109 pounds,

FOOTBALL SEASON'S TURNING POINT

Games Now Indicative of Real Strength of Teams—Columbia Fails to Score Against Pennsylvania, West Point Ties Yale and Princeton Defeats Cornell—Indians Easy for Harvard.

The football season reached its turning point yesterday and the comparative strength of the teams began to be revealed in their games. From this point on each contest is a decisive game in the championship series. Surprises in yesterday's games included the very large score of 17 to 0 rolled up by Pennsylvania against Columbia and Cornell's failure to score against Princeton, the Ithacans being defeated by 10 to 0. West Point and Yale played a tie game, 6 to 6. Harvard defeated the Carlisle Indians 23 to 0, Pennsylvania State College won from Annapolis for the second successive year, and out in the West the famous Michigan team, which had scored 424 points to 6 for opponents in six games, was held down to a single score by the University of Wisconsin.

Columbia's defeat by Pennsylvania was not unexpected in view of the crippled condition of the local team, which had not recovered from the severe contest with Princeton a week ago, but it was expected that a better showing would be made and that the Blue and White players would at least score. Columbia has been handicapped from the beginning of the season by the lightness of the team as a whole, the weakness of the ends, and the lack of a good punter.

In the practice games, in which light and weaker teams were encountered, these weaknesses were not so apparent and were more than compensated for by the excellent individual playing of Weekes and one or two other really first-class players on the team.

But the game with Princeton last week not only demonstrated the weakness of the Columbia eleven in comparison with a really first-class team, but so crippled the best of the Blue and White players that even the Pennsylvania team, which has not shown first-class form this season, had no difficulty in going through the Columbia line almost at will. The result, following Pennsylvania's defeat of Bucknell a week ago, is decidedly encouraging to the Quakers, but still does not establish their standing, and it will take the game with Princeton next week to test their calibre. Not even the most sanguine of the Quaker adherents can expect a victory, but in view of their improved form it now looks as if they might reasonably expect to score against the Tigers.

Princeton's victory over Cornell seems to be entirely due to the remarkable kicking of De Witt, whose two goals from the field were the only points scored in the game. The big right guard of the Tigers was in every play, gained several yards in every exchange of kicks with Brewster, and with his individual plays turned the scale in favor of the home team. Otherwise the two teams seemed evenly matched, the quicker play of the Princeton back field compensating for the heavier line of Cornell.

Neither side was able to advance the ball to a touch-down on either mass plays or tricks, and either held successfully for downs whenever it became necessary. Twice Cornell held Princeton for downs within the fifteen-yard line, once on the five-yard line, and twice Cornell had a chance to score, but the play was blocked.

Brewster, the Cornell quarter back, was almost a match for De Witt in his individual work, and prevented several possible scores for the Tiger by his opportune tackling.

Yale's tie game with West Point was the second in succession, last year's score being 5 to 5. The score would seem to be a reliable index of the relative qualities of the two teams, as they appeared evenly matched in almost every point of the game, and each scored in the same manner, by a run of thirty-five or forty yards to or near the five-yard line, the ball then being forced over the line. That West Point could hold Yale for several plays on the three-yard line indicates the strength of the soldier team.

Incidentally the score will cause a lot of thinking at Yale, in view of the fact that Harvard defeated West Point 14 to 6 only two weeks ago.

The Carlisle Indians, in their game with Harvard, showed a strong back field and good line except for the ends. These were weak, and Kernan and Marshall had no trouble in getting around them for runs of thirty or forty yards or more. The Indians also fumbled badly, and at no time were nearer Harvard's goal than the fifteen-yard line.

YALE, 6; WEST POINT, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Nov. 1.—Eight thousand persons, a record-breaking attendance, saw a fast, clever, and exciting game of football played here this afternoon, which resulted in a tie between the West Point cadet and Yale elevens. Before the game began the visiting players desired the contest to consist of two halves of twenty-five minutes each, but West Point wanted the shorter period, and twenty-minute halves were played. Each side scored a goal and a touch-down in the first half, and had the second half been prolonged five minutes Yale was making headway toward the finish that another score and victory for the New Haven players might have resulted.

The colors of both teams were flaunted all over the human border which surrounded the field, showing that it was not by any means a one-sided assemblage which witnessed the contest. Hundreds of Yale students sang their college songs and yelled vociferously, but they were met by the stirring cries of the cadets, who were lined along the east side of the gridiron. The West Point band, which was stationed on the north side of the field, enlivened matters before and after the game and between the halves.

Among those who closely watched every move of the men in play were scouts from other colleges anxious to get a line on Yale's strength. Among these were Mills of Princeton and Waters and Davis of Harvard.

There were flashes of brilliant play and expositions of great strength in the Yale team at times, but the showing of the players on the whole was not of a nature to cause the cohorts of Princeton or Harvard grave forebodings for the success of their men.

During the first half the much-heralded superiority of the New Haven men was not apparent. In fact, the Yalensians seemed listless at times, but in the second half they played for all the strength that was in them, and the gains they made showed that they were trying their very utmost. West Point put up a grand game. The men fought every inch of the way, and when they charged on the opposing line they went at it in a martial spirit which for vigor and earnestness could not well be surpassed. Something had to give when they made an assault, and their attacks showed that the Yale line was not up to what was expected.

Yale gained more ground in rushes than West Point, but its left end was better than the right. West Point several times got first downs through tackle, and Goss was a weak spot at right guard. The cadets backs made it very interesting for Hogan and Goss. The latter was a hard worker on offense, and did better in tackle back formation than in defense. It was said that Yale's ends were weak, but they did much better than the tackles. Sherlin and Wilhelmi put up a good game, both being fast kickers and very sure in tackles. Just once they slipped up, and that was when Hacket got away from them for a twenty-yard run.

Glass for Yale was very strong in defense and Chadwick followed interference splendidly. Had the interference been better Chadwick would certainly have showed to better advantage. Ward ran too high and was downed the more easily on that account. While Bowman was somewhat slow in getting the ball away, he had good distance and direction in his punts. Metcalf's play was steady and he paved the way for Yale's touch-down by his splendid 40-yard run. Holt was well taken care of by Boyers at centre and the latter's fine work in getting through in time to block Bowman's kick back resulted in the touch-down which tied the score.

The Yale men made some very fine [illegible] a tandem smash, and he and Hackett were always conspicuous in offense. Torney was always on hand when wanted for advances, and he proved to be more than useful. Graves certainly was the star player for West Point, his playing in the line and punting being very fine. He covered a good deal of ground and tackled beautifully.

Bowman kicked off rather low, the ball going to West Point's thirty-five-yard line. West Point rushed, and in a tandem play Bunker went through Goss and Hogan for two yards. West Point tried again, but the defense prevented any gain being made, and Graves punted to Metcalf, who misjudged the ball and chased it back to Yale's twenty-five-yard line. Here the Yale men lined up and assaulted the opposition, Chadwick and Bowman forcing West Point for three yards and Kinney going through for four more. Chadwick followed for the same distance. Ward tried an end run, but was downed without gain.

After a poor pass Bowman punted to Shannon, who muffed, and the ball bounded to Hogan, who also fumbled. In the scramble which ensued West Point got the ball. Bunker failed to gain, and Graves punted to Metcalf. Bowman kicked back, and Shevlin downed Shannon with a splendid tackle. Torney hit the centre for a yard, but Yale's line was too strong for successive gains, and the ball was punted to Metcalf, who caught it and dodged around the ends.

All the West Pointers were pushed away with the exception of Shannon, who stopped Metcalf after he had gone forty yards. Yale then worked with a will, Chadwick and Hogan advancing seven yards, and Ward got around the right end for five more. Every scrimmage brought the ball nearer the West Point goal, Ward finally going through between Bunker and Thompson for a touch-down, surrounded by the entire Yale team. Bowman kicked the goal. Score: Yale, 6; West Point, 0.

West Point kicked off. Bowman tried a kick back from a line-up, but Boyers split the Yale right as if it were tinder wood and rushed on Bowman. He was on the 15-yard line, and the ball rebounded from Boyers's chest to the 5-yard line. Yale's defense could not withstand the rush which followed. Bunker shook it for two yards and Torney for the other three for a touch-down. Torney kicked the goal.

Yale had another chance to score in this half, getting the ball in West Point's territory for interference with Metcalf in making a catch, but lost it on a fumble. Just before the end of the half Hackett went between Wilhelmi and Kinney for five yards.

Yale showed quite an improvement in the second half after Torney kicked off to Shevlin, who had forced the ball back fifteen yards, when McAndrews downed him. Ward made a gain of five yards, and Hogan another of three yards. Bowman punted to Hackett on West Point's forty-five-yard line, but Wilhelmi downed Hackett before he could move. Graves and Torney went through Goss for seven yards, after which the Yale line steadied. West Point made a tandem formation, but played a kick close to the line. Metcalf caught the ball on Yale's forty-yard-line, but after a succession of good gains, when a touch-down was imminent, Yale lost the ball on a penalty. Torney punted and Bowman punted back again. Hackett got the ball and ran twenty yards, being missed by three Yale men. A series of punts landed the ball on Yale's ten-yard line.

Then the New Haven men took a brace and began to work offensively. Chadwick and Ward went along for gains of from four to eight yards. These two and Hogan varying end runs with a tackle back formation. This sudden burst of energetic play had a telling effect on the West Pointers. The ball was forced along from the Cadet's twenty-yard line, unchecked for over sixty yards. Chadwick backed up by Glass turned the ends for fifteen yards of the journey before time was called, with the ball on West Point's twenty-yard line. The line-up:

Yale, 6.	Position.	West Point, 6.
Wilhelmi, Rafferty	Left end	Farnsworth
Kinney	Left tackle	Doe
Glass	Left guard	Riley
Holt	Centre	Boyers
Goss	Right guard	Thompson
Hogan	Right tackle	Bunker
Shevlin	Right end	McAndrew
Metcalf	Quarter back	Shannon
Chadwick	Left half back	Hackett
Ward	Right half back	Graves
Bowman, Farnier	Full back	Torney

Touch-downs—Ward, Torney. Goals—Bowman. Torney. Referee—Mr. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Lanford, Timers—Mr. Fox for Yale, Mr. McArthur for West Point. Time of halves, 20 minutes.

U. OF P., 17; COLUMBIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Weakened by the inability of several of her star players to appear in the line-up, Columbia University suffered defeat this afternoon on Franklin Field by the University of Pennsylvania football team, the final score being 17 to 0.

The Morningside Heights players gave a plucky exhibition, and despite the fact that they outweighed the Quakers to a man, they were unable to check the line plunging of Full Back Bennett, who has risen like a meteor in the local football world during the past fortnight. Bennett and Quarter Back Dale were the chief ground gainers for Pennsylvania, whose offensive play is about 50 per cent. stronger than it was a week ago, while the defense has improved in proportion.

The Quakers' victory of to-day was achieved by the brilliant work of Bennett and the unique defense planned for Weekes's hurdling tactics. Only twice during the entire game did he hurdle clear of the Pennsylvania line, and three times he was caught "off his feet" and thrown back for a loss. Coach Williams had perfected a defense for Weekes's hurdling, and it proved so successful that Columbia was robbed of 50 per cent. of her strength. The Blue and White was lamentably weak in her end and tackle positions, and most of Pennsylvania's gains were through these positions.

Referee McClung was especially severe in his interpretation of the rule, and considerable time was wasted in argument. The teams were about equally punished for offensive play, and each suffered the ignominy of having a man sent off the field for flagrant slugging. It was near the end of the first half of the game, however, and both teams were strengthened by the substitutes brought in before the second half began.

The game was the most brilliant played on Franklin Field this season and kept the crowd of 12,000 spectators in a feverish state of excitement from the moment the ball was kicked off at 2:57, until 5:15, when play ceased.

The playing of the Red and Blue was a revelation to the crowd. Their try-out when Brown and Annapolis defeated them so easily seemed to have done them good, for they gave the most masterly demonstration of the great college game that has been seen on Franklin Field this year.

The only score in the first half was made by Pennsylvania. With the ball on Pennsylvania's forty-yard line Goodman fumbled the pass, but fell on the ball for a loss of three yards. Pennsylvania's defense was excellent, and with seven yards to gain on three downs, Goodman was forced to kick. Dale caught the ball on Pennsylvania's fifteen-yard line and Richardson broke through the line, carrying the ball to Columbia's thirty-five-yard line, and Bennett and Torrey carried it over for a touch-down.

In the second half the Quakers kept up their fast work, and made two more touch-downs. From their own 10-yard line the Red and Blue carried the ball down the field for five and ten yards at a clip. Not once were they halted, and Bennett plunged through the Columbia line and ran ten yards for the goal.

Then the Quakers went in and accomplished the same thing again. Once they had the ball on Columbia's 35-yard line, where they lost it on a fumble. Columbia kicked, and then Pennsylvania started down the field from her own 45-yard line. This time they passed the chalk marks with great rapidity, and Sloane on a trick play made the last fifteen yards and the third touch-down. Gardiner missed the goal. The line-up:

Penn. 17.	Position.	Columbia, 0.
Richardson	Left End	Earle
Torrey	Left Tackle	Browne
Hoffman	Left Guard	Tomlinson
McCabe	Centre	Louders Duden
Piekarski	Right Guard	Shaw
Mitchell Jones	Right Tackle	Whitwell
Metzgar	Right End	Wolfe, Sladkus

[illegible] Coggeshall, Trinity. Linesmen—Donaldson, University of Pennsylvania; Smith, Columbia. Time of halves—35 minutes. Touch-downs—Sloane, Bennett, Torrey. Goals—Gardiner, 2.

HARVARD, 23; INDIANS, 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 1.—Harvard defeated the Carlisle Indian School football team to-day on Soldiers' Field by the decisive score of 23 to 0. The game was very exciting and sensational at times. Both sides punted frequently, and Kernan especially with very marked effect, one of his punts sailing over forty-five yards. Harvard attempted but one trick play, which occurred in the first half. Carlisle was permitted to throw Putnam as he got through tackle for a five-yard loss, but before any one realized what was going on Marshall had passed the ball to Kernan, who skirted the Indians' left end for a forty-five-yard run to Carlisle's fifty-yard line. By far the most sensational play of the game came toward the close of the second half, when Marshall caught one of Charles's punts on his own thirty-yard line and ran the length of the field for a touch-down. The Indian ends were well down on the punts, and had Marshall blocked as he tried to go up the right side of the field, but he dodged them and by going back five yards was able to get to the extreme left hand side of the field and run to the goal line. The first part of his run was unaided by interference, but during the last part of it good interference was given.

The Indians had several tricks up their sleeves and succeeded in gaining quite a good deal of ground with them, but their runners fumbled the ball so often that their rushings availed them but little. In the first half Carlisle reached Harvard's 15-yard line, where her full back fumbled the ball. Kernan's fine end run on a trick play followed this fumble. This is the nearest the Indians came to Harvard's goal line throughout the game.

Every feature of the game was not a source of pleasure to Harvard men, although her line held extremely well, and her linemen opened up very good holes for the backs. Still the Indians succeeded in getting through the lines very often, and several times prevented gains on line plays. Harvard's most effective plays were end runs, and her tackle-back formation. The Indians' ends were too light to stop the plays. Johnson's run for Carlisle in the back field was particularly good. At one time he caught one of Kernan's long punts as it came over his shoulder while he was running at full speed. His tackling was hard and sure. The weather was ideal for the game, there being no breeze across the field. Fully 16,000 spectators witnessed the play, the stands being well filled, the most notable person in attendance being the Crown Prince of Siam, who was accompanied by his party. Line-up:

Harvard, 23.	Position.	Carlisle, 0.
Clark, Randall	Left end	Beaver, Fischer
Wright, Bleakie	Left tackle	White
A. Marshall, Whitwell	Left guard	Phillips, Wheelock
King, Lyon	Centre	Fannok
Bernard, Mason	Right guard	Lubo, Dillon
Knowlton Mills, Mathews, Crocker	Right tackle	Exendine
Kernan, Noyes	Right end	Bradley
Knowles, Putnam, Hurley	Quarter back	Johnson Parker, Sheldon
Graydon, Harrison, Meier	Left half back	Mathews Williams, Charles

Touchdowns—Wright, Graydon, Knowlton and C. Marshall. Goals from touchdowns—Barnard, 2; Noyes, 1. Umpire—Stauffer, Pennsylvania. Referee—Lorin F. Deland. Timer, Fred. Wood. Linesmen—Stillman, Harvard; Nephew, Carlisle. Time—Two twenty-two and one-half minute halves.

PRINCETON, 10; CORNELL, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Cornell was defeated by Princeton here to-day by a score of 10 to 0. Five thousand people saw the game, which was evenly contested throughout, both sides gaining about the same distance by their line plays. Both teams felt confident of winning, and it was a hard blow to the Red and White, whose supporters on the east stand, when time was called with the ball on the centre line, sang their old favorite "Cayugas Waters" and cheered their defeated team to the echo.

Cornell's condition was not of the best, and frequent calls for time lengthened the game into darkness. It was with difficulty that the last plays could be seen. It was a splendid contest, however, livened by frequent brilliant plays. The result was in doubt almost to the last minute, for it was not until late in the second half that De Witt's second drop clinched the game. To De Witt the Tigers' owe credit for their victory. The big guard was in every play, and his punting gained many yards on every exchange with Brewster.

Only once was his kick blocked. Capt. Warner did that. On the next play De Witt got through Warner's blocking and stopped Brewster's punt. On one kick De Witt was up the field and captured the ball on the bounce. He was not downed until he had gained twenty yards. Capt. Warner could do little against him, and was outplayed throughout the game. Barney ably supported the line at centre and was invulnerable in the defense, the guard back play of Cornell failing to gain through him. The rest of the line was not up to the standard.

Capt. Davis was put out several times on the end plays, and frequently overran the punts. Brown at right end was surer, but did not cover the ground well. The Tigers' back field worked to perfection. The men ran hard and the interference formed quickly. Pearson at quarter back proved himself a capable man. Twice, however, he fumbled kicks very disastrously, but for only four days' practice he proved himself a good man. Fouke gained honors by his brilliant end running. The third play saw him around Tydeman for a run of forty-five yards, and several times afterward he reeled off long distances.

R. McClave played a good game at full back. He hit the line low and hard, and when necessary hurdled Davitt for first downs. Cornell's line was heavier than Princeton's, but charged slowly. Twice it held for downs within the fifteen-yard line. Brewster was Cornell's star. His punting was only fair, but his running back of punts was brilliant. His tackling saved several scores. Purcell and Shebbie were the most consistent gainers, Tydeman played a fast game after the first few minutes. In the first half, after an exchange of punts, Foulke's 45-yard run placed the ball on Cornell's five-yard line. Short was held and the ball was Cornell's. The punting and line bucking occupied the first twenty minutes when Dewitt kicked a goal from the 25-yard line. Time was called soon after.

Both teams played fast in the second half, but Princeton kept the ball in Cornell's territory. Dewitt dropped a second goal from the 35-yard line. Cornell had good chances to score twice. Once her place kick was foiled, and in the second the Tigers' line braced and held for downs. The line-up:

Princeton, (10.)	Positions.	Cornell, (0.)
Davis	Left end	Larkin
Shoe	Left tackle	Lueder
Brown, Bradley, Baker	Left guard	Warner
Barney	Centre	Davitt
Dewitt, Reed	Right guard	Webb, Hunt
Right tackle		Smith, Waud
F. Brown, Pearson, Vetterlein	Right end	Tydeman
Quarter back		Brewster, James Hart,
S. McClave	Left half back	Purcell, Shebbie
Foulke	Right half back	Coffin, Snyder
R. McClave, Delaney	Full back	Hunt, Sheppard

Goals from field—De Witt, 2. Referee—Wrightington of Harvard. Umpire—Paul Dashiel of Annapolis. Linesmen—M. H. Janeway of Princeton and Metcalf of Cornell. Timer—Lee of Cornell and Goldir of Princeton. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

MICHIGAN, 6; WISCONSIN, 0.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Before a crowd so large that it was found necessary to close the gates of Marshall Field, the battle for football supremacy between Michigan and Wisconsin was fought out to-day, and Michigan won by a score of 6 to 0. It has been years since such a crowd has gathered to see a football game in the West. The contest was regarded as settling last year's undecided championship, and by many, who cannot see great promise in the University of Chicago team, as deciding the Western championship for this season.

The inadequacy of the accommodations of Marshall Field for such a crowd—the attendance is estimated at 22,000—resulted in an accident in which several persons were hurt. At the northeastern corner of the grounds one of the temporary grandstands, hastily erected to accommodate 400 persons, was crowded beyond its capacity [illegible]. For ten minutes, while order was brought out of the confusion, the [illegible] Stagg, Schade, Mayer, and O'Neill. For Wisconsin, Watson and Gutterson, and Durfee, the full back, were stars of the first order.

It was the first time that Syracuse has won from Williams. The two institutions have played twice before—once in 1896, when Williams won by the score of 28 to 10, and once in 1900, when Williams won by the score of 6 to 0.

DELAWARE, 10; FORDHAM, 6.

Fordham's football team lost to Delaware College yesterday by the score of 10 to 6. In the first half wretched fumbling allowed Bevan to run 40 yards and Wilson 30 yards, each for a touch-down. Plunkett's runs of 70, 40, and 35 yards were sensational and gave Fordham her only score. Neither side scored in the second half, though McGee ran 65 yards to Delaware's twenty-yard line. Line-up:

Fordham, 6.	Position.	Delaware, 10.
McGee	Left end	Powell
Robertson	Left tackle	Wharton
Curley	Left guard	Marshall
Glennon	Centre	Hessler
McAty	Right guard	Furguson
Adams	Right tackle	Davis
Plunkett	Right end	Schoonleh
Gargan	Quarter	Wilson
Fogarty	Left half back	Greene
Reihing	Right half back	Lawson
Curtin	Full back	Bevan

Touch-downs—Bevan, Wilson, Plunkett. Umpire—Mr. Hillson. Referee—Mr. McCarthy. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

MACKENZIE, 30; COLUMBIA G. S., 6.

The football team of Mackenzie School defeated Columbia Grammar yesterday at Dobbs Ferry by a score of 30 to 6. The feature of the contest was the admirable team work of the Mackenzie players, who were outweighed. The line up:

Columbia	Positions.	Grammar, 6.
Mackenzie, 30.		
Von Wedell	Left end	Bach
Remsen	Left tackle	Keating
Dreyfus	Left guard	Wasserman
Falke	Centre	Krug
Hasbrouck	Right guard	Lynn
Wilde	Right tackle	Pearsall
Crary	Right end	Singer
G. Mackenzie	Quarter back	Lych
Larzlea	Left half back	Stielman
J. Mackenzie	Right half back	Lestrade
West	Full back	Mitchell

Touch-downs—West, 3; Larzlea, 2; Stielman, 1. Goals—Hasbrouck, 5; Stielman, 1. Referee—Mr. Artaud, Johns Hopkins. Umpire—Mr. Hedge, Bucknell.

WEBB ACADEMY, 16; N. Y. U. II., 0.

The New York University scrub eleven was defeated yesterday on Ohio Field by the Webb Academy team by a score of 16 to 0. The playing on both sides was loose and irregular, but a number of long end runs served to keep up the interest of the spectators. The New York team was very weak, as the twenty-five best men left for Swarthmore Friday. The Webb men had the advantage throughout the game. The line-up was:

Webb Academy.	Positions.	New York.
Ernst	Left end	Clark
Rust	Left tackle	Dowler
Knoades	Left guard	Wilcox
Machol	Centre	Wolf
Owen	Right guard	Holme
McAuliffe	Right tackle	Raldiris
Pflaumer	Right end	Simons
Clayson	Left half back	Snyder
Sanders	Full back	Van Winkle
Hargan	Right halfback	Prochazka
Edwards	Quarter back	Hulsart

Umpire—Mr Croul, Webb Academy. Referee—Mr. Cann. Linesmen—Coffee and Woellmer. Touch-downs—Clayson, (2,) Edwards. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

DE WITT CLINTON, 6; MORRIS, 6.

A tie result was the outcome of the football game yesterday at Jasper Oval between the De Witt Clinton High School eleven and the Morris High School's eleven, the score at the end of the second half being 6 to 6.

Neither side scored in the first half, as the players, in their anxiety to win, became nervous, and repeatedly fumbled. Morris was able to gain ground on every try, but lost through fumbling, while Clinton was content to simply hold and block Morris's plays. In this half Becker, the full back on the Morris team, made a fine forty-yard run, but was downed close to Clinton's goal.

In the second half much better playing was shown by both teams. On the kick-off by Clinton, Becker caught the ball and landed it to within twenty-five yards of Clinton's goal, trying a goal from the field, but missed. Dwyer, on a fumble, soon after this got the ball and crossed for a touch-down, from which a goal was made. Rushing and kicking tactics were indulged in until within five minutes of the finish of the game, when O'Day of the Morris eleven electrified the spectators by grabbing the ball and starting for Clinton's goal, with the whole Clinton team in hot pursuit. By splendid interference and dodging he made a run of fifty yards, scoring a touch-down, from which Roberts kicked the goal, making the score a tie. No more scoring was done. Line-up:

De Witt Clinton, 6.	Position.	Morris, 6.
Reyrod	Left end	McCartan
Stephenson	Left tackle	Schuyler
Aranow	Left guard	Bryant
A. Cavagnaro	Centre	Doscher
Loux	Right guard	Beattie
F. Bamman	Right tackle	Carey
Wallace	Right end	O'Day
Barnett	Quarter back	Lenox
C. Bamman	Left half back	Baumgarten
Chadoror	Right half back	Roberts
Linda	Full back	Becker

Touch-downs—Dwyer of Clinton, O'Day of Morris. Halves—Twenty-five and twenty minutes. Referee—Mr. Jones of Columbia. Umpire—A. Cotter of Manhattan. Linesmen—J. McLaughlin and P. O'Brien. Timers—C. Skeebe and J. Haug.

EXETER, 29; BOSTON, 0.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Phillips Exeter Academy defeated Boston College this afternoon 29 to 0. Exeter had the ball on the three-yard line when time was called at the end of the first half. Boston College was very weak. Exeter was held for a down but once, punted once, and lost the ball once because Harris ran with it.

Standing of Football Teams.

Despite a severe defeat at the hands of Princeton yesterday Cornell still leads the Eastern college football teams in the number of points scored to date, having made a total of 235 points to 26 for all opponents. Yale, with 215 points to 12 for opponents, is second, the Carlisle Indians, thanks to a score of 63 points to 0 in the game with the Medico-Chirurgical School at Philadelphia on Wednesday, is third, with 193 points to 47 for opponents; Columbia, despite the bad defeat by Pennsylvania yesterday, is fourth, with 172 points to 38 for opponents, and Lafayette, with 169 points to 10 for opponents, is fifth.

In the West Michigan was held down to a single figure yesterday for the first time this season, but still has the remarkable total of 430 points to 6 for all opponents. Last year Michigan was not scored against during the entire season. The records of the principal teams follow:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	6	34—Tufts	6
23—Bates	0	23—Amherst	0
6—Amherst	0	35—Wesleyan	0
22—Maine Univ.	0	10—Brown	0
35—Wesleyan	5	32—Vermont	0
14—West Point	6	11—Penn State	0
6—Brown	0	24—Syracuse	0
23—Indians	0	6—West Point	6
157	17	215	12
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
23—Lehigh	0	17—Penn State	0
—N. Y. Univ.	0	18—Haverford	5
11—Annapolis	0	11—Swarthmore	6
30—Haverford	0	36—Gettysburg	0
23—Wash. and Jef.	5	6—Brown	16
22—Dickinson	0	6—Annapolis	10
21—Columbia	0	6—Bucknell	5
10—Cornell	0	17—Columbia	0
159	5	129	41
CORNELL.		COLUMBIA.	
5—Colgate	0	20—Mann School	0
21—Rochester	0	43—Rutgers	0
43—Union	0	45—Fordham	0
56—Hobart	0	5—Buffalo	0
37—Williams	0	24—Swarthmore	0
6—Carlisle	10	35—Hamilton	0
57—Oberlin	0	0—Princeton	21
0—Princeton	10	0—Pennsylvania	17
235	26	172	38
INDIANS.		LAFAYETTE.	
48—Lebanon Valley	0	23—Gallaudet	0
—*Dickinson	0	53—Susquehanna	0
25—Gettysburg	0	14—Gettysburg	0
0—Bucknell	18	12—Wash. and Jef.	0
50—Bloomsburg Sch.	0	38—Manhattan	5
10—Cornell	0	23—Georgetown	0
63—Med.-Chi.	0	6—Brown	5
0—Harvard	23		
193	47	169	10
BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
0—Vermont	0	0—Pennsylvania	12
5—Wesleyan	0	0—Princeton	23
0—Yale	10	34—Rutgers	0
15—Pennsylvania	6	5—Annapolis	5
0—Harvard	0	46—New York Univ.	0
5—Lafayette	6	40—Union	0
25	28	125	4
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
11—Dickinson	0	0—Princeton	11
6—Harvard	14	10—St. John's	0
28—Williams	0	5—Lehigh	5
6—Yale	6	10—Pennsylvania	6
		0—Dickinson	6
		0—Penn State	6
56	20	25	38
GEORGETOWN.		MICHIGAN.	
27—Maryland Ag.	0	88—Albion	0
4—Annapolis	0	48—Case School	0
18—St. John's	0	119—Michigan Ag.	0
23—Virginia M. I.	11	60—Indiana	0
0—Lafayette	23	28—Notre Dame	0
5—Univ. W. Va.	0	86—Ohio State	0
		6—Wisconsin	0
77	34	430	0

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DICKINSON.		MANHATTAN.	
17—Lebanon Valley.	0	6—Rutgers	0
—Indians	0	5—Lafayette	38
0—West Point	11	23—St. John's Ind.	0
0—Princeton	23		
6—Annapolis	0		
23	34	34	38
PENN STATE.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
27—Western Penn.	0	27—Stevens	0
0—Pennsylvania	17	0—Ursinus	35
0—Yale	11	6—Trinity	0
55—Susquehanna	0	0—Lehigh	46
6—Annapolis	0	0—Swarthmore	35
88	28	33	78

*No game.

Semi-ready

IDENTITY

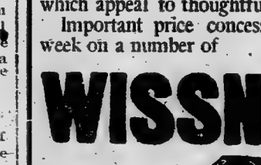
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THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named Assistant Surgeons will report Nov. 6 at the Army Medical Museum for course of instruction:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Louis C. Duncan,	Philip W. Huntington,
Edward M. Talbott,	James Carroll,
John A. Clark,	James D. Fife,
Samuel J. Morris,	William A. Powell,
Noel I. Barron,	Leon T. Lewald,
J. M. Coffin,	Jesse R. Harris,
John W. Hanner,	George H. Scott,
Levy M. Hathaway,	Edwin D. Kilbourne,
Alexander Murray,	Robert L. Carswell.

Capt. Francis M. McCallum, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 5.

Capt. Edward H. Catlin is transferred from the Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list. He is detailed for general recruiting duty, and will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, and report to the recruiting officer for duty as his assistant.

Capt. Charles G. Woodward is transferred from the Seventy-eighth Company, Coast Artillery, to the One Hundred and Eighteenth Battery, Field Artillery. He will join the battery to which he is transferred. Capt. Catlin will assume charge of the recruiting station at Columbus upon the departure of Capt. Woodward.

First Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, will proceed to and take station at New York City and report to the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground for duty.

Col. Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Preble and assume command of the artillery district of Portland, vice Col. John R. Myrick, Artillery Corps, relieved.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin is detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Wyoming as executive officer.

Chaplain J. B. Frazier is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the naval training station, San Francisco.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. T. Gray is detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Dolphin.

Assistant Paymaster G. P. Auld's orders to the Dolphin are revoked; ordered to the Bancroft Nov. 4.

Movements of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Arrivals:
Detroit at Tompkinsville.
Wasp at Pensacola.
Nina at Key West.
De Long at New York.
Puritan at Norfolk.
Sailings:
Hannibal from Lynn Haven Bay for Cape Haitien.
Dolphin from Lambert's Point for Washington.
Vixen from New York for Hampton Roads.
Ranger from Corinto for Acapulco.
Fortune from Boston for Hampton Roads, via New York.
Culgoa from Boston for New York.
Nashville from Gibraltar for Porto Grande, Cape Verde.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of St. Louis, which was organized recently by H. M. Blossom & Co., has been licensed to do business in the State of Missouri.

The Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ohio has chosen these officers: President—A. L. Garford; Vice President—Thomas H. Hogsett; Secretary and Treasurer—Henry N. Staats, all of Cleveland.

J. Heron Duncan has retired as London Fire Manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

S. W. Tripp has resigned as Western special agent of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company to become special agent of the Western Factory Insurance Association, with headquarters in Chicago.

The Wisconsin Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee is planning to apply for admission to Missouri.

The Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been organized at Minneapolis, with Joseph Frudenfeld as President.

Thomas H. Geer of Cleveland, the new President of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is quoted in insurance circles as saying: "The interest in the agents' association movement is certainly increasing among the real agents in all parts of the country, thus assuring permanency. The active issues of the coming year seem to be the further reduction of the multiple agency evil, the application of schedule rates to all classes of risks, and the adjustment of rates on the preferred classes to a basis of reasonable profit only, the prevention of hostile legislation, the repeal of bad laws and the enactment of good ones, and the fewer even of these the better; and, above all other issues, members of the association should be found co-operating to prevent the threatening demoralization in mid-Western business."

The Chicago correspondent of The Chronicle says: "The United States Steel Corporation is reported to be very much pleased with the results of its experiment in carrying its own insurance. The insurance fund is already up in the millions, and if the company continues its policy of paying into it the premiums that would be required by the stock companies, it will soon be larger than the assets of any stock fire insurance company. The work of equipping the plants with the best fire-fighting and protecting devices has been pushed industriously, and is now almost completed. The losses have been few and the saving to the company is great."

Century Bank's New Director.

C. A. Frank has been elected to the Directorate of the Century Bank.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—Mark Blumenthal vs. John W. Murray et al.—Henry N. Kohn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Steckler, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Slattery—David H. Ogden.
Gasteiger vs. Elsert—Vincent W. Waytisek.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HAMMOND STATIONERY COMPANY.—Judge Hall of the Supreme Court has appointed Ira G. Darrin receiver for the Hammond Stationery Company of 1,267 Broadway on the application of T. C. and C. R. Scarborough, who obtained a judgment against it on March 11 for $112. The company was incorporated on April 24, 1900, with a capital stock of $10,000.

Receiver for Rents.

Justice Hall of the Supreme Court has appointed G Franklin Purdy receiver for the rents of 2,238 Fifth Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 24.11 by 85, pending a suit brought by Alice G. Searles against William Lyman and others to foreclose a mortgage for $16,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HOTCHNER, TEICHLAUF & BECK.—Samuel Hotchner, William Teichlauf and Joseph Beck, who compose the firm of Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 42 East Ninth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $9,136 and nominal assets to the amount of $5,604, consisting of stock, $4,047, some of which has been taken under writs of replevin; machines, $487; accounts, $946, and cash, $184. Among the creditors are M. G. Levy, $2,501; American Woolen Company, $943; A. Orently & Co., $675; Manhattan Woolen Company, $511; Abegg & Rusch, $549. The business was started in June, 1901.

BAUMAN & JACOBS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Bauman & Jacobs, clothing manufacturers of 25 East Fourth Street, show liabilities to the amount of $34,887, of which $14,071 are secured and $1,328 to workmen for wages, and nominal assets to the amount of $7,447. The assets consist of stock, $2,500; fixtures, $750; cash, $50, and debt due from S. Hirsch & Co., $4,147. S. Hirsch & Co. of 346 Broadway, who lend money on merchandise, are also creditors of the firm for $13,330 secured, the value of the securities being $17,450 and unsecured $2,000. Among the other creditors are Baumann & Hammer, $4,296; American Woolen Company, $2,746; Stevens, Sanford & Handy, $964.

HERMAN FRIED.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Herman Fried, cigar manufacturer at 1,220 Second Avenue, show liabilities to the amount of $2,939 and nominal assets to the amount of $1,020, consisting of stock, $681; fixtures, $322; accounts, $10, and cash, $7.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

THE Cheap Piano and The Inexperienced Buyer.

The few thoroughly good pianos have hundreds of imitations which are exploited by dealers and stores as "just as good" but at astonishing reductions in price!

The advertising columns of the daily papers are filled with piano bargains. Special sales are gotten up as showing prices reduced to half their real value on the merest pretense.

The Bargain Sale advertisements argue that only the people with "money to throw away" buy pianos of unquestioned reputation at reliable stores.

The Bargain Dealers say that to be wise and up to date you should buy the unheard-of piano with an unknown name at a Bargain Sale and save a hundred or more dollars—that after a hard fight with the manufacturer in the interests of the dear public, they have purchased a lot of pianos greatly under price, and are going to gladden the community by selling them for one-half of their real value.

Such Pianos Have No Actual Guarantee.

The manufacturer makes and sells them to dealers who want cheap, showy pianos. His interest ends when the order is filled. The dealer juggles the prices, paints word pictures, promises everything to make a sale. Out go the pianos and he looks about for another lot of the same kind. He does not care where he buys so long as he can sell—and make a good round profit.

He has no allegiance with any one piano. He has no reputation to guard with the price of honor. Complaints will come to him from his sales—he expects them—but he prides himself on being clever enough to dodge any responsibility that would count a loss to him.

There Are Reliable Pianos At Fair Prices. The STERLING

is one of them—We invite you to inspect them—to try them—subject them to the severest tests. We want you to feel that the New Sterling Building is the store of the people and for the people. We have prospered through the stanch patronage of Brooklyn's best homes. What we have declared through the news columns we have done—what we have promised we have fulfilled. We admit we are not infallible, but we have never shirked a responsibility. We have established an exclusive piano business the magnitude of which only those know who have investigated.

The people have made us what we are. We sold some good pianos here and told the truth about them and stood by them.

Our customers proved this truth and told it to someone else. Now we have nearly 14,000 in Brooklyn. There's our secret.

The Sterling Piano Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,
Sterling Building,
Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.
(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

CALIFANO, Ernest E., and Bernard Diehl—Standard Frame and Sash Company	$115
CORWIN, Hattie E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	107
EFFRON, David—M. Mendelsohn and another	238
ELDRIDGE, Walter F.—J. W. Brandt	75
FREEMAN, Albert—S. A. Ferguson and another	62
HORWITZ, Julius—S. Goldner	369
HARTLEB, Dora—P. Ohl	105
JOHNSON, John S.—J. E. Nichols and another	489
LITTLEFIELD, Lemuel—J. H. Lawrence	84
MINKOWSKY, Sarah—J. A. McCafferty and another	211
MARTIN, George W.—H. R. Johnson	3,936
NELSON, Frank H.—T. E. Greacen	145
NEW YORK RUSTIC MANUFACTURING and Construction Company—F. R. Abbey	86
OAKFERD, William—O. Loughran, administrator	1,889
ODDI, Cicido—J. Crescent	140
POSNER, Theresa—T. Ullman and another	219
REID, Annie—W. Anderson	3,581
REILLY, Mary, Julia Ann, and Mary Ellen—J. J. Kelly	932
ROSEDALE, James—F. P. Blumgara Company	40
STRONGIN, Isador—M. Rosen	68
SOLARI, Luigi—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	107
STEINMAN, Minnie—R. L. Barrowclough	116
SKOOG, A. Emil—Korpf Brothers Company	67
TAYLOR, William—J. A. McCafferty and another	16
THE JOHN STANTON BREWING AND Malting Company—J. McGovern and another, costs	222
VAN SISE, Charles E.—T. Altschul	498
WATERMAN, Oscar M.—T. C. Campbell and another	319
WOLFE, George—L. Eisenberg	8,249
WEISMANN, Henry—Wood & Selick	102
WICKSTEAD, Edwin—M. Cohystal	46
WALKER, Frederick A.—Mashawaunuck Manufacturing Company	122

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Silks.

Clearing Sale of Silk Remnants.

We shall place on sale Monday, all our Remnants of Colored Silk, including Taffetas, Foulards, Peau de Cygne, Surah, Peau de Soie and Fancy Silks, from 1 to 10 yard lengths, at exactly ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

As this sale is made to close out all our Silk Remnants, none will be sent C. O. D. or credited. Centre Table, Main Aisle.

$30.00 and $35.00 Suits for $19.75.

BROADCLOTH and CHEVIOT DRESS SUITS, all silk lined, SAMPLE and STOCK SUITS in colors and black, best sizes. These Suits were made to sell at $30.00 and $35.00, price $19.75.

$20.00 Suits for $12.95.

NORFOLK, BLOUSE, TIGHT FITTING and fly front SUITS made from the newest mixed materials and latest models; worth $20.00, for $12.95.

$12.50 Jackets for $8.75.

SHORT JACKETS, made of heavy Cheviot, with good satin linings; a $12.50 Jacket for $8.75.

$8.50 Skirts for $4.95.

WALKING SKIRTS, in mixed goods, with side plaits and yoke effect; worth $8.50, for $4.95.

$3.00 Waists for $1.95.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, with three side plaits, stitched and tucked in back, all sizes and colors; a $3.00 Waist for $1.95.

Remnants Colored Dress Goods.

Owing to the unusual demand for Colored Dress Goods, we have accumulated more than our usual quantity of short lengths and remnants. They include the choicest fabrics and newest colorings, lengths 1¼ to 6 yards, 38 to 56 inches wide, suitable for Skirts, Waists and Children's Dresses. In order to close them out, we shall sell them to-morrow at ONE-HALF THE REGULAR PRICES.

Centre Tables, Main Aisle. None C. O. D.

Table Linens, ⅓ and ½ Off.

A miscellaneous lot of Table Cloths and Remnants of Table Damask, all regular goods, but patterns to be discontinued, reduced ⅓ and ½ regular prices.

Lace Curtains—Specials.

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, worth $8.75 and $12.00, at $6.00 and $8.50.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, worth $7.00 and $8.50, at $5.00 and $6.00.

TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS, worth $7.00 and $9.00, at $5.75 and $6.75.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1.00, $1.35, $2.00

ARABIAN LACE VESTIBULE DOOR PANELS, 40x60, worth $3.25, $4.00 and $5.00, at $2.35, $3.00 and $3.50.

Persian Rugs Reduced.

Antique Khorassan, Kerman and Serabend Rugs, 7 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6, worth $60.00 and $75.00, reduced to $30.00 and $35.00.

Bokhara, Cabistan Rugs, rare colorings and designs, 4 ft. x 5 ft. 6, were $18.00 and $22.50, reduced to $13.50 and $16.50.

Daghestan, Guendjes and Shirvan Rugs, 3 ft. 9 x 4 ft. 8, worth $10.00 and $12.00, reduced to $6.50 and $8.50.

Men's Scarfs at ½ Price. $1.00 Quality for 50c.

These Scarfs are all new goods, made expressly for us by one of the best makers of Men's Neckwear. The shapes are the English Square and French Four-in-hands; all silk, rich colorings, including black, white, pearls and silver grays.

You Don't Have to Pinch the Dollar to make the Eagle hatch Bargains here. This is a program in part of a lot already hatched. Bring this with you.

Great Sale of Keep-the-Body-Well Underwear.
Women's Vests and Pants, 80c.
Women's Ribbed Vests and Pants, 25c. and 50c.
Children's Merino and Wool Vests and Pants—ribbed cotton and wool mixed, 75c. and $1.90.

Lovely Laces for half and less.
$1.50 Black Venice, all silk, 98c.
25c. to $1.25 Venice Laces, 10c. to 75c.
Embroidery Strips, 2c. to 15c.
25c. Swiss Hemstitched Sets, 15c. Set.

100 Great Bargains in Fine Linen.

Women's $1.98 to $3.25 Tailored Hats, 98c.
Black Velvet Hats, $1.89.
Camel's Hair Untrimmed Hats, 25c.

Great Sale of California Blankets, $5.

Remarkable Exhibition and Sale of Silverware.

Special Sale of Coal Stoves, $2.98.
Great Sale of Coal Ranges, $12.49.

Special Sale of Sewing Machines.

32c. lb. Java and Mocha Coffee, 25c. lb.
Men's $20 Made-to-your-Order Overcoat, $12.98.
Only 1,000 orders will be booked.

Women's Monte Carlo Coats, $7.50 up to $150.00,

Women's Handsome Walking Suits, $11.25.
Great Sale of Fine Furs.

Carpets and Rugs at Manufacturers' Prices.
5-frame Body Brussels, $1.05 yd.
9-wire Tapestry Brussels, 39c. yd.

Great Sale of Handsome Dress Goods.
42-in. Colored Henrietta, 29c. yd.
Double width all-wool Tricot Flannel, 29c. yd.
54-in. Cloakings, 98c. to $2.75 yd.
28-in. Flannelettes, Persian patterns, 12½c. yd.
1,000 styles Outing Flannels, 12½c. yd.
Sensationally low prices for Silks.

Enameled and Brass Beds, 25 to 50 per cent. off regular prices—a fact.

Women's actual $3 value Shoes, $1.49.
Men's Rice & Hutchings' $3 Shoes, $1.75.
Men's Waterproof Shoes, guaranteed, $1.98.

85c. worth of Dressmakers' Notions, 19c.
Special Sale of Lace Curtains.
Tapestry Portieres, 3 yds. long, $2.25 up.

Beautiful Renaissance Samples, 12c. to $4.98.
11 rolls of Toilet Paper for 25c.

Beautiful Silk Embroidered Flannels, 39c. yd.

A Special Exhibition and Sale of Christmas Dolls. And 500 more great big money saving bargains.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

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ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

A Sale of China, Cut Glass and Art Wares
Marks the Opening of the Art Shop in the Basement.

THE WORK IS DONE. The beautiful mahogany cases are finished, the soft electric lights are in place, the parquet flooring polished and complete. To-morrow the Art Shop opens—an appropriate setting for the most magnificent collection of Cut Glass, Art Pottery, Bronzes, Marble Statuary and the like ever displayed in this vicinage.

This Store occupies an unique position in the world of Art Wares. We are manufacturers as well as retailers. Our own places in the foreign pottery centers, our own glass cutting and decorating establishments at home, make possible prices lower than any other store in the country can sell for. They do more—they give prestige to the Abraham and Straus establishment, bring it in close touch with the hundreds of foreign artists whose creations in these lines are sought all over the world.

For this important occasion we have gathered the best from everywhere.

Beautiful *marble Busts and Figures* of the famous Carrara and the Castellina marbles. There are hundreds of subjects for choice at $7.50 to $175.00.

A fine variety of *marble Pedestals* in many shapes and sizes, $6.25 to $31.50.

The finest collection of *real Bronzes* ever shown in this vicinity, also an immense gathering of *French and Berlin Bronzes*, including Busts, Figures, Trays, Clock Sets, Candle Holders, Electroliers, etc., at $2.98 to $225.00.

Hand painted *Porcelains, Limoges enamel* and *ivory Mirrors*, $1.49 to $21.00.

A large assortment of hand painted *Bonbon Boxes* and *Jewel Cases*, $2.25 to $45.00.

A large assortment of all the famous makes in *Vases*, including Royal Vienna, Sevres, Crown Derby, Coalport, Royal Worcester, French Porcelains, etc., at the lowest prices.

Complete line of *Traveling Clocks* (French), many new and handsome designs to choose from; some have the repeating chimes, exceptionally low at $3.98 to $35.00.

300 porcelain Clocks, cameo decoration, at less than half regular price, 79c.

Decorated porcelain Clocks, eight day movement, cathedral gong, guaranteed good timekeepers, $4.19 to $21.00.

Gold plated Clock Sets, complete with pair of Candelabra or Vases to match, at $18.97 to $127.00 set.

French Regulators, many beautiful designs in gold plated, onyx, enamel, etc., $21.00 to $72.00.

And These Splendid Underprice Offerings of China, Cut Glass and Lamps.

China. English porcelain Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, from "Ye Olde Hall Potterie" and other Staffordshire makes; set includes soup tureen and all the large pieces; a $12.00 set for $7.98

500 doz. decorated German china Fruit or Dessert Plates, value 15c., at 5c

150 doz. German china gold band Cups and Saucers, ovoid shape, regularly at $3.00 doz., now 15c. a pair

German china Dinner sets, 102 pieces, handsome floral decorations, never before less than $18.00, now $12.49 set

German china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, rich floral decorations, every piece gold trimmed, reduced from $29.50 to $20.50

Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, soup tureen and four meat platters included, a very handsome floral decoration and gold border, present marked price $42.00, now $31.50 set

Other fine French Sets, very richly decorated, up to $450.00

A large assortment of Limoges and Austrian china Game Sets, consisting of a large Tray and 12 Plates, game centre decoration, low priced, from $5.25 to $69.00

Limoges and Austrian china Fish Sets, 13 and 15 pieces, richly decorated, with flowers and fish centre, $4.25 to $75.00

French and Austrian china Ice Cream Sets, consisting of large Tray and 12 Plates, handsome floral decoration, $1.89 to $27.25

A large assortment of richly decorated French and German china Oyster Plates, $4.00 to $27.00 doz.

Cut Glass. All the cut glass sold in this establishment direct from our own shops in Manhattan.

Water Bottles, new shapes and cuttings, $1.98 to $10.49

Oil or Vinegar Cruets, $2.25 to $5.25

A large assortment of rich cut glass, handled and unhandled Bonbon Trays, $1.49 to $6.49

Cut glass Sugar and Cream Sets, many styles of shapes and cuttings, $3.96

A large assortment of Fruit or Salad Bowls, all the newest cuttings, $3.98 to $35.00

Cut glass Celery Trays, $4.75 to $8.98

Cut glass Ice Cream Trays, $6.49 to $29.75

Punch Bowls, in large assortment of cuttings, $19.98 to $87.50

Cut glass Spoon Holders, $3.25 to $8.25

Cut glass Syrup Jugs, silver mounted tops, 98c. to $11.25

Cut glass Water Jugs and Wine Jugs, $6.49 to $21.97

We are showing a large line of Stem-ware in the "Colonial" style, from the celebrated factory "Val. St. Lambert," Belgium. Following are a few prices:

Goblets	$16.93 doz
Tall Champagnes	$13.47 doz
Saucer Champagnes	$16.93 doz
Claret Glasses	$11.93 doz
Wine Glasses	$9.89 doz
Sherry Glasses	$9.89 doz
Cordial Glasses	$7.50 doz
Whiskey Glasses	$3.98 doz
Finger Bowls	$13.50 doz

Lamps. A large assortment of all the newest designs in Silk Lamp Shades, low priced from $2.50 to $9.98

Art Metal Lamps in many beautiful shapes and finishes, $1.49 to $17.98

500 decorated porcelain Lamps in a large variety of shapes and decorations, all fitted with the best central draught burner and globe to match, value $3.98, at $2.98

Court and Basement, West Building.

Wanted Laces—Little Priced.

Any wonder that women have come to think of this Store as headquarters for Laces when the choicest and freshest Laces cost a fourth to half less than their fair pricing in average stores? Why? Story is too long to tell—here are the facts:

Venetian Point, Irish Point, Arabian, Point Gaze, in insertions, Beadings and Galloons, in white, natural, butter and Paris shades, in various widths; square, round and fancy motif effects; detachable; values 25c. to $1.98, at 10c. to 98c. a yard

Washable Laces and Insertions, in sets and odd widths; suitable for fancy work and underwear; in various makes; values 5c. to 25c., at 2c. to 12c. a yard

Allovers in various makes, in black, white, butter, natural and Paris shades, also fancy effects; values 98c. to $7.50, at 49c. to $4.98 a yard

Grape Medallions or Motifs, in black and white, all silk, two sizes 19c. and 35c. each

Other Motifs in various other makes 2c. to $1.00 each

Real Duchess Motifs 25c. to $1.25

Real Antique Laces, about half usual prices, at 25c. to 98c. yard

Black Escurial 25c. to 98c. yard

Black Venice or Chiffon Motifs 49c. to $4.98 yard

A splendid assortment of Robes $10.98 to $100.00

Millinery Laces, in butter and Paris shades, in various makes and widths 49c. to 98c. a yard

New Point Gaze Laces and Medallions and Galloons, 49c. to $1.98 a yard

Venetian and Arabian Galloons, new effects, round and square Motifs, detachable 10c. to $1.98 a yard

White and Black Mousseline Galloons, round, square and oblong; also black Venetian Point, all detachable, 25c. to $2.98 a yard; Insertions 25c. to $1.00 a yard

Real Laces, in various makes 25c. to $25.00 a yard

Embroideries, Half Price.

Values 5c. to 50c., at 2c. to 25c. a Yard.

Materials are nainsooks, Swiss and cambric, and the designs are as dainty or as showy as you wish. All have wide margins, with cut out edges ready for use. We shall sell them by the strip only; the Edgings, 2c. to 25c. a yard; the Insertions and Beadings 5c. to 25c. a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Women's All-Ready Hats

Because certain lines have been picked out for special favor and because we can't get more of the materials to duplicate them, the Hats that remain in those styles have their prices sharply cut for to-morrow and there will be a chance to choose

$1.65 to $5.50 Hats at 98c. to $3.45.

The shapes are smart, jaunty effects, mostly of the popular scratch or woolly felt with trimmings of wings, quills, birds, ribbons and imported fancy materials. They were fine value at their former prices—exclusive designs mostly. It is great good luck to get them for such bargains.

Main floor, East Building.

Colored Petticoats :: A Sale

SATEEN AND SILK—the very serviceable and the very dressy. And both are enough under regular prices to stir every woman's desire of possession when she sees them to-morrow.

Mercerized sateen Petticoats, in stylish black and white striped and checked effects, one style has an umbrella ruffle, finished with a small ruffle and featherstitching, the other style has an accordion pleated ruffle, finished with a black ruche, also under piece and dust ruffle; very special value 98c

Taffeta silk Petticoats, in the newest colorings, also black, made with a graduated accordion plaited ruffle, with small ruffle at bottom, also dust ruffle; exceptional value $4.98

Second Floor, East Building.

Great News of Ribbons.

Some of the most popular sorts, that you expect to pay regular prices for, will be here to-morrow for quite a bit under the regular—one of the notable chances to save that make it worth while to watch the news of the Ribbon Store.

Some are from Switzerland, some are famous American weaves. But all are wanted and all are bargains.

1 inch wide fancy Louisine Ribbons, made in Switzerland; in colors of white, pink and blue; a regular 5c. value 3c. a yard

1 inch wide high grade Taffeta Ribbons, in all the light shades, regular 7c quality 5c. a yard

3 inch wide fancy striped Louisine Ribbons, made in Switzerland; two designs in white, pink, blue and mais; regular 15c. Ribbons 10c. a yard

5 inch wide black Brilliant Taffeta, finely finished and brilliant luster 19c. a yard

3½ inch wide double Satin Liberty, of exceptionally fine quality and beautiful gloss 22c. a yard

4½ inch wide high grade Satin Taffetas, all the wanted colors, 23c. a yard

6½ inch wide changeable Moire Ribbons; one of the best millinery Ribbons of the season; sold regularly for 55c., now 39c. a yard

Main floor, center, Central Building.

Men's $1.50 Underwear, 98c

Warm, all wool Undergarments—a third under what we could sell them for if the manufacturer called them firsts, not seconds. But he is too squarely up and down to let a dropped stitch or a spot of oil pass by unquestioned and so some of the finest wool underwear that was ever sold for $1.50 a garment goes for 98c.

They are soft and non-irritating—men who can't wear wool ordinarily will like the feel of these garments. The wool was shrunk before weaving—the shrinkage will be very little now. And the garments are beautifully made and finished. Three colorings, natural, camel's hair and a dark blue mixture.

Main floor, front, East Building.

Underwear and Hosiery—
Women's and Children's—Bargains.

Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c.
Fleece lined Undershirts, nicely trimmed and finished, with French band ankle length Drawers to match; a few slight imperfections make the price 19c. each

Children's 50c. Underwear, 29c.
Natural color half wool Undershirts, finely trimmed and finished; Misses' Pantalets and Boys Drawers to match; all sizes, 29c. each

Children's All Wool Underwear, 45c.
Natural all wool Undershirts, well made and finished; Misses' Pantalets and Boys' Drawers to match; size, 18 inch, 45c. each. Slight advance on each larger size.

Women's 25c. Lace Stockings, 12½c.
Lisle thread Stockings, with open work lace designs.

Women's 25c. Stockings, 19c.
Fast black cotton Stockings, with unbleached split soles

Children's 15c. Stockings, 10c.
Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes.

Children's 25c. Stockings, 19c.
Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings; double knees, heels and toes; very good wearers.

Men's Sox.
Fancy Sox; suitable in weight for this weather; with vertical fancy stripes and woven figures; worth 50c. a pair; 3 pairs for $1.00

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Black Canvas Cheviot, 59c.

DOLLAR QUALITY—the least it ever cost anywhere, we believe. Comes to us straight from one of the best known American mills, and almost everywhere it is a specially popular Fabric this season at $1.00 a yard. All wool, extra weight, and the stylish rough surface. Ready to-morrow at 59c. a yard.

Black Etamine Voile, 47c. A 48-inch black Etamine Voile, absolutely all wool; right weight and weave, and remarkably low priced at 47c. a yard

Black Worsted Cheviot, 49c. A 45-inch black worsted Cheviot, firmly woven; the right black; every length freshly sponged without charge 49c. a yard

Main floor, Central Building.

Girls' Suits and Coats.

Most any young girl of 14 to 16 years looks smart and jaunty in a well fitting Norfolk Suit—that's why the style is such a rage just now. And this group of handsome Norfolk Suits of excellent cheviot in blue and black will find warm welcome to-morrow at their small price.

Beautifully tailored—we are getting better and better work in our clothes for girls. Lined throughout with satin. Skirt plaited in the popular fashion $15.50

Children's Coats at $7.50. Smart Coats of the new overplaids in very attractive colorings; triple cape effect handsomely trimmed with braid and small buttons. Colors blue, green, red and brown; 4 to 14 years.

Second floor, center, Central Building.

Women's Shoes—Bargains.

Thinking over all the good things we have had to tell about in this Women's Shoe Store, there is hardly one that matches this chance to buy

Splendid $3.00 Street Boots for $1.95.

We let the maker take his own time in the making and agreed to buy all he could turn out of the quality at the price. That is the only way we could get a fresh and complete stock of stylish, well-made Shoes to sell at $1.05 a pair under the price they bring in hundreds of good stores all over the country.

Six styles, box and velour calf and vicikid with Goodyear welted soles, and in either lace or button; tips of patent leather or the same leather as the Shoes $1.95

Second floor, rear, West Building.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Alberry
Alderton
Alessio
Allen
Anderson
Armstrong
Ash
Auchincloss
Ayres

BAER
Balle
Baldwin
Banker
Banks
Baragray
Barclay
Beaven
Becker
Beebe
Bell
Bennett
Benga
Bergen
Blake
Blodgett
Blumenthal
Bollstetter
Borkman
Breslin
Brennan
Brophy
Brough
Buchanan
Burke
Burrill
Butler
Byrnes

CAHN
Cahoone
Cairns
Callery
Campbell
Carey
Carlin
Carroll
Carter
Cartier
Chichester
Chilton
Chmielenski
Churchill
Church
Clatworthy
Clark
Cohen
Cole
Connaughton
Conran
Cooney
Cook
Cooke
Cortis
Cosgrove
Cowenhoven
Cronin
Crosby
Crow
Cunliffe
Cunnis
Curtis
Cushing

DALTON
Daniell
Davis
Daw
De Figueroa
Dellenek
Dillon
Disbrow
Dobbs
Doctor
Donoghue
Donohue
Donovan
Dowd
Dudley
Duffy
Dunker
Duryea

EGAN
Ehlers
Empie
Engelke

FEERICK
Fegan
Finke
Fitzsimmons
Fitzsimmons
Fisher
Flagg
Flaherty
Fleming
Flood
Flynn
Foley
Folsey
Forbes
Foy
Fraser
Frisch
Fuller
Fulton

GAERSTE
Garvin
Gavin
Gelsenheimer
George
Gerbet

Gibson
Gillestie
Glackmayer
Glynn
Godart de Blossieres
Goepfert
Goodstein
Gorry
Grace
Grady
Graham
Grimes
Grom

HALL
Halliday
Harley
Hanson
Hargest
Haug
Hathorn
Hauser
Hawthorne
Henderson
Henkell
Hershfield
Herzog
Hickey
Higgins
Hilliard
Hoffman
Hooley
Horan
Horehan
Horn
Houstan
Hughes
Humpstone
Hunt
Huribut
Hyland
Hynes

IMAI
Ives

JACCARD
Jackson
Jellenek
Jervis
Jones

KEATING
Kelleher
Keyes
Kidder
Koch
Kosmak

LALLEMAND
Lameda
Lape
Larkin
Lee
Leim
Lenahan
Leonard
Lewis
Lockhart
Lockwood
Logan
Looser
Luther
Lynch

McAULIFF
McBride
McCabe
McCormack
McCormick
McCrudden
McDonald,(3)
McGaharan
McGill
McGregor
McKane
McKiernan
McLaughlin
McNamara
McNulty
McPherson
McQuaid
McTaggart
Macklin
Madden
Maguire
Maher, (2)
Maltby
Mannist
Mansfield
Martindale
Mason
Mathews
Meany
Mersereau
Merrigan
Metzger
Michel
Midler
Miller
Miskel
Mitchell
Moller
Moore
Moran
Morrow
Mundy
Murtfeldt
Murtha

NEIDHARDT
Newfield
Niblett
Nichols
Nieman
Noble
Nolen

O'CONNELL
Ogden
O'Keef
Olmsted
Orr
O'Shaughnessy
Ott

PALMER
Parkin
Pearsall
Peasell
Perkins
Permente
Pesant
Phalon
Pickering
Plusch
Poetz
Porter
Powers
Prentis
Price
Putnam

QUINN

RAMEE
Rawnsley
Reedy
Reynolds
Riesgo
Roblee
Rockwell
Rodgers
Rogers
Rojas
Rosenthal
Ross
Rothschild
Rouse
Russell
Ryan

SAMMIS
Sanford
Sayles
Schaefer
Schafer
Schneider
Schroder
Schultz
Schumacher
Sculley
Segee
Sharkey
Sherwood
Shugg
Simpson
Singleman
Sloan
Slocum
Smith
Smyth
Spencer
Spender
Spier
Spies
Stanton
Steins
Sternbach
Stewart
Stout
Strauss
Streeter
Strickland

TAYLOR
Templeton
Thomson
Tichenor
Tillmanns
Timms
Tobin
Trott
Tucker

VANDERHOEF
Van Bremmer
Van Riper
Vermilye

WALRATH
Walsh
Ward
Watson
Weissenberger
Wells
Wernig
Whalen
Whelan
Whipple
White
Whiting
Williams
Wilshear
Wieman
Winans
Winants
Winegar
Winslow
Woodruff
Woods
Woolsey
Worms

YOUNG

ZABRISKIE

A

ADAMS.—Oct. 30, at 1,282 Third Avenue, George F. Adams, in the 64th year of his age.

ALESSIO.—Oct. 28, Sontilli Alessio, aged 26 years.

ARMSTRONG.—Oct. 28, at 362 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, Maria Armstrong, in the 80th year of her age.

ARMSTRONG.—Oct. 28, at 362 Hancock Hundred and Tenth Street, Edmund Baragray.

ANDERSON.—At Highwood, N. J., Oct. 30, Sarah Warnock, widow of William Anderson.

ASH.—Oct. 29, at 318 Hart Street, Sarah Jane Ash, aged 80 years.

ALBERRY.—Oct. 25, at 110 South Second Street, Brooklyn, Samuel J. Alberry.

ALDERTON.—Oct. 25, at Norwich, England, Charles Alderton, late of 173 McDougall Street, Brooklyn, in his 70th year.

ALLEN.—At Ames, Neb., Oct. 25, Virginia Rudd, wife of Richard M. Allen.

AUCHINCLOSS.—Oct. 26, at 11 West Fifty-seventh Street, Elizabeth, widow of John Auchincloss, in the 86th year of her age.

AYRES.—Oct. 26, Alfred (Embley Osmun) Ayres, in his 75th year.

B

BAILE.—At Jersey City, Oct. 25, Eliza Bale.

BALDWIN.—Oct. 25, Pauline, wife of Radcliffe Baldwin.

BEAVEN.—Oct. 25, at 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, James Phipps Beaven, aged 78.

BECKER.—Oct. 26, Henrietta, wife of Alois Becker, at her residence, 2,288 Seventh Avenue.

BLAKE.—At Princeton, N. J., Oct. 26, Mrs. E. F. Blake, aged 90 years.

BOLLSTETTER.—Oct. 25, at 516 West Twenty-ninth Street, Clemens Bollstetter, aged 58.

BRESLIN.—Oct. 26, Alice E., aged twenty-one years, daughter of Catharine and the late James Breslin.

BUCHANAN.—Oct. 26, at 1,241 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Anna M., wife of A. G. Buchanan.

BURRILL.—At Pelham Manor, N. Y., Oct. 26, Charles Drayton Burrill, in the 72d year of his age.

BAER.—In Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 30, Bernhard M. Baer, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla.

BLUMENTHAL.—Oct. 31, at 138 West Eighty-seventh Street, Gustav J. Blumenthal.

BANKER.—Oct. 29, at 56 Third Avenue, Robert Banker, in his 39th year.

BEEBE.—At Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 29, Ellen L., widow of William Wade Beebe.

BENGE.—Oct. 29, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, Samuel Houston Benge, aged 70 years.

BERGEN.—Oct. 30, in Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, Eldert, son of John J. Bergen, in the 25th year of his age.

BOOKMAN.—Oct. 29, at 9 East Sixty-second Street, Jacob Bookman, in the 83d year of his age.

BROUGH.—Oct. 30, at 14 Morningside Avenue, Emilie J. Schmid, wife of Alexander Brough, Jr.

BUTLER.—Oct. 30, at 286 Van Buren Street, Sarah Montgomery, wife of Thomas B. Butler, aged 60 years.

BYRNES.—Oct. 30, at 1,841 Third Avenue, William Byrnes, son of the late William Byrnes.

BELL.—Oct. 28, in Washington, David Charles Bell, aged 85 years.

BROPHY.—Oct. 28, at 270 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, James T. Brophy.

BANKS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct. 27, Ann, widow of George W. Banks, in her 84th year.

BARCLAY.—Oct. 27, David S. Barclay, late of 568 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

BENNETT.—Oct. 27, at 336 East Eightieth Street, James Bennett.

BLODGETT.—At Cleveland, Oct. 27, P. S. Blodgett, aged 59 years.

BRENNAN.—Oct. 27, at 310 East Thirty-fifth Street, John Brennan, youngest son of the late Edward Brennan.

BURKE.—Oct. 27, at 528 West Thirty-ninth Street, Christopher Burke, native of Daradiel, County Meath, Ireland.

BURKE.—Oct. 27, at 162 Varick Street, Ellen, widow of the late John Burke.

C

CAREY.—Oct. 28, John Carey, aged 45 years.

CAREY.—Oct. 28, at 216 Canal Street, Sarah, (nee Nolan,) wife of the late William Carey.

CARROLL.—Oct. 28, at 429 West Twenty-sixth Street, John F. Carroll.

CHMIELENSKI.—Oct. 26, at 227 Navy Street, Brooklyn, Oscar Chmielenski.

COWENHOVEN.—Oct. 29, near New Utrecht, Brooklyn, John Cowenhoven, in the 34th year of his age.

CROW.—Oct. 27, at 268 West Nineteenth Street, Agnes Crow.

CUSHING.—Oct. 28, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Mary A., widow of A. Loring Cushing.

CAHOONE.—Oct. 26, at 2,226 First Avenue, Adeline G., wife of Charles G. Cahoone.

CAIRNS.—Oct. 25, in Jersey City Hospital, William Cairns, 40 years of age, late of Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, Scotland.

CARTER.—Oct. 27, at Tremont, Mary A. E. Carter, daughter of the late Edward Carter.

CLATWORTHY.—Oct. 26, at Troy, John Clatworthy, in the 67th year of his age.

COHEN.—Oct. 27, at 315 East Twelfth Street, Dr. Joseph Cohen.

CONRAN.—Oct. 28, at 13 Carmine Street, Mary, nee Moran, widow of Hugh Conran, native of the parish of Ballyadoms, Queen's County, Ireland.

COOKE.—Oct. 26, at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., Caroline Elizabeth, nee Stendel, wife of J. A. Martin Cooke.

COOKE.—Oct. 27, at 2,580 Eighth Avenue, Kate Malady, wife of Thomas Cooke, aged 43 years, native of Clara, King's County, Ireland.

COSGROVE.—Oct. 27, Annie, daughter of John Cosgrove, native of County Cavan, Ireland.

CUNNIS.—Oct. 27, at 297 Rivington Street, Samuel J. Cunnis, native of Galway, Ireland.

CURTIS.—Oct. 27, at 214 Alexander Avenue, Ida May, widow of William P. Curtis and daughter of the late J. B. Keller.

CAHN.—Oct. 25, at 142 East Eighty-third Street, Jonas Cahn.

CARLIN.—Oct. 26, at 331 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Thomas J. Carlin, in his 26th year, son of Lawrence Carlin.

COONEY.—Oct. 26, at 1,850 Third Avenue, Peter Cooney, son of the late Michael Cooney, native of Killenshire, County Cavan, Ireland.

COOK.—Oct. 26, 148 West Seventy-eighth Street, Anna Josephine, widow of Adam Cook.

CORTIS.—Oct. 25, in Brooklyn, Frederic T. Cortis, in his 49th year.

CROSBY.—In Hartford, Conn., Oct. 26, Isabella Veitch McCormick, wife of the late Erastus Hubbard Crosby.

CARTIER.—Oct. 30, Emile E. Cartier, aged 51 years.

CHICHESTER.—Oct. 31, at 34 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Henriettta Sebring, widow of John B. Chichester, in the 81st year of her age.

CHURCH.—Oct. 30, at 595 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, John N. Church.

CONNAUGHTON.—Oct. 31, at 213 East Forty-third Street, Ellen, daughter of the late Patrick Connaughton, native of Killenduff, Parish of Easkey, County Sligo, Ireland.

CORTIS.—Nov. 1, at 245 Monroe Street, John C. Cortis.

CALLERY.—Oct. 30, John Callery, aged 57 years.

CAMPBELL.—Oct. 30, at Stamford, N. Y., John Campbell of New York, in the 75th years of his age.

CHILTON.—Oct. 29, at Hackensack, N. J., Josephine R., wife of William W. Chilton and daughter of the late Henry and Esther Dominick.

CHURCHILL.—Oct. 29, at 20 East Thirty-second Street, Lillie Lacey, wife of H. P. Churchill.

CLARK.—Oct. 28, Peter Clark, aged 47 years.

COLE.—Oct. 28, at Atlanta, Ga., J. Frederick F., son of the late William L. Cole.

CRONIN.—Oct. 29, at 251 Division Street, Mary Cronin.

CUNLIFFE.—Oct. 29, at 248 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, Alexandra A. H. Cunliffe.

D

DALTON.—Oct. 26, Patrick J. Dalton, brother of the late Michael Dalton.

DELLINEK.—Oct. 25, at 167 West Ninety-seventh Street, John Dellinek, aged 85.

DISBROW.—Oct. 26, at 35 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, William J. Disbrow.

DOBBS.—Oct. 26, John Hildreth Dobbs of Macon, Ga.

DUFFY.—Oct. 26, at 311 Madison Street, Margaret, widow of James Duffy.

DANIELL.—At White Plains, Oct. 30, Reuben Daniell of Brooklyn, in the 90th year of his age.

DOWD.—Oct. 31, at 746 Greenwich Street, Thomas F. Dowd, son of John Dowd.

DURYEA.—Oct. 30, at 359 Graham Avenue, Townsend Duryea in his 73d year.

DAVIS.—Oct. 30, at Jersey City, Mary, widow of Patrick Davis.

DILLON.—Oct. 28, at 500 West Forty-sixth Street, Margaret, wife of the late Patrick Dillon.

DOCTOR.—Oct. 28, at 1,887 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Babeth Doctor, formerly of Albany, in the 83d year of her age.

DAW.—Oct. 28, at 355 Bleecker Street, Julia Daw.

DONOGHUE.—Oct. 27, at 1,170 Second Avenue, Mary, aged 25 years, wife of Peter Donoghue and daughter of Dennis Mulane, native of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland.

DUDLEY.—Oct. 27, at 151 East Sixty-sixth Street, William Dudley, aged 85 years.

DE FIGUEROA.—Oct. 28, at St. Germain, Leon Hernandez de Figueroa, aged 29.

DONOHUE.—Oct. 28, at 458 West Seventeenth Street, Peter F. Donohue, aged 3 years.

DONOVAN.—Oct. 28, at 1,441 Park Avenue, Denis Donovan, native of Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland.

DUNKER.—Oct. 26, Anna, widow of Francis Dunker, aged 59 years.

E

EGAN.—Oct. 29, at 157 West One Hundred and Third Street, Ida F. Egan.

EHLERS.—Oct. 31, at 293 Hewes Street, Dorothea Ehlers.

EMPIE.—Oct. 27, George H. Empie, aged 89 years.

ENGELKE.—Oct. 26, at Briggs Avenue and East One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, Antonie Helene Engelke, aged 25 years.

F

FEERICK.—Oct. 26, at 485 Columbus Avenue, James Feerick, aged 22, native of Brownstown, Parish of Roben, County Mayo, Ireland.

FOLEY.—Oct. 27, at 313 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Minnie Foley.

FRISCH.—Oct. 27, at 92 St. Nicholas Avenue, Herbert B., son of E. Joseph Frisch, aged 2 years.

FINKE.—Oct. 28, at 28 Wyckoff Street, Eliese, widow of Ludwig Finke, aged 70 years.

FLAHERTY.—Oct. 27, at 842 Greenwich Street, Margaret McDonald, wife of Thomas Flaherty.

FOY.—Oct. 28, Hanoria Murphy, wife of the late John Foy, a native of Corofin, County Galway, Ireland.

FULTON.—Oct. 27, at 97 John Street, Edward G., son of Archibald Fulton.

FITZSIMMONS.—Oct. 26, at 163½ West One Hundred and Second Street, Mary Fitzsimmons, sister of Matthew and John O'Brien.

FLEMING.—Oct. 26, at 405 Pearl Street, John Fleming, aged 45 years.

FLYNN.—Oct. 26, at 371 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, Michael H. Flynn.

FOLSEY.—Oct. 26, at 73 Clarkson Street, Mary Folsey, nee O'Leary, wife of Patrick Folsey, native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

FRASER.—Oct. 26, at Westchester, N. Y., John Fraser, a native of West Highlands, Scotland, in his 76th year.

FULLER.—Oct. 26, at Jersey City, Frances J. Davenport, wife of Almin D. Fuller.

FEGAN.—Oct. 31, at 110 Withers Street, Benjamin, son of James T. Fegan.

FISHER.—Oct. 30, at 343 West Eighteenth Street, Elijah M. Fisher.

FITZSIMONS.—Oct. 30, at 26 Vandam Street, Hilma, wife of John Fitzsimons.

FLAGG.—At Boston, Oct. 29, Elisha Flagg, aged 83 years.

FLOOD.—Oct. 29, at the Little Sisters of the Poor, in West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Rose Flood.

FORBES.—Oct. 30, at Salem, Mass., Walter T. Forbes, of Atlanta, Ga., aged 49 years.

G

GAERSTE.—Oct. 9, at Curacao, D. W. I., W. C. Gaerste, in his 33d year.

GAVIN.—Oct. 27, at Corona, L. I., Joseph Gavin.

GLYNN.—Oct. 27, at 823 Columbus Avenue, Joseph V., son of the late John Glynn.

GLACKMEYER.—Oct. 24, at Fitchburg, Mass., Harriet Huntley, widow of George Glackmeyer, aged 82 years.

GEISENHEIMER.—Oct. 25, at 513 East Eighty-eighth Street, Jacob Geisenheimer, aged 71 years.

GEORGE.—At Summit, N. J., Oct. 25, Julia George.

GRACE.—Oct. 25, at 652 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, Nicholas H., son of Nicholas and Mary Grace and brother of the Rev. William Grace, Philadelphia.

GRAHAM.—Oct. 26, at Bensonhurst, Michael J., son of the late Thomas Graham.

GRIMES.—Oct. 26, at 259 West Street, Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Grimes, in the 35th year of her age.

GROSZ.—Oct. 25, at 22 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, Josephine Grosz, in her 60th year.

GARVIN.—Oct. 31, at 11 Ocean Place, Grooklyn, Henry J. Garvin.

GODART DE BLOSSIERES.—Oct. 31, at 24 West Fifty-fourth Street, Amelia Godart de Blossieres, in her 85th year.

GILLESTIE.—Oct. 31, at 415 West Fifty-second Street, Irine, daughter of John Gillestie.

GERNET.—At Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 31, Catherine, wife of Charles Gernet.

GIBSON.—At Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 27, John Douglas, in his 6th year, eldest son of John D. Gibson, late of Brooklyn.

GOEPFERT.—Oct. 30, at 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Magdalena, wife of Christian Goepfert, in her 76th year.

GORRY.—Oct. 29, at 229 East One Hundred and First Street, John Gorry, native of Kings County, Ireland.

GOODSTEIN.—Oct. 29, at 705 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, Blumer S., wife of Mark Goodstein.

GRADY.—Oct. 31, at 302 East One Hundred and Second Street, Denis Grady, son of the late Denis Grady.

H

HANSON.—Oct. 25, at 138½ Henry Street, Bridget, wife of Charles Hanson.

HARGEST.—Oct. 28, at 602 Willoughby Avenue, Francis George Hargest, in the 29th year of his age.

HUNT.—Oct. 28, at 506 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Jane Ann, wife of Peter H. Hunt, in the 67th year of her age.

HATHORN.—Oct. 27, at 100 West Thirty-eighth Street, Erastus Holly Hathorn, in 83d year of his age.

HAUSER.—Oct. 27, at Elizabeth, N. J., Arthur O. Hauser, youngest son of the late Leopold Hauser, aged 19 years.

HOFFMAN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 26, George Hoffman, in his 81st year.

HORAN.—Oct. 26, at 496 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, John Horan.

HALL.—Oct. 23, at Allegheny, Penn., Joseph Hall of New York.

HAWTHORNE.—Oct. 25, at Spring Valley, N. Y., Augusta Elizabeth Ludlow, wife of Robert H. Hawthorne.

HERSHFIELD.—Oct. 26, at 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Eliza, wife of Noah Hershfield.

HICKEY.—Oct. 27, at 34 Vandam Street, James Hickey.

HILLIARD.—Oct. 23, at 212 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, Dena, wife of John Hilliard, aged 48 years.

HOUSTAN.—Oct. 26, at 350 West Thirty-eighth Street, Margaret Houstan, in her 80th year.

HYLAND.—Oct. 25, Bridget, wife of Henry Hyland, late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HYNES.—Oct. 25, at 105 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, James Hynes.

HASS.—Oct. 31, at 309 East Fifty-first Street, Margaret, (nee Fahrbach,) wife of Rudolph Hass.

HERZOG.—Oct. 31, at 442 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Babetta, wife of Sigmund Herzog, in the 56th year of her age.

HOREHAN.—Oct. 31, at 273 South Second Street, Mary Horehan.

HUGHES.—Nov. 1, at 815 President Street, Brooklyn, Harvey G. Hugres, aged 66 years.

HURLBUT.—Nov. 1, at 5 West Sixty-fifth Street, Sarah, wife of George C. Hurlbut, and daughter of the late William Howland.

HALLIDAY.—Oct. 29, at 624 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Elizabeth S. Halliday.

HANLEY.—Oct. 30, at 509 West Forty-eighth Street, Hubert Hanley.

HENDERSON.—Oct. 30, Theodore F. Henderson, aged 44 years.

HENKELL.—Oct. 29, at 79 Morton Street, Brooklyn, Henrietta, widow of Jacob Henkell, aged 59 years.

HIGGINS.—Oct. 30, at 5 Ninth Avenue, John Higgins, native of County Louth, Ireland.

HOOLEY.—Oct. 30, at Morris Park Avenue and Bronxdale Avenue, John Hooley, nephew of Henry Parfitt.

HORN.—Oct. 30, at 1,671 Second Avenue, Meriefa, (nee Radley,) wife of William Horn.

HUGHES.—Oct. 28, at 82 Stanton Street, Louis Hughes.

HUMPSTONE.—Oct. 29, at Fonda, N. Y., Sarah Elizabeth Slason, wife of the Rev. William Humpstone.

I

IMAI.—At Lincoln Hospital and Home, Oct. 29, Shinji Imai.

IVES.—Oct. 30, at 91 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, Dr. William P. Ives.

J

JACCARD.—Oct. 27, at Bayonne, N. J., Louise, wife of Gastave J. Jaccard.

JELLINEK.—Oct. 25, at 167 West Ninety-seventh Street, John Jellinek, aged 85.

JONES.—Oct. 25, at 175 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, Ann, (nee Hoey,) wife of the late Joseph Jones.

JERVIS.—Oct. 25, at 45 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, William J. Jervis, son of the late John Jervis.

JACKSON.—Oct. 30, Henrietta Cantow, wife of William Henry Jackson of New Rochelle.

K

KEATING.—Oct. 25, at 230 West Houston Street, Mary, wife of Dr. John L. Keating.

KEYES.—Oct. 25, Mary Holahan, wife of Bruce Keyes.

KOSMAK.—Oct. 25, at 355 East Eighty-seventh Street, Mathilda Kosmak, in her 52d year.

KOCH.—Oct. 28, at East Orange, N. J., Frederick Koch, in the 89th year of his age.

KELLEHER.—Oct. 29, Honora, at 259 West 55th St., widow of John Kelleher.

KIDDER.—At Manchester, N. H., Oct. 29, Joseph Kidder, aged 83 years.

L

LALLEMAND.—Oct. 26, at 143 West Sixteenth Street, Juste Lallemand, in his 52d year.

LAPE.—Oct. 29, at Middleburg, N. Y., Babbette, wife of Meyer Lape.

LARKIN.—Oct. 29, at 36 Greenwich Street, Mary, widow of Philip Larkin.

LEE.—Oct 27, George B. Lee, at his residence, 979 Second Avenue.

LENAHAN.—Oct. 27, at Jersey City Heights, Michael J., son of John Lenahan.

LYNCH. Oct. 28, at 123 Fifteenth Street, James J., son of the late Owen Lynch.

LEIM.—Oct. 25, at 321 East Sixty-fifth Street, Elizabeth Leim, aged 77.

LEWIS.—Oct. 26, at 237 West Forty-fourth Street, Pemberton Lewis, aged 46.

LOCKHART.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., Oct. 25, Margaret Ure, daughter of the late Walter Lockhart.

LOOSER.—Oct. 25, William Looser, in his 73d year.

LUTHER.—Oct. 26, at 203 Madison Street, Grace Haile, only daughter of Elizabeth C. and Walter H. Luther.

LAMEDA.—Oct. 29, at 306 West 112th Street, Edward M. Lameda, aged 22 years.

LEONARD.—At Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 29, Henry Halsted, son of the late George Leonard.

LOGAN.—Oct. 29, at Bala, Penn., James A. Logan.

LOCKWOOD.—Oct. 30, at 30 South Portland Avenue, Jacob Westlake Lockwood.

M

MANSFIELD.—Oct. 28, at 492 Eighth Avenue, William F. Mansfield.

McCORMICK.—Oct. 27, at 1,570 Second Avenue, Maria McCormick.

McCRUDDEN.—Oct. 27, at 814 Washington Street, Elizabeth, daughter of the late James McCrudden.

McGAHARAN.—Oct. 27, at 624 East Seventeenth Street, Patrick McGaharan, native of the Parish of Carrigallan, County Leitrim, Ireland.

McNAMARA.—Oct. 27, at 77 Morton Street, Andrew Thomas, 23 years old, son of Thomas R. McNamara.

McNULTY.—Oct. 27, at 7 Horatio Street, Harriet McNulty, (nee Kavanagh.)

METZGER.—Oct. 28, at 226 East Sixty-second Street, Bernhard Metzger.

MAGUIRE.—Oct. 27, at 789 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, John Maguire, in his 68th year.

MERRIGAN.—Oct. 27, Patrick Merrigan.

MOORE.—Oct. 26, Augustus Moore, at 160½ Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

McQUAID.—Oct. 27, at 327 East Thirty-sixth Street, Maggie McQuaid, child of Simon McQuaid, native of New Castle West, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 11 years.

MISKEL.—Oct. 28, at 191 Grand Street, Jersey City, Timothy Miskel, a native of County Galway, Ireland.

MITCHELL.—Oct. 27, at 45 Franklin Street, Joseph R., son of John F. Mitchell.

McDONALD.—Nov. 1, at Twentieth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, Mrs. L. J. McDonald.

MICHEL.—Oct. 31, at 1,826 Second Avenue, Babbetta, (nee New,) widow of Gershon Michel, aged 75 years.

MORROW.—Oct. 31, at 823 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, James Morrow.

MURTHA.—Oct. 31, at 929 Third Avenue, Annie, daughter of Patrick Murtha, native of County Longford, Ireland.

MURTHA.—Oct. 31, at 49 West Eighty-ninth Street, John F., son of John Murtha.

McAULIFF.—Oct. 25, in Scranton, Penn., William J. McAuliff, formerly of Newark, N. J., aged 65 years.

McDONALD.—Oct. 26, at 784 Columbus Avenue, Margaret V. McDonald.

McKIERNAN.—Oct. 25, at 433 West Forty-fifth Street, Thomas, son of Thomas McKiernan.

MADDEN.—Oct. 26, at 112 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Teresa Madden, daughter of the late Richard and Agnes Madden.

MAHER.—Oct. 26, at 450 West Fiftieth Street, Peter, son of John Maher.

MARTINDALE.—At Port Richmond, S. I., Oct. 25, Frank Ewell Martindale, M. D., in his 73d year.

MATHEWS.—Oct. 25, at Sound Beach, Conn., Jennie V. Mathews, in her 60th year.

MILLER.—Oct. 25, at Ebenezer, N. Y., Sophia Miller, widow of John W. Miller, in her 72d year.

MORAN.—Oct. 25, at 1,431 Fulton Street, John J. Moran.

MUNDY.—Oct. 25, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Edward M. Mundy, Jr., in his 28th year.

MURTFELDT.—Oct. 25, at Cedar Ridge, Newburg, N. Y., Henry W. Murtfeldt, in the 84th year of his age.

McBRIDE.—Oct. 29, at 720 Dean Street, Mary, widow of Patrick McBride.

McCABE.—Oct. 30, at 357 Van Brunt Street, South Brooklyn, Catherine L., the eldest daughter of Patrick McCabe.

McDONALD.—Oct. 30, at 336 East 87th Street, Samuel D. McDonald, son of Thomas McDonald, in his 10th year.

McDONALD.—Oct. 30, at 23 Evans Street, Brooklyn, Josephine, (nee Glasco,) wife of the late William P. McDonald.

McGILL.—Oct. 31, John McGill of 742 East 9th Street.

McGREGOR.—Oct. 28, at Passaic, N. J., Mary Harcourt Postley, wife of the late Samuel A. McGregor.

McKANE.—At Sheepshead Bay, Oct. 28, Fanny, wife of the late John Y. McKane.

McLAUGHLIN.—Oct. 30, at 592 Second Avenue, Mary, (nee Larkin,) wife of Edward McLaughlin.

McPHERSON.—Oct. 29, at Palm Beach, Leo E. V. McPherson, M. D.

MacTAGGART.—Oct. 30, at 689 Hudson Street, Frank A., son of Peter and Sarah MacTaggart, in the 37th year of his age.

MACKLIN.—Oct. 27, at 514 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, James F. Macklin.

MAHER.—Oct. 30, at 344 West Twenty-fifth Street, Margaret, widow of Thomas Maher, native of County Kilkenny, Ireland.

MALTBY.—Oct. 29, in Boston, Edward B. Maltby, aged 63 years.

MANNIST.—At Wellsville, Ohio, Oct. 29, Tillie, wife of David Mannist.

MASON.—Oct. 29, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Dr. Abbott M. Mason, aged 55 years.

MEANY.—At 1,008 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Oct. 29, Edward P., Jr., eldest son of Edward P. Meany, aged 23 years.

MERSEREAU.—At West New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 29, Amelia Johnson, wife of Abram B. Mersereau, in her 64th year.

MIDLER.—At Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 28, Philip P. Midler, aged 84 years.

MOLLER.—Oct. 29, at 1,078 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Henriette Moller, in the 38th year of her age.

MISKELL.—Oct. 30, at 1,645 Second Avenue, Joseph E. Miskell, son of the late Edward Miskell, in his 23d year.

N

NEIDHARDT.—Oct. 31, at 38A Woodbine Street, M. Estelle, eldest daughter of the late Augustus W. Neidhardt.

NICHOLS.—Nov. 1, at 108 Clymer Street, David U. Nichols, aged 66 years.

NOBLE.—At the Methodist Hospital, Hackettstown, N. J., Oct. 31, the Rev. Edward John Noble.

NEWFIELD.—Oct. 28, at Carlsruhe, Baden, in her 88th year, Rosalie Newfield.

NIBLETT.—Oct. 29, in Keansburg, N. J., Henry E. Niblett, aged 77 years.

NIEMAN.—Oct. 31, at 695 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, Julius L. Nieman, in his 38th year.

NOLEN.—Oct. 30, at 538 Second Street, John Nolen, aged 68 years.

O

O'CONNELL.—Oct. 27, at 93 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, Katie Haran, wife of Michael O'Connell.

ORR.—Oct. 27, at Rye, N. Y., John Orr, formerly of New York.

OGDEN.—Nov. 1, at Washington, D. C., Mary Augusta, wife of Herbert G. Ogden and daughter of the late Joseph W. Greene of Brooklyn.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Oct. 30, at 635 West Forty-sixth Street, John J. O'Shaughnessy.

OLMSTED.—Oct. 25, at 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, William H., eldest son of the late William F. Olmsted.

O'KEEF.—Oct. 30, at 66 Rutgers Street, Simon O'Keef.

OTT.—Oct. 30, at 403 Broadway, William Ott, in his forty-ninth year.

P

PALMER.—Nov. 1, at 180 Madison Avenue, Francis Asbury Palmer.

PEARSALL.—Oct. 26, at Sea Cliff, N. Y., Amy, widow of R. S. Pearsall, in the 63d year of her age.

PICKERING.—Oct. 26, Thomas Pickering, aged 51 years.

PESANT.—Oct. 27, at 2,463 Eighth Avenue, Mary Pesant, wife of the late Harry Pesant.

POWERS.—Oct. 28, at Unionport Road, Westchester, N. Y., Mary E., daughter of Richard and Margaret Powers.

PRENTIS.—Oct. 26, Ellen H. Prentis, aged 68 years.

PRICE.—Oct. 28, at 722 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, George B. Price.

PERKINS.—Oct. 31, in Plainfield, N. J., Edward Clifford Perkins, son of the late Charles C. Perkins of Boston, in the 45th year of his age.

PERMENTO.—Oct. 31, at 636 Leonard Street, Anthony F. Permento.

PARKIN.—Oct. 26, at 49 Fifth Avenue, William W. Parkin, in the 83d year of his age.

PHALON.—Oct. 26, at 251 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Henry L. Phalon, in the 65th year of his age.

POETZ.—Oct. 25, at 20 West Seventy-fifth Street, Leah Moeller, wife of William J. Poetz.

PORTER.—Oct. 25, in Stockbridge, Mass., Mary Joanna, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Porter of Brooklyn.

PUTNAM.—Oct. 26, in Newark, N. J., Harry S. Putnam, aged 31 years.

PEASELL.—At Freeport, L. I., Oct. 30, Carman Peasell.

PLUSCH.—Oct. 29, at 73 Powers Street, Fanny, daughter of Otto P. Plusch, in her 42d year.

PERKINS.—Oct. 31, in Plainfield, N. J., Edward Clifford Perkins, son of the late Charles C. Perkins of Boston, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

Q

QUINN.—Oct. 27, at 123 East Eighty-sixth Street, John Quinn.

R

RAMEE.—Oct. 31, at Hackensack, Catharine, widow of Jules L. Ramee, in the 80th year of her age.

REILLY.—Oct. 31, from Colahan's, undertaker, 135 Avenue B.

ROTHSCHILD.—Oct. 31, at 444 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Anselin Rothschild, in his 67th year.

ROTHSCHILD.—Oct. 31, at 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Gots Rothschild.

RODGERS.—Oct. 28, at Loudon, Tenn., S. A. Rodgers, aged 71 years.

RAWNSLEY.—Oct. 25, at 56 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Rawden Rawnsley, aged 57 years.

RIESGO.—Oct. 26, at 288 West Ninety-second Street, Pedro Riesgo.

RYAN.—Oct. 25, at 301 East One Hundred and Sixth Street Catherine, (nee Devine,) widow of Patrick Ryan, aged 71 years; born at Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland.

RYAN.—Oct. 26, at 301 East Forty-first Street, Mary, (nee Herl

between Avenue A and First Avenue, sold recently by Frederick W. Rhinelander.

The Auction Room.

With announcements for only three days out of the coming week, the schedule is one of rather meagre attractions. One of the few voluntary offerings of Washington Heights property since the beginning of the present era of activity in that section is down for Thursday, when Samuel Goldsticker will sell corner plots at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Aubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and lots on Terrace View Avenue and Teunissen Place, Marble Hill.

Important foreclosure sales are also listed for the same day in the shape of the six-story apartment hotel, on plot 100 by 100, on the south side of Thirtieth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and the plots at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and at the southwest corner of Claremont Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. For Wednesday there is announced an adjourned foreclosure sale of the apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

There were recorded last week 235 mortgages for $6,300,881, of which 72, for $675,851, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $826,530, were at more, and 64, for $4,808,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 283 mortgages for $3,722,602, of which 67, for $691,138, were at 5 per cent.; 108, for $1,246,597, were at more, and 88, for $1,778,957, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 3.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Hoffman, referee, 224 and 226 Division Street, north side, 76 feet east of Clinton Street, 48 by 65, six-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $10,623.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, S. Morrill Banner, referee, Green Lane, or Avenue, northeast side, 158 feet southeast of Fifth Street, Westchester, 36.3 by 106.5 by 36.3 by 107.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,670.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John F. Coffin, referee, 1,635 West Farms Road, west side, adjoining the land of Moses C. Rogers, 75 by 193 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, one-story frame buildings and vacant.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 by 100.11 by 103.3, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.—By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 95, vacant; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 79.3 by 50 by 80.9, vacant; also,

Teunissen Place, south side, 183.10 feet west of Terrace View Garden, 74.6 by 81.4 by 28.3 by 94, vacant; Terrace View Avenue, northwest side, 115.9 feet southwest of Teunissen Place, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 105.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Claremont Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 100 by 150.2, vacant; Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 100.2 by 86, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,654; on the latter, $4,328; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel for $30,000, on the latter for $24,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,855.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John T. Cañavan, referee, 341 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 28.4 by 63 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,099; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 33 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $16,133.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 113 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Max Silverstein, referee, Oxford Place, southeast corner of Sherman Avenue, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,724.

By Philip A. Smith, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,072.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward S. Fowler, referee, 214 East Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,967.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Joseph N. Tuttle, referee, 121 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 141.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 10 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 98.8, three-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $230,535.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 222 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-third Street, south side, 164 feet west of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, north side, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue; a two-story brick theatre, 119.4 by 100.5; E. C. Potter of 137 Broadway, owner; V. H. Koehler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, for a one-story frame office building, 17 by 15; James C. Corbett of 646 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Broux Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $400.

Morris Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of Old North Street, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, each 20 by 40; Rosalie Dohn, Buckhout Street, near Anthony Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost of each, $4,000.

Hancock Street, west side, 225 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 48; J. J. Gardner, Louise Street, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 550 to 558 West Thirty-third Street, to a one, two, and three story brick factory; M. G. Browning, owner; Cooper & Wigand of 550 West Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $800.

Sixteenth Street and the East River, to a one-story brick hospital; city; owner; W. W. Smith of 49 Wall Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 62 Fulton Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Punstein of 11 Rivington Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 1,224 Second Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; C. A. De Peyster, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $800.

No. 106 St. Mark's Place, to a five-story brick tenement; G. Buhler of 247 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; H. Regelman of 133 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 122 East Thirteenth Street, to four-story brick lofts, with stores; M. Daub of 75 First Avenue, owner; T. Lyons of 225 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 886 Westchester Avenue, to a three-story store and dwelling, 25 by 30; Natalie Cambris, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $500.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 49 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to two-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, 16 by 36; Charles G. Kirchhoff of 527 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $1,200.

St. Ann's Avenue, west side, 83 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, 16 by 36; Anna M. Lovelyn of 595 Bergen Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 84th St, 27x99; Amelia Schiff to Hannah Freudenthal ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w corner of 84th St, 27x99; Hannah Freudenthal to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $34,000,) other considerations and $100

AVENUE B, 91; 6th St, 600; Avenue B, s e corner of 6th St, 21x64; Moses Adler to Joseph Dorf, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations and 100

3D AV, new e s, 276.4 ft n e of new n s of Rose St, 23.8x85.6x22x85.8; Charles W. Gabriel to Leopold Beringer, (mtg $9,000) 11,600

WEST END AV, 451, s w corner of 82d St, 102.2x50; Amelia Naselli to Henry D. Mirick, (mtg $85,000) ..... Exch.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 163d St, 25x91; Ellen McCormack to James W. Dwyer ..... Nom.

4TH ST, 270, s s, 338.2 ft e of Avenue B, 34.6x94.3; Solomon Ryshpan to Max Friedman, ¼ part, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Broadway, 35.6x98.9; Edward F. Lang to the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor 25,000

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 143d St, 25x100; William S. Callender to Charles Oppenheim, (mtgs $18,000) ..... Nom.

ELIZABETH ST, 88, e s, 155.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.9x59.11x24.9x89.10; Louis Capello to Angelo Legniti and another, (mtg $30,000) 43,000

2D ST, 475, e s, 90 ft w of Ave. B, 20x50; Houston St, 473, s e of Lewis St, runs e 20 x s 100 x w 20 x n 100 to beg ..... Exch.

W. Perelman and another, other considerations and 100

GREEN LANE, w s, 150 ft n of Lyon Av, 75x100; George H. Ehrgott to Mary J. Ehrgott 1,800

ORCHARD ST, 178 and 180, e s, 75.6 ft n of Stanton St, 52x87.9; Samuel Wacht to Margaret Jaeger, (mtg $56,000,) other considerations and 100

JACKSON ST, w s, 50 ft n of Cherry St, 25x100x28.4x100; James Jennings to Philip Jaffe, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 25, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate, at Van Nest Station; William Cazer to Charles Knauf ..... Nom.

KELLEY ST, s s, 154 ft e of Robbins Av, 50x70.11; Patrick Nolan to Margaret Clarke, rerecorded ..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 155, n s, 92.6 ft w of Montgomery St, 24x100; Adolph Shapiro and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $29,000) 38,000

13TH ST, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, 73x103.5; John C. Klinbe and another to the Abingdon Warehousing Company, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

19TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; Martin J. Keogh to Caroline Daler. 500

20TH ST, 141, n s, 205 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Charles Earwicker to Albert Hurley 16,000

27TH ST, 161, n s, 78 ft e of 7th Av, 27.10x70.2x27x70.2; Morris Simon and another to James E. Leach, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and 100

26TH ST, 304, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Julius Levy to Jacob Frankelthaler, (mtg $18,000) ..... Omitted

54TH ST, 120, s s, 156.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5; Louisa H. Bevins to Silas H. Bevins ..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Knickerbocker Trust Company, executor and trustee, to Charles D. Morrison, all title ..... Nom.

123D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Louis Stern to Augusta Daul 22,500

52D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, runs n 100.5 x e 125 x s 49.1x s e—x s 51.3x w 150; Joseph P. O'Connor to Maurice O'Connor ..... Nom.

71ST ST, 228, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.4; Julius I. Livingston to Simon Friedenstein, (mtg $12,000) ..... Exchg.

115TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Reno R. Billington, referee, to Milton Hopkins and another, executors. 17,000

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x149.11; William W. Sharpe to James E. Greenhill ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 2,624, e s, 50 ft n of 140th St, 25x100; Henry Wendt and another to Jacob Gumperz, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, 533, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Joseph H. Marshall to Charles Schoenstein, (mtg $18,000) 21,000

106TH ST, 303, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; Herman Fuerst to Joseph Wolf, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and 100

BEAVER ST, 90 and 92, and Pearl St, 137 to 141, begins Beaver St, s w corner of Pearl St, 20.6x50.2x52x n e 54.11; Edward N. Dickinson to William H. Bogert ..... Nom.

BEAVER ST, 90 and 92; Pearl St, 137 to 141, begins at Beaver St, s w corner of Pearl St, 20.6x50.2x52 x n e 54.11; William H. Bogert to the Century Realty Company, (mtg $80,000,) other considerations and 100

PEARL ST, 129 to 135; Beaver St, 82 to 88, begins at Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, runs n 88.11 x e 72.1 x s 52 x s w 81.10; James W. McCormack and another to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtgs $160,000,) other considerations and 100

PEARL ST, 129 to 135; Beaver St, 82 to 88, begins at Pearl St, n s, 66 ft e of Hanover St, runs n 88.11 x e 72.1 x s 52 x s w 81.10; Arthur W Saunders to the Century Realty Company, (mtgs $210,000,) other considerations and 100

JEFFERSON AV, s e corner of Jones Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Benjamin F. Murphy ..... Nom.

AVENUE B, 91; 6th St, 600, begins at Avenue B, s e corner of 6th St, 21x64; Joseph Dorf to Welz & Zerweck, (mtgs $26,000,) other considerations and 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 74th St, 25x102.2; Louise A. B. Loven to Augustus Blumenthal, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, 47 and 49, n s, 350 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Sophia Hirschfeld to Leopold Wyler and another, (mtg $54,500) ..... Nom

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 121st St, 35x100; Charles E. F. McCann, referee, to German Savings Bank 55,000

169TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.11; Denis Horgan to Francis L. Oswald, (mtg $20,000) other considerations and 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 300 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, n 100x35.5x100x86.5; Bradley & Currier Company to Terence McGuire, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,559; Annie Joel and another to Joseph Steiniger, 3 7-12 years. $420

58TH ST, 452 West; Crawford Casner to Samuel Zimmerman, 10 years 1,740

4TH ST, 85 East; Marie Kreiner to Robert L. Worm, 3 years 1,500

7TH AV, 2,324; Esther Breakstone to Sigmund Schiff, 3 years 660

102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, Max C. Baum to Anna Blank, 5 years 720

67TH ST, 42 to 50 West; Daniel E. Seybel to M. Passman and another, 1 7-12 years 625

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

JAEGER, Margaret, to Samuel Wacht; Orchard St, 168, prior mortgage $28,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 9,625

JAEGER, Margaret, to Samuel Wacht; Orchard St, 180, prior mortgage $28,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 9,625

HURLEY, Albert, to Charles Earwicker; 20th St, 141 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

JAFFE, Philip, to Harry H. Epstein; Jackson St, w s, 50 ft n of Cherry St; also Rivington St, 236, prior mortgages, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

LINDENBERGER, Jacob, to Lincoln Trust Company; 3d St, e s, Lot 80, map of new Village of Jerome; also Lot 81, on same map, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

DAUL, Augusta, to Samuel Strasbourger; 125th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 15,500

GRAYBELL, James E., to Maria H. Rider; 133d St, 308 West, due April 28, 1903, 6 per cent. 12,000

GERKEN, Barent C., to Reginald H. Sayre, guardian; 75th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, rerecorded, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

GARTNER, Pauline, individually and as widow, and others to Barbara Trumpler; 3d St, w s, 50 ft n of 6th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,100

MURTHA, Thomas, to William J. Donald; 84th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 6 per cent. 8,000

KRETZ, Frank C., to Paul Hermann; 115th St, s s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, due Oct. 15, 1912 5,000

SCHOENSTEIN, Charles, to Joseph H. Marshall; 133d St, 533 West, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

DALER, Caroline, to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, due Oct. 24, 1905, 6 per cent. 500

HAANEN, John W., Jr., to the New York Savings Bank; 142d St, s s, 70 ft e of Broadway, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent. 9,000

YOUNG, Elia A., to Charles A. Young; 5th Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent. 350

BERRIAN, William, to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; Hudson St, 259, 5 years, 4 per cent. 1,000

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to James W. Murphy and another; Beaver St, 82 to 88, and Pearl St, 129 to 135, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 50,000

BOGERT, William H., to Edward N. Dickerson; Beaver St, 90 and 92, and Pearl St, 137 to 141, 1 year, 4½ per cent 80,000

BEACON HILL REAL ESTATE COMPANY to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 5th Av, 259, 3 years, 4 per cent. $280,000

OSWALD, Francis L., to Denis Horgan; 169th St, n s, 225.6 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 4 per cent. 2,000

DORF, Joseph, to Moses Adler; Avenue B, 91, and 600 6th St, installments, 6 per cent. 8,000

MOHONT, John J., to John J. Mohony, executor; 149th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 1,000

BERINGER, Leopold, to Charles V. Gabriel; 3d Av, 2,960, 1 year 600

McGUIRE, Terence, to the Bradley & Currier Company; Webster Av, s s, 900 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, prior mortgage, $3,500, due April 15, 1903, 16 per cent 9,000

CORNELL, Minnie R. S., to Jane A. Glover; 64th St, 161 West, 1 year 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

MEYER, Henrietta, to Minnie Glokner, ½ part 2,000

JAEGER, Margaret, to Samuel Wacht 3,750

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William H. Spencer and others, trustees 8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Bowery Savings Bank 19,000

CAREY, Catharine H., and another to the Equitable Trust Company 10,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Jacob Weil and another 1

COCHRAN, Eva S., and others, executors and trustees, to Theron W. Kilmer $14,184

MILLER, Orlando A., executor, to Orlando A. Miller 8,750

MILLER, Orlando A., to Mary A. Bailey and another 3,062

Mechanics' Liens.

HESTER ST, 43, 45, and 45½; John Plower against Edward S. Ackerman, owner; Keim & Bell, contractors $77

TIEBOUT AV, 5; Philip Weber against L. Miller, owner; Frank Lane, contractor 48

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 182d St, 100x100; Louis Steiner Manufacturing Company against Susan C. Steers, owner and contractor 170

322D ST, 505 to 515 West; Frank Indelli against John Turl, owner; William E. Elderd, contractor 2,085

33D ST, 331 West; H. E. Stevens & Son against John Doe, owner; Max Hart, contractor 68

37TH ST, 331 West; John Holl against Freida Hart, owner and contractor; Hart, contractor 57

64TH ST, 133 East; Olof Johnson against Anson R. Moran, owner and contractor; Frederick S. Delafield, contractor 1,117

64TH ST, 53 East; Olof Johnson against Elizabeth B. Delafield, owner and contractor; Frederick S. Delafield, contractor 2,150

83D ST, n e corner of Avenue A, 70x50; Keshler, Blitstein & Co. against Henry Frank, owner; Christ Holst, contractor. 320

115TH ST, 9 West; [illegible] 320

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, 2,246; Marion Vought against Catherine H. Asquith and another, (partition;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,892; Anita Duchastel against Frederick L. Train and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, T. Wandell.

THOMPSON PLACE, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; William J. McConville and another against William H. D. North and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Good.

UNION AV, w s, 120 ft n of Dawson St, 20x100; Mutual Trust Company of Westchester County against Susan L. Titus and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Gillespie.

16TH ST, 113 to 119 East, and Irving Place, 35 to 43; Claudius E. Harrell against George Finck and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Putney, Twombly & Putney.

OLD HOTEL BRUNSWICK SITE.

There has been undertaken recently a revival of the project for a new hotel on the old Hotel Brunswick site, covering the block front on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, and facing the north side of Madison Square. The real estate negotiations incidental to the enterprise, however, are yet for from completion, and an interested party said yesterday that published reports to the effect that the deal had been closed were wholly unwarranted. It may be stated as a fact that there is still abundant opportunity for this undertaking to have the same outcome as several other attempts to improve this same property have had.

Ever since the closing of the old Hotel Brunswick the site has been looked upon with great favor both by real estate men and hotel proprietors, despite the fact that it is now far south of the city's hotel centre. Three or four years ago a Boston syndicate, in which ex-Gov. Ames was interested, took hold of the scheme. Subsequently this syndicate, with the addition of Charles T. Barney of this city, carried matters to a little more advanced stage, but, as in previous instances, the plan was abandoned owing to the fact that some of the parcels needed were held at prohibitive figures. The only apparent result of this attempt was that Mr. Barney took title to the Baroness Scillier's holdings, adjoining the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and to the Stevenson estate property at the rear, running through from street to street.

Just how much of a plot is included under the plans of the present promoters is not known, although it undoubtedly takes in several dwellings on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, as well as the old hotel buildings themselves.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 1.—The following were the quotations to-day on the local Stock Exchange:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Brewing	32½	32½	32½
115	Crucible Steel	21½	21½	21½
235	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85½	85½
1,460	Fire-Proofing	28½	27	28
734	Fire-Proofing pf.	38	37	38
100	Mfrs. Light & Heat	89½	89	89
595	Pittsburg Coal	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
65	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89	88½	88½
25	River Coal	11½	11½	11½
30	River Coal pf.	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
100	R. I.	40	40	40
135	U. S. Steel pf.	88½	88½	88½
85	Westinghouse Air Brake	176½	176	176
20	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
170	Window Glass	33¼	32½	33¼
275	Amer. Trust	141	140	140½
10	Colonial Trust	612	612	612
28	Commonwealth Trust	240	240	240
10	D. S. F. & T.	290	290	290
15	Federal Nat. Bank	143	143	143
5	Franklin Trust	205	205	205
10	Real Estate Trust	102	102	102

Hotels and Restaurants.

A NEW HOMELIKE HOTEL DOWNTOWN

Hotel Marlton

8th Street, One Door From Fifth Avenue.

American or European Plan.
ARTHUR W. EAGER, Proprietor.

The Only Steel Constructed Fireproof Hotel in This Old Knickerbocker Neighborhood.

THIS WITH COMFORT AND GOOD MANAGEMENT WILL APPEAL TO YOU.

A few single rooms with baths and some two and three room apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, and for any term.

RENTS $360 A YEAR AND UPWARD.
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HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Avenue, N. Y
Family Apartment Hotel. American Plan.

Families desiring an ideal home and choice location, can find here most attractive apartments handsomely furnished and arranged for comfort and convenience, with private halls, &c.

We invite inspection before locating and can offer suites, handsomely furnished, of parlor, bedroom and bathroom at $30 per week, including board for two, up to parlor, five bedrooms and bathroom at proportionate prices.

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Cuisine and all appointments of high standard.
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MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
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Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.
CENTRAL LOCATION. ONE BLOCK FROM ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.
Reasonable Rates to Permanent Guests.

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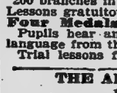
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Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
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Business, Shorthand, Typewriting, Business, Accounting, Regents, French, German, and Spanish.
DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL. Attendance built up on merit of schoolroom work.
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Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

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Free French and German trial classes; fifteen lessons. Call or write. Miss Rochefort, 216 West 102d St.

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THE MITCHELL'S MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL
A strictly select Military Home School believed to be the only one of the kind in New England, located in Billerica, about eighteen miles from Boston, Mass., limited to 40 boys; buildings new, modern sanitary accommodations; grounds cover about seventy acres; unlimited facilities for outdoor sports. Gymnasium Military training an attractive feature, and especially adapted to boys of our class. Fits for college, technology and business. Long distance telephone. Connected by steam cars and electrics with all surrounding cities. $500 per year; ages 7 to 16, inclusive. Careful inspection invited. Circular.
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Miss Hopkins's Educational Agency, 1 Union Square, wants several resident governesses for desirable positions; visiting English teacher, (mornings;) companion willing to travel.

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Mme. LUISA CAPPIANI,
former Primadonna of German and Italian Opera, resumed her
VOCAL INSTRUCTION.
The Gosford, 236 W. 55th St., near Broadway.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Partition Sale
William J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,
The Choice And Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5-story and brick business building with plot of land,
No. 447 BROADWAY,
running through to and being
No 24 Mercer Street,
between Howard and Grand Streets.
For maps, etc., apply to William Mitchell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Trustees' Sale
by the order of Franklin L. Gunther and John Clinton Gray, Esqs., Trustees,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
6-story stone and brick building with lot,
No. 53 Greene Street,
between Grand and Broome Streets,
5-story stone and brick building with lot,
No. 48 Dey Street,
between Church and Greenwich Sts.
For maps, etc., apply to Perkins & Jackson, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, AUCT'R
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
Thursday, November 13, 1902,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under direction of LINUS A. GOULD, Esq., Ref.,
N. E. Cor. 3d Ave. and 109th St.
4-story brick Tenement, with store; size, 19.11x74.
201 and 203 East 109th St.,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVENUES,
Two 4-story brick Dwellings, size of each 18x100.11.
N. E. Cor. 126th St. and 3d Ave. and 2,323-5-7 3d Ave.,
Five 4-story, brick Tenements, with stores; size of lots, 19.6 to 21x70.
203-5-7-9-11-13-15-17-19-21 East 126th St.,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVENUES,
Eight 3-story and bas't brick Dwellings; size of each, 16x99.11.
L. J. D'AUBY, Esq., Atty., 86 Worth St.
Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
At auction, of choice and valuable lots.
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 171st St.
N. W. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 173d St.
S. E. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 184th St.
AND ALSO,
Three lots on Marble Hill, Terrace View Ave. and Teunissen Place, near the Harlem Ship Canal,
AT
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 Broadway, N. Y.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For maps and further particulars, apply to S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTRIX SALE
to close the estate of Cord Frederick Schweers, deceased,
211 WEST 69TH ST.,
five-story and basement brick single flat, eight rooms and bath to each apartment; steam heat, hardwood trim, &c.; size of lot 19.8x100.5.
Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., attorney for executrix, Marie Schweers, 41 Park Row.
Maps, &c., with attorney or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

James L. Wells, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE TUESDAY, NOV. 11, NOON, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom.
CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS.
4 Lots E. 137th St.
with barn, north side, about 457 feet east of St. Ann's Av. Sold subject to $7,500 mortgage.
896 E. 138th St.
2 lots, dwelling, south side, about 462 feet east of St. Ann's Av., adjoining above; sold subject to $7,000 mortgage. Both mortgages held by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Both properties near "L" station and trolley lines. Maps and particulars with Gasquet, Rutherford & Putnam, Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,
Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
Will sell at auction Wednesday, November 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By Order of Executors,
Jerome and Townsend Aves.
and East 176th Street.
Fine plot of 14 lots. Rare opportunity for Builders and Investors.
M. B. & A. M. Mackay, Attorneys, 102 Chambers St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Washington Heights.—149th St., near Boulevard; 3 apartment houses; sacrifice; near underground station. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison.

5th Av., 93d St.—20-foot, modern, four-story dwelling; extension; elegantly decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Lenox Av., Near 118th St.—2 apartment houses; will sacrifice; near underground station. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

95th St., Madison Av.—American basement dwellings at sacrifice; $38,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

5th and Madison Avs., 74th St.—20-foot modern dwelling; handsomely decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Near Carnegie Mansion.—Three modern dwellings, with extensions; 60 feet; singly or together. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

90th St., Madison Av.—18-foot three-story dwelling; up to date; handsomely decorated; $28,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

92d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story modern dwelling; sacrifice; $22,500. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Five double flats in fine neighborhood at $29,000; annual rental $3,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

W. 79th.—Beautiful American basement; 2 baths, open plumbing, tastefully decorated; $24,000. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d.

Dwelling houses in every desirable section, principally on west side. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Dwelling houses in every desirable section, principally on west side. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Dwelling houses in every desirable section, principally on west side. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Dwelling houses in every desirable section, principally on west side. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

A Washington Heights plot, 50x100, $4,500; situation near broadway.
HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

Absolute Bargain—Three-story three-family house, 25th St., near 7th Av.
HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

An eight-room frame cottage, conveniently situated; good condition; only $7,000.
HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

Amsterdam corner, 100x99.11, to quick buyer, $10,000; great future.
HUSTON, 302 West 143d St.

W. 73d.—Park block, 20-ft. modern dwelling, free and clear; $42,500. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d.

W. 76th.—Bargain; 21-ft. 4-story dwelling; built by Farley; $31,500. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d.

W. 77th.—18-ft. 4-story dwelling; possession; price $35,000; easy terms. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d.

W. 78th.—4-story 18-ft. dwelling, with extension; bargain; price $28,500. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d.

Large list of dwellings in best blocks of Eighties; all prices. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Several choice Long Acre Square plots at prices that are right. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Building plots on the West Side, with liberal [illegible]

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L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
Offer for Sale
In the 5th Ave. Section

On 56th St.
Near Park Ave.
A house 21 feet wide, which, by reason of its location and price, will appeal to any one intending to purchase an old-fashioned house and remodel to conform with his own ideas. We are exclusive agents.

A 20-foot house
On Murray Hill.
In such excellent condition that you can move right in without any alteration. Tastefully decorated, four-story house, near Park Ave. Butler's pantry extension; hardwood floors; two baths; open plumbing. Asking $65,000.
OWNER WILL MAKE INTERESTING CONCESSION TO QUICK PURCHASER.

Remodeled
American Basement.
In the middle 60's, near Madison Ave. Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect, which owner has authorized us to offer for sale at $85,000.

Extra-wide.
In 60's, near Madison.
Remodeled 5-story American basement on full depth lot, in one of best residential streets north of 59th St. Asking $125,000.

Asking $30,000.
In the lower 70's.
Near Park Ave. for a 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17 feet wide, with three-story extension. Excellent rear. Our instructions are to submit every reasonable offer.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

An Exceptional Corner Property,
IN FIFTIES,
Near 5th Avenue Cathedral,
30x100.
Fine site for private house; entire block restricted.
JOHN N. GOLDING, Sole Agent,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Dwelling house section; large list of very desirable residences; $30,000 and upward. List revised Oct. 1st.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

A Very Desirable Northeast Corner
5th Avenue, Facing Park,
100x100
Well located; price reasonable.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

In the 50's, Near Madison Ave.
For Sale—An extra wide residence, superbly finished; in perfect order. Permits from
Geo. R. Read, (9315)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

Below 59th St., Near 5th Ave.
For Sale—Very choice American basement dwelling, built for owner's occupancy. Permit and particulars.
Geo. R. Read, (9312)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

BIG BARGAIN.
House and Private Stable.
Dwelling, No. 336 St. Nicholas Avenue, 18x60 ft., 12 rooms and bath, hardwood finish, all improvements, on lot 125 feet deep, with stable and private driveway in rear. Price, $20,000.
Also 4 vacant lots north side of 152d St., east of Eighth Avenue. Price, $30,000.
ROBERT W. THOMPSON, Jr., Attorney.
No. 49 Wall Street.

Business property, Broadway corner, near Cortlandt; price $750,000; suitable for improvement; a household property in the financial district will be sold at a great bargain. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av., near 120th St.

10 East 128th St., 20x100, three-story brownstone modern dwelling; restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Elevator apartment house, cor. Madison Av., $325,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Notice!—Have also a list of American basements from $150,000 and up. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Some fine corner lots on Carnegie Hill, and apartment houses to offer. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Attention! !—46th St., near 3d; 50 feet frontage; rental, $3,900; $36,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Eldridge St.! !—Six-story tenement, with stores; rent $3,300; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th Street.

Bargain.—43d St., West; two five-story tenements, 50x100; $30,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention! !—New apartment house on 13th St.; sure paying investment. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 18th St.—Two 5-story tenements; rental, $1,040; price, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Ridge St.—Four 5-story tenements, 100x100; $112,000; investigate. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

92d St., Park Av.—18-foot dwelling; parquet floors; tiled bath, porcelain sink and tubs; $18,500. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Eighties, west of Columbus Av.; dwelling; sacrifice; price, $17,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Good paying investment, six-story apartment; rental $5,800; price $51,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Apartment house, near this office; rental $12,000; price $102,000; opportunity. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

First Av., below 14th St., 5-story double tenement; price $25,000; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Elegant apartment house, 36 feet wide; rental $6,400; $57,000, sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Three-story high-stoop private dwelling. West 46th St., $16,000. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Second Av., corner 5-story; full lot; price $32,000; in Nineties. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain, Sixties.—Twenty-foot dwelling, west of Lexington Av., $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Choice four-story corner store property for sale; bargain; also four-story single flat adjoining.
D. SCHOONMAKER, 1,711 Park Av., city.

Murray Hill.—Elegant 25-ft. dwelling; parquet floors; near Fifth Av.; immediate possession; sale cheap. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Corner prominent on Church, near Cortlandt St.; have tenants for new building. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Investment, West 25th, near 7th, two dwellings, 42x100; rent $2,400. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Real Bargain.—Bleecker St., 5-story, 4-family flat; 4 stores; rented $3,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Pays 11%.—West 40th, near 8th Av., 5-story apartment, 22 families; mortgages $25,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $13,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Investors wanted; we have the property. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

82d St., Corner of Avenue B.—Nine-family house, three stores. Grossman, 191 Canal St.

3-story house, 88th Street, for sale or exchange. McCreedy, 581 Columbus Avenue.

House on West 88th, for sale. McCreedy, 581 Columbus Avenue.

A plot 34x100, above 34th St., within 125 feet of Broadway. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Four-story building in Maiden Lane; price, $18,500. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

147th St. [illegible] 19-foot

City Real Estate for Sale.

The Owner
Himself
Has had 304 W. 88th St. made over for HIS OWN occupancy. Parquet throughout; silk and tapestry decorations; tiled baths; bay front. The house has unexpectedly come to us for sale. The opportunity offered is unusual.
Slawson & Hobbs,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,
284 Columbus Av.

There Are
No Better
NEW HOUSES on the west side (and that is saying a good deal) than 303 to 325 West 100th St. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE OF CONSTRUCTION; 17 to 20 feet wide.
$33,000 to $38,000.
Slawson & Hobbs,
284 Columbus Av.

Philip A. Smyth,
141 BROADWAY, COR. LIBERTY ST.
WASHINGTON LIFE BUILDING.

OFFERS

Prince St., bet. BROADWAY and BOWERY, large plot; offered by Executor.

5th St., near **2d Ave.,** large plot adjoining corner; to close estate.

A BARGAIN.—Only $3,500 required to purchase each of two modern 5-story, 15 family flats, renting for over $2,500 each. Mtgs. to suit at 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. Acquired under foreclosure; owner anxious to sell. Opportunity to resell at profit.

In the 40's, near **8th Ave.,**
17-foot, 4-story store and flats. Very good future. For sale at low figure. Owner retiring from business.

Bronx Borough—Acreage plots on line of new rapid transit railroad.

Superb Bronx Corner—
Close to "L" Station. Very choice 5-story apartment, with store on wide street. Opportunity for investors.

DWELLING HOUSES
We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A BUILDER OWNING
modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Bargain if Sold at Once.—Four-story brownstone dwelling, in excellent condition; new plumbing; handsomely decorated; price $35,000. Call for rock-bottom figure. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

A 28-foot wide, 100 foot deep, 5-story building; suitable for storage, manufacturing, or stable; 154 West 127th St.; easy terms; sacrifice to quick buyer; particulars. Bierhoff, 147 West 125th St.

95th St., Park Av.—20x100, three-story extension dwelling, absolutely modern private house block; $19,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

5th and Madison Avs., 92d St.—Four-story mansion, private elevator, full lot extension; sacrifice $75,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Park Row, 76x110, old buildings; suitable for stores and lofts; bargain. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Unincumbered residence, 83rd Street, near Columbus Avenue, 4 stories, 15 rooms. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Attention.—No. 136 West 83d St., 3-story private; offer wanted. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

BARGAIN.—Alexander Av., near 138th St., double flats, with stores. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Real bargains in 8th, Lenox, and Madison Av. business properties; personal information.
Bierhoff, 147 West 125th St.

20-foot mansion, Lenox Av., near 118th St.; suitable for school, clubhouse.
Bierhoff, 147 West 125th St.

30-foot double flat; rent, $4,000; price, $35,000; several others; principals only. Bierhoff, 147 West 125th St.

26-foot triple flat, 2 stores, near Lenox Av., 129th St.; rents, $3,100; price, $26,000. Bierhoff.

84th St.—Double flat, $5,000 less than corresponding houses. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Lenox Av., Near 135th St.—Two apartments and stores; $25,000 each. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—West 31st, near 9th, 3-story dwelling, 20x98; rent $1,400. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

West 71st St.—4-story stone dwelling. East of Columbus. Cheap at $30,000. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

West 74th St.—Beautiful 18-foot dwelling, in excellent condition. Will sell cheap. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

CORNER Plot, 40x100 feet, with two old buildings; Pleasant Av., Harlem, east side. D. B. COCKS, Owner, 134 West 127th St.

For Sale.—Apartment hotel, finely located; very easy terms. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

Central location, 14th St., near Third Av.; dwelling; price $18,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Nine-room house, large yard; rents $200; must have money; price $1,600. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Sale or Exchange.—Bachelor apartment building; very central; bargain. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

Riverside Drive.—Elevator, double house; fine location; bargain; easy terms; $60,000 equity. Martin, 1,931 Broadway, (65th St.)

Choice investment property and exchanges our specialty. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

For Sale.—Choice west side house, few thousand down. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

Two houses in West 22d St. for sale cheap; not much cash required. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Choice plots on 42d St., near Broadway, for sale. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Cheap plot, 54x76.8, West 73d St., near corner Amsterdam; $95,000. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

A foreclosure bargain. Your own price for choice west side single flat. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Dwellings, 51st, near 8th, $19,000; 48th, near 9th, $15,000. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Corner on West End Avenue for sale. McCreedy & Co., 581 Columbus Avenue.

Anything under the sun you want, we can get it. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

83d St.—Single flat; price, $18,000. Particulars from Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

13th St.—Old tenements, 75x103; rental, $5,400; $50,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

8th Av.—Vicinity of 116th; triple flat; rental, $3,900; $36,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$4,000 will buy two Harlem double flats; over $10,000 mortgage. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

9th St., near Park.—Six-story tenement; rental, $2,350; $25,000 John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Avenue five-story flat, fully rented; first offer $14,500 will take it. HUSTON, 302 W. 143d St.

Five-story flat, near 3d Av.; rental, $1,700; $16,500; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

Avenue C, near 8th St.—7-story apartment house; bargain price. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Triple flat for sale; pays 15%. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 W. 125th St.

18 ft. Harlem dwelling for sale, cheap. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 W. 125th St.

125th St. property, paying 4%. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 W. 125th St.

[illegible]—Two 6-story modern 14-room houses; [illegible]re. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

[illegible] Av., west 42d St., 19x100 [illegible] Av.

City Real Estate For Sale.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park av., three story brown stone, 18 foot, splendid block.... $20,500
92d, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; price very low 26,500
91st, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order 35,000
82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession 50,000
76th, near 5th av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000
79th, near Madison av., 22 foot..... 80,000
64th, near 5th av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money 125,000
Complete list, inside prices, particulars.
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison av., corner 86th st.

98 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEAR 81ST ST.
VERY LARGE 5-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING, IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; TWELVE ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS.
PRICE $60,000.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION EVERY DAY.
E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

SOUTHEAST CORNER WEST END AVE. AND 91ST ST.
NEW FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING, 25 FEET FRONT; 17 ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS; FULLY DECORATED.
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
Open for inspection every day. E. C. SIMONSON, 146 Broadway.

Do You Want a Foreclosure Bargain?
Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; five-story single Flat, 19.2x90x100.8; fully rented; excellent condition; want reasonable offer; don't delay.
BERT G. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

ASKING $30,000.
BEST OFFER TAKES IT.
Beautiful private house, 100 feet from Riverside Drive, neighborhood of 103d Street, commanding an excellent view of Drive and Hudson. Size, 20x60x100. Will leave $20,000 at 4½ per cent.
E. J. KEHOE,
MADISON AV. AND 125TH STREET.

A Park Avenue Corner.
Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, nettings over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A house, 53d Street, just East of 5th Avenue, 25x100. Electric lights, all improvements.
A house, 49th Street, East of 6th Avenue.
A house, 46th Street, between 5th and Madison.
A house, 57th Street, between Madison and Park Avenues, in the finest condition.
Houses for sale or rent, finest location.
POCHER & CO., 40 W. 34th Street.

For Sale.—Two adjoining private houses, 18.9 front; each in colored neighborhood; free and clear; must be sold; will rent for $720 each; asking $14,000 for both. Porter & Co., 159 West-125th St., 2,727 Broadway at 104th St.

10th Av., Near 58th St.—25x80x100; 5-story flats; two-family and stores; always rented; rents for $2,600; can be bought cheap. A. W. Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Owner needs money; will sell 5-story flat on 8th Av. for less than $20,000; store property. R. Pehlemann & Son, 171 Broadway, 493 Columbus Av.

125th St., Near Amsterdam. | 3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

151st St., Near B'way. | 5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

8TH AV., CORNER below 116th St. | 5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up-to-date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Broadway corner.—Very fine location; reasonable figure; easy terms; saloon; possibly possession; bargain. Martin, 1,931 Broadway.

Investors Notice—Columbus Av. store property, low figure. R. Pehlemann & Son, 493 Columbus Av., 171 Broadway.

Good corner, Park Av., fully rented; want offer. R. Pehlemann & Son, 493 Columbus Av., 171 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. store property, near 145th St.; gilt edge; cheap. R. Pehlemann & Son, 493 Columbus Av., 171 Broadway.

Sacrifice—Five-story flat, improvements, fully rented; near station. R. Pehlemann & Son, 493 Columbus Av., 171 Broadway.

Several fine florist establishments at all prices; send for particulars. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

125th St., near Columbus Av., plot 50x100; unincumbered; bargain; want offer. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Park Av. factory site, near 132d St., 200x90, near Harlem River. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Fifth Av. store, with apartments, adjoining corner; very desirable; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Absolute Bargain—Private residence, Madison Av., near 110th St.; (going abroad.) George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Plot lots 100x100, near Amsterdam Av.; price, $38,000; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Third Av. corner, old building, $55,000, free and clear; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Elevator apartment house, 104th St.; small mortgage; no vacancies; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

West 118th St., four elegant flats, well rented, bargain; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., Below 125th St.—Elegant apartment building; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St.; $20,000; rents, $2,568. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000; rents, $3,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement house; 21st St., 2d Av.; full lot; price, $15,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

22d St., 458 West.—21x100; 4-story dwelling; price, $16,500. Ranger, 114 Liberty St.

Bronx.

Building lots, Armour Villa Park, Bronxville, opposite Lawrence Park and Bronx Manor, 25 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad; 13 minutes from station. Lots, formerly $500, will be closed out for $100 up; streets macadamized in white marble; electric light, water; fine houses; terms, $10 cash, balance $5 monthly; highest commission to agents; no money required from intending builders. Lawrence, 53 West 33d.

A SAFE TEN PER CENT.
investment at East 150th St.; two three-story houses, one a corner store, suit any business; easy terms; particulars; rapid transit. John Broker, 28 East 23d St.

BRONX LOTS.
LARGE PLOTS wanted in exchange for Manhattan income property.
JAMES L. LIBBY.
Tel. 1207 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

University Heights, semi-detached brick and stone houses, arranged for one or two families; all improvements; hot water heating system, using gas for fuel; price $10,000 each; easy terms. Vincent A. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.—Whole block, 233d St., opposite Van Cortlandt Park; near Jerome Av. trolley; suitable for institution. D. B. COCKS, Owner, 134 West 127th.

Bargain.—One-family house, 8 rooms; all improvements; 1 block from 161st St. "L" Station and school; $4,000. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Attention.—$6,500 buys 10-room cottage; all modern improvements; 37x137; residential section Fordham. JOHN REISS, 2,518 Webster Av., near Pelham Av. Open Sundays.

Great Bargain—Plot, 65x85; worth $12,000; price, $9,500; give buyer 11-room house to put on it. JOHN REISS, 921 Melrose Av.; open Sundays.

$500 cash buys elegant 2-family house near "L" station and Park; direct from builder. Weber & Co., 149th St., east of 3d Av.

FORDHAM.—25 Lots, Webster Av., at Harlem Railroad and 3d Av. "L" Station; 3d Av. trolley passes property. D. B. COCKS, Owner, 134 West 127th.

Good Investment.—Extra wide flat house, Bronx; bargain; might use small country place part payment. T. Aldhous & Co., 2,322 7th Av.

$375 Each.—Two lots, near trolley, proposed "L" extension; easy payments.
POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Pretty seven-room new house; near "L" station; $3,000; easy payments.
POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th.

20 acres near Bedford Park Station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens; great bargain. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

3d Av., Corner 165th St.—Fine building plot and old building, cheap. Owner, 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

3d Av., Tremont.—Extra wide lot with frame dwelling, $7,000. Apply 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

24th Ward [illegible] 50 acres, fronting trolley and [illegible]

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.



$4,000,000 have been spent in the erection of buildings, street improvements, etc., and make an investment in this property absolutely certain of large and quick profits — safer, too, than Bank, Mining, Oil or Railroad Stocks.
Maps, pictures, etc., free upon application. Give us an opportunity to lay our proposition before you.

Borough Park Co.
WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Pres.
40th St. & New Utrecht Av., Brooklyn,
277 Broadway, Manhattan.
Take Fifth Av. "L" direct from bridge, fare 5c.

DITMAS PARK
FLATBUSH.
We cannot offer you as many completed residences at this time as the owners of many other properties are doing. WE HAVE LATELY SOLD TEN SUCH DWELLINGS and we will be compelled to keep you waiting until we can build more, which we are now doing.
It is perhaps your good fortune, however, that owing to special circumstances we can offer you one very attractive residence of twelve rooms, DECORATED THROUGHOUT, and finished in hardwoods, with steam heating, best of plumbing, and all that goes to make a desirable residence. It is unfortunate for the party who built this house, but you can purchase it this week for $10,500. It is on a large plot, A STREET THAT IS WELL BUILT UP, and it cannot be duplicated for the money. It is ready for you to move into and you will find it satisfactory.
MANOR REALTY CO.,
L. H. Pounds, President.
OUR ONLY OFFICE is on the property, Dorchester Road and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

SLOCUM PARK.
The best improved property in the market. Houses going up like magic. Buy here, where improvements are already made and paid for. NO ASSESSMENTS. Come out to-day and take advantage of our special Bargain Prices. This property must be seen to be appreciated. TERMS $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Titles guaranteed. Remember, a FIVE-CENT FARE direct to our property by FIVE DIFFERENT CAR LINES. A few choice business lots, good corners. Special bargains Sunday, Monday, and Election Day.
Take Smith Street car from bridge. Brooklynites take Smith, De Kalb, or Franklin Avenue cars. Get off at Ave. P; also take Kings Co. L, Brighton Beach Div. to King's Highway.
CONEY ISLAND AVE. AND AVENUE P, BROOKLYN.

ONLY FEW LEFT.
3-Story Stone Residences.
Have you seen them? The greatest value for money invested offered. Terms of payment can be easily arranged. An elegant home—with all that that implies. Modern and up to date in every particular. You cannot fail to be pleased. Location Midwood St., near Flatbush Av., two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York. Send for booklet or call W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
NEW 2-STORY HOUSES.
TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.
Midwood St., near Flatbush Av.; stone-front, two-story residences, elegant neighborhood, two blocks from Prospect Park, 30 minutes from New York; all improvements; hardwood trim, swell front, box stoop. Write for booklet or call, W. A. A. Brown, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.
Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new and modern detached Colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner, John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 204 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, PRICE, $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 760 East 22d St., B'klyn.

West Side—FLATBUSH.—Park Section. BUILT FOR $8,000, FOR GENTLEMAN WHO FAILED IN BUSINESS. Never occupied. MUST SELL IT. PRICE, $7,200. TERMS, $500 CASH and $45.00 MONTHLY, pays all, or $300 NOW and $200 MAY 1ST. No other payments until May 1st.
VERY PRETTY, NEW DETACHED HOUSE. Hall, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, and Kitchen on 1st floor. 10 Rooms, Bath, and BILLIARD ROOM. This house should be seen if you are looking to buy. It contains very many attractions, is positively as represented. Oak trim, Lavishly Decorated, Large Grounds. In finest part of FLATBUSH. All improvements in Street. Fine trees. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FLATBUSH, IF YOU ARE
INCLINED FOR BARGAIN, come and look at this; a $9,000 house and grounds for $7,500; EASY TERMS; IN THE BEST SECTION, NEAR OCEAN AV.; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim and floor; steam heat; EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Key with
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

159 FEET FRONT **FIRST STREET** PROSPECT PARK.
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder.
premises.

18% INVESTMENT 18%.
On Park Slope, handsome 4-story, swell front, fancy brick apartment house; every improvement; good condition; price $11,500; rents $1,450 year; mortgage $8,500. John N. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

A modern two-family brownstone house in fine neighborhood; house has all improvements and is finely decorated; price $5,900; mortgage $3,500; a bargain for cash purchaser. Address O Box 121 Times.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

4% MONEY FROM
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.
for first, second and third mortgages.

Immediate possession; $3,250 buys 766 Herkimer St., near Utica "L" station; 9 rooms, brick dwelling, high stoop; every improvement; perfect order. "Finch

Country Real Estate for Sale.

A.—260-ACRE EXTRA CHOICE FARM, MODEL HOME AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE COMBINED.

House of 12 rooms, nicely furnished; heated by furnace; cellar floor cemented; two porches, with an ell; large lawn; nice shade trees; good barn, 40x60, with cellar; 18 stalls; large carriage house; toolhouse; nice corncrib; hennery; two icehouses filled; pure spring water piped into house, barn, and hennery.

BUILDINGS IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION, nicely papered and painted; 80 acres rich, tillable land, level and free from stone; 60 acres of pasture land; 120 acres of woodland. About 1,200 bushels of potatoes grown this year; about 800 bushels of corn.

There will be about 300 bushels of Winter apples, which should sell for $2.00 a barrel.

There are about 60 tons of hay in the barn; farm can be made to cut 100 tons.

There will be about 30 tons of corn fodder.

Extra choice apple orchard, 100 trees; 50 other nice apple trees not included in this orchard. Cranberry marsh; all kinds of fruit; currants, raspberries, asparagus beds. Nice variety of roses and other flowers.

14 cows, 4 calves. Cream called for daily by the Creamery Company and paid for monthly.

2 horses, 7 hogs, 8 pigs, 80 hens, 30 chickens.

New two-seated surrey, carriage and express wagon, double and single sleighs, all kinds of farming implements and tools.

Trout brook full length of farm. Good hunting and fishing; nice drives; fine scenery; exceptionally healthy locality; 1½ miles from two beautiful lakes.

Properly managed this farm should clear $1,500 a year.

Price, everything included, $9,500.

Terms, $5,000 cash; $4,500 can remain on mortgage.

This property, at a fair estimate, will inventory $15,000.

Reason for selling, owned by a woman who is unable to manage it

This place is 25 miles from Springfield, Mass., and 1½ miles from the depot; Post Office, church, and school in a small village. The town authorities call for the children, take them to school daily, bring them home, free of expense.

P. S.—This is the cheapest farm property ever offered for sale in the State of Massachusetts.

This farm has the finest apple orchard in the State of Massachusetts of its size. Not one farm in one thousand has a nice apple orchard on it.

No man is so independent as the one who owns a good farm. You are sure of a good living, a nice home, and you can put money in the bank every year, if you work eight hours a day ten months in the year.

No place like a farm to bring up your children. The middle man in business is a thing of the past.

No coal strikes or trusts on farms in Massachusetts.

Do you wish to work for a salary, not knowing what moment you will lose your position, or would you prefer owning a good farm and being perfectly independent?

If this property is not found just as represented your expenses will be paid and $20 allowed for your time.

No exchanges.

No brokers.

D. P. ATWOOD, Greenwich, Mass., on Athol Branch B. & A. R. R.

READ THE FOLLOWING CLOSELY.

Where can you equal the Hudson Valley for Health? Where can you duplicate the scenery of our beautiful Hudson River and the palisades? Are you or any of your friends in a position to buy the greatest bargain ever offered in this beautiful section, with a view of the Hudson in the front and the mountains in the rear? The house is a large house containing 16 rooms and bath, open plumbing. The house is shaded with large and beautiful shade trees of different varieties, there are numerous outbuildings, fruit of every kind, large vineyard, and 60 acres of the most fertile soil in the State. The property is located at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. There is a splendid train service and boat service to and from New York. The Ramsdell Line and the Albany boats stop there. The owner has no use for the place and will sell the place for one-half its value, and will take a moderate amount of cash down and allow you to pay off a certain amount every six months. If you have any idea of purchasing a home, don't fail to see this. Fine drives, fine hunting and fishing. Now is the time to buy; don't wait for the bluebirds to return, as it will be sold before that time. I will send you a cut on application. The price, which is a bargain price, will be given on application.

A. E. THOMSON,
29 East 125th St., N. Y.

Indian River pineapple lands, ½ mile river fronts; high banks; beautiful villa sites; big speculation; less than ¼ its value; apples and oranges; also some of the finest property in Orlando. Address Postmaster Melbourne, Fla., or L. H. Geer, Orlando, Fla.

For Sale.—Two hundred acres of fine farming land in the South, near good markets, schools railroads, &c.; price, $1,000; terms $1 per acre cash; balance payable in ten annual payments. Full particulars free. Risley's Real Estate Co., 411 Grant St., Pittsburg, Penn.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—Sportsman's Clubhouse; buildings contain 60 rooms; at junction of two railways; plenty of game such as deer, turkey, quail, snipe, and woodcock; grand chance for a club. C. D. Epes, Nottoway, Va.

First-class hotel; fine condition; newly furnished; owner being interested in neighborhood will sell to acceptable party only; satisfactory reasons for selling; no brokers. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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200 acres; 12-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Beautiful eleven-room house, improvements; five acres, barn, chicken house, vegetable, flower garden; high ground; healthy location; hour out; $4,800. Photographs, McGowan, 7 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; 300 feet causeway; would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—Gentleman's home; 50 acres rich land, large buildings, stock, crops; possession; price, $2,950; terms very easy; bargain; near village. Clark & Son, Dover, Del.

For Sale—Two mills, cheap, with splendid water power, in the Village of Stafford Springs, Ct. For particulars, write to J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hotel in Catskills; 1,500 feet elevation; 70 rooms; modern improvements; pure water; for sale at half cost. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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30 acres, good house and barn, for $1,200; easy terms; one of 300 farms for sale. Beardall's Printed List, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn.

Good virgin growth, hardwood timber lands, $1.75 per acre; excellent transportation. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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80 acres, house 11 rooms, barn, fruit, shade; good condition; land rich. Holmes, 1,367 Broadway, Brooklyn.

For Sale—Farm, 138 acres, $3,000; fruit trees; water front on lake. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Farm, 16 acres, 9-room house, good barn; cost $7,500; will sell $3,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

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115 acres; finest view in State; only $2,500; terms easy. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d.

New hotel, Catskill, sold half of cost; might exchange city. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

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Want small west side private house for cash purchaser. Thos. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Investment properties wanted for sale. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Wanted—For a quick cash purchaser, corner property. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

We want house; country residence to exchange. McCreedy & Co., 581 Columbus Avenue.

Private houses wanted for sale. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Want corner plot below 125th St., about 50x100, for improvement. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Wanted—Farm about 60 acres; house out; not exceed $3,000. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

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322-324 WEST 83D ST.
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NEW 8 AND 9 ROOM APARTMENTS, ELEVATOR, PARQUET FLOORS, PRIVATE TELEPHONES, ETC.; FINEST LOCATION IN CITY; RENTS MODERATE.
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NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
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137 WEST 110TH ST.,
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Facing Central Park
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6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
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High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens; Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
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APARTMENTS OF 7 ROOMS.
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Choice Housekeeping Apartments of five and nine rooms and bath.
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A Private House—Apartment House.
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One Apartment on a floor.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled on the Avenue.
Choicest residential section in city.
Rents $1,800 to $2,500.

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Desirable corner apartments, all outside rooms, five and six, with bath; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, telephone; highest elevation in city; overlooking Hudson and East Rivers; rents $35 to $45 per month. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

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Apartments to rent, with or without restaurant service, furnished or unfurnished.
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92d St.; 251 West, and 2,483 Broadway.—Exceptionally large, light, roomy corner and avenue flats and apartments; high grade; steam heated; hot water; private halls; decorated to suit; very moderate rents; five, six, or seven rooms; $28 to $55. Inquire on premises, or Oscar D. Dike, 67 West 125th St.

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66-68 WEST 46TH STREET.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments; bachelors and families.

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105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
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128 West 11th Street. Six rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 and $65.00. Janitor on premises.

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Corner apartment; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat; $50.

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Large rooms, overlooking Park Plaza; baths; hotel service. Apply office Circle Hotel.

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A.—504 West 22d St., second flat, five large rooms, practically a corner, having side light; rent $25.
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1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.
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Apartment, 6 large rooms and bath, in West 43d St.; rent, $32 to $42. Full particulars from Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

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A.—161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor, or Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

An apartment for small family near Broadway; rent, $30. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

For Rent.—Nice light apartment in Tuxedo, 118th St. and Lexington Av.; steam heat, elevator. Superintendent.

2,197 Broadway.—Large apartment; decorated to suit tenant. Thomas & Eckerson, or janitor.

Apartments with nine light rooms; rent, $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A family wanting to pay $25 can secure apartment of Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Apartments with six rooms and bath, $25 and $30. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; rag; $10. 540 West 53d St.

Apartment on Broadway.—6 rooms and bath for $50. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A large apartment, 520 West 145th St.—Thomas & Eckerson, or janitor.

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the modern and exclusive combination apartment house and hotel. The buildings front on three streets—43 to 53 E. 58th St., 480 Park Ave.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Only a few of these newly finished Hotel Apartments left. Beautifully furnished apartments, from 2 to 3 rooms, with one bath; also 8 rooms with two baths.

RENTS FROM $600 to $3,600.

These apartments can be rented on six months and yearly leases.
Elegantly appointed restaurant, American and European plan.
Meals and services will be the best that can be gotten in the city at moderate prices, or you can have your meals served in your own apartment if you desire.

AVOID THE DISCOMFORT OF HOUSEKEEPING.

These apartments have every modern hotel service, including liveried hall attendance, all night elevator service and electric lights.
There are a few housekeeping apartments left in the 58th St. buildings, consisting of seven and eight rooms and bath.
The suites afford comfortable facilities for families accustomed to spacious living quarters.
Apartments can be seen at any time. Booklets on request.

HERTER REALTY CO. (On Premises.)

"LOWELL"—"EMERSON"
ADJOINING COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
Amsterdam Ave., 120th and 121st St.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 to $1,200—7 Rooms and Bath, $800 to $950.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $400 to $500.
Absolutely fireproof. All improvements. Electric Light. Elevators. Cold storage. Excellent cuisine—Restaurant a la carte or table d'hote.
TO ACCOMMODATE COLUMBIA STUDENTS
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ROOMS.
APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
LARKIN, DONOVAN & CO., Agts.
1224 Amsterdam Ave., Bet. 120th St. and 121st St.

THE VICTORIA.
Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, O

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms,
with 3 Baths.
Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500,
including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th st.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

THE CHATILLION,
Corner Riverside Drive and 94th Street.
A situation affording a superb panoramic view of the Hudson—away from the noise of traffic and street cars.
7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and bath, all exceptionally large. Electric elevator; long distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths; laundry and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Rent, $1,500 to $3,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agts.,
Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.
Tel. 109 Riverside. Tel. 3,307 Riverside.

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished; entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.
2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

COLUMBIA COURT
Riverside and 115th Street,
overlooking the Drive and River;
7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry;
up-to-date in every detail;
mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c.
Descriptive book on application.
Rents, $1,300 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
PORTER & GO., AGENTS,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.,
and 159 West 125th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLING OFFERED
Handsomely decorated; 20 rooms; 2 baths; hardwood finish; near 116th St. and Lenox Av. Value, $28,500. Mortgage, $16,250. Exchange $10,000 equity for Flatbush or near-by country place. ISAAC B. WAKEMAN, 156 B'way.

Flatbush—2 new residences, semi-detached; fine location; 10 rooms; all improvements; steam heat to each; ready for occupancy Dec. 1; want Flatbush lots and cash for equity of $3,500 over Title Co. Mortgage $5,500 at 5; rental $900 per annum. Hyde, 786 E. 18th St., Brooklyn.

We have three tenements in 110th St. and two on First Av., near new bridge; small mortgages; will exchange equity for seven-story apartment house not too heavily mortgaged and some cash. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

Modern dwelling, West 137th St., $12,000; incumbrances $9,000; want flat or Brooklyn dwelling. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Exchange.—Farm and grist mill, ten buildings; house, 15 rooms; free; trade for city free or light mortgage. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

My specialty is exchanging property, city, Brooklyn, and country. Send particulars to Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Bay Shore, L. I.—Furnished house, large plot, near shore; mortgage $2,500; what offered? Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Choice investment property and exchange our specialty. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

Exchange $30,000 equity, apartment house near Broadway, in Fifties, for business property. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Gentleman's city residence free; want elevator apartment. McCreedy & Co., 581 Columbus Avenue.

Excellent single flat, west side, small mortgage at 4, for Brooklyn unencumbered. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Denver dwelling, free, clear, $5,000; exchange for property this vicinity. Photograph with Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

East 119th St. triple flat, equity $10,000, for country place; easy access. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Elegant elevator apartment West 116th St., equity $20,000, for country seat. Arthur Du Cret, 99 Nassau St.

Double apartment, 105th St., 33 feet, equity $12,000; unencumbered property preferred. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Want two-family house, Bronx or Brooklyn; give cash, suburban house. Arthur Du Cret, 9 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Fine house in Montclair to exchange for Brooklyn and cash. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

House on Raritan River, 17 rooms; fine views, good roads; take Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—Single or double flats in trade for improved tenement below 59th St. Rubinger, 70 2d Av.

Elevator apartment, west side; want free and clear property. McCreedy Co., 581 Columbus Avenue.

Norwalk, Conn.—Residence to exchange for house in Manhattan. McCreedy, 581 Columbus Avenue.

Private house, west side; want free and clear suburban. McCreedy Co., 581 Columbus Avenue.

Bronx plot, 30x135, irregular; equity $2,000; want two-family house. Chas. A. Weber & Co., 149th St., east of 3d Av.

Sale or Exchange.—West End Av. corner; fine dwelling. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

Exchange, $30,000 equity, apartment house near Broadway, in fifties, for business property. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

$16,000, $18,000, $20,000, free and clear lots; want Bronx Corners. Sieker, 3,606 3d Av., near 169th.

Free, clear farm, Saratoga County, $6,000, for Brooklyn property; flat preferred. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St., Manhattan.

Free and clear country place; three acres; Westchester, $3,000; what's offered? Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

Want free and clear lots in exchange for good, paying income property; principals only. Chas. A. Weber & Co., 149th St., near Third Av.

Double flat, 84th St., West, $10,000 equity, for near-by country; give particulars. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

South Shore, Long Island, country seat, $10,000 equity, for Manhattan income property. Arthur Du Cret, 97 Nassau St.

10-acre place on Long Island; fine location; $25,000; exchange for apartment. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Farm, free and clear, 200 acres; good house; plenty fruit; will take Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

House, East Orange, 12 rooms, all improvements; 100x250; want Brooklyn. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Two Brooklyn flats on Sixth Av. to exchange for country place. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

3-story improved tenement, near 6th Av., below 59th St., to exchange. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

3-story improved tenement, near 6th Av., below 59th St., to exchange. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Store building yielding 9 per cent. net for smaller property and cash. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

Corner—Equity Harlem flat; exchange for Bronx house. Sieker, 3,606 3d Av., near 169th St. "L."

Will exchange Riverside Drive mansion for large country place. Bert G. Faulhaber, 7 East 42d St.

$7,000 equity Manhattan tenement; exchange for Bronx plot. Sieker, 3,606 3d Av., near 169th St.

$16,000.—Free and clear: College Point; want Bronx Corner. Sieker, 3,606 3d Av., near 169th.

Want country place for fine west side house. Bloodgood, Hayes & Morrill, 542 5th Av.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

53 FIFTH AVENUE,
N. E. Cor. 12th St. This large and exceptionally fine corner to rent unfurnished. House will be thoroughly overhauled to suit tenant. Rent low.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

Fifth Avenue, Facing Park,
a thoroughly modern American basement house; fire-proof; never occupied. Will be decorated to suit tenant.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

297 Central Park West,
Opposite Park entrance, corner 90th Street, attractive suite of eight rooms and 2 bathrooms, third floor; elevator, hall, and telephone service; steam heat; modern plumbing; sunshine; fine view of Park. Manager, on premises.

213 East 77th St.—Three-story basement private dwelling; rent, $60 per month. Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or Ch. Volzing & Son, 933 3d Av., corner 57th St.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

One four-story dwelling left for rent. Firm of Ketcham's, 58 W. 125th St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

In the 50's, Near 5th Ave.
Extra wide dwelling; electric lights; six baths; exposed plumbing. Very handsomely furnished. Rent recently reduced.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. and 541 5th Av., Near 45th St.

ON PARK AVENUE
A small, well-furnished house, near 36th St., for rent, for season or year. Apply to
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
No. 509 Fifth Ave., (near 42d Street.)

West 11th St., near Sixth Ave.
An attractively fully furnished 3-story house. For the Winter season. Very moderate rental.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES.
For Winter season or Year.
INNES & CENTER, 21 EAST 20TH ST.

WEST 21ST STREET, Near Fifth Ave.
A handsomely furnished extra wide, three-room deep private dwelling, for rent for Winter season.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

Owner going abroad for the Winter wishes to rent until Oct., 1903, his sunny three-story house, 120 East 22d St., completely furnished as private house. Apply 109 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

Vicinity Herald Square.—Two connecting furnished houses; very low; would rent unfurnished. Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

Will lease, purchase privilege; house suitable for doctor; below 59th St. Dr. Bissell, 203 E. 48th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Thomasville, Ga., eleven-room cottage, five bedrooms, simply but sufficiently furnished for family late occupant; choice flower garden; gas, electricity, artesian water, hot air furnace; table silver only reserved. Henry Metcalfe, 143 Liberty St., New York.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Cozy cottage on Palisades for rent; all improvements; $20. EASTWOOD, Box 17, Edgewater, N. J.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Nice light apartment in Tuxedo, 118th St. and Lexington Av.; steam heat, elevator. Superintendent.

Five rooms, $16—$18; six rooms, heated halls, bath, $20—$22. Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

143-145 West 4th St., Near Washington Square. —4 rooms with bath; references required.

Apartment Hotels.

Wanted—Perfectly appointed furnished apartment, 9 rooms. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Our apartments all filled; send us list of your vacancies. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Any occupant of desirable apartment not above third floor, five rooms and bath, between Lexington and Eighth Avenues, 14th and 59th Sts., wishing to sublet, from Nov. 15th to May 1st, to family without children, at reasonable price, will communicate, stating location and terms, with W. H. B., Room 102, 271 Broadway.

Autumn Resorts.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.
Which remains open all the year, is built, furnished, and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best city hotels. Its central location, with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the Park, is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Its weekly concerts of highest grade music will continue throughout the year. The telephone service in each room now connects also with the city system. Each private bath is supplied with hot and cold sea water and fresh water, and there is also running hot and cold fresh water in 250 guest rooms. Special suites, with private service and dining room, are features, as are also the beautiful guests' exchange and dining room. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet and rates. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank P. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. A. MEYERS & CO., Bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, will sell, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 220 West 29th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of angle iron, band iron, bolts, machine bolts, screws, casters, cots, divans, couch legs, wire fabrics, wood frames, steel rails, cot frames, springs, hoop steels, piping, rods, staples, spring wood frames, W. W. spring frames, tubing, iron cot heads, hair, feathers, ticking, and other things used in the mattress business, in one or more lots. Catalogues at sale. Order of
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Receiver.
GEO. W. CARR, Atty. for Receiver, 29 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS GROSSMAN, bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Monday, November 3d, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 284 East Houston Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of gents' furnishing goods, store fixtures, showcases, shelving, &c., order of ADDISON S. PRATT, Receiver. MARCUS SCHNIZER, Attorney for Receiver, 21 Park Row, New York City.

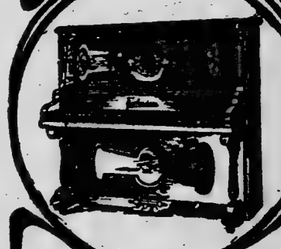
BANKRUPTCY SALE.
WHOLESALE MILLINERY.
L. FRIEDMAN, AUCTIONEER,
sells to-morrow, Monday, Nov. 3, 10:30 A. M., on premises, 9 Bond St., near B'way, the entire assets of
F. MANDEL, BANKRUPT,
consisting of a large line of
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, PLUMES, &c.
Also the entire Fixtures.
In large lots to the trade.

Auction Sales.

Herbert Gray, Auctioneer, sells Monday evening and following evenings during week, bric-a-brac and art goods, 363 6th Av., Manhattan.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, home and [illegible]

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Pianos $1 A Week

Greatest Piano Values in America.
They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!
Wilson - - $155
Harmony - $175
Richardson $195
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

WATERS PIANOS
Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**
Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or **$250** on installments; **$10** down and **$7** per month.
STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or **$190** on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

$225
WILL BUY A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO.
NOT "the finest in the world," but a Durable, Reliable Instrument, fully warranted and of approved tone quality.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
STUYVESANT PIANO COMPANY.
(Factory, St. Ann's Ave. and 149th St., New York.)
Terms—Cash or $10 down and $5 monthly, with interest.
This instrument may be exchanged at any time for a new WEBER PIANO, or a new WHEELOCK PIANO, when a liberal allowance will be made, or if exchanged within one year
The Full Price Paid Will Be Allowed.
Write for Catalogue.
Weber Warerooms,
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., New York.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
WISSNER
PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade)	$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used)	125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.	
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker)	125
UPRIGHT (concert used)	225
JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.	
FINE SQUARE	45
UPRIGHT (good maker)	100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.	
UPRIGHT (used 6 months)	90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months)	135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 beautiful upright; elegant Colonial upright, latest improvements, $95; Steinway, great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, 87 months. 1,589 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos and Organs.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFr.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

For Sale.

GIANT SUVIO
The Best and Cheapest Heater on Earth
It is doing admirably—constructed specially to warm stores, flats, shops, lofts, halls, etc. Fits on your present common gas jet. Gas consumed one-half cent per hour. Absolutely odorless, pure, radiant heat. No heater in existence can substitute the Suvio Device. Be sure the SUVIO is stamped on the top of each heater.

Giant Suvio, Heating and Cooking.....$2 25
Heating only, $2; Suvio, Large Size, $1.50. Small, $1.25.
Liberal Discount to the Trade.


THE ZEE-NEAT stamped on top of each heater, OUR NEW STYLE and our make (under patent license), for heating and cooking, a conqueror, a friend-maker, an instantaneous room-warmer by placing over a plain gas jet.
INTRODUCTION PRICE 93 cts.
Sold all over the country or direct from
SUVIO HEATING CO.,
1079 3d Ave., Near 64th St.,
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.
SENT ANYWHERE.
TEL. 935B 79TH. OPEN EVENINGS.
SUBSTITUTES might cost 10 per cent. less, but our HEATER gives over 500 per cent. more real value.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—Large Stock of New and SECOND-HAND SAFES.
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 25-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 327 Broadway.

A number of second-hand safes of various sizes at a sacrifice to make room. Call and look them over. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, N. Y.

Typewriters.—Having sold part of my mail business, will sell my standard machines, nearly new, cheap, payable $5 monthly. Address Opportunity, Box 172 Times.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickenderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Duplicate wedding presents bought at the assay office of S. P. HOWARD, 10 John St.

TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Typewriters for sale and rent. Best machines. Best service. Telephone 1131 Cortlandt.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative will call. Syndicate Watch Co., 21 East 14th St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 6 John St.

Cash Registers, all kinds; half price; with guarantee. Schmitt Bros., 173 Prince St.

Will sell good-paying business, $2,000; [illegible]

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 329 West.—Large, small rooms, heated; early breakfast; bath; families, singly; good table.

17th St., 116 East.—Elegantly furnished square room; bath; other rooms; first-class table; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West
Near 5th Av., bet. 5th and 6th; newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

29th St., 317 West.—Desirable rooms, refined, well-kept French boarding house; modern conveniences; Parisian cooking. Ferdinand.

29th St., 326 West.—Large room, with board; large closet; hot and cold water.

46th St., 163 West.
Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

55th St., 71 West.—First, second floor, front; also suite two rooms, private baths; Southern exposure; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—A few select table guests desired; excellent cuisine and service; individual tables; large, light parlor dining room; reference exchanged.

79th St., 104 West.—Handsome rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated throughout; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Elegant large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple; Jewish family; references exchanged.

83d St., 56 West.—Warm, newly furnished modern rooms; refined; strictly first class; gentlemen.

95th St., 66 West.—Large sunny room; excellent table; refined home; near park; reasonable; reference.

118th St., 414 West.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen.

126th St., 122 West.—Single room, with running water, on parlor floor, with board; also double room.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox.—Large and small rooms; New England board.

Bank St., 33.—Handsomely furnished, large front rooms; bath and every convenience; suitable for two; references.

Irving Place, 69.—Large, sunny front room, one flight up; excellent board; references.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Brooklyn.

Schermerhorn St., 87, near Boerum Place.—New management; nicely furnished rooms; large room for party young men; excellent table; all improvements; eight minutes' walk from bridge.

Schermerhorn St., 185.—Large room on second floor; also hall room; reference required.

Country Board.

Unexceptional board for two adults; private family, highest references; near station. M., Box 235, Summit, N. J.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

9th St., 20 East.—Two large adjoining rooms, $9; also one large hall room, $3.50; steam heated; baths.

17th St., 300 West.—Parlor and alcove, private bath; elevator and every convenience. Renahan.

18th St., 26 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

21st St., 46 West.—Furnished pleasant rooms, suitable for couple, three young men, doctor, or dentist.

24th St., 432 West.—Large, handsome room; adjoining bath, hot, cold water; private family; gentlemen.

44th St., 247 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

34th St., 262 West.—Back and front parlor, with extension, suitable for physician; hot and cold water.

40th St., 74 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms with bath.

64th St., 44 East.—A clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast if desired.

64th Street, 41 West.—Furnished apartments to let in rooms singly or en suite; gentlemen only.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, dressing room; every modern improvement; telephone; private house; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $4, $6, $7.

94th St., 175 East.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast or board optional; reasonable.

115th St., 308 West.—Small furnished rooms, private house; block "L" station.

126th St., 64 East.—Large, comfortable room; running water; also nicely furnished front hall room; bath.

131st St., 243 West.—Desirable square, also hall room; every convenience; private American family; gentlemen only.

132d St., 148 West.—Two pleasant rooms, separate or connecting; heated; large closets, running water; all conveniences; private house; inspection invited.

136th St., 226 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny room in private house; every convenience of refined home.

146th St., 717 East.—Single and double furnished rooms, all conveniences; board reasonable. Brooks.

148th St., 580 East.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom, flat; 1 or 2 gentlemen; near L. Newman.

324 West 45th St., near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; moderate.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Willis Av., 256, Near 138th St.—Newly fitted; rooms heated; moderate; near L station and trolley.

Brooklyn.

Carlton Av., 358.—Furnished large square room and hall room; every convenience; heat and running water; near L; neatness a specialty; references.

Clinton St., 166.—A large back room; also a front hall room; references given and required.

Dean St., 365, 4th Av.—Large housekeeping rooms, $2.50; hall rooms, $1.25; bath; adults.

Lafayette Av., 252.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, singly; gentlemen preferred; refined private house; 20 minutes New York; board optional.

Lawrence St., 147—Large square room for housekeeping, with all conveniences; nice neighborhood; near L.

Livingston St., 56, near Court.—Large room, third floor, suitable for two; southern exposure; also room, fourth floor, suitable for two men; bath on every floor; references.

McDonough St., 238.—Owner of private house will rent nicely furnished second-story front room to gentleman for $3 per week; can be seen any time.

Quincy St., 312 A.—Lower part of house, furnished or unfurnished; good neighborhood; convenient to all car lines.

Sumner Av., 154, near De Kalb.—Front hall room; up one flight; for gentleman.

Unfurnished Rooms.

24th St., 33 West.—Large room with private bath, elevator, and steam heat; rent, $25.00. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

A.—Four handsome unfurnished rooms, neighborhood Madison Av., 34th St., West; modern conveniences. H. I. T., 530 6th Av.

Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building, suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK
26 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 12TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK
44 COURT ST., 26 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; [illegible] terms; lowest rates. BROOKLYN, Room 1,119 Park Row

Business Opportunities.

Why not make a small investment in Oil Lands right ahead of good producing wells? Some having wells producing oil on adjoining farms; a few hundred dollars invested in property of this kind often yields thousands of dollars profit; I personally know of parties who made over $100,000 in 60 days on an investment of this kind; I have wells making from 10 to 200 barrels a day; will sell to people desiring to organize oil companies; you want to reap the large profits as others have done by the organization of such companies; correspondence solicited. F. B. Ranger, Marietta, Ohio.

RESTAURANT AND SALOON, 2 BOND ST., CITY; IN PRESENT LOCATION FOR 35 YEARS, AND ALWAYS A MONEY MAKER. IMMEDIATE SALE MUST BE MADE, OWING TO ILLNESS OF OWNER. INVESTIGATION INVITED. OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE MAY BE SEEN BETWEEN 11:30 AND 1 P. M. CALL OR ADDRESS A. BARNETT.

WANTED to engage the services of a reliable promoter or stock salesman with own clientage, to market the stock of a first-class industrial corporation; state experience. Address PRESIDENT, care Box 163, Times.

Wanted at once, man with ample capital to interest himself in established staple business needing more money to meet increasing trade; parties connected of highest integrity. Address L., Box 163 Times Office.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '96. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED
For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

Rare chance; furnished 14-room house; newly and beautifully decorated; house filled; clears $100 monthly; selling on account of sickness. 262 West 34th St.

A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

Boarding house in excellent neighborhood; well furnished; good-class table boarders; $200 monthly profit; price reasonable. Inquire Frank, 32 St. Mark's Place, (8th St.)

Long-established, permanent, genteel, profitable, "bona-fide" business; gentleman right calibre and address can clear $4,000 yearly; ability and $2,500 required; Lloyd's, 320 Broadway.

A first-class bakery and cracker business on a prominent thoroughfare in Brooklyn for sale; on account of sickness; horse and wagon. Apply Chas. A. Braun, 129 George St., Brooklyn.

A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Retail florist: business, house and lot, store, and greenhouse; Gates Av. transfer station; sickness compels sale. Owner, 398 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

Wanted—To buy or manufacture on royalty, patented articles of merit of any kind. Pan-American Acetylene Co., 491 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.

Attractive monthly; snug, promising, growing business; exclusive field; easy run; $3,000. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

Excellent opportunity for manicurist, hairdresser, teacher; desirable furnished offices; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

Never thrown away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Excellent opportunity for manicurist, hairdresser, teacher; desirable furnished offices; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

Will sell a few hundred shares of Standard Lead & Smelting Co.'s stock of Tipton, Mo., at $1. Box 235, Derby, Conn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Steam laundry for sale; old-established; well equipped; Philadelphia, 5,520 Thompson St., Philadelphia.

A family apartment hotel to rent; all modern improvements. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Lost and Found.

Lost—About 5:30 Saturday afternoon, on a Broadway car, between Keith's Theatre and the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a lady's diamond circlet brooch, containing eleven single stones. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent. Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES WHO ARE NEAT SEWERS CAN EASILY ADD TO THEIR PIN MONEY BY MAKING FINE BABIES' DRESSES. APPLY TO NATHAN

LIGHT ON CIVIL WAR NAVAL CONTROVERSY

Official Records of Admiral Du Pont's Operations at Sumter.

Commander of Ironclad Fleet Thought Himself Victim of a Conspiracy—Never Held Councils of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A new volume of "The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion" has been published this week by the Navy Department. It covers the operations of the South Atlantic blockading squadron from April 7 to Sept. 30, 1863. Included in it are the official records of the controversy between Rear Admiral Du Pont and the Navy Department, which suggest many likenesses to naval cases of later date, notably that of Rear Admiral Schley.

It was ininteresting and piquant controversy, and rested mainly on some newspaper charges that Rear Admiral Du Pont had not made sufficient effort in his attack on Charleston on April 7, 1863. His ships were not in action long, and after he retired from the attack he made no further attempt to force the defenses. His critics called this behavior "disgraceful." Admiral Du Pont believed the newspaper articles to have been inspired by certain naval officers who were in communication with the editor of the newspaper which had most violently attacked him. He suspected the Navy Department of complicity, and strenuously objected to its course in suppressing his official reports, which he believed would have vindicated him.

The full story is told for the first time in this volume, and there are many interesting side lights. One of the most interesting is given in two letters from Major Gen. David Hunter.

The first document is Admiral Du Pont's preliminary report of the action, made on April 8. He said that with his flagship, New Ironsides, and eight ironclads he attacked Fort Sumter, intending to pass it and begin action on its northwest face. The nature of the obstructions and the heavy fire from Forts Sumter and Moultrie compelled him to make his attack from the outside. The narrow channel and rapid current made his flagship partly unmanageable, and he twice had to anchor to prevent her going ashore, once because of collision with two of the monitors. The New Ironsides could get no nearer than a thousand yards. Finding that he could make no impresison on the fort, the Admiral made the signal to withdraw the ships. The reports of commanding officers about the injuries to their ships made him decide not to renew it, lest he "turn a failure into a disaster." Five of the eight ironclads were wholly or partially disabled after a brief engagement, and one vessel sank next day.

A curious sentence in Admiral Du Pont's report is as follows: "Without hesitation or consultation, (for I never hold councils of war,) I determined not to renew the attack." One of the chief points made against Admiral Schley at the famous court of inquiry was that he did not hold councils of war, particularly before making the retrograde movement, and his defense was that he preferred to assume the responsibility himself.

Admiral Du Pont was evidently proud of the fact that he did not hold councils of war, for in his letter of complaint to the department on April 22, after the controversy had begun, he says:

"The writer for the press makes me hold a council of war after the attack. I did not hold a council of war either before or after the attack, or have I ever held a council of war in all my life. I did not desire to throw upon the gallant officers who cammanded the ironclads, and who had so nobly borne themselves in this novel mode of warfare, any of the responsibility which pertained to my own station, and I did not hear their opinion as to the withdrawal of the fleet until after I had announced my own determination in the matter."

BATTLE WAS SEVERE.

The detailed reports of the battle show that though short it was severe, and Du Pont and his own officers found that it was useless to try to reduce forts with their ironclads. They did not hurt the enemy and suffered severe damage themselves. There was a case of "blanketing fire," which was to be a feature of the controversy many years later growing out of the battle of Santiago. "The flagship," says Du Pont in a later report, "became, in a measure, entangled with the monitors, and could not bring her battery to bear upon Fort Sumter without great risk of firing into them."

On April 8 Gen. Hunter, commanding the army forces, sent an enthusiastic letter to Admiral Du Pont about the engagement. "I cannot," he wrote, "but congratulate you on the magnificent manner in which the vessels under your command have fought. A mere spectator, I could do nothing but pray for you, which, believe me, I did most heartily; for you and for all the gallant men under your command, who sailed so calmly and fearlessly into, under, and through a concentric fire which has never heretofore had a parallel in the history of warfare. That you are uninjured, and so many vessels of your command still fit for service, is a cause of deep gratitude to Almighty God. I confess when the Weehawken first ran under Sumter's guns, receiving the casemate and barbette broadsides from Fort Moultrie, and all the other works within range, I fairly held my breath until the smoke had cleared away, not expecting to see a vestige of the little vessel which had provoked such an attack. * * * No country can ever fail that has men capable of facing what your ironclads had yesterday to endure."

Admiral Du Pont's reply expressed his gratitude and promised that Gen. Hunter's letter should be read on every ironclad on his fleet. But on May 22 Gen. Hunter wrote a long letter to President Lincoln, severely criticising the Admiral. He said that the day after the attack his men were in readiness to aid the navy, and had the navy renewed the attack Sumter would have been sure to fall. He sent an officer to Du Pont, he declared, to urge the advisability of another attack. "To these considerations," says Hunter, "earnestly and elaborately urged, the Admiral's answer was that 'he would not fire another shot.' * * * Since then I have exercised patience with the Admiral, and have pushed forward my works and batteries on Folly Island with unremitting diligence. * * * I have been painfully but finally convinced that from the navy no such aid is to be expected. I fear Admiral Du Pont distrusts the ironclads so much that he has resolved to do nothing with them this Summer, and I therefore most earnestly beg you to liberate me from these orders to 'co-operate with the navy' which now tie me down to share the Admiral's inactivity."

He went on to outline a plan by which he could march with 10,000 men into "the heart of Georgia," and accomplish what in fact Sherman did accomplish a year later with a big army—"destroy all railroad communication along the eastern portion of the State, and lay waste all stores which can possibly be used for the sustenance of the rebellion."

"Nothing is truer, Sir," he added, "than that this rebellion has left the Southern States a mere hollow shell. * * * Only once liberate me from enforced waiting on the action of those who, I fear, are not likely to do anything, and I promise you that I will give full employment to twice or thrice my number of the enemy."

Admiral Du Pont wrote to Secretary Welles on April 22 complaining of some savage criticism in The Baltimore American, written, as the Admiral hinted, with the connivance of naval officials. He said the writer charged that he and his officers "have been haunted and oppressed by the dread of invisible torpedoes and of other obstructions in the channel; that the fear of these ghosts prevented the success of the attack; that the Navy Department had provided means for the removal of these torpedoes, and that the naval officers were afraid to use them."

"ASSASSIN OF CHARACTER."

"To endure the fire of the enemy and the stabs of an assassin of character at one and the same time," declared Admiral Du Pont, "is too much for my philosophy, and for my further protection against assaults of the latter kind I look for and expect the countenance of the department. I make this request to the department because up to the latest dates received here none of my official reports had been published, while the statements which I have made the subject of this communication have been spread unanswered throughout the country. So far as I have seen, the tone of the press generally has been just, and in many instances generous. The exception is The Baltimore American, which seems to have had its own hostile proclivities heightened by an association with an officer of the service whose name appears frequently and prominently in its report in connection with the repairs upon the ironclads and in relation to the torpedoes and the rafts. I mean Mr. A. C. Stimers, a Chief Engineer in the Naval Service of the United States."

A statement tending to show a connection between the editor and Assistant Secretary Fox was submitted by Assistant Charles A. Boutelle, (afterward a noted member of Congress from Maine,) commanding the Bibb.

Admiral Du Pont inclosed a clipping from The Baltimore American, with such headings as "A Disgraceful Result." "The Country Disgraced," "How Not to Do It," &c. "Two hours and fifteen minutes of bombardment, one man killed, seven wounded, one inferior vessel sunk, and the great effort of the country to take the forts and public property abandoned!" was one of the comments. "Oh, that we had a Farragut here to take command at once and do what has been so weakly attempted by Admiral Du Pont. The reason why Charleston has not been destroyed by the ironclad fleet, even if Sumter had not been taken, is the dreadful fear that overshadowed the fleet authorities of rebel torpedoes. * * * The ghosts of rebel torpedoes have for two months past paralyzed the efficiency of the fleet authorities, and the sight of large beer barrels floating in the harbor of Charleston added terror to the overwhelming fear. The Government furnished them with india rubber rafts, cork jackets, and everything else that could be contrived to ease their minds, but the torpedo phantom has proved too powerful to be overcome, and to-morrow the whole fleet will retire to Summer quarters in Port Royal Harbor."

Du Pont on May 12 made charges against Stimers of inspiring these and other newspaper attacks. A court of inquiry was appointed, which, after hearing testimony for four months, recommended that no further action be taken.

Secretary Welles, on May 14, assured Du Pont of his and the President's entire confidence in that officer. He explained that he had not published Du Pont's reports for fear of giving information to the Confederates. Du Pont's vessels, he said, "certainly sustained a fire such as no vessels ever before encountered and escaped."

Du Pont was not mollified, and retorted that the reasons given for suppressing his report did not explain why the department failed to even acknowledge the receipt of his dispatches "in the usual course of mail."

"For such acknowledgment," he added, "I waited in vain until six weeks had elapsed after the battle, and I had the mortification of reading European comments upon it before I received a line from the department."

Admiral Du Pont is now one of the naval heroes of American history, and one of the ships in the new navy is named after him. He is a torpedo boat, which did good service in the Spanish war off the coast of Cuba. It figured prominently in the Schley controversy as one of the vessels which carried the disputed dispatches from Sampson to Schley at Cienfuegos.

Silver Cup for Gunners.

Surgeon John P. McGowan has offered a silver cup valued at $200, for competition of the gun crews of the several divisions of the First Naval Battalion. It will be awarded to the gun crew making the best record in attendance and recruiting. The New Armsbee is receiving some extensive alterations, providing additional quarters for divisions.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

To-morrow Will Be the Last Day at the Old Store.

Our Old Buildings
13th to 15th St. at Sixth Avenue. | Both Sides of 14th St.
Will Be Closed Permanently To-morrow Night.

Our New Store
Broadway at Sixth Avenue | 34th to 35th Street
Will Be Opened in a Few Days

Watch the Papers for Opening Announcement

Great Reductions To-morrow.

There are hundreds of lots of merchandise throughout the store that we do not care to move. They will be closed out to-morrow at great price-reductions. All other broken lines that develop during the day will be marked down—marked down low enough to insure their distribution before the day is over.

The Old Macy System at the New Macy Store:

We Give No Credit.
We Give No Discounts.
We Give No Commissions.

But We Sell Cheaper Than Any Other House

NO MAIL ORDERS CAN BE FILLED THIS WEEK.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE'S UNSANITARY CONDITION

The Relief Plans Approved by the Justices Discarded.

Municipal Officials Declare There Is No Money Available to Carry Out the Needed Improvements.

With the exception of a coat of paint for the Justices' chambers, those who have been trying to obtain relief from the unhealthy conditions in the County Court House have accomplished practically nothing. Justices Truax, Dugro, and Scott still hold themselves together as a committee, but since the reform city administration discarded Horgan & Slattery, the architects approved by the Justices, the money for the much-needed repairs has continued to be lacking. When the architects' plans were disapproved, the city officials announced that there was no money for the Court House.

Meanwhile every one who goes into the building comments on its appearance. The walls are mildewed, the woodwork very dirty, and the atmosphere stifling. On the ceiling in the easterly hallway of the ground floor are mottled green splotches such as one would expect to see on the walls of a damp cellar.

It was more than two years ago that complaints of the Court House's unsanitary state reached a climax. Many clerks and Justices became ill. In one courtroom the air and other conditions were so bad that Justice Beekman ordered it closed. About that time the late Col. James remarked that, if he continued the practice of law in the old building, he would soon be dead, and within a year afterward he was dead.

Since then Justices McAdam, Beekman, and Andrews have died, and there are many who believe their deaths were due in some measure to the bad condition of the old Tweed structure.

When the complaints grew loud the Supreme Court Justices appointed a committee, which drew up plans for the renovation of the building. The ideas that formed a basis for these plans resulted from conferences of the committee. Justice Dugro was the leader in the matter. Justices Truax, Scott, and others also spent much time talking it over. Finally the plans, as drawn by architects under the direction of the committee, were finished and unanimously approved by all the Justices.

The building was to be extended seventy feet toward the City Hall, the work to be done by piecemeal without disturbing the sessions of the courts. There were to be wholesale changes inside, involving the beautifying, as well as the sanitary improvement, of the structure. Among other innovations there was to be an ornate gallery, along which the Judges would walk to the courtrooms, being thus enabled to enter the rooms by side doors without going through the aisles between spectators' seats. Two new stories were to be added, and a new system of ventilation was to be installed from basement to top floor. Ten elevators (instead of two) were to be established. Provision was made for jury rooms a-plenty.

The Legislature passed a bill authorizing the expenditure of $2,000,000, under the usual condition, of course, that the city authorities should approve the appropriation.

Then came the disappointment. Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects, had submitted their plans, and all the Judges had signified their approval. Work was to be begun last Winter. But the new administration came in and turned out Horgan & Slattery. The plans were laid aside, and it was announced that the city did not have the money to rebuild the Court House.

When the talk of improving the building first came up there was some discussion as to the advisability of moving the home of the courts altogether. One plan was to take the whole block between Elm and Chambers Streets and Broadway and Reade Streets, placing a new Court House on the part of it not occupied by the new Hall of Records. Another scheme was to cut off a plot in the southern edge of Central Park, near Fifty-ninth Street, and build a fine Court House there. Both these and similar plans were abandoned because of the cry raised against them by lawyers with offices down town.

In January, 1900, two Sanitary Inspectors, under orders from the head of the Health Department, made a careful examination of the Court House. They found it in a dangerously unhealthy state. Those who know the facts in the case say that conditions are even worse now than when this inquiry took place.

FLOWER TRUST AT WORK.

Aims to Control the Trade in This and Other Cities—Plans Explained by Joseph Fleischman.

The report that a $1,000,000 flower trust had been formed for the purpose of controlling absolutely the retail market of New York, thereby putting out of business the middlemen and wholesalers, found confirmation last night in a statement of Joseph Fleischman, the Hoffman House florist, who admitted himself to be the head of the syndicate. Associated with him, he says, are two bankers and several business men, whose names he is not at liberty to make public.

The combination was formed with the Fleischman Company, organized last January under New Jersey laws, with a capital of $300,000 as a basis. This capital was raised to $1,000,000 by an amendment to the charter put through last week and the new company, like the old, will be known as the Fleischman Floral Company. The stock will not be put on the market.

The plan underlying the move, said Mr. Fleischman last night, looks to the monopoly of the flower field in New York first, and then to the control of the field elsewhere throughout the country as opportunity offers. Mr. Fleischman has already six stores, four in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Chicago. He says that he has obtained for the combination twenty-two large stores in different cities, and that he purposes to absorb others just as fast as possible.

For his supply he will depend upon twenty greenhouses in various locations already acquired, and ultimately upon an enormous plant to be built near the coalfields on account of the incident saving in the shipment of fuel. This plant, it seems will have 300,000 square feet of floor space and will in itself be able to supply the New York market. In his statement Mr. Fleischman said:

"Our scheme is one that has been applied successfully to other lines of business, and, inasmuch as it saves the customer from 25 to 50 per cent. on any dollar's worth of flowers bought in our stores, the enterprise ought to be regarded as a public benefit. The company will have no further use of go-between who have held the business in a firm grasp in the past, but will grow its own flowers and turn them over to the public at a reasonable profit over the cost of production."

Several large flower dealers, independent of the combination, asserted last night very positively that the new company would not be able to get control of the field to the exclusion of others. One of these was D. J. Mackintosh of 1,192 Broadway. He said:

"No trust can control the flower output. The goods are perishable, and I have information that the greenhouses which Mr. Fleischman says he now controls are situated too far from New York to make it possible for him to bring flowers in good condition from them to the New Yrk markets on any large scale. Moreover, there are so many small producers that it is possible to supply the New York market from sources that the so-called trust can never control."

Council Called to Consider Budget.

Mayor Low has issued a call for a special meeting of the Common Council for Thursday next at 1 o'clock for the purpose of considering the budget. The Aldermen must take action within twenty days

STRUCK BY AN AUTOMOBILE.

Dr. and Mrs. Tuggle Thrown from Runabout—The Chauffeur Arrested.

Thomas J. Lahey, a chauffeur employed by the New York Automobile Transportation Company, was arrested last night at the Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, after colliding with a runabout driven by Dr. Thomas W. Tuggle and his wife of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

According to Dr. Tuggle, who entered a technical charge of assault against Lahey, the automobile, bore down on the wrong side of the East Seventieth Street side drive entrance when Dr. Tuggle and his wife, driving a runabout, appeared going [illegible]. Dr. Tuggle tried to get out of the way of the automobile and pulled to the [illegible]. In so doing Lahey did the same in endeavoring to straighten out the tangle that seemed imminent. The next moment the automobile crashed into the side of the light runabout, throwing its occupants to the graveled drive. The horse attached to the runabout attempted to run away, but was caught by Policeman Lynch of the mounted police. Both [illegible] were slightly cut and bruised.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Conquest of Merchandising Values.

There hasn't been a day in the history of the Loeser business when there wasn't some attraction of unusual practical interest to concentrate attention to this store's unequalled economies. But there are times in the natural course of events when every effort of a large establishment seems to focus itself into one mighty force. To-morrow will be one of those days, for every department in this store is alive with the most vital offers that have happened in a year. One of those days when every one's interest is affected in the largest kind of a way; one of those days when a dollar really does the service of two. Are you ready to advantage by it?

Four Conquests of Popular Silks.

Prices 1-3 Less Than the Regular.

59c. for Regular $1.00 Peau de Cygne.
59c. " " 85c. Black Taffeta.
69c. " " $1.35 Crepe de Chine.
79c. " " $1.25 Moire Velour.

THE FIRST is a real $1.00 peau de cygne silk at 59c.,—a full line of beautiful shades for street and evening wear; also black. There are some slight weave imperfections, but nothing to affect the wear or the appearance of the silk when in use. It gives you a splendid $1.00 silk, however, at almost half price.

THE SECOND is a regular 85c. black taffeta at 59c., 23 inches wide, strong and bright and the best value ever offered at this price.

THE THIRD is a 24-inch fancy crepe de chine, a regular $1.35 quality for 69c. It comes in white, ivory, light blue, pink, Nile, mais, lilac, cardinal, tan, royal, black, gray, &c., a beautiful all silk fabric at about half its actual market value.

THE FOURTH is a $1.25 black and colored moire velour for 79c., the best yarn dyed moire velour made in America; heavy, bright, strong and beautifully marked. No skirt as handsome as a moire velour skirt when made of the best quality.

Conquest of Dress Goods, Black and Colors.

Second Floor.

Here are some of the most unusual offers that have yet been made in dress goods merchandising. Not only are the prices such as to leave far behind those who are always following us, but the goods are of a quality, fashion and character that are sought for now by those who know the best. All in all, to-morrow will be a dress goods day never to be forgotten.

$1.00 for $2.00 French Black Novelties.

We are not allowed to publish the name of this material at the cut price, but you'll know it when you see it. There are in the lot 1800 yards 42-inch silk and wool black fancy dress fabrics. Small neat designs of silk on a silk and wool poplin ground, looks like all silk, suitable for street or evening wear, heretofore the price has always been $2.00 a yard, here to-morrow at $1.00.

$1.25 for $1.75 Black Broadcloth.

Compare this 55-inch black broadcloth with any other $1.75 quality and you will at once see its superiority. We have been temporarily out of it, but a new supply just arrived enables us to continue to supply the best black broadcloth ever sold for less than $1.75 per yard. This quality here only at $1.25 yard.

65c. for $1.00 Black Canvas Cheviot.

46-inch black canvas cheviot, winter weight, in the correct canvas weave, made of the finest wool and finished in a very superior manner.

59c. for All-Wool $1.00 Armures.

2,800 yards 42-inch all-wool armures. A quality that will give the most satisfactory wear. High lustrous finish with an all over indistinct weave, so popular this season, and in the following shades: Navy, royal reseda, garnet, cardinal, golden brown, tan, castor, rose, pearl and grey; full $1.00 value at 59c. per yard.

59c. for $1.25 Wide Wale Cheviot.

54-inch black wide wale cheviot, extra weight for separate skirts without lining, $1.25 quality, 59c. per yd.

49c. for 75c. Black Zibet Cheviot.

Absolutely all wool jet black Zibet cheviot. Newer in weave than the ordinary cheviot with the rough stylish finish, heavy durable quality, 42 inches wide, and never offered heretofore for less than 75c. yard, our price 49c. yard.

$1.49 for $3.00 French Broadcloths.

These cloths were made in France and imported to sell at $3.00 per yard. Not one yard in the lot worth less than $3.00. Superb satin finish in the best colors, 52 inches wide and at $1.49 per yard. Colors, royal, navy, green, brown, garnet, gray, tan and bronze.

Unequalled Conquest of Lace Curtains.

Renaissance, Irish Point, Nottingham for Never So Little.

INDEED, PRICES ARE ALMOST HALF, and for curtains that are most used and the most useful to-day. We have been preparing for months past for this annual autumn event, and only a glance at what we offer is all that's necessary to prove that we have prepared better than ever before. In the sale are many 2, 3 and 4-pair lots, which we do not intend to duplicate, and for that reason offer them at really ridiculously low prices. It is an unexampled opportunity for proprietors of hotels, apartment and boarding houses, as well as the alert home housekeeper. Early choosing means most satisfactory selection.

An exceptional lot of 28 most desirable patterns of Renaissance curtains as follows:

At	$5.85	$7.75	$9.95
Reg. worth	$10.00	$12.50	$16.00
At	$12.75	$17.85	
Reg. worth	$20.00	$25.00 to	$30.00

All of our 2, 3 and 4-pair lots of white Irish Point and Nottingham curtains, at the following unapproachable prices to close out at once:

White Irish Point lace curtains—

Monday	$3.55	$4.79	$6.85	$8.95	per pair
Reg. values to	$5.00	$7.00	$10.50	$12.50	"

White Nottingham curtains—

At	$1.45	$1.85	$2.45	$2.95
Reg. value to	$2.00	$2.75	$3.50	$4.00

All of our single pairs Irish point and Nottingham and American Arab lace curtains at exactly one-half regular prices.

Remnants satin damask at less than half prices—1 yd. lengths for $1.45 ea.; reg., $3.00 & $3.50 ea.
1½ " " " $2.35 " " $4.50 & $5.50 "

1 lot about 125 pairs reversible tapestry, plain and mixed colors; also bordered rep portieres, at $3.55 per pair; regular values to $5.00 per pair.

1 lot 110 pairs plain color, two tones and double faced, extra silk finish mercerized portieres; red, rose, Nile, olive, Empire green and Du Barry, at $6.45 pair; regular value to $9.50 pair.

145 Bagdad tapestry couch covers, fringed all around; 3 color combinations; Monday only, $1.49 each.

A Conquest of Women's Coats and Suits.

Many Actually Below Half Prices.

We do not know that there has ever been such an offer of high quality, fashionable, ready-to-wear coats and suits for women. We cannot speak too forcibly of the opportunity. They are sample lines from wo of the best New York makers—all this season's make, and many of them not three days old—for instance:

$25.00 for Real $35.00 to $65.00 Walking Suits.

A lot of high-class tailor-made walking and dress suits, made of choice foreign fabrics, blouse, long Norfolks, and the newest up-to-date styles, they are strictly men-tailored, and perfect in every way. They are the best lot offered so far this season; not a suit in the lot worth less than $35.00, and rom that up to $65.00—all at $25.00 each.

At $15.00 for $35.00.—Women's tailor-made dresses in cheviots and etamines, some trimmed, others plain tailor finished, mostly silk lined throughout; sizes missing; values up to $35.00, at $15.

At $15.00 FOR $25.00 TO $35.00 JACKETS.—With wearing time at hand this offering of women's Jackets is especially interesting. Special lot of well-made tailored garments in kerseys, black and tan, also cheviots, short, jaunty, and the popular three-quarter lengths; they are richly lined and well tailored; they are mostly $25.00, some $30.00, and a few $35.00 values; all new, special, $15.00 each.

AT $26.00 to $102.00.—A special lot of high-class coats, in silks, imported zibelines and broadcloths, also rich coverts and velours; they are from the best maker we know of. Suitable for street and evening wear; at ½ off regular prices—there is only one of a kind, thus making the collection exclusive. They are perfect, and the most exceptional lot offered. The prices range from $26.00 to $102.00, and are fully ½ as than regular prices. No C. O. D.'s or approvals. Early comers first choice.

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
November 2, 1902.

SANITARY TENEMENTS RESULT OF NEW LAW

No More Dark and Noisome "Dumbbell" Houses Are Erected—Building Trade Not Hurt by Prohibition of Structures that Breed Disease.

SINCE the first of the present year, when the new law defining the character of tenements in this city became operative, plans for more than 200 houses in Manhattan alone have been filed with the Tenement House Department. Eighteen of these buildings have been completed, and certificates granted showing that the builders have complied with every detail of the exacting statute. Several others are in course of construction, and work will be begun on the remainder this Fall or early in the Spring.

The prediction of those who opposed the passage of the bill when it was before the Legislature that the enforcement of such a law as proposed would necessitate the erection of buildings whose cost would be almost prohibitive; that the business of the building trades would be practically ruined in the tenement house districts; that there would be a consequent diminution of the supply of tenement accommodations, which would increase overcrowding and raise rents, has not proved to be true. Builders are busy on houses of the new type, and real estate dealers report an activity in property available for such houses. Some real estate men have been buying up desirable lots, and are holding them, confident that their value will increase rapidly under the changing conditions in the tenement districts.

The Tenement House Department, during the last ten months, has educated the builders up to a point where they at least realize that it is impossible to evade the law, or any of its minute provisions, and the department is experiencing little difficulty with them in their work. When the law first became operative there were numerous instances of architects and builders failing to conform to the rules in their plans and building, but they were detected in every case. Those builders who were violators suffered in consequence. In several cases they were compelled to tear down walls or make other changes so as to make the courts or yards the proper size or perfect the damp proofing, and when there was uncertainty the work on buildings was several times stopped. After one entire six-story tenement house in East Sixth Street had been entirely completed, certain violations of the law were found, and the certificate was withheld until the alterations were made.

Perhaps the most important change in the construction of tenement houses provided for by the new law is the elimination of the "airshaft." The airshaft was originally intended, before 1867, as a means by which light and air could be admitted to the inside rooms of houses that were six rooms deep. The dimensions of this shaft were not prescribed in the law, and they were invariably too small to be of much value. In 1895 it was provided by law that the airshafts must have an area of twenty-five square feet, but that did not bring about the needed change, because the shafts were made long and narrow, sometimes being less than two feet wide.

The new law became effective April 12, 1901, but because many permits had been granted for the year it was not enforced until Jan. 1 last. In the new measure the old airshaft was eliminated entirely. In its place is an inner court, twelve feet wide and twenty-four feet long. Every room in the house, according to the provisions of the law, must open either on the street or the yard or on the court. The latter is fitted with a small tunnel leading from the bottom of the court to the street or yard, and in this way free circulation of air and ventilation for every room in the building is assured.

The old airshaft, according to experts who testified before the Tenement House Commission, was the main cause of the pulmonary consumption so prevalent in the tenement house districts, for ten out of every fourteen rooms in the "dumbbell" house were dim and poorly ventilated.

With the prohibition by law of the airshaft, no more of the familiar old "dumbbell" tenements could be erected. That type was first known in New York about 1879, and thousands of its kind were built. Of the 47,000 tenement houses in Manhattan, about 25,000 or 30,000 are of the "dumbbell" style, characterized by semi-darkness and foul air. But the new law makes it certain that no buildings of that sort ever will be erected in the city again.

Other reforms are also notable. The yard at the rear must now be thirteen feet deep instead of ten, as formerly required. The hallways in all new tenements must be short and airy and well lighted. Those in the old "dumbbell" tenements were long, narrow, dark, and unsanitary. The new law gives a private closet and washing facilities to each family, to be located within the private apartment, instead of in the hall, as in many of the old houses. It is also provided that the area of no room in the new tenements shall be less than seventy square feet and the height nine feet, and that the area of at least one room in each apartment shall be at least 120 square feet.

Protection against fire has been provided. The height of a non-fireproof building has been cut down from eight to six stories, and the stairs and public hall made absolutely fireproof, with iron or stone or slate stairs. The first floor must be fireproof, with no opening between the basement and the floor above, as was permitted in the old law. Entrance to the basement must be from outside to the house by way of the street, yard, or court. Vertical ladder fire escapes are not permitted on non-fireproof buildings, stair escapes being substituted for them.

With the system of inspecting houses that are in course of construction which First Deputy Commissioner Lawrence Veiller of the Tenement House Department has established, it is impossible for any builder to evade any portion of the law. By a system of card cataloguing a complete record of the progress of the construction work on every tenement and flathouse is accurately kept, and with the aid of this system six Inspectors are able to do all of the work of the department in Manhattan.

After the plans of the architect have been approved and the permit granted, an Inspector visits the site at intervals while the excavating is being done and sees to it that the damp proofing is perfect. When the foundation walls are up he calls again and takes careful measurements to see that they conform accurately with the plans, and that the court will be of the prescribed dimensions. Later, when the walls are up to the first story, he takes the measurements again, and again at the second story. Then when the partitions are placed he measures the rooms and hallways and stairways, keeping strict account of everything. And when the structure is completed he goes over it from top to bottom, inspects everything with which his department has to do, and makes a final report to his office. There is no possibility of there being any partiality shown by Inspectors, for the Chief Inspector and the First Deputy Commissioner frequently visit houses without the knowledge of the subordinate Inspectors, and one or the other of the men looks the building over before the certificate is granted.

TO TEACH BOYS ON SHIPBOARD

Not Merely Navigation, but Full Commercial Course.

LIEUT. COMMANDER C. H. HARLOW, United States Navy, representing the Nautical Preparatory School, has signed a contract for the construction of the ship Young America by the Perth Amboy Shipbuilding and Engineering Company. Lieut. Harlow, who is now in the Olympia, is President of the school, G. H. Elswald, formerly Lieutenant in the navy, is general manager, and C. H. Howland, a Naval Academy graduate, is Secretary and Treasurer.

The Young America is to be of 3,000 tons displacement and 276 feet long over all. It will be a full-rigged ship on the old frigate lines, with auxiliary steam power, and will have a spardeck, a main or school deck, a berth deck, an orlop deck, and hold. The hull will be divided into five watertight compartments.

The school is designed to give an opportunity to 250 young men to secure a thorough course preparatory to going to college or embarking in business, on a safe, comfortable ship, instead of on land. There will be a corps of twenty-five instructors, and the executive officer of the ship will be an officer of the United States Navy, detailed for the service under the provisions of the United States navigation laws. As far as practicable, all the officers will be United States Naval Academy graduates. The actual work of the ship will be done by a crew of seamen, mechanics, and servants, and the cadets will not be required to assist.

In addition to the usual preparatory course of schools, the students in the nautical school will be thoroughly drilled in seamanship and navigation. The ship will be governed by the discipline and regulations of the navy. The complete four years' course will include cruises to every maritime country of the world, involving an itinerary of over 100,000 miles. Opportunity will be given for direct observation of the commercial customs and commercial relations of various nations, supplemented by lectures and a course of readings in economics and commercial law.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, United States Navy, is Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The other members are L. C. Weir, S. M. Felton, R. M. Thompson, J. W. Miller, William F. King, William McAdoo, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, and Robert S. Sloan.

CORNERING COAL SALES

Operators Considering a Method of Shutting Out Small Dealers.

ONE result in New York of the great coal strike is that the operators are putting the finishing touches to a plan by which they will sell coal at retail direct to the consumer and do away with the profits of middlemen. Their scheme is the "swan song" of the small dealer. It has been tried on a small scale in Philadelphia and other places close to the anthracite district with such marked success that the operators are anxious to try the plan on a more extensive scale in New York.

The operators are not hunting with a brass band. The head men of the Reading, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Erie, and other coal-carrying roads professed ignorance of the details under consideration when asked about it last week. But Henry P. Fleming, Secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, knew all about it. "There is not the slightest doubt," he said, "that this plan is under consideration. When it will be adopted, or whether it will be adopted, I could not undertake now to say. During the strike I knew of dealers who charged from $6 to $8 a ton profit on anthracite, when $1.50 to $2.50 a ton is the highest price over the circular prices usually charged to the retail buyer. The idea now under discussion was suggested several years ago by Thomas H. Watkins, one of the members of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the coal strike."

The plan as originally proposed, Mr. Fleming said, was to do away with the large number of small dealers by buying them out. The small dealers required a larger profit in order to make a fair income than the large dealers. It was purposed to make anthracite cheaper to the public by having the coal in the hands of large dealers only, who could sell the coal at least $1 a ton less than the public usually pays.

"When it came to buying out the small dealers," he went on, "the large dealers struck a snag. The small men wanted too much. Men who sold 10,000 or 20,000 tons of coal a year wanted from $135,000 to $150,000 as a condition of going out of business. It was found that it would be impracticable to buy out the small dealers, and the plan was then dropped."

Under the new plan, according to Mr. Fleming, eight general selling agencies will be established by the operators in the Greater New York, with sub-agencies throughout its five boroughs. Dealers who dealt fairly with the public and did not charge unreasonable profits during the strike were to be the distributing agents and receive a percentage on the sales from the operators.

With reference to the statements of dealers that the individual operators were responsible to a great extent in keeping up the price by selling coal at exorbitant prices to the dealers during the strike when they could not secure coal for their customers any other way, he said:

"It was probably a convenient thing for the dealers to shift the blame on the individual operators, but how could the individual operators sell coal any more than the coal-carrying companies? Their miners were also on strike. There might be an isolated colliery running here and there, but the strike covered the entire anthracite district. Speculators undoubtedly raised the price of coal, but many of the retailers took the greatest advantage of the situation and tagged on exorbitant profits of their own after buying from speculators. I should not be surprised if this plan would eventually be in operation."

A representative of one of the largest coal-carrying companies said that large dealers in Boston had some time ago effected a combination by which the small dealers were driven out and the coal was handled by the large dealers alone. This plan is still in operation.

"It must be said," he continued "that the Boston plan was not started as a philanthropic scheme. It was essentially a plan by the large dealers to benefit themselves. Depots were established for the coal at points near the delivery from the trains and barges, and the expense of handling was reduced to a minimum. Though the public did benefit by getting cheaper coal, I cannot say that I indorse such a plan. I do not see just now how the companies could refuse to sell coal to any dealer in New York who wishes to buy. I do not believe they will refuse to sell coal to people who will not impose on the public."

"What about the people who overcharge?"

"As to pirates in the business, who want to 'soak' the public," he replied, "I believe the companies would not sell to them if it were found they were victimizing purchasers. Competition, however, ought to settle the matter when coal becomes fairly plentiful, and keep the prices down to a reasonable figure."

A HAND DEATH WOULDN'T CALL

Hence Captain "Lige's" Escape from a Watery Grave.

AFTER her last trip of a prosperous season on "the raging canawl," at the end of which she reached Buffalo on the eve of a freeze-up, that stanch craft the Welcome Winnie of Weedsport, N. Y., had poked her broad bow into sung Winter quarters, where she lay, enjoying dignified and deserved rest. Her gallant commander, Capt. "Lige" Harris, also was enjoying the spell of enforced idleness. Below, in the tiny cabin, divested of coat, vest, and shoes, he entertained a trio of "Captains Courageous" of the towpath named, respectively, Michael Coyle, Richard Stark, and Thomas Gaylor, but known among their intimates as "Monkey Mike," "Dancing Dick," and "Tartar Tom."

Perils by land and water had been discussed, and the gallon demijohn was becoming lighter as the smoke clouds became heavier, when "Tartar Tom" first mentioned poker. It was remarkable to see how quickly Capt. "Lige" dived for the cubbyhole above the lockers and produced a somewhat greasy pack of cards. Within five minutes a game was in progress, but not before the door of the cabin had been opened to allow some of the tobacco smoke to find its way out. A dozen hands or so had been dealt without any inspiring results, when Capt. "Lige" got one that made his bunged-up eyes fairly bulge, and two of the others, being themselves pretty well fixed, a series of see-saw raises resulted, until the biggest pile of chips before the draw in all the sporting experience of the Welcome Winnie's cabin was heaped up in the centre of the table.

Through the open door as "Monkey Mike" was calling for one card came shrilly pealing a succession of piercing feminine shrieks and frantic calls for help. Capt. "Lige" was seated nearest the door, and with a celerity marvelous in so large a man he sprang up the companionway, and running forward was barely able through the deepening gloom of the night to make out two forms struggling and floundering in the waters of the basin directly opposite where his boat was moored, and some ten yards away. Above them, wildly running to and fro on the deck of a canal boat was a woman crying in heartrending tones: "My boy! Oh, my poor boy! For God's sake save him! Save him!"

To such an appeal as that a man of Capt. "Lige's" make-up could offer but one response and, though the water was cold enough to please a walrus, he instantly dived into it, and with mighty strokes forged over the intervening space just in time to grab by the hair the sinking head of one of two half-grown lads, who, while engaged in a friendly scuttle, had fallen overboard, locked in a convulsive embrace, which fright had deprived them of the power and sense to loosen. Thus mutually hampered, when Capt. "Lige" reached the scene, they were going down for the second time, and he found himself confronted with an emergency of a catch-as-catch-can kind to test both his pluck and muscle to the limit.

At that hour the basin was a deserted place, with not a soul in sight to render any assistance, fear and excitement having rendered the woman who had given the alarm utterly helpless. Even had the side of the canal boat offered any vantage point to cling to, Capt. "Lige" was forced to employ both hands, and to exercise all his great strength and exceptional skill as a swimmer to keep the two youngsters aimself afloat. Most fortunately, his brother Captains, who, in order to reach a bridge, had to make a detour involving considerable delay, hove in sight just as matters were literally at the last gasp, and by the prompt use of a couple of long pike poles hauled the exhausted rescuer and the half-drowned rescued on to "terra cotta," as "Monkey Mike" designated dry land.

At this juncture the father of one of the boys, accompanied by several boat hands, put in a beer-delayed appearance, and, actually running away from the grateful mother's tearful thanks, Capt. "Lige," admiringly escorted by his poker partners, steered for dry duds and warmer quarters. When these were reached, "Monkey Mike," acting as volunteer master of ceremonies, forthwith produced the demijohn, with the invitation, "Take a sup o' this, Lige; it'll warum up the cockles av yur true heart, an' by Hivins, ye've arned a boatload av it!" Then, upon getting a good look at the hero of the hour, in ludicrous astonishment, he added: "But phwat in Neptoon's name, have yez grippled in yer jaws."

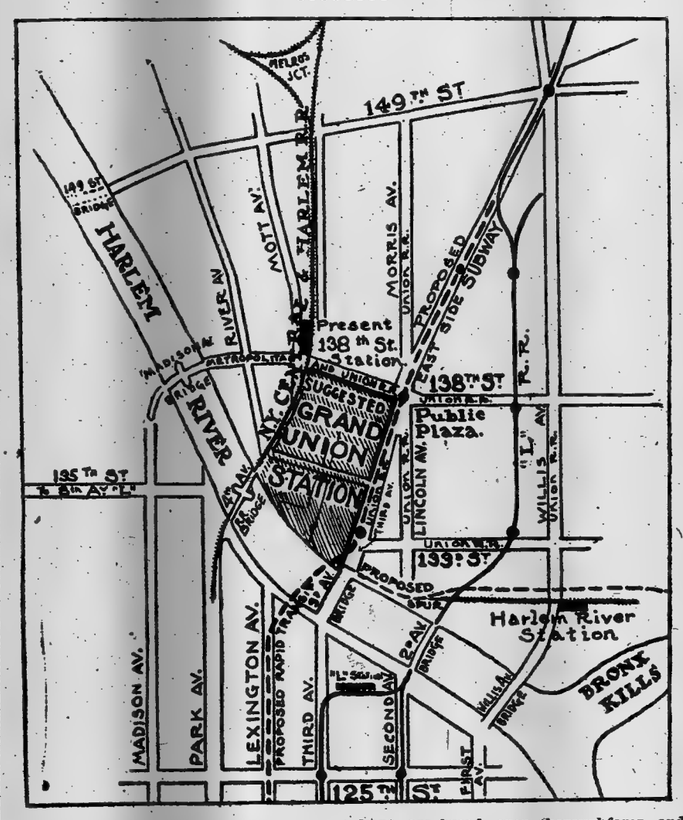
"My last hand," explained Capt. "Lige," as he removed it from between his clenched teeth. "It 's the only one of the kind I ever held, or ever expect to, an' I stuck to it, thinkin' that even death wouldn't care to call it. I'm goin' to have it framed as a souvenir of the biggest kind of luck and this occasion."

Saying which he spread a royal pat flush before the amazed eyes of his hearers.

"You needn't finish the deal," said "Tartar Tom." "Take the pot, Lige; that hand wins twice to-night."

But Capt. "Lige," scorning to take advantage of the irregular if magnanimous offer, firmly replied: "Not a nickel of it. It would be dead against the rules laid down by Dave Curtis, the accepted authority on the great American game. So let each man draw down his chips, an' we'll cast off our lines for a fresh start."

NEW GRAND UNION STATION PROPOSED FOR THE BRONX



A SUGGESTION for a route for the direct East Side Rapid Transit Line, which the engineers have been directed by the commission to prepare, also a plan for a grand union station in the Borough of the Bronx, were submitted to the Rapid Transit Commission at its last meeting by Albert E. Davis, President of the North Side Board of Trade. In presenting this suggestion, Mr. Davis expressed the opinion that the proposed site would afford advantages to be found nowhere else in the City of New York for the bringing together under one roof of all existing and contemplated railroads entering New York City, thus resulting in great convenience to the public and the stimulation of travel on all of the lines.

The route suggested for the direct east side line is from the present line at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue through to Lexington Avenue, up Lexington Avenue to and under the Harlem River west of the Third Avenue bridge, thence up Third Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and from there to the city limits by a route to be determined. The suggested location for the union station is the plot bounded on the north by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, on the east by Third Avenue, on the south by the Harlem River, and on the west by Park Avenue and the New York Central Railway. The advantages of that location are its convenience and accessibility from all points in Manhattan, the Bronx, and the populous cities and towns of Westchester County. The streets, on which it would front are broad, open thoroughfares, and at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue is the principal transfer station of all the union railway lines, connecting with every section of the Bronx and Westchester County, as well as the east and west sides of Manhattan. It is the terminus of the Metropolitan Railway's Madison Avenue line. Direct connection can be made with the Second and Third Avenue elevated roads and the New Haven and Port Chester Railways, the Harlem River terminal, which is here, by a spur from the Second Avenue bridge along the water front to the new station. This would also make it possible for the New Haven Road to have a loop substantially twelve miles long between the Harlem River and New Rochelle, to run down on the Harlem River branch and back on the main line, and thus relieve part of the congestion of traffic in the present Park Avenue tunnel.

Direct connection could be made with the east side rapid transit line as proposed on this plan. This east side line will be the most traveled of any of the city's lines, the bulk of the travel from the Bronx going down this way rather than by the circuitous route through One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the Western Boulevard. The suggested site is but a short distance from the ferry to Queens Borough and the projected railway bridge as well as Port Morris. The location is to the Bronx what City Hall is to Manhattan, the point toward which all lines of travel and the street system converge.

WRESTLERS AS BOWERY ARTISTS

Stock Performers at Several East Side Theatres.

THE Bowery theatre audience refuses to be content with even the extremes in melodrama or burlesque. Managers are compelled to get some "physical force" into their productions or move on to a more cultured section. Consequently every Bowery theatre has its stock wrestler, who meets all comers. To those contestants whom he cannot throw in fifteen minutes he forfeits, or appears to forfeit, the sum of $25. Whether or not he really does forfeit this money is, of course, a secret between the wrestler and the house manager. But the average Bowery lad in the audience believes, in the language of the east side, that the match is "on the level."

The stock wrestler, it is announced frequently to the audience from the stage, is paid $100 a week by the house manager, and all the forfeits he has to pay are taken out of his salary. Very frequently the stock wrestler is thrown four times a week, so the supposed arrangement on its face is a fake. As a matter of fact, it is arranged after the men meet on the mat whether the stock wrestler shall throw the stranger or the reverse. The house manager decides which man shall be put down. He is governed in his decision by the temper of the house. A Bowery audience is probably the most impressionable and sincerely earnest theatre audience in this country. What it believes it believes for ever and ever, and no matter what the house management does to sway it, the more determined the audience is not to be moved from its original position.

If the audience takes a fancy to a certain stock wrestler, no stranger appearing on the mat with its favorite can get one finger of applause or kindly recognition. If, on the other hand, the strange wrestler is a nice-appearing lad, perhaps smaller physically and cleaner cut than the stock wrestler, he may catch the house, and then the stock wrestler is apt to get a very cold reception. Last season there was a stock wrestler who appeared nightly at a certain Bowery theatre who was a favorite with the boys. For reason unknown to the house manager, the boys who regularly patronize the upper galleries of the theatre took a violent dislike to the supposed champion. They would not give him credit for anything he did, but simply hissed him from the time he appeared, and their hatred finally grew so intense that the youngsters began to throw at him stones which they would bring in their pockets. Of course the manager of the house would never allow this despised one by any chance to throw the man who happened to be having a try with him, and the fact that the stranger always threw the stock wrestler was the only thing which would satisfy the boys in the galleries.

These men are not engaged as a rule on contract, because they play out so soon with an audience. They are hired from week to week, and are paid from $30 a week up to $160, according to their drawing abilities. The Bowery house provides them. If the house manager can make the show manager pay the wrestler's salary he does it, but if the show is a good one and refuses to provide a wrestler, then a compromise is generally made, and the house provides the stock wrestler, and the show pays strangers $10 or $20 a night to meet the house champion.

Before the curtain goes up on the bout the man who is making the announcement always asks if there are any men in the house who would like to make a match with the "champion of the world" for some future night. An intoxicated sailor may get up unsteadily and announce that there is a man in the starb'rd bow battery of his ship, which is lying over at the Brooklyn Navy Yard who could in his opinion throw the "champion of the world" overboard and then jump in and pull him out again. The house enjoys all this just as though it were real.

The World's Largest Orchard.

THE largest apple orchard in the world is in the Ozark Mountains, near Lebanon, Mo. It comprises 2,300 acres of ground and is planted sixty trees to an acre, says The Philadelphia Press. After six years of waiting this huge apple garden has come into full bearing and is sending out a crop that, it is claimed, surpasses in size, quantity, and quality any other crop of the fruit ever grown in the United States. Its value is estimated at over

Ups and Downs of City Life as Seen by a Mission Worker

Curate of a Fashionable New York Church Writes of His Experiences Among Men and Women Whom Fate or Faulty Careers Have Forced to Beg.

IT IS doubtful whether in any other one place in all the world so many tragedies come to the attention of any one man, in the same space of time, as in a New York City mission, to the Superintendent in charge. I happen to minister in one such institution, and to me year after year there come at least my share. It is my custom, as it is the custom of all men who serve in this capacity, to keep a ledger in which facts are entered gathered from those who appeal to me for any help of any kind. This is necessary, first, because there are so many of these people, and, secondly, because even a clergyman's memory is not supernatural, any more than is his knowledge of virtues, as some seem to suppose. He is bound from sheer necessity to keep a record of such cases, but he is bound as well in common decency to destroy it when his term of service is completed or to have it burned unopened after he is dead.

During the past year alone I have recorded in this way about one thousand names, addresses, partial family histories, and fragmentary tragedies. Among those entries I verily believe there is enough material in rough to keep at work for years a Balzac or a Dickens. But most of that material cannot be given to the public, for, in view of the confidence in which things therein entered have been told, it would be vulgar to rehearse them. In fact, about one-half of those thousand persons have come to me in a mood approximating that of the confessional. Therefore one-half of the cases must be ruled out from discussion.

I have known men for whole weeks to eat not a single whole meal, but only now and then a piece begged on the street or stale scraps pilfered from some free-lunch counter. I know a man who lived alone—a cripple—in an attic-garret "furnished room," subsisting on 5 cents per day for weeks. A small boy came once to one of our Thanksgiving free dinners who, because he was so hungry and because he ate so much, lay in a hospital for days raving in a delirium and hovering between life and death.

ATE THREE FULL MEALS AT ONCE.

I recall one man who told me he was hungry, in which instance I declined, as always, to give money to him. I did give him a ticket, however, to a restaurant where our institution has a contract to feed men in such distress, and, being further interested, I went with him. The meal was one of the large five-course "regulars" of Third Avenue. He ate it all to the last scrap and then looked longingly at the empty dishes. I suggested that he do it all over again, upon which suggestion he began at the beginning with the chowder soup and ended with the cottage pudding dessert. And yet again a third time, while I sat and watched him, did he eat that menu through. The meal was not one of the ordinary sort; it was a workingman's hale feast; but neither was his appetite an ordinary one—the man was famished.

To generalize, I know literally dozens of those "regulars," "professionals," "rounders," "panhandlers," &c., the habitués each of cheap lodging houses, soup kitchens, and the benches in the public parks, who are habitually hungry. In those places it is that, night after night, there are to be found the very lowest types of humanity. They are the refuse of life's stream. They have not been able to maintain their existence in the main current and are veritable human flotsam and jetsam. Active work, the responsibilities of a family, and the duties of citizenship have passed them by, and they have drifted into those breakwaters of life, "the slums," to be fed now and then, and, between times, to sink lower and lower.

In addition to the ordinary agencies of such work elsewhere, we have in this house two things that are essentially distinctive—an employment bureau and a loan bureau. Now, if people are out of work or out of money, or both, it is morally certain there is tragedy either behind or before. Therefore, through the applications made in these two bureaus some strange things reveal themselves. That is, there are interesting reasons why people ever come to such a pass as to require help of this sort from some one else at all. Relatively speaking, it may be said that about one-half have stopped developing along an upward career, while the other half have come to the point of applying to us along a downward course.

Of the former some are out of work because they have grown too old to do the special thing to which they have been used. The spectacle of these persons is pitiful and often, if seen, would make householders more considerate for the comfort in old age of their discharged valets, cooks, servants, butlers, coachmen, and all those who have through all their lives done only some one's bidding. Some have, by accident or other cause, been incapacitated, as, for example, a man who, through seventeen years served as bookkeeper, and because of poor light in a basement, went blind; he is now selling pins on the street. Some are out of work because that special trade or profession to which they have been trained has gone out of vogue or has been set aside by the invention and use of machinery. Some because they are broken in health by reason of the terribly hard conditions of labor to which they have been exposed; as, for example, a "longshoreman who has had his hands frozen, a painter who contracted blood poison, or an auctioneer who lost his hearing. While some are in this state because of personal peculiarities or eccentricities, for some are queer, even in a mild degree insane, as witness one man who gave up his job in a doll factory because he read in his Bible, "Thou shalt not make any graven image."

CAUSES OF DOWNFALL.

But perhaps even more interesting than these are the cases of those who have once been far up in the world and now for some reason are as far down in it. Of this group, in turn, about one-half are in this condition through some fault of their own; the other half through the rascality of some one they have trusted. That is to say, in the first case there is guilt, and the second gullibility. Of the first of these two classes, the causes operating usually have to do with the appetites, the passions, or the senses; all of which causes point the old proverbial phrase, "Wine, Women and Song." Of course the one cause operating here by far the most largely is drink, although to the use of liquor must be added in the case of many, drugs, morphine, cocaine, and opium. To cite specific cases, here is a man, forty years ago a member of a law firm along with Daniel Webster,

week; here is a woman, the daughter of a former Kentucky State Senator, who is now scrubbing floors in a library; here is another—a lady of refinement, a nurse in the Franco-Prussian war—who is selling cigars in a hotel; here is a doctor, with a lucrative practice ten years ago, who comes to us in the third stage of paresis induced by cocaine; here is a man, city editor of a New York newspaper twelve years ago, who accepts a position addressing envelopes at 75 cents a day; here is a Prussian noblewoman who engages as governess at $12 a month; here is a foreigner, once a member of a Diplomatic Corps, who becomes a translator in a police court at $12 a week; here is a granddaughter of a Fifth Avenue clergyman of a former generation, who serves as a waitress; here is a deaf man, an actor once in a well-known stock company, selling newspapers on the street, and here is a man, once a college professor, now tutor for two children, sons of a Bowery saloonkeeper.

SOME PATHETIC INSTANCES.

One of the most pathetic things is the way in which necessity has forced men of large capacity to do many and various things. One entry in one application reads: "I am a college graduate, have had six years' experience in newspaper work, served two years as private secretary, one year as translator of foreign mails, and two years as confidential clerk," yet that same man is glad from extremity of circumstances to accept $7 a week as an elevator runner. Or there are cases in which downfall has been due to sheer misfortune, through no one's fault, but only from the irony of fate. For example, a man came to me once, cold and destitute, asking for money with which to buy a pair of shoes. When I traced his history back I found his story literally true, the story being that he had lost a fortune of $200,000 in Wall Street on Black Friday. He had not left a single cent in all the world nor any courage even to attempt any retrieve.

As regards those who come for advice, a young man found his way once to my office in the straits of desperation. He was out of work; he wanted help, but especially advice and counsel. I asked what he could do, what had he done? In reply he catalogued so many things, most of them escapades in which he had formed a part, and cited so many places in which he had been that while he talked an hour I sat entranced and fascinated, listening. He had no idea that his story was of interest, for he had seen the seamy side of life so thoroughly that the world had lost its charm and everything was commonplace. At length I pointed out to him that he had in his memory a veritable gold mine and suggested how he market it. He began to write "copy." To his own astonishment he sold his manuscript to the first magazine editor to whom he sent it and for half a year he has made $100 a month selling narratives of the experiences he thought had brought him into penury.

LIVING FROM HAND TO MOUTH.

One of the astonishing things that come to one's notice here is the way so many people live habitually from hand to mouth, never in their lives having had a bank account, and never having anything ahead of pay day. When they are at work domestic skies are clear, but when they have been out of work about a week, they are sunk in the depths of deep calamity. This is sometimes pathetic; it is just as often ludicrous. For example, a man came to me one day, homely, awkward, diffident, bashful, and blushingly confessed that "I—I jist wanted to know what it cost to git married." I assured him that the parson's fee was inconsiderable, but reminded him that grocers' bills were sometimes heavy. He passed this by, however, saying that the only thing that troubled him was clothes for the occasion. He had everything he needed to complete an outfit—except shoes. Couldn't I give him a pair? Before he went away I did so, never expecting to see him again; but the next day he returned bringing a prospective bride along, and when I had "pronounced them man and wife" I noticed that he was standing literally in my shoes.

Such are some of the things one sees here in his professional capacity, some of the perplexities he meets and some of the tragedies—and comedies—he sees. The life is an exhausting one chiefly because one must suffer the exhaustion of so many alternating moods within so brief a space of time. He must listen to the appeal of homeless vagrants; he must hear sore tales of trial; he must sympathize with those in trouble; he must encourage all to be more self-reliant and less dependent upon institutional relief. He must give at one time advice, at another encouragement, and lastly, now and then, a healthful shaking up. For, as one man said to me one day: "That's what, parson; I'm in just that state of mind where what I need is for somebody to give me a push."

Fashions in Butter Molds.

HOUSEHOLDERS who find enjoyment in the contemplation of butter," says a Washington Market dealer, "notice that the styles of the molds change from season to season. Not only do the shapes run the gantlet from round to square, from square to oblong, and back again, but the printing is also subject to the whims and caprices of fashion. The flowers of the field and the fruits of the orchard in turn serve as models. Just at present the favorite imprint is the chrysanthemum. Not only the big two and three-pound rolls for sale in the market are thus decorated, but the tiny pats served in dairy restaurants are likewise ornamented with a diminutive Fall flower. Later on the acorn will probably take its place for a month or two."

Carefulness of Surgeons.

IT is an object lesson in godliness to see a surgeon washing his hands after performing an operation, says The Chicago Chronicle. He works, of course, with sleeves rolled up to the elbow, so that the washing extends from the crazy bone to the tip of the finger nail. First, there is a hard scrubbing with plain soap and sterilized water. This is followed by a swabbing with tincture of green soap and sterilized water. Then comes a genuine scouring with equal parts of quicklime and soda in sterilized water, and finally a rinsing in a solution (1 to 2,000) of bichloride of mercury. Without these four separate washings no surgeon would think of venturing

SMART SET'S NEW FAD IN RINGS

AT a recent performance at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse a woman prominent in the "smart set" made a startling effort to introduce a new "fad" in rings. As she raised her opera glass to scan the house from her box it was seen (it could not help but be seen!) that she wore on the little finger of her left hand a cluster ring of brilliant diamonds surrounding an enormous pearl. The ring was one to excite attention in itself, but what made it a startling feature of the lady's appearance was the fact that it was worn outside the white kid glove! As to [illegible] position in the inner circle [illegible] tion. She has influence, audacity, and force. Though no longer in her first youth, she is always perfectly groomed, and no débutante can boast more exquisite or more expensive toilettes.

It has been regarded as "the limit" to wear rings over gloves. It is considered worse than wearing diamonds at the breakfast table. That it is infinitely more convenient to put them on over the glove than to put on a tight glove over them has nothing to do with the case, of course. None but a woman strongly intrenched in a social position could have dared do it. The question is, "Will she

WONDERS IN THE NOVEMBER SKY.

Numberless Shooting Stars on Their Thirty-three Years' Journey Through the Immense Celestial Highway Now in Our Orbit.

THE evening skies for this month while filled with the usual events that make a study of them one of unfailing interest, have as an additional feature numberless shooting stars to attract us and arouse speculation as to whence they come and whither they go. The middle of the month is the best time for these observations and we shall find that they start in that locality in which the constellation of the Lion is situated.

An explanation of these interesting sky rockets shows them to be a swarm of millions of meteoric corpuscles that circulate around the sun along a very elongated orbit, which extends as far as Uranus and takes about thirty-three years to travel. This immense celestial highway is strongly inclined upon the track which the earth follows in its yearly travel around the sun, but cuts our terrestrial orbit at the spot where our planet crosses on or about Nov. 14.

We expect to encounter this swarm only every thirty-three years. But it is disseminated along its orbit over a vast extent of hundreds of millions of miles, so that the passage of these migratory birds of the heavens lasts many years. The main body of this celestial army will not again reach us until 1932, when astronomers hope to add a great deal to their knowledge of this one of the newest and most curious chapters of contemporary astronomy.

The past month caused many of us to crane our necks and search the zenith for the comet that paid us a short visit. Numerous were those who after going through every possible contortion arrived at the conclusion that it must be a headless comet without any tail. However, in spite of this opinion of the disappointed, it was a sure enough comet, although rather faint to the naked eye. These occasional visitors are declared by an old astronomer to be more numerous than fishes in the sea, a statement which referring to fish must, I fear, be taken with the wide margin usually accorded such stories. They visit us we hardly know whence, except that it is from outer space, and they are adorned in a glittering raiment almost spiritual in its texture. They are always changing their appearance in a baffling, but still very fascinating, manner. An artist who tries to draw a comet will hardly have finished his picture of it in one charming robe before he will find it arrayed in another. We now know pretty well how thoroughly we can rely on the movements of the moon and planets, but comets often play sad pranks with scientific calculation. They have been known to take the astronomer by surprise, and blaze out with their long tails in a most unexpected manner. Then by way of compensation they frequently fail to appear even though advertised months ahead of time by the celestial handbills.

SPEED OF A COMET.

After a voyage through space a comet begins to draw in toward the sun, and the nearer its approach to the centre of the universe the faster it moves. A case has been known in which a comet has acquired a speed so tremendous that in two hours it has whirled round the sun and has begun to return to the depths of outer space.

When the comet is first seen the tail is often a very insignificant affair, but with enormous rapidity it shoots out until it becomes many millions of miles long by the time the comet is whirling round the sun. These glories soon begin to wane as the comet flies outward; the tail gradually vanishes, and the comet retreats again to the depths of space in the same undecorated condition as that in which it first approached.

To-day we have the sun rising at 6:18 and setting at 4:38, which gives us a day 10 hours 20 minutes in length; by Thanksgiving time we shall find this period of daylight reduced to 9 hours 26 minutes, or within about twenty minutes of the time of our shortest days. The sun's south declination to-day is 14 degrees 33 minutes, and on the last day of the month 21 degrees 33 minutes, which shows that he is hurrying rapidly toward the far southern point of his journey.

The moon quarters on the 8th, is full on the 15th, has last quartering on the 22d, and the new moon comes to us on the 29th. On the 3d Uranus and the moon are in conjunction, followed on the 6th by Saturn replacing the earth's husband. On the 7th it is Jupiter's turn to meet fair Cynthia, but the meeting is too distant for proper scenic effect. Neptune on the 18th and Mars on the 23d are not more successful than their large brother in adding to the picturesque. Mercury has a fairly close meeting on the 29th, while later the same day, although at a somewhat greater distance, comes Venus. Just before the month closes Uranus again has a try toward appealing to our sense of the beautiful, but our sense of long-sightedness should have first been appealed to in order to insure our being able to see what he is attempting for our benefit.

JUPITER'S SUNWARD COURSE.

Jupiter has already passed the quarter post and is now on his way toward conjunction with the sun. He is an evening star and will continue as such throughout the remainder of the year. As he moves to the westward he will encounter Venus slowly wending her way in the opposite direction, and we shall have a pretty picture to gaze upon. Jupiter sets this evening about 10:30 o'clock and will be at the setting point some three-quarters of an hour earlier when the month closes. Uranus is twice in conjunction with the moon this month, but neither event is of particular interest, as the planet is so very far away that it is with difficulty he can at any time be found. If all the stars could be blotted out of the sky, so that nothing but planets were left, then, by sweeping a telescope over the heavens, every planet that exists might be speedily picked up. The difficulty is that the planets—the outer ones especially are referred to—are either small or very distant and look so like the stars that it is impossible to recognize them among the millions of glittering points in the sky.

Saturn is about 5½ degrees south of the moon at the time of conjunction with that body on the 6th, so that the scenic effect with the growing crescent will hardly impress itself upon us. He sets some two hours earlier than Jupiter, but remains an evening star throughout the year. The wonderful rings surrounding this planet rather cause one to neglect the fact that it has a number of satellites—no fewer than eight. Some of these are, however, so very faint that it is only with a strong glass that they can be detected, and after all they are not by any means so interesting as the system by which Jupiter is attended. Neptune ranks among the morning stars and is found in the constellation of the Twins. Three days after the full of the moon the planet and one satellite are in conjunction, and although not a particularly close meeting, the general position in which the planet is located is fairly well indicated by the place in which the moon is to be found on that occasion. As Neptune is half as far again from the earth as Uranus, we can hardly expect to learn much about the actual nature of the planet. We do know, however, that it exceeds the earth in size to about the same extent as the latter does the moon.

MARS AND ITS MOONS.

Mars is still found among the morning stars, a position to which it moved late in March and where it will remain until after the new year. Mars has but an unimportant rôle to play this month; its conjunction with the moon on the 23d, the day after the last quartering, being the only feature of any particular moment for the month. It was only twenty-five years ago that the discovery was made that our ruddy friend was accompanied by two moons. One very remarkable point is that the inner of these two moons runs around the planet in 7 hours 39 minutes. It would seem very strange in our sky if we had a little moon which rose in the west instead of in the east, and which galloped right across the heavens three times a day.

Venus is still dear to the memory, though for the time being almost lost to the sight, so near is she to the sun. On the 28th she will be in conjunction and then we shall have her once again shining with renewed charm and lustre as evening star. She has been a morning star ever since Feb. 14, and her radiant face has been sadly missed during the pleasant Summer twilights. She will have several important meetings with the various planets as she marches majestically across the sky to her place of extreme eastern elongation, and she will be quite prepared to accept their homage in acknowledgment of her as the reigning queen of the evening sky.

Mercury, on the 4th, reaches the extreme western point in his swing and then retraces his steps toward the sun. To-morrow morning and for two or three following mornings we can see him in the east just before sunrise, but shall not again have a chance to see him this year. He is morning star throughout the month.

THE "BILLION DOLLAR EXPRESS"

THE "billion-dollar express," as it is called, on the Morristown branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, is one of the finest suburban trains in the world. It derives its name from the number of very rich men that regularly ride on it. The train leaves Morristown every business morning at 8:22, and returns in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is vestibuled and carries two cars, known as club cars, which are rented from the company by those who occupy them.

Each member has a chair reserved for him. The club car is divided into a smoking compartment, main parlor, and toilet room. The lighting is by electricity. The train, which takes fifty-three minutes for the thirty-five-mile run from Morris Plains to Hoboken, is in charge of Conductor David Sanderson and Engineer Benjamin Day, both of whom are veterans in the Lackawanna service.

Some of the millionaires who regularly ride on this train are Luther Kountze, the banker; Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Charles F. Cutler, President of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company; Frederic Cromwell, H. B. Claflin, the dry goods merchant; Wheeler H. Peckham, the lawyer; Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers; H. McK. Twombly, Charles Scribner, and many others.

ITALY'S MANY WINES.

Sixteen Offered at a Recent Banquet Prepared for Mascagni.

IT was announced as one of the surprising features of a big dinner that Philadelphians prepared for Mascagni, but which he did not eat, that there were sixteen varieties of Italian wine. Many persons may express surprise that so many Italian wines could be had in this country. But there are Italian wine dealers in Bleecker Street who carry far more than that on their list. Different wines are made in different parts of the Italian Peninsula, but there is wine everywhere, and the poorest drink it, not as a luxury, but as a necessity. Il buon vino fa buon sangue, is an Italian saying—"Good wine makes good blood."

Some of the best Italian wines are imported from Naples. Vesuvius has this to be said in its favor, that its volcanic soil is favorable for grape culture. "Lacrima Christi" is one of the best wines in the world, a rich, red, luscious wine of exquisite flavor. There is very little of it made. It is said that this wine is the Falernian of the ancients, which Horace was so devoted to that he wrote poetry about it.

[illegible] sparkling wines of Brachetto, and Barbera. Some are white and some red. You have the same wines not sparkling, the vini non spumanti. Several of them are made in Piedmont, near Turin. Tuscany is the country of the vine, and "Corpo di Baccho," "Body of Bacchus," is a common exclamation of the peasants. The "Barbera d' Asti" is a red wine, with a good body, something like Burgundy. Marsala is a Sicilian wine like Madeira, of good body. It is too heavy to drink much of, though it is of fine flavor. Chianti is the Italian wine which is best known in America, and a favorite with Italians. It comes in flasks half covered with pleated straw. Ladies at dinner in Italian restaurants in New York claim the flask after the wine is consumed as a "decoration" for a den. It is a Tuscan wine, something like claret, but with a resinous flavor. It has a good body and is dry. The Barolo, Capri, Corvo Bianco, Moscato di Siracusa, are other popular wines.

The Italians also have liqueurs of their own. Some of these rosolios, the Italian name for liqueur, are Alchermes, which corresponds to Benedictine; Cannilla, of cinnamon flavor; Arancio di Messina, orange; Parfait Amor, which appropriately is couleur de rose, and has a [illegible] one call[illegible] with the specious title elisir di lunga vita, elixir of long life. The Persico di Horino has a peach flavor.

There are several aperitifs, one of the best being Fernet-Branca, almost as bitter and hard to take as medicine, but an excellent appetizer. Thus Italians who wish to give a dinner and cling to their own vineyards for the "wet goods" which shall lubricate the courses have plenty of wines and excellent ones from which to choose. Fifteen for any dinner is a pretty liberal allowance, but it was a pretty compliment to Mascagni.

CLUBWOMEN OF STATE TO MEET

Plans for the Convention to Be Held in Brooklyn.

THE eighth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs will take place in Brooklyn next week, and it promises to be a gathering of unusual interest. The subjects to be discussed are timely and practical, and there is to be a very general exercise of hospitality by individual Brooklyn clubwomen. Many of the regular delegates will be entertained in Brooklyn homes, and many small dinners, luncheons, and teas will be given while the convention is in session. Aside from the official reception there will be no large functions.

The Brooklyn meeting will be of special interest, as during the sessions the semi-annual election of officers will take place and four of the eight members of the board will be changed. It is said by prominent clubwomen that Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch of Syracuse, now Corresponding Secretary, will be a favorite candidate for President. She opposed Mrs. William Tod Helmuth in 1898 and was defeated by only a few votes. It is hoped by many clubwomen that the chief officer of the Federation will go to an up-State woman. The Southern part of the State has heretofore monopolized the highest club honors and offices, largely it is said because candidates from the northern part of the State have not been put forward. It is hoped by Brooklyn and New York women that an up-State woman will be elected President. As a matter of fact, however, the greater number of clubs forming the Federation belong to New York and Brooklyn. In Brooklyn alone there are nearly thirty, and this will be one of the reasons why the meeting will have a large attendance. There are now over 200 clubs belonging to the Federation, a large increase since 1895, when Brooklyn held the meeting of the Federation the last time. The lecture hall of the Young Women's Christian Association was then large enough to hold it, but this year it will meet in the big assembly hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The opening session of the Federation, Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, will be devoted to official business. At 9 o'clock the delegates are expected to be present to hand in their credentials. At 10 o'clock the convention will be called to order, and the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will give the invocation. Following will be an address of welcome by Mrs. Charles B. Bartram, with the response and annual report of the President by Mrs. Zabriskie. The remainder of the morning and a great part of the afternoon will be given up to reports by the various committees, there will be the report of the nominating committee, appointment of tellers and inspectors, and nominations from the floor. An address will be made by Miss Sadie American upon "Industrial Conditions as They Affect Women and Children." On Tuesday from 8 to 10 P. M. there will be the reception of the federated clubs of Brooklyn to the officers, delegates, and guests of the Federation. This will be held in the Young Women's Christian Association building.

An interesting programme has been arranged for Wednesday morning. There will be a discussion upon "The Lecture as an Educational Agency" and another upon "The Need and Opportunity for Co-operation Between Women's Clubs and Women's Colleges." Among the women who are to speak upon this latter subject will be Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. John J. Schoonhoven, Mrs. John L. Heaton, and Miss Ida J. Butcher. The speakers with one exception are college as well as club women. Matters relating to public welfare will be discussed in the afternoon. "Civic Beauty in Town and Country" will be the subject of an address by the one prominent outside speaker invited for the regular convention, Miss Louise Klein Miller, director of a school of horticulture and landscape gardening at Groton, Mass. Wednesday evening the clubs give themselves up to literature. Addresses will be made by Dr. St. Clair McKelway of The Brooklyn Eagle and Walter H. Page of World's Work, and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan, the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, and Ellis Parker Butler are among those who will read from their own works.

On Thursday morning the immediate subject of club administration will be considered, and Mrs. Charles H. Dennison, President of the General Federation, will be present and speak upon "The Relation of the Individual Club to the Federation." Thursday afternoon the Twelfth Night Club, which has been a member of the Federation from its beginning, will give a dramatic afternoon at the Amphion Theatre.

Friday morning will be devoted to the election of officers, and the convention will close with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The Chiropean Club is to furnish the music throughout the convention, Mrs. Charles Bartram having the matter in charge.

Girls Help Waiters to Cheat.

AMONG hotel employes sex does not appear to make any difference so far as honesty is concerned, says The Brooklyn Eagle. Certain young women who act as checkers in hotels work with certain waiters. Whenever one of the girls obtains a position the men soon follow her, and the hotel proprietor is victimized accordingly. The waiter who is in league with the checker makes a small private mark on the check with which he desires to cheat. She sees it, and instead of stamping the prices against the articles ordered she puts her fingers over the figures on the die so that a slight blotch is all that is recorded in the place for figures. The waiter does the rest. She keeps her account against her confederates, and they settle up later on the outside.

Ocean Speed Costs Money.

MUCH has been said of late regarding the speed of the German Atlantic greyhounds, says The London Telegraph, but not enough, perhaps, has been said regarding the cost of this speed. The latest creation of the North German Lloyd, Kaiser Wilhelm II., is designed to do twenty-four knots an hour at an expenditure of 40,000 indicated horsepower. Our White Star Line Cedric, the largest ship in the world, will go seventeen knots with 14,000 horsepower. But, says The Shipping World, the Kaiser Wilhelm will burn 750 tons of coal per day, which is 190 per cent. more than the Cedric, and she will need 256 more hands to work her. Curiously enough, of [illegible] crew of 600, only 45 will be ordinary [illegible] the remainder being specialists of one [illegible]

PRIVATE SAFES FOR THE HOME

Methods by Which They Are Cunningly Hidden, Even From Servants' Eyes.

THE clumsy safe which formerly held the precious stones and documents of the wealthy has practically been abolished in the homes of those who can afford to keep abreast of the times in such matters, and in its place have been introduced curiously wrought places of concealment which the professional burglar would have great difficulty in finding. Modern explosives and electric burglary tools have made it almost impossible for safe manufacturers to produce steel boxes that cannot be broken into, and while they assure protection against professional safe-breakers in bank vaults by the help of electric alarms and other devices, they no longer trust entirely to steel boxes in private houses to keep out thieves. A little secrecy has been found to be worth more than a foot of chilled steel. The old-fashioned home or office safe is a direct invitation to a burglar. He knows that the diamonds, jewelry, and spare cash and valuable documents are kept there. Otherwise, why have a safe in the home? There is hardly a man who does not at some time have considerable valuables in his home which he must intrust to his private safe.

The most ingenious method of modern safe builders is to construct a receptacle for valuables in the walls, floor, or ceilings of the house. The work is as ingenious as it is effective. An expert examines the different parts of a room selected for the purpose, and finally hits upon a place where concealment can be made the most effective. A square of a couple of feet or more is taken out of the plaster, and a chilled steel safe is made to fit in the hole thus made. The inside of the safe is lined with plush for holding diamonds and precious jewels, and there are compartments for bills and valuable documents. When fitted in its niche in the wall, ceiling, or floor, the most ingenious part of the contrivance is then made by an expert. The opening of the safe door is made so carefully that it appears as if the side of the wall moves outward as if by magic. The spring which controls this mechanism is often concealed in the picture molding or cornice some distance from the safe itself.

To make it doubly secure, so that no one would accidentally touch the spring and reveal the hidden safe with its treasures, there is usually a second spring. The first one consists chiefly in removing a small piece of the molding or wooden base of the trim, and this discloses nothing but a bare surface of wood. A little examination will show, however, that this wooden surface is divided into little square lines. One of these squares holds the second hidden spring. By pressing it in a certain way it will spring open the door of the safe located probably half a dozen feet away. Consequently if workmen or servants should accidentally knock off the piece of molding or wooden base which reveals the second spring, the secret would still be intact.

Such safes are built only by experts, and they are made to order. Each one is different from all others, because of the difference in the rooms where they are to be placed. The expert must make careful measurement surveys of the room, and then decide how best the safe can be concealed. The outer door of the safe is decorated even to the matching of the wall paper so carefully that no one would suspect its presence. It requires unusual skill to perform this work. The safes are fireproof, and their contents would not be injured in the fiercest flames. Some of these hidden safes are placed under the flooring of the rooms, and the same method of concealment and operation is adopted so that no one would suspect their presence. The old fireplace safes are all out of fashion. It has been the custom of concealing money and valuables under fireplaces for so many ages that no one would think of hiding a safe there.

"BARBARIAN" BROWN.

American Who Secured Judgment for $5,800,000 Against Transvaal Government.

IN THE death of R. E. L. ("Barbarian") Brown from quick consumption in New Mexico a few days ago there passed away a character well known to all big mining promoters of two continents, a man who, in the brief space of ten years, had risen from the position of a newspaper reporter to that of one of the world's leading mineral experts, who had secured judgment against the Transvaal Government for $5,000,000.

"Barbarian" Brown, as he was known to the newspaper and mining men of the Pacific Coast, first came into prominence in the Cour d'Alene mining district of Idaho, and in the adjacent city of Spokane, Washington, at the beginning of the '90s, when strike troubles broke out among the miners of the Cour d'Alene district. During the trouble the mine owners decided to start a newspaper to mold public opinion in the mining section. They cast about for a man to "run" the paper, but had great trouble in getting such an "editor," it being considered all that a man's life was worth to undertake the task, but Brown appeared and consented to do the "running." The paper was named The Barbarian. Editor and office were protected by an armed guard.

Brown's bravery in the Cour d'Alenes won for him the admiration of the financiers of the country. Later he became acquainted with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's plans and aided some of their projects.

All this time young Brown was studying mining, and when the gold excitement broke out in South Africa he was among the first to start from the Northwest to the new Eldorado. The richest, newest district on the Rand was about to be thrown open to the prospectors. Every claim in the district had been "staked out" for days before the Government registry office was opened. On that day a mob of several thousand miners was massed about the registry office. Brown was in the crowd, eager to get his notices in first. It was here that he strategically made use of the college football wedge familiar to every American college man. Secretly Brown got together a band of the sturdiest men he could hire, and trained them in the tactics of the flying wedge. As soon as the registration window opened, Brown gave the signal, himself leading the wedge, and plowed over the other certificate holders like ninepins. His were the first papers filed.

Later the first Boer war broke out, and all the mines were confiscated. Brown carried his case to the courts and was given judgment for $5,000,000. Before the case was settled, however, the second trouble was started, and Brown's claim is now in the hands of the State Department in Washington.

From South Africa Brown returned to the United States. Since then he had consummated some of the biggest mining deals in the West, among them the transfer of the Hearst interest in the Butte copper mines to Senator W. A. Clark. Brown was a quiet man and said little about himself. He was born and brought up in Philadelphia and his father still lives in that city.

STRANGE BURIAL ROBES ORDERED

The Undertaker with Artistic Tastes Tells of Some Novel Experiences—One Woman Who Insisted Upon a Set of Fine Furs.

I HAVE always maintained that every man ought to go to his own funeral dressed like a gentleman," said the undertaker with artistic tastes. "No matter how many hard knocks he has had to stand all through life; no matter if he has had to shift along with only one suit to his back and that a hand-me-down; when the struggle is all over and done with, he ought, I say, to make his last appearance dressed in the fashion. The world owes every man at least one good suit of clothes, and if it doesn't pay its debt before his death, it ought to see to it that the account is squared afterward.

"Women are more given to 'freak burial clothes than men. Sentiment is largely responsible for their fantastic ideas. They have a special predilection for wedding gowns. I have known women who had been married thirty or forty years to cherish that one precious dress through all the ups and downs of life that they might wear it again on the last great occasion. These gowns look awfully old-fashioned and have a musty odor appropriately suggestive of the grave, after having been done up in lavender and tissue paper for so many years, but vanity no longer plays a part in the scheme of the old ladies' existence, and style to them is a small matter compared with the gratification of sentiment.

"'It brings good luck to be buried in wedding clothes,' one woman told me shortly before she died.

"'Good luck to whom?' I asked. 'How can that possibly benefit anybody? It certainly cannot be much of a mascot for the mourners, and the deceased is done with luck, both good and bad.'

"My answer puzzled her a good deal. 'I don't know for whom,' she said, 'but I do know that it brings good luck.'

"She evidently believed it, too, for when her time came she was laid away in a wedding outfit that was complete even to the slippers and bonnet. The incongruity of that headgear as an accessory to a burial toilet was enough to make an angel weep. It was an enormous, high-crowned, white silk affair, fully fifty years old, and was fearfully unbecoming to her emaciated face, but her relatives had promised that she should wear it, and they were courageous enough to keep their word.

BURIED IN SUIT OF FURS.

"I buried another woman not long ago dressed in a complete set of furs. Spite, not sentiment, was at the bottom of that exhibition of bad taste. The furs were very costly, and there had long been a bitter dispute among the female members of the old lady's family as to who should wear the furs. The old lady, herself, was sorely perplexed over the merits of the various claimants. Now she inclined toward this one, now toward that. Finally, she concluded that since the coveted furs were bound to create discord so long as they were above ground, nobody should have them, but that she would settle the rivalry and spite the whole brood of scheming nieces and cousins by wearing the furs herself to the end of the chapter.

"The relations fumed and fussed over this dictum, and if they had had their way probably they would have refused to carry out her instructions. But the old lady had foreseen this tempest in the family teapot and had taken the precaution to intrust her post-mortem toilet to a disinterested outsider, who had nothing to gain by disregarding her wishes. Threats and adjurations had no effect upon that hard-hearted sartorial executor, so we put her ladyship away on the hottest day of Summer bundled up in enough sealskin and Persian lamb to keep her comfortable on a voyage to the north pole.

"One of the oddest whims I have ever been called upon to humor was that of the man who insisted upon going to his grave wrapped in the traditional winding sheet. He sent for me several days before he died, and explained his fancy. I misunderstood him at first; I thought he meant an ordinary white shroud. I could remember the time, away back in my boyhood days, when it was the custom to clothe both men and women in those flowing white robes, and I took it that he was simply a little old-fashioned and wished a reversal to primitive customs. But he quickly corrected that impression.

"'I don't mean anything of the kind,' he said. 'I want to be buried in a sheet—a plain, everyday, white sheet.'

"For once my curiosity got the better of my good manners.

"'I'll do as you ask, of course,' I said, 'but will you kindly tell me why you want to be dressed in that peculiar style?'

"The old fellow's answer fairly staggered me.

BOUND TO BECOME A GHOST.

"'Because I'm going to do a good deal of haunting when I'm through with the flesh,' he said, 'and I'm going to take the sheet along with me, so there will be no delay about getting down to business. I'm going to leave lots of people behind who have been playing me mean tricks all their lives. I've never been able to get back at them in my present state, but just you wait till I get clear of these fetters, and if I don't haunt them good and hard and make them wish they'd done the square thing by me when they had a chance, it won't be my fault.' I couldn't make out then, and I haven't been able to make out since, whether the old chap was downright crazy or just eccentric," concluded the undertaker. "Anyway, it was not my business to investigate his mental condition. My business was to bury him in a sheet, so long as he asked me to and was willing to pay for it. And I performed my part of the [illegible]

NO USE TRYING TO HURRY CROSSING THE CAUCASUS

An American Woman Finds That Long Waits Are a Conspicuous Feature of a Drive Over the Famous Georgian Military Road—A Prince for Conductor.

Special Correspondence THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TIFLIS, Russia, Oct. 21.—Batum, on the Black Sea, is the principal port of Oriental Russia. Although its situation, surrounded by the thickly wooded Adjara Mountains, is very picturesque, as a town it contains little of interest. However, it possesses two objects which any town might be proud of—a very fine promenade called the Boulevard, which runs along the edge of the bay between two rows of large trees, and a mosque with a lovely minaret, which looked to our Western eyes like the tower of a dream, so high and slim and white it was, no tinge of color except its leaf-green candle-snuffer roof. The sunset sky was a deep, glowing crimson as we approached, which turned the bay to the color of an aqua marine.

Our train, which we were told impressively was an express, started that night at 10:10 o'clock, and stopped at every station between Batum and Tiflis, making more noise and confusion in its comings and goings than is possible to describe. In George (Russian Gruziya) the starting of a train is a serious business, and you have no one but yourself to blame if you are left. There are three warnings sounded—the first, one loud peal of the station bell; the second, seven minutes before the train leaves, and the third, five peals, which can be heard for miles. Then comes a very shrill whistle from the engine, and lastly the guard's whistle. Then at last the train begins to move very slowly, and keeps on moving slowly, I regret to say.

We expected to get very little sleep that night, and our expectations were fulfilled. Although we wrapped out rugs about us and lay down as if to pleasant dreams, the flea was rampant and the smell of the petroleum with which the train was run filled the room. We hoped that one might drive out the other, at least the last the first, but, alas, no such thing took place. In the early dawn we found it possible to get glasses of hot tea, and were put into a slightly better humor with life.

FIRST VIEW OF TIFLIS.

The first glimpse of Tiflis as you drive from the station to the hotel is disappointing. The Russian part is modern and upon the River Kouva, just as one has decided that it is hardly worth coming all this distance to see so modern a town, the view up and down its muddy length entirely changes one's ideas. The river runs between high cliffs, along which are the houses of the Asiatic quarter, with latticed verandas overhanging the water, and in almost every veranda a Persian or Caucasian with a fish net hanging to the end of a thick cord.

Where the cliffs break away and the shore is flatter, tall Caucasans in hoods drive their long-nosed oxen into the stream; what for we never could find out, for whenever Leon asked about a common everyday occurrence such as that, or as to the kind of fish to be found in the Kouva, he was answered by a shrug of the shoulders or a glance of curiosity, or even contempt, as who should say, "Is this man daft that he should not know so common a thing?"

The oxen never appeared to drink; they were certainly never washed. We saw no skins of wine to be diluted by the dreadful water, so what could be the object? As our time was limited, we had to start, if possible, that same afternoon on the drive across the mountains. So we made inquiries as to a private diligence which we had been told was the best mode of travel.

Nothing, we found, was further from the mind of a Caucasan (or, in fact, of any Russian) than the idea of hurry; so, although we arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning, it was 3:30 in the afternoon before we could get our carriages and be off. When asked why, if we were willing to pay extra for that diligence, we could not get one at once, we were regarded with wonder almost amounting to awe; for might not a matter of five hours and a half be considered "at once."

CROSSING THE CAUCASUS.

There are three modes of crossing the Caucasus, by public diligence when one pays R19.60 (which is about $9.80) with 25 cents at each station to the driver, when one has a good outside seat under a hood and makes the journey in two days and a night; by post for $6.25 or thereabouts, where one person only can sit outside, and there is no hood, and the journey is done in twenty-seven hours, traveling all night; and by private diligence at a cost of $25.50, four seats and a top, four horses and much delay.

After deliberation we have decided that next time we make the tour we will go by post, bribing the guard to give us a second seat outside, and choosing a day when there is almost no possibility of rain; for nothing can be more wonderful than the night drive in the mountains; and nothing can be more disagreeable than the night spent in the very dirty and "infested" little mountain inns or the long waits and uncertainty about horses, causing the possibility of another night of horror to loom darkly before one's eyes. The post is never delayed; for it is the post, and it careers along in the darkness accompanied by two armed soldiers, with horses awaiting it at every station, and everything turning aside at its approach. That night post on the Caucasus is certainly a picturesque figure.

The famous Georgian military road is as perfect as a road can be made, with reassuring low walls along its entire length, for which one is most grateful at times, in a place, for example, where it is possible to look down five thousand feet. It is wide enough usually for two diligences to pass each other, although on the Vladikevkag side there are some very doubtful places. Even in such spots, however, the drivers trust to Providence and jingling of the bells on the horses and tear around corners at a breakneck speed, not taking the other diligence (which may be just on the other side) into any kind of consideration. They say that there are almost no accidents, and certainly Providence is kind.

A CONSIDERATE WIDOW.

The horses for public and private diligences are all owned, we are told, by a Russian woman, a rich widow, who takes a personal interest in her animals and allows no cruelty or overwork. We felt rather doubtful of this last fact, for, as a general thing, the horses we had looked jaded and thin. Almost every one had a bruise of some kind, either from harness or from interfering with the very high-heeled shoes it is necessary for them to wear.

The stations are between seventeen and twenty miles apart. Each station has its own horses, which, when harnessed four abreast to the diligence, are driven at a hard pace up hill and down, the two outer ones always on a gallop, until they reach the next station. There they are taken out and walked slowly home and another four, with a new driver, appear in their places, at least they ought to appear; but, alas! there are rarely enough horses, and one must usually wait.

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WORK ON NEW YALE BUILDINGS

Three Structures Almost Completed, Others Soon to Be Started.

PLANS for the Sheffield Scientific School dormitory presented to Yale by Frederick W. Vanderbilt ('76) of New York are now completed. It will be the first of the projected series of buildings to be constructed about the square bounded by Grove, Temple, Wall, and College Streets, and will be the beginning of a scientific school campus. This new campus will occupy the block east of the new bicentennial quadrangle, and will in time be the continuation of the Law School block, which has just been begun on the square south, facing the green. The new dormitory will be one of the finest at Yale, the plans calling for a handsome structure to face Wall Street and to extend from St. Anthon's Society Hall on College to Temple Street.

The new Vanderbilt dormitory is only part of the building activity at Yale just now. Three new structures, the vestibule and auditorium of the bicentennial group and Byers's Hall, the new Sheffield Young Men's Christian Association, are now nearly completed and two new buildings are soon to be commenced—Kirtland Laboratory and Lamson Lyceum. Before the year is over it is expected that plans for other new structures will be announced.

The ultimate plan for the bicentennial group of buildings, it is just announced, will call for the building around the entire square, bounded by Grove, College, Wall, and High Streets, of massive halls in gray limestone, and in the middle of the campus to be thus formed a courtyard. Thus far progress has been made only with three of these buildings—the dining hall, the vestibule, and the auditorium. These three, turning the corner at Grove and College Streets, are already the centre of attraction for sightseers at Yale. The great dining hall occupies all but a few yards of the Grove Street side of the new quadrangle, and is a massive limestone structure, capable of seating 1,000 undergraduates and on occasion half as many again. The vestibule joins the dining hall on the Grove Street corner. A curved esplanade rounds the corner, from which rise the great pillars supporting the dome of the building. This corner structure will form the main entrance to both the dining hall on the west and the auditorium on the south. Its lower corridor will connect with both buildings, while on its second floor will be the Steinert collection of musical instruments, given to the university by the collector, Morris Steinert of this city.

The Woolsey Auditorium, which forms the southern wing of the bicentennial group, is also nearly finished. It will join the vestibule on the north and run the length of the College Street block to the Scroll and Key Society Building on the Wall Street corner. Capable of holding an audience of 3,500 people the Auditorium will be the most imposing of Yale's gathering halls. An immense stage will fill the south end of the hall, on which the great Newberry organ, to be erected at a cost of $40,000, will be built this Winter. A gallery will run around both sides and across the rear of the hall.

It is proposed to hold the commencement exercises in this building, as well as concerts, special lectures, mass meetings and the junior parade.

When completed the bicentennial buildings will open on a courtyard, in which will be a sunken garden, in which class day exercises may be held as well as other outdoor mass meetings of the university. Across the north end of the quadrangle against the dining hall, will be a colonnade of pillars, which will not be built until the quadrangle is nearly completed.

Real Sea Serpents Caught.

TWO sea serpents, a male and a female, one 48 feet long and the other measuring 30 feet, were killed recently by fishermen off the Japanese coast, according to information brought to this country by the steamship Empress of India. The bodies were sent to Osaka, where they arrived on Aug. 30, and were placed on exhibition. In the carcass of one of the serpents were found the remains of a human being. The fishermen had a long, desperate fight with the serpents, and several nearly lost their lives, but finally dragged them to the shore in their nets, in which they had become entangled. They believed with rage and finally were killed by many rifle shots. The showman who bought the carcasses purposes to take them to Tokio for the inspection of the Emperor, who has expressed a desire to see them. On the heads of each serpent were forty-four fangs, the longest of which was seven inches. They also had ears about two feet long and a horn on the forehead.

Speed of Racing Camels.

THE racing camel is very carefully bred, and valuable prizes are offered by a racing society at Biskra for the fleetest racer, says Pearson's Magazine. I have seen the start of a race and it reminded me, in a far-off sort of way, of a horse race. The camels were all arranged in line and they sniffed the air in their anxiety to be off. A flag was waved and they set off at a terrible pace, as if they were only racing for a short distance. They kept together until they were almost out of sight. Then they seemed to settle down to their habitual pace and the race proceeded with long intervals between the competitors. I have also seen the finish of a camel race, and it reminded me of the first motor car promenade between London and Brighton. The camels were certainly not so broken down and [illegible] they came in at intervals of [illegible]

TOPICS OF THE DRAMA

The Facts with Regard to "The Joy of Living"—The Intellectual and the Poetic Drama—Mr. Pinero and His Defamers.

"If it were not for differences of opinion," as the sage has pointed out, "there would be no horse racing," and the same is true of dramatic criticism. But there is this advantage in horse racing, that the question at stake can be, and usually is, brought to a speedy decision, whereas a difference as to the value of a play is to be determined only by discussion, which is usually indecisive, and by the lapse of time—especially by the lapse of time.

Sudermann and His Critics.

Yet the differences as to Sudermann's "The Joy of Living" are so striking as to reward a word of comment. To all but one of the metropolitan critics the play, if not beneath serious notice as a "drama of dirt," was merely a new treatment of the ancient stage situation of the husband, the unfaithful wife, and the lover. Only one paper, The Evening Post, showed the least comprehension of what it is really about—of the vast moral and social implications of which this stage situation was only the outward and visible sign; and the critic of this paper chose to judge the play, not in the spirit of intellectual hospitality, but according to those very standards of conventional morality against which it is aimed—as if one were to rebuke a plea for a larger liberty on the ground that it would alter the established law. "The story," says the critic, "is a vulgar one of illicit love." So it is, of course, to any one who regards all sins against the existing social conventions as vulgar. But Herr Sudermann's whole purpose was to show that the existing social conventions sometimes cramp the spirit and deaden the soul. To him the story is a pure one of tragic fate, showing how a noble and vitally absorbing passion may be rendered sinful, and may be visited with death, in consequence of this conventional organization of society. It is of course the prerogative of any journal to stand by the existing order, and to fight any effort toward greater individual liberty, but in so doing is it not more critically just to give the advocate of liberty a hearing on the merits of the case he presents?

The Sordid and the Happy Marriage.

"The heroine, Beate," says The Post, is "happily married to an affectionate and indulgent husband." Is there not here a radical misstatement of facts of the case as presented in the play? Indulgent Michael might possibly be called, and he is also of an affectionate disposition. But it is explicitly stated that he neither understood Beate nor loved her, and his bearing throughout is such as to show beyond doubt that the marriage has been without emotional or spiritual reality. Are we to understand that in the opinion of The Post a happy marriage consists in food and friendly shelter? One might, if one chose, call such a conception vulgar. Far from rendering the story sordid, the material comfort of Beate's life is the strongest evidence of Sudermann's intention to treat his situation only on its spiritual side. It has been the custom of playwrights, in treating situations of this sort, to base the wife's infidelity upon cruelty or neglect, for this has been found the easiest way to gain the "sympathy" of the unthinking. To do this is to make the theme commonplace enough, perhaps even sordid. But to base the wife's infidelity upon the hunger of the heart and of the spirit is not only to remove it from the suspicion of vulgarity, but to lift it to the highest possible plane.

Questions of Fact and of Criticism.

This misstatement as to Beate's marriage is typical of the numerous misconceptions which underlie the objections to the play. Beate's infidelity is said to be "coupled with the most abominable treachery and ingratitude." Is it? Beate refused, to be sure, to desert Michael and live openly with Richard; but only for the reason that to do so would break up two families, and ruin Richard's power for good in the world; and when this door to freedom was closed the guilty pair forsook their guilt, and thenceforward met only on such conventional terms of friendship as the world sanctions. Far from being treacherous, it is hard to see how her conduct, granting the first wrong step, could have been more honest and dignified. As for ingratitude, it is made abundantly evident, in a thousand little touches throughout the play, that with the one sinful exception, Beate has conscientiously and joyfully rendered Michael every wifely duty he was capable of comprehending.

"It is plain," The Poet pursues, "that if she had married her Baron (Richard) she would have been just as ready to desert him for the first man who more nearly fulfilled her ideal." In the first place—shades of Ibsen!—there was no question of an "ideal." What Beate hungered for was the man who had divined the best there was in her—her intellect and the wealth of her capacity for loving—and who needed her sympathy as she needed his. Sudermann has left no doubt, not only that this was the one passion of her life, but that it was the only one of which she was capable. In her devotion to Richard had she not sacrificed the freedom of their love, and taken up again the burden of existence with her husband? And after twelve years of continued self-abnegation, when the old sin rose up and threatened to destroy Richard, did she not give her life gladly in place of his? This is not the way women act whose only care is for their own "ideal" or their own selfish happiness of any sort. What genius for imagining evil could construe such facts into an evidence of vulgarity, treachery, and ingratitude?

Principle and Human Nature.

A more subtle lack of appreciation is shown in the fact that on one hand the Post charges the play with "manifest falsity to life," and on the other remarks: "Conduct like Beate's can be accounted for logically and rationally on one ground only—the subjection of principle to passion." In all the course of life on this terrestrial ball has there ever been anything more human and more persistently "true to life" than the supremacy of the great passions? And what is principle in the final analysis but the rational form in which we express the vital laws of human nature? When mankind learns always to subject live passions to formal principles, there will be no more tragedies to write, nothing in all the world but a heavenly peace and calm. Or will the peace and calm be quite heavenly? Much of the progress in the world is clearly due to the fact that each succeeding generation refuses to be bound by the "principles" of the past, and when life ceases to work out new harmonies we shall have sunk to the level of Cathay. Of course what the Post means is that Beate "subjected" its principles to her vital needs, and as the intention of the play was to show that there are times when such principles stand unnecessarily in the way of the upward path of life, it is clear that the argument has made one more turn in the familiar circle.

The Most Complex Woman in the Modern Drama.

Far from being false to life, Beate's subjection of what is usually called principle to her love for Richard is one of the myriad touches of actuality in her character—touches which Sudermann manifestly intended, and which show beyond peradventure of doubt that he was devoid of what his critic calls "hysterical sentiment," or of any desire to whitewash Beate morally. In more than one case her very lover is shocked by her sacrifice of principle. Thus, when it becomes known that she has induced the dull and easy-going Michael to give over his seat in the Reichstag to the more active and brilliant Richard, Richard is the first to resent what to any man must seem an unprincipled action. To Beate, as to many women in a similar case, it has seemed enough that the plan is agreeable to Michael, and at the same time is for the best interests both of the State and of the man whose career she has so deeply at heart. There is a similarly divining touch of portraiture in the fact, adroitly emphasized in the action, that the whole course of Beate's life, and the philosophy she has derived from this, are radically opposed to the political creed she and her lover are championing. Womanlike, she never realizes the inconsistency; but Richard, with the more rational temper of the man, is crushed by it. Even in her death Beate feels that the most passionate aspirations of her life are crowned, while Richard lives on, annihilated by the knowledge that his soul has fallen sacrifice to his "principles." He is alive only because he is dead—"Ich leben muss weil ich gestorben bin." In short, Beate is endowed in an extraordinary degree both with the strength and the limitations of womanly character. To any one who is willing to take her for what Sudermann intends she can scarcely fail to seem the most thoroughly studied, the most complexly organized, and the most quiveringly vital woman in the modern drama.

The Free Love Bogy.

The basis of the critic's objection against the play seems to be a belief that it advocates the "free love" of the Socialists, an institution that is consciously intended to destroy the family as the basis of society. It is hard to see how such a misconception could have arisen. Here, as elsewhere in Sudermann's plays, the family life is portrayed with the utmost sympathy; and, as it happens, the duty of both Beate and Richard to their children is one of the strongest motives in the course of the action. There is much in the play to militate against loveless marriages, which are so much a matter of convention on the Continent—and which are daily becoming more numerous in America. There is much, also, to encourage people to resist the deadening influence of morality that is merely conventional and to live out their lives freely, in accordance with the deepest needs of human nature. But there is no attempt to disguise the fact that sin is sin and brings its inevitable reward of death.

No work of art is beyond the power of prejudice and miscomprehension. Hamlet has been called a weakling with a gift of the gab; Lear a vain madman whom nobody would have willingly given shelter. By dwelling only on the weakness of a great character people of the most ordinary virtues may feel many a pleasurable sensation of superiority. But it is scarcely thus that one would wish to regard the great sources of sorrow in human existence. Goethe once said that there is no crime of which, under appropriate circumstances, he might not have been capable. Any one who brings a similar spirit of humility to "The Joy of Living" will find in it much occasion for sadness; but the sadness will be of the sort that underlies all spiritual experiences which are of profit.

Sudermann and Hauptmann.

With regard to THE TIMES's first night criticism of "The Joy of Living," Mr. Charles Henry Meltzer writes: "I agree with every word you published almost absolutely. With the one exception of Hauptmann's great play, 'Die Weber,' ('The Weavers,') this newest work of Sudermann's is, I believe, the highest, strongest, most honest, and most interesting drama of our time." The exact expression in THE TIMES was: "The high-water mark of the intellectual drama." The plays of Hauptmann, even when they are most painfully realistic in treatment, are the expression of a temperament that is primarily poetic. As to whether the intellectual or the poetic drama is to be preferred, it is not necessary to dogmatize, but most people who know enough of the plays to be entitled to an opinion will probably agree with Mr. Meltzer. At the same time it is necessary to point out that Sudermann has of late revealed unsuspected depths of poetical feeling. "Johannisfeuer" is poetical to the core, and the character of Beate, highly intellectualized though it is, could only have been divined by a spirit deeply in sympathy with the primal sources of life. At the time when all Germany was discussing which was the greater poet, Goethe or Schiller, Goethe is said to have wearily remarked: "What does it matter to them? They have us both."

The Success of "Everyman."

The native beauty and pathos of "Everyman," the fifteenth century morality play which has lately been revived, has survived the attacks of those who denounced it as sacrilegious and those who denounced it as dull. The engagement at Mendelssohn Hall closed Saturday, and the play has moved to the Madison Square Theatre, where, beginning on Wednesday, a limited number of matinées will be given daily at 2:30, with the exception of Saturday. On Saturday a matinée performance will be given beginning at 11 A. M. Next Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to private performances. The past week has been marked by a succession of large audiences. At every performance the pupils of various schools in the city have attended in a body, the old play being especially interesting to those engaged in the study of literature. No one who has any regard either for English literature or the English drama should miss this quaint and beautiful religious poem.

Mr. Pinero and His Defamers.

All those who rejoice in the truth that shames the devil must be grateful to Mr. James Platt White for the letter which appears below with regard to the crusade now waging against Mr. Pinero's tragedies. I need only add to it that a study of the fortunes of the later comedies, such as "The Amazons" and "Trelawney of the Wells," which were written at the same period as the sex tragedies, confirms Mr. White's conclusions. Though the record of their runs is not complete, they are known to have averaged as well as, and perhaps better than, such plays as "Iris," "Mrs. Tanqueray," "Miss Ebbsmith," and "The Benefit of the Doubt." Clearly it rests with Mr. Pinero's detractors to clear themselves from the charge of ignorance or of malice.

JOHN CORBIN.

MR. PINERO AND HIS DEFAMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I add an epilogue to the tragi-comedy of "Iris" and the moralists, removing it for the nonce from the realm of adjectives to that of statistics?

It is declared that "these dramas are made and presented because these situations commonly impress the amiable multitude, and are therefore remunerative," and that "the true motive of all such plays as 'Iris' is sordid, shopkeeping craft." Now, let us compare these statements with the figures. "Iris" ran in London last year for 110 performances. New York seems to be liking it better than London, but there is surely no chance of its running in America for longer than this season. Let us compare with this record the one of "Sweet Lavender," which the critic who has most severely condemned "Iris" finds so free from "impurity." I may remark in passing that I should have suspected that his peculiarly chaste mind would have detected in the relation of Godfrey Wedderburn the germs of "the drama of dirt." But it is apparently enough for him that the play, though it bears analysis so ill, has the conventional "happy ending." In the little red edition of Mr. Pinero's early plays published by Mr. William Heinemann introductory notes have been written by Mr. Malcolm Salamon, and from the preface of "Sweet Lavender" I extract the following record of performances between 1888 and 1893: Produced at Terry's Theatre on March 21, 1888, and ran there continuously until Jan. 25, 1890, being 683 performances. It was revived there on Oct. 9, 1890, and fifty-four more performances were given, making a total of 737 performances. "Sweet Lavender" was first produced in the English "provinces" on Christmas, 1888, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, and between that date and Nov. 5, 1891, 697 performances were given. "Since then," says Mr. Solomon in October, 1893, "other traveling companies have performed the play many hundred times all over the United Kingdom." Mr. Salamon also recorded that in America its performances had been "countless," and that the play had been very successful in the West Indies, German, Italy, and Russia. Since Mr. Solomon's record ceased I remember one revival at Terry's Theatre, and the play has doubtless had many more performances. At any rate, the "shopkeeping craft" that would turn from a play with an immediate run of 683 plus 697, that is, 1,380 performances, to one that had a first run of 110 must be the craft of a lunatic.

This contrast is confirmed by an inspection of Mr. Pinero's other sex plays. Before "Iris," Mr. Pinero had written three sex-tragedies—"The Profligate," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith"—and two serious comedies closely allied in subject—"The Benefit of the Doubt" and "The Gay Lord Quex."

"The Profligate" was written in 1887 as a bold experiment, and was produced by Mr. John Hare April 24, 1889, for a run of 80 plus 45, that is, 131 performances, at the very time that "Sweet Lavender" was having a first London run of 683 performances.

The critical success of "The Profligate" was, however, great, and encouraged Mr. Pinero to write "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." In 1892 the play was considered impossible, and was intended for special matinees at Mr. Hare's theatre. But Mr. Hare refused to present the play even in that unobtrusive manner. Then a vacancy happened at the St. James', and the tragedy was produced May 21, 1893. It did have a great success, and changed the history of the English drama. But after all it ran only for thirty-two weeks, or about 225 performances.

Now one comes to "The Nortorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt," which, from the box-office point of view, were almost failures. Produced on March 13, 1895, "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" was for sixty performances the greatest success either Mr. Hare or Mr. Pinero had ever had. But then Mrs. Campbell left the cast, and, after struggling along for a while, the play was withdrawn on June 14, after a run of only three months. As to "The Benefit of the Doubt," financially there was never any benefit. Produced on Oct. 16, 1895, the play was withdrawn on Dec. 27.

Of all of this group of plays, "The Gay Lord Quex," which is more nearly allied than any other to the "happy ending" type of play, has been the greatest success. Mr. Hare played it for two whole seasons, and for parts of two others, but I doubt if altogether it has been given many more than a thousand times.

These facts are not in the least occult. Any person can know them, any dramatic critic should know them; and it is hard to say whether ignorance or knowledge of them is more damning to those who insist upon heaping vile language upon Mr. Pinero for motives he never could have had.

JAMES PLATT WHITE.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1902.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The other night the critical scene in "Iris," in which Oscar Asche "breaks up housekeeping," was almost spoiled by a property man. To avenge a fancied wrong the man glued down the vases on the mantle which Mr. Asche breaks first. When that trying scene came Mr. Asche turned Iris into the streets as usual, and turned to the vases. With a sweep of his hand he struck them. They were so firmly glued, however, that only the tops were broken by the blow and Mr. Asche's hand incidentally bruised. A property man is now looking for a new job.

***

William Gillette has three "dont's" which he adheres to religiously. He don't grant newspaper interviews, he don't make speeches in front of the curtain, and he don't permit late comers to "Sherlock Holmes" to be seated until the end of the first act. Regarding interviews, he claims that he has nothing to say on any subject. Making speeches in front of the curtain, he declares, destroys all effort to have his audience forget the man in the character, and he will not permit a few late comers to the theatre to disturb the great majority who are in their places on time and distract their attention from the play.

***

One dramatist has laid aside the idea of dramatizing novels and has turned to celebrated paintings for inspiration. Vander Oudera's picture, "The Last Appeal," which is on exhibition at John Wanamaker's, has made such an impression on Estella Johnstone that she has put "The True Story of Margaret Harstein," the heroine of the painting, in a little play. It has been accepted by Franklin Sargeant, who will produce it for the first time at the Empire Theatre on Thursday afternoon.

***

Charles Frohman has arranged for a continuation of the run of the comedy, "The Two Schools," at the Madison Square Theatre until Nov. 24. He has been able to effect this arrangement by getting Liebler & Co., who were to present "Audrey" at this house, to postpone their production until this date.

***

Since his arrival in America Martin Harvey has become something of a matinée idol, and has consequently received from fair admirers demands for his autograph. He complies, but with the request that 50 cents be forwarded for the benefit of the Actors' Home Fund of America.

DUSE IN AMERICA
FOR ITALY'S GLORY

Believes the D'Annunzio Plays to be the Greatest of Modern Times—Their Production Her Mission in Life—Her Personality and His—Short Critical Review of Plays Now Running.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

VICTORIA—Duse.—Tuesday.
HERALD SQUARE—"The Children of Kings."
EMPIRE—Special dramatic matinée Thursday.
GARRICK—New Fitch comedy.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Sherlock Holmes."
FIFTH AVENUE—"As You Like It."

Easily the most important appearance of the year is that of Eleanora Duse, regarded by many as the world's greatest living tragedienne. After an absence of six years, she returns to New York to present what she regards as the greatest tragedies of modern times—those of Gabriele d'Annunzio. Believing this sincerely, she has made it her artistic mission in life to produce these plays and these only. In expressing her admiration of her countryman, she lately exclaimed: "Shakespeare, Sardou, d'Annunzio!" To the mind that puts Shakespeare and Sardou into the same category nothing is impossible. La Locandiera, Santuzza, Magda, Camille, La Femme de Claude, and the other rôles, which brought her fame, are abandoned forever. She declares that she has brought us the plays of d'Annunzio for the glory of modern Italy and its art.

Duse is now in the prime of life and is enjoying better health than for many years. Her art is said to be at its best. In Boston, where she has recently been acting, she gave five performances a week as she promises to do here—something almost unprecedented for her.

D'ANNUNZIO, THE AUTHOR.

D'Annunzio's plays are as yet unknown to American theatre goers. Several of his poems and novels have been translated, but their subject matter and the manner of treatment has made it necessary to suppress considerable portions of them. Until 1897 he had written novels and poems only. In the Spring of that year he saw Duse in Paris, after her return from New York and London. She fired his imagination by her acting, and in a few weeks he had written his first play, "A Dream of a Spring Morning," ("Sogno d' un Mattino di Primavera,") which Duse acted that June at Paris. Since then he has been writing the tragedies in which she alone—save Bernhardt for a few weeks—has been seen. They have formed several schemes for the production of these plays, one of which led them in 1899 to propose to establish a "theatre of the poets" on the shores of Lake Albano. Duse was to be manager and leading woman, while d'Annunzio was to furnish the plays. The money was actually raised by popular subscription for the project, but the dream vanished in air.

In the writing of his plays, as in his novels, d'Annunzio has worked along lines of realism which has gained for him, in English-speaking countries, the reputation of perhaps a great but degenerate artist. In his poetry, however, his sumptuous reproduction of beauty has caused him to be likened unto the English Keats. In Italy he has a school of his own which places him at the head of the writers who are striving to regain Italy's ancient prestige in literature.

D'Annunzio has taken an active part in the political life of his country. He is married and has two children. He belongs to an old noble family of Chieti in the marches of Ancona, and is allied to the great Roman houses by his marriage to the daughter of Du Gallese. He was born in 1864 on board the Irene, a brigantine of the Adriatic. He began writing poetry in 1879 and in a few years the peculiar beauty of his style brought him some fame. In 1892 he wrote a novel, "L' Innocente," which was followed by "Trionfo della Morte" in 1894. His plays were written in the following order: "Dream of a Spring Morning," 1897; "The Dead City," 1898; "Dream of an Autumn Sunset," 1899; "Gioconda," 1899; "La Gloria," 1900, and "Francesca," 1901.

PERSONALITY OF DUSE.

Duse was "discovered" in New York in 1893 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where she appeared for the first time beyond the bounds of her own country. She was seen in the tragic rôles of Magda and Camille and was accorded the welcome of a genius. She returned in 1896 for a tour of America. During these two trips she formed a sincere admiration for this country and its people. She considers the American as the truest type of manhood and constantly holds up American womanhood to her daughter as a model. Her interest in America was illustrated on her recent arrival in New York, some four weeks ago, when she insisted on seeing Fifth Avenue again before going to her hotel.

Her personality has often been the subject of misdirected comment. Her refusal during her present tour to have an orchestra in the theatre was at once seized upon as an eccentricity. Her explanation is reasonable enough. To carry an orchestra with her would be too great an expense, and to take an orchestra at random, giving music not at all in harmony with the sentiment of her play, would grate on her and the audience. Therefore she thought it best to have no music at all.

As described by those who daily come in contact with Mme. Duse, she is a sensible, simple, kindly woman, who rarely does anything without a good reason.

Another so-called peculiarity of hers is her absolute rule about interviewers. She considers that the moment she leaves the stage she is entitled to all the comforts of privacy. To permit one reporter to see her would involve seeing all, and this would be too trying to her fragile health and would consequently affect her acting. Too honest to see one and not all, she sees none. On this subject an acquaintance of Duse's, a Mme. Chartres, wrote in 1898:

"Duse's hatred of publicity and newspaper interviews has assumed the proportions of a mania. When we were alone together Duse was herself—impulsive, eager, passionate, tender, sad. But the mere announcement of a visitor would freeze her into silence. Duse makes a great deal of money, but she spends it freely, paying her company all the year around. She is very sad—the saddest woman I have ever known. She cannot even bear people's voices. After the strain of her performance she drives home quite alone and sits down to suffer in solitude and silence. At home she dresses in white satin. On the stage she does not powder or paint. She bundles her pretty black hair up in any fashion and lets the startling strand of white sweep across her temple."

Another writer gives a graphic account of the beginning of Duse's greatness. It was the Count Giuseppe Primole, who printed in 1897, at the occasion of Duse's triumph in Paris, a number of letters concerning Duse that passed between himself and Alexandre Dumas fils in 1881. Even in those days she was very delicate, and consequently unreliable as to her engagements. This letter from the Count to Dumas shows that the Duse of twenty-one years ago is the one of to-day.

"You ask of me, Caro Maestro, how this great genius, in which one may not recognize any school, first proclaimed itself. It was in Turin in 1881. Duse had just passed through a year of cruel physical and mental suffering, which had precluded her acting. Cesare Rossi saw that she despaired of her future, and offered to make her leading lady in his company. Although weak and unreliable, she signed an engagement. Her art brought her into life again. From that day her greatness was an established fact. She has made herself what she is through no treadmill labor; it is simply the cry of her heart. * * * An insurmountable reserve holds back any confidence concerning her private life, but on the stage the restraint is thrown off, and there she pours out her heart that would otherwise break."

The brief life history of Duse is this: Born at Vigevano, Italy, in 1850, daughter of a comedian, she began to act as a mere child. Until 1881 she is said to have shown but little talent. She was married to an author, Checbri, from whom she shortly separated. The distinguishing quality of her acting is that she obtains effects by most simple means—but effects which grow the more one sees her. Her features though expressive are not particularly beautiful; her charm lies in her eyes and voice.

THE PLAYS.

Beginning with Tuesday night Duse will present "La Gioconda" until Friday, when she will be seen in "La Citta Morta," which will be repeated Saturday afternoon. There will be no evening performance. "Francesca da Rimini" will be presented the following week.

"La Gioconda," which is dedicated to "Eleanora Duse of the beautiful hands," is a story of artists. The hero, Lucio, is a sculptor, mated to Silvia (Duse) by law and to Gioconda by soul. When the play opens he is just recovering from an attempt at suicide, having been unable to choose between duty and love. The tragedy for Lucio is that Gioconda, his source of inspiration, is always awaiting him in his studio. He dare not go, and he dare not keep away. In the end the wife goes to the studio and meets Gioconda, and tells her that her husband is cured of his love. Gioconda tries to break a statue of herself, the masterpiece of Lucio, but the wife saves it, though at the loss of her hands. The drama ends with a reunion of the two lovers. The moral seems to be that art is higher than duty, and that Gioconda must remain.

The cast is as follows:

Lucio Settala	Carlo Rosaspina
Lorenzo Gadid	Ettore Mazzanti
Cosmio Dalbo	Ciro Galvani
Silvia Settala	Eleonora Duse
Francesca Doni	Guglielmina M. Gallani
Gioconda Dianti	Emilia Varini
La Piccola Beata	Clothilde Conte
La Sirenetta	Angelina Pagano Civani

Scene: At Florence and on the Coast of Pisa at the present time.

In "La Citta Morta" the central idea is intolerable destiny working itself out. A group of four people fulfil the drama of their strange, passionate, in a sense, demented lives, near and among the ruins of Mycenae, where Leonardo is searching for the ages-long interred bodies of the Atridae and Cassandra. That ancient terrible crime, whose tragic story in Greek drama is still one of the most appalling in art, throws its sinister light on all. Alessandro, a poet richly inspired by the beauty and wonder of the Hellenic past; his beautiful blind wife, Anna; Leonardo, an enthusiastic Hellenic discoverer; his beautiful sister, Bianca Maria, the very incarnation of the poetic vision of ideal womanhood—these are the four who have come to the Gate of Lions, beyond the Acropolis, to the ancient City of Pelopidae, unforeseeing any possibility of tragic doom in that haunted region. All are caught in the evil of the crime-impregnated soil of the tombs of the Atridae, like birds in a mesh. The two men find themselves in love with the sister, and finally to save himself from this terrible love the brother kills the sister.

The cast is as follows:

Alessandro	Carlo Rosaspina
Leonardo	Dante Capelli
Anna	Eleonora Duse
Bianca Maria	Angelina Pagano Civani
La Nutrice	Guglielmina M. Gallian

Scene—In Argolis, near the ruins of Mycenae.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Two new plays and a prologue will comprise the programme of the first performance this season of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School, which will be given in the Empire Theatre on the afternoon of Nov. 6. A prologue has been written for the occasion by Anna Hempstead Branch, with music composed by Robert O. Jenkins. This prologue will be a new type, involving nine speaking and singing characters.

A one-act melodrama, based on the famous painting, "The Last Appeal," by Ouderra, the scene of which is laid in Holland, in 1539, will receive its first representation. The principal feature of the matinée will be a new version of a comedy in three acts from an old French play by Elizabeth C. Bunner, entitled "A Young Scapegrace." In "A Young Scapegrace" the scene is laid in the palace of Versailles toward the end of Louis XIV.'s reign, at that period when eccentricity of dress was in favor.

The hero of the play is the young Duc de Richelieu—a nephew of the great Cardinal—and how he gained the love of his wife. The character of young Richelieu in "A Young Scapegrace" was created by Virginie Dejarzet in 1839 at the Palais Royale Theatre, Paris. She was over sixty years of age at the time.

A NEW FITCH COMEDY.

Manager Frank McKee will present his star, Mary Mannering, at the Garrick Theatre, to-morrow night in a new play entitled "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," which was written especially for her by Clyde Fitch. In the play Miss Mannering will impersonate an American girl whose hand is being sued for by a Hungarian nobleman. It is a New York play, all the important scenes being laid in this city, and all the characters, with the exception of an English nobleman, the Hungarian lover, and a girl from Butte, Mont., being people whom it would be easy to duplicate within half a mile of the Waldorf-Astoria. The play is in four acts, and it is the first that Mr. Fitch has written since his recent illness. He has probably given more attention to this comedy than any other from his pen, inasmuch as he has personally rehearsed it for the past five weeks, and the staging of the play is entirely his own individual work. Mr. McKee has given it a handsome mounting, and in view of the fact that it is so completely a Clyde Fitch production and that Miss Mannering's recent successes in "Janice Meredith" and "The Lady of Lyons" have stamped her as an actress of the first rank there is unusual interest in the first performance of "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" to-morrow evening. Like all the Fitch comedies, it deals with the social world. Like them, too, it promises a daring scene calculated to arouse discussion. Following is the full cast:

Geraldine Lang	Mary Mannering
Vi Thompson	Amy Ricard
Mrs. Wrighton	Mrs. Hone
Fraulein Handt	Anita Rothe
Mrs. Jars	Rosa Cooke
Mrs. Mathewson	Marian Gardiner
Mrs. Dreed	Kathleen Chambers
Mrs. Harry K. Whipple	Dene Woodruff
Miss Piney	Florence Stewart
Molly Lanning	Florence Breed
Stewardess	Carolyn James
Lady Passenger	Anna Archer
Count Carlos Kinsey	Arthur Byron
Mr. Wrighton	John G. Saville
Lord Tilbury	H. Hassard-Short
Mr. Crager	Albert S. Howson
Jars	Herbert Ayling
Steward	Charles Martin
Thornton	Sydney Mansfield
Man Passenger	Charles Haskins
Expressman	David Proctor
The Ship's Doctor	George Elwood

Passengers, expressmen, and the Blue Hungarian Band.

"SHERLOCK HOLMES."

William Gillette comes to the Knickerbocker to-morrow night for a farewell appearance in "Sherlock Holmes." He will be seen there for twenty-four evenings and six matinées, and after this season he leaves the character forever, he says. This is Mr. Gillette's fourth year as the great detective. He began at the Garrick in his dramatization of the Conan Doyle sketches and has since continued in it with such success that his name has come to be associated with the character almost as much as its originator. He was seen in it in London last season at the Lyceum and won the fullest praise from the public.

An announcement of importance to those who attend Mr. Gillette's performances is made in the fact that the curtain will rise each evening at 8 o'clock precisely and at 2 P. M. at the matinée, which will be given on election day, Thanksgiving Day, and Saturday. After 8:25 at the evening performances and 2:25 at the matinées no one will be seated until the end of the first act. Mr. Gillette insists that his audiences shall not be disturbed and their attention distracted by late-comers.

The cast is as follows:

Sherlock Holmes	William Gillette
Doctor Watson	Herbert Percy
John Forman	Edgar Selwyn
Sir Edward Leighton	Frank Andrews
Count von Stahlburg	Frank Wilson
Professor Moriarty	Griffith Evans
James Larrabee	Ralph Delmore
Sidney Prince	Quinton McPherson
Alfred Bassick	Ben Graham
Jim Craigin	Thomas McGrath
Thomas Leary	Sidney Walters
"Lightfoot" McTague	Charles Gibson
John	Harry J. Kooper
Billy	Harry McArdle
Parsons	Henry J. Hadfield
Alice Faulkner	Mabel Howard
Mrs. Faulkner	Maude Giroux
Madge Larrabee	Alida Cortelyou
Thérèse	Mary Kealty
Mrs. Smeedley	Ethel Lorrimore

The place is London.
The time, eight years ago.

MARTIN HARVEY.

Martin Harvey appears Monday night at the Herald Square in the legendary romance "The Children of Kings," from the German of B. von Rosmer by Frederick Langbridge and A. H. Ferro. The action of the piece is accompanied by the original music of Humperdinck, the author of "Hansel and Gretel." It is said to be beautiful and elaborate. It will be rendered by an enlarged orchestra.

This piece was recently produced in London by Mr. Harvey, in which he scored one of his greatest successes. It will be well staged, with all the original special scenery and electrical effects used in its London presentation. The story is told in four acts, and the scenes are located in the Germany of Maximilian's days. It deals with the adventures of a young King, who has been carefully trained in a remote castle with a view to maturing a fine and idealistic character, that he may fittingly govern his people. Finding himself unsuited to rule, he secretly steals away after his coronation, that he may learn from suffering and privation among his people to be an ideal King. Chafing at the hollow pomp of his Court and the flattery and simulation with which he is surrounded, he disappears incognito, and his adventures begin. The King meets a goose girl, and together they wander through mountain and forest in midwinter, suffering from cold and hunger. The fanciful story is said to give Mr. Harvey full play to his powers for romance.

The cast of characters:

The King	Martin Harvey
The Councillor	Fred Wright, Sr.
The Chancellor	Fred Powell
The Chamberlain	Pat Alexander
The General	George Cooke
The Minstrel	William Haviland
The Woodcutter	Fuller Mellish
The Broombinder	Michael Sherbrooke
The Innkeeper	Percy Anstey
The Innkeeper's Man	E. J. Frazer
The Tailor	E. F. Lower
The Gatekeeper	Edmund Gateo
The Weaver	Paul Barry
The Cooper	H. Blackmore
The Tailor's Apprentice	John Alexander
The Innkeeper's Daughter	Amy Coleridge
The Innkeeper's Maid	Grete Hahn
The Milkmaid	Bessie Elder
The Burgomaster's Wife	Mrs. Frkederick Powell
The Broombinder's Little Daughter	Mercy Fuller
The Witch	Mrs. B. M. De Solla
The Goose Girl	N. De Silva

Nobles, rustics, citizens and their wives, artisans, musicians, children, &c.

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

"The Joy of Living," a translation of Sudermann's latest tragedy, "Es Lebe das Leben," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is appearing at the Garden Theatre, is on the whole the most admirable of all the intellectual dramas of the present generation. The stage presentation is admirable, and Mrs. Campbell appears in the later scenes to greater advantage than ever before. The play has only one more week to run.

***

"An American Invasion," by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, in which J. E. Dodson and Annie Irish are appearing as co-stars at the Bijou, begins its last week to-morrow. It is not remarkable as a comedy of international relations, but it has a few strong melodramatic scenes.

***

At the Irving Place Theatre Meyer-Foerster's "Alt Heidelberg" is running indefinitely to delighted audiences. It is a dramatic idyl of great poetic charm, and is unrivaled among the plays of recent years for the strength and delicacy of its appeal to the emotions. On Monday, Nov. 10, on the occasion of the annual celebration in honor of Schiller's birthday, "Don Carlos" will be performed for the last time.

***

"Iris," in which Virginia Harned is appearing at the Criterion Theatre, ranks with the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" as the two most powerful exponents of the contemporary drama in England.

***

At the Savoy Theatre Miss Ethel Barrymore is playing successfully in a double bill. "Carrots" is a bit of realism in one act, imported from the Théâtre Antoine, and is one of the most interesting features of the present Broadway season from the point of view of the literary drama. "The Country Mouse" is an English satirical farce, heavy in touch at times, but pointed and amusing.

***

"The Sword of the King" at Wallacks is not particularly strong as a drama, but it affords Miss Henrietta Crosman an excellent opportunity to exert the vigorous charm of her temperament and is pleasing large audiences.

***

"The Night of the Party" at the Princess Theatre is a brisk and entertaining farce, the chief part in which is skillfully performed by Weedon Grossmith, who wrote the play to exploit his strong points as an actor.

***

Mrs. Leslie Carter has just closed her fortieth successful week in "Du Barry" at the new Belasco Theatre. Owing to the long-standing contracts in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, her present season in New York will close Saturday, Nov. 29.

***

John Drew's admirably artistic performance in Mr. Isaac Henderson's rather artificial play, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," will continue until Nov. 17.

***

"Mrs. Jack," with Alice Fischer in the title rôle, makes way at the Victoria Theatre for Duse, and will be transferred to the new West End Theatre, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, west of Eighth Avenue.

***

The subject matter of "The Two Schools" at the Madison Square Theatre is characteristically Parisian, but to people of cosmopolitan tastes it may be recommended as harmless and amusing.

***

"The Ninety and Nine," at the Academy of Music, mingles melodrama and religion, and has made a popular hit by virtue of a sensational scene in which a locomotive is represented as dashing through a forest fire.

***

"Old Limerick Town" has been hailed as the best of the long series of plays in which Mr. Chauncey Olcott has delighted the audiences of the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

***

"The Silver Slipper" is by the authors of "Florodora" and is in a similar vein. The scenery and costumes are very brilliant and sumptuous. The leading performers are Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper.

***

"A Country Girl," at Daly's, is by the authors of "The Geisha" and "San Toy," and represents the quiet good taste and refined fun of English musical comedy at its recently best. The leading part is taken by William Norris.

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The gayety of the lines and the brilliancy of the costumes have carried "A Chinese Honeymoon" into its twenty-sixth week at the Casino, and the end is not yet announced.

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At Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse the departure of the Hengler sisters and of Miss Grayce Scott, whose piquant charm contributed much to the pleasure of the original performance, is to be offset by a thorough reconstruction of the show. Mr. Paul West, who has written a number of songs and lyrics for the stage as well as The Smart Set, has already begun to rewrite "Tommy Rot," under the supervision of Mr. Kirke La Shelle. This move means the complete reconstruction of the story, the development of the principal characters, the elimination of several minor rôles, the introduction of new musical numbers, and the engagement of new and clever singers and comedians. Miss Blanche Ring, of course, will remain, and special attention will be devoted to giving her the greatest possible latitude in singing and acting. A new name will be decided upon shortly for "Tommy Rot," and the date of production of the West-La Shelle piece will be announced later. Mr. La Shelle, besides being the manager of Frank Daniels and other attractions, is the co-librettist of "The Ameer" and "The Princess Chic."

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The new features of the bill at Weber & Fields's which were announced for last Thursday have been deferred until next Thursday. "Humming Birds and Onions" is of a composite nature, a travesty of John Drew's play, "The Mummy and the

PLAGIARISM IN MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS

Recent Trial in Which a Composer and Musical Publication Were Interested Suggests Some Instances of Similarity in Works of Different Authors.

Twelve good men and true decided last week in accordance with the forms of law that Mr. Victor Herbert had not been guilty of plagiarism in his comic operas. Mr. Herbert is a man of talent and a good musician, and the verdict is only what he deserved. His productions stand head and shoulders above the welter of stuff which is now put forward under the name of comic opera, and in which there is neither originality nor sense; and it is in accordance with the fitness of things that the trumpery allegations against them should have been so promptly and decisively disposed of. The case has afforded the town a few days' amusement through the ludicrous inadequacy of the attempts made to prove him a thief of other men's ideas. The deeper question of real originality is not to be determined by such methods as were employed before the jury last week; but it is plain that the average man, as represented by that jury, is not persuaded that a succession of two or three notes discovered through the score of an opera similar to two or three notes in some other composition, constitutes plagiarism. They are quite right. It takes more than that.

The subject is one on which a good deal of nonsense has been talked and written, and that has exercised the minds of many people in recent years. It is not easy to say just where the dividing line should stand between plagiarism—a similarity that has real significance in the essential quality of a musical idea—and a mere chance coincidence of a few notes in a theme. Originality of style and of treatment, of course, does not depend on such details; a composer may be thoroughly lacking in originality, completely saturated in the spirit of another man, and governed by his methods, and yet show no note-for-note resemblances in his music. And where literal coincidences do exist, as they often do in the works of the great masters, there may be not the slightest trace of plagiarism, and no real resemblance in the music in which they occur.

The proposition has been advanced that since there are but seven tones in the diatonic scale and twelve in the chromatic, the possibilities of inventing new melodies must be limited and cannot extend indefinitely. As a mathematical theorem this is no doubt entitled to weight. The laws of permutation and combination make it certain that there must be an end, in the course of centuries or of aeons, to all possible arrangements of musical tones—all the sooner, perhaps a few aeons sooner, because a considerable proportion of them are unavailable for musical use. The number of possible hands that may be dealt at whist is definitely ascertainable, but the human race may shrivel up and die off the face of the earth before the limit is reached. The resources of musical tones are in no danger of exhaustion. When a melodist is born into the world, somehow the fertility of those seven or twelve tones in the scale seems to be mightily refreshed and stimulated anew; his touch makes new melodies blossom from them that never have shed their fragrance before. So long as there is genius it will have enough to do its work with.

It is only within a comparatively few years that the present sensitiveness in regard to the meum and tuum of all kinds of intellectual property, including musical themes, has existed. Before the last century public opinion was indulgent as to some elements in literature and music now considered essential to originality. In literature, as in music, the treatment of the idea was considered the chief thing. Shakespeare took his plots and incidents from other writers with perfect unconcern, and it never occurred to him or to his audiences that he was doing anything out of the way or anything to be concealed or apologized for. Except in presenting their materials more effectively than they had been presented by others, the Elizabethan dramatists felt themselves under little obligation to be "original." When they found anything to their purpose, they took it and used it, as Prof. Barrett Wendell puts it, with as little qualm of conscience as a modern man of science would feel in availing himself of another's published investigations. Whatever the origin of his plot, the dramatist treated it not as a creator but as a translator. Molière considered it quite enough to declare that he took his own wherever he found it, and went on taking it. It was not so much the motifs employed that counted as what the artist did with them.

The case with music was similar well on toward the end of the eighteenth century. With many musical elements there was a sort of community of interest among composers. Fugal subjects, for instance, were almost public property. You could take another man's theme and write your own fugue on it almost as readily as you could take his melody as a basis for a set of variations; and you were not expected to give credit. Bach, the inexhaustible, did it sometimes, and lesser men with smaller inspiration much oftener. The value of your fugue was considered to lie more in the skill with which you had made it than in the materials you used. Of course we at this distance of time can see where the geniuses overtopped the little fellows in the instinctive selection of enduring materials, when they did not create them, as well as in the power of their treatment; but that was not the point of view of the time. Probably the most delightfully easy-going plagiarist that ever plied the pirate's trade was Handel. In recent years reams of essays have been written to point out the sources from which he appropriated large fragments of some of his most important works, ranging from fugal subjects to whole arias and choruses. His "Israel in Egypt," which has scarcely lost its place as one of the mountain peaks of art, is one of those that has chiefly fallen under the destructive analysis of the modern critics, who have shown how a considerable number of its choruses are boldly "lifted" from the works of other men. For many of his other oratorios and religious settings he also helped himself in the same generous measure.

Everybody repeated himself in those days whenever he was moved to do so. No composer ever hesitated to incorporate earlier movements of his own into any composition for which he happened to need something of their sort. It was not often noticed, and occasioned no unfavorable comment when it was. Much less music was printed than now. What did appear was less widely circulated, and hence less widely known. Even Bach used his own pieces over again, and did it constantly; his official positions exposed him to a frequency of demands that even his fecund genius found it inconvenient to meet without such help. In his very greatest work, the mass in B minor, there are choruses that he had used once, and in some cases twice before. Needless to say, Handel resorted to his earlier compositions with no less equanimity when occasion required.

Ever since music has existed, indeed, there has been a certain amount of this community of interest in melodic material. A few years ago a German musical pundit, Dr. Wilhelm Tappert, published a little book in which he undertook to trace the manifold use that had been made of certain musical phrases and melodic ideas. His investigations brought him to believe that melodies are the most unwearied travelers in the world, crossing swift rivers, surmounting the Alps, presenting themselves on the other side of the ocean, and leading a nomadic life in the desert. Many are like the Wandering Jew, never resting, never dying. In folk-song, naturally, where all trace of individual property rights are lost, if they ever existed, there is the greatest freedom of appropriation; and between the popular tunes and the ancient church melodies there has been not a little exchange. Into the works of the masters, consciously and unconsciously, many of them have been drawn. And finally there are the innumerable cases of resemblance, more or less striking, in thematic material invented and used by the great composers themselves. Nobody escapes. As Dr. Tappert puts it, the masters were often ready to cry out in no uncertain tone, "Come in," when any of these wandering melodies knocked at their door. After Handel's achievements in annexation, however, most of them seem like quibbles.

The list is an amusing one. It is rarely necessary to believe that modern composers have "taken" themes of other men. Even when we find Beethoven using for the first theme in his "Eroica" symphony, as everybody now knows, note for note, a passage from the overture of Mozart's early opera, "Bastien et Bastienne," we cannot believe it other than a coincidence that both hit upon the same succession of notes in the common chord. A close resemblance may be discerned between a few measures of the finale of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony and one of the themes from the first movement of Mendelssohn's "Italian." There is a striking likeness, especially in the rhythm, between the first themes of the last movements of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata for piano and violin and Schubert's D minor quartet. Dr. Tappert reminds us of their kinship with a theme from Hummel's septet in D minor. He also assures us that one of the developments of the short motive on which the first movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony is built is to be found in an organ concerto of Frescobaldi, which, it is suggested, he may have played when he was deputy organist of the Electoral chapel at Bonn. Dr. Tappert discovered in an old book of pieces for the viol da gamba—unpublished—the exact motive played by the bells of the Graisburg in Wagner's "Parsifal." And that master's use of the "Dresden amen" as one of the most important leading motives in "Parsifal" gave rise, at the first appearance of it, to accusations of plagiarism from Mendelssohn, who had taken the same theme for use in his "Reformation" symphony.

Both the first and the last sections of the melody of Haydn's Austrian national hymn can be traced in melodies that are real folk-song elements, and that had been used by composers time and again—once by Haydn himself, in his "Seven Words." Rossini, when he wrote the "Zitti, Zitti" air in "The Barber of Seville," hit almost upon the opening measures of Haydn's "Impatient husbandman" in "The Seasons," and when Wagner was seeking for a characteristic motive for the blacksmith dwarfs in his "Nibelung" trilogy he found something that turned out to be much like the beginning of the scherzo in Schubert's D minor quartet. Tschaikowsky, in one of the passionate, poignant themes of his fifth symphony, wrote something that sounds very like a syncopated version of Clärchen's song in Beethoven's "Egmont" music; was it unconscious cerebration that led him to it? He cannot be suspected of kleptomania.

The first phrase of the Irish air "The Minstrel Boy to the Wars Has Gone" might have been the inspiration of three different composers, if they had ever heard of it, which is unlikely. In the second act of "Carmen" the orchestra begin it, as if intending to transfer the scene from Spain to Ireland. In "L'Africaine" Ines sets out to sing it, and in the scherzo of his "Scotch" symphony Mendelssohn gives a vivacious but still recognizable version of it.

Such resemblances, and a good many others that strike the observant listener from time to time, are close, but they would hardly be taken seriously as a ground for criticising the originality of the later user of the idea. The truth is that a certain amount of attention given to coincidence hunting soon develops a knack of detecting melodic similarities of the most tenuous and transitory kind. We are told that because the first phrase in Brahms's A major violin sonata, for instance, has three notes that are identical with three in the Walther's prize song in "Die Meistersinger," it is the "Meistersinger sonata." Four notes in the slow movement of the Viennese master's third symphony agree with four in the ballade of the first act of Hérold's "Zampa," and again Brahms is a plagiarist. A like fleeting resemblance can be extracted from Faust's air, "Salut, demeure chaste et pure," from the first act of Gounod's masterpiece, and the slow movement of Beethoven's C minor piano concerto. They and the others like them are perfectly inconsequential. In all of them the themes move on quite innocent of the guile of treading in paths trodden before, and the cry of "Stop thief!" is a baseless alarm. The plagiarist hunters must seek a good deal further and go a good deal deeper before they can make out a case. They must pay more attention to the spirit than to a few chance letters.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

HANS HUBER'S NEW SYMPHONY.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra begins its seventeenth season in New York on Thursday evening in Carnegie Hall, giving a second concert on Saturday afternoon. In this connection a few statistics will be of interest. The first concert given by the Boston Orchestra in this city was on Feb. 14, 1887; the performance on Thursday evening will be the one thousand nine hundred and ninety-sixth in the twenty-one years of its existence, and its ninety-eighth in New York. These seventeen years have given the orchestra a secure place in the hearts of New York music lovers. Following are the programmes of the two concerts:

THURSDAY EVENING.

Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90.....Brahms
Concerto for pianoforte, No. 5, in E flat major, Op. 73.....Beethoven
Tone-poem, "Don Juan," Op. 20.Richard Strauss
Overture to "Leonore," No. 2, in C major, Op. 72.....Beethoven

Soloist, Mr. Frederic Lamond.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Overture, "Carnival Romain".....Berlioz
Grand Fantasia in C major, ("Wanderer,") Op. 15.....Schubert
Symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"..Saint-Saëns
Symphony in E minor, Op. 115, (first time)..Hans Huber

Soloist, Mr. Raoul Pugno.

The symphony of Hans Huber is his third, and is among his latest compositions. It is one of the first of his important works to be heard in this city, where he has hitherto been known chiefly through his smaller pieces for violin, piano, &c. He is a Swiss, fifty years old, a graduate of Leipsic, and now a resident of Basel, where he is the director of a music school. That Herr Huber is inclined toward programme music is shown by the fact that his second symphony is inscribed with the name of William Tell, and that the one to be played by Mr. Gericke this week he intended originally to celebrate the life and work of Arnold Böcklin, the distinguished German painter, who died about two years ago. He thought better of it, apparently, and the symphony now stands without title or suggestion as to its interpretation. Mr. Philip Hale, in his analysis of the composition, has told what the composer's original intentions are supposed to have been. The chief theme of the first movement, reappearing in other parts of the work under different guises, was to be the "Böcklin" theme; others denoted different pictures of the artist, or subjects of which he was fond. The finale is a set of variations that was to be entitled "Metamorphoses, Suggested by Böcklin's Pictures," nine in all. Böcklin was a painter of high imaginative power, fond of the fountains and cypresses of Italy and "the gleaming marbles and golden myths of Greece," of "peopling sea or sky, shore or wood, with creatures of tradition or of sheer imagination," as a recent critic has said of him. It may be understood how his romantic treatment of classical subjects should appeal to the fancy of a composer. It may well be doubted, however, whether the attempt to deliver to a listener an exact transcript through sounds of the many moods of innumerable pictures would not be a burden and a distraction. Herr Huber's discretion is to be commended.

MR. GRAU'S NEW TENORS.

What Emil Gerhaeuser and Georg Anthes Have Done in Germany.

Among the new singers engaged by Mr. Grau for the coming opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House are Emil Gerhäuser and Georg Anthes. There has been doubt expressed in some quarters as to whether the latter will come, as it will be necessary for him to break his contract with the Dresden Opera in order to do so. This, as is well known, would put him on the blacklist of the German opera managers. Both Anthes and Gerhäuser have become prominent in German opera, especially in Wagnerian rôles.

Emil Gerhäuser was born at Krumbach, Bavaria, April 29, 1868, and was educated by the Benedictine monks at Augsburg. From the Benedictines he also got his grounding in music, and then made his public appearance as a singer. He studied law for a time, and had virtually abandoned his musical ambition, when at a special performance of one of Anton Rubenstein's operas the purity and beauty of his voice made such a profound impression that he was invited to sing on trial before Baron Perfall, manager, or "intendent," of the Munich Court theatres.

He was then twenty-two. An engagement at the Munich Opera House was the result. It lasted till 1892. He continued his musical studies under Eugen Gura. In April, 1892, he left Munich for Baireuth, where he made a special study of the Wagner music-dramas.

From 1892 to 1893 Herr Gerhäuser sang in Lübeck, where he scored his first great operatic successes. At the invitation of Felix Mottl, he left Lübeck for the Court Theatre at Carlsruhe, where he sang heroic tenor parts, studying diligently for eight years under the guidance of Mottl. But he did not confine himself to the works of Wagner. He appeared in many of the French and Italian operas.

In 1894 he was again called to Baireuth, where, on the occasion of a sudden indisposition of Van Dyck, he sang Lohengrin without a rehearsal. In 1896 Herr Gerhäuser appeared as Siegmund at Baireuth, and in 1899, also at Baireuth, he sang Parsifal. Altogether the new tenor has fifty parts in his repertoire. At the opening of the Prinz-Regententheater in Munich, Herr Gerhäuser sang Tristan to the Isoldes alternately of Mme. Ternina and Mme. Nordica.

Georg Anthes inherits his musical gifts from his father, Christian Anthes. He was born in Homburg. From his childhood up he showed remarkable musical aptitude. At first he studied his art with a view to becoming a violinist. The impression made by his pure boyish mezzo-soprano, however, on many occasions when he sang in churches and at concerts, led to a change in his career. When he was seventeen he began his vocal studies at Frankfort-on-the-Main, under Prof. Stockhausen. For several years after perfecting his musical education he sang at concerts in Germany. But his dramatic feeling soon compelled him to abandon the concert hall for the stage. He studied opera in Milan under the direction of Signor Galliera, and in 1888 he made his début at the Stadttheater, at Freiburg. His success resulted in his filling a starring engagement in 1889 at the Dresden Opera House, where he appeared as Lohengrin, Manrico, Faust, and Florestan. He was received with enthusiasm and permanently engaged by the Dresden management. His repertory includes the rôles of Siegmund, Walther von Stolzing, Siegfried, Lohengrin, and Tannhäuser. Besides interpreting the Wagner heroes, he has gained distinction in the parts of Turiddu and Canio. He also created the parts of Dimitrios in "Eventhia" and Jason in "Medea." For his services to art he has been rewarded with several decorations, among them the Order of Wasa (given him by King Oscar of Sweden and Norway) and the Albrecht Order, (given him by the King of Saxony.)

Mme. Powell and Signor Pirani.

Mme. Alma Webster Powell, soprano, and Signor Eugenio Pirani, who have recently been associated in concert giving in Europe, will be heard in a concert together on Friday evening, in Carnegie Hall. Mme. Powell is known to New York, having sung here in previous years in concert and English opera. She sang the soprano rôle last Spring in the first production of Signor Pirani's opera, "Das Hexenlied," in Prague, airs from which she will give at the coming concert. He will appear both as a composer and as a pianist, all the music except three of the orchestral numbers being of his composition; the vocal sections, it is announced, were all composed by him especially for Mme. Powell. The orchestra will be conducted by Mr. Rudolph Bullerjahn. He is a German musician of experience, latterly resident in Russia as an orchestral and choral conductor. We have received this information about him:

"Herr Bullerjahn is a man of large and commanding figure, an item of importance in his position; he comes to America almost unheralded, in order that he may establish his claims to a place among the great conductors, and ultimately settle in this country."

The programme Friday night will be as follows:

Overture, fantasie, "Romeo and Juliet"..Tschaikowsky
Orchestra.
(a) Aria from the opera, "Das Hexenlied";
(b) Danses au Chateau, de la suite d'orchestre, "Feteau Chateau".....Pirani
Alma Webster Powell.
Venetian scenes, for piano and orchestra...Pirani
(a) Gondolata. (b) In St. Marco. (c) Carnival Night.
Eugenio Pirani.
(a) Spanische Romanze; (b) Variations on the diatonic scale, (without words).....Pirani
Alma Webster Powell.
Ballade—("Wilde Jagd"—Erscheinung—Apotheose).....Pirani
Orchestra.
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 1.....Liszt
Orchestra.
Piano Soli—(a) Double-note etude; (b) Gavotte; (c) Scherzo etude; (d) Octave etude.....Pirani
Eugenio Pirani.
(a) "Jenny and Jockey"; (b) "John Anderson, My Jo"; (c) Children's songs; (d) "Free America".....Pirani
Alma Webster Powell.
Spanisches Capriccio.....Rimski-Korsakoff
Orchestra.

Herbert Witherspoon's Song Recital.

Herbert Witherspoon, basso, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with the following programme:

I.

a. Come raggio di sol.....A. Caldara
b. Pur dicesti.....Antonio Lotti
c. Recitative and air from "Judas Maccabaeus," "Arm! Arm! Ye Brave!"..G. F. Handel

II.

a. Am Meer.....F. Schubert
b. Widmung.....Robert Schumann
c. Feldeinsamkeit.....Johannes Brahms
d. Ich trage meine Minne vor Wonne Stumm..Richard Strauss
e. Liebesehnen, {From Song-Cycle "Symra."} Chr. Sinding
f. Windrose, {From Song-Cycle "Symra."} Chr. Sinding

III.

a. Ghazal chant d'Amour.....P. Wekerlin
b. La Paix, (monotone).....Reynaldo Hahn
c. Chanson Bachique, de l'opéra "La Jolie Fille de Perth".....Bizet

IV.

a. The Pipes of Pan.....Elgar
b. In My Beloved's Eyes.....G. W. Chadwick
c. Bid Me to Live.....Hatton

Miss Anderson and Mr. Baernstein's Joint Recital.

A joint song recital will be given in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening by Miss Sara Anderson and Mr. Joseph Baernstein, both singers well known in New York. Their programme, devoted almost entirely to modern music, contains a number of songs that are said to be presented for the first time in this city. Among them three of Loewe's, two of Hildach's, two of Jadassohn's, and two of Helmund's. It will be as follows:

1. (a) Abschied der Voegel } ....Hildach
   (b) Die Sperlinge }
   Sara Anderson and Joseph Baernstein.
2. (a) Der Doppelgaenger } ....Schubert
   (b) Wohin }
   (c) Kleiner Haushalt.....Loewe
   Joseph Baernstein.
3. (a) Bois Epais (Amadis 1683).....Lully
   (b) Aimons-nous.....Saint-Saens
   (c) Chanson du Tigre, (Faul et Virginia)..Masse
   Sara Anderson.
4. (a) Wie bist du Meine Koenigin.....Brahms
   (b) Tragoedie.....Schumann
   (c) Das Kraut Vergessenheit.....Hildach
   Joseph Baernstein.
5. (a) Mein Herze thut mir gar zu } ..Jadassohn
   (b) Im Volkston }
   Sara Anderson and Joseph Baernstein.
6. (a) Abendlied } ....Loewe
   (b) In der Kirchs }
   (c) Meine liebe ist Gruen.....Brahms
   Sara Anderson.
7. (a) Mohac's Field }
   (b) Where the Tizsa's Torrents } ..Korbay
   Through the Prairies Swell
   (c) I am a Roamer Bold, ("Son and Stranger").....Mendelssohn
   Joseph Baernstein.
8. (a) Proposal .....Adele Lewing
   (b) The Violet.....Helen Hood
   (c) Love Song.....Marya Blasejewica
   Sara Anderson.
9. (a) Kein Feuer Keine Kohle } .....Helmund
   (b) Ein Zweigesang }
   Sara Anderson and Joseph Baernstein.

Miss Helen Henschel's Recital.

The programme of the recital to be given by Miss Helen Henschel at Mendelssohn Hall on Monday afternoon will present her both as a singer and as a violinist. She will also have the assistance of Winifred Smith, violinist, and André Benoit at the piano. Miss Henschel is the daughter of Georg Henschel, well known in this city and in London for his song recitals that he was in the habit of giving jointly with his wife, as a composer, and as the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the now defunct London Symphony Orchestra. Miss Henschel's programme will be as follows:

(a) Recit and aria from "Judas Maccabaeus." Handel
(b) Song, "Kennst du das Land".....Beethoven
(c) Song, "Rastlose Liebe".....Schubert
Miss Helen Henschel.
Violin solo, Adagio from Concerto No. 2 in D minor.....Max Bruch
Miss Winifred Smith.
Songs—(a) "Des Veilchen".....Mozart
(b) "Volkeliedchen".....Schumann
(c) "Der Liebsten Schwur".....Brahms
(d) "Donald Blair," (new).....Henschel
(e) "Tausendschoen".....Henschel
Miss Helen Henschel.
Adagio and Finale from Concerto for two violins.....J. S. Bach
Miss Helen Henschel and Miss Smith.
Five Traditional Songs of England, Scotland, Italy, and France.
Miss Helen Henschel.
Violin Solos—(a) "Berceuse".....Fauré
(b) "Valse Espagnole".....Centola
Miss Winifred Smith.
Songs—(a) "Les Roses d'Ispahan".....Fauré
(b) "Ouvre tes yeux bleus".....Massenet
Aria— (c) "Non, je ne veux pas chanter!"
Miss Helen Henschel.
(From "Le Billet de Loterie.")..Isouard

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

The series of popular concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, given under the management of Daniel Frohman, will begin this evening. The soloists will be Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, who has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and Mme. Charlotte Maconda, soprano. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra of seventy players, with Max Bendix as Concertmeister, will furnish the orchestral part of the programme, which will be as follows:

Overture—"Spring".....Goldmark
Air from "Il re Pastore" (with violin obbligato by Mr. Bendix).....Mozart
Mme. Maconda.
Concerto for piano, with orchestra, (D minor)..Rubinstein
Mr. Gabrilowitsch.
Symphonic poem—"The Spinning Wheel of Omphale".....Saint-Saens
"Indian Bell Song" from "Lakmé".....Delibes
Mme. Maconda.
(a) Arabian Dance, from "Peer Gynt";
(b) Solojeg's Song, suite No. 11.....Grieg
(a) Nocturne, G major; (b) Etude, C major;
(c) Polonaise, A flat major.....Chopin
(a) Perpetual Motion, (a musical joke;) (b) Wind, Thunder, and Lightning Galop..Strauss

Mme. Sembrich is to give her single recital of the season at Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Nov. 12. In the classic division of the programme, which is to include numbers by Gluck, Pergolesi, Campra, Bach, and Beethoven, are two operatic arias of unusual interest. One of these is the supplication of Iphigenia from Gluck's "Iphgénie en Tauride," which has never been sung here in its entirety. It was performed first at the Académie Royale de Musique at Paris in 1779. The prayer to be sung by Mme. Sembrich begins "O toi qui prolongeas mes jours," and in the opera immediately follows the heroine's recital of her tragic vision in which she sees her father and brother murdered.

The other operatic aria is of quite a different kind. It is from Pergolesi's "Serva Padrona," or "The Maid Turned Mistress." The heroine of the work is a mischievous chambermaid who tries to marry her master and is aided in her schemes by a sly valet. Mme. Sembrich prepared the opera for production at the Royal Opera House in Berlin one year ago, but the continued success of "Don Pasquale" made its performance at that time impossible. Mme. Sembrich has selected the aria "O Serpina penseret," one of the songs addressed by the heroine to her master. The classical German Lieder in her programme include songs by Schubert, Schumann, Löwe, and Brahms, and the "modern songs in various languages" are by Hugo Wolf, Strauss, Tschaikowsky, Grieg, Bungert, and Van der Stucken.

The Canadian military band known as "the Kilties," belonging to the Gordon Highlanders of Canada, will begin a week's engagement to-morrow evening at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. Their entertainment includes Highland flings and reels; bagpipe solos, a tenor solo by J. Coates Lockhart, a part song, besides operatic selections, marches, and dance music by the brass band.

A piano recital will be given by Mr. Julian Pascal in Knabe Hall, Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, on Monday evening, Nov. 10.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

"We will not come up to town permanently until after the election." That is heard on all sides at this time of the year. Election Day comes in very conveniently on account of house parties. The men who vote in town run up the night before and return by an early train. The golf and country clubs have prepared attractive programmes for the day. The Meadow Brook Club will have, according to current report, the usual steeplechase, and the other clubs will have meets. The beagle trials on Long Island will be another feature this week of suburban life.

November is supposed to end the suburban season, although many remain to celebrate an old-fashioned Thanksgiving in the country, and others keep their out-of-town houses open until after Christmas. In Lenox and Newport nearly all of the houses will be closed, although at the former place many go back for the two festivals mentioned. This week, however, has seen the return of many people to town. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet came from Newport and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was here also on a short visit. The Goelets intend to go to the Hot Springs for the cure. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have been among those who returned to New York for the Winter.

The week has also seen the last of Morris Park. The property is to be divided into city lots. It was only a little more than ten years ago that the late John Morris came from New Orleans and started the park. He had been very successful with The Jockey Club in the Crescent City, and the club had purchased the mansion and grounds of the Luling estate. The Luling family had at one time lived in New York. Mrs. Luling was a relative of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew. The abolition of Morris Park leaves one place less for the people of Westchester. The Hunt remembers say that the ground over which they rode five and ten years ago has paved streets and rows of stone houses, shops, and apartments. The Hunt is going further and further north each year. This week Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., gave the Hunt an elaborate breakfast at her place in White Plains.

Just now there is quite a little gossip concerning the débutantes. They are not so numerous as they were last year, but they are considerable in number. Miss Eleanor Roosevelt will be among the number. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, and the granddaughter of Mrs. Valantine Hall. She is consequently, on her father's side, the niece of the President. Miss Roosevelt will receive a warm welcome. Her mother was a charming woman and one of the most popular of matrons in New York society. Her aunts are Mrs. Stanley Mortimer and Mrs. Waterbury and Miss Hall. There will be many entertainments given in her honor. Another débutante is Miss Violet Cruger, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Tams. Then there are Miss Kane, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane of Tuxedo Park; Miss Suse, the niece of Peter Marié; the younger Miss Harriman, Miss Josephine Crosby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashton Crosby—the latter was Miss May Leavitt; Miss Cynthia Roche, and Miss Jean Reid.

After all, there has been more fuss than feathers concerning the migration of fashionable women to Washington for the season. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt may go there or a month, but she will be in New York for the greater part of the Winter, as will also Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger will remain there the season, but she will visit now and then her sister, Mrs. Bacon. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is enthusiastic about Washington. Lady Herbert has joined her husband. The embassy has been much improved and renovated. Sir Michael and Lady Herbert will entertain a great deal, but the latter will be in New York during a week or more of the opera season. Her brother, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., has secured a Fifth Avenue house. He and his young wife have been in town since quite early in the Autumn.

The season at the Hot Springs of Virginia is about over. It has been very amusing for a small set. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will leave early this month, but before their departure they will give several house parties and one over Election Day. Another large house party is to be arranged much nearer home, at Idle Hour, Oakdale, where William K. Vanderbilt will enter at the end of the coming week. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have been giving one house party after another, and they intend to keep up the kindly hospitality until the holidays, coming in town only for Horse Show week.

There have been many arrivals during the past week from Europe. Among those who will be abroad this Winter are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, who are to sail soon. Anthony J. Drexel will return soon to England. Mrs. Drexel is there, and her health has not been very robust. Among those who returned to America this week were Mrs. William P. Douglas and her daughter, Miss Douglas, who will make a formal début in society this Winter. She went out a few times last year, and a very large theatre party was given in her honor. Dr. and Mrs. James W. Markoe, who, with Mrs. Douglas and Miss Douglas, were guests of J. Pierpont Morgan last Summer, have arrived in New York, and William C. Whitney and his party, who sailed in September for a few weeks' shooting, are at home again.

Samuel Newhouse, who goes to Europe frequently, is in America again, but Mrs. Newhouse remains on the other side for the present. Mrs. Mackay is to sail very shortly, with the body of her husband. The interment is to be in Greenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have not opened their town house at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, which they have taken from Mrs. Brockholst Cutting for another year. Mrs. Cutting and her son, William Cutting, will spend the Winter abroad. William Cutting remains an invalid; although he has improved considerably.

The past week has been prolific in engagements. On Thursday the engagement was announced of Miss Louise White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., (Miss Grace Hoffman,) and Walter L. Suydam, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lispenard Suydam, (Jane Mesier Suydam.) Both Mr. Suydam and Miss White are very young, but have been engaged for over a year.

The Baltimore engagement, announced in this column on Friday, of greatest interest to New Yorkers is that of Miss Margaret Emerson, daughter of Dr. Isaac E. Emerson and Mrs. Emerson of Baltimore, to Smith Hollins McKim, also of Baltimore, and who is a relative of the McKims of this city. On their trip around the world in their yacht Margaret the Emersons entertained and were entertained everywhere. Dr. McKim's mother was a Miss Morris, a relative of Mrs. John Morris of Baltimore, and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr.

Another engagement announced Friday was that of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordeon, daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordeon, to Morton Burr Stille. Miss Gordeon is the niece of Mrs. Edward Padelford, formerly Mrs. Woolsey, mother of George Woolsey, who married Miss Esther Hunt, whose death in London a few weeks after her marriage was a great shock to her friends and relatives here. Mrs. William Jaffray is another aunt. One of her sisters married Mark Hanna, Jr., and her first husband was Col. Maode, from whom she was divorced. Mrs. Gordeon was Miss Mamie Smythe.

The engagement of Miss Sarah P. Smith and Dudley Dupignac was also announced during the week. Miss Smith is the daughter of Mrs. Larocque Jacquelin Smith, and Mr. Dupignac is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dupignac.

Many invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Barnes Boardman, and James Hammond McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond McLean, on Nov. 17, in St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The reception at the Boardman residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street, will, however, be small owing to the recent death of George Bonner, an uncle of Miss Boardman. Little Miss Geraldine Boardman will be the maid of honor, and Miss Ruth Emmons, formerly of New York but now of Boston; Miss Madge Niles, Miss Violet Stewart, and Miss Kate Drake will be the bridesmaids. Sewall and Philip Boardman, Alexander Smith, who married Miss Helen Dominick; Schuyler Smith, Clark Read, Prentice Kellog, who married Miss Thornell; Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, and Ronald Colbaugh have been asked to serve as ushers. Harry Gruner will be the best man.

The wedding of Sewall Boardman and Miss Madge Niles, daughter of Lucien Niles, and whose engagement was announced last Summer in this column, will not be married until next Summer.

The marriage of Miss Julia Stuyvesant Barry, a daughter of Major Robert Peabody Barry and Mrs. Barry, (Miss Nellson,) now of Warrenton, Va., but formerly of this city, will be married to Leonard Sherman Horner at Clifton Farms, the home of the Barrys, near Warrenton, Va., on Saturday, Nov. 8. Miss Barry is a sister of Capt. Hubert Barry of Squadron A and of Robert P. Barry, Jr., who recently married Miss Harriet Robbins of this city.

Another of Saturday's weddings will be that at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson of Miss Lucretia Booth Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Moses Mason Robinson, and Morgan Dayfydd Evans, formerly of Wales, but now of New York. Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, assisted by the Rev. John Campbell of King's Bridge and the Rev. Mr. Carstensen of Riverdale, will perform the ceremony. Miss Ethel Mason Robinson will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be the Misses Marion Elizabeth Burr, Amy Arnold, Helen Arcadia Littell of New York, and Miss Mitchell of Philadelphia. Lyman Rhoades, Jr., will be the best man, and the ushers are to be C. Walter Antz, Chauncey Speer of New York, John Erren of Spuyten Duyvil, Frank Harden of Riverdale, and Clarence Allen of Bayonne. A small reception at Robin's Nest, the home of the bride's mother, will follow the ceremony.

Next Saturday also there will be the home wedding of Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey and James M. Charles. Miss Bailey is the daughter of Edmund S. Bailey and the sister of Dr. Theodorus Bailey, who last Saturday married Miss Alice Van B. Foos. Miss Florence Bailey will be her sister's only attendant, and Capt. E. Ormonde Power will be Mr. Charles's best man.

The marriage of Miss Ella Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch of 16 East Eightieth Street, and Henri George Chatain is to be celebrated on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Fitch will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Doris Fitch, and as bridesmaids her sister, Miss Elizabeth C. Fitch, Miss Pauline Lowerre, Miss Bessie Bailey, Miss Edith Frende, Miss Josephine Hoyt Smith, and Miss Grace Wilcox. Mr. Chatain will have J. Barstow Smull as his best man.

The ushers selected are Major Harrison K. Bird, Dr. Samuel McCullagh, Joseph S. Stout, Walter Slicter, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., and Morton C. Fitch. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, 16 East Eightieth Street.

The marriage of Miss Martha Law to Oliver Carter Macy, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Macy (Miss Kate Carter,) is to be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at noon, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Law, at the Manor House, Briar Cliff, Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mrs. William F. Cotterall of Philadelphia, the bride's sister, will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Elsie Gilman, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Margaret Hubbell, Miss Juliette Hubbell, and Miss Julia Leffingwell. Ridgway Macy is to be the best man, and Lawrence Rand, Everett Dominick, Alexander De B. Pratt, Henry Law, and Ethelbert I. Low will officiate as ushers.

Miss Susie B. Owen, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, (Miss Sophia L. Ives,) of 40 West Fifty-sixth Street, and Johan Janson of Christiania, Norway, are to be married, as announced yesterday, at the residence of the bride's parents at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 25. Miss Edith H. Owen will be her sister's maid of honor and sole attendant, and Henry E. Owen, Jr., will be Mr. Janson's best man. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George Moore, Mr. Cockroft, and David Taylor have been asked to be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Hastings will officiate. Mr. Janson and his bride will sail for Norway very soon after the wedding. Mr. Janson is a son of the late British Consul at Bergen.

Miss Augusta Kuypers Lyon, a daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Kuypers Lyon, and John Barker Elmendorf are to be married on Saturday, Nov. 22, in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Elsie Woodbury Brown, daughter of Mrs. Frank G. Brown, and who is to marry Thomas C. Jenkins of Baltimore in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Jan. 26, 1903, will have for her bridesmaids her cousins, Miss Gertrude Brown and Miss Bertha King Bartlett. Ral M. Parr of Baltimore, who married Laura Jenkins, a sister of the bridegroom-to-be, is to act as best man. Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bish

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

For the professional talent of the Stock Exchange it has been a very busy week. For nobody else has it been busy at all. The room-trader, indeed, has had the market pretty generally to himself. His sorrows, abundant and acute, have been vociferously proclaimed. In his list of piercing woes election forecasts have been sorriest. Only anti-corporation Congressmen are to be elected; and they are forthwith to get right down to the business of expunging National solvency. Witless enough this sort of industriously peddled stuff; and, of course, no one man has been hoodwinked or made nervous by the blustering rubbish. But—stock market quotations are down. This signifies that the bear campaigners have sold short while they groaned. Yet no serious recessions have been recorded. Indeed, toward the end of the week an actual revulsion of feeling showed, and the short interest in many parts of the market had to hurry to cover, paying rather serious penalties.

Yesterday's Clearing House Bank statement showed progress toward better local money market conditions. Gold export talk has been indulged in with the usual recklessness of speculators anxious to cause depression; but in conservative banking circles the outcry is regarded as made merely for manipulative market effect.

The recently reported September National foreign trade statement is an interesting exhibit with its showing of record merchandise imports for the month and a very large total for merchandise exports. It is made considerably more interesting now that a classified summary is published, for this, besides making it possible to trace the source of the further expansion in our purchases of foreign products, also discloses an evident and important error in the preliminary returns. This is no less than an understatement of exports values to the tune of nearly six million dollars. As things were, with exports of $115,521,984, the late month played second to September, 1900, with $115,901,722—this also according to the document named, which does not quite agree with corrected figures, but is not far enough out to be a consideration. But as the recent aggregate is advanced, the footing, which is repeated in the summary several times, and may therefore be assumed as the proper one to adopt, is brought up to $121,231,631. September, 1902, is thus placed far in the lead of every previous corresponding month, and what is of some consequence, allowing for revision in the total import values, the balance of trade in favor of the United States is raised from $27,702,277 to no less than $33,480,253, an increase of $5,786,976. Some explanation of the cause of such a discrepancy may be forthcoming, but so far none has been vouchsafed. There is always a change in the items as the full returns appear in detailed form, but the change rarely exceeds a nominal amount, and possibly in the case in point it is nothing more than a clerical oversight, happily on the right side of the account.

The fact that imports have run up so heavily—twenty-odd millions more than for September a year ago—and that the late total is more than twice as large as for the same month only five years ago, has drawn forth considerable comment, as the result has naturally been prejudicial to the balance used as an offset to the country's foreign liabilities. This is particularly so if comparison be made with September, 1897, when imports were for less than $42,500,000, whereas last month they were nearly $87,500,000, as the excess of exports has been reduced from $62,000,000 to $33,500,000 by the same comparison, the latter in fact being the smallest for the six years.

It is well known, however, that every branch of our import trade has been exceedingly active, and that, especially as to raw and partly manufactured materials, American industry has made great demands upon foreign products. This has not only been for such products as are not indigenous to this country, but for many that are, but have not been procurable in sufficient quantity in the necessary time to meet the requirements of our manufacturers. These indications of altogether unprecedented consumption, while of the most gratifying character, have nevertheless been the subject of pessimistic utterance, mainly, it is to be presumed, for the reason that the goods being delivered must be paid for, while money tightened for speculative purposes. This may be allowed to pass. The course of our foreign trade may never be expected to satisfy everybody, although those who were bewailing the fact that exports of American commodities were barely keeping pace with the best records will find an unpleasant morsel in the fact that they are now shown with a full recovery and a new high standing.

As the progress of results over the past few years has thus become so interesting a topic for discussion, and as September has produced such remarkable results, there need be no apology made for introducing a digest of imports and exports by groups of articles for the six years which largely cover the expansion which has taken place:

Articles imported:	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Food and animals..	$11,579,957	$14,089,283	$20,579,033	$15,553,505	$15,304,680	$21,464,409
Raw materials....	14,801,827	14,050,352	24,381,209	18,487,977	22,774,430	29,003,086
Manufactures—For mechanic arts..	4,650,612	4,585,782	6,672,715	6,435,834	7,297,881	10,306,196
For consumption..	5,613,997	8,976,023	10,432,714	10,947,491	11,968,868	15,220,272
Luxuries, &c.....	5,882,733	6,806,585	8,440,206	8,134,053	9,481,014	11,751,421
Total imports..	$42,429,126	$48,438,325	$70,711,963	$59,559,813	$66,826,813	$87,742,378
Percentage free....	52.02	40.58	44.03	38.47	43.49	41.59
Articles exported:						
Products of agriculture	$74,261,573	$57,383,576	$69,193,022	$71,050,774	$66,109,082	$77,335,170
Manufactures	22,749,114	25,020,047	31,873,264	34,163,373	30,806,594	31,771,479
Mining	1,798,357	2,664,969	2,877,999	3,501,100	3,289,944	3,236,002
Forest	2,930,156	3,544,131	4,137,339	4,414,638	3,880,384	5,256,315
Fisheries	821,277	596,729	752,946	785,600	483,283	1,220,109
Miscellaneous	545,140	110,039	253,386	109,112	522,653	405,651
Foreign exports....	1,443,295	1,341,057	1,297,821	1,614,620	1,707,536	1,889,915
Total exports...	$104,540,912	$90,660,548	$109,886,677	$115,629,417	$106,989,926	$121,231,631

Here it is demonstrated that each group of imports has practically doubled since 1897, with the exception of articles manufactured and ready for consumption, these having nearly trebled in value. Food and animals rose from $11,579,957 for September, 1897, to $20,579,033 two years later, and fell back to $15,553,505 for 1900, and an almost similar amount for 1901. The total of $21,464,409 for the late month, therefore, shows the large increase of six million dollars over a year ago, but less than one [illegible] for [illegible]

then, who did the buying? The general impression now is that the Gates people may have fared better in the contest than earlier had been supposed.

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The Coal Stocks.

Everybody expected that when the coal strike was over the coal stocks would sell off, for the reason that then the public would begin to consider how serious had been the losses of the several companies as a result of the strike. Instead the stocks have held well, even Reading—the heaviest loser—recovering sharply from a bear drive against it. It seems now that there is a fairly general belief that as a result of the higher prices for coal, the steadier working of the mines, and the better working basis, the companies will soon make up their losses. The most interesting report of the week is that Erie is planning to enter Pittsburg—is, in fact, assured of an entrance there.

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Some General Issues.

Keene brokers and banking interests identified with the properties have been the largest buyers of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Traders who endeavored to follow the Boston interests on the short side of Sugar find themselves confronting no insignificant losses.

North American's rise was on buying said to come from inside interests. The report persists that the stock is to be put upon a 5 per cent. dividend basis.

Western and St. Louis interests are understood to be accumulating St. Louis and San Francisco shares.

MONEY MARKET SITUATION

A Fall in Exchange Removes the Possibility of Gold Exports for the Time Being—Preparations for the November Disbursements.

Wall Street was more or less concerned last week because of the many and persistent reports that gold was to go out some time or other during the week. These reports were heard shortly after the resumption of business on Monday, and were in evidence thereafter up to the very close of the week. When each day passed and the predicted export engagement did not materialize the "knowing ones" declared that "to-morrow" would tell a different story. It was always "to-morrow"—never to-day. Of course, the shipments were not made; indeed, it was never seriously believed that they would be.

The fact is that it looks very much as if this export talk had been indulged in largely for its effect upon the stock market. Admittedly at one time and another exchange was at such a figure that it was very near to the gold export point. This, however, was due not to normal conditions, but to short covering in the exchange market, which, it cannot be too often insisted upon, affords a by no means limited field for speculative opportunity. Certain it is that whensoever rates went too close to the exporting point to please the banking interests, nearly all of whom are opposed to exports at this time, there always appeared a liberal offering of bills which easily depressed rates and removed the probability of an outward gold movement.

Of course it does not follow that gold will not eventually go out, for the chances are that around the turn of the year it will. But it is insisted in representative quarters that if there are to be any shipments it will not be until the return flow of money from the interior has set in in volume toward this centre. In the meantime it is worth noticing that the grain export movement seems to have fairly begun, and that for the next few months cotton and grain bills ought to come freely on the market. That these shipments will go a great way to paying off our indebtedness abroad is generally believed; whether they will be sufficient altogether to avert a gold export movement is not clear.

Apropos of the gold question it is interesting to note—as bearing upon the probable needs of the foreign institutions—that last week the Bank of England increased its gold holdings nearly $200,000, its reserve over $1,000,000, and reduced its loans $2,055,000, while the Bank of France lost $2,280,000 gold and increased its loans $22,365,000. In this connection, also, it is not amiss to refer to the Rand gold output. As is pointed out in the financial district, the estimated October output of gold of 100,000 ounces would be an increase of about 20,000 ounces on September, and six times that of the corresponding period last year. It brings up the monthly production to very nearly half of that in August, 1899, which was the largest on record. It is noticeable that this is the seventeenth consecutive gain since the resumption of mining. The effect of this continuing increase on the foreign situation, of course, will be not insignificant.

As for the purely local money market, it may be said that there was a distinct tendency to easier rates all the week until Friday, when, not unnaturally, the preparations making for the heavy November disbursements, estimated at approximately $65,000,000, tended to stiffen the figures a little. Only for a moment, however, did the call rate go above the legal figure, while time money was more freely offered, and at some slight concessions. Generally, it seems to be the opinion, that until toward the end of December, when preparations must be made for the January disbursements money ought to be easy here, though not cheap.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

So lethargic was trading in the outside market during the past week that traders as well as others interested in the market gave little attention to the transactions. The number of active issues was reduced by the transfer to the Stock Exchange of the common and preferred stocks of the United States Realty and Construction Company, and such additions as there were to the list did not to any extent offset the loss in transactions which results from the listing of these shares. The Rock Island stocks and the other issues which were most prominent during the recent activity in the outside market supplied relatively little business, and the movement in these, as in other stocks, was not sufficiently decided to attract much attention. In fact, in such a narrow market changes of importance were naturally few in number. Reflecting more than anything else the varying moods of the Stock Exchange market, prices on the curb showed much irregularity. Early in the week the general tendency was downward, and with few exceptions the active issues were traded in at more or less substantial recessions from the previous week's prices. Later, however, more confidence appeared, and on a slight resumption of buying prices moved up rather easily.

Later in the week the market began to reflect the belief that after the suspense which nearly always precedes the elections trading will expand considerably. More interest was displayed, though the trading was still on a relatively small scale and buyers seemed to show less hesitation than they had earlier in the week.

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Rock Island.

The issuing of the new Rock Island securities was begun yesterday, so that hereafter these stocks may be traded in for immediate delivery instead of "when issued," as the trading has been up to the present time. The listing of these securities is now relatively near at hand, as they are to be put on the Exchange as soon as the requirements can be complied with. Both issues of the stock showed considerable improvement during the later part of the week, gains of more than a point being recorded in each issue and an advance of half a point in the bonds. The first quarterly dividend on the preferred stock will fall due Feb. 1 next, as this dividend, as well as the interest on the new bonds, began to accrue Nov. 1.

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Standard Oil.

One of the exceptions to the general course of the market during the first part of the week was Standard Oil, which steadily advanced while nearly all stocks were suffering declines. An advance of 10 points was made on the purchase of very little stock. The floating supply of Standard Oil stock seems to be constantly decreasing.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY

Still Widening Markets.

The purchase by the United States Steel Corporation of 200 acres of land at New Orleans, having a river frontage of 2,200 feet, is an early indication of what the isthmian canal project means to the business interests of the Central States of our Union, and the far-seeing managers of the great corporation anticipate a vest development of their export trade, with New Orleans as the distributing point, when the canal is completed, though they have a present use for the property just acquired. Warehouses will be built, and manufactured goods shipped during stages of high water from Pittsburg and other points of manufacture, to be held in stock to supply the needs of the Southern markets. But when the Ohio is slack-watered below Pittsburg, and the canal is completed, these warehouses and their water frontage will assume enlarged importance as depots for transshipments of goods for the markets of South America and Asia and the west coast of the United States. It is with this enlargement in view that the purchase is made, more than because of present needs.

Others than the officials of the United States Steel Corporation have seen its importance to the Ohio Valley and the region of the two great rivers that join at Pittsburg to send their united waters into it, and while the United States Steel Corporation is perhaps the first to make an investment looking to its completion, the prospect has stimulated the demand on Congress to make the Ohio River navigable all the year by means of locks and dams. The circumstance that the United States Steel Corporation is looking ahead in the South means much more than the mere acquisition of facilities for handling the present capacity of the mills. In periods of abundant prosperity like this, mills pushed to their fullest capacity are unable to keep up with the demand, and importations are necessary to prevent actual famine in the home market. When markets are widened and broadened by the completion of the isthmian canal the present mills will be entirely inadequate. Even now, with only the natural growth of markets to stimulate production, manufacturers have found it necessary to plan new works and extensions and improvements that will cost tens of millions of dollars in the Pittsburg district alone. The canal will compel expenditures that will make present enterprises appear modest.

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The demand for structural work, steel rails, and plates was never greater. Steel rail mills are sold up to next August, and the American Bridge Company has just booked orders for $1,000,000 worth of material to be delivered in February, 1904. This does not look like the end of a boom.

In a report issued recently by the American Iron and Steel Association it is said: "Steadiness in prices, guaranteeing steadiness in demand, is virtually assured by the settled policy of the United States Steel Corporation in resisting the temptation to unduly advance prices. If prices are higher to-day than they were a few months ago they are still within reasonable bounds and represent real values. The use of iron and steel in almost every form increases at even a greater ratio than the increase in population, while an exceptionally large demand now exists and must for some time continue to exist for iron and steel for steam and trolley railroads and the their equipment and for steel for high buildings, warehouses, and other structures, and even for the erection of new iron and steel works. The use of steel in high buildings is sure to call for an increasingly large tonnage from year to year. The same is also true of the use of steel in the manufacture of steel cars. The leading railroads of the country are liberally sharing in the general prosperity, and the great increase in their business calls for track renewals and extensions in greater degree and for new cars and locomotives in greater numbers than ever before, while there is a noticeable increase in the number of new railroad projects that have been successfully started. It may not be generally known that our steam and trolley railroads consume in rails, cars, locomotives, bridges, buildings, and electrical machinery fully one-third of the iron and steel that we annually make. The building of steel vessels also calls for an increasingly large supply of steel plates and for steel in other forms. All in all, there is now no cloud on the horizon of the iron industry of this country."

Steel and iron development in the United States during the last thirty years is without a parallel in other branches of industry. Just how wonderful this advance is is shown by a comparison made from figures compiled by The London Commercial Intelligence. These statistics show that the pig iron produced in the United States during 1901 was 15,878,000 tons, or one-third the total of the world. At the present average price for this material this would be worth $365,194,000. The steel produced amounted to 31,840,869 tons, of which the United States produced 13,000,000 tons, worth $611,000,000, or nearly half the value of the total production of all other countries. There was produced from this steel and iron in this country 28,000,000 tons of various kinds of articles, whose value was $827,600,000, as against a valuation in 1900 of $804,034,000. The total value of the iron and steel products from these materials for the year amounted to $1,803,794,000, an increase of 985 per cent.

	Establishments.	Employes.	Wages.
1870	808	77,355	$40,104,961
1901	1,660	230,000	130,800,200

The value of the output in detail of the United States in 1901 was as follows:

Pig iron	$365,194,000
Steel	611,000,000
Products	827,600,000
Total	$1,803,794,000

Following is the comparison with other countries:

	Pig Iron. Tons.	Value.
United States	15,878,000	$365,194,000
United Kingdom	7,750,000	178,250,000
Germany	7,663,000	176,249,000
Russia	3,100,000	71,300,000
France	2,382,000	54,786,000
Other countries	3,655,000	84,065,000
Total	40,408,000	$929,384,000
	Steel.	Value.
United States	13,000,000	$611,000,000
United Kingdom	5,200,000	214,400,000
Germany	7,640,500	358,120,543
Russia	2,100,000	98,700,000
France	1,400,000	65,800,000
Other countries	2,500,000	117,500,000
Total	31,840,869	$1,405,520,543

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

RAILWAY BOND ISSUES

Unwarranted Criticisms.

The attention of the security markets is focused all the time upon the railroads, and what the railroad barometer registers rarely goes unheeded. There is a collateral interest in every other department of the Nation's industrial life, whose course is not without significance in the making or unmaking of security values. But actual railroad experience is the predominating influence. Its favorable results are seized upon to bring about enhancement whenever possible, and, vice versa, anything of an unfavorable character appearing is as quickly laid hold of to depress prices. Wall Street, however, is considerably given to viewing things at close range, and is easily brought into a nervous condition over a matter which is without significance upon investigation.

Not long since there was no little stir caused by the well-disseminated statement that railroad bonded indebtedness was increasing by leaps and bounds; that the volume of outstanding bonds was running away ahead of the volume of share capital, and that this could mean nothing else but a violent increase in fixed charges which would be a menace in the event of any retrograde movement starting up in earnings. That railroad revenues were expanding; that they were ample for all current requirements, and that the companies were in easy circumstances was admitted. Nevertheless, it was "an ill omen that bond issues had been resorted to." As to whether there was anything novel in the development, anything which opened up inquiry on lines not before brought into the discussion of railroad problems, was not considered. It was sufficient that this and that company had come out with some plan for the issue of a new batch of bonds, and that the future was being discounted and burdened with additional obligations.

In short, railroad official bodies were under fire, and the attacking party seemed bent on "exposing" what was pronounced a departure from those conservative methods which had been recognized as characteristic of recent financial operations. It was claimed, further, that the lessons of six or eight years ago were being thrown to the winds, and critics were not lacking who could see in the not distant future recurrent disaster, distress, bankruptcy, and all that sort of thing. The fact, of course, had been conveniently overlooked that the numerous reorganizations which had taken place had reversed a long-prevailing position by placing stock issues ahead of bond issues, and that the higher credit enjoyed by the railroads made it quite advantageous to raise funds necessary for extensions and new facilities by the sale of bonds, in most instances bearing a very low rate of interest. What the change in this position amounted to—a very striking one—is now calculable from the records just issued by the publishers of Poor's Manual. It may be mentioned that twenty years ago railroad capital stock totals were running higher than the totals of bonds; but here is the way progress has been marked, beginning with 1889, a period sufficiently lengthy to furnish results of practical value.

	Capital Stock.	Bonded Debt.	Excess of Bonds.
1889	$4,447,103,600	$4,784,173,271	$337,069,671
1890	4,590,471,560	5,055,225,025	464,753,465
1891	4,751,750,498	5,178,821,889	420,071,491
1892	4,863,119,073	5,405,049,969	541,930,896
1893	5,021,576,651	5,510,225,528	488,648,977
1894	5,027,904,717	5,605,775,784	578,171,067
1895	5,161,373,599	5,648,659,436	487,285,837
1896	5,373,187,619	5,461,856,798	88,669,179
1897	5,602,964,449	5,534,432,482	*68,531,967
1898	5,681,522,858	5,675,363,504	*6,840,726
1899	5,743,191,181	5,644,869,027	*97,322,154
1900	5,804,346,250	5,793,522,754	*10,753,496
1901	5,978,799,249	6,033,469,141	54,673,489

*Stock.

It is to be observed here that for the late year a bonded debt of $6,035,469,741 compared with a capital stock total of $5,978,796,249, excess of the former being $56,673,492; also that the tendency of the past year or two has really been for bonds to come out more freely than stock. But it is only necessary to go back to 1896 to find that bonds were fully $88,000,000 heavier than stocks, and to some earlier years to find that the excess in favor of bonds ranged anywhere from $300,000,000 to nearly $600,000,000. What has recently developed, therefore, to create anything like alarm, or to call for dismal forebodings, is not quite clear. The exhibit of capitalization, taken as a whole, it may be said unhesitatingly, will compare favorably with what can be shown by any other railroad system in the world, and, taken in conjunction with the development of earning power American railroad progress has excited the wonder and admiration of observers the world over—outside of those who are habitually inclined to pessimism.

Further comparison and inquiry along the lines set forth disclose much that is significant. The late year may therefore be taken against 1889 and the presentation be made on a mileage basis, which will give a fair reading to the tendency of each class of obligations. These are the figures:

	1889.	1901.	—Increase— Amount.	P.C.
Bonds	$29,913	$30,811	$898	3.0
Stock	27,806	30,521	2,715	9.76
Excess bonds	$2,107	$290	*$1,817	

*Decrease.

In the twelve years which elapsed following 1889, increase in bonds per mile—from $29,913 to $30,811—appears to have been $898, or 3 per cent., while stock per mile, rising from $27,806 to $30,521, shows a gain of $2,715, or 9.76 per cent. The gap between the two averages decreased $1,817 from $2,107 to $290. Now, if the comparison be drawn a little closer, and 1893 be substituted for 1890, the outcome will be found favorable to 1901 to a more conspicuous extent. The year 1893, as to the features in question, practically antedates the wholesale change in capitalization necessitated by the reorganizations coming later on the scene; and moreover, it will be remembered as a record period with regard to the movement of traffic, earnings, and profits.

	1893.	1901.	—Increase— Amount.	P.C.
Bonds	$31,408	$30,811	*$597	1.9
Stock	28,622	30,521	1,899	6.63
Excess bonds	$2,786	$290	*$2,496	

*Decrease.

Here we have bonds issued per mile of road actually showing a decrease of $597, or 1.9 per cent. The figure had risen to $31,408 for 1893, but came down to $30,811 for 1901. Stock, on the contrary, increased $1,899 per mile, or 6.63 per cent. This class of capital had expended more moderately to $28,622 for the earlier year, and is seen succeeded by $30,521 for the late year. Excess of bonds over stocks, therefore, which had been $2,786 per mile, was last year only $290, having fallen off $2,496 per mile.

It will be taken for granted that every one conversant with what has been going on in the railroad industry the past few years—even those but imperfectly informed—knows of the enormous growth that has taken place in earnings, how tonnage has multiplied, how travel has increased, and how the railroad financial position has changed in consequence. A glance at the statement of bonded debt totals above will immediately suggest that a good deal of profit has been eaten up in meeting interest charges. There have been years, however, when interest charges were subject to reduction, and in spite of expansion in debt, a natural result of the retirement of high-rate issues in favor of those bearing interest at a lower rate, chiefly occurring in the reconstruction period immediately subsequent to 1893. Later on many maturing bonds have given way to new issues on which a saving has been effected, while entirely new issues have frequently been placed at figures which were unheard of a dozen years ago. The effect, an increase of 26 per cent. in bonded debt since 1889, has been accompanied by an increase of only 17 per cent. in interest payable, the totals and changes in the latter making this record:

	Int. on Bonds.	Changes.
1889	$216,877,898	.....
1890	224,409,571	Increase $7,031,673
1891	228,572,743	Increase 4,073,132
1892	229,909,292	Increase 1,336,589
1893	237,677,728	Increase 7,768,436
1894	234,702,912	Decrease 2,974,816
1895	239,698,134	Increase 4,995,222
1896	243,287,730	Increase 3,589,596
1897	234,454,578	Decrease 8,833,152
1898	237,133,099	Increase 2,678,521
1899	239,178,913	Increase 2,045,814
1900	244,447,806	Increase 5,268,893
1901	254,318,380	Increase 9,870,574

As to how much of fact there is in the claimed improvement in the railroad financial situation is demonstrated by this pregnant exposition—that the industry has been raised to that plane where it has been able to advance its credit in twelve years from a point represented by 4.53 per cent. as an average interest payment on its credit obligations to an average of 4.21 per cent. for 1901. Twenty years ago, and even less, railroad money brought nearer 5 per cent., indicating a saving of three-fourths of 1 per cent., a no inconsiderable figure on an aggregate of $6,000,000,000. Even now the most important development has yet to be displayed in connection with those already discussed, for while the upward movement of interest charges has been on a moderate scale only, a perfect idea of what conditions are as compared with what they have been is only to be obtained by a proper understanding of the progress of available revenues wherewith to meet this increase. Small as it might be, earnings could easily have been on a relatively smaller scale, counteracting and destroying the benefit derived, although naturally such a feature would not run in harness with improved credit. In order to fully illustrate the point this tabulation has been prepared, showing what has been forthcoming each year to provide for charges, dividends, and other disbursements, after the roads have defrayed the cost of operation, and the percentage of such available revenue absorbed by payments to bondholders:

	Total Available Revenue.	Percentage Required for Interest.
1889	$466,767,222	53.3
1890	449,712,756	49.2
1891	451,947,193	50.5
1892	467,248,357	49.2
1893	469,815,755	50.6
1894	413,916,233	56.7
1895	438,904,529	54.9
1896	437,701,800	55.5
1897	440,423,354	53.2
1898	494,303,378	47.9
1899	479,561,094	49.9
1900	551,020,480	44.4
1901	588,903,541	43.2

Without question this is a remarkably strong showing, one that should, for a time at least, silence criticism as to the wisdom of the policy which has been directed toward increasing bonded debt when traffic necessities pressed for larger traffic facilities, especially when advantage offered to make provision on favorable terms. Over 1899 available revenue increased nearly $182,000,000; over 1893, the best year up to the late period of depression, the increase is still as large as $118,000,000. Interest over the first period, however, is seen with an expansion of less than $38,000,000, and over the second period with an expansion of $17,000,000. With these facts and figures in mind, it will not be surprising to see that a marked improvement has taken place in dividends to stockholders. Those dividend payments languished for a number of years, getting for a considerable period but little in excess of 1½ per cent., taking the investment as a whole; but, as truly, the past three or four years has wrought a startling change in the complexion of the dividend account, which shows increased payment of $73,000,000 since 1897, increase of $62,000,000 since 1893, and increase of $77,000,000 since 1889.

	Dividends.	Changes.
1889	$79,531,867	.....
1890	87,575,705	Increase $4,043,842
1891	89,099,757	Increase 5,524,052
1892	93,802,412	Increase 4,702,655
1893	94,296,815	Increase 493,405
1894	83,478,680	Decrease 10,817,146
1895	81,085,774	Decrease 1,792,895
1896	81,528,154	Decrease 157,620
1897	83,680,040	Increase 2,151,886
1898	94,037,526	Increase 11,257,486
1899	109,032,252	Increase 14,005,720
1900	140,343,653	Increase 31,311,401
1901	156,887,283	Increase 16,543,630

This looks a good deal like pretty poor collateral upon which to borrow trouble. Summed up, the enlarged investment in railroad property has made possible accumulation of highly satisfactory net revenues, and these have chiefly inured to the benefit of owners. The entire system has seen its credit enhanced. Railroad managers have not been slow to take advantage of the favorable conditions under which they have been able to extend operations, and may fearlessly meet traducing trouble breeders while they have for a backing such a record as is here seen to have followed persistent efforts to build up to requirements. It is hazarding little to say that the railroads now are in need of still larger sums to bring facilities forward to the level of traffics, which means greater growth still in profits. It is safe to say, too, that adequate facilities at the present time would obviate some increases now being seen in current operating expenses, and it is just as safe to predict that the cash and the facilities will be forthcoming unless there should set in some unforeseenable retrograde movement in this sturdiest of our industries.

MILTON J. PLATT.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

Large Amount of Money Loaned by the Bank of England.

Great Depression in the Consols Market, But a More Cheerful Tone Generally on the Stock Exchange—Decline in South Africans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 1.—The demand for money this week has been strong. A very large amount was loaned by the Bank of England on Thursday to meet Stock Exchange pay-day demands. It was stated that the Bank had arranged for the renewal of one of the loans by which it has recently curtailed the outside supply. The Bank of England return appears to support the general belief that the Bank has recently borrowed.

Americans have been dull during the greater part of the week, with slight fluctuations on Wednesday and Thursday. There has been great depression in the consols market in consequence of the large amount of consols which remains unplaced. Home rails have been well supported, and show an almost general advance. Argentine and Japanese bonds have also been in some demand.

The Stock Exchange settlement has prevented much fresh business being done, but toward the end of the week a rather more cheerful tone was perceptible and the movements of prices were again upward in a fair number of cases. Grand Trunk issues continued in favor, in spite of the decline in Americans.

The dividend of 25 per cent., with £1,676,000 carried forward, announced by the Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, produced a good effect. Nevertheless, prices have declined in the South African market, owing to the view taken by operators that Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa will delay a definite settlement of the war contribution question.

The question of London's underground transport system has been freely discussed. The position is that, by the action of the House of Commons this week, the field is now clear for any competitors who come forward with schemes. It is said that the London County Council contemplates asking for powers. Public opinion is still sarcastic concerning what is regarded as the failure of the American magnates.

Gold in specie has arrived from Australia, and sovereigns have been withdrawn for South America.

There was a fair demand for bar silver on Tuesday. The market since then has been very quiet. Yesterday the price touched the lowest point on record.

The Paris Cheque moved slightly in favor of London

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were mostly cheerful, and fair business was transacted. Prices reflected the firmness in New York. Mines advanced on bear covering, stimulated by tenders given out by the Prussian State railroads for 831 passenger cars and 5,000 trucks. Spanish 4s improved moderately. Canadian Pacifics were higher. Deutsche Bank shares hardened.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 4½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—This being a holiday, (All Saints' Day,) the Bourse here was closed.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following summary of crop conditions for the month of October was issued by the Weather Bureau to-day:

The month, as a whole, was very mild, with rainfall generally sufficient, and, while the latter was excessive over a large part of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf districts, but little injury resulted therefrom, except in the early part of the month. In the central valleys the conditions were generally favorable for hardening corn, but a considerable portion of the crop in the latter region and over the northern portions of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys is yet soft.

Rains caused considerable injury to cotton during the early part of the month, especially in the central and western portions of the belt. The weather of the middle and latter part of the month was more favorable, and the development of a fair top crop in some localities resulted. At the close of the month picking was still in progress, and with delay of frosts considerable will yet be gathered, the most favorable prospects for top crop being reported from Northern and Central Texas.

Winter wheat seeding made satisfactory progress, and was largely completed by the close of the month in the principal Winter wheat States. The early sown has, as a rule, germinated well, good stands being generally reported. Fly is, however, quite extensively reported from the States of Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys.

BANK STOCKS IN OCTOBER.

An easier money market and a tendency toward lower loaning rates have caused a more active demand for bank and trust company stocks and the public auction sales of these securities during the month of October were greater than for several months previous. The prices have been about the same as reported the preceding month. In the bank stocks 628 1-3 shares changed hands, while 606 2-3 shares of trust company stocks were sold under the hammer. The Bank of America had the largest increase in price, advancing from 544 to 566 on sales of but 7 shares, while the National Bank of Commerce went off 7½ points on sales of 36 shares. Sales of 28 shares decreased the price of United States Trust Company stock 25 points. The following table shows the number of shares sold and the price at each sale during October:

BANKS.	Oct. 8. Shares.	Oct. 8. Price.	Oct. 15. Shares.	Oct. 15. Price.	Oct. 22. Shares.	Oct. 22. Price.	Oct. 29. Shares.	Oct. 29. Price.	Total Shares.	Increase.
American Exchange National	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	275½	70	..
Bank of America	6	544	..	..	1	566	..	..	7	22
Bank of Manhattan Co.	..	..	..	..	2	340	..	..	2	..
Bank of Metropolis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1-3	551	3 1-3	..
Central National	..	..	..	..	5	191	50	185	55	46
Chemical National	..	..	..	..	2	4315	25	4315	27	..
Corn Exchange	14	434½	..	..	20	429	..	..	31	*5½
Consolidated National	5	206	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
First National	..	..	..	..	5	700	..	..	5	..
First National (Staten Island)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	177	3	..
Hanover National	..	..	..	..	10	650	..	..	10	..
International Banking Corporation	..	..	50	200	13	200	13	200	76	..
Market and Fulton National	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	270	13	..
Merchants' Exchange National	48	165½	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Merchants' National	..	..	5	180½	..	..	..	..	5	..
Mount Morris	..	..	10	200	..	..	..	..	10	..
National Bank of Commerce	26	340½	..	..	10	333½	..	..	36	*7½
National Bank North America	10	240	..	..	100	247½	..	..	110	7½
National City	12	309	10	301	5	302½	..	..	27	2½
New York County National	9	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Seventh National	20	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
United National	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	133	10	..
Mechanics' National (Brooklyn)	25	220½	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Second National (New Haven)	..	..	..	..	38	200½	..	..	38	..

*Decrease.

TRUST COMPANIES.	Oct. 1. Shares.	Oct. 1. Price.	Oct. 8. Shares.	Oct. 8. Price.	Oct. 15. Shares.	Oct. 15. Price.	Oct. 22. Shares.	Oct. 22. Price.	Oct. 29. Shares.	Oct. 29. Price.	Total Shares.	Increase.
American Surety	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	176	..	..	9	..
Alliance Realty Cor.	300	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	..
Atlantic Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 2-3	279	..	..	6 2-3	..
Brooklyn Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	480	10	..
Cent. Realty. B. & T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	765	..	..	2	..
Central Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1941	..	..	8	..
Empire State Trust	..	..	50	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	15	1400	..	..	..	..	33	1400	..	..	48	..
Franklin Trust	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	344	..	..	20	..
Merchants' Trust	..	..	..	..	20	380	10	380½	20	376½	30	*14½
N. Y. Life In. & Trust	..	..	..	..	5	1200	..	..	10	1200	15	..
North American Trust	..	..

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 1	160,808
To date this year	155,643,422
Corresponding date last year	231,346,492

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 1	$658,500
To date this year	$776,796,556
Corresponding date last year	$837,831,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & Alton pf	½	Rubber Goods	⅝
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Detroit South. pf.	¾	Twin City	½
Int. Power	1	Wis. Central pf.	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	2	Lake Erie & W.	3¼
Am. Sugar	⅝	Manhattan	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Norfolk & West	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	North Amer.	¾
Chi. & N'w'n.	2½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. Term. Tran.	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	½
Duf., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1½
General Electric	1½	Southern Pacific	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N'w'n con. 7s.	1	H. & St. J. con. 6s	2
Chi. & N'w'n deb. 5s, 1921	3½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N'w'n deb. 5s, 1933	2⅜	Pitts. & West. 4s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Extreme dullness characterized yesterday's stock market, trading being on a scale more limited even than lately has been seen, total transactions aggregating barely 160,000 shares. In the first hour, indeed, the market was actually stagnant, with the tape standing still for several minutes at a time, and, when moving, showing in most instances but unimportant trades. Generally, however, the tone was firm, with especial strength in the Detroit Southern issues, which were bought by important banking interests, the talk being of some favorable developments at hand.

It was not until the publication of the bank statement that the market became at all active, and then it was at the expense of values. The statement—better than had been expected, because showing an increase in surplus reserves of $3,555,625 and a gain in cash of over $6,000,000—was the signal for a bear attack, not at all significant in proportions, from the professional room traders. Under this pressure prices receded, on an average fractionally, with here and there, notably in Manhattan, a loss showing of a point or more. The selling, however, was not heavy, and the market closed with somewhat of a rally.

The only developments of the day were the publication of a speech by an officer of the National City Bank, which in the Street was regarded as a bearish pronunciamento, and the appearance of several very favorable statements of railway earnings. Chief of these was the Louisville and Nashville statement showing an increase for September in gross earnings of $441,700 and in net of $158,150. For three months the gross increase has been $1,175,800 and the net $408,960.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 5 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges: $280,303,732; balances, $23,797,694; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $652,119.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86⅝ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—15@17½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The regular weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday was generally more favorable than had been expected. Reserves on all deposits increased $3,555,625, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increased $3,587,725, loans increased $7,532,100, specie increased $5,491,500, legal tenders increased $842,600, deposits increased $11,105,900, and circulation increased $1,965,000.

These figures show clearly a much improved bank position, with the only unfavorable item in the loan account, where an increase was reported. This increase, however, was due not to borrowing for stock market purposes, but in connection with the Pennsylvania stock increase to repayments of sterling loans. Undoubtedly, also, the statement was affected in this item by the fact that in the previous week the payments on the Baltimore and Ohio new stock issue were not made until Friday, and hence some of the loans made on that account were carried over into this week's statement.

The gain in cash was unexpectedly large and cannot be explained by any known movements.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$878,509,700	$891,922,900	$792,330,300
Deposits	886,791,200	958,062,400	841,775,200
Circulation	42,093,900	31,575,900	30,717,800
Specie	174,524,000	175,463,700	158,043,100
Legal tender	70,262,900	71,538,700	58,351,100
Total res.	$244,786,900	$249,998,400	$216,394,200
Res. required	223,447,800	239,515,600	210,443,800
Surplus	$21,339,100	$10,482,800	$5,950,400
Ratio reserve to deposit	27.4%	26.7%	25.8%

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—There was no market for New York exchange to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Securities on the Chicago Exchange, with one exception, exhibited general firmness, with Swift's shares the most active. Mr. Morgan's presence in the city yesterday gave rise to renewed gossip on the packing combination, and the price shot up for three points' gain. Later part of this was lost. Union Traction was firm, and Can and Biscuit and several others steady. The weak spot in the market was Boxboard preferred. At the meeting of the Directors of the company in Jersey City yesterday action on the preferred dividend was not taken. In result the issue fell off nearly three points, which, however, was lessened somewhat before the close.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	11½	11⅜	11⅜
50	Central Union Tel	75	75	75
100	Chicago Union Traction	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Diamond Match	137	137	137
400	Met. Elevated	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
25	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
62	National Biscuit	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
19	National Biscuit pf.	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
1,060	Swift & Co.	158½	155	157
430	United Box Board pf.	58	56	57

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were firm, but transactions were on a very small scale. In some parts of the list there was a tendency toward higher prices, but the movements were in all cases confined within narrow limits. The show of confidence on the part of buyers which marked the trading on Friday was still displayed and served to keep the market steady. Traders appeared to have more confidence than they showed earlier in the week, and though their transactions were not large, they helped to strengthen some stocks. The Rock Islands showed more activity than most other stocks. The common after selling off fractionally recovered to 56. Northern Securities gained half a point, selling up to 110½. Manhattan Transit was active and somewhat stronger, selling as high as 6¼. In Seaboard Air Line common trading was more active than in some time, but without much fluctuation.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
120	American Can	*11⅝	11½	11½
125	American Can pf	48	48	48
50	American Chicle pf	93	93	93
133	Am. Light & Traction	37	*35	37
50	Am. Writing Paper	5¾	5⅝	5¾
1,000	Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10
4,000	Bay State Gas	1½	1 7-16	1½
20	British Colum. Copper	6	6	6
200	Champion Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
30	Distillers' Securities	31	31	31
300	Electric Lead Reduc	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Greene Consol. Copper	24½	24½	24¼
320	Greene Con. Cop. rights	85	83	85
1,900	Manhattan Transit	6¼	6	6
3,600	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¾	2½	2¾
30	National Enameling	36½	36½	36½
200	New Brunswick Coal	6½	6⅜	6½
3,500	Northern Securities	110½	110⅛	110¼
200	New Orleans Rys. pf	53⅞	53½	53⅝
100	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	29	29	29
1,500	Rock Island new	56	55½	55⅞
312	Rock Island pf., new	83½	82⅝	82⅝
700	Seaboard Air Line	29¾	29½	29½
13	Standard Oil	683	682½	683
300	Storage Power	1½	1½	1½
300	White Knob Copper	13½	13½	13½

Sales.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,100	Distillers' Secur. 5s	77½	77½	77½
6,000	Pitts., L. & W. 4s, w. i.	91¼	91⅛	91¼
34,000	Rock Island new 4s	87	86¾	86¾
5,000	U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Unlisted. †Seller flat.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 1	$1,423,092,479	$80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	82,313,565
Oct. 18	1,721,104,799	82,909,109
Oct. 11	1,762,234,375	82,553,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,434
Sept. 27	1,748,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,687	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,063,123	61,218,781
*Sept. 6	1,389,553,894	47,417,105
Aug. 30	1,370,876,095	45,859,840
Aug. 23	1,375,558,456	69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,353,562,608	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,448,040	63,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,128	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,566,801	67,689,531
July 19	1,517,673,420	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,224,392	72,309,747
June 21	1,280,698,007	59,493,180
June 14	1,095,280,986	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,260,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	62,275,333
May 24	1,332,933,894	61,334,576
May 17	1,498,762,079	61,915,997
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,900,011	68,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,560
April 12	1,535,190,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	66,912,499
March 15	1,345,294,303	63,839,957
March 8	1,313,238,697	67,340,183
March 1	1,450,914,603	69,567,228
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,574	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,526
Feb. 8	1,454,044,019	33,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,039,618	90,361,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,582
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,167,561,317	69,291,183
Dec. 21	1,453,131,190	64,027,524
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,706,793
Dec. 7	1,540,898,651	56,627,372
*Nov. 30	1,332,945,839	53,429,570
Nov. 23	1,492,045,350	66,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,589	75,605,812
*Nov. 9	1,325,007,897	69,008,440
Nov. 2	1,356,813,915	71,937,106

*Five days.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
370	Amalg. Copper	65	65¼	64¾	64¾
20	Am. Car & Fdy.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
50	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54
20	Am. Ice	11½	11½	11½	11½
80	Am. Locomotive	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
490	Am. Sugar	123	123	122½	122¾
5,230	At., T. & S. F.	88⅞	89⅝	88⅝	88¼
10	At., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
2,340	Balt. & Ohio	107⅜	107⅝	106⅞	106⅞
200	Brook. Rap. Tr.	83⅛	83⅛	82⅞	83
120	Canadian Pacific	136	136⅜	136	136
60	Ches. & Ohio	50½	50⅝	50½	50½
10	Chicago & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
20	Chi. Gt. West.	30	30	30	30
590	Chi., M. & St. P.	183½	183½	183½	183½
20	Chi. Term. Tr.	20½	20½	20½	20½
10	Chi. Union Trac.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
510	Col. Fuel & Iron	89	89⅝	88¼	88½
110	Erie	137	137	136½	136¾
4,470	Manhattan	138⅝	139⅜	137½	137¼
10	Metro. Street	141	141	141	141
20	Mexican Central	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝
40	Mo., Kan. & T.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
3,210	Missouri Pacific	109½	110	109½	109⅝
60	National Lead	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
10	N. Y. Central	156	156	156	156
490	Norfolk & West	74½	74½	73½	73⅝
10	Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
260	Pennsylvania	163⅜	163⅝	163¼	163¼
20	People's Gas	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
4,830	Reading	66⅜	67¼	66⅜	67
3,120	Southern Pacific	71	71	70⅜	70½
60	Tenn. Coal & I.	65⅞	66⅞	65⅝	65⅝
250	Texas Pacific	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝
1,480	Union Pacific	104⅜	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
150	U. S. Leather	14¼	14¼	14	14
620	U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40	40
30	U. S. Steel pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
540	Wabash pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48⅝
10	Western Union	91	91	91	91

$9,330

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Wabash 1st	117	117	117	117

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 25 to 31.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
New York	Sanchez	$165
New York	Santo Domingo	1,000
New York	Turk's Island	550
Maracas	Trinidad	4,300
Philadelphia	Caracas	4,395
Philadelphia	La Guayra	4,348
Allianca	Colon	2,800
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Santo Domingo	3,862
Philadelphia	Caracas	113
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Maracas	Port of Spain	1,056
Philadelphia	Caracas	755
Alleghany	Carthagena	205
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Maracas	Port of Spain	75
Philadelphia	Caracas	45
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Carthagena	3,295
Allianca	Colon	9,720
Allianca	Esmeralda	2,180
Alene	Puerto Colombia	1,745
Alene	Kingston	800
Total		$41,499

Exports, New York, Oct. 27 to Nov. 1.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Oct. 28	Philadelphia	London, S. B.	$447,025
Oct. 29	Fontabelle	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	2,510
Oct. 29	New York	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)	1,431
Oct. 29	Esperanza	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Oct. 31	Etruria	London, S. B.	42,000
Total			$495,866

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 24	Lucania	London, S. B.	$210,980
Oct. 24	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	500
Oct. 25	Maracaibo	La Guayra, S. C., (U. S.)	8,000
Total			$715,346

Holiday on London 'Change.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver quiet at 23¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 32.82; Lisbon, 28.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £40,000. The sum of £500,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Egypt.

Money 2½@3 per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅛@3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 1, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$237,200.00	$2,690.00	$15,000	$56,000.00	.....	$170,000.00
Colonial	100,000	2,011,700.00	50,300.00	146,000	145,700.00	$150,000.00	2,236,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,271,600.00	193,000.00	108,000	197,000.00	3,000.00	3,390,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	615,784.00	11,178.00	38,444	43,216.00	.....	584,585.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,687,400.00	90,200.00	69,600	239,900.00	.....	1,933,400.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,581,742.16	22,962.49	123,965	109,888.00	25,333.00	1,770,300.13
Hamilton	200,000	1,838,700.00	95,400.00	76,700	183,500.00	5,000.00	1,945,600.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,418,300.00	9,200.00	83,800	232,800.00	300.00	1,376,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,208,300.00	141,200.00	91,500	158,800.00	53,300.00	2,789,300.00
Mutual	200,000	2,122,218.00	35,331.00	152,719	45,183.00	.....	2,044,072.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,536,891.00	46,394.00	135,488	338,807.00	100.00	1,845,428.00
Plaza	100,000	2,940,000.00	121,500.00	210,000	147,000.00	.....	3,102,300.00
Riverside	100,000	838,823.41	19,303.71	58,762	64,254.00	.....	942,361.90
State	100,000	5,432,000.00	385,600.00	192,000	193,000.00	251,000.00	6,105,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,590,000.00	39,000.00	178,000	162,000.00	.....	2,013,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,193,129.00	44,389.00	123,912	109,779.00	26,435.00	1,373,952.00
United National	1,000,000	2,329,100.00	207,500.00	72,400	42,500.00	1,308,900.00	100,000.00
Varick	100,000	745,400.00	3,400.00	18,000	58,000.00	10,000.00	752,000.00
Washington	100,000	800,269.00	11,154.00	40,082	33,901.00	23,570.00	756,454.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	458,690.00	6,789.00	14,630	32,147.00	.....	316,496.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,544,700.00	33,200.00	156,600	136,000.00	1,800.00	1,568,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,495,654.00	16,994.00	97,774	101,102.00	101,466.00	1,580,602.00
Broadway	100,000	1,693,744.00	16,139.00	163,330	85,900.00	.....	1,766,022.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,400,200.00	82,500.00	43,600	127,500.00	86,600.00	1,419,900.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	313,000.00	7,400.00	39,700	40,000.00	16,000.00	380,500.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	792,100.00	42,700.00	27,200	12,400.00	5,000.00	727,300.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	3,042,500.00	327,900.00	53,000	400,100.00	.....	3,445,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	4,130,600.00	139,000.00	262,000	153,300.00	20,000.00	4,400,600.00
Merchants'	100,000	902,192.00	11,829.00	58,477	64,380.00	.....	945,903.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,908,000.00	178,000.00	296,000	515,000.00	26,000.00	4,250,000.00
National City	300,000	3,220,000.00	137,000.00	216,000	440,000.00	77,000.00	3,267,000.00
North Side	100,000	937,619.24	11,020.91	50,079	39,944.70	10,900.35	362,617.57
People's	100,000	1,227,700.00	41,400.00	86,400	54,100.00	49,200.00	1,286,800.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	565,231.00	9,123.00	48,043	59,642.00	15,961.00	534,626.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,088,700.00	103,400.00	2,600	156,900.00	38,000.00	963,400.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	615,483.00	12,539.00	34,849	68,211.00	1,585.00	635,172.00
Union	200,000	1,296,200.00	41,500.00	53,000	51,800.00	115,500.00	1,240,700.00
Wallabout	100,000	830,700.00	30,600.00	23,400	24,400.00	39,300.00	774,500.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	571,375.00	16,500.00	16,520	53,450.00	6,900.00	610,400.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	755,404.73	45,396.00	10,000	93,987.31	.....	711,879.22
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,838,300.00	219,600.00	261,300	1,400,000.00	357,100.00	6,361,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,226,542.00	69,694.00	57,061	99,144.00	37,300.00	1,696,529.00
Second National	250,000	1,154,100.00	65,900.00	13,900	191,500.00	10,100.00	995,900.00
Third National	200,000	1,166,857.48	58,600.03	65,357	264,524.29	10,659.78	1,249,137.89
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,218,100.00	116,900.00	22,900	131,200.00	11,400.00	1,957,500.00
Second National	125,000	1,031,595.00	28,485.00	33,046	47,200.00	18,800.00	942,756.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase
Gross earnings	$1,892,681	$1,714,363	$178,318
Operating exp.	1,017,361	921,441	95,920
Net earnings	875,320	792,922	82,398
Other income	5,021	4,143	878
Total	880,341	797,065	83,276
Fixed charges	363,148	349,218	13,930
Surplus	517,193	447,847	69,346

CENTRAL PACIFIC for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,853,768	$2,026,285	$1,836,097
Operating exp.	1,078,947	1,130,656	1,000,247
Net earnings	774,821	895,629	827,360
Gross, 3 months	3,733,438	3,875,091	3,570,262
Operating exp.	2,179,869	2,154,678	1,962,499
Net, 2 months	1,613,569	1,720,413	1,607,763

DETROIT AND MACKINAC for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$68,493	$65,300	$89,557
Operating exp.	42,806	47,374	45,377
Net earnings	25,687	17,925	24,480
Gross, 3 months	201,524	202,301	218,182
Operating exp.	133,020	154,750	141,597
Net, 3 months	68,504	47,551	76,585

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND for July—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$130,244	$99,643	$30,601
Exp. & Taxes	94,725	75,955	18,770
Net earnings	45,489	23,688	21,781

HOUSTON AND TEXAS for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$402,146	$421,315	$344,432
Operating exp.	259,817	273,448	242,671
Net earnings	142,329	147,867	101,761
Gross, 2 months	741,200	840,673	640,073
Operating exp.	517,742	562,215	472,573
Net, 2 months	223,458	246,199	167,500

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$1,713,624	$2,626,202	$2,034,484
Op. exp. & taxes	1,846,577	1,900,432	1,794,708
Net deficit	132,953	*646,470	*239,776
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	$4,713,704	$7,193,495	.....
Op. exp. &c. taxes	5,470,813	5,714,443	.....
Net deficit	757,109	*1,479,052	.....

*Surplus.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	$121,661	$1,578,328	$1,956,996
Op. exp. & taxes.	283,131	1,669,303	2,009,208
Net deficit	161,470	90,952	52,272
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Gross	$368,552	$4,782,685	.....
Op. exp & taxes.	846,182	5,090,780	.....
Net deficit	477,630	298,075	.....
Both companies, month of September:			
Net loss	$294,422	*$55,518	$187,504
From July 1 to Sept. 30:			
Net loss	$1,234,739	*1,318,877	.....

*Surplus.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	$2,888,119	$2,446,418	$2,215,729
Operating exp.	1,951,369	1,667,823	1,359,209
Net	936,750	778,595	856,520
Gross, 3 months	8,369,256	7,193,448	6,460,246
Operating exp.	5,901,832	5,124,694	4,188,762
Net, 3 months	2,507,724	2,068,764	2,271,484

NIAGARA GORGE RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	44,326	154,223	109,897
Oper. expenses	13,582	26,138	12,554
Net earnings	30,744	128,087	97,343
Other income	2,017	2,870	853
Total income	32,761	130,957	98,196
Fixed charges	12,879	13,917	1,038
Surplus	19,882	117,040	97,158

ORANGE COUNTY TRACTION for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	37,212	37,453	241
Oper. expenses	16,276	16,835	559
Net earnings	20,936	20,618	*318
Other income	173	164	*9
Total	21,109	20,782	*327
Fixed charges	13,541	8,853	*4,688
Surplus	7,568	11,929	4,361

Cash on hand, $25,084, and profit and loss surplus, $5,042.

*Increase.

The South Brooklyn Railway Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1902, a surplus, after fixed charges, of $2,169, against a deficit of $2,159 for the same time last year.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1902, the following companies report to the State Railroad Commission:

Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad, surplus after fixed charges of $1,469, a decrease of $189.

Keeseville, Ausable Chasm and Lake Champlain Railroad, surplus after fixed charges of $4,070, an increase of $1,261.

Buffalo, Gardenville and Ebenezer Railway, a surplus after fixed charges of $1,860, a decrease of $466.

Owasco River Railway, a surplus after fixed charges of $54, a decrease of $813.

The Hudson Valley Railway Company has filed with the State Railroad Commission its report for the year ended June 30 last. The road has only been in operation a year, so no comparison of earnings is possible. The report shows: Gross earnings, $321,068; operating expenses, $226,790; net from operation, $94,277; other income, $36,108; gross income, $130,386; fixed charges, $126,923; surplus, $3,463; cash on hand, $44,876; number of passengers carried, 4,408,761.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY'S net earnings from operation for the period ended Aug. 31, 1902:

Balance as per third annual report for year ended April 30, 1902	$6,670,552
Net earnings, month of May	518,496
Total	$7,189,048
Less dividend paid Aug. 1, 1902:	
No. 13, on preferred stock, 1¾ per cent.	$525,000
No. 9, on common stock, ½ per cent.	150,000
	675,000
Balance	$6,514,048
Net earnings for quarter ended Aug. 31, 1902	$1,804,122
Less reserve for dividend declared Oct. 8, payable Nov. 1, 1902:	
No. 14, on preferred stock, 1¾ per cent.	$525,000
No. 10, on common stock, ½ per cent.	150,000
	675,000
Surplus earnings for quarter	1,129,122
Total surplus, Aug. 31, 1902	$7,643,170

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Dullness again prevailed in the local market to-day, but the undertone displayed firmness. Houses representing inside interests bought Philadelphia Electric up to 9 in anticipation that the Republicans would carry the State next Tuesday, in which case some important legislation affecting the company will be passed at the next session of the Legislature. Traders bought Reading. The Pennsylvania Railroad announced its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Nov. 20. The news was given out after the Exchange had closed—an unusual proceeding. Total sales, 7,363 shares and $78,000 bonds. Range of prices:

| Sales. |

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 1, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
64⅞	65	310	*Amalgamated Cop. Co	64⅞	64⅞	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼
12¼	12⅜	100	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
30	30½	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	30	30	30	30	— ½
35⅜	36	400	Am. Car & Fdy. Co	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
93	93⅝	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	...
53⅞	54	2,300	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54⅜	53⅜	53⅝	...
11⅛	11¼	100	*Am. Ice Co	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
37⅜	38½	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
18½	20	300	*Am. Linseed Co	18	18	18	18	—2
29⅞	30¼	500	*Am. Locomotive Co	30¼	30½	30	30⅛	...
94	94⅜	100	*Am. Loco. Co. pf	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	22½	22½	22½	22½	...
45½	46	1,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
95	96	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95½	95½	...
122	122¼	2,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	123½	123⅞	122⅜	122⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	14	50	*Am. Woolen Co	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	...
96	102	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	97	97	97	97	...
88⅝	88¾	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	88⅞	88⅝	88	88⅛	— ⅝
100	100½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100½	100½	100¼	100⅜	+ ⅛
106⅞	107	12,000	Baltimore & Ohio	107⅛	107⅜	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅛
62½	62¾	300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62⅞	— ⅛
122	124	150	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts	122	122	122	122	...
135⅞	136½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	136⅝	136⅝	136	136	— ⅜
135⅞	136⅜	100	*C. P. s. cfs., 4th in. pd	136	136	136	136	+ ⅛
50⅝	51	650	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
36¼	36½	300	Chicago & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
73½	73⅞	200	Chicago & Alton pf	73⅝	73⅝	73⅜	73½	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	2,200	Chicago Gt. Western	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
44½	45¼	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
188¾	189	1,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	189	189¾	188⅝	189	+ ⅝
226	230	1,600	Chi., & Northwestern	228	228	225	225½	—2½
190½	200	300	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	200	200	199½	199⅝	+ ⅝
20	20½	100	Chi. Term. Transfer	20	20	20	20	— ¼
37	37½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37	37	37	— ¼
16⅝	17	200	Chi. Union Traction	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
86¼	88½	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	89½	89⅞	88¼	88½	...
32¼	32¾	100	Colorado Southern	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
31¼	33	200	*Corn Products	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
82	84	15	Corn Products pf	82	82	82	82	...
44	45	100	Denver & Rio Grande	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
20¼	20½	300	Detroit Southern	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
40⅞	41	9,300	Detroit Southern pf	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41	+ ⅜
18½	18⅞	325	*Duluth, S. S. & At	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	29½	100	*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
38	38⅜	2,100	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
67¼	67½	200	Erie 1st pf	68	68	67½	67½	— ⅛
51½	51½	100	Erie 2d pf	51¾	51¾	51½	51½	— ⅛
185½	186	100	General Electric	186	186	186	186	—1½
189	190	700	Great Northern pf	189	189	189	189	...
147	148	800	Illinois Central	147⅞	148½	147¾	147⅞	+ ⅝
19½	20	100	International Paper	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
77	79	100	*International Pow. Co	77	77	77	77	+1
42½	43½	200	Iowa Central	43	43¼	43	43¼	...
80¼	80¾	1,600	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81¼	81⅝	80¼	80¼	— ½
34½	35	100	Kansas City Southern	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
56¼	56¾	400	Kan. City South. pf	57	57	56½	56⅞	— ¼
33½	35	100	Keokuk & Des Moines	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
56	60	100	Lake Erie & Western	56¼	56¼	56½	56½	—3½
137	137½	4,000	Louisville & Nashville	137½	137¾	136½	137	+ ¼
137¼	137½	26,900	Manhattan Elevated	138¼	138⅜	137	137⅛	—1½
123	123½	400	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	123	123	123	123	—1½
140¼	140¾	1,818	*Metropolitan St. Ry	141¾	141¾	140¾	140¾	— ⅝
25½	25¾	100	Mexican Central	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
109	110	200	Minn. & St. Louis	109¼	109¾	109¼	109⅝	...
83¼	83½	3,050	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	83	84	83	83½	+ ½
20⅜	20½	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
59⅜	60½	100	Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+ ⅜
109¾	109⅞	2,200	Missouri Pacific	110	110⅛	109⅝	109⅜	— ⅜
45	45¼	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
28½	29	400	*National Lead Co	28¾	29	28⅝	28⅝	...
154½	156	1,100	New York Central	156½	156½	156	156	...
46¾	47	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	47	47	47	47	—1
32⅞	33½	1,200	N. Y., Ontario & West	33	33	33	33	...
73¼	73⅝	5,600	Norfolk & Western	74⅜	74⅝	73¼	73½	— ⅞
122	123	300	North American	124	124¼	123	123	— ¾
72½	75	100	Pacific Coast	73	73	73	73	—2
42	42¼	500	Pacific Mail	42	42¼	42	42	...
163¼	163¼	3,065	Pennsylvania Railroad	163½	163½	162⅞	163	— ⅝
103⅜	103⅝	300	People's Gas (Chicago)	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
62⅜	63	200	Pressed Steel Car	62	63	63	63	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
80	80⅜	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	14,200	Reading	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	— ⅜
87⅛	88	125	Reading 1st pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ⅝
77⅜	78⅛	2,800	Reading 2d pf	77½	77½	77	77½	+ ⅛
21½	21⅝	500	*Republic Iron & Steel	21⅝	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	78¾	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24	200	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	23½	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
81	81⅝	1,400	St. Louis & San Fran	82	82	81	81	+ ⅛
74½	74⅞	1,200	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf	74⅜	75½	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	St. Louis Southwestern	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
68	68½	400	St. Louis S'western pf	67½	67½	67	67	—1½
66½	67	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I. Co	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
70⅝	70¾	10,250	Southern Pacific	70⅜	71	70½	70⅜	— ⅛
36⅞	37	400	Southern Railway	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	37	300	Southern Ry. stamped	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
65	65⅝	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	66	66	66	66	...
46	46⅞	600	Texas Pacific	46	46½	46	46¼	— ⅛
30⅜	31	1,550	Toledo, St. L. & West	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	...
47⅝	47¾	1,200	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf	47½	48	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
120½	121	300	Twin City Rapid Tran	120	120½	120	120½	+ ½
157	158	50	Twin City R. T. pf	158	158	158	158	...
13	14	300	*Union B. & Paper Co	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
15⅝	15¼	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
104⅜	104¾	10,100	Union Pacific	104⅝	105¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅝
91¼	91½	100	Union Pacific pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	...
65¼	66	1,100	United Rys. Inv. pf	65⅝	66	65⅜	65⅜	...
13⅞	14	1,100	United States Leather	14½	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
40¼	40½	1,800	U. S. Steel	40½	40½	40	40¼	...
88	88¼	950	U. S. Steel pf	88¾	88¾	88	88	— ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	1,120	U. S. Realty & Con	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
74½	75	150	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
67	67¼	100	Va. Carolina Chemical	67	67	67	67	...
47⅛	48¼	200	Wabash pf	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48¼	...
91	91¾	100	Western Union Tel	91	91	91	91	— ¼
26½	27	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
37	37½	100	Wheeling & L. E. 2d pf	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
52	52½	300	Wisconsin Central pf	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
Total...		160,805	*Unlisted.					

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 1, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,239,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,250,000	$2,383,000	$1,467,000	$15,576,000	$1,185,000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,763,000	4,656,000	2,043,000	23,096,000	.....
1,000,000	1,245,700	Merchants' National	11,642,200	2,309,800	1,243,200	13,317,800	.....
2,552,400	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	12,914,000	2,197,000	1,351,000	13,143,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	19,569,000	3,031,800	2,802,700	21,959,900	.....
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	4,946,000	897,000	289,000	4,780,000	48,700
25,000,000	15,388,100	National City	125,820,800	32,639,400	6,006,000	118,739,800	5,487,300
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	24,164,300	4,041,500	2,172,200	24,011,300	.....
600,000	225,400	Merch. Exch. National	5,114,500	171,700	505,000	5,284,900	226,600
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,058,200	748,800	755,700	5,701,300	905,000
300,000	86,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,985,600	465,900	44,700	2,080,500	45,500
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,504,000	365,000	356,000	3,600,000	.....
200,000	197,700	Greenwich	1,153,700	169,100	154,100	1,042,100	.....
600,000	523,100	Leath. Manufac. National	4,040,300	1,389,900	214,700	5,217,500	485,300
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,284,700	1,699,800	255,400	6,590,500	540,900
5,000,000	3,676,100	Am. Exchange National	29,423,000	5,206,000	1,804,000	23,927,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,454,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	71,665,600	8,749,200	4,919,000	57,317,500	9,994,900
3,000,000	1,788,700	National Broadway	6,853,400	1,475,700	157,600	6,059,900	486,800
1,000,000	1,429,200	Mercantile National	13,582,700	2,243,300	1,230,700	14,148,800	900,300
422,700	350,800	Pacific	2,937,200	361,000	359,200	3,650,700	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,676,400	955,700	313,500	5,595,600	49,200
200,000	368,500	People's	2,124,500	193,900	358,500	2,605,700	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	14,535,800	1,891,800	1,195,600	12,962,100	823,500
3,000,000	5,968,800	Hanover National	46,254,700	7,346,000	5,886,400	51,908,000	2,595,200
1,000,000	1,600,100	Irving National	5,695,000	628,200	483,900	4,693,000	246,200
1,550,000	601,800	National Citizens'	5,707,800	1,243,100	416,800	6,556,400	644,900
500,000	304,100	Nassau	2,510,000	288,800	375,700	2,962,500	.....
900,000	1,040,100	Market & Ful. National	6,084,500	1,019,800	737,100	6,460,100	50,000
1,000,000	271,600	National Shoe & Leather	4,257,100	1,024,100	235,100	4,882,000	49,100
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,924,000	3,635,000	3,645,000	27,542,000	.....
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,797,000	218,200	320,500	1,775,000	.....
1,500,000	6,277,900	Imp. & Traders' National	21,899,000	3,702,000	1,186,000	19,081,000	47,500
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	17,472,000	12,682,000	3,672,000	57,883,000	1,113,600
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,154,400	143,100	207,800	1,294,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	18,031,300	2,594,600	2,281,800	19,809,000	900,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,215,000	2,655,000	914,000	12,328,000	671,600
300,000	1,205,800	Second National	9,369,000	1,524,000	1,209,000	10,347,000	292,000
10,000,000	12,219,900	First National	70,014,700	17,477,200	2,454,900	71,813,200	5,944,600
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,263,500	761,200	427,200	5,138,300	491,800
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,641,000	408,000	288,000	3,074,000	.....
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	3,842,300	823,900	411,900	4,807,100	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	3,636,700	608,800	229,000	3,533,600	.....
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	39,778,000	11,428,600	2,633,100	47,747,200	969,200
100,000	1,570,900	Fifth Avenue	8,695,900	2,363,400	249,500	9,605,700	.....
200,000	626,500	German Exchange	2,644,100	138,200	525,000	3,030,400	.....
200,000	868,500	Germania	5,126,300	415,700	614,500	4,582,500	.....
200,000	1,185,800	Lincoln National	10,350,800	550,200	2,452,700	11,691,800	247,800
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,280,200	1,742,400	1,331,300	7,515,600	45,000
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,338,600	411,900	187,100	2,346,900	197,700
1,000,000	1,277,000	Bank of the Metropolis	7,917,700	1,660,600	586,200	8,565,800	.....
500,000	470,700	West Side	3,067,000	374,000	354,000	3,011,000	.....
750,000	1,157,500	Seaboard National	11,603,000	1,734,000	1,488,000	13,187,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,126,000	Western National	37,444,200	9,509,200	3,384,300	44,545,900	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, B'klyn	4,841,000	488,000	558,000	4,835,000	270,000
500,000	892,200	Liberty National	7,671,700	1,305,400	325,000	7,383,500	498,000
1,000,000	470,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,325,400	741,100	280,700	4,186,200	.....
500,000	570,700	New Amsterdam National	7,374,000	1,518,400	542,000	8,233,400	100,000
350,000	475,200	Astor National	4,088,000	727,600	178,000	3,825,000	350,000
500,000	451,100	National Bank of U. S.	4,328,000	786,200	65,000	3,795,900	390,000
$89,400,000	100,441,200	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
100,672,700	117,667,900	Totals	$878,509,700	174,524,000	70,262,900	$893,791,200	42,093,500

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,185,800.
Reserve on total dep., increase $3,557,625. Reserve on dep. other than U. S., increase $3,587,725.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & S. F. com. (semi-an.)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 6	Dec. 12
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 26	Nov. 8	Nov. 28
Chi., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 3	Oct. 24	Nov. 10
Georgia So. & Florida 1st pf	2½	Nov. 4	Oct. 28	Nov. 4
Georgia So. & Florida 2d pf	2	Nov. 4	Oct. 28	Nov. 4
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 20	Holders of record	Nov. 5
Rome, Watertown & Ogden. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Nassau Electric pf	4	Nov. 15	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
Twin City Rapid Tran. com. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 3	Nov. 17
West Chicago Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper Co	½	Nov. 24	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
American Chicle Co. (month)	1	Nov. 10	Nov. 5	Nov. 11
Amer. District Tel. (semi-annual)	1	Nov. 15	Nov. 3	Nov. 16
American Radiator pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 9	Nov. 16
Am. Shipbuilding Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
American Soda Fountain Co. 1st pf.	3	Nov. 11	Holders of record	Nov. 4
Anaconda Copper	50c	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Oct. 27
Associated Mer. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Dec. 2
Canton Co.	$1	Nov. 3		
Casein Co. of America pf. (quar.)	2	Nov. 10	Oct. 31	Nov. 10
Champion Oil Co., Ltd., pf. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
Cleve. & San. Brew. Co. pf., (quar.)	1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4	Nov. 16
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15		
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co.	½	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 8
Estate of Bradish Johnson	1	Nov. 7	Nov. 1	Nov. 8
Int. Smokeless Powder & Dyn. Co.	4	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Int. Smokeless Pow. & Dyn. Co. scrip	17.4	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1		
National Carbon Co.(quarter)	1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 16
New Eng'd Teleph. & Teleg. (quar.)	$1.50	Nov. 15	Holders of record	Oct. 31
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Pressed Steel Car Co. com. (quar.)	1	Nov. 20	Oct. 29	Nov. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 19	Oct. 29	Nov. 19
Procter & Gamble Co. com. (quar.)	3	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 16
Pullman Co. (quarter)	$2	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 17
Shelby Iron Co.	6	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	Nov. 17
Standard Con. Mining Co. of Bodie	10c	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15		
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Foun. pf. (quar.)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
United States Ex. Co. (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Nov. 17
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
U. S. Steel Corp. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 16	Oct. 31	Nov. 17
W[illegible] Co.,				
a[illegible]	1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	Nov. 17

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The money market was quiet to-day, and with rates as previously quoted. Sterling exchange remains steady and with a slight inclination showing toward lower rates. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15 and 12½ cents discount; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $25,880,176; balances, $2,462,290. The stock market was slow and narrow, with Gas Securities the dominant factors. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
435	Atchison	88⅝	88½	88⅝
39	Atchison pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Boston & Albany	259½	259½	259½
50	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
8	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
19	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	127	127	127
7	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
100	Mass. Elec	37¾	37¾	37¾
26	Mass. Elec. pf	96	95	96
21	N. Y. & N. H	228	228	228
10	New York Central	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞
25	Penna	163⅜	163⅛	163⅜

TELEPHONES.

18	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	165	165

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	23	23	23
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82½	82½	82½
535	Am. Sugar	122⅞	122	122
1,105	Dom. Iron & Steel	60¾	58	59
125	Am. Woolen	14½	14	14
8	Am. Woolen pf	78	78	78
911	Mass. Gas	40¾	40	40¼
758	Mass. Gas pf	86¼	86	86
279	Swift Pack. & Prov	158	158	158
50	United Fruit	111	111	111
45	Un. Shoe Machine	51½	51½	52⅛
37	Un. Shoe Machine pf	31	30⅞	31
10	U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40½
14	U. S. Steel pf	88⅜	88¼	88¼

MINING.

65	Adventure	20¼	20	20
150	Allouez	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
515	Amalgamated	65	64½	65
20	British Columbia	6½	6½	6½
10	Calumet & Hecla	500	500	500
50	Centennial	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,207	Copper Range	65	63½	63⅝
400	Gold Dredging	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	Guanajuato	3 15-16	3⅝	3 15-16
100	Isle Royale	14	14	14
200	Mayflower	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
155	Mass.	14⅝	14	14⅛
300	Mohawk	45⅞	45	45
100	Montana & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
170	Old Colony	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
10	Old Dominion	17	17	17
100	Parrot	25¼	25¼	25¼
5	Quincy	122	122	122
245	Shannon	9	9	9
150	Trinity	10½	10½	10½
195	U. S. Coal & Oil	15	15	15
100	Utah	21	21	21
50	Victoria	6½	6½	6½
60	Wyandotte	1	1	1

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—The following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.		Sales.	Previous Quotations.
	Amory		160
4	Amoskeag	1.900	1.902½
	Appleton		115¼
20	Arlington Mills	117½	118
	Atlantic		30
	Bates		168¾
	Belvidere Woolen Mfg. Lowell		702½
	Bigelow Carpet		100
	Boot		900
	Boston (new)		100
5	Boston Belting	225	235
	Boston Duck		1,175
	Cabot		70¼
	Chicopee		50
	Clifton		300
	Columbian		1,012½
	Continental		36
	Dwight		1,015
	Edwards		175
11	Everett	101	105
5	Franklin	100	99¼
	Great Falls		165
	Grinnell		132½
	Hamilton Cotton		745
	Hamilton Woolen		90
5	Hill	50¼	44
	Hillsb. Mills, (Woolen)		25
	Jackson		890
2	Lancaster	300	301
	Lawrence		121
	Lockwood		91¼
	Lowell		632½
	Low Bleachery (new)		100¼
	Low Mach. Shop		810
23	Lyman Mills	65	65
20	Manchester Mills	80@82	85
	Massachusetts		98
	Mass. Common of Ga		90
98	Merrimack	98⅝@98	105
	Middlesex		90
	Monadnock		850
	Naumkeag Steam Cotton		55
	Nashua Mfg. Co		586¼
	New Market Mfg. Co		130
	Otis		1,832½
	Pacific		2,162½
17	Pepperell	260½@262½	260@267½
	Queens City Cotton Co		100
	Russell Mills, Plymouth		80
	Salmon Falls Mfg. Co		100
	Stafford		107½
	Stark		960
	Thorndike		1,062½
	Tremont & Suffolk		103
	Waltham B. & D. Wks		99
	Wamsutta		119
	Washington		129
	York		875

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 1.—As a result of the satisfactory net earnings for the quarter just passed, mill stocks are being held firmly, holders considering ruling quotations at a low basis. The following list is furnished:

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.

Letters to The Editor of The Times

MANNERS, NOT MORALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your contributors seem to have original ideas of the meaning of words. Of casuistry, for example.

A correspondent wants views of readers on this "problem in casuistry." An employer having addressed an employe by his untitled surname, the latter resented the call as an affront, whereupon the employer was puzzled by the "underling's" resentment, and he asks: "What are the ethics of such a case?"

Ethics have nothing to do with the case, nor the case with ethics. The question is simply one of deportment, of manners. Manners are the product of custom, and custom is a peculiarity of time or place. Hence no straight line can be drawn, no hard-and-fast rule laid down, for conduct in a case like the one stated. If employer and employe would exercise a little common sense there need be no friction between them on matters of etiquette.

HUNT THE PRINTER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1902.

THE ETHICS OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read "Fiat J.'s" letter in to-day's TIMES. Ethical usage determines that the "underling" Hartmann, who, though an underling, yet has "charge of one of the manufacturing branches of the business," was quite right in requiring the form of address from his superiors which would insure to him respectful attention and regard on the part of those in his department who were under his control or direction.

"Fiat J." may have heard of the somebody of whom it was said: "It's not what he says, but it's the nasty way he says it." In calling Hartmann by his unvarnished surname, and from the distance, "the other end of the room," Hartmann may have considered he was shouted at, and the request, while almost polite in form, may have been repeated in a way that offended his self-respect as a sub-head in the establishment.

The writer has had to do with the management of employes, men and boys, for twenty-five years, and has never met with any "problems in casuistry," nor has he had any trouble of the kind so perplexing to "Fiat J." The only "ethics of such a case" are common sense, tact, and a careful watch against expansion of the cranium.

SIC PASSIM.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

"SUPERIORS" AND "UNDERLINGS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please say to "Fiat J." that he is wrong and that Hartmann is right. The trouble is that "Fiat J." is "too chesty," as Mr. Devery would say. It was not so much "what he said as the way he said it" that evidently jarred Mr. Hartmann, who perhaps did not consider "Fiat J." his "superior," nor did he consider himself an "underling." It is because "Fiat J." considers himself "superior" and also considers his assistants as "underlings," that his assistants resent his manner.

The writer of this letter, who occupies an exactly similar position to the one held by "Fiat J.," has no difficulty whatever in the matter of address to his assistants, twenty-five in number, and would not hesitate to have called out "Hartmann, I would like to speak to you a moment" if Mr. Hartmann had been one of his clerks, and he believes that in such a case "Hartmann" would have "come a-running" without any suggestion in his mind that he has been disrespectfully spoken to, nor, I might add, with any feeling of disrespect toward the man who called him.

The "superior" who claims a right to address an "underling" may be sure that he will have lots of trouble. He will have less, perhaps, in New York than in any other city because there are more "superiors" and more "underlings" there than elsewhere, the whole population considered, but if "Fiat J." will stop thinking of his assistants as "underlings" I will undertake to agree that Mr. Hartmann will not object to be addressed without the dignifying title of "Mr."

CHIEF CLERK.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 30, 1902.

USED "MR." WITH GOOD RESULTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Fiat J.'s" request for the views of your readers on the ethics of a manager to those under him, I would say that I am the manager of a mercantile establishment employing twenty persons. I have always made it a point to address them with the "dignified Mr.," excepting, of course, the porters, &c.

I find that it compels them to respect me. It appeals to their pride and manhood; they perform their duty more willingly, and I have never called one of them yet but what he responded with a cheerful "Yes, Sir."

D. V. M.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

AN ETHICAL RULE TO GO BY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day you publish a letter from "Fiat J." under the caption of "'Mr.' and the Hired Man," asking a question which, according to any system of ethics can be solved very readily. "Put yourself in his place," or, "Do unto others as you wish to be done unto you." I take simply Reade's title of one of the best novels ever written.

Supposing that Mr. Sanderson is manager of the firm of Jones, Brown & Smith; that he is happily married to a very fond and devoted wife, who is rather proud and prone to cultivate aristocratic associations; his children are also very fond and proud of their father. Suppose, again, that some day they are in his office when Mr. Jones calls up "Sanderson, come here," Mr. Brown adding, "Sanderson, see that this parcel goes intact to Mr. Smith," and Smith finishing with "Yes, Sanderson, let it come in better shape than the last one." How these callings on Sanderson without the prefix "Mr." to the name would grate on the ear of the fond but proud wife; how the children would be surprised to hear their father called up so curtly, and "Fiat J." himself would perhaps resent it; it would certainly jar him to some extent.

By propounding this question "Fiat J." shows a certain ignorance. It is an acknowledged fact that in the counting houses of the oldest and most esteemed firms in the world it is an invariable rule to Mister every employe—even the office boy, who never is less than sixteen or seventeen years of age, is mistered—the most honorable and successful business men abroad have been trained in such counting rooms; even in Switzerland, the most democratic Government in the world, dating since eight centuries, these rules are enforced by every self-respecting firm of some importance, no matter how much of a martinet the principal is.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1902.

FRENCH APHORISM FOR "FIAT J."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted the invitation extended in to-day's "Topics of the Times" to throw some light, if possible, on the subject of "superior" and "subordinate" addressing one another for the benefit of "Fiat J."

While this subject has no doubt exercised the minds of many who, by circumstance as often as by merit, have been advanced (on the payroll) beyond their contemporaries, it is surprising to find one so deeply impressed with its importance as to take his grievance to a newspaper.

A contemplation of that French aphorism, "Noblesse oblige," would unquestionably be of advantage to "Fiat J." (we must refrain from calling him Flat Jay, although his sobriquet at least suggests something of the kind,) when he feels his dignity slipping from him in the presence of his "underlings."

HARRY FRANKS.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Fiat J." I wish to say, the fact that one man is employed by another does not give the employer the right to treat the employe like a dog. A true gentleman will not hurt the feelings of any human being or for that matter, even a dumb beast. It does not harm a man to raise his hat to a scrub woman, and gives a thrill of pleasure to the poor unfortunate.

The more politely the man in authority treats those under him the happier they are and the better service can they render. "Fiat J." shows that his heart is right, and the incident will do him and, I am sure, many others, a great deal of good.

NEW ENGLAND J.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

EXAMPLE SET BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to reply to an article in your journal of the 30th inst. entitled "'Mr.' and the Hired Man," signed "Fiat J." It seems your correspondent takes exception to an "employe or underling," as he terms it, feeling hurt or offended by not being given the title of "Mr."

Your correspondent admits he is also an employe, but a "superior." He expects a courtesy he does not extend to others. The station does not forfeit the employe's right to be equally respected, and he who attempts to belittle the manhood of an employe by the arrogance of a superior's position, "financially only," will rue it. "The rank is but the guinea's stamp. A man's a man for a' that!"

One must remember in this glorious country of ours every man is a sovereign, and no matter how humble his occupation he can still be the gentleman. Our first President, George Washington, once passed a colored laborer on the road, the laborer bowed and removed his hat in bidding the President good morning. The President likewise bowed and removed his hat in returning the salute. The colored man politely asked the President why he uncovered his head to a poor darky. He replied he could not permit any one to be more polite than himself.

In my opinion the rebuke of the "underling" was far more courteous than the acknowledged remarks of our correspondent.

ROBERT K. KNEASS.

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1902.

NOT A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Sanderson (Fiat J.) asks the readers of THE TIMES for their views of (as he thinks) a difficult problem. There is nothing very difficult in the solution.

Mr. Sanderson (Fiat J.) is an employe, so is Mr. Hartmann; one is entitled to respect as much as the other. "Fiat J." shows want of sense, as well as breeding, as the use of the word "underling" would lead any one to believe that "Fiat J.'s" bump of self-esteem had received a rude shock when he calls himself a superior and Mr. Hartmann an underling. I have heard, while living in this delightful country, that all men are equal. When educated and cultured men call their employes "brother," then "Fiat J.'s" letter sounds rather snobbish. Our Divine Master and teacher tenderly called the humble fishermen "brethren," so let Mr. Sanderson (Fiat J.) follow His example and there will be no more wounded feelings, and the dignified "Mr.," which is only an abbreviation of master, should be used in addressing men, no matter what their position. All men are entitled to it.

CANADA.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

SLIDING SCALE OF TITLES SUGGESTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Fiat J.," in your issue of Oct. 30, 1902, writes that he would like to have the opinions of some of your readers as to the ethics in his delicate controversy with his underling who took exception when addressed as "Hartmann" without the Mr.

Perhaps it is a good rule to use "Mr." to the clerks who are ordinarily called by their surnames—office boys and junior clerks one is apt to address by their Christian names, unless they happen to be Ikey or Mo, &c.

I know, however, of an isolated case of a man who is a partner of a large tea firm who to this day is called "Mr. Harry" both by his friends and his underlings. The use of titles should be regulated according to the peculiar circumstances arising in each individual case. For example, we have a man of not too prepossessing appearance. Why not call him plain Mister? Or, possibly, a cunningly devised sliding scale might be inaugurated which would forever put aside the contention that partiality might be shown. Thus, we would have an office boy who is known simply by the name of, say, Basil, and a clerk who is over twenty-five years of age might be called Mr. So and So. Every three or four years added to a man's term of faithful duty might entitle him to such recognition as follows, in order: Sir—Lord—Sahib, and so on ad lib. ad in.

A comparatively safe way to avoid the little social unpleasantnesses which so often arise in offices would be to number each clerk—as one, two, three, and so on; and to the firm members and older and more trusted employes letters might be assigned—as A, B, C, &c.

There are countless ways in which the "Mr." rock can be avoided—ways which may seem crude and flippant on the surface, which, nevertheless, would quickly be recognized as having not only intrinsic worth and merit in themselves, but would also have the invaluable and potent factor of putting not only employer, but also employed, in a good humor, and such tender sensibilities as Mr. Hartmann's would not be wounded or irritated.

KOS KOB.

New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 30, 1902.

WHEN "MR." SHOULD BE USED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Mr. and The Hired Man," I would say does not Mr. Sanderson expect the real head of his concern to extend the "Mr." to him in addressing him? And if for no other reason he should extend this to his other subordinates. Then it creates in a place of business a much higher standing among his associates and to each other. A man having attained to his majority should have the handle to his name used, and its use simply denotes good breeding by the user.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

"MR." AND THE HIRED MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the letter in your issue of the 30th inst. signed "Fiat J.," and it seems to me the case cited is hardly a question of ethics, but simply one of good manners. Of course if your correspondent intended to be insolent and arrogant to his subordinate by addressing him by his surname without the prefix Mr., and was quite indifferent to the pain he inflicted on a sensitive nature, his conduct then would be a question of ethics, to which there could be but one answer; it must be condemned by any standard of Christian morals.

But I do not think from the tone of his letter that your correspondent intended to be rude and domineering to his "underling," and if the manner of his command gave offense to the latter it was because "Fiat J." was somewhat deficient in good breeding. There are two little essays which I can heartily recommend to your correspondent for perusal, which I think may throw some light on the subject, and they both happen to be of the highest order of literature. One is Emerson's "Essay on Manners," and the other is Cardinal Newman's letter to some Catholic club giving his definition of a gentleman.

In both of these essays the civilizing and regenerating influence of refined manners on the joy and sweetness of human life is shown, not only from the highest spiritual, but also from the sanest worldly standpoint. If "Fiat J." has not read these works I think he will thank me for calling his attention to them, for he has a most delightful treat before him.

But even looking at the question simply as a business proposition, there can be no doubt whatever that suavity of manner toward "underlings" is a far stronger force in getting commands promptly and efficiently obeyed than the opposite temper. "It is the mild power subdues." Where arrogance fails utterly to accomplish any business success, civility will perform wonders.

Love is a thousandfold greater power in the world than fear, and kindness wins where tyranny loses. There are very few exceptions to this law of nature; so if "Fiat J." wishes, as no doubt he does, to make a shining business success, I would advise him to cultivate the potent quality of politeness.

G. T.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

GOV. ODELL AND THE MATTHEWS COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conclusions of your editorial to-day concerning Gov. Odell and the Matthews Company are unjust, because based on premises legally incorrect.

It is not only sound legally, but it is quite ordinary practice to issue stock direct to a lender, where the borrower is the real owner. Personally, I am familiar with one such transaction down town, involving about $500,000, and it so happens that one of my duties to-day was to draw up a deed, absolute on its face, which is in reality only a mortgage.

Courts of equity have taken jurisdiction in such matters for more than one century at least, and in the cases suggested by you this morning, equity would look at the real transaction. Gov. Odell would be entitled to receive back from Matthews the full amount of the loan, even if the stock were absolutely worthless, while in your other supposed case, Matthews would be entitled to a reassignment of the stock upon payment of $50,000, though the stock were worth $200,000.

It is well-recognized procedure in equity, and there are plenty of cases where such rights have been protected. It is proper to call special attention to the fact that in many such cases no note has been given.

It is but just, therefore, to Gov. Odell, that the insinuation of your editorial should be withdrawn.

AN ARDENT ODELL MAN.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

OPPOSED TO GOV. ODELL'S RE-ELECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a communication in to-day's issue of your journal from "Howard H. Williams," who pretends to speak for the independent readers of your paper as being unable to comprehend why THE TIMES declines to support Gov. Odell for re-election. I readily write this note, begging to be excepted from Mr. Williams's views. And I believe "there are others" besides myself among your independent readers who are perfectly able to comprehend why THE TIMES should be opposed to Gov. Odell's re-election.

It is quite beyond my comprehension to understand how any newspaper conducted on the elevated plane of THE TIMES could do anything else but array itself against a perpetuation of the Odell administration for another term, or any further term. I regard Gov. Odell as a politician of the most vulgar type, who has brought utter discredit upon the State as well as contempt upon himself from decent citizens, by his narrow statesmanship and the commercialization of his official opportunities. To compare him with a man with the clean personal character and the notable record for uprightness, ability, and independence in public office of his Democratic opponent suggests to me the comparison of a satyr to Hyperion.

HIGH VIEW.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30 1902.

DAVID B. HILL AS A LEADER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I followed with interest and assent your effective argument on "The Governorship Contest" down to this sentence near its close: "It would invite the return of the old leaders to their old places."

Now, my dear Sir, the thing which is troubling so many of us Democrats is that Democratic success this year will probably bring back to his old place that old leader, D. B. Hill. That would mean another loss of the State for another decade.

Ten years ago I had something to do with the proceedings for the punishment of Hill's State Board of Canvassers for contempt of court in the matter of the Dutchess County steal of 1891, and know whereof I speak. It was D. B. Hill, then Governor, who concocted that steal and persuaded the State Board of Canvassers to commit the contempt of court for which they afterward suffered. At one time I thought that we should be able to prove his connection by legal evidence in such a way as to enable us to have him punished also, and had I been able to supply a missing link he would surely have met the same fate as his tools. He escaped punishment by the court, but he has suffered the penalty of his crime by political overthrow and the universal distrust in which he is held. His party has, however, been punished also. I am not of those who think he will control Mr. Coler. The latter proved that he was not Croker's man, and we may therefore trust him not to be Hill's man. What I do fear is that success this year may put Hill back into the saddle as leader, and if so he will lead our Democratic forces to another defeat.

If you can submit any argument to remove this fear you will do well.

JABEL.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a large number of independent Democrats like myself who have been driven out of the Democratic Party by Bryanism and Crokerism, and have been voting more or less with the Republicans, or who have been disfranchised during the past six years, rather than countenance such fallacies and corruption. But now comes our opportunity to vote with these elements eliminated. The factions have been united, and a solid Democratic Party may go to the polls next Tuesday and carry the election.

It would be better for the State and the country that this change should be made; and now there is a fortunate opportunity to make it. This election is of National importance, since no party can carry the election in 1904 that does not carry this State, and if the Democrats carry this election they will stand an equal chance with the Republicans then, and the nearer they approach to victory now the better our chances in 1904. Let no Democrat fail to appreciate the conditions in this election and vote accordingly.

JOHN S. WOODS.

Matteawan, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1902.

WHY HE WILL NOT VOTE FOR MR. COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had fully made up my mind to vote for Coler, simply as a rebuke to the Republican Party for their policy in regard to the trusts, but the absurd charges in the Matthews business and the Hill mud-slinging would make the defeat of Odell of no consequence as far as policy in either party is concerned, but would be taken as an indorsement of what we all know is only a nine-day wonder, and I think it best to leave well enough alone. Still, it is too bad Hill took the real issue out of the campaign.

S. J. MORRISON.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking last night on the tax on saving banks and striving to show how that law was a benefit to depositors, Gov. Odell made the following assertions:

1. "If every bank in the State should reduce its rate of interest, as a result of this tax, one-half of 1 per cent., they would have saved during the first year of the operation of the law $5,000,000, from which you may deduct $770,000 and have as a net result $4,300,000 that has gone into the surplus to aid in earning money to continue the policy of paying you 3½ per cent."

2. "Not one penny of that surplus is ever paid to a depositor."

The money is "saved." By whom? By the banks for their surplus. From whom is it saved? From the depositors. In other words, the State and the banks continue to keep from the interest on deposits the enormous sum of $5,000,000. One imposes a tax, the others reduce the rate of interest. Then they divide up. The State gets $770,000, the banks $4,300,000. The depositors get left.

Surely the brain which produced such an argument must have gone daft a bit. Why did the Governor stop at one-half of 1 per cent.? If one-half of 1 per cent. reduction proved such a benefit to the depositors would not a further reduction of one whole per cent. double the benefit?

LAYMAN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

ABOUT COAL AND COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your editorial to-day upon "The Governorship Contest." The more so because I had recently taken occasion to find some fault with you. To chide without enmity may be a good test of friendship, to commend with sincerity is most certainly the privilege of a friend, and this can now be done with pleasure.

Even the ignoring at this time by you of the spook in the coal plank of the Democratic platform, is commendable. If that spook will not down, the questions involved in such discussions are better considered during the more judicial calm between political campaigns, and the impotence of any party to effect, by State legislation, any change under the existing organic law of the Nation may justify the relegation of its consideration to the future without impairing the logic of its claim to favorable consideration at the proper time.

B. M. JORDAN.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

THE BANANA PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Frank H. Vizetelly, Esq., wrote to THE TIMES on Oct. 18 criticising the angular and relative position of the banana to its parent stem as illustrated by Rudyard Kipling in his "Just So" stories, he probably did not realize that the subject would be taken up so seriously by some of your readers.

And Kipling, when he drew his attractive little pictures, did not imagine that they would be taken so seriously by any one, even as matter of fact as Mr. Vizetelly.

The justification of the latter gentleman as set forth in his second epistle is further evidence that he is quite unable to read such stories and see such pictures in any but an intelligent manner—which totally unfits him for the enjoyment of child pictures and juvenile literature. Mr. Kipling should compile a series of railroad reports and balance sheets, figuring them just so—bind them attractively in lead-colored pasteboard covers, and lay them before Mr. Vizetelly and the host of busy readers who have seen bananas growing in all conceivable directions—Mr. Crowell with the pendulous Bermuda, "Australian" with the pendulous Oceanican, Mr. Van Dyck, (evidently a gymnast,) with his horizontal Zanzibar—and myself, who have seen bananas when they were not growing at all, also the professional photographer, (mentioned by Mr. V. as a vertical reference,) who rejoices in the baccha-nalian surname Lusher, who is likely to have seen them growing in any old way.

Can't THE TIMES tell an impatient and hungry public at how many and at what angles this fruit grows—what the color is or should be, and what the crop is likely to yield this year, and why Mr. Kipling chose to copy the pendulous rather than the vertical or horizontal variety?

KOS KOB.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" BANANAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter to you of the 22d inst., which you so kindly published, I disagreed with Mr. Frank H. Vizetelly regarding the way bananas grow in Bermuda. In reading Mr. Vizetelly's letter of the 20th, I received the impression that he was referring to the bunch or stalk of bananas, whereas he was evidently referring to the fruit itself. The stalk of the Bermuda bananas grows in a pendulous or downward position, while the fruit on the stalk grows upward, as Mr. Vizetelly quite rightly states. I apologize to Mr. Vizetelly for the misunderstanding and suggest that we now join the Walrus and the Carpenter in talking about

Shoes—and ships—and sealing wax,
And whether pigs have wings.

E. D. CROWELL.

New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 29, 1902.

A GUATEMALA BANANA LEGEND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the growing of the banana, I find the following in my notebook, written several years ago while on a visit to Guatemala:

A native tells me that the wild banana and mountain plantain furnish a large portion of the food of the poor people. And then he told me that the mountain plantain is the only branch of the family that carries its fruit upright; all the other sorts hang looping below the leaves like gigantic bunches of yellow grapes. He further added, with a smile, that a current legend declared that long ago all the banana tribe held their fruit upright, but in an evil hour they quarreled with the mountain plantain, and were defeated in the pitched battle that took place, and that they have hung their heads in shame ever since.

I did not see the bananas growing, and cannot state from my own knowledge that "some grow up and others down," but the legend remained with me, and to-day I send it to you as one solution of the question.

LAURA B. STARR.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

SOCIETY ISLAND BANANAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion as to whether the fruit of the banana grows up or down, which has been going on in THE TIMES for some days, appears to be founded mainly on misapprehension of terms and carelessness in statement.

In nearly all varieties of the plant the bunches of fruit at maturity hang downward, while the individual bananas grow upward with respect to the main or central stem of the bunch. A rare exception is said to be found in the Society Islands, where the bunches themselves grow vertically upward.

ROBERT PEELE.

Columbia University, New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

BANANAS BOTH UP AND DOWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your banana correspondents must be talking at cross purposes, for in a sense both sides are right. Each new leaf, and finally the fruit stem, grows upward from the centre of the plant. With some varieties of small bananas, not seen in our market, growing in small bunches, the fruit stem continues upward and the fruit hangs downward, but the majority, the stem soon after appearing, takes a turn downward, so that the fruit, while still occupying the same position in relation to the stem, grows upward in relation to the horizon. So we may very fairly say that bananas, speaking of them as a bunch, grow downward, but speaking of them individually, they grow upward, with the exception first mentioned.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902.

BANANAS THAT GROW BOTH UP AND DOWN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondents, Mr. Vizetelly and Mr. Crowell, are both in the right, as regards the growth of bananas, though both have erred in not stating all the facts relative thereto.

During my visit to Bermuda I was interested to learn the particulars of their growth, and an owner of a banana patch explained the conditions, viz.: When the stalk pushes up from the parent plant with its incipient bunch of fruit, it is capped at the top with a boll containing seed, above the fruit. At that stage of growth the bananas point upward, but as the boll and fruit mature, their weight increases, (generally sixty to seventy-five pounds,) making the stalk unable to keep its upright position. So it inevitably sags over, bringing the fruit to a reversed position—pointing down—and remains so to the end.

F. W. H.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

THOSE JUST SO BANANAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great amazement the widely differing opinions published in THE TIMES concerning the manner in which bananas grow. I have been told that in Iceland bananas grow on vines instead of trees, and underground like peanuts. Is it not possible that Mr. Kipling's "bananas" in the design are not bananas at all, but cocanuts?

WALTER G. DE WITT.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

BANANAS IN THE LAND OF THE RED ELEPHANT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Vizetelly is troubled because the bananas in Mr. Kipling's picture grow down instead of up. If Mr. Vizetelly will carefully read the description of the cut of the elephant's child and the banana tree he will find that Mr. Kipling advises that the elephant be painted red. Is it not possible that in the land (that Kipling and a few others know) where elephants are red, bananas grow as they please, up, down, or sideways?

P. G. NICKERSON.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1902.

MR. KIPLING NOT WRONG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your interesting comment concerning the exception Mr. Vizetelly takes to one of the remarkable illustrations Mr. Kipling has made for his "Just So Stories." Mr. Kipling is not wrong, and Mr. Vizetelly is half right. The banana fruit stock does grow straight up, but, becoming heavy, it does, too, finally become pendulous as Mr. Kipling has drawn it in the picture with the little elephant that found his trunk. Being very much interested in the clever tales and Mr. Kipling's "new art," I have investigated. Anyway, there are as many kinds of bananas as there are apples, and, perhaps, Mr. Kipling's bananas are not the same sort Mr. Vizetelly has known. I think anybody who does not thoroughly enjoy the "Just So Stories" must have their bananas mixed.

W. A. JOHNSON.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

GREAT FORTUNES AND STABLE LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Because great fortunes have been made by corporations engaged in trade or industry, and because many articles that are the subject of trade or industry are protected by the tariff, it is contended that the tariff is responsible for the making of vast profits, and that it acts as a shelter of monopoly. While it is undoubtedly true that the tariff enables corporations to earn large dividends in many cases, it cannot be shown that they would not earn such dividends without the tariff. The wages paid to labor, under the protective system, constitute a large amount of the expense charges of manufacturing and other corporations, and if the tariff were removed and wages reduced to the scale which prevails in old countries, I believe that the large corporations would save as much in the cost of labor as they now gain from the protection extended by the tariff.

The tariff has been promotive of vast industrial operations, and large fortunes have been made under its protective influences in the same way that railway development has been carried to a great point and land values vastly increased under promotive and protective laws. The fixed and stable laws regulating real estate tenures, which protect the sanctity of contracts, or prevent any State from impairing the validity of a contract, have exerted a strong and protective influence in the development of real estate, and increase in values, and in the extension of trade and commerce.

But because vast fortunes have been made under the protective influence of such laws we cannot say that they are improper, or afford a shelter for monopoly. Because the Astors have acquired vast wealth in real estate, under the protective influences of certain laws, or the Vanderbilts have secured large wealth through the development of railways, we cannot say that the laws which protected them in their operations have been harmful, or promotive of monopoly. As in case of the laws protecting land tenures, or securities, so with the tariff; the laws exert a protective and promotive influence, but the success of the various enterprises are due in a measure to special conditions, as the growth of land values in the City of New York, or of the development of the country adjacent to the railways, and the increase in traffic, and consequent increase in the earning powers of the carriers. So with the operation of the tariff. Great fortunes have been made under its operations, but such fortunes have, as in case of lands or railway securities, been secured through special and favorable conditions, not through laws which confer special privileges upon certain classes at the expense of the people, nor of laws which shelter monopoly.

Therefore, we ought not to attempt to destroy the tariff in order to prevent the accumulation of great fortunes under it, any more than we should proceed to abolish the laws under which vast fortunes have been made in lands or railway stocks.

The Standard Oil Company has made vast sums of money, not through the operation of tariff laws, but of general and stable laws which protect the company in its various operations, as the production of crude materials, the refinement and transportation of oil, and the collection and investment of the moneys due the company for its products. We would as well attempt to limit the profits of the Standard Oil Company by abolishing certain laws under which it operates as to attempt to cut down the profits of other manufacturing enterprises by destroying the tariff. But if the Standard Oil Company, or any others, are guilty of extortion, then the Government should adopt and apply a specific remedy against the wrongdoers, to be exerted in a direct manner, and through the aid of the courts.

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1902.

FEARS SENATE USURPATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An issue not only of State but of National importance is about to be thrown into the State canvass here in the special interest of Mr. Granger, the Democratic (in fact, in many respects the independent) candidate for Congress against Congressman Bull, and Mr. Granger's splendid letter of acceptance, which lifted him to first place as a man of coming National influence and reputation, has aroused the enthusiasm not only of the Democrats, but has won the favor and admiration of independent Republicans. He is deemed just the man to represent Rhode Island in Congress at this time on an issue outside of all other issues, which is fundamental to the preservation of American liberty, and which demands imperatively the support of every independent American citizen without regard to party. That issue consists in upholding the dignity, prerogatives, and power of the House of Representatives in the National Congress against Senatorial and Presidential usurpation. The issue is as vital to-day as in the days of John Hampden.

Every student of history knows that the great struggle lasting through centuries for that Anglo-Saxon freedom in which the United States was born, ultimated finally in the control of the purse strings of Government by the direct and responsible representatives of the people in Parliament. Consequently, the framers of our Government gave the House of Representatives of the National Congress those great prerogatives as the necessary and effective check upon the tremendous powers and prerogatives conferred on the Senate, the Presidential Executive, and the Federal Judiciary by the compact of 1789. Without this check lodged in the House, the American Government under this compact of 1789 would have been a Federal aristocracy pure and simple—of fact, a new form of monarchy. The House prerogatives thus created by the Constitution is the sole right of the House to originate revenue and appropriation bills. It is the usurpation by an arrogant aristocratic Senate of these important, Constitutional House prerogatives, with Senator Aldrich the head and front of the usurpation, which will form here on Rhode Island a burning political issue as between Granger and Bull, for this usurpation carries with it the corruption of the Federal Judiciary.

We hear much of "Americanism." Now, Americanism is a very broad and comprehensive term. It is not a narrow sectarian term. It is a term dear to the heart of every true American. It calls trumpet-tongued upon every American worthy the name to do his full duty as an independent citizen when occasion calls for such independent action. What is to become of our liberties if the Federal Judiciary is to be tampered with with impunity? What is to become of our liberties if the wise counterpoise to Senatorial power provided by the framers of the Government, by placing the purse strings of the Nation in the hands of the only direct representatives of the American people in their Government, is destroyed, and Senatorial usurpation of the Constitutional prerogatives of the House is to go unrebuked and unchecked? Are we to allow our Government to be thus converted into a Federal aristocracy?

The election of Mr. Granger to Congress over Mr. Bull on this great issue of Constitutional liberty would be an event of National importance. As an illustration of the importance of this issue it is well to point out that the last two tariff bills were Senate bills. When the fundamental principles of American liberty are thus at stake, the patriotic duty of the citizen should lift him above all mere partisan influences.

AN AMERICAN.

Providence, Oct. 25, 1902.

PROSPERITY AND DEMOCRCTIC RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day's issue, under the head of "Senator Hoar's Misstatements," you say "that the first Administration of Mr. Cleveland was a period of great prosperity; that at its close the National Treasury was full and our credit of the highest."

Now, was not this in a great measure due to the fact that during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's first Administration there was a Republican Senate in power and they originated no legislation inimical to the business interests of the country?

HENRY D. SEWALL.

Maywood, N. J., Oct. 29, 1902.

GOVERNMENT BY TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be safely said that for about 100 years our Government was a government of the people by the people and for the people. Is it so now? Have we not changed? Is it not at present a government of the trusts by the trusts and for the trusts? And what has made it so? How have these trusts been called into existence? "The tariff is the mother of trusts." Without high tariff duties many of our trusts would be out of business. The tariff duty on sugar made the Sugar Trust, and if there had not been a duty of 68 cents a ton on coal there would perhaps have been no coal strike.

The Republican Party by its imposition of hight tariff duties is clearly responsible for the existence of trusts.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Oct. 27, 1902.

THE SUPREME COURT JURORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of the many trials and miseries fate has in store for the citizens of this city, one of the most vexatious is to be drawn as a juror in the Supreme Court. I want to illustrate it by the experience of one who was summoned this month, and not for the first time, as a juror in one of the parts of this court. We had a panel of about fifty, and there were dumped in upon us another fifty of a part which adjourned for the term. They were not at all needed, and could be very well spared without injury to the cause of justice and sent about their business, as there was not half enough work, as I will show, for one panel to go around.

The court opens at 10:30; the calling of the calendar, the wrangling of the lawyers, who are clamoring for more time, although their suits are pending from two to five years, the taking up of a case and impaneling of a jury, take till 11:30, and then the jurors not impaneled are discharged until 2 o'clock P. M. At 2 o'clock the case is on, but the whole panel is kept in until 3 o'clock, in the expectation that the case may be finished, and then discharged until the next day. And so it goes on for a whole two weeks, wasting time and doing nothing. The work of two weeks in our part consisted of eight cases tried, of an average duration of three hours each. The panel is divided into sets of twelve; the same twelve, supposed to be drawn, serve together twice in the term at a remuneration of a dollar a case, or $2 for two weeks' loss of time.

Why, with 8,400 cases on the calendar? Considering the flimsy nature of many of the suits, the costly plant, the amount of work done, and the loss of time and earnings to hundreds of business men, one cannot help sometimes believing it would be much cheaper for the city to settle with the parties and close the establishment. There is certainly no other institution in the country, public or private, where there is such a glaring disproportion between expenditures and work done.

A JUROR.

New York, Oct. 28, 1902.

FORESTRY AND PARTY PLATFORMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to offer a few observations upon the communication published in last Sunday's TIMES under the heading "Forestry by Force." The communication in question appears to have been elicited by the adoption of planks in the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties advocating a resumption of the purchase by the State of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill Parks.

Your correspondent's declaration that platforms are arranged to catch votes before election and then allowed to lapse into "innocuous desuetude" is particularly inapplicable to the case in point. The Adirondack question is not a partisan question on which either side can gain an advantage by dissimulation. This is made evident by the fact that both parties have uttered similar sentiments on the subject this Fall.

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of both parties in declaring for a resumption of a policy which both have supported in the past and to which popular opinion, voiced at the polls, will hold them in the halls of legislation.

Your former correspondent objects to further appropriations for the purchase of forest lands because they will afford the means by which the Forest Commission can take his and other property against the owners' will. The wisdom of all features of Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1897, to which he refers, is not altogether clear, but his objection to compulsory sale can readily be overcome by the appropriation bills that the lands to be acquired by the State shall be purchased only upon voluntary sale by the owners.

There is a very considerable area of forest land in the Adirondacks obtainable by voluntary sale. Over 200,000 acres have already been offered to the State—offers which the State has been unable to accept owing to lack of appropriations. There is as much more in the market which has not been offered to the State because the owners knew that the State had ceased to buy.

It is estimated that these lands, with others probably available, make about 700,000 acres, covered with good forest interspersed with evergreens, which can be bought at prices ranging from $1.50 to $3 an acre. The price would probably average a little more than $2 an acre on account of the recent advance in the price of hardwood forests.

It is estimated on very good authority that an appropriation of $1,800,000 would enable the State to add to the public domain this handsome area of 700,000 acres, the equivalent of twenty-eight townships.

The conservative value of such an acquisition will appear from a glance at the situation in the Adirondack Park. The total indicated area of the Park is 3,226,144 acres. Of that amount the State already owns 1,168,414 acres. Clubs and preserves own 705,914 acres, which are safe for the present without State ownership. And the State can secure 700,000 acres more for the sum above mentioned.

By this means the area left exposed would be reduced to a very small minimum, and the State would be deriving the immeasurable benefit of an almost completely protected forest park of three and a quarter million acres with an immediate expenditure of only about one twenty-fifth of the amount which your correspondent holds up as a scarecrow to frighten the Legislature from further purchases.

In closing I cannot but reiterate my belief that the declarations of the two party platforms this Fall on the subject of the Adirondacks are something more substantial than "pie crust promises," and express my hope that the Legislature will see the far-reaching wisdom of carrying them into effect.

A. G. MILLS.

New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

WHAT WAS MEANT BY "CABAL."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A desire for brevity in a recent [illegible] you has apparently created a misunderstanding of my meaning in the minds of some of your readers, which I am very glad to remove. I remarked in that letter that Lieut. Rush was the "victim of a detestable political cabal." I should have said "incidental" or "unforeseen" victim, and cheerfully acknowledge the fault of omission.

There was certainly no cabal to ruin Rush. Even the Corporation Counsel's staff may be acquitted of such a notion or motive. There is, on the contrary, abundant evidence that they have been mightily embarrassed by their exposure. What I meant by cabal is the determination of certain malcontents to saddle the Fire Department with the notorious three-platoon

VENTILATION OF SUBWAY CRITICISED BY EXPERTS

Contractor McDonald Will Rely Chiefly on Air Drawn Into the Tunnel by Motion of Trains—Makes Comparison with the Systems in London and Paris.

IT has been asserted that the contractor of the rapid transit subway is not providing adequate means for ventilating this city's tunnel. The statement that pure air is to be furnished solely by the motion of the trains, with the exception of certain stretches where there are openings between stations, is unsatisfactory to those who take into consideration the fact that the number of passengers traveling in this subway will be far greater than the number of those using other tunnels where artificial ventilation is lacking.

New York's subway, it is pointed out, will be subject to the noxious gases generated by hundreds of thousands of travelers. The trains on four parallel tracks, running in opposite directions, will not drive out the impure air and draw in the pure, it is argued, but the opposite currents will serve rather to keep the atmosphere almost unchanged. The question arises whether the conditions of the tunnel air will have to be condemned after the subway is finished, whether the present is not the proper time to alter existing plans and settle on some method other than the moving train theory for the proper ventilation of the underground road.

John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, was asked the other day to give his views on the adequacy of his provisions for pure air. He authorized the following statement:

"If electricity were substituted for steam in the Park Avenue tunnel of the New York Central Railroad, that tunnel, in my judgment, would be clean and dry, with a good atmosphere. On account of the nearness of the subway to the surface, the counter currents of four trains running in different directions on four tracks will keep the air pure in the down-town districts, where the stations are only a few blocks apart. The bad air will be forced out of the station entrances and the fresh air will be drawn in. I see no reason why the atmosphere should not be as clean as in the Park Row Building."

Mr. McDonald was asked how the ventilation here would compare with that in the "Tuppenny Tube," the only London underground road where electricity is used. It was called to his attention that tests made in that tunel showed the air to be filled with unhealthy gases.

COMPARED WITH LONDON "TUBE."

"That is easy to explain," he answered. "The 'Tuppenny Tube' is 70 or 80 feet underground, and the stations do not come at as frequent intervals as ours will. The tunnel is built in a bed of damp clay, and is not surrounded by the complete covering of waterproofing that we have. While our stations, or air inlets, are practically right at the surface, those of the tube are so deep that there is little chance to get fresh air through them. The lack of waterproofing, in addition, makes it possible for the gases from the surrounding earth to enter the tunnel, a thing that will be impossible with our waterproofed road.

"You must remember that we have four tracks, while they have only two. This fact, combined with the two disadvantages I have already named, results in a continual turning over of old air instead of a substitution of new for old."

In reference to the Paris subway, which is near the surface and has electric trains, Mr. McDonald said:

"There, too, they have only two tracks, and they use creosote on their rails. This creosote, which is employed to preserve the wood, emits gases. Yet, though the Parisians are not safeguarded as we are, there has been no complaint of their tunnel's ventilation as far as I know, and the air in it seems to be all right to any one who goes through it. The ventilation is done by the moving trains."

Another tunnel with which a comparison was made was that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the City of Baltimore. This underground road was the one on which Mr. McDonald made his reputation as a contractor.

"The question of ventilation," he said, "was earnestly discussed when we were building that tunnel. It was considered particularly because we knew of the trouble that had been experienced in the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under Baltimore.

"Many systems of mechanical ventilating apparatus were proposed, some of the methods being very expensive. I opposed all of them for the reason that I thought it impossible that any mechanical method could be effective as against the strong currents of the moving trains. That contention has proved to be correct. The Pennsylvania Railroad installed an expensive system of artificial ventilation, and it was no: a success.

"Even though there is smoke in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel, (for they use locomotives except for a few electric engines,) the air is clear. There has never been a complaint about it."

As an illustration of how the subway trains would suck pure air into the tunnel through the stations, Mr. McDonald cited the periodic street holes in the roof of the Park Avenue tunnel.

"Did you ever notice," he asked, "how a passing train puffs a cloud of smoke up through one of these openings and how another train, coming in the opposite direction, draws the smoke in again? This just shows how the air will be sucked into any tunnel opening by a fast moving train."

There are two portions of the subway where the station entrances will be supplemented by additional openings. Both these stretches are up town, where the stations are so far apart that they are not considered adequate for ventilating purposes. One is the section along Broadway above Fifty-ninth Street. The other is the long stretch under Washington Heights, where the tunnel is even further beneath the surface than is the "Tuppenny Tube" of London.

SHAFTS BETWEEN CROSSINGS.

Along the Broadway stretch there will be large square openings between the street crossings, each opening surrounded by a railing. In the Heights district there will be five shafts, and these shafts will lead to such a depth that there will be installed in each a machine for pumping air down into the tunnel. Three of the shafts will be between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets, and the other two are to be between the station at the latter street and the portal at Hillside Avenue. It is from this portal that the subway trains will emerge to a viaduct leading across the low country beyond Fort George and on to the further side of the Harlem Ship Canal.

The waterproofing of which Mr. McDonald spoke consists of two coats of a tarred paperlike material, through which, it is claimed, not a particle of dampness can penetrate. It is the contention of the tunnel [illegible] of all dampness [illegible] the generation [illegible] he claims that the only gases in the tunnel will be those that are the result of the presence of the passengers, and for the destruction of these the engineers and contractors in charge of the work have decided that the motion of the trains is all that is needed, except in the long stretches mentioned above.

THE SUBWAY STATIONS.

The stations of the subway will be at the following points:

MAIN LINE.

Beekman Street,	City Hall Park,
Brooklyn Bridge,	Worth Street,
Spring Street,	Bleecker Street,
Astor Place,	14th Street,
18th Street,	23d Street,
28th Street,	33d Street,
42d Street and Madison Avenue,	42d Street and Broadway,
50th Street,	60th Street,
66th Street,	72d Street,
79th Street,	86th Street,
91st Street,	96th Street,
	103d Street.

WEST SIDE BRANCH.

110th Street,	116th Street,
Manhattan Street,	137th Street,
145th Street,	157th Street,
168th Street,	181st Street,
Dyckman Street,	215thStreet,
	Bailey Avenue.

EAST SIDE BRANCH.

104th Street and Central Park West,	110th Street and Lenox Avenue,
116th Street,	125th Street,
135th Street,	145th Street,
Mott Avenue,	3d Avenue and 149th Street,
Jackson Avenue,	Prospect Avenue,
Southern Boulevard,	Freeman Street,
Boston Road,	177th Street,
	Bronx Park.

On the West Side Branch the last underground station is the one at One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, the remaining three being on the elevated section beyond Fort George. On the East Side Branch the first station beyond the Harlem River is the one at Mott Avenue, and the last underground stopping place is the station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, for just the other side of that point the road slopes upward and becomes an elevated line to Bronx Park.

PLAN TO AID HELPLESS GIRLS

Father Dernaz Will Try His System on Ellis Island.

MUCH interest is manifested by Ellis Island authorities in a plan for the establishment in this city of a new missionary work among young women immigrants who are flocking to this port in such large numbers. The intention of those about to take up this work is to introduce here a branch of the Catholic order known as Oeuvre Catholique Internationale de Fribourg.

The founder of this benevolent society is Father Joseph Dernaz, a young Swiss priest, who has had much success in establishing branches of the order in Italy and Switzerland. He has now turned his attention to the United States. Father Dernaz first became impressed with the necessity for the kind of work done by the society of which he is the founder while present several years ago at an audience given by the Pope to a delegation of missionary priests who had been laboring in Africa. The Pope commended the heroic and self-sacrificing efforts of the priests in carrying the Gospel into the heart of Africa. "But," added the Pope, "it is not only a black slavery that exists in this world; there is also a white slavery. Would to Heaven some bold man would arise to lead a determined and systematic onslaught on the terrible evils which confront young and innocent girls deprived of protection at home, or who go out in the world to earn their livelihood."

These words inspired Father Dernaz to start a movement having for its object the protection of young girls thrown out on their own resources. It was at Fribourg, in Switzerland, that the society was first established, and hence its name, the "Catholic International Work of Fribourg." Branch establishments were formed in various towns in Switzerland and also in Turin and Milan, in Italy.

The plans of Father Dernaz for the introduction of a branch of the order at this port were under consideration by the Roman Catholic authorities of this diocese when the death of Archbishop Corrigan put a stop to further efforts. Now that the successor to the lamented Corrigan has been chosen, negotiations will be resumed as soon as Bishop Farley is inducted into office. The plan is to have the girls who purpose leaving home notify, either directly or through their parish priest, the nearest office of the mission, when they will be furnished with information and directions, and will be awaited at the chief halting points of their journey. The enterprise is particularly successful in Switzerland and Italy through the fact that charitable ladies of position and leisure voluntarily give their time to meeting the girls at the trains, attending to their wants, and assisting them in obtaining positions.

Father Dernaz purposes to organize matters in the same way in this country. He will spread his branch offices in the various large cities of the United States. Immigrant girls will be handed on from town to town until they reach their destination, where they will still be under watchful care. The work is not entirely restricted to girls of Catholic faith.

THE SEASON OF MUST.

A Time When Citizens of German Origin Renew Memories of Fatherland.

THIS is the season of must, one of the several seasons when the inhabitants of the German quarter find special excuse for drinking a drop or two more than upon ordinary occasions. The sweet, partly fermented juice of the grape, cloudy, pungent, and fragrant, has been for sale for the last few weeks in all the Wein Stuben of the region south of Fourteenth Street and east of Third Avenue. Some Germans buy must by the barrel or the half barrel, and take it home, either to drink or to ripen into wine. Others go with their friends to their favorite Wein Stuben to drink must at the bar or at the little tables provided for the convenience of the thirsty. There is an ancient German tradition that must is specially wholesome and strengthening, and in this tradition is found the excuse for drinking freely.

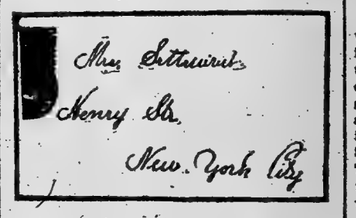
The must of white grapes is preferred to the red must, but much of the latter is drunk. The cloudy, active, biting liquor has a tang which no completely fermented wine retains. It has something of the wild quality of the fox grape, which smacks so much of the soil in a state of nature. With bread and unsalted butter and a spoonful of fresh [illegible] the normal free lunch of the Germain Wein Stubens, must is a delicious drink, and one that may easily be imagined to be peculiarly wholesome. It is not often seen in other parts of the town than the German quarter. Here it is announced by placards in the windows of the Wein Stuben or by advertisements in the newspapers. The season of must brings to the public drinking places men who seldom show themselves at such places at other times of the year. Not even the "May Trink" can attract so many Germans, and the bock beer season hardly attracts more.

Large quantities of must are brought to town in October from Ohio and Central New York. California must used to be brought to New York, but it does not always arrive in good condition, and is less used here than formerly. European must is imported and sold at three times the price of the American variety, though some even among the Germans prefer the American as less likely to have been treated with matter to arrest fermentation. The European must is brought over in swift ships, and is carried in small, strong casks, hooped with heavy straps of wrought iron. Even under these conditions the casks sometimes burst with their lively contents. In consequence of the large percentage of loss the cost of specially prepared casks, the high freight rates, and the increasing abundance and popularity of American must, the foreign article is less imported than it used to be. It is still kept, however, at special places, whither faithful old fellows come to taste the sweet, stinging liquor, and renew their memories of the fatherland and the wine harvest.

DAILY GRIST OF BLIND READER

New York Post Office Gets 90,000 "Hard" Letters a Month.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the efficiency of the New York Post Office service in "cracking hard nuts" was illustrated last week when a letter was received with the following address:



It would appear that this was sufficiently elusive to have defied the attempts at solution of even the most expert decipherers of chirographic mysteries. But within twenty-four hours the Sherlock Holmes bureau of the local Post Office had unraveled the mystery and the letter was delivered to "The Nurses Settlement, 265 Henry Street."

This, however, was not accomplished without some difficulty. The letter had gone to the sub-station, and then been referred back to the general office. In Room No. 38 of the building devoted by Uncle Sam to the postal service three men are engaged in solving just such problems as this letter presented. Although all sorts of queer combinations in the way of addresses engage their attention at times, this address by its seeming simplicity became all the more difficult.

The ordinary processes of comparison were gone through, but the name still remained unintelligible. Then it was noted that the envelope bore a one-cent stamp. It contained matter of a kind intended especially to appeal to physicians, nurses, and others engaged in dealing with the sick. That furnished the clue, the Nurses Settlement suggested itself as the likely address, and the postman delivered it.

Otto Menger, who bears the title of the "Blind Reader" at the Post Office, says that at least 90,000 letters with addresses that need deciphering are received at the office every month. Two men are engaged from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. in solving the problems. Finally, those that remain undecipherable come to Mr. Menger as a last resort, and he loses no effort in discovering for whom they are intended.

Of the large number of badly addressed letters received about 85 per cent. are delivered. Mr. Menger has been engaged in the work for seventeen years. He says that success in it is largely a matter of instinct, though if the natural talent for the work exists it may be cultivated to a degree. A knowledge of languages is valuable in the work, and the understanding of at least German and French is absolutely essential. He has made a special point of learning the Russian alphabetical characters, as the large influx of emigrants from that country makes such knowledge desirable.

Biggest Football Player.

GUARD COBLE of the De Pauw team is the heaviest player on any of the college teams East or West, says The Minneapolis Journal. He is only nineteen years of age, but he weighs 280 pounds, and is a fast, accurate player, who can be found in the thickest of every scrimmage. If the team is especially anxious to get rid of some star player in the opposing eleven, Coble is instructed to fall on him in the next mix-up. Coach Chez of the Cincinnati University had charge of the De Pauw team when Coble first joined it. He said: "He has them all beat for weight, and it is simply surprising how well he handles himself. We had to take two belts and rivet them together to get one that would go around his waist. We got the largest pair of football trousers that we could buy, and then we had to insert a piece of V-shaped canvas to make them large enough."

Washed Coins for the Queen.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S especial fad has a daintiness well in keeping with her personality, says The Philadelphia Telegraph. It is that of having her pocket money made perfectly clean and bright before she fingers it. Whenever a check is turned into hard cash for her use the coins are scrubbed in a lather of spirits of wine, water, and soap before being placed in her purse, and any change that may be tendered her when making purchases is taken charge of by the lady-in-waiting until it has been subjected to a like process of purification.

Gone to Sleep Until Spring.

THE big Mississippi catfish and the ugly hellbenders and mud puppies in the New York Aquarium have gone to sleep for the Winter. Every year they seem to get tired of active life and sink to the bottom of their tanks, where they remain for months without tasting a morsel of food or moving the least bit their sluggish bodies. The catfish, which is a big specimen of the Mississippi kind, is the most obstinate sleeper of the lot. It will be next Spring, if he sleeps the usual period, before he will again come to the surface. Every day hundreds of visitors to the Aquarium wonder how it is that such a big, healthy-looking fish can sleep so long without losing in weight.

MANY AMUSEMENTS OF GAY CUBANS

Theatrical Performances Very Popular—Dancing Indulged in During Warmest Weather.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, OCT. 25.—Havana fully deserves its name of being a pleasure-loving city. While the departure of fortunes which once smoothed the paths of many of its people has made the entertainments in many quarters less splendid than they once were, still it has not caused their disappearance. So much money is spent in fireworks, bombs, rockets, balloons, &c., which may be seen almost every night, indicating that a political meeting is in progress, if nothing more, and in gayeties of various kinds, that the casual observer is loath to believe all that he hears of the hard times which have fallen upon the land.

The love of pleasure and display has been characteristic of this people since the early days of white settlement. In all histories it is recorded that the wealthy citizens lived splendidly, and that the moderately rich vied with them in their mode of life, spending all of their substance in so doing; that of all the cities of Spanish America Hanava stood unrivaled in the splendor of its houses and entertainments.

Often the men regard their work as if it were a task to be performed at will, not a business. Among the laboring class many work until they have earned a little money then rest to enjoy it; when it is exhausted they again work for a time. The love of uniform is very marked among the men of the lower class; there came to the writer's notice the case of a man who would not work until he secured a position which entitled him to wear a uniform—he is a policeman. In the meantime his family—a sick wife and several small children—was dependent entirely upon the charity of strangers, but this fact did not induce him to accept any one of the small positions available.

FOND OF THE THEATRE.

The people are very fond of the theatres, which are well attended during the Winter; in the Summer months it is too warm, and there are no roof gardens or Summer gardens, where vaudeville performances can be given. A Summer garden was conducted at the terminus of one of the car lines, but its lack of success closed its gates early in the first season, more than a year ago. This failure was due to the necessity of sitting in the open air at night, a practice which is considered injurious in the island.

The Tacon is the leading theatre. In size it ranks third in the world. Boxes on every floor encircle the pit. Many of these are engaged for the entire season, in fact few who can afford a box sit elsewhere. Certain ones are set aside for the use of various officials of the Government. The President occupies the one at the immediate right of the stage in the Tacon—in the other theatres his box is in some other location. The Military Governor before him held possession of these, and before the Military Governor the Spanish Captain General. The Mayor and Civil Governor of Havana are the other officials to whom the freedom of the house is thus given. In the Tacon, the boxes of the first floor have but one entrance, that from the outside. On account of its size this theatre is often in demand for purposes other than the production of plays. During Mardi Gras its pit is boarded over for a large ball every Sunday night, as is the case with the majority of Havana's playhouses. If any of us have enough curiosity to attend one of these functions, we do not fail to go masked. During the past two years two large and very handsome balls have been given there; one during the medical convention in January of last year, the other at the close of the Government of Intervention. There have also been a number of banquets. Whenever an especially large space is required, its floor is called into service.

OPERATIC PRODUCTIONS POPULAR.

As a rule, the people are rather more fond of opera than of any other form of attraction. As a result most of the things heard at the theatres are sung. The operatic troups come from Spain for the most part, and sing in Spanish, French, or Italian. Very few artists known to the American public reach here. Tradition says that Fatti made one visit to the island in antebellum days, and the same tradition mentions a few well-known actors who reached Havana years ago. But the war came, rendering the island less alluring to the profession, and since that time it has not been able to offer sufficient inducements to bring many celebrities. Fregoli, the Italian who is so successful in impersonating all of the characters of a farce, made a decided impression last Winter, and Mme. Challa has sung herself into the hearts of the Cuban public. At most of the theatres the evening is not devoted to one connected performance, but to several operettas or farces. The audience may buy tickets for one act or more, just as they wish. There has been an attempt to make Friday night the most popular one, but the response has not been entirely to the wishes of the promoter of the idea.

Dancing is a pastime of which the young Cubans never tire, nor is it ever too warm for a ball, if the decision be left to them. Probably the mere love of dancing is not responsible for this, since at balls more than elsewhere the young men and girls have the opportunity of becoming acquainted. During the past Summer the yacht club has opened its doors much less frequently than usual, much to the disappointment of members of the younger set, who look forward to its balls with very great pleasure. Aside from the dancing, these balls give excellent opportunity for displaying the newest Paris gowns and exquisite family jewels.

BALL AT THE PALACE EXPECTED.

As yet the ball at the palace has not been given, but the rumor is still persistent that there is to be one, and places the time "in the early Winter." As yet the President and Mrs. Palma have named no reception day, and as a result Cuban society has not called to pay its respects, with the exception of some individual members who have been invited personally and the Government officials. Every woman one meets has an evening at home each week when her friends call, and there is dancing. Prior to the coming of the Americans calls were rarely made in the day time, almost always in the evening. At these "at homes" ices and sweets are served, and the affairs are much more elaborate than their name suggests. During the Mardi Gras season, in particular, it frequently becomes a ball. All of the guests place their houses at the disposition of any new acquaintance they may have made during the evening, mentioning the evenings on which they are at home; so that every evening of the week and of many weeks may be spent in attending "at homes," if one desires.

The two-step is a favorite dance at these "at homes"; it is one of the results of the presence of Americans since January, 1899. In return the "dangon," so well suited to this enervating climate, has gained a strong hold on the fancy of Americans who have come and gone. Few of them have been able to master it, however. There is much gambling with cards. It is said that, at a certain club, centens (about $4.80) pass over the card tables as though they were pennies. Spanish cards are used largely. As a social pastime among women or among men and women, cards are rarely utilized. Whist is not played, nor most of the other games familiar to Americans. Recently a progressive euchre club has been organized, and it is the first that has existed here—that is, among the residents there have been several among the floating American population. The organizer, who was educated at a convent near Washington and has spent much time in the States, is the only one who knows the game, excepting her brother. The other members, to the number of about forty, are novices. "What are trumps?" "Whose play is it?" "Whose trick is that?" are heard more often than in most clubs to which the gentler sex belongs.

One's pity should go out to the poor Cuban mothers who must go out night after night with their daughters. There seems no way to avoid this with present customs, unless there are grown brothers to take the mothers' place.

Jai Alai drews immence crowds, in spite of the campaign against it. The boxes are filled, as well as the pit. At the opening game three weeks ago a great many people were turned away. It looks very much as though the vigorous attack upon it were acting as might be expected—an advertisement. The City Council passed an ordinance limiting the bets to $2 each. Civil Governor Nuñez very promptly decided that this could not be enforced, thereby calling down upon his head the anathemas of the enemies of the game. But there can be no doubt that his attitude is the correct one. The concession for both sport and wagers was given by the Central Government under the Spanish régime, and it is not the province of a local authority to take it away. That belongs to Congress.

MONEY TAKEN OUT OF CUBA.

There seems good cause for the objections to the wagers, aside from any moral scruples on the subject. A very large sum of money is taken away from Cuba by this means. There are three games a week, and, as already mentioned, all of them are played to crowded houses. Almost every one of the several thousand risks a greater or less sum on his favorite player, in consequence of which a large sum of money changes hands. From $12,000 to $20,000 is won and lost at every game; of this 10 per cent. goes to the management, which is Spanish. So that in the course of a week the house collects between $3,500 and $6,000 as its share of the winnings.

As soon as the season closes, the managers and players return to Spain with the riches accumulated during the year. Various amounts are named as the one carried away, but that it is a goodly sum is shown conclusively by the fact that recently Jai Alai made a five-thousand-dollar present to a prominent man, who by his attendance and interest had done much to make the game the fashion. It has been hinted broadly on several occasions that the games are bought and sold for a price. Color seems to be given to this, and at the same time a refutation, by a recent incident. The prominent man to whom reference has been made occupied his usual box with his wife and several other ladies. One of these wished to place a wager, so the gentleman called an attendant and sent him down to buy a certain amount on the whites. The boy returned presently, bringing blue tickets.

"I told you to buy white ones."

"Yes, Sir; I told him, and he sent these," replied the boy.

The gentleman asked the lady if she wished to return them. She replied that she would keep them by all means, as the bookmaker would not have made the change—considering who had ordered them—were not the blues to be victorious.

But the whites won.

The Cubans are not much given to dinners; more often their friends are invited to breakfast, and still more often they are invited to a restaurant, if, indeed, bread is broken together. One may have good friends among them, and yet never be invited to a meal in their homes; their courtesies are shown in other ways. There are delightful afternoon teas, to which men and women are both invited, there is a band of music and dancing and flowers and ices—in fact, everything to make the time pass pleasantly. There are not a great many of these, however. More often the teas are much smaller affairs, to which only half a dozen or so ladies are invited; they sip their tea, and eat their bread and butter in true English fashion. Havana numbers many English among its inhabitants, and these introduced the custom, beyond a doubt.

The late afternoon is given to tennis by many young people. There are a number of courts, clubs, &c. A large part of Havana is to be found on the Prado about sunset. Every one is driving—there are a few automobiles—and the carriages go round and round the double driveway at a speed which convinces one that haste to reach nowhere is the one object of their occupants.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Figures for Fly-Time.

AN exchange quotes a distinguished entomologist as saying that a single female fly will lay 120 eggs during her life of 10 to 15 days, and that of these 90 or 100 will produce other flies, says The Louisville Courier Journal. During a Summer 12 or 13 generations of these flies will be produced, so that millions in one season may be the descendants of a single fly. "Millions" is a feeble word to express the number that would be produced under this estimate. Putting the first generation at 100, and allowing that half of them are females, the second generation would number 5,000, with 2,500 females. The third generation would number 250,000, the fourth 1,250,000, and the fifth 62,500,000. Continuing the calculation on the same system to the twelfth generation, we should get a grand total of 4,882,812,500,000,000,000, or expressed in words, four quintillions eight hundred and eighty-two quadrillions, eight hundred and twelve trillions, five hundred billions, a number quite inconceivable. Estimating the population of the earth at a billion and a half, this would give 3,255,208,333 1-3 flies to every man, woman, and child on earth, all the descendants of one fly in a single Summer.

Care in Choosing Glasses.

A DEALER in optical instruments declared that it gave him real pain to note the careless manner in which half the persons in New York wear glasses. "It is a wonder to me," he said, "that they don't bring on blindness. In the first place, the frames should always be fitted to individual faces instead of being picked up indiscriminately without regard for facial peculiarities. The size of the lenses is another important consideration. Most of the glasses I see on the street are too small. They should be as large as the face of the wearer will permit; for a lens of good size not only affords better protection to the eye, but is more becoming than a smaller one. Another tribulation of the weak-eyed is due to the reflection from the edges of unframed glasses. The eyelashes should be attended to in order to get the best results from a pair of spectacles. Many lashes are worn so long that they brush against the glass. This is decidedly injurious."

FARM RUN BY POOR FOR POOR

Successful Experiment Among City's Charges on Staten Island — Farm Supplies Public Institutions with Fresh Vegetables.

ON Staten Island, three and a half miles from Port Richmond and two and a half from New Dorp, there are 114 acres of land in the most country spot in Richmond Borough. This is the farm which keeps the city institutions on Blackwell's Island supplied with vegetables. The truck raised on it goes only to the City Hospital, the Metropolitan Hospital, and the Almshouse, with their four or five thousand inmates. The "farmers" are the paupers of the Richmond Borough Almshouse. The boss farmer is Joseph B. Pearce, Jr., a born tiller of the soil, who can tell from the smell of the land what crop is best suited to it.

Farmer Pearce is a good deal of a character; medium-sized, spare, with bright black eyes in a bronzed face and a set of "Burnsides" that makes him an exhibition article himself as a "grower." They are about one foot and a half long, and when Pearce is overlooking farm operations with a good breeze ruffling the crops, he tucks these capillary pennants under his waistcoat.

Pearce's present catering is a little different from his beginning. He was a baker, like his father before him, and is a native of Staten Island. When a boy he stole a ride to Washington during the war, going in the wake of a Staten Island regiment, the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Doubleday. When he got to the capital he had no money. But they were using the arches around the Capitol as bakehouses, and he applied for a job there. He was such a small boy that they didn't think he could "mold a loaf," or "box" it. They got a keg for him to stand on so he could get at the dough on the long table. He held his end up with the best of them and earned $30 a month.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Pearce has been in charge of the Richmond Borough Almshouse since 1896. When Mr. Folks succeeded Mr. Keller as Commissioner of Charities he got the idea that this tract of land might be utilized as a source of supplies for the city institutions as well as for its own purposes. Mr. Folks got Mr. George T. Powell, head of the Briar Cliff Agricultural School, up the State, to go down to Staten Island and diagnose the soil of the Almshouse Farm. Mr. Powell reported that it was most excellent, and admirably suited to raising vegetables.

So far the experiment has succeeded admirably. Every week a boatload of fresh vegetables goes up to the East River paupers "with the compliments" of their brother paupers of Staten Island. One beneficent feature of Mr. Pearce's management is employing the lunatics in farm operations. The old system of keeping them behind bars and treating them like wild beasts is considerably abated. There is a brick building on the Staten Island place for the lunatics; but they are treated with mildness and such wisdom that many of them are graduated into farm hands with remarkable success.

The old two-story clapboarded building which was the original almshouse in 1835, still stands as the nucleus of a little settlement of a dozen or more structures. There are about one hundred and fifty inmates at present. Mr. Pearce has one assistant, a foreman, who gets $33 a month. His own salary is no greater than that of a New York policeman; but he gets a comfortable house and living, and is fond of farming.

CROPS ALWAYS INCREASING.

Every year he turns out bigger crops. There is one enormous patch devoted to cabbage, with 2,300 head of that robust vegetable on it. Some of them are as big as a drum-head and weigh twenty-five or thirty pounds. Another big field is given up to potatoes. Hundreds of bushels of these are already tucked away in a trench and warmly covered up with straw. There are corn, onions, rutabagas, peas, tomatoes, and also, in smaller stretches, lettuce, asparagus, peppers, strawberries, parsley, chard, and the like. A grape arbor yields a small crop.

There are five horses. The cows were sent up to Randall's Island, as dairy products do not figure in the farm's output. There is a row of pigsties, with forty robust specimens grunting in well-fed comfort in them as they go on accumulating hams and pork chops. The wonder is, seeing how much ground is under cultivation and with that boatload of fresh vegetables clearing from Port Richmond every week for the East River Almshouse and hospitals, that this small man does the trick with such little flurry. He keeps the inmates busy all the year. They get up at 5 and go to bed at sundown. When other things fail in the line of work there are dried leaves to be gathered in the woods for fertilizing purposes. Some of the more robust and energetic paupers from Randall's Island are changed to Staten Island during lively farming months.

One remarkable fact that deserves mention is that of the appropriation allowed for handling this city farm, more than a third was unused. Yet labor is not stinted, and next year almost twice as large a crop of everything will be gathered, it is expected, as was produced this year.

"But as soon as the sun shines on both sides of the road," said Farmer Pearce, "they want to break away. They would rather hold a horse or watch a steam roller at night, or do 'stunts' at the beaches than do real work on the farm. They haven't much ambition."

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come. By "A. K"

IN such a production as "The Silver Slipper," at the Broadway Theatre, much of the humor comes from the method of Sam Bernard, who plays the part of Henry Bismark Henschs, the leading comedy rôle. Some of the smart sayings of Edna Wallace-Hopper, who plays the part of Wrenne, the daughter of Henschs, sometimes a boy and sometimes a girl in the same play, also provoke laughter. Here are some excerpts from the dialogue:

***

Henschs, to Berkeley Schallamar (Cyril Scott)—Good morning, Colonel; I hope you are looking as well as you feel.

Berkeley—Pardon me; not Colonel. I'm not from Kentucky. Captain, if you please.

***

Henschs shows Berkeley a three-card monte layout and invites him to pick out the king.

Berkeley—Not me. I'm too old a soldier to be caught with such a game.

Henschs—It's shust as good for a young soldier as for the old.

Berkeley—But, you know, I'm in the guards, not the marines.

***

With the appearance of Mai de Villiers as "The Queen of Venus."

Henschs (to Wrenne)—My, what a large lady! If I had her for thirty weeks. What a bunch.

***

Berkeley (to Henschs)—I have an idea. "I have seen many English officers with an eyeglass, but never before one with an idea."

***

In the scene where Henschs is auctioning off the silver slipper.

Wrenne—Twelve thousand francs.

Hensch—Are you bluffing?

Wrenne—Thirty thousand francs.

Henschs (hesitating)—If you ain't got it, fader will give you the awfullest clubbing.

Finally fifty thousand francs is bid. Henschs to Wrenne—Don't you speak. Fifty thousand once, don't you speak. Fifty thousand twice, eight, nine, ten, out.

***

Wrenne (to Henschs after pleading for the return of the slipper, which he stole from her)—Do you know what it means to me? It means a convent unless you give back the slipper.

Henschs—Don't you worry. If everything goes right, it will not be a convent. Fader will buy you a whole con-vention.

***

Susette (Clarita Vidal) to Henschs—You pass the profession.

Henschs (looking at her dress, which is striped)—I pass clog dancers, one-legged men, and what are you—a zebra?

Susette—You said you would take me into the show.

Henschs—Every one that sees the show says the same thing.

Henschs to Susette—Pass you? Any one that would pass you without taking you to dinner ought to be ashamed.

***

The Chorus (to Henschs)—You haven't got the goods.

Henschs—I haven't got the goods. I'm the only showman what has got the goods.

***

Soldier (to Edna Wallace-Hopper, as Wrenne)—I say, can't we get round to the stage door?

Wrenne—Sure. If you can get round the stage doorkeeper.

***

One of the sextet to Wrenne before the "Dainty Dimple" song:

Any one can meet you for a few sous.

Wrenne—Pardon me. You may see me for money, but you can't meet me.

***

Same—I know nothing about Captain Shallamar.

Wrenne—And if you did I wouldn't let you tell it.

Same—What have you to recommend you but a dimple and a smile?

Wrenne—It's a good thing [illegible] that our sweethearts [illegible] the opinions of others.

Harry Burcher (after the ballroom scene, to Wrenne)—Will nothing move you?

Wrenne—Nothing until the first of May.

Burcher—Hang it all, I'm not the furniture man.

***

Stella (Helen Royton) to Berkeley Shallamar (Cyril Scott)—Are you a man?

Berkeley—I'm an English officer.

Stella—And are all army and navy officers men?

Berkeley—Not all. We have some very nice old women in both branches of the service.

***

Stella—Is this the earth?

Berkeley—Part of it. I'll get the rest for you if you want it.

***

Mai de Villiers, as the Queen, to Wrenne—Flirting? What is flirting?

Wrenne—I know it is not in your vocabulary, but, believe me, you have a very good idea of what it means.

***

It is hardly to be expected that these extracts will provoke excessive mirth from those who have not seen the play. But they will serve to recall to those who have already witnessed "The Silver Slipper" the action, business, and dialect which made the situations seem funny even when the lines themselves were entirely devoid of humor.

***

In "Old Limerick Town," the new play which Augustus Pitou has written for Chauncey Olcott, laughs frequently puncture the dialogue, but they result largely from a "nursing" of the situations by the actors.

Here are a few samples of the sort of things the Fourteenth Street Theatre audiences find amusing:

Neil O'Brien (Mr. Olcott)—A man's troubles are often the only company he has.

***

O'Reirdan (attorney)—A lawyer's suspicions often uncover the truth.

***

Neil—Nothing like a uniform to make a woman give up her heart.

***

Neil—An Irishman has no eyes for a man when a woman is present.

***

Neil—Kate, I'm in love.

Kate—I've known that for some time.

Neil—I never told you before.

Kate—Not in so many words. But when a man plucks a young lady's favorite flowers every day it means something to an observing woman.

***

Molly (a widow)—The men have their faults, but I find it mighty tryin' livin' without one in the house.

***

Molly—I was praisin' me dead husband's good traits to make him jealous.

Couldn't you find a live man to make him jealous of?

***

Molly's efforts to hurry her suitor to the point of making a proposal of marriage call forth sympathy from Neil, and he asks: "Have you ever seen a fisherman land a salmon on the river bank?"

Molly—I have, Sir. Many a time.

Neil—He casts his bait into the pool. The hungry tiger of the Shannon seizes it. Then begins a battle royal. The fish rushes off suddenly—stops—and strains hard. Then turns and comes toward him; stops again, dives and sulks on the bottom. Then rises, and with another mad rush for freedom, is off again to the rapids. The fisherman is alert and keeps the fighter in the pool. After a time the fish tires, and is brought a captive to the gaff. (Nudges her and winks.) Do you understand?

Molly—I think I do.

Neil—Keep up your fight and land your fish.

Molly—I will—just you make Phil come back where I can get at him.

***

This is the chorus of the song, "Every little dog must have his day," which has won special favor as sung by Mr. Olcott:

Now remember my dear little ones—
And good advice you can't despise.
Your little hands were never made
For pulling hair or scratching bright blue eyes.
You must love each other when at play,
Or else the fiddler you will have to pay.
'Tis a long, long lane than has no turn—
And ev'ry little dog must have his day.

Working the Floater Vote; by a Man Who Did It.

A Lesson in Practical Politics as Taught by an Ambitious Young Business Man Working for His Party's Success in the Rural Districts of New York State.

"I ONCE had the opportunity for a careful study of the floater vote," said an old New York traveling agent. "One November election day I was in a small town not very far from New York City. I had struck up an acquaintance with a young business man who took a great interest in politics, and who had aspirations toward filling one of the county offices. About 9 o'clock in the morning the young politician said:

"'Come with me and I will show you a little practical politics.'

"I followed him down a small alley and up a pair of rickety stairs leading to a large rear room over a store. Half a dozen men were talking as we entered the room. I observed, stretched out upon the floor, a young man apparently in a drunken stupor. Upon a small table near him stood a demijohn and several glasses. My politician seated himself at a desk and proceeded to business. A keen-eyed old man approached the desk, followed by a rough-looking laborer. The former, in a very mysterious manner, held up three fingers. My politician produced from the drawer of the desk a roll of money, from which he took three one-dollar bills which were handed to the old man, who whispered a name which was written down in a notebook. The old man, who proved to be a 'worker,' led the laborer to the small table, where he gave him a large dose of whisky. Then the two left the room.

RIVALS FOR A RECORD.

"My politician told me that the laborer was a 'floater' who was being guided in the direction of the polls to earn his $3 by the exercise of his right of suffrage. After I had seen the second worker with two one-dollar bills in his hand disappear with his floater, my friend asked me to take his place at the desk while he stepped around to the polls for a moment. This I did, but my friend failed to return. So it came about that I held the post of dispenser of bribe-money throughout the day. A steady flow of workers, each with his captive floater, soon began to pour in. The worker held up a certain number of fingers and received from me the equivalent number of dollars before I registered his floater. Then the floater was given a glass of whisky and led forth to vote.

"It impressed me as strange that some of the workers would hold up five or even seven fingers, while others would show not more than two. When one of them displayed no less than nine fingers I asked him to explain this unusual number. He leaned over and whispered into my ear:

"'A clean steal from the other side.'

"I was surprised to see that some of the floaters who came in were respectably attired. Two men particularly attracted my attention. I learned the following day that one had no less than $10,000 in bank, while the other was a holder of real estate. As the afternoon wore away the drunken young man recovered consciousness. He had been too much intoxicated to tell in which district he was entitled to vote.

"When he gave this information he was hurried off behind a swift horse in order to get to the polls in time to vote.

WAITING FOR A PRICE.

"As the hour for closing the polls drew near the workers seemed to manifest more and more excitement. Evidently each one was anxious to make for himself a record which would glorify him in the eyes of the local bosses on his side of the political fence. I observed that, as a rule, the floaters who were brought in at the eleventh hour had shrewder faces than their brothers who had made an early appearance. Doubtless these had hung back all day in the hope that prices would go up. But in this matter they were not gainers, since the average figure was no higher late in the afternoon than it had been in the morning. The demijohn had been emptied several times during the day, but one of the hangers-on had seen to it that this was speedily replenished with whisky whenever it became necessary. When the polls closed there was still a quart or so on hand, but it was not allowed to go to waste. To my astonishment, among those who came back to finish up the demijohn were the man with $10,000 in bank and the real estate holder. The two of them seemed quite jovial. There was about them a swagger that to me seemed to indicate that they regarded themselves as the very cream of floaters.

"While I was tabulating the figures of my disbursements for the day there came in the financial head of the local committee of the party in whose interest I had been acting. He called upon me to make an account of my stewardship. I was enabled to return to him nearly $100 of the fund which had been placed in my hands. The same evening, when I came upon the young politician who had trapped me into becoming for the day a disburser of the floater fund, I expressed some doubts as to the cleanliness of that style of practical politics.

A POWER IN POLITICS.

"But he proceeded very earnestly to a defense of the system. According to his plea it was not only philanthropic, but honorable as well to encourage the floater. He frankly admitted, however, that he had enticed me into the room with the full intention of imposing upon me the post which I had filled. This he considered as an excusable piece of diplomacy. The following morning, when one of the opposing party accused my politician of using unfair influence with certain voters, he seemed to feel quite hurt. His assumption of injured innocence was really impressive. Subsequently I learned from one of the local lights of the opposing party in the same town that upon election day he had done practically the same work for his side; and upon comparing notes I found that the prices paid for floaters had ruled about the same in both headquarters.

"On my list of floaters were nearly one-quarter of the names of the electors who that day deposited their ballots in that district. Had our workers brought in a dozen more floaters we would have elected our candidate for a seat in the Legislature. As it turned out, this Legislature was very close. In fact, the majority by which it elected a United States Senator consisted of only one vote. It seems to me quite possible that in some very close Presidential year a little unusual activity in gathering in the floaters in one single election district might result in the carrying of a debatable State, and thereby in deciding a National election. The floater is unfortunately a power, and he seems to realize it."

FORTUNE IN BON-BON BOXES

WHEN a man was sentenced the other day to four years' imprisonment for robbing Mrs. Timothy Woodruff of a gold bracelet watch valued at $170 and a bonbon box valued at $160, many people, not thoroughly acquainted with the fads of the wealthy women of to-day, were amazed at the apparently disproportionate value set on the latter article. A bonbon box, a tiny thing to be carried in a small bag or worn on a chain costing as much as a watch, may seem absurd, but for the woman who delights in pretty, dainty accessories in dress, $160 is not a large sum to put into such a toy.

A visit to a jeweler's store will show that of two or three gold bonbon boxes taken at random from the case the price will range from $145 to $165, and these are simple little affairs without a jewel. They are hand-made, of a fine quality rose gold, in an attractive design and heavy, but comparatively commonplace in the eyes of the jeweler. A box of crystal with a gold top, which is shown in one such store, has a round cut emerald in the centre, surrounded by diamonds, and with a few smaller diamonds set here and there around. It costs between $400 and $500, and neither is this one of the most expensive boxes. When jewels get into the boxes the prices run up quickly into four figures, and as a matter of fact $1,000 is not an unusual sum for a wealthy woman to pay for a trinket of this kind.

A number of bonbon boxes which were made and put into stock by one of the best jewelers in the city had what the jeweler says, "no jewels to speak of," upon them, and they sold readily for $500 each. They were hand-made, of fine gold, and had a few small diamonds scattered over the top.

It is not always the intrinsic value of gold and jewels for which a woman pays. A jeweler who devotes his attention to what is known as "art" work, says that a wealthy woman will at any time pay $200 more willingly for an original idea than for a more costly gem set in a conventional manner. New York women have gone beyond the stage of appreciation of anything simply because of its money value. There are too many people of wealth. As far as money is concerned, there is practically no limit to their acquisitions, but original ideas are not always to be had on demand, and the woman who can get something new and beautiful or ugly and quaint—anything different from her neighbor's—is glad to pay well for it. For the more original and expensive bonbon dishes the designs are always made for the individual and not duplicated.

The jewels may not always be new. The New York society woman possesses quantities of jewels which are a part of her equipment in matters of dress, and they appear in many different guises. She is constantly having them reset in different forms, and the diamond which may be worn in a necklace one day as likely as not will later be worn dangling on her lorgnette or chatelaine chain, or she may dally with it in her small wrist bag set in a bonbon box. "If," as the jeweler says, "you put a five-hundred-dollar diamond into a bonbon box, it is not difficult to bring the price as a whole up to $1,000."

"CANTILLATIONS" A MRS. POTTER FAD

Synagogue Cantatas Imitated in the Music Halls.

THE announcement that Mrs. James Brown Potter may come to this country to appear in a form of concert called "Cantillations," as she did at the musical festival at Bristol, England, has excited some curiosity as to what kind of a performance she will give. It appears that in "cantillating" she will recite poems or lyrical drama to the accompaniment of music. It is said to be her intention to use the works of Grieg, the Norwegian, appearing in the "Peer Gynt" suite and other compositions. It is promised that the composer will accompany her with an orchestra.

Mrs. Potter is one of the few entertainers to employ the word "cantillation," introducing this kind of music in concert halls. The word is of rare use and seems to have been manufactured to indicate a special form of cantata—in fact, the very form to which the word cantata was first applied. The half-singing style of recitation in the Jewish synagogues is the most [illegible] example of its meaning.

[illegible] form of musical recitation was originally [illegible] much [illegible] your [illegible]

ed to restore the Greek fashion of exalting speech into song, giving words a clearer, more passionate meaning. His idea was the setting of music to verses with the sole object of expressing the words. The intervals were not chosen with regard to their melodic interest, but in imitation of the rising and falling of the voice in ordinary speech, the speed being hurried or relaxed by the exigency of the passing sentiment.

"SMART" WEDDINGS.

Arranged Much Later In the Day Than Was Formerly the Case.

WHETHER men marry later in life than they used to or not, if they are "smart" men, or what amounts to the same thing, marry "smart" women, they marry later in the day. Social functions have shown generally an attraction toward later hours. People dine later, balls begin later, and the marriage hour has moved on, too.

The bachelor may have the idea that people can get married at any o'clock. But about twenty years ago in England an act of Parliament was needed to extend the hours for tying the matrimonial noose from the existing ones, from 8 in the morning until noon, to three hours later. It is church weddings which have to concern themselves more with the hour. When it is a quiet home wedding, [illegible] a rule if it is a quiet wedding it [illegible] one, the hour is not so important. The time of departure of [illegible] hear the [illegible] much [illegible] marriage ceremony is one of the briefest of ecclesiastical functions. So, even with all the frills that fashion adds to enlarge it with magnificence, it is quickly performed.

The fashionable hour now is from high noon up to 4 in the afternoon. Evening weddings, especially church ones, are frowned on by the Church. There seems no reason for an evening wedding as a rule, except for the added splendor of lights and evening toilets, and the Church may see that this tends to greater hilarity and worldliness, which exist at any smart wedding sufficiently, no matter at what hour. Where there is a wedding breakfast and a reception after the ceremony, which is the usual thing, this has something to do with the hour. Where it comes off at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon there is time for these and for the bride to get out of her orange blossoms, trained gown, and veil into her going-away gown and make the train all right after she has received the felicitations of her friends.

Price of Sardines Rising.

ONE of the results of the past cold Summer is a scarcity of sardines. The price of canned sardines has already risen nearly 20 per cent., and may go higher before the year is out. The world's supply of the best sardines comes from the west coast of France, and this year the waters there have been practically deserted by the fish. The only reason given for this is that the season has been so cold that the sardines have gone to some warmer region. The few which remained in the old haunts thus secured an extra supply of nourishment, and as a result grew to be very large and coarse, and not nearly so select as the smaller fish. The season for catching sardines begins in June and lasts ordinarily until the middle of October. This year, however, it is said that so small was the catch that many of the fishermen abandoned the industry and turned their attention to other kinds of fishing. The small catch of sardines will result in a considerable decrease in the quantity of tins exported from this country to Europe for the fish to be packed in. Last year 50,000,000 one-pound tins were sent from the United States to London and Liverpool, while this year it is said that only about two-thirds of that number have been required.

"Perique" Not Popular.

"PERIQUE," says a tobacconist in The Philadelphia Record, "is not very popular. People have the idea that it is injurious. But, for my part, I believe that it is the purest and least harmful of all pipe tobaccos. It must be used with some moderation or it will play hob with the nerves. Did you know that the world's supply of perique was all grown in one place—St. James, La.? The annual crop is 100,000 pounds. The leaves have the stems taken out of them, and then are subjected to a tremendous pressure between slabs of wood for three months. So great is this pressure that the juices of the tobacco actually exude through the slabs. During the three months fermentation goes on. Afterward the inky, moist stuff is wrapped in cloths and tied with ropes, and in this state it remains for a year. Then it is boxed and put on the market—a tobacco delicately flavored, very strong, and very pure."

Tonics for Tired Women.

WITH each year woman is busier, hence the growth of the "pick-me-up" habit, says The Pittsburg Dispatch. With the increase of their duties, social and otherwise, comes the necessity for something to brace up tired nerves and enable the "weaker vessels" always to face the world with a smiling, happy face.

A nip of cognac, a glass of Benedictine, or the "tiniest drop" of green Chartreuse produces remarkable effects the first time used. The result is the "pick-me-up" soon becomes an indispensable part of the day's programme.

To such an extent has the custom grown that fashionable modistes keep a bottle and a dainty glass in a sequestered spot, and obligingly come forward with a "drop" of something to win the gratitude of the

REPAIR SHOPS OF ALL KINDS

Few Articles Which Cannot Now Be Renovated.

PROBABLY very few people have an idea of the extent to which the repairing of old articles is becoming systematized in this city, and doubtless in other large cities as well. The physical postulate that nothing in the world can be altogether lost is coming to be recognized in a practical way, and the repairing of damaged things has attained the dignity almost of an industry. The new fashion of adorning modern drawing rooms with old photographs and daguerreotypes, in quaint, old-fashioned frames, is responsible for one branch of the industry which is giving occupation to quite a number of persons. Many of these old pictures are faded, stained, and fly spotted, and in some cases all semblance of what the original might have been is virtually gone. With a small laboratory of chemicals, paints, and brushes, however, these can be cleaned up and retouched and made to look as they did when they were new—perhaps better.

Sometimes it happens that a valuable "discovery" is made during the process of cleaning up these old pictures. In one case of this kind which happened recently a friend of the writer came into possession of a genuine Raphael worth several thousand dollars. The painting had been lying for years in an old bric-à-brac shop, its value entirely unknown to its possessor and unrecognized by the many persons who visited the shop in search of curiosities. The present owner bought it one day more out of curiosity to see what it really was than anything else. As it appeared, it was little less than an uninteresting blur, with a rent in the centre of the canvas. The picture was taken to a man who makes a specialty of cleaning up old paintings, and after it had been scraped and treated with the proper chemicals and oils it emerged a magnificent masterpiece. The rent was easily repaired, and the painting now occupies a place of honor in rooms on West Twenty-sixth Street.

Old prints are being constantly sent in the same manner to these restorers of faded paintings. The charges for this work vary, according to the time and labor required, from $1 to $5 apiece. Akin to this kind of repair work is the work of the men who fix over damage done to wall paper by holes made by picture nails and marks caused by damp or leaks. Where the paper is expensive, it becomes a matter worth considering to repaper the whole wall, and here the usefulness of the wallpaper repairer comes in. He first fills in the hole with putty, or fresh plaster, and then fits over it a piece of plain white paper. Next, with a brush, he paints the patch the exact ground color of the rest of the paper. Waiting till this is dry, he mixes colors to match the pattern, and carefully paints in the design. So well is the work done by the expert repairer that it is impossible to tell the location of a patch which he has put in.

LARGEST SINGLE SPAN BRIDGES

Two Structures Being Built in Canada With Unsupported Sections of 1,800 Feet Each—Record Held by Forth Bridge Eclipsed.

THE great Forth Bridge in Scotland, with its two spans of 1,710 feet in length each, heretofore has possessed the longest single span of any bridge in the world. This distinction now crosses the Atlantic to Canada, where two bridges, one in process of construction over the St. Lawrence, about six miles below Quebec, and the other to be built across the Strait of Canso, between Cape Breton and the mainland of Nova Scotia, will each have a clear single span of 1,800 feet, and a clear headway above high water of 150 feet. The span of the Brooklyn Bridge is 1,595 feet, and its height above high water 135 feet, and the new East River Bridge spans five feet more, and is at its highest point 135 feet above high water.

The bridge over the St. Lawrence, now partly completed, crosses a part of the river which varies from 1,900 feet to 2,500 feet in width, and is about 180 feet deep. The total length of the bridge will be 3,300 feet, and it will carry two railroad tracks, an electric motor track, and a highway for vehicles.

The great bridge over the Strait of Canso, for the construction of which a company has been formed, a charter obtained, and plans drawn, will be one of the finest in the world. It is the solution of the transportation problem which has arisen out of the recent remarkable development of Cape Breton, following the opening of the coal mines, and the establishment of the immense steel plants at Sydney. Up to within three years ago, the ferry service by which the cars were taken across the strait on a float was found to be sufficient. When the suddenly increased volume of traffic rendered that primitive method inadequate, the Canadian Government substituted an iron steamer with a carrying capacity of nineteen cars. The inadequacy of that service also was made apparent the following Winter, when the ice gorges which blocked the strait, sometimes for days, made that or any other ferry service an impossibility. The steamer, too, under the most favorable conditions, cannot handle expeditiously more than half the traffic, which is constantly and rapidly increasing. As this service cost Canada $1,000,000 to establish, and costs $120,000 a year to maintain, the Government has indicated its willingness to grant a substantial subsidy to any company undertaking the construction of a bridge.

Including J. A. L. Waddell of Kansas City, a graduate of McGill, and for a time Professor of Civil Engineering at the university in Tekio, where for his services he was knighted by the Emperor of Japan, a number of experienced engineers made surveys. When the feasibility of the project was demonstrated a company was formed. The bridge will be of the arched cantilever type, and will be constructed with the view not only to accommodate the coal and steel traffic of Cape Breton, but also to provide for the passenger traffic incident upon the possible selection of Sydney, which has a splendid harbor, and which is also the most easterly port of Canada, as a Winter terminal for the proposed fast Canadian transatlantic steamship line.

THE CANSO BRIDGE.

The Canso Strait is a deep channel about twenty miles long and from half a mile to a mile and a half wide. The new bridge will span it between Port Hastings on the Cape Breton side and Cape Porcupine on the Nova Scotia shore, a distance of 2,800 feet. On account of the excellent rock formation on either side for the enormous piers necessary to support the 1,800-foot span, the cost of the substructure will not exceed $1,000,000. The ground on both sides rises rapidly from high water, necessitating, therefore, only comparatively light approaches, and as the land on which they will be built is unoccupied, the builders will thus be spared the cost of condemnation proceedings, one of the principal items of expense in the construction of a bridge in a large city. The cost of the superstructure will be $3,500,000, and the estimated cost of the whole bridge $5,000,000.

Three railways will make use of the new bridge—the Intercolonial, which is owned and operated by the Canadian Government; the Cape Breton Railway, and another railroad now in process of construction, and in which Dr. W. Seward Webb and other New York capitalists are interested. Nine miles of new tracking will be necessary to connect the bridge with the present railways. Compared with the present ferry service there will be a saving of three miles in distance, and an hour's time for all freight and passenger traffic. Another difficulty obviated by the bridge will be the 150-foot climb which the railways now have to make on both sides of the strait.

The recent remarkable rise to importance of Cape Breton as a producing centre, which has made the building of the Canso Bridge a necessity, is the work of a Boston capitalist, who consolidated a number of moribund coal companies, reopened the mines, and afterward established the $25,000,000 plant of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

The quality of the coal found in every county of the island is almost equal to Welsh coal. About 100 years ago the General Mining Association, an English concern, invested a large amount in developing the mines at North Sydney, and for many years earned good dividends for its shareholders. There was a great demand for Cape Breton coal during the civil war, and half a dozen companies opened up mines in different parts of the island. During this time a reciprocity treaty was in force between Canada and the United States, by the terms of which coal was admitted here free of duty. At the close of the civil war, however, the reciprocity treaty was abrogated and a duty of 75 cents a ton placed on coal. That duty was practically prohibitive, and as the Canadian coal markets were limited, a number of the mines closed operation.

BIG STEEL WORKS BUILT.

Ten years ago H. M. Whitney of Boston conceived the plan of consolidating the old companies, and it was not long before nine concerns were united under one management. Mr. Whitney, when he first planned to operate the mines, had reason to believe that Canadian coal would be put on the free list, and with cheap labor in Cape Breton, and a short water haul to the New England States, he would there find a profitable market. The duty, however, was not taken off. It was then, and in order to make a market, that Mr. Whitney planned the erection of the great steel works at Sydney, which are now in successful operation, and shipping steel billets to Pittsburg and Harrisburg. The steel works and coal mines are now under one management, and the coal output, which four years ago was 1,000,000 tons annually, is now 4,000,000 tons. Another steel plant of equal capacity, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, is now in process of construction on the opposite side of Sydney Harbor.

Small Danger in City Air Germs

MOST of the big towns and also the healthiest spots in Britain have had their air sampled by Mr. Finnes Bond, the bacteriologist, says The London News. He found Derby one of the healthiest towns, with only 100,000 particles of dust and floating rubbish to the cubic inch. Even this seems a terrible total, but the poor Londoner is much worse off, for he draws into his lungs 6,000,000 particles in one cubic inch of air, or, according to Mr. Rollo Russell, 5,000,000. The average amount of particles from the purest mountain air is 31,000 in a cubic inch—that is, if you closed an ordinary safety match box full of air on Ben Nevis, your box would hold about 65,000 particles.

As for germs, they swarm. London holds the record, for a citizen in Fleet Street or Oxford Street in ten hours inhales about 37,000,000 germs; not necessarily harmful ones, of course. Mr. Bond found Bournemouth to yield 12,000,000 germs in that time, according to his calculation, but Clacton-on-Sea is better off, with only 3,000,000. The towns of the Black Country, among the Staffordshire potteries, have fewer germs than London, but more carbonic acid gas, and Wolverhampton, too, comes off badly with 20,000,000 germs to the ten hours.

TAUGHT TO MAKE BIG WAR SHIPS

Uncle Sam No Longer Sends His Cadets to Europe.

THE United States Government is regularly selecting a certain number of cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and sending them to Boston for a course of post-graduate work. Apparently the experiment begun a year ago of making the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the final step in the student life of the construction branch of our naval service has become a settled policy. Formerly these cadets were sent abroad.

It has been said that one advantage of foreign training would be lost under the new arrangement, in that the cadets would no longer be brought in direct contact with the ideas and methods of the great foreign schools with whose theories they must necessarily come into competition when they finally settle down to the business of designing warships for the United States Navy. But the first step toward obviating this objection has been taken in the appointment of Commander William Hovgaard of the Royal Danish Navy to the important position of Professor of Naval Design at the institute. Commander Hovgaard is still connected with the Danish Navy, but leave of absence has been granted him by his home Government.

Naval construction—the actual planning and supervising the building of all varieties of modern war vessels, with the constant changes made necessary in one detail or another to meet new demands or new inventions in projectiles, armor-plate, or what not—is a very important branch of the naval service and in comparatively few hands. The total number of naval constructors is at present fixed by law at 40, although Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the United States Navy, is known to be in favor of increasing the number to 60. In each graduating class at the Naval Academy, however, some three or four students are selected to be trained as naval architects—the men who until recently have been sent abroad and are now sent to Boston. The Naval Academy carries their education to the point at which they are capable of completes it to the point at which they are capable of building one.

The naval students at the institute are really "on duty," having been ordered there by the Government—by way of the constructor on duty at the Boston Navy Yard, the Commandant of the Navy Yard, and the Bureau of Naval Construction at Washington—just as they will be ordered to various shipbuilding centres next Summer during the months when their fellow-students are away on vacation. Their school in Boston, too, is larger than the institute proper, part of their time being spent in actual work in the shops of the navy yard just across the Mystic River, and part in the Fore River shipbuilding plant in Quincy, at the southwestern entrance of Boston Harbor. Thus during the three years' course which the cadets are pursuing, the institute, in co-operation with its two neighboring establishments, not only provides the broad preparation for future work which hitherto has been only obtainable abroad, but is so situated that precept and practice are equally available for purposes of study.

"NEW WOMAN'S" CITY.

Men in Distinct Minority in the Greenwich Village Section.

ACCORDING to old residents of the lower west side and Greenwich Village section of the city, no phase of life in that part of New York has been so noticeable during the past ten years as the fact that women are becoming the majority in the population. In the district north of West Houston Street, below Twenty-fifth Street, and west of Sixth Avenue, it has been said recently that women form fully 75 per cent. of the population.

This change in conditions is attributed to two or three causes. The first of these is believed to be low rents and cheap board. A second is the proximity of the neighborhood to the chief centre of trade where women are employed—Sixth Avenue retail stores; and a third cause is given as the growing habit of young women to get together in little coteries or clubs and rent furnished flats together.

So pronounced has been the change in sex population that the district named has been dubbed by some "the new woman's city." Cigar and tobacco merchants on lower Eighth Avenue have been heard to say recently that [illegible] money in their bus[illegible] of their old custom

ery stores and shops where women's knick-knacks are sold have increased. Where gentlemen's furnishing goods stores formerly flourished millinery establishments are now to be seen.

In proof of his declaration that women were in the majority, a merchant on Eighth Avenue, below Twenty-third Street, invited two of his friends to count the women who passed the store at given periods between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, counting the passers in blocks of twenty. It was thought this count would be fair, because during that time both men and women would be returning home from work, or going to the theatre and other places of amusement. The count showed fifteen women, five men; twelve women, eight men; seventeen women, three men; thirteen women, seven men, &c. In every instance there were more women than men. The evening was pleasant, which may have accounted for so many women being out. After the close of the performance in the theatre at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, another interesting fact was noted—many of the women had no male escorts.

QUEER MASCOTS OF MANY CLUBS

Dog, Cat, Monkey, and Parrot Included Among Them.

THE MASCOTS of New York's clubs are somewhat of a mixed and amusing variety. In the New York Yacht Club there is a little Boston terrier, with an undershot jaw and bow legs, that was given to the club by that genial sportsman, Sir Thomas Lipton.

This dog, which is called Rake, knows just as well when there is any yachting talk in the air as do the members of the club. He is a "dumpy" little fellow, and that crooked tail of his wags most outlandishly when he observes two members talking rather earnestly on boating subjects. If there is a new sail stretched, Rake is usually present to see the operation. He is present at nearly all of the races and trials of new boats, and if he is left behind he makes life miserable for those remaining at the club.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club has an entirely different mascot and a decidedly more troublesome one. A monkey is not a very tractable animal, but as Jack was presented to the yacht club by a member who went to South America and thought of those at home while he was in a strange land he is allowed considerable freedom. Although he has a cage, he is generally to be seen romping about the club in clothes that he seems to take as much pride in as would a man, and the only way to subdue him is to take his clothes away. But Jack is a mind reader, and when such a plot is under way he is apt to perch on the top ledge of a mantel or over a door and can only be coaxed down after the exercise of considerable diplomacy on the part of the porter. When he goes "a-yachting" he casts aside his fantastic livery of red and yellow for a suit of blue and a sailor's cap.

At the Lotos Club there is a cat, a black cat, respectable and dignified. But it was not always so. One morning the porter of the club discovered a small kitten in an ash barrel. He pitied the poor bedraggled animal and carried it into the club. He scarcely knew what to do with it, for animals are not allowed to roam about the clubhouse, but he thought he would risk it, so after satisfying the cat's appetite—which was no slight task—he gave it a bath, combed it, made a very respectable looking cat out of "Tom" and carried him upstairs. There he deposited him on the hearth rug before the fire. At first the members didn't like it. But the keeper artfully suggested that black cats meant good luck, and that the club needed a mascot. Now Tom is a regular member, and when he is not at the fireside, many a member will ask, with something approaching anxiety, concerning his whereabouts.

One afternoon Jerome Sykes, Augustus Thomas, and another member were smoking and chatting at the Lambs Club. The actor, however, was doing considerably more smoking than talking. On being asked what "was up," he made answer that it was the parrot.

"What parrot?" asked Mr. Thomas.

"Why, answered Mr. Sykes, "the parrot I use in 'Foxy Quiller.' Do you know that that bird is a regular mischief maker, and yet he brings me good luck. I don't know what to make of him."

"Why not a mascot?" asked Mr. Thomas.

"Of what?" qucried Mr. Sykes.

"Why of the Lambs to be sure—good idea—eh?"

Mr. Sykes thought a moment and then said that when Sir Oliver, for that's its name, wasn't traveling he might fill that post of honor, if the club was agreeable.

In this way Sir Oliver, a beautiful green bird, who has lived through freezing blasts and tropical heat, has come to be the mascot at the Lambs. When not engaged on the road, he amuses himself by sitting in the window and making life interesting for those who pass.

One day Mr. Daniel Frohman went to Harlem to get a goat, all goats not yet being dead in that region. He brought back with him a white goat, for the use of Miss Galland in "Notre Dame," and has, since that time, wasted a bottle of gilt regularly every night on its hoofs and horns, because Victor Hugo said the goat had gilded horns and hoofs. Now, it also happened that the members of the Players Club needed a mascot, the mascot fever then being at its height, and they thought of Esmeralda's goat. The subject was broached to Mr. Frohman and Miss Galland, and the goat took up its residence at the Players' Club when it was not traveling. The mascot is a good enough sort of goat as goats go, but as a goat has no kind of regard for its digestion or its stomach, "Billy" has to bear the blame when anything from an evening coat and hat, down to a pair of slippers or a diamond ring is missing from the club.

CHINAMEN EVADE EXCLUSION LAW

Constantly Smuggled Into This Country by an American with Headquarters in Mexico.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 28.—United States Marshal George L. Seibrecht, whose district borders on the Rio Grande for several hundred miles, has gained an intimate knowledge of the wiles of the Chinese during the four years that he has had as one of his official duties the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

"There is no doubt that hundreds of Chinese are smuggled into this country each year, and that there is a strong and perfectly conducted organization which is devoted to this work," Mr. Seibrecht said in discussing this subject. "There is one Chinese smuggling organization which operates along the border between the United States and Mexico. The headquarters for this organization are in Mexico, and we have pretty good evidence that an American is at the head of it, and that it has agents at nearly all the border points between the two countries. The organization charges $50 per head for all Chinese that it successfully places on this side of the border. The work of smuggling thé Celestials across the border is done so systematically and smoothly that it is a difficult task for the customs authorities and the United States Deputy Marshals to capture all of those who illegally enter this country. The directors of the movement lay their plans carefully. There are periods when a flood of Chinese enters Texas at points below El Paso. Most of them are caught by the customs Inspectors on this side of the river, but a few get into the interior, where their apprehension is not likely to occur.

"When the smuggling organization finds that the rush of Chinese at points along the Texas border has attracted the attention of the United States officers and that extra vigilance is being exercised, it changes its base of operations to some other section of the border, probably along the Arizona line or to the border of California. Then the smuggling of Chinese along the border between the United States and Mexico may cease altogether for a period, while the business increases at a great rate in the Northwest, on the border between Canada and the United States. When the business gets to be too dangerous in that particular region, the smugglers may turn their attention to the coast of Florida, where large numbers of Chinese have been known to seek entrance on lumber schooners and tramp vessels.

"The isolated and unprotected character of the frontier of the United States and Mexico makes it a very easy matter for the Chinese to get across unobserved by the customs officers and other United States authorities. The crossing into this country from Mexico is the least difficulty with which the wily Chinese meets. It is after he has crossed the border that troubles beset him at every turn. Every Chinese resident in the towns along the border is known to the customs officers, and when a strange face appears among them he is quickly pounced upon and made to give a full account of himself. It has not infrequently happened that forged certificates of their identity have been found upon them, and they had to face that charge in addition to a sentence of deportation to their native land. The danger of remaining near the border is well known to the Chinese who enter this country illegally, and they lose no time in making for the interior. Many of these contraband Chinese are captured on the trains of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This line runs close to the border and is the only transportation outlet for a large stretch of country. This fact necessitates customs Inspectors traveling on all trains, and they are on the constant lookout for Chinese who have violated the Exclusion act. Some of the Chinese escape into the interior by riding the brake beam of freight trains, while others are smuggled through in freight wagons. A short time ago, in New Mexico, five Chinamen who had crossed the border illegally were found secreted in barrels in a freight wagon bound for the interior. They were all tried and sentenced to deportation."

Father and Son in College.

ONLY in this country of innovations, says the Philadelphia North American, could the unusual sight by seen of father and son earnestly seeking for an education in the same seat of learning. The University of Pensylvania has on its rolls two students who bear such a relationship to each other. Bernet Medoff, the father, is forty-four years of age, and Joseph Medoff, the son, says he is twenty-five. Both will be graduated in the same year. The father is taking a three-year course in architecture and the son is interested in the arts and sciences. The Medoffs are Russians.

Daily Bath for Beauty.

A DAILY bath in cold or tepid water is an indispensable aid in keeping the skin of the body in good condition, says The London Standard. The complexion, also, very often suffers from insufficient washing in pure water, or, for preference, in rain water. It is impossible for those of us who live in large towns to keep the complexion quite as blooming and healthy as the inhabitants of country districts, but more care might be frequently taken to wash off the smuts that help to clog the pores of the skin, or the fine dust that covers the epidermis like a mass after a long day out, or, in any case, before going to bed. Use hot rain water if it be possible to procure it, with two or three spoonfuls of oatmeal thrown in to soften the water. Next proceed to thoroughly massage the face with some good soap and a firm sponge; then rinse the skin in another basin of cold water, into which has been poured a few drops of eau-de-cologne or alcohol, finally rubbing into the face and neck a little lanoline or cold cream.

MILLIONS IN TYPEWRITERS

THE report on the typewriter industry just issued by the United States Census Bureau affords the best available conspectus of its progress, says The Pal Mall Gazette. The decade 1890-1900 has witnessed a remarkable increase in the capital employed in the industry and in the value of the product, but it cannot be said that the present financial position of the industry, as disclosed by the census figures, has improved. On the contrary, there is striking evidence that there has been a liberal watering of capital, accompanied by a great increase in the cost of management and in miscellaneous expenses. Whereas the capital amounted to $1,421,783 in 1890 and $8,400,431 in 1900, the value of the products turned out was $3,639,126 in 1890, while in 1900 it was $6,962,039. In short, the percentage of increase of capital has been 490.8 per cent., while the growth in the value of products [illegible] growth in the [illegible] been 191.8 per

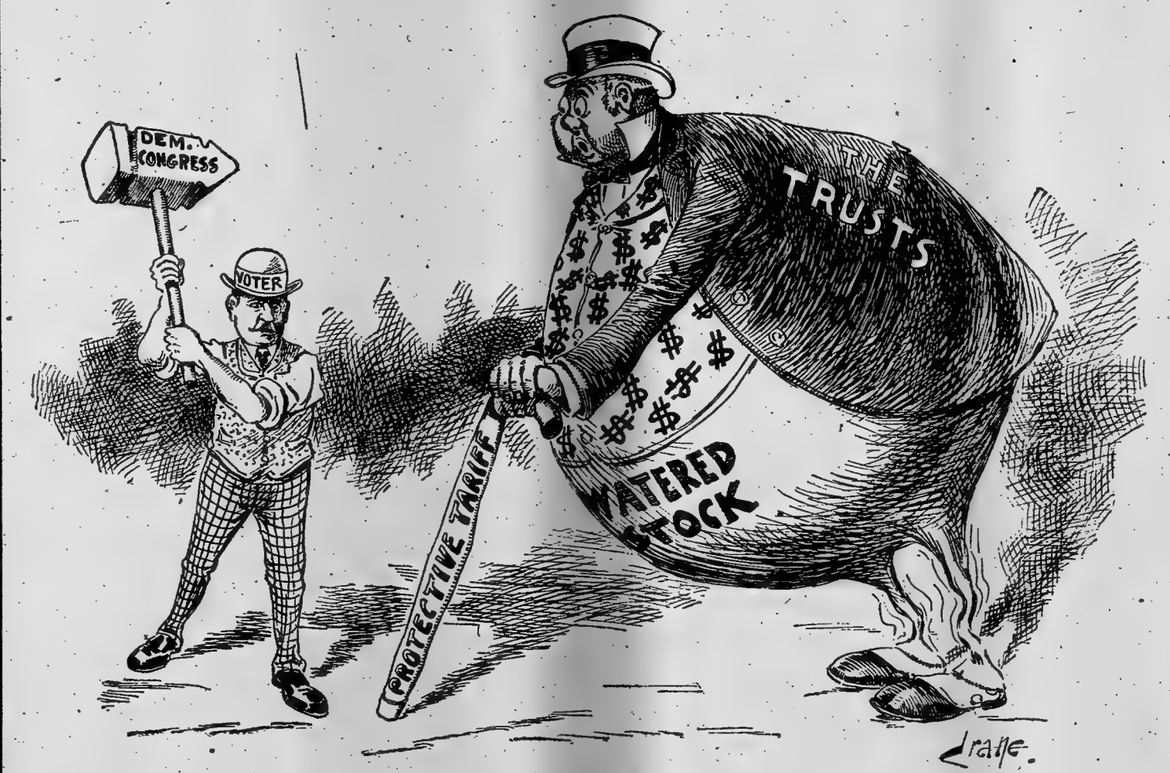
clerks, &c., has increased by 411 per cent., and the amount of their salaries by 262 per cent., while the increase in general expenses has been nearly 500 per cent. The average number of wage earners has increased by 166 per cent. and their total wages by 154 per cent. Of the forty-seven typewriter works in the United States the majority are in the neighborhood of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston, the State of New York being the headquarters of the industry.

Considerably more than one-third of the total product in 1900 was exported, the exports having risen steadily from $1,433,000 in 1897 to $2,698,000 in 1900, of which England took $1,093,000, Germany $455,000, and France and Russia from $170,000 to $180,000 apiece. The report points to the development of the so-called "power typewriters" and to the great number of patents annually taken out for improvements in the common type of machine as indications that the field is "only beg[illegible] to be cultivate[illegible] This can hardly [illegible]

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1902.



HIS MAIN PROP IN DANGER.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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UNITED States Attorney General Knox is a man much below the medium in stature. One day he met a Pittsburg crony who was in Washington doing the sights.

"Well, Sir, do you know," remarked the General, "that as long as I have been in Washington I have had so little time to get about that I never visited the Monument until last week?"



"Did you go to the top?"

"Oh, no. I contented myself in walking about the grounds and standing at the base and having my photograph taken—and a very good picture it was."

"How did the Monument bear the contrast?" jokingly inquired the friend.

"Well, it didn't look nearly as insignificant as you might imagine."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DURING the recent golf tournament held at Stockbridge, in the Berkshires, two visitors were sitting on the piazza of the Red Lion Inn when a keen-eyed, soldierly looking man rode by on horseback.

"That is the famous Dr. McBurney," said one.

"Who's he?"

"Why, the father of the golf player."

"Oh, really?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SPEAKING recently of queer college fads, Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale said that in his undergraduate days mourning hat bands became so popular as to grow from a mark of bereavement almost to a feature of natty dress.

One day he went into a store with a friend who, after buying a hat, said he would like to look at some mourning bands.

"These widest bands," explained the storekeeper, displaying his assortment, "are worn for immediate members of the family. From that they narrow down according to the relationship. Which width do you need, Sir?" he asked.

The student made a moment's inspection. "Oh, give me about an uncle," he replied.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

GEORGE F. BAER was a lawyer before he became a railroad man and coal operator, and was noted for generally winning his suits in the lower courts, though he lost them occasionally through reversals by the Chief Appellate Court of the State. One day a friend found him in the cars with a big law book open on his lap.

"How is this?" he said. "Can't you read law enough in your office without bringing your books on a journey?"

"I'm not reading law," responded Mr. Baer. "I'm reading the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

DON'T make the mistake of bullying a witness on cross-examination," Judge William K. Townsend of the United States Circuit Court advised a class in the Yale Law School. "It only makes him obstinate and wary. I have found that the best way is to agree with him and flatter him until he forgets you're trying to trap him, and gives himself away. When I was counsel for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the road was sued for damages by a stalwart fellow who claimed that his right arm, which looked sound enough, had been so injured in a wreck that he could not raise it above his waist.

"'You say you're unable to move your right arm freely?' I asked him pleasantly.

"'Yes, Sir.'

"'What a pity!' said I. 'Now just how far can you raise it?'

"'Only so high,' said he, lifting it with a painful grimace to his waist.

"'Too bad, too bad,' I sympathized. 'And before this accident I'll wager you were physically a match for any man.'

"'You bet I was,' he assented warmly.

"'And could swing that arm around as well as the next fellow?'

"'Better,' he declared.

"'Just show us how high you could raise it then,' I asked quickly.

"'Away up here!' he answered, hoisting his arm straight over his head with unwary enthusiasm."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MAYOR HOMER S. CUMMINGS of Stamford, Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large from Connecticut, was the principal speaker at a "rally" recently held in New Haven. In the course of his speech Mayor Cummings mentioned Mark Hanna. An outburst of denunciation from the more violent partisans present greeted the Senator's name, one man in the gallery bellowing epithets expressive of a wide range of villainy, ending with "traitor."

Mayor Cummings raised his hand in protest. "Mark Hanna deserves no such title," said he, smiling. "He is the last man in the world who would betray a trust."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MANY stories are told of Maltus A. Newman and his brother Jack, known as "the Harlem Twins." They look so much alike that their mother is often mistaken regarding their identity. Some time ago one went into a barber's shop, and a new barber shaved him. An hour later his brother entered the shop and sat down in another chair. The barber who had shaved the first one gasped; then he put up his razor and went to the boss, saying:

"I guess I'd better take a rest. I'm not feeling well."

"What's the matter?" asked the boss.

"See that fellow there? Well, I shaved him close an hour ago, and here he is with a two days' beard on his face! I'm going to quit."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

FRANK BENSON, the present owner of Montauk Point, tells the following story of his father, who originally bought the Montauk property at auction for $150,000. The senior Benson was so much in love with the country that he spent most of his days fishing there. One day a maid from The Inn wandered out toward the lone fisherman, and, seeing his goodly catch, said:

"My! What a lot of fish. What are you going to do with them?"

"Sell 'em, perhaps," was the response.

"Well, perhaps you could sell them up at The Inn. You ought to make a good deal of money out of them, and," she added, sympathetically, "goodness knows you look as though you needed it!"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MARSHALL P. WILDER was discussing Summer outings late last Spring with William Gillette, the actor-dramatist, who has a vein of unique satire nearly equal to that of his old friend Mark Twain. Wilder inquired where Gillette intended to spend the Summer.

"At the Thousand Islands," replied the actor. "I shall seek out the smallest island of them all, and live there during the Summer with no other companion than a good, industrious hen. Have you ever considered, Marshall," he went on, unmindful of Wilder's astonishment,

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"what a faithful, industrious, and cheerful friend is a hen? How it goes about its daily work, asking no assistance, improving each shining hour in a manner to make the busy bee hang its head for shame? Ah, yes; I shall be supremely happy on that lonely island with no other living thing near me than my good old hen."

Wilder drew a long breath, and then asked, with much solicitude: "Well, that's all right from your standpoint, William, but what does the hen think of it?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

THE Crown Prince of Siam, while he has a right royal impression of his own dignity, is not without a sense of humor. He has a fluent command of academic English and converses freely in that language when he wishes to do so, but until his visit to this city no one suspected that he was an expert in its idioms. In passing, it may be said that one of the most cherished decorations the King of Siam can bestow is the Order of the White Elephant.

While in New York the Prince was the recipient of much attention from a certain city official who had been forgotten when Kaiser Wilhelm distributed ribbons, crosses, and jewelry in return for the entertainment of his brother, Prince Heinrich. This official hoped to so impress the Siamese visitor that a decoration from the guest's kingly father would be forthcoming. That there might be no mistake the official approached a member of the Prince's suite and did some broad hinting. The hints were conveyed to the Prince, whose only comment was:

"Mr. —— is a nice man. I like him. I like him too well, in fact, to leave him with a white elephant on his hands."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, riding in a Broadway surface car the other day, overheard two kindergarten youngsters discussing the question that has been giving Mr. Kipling so much trouble, viz., whether bananas grow up or down.

"Well, Miss Harrison says they grow down," said one tot, authoritatively.

"And I've seen them growing up my ownself," said the other.

It was a case of authority versus assurance, and the genial humorist diplomatically interposed.

"You see," said he, "the world is round. Bananas do grow down on one side the world, but on the other side they of course grow up. Don't you see?"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

CORONERS' Physician Philip F. O'Hanlon has a violent and unconquerable antipathy to dogs of all breeds, sizes, and dispositions, and, try as he will, nothing can overcome this dislike.

A few days ago he was called to perform an autopsy in a Stanton Street tenement. The doctor climbed four flights of dingy stairs and entered a darkened room, where the body of a man who had committed suicide was stretched on a cooling board. In the dim light of the room O'Hanlon saw the figure of a heavy-jowled bulldog close by the head of the bed. A weeping woman sat on the bed's edge, rocking herself to and fro.

"Madame," shouted the doctor, "take that dog out of here at once!"

"Bud he vill nod bide," wailed the widow; "he vas—"

"Take him out," roared Dr. O'Hanlon, leaping on a chair, "if you don't take him out at once I won't issue a death certificate for your husband. Do you hear me?"

"All righdt," said the woman, drying her eyes, "I daig him oudt." Then she picked up the papier-maché dog and fled from the room!

♦♦♦♦♦♦

COL. W. J. Bryan, while in camp with his regiment in Jacksonville, Fla., had a call from the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. While discussing the relative value of written and extemporaneous speech Col. Bryan asked his visitor if he had ever heard the best definition of extemporaneousness. Answered in the negative, he told this story:

"In a little Western town dwelt two ministers. One had been preaching there for twenty-five years, the other, though but recently come, had begun to draw large congregations. The older minister was a 'paper preacher,' the younger was bumptious and possessed of some native eloquence. Meeting one day, the older minister asked his brother how it was that he, who had had the fullest training for his work, and who gave himself faithfully to the preparation of his sermons, should fail to hold his young people and fill his church.

"Asked by the young man to state his methods of pulpit preparation, he answered that all the study hours of the week from Monday to Saturday were spent in careful study and in writing out fully his two sermons for the next Sunday.

"'I'll tell you where the trouble lies,' said the young preacher. 'You start to write your sermons Monday morning and seldom finish until Saturday night, and you forget that the old devil is all the while looking over your shoulder to take note of what you are going to say and steels the hearts of your people against your message. So the devil gets ahead of you. I always get ahead of the devil, for when I go into my pulpit Sunday morning the devil himself don't know what I am going to say.'"

♦♦♦♦♦♦

MARK TWAIN was standing in a crowded street car, hanging to a strap. As the car swung around a corner the strap broke, dumping him into the lap of a well-dressed woman. The humorist arose and bowed.

"Madam," said he, "this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

PETER McARTHUR, talking about a novelist who was arranging for the dramatization of a novel that he had not yet completed, remarked:

"He is a good deal like a Canadian friend of mine who went hunting with a dog. The trip was all right for a time, but there came a sudden end when the dog undertook to jump over a deep well at two jumps."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

WU TING FANG, the Chinese diplomat, whose delay in leaving the United States to undertake important work in China is a cause of genuine pleasure to his American friends, doesn't like ping-pong. When the game first invaded Washington he often was invited to play, but invariable refused. One evening he called at a certain house, and found several young men actively engaged in batting celluloid spheres back and forth. He was pressed to join them, but would not, whereupon a callow chap rather impertinently insinuated that Mr. Wu did not care to expose his ignorance of the sport.

"Oh, I know the game," said Mr. Wu. "Every one in China knows it. It was invented many thousand years ago in my country by a bonze, or priest, named P'ing Pang. Your name for the game is a corruption of his cognomen. He was a great philosopher, and spent his time in inventing work for all classes of people. Finally he had all classes but two supplied with suitable occupations. To these two he determined to assign an amusement, as they were not fitted for work, so he evolved this game for them."

"And what classes were they?" asked the impertinent youth.

"Children and imbeciles," replied Mr. Wu.

♦♦♦♦♦♦

I KNEW a fellow down in Texas," said Col. Thomas Ochiltree, "who held a coin between his fingers for a drunken cowboy to shoot at. He never tried it but once."

"Had his hand shot off, I suppose," suggested a listener.

"No," answered Ochiltree, "he was struck in the calf of the leg."

♦♦♦♦♦♦

SITTING in the hall of the Appellate Division discussing the value of circumstantial evidence, one of the party remarked that he took but little stock in it—that he didn't believe half he saw and very little that he heard, and instanced an example to sustain his position:

"Last Monday," he said, "I passed my old friend, Bruce Price, the architect, on Broadway. He was talking to an elderly gentleman, and said as I went by: 'I was just on my way to notify you, Judge, that I shall have another case on before the end of the week.'

"I turned to a window and waited for him to come along, when I said: 'Look here, Bruce, when did you give up your profession as an architect to assume that of the law?' and then I related what I had inadvertently overheard in passing. He laughed and said:

"'The conclusion is logical, but the fact is I am constructing a building for an estate of which the Judge has charge. We have had considerable trouble with the foundations and a most vexatious delay in getting our materials when promised, and I was telling him that I was to have another caisson this week.'"

SOME NOTES OF CLUBMEN



PERHAPS it is because the season has not yet begun that the clubmen coming home from their Summer sojourns are exhibiting—many of them—some rather original ideas in dress. The old saying "as queer as Dick's hatband" has been varied a little and changed to as "queer as Dick Peters's hat." This "confection" is of gray felt, soft, with a narrow brim and a crown made perfectly flat. It looks like an old Alpine or Homburg hat made into a new shape. As worn by Mr. Peters it is not unlike those flat mushroom looking affairs which are favorites with some of the clergy, particularly those of the Episcopal Church, ritualistically inclined.

***

Dick Peters is one of the most independent men in New York. Years ago at Newport he used to drive around in a queer old-fashioned rig, something like that of a farmer, wearing on his head a very battered broad-brimmed straw, such as are affected by actors representing rustics or belonging to the field hand quartets in dramas of New England life. But every one knows Dick Peters. He comes from Philadelphia and has an irreproachable ancestry and a social position with a foundation as firm as that of the saints. Although he has not been placed upon the list of the old guard of the Union Club, he has been a member there since 1877. Mr. Peters is a bachelor and one of the "specially elect." He is always much in demand for house parties and dinners, and he has been reported engaged to every heiress who has made her début in New York Society.

Another club bachelor who wears a queer-shaped hat is Charles Robinson. His derby this year is made in the shape of those ones sees in the Latin quarter of Paris. The crown is very low and the brim is flat. Mr. Robinson is a tall man with a beard. He is the brother of the late Randolph Robinson, and comes from a distinguished old Virginia family. He is a very familiar figure on Fifth Avenue, walking up and down several times a day. He belongs to only one club—the Union. He is abroad six months of the year. He is never seen walking with any one, always taking his promenades alone. Mr. Robinson bought a new hat last week. It is of more modern mold.





***

Frederick Baldwin, another of the Union Club bachelors, is a great friend of Charles Robinson, and the two generally go abroad together every Spring. Mr. Baldwin is rather short and has been considered very good looking and reported engaged many times. He has remained an obdurate bachelor. He tells most amusing stories, and is much in requisition for dinners and little intimate parties. He has a good income, and is a man of leisure.



***

The Meadow Brook Club during the coming week will give its annual steeplechase. This is always the great event among the hunting set. There are generally, including the steeplechase, about six races. The wind-up is usually for ponies, and as the riders are all members of the club there is much fun in the affair.

Stanley Mortimer has been prevailed upon for several seasons to ride a pony in the last race, and as Mr. Mortimer is very tall and is never without his glass and his English togs, he presents a rather amusing appearance on a small pony. He is one of the best riders at the club, however, and manages to come in ahead.



Whenever he wins there are loud shouts of joy, and he is encouraged during the race by the greetings of his friends.

The steeplechase has some extraordinary features. It is very exclusive, and when admission is asked the price is rather high. One bookmaker comes out from New York, and sometimes there are present one or two fakirs, who stand outside the grounds. The Meadow Brook people come over in drags and breaks and not a few on horseback.

Mrs. Jimmie Kernochan and Mrs. Smith Hadden are always in riding habits. Elaborate luncheons are served by the servants of the various parties, and there is also a luncheon provided for the unattached at the club or in the club tent. The inhabitants of the various villages and the numerous servants have places in the field and they are constantly bobbing and making courtesies to the "gentry."

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The accident to Aimeric Paget, the son-in-law of Mr. Whitney, at present writing seems to be very serious. Mr. Paget has been living abroad for the past two years on account of the health of his wife, which has not been robust. He is one of the Paget brothers, of whom there is a large number. His elder brother, Gen. Arthur Paget, is at Aldershot for the Winter. Almeric Paget has made many friends here. He is a member of many clubs, including the Metropolitan, the Racquet, and the New York Yacht.

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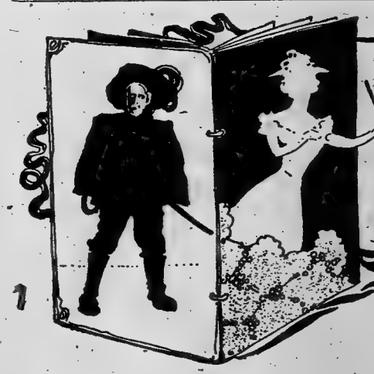
Lawrence Wells, who is one of the best-known members of the Union, lives with his family in an old-fashioned down-town neighborhood. Mr. Wells in business is at the head of a large storage warehouse, but he objects at times to this fact being brought forward. He is patience itself, and every day he has to listen to the storm of inquiries of women and owners of furniture and belongings, and to be the arbiter in many discussions. In fact, there is no place where the frailties of human nature may be so well studied as at a storage warehouse, and even one's best friends appear at a disadvantage under those circumstances. Mr. Wells's entire office and the vestibule leading to it are filled with clocks of all kinds and descriptions, from the genuine old grandfather affairs and the musical ones to those small enameled timepieces put in cases and placed on desks. All these clocks are going, and there is a perfect pandemonium at the hours and half hours, which sometimes completely drowns the querulous voices of those who want to take a piece of furniture out of storage one day and put it back again the next.



Proof Positive.

"Do you believe, Miss Gotrox, that ignorance is bliss?"

"I'm not certain, but you seem happy."



CONCERNING THINGS THEATRICAL

BELATED somewhat by a long line of previous speakers, some of the most notable features of the dinner of the American Dramatists Club to Bronson Howard were reserved for those who stayed until the end. The appearance in the role of an after-dinner speaker of Al Hayman was in itself an occasion somewhat unusual. Indeed, even to many members of the club of playwrights present at the dinner the identity of the portly man with the expansive smile and broad white shirt bosom just at Mr. Howard's left was a matter of conjecture. Although to those more intimately acquainted with the tide of theatrical affairs the fact has long been patent that Mr. Hayman is a distinct "power among the powers," his name has been projected rather less frequently than that of the other members of the syndicate, and the announcement that he would speak at the dinner came as a surprise. Considerable amusement was created when Mr. Clark, the toastmaster, prefaced Mr. Hayman's remarks with the announcement that a picture would be unveiled that had been hung in the dining room especially by reason of its appeal to the manager. Thereupon the veil was removed and disclosed the sign: "Standing Room Only."

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The one fact disclosed by Mr. Hayman in his speech that is apt to be like a crop of dragon's teeth in the field of producing managers was the statement that in twelve months Mr. Howard's royalties from "Shenandoah" netted $100,000. "And," continued the speaker, "we thereupon asked Mr. Howard, when he brought us 'Aristocracy,' whether he would take royalties or a share of the profits. He said that he would take the royalties." Mr. Hayman asserted without any equivocation that the syndicate was out for money, first, last, and always, and "as you dramatists care only for art," he added, "just bring your plays around—good ones—and we will use them if we can."

***

Wilton Lackaye, called upon to speak late in the evening, noted that the "actor," as usual, was last. Author, college professor, and manager have precedence, he pointed out, and then comes the actor. And Mr. Lackaye added that such was about the usual order in which the talents of the player were rated by those who stand for productions.

"I want to protest," he went on, "against this misquotation on the menu card—'The play's the thing.' Shakespeare knew better than to make any such statement. What he did say was, 'The play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the King.' And Hamlet having actors at command knew very well that it didn't matter much what the lines were—any old thing would do, so he supplied some of his own, trusting the actor for the effect. Some of his successors have done much the same—but they are less frank about it."

***

William Gillette established a precedent during his recent Boston engagement which stars generally might emulate, thereby earning the gratitude of that portion of audience which does not require the figurative thirteen of the baker's dozen before it is satisfied. The Boston audiences, it seems—or some portion thereof—made the usual demands for "Speech! Speech!" but Mr. Gillette refused to comply. Mr. Gillette's unwillingness to accede to the common cry is made on the ground that it is inartistic for the actor to depart from his impersonation. As soon as he begins a speech on his own account he drops the illusion, and the effect of the dramatic situations cannot be resumed with the listener. They have lost the chain of the development of the play, and the star cannot do his best.

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Apart from the question of taste involved, the auditors' interests are unquestionably best served by those players who refrain from speechmaking, and indeed from too great an indulgence of the "curtain call" habit. The absurdity of that common occurrence in our theatres of the "dead come to life" is so manifest that it would hardly seem worth mentioning did not some of the best performers offend. Mrs. Campbell dies, there is an exhibit of brief horror and mourning, and lo! the curtain is raised to show the erstwhile dead heroine revivified and made radiant by the inspiration of much applause. Whether "the noble Brutus" comes to life again in the production which Mr. Mansfield is now showing in the West has not been reported. It seems not impossible, however, for this actor, who so long held out against the "speech" habit, eventually developed into one of the worst offenders in that respect. And if the appearance of the actor in propria persona at the end of the play is a destroyer of illusion what shall one say of it in the midst of the action? There are rare—very rare—occasions when an artist's effort is so impressive that the spontaneous applause will not be quelled until he steps into view for a moment, but except in music halls, where it is also always overdone, the encore and speech habit is an insufferable nuisance.

***

A story that is being told of Charles Hawtrey seems worth retelling for the benefit of those who may not have heard it. While playing "The Grey Mare" to crowded houses some years ago the care of the thundershower was intrusted to an old Scotchman known as Mac, who had been employed about the theatres so long that he had lost some of his youthful energy. The effect of rain was produced, of course, by the rattling of a few dried peas in a tin box.

On the first night the peas were not rattled with sufficient energy, and Mr. Hawtrey rushed over to the astonished Mac, rattled him, box and peas together, shouting:

"Louder, man, louder! It's a storm we want—not a Scotch mist."

***

Here is another selection from the press agent's contributions, and it would seem to indicate that the phrase "old stick" so often used as a term of contempt has all along been a misnomer. For this "old stick," according to the chronicler has a pedigree and a history full of age and honors. But listen to the press agent:

Chauncey Olcott carries a walking stick in "Old Limerick Town"—it is not a cane, but comes from the days when walking staves were in fashion—which has a history, and which has been in the possession of several men of distinction. The earliest known possessor of it was Henry Plympton, and his initials appear on the head. Mr. Plympton was one of the passengers in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth on that bleak December morning more than 200 years ago. The stick, which was originally much longer than it now is, was presented to John Hancock, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, when he married a daughter of Henry Plympton, and later when Miss Hancock married Michael Homer it passed into Mr. Homer's possession. He bequeathed it to Homer Tilton, his namesake, and from that Homer Tilton it descended to his grandson, another Homer Tilton, and brother to W. J. Tilton, business manager for Mr. Olcott. The first Homer Tilton it was who cut the stick down to its present proportions. When "Old Limerick Town" was in rehearsal Mr. Olcott wanted a curious, old-fashioned cane to carry, and Mr. Tilton, who had become possessed of this one through the death of his brother Homer, gave it to the comedian. Its history is printed in the genealogy of the Valentine family of Massachusetts. The stick is of teakwood, yellow, and polished. The head is a single piece of ivory, measuring perhaps two inches across at the widest part, and there is a fanciful design in hammered silver and gold set in the ivory, while the initials and the date (1693) are of the same metals. There are two or three cracks across the head, but the ivory has kept its creamy color well, considering its age. A leather thong and tassel finish the top. As this stick dates from the time when walking staves were in high fashion with the dandies and fops of the Restoration, it seems probable that it may have been carried up and down the precincts of Hampton Court or Whitehall, and perhaps Samuel Pepys, the diarist, and Rochester, the darling, and even Charles the Merry and his saturnine brother, James, Duke of York, jostled against it.

***

"These people are certainly flaunting themselves in the faces of fate," said a man in front at the performance of "An American Invasion" at the Bijou the other night. "I suppose they expect the acting of Mr. Dodson and Miss Irish, combined with the playwriting skill of Mrs. Ryley, would be enough to overcome the hoodoos—that is, if the last suggested themselves at all—but just look at the border on the wall paper. Thirteen elephants rampant—that's the word, isn't it? And if that isn't enough to make a superstitious person shiver, just recall the fact that in the first act there are two or three umbrellas—or parasols, it's the same thing—opened on the stage. Now, everybody knows it's bad luck to open an umbrella in the house, don't they?" And the disciple of the occult mopped his face, all the while shaking his head most dolefully.

***

Place is given to this note from the managers because it marks an accomplishment in the missionary line well worthy of attracting appreciative attention:

"Miss Lillian Bond, who opens Monday in a new vaudeville act called 'Echoes of Kaffirland,' is supported by a double quartet of 'Kaffirs' who have all been selected on account of their fine voices. Miss Bond has dressed the act more expensively than any vaudeville act has ever before been presented, and it is certain to make a sensation."

Talk about missionary work! There is a sample of it. But will not the Kaffirs, expensively dressed, lose somewhat of the picturesqueness ordinarily associated with them?

***

Concurrent with the reappearance of Eleonora Duse in this country this story is being circulated. It has to do with a time when the tragedienne was playing in Vienna. She was about to retire one evening when the servant announced that a young woman, heavily veiled, wished to see her. At first the actress refused to see the caller, but a few moments later the visitor was ushered into her boudoir. She proved to be the sixteen-year-old daughter of a well-known Italian diplomat. The girl was weeping, and in response to the actress's sympathetic inquiry she said that although her home life was entirely happy she was overpowered with a desire to become a famous actress.

"Sit down," said the actress, "I have a story to tell you."

Then in all kindliness she continued:

"Once there was a poor girl—oh, a very poor girl—who often went the whole day without food. She felt a stirring within her, and she heard the cry not only in time of starvation, but in time of plenty. 'You will be great,' whispered the little voice.

"The years went by, the sky grew brighter, and the girl's name began to be heard in the mouths of men. It spread more and more till Italy took it up with one voice. And she was great. She had achieved her ambition."

"How beautiful," whispered the listening girl.

"Beautiful," repeated the actress. "My child, that woman sits before you and tells you she would give up all her greatness for a life at home such as you have described."

Three nights later in Berlin a courtier asked to see Signora Duse. He placed a packet in her hands, and with it was a letter from the girl's father telling the actress that his daughter had no secrets from him, and expressing his gratitude. An opal ring accompanied the message.

***

One would be inclined to dismiss the Duse story as a harmless bit of sentimentality evolved by the ever-active press agent, but the experience seems altogether plausible. There is probably not a star in America who could not recall something similar, as far as the main facts are concerned. How far-reaching is the desire for "a career" is illustrated every season not only in the big cities, but in the hamlets and villages East, South, North, and West. The actress has hardly affixed her name to the hotel register before the bellboy appears with a card announcing the arrival of some girl who proves to be a new aspirant for dramatic honors. It is useless to try to evade them. Armed with letters of introduction from some casual acquaintance of the players, they not only invade the hotels, but seek the stage doors and lie in wait for the one who they feel is to light them on the path to glory. And if the walls of American hotels had ears to hear and tongues to tell they would probably repeat over and over again the story as related by Signora Duse coming from the mouths of the leading actresses of America. But in most cases the girls do not confide in their parents, and instead of the opal ring award of merit the actress gets only a formal word of thanks from the would-be genius who feels certain that she is misunderstood and unappreciated.

***

In the revival of "The Tempest," played this season by Frederick Warde and Louis James, the former is cast for the rôle of Prospero, and on the programme he is put down in Shakespearean fashion as "The Rightful Duke of Milan." A printer in the Northwest recently made the line read thus: "Prospero—Frightful Duke of Milan—Frederick Warde."

Mr. Warde when he saw the bill of the play was not unmindful of the humor of the blunder, so inclosed it and called his daughter's attention to it in the next letter he sent to her. And he received this note in reply:

"Dear Papa: I enjoyed your letter immensely. But having seen the performance fail to see wherein the programme was wrong."

***

An exceptionally effective scene is shown in the second act of "Old Limerick Town," and the simulation of landscape has seldom been more satisfactorily accomplished. The chief touch of realism is afforded by a group of "fine, old" set trees, in the middle distance, the central one of the group having great gnarled branches that could hardly be resisted by any properly constituted Old Limerick boy fond of swinging and climbing. The stage carpenter and scene painter are to be congratulated on their successful arboral achievement, and civic associations desirous of getting the best results in tree-planting might do worse than apply to them for instruction. On the back drop a blue stretch of water is painted, and the lights are so managed that the water seems to shimmer and ripple in the warm Summer sunlight.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

A Curiosity.

Jaggles—I suppose he's very independent now since he came into all that money?

Waggles—Yes, that is what is so surprising about him. He doesn't sail a steam yacht or ride in an auto, and he eats and drinks only the things he likes.

WHEN DONALD TURNED CANNIBAL

JOHN BECKERMAN has been one of those who go down to the sea in ships since he was able to be of assistance to his father, a fisherman near Arverne, L. I. He has been known as a truthful man since he reached his majority, and at the age when boys are excused for exaggerating trifling incidents into marvelous adventures what he had to say was believed.

His character being vouched for and his testimony being corroborated by other fishermen and the tradesmen who spend their Winters where the winds wail a mourning over the departed summertime and the waves rage since there are no fair bathers to buffet and caress, the story of John Beckerman is to be believed.

"At almost every seashore resort," he began, "at the end of the Summer season the place swarms with dogs that have been forgotten or purposely deserted. There is a custom in most of these places where the people live through the Winter on the profits gathered in the summertime, for the town Selectmen, Councilmen, Elders, Aldermen, or whatever you choose to call them, to select a day when their fellow-townsmen are warned to chain their canines and to keep the younger children within doors.

"Poisoned meat is scattered at the various corners, and the next day there is a fine crop of dead dogs.

"Among the many dogs that were left here at the end of this season was a splendid collie, a beautiful fellow, but unfortunately a decided enemy of mine. He had no use for me, because his little mistress, a golden-haired little girl, had taken a great fancy to me. You see, I wasn't fishing, there being more money in teaching the Summer visitors how to swim. Among my other pupils was the little mistress of the collie. His jealousy was something fearful. He would show his teeth on my approach, and would have let me feel them if Miss Margaret had not watched him closely.

"Early in September she went with an uncle to visit her aunt at Long Branch. The child begged to take the dog with her, but was told that her mother would look out for him, and, as she was to be gone for only a few days, it seemed all right to the little one. The next day her mother was summoned by a cablegram. She could not find Donald, and was in a great hurry. She gave the head bellboy $20 to care for the dog until she could send for him.

"The bellboy appropriated the money for his own uses and the dog ran wild. At first after the Summer people had gone he ate out of the garbage barrels. I tried to make friends with him and to feed him, but he would show his teeth in a way I did not like. He seemed to believe that I was responsible for the disappearance of his little mistress, and would go down to where the waves rolled at the very spot where I used to take Margaret in bathing. There he would sit and wail for the little girl. Then he suddenly disappeared. I had other things to bother me, and I forgot the dog.

"We were gathered in my shanty on a stormy night telling stories, when Jim Decker, a coast guard off duty, told me that he had seen on the beach a wild beast which he believed to be a wolf. He spoke of the popularity of wild animal shows in New York, and expressed the opinion that in some way the beast had escaped and found its way to the sand dunes between Arverne and Edgemere. He had seen the animal in that locality.

"Before he went on duty he borrowed my pistol. In the other days that followed other strange things happened. The starving population of forsaken dogs disappeared. They had grown very bold, and would steal fish that were temporarily unguarded when we unloaded our catch. We were sorry for them, and so long as they did not rob us to any great extent we had tolerated them. To our relief, one by one they disappeared.

"And then it happened that the well-fed dogs of the village, allowed to stray about at night, began to be missing. One man reported having seen a wolf, as he believed, pounce upon his dog. He ran at the enemy with a stout club, but it left its victim dead in the road, the vertebrae close to the skull having been crushed by the powerful teeth of the wild animal. There was a consultation down in my shanty, and it was agreed that we should hunt for the strange creature prowling about, lest it might possibly harm the village children. I could not go, as there were fish to be cleaned.

"Some of the other fishermen, reinforced by villagers, set out, well armed. They were accompanied by their dogs, reinforced by two bloodhounds loaned by a man living at Hammels and a bull terrier that belongs to Coney Island. The dogs were soon on the scent, leading to the sand dunes where Jim had said that he had seen the wolf. They had not gone far when the whole lot, with the exception of the bull terrier, turned tail and scurried backward. There was a tawny streak in the darkness, and after it the bull terrier, who was quickly distanced. The other dogs regained their courage and led the way to the lair of the wolf. The wolf was gone. There was abundant evidence that the wolf had lived on dog meat, for there were canine bones here and there near a hole above tide water, and inside there was the half-eaten carcass of a French poodle that had been the pride of one of the village tradesmen.

"The next night the hunt was resumed with more men and more dogs. Not long after the hunters had gone on their way something cold touched my hand and I heard a low whine. There was my old enemy Donald, his front paw shattered. His eyes pleaded for mercy, forgiveness, and shelter. Not far away came the hunters, the dogs trailing out behind them. I grabbed up the wounded dog and slammed the door behind me. When my friends came to the door they asked admittance, but I told them I had captured the wolf and that they could not come in.

"Then I told them that the wolf was a dog and a friend of mine, and that they could not kill him. My friends went away grumbling, their dogs barking with great courage. I fixed up Donald's paw as well as I could, and then went to the village to make things clear to my friends. They told of how the supposed wolf had kept all but the bull terrier at bay. The terrier had closed in, trying for a leg hold, but as he was snapping for the grip the supposed wolf by a swift movement had caught him just back of the skull with his long fangs, killing him instantly.

"From a wild beast and canine cannibal Donald, after careful nursing, came to his senses. To make a long story short, yesterday he and I were walking along together, when he gave a yelp of joy. There was his little mistress and her mother walking toward us. We three had a pleasant stroll together before the next train was to start for the city. They asked me about Donald and said he looked thin. They were distressed about the bandage around his foot.

"Donald hung his head and dropped his bushy tail. I could not tell them of his wild life, and said that he had missed among some live lobsters. One of them had taught him what it means to have a good pinch. Donald cheered up. He went back to the city, and they will never know that for a time, at least, that he was a cannibal."

A Tale of Duck Shooting.

WE HAD been hunting for ducks on the upper Schroon River, and had failed to bag a single one. We were warm, tired, and disgusted, and in the mood when a hunter will kill "anything," when, paddling around a bend of the stream, we saw a little clearing, a log camp, and a long, lank old woodsman who was seated on the bank complacently smoking a corncob pipe. Directly in front of him a flock of tame ducks were swimming in the river.

"Heavens and earth! I've a good mind to take a shot at those tame ones," said my friend Then raising his voice he called out to the man on the bank:

"I'll give you a dollar if you'll let me have a shot at those ducks."

"Hand over your dollar fust."

It was done, and my friend let fly both barrels, almost annihilating the flock.

"You didn't make much on that deal," said my friend.

"Oh, I dunno. I don't care. They ain't my ducks. They b'long to the Frenchman up the river."

Following Instructions.

AT THE Roosevelt Hospital the other morning a poor woman came to the clinic. She was suffering greatly, so the doctor administered an emetic at once. Then he sent her home, with the warning that her stomach was in a bad condition and that she should diet.

Later a little girl appeared at the nearest drug store, asking for some dye stuff.

"What color?" said the clerk.

"I don't know," answered the child.

"But surely you must have some preference," said the obliging salesman.

She only shook her head in response.

"Well, will you take blue?"

"Yes, I guess so."

The clerk, determined to ferret out the cause of such unusual indifference, asked:

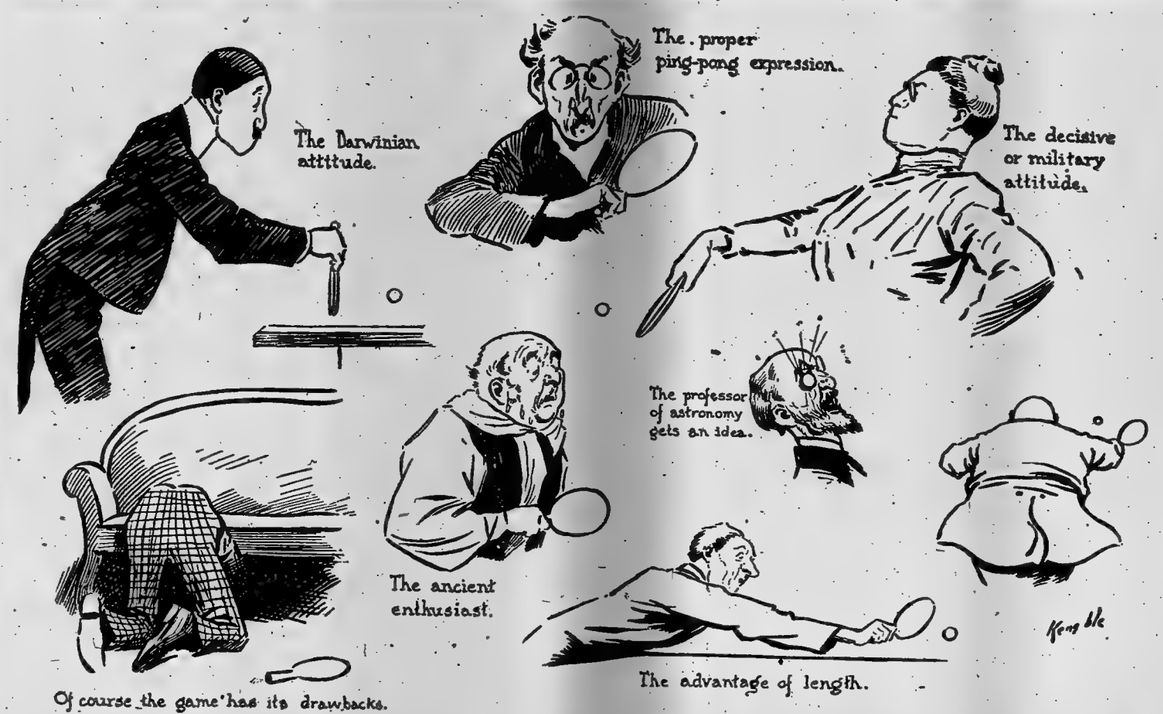
"What are you going to use the dye for, little girl?"

She answered, "My mamma had a pain in her stomach, and the doctor at the big hospital said she should 'dye it.'"

The Demon of the Game.

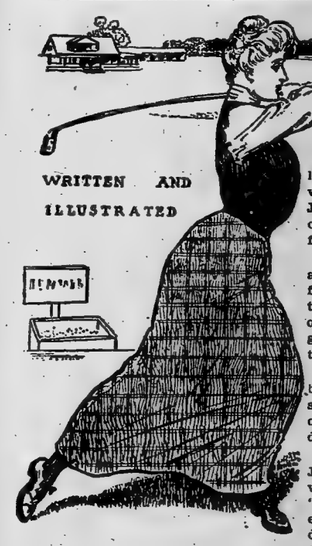
First Chess Player—Suppose we meet Wednesday night to play the rubber?

Second Chess Player—I ought to get married that night, but I'll see if I can't postpone the ceremony.



SOME NOTES ON PING-PONG.

OF THE LIFE STRENUOUS



WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY PAUL GOOLD

IN SPITE of his many sterling qualities Jack Dalton was burdened with an overestimate of his importance on this terrestrial ball. Good family and good looks brought him more than his share of social attention, while at home the maxim seemed to be, "What's the use of having an only son if you can't spoil him?"

Jack's success at golf had recently won him an election as a member of his club team, which honor added a new drop to his brimming cup of self-satisfaction.

One morning it was announced at the Dalton breakfast table that Marguerite Ellis, a Western cousin, would arrive that afternoon for a week's visit.

"She is to bring her clubs with her, Jack, dear, and I hope you will enjoy playing together," ventured his mother, anxiously noting the expression of annoyance on her son's face.

"Oh, of course! I'll dawdle around with her," answered Jack gloomily, "but I did want these next few afternoons for hard practice for the Edgewood match. Playing with any girl is slow enough, and this 'woolly Westerner' probably don't know a cleek from a putter."

Miss Ellis didn't look very woolly as she appeared on the veranda after luncheon, clad in trig short skirt and golf coat, hatless, and with a well-filled caddie bag hanging from her shoulder. Even the discriminating Jack admitted to himself that she was "good style." During their ride to the club he made another important discovery. While making polite returns to his attempts at conversation she was evidently more interested in the horses than she was in what he had to say, which set the "Prince Charming" in him working overtime.

On reaching the links Miss Ellis walked to the men's teeing ground and prepared to drive off. Jack indulgently called her attention to the fact that the women generally started twenty yards nearer the bunker, and she calmly announced that she would like to start here if he didn't mind.

Feeling a little foolish, he teed her first ball and backed away, expecting to see a lot of fussy preliminary swings that would use up his valuable time.

Wheek!

With an easy, sweeping motion she drove long and low, clearing the bunker in perfect direction, and leaving the sand cone undisturbed.

Jack's jaw dropped, but he rallied enough to say "Good stroke!" and stepped up for his turn with a most uncertain feeling. He generally accomplished wonders on that first drive, but the cool, graceful girl standing silently by seemed to have a bad effect on his nerves, for he topped a "sad one" into the sand, on the near side of the bunker, and took two more to get over, on even terms with his fair companion.

Her brassie and approach were faultless, and she ran down an eight-foot put with an ease that was staggering, while Jack, over-anxious to show that he really could play, foozled fearfully, and was four down for the first hole.

At the second tee Miss Ellis tactfully asked her discomfited escort to drive first, as she was not sure that she saw the flag, and Jack, grateful for this sign of confidence, after his erratic exhibition, got off a "dandy," which landed dead on the green.

His cousin's drive didn't carry so far, but her short game was so steady that, strive as he might, the man could not overcome her lead. He was still two down at the end of the round.

It was a bitter pill for the magnificent Jack to be thus badly beaten at his favorite game by a girl, but he manfully "took his medicine," and at dinner that evening humbly related the story of his defeat to his mother, ending the narrative with: "Now that Miss Ellis has proved me a 'chesty duffer' I only hope she'll be good enough to stay and coach me on the rudiments of golf—and other things."

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Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 10, 1902.

Dear Dad:

Bob and I shinned the Great Pyramid this afternoon and got home without being mistreated or robbed. Mr. Diggs of Chicago, who is staying here, made the trip yesterday, coming back thoroughly done up and mightily disgusted with Egyptian relics in general, and the wicked guides in particular. He is a short man, about four sizes too big around the waist, and was in high dudgeon when he related his experience to us last evening.

Being somewhat easily rattled, when things don't go just according to Hoyle, he had fallen an easy mark to the wiles of the smooth-tongued black men who lie in wait for every inexperienced tourist. They had taken turns in guiding, camel riding, and helping him up the pyramid, all much against the poor little man's will, and charged him fabulous sums for all their unwelcome attention.

Bobby and I decided that we would go to see their old stone heaps, without getting "done" by these "green goods men" of the Sahara, and started out next morning across the Nile to take the tram (built in Pennsylvania) for the edge of the desert.

On our arrival the crowd of howling dragomans, guides, and camel and donkey boys bore down on us like a flock of vultures, but we walked straight through them and started for the little ticket booth at the base of the Great Pyramid.

As we didn't care to select a guide to show us a thing we couldn't help but see, the whole jabbering mob of idiots in dirty nightgowns ranged along on either side of us, each bawling out his particular virtues, which clearly outshone those of his contemporaries.

With this uncouth escort we marched up to the wise-looking Sheikh and purchased our tickets, which allowed us to go to the top. These provided three helpers apiece, two to pull and one to push us up over the 130 three-foot steps, which we must climb to the apex.

Bob told the grinning six that we didn't need their valuable services, and they might run away and play, but that only caused a new howl from the listening escort, and we decided to lose the noisy bunch then and there. Making a quick flank movement, we sprinted for the lower row of steps at the corner of the pyramid, and after us pelted the surprised and indignant army of the unemployed.

Up we scrambled, and after us climbed the outraged "helpers," calling on us to wait, and that the way was very dangerous. We hadn't been Alp climbing in Switzerland all Summer for nothing, and we beat out the whole outfit in the race to the summit, while the astonished escort below cheered on their panting comrades.

Well, that settled the row. The "helpers" crawled up one by one and lay down at our feet, very quiet and meek. They did not offer to assist us on our return journey to the desert, but trailed silently in the rear and "went away back" and disappeared as soon as we were on terra firma again.

We rather expected the self-appointed escort would do a quiet sneak, too, now that they were sure that there was nothing doing, but to our surprise they waited on us on our way to the Sphinx, no longer with loud outcries, but with a sort of respectful curiosity, as though they expected we might do some crazy juggling stunt or disappear into thin air at any minute.

When we had examined the entire antique collection to our heart's content we "piked back" to the tram again, still shadowed by the curious mob. As the car started back toward Cairo the queer reception committee, which should have been very peevish at their failure to find any easy way to our change pocket, waved us a smiling farewell and some called out in fair English:

"You good climbers. Come again, Mr. 'Mericans."

We start to-morrow for Alexandria.

Your son,

WILLIAM DEAN.

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In the corner of the saloon on one of the big Atlantic liners, an embarrassed-looking young Englishman was corralled by an admiring cordon of American girls, all prattling vivaciously at the same time.

"And, Capt. Stanton, it was only by merest accident that we found out you were the hero of that awful Egyptian battle and had been decorated by the Queen for bravery," exclaimed one.

"Do you wear your Victoria Cross on your watch fob?" queried another.

"Please tell us all about the fight," begged a third.

And the object of all this attention, brave as a lion on the field, could only stammer:

"Why, you see—we had to cut our way through the beggars somehow, and it was—exactly like a nasty crush at the theatre."

***



There is no football like straight football, but now and then a clever trick may win or lose a game. When the old Harvard favorite Dudley Dean played quarter back for the Crimson, he used to sift through the opposing line like a shadow, and often tackle the runner behind his own forwards. In one of the minor games of 1890 the stubby quarter knocked the ball out of the clutch of an oncoming rusher, caught it on the bound, and started with a clear field to make tracks into the enemy's country.

"Dud" wasn't much of a sprinter, and the avenging rusher was close on his heels when his opponents' fifteen-yard line was reached, and it seemed that in another second he would be thrown heavily.

Like a flash the little Harvard man dropped in a compact lump at the feet of the charging tackler, who stumbled blindly over him and slid along for yards on his nose, while "Dud" picked himself up like a flash and cantered over the line for a touch-down.

***



The lively boys from Dartmouth College have introduced a novelty in the way of modern football appliances. Around the waists of the backs are strong leather belts, with strap handles attached, and the big line men, in assisting the runners with the ball, often pick them up as they would a traveling bag, and carry them, thus suspended, down the field.

***

Doris, aged five, was being given a heroic course of instruction in the intricacies of football as interpreted by Charles, aged six.

"Now, when I give the signal you run with the ball," he commanded. The signal was given and Doris dutifully ran with the ball, only to be plumped upon bodily by her small but sturdy instructor, and she emerged from the experience somewhat disheveled and indignant at such unlooked-for treatment. She stamped her small foot in high dudgeon. "Why did you knock me down and bump my nose, you naughty boy?"

"Why, Doris, everybody does that in football," explained the small athlete in mild surprise, and then he went and confided to his bosom friend, aged seven, that "girls weren't much good, anyway!"

***

It is a standing joke at Yale this Fall that Glass, the big whirlwind guard, (who bids fair to outshine even the mighty Hotchkinger of immortal football fame,) will never have to be labeled "With care."



A CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.



HELEN'S TRAMP



"EXCUSE me, Ma'am, but could I have a drink of water?"

As the voice reached the veranda and fell upon Miss Helen Hamilton's ears it startled her out of a deeply engrossing account of how the Chevalier d'Ontremont, with his back to the wall in a room on the top floor of the Pension Esperance, was drawing his sword for a fight to the death with blackguards who were even then mounting the stairs with noisy footsteps. To have a dusty New Jersey tramp drift into this thrilling scene was exasperating. But the tattered creature leaning against the fence seemed a tired and humble tramp, with a rather good face, as tramps' faces went, so Helen said:

"Yes, I suppose so. Go to the kitchen door."

The tramp disappeared around the corner of the house and Helen was with the Chevalier once more. But just when the latter was hardest pressed that deprecatory, trampish voice again interrupted the fight in the pension.

"Excuse me, Ma'am, but isn't there some work I could do about the place to earn a supper? Couldn't I cut the grass?"

Helen glanced at the lawn, and then doubtfully at the tramp. Yet he was not a villainous-looking tramp, and the grass certainly did need cutting.

"Very well," she said, stilling the protesting voice of experience with tramps with the thought that the lawn mower would be too heavy for him to steal, and that she would watch him, anyway. "You will find the lawn mower in the carriage shed, back by the barn."

Helen watched the tramp as he walked away. While she felt that her brother would have proclaimed him every inch a tramp, she thought that she detected something different in him, somehow. Presently the clatter of the lawn mower rose on the air and continued steadily. Evidently the tramp was not neglecting his work. Helen noticed that he had brought the sickle along, and was devoting considerable time to trimming the grass on the terrace and in the fence corners, where he could not mow. At last he finished his task and came up to the veranda again, wiping his brow with a red bandanna handkerchief.

Since the Chevalier d'Ontremont had escaped from his enemies through the occurrence of three miracles in quick succession, and had been able to again clasp the Countess De Souchet to his heart, Helen was in a more unbending mood than she had been. She complimented the tramp on his work, told him to go around to the pump, where he would find a basin and a piece of soap, and then to wait on the back porch for his supper. She saw to it personally that this was a substantial repast, and after the tramp had disposed of it, sitting on the back steps, she stood in the doorway and began to interview him. Being a leading member of the Helping Hand Guild of the First Presbyterian Church, Helen felt it her duty to say a few words of kindness to him, even if he was a tramp.

"Did you like your supper?" she began.

"Very much," he answered, heartily. "I haven't enjoyed a meal so much since—since—"

He hesitated and ceased speaking. Helen was sure there was a tremor in his voice. She surmised that he was looking back with deep regret upon the time when he was not a tramp. He doubtless had a story.

"You mustn't mind if I ask plain questions," she said. "How is it that an intelligent man like you has fallen so low as to be a tramp?"

"Well, you see, I've always had a talent for this. When I—"

"A talent for being a tramp? Nonsense!" cried Helen. "You are surely capable of something better. Now, I believe in helping people who are willing to help themselves. If I should let you sleep on the place to-night, with the understanding that you do some work for me to-morrow, would you promise to show me that you are worthy of my trust?"

"I would."

"Very well, then. There is a cot with some blankets in the carriage loft. Don't smoke, and don't light any matches, and if I were you I wouldn't come around to the door in the morning until after half past eight, when my brother starts for the city. He might see you, and he said he would shoot the next tramp he caught on the place. Of course, he didn't mean that exactly, but it will be just as well if he doesn't know you're here."

"I see," remarked the tramp, glancing at Helen with a half smile.

Despite the fact that he really seemed to be a superior kind of tramp, Helen had her misgivings. Once or twice during the night she thought she heard a stealthy tread on the gravel walk, and she listened intently, ready to arouse her brother. On glancing out of the window in the morning she felt a sense of relief at seeing that everything looked as usual. She thought it very possible that the tramp had disappeared during the night, taking with him any portable articles that he might find in the carriage house, but hardly had her brother turned the corner on his way to the railroad station when the tramp knocked at the kitchen door. After breakfast Helen set him to work on the flower bed, which had run to weeds since the last hired man had been discharged for his convivial habits.

"There is a good deal to be done here, Willis,"—she had inquired his name—"but if you do it well I will see that you get a good dinner, and you may be sure that you'll enjoy it, because hard, honest work is the best appetizer in the world. After dinner I may find something more for you to do."

Willis weeded the garden as carefully as he had mowed the grass. He loosened the earth around the roots of the plants and watered them. Helen was much pleased. After dinner she had Willis put new hinges on the front gate, fasten up new strings for the vines on the back porch, and nail new slats on the barnyard fence where the chickens got through and came into the front yard. Each task was well done. Willis seemed to be a treasure, and that evening Helen outlined in her mind a paper for the next literary entertainment of the Helping Hand Guild, in which she intended to show that a little timely kindness and encouragement is frequently all that an unfortunate man needs to arouse his ambition and spur him on to do good, honest work. She decided to call this paper "A Successful Sociological Experiment."

Willis had been working about the grounds for three days when Helen went down to the lower end of the yard and interrupted him at work clipping small, wayward branches from the peach trees.

"Willis," she said, "I want to talk to you about a little matter. The manner in which you came here was certainly not a recommendation, but you have commended yourself to me since, and I am going to put my confidence in you to the test. As you know, we have no man here now. We had to discharge the last one, and I am going to give you the place. We don't pay a great deal—twenty dollars a month—but it will be a beginning for you, at least. You—"

"It's very good of you to offer me the position," broke in Willis; "but I'm afraid I can't take it."

"Can't take it! And why not?" demanded Helen. "You can't be a mere wanderer, living on odd jobs all your life, you know, Willis."

"I am very much obliged to you, but I am afraid I can't take it. I have my reasons, Ma'am."

"Now, Willis," exclaimed Helen, "this is ungrateful of you. We need a man here badly, and I don't mind telling you that you are the most intelligent we have ever had. My brother is too busy to attend to the matter, and has left it to me. I want to help you. And I have another reason for wishing you to stay. You see, I am a member of a club devoted to aiding the unfortunate. I was telling the girls about you at the meeting last night. 'What, an industrious and conscientious tramp!' they exclaimed, and they laughed at me. Now, don't you see that if I am able to convince them that you are what I said you were, they will be encouraged to help deserving persons themselves and the club will advance in usefulness? Why, Willis, I have spent hours already on a paper for the next literary entertainment of the club. It is to be called 'A Successful Sociological Experiment.' Of course, you don't understand just what this means, but you do understand that if you disappear down the road some morning and we never see you again the experiment won't be successful, and I won't be able to read my paper, and the girls will laugh, if they hear of it, more than ever. So you see, Willis, that it is quite necessary for you to remain till after the entertainment, at least."

Leaning against the peach tree, Willis had been slowly stroking his chin during this discourse. Part of the time he had had his hand over his mouth, as if he were concealing a discreet smile.

"Well, Ma'am," he answered, slowly, "I had expected to take to the road again in a day or two—we're a restless lot, you know—but since you've put the matter in a light that might be called urgent, I don't see but what I'll have to promise to try to stay till after the entertainment, anyway. But before engaging me I want you to know, because you've been so kind, that I'm not what I seem. I'm sorry to say that I've been deceiving you."

Helen looked at him anxiously. "But you'll promise me, won't you, Willis, that you won't steal anything, or burn down the buildings, or do anything criminal?"

"I'll try to restrain myself," answered Willis, earnestly.

Thus Willis was installed. That week Helen became very much occupied. She had been appointed Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the guild, and was anxious to justify the confidence reposed in her by making the approaching entertainment the best one the guild had ever given. She had little time to give to overseeing Willis, and he was left largely to his own devices. But the appearance of the grounds was certainly much improved, and Willis, with his plausible manner, gained the confidence of everybody except Helen's brother, who was strongly imbued with the suburban suspicion of even superior tramps, and whose prejudice was somewhat heightened by detecting on the new hired man's legs a pair of trousers which he had looked for one Sunday morning to wear fishing. These trousers had been a donation from Helen through Sarah, the maid, and when the matter was brought up Helen used them as a further argument to vindicate the usefulness of Willis in her own eyes, if not in her brother's.

"If his wearing them has prevented you from going fishing on Sunday," she exclaimed in triumph to the latter, "it is simply another good deed to be put to the credit of Willis."

On the afternoon of the day set for the entertainment Helen was very busy indeed. But it was only the minor details of the affair that she was looking after. The programme had been completed, and she felt great satisfaction in it. She had engaged a well-known explorer as the chief feature of the evening, and had persuaded some of the best of the local musicians to lend their services. As was the custom, the entertainment would be opened with literary exercises in the form of three well-considered papers, "A Successful Sociological Experiment" among them, and then would move on by easy stages, constantly increasing in interest, to the climax, the thrilling lecture by the well-known explorer. The sale of tickets had been unusually large, and as often as Helen thought of the programme she congratulated herself upon the fact that it would be a credit to the church and to the Chairman of the committee. As a finishing touch to the decorations in the lecture room she had had Willis bring some rubber plants down from the house.

He was arranging them artistically on the platform when the letter came, the blighting letter. As Helen read the lines they became a blur to her, for their purport was that the explorer had been suddenly taken ill, and would be unable to be present.

The Chairman fairly ran on her way around to the parsonage to see if Mr. Beatty, the minister, could suggest a way out of the dilemma. Mr. Beatty could not. All he could do was to take her hand when she began to cry, and say, soothingly:

"Never mind, never mind, Miss Hamilton. It is unfortunate, of course, but it can't be helped. We all know how hard you have worked. I will explain to them



NOV

how it happened, and will fill in the time with some stories of my travels in the Holy Land."

This mention of the travels in the Holy Land caused Helen's tears to flow again. At almost every social gathering in the church since Mr. Beatty's return from his pilgrimage the congregation had dwelt for an hour or so in the Holy Land, and many were beginning to feel that they needed a change of scene. Helen hurried from the parsonage and made calls on the other members of the committee. One after another, with painful reiteration, they said that it was too late to do anything. They had no practical suggestions to offer—only sympathy. Helen had a feeling that one of the girls, the one who had hoped to be made Chairman, was inwardly gloating over the collapse of the entertainment.

Tired and discouraged, Helen went home. She was late for dinner. Her brother had already finished and was in his room. Sarah, whose night out it was, had left dinner in the oven for her mistress and had gone cheerfully off to seek enjoyment. Helen ate a few mouthfuls automatically, and then went up stairs and began to dress in a mechanical sort of way for the entertainment. The entertainment! The word was a mockery. In a few minutes her brother knocked at her door.

"Did you," he asked in a very incisive and intensely calm voice, "present my evening clothes to Willis?"

"Why, certainly not, Fred. What are you talking about?"

"Oh, nothing," answered Fred in a sarcastic tone, "except that they are gone, and Willis is gone. He might have taken more, but I suppose the fellow became frightened and lit out with what he could lay his hands on first."

"I can't help it! I can't help it, Fred!" cried Helen, weeping again. "This has been one of the most miserable days of my life."

They were late at the church. The literary exercises were well under way. In fact, when they took their places Miss Mary Craft, the best elocutionist in the guild, was reading, with much spirit and expression, "A Successful Sociological Experiment." Helen fervently thanked her stars that she had delegated this duty to another. The whole thing sounded so ironical to her that she had all she could do to keep from bursting into weak laughter. Every now and then her brother would slowly turn his head and gaze at her grimly. But at last, after rising to a high pitch of eloquence in the concluding paragraphs, Miss Craft folded up the manuscript, courtsied prettily, and amid a burst of applause tripped smilingly from the platform.

Then came some music. Helen glanced around at the audience of attentive and expectant faces, imagining their sarcastic comments as they lingered in the aisles and hall outside after the affair was over. She wondered how Mr. Beatty, who was sitting on the platform with his legs crossed, seemingly perfectly at ease, could appear so cheerful. She decided that he was glad of this special opportunity to talk about his travels in the Holy Land, and she never felt less spiritually in touch with him. Finally the last sobbing wail of the violin encore died away, and Mr. Beatty stepped to the front of the platform.

Holding up his hand to still the last scattered efforts at applause, he said:

"This afternoon we were thrown into a state of consternation by a message from Mr. H. Livingston Perry, who had been engaged to talk to us this evening, stating that he was ill and could not be present. For a time we feared that we might not be able to fulfill the expectations of the many friends who we knew would be with us to-night, but this fear was suddenly banished by the offer of a certain gentleman to come to our rescue. He was led to make this move by the high esteem in which he holds the very capable and zealous Chairman of our Entertainment Committee. You are all familiar with his name. He had just finished a remarkable study of the great under world which lies about us, but of which we know so little. The results of this study he will present before leading universities and cultured audiences in leading cities. It is our very great privilege to be the first audience to hear his new lecture. Ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing Prof. John Boyd Willis, the eminent sociologist."

In a haze Helen saw Willis ascend the platform, looking very much of a gentleman in his evening clothes, even if the trousers were a little short and the coat tight under the arms. His voice was highly cultivated; its servile intonation was gone completely. The lecture was most graphic and absorbing, the audience listening with intent stillness to the words of this man who had been a part of the life he was so vividly describing. When he left the platform there was prolonged applause. A great many gathered around him in the aisle to shake hands, and Helen also was the centre of a crowd. Again and again she was greeted with variations of the words: "I want to congratulate you, Miss Hamilton; it's been splendid, the best entertainment we have ever had." For several moments it was impossible for her to reach Prof. Willis.

"I shall feel dreadfully embarrassed to face him," she whispered to her brother.

"Oh, I don't know," chuckled the latter, "the beggar's got my clothes on."

While on the way home with the Hamiltons Prof. Willis made a little explanation of his sudden metamorphosis. It had become time for him to return to his normal mode of life, but he did not want to disappear and thus discourage Miss Hamilton in her sociological experiments, nor did he feel equal to telling her face to face who he was. He had decided upon a letter, when the illness of the explorer presented him with an opportunity to reveal the truth and at the same time repay her for her kindnesses to a poor tramp. For aid in his difficulty about proper garb he had appealed to Sarah, who had taken the responsibility of borrowing the evening clothes.

The professor did not sleep in the carriage loft that night, but the next day, while awaiting the arrival of money and a wardrobe, he insisted upon finishing the pruning of the peach trees.

J. H. WELCH.

A NIGHT RIDE WITH WITCHES



THERE was a lull in the conversation, and then the thin man who was afraid to go home at night after a certain hour said:

"I see by the papers that they believe in witches down in West Virginia."

"That's nothing," abruptly declared the Missouri Colonel; "so do I."

"Straight?" said the man who lived at the club. "Get out!"

The thin man shivered and the others laughed.

"Straight," said the Colonel, "that's the word for it. If any man on earth has a right to believe in witches I have."

"Did you ever see a witch?" interrogated the little fat stock broker.

"Did I ever see a witch?" replied the Colonel disdainfully. "Dozens of them. That's not all; I've kept company with them."

"Here, here!" broke in the clubman.

"Why," continued the Colonel, "when I was a lad on my daddy's farm witches were thick everywhere. They were in the house nearly every night, especially if the night was windy and dark, and sometimes they cut up high jinks. We boys often woke up on cold nights shivering and sneezing to find every last thread of the cover off on the floor. Many a time the witches ate every pie in the cupboard and all the cake and jelly. I remember once I got a pair of new trousers and I was so proud I couldn't stand still in them. Well, Sir, I wore them one day, and when I took them off that night I carefully hung them on the back of a chair by my bed. When I went to put them on the next morning they were snagged and ripped. A witch had worn them.

"The witches would ride the horses and cows and even the hogs. It was a common thing to get up in the morning and find the horses tired and hungry and their tails muddy. We could tell when they'd been ridden from the witch stirrups in their mane. Frequently the cows would be so tired they couldn't give milk, and more than once I was kept awake all night by the hogs squealing and trying to get away from the witches.

"At last they got so bothersome I had to turn detective and make a study of them. Once our cows stopped giving milk. We turned them in the clover field and fed them bran and resorted to all known tricks to keep a milch cow in a good humor, but not a drop could we get. They were bewitched.

"One day I followed the cows to the pasture and it turned out just as I expected. Directly an old woman came along, and as soon as I saw her I darted behind a tree. She stopped in front of the cows and, taking out a piece of broken blue-bottle glass, looked at them through it, all the time mumbling to herself.

"I followed the old hag home, and, waiting for a good chance, I slipped in on her unexpectedly and made the sign of the cross which renders a witch powerless while you are in its presence. I hit the nail on the head that time. In the corner of her rickety old shanty hung a long towel from which milk was dripping, dripping constantly into a big churn beneath. That was where our milk was going.

"I rushed at the old woman and marked a cross on her with the forefinger of my left hand, which broke the spell on our cows. Then I ran out of the door and up the road. Looking back I saw her pulling her hair and jumping up and down in a rage. That night our cows gave nearly two gallons of milk each."

"The Colonel's either had too much or not enough," interrupted the stock broker.

"That's nothing," resumed the Colonel; "once I was in love with a girl who was a witch. She was as pretty as a peach—soft brown eyes, dimples, budding lips, and all that. I was out hunting one day and spied a pretty young fawn with horns that looked like gold. I shot at it and shot at it and shot at it, and each time it would leap away and then look at me as though laughing. I knew it was a witch, so I went home and molded a silver bullet, (out of a silver dollar I took from mother's wallet,) the only kind of a bullet that will kill a witch. When I returned the fawn was gone. That evening I went to spark the little girl with the brown eyes; what do you think? Another fellow was there, and she handed me the mitten proper. I put two and two together; she was the fawn I made the silver bullet for.

"Well, I kept studying the witches and finding out more about them until I was sure any one could be a witch and do the things they did if he only had witch wisdom. One day mother came home from visiting a widow woman who was a neighbor, and said that the widow had vowed her poor husband came to his death by pneumonia brought on by a cold caused by exposure while being ridden by witches. According to the widow the witches rode him about every other night, sometimes leaving him in the doorway where she would find him in the morning, almost unconscious, and sometimes in the stable with the horses. She declared that every time her husband went out at night they caught him and rode him about over the country. One cold, snowy morning she found him in the wagon shed all but frozen solid, and he was a witches' mount, in the flesh, at least, no more. He had a bottle in his pocket which had contained rock candy and whisky, but it was supposed that the cruel witches deprived him of its warming powers.

"That tale made a terrible impression on me, and I resolved to be present at a witches' conclave that very night. I had learned that before going out for a time of it the witches always gathered at an appointed place to recite their incantations. I had long suspected that our smoke house was one of those meeting places, and that evening after dinner I got away from the other boys and stole quietly into it and secreted myself behind a hogshead. I waited and waited, and was just falling fast asleep when I heard some one say:

"'What'll it be to-night?'

"'A ride! A ride!' was the weird answer from several voices. I peeped out and saw thirteen witches standing around the big kettle of lye in the middle of the floor, each holding a candle in his or her hand. They were so disguised with black veils I couldn't tell if I knew any of them, but there was one just the size of the brown-eyed girl and I'm sure it was she. I could tell they were women because their hair was loose and hanging down their backs.

"'A ride it shall be!' exclaimed the leader. 'This shall be the rigmarole for to-night. Each witch shall first touch the nose on the right side with the forefinger of the right hand; then stick the finger in the lye up to the first joint; draw it out and make a circle with it three times, saying: "Around and around and around and out I go!" Blow out the candle by sneezing and then you will arise and pass out the flue hole and alight on some object to ride. I go first!'

"The leader went through the rigmarole, sneezed out the candle, and shot up through the flue hole. One after the other went out that way until all were gone and the smokehouse was left in darkness. I jumped from my hiding place and struck a match; they had taken the candles with them. I wanted to try the rigmarole, so I began striking matches and looking for a candle. I found a piece of one on the salt barrel, lit it, and took my place by the kettle of lye.

"I touched the right side of my nose with the forefinger of my right hand, stuck the finger into the lye up to the first joint, drew it out, and described a circle thrice, repeating the words of the rigmarole—'Around and around and around and out I go!' Before I could wink I sneezed, the candle went out, and I felt myself rise.

"I passed out the flue hole and alighted astride one of my daddy's yearling calves. It jumped up with a bawl and away we went across the meadow after the other witches. Up the hill we went, and down the hill we went by the dark woods to the creek. At that place the creek was fully forty yards wide, but the mounts of the witches cleared it easily. Some of the witches were on horses and mules, some on cows and calves, and others on hogs. When exercising the witches' incantation you must not even whisper a sacred name; if you do the spell is off at once. When my little calf sailed over the creek like a bird I forgot and exclaimed:

"'Lord, but that was a great jump!'

"Instantly the calf shot from under me, and I found myself sitting on the ground feeling shaky. I—"

But the Colonel got no further. The crowd positively refused to stand for it any longer, and after the "jolly" was handed around the clubman suggested that they smoke up.

ENCOURAGEMENT.



"Ah, how do I find you this morning?"
"My breath, doctor—is getting shorter and shorter."
"Oh, don't worry; I'll stop that."

As Interperted by Jacob.

SHE was a conscientious young woman, and in obedience to the new education she had begun her day's work by teaching the class a memory "gem." Her next step was to dissect the gem aforesaid, and discover just how much of its hidden meaning had been absorbed by her young hopefuls. The poem under discussion was not one filled with lofty purpose, being merely a vivid little couplet that dealt with a certain little man—

"Who walked a crooked mile,
And found a crooked sixpence
Close by a crooked stile."

"I wonder," said the teacher, "if any of my little boys can tell me what a 'sixpence' is?"

Apparently the class was a unit in the matter of not knowing sixpences when they met them—all but Jacob.

"I can tell you, teacher, what a sixpence is," he said. "It is nine little Indian clubs, and you roll a ball at them, and they all fall down."

The teacher helped Jacob discriminate between ninepins and sixpence, and continued the analysis.

"And what does 'stile' mean?" she asked. Again there was a silence that could be felt, and again Jacob came to the rescue.

"Stile," he announced, "is a Fedora hat, an' tan shoes, an' white pants. My big brother Gus has it for Sundays."

His Choice.

Cora—I suppose you won't marry until you find the one girl in a million?
Merritt—No, with a million.



THE young explorer, Ernest Chilton, was a modest man. He did not think it any very great achievement to have penetrated into the darkness of the Darkest Continent, nor to have run a few dangers. It was all highly interesting to him, and he hoped by the book he was writing to do something for the amelioration of the human race. But that was all there was to it.

He had heard much of the Americans—of their cordiality and enthusiasm—and perhaps that accounted for their kindness to him. They were uncommonly kind. He really could not eat so many dinners, yet the invitations were so gracious that he could not find it in his heart to decline. Mrs. Benson had been particularly kind to him. She had known his mother years before, and it seemed as if she could not do enough for the son of her old friend. She had had him in her opera box only last week, yet here was another token of her hospitality. An invitation to dinner on the 24th. She put it so flatteringly; would he not give her other guests the pleasure of meeting him, and so do her, as a hostess, a great honor? How very gracious! Surely it would be out of the question to decline so civil an invitation.

Dear Mrs. Benson:

It certainly cannot give your guests half the pleasure to meet me that it gives me to meet them, and the honor is mine in being with you on the 24th. What have I done, except being my mother's son, to deserve so much kindness from you? Faithfully yours, ERNEST CHILTON.

Mrs. Benson smiled.

"How nice of him! The dear boy really doesn't know he is the lion of the season. The only kind of lions he knows anything about are those in the African forests. I hope he won't be spoiled."

It seemed just a bit odd to be putting on civilized dress after khaki, but Chilton did not go in for eccentricities of any sort. In Africa he wore khaki; in civilized countries civilized dress.

Mrs. Benson welcomed him warmly. She was glad he was the first; she always enjoyed a little chat with the modest young man who took himself so lightly

"I was so afraid, with all the attention you are receiving, you would not find time to come to my little dinner," she said, smiling up at him.

"But that could not be," replied Chilton; "even if I were receiving all the attention you imagine, I would always find time to come to you."

"Nice boy," thought Mrs. Benson. "I do really hope he won't be spoiled!"

Presently the other guests began to appear, and Mrs. Benson kept Chilton near her, making much of him.

He was wondering which of the ladies he was to take out, and had quite made up his mind that he would like it to be the fair one in blue, when all at once his breath was quite swept away by the vision that appeared in the doorway and was announced as Miss Verner.

She was a young girl—a typical American girl, he felt sure—the kind he had seen pictured in the smart illustrations of the day, so high-bred and patrician. She was quite the tallest young girl he had ever seen, but carrying her height with wonderful ease and grace. She ran the gauntlet of all eyes as she crossed over to Mrs. Benson with that ease which only comes of unconsciousness of self.

"Liane," said Mrs. Benson, fondly, "you are a good child to be on time, and as a reward you shall meet Mr. Chilton. Miss Verner, Mr. Chilton!"

The Englishman felt quite warm as he made his bow. It is not every day in the week one meets a goddess.

Miss Verner held out her hand frankly.

"I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Chilton; I have read your articles in the magazines, and you have made me much interested in savages. I wish you would tell me more about them."

How charming of her! He felt so flattered at her having read his articles and remembering anything about them that he could hardly find words.

"You are very good," was all he could manage to say. "I shall be most happy to tell you anything."

They were obliged to move on, as some others arrived and claimed Mrs. Benson's attention. But Mr. Chilton did not give up Miss Verner. He followed her across the room to a bay window where rose silk hangings and a little pendent lamp with ruby slides formed a bower. Chilton felt that he had never seen anything in his life as lovely as the tall girl in the rose light. The other women were covered with jewels; she was without ornaments of any sort save a thin gold chain that went twice about her white throat and hung far down on her gown, having at the end a flat gold locket in the form of a heart. All at once it occurred to him that he had been hoping only the moment before that he was to take out the lady in blue. Now he cherished quite other aspirations.

"The world heard so much of you during your travels," said Miss Verner, looking into his eyes with a pair of wingsome ones on a direct level with his own, "and once I saw a picture of you in one of the magazines. Yes"—studying him—"the likeness was very good, only I had no idea you were so tall."

The idea of her having thought of him at all was quite too splendid.



"Your people are very good," he replied; "they try to make a man feel that the least little thing he does amounts to something."

"Yes, as a Nation we know how to appreciate bravery and courage—modesty, too."

Dinner was at this moment announced.

The young Englishman stood breathless as Mrs. Benson told off the guests. The lady in blue went out with Mr. Benson.

"Mr. Chilton, will you take Miss Verner?"

Had Miss Verner entertained any of the popular notions about Englishmen being slow they were forever set at rest. Their seats were side by side in the most charming of dining rooms, at a table decked with Spring flowers, though the season was midwinter.

As the meal proceeded Mrs. Benson tried to draw out her lion and to make him roar a little bit, but he was more than usually retiring.

Over the artichokes the conversation turned upon heroes.

"I suppose we all have our heroes, just as we have our ideals," said Mrs. Benson, "but do we ever meet them?"

"The question is, What is a hero?" asked some one.

"It is just possible he may be in so lowly a walk of life that we don't have a chance of meeting him."

"What do you think a hero is, Mr. Chilton?"

The young Englishman started guiltily from the contemplation of his neighbor's white hand. "A hero? Oh, I'm afraid I don't know much about heroes. I have never seen one very near. We ordinary mortals haven't much conception of heroes."

"Are heroes always modest?" was the next question.

"It is only modest to be heroic."

"Or heroic to be modest."

"Miss Verner has a hero," announced Mrs. Benson.

All—especially one—became interested at once.

"Yes," went on the lady, "she has a hero, and she carries him about with her always. She confessed as much to me herself. Ask her to show you the face in the locket she wears."

For the briefest instant Miss Verner lost her composure.

Her fair face flushed and she held up a protesting hand.

"Oh, please, Mrs. Benson!"—but she laughed valiantly the moment after. "At all events, Mrs. Benson is a heroine—she braves even my displeasure!"

Chilton failed to appreciate mushrooms under glass bells, though they were done to a turn. He was deep in thought. Fancy any one being so fortunate as to be the hero of Miss Verner! He would give worlds to see the face in the locket, for he felt convinced that a girl like Miss Verner would adopt no mean character for her hero.

"Have you really a hero and is he there?" he asked privately when the conversation became general.

Miss Verner fingered the locket in her lap and smiled a little bleakly. "Was it not unkind of Mrs. Benson?"

"She was not only chaffing, then? There is some one?"

"I cannot deny it. I made him my hero when I first began hero worship."

The young Englishman was silent, almost to sadness.

"You disapprove of hero worship?"

"Not that; I was only thinking"—he laid his fingers thoughtfully around the slender stem of a wine glass.

"Yes?" urged Miss Verner.

"Only thinking that of all his triumphs the greatest your hero has achieved is being your hero."

When Mrs. Benson gave the signal it was with distinct regret that Mr. Chilton saw the ladies depart. The conversation of the men did not interest him.

Beyond in the drawing room Mrs. Benson was chaffing the girl. "It does the men good to bring them to their senses. I saw our modest hero was not appreciating my mushrooms that cost $3 a pint, and I wanted to bring him back to earth. Forgive me, dear Liane, for doing it at your expense!"

Chilton was the first of the men back in the drawing room. Miss Verner was at the piano, and he went over and rested his arm on the instrument. He was ever thinking of the wonderful achievement of the man in the locket.

Miss Verner did not have long to stop. She was going to a dance at 11, and all too soon she was informed that her maid had come for her.

"Ernest," said Mrs. Benson, "will you see Miss Verner to her carriage?"

Again Liane had nothing to complain about in the movements of the Englishman. When she came down in her white cloak Chilton was standing overcoated in the hall.

The door was opened for them and they passed out. Chilton led the American girl down the red-carpeted stairs with the air of a courtier handing his Queen. He opened the cab door for the maid, and she arranged the laprobes; then came the more thrilling ceremony of handing in Miss Verner. He felt that he should like the horse to start off at a mad gallop that he might have the happiness of saving her life. But she was settled without accident, and, looking through the lowered window, she thanked him sweetly and told him he must get Mrs. Benson to bring him to see her.

"Thank you so much!" he returned. "I shall be delighted."

He was busy a moment longer disengaging some of her ruffles that had caught in the cab door, and after that the good nights were said and she was driven away. He stood for a second looking after the cab and wondering how soon would be too soon to ask Mrs. Benson to take him to call, then turned away. He came as near as anything to missing it, and had it not been that his foot touched it he would have failed to discover Miss Verner's heart locket lying on the pavement. He picked it up quickly and found a bit of broken chain attached where it had probably caught with her dress in the door. His heart gave a sudden bound as he recognized the trinket. Miss Verner's hero in his possession! Nothing but this thin gold case between him and those much-to-be-envied features!

* * * * * * * * *

Liane Dear:

That nice boy Ernest Chilton is pestering me to death to bring him to see you. Shall you be in to-morrow at 4? He says he has something of yours which you lost and which he is anxious to return. Call me up if you are to be in. Fondly,

KATHLEEN BENSON.

Liane was restless all the next day. If it were the locket the Englishman had found instead of a fan which was also missing she would be very much annoyed. Nevertheless she dressed herself very charmingly and had fresh flowers in the drawing room at 4.

When Mrs. Benson and Mr. Chilton were announced it was the tall, perfectly self-possessed young girl who arose to greet them.

"I don't know whether you deserve my bringing such a good young man to see you, but I knew he'd never give me any peace." Mrs. Benson raised herself on tiptoe to kiss the girl, and the young explorer stood timidly by. Liane in a house frock was even more charming than in her braver array of the other evening. But it grieved him and gave him a keen sense of disappointment that she did not meet his gaze as directly as she had the other time. She extended her hand and was gracious, but her eyes were averted.

"You did not tell me anything about savages the other evening," she said; "you must tell me all about them to-day!"

"Why savages?" asked Mrs. Benson, demurely.

"Because that is Mr. Chilton's chief interest."

"Oh, but you are mistaken," said Chilton, quickly; "I find some other things much more interesting than savages!"

"For example?" queried Mrs. Benson.

"Well, white, Christian women, for example—especially American women."

"Now, that is very nice of him, Liane; we ought to get up and bow."

But Liane was looking serious. "White, Christian women—even American women—can be very foolish sometimes," she said.

"What has that to do with it?" asked Mrs. Benson.

"And even so, I should think they would be adorable," said the Englishman.

Not a word yet about the lost article.

Liane was expecting and dreading it every moment.

The conversation was soon flowing easily enough, but still she had not looked directly into the eyes of the young explorer.

After a bit Mrs. Benson arose. "I know you two will forgive me; I have to run away. I'm to met Mr. Benson at 5. You needn't hurry, Ernest, if you are good I know Miss Verner will let you stop—she is dying to hear about savages." She was naughty enough to wink at Liane over her fur boa. But she could not be persuaded to remain, and after standing on tiptoe again hurried away.

A little embarrassed silence followed her departure. Chilton was wishing Miss Verner would look at him and Miss Verner was devoutly hoping it was the fan.

"It was so good of Mrs. Benson to bring me," began the Englishman.

"Mrs. Benson is always kind," was the meagre reply, still with averted eyes.

"Yes, isn't she? I am so in her debt. She has done much for me, but, above all, one thing which I shall never forget."

But Liane did not ask what it was, and again there was silence. The young Englishman had a deep look in his eyes as though he were trying to fathom something.

All at once an animated expression came over his face. "Oh, by the way!" he exclaimed, "I have something of yours which you dropped and which I was fortunate enough to find!"

"My fan?"

"Your fan? Why, no; did you lose that, too? I am sorry! But didn't you miss this?" And, thrusting his hand into his pocket, he brought forth her locket and handed it to her with a pleasant smile.

Miss Verner's face went furiously red as she took the locket; and for some strange reason he became embarrassed also.

"I thought I was particularly fortunate—" he began, then stopped and floundered.

Suddenly Miss Verner faced him.

"Mr. Chilton, I know you think me a silly, ridiculous girl, and I daresay I

NOV

am, but there is no telling what a girl will do nor the liberties she will take with a public character! Why shouldn't she? There is no harm, surely, when it is all in fun! Girls are fond of making heroes for themselves out of impossible people—the more impossible the better! As I said a while ago, we all have our foolish moments. I won't deny that I have mine, and it was during one of them that I put that picture there. Of course, I had no right! You don't need to tell me that, but when I say it was done in fun doesn't it make it right? Oh, you may laugh at me if you wish!" She turned away and tapped with her foot on the floor.

The tall, self-poised young girl in this part was something he could not in the least understand, and he was much disturbed. He kept tight hold of the arms of his chair, as if he needed their support.

"When I found your locket I was very glad—" he began again.

"Don't say that!" Miss Verner arose suddenly and walked across the room. As she did so she forgot the locket in her lap, and once more it fell at his feet, in the fur rug. While she stood with her back to him at the fireplace he picked it up for the second time.

"No, don't feel obliged to say anything of the sort, please!" She was changing the bits of bric-à-brac on the mantel and talking vehemently. "Tell me you never met any one so silly in your life. It is what I expect, what I would rather hear! But, you see, three years ago I was just that much younger and more foolish, and when I read those papers of yours speaking so sympathetically of the lot of the savages, I felt it was different from the way explorers usually feel, and I figured to myself somebody very great, very humane, so when I saw the picture in the magazine—well, it just fitted, so I slipped it in!" She tried to finish with a touch of banter, but it was not the greatest success.

The young Englishman felt as if someone had suddenly drawn the earth out from beneath his feet. He was never quite so surprised in his life. Miss Verner's hero! Why, the thought was altogether beyond belief. He looked at the locket in his hand and tried to realize it. But he was too lightheaded to collect his thoughts, and found himself wondering quite flippantly if it was the picture in which he squinted because the sun was in his eyes.



He went timidly over to where Miss Verner was standing and held out the locket. "Won't you take him? Only"—his voice sank a little—"please don't say it was all fun! He—the man in there—couldn't quite stand that!"

Liane still kept her face averted.

He struggled on again: "It is too great an honor even to think of, but if the original could possibly ever—oh!" he finished, "I simply can't talk, I can't even think, it is all such an amazing surprise!"

"What must you have thought when you saw the picture?" asked the girl, very sweetly, very humbly.

"Well, you see," explained the young Englishman, "I didn't open the locket!"

VIRGINIA NILES LEEDS.

A Child's View of It.

THE mother of a little three-year-old son of a well-known public man was trying to explain to him about the seasons of the year. She told him as best she could, but the little fellow did not understand, so she went on to say that each year we have a new Spring, a new Summer, &c.

The little man became very thoughtful. At last he said:

"My! but God is extravagant!"



BY FORCE OF WILL

"HE'S come," said old Herkamer, as he came into the kitchen and began to unload himself of the packages which he had brought from the trading post ten miles away, "an' now, I reckon, the next thing'll be for him to go. We ain't waited five years for a meetin' house, jest to carry it on as a nursery now we've got it. I don't see what Dr. Brown was thinkin' on."

"Is he very young?" asked Mrs. Herkamer, transferring the packages to a small cupboard fastened against the logs of the cabin wall.

"Young!" and old Herkamer's grim face seemed yet grimmer as it peered out through the small triangle formed by his down-drawn cap and big, upturned collar. "He's younger'n our Seth, an' Seth couldn't speak ten words to folks lookin' at him to save his life. What we want is a tough, hard-headed man who knows our ways an' can put up with 'em. This feller's store-made an' soft. I wouldn't be s'prised if he shaved every day. Huh! What can a feller like that do with our young men? S'pose he had to tramp ten miles through a Dakota blizzard to say prar's over a remains; s'pose he'd meet a fightin' grizzly in the forest; s'pose some of our high-speerited boys got to chaffin' him in their b'ar cub way—sa-ay! what'd he do then? Our old minister where we come from had hands like the bark of an old hick'ry, an' could wrestle with a grizzly an' pitch a man through a winder when he got sassed. That's the sort we need here. Horse sense comes 'fore book sense, an' hard hands 'fore p'liteness. That's my idee."

He drew a stool to the fireplace and spread his hands out over the blaze with thawing satisfaction. One by one the grim lines of his face softened and mellowed under the fire's influence, and presently he turned half round toward his wife, who was preparing supper.

"Of course, we needn't say anything like this outside," he observed, half apologetically. "The boy ain't to blame for what he is, an' the doctor got him here. "An', furder," still mellowing, "we won't be hard on the doctor, either. He's our nearest neighbor, an' gener'ly does things pretty sensible. We can pass over a slip now an' then. An' that reminds me," turning entirely around; "the doctor said he'd bring him over this evenin' if it didn't storm too hard. The boy seemed spry an' good-natured, an' said he wanted to visit everybody an' get acquainted. We'll treat him right's we can, poor little feller! He don't realize how soon the boys'll run him out."

The sounds of the approaching storm could be heard—more plainly now, and Herkamer went to the windows and door and fastened them more securely.

"The doctor won't bring him over tonight," he said, as he resumed his stool by the fire; "an' I don't reckon Seth an' the half-breed will come in, either. Leastways, I hope not. It'll be safer in the gulch than findin' one's way through this snow."

But he was mistaken; for presently there came a tramping and stamping outside; and as the cabin door was thrown open a tall, white-haired old man stepped in, accompanied by a boyish figure of slight but compact build. The old man was Dr. Brown, the neighborhood autocrat; and in his companion Herkamer recognized the new minister.

"I hardly thought you'd get over tonight," he said, rather shortly; "the storm—"

"That's just why we came," the doctor interrupted, genially. "The storm is likely to be a long one, and we can get back before it becomes severe. By to-morrow even the mile between our houses may be difficult to make. You are one of our prominent members," frankly, "and I wanted you to see more of Mr. Irwin before hearing him in the pulpit. We are apt to be prejudiced against strangers."

Herkamer's grimness increased. He was not prejudiced, he told himself, only conservative and steadfast. The man was all right, of course; but he was in the wrong place. It was a manifest duty to discountenance the mistake.

At this moment came a stumbling outside, and an ineffectual groping for the latchstring, then an "Open de do'! I sa-ay, open de do'."

Herkamer sprang forward to comply, and as the door swung back a short, squatty figure half fell into the room.

"The half-breed!" ejaculated Herkamer, forgetting to shut the door in his consternation. "What's up, Baptiste? Where is Seth?"

"Busted," responded Baptiste, throwing out his arms dramatically; "tree fell on shanty, break t'rou. Seth busted, me—Ba'tiste—busted, too. Come for help, med'cine—rub on."

"Not dead?" gasped Mrs. Herkamer, her face whitening. "Seth ain't dead?"

This brought the half-breed to his senses.

"Non, on'y jes' busted," he reassured her. "Leg hurt so ain't walk. Me—Ba'tiste—busted, too, finger broke. Come for med'cine rub on. Ain't bad busted, non."

With trembling hands Mrs. Herkamer produced some bottles and bandages from the cupboard. Her husband reached for his greatcoat.

"We must hurry back to him," he cried. "If his leg's broke, it must be attended to at once. You'll have to excuse us," to his guests.

Baptiste raised his squatty figure to its full height.

"No good you go," he declared, sturdily; "bad way t'rou ravine. Fo'teen mile we come, all time fallin' an' climbin'; take five, six hour. You no strong like young man. Better me go 'lone. Go two time quick. Leg broke, want look out for soon. Me fix him, den we stay two, t'ree day, an' come home all right. Bes' way."

"The half-breed's right," said Dr. Brown. "If the leg's broken, it needs looking after at once, and Baptiste is just as good at that work as I am. Two old fellows like us, Herkamer, would only be a drag on Baptiste's progress."

But old Herkamer paid not the least notice. He was resolutely humping his shoulders into his greatcoat, when he felt a light touch on his arm.

"You would better stay here, Mr. Herkamer," the young minister, said, quietly. "Your son is in need of help, which should reach him just as speedily as possible. I am used to this sort of thing, and am young and strong; besides, I have some little knowledge of medicine. Baptiste and I can do all that is necessary." He buttoned his coat and turned to the half-breed, who had been listening with open derision. But, somehow, when Baptiste met the straight gaze of this young fellow the contempt faded from his face. Like those who live close to nature, he was accustomed to look into eyes, and those eyes were strangely legible.

"Well, I guess mebbe you go 'long," he acquiesced, graciously; "dat is, if you t'ink you good for tough job."

Old Herkamer stared. That soft-handed boy "used to this sort of thing," and Baptiste accepting him in preference to himself? What was the world coming to?

"Why, the boy can't get through the ravine to save his life," he blurted out.

"Ain't go t'rou ravine," Baptiste declared, stolidly; "go roun' by hill dis time. Take two time longer, but mo' safe. Go in ravine, find snow t'ick, mebbe no get t'rou. Bes' go safe way. Put no time wait for old peoples."

Herkamer snorted, but slowly removed his coat.

"Well, young feller," ignoring Baptiste and speaking to the minister, "you'd better put on my big coat an' all the other warm stuff we can scare up. Better freeze comfortable long's you're bound to freeze. An' don't let that half-breed push you on too fast. We don't want no remains on our hands, even if Seth has broke his leg."

The young minister smiled.

"This costume is all I need, thank you. I had it made especially for this sort of work, and it is very warm. I do not like heavy wraps for hard walking; the exercise is better. Now, Baptiste, about the route? Is this ravine you spook of a plain trail? Would a greenhorn like me be likely to lose his way?"

"Non; it be narrow, an' dere be rocks high on bot' sides, an' de camp be right in de middle. It can't be miss if one go dat fur. But we ain't goin' in de ravine, non. We go roun' by de hill. De ravine no let us out, mebbe, an' him berry dark, now."

"Well, we must remember that a man is waiting in urgent need of help, and that a barrier is liable to block any trail. We must take no chances. You go round by the hill, and I will take the ravine, with a lantern. I am used to climbing, and can probably get through without any trouble."

Baptiste raised his hands as though to protest, but no words came from his lips. Those straight glances were controlling him, and his hands fell to his sides. The minister was a leader, evidently, and must be obeyed.

When they turned toward the door the rest accompanied them. Baptiste bent his head to the storm and plunged stoidly away to the hill route; the minister waited for a few directions from Herkamer; then he strode out into the gathering darkness toward the ravine.

"Do you think there's any chance at all of his making it?" asked Herkamer, in a troubled voice.

"Chance?" echoed the doctor, with a curious ring in his voice; "of course I do. That young fellow is small only in size. Why, he's climbed half the mountains in Europe, and likes nothing better than a tough wrestle like this to help somebody. It's the best job I ever did for the neighborhood, getting him here. I was afraid I couldn't, for he has plenty of money, and only took to the ministry through love for the work. I thought he'd want a softer place; but, no, he actually seemed pleased when I asked him to come out to our wild country. Of course he'll make it."

And he did, but with a sheer force of will that made it linger for many a long year about the neighborhood firesides as a story of pluck and endurance. And when he stood in the pulpit the next Sabbath, with one arm in a sling and his face still pale from the journey, there was not one in the rough audience but listened with respectful and earnest attention. And later, when they crowded about to shake hands after service, it was not an effeminate, boyish figure they saw, but a brave, strong man whom they were all glad to accept as a leader.

F. H. SWEET.

Little Willie's Hearing.

SOMETIMES w'en I am playin' with
some fellers 'at I knows,
My ma she comes to call me, 'cause
she wants me, I surpose;
An' then she calls in this way: "Willie!
Willie dear! Willee-e-ee!"
An' you'd be supprised to notice how
dretful deef I be;
An' the fellers 'at are playin' they keeps
mos' orful still,
W'ile they tell me, jus' in whispers:
"Your ma is callin', Bill";
But my hearin' don't git better, so fur as
I can see,
W'ile my ma stan's there a-callin':
"Willie! Willie dear! Willee-e-ee!"
An' soon my ma she gives it up, an'
says: "Well, I'll allow
It's mighty cur'us w'ere that boy has got
to, anyhow";
An' then I keep on playin' jus' the way
I did before—
I know if she was wantin' much she'd
call to me some more.
An' purty soon she comes agin, an' says:
"Willie! Willee-e-ee!"
But then my hearin's jus' as hard as
w'at it useter be.
If a feller has good judgment, an' uses
it that way,
He can almos' allers manage to git consid'ble play.

But, jus' w'ile I am playin', an' prob'ly
I am "it,"
They's somethin' diff'rent happens, an'
I have to up an' git,
Fer my pa comes to the doorway, an'
he interrup's our glee;
He jus' says, "William Henry!" but
that's enough fer me.
You'd be supprised to notice how quickly
I can hear
W'en my pa says, "William Henry!"
but never, "Willie dear!"
Fer, though my hearin's middlin' bad
to hear the voice of ma,
It's apt to show improvement w'en the
callin' comes from pa.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

Extensive Hilarity.

"Did he smile when you offered him the chance?"

"Smile! Why, he was an entire farce comedy."



Women Here & There

HERE is a coal story which, with the strike at an end, may be the last of the season. It was a joke, rather a practical and sensible one, which was perpetrated upon a little Brooklyn bride a couple of weeks ago in the form of a wedding present, a ton of anthracite coal. But now the prices of coal are going down, they will be almost if not quite normal when the little bride gets to housekeeping, and as she sees her stock in coal drop lower and lower she is disgusted, and wishes that something had been given her that would have had a par value.

⁂



Miss Billions—He says he can't live without me.

Fond Papa—Why, is he much in debt?

⁂

Little mothers who belong to the Little Mothers' Aid Association are not expected to be frivolous, and the two lions which adorn the front of the old house on Second Avenue, where the little mothers have their association headquarters, are prepared to resist any overtures on their part. A long row of spikes is carried down the back of each of the big metal animals, though this may have been done to intimidate the small boy of the east side, who is more inclined to bareback riding.

⁂

Hewitt—I promised my wife I'd meet her in heaven.

Jewett—It's mean to fool a woman.

⁂

"Why is it," says the woman who is devoted to the theatre and sees everything that is playing in New York, "that there is never a play where the performers do not line up after the close of every act when the curtain is raised to bow to the audience? It makes no difference whether the heroine has been beheaded, like Du Barry; driven out in the cold world to suffer, like Iris, or met with any of a number of incidents and accidents in which the playwrights and playgoers rejoice. At the first round of applause up goes the curtain, and there is your dead or wounded or heart-broken hero or heroine bowing amiably and in the familiar surroundings of the last tragic scene, destroying all your illusions. I have only seen one play this year where this rule was not followed, and that was in the first act of 'The Two Schools.' After the young wife has decided to get a divorce, the curtain goes up to show her going on with the performance, putting on her hat preparatory to going out. I came to the conclusion then that divorce was considered the only thing of sufficient importance to keep a woman's thoughts intent upon it. The end of the next act and every one following showed the familiar lining up. I have a delightful recollection of Julia Arthur playing the Empress Josephine, for the one reason that, no matter how much applause, no one saw anything but a continuation of the scene as the curtain rose. There was a slight progression each time. Perhaps this could not be where a climax has been reached, but at least there might be a tableau, and I often would like to see the last scene of a play repeated."

⁂

Mrs. Minnismith—Oh, Bertram, to-day the baby said "goo, goo, um, bah, bah, boo."

Mr. Minnismith—I'm awfully glad to hear that.

Mrs. Minnismith—How proud we can feel!

Mr. Minnismith—Yes, and it will make a good yell for our factory's football team.

⁂

There are disadvantages in being the wife of a commuter. There is a nice little woman in New Jersey who lives on a small farm, a delightful place for the children to grow up strong and well, and as she and her husband bought it with the first savings of their married life, it means a great deal to them, and they enjoy it, but it has its disadvantages. Of course, it is only semi-occasionally that a girl can be made to stay, and the hired man, who is an integral part of the institution, will persist in going off on periodical sprees. In those days the young wife's duties broaden. One cannot have a farm, of course, next door to the railroad station, and the husband must come to town each day. He harnesses up the horse after an early breakfast, for he must leave the house at 7, and the wife, after getting breakfast, hustles the children into their clothes. They are packed on the back seat of the carriage, three rosy, chubby-faced infants, and sometimes with bare feet under the carriage robe if things have been particularly hurried, as it is not safe to leave them at home alone. The children think it is great fun to drive to the station with papa, but the young wife says that her salary should be raised when she has to be coachman as well as maid of all work.

⁂

"She seems to be very affectionate."

"Yes. She actually goes to church to hear some one talk about love."

⁂

A party of six girls had the nicest time of their lives in New York last week. They are girls who are members of classes in one of the settlements in Boston. The workers there have a pleasant way of taking the girls in whom they are interested upon little trips around the country. This to New York is one that has been looked forward to for a long time. There are two of the workers who head the expedition and five or six girls form the party. It is not a charity trip, for the girls pay their own expenses and are very independent and particular about paying every carfare.



NOT HER MONEY.

MISS FLESHY—He said he loved me for myself alone.

MISS PERT—Well, that's a good deal, I should say.

⁂

Mrs. Benham—If mother comes to spend a month what will you do?

Benham—Go away for a month.

⁂

Virginia Harned is one of the New York women who thoroughly enjoys walking. She walks frequently ten miles a day when her stage duties are not onerous. That is not the case with "Iris," for when she is playing a long, hard part like that she has only time and strength for a drive. At other times she prefers walking, and this is not as a flesh reducer, for Miss Harned says that 130 pounds is her normal weight, and she never varies more than five pounds from it.

⁂

Miss De Style—Were you to that bargain sale yesterday?

Miss Gunbusta—I was, but I had an awful job bucking the centre.

Miss De Style—I went around the end, but was stopped by a big stout lady.

Miss Gunbusta—The line weakened, though, and I broke through very easily.

Miss De Style—After hard pushing, I rushed to goal. It was a great touchdown, wasn't it, from 19 to 14 cents a yard?

Miss Gunbusta—Yes; ta, ta.

Miss De Style—Rah, rah.

⁂

"Talking about being lost," says the girl who has been visiting her grandparents in the old family homestead; "I have been lost in the city and lost in the country, but never was there anything so horrible as being lost in my own room. It was a very queer room I had at grandmamma's, anyway, one of those rooms from which a flight of stairs leads down, rooms such as are only to be seen in old houses. It blew up cold the first night I was in the house, and I got up to close the window. The room, of course, was pitch dark. In getting back from the window to the bed I lost myself. I had not the slightest idea in what direction to turn, and I knew that if I was not careful I should go down those awful stairs. There was nothing to do but sit down on the floor and howl for some one to come and find me, and that was just what I did. If grandpa and grandmamma had not been unusually normal individuals, I should have frightened them to death. As it was, they only thought I had a nightmare, brought candles, and located me, and showed me my way to bed again."

⁂

Alma—Wish me luck, Carrie; yesterday the doctor gave me his hand and heart.

Carrie—I'd advise you to have it repaired as soon as possible, then; only last week he told me I broke it.

⁂

There is a girl who all her life has had an awful fear of fire. She has been troubled ever since she was a child by the horrible thought that something might happen when she was asleep, that she might be caught trapped in her own room and burned without awakening. On this account she can't sleep in a room with the door locked, and it is seldom, wherever she is, that she will take such a precaution, because, she says, she would rather risk robbery than the thought that by being shut in she might miss the chance of being rescued.

⁂



Sweet Thing—Mr. Penniless asked me to meet him here alone, Sunday.

Irate Father banker)—He did, did he? Well, I hope you told him Sunday wasn't a legal day to meet a loan

⁂

At School No. 1, at the corner of Henry and Oliver Streets, there are scholars of many nationalities, and among them one Chinese boy. He is a nice boy, but owing to his race eccliarities, and especially that long braid of hair down his back, which schoolboys call a pigtail, it looked as if he might find school life unpleasant from undue attentions from the other boys. Dr. William L. Ettinger is the Principal of the school, and he made up his mind that this should not be if he could help it. He called up two of the most turbulent boys in the room, those who would be likely to make the most trouble, and into their hands he delivered the young Chinaman.

"Boys," he said, "I am going to put a Chinese boy into your room, and I want you to look out for him. He is to be in your class, and the class must take care of him and see that no one annoys him. I shall hold you two boys personally responsible for him."

That was all, and the boys went back to their room.

A short time afterward another boy from the same room presented himself at the Principal's desk. He had a somewhat battered look, and blood was trickling down his face. He had come to make a complaint, but he did not have time. The Principal knew boys too well not to know what the trouble was. Without waiting to hear a word, he pointed his finger at the bleeding youngster, saying:

"You have been teasing the Chinaman."

"I—I only pulled his hair," blubbered the boy.

That was all he had done, but one of the appointed protectors of the young Mongolian had been on hand and had, to use the expressive language of the boys, "swatted him one."

⁂

Teacher—Where did you leave your dictionary, Jimmy?

Jimmy—I left her home.

Teacher—Left her home!—why do you call it "her"?

Jimmy—'Cause that's what dad calls it, 'cause, he says, it's always got the last word.

Purely a Business Matter.

Manager—The salesman in Department 400 says he won't perjure his soul longer lying about our goods. He's a good man, and it will be hard to replace him. What shall I do?

Proprietor—What's his salary?

Manager—Ten dollars, Sir.

Proprietor—Give him eleven.

NOV



THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XX.

MR. PEDAGOG threw down the morning paper with an ejaculation of impatience.

"I don't know what on earth we are coming to," he said, stirring his coffee vigorously. "These new-fangled notions of our college Presidents seem to me to be destructive in their tendency."

"What's up now? Somebody flunked a football team?" asked the Idiot.

"No—I quite approve of that," said Mr. Pedagog, "but this matter of reducing the college course from four to two years is so radical a suggestion that I tremble for the future of education."

"Oh, I wouldn't if I were you, Mr. Pedagog," said the Idiot. "Your trembling won't help matters any, and, after all, when men like President Eliot of Harvard and Dr. Butler of Columbia recommend the short course the idea must have some virtue."

"Well, if it stops where they do I don't suppose any great harm will be done," said Mr. Pedagog, "but what guarantee have we that fifty years from now some successor to these gentlemen won't propose a one-year course?"

"None," said the Idiot. "Fact is, we don't want any guarantee—or at least I don't. They can turn colleges into bicycle academies fifty years from now for all I care. I expect to be doing time in some other sphere fifty years from now, so why should I vex my soul about it?"

"That's rather a selfish view, isn't it, Mr. Idiot?" asked Mr. Whitechoker. "Don't you wish to see the world getting better and better every day?"

"No," said the Idiot. "It's so mighty good as it is, this bully old globe, that I hate to see people monkeying with it all the time. Of course, I wasn't around in the old days, but I don't believe the world's any better off now than it was in the days of Adam."

"Great Heavens! What a thing to say!" cried the Poet.

"Well—I've said it," rejoined the Idiot. "What has it all come to, anyhow, all this business of man's trying to better the world? It's just added to his expenses, that's all, and what does he get out of it that Adam didn't get? Money? Adam didn't need money. He had his garden truck, his tailor, his fuel supply, his amusements, all the things we have to pay cash for, right in his back yard. All he had to do was to reach out and take what we fellows nowadays have to toil eight or ten hours a day to earn. Literature? His position was positively enviable as far as literature is concerned. He had the situation in his own hands. He wasn't prevented from writing 'Hamlet,' as I am, because somebody else had already done it. He didn't have to sit up until midnight seven nights a week to keep up with the historical novels of the day, and there weren't any Corellis or Hall Caines about his bailiwick to spoil his sleep with their impossible literary nightmares. Art? There were pictures on every side of him, splendid in color, instinct of life, perfect in their technique, and all from the hand of that first of Old Masters, Nature herself. He hadn't any Rosa Bonheurs or Landseers on his farm, but he could get all the cow pictures he wanted from the back window of his bungalow without their costing him a cent. Drama? Life was a succession of rising curtains to Adam, and while, of course, he had the errant Eve to deal with, the garden was free from Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmiths and Madame du Barrys, there wasn't a Magda from one end of the apple orchard to the other, and not a First, Second, or Third Mrs. Tanqueray in sight. Music? The woods were full of it—the orioles singing their cantatas, the nightingales warbling their concertos, the eagles screeching out their Wagnerian measures, the bluejays piping their intermezzos, and no Italian organ grinders doing De Koven under his window from one year's end to the other. Gorry! I wish sometimes Adam had known a good thing when he had it and hadn't broken the monolgue."

"The what?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"The monologue," repeated the Idiot. "The one commandment. If ten commandments make a decalogue, one commandment makes a monologue, doesn't it?"

"You're a philologist and a half," said the Anglomaniac, with a laugh.

"No credit to me," returned the Idiot. "A ten years' residence in this Boarding House has resulted practically in my having enjoyed a diet of words. I have literally eaten syllables—"

"I hope you haven't eaten any of your own," said the Anglomaniac. "That would ruin the digestion of an ostrich."

"That's true enough," said the Idiot. "Rich foods will overthrow any kind of a digestion in the long run. But to come back to the college tendencies, Mr. Pedagog, it is my belief that in this short-course business we haven't more than started. It's my firm conviction that some day we shall find universities conferring degrees 'while you wait,' as it were. A man, for instance, visiting Boston for a week will some day be able to run out to Harvard, pay a small fee, pass an examination, and get a Bachelor's Degree, as a sort of souvenir of his visit. Another chap, coming to New York for a brief holiday, instead of stealing a spoon from the Waldorf for his collection of souvenirs can ring up Columbia College, tell 'em all he knows over the wire, and get a sheepskin by return mail; while at New Haven you'll be able to stop off at the railway station and buy your B. A. at the lunch counter—they may even go so far as to let the newsboys on the train confer them without making the applicant get off at all. Then the golden age of education will begin. There'll be more college graduates to the square inch than you can now find in any ten square miles in Massachusetts, and our professional men, instead of beginning the long wait at thirty, will be in full practice at twenty-one."

"That is the limit!" ejaculated Mr. Brief.

"Oh no, indeed," said the Idiot. "There's another step. That's the Gramophone Course, in which a man won't have to leave home at all to secure a degree from any college he chooses. By tabulating his knowledge and dictating it into a gramophone he can send the cylinder to the university authorities, have it carefully examined, and receive his degree on a postal card within forty-eight hours. That strikes me as being the limit, unless some of the ten-cent magazines offer an LL. D. degree with a set of Kipling and a punching bag as a premium for a one year's subscription."

"And you think that will be a good thing?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"No—I didn't say so," said the Idiot. "In one respect I think it would be a very bad thing. Such a method would involve the utter destruction of the football and rowing seasons, unless the universities took some decided measures looking toward the preservation of these branches of undergraduate endeavor. It is coming to be recognized as a fact that a man can be branded with the mark of intellectual distinction in absentia, as the Aryan tribes used to put it, but a man can't win athletic prowess without giving the matter attention in propria persona, to adopt the phraseology of the days of Uncle Remus. You can't stroke a crew by mail any more than you can stroke a cat by freight, and it doesn't make any difference how wonderful he may be physically, a Yale man selling dry goods out in Nebraska can't play football with a Harvard student employed in a grocery store at New Orleans by telephone. You can do it with chess, but not with basket ball. There are some things in university life that require the individual attention of the student. Unless something is done by our colleges, then, to care for this very important branch of their service to growing youth, the new scheme will meet with much opposition from the public."

"What would you, in your infinite wisdom, suggest?" asked the Doctor. "The wise man, when he points out an objection to another's plans, suggests a remedy."

"That's easy," said the Idiot. "I should have what I should call residential terms for those who wished to avail themselves of athletic training under academic auspices. The leading colleges could announce that they were open for business from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1 for the study of the Theory and Practice of Gridirony—"

"Excuse me," said Mr. Pedagog. "But what was that word?"

"Gridirony," observed the Idiot. "That would be my idea of the proper academic designation of a course in football, a game which is played on the gridiron. It is more euphonious than Goalology or Leather Spheroids, which have suggested themselves to me."

"Go on!" sighed the Doctor. "As a word mint you are unrivaled."

"There could be a term in Base Ballistics; another in Lacrossetics; a fourth in Aquatics and so on all through the list of intercollegiate sports, each in the season best suited to its completest development."

"It's not a bad idea, that," said Mr. Pedagog. "A parent sending his boy to college under such conditions would have a fairly good idea of what the lad was doing. As matters are now, it's a question whether the undergraduate acquires as much of Euripides as he does of Travis, and as far as I can find out there are more Yale men around who know all about Bob Cook and Hinkey than there are who are versed in Chaucer, Milton, and Shakespeare."

"But what have these things to do with the arts?" asked Mr. Whitechoker. "A man may know all about golf, base and foot ball and rowing, and yet be far removed from the true ideals of culture. You couldn't give a man a B. A. degree because he was a perfect quarter rush, or whatever else it is they call him."

"That's a good criticism," observed the Idiot, "and there isn't a doubt in my mind that the various Faculties of our various colleges will meet it by the establishment of a new degree which shall cover the case."

"Again I would suggest that it is up to you to cover that point," said Mr. Brief. "You have outlined a pretty specific scheme. The notion that you haven't brains enough to invent a particular degree is to my mind preposterous."

"Right," said the Idiot. "And I think I have it. When I was in college they used to confer a degree upon chaps who didn't quite succeed in passing their finals which was known as A. B. Sp. Gr.—they were mostly fellows who had played more football than Herodotus who got them. The Sp. Gr. meant 'by special favor of the Faculty.' I think I should advocate that, only changing its meaning from 'Speciali Gratia' to 'Great Sport.'"

Mr. Pedagog laughed heartily. "You are a great idiot," he said. "I wonder they don't call you to a full Professorship of Idiocy somewhere."

"I guess it's because they know I wouldn't go," said the Idiot.

"Did you say you were in college ever?" sneered the Anglomaniac, rising from the table.

"Yes," said the Idiot. "I went to Columbia for two weeks in the early nineties. I got a special A. B. at the beginning of the third week for my proficiency in Sciolism and Horseplay. I used a pony in an examination and stuck too closely to the text."

"You talk like it," snapped the Anglomaniac.

"Thank you," returned the Idiot, suavely. "I ought to. I was one of the few men in my class who really earned his degree by persistent effort."



"The carriage waits without, me lord."
"Without *what*, sirrah?"
"'Orses, your lordship. 'Tis the automobile."

Equal to the Occasion.

A BALTIMORE woman, the belle of her set, was much surprised not long ago to receive an invitation of which the following is the substance:

Mr. Blank presents his compliments to Miss Dash, and requests the pleasure of her company at the theatre Thursday evening next.

Awaiting and hoping for an early and favorable reply, we are, yours very truly,

Blank & Co.

The writer of this remarkable effusion is a young business man who is a partner in a large furniture concern. He attends to a large proportion of the correspondence of the firm, and, of course, signs the firm's name thereto. So absorbed was he in business that he concluded his invitation with the stereotyped sentence above, and, to cap the climax, signed the firm's name to it. The fair recipient, however, appreciated the situation, and the young man was thunderstruck to receive a letter addressed to him personally, but containing the following reply to his invitation:

Messrs. Blank & Co.: Your favor of recent date to hand and contents noted. In reply will say we accept the proposition therein made and hold the goods ordered subject to yr. further instructions. Very respectfully, Miss Dash & Co.

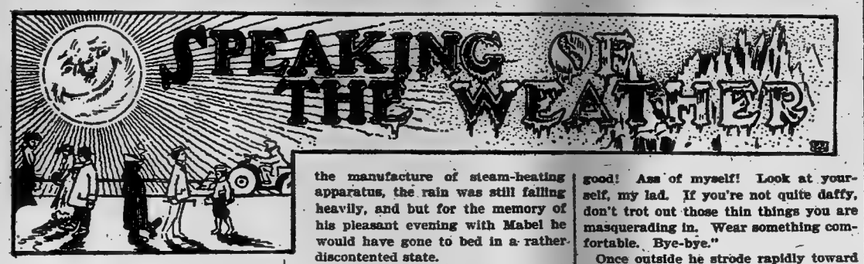
Explanations and apologies followed, and the invitation was duly accepted, but the matter was too good to be kept a secret, and for some time after life was made a burden to that young man. Even the meaningless query, "How's business?" sufficed to drive him frantic.

Room for Improvement.

"You seem to be in a hurry to marry Chilly."

"Yes; I'm afraid he'll change his mind."

"I shouldn't object to that if I were going to marry him."



IT was the kind of weather that made Noah famous. For days and weeks the rain had been falling steadily. The daily papers had wearied of publishing tables comparing the present wet April with the Aprils of the previous forty years, and had settled down to an unavailing but unanimous condemnation of the weather man. New York from the Battery to Yonkers was as soggy as a left-over buckwheat cake.

As Nicholas Cargray opened the door and looked out into the night his brow clouded.

"I must say," he said, "that this doesn't look much like the change in the weather promised by the papers for to-night. But maybe it will clear off by morning, and if it does we will have our ride. My automobile will be moldy before you have a chance to ride in it if this weather keeps on."

He turned to the young woman who stood just behind him, and his frown brightened into a smile as he took her hand.

"Oh, you shouldn't feel so glum about it, of all men, Nicholas," she laughed. "You will soon be a millionaire if the rain continues."

"Yes," he said, smiling; "it is good for my business, but—good night, dear."

He was about to draw her to him for the embrace that is the right of plighted lovers, but she drew away.

"Wait one moment," she said. "You thought I had forgotten, didn't you? I would be more apt to forget my own birthday than yours, and I want you to wear this for me always, and may you have many, many more birthdays."

She pressed a small box into his hand.

"Thank you ever so much, little girl," he said. "May I look at it now?"

He saw an assent in her eyes, and he opened the package, while she leaned against him, half watching his fingers and half watching his face to catch the expression of pleasure or perplexity or amusement when he should see her gift.

What she saw was a mingling of pleasure and perplexity. The gift was a quaintly carved charm, such as a man might wear on his fob, set with a dozen small gems of various colors. On the smooth base were engraved quaint Sanscrit characters.

"Isn't it a beauty!" Nicholas exclaimed, holding it so that the gems might catch the light; "but where did you ever run across such a find? It must be extremely antique."

"Papa picked it up on his last trip to Calcutta," said the girl, "and gave it to me over a year ago. He said he bought it of a greasy Hindu, who insisted that it was a wishing charm, but you can believe that or not, as you like. The story is that each owner of it can have but one wish. Papa said he wished for a smooth voyage home, and he had it, and my wish came true, too, so perhaps yours will—if you don't wish for too much. But I ought not to say that, for I wished for something very lovely."

"What did you wish for?" Nicholas asked, taking his eyes from the charm to look lovingly in her eyes.

Mabel smiled.

"It was at Mrs. Horner's reception," she said, bravely, "when I first saw you, and I wished that you would love me."

When the incident which followed this statement was concluded, Nicholas let her escape from his arms, and, raising his umbrella, which was a very fine one, stepped out into the rain.

Nicholas Cargray was a young man of great promise, but of no great wealth, and it was only after assuring himself of the profitable and reliable nature of the young man's business that Mabel's father had consented to their engagement. Nicholas Cargray was the proprietor of an umbrella store on Fifth Avenue, and while at first glance this might not seem a particularly remunerative business, it must be remembered that the cheapest umbrellas he sold were the five-dollar sort, and that his price for these was $10.

When he reached his apartments, which he shared with an old Yale chum, who had inherited a great factory for the manufacture of steam-heating apparatus, the rain was still falling heavily, and but for the memory of his pleasant evening with Mabel he would have gone to bed in a rather discontented state.

The next morning his first movement on awakening was to the window. The rain still descended; the gutters were overflowing, and the early passers-by drooped in wet disconsolateness. He turned away in disgust. To lighten his gloom he picked up Mabel's gift, and was about to kiss it, as is the way of lovers, when Jack from the bed called out:

"I say, old man, how's the weather this morning?"

Nicholas almost snorted.

"It's beastly! Rotten!" he cried.

"Oh, well," said Jack, consolingly; "don't you mind; it's better than no weather."

"Maybe you think so," replied Nicholas, sarcastically; "but you haven't a new automobile eating its head off and needing exercise. To the dickens with such weather! I wish there wasn't any weather."

Instantly the rain ceased, the clouds disappeared, and the damp chilliness of the air vanished. For a minute there was silence in the room. Then Jack said:

"By George, I must be getting paresis! What was I talking about just now, old man?"

"How do I know?" asked Nicholas. "You ought to know if you were talking about it."

"I know!" cried Jack. "Your auto! We were talking about why you couldn't use it, but I can't remember the reason. What is the reason?"

Nicholas thought deeply.

"I don't know," he said, slowly; "but there must be some reason. I've had it four weeks now. Maybe it's out of repair."

Jack was getting out of bed.

"Dare say you're right," he said. He too went to the window.

"Well, anyway, it's a—" He paused. He was going to say it was a pleasant day, but it was not. It was no particular kind of day. In fact, it was just plain day, and that was all that could be said for it. It was not warm or cold or temperate. It was not sunny or cloudy or medium. It was neither Summer, Winter, Spring, nor Fall. Nicholas had had his wish, and there was no more weather. You could see the sky and feel the air, but they had become dead and lifeless. It was impossible to tell whether the air was warm or cold, whether it was in motion or still. In short, all the wonderful phenomena classed as weather had ceased to exist, and with them had vanished all trace and memory of weather in all its forms.

When Jack turned from the window Nicholas was already well along in the process of dressing. He was eyeing a thin white linen suit with open admiration.

"Jack," he said, "I wonder why I haven't worn this suit lately? It was always becoming to me." He took it from its hook and turned it over and over, seeking a stain or tear, but there was none. He ended by donning it. He completed his toilet by pulling on a pair of low shoes and placing a straw hat on his head. Meanwhile Jack had dressed neatly in heavy boots, a fur cap, gloves, a thick blue serge suit, and a heavyweight ulster. As Nicholas looked up from the engrossing labor of dressing and caught sight of his friend's garments he frowned.

"What's the joke?" he asked.

"Joke how?" inquired Jack.

"Those clothes," said Nicholas; "you don't mean to wear them, do you?"

"Certainly I do," replied Jack, with considerable dignity. "Have you any objection?"

Nicholas made a movement with his hand indicating his own garments.

"Now, don't be foolish, old fellow," he said, in conciliatory tones, "but you know you can't wear those heavy duds. What will people think of you? I don't mind your dressing as you like, you know, but don't make an ass of yourself."

Jack reddened and buttoned his ulster over his breast.

"Oh, I say!" he cried, "that's too good! Ass of myself! Look at yourself, my lad. If you're not quite daffy, don't trot out those thin things you are masquerading in. Wear something comfortable. Bye-bye."

Once outside he strode rapidly toward the restaurant where he was accustomed to take his breakfast. As he crossed Madison Avenue a car passed. It was an open car, and the conductor wore the customary light Summer uniform. But the car passing on the down track was a closed car, and the conductor was muffled to the chin in a heavy overcoat and wore thick fur gloves. In fact, everybody on the streets was dressed according to individual fancy.

Nicholas gulped down his breakfast hastily, for, weather or no weather, it was an automobilish day, and he wished to attend to the few necessary details of his business quickly and be off to give Mabel that first ride.

As he turned into Fifth Avenue and caught sight of his little shop his eyes brightened. He loved his little shop, for it had made his engagement possible, and he smiled at his gilded sign, "Nicholas Cargray, Umbrellas," as if it was an old friend.

In the rear his clerks were gathered in a group, whispering excitedly, but as Nicholas entered they suddenly became silent, and began dusting or straightening out the stock with obvious efforts to appear unconscious of having been talking together.

Nicholas entered the little box he called his office and for a while sat in deep thought. He was searching his mind, but the result was evidently unsatisfactory, for he presently opened the door and put out his head.

"Mr. Bellin!" he said, sharply.

Mr. Bellin came forward, clearing his throat in a vain attempt to appear unconcerned. He entered the little office apologetically. Mr. Bellin was the head clerk.

"Mr. Bellin," said Nicholas Cargray, "I have called you in here in order that our conversation may not be overheard by the other men. I want you to consider what I say strictly confidential. I am afraid, Mr. Bellin, that there is something a little wrong with my head to-day. My mind doesn't seem quite clear. I think I will leave the shop in your charge for a day or two, Mr. Bellin. I need a rest. Perhaps I shall even have to see a doctor."

"Very well, Sir," said Mr. Bellin, with evident relief. "I'm sure we can get along nicely for a day or so."

"Just so," said Nicholas, "and—by the way—oh," he laughed foolishly, "I know you'll think I'm daffy, Bellin, but—what do we sell here?"

Mr. Bellin's face fell.

"Sell, Sir?" he stammered. "Sell, Sir? Why—" he waved his hand toward the shelves of the shop, "why, we sell umbrellas, Sir."

"Yes," said Nicholas Cargray severely, "umbrellas! Just so! But, Mr. Bellin, what are umbrellas used for?"

For a minute Mr. Bellin hung his head and rubbed one foot against the other. Then he looked up and smiled sheepishly.

"You know, Mr. Gargray," he said, in sugary tones, "I'm a poor man, and I have a family to support, and I hope you won't discharge me before I can get another position, but I'm afraid I'm not suitable for this one any longer, Sir. I really can't account for it, Sir, but me and the boys were talking it over when you came in, Sir, and—and—well, we don't any of us seem to know what umbrellas are intended for." He ended by laughing helplessly and weakly.

When Nicholas Cargray heard this confession he regained his composure.

"Very well," he said, "we all seem to be in the same box. Something must be the matter with all of us. The thing to do is for you and the boys to go out and quietly inquire what umbrellas are used for. Here," he said, rummaging through some papers, "take these bills. Go to the manufacturers whose names they contain, and ask them as casually as you can. Have Jimmy run up to the Lenox Library and inquire there. And if you see people carrying umbrellas ask them. And be quick."

It was several hours before the clerks returned, but they were uniformly unsuccessful. The umbrella factories were all closed for the day, they were told. No one on the streets was carrying an umbrella. At the libraries nothing could be learned. Nicholas and his clerks held a consultation. They discussed the matter for several hours without results, when, as Mr. Bellin was opening and closing an umbrella in a vain attempt to guess its probable use, he said:

"It looks something like a parachute, Sir, but it isn't strongly enough built to hold up a man."

Nicholas Cargray uttered a shout of joy.

"Bellin!" he cried, "you've hit it! They are parachutes, but they are children's parachutes. They can't be anything else, and," he added, looking at his well-filled shelves, "there must be a big sale for them or we wouldn't have so many. But you'd better put a card in the window calling attention to it. Make it 'The largest assortment of children's parachutes in the city.'"

No sooner was the card in the window than Nicholas recognized representatives from the various umbrella shops and factories passing by. They approached the window solemnly, but when they read the card they went on their way smiling. But no one bought any children's parachutes that day.

Mr. Blair took an active interest in his daughter's welfare, and kept a sharp eye on Nicholas and his affairs. He was a shrewd business man, and he often dropped into the umbrella shop to shake hands with Nicholas and gauge the business. On his first visit after the annihilation of the weather he saw that Nicholas was bound toward bankruptcy, so he kindly but firmly broke the engagement and forbade Nicholas the house. To both Nicholas and Mabel the blow was severe, and their lives bade fair to be ruined in consequence. Had Nicholas retained any memory of the weather he might have given the wishing talisman to some one, and weather might have been wished into existence again, but in all the world no one remembered weather, good, bad, or indifferent, and the world might have gone to ruin had it not been for the discontent of Jed Conway.

Jed was the laziest man that ever sailed on a lumber sloop from Maine to New York. He was the crew of the Sally Ann Griggs, one of the sloops that was in port at New York when the weather vanished, and finding his occupation gone, he fell into idleness and took to heavy drinking, frequenting low dives and making bad companions.

One night when considerably the worse for liquor two of his evil companions induced him to aid them in a burglary job, and together they broke into and rifled the apartments of Nicholas Cargray.

When Jed Conway came to his senses he found himself with nothing for his share of the spoils but the wishing talisman and a load of remorse for having fallen to crime. He shipped the next day as stoker on a cattle steamer bound for Liverpool. It was on the way over, when he was perspiring before an open furnace, his back weary from shoveling coal into that rapacious maw, that he paused for a moment and said:

"By gum, I wish things was like they was when I was crew on the Sally Ann Briggs."

To this day the case of Jed Conway is referred to with awe on that Liverpool cattle steamer, for he disappeared instantly, and he has never taken the trouble to explain how; in the same instant he found himself raising the sail on the Sally Ann Briggs in a stiff breeze and pelting rain.

At the same moment Nicholas Cargray was stepping into his little shop, and as the first dash of rain spattered upon the street he cried:

"Mr. Bellin, who put this ridiculous sign 'Children's Parachutes' in this window? If it is intended for a joke, it is a remarkably bad one," and for the first time in his life Mr. Bellin had the brazenness to retort, for he smiled and glanced slyly at the garments of Nicholas Cargray.

"Yes, Sir," he said, "but not much worse than wearing a linen suit in November weather, Sir."

ELLIS PARKER BUTLER.

An Ambitious Boy.

Freddy—Papa, may I study elocution?

Proud Papa—Indeed, you may, my boy, if you wish. You desire to become a great orator, don't you?

"Yes, that's it."

"And some day perhaps have your voice ringing through the hall of Congress?"

"I shouldn't care for that. I want to be an after-dinner speaker."

"Ah, you are ambitious for social distinction, then?"

"No, I want the dinners."

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"NO," said the short man with the beady eyes, "there's absolutely nothing to it, gentlemen. I've been up against the game for more years than I would like to say and I ought to know what I am talking about. When a man goes into Wall Street he knows that he has at least an even chance of winning out, but with the horses it's another thing entirely. When you think that you have them cinched they dodge and double deal you in a most unexpected way. And when you endeavor, merely as a matter of business, to make assurance doubly sure, then is the time you are most certain to get tripped up.

"I acknowledge that there is a tinge of bitterness to my words, but the bitterness is defensible. If any man has a right to denounce the goddess of fortune I have, for I have wooed her in season and out, and always in vain. And the latest blow is the hardest she ever dealt me. For a few brief hours I had visions of a harvest of golden coins. I felt that my dreams were absolutely certain of realization; that it was morally impossible I could escape becoming a rich man. But escape I did, and this is how it happened:

"For some months I had been dallying with the horses in a poolroom not a hundred miles from this flourishing borough, and had been having my customary siege of ill-luck. Every system that I might try went to the bad eventually, no matter how promising it had been in the beginning. Even that 6 to 5, 4 to 5 game laid me low, after weeks of patiently watching the odds to catch those magic figures, and I was about to give up the game in disgust and quit the turf forever when I fell in with a man who inspired within me a new-born hope.

"He was a tall, raw-boned Yankee of the species that hails from Maine, and he was shrewd to an extreme. He had only been in the poolroom once or twice when he accosted me.

"'Say,' he drawled, 'it 'pears to me as if you were down on your luck a bit. What's the use of trying to press it when things are running against you? I haven't seen you cash a bet to-day, nor the last day I was here, either.'

"'What the blazes is it to you?' I asked him, sulkily enough, for I confess I was feeling rather sore, 'if you can pick the good ones yourself you needn't bother your head about me.'

"'Oh, said he, hastily, 'no offense meant. Only I thought I might be able to work you in on a sure thing that's going to be pulled off to-morrow. It never hurts to do another fellow a favor, you know, but if you're uppish, why, it's all off, and no damage done. By the way, I'm a telegraph operator.'

"I felt rather taken aback by the answer he gave my rather abrupt interrogation, but the way he wound up his reply set me going again.

"'I don't care if you're a bank President,' said I, 'you needn't come any sympathy act over me. I don't want your pity nor anybody else's. Now, if there's a game on and you're willing to let me in, am I correct in assuming that you will require something in return?'

"He looked at me steadily for a few moments and I at him. In that brief interval I made up my mind that the fellow wasn't the ordinary tout that I had sized him up for at first glance. And at the same time I began to regret my rudeness. For I was in a dickens of a hole, and for the life of me couldn't begin to see any way out of it.

"'I have been taking your measure,' said he at last, in a quiet, self-contained tone, 'ever since I first laid eyes upon you, and I have finally come to the conclusion that I had met a man I could trust. As I said, I'm a telegraph operator, but I am out of work. Now, will you promise me that, no matter whether you enter into my plan or not, you will not breathe a word of it to anybody?'

"'Sure,' said I, highly interested now, 'fire ahead. And you needn't worry about shocking my feelings. If your plan will beat the books I'm your man every time.'

"He hesitated and then said, in a whisper:

"'I've rented a room on the line of the wire that runs into this barn. I've got a machine in that room, and to-night I'm going to tap the wire. To-morrow if you're with me and will place the money for us we'll make the biggest killing this room ever knew.'

"It was such an old game and so seldom successful that I shook my head despairingly. But then the thought flashed into my mind that perhaps this would be one of the few occasions of its succeeding. I plied him with questions, and we finally made for the house in which he had his room. When I saw the telegraph instrument and listened to all his arguments, pro and con, I at last began to feel that luck had thrown me in the way of the king of wire tappers. Soon I was fully convinced that the scheme was feasible.

"We thrashed the matter out before we parted for the night and decided that the safest thing to do would be to doctor one race only, and that one the last to be handled by the poolroom. Investigating, we found that this would be the seventh on the St. Louis card, and a careful consultation of the form charts led us to believe that the rank outsider of the field in that event would be Over Street. Accordingly it was determined that I should get to the poolroom in plenty of time to place the money, and that he should hold back the actual report of the race and send in a substitute in which Over Street would be declared the winner. By handling the last race we felt that the chances of detection would be greatly lessened, for if we meddled with an earlier event somebody might drop in who had learned the right winner from another source, and then the police would be after us in jig time. Moreover, we calculated that by the time the race was due the house would have taken in enough money to make no trouble about the wager I was to place. This would total fully $2,000, half of which was the telegrapher's, the other half being mine, mainly borrowed from wealthy acquaintances and friends on whose trail I camped until long past midnight.

"We met again by appointment at noon the next day, and he informed me that everything was in apple-pie order and the wire working well. As it was my custom to be at the poolroom early every afternoon I decided it would not be wise to make this an exception to the rule. Accordingly we parted after having arrived at a complete understanding. I hastened to the barn, and was soon making my customary moderate wagers on both Eastern and Western tracks.

"Strange to say, I was lucky. Everything I picked out seemed to win, and in three hours I was five hundred to the good. A tall chap, with a monocle, whom I knew by sight, came over to me just as I was cashing in on the sixth St. Louis and congratulated me. He was one of those who had been cognizant of the ill-fortune I had hitherto been experiencing.

"'I suppose,' said he, with a smile, 'you're going to back Josie F. for the limit in the next, and then start for home with a satchelful of greenbacks?'

"'Josie F.?' I replied. 'Not by a jugful. She couldn't win that race if it was fixed for her.'

"'Ah,' said he, mysteriously, 'get wise. The race is fixed for her. See those men in the corner? They've got Josie F. down for a killing. I know them. When they bet on a thing it's ripe.'

"He spoke with such an air of conviction that if I had not remembered my friend in the room down the street I would have followed his advice. But I only thanked him and, out of a desire to reciprocate favors, told him that I was as certain of Over Street winning as he was of Josie F.

"'Cut it out,' said he; 'get out of your trance. Why, man, those fellows are going to slice this room wide open. You know the man behind the counter here. He'll take any old bet on any old thing with the sky for a limit, and that's about the limit this Josie F. clique wants. Fall into line, for heaven's sake!'

"While he was still speaking the card for the race came out. The prices were short, as there were only four starters, but Over Street was at the comfortable odds of 10 to 1. I saw the coterie from the corner join the tall chap in a rush to place their money on Josie F., and I fell back content. Second betting would surely see Over Street's price away up.

"I was right. When the card was displayed again the room had Josie F. a hot favorite over Linden Ella and Menace, while Over Street was 20 to 1. I mingled with the crowd in front of the wicket.

"'Do you want twenty-five hundred of this?' I asked in an unconcerned way.

"The cashier looked at me out of the corner of his eye.

"'Josie F., is it?' he inquired.

"'No,' said I, 'Over Street.'

"'Sure, you're on. But when did you get at the pipe? You've been cleanin' things up this afternoon, and it'd be a pity to—'

"'Carve away,' said I, 'carve away. You can pay me out of that Josie F. money.'

"He smiled at me with an air of profound sympathy, but I only strolled over to the other window, as I knew I would have to collect my winnings in a hurry and vanish. There was the delay at the start that I had expected, but it was even longer than I had counted on, and I began to be apprehensive that the scheme had miscarried some way. But presently the tick-tick-tick of the instrument behind the partition began its merry music.

"According to the story told by the wire Linden Ella got off in front, with Menace second, Josie F. third. They kept this order right to the stretch, where Josie F. forged in front, with Linden Ella second and Menace next, five lengths away.

"Great Scott!' I groaned. 'I suppose the fool thinks it'll be a pleasing joke on the crowd to make Over Street sweep in front at the finish with a merry ha! ha! If this crowd doesn't fall wise to such a game I'm not fit to try to pick another winner.'

"Then came the final call:

"'Josie F. wins by a head, Menace second, Linden Ella third, a length away.'

"What! Over Street nowhere? In less than a minute I was out of the room and dashing down the stairs. I found the telegrapher, with a pleased smile on his features, calmly packing up his instrument.

"'Hello!' said he, 'you cashed in quickly.'

"'Cashed in the devil!' I yelled. 'What kind of a game have you been springing on me?'

"'Game? What do you mean?' said he. 'Didn't you place the coin?'

"'I placed it cursed well,' said I, 'on Over Street.'

"'Well, Over Street was right. That's what I sent in.'

"'You sent in Josie F., you liar!'

"If he hadn't been a great, big, self-controlled man there would have been murder then, but as it was he merely took me by the collar and shook me.

"'Come out of here,' said he, 'and we'll go back to the poolroom. I tell you again that I sent in Over Street.'

"I was almost weeping with rage when we got out of the house. He was as excited as I was, but kept cool. I knew he suspected me of what I suspected him—working the double cross. But we were both speedily undeceived.

"As we ran toward the poolroom we met the tall chap, running in the opposite direction.

"'Hi!' he yelled, 'don't go back there. You'll be murdered. They've just heard the real winner of the race, and the room has paid off on Josie F.'

"'Was it Over Street won?' we both shouted.

"'Over Street?' he yelled, still on the run, 'no, you poor chumps, it was Linden Ella.'

"'And Josie F.,' I cried, 'how did Josie F. ever figure?'

"The answer floated back to us softly, for he was far down the street by this time:

"'We tapped the wire!'

"'Thunderation!' yelled my friend, 'that explains it. They must have had their machine somewhere between mine and the poolroom. Here, let's get out of this as fast as he is getting. We've got no show on earth to cash in, and we'll be lucky to save our skins.'

"And that, gentlemen, is why I say that when you think you have that noble animal the horse just where you want to have him you suddenly discover he isn't there."

None Passed Him.

Connolly knew all about prizefighting, and had been in the ring himself. Only once. In the second round he was pounded over the ropes, and at the finish he felt pretty groggy.

"Brace up, Connolly, brace up," whispered his second in his ear. "brace up, old man, an' stop some of dem blows."

"Sthop 'em?" says Connolly, with a wistful look. "Be gorra, did ye see anny av thim gittin' by?"



FAMILIAR BLUFFS.

125th St.—Sunday.

"We went through Harvard's centre like the Empire Express—made eleven the first half. I kicked a goal from the field myself." * * *

Sixth Ave.—Monday.

"Say, Willie; you take your twenty minutes for lunch to-day and get your hair cut. You're attracting too much attention."

Autumn Wedding & Walking Gowns

VARIATIONS in wedding and walking gowns are much in evidence. Many of the new street costumes are entirely different from anything worn last Autumn or in the Spring. As usual the new modes are most of them adapted to tall and slender figures only, notably the long coat with boxplaits and shoulder capes. Such a coat on a short or thick-waisted woman is grotesque, while on the slender long-waisted figure it is picturesque. With the present style of dressing, however, it is no advantage to be tall unless one is slender or long-waisted with somewhat sloping shoulders. Indeed, it is far better to be petite with a long waist, for then, with the trailing skirts, the slender, graceful effect sought may to a great extent be attained.

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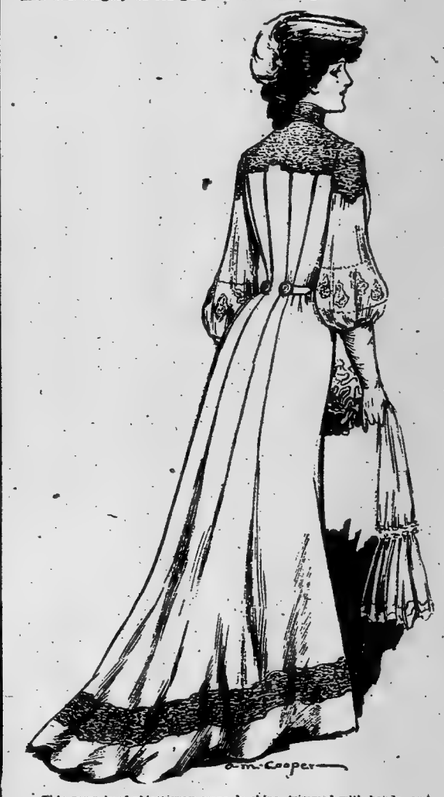
Miss Frances Coster Jones, now Mrs. Henry S. Kip, was married in a gown that emphasized her slight, youthful outlines and also increased her apparent height. It was an especially clinging princesse robe of white liberty satin, with scarcely any pouching in the bodice. About the hips it was fitted to skin tightness by goring and short vertical tucks. From the hips down, flaring gores that spread a trifle about the feet formed the jupe. The train itself was of medium length only, and flared without plaits or gathers into a round fan-shaped termination. A broad flounce of old guipure lace eighteen inches deep, over a flounce of chiffon, finished the edge, and this lace flounce was so arranged that it rose and fell in gentle curves like a partially opened fan. The effect was altogether new and very beautiful. Above this lace flounce and extending all around the gown were flowers of raised chiffon touched with fine pearls. The bodice had its round neck filled in with a narrow tucked chiffon collar and guimpe, and was largely of old guipure lace and chiffon flowers. The tops of the sleeves matched it and bagging sleeves of double puffs of the liberty satin, chiffon, and lace drooped to the elbows. The veil was a three-cornered shawl of Brussels lace that had been in the family for several generations. One of the narrow points was fastened to the coiffure by a large cluster of orange blossoms, and the pale yellow coiffure showed not only at the front, but at the sides and also in the back, save where the narrow point of lace crossed it. The bouquet carried was a huge round bunch of lilies of the valley, with showers of the lilies. Clasping the stock at the neck was an immense brooch of diamonds in fleur de lis and bowknot design of diamonds, some six inches wide by three deep.



Mrs. William Travers wears this small, round turban, with the crown and upper edge of the rolling brim of puffed black chiffon. The rest of the brim is white camel's hair felt. The cabochon is made of pearl beads and jet, and the broom aigrette is white.

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Miss Marie Antoinette Davis, the maid of honor at the Kip-Jones wedding, was in a costume which showed originality, especially in the hat and the big floral muff. The hat was of white Irish lace and was large and round, with two large white ostrich plumes hanging down the back at the left side. It was edged with ermine. The large muff was made of big pink roses and broad loops of wide pink satin ribbon rose at each end, with ermine tails drooping beneath them. Her gown was made of white crepe de chine. The sunplaited skirt had insertions of filet lace, and the blousing bodice showed much of the same lace. A sash a foot wide with ends that fell to the bottom of the skirt was also of filet lace.



This gown is of palest gray crepe de chine, trimmed with bands, and a yoke of gray silk closely covered by fine gray silk braid almost covered with tiny gold and steel beads. The puffs of the sleeves have medallions of lace inserted in the white chiffon that forms them. The hat of pale gray panne velvet is trimmed with a white plume.

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Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, the bride's mother, was in white moiré. In the back the skirt hung straight and plain, but at each side of these back breadths guipure lace, ten inches wide, began and barred the skirt six inches above its hem. A narrow band of sable fur formed the border of the skirt's lower edge. The bodice had a stock and vest of the guipure lace. Starting at the shoulder seams and close to the neck were stole-shaped pieces of white moiré bordered with sable and ending in points just above the waist line; from the bust line these ends swung loose. The bishop sleeves had their gauntlet cuffs edged with sable. Mrs. Jones's hat was of white chiffon, covered with Irish point lace; the lace formed a drooping border, and on the underbrim small white roses set close together wreathed the hat. Two white ostrich plumes, fastened near the centre of the crown, curved to the left and hung down against her hair. The hat was raised slightly by a bandeau and was set on the head without being tilted.

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Mrs. John Blake Baker, mother of Mr. Kip, wore black tulle sparingly spangled with jet over white net and silk. The skirt was full and long, and the close-fitting bodice had bishop sleeves. The hat worn was a large toque set back a little from her low pompadour. Over the edges of the brim, to a depth of two or three inches, white lace drooped in even scallops over black; near the top and in the centre of each curved bit of lace a small cabochon in black passementerie was fastened, and from it, swaying with every movement to the wearer's head, was a black pendant. At the left side there was a broom aigrette in black, with white feathers back of it.

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Miss Laura Swan wore at the Kip-Jones wedding a frock of smooth-finished cloth of a deep shade of old rose. The skirt merely touched and was fitted smoothly and without fullness or applied flounce, by means of vertical rib tucks in clusters. The Eton coat fitted as smoothly as the skirt, and closed in front without pouching. It also had rib tucks from the neck to the bottom. The lower edge fitted closely against the top of the skirt. The turned-down collar, three inches wide, was of a lighter shade of old rose velvet embroidered thickly with tiny iridescent beads, and one rever ran from right to left from the collar to the waist across the front. The quite small sleeves, also rib-tucked, had turned-back cuffs of the bead-embroidered velvet.

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Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman at this wedding wore a skirt and coat of black velvet. The first was absolutely plain, but the tight-fitting jacket had the lower portion—a short and straight basque-shaped skirt—of dull black material covered closely with fine jets. This jetted portion clasped the hips and waist like a cuirass and extended up the coat six or eight inches above the waist line; bands three inches wide ran up the sides and over the shoulders like straps. The rolling collar was lined with sable. An immense flaring picture hat of pale blue panne velvet, rolling up at the left side and bordered with wide ostrich plumes of the same hue topped the gown.

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Miss Katharine Pratt, another guest, also wore a large hat of pale blue, but in this instance a border of white Irish lace drooped over the edge of the brim, the plumes encircled the crown, and at the back a butterfly bow in camelshair felt—which also formed the hat's crown—made a coquettish finish. Miss Pratt's frock was also of black velvet, but the skirt had several scant flounces bordered with black silk braid and the short Eton coat was cut high enough in the back to disclose the under blouse of white silk, and the full flowing sleeves stopped midway between elbows and hands showing full sagging sleeves of white silk and lace. The coat was trimmed with the black braid.

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One of the most exquisite of frocks was worn at Sherry's the other night. The foundation for it was white taffeta, and on the front of the skirt several immense pink roses and sprays of foliage were painted. The roses were quite ten inches across and the leaves matched in size. The skirt touched all around, but trailed the merest trifle only in the back. The bodice, which was quite full in front, also had its front covered with three or four huge roses, in this instance, however, only five or six inches in diameter. The sleeves were of white taffeta from shoulders to elbows and each had one of the roses and its leaves painted on it, the roses reaching up to the shoulder seams. Plaited white net, almost as fine as tulle, formed an overdress and veiled the entire gown. The plaitings were narrow and a little way apart, and softened the pink and green of the roses and leaves into more delicate beauty. A narrow band of white lace was inserted in the net skirt six inches from the hem. The plaited net formed full drooping sleeves from the elbows to the wrists, swinging free at the bottom. A large white picture hat topped this costume.



This costume of heavy blue serge has the skirt trimmed with stitched bands of the serge, which also forms the capes and the tucks on the sleeves. Large black bone buttons were used to close it. The hat of blue felt is trimmed with black wings.

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Mrs. William Travers, who recently returned from abroad, is wearing a graceful black frock. The skirt, which barely touches all the way around, has a shaped and perfectly plain hip yoke of the black, perhaps nine inches deep, to which is attached the accordion-plaited round skirt. The rather short and plain Eton coat is finished at its edges by a fold of the cloth, and the unobtrusive sleeves are of the popular bishop shape.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, dining recently at a fashionable restaurant, wore a gown of fine black net. The skirt was very full and simple, with several black lace flounces from the knees down. The bodice yoke was lined nearly to the narrow and transparent stock, and a string of superb pearls, perhaps two feet long, was arranged so as to fall as low on the back as on the front of the corsage. The elbow sleeves had flowing frills of lace, and the large black hat, tipped over the forehead, but raised by a bandeau, was made of wide frills of black lace on a transparent foundation, the outer frill drooping a trifle. MARIE WELDON.

NOV



CONCERNING *the* LANSING MAN.

THE sedate chap with the threadbare coat and bulging brows sat down by the well-groomed young fellow who was leaning upon the sill and waiting for the next train, and asked in a soft tone:

"Now, pardon me, but what is your opinion of the Lansing man?"

"He's all right," returned the other, as he settled down in his corner, glad to have some one ask him a question, but more glad to talk.

"Then, perhaps you can give me some points about this interesting personage who is so much written and talked about?"

"Can I give you points about the Lansing man? I should say I could. I know all about him. I'm deuced glad that folks have finally discovered what a bright bird he is; deserves it, too. The Lansing man is the best in the bunch, and I'm acquainted with his fine points from a to zebra."

"I'm so glad to meet some one who is posted. The rest have such vague—I may say questionable—ideas about the interesting creature that it does a man good to get down to the genuine facts with one who is up in the subject."

"Well, you've hit the right sort of a chap if you want points about the Lansing man. He's the best pippin on the tree; he's a squirrel; he's a seek-no-further and a peach wrapped up in tissue paper and goldleaf all over. He's the best pinch of snuff in the box, and there's only one of his sort that goes by the bunch, and he don't need a coupon, see?"

"I—you astonish me."

"So would the Lansing man. First time I drew into Lansing I thought I was in a julep factory—such an overpowering odor of mint all around. Discovered all about it when I landed. Acres, tens of acres, indeed, 500 acres more or less land growing the finest crop of real peppermint you ever saw. Money in it? Dead loads of it. It was the peppermint belt of the world, and it furnished menthol gimcracks for the stuffed-up noses of the nation and the entire universe. Next time I dropped into Lansing it was lumber wagons. Hundreds, thousands, of them. Look into the viscera of a lumber wagon rollicking through Podunk in Maine—you'd find Lansing emblazoned upon its lines. Snare a lumber wagon slowly trekking through the wilds of South Africa—Lansing engraved upon its thorax. Hold up a lumber wagon meandering along the sandy waste of the Great Des' of Arizona—same old talismanic name. Lansing burnt into its wishbone. Jack up a lumber wagon trying to do the best it knows how up on the Yukon—only Lansing was the embossed trade mark smiling from its diaphragm. Yes, the Lansing man is up to the mark and snatches time by the cowlick and scalps the old gent while the rest of the boys are thinking what move to make next.

"Then he comes in heavy with his magnetic belt, does the Lansing man. He puts it on the trees to make them bear fine fruit; result, no apples in the world so juicy and grand as the Lansing crop. He puts the magnetic belt on the lamppost; result, no light so glorious and bright as the Lansing light. Puts the magnetic belt on the maidens and young men; result, the maidens dazzle you and the young men are razzle-dazzlers wherever they go. The magnetic belt has driven rheumatism, fleas, baldheadedness, and back-broken mules as well as bad actors out of Lansing. The consequence is—Lansing is a glorious place to invest in and stick by. The Lansing man opens his shop late and shuts up early; gives his clerks more half holidays than any cit' in the land; orders good heaps of goods, discounts his own bills, and is sound from the cellar to the chimney, and you can trust to the word of the meanest man in the place and feel sure he'll pay you dollar for dollar. He can give aces to the Chicago man and beat him out at the finish. Do I know the Lansing man? Well, I guess!

"He's the man who builds a summer hotel for you and sends it on a boxcar. You put up the thing in four hours—goes up by hoop and staple, you know. You take in and skin 200 guests in one season. The next season you pack your hotel up on a cart and move ten miles further into the wilderness and repeat the same process. The portable building was born in Lansing—and great is the Lansing man—"

"But—but—he's been dead for—for a million or so years."

"Rats! When the real genuine man of Lansing, Michigan, quits the job, life will be a wilderness, see? The Lansing man dead? Slickest chap in all the West, see?"

And the man with the bulging brows went out and wept bitter, burning tears.

A Rotation of Coons.

THE approach of the November elections, with their consequent change of officers, serves to recall a story that Senator McComas of Maryland was at one time fond of telling to his Democratic compatriots when he was a member of the House of Representatives. At that time there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed by some of the outgoing incumbents of the snug places which a beneficent Democracy had provided for them under the Cleveland Administration.

"I can't for the life of me see what you fellows have to complain of. You ought to accept the situation gracefully, not merely because it is the inevitable and the fortune of war, but because rotation in office is a universal law of nature observed even by the wild denizens of the forest.

"A friend of mine went for a week's shooting in the Shenandoah Valley, and upon his return he gave me several amusing incidents of his expedition. 'One day,' said he, 'I felt quite tired during the afternoon, and lay down in a little nest among the bushes near a stream, with my gun beside me. I had slept for a little while, when I was awakened suddenly by a loud thump upon the ground, caused, apparently, by something falling from a considerable height. The sound recurred quite frequently at stated intervals of about half a minute each, and appeared to come from a thick wood at a little distance from the spot where I was lying.

"'My curiosity was thoroughly aroused, so I crept cautiously through the bushes, dragging my gun after me. Presently I discovered the cause of the disturbance. There, right in front of me, stood a tall poplar tree, or, rather, the remains of one, for the top of it had been torn off about forty feet from the ground, while the diameter of the remainder was about five feet near the roots. From the top of the trunk a large 'coon looked warily out for a second, and then jumped down, with a resounding thud, upon the ground, taking the forty-foot leap quite as a matter of course. Immediately upon reaching the ground the 'coon made a beeline for a hole in the roots of the tree, disappeared, and presently emerged again at the top, when he again proceeded to take the flying leap, repeating this curious performance until I grew tired of watching him. This was too much for me, so I skirmished around, got several farmers together, and we all proceeded in a posse comitatus to the spot, with dogs and guns and axes.

"'Well, Sir, we cut down that tree and split it up the middle, and what do you suppose we found? The trunk was hollow all the way up from the roots, and I assure you that it was packed chock full of live 'coons, packed just as tight as you could get 'em. Then we understood the whole thing at a glance. There was one additional coon for whom there wasn't enough room, and when he fought his way into the hole at the roots of the tree he just forced the whole heavy column of live 'coons above him upward, and the top one had to leap "down and out"; it wasn't the same 'coon that I saw jumping all the time, but a different one at every trip. They all took it in rotation.'"

To Avoid Issues.

"Don't you think you already belong to clubs enough?"

"Why, no. As it is now, I have to spend one evening a week at home."

A Dream Tip on the Race.

DURING the racing season at Sheepshead Bay a party of friends visited the track one Saturday for an afternoon's pleasure. Among the number was an old chap by the name of Jackson, who every night for a month past had been dreaming of hats, hats, hats. He dreamed he had bought hats of every size and description by the wholesale; that his rooms were piled up to the ceiling with them, and when he awoke in the morning it would be some minutes before he could satisfy himself that he wasn't really in the hat business.

His mind had almost given away with this strange hallucination. And it was for this very reason, with the hope of getting his mind from the subject of hats, that he was asked to be one of a party to visit the races.

A jolly crowd of six, among whom was Jackson, started for the track about noon. Each one was anxious to try his luck on the horses, but none was financially equipped to back them heavily. In the list of horses entered for the first race was one Hatasoo, a 15-to-1 shot, and it caught Jackson's eye immediately.

"I'll play him for $3 on the strength of my dream," said Jackson, "and I wager I'll win the money."

His friends crowded around him, but Jackson was the only one who had the nerve to put any money on his choice. The bet was laid, and Jackson nervously edged his way through the crowd, his friends following, where the start could be best seen.

Eight horses stampeded the track, each one looking fit for the race of his life. "They're off," cried the starter, as the steeds tore past the grand stand.

"Hatasoo leads at the quarter by a length," cried some one in the grand stand. Jackson beamed with joy.

"Hatasoo leads by two lengths at the half," soon followed. Jackson doffed his hat and wildly cheered. His friends slapped him on the back and were all kicking themselves for not having played the little horse, too.

"Hatasoo still leads," rang out a voice, as the horses passed the three-quarter mark.

They were now coming down the homestretch, and every neck was strained with eagerness. The noise of the horses' hoofs was drowned by the applause. The grand stand fairly shook. It was a beautiful race to watch. In another second the horses passed the string. The claping ceased and there was a lull. The race was very close.

"Sombrero wins by a nose," came a voice from the judges' stand. "Hatasoo second."

Jackson's head dropped, his eyes rested on the ground.

"I don't care," he was heard to say. "I knew some kind of a hat was sure to win, and it did. Let's all have a drink, anyway."

And the following races were watched, but not played by any of Jackson's crowd that day.

Rebellion in the Boarding House.

LANDLADIES like Mr. Dolby because he is a fixture. He has been boarding for fifteen years, and in all that time he has never moved except when the house burned down or the family moved away, or smallpox broke out in the neighborhood.

He has been in his present quarters for four years, and Mrs. Smith says she couldn't keep house without him. Dolby occupies one of the second-story front rooms. This is a bright, sunny room, and when Mrs. Smith gets a "steady," who doesn't mind climbing stairs, she shifts him into it.

Until a recent date Dolby was not the only fixture this small apartment contained. On the 3d of October, 1901—Dolby is positive about the dates, because he made entries in his account book at the time—the brown chenille portières that were draped across the improvised clothes closet in the corner were taken down and replaced by cretonne curtains that grew an amazing crop of big red roses. On the same day two lace curtains were strung on the pole at the top of the window and tied back at either side with red ribbons. Also—still on the 3d of October—his table was draped with a cretonne cover sprinkled with more red roses. On the 16th of March, 1902, a counterpane with little yellow bachelor's buttons scattered over it was spread on Mr. Dolby's bed.

On the 1st of September, 1902, Mr. Dolby eyed these several articles of necessity and adornment with unwonted keenness, and it occurred to him that they were getting pretty dirty. That evening, when he advanced Mrs. Smith $2 on his next week's board to help foot the coal bill, he told her about it. Mrs. Smith was so surprised that she dropped the money on the floor.

"Dirty?" she said. "My curtains dirty? My counterpane dirty?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Dolby meekly.

Mrs. Smith said: "Well, what do you think of that?" and picked up the money and marched toward the kitchen. Dolby followed her with a courage born of desperation.

"They ought to be dirty by this time," he said, and then he fired the dates at her. "I'll be much obliged to you," he said, in conclusion, if you'll have the things cleaned this week. The dust is an inch thick all over the room, and I can't stand it any longer."

That was on Monday. Saturday night came, and the inch of dust of which Dolby had complained on the first of the week had increased its vertical measurement by the fraction of another inch. Monday morning, before he went to work, he interviewed Mrs. Smith again.

"Mrs. Smith," he said, "my curtains are still dirty. Will you take them down and clean them to-day?"

Mrs. Smith was unexpectedly amiable. "Yes," she said, "I'll have Mary attend to that the first thing this morning."

When Dolby came home that night those familiar companions of his bachelor days were still in their accustomed places. Thenceforward a dialogue similar to the preceding took place in the dining room each morning before Dolby started to his office. On the 1st of October Dolby came down to breakfast carrying an enormous bundle, and he left the house without his usual salutation.

Mrs. Smith gurgled gleefully over her cup of coffee.

"I knew I'd wear him out if I only hung on long enough," she said. "Mary, you may take down the curtains this morning. I don't mind washing the things, and I'd have done it long ago if he hadn't tried to run the whole house. I won't be bossed by the best boarder that ever wore shoe leather, I'll show him that."

Half an hour later the maid came down stairs with a scared face and wondering eyes.

"M-m-mis' Smith," she stammered. "Mr. D-d-dolby's room!"

"Well," demanded Mrs. Smith, "what's the matter with it?"

"It's b-b-been robbed. Somebody's s-s-stole all the c-c-curtains and the bed s-s-spread."

Mrs. Smith struck a record gait when mounting the three flights of stairs.

"The low-down sneak," she said, when she beheld the dismantled room. "If he hasn't taken down my nice curtains and things, and—pawned them."

But even as she said it, she knew in her soul the true cause of their disappearance.

The following Monday, when Dolby paid his board the amount he gave her was two dollars shy. Mrs. Smith counted the money aloud.

"You've made a mistake, Mr. Dolby, haven't you?" she said.

"No," said Dolby, "the laundry bill was two dollars, and I deducted that from my board."

Mrs. Smith had to be brought to with camphor and hartshorn, but the next morning she was ready for business. Every day since then Dolby's room has been well scoured, and when he comes home at night the place is so clean that it smells like a soap factory. This excessive purification has its disadvantages, but Dolby says it is better than dirt, any day.

Toothsome Coal.

A STROLLER through a big department store in the shopping district was astonished to come upon a generous hod of anthracite standing on a counter.

"Mercy me!" she ejaculated; "selling coal right here in the middle of the store?"

"Looking further she saw a sign "$300 a ton; good to eat, not to burn"; and discovered that it was candy.

His Apology.

"Here, Mr. Yarder, that's the second time you have sent me this bill, and I paid it once."

"That's the fault of my new bookkeeper. He keeps books by the double-entry system."

His Last Bet.

Gooligan and Hooligan (on the way down from the twenty-sixth story, the scaffold rope having broken)—Gooligan!

"Phwat, Hooligan?"

"Th' shrinks that I have the finest wake o' th' two."

NOV 1902

The Forlorn Rhinoceros.

A RHINOCEROS young and forlorn
To Prof. Lyre-Bird went one morn,
And bowing low, cried,
"I'll give you my hide
If you'll teach me to play on my horn!"

The Professor stopped thrumming his lyre
A moment or so to inquire:
"Of course, I suppose,
You'll blow through your nose,
And in that case the charge will be higher."

A Day on the Links.
A Bear Possibility.



Conclusive Evidence.

DURING the serving of a dinner at a wedding on the east side a discussion arose as to whether the bride or bridegroom was getting the better of the bargain; the discussion waxed hot, and finally ended in a general row. The proprietor of the hall, to terminate the trouble, put out the lights. During the mêlée which followed a brother-in-law of the bride was struck with a bottle and bled considerably, but was not seriously injured. The next day he had a warrant issued for assault for the brother-in-law of the bridegroom, who was also his strongest competitor in business.

The case came up in the Court of Special Sessions, Justice Julius M. Mayer presiding. The courtroom was crowded with the guests of the wedding, each side having about ten witnesses. After two witnesses for the prisoner had been examined who swore, of course, that the prisoner did not throw the bottle, the court requested that two witnesses for the complainant be examined, and they swore the prisoner threw the bottle.

Justice Mayer then said to the lawyers of both sides that he presumed that it would be a fair assumption for the court to take that the remaining sixteen witnesses would testify for their sides the same as the first four; the lawyers both answered in the affirmative. The court then said that to facilitate matters he would call the complainant.

Justice Mayer then questioned the complainant and asked him if he saw the lights go out.

The answer was "Yes."

"Had you been injured up to that time?"

"No."

"Could you see after the lights were out?"

"No."

"Then you were struck afterward?"

"Yes."

"Then how do you know the prisoner was the person who threw the bottle?"

"Vell, vasn't he at the vedding?"

The case was dismissed.

A Grand, Sweet Song.

A GOOD old German lady who keeps native wine and some chickens in a suburb was waiting on a guest when one or two hens set up a cackling of such vehemence that it suggested to the stranger dire disaster—either already happened or impending—in the chicken park. Immediately the big rooster took up the refrain, and in his hoarse bass and inexcusable falsetto—"malady and not melody"—made more rumpus than all of the other fowls put together.

"What in the world is the matter with those chickens, Frau?" asked the visitor.

"Ach! De schicken, she haf de eggk laid; an' venn she an eggk haf laid de rooster he bin so glat he help her sing."

What the Squaw Said.

MAJOR PRATT, the United States Army officer who is in charge of the Carlisle Indian School, admits that many of his graduates who return to tribal life fall into Indian ways again. Therefore he is doing all he can to prevent the educated Indians from going back to the reservations.

He tells of an incident he saw at a Western Indian agency. A squaw entered a trader's store, wrapped in a blanket, pointed at a straw hat, and asked: "How muchee?"

"Fifty cents," said the merchant.

"How muchee?" she asked again, pointing at another article. The price was quoted, and was followed by another query of "How muchee?"

Then she suddenly gazed blandly at the merchant and asked, mildly:

"Do you not regard such prices as extortionate for articles of such palpably and unmistakably inferior quality? Do you not really believe that a reduction in your charges would materially enhance your pecuniary profits, as well as be ethically proper? I beg you to consider my suggestion."

She was a graduate of the Carlisle Indian School.

Lucid.

Tommy—What is the difference between cocoa and chocolate?

Tommy's Father—Cocoa bears the same relation to chocolate that coke bears to coal.



TWO THINKERS.—*From Ohio State Journal.*

The Beef Habit.

THE orders of our customers are dictated by habit rather than by appetite," said the manager of a Broadway noon-day lunch place. "That is why we have to provide such quantities of roast beef.

"I was standing near one of the tables the other day when a man with a preoccupied air came in, and seeing a friend, sat down opposite him.

"'What are you eating?' asked the new-comer.

"'Kidney saute,' was the reply. 'And it's very good.'

"'That's just the thing for a raw day,' said the second arrival.

"'What'll you have, Sir?' asked the waiter.

"'Roast beef,' replied the man.

"He had the beef habit," added the manager. "He orders it every day mechanically, and even the suggestion of an appetizing dish couldn't break the bonds of habit."

"An Unwelcome Heritage."

IF EVER there was a female edition of Tantalus, it was she of the polka-dot dress and white hat who during the last week of August was seen at one of the beaches, accompanied by two little boys.

"Maybe," she began, "we will go for a row, but no, Tommy would rock the boat and drown us all. We won't do it." The children sorrowfully agreed, and just then they came upon the little donkey carriages. "Would you like a ride?" she inquired. They would; so the party moved toward the inclosure. At that moment a little girl who was driving ran her turnout into a post.

"That settles it!" quoth Tant-Eliza. "I won't run that risk." And she moved along, followed by the drooping youngsters. Long experience at this sort of thing had doubtless taught them the futility of argument. Nevertheless, "hope eternal" sprang from the breast of one of the boys to the tip of his tongue, for he remarked:

"Ma, look at the scups."

But the Maternal Dragon was ready for him. "No," she snapped, "I won't look at 'em, an' don't you do it, either. You boys are just like me; we all have grandma's delicate stomach, and just to watch swings will make us seasick." The boys looked as if they wished grandma hadn't included them in her list of legatees. "Many a time and oft" had the imputed possession of that unstable organ loomed up between them and trips over the ferry, and here it was, refusing to be scupped!

"I don't think mine's so delicate as Billy's, ma!" spoke up the elder boy, but his unmanly insinuations relative to his brother's seat of digestion availed him not.

"Yours!" gasped his mother. "Why, when you were a baby I didn't ever dast to sit in a rocker!"

And she passed on, followed miserably by grandma's unwilling heirs.

An Abnormal Condition.

"You say your son is in 'bad shape'?"

"Yep. Got the mumps."

A Frenchman's Social Error.

A FRENCHMAN on his return to Paris, after a week's stay with an English commercial friend in London, sat down to inscribe a letter to thank his host for his kind hospitality. Possessing but a scant knowledge of the English language, it entailed some effort on his part to frame a suitable letter. He managed, however, to convey what he wished to say with considerable satisfaction to himself. It only needed the usual finishing sentence and the Frenchman was wont to wind up his social letters with the French phrase, "May the Lord preserve you and your family to all eternity."

Failing for the moment to recall the English definition of the French word meaning "preserve," he sought the aid of a dictionary. He there discovered that the word meant "pickle," so with pride he concluded his missive with the parting words:

"May the Lord pickle you and your family to all eternity!"

Time Will Tell.

Mrs. Weddle—Was that gentleman who gave you the cigar a friend of yours?

Weddle—I don't know—haven't smoked it yet.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



ABSOLUTELY PURE
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor
Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.
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The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Range for Year 1901. Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Nov. 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 1, 2,228,776.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 1, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	64½	65	— ¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	65	65¼	63¾	64¾	80¾	30,240
...	...	13¾	Oct. 21.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	12¾	13⅜	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	12¾	13⅜	11¾	12¼	...	5,115
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	38¼	Oct. 29.	38	39½	— 2	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	40½	40¾	38½	39	...	900
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	1	Oct. 3.	1	1¼	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1	1⅛	1	1	...	900
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	35⅝	36	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	26½	4,980
93½	67	93⅝	Oct. 31.	85¼	Jan. 14.	93	93⅝	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92½	93⅝	92½	93⅜	81	1,600
180½	130	180¼	Oct. 30.	180¼	Oct. 30.	180	220	+10¼	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '02.	5	SA	180¾	180¾	180½	180½	...	100
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30½	Jan. 10.	53⅞	54	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	53	54⅞	52½	53⅞	35¼	6,400
91½	85	90½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	97	99	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,800	June 2, '02.	3	SA	97	97	97	97	88	100
40	32	42⅝	May 2.	32½	Jan. 14.	38	40	+ 3½	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '02.	1	SA	40	40½	39	40¼	38¾	1,100
210	170	263	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	240	255	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	240	240	228	228	192	25
45	30⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	55	55⅞	— 2½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	..	56	56	53½	54½	...	670
41⅜	25⅝	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	11½	11¾	+ ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,300	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10⅝	11⅝	10⅜	11½	27½	4,335
77⅝	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	37⅜	38½	+ 1	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	37½	38	37¼	38	63½	1,000
30¾	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	18½	20	— 2½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	20	20	18	18	...	600
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 25.	43	48	— 4½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	45	45	44½	44½	30½	200
55⅞	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	26½	Oct. 13.	29¾	30¼	— 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30½	29⅝	30⅛	23½	5,700
91¼	83⅜	100¾	Apr. 23.	89	Jan. 3.	94	94⅞	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	95	95	94⅜	94⅜	81	950
8	4½	7½	May 23.	5	Jan. 30.	6¼	6½	+ ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	6¾	700
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 30.	22	28	— ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,800	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	22½	22¾	22½	22½	25	200
69	38½	49¾	May 26.	43	Oct. 13.	45½	46	— 1⅞	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	47	47	45½	45¾	41⅞	3,500
104½	88	100¼	June 23.	94	Oct. 14.	96	96	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	96	96	95½	95½	95½	500
40⅝	26	33⅝	Oct. 30.	40¼	Jan. 22.	127	130	— 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	130	130	130	130	130	100
153	103⅛	135½	Mar. 31.	116¾	Jan. 6.	122	122¼	— 2	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	123½	123⅝	120⅝	122⅛	118¾	52,353
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	..	..	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119⅛	120	119¼	120	116¼	400
100	95	95	Oct. 6.	84	Mar. 10.	90	94	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	...	25
167⅜	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	163	167	..	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,903,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	165½	165¾	165½	165½	153⅝	500
21⅞	13¼	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	13⅜	14	— ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	16½	250
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	95	Oct. 10.	96	102	— ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	97	97	96	97	140	2,880
34	20	48¾	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	43	45	+ 2½	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	42	44¼	42	44¼	...	1,150
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	70	72	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	68½	68¾	68¼	68½	56	100
91	42¾	96⅞	Sep. 9.	74½	Jan. 27.	88¼	88¼	— ⅞	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	88¾	89⅜	86⅝	88¼	78⅝	149,165
108	70	106½	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	100	100½	— ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100¾	100⅝	99½	100½	90⅞	8,590
114½	81⅜	118½	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	106⅞	107	— 1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	81,245,200	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	108⅜	108¼	104½	106⅞	108⅜	116,335
97	83⅜	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	94	95	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	30,353,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94⅞	94½	94½	94⅝	820
...	...	108⅞	Oct. 25.	103⅝	Oct. 31.	106¾	107½	— 3¼	Balt. & Ohio sub ctfs. 50 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	106½	106¾	105⅞	105⅞	...	700
88⅞	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60	Oct. 13.	62½	63¾	— ⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	63	63¾	61⅞	62⅝	63½	15,047
228	175	233	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	227	235	— 6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	229	230	228	230	...	100
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	122	124	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	122	122	122	122	100	150
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51½	52	+ ⅝	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...	100
89	54⅛	97	May 22.	80	Oct. 13.	83	86	— 1½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	84	85	81	85	84½	400
117½	87	145¾	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	135⅝	136½	— ⅝	Canadian Pacific.	100	66,841,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	136¼	136⅝	134⅛	136	112⅝	34,150
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	135⅜	136⅞	— 1	Canadian Pac. sub. ctfs. 4th in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	135¼	136	135½	136	...	300
52⅜	20	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	50¾	51	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	57¼	57⅜	49⅝	50¾	47¼	18,800
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33¼	Jan. 14.	36⅞	36½	— ½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	36¾	36⅞	35¼	36½	36	5,400
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	71½	Oct. 13.	73¼	73½	+ ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	3	SA	73	73½	72¾	73½	77	700
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,418,000	.....	..	..	30¼	30⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25	19,850
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	43½	Jan. 15.	44½	45¼	— 1⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,469,100	.....	..	..	45	45	43⅞	44½	40½	2,100
94¾	90	95¼	June 10.	90½	May 5.	89	90½	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,527,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	93½	72
188	134	198½	Sep. 20.	100½	Jan. 27.	188¾	189	— 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	$4	SA	191⅝	191⅝	186	189	163½	60,600
200	173	200¼	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	194	195	— ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	46,900,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	194⅛	195	194	195	190	1,070
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204½	Jan. 14.	226	230	— 4½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	$6	SA	228½	229½	223	223½	210¾	100
175¼	116½	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	198½	200	— ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	71,172,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	199½	200	198	199¾	143¾	2,147
31	10½	24½	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	20	20½	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	20½	20¾	19⅜	20	20½	1,400
57½	28⅝	44	Sep. 16.	30¼	Feb. 20.	37	37½	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	37½	36¾	37	37	3,200
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10½	Jan. 8.	16⅝	17	— ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17¼	17¾	16⅝	17⅜	...	3,500
101	72½	103⅜	Aug. 8.	95¼	Jan. 14.	99½	100	— ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	100	100	98¼	99⅞	99⅜	1,200
82	67	90	May 21.	77½	Jan. 27.	83	85	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '00.	1½	..	94½	94⅞	93¾	93½	...	400
136½	41⅜	110¼	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	88¼	88¾	— ⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,231,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	90⅛	92¾	89⅝	89⅝	93	91,500
18	6⅞	35¾	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	32½	32¾	— 1	Colorado Southern.	100	30,995,000	.....	..	..	33½	33½	31¾	32¾	13⅝	2,500
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	59½	Jan. 15.	73¼	73½	— ⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	73½	73⅝	73¼	73⅜	54	630
28⅜	16¼	53¾	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	48	48½	— 1	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	49	49	47⅜	48¾	24	2,150
25½	12½	24½	Oct. 17.	14½	Jan. 17.	21¾	23½	— 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,918,400	.....	..	..	23¾	23¾	22¾	22¾	15	500
180	168½	180	Oct. 22.	152	Apr. 15.	177	180	— 3	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	177	177	177	177	...	300
238	187	230¾	Apr. 23.	211¼	Oct. 7.	218½	219¼	— 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,016,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	219	219	216	219	214¼	2,010
124	93¼	120½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	119	120	— ⅛	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	...	220
...	...	38⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	31¼	33	— ⅝	Corn Products Co.	100	44,830,500	.....	..	..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31½	...	594
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	81⅜	July 31.	83	84	..	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,353,300	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	82¾	84½	82	82	...	155
185½	105	184½	Jan. 7.	162½	Oct. 13.	169	170¼	— 1⅝	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	171	171	165	170	173	1,400
258	188½	297	Feb. 4.	253	Jan. 15.	250	258	— 2	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	261	261	258	258	238½	500
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	40½	Oct. 13.	44	45	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	44⅜	40	44⅜	45	1,700
103¼	80	90⅞	Aug. 21.	80½	Oct. 13.	91	91⅜	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	91	91¾	90½	90½	92	1,670
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38½	Jan. 31.	47	48½	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	47½	48	47¼	48	41⅜	700
17	14¾	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	20½	20¾	— ½	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20¼	19¾	20	...	3,190
40⅜	36	48½	Sep. 5.	33	Feb. 24.	40⅞	41	+ 1½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	39¼	41½	38	41	...	11,000
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 28.	5	5¼	— ⅞	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	...	36,625,896	.....	..	..	5¾	5¾	5	5⅛	...	800
...	...	39	Oct. 30.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	37	38	— ⅞	Distilling of America pf. trust ctfs.	...	25,691,100	.....	..	..	38⅝	38⅝	38	38½	...	650
12½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	18½	18⅝	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	12	725
22½	13⅞	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	28⅞	29¼	— 1¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	29⅜	29⅝	28½	28½	20½	1,250
45½	24½	44⅝	Jan. 2.	35¾	May 19.	38	38¼	— 1¼	**Erie**	100	112,578,000	.....	..	..	39	39½	37⅞	38¼	41⅞	36,970
73	59¾	73⅝	Jan. 2.	65¼	Oct. 13.	67½	67½	— ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	67⅞	68	66¾	67½	70¾	5,260
62⅝	39½	62¾	Jan. 2.	40½	Oct. 13.	51½	52	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	52	52¼	49⅝	51½	56½	3,500
68	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	60½	61½	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	61	61½	61	61½	58½	700
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	59	64	— 1	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	62	62	62	62	...	300
230¾	163¼	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	185½	186	— 1	**General Electric Co.**	100	41,051,300	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	186¼	187½	185	186	258¾	3,238
208	167½	202¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	180	190	— 1	Great Northern pf.	100	123,900,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	190	190	189	189	193¼	900
75½	40¼	106	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	93¾	95	— ½	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1¼	SA	95¼	95½	93¼	95	56¾	1,100
88½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81¼	Jan. 14.	90½	93	+ ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	91	91½	90¼	91½	77⅛	778
154⅜	124	173¼	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	147⅜	148	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	148	148¼	145	147¾	140¼	12,950
28	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	18	Oct. 13.	19¼	20	— ¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19½	19½	19½	19½	20¼	1,300
81¼	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 7.	72⅞	73	— ⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	72¾	72¾	72¼	72½	76⅝	280
100½	54¾	190	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	77	79	— 3	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2¼	..	80	80	76	77	88¾	1,800
11	5½	24½	Oct. 8.	6	Jan. 27.	15	17	— 1	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	16½	16¾	16¼	17	6¾	200
49	24⅞	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 2.	49½	51	— 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	50	50	50	50	47½	100
80	74⅞	95	Oct. 2.	87¼	Jan. 13.	87	93	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	85¼	300
43⅜	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	42½	43½	— 1½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	44	44	42¾	43¼	41⅜	1,900
87½	48	90⅝	Apr. 28.	71	Jan. 14.	75	76½	— 2¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	77½	77½	74⅝	75⅝	78⅝	940
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	33⅜	Jan. 25.	41	42	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	3,000,000	.....	..	..	42	42	42	42	33	100
81¼	71½	88	Aug. 1.	77⅝	Oct. 13.	80½	80¾	— ⅜	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	81	81⅜	80	80¼	...	4,300
23	13½	39	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 14.	24¼	25	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,163,500	.....	..	..	34½	35½	34½	35¼	...	4,300
49	35	62⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	56½	56⅝	+ ⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	55½	57	55¼	56⅜	39	2,100
18½	5⅜	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	33½	35	— ⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	15	700
45½	24	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	60	65	—14	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	..	62	62	62	62	...	100
29	12	17¼	Mar. 11.	12	Oct. 31.	10	14	— 1	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	12½	12½	12	12	...	200
97¼	70	92	Sep. 10.	83¾	Jan. 30.	80	84	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	8,500,000	Sep. 15, '02.	2	SA	84	84	84	84	...	50
76½	39¾	71¼	Jan. 2.	35¼	Oct. 13.	56	60	— 2¼	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,940,000	.....	..	..	56½	56¾	56¼	56¾	...	100
90	67	91¾	May 2.	77	Oct. 29.	77	81	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	77	77	77	77	...	200
111¾	76	150½	Aug. 20.	102¼	Jan. 27.	137	137½	— 1½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	138¼	138¾	133¼	137	104¼	30,475
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	10	13	..	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	8¾	400
145	88	140⅜	Jan. 9.	122	Mar. 12.	137½	137¼	+ 2½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	49,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	135	138⅝	133¾	137¼	123⅝	148,324
...	...	134½	July 23.	106¼	May 19.	123	123½	+ 1	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	123	124½	122	123	...	4,200
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	133	Oct. 13.	140¾	140⅝	+ ⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	139⅝	142	138¾	140⅝	155	9,118
30	12¾	31½	Mar. 31.	24	Oct. 13.	25½	25⅞	— ⅛	Mexican Central.	100	47,353,100	.....	..	..	25⅞	25⅞	25	25½	22	2,200
111¼	67⅜	115	Apr. 19.	103	Oct. 22.	109	110	— 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	109	109¾	108	108¾	110	500
36¼	15	54	Nov. 1.	36½	Jan. 2.	83¼	83½	+ ¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	78½	84	78	83¼	33½	18,765
94⅜	49	139	Sep. 12.	90	Jan. 14.	130¾	131½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	130	131⅜	120	130	68	2,800
35½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 5.	30⅜	30½	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	60,100,300	.....	..	..	29½	30¾	28⅝	29¼	24¼	9,300
68⅝	37	60¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 14.	59½	60½	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	61	61¾	58½	61¼	51¾	5,100
124½	90	125½	Sep. 19.	98¾	Mar. 11.	109¾	109⅞	— 1¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,300	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	110¾	110⅞	107⅜	109¾	98¾	90,710
80	75½	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	103	103	— 1½	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	19,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	105	105	105	105	...	100
48	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	43⅝	Jan. 14.	45	45½	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	45⅞	46	45¼	45¼	42	1,846
25¼	15	32	Sep. 26.	15⅝	Jan. 13.	28½	29	— ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	28½	28⅝	27	28¾	20½	5,300
93⅝	74⅜	96	Oct. 2.	75½	Jan. 10.	92½	93	— 2	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	93½	93½	92	92	88¼	200
...	...	21¾	Sep. 4.	14½	Jan. 14.	19	19	— ½	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,986,000	.....	..	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	...	550
...	...	42⅝	Mar. 18.	37½	Sep. 23.	39¾	39¼	— ⅜	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	39,967,600	.....	..	..	39	39	39¾	39	...	400
41	26¼	45	Aug. 22.	33	May 1.	43	55	..	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	45	45	45	45	...	200
175	135	196	Apr. 21.	149	Mar. 17.	173	178	— 1	New York Air Brake.	100	8,025,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	173½	175¾	173	177¼	140	1,300
174½	139¾	168¾	Jan. 2.	149¾	Oct. 13.	153½	156	— ½	New York Central.	100

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Nov. 1. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Last Year.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 1, '02.
61	57	103⅛	Sep. 4.	80½	Jan. 7.	97	97½	— ½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	97	97	97	97	70	100
52	30	63¼	Oct. 3.	39	Jan. 14.	62⅝	63	+ ⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	62	63	61¾	63	43	8,200
89	75½	96¼	Oct. 25.	82⅝	Feb. 4.	94	96¼	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	96½	96½	94	94	85¼	1,250
....	....	38¾	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 16.	36	36½	— ¾	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	.....	..	..	36¾	37	36½	36¾	...	2,300
....	....	90¼	Oct. 31.	80	Apr. 1.	89	89¾	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	90	90¼	89¾	89¾	...	1,574
68	36¼	78½	Sep. 3.	52¾	Mar. 10.	67	67¼	— 1¼	Reading	50	69,900,000	.....	..	..	68¼	68¼	65	67¼	43½	116,700
82½	65	90¼	Sep. 10.	72¾	Mar. 10.	87¼	88	— 1⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	87½	88½	87¼	87¼	77¾	25,227
84⅛	68	89⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	77⅞	78¼	— 1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	.....	..	..	78¾	78⅝	77¼	77¼	54	22,110
24	11⅛	24⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅝	Jan. 2.	21½	21⅝	— ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	15¼	8,300
82	55¼	83⅝	Sep. 10.	66	Jan. 16.	78	78¾	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	79¼	79¾	78⅝	78¾	66¾	2,650
64⅛	18	25⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 24.	23¼	24	+ ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	23½	24½	22¾	24	27¾	5,110
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	72	73	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1¾	Q	72½	73½	72½	73¼	75	400
112⅜	97	125	Apr. 23.	68	Oct. 10.	71	76	— 2	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	73	73	72	72	99½	200
15⅛	7¼	24¼	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	18	19	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	19	19	18¼	..	...	300
78½	55	81⅛	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	71	73	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	72	72	70¾	71½	60½	365
36	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	31½	33	+ ⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	...	100
86½	21½	85¼	July	31	Jan. 2.	81	81⅝	+ 5¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,408,700	.....	..	..	82	82	75⅛	81	43⅜	13,918
88	75	90	July	30.	82⅞	July	19.	82	83½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,600,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	83	84	83	83¼	78½	300
76¼	53¼	80⅜	July	30.	70½	May	5.	74¼	74¾	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	73	75½	73	74¾	68½	3,020
39¼	16	39	Aug.	18.	24½	Mar.	6.	31	31⅞	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	31½	32¾	30½	31½	26¾	1,633
71	41¼	80	Sep.	9.	55¼	Mar.	6.	68	68¼	— 2⅜	St. Louis Southwestern. pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	68½	69	67	67	58¾	6,150
41¼	19½	83	Sep.	4.	29⅞	June	23.	60¾	67	— 1⅞	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	68½	68¼	65	67	30	2,111
86	65½	95⅝	Sep.	9.	80¼	May	19.	92	94½	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	93	93	93	93	79	100
65¾	29	81¼	Sep.	10.	58	Jan.	15.	70¾	70¾	— 1⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	.....	..	..	..	..	71¾	71⅞	69	70⅝	60⅜	108,065
35⅜	18	41⅝	Aug.	21	31¼	Jan.	27.	36⅞	37	— 1	Southern Railway	100	119,300,000	.....	..	..	..	..	37½	37½	36¼	36¾	33⅜	8,900
....	....	38⅝	Oct.	17.	35⅜	Oct.	13.	36⅞	37	— 1	Southern Railway, stamped.	100	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	37⅜	37	36	36⅝	...	5,900
94⅜	67¼	98½	Apr.	15.	92	Jan.	14.	93½	93⅝	+ ½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	October, '02.	2½	SA	93⅝	94	92⅞	93⅜	88⅜	1,681
....	....	97	Oct.	18.	93	Oct.	29.	93¼	93⅝	— ½	Southern Railway pf., stamped.	100	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	93⅛	94	93	94	...	1,350
....	....	92½	July	19.	90	May	22.	90	....	— ½	So. Ky., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,382,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	91	91	91	...	100
6½	3½	8⅝	Apr.	29.	4	Jan.	10.	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	...	100
76⅝	40⅜	74⅜	Apr.	24	60¼	Oct.	13.	65	65⅜	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.**	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	66	66	63⅜	66	60¼	5,800
82¼	23¼	54⅝	Sep.	3.	37⅛	Jan.	15.	40	46⅝	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,769,000	.....	..	..	..	..	46½	47½	44½	46¼	30	72,900
42¼	19	44½	Feb.	18	35	Jan.	15.	39	42	— 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	3,645,300	.....	..	..	..	..	40	40	39	39	36⅜	600
25¼	10⅝	33¼	Oct.	24.	18½	Jan.	21.	30⅜	31	— 1⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,985,000	.....	..	..	..	..	31¼	31½	29½	30⅝	21	7,550
39½	23	49⅝	Sep.	2.	35	Jan.	15.	47⅞	47⅝	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	48	48	45¾	47⅝	35	8,300
106⅝	65⅜	129	Aug.	25.	107	Jan.	2.	120½	121	..	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	120¼	120¼	120	120½	99¼	1,020
160	147	159½	Feb.	18.	156¼	Aug.	5.	157	158	+ 3½	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	158	158	158	158	...	150
19⅜	12	18¼	Apr.	3.	13	Feb.	1.	13	14	— ¼	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	14⅝	700
75⅜	65	85	Apr.	3.	72	Jan.	15.	77	70	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	16.	77	77	77	71½	100
133	76	113¼	Aug.	26.	98⅜	Feb.	28.	104⅜	104½	— ¾	Union Pacific	100	106,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	104½	105	102⅝	104½	103¼	148,590
99½	81⅛	95	Aug.	29.	86⅜	Mar.	6.	91½	91⅞	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,544,400	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91¼	91⅜	91¼	91¼	88⅜	5,903
....	....	17	Oct.	20.	10¼	May	12.	15⅜	15⅛	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	..	..	15⅜	16⅜	15½	15⅛	..	5,020
....	....	59	Sep.	6.	42	May	16.	57	57	— 1¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	56½	56⅝	55½	55½	...	9,400
....	....	24⅞	Oct.	27.	22¼	Oct.	13.	24	24½	— ⅛	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	24½	24⅞	24	24	...	2,710
....	....	60	Nov.	1.	61	Oct.	9.	65½	66	+ 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	64½	66	64½	65¾	...	10,505
....	....	44⅜	Mar.	8.	30	Aug.	11.	....	....	— 2	U. S Reduc. & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	32	32	32	32	...	100
10⅝	7⅜	15½	Sep.	22.	11⅛	Feb.	18.	13⅞	14	— ⅝	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,900	.....	..	..	..	..	14⅜	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞	11⅞	10,415
83¾	60½	91⅞	Sep.	22.	78½	Jan.	21.	90⅝	91	+ 1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90½	91¼	90	91¼	80½	4,904
84	12½	19⅝	Oct.	1.	14	Jan.	2.	17⅞	18½	..	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	17⅞	18	17½	18	14⅜	350
85	47	64	Mar.	24.	50⅛	Jan.	14.	56	56½	— 1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	28,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	55	55	54½	54½	48	270
55	24	46⅞	Jan.	7.	36⅜	June	19.	40¼	40¾	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,465,300	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	40¼	40½	39¾	40¼	42½	53,210
101⅞	69	97⅞	Jan.	7.	87½	June	19.	88	89¾	— 1⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	89¾	89	88	88	92½	15,600
....	....	32	Oct.	30.	31½	Oct.	30.	31⅝	31⅞	..	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	32,858,600	.....	..	..	..	..	31½	32	31⅜	31⅝	....	8,835
....	....	75¼	Oct.	30.	74	Oct.	30.	74½	75	..	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	26,651,000	.....	..	..	..	..	74	75½	74	74⅜	....	2,407
72	51	76⅜	Apr.	28.	60	Jan.	18.	67	67½	— 1	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	67¼	67¼	66¾	67	61½	3,810
125	116	134⅞	Sep.	23.	120½	Jan.	17.	127⅞	128	..	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,600,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	128¼	128¼	128⅛	128⅛	....	50
....	....	34½	Oct.	29.	31½	Oct.	14.	32	33	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	..	32½	34½	32	33	....	2,050
26	11⅛	38⅜	Sep.	10.	21⅜	Jan.	14.	33	33¼	— 1	**Wabash**	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33⅜	20⅝	6,300
46⅛	23⅜	54½	Sep.	10.	41⅛	Jan.	13.	47½	48½	— 1	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	49⅛	49⅛	47⅜	48½	36⅝	12,000
195	133	250	Aug.	28.	134⅝	Jan.	25.	225	245	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '02.	14	SA	225	225	225	225	170	20
100¼	81	97⅛	Aug.	26.	84⅝	July	10.	91	91⅜	— ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	91¼	91½	90¾	91	91⅝	3,140
180	145	233	Sep.	11.	169½	Jan.	15.	211	219	— 5	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,398,816	Aug. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	215	215	215	215	..	200
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep.	9.	17	Jan.	27.	25¾	27	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	25¼	28⅜	25	26⅞	18	2,440
69⅝	45	66	Apr.	29.	40¼	Jan.	27.	58½	59½	— 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	..	..	59	60	58	59⅜	48½	1,000
33	24	42⅜	Sep.	10.	28	Jan.	17.	37	37½	— 2⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,983,300	.....	..	..	..	..	38½	38½	37	37½	....	1,900
26	14½	31	Aug.	20.	19⅜	Jan.	30.	27	27½	— ½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800	.....	..	..	..	..	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅜	20¾	2,230
49⅝	36½	57⅞	Aug.	20.	39½	Jan.	24.	52	52½	— ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	..	..	53	53	52	52⅝	41½	2,900

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234 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street
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AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
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Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,508,390.11

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Fred'k L. Eldridge, 1st Vice-Pres't.
Joseph T. Brown, 2d Vice-Pres't.
Wm. B. Randall, Trust Officer.
F. G. King, Secretary and Treas.
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BRANCH OFFICE: 67 STATE ST., ALBANY

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital	$3,000,000
Surplus and Profits	4,000,000
Deposits	34,000,000

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AND
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CURRIE & GWYNNE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 3697 and 3698 Broad.

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NOV

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Coal	10½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Dist. Tel	3½	Rub. Goods Mfg. pf.	1½
Am. Ice pf.	1	St. L. & San F.	5½
Ann Arbor	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Det. Southern pf.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	3½
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. Brg. Invest. pf.	1½
Manhattan	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Met. Sec. Sub. ctfs.	1		
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	2½	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	2	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Linseed	2½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	4½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Snuff	6	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Dock pf.	2½
B. & O. sub. ctfs.	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Brklyn Un. Gas	6	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Can. Southern	1½	Nor'n. & West.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pac. Coast	2½
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	3	Pennsylvania	1
Chi. & N. W.	4½	Peo. & Eastern	2
Cleve., Cin. & W. pf.	1½	Pere Marquette	2
Col. Southern	1	Reading	1½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Comm. Cable	3	Rutland pf.	2
Consol. Gas	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Cort. Tob. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. W.	2½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2	Southern Pacific	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	Southern Ry.	1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1	So. Ry. stamped	1
Erie	1½	Tex. Land Tr.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Ft. W. & D. City	1	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	1½
Gen. Electric	3	U. S. R. & R.	1
Int. Power	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Int. Silver	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1½
Int. Steam Pump	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Int. S. P. pf.	1½	Wabash	1
Iowa Central	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	5
Kook & D. M. pf.	14	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Kn. Ice, Chi.	1	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Lake Sh. & M. S.	1½		
Long Island	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	L. & N., L. Cent. & Lex. 4½s	6½
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co., Ga., 5s	1	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
C. & O., Warm Spr. Valley 5s	5½	Nat. Starch 6s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. T. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., L. S. coll. 3½s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s reg.	1
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	2½	Ore. Ry. & Nav. con. 4s	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1½
Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	2	Rome, W. & Og. con. 5s	1½
Conn. Ry. & Lt. 4½s	1½	St. L. & San F. 6s	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
H. & St. Jo. con. 6s	2	Wabash Det., Series A	4
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1		
Long Isl. gen. 4s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil 4½s	1	Det. So., Ohio Sc. 4s	2
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Erie 1st con. 4s	1½
Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Green Bay deb. B.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1½	Lake Shore 3½s	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	2½	N. Y. & Q. Co. El. L. & P. 5s	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1 g. 3½s	1½	Third Av. 5s	1½
		Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1
		Wabash deb., Series B	1½

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Oct. 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,142,758,740	$1,063,520,152	+ 8.6
Boston	103,301,976	110,964,283	— 2.9
Philadelphia	84,853,861	90,189,461	— 5.9
Baltimore	17,944,068	17,772,148	+ 2.4
Chicago	125,300,419	133,375,714	+ 1.9
St. Louis	39,100,000	36,394,309	+ 7.4
New Orleans	11,496,451	11,105,907	+ 3.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,537,823,540	$1,452,024,974	+ 5.9
Other cities, 5 days	296,411,816	256,207,414	+15.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,834,235,356	$1,708,232,388	+ 7.4
All cities, 1 day	465,271,419	447,943,450	+ 3.9
Total all cities for week	$2,299,506,775	$2,156,175,838	+ 6.6

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
American District Telegraph Company—Books close.
Canton Company—Dividend payable.
Elm Street Connecting Railway—Annual meeting.
Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Ottawa, Northern and Northwestern Railroad—Special meeting.
Third Avenue Railroad—Annual meeting.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Tenth Street Connecting Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 4.

American Soda Fountain Company—Dividend payable on first preferred Nov. 11 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.

Wednesday, Nov. 5.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Greene Copper Company—Special meeting.
Life Association of America—Annual meeting.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Special meeting.
National Carbon Company—Books close.
New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable Nov. 29 to holders of record this date.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Shelby Iron Company—Books close.
West Chicago Street Railway—Books close.

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on common and annual meeting.
Henry F. A. Walz Company—Annual meeting.
Nassau Electric Railroad (Brooklyn)—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 7.

Estate of Bradish Johnson—Dividend payable.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Nevada—Books close.
Toledo Railways and Light Company—Special meeting.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on new preferred.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable Nov. 15 to holders of record this date.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale	
Nov. 1.										
200	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	230	Aug. 28	190	Jan. 4	230	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902 5½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
20	25½	Am. Ag. Chemical	10,715,000	.. ..	32½	July 29	21	Mar. 11	25	Sep. 23, 1902
90	99	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,185,000	Oct. 1, 1902 3	91	July 29	78½	Oct. 23	78½	Oct. 22, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	30	June 19	30	June 19	30	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	70	July 15, 1901
4	5½	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,254,900	.. ..	28½	Apr. 14	5	Sep. 24	6	Oct. 16, 1902
95½	98½	Am. Snuff pf.	12,500,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	101	Oct. 2	85	Jan. 13	90½	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2½	Dec. 18, 1901
140	148	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902 2	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 9	146½	Oct. 6, 1902
77	79	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1¾	80½	Sep. 22	73	Apr. 23	76	Oct. 9, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1¾	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	95	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,750,000	Sept. 6, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,985,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104	June 25, 1902
103	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,436,000	July, 1902 2	106½	Jan. 17	106½	Jan. 17	106½	Jan. 17, 1902
10¾	11½	Brunswick City	1,000,000	.. ..	14¾	Apr. 23	10	Jan. 13	11	Oct. 15, 1902
141	145	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 4	145	Sep. 19	139	Apr. 2	143	Oct. 18, 1902
..	250	Bur., C. R. & Northern	3,650,000	July 1, 1902 3	230	Aug. 7	139	Feb. 13	230	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1¾	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 15, 1898
174	177	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902 2	196	Jan. 6	170	Oct. 8	175½	Oct. 22, 1902
190	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,742,800	Oct. 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction pf.	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	39	Apr. 28, 1900
210	215	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,900	July 1, 1902 3	220½	July 30	134¾	Jan. 6	214	Sep. 24, 1902
133	138	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 18	136½	Sep. 18, 1902
84	95	Chi. Gt. Western pf. A	11,572,400	July 31, 1902 2½	90¼	June 24	83¾	Jan. 22	84	Oct. 24, 1902
73½	78	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	May 20, 1902 2	80	May 7	69¼	Jan. 14	77¼	Aug. 29, 1902
..	90	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 3	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90	Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	22,780,900	Oct. 1, 1902 ..	274½	Apr. 30	230	Jan. 18	262	Oct. 9, 1902
159	160	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,405,200	Aug. 20, 1902 3	170½	Apr. 30	140	Feb. 6	163	Oct. 7, 1902
190	196	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,644,600	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chi. Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900 1¼	60	Apr. 28	44¾	Mar. 15	49¼	Oct. 18, 1902
116	125	C., C., & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902 1¼	124½	Sep. 2	113	Jan. 21	124	Sep. 2, 1902
73	80	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	5,000,000	.. ..	84½	May 22	65	Feb. 10	75	Sep. 17, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902 1¾	*192	Apr. 28	*192	Apr. 23	*192	Apr. 23, 1902
125	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	5,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	149	Mar. 26	130¼	Oct. 17	130¼	Oct. 17, 1902
83	100	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902 2	85	Feb. 18	80	Apr. 24	80	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ..	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾	May 21, 1902
25	50	**Den. & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1½	50	July 3	40	Apr. 19	45	Aug. 11, 1902
..	50	Den. & Southwestern pf.	7,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¾	64	Feb. 24	49	Feb. 20	61	Aug. 5, 1902
120	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	981,500	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	Jan. 7	130	Oct. 14	132	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901 2½	90	July 18	85	May 8	87¾	Aug. 25, 1902
87½	88	Detroit United Ry.	12,500,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1	97	Sep. 2	75	June 2	80	Oct. 22, 1902
135	138	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902 2½	139½	Jan. 2	130¼	Jan. 13	139	Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	405	Mar. 21, 1901
84	88	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902 2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May 29	91	Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	**Fort W. & R. G.**	2,105,104	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000	.. ..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
62½	64	Gen. Chemical	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63½	July 21	64	Oct. 18, 1902
100	103	Gen. Chemical pf.	8,416,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	103	Sep. 12	98½	June 20	103	Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*105½	Dec. 15, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,000,000	Feb. 1, 1902 3	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,825,100	Oct. 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100	Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,000,200	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*102¼	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,550,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
65	75	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Oct. 25, 1902 25c	99	Feb. 7	90	Apr. 17	90	Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
49¼	51	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Oct. 1, 1902 1	65	May 17	35	Sep. 29	37	Oct. 3, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*22	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.. ..	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	58	Mar. 13, 1901
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	65	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
100	110	**Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf.**	2,500,000	June 16, 1902 2½	110	Jan. 27	102½	Mar. 5	107½	Sep. 22, 1902
120	130	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1902 2	133	Feb. 6	120	Oct. 8	120	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	42,888,500	July 29, 1902 3½	346	Apr. 25	325	Apr. 7	346	Apr. 25, 1902
90	100	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902 2½	100	Sep. 20	72	Apr. 18	99¾	Oct. 21, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	152½	Nov. 12, 1901
40	41	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	7,000,000	.. ..	43	Jan. 6	38	Feb. 1	40¼	Oct. 25, 1902
88	90	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1¼	91¾	Mar. 22	88	Mar. 3	90	Aug. 29, 1902
..	170	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	118	Apr. 18, 1901
120	130	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	116½	Jan. 22	127	Sep. 20, 1902
195	196	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	196	Aug. 7, 1902
103	103½	**Nat. Biscuit pf.**	23,825,100	Aug. 30, 1902 1¾	102½	Apr. 4	103	Oct. 13	103	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3¾	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1½	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	66	Feb. 12, 1902
110	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902 5	124½	Jan. 27	117¾	May 21	119	Aug. 20, 1902
20	28	New York Dock	3,000,000	.. ..	28	Apr. 7	13	Feb. 7	24¼	Oct. 7, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	5,668,650	.. ..	..	..	..	..	430	Apr. 5, 1901
138	142	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	138½	Feb. 3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	..	..	..	*295	Oct., 1900
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	7,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	July 23	235	June 16	246	Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,330,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 18, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7 1898
100	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¾	Jan. 6	105	Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,612,200	Aug. 15, 1902 2	93	Sep. 8	80	May 17	87	Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	104	July 8, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	117	May 1, 1900
119	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1902 2	123	May 14	112	Mar. 25	120	Aug. 4, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,200	Oct. 7, 1902 1¾	193¾	Aug. 4	193¼	Aug. 4	193¾	Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12, 1902
231	235	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 2	250	Apr. 29	215	Jan. 13	225	Oct. 25, 1902
2½	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.. ..	4¾	Mar. 5	2	Oct. 8	3¼	Oct. 17, 1902
8	10	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11¾	Mar. 10	8	Oct. 8	10	June 18, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.**	5,000,000	July 1, 1902 2	96¾	May 15	93	Oct. 1	93	Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	..	..	..	215	Oct. 23, 1901
138	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 16	*138	Jan. 7	*139	July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,453,700	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141¼	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	..	.. ..	55¾	Mar. 12	52¾	June 30	52¾	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 19, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	650,525	July, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,462,800	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,540	July 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	*20	Apr. 9, 1900
126	128	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¼	134	Feb. 7	122	Jan. 8	128	Oct. 16, 1902
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,074,200	.. ..	20	June 9	20	June 9	20	June 9, 1902
..	35½	Tol. Rys. & Light	12,000,000	.. ..	38	Sep. 11	35	Oct. 17	35½	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 10, 1902 2½	*260	Jan. 6	*250	Jan. 6	*260	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902 1¾	68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 6	57½	Oct. 2, 1902
133	140	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1902 2	180	Aug. 28	97	Jan. 2	142	Oct. 25, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	185	Oct. 20, 1899
80	80½	**Valeas Detinning pf.**	1,200,000	Oct. 20, 1902 1¾	81	Oct. 9	78½	Oct. 16	80½	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1895
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	126	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*28	Mar. 15, 1900
210	230	West'house Elec. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,297,400	Oct. 1, 1902 1¾	234	Apr. 9	189	Jan. 3	216	Oct. 23, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing first preferred, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph is $25 par.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 24, 1902	$9,124,000
Week ended Oct. 25, 1901	10,427,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	417,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	422,000,000

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Oct. 28, 1902	$10,195,321
Week ended Oct. 29, 1901	10,627,022
From Jan. 1, 1902	385,760,072
From Jan. 1, 1901	432,688,291

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$37,454
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	34,241
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,122,290
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,143,233

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$5,021
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	2,927,525
From Jan. 1, 1902	38,294,676
From Jan. 1, 1901	32,314,261

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$34,433

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	$2,893,284
From Jan. 1, 1902	33,172,387
From Jan. 1, 1901	28,170,988

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$4,000
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	29,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	37,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,700,000

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$711,815
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	1,127,686
From Jan. 1, 1902	25,277,299
From Jan. 1, 1901	40,264,746

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$707,815
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	1,098,686
From Jan. 1, 1902	25,240,299
From Jan. 1, 1901	37,564,746

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$41,454
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	63,241
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,159,290
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,843,233

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$716,836
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	4,055,211
From Jan. 1, 1902	63,571,975
From Jan. 1, 1901	72,578,999

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Oct. 31, 1902	$675,382
Week ended Nov. 1, 1901	3,991,970
From Jan. 1, 1902	58,412,685
From Jan. 1, 1901	65,035,766

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 2	97	Oct 15	95 .. 98
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	102¾	Mar 31	100	Oct 11	101¾	Nov 1	101¼ 102
Do registered	A O	105¼	Mar 25	100	Oct 10	100	Oct 10	 96
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 30	92	Jan 22	96	Nov 1	92 .. ..
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾	Jan. 9	93½	Mar 24	94¾	Apr 15	92 .. 95
Do stamped		95¾	Jan. 8	91¼	Jun 4	94¾	Oct 21	.. .. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	F A	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	97	Aug 5	.. .. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	F A	95¾	Apr 28	94¾	Oct 23	94¾	Oct 23	.. .. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114½	Oct	8	114½	Oct	8	114½ 117
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾	Jun 23	93	Oct 13	94¾	Nov 1	94 .. 94½
Do do registered		97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	97	Apr 28	.. .. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105	Sep 5	100¾	Oct 14	101	Nov 1	100¾ 101
Do do registered		104	Sep 15	102	Jan 6	104	Sep 16	104 .. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	110	Sep 10	104	Jan 14	111	Oct 16	106 .. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N	93¾	Apr 25	80	Oct 24	80	Oct 24	88 .. 90
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N	101	Feb 18	93	Oct 13	95¾	Oct 31	95¾ 96¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾	Jun 9	89½	Oct 9	89½	Oct 9	89½ 90
Do do registered		90½	Jul 16	90¼	Jul 16	90½	July 16	.. .. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	A O	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	June 27	.. .. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108	Sep	9	108	Sep	9	108 .. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119¾	Feb 20	116	Sep	5	116	Oct 27	116¾ .. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14,'02 .. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	130¾	Apr 11	128	Feb 28	130	May 20	.. .. ..
Do do 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	122½	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 8	125¾	Oct 27	125½ .. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	108 No 11,'02 .. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J D	103	Jun 16	102	Apr 18	103	June 16	.. .. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	108¾	May 29	103¾	Jun 5	104¾	Oct 28	104¾ .. ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾	Mar 25	121¾	Oct 29	122	Nov 1	121¾ 122
Do do registered		124¾	Feb 14	124¾	Feb 28	124¾	Feb 28	.. .. ..
C. R. I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	118	Jan 27	.. .. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14,'02 .. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¾	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 8	105¾	Oct 31	105½ .. ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Feb 15	107	Oct 27	107¾	Nov 1	107 .. 107½
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	107 Au 5, 01 .. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	May 3	91¼	Jan 7	94¾	Sep 9	.. .. ..
Cen. P. & Blk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	108¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jan 28	108	Oct 29	105¾ .. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov. 1945	F A	123	Sep 26	119½	Mar 10	121¾	Oct 9	.. .. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113¾	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Oct 28	107 .. 107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	106¾	Fe 18,'01	.. .. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct. 1	85¾	Apr 12	76	Jan 2	78¾	Oct 29	75¾ .. 80
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct. 1	44¾	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	40	Oct 29	40 .. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov. 1945	Oct. 1	31	Apr 12	18¾	Jan 8	28	Oct 31	27¾ .. 29
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	93¾	Feb 8	91¾	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90¾ .. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1949	J J	108¾	Sep	3	108¾	Sep	3	.. .. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	102 Je 27,'00 .. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	112¾	Apr 30	.. .. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J F	141	Apr 18	132	Jan 3	135¾	Oct 31	136¾ .. ..
Do do registered	J F	138½	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	134¾	Oct 30	.. .. ..
Am. Dock & imp. Co. 5s, 1921	Q J	175	Jun 25	112¾	Aug 4	114¾	Oct 23	113¾ .. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 27	103	Mar 11	106	Mar 27	.. .. ..
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb 21	102	Jan 6	102	Oct 14	.. .. 101¼
Chen. & O. g. 4s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	109¾ .. 113
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	J J	117	Mar 4	114	Apr 28	114	Sep 16	111 .. 114½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	121½	Apr 30	118	Oct 10	120¾	Oct 31	117½ .. 116½
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	120¾	De 31,'01	.. .. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¼	Feb 27	104½	Oct 23	104¾	Nov 1	104½ .. 105
Do do registered	M S	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 18,'01	.. .. ..
Do do reg.	J J	116	Jun 17	108¼	May 15	113	Oct 30	.. .. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	105½	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Oct 30	102 .. 103½
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	100	Jun 25	98	Jul 18	99	Oct 29	.. .. ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989		106¾	Oct 29	106¼	Oct 29	106¾	Oct 29	108 .. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	104¾	Mar 15	102½	Jun 27	102¾	July 10	98½ .. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 3s, 1903	M N	89	Jun 11	87½	Oct 21	87½	Oct 31	87½ .. ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	88	Jun 11	79	Oct 13	80	Nov 1	80 .. 81
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	J J	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	.. .. ..
Do registered	J J	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	103¾	Oct 25	103¾ .. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,'00	.. .. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	107½	Jan 17	100½	Aug 7	100¾	Aug 7	100¾ .. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	M S	102½	Mar 31	98½	Sep 20	99½	Oct 31	99 .. 99½
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	94¾	Mar 14	91¼	Apr 4	91¼	Aug 6	91¼ .. ..
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	A O	106	Feb 14	103	Oct 28	103	Oct 28	102¾ .. ..
Do do 4s, 1919		111½	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 28	108¾	Oct 28	107 .. ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	..	..	..	..	103¾	Au 9,'01	.. .. ..
Do do registered	M S	100	Mar 20	99¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	98 .. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M N	110	Feb 20	107½	May 2	108	Sep 15	105¾ .. ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	116¾	Jan 7	116	Nov 1	116	Nov 1	116¾ .. ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	J J	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	111¾	Oct 15	112 .. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	130¾	Jul 31	133¾	Apr 4	133¾	July 31	135¼ .. ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	126¾	Apr 12	120¾	Nov 1	120¾	Nov 1	120¾ 121
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	.. .. ..
Do do registered	M N	123	May 6	123	Nov 1	123	Nov 1	.. .. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	122¾	Jun 24	120	Jan 3	120	Nov 1	120 .. 131½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	117	Sep 9	117½ .. ..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	.. .. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	107	Apr 4	182¾	Jan 10	104¾	Oct 21	.. .. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115	Mar 26	112	Jan 20	113½	Oct 29	113¾ .. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 3	110¾	Nov 1	113¾ 114½
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 19,'98	.. .. ..
Do do reg., Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	.. .. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾	May 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	118¾ .. ..
Do C. & M. Div. 6s, 1926	J J	124¾	Apr	3	118¾	Jan	17	121¾ Oct 31	121¾ .. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118	Mar 31	114¾	Aug 4	116	Oct 29	116 .. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾	Apr 12	119¾	Jan 7	119¾	Nov 1	119¾ 120
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¾	May 10	112¾	Jan 2	112¾	Oct 21	114¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	137¾ Jy 18,'99
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124	Apr	2	120¾	Aug 19	122¾	Oct	1	122¾ .. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¼	Apr 16	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	Aug 28	108¾ .. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	101¾	Oct	7	98¾	Jan	22	101¾ Oct	7	.. .. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	119	Mar	19	116	Sep	30	116 Sep	30	116 .. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	109¾	Feb	7	108¾	Jul	16	109 Oct	7	106¾ .. ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	112¾	Apr	4	113	Jan	7	115 Sep	18	115 .. ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	115	Mar	31	113¾	Jan	3	115 Mar	4	114 .. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	121¾	Apr	30	116¾	Jan	10	119 Oct	10	118¾ .. 119½
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	117	Mar	19	115	Jan	27	117 Mar	19	.. .. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	123¾	May	14	120½	Aug	5	120¾ Aug	5	.. .. ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	M S	134	Jan	22	133¾	Nov	1	133¾ Nov	1	.. .. ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	144¾	May	28	141¾	Jun	3	142¾ Oct	31	142¾ .. ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104	Apr	2	101¼	Jun	3	102 Oct	14	.. .. ..
Do do registered	J D	107¾	May	3	101	Jun	23	107¾ Oct	9	.. .. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	15	106¾	Oct	9	106¾	Oct	9	.. .. ..
Do do registered	F A	15	..	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct 23,'02	106¾ .. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	15	110	Mar	3	115	Jan	10	115¾ Aug	22	117 .. ..
Do do registered	Q F	15	115	Mar	3	115	Jan	10	115¾ Aug	22	117 .. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	111 Oc 18,'00	.. .. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	110	Apr	10	106½	Oct	31	106¾ Oct	31	105 .. 108
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	106 Oc 3, 01	.. .. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	109½	Feb	27	107	Aug	14	106¾ Oct	21	105½ .. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1905	M N	15	..	..	..	..	..	102 Oc 3, 01	.. .. ..
Do do registered	M N	15	117¾	Mar	22	112½	Nov	1	112¾ Nov	1	.. .. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	114 Oc 23,01	.. .. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	124	Apr	21	118½	Nov	1	118¾ Nov	1	.. .. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	15	..	..	..	..	..	123 Ja 23,01	.. .. ..
Do do registered	M N	15	..	..	..	..	..	113 Ja 23,01	105½ .. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	15	106½	Mar	7	108	Oct	9	108 Oct	9	109 .. ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	15	107	Oct	27	107	Oct	27	106 Oct	28	107¼ .. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	J S	15	113½	Apr	2	116½	Jun	10	110¾ June	10	113¾ .. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	15	131¾	Apr	10	133	Oct	23	133 Oct	23	133¾ .. ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	15	134¾	Jan	2	134¾	Oct	31	134¾ Oct	31	134¾ .. 125
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	J J	15	144½	Feb	10	142	Feb	7	144½ Feb	10	142 .. ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	15	135¾	Jan	10	139½	Jan	3	139¾ Jan	10	136¾ .. ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	139 Jan	3	139¾ Jan	10	139¾ .. ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	15	..	..	..	..	..	114 Fe 21,01	102¾ .. ..
Do incomes, 1911		15	114¾	Sep	17	110¼	May	2	114¾ Sep	17	.. .. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	15	132	Apr	28	128	Jan	6	128¾ Oct	30	128¼ 129
Do registered	J J	15	129¾	Mar	19	127¾	Jul	8	129 Oct	24	.. .. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	15	113¾	Apr	28	105¾	Jan	6	108¾ Nov	1	106 .. 109
Do do registered	J J	15	112	Mar	25	100	Jan	25	112 Apr	9	.. .. ..
Do do registered	J J	15	100¾	Jul	2	100¾	Jun	27	100¾ July	2	.. .. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1903	M N	15	101	Jun	30	99¾	Jun	30	101 June	30	.. .. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	M N	15	99¾	Jul	9	98¾	Jul	2	99¾ July	10	.. .. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	M N	15	99¾	Jun	28	98¾	Jun	28	99¾ June	28	.. .. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	M N	15	154¾	May	20	98	Apr	28	98¾ May	20	97 .. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	15	102	Oct	28	91¼	Jul	8	102 Oct	28	102¼ .. ..
Do 1st 7½s, 1905	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	97 De 19,00	96 .. ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. .. ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	15	142	Apr	30	137½	Aug	29	138¾ Oct	16	138¾ .. ..
Do small bonds, 1923		15	141¾	Mar	21	136¾	Oct	1	139¾ Oct	16	139¾ .. ..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	15	140	Jun	6	137½	Sep	23	137¾ Sep	23	136¾ .. ..
C. St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	15	139	Mar	20	135¾	Oct	27	135¾ Oct	27	 130
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	M S	15	139¾	Mar	20	135¾	Oct	27	135¾ Oct	27	.. .. ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	15	141¾	Apr	17	86	Feb	6	80	Oct	31	87½ .. ..
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	15	119	May	21	117	Oct	23	117	Oct	30	.. .. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	J D	15	109	Apr	28	100	Apr	28	109	Apr	28	107½ .. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	15	114½	May	14	105	Jan	14	114¾	May	14	.. .. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	111¾ Oc 1, 01	.. .. ..
C., H. & D. con. 4½s, 1905	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. .. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	A J	15	115½	Apr	28	113¾	May	7	114¾ July	16	112¾ .. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	15	104¾	Apr	17	100	Oct	1	101	Oct	30	100 .. 101
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	15	102	Jan	28	101¼	Oct	8	101½	Oct	8	101 .. ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	15	103¾	Jun	27	100	Sep	20	100	Sep	20	101 .. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	15	94¾	Apr	7	92¼	Aug	19	93	Oct	15	101¾ .. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	15	103	Oct	10	103	Oct	10	103	Oct	10	.. .. ..
Do do registered	M N	15	..	..	..	..	..	100 Je 14,01	.. .. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	15	..	..	..	..	..	100 No 22,'98	.. .. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	100 Nov, '98	.. .. ..
C., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	15	106	Jan	20	102	Oct	8	102¾ Oct	29	101 .. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	15	114¾	Apr	23	113¾	Jul	31	114¾ Sep	19	114¾ .. ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	J J	15	137¾	Jan	2	134¾	Jan	7	134¾ Jan	7	.. .. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J J	15	138	May	9	138	May	9	138	May	9	133½ .. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	15	..	..	..	..	..	120 Mar 3,'02	.. .. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	A O	15	102	Mar	3	98	Oct	2	99½	Oct	31	99 .. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	15	85¾	Feb	21	72	May	16	78	Nov	1	77¾ .. 78
Do income 4s, April, 1990		15	114¾	May	27	114¾	Apr	16	114¾	Oct	16	112¾ .. ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	15	130	Jun	6	127¾	Jan	25	128	June	6	128 .. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	15	87	Feb	27	82	Jan	2	87¾	Nov	1	82 .. 83
Col. Mid. Ky 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	15	97	Jul	31	91	Jan	2	95¾	Nov	1	92¾ .. 93
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	.. .. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	15							
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	15	120¾	Jan	2	114¾	Oct	25	115	Oct	31	114½ .. ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	MN	15	135	Apr	7	135	Jun	24	132¾	Sep	18	131½ .. ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	15	141	Apr	24	137	Jun	18	137	Sep	26	137 .. ..
Do do registered	J D	15	..	..	..	..	..	140 Oc 26,98	.. .. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	15	137	May	19	132¾	Oct	21	132¾	Oct	22	133¼ 136
Do registered		15	..	..	..	..	..	132¾ Se 14,00	.. .. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	15	119¾	May	2	115¾	Aug	4	115¾	Aug	4	115¾ .. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	15	102¾	Mar	10	102	Jun	28	102	June	28	102¾ .. ..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	15	117	Mar	12	112	Oct	24	112	Oct	24	111 .. 114
Warren R. 1st ref. g. 3½s, 2000	F A	15	102¾	Oct	28	103¾	Oct	28	103¾	Oct	28	.. .. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	15	144	May	12	143	Jun	5	143	June	5	.. .. ..
Do registered	M S	15	..	..	..	..	..	149 Au 5, 01	.. .. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	15	115¾	Feb	19	113	Aug	18	113	Aug	18	109¼ .. ..
Do registered	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	122 Je 8, 99	.. .. ..
Do 6s, 1906	A O	15	109	Jun	12	106	Oct	7	106	Oct	7	106¼ .. ..
Do do registered	A O	15	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb	4	111¾	Feb	4	.. .. ..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	15	151½	Apr	2	147½	Jun	3	147½	June	3	141½ .. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do registered	M N	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	Jun 18	147¾	June 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	113¾	Apr 23	104	Oct 11	103	Oct 31	100¾ 101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	114	Jan	2	108½	Oct	11	108¾ Oct	31	108 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	113¾	Apr	17	109	Jul	14	110 Oct	27	110 110¾
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	81	Jul	1	64½	Jun	26	66 Aug	1	.. 80
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	112	..	..	..	..	..	112 Fe 24,01	101½ ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102¾	Oct	16	101	Jun	10	102¾ Oct	18	101¾ 102
Det. & Mack. gold g. 4s	J D	95¾	May	15	92¾	Jan	24	95¾ Aug	5	.. ..
Det. M. & M. 1st ext. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	91¾	Sep	9	90	Jan	6	92 Oct	21	91 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D	91¾	Apr	25	84¾	Feb	6	88 Oct	30	85¾ 88
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	95¾	Feb	28	91	Oct	29	92 Nov	1	91 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Mar	7	112¾	Apr	18	114 Oct	29	114 ..
Dul., Sc. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	115	May	20	111	Jan	30	116 Sep	20	115 ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Feb	26	112¾	May	17	114 June	5	112 ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	112	May	14	110¾	Jan	13	110 May	22	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122	Jan	25	119¾	May	20	119¾ June	6	116¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116¾	Apr	16	115	Mar	14	116¾ Apr	16	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾	Jan	13	117	Oct	9	117 Oct	9	116¾ ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	106¾	Jan	16	103¾	Jan	13	106¾ Jan	16	105¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142	Feb	25	137	Sep	10	137¾ Nov	1	137 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	139	Feb	25	138	May	21	138 Sep	16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	103	Jun	12	97¾	Oct	28	98 Oct	31	98 99
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	98¾ Jul	29	98¾ Jul	29	98¾ ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90	Jan	2	84¾	Oct	13	87¾ Nov	1	85¾ 86
Do Penn. coll. tr. g. 4s, 1951	M S	92	Jan	29	91	Sep	8	93¾ Oct	29	93 93½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133	Jan	9	130	Oct	17	130 Oct	17	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	125¾	Apr	25	120¾	Nov	1	120¾ Nov	1	120¼ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	107¾	Jan	2	103¾	Apr	1	105 Apr	9	103¾ ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	137¾	Jan	23	136¾	May	20	137¾ June	23	134 ..
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. 1st cur. gtd 6s, 1922	M N	121	Aug	16	116¾	Sep	24	116¾ Sep	24	113¼ ..
N.Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	118¾	Apr	23	118½	Apr	23	118½ Apr	23	.. ..
N. J. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101⅜	Jul 2	102⅝	Oct 31	102⅝	--
Do registered *J J	104⅛	Jun 10	101⅛	Aug 26	102⅝	Oct 29	--	--
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997 *J J	100¾	Apr 8	100¾	Jul 11	100⅜	Sep 12	--	--
Do do registered *J J	--	Jan 27	108½	Apr 2	--	Apr 2	--	--
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103¾	Aug 20	101⅜	--
Do do registered M S	104⅝	Jan 7	101¼	Oct 6	101¼	Oct 6	--	--
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	101⅝	Apr 29	100⅜	Oct 4	100⅜	Oct 4	101¼	--
Do do registered *J D	109¼	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	--	--
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	101⅛	Apr 8	100⅜	Jun 10	100¾	June 10	99⅝	--
Do do registered *M N	--	----	--	----	100¼	No 21,01	--	--
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	98	Jan 7	96	Oct 15	94¾	Nov 1	94⅛	94½
Do do registered *F A	98¼	Jan 10	95¾	Oct 15	93¾	Oct 29	--	--
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	94	Oct 15	--	94½
Do do registered *F A	96	Jan 14	96	Feb 6	93½	Sep 22	--	--
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J	--	----	--	----	111¼	Oc 10,01	--	--
Do registered J J	--	----	--	----	108	Je 17,98	--	--
Clear. Bl. C. 1st r. f. gtd.4s,S.A.1940 J J	95	Apr 8	95	Apr 8	95	Apr 3	--	--
Do do registered J J	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	--
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S	--	----	--	----	107¼	Jy 6, 00	--	--
Dg income 5s, Sep., 1962 Sep.	--	----	--	----	110¼	De 6, 01	--	--
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	--	--
N. Y. & Put. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993 A O	--	----	--	----	100¾	No 15,01	--	--
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113	Oct 30	115	115½
Do registered *J J	115¼	Jun 11	112¾	Jan 22	113	Oct 23	112¾	112⅝
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 J D	107⅞	Mar 3	104¾	Sep 19	104½	Oct 29	104⅜	--
Do do registered, 1903 J D	107⅝	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	105	Oct 28	103	--
Do g. 3½s, 1997 J D	109½	Feb 17	105¼	Oct 30	105¼	Oct 30	103	106½
Do do registered J D	--	----	--	----	110¾	Mr 17,00	105	--
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	111	--
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J	127¾	Feb 6	127¾	Feb 6	127¾	Feb 6	--	--
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 J J	--	----	--	----	144½	Ap 12,01	140	--
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S	--	----	--	----	119¾	De 4, 01	--	--
Do 6s, 1931 M S	134¼	Feb 6	126	Jun 21	128	June 21	--	--
Do do registered, March, 1931 Q M	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127	June 19	--	--
Do 4s, 1940 J J	--	----	--	----	110	De 7, 01	--	--
Do registered J J	--	----	--	----	106½	No 28,00	--	--
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000 *M N	--	----	--	----	115¾	My 2, 00	--	--
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121¼	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 28	121¾	May 1	--	119⅝
R., W. & O. con.1st ext.5s,July,1922 A O	127½	Mar 12	118⅝	Oct 4	120¾	Oct 31	120¼	122
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1913 *M N	--	----	--	----	109	Jan., 97	--	--
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *J J	114½	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	--	--
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922 J J	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	108	Sep 9	106	--
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108	Jan 8	104½	Oct 3	105	Oct 31	105	--
Do registered A O*	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sep 22	106¾	Sep 22	--	--
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st rcr. 4s, 1933 *J D	--	----	--	----	100	De 19,01	--	--
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	229½	Sep 12	223	--
Do registered A O*	--	----	--	----	107	No 17,99	--	--
Do small certs., $100 A O*	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220	July 19	--	--
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135¾	Jan 14	133½	Jan 14	135¾	Jan 14	128¾	--
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	--	----	--	----	125¾	Fe 8, 97	--	--
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 J J*	--	----	--	----	114	Ja 5, 00	101½	--
Do 1st 6s, 1905 J J	106⅞	Jan 10	106¾	Mar 18	106¾	Mar 18	102	--
N.Y.,O. & W. ref. 1st g.4s,June,1992 M S	105¾	Jan 4	101½	Oct 13	102⅝	Oct 30	102¼	103½
Do registered, $5,000 only M S	--	----	--	----	101¾	No 30,96	--	--
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	116½	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¾	Mar 25	112½	--
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 *M N	135¾	Mar 10	133	Jul 16	133	Aug 11	130½	--
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 *F A	138	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾	Aug 14	--	--
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¼	May 26	134¾	Jul 24	134¾	July 24	133	--
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	109¾	Mar 21	106¾	Oct 21	106¾	Oct 21	100¾	105¾
Do do registered A O*	109½	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 13	--	--
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s,1941 J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	93¾	Nov 1	93¾	94
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 J J	--	----	--	----	107¾	Jy 1, 01	106½	--
Scl. Y. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989 M N*	104¼	Apr 21	101¼	Jan 10	102	Sep 25	--	--
N. P. Ry pr.ln.ry & l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997 Q J	106¼	Mar 31	103	Oct 9	103½	Nov 1	103½	103¾
Do registered Q J	106¼	Feb 27	102	Oct 17	102	Oct 20	--	--
Do reg. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	77¾	Jul 31	72⅞	Oct 13	73⅜	Nov 1	73¼	73¾
Do do registered Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72	Apr 11	--	--
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996 J D*	102¼	May 20	100	Jan 2	102¼	May 20	100⅜	--
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J	97¼	Jun 30	94¾	Oct 13	96	Nov 1	95¾	96
Do do registered J J	98¾	Jun 19	94¼	Oct 2	94½	Oct 2	--	--
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 *F A	129¾	May 1	127¾	Oct 21	127¾	Oct 21	--	--
Do registered certificates Q F	--	----	--	----	132	Jy 28, 99	--	--
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	122	Apr 15	121	Jan 31	122	Apr 15	--	--
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	112¾	Feb 28	110	Oct 6	110	Oct 6	--	--
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100	Aug 21	--	--
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	94½	Feb 10	94¼	Feb 10	94¼	Feb 10	--	--
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	119½	May 29	113	Jan 13	117¾	Oct 7	117	--
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	--	----	--	----	112½	Je 3, 01	--	--
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½	July 9	--	--
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½	Mar 12	109¼	Jun 26	113	Oct 22	112	113
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½	May 13	101	Oct 7	101	Oct 7	101	--
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 *M N	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102	Apr 14	--	--
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s,1921 J J*	113¾	May 26	109¾	Oct 18	110¾	Oct 28	109½	--
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾	May 28	110⅛	Jul 8	110⅝	July 8	110	--
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.reg.cts.,1937 M S*	--	----	--	----	102	No 11,98	--	--
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr.cts.,S.B.1941 F A	99	Jan 3	97½	Mar 7	98	Oct 16	98	--
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s,1916..M N*	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98	May 28	--	--
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	123	July 2	--	--
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 J J	--	----	--	----	121	Oc 22, 00	--	--
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	--	----	--	----	102	No 7, 00	--	--
P., C., C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940 A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115¾	June 17	--	--
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 A O	115½	Jan 7	112	Oct 9	112	Oct 9	--	--
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	--	----	--	----	110¾	Fe 14,01	--	--
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	--	----	--	----	106⅝	No 4, 01	--	--
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97¼	June 13	--	--
Pt., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132	Jun 13	127¾	Oct 21	127¾	Oct 21	--	--
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½	May 2	127¾	Oct 17	127¾	Oct 17	--	--
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	--	----	--	----	130	Ap 1, 01	--	--
Penn. R. R. Co. re. cst. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	--	--
Do warrants for new 3½s, 50 p. c. pd.	11.2⅝	Sep 20	103⅝	May 19	109	Oct 31	--	--
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	--	----	--	----	102	No 10,97	--	--
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	--	----	--	----	112¾	Mr 7, 00	--	112
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1941 J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111	Sep 19	110	--
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	--	----	--	----	117	My 1, 00	--	--
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼	Feb 10	127½	--
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	--	----	--	----	101	Oc 31, 00	--	--
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125	Mar 5	121¾	Oct 29	121¾	Oct 29	--	122
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½	Aug 28	--	--
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g.5s,1939 *A O	117	Jan 27	111¾	Oct 31	111½	Oct 31	111	112
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	--	----	--	----	137	No 17,00	--	--
Pitts. Cen. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O	--	----	--	----	107¾	Oc 26, 99	--	--
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	--	----	--	----	120	Oc 11, 01	--	--
P. & L.E. 2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Jan.,1928 A O	--	----	--	----	114	Mar., 93	--	--
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121	May 2	--	--
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	--	----	--	----	98	Jy 14, 97	--	--
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102¾	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101	Nov 1	101	101¼
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101	Apr 28	100	Oct 28	100	Oct 28	100	--
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111	June 3	112	--
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	97¾	Nov 1	97¾	97⅞
Do registered *J J	--	----	--	----	92	Ap 16,01	--	--
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr.g.,1951 *A O	98	Mar 14	93	Oct 1	93½	Oct 30	--	93½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102⅝	Jun 27	90	Sep 30	100½	Oct 31	99½	100½
Do mtg. & col.tr.g.4s,Ser.A,1949 *A O	95¾	Mar 1	92¾	Apr 1	94⅛	Sep 20	91	93
Utah C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918 A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	--	--
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112½	Mar 29	114	May 13	111½	--
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	85½	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80¼	July 3	--	84
Do guaranteed J J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	92¾	Aug 29	--	--
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 J J*	--	----	--	----	101¼	No 18,01	--	--
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 *J J	99¼	Jun 25	93	Jan 4	97	Nov 1	97	--
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	108	Oct 23	105	--
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 M N*	110⅞	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¼	Aug 14	105	--
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	130½	Jul 10	130¼	Oct 28	130	--
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 J J*	118¾	Sep 29	113	Aug 19	115	Oct 22	115	--
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 6	101	Sep 10	--	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	--	--
Do refunding 4s, 1951 J J	98¼	Feb 3	93½	Oct 29	93	Nov 1	--	--
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s,1928 *M N	125¼	Jun 16	125¼	Jun 16	125¼	June 16	120½	--
K. C., Ft. S. & M.ref.gtd.g.4s,1936 A O*	94¾	Mar 31	87¼	Oct 14	88¼	Oct 30	88	89
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts.,1989 M N*	100¾	Apr 15	96¼	Jan 2	98	Nov 1	--	--
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd.cts.,Nov.,1989 J J	90¾	Aug 18	77	Jan 3	87	Oct 23	86	87½
Do do trust certificates --	81¾	May 28	80½	May 12	81¾	June 3	--	--
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90¼	Sep 17	88	Jul 22	88¾	Oct 20	--	--
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117	Feb 7	112	Oct 8	112	Oct 8	111	--
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141½	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	136¾	Oct 24	130	138
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	139	Apr 30	140	May 14	--	--
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115¼	May 27	112	Jul 7	112¾	Oct 30	112½	--
Do do do registered J J*	--	----	--	----	116¾	Ap 15,01	--	--
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	115¾	Apr 7	115⅜	Jun 24	115⅝	Oct 9	110	--
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 *J D	109	Apr 23	104	Oct 17	104½	Oct 29	101	106
Do do registered *J D	--	----	--	----	106	My 6, 01	--	--
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *A O	107½	Mar 14	106⅝	Jun 3	107½	Sep 26	--	--
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	--	----	--	----	128	Ap 4, 00	--	--
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133½	Sep 27	133½	Sep 27	127¾	--
Do registered J J*	--	----	--	----	115	Ap 24,97	--	--
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125	Apr 17	124¼	Mar 26	124¼	June 12	--	--
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125¾	Feb 17	123	125
Do registered *J D	--	----	--	----	115	Ap 24,96	--	--
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 M S*	--	----	--	----	111	Au 15,01	--	--
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *J J	--	----	--	----	113¾	De 11,01	--	--
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934 *A O	128	Oct 28	128	Oct 28	128	Oct 29	123	--
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *A O	--	----	--	----	112	Mr 17,99	110	--
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934 J J	--	----	--	----	95½	No 30,01	--	--
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	110	May 28	110	May 28	110	May 28	110¼	--
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	--	----	--	----	87	Au 22,01	87	--
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918 J J	96	Oct 24	86½	Jun 8	96	Oct 24	97	--
Seaboard A. L. fly gold 4s, 1950 A O*	90	Aug 18	84	Mar 10	86	Oct 29	--	--
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911 *M N	103½	Apr 30	102¾	May 24	101½	Nov 1	101½	102
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 J J*	--	----	--	----	104¾	Fe 15,97	--	--
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949 *J J	98	Sep 19	96¼	Mar 3	97	Oct 10	96¼	--
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	--	----	--	----	100	De 4, 01	104	--
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905 J D*	10.⅞	Apr 4	99	Jan 2	100¾	Oct 28	100	--
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 J D	93⅝	May 1	92	Jun 6	94¼	Oct 29	95¼	--
Do do registered J D	95	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	95	Apr 10	--	--
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 J J*	--	----	--	----	111	Je 26, 01	--	--
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 F A*	104	Jan 8	100	Oct 10	101	Oct 31	101	101½
Do registered F A*	--	----	--	----	97¼	Je 4, 00	--	--
Do mtg. gtd. g. 5½s, Aug., 1929 J D	85¼	Jul 18	85¾	Oct 8	87¼	Oct 31	87	--
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 F A*	113	Jun 27	108¾	Mar 7	110¼	Oct 25	--	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905 J D	106	Mar 28	103	Mar 26	106	Mar 28	104	--
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 *J J	110¼	Apr 28	109¾	May 2	110¼	Apr 28	107½	--
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924 M N*	112	Apr 28	108	May 22	108	Oct 20	--	--
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s,1933 *M N	108	Feb 14	103	May 19	108	Aug 18	--	--
H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937 J J*	112¾	Jun 4	110	Jan 2	111	Oct 23	111	--
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1933 A O*	114¾	Mar 29	112¾	Jan 2	113½	Oct 22	111	--
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	97	Sep 3	90½	Oct 30	93	Oct 31	--	--
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127¾	Feb 27	125¾	Feb 3	127¾	Feb 27	--	--
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122	Sep 15	--	--
Do 1st 7s, 1918 A O	137	Jan 6	133½	May 28	134½	July 28	--	--
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	--	----	--	----	98	Au 6, 97	--	--
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	--	----	--	----	113	Ja 4, 01	--	--
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	--	----	--	----	105¼	No 7, 01	--	--
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	86	Oct 14	87½	Oct 31	87	88
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s,Mar.,1909 J J	113	Feb 27	112½	Jan 29	113	Mar 21	--	--
Do do March, 1910 J J	114½	Jun 23	112¾	Aug 7	112½	Aug 7	--	--
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A,1905 *A O	106¾	Jan 27	105¾	Apr 23	105½	June 6	105	--
Do do Series B, 1905 J J	--	----	--	----	108	De 23,01	103½	--
Do do Series C and D, 1906 J J	115¾	Jan 14	110⅝	Jan 14	116¾	Jan 14	107½	--
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119½	June 13	117	--
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	--	----	--	----	107	No 27,00	--	--
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	105¾	May 27	110¾	Sep 22	110½	--
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼	Apr 23	--	--
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 20	108	May 20	108	May 20	--	--
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S	111½	Feb 14	111½	Oct 30	111½	Oct 30	--	--
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	--	----	--	----	106½	Jy 29, 01	104	--
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	119	Nov 1	118¾	119
Do registered J J*	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	--	--
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M N*	100	Aug 28	95¼	Oct 29	95¼	Oct 29	--	--
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 J J	115	Mar 12	112½	Feb 1	115	Mar 18	115	--
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101¼	Apr 28	99	Oct 8	99¾	Oct 31	99¾	--
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	--	----	--	----	120	Mr 25,01	116¾	--
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	95¾	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96	Sep 17	--	--
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120	Sep 10	118	120
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	116¾	Aug 4	117½	--
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	120	Jan 7	121½	Oct 21	118¾	119
Do do registered --	--	----	--	----	115	Ja 21, 01	--	--
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117¼	Jun 3	113½	May 6	114	Sep 29	112	--
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129	Apr 25	123	Jan 29	126¾	Sep 13	126	--
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	126¾	Oct 28	125	Jan 30	126¾	Oct 28	126¼	--
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	122	Oct 31	--	121½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 M S*	--	----	--	----	101¼	Jy 20, 00	--	--
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	111¼	May 1	112	--
Rich. & Meckl. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92	Sep 9	87	--
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 M N*	110	Jun 21	109	Jan 9	109¾	Oct 8	108¼	--
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 *M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117	Oct 20	116	118
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	--	----	--	----	116¼	De 30,01	114¾	--
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	116	--
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 M S	--	----	--	----	102	Oc 13,99	112½	113½
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 M S	--	----	--	----	114	Se 10, 01	115	115½
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	118	118
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 *F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	92¾	--
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	118½	Oct 29	119½	Oct 29	117	--
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	--	----	--	----	117	Jy 25, 00	--	--
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 *J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½	Sep 2	--	--
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939 A O*	114¼	Mar 11	111	Oct 24	111	Oct 24	111	--
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	118½	Oct 31	116¼	Jan 24	118½	Oct 31	119	--
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O	115¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	115¼	May 15	108	--
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 *M S	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	101¾	Sep 25	102	--
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 J D	121	May 29	119	Jan 10	122¾	Oct 30	120¾	121¼
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	99¼	Oct 22	99¼	--
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931 *J J	--	----	--	----	111	Ja 18, 01	--	--
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	112½	Jul 2	114	Oct 27	--	--
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	--	----	--	----	112¾	No 22,01	114	--
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾	Apr 22	107	Feb 26	109	Sep 29	--	--
Kan. & Mich. 1

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Std. As'n.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	92¼ Ap 1902	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jy 17, 99	80 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 ..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	P A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 8	100½ Oct 17	107½ 105½
Kick. Ins Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1923	A O	.. ....	.. ....	Au 21, 90	.. ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 5s, 1920	N	110¾ Apr 11	95 Oct 21	95 Oct 21	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1926	J J	85 Mar 21	85 Sep 30	85 Sep 30	70 75
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	J A	74 Apr 29	65 Feb 28	65 Oct 21	67 ..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		19 Apr 29	6¾ Jan 21	6¾ Oct 25	11½ 11½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	N	115½ Apr 21	115 May 1	124 Oct 29	.. ..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	J J	89¾ Feb 27	88½ Aug 26	95 Oct 28	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1903	A	.. ....	.. ....	101	Se 29, 01	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	J J	.. ....	.. ....	95	No 2, 97	..	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	F A	109¾ May 7	103½ Oct 29	103	Oct 30	..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	F A	111¾ Apr 24	95½ Oct 18	97¾	Nov 1	97¾	98
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	M N	115 Apr 8	110½ Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22	107½	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	115 Jun 23	108 Jan 28	115	June 23	..	..
Kan. & C., C. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	.. ....	.. ....	107	My 22, 97	101	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1938	J D	.. ....	.. ....	80	My 1, 97	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J	108½ Feb 27	108 Feb 27	108¾	Feb 27	104	..

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Std. As'n.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 31, 01	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 5s, Jan. 1917	A O	112½ Apr 2	103 Oct 27	107 Oct 30	107 107½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	J J	112 Jun 23	105 Aug 15	110 Oct 28	100 110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....	Fb 5, 02	.. ..
De Bardn. C. & I. gtd. 5s, 1918	F A	104 Apr 8	104½ Feb 8	102½ Oct 27	103 ..

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J F	103¾ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 8	97¼ Aug 8	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 6s, Jan., 2397	Q J	109½ Apr 3	105½ Apr 8	105½ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 24, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1925	J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Oc 1, 02	.. ..
Mut. Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1911	M N	116½ Apr 22	114½ Apr 30	114½ Apr 30	113½ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	J	113½ Feb 27	109¾ Oct 9	110¾ Oct 28	110 ..
Do reg. and s. s. 6%s, 1950	M N	109¾ Apr 30	105 Oct 13	105 Nov 1	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	112½ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	124 May 9	124 May 8	124 May 8	Mon. 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—February and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Nov. 1...$9,498,000	Week Ended Nov. 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	7
American Bicycle 5s	46	46	45	46	12
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99	99	99	99	12
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	97	96	97	17
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	240½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96	25½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94½	94½	94	94½	16
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	26
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	12½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	90	89½	89½	13½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	97¾	98½	96½	98¼	42
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101½	101½	101	101	44
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	04
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105½	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107½	107	107½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾	14
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	80	80	78½	78½	5
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	40¾	40¾	40	40	28
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28¼	28¼	28	28	43
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. 5s	108½	109	108½	109	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	139	139¾	138	139¾	12
Central of New Jersey general 6s, P. & S.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	1
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	87½	87½	87½	87½	56
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	101	100⅞	101	23
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	90	90	90	90	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105¼	105½	104½	104¾	36
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120⅝	120⅞	120½	120½	70
Ches. & Ohio, Warm Spring Valley 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	80½	80½	80½	98
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82½	82½	82½	1
C., B. & Q. coll., Ner. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96¼	95¾	96	384
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	100	100	98¾	98¾	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	123½	123½	120½	120½	46
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123½	123½	120½	120½	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	131	131	131	131	4
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	119	119½	119	119½	30
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. Riv. 5s	121¼	121½	121¼	121½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul terminal 5s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112½	112½	112½	112½	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	136	136	134	134	3
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	126⅞	126⅞	125⅞	126⅞	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	109½	109¾	108½	108½	30
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85⅞	90	89¾	89	3
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	117	117	117	117	10
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	9
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 6s	99¾	99¾	98¾	97½	319
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	102½	103	102½	103	18
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83¾	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	7
Colorado & Southern 4s	92⅝	93¼	92⅝	93½	93
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	106	106	106	106	10
Connecticut Ry. & Lighting ref. 4½s	98⅞	99⅞	98⅞	99⅞	3
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	380
Del., Lackawanna & Western 7s	115	115	115	115	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101¼	100⅝	101	56
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4½s	92	92	92	92	13
Detroit Southern 4s	86	90	86	86	2
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern Div. 4s	91½	92	91	92	30
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	82	84	82½	82½	8
Distilling of America coll. tr. 5s	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	2
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	105	105	105	105	10
Erie general 4s	86	86	85¾	85⅞	30
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	97¼	98	98
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	15
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137	137¼	137	137¼	7
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	121½	121½	2
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	3
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	6
Green Bay debenture, B	27¾	27¾	27¼	26¾	672
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Hocking Valley 4½s	108½	100	108½	109	20
Houston & Texas Central 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	5
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	14
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	90½	93	90½	93	4
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	98½	93¼	98½	98½	25
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	125	124½	125	57
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	5
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	71	71	71	71	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88½	88	88½	10
Kansas City Southern 3s	69½	70	69¼	70	60
Kings County Elevated 4s	57¾	57¾	57	57	24
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	15
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	2
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106	105½	105½	6
Lake Shore 2d 5s, registered	105	105	105	105	10
Long Island general 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	26
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	4
Louis. & Nash., Louis., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	20
Manhattan consol. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	80
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	12
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	22
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80¼	80	80¼	4
Mexican Central 1st income	27⅝	28	27	27⅝	82
Mexican Central 2d income	18	18	17¾	17¾	23
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	122	122	122	122	16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83⅜	83	82⅝	83	114
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106½	106	106⅝	129
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	5
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	127	127	127	127	2
National Starch 6s	96	96	96	96	1
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	93¾	94½	93¼	94½	74
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	86½	93½	93½	93½	69
New York Central 1st 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	104½	105	104½	105	11
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94	95	94	95	41
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	10
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & P. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 6s	105½	106¼	105½	105½	1
Norf. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94	94	93½	93½	333
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	129
Northern Pacific 3s	74	74½	73⅝	73¾	73½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	60
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	103	102	103	51
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¾	12
Oregon Short Line 4s	98⅝	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	66
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	126	128	1
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Pennsylvania 4½s	110⅜	110⅜	110¼	110¾	6
Penn. war. for new conv. 3½s, 99% paid	108⅝	109	108¼	109	264½
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104¾	14
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77½	78	77	78	26
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	89	89½	89	89½	23
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	23
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s, J. P. M. & Co. certs.	100	100	100	100	1
Reading, general 4s	97½	98	97½	97⅝	70
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	17
Rio Grande Western 4s	100	100½	100	100½	10
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	125⅝	125⅝	125¾	125¾	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	11
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107⅝	½
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	94	95	94	95	29
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90⅝	90⅝	98	98	26
St. P., M. & M. 1st con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112½	112½	112¾	112¾	25
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106	106	104½	104½	6
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
Savannah, Florida & Western con. 6s	128	128	128	128	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87½	87⅝	87	87⅝	51
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84⅝	85	84⅝	85	6
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	102⅝	104½	101½	101½	25
Southern Pacific 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94½	94	94½	22
Southern Railway 5s	118½	119	118½	119	23
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	3
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	2
Standard Rope & Twine 1st 6s	68	68	69	68	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	100	107	106	107	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Term. R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis con. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	22
Texas & New Orleans, Sabine Div. 6s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅞	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120⅞	4
Third Avenue con. 4s	98⅞	99¼	98½	99¼	93
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80½	80½	80	80	13
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	114	115	114	114	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104¼	105½	104½	105½	152
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	109¾	109⅞	107¼	107⅝	1,987
United States Leather 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Wabash 1st 5s	120	120½	117¼	117½	15
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	5
Wabash debenture, Series B	80½	81½	80	80¼	709
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	5
Wabash debenture, Series A	104	104	104	104	5
Warren 3½s	103½	103½	103½	103½	3
West Shore 4s	113	113	113	113	12
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	27
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106	107	105	105	62
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¼	9
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	95¾	95	92¾	92¾	6
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92½	92¾	92	92¼	51
Total sales					$9,498,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 1, 1902.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	13	13	13	13	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	1

Total sales $11,000
Grand total $9,504,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109¾ Apr. 14	108¾ Aug. 23	108¾ Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	109¾ Mar. 7	107⅞ July 28	107⅞ July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112¾ Feb. 7	108¼ July 24	111 Oct. 18
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113 Mar. 14	108¾ July 30	111 Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	138½ Feb. 5	132½ July 23	137 Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¾ Apr. 2	137¾ Oct. 9	137¾ Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106⅞ Mar. 11	104 Oct. 23	104 Oct. 23
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾ Feb. 1	104 Aug. 12	105¾ Oct. 10
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110¼ Mar. 14	106¾ Aug. 22	109 Oct. 21
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾ Apr. 23	106¾ Aug. 26	108¼ Oct. 11
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾ Apr. 24	105¾ Aug. 7	107¾ Oct. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small	107 June 26	107 June 26	107 June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107 Jan. 25	104⅝ Sep. 3	104⅝ Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	....	....	103½ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	102½ Feb. 24	102½ Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111 Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107 Aug. 8	106 May 15	106½ Oct. 16
N'r. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½ Jan. 31	104 Jan. 24	104½ Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.	....	....	136½ July 10
North Carolina special tax A. O.	1⅛ Oct. 16	1⅛ Oct. 16	1⅛ Oct. 16
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	....	....	120 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	95½ Feb. 7	95½ Mar. 21	95¾ Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	95½ Aug. 19	95½ Aug. 19	95½ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	96 Aug. 19	94 June 21	94½ Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼ Jan. 15	7¼ Jan. 15	7¼ Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	15 Oct. 8	8 Feb. 14	12 Oct. 29
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	99¼ Jan. 17	96¼ May 8	98½ Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 4½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½ Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	96¾ Aug. 13

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 1	2,228,776
Same week last year	2,879,228
To date this year	155,648,422
Corresponding date last year	231,346,493
Bonds for the week	$9,504,000
Same week last year	$13,875,200
To date this year	$776,796,556
Corresponding date last year	$837,631,720

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	Nov. 2 '01.	Nov. 1 '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	2,063,311	1,816,973	246,338
Industrial	815,317	411,803	403,514
Mining	1,000	....	1,000
Banks	....	34	*34

*Increase.

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	Nov. 2 '01.	Nov. 1 '02.	Decrease.
Railroad	$13,234,500	$8,247,000	$4,009,500
Industrial	1,696,000	1,346,000	350,000
Government	25,300	....	25,300
State	7,000	11,000	*4,000

*Increase.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	3	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	340	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	185	195
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	343	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4315	4375
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	297	302
Colonial	100,000	5		1896	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	330	334
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	427	435
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	160	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	190	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	780	800
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	245	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	169	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	690
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	330	338
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	293
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	500	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	215	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	225
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	343	354
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	215	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	240	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	635	645
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	135	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	680	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	162½	165
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	130	140
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..
TRUST COMPANIES.						
Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	280	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd'y & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	234	..
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1925	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	760	770
City	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	375	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	695	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	195	202
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	330
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	440	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	775	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	S	June 2, 02	250	260
Lawyers' Title In.	5,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	370	380
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	415	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	560	..
Manufacturers'	2,000,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	340	350
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	375	385
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	190	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1090	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	280	..
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
National Surety	500,000	5	..	Aug., 1902	165	169
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June 10, 02	1190	1215
N.Y.Security & T.	1,000,000	8	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1390	1415
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	June 30, 02	290	295
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 02	350	..
Real Estate	500,000	5	S	July 1, 02	400	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	365	375
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	575	590
Title Insurance	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	300	303
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1250	1270
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	7	S	July 1, 02	420	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1725	1750
Van Norden	1,000,000	..	..	.....	265	285
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	600	615
Westchester	500,000	..	..	.....	110	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 98	150	165
Windsor	1,000,000	..	..	.....	125	135

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$4,500,000	..	..	.....	..	16
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	108	110
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	73	76
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	72	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	89½	89½
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	59	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	41½	42½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	98	99½
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	35	38
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	88	90
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 6s, 1948	509,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	75	78
Cent. Ua. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	105	111
Columbus Gas 1st 6s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	89	91
Con.Gas.(J.C.)bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	15	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	103½	104½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	101½	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	90	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	150,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1934	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
Standard (N. Y.)	1,500,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,253,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	100½
Syracuse Light'g.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	32½	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Aug., 1902	86½	89
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	110	115
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	June 30, 02	*57	58½
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅛	11¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	47½	50
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 02	133	137
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	90	95
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	3	S	June, 1902	99½	100½
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,800,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4½
Am. Tobacc. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	330
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	43	45
Am.Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	53½	..
Do preferred	4,000,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	89	90
Am. WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	6¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	77	78
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep., 1902	115	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	110
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5⅛	6¼
Brit. Exchec'r. 3s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Camden Land ($5)	..	..	..	.....	¾	1
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	41½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	110	112½
Central Foundry.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	16½	17½
Do 6s	4,000,000	S	S	Nov. 1, 02	68	71
Cen. & So. Am.Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	103½
Cent. Fireworks.	1,406,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	22	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	63	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	470
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1½	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	26	S	Jan., 1902	55	60
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5⅝	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1¼
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	15
Do deb. 4s	1,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	12	16
Con. Stor. Bat'y.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	18
Cunt. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,985,800	1½	Q	June 15,02	65	70
Cuban 6s of 1936	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Dominion Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	26
Electric Boat	4,307,800	..	..	.....	..	22
Do preferred	1,620,300	..	..	.....	..	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3⅝	3¾
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	S	..	1899	4	5
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	11	12
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	⅞
Empire Steel	2,280,080	..	..	.....	13¾	14½
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	46	48
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	2¼	2½
H'mmondMeadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	7
Hall Signal	1,585,300	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	125	130
H'ng-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do 1st pref'd	800,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16
Do preferred	7,500,000	S	S	Mar 15, 02	60	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,008,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	103½	108
Ill. Tunnel. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¼
Internat. Salt cts.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Lanston M'type	3,337,240	..	..	.....	10¾	11¼
Lorillard pf	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	125	..
Manhat. Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅜	6
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	185	190
Mexican Tel.	£2,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	99⅝	100½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $17 paid off	$7,080,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7¼
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2½	3⅜
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,193,100	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	29	30½
Do preferred	7,658,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 02	96	100
Nat. Sugar pf	9,009,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 02	103	..
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	9,575,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	150	165
Do rights					19½	20
N.Y.& Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	42	..
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	61
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1920	988,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	116	..
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	*12	15½
Nor. Amer. Lumber & Pulp	1,400,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Nor. Securities	150,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	113½	113¾
Otis Elevator	4,000,000	..	..	.....	40½	42
Pacific Coast	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	90	..

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Pen., Dec. & Ev.	8,480,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
P.,B. & L.E. ($50)	10,000,000	1½	S	Oct. 1, 02	*33	35
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 02	200	207
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	103½	104
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,600	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	165	172
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	23½	23¾
Do preferred	16,035,100	..	..	.....	47½	48
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	270	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	37	..
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	134	..
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	9	9¾
Do preferred	6,900,000	..	..	.....	32½	33½
Do 1st 5s	5,489,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	70	81
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	680	682½
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1¾
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	158	160
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*10½	17
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1883	17	21
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,750,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	108	112
Union Cop. ($10)	3,600,000	..	..	.....	*2½	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 02	127	129
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	127	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	127	130
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30½	32
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	2,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	75	77
U.S.Steel 25s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	38
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	35	36¾
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	80	85
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	74½	76
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*175½	177
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	126	130
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	685	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liquidation	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	50	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	385	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	310	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($25)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	156	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	320	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	170	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	175	..
New York	200,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	1	S	July, 1902	230	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	385	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	375	..
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	3½	S	Oct., 1902	103¼	106
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	108½	112¼
Do imp. 5s, 1934	229,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32¼	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100½	101¾
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107½	109¾
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100½	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245½	246½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	109	111
B'klyn City & New, 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
BklynR.T.1s,new	150,000,000	..	..	.....	87	87⅜
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113½	113½
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	266	276
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	121½	124½
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 5s, 1902	1,250,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	180½	192½
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105½	107
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	385	410
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,208,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	101
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	69

NOV 1902

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,482. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ON A BATTLEFIELD

Greets a Crowd Attracted by His Visit to Cedar Mountain.

A Confederate Veteran Who Participated in the Fight Describes Its Incidents to Him.

BRANDY STATION, Va., Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt passed several hours this afternoon on the battlefield of Cedar Mountain. Accompanied by Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey, the President drove to the site of the sanguinary struggle and there received from an eye-witness and participant an account of the fight. It was the most interesting event thus far of his present trip. The day was perfect, and the drive to the battlefield was as pleasurable as could be desired.

The President arrived at the battlefield shortly before 3 o'clock. The party was followed by a procession of carriages containing people from Culpeper and surrounding country. The President drove to the scene over the road which years ago was the stage route between New York and New Orleans.

On arrival at the battlefield, which is dotted here and there by monuments marking the positions of the troops during the fight, the contest was explained to the President by Judge Grimsley, who now is a member of the bench of this judicial circuit. The Judge was a Captain in the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, and was a participant in the fight.

The President, an ex-cavalryman himself, was interested particularly in the account of the famous cavalry charge made during the battle of Cedar Mountain. The Union and Confederate cavalry met in a depression not far from Cedar Mountain. While the battle did not last long and was brought on quite unexpectedly, it was sanguinary, the losses on both sides being about 3,200. The President was notably interested in a monument erected last August, on the anniversary of the battle, by the survivors of the Twenty-eighth New York Infantry, which lost in the engagement 59 per cent. of its men, including nearly every commissioned officer.

In the very heart of the battlefield President Roosevelt to-day held an informal reception. Many people had gathered from the surrounding country, and after Judge Grimsley had described the battle the President received informally those who had assembled on the field. During the reception the President was photographed by Mrs. Frances Boddie of Culpepper, both alone and in a group with Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and Judge Grimsley. Subsequently the President was given a shell which had been dug up on the battlefield as a memento of his visit.

This morning the President and his party attended religious services at the Baptist Church of Culpepper, about five miles from the home of Representative Rixey. Until a short time before the services began it was not known that the President was to be present. The Rev. E. W. Winfrey, pastor of the church, one of the oldest religious organizations in Virginia, made a reference to the President in his opening prayer, but did not allude to him in his sermon. The church was crowded, and at the conclusion of the services President Roosevelt cordially greeted the pastor and many members of the congregation and introduced them to those who accompanied him.

Subsequently the party took luncheon at the residence of S. Russell Smith, a brother-in-law of Dr. Rixey and Treasurer of the County of Culpepper.

To-night the President is again the guest of Representative John F. Rixey at his country home near this village. Every precaution possible is being taken to insure his safety. Two headquarters men from Washington, in addition to the regular detail of Secret Service and Postal officers are on guard at the Rixey home.

The Presidential special train will arrive in Washington to-morrow morning at 11:15. Half an hour later the President will leave Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Oyster Bay, where he will vote on Tuesday.

President's Trip to Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 2.—President Roosevelt is expected to reach here about 7 o'clock to-morrow evening by a special train from Long Island City. He will be driven at once to Sagamore Hill and will vote early on Tuesday.

PRESTON McANERNEY HURT.

Kicked in the Head by a Horse at Tuxedo—His Condition Is Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Preston McAnerney, son of Col. John McAnerney, the well-known millionaire and clubman of New York, was seriously injured Saturday night at Tuxedo while driving through the park. In some way the harness on the horse became disarranged. While Mr. McAnerney was adjusting it the horse kicked with both feet and struck him in the face, knocking him back into the wagon unconscious with a fractured skull.

Miss Coudert, who was with him at the time, rendered brave service, preventing the horse from running away, and holding the injured man. She drove quickly to the Garrison cottage, at which Mr. McAnerney was a guest. Drs. Rushmore and Johnson were summoned and also the parents of the injured man.

It was found that his skull was fractured in two places, and one eye knocked out. An operation was performed late last night at the Garrison cottage.

Mr. McAnerney was removed to-day to his New York home on a special train in a very serious condition.

BOMB BLOWS UP A HOUSE.

Father and Daughter Killed and Mother May Die—A Rejected Suitor Suspected.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—A dynamite bomb, the weapon of a deranged assassin, blew up the home of Joseph Kordeck in Chicago Heights to-day, killing two members of the family outright and injuring several others. The house was set on fire and burned, while that of a neighbor caught fire and was also destroyed.

The dead are:

JOSEPH KORDECK, arms and legs blown off.
LUCY KORDECK, aged two years, body blown to pieces.

Mrs. Lucy Kordeck was injured internally and may die. Seven children who escaped were injured, but not seriously.

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The explosion occurred while the family was asleep. The father and mother, with the daughter, Lucy, occupied a room in the front of the cottage. On the other side were rooms occupied by the rest of the family. The cottage stood two feet from the ground on wooden posts. The bomb was placed under the room occupied by the parents, and the impact of the explosion tore a hole in the floor and blew the bed to pieces.

Lucy and her father were instantly killed. The force of the explosion blew Mrs. Kordick through a window. The noise aroused the rest of the family, and they had hardly time to escape from the flames, which soon destroyed the cottage.

Charles Smith, a former boarder at the Kordick house, who was paying attention to one of Kordick's daughters, has been arrested charged with the crime. The Kordick girl was to have been married to another man next week. Smith declares he is innocent, but neighbors say that he made threats to them that if the girl refused to be his wife he would blow up the entire family with dynamite. Smith was absent from his room at the time of the explosion. His roommate, Thomas Kobilinski, says that Smith returned to his room greatly excited shortly after the explosion.

HUDSON VALLEY STRIKE HAS BEEN SETTLED.

Men Return to Work Without Recognition of the Union—Slight Advances in Wages Allowed.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Hudson Valley Railroad strike was settled to-night by unanimous vote of the striking employes, the company accepting a proposition made by the men, who will return to work Monday morning. The union is not recognized.

Saturday a committee of the Glens Falls men called on President Colvin and General Manager Josselyn, and after a consultation was asked to formulate a statement of terms upon which the men would return to work. This was agreed on, and the committee submitted terms which, after some amendments, were accepted by Messrs. Colvin and Josselyn.

The Glens Falls division held several conferences during the day and finally voted to accept the agreement and return to work. The terms then were submitted to the Saratoga and Stillwater divisions and the Saratoga men voted favorably, while the Stillwater men decided the other way. A committee then went to Stillwater and brought back a committee of six, which had several consultations with the representatives of the company.

They went back to Stillwater, and a meeting of that division was held to-night, at which it was decided to accept the terms and return to work at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The terms upon which the strike is settled are as follows:

Men who have been receiving 16 cents an hour will receive 17 cents, and men who had been receiving 18½ cents will hereafter be paid 19 cents. Instead of having Inspectors on the Stillwater Division who are paid 25 and 15 cents, that work will be done at night by men from the main offices. All the former employes will be reinstated in their old positions, except those who are under indictment.

The company makes no contract with the union and does not recognize it in the settlement, the men returning to work as individuals. They will abandon their present affiliation with the union on the lines of the United Traction Company and a new union will be formed, to consist exclusively of employes of the Hudson Valley Company, and having no connection with any other union.

The case of Motorman Osgood, who was discharged for alleged incompetency, and which has been one of the mooted points, will be placed on exactly the footing that it had before the strike, and he will have a hearing by the officers of the company. Hereafter any employe has the right to appeal to the General Manager of the company.

There is general jubilation along the lines of the company because of the end of the long strike.

GOLFER LOSES AN EYE.

Herbert Jaques, a Boston Architect, Struck by Another Player's Ball.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—A distressing accident occurred at the Country Club golf links in Brookline yesterday afternoon as a result of which Herbert Jaques, well known in society, an enthusiastic golfer, and a prominent architect, lost his left eye.

A member of the Royal Montreal Club of golfers was responsible for the accident which occurred at the first tee. Mr. Jaques was preparing to drive off when he was struck square in the eye by a ball from a distance of forty yards. The Canadian player was trying to play out from a clump of bushes and did not see Mr. Jaques ahead. The optic nerve was paralyzed and it became necessary to remove the eye.

PAIR OF CHILD ELOPERS.

Sixteen-Year-Old Boy and Fourteen-Year-Old Girl Married.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 2.—Crucy Dickey, the fourteen-year-old daughter of W. W. Dickey, a ranchman at Riverside, and Martin L. Gallion, aged sixteen, were arrested to-day ten minutes after they were married. Gallion will be prosecuted for perjury and kidnapping; the girl was taken home by her parents.

The two young people became infatuated with each other and ran away from home to get married. The boy and his child-bride drove into Leadville in a wagon. When arrested by the Sheriff the boy had three rifles, two shotguns, and four revolvers.

STABBED IN A POLITICAL ROW.

Point of a Blade Removed from the Breast of a Long Island City Man.

Daniel Rankin of 284 Jackson Avenue, became involved in an altercation with James Parnell of 120 Ninth Street, Long Island, on account of politics last evening and was stabbed above the heart. The blade struck a rib and broke off. In St. John's Hospital the piece of steel was removed and Rankin went to his home.

Parnell was arrested and locked up in the Seventy-fifth Precinct Station. The affray was in the hotel run by Frank Devine at 284 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. Rankin and Parnell had been friends.

Automobile Accident at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 2.—George M. Pratt a prominent merchant, and his son Charles, were injured badly this afternoon in an automobile accident. While Mr. Pratt was driving the machine down a steep incline it got beyond his control and rushed down the hill at a high speed. Near the bottom it left the road and crashed into a tree, throwing both occupants to the ground with great force. Both were severely bruised and cut, and it is feared that Mr. Pratt's son has sustained internal injuries. The automobile was wrecked.

His Sight Destroyed by Flames.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Augustus Lyons, a janitor of the Hamilton Avenue School, has lost his sight through his inexperience in the use of soft coal. He was building a fire yesterday in a furnace and had piled up the coal until it was even with the door. He opened the door to see how the fire was burning. The coal was blazing fiercely, and at the opening of the door a back draft caused the flames to shoot out directly in his face. His hair was burned off and his head and neck horribly scorched.

CHURCH SCHISM IN THE PHILIPPINES GROWS

Woman's Body Denied Interment in Roman Catholic Cemetery.

Police Summoned to Maintain Order—Seceding Native Clergy May Sue for Possession of Church Property.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—The body of a native woman, who was attended at her death by priests of the Catholic Church of the Philippines, was refused interment yesterday at the Paco Cemetery, which is owned by the Roman Catholic Church. There was a scene at the cemetery, and the police were called in to maintain order.

In retaliation for this refusal of interment "Bishop" Aglipay and other leaders of the schismatic movement are discussing a plan to appeal to the courts to obtain possession of certain churches and other property in the Philippines.

This independent church movement is being watched closely in Government and political circles. The extent of the defection of native clergy and their lay adherents from the Church of Rome is not known, but it is claimed that a majority of the native clergy sympathize with the movement.

The appointment of an American Archbishop in the Philippines, however, and the Americanization of the Roman Catholic Church here, with a clear definition of the status of the native clergy, would turn the tide of both clergy and laity in favor of the Roman Church.

OUTRAGE BY LADRONES.

They Behead a Presidente, Murder His Wife, and Kidnap His Children.

MANILA, Nov. 2.—A portion of a gang of ladrones which has been operating on the Island of Biliran, just north of the Island of Leyte, where they committed various outrages, crossed over to the Island of Leyte last Wednesday, and entered a small town near Carigara. Here they captured and beheaded the Presidente of the town, murdered his wife, and abducted the Presidente's children. The motive of this crime is said to have been the Presidente's friendliness with the Americans.

Ladrones are again active in the Provinces of Rizal and Bulacan, Luzon. Members of the native constabulary engaged these bandits twice during the past week at points close to Manila, and succeeded in killing a number of them. The constabulary are capable of suppressing these ladrones.

Reports received here indicate that the situation on the Island of Samar is better than has been recently represented. A number of dios dios, or religious fanatics, are still operating there, but officials report that the Samar police are able to handle the situation.

PREJUDICE AGAINST JEWS.

President Eliot of Harvard Offers an Explanation and Suggests a Remedy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—President Eliot of Harvard University, in a brief but exceedingly interesting address delivered before a great audience of Jewish residents of Boston in Temple Ohabei Shalem this afternoon, spoke of "The Duty of the Jewish Youth Toward Their Persecuted Brethren." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Alliance Israelite Universal, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the alleged discrimination against American citizens of Jewish faith by the Russian Government by forbidding their access to Russian territory.

In the course of his address President Eliot said:

"The great factor in the prejudice which exists against the Jew is due to the fact that he has been a money lender.

"He has lent money to individuals on mortgaged security. When he secured possession of land and chattels in the collection of his debts the dispossessed owner felt aggrieved, and enmity toward the Jew has resulted. I therefore suggest to the young Jew, when he becomes prosperous, that he no longer lend his money to individuals. Let him invest his money by lending to municipalities, cities, States, corporations. By doing this I believe that a vast service to the race will be done in removing a cause of enmity and prejudice which has existed for generations."

CANDIDATE PATTISON OF PENNSYLVANIA TALKS.

Democratic Nominee for Governor Says Conditions Indicate a Victory for His Party in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 2.—"At this stage of the campaign I am much more encouraged with the outlook than I was in either of my previous campaigns," said ex-Gov. Pattison in an interview last night.

"The conditions are unquestionably the most favorable. The people are thinking more now than in any other campaign within my knowledge. They are intensely interested; we have found it so everywhere in the State. The great issue is their home government. They are smarting under the sins that have been committed against them. This does not apply to Democrats as a party, but to the people irrespective of party. The revolt is everywhere, and partisanship plays no part in the determination to secure good government.

"So far as I have been able to see no mistakes were made; there have been no blunders. We have kept every engagement assigned us, and only in a very few cases have we been delayed in making them. In this respect it was a most remarkable canvass.

"There is no doubt in my mind as to the result of the election. I believe a million votes will be cast Tuesday. It is my firm conviction that the friends of good government will go to the city limits of Philadelphia with a majority of at least 100,000."

OPERA COMPANY IN WRECK.

Eight Members of Frank Daniels's Party Hurt at Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2.—A northbound Illinois Central train collided with a switch engine, accidentally pushed out on the main track at the south end of the railroad yards, and seriously injured N. J. Roberts of New Orleans, two mail clerks, two dining car employes, and eight members of the Frank Daniels Opera Company were more or less bruised. The switch engine was totally wrecked, the passenger engine damaged, and the mail car telescoped.

The members of the opera company arrived here at midnight badly bruised, but the company will [illegible] to-morrow night.

MR. SCHWAB GOING TO INDIA.

He Starts on a Yachting Trip, and Will Soon Leave Cannes for Bombay.

GENOA, Nov. 2.—Charles M. Schwab went on board the steam yacht Margarita to-day, and intends to sail to-night for Cannes.

Mr. Schwab is accompanied on board the Margarita by eight friends. He is in good health.

After a short stay at Cannes, Mr. Schwab will proceed for Bombay.

BRIGANDAGE IN CAUCASIA.

Outrages Assuming a Very Formidable Character—A Town Sacked by an Organized Force of Bandits.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Novoe Vremya, in an article quoted by the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, calls attention to the spread of brigandage in the Caucasus, where outrages are increasing in number and are assuming a more formidable character every day.

The town of Masranovsk has been sacked by an organized force of bandits, who also attacked a monastery. At Shusha they seized and held for ransom an Armenian banker, and at Baku they made a three days' assault on a rope factory.

The Novoe Vremya strongly advises the Government to increase the proportion of Russians among the Caucasian population. It says that all the inhabitants should be forced in time to learn Russian, and that the miner as well as the higher administrative posts should be given to Russians.

A train in Caucasia was recently stopped by brigands, who killed a Russian Prince who was asleep in one of the saloon cars and robbed all the other passengers at the pistol's point.

So frequent have outrages on the line of the railway become that a special order has been issued authorizing the railway employes to carry firearms.

Baku is the capital of the province of the same name, and has a population of nearly 200,000. It is the centre of the great oil trade of the region.

PAY MAYOR 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Each Alderman of Hoopeston, Ill., Receives 25 Cents Annually as Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOPESTON, Ill., Nov. 2.—Hoopeston, the home of Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, and the most prosperous little city in the richest agricultural district in the State of Illinois, has what may truthfully be termed one of the most economical and successful forms of Municipal Government of any city in the world. The city has a population of 4,500, and the Mayor of the town receives an annual salary of but 50 cents. The city is divided into four wards, each ward having two Aldermen. The annual salary of each of these Aldermen is 25 cents.

The custom of allowing almost the smallest salaries possible to the Mayor and Aldermen without rendering them invalid under the statutes of the State was established by Jacob S. McFerren. Hoopeston's first Mayor, who was elected on the temperance ticket in April, 1871, immediately following the incorporation of the town.

Prior to the incorporation of the town the Village Board granted licenses to saloons, but he officially announced that the salaries of the Mayor and Aldermen should be fixed as low as possible, and that the members of the Council would donate their salaries and all the time and energy at their command to stamp out the saloons, improve the streets, and build up the town without the aid of one dollar derived from the cursed liquor traffic.

ST. LOUIS LACKS HOTELS.

Only 5,000 Rooms Available to Accommodate the Crowds Expected During the Coming Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—With the World's Fair only eighteen months away, the need of big hotel buildings in St. Louis is becoming daily more and more apparent. The total number of rooms in all St. Louis hotels at present is not more than 5,000. St. Louis hotels cannot accommodate more than 10,000 persons at the most. Yet it is estimated that not less than 75,000 persons will visit the World's Fair daily. In Chicago 44,000 rooms were provided for World's Fair visitors.

With only 5,000 rooms to start with, it may readily be seen how much remains to be done in the way of hotel building before St. Louis may be said to be even approximately prepared to entertain World's Fair crowds.

At the recent gathering of State Governors and commissions to select sites, much vexation was caused by the inability of the visitors to secure lodgings at first-class hotels. World's Fair officials are keenly alive to the situation, and it is said will give it their most earnest and persevering attention for the next year.

SOLDIER KILLED BY MEXICAN.

Albany Man, Member of Fourth Artillery, Victim of a Mistake.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 2.—Thomas Brady of Albany, N. Y., a member of Company B, Fourth Infantry, stationed at Fort Brown, was fatally shot by a Mexican who escaped.

It is said the murderer meant to kill another soldier, and shot the wrong man by mistake in the dark. Brady was buried in the National Cemetery at Fort Brown this afternoon.

MRS. C. C. HUSSEY'S BEQUEST.

Left $10,000 to the National American Suffrage Association.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey of this city, who died recently, has left $10,000 to the National American Suffrage Association.

One of her sayings was that there were many women who could speak and write for the cause of equal suffrage, but that the Lord seemed to have given her only one talent, that of making money for it, and she did not mean to let her talent rust unused. Her investments in real estate were judicious and profitable, and she spent the money liberally for the various movements.

BISHOP THOMPSON VERY ILL.

To be Taken to His Home in Mississippi on Special Train.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—Private telegrams received to-day state that Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi is sinking rapidly, and a special train will bring him from New York to Jackson.

Bishop Thompson was operated on in New York for cancer of the throat a month ago.

BAD FIRE IN LARCHMONT

Dozen Families Homeless and the Casino Burned.

RICH FIREMEN'S HARD FIGHT

Entire Business Section Threatened—Citizens at Work Relieving the Destitute with Shelter and Money—The Loss Over $70,000.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Fire this morning ate a big hole in the business section of this place and rendered a dozen families homeless, causing a money loss of not less than $75,000. For a time it looked as if the entire business section would be destroyed, but the Manor Fire Department, under Chief Mayhew Bronson, aided by help sent up from New Rochelle, stopped the flames.

The wealthy and other members of the manor's crack fire department were routed out of bed a few minutes after 5 o'clock this morning by the alarm. The flames started in the grocery store of Kuhnas & Quigley, a frame building on Larchmont Avenue. By the time the alarm had been given and the firemen reached the scene, the building was burning fiercely, while the flames had leaped to the Larchmont Casino, another frame building owned by William Murray. This was the home of the Larchmont Athletic Club, and the big hall was used for balls and all the large gatherings in the village.

The Alexander and Bull Buildings, both flat houses, adjoined, and to them the flames spread, although the firemen managed to save the frames, and the destruction is not complete. On the Boston Post Road and adjoining the burned buildings were the livery stables of J. C. Harding and also the Montross Stable. These were also burned.

The Harding Stable was partly of brick, and this aided the firemen in checking the flames in that direction. The flames also did more or less damage to Coutant's drug store, J. I. Wilson's drug store, the building of Patrick Burns, and those of George Walters and John Maddox. It was between the flames and the last-named places that the firemen from the manor, aided by the help which was soon on the scene from New Rochelle, made their stand on that side. On the Larchmont Avenue side of the fire the fight was made in the Alexander and Bull Buildings after the fire had entered them.

The contents of the two flat houses were ruined by smoke and flame. What little escaped the fire had to be soaked with water. The fact that almost all the buildings about the scene of the fire were of wood made the fire hard to fight.

The heat was very great, and again and again it seemed as if it would force the firemen to relinquish the fight and take stands further back, but they stood their ground, even when it was so hot that some streams had to be diverted from the fire to play on the men.

The fire was long enough in reaching the livery stables to allow of the rescue of the horses and most of the carriages. Some of the harness, blankets, &c., were lost.

The families driven from their apartments by the fire were taken care of in the village. Mr. Kuhnas and his family, who lived over the grocery store, were taken in by Dr. Taylor. William Murray, who had two tenants rendered homeless, rented a house, paying the rent for a year, and established his tenants in it. The others were scattered about with friends and others who volunteered to give them aid.

Meanwhile organized aid was started. A committee of residents and citizens of the village, headed by S. W. Flint, John Amory, Richard O'Gorman, and the Rev. Dr. Cobern, was formed, and plenty of money was pledged to supply relief for all who need it. As quickly as possible those burned out will be provided with other living apartments, and they will be provided with such other aid as they may require.

Money will be given or loaned them, as they prefer, with which to buy furniture to replace that destroyed or ruined in the fire.

The loss on the Kuhnas & Quigley building and stock is placed at $30,000 by Mr. Kuhnas. This is the largest single loss, the other losses ranging from $10,000 down to a few dollars for those who lost only by water, or having their buildings scorched by the heat. In all the loss will amount to something between $70,000 and $80,000. The insurance, it was learned, will not cover the loss in the case of the grocers, the Casino, and the livery stables. It is ample on the two flat houses and also on all the others partly burned. Kuhnas & Quigley will rebuild as soon as possible and will erect a brick building.

Thousands of persons from all parts of the county visited the scene of the fire during the day. The police force, under Chief of the Fire Department Bronson's orders, and aided by several Deputy Sheriffs, established lines about the burned area, and outside of this the adjoining streets were jammed all afternoon and until dark. The firemen still have several streams on the ruins, which are smoking.

It is believed the fire started in the ice-making plant in the Kuhnas & Quigley building. This refrigerating and ice-making plant was run by a gasoline engine, and the fire under the boiler is said to have been the only one about the place.

GREAT FIRE IN ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON.

Main Portion of the Town Devastated—Governor's House and Government Buildings Burned.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 2.—The town of St. Pierre has been devastated by fire.

A conflagration started last night and swept the main portion of the town. The Governor's house, the Government buildings, the Court House, the building occupied by the Ministry of Marine, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Presbytery, the schools, and a number of other buildings were destroyed.

It has not yet been learned how the fire originated. There was no wind last night, else the entire town would probably have been obliterated. Even as it is, the extent of the disaster is far-reaching, and the financial loss will probably reach $500,000. There was no loss of life or serious accident.

The rapid spread of the conflagration was due to the trifling water supply and to the fact that St. Pierre has no adequate fire-fighting appliances.

The town of St. Pierre, on the Island of St. Pierre, sixteen miles off the south coast of Newfoundland, is the headquarters of the French codfishing industry on the Grand Banks, and the capital of the colony of St. Pierre et Miquelon, which is made up of several small islands lying in these waters used as codfishing stations. The colony was ceded to France by the treaty of 1763, and, though it has since been seized more than once by the British Government, it has always been returned to France, and is still French territory.

The town has a population of some 6,000 except in the fishing season, when it is increased to 15,000 or more. Several submarine cables touch there, and there is a tidal harbor and a spacious roadstead.

The town was partly [illegible] by fire in 1855, in 1867, and again in 1[illegible].

THE DEMOCRATIC FORECAST.

State Committee, After a Canvass of the State, Says 35,000 for Coler—The Candidate Confident.

John N. Carlisle, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, made public yesterday the Democratic forecast for the Gubernatorial election, claiming victory for Coler and his associates by not less than 35,000 plurality. The forecast, which was signed by Mr. Carlisle and Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee, is as follows:

A full and careful canvass of the whole State justifies the Democratic State and Executive Committees in congratulating the people in advance upon the restoration of New York to its former status as a Democratic State. The most conservative estimate consistent with the actual results of a complete house-to-house canvass of every county indicates that Mr. Coler and the other Democratic candidates on the State ticket will be elected by a plurality of not less than 35,000.

There are abundant signs that the plurality will be much larger, but the committee prefers to base its announcement on the minimum figures developed by the most complete canvass made in the whole State since 1892.

This splendid and substantial popular victory, which is now a demonstrated certainty, is due not only to the harmony and enthusiasm prevailing in the Democratic Party, but also to the patriotic support given to the Democratic ticket by independent voters. The committee's hands have also been greatly strengthened by the assistance freely offered by public-spirited Republicans eager to see the administration of the State Government rescued from the extravagant, unworthy, and corrupt influences which dominate it at the present time.

Bird S. Coler was about the Hoffman House for a short time yesterday. He said: "I do not care to say anything about figures, but I will say there will be a big Democratic plurality." Mr. Coler spent the evening with his father, W. N. Coler, at the Plaza Hotel.

Frank Campbell left yesterday afternoon for his home at Bath. Mr. Carlisle will go to Watertown to-night to vote.

GOV. ODELL GOES HOME.

He Reiterates His Confidence of Re-election—What State Chairman Dunn Says.

Gov. Odell spent part of the morning yesterday chatting with Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and other friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the latter part of the forenoon with Col. Dunn and Col. R. L. Fox, Secretary of the committee, he took a drive through Central Park, stopping at the Union League Club on the way back. Regarding the election Gov. Odell said:

"I stand by what I have said. My plurality will not be less than 50,000."

The Governor left for Newburg in the afternoon and will remain there until to-morrow, when he will go to Albany.

Col. Dunn left last evening for his home in Binghamton, where he will vote, and then return to New York. Before leaving he said: "My latest information causes me to believe that my figures are too low. I have no doubt of the re-election of Gov. Odell. With all due deference to the newspapers I venture to say that no man can scurry over the State here and there, and even with the aid of postal cards, form an approximately correct estimate of the vote to be cast. Certainly they are not in the position to obtain the reliable information which we can secure from trusted representatives of the organization in all parts of the State. We are not making any wild guesses. I go home confident in the belief that Gov. Odell will win."

Senator Platt left for Owego yesterday, where he will vote early to-morrow and then return to New York. Col. R. L. Fox will leave for Oneonta this afternoon.

Ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs said: "Coler cannot get 50,000 plurality in this county. He will do well if he gets 35,000."

ATTACKED BY CAPTIVE BEAR.

American Woman and Her Husband Save the Life of Quebec's Game Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 2.—To the coolness and courage of Mrs. Turner, wife of the United States Consul in this city, formerly of Waterbury, Conn., N. E. Cormier, Game Warden of Quebec, is indebted for his life. Mr. Cormier, who is well known to American sportsmen, having frequently taken part in New York sportsmen's shows, had invited Col. Turner and his wife to visit his private menagerie at Aylmore, seven miles distant from Ottawa, this afternoon.

The party visited the inclosure to inspect the animals. While Warden Cormier was giving a piece of meat to a young bear he approached too near to an old and ugly brute. The bear, which was chained to a post, made a lunge at Cormier, catching his neck with both paws. With lightning strokes the animal dealt the Game Warden successive blows with his claws, fearfully lacerating his head, shoulder, and hands.

Realizing the great danger of Mr. Cormier, Mrs. Turner, without thought of herself, rushed at the animal and diverted its attention until Col. Turner had seized the Warden and dragged him to safety.

Mr. Cormier was taken to his home, and it required fifty stitches about the head, neck, and arms to sew up the wounds. The condition of the Warden is critical.

MARCONI EXPERIMENTING.

Preparing to Attempt Sending Messages from Table Head to Poldhu.

HALIFAX, Nov. 2.—A dispatch from Sydney, C. B., says that preparations for the final test of the Marconi wireless system have begun, and that the inventor anticipates the complete success of the system.

Marconi said to-day, alluding to his experiment: "For 200 miles from Poldhu I transmitted messages on my last trip, and I received messages at a distance of 500 miles from Poldhu.

"As soon as the machinery is all installed in the Table Head station, which will be in a few days, I will commence to experiment. I will first place the Carlo Alberto a short distance from shore and experiment between her and Table Head, and when I am satisfied that everything is going properly I will send a message across to Poldhu. It will probably be a week anyway before I have a statement to make regarding my communication between Poldhu and Table Head."

SAVED AFRICAN PRINCESSES.

Missionary Who Found Them Starving Brought Them to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Two Princesses are in town. They are Marvee and Djanga Ruth Wattah, orphans, of the royal tribe of Golah, a Liberian clan.

The Princesses are very young—Marvee six years, and Djanga one year old. They are staying at the home of the Rev. J. E. Rawlins, 1717 Page Street, where they were placed by Mrs. J. E. Sharpe, a missionary, who found them starving to death in their own country. Mrs. Sharpe hopes to have them educated in America.

Your Choice of Routes.

From Albany to Cincinnati you can take the 3-day train via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway through [illegible]

FIFTY BOYS ESCAPE FROM JUVENILE ASYLUM

Guard Lured Away While Door Is Forced from Hinges.

One Fugitive and a Policeman Injured in Exciting Chase That Ensues—About Forty Recaptured.

Fifty boy prisoners of the New York Juvenile Asylum made a bold dash for liberty yesterday afternoon and disappeared before the guards and officials of the institution realized what had happened.

The boys, who numbered among them some of the worst characters in the institution, scattered in all directions once they were outside their prison walls, and up to a late hour last night the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, High Bridge, and King's Bridge Stations were still searching the surrounding country with lanterns and night sticks.

Policeman Young of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station was thrown from the patrol wagon during the chase and had his right leg broken, while one of the boys in making a wild leap to escape being caught miscalculated his distance and landed in a heap at the bottom of a steep embankment badly cut and bruised.

The escape, which was remarkably well planned and timed, was effected about 2 o'clock, when a large number of the thousand or more inmates of the asylum were exercising in the grounds. The institution, which is located at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, between Audubon and Eleventh Avenues, is surrounded by a high wall, which many youngsters, weary of confinement, have attempted to scale. In the playground of the boys' department yesterday afternoon there were about 300 boys, whose ages ranged from twelve to sixteen years, in charge of Guards T. J. Collman and W. D. Dierks. Services are held in the chapel every Sunday at 3 P. M., and in order to prepare the boys Collman marched about half of them into the wash room, leaving the other squad in charge of Dierks.

The last of the washroom squad had no sooner disappeared around an angle of the building, when Dierk's attention was called by one of the "trusties" to a boy who was endeavoring to reach the top of the north wall of the yard, aided by several companions. Dierks started in the direction of the boys on a run, and as he did so another crowd partly hidden by some shrubbery went to work at an old wooden gate at the other end of the hall, which led out to Audubon Avenue. Several had screwdrivers, which they had stolen from the workshop, and others used chisels and pieces of iron bars. The boy who had made the feint to escape over the wall, on seeing that he was detected, jumped to the ground and led his pursuer a merry chase through the grounds. This gave the crowd at work on the gate ample time to accomplish their purpose, and while Dierks was still engrossed in capturing the decoy, fifty other boys were running out of the gate they had forced from its hinges.

It did not dawn upon the guard that a clever trick had been played upon him until he returned to the yard and, finding it almost deserted, discovered the hole in the hall where the gate had been. His shouts for help aroused the entire institution, and instantly the wildest confusion reigned. Gongs were sounded, and while the officials began to count noses the guards started in pursuit of the escaped prisoners.

Roundsman Wall of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, who was standing on Amsterdam Avenue, saw the crowd of boys streaming out of the gate, and suspecting that something was wrong, started toward them, but the youngsters scattered in all directions, a number of them taking to the High Bridge woods, others making for Washington Bridge, while one or two were bold enough to board the Amsterdam Avenue cars. Wall chased several of them, and Policeman Ladd, a one-armed boy, in his anxiety to escape, jumped down an embankment fifteen feet high, where he was found later cut and bruised. Eight of the boys ran down the embankment leading to the Speedway, which was crowded with people. Mounted Policemen Werner and Fitzgerald after a lively chase cornered six of them. Two were just about to leap into the Harlem River and swim for the Bronx shore when Fitzgerald, aided by some passers by, caught them.

Word was sent to the station house of the capture and a patrol wagon in charge of Policeman Young, started up the Speedway. Near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street a sudden lurch of the wagon threw Young off the rear step and he fell and broke his right leg. The driver continued on to where the boys were, without missing Young, who was later removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Several of the boys were seen to board elevated trains at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and two of them were caught while attempting to cross Central Bridge.

In the meantime the reserves of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and High Bridge Police Stations were hurried out and a general search began. Two boys gave Roundsman Wall the slip by dodging into a house on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, while others disappeared in the direction of the Hudson River Railroad tracks. Policeman O'Brien picked up two at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Broadway, and Mounted Policeman Bergman arrested four whose gray uniform suits led to their discovery at One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Fort Washington Road.

As soon as the boys were taken into custody they were bundled into patrol wagons and escorted back to the asylum, where they were placed in the guard house and will live on bread and water and think over their brief holiday for several days to come.

Little or no information could be obtained at the institution last night regarding the escape, as the officials were inclined to belittle the matter, despite the fact that never before in the history of the institution had so many boys broken out. Assistant Superintendent Garabrant said that a few boys had escaped, but that all had been caught and returned. The police report, however, gave the number of fugitives as fifty. The police were still searching at a late hour last night, and it was believed that a dozen or more boys were still at large.

BIG LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODES.

Three Trainhands Killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—A 195,000-pound locomotive, drawing a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, exploded this morning at Holethorp, about seven miles from this city, where the Baltimore and Ohio tracks cross those of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Portions of the boiler were lifted from the trucks and hurled 150 feet. Two men were instantly killed, and another so badly hurt that he died in a few hours. The dead are:

E. W. BIGGS, engineer.
O. W. HUNT, fireman.
E. O. STALLINGS, head brakeman.

All the dead were residents of this city. An investigation showed that the explosion was caused by low water in the boiler. Biggs had been running a locomotive for five years and was regarded by the officials as a careful, steady man.

Fined for Speeding His Automobile.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 2.—A man who gave his name as John Bartlett, while on his way to New York this afternoon with a party of friends in

BOWERY CHEERS FOR TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN

The London Theatre Packed from Pit to Dome.

"Big Tim" Calls Woodruff "Lilliputian Tim"—McClellan, Sulzer, and Grady Also Speak.

State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and his friends gathered last night in the London Theatre for a final campaign hurrah. There seldom has been a meeting where there was a more unanimous sentiment of affection for the chief speaker of the evening. The man who would have dared to suggest the possibility of the State Senator not being the next Congressman would have gotten in trouble in short order. Even when now and then some overenthusiastic partisan would make a remark more or less relevant to the occasion, when it did not happen to be the stereotyped cry "You're elected," those about him threatened to throw the man out, or, as they expressed it, to "put the hose on him." This form of water cure was not, however, actually tried.

The audience, crowded the theatre from pit to dome, so that there was imminent danger that those in the front rows of the upper gallery would be shoved over, and amused itself by calling to friends, guying and chaffing, and creating many a laugh at another man's expense.

Chiefly amusing to the waiting audience was to poke fun at the citizens occupying the boxes, with remarks relating to their clothes, and even their physical individual peculiarities. Many of the men in the boxes had taken front seats. They were commanded in no uncertain terms to "Go way back and sit down, de ladies is what we wanter see, bless 'em. We like de gowls and we want to see the fair wives of de conspicuous leaders." The men did as bid, and the women took the front seats to blush at the applause they received and take in good part the compliment of the voters of the district.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who received an ovation, presided. After he had managed to silence the band with his gavel he congratulated the assembly on the certainty of victory on Tuesday, and then, when he could be heard, introduced Major Coz, who read a series of resolutions denouncing the Republican Party and proclaiming it guilty of almost every offense on the political calendar. The resolutions stated that the party in power had taken no interest in the miners, until the leaders saw that the strike must be settled or the party ruined. Gov. Odell was lashed for seeking to interfere with the judiciary and the local administration of charities and the State's wards, the insane. The resolutions were adopted with thunderous unanimity.

Senator Grady, the first speaker, was warmly welcomed. He said in part:

"I am here to show my interest in your candidate. That Timothy D. Sullivan is a candidate is due to the formation of the Democratic Party over a hundred years ago. There was an aristocracy then, as there is now, and the Democratic Party was then formed that such men as Timothy D. Sullivan might serve as the representative of you, the plain people.

"The old aristocracy, like the present one, was not sure that men like Sullivan of the plain people should be allowed to vote. They thought then, as now, that the favored class should rule. The aristocratic class of to-day is enjoying the favors of the Government. Don't be deceived into believing that Carnegie and Rockefeller and Armour are men of great genius. They had the favors of the Government that made their wealth possible.

"Give me the chances of these men. I have very little business ability. But with their favors I'd soon build a bowling alley and a free bath on every corner of all our great cities. The man with small means has no chance to-day, and $50,000 capital might be enough to pay for postage stamps. They speak of their billions in a way to make us dizzy, and tell us that the end of individual endeavor has come. The end of their dominion is about to come. They tell you not to intrust the Government to the anarchistic communistic Democratic Party, which would pull them down, as it believes that the only good trust is the dead trust."

At this point a photographer appeared, and the speaker, to the delight of his hearers, begged that his picture be not taken, as his aristocratic friends would be offended to know that he had addressed a Bowery meeting on Sunday evening.

Senator Grady begged his hearers not to split their votes, particularly in the matter of the judiciary, so that the many crosses would make it seem that instead of performing a sacred duty they had been paying "New Year's call on friends."

Congressman McClellan was greeted with applause and launched into the issues of the campaign, dealing largely with the tariff and the necessity of revision as a proper and logical means of controlling the trusts. He said that the coal strike was not settled by the President, "and not by that philanthropist, J. Pierpont Morgan, but by the rising anger of 80,000,000 people."

Congressman Sulzer won loud and continued applause at the opening of his speech by saying:

"I am particularly glad to see the ladies here to-night, for they give us courage and confidence. In the fight, Bulwer Lytton, one of the greatest English writers, has said that as long as the patriotism of men equals the fidelity of women, so long the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall last.

"It is also particularly gratifying that my old friend Tim Sullivan will sit with me in the next House, which will be Democratic. My friend Sullivan will get over his opponent a majority of the votes more than the actual votes cast for the other fellow. [A voice from the gallery announced that it was a "May Jay horse, at 200 to 1, and a winner at that."]

"We are going to get rid of Tom Platt too." [He owes me 50 cents," came from the gallery.] Think of our Senators—Platt, representing J. P. Morgan, and 'Joe Miller's Joke Book' Depew, the Vanderbilts and their railroads. President Roosevelt is afraid of the trusts and their power. If he were as strenuous as he was when Police Commissioner, he would not fear them. He has the power and he could crush them as he did the policemen and the ice man on Sunday, or the poor fellow who sold a glass of beer on the Sabbath.

"If I am any judge of the Lord He is wrought up, and He will smite the Republicans hip and thigh. They have been blaming Him for too many disasters and taking the credit for His beneficence."

At the conclusion of Congressman Sulzer's remarks Timothy D. Sullivan was introduced by Timothy P. Sullivan as "Congressman Sullivan," and then the Bowery had its innings. The applause would have lasted all night apparently if the candidate had not commanded silence. He then began to talk, and every sentence was the signal for storms of applause. He said:

"Friends, it affords me great pleasure to be called Congressman Sullivan. Billy Sulzer has been my friend for many years, one of my best friends for many years, but he used a word in a ferin language to-night, and I did not understand it any more than any of you. I turned to my friend Keller and asked him what a 'rara avis' is, and he told me that it means a 'rare bird.' I have a 'rara avis' with me to-night, and it is a Brooklyn Eagle. I never saw the paper before.

"Have you ever noticed that when a newspaper has something ugly about you in it that some friends will bring you copies? They do. Now the paper says that there are to be 100,000 illegal voters gathered by me and by Devery. The one that says it is 'Lilliputian Tim' Woodruff, the fellow with the loud vest and the big head.

"Not 'Big Tim,' but 'Lilliputian Tim.' If he'll give me the name of his informant I will give a thousand dollars for the Republican campaign fund in his district. I have got it from a Brooklyn man, who won't let me give his name, and he is in a subordinate position to 'Lilliputian Tim,' that he and Woodruff are going to throw down the Republican Party next Tuesday.

"When I said that I would make as good a representative of the people as Daniel Webster dead and me living, I meant what I said. I don't look through the colored glasses of some overcultured, educated gentlemen, but as my constituents look, and, therefore, I think I will made a better representative than the educated gentlemen with the colored glasses.

"Have you ever heard any criticism of my votes at Albany, my labor votes? [The audience as one 'No.'] I never sat a day in the Senate that I did not thank how lucky I was that I was not in the front plat- [illegible] a matter of [illegible] when you get your ballot Tuesday, don't [illegible] looking for my name, and don't do [illegible] voting. Look for the star and put your [illegible] to the right of that star.

"I want to thank you, ladies, for coming [illegible] come a great ways, as I know you don't all belong in this district. I want to thank you, my friends."

TAMMANY EAST SIDE RALLY.

Judge White Says the Democratic Coal Plank Ended the Strike.

The Tammany Club of the Twentieth Assembly District held a rally in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night, at which Senator Grady denounced F. Norton Goddard, the Republican leader of the district, who had signed a circular which referred to the Senator in uncomplimentary terms. The hall was crowded to the doors. Thomas F. Murphy, the Tammany leader of the district, opened the meeting, and Judge Daniel F. Martin acted as the presiding officer.

Judge White of Brooklyn, one of the speakers who followed Senator Grady, said: "Don't you go away with the idea Terrible Teddy settled that strike. It was the coal plank in the Democratic platform that ended it. When Congress assembles next Spring, Teddy, when he looks it over, will sing that grand old song, 'I'm up against the real thing now.' He had to send his little Secretary Root to New York to climb up the side of a yacht, get down on his knees and say, 'Please, Mr. Morgan, settle the coal strike.' Now, it is up to you, and instead of a gun, shoulder your ballot and down them once for all."

Ex-Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon declared it was the same old fight against an aristocracy which was the meanest in the world because it was founded on money.

The other speakers were Congressman McClellan, John S. Crosby, Assemblyman John F. Fitzpatrick, and John A. Delaney.

CAMPAIGN IMPUTATIONS IN EAST ORANGE.

Accusation at the Citizens' Union's Meeting That Created a Sensation —Offer of Money Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—At the close of the Citizens' Union's mass meeting in Commonwealth Hall last night, George H. Austin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, accused John Winfield Scott, a Republican, who has taken an active part in the campaign here, of having offered money to Willis Voorhees, the Citizens' Union's stenographer, if he would furnish a transcript of an interview a few nights ago at the Republican Club. Mr. Voorhees, who was on the stage, corroborated Mr. Austin.

"I propose to read a disquisition on honesty. Author, John Winfield Scott," Mr. Austin said. He read a circular, signed by Mr. Scott, and distributed throughout the city, that referred to the interview, and declared that the notes of the interview had not been given out as promised.

The interview was brought about by Mr. Scott's allegation that Edward K. Sumerwell, in conversation with Mr. Scott, had declared that Thomas W. Jackson, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the City Council, had received money from local banks to which the city bonds had been sold on practically "open orders." Mr. Sumerwell, after denying that he had made any such charges, agreed to meet Mr. Scott, Mr. Jackson, and officials of the banks. The meeting was held, and several officers of the union were present. Mr. Voorhees took notes of the proceedings for Mr. Austin. After the conference Mr. Austin directed the stenographer to not transcribe his notes until he ordered.

"The next morning," Mr. Austin declared, "Mr. Scott came into our headquarters and offered our stenographer money to deliver a copy of the notes, in violation of the orders given to the stenographer not to deliver a copy to any one without his employers' orders.

"All tricks that are known to the trickiest politicians have been resorted to by our opponents," Mr. Austin said. "The Citizens' Union has been conducting a clean campaign. The only time I have ever blushed for my own party is during the past six days. I have seen such meanness as I never saw before, and I have been in many a hard battle. They have charged Mr. Sumerwell with everything except robbing henroosts, and it's against the law to keep hens in East Orange."

Mr. Scott went to South Norwalk, Conn., yesterday to attend a reunion of the First Baptist Church there, of which he was one of the original members. His friends said to-day that he merely offered to compensate the stenographer for the labor of transcribing the notes, and did not intend to bribe him. The incident at the meeting created a sensation.

LABOR UNIONS FOR STECKLER.

Delegate Jacobs of the Cigarmakers Says the Justice's Hack Drivers' Decision Made Many Friends.

It was announced yesterday that the thirty-four unions composing the United Board of Building Trades had not only indorsed the candidacy of Justice Alfred Steckler for re-election to the Supreme Court bench, but that their members would also use every effort to secure his election. The unions represented in the board have an aggregate membership of 75,000, and most of them, though the Central Federated Union as a body cannot take any action in party politics, are affiliated with the central body. Most of the unions in the miscellaneous trades have also indorsed Justice Steckler's candidacy, and their members have been quietly working for him among their friends.

Daniel S. Jacobs, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, said yesterday:

"All the members of organized labor that I know are in favor of Justice Steckler. His record and attitude toward organized labor have made him a host of friends among the working people."

BUTCHERS INDORSE ADLER.

His Record on Labor Measures Urged in His Support.

The Hebrew Retail Butchers' Association met last night at 153 East Broadway and voted unanimously to support the entire Republican ticket. There are about 3,000 members in the organization, and about 1,000 of them reside in the Ninth Congress District.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the candidacy of Assemblyman Adler, who is running for Congress in the Ninth Congress District. His election was urged by the speakers on the ground that he had defended the interests of the butchers when in the Assembly, and had succeeded in having a bill passed in their interests.

A delegate from the Central Labor Union was present and asked the members to vote for Adler because he introduced and had passed a law raising the wages and decreasing the hours of labor of the employees of the Street Cleaning Department.

Speeches were made by ex-Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky and Leonard A. Snitkin.

TRUSTS IN LUTHER'S TIME.

German Writer Quotes the Words of the Great Reformer on "Monopolia."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—In a pamphlet, entitled "The Basic Law of Commercial Crises in the Age of Monopoly," C. E. May of Hamburg shows that the now much discussed subjects of trusts and monopolies were alive in the time of Luther. Herr May quotes passages from the great reformer's work, entitled "Trade and Usury," in which Luther pays his compliments to industrial combinations in the following vigorous words:

"Unless one is stupid, one must see that these organization are nothing more than 'monopolia.' When worldly law prohibits these combinations, so injurious to the whole world, I need say nothing of godly and Christian law. These industrial combinations do everything they please, raise and lower prices according to their own will, and to the injury of small merchants. They are like the pike who attacks small fishes in the water, acting as if they were the masters of God's creatures, and beyond all law, belief, and love. It is not to be wondered at that small merchants, not wishing to lose, comply with the wishes of these monopolies, for to receive a certain pfennig is better than an uncertain gulden."

Luther describes how the industrial organizations, by reducing prices, endeavor to destroy competition and obtain possession of trade. In this manner, he says, "monopolia" are formed, which, he says, are not worth being called human beings, for plainly they are endowed by the evil one with the power to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

APPEAL FOR JUDGE GRAY

Many Additions to the List of Lawyers Supporting Him.

Their Efforts Based on New York City's Representation on the Court of Appeals Bench and the Re-election of Good Judges.

The list of New York City lawyers who are putting forth special efforts to secure the re-election of Judge John Clinton Gray to the Court of Appeals bench has been lengthened considerably. The list, including the additions, and a statement regarding Judge Gray's candidacy, to which they have subscribed, follow:

"We, the undersigned, members of the bar of the City of New York, believing the principle of continuing good men in judicial office to be essentially sound, and believing also that our city, with one-half of the population and three-fourths of the legal business of the State, is certainly entitled to as many as two of the seven members of the Court of Appeals, do now urge upon all those who are to cast their votes at the coming election the wisdom and propriety of supporting Judge John Clinton Gray, who is a candidate for re-election to that court.

"The experience gained by long service upon the bench is necessarily great, and of the utmost value to the public, and it was for such reason, largely, that the rule in question was followed by both political parties in the recent case of Judge Andrews, when a candidate for re-election to the same court.

"Judge Gray, during his judicial service of fifteen years, has, in our opinion, shown himself to be a most able, learned, and impartial jurist, and a faithful, courteous, and painstaking public servant, and we cannot but feel that his defeat now would not only be a violation of the principle in question, but would cause a severe loss to the bar and the entire community."

John E. Parsons,	Edwin J. Johnson,
H. C. M. Ingraham,	Carlisle Norwood,
Evarts, Tracy & Sherman,	Simon H. Stern,
Coudert Brothers,	Charles B. Alexander,
Edmund L. Baylies,	John J. McCook,
Lee & Lee,	Charles C. Deming,
Benjamin F. Lee,	Henry Rogers Winthrop,
F. Lawrence Lee,	George C. Holt,
W. H. L. Lee,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
James L. Lee,	Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson,
MacFarland, Taylor & Costello,	William B. Hornblower,
W. W. MacFarland,	Edward W. Sheldon,
Stephen H. Olin,	Davies, Stone & Auerbach,
Hamilton Odell,	Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray,
Eugene Smith,	Jay & Candler,
Sullivan & Cromwell,	Flamen B. Candler,
W. J. Curtis,	E. L. Winthrop, Jr.,
William V. Rowe,	Charles E. Whitehead,
Man & Man,	Arnold & Greene,
Charles F. Brown,	Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse,
Olney & Comstock,	Lord, Day & Lord,
Robinson, Biddle & Ward,	Franklin B. Lord,
Henry W. Hardon,	Henry De F. Baldwin,
Lawrence Godkin,	James Harold Warner,
Theron G. Strong,	Silas B. Brownell,
C. S. Davison,	Henry W. Hayden,
E. N. & T. M. Taft,	Herbert L. Satterlee,
Franklin Hartlett,	Francis D. Pollak,
John McLean Nash,	Masten & Nichols,
De Forest Brothers,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay,	Henry Hill Pierce,
Allan McCulloch,	Archibald A. Gulick,
Manice & Perry,	Charles W. Pierson,
Edmund Coffin,	Charles E. Miller,
Louis Malthaner,	Kellogg & Rose,
W. H. Butterworth,	Alfred J. Fette,
A. H. Skillin,	Macintosh Kellogg,
Charles C. Suydam,	Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf,
E. A. S. Man,	Wheeler H. Peckham,
Louis James Phelps,	Allin N. Brett,
Frank R. Lawrence,	Hoffman Miller,
Finch, Embree & Cobb,	Everett P. Wheeler,
John M. Sheafe,	George B. Heath,
Robert Lawrence,	Horace D. Byrnes,
Franklin Nevins,	W. H. Willis,
Aymar Embury,	James B. Ludlow,
G. M. Speir,	Ludlow, Townsend & Simpson,
Thomas N. Rhinelander,	Charles W. Bangs,
Francis C. Huntington,	Henry L. Sprague,
George F. Canfield,	Edward R. Greene,
Kenneth K. Mackenzie,	Albert Symington,
John T. Berry,	Charles G. Bennett,
Chas. N. Talbot, Jr.,	Hays & Humphrey,
George G. De Witt,	Homer Barnard,
John T. Lockman,	George E. Kent,
William G. De Witt,	A. S. Spingarn,
Theodore De Witt,	E. W. Stratmann,
Harlan F. Stone,	G. G. Freylinghuysen,
S. Sidney Smith,	Henry G. Atwater,
William G. Wilson,	A. B. Cruikshank,
Hamilton Wallis,	Frederic F. Ullman,
John H. Cole,	James Frank,
Grosvenor S. Hubbard,	George W. MacKellar,
Howard Van Sinderen,	George A. Morrison,
Stanley W. Dexter,	Quincy Ward Boese,
James A. Skilton,	Charles King Morrison,
David B. Ogden,	Willard Parker Butler,
Cannon & Cannon,	Edwin P. Rice,
A. B. Carrington,	Edward S. Rapallo,
Gordon Gordon,	Cary & Whitridge,
Payson Merrill,	Clarence Cary,
John R. Abney,	George Putnam Smith,
John C. O'Conor,	Frederic De P. Foster,
Antonio Knauth,	Albert J. Shaw,
Arthur Von Briesen,	Edward G. Alsdorf,
Hans Von Briesen,	H. F. Robinson,
George V. N. Baldwin,	Thomas P. Wickes,
Otto Von Schrenk,	William Church Osborn,
J. Frederic Kernochan,	Thomas Thacher,
Henry M. Turk,	William M. Barnum,
William G. Choate,	P. G. Bartlett.
Henry F. Miller,	

SPEAKER HENDERSON'S DENIAL.

No Truth, He Says, in Story That He Is Opposed to Election of Judge Birdsall as His Successor.

By The Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—"I think it would be the worst political calamity that could befall Iowa should Judge Birdsall, who has been nominated in the Third Iowa District, to be my successor, be defeated in next Tuesday's election." This statement was made by David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who arrived at Chicago to-day from the East and learned that statements had been published to the effect that he was opposed to the election of Judge Birdsall. Continuing, Speaker Hendrson said:

"There is absolutely no foundation for such a story. Did not the delegates who nominated me last Summer nominate my successor when I resigned? These delegates were all my friends and are friends of Judge Birdsall. When Judge Birdsall was nominated in my place I appealed to all my friends to do everything in their power to elect him. They took me at my word, and have worked just as hard for Judge Birdsall as they would have worked for me had I remained in the race. In order to let the voters of Iowa know the truth in the matter I have sent a telegram to a newspaper in Dubuque which truthfully states my position in the matter."

Speaker Henderson's telegram follows:

"Just learned that claims are made by Democratic journals that I am opposed to election of Judge Birdsall. This is false, absolutely false, and is not only unjust to Judge Birdsall, but still more so to me and to my home and to my friends. Judge Birdsall's county has ever been true to me in conventions and at the polls. I appeal to my friends in every county to do all in their power for his election and to vote for him, which I am coming home especially to do. It is for the interest of the district, the State, and the Nation that he be elected."

WILL PROTECT DEMOCRATS.

Leader Murphy to be at Tammany Hall All Day To-morrow.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, gave out the following statement last night, which he said came from Leader Charles F. Murphy:

"Your attention is called to the tactics of the Republicans in endeavoring to keep Democrats from the polls by threats and intimidation. It is essential that every Democrat who is entitled to vote should do so. Tammany Hall will protect all Democrats in their rights. Lawyers will be on duty during election day in the various courts and the district headquarters for the purpose of seeing to it that no Democrat legally qualified is deprived of his vote by the illegal methods of our opponents.

"I will be in attendance with the Law Committee at Tammany Hall from the opening to the closing of the polls.

"The estimated majorities submitted to me by the district leaders are very encouraging indeed. From reliable information that has come to me during the past twenty-four hours, I am convinced that my estimate that Coler would carry Greater New York by 112,000 was too conservative. The election of Coler is an absolute certainty and present indications are that the Democratic victory will be a landslide."

50,000,000 Bottles.

are at present stored by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., to be filled with the famous Budweiser beer. This is an indication of the popularity of the brand. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co.

WOODRUFF'S ALLEGED FIND.

He Says Democratic Repeaters Were to be Disguised as Swells—Hugh McLaughlin Smiles.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff gave out a story in Brooklyn yesterday of an alleged scheme to swell fraudulently the Coler vote in this city, Troy, and Albany, which was received in Republican circles with due manifestations of astonishment and shock and in the Democratic camp with much jocular comment. Mr. Woodruff said that he had learned on Saturday "from one of the best-known Democrats in Brooklyn" that a gang of probably a thousand repeaters had been organized in Manhattan for use in this city and up the State.

"My information," said Mr. Woodruff, "comes so direct that I see no reason for doubting the story. I have learned that two Tammany leaders have organized and equipped a gang of several hundred or a thousand repeaters to vote in Manhattan, Albany, and Troy. This information comes to me from one of the best-known Democrats in Brooklyn, to whom it was given by a supposed member of the gang, who has been in with them in all their plans. This man says that great care is being taken to make the members of the gang appear respectable.

"These repeaters will not look like the ordinary toughs or bums. They will be so clothed as to appear like respectable business men. As I get the story, the members of the gang are to go the rounds of the polling places in Manhattan early on Tuesday morning and vote on other people's names until the early trains leave for the north. They will then be shipped off to Troy and Albany, where they will be used again. It is expected that by this means 5,000 votes will be added to the ticket."

Mr. Woodruff added that he had communicated with the Republican State Committee, and that steps were being taken to prevent the carrying out of the alleged conspiracy.

Among the Democratic leaders the story was heard with ear-to-ear grins.

"I guess Tim is beginning to feel the strain of the campaign," observed Hugh McLaughlin with a sympathetic air.

"Hot air, generated by some of that six-dollar-a-ton coal, I guess," was John L. Shea's only comment.

"Woodruff," said a First District Democratic leader last night, "hasn't told all of the story. As a matter of fact, these repeaters are not to be made up merely to look like respectable business men; they are really going to be disguised as howling swells from Murray Hill.

"They are to rendezvous in front of the Waldorf-Astoria early on Tuesday morning, where a long line of automobiles will be in waiting to take them on a tour of the polling places. A special train, with steam up, will be waiting in the Grand Central Station to whisk the high hat, fancy waistcoat, and patent leather shoe adorned repeaters off to Albany and Troy as soon as they have done in Manhattan."

LETTERS FROM TIMES READERS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

REASONS FOR VOTING FOR COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am getting much comfort from your splendid editorials on the campaign, but there is one thing that to me is paramount that you fail to emphasize—that is Odell's injuries to ours and other cities of the State, and Coler's benefits to and interest in our city.

I believe the Republicans have not one citizen of Greater New York on their State ticket, and that if we wish for fair treatment we had better send our fellow-citizen Coler to Albany. He has been the city's friend, and we know how he guarded our treasury and defeated the Republican Rampo steal.

Odell and his party have been the enemies of this city. They have raised enormous sums from the liquor tax here and in the other great cities of the State, and I have often heard it said that while little or none of this money has come back to us it has been so spent in the country districts that they have scarcely any taxes for local improvement, while we are crushed under a tax rate of 2.30 plus.

And when friends of the city said they were willing to have this continue if Gov. Odell and the Republicans would only grant us rational Sunday liquor laws, like those of the great cities of Europe, and take the liquor question out of our local politics, the Governor refused to countenance any such measure, even before its advocates could bring it up in the State Legislature. And it's thanks to him that we still have a law which is a hotbed of bribery, and which makes the poor man take home a bottle of whisky Saturday night because he is not allowed to drink a harmless glass of beer with a friend in a public house on Sunday.

It is the Republicans that have refused to renominate the able Judge Gray, one of our city's two representatives among the seven Judges of the Court of Appeals, (though we have nearly half the population and far more than half the wealth of the State,) and have set up an up-State man in his place.

It is Gov. Odell who urged a bill permitting him to send, with tidy fees, up-State Judges down to sit in cases in this city.

It is the Republicans who in the canal matter, which seriously affects most of the cities of the State, have made a weak, evasive declaration where the Democrats have made a strong and reassuring one.

It is the Republicans who have made more wretched the State of the weak and the insane by substituting (?paid) Republican workers for the excellent volunteers of high character who once had charge of these unfortunates.

If I am wrong in these assumptions, I beg of you to correct me. If I am right, I cannot see how any public-spirited citizen of our great city can fail to vote for Coler.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902. R. H.

The Mayor at a Republican Rally.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue I see that you condemn Mayor Low for participating in a Republican rally. Do you think this fair? In no issue have you printed one word censuring Controller Grout, Borough President Cantor, or President Fornes for their action in the Democratic cause. If one is to be condemned, why not all the Fusion officials? Surely you will retract your condemnation of the Mayor or call all the others to account for their activity. For one, I see no objections to any one of them taking what action they see fit on National or State matters. Was not this the whole foundation of the Fusion platform?

FAIR PLAY.

New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

Justice Hall a Naval Veteran.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the legal fraternity have appealed to their brethren in your columns for the election of Judge Ernest Hall, and I want now to call the attention of those of the strenuous life—the soldiers and sailors of this district—to the fact that their comrade, Judge Hall, was a sailor boy—a jackie—and a good one, too, during the civil war. He also had two brothers who shouldered muskets and went to the front, both returning with wounds and glory.

Let all comrades rally for this honored one. They cannot ask friends to cast a vote for a better patriot or a better citizen. He has been to the front in battle and at the bar, has worn the ermine, is now wearing it, and let us keep it on him.

New York, Oct. 29, 1902. C. N. S.

A Believer in the Tariff.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tom Reed said "take off the tariff and you ruin business." He is right. We had enough of that with Cleveland and the Wilson bill, followed by panic and hard times. Of course trusts are protected, but business is fine and we are prosperous. Take off the tariff and we get in as bad a way as Europe. Stop emigration and destroy the great labor trust, and let well enough alone. CHARLES J. ADAMS.

Stapleton, S. I., Oct. 28, 1902.

Property Owners Thank Litthauer.

Assemblyman Gotthardt A. Litthauer of the Thirtieth District, candidate for re-election, was waited upon yesterday afternoon at his home, 1,377 Lexington Avenue, by a committee representing the House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards. The committee presented to Mr. Litthauer an engrossed set of resolutions, thanking him for efforts on behalf of property owners while in the lower house at Albany. The resolutions were presented after a short speech by Valentine S. Franck, President

WILL MAKE A TEST OF "GRANDFATHER" CLAUSE

Supreme Court to Pass on Its Constitutionality.

Case from Alabama Where Negro Voters Are Disfranchised Will Be Heard on an Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The "grandfather clause" is to be tested in the United States Supreme Court. An appeal was brought before the court yesterday from the Federal Court for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama, where negro voters have been disfranchised by the Constitutional amendment of that State which is in its general features similar to the disfranchisement clauses in the Constitutions of Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia, and other Southern States.

The case is based on the refusal of an election board to allow a negro voter to be registered. The voter applied to United States District Judge T. G. Jones for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to register him as a legal voter. Judge Jones refused to grant the writ on the ground that he did not have jurisdiction. Instead of the usual practice, however, of allowing the case to go to the Court of Appeals, Judge Jones certified it directly to the United States Supreme Court in order that the question involved might be determined without unnecessary delay.

Judge Jones is a recent appointee of President Roosevelt. He was a member of the Alabama Constitutional Convention that prepared the objectionable amendment, and he opposed its adoption strenuously. The "grandfather clause" as it is called, usually is enforced against any negro who cannot read and interpret a clause of the State Constitution. In case of his inability to read or write, he cannot vote unless his grandfather was a legal voter before the civil war. This clause is used as a last resort in disfranchising the negro, the usual method being to throw his vote out on some slight error in his reading or writing.

A North Carolina Democrat, now in Washington, is authority for the account of a well-known preacher in that State whose right to be registered was denied because of the misspelling of one word in writing a clause from the Constitution. He was a fairly well educated man, but wrote the word divided with an "e" in the first syllable, and the registration board at once ruled him out.

"The usual way," said this North Carolinian; "that we get the negroes, is on their interpretation of some clause of the Constitution. Under the law we require them to read and write a clause, and then they must interpret it.

"If a United States Supreme Court Justice should black up and go down there and ask to be registered he would have a hard times in construing the simplest clause of the Constitution to the satisfaction of any board of registration I ever saw. If a Supreme Court Judge would have trouble you may imagine there is some difficulty before the ordinary negro.

"Probably not less than 20,000 negro votes have been ruled out this year in this way in North Carolina and probably 100,000 have been ruled out in South Carolina."

WHY SHE FAVORS MR. ODELL.

Reason Assigned by a Club Woman in Brooklyn Borough.

Although apathy may have prevailed among the voters of the borough in the campaign just closing, the club women of Brooklyn have not failed to show their usual interest in political affairs. On Saturday afternoon at a meeting of one of the women's societies in the Bedford district the pending election was among the topics informally discussed.

"For my part," declared a stout member wearing a pale blue shirt waist, "if I were privileged to vote I would cast my ballot for Mr. Odell, because I think that man Hanna has been in office long enough."

There was some rather spirited argument over this, but as the discussion was merely informal, no resolution affecting the matter was introduced.

DENVER'S ELECTION SQUABBLE.

An Injunction Issued to Disqualify 9,000 Registered Names.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 2.—Interest to-night in the coming election centres around the injunction issued by District Judge Johnson against Clerk Aichele of this county restraining him from certifying to the Judges of Election something like 9,000 registered names, alleged to be those of persons not legal voters. Attorneys for Mr. Aichele will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, which, if granted, will make the injunction inoperative. This it is expected will bring forth a decision as to the right of a District Judge to issue such an injunction at the prayer of one political party.

Clerk Aichele, who was elected to his office on the Democratic ticket, declared that a number of names included in the injunction are personally known to him to be legal voters and to have been legally registered.

PREDICTION AS TO NEBRASKA.

Republican Chairman Says His Party Will Make a Clean Sweep.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 2.—Late to-night Chairman Lindsay of the Republican State Central Committee gave out the following statement:

"We will elect six Congressmen, the entire State ticket, and two-thirds of the Legislature. Every effort is being made to get out the vote, and if this is accomplished there can be no doubt of the result."

Mr. Lindsay's predictions in 1900 and 1901 were fulfilled, and he feels that he has reputation for accuracy to maintain.

To Speak for Allan Benny.

Ex-Congressman McAdee, James Byrne, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Edward B. Whitney, Augustus Thomas, and John J. Delany will speak this evening in the Ninth New Jersey Congressional District in the interest of Allan Benny, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Byrne will speak at St. Joseph's Hall, corner of Pavonia and Baldwin Avenues, Jersey City; Mr. Hodge and Mr. Whitney, at Central Hall, Central Avenue and Bowers Street, Jersey City, and Mr. Thomas and Mr. Delany at the Hall of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, Bayonne.

Facts About Ales

HOW many Ale drinkers are aware of the fact that Bass & Co. (England) *never bottle their ale?*

They sell it in bulk to outside dealers who do the *bottling.*

For instance: the "Dog's Head" label is Read's bottling; "White Label" is McMullen's bottling. Other labels are Tom, Dick, and Harry's bottling—**BUT**—*it's all one and the same ale—at different prices with different tastes*—why?

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by its makers, who know precisely when and how to handle it, and who preciously guard the goodness of the brewing against danger from outside bottling. If it is not just right it is not bottled; that's why it's always brilliant and clear and absolutely WITHOUT SEDIMENT.

English Ale might be better than Evans'—in England.
In America **Evans'** is unquestionably better than any other Ale made.

Last, but not least, is the fact that **EVANS' ALE** is sold at a **LOWER PRICE** than the foreign product—due to the brewery bottling. See copyrighted label printed in **RED** and **BLACK** with firm **SIGNATURE**.

ALL DEALERS AND RESTAURANTS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed for Past 116 Years by C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, (Wholesale only,) 127 Hudson St.
Dealers should order now and avoid risk of cold weather shipments.

More Than Comfort.

There is more than comfort to invite you to wear our Surtout Overcoat—the style is up-to-the-minute. They are made with the long, generous skirt and glove-fitting upper body, with lots of "snap" all over. You may have them in seven different grades of fabric—that's a few more than usual. Surtout Overcoats of Cheviots, Elysians, Heavy Coverts, Meltons or Vicunas, lined with Serge, Italian Cloth or Silk, according to the price, for $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00, $35.00, $40.00 and $45.00. The same unusual assortment in all other good Overcoats.

We'd like you to see our Hat Shop. You'd at once find that you needed a new hat.

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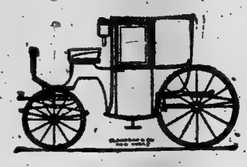
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ADVOCATES IRISH REVOLT

M. J. Flavin, M. P., Says the Taking Up of Arms Is Justified.

Declares Irishmen Are Entitled to Use Any Fair and Legitimate Means to Remove British Misrule.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A telegram to The Times from Dublin says that, in speaking at a meeting of the United Irish League in aid of the National Defense Fund, Michael Joseph Flavin, M. P., deliberately declared that Irishmen were entitled to avail themselves of any fair and legitimate means to remove British misrule from the country.

Mr. Flavin said that the inhuman way in which the Irish had been treated in the past justified them in taking up arms to free their country if the opportunity arose.

The speaker added that the Irish party was now absolutely united, with the exception of two or three "blacklegs," who would soon get their walking papers.

The dispatch states that the Dublin executives of the United Irish League have resolved to call on the league, at its next convention, to expel Jasper Tully, M. P., from the party for his pro-British conduct in the House of Commons.

On Oct. 27 The London Times announced that, "in consequence of the consignment of unusual quantities of arms and ammunition to Ireland," the Chief Constable of Birmingham had issued a circular to the local manufacturers calling attention to the necessity they were under of observing the terms of the Peace Preservation act.

This measure forbids the consignment of arms or ammunition to any person in a proclaimed district without a license.

According to reports in the London papers several of the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament have recently been advocating armed resistance to British rule. Many of those who are either in prison or out on bail awaiting the result of appeals have been convicted of sedition.

GERMAN TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

The Government Still Trying Hard to Reach an Agreement with the Agrarians.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that the assiduous efforts of the Government representatives to induce a section of the Agrarian majority to abandon their uncompromising opposition to the tariff scheme are still being prosecuted. The methods employed seem to consist of a combination of gentle persuasion and veiled menace. When Bismarck was in parliamentary difficulties he used to threaten to resign; von Bülow prefers to declare "J'y suis; j'y reste."

The correspondent says it is believed that the idea of a formal reconciliation between the bulk of the Clerical and Conservative Agrarians and the Government is being zealously prosecuted, not merely with the object of facilitating the passage of the Tariff bill, but more especially in order to obviate the terrible confusion which would ensue if the "governing parties" had to face a general election without official support.

LORD MILNER'S ADVICE.

He Thinks the Transvaal Should Endure Temporary Inconvenience for the Sake of Future Benefit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Answering criticisms of the recent speech by Lord Milner, in which the Governor of the Transvaal refused to hold out any prospect of reducing railway rates, the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says that until a Transvaal loan is issued the revenue must serve both as current capital and expenditure.

Consequently, says the correspondent, Lord Milner urges that it is sounder policy, in spite of the high cost of living, to endure temporary inconvenience for the sake of future permanent benefit to the colony than to seek immediate relief at the expense of ultimate development.

CHINA GRANTS BRITISH DEMAND.

Officials Responsible for Missionaries' Murder to be Punished.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says an imperial edict ordering compliance with the demands of the British Minister for the punishment of the six officials responsible for the murder of Messrs. Lewis and Bruce, the missionaries, has been issued. The edict further promises that China will pay compensation and will erect a memorial on the scene of the murder.

The edict is correctly worded, says the correspondent, and is regarded as satisfactory.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Nov. 2.—The efforts made by Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister here, have resulted in the publication of an edict ordering the decapitation of the Chinese military official who refused protection to the British missionaries Bruce and Lewis, who were killed at Chen-Chow, Ho-Nan Province, on Aug. 15, by a mob, and the punishment of other officials implicated in the crime.

THE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Exports for the Ensuing Year Will Be Affected—Much Suffering Among the Smaller Settlers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Owing to the drought, says the Melbourne correspondent of The Times, it is estimated that Australia's exports for the ensuing year will be reduced by £5,000,000. It will also be necessary to import £1,500,000 worth of foodstuffs.

There is much suffering among the smaller settlers, and a relief fund has been opened at Melbourne. Mme. Melba has decided to open a separate fund, and has asked the world's greatest financiers to contribute to it.

GERMANY'S PROPOSAL TO CHINA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

[illegible] an interview [illegible]ung, says the [illegible]

eral at Shanghai, requested the Viceroy to express concurrence with Germany's conditions for the evacuation of the city. The Viceroy replied that he was unable to do so without instructions from Peking.

Trying to Capture Moorish Pretender.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to The Times from Tangier says a force of 500 cavalry has started on an attempt to surprise and capture the Sultan's brother, the pretender to the throne, who remains near Tesa.

BRITISH-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

The Porte Orders the Evacuation of the Hinterland of Aden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—The negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey with regard to the encroachments of Turkish troops in the hinterland of Aden have resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

The Porte has modified its note to Great Britain, and has ordered the evacuation of the hinterland, which was formerly occupied by British troops.

The trouble from which the Turkish invasion of the Aden hinterland arose was a frontier dispute, the settlement of which has been placed in the hands of a joint Turkish-British commission.

It was announced from Constantinople Oct. 28 that the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir N. R. O'Conor, had protested to the Porte against the Turkish invasion of the territory in question, declaring that unless the Turkish soldiers were withdrawn Indian troops would be sent to expel them.

UNCLE OF CZAR DISGRACED.

The Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch Dismissed from the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Official Messenger announces the dismissal from the army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, who is an uncle of the Czar.

The Grand Duke Paul is said to be a man of liberal ideas. He is the youngest son of the Emperor Alexander II., and was born in 1860. He has been holding the posts of Lieutenant General in the Russian Army, aide de camp to the Emperor, commander of the Imperial Guards, and chief of several regiments, including a Prussian regiment of cuirassiers and an Austrian regiment of lancers.

A large number of foreign decorations have been conferred on the Grand Duke. In 1889 he married the Princess Alexandra of Greece, who died 1891. The Grand Duke resides in St. Petersburg.

Report of the Czar's Illness Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The rumor that the Czar is suffering from a nervous complaint and that Dr. Merzejewski, one of the foremost specialists in Russia, was summoned by telegraph to Livadia to attend his Majesty, is officially denied. The Czar yesterday received and entertained at lunch at Yalta a special Turkish mission, headed by Turkan Pasha.

FRENCH STRIKE ARBITRATION.

Agreed to at a Meeting of Representatives of Employers and Miners of the Department du Nord.

LILLE, France, Nov. 2.—A meeting was held here to-day between delegates of the coal companies and of the striking coal miners in the Department du Nord. The delegates failing to come to an agreement, it was decided to refer the questions of an increase in the miners' wages to arbitration.

The representatives of the companies said their principals were prepared to make pension proposals similar to those advanced by the coal companies in the Pas de Calais District; but the miners persisting in their demand for arbitration, the companies reserved their pension proposals until after the decision of the arbitrators is made known.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded under the window of a coal miner's house at St. Etienne last night and caused some damage. With this exception no further disorder has occurred in the districts where the strike prevails.

A VIENNESE PILGRIMAGE.

600,000 People Visit the Graves in the Great Central Cemetery.

VIENNA, Nov. 2.—One-third of the population of Vienna made pilgrimages yesterday and to-day, All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day, respectively, to the Central Cemetery of Vienna. The pilgrims started in the early morning and returned late at night; some went on foot, while others used vehicles of all descriptions.

It is estimated that 600,000 people visited the graves in the cemetery on the two days. The pilgrims all carried wreaths or flowers, and before the tombs burned countless candles. The sparsely occupied parts of the cemetery presented a weird and picturesque spectacle. The cemetery is the largest in Europe, containing 622,000 graves.

The monuments to Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert, as well as the plot where are buried the 600 victims of the Ring Theater fire of 1881, attracted thousands of visitors.

Emperor Francis Joseph and other members of the royal family placed wreaths upon the coffins of the Empress and Crown Prince Rudolph in the vault of the Capuchin Church.

CHINESE POST FOR AMERICAN.

A. E. Jessup of This City to be Chief Assayer of the Mint at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Alfred E. Jessup of New York, now head of the testing laboratory in the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department, has accepted the position of Chief Assayer of the Chinese Mint at Tien-Tsin.

The appointment was made through Minister Conger, at the request of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Jessup is a graduate of Lehigh University and the School of Mines at Freiburg, Germany.

AMERICA'S PEKING LEGATION.

S. H. Nealy to Take Charge of the Construction of the Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Secretary Shaw has designated S. H. Nealy, one of the architects of the Treasury Department, and a well-known cartoonist for the Washington papers, to go to Peking and take charge of the construction of the new United States Legation Buildings there. Minister Conger is anxious to have the buildings constructed as soon as possible, and Mr. Nealy will go to China at once.

He has provided in the plans for a high stone wall around the whole compound.

KAISER SPEAKS ON ART.

He Urges the Preservation of the Traditional Ideals.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Prussia, Nov. 2.—The new building for the High School of Plastic and Graphic Arts and Music was inaugurated here to-day. Emperor William and the Empress were present.

His Majesty delivered an address, in which he sketched the history of the institution and referred to the encouragement and protection it had always received from his predecessors, notably from his father and the latter's gifted and art-loving consort. The Emperor exhorted both the masters and pupils to guard and preserve the ideals of art indicated by tradition and the immutable laws of beauty, harmony, and aesthetics, adhering closely meanwhile to the unattainable classic models of the greatest masters of past centuries.

CHOLERA RAGING IN PALESTINE.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2.—There have been 494 deaths from cholera here and [illegible] at Ghuzzeh in the past week. Great distress prevails.

AUSTRIAN ADMIRATION FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Vienna Journal Says He Is an Empire Builder.

Declares Him to be a Man of Keen Insight, Steady Judgment, Invincible Energy, and Unbending Will.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON Nov. 3.—In an article quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, The Journal of State and Political Economy comments on Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's approaching visit to South Africa.

The paper says Mr. Chamberlain is a man of keen insight, steady judgment, invincible energy, and unbending will. He has an iron hand in a velvet glove, and will not be misled by exaggerated complaints on the one side or by insinuating flattery on the other.

Such a journey as he is about to undertake. The Journal of State and Political Economy adds, is no small matter for a man of Mr. Chamberlain's years, but British statesmen have the privilege of eternal youth.

The journal declares that Mr. Chamberlain belongs to a class of men of whom the Continent furnishes few or no parallels. He is an empire builder, and takes his place with Clive, Warren Hastings, and Dalhousie. His value to the British Empire can best be estimated by the depth of the hatred with which he is honored by all the enemies of the British Nation on the Continent.

SPANISH STEAMSHIP SUNK.

The Enero Run Down by a British Vessel Off Dungeness—All but Three of Her Crew Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The British steamship St. Regulus, Capt. McMullen, from Shields, for Alexandria, has put in at Gravesend. She reports having on Friday night, off Dungeness, collided with and sunk the Spanish steamship Enero, Capt. Delgado, from Huelva, Spain, Oct. 22.

With the exception of three men, the crew of the Enero were drowned.

The Captain of the St. Regulus says that when his vessel struck the Enero he gave the order for full speed ahead with the idea of keeping the two vessels locked together, and thus enabling the crew of the Spanish ship to board the St. Regulus, but either they were too greatly alarmed to do so, or they failed to understand his purpose, and instead of climbing on board the British ship, they tried to lower a boat, with the result that a number were thrown into the sea and drowned. The Enero sank in a few minutes. The explosion of her boilers probably killed many of her crew.

The St. Regulus was badly damaged, a large hole being stove in her stem.

The Enero was an iron vessel of 1,322 tons net register. She was 262 feet long, and was built in 1898 at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The vessel was owned by the Compagnia Bilbania de Navigacion of Bilbao.

COUNT TOLSTOI AGAIN ILL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2.—The Novosti says that Count Tolstoi is suffering from another attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Boer Offers to Aid the British.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Boer Commandant Viljoen has written a letter to Lord Roberts in which he offers his services to the British army if Boers are enlisted to take the field against the forces of the Mullah in Somaliland.

It was announced from Johannesburg Oct. 31 that a number of ex-Boer commandants and British officers had offered their services and those of 1,000 men, half British and half Boers, for duty in Somaliland.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PURCHASES.

Report of Its Having Acquired Several Coal Roads Confirmed.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 2.—The report was confirmed to-day by a prominent official of the Southern Railway that with the recent visit of President Samuel Spencer and party to this city, the purchase was consummated of the Tennessee Northern, the Harriman and Northeastern, and the Knoxville and Ohio Railroads, all of them coal roads, with a total mileage of 110 miles.

The Knoxville and Ohio touches all important mines at Coal Creek and Jellico. The Tennessee Northern is only thirteen miles long and runs from La Follette Junction, Tenn., on the Knoxville and Ohio, to La Follette, where there are important coal mines and a large steel plant as well as hundreds of coke ovens. The Harriman and Northeastern runs from the town of Harriman, Tenn., to Petros, where the State coal mines operated by hundreds of convicts are located.

The Southern also proposes to build from La Follette to Middleborough, Ky., through already rich coal territory.

RUNAWAY IN THE BRONX.

A team of spirited horses attached to a surrey owned by Dominic Romano of 356 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, ran away last night from the corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Hughes Avenue. The horses were frightened by an automobile and ran down Hughes Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

As the horses were making the turn into Tremont Avenue Policeman Butler attempted to stop them. They ran to one side of the road and the "near" horse struck a trolley pole, sustaining such injuries that the animal had to be shot. The other horse broke away and ran as far as the Boston Road, where he was captured. The vehicle was badly damaged.

MAN TURNING BLACK.

In Bellevue Hospital Patrick McGrath, forty years of age, an employe of the Department of Sewers, is suffering with an ailment the most notable symptom of which is the blackening of his skin. The physicians are puzzled over the case, no marked progress having been made in determining the exact nature of the disease.

Superintendent Rickard said last evening that Dr. Jones, who has charge of the case, believes the patient has a form of paralysis. McGrath was accepted as a typhoid fever patient, but treatment for that fever has had little effect on the man's condition.

Mistook Hetty Green for Book Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Hetty Green, who is staying here, entered the office of a Philadelphia broker in this city yesterday morning and was mistaken for a book agent. She carried in her hand a copy of a monthly periodical, and as she gazed at the quotation board the manager pretended to be busy with some papers. She began to comment on the fluctuations, and remarked casually that she was a heavy holder in a certain stock. The manager concluded he had made a mistake, and was making himself agreeable when she started to go. "I am Mrs. Hetty Green," she remarked, as she carefully closed the door.

Lawyer's Death in a Drug Store.

A man supposed to be Joseph T. Roberts, about sixty years of age, a lawyer of 76 Elm Street, entered a drug store at 621 Second Avenue yesterday and, after asking for a medicine, fell in an epileptic fit. He died soon afterward. He carried a copy of "The Story of France." A card indicated that his home was at 412 Sandford Street, [illegible]. An undertaker in Flushing was [illegible] to the Morgue last night a relative of Mr. Roberts [illegible] morning to identify the

CHANGE AT NAVAL ACADEMY.

Department Order Provides for a Three Years' Course for an Indefinite Period.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 2.—An order has been issued by the Navy Department and forwarded to the Naval Academy providing for a three-year instead of a four-year course at the Naval Academy for an indefinite period. This is the most sweeping change in the academy curriculum which has taken place for years, and is made on account of the pressing need of naval officers.

The present first class, which would have been graduated in June, 1903, will be graduated in February of that year and the class of 1904 will be graduated in February instead of June, 1904. The present third class, 1905, will be graduated in June, 1904, and thereafter until further orders all the classes will graduate after three years in the academy.

The order will go into effect practically to-morrow, although for some time in anticipation of this action the studies in the higher classes have been advanced looking toward the completion of their courses in the limited time, as nearly as possible. Most of the studies of the last term of the graduating class are of a practical nature, and this application of what they have learned will be given the graduates on ship board as far as possible.

HARMONIE CLUB'S MOVING.

Committee Opposed to Entertainments for Women—Knickerbocker's Property Not to be Bought.

The Harmonie Club, which has decided to leave its present quarters at 45 West Forty-second Street, will not consider the house of the Knickerbocker Club, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, because its Building Committee does not want to have entertainments at which women might be invited. The decision was reached at a meeting of the committee yesterday afternoon. The belief is that the Harmonie Club is a man's club, to which no women need apply. The members of the committee do not desire to subject the club in new quarters to the danger of an invasion by the acquisition of a clubhouse that has a ballroom.

In accordance with the sentiment expressed, it was voted that another committee be appointed to select a site for a clubhouse, and that the site should have not more than a 75-foot frontage.

STAGE MANAGER ALMANZ HERE.

He Will Adopt European Methods for Staging Operas.

Fernand Almanz, who will be stage manager at the Metropolitan Opera House for the coming season, arrived yesterday on the Frech liner La Champagne. For the past four years he has been stage director at Covent Garden in London, and previously he was connected with the Theatre Royal in Brussels. He said yesterday that he would not introduce any new ideas at the Metropolitan, but that he would adopt European methods for the staging of a number of operas.

Maurice Grau, with 150 members of the New Orleans Opera Company, will arrive here Saturday on the French liner La Lorraine.

His Skull Fractured by a Stone.

Louis Rubino, eleven years old, of Hannah Street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is in the S. R. Smith Infirmary suffering from a fractured skull, which may result in his death. Yesterday afternoon a number of boys from Manhattan went to Staten Island to practice football on Pavilion Hill, in Tompkinsville. Several Italian boys looked on. After the game a pair of trousers belonging to one of the New York boys was missing, and he accused the Italian boys of taking them. Then there was a general shower of stones from both crowds of boys. It is said that one of the stones thrown by the New York boys struck young Rubino.

Cruiser Detroit Sails for Culebra.

The United States cruiser Detroit, which arrived here from Boston on Friday and has since been at the naval anchorage in the North River, off Thirty-fourth Street, sailed yesterday for Culebra Island. At that point the torpedo flotilla, North Atlantic, European, and South Atlantic Squadrons and many unassigned vessels have been ordered to rendezvous by Nov. 25 for the manoeuvres under Rear Admiral Sumner.

Minnesota Society Dinner.

Final arrangements for the annual dinner of the Minnesota Society of New York were made yesterday at a meeting of the Governing Committee. The dinner will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday next. Phasey's British Guards Band will render the special programme. Toasts will be responded to by Archbishop Ireland, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Thomas Lowry.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Interesting Contests in Which Champions of Two Countries Participated.

Handball experts are very busy just now, and many very important matches have been arranged in which M. Egan, the world's champion, "Phil" Casey, the ex-champion, and Oliver Drew, the Irish champion, will take part during the next few weeks. At the Jersey City court on Saturday Mike Egan and J. Flaherty defeated Oliver Drew and P. J. Cosby of Brooklyn in the first three of a series of seven games of a stake match, which will be concluded in the Brooklyn Handball Court next Thursday. Egan and his partner won the three straight, outplaying their opponents very decisively, the scores being 21—5, 21—8, and 21—18. Drew did not appear to be in his best form, and he claims he will do very much better in the deciding contests in the Brooklyn court, where he plays every day since he took up the management of it. The usual "club day" games attracted a large assemblage of players and visitors to the Jersey City court yesterday, and the event of the day was the match in which T. Jackson and P. Burns defeated P. Scott and J. Delaney, best two out of three. An unusually large number of games were decided and the scores of the most important contests follow:

T. Keegan	18	21	21
T. Waldron	21	19	14
J. Hanlon and W. O'Keefe	21	21	19
G. Nees and C. Cannon	11	16	21
James Egan and T. Keegan	21	21	21
P. Hanley and B. Logan	15	20	17
T. Jackson and P. Burns	21	21	11
P. Scott and J. Delaney	16	18	21
J. Egan and J. Devlin	21	14	19	21
P. Egan and J. Faulkner	16	21	21	12
M. Egan	21	21	20
Ed. Ficke and P. Durkin	17	15	21
T. Keegan and M. Connors	21	21	21
T. Moran and James Egan	14	20	18

There was more than usual activity displayed by the players in the games which took place on Casey's Brooklyn court yesterday. Oliver Drew and J. Donohue won a nice match from Phil Casey and W. L. Jones. They won three straight but several times during the first two games the younger players had to exert themselves almost to their limit in order to offset the strong work of their opponents. Dr. Gillen and P. Drew had a good match in which the former was successful as he won the first two and only lost the third by an ace. Following are the principal scores:

Oliver Drew and J. Donohue	21	21	21
Phil Casey and W. L. Jones	19	13	17
Dr. Gillen	21	21	20
P. Drew	16	19	21
J. Runciman	21	21	16
J. Coggins	14	19	21
J. Talley	21	21	19
[illegible]	[illegible]		

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE NEXT PIANO RECITAL IN THE AUDITORIUM, TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT 3.

Best Sale of Dress Goods

Of The Entire Season Begins To-Day.

Those who have waited for the unusual to happen will find the realization of their fondest expectations in this broadly planned event.

The Opportunity Is Unprecedented.

It will find hosts of friends, for it comes at a time when the demand for Winter Dress Goods is greatest. Thanksgiving Day is a near cry, while the Holidays are just around the corner.

AS IN ALL GREAT SALES HELD BY THE SIEGEL COOPER STORE, PRICE HAS BEEN MADE A FEATURE OF STRONGEST AND MOST STRIKING INTEREST. We have made it worth the while of thousands to attend this Sale.

Striped Zibelines. One of the greatest dress goods offerings of the season, 52 inches wide, all wool, soft velvet finish, all the desirable colorings of Oxford, brown, green, blue, etc., $1.25 goods, per yard, 59

Tailor Suitings, 52 inches wide, manufactured from double twisted yarn, subdued effects, great for wear, specially adapted for tailor-made suits; $1.50 quality at the extraordinary price, per yard, 59

KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS. 52 inches wide, the much desired effects and colorings: $1.25 quality; per yard, 68

52 inches wide, a selection that will please the most fastidious, it is the quality we previously sold at $1.75; per yard, 1.25

ZIBELINE PLAIDS. Striking Plaids, showing the most beautiful color combinations possible; per yard, 39

BLACK CHEVIOTS. All wool, sponged and shrunk ready to use, color and wear guaranteed; per yard, 49

WHIPCORDS. Double width; black, royal, Havana, myrtle, navy, gray, tan, etc.; per yard, 29

FLAKE SKIRTINGS. Heavy weight; needs no lining; suitable for walking skirts, Etons, etc.; per yard, 39

SNOWDROP SUITINGS. In greens, blues, grays, etc., very desirable for suits for children's wear; per yard, 49

PRUNELLAS. 45 inches wide; cardinal, gray, royal, navy, tan, mode, biscuit, castor, silver, Havana, Nile, reseda, myrtle, cadet, etc.; $1.25 quality; per yard, 85

METALLIC PRINTED MOHAIRS. 38 inches wide; blues, black and cream; effective and durable for Waists, Suits and the like, yard, 69

BLACK CANVAS. 52 inches wide, all wool, a fabric that is now in great demand owing to its graceful draping qualities, its effectiveness and its utility; yard, 59

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Season's Foremost Sale of

Superior Knit Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

The Annual Winter Sale begins this morning with the greatest gathering of American and Swiss Ribbed Underwear ever seen in any store.

Every Price Is a Distinct Attraction.

Thousands of dozens of garments for every member of the family. No "seconds," no faulty lots. Everything clean, fresh and new. The best products of the best looms.

Choicely made garments of half wool, of half wool and half lisle, of silk and lisle, heavy-weight cotton, pure silk and silk and wool. All sizes, of course.

(Main Aisle and Regular Department.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S FINE AUSTRALIAN WOOL UNDERWEAR; the shirts are single or double breasted, with double backs, extra well made and finished, all sizes, made to sell at $2.25, 1.45

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, single or double breasted, steam shrunk, taped seams, double gusset, all sizes; made to sell at $2.00, 1.25

MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; single or double breasted, taped seams, steam shrunk; made to sell at $1.50, 98

MEN'S FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, single or double breasted, natural color, all sizes; made to sell at 75c., 39

MEN'S SILK FLEECED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, doubly sewn seams, satin bound, all sizes; made to sell at $1.25, 75

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR.

WOMEN'S BLACK WOOL TIGHTS; made to sell at $1.25; all sizes, 95

WOMEN'S BLACK OR WHITE WOOL TIGHTS; made to sell at $1.75; all sizes at 1.25

WOMEN'S BLACK AUSTRALIAN WOOL TIGHTS; knee or ankle lengths; open or closed; all sizes; made to sell at $2.25. 1.65

WOMEN'S IMPORTED SILK AND WOOL TIGHTS; black or white; made to sell at $4.00; all sizes, 2.95

WOMEN'S VEGA SILK OR HEAVY LISLE THREAD TIGHTS; all sizes; made to sell at $2.25, 1.45

WOMEN'S SWISS RIBBED MERINO VESTS, high neck, long or short sleeves, white and natural; all sizes; made to sell at $1.00, 65

WOMEN'S IMPORTED SWISS VESTS, wool or silk and lisle, pink, sky blue, white, natural and black, high neck with long sleeves; made to sell at $1.75, 1.25

High neck, with short sleeves; made to sell at $1.25, 95

WOMEN'S FINE MACO SHAPED VESTS, high neck with long or short sleeves, side band drawers, tights to match, regular and extra sizes, hand embroidered silk trimming; made to sell at 75c., 49

WOMEN'S FINE WOOL RIBBED SHAPED VESTS, drawers and tights to match, hand embroidered silk trimming, natural and white, regular and extra sizes, long or short sleeves; made to sell at $1.50, 95

WOMEN'S FINE CAMEL'S-HAIR AND AUSTRALIAN WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, all sizes; made to sell at $1.25, 79

WOMEN'S SILK AND WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, all sizes; made to sell at $5.00, 3.75

WOMEN'S WHITE HEAVY MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS, high necks and long sleeves, flat knitted, all sizes; made to sell at $1.00, 49

WOMEN'S FLEECED COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS, silk trimmed, all sizes; made to sell at 35c., 19

WOMEN'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, high necks, with long or short sleeves, natural and white, all sizes; made to sell at $1.25, 75

WOMEN'S FINE AUSTRALIAN WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, Oneita shape or open front, natural and white, all sizes; made to sell at $2.75, 1.95

WOMEN'S LOW NECK IMPORTED SILK VESTS, with hand-crocheted fronts; all colors; made to sell at prices up to $2.75, 1.25

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

CHILDREN'S WOOL VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, white or natural; sizes up to 18 years; made to sell up to $1.00; choice, 39

CHILDREN'S NATURAL AND WHITE MERINO AND BOYS' HEAVY FLEECED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; all sizes; made to sell up to 60c.; choice, 25

CHILDREN'S RIBBED VESTS AND PANTS, fleeced; made to sell up to 35c., 12½



Women's Cloaks,

Upward of 5,000 Garments at Special Prices.

Rich results of the great preparations made for November's selling will be unfolded to-day.

Most Important Transactions

carried through successfully within the past few weeks give you unusual opportunities to choose from the world's best at moderate prices.

AMONG THE MANY LEADERS FOR TO-DAY ARE:

WOMEN'S BLACK CHEVIOT MONTE CARLO COATS, neatly stitched and piped with satin, entirely new shaped back, high turnover velvet collar, new shaped sleeves and cuffs, 12.50

WOMEN'S 45-INCH LONG OXFORD COATS; best Pebble cloth, solidly stitched, new shaped collarless neck band, new shaped sleeves with stitched cuff bands; a loose and very stylish garment, 16.50

WOMEN'S LONG GARMENTS OF PEAU DE SOIE, warmly interlined, black or white satin Duchess lining, semi fitted or loose full back, double capes over shoulders, finished with gold fringe, and neck band of velvet covered with silk braid, in all sizes; a superb garment, 37.50

WOMEN'S WHITE BROADCLOTH BOX COATS, 42 inches long, loose back, double-breasted front, new Francis sleeves with Mousquetaire cuffs, satin lining, 35.00

CAPES, of black Kersey, plain or trimmed, all the best materials, the best workmanship; a very large variety to select from, in lengths from 25 to 45 inches, 5.00, 7.50, 9.75 and 12.75

WOMEN'S LONG COATS, Covert, Melton, Broadcloth, Cheviot, Cravenette, mannish cloths and fancy weaves; plain tucked and plaited effects, 9.75, 12.50, 17.50 and 21.00

(Second Floor, Front.)

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at Noon, Tomorrow

An Exhibition of Fine French Electroliers

And Imported Electric Novelties

Light is the torch of all beauty, as well as an essential element of man's very life and existence. But light, and the attendant aids for its diffusion, are objects of beauty, in themselves; which do more for the artistic decorating of the home than any other single element, while being supplementary to all.

The broadest artistic effort in illuminating effects is made in France by the makers of Bronze Electroliers. Art subjects of the highest order are utilized in producing these Electroliers; and the most delightful softened effects are produced by the artistic use of Iris translucent glass, in white and other tones.

We have gathered most lavishly of these beautiful Electroliers—selecting the choicest designs from the best makers in France.

Today we make public exhibition of them on our Main Aisle—a display that will interest those in search of decorative beauty of the higher order for their homes.

Here are hints of the pieces shown:

Bronze Figures, with spray of flowers, holding one electric bulb: $6, $7.50, $12, $13.50, $15, $16.50, $18.50, $21.50, up to $65.

Bronze Figures, with large and small spray of flowers, holding two electric bulbs; $18.50, $19.50, $20, $22.50, $30, $58.50, $65, $75, $85.

Bronze Figures, with large sprays of flowers, holding three electric bulbs, $27.50, $28.50, $35, $40, $45, $50, $58.50, $82.50.

Large Bronze Figures and Groups, with large sprays of flowers holding four and five electric bulbs. $75 to $125.

Main Aisle.

FLOOR ELECTROLIERS

Stork among water lilies, with five lights. $140.

Parrot, with green jeweled wings and tail, resting on an arbor among vines and electric lights, eleven in all. $200.

Stork, with handsome white jeweled tail, on large brass base, under a cluster of ten electric lights. $250.

Peacock, with handsome colored jeweled tail, among cluster of thirteen electric lights. $225.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES IN DESK AND SIDE LIGHTS

Art Nouveau Desk lights, in satin gold finish—One light, $20.50 and $30; three lights, $40.

Ducks, $9.50 and $10. Swans, $25. Eagles, $47.50.

Ducks among flowers, $13.50, $18.50.

Storks, among lilies and cat-tails, $65, $75.

SUITS TO ORDER—Thirty Dollars

Rather inexpensive, don't you think, if the clothes are made of really good materials, and put together with some regard to style and finish? You've doubtless given up $30 for a ready-made suit, haven't you—and found things about it you would have preferred to have different?

The Wanamaker custom tailoring is apt to get you into the economical habit of getting your clothes made to order, after your first test of what we can do for you. We say economical advisedly—for a suit that fits well, is well-made, according to your ideas, from cloth you select, is surely an economical, satisfactory investment, when you can get it at Wanamaker prices.

This $30 line of Suits is a fair example to judge by. Fancy cheviots, stylish worsteds in a carefully chosen assortment of the season's best patterns, *made to fit you*, in single or double-breasted sack suits. You can pay other prices, if you like—$20 to $45.

Striped Worsted Trousers, to order, are $6.50 and $8.50.

Second floor, Fourt.. avenue.

Boys' Stylish Suits

Suits that will appeal to the boy's sense of pride in his personal appearance. Hence, a good investment on the score of deportment alone.

But they're just as good as they are stylish—their beauty is anything but skin-deep. Dissect them, if you choose—silk seams will confront you; boil 'em—no residue—hence nothing but wool.

Double-breasted Suits of fancy cheviots in extremely handsome patterns, are $6.50, $7.50 and up to $10. Boys of 8 to 16 are interested.

Regulation Sailor Suits, for boys of 3 to 12 years, are put up in thorough man o' war fashion. With short trousers, $5 and $6; with long trousers, $7.50 and $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Raincoats

The Norfolk style is a new and popular effect in the long raincoat—little wonder, for it is smart as can be. Then there are new single and double cape effects; and there are fly-fronts and double-breasted styles with loose and half-fitted backs.

Some of the new coats are tailored just like a man's coat, giving a very smart finish. But one and all are selling most as fast as we can get them. The demand is enormous; and who can wonder that no woman wants to be without one of these convenient garments?

They are made of various cravenette cloths, Venetians, cheviots and plaid mixtures, in most desirable shades and colors. Prices, $10, $14.50, $18, $22.50 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

WHITE GOODS For Winter Shirt-Waists

We placed large orders early in the season, for just the kinds of white goods that are now most in demand, and often so hard to get.

Among the prime favorites are Fleece-lined Pique, Madras and Mercerized fabrics, in a profusion of patterns, at 25c to $1 yard.

Cheviots, Hopsackings, Figured Piques, Vestings, with soft silky finish—stout, serviceable goods from Manchester—in scores of styles, are 20c to $1.85 a yard.

Many of the designs you'll not find outside of Wanamaker's. Broadway.

LINGERIE Surprisingly Low-Priced

The Wanamaker collection of French hand-embroidered Lingerie is conclusive proof that such fine, dainty pieces of Muslin Underwear are not necessarily expensive.

These would be, if they were bought in the usual way. But our lingerie buyer makes regular trips to Paris and spends weeks there, inspecting every style of garment before purchasing, and then buying in such lavish quantities that, when the lingerie reaches our stores, it can be sold at about the cost of American underwear of nowhere near the same elegance and refinement in design, material or workmanship.

Hence it follows that this stock of Lingerie opens up entirely new possibilities for women of moderate means, who at the same time have the desire to possess pretty things. It includes:

Chemises at 95c to $7.50.
Drawers at $2 to $7.50.
Nightgowns at $3.75 to $9.
Corset Covers at $1 to $7.50.

Then there are some charming new French Flannel Waists, in attractive designs, in pink, blue, lavender and white, at $12, $14 and $16.50.

Of particular interest is a group of

SILK WAISTS at Reduced Prices

Some most attractive models from leading Paris houses, that have become slightly soiled from being used in window displays. Formerly priced at $16.50 to $65, they are now

$10 to $40.

Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Costume Skirts For Dress or Street Wear

The usefulness of the Separate Skirt grows broader every season. The practical, every-day sorts are here in profusion, of course; but even more varied still are the styles in dress skirts; some being sufficiently elaborate for the most pretentious occasion.

Here are brief hints of various groups:

At $4.50 to $8.50—Skirts of cheviot serge in black and blue; all well made and percaline-lined.

At $5—Skirts of fine cheviot serge; made with gored flare and prettily strapped with taffeta bands; inverted plaited back; well finished; percaline-lined.

At $11.50 to $42.50—Skirts of cheviot, fancy camel's hair and canvas cloth; some trimmed with taffeta and braid; gored and graduated flounce styles; inverted and habit back; some unlined, the others with silk lining.

At $10.50 to $93—Skirts of taffeta and peau de soie; gored and flounce styles; all handsomely trimmed.

At $2.50 to $12—Walking Skirts of cheviot, mixed tweed, gray, black, blue, brown; gored and plaited styles; inverted and habit back.

At $5—Light gray cheviot Skirts, with slot seams—excellent value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs

Many of the handkerchiefs that are flocking in by the thousands nowadays, are in styles of which half-a-dozen make a most acceptable gift. So we are selling hundreds of dozens in that way. Here are some special offerings:

Women's Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, with half-inch hems—a 10c quality at 30c for six.

Women's sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with dainty cords; half-inch hems; a 15c quality at 55c for six.

Women's sheer linen Handkerchiefs, embroidered, lace-trimmed or initialed, 75c the half-dozen.

Have a look, too, at the dainty French Handkerchiefs, that sell singly from 25c to $1 for styles with initials; from $1 to $25 for styles with embroidery or lace.

Broadway.

Black Moire Velours Under-Price

These rich Velours are in broad demand this season, for entire suits as well as waists. Yet today we have

Twelve Varieties

of these excellent silk fabrics to sell at quite decisive savings from regular prices.

Qualities that were $1 to $2 are offered today at

58c to $1.50 a yard

A variety sufficient to enable you to choose the exact quality desired.

Rotunda.

BLACK CHEVIOTS and Zibelines

The Zibelines are merely an offshoot from the cheviot family—and are leading all their relatives this season in point of popularity. In fact, the whole cheviot tribe, particularly the black goods, are holding up their end in splendid fashion.

That is why our showing of Black Cheviots and Zibelines is so comprehensive this year.

Two hundred varieties of designs, weaves and qualities are for sale in our black goods section today. These are some of them:

The satiny surface Zibelines, $1.25 to $2.50.

Zibelines with less of the mohair surface, but sparkling and bright with mohair, only made softer and finer, $1.50 to $3.

Camel's-hair, with only a slight scattering of glistening mohair, $1 to $1.50.

Cheviots, woven with coarse twills and shaggy surface, 75c to $2.

Cheviots of fine twills, with rough surface, 37½c to $2.

Cheviots of fine twills, with slightly rough surface, $1 to $2.50.

Cheviots with a pebbly surface, 75c to $2.

Cheviot Granites, 75c to $1.50.

Cheviots, with a basket woven design, 75c. to $1.25.

And the following group of popular weaves, at prices less than usual:

50c All-wool Cheviot, 36 in. wide, at 37½c.
50c All-wool Granite, 38 in. wide, at 37½c.
50c All-wool Albatross, 38 in. wide, at 37½c.
65c All-wool Henrietta, 38 in. wide, at 40c.
50c All-wool Serge, 38 in. wide, at 37½c.
$1 All-wool Mistral, 56 in. wide, at 50c.
65c All-wool Cheviot Serge, 46 in. wide, at 50c.
$1.25 All-wool fancy Granite, 44 in. wide, at 55c.
85c Mohair Granite, 42 in. wide, at 65c.
$1 Cheviot Zibeline, 50 in. wide, at 75c.
$1 Zibeline, 50 in. wide, at 55c.
$1.50 Mohair Prunella, 47 in. wide, at $1.
$1 Twilled Back Broadcloth, 50 in. wide, at 75c.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Luxury in Lillians

Without doubt, there's more grace, beauty of line, exquisite modeling and absolute comfort in the "Lillian" Corsets than in those of any other make.

Easy enough to explain why—we have picked the best French designer and maker we know, and made him do his best, unceasingly. The result of his skill is shown in such superb corsets as these four new models:

At $9.50—Of white coutil; low bust; long hips with front and hip garters attached; lace-trimmed.

At $10—Of white coutil; low bust; extended tailored hips; with front and hip garters attached.

At $1.50—Of coutil; medium low bust; extra long over hips; and abdomen; short French back; hip and front garters attached; lace-trimmed; a superb model for stout figures.

At $20—Of coutil; medium low bust; extra long tailored hips bias sides; very flat over abdomen; garters attached.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Waists and Petticoats For Substantial Service

The Waists are of brilliantine, the Petticoats of sateen. Both intended, and particularly well adapted for every-day wear. They are made with plenty of style, and in plenty of styles—and, moreover, are priced in a moderate manner. Here's a suggestion of our stock of them:

Brilliantine Waists

At $2.25—Two styles; plaited front and back or cluster-plaits; finished with stitched straps and covered buttons.

At $2.50—Finely plaited front forming yoke; cluster-plaited back; stock collar with turnover.

At $2.75—Three styles; cluster plaits with stitched slot seams, stitched with black or white; or fine plaits; waist button at side and are trimmed with buttons or box-plaits.

At $3.25—In blue or black with metallic dots, or plain black; box-plaited front, trimmed with pearl buttons; or stitched plaits with two box-plaits down front, trimmed with buttons; plaited or French back.

Sateen Petticoats

At $1—Finished with ruffle and six plaits on ruffle.

At $1.25—Umbrella ruffle, finished with two ruffles and cording above.

At $1.50—Circular flounce, finished with plaits on ruffle.

At $1.75—Side-plaited flounce, finished with ruffle.

At $2—Deep flounce, finished with two ruffles and trimmed with bias folds.

At $2.50—Circular flounce, finished with ruffle and hemstitched plaits above.

At $2.75—Graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with three hemstitched ruffles.

Others up to $3.25. Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

$35,000 Worth of Silks To Start This November Sale

Never before have we been able to tell of such a gathering of fine, seasonable Silks as this, to sell under-price in the beginning of November—the very time Silks are so much in demand for dozens of purposes.

Every yard of these Silks is fresh, bright, crisp—just from the mills. Not a yard is old or undesirable in style—and this quality of spick and span-ness makes the offering all the more attractive.

We have tried to secure precisely the kinds of Silks in greatest demand just now, and here they are:

75c COLORED TAFFETA at 50c
19-inch Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; good assortment of colors—pinks, blues, Nile green, gray, tan, brown, red, navy blue, and other colors.

$1 EVENING BROCADES at 55c
White, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, cardinal, Nile green and lavender. Pretty Satin Brocades, with neat figures in self colors, for waists and dresses.

$1 MOIRE VELOURS at 58c
In black, white and colors; a fine quality, with bright and distinct water-marks. Also Jasper Moire Velour, which has been scarce at full prices.

$1.25 POMPADOUR MOIRE at 60c
Eighteen colorings, in two styles, of Hatienne Velours, with Pompadour and faconne stripes; light and dark colors, including the jasper or black and white effects.

$1 WHITE PEAU DE CYGNE at 65c
Fine quality Peau de Cygne—one of the most fashionable white silks. These are 24 inches wide, in white, ivory and cream color; and all-white silks are now in greatest demand.

$1.25 FANCY MOIRES at 65c
Twenty-six combinations of rich Fancy Moires, that are suitable for waists and dresses. This season's newest and best styles. An unusual opportunity.

$1 PRINTED SATIN TWILLS at 65c
Navy blue-and-white, black-and-white and colored printings, in a fine satin-faced twilled Foulard; splendid designs, neat and medium, in best color combinations: 24 inches wide.

$1 GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS at 80c
A special lot of excellent quality Black Taffeta; 21 inches wide: "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage; a staple quality that we have sold for several years at $1; now 80c.

Dress Goods You Need

The following offerings of Dress Goods have a two-fold claim on your interest. First, they are the sorts that are standard in popularity, particularly in this reign of the tailor-made suit. Again, they are all marked at crisp reductions from their real values:

50c All-wool Crisp Serge, 37½c
In navy blues, garnets, browns, greens, cardinals and cadet blues; 38 inches wide.

50c All-wool Granites, 37½c
In navy blue, royal blue, green, brown, garnet, cardinal and black; 38 inches wide.

50c All-wool Cheviot, 37½c
In navy blue, royal blue, garnet, brown, castor, cardinal, cadet blue and black; 36 inches wide.

65c All-wool Cheviot Serge, 50c
In navy blue, green, brown, garnet, cardinal and black; 46 inches wide.

$1 All-wool Zibeline, 55c
In navy blue and black; 50 inches wide.

$1 All-wool Check Cheviots, 75c
In attractive suiting styles; 54 inches wide.

Framed PICTURES $1 Each

There are just one hundred of them—Artotypes—in attractive landscape figure subjects. They are matted and framed in ornamental gilt frames 20 x 24 in. You would think them fairly priced at half as much again—but they're only

One Dollar Each.

Dressing Sacques, 75c

Of striped and figured flannelette; short fitted back, full front, ribbon at waist; or loose back and front; collar, cuffs and front finished with Persian border.

WAISTS at $1

Of black sateen, with plaited front, piped with black and white cording; or cluster plaiting and plaited back.

EXTENSION TABLES For the Dining-room

The Dining Table is, after all, the focal point of interest in the dining-room. And the choice of the right sort of table is important—particularly at this time, when Thanksgiving will so soon test its powers of expansion.

Here are 150 sorts to choose from—a collection corresponding in magnitude and variety with our superb assortment of sideboards, china closets, chairs, and other dining-room furniture.

The choicest and best designs and qualities may be found among them; and there is a particularly broad showing of furniture of quality at low prices. For instance, these Extension Tables at $20 or less:

At $10—Golden oak Extension Table; plain oak top 42 inches square; deep moulded rim; turned legs; 6 feet long when extended; polished.

At $12—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top 42 inches square; deep moulded rim; heavy turned and fluted legs; 6 feet long when extended.

At $15—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top and rim; round top 44 inches in diameter; 6 feet long when extended; heavy turned and fluted legs.

At $16—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top and rim; 44-inch round top; beaded edge rim; Colonial design; 6 feet long when extended.

At $18—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top and rim; 42-inch square top; pedestal base with four legs; 6 feet long when extended; a fine design.

At $20—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top and rim; French legs with claw feet; 44-inch round top; beaded rim; 8 feet long when extended.

Some of the other oak Tables are priced at $25, $27, $28, $30, $33, $36, $38, $40, $45, $46, $47, $48, $50, $52, $58, $60, $62, up to $150.

Mahogany at $40, $45, $50, $52, $54, $55, $58, $60, $65, $70, up to $230. Fourth floor.

Notions at Little Prices

Here are a dozen items that speak for hundreds. All are of thoroughly worthy quality, though prices are as low as you would need to pay for trash.

We can recommend every item here:

Light-weight Dress Shields, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, 5c pair.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, black, 1⅝ in. wide, 5-yard piece, 15c.
Black Skirt Braid, 5-yard piece, 5c.
Large spool of black Silk, for hand sewing, 15c.
Spring Hooks and Eyes, card of 2 dozen, 2c.
English Pins, sheet of 250, 3c.
Basting Cotton, 1200-yard spool, 8c.
Super Tape, ½ in. and ⅝ in. wide, 10-yard piece, 5c.
Tomato Pin-Cushions, 4c and 8c.
Cabinet of assorted Hairpins, 5c.
Imitation Shell Hairpins, card of dozen, 10c.
Stocking Feet, black, 5c pair. Tenth st.

DRESS-SUIT CASES

The intrinsic values in our various styles of Dress-Suit Cases are remarkable straight through. We have been very successful in getting the best possible workmanship and material out of the manufacturer, at a given price.

Here are some of these convenient traveling bags, at attractive prices:

Linen Dress-Suit Cases; wood frames; brass spring, lock and catches, with leather corners riveted on; sizes 22 and 24 in. $1.35.

Russet cowhide Dress-Suit Cases, with brass lock; either straps or brass catches; steel frame; linen lined; with shirt pocket; sizes 22 and 24 in. $5.

Dress-Suit Cases in russet, tan and olive; brass spring side lock; well sewed by hand; sizes 22 and 24 in. $7 and $7.50.

Small Dress-Suit Cases, suitable for carrying law or school-books or parcels; hand-sewed; steel frame; brass lock; best tan cowhide leather; sizes 12, 14 and 16 in. $3 to $4.50. Basement.

This Is the Candy Season

And the Wanamaker Store Is Ready

Thanksgiving is hurrying along, with Christmas a good second. Countless dinners and parties are in prospect, and just think of the pounds and pounds of candy lost and won on the football games! Now is pre-eminently *the* candy season of the year.

It is always well to associate Wanamaker's with good Candies. More people than ever are doing so this year, with the result that, long before the Christmas rush sets in, we have increased our show-space for candies and favors by a considerable amount, so as to be perfectly able to serve you promptly and comfortably. Handsome new fixtures add to the attractiveness of the Candy Store.

This is just an invitation to get acquainted, if you haven't already done so. As to the Candies:

The 60c Chocolates and Bonbons are the most delicious and the best obtainable anywhere, even at a far higher price.

The 30c Chocolates are in a class by themselves, as regards excellence at their price.

The 20c Chocolates are another splendid group of candies.

And, whatever the price, *all Candies are absolutely pure* and free from deleterious substances. The difference in the cost of the ingredients, not their purity, affects the price. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MAY TESTIFY FOR MOLINEUX

Story Told by ex-Detective Hopkins of Newark, N. J.

Thinks He Sold Bromo Seltzer to Man Who Purchased Bottle Holder—Customer Had Red Beard.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.—Up to this evening John F. Hopkins, who late last week placed in the hands of the attorneys for Roland B. Molineux information which he believes important to them, had not been summoned to New York by them. He is holding himself in readiness to start should they call him. Hopkins believes he sold the bottle of bromo seltzer which was afterward mixed with poison and sent to Harry Cornish. He also thinks he saw the man who purchased the bromo seltzer leaving Hartdegen's jewelry store, and at the hour which Miss Miller sold the bottle holder.

Hopkins was formerly in the employ of the New Jersey Detective Agency, of which John Gregory is the head, and it was through Chief Gregory that the Molineux lawyers were placed in possession of the information given by Hopkins.

Hopkins has embodied his information in an affidavit. He says he was assigned to duty by Chief Gregory at a drug store not very far from Hartdegen's jewelry store. He was to watch the clerks in the store while acting as a clerk himself. He goes on to state that on Dec. 20 a man about five feet nine inches in height, with a reddish Van Dyke beard, trimmed close, and having on a long dark coat and Alpine hat, entered the store between 1 and 2 o'clock. He asked the price of malted milk. Hopkins waited on him. He informed the stranger of the price per bottle. The man asked the price by the half dozen, saying he wanted to send it to friends. Hopkins had to go to the rear of the store to ascertain the discount. He returned and told the man, who went out without buying.

The next day at about the same hour the same man entered the store and priced bromo seltzer. The various sizes were shown to him by Hopkins, and the man ended by purchasing one of the 18-cent size. Later in the day, Hopkins goes on to say, he was sent on an errand to C. B. Smith's wholesale drug house, and had to pass Hartdegen's. As he was passing the man who only a few hours before had purchased the bromo seltzer came out of the store and walked quickly diagonally across the sidewalk, and in doing so in the crowd jostled Hopkins.

Hopkins says he would know the man again if he saw him, and is convinced the man he sold the bromo seltzer to is the one who bought the bottle holder.

Chief Gregory says that he has had Miss Miller describe her customer most minutely and also cross-questioned Hopkins, who is no longer in his employ, and that their descriptions tally in so far as Miss Miller's memory goes.

One of Molineux's counsel was here on Tuesday and questioned Hopkins, and came again on Thursday. That was either ex-Judge Olcott or Mr. Battle, as Hopkins says his visitor said that Mr. Black and Mr. Weeks were greatly interested in his story.

A NEW MOLINEUX WITNESS.

Woman Who Saw a Man Mail a Package to Cornish Will Testify, It Is Said.

The denial of Roland B. Molineux that he mailed the famous poison package received by Harry Cornish, it is rumored, is to be corroborated by a woman who will take the stand and swear that she was behind the mailer of the package on the day it was mailed, and that he was not the man who is now on trial for the murder of Mrs. Adams. The woman is said to be the wife of a policeman, and lives in Brooklyn.

She will testify, the story goes, that on Dec. 23, 1898, at the hour stamped on the poison package, she was in the General Post Office, to mail a package, and that the man in line just in front of her had a package in his hand that bore the address of Harry Cornish, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, New York City. The line was a long one, and she will aver that she had ample time in which to study the face of the man who, she thinks, had in his hand the fatal package. She saw the man hand the package to the postal clerk for weighing, and then saw him purchase and affix the stamps.

Bartow S. Weeks of Molineux's counsel when questioned about the report yesterday refused either to affirm or deny it. "Really, I cannot say a word," he said. Gen. Molineux, when seen at his home in Brooklyn, said he could not talk for publication concerning matters counsel for his son refused to discuss.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND M. LOUBET

Paris Paper Compares the Attitude of the Two Presidents to the American and French Coal Strikes.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—In an article headed "Two Presidents" the Patrie to-night compares Mr. Roosevelt and M. Loubet. Referring to the French and American coal strikes the paper says the energetic measures adopted by President Roosevelt brought the American strike to an end, and declares that President Loubet was confronted with conditions exactly the same as those Mr. Roosevelt dealt with, but that the President of France remained passive, with the result that the French strike continues, causing great misery and loss.

The paper draws the conclusions that the American President, who is elected by the people, represents the people, whereas the President of France waits the slow process of Parliament, and that the French people suffer from the reign of parliamentarism.

COCAINE EVIL AMONG NEGROES.

Legislation Talked of to Check the Habit in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 2.—The alarming growth of the use of cocaine among the negroes of Mississippi has caused the suggestion to be made that medical laws should be enacted for the suppression of the evil, which is demoralizing the race in this State.

It has been suggested that a law should be passed making it a crime for any person to use cocaine except on a physician's certificate. In 1900 the Legislature passed an act forbidding the sale of the drug except upon a physician's prescription, but the law is ignored by nine-tenths of the druggists in the State.

Physicians say that if the habit among the negroes is not suppressed and radical steps to this end taken very quickly it will mean the utter ruin and final extermination of the race in the South. Merchants who have closely observed the growth of the habit say that it has almost supplanted the use of snuff among the female negroes, and that snuff sales have been falling off very perceptibly for the past three or four years.

The press of the State is taking up the subject and urging the adoption of some radical method to save the negro from self-destruction.

Taxes in Orange a Lien from May 20.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Judge Swayze in the Circuit Court has rendered a decision to the effect that in the City of Orange taxes become a lien from May 20. The specific case decided was that of John Lohman vs. Thomas Attridge, but the recent acquisition of the Minihan property by the city for use as a City Hall makes the decision all the more interesting, as it is said similar questions are involved.

Y. M. C. A. Secretary Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Willard Smith, who for many years has been General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1903, [illegible] Mr. Smith has been anxious to enter [illegible] position with

CASE OF CUBAN CHILDREN.

Katherine A. Tingley, Outer Head of the Universal Brotherhood, Talks of Their Detention in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 2.—Katherine A. Tingley, the outer head of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society of America, to whom a party of Cuban children were coming when stopped by the Immigration Commissioners in New York, said to-day:

"Matters will be fully explained as soon as I have the full report from the New York agent. The fact that he was not, at the time of their arrival, properly equipped with official authority may have been a reasonable excuse for this action, but hitherto there has been no interference, and many children have come through.

"Another fact which may have led the immigration officials to think that they were justified in holding the children is that last Sunday there was circulated by the press the statement that the operations of the International Brotherhood League were causing a great sensation in Santiago de Cuba, and that its work was being opposed by the Cuban press, Catholic Church, and Protestant missionaries, who declared that the league was making proselytes to Buddhism. The Cuban press referred to is a little one-horse publication in Santiago. The Catholic Church mentioned has not manifested itself in open attack upon our work. The Protestant missionaries quoted really means a young Methodist minister, colleague of an unfriendly clergyman of the same faith, who until recently lived in San Diego, and who has been continually working to tear down the Universal Brotherhood organization."

The case of the Cuban children who are being held at Ellis Island pending an examination as to whether or not, as charged by the Gerry society, they were liable to become public charges, did not come up yesterday before the Board of Special Inquiry. The evidence taken on Saturday will be considered, and the decision must be passed upon by Commissioner Williams.

The Commissioner said yesterday that the case was an important one, inasmuch as it probably would be used as a precedent in regard to the admission of Cuban children to this country for the purposes of education.

SILVERSMITHS MAY STRIKE.

Representatives of 3,000 Workers Want a Nine-Hour Day.

A meeting of 800 silver workers, representing the 3,000 employed in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Newark, was held yesterday afternoon in Eckstein's Hall, 63 Third Street.

After discussing the differences between the employers and the workers it was announced that it was decided to go on strike at noon to-day, unless a nine-hour working day instead of the ten-hour day now the rule is granted the men.

LABOR CONTROVERSY ENDS.

Chicago Typographical Union Reinstated by the Federation of That City.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The Chicago Federation of Labor to-day rescinded its act of expulsion against Typographical Union No. 16 and offered to reinstate the delegates when they shall apply for admission. The action of the Chicago Federation is due directly to an order from President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation, who commanded it to reinstate the typos by Nov. 10 or lose its right of affiliation with the National body. He in turn was stirred up by the International Typographical Union, which notified him that until he should issue the order it would withdraw from the American Federation.

To-day's action terminates a controversy of two years, which had its origin in a strike begun by the newspaper pressmen of Chicago. When the printers refused to join the strike or to give the strikers their moral support, maintaining that to do so would be to violate their five-year contract with the newspaper publishers, their delegates were expelled from the Federation of Labor.

KILLED STEALING A RIDE.

Boy Jumped Off a Car to Evade the Conductor and Fell in Front of Another Car.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 2.—John Black, a small boy, living with his parents at 135 Pine Street, had both his legs cut off by a trolley car on Main Street this afternoon and died shortly after being taken from under the car.

The little lad was stealing a ride on a car that was going to Passaic, when the conductor, who saw him on the rear bumper of the car, chased him off. The little fellow, in his hurry to get off the car before he was caught by the conductor, did not notice where he was jumping. He threw himself from the platform and landed directly in front of a car coming from Newark to this city.

The boy was knocked directly under the car and a wheel passed over him before the motorman was able to stop the car. The body could not be taken from underneath the car, and it was necessary to send for the wrecking crew to jack up the car.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A WOMAN.

Relative of Empress Josephine Meets Violent Death in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Anais Wilson, aged eighty-three, died to-day from being struck by a trolley car yesterday. She was deaf, and walked in front of the car.

She was born in the Island of Martinique in 1819. Her parents were large slave owners. Her mother, Mrs. Peters, was the cousin of the Empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon. They were educated together in the convent at St. Pierre. Miss Peters removed to Charleston, S. C., at an early age with her parents, and there married Edward G. Wilson.

Mother and Child Locked in Closet.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Mrs. Joseph Wilson of Central Avenue and her child were self-made prisoners yesterday afternoon for hours. Having occasion to go into a closet on the third floor Mrs. Wilson took the child with her. The wind blew the door shut. It could only be unlocked from the outside and her predicament was not discovered until Mrs. Campbell, a neighbor, heard her cries and went to investigate. The door now unlocks from either side.

De Dion-Richard Duel to be Arranged.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Gerault Richard of the Petite République has telegraphed to two of his friends asking them to meet the seconds of the Marquis de Dion to-morrow morning and to arrange a duel.

The trouble between M. Richard and M. de Dion, who are both members of the Chamber of Deputies, grew out of a recent angry discussion in a corridor of the Chamber. M. de Dion slapped M. Richard's face. The seconds of the Marquis are MM. Bruneau and Syveton.

Took Poison, Turned on the Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Daniel Smith of Columbia, Penn., a cigar salesman, was found in a room in the American House at noon to-day nearly asphyxiated with gas. Medical help was summoned, when it developed that poison, not illuminating gas, was really the trouble. It would seem that Smith took the poison and then turned on the gas to hide the real cause of death, but did not close the transom over his door. The doctors say he cannot recover.

Gang Tackled the Wrong Man.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2.—Daniel Sullivan, a determined man, cowed five ruffians here to-day. He was on his way home when the gang stopped him and threatened to beat him if he did not give them the price of a kettle of beer. Sullivan drew a formidable-looking revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who stepped forward. He then forced all five men back through a vacant lot to the house of a policeman, who, being off duty and at home, arrested them. Then Sullivan showed the mortified prisoners that his pistol was only a papier maché one he used in the last [illegible]

EPIPHANY PARISH TROUBLE.

Congregation Pledges Enough to Stave Off Judgment Sale.

With three judgments aggregating $742 and the threat that its property consisting of furnishings would be sold to-day to satisfy the claim, the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany, Protestant Episcopal, Tompkins Avenue and McDonough Street, Brooklyn, sought diligently at both morning and evening services yesterday to avoid their execution with the result that two claims, aggregating $250, will be met to-day, and the other, $492, has been disposed of temporarily by the action of the person holding it, the ex-Sexton, J. H. Ronalds, in agreeing to wait until the church is in better condition to pay.

The Rev. T. P. Hughes, assistant rector, headed the movement, and with what was collected and with the small sum on hand the church, which seemingly has been beset by many financial buffetings, escaped the impending trouble. It was announced that $15,104 had been pledged toward liquidating a mortgage of $32,000, with the proviso that the balance should be raised before Jan. 1, in order that the pledges become operative.

"CHUCK" CONNORS "PINCHED."

Also Punched and, with His Wife, "Soaked for a Fiver," Because He Fell Foul of a Policeman.

"Chuck," otherwise Patrick, Connors and his wife, Nellie, in default of the wherewithal to pay a fine of $5 each, were yesterday confined in the Tombs.

Early in the morning Policeman Merritt of the Oak Street Station, who is 6 feet in height, saw "Chuck" and his wife wending their troublous way along the Bowery. The policeman said that they were inclined to be boisterous. Anyhow, he remonstrated with "Chuck" and asked him to go home to 221 Catharine Street. What followed is a matter of controversy.

The policeman—and Magistrate Cornell was inclined to take his side of it as being nearer right—says that Mr. and Mrs. Connors became indignant when he, being in plain clothes at the time, suggested that they go home, and that "Chuck" hit him.

Later in the Tombs Court Magistrate Cornell asked Chuck what he had to say to the policeman's charge.

"Well," said Chuck, "you see, it was dis way. I was takin' her nobs (pointing his thumb to his wife at his side) home and dat cop dere nails me and takes her away from me. Den he jolts me in de puss."

"Why, Chuck, you hit me first, and you know it," expostulated the policeman.

"What! me punch a cop?" almost shouted Chuck. "Not on yer life! I'd stand a swell show wid a cop as big as you, wouldn't I?"

Magistrate Cornell suggested that maybe "Chuck" was not aware that Merritt was a policeman.

"What! me not know a copper! I can smell 'em, Judge, your Honor. Say, Judge, I can see 'em twenty feet under water. I could see dis feller's rig on him. I'm wise enough to get on to that."

"Chuck" argued further for his liberty, but Magistrate Cornell said he would fine "Chuck" and his wife $5 each.

As the sentence was pronounced Mrs. Connors turned to her spouse and ejaculated: "Say, ain't dis awful?"

"Hully gee!" answered Chuck. "Dis is tough, sure t'ing. Here I was only tryin' to take care of me loidy, and I gets punched, den pinched, and den soaked for a fiver. Dis is sure tough."

Chuck was unable to produce the necessary "five" for himself or his wife, and together they were led over the Bridge of Sighs to the Tombs. Chuck sent messengers out scurrying for the money to pay the fines.

SHOT HIS WIFE FOUR TIMES.

Hungry Husband Found Her Visiting a Family and Opened Fire.

Yetta Scher, twenty-one years old, was shot four times last night by her husband, Abraham Scher, twenty-seven years old, a cloakmaker, who said he lived at 54 Rutgers Street. The shooting occurred in the apartments of Aaron Magoulis on the fourth floor of the tenement house at 44 Essex Street. The woman was removed to Gouverneur Hospital, where it was said that while her condition was serious, the wounds were probably not fatal.

Sergt. McDermott of the Eldridge Street Station arrested Scher, who, according to the police, said his wife had left him alone all Saturday night and Sunday and that he had had nothing to eat.

Mrs. Scher had not staid at the Magoulis home Saturday night. According to Magoulis she called late in the afternoon yesterday and staid for supper with his family. Shortly before 9 o'clock Scher called at the apartment and asked to see his wife. She went into the room where he had been received, and he opened fire on her immediately.

CANNOT DIG IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Turkey Finds Mr. Banks Wants to Make Researches on Sacred Ground.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2.—In spite of the formal promise given to United States Minister Leishman last August in the name of the Sultan by Izzet Bey, his Majesty's Secretary, to grant to Mr. Banks, an American citizen, a firman authorizing him to make archaeological researches at Tel-Abraham, Mesopotamia, the Porte has now declared to Spencer Eddy, Secretary of Legation and Acting Minister, that it is unable to grant the authorization in question, as the place where Mr. Banks desires to carry on his researches is sacred ground and is supposed to contain the tomb of Abraham.

The Porte expresses its willingness to indemnify Mr. Banks. Mr. Eddy has forwarded the communication to Washington.

Oyster Bay Trolley Franchise.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 2.—Two weeks ago there was rejoicing when applications were made for franchises to run trolley lines through various streets so as to give this village connection with other Long Island villages. Now, however, it is asserted that those making the application have no intention of building the road, at least not in the immediate future, and it is claimed that they either desire the franchise that they may sell to some company or else that they may hold it unused until it has become more valuable than it would be at present. The voters are to pass on the question on Tuesday, and it is a matter of doubt whether the franchises will be approved of since the opposition has arisen.

Society Circus at Orange Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—Arrangements are being made to hold a grand society circus in the Orange armory during the second week of this month under the auspices of Companies H and I of the new Fifth Regiment. Many of the parts and characters will be taken by prominent men connected with the regiment, who will act as ringmasters, clowns, freaks, and jockeys. Professional talent has also been secured.

Liner in Rain of Volcanic Ashes.

The Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, Capt. Knight, which arrived yesterday morning from Mexico and Havana, when off the coast of Mexico on Oct. 26 at 4 P. M. was enveloped in volcanic ashes from one of the Mexican volcanoes. Dust continued to rain upon the vessel's decks until the 28th, at 4 P. M., when she ran out of the zone of the falling ashes.

Man's Body Found in the North River.

The body of an unidentified man was found in the North River, near West Sixteenth Street, last evening. An envelope had the address of Francisco José Lenn of 20 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. The body was that of a man about 5 feet 7 inches in height, 150 pounds in weight, and forty years of age. It had a bruise over the right eye and had been in the water a week or more.

Trolley Cars in Collision.

An Eighth Avenue car was run into by an Amsterdam Avenue car at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 7 o'clock last night through a misunderstanding of signals. Both cars were filled with passengers. Daniel Noonan, the conductor of the Amsterdam Avenue car, was thrown from his platform and badly cut about the face. The traffic was blocked for half an hour.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Opening of Our New Home for
Linens, Blankets, Flannels and Cottons.

Main Floor Annex.

The main floor of our new Annex is now completed. Various departments that have been sorely in need of space have already moved into this Annex and will make it their permanent future home.

To-day we specially call attention to this new section devoted to Household Linens, Blankets, Flannels and Cottons. Every housewife in Greater New York should pay this section a visit, as the Linen display alone will not only gratify her highest and most artistic ideals in this line, but will also prove to her that the Simpson Crawford Co. Linen Store ranks with the largest and best in the world.

For to-day we make the following very tempting introductory offerings, which you will admit transcend all others of which you may have ever heard.

A SAMPLE COLLECTION OF THE FINEST FRENCH MADE RENAISSANCE, CLUNY AND ITALIAN LACE SCARFS, CENTREPIECES AND TEA CLOTHS

At Less Than Half Regular Wholesale Prices.

DAMASK AND HUCKABACK TOWELS. The good, reliable sorts, such as any housewife readily pays 50c. for, and such as you now see priced at any store at 50c.; here to-day at, each 30

EXTRA FINE SCOTCH DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, in the newest and best patterns; also napkins to match, if desired.
2 yard size; instead of $2.45 we say $1.60
2½ yard size; instead of $3.00 we say $2.00
3 yard size; instead of $3.75 we say $2.40

24 INCH LINEN NAPKINS, made of good strong flax; the patterns match our Scotch table cloths; instead of $3.00 the dozen, we say, for to-day $2.50

20 INCH DOUBLE DAMASK BREAKFAST NAPKINS; in odd designs; from which table cloths have been sold; they're worth as high as $3.00 the dozen, for to-day at $2.00

HIGH GRADE WOOLEN BLANKETS, direct from the mills, pink and blue borders, liberal sizes; intended to retail at $7.00 and $8.00 the pair, special for to-day at, pair $5.00

DOWN COMFORTERS: For full size beds; covered with best quality sateen, filled with odorless down; our regular $5.00 quilt, for to-day $4.00

WHITE BED SPREADS, Marseilles Pattern, liberal size, fringed or hemmed ends; sell regularly for $3.00 to $3.50; a record breaking offer at the phenomenally low price of $2.00

FRENCH FLANNEL WAIST PATTERNS, with embroidered fronts in self colors; 3 yards to each waist pattern; for to-day, each $3.00

WHITE MERCERIZED WAISTINGS, in very pretty and popular weaves; positive value 39c. yard, and even cheap at this price; here to-day at the remarkably low figure of, yard 20

Silks and Velvets.

Rotunda.

We have sold Silks this season faster than we've ever done before. Almost as soon as our Silk News appears in the papers our counters are crowded. This means three things:—

The worthfulness of the goods,
The accuracy of our statement,
The rightness of our prices.

The following tells of more Silk and Velvet offerings that should keep us busy all of the day:—

Colored Louisine Silks, both dark and light shades; actual value 75c. yard, at 58

Black Peau de Soie, 21 inches wide, excellent quality; actual value $1.25 yard, at 90

Black Taffeta, guaranteed for wear; regular 75c. quality, at, yard 58

Panne Velvet, all colors; worth $1.25 yard, at 75

Plaid Panne Velvets, new this season; worth $1.50 yard, at $1.00

Lyons all-silk Panne Velvets; worth $2.75 yard; at $1.00

Extraordinary Sale of Women's "Oneita" Combination Suits

Main Floor.

We will place on sale to-morrow 350 dozen of these Suits, which we have purchased direct from the mill at a very greatly reduced price. Pursuant with the policy of this establishment, we will offer these goods at a slight advance over our purchase price.

Never before have women's "Oneita" Combination Suits been sold at such low prices. Concession was granted merely because on some of the garments here and there are slight oil spots or drop stitches, or little irregularities which can hardly be discerned by the naked eye. They are all made in high neck and long sleeve style.

Heavy white cotton, also heavy silver cotton; usually $1.00, at 55

Heavy Cotton, in ecru, white or silver; usually $1.25, at 75

Heavy Merino, in white and natural; usually $1.25, at 75

Heavy and Medium Merino, ¾ woolen, in white and natural; usually $1.50, at $1.00

Heavy Merino, in white and natural, 90 per cent. wool; usually $2.25, at $1.35

Extra fine Merino, in white and natural, usually $2.50, at $1.60

Pure Wool, in white and natural; usually $3.00, at $1.85

Pure Silk-and-Wool, white only; usually $5.00 to $6.50, at $2.45

Pure Silk, white only; usually $7.00 to $8.50, at $3.75

Splendid Waist Offerings.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL WAISTS; slot seams, front and back piped and trimmed with crotchet buttons; in all colorings $1.95

WOMEN'S FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS; vest effect, trimmed with embroidered flannel; in all colorings $2.95

WOMEN'S VELVETEEN WAISTS; yoke effect, bias fold, two inches wide around yoke and down front; fold piped with black and white silk; in all colorings $2.95

WOMEN'S VELVET WAISTS; with metallic dot (the imported quality), inlaid vest, with box plaits on each side of vest, with handsome large pearl button; slot seam, shoulder plait, epaulets on shoulder with large button, French back, Colonial collar $5.00

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE WAISTS; of elegant quality changeable silk; front of 8 tailor stitched plaits; piped with black silk, tailor stitched front plait; collar and cuffs with medallions of black applique $6.75

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE WAISTS; of Satin Peau de Soie; tailor stitched plaits, piped with fancy cord; Duchess front, piped with cord and trimmed with pearl buttons $9.50

WOMEN'S ALLOVER IMITATION IRISH CROCHET LACE WAISTS; new design of silk, piped with colorings over shoulders and down front; finished with handsome crochet ornaments; silk lined $13.75

WOMEN'S ALLOVER LACE WAISTS, of extra quality imitation of Irish Crochet, made over taffeta and chiffon; elbow sleeves fastened on side, finished with velvet ribbon trimming $16.75

Diamond and Fine Gold Jewelry.

Main Floor.

Connoisseurs are asked to visit our Jewelry Store and inspects its contents. You'll agree we gathered not merely with the commercial instinct, but also with the artistic. It's not only a question of goods selling with us. We want our Diamond and Jewelry Store to be recognized first for what it has and is; then for the excellence of its offerings:

Below we mention a number of items at easy-to-pay prices:—

Women's Princess and Fancy set Diamond Rings, in opal, turquoise, emeralds, also 5 stone Hoop Rings $19.75

Women's Single Stone Diamond Rings, in Tiffany, Belcher and fancy mountings $12.75

Diamonds, Lockets, Rose gold finish, in l'art nouveau and other handsome designs; set with one to six diamonds $18.50

Diamond Cigar Cutters, Roman polished or satin finish, set with single stone diamond and clover and diamond and ruby settings $19.00

Diamond and Pearl Brooches, Hearts, Crescents, Sunbursts, Horseshoes, Crowns, Clover Leaf and other new designs $10.75

Scarf Pins, Diamond Set, real Amethyst, Sapphire, Topaz, Pearl and Opal, in crowns, flower effects, dragons, clusters, figures and other smart designs, at $9.75

Ribbon Fobs, 14 carat gold mountings, buckle styles, plain and chased; heavy quality $8.50

Solid Gold Pocket Knives; 2, 3 and 4 blades; plain polished and satin finish $5.75

Key Chains, solid 14 carat gold, $19.50 to $22.00

Infants' Wear.

Third Floor.

Infants' Short White Coats, made of fine quality Bedford cord, trimmed with three rows of ribbon and braid; at $4.25

Infants', Children's and Misses' Arnold ripple and plain eiderdown Bath Robes in handsome shades of light blue, pink and cardinal, some trimmed satin band, others plain. Prices range, according to size and style, up from $1.65

Infants' Short White Bedford Cord Coats, made with double collar and braid; at $3.25

Children's Colored Coats, in pretty shades of tan, dark blue, red and gobelin; large collars trimmed with braid $2.25

Misses' Gowns, made of fine quality cambric, entire yoke of embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion, yoke finished with embroidery beading and ribbon drawn through, V shape neck and sleeves edged with Valenciennes lace, size 6 to 14 years; value $1.50, at 90

Stirring Values in Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

Owing to the constantly increasing business in our Dress Goods Department we have been compelled to move the several stocks into more commodious quarters. The discontinuation of our wholesale business has left us with a very heavy line of fine all-wool fabrics intended for this department. These, with the entire reserve stock, go on sale to-day at greatly reduced prices.

50 Robes of exclusive designs; also a number of Paris box-embroidered Robes that were priced as high as $60.00, we offer at ..... $12.50 to $35.00

2,300 yards of French Zibeline, Vicuna, Camel's Hair, Novelty Striped Moire Cloth, English Suitings and Scotch Tweeds; in stylish mixtures; 48 to 50 inches wide; values up to $2.25 yard 95

Several Choice Lines at 68c. yard.

Embracing skirtings in Oxford; light blue, dark blue, brown and green; double faced skirtings, 56 inches wide, in gray, tan and castor; with bright or subdued backs; Basket Cheviots and Nattes; 50 inches wide, in black and all new street shades; special lot of 45-inch all-wool Serge Cheviot, in royal, navy blue and black; 50 pieces special weave fine grade silk-and-wool Crepe-a-Soie, 46 inches wide; very sheer, in pastel and evening shades.

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Two cases all-wool Granite, in the latest colorings; heavy weight and extra fine quality; three cases all-wool close woven Etamine, in a wide range of shades; one case Panama weaves, in all good colors; four cases all-wool Crepe Albatross, 20 colorings.

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Bright silk-and-wool and all-wool Plaids, yard 75

All-wool Clan Tartans, 45 inches wide, $1.00 and $1.25

All-wool Cheviot Clan Plaids, 50 inches wide; yard ..... $1.50 and $2.00

Women's and Misses' Untrimmed Hats

Main Floor.

of fine quality scratched and plain fur felt, in many desirable shapes and colors; sold elsewhere at $1.25 to $1.75 each. The special price during this sale is 48

English Walking Hats at 95c. each.

These Hats will serve you well for stormy days, and are quite necessary in a woman's outfit. They are made of fine quality felts, in white, brown, navy and gray, and are good value at $1.75 to $2.50 each.

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in all combinations of colorings and styles, heretofore 75c. to $1.25 each, at 48

SILK AND VELVET ROSES, 3 in a bunch, in white, orange, light blue, turquoise, red shadings, pink, &c 39

IMPORTED MILLINERY RIBBONS, 6 inches wide, in chameleon effects, swallest Hat Ribbons of the season; manufactured to sell at 75c. a yard; very appropriate for trimming the popular beaver flats; yard 33

Women's Suits, Skirts, &c.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS TAILOR-MADE PEDESTRIENNE SUITS of fine quality Zibeline, in Oxford gray; double-breasted blouse effect, shawl collar and narrow cuffs of black Broadcloth, trimmed with fancy braid; coat lined with black taffeta. Eight gored flare skirt, double box-plaited back effect, trimmed over hips with broad perpendicular graduating straps of self material; a decidedly smart suit $35.00

WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS: of fine quality Cheviot and Scotch Tweed; blouse and fly front effects; handsomely trimmed with velvet and braid, or fine tailored stitching; taffeta lined coat; seven and eleven gored flare skirt, inverted or habit black; side plaited, overlapping or stitched seams; over drop of taffeta or unlined; dressy models; selling regularly at $29.75; for to-day only $23.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS: of heavy weight broadcloth, in black and blue, inverted plait back; side plaited seams; kilted at bottom $7.75

WOMEN'S TOP COATS, of fine black vicuna, 42 inches long, half fitted back, velvet collar, bell sleeves with turned-over cuffs; heavy grade of black satin lining $25.00

WOMEN'S BLACK MONTAGNAC COATS, 27 inches long, loose fitting back, velvet collar, bell sleeves, with turned-over cuffs, satin revers and facing, fastened in front with heavy corded silk and tasselled ornaments; heavy black satin lining $18.00

THE "GRAND PRIX" COAT, for women who like something smart, and comfortable at the same time; in Oxford gray and black, custom tailored and finished, bell sleeves, fastened down front with handsome metal buttons; best quality black satin lining $16.50

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FORMER PRESIDENT KRUGER SPEAKS IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

An Autobiography Which Begins an Apologia for Himself and His People—Extracts from His Memoirs, Which Are to be Published This Month—Experiences as Soldier and Sportsman—Episodes in an Adventurous Career.

By arrangement with the proprietors of the copyright, we are enabled to publish the following extracts from the "Memoirs of President Kruger," which work is to be published in November.

These memoirs were dictated by Mr. Kruger to trusted friends during his forced repose at Oranjelust. The extracts present in a compact form some of the more interesting portions of this important work. They show how Kruger, in the battle with wild beasts and the defense against savage races, won a home for himself and his people, and how he secured it by his sober grasp of the internal dissensions. The emigrants who formed the Great Trek, which Kruger's father joined, conquered the soil step by step, and young Kruger, who joined the trek at the age of nine, played his part gallantly. He remembers some of its episodes very distinctly, and two of these shall be given in his own words, for they illustrate better than the most elaborate description the state of civilization in South Africa at the time when the trekkers were conquering the country:

"I shot my first lion in the year 1839. I was then fourteen years of age. A lion had attacked our herds and robbed us of several heads of cattle that were grazing by the banks of the Rhenoster River, in what has since become the Orange Free State. Six of us started (I was the seventh, but did not count) to find that lion. We were all mounted, and rode in parties of three, with a good distance between the two parties. The lion sighted us before we were face to face with him, and came on with a wild rush. The three adults with whom I had come—my father, my uncle, and my brother—quickly tied the horses together and turned them round with their heads in the opposite direction to that from which the lion was bearing down upon us. This is the regular procedure at a lion hunt, for if the horses catch sight of a lion there is always a danger that they may get frightened and bolt.

"My relatives placed us. I was told to sit behind or, from the lion's point of view, in front of the horses, with my rifle covering him. His last bound brought him close to me; then he crouched, with the intention, it seemed to me, of jumping right over me on to the horses. As he rose I fired. And so fortunate was my aim that I killed him outright; and he nearly killed me in his turn, for he almost crushed me as he fell. My companions ran to my assistance; but I needed no help, for the lion was dead. It was a strong beast.

"Hearing the shot, the other three hurried up, and then we all stood round the lion and talked the adventure over. A certain Hugo knelt down to measure the lion's teeth, which were extraordinarily big. Thinking no harm, I jumped on the lion's stomach. As I did so the air shook with a tremendous roar, which so frightened Hugo that he forgot his tooth measurements and fell down flat upon his back. The others shook with laughter, for every hunter knows that if you tread upon a lion's body within a short time of his death he will give a short last roar as though he were still alive. The breath that remains in him, being forced from the stomach through the throat, produces the roar. Hugo, of course, knew this, but he had forgotten it, and was greatly ashamed of his fright. In fact, he was so angry that he turned on me to give me a good hiding. But the others stepped good-naturedly between us and made him see that it was only my ignorance and not my bad intention which had given him so great a fright.

THRILLING RHINOCEROS HUNT.

"I had an uglier experience on the occasion of one of my last rhinocercs hunts with my brother-in-law and faithful hunting companion, N. Theunissen. I must first mention that we had made an agreement by which the one who behaved recklessly, or through cowardice allowed game which was merely wounded to escape, should receive a sound thrashing. There was something wrong with my rifle on the morning we started, and I was obliged to take an old two-barreled gun, one barrel of which was injured, consequently its driving power was considerably lessened. I knew that a shot was thrown away on a rhinoceros unless you managed to send it through the thin part of its skin. We came across three of them, a bull and two cows. They were witharnosters, the most dangerous brutes. ["Rhenoster" is the Afrikander for rhinoceros. Witharnoster is a white rhinoceros.—Translator's note.] I told Theunissen to follow the two cows and not to lose sight of them. It was my intention to kill the bull and then join in pursuit of the cows.

"My comrade fired from time to time to let me know where he was, for he was soon out of sight in the thick undergrowth of the wood. When I had passed the rhinoceros, I jumped from my horse to shoot him. I placed myself so that he had to pass me within ten paces; this would give me a good opportunity to hit him in a vulnerable place. One bullet killed him outright. I mounted and rode as fast as I could in the direction whence I heard Theunissen's gun, loading my rifle as I galloped. He had just sent a second bullet into one of the cows as I came up. The brute stood quite still. I saw that the animal was trying to get away through the underwood, which was less dense here than anywhere else, and I went after her. As I rode past my comrade he called out:

"'Don't dismount in front of the beast; she's awfully wild, and can run like anything.'

"I did not pay much attention to the warning, knowing Theunissen to be overcautious, but jumped off my horse and ran obliquely past the rhinoceros. She had scarcely caught sight of me before she was in hot pursuit. I allowed her to come within a distance of three or four yards. When I fired, the percussion cap refused, and there was no time for a second shot. The animal was close upon me, and there was nothing to be done but to turn round and run for dear life. In attempting to do so, my foot struck against the thorn roots, and I came down flat on my face. The beast was upon me, the dangerous horn just missed my back, she pinned me to the ground with her snout, intending to trample me to death. But at that moment I turned under her and got the contents of the second barrel full under the shoulder blade, right into her heart. I owed my life to not letting go my hold of the gun during this dangerous adventure. The rhinoceros sprang away from me, but fell down dead a few yards away.

"My brother-in-law hurried up as fast as he could, for he thought I had been mortally wounded by my own gun in this deadly combat. When he saw, however, that I was standing up safe and sound, he took his sjambok, and 'according to contract,' commenced to belabor me soundly, because I had, according to him, acted recklessly in disregarding his warning. Good words and arguments to justify my conduct were thrown away on him; I had to take my hiding. But it was the first and the last time that he had occasion to thrash me.

His Escapes from Death in Battle.

"An important post was assigned to me in 1852, when I was elected a field cornet on active service. In this capacity I accompanied the old Commandant General A. W. J. Pretorius to the Sand River, where the well-known Sand River Convention of 1852 was concluded.

"In the same year the expedition was undertaken against the Chief Sechell, in which I took part as a commandant. This Secheli was keeping another Kafir chief, called Moselele, who had committed several murders in the South African Republic, in hiding and refused to give him up. He replied to all requests for Moselele's surrender with the insolent statement: "He who wants Moselele can come and fetch him out of my stomach," meaning that Moselele was hidden away as safely as the food which he had swallowed. A commando under Chief Commandant Scholtz and myself was dispatched to punish him. When the commando arrived before Sechell's town, the Kafir chief sent a messenger to Commandant Scholtz to tell him that he would do nothing to him on the morrow, as it was Sunday, but that he would settle his account on the Monday. At the same time he very artlessly asked for a little coffee and sugar, probably in consideration of his obligingness in sparing us on the Sunday. Commandant Scholtz sent back word that he had coffee and sugar, but none to give away; but he would give him pepper instead on Monday!

"On Monday morning the attack began. I, as usual, was among the foremost and brought down several Kafirs with my four-pounder, which I had loaded with big shot. When the hill on which Sechell's town was situated was partly taken, Louis du Plessis, who was serving the guns, hit a large rock, and the rebounding ball struck me so violently on the head that I fell down unconscious and had to be helped to my feet by a certain van Rooijen, who at the same time bound up my aching head in a cloth. While I lay unconscious, and van Rooijen was tending me, a Hottentot boy of his brother's came running up, and, thanks to his accurate shooting, kept the Kafirs at a safe distance. When I came to myself again, I at once saw that the Kafirs were creeping toward us behind rocks and boulders, and perceived the danger to which my burghers were exposed if they were not warned in time. He at once started up to lead the attack on the dangerous points, although, owing to my wound, I was still unable to carry a rifle myself. The Kafirs continued to fire furiously from every gorge and lurking place, but after a hard fight the burghers succeeded in driving them from the hill.

"My life was once more in danger during this fight. A bullet fired by the enemy out of an enormous musket hit me in the chest and cut my jacket open. The sly Sechell afterward said that he had it in his power to the end to repel me, but that, from the moment when I had found an opportunity to reach my brandy flask, I became invincible. Now, I have never tasted spirits in my life!

"When the fight was over, Commandant Scholtz sent to the house of Livingstone, the English missionary, which was not far from the Kafir town. Here Thomas Pretorius found a complete workshop for the repair of firearms and a multitude of war materials, which Livingstone kept stored up for Sechell's use. This was a violation of the Sand River Convention of 1852, which laid down that the Kafirs were not to be supplied with arms or ammunition, nor to be permitted to obtain either for themselves. Scholtz accordingly confiscated the missionary's arsenal, and in return the Boers were insulted and slandered by Livingstone throughout the length and breadth of England.

He Ends the First Basuto War.

"Shortly after the Orange Free State had acquired its independence, it was involved in a war with the Basutos. Moshesh, the Basuto chief, was a far from contemptible foe, and disposed over a strong fighting force. His bands roamed over the whole of the southern portion of the Orange Free State, robbing and plundering as they went. So soon as I heard of this I resolved to go to the Free State and offer the Government my help.

"Young Pretorius, the son of old Commandant General Pretorius, who had meantime been elected President of the South African Republic, accompanied me, with about fifty men, under Field Cornet Bodenstein. We came upon the first camp of the Free Staters at Ossprult, on the Upper Sand River. That same night the Kafirs stole the herds of this camp. I sent Field Cornet Bodenstein with his men on their track, and the latter succeeded in recovering the cattle from the Kafirs. From there I proceeded with my men over Winburg to Bloemfontein.

"On my arrival I offered myself to go to Moshesh and arrange a place with him. The Orange Free State Government accepted this offer, and gave me Gen. Fick and Marthinus Schoemann to accompany me. Moshesh lived on the Thaba Bosigo Mountain. On arriving at the foot of the mountain I sent up a message to Moshesh to say that I wished to speak to him. Moshesh sent back word:

"'I will come at once to speak to Mr. Kruger.'

"However, I did not care to wait, and I forthwith climbed the mountain in order to go straight to Moshesh's town. When I had reached the top with my companions, Moshesh came to meet me. Magato, the Kafir Captain from the Rustenburg neighborhood, of whom we have already heard and who happened to be with Moshesh, introduced me, saying:

"'This is Paul Kruger.'

"Moshesh held out his hand and said:

"'Is that Paul Kruger? How is it possible? For I have heard tell of him so many years and am now so old. How can he, then, be still so young?'

"Then he took me by the arm and led me to his house and into a room which no black man dared enter, but which was always ready for the reception of whites.

"After refreshments had been served we at once started the negotiations, I began:

"'Why do you kill one another for such a trifle? Why do you not rather come to friendly terms? You must see that war does you damage. And also you block the great roads for the other nations with whom you live in peace.'

"After much argument on both sides, Moshesh said at last:

"'What you say is true, for everything that I use in my house is provided by other nations. And when the roads are blocked by the war I cannot get anything I want.' Then, striking a new note: 'Are you the man,' he asked me, 'who fetched Mapela from his mountain?'

"I answered: 'Yes.'

"After a short silence Moshesh said:

"'You must not think that it was your bravery that fetched Mapela from his mountain; but God's decree.'

"Now, as Moshesh at every opportunity talked of God's decree and used pious words, I said:

"'But if you are so devout, how do you come to have more than one wife?'

"Moshesh answered: 'Yes, I have about 200, but that is not half as many as Solomon kept.'

"I rejoined: 'Yes, but do you know that since Christ's time and according to the New Testament a man may have only one wife?'

"Moshesh reflected and answered:

"'Yes, what can I say? * * * It is just nature.'

"In the evening I sent once more for Moshesh and a treaty was struck between us, putting an immediate end to the war. Moshesh engaged to call in his Kafirs as soon as he received the information that the Orange Free State accepted the treaty. A peace document was drawn up and signed the next morning. * * *

"Moshesh invited me to stay behind with him for a little, as he wished to pick me out a fine horse. I accepted the invitation, although my companions, Fick and Schoemann, did not care to wait any longer and rode off alone. Moshesh brought me an excellent saddle horse as a present. The Orange Free State afterward accepted the treaty which I had drawn up with Moshesh. Thus ended the first Basuto war."

EPISODE OF THE KAFIR WAR.

Kruger, in another part of his memoirs, narrates a further interesting episode of the Kafir war, as follows:

"Gen. Potgieter, a cousin of the horribly murdered Hermann Potgieter, set out from Zoutpansberg in 1853 with 100 men to avenge the murder of his relative. At the same time, and with the same object, Commandant General Pretorius started with 200 men from Pretoria. I was with the latter's commando as second in command. Before the two commandos were able to join forces, the Kafirs made a night attack on Potgieter's laager, but were fortunately repulsed. After the junction of the commandos, the Kafirs were driven back into their mountains, where they retired into caves and gorges. Here they were besieged by the united commando, and forced to surrender through hunger.

"After the Kafirs had long lain in hiding and suffered many losses through famine, without showing any immediate signs of surrender, I asked leave to put an end to this position and obtain their submission by stratagem. With this purpose I crept, in the dark, unseen, into the cave where the Kafirs lay hidden. Sitting down among them I talked to them in their own language, as though I were one of themselves, and said that it would be better to surrender than to die of hunger. I went on to say that the white men would certainly not kill us, and offered myself to go out to the white men and talk to them. Suddenly an armed Kafir cried:

"'Magoa!' (a white man.)

"But the moment of danger was soon past, for no sooner had the Kafir cried 'Magoa' than the others fled further into the cave, and I, too, sprang to my feet and fled with them to the back of the cave. The Kafirs now looked everywhere for the white man except where he really was—in their own midst. After they had become a little quieter I again talked to them in their language, advising them to surrender. At last I succeeded in obtaining leave to take out 170 or 180 women and children with me, and it was not until I was outside that they perceived that it was I and not a Kafir that had spoken to them. My plan really was to obtain the voluntary surrender of the Kafirs, and thus to get their guilty Captain into our hands. But this plan failed, and we were obliged to continue the siege."

CIVIL WAR SERVICES.

At the commencement of the civil war, 1861-1864, Kruger wished to take no part at all in the disputes, but after he had once been drawn in, he did not rest, we are told, until he had secured the right of popular opinion. Speaking of this, he says:

"When at last it had come to the pitch that men stood face to face with arms in their hands they began once more to renew the struggle in the domain of religion.

"Schoemann's party now spread the report that I was advancing with a commando to enforce the recognition of my, that is, the Christelijk Gereformeerde Church as the State church instead of the Hervormde Church. These rumors formed the inducement to many to take up Schoemann's side. Even in the Marico District Schoemann gained many adherents, including Jan Viljoen, the commandant of the district. As soon as the Government commando, consisting of about 500 or 600 men, had arrived before Potchefstroom President van Rensburg sent a message to Schoemann proposing that a joint commission should be appointed by the two parties, with instructions to seek a way out of the difficulty. Schoemann agreed to this proposal, and on his side delegated Jan Kock, the father of the Gen. Kock who fell in the late war, together with some other burghers, for this purpose, while I, together with others, was charged to represent the Government party in the peace negotiations. We delegates met halfway between the two camps. No sooner had greetings been exchanged than Jan Kock said to me:

"'So you want to make your Church the State Church?'

"'Gently, Oom Jan,' I answered. 'I need not fly into a passion in order to contradict you. If you reflect a bit you will see for yourself that that must be an untruth. Here stands the Government camp. The President and all the officers belong to the Hervomde Church, and I don't know that among the 500 or 600 men there are as many as 20 who belong to my Church. So what you say about the Church must be untrue.'

"Presently I added:

"'I never thought of making the Church to which I belong the State Church. But, even if you entreated me to do so, I should positively refuse, for our principle is that Christ and none other shall be the head of the Church.'

"For the rest the commission was unable to arrive at any result, and separated without having attained its object.

"Once more it became a question of fighting, and at last the two forces faced one another for the decisive battle at the Zwartkopjes, on the Crocodile River. President van Rensburg was encamped on the spot with a portion of his men, when I, who had in the meantime been to the Free State, and who had for some time been proposing to stay away altogether because of the eternal dissensions, came to his assistance once more to stand by him against a strong commando of the adversaries.

"On the day after my arrival—a Tuesday—the commando came in sight of the opposition party. The enemy seemed to aim at investing the Zwartkopjes; my men therefore hastened to forestall them and to take up their position on the kopjes first. A race for the kopje followed, and the two parties met on the summit. I, with a certain Enslin, was in advance. As he alighted from his horse Enslin was preparing to fire, when a voice from the adversaries' ranks cried:

"'Don't shoot; let us talk it over; why should we kill one another!'

"Enslin lowered his rifle, but was immediately struck by a bullet, and fell back dead in my arms. A general engagement ensued, but it had lasted barely half an hour, when the opposition made for their horses and fled in the direction of Pretoria.

"My burghers now also mounted their horses to pursue the opposition party, but I stopped them, remarking that they had not to do with enemies, but with brothers, and asked them, even if they were displeased with me, at least to listen to my reasons. When the opposition burghers saw that they were not being pursued, they turned back to bring their wagons to a place of safety. They formed a camp near a group of kopjes a few thousand paces from my men.

"During the night ex-President Pretorius arrived in the camp of the opposition, and at once sent a message to me asking me for a meeting for friendly discussion. I, who had had the same intention, readily complied. Delegates were now chosen on both sides for the discussion, consisting of Grobler, Prinsloo, and myself on behalf of the Government, and ex-President Pretorius, Meintjes, and Fourie for the opposition. As soon as the meeting opened I again proposed, as I had already done at former discussions, that the elected Government must first, according to the Constitution of the country, be recognized as lawful by the Volksraad. After a debate that lasted several days, the following points were agreed upon:

"1. The Government must be recognized by the Volksraad.

"2. A new Presidential election was to take place.

"3. The points still in dispute were to be submitted to a court of arbitrators consisting of Judges of the Orange Free State. With this object, a request was to be addressed to the Free State to provide the necessary Judges.

"At the same time Fourie and I, with Jan Kraep as Secretary, were dispatched to the Orange Free State to beg the Government of the Orange Free State to grant Judges who would, in accordance with the agreement, form the Court.

"The burghers rejoiced at the issue and went to their homes. When Fourie and I reached the Orange Free State, where President Brand had just taken the oath of office, he advised us to settle the matter in a friendly fashion rather than bring it before a court. He pointed out that an impartial court of justice would have to inflict punishment on too many burghers, and that therefore a mutual understanding would be much better; and he even ended by refusing to submit the matter to the Judges of his country. I now instituted a search to see if there was any precedent for a settlement of this kind, and eventually discovered that an old jurist had established the principle that, by mutual consent, an accusation of rebellion in a country disturbed by civil war could be disposed of by a general amnesty and only the ringleaders deprived of their posts. The Volksraad thereupon passed a resolution in this sense, and peace was once more completely restored. The Volksraad also accented the motion for a new Presidential election. A new election for Commandant General also took place, at my request, as I wished the burghers to have the opportunity of choosing another Commandant General, if they were dissatisfied with me in that capacity. But at this election I received more than two-thirds of all the votes recorded.—London Times.

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Every statement that we publish merits your careful attention and consideration, since every special that is told of in our store news has been fully weighed in the balance and found to be up to our high standard of excellence before 'tis offered to the public.

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Of handsome Leipsic dyed Persian lamb fur; trimmed or plain; made in newest and most correct styles, with dip front, large rolling collars, deep revers and bell sleeves; only the most skilled furriers have worked on these garments; they are finished in the best manner; lined throughout with Skinner's satin or fancy brocaded silks; a chance to secure a $100 fur coat for $50.

Women's Waists, $2.98.

Made of excellent quality imported metallic dotted brilliantine; have smart, new duchess fronts and side pleats; effectively trimmed with velvet buttons; the backs are adorned with stitched pleats; newest style collar and cuffs. This style is exclusive with us, for we make the waists here in our own dressmaking department. Every waist is made on a fitted lining; colors black, navy blue and white; sizes 32 to 46; actual value, $4.50.

Good Hosiery, 25c.

Men's and women's finest gauge imported black cotton hosiery, with neat silk embroidered designs; in various colors and effects; all sizes; not a pair in the lot worth less than 35c.; many worth 50c.

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These popular garments are of an excellent quality outing flannel; finely made and finished, and fit perfectly.

Linoleum, 38c. Sq. Yd.

A new lot of Scotch linoleum received a day or two ago at a special price enables us to quote this special. There are many new and handsome patterns for choice.

Reed Rockers, $2.98.

Handsome designs; large, comfortable size; worth fully $5.

Grocery Specials.

Sliced Pineapple, 2 lb. cans, 14c, 16c, 19c
Bartlett Pears, extra fine, 2 lb. cans, 10c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean-or ground, per lb., 21c
One stick best Chicory given away with every purchase of coffee.
Mixed Tea or Oolong, sold elsewhere at 50c., this sale, per lb., 24c
Rice, fancy, 2 lb. packages, 15c and 18c
Fine Sago, best, 1 lb. packages, 3c
New Lentils, fancy, per lb., 5c
New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail, 45c
Queen Olives, large, quart bottles, 50c, 80c

Velvet Cords, 79c. Yd.

Regularly sold for $1 and even more.—Colors, black, navy, myrtle, gray, castor, red, tan, brown and every other smart and desirable shade. Mail orders received to-day will be filled, but we cannot fill any received later. These velvet cords are very popular for entire costumes, separate waists and children's coats.

Fine Umbrellas, $1.95.

26 and 28 inches long; suitable for men or women; they have Union taffeta silk covers which are guaranteed for one year. Paragon frames; they roll tightly; the handles are of sterling and pearl, horn and pearl, Dresden, ivory and natural wood; many of the handles alone are worth as much as we ask for the whole umbrella.

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An almost illimitable assortment of all the new, dainty and pretty effects in "Eclipse" flannelettes; double fold; an ideal material for children's dresses, kimonos, waists, etc. Special at 12½c. yd.

Blankets, $3.89 Pair.

Heavy all-wool California blankets; white; with pretty borders of pink or blue; well worth $5.25 pair.

Dining Table, $6.50.

Handsome table of solid oak; good construction; fluted legs; carved claw feet; good value at $8.75—very special at $6.50.

Oak Dressers, $9.50.

With neat carvings; full swel front base; oval shape French bevel mirror; value $12.98.

Houseware Values.

Willow Clothes Hamper—square shape, made of whole willows, $1.13
Copper Bottom Wash Boiler—No. 7 size, 49c
Spring Balance Family Scale—with scoop; will weigh 24 lbs., 79c
Umbrella Stands—Japanned tin; neatly decorated, 29c
Copper Bottom Oval Wash Boiler—No. 8 size, 59c
"Snow Boy" Washing Powder—4 lb. package, 14c
Popular Brands of Laundry Soaps—such as Babbitt's, Kirsman's Borax, Fels Naptha, Ivory, Colgate Octagon; 7 cakes for, 25c
Sterno Scouring Soap—6 cakes or 1c

The November Bulletin

Of New Music for the
Pianola & Aeolian

Contains, - -	185	Selections
Previously arranged,	7,931	"
Complete catalogue,	8,116	"

The repertory of the Pianola and Aeolian embraces thousands of the masterpieces of the art in all departments, and this repertory increases at the rate of about two hundred selections a month.

For different tastes, nocturnes, polonaises, scherzos, symphonic poems, oratorios, concertos, masses, selections from grand opera, light operatic hits, romantic waltzes, and even music of the day, two-steps and songs, are played by the Pianola as the most gifted pianist would play them and by the Aeolian Orchestrelle as by an orchestra.

Small wonder that these instruments have found their way around the world when they can bring to man such music to study and to enjoy at his own fireside.

The Pianola and Aeolian make it possible for any one to hear and play themselves a class of music never heard before except at opera or in the concert hall.

With the aid of the Pianola any one can play upon any piano whether or not he knows one note from another, while the Aeolian Orchestral is in effect a solo orchestra.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. Aeolian Orchestrelles, $600 to $2,500. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The merely curious as well as intending purchasers are welcome at our new Exposition Building, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Avenue, near 34th St.

The World's Juvenile Criminals.

With reference to New York's special police court for childish offenders, it is noteworthy that both British and American law fix the same age of criminality. In defiance of theology the legal codes of all nations regard man as sinless by birth. Before attaining a certain age he is regarded as incapable of crime. In England and America this age is seven years, [illegible] this a child cannot be prosecuted. After its seventh birthday a child is accountable for its deed, but if under fourteen the prosecution must show that he was acting with criminal intent. The same age of criminality is held in Russia and Portugal. In France and Belgium a child must be eight years old before being prosecuted. In Italy and Spain a further year of grace is accorded. In Norway, Greece, Austria, [illegible] and Switzerland the age is ten. The little German can play pranks with impunity until twelve years old, while in Sweden no prosecution is allowed when the offender is under sixteen.

There Is a Limit.

It is well to be trusting and simple-minded, but a man in the grocery business can't afford to have too [illegible] confidence [illegible]

Amusements.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, 2:15.
THIS EVENING.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
MATINEE ELECTION DAY, TO-MORROW.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Matinée To-morrow at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company
in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mat. To-m'r'w. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph,
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
MATINEE ELECTION DAY, TO-MORROW.

VICTORIA. HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evgs at 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Beginning To-m'w (Tues.) Night.
TWO WEEKS (Ten Performances Only.)
SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE and Her Own Italian Company. Liebler & Co., Managers, in Plays by Gabriele d'Annunzio.
Tues., Wed., and Thurs. Evgs., LA GIOCONDA.
Fri. Evg. and Sat. Mat., LA CITTA MORTA.
Second week, Francesca da Rimini.
Seats Now on Sale for Entire Engagement.
Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $3, and $3.50.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY AT 8.15.
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....ORCHESTRA
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
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MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
Prices 50c. to $1.50, at box office, Ditson's, Tyson's, Rullman's, McBride's, &c.
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BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Nov. 6. FREDERIC LAMOND
SAT. Aft., Nov. 8. RAOUL PUGNO
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. at 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
"Much more favorably received than 'Florodora.'"—Herald.
John C. Fisher's latest musical play.
The Champagne Dance is the talk of the town.
The Silver Slipper
By the authors of "Florodora."
Seats 4 weeks in advance.

BOSTON OAKS
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, Col. Av. & 66th St.
THE REIGNING SENSATION.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open 1 and 7. Begins 2:30 and 8:30. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes, $6. Children half price (Afts.)

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St. Near Broadway.
ANDERSON—BAERNSTEIN
JOINT SONG RECITAL.
Tuesday, Nov. 4th. Louis Dannenberg at the piano.
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, THIS (Mon.) Aft. at 3.
Song and Violin Recital.
MISS HELEN HENSCHEL
assisted by WINIFRED SMITH
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Sale for seats opens to-day at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs., 8:45. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:30.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, Election Day.
"'Tommy Rot' is decidedly not what the name implies."—World.
"TOMMY ROT"
Seats at hotels at box office prices. $2.50 to $1.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
To-night, 8 sharp. Extra Matinée to-morrow at 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Regular Matinée Sat. Seats 4 weeks in advance.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
TO-NIGHT. Positively at 8:30.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW
MARY MANNERING
In Clyde Fitch's Latest Play,
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY & SAT.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY & SAT.
JOHN DREW
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17—Wm. Faversham in Imprudence.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY & SAT.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)
LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. THE JOY OF LIVING

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Extra Matinée To-morrow, (Election Day.)
Evgs., 8:30. The TWO SCHOOLS
BEGINNING NEXT WED. AFTERNOON
Every Afternoon Thereafter at 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M., Charles Frohman will present
The 15th Century Morality Play
EVERYMAN.
Same production as seen at Mendelssohn Hall.

Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue.
KILTIES BAND
All This Week
Every Afternoon and Evening.
Reserved Seats, 50c., 75c., $1. Seats now on sale

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St., Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Saty.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
LAST 4 DAYS. 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EXHIBITION OF
FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Election Day, Wed. & Sat. 2.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY.
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
Next Thurs., First Time, Humming Birds and Onions

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his latest success.
Old Limerick Town All new songs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
The sensation of the melodramatic world.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

Amusements.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 Street, one block west of 8 Av. Positively opens to-night at 8:15.
Alice Fischer in MRS. JACK. Prices 25-50-75-1.00.
Special Mat. Tom'w. Wed. Mat., all seats 25c., 50c.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
"A Wooden Wedding"—Vaudeville.

New York. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.
Hagenbeck's Trained Animals
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
25c to $1. Wed. Mats. 25 & 50c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
J. E. ANNIE Last Week. Special Mat. To-morrow.
DODSON-IRISH An American Invasion.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

GRAND The Hanlons Pantomimic Spectacle.
LE VOYAGE EN SUISE.
Extra Election Day Matinee To-morrow

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.
ELECTION RETURNS WILL BE ANNOUNCED

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
Every Evening & Saturday Matinee.
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c.
ARIZONA. Extra Matinée To-morrow, Election.

3RD AVE. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY.
A RUINED LIFE. Xtra Mat. To-morrow.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.), 25c. MAN'S ENEMY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat., 2:15
ROBERT EDESON "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE."

PROCTOR'S 125th St. 23d St. 58th St. 2 Shows Daily.
25c., 50c. Evgs. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KOSTER THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 58th St.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Critical Stage of the Season Is Near at Hand.

THE GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Harvard Favorite in the Game with Pennsylvania—Yale's Chances Seem Good Against Princeton.

With the finish of Saturday's football games the gridiron season is rapidly drawing to its height. Many big games have so far been played, but the really critical contests of the year on which the greatest interest hinges still remain to be played. These games are the Harvard-Pennsylvania match on Saturday, the Yale-Princeton match a week from Saturday, and the Yale-Harvard match on Nov. 22. The contest of immediate interest is that in which the Crimson will tackle the Quakers. Since Pennsylvania's defeat of Columbia the Philadelphians' hopes have increased materially and there is a strong belief in Philadelphia that the Pennsylvania team may really do something against Harvard. There is really very little foundation for this belief, however, so far as it is based on the showing made by Columbia against Pennsylvania. The Blue and White with its crippled men, weak ends, poor punting, and lack of at all capable substitutes practically beat itself. It is doubtful, indeed, if almost any one of Columbia's stronger opponents of the early part of the season could not have beaten the aggregation that Columbia sent to Franklin Field last Saturday.

Harvard's showing this season, it is true, has not been especially brilliant, and the Crimson seems by no means to have again this year the splendid eleven that won her the championship last year. Still the Cambridge players' success this season has been far in excess of anything Pennsylvania has shown.

HARVARD AND YALE COMPARED.

Yale's showing against West Point is not such as to cause any unbounded satisfaction at New Haven. Comparative scores in football form a very fallacious basis for reasoning, but sometimes they show which way the wind blows. It is of interest therefore to note that two weeks ago Harvard defeated West Point by 14—6. Against West Point, that fault of slowness which is usually the bane of a heavy team, was conspicuous in Yale's play. Eli's interference was not much to boast of and lack of this prevented more effective gains by the backs. Many members of Yale's much-heralded line found that they more than had their hands full in taking care of their cadet opponents. Goss was particularly weak, and Shevlin let a good many gains get around him that a better end should have stopped. Yale's tackles, too, proved vulnerable against the strenuous rushes of the West Point backs. Reports from New Haven say that Yale's showing causes some uneasiness as to her chances for her game with Princeton on Nov. 15, but these Eli fears may be taken with a big pinch of salt. Yale's calamity stories are proverbial, whenever a big game draws nigh. As a matter of fact Yale's tie game with West Point cannot be considered as a legitimate excuse for pessimism in regard to the Princeton game.

The Tigers' game against Cornell afforded rather a poor exhibition of football for a championship contest. It was a one man victory, due to the splendid goal kicking of John De Witt. Princeton's much-heralded ends, on whom a good deal of the Tigers' reliance for success this season has been placed, failed almost entirely to live up to expectations, and for a good part of the game were outplayed by their Cornell opponents. The Nassau men constantly overran their man and missed their tackles. The Tiger attack was listless. It is very unlikely that Princeton's light attack will be able to make much impression on Yale's heavy line. If Eli's eleven has not been marvellously overrated it is difficult to see how Princeton will have a chance to win, unless De Witt's goal kicking should prove an unexpectedly telling factor.

The coming week's practice on Soldiers Field will be a hard one for Harvard, but she will enter it full of hope and enthusiasm and with practically all her best players in the harness. Saturday's game against the Indians was by no means a disastrous one. Harvard's touch-down in the first half, her certainty of victory, and her trying out of so many substitutes saved the regular players from injury, and the Crimson will enter the final period of the season to-day with a fresh, strong set of men. Bowditch and Jones, who staid out of the game on Saturday, will probably be back to work within a day or so, and will be all she keener for Pennsy Saturday because of their enforced absence of the past week. Harvard, however, does not expect an easy time against the Quakers. "Pennsylvania will give us a hard rub," Capt. Keenan said. "She has been improving steadily, and will play a much harder game than most of them think. Still I think we have no reason to feel discouraged, and judging by the spirit the men showed Saturday, I think we will put up a strong fight. It will be a hard game, and we will be lucky to win."

Columbia's football team confronts a very difficult proposition in the remainder of its season's schedule. The remaining four contests are likely to prove as difficult and disappointing as was the Pennsylvania game last Saturday. Next Saturday the Morningside eleven plays Brown at the Polo Grounds. Brown, fresh from a victory by 15 to 6 over Pennsylvania, which beat Columbia 17 to 0, and from holding Yale to 10 to 0 and Harvard to 6 to 0, is confident of victory over the Morningside eleven. Her confidence seems to be well based, and Columbia may expect even a harder game against Brown than against the Quakers. A week from Saturday Columbia meets Amherst, also at the Polo Grounds. Amherst has been doing good work against the big teams, and ranks as one of the strongest of the minor elevens. To win this game Columbia's eleven must extend itself to the utmost. On Nov. 19 Columbia plays Annapolis at Annapolis, and here the Blue and White, unless there is a tremendous slump in the meantime, may reasonably expect victory. The end of Columbia's season comes on Thanksgiving Day with a game with Syracuse at the Polo Grounds. The up State university has one of the fastest of the lesser teams, and last season managed to defeat a Columbia eleven that was a good deal stronger than the present Morningside team. It is no wonder therefore that there is discouragement at Columbia over the outlook.

COLUMBIA IN POOR LUCK.

Columbia's beating on Saturday by Pennsylvania was a heart-breaking defeat. A reversal was not unexpected, but such a surprisingly decisive beating was indeed an unpleasant surprise. Unfortunately it is only results that count in football, for Columbia had an amazing array of legitimate hard-luck incidents to account satisfactorily for her defeat. Thorpe was out of the game because of an abscess. Smith was so badly injured when he began to play that sheer physical incapacity compelled him soon to retire. Duden had the misfortune to be ruled out of the game for slugging, an offense common on the gridiron, but seldom punished, and Capt. Weekes's ankle was so tender that never once did he get a chance to show his real ability. Weekes, by the way, played the game of his life, and six times by magnificent tackling prevented what seemed certain Quaker scores. Weekes, however, had little support, and every time he had an opportunity for a good run he had to go it alone, with consequent disaster.

If Columbia had played Pennsylvania with the same team that met Princeton it is reasonable to suppose that there might have been a different story to tell. In the Tiger game the Columbia eleven had its full strength, but against Pennsylvania the substitutes failed to do half that was expected of them. The eleven, though its season of big games has been disastrous and its future is not encouraging, has the satisfaction of knowing that it has splendid support from the students.

Cornell, although its showing against Princeton was scarcely brilliant, appears to have little reason to worry over the outcome of its second and last big game of the season with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day. Cornell has an excellent pair of ends, a good, strong attack, able punting, and an excellent line, qualities which should wrest victory from Pennsylvania without great difficulty.

As regards the Annapolis-West Point game, which marks the brilliant wind up of the football season on Nov. 29, West Point from previous indications and from the showing of the two elevens so far this season should not find it troublesome to best the middies again this year, even though they lack the services of Charles Daly, the former Harvard quarter back, who won last season's game for West Point.

In spite of the fact that Swarthmore won on Saturday, New York University followers are considerably encouraged. The game at Swarthmore was a hard-fought contest, in which New York showed up very well. Rorke at quarter, MacDowell at full back, and Frede at half were in their places for the first time, and their lack of previous practice was responsible for the local eleven's poor team work. Individually New York outplayed Swarthmore, and proved wonderfully strong on defense, holding the winning team four times in the first half inside of the twenty-five-yard line. New York was unable to gain because of the inability of the back field to work together.

New York will now try to develop charging in the line and unity of action in the back field, and by Saturday it is expected that these faults will be so far remedied that New York may make a strong showing against Rutgers.

SIR THOMAS CONFIDENT.

He Will Win the Cup If New Defender Is Only Five Minutes Faster Than Columbia.

According to Frederic C. Penfield, who returned Saturday night on the American liner St. Paul, Sir Thomas Lipton firmly believes that Shamrock III. will sail back to England with the America's Cup. Mr. Penfield is an experienced and enthusiastic yachtsman, and a member of the New York Yacht Club, and has been visiting Sir Thomas in London.

"'How much faster will your new defender be than the Constitution?' Sir Thomas asked me one day," said Mr. Penfield yesterday at the Everett House.

"I told him that it had been said that the new defender would be five minutes faster over a thirty-mile course.

"'I hope that is a fact,' replied Sir Thomas, for if it is only five minutes I will win the cup.'"

Referring to the report that the new challenger would be one foot longer than the Shamrock II., Mr. Penfield said that that would mean the largest spread of canvas ever seen on a yacht of her dimensions. "This surmise being correct," he continued, "coupled with Sir Thomas's stipulation for August races, proves pretty conclusively that the challenger will be a light-air boat.

"This is borne out by the fact that Fife's ideas dominate in the design of the new boat. Fife designed the first Shamrock, which was a wonder in light airs, and Watson designed the last challenger. In the Shamrock III. the design is Fife's, while Watson assists him in working out the details.

"There will be no two-headed management for the challenger next year," continued Mr. Penfield. "Mr. Jamison will have nothing to do with it. 'Bob' Wringe as sailing master will have absolute control. Col. Sharman-Crawford, Vice Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, will represent Sir Thomas aboard the yacht, but he will confine his attention to business details.

"A well-known London yachtsman told me, by the way, that Capt. Sycamore, who sailed Shamrock II. last year, is in such a state of health as to prevent his ever again commanding a racing yacht. The accident to the Shamrock, which almost resulted in the death of the King, who was aboard at the time, completely unnerved Capt. Sycamore, and he has never really been himself since. Sir Thomas told me that he thought the state of his nerves was responsible for many of the unaccountable moves he made in last races.

"Sir Thomas thinks that there were faults in the construction of the last challenger. 'There were aluminium slips between the plates,' he said to me, 'and in the pounding on the way across the Atlantic they became softened, and leaks were the consequence. This was a great disadvantage in windward work, when it was found almost impossible to stop the leaking. There will be no aluminium in my new boat.'"

This statement confirms the cabled reports that Shamrock III. will be an all-steel yacht, which is the radical difference between the new Shamrock and her predecessors, in the construction of which many bronzes and alloys were employed. Like the two former Shamrocks, she will have her lead ballast run into her as soon as she has been put into frame. The steel will be specially rolled and smelted. Another advantage, according to Sir Thomas, which the new boat will have over the others, is that while both Shamrock I. and Shamrock II. were hastily designed and hastily constructed, Fife, assisted by Watson, has been working on the plans of the new challenger for more than eighteen months.

"Sir Thomas has declared," said Mr. Penfield, "that if he fails to win the Cup this time, no British challenger shall ever try for it again. 'The entire yachting fraternity of Great Britain have told me, he said, long ago, 'that no other challenger could do as well as the two Shamrocks have done, or as well as I expect to do with the third one. The cup has been over there fifty-two years, and if I don't bring it back this time it may stay there until the end of time.'"

"He told me also that it would have been impossible to receive better treatment than he had at the hands of the New York Yacht Club, and that more equitable rules governing the cup contests could not be framed. He is himself a member of the club."

Mr. Penfield does not think that the new challenger will carry off the cup. "But," he concluded, "if somebody has to win that cup, I would rather see Sir Thomas Lipton do it than any man living."

Intercollegiate Basket Ball Games.

Twenty important games are in the schedule of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association, composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia, which has been announced. Columbia will open the season with Princeton at New York on Jan. 14, and Columbia and Cornell will play the concluding match of the year at New York on March 13.

The schedule:

Jan. 14—Columbia vs. Princeton at New York; 16—Yale vs. Princeton at New Haven; 17—Harvard vs. Princeton at Cambridge; 18—Columbia vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 22—Cornell vs. Harvard at Ithaca; 23—Columbia vs. Yale at New York.

Feb. 6—Columbia vs. Yale at New Haven; 7—Columbia vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 12—Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton; 13—Columbia vs. Harvard at New York; 14—Cornell vs. Yale at Ithaca; 18—Columbia vs. Princeton at Princeton; 21—Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; 21—Cornell vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 26—Cornell vs. Yale at New Haven; 27—Cornell vs. Princeton at Princeton; 28—Yale vs. Harvard at Cambridge.

March 6—Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 6—Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven; 13—Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.

SPEEDWAY HORSES RACE

Fast Roadsters Made Sport for a Great Crowd of Spectators.

CLOSE BRUSHES WERE MANY

Grand Circuit Trotters and Pacers Handled by Amateur Drivers Tried Against Old Favorites.

Spectators in thousands lined the walks and crowded every point of vantage along the upper portion of the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning while fast trotters and pacers, handled by well-known road drivers, swept in two seemingly endless processions up and down the road. There were fast brushes innumerable to delight the watching crowd, with finishes close and exciting enough to have done justice to a Grand Circuit racing programme. Incidents crowded each other so close, in fact, that the crowd's enthusiasm was kept at fever heat throughout the forenoon.

The trotting and pacing was high-class from start to finish. One of the star brushes of the day was a nip-and-tuck tilt between the Grand Circuit pacer Red Lawn, 2:16¼, driven by David Lamar, and J. P. Baiter's handsome little pacing mare Helen D. A better start could not have been desired, and the pair stepped nose and nose to a point almost on the finish. There Red Lawn suddenly went out with the brilliant finishing sprint for which he is remarkable, and showed his head in front as the pair went by the post at a 2:10 clip. Dusty Wilkes, James Murphy's 2:15¼ pacer, who behaved so badly in the championship races Saturday that he was practically left at the post, redeemed himself in a convincing manner by stepping two fast half miles and finishing half a length in front of Bell Boy, 2:07¼, driven by Frank Darrin.

Elmer Stevens's new trotter James Shevlin made a good showing, but was not quite fast enough to keep step with the trotter King, 2:13¾, who showed in front in the last quarter and won as he pleased. In a second heat, in which the gray trotter Clayton, 2:15¼, driven by J. B. Baiter, took part, James Shevlin proved his quality as a trotter beyond question, for he took the lead at the start, and it required the fast King's top speed to defeat him by a narrow margin, Clayton being a close third.

Moth Miller, the roan pacer, with a mark of 2:07, who a year ago was considered the champion of the Speedway, appeared on the road early, driven by Dr. H. D. Gill, and showed great improvement in form and speed. After several warming jogs, Dr. Gill turned the roan with the chesthut pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by A. Frankenstein. For three-quarters of the length of the stretch Moth Miller followed pace, and then in the final drive went out in front like a shot from a gun and won in handsome style. Mr. Frankenstein was dissatisfied with the result, but a second heat did not change the result, Moth Miller following his tactics of the previous trial.

By far the best contested three-cornered brush of the day was between the pacers Peter H., 2:26¼, driven by A. R. Meyers; Crescent, driven by Morgan Marshall, and A. E. Perrin's new pacer, Bud Stout, with a wagon record of 2:12. At the breakaway Crescent rushed to the front, and set a hot pace to the first quarter post, where his two opponents closed in on either side of him. A blanket would have covered the trio as they entered the stretch, but when the final drive began Bud Stout, in an effort to get to the lead, made a bad break and fell behind. At the same moment Peter H., on being touched with the whip, showed a fine burst of speed, and gained a lead which carried him by the winning post a half length in front of Crescent. Bud Stout displayed his qualities to their best advantage in the next start he made, when he beat the pacer Bell Boy by an open length after a desperate struggle over the entire course. Dr. Day of Waterloo, N. Y., drove his trotter Roland Reed in several lively heats, and came down the stretch in front of the pacer Fred W. A second brush between the same pair reversed matters, Fred W. winning as he pleased after he entered the last quarter.

One of the closest contests of the morning came when the old trotting favorite, David B., 2:09½, and the trotting mare, Sally Simpson, 2:11¾, driven by S. Newburger, started down the stretch together. In the first quarter Sally Simpson lagged somewhat, giving David B. a substantial lead. The head of the stretch was reached before the mare warmed up to her work. Then with a desperate effort she closed the gap and reached even terms. It was either trotter's race until the final drive was made close to the finish, where Sally Simpson stepped out in front an instant before the post was reached. Louis Kahn's speedy pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼, looking and stepping faster than ever before, cut a wide swath among the favorites, placing several fast brushes to his credit. Alleleta, John Hanan's pacing mare, with a mark of 2:15¼, led David B. home, and Red Lawn was too fast for the trotter, Freeland, 2:17¾, driven by David Goodman. Charles Lloyd's trotter, Allelrieve, did not fulfill the expectations of his owner, for he made a poor showing in a brush with the trotter, Miss Overton, 2:26½, driven by F. Dietz, and Glenmere Boy, 2:14¼, finishing a poor second.

Among others who participated in the sport were Messrs. Murphy, McCarty, and O'Shea, three well-known Australian horsemen, who are stopping in this city a few days on their way around the world. They had never seen a bicycle wheel speeding wagon before, and were astonished at the fast work of the road horses. J. H. More and Thomas McK. McKee of Pittsburg sat behind a team of bay pacers, Morris Hermann drove the trotter Tom Boy, G. W. Smith drove the pacer James L., and Charles C. Hamilton drove his recently purchased trotting mare Maud R., 2:19½. Alexander Newburger's Smilax did some fast work. Claus Bohling drove his champion trotter Kingmond, 2:09. George Coleman was out with the trotting mare Miss Eunice, 2:19¼, and H. D. Mix speeded the trotter Silk Lace, 2:16¼.

RULED-OFF RIDERS' SUITS.

Actions for Damages by Reiff and Henry Against French Jockey Club Set for Hearing.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The suits for damages brought by John Reiff and Milton Henry, the American jockeys, against The Jockey Club, because of that body's action in revoking their licenses to ride in races, and thus depriving them of a means of livelihood, have been set for hearing on Nov. 10. The jockeys each ask for $40,000 damages.

The sentence of the French Jockey Club revoking the jockey licenses of John Reiff and Milton Henry caused a turf sensation when it was announced on Oct. 12. At the time it was stated that the action was taken on evidence secured by detectives of the French Police Department, the offense specifically charged that the jockeys had "prevented favorites from winning." The proofs presented by the detectives that Henry and Reiff had been implicated in racing frauds were accepted as final by The Jockey Club, and sentence was pronounced in a manner that left no chance for the accused riders to appeal from the decision reached. It added much to the surprise caused by the punishment of the jockeys that Reiff and Henry, between them, had practically swept the racing programmes on Paris race courses by riding nearly all the winners on the two days preceding their exclusion from the saddle. The popularity achieved by the riders by their victories caused widespread sympathy for them, not only in France, but also in England and America. The merits of the cases have been discussed ceaselessly in all countries where racing is conducted, and the ruling of the French Jockey Club has even received the attention of the State Department, the United States Minister to France having made the informal request that the case against Reiff be reopened. The sympathy felt for that jockey is based chiefly on his youth and his previous clean record, but in spite of the influence brought to bear in Reiff's favor, the sentence of the French Jockey Club has remained in force. The action of the French turf authorities against Reiff has been recognized by the English Jockey Club in the revocation of the riders' licenses in England. Under the agreements existing between the racing officials of other countries, Reiff and Henry also are barred from riding anywhere in Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia. On this their suits for damages are based, the jockeys contending that they were punished unjustly. Reiff, in his petition, alleges that he was made a pretender to a document, written in French, without knowledge of its purport, though he learned later that it was a "confession" that he had caused the defeat of certain horses that were favorites in betting on the races. Reiff is the brother of Lester Reiff, whose license to ride in England was revoked a year ago. Both brothers thus practically are ruled off the turf. Henry has not figured in any such scandal on European race tracks, though in America he frequently had been under suspension for minor offenses against discipline. The two riders have been among the most successful of the American jockeys abroad, the Reiffs having ridden for the American, John A. Drake, last year, when Drake's betting operations caused a turf sensation in England, and Henry having been under contract to ride in England for the American millionaire, James R. Keene. An interesting question in their suits against the French Jockey Club is whether they will be able to recover damages, as The Jockey Club practically represents the French Government, which exercises almost direct control of racing fairs. The Jockey Club stewards who decided against Reiff and Henry all are wealthy men, but they are not responsible individually.

COURT TENNIS AT TUXEDO.

French Expert, with a Big Handicap, Finally Defeated English Champion Fairs.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Nov. 2.—In the third and final match of the series of professional court tennis games arranged by the Governing Committee of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, Cecil Fairs, better known as "Punch," of the Prince's Club of London, to-day was defeated by Emile Brocquedes of Pau, France, on the Tuxedo Club's court. It was the first victory for the Frenchman, although the Englishman gave him a larger handicap each time, and in to-day's match conceded Brocquedes 15 and a bisque.

The play was evenly contested, and either player might have won up to the last stroke of the match. The handicap in favor of the Frenchman was too much, however, at the finish, and gave him the victory by the following score: 4—6, 9—7, 0—6, 7—5, 5—7. Brocquedes will sail for France this week. Fairs will remain at Tuxedo until January, and in the meantime will meet some of the best American players.

The galleries were crowded with fashionable society people, who came out to the Tuxedo Club for the trial, and remained over Sunday. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adee, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Julien Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard and guests, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Van Nostrand, James Brown Potter, Price Collier, Erskine Hewitt, T. Suffern Tailer, Richmond Talbot, D. T. Worden, Phillip Allen, Hugo Baring, and Dr. R. C. Rushmore. Next Saturday a series of racquet matches will



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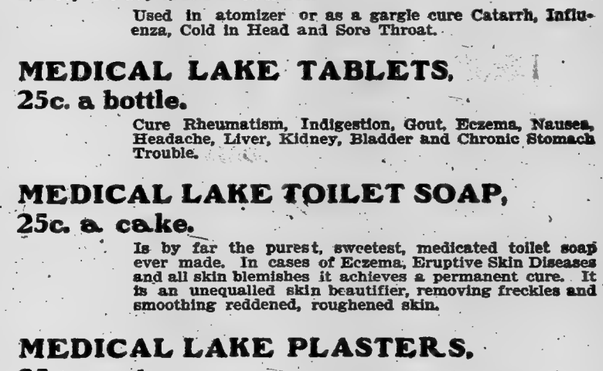
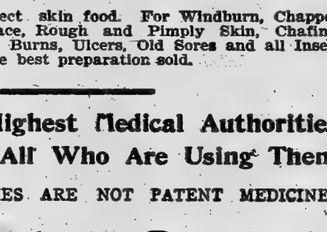


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THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

It would be idle for THE TIMES to ask its readers to believe that the issues of the election in this State are perfectly clear and simple and that there is only one side which intelligent voters who agree in the main with the standard principles of the Democratic Party can take.

The declaration made in the Democratic platform in regard to the State control of coal mines was as un-Democratic as it was absurd and, from the point of view of practical politics, inept. It has to our knowledge cost Mr. COLER many votes that he otherwise would have received, and certainly it has not secured any for him that would not have gone to him without it. But it is to be said for him and to his credit that he practically kicked from under him this irrelevant and impertinent plank and has stood very frankly on the remaining planks, which are sound. Since a comparison of the records of the two candidates, of their characters, and the capacity for independent action they have shown in public office is on the whole clearly in favor of Mr. COLER, there is no good reason for withholding support from him on account of the stupid declaration referred to.

On the one question which we regard as of the greatest immediate importance to the permanent interests of this city and of the whole State, the development of the canals of the State, the Democratic platform is, as we have repeatedly demonstrated, far more definite, intelligent, and sincere than the Republican platform. Nor is there any doubt that Mr. COLER is more firmly convinced, as he is much better informed, as to the need of this development than is the Republican candidate. He has no prejudices to overcome, no entangling political alliances to interfere with his promotion of the only canal system that is clearly advocated in either of the platforms. Nor is he or his party hampered with the record of extravagance and bad faith in regard to the canals which exists in the case of the Republicans. On this issue alone he ought to receive the earnest support of the business vote of this city.

In the Congressional elections, as our readers are aware, we believe that there is ample ground for the united efforts of all friends of the emancipation of trade to elect Democratic Congressmen. The party in this State, as in nearly the entire Union, has put behind it the misleading doctrines of the past few years and concentrated on the tariff issue. On that issue it represents the future. It stands for all that is best in the Democratic idea of the early years of the Nation and for the most enlightened and promising policy of the present. That the tariff is a prop for the worst of the trusts is now plain to every disinterested student of affairs, and the proper reduction of the tariff, as advocated by the Democratic Party, is in striking contrast with the vague and futile propositions of the Republicans on the same subject. It is indeed the only practical and effective measure that has been suggested to deprive the trusts of unfair advantages that have notoriously been corruptly obtained and unscrupulously used. As an immediate remedy for palpable ills and as a policy for the development on safe lines of the international trade of the country, the revision of the tariff is a thing to be secured as promptly as possible.

JUDGE GRAY.

We publish this morning the appeal of the most prominent members of the bar of the city for the re-election of Judge GRAY to the Court of Appeals. A number of important names have been added to the list of signatures since it was first published last week.

This circular states with moderation and dignity the facts in the matter. One fact of the greatest significance is that "the principle of continuing good men in judicial office" is involved, a principle which all intelligent men will agree with the signers is "essentially sound." The second fact is that "our city, with one-half of the population and three-fourths of the legal business of the State, is certainly entitled to as many as two of the seven members of the Court of Appeals." These two considerations should be controlling in this matter if other parts of the State shall sit on the bench of the Court of Appeals, so it is the real interest of the rest of the State that there shall be on that bench a fair proportion of the best men of this city. And this is especially true because much of the legal business originating here arises in connection with business that is more or less peculiar to the city, and this is of a sort that often concerns the entire Union. It is by the intimate knowledge, the informed judgment of such men as Judge GRAY, that the authority of the court is maintained and developed, and to the extent that this is done the whole State takes advantage. All reports agree that the election is likely to be close, and that even ten thousand votes cast for Judge GRAY ahead of the State ticket will make his re-election sure. The sentiment, the conviction, in his favor throughout the State is strong. We earnestly urge all who share it to do their best to secure it expression at the polls to-morrow.

THOSE TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the bright lexicon of the New York Central Railroad the only definition of time is such as may be needed slightly to differentiate it from eternity. The words are perhaps not exactly synonymous, but seem to bear to one another the relation of tweedledum to tweedledee in colloquial usage. In the annual report of that corporation reviewing the important improvements under way during the past year or contemplated in the near future, we find the following luminous, if brief, reference to the whole subject of the Park Avenue tunnel and the passenger terminals in New York: "There are under consideration extensive and radical changes involving a large expenditure in connection with the passenger terminal facilities in the City of New York. The details, however, are not yet sufficiently perfected to particularize in this report as to the scope and extent of the work."

From something that was said or printed during the past Summer the impression gained currency that the gentlemen of the Directors' room of the Forty-second Street Station had pretty well made up their minds what they would do in the matter of the New York passenger terminals. Indeed, we seem to recall something said on this subject by President NEWMAN, which warranted the hope that the details had been sufficiently perfected to permit him to particularize as to the scope and extent of the work. Probably we were mistaken. A few years more are needed to enable the management to study the subject with the care and thoroughness it demands. To make haste slowly is proverbially wise; but really the retardation of haste may be carried too far. Our friends of the Central management cannot be accused of headlong and reckless precipitancy, but the present generation of commuters would like to see a beginning made—or if that is expecting too much in the present century, to learn at least that what is ultimately to be done had been decided upon. It would comfort them.

COMPETITION IN GERMAN TRADE.

Our Consul at Leipsic sends the State Department an interesting story of the operations of the new law for the suppression of unfair competition in trade which has been in force since 1896. The principal misdemeanors under the law may be summarized as follows:

1. Fraudulent advertising, i. e., false declarations concerning the methods of production, make-up, or prices of wares; source of supply, reason for selling, possession or ownership of trademarks. In the above cases, every business man or group of business men has the right to bring suit against the offending party, calling for the suppression of the above practices, also for damages. A fine not exceeding 1,500 marks ($357) can be imposed; repetition of such an offense is punishable with imprisonment not exceeding six months.

2. Detraction of a competitor, i. e., spreading false reports concerning the trade of another, his person, the manager of his business, or his wares. Offenses of this nature are punishable with a fine not exceeding 1,500 marks, ($357,) or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

3. Misusing another's name in such a way that an unfair advantage is gained. Offending parties must pay damages and are compelled to discontinue such practices.

4. Disclosing business secrets during time of employment. A fine not exceeding 3,000 marks, ($714,) or imprisonment not exceeding one year can be imposed, and in addition judgment of damages sustained. Any competitor using information gained in this way, as well as any third person disclosing such information to him, is liable to a similar punishment.

5. Deception as to the quality of goods. The Federal Diet has been empowered to prescribe that certain articles are to be sold at retail only in certain quantities, lengths, according to certain numbers, &c., or with declarations as to number, weight, &c. The puishment for every infringement shall not exceed 150 marks, ($35.70.)

There is an element of paternalism in legislation of this character which may answer very well for Germany, but would scarcely be deemed necessary or even tolerable in this country or Great Britain. It would seem as if so much of the necessary protection as this law was designed to afford could be had under the common law, and that the doctrine of caveat emptor might very well cover the rest. The precepts of the Golden Rule cannot be—or at least never have been—made to prevail in human intercourse by the simple expedient of "Be it enacted"; and it is a question whether the standards of business morality are raised by laws of this character.

THE SERUM TREATMENT.

The serum obtained from the blood of horses he injected into the abdominal skin of children suffering from scarlet fever, with the result of materially reducing the mortality which a prognosis in the cases treated would have predicted.

The serum is produced in the Sero-Therapeutic Laboratory of the Rudolph Hospital in Vienna, and has been in use since November, 1900. It was at first applied only in the gravest cases, and Dr. MOSER states that no deaths occurred when the early diagnosis was sufficiently accurate to permit its application on the first or second day after the outbreak of the illness. The general condition of the children treated showed marked improvement in an astonishingly short time, and the fever abated rapidly. In St. Anne's Hospital Dr. MOSER treated 400 children suffering from scarlatina, and kept the mortality within 8.9 per cent., while in other Vienna hospitals where the serum was not employed the mortality was 13.09 per cent. The quantity of serum available was at no time sufficient, and in no instance was the treatment as liberal as the judgment of the inventor deemed essential to the best results. No strong concentrated serum has yet been produced, and the discovery, if such it is, is still in the experimental stage. It is an epidemeological fact that the type of this disease now prevalent is distinctly milder than that which prevailed ten or fifteen years ago, but there would appear to be no good reason why the cases treated in St. Anne's Hospital should have been milder than those found in other Vienna hospitals of the same date. Dr. MOSER is a young man, certainly an enthusiast, and possibly misled by inconclusive results. However, his claims are attested by Profs. PLATAUF and ESCHERICH, who are very high and eminently conservative authorities, and they merit serious consideration by the profession in all countries.

The tendency to distrust discoveries of this character is, no doubt, natural and, if kept within reasonable bounds, proper. Your conscientious medical practitioner must needs be a conservative. In no other way can he guard his practice against the inroads of quackery. But in a matter of such importance as a scarlet fever antitoxin which, while still imperfect, reduces the mortality nearly 40 per cent., conservatism can be carried too far. That an anti-scarlet fever serum will be found is entirely probable, which eliminates from Dr. MOSER'S claim all the element of the miraculous. In diphtheria treatment the results of the antitoxin inoculations have been all that could be expected. Scarlet fever even more than diphtheria is the curse of the nursery, and perhaps the most dreaded visitant in homes where the little ones are carefully guarded. If Dr. MOSER has accomplished its subjugation to the influence of a beneficent serum he has done much for the human race.

HOBBY RIDING.

Lord ROSEBERY, in his speech as Chairman of the London Topographical Society, said many clever things, and among them one which will appeal to all who are compelled to give ear to the fugal chorus which is supposed to represent and express public opinion. He said:

> As far as I can judge from the letters which arrive at my house every morning, the principal occupation of one-half of the human race is urging the claims of their particular hobbies on the other half of the human race, and the principle in these epistolary communications is mainly this: "If you will only pay for my hobby, I will take care to ride it."

There is a disposition to decry hobby riding as an occupation unworthy of a man with a full intellectual equipment. The man of one idea, or the man who permits one idea to become what Mr. BRYAN described as the "paramount issue" of his life, may be a bore at times, and is commonly so voted by people with no ideas and no paramount issues; but, after all, he is the man who accomplishes most, and without his insistent purpose and continuous industry in the particular propaganda to which he devotes himself many of the influences which make for progress, and from which the human race derives an immeasurable aggregate benefit, would cease to be operative. The proportion of those who are capable of doing more than one thing well or knowing more than one subject thoroughly is so small that what is called hobby riding is in fact specialization in obedience to a law which is operative in all human occupations. Generally speaking, the more one knows about any subject the more it interests him; and if it gradually assumes an overshadowing importance and fills his whole field of vision, it is a satisfaction to remember that those thus concentrated are probably much better informed on one subject than they could possibly be on several subjects.

One important public service performed by the riders of hobbies is their work in connection with the newspaper press. They are critical readers of everything which finds its way into print, and any reference to the subjects in which they are interested is certain to call out a great deal of illuminating literature which could not be expected to originate from journalistic sources.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We gravely doubt whether it was either wise or righteous for the officials who guide the destinies of the Zion Lutheran Church in Greenville, Jersey City, to compel, encourage, or permit—just which it was the reports do not indicate—the members of its choir to bind themselves, under penalty of forfeiting $100, not to enter the holy state of matrimony for a year to come. While it is probably true that this contract or agreement is not one of those "in general restraint of marriage" that the law has many times voided as against public policy, yet the restraint is near enough to general to awaken disapproval in all who, not content with doing no harm, are eager to do good—among whom, of course, we are eager to include everybody connected with this or any other church—and we cannot but think that its effect upon the young men and young women in the choir will be deplorable. It will make them note with altogether too much attention the possible consequences and interpretations of such communications as may pass between them, and create in the poor creatures a self-consciousness, as set apart from other human beings of their age, that cannot fail to render them nuisances to others and just a bit tiresome to themselves. And the contract won't prevent a single marriage—that's perfectly certain. If it doesn't rather tend to act as an incitement to marriage, then human nature in Lutheran circles and Jersey City is different from what it is elsewhere. And what objection, 'anyway, have the Zion Church people to marriages among their singers? Surely marriages are vastly better than the bitter jealousies and savage quarrels that so often make up the chronicles of a church choir, and, as an alternative, are much to be desired, even if they do cause some trouble for the choirmaster in the matter of training new singers. All these things and several others having been duly considered, we are moved earnestly to advise the instant destruction of these most injudicious agreements, and that the young men and maidens, and eke the widows and widowers, of the Zion Church be left to their own devices, as is the admirable American way. The results may interfere sometimes with the church singing, but they won't work against the weightier interests of the church in the slightest degree.

—That the eyes have much to do with seasickness is a theory that does not appeal strongly to people who are suffering from that hideous malady, for they have what they cannot help regarding as convincing proof that the seat of the trouble is elsewhere, but it is a theory which the doctors have been considering for some years, and now most of them have accepted it to a greater or less degree. In the current issue of The Medical Record Dr. A. L. RANNEY goes over the whole subject anew and says that "unquestionably" the physiology of seasickness is this: "The eyes first give information to the sufferer of the changing of horizons produced by the movement of the vessel. The sufferer immediately begins unconsciously to adjust both his eyes and his body to varying planes to which he is being subjected. He struggles, in consequence, to adapt himself to conditions which he cannot anticipate and prepare for, until at last he loses the normal control over his nervous mechanism and experiences the reflex nervous conditions manifested by dizziness and nausea." Even when lying down with closed eyes the effort at adjustment goes on until the victim becomes too weak to make it or the motions of the vessel cease. Then the nervous equilibrium is gradually re-established. For the prevention of seasickness Dr. RANNEY suggests not dieting or drugs, but a careful examination of the eyes for errors of refraction and muscular unbalance and the correction of these errors. "Patients who are particularly susceptible," he adds, "to seasickness or carsickness should be instructed to make no efforts of visual adjustment or of body adjustment that they can possibly avoid for the first part of their trip. They should There is also a progressive decrease in the per capita consumption of beer, which began in 1898 and has gone on steadily ever since. In 1899 it was roughly 32.27 gallons per head of population—an apparently incredible figure. This year it is less than 30.66 gallons per head, which would seem surprisingly liberal for a nation not counted as beer drinking to an extraordinary extent. Concurrently with this curtailment of the wine and beer consumption there has been an increase in the whisky consumption, which showed a gain in August of 18,653 gallons. Evidently a great wave of temperance reform is not sweeping over Great Britain at the moment—quite the reverse, if the figures at hand are a safe guide in generalizations.

Experts in the spirit trade explain these figures by saying that there has been a disposition manifested to displace wine and beer as a table beverage by Scotch and Irish whisky. The Bordeaux wines have especially suffered, which is surprising in view of the fact that a sound claret of very good quality can be had anywhere in England at a shilling a bottle. The cool Summer may be in part responsible for this, but the fact remains that claret is no longer the fashion, and the "high ball" is. A somewhat similar tendency is noticeable in this country. Here, as in England, it is encouraged, no doubt, by the policy of the hotel and restaurant keepers in charging unreasonably for light wines, which should be extremely profitable at prices very much below those charged for them. The same is true of sound American wines, which mostly reach the consumer masquerading under French and German labels and are not good enough to carry French and German prices, in view of the fact that they can be had in the wine-producing districts almost as cheap as bottled table waters. Enough pure and generally acceptable claret to float a battleship can at any time be had in California at 10 to 15 cents a gallon. The same is true of white wines. It would be an interesting experiment in temperance reform to popularize these cheap native wines at low prices, in competition with whisky.

—Just as President ROOSEVELT, when he desired, last Summer, to get his opinions on various matters of National policy before his countrymen, felt it necessary to present them first in the form of "speeches," delivered no matter where and really heard only by a few hundred people by no means representative of the country's intelligence, so now our Gubernatorial candidates follow the old, old plan, and utilize the all-sufficient press only after they have indulged in the expenditures of energy that ceased to be either necessary or reasonable when the printing press was invented. Gov. ODELL, when desirous of answering an attack that fills him with consuming wrath, travels away down to Patchogue and Freeport, and there indulges in vehement oratory in the presence of a few villagers who constitute only a minute fraction of the voters whom he wants and intends to reach. His real audience he gets next day by means of the newspapers. Why the delay, and why so much troble for both the Governor and the papers? It would be so much easier for all concerned if he would sit quietly down in New York, or even in Newburg, for that matter, and write out his facts and figures not as a speech, but as an article or essay. This, properly signed, distributed and printed, would accomplish speedily and directly all and more than is accomplished by the terrible wear and tear of a personal tour of the State. But would it? It is well to be frank, and we have a dim suspicion that even the newspapers look upon a delivered speech as something different from a piece of manuscript, and regard it, for some mysterious reason, as being more the sort of "news" it is their duty or privilege to print. Old customs die hard, and though all this speechmaking is obviously and absurdly anachronistic, yet it somehow seems necessary to us all. It is a very queer situation, worthy of study from philosophers as well as politicians. The politicians have decided the question as to how publicity is best to be secured, and it is now the duty of the philosophers to explain the decision, which is something the politicians haven't the time to do, even if they have the inclination or ability.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republicans of Ocean County, N. J., usually poll two votes to one for the Democrats in a total varying in different years from 3,800 to 4,500, but this year the Republicans have a bitter quarrel on hand dividing them into two hostile factions, and the Democrats are hopefully looking forward to electing their candidate to the State Senate, a most unusual experience for them.

* * *

Ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston said in a speech at a Democratic meeting in Salem, Mass., last Tuesday night, that the Democrats of Massachusetts might not elect their candidate for Governor this year, but they will do it some time, and in the present campaign have been preparing the way, and when they do succeed that Governor will be Col. William A. Gaston, who is their candidate now.

* * *

Two former Chairmen of the Democratic State Committee in Idaho are this year opposed to the election of the Democratic State ticket there. James A. McGee, who was Chairman in 1896, has become a Republican. John Hailey, who was Chairman in 1898, is opposing the re-election of Gov. Hunt and Secretary of State Bassett.

* * *

They call them "Democratic Speakings" when the Democratic State Committee advertises political meetings down in North Carolina. A long list of speakers has been on the stump in various parts of the State during the past few weeks. Among them were Gov. Charles B. Aycock, United States Senator Furnifold M. Simmons, and Congressmen Bellamy and Pou.

* * *

Democratic Congressman John W. Gaines of Tennessee, who is a candidate for re-election, opposed in a speech there last Monday President Roosevelt's plan for a Constitutional amendment looking to the regulation of trusts. "This," he said, "would destroy the States, make them mere dependencies, provinces, or underlying districts, and transform the United States into a United State."

* * *

The Missouri Democratic State Committee predicts in that State the biggest majority in any "off" year in many years, if every Democrat does his duty next Tuesday.

* * *

Looking to next Tuesday's results, The New Haven Register, a Democratic newspaper, says that "Connecticut, like New York, is more in doubt than it has been in ten years."

* * *

The declared party affiliations of the registered voters in Baltimore show a Democratic majority of 4,685. The Democrats have a majority in each of the Congressional districts except the Fifth, and there the Republican majority is less than a hundred.

* * *

A Kansas political manager is of the opinion that the rural mail-delivery system with its daily newspaper is largely responsible for the political apathy in that State. He points out that the political rally has heretofore given the farmer an opportunity to drive to town and meet his neighbors; it has been one of the remedies for the loneliness of farm life, but the daily newspaper now delivered at his door removes this feeling of loneliness and serves to occupy agreeably his leisure hour.

* * *

The Independent College Club of Massachusetts, composed of over 800 graduates of various New England institutions, has indorsed the nomination of Col. William A. Gaston, Democrat, for Governor, and commended him to the voters as an honest, able, and successful man of business, who would administer the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth as a man of affairs, not as a politician. The club also demands the abolition of the tariff duties on iron, coal, lumber, and other raw materials, in order that the industries of New England may not be handicapped in the competitive race for the home and foreign markets.

* * *

Four hundred and eight Cincinnati women have been registered for next Spring's election of members of the Board of Education, as it is necessary for them to be enrolled at the general registration in the Fall in order to vote for school officers at the later election. They write their own will surely get a case of nervous "rattles," lose the governor to his nervous mechanism, and have all that he anticipates, in spite of drugs or other suggestions of relief. There may be some practical help in all this, but we suspect that there is more of knowledge than of assistance.

"MOWBRAY VS. GOULD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this date making the inquiry "whether justice according to law has anything to do with justice pure and simple, and if so, what?" is just the key to the whole case of Mowbray vs. Gould. Inasmuch as there is great confusion in the minds of the public, as well as the press, on the real merits and points of contention in the Mowbray against Gould case, I submit the following point that will be settled on appeal, and let you and the public judge what justice according to law means.

The appeal will present practically but one question, to wit—whether a person, permanently injured, relinquishing his claim for damages, by reason of the negligence, in consideration of a contract of employment for life as valet, can be discharged and the person bound by the contract relieved in toto of all restitution for the loss of the eye—the employer retaining the benefit of the relinquishment of the claim therefor—by reason of a single act of misconduct by the person employed; such as becoming intoxicated while on leave to go ashore from the yacht owned by the employer.

From your insinuations, I, as counsel in the case, having advised the plaintiff of his rights in the first instance, believing that the contract was what the law calls entire, seek shelter under the decisions of Pierce vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, 173 United States Supreme Court Reports, 1, and Schell vs. Plumb, 55 New York Court of Appeals Court Report, 592. I refrain from making comment on the ruling of the Judge in the nisi prius court, but suggest that if you and the bar generally will take the trouble to look at these cases you will find that justice, equity, morals, and the law of the land have clasped hands in magnificent fidelity.

T. D. SEMPLE.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

THE ASSAULT ON STATE TROOPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your editorial, "Insulting the Militia," in to-day's issue, allow me to express my hearty approval of the views therein contained. The article is particularly appropriate at the present time, in view of the statements (and arguments thereon) of Mr. Mulholland.

It seems a pity that "organized labor" should stoop to such low practices as to not only insult, but actually assail, State troops returning from the scene of duty. The militia is bound to obey the orders of its superior officers, as "organized labor" is supposed to do, and it is not the fault of the militia organizations that circumstances necessitated their presence in the coal-fields. And when you say "we cannot help wishing that it had been a regular regiment that had been molested," you strike the "spirit militant" within me! "Them's my sentiments!" Hurrah for THE TIMES!

EX-REGULAR.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

Street Sprinkling and Health.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My observations relating to the lack of proper sprinkling of our streets before sweeping, which you were kind enough to publish in your issue of Oct. 19, and the object of which was to abate an easily abatable nuisance by the powers that be, through discussion of the matter in the columns of your paper, seems to have drawn fire from the wrong quarter.

In yesterday's TIMES, "H. S." misses the point when suggesting that street sprinkling should be discontinued because she (he?) has a sore throat from getting her feet damp in walking up Madison Avenue. A better moral to be drawn from her experience would be to wear shoes that are not made of "hurry tanned" material, which may be secured in this city at moderate prices; that poor people ain't their sorts the same; that "H. S." take her constitutionals on Morris Heights, where there is probably less sprinkling done than on Madison Avenue, and where the dust that, with the aid of a stiff breeze, may occasionally be shoveled or swept into her face by the careless streetsweeper, contains probably a much smaller percentage of microbe colonies than were discovered by Dr. Woodbury, whose honesty and fearlessness I have no desire to question, in that of the crowded east side streets. As to "the women who in many instances sweep the wet streets with their germ-collecting long skirts," my advice is that they shorten their skirts in accordance with the dictates of common sense, or in its absence that they continue as before, happy in the thought of their self-sacrificial act pro bono publico; for each germ carried off by their long skirts from the wet pavement leaves it by that same germ poorer and correspondingly healthier, while a grateful public will readily prefer this mode of removal of the bacilli to that prevalent on dry pavements when the same long skirt sweeps the germs, with the dry dust, into their nostrils.

M. A. M.

New York, Oct. 27, 1902.

Tunnel Plans Disapproved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there a city of any magnitude upon the face of the globe where a railroad or other corporation is allowed to maintain a blot upon the heart of the city as the New York Central does in New York? Some thirty years ago the press was unanimous in its demand that the company "sink the tracks and bridge them over." They did "bridge them over," and if a delegation of the City Fathers would just take a trip over those bridges from Forty-sixth to Fiftieth Street I think they would conclude that New York needs to be very wary in granting the New York Central permission to make improvements (?).

By what right does the company isolate the entire east side between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth Street? Is it not because, by the depreciation in values of that property, many, if not most, of the owners are simply tenants at the pleasure of the mortgagees? They have not the heart or means to attempt a fight against a great corporation. See what the Long Island Railroad is doing on Atlantic Avenue in Brooklyn. And will this city allow the New York Central to do less? There is no reason under the sun that they should not "sink the tracks and bridge them over" with pretty, artistic bridges at the street level. Will not the press or influential citizens look into the matter before it is too late?

New York, Oct. 28, 1902. EAST SIDE.

DEAN FREMANTLE AND THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the statement in THE TIMES of Thursday concerning the opinion of the Very Rev. the Hon. William H. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, on the immaculate conception and the virginal birth of Christ, the two doctrines, entirely distinct and totally different in themselves, are made to do duty one for the other. It is hard to think that this confusion exists in Dr. Fremantle's mind, yet I have come across a similar confusion of ideas more than once in public religious teachers of prominence.

The teaching of the Church on the immaculate conception refers entirely to the conception of the Virgin Mary. That whereas all mankind are conceived and born in original sin, she, for the sake of Him who was to be born of her and "for His merits foreseen," had such a grace poured into her soul at the first moment of its being that she was immaculate in her conception. Other children are sanctified at the font of baptism; she by a special privilege, because she was chosen of all womankind to be the Mother of the Redeemer; was exempted from the common condition of the children of Adam. This is the doctrine of the immaculate conception.

Now, the virginal birth of Christ is entirely different. While the Virgin Mary "was espoused to a man whose name was Joseph," still the Christ was not born through the operation of the laws of nature, but, in the words of Luke, (i., 34:) "Then said Mary unto the angel, How shall this be done? because I know not man. And the angel answering said to

of the city. The exact number is 112,252. The bulk of the increase in claimed by the Democrats. Naturalization did much to increase the total.

Cinders in the Celery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of the interesting article in THE TIMES of to-day, entitled "Men Who Manage Hotels on Wheels," called to my mind a scene I witnessed but a few days ago.

I was crossing the bridge spanning the yards of the Grand Central Station, at Forty-sixth Street, when I observed a man trundling a wheelbarrow from the depot of supplies for the dining cars, on East Forty-sixth Street, across the tracks to a train preparing for departure. This barrow was filled with baskets containing the provender for the dining car, and striking an obstruction, part of the load was thrown out upon the dirty soil of the tracks. But such a little thing as that did not disconcert the individual in charge, for he coolly picked up the fallen provender, rolls, celery, and other comestibles, and replacing them in the baskets, went on his way, to later furnish them to hungry passengers at $1 per.

The absence of any care whatever in the handling and transportation of this food through the dirty, smoky yard (there not being even the protection of a cover) seems to me a matter worthy of attention from the railroad officials, as well as the Department of Health.

NON-DINER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1902.

Study of Rural Industries at Wellesley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclusion of horticulture and other rural industries in the curriculum of so notable an institution as Wellesley cannot but aid the growing sentiment in favor of the like which has now happily taken the place of popular indifference.

Many new conditions must arise out of so radical a departure, and among these will be a demand for competent teachers, and especially of lady teachers, far in excess of the present supply. These conditions will insure honorable and remunerative employment to any Wellesley graduates who care to enter this great and promising field of usefulness.

GEORGE HENRY KNIGHT.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

Overcrowding the Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I made up one of the unhappy number, packed closer than sardines, that was whirled up town yesterday in a trolley car. One unfortunate woman called out: "He is trying to steal my diamond earrings." If the company, for greed, persists in this overcrowding, giving license to all sorts of thievery, should they not be made responsible for such losses?

Where is the remedy? Only room for those who can be seated is one. "Complete," in large letters outside, I would suggest.

MRS. WILLIAM CRANE.

New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

"Irish Rents and Prosperity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. P. J. Reilly, writing in yesterday's TIMES, touches the quick when he says that the trouble with the Irish farmers is that they are too lazy. While crossing from Queenstown a few years ago, after a short visit to the land of my forefathers, I became acquainted with a Roman Catholic clergyman, a most charming, quiet, and thoughtful man. He was, and is yet, in charge of a large parish church in this city, and had been spending the Summer with his mother in the South of Ireland. He told me that he crossed to Ireland an ardent Home Ruler, but he was returning entirely convinced that the root of the trouble with the Irish was laziness and too much whisky, which, of course, home rule would never remedy. The people went about, he said, entirely possessed with a visionary idea, that with home rule would come prosperity for everybody, its blessings raining down upon them in some mysterious manner from heaven without any exertion on their part, and, in the meantime, why should they work?

AN IRISHMAN'S SON.

New York, Oct. 31, 1902.

Rabbit Coursing at Lexington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rarely do your news columns contain anything so shocking to every humane sensibility as the report this morning of the new "sport" of rabbit coursing at Lexington, Ky.; the exposure of rabbits to torture and death for the public amusement, stores and schools being closed that no one be deprived of a share in the "sport," and the proceeds devoted to charity.

Compared with this, bull fighting, which the law counts a crime, is humane, for in that the animal is spared the torture of fear. Such barbarity "for charity" is a strange papadox. Charity would be better without it. Better leave the hospitals unendowed than close the schools to teach children to take pleasure in the suffering and death of harmless animals.

HUMANITY.

New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Possession No Proof.

A name on the handle of an umbrella is not sufficient identification at a bank.—Philadelphia Record.

See-Saw.

Nodd—Every time I go on a vacation I swear I'll never take another.

Topp—Why don't you stick to it?

Nodd—Because every time I stay home I vow I'll never do it again.—Brooklyn Life.

Made the Best of It.

Talking about philosophers—we have this obituary line on the best of all of them: "Spent all his life in hopin' for the best, and wasn't disappointed when the worst came."—Atlanta Constitution.

Again a Failure.

"Do you think this train will get through on time?" asked the nervous passenger.

"I'm trying to think it," answered the conductor. "I've been trying to think it ever since I went to work. But mental science doesn't seem to do much good on this road."—Washington Star.

Couldn't Afford It.

The man whom the court had ordered to pay his divorced wife an allowance of $25 a week protested against the severity of the decree.

"Your Honor," he said with deep feeling, "it will take nearly every cent of my present wife's salary to pay it!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE BRASS RING.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

I searched one day through the plush-clad box
Where all of my little one's treasures were:
The gold neck chains with their jeweled locks,
Gay bracelets and rings that belonged to her.
A bauble there 'mid the rest I found
(Its cost had been surely a trifling sum)—
A thin brass ring with a set of glass,
That came with a package of chewing gum.

I said to Baby: "You don't want this!
It's gaudy and cheap; with your finer things
This ugly trifle looks sore amiss."
But the teardrops welled from their hidden springs
As out of my hands the quaint, wee lass
Her treasure recovered; for she had come
To love that ring with set of brass
That came with a package of chewing gum.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT

The Rev. Dr. Paddock Talks on the "Citizens' Duty."

Thinks Political Subjects Should Be Discussed in the Churches — The Man Who Sells His Vote.

The Rev. Robert L. Paddock, rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, delivered an address before the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon on the "Citizen's Duty to the State."

"It is strange," said the speaker in the course of his remarks, "that ministers do not talk politics. It is a pathetic condition of society and Christianity if preachers fail to take their part in the discussion of political subjects. Parishioners should demand that their ministers interest themselves in politics. A man cannot be a good Christian if he does not exercise all the privileges and duties of good citizenship.

"The preachers of old were bound up in politics. Imagine the prophets of our religious history with no hand in the affairs of state! Isaiah, if alive, and in New York, would be one of the most radical preachers in this city. I believe he would call a meeting of ministers and give them a lecture such as they never listened to before. He would tell them that they were not doing their duty to Christianity and men. Jesus was one of the most interested of men in politics. He never took sides, he was not partisan, but he was interested."

Mr. Paddock recalled an election Captain he once knew who after a few questions showed the district book giving the prices paid certain electors for their votes. This election Captain took him around to the Captain of the other party, with whom he seemed to have a full understanding, and told the other man to show his district book. Both men denounced the system, but said its existence was the excuse for its continuance.

"Hundreds and thousands are selling their votes to-day," said Mr. Paddock. "What does it mean? It means that those men realize no responsibility to the State, certainly not to God, and none to themselves. What might the Christian man demand in politics? He may demand good men elected to office, and a voice in electing them. What a farce it is now for Christian men to go to the polls, and imagine we have a choice, when in reality we are only voting for the tools of the boss of each party. We vote for the boss when we vote for the men he nominates. We may gain our rights by attending and demanding those rights at the primaries. It is late for that in this election, but it eventually will be the only recourse we will have."

CHANGES AMONG FRANCISCANS.

The Rev. Ludger Beck to be Succeeded as Rector of St. Francis of Assisi's by Father Koch of Denver.

Several changes among the Franciscan fathers have just been announced by the Very Rev. Edward Blecke, Provincial of the newly erected Franciscan province of the Holy Name of Jesus, the provincial house of which is St. Bonaventura's Monastery, Paterson, N. J.

The Rev. Ludger Beck, the venerable rector of the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, in West Thirty-first Street, has been relieved of his rectorship, and assigned as assistant at St. Patrick's, Buffalo.

The Rev. Antoninus Buck, vice rector of St. Joseph's College, Callicoon, N. Y., has been promoted to the rectorship of that institution, to succeed the Rev. Pius Hanz, who has been appointed pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, Denver, Col.

The Rev. Francis Koch, pastor of St. Elizabeth's, Denver, has been assigned to St. Francis of Assisi as the successor to the Rev. Ludger Beck.

The Rev. Bernadine Bidinger goes from Paterson to St. Elizabeth's, Denver, as assistant to the latter.

The Rev. Bernard Spiegelberg of Denver is assigned to St. Joseph's College, Callicoon, as a professor.

The Rev. Ludger Beck, who leaves the pastorate of St. Francis of Assisi's Church, in West Thirty-first Street, which was built by his efforts, is seventy years old, and has been a member of the Franciscan order for more than fifty years, and pastor of St. Francis of Assisi for fourteen years. Father Beck's friends look upon the change as giving him a well-earned rest after a service of more than half a century in the Franciscan order.

Father Koch, who succeeds Father Beck, is one of the most prominent Franciscan priests in the country. He has spent two long terms as pastor of St. Elizabeth's, in Denver.

CHOSEN CHIEF CARMELITE.

Father Mayer, the New General of the Order, an American.

The Rev. E. P. Southwell, Prior of the Carmelite Fathers, has received at the priory of the order in East Twenty-eighth Street, notice from Rome of the appointment there of the Very Rev. Pius Rudolph Mayer as General of the order. The appointment was made at the meeting of representatives of the order from all parts of the world, which has just been held in Rome.

Father Mayer is well known to members of the Carmelites in this country, and is himself an American citizen. He was born in Wurtemberg, but came to the United States at an early age, and was ordained here in the priesthood thirty years ago. He joined the Carmelites, and has held every office within the gift of his fellow-members. For a long time he was stationed in Pittsburg, Penn., where he was attached to Holy Trinity Church. Three years ago he was called to Rome to be the rector of the Carmelite College in that city. While a resident of the United States he became naturalized.

FATHER CARROLL'S POLICY.

To Follow the Plans of His Predecessor in St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

The parishioners of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in North Sixth Street, Williamsburg, heard yesterday for the first time their new pastor, the Rev. Thomas E. Carroll, whom Bishop McDonnell appointed as the successor of the late Rev. Martin Carroll, who was injured fatally in a trolley car collision in Saratoga in July last. Father Carroll, who was formerly the pastor of St. Bridgid's Church, in Linden Street, Williamsburg, outlined his future policy. Father Carroll had made the parish the largest in Williamsburg, paid off the debt of the church and parochial residence, built a large parochial school, and planned to erect a large parish hall for young people in order to keep them away from picnics and soirees, and young men in particular from saloons and corners.

The new pastor announced his intention to follow in the path laid out by his predecessor. Father Carroll paid a high tribute to the dead priest.

FORTY YEARS A PRIEST.

Father McSweeney of St. Brigid's to Celebrate Two Anniversaries.

The Rev. Dr. Patrick F. McSweeney next week will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship of St. Brigid's Church, at East Eighth Street and Avenue B.

The celebration will begin at 11 A. M. next Sunday, when Father McSweeney will offer a solemn mass of thanksgiving in his church. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. Dr. James F. Loughlin of Philadelphia, a life-long friend of Dr. McSweeney.

In the course of the jubilee week there will be receptions to the pastor by the children of the parish, by the Young Men's Association, by the Young Ladies' Association, by the Holy Name Society, by the Rosary Society, by the Ushers' Association, by the Altar Boys' Association, by the Sanctuary Society, by the Choir, by the Sunday School, by the Parish Committee, by the Trustees, by the Alumni Association, by the Old Men's Association, by the Old Ladies' Association, by the Married Ladies' Association, by the Young Ladies' Sodality, by the Children of Mary, by the Ladies of Charity, by the Ladies of the Altar, by the Ladies' Auxiliary, by the Ladies' Aid Society, by the Ladies' Guild, by the Ladies' Sewing Society, by the Ladies' Fair Committee, by the Ladies' Entertainment Committee, by the Ladies' Reception Committee, by the Ladies' Ball Committee, by the Ladies' Picnic Committee, by the Ladies' Excursion Committee, by the Ladies' Theatre Party Committee, by the Ladies' Dinner Committee, by the Ladies' Supper Committee, by the Ladies' Luncheon Committee, by the Ladies' Breakfast Committee, by the Ladies' Tea Committee, by the Ladies' Coffee Committee, by the Ladies' Chocolate Committee, by the Ladies' Cocoa Committee, by the Ladies' Milk Committee, by the Ladies' Cream Committee, by the Ladies' Butter Committee, by the Ladies' Cheese Committee, by the Ladies' Bread Committee, by the Ladies' Cake Committee, by the Ladies' Pie Committee, by the Ladies' Pudding Committee, by the Ladies' Jelly Committee, by the Ladies' Preserves Committee, by the Ladies' Pickles Committee, by the Ladies' Sauce Committee, by the Ladies' Gravy Committee, by the Ladies' Soup Committee, by the Ladies' Fish Committee, by the Ladies' Meat Committee, by the Ladies' Vegetable Committee, by the Ladies' Fruit Committee, by the Ladies' Nut Committee, by the Ladies' Candy Committee, by the Ladies' Ice Cream Committee, by the Ladies' Water Committee, by the Ladies' Ice Committee, by the 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Four Hundred and Sixty-ninth Floor Committee, by the Ladies' Four Hundred

ATHLETIC RULES CHANGED

New Regulations for Water Polo, Swimming, and Pole Vault.

A. A. U. MEETING TO DECIDE

Secretary Sullivan Calls Attention of Athletes to the Changes Which Will Go Into Effect Soon.

President Edward E. Babb of the Amateur Athletic Union has requested Secretary Sullivan to forward to each delegate to the coming meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union the proposed rules for water polo, plunging, and pole vaulting. The Legislation Committee has also reported several amendments to the Constitution.

To athletes interested in any or all of the three sports for which the rules below will be considered, the proposed regulations to govern these sports will deserve careful attention and study.

The water polo rules are:

I. The ball shall be the regulation white rubber association football not less than seven inches nor more than eight inches in diameter.

II. The goals shall be spaces four feet long and twelve inches wide marked "Goal" in large letters. One shall be placed at either end of the tank, eighteen inches above the water line, equally distant from either side.

III. To score a goal the goal must be touched by the ball in the hand of an opposing player, and the greatest number of goals shall count game.

IV. The ball shall be kept on or as near the surface of the water as possible, and shall never intentionally be carried under water. No goal shall be allowed when scored by an under-water pass.

V. The contesting teams shall consist of six a side, with one reserve man who can take the place of one of his side in case of disablement only and receive prize if on the winning side.

VI. Time of play shall be sixteen minutes actual time, divided in two halves of eight minutes each and five minutes' rest between halves. Time occupied by disputes, free trials for goal, repairing suits, and sinking up after a goal has been scored shall not be reckoned as time of play.

VII. The Captains shall be playing members of teams they represent and shall toss for choice of ends of tank. The ends shall be changed at half time.

VIII. The referee shall throw the ball in the centre of the tank, and the start for the ball shall be made only at the sound of the whistle.

IX. A ball going out of the tank shall be returned to the place from which it was thrown and given to the opposing team.

X. A mark shall be made four feet from each goal on the side of the tank and a line drawn across called the four-foot line. No man shall be allowed within this line until the ball is within it. The goal tenders of the side are alone exempt from this rule. When the ball is within the goal line the goal tenders shall not be allowed any artificial support other than the bottom of the tank.

XI. No player is allowed to interfere with an opponent unless such an opponent is within four feet of the ball, except when the ball is within the goal section, when indiscriminate tackling will be allowed in the goal section. The goal section is to be a space of four feet by eight feet within the goal line and between two parallel lines drawn at right angles to the goal line and distant two feet from either end of the goal.

XII. Upon a goal being gained, the opposite teams shall change to their own end of the tank, and the ball shall be thrown by the referee into the centre and play started as at beginning of game.

XIII. Each team shall have two judges, one at each goal line, who, upon a goal being made, shall notify the referee and announce the same.

Only in case their judges disagree shall the referee have power to decide whether a goal be fairly made or not.

XIV. The referee shall decide all fouls, and if in his opinion a player commits a foul he shall caution the team for the first offense and give the opponents a free trial for goal at each succeeding foul.

The trial for goal will be given by lining up the three forwards of the offending team on a line parallel to the four-foot line, but 15 feet from the opponents' goal, and giving them the ball, allowing only the three backs of the offending team to defend their goal. The referee will then blow his whistle and the offending three can try for a goal until one is scored or the ball goes outside the 15-foot line, when play will be resumed. During the trial only three men from each side will be allowed within the 15-foot line.

It shall be a foul to tackle an opponent if the ball is not within 4 feet of him or to hold him by any part of his costume. It shall be a foul to cross the 4-foot line ahead of the ball, unless forced over by an opponent, or to hang on to the sides of the tank except for the purpose of resting.

Unnecessary rough work may, within the discrimination of the referee, either be counted a foul or the referee may put the offender out of the tank until a goal is scored or the half ends.

The swimming rules for the distance plunge are:

1. The plunge shall be a standing dive, made head first, from a firm take-off, (i. e., starting board,) free from spring, the body to be kept motionless, face down. The start shall be made with one or both feet on the take-off.

2. No means of propulsion other than the momentum gained by the dive will be allowed.

3. The plunge shall terminate when the face of the contestant appears above the surface of the water, or the expiration of sixty (60) seconds, which shall be the limit of time allowed. The time shall start when the contestant leaves the take-off.

At the finish of each trial the contestant shall leave the water as quietly as possible, at the opposite end from the take-off. Any one disturbing the water so as to interfere with the following contestant shall be disqualified.

The distance shall be measured from the take-off to a line drawn across the furthest point reached by any part of the contestant's body, having both ends equi-distant from the take-off.

Each contestant shall have three trials, the furthest plunge shall win. In the case of ties for prizes, those concerned shall be given another trial, and so on until the ties are decided.

No record shall be allowed where the top of the take-off is more than thirty-six inches from the top of the water.

The pole vault rules are:

The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials.

Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make an attempt in the order in which his name appears on the programme; then those who have failed shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall take their final trial.

Displacing the bar counts as a try.

A line shall be drawn fifteen feet in front of the bar and parallel with it; crossing this line in an attempt shall be a balk. Two balks constitute a try.

Leaving the ground in an attempt shall constitute a try.

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height he omitted.

The poles shall have no assisting devices, except that they may be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp and may have one prong at the lower end. No competitor shall, during his vault, raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point on the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

In case of a tie the officials shall raise or lower the bar at their discretion, and those competitors who have tied shall be allowed one trial at each height.

In handicaps, where a tie occurs, the scratch man or man with the smallest allowance shall be given the place.

Columbia's Basket Ball Team at Work.

Columbia's basket ball team will begin active work in the Columbia gymnasium to-day in anticipation of the early opening

team; F. V. Goodman of the football and baseball teams, H. C. Townsend of the crew and football team, W. R. Tyler of the baseball team, and W. Rogers of the lacrosse team. New men who will report are Harold Weekes, Captain of the football team, probably the best-known half back in the country; W. Quinn, formerly of the Holy Cross baseball and basket ball teams; H. A. Fisher, the best basket ball player in the university, who was ineligible last year, and E. M. Kaye of last year's freshman five. It seems practically sure that the 'Varsity team will be chosen from among these men.

SCHOOLBOYS IN BASKET BALL.

Barnard and De La Salle Making Active Plans for the Season.

In all the private and preparatory schools in this city basket ball will be a popular Winter indoor sport. The interest is so great that light practice has been started by most of the schools, so that by Dec. 1, when the regular season opens, a large number of boys who are new to the game will have mastered the points and will be ready for competitive games.

Barnard School, which finished second in the interscholastic championships last season, means to be first this year if hard practice can do it. Its members have started light work, and arranged games with the Columbia freshmen, Horace Mann, Hamilton, Montclair High School, Montclair Military School, Yonkers High School, Peter Cooper, Dobbs Ferry, Cutler, and Berkeley Schools. Wright, Cahill, Hegeman, and Pearse of last year's team will play again this season, with Glenn, Bradshaw, Harris, Hills, Zabriskie, and Brewster trying for positions.

The way the De La Salle Institute develops championship material for its basket ball team is by forming a league among its members and playing a series of games. As there are so many candidates, three classes are formed, composed of senior, intermediate, and juniors.

Last year there were eighteen teams, or six in each class. The winners in each class meet to decide the championship, and this team is selected to represent the institute in the Interscholastic League.

Of last year's championship team Kirk, Delaney, and Lyons have been graduated.

TIPPECANOE AND GOLF, TOO.

The Great Battle to be Commemorated on the Fox Hills Links.

Election day golf will be fully as pronounced to-morrow as has been the case for the last four or five years. Every prominent local club has arranged some special event, and at several clubs interesting contests have been arranged for women as well. Women's events will be played at Richmond County, Harbor Hill, Englewood, Flushing, and Ardsley.

One of the most novel competitions will be held on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island. A medal, known as the Tippecanoe Medal, has been offered for competition by all members whose handicap allowance is over ten strokes. The leaders will qualify for match play rounds and the final match for the trophy will be played on Saturday.

This mingling of early United States history with golf is somewhat of a novelty, and as the Tippecanoe Medal contest will hereafter be an annual event, it will be one of the distinctive golf tournaments on Staten Island.

The battle of Tippecanoe, which will be commemorated this week by the golfers, was fought on Nov. 7, 1811, by Gen. William Henry Harrison against the Indian forces of the celebrated chieftain Tecumseh. The scene of the battle was in Indiana not far from the old town of Vincennes. The Indians had been unruly for some time, and it was suspected that the wily Tecumseh was perfecting a plan to attack the whites. Gen. Harrison had been in the field to keep watch over them, and a conference had been requested by the redskins. Harrison, with his troops, marched out to meet them, but fearing treachery, he had his camp well guarded. His suspicions were correct, for early in the morning the Indians made a violent attack upon him. Tecumseh was absent at the time, and he always claimed that the attack was made without his knowledge. After a desperate encounter, Harrison completely routed the Indians, and their power for the time was completely broken. Two years later Tecumseh was killed while fighting on behalf of the English against the Americans in the war of 1812.

The victory of the battle of Tippecanoe gave Harrison lasting fame as an Indian fighter, and several years later, when he was running for President, his victory formed the theme of a popular campaign song known as "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." Perhaps some of the Staten Island golfers may have as hard a time to win this week as Gen. Harrison's soldiers did to defeat the Indians sixty-one years ago, and if so, the reminiscences of the battle as applied to a golf course will not be confined entirely to the name.

The Dyker Meadow Club of Brooklyn will have a busy day to-morrow on its links, near Fort Hamilton. The chief event will be a handicap for the Governors' Cup, but in addition the championship tournament will be finished and the final round for the cup given by Charles Notman will also be played. Among the other clubs making special arrangements for big golfing are Montclair, Englewood, Richmond County, Apawamis, Oakland, Innis Arden, Westchester, Ardsley, Hillside, Baltusrol, and Harbor Hill.

The victory of the Boston golf women last week in their inter-city team contest for the Gilchrist Griscom Trophy will doubtless necessitate a change in the original conditions of playing for the cup. The old conditions specified that it should be played for in New York and Philadelphia alternately, irrespective of the winner. It was rightfully Philadelphia's turn this year, but as the New York women held the cup and as Boston was coming on to play for it, the honor was given to the metropolitan locality. The Women's Golf Association of Boston will surely ask to have the team matches played there next year, and it is quite certain that the claim will be acceded to.

Mrs. E. A. Manice, the metropolitan champion, won the women's championship of the Baltusrol Golf Club last week in the first club championship for women ever held there. She beat Miss Marion Oliver by 6 up and 4 to play in the final round.

A surprise was recently given to the Yale golfers in the final match for the university championship. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the former holder and the leading member of the Yale team, was opposed to H. Foster, the last member of the team in the recent intercollegiate tournaments. The latter, however, won, beating Hitchcock by 2 up and 1 to play, and he will hold the Yale championship for the coming year.

A number of local golfers will go to Atlantic City after election day to play in the team tournament at the Atlantic City Country Club, which will begin on Thursday and continue through this week.

TOURNEY FOR POOL EXPERTS.

Eleven Players Entered for Championship Contest in Brooklyn.

Eleven of the best players in New York will contest for the championship trophy offered in the handicap pool tournament which begins at the Montauk billiard parlors, 585-587 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, this evening. The list is longer and the class higher than in any similar event held in this city in years.

The entries, handicaps, and schedule of games for the first week are as follows:

Monday—Irving, 100, vs. Embrick, 85.
Tuesday—Peppard, 100, vs. Kowenhoven, 90.
Wednesday—Robinson, 100, vs. Gilbert, 85.
Thursday—Lewisohn, 85, vs. Suydam, 85.
Friday—Gordon, 80, vs. Cadley, 75, and Robinson or Irving vs. Lewson, 60.

The championship emblem, which is put into competition for the first time, is a gold and jeweled affair, subject to challenge and must be won three times to become personal property. Two jointed cues also will be given as prizes. Games will be played on all week day evenings except

WORLD'S WEIGHT RECORDS

New Throwing Distances Made at Long Island Grounds.

BY MITCHEL AND SHERIDAN

Big Athletes Throw Fifty-six-Pound Weight and Discus at the Star Athletic Club Games.

Two new world's athletic records were established at the final outdoor games of the Star Athletic Club, which were held yesterday on the club's grounds, Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. M. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club threw the discus 133 feet 7 inches, beating his own world's record of 127 feet 8½ inches, which he made during the Metropolitan championship meeting at Celtic Park Aug. 30 of this year. James S. Mitchel, who for years held the 56-pound weight championship of the world, established a new record for throwing that weight, from a stand without follow, as he heaved the "fifty-six" 30 feet 2 inches from scratch, and R. J. Sheridan of the Pastime Athletic Club, also from scratch, beat John Flanagan's world's figures by throwing the weight a distance of 20 feet 9 inches. At Madison Square Garden, in December of last year, Flanagan made a record, which was accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union as a world's record, of 28 feet 5 inches, on a dirt floor. In throwing the weight yesterday the men were at a disadvantage, inasmuch as they threw from a stand up a slight incline. There can be no doubt of the figures made by both Mitchel and Sheridan, and the weight has been sent to Secretary J. E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union so that it can be tested and the throw recorded. Mitchel and Sheridan were in splendid physical condition, and the bracing air and generally fine afternoon were sufficient incentives for a record-breaking performance. That Mitchel should accomplish such a feat yesterday was somewhat a peculiar coincidence, as it was the twentieth anniversary of his début as a weight thrower. For some months the big athlete has been training carefully, and he has evidently succeeded in getting back his old-time championship form.

Mitchel and R. J. Sheridan were the scratch men in the 56-pound weight handicap, but John McCarthy of the Pastime Athletic Club, who had an allowance of 4 feet, won the event, with an actual throw of 26 feet 8½ inches, Mitchel getting second place and Sheridan third. M. J. Sheridan was on scratch in the discus event, and, although he allowed good handicaps to the other contestants, won out by a nice margin, his brother being his closest competitor.

All the other events on the programme were confined to the members of the Star Athletic Club, as the games marked the wind-up of the club's more than satisfactory outdoor season. The finish of the final of the 100-yard dash was very close, inches only separating the first three runners. Waters, who won this event, also took first honors in the 300-yard handicap, and was second in the 12-pound shot putting handicap contest. Owen Reilly, a very promising young athlete, won the light shot put as well as the 880-yard handicap run. Half a score of runners contested in the one-mile handicap run, but before the last lap was reached the race was between H. W. Schell, (35 yards,) and W. J. Farrell, who started from the 5-yard mark. Schell won out by 4 yards, while Foy, who has been running well all through the season, finished third, ten yards behind Farrell, who was conceding him 25 yards. Following is the summary of the closed and open events:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trial Heats—First Heat.—Won by J. Scales, (5 yards;) W. Kruger, (7 yards,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat.—Won by P. Waters, (3 yards;) E. Friabe, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:09 4-5. Third Heat.—Won by F. X. Hussey, (6 yards;) Owen Reilly, (4 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Final Heat.—Won by P. Waters, (3 yards;) F. X. Hussey, (6 yards,) second; J. Scales, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Waters, (6 yards;) R. Pletz, (7 yards,) second; P. J. Lee, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:35 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Owen Reilly, (20 yards;) H. W. Schell, (30 yards,) second; F. X. Hussey, (5 yards,) third. Time—2:08 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. W. Schell, (35 yards;) J. J. Farrell, (5 yards,) second; J. Foy, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:57 3-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by Owen Reilly; (16 feet,) actual distance, 31 feet 3 inches; P. Waters, (12 feet,) actual distance, 34 feet 3 inches, second; J. Scales, (14 feet,) actual distance, 31 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight, from a Stand Without Follow, Handicap.—Won by J. McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (4 feet,) actual distance, 26 feet 8½ inches; J. S. Mitchel, Harlem Rowing Club, (scratch,) distance, 30 feet 2 inches, second; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) distance, 29 feet 9 inches. This makes a new world's record for this event, the best previous record being 28 feet 5 inches, made by John Flanagan last year.

Throwing Discus, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (scratch,) distance, 133 feet 7 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (6 feet,) actual distance, 122 feet 7 inches, second; H. Fribourg, Pastime A. C., (18 feet,) actual distance, 105 feet 2 inches, third; J. S. Mitchel, Harlem Rowing Club, (12 feet,) actual distance, 100 feet 3 inches.

Orange Horse Show Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 2.—The preparations for the Orange Horse Show, which will be held for the sixth time in the Orange Riding and Driving Club here on Nov. 27, 28, and 29, have nearly been completed, and the prize list has been arranged. The exhibition will be an important society event, and boxes already have been engaged by Charles Hathaway, S. W. Baldwin, C. P. Rand, W. A. Walker, Earle Mllliken, E. M. Colie, Ponzo Sauvage, Ira A. Kip, Jr., H. A. Atwater, Everett Colby, Henry Graves, W. E. Stewart, John M. Shaw, E. F. Slayback, Howard Colby, Henry Coolidge, M. T. Cox, W. S. Johnson, Theodore Wilson, F. Q. Barstow, E. P. Aling, William Bouldin, Jr., D. S. Walton, E. H. Graves, Uzal H. McCarter, John Gray, Thomas N. McCarter, T. W. Leonard, and Walter D. Grand.

J. E. Kelly Returns from Paris.

James E. Kelly, one of the oldest of the American bookmakers and for many years the manager of the betting rings on the leading New York race tracks, arrived in New York on the steamer St. Paul from Paris, where he has made his home for a number of years. Regarding the racing scandals on the French track he said that many Englishmen and Americans had lost money, but very few Frenchmen.

"They have driven out about a hundred of these 'swindlers,' he said. 'Rose and Korn, the American bookmakers, have made a defense through the Ambassador. It was not right that they should be interfered with, as they were doing a legitimate business. It will also be a hard task to make a case against the American jockeys who have been deprived of their license.'

A. S. Marta, a local boy, who arrived on the St. Paul and who is going to San Francisco to visit his mother, said that the whole trouble was jealousy.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500, all to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; seven furlongs. Tour, Maiden, and Dr. Riddle, 110 pounds each; Rappenecker and Iridescent, 108 each; Alpaca, Snark, True Blue, Lee King, Glenellis, Travonia, Tourzine, Bounteous, Tangible, and Queen Carnival, 105 each; Alack and Blanket, 103 each; Starter, Musidora, and Sedition, 100 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for all except Ivernia, Iridescent, Bounteous, Maiden, and Tour.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Glendon, 108 pounds; Dark Planet, 106; Harrison, Gallant Smith, Turnpike, Cruachan, and Sir Faust, 102 each; Ithan, 101; Blue Delft, Franklyn C., Hedge, and Pagus, 99 each; Watkins Overton, 97; Epidemic, 94. Apprentice allowance claimed for Watkins Overton and Pagus.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodmere Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $5,000 down to $1,000; seven Futurita, Julia Arthur, Sis Wagner, Anne Hathaway, Lady Mistake, Conspicuous, Almarine, Lady Sarah, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Great American, 100 pounds; Dr. Barlow, 108; Rightaway, Fonsolee, and Knight of the Garter, 106 each; East Kelston, 103; Slidell and Vesuvia, 98 each; Gold Braid and Inkling, 97 each; Freelander, Tact, Atilla, and Blanche Herman, 93 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Slidell.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Women and Men Teams to Compete on Knickerbocker A. C. Alleys.

Although the bowling season has been in full swing for almost a month past, there are a number of important tournaments which have not yet begun their games. A meeting of the Brooklyn Interclub Bowling League, which includes the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn Borough Club, Carleton Club, Knickerbocker Field Club, and the Aurora Grata Club, is to be held on Thursday of this week, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for a tournament during the present season.

The Athletic League, which includes the athletic clubs of this city, Jersey City, Elizabeth, and Newark, will start its games this month, and the New York Interclub League will begin work soon after New Year's. The National League will follow the Knights of Columbus League at Starr's alleys, and most of the other tournaments now in progress will be succeeded by two or three new series.

Although the Knickerbocker Athletic Club building is practically closed, the bowling alleys and baths are open to the public, and as there are few public bowling alleys in the city which are so situated as to be suited for the patronage of women bowlers, it is not surprising that a number of bowling clubs composed of both sexes are now domiciled at the former athletic clubhouse. Some of the women bowlers are quite expert, and Manager Meffert is endeavoring to arrange a tournament for mixed teams after New Year's. It probably would be limited to teams from the clubs bowling on the Knickerbocker alleys, as the publicity of an open tournament would not be agreeable to many of the players. In any event it would be a decided novelty.

Ollie Gunnison, one of the stars of a prominent Brooklyn club, won the ten-dollar gold piece offered by Clarence E. Green at the Montauk alleys, Fulton Street, for the high monthly score in October, his high score being 259. Gunnison rolled five games over 220 during the month. Fifteen other bowlers topped the 200 mark.

Arrangements are being made for a two-man match game on the Montauk alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, between P. J. Riddell and Frank De Mott, and George Fraenkle and C. W. Ryder of Chicago. This contest has been scheduled for some time, but was postponed owing to illness of a contestant. It now will be played within a week.

Patrons at the Montauk alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, were treated to one of the most spectacular and intensely interesting bowling contests of the season when Fred Walters of Brooklyn and C. W. Ryder of Chicago bowled up for a series of match games. Starting at 9 o'clock Friday evening the two bowlers rolled nineteen games without a stop, "time" being called at the hour for closing for the night. Saturday night seven more games were bowled, when Ryder's score thumb (covered with water blisters) compelled a halt. Each of these games was for $1 a side, and considerable money was also wagered by outsiders. Walters won a small majority of games. He is a phenomenally clever bowler, full of pluck and steady in delivery of the ball. The contest promises to last all Winter.

Efforts are being made to bring P. J. Riddell and George Fraenkle, manager of the Montauk alleys, together in a match game. Riddell recently defeated Ryder on these alleys by a slight margin, and the latter seeks a return match. Falling in an individual contest, Fraenkle and Ryder will roll Riddell and partner. The latter contest would excite special interest. Riddell is one of the best bowlers in Greater New York.

The new bowling organization known as the Yick Yacks, which originated among patrons of the Montauk alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has achieved great popularity. Twenty-five new names were presented for membership at the first initiation for full membership Saturday evening, and all passed a successful examination. In the list were Ollie Gunnison, Victor Swenson, Gus and Clement Gustafson, Oscar Anderson, Philip Wahlman, Frank Evans, T. Sweeney, George Menze, Lewis Allen, Mark Paterson, Edward Arnold, Bert McKenzie, James Moran, Thomas Collins, Thomas Summers, Peter Maher, Fred Walters, Ira Wood, Walter Ringholm, and Thomas Kennedy. It was unanimously voted that each member attend the tournament games at the Academy Alleys, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Monday and Friday evenings this week, when Chief Yacker George Fraenkle and Ollie Gunnison are contestants, it being a rule of the club that such attendance is compulsory when club members are so engaged as competitors. Members guilty of absence or failure to furnish substitutes are fined twenty-five pins in the next game rolled at the Montauk. The Yicks now number nearly 200 members.

ORANGE COUNTY HUNT.

Lively Chase Over an Eight-Mile Course, with Many in the Saddle.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 2.—The Orange County Hunt, with a field of twenty-five riders, followed a pack of sixteen couples yesterday afternoon over an eight-mile course for one of the fastest gallops of the season. The drag was laid over an exceptionally good bit of country. The pack cast in at Craigville and ran over an oval course to Chester, going noses to the ground at a smoking pace until they ran out of scent at the first and only check four miles from the starting point.

The pace was so fast that the field was well strung out at the finish and some of the jumps were so hazardous that the faint-hearted picked their own route. In the field that finished were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Cornelia Harriman, Mrs. Cushing, Mrs. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, Peter G. and Robert Gerry, Robert MacClay, Dr. O. Green, W. Gray Griswold, John E. Townsend, Charles Coster, Mr. Girard, Mr. Daly, and Mr. Hopper. E. S. Craven, as usual, hunted the hounds. J. Borden Harriman did not ride, but followed the hunt on the highways. Other followers were Mrs. E. H. Harriman, behind a superb team of bays; Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, and Mrs. John McCarty.

Golf Club at Summit Opened.

An interesting golf competition was played yesterday on the new links of the Canoe Brook Country Club at Summit, N. J. The event marked the formal opening of the links and the clubhouse. The social features, however, attracted a large number of friends and guests, and Hamilton W. Mabie was among those who made informal addresses in honor of the opening. The club has about 175 members, and nearly $75,000 has been spent in building the house and laying out the links. Nine holes are ready for use now, but next season the full eighteen-hole course will be in shape for play. Skating, tennis, and other outdoor sports will also be fostered by the club. Walter Chisholm has been engaged as professional and Alexander Pirie as greenskeeper, the latter coming from the Forest Hill Club, near Newark.

The first handicap was won by R. W. Page in 88 net from 10 handicap. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
P. W. Page	98	10	88
C. E. Finney	101	12	89
F. J. De Raismes	92	0	92
F. S. Wright	104	12	92
G. O. Leavitt	110	18	92
F. W. Lawrence	110	16	94
Ashton Harvey	104	9	95
C. F. Bassett	107	12	95
Adrian Iliker	109	13	96
C. W. Scarborough	108	10	98
R. H. Hamill	116	18	98
Zol 91 811	Holley	S	W
P. Leavitt	128	18	108
R. W. Smith	130	18	112

Entries for Columbia's Regatta.

Rowing races in Columbia's annual Fall regatta will be held off the Columbia Boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive, to-morrow morning, weather permitting. There will be contests

HURLING AT CELTIC PARK.

The Mahers Defeated the Dalys in a Spirited Exhibition of the Gaelic Pastime.

One of the best hurling matches ever decided in Celtic Park, Long Island City, took place there yesterday afternoon in the presence of nearly 3,000 people. The contesting teams were the Mahers of New York and the Dalys of Brooklyn, and the Mahers won by a score of 16 to 12 points.

Considerable interest was manifested in the outcome of the game, as each side was confident of victory. All through the two thirty-minute halves the play was dexterous and determined. The teams were very equally matched in height and weight, and the greater number of the players measured 6 feet and over. As the men lined up, fifteen on each side, with camans in hand, they presented a formidable appearance. Without exception they were all splendid specimens of the rugged, muscular Celt, and when they came together, which was an almost continuous happening, the crash could be heard all over the spacious grounds. Daniel Madigan of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was chosen as referee, and he had the livellest time of his life during the two half hours which were consumed in play. He was kept busy dodging the flying camans which the men wielded like flails, but there were very few accidents, and none of the players had to call on the services of a substitute. The honors were equally divided, in the first half each team scoring 8 points. A goal in this Gaelic pastime counts 3 points, and when the ball is driven over the goal line outside of the goal posts 1 point is scored. During the first half the Dalys made one goal and 5 points, and their opponents made 8 single points.

When they lined up for the second half every man on each side was in his accustomed place, and each one seemed to redouble his exertions. The play was unusually fast and dexterous, and the goalkeepers on both teams were exceptionally clever in blocking when a goal was imminent. The Dalys directed their efforts mainly for goals, while the Mahers were satisfied with points only, and the result was that the Mahers scored eight times while their opponents only secured a goal and a point, or 4 points in all during the second half. This gave the Mahers the victory by the total score of 16 to 12 for the Daly team.

CYCLE TOURING FOR AMERICA.

"If the element in the League of American Wheelmen which seeks a change of administration and the reinvigoration of the organization is successful," yesterday said R. G. Betts, who is one of the leaders of the movement, "there is one purpose we have in view that we believe will appeal mightily to the American press and public. I refer to the popularization of this country as a touring ground.

"Americans have been so long fascinated by the storied glories of the Old World that the legends and history and natural beauties of their own country have lacked charm for them. If the cycle paths of Long Island were in England, the Shenandoah Valley, and Gettysburg battlefield in France and Valley Forge or the Hudson River in Germany, the very soul of the average American would yearn to visit them. Europe holds no more glorious or interesting views, but because they are at our doors, Americans rush past them in the mad desire to go abroad.

"If the L. A. W. can aid in stemming this desire and in bringing our people—and incidentally foreigners—to an appreciation of what America itself holds for them, its efforts cannot well fail of widespread approval and support. It was the league that inaugurated the good-roads movement, and we believe that in respect to touring as much can be now accomplished.

"While losing sight of none of its other objects, we shall strive, if elected, to make the L. A. W. a great National touring organization. To say nothing of side paths, the hundreds of miles of good roads that have been built during the past decade and the many more in sight, touring is a subject that deserves more attention. There is no better way to see the country than astride a bicycle, and with the spread of automobiles and the increase of motor bicycles, that rob hills and headwinds of their discomforts, and the place the strong and the weak on an equality, touring is due to obtain a degree of popular favor that will increase with the years and endure for all time."

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACES.

Final Race Meet of Season Held at New Jersey Track.

The final outdoor cycling race meet of the season was held at the Vailsburg track, Newark, yesterday with a very small attendance of spectators. A team match race was won by "Teddy" Billington and George Glasson in straight heats, and a twenty-mile open amateur event was won by A. Beyerman of this city. The summary follows:

20-Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by A. Beyerman, New York City; C. L. Hollister, Springfield, Mass., second; J. E. Achom, Jr., New York City, third; George Glasson, Bayview Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—54:21 4-5. Lap prize winner, Beyerman.

Amateur Team Match Race, 1 Mile Heats.—First heat won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., and George Glasson, Bayview Wheelmen, Newark, N. J.; E. Achom, Jr., New York City, and C. L. Hollister, Springfield, Mass., second; Charles Schee, Newark, N. J., and James Jones, Bayview Wheelmen, Newark, N. J., third. Time—2:36 1-5. Second heat and race won by Billington and Glasson, Hollister and Achorn second. Time—2:52.

Match race between Fred Freeman, Portland, Oregon, and Fred Krebs, Newark, N. J., half-mile heats, two in three.—First heat won by Freeman, time 1:21 1-5. Second heat won by Krebs, time 2:42 3-5. Third heat and race won by Freeman, time 1:50.

Motor Cycle Century Run.

The New York Motor Cycle Club has received so many requests from riders of motorless bicycles to join in its century run on election day that while at first it was thought a limited number might be permitted to accompany the run, the number has become too large, and all such requests have been denied. The run will be confined to motor cycles exclusively. Nearly forty are already entered, and as there will be a fast and slow division, it is expected that the number will be doubled by post entries at the starting point, at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning.

Cyclist Elkes Hurt in France.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—In a race between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michael, the bicyclists, at the Parc des Princes yesterday Elkes fell and sustained painful but not serious injuries. The accident occurred as the riders were going at full speed and just as Elkes was passing Michael.

Champions in Relay Race.

For the first time in its history a team from the New York Athletic Club will participate in an indoor relay race at the games of Company G of the Ninth Regiment at the armory on Nov. 11.

This four-mile relay race is to be the special feature of the games, teams having entered not alone from the New York Athletic Club, but from the Pastimes, the Xaviers, the Star, and the Union Settlement Athletic Club.

As the teams from all these clubs comprise champions, there is sure to be a spirited contest. On the last relay Alexander Grant, the champion one and five-mile runner of America; J. Joyce, five-mile champion; E. Newton, two-mile champion; Carr, a new runner of the Xaviers, of whom much is expected, and Andy Walsh, will help make a spirited finish. Entries positively close on Wednesday.

English Lacrosse Players Coming Here.

The visit of the Toronto lacrosse team to England last Spring has been of great service to the game there, and the 1902-3 season has commenced with the majority of players using Canadian crosses and attempting Canadian methods of play. The invitation from Canada for a return visit has been enthusiastically received, and there is every probability of an English

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Brown horse, 15.3, high actor, fearless all objects, sound; Brewster brougham, miniature Victoria, latest model, perfectly new; opera 'bus, built by Healey & Co.; light, excellent condition; harness, robes; will sacrifice close estate. Private Stable, 20 West 60th St., near Broadway.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Hansom cab, city build, in perfect order.
Landau at very reasonable price.
Several four-seated Traps, some shop worn.
Edward Callanan's Sons, 313-319 West 43d St.

Lightweight Brewster brougham in good order; an exceptional opportunity for one wanting to buy a first-class brougham cheap. 1,661 Broadway, near 52d St.

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Racing Every Day at 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. at 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:48 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS WEINSTEIN and HUGO E. DISTELHURST, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR CLARKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

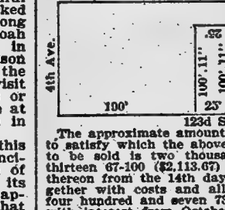
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant 100 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, now called Park Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 20, 1902.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of one hundred and seven 67-100 dollars ($2,113.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:31	Sun sets...4:56	Moon sets..7:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:48	H. Gate...11:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:45	Gov. Isl'd..10:07	H. Gate...11:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 4.		
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Citta di Milano, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Georgic, Liverpool		
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen		8:00 A. M.
Toronto, Hull		
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.		
Byron, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	
Cavour, Argentina	11:30 A. M.	
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 6.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 7.		
Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 21 and up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 3.

Bleucher, Southampton, Oct. 26.
Doyle, Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Oct. 14.
Cannons, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
El Paso, Galveston, Oct. 28.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 23.
Island, Copenhagen, Oct. 15.
Lady Mildred, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Lancastrian, Liverpool, Oct. 15.
Manitou, Shields, Oct. 21.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Niceto, Havana, Oct. 29.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 13.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.
Ponce, San Juan, Oct. 28.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Nov. 1.
Proteus, New Orleans, Oct. 29.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4.

Alberta, Gibraltar Oct. 21.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Nov. 1.
Bremen, Bremen, Oct. 25.
El Alba, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 25.
Korona, St. Kitts, Oct. 30.
Maranhense, Barbados, Oct. 28.
Zulin, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5.

Colorado, Hull, Oct. 23.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 2.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 22.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 29.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

El Monte, Galveston, Nov. 1.
El Sigio, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 29.
Minneapolis, Dunkirk, Oct. 27.
North Point, Cardiff, Oct. 22.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

Liguria, Naples, Oct. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 1.

Arrived.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Brown, Liverpool, Oct. 13, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Baltimore, Nov. 1, in ballast to Phelps Brothers & Co.

SS Noordam, (Dutch.) Bonjer, Rotterdam and Boulogne, Oct. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 A. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Mann, Demerara, &c., Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, Oct. 31.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Joubert, Marseilles, Oct. 12, and Naples, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Vigilancia, Knight, Vera Cruz, &c., Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Verlynde, Havre, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Umbert, Vera Cruz, Oct. 26, and Havana, 29th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

Nautical school ship St. Mary's, Wadhams, Madeira, Sept. 26.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Crowley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville, Oct. 30, and Charleston, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Biddick, Shields, Oct. 13, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Georgetown, for Georgetown, S. C.
SS Lindisfarne, (Br.,) for Havre and Dunkirk.
SS Xenia, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen and Stettin.
United States cruiser Detroit, for Culebra.
SS Alamo, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Ansgar, (Nor.,) for Boston.
SS Avalon, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Jamaica.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Cearense, (Br.,) for Para and Manaos.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Duncan, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2.—There was a fair week's business on the cloth market, but the end was somewhat quieter. Orders, however, were extremely difficult to arrange, and negotiations were frequently left incomplete. The weather and crop reports from India show an excellent outlook for a healthy and good Indian inquiry. In fabrics there was some anticipatory buying of well-known standards.

The China trade was not brisk last week, although in some quarters moderate lines were entered, and prospects are considered more favorable. Miscellaneous business was of a hand-to-mouth kind, and to the lesser outlets business was done at unremunerative rates.

Yarns were in rather active inquiry and fairly satisfactory. Prices were fairly firm in spite of the ease of cotton.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Singer, Pittsburg; C. C. Loring, Boston.

HOLLAND—Charles Eyres, Paris; Frank W. Morse, Montreal; J. Cassett Smith, Detroit.

CAMBRIDGE—W. B. Galloway, Menlo Park, Cal.

MANHATTAN—S. R. Depew, Detroit; L. L. Dent, Chicago.

GRAND—Gen. M. V. Sheridan, United States Army, (retired;) Capt. William G. Doane, United States Army; Capt. S. W. Dunning, United States Army; Capt. E. A. Sturges, United States Army; Capt. S. G. Larson, United States Army.

SAVOY—Edgar M. Johnson, Cincinnati; Jacob Stich, New Orleans.

NETHERLAND—Frederic Darvill, Chicago; Walter C. Carroll, Baltimore; T. H. Campbell, Toronto.

FIFTH AVENUE—O. F. Williams, Singapore; L. Lejealy, Paris; Dr. S. R. Fowler, Washington.

VICTORIA—C. H. Drew, Pittsburg.

HOFFMAN—Felix Carbray, Quebec; Alfred P. Thom, Norfolk, Va.; Col. J. B. Williams, Fort Smith; H. Porter James, Chicago.

ASTOR—W. F. Howard, Richmond; T. W. Maddox, Wellington, N. Z.

MAJESTIC—Lady Henry Somerset, England; William McCaskell, Salt Lake City; E. A. Merrill, Minneapolis; William Prindle, Duluth.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, cabinet and upholstery hardware; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; William Stewart, cloaks, suits, linens, and white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Bird, J. Edward, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Echols, cloaks, waists, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Miss A. Vicker, millinery; Miss Goldsmith, fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Mrs. L. Levy, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hoel Marlborough.

Tootle, Wheeler & Matter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. H. Lewis, carpets; 320 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks, notions, and dress goods; Miss A. Collins, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, notions, linens, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, neckties, trimmings, buttons, laces, ribbons, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Friend Brothers' Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Friend, clothing; 52 Franklin Street.

Rosenthal-Sevan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and ornaments; A. A. Tucker, flowers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Y. Sill, fancy goods and yarns; Hotel Manhattan.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Luthy, carpets; S. E. Wherritt, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel; A. E. Hallett, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; T. H. Mitchell, ladies' wear, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; 335 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Williams Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Weber, cloaks and suits; W. C. Powell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. N. Drummond, linens and domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:30 A. M.—191 West End Avenue; Patrick Green; damage, $20.

1:25 A. M.—2,941 Third Avenue; William Mullen; damage, $100.

1:30 A. M.—157 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. L. Harnett; damage, $100.

9:50 A. M.—11 Market Street; H. Koehler; damage, $200.

10:30 A. M.—561 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—350 Bleecker Street; Mrs. Mortimer; no damage.

1:15 P. M.—89 Monroe Street; Matthew Goldstein; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—243 East Third Street; James Smyth; damage, $500.

7:15 P. M.—306 East Forty-first Street; J. Jones; damage, $300.

7:20 P. M.—262 South Street; Burgher & Oneck; damage, $10,000.

7:40 P. M.—37 Burling Slip; Sweet's Restaurant; damage, $5,000.

8:35 P. M.—3 East Forty-third Street; Mrs. Robb; damage, $100.

8:35 P. M.—82 St. Mark's Place; Mary Johnson; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Pressure continues high along the Atlantic Coast and over the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope. Between the two highs the pressure is relatively low with two separate centres, one over Lake Superior, and the second on the Texas coast. A third depression is moving southeasterly over British Columbia.

Rain has fallen in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley north of Tennessee, in Eastern Texas, and the North Pacific Coast. It is colder from Texas northeastward to the upper lake region.

Rain is probable to-morrow in the lower lake region, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, also in the Eastern Gulf and Southern Atlantic States. There will be rain Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lower lake region, and warmer in the Northwest, including the Middle Rocky Mountain and plateau districts. It will be colder Tuesday in the South Atlantic States.

The winds in the lower lake region will shift to brisk northwesterly to-morrow; along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts fresh southwesterly winds will increase to-morrow afternoon or night; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk northeasterly, shifting to northwest; on the Texas coast to-morrow and on the East Gulf Coast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh to brisk southwesterly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Eureka, Cal., northward; on the upper lakes, and at Buffalo. Warnings of frost have been issued for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and the extreme northern Texas portion.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain and warmer in north portion, rain in south to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair in south, rain in north portions to-day; to-morrow, rain; brisk southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair to-day; to-morrow, rain; fresh southwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow, rain and cooler; light to fresh northeast winds, increasing.

West Virginia, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; cooler in west portion to-day; cooler to-morrow.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh to brisk southwest winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow; fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, showers and cooler.

South Carolina, rain to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast winds, increasing.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, winds southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	49	45	48
6 A. M.	49	43	44
9 A. M.	51	45	54
12 M.	57	53	57

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

It will be only natural if to-day's stock market should prove to be a dull one. Not unlikely it will be the disposition of the Street to "go slow" over the holiday, especially as on that holiday important National and State political contests are to be finally determined. Indeed, it may be said that for some time the market has been in the nature of a waiting market—such a one as frequently is seen preceding any election of an other than purely local nature.

Generally it may be said that the leading interests in the Street feel confident that the results will be such as to be regarded, unmistakably, as a vote of confidence in the present Administration. If this prove so, it is not improbable that after the holiday the market will broaden and that prices will seek a higher level.

Railroad earnings continue to expand and industrial and commercial activity to increase. These are the things that make for bullishness.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—The Boerse began the week under the influence of the gloomy remarks of Herr Baare, Director of the Bochum Gusstahl Company, who, at the annual meeting of the company on Oct. 25, said that the German iron industry was approaching a serious period, and that there existed danger of the dissolution of the Steel Rail Syndicate, in which event there would begin a price war between everybody in the business.

These utterances depressed all industrial shares last week, and particularly irons. The decline was partly checked on Wednesday by the remarks of a Silesian manufacturer, who was more cheerful regarding iron prospects. The annual meeting of the great Dortmund Iron Company, however, brought out discouraging facts, and representatives of other iron companies also expressed dismal views of the situation. Yesterday brought a strong recovery upon improved prospects of the renewal of the pig iron and steel rail syndicates in the Rhine country.

Shares of electrical companies did not show a uniform tendency. Those of the Schuckert Electrical Company of Nuremberg dropped to 70.50 on Friday, but recovered to 76 yesterday upon the announcement that the company had secured a contract to build an electrical railway in England. The week's drop in Schuckerts, however, was 4 points, but shares of other electrical companies were slightly higher. Quotations for Allgemeine Electrical Company of Berlin shares rose upon the declaration of an 8 per cent. dividend. This company paid a dividend of 12 per cent. last year. The newspapers point out that this year's dividend would have been below 6 per cent. but for the fact that a tax on the company had been refunded.

Indications are that the electrical industry is in a bad way, with no prospect of improvement. All negotiations for an electrical trust have apparently failed. A number of American electricians are resigning their positions in German companies and returning to the United States.

The money market showed a greater demand for the monthly settlement than was expected. Considerable demand still existed yesterday, call money reaching 4½ per cent., but later relapsing to 4 per cent.

German 3s and Prussian consols were slightly lower during the week, and there was little doing in foreign rentes.

Shares of the North German Lloyds and Hamburg-American Steamship Companies continue to be weak, hovering just above par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The plentifulness of money which characterized the October market has been succeeded by conditions compelling heavy borrowing from the Bank of England at 4 per cent. in order to meet Stock Exchange settlements and month-end obligations. An increase in Government disbursements is anticipated this week, and this will enable borrowers to liquidate some of their indebtedness. The bank, meanwhile, has regained control of the money market, and the hardening of London discount rates has not affected Continental exchange.

That there will be any considerable shipments of gold from New York in connection with the shipping combination or for other reasons is regarded as improbable, inasmuch as the mercantile balances favor the United States, and it is considered likely that these will provide sufficient exchange for requirements.

The sluggishness of the Stock Exchange was relieved for a couple of days by spurts of activity, especially in American and British railway shares. The dealings were mostly professional. The more cheerful tone prevailing did not induce the public to buy to any extent.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,913,106.98
Temporary address, 7 Wall St. & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester, AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Rock Island Scrip
BOUGHT BY
Palen Nelson,
23 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Telephone, 5270-5271 Broad.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues Interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Nov. 2.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, increase, 210,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,978,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,078,000 pesetas.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$367,078,569	Gold certificates outstanding	$367,078,569
Silver dollars	467,442,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,442,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,239,399	Treasury notes outstanding	25,796,000
Silver bullion of 1890	24,556,601		
Total	$860,316,569	Total	$860,316,569

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$89,220,558.49	
Gold certificates	24,322,375.00	
Standard silver dollars	568,664.00	
Silver certificates	4,271,562.00	
Silver bullion	2,615,202.88	
United States notes	3,041,934.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	47,722.00	
National banknotes	13,468,852.32	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,909,608.31	
Fractional currency	195.41	
Minor coin	738,377.53	
		$145,205,051.94
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$139,487,590.17	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,397,422.32	
Total	$146,885,012.49	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	289,119.87	
		147,174,132.36
Total		$292,379,184.30
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,664,321.09	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,027,091.49	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,203,466.94	
Post Office Department account	3,821,455.66	
Miscellaneous items	2,240,860.82	
		85,957,306.00
Available cash balance		$206,421,878.30

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$891,057.25	$891,057.25	$104,871,509.44
Internal revenue	726,904.51	726,904.51	80,137,019.02
Miscellaneous	66,351.67	66,351.67	14,558,932.56
Total receipts	$1,684,313.43	$1,684,313.43	$199,567,461.02
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	380,000.00	380,000.00	42,779,261.42
War	250,000.00	250,000.00	47,096,803.77
Navy	100,000.00	100,000.00	27,475,356.62
Indians	15,000.00	15,000.00	5,061,222.78
Pensions	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	48,630,086.44
Interest	.....	.....	15,228,238.78
Total expenditures	$1,945,000.00	$1,945,000.00	$186,270,969.81
Excess of expenditures over receipts	260,686.57	260,686.57	*13,296,491.21
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	686,268.20	686,268.20	85,988,584.91
Internal revenue	1,098,639.38	1,098,639.38	97,418,318.07
Receipts from all sources last year	2,392,605.91	2,392,605.91	194,378,447.28
Expenditures last year	2,215,000.00	2,215,000.00	166,834,771.62

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	.....	8,720,670.00

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage
Eastern Division Bonds
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1058	1472	2289	2984	3540
58	907	1142	1491	2343	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	059	1145	1525	2395	3067	3681
140	677	1160	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	690	1209	1549	2465	3108	3717
173	700	1235	1691	2505	3167	3733
176	718	1265	1698	2504	3223	3822
247	703	1275	1708	2568	3294	3861
262	792	1304	1704	2643	3297	3954
269	847	1305	1835	2666	3344	3965
280	850	1306	1948	2705	3349	3972
285	851	1332	2000	2833	3375	3973
316	912	1361	2035	2842	3403	3988
391	926	1391	2072	2849	3418	4038
450	974	1393	2058	2861	3467	4054
471	1006	1423	2068	2804	3495	4106
530	1017	1443	2251	2902	3504	4140

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, $4,800,000.00

Officers
Oakleigh Thorne, President.
Heman Dowd,
Wm. H. Chesebrough,
Richard J. Scoles, Vice-Presidents.
S. D. Scudder, Treasurer
G. M. Wynkoop, Secretary.
Francis C. Prest, Assistant Secretary.

Receives Deposits subject to Check.
Credits Interest on daily balances.
Collects Coupons, Notes, Checks and other obligations.
Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing Interest.
Acts as Trustee of Mortgage Bonds and individual trusts.
Registrar and Transfer Agent.
Manages Estates as Receiver, Executor, Administrator or Trustee.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Underwritings and Subscriptions.
Executes Trusts of Every Description

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Dividends.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
Richmond, Va., October 25, 1902.
A dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock of the Company, payable November 26, 1902, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, November 8th, 1902.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Saturday, November 8th, 1902, at 12 M., and will reopen on Friday, November 28th, at 10 A. M.
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company.
Columbus, Ohio, October 27th, 1902.
The Directors of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable December 1st, 1902, at The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York City. Transfer books close November 20th and reopen December 2d.
ARTHUR P. DE VINNISH, Secretary.

Philadelphia Company of Pittsburgh.
Coupons due November 1st, 1902, from the Consolidated Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the offices of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. OF Bodie.—San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27, 1902.—Dividend No. 107 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, Nov. 21st. Books close Nov. 7th.
J. W. PEW, Secty.

Public Notices.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, New York, October 23, 1902.

NOTICE OF SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to Section 147 of the Revised Ordinances of 1897, the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following unclaimed articles, namely:

Stands, booths, abandoned household furniture, office furniture, push-carts, bricks, planks, barrels of cement and lime, building material, carts, trucks, packing boxes, slot machines, iron beams, flagstones, bootblack stands, electric signs, factory materials, milk cans, etc.

The sale will begin at the Corporation Yard, No. 400 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence to West Fifty-sixth Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Avenue; thence to foot of Rivington Street, East River.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash payments in bankable funds at the time and place of sale, and the entire removal of the articles by the pur

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 3:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 5:10, Chicago 9:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:23, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hote or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1)Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2)For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*5:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
*7:15 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M., (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, 51:30, ‡2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, 89:00, P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, 9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:10, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:20, 1:20, ‡2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.		
Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve...	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
"Pittsburg Limited"...	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto...	*8:25am.	*8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:55pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,200 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 273 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes. ¢12.25, ¢12.45, ¢7.15, ¢5.25, ¢5.45, ¥5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., R	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	¢12.00 NOON
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	¢12.40 PM	¢12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	3.55 PM	4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	¥5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 2 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

9:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. (Sundays, 9:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY L. RUMPHORST, plaintiff, against JOHN F. REINECKE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, I shall sell at public auction, on or about the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

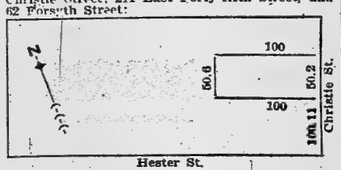
All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known as Nos. 81 and 83 Christie (late First) Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Christie Street distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northwest corner of Christie and Hester (late Eagle) Streets; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Christie Street fifty feet two inches, or thereabouts; thence westerly along land now or late of Leonard Fisher, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet, or thereabouts; thence southerly and parallel with Christie Street fifty feet six inches, or thereabouts; thence easterly along land now or late of Sarah Gompertz, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet to the point on the westerly side of Christie Street, designated as the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

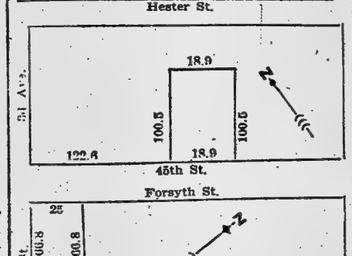
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; running thence northerly and parallel to Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line of said block eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and parallel to said Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly side of said street eighteen feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of lot distinguished on the map or chart of the farm of James De Lancey, Esquire, made by Evert Bancker, as Lot Number five hundred and twenty-six, (526,) bounded northwesterly in front by Forsyth (formerly Second) Street, northeasterly by Lot Number five hundred and twenty-seven, (527,) belonging to the heirs of Margaret Slocum, deceased; southeasterly by ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenan, and southwesterly by Hester Street, containing in length along Hester Street and along the line of said Lot No. 527, sixty-six feet and eight inches, and in breadth on Forsyth Street and along the line of the ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau aforesaid, twenty-five feet, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises are now known as Number Sixty-two (62) Forsyth St., corner of Hester Street.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1902.

HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold; their street numbers are 81 and 83 Christie Street; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, and 62 Forsyth Street:





There is now a mortgage to secure the sum of $3,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 18th day of November, 1898, on the undivided interest or share of John F. Reinecke in all of the above premises, said mortgage to be paid off by the referee, the premises being sold free and clear of liens or incumbrances. There are no taxes due on same.

Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1902.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements for tourist travel during the coming season include the following, among many others:

NILE — Sailings every few days from Cairo to First and Second Cataract, Khartoum, the Soudan, etc., by Cook's magnificent steamers.

HOLY LAND EGYPT — Five high-class escorted parties visit principal places of interest in Egypt and Bible Lands. Jan., Feb. and March. $650 to $1200. All expenses included.

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WEST INDIES — Tenth annual Cruise by Quebec S. S. Co. to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Windward Islands, Demerara, Cuba, etc. Feb. 7, 1903, 34 days, $185 up.

OLD POINT WASHINGTON — Pleasant 5-day tour to Old Point Comfort and Washington. Leave by Old Dominion Steamer Nov. 8. Inclusive fare, $27.50.

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By specially chartered Hamburg-American Line Steamship "MOLTKE" to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Bible Lands. Leave Feb. 4 for 70-day Cruise. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered. Programmes and plans from

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S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Patricia, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Pretoria, Nov. 22, 11 AM
Bluecher, Nov. 15, 10 AM | Waldersee, Nov. 29, 5 A.M
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES.

S. S. Moltke. S. S. Aug. Victoria.

WEST INDIES — From N. Y. Jan. 10. Duration 22 days. Cost $125 & up.
ORIENT — From N. Y. Feb. 3. Duration 77 days. Cost $250 & up.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, rates, etc.
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Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

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"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd — White Star Line
Express Steamer. — Largest Steamer Afloat.

West Indies — Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up.

Mediterranean and Orient — Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Sweden and Russia — July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, to overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
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North German Lloyd.

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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Nov. 4, 8 AM | Kronprinz....Dec. 13, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM | Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Cherbourg—Southampton, Alternately, and Bremen.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen...Nov. 13, 10 AM | Friedrich...Nov. 27, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

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†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Aller, Trave, and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 15, 1 PM | *Bismarck, Jan. 7, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM | †Trave, Jan. 17, 11 AM
†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM | †Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 AM
for Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 7.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
North-German Lloyd Oelrichs & Co. Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn. Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEWASKA.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Nov. 5, 10 AM | Philadelphia...Nov. 19, 10 AM
St. Louis, Nov. 12, 10 AM | St. Paul...Nov. 26, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Vaderland, Nov. 22, 10 AM
Friesland, Nov. 15, 10 AM | Kroonland, Nov. 29, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 54 North River.
Campania, Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria, Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 15, 2 PM | Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM
Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM | Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 27, Dec. 18, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic...Nov. 5, Noon | Oceanic, Nov. 19, 8:30 AM
Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon | Majestic, Nov. 26, Noon
Cymric...Nov. 19, Noon | Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

BRONSON, KATHERINE DEKAY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Rucellai, Cosimo Rucellai, Nannina Rucellai, Giovanni Rucellai, Bernardo Rucellai, Antonio Rocchi, Marco Bonate, Luigi Fabris, Napoleone Bonaro, Regina Colonna, Angelo Comato, Laura Goretti, Veruda, Natale Garagie, Teresa Rapi, Antonia Tobacchi, Maria Sola and Giuseppina Sola, and The New York Life Insurance & Trust Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of KATHERINE DEKAY BRONSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry de Forest Weekes, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

o6-1aw7wM

Pianos and Organs.

ALL PIANOS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. & 59th ST.

Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.

They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson - - $155
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

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WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone and are warranted to be durable.

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

$225

Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,

$170

Cash, or $190 on installments.

ONLY $5 MONTHLY.

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
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UPRIGHT (taken in trade)	$87
UPRIGHT (slightly used)	125
BROOKLYN—535 FULTON ST.	
UPRIGHT (celebrated maker)	125
UPRIGHT (concert used)	225
JERSEY CITY—135 NEWARK AVE.	
FINE SQUARE	45
UPRIGHT (good maker)	100
NEWARK—603 BROAD ST.	
UPRIGHT	90
UPRIGHT (used 6 months)	135

$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 beautiful upright; elegant Colonial upright, latest improvements, $95; Steinway, great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos and Organs.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers:
Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spieiman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS.
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Open evenings until 9:30.

THE PIANOTIST.

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Seven years' experience; small classes; individual attention; thorough college preparation; special attention to backward boys; tutoring; afternoon excursions. Circulars. (Tel. 1629 Riverside.)
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To take advantage of an unprecedented offer you should write us at once or go and see Grantwood within the next few days. It will cost you nothing but a little time.

A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOUVENIR, 20x7½ in., showing Columbia University, St. John's Cathedral under construction, Grant's Tomb, and a view across New York City, as seen from Grantwood, will be presented to each person visiting our property during the next two weeks.

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Franklin or 42d St. Ferry and North Hudson Co.'s Trolley, or 130th St. Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.
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1,135 BROADWAY. (Telephone 1847 Madison Square.)

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[From New York Times.]

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ALLEGED WIDOW APPEARS LONG AFTER HIS DEATH. IN SELLING HIS PROPERTY HE HAD SWORN HE WAS SINGLE. MANY TITLES AFFECTED."

(In the case referred to, the owners of ten different houses were sued for dower right in property, to which they supposed they had a perfect title. The cost of defending the suits will be heavy, and the possible outcome serious.)

If this company had insured the title,

FIRST—It would have conducted, at its own expense, the costly litigation involved.

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000

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$8,000,000

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Where can borrowers on real estate find a corporation with greater resources to meet the requirements of the largest and smallest transactions? Charges moderate.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
William J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,
The Choice And Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5-story and brick business building with plot of land,

No. 447 BROADWAY,

running through to and being
No 24 Mercer Street,
between Howard and Grand Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to William Mitchell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Trustees' Sale
by the order of Franklin L. Gunther and John Clinton Gray, Esqs., Trustees,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
6-story stone and brick building with lot,

No. 53 Greene Street,

between Grand and Broome Streets,
5-story stone and brick building with lot,

No. 48 Dey Street,

between Church and Greenwich Sts.

For maps, etc., apply to Perkins & Jackson, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Indian River pineapple lands, ¼ mile river fronts; high banks; beautiful villa sites; big speculation; less than ¼ its value; apples and oranges; also some of the finest property in Orlando. Address Postmaster Melbourne, Fla., or L. H. Geer, Orlando, Fla.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

First-class hotel; fine condition; newly furnished; owner being interested in neighborhood will sell to acceptable party only; satisfactory reasons for selling; no brokers. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

200 acres; 12-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; 300 feet causeway; would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—Gentleman's home; 50 acres rich land, large buildings, stock, crops; possession; price, $2,050; terms very easy; bargain; near village. Clark & Son, Dover, Del.

For Sale—Two mills, cheap, with splendid water power, in the Village of Stafford Springs, Ct. For particulars, write to J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hotel in Catskills; 1,500 feet elevation; 70 rooms; [illegible] for sale at 42d St.

Real Estate for Sale.

DO YOU OWN A LOT? I WILL LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD. EMIL ASCHER, 10 UNION SQUARE.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

JUST FINISHED

Three more of our very artistic houses, absolutely up-to-date, richly decorated. Ready to move into to-morrow without the expenditure of a cent. Large lots, beautiful location, no assessments, easy terms. Don't wait. Go out to-day.

Twenty-two minutes from Park Row by Electric "L," Flatbush Trains, or Smith St., Franklin Av., or Flatbush Av. trolley. Leave all trains at Beverly Road, right at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner.
257 Broadway, New York.

DITMAS PARK

FLATBUSH.

We cannot offer you as many completed residences at this time as the owners of many other properties are doing. WE HAVE LATELY SOLD TEN SUCH DWELLINGS and we will be compelled to keep you waiting until we can build more, which we are now doing.

It is perhaps your good fortune, however, that owing to special circumstances we can offer you one very attractive residence of twelve rooms, DECORATED THROUGHOUT, and finished in hardwoods, with steam heating, best of plumbing, and all that goes to make a desirable residence. It is unfortunate for the party who built this house, but you can purchase it this week for $10,500. It is on a large plot, A STREET THAT IS WELL BUILT UP, and it cannot be duplicated for the money. It is ready for you to move into and you will find it satisfactory.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
L. H. Pounds, President.
OUR ONLY OFFICE is on the property, Dorchester Road and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

SLOCUM PARK.

The best improved property in the market. Houses going up like magic. Buy here, where improvements are already made and paid for. **NO ASSESSMENTS.** Come out to-day and take advantage of our special Bargain Prices. This property must be seen to be appreciated. **TERMS $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.** Titles guaranteed. Remember, a **FIVE-CENT FARE** direct to our property by **FIVE DIFFERENT CAR LINES.** A few choice business lots, good corners. Special bargains Sunday, Monday, and Election Day.

Take Smith Street car from bridge. Brooklynites take Smith, De Kalb, or Franklin Avenue cars. Get off at Ave. P.; also take Kings Co. L. Brighton Beach Div. to King's Highway. **CONEY ISLAND AVE. AND AVENUE P, BROOKLYN.**

OCEAN AVENUE, FLATBUSH.

Here is a home to be proud of. Its location, appointments, and apparent value will immediately make it appreciated by refined people; new modern detached Colonial dwelling; 14 rooms; bath and toilet separate; finished in choice hard woods; gas and electric fixtures; steam heat and all improvements. Apply to owner, John L. Bickford, No. 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 204 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH, PRICE, $6,000.

ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 700 East 22d St., B'klyn.

West Side.—FLATBUSH.—Park Section. BUILT FOR $8,000. FOR GENTLEMAN WHO FAILED IN BUSINESS. Never occupied. MUST SELL IT. PRICE, $7,200. TERMS, $500 CASH and $4500 MONTHLY, pays all, or $300 NOW and $200 MAY 1ST. No other payments until May 1st.

VERY PRETTY, NEW DETACHED HOUSE. Hall, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, and Kitchen. 10 Rooms, Bath, and BILLIARD ROOM. This house should be seen if you are looking to buy. It contains very many attractions, is positively as represented. Oak trim. Lavishly Decorated. Large Grounds. In finest part of FLATBUSH. All improvements in Street. Fine trees. Call any day.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

THE FINEST

2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to BOERUM & HENRY, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FLATBUSH, IF YOU ARE

INCLINED FOR A BARGAIN, come and look at this; a $9,000 house and grounds for $7,500; EASY TERMS; IN THE BEST SECTION, NEAR OCEAN AV.; 11 rooms and bath; hardwood trim and floor; steam heat; EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Key with C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK. **FIRST STREET** 561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement, $21,500 to $36,000.

PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

18% INVESTMENT 18%.

On Park Slope, handsome 4-story, swell front, fancy brick apartment house; every improvement; good condition; price $11,500; rents $1,450 year; mortgage $8,500. John N. Ohnewald, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and reception halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Immediate possession; $3,250 buys 766 Herkimer St., near Utica; "L" station; 9 rooms, brick dwelling, high stoop; every improvement; perfect order. "Finch," on premises.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

All kinds of real estate, fair prices; buy on rising market; shore fronts, hill tops, farms, country seats; acreage lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

LOT OWNERS

Desiring to build a home—We can build for you, make 90 per cent. loan if necessary, furnish plans and specifications; no speculators. Send particulars to "Construction," O Box 310 Times.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $800 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Splendid location, Maplewood, N. J., 15 miles out on D., L. & W. R. R., new house, nine rooms and bath, open plumbing, all improvements; price moderate; easy terms. Owner, Room 1,201, 302 Broadway, New York.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1½ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have three tenements in 110th St. and two on 1st Av., near new bridge; small mortgages; will exchange equity for seven-story apartment house not too heavily mortgaged and some cash. PORTER & CO., 150 West 125th St.

We have three tenements in 110th St. and two on First Av., near new bridge; small mortgages; will exchange equity for seven-story apartment house not too heavily mortgaged and some cash. Porter & Co., 159 West 125th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

1ST & 2D CORNER LOFTS.
Size 73x135.
696-702 Broadway, corner 4th St.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
Centre of the cloak, clothing, and millinery trade. Swift running passenger and freight elevators. Apply to agents.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

—TO LET—
DESIRABLE STORE, 40x200,
including BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR.
537-9 BROADWAY - - 110 MERCER ST.
Apply to
BERGEN & DYKMAN,
189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Hall to rent.—Select concerts, society meetings or lectures, piano, morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-03. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

To Lease—Waterfront lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Desirable furnished offices, suitable manicurist, hairdresser, teacher, any business; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

A Dey St. building, near Church, to let from May 1st. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $13 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

318-322 East 56th St.—Two new buildings, occupied by 48 tenants.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DWELLINGS
$75 a Month and Upward.

138th and 139th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.

Several desirable, well-appointed Dwellings, containing from 10 to 14 rooms and baths; handsomely decorated. These homes are now open for inspection.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.

Owner going abroad for the Winter wishes to rent until Oct., 1903, his sunny three-story house, 120 East 22d St., completely furnished as private house. Apply 109 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Cozy cottage on Palisades for rent; all improvements; $20. EASTWOOD, Box 17, Edgewater, N. J.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Five rooms, $16—$18; six rooms, heated halls, bath, $20—$22. Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

Auction Sales.

Robert C. Shephard, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 150 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City, to-day, November 3d, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, about 125 uncollectable book accounts due the assigned estate of the Wilbur B. Ketcham Company, aggregating $450. By order of W. L. Mershon, Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, Auctioneer, will sell to-day, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Number 183 Mulberry St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon. By order of mortgagee.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MORRIS WIEDERMAN et al., defendants.

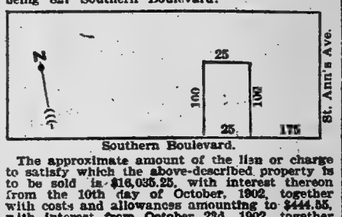
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Bronx,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and the Southern Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet; running thence westerly and parallel with the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly and again parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Southern Boulevard, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly wall of said premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1902.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 827 Southern Boulevard:



Southern Boulevard.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,035.25, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $444.55, with interest from October 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,409 and interest.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away. Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY CORNER APARTMENTS

containing 6 and 7 rooms and bath, handsomely decorated, steam heat, hot water supply.

RENTS $40 TO $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House.
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3329 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST & NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS. Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL,
(Owner and Builder, on premises.)

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the stores and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

ELSINORE,
504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable Suites 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator and hall service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOUCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

136 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST.
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS,
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

61-69 EAST 86th.

Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

THE RUTHERFORD

200-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suits of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept, and the rents are from $27.50 to $35. Easy of access; the electric elevated station at 67th St.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $35. 509 West 112th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—504 West 22d St., second flat, five large rooms, practically a corner, having side light; rent $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.—2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large, sunny rooms. Rent, $47.50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast, valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d, Near Park Av.—Residential block; desirable parlor apartment; 8 large rooms, bathroom; kitchen downstairs; hot water; individual yard; $32.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—1,124 3d Av., near 65th St.—First floor, six large rooms, single house. Rent, $22.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor, or Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; gas; $10. 540 West 53d St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment, one flight; seven large rooms; improvements; splendid neighborhood; reasonable rent.

Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,

57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.

Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.

Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.

Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,

86 West 119th st.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.

Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

DUFF & CONGER,

Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

$1,900 NEW APARTMENT HOUSE. Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment, corner, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful, modern home; splendid residential section. Just the place for a PHYSICIAN

$480 TO $510 THE VAN NYDECK, 64 East 90th St. Seven room and bath apartments; elevator and all improvements.

$720 THE PROSPECT HILL, Madison Av., cor. 91st. Choice apartment of 8 rooms and bath; elevator service.

$540 TO $780 THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA, Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.

$500 TO $660 NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST 80TH ST. Splendid apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; near 5th Av., private neighborhood.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

128 East 34th St.

Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry; servants' toilet; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service and every modern convenience.

Superintendent on Premises.

252 5th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Just one more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. BAIRD, 239 West 116th St.

Apartment Hotels.

The Arlington

18-20 West 25th St.,
adjoining Broadway and opposite Trinity Chapel.

High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.

Suites of one, two, and three rooms and bath, also three rooms and two baths.

Rentals, $600 to $1,550.

Descriptive booklet on application.

RANALD H. MACDONALD & CO.,
41 West 33d St., near Broadway, or on premises.

THE HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72ND ST.

An Apartment Hotel. Now Open

SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location it is unequalled. service, and location. It is unequalled. Booklet mailed.

GEORGE S. HARRAL.

THE CIRCLE

APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.

Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

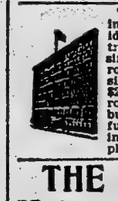
THE WESTMINSTER

APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.

T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.



THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family, transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, for two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping, roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

THE BRUNSWICK,

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Watches and Jewelry.

Yucky Payments—Fine diamonds, watches, [illegible]



Autumn Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE LODGE,

BRIARCLIFF MANOR,
29 miles from New York on the N. Y. C. R. R. Scarborough Station. Most delightful suburban hotel in America. Will remain open until December 1st. Phone, Briarcliff No. 1. Ideal place for Thanksgiving parties. Special inducements. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Country Board.

Unexceptional board for adults in private family; highest reference; near station. M., Box 255, Summit, N. J.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 13-15 West—The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, between 5th and 6th Aves. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

46th St., 163 West.
Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

55th St., 71 West.—First, second floor, front; also suite two rooms, private baths; Southern exposure; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—A few select table guests desired; excellent cuisine and service; individual tables; large, light parlor dining room; reference exchanged.

79th St., 104 West.—Handsome rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated throughout; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Elegant large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple; Jewish family; references exchanged.

95th St., 66 West.—Large sunny room: excellent table; refined home; near park; reasonable; reference.

118th St., 414 West.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Furnished Rooms.

5th St., 17 West.—In private family, large sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

9th St., 20 East.—Two large adjoining rooms, $9; also one large hall room, $3.50; steam heated; baths.

44th St., 247 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

44th St., 44 East.—A clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast if desired.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, dressing room; every modern improvement; telephone; private house; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $4, $6, $7.

83d St., 56 West.—Warm, newly-furnished modern rooms; refined; strictly first class; gentlemen.

94th St., 175 East.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast or board optional; reasonable.

126th St., 64 East.—Large, comfortable room; running water; also nicely furnished front hall room; bath.

131st St., 243 West.—Desirable square, also hall room; every convenience; private American family; gentlemen only.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building, suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Referees' Notices.

159TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly

MONTEFIORE HOME'S NEED

President Schiff's Report of the Work and Large Expenses.

Annual Meeting in the Institution for Chronic Invalids—Hallgarten Fund Declared Insufficient.

Jacob H. Schiff, President of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, appealed for financial aid at the annual meeting yesterday morning in the institution, at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. Representatives were present from several Hebrew institutions in the city, besides a large number of patrons and friends. The annual report showed that the home had labored under heavy expenses, a total of $100,000 having been required for the support of the 400 patients. The income from annual contributors hardly exceeded $75,000.

In reading his report, President Schiff said:

"The routine of the past year, both in the parent institution as well as in the country sanitarium at Bedford Station, has been marked by much activity, especially in the sanitarium, where the limit of capacity was almost reached. The sanitarium fulfills in every respect the purpose for which it was established, and without its existence the community would before this have found itself faced by a problem and a responsibility, the solution and discharge of which would have become of more than ordinary difficulty. As it is, Montefiore Home is in a position to remove from their crowded habitations and provide for with reasonable promptness the large number of unfortunates who, often without warning and with great suddenness, find themselves attacked by the dreaded disease, consumption.

"The provision made during the year in the city institution and the country sanitarium covered a total of 521 patients—327 males and 194 females—of which there remained at the end of the fiscal year 385, as against 339 in the preceding year. The applications during the year for admission numbered 1,331, of which 521 were favorably acted upon. Treatment was also given to 231 outdoor patients. The capacity of the institution is at all times overtaxed, and we have to reject many for lack of proper room. Taking the average for both city and country the per capita gross cost of support has been $281.12, as compared with $255.23 in 1901.

"Regular monthly pensions have been allowed to seventy-eight families whose breadwinners have been compelled to enter the home, but the income from the Julius Hallgarten fund, which provides the means, is insufficient to do justice to all the demands made upon it. The Directors continue to maintain the discharged patients' fund, from which, in seventy-four cases, amounts ranging from $5 to $80 have been given to those who, in the judgment of the physicians, no longer needed treatment."

The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year were $105,882.60 and the expenditures $116,142.86. The following-named Directors were elected unanimously for three years: Ernest Ehrman, Solomon R. Guggenheim, Joseph E. Heimerdinger, Henry Hess, Sigmund M. Lehman, Albert Lewisohn, Joseph Moss, Jacob H. Schiff, and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

An informal reception followed the meeting, and among those present were Isidor Straus, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; Edward Lauterbach, Leopold Stern, Nathan Bijur, Lewis Zinke, Dr. Otto H. Moses, Dr. J. Ladinsky, B. J. Greenhut, Hugo Blumenthal, Ralph Ettinger, Henry Hess, Louis Gans, Samuel Sachs, Joseph Moss, Jonas Weil, President of Lebanon Hospital; S. M. Lehman, and Isaac Blumenthal. The officers of the home are: Jacob H. Schiff, President; Louis Gans, Vice President; Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Treasurer; Raphael Ettinger, Secretary.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL.

Theatrical Men Elected Members of Two Committees—Capacity Overtaxed.

Joe Weber, Lew Fields, Sam and Lee Shubert, and the seven Sire brothers were elected members of the Advisory and Entertainment Committee of the Beth Israel Hospital at a meeting in the institution yesterday, at which $1,650 was netted for the annual Purim festival in Madison Square Garden on Jan. 3. Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Isidor Straus, and Mrs. W. J. Ehrich have consented to act as patronesses of the ball.

The capacity of the hospital has been overtaxed so much that it has been deemed advisable to purchase an adjoining parcel of property for the extension of the children's department. An ambulance service for the east side is to be established.

LINCOLN TRUST'S QUARTERS.

The Company's New Offices Fitted Up in Mahogany and Marble.

The Lincoln Trust Company, organized some months ago, and having temporary offices in its building at 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,123 Broadway, in which it now occupies the entire ground floor, reaching through from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, opened its doors for business with new offices on Saturday. The lower floors of the building have been entirely remodeled. The Fifth Avenue front of the building is adorned with pillars and a carved medallion of Abraham Lincoln.

Special attention has been given to the matter of light. A long and broad corridor extends the entire length of the building. At the right of the corridor are the various departments and offices, also reaching from the Fifth Avenue side to the entrance on Broadway. At the Fifth Avenue end first in order is the office of the paying teller. The other departments follow in order of importance. At the Broadway end, at the right of the corridor, proceeding from the Fifth Avenue side, are the offices of the officials of the company. The desks in these offices, as throughout the different departments, are of mahogany, as is the other furniture.

Directly across the corridor from the President's office is a department intended for the special use of ladies. This department has a paying teller. Directly opposite its window and across a small corridor, is another room with decorations in first Empire style, to which ladies may retire to prepare their deposits and attend to any details in connection with their business at the bank.

The various departments throughout the building are separated from the main corridor by railings and grills, inclosing panels of plate glass. These rest on a base of Pavanazzo marble. The ceiling is decorated in bronze.

Half way back, across the main corridor from the offices, is a bronze stairway, leading to the offices of the Madison Safe Deposit Company, directly beneath those of the Lincoln Trust Company. Near the Broadway end is the large safe deposit vault containing 3,000 boxes.

Special provision has been made for the convenience of down-town business men, and the Merchants' National Bank at 42 Wall Street, will receive deposits for the Lincoln Trust Company, which will be daily called for by messengers and the accounts transferred. The Lincoln Trust Company has a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of an equal amount. The officers are: President—Henry R. Wilson; Vice President—Frank Tilford; Second Vice President—Owen Ward; Treasurer—Robert C. Lewis, and Secretary—William Darrow, Jr.

TWO ITALIANS SUFFOCATED.

On the Way from Newburg to Italy They Went to a Broome Street Hotel.

Two Italians from Newburg, N. Y., were suffocated by gas early yesterday morning in the hotel of Luigi Vi Chesa, at 257 Broome Street. Antonio Gazirone of 170 West Parmenter Street was fifty years of age and Giuseppe J. Luigi of 54 Van Nest Street was thirty-five years of age. They were on the way to their homes in Italy, having saved $700. They came to this city on Saturday.

The odor of gas escaping from their room was noticed at daybreak yesterday. The occupants were found dead. The body of Gazirone was on the bed, and that of the other man on the floor. The latter apparently had tried to escape from the room, but was overcome. The theory that the

THE
King's Strength
and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of
Bass' Ale
as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by
Bass' Pale Ale
which was supplied to him at his own request.

CENTRAL UNION AND THE PATERSON RIOT

Pleas on Behalf of McQueen and Grossman, Alleged Anarchists.

Delegates Decide to Send a Committee to the Authorities—Col. Ruppert's Reply to an Attack.

The Central Federated Union decided yesterday to appeal to the authorities in Paterson, N. J., on behalf of William MacQueen and Rudolph Grossman, alleged Anarchists, who are under sentence on the charge of starting a riot at the time of the strike of the silk dyers. The subject was discussed for two hours. The question with the delegates appeared to be whether or not they could take the part of the condemned men without appearing to favor their doctrines. One of the delegates warned the central body that it was taking a great responsibility in standing by the acts of avowed opponents of law and government. Others advised the body to go slow. A resolution to appoint the committee was carried by an overwhelming majority.

The question was brought before the meeting by the Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications that asked that the privilege of the floor be given to Joseph Barondess, formerly the leader of the Cloakmakers' Union. The request was granted, and Barondess pleaded for McQueen and Grossman. He declared that Grossman was not at the riotous demonstrations. He said that McQueen and Grossman were invited to go to Paterson and address the silk dyers. After addressing the striking silk dyers, he said, Grossman came back to New York. McQueen remained in Paterson until the next day, when the riots took place. Neither of the two talked anarchy at the metings, he declared.

Grossman, who is under bail, and was present, was allowed to address the assembly. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and said he was not in Paterson during the riots. Afterward a resolution to appoint a committee to see the Paterson authorities and speak on behalf of the men was submitted by Barondess.

It was opposed by Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, who said that an alibi had been proved on behalf of Grossman, and that no proof has been brought that McQueen did not participate in the riots. "I don't think McQueen's record is such that we could give him protection," he said.

Several of the delegates wanted to have the resolution rushed through. One of them said that another Altgeld might be found in New Jersey.

"There has been no evidence offered here to clear McQueen," Donnelly said. "It is claimed that he is teaching labor unionism, yet he is not here two years. He came to me for a union card at first, but he could not get it because he was not a journeyman printer. Te wanted it, I believe, because he desired more to promote anarchy than trades unionism. He wanted to use it as a means to this end."

The discussion was ended by the carrying of the resolution to appoint the committee.

A letter was read from Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Tammany candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, in reply to the statement of the delegate of the International Association of Machinists that he was the principal stockholder in the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company. A resolution had been passed to the effect that Col. Ruppert be notified that he must unionize the factory or else the labor unions would fight his candidacy. The letter said that the writer had no connection with the factory and criticised the methods of those responsible for the charges. After a long discussion the matter was tabled.

The trouble between the Brewery Workers' Union and the unions of engineers and firemen about the firemen and engineers employed in the breweries came up again. It had been settled by the American Federation of Labor that decided that the engineers and firemen, instead of joining the United Brewery Workers, should remain in the unions of their respective trades. It was charged yesterday that the Brewery Workers' Union had ignored the decision. The Brewery Workers' Union was then, by a majority vote, suspended from the central body.

The delegate of Typographia No. 7 reported that demands for a new scale of wages and a forty-hour working week will go into effect to-day in the offices where its members work. He said that he believed that the demands would be granted in all of the shops.

POUNDED A LOADED CARTRIDGE.

Boy May Not Recover from His Injuries and a Girl Is Hurt.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Charles Eggers, Jr., seven years of age, was badly injured this afternoon by an exploding cartridge while he was playing in a field close to his home.

The lad is a son of Charles Eggers of 30 Grove Street. With his sister Tilly, who is two years older than he, and Mary Morse, eight years old, daughter of John Morse of 43 South Bleecker Street, he was playing in a vacant lot just back of his home. The Morse girl found a ball cartridge to which was attached a piece of wire about a foot long. The Eggers boy took it, and placing it on a rock, began to pound it with a stone. The two girls stooped down beside him to watch the result.

When the cartridge exploded the bullet hit the boy in the left breast above the heart, and penetrated deeply. His condition is critical. The jacket hit the Morse girl on the left wrist, inflicting a slight wound, and then hurt her fingers on the same hand.

Ex-Alderman Who Shot Himself Dies.

Ex-Alderman James Burns of Grove and Bay Streets, Jersey City, who shot himself in the head with a revolver last Thursday, died yesterday at St. Francis's Hospital. The act was prompted, his friends say, by financial reverses. He kept a saloon, and was at one time a Democrat. For some reason which he never explained he abandoned his party. After that his old friends deserted him, his business declined, and he became despondent.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club opened the season of 1902-3 last evening with the "Sharpshooters's Match." Conditions: Seven shots standing, seven prone; entries unlimited; two prizes. The winners were Lance Corp. H. Pinner, Company B, 35 at 200 yards, 32 at 500 yards, 67, and Corp. C. J. Austin, Company C, 35, 32—67. The following qualified as sharpshooters:

Lance Corp. H. Pinner, Co. B	35	32	67
Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C	34	33	67
Sergt. A. E. Wells, Co. E	32	34	66
Sergt. E. M. Leask, Co. D	31	35	66
Private A. Stevens, Co. C	32	33	65

Died Suddenly in His Bed.

William A. Japhe, fifty-two years old, a clothing merchant, died in his bed at his home, 147 East Eighty-first Street, early yesterday morning, presumably of heart disease. According to Dr. Trainberg of 148 East Eighty-first Street, the man was discovered to be dying by his sister at 6 o'clock. Dr. Trainberg, who had attended [illegible] was summoned, but [illegible]

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Delicious Buckwheat Cakes

for your breakfast these fine fall mornings. Could anything be better? The new crop is just in and we are ready with the finest prepared Buckwheat Flour sold anywhere throughout this great city. We intend to make the opening of the Buckwheat season interesting to our many friends, so for the next three days we make this special offering:

A PACKAGE PEERLESS BUCKWHEAT, A PACKAGE TRIUMPH OATS, . . . } Both, 15c

Of our Triumph Oats we say no more than that we guarantee them to be equal to the very finest packed anywhere.

SPECIAL COFFEE SALE.
BEST MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE, PER POUND, 23c.
5 Pounds for $1.10.

Egg Noodles, Butler's Peerless brand, very best, a package	5c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore brand, imported, ¼-lb. package	5c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c
California Peaches, Pears or Apricots, all heavy syrup, a can	15c
Soups, Anderson's concentrated, all varieties, a can	7c
Shoe Dressing, Blue Ribbon brand, our best, large bottle in carton	8c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, our best, per 3-lb. can	12c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand, box of 500	3c
Tomatoes, choice quality, large can, per can	9c
French Peas, Petit Pois, a can	12c
Azure Ball Blue, ¼-lb. box	5c

SOAP. SODA.
6 Cakes Butler's or Babbitt's Soap and 5 Pounds Best Washing Soda, BOTH 25c.

WASHING POWDER.
CLENEWELL BRAND (Our Best).
4-Pound Package, 15c.
1-Pound Package, 5c.
6-Ounce Package, 2c.

BEEF EXTRACT.
Peerless Brand. Extra Choice Quality. None Better.
A JAR, 19c.

Essie Peas, finest extra sifted, a can	15c
Queen Peas, early June, good quality, a can	10c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland pack, a can	10c
Corned or Roast Beef, all standard brands, 1-lb. can	13c
Olives, stuffed with pimentoes, 4-oz. bottle	9c
Cocoanut, Peerless brand, ¼-pound package	10c
Ammonia, large bottle	5c
Corn Starch, X L U R brand, a package	5c
Maple Syrup, pint bottle	15c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Tomato Catsup, Liberty brand, pint bottle	10c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless brand, ½-pint bottle	8c
Cider Vinegar, our best, quart bottle	7c

APPLES, Extra Fine GREENING or BALDWIN, A Basket, 15c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

A Package Prepared Flour, A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup, Both for 19c.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The New Building in the Bronx to be Dedicated and Opened for Inspection.

The new Home for the Friendless at Woody Crest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street is to be opened this week, and the dedication is to be on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Judge H. W. Bookstaver will preside at the exercises, Mayor Low will be a guest of honor, and addresses are to be delivered by Dr. Josiah Strong, Dr. John Bancroft Devins of The New York York Observer, and others. A Reception Committee will take visitors through the apartments.

A part of the building was completed on Oct. 16, and the 120 children who had spent the past fourteen months, while the construction work was going on, at the society's Summer home at Oceanport, N. J., were brought to their permanent quarters. All of the rooms, with the exception of the children's dining room and the resident teacher's room, have been furnished by gifts.

The rooms that are ready for occupancy are the chapel, the five dormitories, the caretaker's rooms, the solarium and hospital wards, the kindergarten, gymnasium, playrooms, and most of the offices. It is announced that it will cost $1,023 to furnish the dining room and $100 for the resident teacher's room. Mrs. S. J. Hallock, 936 Woody Crest Avenue, is Treasurer.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless has carried on this work—a work by women for women and children—in the old home on Twenty-ninth Street and in its industrial schools in the tenement districts of the city for sixty-eight years. 35,000 children having been kept in the home for terms varying from two months to two or three years, and between 6,000 and 7,000 being taught in its schools each year. Hundreds of the home children are occupying places of honor and trust. Now, in its sixty-ninth year, the socity in its new home enters on a larger and more thorough work

NELLIE CORCORAN SPEAKS.

The Girl Responded to a Nurse's Remark and Took Nourishment—New Treatment Tried.

Nellie Corcoran, the girl who has been in a coma in St. Vincent's Hospital for the past two weeks, speaking for the first time on Saturday, opened her eyes and spoke voluntarily yesterday. A nurse noticed the opening of the eyes and said: "Good morning," to which the girl responded: "Good morning."

"You are here to become a nurse. Don't you know it?" the nurse asked.

"Yes," the girl responded, "I know I am."

The girl made other efforts to speak and then closed her eyes again. She swallowed five ounces of milk voluntarily.

Drs. Bendan, Donovan, and Roth announced that they entertained hopes of the patient's recovery. They are trying a new French treatment, which consists of administering waves of a mixture of oxygen, ether, and alcohol. They said that the treatment had been beneficial. The girl's temperature yesterday was 101.6, as against 103.4 on the day previous; pulse 140, as against 154, and respiration 26.

DAY OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Japanese Girls at the Flower and Sculpture Show.

This is to be Chrysanthemum Day at the Flower and Sculpture Show at the Madison Square Garden. Growers from noted gardens of the State will exhibit their blooms. W. W. Wells of Earlswood, Surrey, England, will exhibit nineteen new varieties. The blooms are twelve inches in diameter. H. A. Dreer of Philadelphia will exhibit a new golden Pandamus from South Pacific Islands.

In the Japanese Garden the little trees are attracting wide attention, there being 100 of them arranged like trees on [illegible] mountain sides. There are dwarf [illegible] trees, [illegible] new

FAMILY RESCUED FROM FLAMES

Roundsman Trainor Also Helps to Save Twelve Horses in a South Street Warehouse Fire.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night, Roundsman James Trainor of the Madison Street Police Station, saw a puff of intense black smoke issue from the warehouse of Berger & Oenick, wholesale rag dealers, at 262 South Street.

Before he reached the fire box at the corner of Rutgers and South Streets, flames burst out of the windows on the first and second floors and enveloped the building.

Next door to the warehouse is the blacksmith shop and stable and home of Samuel Koerner. The blacksmith shop occupied the first floor, the stable, containing twelve horses, was on the second and third floors, and Koerner, his wife and their five children, lived on the fourth floor.

After turning in two alarms, Roundsman Trainor dashed back to the burning building. The flames by this time had spread to every floor, and realizing the danger to the blacksmith, he pounded on the door of 261. Not receiving any reply, the Roundsman broke in the door and found the hall was full of smoke.

On the fourth floor he found the blacksmith and his family had gone to bed. Rousing them quickly, the Roundsman took eight-year-old Max Koerner by the hand and started for the fire escape followed by Koerner and his wife, each carrying two children.

No sooner did they descend in safety to the street than flames shot out of the windows of the apartment they had occupied.

The Roundsman started back to the building. With the assistance of other policemen the twelve horses in the stable were rescued.

The inflammable material which was stored in the building at 262 caused a fierce blaze on every floor by the time the engines arrived. Water towers and hose streams were turned into every window, and the bales of rags were drenched as they burned. The flat occupied by Koerner next door was the only part of that building which suffered from the flames.

The damage to the building and contents was estimated at about $10,000.

HOTEL FIRE IN BURLING SLIP.

Firemen Narrowly Escape Injury from Falling Slate—Explosion Feared at One Time.

Three alarms were sent in for a fire in the rear of Sweet's Hotel, a building at 37 Burling Slip, at 7:55 o'clock last night, and, although the blaze was not of serious proportions, the firemen had plenty to do before they got it under control. The loss was $5,000. Sweet's Hotel fronts on Fulton Street, running through to Burling Slip, and the building where the fire started was used for a laundry and for storage.

Starting in this laundry, which is on the second floor, the blaze shot up an areaway to the roof, and was burning fiercely when the firemen reached the scene. The roof was of slate, and steeply pitched, so that it was no small task to work on it to good advantage.

In a short time word was sent to the fire at 262 South Street that several old buildings in the block were threatened, and that the adjoining block, occupied by Franklin H. Kalbfleisch of the Anatron Chemical Company, was in danger.

Chief Croker, fearing an explosion in the chemical building, hurried to Burling Slip with extra apparatus, but he was hardly needed, and went back to the other fire in a few minutes. Two streams were put up from the front, as soon as the small blaze on the second floor was extinguished, and these, with two others inside, brought the fire under control after an hour's work. Several firemen had narrow escapes from injury from falling slate.

PLANING MILL IN FLAMES.

Incendiary Fire at Elizabeth, N. J.—Fireman Injured by a Fall from a Ladder.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 2.—Fire early this morning destroyed the second and third floors of the Heidritter Planing Mill, on New Point Road. Several planing machines and lathes, with many scroll saws and other expensive machinery, were destroyed, with finished and unfinished woods.

The fire was of incendiary origin, as a man was seen to run from the building just after the flames were discovered. The walls of the building, which were of brick, were not burned. The loss will be about $10,000. The fire looked so threatening at one time that most of the department was called to the scene.

Frank Johnson, one of the firemen, while descending a ladder, fell from it, and was slightly injured.

MINE ARBITRATORS' PLANS.

Commissioners Go to Hazleton and Will Spend Four Days Visiting Mines of That Region.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 2.—The mine strike commission left for Hazleton at 11 o'clock to-night to spend four days in further acquainting themselves with the physical features of mining. Assistant Recorder Neill was left behind to receive the miners' statement from President Mitchell to-morrow. Thursday, it is expected, the operators' counter-statement will be presented. The Commissioners will then take a recess until Friday, Nov. 14, by which time the two parties will be expected to have completed the preparation of their cases and be ready to go on with the hearings. The Commissioners will devote the interim to preparation for the hearings by acquainting themselves with the details of the two statements.

Bishop Spalding preached at the late mass in St. Peter's Cathedral this morning. His fellow-Commissioners attended the services and occupied front pews. The Bishop's sermon was based on the tenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore, love is the fulfilling of the law."

No reference was made to the work of the commission.

The mines which the commission will visit in the Hazleton region have not yet been decided upon. Superintendent Warriner has suggested the No. 40 shaft, operated by his company. The miners prefer to have the arbitrators inspect the Harwood colliery of C. Pardee & Co. There are twenty-five mines in the Hazleton region, and all but No. 40 shaft are entered by means of a slope. The Harwood is a typical mine of that region. The Commissioners Saturday requested both sides to agree on one mine, and if they fail the commission will probably decide the matter.

COAL AT $6.50 A TON TO-DAY.

Good Shipments of Freshly Mined Anthracite Expected This Week.

The sales agents of the coal-carrying companies expect good shipments of anthracite on the different lines to-day. To-morrow being election day the output is expected to fall off a little, but it will improve daily for the rest of the week, they say.

The retail rate of $6.50 a ton for a net ton of 2,000 pounds will go into effect in most of the yards to-day. It is believed that there is little coal in the hands of speculators now, and that beginning with this week the quantity of mined coal will be increasing daily. A number of the coal dealers will make their first deliveries of freshly mined coal to householders to-day. For the first week or two they will sell only a ton or two tons at a time.

KEPT WEDDING A SECRET.

The secret marriage two weeks ago of Florence E. Maxfield and William P. Phillips, prominent members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Bethesda Congregational Church, at Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, was made known yesterday.

Mrs. Phillips is the Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Bethesda Congregational Church, and is not quite twenty years old, while her husband is only a few months older. The bride is a daughter of a merchant tailor who lives at 506 Decatur Street. The young couple have known each other for four years. On the night of the 19th they went out ostensibly for a walk, and while passing the house of the pastor of the Herkimer Street Reformed Church decided to get married.

After leaving the minister's residence they returned to their respective homes, and it was not till Saturday that their parents were let into the secret. Yesterday Mr. Maxfield made known the marriage of his daughter through an advertisement.

O'Neill's

Women's Coats, Suits and Wraps.
Modish Garments, Good Materials and Moderate Prices.



Old-time and well-worn phrases, but which concisely and forcibly describe the reputation we have held for years in the retailing of Women's Outer Wear. We were never better prepared to uphold this reputation than now. Hundreds of high-class garments for dressy women and a larger representation of popular-priced Coats and Suits than ever before, every one of which might be truthfully labelled "First-Class Material and Moderate Price." Those we have selected as special

for Monday are Extra Value.

WOMEN'S LOOSE COATS of splendid quality Peau de Soie, top cape, tailored collars, trimmed with braids and ornaments, lined with fine white satin and warmly interlined, new bishop sleeve with tailored cuffs, at 23.50
Value 30.00.

WOMEN'S LOOSE COATS of French Peau de Soie, rich, heavy quality, top cape, full wide sleeves and yoke trimmed with silk ornaments, lined with all satin and warmly interlined, at 37.50
Value 50.00.

WOMEN'S SEMI-FITTING JACKETS of all-wool Montagnac Cheviot, perfectly tailored and lined with guaranteed satin. A nice appearing and splendid wearing garment, at . . . 13.50
Value 17.50.

WOMEN'S CHEVIOT COATS, medium lengths, perfectly tailored and lined with satin, practical, dressy and serviceable, at 9.98
Value 14.50.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

"Trying on the First Corset" illustrates three generations wearing

"LA GRECQUE" CORSET.



You cannot cure an EFFECT while the CAUSE remains.
La Grecque Corset cures the CAUSE of ungainly lines by hygienic support of the spine at waist line, and freedom for the normal position and working of muscles and vital organs in front.
The average corset merely applies pressure to the EFFECT, and does not pretend to reach the CAUSE.
Read this to your doctor.
PRICES FROM $2.00 TO $50.00.
VAN ORDEN, 164 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 21st and 22d Sts., New York.



To-morrow will be a cold day for some one—winter overcoats are ready; $16 to $60.
Winter suits—in looks fit for victors, in price for the also-rans; $16 to $38.
Winter underwear, comforters—every good sort.
Hats to satisfy day-after-to-morrow's claims—silk, English, $8, and American made, $6; opera—heavy ribbed silk, $8.

If you elect to shop to-morrow come in the forenoon—we close at 1 o'clock Election Day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
ORIENTAL RUGS.
GUENDJIS, CARABAGHS & HAMEDIAS, $8.50
(reduced from $12.50 & $15).
ORIENTAL CARPETS, $75 & $125.
(reduced from $110 & $175).
Turkish and Persian—sizes average from 9x6 ft. to 14x10.
"LONG CREDIT" and bargain prices stand shoulder to shouder in all house-furnishing campaigns, and always win.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.
Knox Hats
THAT'S ENOUGH!

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

NEGRO CHASED BY A CROWD.

Detective Pushed Him Into a Hallway and Cleared the Sidewalk by Showing a Revolver.

Detective Sergeant John J. Fogarty of the Central Office told yesterday how he had saved a negro from being roughly handled by men and boys at Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue in the afternoon. The man described himself afterward as Thomas Brown, a longshoreman of Brooklyn. The first sight the detective had of the man was at the time he was running up Seventh Avenue from Twenty-sixth Street, followed by men and youngsters, who shouted: "Kill the nigger!" "Hang him!" "Knock him down!" The detective pushed the man into a hallway. Somebody in the crowd said that the negro had insulted a white girl.

"Well, I'm a policeman. I'll take care of him," Fogarty said.

"Rush the cop and get him!" one man yelled.

"Come on, all together!" another shouted.

Turning to Brown, Fogarty said: "When I give the word follow me on a run." Then he pulled a revolver and flashed it in the faces of those nearest him.

"If this sidewalk isn't clear in one minute, I'll shoot and shoot to kill," the detective said.

Those nearest the detective turned away. Fogarty and the negro ran up Seventh Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, then [illegible] Street they [illegible] the [illegible] Sta[illegible] server. The crowd was dispersed, but nobody was arrested.

In the police station Brown said that in West Twenty-sixth Street he had been annoyed by a boy and had kicked him. Other boys began to throw stones at him, he said, and when several men joined them he ran away. He was allowed to go home. A report to the police was that Brown tickled a little white girl under the chin and that it was resented by her companions.

SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARY'S ARRIVES.

The schoolship St. Mary's returned from her annual cruise yesterday. She touched at Southampton, Mediterranean ports, Lisbon, and Madeira, whence she sailed for home. She encountered two hurricanes, but was not injured.

When she was released from Quarantine she was taken in tow by the navy yard tug [illegible] and last night she anchored off [illegible] she may be taken to her [illegible] enty-fourth Street this

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; Light to fresh west to southwest winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,483. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT HOME TO VOTE

Passes Through New York on His Way to Oyster Bay.

Welcomed by Townsfolk with Fireworks and Band — Waited to Shake Hands with Fireman.

President Roosevelt, looking in excellent health, passed through New York yesterday on his way to Oyster Bay to vote. Mrs. Roosevelt was awaiting him at the residence of the President's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who has been ill, and she accompanied him to Oyster Bay.

A special train of two cars bearing the President and his party arrived at Jersey City at 4:57 o'clock in the afternoon. The car Iolanthe was the one in which the President rode. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary William Loeb, Stenographer N. C. Latta, Dr. George A. Lung, and four secret service men. Gen. James S. Clarkson, the surveyor of the port, with a friend, was awaiting his arrival and shook hands with him, introducing his friend.

Before leaving the station in Jersey City the President walked to the forward end of the train to shake hands with the engineer and fireman. The fireman was busy oiling his engine at the time, and the President of the United States waited four minutes until he had finished, and then shook hands with the grimy individual much to his embarrassment. He had been wondering why the President had been standing there so long.

Mr. Roosevelt went on the ferryboat Pittsburg, going to West Twenty-third Street. He drove at once to the home of Mrs. Robinson, at 421 Madison Avenue. He remained but a few minutes, and re-entering the carriage with Mrs. Roosevelt he drove to the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, arriving there at 6:10 o'clock.

At Thirty-fourth Street and Second Avenue the horse of one of the mounted policemen slipped and fell. Detectives Duggan and Kinsler leaped from the carriage in which they were riding and helped the policeman to his feet. Neither horse nor rider was hurt.

The President will remain at Oyster Bay until Wednesday morning, and will then go to Philadelphia, where he will be present at ceremonies in the Masonic Temple. From Philadelphia he will return to Washington. His next visit to New York will be on Nov. 11. On that date he will be present at the dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce building, and will attend the banquet in the evening.

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt reached Oyster Bay this evening at 7:20 o'clock. He was met with a rousing cheer. About the station a thousand persons were gathered. Big bonfires were blazing at several points near by, and fireworks were being discharged, and the local band was playing. When the President appeared at the door of his special car he was greeted with cheers. As he passed across the platform on his way to the wagon from Sagamore Hill, he shook hands with many of those who, despite the efforts of the secret service men, pressed forward to greet him. It was the most enthusiastic greeting the President has had here since the day he returned at the close of the Spanish war.

Two political meetings were held here tonight, one each by the Republicans and Democrats. The blare of the brass bands of the rival meetings added to the din of whizzing rockets and booming anvils. The horse attached to the President's trap became restive, two men being required to hold him. The drive to Sagamore Hill, however, was made without accident.

JOURNEY FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Roosevelt and party left here at 11:45 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Oyster Bay, where the President will vote to-morrow. The only members of the party besides the President were Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb, Dr. Lung, the President's physician, and four secret service men. The representatives of the press associations who have almost invariably accompanied the Presidential party in the past were refused admission to the train.

The President's special from Brandy, Va., arrived here over the Southern Railway at 11:20, a few minutes behind its schedule. It was backed into the station and the President immediately came out on the platform and doffed his hat to the crowd which had gathered. He spent some time shaking hands with old friends, and expressing his satisfaction with the brief trip into Virginia.

"I had a great time," he said. "It was splendid sport. I didn't shoot anything, to be sure, but it was the outing that I wanted. That was all I was after, anyway, and I got it. I enjoyed it immensely."

The President was in exceedingly good humor, and laughed heartily over the remarks about his luck on the shooting trip. He occupied most of the time during the brief walk here in his car reading newspapers. When the train pulled out he stepped to the platform and bowed to the crowd.

BRANDY, Va., Nov. 3.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party left here at 9:30 A. M. for Washington. The party arrived at the train in carriages from the home of Representative Tilden soon after 9 o'clock. On the station platform after his arrival the President held an informal reception, many of the residents of Brandy and vicinity embracing the opportunity to meet and shake hands with him. Among others, the President met probably his only namesake in Virginia—Teddy Roosevelt Bant. Teddy is a baby about a year old, and crowed vigorously in the arms of his proud mother as the President chucked him under the chin.

Just before the train pulled out, President Roosevelt stepped upon the rear platform of his car, and, in response to the handclapping of the crowd, thanked the people for their greeting.

At Remington, in response to demands of a small concourse of people, the President speaking from the rear platform of his car, said:

"I want to say what a very great pleasure it has been to me to be here and to see your beautiful country, and to be received everywhere with characteristic Virginia hospitality. I had the good fortune to visit two or three of your battlefields, the first and second battles of Manassas, and Cedar Mountain—and to be shown over them by men who had worn the blue and men who had worn the gray. We are all alike now, and can all glory alike in the valor of each side and the devotion to duty as each side saw its duty." (Applause.)

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Ladies' Maids on the Pennsylvania Special.

One of the most popular features of the Pennsylvania Special renders that train additionally attractive to the lady traveller. It is the maid, whose offices are

W. L. ELKINS'S NARROW ESCAPE

Iron Girder Falls on a Scaffold in Philadelphia Under Which He Is Standing—A Workman Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—One man was killed and others, including William L. Elkins and George D. Widener, son of P. A. B. Widener, had narrow escapes from death or serious injury this afternoon, when a huge iron girder slipped from its sling and crashed through the scaffold covering the sidewalk in front of the new addition to the Land Title and Trust Company's building, Broad and Sanson Streets.

The sidewalk along the Broad Street front of the new building is covered with a frame shed, which is intended to protect pedestrians from bricks or small objects which might be dropped by the workers. Mr. Elkins, Mr. Widener, B. L. Taylor, an inspector of highways, and E. C. Lineinger, of 2,219 West Dauphin Street, were under this scaffold when the chains slipped, allowing the girder to crash down upon it.

In its fall the girder struck an iron worker, John Lendell, injuring him so severely that he died in a patrol wagon on the way to the Hahnemann Hospital. Fortunately the other workmen in the vicinity heard the crash in time to seek refuge in the partly completed building. Only two men were hurt. Edward Costell, Superintendent of granite work, was bruised about the body and taken home. James Montgomery, a cab driver, was cut about the head and bruised. He was taken to Hahnemann Hospital.

Mr. Elkins, who suffered considerably from the shock, was seen by a reporter just after the accident.

"I have had a miraculous escape," he said. "I was under the passageway, having just left the Union League, when I heard the cries of the workmen and the crash of the falling timbers. Instead of rushing out into the street, I ran into the building, and thus perhaps escaped injury."

After the accident Mr. Elkins was helped into the Union League. It was some minutes before he was himself again.

A squad of policemen was hurried to the scene. They had their hands full in forcing back the crowd, it having been rumored that Mr. Elkins and Mr. Widener had been killed, and that their bodies were under the debris.

PROMINENT JESUIT VERY ILL.

The Rev. Burchard Villiger of Philadelphia Not Expected to Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The Rev. Burchard Villiger, the oldest and one of the most prominent Jesuits in this country, is seriously ill here. His physicians have given up all hope for his recovery.

Father Villiger was born in Switzerland in 1819, and when a young man entered the Society of Jesus. During the Swiss revolution he was expelled, and he came to this country. He was ordained in St. Louis, and later came East to become Vice President of St. Joseph's College, then connected with old St. Joseph's Church. After serving here for several years he was appointed Superior of the missions on the Pacific Coast, but returned again to the East, where he was given charge of St. Joseph's College. He became its first President, and rector of the Parish of the Holy Family, afterward the Church of the Gesu. He also acted as Provincial of the Eastern Province of his order.

In 1893 Father Villiger was called to Rome to attend the General Council of representatives of the Society of Jesus. He later visited the Holy Land with Father Gallmey of England. On his return to this country he was given charge of the Second Novitiate of the young priests at Frederick, Md., and was later appointed Rector of Woodstock College, which position he held until his return to this city, a little more than a year ago.

Father Villiger has been a member of the Society of Jesus for sixty-three years.

TO SELL THE HOWARD CASSARD.

Steamship Built to Break Atlantic Record Goes for Wharfage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—After having been built to cross the Atlantic in four days, the steamship Howard Cassard, which has been lying at Essington since June, 1899, will be sold for wharfage on Monday, Nov. 12, by United States Marshal J. Robinson. Considerable public interest was centred in the Howard Cassard at the time of her construction. The vessel turned turtle when started on her trial trip. The "flyer's" faults were afterward remedied but she failed of the purpose laid out for her.

SHOT A GOLDEN EAGLE.

New Yorker Killed a Splendid Specimen in Pike County, Penn.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—John Hesdorfer of New York, manager of a meat and provision firm of New York, England, and Scotland, is in Pike County, this State, hunting, and on Saturday took a trip back of Milford with Charles P. Mott.

The hunters suddenly espied a golden eagle soaring at such a height that they thought it was a hawk. A shot from Mr. Hesdorfer's gun brought it to the ground. The great bird is a magnificent specimen, the finest seen in many years. It measured 6 feet 5 inches from tip to tip of wings. Mr. Hesdorfer has sent the bird to a taxidermist in New York City. The golden eagle is rare in this section.

J. H. HANAN NEARLY DROWNED.

Shoe Merchant of This City Has Narrow Escape at Narragansett Pier.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Nov. 3.—John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer of New York, fell into the water while attempting to board a sailboat at the South Pier to-day, and when rescued was thoroughly exhausted.

He was bound for Newport, and continued there after receiving medical treatment.

Suits Grow Out of Automobile Crash.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Judge Martin J. Keogh to-day appointed William Arthur of Yonkers, uncle of James, George, and William Arthur, as guardian to bring suit for damages against the Union Railway Company for injuries received in the collision between an automobile, in charge of W. B. Raymond, and a trolley car, on Oct. 26.

Editor Robbed of $1,300.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 3.—A burglar last night entered the residence of C. A. Fay, editor of The Advertiser, and, with a pistol, which he took from under Fay's head, compelled Fay to give him money and diamonds valued at $1,300. The robber then backed out of the room and escaped.

ON ELECTION DAY, (NOV. 4.)
From 9 A. M. to midnight, the most elegant and complete Turkish and Russian Baths in Greater New York; enlarged and improved; 32-34-36 Clinton St., Brooklyn, (5 minutes from bridge,) will be open for inspection by ladies and gentlemen.—Adv.

Not a Comfort Neglected.
The services of a ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special renders that train additionally

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY INTO QUAY'S DOINGS

The President Has Been Examining Evidence Against Senator.

Exact Intentions Not Yet Apparent—The Answer Which Mr. Quay Probably Would Make to Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The action of the Attorney General in directing District Attorney Holland to investigate and report on the alleged violation of the civil service law by Senator Quay and others in soliciting campaign contributions, was the result of a conference between Mr. Knox and the President. The President himself has made a close inquiry into the facts, and friends of civil service reform carried to him a large number of the begging circulars which were received by different persons.

The Attorney General has sent to Mr. Holland a number of the names of those who received the circulars and also other information which will aid him, it is said, in making a thorough and clean-cut case against the Pennsylvania Senator. Trusting to Mr. Holland's well-known tenacity in the pursuit of violators of the law, the Attorney General expects him to make out a case within a short time, and then the President and himself will decide whether to begin a prosecution or not.

Mr. Knox and all his leading assistants are out of Washington, and it is not possible to learn precisely what are the intentions of the Administration. It is said by the friends of Senator Quay here that his answer to an attempt to get an indictment against him would be that the circular complained of was not a command to contribute money, but simply a notice that funds were needed, and where to send them, if those who received the circulars desired to give anything.

It is remembered that in the last campaign in Ohio a similar begging letter was sent out by Representative Dick, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and when the matter was called to the attention of the Grand Jury no notice was taken of it, as it was not regarded as a violation of the civil service laws. Little more than this is expected to come from the present investigation if the views of practical politicians are to be taken as indicating probabilities.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—United States District Attorney Holland has already communicated with a list of persons who are expected to give evidence in the inquiry into the charges of the alleged violations of the civil service rules on the part of Senator Quay. These men are said to be Government employes who received circulars asking for campaign contributions.

The examinations of these witnesses will be started in a day or two, despite the fact that much of Mr. Holland's time will be taken up in the Circuit Court, which is still in session. It is unlikely that the inquiry will be open to the public as the result will be made the basis for a report to the Attorney General. Should proceedings be instituted against Senator Quay, a full hearing would take place before a United States Commissioner.

SENATOR QUAY ANXIOUS?

Reported to Feel Apprehension of an Upset in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., Nov. 3.—Prospects of a close election to-morrow will cause Senator Quay, Republican State Chairman, to make a record run from his home to Philadelphia, 377 miles. He will be the first man to vote in Beaver to-morrow, as arrangements have been made to swear in the Election Board early so as to start voting promptly at 7 o'clock. A special train will carry the Senator from Beaver to Philadelphia, where he hopes to arrive before 5 o'clock in the evening.

The miners' strike and the bitter factional fight in Allegheny County have caused Senator Quay apprehension. He has drawn a line about the hard-coal region and termed it "the wicked belt." None of the anthracite counties are expected to return Republican majorities, while Allegheny County is an unknown quantity.

MURDER AMERICAN TEACHER.

Ladrones Kill D. C. Montgomery, Superintendent of Schools in Negros.

MANILA, Nov. 3.—D. C. Montgomery, Superintendent of Schools in Oriental Negros, was murdered Friday by ladrones, three miles from Bacolod. Mr. Montgomery was going to Bacolod for a consultation with the retiring Superintendent and to assume control of the division. He had a large sum of money with him. Six natives armed with bolos and spears attacked the Superintendent, quickly killed him, and then mutilated and robbed him.

The constabulary have offered a reward for Mr. Montgomery's murderers, and it is thought they will be captured. Robbery is understood to have been the motive for the crime.

This is the first instance of a teacher in the Philippine Islands being harmed while in discharge of his duty.

Mr. Montgomery leaves a widow, who is a teacher in the Island of Negros.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Mr. Montgomery was a resident of Lexington, Neb., and sailed for Manila on the transport Thomas July 23, 1901, with the teachers who were sent out at that time. The War Department has received confirmation of the death of Mr. Montgomery.

INDIAN ROBBED OF $22,000.

White Man Dressed as Squaw Talks to the Wife While Accomplices Plunder an Outbuilding.

MISSOULA, Mont., Nov. 3.—A wealthy Flathead Indian named Matchell has been robbed of $22,000 in cash, the money consisting of $100 bills and $20 gold pieces.

Matchell visited the town of Plains, and during his absence at night a man dressed as a squaw visited his home on Camas Prairie and engaged in conversation with Mrs. Matchell. The woman saw that the visitor was not an Indian squaw, but a white man, and her suspicions were aroused when she saw two men run from an outbuilding, where the wealth had been stored, carrying something with them.

The robbers jumped on their horses, which were near by. The man that had been talking to the squaw joined them, and the three hurried away.

Matchell is the wealthiest full-blood Indian on the reservation. He was always known to have money, which he kept in an old trunk in an outbuilding.

Fast New York-New Orleans Train.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The Southern Railway's new mail flier from New York to New Orleans, which left New York yesterday morning at 2:30, and was due here at 11:50, came into the city at 11:35, fifteen minutes ahead of time. The distance, 1,374 miles, was covered in 33 hours and 5 minutes, and the New York morning papers of yesterday were on sale here early this afternoon.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

"Black and White" Is All Right.
It is the finest Scotch whisky on the market.

THOUSANDS DIE FROM MEASLES

The Disease Reported to be Carrying Off Arctic Coast Natives at Rapid Rate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Thousands of natives of Herschel Island and along the Arctic coast are dying from measles.

The news was brought by the whaling steamer Jeannette, which arrived yesterday from a whaling cruise. Capt. Newth of the Jeannette said to-day:

"At last 25 per cent. of the natives along the Arctic coast have died from measles. They are dying off like rabbits, and there seems to be nothing to check the death rate.

"The march of civilization has increased the death rate from Nome north. Two years ago the devastation began, and it has continued since. When the natives began to wear civilized man's clothing, and drink white man's whisky, then began their decline.

"Pneumonia, rheumatism, grip, and every conceivable malady made their appearance among them and spread along the coast with appalling results."

BROOKLYN BOY LOST.

Father of Victor Laughlin Requests Chicago Police to Institute Search.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Chief O'Neill has been requested to search for Victor Laughlin, fifteen years old, who disappeared from his home, at 684 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is believed to be in Chicago.

James Laughlin, the boy's father, says in a letter to the Chicago police:

"My son mysteriously disappeared Aug. 4. We have learned that a strange man had the boy in his power and took him to Chicago. We wish you would have the wholesale novelty and notion houses watched for him. He is a good salesman, and might be found selling things in hotels or restaurants."

A reward will be paid for the recovery of the boy.

DEATH OF CHRISTIAN BLOHM.

Octogenarian Manufacturer Boasted That He Would Live to be a Hundred and Would Not Have a Doctor.

Christian Blohm, who boasted that he never would have a doctor, and that he would live to be a century old, died last night, aged eighty-four years, and a physician was in attendance. For many years Mr. Blohm was head of the Christian Blohm Willow and Rattan Manufacturing Company of 265 William Street, and lived with his grandchildren, George and Lillian Berbert, at 728 East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. He came from Germany thirty years ago. He had long been a widower. His eccentricities were many. he would intrust no one with his business, and if he had to stay away, the factory shut down. He had what he thought was a severe cold during the last few days.

"I shall fight it off," he said, in his usual bluff way. There was a party at the house last night, and Mr. Blohm had just started to sing an old German song, when he stopped and reeled. Miss Berbert caught him and helped him to a chair.

"I—don't think I shall live to be a hundred, Lillian," he said, gasping, as he sank down. Then came the doctor.

"Dead—probably apoplexy," was all he could say.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S PURCHASE.

Will Erect $300,000 Building in Philadelphia for Bethany College.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—John Wanamaker to-day purchased from the Jefferson Medical College the plot of ground on the west side of Broad Street from Catherine to Christian Street, and will erect on the site a building for Bethany College. The lot is 225.3 feet on Broad Street and has a depth of 150 feet. The purchase price was $25,000, subject to a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage. While the plans for the new building are yet to be drawn, it was said to-night the building will be an imposing structure. It's cost will in all likelihood exceed $300,000.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, one of the pastors of Bethany Church, is President of the Bethany College, now situated at Twenty-second and Pine Streets. The Dean is Prof. F. A. Wyres of the Eastburn Academy. The average yearly enrollment of students is about 500.

For some time Mr. Wanamaker has been looking for an available site on which to erect the new college building. The new site was intended for the new Jefferson Medical College buildings.

Before any plans are drawn, Dr. Dickey will visit some of the principal institutions in the country and will gather information to be used in designing the new college structure. Among others he will visit Armour Institute, in Chicago, and Pratt Institute, in Brooklyn.

GIFT TO JOHNS HOPKINS.

University Trustees Accept Offer of $25,000 from Dr. and Mrs. Herter of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—The Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University to-day received and accepted the offer of Dr. and Mrs. Christian A. Herter of New York City to give $25,000 for the foundation of a memorial lectureship in the medical department "designed to promote a more intimate knowledge of the researches of foreign investigators in the realm of medical science."

The end is to be secured by inviting each year some eminent worker in physiology or pathology to deliver one or more lectures at the Johns Hopkins University upon a subject with which he has been identified. The lecturer will receive as an honorarium the annual income of the endowment. There is no bar to opening the proposed lectureship to leaders in medical research in this country, if this should ultimately appear desirable.

Dr. Herter was a student of Johns Hopkins University, having spent the academic year of 1887-8 in research work in the pathological laboratory. He has for several years held the professorship of pathological chemistry in the university and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and has gained a high reputation as a contributor to medical science, particularly in the field of clinical pathology.

WOMAN JUMPED FROM FERRYBOAT.

Suicide of Olta Westerman, Who Told a Passenger About Her Troubles.

When the ferryboat Kentucky of the Greenpoint line was in midstream in the East River late last evening, a young woman, who had described herself at Olta Westerman, jumped into the river and was drowned. Her body was not recovered.

Mrs. Strasburg of 190 East One Hundred and First Street had the woman's automobile coat of black material. She had been accosted in the ferryhouse by the woman, who said that she was unhappy with her husband, was twenty-two years of age, and that she did not know whether to kill herself or wait and become crazy. She gave her name and her address as 310 West Twenty-ninth Street. She took off her coat, and Mrs. Strasburg tried to calm her, but afterward she jumped off the boat.

In the boarding house at 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, where Mrs. Westerman had lived, it was said that if she had quarreled with her husband it was not known by others in the house.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

LAURA BIGGAR IN JAIL

She Had Difficulty in Getting Herself Arrested.

Ex-Actress and Claimant of Bennett Estate Waited for a Constable to Come from Asbury Park.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 3.—Laura Biggar, or Mrs. Bennett, as she prefers to be called, had considerable trouble getting into the county jail here this afternoon and evening. She is, however, spending the night in the jail. Miss Biggar came down this afternoon about 3:30 o'clock in company with her counsel, Mr. Frankenstein. They went at once to the office of the Sheriff, and Miss Biggar announced she wished to be locked up.

There was no warrant here for her, and she was told so. Mr. Frankenstein said he understood the Sheriff had a warrant. To this it was replied that there was a warrant in existence, but that it was not immediately available, as it was in charge of Constable Theodore Hulick of Asbury Park. The Sheriff refused to place the former actress under arrest. Being on the ground and showing no inclination to go away, she could not be construed into being a fugitive from justice, and there was no warrant in the hands of the Sheriff to justify him in locking her up.

The Sheriff then telephoned to Asbury Park, and after some trouble managed to connect with Constable Hulick, who agreed to hurry here and either deliver the warrant into the hands of the Sheriff for service or else arrest Miss Biggar and turn her over to the Sheriff with the warrant. It was after dark before the constable made his way from Asbury Park to the county seat.

Meanwhile Miss Biggar, who refused to talk, but who seemed greatly annoyed over the delay, left the office of the Sheriff and walked to that of Justice Huise. She did this to avoid the crowd which had gathered in the office of the Sheriff. Tiring of waiting there, the Justice refusing to do anything in the absence of the warrant, she finally went back to the office of the Sheriff and waited. When she reached there she found Mr. Frankenstein in consultation with Mr. Hendricks and ex-Justice Stanton, who jointly with her are charged with having conspired to perpetrate a fraud in connection with the will and estate of Henry M. Bennett. Miss Biggar joined them, and they remained in the witness room of the jail until Constable Hulick reached here. The warrant then being within his reach, the Sheriff consented to receive the surrender.

When Hendricks and Stanton were taken back to their cells, Miss Biggar was allowed to remain a semi-prisoner in the witness room. There she will remain until such time as Justice Huise formally commits her. Since the arrival of Constable Hulick, however, her status has changed, for she may not leave the jail building. If she should attempt to do so she would be stopped and the warrant served on her.

Mr. Frankenstein says that Miss Biggar has nothing to add to what she has already said in the case. He says that she has been living ever since the accusation was laid against her at 110 East Thirty-third Street, in a flat owned by the Bennett estate. She can obtain bail, her counsel says, but will not accept it so long as bail is not forthcoming for Hendricks and Stanton.

Miss Biggar was entered on the jail records to-night as Laura Biggar Bennett, aged thirty-six, parents dead, religion Episcopalian, and birthplace United States. She is dressed entirely in black.

It is understood here that no indictment has as yet been found against Miss Biggar. Had there been one returned, there would have been a bench warrant in existence for her arrest, and this the Sheriff could have served without waiting for the warrant issued originally by Judge Heisley. The Grand Jury meets again on Nov. 12.

7,500,000-ACRE CATTLE RANCH.

W. C. Greene and Others Purchase Immense Tract in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 3.—W. C. Greene, of New York City and three other Americans have purchased a solid tract of land, situated in the State of Sonora in Northern Mexico, embracing 7,500,000 acres.

This land is now being inclosed with a four strand wire fence, and is to be made the largest cattle ranch in the world. This tract of land is 125 miles long and 100 miles wide. More than 7,000 miles of barbed wire will be required to fence it. It is estimated that this vast ranch property will afford pasturage for about fifty thousand head of cattle in its present raw condition.

The usual Western ranch will furnish grass for about thirty-six head of cattle to a section. This number is to be greatly increased on this Mexican ranch, by means of forage crops. It is proposed to establish an immense irrigation system on this land and to give much attention to farming.

Mr. Greene is President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, whose great copper mines are at Cananea, Mexico.

WESTERN UNION RULED OFF.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce Fighting the Telegraph Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 3.—When the Chamber of Commerce took possession of its new building this morning the announcement was made that the Western Union Telegraph Company had been ruled off the floor entirely. This action was taken in consequence of the Western Union's refusal to sign a new lease increasing their annual rental. The Chamber officials declared the Western Union would never be allowed on the floor until it had come to terms.

The move was not directly a part of the bucket-shop fight.

SARATOGA MAN ARRESTED.

J. Colby Harrington, 29 years old, of Saratoga, was arrested last night at 290 Macon Street, Brooklyn, by Deputy Sheriff McCarthy of Saratoga, and Detectives Carroll and Gilpin from the Brooklyn Central Office. The police say that he met at Saratoga Miss Campbell, sister of Edward and Oliver Campbell who occupy the Macon Street house and that he came to make his home with them at least temporarily, having become engaged to Miss Campbell.

McCarthy's warrant was sworn out by Harrington's wife, who lives in Saratoga, where he is said to have a child. The charge is disorderly conduct, but that is supposed by the police to cover a charge of abandonment. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court this morning.

Petty Officer of the Illinois a Hero.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Navy Department has received a report from Lieut. Commander Usher, executive officer of the Illinois, giving an account of the rescue from drowning of a landsman named L. Knatz by George Walsh, a boatswain's mate, both of the Illinois, while that ship was recently undergoing repairs at Sheerness, England. The Acting Secretary has transmitted the report to Walsh, adding: "The courage displayed by you on this occasion and the forgetfulness of self in your successful efforts to save life merits and receives the hearty commendation of the department."

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

"JACK THE SLUGGER" FOUND?

A Man to be Arrested To-day Is Said to be Miss Morton's Murderer.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—State Officer George H. Dunham will to-morrow arrest a man who Mr. Dunham believes he will be able to prove is "Jack the Slugger," and the slayer of Clara Morton, murdered in the McLean Asylum grounds, Waverly, on Saturday night.

The police declare they are able to prove that the man was seen and recognized by five persons in and about the McLean grounds on Saturday night. Furthermore, he was seen near where the murdered girl's chatelaine bag was found. It is also declared that he has been identified as the assailant in another case.

A week ago this man was in Waverly and frightened a young woman there. A young man caught him and nearly gave him a thrashing.

The suspect has been recognized as a man seen in Somerville the night Miss McPhee was murdered.

After the autopsy on the body of Miss Morton, medical examiner Harris stated that the murderer was left-handed. The man to be arrested is left-handed.

A NEW FRENCH AIRSHIP.

Successful Trial of a Large Machine Built Near Nantes—It Makes Several Circles of a Park.

NANTES, France, Nov. 3.—It has been known for some time past that the brothers Pierre and Paul Lebaudy and an engineer named Julliot have been constructing a steerable balloon, but such secrecy has been observed that little or nothing has been published about the new flying machine.

The first trial of the machine took place yesterday near Bonnières, where the airship was constructed. The balloon ascended to a height of about twenty yards, with two persons in the car. It was prevented from going higher by ropes.

The motor drove the airship against a stiff breeze. After manoeuvres lasting half an hour, during which several circles of the park where the experiment was conducted were made, the airship was again placed in its shed. M. Julliot, who had charge of the motor, was completely satisfied with the test, but would say nothing further.

The Lebaudy balloon is similar in appearance to, but twice the size of, the balloons of M. Santos-Dumont. It is 64½ yards long and 12 yards in diameter. The car is 5½ yards long, and can hold three persons. The propeller is driven by a motor of forty horse power, and at yesterday's trial the balloon seemed to move at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

The owners of the new airship are anxious to avoid publicity concerning it until it has made a trip from Bonnières to Paris and back.

HITS METHODIST PREACHERS.

President Eliot Says the Church Needs to Reconstruct Forms of Teaching Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—President Eliot of Harvard addressed the Methodist preachers' meeting to-day, in the Bromfield Street Methodist Church. The Methodist clergy came in for a scolding in the course of his remarks. He said:

"At the Sunday School I do not learn that the children are working actively. They only have half an hour a week, and no other subject could be dealt with in that way by any pupil. So I distrust the method of the Sunday School and of the pupil. The present Sunday School system is all wrong.

"The emotional side is developed largely in the Methodist Church. Is that wholesome for getting labor out of individuals? I find it does me no good to get my emotions all stirred up. The church needs to reconstruct the forms of teaching children and youth. The conception of sacrifice ought to be omitted from all teachings for children."

A number of the brethren replied rather warmly to Dr. Eliot in the discussion, characterizing him as an insidious arguer.

"We are Methodists," Dr. Brady said, "and thank God this world goes by method, if it goes at all."

GRAND DUKE PAUL'S DISGRACE.

Due to His Marriage to Baroness Pistolkoff—It Is Said the Czar Has Banished Him from Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—The dismissal from the Russian Army of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, which was officially announced yesterday, was due to his recent marriage to the Baroness Pistolkoff, with whom he has been acquainted for the past three years, and who obtained a divorce from her husband in order to marry the Grand Duke.

It is said that the Grand Duke has also been banished from the Russian Court for ten years. He will settle at Cannes, France.

RUBBER CONCERNS MERGED.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 3.—An informal combination of the Hartford Rubber Works, the Indianapolis Rubber Works Company, and the Morgan & Wright Company has been effected. Lewis D. Parker, President of the Hartford Rubber Company of this city, has been elected President of the Indianapolis concern and of the Morgan & Wright Company.

The three corporations will retain their individuality, but they will all be operated on a community of interest basis, under President Parker's supervision. J. C. Wilson, formerly Secretary of the Hartford Company, will be the general business manager.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. G. L. Cook, an Ohio physician, took morphine on Sunday night and died last evening in the New York Hospital. He lived at 340 West Eighteenth Street with a sister. He was seventy-eight years of age. He had been a specialist in throat diseases. When he became too old to practice he went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Albert S. Hoffman. On Sunday evening he told her that he had taken a large dose of morphine and that he would be dead soon.

To Dr. Tuthill of 319 West Eighteenth Street, who was called, he said:

"I'm getting old(doctor. I'm in the way and I don't like to go on like this; I don't want to bother any one, and I don't want any one to bother me. So it's a good deal better for me to die."

He was removed to the hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman said last evening that Dr. Cook for thirty years had been addicted to the use of morphine and opium.

Castellanes Entertain King Carlos.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Count and Countess Boni de Castellane entertained King Carlos of Portugal at a shooting party yesterday at the Château Marais, near St. Chéeron. On the return to the château actors and actresses from the Capucines Theatre played in opera bouffe. This entertainment was followed by a grand dinner. The Castellanes' guests included the Count and Countess d'Haussonville, the Marquis de Breteuil, the Duke and Duchess de Rohan, the Duchess de Luynes, Prince Lucien Murat, Count Gontaut-Biron, the Marquis and Marchioness de Castellane, and Count and Countess Stanislaus de Castellane.

Luxurious Train to California.
the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

THOUSANDS WAGERED AT HOFFMAN HOUSE

Over $125,000 Placed Last Night on the Election.

ODELL ODDS CLOSED 5 TO 3

Excitement in the Hotel Corridor—"Joe" Vendig Bet $40,000 and Jacob Field $42,000 on Coler.

POLLS OPEN.....6 A. M.
POLLS CLOSE.....5 P. M.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Owing to the excavations for the subway in Park Row, THE NEW YORK TIMES will not display election returns in front of its building this evening.

Returns will be displayed by THE NEW YORK TIMES at three places; the site of its new building, Forty-second Street and Broadway; the Fuller Building, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and the Harlem Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, 129 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Bookmakers and professional bettors thronged the Hoffman House last evening to wager thousands on the result of the election. The scene during the entire evening was like the betting ring at a race track on a day when a classic event of the turf is to be run. The actual bets by men of standing in the sporting world made last evening at the Hoffman House alone amounted to about $125,000.

At first the odds were 2 to 1 that Odell would be elected. The first commissioner to appear with Odell money on this proposition was George Wheelock, who it was stated, had any part of $100,000 to bet that Odell would be elected at odds of from 2 to 1 or better. There was a sudden shift in the volume of the Coler money caused by the appearance of Frank Farrell, friend of William S. Devery, and "Joe" Vendig, the bookmaker, and Jacob Field, the Wall Street man, all of whom were anxious to wager on Coler's chances of election.

The first bet recorded of importance was that of Frank Farrell, who bet $5,000 on Coler against $10,000 wagered by J. H. Katz on the Odell end. For some time the battle of odds was carried on in the lobby, and soon the well-known bookmakers were being rushed about by men anxious to make small bets.

The excitement reached the highest pitch of the evening soon after 10 o'clock. One or two rash bettors offered odds of two and a half to one that Odell would be elected. These were the best odds offered public, and they were taken promptly, but the sum involved in these bets was less than $1,000.

A number of Republican bettors who were confident made quiet wagers and the odds offered in several instances were 3 to 1 that Odell would be elected.

The surprise of the evening came about 10 o'clock when "Joe" Vendig went to the cashier's desk of the hotel and said that he was ready to bet large sums of money at odds of 6 to 10 that Coler would be elected.

The Odell backers flocked to the front in numbers. Bet after bet of $1,000 to $600 was made and in less than two hours the statement was made that Mr. Vendig had bet $40,000 that Coler would be elected.

The largest bet was that of George Wheelock, who bet $20,000 on the election of Odell against $12,000 on Coler. The short end of the bet was taken by Jacob Field.

There were many freak bets made during the evening, and some shrewd Odell men managed to get out large sums of money at practically even money. A favorite bet was to wager $1,000 against $1,000 that Odell would carry

M'CULLAGH'S BUSY DAY

Unusual Number of Deputies to Prevent Illegal Voting.

The Superintendent's Conference with Chairman Knox of the Tammany Law Committee — Where Justices May Be Found To-day.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh yesterday spent a busy day. In addition to the great number of deputies which have been enlisted in Superintendent McCullagh's service ever since the first registration day, several new batches were sworn in yesterday. When the polls open this morning there will be 600 of his men on duty in the various election districts throughout the greater city.

These men received their final instructions last night and were assigned to their various posts. In his final disposition of forces Superintendent McCullagh gave special attention to the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts. In these districts Superintendent McCullagh expects to find plenty for his men to do.

"From the information which has come to me," said Mr. McCullagh, "I am assured there will be desperate efforts made by 'floaters' and 'repeaters' at the polls to-morrow in many districts where a close election may be expected. Of course, I cannot tell you what districts I refer to—that might result in my plans being thwarted—but I will dispose of my forces in such a manner that, should these repeaters attempt to put their plans in practice, we will be ready for them. I have more men employed this year than at any previous election, and they are instructed to arrest any one attempting to vote fraudulently. In addition to this, we have this year the hearty co-operation of the police, which has not always been the case. We are ready for whatever happens, and will see to it that this city gets an honest election."

One of Superintendent McCullagh's callers yesterday was Charles H. Knox, Chairman of the Tammany Hall Law Committee. The conference occurred in the forenoon, and was behind closed doors. Neither Superintendent McCullagh nor Mr. Knox would say what had been discussed, but later in the day Mr. Knox, on behalf of his committee, sent the Superintendent of Elections a letter, which reads as follows:

In the interview the Chairman of this committee had with you to-day you stated to him that it was your intention in every case where you had a warrant for the arrest of a registered voter to have such voter arrested before voting and to prevent him from swearing in his vote.

The authorities are numerous that an officer holding a warrant for an elector is bound to use the utmost diligence to arrest him before election day and not wait until he presents himself at the polls.

We insist that any warrants you have in your possession shall be executed at once.

We assume from the fact that you have already secured warrants for the arrest of registered voters that the grounds upon which those warrants were issued, and which it is contended renders the voter ineligible to vote, existed prior to his registration, and the evidence of such ineligibility has certainly come into your hands in ample time to have permitted you to secure manifestoes from the Supreme Court directing the striking of those voters' names from the list, a duty which devolves upon you as Superintendent of Elections, and which duty you swore to perform.

Justices Clarke, Bischoff, and Greenbaum will sit in the Supreme Court to-day to hear applications for writs of mandamus obtained by voters who may claim their right to vote has been wrongfully disallowed.

The following Justices will be on hand at their residences throughout the day to issue the necessary orders to show cause why such writs should not be granted:

Justice Dugro, Hotel Savoy.
Justice O'Gorman, 318 West One Hundred and Eighth Street.
Justice Leventritt, 34 West Seventy-seventh Street.
Justice MacLean, 2,122 Fifth Avenue.
Justice Fitzgerald, 140 East Seventy-ninth Street.
Justice Friedman, 874 St. Nicholas Avenue.
Justice Blanchard, 17 East Eightieth Street.
Justice Giegerich, 267 East Seventh Street.
Justice Truax, 72 East Sixty-fifth Street.

800 POLICEMEN SHIFTED.

Partridge Wants Officers Out of Their Usual Precincts—Says His Motive Is to Prevent Tricks in Conjunction with Police.

More than 800 policemen will be on duty to-day in strange precincts. Late yesterday afternoon Commissioner Partridge sent out orders to the various stations in all of the boroughs, designating the number of men to be shifted and the precincts to which they should be assigned. From some of the precincts, as the Eighteenth, whose station is in East Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, all of the day force will be sent to other parts. About 600 men altogether will go from the precincts in this borough to Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx. The other 200 or more will be transferred for the day into precincts other than their own in the same borough.

Two of the precincts in which the men were changed were those in which Leader Murphy and ex-Chief Devery live.

These changes, Commissioner Partridge said last night, were made partially because of the necessity of evening up the number of policemen at the various polling places, and partly because of the desire of the Commissioner to prevent any "skullduggery" that might have been planned by any member of the department. In some of the busiest precincts the number of police places is small and the large number of men regularly on duty there will not be needed on election day. These superfluous men have been ordered into parts where there are more police places so that an equal number of men may be on guard at each place.

The Commissioner said that he had always believed that a policeman would be of better service to the community as an officer at a polling place, if on duty in a precinct where he did not know all of the voters. The fact that from some precincts more men had been transferred than from other precincts, he said, had no political significance whatever, and meant simply that the men were not needed there. In so far as practicable, he said, the patrolmen in all of the boroughs had been changed.

Arrangements have been made so that the change will not affect the franchise of the policemen. Those who have been assigned to other precincts have been instructed to report there at 10 o'clock, and thus the policeman whose home precinct is in the upper end of Manhattan and who has been assigned to the Borough of Queens or Richmond will be able to cast his vote at home before reporting for duty. There will be reserves and relief shifts which will relieve the men on duty, and every one, the Commissioner said, will have plenty of time to vote.

There was much excitement at Tammany Hall last night over the report that Commissioner Partridge had ordered that the patrolmen of the West Thirty-seventh and East Twenty-second Street Stations be shifted for election day. The word was received early in the evening and there was a consultation on the matter among the members of the Executive Committee. When asked about the transfer Leader Murphy said:

"This seems to be persecution. It looks as if Commissioner Partridge wanted to intimidate the voters in my district. I will be out and will have all of my assistants with me, and will see that every man legally entitled to a vote in the district casts his ballot in spite of police."

Leader Murphy lives at 309 East Seventeenth Street, within the jurisdiction of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Devery of the Ninth Assembly District lives at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street, which is within the jurisdiction of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

It was hinted at Tammany Hall that this fact had something to do with the transfers.

Capt. Fitzpatrick of the East Twenty-second Street Station admitted that the shift had been ordered, but said that he could give no reason for it, unless it was the intention of Commissioner Partridge to promote fair play by taking the policemen from the precincts where they were known. He said that his men had been ordered to report at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The men in the platoon on duty at that hour will make the shift after 6 o'clock. He said that the order did not affect himself, the Sergeants, or Roundsmen.

Capt. Haughey of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station also admitted that the order had been issued but declared that he knew no reason why the change should be made. He said that a similar change had been made only once before to his knowledge and that was during the Strong administration, and the change was ordered by Superintendent Byrnes.

STATE PATRONAGE AT STAKE.

Vast Amount to be Distributed in the Event of a Democratic Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—In the event of the election of the Democratic State ticket, there will be a vast amount of patronage to distribute from the State Capitol. A large number of positions are filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; then again there are others which the Governor and State officers can parcel out individually and still others which are within the gift of the persons appointed by the executive of the State. Here are some of the appointments that can be made:

	Salary.
A Superintendent of Insurance	$7,000
A Superintendent of Banks	7,000
Two Railroad Commissioners, each	8,000
A Superintendent of Public Works	6,000
A Commissioner of Agriculture	4,000
Three Civil Service Commissioners, each	2,000
A Superintendent of State Prisons	6,000
A Superintendent of Public Buildings	3,500
A State Architect	7,500
One State Tax Commissioner	5,000
A State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Election District	5,000
An Inspector of Gas Meters	5,000
A State historian	5,000
A miscellaneous reporter	4,500
A health officer of the Port of New York (compensation)	12,500
A Superintendent of Weights and Measures	500
One supervisor of accounts of race meetings ($500 expenses allowed)	2,500
Agent of Onondaga tribe of Indians, (4 per cent. on annuity of money distributed allowed)	100
Agent of Onondaga Indians in Western New York	150
Attorney of the Seneca Nation of Indians	150
Attorney of the St. Regis tribe of Indians	150
Three Commissioners to examine voting machines, each	150

Also the following clerkships and exempt or non-competitive places:

Nine in executive department; aggregate salaries	$20,000
For Secretary of State, seven; aggregate salaries	13,000
Land Office, four	6,000
State Controller, twenty-five; each, $250 to	4,500
Court and trust examiners, seven; a day, $5 to	10
For State Treasurer, five	10,000
For Attorney General, thirteen	31,000
For State Engineer, ten; each, $1,000 to	4,000
In Insurance Department, seven	21,000
Two appraisers, a day	20
Railroad Commission, three	11,500
Department of Public Works, forty-four; each, $1,000 to	4,000
Department of Excise, eighteen	47,200
Department of Agriculture, two; one $7.50 a day; the other, a year	3,000
Factory Inspector, one	1,800
State Board of Charities, one	3,500
Arbitration Board, one	2,000
Labor Bureau, two	4,500
Forestry Commission, five	13,000
Niagara reservation, one	1,000
Prisons, twelve	19,300
Civil Service Commission, three	9,000
Department of Public Instruction, five	11,800
Other employes, same department, thirty-one; each, $720 to	1,200
Prison Commission, nine	7,000
Superintendent of Prisons, three; each	1,000
Tax Board, ten; a month, $150, to, a year	1,500
Tax Board, one	3,500
Inspector of Meters, four	6,000
Agricultural Station, two	5,800
New York Health Officer, eight	8,400
Quarantine Department, eleven; each, $480 to	2,500
Superintendent of Elections, two	7,800
State Fair Commission, six	7,300
Board Warden, two	3,000
Lunacy Commission, thirty	48,800
Elmira Reformatory, four	10,000
Industrial School, three	3,000
Soldiers' Home, three	5,000
Craig Colony, three	2,400

Besides the foregoing there are many other minor non-competitive places to be filled at various State institutions, whose aggregate salaries run well into the thousands, as well as memberships of the State Boards of Pharmacy, embalming examiners, medical societies; trustees of Washington Headquarters at Newburg; trustees of Supreme Court libraries, etc.

ENGEL'S BOND REFUSED.

Magistrate Crane in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday refused to accept Martin Engel, Tammany ex-leader of the Eighth Assembly District, as bondsman in a perjury case growing out of the registration, stating as his reason that Magistrate Flammer had forfeited one of Engel's bonds in another case.

He also declined as bondsmen Samuel Kahn proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, Bowery and Broome Street, and Morris Brockman, a well-known character of the neighborhood, on the ground that he had a right under the law to withhold a bond for forty eight hours for the purpose of investigating the real estate security. The parties did not wait for this, however, for Brockman and Kahn deposited $500 each with the City Chamberlain, and the Magistrate released the prisoner upon the certificate which they brought back to court.

The prisoner was Harry Riley, twenty-six years old, of 57 Bowery, who was charged with having sworn that he had signed a challenge bond on registering last year. McCullagh Deputy Norwak testified that the challenge bond had turned up, but that it had not been signed by Riley. Norwak also alleges that Riley permitted another person to vote under his name last year.

JUSTICE STECKLER'S VOTE.

Charles Steckler, who has been managing the campaign of his brother Alfred for Justice of the Supreme Court, said last night that he was absolutely confident that his brother would be elected. He said:

"Judge Steckler will poll the largest labor vote ever polled by a candidate for office in New York, with the exception of that cast for Henry George. This vote, taken together with the straight Republican vote, the vote of the Greater New York Democracy, and the Liberal Democracy will give him, in my judgment, the largest vote ever polled by an individual candidate in New York City."

Predicts Election of Shober.

Frederick C. Lawyer, a former member of the Republican County Committee and of the Harlem Republican Club, has been making a house to house canvass in the interest of Frank Shober, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Congressional District, and for J. M. Russell, the Democratic candidate for Senator. Mr. Lawyer says that the Republican bolt in the Seventeenth District on account of the defeat of Senator Slater for re-nomination is serious, and he predicts the election of both Shober and Russell.

No Bonfires on Asphalted Streets.

Commissioner Livingston of the Department of Public Works has written letters to Commissioner Partridge of the Police Department and Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department asking their co-operation in preventing the building of bonfires on asphalt paved streets on election night. Commissioner Livingston points out that the repairs to damaged streets have cost the city between $20,000 and $30,000.

SUPERSTITION IN CAMPAIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Latest advices received here from Hawaii tell of a remarkable campaign argument being used in behalf of the sitting Delegate from the islands, Mr. Wilcox. He is running against Prince David, and it is said his friends are appealing to the worst sort of motives for support.

According to the report, they charge that the missionaries are responsible for most of the ills of the Hawaiians, and say that the missionaries are inoculating the children with the virus of leprosy when they vaccinate them against smallpox. This charge is based on a deep-seated superstition among the people, resulting from careless and unsuccessful methods of vaccination in early days.

The missionaries vaccinated natives to render them immune to smallpox, and it sometimes happened that leprosy was thus spread. The danger from this circumstance has long ago disappeared, and vaccination is now as safely performed in the islands as anywhere, separate "points" being used, so there can be no spread of disease.

Boy Killed by Dumbwaiter.

Joseph Rice, eleven years old, of 636 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, was instantly killed yesterday by a dumbwaiter at 642 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, where he had gone to deliver coal. The boy was riding the coal on the elevator when the rope broke and he was struck by the valve in its descent.

COLER PREDICTS VICTORY.

Returns to be Received at Tammany Hall, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Democratic Club.

Bird S. Coler spent last evening in his headquarters in the Hoffman House and talked with friends who called. Mr. Coler said he was never more confident of success than now that the campaign is over. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It will be a great and popular victory for the independent and Democrtic voters of the State of New York. It will be a victory of the people over the party which has increased the cost of the necessities of life to such an alarming extent."

"Will you give any figures?" was asked.

"No," he replied. "All the figures have been given out by the Democratic campaign managers. The Democratic leaders of the State have worked hard and earnestly for my election. There are a few things which have happened to-day to make me even more positive of the result. The Republican leaders will open their eyes with surprise when they find what happens in several up-State counties."

All the Tammany District leaders received at Tammany Hall yesterday the bag of sample ballots, election paraphernalia, and large packages containing greenbacks. It was rumored that the amount allotted to each election district of the city was $50.

Charles F. Murphy will receive the returns over special wire in the Executive Committee room at Tammany Hall. With him will be Secretary Thomas F. Smith, Senator Thomas F. Grady, Col. George B. McClellan, Daniel F. McMahon and James J. Martin. The returns will also be received and announced in the big hall where a large crowd is expected. Boswald's band will enliven the proceedings.

Elections returns will be received by the Republican State Committee in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with Luther Little and Lafayette B. Gleason as reading clerks.

A private wire will be run into the Democratic Club.

RIVAL CLAIMS IN BROOKLYN.

Democrats and Republicans Alike Assert Confidence in Their Predictions of Victory.

The Democratic leaders in Brooklyn last night repeated their predictions of a victory for Bird S. Coler in the county and State. Chairman John L. Shea of the local Campaign Committee declared that the Coler vote in Brooklyn to-day would be a record breaker, and that the candidate would be elected. James Shevlin expressed the opinion that the Democratic vote in Kings would exceed all expectations, and Senator McCarren still clung to his landslide view. Both Mr. Shevlin and Mr. McCarren were confident that the ex-Controller would cary the State.

Mr. Coler was given an informal reception at Brooklyn Democratic Headquarters yesterday, nearly all the local district and county leaders being present. He talked with most of the leaders, and seemed to be greatly pleased with the reports as to conditions in the various districts which were given him.

It was announced at Brooklyn headquarters that the candidate for Governor would probably receive the election returns tonight there. Hugh McLaughlin and other local leaders will be present with Mr. Coler to learn the results. Arrangements have been made to get the figures from all over the State and the country generally.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is said by those close to him to be making the fight of his life to keep down the Coler vote in Kings County, not only for the success of the Republican ticket, but for the sake of his prestige as a leader, declared yesterday that Brooklyn was not lost to Odell. On Saturday Mr. Woodruff practically conceded the county to Coler by 7,000 or 8,000. Yesterday he said that upon the strength of final reports received by him from the various Assembly districts he believed that there was a good chance of the county going for Odell.

"Gov. Odell," said the Lieutenant Governor," will come down to the Bronx with 112,000 plurality, and there will be no vote below that which can offset it."

WATCHERS FOR REPUBLICANS.

The County Committee's Extra Force of College Boys—A Croker Report.

The Republican County Committee, having received information which has led to the belief that an attempt will be made today to cast a large number of fraudulent votes for the Democratic ticket in various election districts in different sections of the city, has taken steps to prevent anything of the kind being done.

In addition to the regular force of Republican watchers, Chairman Robert C. Morris has for the past week been organizing an extra force of watchers, made up of men especially trained in the details of the election law. These men have been selected from the various law schools in the city and the college alumni associations. The force numbers 1,000 men.

Most of the young men who will compose this force of watchers are members of either the Republican Club, the Yale Club, the Princeton Club, the Columbia Club, or the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Republican County Committee yesterday authorized the statement that information had come to the Committee that Richard Croker was in London a guest at the Carlton Hotel and that for the past few days he had been in cable communication with Leader Murphy and was furnishing suggestions about the campaign. The name of the man who furnished the information was not made public by the Committee.

MUST TAKE SILVER DOLLARS.

Supreme Court Dismisses a Suit Brought to Determine Whether They Are Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed on the ground that no Federal question was involved, the writ of error in the case of Fred A. Baker vs. Stephen Baldwin, both of Michigan, involving the constitutionality of the Bland-Allison Coinage act of 1878, providing for the coinage of silver dollars.

The case arose out of a refusal on the part of Baker, to whom Baldwin owed $330, to accept silver dollars in payment. The case was decided in Baldwin's interest by the Supreme Court of Michigan, and Baker brought it to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error. The former decision was sustained by to-day's decision, but the court did not enter into the merits of the controversy. In dismissing the case the Chief Justice simply said: "As our judgment over the judgment and decrees of State courts in suits in which the validity of statutes of the United States is drawn in question can only be exercised, under Section 709 of the Revised Statutes, when the decision is against their validity, the writ of error cannot be maintained."

DRESSED HIMSELF FOR BURIAL.

Grief for the loss of his wife, who died five months ago, is the only known cause for the suicide of Thomas D. Mann, thirty-eight years old, a shoe salesman of 723 Grand Street, Williamsburg. His body was found, dressed for burial, in a room in a hotel at Graham Avenue and Grand Street yesterday morning.

Since Mrs. Mann's death their two children have been living with relatives in Manhattan. Mann visited them Sunday, and it was noticed that he took a very affectionate farewell of them. Then he went to his rooms, shaved, dressed himself in a black suit, with a white tie, and turned on the gas. He had often said of late that life had no charms for him.

Father Bric, S. J., to Work Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The Rev. James J. Bric, S. J., one of the most widely known Jesuits in New England, left Boston tonight in order to take up work at the Church of St. Ignatius, Park Avenue, New York. Father Bric has been pastor of St. Mary's Church here for years, and his removal came as a big surprise. Most of his time as a Jesuit priest has been spent in Washington and Providence.

Magistrate Meade Improved.

Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, who was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday at his home, 348 West Twenty-third Street, was reported yesterday as improved. His condition, however, is serious.

LATEST FORECASTS OF TO-DAY'S ELECTION

Slight Change from Earlier Estimates from Various States.

Large Numbers of Congressional Districts Claimed by Both Sides—With Some Exceptions Interest Is Keen.

Latest reports from States all over the Union show very little change from the election estimates published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday.

In the close States claims and counterclaims are made, leaving the probable outcome wholly problematical.

While apathy is reported from some districts in general, interest in the election appears to be keen.

One feature of the reports is that a large number of Congressional districts are being claimed by both sides.

CLAIMS AS TO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The leaders of both political parties are claiming that victory at the polls is in sight. Chairman Cutter of the Republican State Central Committee estimates that the majority for Dr. Pardee, Republican candidate for Governor, in the counties outside of San Francisco will be 14,200.

S. K. Lane, the Democratic candidate for Governor, on the other hand, has given out a forecast of the result in which he places his prospective majority in San Francisco at 15,000 and in the entire State, this city inclusive, at 17,365. The total registration in the State this year is 384,055, against 369,893 in 1900, when 297,879 votes were cast.

FORECASTS IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 3.—Both Democratic and Republican Chairmen claim a victory, the former by 18,000 to 20,000 plurality and the latter by 10,000 to 15,000 on the head of the State ticket. Three Congressmen are to be chosen, and both Democrats and Republicans are claiming all these.

It is generally conceded that the Democrats will secure a majority in the Legislature and will re-elect United States Senator Teller. In order to insure a fair election in this city an agreement has been reached to place both Republican and Democratic watchers at the polls, who shall assist the election officers and police in preventing any repeating or fraudulent voting.

THE FIGHT IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 3.—Republican State Chairman Gates predicts Republican success for the State ticket and in all the Congressional contests.

"We expect to carry both branches of the General Assembly, thus insuring the return to the United States Senate of O. H. Platt," said Mr. Gates.

Chairman J. J. Walsh of the Democratic State Central Committee to-night said: "The Democratic Party's State ticket, including Congressman at Large, will win by a plurality of 3,500. Democratic candidates will be elected to Congress in the First, Second and Fourth Districts. As to the State Legislature, there will be large gains for the party."

DELAWARE'S CONTEST.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 3.—William Michael Byrne, the Union (Addicks) Republican nominee for Congress, predicts a combined Republican majority in the Legislature, with a dead-lock on the Senatorship, but the ultimate election of two Republican United States Senators. The regular Republican and Democratic leaders, however, assert that not only will Mr. Byrne be defeated, but that the Addicks faction will elect not more than sixteen members of the Legislature, which would preclude the possibility of J. Edward Addicks's election to the United States Senate. Democratic leaders claim a majority over both Republican factions.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken throughout Delaware to prevent the molestation of the ballot boxes used in to-morrow's election, the impression prevailing that previous attempts at riotous disturbances will be repeated.

FIGURES FROM ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The Republicans claim that they will have nineteen out of twenty-five Congressmen and more than enough members of the State Legislature to elect the next United States Senator, who is to succeed Senator William E. Mason. The Democrats claim that they will have a few more than a majority of the Legislature on joint ballot, while the Republicans assert that there is no doubt whatever of their ability to control the State Assembly.

The Democrats claim twelve Congressmen. The present delegation in Congress is evenly divided—eleven Republicans and eleven Democrats. In the City of Chicago and the County of Cook there has been in some of the Congressional districts a desperate fight. This is particularly the case in the Sixth District, where ex-Congressman William Lorimer is seeking to regain the seat he lost at the last election.

IOWA ESTIMATES ALTERED.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 3.—Reports to both headquarteres show that interest in the election, especially in the more closely contested Congressional districts, has materially increased. The earlier estimates made at the two headquarters have been revised. Chairman Spence to-day claimed the election of the Republican State ticket by 65,000, and the election of all the Republican Congressional candidates. Chairman Jackson of the Democratic Committee concedes the State to the Republicans by not over 35,000, but claims the election of Wade and Craig, in the Second and First Districts, and the probable election of two or three other Democrats to Congress.

THE BATTLE IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, who have delivered speeches in nearly every County in the State, are out with statements, claiming the State will go Republican by from 20,000 to 30,000 and that their party will have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature. The coming Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Fairbanks.

On the other hand Democratic State Chairman O'Brien to-night said:

"The conditions are very satisfactory indeed and every indication points to a sweeping Democratic victory. We will elect a majority of the Senators and will carry the House of Representatives. We will increase our Congressional representation."

THE KANSAS OUTLOOK.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 3.—Kansas to-morrow will elect a full State ticket, including eight Congressmen. A non-partisan view of the situation to-night makes it appear that the Republicans will elect their State and Congressional tickets, though the Democrats are almost sure to make gains in the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Harris.

MARYLAND IN DOUBT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican Committee issued a statement this evening predicting that the State will go Republican by from 10,000 to 12,000 and that Maryland will again send a solid Republican delegation to Congress. Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic Committee in a final statement professes confidence in the election of four Democratic Congressmen out of six, with good chances for a fifth.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Republicans are exceedingly confident and the Democrats very hopeful. The former claim this State by 25,000, while the latter believe that they will elect their candidate for Governor by 5,000 plurality. The present Congressional delegation stands ten Republicans and three Democrats, but this year Massachusetts gains a Congressman on the redistricting. Under the new apportionment the Republicans assert that twelve of the party candidates will win, while the Democrat claim that they will elect at least six out of fourteen Congressmen.

The uncertain element in to-morrow's election is the strength of the Socialistic vote.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York

ESTIMATES IN MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—Secretary Alward of the Republican State Central Committee estimates from the apathy shown that there will be not over 80 per cent. of the vote of 1900 cast to-morrow.

L. T. Durand, Democratic candidate for Governor, to-day gave out a statement predicting the success of the entire State Democratic ticket to-morrow. Non-partisan estimates, however, give the State to the Republicans by from 30,000 to 40,000. The Legislature, it is conceded, will be Republican. Nine of the twelve Congressmen that will be elected are conceded to the Republicans. The Democrats are predicting success in the First, Second, and Third Districts.

RIVAL CLAIMS IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—Republican Chairman Jamison and Democratic Chairman Buck each claims 25,000 plurality for his party. The fight has been principally on the Governorship, the Democrats virtually conceding the rest of the ticket to the Republicans.

The Legislature will have a large Republican majority in both branches, the Democrats having named candidates in only a few districts.

SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—The real contests in Missouri to-morrow will apparently be over the Legislature, the Eleventh Congressional District in the City of St. Louis, and the city itself. Republican State Chairman Akins says the Legislature will be very close, but Republican on joint ballot. He predicts that the Republicans will carry St. Louis unless election frauds are committed.

Democratic State Chairman Rothwell claims the State by 30,000 plurality, and a majority of thirty in the Legislature. He also claims fifteen out of the sixteen Congressional districts.

MONTANA FIGURES CONFLICT.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 3.—Chairman Lindsay of the Republican State Central Committee predicts the election of Dixon for Congressman and Holloway for Supreme Justice by a good majority. On the other hand, Chairman Toomey of the Democratic Committee claims Evans will be elected Congressman and Leslie Supreme Court Justice. Both Chairmen claim the Legislature.

NEBRASKA PREDICTIONS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 3.—Chairman Lindsay, for the Republicans, predicted to-night that his party will elect six Congressmen, the entire State ticket, and two-thirds of the Legislature.

Chairman Hall, for the Democrats, claimed his party would elect W. H. Thompson Governor by approximately 10,000 majority. He said the Democrats would not lose a single one of the fusion Congressional districts.

Chairman Weber, for the Populists, concurred in the main with the figures of his Democratic co-worker. Based on last year's vote, the fusionists have a Republican plurality of 12,000 to overcome.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 3.—The reports received indicate that there will be a Democratic victory to-morrow. All indications point to the election of nine Democratic Congressmen, with ten probable. The Republicans say they have hopes in two districts, the Eighth and the Tenth, and claim they will win in both.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FIGHT.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 3.—Chairman Hanna, of the Republican State Committee, asserts that he is confident of Republican success for the State. With a normal vote the Republican managers predict that they will have at least 14,000 majority for the State ticket, with White for Governor not more than 1,500 behind. The Legislature is expected to be Republican by about 50 per cent.

The Democrats are claiming to-night that their inter polls show that twenty-three of the largest counties out of the 39 will give White, (Republican for Governor) less than 5,000 majority.

STUBBORN FIGHT IN NEVADA.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 3.—There can be no doubt that Newlands, Democratic candidate for Senator, will make a very stubborn fight to-morrow, but the Republicans still maintain confident of being victorious. A big storm is threatened, and should it arrive by to-morrow it will keep many away from the polls.

The fight promises to be exceedingly close, with the exception of Farrington, Republican, for Congress, and his election is generally conceded.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The Democratic managers say there may be a surprise in the vote on the State ticket and that they will gain three Congressmen, surely two. The present Ohio delegation in Congress consists of seventeen Republicans and four Democrats.

Chairman Dick says he expects a Republican gain of one. Chairman Dick has not changed his estimate of 70,000 plurality on the State ticket. Other Republicans predict that the plurality of Laylin over Bigelow for Secretary of State will approximate 100,000.

OUTLOOK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3. — Senator Quay, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to-night issued a statement to the press in which he gives his estimate by counties on the vote for Governor to-morrow. The statement shows a plurality in the State for Pennypacker (Rep.) of 163,435. Philadelphia's plurality for Pennypacker he places at 105,000, and that of Allegheny County (Pittsburg) is placed at 25,000.

The Senator concedes but one of the thirty-two Congressional districts to the Democrats and claims that the Republicans will have two-thirds majority in both Branches of the Legislature, which, in the approaching session, will elect a successor to United States Senator Penrose.

Democratic Chairman Creasy said, before leaving here for his home that Robert E. Pattison, Democratic candidate for Governor, would have 40,000 plurality, and that the next Legislature will be anti-Penrose.

RHODE ISLAND'S HOT FIGHT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 3.—Unusual interest centres in the Congressional fight in the State. The Republicans claim the re-election of both Congressmen, but the Democrats assert that Mayor Granger of Providence and F. P. Owen this year will displace their rival candidates, Congressmen Bull and Capron.

L. F. C. Garvin of Cumberland (Dem.) has made a strong fight against Gov. C. D. Kimball (Rep.) for the office of chief executive. The Legislature will be Republican.

SOUTH DAKOTA FIGURES.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 3.—On the eve of the State election the Democrats say they will elect from twelve to fifteen of the 130 members of the State Legislature. Republicans concede them only about six. A conservative estimate places the Socialist vote at 3,000. It is estimated that a total of 80,000 votes will be cast, a falling off of about 15,000 from two years ago. The general belief is that the Republicans will elect their State ticket and Congressmen.

COMPLICATION IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 3.—On account of the entrance of the Church question into politics this year party lines have been so disintegrated that many surprises are looked for in to-morrow's election. Chief interest centres in the contest for control of the Legislature, which will elect a successor to Senator Rawlins. In Salt Lake the Republican Gentile defection unquestionably will be heavy, but Republican leaders declare this will be more than counterbalanced by the Mormon Democratic defection.

DOUBTS AS TO WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 3.—Chairman Morrison of the Republican State Committee says:

"If there is as large a vote polled to-morrow as there was two years ago the Republican ticket will carry the State of Washington by 20,000 majority. The Republicans will control both houses of the Legislature."

Chairman Heifner of the Democratic State Committee says:

"The Democratic ticket will carry the State by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 4,000."

WEST VIRGINIA'S OUTLOOK.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 3.—Democratic managers claim the election of John T McGraw in the Second Congressional District, and say the result in the First is in doubt. Republicans claim the election of Dovener in the First and Dayton in the Second by majorities given in 1898. The Democratic organization is better in both districts than it has been for years.

HARD FIGHT IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—While the chances seem greatly to favor the success of the Republican State ticket to-morrow, there are many things entering into the contest which render it hard to make an accurate forecast. Party differences are expected to cut quite a figure on both sides. Especially is this the case among the Republicans, who have been practically divided for two years. Mayor Rose appears to be confident of being elected by anywhere from 12,000 to 17,000 plurality, and Gen. George F. Bryant, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, estimates Gov. La Follette's plurality at 40,000.

The Republican managers to-night claim ten Congressmen and one in doubt, while the Democrats are sure of one and claim a fighting chance for three others. It is generally conceded that the Republicans will control the next Legislature, which elects a United States Senator.

WYOMING ESTIMATES.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 3.—The Democratic State managers profess to be hopeful of electing their Congressional and State candidates to-morrow, but will give no figures. On the other hand the Republicans assert that Congressman Mondell will be re-elected by a majority of at least 5,000, and the entire State ticket by majorities of not less than 2,500.

GIRL PLANNED DOUBLE CRIME.

Nellie Mackey Committed Suicide at Home of Man She Had Intended Should Die with Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Nellie Mackey, twenty-four years old, of 36 Thirteenth Avenue, late last night committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid on the rear porch of the home of Frederick Nippes, a letter carrier, at 270 Norfolk Street.

In a diary left by the young woman there is an entry which shows that she had intended to kill Nippes and then kill herself but fearing the blow would kill Nippes's aged mother, she changed her mind and committed suicide.

Miss Mackey met Nippes last night and threatened suicide, so he says, but he thought that she was trying to frighten him, as she had made such threats before. He was awakened by her screams soon afterward.

ROBS ELEVATED STATIONS.

The Brooklyn police are hunting for a daring thief who has been robbing the elevated stations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company during the last two weeks. On Saturday night the thief entered the station at Grand and Greene Avenues about midnight, and, pointing a pistol at Henry Murphy, the agent, demanded that he turn over the cash in the drawer.

The agent, instead of complying with the [illegible] the man ran downstairs. Most of the agents, fearing a visit from the robber, are now keeping revolvers handy in the stations.

YOUNG CLERK A SUICIDE.

Nelson Thought His Employers Suspected Him of Complicity in Theft.

Frank T. Nelson, twenty-six years old, shot and killed himself in the apartment of Frank W. Rose, his brother-in-law, with whom he made his home, at 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Street. Nelson was a clerk for Follmer, Clogg & Co., dealers in umbrellas at 395 Broadway. A fellow employe and close friend named Little was arrested last week charged with stealing $7,000 worth of umbrellas, and members of the firm thought, so the police said last night, that Nelson might have been an accomplice. The young man [illegible]

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING for Autumn and Winter.

DOUBLE-BREASTED and NORFOLK SUITS of Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Plain and Fancy Worsteds and Blue Serges.

SAILOR SUITS of Plain and Fancy Serges, including White and colored styles with detachable silk collars and shields. Also Russian Blouse Suits.

TOP COATS of Kersey cloth, Oxford Frieze and fancy mixtures. Children's Top Coats of Grey Squirrel; Velvet, trimmed with Beaver and Ermine; Kersey Cloth, trimmed with Beaver, Persian Lamb, Ermine and Squirrel.

Select Assortments of HATS and CAPS, consisting of White and Colored Beavers; Tam O'Shanters of Cloth, Serge, Velvet and Camel's Hair; Silk and Worsted Toques; Derbies, Alpines, Etc.

STORE IS CLOSED THIS DAY.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.



Ever Try Bl

Strongly recommended by the medical faculty all over the world as a spirit of unusual purity and virtue.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Prescribed in many instances where spirits in any other form would not be tolerated.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
NEXT SUNDAY 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SACRED CONCERT
GRAND OPERA NIGHT
WALTER DAMROSCH and his ORCHESTRA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
ANDREAS DIPPEL.....Tenor
MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
"Filled a real demand and appealed to musical taste and an admirable orchestra and ministered to musical delight."—Times.
"With good reason did the audience show pleasure, for it was an evening of many delights. Joy to be in such a body of instrumental performers."—Sun.
"The first of these Sunday concerts occupied a dignified place, yet served all ends of popular entertainment."—Tribune.
"A large audience and a concert of admirable quality."—World.
MISCELLANEOUS OPERA PROGRAMME SUNDAY.
Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $10, $12, $15, at box office, Ditson's, Tyson's, Rullman's, McBride's, etc.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play. A COUNTRY GIRL
Matinées, Election Day, Wed. & Sat. 2.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger Present
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
in CHILDREN OF KINGS
Legendary Romance, with Humperdinck's Music.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TO-DAY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mat. To-day at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
ELECTION DAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
No Matinée To-morrow.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
Orchestra of 90
Five Evg. Concerts: Nov. 19, Dec. 2, Jany. 6, Feby. 5, 24.
SOLOISTS: Schumann-Heink, Ruegger, Gabrilowitsch, Pugno, Bendix, Heermann
Subscription sale now open at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL,
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
1902....SIXTY-FIRST SEASON....1903
Eight Public Rehearsals....Eight Concerts
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
The Eminent Soloists of the Season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke
Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Nov. 6, FREDERIC LAMOND
SAT. Aft., Nov. 8, RAOUL PUGNO
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St., Near Broadway.
ANDERSON—BAERNSTEIN
JOINT SONG RECITAL.
Tuesday, Nov. 4th. Louis Dannenberg at the piano. Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and box office.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER
"It will equal 'Florodora' in fame and shekel-winning achievements."—World.
by the authors of "Florodora." Seats 6 weeks in advance.

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs., 8:45. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:30.
Extra Matinée To-day. Election Day.
"Tommy Hot" is decidedly not what the name implies."—World.
"TOMMY HOT"
Seats at hotels at box office prices. $2.50 to $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
The sensation of the melodramatic world.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SAT.
JOHN DREW
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17—Wm. Faversham in Imprudence.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Matinée To-day at 2. To-night at 8.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Regular Matinée Sat. Seats 4 weeks in advance.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 3.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING
Evenings, 8:30.
Matinées, 2:15
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SAT.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
LAST 5 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
THE JOY OF LIVING

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Evgs., 8:30. THE TWO SCHOOLS
Mat. Sat. BEGINNING TO-MORROW AFT'RNOON
Every Afternoon Thereafter at 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M. Charles Frohman will present
The 18th Century Morality Play
EVERYMAN.
Same production as seen at Mendelssohn Hall.

Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue.
KILTIES BAND
To-Day—American Day. Afternoon and Evening.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1.

HORSE SHOW
The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place Thursday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 P. M., in the GARDEN THEATRE.
THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

THE MUSKETEER'S STAKES

Mrs. Farrell's Colt First All the Way for Woodmere Handicap.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER WON

Four Favorites Were Beaten in a Day of Accidents at the Aqueduct Race Track.

The racing at the Aqueduct track yesterday was of a character to try to the last extreme the patience of racegoers, and to cause them to rejoice that the end of the Aqueduct meeting is near at hand. The horses in the several events were too cheap for any class divisions, the riding was chiefly by stable boys, and the starting was so bad that races in which horses were not left at the post were the exceptions. The crowd materially added to the prosperity of the bookmakers, as only two favorites managed to get home first.

Of the two choices that were successful, Mrs. Frank Farrell supplied one in the fast four-year-old, The Musketeer, who captured the feature event of the afternoon, the Woodmere Stakes, seven furlongs selling, after a smart fight to the winning post with the outsiders, G. Whittier and Belvino. The Musketeer broke first and was in front at every stage of the race, though he had to be ridden out to beat G. Whittier a half length for the stakes. In this race L. Waterbury's two horses, Sadducee and Clorita, coupled, were backed heavily, but Sadducee, ridden by Lyne, was left at the post, and Clorita had no speed and never appeared to be in the least dangerous.

It indicated the quality of the horses that ran in the last race that the aged Knight of the Garter, who has been pulling a buggy all the season in the capacity of stable hack for the employes of P. S. P. Randolph's racing establishment, was made the favorite and proved good enough to win cleverly after making all the running. Near the finish Knight of the Garter swerved over on Great American in a style that caused a complaint of foul riding, but the Stewards declined to change the placing of the horses. In the opening event two horses were left, one of them being the post favorite, Glennellie; Snark, at 12 to 1, then winning clear of the long chance outsider, True Blue.

The second race, in which two-year-olds were required to go the unusual distance of a mile and seventy yards, produced a wild scramble, in which five horses were thrown on the last turn, three falling in the middle of the crowd and two others unseating their riders. It seemed certain that some of the boys had been injured, but all came out of the accident without hurt. The accident let Harrison and Gallant Smith draw away from the others, Harrison, well ridden by H. Michaels, winning by a neck, though Gallant Smith ran the better race. In the fourth race the winner turned up in the Western colt Harry New, carrying the colors of the Western plunger, C. R. Ellison, Harry New winning ridden out by a half length, after Himself made the pace to the turn into the straight.

The Kentucky breeders and racing men, the Turney brothers, owners of Glenwater, yesterday were in negotiation with James McLaughlin in regard to an offer for Glenwater, but the sale fell through, as McLaughlin's offer of $10,000 was declined. J. Brien has terminated his contract as trainer of the horses of Mrs. Cone, including Navasota and Barbara Frietchie, and the horses were turned over to J. Dumas to be trained. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by apprentices and jockeys who never have ridden a winner; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; seven furlongs.

William L. Oliver's Snark, b. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Unadilla, 105 pounds, (Cantwell,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
Liger & Brown's True Blue, ch. g., aged, by Duke of Norfolk-Carmen, 105, (Jones,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 2
George Forbes's Maiden, b. g., 4, by Lissak-Mag Rapture, 110, (Miller,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. 3
Time—1:28 1-5. Won easily by two lengths, four lengths between second and third. Starter, Bounteous, Musidora, Iridescent, Tangible, Queen Carnival, Blanket, Sedition, Doctor Riddle, Glennelle, Touraine, Tour, Alpaca, Rappenecker, Aldick and Lee King also ran. Blanket and Glennelle left at the post. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.

M. F. Danaher's Harrison, br. c., by Free Knight-Nelly, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
J. S. O'Brien's Gallant Smith, b. c., by Top Gallant-Bessie Smith, 102, (Waugh,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
C. R. Ellison's Watkins Overton, ch. c., by Belvidere-Pevinah, 97, (McIntyre,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 3
Time—1:47 4-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a length between second and third. Franklyn C., Turnpike, Hedge, Dark Planet, Glendon, Ithon, Cruachan, Sir Faust, Blue Delft, Epidemic, and Pagus also ran. Franklyn C., Glendon, Ithon, Blue Delft, and Epidemic fell. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodmere Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; seven furlongs.

Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 4 years, by Masetto-Sir Himyar, 115 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5..... 1
L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3, by Kismet-Prose, 106, (Gannon,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5..... 2
E. K. Wheeler's Belvino, br. c., 4, by Belvidere-Vintage, 118, (H. Cochran,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:27 3-5. Won cleverly by a half length, a neck between second and third. Sadducee, Clarita, and Anak also ran. Sadducee left at the post. Value to the winner, $1,100. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

C. R. Ellison's Harry New, blk. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Barcelona, 95 pounds, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
C. H. Smith's Old Hutch, b. c., 3, by Wawekus-Bink, 112, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5..... 2
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, by Himyar-Felicitie, 95, (Creamer,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 3
Time—1:46 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a neck between second and third. Bonnibert, Lord Badge, April Shower, Hermencia, Flying Jib, Jim Clark, and Circus also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Winner trained by Thomas Mayberry.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Jacob Worth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 104 pounds, (Gannon,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 1
John Boden's Rosetint, ch. f., by Hastings-Lady Rosemary, 111, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5. 2
G. F. Johnson's Florham Queen, ch. f., by Tristan-Hazel N., 111, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 3
Time—1:08. Won handily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Geisha Girl, Lady Lake, Ashland, Lady Knighthood, Futurite, Sis Wagner, Anne Hathaway, Lady Mistake, Conspicuous, Lady Sarah, and Airdrine also ran. Ashland left at the post. Value to the winner, $710. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.

P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter, b. h., aged, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 106 pounds, (Minder,) 5 to 2 and even..... 1
J. Burkhard's Great American, ch. g., 4, by Great Tom-Highland Belle, 109, (Redfern,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
Fred Burlew's Attila, ch. g., 3, by Knight of Ellerslie-Furlono, 95, (Shea,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. 3
Time—1:47. Won ridden out by three parts of a length, four lengths between second and third. Blanche Herman, Inkling, Hightaway, Consolee, Tact, Freelander, East Kelston, Gold Braid, and Vesuvia also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Winner trained by J. Frayling.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; seven furlongs. Doctor Riddle, Lone Fisherman, and Arden, 118 pounds each; Valley Forge, 116; Songster, Beggar Lady, McWilliams, Andrattus, and Brisk, 115 each; John Barleycorn, Meistersinger, Justice, Morokanta, The Referee, Mark Cheek, and Goldsby, 113 each; Stella W., Neither One, The Talisman, and The Dancer, 110 each; Tribes Hill and Trump, 108 each, and Ascension, 105. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Ascension, Tribes Hill, Trump, Morokanta, and Mark Cheek.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Young Henry, 108 pounds; Remorse, 105; Brunswick, 101; Potente, 100, and Bar Le Duc, H. L. Coleman, and Lady Sterling, 98 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Potente.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Hurstbourne, 126 pounds; Fire Eater, 110; Injunction, 114; St. Daniel, 113; Bountonniere, 111; Sparkle Esher, 109; Interval, 108; Lyman Hay, Bassanio, and Florham Queen, 105 each; Sweet Alice, 104; Earl of Warwick and Captain Arnold, 102 each; Examiner, 98; Roxborough and Hackensack, 90 each; Tugal Bey, 86, and Illyria, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Roslyn Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Glenwater, 118 pounds; Oom Paul, 110; Northern Star, 106; Rossignol, 103; G. Whittier, 99; Extinguisher, 97; Remorse, 86; Neither One, 92, and Anak, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; seven furlongs. Semper Vivax, Hackensack, Rigodon, Guy Park, Colonist, Sailmaker, Leipsic, Michaelmas, Full Back, Celebration, Bondage, Jack o' Lantern, Ink, Barklemore, and Mount Kisco, 108 pounds each; Jon, Sweet Jane, Rene, Nuit Blanche, and Pearl Diver, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,400 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards. Potente, San Andres, and Ben Battle, 107 pounds each; Jon, Sweet Jane, Rene, Nuit Blanche, and Pearl Diver, 105 each.

ELECTION DAY SPORTS.

Pony Races at Meadow Brook, Golf on Many Links, Football, Rowing, Polo, and Cricket the Attractions.

Sports of many kinds will attract the attention of the election day outing crowds to-day, and, as fair weather has positively been predicted, every sport is sure to enjoy the customary holiday popularity. There are no big football games, as the leading colege teams will give their men a day of rest, with a little light practice. The New York University, however, has a game scheduled with the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, which will be played in Washington Park, Brooklyn. Fordham and St. John's College will play at Jersey City, while the Orange Athletic Club will send its team to Philadelphia to play the professional team of the Philadelphia Athletics.

The fashionable element of Westbury, Hempstead, and Wheatley Hills will be seen in full force at the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, for the much-talked-of steeplechases and pony races will be held on the club grounds, the first race being called at 2 o'clock. To one of the large number of New York clubmen and friends who always attend these interesting club races a special train will leave Long Island City at noon, running direct to the clubhouse. There will be six races, and among the members of the Meadow Brook's hunting fraternity who have entered their best horses for one or more of the events are Henry W. Bull, W. Gould Brokaw, Maxwell Stevenson, F. B. Stevens, Jr., J. P. Grace, J. L. Kernochan, Stanley Mortimer, A. Alexander, Foxhall Keene, F. Ambrose Clark, Samuel Willets, Osgood Pell, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, and Mrs. J. E. S. Haddon. One of the races will be for horses belonging to farmers over whose lands the club has hunted this year. A one-hundred-dollar purse will go to the winner. The Stewards of the races, who will act as judges, are Andrew Miller, August Belmont, and H. K. Knapp. There will also be a hunt in the morning, the drag hounds meeting at Glen Head at 10:30 o'clock.

Columbia University's boating interest will show activity to-day when the annual Fall regatta will be held, the races starting from the boathouse at the foot of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Hudson River.

The final game for the Squadron A cups in the squadron's polo tournament will be played at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park. Squadron A and Rockaway will be the opponents. This game was postponed over two weeks ago on account of rain. It will be open to the public.

The beagle trials begun yesterday will be continued at Wheatley Hills. A programme of interesting trotting races has been provided for Inter-State Park, near Queens, L. I. The Essex County and Newark cricket teams will play at Newark.

Golfers will be out in force o nevery club course in the Metropolitan district. The Dyker Meadow and Crescent Athletic Clubs have special events. The final round for the championship and the A. G. Jennings cup will be played at Dyker Meadow, and there will be a big club handicap for the Governors' cup. The qualifying rounds for the Crescent Athletic Club championship will be started on the links near Bay Ridge. The Marine and Field Club will give a big members' handicap. There will be three or four cup events at the Apawamis Club, near Rye, one of which will be the 36 hole final championship round. The women at both Richmond County and Harbor Hill will play in mixed foursomes while the Tippecanoe medal contest at Fox Hills will be the leading feature at that club.

A summary of the more important sporting events for the day is:

Racing at Aqueduct.
Steeplechase and pony races, Meadow Brook Hunt Club, Westbury, L. I.
Beagle trials, Wheatley Hills, L. I.
Football—New York University vs. Brooklyn Polytechnic, at Washington Park, Brooklyn; Fordhams vs. St. Johns, at Jersey City.
Polo—Squadron A vs. Rockaway, at Van Cortlandt, 3 P. M.
Rowing—Columbia University regatta.
Cricket—Essex County vs. New York, at Newark.
Speedway brushes, morning and afternoon.
Cycling—Century run of Motor Cycle Club on Long Island.
Trotting—Inter-State Park, noon.
Golf—Fox Hills, Tippecanoe Medal; Richmond County, men's handicap and mixed foursome; Harbor Hill, team match contest and mixed foursome; Ardsley, thirty-six-hole handicap; Dyker Meadow, Governors' Cup and championship; Crescent Athletic, championship rounds; Apawamis, championship finals and Governors' Cup; [illegible] forget $10. The first [illegible] prize $25, third prize [illegible] entries in this class [illegible] part in the first trials.

Amusements.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Beginning To-night at 8:15.
SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE
Two weeks, Ten performances only.
To-night, also Wed. & Thurs. nights, Fri. Evg. and Sat. Mat., GIOCONDA
LA CITA MORTA.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat'y.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
LAST 3 DAYS. 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
This Thurs., First time. Humming Birds and Onions

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his latest success, Old Limerick Town All new songs.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Columbus Av. & 66th. Aft. and Evg.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 Street, one block west of 8 Av. To-day, Mat., 2:15. To-night, 8:15.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Wed. Mat., all seats 25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat., 2:10. Xtra Mat. To-day.
5th week Henrietta CROSMAN
The Sword of the King

THE DEWEY E. 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
"A Wooden Wedding"—Vaudeville.

GRAND The Hanlons Pantomimic Spectacle. LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day.
ARIZONA. Election Returns Will Be Read.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c
OPEN 11 A. M. Election Returns Announced.

New York. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. Hagenbeck's Trained Animals
25c to $1. Wed. Mats., 25 & 50c.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE."
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward. A.M. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.), 25c. MAN'S ENEMY.

BIJOU Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK. J. E. Dodson-Annie Irish in "An American Invasion." Extra Matinee To-day.

3D AV. THEA. MAT. TO-DAY. A RUINED LIFE
Football—Manhattan vs. Orioles
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Lessons of Saturday's Games Put Into Practice Yesterday.

Harvard Will Teach No More New Formations — Columbia Students Cheer Their Team — Cripples at Princeton.

Reports from the college football teams show that the lessons learned in Saturday's games were put into practice yesterday by the teams which had shown their need of improvement. At Columbia several changes were made in the line-up, though the weakness of the team is so inherent that little improvement can be expected from any shifting of the men. At Yale the coaches, alarmed by the poor showing made against West Point on Saturday, gave the eleven the hardest practice of the season, and at Harvard the announcement was made that no more plays will be taught, but the remainder of the time will be spent in practicing those already learned.

More than a thousand Columbia students turned out to cheer the Blue and White eleven yesterday. Four abreast they marched around the campus, and then over to South Field, where they cheered again and again every man on the squad, ending up with rousing yells for Coach Morley.

The actual practice of the eleven yesterday brought forth no new developments of an encouraging nature. There were, however, a number of changes in the make-up of the eleven which Coach Morley hopes may prove beneficial. Tomlinson was shifted from guard to centre, and Duden went from centre to tackle. Brown was changed from tackle to guard.

With the exception of Shaw and Thorpe all of the regular Varsity men went through practice yesterday. All the men, however, showed the effects of injuries received in the Pennsylvania game, being more or less battered and bruised. Smith was in especially poor condition, and Weekes, whose ankle was hurt in the Quaker game, limped badly. Thorpe is still suffering from an abscess in his neck.

In yesterday's practice some of the line men were first instructed in scrimmage work, and the ends as usual were thoroughly drilled in tackling and in getting down the field under punts. Whitwell, Dollin, and Brown were tried at kicking off. Whitwell did good work, several times kicking the ball fifty-five yards. After this work the Varsity lined up against the freshman eleven, and in a ten-minute half the Varsity scored twice. Goodman then tried drop-kicking goals with fair success. The line-up yesterday was: Left end—Earle; left tackle—Duden; left guard—Brown; centre—Tomlinson; right guard—Dollin; right tackle—Whitwell; right end—Wolff; quarter back—Goodman; left half back—Weekes; right half back—Duell, and full back—Stangland.

Columbia's freshman football team has arranged a game with Columbia Grammar School at South Field to-morrow.

Although Harvard defeated the Indians quite badly Saturday the work of the Crimson team was far from satisfactory, and head coach Farley announced yesterday that no more new formations would be taught this year, but that the rest of the time would be spent in perfecting the few that the team have employed so far. This means that the tackles-back formation will be the principal play that the Crimson will have this Fall, as it was the best ground gainer last year. It was thought that a number of trick plays would be tried this year, but Farley believes that perfection in a few is better than having too many formations which the team cannot execute well.

The importance of blocking the opponent's kicks was emphasized by a new feature introduced into the practice yesterday. The scrub was given the ball to punt, and the Varsity tried to break through and block the kicks. Out of five attempts three were blocked. The practice was light for the men who played against the Indians Saturday, and Kernan, Graydon, the two Marshalls, and Knowlton were not allowed to take part in the line-up with the second eleven. Derby, last year's freshman centre, joined the squad for the first time, playing on the scrub team. Stillman, the substitute full back, who has been on the cripple list, was out, getting into the line-up for the first time in a couple of weeks. His punting was one of the features of the afternoon's work.

As a result of the poor showing made on Saturday the Yale team put in the longest and hardest practice of the season yesterday afternoon. Every member of the regular Varsity team was present, and all were put through a severe practice in which the veterans scored twice and the scrubs once on a fumbled ball. The largest number of coaches seen there this year was on hand, and by the middle of the week it is expected that there will be a special coach for each man on the team. Yesterday Swan took the ends, Charles Chadwick the tackles, Gordon Brown the guards, Corbin and Cutten the centre men, Thorne and Bull the half backs, and Butterworth and Malcom McBride the full backs and punters. As a result the play became fast at once in spite of the tired condition of the men, and the first touch-down was made in two minutes of play.

The rush line improved on defense under coaching, and held a very strong scrub attack well.

The feature of the practice was a difficult dodging run by Quarter Back Metcalf from a kick-off, and his clever drop kicks for goal from the 20, 30, and 35 yard lines in play. No change was made in the West Point line-up until the second half, when Rafferty took Wilhelmi's place. Hamlin went in for Goss, Preston for Chadwick, and Winslow for Metcalf.

Princeton was a winner from Cornell on Saturday, but the game was a hard one, and not one of the Varsity men was in the line-up yesterday, while only four appeared on the field with suits on. No work except a light signal drill with the first substitutes was indulged in by them. The first substitutes with some of the scrubs lined up against the freshman team for two short halves, and were not able to score except by a placement kick after a fair catch. Vetterlein putting the ball over from the forty-five yard line. Capt. Davis and Henry were in Philadelphia getting new ideas from Pennsylvania's practice.

At Annapolis the practice of the midshipmen football team was anything but encouraging. As the 'Varsity's defense showed weakness at times in Saturday's contest with Pennsylvania State College, the coaches put the team through some rigid defensive tactics, but with very unsatisfactory results. The scrubs were given the ball on the 'Varsity's ten-yard line and four out of six times they were able to take it over the goal line. The 'Varsity held for downs twice and secured the ball once on a fumble. Coach Ad Kelly of Princeton is again instructing the backs in getting off with the plays fast. Semmes Read, last season's tackle, who is assisting with the coaching, played in his old position on the scrubs for a while and was an element of strength in the line.

Philadelphia Board Room brokers yesterday were busily engaged in placing wagers on the Pennsylvania-Harvard football game next Saturday. One wager of $400 to $1,200 on Pennsylvania was placed in New York, and the odds of 3 to 1 on Harvard ruled all day.

This afternoon at Jasper Oval the Manhattan College eleven will meet the Oreos Athletic Club of Asbury Park. Play will be called promptly at 3:30.

BEAGLES CHASED COTTONTAILS

Beagles and rabbits had a busy time from early morning until darkness set in yesterday on the estate of William C. Whitney, Wheatly Hills, Long Island. The dogs came from the leading kennels in this country, and the occasion was the opening of the thirteenth annual field trials of the National Beagle Club of America.

Mr. Whitney was one of the most interested spectators, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, A. L. Lewis, Miss Alice Lewis, Charles R. Stevenson of Haddenfield, N. J., James Mortimer, C. F. Morse of Boston, B. S. Turpin of Roxbury, Mass., John Coswell of Boston, K. R. Dunton of Boston, Charles T. Brooke of Sandy Spring, Md., S. F. Reed of Barton, Pa., Mrs. Theodore Hauser of Chicago, George B. Post, Jr., and George Appleby of Oxford, Mass.

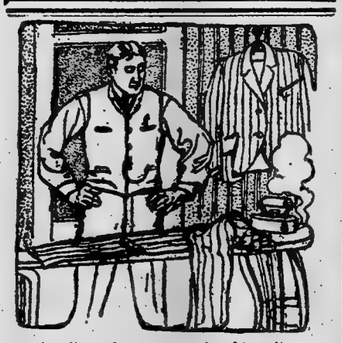
The weather was all that could be desired. In the early morning and afternoon the scent was very good, but during the early afternoon, when the sun was high, the conditions were not so favorable for the beagles. Four classes are to be decided before the pack classes will be passed upon by the judges. The first, which still is occupying the attention of all interested, is Class A for dogs, all ages, over 13 and not over 15 inches. The entry fee for this

Dr. Deimel Underwear

Registered Trade Mark.

It keeps the bodily temperature even; safeguards against sudden weather changes, and insures a marked freedom from chills and colds of all kinds.

Booklet about it, or the garments at
"The Linen Store,"
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 WEST 23D STREET.



A suitor who was pressing his suit,
Found that his suit wouldn't suit;
Said he, "It's very hard for a suitor
To find a suit that just suits."

Here are suits for men of all frames of minds—and bodies, with that style and go, that certain touch that's so hard to get outside of the high-priced tailor shop.
A very handsome lot of sack suits, in the new greenish-browns, made with our "Concave" shoulder and "close-fitting" collar—$20.
STORE OPEN TO-DAY.
WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

The judges were Bradford S. Turbin and George B. Appleby.

The system of judging is simple, although it entails a lot of work. The dogs are tried in braces, and the work of each is noted by the experts. When all have been tried, those which have made the best showing are put down in braces for the second series. Next come the semi-final and final trials, and the judges select the best three for the prizes. The dogs set down in the first trials of Class A yesterday were Somerset Beagles' Reed's Harker, Jr., F. G. Morrison's Rex M. Le Page Cromniller, Hickory, Ernest Gill's Guy Corbett, George F. Reed's Drive, Guyassuta Kennels' Freeland, John Caswell Reed's Dan D. and Lottery, R. K. Dunton's Jollieboy, Rock Ridge Kennels' Fateless, Songster, Doctor, Jr., and Rock Ridge Montgomery; George R. Stevenson's Nassau Fabian, Snifter, Drive, and Fateless.

The first brace were Rock Ridge Fateless and Nassau Fabian, the latter being the quicker on turns. Jollieboy and Rock Ridge Montgomery were the second brace set down. The former was wild and the latter showed a lack of energy, so that each got a low mark. Reed's Drive had the better of Rock Ridge Songster in a rather poor race. Considerable enthusiasm was evidenced by the spectators in the next brace—Lottery and Reed's Harker, Jr., as the dogs showed excellent hunting qualities, and Lottery, by his good trailing, had the better of the race. Honors were about equal in the fifth race between Stevenson's Drive and Doctor, Jr. Reed's Dan D. and Hickory furnished one of the most interesting contests of the day, as both dogs were very much in the open, and were equally good in trailing, at turns, and hunting. Rex M. was superior to Freeland, as the latter swung too wide at turns. Guy Corbett had the call over Stevenson's Fateless, and Snifter drew a bye. He was tried with Reed's Drive and did well. This brace finished the first trial series. The dogs chosen for the second trials were Hickory, Guy Corbett, Drive, Freeland, Dan D., Lottery, Fabian, and Snifter.

After a long race, Nassau, Fabian, and Snifter proved to be closely matched. Hickory and Dan D. were then set down, but it was so late in the afternoon that the judges could not see the dogs very distinctly, and the race was postponed until this morning. Class A will be finished with early to-day, and Class AA, for bitches over thirteen and not over fifteen inches, will be the next in order. There are fourteen entries in this class. After dinner at the club quarters last evening the election of officers of the National Beagle Club of America was held, with the following result: President, George B. Post, Jr.; First Vice President, A. J. Purinton; Second Vice President, W. G. Rockefeller; Third Vice President, George F. Reed; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles R. Stevenson; Delegates, James W. Appleton, John Caswell, and Harry Payne Whitney; Judges, George B. Post, Jr., George F. Reed, John Caswell, W. G. Rockefeller, James W. Appleton, and A. J. Purinton.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night Philadelphos Council won two games, defeating Gramercy and Brevoort Councils. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Philadelphia Council—Martin, 159; Medicus, 202; Vandecar, 174; Stoddard, 154; Bierschenck, 167. Total, 891.
Gramercy Council—Gorman, 194; Dalfender, 162; Budd, 168; Eck, 146; Bodenstein, 170. Total, 840.
SECOND GAME.—Brevoort Council—Ross, 142; Boyd, 124; Brown, 140; Foley, 100; Bliss, 132. Total, 643.
Gramercy Council—Gorman, 165; Dalfender, 89; Rudd, 140; Eck, 180; Bodenstein, 175. Total, 749.
THIRD GAME.—Brevoort Council—Ross, 84; Boyd, 146; Brown, 115; Foley, 84; Bliss, 102. Total, 531.
Philadelphia Council—Martin, 200; Medicus, 164; Candevar, 172; Stoddard, 192; Bierschenck, 177. Total, 905.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—H. Content & Co.—W. Content, 109; C. Smith, 98; Dost, 112; Edmond, 136; W. Smith, 200. Total, 655.
Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Dyett, 113; Boland, 115; Huston, 98; Judge, 134; Scannell, 163. Total, 623.
SECOND GAME.—Stewart

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 12 o'clock Noon

The Wanamaker Store

THAT HAT
You Are Going to Buy

We're talking to the men now.

Do you dislike the uncomfortable feeling that the usual Derby hat always gives when you first get it?

Do you also know that one manufacturer, *and only one*, has produced the self-conforming feather-weight Derby Hats to give head-comfort to men who appreciate such things?

And further, that the manufacturer who has made this advance in hat-making, is the best hat-maker in the world—Stetson?

The Feather-weight Flexible Derby is the lightest, most comfortable Derby Hat on the market. It adjusts itself as readily to the shape of the head as a soft hat—you don't need to have it blocked to fit you.

Stetson makes it in a variety of the new Fall blocks—full of style, comfort and with all the fine points for which the Stetson hats are famous.

$3.50, $4 and $5.

The Lenox Soft Hats. They possess an individuality of their own, but the styles are in the perfect good taste that every man admires. Low crown, broad brim—the ideal hats for Autumn wear.

$3.50—and not rivaled at the price.

Other Stetson Soft Hats, too, at $5 and $6, that stand at the top of good hat-making.

But perhaps you don't care to pay so much for hats? Look at the full lines, in Fall styles, both Derby and Soft Hats, at $2 and $3.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway—across Ninth street.

Men's $15 Suits at $10

A holiday is quite as good a time to save money as it is to spend it. In fact, a man will feel better content to spend five dollars for a good time, after having saved five dollars on the very best kind of a suit—and that is exactly the chance offered by our Clothing Store today.

The Suits offered are of neat worsteds, with sack coats, in the smartest new styles, made in the regular Wanamaker way. Excellent fifteen dollar suits, at $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Suits--Elect the Right Sort

Casting a vote for the only logical candidates won't take you fathers all day. Plenty of time left to think of family as well as State affairs.

Here's a chance to show your discernment also in choosing good, serviceable suits for your boys, at a most economical price—

$2.75, instead of $4

Sailor Suits, handsomely made and stylish, of seasonable weight, of blue serge or cheviot. Broken lots, but all sizes from 3 to 12 years. Worth $4, or more.

Then a new, attractive lot of the 75c mixed cheviot or corduroy Knee-Trousers, in 3 to 16-year sizes, at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Are You Golfing Today?

Perhaps a shortage in your equipment manifests itself as you're starting out. Stop off at Wanamaker's, on your way out into New Jersey, or to Long Island or Staten Island—we're on the way to all of them. The Golf Store in the Annex will fill your needs of clubs, balls or bags without delay, from a splendid variety.

Golf Clubs.

Aberdeen Drivers and Brassies, 75c; Irons, 75c.
B. G. I. Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.25; Spliced Drivers and Brassies, $2; Irons, $1.50.
The Nicholls' Special Socket Drivers and Brassies, $2.50; Irons, $1.50.
The Standard Mills Aluminum Clubs, $3.50.
The Spalding Aluminum Clubs, $3.
The Slazenger steel core shaft Drivers and Brassies, $2.75.
The Slazenger Irons, $1.50.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Caddy-Bags

Heavy brown canvas Caddy-Bags, leather-trimmed, with outside ball pocket and leather sling, $1.75.
Plaid Caddy-Bags, $1.75 and $2.
Stiff leather Caddy-Bags, $3.25 and $4.50; with hood for traveling, $7.50.

Golf Balls

Haskell, $5 doz. Kempshall, $5 doz.
Vardon Flyer, $3.25 doz.
Silvertown, $3.25 doz.
Wanamaker Practice, $2.50 doz.
Craigpark Golf Balls, $2 doz.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS

Since the children don't have to go to school today, you can readily fit them out with the things they need when they do go to school.

Lots of serviceable, pretty little hats, in a pleasing variety of styles, at prices that have a taking way with them.

Girls' ready-to-wear Sailor Hats, with large rolling brim, trimmed with silk or velvet ribbon band and streamers, or a rosette of velvet, a quill, or a ribbon rosette and streamers. 50c to $2.75.

Roll-brim beaver Sailor Hats in various colors, with ribbon band and streamers. $4.25, $5.

Patent leather Sailor Hats, $2.50.

The "Dolly Varden" Hats of camel's-hair cloth, in colors, with band of same material, specially priced at 50c.

Same, trimmed with velvet rosette and quill or taffeta silk sash, $1.50.

Camel's-hair Tam O'Shanters in plain colors and mixtures, 50c and $1.

Boys' Yachting, Golf and Military Caps, 50c to $1.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESSES for Little Girls

Today's a sort of a Saturday, thrown in for good measure. And it affords mothers the chances of Saturday to take their children shopping.

Here, for example, are just the sorts of Dresses that girls of 6 to 12 are apt to need for school wear and playtime. Priced most moderately, as you see:

At $2.75—Sailor Suits of flannel; collar, shield and cuffs trimmed with braid.
At $3—Dresses of serge, in blue and brown, trimmed with insertion and braid; plaited yoke.
At $4.50—Dresses of cashmere, in brown and red, nicely trimmed with lace and velvet.
At $5—Sailor Suits of serge; shield, collar and cuffs trimmed with braid; silk tie, brass buttons.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The New Angelus Is Ready

Those who knew the Angelus Piano-Player of the past saw no flaw in it—no lack of the powers that made everyone wonder; and most of all, the masters of music, such as Hofmann, Jean de Reszke, Sembrich, Mascagni and scores of others.

But the Wilcox & White Co., who were the originators of piano-playing instruments, are still inspired with the spirit of progressiveness; and their experts are constantly at work to perfect the *Angelus* wherever betterment is possible; and so a new model is ready—the most perfect, the most beautiful instrument ever placed beside a piano.



Superbly constructed and ornate in style—fitting companion for the most elegant piano; but it is ever so much more than a superior piece of furniture.

The new powers that it gives to the player are almost marvelous. The finger effects are so true and strong as to be impossible to distinguish from direct piano-playing. The control of time and expression is absolute; and all the controlling devices are arranged conveniently under the two hands.

The New Angelus Stands Absolutely Alone!

It is human action compared with the mechanical. It has *life and soul*—the player can do with it exactly what he will.

If your piano is silent for want of a player, you can give musical life to your home—the highest musical enjoyment that a piano is so capable of giving—the moment you place an *Angelus* beside your piano.

The new *Angelus* is holding reception this week.

Come and hear it; and try it, if you will.

Price, $250. And you can buy it on easy monthly payments if you wish.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Women's Velveteen Suits, $12.50

This is a most remarkable offering of what are the most popular suits of the season—*Velveteen Shirt-Waist Suits.*

They are made of excellent black velveteen, with full blouse waists finished with stitching, straps on shoulders and crocheted buttons; gored skirts, with flare. An excellent $18 value, at $12.50 a suit.

We have also another group of Dresses of the same value, at the same price. They are made of black moire with pin-dots of white, with full blouse waist, and gored skirt, prettily trimmed with white stitching. $12.50, worth $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bordered Crepe Waist Fabrics

Two Yards for the Price of One

We told you about the first lot of these most attractive waist materials at half-price about a week ago. You've cleaned up three thousand yards since then—at the rate of three yards to a waist-pattern.

Four thousand yards more are here today, and your interest will undoubtedly renew itself immediately.

For the fabric is ideal for a Winter waist—all-wool, with a crepe weave, soft in feel, and in favorite colors with attractive borders, for trimming, on one side of the goods, in Mercerized Persian figured designs, broches and cluster cords. These colors:

Cream	Resedas	Cadet Blues	Royal Blues
Cardinal	Tans	Old Roses	Grays
Navy Blues	Black	Garnet	

Really an unusual opportunity to obtain a

75c Quality at 37½c a Yard

Fourth avenue.

COZY ROBES of Eiderdown

On the chill mornings to come, before the furnace fire has begun to make its influence felt for the day, there's much comfort to be derived from these warm, snug robes of eiderdown.

We've had our stock of them made according to our own notions—you'll find them in an unusually attractive variety of styles. Those described below are in various plain colors—and all but the first mentioned are of Ripple Eiderdown. You see they are not at all expensive:

At $3.75—Fitted back, full front, girdle at waist; front fastened with frogs; collar and cuffs with applique.
At $5—Kimono style; loose back, full front, fastened with frogs; bell sleeves; front bound with satin.
At $6.50—Fitted back, loose front, fastened with frogs; girdle at waist; large sailor collar and front bound with satin and trimmed with silk cord.
At $7.50—Fitted back, full front, pointed collar; bound with satin, finished with French knots; girdle at waist.
At $9—Fitted back, loose front, fastened with frogs; pointed collar, finished with embroidered satin ruffle; front bound with satin.
At $10—Fitted back, full front, large collar; turnover cuffs and front with embroidered applique; finished with satin ruffle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cambric Petticoats, Under-Price

Some dainty, prettily made Cambric Petticoats suffer a decided price-diminution today. They have a deep lawn flounce, finished with small ruffle, and trimmed with point de Paris insertion and edging, and cluster of hemstitched plaits.

Petticoats with a refinement of style that women of taste will appreciate. And today they're

$2.50 Each, Reduced from $3.75

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

BRILLIANT NEW SILKS

At Quite Unexpected Price-Savings

Ordinarily, Silks of current styles, in the colorings most in demand, are coupled with full prices. This Sale of new Silks, just from the looms, forms a brilliant exception to the general order of things.

Here are thousands of yards at emphatic savings in price, of the very silks that are most popular now. The assortment comprises Taffetas, Brocades, Velours, Moires, Satin Twills—in full color-ranges, including the light shades that every woman wants, and the essential black. And your economies range from 20 per cent. to one-half! Here are the facts of this unusual Sale:

At 50c a Yard, 75c COLORED TAFFETA
19-inch Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; good assortment of colors—pinks, blues, Nile green, gray, tan, brown, red, navy blue and other colors.

At 55c a Yard, $1 EVENING BROCADES
White, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, cardinal, Nile green and lavender. Pretty Satin Brocades, with neat figures in self colors, for waists and dresses.

At 58c a Yard, $1 MOIRE VELOURS
In black, white and colors; a fine quality, with bright and distinct water-marks. Also Jasper Moire Velour, which has been scarce at full prices.

At 60c a Yard, $1.25 POMPADOUR MOIRE
Eighteen colorings, in two styles, of Hatienne Velours, with Pompadour and faconne stripes; light and dark colors, including the jasper or black and white effects.

At 65c a Yard, $1 WHITE PEAU DE CYGNE
Fine quality Peau de Cygne—one of the most fashionable white silks. These are 24 inches wide, in white, ivory and cream color, and all white silks are now in greatest demand.

At 65c a Yard, $1.25 FANCY MOIRES
Twenty-six combinations of rich Fancy Moires, that are suitable for waists and dresses. This season's newest and best styles. An unusual opportunity.

At 65c a Yard, $1 PRINTED SATIN TWILLS
Navy blue-and-white, black-and-white and colored printings, in a fine satin-faced twilled Foulard; splendid designs, neat and medium, in best color combinations; 24 inches wide.

At 80c a Yard, $1 GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS
A special lot of excellent quality Black Taffeta; 21 inches wide; "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage; a staple quality that we have sold for several years at $1; now 80c.

Basement.

Embroidered Linen Collars and Cuffs

Some more of the charmingly pretty things in the way of Collars and Cuffs that the clever Frenchmen are continually evolving. We told you, a while ago, about some attractive plaited collars and cuffs. These are even more fetching—for they are embroidered in various pretty designs, in white, black or colors, in turnover styles.

There are figures, flowers and polka-dots, some with the effective addition of hemstitching. One particularly dainty collar has a pique turnover in points embroidered with dots.

They are all-linen, and will do up well.

The Collars, in various heights, are 45c to $1.50 each. Matching Sets of Collar and Cuffs are $2.25.

Broadway.

White Embroidered Flannels

Two Hundred Different Patterns

Just at this time every year, the demand for White Embroidered Flannels reaches its height. They are largely used for women's short petticoats, and for infants' underwear.

Hence a word of our new showing of Embroidered Flannels, which has just come to us from the different manufacturers, is opportune.

It is a better assortment than ever before—think of *two hundred* different qualities and patterns! That means enough of a choice to satisfy every woman's taste.

There are designs with hemstitched and scalloped edges; with narrow embroidery for baby-clothes, and broader widths for women's underwear. And prices range from 65c to $1.50 a yard.

Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth

CHINA'S PROMISE BROKEN

Manufacture and Importation of Arms Being Permitted.

An Official Who Smuggled Rifles and Ammunition Into Kwang-Si Honored by the Throne.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The following, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, is an instance of the Chinese way of fulfilling treaty obligations:

An imperial edict of August, 1901, issued in obedience to the terms of the settlement protocol, ordered all exalted provincial officials to forbid the importation of arms and war material and their manufacture for a period of two years.

Far from the prohibition having been effective, nearly every arsenal in the Chinese Empire has since been working at full pressure in the manufacture of arms of all kinds, and now China openly repudiates the prohibition.

In a memorial published in the Peking Gazette (the official journal) the Governor of Kwang-Si brings to the favorable notice of the throne a certain fourth-grade official, "who is showing," says the memorial, "the true spirit of patriotism." This official recently successfully transported into Kwang-Si a thousands Mauser rifles and 300,000 cartridges, which were placed at the service of the Governor to aid him in suppressing the rebels in the province.

The memorialist says the difficulty of obtaining arms is greater than it used to be because of the imperial prohibition. He therefore requests that the services of the official in quetion be rewarded by his elevation to the rank of mandarin of the first grade.

An imperial rescript grants this honor to the successful smuggler.

THE FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

Large Quantities of German Coal Still Being Sent to France—More Serious Rioting.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Owing to the French coal strike, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, German collieries continue to send large quantities of coal into France over the Belgian railroads.

The greater part of the coal comes from Essen, where the accumulations of several years are now exhausted.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Government succeeded to-day in bringing together arbitrators representing the strikers and the mine owners of the Pas-de-Calais district, one of the chief centres of disorder. Five arbitrators for each side arrived, and held their first meeting at the Ministry of Public Works. The discussion was chiefly on the question of wages. As yet no decision has been reached.

The strikers continue their disorderly demonstrations. At Bully (Pas-de-Calais) a non-striker killed a striker. The cavalry is constantly active at Lens (Pas-de-Calais) maintaining order.

Denain (Department du Nord) reports an affray in which considerable damage was done to property. Several non-strikers and the child of a non-striker were badly injured.

FRANCE THREATENED TURKEY.

Lorando and Tubini Claims Have Again Been the Subject of Diplomatic Representations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The French Government, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, threatened to stop the quotation of the Turkish loan of 1896 on the Paris Bourse unless the Porte gave to MM. Lorando and Tubini a written engagement to pay them out of the proceeds of the Turkish debt conversion.

The Porte hesitated, but the matter was settled yesterday.

The Lorando and Tubini claims were partly the cause of the dispatch of a French squadron to the Island of Mitylene just a year ago.

As a result of that action, the Sultan promised to satisfy all the French demands.

THE LONDON "TUBE" QUARREL.

Chairman of the United Tramways Says His Company Decided to Have Nothing to Do with the Morgans.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The acrimonious controversy arising from the Morgan-Yerkes "tube" rivalry was added to last evening by a statement given out for publication by George White, Chairman of the London United Tramways. Mr. White characterizes as a "myth" one of the assertions in the letter from the Morgans printed in The Times on Saturday, declares that another statement in the letter is "not a fact," and concludes as follows:

"The facts are that after an experience of the methods of Messrs. Morgan, extending over four months and culminating in their insolent message to us through their solicitor that they absolutely declined to discuss our proposals, we determined that nothing on earth should induce us to continue business relations with that firm."

The principals now seem inclined to drop the newspaper campaign. Yesterday Edgar Speyer said:

"I deprecate all such press controversies. We certainly should never have appeared in print but for the harsh words of Sir Lewis McIver in the House of Commons debate, which, coming from the Chairman of the Tubes Committee, might easily have been misunderstood. Since his letter to The Times, entirely exonerating my firm of any imputation of improper dealing, the matter, so far as we are concerned, is ended."

Sir Lewis McIver, in the debate in the House of Commons on Oct. 29, described the transaction of the United Tramways as "a scandal without precedent in committee work." Later he wrote to The Times saying he believed that the company had acted within its rights.

ENGLISH SOCIETY SCANDAL.

Two Men Connected with Well-Known Families Receive Heavy Sentences.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The excitement yesterday over the reported flight of a Peer to the Continent was heightened to-day by the announcement that a well-known London society man, Bernard Fraser, had been sentenced at the Norwich Assizes to ten years' penal servitude. With him was also sentenced Arthur Thorold, the son of a clergyman, and connected, as is Fraser, with one of the oldest and proudest families in the United Kingdom.

The prisoners were charged with carrying on a regular campaign to deprave the morals of youths all over the country. An array of prominent King's counselors appeared on both sides, but the prisoners pleaded guilty of misdemeanors, apparently with the idea of getting off with light sentences.

J. W. Mackay's Body Coming Here.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The body of John W. Mackay, who died here on July 20, will be taken to the United States on a steamship sailing on Wednesday. Mackay and her daughter, [illegible] clothing, [illegible] is [illegible]

NATIVE TROOPS TO FIGHT THE MULLAH.

British General Dispenses with Soldiers from India—Runs Counter to Advice of Other Military Men.

ADEN, Nov. 3.—It is rumored in native quarters that the Mad Mullah has raided an advance British outpost in the vicinity of Bohotleh, capturing a large camel transport.

Col. Swayne has been temporarily recalled to England, where he will act as adviser to the Foreign Office.

Gen. Manning has assumed command of the British Somaliland expedition. Three thousand men will begin to advance against the Mullah about Nov. 27. The delay is due to the fact that Gen. Manning is dispensing with the Indian troops, in the belief that native levies are more effective.

ST. PETERSBURG'S GOVERNMENT.

Member of the City Council Advocates a Representative System.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the proposed changes in the municipal organization of the Russian capital are still exciting public opinion.

The Novoe Vremya publishes a long letter from a member of the City Council insisting on the advantages of a representative over a bureaucratic system of local government. The writer says that under a bureaucracy the Government is out of touch with the citizens, which causes secret discontent, while a representative system raises intellectually and morally those taking part in it.

FRENCH COLONIAL DEFENSE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A decree has been gazetted, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, creating in each French colony a council of defense, which will advise the Governor and the home Government on military exigencies. Another decree creates at the Colonial Office a consultative body on colonial defenses and artillery.

COUNTESS GOLUCHOWSKI ILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Countess Goluchowski, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, underwent an operation for appendicitis, with complications, yesterday. Her condition is serious, but her recovery is not despaired of.

DIVORCE OBTAINED BY A RELATIVE OF KING EDWARD.

Duke of Cambridge's Granddaughter Wins Suit Against Her Husband, C. E. A. W. Hamilton.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Duke of Cambridge's granddaughter, Mrs. Olga Mary Adelaide Hamilton, who is a daughter of Rear Admiral A. A. F. Fitz George, obtained a divorce to-day on the ground that her husband, C. E. A. W. Hamilton, had deserted her and had been guilty of misconduct.

The courtroom was filled with society people, many of whom had been present in 1897 at the marriage of Miss Fitz George, who was a noted beauty.

Mr. Hamilton is the elder son of Sir E. A. Hamilton, Bart., and is a distant relative of the Duke of Abercorn.

DUCK HUNT IN MARYLAND.

Hundreds of Sportsmen Enjoy Sport on Chesapeake Bay—One Party Bags 247 Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Nov. 3.—The sharp crackle and roar of thousands of guns echoed over the Harford and Cecil Hills and across the Chesapeake Bay from sunrise to sunset to-day. Between here and Spentia Island thousands of ducks—canvas backs, red heads, black heads, and every other variety of the game fell before the guns of hundreds of sportsmen from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and other places of the country. The sport was better than last season. There are more ducks on the bay than for several years past.

Among the New York sportsmen in the game to-day were Messrs. H. O. Havemeyer and William Thompson and others on the Captain Zeke Mitchell, the finest equipped gunning craft in the Havre de Grace fleet. On the yacht Elsa were Capt. George R. McCall, John D. Cheever, James Henry Smith, and S. M. Henry; on the yacht Caufasher, Capt. William Myers, Messrs. Blair, Babcock, Loge, and Waterbury; on the yacht Dart, R. R. Pennington and party, Newburg, N. Y.; on the yacht Nellie, William A. Bradley and party, Brooklyn, N. Y.; on the yacht Nancy Hanks, S. L. Smith, Saratoga, N. Y., and S. B. Snowell; Dr. Van Lonepp and party on the yacht Nautilus. There were also A. De Barry and Charles M. Lee of New York.

Clarence W. and Thomas Dolan of Torresdale, Penn., in the Poncocas, killed 247 ducks, the biggest shoot of the day. The New York and Philadelphia Gun Club, of which J. H. Cartairs is a crack shot, brought down 198. Toland brothers of Philadelphia shot 68. J. D. Cheever and party of New York "dropped" 11 redheads and 38 blackheads.

Special Meeting of Golfers.

Secretary Maturin Ballou of the United States Golf Association announced yesterday that a special meeting of the association will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at Delmonico's. The object of this meeting will be to receive the report of the committee appointed at the regular meeting last February to revise the constitution in some particulars. The chief point will be whether a change shall be made admitting the allied clubs, which now pay $25 a year dues, to the voting privileges which are now enjoyed solely by the associate clubs, which pay $100 annual dues. There have been many discussions upon this subject, and the matter will be definitely settled at the coming special meeting.

Coming Here on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, will take over 250 saloon passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Farwell, James Phelan, the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, and the Hon. Claud and Lady Anson.

DIAMOND DEALER'S DEBTS.

Abraham H. Freiman Said He Had Been Robbed at Home—Receiver in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham H. Freiman, a dealer in diamonds at 48 Maiden Lane, by Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Bruhl Brothers, creditors, for $2,000 for diamonds sold to him on May 9. Hays & Hershfield said that Mr. Freiman on Oct. 8 reported to the police that he had been robbed of $18,000 worth of diamonds which he claimed he had under his pillow while asleep.

The alleged theft was committed, Mr. Freiman said, in the night, although two sons slept in the same room and in the same bed, and he heard nothing and did not learn of the robbery until he awoke in the morning. Creditors have desired to see his books to determine whether or not the alleged theft occurred, but they have not been able to examine the books, it was said.

At a meeting of his creditors he offered recently to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, but the offer was refused. His liabilities were stated to be $18,000 and assets $6,200, consisting of stock, $4,000; accounts, $1,000, and cash in bank, $1,200.

The acts of bankruptcy alleged in the petitions are that he is insolvent; that he has made various payments to creditors to prefer them, and that on Oct. 3 he [illegible]

were stolen. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PINGS & PINNER COMPANY.—Judge Hall of the Supreme Court has appointed J. C. Julius Langbein receiver for the Pings & Pinner Company, glove manufacturers of 41 Greene Street, on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the Manhattan Glove Leather Company, a judgment creditor for $2,428. It was said that execution was issued to the Sheriff on Oct. 16 and returned unsatisfied. The summons was served on George H. Pings, the secretary, at 41 Greene Street. The business was established in 1866 by the firm of Pings & Pinner. The original partners died some years ago. The present company was incorporated in January, 1895, with a capital stock of $5,000, and was carried on by Herman L. and George H. Pings, sons of the founder of the business.

M. NEIMAN'S SONS.—A meeting of the creditors of M. Neiman's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel Levy, 346 Broadway. Their liabilities are about $25,000, and assets not definitely known. The assets consist of machinery and equity in the factory property at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue and 428 Amsterdam Avenue, which pieces of property were transferred some time ago to Jacob Wolf. They want to redeem the property, Mr. Levy said, sell the machinery and pay their debts. A committee of five creditors was appointed to examine affairs and report what is best to be done. The business was established thirty years ago by their father, who retired on Jan. 1, 1896. The present partners are George and Max Neiman. The former became a partner in 1891, and the latter in 1895. They have had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HERMAN FRIED.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert G. Ten Eyck temporary receiver of the assets of Herman Fried, cigar manufacturer at 1,220 Second Avenue, against whom a creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed on Friday last.

HOTCHNER, TEICHLAUF & BECK.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Forse Scott temporary receiver of the assets of Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck, manufacturers of cloaks at 42 East Ninth Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Saturday, as replevins had been issued against them.

M. & L. LOBENTHAL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of M. & L. Lobenthal, neckwear manufacturers of 532 Broadway, show liabilities to the amount of $19,797 and nominal assets to the amount of $9,690. The assets consist of accounts, $1,500; stock, $4,500; fixtures, $50; cash, $5; judgments, $1,138; note, $96, and shares of stocks, par value $2,400, actual value unknown.

BERNARD FLEISHMAN.—Bernard Fleishman, manufacturer of skirts and waists at 77 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $3,908 and assets to the amount of $1,146, consisting of cash, $7; stock, $400; fixtures, $275, and accounts, $464. He was formerly in business at Augusta, Ark., and he began here in March, 1900.

LOUIS MULWITZ.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Louis Mulwitz, dealer in furniture at Port Chester, N. Y., by the following-named creditors: Henry Hoffman, $138; S. K. Pierce & Son, $195; Weiss & Daw Company, $63; Rabinowitz Brothers, $234, and J. Preiser & Co., $47. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on Saturday last he admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts.

JACOB BRINN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Brinn, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 49 East Broadway, by the following named creditors: M. Lesler & Son, $106; Batten Harrison & McMaster, $347, and Isaac Axelrod, $138. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $1,000 and concealed and removed a large part of his property. He began business in June, 1900, and in December last he claimed a capital of $10,000. Judge Adams appointed M. Linn Bruce temporary receiver of the assets.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to eighteen bankrupts, among whom were John K. Van Sickle, formerly of Grant Brothers, stock brokers of 45 Broadway, whose firm liabilities were $499,839 and individual liabilities $29,867. Augustus Nussbaum, manufacturer of women's waists at 643 Broadway, liabilities $40,471; William H. Giedhill of 357 West Thirty-fourth Street, manufacturer of wall paper at Irvington, N. J., liabilities $45,883; Henry M. Robertson, paper commission merchant at 319 Broadway, liabilities $51,457; Rosa Wiedeman, a retired builder of 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, liabilities $68,484; Barnett Hamburger of 241 East Broadway, formerly a roofer and builder, liabilities $308,371; Howard N. Bailey, real estate agent of Mount Vernon, liabilities $39,703; David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, who composed the firm of Matusow & Cooperman, manufacturers of skirts at 458 Broome Street, liabilities $13,067; Gustav Oppenheimer, theatrical manager of 148 Bowery, liabilities $10,394, and Herman A. and Alice B. Hoysradt, composing the firm of H. A. Hoysradt & Co., builders of Yonkers, the firm liabilities being $12,091 and Mrs. Hoysradt's individual liabilities $87,289.

Sale of Hoboken Electric Vehicle Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3.—Vice Chancellor Emery signed an order to-day authorizing the sale of the Hoboken plant of the American Electric Vehicle Company for $15,000 cash. The order was issued on the recommendation of Charles J. Roe, who was appointed receiver soon after the assignment of J. Herbert Ballantine, who was interested largely in the enterprise. The prospective purchaser is George T. Lister, formerly the Vice President and General Manager of the concern, who says that he is acting in his own accord.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Gustav A.—Patterson, Gollfried & Hunter et al	$63
ASHLEY, Eugene L., and James A. Holden—E. Fleitmann and another	108
ASHLEY, Eugene L., and James A. Holden—F. Hoeninghaus and another	168
BARRY, M. T. Coates—S. M. Campbell	6,283
BOHNET, Philip—G. L. F. Rohan	65
BEARDSLEY, Frank W.—K. Jensen	41
BROWN, Edwin A.—City of New York	162
BARRON, Hugh J.—E. L. White	316
COMPRESSED AIR HOUSE CLEANING Company—J. White	34
CROPLEY, Joseph M. H.—E. L. Pearl	10
COLE, Lewis A.—I. S. Deming	200
COTTER, John—M. D. Halpin	771
DYER, Charles—Jessie Young	80
FRANKEL, Abraham—M. S. Sommerich and another	262
FISK, Almira—T. I. Wilton	290
GARRECHT, Charles—Scovill Manufacturing Company	211
GLUCK, Solomon, and Lena Jacobowitz—People of the State of New York	1,000
GUTTENBERG, Jacob, Solomon Henig, and Michael Henig—People of the State of New York	5,001
HEIDENHEIMER, Louis—R. J. Bachman	118
HUTCHINGS, Ada G., Gilbert Titus, Margaret H. Kenyon, Mammie Mook, Harry W. Hunt, Frederick, Charles H. Abraham L., and Jessie F. York, and Emugene I. Fitspatrick—W. E. Powers	70
HOLLYWOOD, John—A. Piser	30
HELPING, Ernest A.—City of New York	40
HOELZLE, Catherine—J. J. Ascher	400
HOELZLE, Catherine—J. R. De Lacey Company	397
JOSEPHSON, Samuel—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	77
KIERET, John J. and Joseph W.—F. Galotta	267
KESSLER, Fannie—F. J. Grinberg	61
KERR, Rebecca, and Annie Murray—People of the State of New York	1,000
LEVY, Harris—I. Brinn	98
LEVISON, George—H. Webb	3,198
COSTELLO, Owen—H. C. Schaefer	165
MOELLERN, Lillian—O. Teichert	146
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Fletcher, administratrix, &c	1,318
MANHATTAN TOOL COMPANY—Peter A. Frasse & Co	70
MERRITT & LOCKWOOD—India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company	141
MAYER, Pauline, and Henry Weil—A. Wappaus	19
PURITAN BAKING COMPANY—Francis H. Leggett & Co	285
ROSE, Mannes, and Philip Shapiro—R. F. Greeley and another	580
RAUDSMAN, David—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	76
REGAN, Bertram—S. S. Glauber	63
RUSSO, Carolina—E. Kind	39
SEYMOUR, Georgiana M.—A. T. Welsh and another	161
STICHERMAN, Henry—W. O. Lawrence and another	38
SCHRAMM, Frederick H.—City of New York	70
TUCKER, William W.—J. G. Agar	1,469
TUCKER, William T.—G. Humphreys	50

The following judgments were entered against the City of New York: C. B. Holmes, $484; W. Pepper, $362; J. Fagan, $173.

THE STANDARD FRAME AND SASH Company—J. Frankford	694
UNITED STATES AUTOMATIC MAchine Company—Frank Hathway & Co	114
WAPPAUS, Frederick—H. Drucker	75
WHITE, Charles C.—W. [illegible] and another	41

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our Piano Warerooms

(Annex, Fourth Floor),

which will probably be formally opened next Thursday, will, we believe, be the finest in the country. They have been specially constructed for this purpose and are entirely different from those you'll see elsewhere. This opening will prove an event of vast importance to the music-loving and piano-buying public—and also to this establishment. It will be but one more move illustrating the superiority and excellence of this—New York's Finest Retail Store.

The large and handsome auditorium, where recitals, both vocal and instrumental, will be held, and which will have a seating capacity for 1,000 people; the arrangement upon the floor of the various instruments for examination; the manner of handling and treating the pianos so that their every virtue and merit may be brought forth—all these, in addition to the many other artistic and worthy features which will be incorporated, will, we believe, at once lead to the conviction that the Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Warerooms must indeed be the finest and best equipped in the world. Our line of Pianos will be headed by the

World-Famed Knabe.

Then follow
THE GABLER, PACKARD,
HOBART M. CABLE, BUSH & GERTS,
DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT,
PRICE-TEEPLE, and the CECILIAN PIANO PLAYER.

A Great Glove Business.

Main Floor.

Never have we known its equal. Sales are away ahead of last year at this time, which means that most people are learning of the virtues of the Simpson Crawford Co. Glove Store and stock. Certainty of seeing the latest and very best ideas in hand-wear means to inspect our showing—which contains many special lines, some of which are our own exclusive styles.

In purchasing Gloves here you are always certain of the
Latest and most approved styles;
Perfection in cut, style, finish and fit;
First quality in the best and softest skins.

So you have only to choose, feeling safe that the highest satisfaction will be accorded you at every point, including the important one of price.

"Vassar" 1 Pearl Button Prix Seam Mannish Glove, turnover cuff, handsomely embroidered; the selection of skins employed in making these Gloves surpassing everything heretofore shown; at, pair.... $2.00

2 clasp and 1 pearl button Prix Seam Mannish Gloves, spear point; the greatest Mannish Glove offer; for, pair.... $1.50

2 clasp Imperial Point Glace Gloves, in white, pearl, black and the latest season's tints; an exceptionally high grade Glove; for, pair, $1.00

Men's 1 clasp Prix Seam spear point Cape Gloves; pair.... $1.50

Men's 1 clasp Mocha Gloves; fine selected skins, in the new gray shade; pair.... $1.00

Boys' 1 clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves; correct style and good wearing, pair $1.00

Boys' Pique Dogskin Gloves, in tan only.... 85

Sweaters and Golf Jackets

for Women, Misses and Children.

Second Floor.

The approach of cold weather makes those who are fond of outdoor exercises, such as golf, cycling, horseback riding, &c., think of sweaters and warm golf jackets.

A collection of these useful and appropriate fall and winter garments is here in splendid profusion.

Below we give just a few sample items:—

Women's Golf Jackets, all wool	$1.95, $2.95 and $3.95
Women's Sweaters, machine made, blouse style	$4.95
Women's Sweaters, hand made, blouse style	$10.50
Misses' Sweaters, high neck, fancy stitch	$3.95
Sweaters for girls from 3 to 8 years, plain stitch	$1.15
Sweaters for girls from 3 to 8 years, fancy stitch	$1.65

In Our Book Store.

Second Floor.

We have from time to time, since the opening of our Book Store, made some exceptional offers. We now repeat these prices on such as still remain in broken lots. Books in sets:

Thackeray's Works, complete in 10 volumes, with full page illustrations; subscription edition; special at.... $6.95

George Eliot's Works, complete, subscription edition; special at.... $4.95

Scott's Waverley Novels, 24 volumes, library edition; special at.... $9.95

Kipling's Works, 5 vols.... $1.19
Hall Caine's Works, 5 vols.. $1.19
Robert Louis Stevenson's Works, 5 vols.... $1.19
Hawthorne's Works, 5 vols. $1.19
Conan Doyle's Works, 5 vols. $1.19
Marie Corelli's Works, 5 vols. $1.19
Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols. $1.19
Victor Hugo's Works, 5 vols. $1.19
Mary J. Holmes' Works, 5 vols. $1.19

The famous Henty Books, the boys' favorite stories, 38 titles, all well bound, colored edges; usually sold at 23c. and 25c., our price.... 15

Special Cook Books.

Fannie Farmer's Boston Cooking School	$1.45
300 Culinary Recipes	27
Mrs. Rorer's Cook Book	$1.20
The White House Cook Book	69
The American Family Cook Book	45

WEBSTER'S 20TH CENTURY DICTIONARY, for the home, school, office or workshop, containing the pronunciation and definition of every practical word, new and old, in the language. Also a brief history of the language, Christian names of men and women. Rules for punctuation, rules of order, postal rates, laws, &c., &c.; bound in full sheep, with patent index; special at.... $1.45

Women's $1.50 Silk Hose, $1.25.

We will to-day sell our regular $1.50 all-silk black Stockings, light weight, transparent, double soles, heels and toes, at the special price of each $1.25

Women's Undermuslins At Low Prices.

Second Floor.

There's no economy in making Undermuslins at home when the garments ready made are so dainty, so pretty, so clever in style and can be had at such exceedingly low prices here. The style, materials, needlework and class of garments shown by us are positively fascinating, and will bewitch any woman into buying whether she needs them or not. But when such values as the following are offered 'tis always economy to buy.

Second Floor.

MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with choice embroidery ruffle, with tucks above; also Cambric Drawers, with hemstitch tucked lawn ruffle and hemstitch tucks above.... 50

CAMBRIC SKIRTS, Umbrella style, with hemstitch tucked lawn ruffle and hemstitch tucks above.... 98

CAMBRIC SKIRTS, lawn ruffle trimmed with four rows of hemstitching and feather stitching between; finished with fine blind embroidery edge.... $1.25

CAMBRIC GOWNS in two styles, high or V neck, with yoke of cluster tucks and four rows of blind embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery edge.... 98

Very Special Offering in Men's

Black Coats and Vests.

Broken Assortments.

Second Floor.

235 COATS AND VESTS in Cutaway, Frock or Single-breasted Sacks; fabrics are fine thibets, clay diagonals and unfinished worsteds; in regular proportions only; usual $10.00 and $12.00 values; priced exceptionally low for quick selling.... $7.50

DOUBLE OR SINGLE BREASTED SACK SUITS, in Thibets, unfinished worsteds and diagonals.

375 Suits in regular proportions only; these suits are from our regular $15.00 and $16.50 lines; for to-day we price them.... $11.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS; sizes 14 to 20 years; suitable for following measurements:—31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 chest; there about 165 suits, culled from various assortments that are incomplete; we therefore say instead of $10.00 and $12.00, their regular prices.... $8.75

VERY FINEST WORSTED TROUSERS; choice of a large range of nobby styles; were $5.00; for to-day.... $3.95

Boys' Suits.

NORFOLK OR DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET STYLE; in sturdy cloths; all pure woolen materials; made in best possible manner; durable and neat Scotch Tweeds and Cheviots; many pretty patterns to select from; all sizes up to 16 years.... $3.75 and $5.00

Repetition of Our Great Dress Goods Offers

Main Floor.

The greatly reduced prices that we advertised on Dress Goods in Sunday's papers had their only logical result—exceeding business the entire day at every section of our Dress Goods Store.

Women who are recognized as expert shoppers—and men who have grown gray in the Dress Goods business—say they have never seen greater values; 50 robes of exclusive designs; also a number of Paris box-embroidered Robes that were priced as high as $60 we offer at.... $12.50 to $35.00

2,300 yards of French Zibeline, Vicuna, Camel's Hair, Novelty Striped Moire Cloth, English Suitings and Scotch Tweeds, in stylish mixtures, 48 to 50 inches wide; values up to $2.25 yard.... 95

Several Choice Lines at 68c. yard.

Embracing Skirtings in Oxford, light blue, dark blue, brown and green; double-faced Skirtings, 56 inches wide, in gray, tan and castor, with bright or subdued backs; Basket Cheviots and Nattes, 50 inches wide, in black and all new street shades; special lot of 45-inch all-wool Serge Cheviot, in royal, navy blue and black; 50 pieces special weave fine grade silk-and-wool Crepe-a-Soie, 46 inches wide, very sheer, in pastel and evening shades.

High Class Fabrics at 45c. yard.

2 cases all-wool Granite, in the latest colorings; heavy weight and extra fine quality; 3 cases all-wool close woven Etamine, in a wide range of shades; 1 case Panama weaves, in all good colors; 4 cases all-wool Crepe Albatross, 20 colorings.

Choice Line of Plaids.

Large assortment of green and blue plaids; in small settings; also bright plaids, with silk bars; yard.... 45

Bright silk-and-wool and all-wool Plaids; yard.... 75

All-wool Clan Tartans, 45 inches wide; yard, $1.00 and $1.25

All-wool Cheviot Clan Plaids; 50 inches wide; yard, $1.50 and $2.00

More Extraordinary Offerings in Linens, Blankets, Flannels and Cottons.

Main Floor.

All day yesterday our new Annex was crowded with eager shoppers. Especially was this the case in the section devoted to Blankets, Linens, Flannels and Cottons. And no wonder, considering the extraordinary price concessions quoted in our Sunday advertisements.

For the benefit of those who couldn't get down here yesterday we repeat the offers, besides adding a few more just as tempting.

Many of the goods mentioned below are offered very much below their regular prices:

HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES, 45x36 inches, of very good German linen, such as you will see priced at any store for 50c., here, each.... 40

EXTRA FINE SCOTCH DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, in the newest and best patterns; also Napkins to match, if desired.

2 yard size; instead of $2.45 we say.... $1.60
2½ yard size; instead of $3.00 we say.... $2.00
3 yard size; instead of $3.75 we say.... $2.40

HIGH GRADE BLANKETS, direct from the mills, pink and blue borders, liberal sizes; intended to retail at $7.00 and $8.00 the pair; special at, pair.... $5.00

WHITE BED QUILTS; Marseilles Pattern; liberal size, fringed or hemmed ends; sell regularly for $3.00 to $3.50; a record breaking offer at the phenomenally low price of.. $2.00

White Goods.

500 yards of good quality white, fleece back Pique, in scroll and floral designs; sold regularly at 40c. to 50c. a yard, at.... 28

WHITE MERCERIZED WAISTINGS, in a very pretty and popular design; positive value 39c. yard, and even cheap at this price here at the remarkably low figure of, yard.... 20

READY FOR USE COTTON SHEETS AND SLIPS, standard quality, at far below maker's prices.

For the single bed size, 54x90 inches.... 28
For the ¾ bed size, 63x90 inches.... 35
For the medium bed size, 72x90 inches.... 42
For the large bed size, 81x90 inches.... 44
For the very large size, 90x90 inches.... 52

Pillow Slips.

42x36	45x36	50x36
10	11	12½

These prices are much lower than the plain sheeting can be bought for.

Remarkable Offerings of All Lace Renaissance Squares.

In 25 patterns, all hand made, with all linen braids, 18x18 and 20x20 inches square; usual prices $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50 each, all at the one price, each.... $1.35

Also 500 All Lace Renaissance Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, 6 very pretty designs, 18x60 inches in size; value $2.95 each, at.... $1.95

1,000 All Lace Renaissance Doylies, 9x9 and 10x10 inches, 6 good designs, ranging in price from 30c. to 50c. each, all at.... 24

Interesting Offerings from Our Furniture Store.

Fifth Floor.

When we opened our beautiful Furniture Store, devoting one entire floor to the distribution of its wares—we did not know whether the business would justify such a large area of floor space. Now we find we need more room. What does this tell? Simply, as plain as it can, that the Simpson Crawford Co. Furniture Store has received the approbation and practical commendation of a Furniture buying public that includes lovers of the richest and most artistic goods, as well as those who seek just the well built Furniture that possesses the dual merit of good looks and good service.

A day never passes but some very inviting values are offered in this Furniture Store.

The following merely hint of many others that may be found here to-day:

Bureau, Curly Birch, natural finish, finely polished cast brass trimmings.... $25.50

Chiffonier to match, with handsome French bevel plate.... $24.50

Ladies' Toilet Table; same design and finish; handsome mirror.... $17.75

Bureau, quarter sawed oak; finely polished; oval mirror, cast trimmings.... $35.50

Chiffonier to match; large oval mirror.... $25.25

Ladies' Toilet Table, same design.... $20.25

Bird's-eye Maple Bureau, shaped mirror; han. some trimming.... $36.00

Large size Chiffonier, with large shaped mirror to match bureau.... $30.50

Ladies' Toilet Table, same design, with handsome mirror.... $22.25

Handsome Mahogany Bureau; shaped mirror.... $52.00

Chiffonier to match, large mirror.... $46.00

Ladies' Toilet Table, same design.... $35.25

Our Rug Store.

Third Floor.

Oriental beauty and luxury. Great piles of Rugs are here. All were personally selected by our representative. Some run into the hundreds of dollars a piece—they show examples of rare and enduring expressions of artistic skill in this handicraft. Then there are mighty pretty and long-lived sorts that are inexpensive. Instances:—

Small square Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs.... $4.50

Five bales extra quality small Persian Rugs.... $6.00

One lot Carabagh, Kazakji and Persian Rugs; average size 2 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft.... $7.50

Fine grade Persian Mats, including Kirmanshah Sennah and Tebriz.... $12.50

Three bales Antique Moussul and Ghendji Rugs. $16.50

200 pieces heavy Antique Persian and Kurd Rugs, some very fine pieces in this lot.... $24.50

75 pieces extra quality Anatolian Kerman Prayer Rugs.... $32.50

Antique Shirvans, Beloochistan Bokharas, Kazaks and Kurds from $9.00 to $32.50

Large reductions on large and medium size India, Turkish and Persian Carpets.

Fine grade Anatolian Silk Rugs; selected colors and designs; from $59.00 to $150.00

4 bales fine quality Persian Carpets, average size from 8x10 to 9x12 feet; special.... $82.50

Very best grade East India Rugs, in light and dark colors; specially designed for us, sizes about 8x10 to 9x12; special.... $148.00

Cashmere and Afghan Rugs; modern and antique, from $40.00 to $150.00

Sutanabad Carpets, extra large sizes, suitable for library and dining rooms, from $150.00 to $225.00

Goravan and Khorassan Carpets, from $150.00 to 675.00

Extra quality Brussels Rugs in Oriental designs and colorings:—
7x9 feet, were $11.50 at $3.75.
9x12 feet, were $18.00, at $12.50.

Continuation To-day of Our Great Sale of Women's Heavy Weight "Oneita" Suits.

Main Floor.

Never before have women's "Oneita" Combination Suits been sold at such low prices. Concession was granted merely because on some of the garments here and there are slight oil spots or drop stitches, or little irregularities which can hardly be discerned by the naked eye. They are all made in high neck and long sleeve style.

Heavy white Cotton, also heavy silver cotton; usually $1.00, at.... 55

Heavy Cotton, in ecru, white or silver; usually $1.25, at.... 75

Heavy Merino, in white and natural; usually $1.25, at.... 75

Heavy and Medium Merino, ¾ woolen, in white and natural; usually $1.50, at.... $1.00

Heavy Merino, in white and natural, 90 per cent. wool; usually $2.25, at.... $1.35

Extra fine Merino, in white and natural; usually $2.50, at.... $1.60

Pure Wool, in white and natural; usually $3.00, at.... $1.85

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Supreme Court of the United States:

35—William J. Turpin, appellant, vs. J. B. Lemon et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

4—Fred A. Baker, plaintiff in error, vs. Stephen Baldwin.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

321—The Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Herman, a minor, &c., et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

175—Henry H. Bocktinger, appellant, vs. John W. Foster et al., trustee, &c.—Motion to remit part of the clerk's fees for supervising the printing of the record granted.

437—John M. Perkins, petitioner, vs. Andrew B. Hendried et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

445—Silas P. King, petitioner, vs. J. O. Bensen.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

467—Peck Bros. Company of Illinois, petitioner, vs. the Peck Bros. & Co. of Connecticut.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

472—Rural Independent School District of Allison et al., petitioners, vs. Eleanor C. Fairfield.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

476—Minnesota Moline Plow Company et al., petitioners, vs. Dowagiac Manufacturing Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

50—Alice R. Mosheuvel et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. District of Columbia.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, by a divided court.

60—William A. Calvert, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Southern Railway Company.—In error to Circuit Court of United States for District of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on authority of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company vs. James, 161 U. S. 545, and see Calvert vs. Southern Railway Company, 94 S. C. 143; 41 S. E. Rep. 963.

76—Ferdinand N. Shuertieff, appellant, vs. the United States.—Passed subject to provisions of Section 9, Rule 26.

303—Simeon I. Grin, appellant, vs. John H. Shrier, United States Marshal.—Submitted for the appellee, with leave to counsel for the appellant to file brief within one week.

434—J. Haseltine Carstairs et al., petitioners, vs. American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

8, original—The State of Kansas, complainant, vs. the State of Colorado.—Leave granted to file stipulation and answer.

361—Eliza A. Wall, plaintiff in error, vs. Old Colony Trust Company, et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted in support of motions and in opposition thereto.

371—Charles P. Chisholm vs. Zachariah Johnson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

483—W. A. Moore, petitioner, vs. James H. Parker et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

481—Adam Forester et al., petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted for the petitioners and for respondent.

133—Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Frank A. Wood et al.—In error to Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff in error.

134—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Frederick B. Jack et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for the plaintiff.

62—Mobile Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Mobile.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant.

82—Edmund H. Chadwick, plaintiff in error, vs. John M. Kelley.—Submitted for plaintiff.—No brief filed for defendant.

64—Helen C. Raub et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Helen Carpenter et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendant.

Call for Tuesday: Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 331, (and 332,) 341, 68, 69, 70, and 72.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

2—Thomson-Houston Elec. Co. vs. Nassau Elec. R. Co.
58—Australian Knitting Co. vs. Wright Underwear Co.
62—Coates vs. Boker.
101—Matter of Wray Drug Co.
121—Timolat vs. Franklin Boiler Works Co.
153—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.

Preferred causes.

General calendar.

1—Feder vs. Stewart Elec. & Mfg. Co.
3—Birchhead vs. De Forest.
4—Waydell vs. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
5—Grant vs. Clark's Elevator No. 1.
6—Dailey vs. Clark's Elevator No. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

9—Smith vs. Tug Arrow.
19—Du Bois vs. SS. Monterey.
44—Munn vs. Tug Battler.
103—McGirr vs. H. F. Stone Supply Co.
59—Richards vs. Hanbelm Ins. Co.
114—H. R. Lighterage Co. vs. Ward.
115—Texas Trans. Co. vs. Tug Ed. H. Mead
116—Parks vs. SS. Kaiserin Maria Theresa.
117—Gen. Lighterage Co. vs. Canal Boat Weber & Bunke.
124—Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. vs. Patterson.
128—Guinan vs. Donovan.
48—Burrill vs. Crossman.
31—Medoro vs. Compagnie Gen. Trans.
184—Follette vs. Tug Winnie.
73—Thompson vs. SS. Laurentian.
In re Bailey, (limitation of liability.)
153—Meyer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
160—Rutternan vs. SS. Patria.
163—Pendleton vs. Tug Three Brothers.
164—Beveridge vs. Powhattan Co.
165—Powhattan Co. vs. Beveridge.
166—Ralli vs. N. Y. & Texas SS. Co.
170—Ross Iron Works vs. SS. Adler.
168—Neall vs. Schooner E. L. Allen.
130—Lewis vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
131—Same vs. Barber Asphalt Co.
131—Morris vs. C. & O. SS. Co.
137—L'Hommedieu vs. Tug A. H. Ellis.
120—B'klyn Ferry Co. vs. Tug N. & W. No. 2.
121—Balto. & Boston Barge Co. vs. Ferryboat Vermont.
113—Brainard vs. Canalboat J. L. Butler.
175—Crockett vs. B. F. Johnson & Co.
176—Hughes vs. Tug A. W. Booth.
185—Dailey vs. Phillips.
186—Killian vs. Boat Lancashire 16.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Nov. 5

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

4—People, &c., vs. Swasey.
9—Bell vs. City of New York.
18—Phillips vs. Phillips.
22—Benjamin vs. City of New York.
23—Rourke vs. same.
24—Quackenbush vs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
25—Storm vs. Man. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—McQuillan vs. Hart.
2—N. Y. Mail Pub. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
3—De Witt vs. Doherty.
4—In re Crotona Av.
5—Newgass vs. Blen.
6—Paige vs. Dainton.
7—Brawley vs. Fuller.
8—Fuller vs. Eve.
Journal Pub. Co.
9—Thrilling vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
10—Connors vs. same.
11—Solomon vs. same.
12—Ogribane vs. same.
13—Curtis vs. same.
14—Epstein vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
15—People, &c., vs. Blumenthal.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Begg vs. same.
18—In re Public Place.
19—In re E. 157th St.
20—In re Cambreling Av.
21—In re Jessup Place.
22—Pin Lock Medallion Co. vs. Simmons.
23—In re Armingham.
24—Underhill vs. Underhill.
25—Hosberg vs. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
26—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
27—In re Bass.
28—In re Maintance.
29—Franklin vs. Lynn.
30—In re Bonner.
31—O'Sullivan vs. Rabinowitz.
33—Bolles vs. Bolles.
34—Reynolds vs. Beveridge.
35—Phelps vs. Pilgerson.
36—Harris vs. Harris.
37—Macauley Flen Milling Co. vs. Hawk.
38—United Nat. Bank vs. Mayer.
39—In re Keystone Realty Co.
40—Bowers vs. Read.
41—J. F. Smith & Co. vs. Woodruff.
42—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Kertscher.
43—Boardman vs. Haughian.
44—De Barry vs. Gillig.
45—Shaw vs. Meagher.
46—Anderson vs. Anderson.
47—Fagy vs. Dusenberry.
48—In re Perry Av.
48½—Same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on.

1717—In re E. 170th St. Demurrer.
37—Holland vs. Reid.
99—Dupignac vs. Bernstrom.

General calendar.

866—Crowley vs. Crowley.
959—Fanning vs. Scott.
1131—Blechner vs. Hornickle.
1147—Simon vs. Lichtenstein.
1191—Lee vs. Lee.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
307—Sauer vs. City of New York.
793—Broder vs. Broder.
826—Berger vs. Sobel.
672—State Council Am. Mechanics vs. N. Y. State Council Junior Order.
673—Same vs. same.
516—Hutchinson vs. Curtis.
517—Same vs. Stadler.
518—Same vs. Scott.
519—Same vs. Warner.
520—Same vs. Chapman.
521—Same vs. Schley.
522—Same vs. Neidlinger.
587—Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald.
713—Lyle vs. Little. Undefended divorces.
1706—Farash vs. Farash
1728—Merritt vs. Merritt.
1067—Greene vs. Greene.
1916—McDonald vs. McDonald.
1917—Freitag vs. Freitag.
1918—Kaiser vs. Kaiser.
1919—Clute vs. Clute.
1920—Foster vs. Foster.
1921—Batzwig vs. Batzwig.
1922—Blake vs. Blake.
1923—Frankel vs. Frankel.
1924—Toomey vs. Tobmey.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(October Term continued)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smythe for the People—(November Term) —No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

5487—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Drew.
6466—McManus vs. City of New York.
5585—Phillips vs. Vogel.
6292—Fisk vs. Sterling Coal Co.
6756—Buellesbach vs. Rider.
6361—Henry vs. Kurtz.
6917—Lubig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
6471—Braner vs. Triest.
6735—Simpson vs. City of New York.
6534—Am. Watch Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
8161—Felt vs. Flanders.
7473—Merkelham vs. Subway & Suburban Con. Co.
5163—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
4527—Deering vs. Boehmer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII. for trial.

6484—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
728—Schiff vs. same.
1032—Miller vs. Herbst.
1270—Harrigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1290—Micelli vs. same.
1358—Beebe vs. Lester.
8399—Flanagan vs. Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
779—Nicholls vs. Joseph Ladue G. M. & D. Co.
855—Donohue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
825—Th. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Co. vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
850—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.
858—Same vs. same.
859—Same vs. Eiseman.
749—French vs. Traction Co.
6247—Rankin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
575—Dougherty vs. Galligan.
6216—Kovaly vs. R. H. Wolfe & Co.
1246—Foerst vs. Empire Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
1301—Lahne vs. Search.
8400—Gans vs. Wormser
6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Co.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Cem. Imp. Co.
903—Maybaum vs. Meyer.
1057—Pullovitz vs. Anchor Brew. Co.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
6870—Probst vs. Claflin Co.
953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
955—Same vs. same.
5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
756—Fr. F. Meilen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
5675—Karasik vs. Hillman.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1283—Fruin-Bambrick C. Co. vs. Marks.
1232—Dillon vs. City of New York.
4247—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
1243—Ehrig vs. Maguire.
1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.
939—Wood vs. Dunn.
8393—Walters vs. George A. Fuller Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary Jeffrey, Hannah J. Allen.
Albert Loeb, Jane T. Smith.
Brooklyn L. Ely, Ellen H. Prentiss.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Contested will.

1837—Jane M. Van Dyke.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 7.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1277—Schmidt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1597—Murphy vs. Chushowitz.
1169—Dwyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1182—Underhill vs. Conran.
1190—Koerner vs. Gorbereaux.
3705—Smith vs. Ferris.
1280—Schoenland vs. Birse.
1161—Taxier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1164—Wiley vs. same.
1588—Stff vs. Miller.
1590—Osserman vs. Diehland.
1599—Myers vs. Zucker.
1521—Bernstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1538—Kleinfeld vs. Rapp.
1597—Shuldiner vs. Walsh.
1591—Wikstrom vs. Gallagher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1206—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1207—Kopelman vs. same.
1492—Barondess vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1129—Mulcahy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1195—Steuboch vs. Greenberg.
1404—Joyner vs. 42d St., &c. Ry.
1403—Reed vs. same.
1424—Cooney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1509—Purcell vs. same.
997—Flanagan vs. same
488—Ludwig vs. Smith.
1066—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Shultheis.
754—Keating vs. Hart.
927—McDonough vs. Naughton.
1221—Blume vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1510—Winans vs. Demorest.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1444—Feeney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1496—Berman vs. same.
1349—Roechelte vs. same.
1892—Dorfman vs. same
1477—McShane vs. same
1122—Lozero vs. same.
565—Parkes vs. same.
1468—Reissinger vs. Carman.
566—Hall vs. Loew.
454—Fauborg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
854—Fontana vs. Taylor.
760—Kiernan vs. Beattie
1297—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
2749—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Nesbit.
2692—Singer vs. Cohn.
1580—Alcott vs. Taylor.
1338—Weyl vs. Bloomingdale.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J. —Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4268—Schmohl vs. Cirrito.
4284—Herbert vs. Mc-Cloud River Elec. Power Co.
4170—Dowden vs. Wilson.
4259—Schubert vs. Anthony Schofield & Co.
4306—Rosen vs. Goldberg.
4252—Rueth vs. Diehl.
8643—McGovern vs. Feist.
4412—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Lustig.
4157—Bernstein vs. Lippoff.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1030—Wise vs. Ralkowsky.
1256—Alcock vs. Met. St. Ry.
839—Meyer vs. same.
836—Kurschnick vs. same.
1243—Zegal vs. Cohen.
1275—Miley vs. Met. St. Ry.
1329—Miraglio vs. same.
1330—Columbia Cab Co. vs. same.
1332—Goodwin vs. same.
1333—Same vs. same.
1290—Healey vs. same.
1439—Markle vs. Burger.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1637.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sanford for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott for the People. No day calendar.

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1984—Gold vs. Smoke.
5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.
838—Winter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
821—Shapiro vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1264—Reilly vs. Hanson.
1316—Cornell vs. Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater Co.
1340—Gilles vs. Stern.
827—Barry vs. Julian.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
3789—Cahill vs. City of New York.
4766—Smoilen vs. same.
776—Battle vs. Union R. R. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
896—Spieler vs. Lendner.
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835—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1688—Dempsey vs. same
645—Brennan vs. City of New York.
4518—Fitch vs. Raoul-Duval.
4685—Creighton vs. Galligan.
727—Stout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5534—Cohn vs. Lee.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1503—Irvine vs. Med. Soc.
2793—Saltanse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3493—Greenberg vs. same.
2710—Pollizzi vs. Nichols.
1507—Collins vs. Kallman.
1212—Jakes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1425—Morris vs. Harrington.
1506—Hoffman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1419—Kamholtz vs. Burkum.
1056—R. Herndon Co. vs. Carrington.
917—Temple Brothers vs. Felt.
1497—Barry vs. Grace N. Hyde Co.
1485—Newcombe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
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CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1444—Feeney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1496—Berman vs. same.
1349—Roechelte vs. same.
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1485—Newcombe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1137—Goetz vs. Kornsand.
1134—Pearlman vs. Silverstein.
1505—Tobias vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
901—Kunn vs. Ehrenreich.
1242—Schuman vs. Salinsky.
837—Newman vs. Delaney.
1493—Brecht vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1401—Sirignano vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1103—Charrack vs. Friedman.
1019—Eiseman vs. Folkoff.
2655—Zuckerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
598—Byers vs. same.
1443—Stern vs. same.

For Sale.

GIANT SUVIO

The Best and Cheapest Heater on Earth



It is doing admirably—constructed specially to warm stores, flats, shops, lofts, halls, etc. Fits on your present common gas jet. Gas consumed one-half cent per hour. Absolutely odorless, pure, radiant heat. No heater in existence can substitute the Suvio Device. Be sure the SUVIO is stamped on the top of each heater.

Giant Suvio, Heating and Cooking.....$2 25
Heating only, $2; Suvio, Large Size, $1.50. Small, $1.25.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.



THE ZEE-NEAT stamped on top of each heater, OUR NEW STYLE and our make (under patent license), or heating and cooking, a conqueror, a friend-maker, an instantaneous room-warmer by placing over a plain gas jet.

INTRODUCTION PRICE 98 cts.

Sold all over the country or direct from

SUVIO HEATING CO.,

1,079 3d Ave., Near 64th St.,
and 59 Park Place, Cor. W. Broadway, N.Y.

SENT ANYWHERE.

TEL. 935B 79TH. OPEN EVENINGS.

SUBSTITUTES might cost 10 per cent. less, but our HEATER gives over 500 per cent. more real value.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 258 5th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $5.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years. You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 189 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

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CASH

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advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
64 BROADWAY, }

APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or instalment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or instalments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

A number of second-hand safes of various sizes at a sacrifice to make room. Call and look them over. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED-SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 206 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Will sell good-paying restaurant for $250; rent, $40. 656 2d Av.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers

"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer. Largest Steamer Afloat.

West Indies Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered. St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $150 up

Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 29, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.

Norway, Swedsn and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.

Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Nov. 5, 10 AM | Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM
St. Louis.Nov. 12, 10 AM | St. Paul..Nov. 26, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington,Nov. 8, 10 AM | Vaderland,Nov. 22, 10 AM
Friesland,Nov. 15, 10 AM | Kroonland,Nov. 29, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania,Nov. 8, 10 AM | Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM | Campania...Dec. 6,

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.



Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

EXAMINE facts before concluding that foreign things are better than home products.

Some foreign things are better made—but not underwear.

At retail everywhere.
AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.
Wholesale only at
108–110 Franklin St.

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment

The old reliable 25cts a Bottle

Do you know that there is hardly a food product as much adulterated as Cocoa and Chocolate? Set your mind at rest

Huyler's

Cocoa and Chocolate are absolutely pure and wholesome.



Oceans of Sunshine

Acres of roses and miles of palms—that's California in midwinter. Gather flowers and pick oranges. Reached on a high-class train—the California Limited. Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt.,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y.
377 Broadway, New York.

AVOID NOSE TORTURE

CUBAN CHILDREN BARRED

Action Withheld Temporarily by Commissioner Williams.

Board of Inquiry Declares That the Eleven "Lotos Buds" Should Be Excluded—A. G. Spalding's Criticism.

The Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island decided yesterday to exclude the eleven Cuban children who were brought here by Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt to be educated at Point Loma, Cal., at the school of the Universal Brotherhood, a cult of which Mrs. Katherine A. Tingley is the chief exponent. The decision was made on the grounds that the children were assisted immigrants, and liable to become public charges. Three members of the board concurred in that view, while Inspector Semsey moved to admit the children on the ground that, according to the evidence, the children would be well cared for, and that the school is a self-supporting and reputable institution.

Before the decision of the board had been announced Vernon M. Davis of the Children's Society sent this letter to Commissioner Williams:

I have just read the two telegrams from the Mayor of San Diego and the Superintendent of Schools of San Diego. These telegrams are obviously biased, and I am sure we can meet them with absolutely reliable evidence of the improper environment of the place, if you will postpone action until Wednesday. The society will be in possession of facts and evidence on Wednesday which I am sure will convince the board that these children should not be allowed to go to Point Loma. In view of this I urge you to hold action until Wednesday.

Mr. Williams granted the request, and at the hearing to-morrow Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. Davis will present the new evidence. It is understood that Mrs. Mary A. Marshmedt of 313 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, who had two children at the Point Loma school until a fortnight ago, and lived there for a time, will testify against the institution. After the hearing the case will go to Washington, where the decision of the Treasury Department will be final.

A. G. Spalding, who has interested himself in the case on behalf of Mrs. Tingley, visited Ellis Island on Sunday, and again yesterday.

"If this great New York society," he said, "known as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was one-half as active and energetic in providing homes and educations for worthy children of poor parents as they are in preventing others from doing so, the reputation of this society would be above criticism."

"Now that I have been brought into this controversy," he continued, "I will go to the end of it and show why this unheard of step was taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children."

Mr. Spalding received a large number of telegrams yesterday denouncing the stand taken by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Among the number was the following from Franco Oritz, Acting Mayor of Santiago de Cuba:

The eleven Cuban children going in charge of Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt to the Raja Yoga School, Point Loma, Cal., left Santiago under the most pleasant circumstances; all reports to the contrary absolutely without foundation and could proceed only from malice. No parent or guardian has authorized any one to interfere with children going to their destination. Every parent or guardian has to-day formally ratified his action in sending children to this humanitarian institution of Katherine Tingley to be maintained and educated and returned to Cuba as teachers of their own people. I have cabled this direct to Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and also denial to New York Tribune of published reports of excitement against leaving here.

ARBITRATORS VISIT ANOTHER COAL MINE.

While Inspecting It Their Lights Are Extinguished by a Blast in a Nearby Chamber.

HAZLETON, Penn., Nov. 3.—The Anthracite Strike Commission spent the entire day in the Lehigh Valley region, visiting a mine and several of the mining villages. While most of the Commissioners were looking over the territory, Recorder Wright was kept busy on the train in attending to the correspondence of the commission. Among the matters he disposed of was the sending of a copy of President Mitchell's statement of the miners' case, which was filed with the commission Sunday night, to all the coal companies involved in the present controversy. Under the agreement made at Washington the operators will make a reply in three or four days.

The commission's first stop of the day was at Upper Lehigh, where the Superintendent of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company took the Commissioners for a drive through the town. While in this place the arbitrators visited one of the homes of the miners.

Drifton was the next place visited, and there a crowd gathered about the commission as Superintendent Smith of Coxe Brothers' Company, whose mines are located there, explained the trouble between the company and its men. All the miners employed at these mines are still on strike because the company insists upon the men returning to work as individuals, and not in a body.

At Jeddo, John Markle, the independent operator, joined the party, and escorted the Commissioners to the mining village of Oakdale, near Jeddo. Mr. Markle showed them the clubhouse which he maintains there for the benefit of the men. On the run into Hazleton, where the breaker of No. 40 shaft was inspected, Mr. Markle had a spirited discussion with Messrs. Duffy and Gallagher of the Miners' Union over the differences existing at the Markle mines. The men of the Markle colliery have refused to return to work for the same reason as those which are keeping the men out of the Coxe mines.

Luncheon was served at the Central Hotel here, and the entire afternoon was spent in the Audenried Mine.

The Commissioners were lowered into the workings, 350 feet below, through an eleven-hundred-foot slope. One of the new "physical features" they saw was a vein of coal with a very steep pitch, which was difficult to mine.

While they were inspecting this a blast was fired in a near-by chamber, and the lights carried by those who remained in the gangways below were extinguished by the rush of air. Some of the party were timid for a moment, wondering what had happened, but they quickly were assured that there was no danger by men familiar with the mine.

After they came to the surface the arbitrators visited a "stripping," which is a place where the coal lies so near the surface that the earth can be taken off with a steam shovel, exposing the coal and thus making its mining an easy matter.

The Commissioners will leave for Shamokin to-morrow morning. The day will be spent in that vicinity, and Wednesday will find the commission in the Panther Creek Valley. Thursday the arbitrators will visit the region around Pottsville, and that night the commission will adjourn until Nov. 14.

COAL COMING TO TIDEWATER.

About 30,000 tons of freshly mined anthracite coal came to tidewater here yesterday, of which more than 15,000 tons came by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road. The rest came over the roads of the New York, Ontario and Western, the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Erie Railroad. A representative of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the Ontario and Western, said that the quantity of coal coming to tidewater had increased daily, giving relief in the situation. Other sales agents talked to the same affect.

The retail coal dealers maintain that coal is scarce. One dealer said he had not a pound of coal, and blamed the newspapers for bringing down the retail price to $6.50 a ton.

"We have to buy the coal at circular price to do this," he said, "and can buy no more coal from speculators. The consequence is that many people are now lacking coal."

Another dealer admitted that coal had come in more freely, and said that by the end of the week the supply ought to be fairly large. Some of the dealers said that they did not believe these low prices would last.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said he did not understand why there should not be a sensible relief in the situation.

"More coal is coming every day," he said. "While dealers cannot get all they want, there is certainly enough coming into market, as far as our road is concerned, to greatly relieve the situation. It is strange

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Election day is generally a very active one in society. There is much interest in politics this year, and many men have stayed in town to vote. Others vote at their country seats. The most notable entertainment arranged for to-day is the steeplechase at Meadowbrook. There will be a fox hunt in the morning. All the country clubs have prepared attractive programmes.

***

A daughter was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, at the residence of Mrs. Eustis's father, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, 681 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Eustis is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morton. She was Miss Edith Morton, and was married to Mr. Eustis at Grace Church on April 30, 1900. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter. Mr. Eustis was appointed Third Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, and resigned last Summer. Craig Wadsworth took his place. Mrs. Eustis published a novel of Washington life, "Marion Manning," last Spring. In August she and Mr. Eustis came to this country and passed a part of the late Summer in Massachusetts. They have been in town since Oct. 1. This is the first grandchild in the Morton family.

***

The baptism of the young son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen was one of the events of yesterday. There was a small gathering at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen, consisting of members of the Astor and Vanderbilt families. Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was godmother and J. J. Van Alen was godfather. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. William Post, and others were present. J. J. Van Alen is booked to sail for Europe to-day.

***

The news comes from Paris that the Baron and Baroness de Vrière have been divorced. The Baroness was Miss Annie Cutting, the daughter of Mrs. Heyward Cutting. She and the Baron de Vrière were married about fifteen years ago at Mrs. Cutting's residence, 101 Fifth Avenue. The Baroness and her mother have since lived abroad. Mrs. Cutting is with her daughter. The Baroness obtained the divorce about a fortnight ago.

***

The illness of Mr. Johnston Livingston is said to be serious and his daughter, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, arrived from Europe on Saturday to be with her father.

***

Among other arrivals this week has been that of Mrs. Charles Marshall, who has been abroad since early Spring.

***

Lakewood is beginning its season bravely, although the only large hotel open is the Laurel House. Among those who are now there are Mr. and Mrs. T. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Miss Charlotte Pell, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster, and the Misses de Peyster, and Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig are at the Oakwood.

***

Col. and Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane have closed their Newport villa and are in town for a few days. They will pass the Autumn at New Rochelle.

***

Among those sailing, according to the passenger list, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day, are Mrs. Henry Villard Bell, Mrs. John T. Davis, the Countess de Gotemps, Col. Anthony J. Drexel, W. H. Taller, George M. Woolsey, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps.

***

There is a small list of those going over on the St. Paul to-morrow. Among those booked are Percy Charles Wyndham, Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, and Frederick H. Allan.

***

In the announcement of the engagement of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon made in this column on Thursday, an error occurred. The name of Miss Gordon's fiancé is Morton B. Stelle, Jr., the last name having previously been printed Stille. Mr. Stelle is a broker in this city, but lives in Brooklyn. He is a graduate of Cornell and is prominent in athletics. No date has yet been set for the wedding, but it will probably be in February next.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Pinckney Norris and Mr. Norris's daughter, Miss Norris, are at the Albemarle in Philadelphia and will remain there until they open their Spruce Street home. Miss Cornelia Norris, Mr. Norris's younger daughter, is soon to be presented at an afternoon tea.

***

Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, who is still at Wanakawin at Weatogue, Conn., will return to town on Nov. 15 and will be at the Albemarle Hotel for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert M. Plympton, who spent the Summer at their country home at Glen Cove, L. I., have returned to their city residence, 30 West Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

***

Lieut. Martin Crimmins and Mrs. Crimmins, son and daughter-in-law of John D. Crimmins, have left New York and gone to San Francisco. They have been East several weeks.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 3.—Samuel F. Barger will close his cottage here to-morrow.

Ex-Commodore E. T. Gerry and his two sons, Peter G. Gerry and Robert L. Gerry, arrived here to-night. They will vote here to-morrow.

Mrs. Ledyard, wife of Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, left for New York to-day. Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs and Miss Annie E. King also left.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, J. Hude Nellson, and George Henry Warren arrived here this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have arranged to go abroad in February for an extended trip in European waters on their steam yacht North Star. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will remain here at Beaulieu until Nov. 15, their companion being their cousin, a son of the Hon. and Mrs. Michael A. Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes, who have been visiting Mrs. Forbes's father, John N. A. Griswold, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow will remain at their cottage here until the last of the month.

AIDING THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Corbin has received a letter from Sir Thomas Lipton, in which he is informed that Sir Thomas is greatly interesting himself in the St. Louis Exposition. Sir Thomas has had an interview with King Edward, and his Majesty indicated that he would name a special commission to attend the exposition, and that the British Government would take steps to interest the people in it.

It is expected that the Prince of Wales will be named as the head of the special embassy. The matter has already become the subject of diplomatic correspondence between the British Foreign Office and Ambassador Choate, who, no doubt, will communicate with Secretary Hay.

Sir Thomas Lipton represented to the King that the cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain would be strengthened if the United Kingdom was well represented at the exposition.

Staten Island B. and O. Connection.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3.—Officials of the Baltimore and Ohio system and the Staten Island Rapid Transit line have arranged for a complete schedule connecting trains of the two roads at the North Avenue Station of the New Jersey Central in this city. This will make a route from St. George, S. I., to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The new schedule goes into effect Nov. 22. An experiment of the scheme has proved successful.

Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo Contract.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—The Directors of the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo Railway met in the office of M. J. Mandelbaum & Co. here to-day for the purpose of passing on the proposed contract between the Cincinnati, Dayton and Toledo and Cincinnati Traction Companies. The contract was approved and the officers were instructed to complete the necessary details.

St. Louis and San Francisco Rumor.

A report was current yesterday that the ownership of the St. Louis and San Francisco had been placed in the hands of a trusteeship, with J. Pierpont Morgan as the head. A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. denied this report. President B. F. Yoakum of that road said: "The control of this road has not changed. It rests with St. Louis and Boston [illegible]."

JAPANESE CELEBRATE MIKADO'S BIRTHDAY

New York's Colony Gives a Dinner at Sherry's.

Mayor Low and Consul Sadazuchi Uchida Tell of the Progressiveness of the Eastern Empire.

The white flag with the red ball, the national emblem of Japan, was conspicuously displayed in the ballroom of Sherry's last night, when nearly 200 representatives of that nation, residents of New York, and other guests, assembled to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Mutsu Hito, the Emperor of Japan. Songs were sung in Japanese to the accompaniment of an American orchestra, while toasts and speeches also were in the truly American style. The wives and the daughters of many of the guests were present, and joined in singing the national hymn as follows:

May our Lord's dominion last
Till a thousand years have passed
Twice four thousand times o'ertold!
Firm as changeless rock, earth-rooted,
Moss of ages uncomputed
Grow upon it, green and old!

"Banzai!—a long life," was cried again and again for the Emperor, the President of the United States, and for Mayor Low. And when the names of the President and the Mayor were mentioned, the Japanese present rose in a body and sang with vigor, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The hall was tastefully decorated with chrysanthemums and poppy blossoms. Sadazuchi Uchida, the Japanese Consul, presided and welcomed the guests in English. The progress of the Japanese Nation during the last thirty years, he said, had been largely due to the great mind of the present Emperor and to his wise judgment in adopting Western ideas and methods. The Emperor's greatest ambition, he declared, was to bring enlightenment and education to the people of Japan. Many of the Japanese that are in this country, he said, were here to acquire the most advanced ideas of education and civilization which this country so amply afforded to her sons and daughters.

Mayor Low said that it would indeed be strange if he were not interested in Japan, as his father had always dealt largely in business with the natives of that country. He welcomed on the part of the citizens of New York the Japanese who were celebrating the birthday of their Emperor, who the Mayor declared should be ranked as one of the greatest rulers of the present day.

Some of the guests present were:

Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port; Gen. S. L. Woodford, Morris K. Jesup, Anthony N. Brady, J. B. Duke, Gen. John J. McCook, Richard M. McCurdy, Prof. George T. Ladd, Prof. E. R. Seligman, William Salmon, Frank A. Vanderlip, John La Farge, John Ford, Capt. E. L. Zalinski, J. B. Copeman, W. H. Stevens, C. R. Morse, Albert P. Shepardson.

IN THE SHOPS.

They look like the quietest of umbrella handles, dark in tone and simple in design, a round knob of gun metal, somewhat flat. That is what it looks to be, but press a little spring and up pops a cover, on the inside of which is a small mirror. The little box—for that is what the knob is—contains a powder and a tiny powder puff.

***

Talking of powder boxes, if there is a woman who likes to conceal the fact that she carries a powder box there are what appear to be nice little silver vinaigrettes, but instead of the opening being in what looks to be the top of a bottle, there is a round cover on the side, which opens to reveal a box.

***

Such odd things are getting mixed up with toilet articles. In one of the best department stores one will see nowadays a card of big black rubber combs, which surely are strange in shape and style. But they are for the use of my lady's dog. A good dog comb will cost 15 cents.

***

Very pretty things in the way of flowers for outlining the low-cut corsage of an evening gown are wild roses in the delicate tints which the natural flowers show, combined with black velvet ribbon, tied here and there in knots.

***

In the shape of a suit case is a handsome bag of black leather for a woman's use. The inside is finished with dark blue velvet and leather. On the inside of the cover are three pockets with flaps of the leather, marked respectively "handkerchiefs," "gloves," and "veils." On either side of these are straps, and in one a glove stretcher, and in the other a paper cutter. Across the top of the body of the case is a something in the nature of a tray, and in straps are the various toilet articles, bottles, &c.

***

All sorts of pretty things in picture frames are in golden copper, silver trimmed. They are in various shapes, and in more or less simple designs.

***

Something a little different in the golden copper are pieces for the toilet table, brushes of different kinds, &c. In the centre of these are set repousse silver in a dark gray or oxydized. It is unique.

***

Pretty things are out in albatross cloths. These come in all shades for afternoon and evening wear, from the deep cerise, which changes any but the most brilliant complexion to a sickly pallor, through the light dull tones, pretty pale blues, and pinks to the darker shades of blues and greens.

***

In the genuine copper are pretty and quaint little tea and coffee pots, silver-lined. There is the little round melon-shaped kettle of the tea kettle order, with a white knob, and there are old round, can-like teapots, some with brass handles and spouts, and there are the slender, tall after-dinner coffee pots. With these pieces are handsome copper trays of graceful shape, simple and plain in design, but most attractive.

***

In the make of a good kid glove house, warm woolen gloves are appearing, some in bright shades of red and other in darker tones.

***

For the hunter a house which devotes itself to woolen garments sells homely but warm hunting hoods, a broad-seamed piece knitted around the opening for the face, the neck also ribbed, and there are short shoulder pieces to keep the hood in place. Woolen nightcaps there are also for the cold sleepers, and there are arm warmers and knee warmers, all made of woolen.

***

Of camel's hair are the warm, high bed shoes. Foot warmers are heavier camel's hair shoes, fleece-lined.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL SOLD.

The Hotel Register Realty Corporation reports that the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., and 850,000 acres of land have been sold by the Plant System to Charles H. Scott of Alabama. The hotel cost over $3,000,000, and has been leased by Mr. Scott, the new owner, to Messrs. Harvey & Wood, proprietors of the Bellevue, Boston, Mass., and the Piney Woods Hotel, at Thomasville, Ga.

Scientists Elect Officers.

At a business meeting of the section of astronomy, physics, and chemistry of the New York Academy of Sciences, held last night in the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, Charles Lane Poor was re-elected Chairman of the section and also nominated Vice President of the Academy. S. A. Mitchell was re-elected Secretary.

Flower and Sculpture Show.

The flower and sculpture exhibition in the Madison Square Garden will close on Thursday night. To-day there will be changes in the arrangement of many of the large floral exhibits and additional blooms will be added everywhere. To-morrow will be Rose Day, when some of the finest productions will be in competition [illegible]. The special decorations [illegible] will be shown on

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO. — OPEN ALL DAY!

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

HAVEN'T time to stop. Too busy catering to the wants of the multitudes to stop the wheels of this great concern.

And this brings to mind what one of the evening papers said about The Big Store. We annex the paragraph.

"HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS

THE gift season is fast approaching, and the shops are taking on a holiday air already. Gayly covered books are in the book stores, and burnt wood articles, leather goods, and toys are in abundance. Siegel Cooper Company, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, are ready for buyers who pick up their holiday gifts early. The first novelties are always the best, and at this time of year, before the crush starts, bargains are to be found that are not met with during the regular holiday season. The third floor at The Big Store will prove of interest to Christmas shoppers this year. Fancy articles for house furnishing are shown here. Turkish Fabrics, Lamps, Sofa Cushions, and Children's Toys. Pictures figure in the display; also it is a floor where suggestions are offered at every turn, and there are qualities and prices to suit all."

This Will Be a Busy Day.

Big Special Sales are progressing briskly. Extra good values will be the rule to-day in these leading sections of the store:

Dress Goods, Silks,
Ribbed Underwear, Women's Apparel,
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Blankets,
Furniture, Groceries.

CHARGE ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH PERSONS OF ACKNOWLEDGED RESPONSIBILITY.

Piano and Song Recital
At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon
In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store,
ON THE FIFTH FLOOR.

ARTISTS:
THE VICTORIA STRING QUARTET
AND
Miss ELISE STEVENS . . . Soprano
Miss GRACE MUNSON . . . Contralto
Miss DORIS WARD . . . At the Piano

1. Florence Vals de Concert, op. 12 ..... Liebling
2. Two Loves (With the aid of the Playano.) ..... De Koven
MISS MUNSON.
3. ..... Victoria String Quartet
4. Through Sunny Spain ..... Mattei
MISS STEVENS.
5. Rural Dance, op. 37, No. 1 (With the aid of the Playano.) ..... Stromberg
6. Venetian Boat Song ..... Blumenthal
MISSES STEVENS AND MUNSON.
7. ..... Victoria String Quartet
8. Mammy's Pickaninny ..... MacEvoy
MISS STEVENS.
9. (a) Irish Folk Song ..... Foote
(b) Mighty Lak' a Rose ..... Nevin
MISS MUNSON.
10. ..... Victoria String Quartet
11. Tuscan Folk Song ..... Caracciolo
MISSES STEVENS AND MUNSON.
12. His Favorite Flower ..... Lowitz
MISS STEVENS.
13. ..... Victoria String Quartet
14. Two-step, The Regatta (With the aid of the Playano.) ..... Van Barr

Curtain Stretchers.
NO. 1 CURTAIN STRETCHER, 6x12, has stationary brass pins 2 inches apart; measuring rule printed on the entire frame, by which this stretcher can be adjusted to the proper size, thus making it light and very easy to handle; special, to-day, 75
(Basement.)

Comforters.
COTTON HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS, all filled with pure carded cotton, covered with figured cambric tops and backs, fancy stitched, $1.39 grade; this sale at 98
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Couch Covers.
TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS; choice of Oriental or Madagascar striped effects or rich Turkish patterns, in heavy reversible quality, fringed all around; usually priced at $1.75 to $2.25 each. 98
(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Table Linen.
UNBLEACHED IRISH TABLE DAMASK, in floral patterns, 35c. yard grade, 21
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Children's Underwear.
CHILDREN'S WOOL VESTS, PANTS AND DRAWERS, white or natural, sizes up to 16 years, made to sell up to $1.00; choice, 39
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

A Rug Leader.
ALL WOOL SMYRNA RUGS, size 9x12; made exclusively for us; not to be had in any other store in New York City; our price is less than manufacturers sell them at; assortment very large; quantity unlimited, 11.50
(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Brussels Carpets.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—All wool surface; closely woven nap; full range of designs; suitable for any room in the house; also hall and stair effects; per yard, 50
(Third Floor, 6th Ave.)

Squat-Shape Lamps.
SQUAT-SHAPE LAMPS, with 10-inch globe; very handsome hand-painted decorations, 2.75
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Infants' and Children's Wear.
CHILDREN'S RIBBED SLEEPING GARMENTS, WITH FEET; sizes 3 to 7 years; special, 25
CHILDREN'S CANTON FLANNEL DAY DRAWERS; Knickerbocker style; sizes 2 to 8 years; special, 19
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Mercerized Waists.
MERCERIZED WAISTS; heavy quality; entire front plaited and hemstitched; solid black and black with white pin dots, 95
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Bargain in Corduroys.
Heavy wale hollow cut Corduroys, 27 inches wide; shades are castor, beige, brown, navy, black, &c. The usual selling price of these Corduroys is $1.15 per yard. Special price to-day, per yard, at 50
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Dinnerware.
TEA SETS, French Limoges china, 56 pieces, handsomely decorated, coin gold stippled handles, &c., $9.00 quality; special, 5.50
(Basement.)

Men's Underwear.
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; single or double breasted, taped seams, steam shrunk; made to sell at $1.50, 98
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Women's Underwear.
WOMEN'S WOOL COMBINATION SUITS, high necks, with long or short sleeves, natural and white, all sizes; made to sell at $1.25, 75
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Kimono Gowns and Dressing Sacques.
Handsome, Comfortable Garments for Fall and Winter Mornings.
ABOUT ⅓ UNDERPRICED.
KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES, of Flannelette, very handsome patterns, border trimming to match; made to sell at 75c.; special, 49
KIMONO GOWNS, of Outing Flannel, in pink and blue stripes, border trimming, cut full and long; regular 98c. grade, 69
(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

The S. C. Combination Mattress.
A new and comfortable mattress, manufactured exclusively for us. It is a vegetable hair made from the "Alve" plant, kindred to the century plant, very strong material and will not break. It is covered on all sides by a fine quality of Felt, which makes it soft and elastic. A far superior mattress to one made of cotton and will give much better service. Made in one or two parts in special ticking, at a price which appeals to everybody's purse, 10.00
(Fifth Floor.)

Great Sale of Sample Shoes Continues.
Shoes for Men and Women. 1.95
Regular prices range from $2.50 to $6.00,
The interest and enthusiastic buying already manifested in this sale decided us to continue it. No wonder these shoes are being snapped up—since as "Samples" they must be the very best. Then the price—think of it!—only 1.95
(Men's Shoes, Main Floor, East of Fountain.) (Women's Shoes, Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE OUTLOOK.

Election morning dawns upon a curious situation in New York politics. The Democrats are encouraged, and a good deal bewildered withal, by the hope of victory. It is a hope they hardly dare avow. It seems too good to be true. But they are unmistakably possessed with a feeling, it might be putting it too strong to say that it was an expectation, that the long period of their exclusion from power in this old-time Democratic State is to come to an end.

The Republicans are correspondingly nervous and apprehensive. From the beginning of the canvass they have not been really confident that Gov. ODELL would be re-elected. They study the election tables of past years and find comfort in recorded majorities, but all the while they quake inwardly.

The various polls and house-to-house canvasses, all of them together, are not worth one day's wages of the humblest heeler engaged in making them. The transfer of power from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party in this State, if it is to be made at all, will be due to forces not measurable by the house-to-house canvasser, forces of which the political managers have only a vague sense, not an actual revelation.

The Republican cipherers can have no warrant except a willingness to deceive themselves for estimating Mr. COLER'S plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx at a figure often and usually surpassed in years when the Democracy and its candidates were in disfavor. Nor is there any sense or reason in the Republican estimates of the result in Kings County. That is a community much given to surprising the politicians. Students of the early returns will do well to scrutinize the Brooklyn figures.

Well-informed Democrats and some Republicans look for a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. It is not to the situation in individual districts but to the state of the public mind throughout the country that they attribute the expected change. Dissatisfaction with the tariff has been visibly deepening and spreading for two years or more. Revision has become a live public question. So far as there is a feeling of hostility to the trusts it is unfavorable to the Republican Party, which is held accountable for their multiplication and their growing power. Nobody could expect the voters to forget that it was the Beet Sugar trust or combination which defeated the Administration and thwarted the will of the Nation in respect to Cuban reciprocity last Winter; and the relation of the tariff duties to the trusts is too plain to be hidden. The people are preparing, perhaps they are quite ready, to withdraw their confidence from the Republican Party. Even in Pennsylvania Mr. PATTISON finds reason to be hopeful that he may defeat Mr. QUAY'S candidate for Governor, and in Massachusetts the Republicans expect to see their majority of last year very much cut down. If there is to be a landslide it must be said that no advance signs have given warning of its coming. But the drift is unmistakably in favor of the Democratic Party.

"UNCLE SAM'S" OPPOSITION.

There is a term used in British politics that has a great deal of meaning—"His Majesty's Opposition." Though probably invented in sport, it is now used seriously, and it indicates a spirit that undoubtedly prevails in Great Britain, a sense of the responsibility of the minority, and of the real service that it can render to the country. When, the other day, the Irish members of the House of Commons asked that time be allotted to the express discussion of Irish affairs, Mr. BALFOUR replied that he would gladly make the arrangement if the leader of the Opposition would hold himself accountable for the use to be made of the time. Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN hesitated, and said that he could hardly do that as he did not know what the Irish proposition might be. To which Mr. BALFOUR rejoined, amid the laughter of the whole House, that he would be ready to consider the proposition when Sir HENRY had informed himself concerning it and brought it to the attention of the House. The incident shows very clearly the definite function which the Opposition is expected to perform in British politics.

Why should not the United States have an Opposition of the same degree of responsibility and usefulness? Certainly we need it. For the past eight or ten years we have been without it. The majority has been practically irresponsible because the divided and demoralized opposition could offer no prospect of dislodgment that the majority need fear. So long as the alternative to Republican control was the resort to Bryanism the country was willing to stand almost anything from the Republicans. This year in nearly every State the Democrats have put Bryanism aside and have united measurably on the single issue of tariff reform. And this attitude has generally been emphasized by the nomination of the best candidates the party has presented in a long time. The opportunity is offered to-day to strengthen the influences that have brought about this change. If a majority of the House were to be Democratic in the next Congress, or if the majority of the Republicans should be decidedly reduced, it would be a great gain for the country, and conservative Republicans are convinced that it would be a real advantage for their own party. It would make it substantially certain that the next Presidential and Congressional election would turn on issues of principle, and that both parties would be forced to try to commend themselves to the intelligent independent voters. This is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for and earnestly to be tried for. Mere party scheming, such as has prevailed so largely for the past halfscore of years, is futile and enervating and corrupting. It would be a rich blessing if it could seriously be checked.

JUDGE GRAY.

It may reasonably be doubted whether, among the various questions which the voters of the State of New York are called to pass upon to-day, precisely the most important is not that which is involved in the rivalry of two candidates for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals.

We were pointing out the other day the defect of representation in that court of the business of this metropolitan end of the State, which furnishes so very large a proportion of the business of that court, and the necessity, or at least the great desireableness, that a city man who knows the customs and the business of the city should always be present on that bench to inform his fellow-Judges.

But, after all, that consideration is episcdical. The main issue is whether a Judge who has been beyond question a good Judge shall not be kept on the bench, whether the experience he has gained there shall not be recognized as adding to his value, whether, in short, considerations of public service shall or shall not yield to considerations of mere "politics" in a judicial election.

Upon the whole, the voters of this State, since the substitution of an elective for an appointive judiciary by its Constitution, have answered this set of questions very well, and so as to strengthen the faith of the believers in popular government. We have even beheld the cheering spectacle of a Judge of the highest court, who held his place by appointment, indignantly put out of it by popular suffrage as morally unfit to hold it. But this admirable tradition the Republican managers have chosen this year to defy, and to oppose what ought to have been the uncontested election of a Judge who had proved his fitness.

We have nothing to say against Judge WERNER except that, by consenting to become a party candidate against Judge GRAY, he has helped to break down this excellent tradition and has shown that his desire for personal advancement outweighs in his mind that duty which, according to Lord BACON, "every man owes to his profession." But in the circumstances this seems to us a serious and weighty charge.

If the bar of the State at large has come as near doing its full duty as the bar of this department, at the instigation of a Republican lawyer, has done, we need have no fear of the result. Indeed, the fact that a candidate personally and professionally unobjectionable has "run behind his ticket" very markedly, simply because his nomination was in defiance of a wholesome tradition, would probably prevent the most arrogant and confident of party bosses from soon defying that excellent tradition again.

THE HUDSON VALLEY STRIKE.

A very slight advance in wages, the severance of relations with the general trades union and the formation of a local union confined to the employés of the Hudson Valley Company, and the restoration to their former places of men who have not been indicted for lawlessness—these are the net results of the strike of the trolley men in the valley of the upper Hudson. The men have been out for more than two months, and their losses in wages have been proportionate. The losses of the company in revenue have, of course, been considerable, and the cost of trying to maintain order has been great for the public. On the face of the situation it does not seem that the strike has accomplished much for the cause of organized labor, in the name of which it was undertaken.

There has been no strike in a long time in this State which, considering the number involved and the territory covered, has been accompanied by so much and so shameful violence. At an early stage the local police arrangements broke down completely, as was to have been expected in a semi-rural region, and the militia was called out. It did its work as well as could have been hoped for, with entire fidelity and courage and discretion, but it was not adapted to the duty imposed on it, and much destruction of property and wicked injury to person took place. The history of the last two months certainly ought to make clear the need of a proper system of mounted and unmounted State police, free from politics, strictly disciplined and trained, and available in every part of the State. A hundred men of such a force could have done far better service than has been rendered by the militia at a tithe of the expense.

An adequate and suitable force of this sort is indispensable in the present development of passenger transportation in the State. The opportunity for and the temptation to violence and coercion in the case of strikes on trolley lines, either in cities or in the thinly settled country through which the roads are now steadily extending, are very great, and the nature of the motive power used exposes them peculiarly to disturbance and derangement. Neither the local police of the small cities, nor the constabulary at the command of the Sheriffs, nor even the militia as at present organized, can preserve order and suppress violence in a satisfactory manner. What is required is a skilled and mobile police that can keep any road in or outside of a city, operating in co-operation with the municipal police where practicable, clear from end to end. Such a force can easily be had if really desired, and it is not creditable to the sense or ingenuity of our people that it has not long ago been provided.

"A FREE PRESS" IN THE ORIENT.

The Filipinos and ourselves have evidently had a considerable amount of reciprocal instruction to impart. As to the freedom of the press the instruction has been quite reciprocal. It has instructed Americans quite as much as Filipinos. The verdict in the case of Freedom has been offset by the verdict in the case of our equally esteemed Manila contemporary Libertas. Freedom, which is published in a dialect of English, assumed that you could say anything, so long as you reflected only on the Filipino, under an "Americano" military government, and its editors are now, very justly, expiating that error of judgment by cooling their heels, for six months or so, in a loathsome dungeon to which they had been condemned under a statute for which the ingenious Gov. TAFT had found a precedent in the laws of Tennessee. Still later, Libertas, which is published in a dialect of Spanish, and the name of which is only Spanish for "freedom," having apparently derived from some of the yellower newspapers of our own beloved land the notion that under American rule "everything goes" so long as it simply insults or inculpates persons holding public office, took the liberty of accusing Gen. J. FRANKLIN BELL of having stolen $27,000, (gold,) for which he was accountable. Gen. BELL, as an officer of the United States Army, and as a West Pointer, did not take this pleasantry in the same spirit in which it may have possibly been meant. What he was accused of was nothing that would have very nearly touched a Spanish officer in his place. Spanish officers do not mind the conversion of the public funds to their private uses, even though under Spanish usage they may be able to punish anybody who publicly talks about it. So the prosecuting attorney at Manila has proceeded against the owners and editors of Libertas, which is Latin for "freedom," and there is every reason to expect that they will shortly be cooling their heels also in the cell adjoining that in which the owners and editors of Freedom, which is Anglo-Saxon for Libertas, are cooling theirs.

The double incident is highly instructive. One set of editors was betrayed by thinking that nothing could be a libel which merely concerned a Filipino. The other set had been betrayed into believing that nothing, in American law, was a libel which merely concerned the official conduct of a public officer. It is to be hoped that the authorities in Manila will give the two sets of culprits every opportunity of exchanging experiences and views with each other. Such a meeting of minds would not only have the effect of clearing up the obviously beclouded mental atmosphere of the prisoners, but might also much simplify the problem of our government of the Philippines.

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE TRUSTS.

Secretary SHAW'S partisan zeal not only leads him to say many indiscreet things considering his relations to the President, but many foolish things as well. In his speech at Albia, Iowa, on Nov. 1 he derided the idea that Mr. CLEVELAND, while President, ever recommended legislation for the restraining of trusts, and asks: "Did Mr. CLEVELAND ever recommend remedial legislation for trusts other than tariff revision? If he did, it has been forgotten."

The answer to this question is not at all difficult. In his recommendations relative to tariff revision Mr. CLEVELAND suggested, and forcibly urged, the only "remedial legislation for trusts" then necessary or now pressing. He saw very clearly that out of protection for industries which did not need it were growing conditions menacing the country in various ways, and that if the tariff was revised on lines which would withdraw from prosperous and well established industries the protection they had then begun to abuse and have since abused in the boldest and most piratical fashion, no danger need be apprehended from consolidations formed with a view to economy in production and distribution. Tariff revision involving the abandonment of protection, especially on raw materials and manufactured products in which our natural advantages are controlling, was then and is now not only a sufficient remedy for the evils, actual or anticipated, due to what are popularly known as trusts, but the only remedy which could be safely applied until the evil is much better defined than it is at the moment. An industrial system which develops under wholly artificial conditions, unrestrained by the legitimate competition which controls output and regulates prices, cannot fail to become a menace to the best interests of the country and, within the limits of its power, an oppressor of the people. Had the remedy which Mr. CLEVELAND recommended with characteristic earnestness been applied by Congress in 1887, or at any time since, the trust problem would not now be a problem at all; but so long as the trusts remain intrenched behind the fortifications of a protective tariff in which the schedules "work together for good to them that believe" in protection for its own sake, nothing that President ROOSEVELT may recommend in the way of legislation for their regulation or restraint will amount to more than he would expect to accomplish in hunting mountain lions with a putty blower.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the current Harper's Mr. WALTER HOUGH of the United States National Museum, writing about "The Ancient Peoples of the Petrified Forests of Arizona," makes a statement which at least seems to be part of a most curious conspiracy to conceal an unpleasant fact in regard to our predecessors on the North American Continent. In describing what he found when digging into the scanty remains of an ancient "city" in the petrified forests, Mr. HOUGH tells of the discovery, among a lot of carefully buried aborigines, of a heap of broken human bones, belonging to three individuals, that had not been buried with any care at all, but simply thrown into a hole and covered up. They had been clean when placed in the ground, and some of the fragments showed the traces of fire. Then we read: "The marks of the implements used in cracking the bones were still traceable. Without doubt this ossuary is the record of a cannibal feast, and its discovery is interesting to science as being the first material proof of cannibalism among our North American Indians." Now, it is impossible even to suspect that Mr. HOUGH, occupying the position he does, is not perfectly well aware that when the white man first came to this country he found cannibalism everywhere practiced to a greater or less extent, and that the writings of all the early explorers, and of many of the later ones, contain innumerable references to it. Our own much-lauded Iroquois were man-eaters long after their relations with the French and English began, and their exploits of this sort are fully and minutely detailed—to mention only a very accessible author—by PARKMAN. Yet few people know that the Indians were cannibals, and the few say little or nothing about it. Why? Because it would hurt the reputation of those who are—or were—in a way our own poor relations, or because COOPER and his school simply couldn't claim nobility for a savage with appetites so catholic. Mr. HOUGH'S use of "material" to qualify his "first proof" is distinctly amusing, for certainly there is no end of immaterial, but perfectly convincing, proof of other sorts as to "the existence of cannibalism among our North American Indians." All of them that amounted to anything as fighters at least ate prisoners of war.

—In talking about the unpopularity that results from the lending of money to individuals, President ELIOT did not need to restrict his advice to any particular race, for the animosities thus created know no boundaries, and extend in every direction. There is something in the make-up of humanity that always turns the borrower into an enemy of the lender, except, of course, when the transaction is the result, not of hard necessity, but of thoroughly understood and habitually practiced business custom. Yet even in Wall Street the name "money-lender," if not exactly a term of reproach, is certainly not one of honor, and it is rarely spoken there without an inflection that hints reproach. Why this should be so is beyond comprehension, unless the feeling is a remnant of the belief, once spread pretty well over the world, that it is wicked to take interest, and yet it exists in us all to some extent. A loan is accepted as a favor, but its repayment involves what instinct says is a grievance, and the conditions of payment that seem so reasonable when a loan is made become harsh and cruel when the time of payment arrives. No blacker villain is needed for melodrama on the stage or in novels than a money-lender who insists on the exact fulfillment of an agreement voluntarily and gladly made by the debtor. As for loans between friends, everybody knows how dangerous they are, and the ease with which they can lead to coolness at best and to bitterness at worst. In life as it is, however, we must all borrow and all lend to a greater or less extent, and steer clear of trouble as well as we can. As for escaping unpopularity by lending only to corporations of one sort or another, President ELIOT would not have been quite so sure of that if he had informed himself as to the sentiments entertained in many a struggling Western and Southern town toward the holders of its bonds.

—Are we to have a strike of the doctors next, or, if not a strike, a general and concerted movement among them to secure higher fees? Most people, we are sure, are at present of the opinion that they pay quite enough for the occasional healing of their bodily ills, and will view with decided apprehension any effort to raise the prevailing rates, but it seems that a part of the doctors are discontented with what they are getting, and some of the medical journals are encouraging them, if not to increase the total amount expended by the dear public, at least to compel its more equitable distribution. American Medicine of Philadelphia, for instance, asserts boldly that the surgeons and specialists are getting more than their just share of the—well, of the fees. "The internists," it says, "or the family physicians, constitute the most important but the most neglected class of the profession. * * * If the profession is to make any common stand for better wages, it must be for the sake of the general physician. His work is worth just as much as that of the operator, but he does not receive one-tenth, and in many cases not one-hundredth as much. We do not say that the specialist and surgeon receive too much, we urge only that it is the duty of the specialist and surgeon to help raise the standard of fees of his colleagues to a level of that of their own. In the second place the movement to increase the fee should at first chiefly consider the country physician, as distinguished from the city man." It will be seen from this that nobody in the profession is getting too much, and that the large majority of its members are getting by no means enough—a situation well calculated to terrify the paying public. There is reassurance, however, in the thought that the medical schools annually turn out large swarms of full-fledged medicos, and that the competition is fierce in all except the highest ranks of the profession.

—In the assisted departure from Wellesley of a daughter of Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, for the reason, as announced, that she has failed to make the required progress in the studies by which she was trying to fit herself for teaching music, one can get another glimpse of the possibility that Mr. WASHINGTON'S constant advice to his race to be content for a while with the lower walks of life may seem to some of them to contain an element of inconsistency. He, a teacher, eloquently praises the joys of farming and the manual trades; himself taking, as was recently revealed, an interest in politics neither small nor ineffective, he never wearies of preaching abstention from political activities, and he, almost fierce when his pupils yearn for pulpits and platforms, for black coats and tall hats, permits his own daughter to specialize in a branch of knowledge that can hardly be called practical. This is not criticism of Mr. WASHINGTON so much as it is recognition of the necessary difficulties of his position. Of his own right to teach and to talk, instead of working with his hands, there is not the slightest question, but for the boys and girls, ambitious as well as black, who listen to him, his doctrines and his doings must seem to be vaguely incompatible. The apparent inconsistency will vanish, perhaps, if they recall that Mr. WASHINGTON won as a worker his place as a teacher, and that he would make no attempt to prevent them from doing the same thing.

RECKLESS CHAUFFEUR PUNISHED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The popular verdict outside of owners and manufacturers of automobiles regarding the sentence by the court on the driver who managed after several attempts to derail and upset a trolley car near Yonkers, to the injury of twenty-two of the passengers and manifest fright and pain of the remainder is that he got only his just deserts.

It is not always, however, that an offending automobilist escapes punishment from other sources than the law. Only a short time ago a wild driver of automobiles came to grief at the hands of an angry farmer up in Dutchess County, N. Y., to the joy and satisfaction of those who witnessed his discomfiture. A respected old farmer and one of his stalwart sons were driving through the country when an automobile was descried bearing down upon them at a high rate of speed. Despite the frantic signaling of both men to slacken speed until they could control their frightened horse, the automobilist paid no attention, but continued his rapid rate in the indifferent manner which that sort of people seem to have acquired toward the rights of others. As result the horse wheeled about, capsizing the wagon, spilling both men out, and injuring the older one severely.

As soon as possible the angry son secured another horse and wagon and started in pursuit of the automobile, with the intention of administering justice, sitting in judgment on his own case. Rightly surmising that the two men in the automobile would stop at the neighboring town of Pawling, the son made all haste to reach that point before they had left. On gaining the village he saw the machine standing near a saloon, from which the two automobilists at that moment emerged to resume their journey.

Without attempting any explanation or parley, he walked up to the man recognized as driving when the accident occurred, and with a straight right hander struck him squarely in the face. Taken by surprise, the dazed victim offered little resistance, and before he could pull himself together to act on the defensive, realized that under the effective power of the thrashing machine he had come up against he was one of the most thoroughly whipped men it had been the pleasure of the street annals of Pawling to record. His companion attempted a move toward rescue, but was easily dissuaded from the perilous undertaking on being warned that a similar fate would be his if he interfered.

Several bystanders witnessed the affair, but none offered help to the suffering man, as all were acquainted with the young farmer and knew he would not engage in such strenuous work without sufficient cause. After the "court" was satisfied the two automobilists were allowed to proceed, one of them at least a sadder if not a wiser man. A.

New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to state, in very concise form, my idea of the vital issue between the two great parties. The facts are matters of common knowledge. The remedy lies ready in the hands of the people.

First—It is an axiom in political economy that the consumer pays everything—first cost, freight, wholesale and retails profits, and tax—if any be imposed.

Second—The consumer pays a tax upon all imported articles upon which a tariff is levied, this tax going directly to support the general government.

Third—On domestic articles "protected" by the tariff the consumer pays to the manufacturer a tax nearly equal to the amount of such tariff.

Fourth—There is no tariff on labor, and wages depend absolutely upon the natural law of supply and demand, modified to some extent by combinations of capital and labor.

Fifth—The American people are being taxed every day by the great trusts or combinations which fix prices just under the tariff level, and the laborer gets as much for his labor as he can force the capitalist to give him—and no more.

Sixth—The cost of necessaries of life controlled by the trusts has gradually risen until the people demand relief.

Seventh—The trusts depend for existence upon a continuance of the present high "protective" tariff.

"Protection" is the keystone of Republican principles. For the man who wants to strike the trusts there is but one way. Vote against the party which supports the trusts. Vote for the party which stands for tariff reform. Vote the Democratic ticket now, and keep on voting it until you break the dragon's back.

NORMAN F. NELSON.

Flushing, Nov. 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Misery Loves Company.

"Misery loves company without a doubt," remarked the Observer of Events and Things; "that's the reason misfortunes never come singly."—Yonkers Statesman.

How the Novel Ended.

Helen—Why is it novels always have a good ending?

Sue—Well, the one I read yesterday didn't have a good ending.

Helen—It didn't?

Sue—No; mamma threw it in the fire.—Philadelphia Record.

Of First Importance.

"Have you read that article in this month's Million Magazine of the volcanic eruptions and their effect on the price of corn?"

"No, haven't got that far. Just finished the first half of the advertisements."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Precise About It.

"We have operators here if you wish them to send a message for you," said the manager of the telephone office; "or we have booths if you wish to telephone yourself."

"No, I don't want to telephone myself," said the lady. "I want to telephone a friend of mine."—Yonkers Statesman.

ULTIMA THULE OF PANTS.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

[A London tailor says we have reached finality in the matter of trousers; that the trousers of to-day will be the trousers of a million years hence.]

The world goes on upbuilding, with frequent shift and change;
What was a verdant valley is now a mountain range,
And yet the mighty mountains by stress of flood and gale
May in the distant future become another vale.
But here's where art and nature can see no further chance—
We've reached the farthest limit—the pinnacle of pants.

The fig leaf and the rushes, the woven garb of grass
Were once the proper caper, but also had to pass;
The toga of the forum; the greaves of brass and steel
Were long ago rejected, and there was no appeal;
And so we've climbed the ladder and from the top we glance,
And proudly tell our hearers: "There'll be no change in pants."

In art as well as letters there still is much to do;
The chisel of the sculptor not yet has graven true;
The history of music shows that the songs unsung
Will be the sweetest ballads from inspiration wrung.
In ecstasy we caper, in proper pride we prance—
At last one thing is finished—they can't improve on pants!

STRENGTH OF THE NATION'S TREASURY

The Holdings of Gross Gold Are Unprecedented.

Annual Report of Treasurer Roberts—Comments on the Magnitude of the Available Cash Balance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, in opening his annual report, says that the magnitude of the available cash balance and the unprecedented holdings of gross gold are the striking features of the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1902. The net ordinary revenues for the year were $562,478,233 and the expenditures $471,180,857, showing a surplus of $91,287,376.

In comparison with the previous year there was a decrease of $25,207,104 in the revenue, offset by a falling off of $38,776,495 in the expenditures. While there was an increase of $15,859,252 in the receipts from customs, the internal revenues, under the operation of new laws repealing the war taxes, fell off $35,300,541. There was a decrease of $32,343,481 in expenditures on account of the War Department, and an increase of $7,296,149 in the cost of the navy. The total receipts of the year from all sources, including the public debt, were $1,062,124,037, and the disbursements $969,627,041. United States notes and Treasury notes were redeemed in gold to the amount of $17,482,590 of the former and $1,274,590 of the latter, without any impairment of the gold reserve of $150,000,000.

In the first quarter of the fiscal year 1903 the diminution of internal revenue continued in larger ratio from the effect of the act of April 12, 1902, repealing war taxes, reaching $16,909,564. The total receipts were, however, $5,902,306 greater for the quarter. The expenditures on the other hand, as compared with the July, August, and September preceding, increased by $19,844,151. The net result is an excess of receipts of $13,539,171.

LARGE CASH BALANCE.

The available cash balance in the Treasury July 1, 1902, was the largest net balance in our history. It amounted to $862,187,361. The gold reserve is counted in, as it is available for the redemption of legal tender notes. The sums in National banks to the credit of the Treasurer and disbursing officers were $127,190,056. The subsidiary silver, $11,462,383, and the minor coin, $919,404, could hardly be used for large payments; nor is the silver bullion to be reckoned for such purpose.

With such deductions there remained in the Treasury vaults July 1 a little over $72,000,000. As $50,000,000 is deemed a fair working fund about $22,000,000 could be spared. By Oct. 1 this excess became $25,000,000 and justified measures to reduce it. By Nov. 1 it was brought to a trifle over a million dollars below the working fund.

Nearly one-half of the available cash balance July 1 was in gold coin and certificates, $103,801,290 over and above the gold reserve of $150,000,000, and by Oct. 1 it became $136,124,771. As a measure of the financial strength of the Government the report says the fact deserves mention.

By Oct. 1, 1902, the available cash balance, exclusive of the reserve, was $281,253,304; and owing to the large measures for the relief of the money market it was reduced by Nov. 1 to $206,421,879. Of this sum $146,885,012 was in National banks. Bonds of the face value of $56,071,230 were purchased during the fiscal year for the sinking fund at a total cost of $70,410,230 for principal, premium, and accrued interest.

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

In September, 1902, purchases were made of $25,300 bonds of the loan of 1904, at 105, and in October, 4 per cents of 1925 were bought to the amount of $15,675,250 for principal, involving the payment of $21,695,310, including premiums and accrued interest.

The interest due Oct. 1, 1901, amounting to $4,712,120, was anticipated on Sept. 16. That due Jan. 1, 1902, $4,630,336, was anticipated on Dec. 16. On Sept. 13, 1902, the interest due Oct. 1, $4,561,478.75, was anticipated, and on Oct. 20 the interest due Nov. 1, $2,323,938, was paid in advance.

During October interest to the amount of $3,318,397 was paid in advance, with a rebate of $38,443 under an offer of the Secretary covering all bonds and their earnings up to July 1, 1903.

While the accounts of the public debt on their face show an increase of $15,283,512 in the total of the debt, if allowance be made for the increase of $57,624,400 in gold certificates, the National obligations will be shown to have been diminished by $42,340,888 during the fiscal year.

The bonds held by the Treasurer as security for the notes of the National banks were $9,080,700 less at the end of the fiscal year than twelve months before, but in the same interval the securities held for deposits in the banks were $18,953,200 greater, so that the increase in bonds held for both purposes was $9,872,500.

The banks with securities pledged for circulation on June 30 numbered 4,535, making an addition during the year of 371. Those with pledges for public moneys deposited were 577.

For more than 50 per cent. of the banks the deposits for circulation are less than $100,000, and for nearly one-third of the banks the bonds fell below $25,000 in each case. Out of the 1,501 banks with securities pledged for less than $25,000, 479 have bonds for no more than $10,000 each with the Treasurer. This number increased 235 during the fiscal year.

The bonds for circulation, which were on Oct 1, 1901, $330,633,180, fell to $315,754,630 on June 4, 1902, rising to $317,038,530 on June 30. On Oct. 1 they were $326,023,270, and on Nov. 1 $328,062,270. These changes show a measure of elasticity in notes based on bonds.

To the general stock of money in the country an addition of $80,198,681 was made during the fiscal year. Of this $67,975,527 was in gold coin and bullion. There was also an increase of $19,735,250 in standard dollars and of $7,360,991 in subsidiary silver. United States notes remained under the law unchanged. Treasury notes fell off $...783,000. National bank notes received an increment of $2,851,589.

INCREASE OF GOLD COIN.

The gold coin and bullion Oct. 1 exceeded all other kinds of money, excluding National bank notes, by $200,368,433. In five years the ratio of gold in the country to total circulation has run up from 36.52 to 40.45 to the hundred.

The growth in the volume of money in circulation during the year was $74,082,589, carrying the per capita from 27.98 to 28.43. The element of gold coin and gold certificates was the largest part, and the increase reached $61,966,174, and advanced from 40.30 per cent. of the total to 41.73 per cent. In silver of all denominations, including certificates, there was an increase of $25,226,146, of which $6,486,014 was in subsidiary coin. The reduction in Treasury notes of $17,...,800 is due to their withdrawal.

The advance in circulation in the volume of gold, including certificates, within twelve years by the large sum of $433,703,516, is the measure of the greater strength of our circulation. The addition during the past fiscal year was $61,986,174. The increase in the future can hardly be less than $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year.

The mines, the report says, are thus confirming the gold standard steadily and invincibly, and it adds: "For the immediate present, and doubtless for a few years at least, the inflow of gold will be in such large measure as to lift the volume of currency to the highest level of all needs of business. Our currency keeps more than equal pace with the population."

On June 27 the gold certificates outstanding for the first time exceeded in volume the United States notes, and were $347,179,069. By Nov. 1 they were $367,075,569.

The gold in the Treasury keeps in active circulation as currency the certificates issued against it, and, moreover, $346,681,018 in United States notes and $30,000,000 in Treasury notes, or over $140,000,000 more than its own value. The report says the question may well be considered whether the United States notes may not properly be turned by Congress into gold certificates. They have much that quality already, and the change could be gradually made as the supply of the yellow metal takes on greater proportions. The demands of the people for notes of small denominations have surprised the closest students of the currency. In 1880 there were 37,065,880 pieces of Government paper issued, of the average value of $6.61. In 1902 the issue was 116,697,874 and the average value $4. The facilities for production have been often increased, and now seem to be sufficient for present requirements. The currency distributed from Washington to the sub-Treasuries and banks during the fiscal year amounted to $387,319,885, against $319,912,194 in the year preceding.

PARITY EASILY MAINTAINED.

The act of March 14, 1900, makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the parity of value of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States with the gold standard defined and fixed by that law. This parity has been and is now easily maintained, and all kinds of Government money are exchangeable with each other.

The inflow of gold, permitting the free issue of gold certificates of $20 and upward, is the key to this maintenance of parity and interchangeability of all kinds of Government money. On the other hand, small denominations, including silver certificates, are constantly in demand for the myriad transactions of retail trade and the current uses of rural communicaties, as well as for pay rolls in furnaces and factories and harvest fields.

"The Treasury in recent years," continues the report, "has heard much more clamor for silver and small notes than for gold. It is now abundantly able to meet all calls for every kind of money for its own obligations, for redemption and for legitimate transfers.

"As a result of the movements which have been noted, our Government paper currency is gaining in simplicity. Gradually all large denominations are becoming gold certificates, and the smaller silver certificates, while in time all ten dollar will be United States notes."

There was a net increase during the fiscal year of 308 banks, 437 charters having been granted and 69 surrendered. The total number of banks chartered to June 30, 1902, was 6,325, of which 4,546 were in operation and 1,779 out of existence.

There was unusual activity in the movement of silver and minor coin to and from the Treasury. The shipments of silver dollars reached $40,404,325, exceeding all former records, and the returns for exchange were $2,710,690 greater than the issues.

The amount of subsidiary coin outstanding was increased by $3,114,852 to $82,814,980. There was a marked falling off in the amount of spurious coin and paper money presented.

PARCELS POST CONVENTIONS.

Recommended by Second Assistant Postmaster General, Who Suggests Also Universal Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The annual report of William S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, recommends parcels post conventions with various European Governments, and a test with other countries of a universal postage stamp plan.

Concerning parcels post, the report says:

The average weight of parcels dispatched from this country to all countries only slightly exceeds 3½ pounds. The average weight of parcels dispatched from this country to Germany is 2¾ pounds. The domestic postal service of this country does not permit the introduction of parcels heavier than four pounds, in weight; therefore, in view of the fact that four pounds, as a limit of weight, will fairly meet the requirements of this country, I recommend the tender of parcels post conventions with England, France, Italy, and other countries of Europe, similar to that now in force between this country and Germany, with the exception that the weight of parcels be limited to four pounds, and further recommend that this number be reduced to seven pounds, to meet the desire of this country to modify the existing conventions, so as to reduce the weight of parcels from eleven to four pounds.

If promptly negotiated, these conventions with other countries of Europe might have a year's test in practical operation before the universal congress convenes in Rome in 1904, at which time the delegates from this country would be prepared to discuss the subject more intelligently.

Mr. Shallenberger recommends agreement with some European Governments on a universal postage stamp scheme in advance of the postal congress in Rome in 1904. His plan requires that every letter shall have upon it the stamp of the country in which it is mailed, and yet a stamp that may be conveniently paid for in the country which has invited the reply.

The amount estimated for railroad transportation of mails in this country for the next fiscal year is $88,242,000, an increase of over 5 per cent. from the current year.

COMPLAIN OF HARBOR WORK.

Steamship Lines' Representatives See Secretary Root Regarding Improvements Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A conference was held at the War Department to-day between Secretary Root, Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, and Messrs. Griscom and Schwab, representing a number of ocean steamship lines and general navigation interests, in regard to possible and needed improvements of New York harbor.

The main idea of their deliberations was to discuss the expediting of the work on the Ambrose Channel, known as the East Channel. What the shipping interests want is a channel 2,000 feet wide and 40 feet deep at mean low tide. This involves the excavation of a channel seven miles long, the depths of excavation being an average of sixteen feet.

The present work is being done under a continuing contract, which will last many years at the present rate of progress. The limit of cost is $4,000,000. The army engineers assert that all the speed possible is being observed, and that the work is progressing as rapidly as could be expected.

The steamship people deny this, and claim that either greater progress should be made under the present contract, or Congress should take hold of the matter and furnish the relief demanded.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S COURSE.

Shortening of the Academic Schedule Does Not Decrease the Full Term of Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The order issued by the Navy Department decreasing the academic course at the Naval Academy from four to three years, beginning with the present third class, which will graduate in June, 1904, does not reduce the statutory length of service of a midshipman. By law the course of instruction of a "middy" is six years, two years of which have heretofore been spent at sea. The new order contemplates a three years' course at the Academy and three years at sea.

In 1904 two full classes will be graduated, one in February and one in June. The shortening of the academic course has resulted in a considerable rearrangement of the curriculum for the purpose of crowding the advance studies into a three-year course.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Negotiations with Colombia May Follow Mr. Hay's Return to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—With the return of Secretary Hay to Washington Señor Conchas may resume negotiations for a canal treaty, which have been interrupted by complications arising out of the situation on the Isthmus. The legation has been expecting important dispatches from Bogota containing special instructions for Señor Conchas on some of the delicate points.

The arrival of these need not necessarily be awaited, it was indicated at the legation to-day, as the advices which have recently been received by the Minister have indicated that the situation has been clearing so as to permit of a resumption of negotiations.

At the State Department to-day a note was received from the Minister making inquiry as to when Secretary Hay would return, which suggests a purpose to take up the subject soon.

Apostolic Delegate to Arrive Nov. 20.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—It was announced to-day that Mgr. Falconio, the new Apostolic Delegate to the United States, will arrive here Nov. 20 and assume his new office on that date. There will be no formal ceremony to mark his assumption of the office.

Rapid Work on Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The monthly construction report of the navy shows that very rapid progress is being made upon four of the armored cruisers, the Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Colorado, and Maryland. These ships are now each about a third completed. The sixteen torpedo boat destroyers are now all ready for trial or delivered, except the Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, and MacDonough.

NEW PLAYS AND REVIVALS

Mary Mannering in a New Surprise Play by Clyde Fitch.

Martin Harvey and Humperdinck's Music—Gillette Again in Sherlock Holmes—Other Openings.

When Mr. Clyde Fitch reaches down into his magician's bag of new plays there is always the hope that he may produce something very good—the best sort of play our stage has yet given birth to—or something quite the reverse. But there is never any question that the play will be exceedingly clever in all of its details, and that it will have several new scenic devices for enlivening the successive acts.

The play last night at the Garrick was neither the best nor the worst; but the scenic devices were well up to the standard of novelty and comic effectiveness set by the folding-bed scene in "The Girl and the Judge" last season and the funeral scene the year before in "The Climbers."

The great hit was made in the first act, which revealed the promenade deck of an Atlantic liner, with a large and varied assortment of passengers in various states of sea sickness and sea wellness, stretching from side to side of the proscenium arch, with wind-sails here and there, two great red funnels above, and the ship's rail so placed that the audience had to peep under it or crane over it in order to see the row of sallow countenances buried in rugs and pillows beyond.

The sea was quite calm, except for stray occasional rollers that tipped the whole affair forward with the old familiar swaying of the ship's rail, that was none the less dizzying because seen from the unaccustomed side. Miss Mannering made her first entrance by being projected through the saloon door on the crest of one of these rollers, accompanied by an English lordling who sprawled upon the deck. There were elderly people who crawled up from below, and elderly people who hurried beneath decks, and there were young people who promenaded in pairs making acquaintances and passing them along. There was the bugle call to dinner, and a scramble to see a passing ship that momentarily emptied the stage. There were people who leaned sentimentally over the rail, and the realism of the whole was so piquant that one kept guessing whether they were really love sick or were otherwise distressed. It was a very crisp, novel, and merry first act.

The second act showed the arrival of Geraldine in her New York house, followed by her many trunks, all covered with Continental hotel labels, so that by reading them one had a pleasurable sensation of traveling. There were a great many trunks. There were so many trunks, in fact, that one ceased reading the labels in wondering where the people would stand if they kept on coming. They kept on coming until they quite covered the stage, and the people stood and sat on top of them. Here tea was served, and the English lordling, with the tray in his hand, happened upon an unsteady trunk that swayed and gave him a momentary return of mal de mer, in which he for the second time keeled over, kicking the tea upon his cravat of gaslight green, and projecting a lump of sugar beneath the lapel of his waistcoat. This was also merry, but not really so merry as the ship scene.

The story of the play was not quite as novel as this scenic business. Geraldine is an American heiress who is returning from a long stay in Europe, a Hungarian nobleman, Count Kinsey, has fallen in love with her at sight in Budapest, and has followed her, traveling second class, but managing to be introduced to her on the promenade deck, to sing songs to her over the rail, and so to make her love him.

The plot turns on a mistake of identity. The Count is so honorable and so proud that he changes his name to plain Mr. Carlos in order to escape the suspicion of fortune hunting and to be loved for himself alone; but he has an elder brother who has an international reputation as a blackguard. In the end, of course, matters are straightened out, and the curtain falls on happiness.

Matters are complicated by a misunderstanding. The good Count has resolved not to tell his love until he has made his fortune, but his passion overmasters him, and he does so, evoking in response a confession of love from Geraldine, whereupon, with his limited English he maladroitly subjoins that his circumstances do not permit him to marry her. This proffer of love without marriage not unnaturally revolts Geraldine, and she sends him from her. In the following act she has repented her haste, but now the mistake of identity supervenes, and her friends are all against the suitor. This is where the stubbornness of Geraldine comes in, and in the face of the most damaging evidence she persists in believing in her lover until he is proved innocent.

A play the two pivotal points of which are a mistake in identity and a casual misunderstanding is not properly to be called a drama. Even as a stage story the present piece lacks the inevitability of logic. To any one who considers such matters seriously Geraldine will probably seem incredibly hasty on one hand in dismissing her lover, incredibly obstinate on the other in standing up for him in the face of the world. But playgoers generally are happy in not taking such plays too seriously, and there is much in the story that is both romantic and pleasing.

As the Count who would not hunt a fortune, Arthur Byron was seen at his best, playing with his accustomed sincerity and strength of feeling, and with unusual breadth and simplicity in portraying what is really a dialect character part. As Geraldine's elderly friend, Mrs. Hone revealed an admirable presence, with a refined and well mastered technique in expression. Perhaps the most amusing part was that of Vi Thompson, an heiress from Butte, Montana, whose Western speech, racy manner and genuine nature were presented by Amy Ricard with unusual spirit and artistic competence.

As for Miss Mannering, she is a person of so much amiability and charm that one retracts an unpleasant word even before speaking it. But has she not mistaken her capabilities? What she possesses is a person and a manner that are naturally refined, and a voice which, if not powerful or varied, has capabilities of rare sympathy and softness. There are people who can catch the crowd by eating up the scenery and by puncturing the ceiling with a top note; but she is not one of these. All the forces of nature have combined to make it necessary for her, if she is to work out her highest possibilities, to gain her effects by the emphasis of reserve and of repression rather than by the emphasis of utterance.

In the old Lyceum days her methods were better adapted to her resources. Is she not now laboring under the impression that as a star she is under the necessity of projecting her personality into the magnitude of the type at the top of the programme? What is certain is that by forcing the note of emotion she is revealing as in a searchlight the limitations of her resources, from the lack of capacity in her breathing to the lack of range in her tones and the lack of precision and flexibility in her accent. There is no doubt that she gives real enjoyment to very many people, and that she will continue to do so. But from the point of view of the art of acting her recent "Lady of Lyons" manner is as bad as her manner in Trelawney was charming.

"THE CHILDREN OF KINGS."

A German Legendary Story Interpreted by Mr. Martin Harvey.

Mr. Martin Harvey made the interesting experiment last evening of producing at the Herald Square Theatre an English version of the German piece "Die Königskinder" under the title of "The Children of Kings." It is, in the older sense of the word, a "melodrama," a drama in which the spoken word is largely accompanied by illustrative and interpretative music. This music is written by Engelbert Humperdinck, the German composer who leaped into fame by his entrancing musical setting of a German fairy story, "Hänsel and Gretel."

For "The Children of Kings" he provided an overture, entr'acte music, and the melodramatic accompaniment that underlies and explains much of the spoken dialogue. The piece was first heard in this city in April, 1898, at the Irving Place Theatre, where Mr. Conried took advantage of the presence of the accomplished German actress Agnes Sorma to produce it in sumptuous style and in a spirit that exactly suited the tender folk-tale simplicity of the German original. It made a profound impression at that time.

That [illegible] not wholly repeat this impression [illegible]st night's audience at the Herald [illegible] Theatre is not to be wondered [illegible] essence of the tale and all its [illegible] its atmosphere, its symbolism, a[illegible] romantic mysticism are [illegible]man. So is the form in which [illegible] have presented it. Melodrama [illegible] the word in its

to English actors as it is to an English-speaking audience. Neither feels at home in it.

The musical portion was somewhat curtailed last evening; yet the curtailment could only be felt as a detriment to the poetic value of the work, which is largely dependent upon the highly imaginative and dramatically effective score of Herr Humperdinck. It also suffered through the ineffective performance of an orchestra quite insufficient in numbers and in skill adequately to present the music. The composer has written for a modern orchestra in a modern way; his score is full of subtly effective passages, scored with the skill of a master of instrumentation and needing all the skill and routine and tonal balance of a good orchestra to make it sound as it should. As it was, there was given but the merest sketch of the composer's intentions.

The story is a folk tale such as we may read in Grimm's fairy book, of a young Prince who would learn of the real needs of his people by becoming one of them; who "would be a servant that he might be a king"; of a poor goose girl under a witch's spell whom the prince loved, and of the foolish rabble, watching and longing for its king, and then casting him off when he comes, because he comes without the glory and splendor of a king. It is a tragic tale, because love triumphs, but without the fruits of triumph, and the lovers, cast out of the king's city, wander through the woods and perish. Simple in its outline and with all the outward form of a legendary story, it is yet full of an inner significance that cannot be missed; of the beauty of service and the requirements of faith and self-sacrifice.

The German text of the author, a woman who conceals her identity beneath the pseudonym of Ernst Rosmer, has been put into English with unexpected success by Frederick Langerbridge and A. H. Ferro. They have kept a deal of the spirit of the original, and at the same time they have written English of rather an uncommon beauty of style. But they, too, have not always followed the intentions of the author as closely as they might; for instance, they have sacrificed one of the touchingly effective little episodes of the play, when, at the end of the third act, after the mob has driven away the young King and his goose girl, they have left out the picture of the broombinder's little daughter as she bursts into tears lamenting their fate.

Mr. Harvey's company gives a performance in many ways of singular effectiveness and picturesqueness. Mr. Harvey's own impersonation of the King presents a captivating figure of frank ingenuousness, striking a note of romantic mysticism and imperiously driven by high and noble impulse. The simplicity and tenderness of the goose girl are admirably shown by Miss de Silva, and the pair evince real understanding of the spirit and significance of the story.

As to the others, they perhaps pitch their performance upon a key somewhat too high and strident, but there are many points in it of undeniable effectiveness. The Chamberlain of Mr. Pat Alexander and the Minstrel of Mr. William Haviland are particularly rich in their cynical humor, and Mrs. De Solla gives as gruesome a picture of a witch as can be desired. And a word of admiration is needed for the sweet and intelligent little girl, Miss Mercy Fuller, who does the bit that is required of the Broombinder's daughter.

The excellent stage management that was in evidence in Mr. Harvey's performance of "The Only Way" is again effective in "The Children of Kings," and the doings of the mob in the third act are a delight. All in all it is a striking performance of an unconventional and engaging theme far out of the beaten track of the drama of the present day.

SHERLOCK HOLMES WELCOMED

William Gillette Warmly Greeted After His Foreign Triumph as Conan Doyle's Detective.

There is one problem that Sherlock Holmes cannot solve. William Gillette tried to help him do so at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night. The unsolvable is how to compel a New York audience to be in its seats at 8 o'clock ready for a theatrical performance. This pair of men pre-eminent at deductions tripped here just as plain ordinary theatrical managers have failed when they have made similar attempts.

Sherlock Holmes found an array of almost empty seats at the hour peremptorily set for the rise of the curtain. So the great detective waited, and was foiled. The curtain rose at 8:15.

Aside from the disappointment caused by that failure, all else was well. Mr. Gillette found an audience anxious to welcome him home after his triumphs abroad. It was no half-hearted welcome, but a good, wholesome, full-hearted American greeting that caused a warm smile of satisfaction to pass over the immobile face of the personator of the great detective as he came before the curtain in answer to handclappings, punctuated with shouts of welcome and calls for a speech. But Mr. Gillette would not break his rule as to speeches from the stage. He merely bowed and smiled his gratification at the warmth of his welcome home.

Mr. Gillette is the same quiet, self-contained, and satisfactory personator of the weird deductor of Dr. Doyle's imagination as when he made his bow to a New York audience. His company was as satisfactory, as a whole, as was the principal in the four-act drama which made such a decided hit when produced here before, and its welcome showed conclusively that its revival was no managerial blunder. On the contrary in these days of the perfervid, or extremely frivolous on the stage its production will be satisfactory to theatre-goers who like a bit of old-fashioned stagecraft and acting as a relief from the stuff of problems.

WEST END THEATRE OPENED.

Large Audience Greets "Mrs. Jack" in the New Harlem Playhouse.

By way of farewell to New York with her play "Mrs. Jack," Alice Fischer had the distinction last night of opening the West End Theatre in Harlem. The new house is admirably adapted to such a lively and jolly company. It is warm, cosy, and comfortable in its coloring and arrangements, and just the right size for a popular family theatre, such as its projectors intend it shall be. The play, which has had its full measure of public approval at two downtown houses, shared last night the enthusiasm which a very large and demonstrative audience bestowed upon the new theatre and its management.

Many persons prominent in the political and social life of Harlem and the Bronx were present to give the new venture an adequate start. They filled the foyer with flowers and treated Mrs. Jack and her associates per tumeri most cordially. The audience restrained its impatience with the delay that seems to be inevitable with the first night in any theatre and refused to take notice of small shortcomings. Miss Fischer seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion and put more dash into her Comanche scene than usual.

After the second act the audience called for Manager Bimberg, popularly known as "Bim, the Button Man," and he was lured in from the street to make a speech with Miss Fischer standing behind him in very godmotherly fashion to dispel his nervousness. Mr. Bimberg said little except to declare uncompromising hostility to sidewalk speculators. The entire production of "Mrs. Jack" was brought up from the Victoria Theatre before going on the road.

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

An acceptable production of "As You Like It" was given at Proctor's Fifth Avenue last night, as the first of a series of Shakespeare's plays. The introduction of vaudeville between the acts was a rather startling innovation, but the audience seemed to like it. The scenery was new, as were the music and costumes. Minnie Seligman played Rosalind, and Rose Stuart was clever as Celia. Paul McAllister gained favor as Orlando, as did Gus Weinburg in the part of Touchstone.

AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

BELASCO—"Du Barry."
EMPIRE—John Drew.
CRITERION—"Iris."
BROADWAY—"The Silver Slipper."
MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE—"Tommy Rot."
CASINO—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
SAVOY—Ethel Barrymore.
BIJOU—"An American Invasion."
WALLACK'S—Henrietta Crosman.
DALY'S—"A Country Girl."
WEBER AND FIELDS'—"Twirly-Whirly."
PRINCESS—Weedon Grossmith.
GARDEN—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
MADISON SQUARE—"The Two Schools."
IRVING PLACE—"Alt Heidelberg."
ACADEMY—"Ninety and Nine."
FOURTEENTH STREET—Chauncey Olcott.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Robert Edeson.
AMERICAN—"Man's Enemy."
MURRAY HILL—"Fun on the Bristol."
NEW STAR—"Arizona."
THIRD AVENUE—"A Ruined Life."
PROCTOR'S—Fifty-eighth Street, "On the Bowery"; "The Wages of Sin" in Harlem, and vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street.

In Vaudeville.

HUBER'S MUSEUM—A congress of curiosities.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S—"Mr. Huntington."
EDEN MUSEE—A "Hiawatha" group.
THE DEWEY—A burlesque production.
KEITH'S—Amelia Summerville in monologue.
NEW YORK—Hagenbeck's animals.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Bostock's animals.

STEINWAY PIANOS

Steinway & Sons to-day place on sale in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE, Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

at reduced prices, a limited number of pianos in light wood cases, some of them nearly new, also several modern instruments in light enamels, to make room for their annual exhibit of pianos in Art-Cases, soon to be announced.

HELEN HENSCHEL'S RECITAL.

Singers and lovers of singing gathered in large numbers yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall at the first appearance in this city of Miss Helen Henschel. Her name and the esteem in which her parents have been held here for a period longer than her own short life had everything to do with this manifestation, for such interest is not commonly expressed by this public in very young ladies just from the hands of their instructors and with nothing substantial to their credit. But Miss Henschel has an artistic heritage that might well arouse high expectation. Georg Henschel, her father, has been an interesting musical personality in this country and in England for many years—singer, conductor, composer, and teacher. Her mother was an admired soprano, and the joint recitals they gave were occasions full of enjoyment, not because of the voices they displayed, but because of the artistic temperament, the wide sympathy and appreciation of all the range of music, the cultivated and refined taste that were embodied in them. Miss Henschel is too young yet to possess these things in any similar measure, but it is through them that success as a singer is likely to come her, if at all.

For she has a voice that is distinctly unpleasant in quality at present; a young voice and a fresh one, but utterly without sensuous charm. It is monotonous in color and its character is such as positively to grate upon the nerves of the listening ear after a short time. It is not of wide range, but is of uncommon power and volume in its best ranges; she can hurl forth a fortissimo that startles the ear of the hearer whose eye beholds the slender and girlish physique of the singer. That she has temperament and musical feeling seems evident; yet she does things that violate some of the most imperative demands of a truly musical feeling. She knows little of a sustained cantabile style, and her phrasing is often broken, even capricious. Such characteristics are not the ones that lead to a satisfactory performance of the air from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," Beethoven's "Kennst du das Land," or Schubert's "Rasstlose Liebe." She was more successful in the pieces of a folksong character, requiring archness and grace and a piquant delivery, such as Schumann's "Volksliedchen," Brahms's "Der Liebstan Schwalbe," a charming little song that ought to be sung oftener than it is, and one by her father, bubbling over with life and vivacity, "Tausendschön." The other song of her father's that she sang, written in imitation of the Scottish ballad style, "Donald Blair," is new, as the programme informed us, is of less interest, for it is somewhat lacking in inspiration and moves a long way from the intense conviction of the real ballad. Five traditional songs, English, Scotch, Italian, and French, again showed forth some of the best traits in Miss Henschel's style.

It would have been better if the young singer had not attempted to exploit the versatility of her musical equipment by appearing also as a violinist. Now it is an excellent thing for a singer to know something of the violin, for it is sure to widen her horizon and deepen her musical insight in many ways; but the public exhibition of her knowledge is a very different thing—for nothing less than mastery justifies public performance, and Miss Henschel is far from possessing mastery. She aimed high in attempting, with Miss Winifred Smith, two movements from a concerto by Bach for two violins; but the piece was quite beyond the scope of either of them, except as it might have been conceived and carried out by two intelligent young amateurs. Miss Smith, who played also several solos, stands about upon this level at present.

The truth is that Miss Henschel as a singer is still far from ripe. She has much to learn in the higher and more elusive requirements of her art, as well as in some of its fundamentals. It is earnestly to be hoped that she will learn them, for when she has there are many innate characteristics in her that will grace and dignify and lend uncommon charm to her art.

GIVE OPERA UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Members of Frank Daniels's Company Perform in Memphis, Although Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Members of Frank Daniel's "Miss Simplicity" opera company commenced their engagement at the Lyceum Theatre to-night under difficulties. Several principals and members of the chorus were injured in a wreck which their train encountered en route from New Orleans to Memphis.

The "Simplicity Company" coach had just emerged from a wreck with a switch engine at Jackson, Miss., when it ran into a construction train a few miles out of Memphis.

Mr. Daniels did his customary dance to-night with the aid of a crutch owing to injuries and sprains. Miss Sophie Williams started to sing without two teeth she lost in the second wreck but abandoned the part after the first solo, and read her songs. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were the worst bruised and several members of the chorus limped through their parts as the play progressed.

NEWS OF THE PLAYERS.

Report has it that Mrs. James N. Gallatin, who recently separated from her husband, will soon appear in one of Charles Frohman's companies. Until five months ago she was Miss Pauline Munro Cory, and had while playing with the Comedy Club at the old Berkeley Lyceum with other young women of society earned for herself a reputation as a first-rate ingenue.

***

At last the mystery is solved regarding the sudden departure of Bonnie Maghinn from the cast of Weber & Fields. She is now said to have left that house in order to go with "Bluebeard." In so doing it appears that she has somewhat widened the breach between her old firm and that of Klaw & Erlanger, who produce "Bluebeard."

***

Liebler & Co. are arranging to star Vesta Tilley, the vaudeville artist, in legitimate work. Louis N. Parker, author of "Rosemary" and the "Cardinal," will write the play.

***

Mme. Duse arrived from Boston yesterday to begin at the Victoria to-night her presentation of the d'Annunzio tragedies.

***

There was a strike among the English actors of the Princess yesterday. They objected to playing at the matinee to-day w[illegible] of

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work in England. Finally their request was granted.

***

The Bostonians are going to quit "Robin Hood" and produce a new opera next year, "The Queen of the Adriatic," by Charles Bradley. The subject is Venetian, and the chief spectacle will be the carnival of Venice of 400 years ago.

***

Alfred R. Moulton, one of George Edwardes's conductors in London, last night succeeded John S. Hillar as musical director at Daly's.

MISS GLASER TAKEN ILL.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Miss Lulu Glaser, who was to have appeared to-night in the comic opera "Dolly Varden" at the Academy of Music, was taken suddenly ill shortly after her arrival in the city this afternoon and the playhouse was closed. Two thousand persons who had secured seats left the house after having their money refunded.

Miss Glaser's physicians think the attack of indigestion from which she is suffering will respond to their treatment and that she will be able to appear in a day or two.

AMERICAN ART SOCIETY.

List of Awards Made at the Exhibition in Philadelphia—Eleven New Yorkers Get Gold Medals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The following awards have been made in the exhibition of the American Art Society, which closes at Earles's Galleries, 816 Chestnut Street, on Wednesday:

GOLD MEDALS—OIL.

George Inness, Jr., New York.
George H. Bogert, New York.
Thomas Moran, New York.
Edward Dufner, New York.
Colin Campbell Cooper, Philadelphia.
P. Moran, Philadelphia.
George W. Nicholson, Philadelphia.
Luis F. Mora, New York.
Harrington Fitzgerald, Philadelphia.
Charles P. Gruppe, The Hague, Holland.
E. Taylor Snow, Philadelphia.
Walter C. Hartson, New York.
James B. Sword, Philadelphia.
Laura E. Snow, Philadelphia.
John Gordon Saxton, New York.
Augustus Franzen, New York.
Will S. Robinson, New York.

SILVER MEDALS—OIL.

James C. Magee, Philadelphia.
Donald MacGregor, Philadelphia.
W. Cole Brigham, New York.
Ernest W. Heysinger, Philadelphia.
Frank A. Linton, Philadelphia.
F. F. DeCrano, Philadelphia.
Edwin Willard Deming, New York.
C. W. Schreyer, Philadelphia.
Xanthus Smith, Philadelphia.
J. L. G. Ferris, Philadelphia.
Frederick Ballard Williams, New York.
Mrs. Caroline Thurber, Washington, D. C.
William Thomas Trego, Philadelphia.
H. N. Hyneman, New York.
Harry Roseland, New York.

BRONZE MEDALS—OIL.

James E. Stuart, Chicago.
D. E. Bechtel, Philadelphia.
Hannah McC. Rhett, South Carolina.
Mrs. Bertha Lea Low, New York.
F. H. Richardson, Boston, Mass.
Lucy D. Holme, Philadelphia.
Frederick Clark, Trenton, N. J.
Jules Turcas, Chicago.
J. Irvin Bright, Philadelphia.
William N. Hasler, Caldwell, N. J.

HONORABLE MENTION—OIL.

Meyer Dantzig, Philadelphia.
William J. McCloskey, Philadelphia.
John A. Graeber, Philadelphia.
Alfred Juergen, Chicago.
H. Gorson, Philadelphia.
W. L. Herbert, Philadelphia.
C. Philip Weber, Philadelphia.

STATUARY.

John Gelert, New York, Gold Medal.
Charles Brinton Cox, Philadelphia, Silver Medal.

MINIATURES.

Margaretta A. Archambault, Philadelphia, Gold Medal.
Irvin Struthers, Philadelphia, Silver Medal.
Mrs. S. J. Newlin, Philadelphia, Bronze Medal.

GOLD MEDALS—WATER COLORS.

F. Hopkinson Smith, New York.
Carl Weber, Philadelphia.
Emma Lampert Cooper, Philadelphia.
F. F. English, Philadelphia.

SILVER MEDALS—WATER COLORS.

Walter Satterlee, New York.
Will S. Budworth, New York.
Blanche Dillaye, Philadelphia.
John Wesley Little, Philadelphia.

BRONZE MEDALS—WATER COLORS.

W. T. Thomson, Philadelphia.

HONORABLE MENTION—WATER COLORS.

Franz Lesschaft, Philadelphia.
Katherine Levin Parrish, Philadelphia.
Charles H. Hagert, Philadelphia.
Carl F. Smith, Washington, D. C.
Archie Newlin, Philadelphia.
Paula B. Himmelsbach, Philadelphia.
Otto Bierhals, Philadelphia.

Several pictures are still under consideration.

The exhibition has been a great success. Twenty-six pictures have been sold so far.

PROF. W. R. WARE HONORED.

To celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of the establishment of the School of Architecture of Columbia University and to honor its founder, Prof. William R. Ware, a dinner was held at the Academy of Fine Arts last evening. It was attended by 150 of the leading architects of the city, and by the members of the classes in architecture in Columbia University. An exhibition of the work of the alumni and undergraduates was given in the galleries of the American Fine Art Society. The toastmaster was J. H. Hulett. C. F. Chanler sketched the history of the School of Mines from its founding in 1864, and pointed out how from it the School of Architecture was evolved.

George B. Post proposed that a fund of

PLANS FOR NEW CUP YACHTS.

Herreshoffs' Shops at Bristol Being Made Ready for Construction of Defender Already Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Nov. 3.—In anticipation of the work to be carried on at the Herreshoff boat shops in the construction of a new cup defence yacht, matters are being shaped there now with the view of having everything clear in the south shed, where the lead keel of the new sloop will be moulded. A new steam yacht for J. B. Herreshoff and other craft will be in shape to be launched about the middle of the present month. When such work is completed the keel mold will be made and other preliminary work done toward starting on the construction.

Designer Herreshoff not only is occupied in planning the design of the new boat, but also gives much time to arranging a general schedule for the building operations, as in spite of the fact that he has had the advantage of much experience, he makes a point of never following exactly the same methods. It is expected confidently, therefore, that in the building of the new defender, he will introduce new ideas, looking to lightness of construction combined with durability in the boat and convenience in the actual work of building. It is the belief at Bristol that an attempt will be made to launch the new sloop in the latter part of April of next season.

Now that the names of the syndicate members ordering a cup defender at the Herreshoff shops have been officially announced there is increased interest at Bristol in the project of another battle for the cup, as the yachtsmen on the list are nearly all pretty well known at Bristol through their having visited this harbor on steam yachts at one time and another. The greatest measure of hope for the keeping of the cup, however, as expressed, is in the fact that C. Oliver Iselin is to be the man to command the boat and direct her movements. It is believed that Mr. Iselin has a very firm grip on the America's Cup when it comes to contests for that trophy.

The only incident occurring at the Herreshoff shops since the order was placed for a cup defender was the breaking out of storage last Thursday of the sails of the sloop yacht Constitution, to be inspected and overhauled. The sails of the craft, both big and little, were spread out on the lawn at the residence of Nat Herreshoff, as there was greater space there for the work to be done than in the sail loft. Beyond a few trifling spots of mildew, the canvas was in good condition, and on the same day it was stored away to remain until next Spring. The spars of the Constitution were inspected last week also.

The new boat shop being built by the Herreshoffs is almost completed. It is not as large as either of the other shops on the water front, but is roomy in every respect. In the new building it is noticed that plans are carried out for the construction of yachts of moderate size, provision being made for the keels resting below the main floor. There are two cavities in the floor at the west end of the structure to admit of the keels being out of the way while the craft are in construction. It is in this shop that the new racing thirty-footers are to be built the coming Winter, and the work of collecting the material there has already begun. Though the Walker's Cove yard is pretty well filled with pleasure craft, stored for the Winter months, there is yet quite a number of other boats to be hauled up. Designer Herreshoff's steam yacht Roamer is out of commission for the season, and is being stripped to be laid up for the Winter.

Basket Ball Practice at Columbia.

Practice for the candidates for the Columbia basketball team started in the Columbia gymnasium yesterday, with H. Hart Elias, the Captain, in charge. Among those who reported were T. H. Allen, H. C. Townsend, W. Quinn, V. de la M. Earle, F. V. Goodman, P. L. O'Connell, W. Rogers, R. R. Von Sholly, W. R. Tyler, and B. M. Kaye.

Bragdon—Wilkinson.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 3.—Miss Charlotte Wilkinson, daughter of Alfred Wilkinson of this place, and Claude Bragdon of Rochester, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Katharine Wilkinson. The bride was given away by her brother, Alfred Wilkinson. The best man was Henry W. Wilkinson.

PRINCE CHAKRABOUGSE RETURNS.

Prince Chakrabougse, brother of the Crown Prince of Siam, arrived in New York yesterday and went to the Holland House. He was accompanied by his aide-de-camp and Leering Townsend Hildreth, United States Consul at Siam. The Prince will sail for Russia to-day on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He is a member of the Emperor's body guard and, as he is on a leave of absence, his early return is necessary.

The Prince said that he was sorry that he could not make a longer stay in this country; that he had been impressed very much by what he had had an opportunity of seeing, and that he hoped to be able to revisit America.

Funeral of Edward C. Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 3.—The funeral of Edward C. Perkins, the New York lawyer, who died suddenly Friday morning, was held at the home here yesterday afternoon, Bishop Doane of Albany officiating. Mgr. Doane of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark was also present. Services [illegible] held in the Church of the Holy [illegible] were [illegible] bers of

Hornblower, W. F. Stiger, and Charles H. Tweed of the New York bar; ex-Mayor Alexander Gilbert, Col. Mason W. Tyler, Leonard Waldo, and Charles W. Beebe of this city, and Edward Parker of Boston. Interment was at Windsor, Vt., this afternoon.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

S. T. Coy.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Nov. 3.—S. T. Coy, prominent as a paper manufacturer, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty-nine. He was President of the Coy-Hunt Company, paper dealers of 72 Duane Street, New York City; head of the Coy Paper Company of West Claremont, N. H., and a member of the firm of Coy & Babcock of this place, makers of waxed paper. He was a native of Randolph, Vt., and a resident here for forty years.

Obituary Notes.

M. GOTTFRIED, the Chicago brewer, who had made his home in Elkhart Lake, Wis., for the last twelve years, died there last night from pneumonia.

JOSEPH E. LAMASTER, a pioneer Nebraska legislator and Federal office holder, and one of the most prominent politicians in the State, died yesterday at Tecumseh, Neb.

JOSEPH WALWORTH SUTPHEN, who died on Sunday at his home, 35 Second Place, Brooklyn, was descended from the von Suthpens, who came from Holland in 1651 and settled in Flatbush. Mr. Sutphen was born in Brooklyn in 1833 and was a graduate of Rutgers College and Columbia Law School. He was Secretary of the local Civil Service Commission when Seth Low was Mayor of Brooklyn. He is survived by a widow and a son.

OLIVER B. STEBBINS, a well-known writer on dramatic and historical subjects and a frequent contributor to New York dramatic and musical papers, died at his home in Boston yesterday, aged sixty-nine. When The Boston Daily World was in existence he was the dramatic and musical critic of that publication. He was a member of a number of literary and historical societies and frequently lectured before the Playgoers' Club.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

JOST—DAMON.—On Monday, Nov. 3, 1902, by the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, D. D., at the bride's residence, 1,904 Pine St., Philadelphia, John Frederick W. Jost and Estelle Capp Damon, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Musser Capp.

DIED.

BLAUVELT.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at 10:45 A. M., Isaac Remsen Blauvelt, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 346 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at 8 o'clock.

BRAYTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, 1902, of pneumonia, the Rev. Isaac Brayton, D. D., in his 91st year. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On Friday, Oct. 31, John Jardine Brown, in the 83d year of his age.
Friends, also members of St. Andrew's Society of New York City, are invited to attend the funeral service at the chapel of the Collegiate Church, No. 1 West 48th St., Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Please omit flowers.

EDDY.—On Monday, Nov. 3, at her late residence, 1 West 83d St., Sarah M., widow of the late Hon. John Eddy.
Funeral services at Milford, N. Y.

HASBROUCK.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, Marie A. Hasbrouck, daughter of the late Alexander Hasbrouck.
Funeral at her late residence, 95 Garden St., Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock.

LANDRETH.—Suddenly, on Nov. 2, 1902, Eliza Graff Landreth, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, 1,119 South 4th St., Philadelphia. Interment private at St. James Church, Kingsessing.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Nov. 1, Francis Asbury Palmer in his 90th year.
Funeral from his late residence, 180 Madison Av., Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are kindly invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SCHAEK.—Mrs Emma Schaek, beloved wife of Adolph Schaek, after a lingering illness, at Freiburg, Baden, Germany, on Nov. 1.

STEINS.—On Oct. 31, 1902, Gustav Charles Steins in his thirty-seventh year.
Funeral services will be held from the funeral parlors of Hornthal & Co., 10 East 22d St., New York City, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SUTPHEN.—On Sunday Nov. 2, 1902, Joseph Walworth Sutphen.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 35 Second Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TALMADGE.—On Sunday, Nov. 2, 1902, Hiram E. Talmadge.
Funeral service at Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., Tuesday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock.
Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT: Members are requested to attend the funeral service of Hudson G. Wolfe (Third Company) at the funeral parlors of S. Merritt Hook, No. 710 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday evening, November 4th, 1902, at eight P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 3.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ANDREWS, Caroline A., Ridgefield, N. J.	42	2
ADAMCIK, Rosie, 408 E. 70th St.	1	2
ARONOWITZ, Tiebe, 46 Essex St.	1	28
*ARONOWITZ, Tiebe, 46 Essex St.	1	2
BURROWS, Richard H., 77 Bedford St.	26	2
BABINGER, Francisko, 1,054 2d Av.	63	1
BAUER, Albert H., 322 E. 94th St.	1	2
BRACCO, Luigi, 352 E. 109th St.	16	2
BOUR, Joseph N., 162 E. 97th St.	58	1
BANKS, Sarah, Almshouse Hospital.	71	1
COLLINA, Domenico, 213 Mott St.	56	1
CORNISH, Elizabeth, 336 E. 30th St.	59	2
CONNOLLY, James, 306 W. 47th St.	71	1
CULLINANA, Mary A., 70 Greenwich.	60	1
CASEY, Esther, 2,731 8th Av.	22	2
CUMISKEY, Annie, 1,819 2d Av.	5	2
CLARK, Mary, 615 E. 15th St.	15	2
DREIFACH, Solomon, 188 Suffolk St.	1	2
DORMAN, Louis, 320 Henry St.	1	3
DORMAN, James, 320 E. 37th St.	54	1
DRISCOLL, John, 518 E. 18th St.	1	1
DONOVAN, Timothy J., 791 Greenwich St.	27	1
FARNUM, Frank, 625 E. 142d St.	50	2
FRENZE, Mary, 1,405 Avenue A.	2	2
FEE,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 3	395,323
To date this year	156,088,745
Corresponding date last year	231,788,810

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 3	$1,719,500
To date this year	$778,516,056
Corresponding date last year	$840,874,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @3½ per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	Nat. Lead pf	½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Linseed	1	Pressed S. Car	½
B. & O. rects. 50 per cent. paid	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf	1½
Long Island	3	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	½
Nat. Biscuit pf	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
		U. S. Rubber pf	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf	⅞	Kan. City So. pf	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Louis. & Nash	1½
Am. Ice pf	1½	Met. Sec. Co	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Can. P. sub. cts	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Alton	¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B	½	Nat. Lead	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	2⅝	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¾
Col. F. & I.	¾	Pullman	5
Col. Southern	¾	Reading	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	¾	Rubber Goods	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & San F.	1
Del. & Hudson	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Del., L. & W.	3	St. L. S. W.	½
Detroit South. pf.	1	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Detroit Un. Ry.	1½	So. Ry. stamped	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Express	3
Gen. Electric	¾	U. S. Leather pf	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Hocking Valley	1⅜	U. S. Realty & Con.	½
Illinois Central	⅝	Wabash pf	1
Int. Power	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1⅞	Wis. Central	⅝
Kan. City So.	1	Wis. Central pf.	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	1½	Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1	Nor. Pac. prior 4s, reg.	1
		So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Ann Arbor 4s	1	Rio G. W. coll. tr. 4s	1½
C. & O., Craig. V. Div. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was at once natural and expected. In the main the market was irregular, with a tendency to a lower level—this primarily because of the operations of the professionals, who are bearish almost to a man, and to some scattered liquidation by weak or nervous holders. At no time, however, was the selling either urgent or consequential; and it was a noticeable fact that whensoever it ceased the market rallied easily.

The influencing factor in the situation, because affording the bears ammunition for their campaign, was the uncertain political outlook, with surface indications pointing to Democratic gains in many parts of the country. Naturally those people who did not relish the probability of Democratic control of the House hastened to sell their stocks, bears joining in the selling movement in order to force prices as low as possible. Banking interests, however, were not among the sellers, being in no wise disturbed at the outlook and pointing out that in any event the Senate is safely Republican for some years and that, therefore, adverse legislation is out of the question. Democratic control of the House might prevent needful financial legislation, but beyond that it was declared it could not go. Certainly, whatever the view held, there was in yesterday's market clear evidence that stocks were passing from weak into strong hands.

Those people who profess to see danger ahead for the railroads of the country because of the higher wages being paid to their employes evidently have lost sight of the fact that the railroads can strengthen their position by advancing freight rates. With the close of navigation such an advance is not unlikely to be seen.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The early decline of over 2 points in St. Paul was brought about by professional operations and the selling of a few weakly margined accounts. On the floor of the Exchange it was said that the decline seemed to have been designed for its effect upon the rest of the list.

The selling in Norfolk, Baltimore and Ohio, and Chesapeake and Ohio was generally believed to have come from the Gates interests, but there was no actual evidence that these interests were the real sellers. Here again it was suggested that this selling might have been in order to carry the impression that the Gates interests had taken a bearish position on the market. As a matter of fact they talk more confidently than ever of the outlook.

The further decline in Louisville and Nashville resulted in forcing some scattered liquidating sales from weak or disgusted holders—which seems to be the chief object in the continuing pressure put upon the issue.

Especially good support on the decline appeared in such issues as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. Good earnings are the bull factor.

Inside interests were credited with the purchases of Rock Island, the new securities of which on the curb were in demand at advancing prices. Officials of the road report more business than can be conveniently handled.

Houses with Philadelphia connections were the largest buyers of Pennsylvania. The stock will sell ex-dividend of 3 per cent. on Wednesday, and the argument was that it would "look cheap."

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

The strongest active stock on the list yesterday was Amalgamated Copper which advanced 1½ points from the low for the day, and closed ¾ up, on buying said to be for inside interests and predicated on the improved trade conditions.

During the day announcement was made from Butte, Mon., that the company has reduced the hours of labor of surface men at the mines from ten to nine.

The figures of copper exports for October were made public yesterday. They showed 11,904 tons against 12,354 in September. For ten months ending Oct. 31 exports aggregated 142,356 tons against 77,224 tons last year and 133,390 in 1900.

FEW INFLUENCING FACTORS.

Trading in the outside securities yesterday was on a small scale but prices were much firmer than they were on the Stock Exchange. In fact, the few stocks that did show activity sold at prices above those quoted at the close on Saturday. In most parts of the list, however, business was at a standstill and sales, as well as changes in prices, were in few cases important. The strength of such stocks as the Rock Islands and Northern Securities gave an appearance of confidence on the part of those who are shaping the course of outside stocks, and produced a favorable impression. Practically the only losses of any consequence were in stocks that have not held places of prominence and the markets for which were very narrow.

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Rock Island was by far the most prominent issue in yesterday's trading. Probably as a result of the announcement that application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list the new Rock Island securities, there was considerable buying of the stock, especially of the common stock, with the result that prices advanced substantially. After selling down to 55⅝ the common rose readily to 57⅜ and closed at that price with a net gain of 1¼ points. The preferred stock and the bonds did not share the strength of the common. The preferred closed a quarter of a point above Saturday's final price but the bonds were under pressure all day and lost five-eighths of a point net.

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Keystone Mining was dealt in for the first time. The company is capitalized at $500,000, the shares being of the par value of $1. The property owned by the company is situated in Park City, Utah.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	American Can pf	48	47½	47½
10	American Light & Trac. pf	89	89	89
25	Am. Light & Trac. pf	89	89	89
150	Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10
800	Bay State Gas	1¼	1⅜	1¼
725	British Columbia Cop.	6½	6	6½
400	Champion Oil	¾	¾	¾
200	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
410	Cop. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
94	Distillers' Securities	31	30½	31
200	Elec. Lead Reduction	3⅜	3½	3⅜
100	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾
200	Gold Hill Copper	¾	¾	¾
1,235	Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	24	24⅝
1,600	Greene Con. Cop. rights	85	80	80
40	Havana Tobacco	48½	48½	48½
52	International Salt	10½	10½	10½
8,100	Keystone Mining	¾	¾	¾
1,900	Manhattan Transit	5	5⅜	5⅜
3,200	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2½	2½	2½
100	Nat. Enameling	35½	35½	35½
200	New Brunswick Coal	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4,300	Northern Securities	110½	110	110½
21	New Orleans Ry. pf	53½	53½	53½
47	Otis Elevator pf	100	100	100
6,175	Rock Island new	57⅜	55⅝	57⅜
1,817	Rock Island pf. new	84	83	83
95	Royal Bak. Powd. pf	104	103½	104
200	Standard Milling	3½	3½	3½
17	Standard Oil	680	680	680
500	Chesapeake Power	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Tennessee Copper	16½	16½	16½
300	Union Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	United Copper	31	29⅝	29⅝
50	United Box Board & P.	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	35½	35¼	35½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	†Brooklyn Ferry 5s	79	79	79
1,000	†Central Foundry 6s	69½	69½	69½
10,000	†Chi., Ind. & L. gtd. 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2,000	Distillers' Sec. 5s	77	77	77
3,000	†Hackensack Mead. 4½s	38	38	38
4,000	†Pitts., Lis. & W. 4s, w. I.	91¼	91¼	91¼
224,000	Rock Island new 4s	86⅝	86⅛	86⅜
15,000	San Francisco 4s	91	91	91
2,000	United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85	85	85
5,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
15,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s, cts.	75	75	75

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 1. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	57	58½	57	58½
American Chicle pf	90	95	90	95
American Elevated	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Am. Malting 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
Am. Steel Foundries	..	80	..	80
American Tobacco	290	330	290	330
American Type Founders	43	45	43	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	8	..	8
Am. Writing Paper	5½	6¼	5¼	6¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	24	25	24	25
Am. Writing Paper 5s	77	78	77	78
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	120	..	120	..
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108	110	108	110
British Exchequer 3s	99	99¼	99	99¼
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Central Fireworks	22	25	22	25
Central Fireworks pf	63	65	63	65
Central Foundry	3½	4	3½	4
Central Foundry pf	16½	17½	16¾	17½
Central Foundry 6s	68	71	68	71
Champion Oil pf	⅞	..	⅞	..
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf.	11	14	11	14
Compressed Air	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	12	..	12
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	12	16	12	16
Con. Storage Battery	17	18	17	18
Dist. Sec.	30	30½	29½	30½
Dist. Sec. 5s	76	78½	77½	78½
Dominion Securities	15	26	15	26
Electric Boat	..	28	..	28
Electric Boat pf	..	45	..	45
Electric Vehicle	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle pf	11	12	11	12
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Empire Steel	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½
Empire Steel pf	40	43	40	43
German Treasury 4s	102	103	102	103
Guggenheim Exploration	135	150	135	150
Hackensack Meadows	5½	7	5½	7
Hall Signal	127	130	125	130
Havana Tobacco	45	49½	49	49½
Hav. Tobacco pf	65	72	66	72
Houston Oil	16	18	16	18
Houston Oil pf	60	75	60	75
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
Interborough Rap. Tr. 4% paid	105½	106	105½	106
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	103	104	103	104
International Salt	9	11	9	11
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid on	6½	7¼	6¼	6¾
National Enameling pf	87	90	86	90
New Eng. Con. Ice	23	27	23	27
New Eng. Trans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	..	..	158	162
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	..	42	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P pf.	..	81	..	81
New York Trans.	12	12½	12	12½
North Am. Lumber & P.	5	8	5	8
Otis Elevator	41	42½	40½	42
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	5½	..	5½	..
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	25	28	25	28
Parts, Dec. & Evans.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Pitts. Bess. & L. E.	32	35	32	35
Royal Baking Powder pf.	103½	104	103½	104
Safety Car Heating	165	172	165	173
Seaboard Air Line	29	30	29½	30
Seaboard Air Line pf.	47	48	47⅝	48
Seminole Mining	2½	2¾	2¼	2⅜
Simpson-Crawford	23	28	23	28
Simpson-Crawford 6s	80	85	80	85
Southern Sl. & Tr. 6s	89	91	89	91
Standard Coupler pf	37	..	37	..
Standard Coupler pf	134	..	134	..
Standard Milling pf	32½	33½	32½	33½
Standard Milling 5s	79	81	79	81
Trenton Potteries	17	21	17	21
Union P. pf., tr. cts.	108	112	108	112
Union Typewriter	127	129	127	129
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	127	130	127	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	127	130	127	130
United Box Board	53	57	55	57
U. S. Cotton Duck	10	12	10	12
U. S. Shipbuilding	10	20	10	20
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	15	55	15	55
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	25	90	25	90
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. I.	97½	98	97½	98
Universal Tobacco	4	4¼	..	4¼
Universal Tobacco pf	..	30	..	30
White Knob Copper	13	14	13	14

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	107½	108½	107½	109½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	112	115	112	115
Broadway Surface 2d	100½	102	100½	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	245½	246½	245½	246½
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 4s	87	87¾	87	87¾
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Cen. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100	101
Columbus Railway	56	..	56	..
Columbus Railway pf	105½	107	105½	107
Con. Traction of N. J.	69	70	69	70
Con. Traction 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	1st 109	112	109	112
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	2d 101	104	101	104
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	49	51	49	51
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	..	95	..
Jersey City H. & P.	22	23	22	23
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	80	81½	80	81½
Nassau Electric 4s	87	88½	87	88½
New Orleans Rys.	10½	11	16⅝	17
New Orleans Rys. pf	53⅝	..	53⅝	54½
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	..	82⅝	..	83
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	32	32¾	32	32¾
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	85⅝	87	85⅛	87
St. Louis Transit	28	29	28	29
San Francisco subs.	45	47	45	47
Third Av.	105	107	105	107
Third Av. 1st 5s	120	122	120	122
Twenty-third St.	250	..	250	..
Union Railway, N. Y.	100	102	100	102
Union Railway, N. Y. pf.	130	140	130	140
Union Railway, N. Y. 5s	110	112	110	112
Union Railway, N. Y. pf. 5s	150	160	150	160
Union Railway Gas 5s	106	110	106½	109¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	105	109	105	109
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas 5s	92	94	92	94
Standard Gas, N. York	130	140	130	140
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	150	160	150	160
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115¼	117½	115¼	117½
Syracuse Gas 5s	99	100½	99	100½
Syracuse Lighting	33⅛	35	33⅛	35
Syracuse L. pf., ex div.	86⅛	89	86⅛	89

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	16	..	16
East River Ferry	73	76	73	76
East River Ferry 5s	90	95	90	95
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	106	110	106	110
N. Y. & Hoboken	72	74	72	74
N. Y. & Hoboken 5s	86½	88½	86½	88½
Union Ferry	41½	42	41½	42
Union Ferry 5s	98	99½	98	99½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.05
Belcher	.16	.14
Best & Belcher	.19	.14
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.10	.94
Challenge Con.	.16	.12
Chollar	.08	.07
Confidence	.09	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.81	.81
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Crown Point	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.16	.18
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.09	.05
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.38	.39
Occidental Con.	.10	.11
Ophir	.90	.91
Overman	.10	.07
Potosi	.09	.07
Savage	.04	.03
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.17	.17
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.16	.15
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Silver bars	50¾	50⅞
Mexican dollars	40@41	40@41
Drafts, sight	.05⅛	Par
Telegraph	.02⅛	.02⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9	8⅝	8⅞
Alamo	3¾	4½	3⅝	4½
American Consolidated	2¾	3	2	3
Anaconda	15	20	15	18
Blue Bell	6	7	6½	8
C. K. & N.	8½	9	9¼	9½
C. C. Consolidated	5⅝	7	6	6¼
Coriolanus	4¾	4¾	4	4¼
C., C. & M.	2¼	3¼	2½	3½
Dante	3	3¼	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Elkton	35¾	35⅞	34½	35
El Paso	70½	71	70¼	71
Fanny Rawlings	4	4⅞	4	4⅞
Findlay	8	10	8¼	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	3⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝
Golden Cycle	59	63	59	61
Golden Fleece	10	15	10	20
Gold Bond	3⅞	4½	4	4½
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3⅜	2⅜	3½
Gould	5⅝	6	6	6⅞
Gold Exploration	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Isabella	34	34½	34	35
Jackpot	12	12½	11⅝	12½
Keystone	4⅝	5	4	5¼
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	5	5¼	5¼	5⅝
Little Puck	4¼	4½	4¼	5
Little Bessie	3½	4⅜	4	4⅜
Mollie Gibson	6⅛	8	6⅛	8
Mary Cashen	5	5¼	5	6
Moon Anchor	7½	8	7½	10
New Haven	2⅞	3	2⅞	6¼
Pharmacist	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Pinnacle	4¼	5¼	4	4¼
Pointer	2	2¼	1⅝	2
Portland	187	197	186	195
Rose Maud	2⅝	4	2⅝	3½
Rose Nicol	..	4	3	6½
Sunset Eclipse	2⅝	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Vindicator	100	106	100	107
Work	7¼	7½	7½	7½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23¼d per ounce and in New York at 50¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39¾@41¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 600 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at .85@.86, 1,600 Isabella at .31, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .09, 300 Ophir at .94, and 500 Potosi at .10.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. Moseley, London.

HOLLAND.—The Crown Prince Chakrabongse, Bangkok, Siam, and suite; C. S. Gleed, Topeka, Kan.; Major Carrington Smith, Guebec; J. W. Hamilton, Sydney, N. S. W.; Edwin Morgan, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—G. P. Eckert, Philadelphia.

GRAND.—Lieut. L. D. Shapley, United States Navy; John Nelson, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Capt. James A. Moss, United States Army; Capt. W. E. Noble, United States Army; Gen. Arthur MacArthur, United States Army.

NETHERLAND.—R. C. von Panhuys, The Hague.

PARK AVENUE.—M. Shanasky, St. Petersburg; N. K. Kubes, Bohemia; S. Garmes, Casseres, Jamaica.

GILSEY.—L. G. Ellis, Brazil; B. R. Rice, Honolulu.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. H. Sleeper, Manila.

ALBEMARLE.—J. Caussade, Paris; H. S. Oznard, California.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Magerne, P. B., Lynn, Mass.; C. A. Stiles, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Manhattan.

Shortenburg and Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. R. Studley, cloaks, suits, and waists, 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. Powell, carpets, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, dress goods and millinery, 513 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Magin, I., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; I. Magin, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss M. L. Henge, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Houston Notion Company, Houston, Texas; J. L. Sonza, notions, 552 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Taylor, J., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Edson, silks, 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Metropolitan Clothing Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Goldberg, clothing, C. Fierstein, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. L. Tosney, underwear, 97 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McLaughlin Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. McLaughlin, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe on business pertaining to the installation of the fire control system at that post.

Capt. Edward Kemmett is assigned to the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; Capt. Wright Smith to the One Hundred and Thirteenth Company.

Major Harry R. Anderson is relieved from duty at Fort Riley and will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen for duty.

First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders.

Capt. William C. Davis is transferred from the Thirty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list.

Col. Charles W. Miner, (Sixth Infantry,) Major Smith S. Leach, (Corps of Engineers,) Major Henry P. Birmingham, (Surgeon,) Major Daniel E. McCarthy, (Quartermaster,) Capt. W. L. Simpson, (Sixth Infantry,) and First Lieut. George M. Hoffman, (Corps of Engineers,) are appointed a board to meet at Fort Leavenworth to inquire into and report on the water supply at that post.

Major Walter Howe is relieved at Fort Ethan Allen and will proceed to Governors Island for duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral C. C. Todd is retired from Oct. 31.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison is commissioned from July 4, 1902.

Civil Engineer P. L. Reed was appointed Oct. 28, 1902, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s			
1,000	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
500	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Am Cotton Oil 4½s			
6,000	99	99	99
Am Hide & L 6s			
3,000	96	96	96
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			
2,000	96	96	96
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s			
500	101½	101½	101½
5,000	101½	101½	101½
25,000	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	102	102	102
1,000	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
23,000	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Registered			
500	102¼	102¼	102¼
Adj 4s, stamped			
5,000	92	92	92
Balt & Ohio gold 4s			
1,000	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
17,000	101	101	101
10,000	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
Prior lien 3½s			
4,000	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	94	94	94
P, L E & W V 4s			
5,000	96	96	96
S'w'n Div 3½s			
50,000	89½	89½	89½
10,000	89¼	89¼	89¼
B'klyn Rap Tr 5s			
2,000	102	102	102
B'klyn Un El 1st			
6,000	101½	101½	101½
Canada South 1st			
1,000	105¾	105¾	105¾
Canada South 2d			
2,000	107½	107½	107½
Cent of Ga con 5s			
10,000	107	107	107
Cent Pac gtd 4s			
9,000	101	101	101
Ches & O con 5s			
3,000	118¼	118¼	118¼
Ches & O gen 4½s			
12,000	104½	104½	104½
Ches & O, Craig Val 5s			
5,000	112	112	112
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds			
155,000	96	96	96
4,000	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
52,000	96	96	96
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s			
1,000	106½	106½	106½
Chi, Mil & St Paul, W & M div 6s			
6,000	119½	119½	119½
Chi, St L & New O, Memphis div 4s			
1,000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Cin, San & C 1st			
1,000	115	115	115
C, C, C & St L gen 4s			
15,000	101	101	101
Cin, W & M 4s			
3,000	101½	101½	101½
St L div 1st			
1,000	102	102	102
Col F & I conv 5s			
10,000	97	97	97
10,000	97½	97½	97½
Col & South 1st 4s			
6,000	93	93	93
Consol Tobacco 4s			
3,000	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
13,000	66½	66½	66½
38,000	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
12,000	66½	66½	66½
10,000	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
20,000	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
20,000	66½	66½	66½
7,000	66½	66½	66½
9,000	66½	66½	66½
10,000	66½	66½	66½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 3, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
65¼	65½	5,450	*Amal. Copper Co	64⅝	65½	64	65½	+ ⅝
11⅞	12¼	900	*Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ¼
1	1¼	200	*Am. Bicycle Co	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	1,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	35½	35½	35⅜	35½	— ⅜
92¼	93½	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
54⅜	55¼	135	*Am. Grass Twine	55	55	55	55	+ ½
53¼	53½	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	53⅜	53¾	52½	53¼	— ½
97½	99	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99	99	99	99	...
10⅜	10⅞	2,735	*Am. Ice Co	11⅛	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	...
38⅝	87	700	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	37	36½	36⅝	— 1⅛
19	19¼	300	*Am. Linseed Co	19	19	19	19	+1
29½	30	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
94½	95	112	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
6	6½	100	*Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
45	45⅜	1,850	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45½	45½	45⅜	45½	— ⅛
95⅜	96	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95	95½	95	95½	...
122	122½	6,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	122	122½	121	122½	+ ⅜
13⅝	14½	100	*Am. Woolen Co	14	14	14	14	...
70	72	100	*Ann Arbor pf	71	71	71	71	...
88⅜	88½	21,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	87⅝	88½	87⅝	88½	+ ⅜
100¼	100½	2,230	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100⅛	100¼	100	100	— ⅛
105¾	105⅝	20,850	Baltimore & Ohio	106⅜	106⅝	105	105¾	—1⅛
103½	106	300	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅞	2,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅜	— ⅛
...	...	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	230	230	230	230	...
10⅜	11	100	Brunswick City	10¾	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
84	86	100	Canada Southern	85	85	85	85	...
135¼	135⅝	7,600	Canadian Pacific	135¼	135⅝	134⅝	135⅜	— ⅛
135¼	135⅞	300	*Ca. P. cts., 4th in. pd	135⅞	135⅞	135¼	135¼	— ⅜
49¼	49⅝	9,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	50	50½	49	49¼	—1⅛
35¼	35⅜	500	Chicago & Alton	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
29½	29⅝	6,400	Chicago Great West	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
84	85	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	84	84	84	84	...
44	44½	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	44	44	44	44	— ½
187⅜	188	10,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	188⅜	188⅝	186½	188	—1
193½	194	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	194⅜	194⅞	194	194	—1
223	225	500	Chicago & Northw	225	225	223½	223½	—2⅜
200¾	201	1,137	Chi., R. I. & Pac	200	200½	200	200½	+ ⅝
36⅞	37	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	37	37	36¼	37	...
16⅞	17	450	Chi. Union Trac	16½	17	16¾	17	— ⅜
47	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	48½	48⅝	48½	48½	—1
87¼	87⅝	3,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	87½	88¼	87	87⅝	— ¾
31⅜	32¼	800	Col. & Southern	32	32	31½	32	— ¾
72½	73¼	500	Col. & Southern 1st pf	73¼	73¼	73	73	— ¼
47½	48	400	Col. & South. 2d pf	47½	47⅝	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
22	23½	400	Col. & H. C. & I	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅜	— ¾
217½	218½	200	Consolidated Gas	217½	217½	217½	217½	—1½
31¼	32	133	Corn Products	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅞
167	169	700	Delaware & Hudson	168	168	167	168	— 2
253	254	100	Del., Lack. & West	253	255	255	255	— 3
90⅝	91¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
20½	20½	600	Detroit Southern	20½	20½	20	20	...
40	40¼	300	Detroit Southern pf	39	40	39	40	—1
87¼	88	155	Detroit United Ry	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞	—1⅛
18½	18½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At	18½	18½	18½	18¼	— ⅞
28½	29½	30	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	...
37⅞	38	6,700	Erie	38	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
66¾	67¼	1,300	Erie 1st pf	67	67	66¼	66½	—1
51	51¼	400	Erie 2d pf	51	51	51	51	— ½
60	61	200	Evans. & T. H	60	60	60	60	—1½
185½	188	467	General Electric	187	187	185¼	185¼	— ¾
188	189	400	Great Northern pf	188½	188½	188	188	—1
93½	95	100	Hocking Valley	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	—1⅝
147⅜	147¾	4,700	Illinois Central	147⅞	147⅞	146¾	147⅛	— ⅞
19	20	400	International Paper	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	...
72½	73	200	Internat. Paper pf	73	73	73	73	— ¼
75½	76	400	*Internat. Power Co	76	76	75½	75½	—1½
42½	43½	300	Iowa Central	43¼	43½	43	43	— ¼
73½	75	300	Iowa Central pf	75	75	74	74	—1¾
80⅝	80⅞	1,100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	...
34⅜	34⅝	600	Kansas City South	34	34½	34	34½	—1
56⅛	56½	200	Kansas City South. pf. N	56	56¾	56	56¼	— ½
32½	33½	100	Keokuk & D. M	33½	34½	33½	34½	...
79	80	200	Long Island	80	80	80	80	+3
135¾	135⅞	6,200	Louisville & Nashville	135⅝	136½	134⅝	135⅜	—1½
136⅝	137	23,800	Manhattan Elevated	137	137½	136¼	136½	— ¼
122	123½	900	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd	122½	122½	121	122	—1
140⅞	141	1,500	*Met. Street Ry	140¼	140¾	139⅝	140	— ¾
25⅛	25¾	400	Mexican Central	25¼	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
100	110	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	— ¼
82¼	82¾	1,075	M., St. P. & S. S. M	82¼	83½	82	82	— ¼
28⅝	29½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅛	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
59⅛	59¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	59⅜	60	59⅛	60	—1¼
103¾	103⅞	16,900	Missouri Pacific	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅜
103	106	500	Nash., Chat. & St. L	103	103	103	103	—2
45¼	45⅞	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45	45¾	45	45½	+ ½
103½	107	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
28	28½	500	*Nat. Lead Co	28	28⅝	28	28¼	— ½
91	93	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
38⅝	39¼	100	Nat. R. of Mex. pf	38½	39¼	38½	38½	— ½
176	178	100	*New York Air Brake	177½	177½	177½	177½	...
153	153¼	2,900	New York Central	153⅛	153½	153⅛	153⅞	— ¾
32⅝	32⅞	3,070	N. Y., Ont. & West	32⅜	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
72⅜	72⅝	24,500	Norfolk & Western	73½	73½	72⅜	72⅝	— ⅝
77	80	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	78	78	78	78	— ⅝
41⅛	42	100	Pacific Mail	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
165⅞	165¾	20,121	Pennsylvania R. R	166	166¾	165½	165¾	— ¾
101	103	2,100	People's Gas Chicago	103	103	101½	101½	— ½
63¼	63⅞	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	63½	62¼	63¼	+ ½
93	94¼	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	94	94	93⅝	93⅞	— ⅛
230	233	200	Pullman Company	231	231	230	230	—3
35⅜	36¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	36	36	36	36	— ⅜
80	90	210	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	90	90	90	90	+ ½
66⅝	66⅞	25,900	Reading	66⅞	67	66⅛	66⅜	— ½
77	77¼	2,400	Reading 2d pf	77½	77½	76¾	77	— ¼
211¾	213	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel	212	212	211	211½	— ¼
78½	79	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
23½	24	700	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ½
30½	33	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
79½	79¾	2,400	St. L. & S. F	81	81	79½	80	—1
73⅜	74	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	74½	74½	74	74	— ⅛
30½	31½	125	St. Louis Southw	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
66¾	67½	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf	67¼	67⅝	66¾	67⅜	+ ⅛
65½	66	600	Sloss-Sh. & T. Co	66	66	66	66	—1
70⅜	70½	27,800	Southern Pacific	70¼	70⅝	69⅝	70½	— ¼
36⅞	36⅜	1,420	Southern Railway	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	...
36¼	36⅜	700	So. Ry., stamped	36½	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅝
93	93¾	300	So. Ry. pf., stamped	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
65	65¼	400	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65	65½	65	65¼	— ¼
45¾	46	2,400	Texas & Pacific	45⅞	46	45¾	46	— ¼
30⅝	30½	2,400	Tol., St. L. & W	29⅞	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
47⅞	48	1,400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	47	48½	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
13	14	200	*Union Bag & Paper Co	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
78½	79	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	78½	78½	78½	78½	+1½
15¼	15½	900	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15½	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
56	56¼	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	56	56	56	56	— ½
104½	104¾	21,810	Union Pacific	104	104⅝	103¾	104⅜	— ¼
91¾	91⅞	500	Union Pacific pf	91⅜	91⅞	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	24½	500	United Rys. Invest	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
65¾	66	700	United Rys. Invest. pf	65½	66	65¼	66	+ ½
13¾	14	2,400	*U. S. Leather	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
90⅝	90⅝	570	*U. S. Leather pf	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	— ⅛
133	138	100	U. S. Express	137	137	137	137	—3
17½	18	100	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17¼	— ¼
56	58	100	U. S. Rubber pf	57	57	57	57	+2
39⅞	40	10,700	U. S. Steel	40	40	39¾	40	— ⅛
87⅞	88	8,028	U. S. Steel pf	87⅞	88	87⅞	88	...
31	31¼	2,500	U. S. Realty & Con	31½	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅛
74	74½	230	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	74½	74½	74	74⅞	...
66¾	67	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	67¼	67¼	66¾	66⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	33⅜	1,200	Wabash	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	2,820	Wabash pf	47½	47½	47	47½	—1
91	91¾	600	West. Union Tel	91¼	91½	91	91¼	+ ¼
26½	27	365	Wheel. & L. E	27	27	27	26¾	+ ¼
57⅞	58	125	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	57½	57½	57½	57⅛	—1⅜
34	35½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	37½	37½	37½	37⅛	— ⅛
27¼	28	400	Wisconsin Central	27½	27½	27	27⅜	— ⅛
52½	53	200	Wisconsin Central pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅜
Sales		5,323	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
710	Amal. Copper	64½	65¼	64½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53⅝	53½
30	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
180	Am. Locomotive	30	30	29⅞
2,040	Am. Sugar	121⅞	122⅜	121⅞
13,200	A., Top. & S. Fe	87⅞	88½	87⅞
100	A., T. & S. Fe pf	100	100	100
2,880	Balt. & Ohio	106⅜	106¾	105⅞
2,470	Brook. Rap. Tr	62¾	62⅞	62½
680	Can. Pacific	135¾	135¾	135¾
1,800	Ches. & Ohio	50	50½	49⅝
60	Chi. & Alton	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
490	Chi. Gt. West	29⅜	29¾	29⅜
6,970	C., Mil. & St. P.	188⅞	189⅜	188⅞
10	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
10	Chi. Union Trac	17	17	17
540	Col. Fuel	87⅛	88	88
10	Col. Southern	32½	32½	32½
50	Col. & H. Coal	22½	22½	21⅞
10	Dul., S. S. & At	18½	18½	18½
2,980	Erie	37⅞	38	37⅞
10	Ill. Central	146¾	146¾	146¾
710	Louis. & Nashv	136	136	135¾
7,440	Manhattan	136⅞	137¼	136⅝
40	Mex. Central	25	25½	25
170	Mo., K. & Tex	29	29	28⅞
10	Mo., K. & T. pf	90	90	90
9,300	Mo. Pacific	109½	109¾	109½
300	N. Y. Central	155	155¼	154⅝
200	N. Y., Ont. & W	32⅞	33	32⅞
4,630	Norf. & Western	73½	73¾	72⅝
710	Pennsylvania	165¾	166¼	165¾
60	People's Gas	102½	102⅝	102⅜
40	Pressed Steel Car	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
7,570	Reading	66⅞	67	66⅜
270	Rep. Steel	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
7,600	Southern Pacific	70¼	70⅝	69⅝
1,410	Southern Ry.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛
80	Tenn. Coal & Ir.	65	65⅛	65
730	Texas Pacific	45⅝	45⅞	45⅛
10	T., St. L. & W. pf	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
9,610	Union Pacific	104⅛	104½	103⅝
1,840	U. S. Leather	13⅞	14	13⅞
7,320	U. S. Steel	39⅞	40¼	39⅜
540	U. S. Steel pf	88⅜	88⅞	88⅛
70	Wabash	33¼	33¼	33¼
400	Wabash pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
20	Western Union	91¼	91¼	91¼
10	Wis. Central	27½	27½	27½
$5,620				

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	114½	114½	114⅛	114⅛

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $11,848,571, against $10,195,821 in the preceding week, and $9,216,053 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $414,181,584, against $422,139,344 in the corresponding period of last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	72	50	50
4th week Oct.	$4,441	$3,397	.....
From Jan. 1	158,595	123,812	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
4th week Oct.	661,008	600,938	522,593
Month	1,970,086	1,805,701	1,642,909
From July 1	7,426,258	6,705,703	6,135,991
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	950
4th week Oct.	212,000	177,428	156,068
Month	830,531	737,415	637,415
From July 1	2,357,433	2,107,488	1,896,469
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for September—			
Gross earnings	1,181,846	1,456,053	1,358,602
Op. expenses	814,687	851,047	785,371
Net earnings	367,159	605,006	573,230
Ratio op. exp.	68.9%	58.4%	57.8%
Gross, 3 months	3,390,262	4,302,036	3,951,414
Op. expenses	2,357,324	2,550,446	2,265,338
Net, 3 months	1,033,286	1,751,861	1,686,076
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	678,948	664,620	608,530
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratio op. exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross, 3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Op. expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net, 3 months	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for September—				
Gross earnings	4,027,525	.....	.....	.....
Op. expenses	2,368,513	.....	.....	.....
Net. earnings	1,659,012	.....	.....	.....
Other income	251,155	.....	.....	.....
Total income	1,910,167	.....	.....	.....
From July 1 to Sept. 30—				
Gross earnings	11,535,540	.....	.....	.....
Op. expenses	6,981,034	.....	.....	.....
Net earnings	4,854,506	.....	.....	.....
Other income	452,398	.....	.....	.....
Total income	5,306,904	.....	.....	.....
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for September—				
Gross earnings	225,719	164,824	163,074	
Op. expenses	108,426	114,306	109,275	
Net earnings	57,293	50,518	53,799	
Gross, 3 months	679,734	515,267	1,198,854	
Op. expenses	500,645	389,479	920,476	
Net, 3 months	179,089	145,788	272,378	
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for September—				
Gross earnings	112,592	99,226	97,401	
Op. exp. & taxes	84,037	75,370	70,150	
Net earnings	28,555	23,856	27,271	
Gross, 3 months	334,800	314,627	291,450	
Op. exp. & taxes	257,958	225,222	200,948	
Net, 3 months	96,902	89,395	81,502	
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for August and September—				
August gross	67,164	67,806	54,028	
Op. expenses	46,257	45,460	36,572	
August net	20,907	22,346	17,456	
September gross	70,339	57,021	55,837	
Op. expenses	44,307	43,682	35,300	
September net	26,032	15,339	21,587	
Gross, 3 months	206,319	182,222	186,309	
Op. expenses	134,623	127,706	109,576	
Net, 2 months	45,063	41,117	56,733	
NASHVILLE, CHAT. & ST. L. for September—				
Gross earnings	$746,983	$625,473	$630,235	
Op. expenses	516,618	431,016	390,873	
Net	230,365	194,457	230,562	
Charges	150,387	152,509	180,329	
Surplus	79,978	41,948	70,337	
Gross, 3 months	2,222,148	1,808,628	1,888,755	
Op. expenses	1,498,085	1,324,419	1,214,575	
Net	723,725	574,209	674,180	
Charges	452,761	457,529	483,977	
Surp., 3 months	270,964	116,680	190,203	
NORFOLK & WESTERN for September—				
Gross earnings	1,740,120	1,456,313	1,366,660	
Op. expenses	994,635	835,484	815,703	
Net earnings	745,485	620,829	550,957	
Ratio op. ex. p. c.	57.1	57.3	59.7	
Fixed charges	213,066	192,161	187,650	
Surplus	532,390	428,668	363,307	
Gross, 3 months	5,016,361	4,231,432	4,047,137	
Op. expenses	2,923,357	2,443,008	2,449,383	
Net earnings	2,093,504	1,788,424	1,597,754	
Fixed charges	634,160	576,485	562,950	
Surp., 3 months	1,458,344	1,211,939	1,034,804	
ST. LAW. & ADIRON. to the New York Railroad Commissioners for quarter ended June 30—				
	1902.	1901.	Increase.	
Gross	56,386	53,745	2,641	
Op. expenses	45,986	27,036	18,830	
Net	10,520	26,709	16,189	
Total income	10,874	27,125	*16,251	
Fixed charges	20,579	23,943	*3,364	
Deficit	9,705	13,182	12,887	
*Decrease. †Surplus.				
VAN BRUNT ST. & ERIE BASIN to Railroad Commissioners for quarter ended Sept. 30—				
Gross earnings	16,560	13,413	147	
Op. expenses	7,453	7,735	*282	
Net earnings	6,106	5,678	428	
Other income	79	73	6	
Total income	6,185	5,751	434	
Fixed charges	1,496	1,400	96	
Surplus	4,689	4,351	338	
*Decrease.				

The general balance sheet shows assets of $288,-065, including $252,429 cost of road and equipment and $35,635 cash on hand. The capital stock is $200,000; funded debt, $65,000, and profit and loss surplus, $16,787.

Reports have been filed with the Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended June 30, as follows:

Fulton Chain—Gross earings, $1,216; operating expenses, $1,230; net loss, $104; other income, $20; gross loss, $84; quarter's deficit, $84; cash on hand, $648; profit and loss surplus, $3,416.

Raquette Lake—Gross earnings, $5,093; operating expenses, $2,485; net loss, $4,366; other income, $[illegible]; gross loss, $[illegible]; quarter's deficit, $[illegible]; cash on hand, $[illegible]; profit and loss surplus, $[illegible].

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.70½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.34
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb.	.09¼
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72c; No. 3, 68@71c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 2 oats, 29c; No. 3 white, 28@32c; No. 2 rye, 48¾c; good feeding barley, 40@43c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $4.75; mess pork, per bbl, $16.62½@16.75; lard, per 100 lb, $10.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.62½@10.87½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed;) $9.87½@10; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@$10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Business in cotton was moderately active, with the course of prices somewhat irregular. The market opened steady at an advance of 1 point to a decline of 3 points. It rallied 4@8 points, but turned easier again on the unexpected contribution to receipts by Sabine Pass clearances to the amount of 15,062 bales, making the port receipts for the day 61,428 bales against estimated of 47,000 bales. The market turned easier subsequently to the extent of 1@8 points on the more active months, and was finally easy in tone, with the net change showing a rise of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. Exports for two days show 116,490 bales, against port receipts of 106,986 bales. The sales for future deliveries were estimated at 200,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 8.60 for middling upland and 8.55c for middling Gulf. Sales, 9,700 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 3,500 bales. Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7 13-16c; sales, 500 bales. Savannah quiet, 1-16c lower at 7⅞c; sales, 55 bales. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8½c; Norfolk quiet, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, 166 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 8 1-16c; sales, 510 bales. St. Louis quiet, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 309 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.28	8.32	8.28	8.28@8.30
December	8.39	8.47	8.39	8.40@8.41
January	8.45	8.55	8.48	8.48@8.49
February	8.21	8.21	8.21	8.25@8.27
March	8.24	8.32	8.24	8.26@8.27
April				8.25@8.27
May	8.26	8.32	8.25	8.28@8.27
June	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25@8.27
July	8.25	8.31	8.24	8.23@8.27
August	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.14@8.16

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Spot in moderate demand; prices 4 points lower; American middling fair, 4.98; good middling, 4.68; middling, 4.60; low middling, 4.50; good ordinary, 4.33; ordinary, 4.26. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,500 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales; no American. Futures opened quiet, and closed very steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.46, seller; November and December, 4.42, seller; December and January, 4.40, seller; January and February, 4.39, buyer; February and March, 4.39, seller; March and April, 4.39, seller; April and May, 4.39, seller; May and June, 4.39, seller; June and July, 4.38, buyer; July and August, 4.38, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Under a pressure of bearish statistics from all quarters the wheat market drifted lower, with unloading by discouraged bulls a feature. Prices yielded about ⅝c, reaching their weakest interval at midday and in the early afternoon, but recovering partially before the close on natural covering, and a report of fairly active export business of four loads of Spring wheat here and twenty-four loads at outports. A feature of the cash market was a sharp decline in differences, which aided materially in making the export business possible. Local stocks increased 241,000 bushels, and the contract supply decreased 8,800 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 80¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, all prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, Nov. 10-15; No. 2 red, 77c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾@69c; December, 68⅜c; May, 71⅝c; No. 2 hard, 67@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; December, 39⅝c@39¾c; May, 38⅝c. Oats—December, 27⅞c; May, 29c; No. 2 white, 32½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 73½c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 70c; November, 72c; December, 69¾c; May, 72⅛@72¼c; macaroni, No. 1,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal On for New Fifth Avenue Building —No. 835 Fifth Avenue Transferred—Other Dealings.

Reports that Acolian Hall, a new twelve-story structure on the west side of Fifth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, had been sold were denied yesterday by an officer of the corporation known as Number Sixty-eight William Street, which owns the property. It was admitted, however, that negotiations for the sale had been well advanced. Aeolian Hall occupies a plot 50 by 100, and adjoins the new building of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. These two structures cover the Fifth Avenue frontage of the old Stewart mansion site. The Aeolian Hall plot was bought by the New York Realty Corporation about a year ago, and was subsequently transferred to the Number Sixty-eight William Street company, by which the building operation was conducted. The property is under a twenty-one years' lease to the Aeolian Company at an annual rental of $36,000 net.

Mitchell A. C. Levy said yesterday afternoon that he had under consideration the erection of a nine-story bachelor apartment house at 46 West Fifty-sixth Street, a lot 25 by 100.5, now covered by a four-story dwelling, which he purchased recently from the estate of the late Justice Noah Davis. Mr. Levy also said that he had received several offers for the property in its present shape, and that he had reached no definite decision as to its future.

The property 835 Fifth Avenue, upon which Joel M. Marx has said that he intended to erect a fifteen-story apartment hotel, was transferred yesterday by John E. Roosevelt and another, as trustees, to August Hecksher, and by the latter reconveyed to the City Real Estate Company. The latter corporation frequently acts in the capacity of nominal owner, particularly in cases where several different interests control the real ownership. This circumstance, it was pointed out, might indicate that the neighboring owners had united in their efforts to block the apartment hotel project by buying 835 Fifth Avenue. One of these owners said last evening, however, that so far as he knew no such step had been taken, and nothing that he had heard would show that the other owners in the block had paid any attention to Mr. Marx's announcement.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Charles F. Schmidt the four-story building 24 Beaver Street, running through to Marketfield Street, on a plot 21.4 by 56.2 by 22.7 by 58.9. The purchaser, Charles A. Searing, will probably occupy the premises.

Herbert A. Sherman has resold for Park E. Bell the four-story dwelling 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, on lot 17 by 98.9.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for the American Realty Company to a client, for occupancy, the four-story stone-front dwelling 33 West Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2, facing Manhattan Square.

Francis M. Jencks has sold the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 25.2 by 84.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for H. J. Erickson the three-story dwelling 169 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 55 by 90, to J. F. Kenny, who has resold the property, taking in part payment the five-story dwelling at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

It is reported that Martin & Brother have bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 73 West Fiftieth Street, 17.1 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for S. H. Kaufenburgh to the Central Building, Improvement and Investment Company the three-story dwelling 128 West Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.5.

Anton Myers has bought the four-story tenement 219 East Fortieth Street, 22 by 98.9.

W. R. H. Martin is the buyer of 122 and 124 East Thirty-eighth Street, recently reported sold.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought 141 and 143 East Twenty-sixth Street, a plot 48.4 by 98.9, which will probably be resold for improvement.

S. Sindeband has sold for Lipman & Gold to Henry Grossman and David Zipkin, for $88,000, the six-story tenement 46 and 48 Avenue B, on plot 48 by 80.

Isaac and Sarah Gellis have bought from Sarah Lubetkin, for $78,000, the property 243 and 245 Henry Street, 46 by 80.

John Katzman has bought 312 and 314 East Eighth Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 49.8 by 97.6.

B. Meyer has sold the five-story double flat 54 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer is a client of Millard Veit.

William Stonebridge has sold to James Tercuso the vacant property (three lots) southwest corner Crescent Avenue and Hughes Avenue, also to the same party, the four houses northeast corner Arthur Avenue and Crescent Avenue, Bronx.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for E. L. McGowan and M. E. Carroll, 153 East Sixty-third Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, 16 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs report the following leases: No. 64 West Sixty-ninth Street for R. J. Mount to Jennie Seward; 126 West Eighty-sixth Street for H. A. James to George Cannon; 115 West Seventieth Street for estate of C. C. Weber to Leon Gothell; 255 West End Avenue for E. W. Baird to Charles C. Paulding; 263 West End Avenue for Harriot Norton to G. F. Seward; 52 West Eighty-third Street for H. E. Berg to W. M. Mordt; 177 West Seventy-eighth Street for H. C. Freidman to William Bauer; 294 West End Avenue for J. H. Enshaw to H. M. Copperthwaite; 311 West Seventieth Street for J. R. Dunning to Mr. Roberts; 117 West Eighty-seventh Street for L. Wise to J. A. Renwick; 141 Riverside Drive for E. K. Smoot to L. Schepp.

The four-story dwelling on the east side of Madison Avenue, 50.4 feet north of Fifty-fourth Street, sold recently by the Bunzl estate, was transferred yesterday to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart for a consideration of $100,000.

In addition to the sale of the Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., mentioned in another column, the Hotel Register Realty Corporation also reports that the Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, has been leased for a long term of years to a company in which Frederick J. Lancaster and Henry F. Roesser are the principal stockholders; also, that the Bingham apartment hotel, at Broadway and Ninety-fourth Street, has been leased, through Brokers Doolittle & Easton, to J. Frederick Graves, formerly of Springfield, Mass.; also, that Alfred R. Keen has taken the Hotel St. Hubert, 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, on a twenty-one years' lease, at an annual rental of $40,000 and taxes.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

224 and 226 Division Street, north side, 70 feet east of Clinton Street, 48 by 65, six-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to Timothy F. Nolan.....$14,500

By Vincent A. Ryan.

Green Lane, or Avenue, northeast side, 158 feet southeast of Fifth Street, Westchester, 96.3 by 106.5 by 36.8 by 115, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, K. A. Brennan..... 1,400

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

1,635 West Farms Road, west side, adjoining the land of Moses C. Rogers, 75 by 193 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, one-story frame buildings, and vacant; foreclosure sale, to A. C. Kimbler..... 3,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

128 East Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick loft building; Consolidated Gas Company, owners; H. Bradley, architect; cost, $450.

Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; H. Youngs, Denver, Col., owner; C. F. Winkleman of 118 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

AMSTERDAM AV, 823, e s, 25 ft n of 100th St, 25.3x75; Louis Celler, Jr., and others, heirs, to Theo. L. Flammer, ¾ part, all title, mtg $18,000..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 823, e s, 25 ft n of 100th St, 25.3x75; Charles M. Celler, heir, to Theo. L. Flammer, ¼ part and all title, mtg $18,000..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; Henry Schwarzwalder to Thomas Janney, Jr. (mtg $25,000,) other considerations and..... 100

ATTORNEY ST, 139, w s, 18.9x74.10x irregular; Fischel Weintraub to Aaron Gruber, (mtg $9,500)..... 1

ATTORNEY ST, 172, w s, 54 ft s of Houston St, 18x60; Israel Hyman to Leon Pearl..... Nom.

AVENUE C, w s, 60.3 ft n of 6th St, 20x83; Bella Meyer and others to Daniel Loewenthal, (mtg $3,500,) other considerations and..... 100

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 33.4x100; Max Borck to Harry B. Davis, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; The Seymour Realty Company to Max Borck, B. & S..... Nom.

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 34 ft s of 51st St, 33x25; James P. Cloherty to Christine B. Foster..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; L. Prentice Kellogg to Ethel T. Kellogg, B. & S..... 1

BROADWAY, 297 and 297½, w s, 74.2 ft s of Duane St, 37.3x104.4x41x104.4; Sackett M. Barclay to the Barclay Realty Company, mtg..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 299 and 299½, Duane St, 94 and 96, part of, begins Broadway, w s, 37.6 ft s of Duane St, 36.8x104.4x40.3 x104.4; Henry A. Barclay to the Barclay Realty Company, mtg..... Nom.

BROADWAY, 301 and 303; Duane St, 94 and 96, part of, begins Broadway, s w corner Duane St, 37.6x104.4x39.6x104.4; James L. Barclay to the Barclay Realty Company..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 52, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; August Miller to Max Gold... 1

CLINTON ST, 169, w s, 20x50; Morris Fleischman to Chevra Thilom Anshee Wishkowe, (mtg $8,750)..... 1

CROTONA AV, e s, 48 ft n of Oakland Place, 24x100; Conrad G. Strubel to Jacob Strubel, all liens..... 1

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Mary Macklin to Leopold Kaufmann, other considerations and..... 100

DOWNING ST, 23, n s, 18x70; William S. Patten to Ernesto Pecararo and another, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

DUANE ST, 98, s w s, 26x116.9x25x 116.9; James L. Barclay to the Barclay Realty Company, (mtg $70,000)..... Nom.

ESSEX ST, 118, e s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 16x60; Joseph Golding to Samuel Talkeff, (mtg $8,500)..... 13,250

ESSEX ST, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 17.6x50; Herman Popper to Samuel Breitbart..... 1

HENRY ST, n s, 23.3 ft w of Montgomery St, 46.1x80; Sarah Lubetkin to Isaac Gellis, (mtg $61,000)..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 475, s s, 20x50; Charles Berliner to Herman Hollander, quitclaim..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 475, s s, 20x50; Fanny Cohen to Herman Hollander, quitclaim. 1

HOUSTON ST, 100 and 102, n s, 38.1x71.10x irregular; Nicholas Foller to Harry T. Bernhard, (mtg $50,000)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 342, n e s, 25x69.8x25x68.4; Heinrich Kracke to Morris Mandelskorn, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

LENOX AV, n e corner of 139th St, 99.11x100; Simon Adler and another to Ray Finn and another, (mtg $95,500) other considerations and..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 484, w s, 80.5 ft n of 46th St, 20x75; Emma W. Haag to Rollin C. Newton and others, (mtg $8,000)... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 85.11 ft n of 45th St, 43x100; 45th St, n s, 68 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 35.6x w 5x n 33.5x w 16x s 68.11 to street x e 21; Samuel T. Gilford to Rollin C. Newton and another..... 86,500

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 45th St, 19x68; Thomas B. Gilford to Rollin C. Newton and others..... 30,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 35.6 ft n of 45th St, 16.5x75; John F. Gilford to Rollin C. Newton and others..... 26,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 128.11 ft n of 45th St, 21.6x100; Thomas B. Gilford, Jr., to Rollin C. Newton and others..... 31,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 16.5 ft s of 93d St, 16.5x75; John Rosekrans to Henry Wineburgh, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

LOTS 144, 145, and 146, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Patrick Rowley, (mtg $275)..... 1,950

LOTS 106, 107, and 114, map of Arden property; Isaac Fragner to Walter W. Taylor, ⅓ part, all liens..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 25x100; Gustav Bunzl and another, executors and trustees, to the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart..... 100,000

MADISON AV, 644, w s, 25x108; Jerome Bernheimer, trustee and executor, to Robert W. Taller..... 100,000

MADISON AV, 644, w s, 25x108; Benjamin Mordecai to Robert W. Taller, 1-9 part, B & S..... 1

MADISON AV, 644, w s, 25x108; Adele Bloomingdale and another to Robert W. Taller, quitclaim..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 112th St, 20.11x50; William Voelkel, referee, to Margaret A. Rowan..... 20,550

MADISON AV, s w corner of 112th St, 20.11x50; Margaret A. Rowan to Henry R. Steele, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

MARION AV, e s, 239 ft n of 194th St, 25x161.2x25.1x158.8; William H. Wright to Irene E. Wright and another, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

MORNINGSIDE PARK EAST, e s, 66.10 ft n of 121st St, 40x100; J. Prentice Kellogg to Ethel T. Kellogg, B. & S.. 1

NORFOLK ST, 153, w s, 25x100; Anna C. Storner to Joseph Rabinowitz, (mtg $32,-800)..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 41, n s, 19.9x75; Joseph H. Beams to Jeannie Z. Leggat, all title, quitclaim..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 41, n s, 19.9x75; Jeannie Z. Leggat to Peter P. Howard. 1

ORCHARD ST, 145 to 149, w s, 35 ft n of Rivington St, 75x75; Sender Jarmulowsky to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $54,000). Nom.

PARK AV, 1,743, e s, 20.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x75; Anna Baconby to Arthur M. Felson, (mtg $11,800)..... Nom.

PARK AV, 949, e s, 20x80; Mayer S. Auerbach to Martin L. Strauss, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly or 152d St, 75x95; David Quill to Patrick J. Cuddy..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 20 ft s of Lebanon St, 60x100; Lot 44, map of 112 lots; Henry Stoney estate at Tremont; Felix Amabile to Fannie Harris..... Nom.

SHERIFF ST, 80, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, runs e 75 ft x 25 e 25 x n 55 x w 100 to st x s 30 to beginning; Solomon to Abraham Schulder and another, (mtg $28,500)..... Nom.

SHERIFF ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 30x100x irregular; Katharina Mennlinger and another, executors, to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $10,500)..... $1,750

TIEBOUT AV, 2,102, e s, 20x100; Robert S. Sloat to John T. Slater, B & S, mtg $3,000)..... 1

TITTON AV, 1,559, w s, 25x100; Hibbert B. Roach to Lucy Tucker, (mtg $6,000).. 100

WATER ST, 614 and 616, n s, 46.8x65.6x 46.1x65.11; Lewis Kralewitch to Joseph Jerski, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 85th St, 125.8x100; Samuel Marx, referee, to Horace W. Forster, B. and S..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 125 ft n of 86th St, 0.8x100; Horace W. Forster to the rector, &c., of St. Ignatius Church of the City of New York, quitclaim..... 1

WEST END AV, e s, 125 ft n of 86th St, 0.8x100; Frederick P. Forster to the rector, &c., of St. Ignatius Church of the City of New York, B. and S..... 1

WILLIAM ST, 109, e s, 23.8x25.8x25x 96.6; Karoline Stender, individually and widow, to Katherina Ziegler, 2-3 part, B. & S., all liens..... 1

WOOSTER ST, 199, n w s, 24.6x100; Hyman Gross to Victor Guinzburg, mtg $40,000..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 207, 209, and 209½, w s, at centre line of former Amity Lane, runs s 50.4x w 100x n 75.4x e 104 to beginning; Ponsonby D. Ogle, heir to Conrad F. Kruse, and another, quitclaim.. Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 207, 209, and 209½, w s, at centre line of former Amity Lane, runs s 50.4x w 100x n 75.4x e 104 to beginning; Cora V. Dwight to Conrad F. Kruse and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 199, n w s, 24.6x100; Victor Guinzburg to Arlington Apron Company, (mtg $70,000)..... Nom.

2D ST, e s, 100 ft n of Opdyke Av, 55.6x 100x54.7x100; Peter Mowry to Edward Aegenhard, (mtg $750)..... 1

3D AV, w s, part Lot 72, map of Village of Morrisania, 52.8x128.4x51.8x129.3; Mary Schachner to Marie L. Miel, quitclaim..... 1

3D ST, n s, 280.11 ft e of Av B, 46x96.2; Hattie Miller to Abraham B. Keve, (mtg $55,000)..... Nom.

3D ST, n s, 280.11 ft e of Av B, 46x96.2; Albert Hersh, III, and another to Hattie Miller, one-third part, (mtg $52,500,) other considerations and..... 100

4TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x115; Samuel Rozinsky to Hyman Tally, one-half part, (mtg $8,500)..... 1

5TH AV, 835, e s, 75.5 ft s of 65th St, runs e 100x n 0.5x e 50x s 25.5x w 150 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; August Heckscher to City Real Estate Company, other considerations and..... 100

5TH AV, 835, e s, 75.5 ft s of 65th St, runs e 100x n 0.5x e 50x s 25x w 150 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; John E. Roosevelt and another, trustees, to August Heckscher, other considerations and..... 100

6TH ST, 712, s s, 145.8 ft from s corner of Avenue C, runs e 19.8x s 97x w 19.8x n 97; Samuel Kringel to Pinkus Burger and another, mtg $6,000, other considerations and..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 44x 97.6; Max Gold and another to Isidore Leipsig and another, mtg $50,000..... 1

8TH AV, 2,496, e s, 24.11x100; Mutual Real Estate Association to Max Halm, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

9TH ST, n s, 188 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 92.3; John Zimmermann to Samuel Greenfeld, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

9TH ST, 626 East, 25.6x83.11; George Cuddy, Patrick J. to David Quill; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 750

CUDDY, Patrick J., to Patrick H. Whalen and another; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,700

DAVIS, Harry B., to Max Borck; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, prior mtg $18,000, installments..... 500

D'HERBLAY, Emilie L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 13th St, 12 East, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 5,500

DREYFUS, Isaac, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 63d St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 19,000

EDELMAN, Louis, and another to Jacob Weinstein; Broome St, 584 and 586; (prior mtg $63,000,) due April 29, 1903, 6 per cent..... 35,000

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 65th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 2,100

FOX, Julius S., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 26th St, 141 and 143 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 75,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to John Zimmerman; 9th St, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years..... 7,000

GOLD, Max, to August Miller; Broome St, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

GOTTESMAN, Mendel, to Jonas Well and another; 51st St, 250 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. on..... 16,000

GRUHER, Aaron, and another to Fischel Weintraub; Attorney St, 139, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 83d St, 212 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

JANNEY, Thomas, Jr., to Henry Schwarzwalder; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 107th St, due Dec. 14, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary Macklin and another; Delancey St, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KEMPNER, Max J., and wife to New York Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 256 ft e of 1st Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.. 18,000

KINGSLEY, Henry E. to Alice Butler; 142d St, 506 West, (prior mtg $14,100 and all liens,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 149, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 3,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 147, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 16,333

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 145, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 16,333

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another, to Hudson Realty Company; Wooster St, 207, 209, and 209½, prior mtg $49,000, 1 year..... 13,000

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another, to Cora C. Dwight; Wooster St, 207, 209, and 209½, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year..... 36,000

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., and another, to Max Gold and another; 7th St, n s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, installments, 5 years.... 10,000

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Bella Meyer; Avenue C, w s, 60.3½ ft n of 6th St, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year..... 6,000

LOVE, William, to Jennet Fiohr; 173d St, 686 East, due Oct. 17, 1905..... 2,500

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to Ernst H. Herb; 41st St, 250 West, 5 years.. 20,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to Jacob P. Kissling; 41st St, 250 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year..... 5,000

MANDELSKORN, Morris, to Heinrich Kracke; Houston St, 342 East, prior mortgage $14,000, installments..... 10,000

44TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Peter Naylor to James W. Henning, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

48TH ST, 523 West, 25x100.5; James D. Arnold, referee, to Charles Martin, (mtg $14,000)..... 3,575

51ST ST, 250 East, 20x100.5; Mathilde Kassewitz to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

51ST ST, 250 East, 20x100.5; Jonas Well and another to Mendel Gottesman, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 100.5; Charles Donohue, trustee, to Thomas Buckley, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

54TH ST, 451 West, 24.6x100.5; Sarah A. Brush to Jean Hammerstein, (mtg $4,500) 1

63D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Ernest H. Luebbers to Isaac Dreyfus..... 100

63D ST, 109, n s, 81 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; Anna Lord to Thomas Berkeley, other considerations and..... 100

72D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Adolf Schnurmacher to Ludwig Weinberger, (mtg $10,500)..... 100

83D ST, 65 West, 16.8x102.2; Samuel Schwab to Nathan Ottinger, and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

87TH ST, 138 West, 20x100.8; Samuel Schwab to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 480

99TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; John B. Roberts to Sophy E. Crozier, (mtg $53,717)..... 1,000

106TH ST, 161, n s, 196 ft w of 3d Av, 23.3x100.11; 108th St, 163, n s, 167.9 ft w of 3d Av, 23.3x100.11; Moses Schorsch to Karl M. Wallach, (mtg $29,000).... 33,000

106TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100; Edward Jeans to Jessie L. Boughton..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 100.11; William J. Light and another to Benjamin J. Light, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Mitchell A. C. Levy to Sadie Caro, (mtg $2,100)..... 1

124TH ST, 59 East, 18x100.11; Anna Lebmann to Katherine Riehl, mtg $7,000... 1

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Charles Putzel, referee, to Henry Yockel, as trustee, mtg $130,000..... 20,000

126TH ST, 63, n s, 213.7 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11; Adonijah H. Brummell to Adelaide Arnold, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 50x 99.11; Maria T. Coakley to Dora Tetjen, (mtg $34,000)..... 44,000

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 30x 99.11; George M. Mackellar to William F. Dobbs, mtg $29,500..... 1

131ST ST, 55, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Albert Deutsch to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $20,000,) other considerations and..... 100

132D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 99.11; Mary M. O'Reilly to James Everard, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

151ST ST, 460, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x99.11; 151st St, 458, s s, 176 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x99.11; Samuel A. Cramer to Peter Freese and another, (mtg $38,000,) other considerations and..... 100

159TH ST, 522 West, 25x99.11; Morgan V. Gress and another to Bernard J. Clark, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,746; Frederick H. Walker to John E. Kevill, 10 years..$1,800, $2,100

BLEECKER ST, 356; Joseph G. Hanson to Emile Huber, 5 years..... 630

BROADWAY, 4,601; John G. Beck to Thomas J. Beck, 5 years..... $600, 720

COLUMBIA ST, 95; Abraham Schwartz to Samuel Eckert, 5 years..... 2,100

FORT WASHINGTON RIDGE ROAD, (branch,) w s, 50 ft s of stable standing on said property; Jacob Hays, individually and as executor, and others to Julius Keller, 5 years..... $2,500, 3,500

GRAND ST, 76; George R. Betts, trustee, to Otto B. Hartwig and another, 5 years..... $2,000, 2,100

HOUSTON ST, 215 East; Egerton L. Winthrop, individually and as attorney, to Goodman Kostink and another, 3 11-12 years..... 480

RUTGERS ST, 80; Nathan Hutkoff to Thomas Curren, 5 years..... $600, 720

ST. ANN'S AV, 341; Jacob Dohrmann to Antonio Kindler, 1 6-12 years..... 360

SYLVAN PLACE, 1, n w corner of 120th St; Patrick Keirns, executor, to Henry Fehm, 2 years 6 months..... $1,200, 1,500

WASHINGTON ST, 819 and 821; Rose McKenna to Patrick J. Molloy, 10 years, $2,400..... 2,700

4TH ST, 197 East; George A. Myers to John Ferschmann, 5 years..... 2,100

8TH AV, 488; Albert L. Thompson to Charles Rohe, 9 years..... 1,950

110TH ST, 418 East; P. Michel & Co. to Jacob Karasik and another, 3 years..... 480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABINGDON WAREHOUSING COMPANY to Trust Company of the Republic; 13th St, n s, 302 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $100,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... $25,000

ARLINGTON APRON COMPANY to Victor Guinzburg; Wooster St, 199, 5 years.

BARTELS, Charlotte M., to William J. Boesch; Crotona Park South, 916, 5 years..... 5,000

BATTERY PLACE REALTY COMPANY to North American Trust Company, as Trustee; Battery Place, n e corner of West St, to Washington St, due Jan. 1, 1923..... 650,000

BEATTY, Robert A., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Sullivan St, 50, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

BERKELEY, Thomas, to Alfred M. Rau; 63d St, n s, 81 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BERNARD, Jane B., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 27th St, 253 and 255 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 17,000

BLUMENTHAL, Augustus, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 74th St, n e corner of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

BRADLEE, Winslow, to William J. Hoe; Amsterdam Av, 1,823, 3 years..... 11,000

BREITBART, Samuel, to Herman Popper; Essex St, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, (prior mtg $9,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

BREITBART, Samuel, to Peter Otten; Essex St, e s, 70 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years..... 9,000

BUCKLEY, Thomas, to Charles Donohue; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

CARO, Sadie, to Mitchell A. C. Levy; 123d St, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 750

CUDDY, Patrick J., to David Quill; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,700

CUDDY, Patrick J., to Patrick H. Whalen and another; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Kelly St, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

DAVIS, Harry B., to Max Borck; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, prior mtg $18,000, installments..... 5,500

D'HERBLAY, Emilie L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 13th St, 12 East, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 19,000

DREYFUS, Isaac, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 63d St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 35,000

EDELMAN, Louis, and another to Jacob Weinstein; Broome St, 584 and 586; (prior mtg $63,000,) due April 29, 1903, 6 per cent..... 35,000

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Holy Trinity to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Central Park West, n w corner of 65th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 2,100

FOX, Julius S., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 26th St, 141 and 143 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 75,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to John Zimmerman; 9th St, n s, 183 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years..... 7,000

GOLD, Max, to August Miller; Broome St, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

GOTTESMAN, Mendel, to Jonas Well and another; 51st St, 250 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. on..... 16,000

GRUHER, Aaron, and another to Fischel Weintraub; Attorney St, 139, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

HOLY TRINITY ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 83d St, 212 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

JANNEY, Thomas, Jr., to Henry Schwarzwalder; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 107th St, due Dec. 14, 1902, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary Macklin and another; Delancey St, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KEMPNER, Max J., and wife to New York Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 256 ft e of 1st Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.. 18,000

KINGSLEY, Henry E. to Alice Butler; 142d St, 506 West, (prior mtg $14,100 and all liens,) 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 149, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 3,000

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 147, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 16,333

KIRSH, Nathan, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Orchard St, 145, prior mtg $18,000, 9 years..... 16,333

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another, to Hudson Realty Company; Wooster St, 207, 209, and 209½, prior mtg $49,000, 1 year..... 13,000

KRUSE, Conrad F., and another, to Cora C. Dwight; Wooster St, 207, 209, and 209½, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year..... 36,000

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., and another, to Max Gold and another; 7th St, n s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, installments, 5 years.... 10,000

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Bella Meyer; Avenue C, w s, 60.3½ ft n of 6th St, prior mtg $3,500, 1 year..... 6,000

LOVE, William, to Jennet Fiohr; 173d St, 686 East, due Oct. 17, 1905..... 2,500

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to Ernst H. Herb; 41st St, 250 West, 5 years.. 20,000

LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to Jacob P. Kissling; 41st St, 250 West, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year..... 5,000

MANDELSKORN, Morris, to Heinrich Kracke; Houston St, 342 East, prior mortgage $14,000, installments..... 10,000

ROWAN, Margaret A., to Title Insurance Company of New York; Madison Av, s w corner of 112th St, 3 years..... Omitted

ROWLEY, Patrick, to John J. Gleason; lots 144 to 146, map of Gleason property in Twenty-fourth Ward, due Aug. 1, 1905..... 275

SABRATELLA, Louis, to Lillie E. Lilienthal; 114th St, 425 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,500

SCHNEIDER, August, to Bowery Savings Bank; Eagle Av, 901, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 4,000

SCHUDER, Abraham, and another, to Joseph Solomon and another; Sheriff St, 80, installments, 4 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

SHAW, Margaret, to John J. Ryan; 141st St, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, (prior mtg $3,800,) due April 29, 1904, 6 per cent..... 700

SLATER, John T., to Lizzie Van Riper; Tiebout Av, 2,102, 2 years, 6 per cent. 300

SOLOMON, Annie, to Peter Donald; 118th St, 28 West, 5 years..... 21,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, to Minnie Waxelbaum; Sheriff St, 80, 5 years..... 25,000

STOCK, William, to Julia Fox; 85th St, 68 West, prior mortgage $6,500, due March 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 3,000

STRAUSS, Martin L., to Charles A. Stern; Park Av, 949, 1 year..... 5,000

STRUBEL, Conrad G., to Nathalie M. Strubel and another; Washington Av, new w s, 25 ft s of 179th St, due May 12, 1905..... 12,500

TAIKEFF, Samuel, to Joseph Golding; Essex St, 118, installments, 6 per cent... 2,750

TELLER, Ella, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19th St, 318 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

THE FEMALE ACADEMY OF THE Sacred Heart to Title Guarantee Trust Company; Madison Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

TUCKER, Lucy, to Hibbert B. Roach; Tinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 1 year..... 2,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Samson Lachman; 180th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, prior mortgage $22,000, 1 year.. 3,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Lottie Schlussel, executrix; 80th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

YOST, Charles A., to Daniel Westerau and another, executors; 130th St, s s, 185 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY to Robert C. Lewis..... 1

RIEHL, Helene, to New York Security and Trust Company..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Bowery Savings Bank..... 20,000

LANE, Charles, to American Mortgage Company..... 10,815

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, 3 assignments..... 19,500

BINESSE, Harry V., and others, to Blanche Bergenstein..... 1

LAHEY, William T., to the Lahey Company..... 1

RODMAN, Thornton M., trustee, to Mary R. Frost.....

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1¼ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

All kinds of real estate, fair prices; buy on rising market; shore fronts, hill tops, farms, country seats; acreage lists. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,800. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

We have clients seeking dwelling houses and apartments in good locations, furnished and unfurnished. Send us particulars.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av. and 28th St.

LOT OWNERS

Desiring to build a home—We can build for you, make 99 per cent. loan if necessary, furnish plans and specifications; no speculators. Send particulars to "Construction," O Box 210 Times.

I manage, rent, sell, exchange, and lease Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Splendid location, Maplewood, N. J., 15 miles out on D., L. & W. R. R.; new house, nine rooms and bath, open plumbing, all improvements; price moderate; easy terms. Owner, Room 1,201, 302 Broadway, New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Indian River pineapple lands, ½ mile river fronts; high banks; beautiful villa sites; big speculation; less than ⅓ its value; apples and oranges; also some of the finest property in Orlando. Address Postmaster Melbourne, Fla., or L. H. Geer, Orlando, Fla.

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Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

First-class hotel; fine condition; newly furnished; owner being interested in neighborhood will sell to acceptable party only; satisfactory reasons for selling; no brokers. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

200 acres: 12-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; 300 feet causeway; would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—Gentleman's home; 50 acres rich land, large buildings, stock, crops; possession; price, $2,250; terms very easy; bargain; near village. Clark & Son, Dover, Del.

For Sale—Two mills, cheap, with splendid water power in the Village of Stafford Springs, Ct. For particulars, write to J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hotel in Catskills; 1,500 feet elevation; 70 rooms; modern improvements; pure water; for sale at half cost. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Groton, Conn.—House, barn, 6 acres; near station; $4,500. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

1ST, 2D AND 3D LOFTS
in the fireproof building
696-702 B'way, Cor. 4th St.
Size, 75x135.

Centre of the cloak, clothing, and millinery trade. Swift-running passenger and freight elevators. APPLY TO AGENTS,
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

—TO LET—
DESIRABLE STORE, 40x200,
including BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR.
357-9 BROADWAY - - 110 MERCER ST.
Apply to
BERGEN & DYKMAN,
189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Hall to rent.—Select concerts, society meetings or lectures, piano, morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-03. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

537 and 539 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

To Lease—Waterfront lots, with bulkhead; also corner lots East 30th St.; also large lofts South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Ladies' tailoring establishment, finely furnished, good location; very reasonable rent; bargain. Apply Martin, 1,931 Broadway, (65th St.)

A Dey St. building, near Church, to let from May 1st. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $13 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Milliner, dressmaker, corsetmaker, or any ladies' business; every convenience only $20. 1,931 Broadway, corner 65th St.

Desirable furnished offices, suitable manicurist, hairdresser, teacher, any business; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale, and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Owner going abroad for the Winter wishes to rent until Oct., 1903, his sunny three-story house, 120 East 22d St., completely furnished as private house; rent, $2,000. Apply 100 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Just one more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. BAIRD, 230 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Five rooms, $16—$18; six rooms, heated halls, bath, $20—$22. Lounsbery, 107 West 98th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FOXHALL,

Recently Completed,
Facing Columbia College.
A Few Desirable Suites Remaining.
Corner 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
High Class Seven Story Apartment House.

This house commands attention from those who seek choice Apartments where every device for comfort is installed and in a section that is exclusive. It stands on one of the highest points of Manhattan Island. All rooms are light and airy; open fireplaces; with elegant gas logs and andirons: drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; bevelled plate mirror; closed door in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms.

Suites of five to seven rooms and bath, $60 to $100.

Superintendent on premises or
RICHTMYER & IRVING Agts., 2649 Broadway, bet. 100 and 101st Sts.
'PHONE 3186 RIVERSIDE.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

$1,900 — NEW APARTMENT HOUSE. Madison Av., corner 90th St., opposite Carnegie residence—Only one left, 1st apartment, corner, 8 rooms and 2 bathrooms; beautiful, modern home; splendid residential section.
Just the place for a PHYSICIAN

$480 TO $510 — THE VAN NYDECK, 64 East 90th St. Seven room and bath apartments; elevator and all improvements.

$720 — THE PROSPECT HILL, Madison Av., cor. 91st. Choice apartment of 8 rooms and bath; elevator service.

$540 TO $780 — THE ORMISTON AND LUCINDA, Madison Av., cor. 98th St. New apartment houses, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; elevator service; inlaid floors; open plumbing; large rooms; beautiful entrance ways.

$500 TO $660 — NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST 89TH ST. Splendid apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; near 5th Av., private neighborhood.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Cor. 86th St.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House.
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

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THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

The El Dorado,
Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS. Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
(Owner and Builder, on premises.)

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and mail service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

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N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL E. PUGH, OWNER.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—504 West 22d St., second flat, five large rooms, practically a corner, having side light; rent $25.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

1,049-53 Park Av., near 86th St.—Steam heated apartments, six large rooms; houses are perfectly kept. Rents, $22 and $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

201 East 71st St., cor. 3d Av.—2d flat, 25x90; 3-family house; all improvements; 8 large, sunny rooms. Rent, $47.50.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—1,124 3d Av., near 65th St.—First floor, six large rooms, single house. Rent, $22.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

A.—161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms,
with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th st.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
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"THE ANTOINETTES,"
43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

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Riverside and 115th Street,
overlooking the Drive and River;
7 to 12 rooms, 2 baths, and butler's pantry; up-to-date in every detail; mahogany trim, mail chute, telephone, &c.
Descriptive book on application.
Rents, $1,300 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St., and 159 West 125th St.

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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

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Madison Av., S. W. corner 125th St. Convenient to all railroads; every modern improvement: complete service; seven large, light, handsomely decorated rooms and bath, $600 to $720. Superintendent on
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
130 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST.
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS,
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

The Cambridge & Oxford,
Corner 124th St. and Madison Av., facing beautiful Mount Morris Park; three lots; six rooms and bath $600, seven rooms $900, and eight rooms $840. All night service. Every modern convenience. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

61-69 EAST 86th.
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

APARTMENTS.

Apartments to rent, with or without restaufant service, furnished or unfurnished.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

THE RUTHERFORD
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suits of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

A.—Steam-heated apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; pleasant outlook front and rear; the houses are perfectly kept, and the rents are from $27.50 to $35. Easy of access; the electric elevated station at 67th St.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

For Rent.—Corner apartment, southern exposure, first flight; nine rooms, all modern appointments and large; excellent location; two blocks from station of elevated R. R.; one block from Lexington Av. cars, conveying through to Broadway; rent, $60 per month. Apply to M. D. Barry, 1,083 3d Av.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment, one flight; seven large rooms; improvements; splendid neighborhood; reasonable rent.

Riverside Drive apartment, eight and nine rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; telephone; reasonable. 127, near 85th St.

Central Park West, 468, (Corner 107th St.)Flat; seven rooms, bath; all improvements; $35.

Must sublet large 8-room apartment, West 83d St., $75 month. K., Box 144 Times.

18th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; fourth floor; fireproof.

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The Arlington
18-20 West 25th St.,
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High Class Apartment Hotel.
Just Completed.
Steel Fireproof Construction.

An apartment hotel centrally located, with every new device and innovation for the comfort and convenience of its guests. Superior service and appointments. Cuisine under the direction of a most experienced chef and corps of assistants. Service a la carte or on the American plan.
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Rentals, $600 to $1,550.
Descriptive booklet on application.
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112 WEST 72ND ST.
An Apartment Hotel Now Open
SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

In perfection of equipment, superior service, and location it is unequalled. service, and location. It is unequalled. Booklet mailed.
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APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.

Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
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THE WESTMINSTER
APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.



THE HIGHLANDS, 91st St., Lexington Av.—New apartment hotel; ideal home; elegance, quiet; family; transient; rooms, $3.50-$10 weekly; single room, board, $11; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $22; superior cuisine, $7.50-$8.75 weekly; transient, $2.50 upward daily; parlor, bedroom, board, two, $4.50; 100 vestibule bathrooms, use included; suites, furnished, unfurnished; housekeeping; roof garden, sun parlor; telephones. Booklet.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.

Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.
New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL — 139th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St. Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

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No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

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LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, Head Master.
Thorough Schooling for Boys from 7 to 18.
WORK WAS RESUMED SEPT. 25TH.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street.
Central Park, New York City.
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ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

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Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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SCRANTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Unable to supply demand for bookkeepers and stenographers; students drawing salaries ranging from $40 per month to $70 per week, in all the large cities. Buck & Whitmore, Proprietors, Scranton, Penn.

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Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

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CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.

They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson - - $155
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Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
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"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

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138 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE
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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT (taken in trade) $87
UPRIGHT (slightly used) 125
BROOKLYN—538 FULTON ST.
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JERSEY CITY—138 NEWARK AVE.
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UPRIGHT (good maker) 100
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$5 TO $7 MONTHLY.
New Pianos to Rent. Rent Applied.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers:
Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spieiman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS.
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
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THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 beautiful upright; elegant Colonial upright, latest improvements, $95; Steinway, great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3: rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new handsome upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Surrogate Notices.

GERKEN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to HENRICH GERKEN, Bernard Gerken, Charles Gerken, Annie Hondes, the American Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN GERKEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Diedrich Gerken, as Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the aged of twenty-one years,

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.

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134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings,)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave

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Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
READY THIS WEEK.

High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.

Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
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HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction. Absolutely Fireproof.

Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent,
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte.
Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Autumn Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER,
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

THE LODGE,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR,
29 miles from New York on the N. Y. C. R. R., Scarborough Station. Most delightful suburban hotel in America. Will remain open until December 1st. Phone, Briarcliff No. 1. Ideal place for Thanksgiving parties. Special inducements. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 13-15 West—The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

21st St., 23-17 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. —Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

45th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; gentlemen only; American family; moderate.

40th St., 163 West.
Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS—light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

70th St., 30 West.—A few select table guests desired; excellent cuisine and service; individual tables; large, light parlor dining room; reference exchanged.

70th St., 104 West.—Handsome rooms, with board; house newly furnished and renovated throughout; references.

83d St., 61 East.—Elegant large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen or couple; Jewish family; references exchanged.

95th St., 66 West.—Large sunny room; excellent table; refined home; near park; reasonable; reference.

Persons employed during day, can have desirable rooms and good board; reduction to two occupying one room. Southeast corner 105th St. and Mott Av.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Furnished Rooms.

44th St., 247 West, Near Broadway.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

64th St., 44 East.—A clean, commodious, well-furnished room; private house; references; breakfast if desired.

65th St., 164 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, dressing room; every modern improvement; telephone; private house; suitable two gentlemen or couple; $4, $6, $7.

71st St., 273 West.—Fine large sunny room and bath; gentlemen only; private house; references.

80th St., 100 West.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, $3 up; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen only.

94th St., 175 East.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; breakfast or board optional; reasonable.

126th St., 64 East.—Large, comfortable room; running water; also nicely furnished front hall room; bath.

131st St., 243 West.—Desirable square, also hall room; every convenience; private American family; gentlemen only.

136th St., 226 West.—Nicely furnished, sunny room in private house; every convenience of refined home.

140th St., 717 East.—Single and double furnished rooms, all conveniences; board reasonable. Brooks.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle A. Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

One or two adults can find beautiful rooms, with all improvements, with or without break-

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

A first-class bakery and cracker business on a prominent thoroughfare in Brooklyn for sale; on account of sickness; horse and wagon. Apply Chas. A. Braun, 129 George St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—To buy or manufacture on royalty, patented articles of merit of any kind. Pan-American Acetylene Co., 491 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.

Ladies' tailoring establishment, finely furnished, good location; very reasonable rent; bargain. Apply Martin, 1,931 Broadway, (65th St.)

Excellent opportunity for manicurist, hairdresser, teacher; desirable furnished offices; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

Never thrown away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Steam laundry for sale; old-established; well equipped; Philadelphia. 5,520 Thompson St., Philadelphia.

Help Wanted—Females.

Bookbinders.—Wanted, experienced feeders for paint job folding machine. Eugene C. Lewis Co., 218 William St.

Neckwear—Slipstitchers, teck and puff makers; hands on mufflers and full dress protectors; also neat sewers and experienced girls to pack neckwear; best prices; steady work. Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 737 Broadway.

Wanted—First-class laundress for small family, (Protestant;) good tempered and obliging; about 30 years old. Call Tuesday, 49 West 25th St.; references required.

Help Wanted—Males.

Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 118 1st St.

Wanted—Five men of business ability to represent our new Encyclopaedia; experience not necessary; professional men preferred; weekly salary or guaranty paid. Write, giving qualifications, references, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Wanted—Steel and copper-plate engraver; steady employment, excellent salary. Address, at once, F. C. Nunemacher Press, Louisville, Ky.

Wanted—An experienced ivory ball turner. Apply Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 227-229 4th Av.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

As mother's help by experienced English lady; entire charge of little children; no objection to country; highest personal references. M., Box 308, 1,267 Broadway.

Governess.—A superior English nursery governess, teaching elementary French and German, desires position city or country; three years' reference from last employer. English, 25 East 14th St., advertising office.

Governess.—As visiting or residing governess; by refined North German Protestant; competent to teach English branches, German, piano; references. Miss E. Meyer, 213 West 46th St.

Governess.—By competent French governess; entire charge children; good teacher, sewer; best city references. Mlle., 134 West 26th St.

Stenographer.—By an experienced stenographer, understanding all office work. Lyman, Box 129, New York Times.

Wanted—Boy in architect's office. K Box 203 Times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

Cook.—By excellent neat young cook; soups, fish, entrées, game, baking, pastry, creams, ices, frappes; obliging; several years' reference. 417 West 56th St., near 9th Av.

Cook.—By first-class cook; small family; would go short distance in country; best reference. 343 East 33d St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaking.—Accordion pleating, dyeing, cleaning, feather curling, and repairing done at lowest prices; shortest notice. Pompadours, 12 West 125th St. and 2,028 3d Av., 112th St.

Dressmaker desires engagements out by day; moderate terms.

CROKER'S TRIAL IS ENDED

Commissioner Sturgis Probably Will Announce Decision Nov. 15.

Stenographer's Bill for Taking the 630,000 Words of Testimony Will Be About $3,000.

The trial of Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, which was begun at Fire Headquarters Sept. 29, was ended yesterday. The session was taken up by the prosecution in introducing rebuttal testimony.

Harry Blum, employed by a photographer, produced a photograph of the Park Avenue Hotel, taken recently from a window of room 1450½ of the Waldorf-Astoria, which on the night of the fire in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Feb. 21 last, was occupied by E. L. Hargreaves, a lumber manufacturer. It was introduced to sustain the contention of the prosecution that the fire in the hotel was not an "independent" one, but due to the armory fire.

Mr. Hargreaves testified that he watched the armory fire from the window in question, saw sparks and brands from it go over the hotel, noticed one brand lodge and burn on the roof of the hotel near the elevator hood flues for ten minutes, and then there was a glare of flame in windows of the hotel superstructure.

John J. Delany, counsel for Chief Croker, failed to show in cross examination that Mr. Hargreaves was unduly zealous as a witness for the prosecution.

Fire Marshal Freel gave testimony in corroboration of that of Mr. Hargreaves. Fireman Marx of Engine 47 was called to contradict Chief Croker's testimony that he did not summon Assistant Foreman Williamson to his office Nov. 25, 1901. Such a summons, the witness swore, was sent and responded to.

David Graham, clerk at Fire Headquarters, and Assistant Secretary Shields gave testimony in regard to records to sustain the charge that Chief Croker "blocked" the prosecution of men who did not leave the Clifford, or "Pinkies," Association and join the new, or Scannell Association. Mr. Graham produced and identified the official report of the trial of ex-Foreman James D. Clifford. In a dispute over the reception of this evidence Mr. Delany and Mr. Cosby "jangled," and Mr. Cosby exclaimed:

"I will not be dictated to."

"Yes you will," retorted Mr. Delany, "because you are foolish."

Mr. Sturgis called to order with his gavel and said that counsel would not further indulge in discourteous remarks. Mr. Delany said that Mr. Cosby was the aggressor.

Mr. Cosby entered on the record testimony taken at the Clifford trial, which contradicted Chief Croker's evidence at the present trial, and also the testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest in the case of the victims of the Park Avenue Hotel fire. He read Chief Croker's testimony on that occasion to the effect that in his opinion the hotel was not fireproof.

When the prosecution announced the end of its case Mr. Delany made several motions to dismiss the charges. Mr. Sturgis denied the motions.

A decision in the case may be expected about Nov. 15. The stenographers have taken 6,300 folios or 630,000 words of testimony, and this item will cost the city about $3,000.

MOLINEUX LAWYERS MAY NOT USE WOMAN WITNESS.

Fear Jury Would Discredit Story of Policeman's Wife That She Saw Poison Package Mailed.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux said yesterday that it was true that a Brooklyn woman—the wife of a policeman—had come to them with the assertion that she saw the poison package mailed, and that the individual mailing it was not the defendant, but one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, associated with Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black as counsel for Molineux, is authority for this story. The defense has not yet determined to put this woman on the stand. They are still investigating her story, and attempting to corroborate the various details of it. The name of the woman has not yet been divulged.

"We realize perfectly well the gravity of introducing such a witness as this," said Mr. Olcott yesterday. "But when a woman of unblemished character and standing comes to us with a story such as this and the various details of which we have found to be true, what can we say?"

This woman, it is said, attended the first trial. She picked out from the crowd in the courtroom one of the witnesses for the prosecution as the man she saw mail this package. Her family attempted to dissuade her from mixing up with the case, but she insisted that it was a matter of conscience, and she told the lawyers in the case her story.

A vast number of persons have approached the Molineux lawyers with offers to testify to various sensational facts. Many of them have been crazy. Many have had ingenious schemes to get money, it is said. Out of this very large number, this woman alone, of the voluntary witnesses, has received serious attention. The obvious suspicion with which any such testimony would be received by a jury is what makes the attorneys for the defense reluctant to place the witness on the stand.

Another fact which is likely to have weight in deterring the defense from calling on this woman to testify, is the fact that the name of the witness she identified as the person who mailed the poison package is a man whose name has been mentioned before in connection with this crime. His every action on Dec. 22, 1898, the day the package was mailed, has been investigated by the District Attorney, and it was found that he was not near the General Post Office on the afternoon or evening of that day.

SECRET MARRIAGE PROBABLY COST HER VAST WEALTH.

Mrs. Rockwell Said to Have Been Disinherited by Her Millionaire Grand Uncle, F. A. Palmer.

Mrs. Samuel D. Rockwell, the grandniece of Francis Asbury Palmer, who died last Wednesday, is not remembered, it is reported, in the financier's will, which is soon to be offered for probate. Mrs. Rockwell, who was Miss Susan O. Lewis prior to her first marriage, up to the time the second marriage was made public was the favorite relative of Mr. Palmer, and it was understood that she would inherit the bulk of his property.

It is reported that Mrs. Rockwell will contest the will if it turns out that she has been cut off. Mrs. Rockwell's first husband was J. Miller Crampton. He died, leaving her with two sons. She married Mr. Rockwell in 1898. The marriage was kept a secret for nearly two and a half years. When Mr. Palmer was informed of it, after such a long lapse of time, he immediately ceased providing for Mrs. Palmer and her boys.

Richard B. Kelly of 278 Broadway, Mr. Palmer's lawyer, said yesterday that the report that Mr. Palmer had left an estate of from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 was incorrect. The estate, he said, which to a great extent was in realty, would probably total between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Mr. Palmer, he said, had intended to dispose of his property. In the year that elapsed between the selling of his stock in the Broadway Bank, of which he was President, and his death he gave away, Mr. Kelly said, more than $500,000 to relatives, friends, and employes of the bank. He likewise gave a great deal to charity and made substantial donations to many colleges and institutions, among them being Starkey Seminary, at Eddytown, and Palmer University, in Muncie, Ind., which he founded.

The funeral of Mr. Palmer will take place at his late residence, 180 Madison Avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

County Clerk Hamilton's Illness.

A report that County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton had been stricken with typhoid fever at his country home at Bayside, L. I., was contradicted last night by his father, Alexander H. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton, Sr., said that in the afternoon he had seen his son at Bayside, and that he was ailing, but cheerful, and would come to his city home, 342 West Twenty-seventh Street, to-day. He may be developing typhoid fever, but that cannot be diagnosed before to-morrow. It is considered probable, however, that he is suffering from malaria.

NOVEMBER GRAND JURY SWORN

Judge McMahon Gratified at the Fact That Only Eighty-eight Prison Cases Await Action.

The November Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, with Cornelius E. Hackett, a clothing merchant of 265 Broadway, as foreman. The other members are:

Charles I. Henry, banker, 24 State Street.
Gardner Wetherbee, Hotel Manhattan.
Henry Evans, Vice President, 46 Cedar Street.
Francis A. Murdock, retired, 313 Fifth Avenue.
Theodore F. Vail, woolens, 329 Broadway.
William L. Cole, publisher, 35 Warren Street.
John J. Tierney, clerk, 154 East Eighty-fifth Street.
Francis P. Furnald, Jr., real estate, 36 New Street.
Edmund J. Curry, stable, 69 East Eighty-ninth Street.
Moritz Meyer, retired, 344 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Kaufman Mandell, merchant, 24 Howard Street.
David Chalmers, manager, 136 Liberty Street.
F. Frederick Bruner, real estate, 605 Broadway.
Jacob Welsl, fruit, 165 Duane Street.
Louis Seeberger, retired, 50 East Sixty-eighth Street.
Isaac C. Northshield, insurance, 8 East Forty-second Street.
Michael J. Leonard, shoer, 532 West Thirty-eighth Street.
Frank Dobson, contractor, 218 East Forty-second Street.
Frank J. Merrall, Treasurer, 132 Chambers Street.
George Rowland, Treasurer, 332 West Seventy-first Street.
Richard F. Ware, manufacturer, 108 Park Row.
Arthur Lincoln, broker, 29 Wall Street.

In his charge Judge McMahon called the attention of the Grand Jury to the fact that there were only eighty-eight prison cases awaiting their action, which is practically the low-water mark. There are 537 cases where the defendants are on bail, making a total of 625 cases in the District Attorney's Office. That, the Judge said, was a very gratifying state of affairs.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES MEET.

Announcement of Gifts—Committee on Needed Funds Named—A Statement from Dean Russell of the Teachers College.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon a statement of the finance needs contained in the annual report of President Butler was read and the following committee was appointed to secure additional funds: Francis S. Bangs, John Crosby Brown, W. Bayard Cutting, Dr. George G. Wheelock, William Barclay Parsons, and John McLean Nash.

A gift of $200 was announced from Benjamin B. Lawrence of the class of '78 for a continuance of the fellowship in science. A gift of 500 volumes for the law library was announced from William Underhill Moore of the class of 1900.

The following appointments were announced:

Morton Arendt, lecturer in electrical engineering.

Charles P. Wiston, assistant in mechanics.

An invitation was received and accepted from Swarthmore College to attend the installation of Prof. Swain as President of the college.

Dean Russell, head of the Teachers College, said after the meeting that about $55,000 had been subscribed and collected toward paying off the debt of $190,000 on the college. John D. Rockefeller has offered a gift of $500,000 to the college on certain conditions, and these conditions are sought to be met. When the debt has been paid off $250,000 will be given at once. Then the balance will be given in installments of $25,000 each as a like amount is raised by the college. The following committee, he said, had been appointed to further the work of raising funds to pay off the debt: James Speyer, B. Everit Macy, Spencer Trask, Miss Grace H. Dodge, and Charles W. Harkness.

COMSTOCK ON RAINSFORD.

Threatens to Proceed Against the Rector, If the Latter Does Not Retract.

"My society says I am right and for me to go ahead, and I understand that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford says that in view of my actions in connection with the Ida E. Craddock case, I am not fit to hold the position I hold. I am going to give Dr. Rainsford the opportunity to make the amende honorable. If he does not do that after he is put in possession of the correct facts I will take him into court and make him prove his assertions. If necessary I will take him into court on a warrant for criminal libel."

Thus spoke Anthony Comstock in his Park Row office late yesterday afternoon just after the Executive Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Vice had concluded its regular monthly meeting.

There were present at the meeting William G. Hitchcock, President of the society; A. F. Libby, Chairman of the Executive Committee; John C. Martin, and Henry Johnson, who with President Hitchcock compose the Executive Committee.

SCHOOL CHECKS FORGED.

Merchants Have Been Victimized by Persons Who Obtained Blanks—New Method of Payment.

Forgeries of public school checks have come to the knowledge of Controller Grout, and he has decided to prevent a repetition by adopting a change in the method of payment. Hereafter, the checks are to be filled in and signed by the paymasters of the Finance Department. That will prevent blank checks from going astray. Merchants have been the victims.

The first case discovered was that of Miss Maude L. Banks. She was a teacher in Vacation Playground 172. A check had been mailed to her, but when she did not receive it she made inquiry and ascertained that it had been collected through a dry goods establishment. The name had been forged, but not imitated. It is supposed that some one got the letter that contained the check, the inscription "Finance Department" giving a clue to its contents.

Miss Margaret F. Brangan of Public School 103, on Madison Avenue, received a check and collected the amount. When the books were balanced it was ascertained that three checks, each for a similar amount and payable to Miss Brangan, had been paid. Two of the forgeries had been on official check blanks of the Controller's Department. The victims were owners of dry goods stores.

It has been the practice of some of the city depositaries to cash checks whether drawn against them or not. That is not to be done hereafter.

Catholic Priest Appointed Chaplain.

President Lederle of the Board of Health has appointed Father James Boyle of 863 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street as a chaplain on North Brother Island, where patients with contagious diseases are isolated. Father Boyle has been a clergyman for twenty-five years. Dr. Nicholas, the resident physician on the island, is a clergyman, and he has acted in the capacity of minister to the sick. He will continue to act as the Protestant chaplain.

Civil Service Commission Moves.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has moved its offices to 61 Elm Street. In October 1,059 persons were certified from the eligible lists to appointing officers, and 174 were appointed. On the 31st there were 224 eligible lists, with 6,879 names.

Jury in Governess's Suit Disagrees.

Miss Mariz Bentz, the governess who sued young Harold Hartshorne for $50,000 on the ground that he had jumped on her back and inflicted lasting injuries while she was employed in his father's home two years ago, will have to renew her legal attack on the little boy, as the jury that listened to the case last week disagreed. It was late Friday afternoon when the jurymen retired from the courtroom, with instructions to return a sealed verdict. Justice Giegerich announced the disagreement yesterday. Notice of the new trial was filed immediately.

Liner Ignores Tankship's Signals.

Capt. Eckhoff of the Dutch oil tank steamship La Hesbaye, which arrived here yesterday from Antwerp, reported that on Friday last, in latitude 60.44, longitude 44.02, the steamship St. Paul passed the tank ship bound for New York, but paid no attention to the Dutch vessel's signals asking to be reported. The St. Paul on her arrival here did not mention having passed La Hesbaye.

We Have Departed

widely from yesteryear methods in our apparel for men. We do not make it just to sell; we make it ready-for-service in fit and fabric---and make unusual efforts to accomplish it, too. Have you ever worn an overcoat that hung as though it were ashamed of itself? Then you should get inside of a Saks coat; it has an air of exclusiveness that is contagious---your whole appearance will catch it. They don't cost any more than the other kind, and sometimes less.

Winter Overcoats of Friezes, Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots, Chinchilla, Vicuna, Elysian; all styles and lengths, including the new Surtout Walking Frock.....$12.50 to $48.00

Winter Overcoats of soft surface fabrics, some silk lined throughout, others lined with fine Italian cloth or serge, this season's correct models.....$25.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

NINETY SCHOOLSHIP BOYS GET HOME

The St. Mary's Berthed After a Long Cruise.

Crew Who at First Knew No Difference 'Twixt Marlin Spike and Thole-Pin Return Sailors.

The schoolship St. Mary's was berthed yesterday morning at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street after a long cruise, which started at New London on June 19. Ninety boys sailed with the ship, sixty of whom did not know a marlin spike from a tholepin, and ninety sailors came back, "the finest lot," said Capt. Albion V. Wadhams, "that I ever went to sea with." Everybody brought back reports of the greatest kind of a good time, except the four able seamen, who had to stay aboard ship while the embryo sailors were cruising around London, Paris, and Lisbon.

The St. Mary's made Southampton in twenty-one days, and the first thing they found there was an invitation from the London Young Men's Christian Association to come up and pay a visit. The boys were taken nearly everywhere, and most of them came to the conclusion that it was a pretty large town. The visit wound up with a luncheon given for the sailors by Sir George Williams, President of the London Young Men's Christian Association, which also, according to one of the boys, was the biggest thing in that line that he had ever seen.

When they got back to Southampton they found the Pennsylvania State training ship Saratoga and the Massachusetts training ship Enterprise anchored in the harbor. The St. Mary's boys immediately challenged their compatriots for a series of whaleboat and cutter races, and, according to Capt. Wadhams, won them all, hands down.

Havre was the next stopping place, and the St. Mary's hadn't been there long before her crew got an invitation to visit the Paris Young Men's Christian Association. The invitation did not include the four able seamen, who were left again to look after the ship. They were surprised, they said, to hear that there was a Young Men's Christian Association in Paris and, anyhow, they added, they wouldn't care to go around the town with them. The boys, notwithstanding the guides and interpreters, enjoyed themselves hugely.

"What was the finest thing you saw?" was asked of a chunky lad who had just tumbled down the companionway.

"Arc de Trumps, of course," he replied as he hitched himself together sailorwise.

From Havre they went to Lisbon, but found nothing to interest them there. "Didn't see even a Spaniard," said a youngster, who evidently had been on the lookout for them.

The schooiship then sailed for Madeira, where it remained eight days, until Sept. 24, when she started for home. She bore off on a southerly course to catch the trades, and got three light gales instead. On Oct. 21 she ran into a cyclone, and stood hove to for two days. "The old ship rode the storm out beautifully," said Capt. Wadhams yesterday, "and there never was a moment of danger."

The boys had a chance to show their seamanship on Sunday, when the schoolship arrived off the Hook at 10 o'clock in the morning. She had all sail set, and at 3 o'clock, before she reached Quarantine, she was all stripped. The boys, besides, had sent down the topgallant and royal yards, and housed the topgallant masts ready for the passage under the bridge. She anchored for the night off Red Hook.

Thirty of the number, the first class, will be graduated this week, and all of them have secured good positions in the merchant marine, where their certificates entitle them to a fourth officer's berth. "Their examinations were excellent," said Capt. Wadhams, "and their papers on seamanship would have done credit to a cadet at Annapolis. Their certificate is good for the position of third officers in the British service, but they have all chosen to sail under their own flag."

After the graduation of the first class the second class of sixty will have a two weeks' leave before they begin their second term. Already 100 applications have been made for the vacancies, and one woman was so anxious to get her son in the class that she was at the pier when the schoolship docked yesterday morning.

The executive officer on the St. Mary's was Lieut. W. A. Moffett, United States Navy; Lieut. T. C. Craven, United States Navy was second officer, and the surgeon was Dr. F. W. Wickes.

RECORD MONTH FOR CUSTOMS.

Receipts for October, $17,250,000—Only Exceeded by April, 1897.

The month of October was, in amount of customs receipts and number of consignments imported, a record "current" month at this port. The only month which ever exceeded it in point of customs receipts was April, 1897, and this was the record month of the year when a new tariff was about to become operative, and an unprecedented rush to get goods into the country was made.

Last month's receipts were $17,250,000. The receipts in April, 1897, were $17,700,000. The month was also a record-breaker for deliveries at the Appraisers' Stores. The number of packages received was 50,351, and deliveries, 49,400.

Brewers' Unions Not Suspended.

Correcting a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday of the meeting of the Central Federated Union on Sunday that the Brewery Workers' Union had been suspended for ignoring a decision of the American Federation of Labor, with reference to engineers and firemen, Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary, says that "the Brewery Unions Nos. 1, 22, and 31, were not suspended, but their position in the engineers' and firemen's controversy was indorsed, and a demand was made upon the American Federation of Labor Convention at New Orleans, La., on Nov. 13, to revoke the charter of the International Brewery Workers' Union because their National Executive Board has failed to carry out the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

SILVERSMITHS ON STRIKE

Workday of Nine Hours Is the Principal Demand.

Employes in the Whiting Factory the First to Go Out—Those in the Gorham Followed.

The silversmiths in several of the large jewelry establishments struck yesterday. They want, as a rule, a nine-hour workday instead of working ten hours. The strike was ordered by the Brotherhood of Silversmiths, and it went into effect first in the factory of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, at Fourth Street and Lafayette Place, where 300 out of the 600 persons employed quit work at noon.

Young men form the majority of the strikers. When the men left the Whiting factory they were joined by strikers from one or two other factories. According to the committee of the strikers, who had a meeting in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, in the afternoon, 400 men in the employ of two large firms will strike to-day. The Mauser Manufacturing Company, 14 East Fifteenth Street, and William Knoll & Co., 3 Bethune Street, granted the demand for nine hours.

"All of the silversmiths will be out the end of the week," a member of the Strike Committee said, "if the demands are not granted. We made a request for the nine-hour workday, but no attention was paid to it. Now we demand it."

Other firms that may be affected by the strike are Tiffany & Co., Dominick & Haas, Redlich Brothers, Fuchs Brothers, and Shiebler & Co. of Brooklyn.

Later in the day strikes took place in the factory of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, the shops of Graff, Washbourne & Dunn, 142 West Fourteenth Street, and several other places. The proprietors of the factories insisted that only a few men went on strike, but the brotherhood held that each of the factories was practically tied up.

The strike is looked upon as a shop strike—that is, the employes in each shop make their demands. In a few of the shops there was a demand for an increase of wages. In others the nine-hour workday only was demanded.

It will not be known until to-morrow noon whether the attempt to make the strike a general one will be successful. A meeting of the Brotherhood of Silversmiths is to be held to-morrow afternoon in Teutonia Hall to hear reports.

The Brotherhood of Silversmiths was organized about three years ago. The present strike is its first. One local takes in Greater New York. Another branch takes in Newark and Forest Hill, where Tiffany & Co.'s factory is situated. A meeting of that branch was held early last week to consider the question of or a strike in that territory. The brotherhood is affiliated with the Silversmiths' Mutual Protective Association of Providence, to which, according to the strikers, the strike may extend. The strikers say that they have the sympathy of the brass polishers and men in kindred trades.

President Bulkley of the Whiting Manufacturing Company said last evening: "We are determined that the men shall not run our shops. We will reserve that right to ourselves."

Mr. Bulkley and others believe that the strikers are not well enough organized to carry on a long fight, but are counting on the holiday rush of trade to give them a chance to win. At this time of the year work is rushing, and hundreds of silversmiths from up the State come here to work for a month or more.

ARMORY BOARD'S ACTIONS.

Plans for the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Approved—The Twelfth Desires Improvements.

At a meeting of the Armory Board in the City Hall yesterday the plans of Hunt & Hunt for the new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Lexington Avenue, at Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, were approved. The cost of the structure is estimated at about $600,000. Five architects were selected to make plans in competition for the proposed armory for the Second Battalion of Naval Reserves at Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. The cost of the building is to be about $250,000.

Col. George R. Dyer and Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt were present in the interest of improvements desired by the Twelfth Regiment. They want to have the present structure at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street raised by two stories and three lots on Sixty-first Street secured for additional room. Col. Dyer explained that the numerical strength of the regiment approximated 1,000, whereas it had been less than 250 in 1899. The morale of the command had been improved, he said, because men of high social standing had been selected for officers. The improvements contemplated will cost about $100,000.

The board considered a proposition to give Squadron A the quarters that are occupied by the Eighth Regiment at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue and transfer the latter command to quarters in the Bronx. Action was deferred.

President Fornes expressed the opinion that the cost of the construction of armories or material repairs thereto should be borne by the State, the cities in which they are located contributing the expense of maintenance, but he was overruled.

LEGAL NOTES.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES VALID.—The recent amendment to the Penal Code (Section 687a) authorizing the imposition of indeterminate sentences upon conviction of felony has been held Constitutional and valid by Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court. The question arose after the sentence of Charles H. Clark to imprisonment for "not less than one year nor more than five years" on conviction of the crime of assault in the second degree. Justice Keogh also held that the section in question is not objectionable as granting judicial power to administrative officers or as infringing the pardoning power of the Governor, nor is a sentence thereunder void for uncertainty. "The objection that the law makes the duration of the sentence uncertain," said Justice Keogh, "is untenable, because the sentence imposed under the statute must be regarded as a definite sentence for the maximum term

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EAT Malta-Vita "The Perfect Food"





To attain and sustain Perfect Health

Requires no cooking

Ready to eat

Perfect Health is Sustained by Perfect Food.

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food" for Brain and Muscle.

Malta-Vita meets every requirement of science and hygiene, both in substance and in the process of its manufacture.

Malta-Vita contains the Phosphates or Brain makers, the Nitrates or Muscle makers, the Carbonates or Heat makers—all the essential elements necessary to build up and sustain the human system and in their proper proportions.

Malta-Vita, "the perfect food," eaten for breakfast and supper *insures perfect digestion and removes all causes of insomnia and dyspepsia.* Beware of imitations. Insist on getting **Malta-Vita,** "the perfect food." **Malta-Vita** is a concentrated, malted food.

PERFECTLY COOKED—Always Ready to Eat.

Malta-Vita is so prepared as to be easily digested and assimilated by old and young, sick or well. Large package 15c at your grocer.

MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich., and Toronto, Canada.



Our platform—everything man or boy wears.

Our ticket—winter overcoats, suits, heavy underwear, waterproof shoes, silk and opera hats.

It's a winner.

Polling places—our three stores, close at 1 o'clock to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Protects Against Temperature Changes

The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.

Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. 155-157 Broadway.

BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

THAT'S ENOUGH!

There is little doubt that the present system is better than the one which it supplanted; the prison officials, whose duty it is to observe the daily life, study the character traits, and investigate the life record of the prisoner, can far more correctly and intelligently decide when a prisoner may be released with advantage to the community than can the Judge, who knows nothing of the accused except what is revealed by the testimony on his trial. The study made by intelligent men into the working of laws similar to the one under consideration has shown that very many adult convicts, especially first offenders, who have been released under its provisions have permanently reformed and have become useful members of society."

SEIZURE OF GAMBLING DEVICE.—The Court of Appeals of Maryland has decided, in the case of Wagner vs. Upshur, (52 Atlantic Reporter 509,) that a musical slot machine which could be used for either legal or illegal purposes could not be seized by the police authorities as a preventive measure unless it had first been properly established in a criminal proceeding that such article was designed or used for an illegal purpose. The court said that a former appeal had established the following propositions: First, that only such property or articles as are intended to be used in violation of law, and can be used for no legitimate purpose, can be summarily seized by the police authorities; and, secondly, that articles or property that may or may not be used for legal purposes cannot be seized until it has first been properly established that the article was procured, held, or used for an illegal purpose; and, thirdly, that in order to properly establish that the article was designed to be put, or has been put, to an illegal use, there must be a proceeding in a court of criminal jurisdiction, and the question of the guilt or innocence of the owner of or person who uses the article cannot be determined in a

SOROSIS TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.

3.50 per pair.

A distinctive American shoe,—possessing all the qualities required by this ideal standard.

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.



TO ELECTION OFFICERS:

Bring your election certificates to either of our four convenient stores. We will cash them for you free of any notary cost, on the purchase of a small amount.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES.

279 Broadway, near Chambers;
211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St.,
125th St., cor. 3d Ave.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales	$1,103,820.00
First Six Months 1902, Total Sales	$2,340,000.00
First Six Months	

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:	95 Nassau Street.
229 Broadway.	BROOKLYN:
43 Cortlandt St.	708-710 Broadway.
433 Broadway.	1367 Broadway.
755-755 Broadway.	421 Fulton Street.
1349 Broadway.	494 Fifth Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue.	JERSEY CITY:
201 West 125th Street.	18 Newark Avenue.
974 Third Avenue.	NEWARK:
345 Eighth Avenue.	785 Broad Street.

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PIANO

Three good points about the Steck are:

First—You get a piano that has a reputation of absolute reliability for almost half a century behind it.

Second—You save money by investing it in a safe investment.

Third—You have something that you and your children and your children's children may well feel proud of—The Old Reliable.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,484. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

15 KILLED, 70 HURT IN MADISON SQUARE

Explosion of Bomb Mortars Spreads Wide Disaster.

IMMENSE CROWD IN PANIC

Hundreds of Police and Scores of Doctors and Nurses Hurried to the Scene.

As the election excitement was at its height in Madison Square, shortly before 10 o'clock, a terrific explosion of fireworks occurred, transforming in an instant the entire east side of the park into a scene of death and carnage which a battlefield could scarcely have surpassed in its horror.

One second and a gorgeous rocket sent out its mimic constellation above the delighted crowd. The next, with a hideous roar and vast mass of flame bursting from the earth, the solid ground shook as with an earthquake, and then for a large space there was nothing to be seen save mangled forms of women and children and some men lying dead and distorted or creeping away to the outskirts of the bloody plain, while the air was rent with the shrieks of the wounded and dying and the crash of falling wood, glass, and iron from wrecked buildings.

A nest of a score or more of iron mortars each charged with a heavy bomb ready to send skyward to celebrate the election to Congress of William Randolph Hearst had exploded prematurely. Some say a spark from a rocket fired this magazine; others that it ignited from the slow match of a careless fuse carrier. Seven persons are known to have been killed, and it is roughly estimated that about forty were injured.

Following is a list of the dead and injured, so far as it could be obtained up to the time of going to press:

THE DEAD.

ARBER, JOSEPH, twenty-one years old, of 541 East Fifth Street.

FEENEY, WILLIAM G., twelve years old, of 339 Fourth Avenue. Was standing on stoop of Madison Square apartment house.

MERRILL, FRANK, fourteen years old.

RITZ, GEORGE, of 443 Second Avenue.

SHEA, DENNIS, policeman attached to Brooklyn Bridge squad.

UNKNOWN BOY, about thirteen years old, who was standing beside young Feeney on the stoop of the apartment house.

UNKNOWN COLORED BOY, about fourteen years old.

Another UNKNOWN BOY.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, sixteen years old, light hair and blue eyes.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, thirty-three years old, red hair.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, twenty-one years old, skull crushed; light hair and dark eyes.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, twenty-eight years old, dark hair, dark eyes; cut in two.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, ten years, dark eyes, dark hair; cut in two.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, dark hair, blue eyes, red shirt; died in Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, twenty-six years old, dark hair, dark eyes.

THE INJURED.

ADAMS, HENRY, 22 years old, right leg severely injured.

ANGELO, DOMICO, 24 years old, 491 Second Avenue; compound fracture of right leg.

BALSON, GEORGE, of 1,635 Madison Avenue, clerk; contusions, both arms; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

BARNUM, LOUIS, 23 years old, of 219 West Houston Street, compound fracture of leg; removed to New York Hospital; condition considered to be serious.

BEAD, WILLIAM, of 215 West Eighteenth Street.

BLAKELY, ROBERT, 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CORRIGAN, JAMES, of 202 East Twenty-third Street; legs and arms blown from body; he will die.

CORRIGAN, JOSEPH B., 27 years old, of 204 East Twenty-fifth Street; serious wound to leg.

COYLE, EDWARD, 307 West Twentieth Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DAVIN, T., of 342 East Twenty-third Street; left leg torn off.

DONIGAN, W. E., of 120 Second Avenue; knee injured.

DOD, WILLIAM, 215 West Eighteenth Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DONOHUE, DAVID, 432 West Fifty-sixth Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DRYLER, E., 10 years old, of 264 Avenue A; severe lacerations of the head; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

DYER, FLORENCE, 21 years old, of 1,702 Washington Avenue; severe wound on right side of head; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

ECKHARDT, CHARLES, twenty-five years old, of 325 East Seventy-first Street, general contusions.

FALLY, ROBERT, 1,998 Bathgate Avenue; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FARRELL, JOHN, 26 years old, of 56 New Chambers Street; right arm fractured; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GAVEN, THOMAS, 242 East Twenty-third Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GLADNER, JOHN, left leg lacerated; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GLADWIN, Charles, a well-known snowshoe runner; both legs broken; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

GRASSHOUS, PETER, 237 West Eighty-ninth Street.

HANBRICK, JOHN, twenty-three years old, of 383 East Ninth Street, contusions of both legs; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HOLLINGWOOD, F. M., of 223 West Twenty-fourth Street; right leg blown off.

IERSIA, URMI, 210 East Twenty-first Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JACCENS, WILLIAM, residence unknown; lacerated leg; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JACOBS, TONY, 29 years old, 300 East Twenty-seventh Street; severe scalp wound; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, address not ascertained; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

KEELER, FRANK E., twenty-six years old, of 702 East Thirteenth Street; severe contusions of head, legs, and arms; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

KELLY, James, twenty-nine years old, of Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street; severe wound in leg; removed to New York Hospital.

KICKEY, DAVID, residence unknown; severe contusions on body; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LANDOW, GEORGE, of 228 Houston Street; left arm blown off and other serious injuries; removed to the New York Hospital; expected that he will die.

LAMBROS, JOHN, nineteen years old, of 473 West Thirty-seventh Street; scalp wound; removed to New York Hospital.

LIBERMAN, LOUIS, eighteen years old, of 120 Ludlow Street; lacerated leg; removed to New York Hospital.

LARNER, THEODORE, twenty-five years old, of 106 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; contusions of the body and head; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LINES, FRED W., forty-six years old, of Mills Hotel; lacerated thigh; removed to New York Hospital.

LEISTEN, FRANK, who was in charge of the batteries, residence 683 Webster Avenue; right leg blown off, chest and body crushed; removed to New York Hospital; not expected to live.

LEONARD, MICHAEL, 35 years old, of East Twenty-fourth Street; contusions of body and head; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LEONARD, MICHAEL F., 20 years old, of 338 East Forty-fifth Street; bruises; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LORENCO, JOHN R., Hoboken; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LUDWIG, FREDERICK, 327 East Twenty-seventh Street; hand injured; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MacRYAN, —, no address; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

McGUIRE, PATRICK, 21 years old, of 561 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn; right leg injured; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

McNEVINS, WILLIAM, 222 East Twenty-first Street; skull fractured; removed to Bellevue Hospital; condition serious.

MELCHENSKY, EDWARD, 7 years old, of 120 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn; burned about face and hands; removed to New York Hospital.

MELCHENSKY, William, father of Edward, 48 years old; similar injuries; also at New York Hospital.

MALLOY, WILLIAM, ten years old; contusions of face, hands, and body; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTINEZ, JOHN, seventeen years old, of 340 East Thirty-fourth Street; leg wounded; removed to New York Hospital.

MILKER, SAMUEL, 16 years old, of 214 Clinton Street; compound fracture of leg and burns; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MYERS, DAVID, of 331 East Eighty-fourth Street; leg severely injured; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

McGEE, MICHAEL, policeman; right leg blown off.

O'CONNOR, F., 14 years old, of 50 East Houston Street; skull fractured; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

OLGAN, CHARLES, of 131 Goerck Street; left knee shattered.

RACCO, JOHN C., of 511 First Street, Hoboken; mortally wounded.

REGAN, MICHAEL, policeman attached to the Third Precinct; back broken; taken to New York Hospital; will probably die.

ROBLEE, HAROLD, twelve years old, son of Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel.

ROSENBLATT, DAVID, 18 years old, of 63 Avenue D; bruised on head and body; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

REIM, CHARLES, 18 years old, of 1,149 Fifth Avenue; right arm fractured; removed to New York Hospital.

RAY, CHARLES, policeman, 42 years old, of 554 Leonard Street; fractured leg and shock; removed to New York Hospital.

SCHAEFFER, JOSEPH, 16 years old, of 257 West Fourteenth Street; compound fracture of leg and other wounds and burns; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SNYDER, PHILIP J., twenty-seven years old, of 340 East Twenty-fourth Street; contusions of head and body; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

STARR, NORAH, 10 years old, of 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; foot blown off; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

STELLER, GEORGE, policeman, thirty-four years old, of 269 Crescent Street, Brooklyn; fractured leg; removed to New York Hospital.

THREE UNKNOWN MEN, seriously injured; removed to Bellevue Hospital; not expected to live.

UNKNOWN BOY, about 18 years old; leg cut off at knee; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, in whose pocket was found a card reading "Andrew Wagner, City Marshal, 304 West Fifty-fourth Street."

VIGENTILA, LORENZ, thirty-four years old, of 353 East Thirty-fifth Street; lacerated leg; removed to New York Hospital.

VOGEL, JOSEPH, twenty-one years old, of 662 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; contusions of the head; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WALKER, SAMUEL, sixteen years old, of 214 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

WILSON, FRANK, 101 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; left leg torn off.

WILSON, HELEN, twelve years old, of 127 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; right leg severely injured.

WORTH, ALFRED W., 138 West Thirty-third Street.

YONAN, SAMUEL, thirty-two years old, of 210 Third Avenue; right ankle injured.

All the eastern side of the square had been reserved for the fireworks, which were piled at random about the broad asphalt pavement at the foot of Madison Avenue, guarded by a hollow square of policemen, who gave their quota of victims. The mortars which burst stood before the handsome residence of David Wolfe Bishop, at 11 Madison Avenue, close to the stately building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company and Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

The police say there were at least 40,000 people massed about the square. While the men packed themselves about the bulletins shown all about the Fifth Avenue Plaza, the women and children, tiring for the time of the game of politics, sought a new diversion about the fireworks.

The Hearst bombs were of the most powerful type used for display purposes, and charged with some high explosive. The whole trend of the explosion was southward, sweeping the street as far as Twenty-third Street, where windows were shattered in many buildings. Those who were intent upon the bulletins fast flitting across the screens heard the roar as of a heavy cannonade. They turned their heads, but the wail of agony across the square was drowned in the chorus of cheers and catcalls that greeted some fresh announcements, and hardly any one left his place to investigate the strange thing that had happened across the park where the uninjured spectators, wild with terror and horror, were throwing down and trampling on each other in their mad efforts to escape from the deadly rain of fire.

The first news of the horror reached them by way of THE NEW YORK TIMES bulletin. It was a mild and conservative statement to the effect that several persons had been injured by an explosion of fireworks across the park. It was not until all the streets leading to the square began to ring with the gongs of ambulances and patrol wagons rushing to the scene that any idea of the magnitude of the disaster was borne in upon the multitude.

All the doctors in neighboring residences and in Bellevue Hospital save those attending patients in the direst extremity of disease hurried to the park. Nurses, like the physicians, were aroused from their beds and hurried away on any conveyance that could be impressed.

Commissioner Partridge, receiving returns, was promptly informed of the calamity, believed it, and acted. His first orders were to send 500 policemen, and there was work for all. Cruel work it was, too, for the first who rallied from the shock. Those nearest who were unhurt crushed forward to the added peril of the prostrate sufferers. There was nothing for it but to drive the throng back with clubs, swung right and left without regard where they fell.

Kate McNally of 230 Avenue A had her left wrist broken by the nightstick of a policeman she did not know and never will know. Many others were hurt in the same way and joined those who were burned and mangled by the furious volley of iron fragments and the far-reaching powder flame.

The police reserves dashed across the square headed by the mounted police, who parted the crowd by pressing their horses into the midst of them.

At the first semblance of order, when the police, mounted and on foot, under command of Inspector Brooks—who later was superseded by Senior Inspector Cortright—had driven those who were able to stand from the pavement about the scene of the disaster, there could be seen the bodies of four little boys on the stoop of the Bishop home, where they had climbed for a better view. Near by on the pavement was the corpse of Policeman Dennis Shea, whose bulky form has for four years or more attracted the attention of all who passed the Brooklyn Bridge. The body was identified by the number on the policeman's shield found upon the tattered clothing.

Lying at the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street were a dozen mangled bodies. Just a few feet away lay a confused mass of legs and arms, and scattered flesh in a pool of blood; to the left was a group of men surrounding a poor fellow with a shattered leg—to the right was another group trying to pour brandy down the throat of a man, terribly disfigured, who begged them to leave him alone.

Across the street was another pool of blood and another group about another human wreck. On benches in the park sat men only slightly hurt, and women pressed around with eager faces.

Amid the ghastly wreckage diagonally across the street from the fatal magazine were scattered fireworks of many sorts which had been piled in a great heap, but which though scattered in all directions by the force of the explosions had not been ignited.

The surgeons made their way as fast as possible to the injured who were already being tended by bystanders and police. It was a sight such as is not easily forgotten to see one of the bleeding masses lifted into the waiting ambulances—for some of them had lost nearly all semblance of human form.

Child's Restaurant, in Twenty-third Street, opposite the park, was one of the first stores to be converted into a temporary hospital. All the drug stores of the neighborhood were quickly filled with the less seriously injured, until their doors were besieged by those in need of salves and plaster. The ambulances were filled as soon as they arrived and hurried away. Then the police patrol wagons were pressed into service, and carried many sufferers to the hospitals, while stores and homes about threw open their doors to those in pain.

The lobbies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and of the Hoffman House were turned into temporary hospitals when it became known how serious the accident was. Women fainted in the throng, and the press was so great that men in trying to get them inside had fairly to force a way in order to pass. Several physicians were in attendance in the lobbies of both hotels for an hour or more.

Some of the wounded were found behind park benches where they had crept to be saved from being trampled by the crowd.

The inside of Mr. Bishop's house was badly wrecked, but the outside presented an appalling spectacle. It was spattered with blood fairly to the roof.

TEN ARRESTS MADE.

As soon as the dead and most seriously injured had been removed the police began to look for those responsible for the slaughter, and soon arrested Henry Temple of Parkville, Brooklyn; Alfred Leistmann, twenty-eight years old, also of Parkville; William Ridley, sixteen years old, of 605 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn; John Stamm of 19 Reeves Street, Brooklyn, and Alfredo A. Swartz, thirty-six years old, of 252 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, an awning maker he alleged. They were said by Inspector Brooks to have been in charge of the fireworks for the Pain Fireworks Company.

Temple is alleged to have told the police that while he was passing in front of the receptacles for the bombs, a spark from his lighting fuse, which he carried in his hand, dropped into it.

Swartz protested that he had simply helped a man he knew who was driving one of the trucks loaded with fireworks. He said he helped his friend unload the truck, and they were a block away from the scene of the explosion.

Later on Inspector Brooks ordered the arrest of five other employes of the Pain Fireworks Company. They are Frank Leistman, twenty-four years old, of Greenfield, Long Island; Edward Smith, sixteen years old, of 319 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn; Joseph Fullam, eighteen years old, of Eleventh Avenue and Windsor Place, Brooklyn; Herman Rogers, who resides in Butler Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Holman, of East Fourth Street, this city. Rogers and Holman were drivers of trucks, on which were packages of fireworks and frames for setting them off.

One of the prisoners, Joseph Fullam, said that he was in charge of a squad of men who were setting off fireworks in Madison Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street, when the explosion took place.

"I was about 200 feet away at the time," said Fullam, "and had charge of a squad of men near Twenty-sixth Street, on Madison Avenue. I do not know anything about the accident, nor can I say what caused it. We generally set up a row of mortars, say ten or twelve, in which explosives are placed to expel the bombs. These bombs vary in size from three to nine inches in diameter. About three feet of fuse is attached to each, which explodes them while in the air, but I cannot say whether there were any mortars placed in this manner at the time or place of the explosion. I was not at that place, and know nothing about it."

Fullam and the other prisoners were taken from Police Headquarters to the

Continued on Page 5.

Burnett's Cocaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair. —Adv.

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ODELL WINS

Victorious Over Bird S. Coler by Plurality of About 8,500.

120,000 FOR COLER IN CITY

Judge Gray, Democrat, Elected to Court of Appeals — John Cunneen, Another Democrat, Chosen Attorney-General with Prohibitionists' Help—Big Republican Vote Up the State.

Gov. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., has been re-elected by the Republicans of New York State. His plurality over Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was about 8,500 ,and returns received after 2 o'clock this morning indicate that the margin may be still smaller before the final count is completed.

Two of the Democratic candidates in the State were successful, according to the latest returns. Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals is acknowledged to have defeated William E. Werner, the Republican nominee for the Associate Judgeship, and John Cunneen's election to the office of Attorney General is practically assured. Mr. Cunneen, besides having the Democratic nomination, was the choice of the Prohibition Party, which polled a vote of more than 18,000 in 1898 and more than 22,000 in 1900. His opponent was Henry B. Coman.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Governor—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., Republican.

Lieutenant Governor—FRANK W. HIGGINS, Republican.

Secretary of State—JOHN F. O'BRIEN, Republican.

State Controller—NATHAN L. MILLER, Republican.

Attorney General—JOHN CUNNEEN, Democrat.

State Engineer and Surveyor—EDWARD A. BOND, Republican.

State Treasurer—JOHN G. WICKSER, Republican.

Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—JOHN CLINTON GRAY, Democrat.

The election of two candidates from the party that has failed to choose its Governor is unique in recent New York State contests. When the Democrats nominated Judge Gray much dissatisfaction was expressed that the Republicans had not seen fit to recognize the long and distinguished judicial services of the same candidate, and it was freely prophesied that the ruling faction's failure to do this would result in a split in the ticket. Not much importance was attached to the Prohibition nomination of Mr. Cunneen at the time it was made, for then the Republicans were confident of a much larger plurality than they have succeeded in piling up.

The features of the election were the enormous pluralities of the Democratic candidates in the five boroughs of the City of New York and the big Republican gains above the Bronx. In the city Mr. Coler led by nearly 120,000. Above the Bronx Gov. Odell was ahead by a few thousands more than that.

According to the late reports from the different counties, the Governor had a plurality of about 11,000.

Mr. Coler's plurality in New York County, including the Borough of Manhattan and most of the Borough of the Bronx, was about 84,000. In Kings County, or the Borough of Brooklyn, he led by more than 26,000. Queens he carried by nearly 7,000, and Richmond by over 2,000. Besides these city counties he carried Rockland by about 580, Schoharie by more than 400, and Hamilton by nearly 200.

Judge Gray's plurality in New York County was estimated early this morning at 96,000, and the returns indicate that he beat his opponent by as many as 20,000 votes in the State as a whole.

Some of the big pluralities received by Gov. Odell were approximately 6,000 in Albany County, 8,366 in Chautauqua, 7,800 in Onondaga, and 4,000 in Orange. He has carried Oswego by only about 2,850 and Rensselaer by less than 1,600. In Schenectady, where a Democratic victory was expected on account of the recent railroad strike, the Republican plurality was above 800.

To win out Gov. Odell had to get a plurality of 120,000 in the counties above the Bronx, added to those in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Long Island. The great plurality received by the Democratic candidates in the City of New York exceeded even the most sanguine prophecies of the Democrats, but they never expected that the Republicans would have such enormous gains up the State. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, said several days ago that Coler would have a plurality of 112,000 in the greater city, but most Democratic auguries did not reach this seemingly fabulous figure.

The Republicans seemed as much surprised last night at the extent of their gains above the city as were the Democrats about the vote in the five boroughs. There were few counties in which Gov. Odell did not make even a better showing than did Theodore Roosevelt against Augustus Van Wyck in 1898.

In the election of 1898, the last one in which the highest candidates on the ballot were the nominees for State Governor, Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.) defeated Augustus Van Wyck (Dem.) by a plurality of 17,786.

Mr. Roosevelt's plurality in the counties above the Bronx was 98,568. In the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk (Long Island) he had a plurality of 3,748.

Mr. Van Wyck's plurality in the five boroughs of the City of New York was 84,530.

In the election of 1900 Benjamin B. Odell's plurality over John B. Stanchfield was 111,126.

A surprise in a small way was the fact that the town of Oyster Bay, the home of President Roosevelt, gave a plurality to Coler, who got 131 more votes there than his opponent. Two years ago, when Odell was running against Stanchfield, the Republican plurality was 512.

Below are shown the pluralities of the various counties, as well as comparative tables indicating the votes for State Governor in 1898 and in 1900:

CITY OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR.
Showing City Total by Boroughs.

Borough.	Odell, (Rep.)	Coler, (Dem.)	Election Dists. Mis'g.
Manhattan & Bronx	101,230	185,554	32
Brooklyn	84,228	110,454	0
Queens	9,270	16,275	1
Richmond	4,920	7,206	0
City total	199,708	319,489	33

33 election districts missing out of a tota of 1,548.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Odell, (Rep.) Plurality.	Coler, (Dem.) Plurality.
Albany	6,579	.....
Allegany	3,839	.....
Broome	3,598	.....
Cattaraugus	4,241	.....
Cayuga	2,800	.....
Chautauqua	5,366	.....
Chemung	700	.....
Chenango	2,361	.....
Clinton	4,100	.....
Columbia	1,363	.....
Cortland	1,950	.....
Delaware	2,830	.....
Dutchess	2,629	.....
Erie	545	.....
Essex	2,690	.....
Franklin	3,188	.....
Fulton and Hamilton	1,814	.....
Genesee	1,844	.....
Greene	572	.....
Herkimer	1,300	.....
Jefferson	3,858	.....
Kings	.....	26,226
Lewis	1,000	.....
Livingston	1,659	.....
Madison	2,768	.....
Monroe	5,859	.....
Montgomery	866	.....
Nassau	1,000	.....
New York	.....	84,264
Niagara	522	.....
Oneida	.....	142
Onondaga	7,402	.....
Ontario	2,107	.....
Orange	3,890	.....
Orleans	1,429	.....
Oswego	3,083	.....
Otsego	1,817	.....
Putnam	850	.....
Queens	.....	6,995
Rensselaer	1,500	.....
Richmond	.....	2,286
Rockland	.....	580
St. Lawrence	7,997	.....
Saratoga	1,631	.....
Schenectady	882	.....
Schoharie	.....	450
Schuyler	811	.....
Seneca	450	.....
Steuben	3,050	.....
Suffolk	1,339	.....
Sullivan	725	.....
Tioga	1,560	.....
Tompkins	1,348	.....
Ulster	1,643	.....
Warren	899	.....
Washington	2,970	.....
Wayne	3,187	.....
Westchester	1,138	.....
Wyoming	2,290	.....
Yates	1,420	.....
Odell's plurality	8,702	

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

GOVERNOR.
By Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Odell, (Rep.)	Coler, (Dem.)	Election Dists. Mis'g.
First	953	8,133	0
Second	1,335	5,049	0
Third	1,925	5,049	0
Fourth	1,705	3,611	0
Fifth	3,564	3,795	0
Sixth	1,537	5,656	1
Seventh	2,290	5,095	0
Eighth	1,421	2,885	0
Ninth	2,409	5,653	0
Tenth	2,119	4,085	0
Eleventh	1,759	4,061	0
Twelfth	1,192	3,894	0
Thirteenth	1,414	3,836	1
Fourteenth	1,842	4,722	0
Fifteenth	2,118	4,763	0
Sixteenth	1,721	4,368	0
Seventeenth	1,876	4,558	0
Eighteenth	1,681	6,291	0
Nineteenth	5,443	4,834	1
Twentieth	2,545	5,337	0
Twenty-first	3,672	3,289	0
Twenty-second	1,926	5,581	0
Twenty-third	6,700	9,117	2
Twenty-fourth	1,636	4,492	1
Twenty-fifth	3,333	2,881	1
Twenty-sixth	1,755	4,199	0
Twenty-seventh	3,047	2,354	2
Twenty-eighth	1,801	5,109	0
Twenty-ninth	5,013	4,052	0
Thirtieth	2,472	6,120	0
Thirty-first	4,195	6,516	5
Thirty-second	1,448	4,069	10
Thirty-third	2,356	5,346	0
Thirty-fourth	5,822	11,276	0
Thirty-fifth	7,398	13,845	4
Annexed	1,238	2,909	1
Total	101,230	185,554	32

32 election districts missing out of a otal of 902.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

GOVERNOR.
By Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Odell, (Rep.)	Coler, (Dem.)	Election Dists. Mis'g.
First	3,334	3,771	0
Second	1,748	5,569	0
Third	1,879	4,405	0
Fourth	4,948	5,220	0
Fifth	4,215	4,689	0
Sixth	4,414	5,107	0
Seventh	5,566	8,940	0
Eighth	1,747	4,150	0
Ninth	1,488	4,751	0
Tenth	4,084	4,810	0
Eleventh	4,465	5,570	0
Twelfth	5,460	5,549	0
Thirteenth	5,929	5,563	0
Fourteenth	1,844	5,655	0
Fifteenth	2,059	4,131	0
Sixteenth	5,126	5,082	0
Seventeenth	5,228	3,271	0
Eighteenth	7,185	6,622	0
Nineteenth	3,382	4,807	6
Twentieth	4,978	6,248	0
Twenty-first	5,677	7,086	0
Total	84,228	110,454	0

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

GOVERNOR.
By Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Odell, (Rep.)	Coler, (Dem.)	Election Dists. Mis'g.
First	4,144	9,878	1
Second	4,784	5,410	0
Third, (part)	392	967	0
Total	9,270	16,255	1

One election district missing out of a total of 73.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

GOVERNOR.
By Wards.

Wards.	Odell, (Rep.)	Coler, (Dem.)	Election Dists. Mis'g.
First	1,682	2,227	0
Second	858	1,690	0
Third	1,065	1,448	0
Fourth	675	1,011	0
Fifth	690	845	0
Total	4,920	7,206	0

FOR GOVERNOR.

STATE VOTE IN 1898 AND 1900.

Counties.	1898. Roosevelt.	1898. Van Wyck.	1900. Odell.	1900. Stanchfield.
Albany	19,307	20,232	23,183	19,071
Allegany	6,129	2,953	7,117	3,677
Broome	9,238	5,627	10,266	6,735
Cattaraugus	8,335	5,055	9,880	6,320
Cayuga	8,792	5,568	10,196	6,478
Chautauqua	12,014	5,294	13,115	6,797
Chemung	5,906	6,008	6,452	7,008
Chenango	6,770	3,656	6,305	4,101
Clinton	4,524	4,200	6,151	4,456
Columbia	5,446	5,159	6,387	5,039
Cortland	4,200	2,466	4,819	2,843
Delaware	6,515	4,029	7,521	4,705
Dutchess	10,527	7,939	11,722	7,917
Erie	34,199	36,441	44,235	40,261
Essex	4,325	2,273	5,042	2,023
Franklin	5,267	2,474	6,279	2,693
Fulton	6,125	3,921	7,131	3,763
Genesee	4,680	2,716	5,303	3,307
Greene	4,063	4,019	4,345	4,321
Hamilton	519	371	639	520
Herkimer	6,705	5,527	7,920	5,555
Jefferson	10,222	6,631	11,709	6,894
Kings	83,146	101,526	106,220	108,575
Lewis	3,004	1,892	4,253	2,014
Livingston	5,180	2,351	5,501	3,993
Madison	6,141	3,490	7,058	3,776
Monroe	20,748	18,093	25,454	20,865
Montgomery	6,296	5,491	7,152	5,311
Nassau	5,415	4,153	6,900	4,436
New York	112,806	173,476	147,922	185,986
Niagara	7,062	7,074	9,103	7,993
Oneida	15,449	14,077	18,549	13,483
Onondaga	19,785	13,598	23,074	15,097
Ontario	6,573	4,781	7,499	5,853
Orange	11,911	9,098	13,942	10,385
Orleans	4,232	2,821	4,599	2,906
Oswego	10,184	6,340	11,081	6,678
Otsego	6,870	5,800	7,842	6,104
Putnam	1,901	1,651	2,300	1,369
Queens	9,715	13,040	12,104	14,913
Rensselaer	14,089	13,490	17,609	12,839
Richmond	4,577	6,723	5,884	6,919
Rockland	3,382	3,374	4,131	4,101
St. Lawrence	12,587	4,989	15,204	5,784
Saratoga	8,176	5,899	9,456	6,073
Schenectady	4,617	4,041	6,511	5,099
Schoharie	3,567	4,310	3,837	4,338
Schuyler	2,343	1,622	2,511	1,977
Seneca	3,459	3,434	3,675	3,573
Steuben	10,639	7,386	12,283	9,132
Suffolk	7,928	5,442	9,427	5,871
Sullivan	3,900	3,325	4,372	3,635
Tioga	4,100	2,926	4,686	3,096
Tompkins	4,516	3,004	5,303	3,940
Ulster	10,678	9,174	11,254	9,439
Warren	4,083	2,950	4,788	2,589
Washington	7,117	3,400	8,130	3,411
Wayne	6,919	4,290	7,890	4,537
Westchester	16,633	15,010	20,806	16,890
Wyoming	4,522	2,704	4,980	2,947
Yates	3,189	1,785	3,362	2,273
Total	661,707	643,921	804,859	693,733

Roosevelt's plurality, 17,786. Odell's plurality, 111,126.

MR. COLER SAYS THAT HE DOES NOT GIVE UP HOPE.

Democratic Nominee Expresses the Belief That There Has Been "Heathen Chinee" Business Up the State.

Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was asked last night what he thought of the result of the election. He said:

"You can quote me as saying that I don't give it up. I cannot imagine how, with the magnificent vote I received in Greater New York, there should be such a peculiar vote in the upper State. I am convinced that there has been a little of that peculiar 'Heathen Chinee' business going on."

That is all Mr. Coler would say.

The candidate spent most of the evening at the home of Hugh McLaughlin, in Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He arrived rather early at the local Democratic headquarters, in Court Square, where he received the first returns. The early figures from Kings County and the city were such as to give Mr. Coler confidence that he was elected. He felt certain of his victory when he left headquarters after a short time to go to the home of Mr. McLaughlin. As he was leaving he was asked to make a statement as to what was then thought to be his election, but he declined, saying:

"While it seems very bright now, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip, you know."

Mr. Coler remained at Mr. McLaughlin's home for the remainder of the evening. Senator McCarren and other leaders were there with him.

JUSTICE GRAY'S VICTORY.

His Estimated Plurality in Greater New York Is 136,000—Justice Werner Loses in Nearly Every County.

The latest election figures indicate the election of John Clinton Gray (Dem.) for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. Justice William E. Werner (Rep.) seems to have run behind all over the State. In 760 districts in New York County the returns, if the ratio is kept up, show a plurality of 136,000 for Judge Gray, while 400 of the 528 districts in Kings demonstrate that Judge Gray will have a plurality of 40,000 in that county. This means 136,000 in the Greater New York, or a larger vote than that with which Gov. Odell will come to the city line by a few thousand.

Justice Werner seems to have lost in nearly every county, running behind Judge Gray in Cattaraugus, Ulster, Broome, Greene, Albany, Onondaga, and elsewhere. In Onondaga alone Judge Werner ran 1,300 votes behind Odell.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Howard Probably Elected to Succeed Judge Fursman on Supreme Court Bench.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Westley O. Howard (Rep.) is probably elected Justice of the Supreme Court from the Third Judicial District to succeed Justice Edgar L. Fursman, resigned.

DELAWARE.

At Large.
Henry M. Houston, D.

Dist.
1. S. M. Sparkman, D.
2. Robert W. Davis, D.

Dist.
3. Wm. B. Lamar, D.

FLORIDA.

Dist.
1. R. E. Lester, D.*
2. Jas. M. Griggs, D.*
3. E. B. Lewis, D.*
4. W. C. Adamson, D.*
5. L. F. Livingston, D*
6. C. L. Bartlett, D.*

Dist.
7. J. W. Maddox, D.*
8. Wm. M. Howard, D.*
9. F. C. Tate, D.*
10. T. W. Hardwick, D.
11. W. G. Brantley, D.*

IDAHO.

At Large.
Burton L. French, R.

ILLINOIS.

Dist.
1. M. B. Madden, R.
2. Jas. R. Mann, R.*
3. Wm. W. Wilson, R.
4. Geo. P. Foster, D.*
5. Jas. McAndrews, D.*
6. Wm. Lorimer, R.
7. Philip Knopf, R.
8. Wm. F. Mahony, D.*
9. H. S. Boutell, R.*
10. Geo. E. Foss, R.*
11. R. M. Snapp, R.
12. Chas. E. Fuller, R.
13. R. R. Hitt, R.*

Dist.
14. B. F. Marsh, R.
15. Geo. W. Prince, R.
16. J. V. Graff, R.*
17. J. A. Sterling, R.
18. J. G. Cannon, R.*
19. V. Warner, R.
20. H. T. Rainey, D.
21. B. F. Caldwell, D.*
22. W. A. Rodenburg, R.
23. J. E. Crowley, D.*
24. P. T. Chapman, R.
25. Geo. W. Smith, R.*

INDIANA.

Dist.
1. J. A. Hemenway, R.
2. R. W. Miers, D.
3. Wm. T. Zenor, D.*
4. F. M. Griffith, D.*
5. E. S. Holliday, R.*
6. Jas. E. Watson, R.*
7. Jesse Overstreet, R.*

Dist.
8. Geo. W. Cromer, R.*
9. C. B. Landis, R.*
10. E. D. Crumpacker, R.*
11. Fred. K. Landis, R.
12. J. M. Robinson, D.*
13. A. L. Brick, R.*

IOWA.

Dist.
1. Thomas Hedge, R.*
2. Martin J. Wade, D.
3. B. P. Birdsall, R.
4. G. N. Haugen, R.*
5. R. G. Cousins, R.*
6. John F. Lacey, R.*

Dist.
7. J. A. T. Hull, R.*
8. W. P. Hepburn, R.*
9. W. L. Smith, R.*
10. J. P. Conner, R.*
11. Lot Thomas, R.*

KANSAS.

At Large.
C. F. Scott, R.*
Dist.
1. Charles Curtis, R.*
2. J. D. Bowersock, R.
3. A. M. Jackson, D.*

4. J. M. Miller, R.*
5. W. A. Calderhead, R.*
6. W. A. Reeder, R.*
7. Chester I. Long, R.*

KENTUCKY.

Dist.
1. Ollie James, D.
2. O. A. Stanley, D.
3. John S. Rhea, D.
4. David H. Smith, D.*
5. Swanger Sherley, D.
6. D. L. Gooch, D.*

Dist.
7. South Trimble, D.*
8. O. G. Gilbert, D.*
9. Jas. N. Kehoe, D.*
10. F. A. Hopkins, D.
11. Vincent Boreing, R.*

LOUISIANA.

Dist.
1. Adolph Meyer, D.*
2. R. C. Davey, D.*
3. R. F. Broussard, D.*
4. Phanor Breazeale, D.*

Dist.
5. J. E. Ransdell, D.*
6. S. M. Robertson, D.*
7. A. P. Pujo, D.

MAINE.

Dist.
1. Amos L. Allen, R.†
2. C. E. Littlefield, R.†

Dist.
3. E. C. Burleigh, R.†
4. Lewellyn Powers, R.†

MARYLAND.

Dist.
1. Wm. H. Jackson, R.*
2. J. F. C. Talbott, D.
3. F. C. Wachter, R.

Dist.
4. J. W. Denny, D.
5. S. E. Mudd, R.
6. Geo. A. Pearre, R.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.
1. G. P. Lawrence, R.*
2. F. H. Gillett, R.*
3. John R. Thayer, D.*
4. C. Q. Tirrell, R.
5. Butler Ames, R.
6. A. P. Gardner, R.
7. E. W. Roberts, R.*

Dist.
8. S. V. McCall, R.*
9. J. A. Conry, D.
10. Wm. S. McNary, D.
11. John A. Sullivan, D.
12. Saml. L. Powers, R.
13. Wm. S. Greene, R.*
14. W. C. Lovering, R.*

MICHIGAN.

Dist.
1. Alfred Leucking, D.
2. C. E. Townsend, R.
3. W. Gardner, R.*
4. E. L. Hamilton, R.
5. Wm. A. Smith, R.*
6. Saml. W. Smith, R.*

Dist.
7. Henry McMoran, R.
8. J. W. Fordney, R.*
9. R. P. Bishop, R.*
10. George A. Loud, R.
11. A. B. Darragh, R.*
12. H. O. Young, R.

MINNESOTA.

Dist.
1. J. A. Tawney, R.*
2. J. T. McCleary, R.*
3. C. R. Davis, R.
4. F. C. Stevens, R.*
5. John Lind, D.

Dist.
6. C. B. Buckman, R.
7. O. J. Volstead, R.
8. J. Adam Bede, R.
9. H. Steenerson, R.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dist.
1. E. S. Candler, Jr., D.*
2. Thomas Spight, D.*
3. B. G. Humphreys, D.
4. W. S. Hill, D.

Dist.
5. A. M. Byrd, D.
6. J. S. Williams, D.*

MISSOURI.

Dist.
1. J. T. Lloyd, D.*
2. W. W. Rucker, D.*
3. J. Dougherty, D.
4. C. F. Cochran, D.*
5. R. T. Van Horn, R.
6. D. A. De Armond, D.*
7. C. W. Hamlin, D.
8. D. W. Shackleford, D.*
9. Champ Clark, D.*

Dist.
10. R. Bartholdt, R.*
11. John T. Hunt, D.
12. J. J. Butler, D.
13. Edward Robb, D.*
14. W. D. Vandiver, D.*
15. M. E. Benton, D.*
16. B. F. Russell, R.
16. Robert Lamar, D.

MONTANA.

At Large.
Jos M. Dixon, R.

John M. Evans, D.

NEBRASKA.

Dist.
1. E. J. Burkett, R.*
2. G. M. Hitchcock, D.
3. J. J. McCarthy, R.

Dist.
4. E. H. Hinshaw, R.
5. G. W. Norris, R.
6. M. P. Kinkaid, R.

NEVADA.

At Large.
C. D. Van Duzer, D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dist.
1. C. A. Sulloway, R.*

Dist.
2. F. D. Currier, R.*

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.
1. H. C. Loudenslager, R.*
2. John J. Gardner, R.*
3. B. F. Howell, R.
4. Wm. M. Lanning, R.
5. C. N. Fowler, R.*

Dist.
6. Wm. Hughes, D.
7. R. W. Parker, R.*
8. Wm. H. Wiley, R.
9. Allan Benny, D.
10. A. L. McDermott, D.*

NEW YORK.

Dist.
1. Frederic Storm, R.*
2. Geo. H. Lindsay, D.*
3. C. T. Bunwell, R.
4. F. E. Wilson, D.*
5. E. M. Bassett, D.
6. Henry Bristow, R.*
7. J. J. Fitzgerald, D.*
8. T. D. Sullivan, D.
9. H. M. Goldfogle, D.
10. Wm. Sulzer, D.*
11. Wm. R. Hearst, D.
12. G. B. McClellan, D.
13. F. B. Harrigan, D.
14. Ira E. Rider, D.
15. W. H. Douglas, R.*
16. J. Ruppert, Jr., D.*
17. F. E. Schober, D.
18. Jos. A. Goulden, D.
19. Norton P. Otis, R.

Dist.
20. T. W. Bradley, R.
21. J. H. Ketcham, R.*
22. W. H. Draper, R.*
23. G. N. Southwick, R.*
24. Geo. J. Smith, R.
25. L. N. Littauer, R.*
26. W. H. Flack, R.
27. J. S. Sherman, R.*
28. C. L. Knapp, R.*
29. M. E. Driscoll, R.*
30. J. W. Dwight, R.
31. S. E. Payne, R.*
32. J. B. Perkins, R.*
33. C. W. Gillet, R.*
34. J. W. Wadsworth, R.*
35. Wm. H. Ryan, D.*
36. D. A. S. Alexander, R.*
37. E. B. Vreeland, R.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

Dist.
1. John H. Small, D.*
2. Claude Kitchin, D.*
3. C. R. Thomas, D.*
4. Edw. W. Pou, D.*
5. W. W. Kitchin, D.

Dist.
6. G. B. Patterson, D.
7. Robert N. Page, D.
8. T. F. Klutts, D.*
9. E. Y. Webb, D.
10. J. M. Gudger, Jr., D.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large.
Thos. F. Marshall, R.*

B. F. Spalding, R.

OHIO.

Dist.
1. N. Longworth, R.
2. H. P. Goebel, R.
3. R. M. Nevin, R.*
4. H. C. Garber, D.
5. J. S. Snook, D.*
6. C. C. Hildebrandt, R.*
7. T. B. Kyle, R.*
8. W. R. Warnock, R.*
9. J. H. Southard, R.*
10. R. Morgan, R.*
11. C. H. Grosvenor, R.*

Dist.
12. Cyrus Huling, R.
13. A. H. Jackson, R.
14. W. W. Skiles, R.*
15. H. C. Van Voorhis, R.*
16. J. J. Gill, R.*
17. J. W. Cassingham, D.*

OREGON.

Dist.
1. T. H. Tongue, R.†

Dist.
2. J. N. Williamson, R.†

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dist.
1. H. H. Bingham, R. and U.*
2. Rob. Adams, Jr., R. and U.*
3. Henry Burk, R. and U.*
4. R. H. Foerderer, R. and U.*
5. E. DeV. Morrell, R. and U.*
6. G. D. McCreary, R. and U.
7. Thos. S. Butler, R.*
8. I. P. Wanger, R.*
9. H. Burd Cassel, R.*
10. William Connell, R.*
11. H. W. Palmer, R. and P.*
12. G. R. Patterson, R.
13. H. C. L. Kline, D.
14. C. F. Wright, R.
15. Elias Deemer, R.
16. C. H. Dickenson, D.

Dist.
17. T. M. Mahon, R.*
18. M. E. Olmsted, R.*
19. Alvin Evans, R.*
20. Wm. McLean, D.
21. S. R. Dresser, R.
21. D. E. Hibner, D.
22. Geo. F. Huff, R.
23. A. F. Cooper, R.
24. E. F. Acheson, Ind. R.
25. A. L. Bates, R.*
25. A. E. Osborne, D.
26. J. H. Shull, D.
27. W. O. Smith, R.
28. J. C. Sibley, R.*
29. G. Shiras, 3d, D. and Cit.
30. John Dalzell, R. and Cit.*
31. H. K. Potter, D. and Cit.
32. J. W. Brown, D. and Cit.

RHODE ISLAND.

Dist.
1. D. L. D. Granger, D.

Dist.
2. A. B. Capron, R.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dist.
1. Geo. S. Legare, D.
2. Geo. W. Croft, D.
3. Wyatt Aiken, D.
4. J. T. Johnson, D.*

Dist.
5. D. E. Finley, D.*
6. R. B. Scarborough, D.*
7. A. F. Lever, D.*

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large.
Chas. H. Burke, R.*

E. W. Martin, R.

TENNESSEE.

Dist.
1. W. P. Brownlow, R.*
2. H. R. Gibson, R.*
3. John A. Moon, D.*
4. M. T. Fitzpatrick, D.
5. J. D. Richardson, D.*
6. J. W. Gaines, D.*
7. L. P. Padgett, D.*
8. T. W. Sims, D.*
9. R. Peace, D.*
10. M. R. Patterson, D.*

TEXAS.

Dist.
1. M. Sheppard, D.
2. Sam B. Cooper, D.*
3. J. G. Russell, D.
4. C. B. Randall, D.*
5. A. Bell, D.
6. Scott Field, D.
7. A. W. Gregg, D.
8. Tom M. Bell, D.*

Dist.
9. G. F. Burgess, D.*
10. A. S. Burleson, D.*
11. R. L. Henry, D.*
12. O. W. Gillespie, D.
13. J. M. Stevens, D.*
14. J. L. Slayden, D.*
15. John N. Garner, D.
16. W. R. Smith, D.

UTAH.

At Large.
Joseph Howell, R.

VERMONT.

Dist.
1. D. J. Foster, R.†

Dist.
2. Kittredge Haskins, R.†

VIRGINIA.

Dist.
1. Wm. A. Jones, D.*
2. H. L. Maynard, D.*
3. John Lamb, D.*
4. R. G. Southall, D.
5. C. A. Swanson, D.*

Dist.
6. Carter Glass, D.
7. James Hay, D.*
8. J. F. Rixey, D.*
9. Wm. F. Rhea, D.*
10. H. D. Flood, D.*

WASHINGTON.

At Large.
Wesley L. Jones, R.*

F. W. Cushman, R.*
Wm. E. Humphrey, R.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dist.
1. B. B. Dovener, R.*
2. A. G. Dayton, R.
3. J. T. McGraw, D.
3. J. H. Gaines, R.
3. Jas. H. Miller, D.

Dist.
4. N. C. Woodyard, R.
4. W. N. Chancellor, D.
5. Jas. A. Hughes, R.*
5. D. E. Johnston, D.

WISCONSIN.

Dist.
1. H. A. Cooper, R.*
2. H. C. Adams, R.
3. J. W. Babcock, R.*
4. Theobold Otjen, R.
5. Wm. H. Stafford, R.
6. C. H. Weisse, D.

Dist.
7. John J. Esch, R.*
8. J. H. Davidson, R.*
9. Edw. S. Minor, R.*
10. W. E. Brown, R.*
11. J. J. Jenkins, R.*

WYOMING.

At Large.
F. W. Mondell, R.*

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

At Large.
R. E. Morrison, R.

J. F. Wilson, D.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.
B. S. Rodey, R.*

H. B. Ferguson, D.

OKLAHOMA.

At Large.
Bird S. Maguire, R.

HAWAII.

At Large.
Jonah Kalaulauoale, R.

Robert W. Wilcox, D.*

*—Renominated.
†—Already re-elected.
R.—Republican.
D.—Democrat.
Pro.—Prohibitionist.
Peo.—People's
S.—Socialist.
S. D.—Social Democrat.
S. L.—Social Labor.
U.—Union.
U. L.—Union Labor.
F.—Fusion.
Ind.—Independent.
A. T.—Anti-Trust.
I. R.—Independent Republican.

THE SENATE IN 1903.

Republicans Will Have a Majority of at Least Sixteen After March 3 Next.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The United States Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress will be Republican by at least sixteen majority against the present majority of twenty. The present Senate contains fifty-four Republicans and thirty-four Democrats in a total of ninety seats, there being two vacancies from Delaware, where the Republican Legislature failed to elect.

The terms of thirty Senators expire with the present Congress. There is also a vacancy from Michigan, caused by the death of Senator McMillan. Of these thirty-one seats to be filled, not including the two from Delaware, but including the McMillan vacancy, nineteen are now held by Republicans and twelve by Democrats Wellington of Maryland being classified as a Republican and Harris of Kansas, McLaurin of South Carolina, and Teller of Colorado as Democrats.

Seven States have already elected Senators to take their seats March 4, 1903. Maryland has chosen Gorman, a Democrat, to succeed Wellington, a Republican; Kentucky has chosen McCreary, a Democrat, to succeed Deboe, a Republican; Iowa has re-elected Allison, a Republican; Ohio has re-elected Foraker, a Republican; Louisiana has re-elected McEnery, a Democrat; Vermont has re-elected Dillingham, a Republican, and Georgia to-day re-elected Clay, a Democrat.

Four Democrats and three Republicans therefore already are elected, leaving sixteen Republican and eight Democratic seats to be filled.

The Legislature in Oregon, which will choose a successor to Simon, has been elected and is Republican. Including Delaware, therefore, twenty-five Senators will be elected by the Legislatures chosen to-day. Those Legislatures were elected by the following States: Indiana, Delaware, (two seats,) New Hampshire, North Dakota, Nevada, South Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, New York, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan, Idaho, Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Utah, Colorado, Washington, and Missouri.

Of these the Republicans have surely carried thirteen, viz., Indiana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Washington, and the Democratic seven, viz., North Carolina, Delaware, (probably) Arkansas, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, and Missouri.

This insures 52 Republicans and 34 Democrats in the next Senate.

The result of the contests, owing to the meagre returns received at this hour, is still in doubt in Nevada, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado, with the chances favoring the election of Democratic Legislatures in Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada, and a Republican Legislature in Utah. If these probabilities should be realized the Senate will stand fifty-three Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats, a loss of four majority for the Republicans, compared with the present political division.

KINGS COUNTY.

SHERIFF.

By Assembly Districts.

Assembly District.	KHne, (Rep.)	Melody, (Dem.)	Elec. Dist. Mis'g.
First	3,911	8,667	....
Second	1,701	5,488	....
Third	1,872	4,878	....
Fourth	4,982	5,259	....
Fifth	3,482	4,354	3
Sixth	4,022	4,615	2
Seventh	3,970	6,736	7
Eighth	1,723	4,089	....
Ninth	1,393	4,402	1
Tenth	4,157	8,372	1
Eleventh	4,452	5,446	....
Twelfth	5,099	4,898	2
Thirteenth	3,533	5,883	1
Fourteenth	1,983	5,385	....
Fifteenth	2,044	4,081	....
Sixteenth	5,125	4,180	4
Seventeenth	6,182	2,978	1
Eighteenth	5,927	4,984	7
Nineteenth	2,060	4,253	2
Twentieth	3,988	4,432	6
Twenty-first	5,233	5,141	4
Total	77 073	98,990	41

41 election districts missing out of a total of 528.

MR. MANLEY CONGRATULATES.

Wires Mr. Roosevelt That Victories Make Him Presidential Candidate in 1904.

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 4.—Joseph H. Manley to-night sent the following messages:

To Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland Ohio:

Hurrah for Ohio and for the country. The greatest credit is due to you.

J. H. MANLEY.

To Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.:

Splendid Republican victories to-day make you the Presidential candidate in 1904. Hearty congratulations. J. H. MANLEY.

REPUBLICANS CARRY NEWARK.

They Also Elect Every County Candidate Except Sheriff.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Republicans carry this city and Essex County The Republican Mayor, Henry M. Doremus, is elected over Dr. Wrightson. The Aldermanic and School Boards will be Republican.

In the county at large two Republican Congressmen are elected, and everything is Republican except the Sheriff, to which office William A. Nicoll (Dem.) is elected by perhaps 4,000. The count is slow. It will be noon to-morrow before the whole count is in. In districts where the Republicans expected to lose they gained, where they expected to gain they lost. The same is true of Democrats. The county officers elected are: County Clerk—A. C. Orton, (Rep.;) Supervisor—George Smith, (Rep.;) Sheriff—William A. Nicoll, (Dem.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES—FIRST DISTRICT.

By Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Amend, (Dem.)	Davis, (Dem.)	McCall, (Dem.)	Elec. Dis. Mis.
First	2,764	2,683	2,763	1
Second	4,519	4,461	4,557	2
Third	4,135	4,149	4,306	1
Fourth	2,831	2,425	2,801	4
Fifth	3,274	3,360	3,378	..
Sixth	5,251	5,096	5,258	2
Seventh	4,531	4,435	4,529	2
Eighth	1,726	1,516	1,719	4
Ninth	4,591	4,563	4,706	1
Tenth	3,542	3,205	3,579	2
Eleventh	3,576	3,476	3,582	2
Twelfth	2,971	2,906	2,984	1
Thirteenth	3,168	3,057	3,146	1
Fourteenth	4,205	3,959	4,169	1
Fifteenth	4,190	4,084	4,128	2
Sixteenth	3,869	3,804	3,850	1
Seventeenth	3,731	3,824	3,840	1
Eighteenth	5,738	5,639	5,709	1
Nineteenth	4,465	4,497	4,538	2
Twentieth	5,139	4,993	5,121	-
Twenty-first	7,203	7,159	7,360	3
Twenty-second	4,693	4,522	4,693	2
Twenty-third	7,181	7,102	7,188	4
Twenty-fourth	4,538	4,266	4,503	..
Twenty-fifth	2,276	2,229	2,301	3
Twenty-sixth	3,256	3,002	3,234	3
Twenty-seventh	2,542	2,611	2,595	..
Twenty-eighth	4,383	4,154	4,330	2
Twenty-ninth	3,391	3,356	3,441	2
Thirtieth	5,708	5,402	5,620	1
Thirty-first	6,250	6,174	6,290	6
Thirty-second	3,201	3,027	3,138	12
Thirty-third	4,273	4,044	4,235	2
Thirty-fourth	9,876	9,744	10,083	3
Thirty-fifth	11,824	11,898	12,077	9
Total	163,702	159,319	164,543	82

85 election districts missing out of a total of 891.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES—FIRST DISTRICT.

By Assembly Districts.

Assembly. Districts.	Hall, (Rep.)	Steck-ler, (Rep.)	Keener, (Rep.)	Elec. Dis. Mis.
First	877	1,076	961	1
Second	1,156	1,329	1,183	2
Third	1,790	2,456	2,071	1
Fourth	1,463	2,303	1,834	4
Fifth	3,391	3,610	3,502	..
Sixth	1,407	1,704	1,458	2
Seventh	2,049	2,267	2,135	2
Eighth	1,088	1,470	1,121	4
Ninth	2,287	3,312	2,963	1
Tenth	1,967	2,536	2,037	2
Eleventh	1,546	1,720	1,577	3
Twelfth	1,103	1,583	1,243	1
Thirteenth	1,240	1,536	1,388	3
Fourteenth	1,606	2,218	1,853	1
Fifteenth	1,915	2,105	1,997	2
Sixteenth	1,620	2,482	1,998	1
Seventeenth	1,818	2,181	2,017	3
Eighteenth	1,591	1,926	1,794	1
Nineteenth	5,209	5,427	5,183	2
Twentieth	2,474	2,858	2,630	..
Twenty-first	7,984	8,586	8,153	3
Twenty-second	1,765	2,307	1,971	2
Twenty-third	6,247	6,702	6,385	4
Twenty-fourth	1,678	2,295	1,985	..
Twenty-fifth	3,029	3,192	3,122	3
Twenty-sixth	1,443	2,103	1,643	3
Twenty-seventh	3,280	3,346	3,283	..
Twenty-eighth	1,643	2,178	1,700	2
Twenty-ninth	4,566	5,430	4,619	2
Thirtieth	2,822	3,018	2,515	1
Thirty-first	6,616	7,691	6,605	6
Thirty-second	1,427	1,903	1,598	12
Thirty-third	2,111	2,007	2,493	2
Thirty-fourth	5,089	5,578	3,100	3
Thirty-fifth	7,040	7,329	6,535	9
Total	96,153	113,353	100,964	82

85 election districts missing out of a total of 891.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

By Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.	Faber, (Rep.)	Gregg, (Dem.)	Elec. Dist. Mis'g.
First	3,624	6,568	8
Second	5,441	4,728	0
Third. (part)	419	595	1
Total	9,484	11,891	

9 election districts missing out of a total of 73.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

COUNTY CLERK.

By Wards.

Wards.	Dan-iels, (Rep.)	Bost-wick, (Dem.)	Elec. Dist. Mis'g.
First	1,731	2,089	....
Second	750	1,755	....
Third	1,065	1,433	....
Fourth	658	1,019	....
Fifth	679	847	....
Total	4,883	7,178	....

ROGERS ELECTED JUDGE.

Independent Candidate for Supreme Court Carries Jefferson County by 10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 4.—Jefferson County gives Rogers, Independent candidate for Supreme Court Judge, 10,000 plurality over Attorney General Davies. Rogers is elected.

JUSTICE STECKLER GRATIFIED.

Even If Defeated, Is Proud of Having Run Ahead of His Ticket.

Justice Steckler said last night:

"If any man has reason to be proud of his friends, I am that man. If I am defeated, as seems to be the case, I nevertheless have a vote that is extremely gratifying. At present it is too early to say anything definite. I shall wait until all the returns are in. All my friends, including the labor voters, have stood by me. To have run 20,000 or 30,000 ahead of my ticket at such a time as this means that my friends have stood by me. I am proud of them."

DEFEATED CANDIDATE ILL.

Dr. Wrightson, Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Newark, in Serious Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—Much uneasiness is felt here for Dr. James T. Wrightson, defeated to-day as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, who is in the Bermudas for his health. A letter received from Mrs. Wrightson by her son in this city says that the doctor suffered a relapse recently and is very low.

He had intended to sail from Bermuda several days ago so as to be here to-day, but was unable to do so.

GOV. YATES VERY ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—The condition of Gov. Yates is considered very alarming. He has been in a delirious condition all day, and his temperature is 104 degrees. The Governor is a very sick man.

Senator Clay of Georgia Re-elected.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—The Georgia Legislature in joint session to-day re-elected United States Senator Alexander S. Clay for the full term of six years. Senator Clay received 171 votes, and Walter Johnson of Atlanta, Republican, 4.

REPUBLICANS HOLD THE LEGISLATURE

Probably Have a Majority of 46 on Joint Ballot.

This Is a Falling Off of 36 From Their Majority on Joint Ballot at the Last Session—The Gains Made Largely in Greater New York.

The returns from all the Senate and Assembly districts in the State indicate that the Republicans have elected 32 out of 50 Senators, giving them a majority in the Senate of 14, and that they have elected 91 out of 150 Assemblymen, giving them a majority in the Assembly of 32. This would give them a majority on joint ballot of 46. The present Legislature is composed of 35 Republican Senators and 106 Assemblymen, a majority of 20 in the Senate and 62 in the Assembly, or a majority on joint ballot of 82. The returns of yesterday's election therefore show a falling off in their majority on joint ballot of 36.

The changing in the representation from the First Senate District from Republican to Democratic was brought about chiefly by the heavy vote given the Democratic candidate, Edward Bailey, Jr., in Richmond County, which, with Suffolk County, constitutes the district in question. The defeated candidate, Erastus F. Post, has represented the Second District of Suffolk County in the Assembly.

In the First Oneida District, comprising the City of Utica, the Republican incumbent, McQuade, was defeated by Thomas Mortimer.

John F. Ahern, Republican, of the Second District of Rensselaer, which comprises the City of Troy, was defeated for re-election by J. J. McCarthy. Assemblyman Ahern marked his career in the lower house last session by introducing a bill providing for State censorship of plays. The district has not been represented by a Democrat since William Hutton, Jr., a relative of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., sat in the lower house.

In the County of Rockland the Republican candidate for Assembly was defeated by Thomas Finegan, (Dem.) Mr. Finegan's majority reached the surprising figure of 1,150.

The Fourth and Fifth Erie Districts are Democratic after swinging either way ever since their creation by the Constitutional Convention of 1894.

Yates County swings back into the Republican fold on the question of representation in the lower house of the Legislature. Ernest R. Bordwell was defeated by Candidate Harvey.

Greene County sprung a big surprise by electing its Republican candidate for Assembly, Nicholds, by one of the largest pluralities ever given to an Assemblyman of either party in this county. The county shows a Republican gain of 1,198 over last year.

The Legislature elected this year will choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose term expires on March 4, 1903. Some time ago there was talk of Senator Platt's retirement at the end of his present term, but it is now generally understood that he will be a candidate for re-election. In the event that Senator Platt leaves and desires to be returned to the Senate, there is no doubt that he will be chosen without opposition. The changes which will take place in the Senate this year by reason of the retirement of Senators who have been conspicuous in that body for years past will be more numerous than has been the case in many years. Senator Ellsworth of the Forty-fifth District, who was the Republican leader at the last session and for several sessions previous, declined a renomination. It is generally understood that the choice of the Republican organization for Senate leader will be Senator John Raines of Ontario, the author of the so-called Raines law. Senator Stranahan of the Thirty-seventh District, who has been Chairman of the Committee on Cities for several sessions, is now the Collector of the Port of New York, and this important assignment is one of the desirable places over which there will be considerable contention. Senator Hobart Krum of the Twenty-seventh District, who was the Chairman of the Committeee on Judiciary, also declined a renomination, and Senator Higgins of the Fiftieth District, who was Chairman of the Finance Committee, was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Senator Thomas F. Grady of the Fourteenth District will doubtless again be the minority leader.

There will also be many important changes in the Assembly. Jotham P. Allds of Chenango, who was the Republican leader in the last Assembly, was this year the unopposed candidate for Senator in the Twenty-sixth District. It has been already settled, practically, that his successor will be James T. Rogers of Broome. Mr. Rogers, who comes from Binghamton, which is the home of Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was last year the Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and was the man to whom Gov. Odell intrusted the control of the legislation which he initiated for a change in the system of management of the State insane asylums. He made a successful fight and displayed qualities of leadership which brought him prominently to the attention of the Republican organization.

Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua County will again be a candidate for Speaker, and there is no talk of opposition. This will be his fifth term as Speaker.

SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Edw. Bailey, Jr., D.	27.	S. K. Warnick, R.
2.	Luke Keenan, D.	28.	E. T. Brackett, R.*
3.	T. H. Cullen, D.*	29.	J. E. McEwan, R.*
4.	T. C. Whitlock, D.	30.	Wm. D. Barnes, R.*
5.	Jas. H. McCabe, D.*	31.	S. G. Prime, R.*
6.	W. C. Burton, D.	32.	George R. Malby, R.*
7.	P. H. McCarren, D.*	33.	Walter L. Brown, R.
8.	Henry Marshall, R.*	34.	Wm. E. Lewis, R.
9.	Joseph Wagner, D.*	35.	E. R. Brown, R.*
10.	D. J. Riordan, D.	36.	Horace White, R.*
11.	J. C. Fitzgerald, D.	37.	F. H. Gates, R.
12	Samuel J. Foley, D.*	38.	Geo. E. Green, R.*
13.	B. F. Martin, D.*	39.	Benj. M. Wilcox, R.*
14.	Thos. F. Grady, D.*	40.	Ed. C. Stewart, R.*
15.	N. A. Elsberg, R.*	41.	F. D. Sherwood, R.*
16.	P. F. Trainor, D.*	42.	John Raines, R.*
17.	G. W. Plunkitt, D.*	43.	M. E. Lewis, R.*
18.	V. J. Dowling, D.*	44.	W. W. Armstrong, R.
19.	J. W. Russell, D.	45.	L. L'Hommedieu, R.
20.	J. J. Frawley, D.	46.	Fred. S. Stevens, R.
21.	J. A. Hawkins, D.	47.	Henry W. Hill, R.*
22.	C. P. McClelland, D.	48.	S. J. Ramsperger, D.*
23.	L. F. Goodsell, R.*	49.	Geo. A. Davis, R.*
24.	H. S. Ambler, R.*	50.	A. T. Fancher, R.
25.	J. Lefevre, R.		*Re-elected
26.	J. P. Allds, R.		

Republicans	29
Democrats	21
Republican majority	8

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Chas. W. Mead, R.	3.	William V. Cooks, D.
2.	Abram S. Coons, R.*	4.	Wm. J. Grattan, R.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Dist.
1. Jesse S. Phillips, R.*

BROOME COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Jas. T. Rogers, R.*	2.	Fred E. Allen, R.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Theodore Hayden, R.	2.	Jas. C. Sheldon, R.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Ernest G. Treat.*	2.	Chas. J. Hewitt, R.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	J. Samuel Fowler, R.*	2.	S. Fred. Nixon, R.*

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Dist.
1. Sherman Moreland, R.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Dist.
1. E. A. Pearsall, R.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Dist.
1. H. Wallace Knapp, R.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Dist.
1. E. W. Scoville, R.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Dist.
1. H. A. Dickinson, R.*

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Dist.
1. James R. Cowan, R.*

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John T. Smith, R.*	2.	F. G. Landon, R.*

ERIE COUNTY.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John H. Bradley, D.*	5.	Chas. W. Hinson, D.
2.	Robert L. Cox, R.*	6.	George Ruehl, R.*
3.	Anthony J. Burke, D.	7.	John K. Patton, R.*
4.	Chas. V. Lynch, D.	8.	Elijah Cook, R.*

ESSEX COUNTY.

Dist.
1. Jas. M. Graeff, R.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Dist.
1. H. D. Stevens, R.*

FULTON

COLER'S HEAVY VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY

His Plurality Amounts to About 120,000.

JUDGES DEMOCRATIC

Republicans Lose Two Congressmen in New York County—Democrats Elect County Tickets in the Greater City.

Returns from the entire city, all boroughs, with nineteen election district missing, give Coler 319,372 and Odell 199,253 or a plurality of 119,419 for Coler.

In Manhattan and the Bronx, Coler's plurality, based upon these same figures, is 84,208; in Brooklyn, 26,564; in Richmond, 2,231, and in Queens, 6,416.

The entire New York County delegation in Congress is Democratic, the Democrats gaining two districts hitherto held by Republicans.

"Big Tim" Sullivan will have a seat in the next House of Representatives, and in the Ninth Henry M. Goldfogle was successful over Charles Adler.

The Democrats added four to the Assembly districts controlled by them in New York County, among the successful candidates being Richard J. Butler in Devery's District, the Ninth. The Democrats also secured two additional seats in the State Senate—the Nineteenth and Twenty-second.

McLaughlin was elected to the Eighth District Municipal Court Justiceship—the returns, with five districts missing, giving him a vote of 14,693 as against Armstrong's 6,875.

For Justices of the Supreme Court the Democratic candidates, McCall, Amend, and Davis, have been successful. Of the Republican candidates Steckler ran about 15,000 ahead of his ticket.

In the contest for Sheriff of Kings County Melody won with a vote of 108,645, as against 84,851 for Kline.

Bostwick was elected County Clerk in Richmond County by 2,290 votes over Daniels, the totals for the respective candidates being: Bostwick, 7,173, and Daniels, 4,883.

With only nine districts to be heard from in Queens, the returns indicate the election of Gregg as District Attorney by a plurality of about 2,500.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS AND LEGISLATURE IN THIS CITY.

Congressmen.

Dist.
1. Storm, (Rep.,) 4,928; Scudder, (Dem.,) 6,196.
Scudder's plurality, 1,268.
One election district missing.
2. J. R. Howe, (Rep.,) 9,840; George H. Lindsay, (Dem.,) 18,389.
Lindsay's plurality, 8,546.
One election district missing.
3. C. T. Dunwell, (Rep.,) 17,439; H. E. Rogers, (Dem.,) 16,966.
Dunwell's plurality, 473.
4. W. T. Schnitspan, (Rep.,) 13,164; F. E. Wilson, (Dem.,) 15,682.
Wilson's plurality, 2,518.
One election district missing.
5. H. A. Hamburg, (Rep.,) 14,367; E. M. Bassett, (Dem.,) 15,525.
Bassett's plurality, 1,158.
Four election districts missing.
6. Henry Bristow, (Rep.,) 17,427; R. H. Baker, (Dem.,) 17,308.
Bristow's plurality, 119.
7. Williamson, (Rep.,) 10,431; J. J. Fitzgerald, (Dem.,) 23,115.
Fitzgerald's plurality, 12,684.
8. M. Lessler, (Rep.,) 9,960; T. D. Sullivan, (Dem.,) 24,835.
Sullivan's plurality, 14,839.
Five election districts missing.
9. Charles S. Adler, (Rep.,) 3,821; H. M. Goldfogle, (Dem.,) 6,981.
Goldfogle's plurality, 3,160.
Four election districts missing.
10. William Blau, (Rep.,) 6,576; William Sulzer, (Dem.,) 15,353.
Sulzer's plurality, 8,750.
11. Henry Birrell, (Rep.,) 10,587; William R. Hearst, (Dem.,) 25,127.
Hearst's plurality, 14,540.
Six election districts missing.
12. Charles Shongood, (Rep.,) 7,037; G. B. McLellan, (Dem.,) 20,902.
McLellan's plurality, 13,865.
13. J. W. Perry, (R.,) 13,467; F. B. Harrison, (D.,) 14,844.
Harrison's plurality, 1,377.
Four election districts missing.
14. A. J. Anderson, (R.,) 6,713; J. E. Rider, (D.,) 16,391.
Rider's plurality, 9,678.
Sixteen election districts missing.
15. W. H. Douglas, (R.,) 12,405; H. P. Martin, (D.,) 12,239.
Douglas's plurality, 166.
16. W. R. Spooner, (R.,) 5,863; J. Ruppert, Jr., (D.,) 12,460.
Ruppert's plurality, 6,597.
Twelve election districts missing.
17. H. T. Andrews, (R.,) 15,582; F. E. Schober, (D.,) 17,068.
Schober's plurality, 1,484.
Eleven election districts missing.
18. F. C. Schaeffler, (R.,) 13,006; J. A. Goulden, (D.,) 21,833.
Goulden's plurality, 8,847.
Thirteen election districts missing.

Senate.

Dist.
1. E. T. Post, (Rep.,) —; E. Bailey, Jr., Dem., —
2. W. W. Cocks, (Rep.,) —; Luke Keenan, (Dem.,) —
3. J. M. Douglas, (Rep.,) 7,404; T. H. Cullen, (Dem.,) 15,546.
Cullen's plurality, 6,142.
4. A. C. De Graw, (Rep.,) 12,857; T. C. Whitlock, (Dem.,) 15,665.
Whitlock's plurality, 2,808.
5. H. D. Hopkins, (Rep.,) 8,881; J. H. McCabe, (Dem.,) 17,644.
McCabe's plurality, 8,763.
6. R. C. Miller, (Rep.,) 13,754; W. C. Burton, (Dem.,) 15,430.
Burton's plurality, 1,676.
7. C. C. G. Sprenger, (Rep.,) 8,212; P. H. McCarren, (Dem.,) 14,852.
McCarren's plurality, 6,640.
8. Henry Marshall, (Rep.,) 19,748; A. H. Cameron, (Dem.,) 14,708.
Marshall's plurality, 5,040.
9. Frank F. Schultz, (Rep.,) —; Joseph Wagner, (Dem.,) —
10. William A. Coakley, (Rep.,) 4,744; D. J. Riordan, (Dem.,) 10,325.
Riordan's plurality, 5,581.
Three election districts missing.
11. Mayer Schoenfeld, (Rep.,) 4,684; J. C. Fitzgerald, (Dem.,) 11,201.
Fitzgerald's plurality, 6,507.
Six election districts missing.
12. Emerich Kohn, (Rep.,) 4,380; Samuel J. Foley, (Dem.,) 11,290.
Foley's plurality, 6,910.
Four election districts missing.
13. James Stewart, (Rep.,) 7,310; B. F. Martin, (Dem.,) 12,686.
Martin's plurality, 5,376.
Five election districts missing.
14. James Gaffney, (Rep.,) 6,507; Thomas F. Grady, (Dem.,) 15,881.
Grady's plurality, 9,374.
15. N. A. Elsberg, (Rep.,) 11,109; F. L. Keating, (Dem.,) 8,161.
Elsberg's plurality, 2,948.
Seven election districts missing.
16. T. M. Belknap, (Rep.,) 5,321; P. F. Trainor, (Dem.,) 13,434.
Trainor's plurality, 8,113.
Two election districts missing.
17. M. Kirtland, (Rep.,) 9,490; G. W. Plunkitt, (Dem.,) 13,395.
Plunkitt's plurality, 3,906.
Three election districts missing.
18. John Goode, (Rep.,) 4,771; V. J. Dowling, (Dem.,) 13,502.
Dowling's plurality, 8,821.
Three election districts missing.
19. William H. Smith, (Rep.,) 23,543; William J. Wright, (Dem.,) 24,318.
Wright's plurality, 775.
Two election districts missing.
20. W. F. Wernar, (Rep.,) 6,450; J. J. Frawley, (Dem.,) 15,380.
Frawley's plurality, 8,930.
Seven election districts missing.
21. J. L. Burgoyne, (Rep.,) 12,350; J. A. Hawkins, (Dem.,) 23,192.
Hawkins's plurality, 10,832.
Eight election districts missing.

Assemblymen.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

1. Joseph Casey, (R.,) 1,166; A. Doyle, (D.,) 2,583.
Doyle's plurality, 1,867.
One election district missing.
2. Meyer Greenburg, (R.,) 1,388; J. P. Bourke, (D.,) 4,437.
Bourke's plurality, 3,049.
One election district missing.
3. Hugh T. Sweeney, (R.,) 1,741; D. F. Mullaney, (D.,) 3,793.
Mullaney's plurality, 2,052.
One election district missing.
4. L. J. Jacobs, (Rep.,) 1,579; William H. Burns, (Dem.,) 3,070.
Burns's plurality, 1,491.
Three election districts missing.
5. T. F. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
6. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
7. Van Vorst Wells, (Rep.,) 2,033; Peter P. Sherry, (Dem.,) 4,676.
Sherry's plurality, 2,643.
Two election districts missing.
8. Max Franklin, (Rep.,) 1,010; Isidor Cohn, (Dem.,) 1,943.
Cohn's plurality, 933.
Four election districts missing.
9. J. A. Allen, (Rep.,) 2,244; R. J. Butler, (Dem.,) 4,264.
Butler's plurality, 2,020.
Two election districts missing.
10. William Rohling, (Rep.,) 1,926; J. F. McCullough, (Dem.,) 3,433.
McCullough's plurality, 1,507.
Three election districts missing.
11. G. A. Price, (Rep.,) 1,684; Hugh Dolan, (Dem.,) 3,802.
Dolan's plurality, 2,118.
One election district missing.
12. Jacob Cebulsky, (Rep.,) 976; Ed. Rosenstein, (Dem.,) 2,969.
Rosenstein's plurality, 1,993.
Two election districts missing.
13. William J. McGirr, (Rep.,) 1,523; J. C. Hackett, (Dem.,) 3,743.
Hackett's plurality, 2,220.
14. Louis Kurz, (Rep.,) 1,659; H. W. Doll, (Dem.,) 3,863.
Doll's plurality, 2,204.
Two election districts missing.
15. H. W. Beyer, (R.,) 2,177; T. J. McManus, (D.,) 3,613.
McManus's plurality, 1,436.
Three election districts missing.
16. J. L. Weinberger, (R.,) 1,690; Samuel J. Prince, (D.,) 3,838.
Prince's plurality, 2,148.
17. Braun, (Rep.,) 1,239; Curry, (Dem.,) 3,167.
Curry's plurality, 1,878.
Five election districts missing.
18. William F. Searring, (R.,) 1,465; G. P. Richter, (D.,) 5,446.
Richter's plurality, 3,981.
Two election districts missing.
19. C. F. Bostwick, (Rep.,) 5,350; T. T. Meehan, (Dem.,) 4,887.
Bostwick's plurality, 463.
One election district missing.
20. P. J. McDonald, (Rep.,) 2,905; J. H. Fitzpatrick, (Dem.,) 4,743.
Fitzpatrick's plurality, 1,838.
21. F. B. Woods, (Rep.,) 3,464; E. Styles Potter, (Dem.,) 8,066.
Woods's plurality, 404.
22. Charles H. Bovan, (R.,) 1,831; W. H. Hornidge, (D.,) 5,346.
Hornidge's plurality, 3,515.
23. Newcomb, (Rep.,) 6,382; McCarthy, (Dem.,) 7,637.
McCarthy's plurality, 1,255.
Three election districts missing.
24. F. W. Stanton, (R.,) 1,720; L. P. Ullmann, (D.,) 4,162.
Ullmann's plurality, 2,442.
One election district missing.
25. H. Conkling, (R.,) 3,182; Julius Keller, (D.,) 2,343.
Conklin's plurality, 339.
Two election districts missing.
26. Ed. Scheider, (Rep.,) 1,904; M. Sulsberger, (Dem.,) 3,142.
Sulsberger's plurality, 1,238.
Two election districts missing.
27. G. B. Agnew, (Rep.,) 2,449; C. S. Andrews, (Dem.,) 1,992.
Agnew's plurality, 457.
Five election districts missing.
28. Carl S. Schmitt, (Rep.,) 1,693; J. T. Dooling, (Dem.,) 4,907.
Dooling's plurality, 3,214.
29. G. R. Clark, (Rep.,) 4,395; Solon Berrick, (Dem.,) 4,127.
Clark's plurality, 268.
One election district missing.
30. J. S. Stiesi, (Rep.,) 2,312; G. N. Littauer, (Dem.,) 5,524.
Littauer's plurality, 3,212.
One election district missing.
31. M. J. Newman, (Rep.,) 6,606; L. A. Abrams, (Dem.,) 8,183.
Abram's plurality, 1,575.
Three election districts missing.
32. H. Michaels, (R.,) 2,737; M. F. Neville, (D.,) 5,336.
Michael's plurality, 3,199.
Four election districts missing.
33. J. H. Cern, (R.,) 2,107; J. O. Farrell, (D.,) 3,961.
Farrell's plurality, 2,107.
Three election districts missing.
34. William Haupt, (R.,) 5,188; William J. Ellis, (D.,) 10,067.
Ellis's plurality, 4,879.
Two election districts missing.
35. F. L. Brooks, (R.,) 7,408; Peter J. Everett, (D.,) 13,143.
Everett's plurality, 5,735.
Five election districts missing.

Kings County.

Dist.
1. John H. Morgan, (R.,) 3,812; E. J. Chapman, (D.,) 3,767.
Morgan's plurality, 45.
2. William J. Dilthy, (R.,) 1,831; John McKeown, (D.,) 5,439.
McKeown's plurality, 3,608.
3. R. Scotto, (R.,) 1,804; J. J. McInerney, (D.,) 4,404.
McInerney's plurality, 2,600.
4. Charles Cotton, (R.,) 4,606; J. E. Bullwinkle, (D.,) 5,440.
Bullwinkle's plurality, 834.
5. G. Langhorst, (R.,) 4,114; F. W. Metcalfe, (D.,) 4,442.
Metcalfe's plurality, 308.
6. Charles H. Rollings, (R.,) 4,217; F. J. Ulrich, (D.,) 5,270.
Ulrich's plurality, 1,053.
7. H. J. O'Neill, (R.,) 5,873; William Keegan, (D.,) 8,600; Keegan's plurality, 2,727.
8. R. C. Hutchinson, (R.,) 1,674; J. C. L. Daly, (D.,) 4,190.
Daly's plurality, 2,516.
9. P. H. Bee, (R.,) 1,484; J. J. Kehoe, (D.,) 4,742.
10. John Rainey, (R.,) 4,111; Frank T. Byrne, (D.,) 4,810.
Byrne's plurality, 199.
11. John Cooper, (R.,) 4,425; W. S. Shanahan, (D.,) 5,771.
Shanahan's plurality, 1,346.
12. H. L. Moody, (Rep.,) 5,299; J. F. Kearney, (Dem.,) 5,599.
Kearney's plurality, 300.
13. James Mamie, (Rep.,) 3,884; T. J. Mathews, Mathews's plurality, 1,770.
Matthews's plurality, 1,770.
14. J. J. Clarke, (Rep.,) 1,866; J. B. Ferre, (Dem.,) 3,581.
Ferre's plurality, 3,715.
15. A. L. Bernstein, (Rep.,) 2,379; H. H. Dale, Dem.,) 3,870.
Dale's plurality, 1,491.
16. G. C. Weber, (Rep.,) 5,955; M. Lehman, (Dem.,) 5,176.
Weber's plurality, 779.
17. E. C. Dowling, (Rep.,) 6,204; E. Byk, (Dem.,) 3,350.
Dowling's plurality, 2,854.
18. J. D. Remsen, (Rep.,) 7,142; J. S. Griffith, (Dem.,) 6,579.
Remsen's plurality, 563.
19. W. E. F. Bahrens, (Rep.,) 2,384; John Wolf, (Dem.,) 4,626.
Wolf's plurality, 2,242.
20. William H. Pendry, (Rep.,) 4,917; L. J. Zekier, (Dem.,) 6,233.
Zekier's plurality, 1,316.
21. J. H. Adams, (Rep.,) 5,755; E. C. Miller, (Dem.,) 6,911.
Miller's plurality, 1,158.

Richmond County.

W. W. Price, (Rep.,) 4,875; Charles J. McCormack, (Dem.,) 7,162.
McCormack's plurality, 2,287.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 4.—At the headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee it is claimed that the Republican ticket is elected by 1,700 majority.

TEXAS.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Nov. 4.—The Democrats have elected fifteen of this State's sixteen representatives in Congress, a gain of two Congressmen over the old apportionment, which allowed Texas but thirteen representatives. The Republicans concede the election of fourteen Democratic Congressmen, but still make claims for their candidate, J. C. Scott, in the Fifteenth District. The claim is based on a reported Republican majority of 500, but Democratic strongholds on the lower Rio Grande which are cut off to-night are counted on to elect J. N. Garner, Democrat. With the possible exception of the Nineteenth, the Texas representation will be Democratic. Indications point convincingly to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment establishing a poll tax and requirement of the payment of the tax to qualify voters. This measure was opposed by the Republicans in the interest of the negro vote.

Returns to date make the total of the vote cast something more than 450,000, with a Democratic plurality of 150,000.

TENNESSEE.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.—The Democrats again elected a Governor of Tennessee and a full State ticket, but the Republicans held their own in the Congressional districts heretofore Republican, and the complexion of the State's representation in Congress remains the same, with eight Democrats and two Republicans. The Republican Congressmen are W. P. Brownlow, re-elected from the First District, and H. R. Gibson from the Second District. The Republicans also made a strong fight in the Eighth District, where it now is conceded that T. W. Sims, Democrat, has been elected by a considerably deceased vote over F. M. Davis, Republican. It was a foregone conclusion that the Democratic candidate for Governor, James B. Frazier, would be elected, and the returns to date indicate that he has received quite as large a vote as his popularity was counted on to give him, the majority for the Democratic State ticket now being estimated at 50,000. The weather was disagreeable throughout the eastern part of the State, and a light vote was the result. The chief interest in the election was in the First and Second Congressional Districts, both Republican, where, though the vote was heavier than in the last election, the Republican candidates were elected.

The results of the election are as follows:

For Congress: First District—W. P. Brownlow, (Rep.;) Second District—H. R. Gibson, (Rep.;) Third District—John A. Moon, (Dem.;) Fourth District—M. C. Fitzpatrick, (Dem.;) Fifth District—[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

When the Wise Buy

Christmas is exactly seven weeks from to-morrow—that's all. Four of those weeks will be a constant hurry and rush—New York's millions seeking to settle Christmas questions in the crowds and confusion of Christmas shopping days.

Wise people, who like easy, comfortable shopping, while the choicest and most beautiful things are still unpicked will buy now, while the weather is fine, stocks full, and stores easy to get around in.

And for this reason we have put out fine things all over the store—gift-things of choicest and most exclusive sort.

The best Christmas shopping-time is right now.

Hand-made Garments

For the Very Little Folks

Our lingerie buyer brought back from Paris the most elaborate collection of Babies' Clothing we have ever attempted. To these rich, beautiful importations from Paris, we have added a quantity of dainty little garments of American make. And every article in the showing is entirely made by hand.

The workmanship is exquisite—finest materials, delicate laces, many of them hand-made, countless pretty designs of embroidery, and dainty ribbons help to make garments in which every mother will love to clothe her baby.

Here's a glance at the collection—every garment fairly priced:

Babies' Slips and Mother Hubbard Dresses, with fine plaits and feather stitching, or Valenciennes lace and insertion; skirts with deep hem and plaits; sizes 6 months to 3 years, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.50, $4 and $5.

Short Dresses, trimmed with lace, hand embroidery, with plain hems and drawn-work, or plaits and ruffles at bottom of skirt; $6 to $20. Also French and Guimpe Dresses, in varied styles, up to $35. Sizes 2 to 5 years.

Body Skirts of nainsook; buttonhole edges; hand-embroidered rufflings, or ruffles edged with Valenciennes lace and insertion; sizes 6 months to 3 years, at $2 to $12.

Infants' Long Slips, in bishop style; very fine plaits, feather stitching, drawn-work, and lace trimmings, in yoke and plain effects. Of cambric or fine nainsook, with narrow lace edgings, at $1.50 to $5.

Christening Robes and other more elaborate Dresses, with real lace and hand embroidery, $15 to $75.

Infants' Long Skirts of nainsook or sheer lawn, with deep hem or ruffles, edged with Valenciennes lace, with fine plaits, at $2.25 to $5.50. Others, to match the fine robes, from $8 to $23.

Caps, Poke Bonnets and Hats; real lace Veils, Bibs, Shoes, hand-embroidered Pillow-cases and sets of Sailor Collars and Cuffs, all imported, in charming variety at moderate prices.

Underwear for children of 2 to 14 years consisting of Night-gowns, Petticoats, Corset-covers and Drawers, in a broad range of prices and styles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LACE ROBES — Half Price

We have reduced prices by precisely half on a group of about twenty elaborate Lace Robes, that were among our Spring importations. They are mostly of Paris origin, and are extremely beautiful specimens of lace-makers' skill.

Foundations are crepe-de-Chine, voile, chiffon, lawn and batiste, the laces are imitation Irish Crochet, Russian, Cluny, Valenciennes and guipure. All the robes comprise waist, sleeves and skirt—ready to put together.

At the new prices, the purchase of a superb and fashionable costume becomes a very easy matter.

The Robes Were $40 to $175
They Are Now $20 to $87.50

Broadway.

SILK PETTICOATS

You'd say, off-hand, that the styles in Silk Petticoats are richer, more attractive and more varied this year than ever before. And investigation of our superb collection of them bears you out. There are petticoats in the greatest variety of plain colors, in changeable silk in beautiful combinations, and in gray-and-white stripes. Then there are scores of charming lacy effects, with velvet ribbons, fancy guimpes, accordion plaiting, fluffy ruchings and other touches that betray their Paris inspiration. The highest-priced in the collection are $31.50.

Here are three particularly good groups:

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; graduated accordion-plaited ruffle, finished with small ruffle.

At $7.50—Of changeable taffeta; graduated accordion-plaited flounce, finished with hemstitched ruffle.

At $8—Of changeable taffeta; deep flounce, finished with small ruffle and fine plaits above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

EMBROIDERIES

Two Bargains Worth Noting

Women are always on the lookout for pretty embroideries to have on hand for the next bit of home sewing that comes along. This is their opportunity to lay up a store of attractive patterns, at a worth-while price-saving:

At 12½c a Yard, worth 20c.

Nainsook, Swiss muslin and cambric edgings, one to four inches wide.

At 25c a Yard, worth 40c to 50c.

Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric edgings—finer qualities than the above. An importer's clean-up of small lots—marked much below their regular prices.

Broadway.

Exhibition of Art Needlework And Fancy Goods

So truly artistic are many of these exquisite pieces of needlework that we have welcomed the exhibition to our Art Gallery right among the paintings. You'll grant that they deserve such honorable recognition the moment you view them.

The most beautiful pieces are made in our own workrooms by Wanamaker experts—they represent the highest American art in this craft. With them are choice specimens from France, Germany, China and Japan, as well as other American handiwork.

Among the production of our own work-rooms is a pair of Portieres of cotton taffeta, appliqued with large green velveteen fleurs de lis, and trimmed with heavy Arabian lace. Also a beautiful Dressing-table Set, trimmed with little Pompadour roses; and a beautifully embroidered Pillow and Blanket for a go-cart.

Another notable attraction is the showing of embroidered Centerpieces. Most conspicuous among this collection is a round centerpiece on which the embroidered pond-lilies appear as though they were lying in a fountain and just peeping over the brim.

But individual description is impracticable. The Fancy Goods, too, are extremely artistic. Picture Frames, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Boxes and Engagement Cards, embroidered with dainty ribbons in various colors. Then we have painted Bureau Scarfs, Pin-cushions, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, and a vast collection of various other useful painted novelties.

Everything is for sale; and there are the most delightful holiday gifts here that could be imagined. And it is not a day too early to buy Christmas presents, if you wish something particularly choice.

Welcome—to see, or buy, as you elect.

In Art Gallery, Fifth floor.

Manufacturers' Samples of GOLD JEWELRY

We have secured a splendid collection of ten karat Gold Jewelry—ten thousand dollars' worth in the entire purchase—consisting of Brooches, Links, Scarf-pins, Cuff-pins, Hat-pins, Dress-pin Sets, Dress-button Sets and Rings.

Every piece perfect and fresh. All good designs in the best of finishes—Roman, bright enamel and rose, and set with pearls, amethysts, opals, turquoise and rose diamonds.

And today we place these fine, new, beautiful goods on sale at

A Third Below Today's Regular Selling Prices

It is a superb opportunity to select handsome Christmas gifts at little cost; and it is a particularly good time to buy articles for your own personal wear.

The designs are new, choice and artistic; every piece is absolutely perfect, and worth *exactly a half more than today's prices.*

Here is a brief hint of the articles and prices:

Scarf-pins, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85.

Brooches, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5.50, $5.75, $6, $6.25. $6.75, $7, $7.50, $7.75.

Cuff-pins, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.65, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3, $3.50 pair.

Dress-pin Sets, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2, $2.25.

Dress-button Sets, $1.50.

Links, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1 65, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.25. $2.50, $3.50.

Hat-pins, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2.25.

Men's Rings, set with opals, $3.75, $4 and $4.75.
Set with turquoise, $3, $3.75, $4.25 and $5.50.
Set with amethysts, $4.50, $4.75 and $5.75.
Set with garnets, $2.50, $3, $3.75, $4.50 to $5.75.
Set with emerald doublets, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.
Set with ruby doublets, $2, $2.75, $3, $3.75, $4.75.

Women's single-stone Diamond Rings, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $6, $7, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.

Women's Rings, in single stones and combinations of pearls, opals, amethysts, turquoise, garnets; also ruby, emerald and sapphire doublets, 85c to $3.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

FRENCH HATS at Half

Of our lavish importations of Paris Hats and Bonnets for Fall and Winter wear just fifty remain—twenty-five of which are in colors and twenty-five are mourning hats.

This collection of beautiful productions from the foremost French milliners we offer for sale today

At Precisely Half Prices

Included are some masterpieces from such famous *ateliers* as Virot, Carlier, Suzanne Blum and Pujol, among the colored hats; while the mourning bonnets come altogether from Mangin Maurice.

Descriptions of a few of these superb hats follow. At their new prices, they afford a most unusual opportunity to obtain Winter hats in exclusive styles at very small outlay.

From CARLIER—Hat of green velvet, with green bird-of-paradise feather, draped with Chantilly lace. $17.50, from $35.

From VIROT—Hat of violet velvet, with chiffon, and long violet chiffon streamers. $17.50, from $35.

From CARLIER—Tricorne hat of black beaver, trimmed with blue velvet and jet ornaments. $20, from $40.

From SUZANNE BLUM—Superb set of Hat and Muff, of white feathers, draped with black taffeta and tulle. $50, from $100.

From LOUISE PUJOL—Hat of white beaver, faced with black; edge of jet; black and white paradise feathers—a stunning hat. $20, from $40.

From MME. SUZANNE—Walking hat of white and green beaver, with green velvet bow; severely plain. $15, from $30.

Three of the mourning bonnets from Mangin Maurice:

Hat of taffeta, with Astrakhan facing; dull jet ornaments. $12.50, from $25.

Bonnet of peau de soie, with dull jet ornaments and lace; finished with knot of peau de soie ribbon. $12.50, from $25.

Bonnet of folds of fine cloth, on net, with dull jet beads between folds, forming plateau; bent off the face, and finished with peau de soie bow. $12.50, from $25.

Second floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

GAS RADIATORS

The quick comfort when you're ready to get up in the morning. Quick warmth for a room too chilly to be comfortable in without it. We have a wide variety of thoroughly good and good-looking kinds.

Radiators with cast iron top and base in aluminum or bronze finish; four tubes of American sheet iron; full jeweled front and brass connections, at $1.75 each.

Sterling Radiators, extra heavy top and base; best Russia iron tubes; full jeweled front; nickel-plated trimmings:
Four tubes, high, $4 each. Four tubes, low, $3.50 each.
Eight tubes, low, $6 each.

Special Radiators: aluminum finish; Russia iron tubes; jeweled front.
Four tubes, low, $2.50 each. Four tubes, high, $3 each.
Six tubes, high, $3.50 each.

Cylinder Gas Heater, aluminum top and base; Star burner, 19 in. high, with removable cover, $1.50 each.

Square Gas Heaters, with asbestos fronts, $3.75 to $6.

Asbestos Gas Grates, oxidized copper finish, $7.50 and $8.

Best covered Gas Tubing, with patent rubber ends, 3c ft.

Basement

CHINA and CUT GLASS

For the Thanksgiving Dinner

Many a housekeeper dreads the strain that the Thanksgiving reunion will put on her china closet. For on that day, in addition to providing for *the* gathering of the year, in point of quantity, she is particularly anxious to have her table look its best.

Let the worried housewife possess her soul in peace—and come to Wanamaker's to rectify her deficiencies in China and Cut Glass. Here are Dinner Sets, in many attractive decorations, and glittering, sparkling Cut Glass in rich cuttings, that will fittingly deck out the Thanksgiving feast. And they are marked, as usual in this stock, at figures that can't help being powerfully attractive.

The values, which cannot be matched in New York, are representative of a collection which has not its equal in completeness:

DINNER SETS

At $10, reduced from $12—Fine American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; a beautiful border decoration in colors and all pieces gilt; 3 large meat platters and soup tureen. These sets are very good $18 values.

At $12, reduced from $15—Fine American porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; 3 large meat platters and soup tureen; every piece illuminated with gold. These sets are good value at $20.

At $15, worth $22.50—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 102 pieces; 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen; pretty flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $20, worth $32.50—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in two fine flower decorations and all handles gilt; 3 large meat platters and soup tureen.

At $25, worth $35—Fine French china Dinner Sets, in several makes and decorations; finely decorated; 101 pieces; 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen.

At $30, worth $45—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; 3 large meat dishes and soup tureen; fine flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $6, worth $8.50—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; good underglaze decorations, and complete for 12 persons.

Cut Glass

Exceedingly decorative and useful on the dining table, and the finest and most brilliant pieces produced:
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $5, $6 and $6.50; regularly $5, $8 and $10.
Nappies, 7 in., $3.50 and $4; regularly $5 and $6; 8 in., $4.50, $5, $6 and $7; regularly $5.50, $8, $10 and $12; 9 in., $5 and $7.50; regularly $9 and $12.
Water Carafes, $3.50 and $5; regularly $5 and $9.
Water Jugs, $6.50 and $9; regularly $10 and $15.
Water Tumblers, $3; regularly $4.50.
Flower Vases, $2.25, $3.50 and $5.50; regularly $3.50, $5 and $8.50.
Flower Centers, $7.50, $15, $22.50 and $32.50; regularly $12, $22.50, $32.50 and $45.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; regularly $2.50, $4 and $5.
Also Knife Rests, Syrup Jugs, Mustard Jars, Salts and Peppers, Sugars and Creams, etc.

Basement.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Here's a threefold group of Handkerchief offerings, priced in a most attractive way—a quarter to one-half below their value:

At 10c, worth 15c—Four hundred and sixty dozens of Women's sheer hemstitched and hand-embroidered linen Handkerchiefs; some with dainty revers stitching, French plaits or drawn-work. Worth half as much again as their price.

At 12½c, worth 25c—Women's all linen hand-embroidered script initial Handkerchiefs, in all letters. Now half-priced.

At 38c for 6, worth 10c each—Women's pure linen Handkerchiefs, with ¼-inch hemstitched hems.

Broadway.

The Under-Price Store

Today is practically a second Monday this week. And the Basement Store starts off with all the energy of a new week, and an array of splendid merchandise that will irresistibly tempt every woman for whom real economy has charms.

Let the enumeration begin with the November

Sale of Silks

Silks for about every present use a woman can think up—dresses, waists, linings, fancy-work.

Just in the colors and qualities in which she needs them, too; for, mind you, these silks are not in the sere and yellow leaf—respectable through age; but young, strong, hardy—just out of the mills.

So that styles and coloings (—and such a superb range of colorings!) are strictly modish. And here's the way they are under-priced:

75c COLORED TAFFETA at 50c a Yard
19-inch Colored Taffetas, in light and dark shades; good assortment of colors—pinks, blues, Nile green, gray, tan, brown, red, navy blue, and other colors.

$1 EVENING BROCADES at 55c a Yard
White, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, cardinal, Nile green and lavender. Pretty Satin Brocades, with neat figures in self colors, for waists and dresses.

$1 MOIRE VELOURS at 58c a Yard
In black, white and colors; a fine quality, with bright and distinct water-marks. Also Jasper Moire Velour, which has been scarce at full prices.

$1.25 POMPADOUR MOIRE at 60c a Yard
Eighteen colorings, in two styles, of Hatienne Velours, with Pompadour and faconne stripes; light and dark colors, including the Jasper or black and white effects.

$1 WHITE PEAU DE CYGNE at 65c a Yard
Fine quality Peau de Cygne—one of the most fashionable white silks. These are 24 inches wide, in white, ivory and cream color, and all-white silks are now in greatest demand.

$1.25 FANCY MOIRES at 65c a Yard
Twenty-six combinations of rich Fancy Moires, that are suitable for waists and dresses. This season's newest and best styles. An unusual opportunity.

$1 PRINTED SATIN TWILLS at 65c a Yard
Navy blue-and-white, black-and-white and colored printings, in a fine satin-faced twilled Foulard; splendid designs, neat and medium, in best color combinations; 24 inches wide.

$1 GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS at 80c a Yard
A special lot of excellent quality Black Taffeta; 21 inches wide; "Warranted" woven in selvage; a staple quality that we have sold for several years at $1; now 80c.

Women's and Children's Underwear and Hosiery

These are the garments that you'll be needing very shortly, to keep comfortable on cold days. Underwear and Hosiery in sorts we can thoroughly recommend, at prices you'll be glad enough to take advantage of:

Women's Union Suits
At 50c each—The popular style, buttoned across the chest; in white ribbed cotton, medium weight or heavy weight in white or silver-gray. Also heavy-weight suits buttoned down the front; high neck, long sleeves; cut full across bust and hips.

Women's Stockings
At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton, heavy weight; fine gage; seamless, with double soles and high spliced heels; ankles narrowed.

Boys' Underwear
At 25c each—Shirts and Drawers of natural-colored cotton; fleece-lined; heavy weight; well made and finished; suitable for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Children's Stockings
At 12½c a pair—Of narrow or wide-ribbed cotton; fast black, of course; generous sizes; suitable for boys or girls aged from 4 to 17 years; double knees, toes and heels; ankles narrowed to insure proper fit.

Half-a-Dozen Dress Goods Offerings

We are continually achieving the remarkable in the way of getting hold of attractive, seasonable lots of Dress Goods to sell at much below their customary prices. Here's a notable half-dozen cases in point—all Dress Goods that women want just now, and all sharply under their normal prices:

50c ALL-WOOL SERGE, 37½c
In navy blues, garnets, browns, greens, cardinals and cadet blues; 38 inches wide.

50c ALL-WOOL GRANITES, 37½c
In navy blue, royal blue, green, brown, garnet, cardinal and black; 38 inches wide.

50c ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT, 37½c
In navy blue, royal blue, garnet, brown, castor, cardinal, cadet blue and black; 36 inches wide.

65c ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SERGE, 50c
In navy blue, green, brown, garnet, cardinal and black; 46 inches wide.

$1 ALL-WOOL ZIBELINE, 55c
In navy blue and black; 50 inches wide.

$1 ALL-WOOL CHECK CHEVIOTS, 75c
In attractive suiting styles; 54 inches wide.

Stylish CORSETS Much Under-Price.

The stock of Corsets in our Basement Store is full of pleasant price-surprises to economical women.

Here are some of today's offerings:

At 50c, worth $1.25—Corsets of strong bone; French coutil; low bust; dip hips; long over abdomen; straight-front; excellent model for full figures; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 65c, worth $1—Tape Girdles, in pink and blue; sizes 18 to 22 in.

At $1.50—Warner's Rust-proof Corsets, with steels; low bust; extra long over hip and abdomen; with garter attachment; in white and gray; sizes 20 to 30 in.

Petticoats and Waists At Low Prices

Women who appreciate well-made, serviceable garments, in seasonable styles, most moderately priced, will welcome these offerings:

Sateen Petticoats, $1.25
Black, with white dots; others in neat stripes; umbrella ruffle finished with side ruffle.

Waists, $1 and $1.50
At $1—Of flannelette, in black-and-white checks; plaited front and back; bishop sleeves and plain stock.
At $1.50—Of black sateen; front of fine plaits stitched with white; plaited back.

Embroidery Strips Less than Half Price

They are manufacturer's samples, in 4½-yard lengths—the accumulations that occur at the end of a season's business. We took them all—at a reduction of *more than half.*

Hence, you can have these attractive Embroideries, from St. Gall, Switzerland, at these very low prices:

Edgings, 4½ yards, at 10c to 60c the piece.
Insertions, 4½ yards, at 15c to 75c the piece.
In Swiss muslin, nainsook and cambric. Some of the pieces have slight defects, which cause them to be classed as seconds.

Collar-and-Cuff Sets. 12½c each

More of the dainty lawn sets of Turnover Collars and Cuffs, that go like the wind whenever we tell about them. Borders are neatly hemstitched, the sets are nicely laundered, and should sell at 20c a set. Now they're

12½c a Set

30c CANDIES 25c a Pound

Chocolates and other candies, a delicious mixture of our regular 30-cent sorts.

Today 25c a Pound

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

15 KILLED, 70 HURT IN MADISON SQUARE

Continued from Page 1.

West Thirtieth Street Police Station after he had made this statement.

BAD BUSINESS, SAYS JEROME.

District Attorney William T. Jerome arrived at the scene within a half hour after the explosion. He searched out Inspector Brooks from among the crowd.

"This is bad business, Inspector," he said.

Then the Inspector and Mr. Jerome walked away from the others and talked a while. Mr. Jerome asked how many were detailed for the fireworks, and where they were stationed; also as to what policemen were eye witnesses of the explosion.

Policeman John Madigan, an old man, walked over to where the District Attorney was standing and told him that he saw the man who was attending the fireworks start to set off either a bomb or some candles on the top of a row, and that the bomb toppled over, igniting the others. The explosion followed, and he was knocked over. No policeman could tell much more, but the District Attorney ordered an examination to begin at once, and gave directions that pieces of the broken shells should be collected as evidence. Later he said to the reporters:

"I was dining at the Union Club with Coroner Scholer. We heard the explosion, but did not think it amounted to much. It seems to me that the policeman's explanation is probably pretty nearly correct, and that the explosion occurred from one bomb, in process of being set off, toppling over and starting the whole pile into the crowd. I cannot tell what will be done until after the Coroner's examination, but there will certainly be an investigation by my office, and that will begin immediately. If it is found that any one was careless, criminal proceedings will be started at once.

"Yes, a permit was issued, but I have not seen it, and do not know whether it set a limit upon the amount of fireworks that could be set off. That will be examined into also. A permit does not give a man the right to do what he pleases by any manner of means, even if it is a permit to set off fireworks."

"No," he continued in response to a question, "I cannot say anything about the police protection, because I was not there when it happened, and arrived after the police had the crowd under control. I do not blame the individuals in regard to this as much as I do the system. Dynamite bombs should not be allowed indiscriminately to be exploded in public places where there is such great danger to life and limb."

INSPECTOR BROOKS'S VIEWS.

Inspector Brooks, who was in charge of the police protection at the square during the evening, said:

"I was on the other side of the square, on Twenty-third Street, when the explosion occurred, and so don't know more than Madigan, say, how the thing happened. I had 50 men on duty where the fireworks were, and 500 on duty in the whole square. I think it was enough to handle the crowd. More than this I cannot say."

Capt. Walsh of the West Thirtieth Street Station was another of the early comers. He had not seen anything of the accident, and did not know what police arrangements had been made.

Deputy Commissioner Piper arrived shortly after District Attorney Jerome and went over the ground carefully with Inspector Brooks, but would not express an opinion.

"You can see the truth of that in the fact that all of the killed were on the sidewalks and not one further away. There might have been injury of a slight nature if the crowd had been kept back, but it couldn't have been like this."

Harry G. Parke of 315 West Twenty-sixth Street, who is connected with the White Star Line, told the following story:

"I was standing in front of 11 Madison Avenue, the Field home, and noticed a policeman standing in front of that house on the curb. The crowd was densely packed behind him. There was a group of five mortars near the curb ready to be shot off. One was fired, and immediately after there was a terrific explosion among the reserve mortars standing upright about 100 feet south of the five near the curb.

"I was shaken and started to turn, but fell, and some one fell over me. I got up again, and another explosion took place from one of the mortars among the five. The mortar seemed to topple and the shells shot right among the crowd.

"It was fearful. I never saw such a terrible sight in my entire life. I saw the policeman I had first seen, lying on the pavement, and noticed his shield shining. The excitement was intense, and the crowd was crushing and pushing to get away from the scene.

"I was about to make off again when a third explosion occurred. I cannot describe what a crowd is like after it has been so excited that it cannot go any further. I hope never again to see anything like what happened after that third explosion took place. Some faces I saw as these people looked down at the dead and dying were faces I never dreamed could be assumed by the human features.

"To me it seemed, however, that the most dreadful and injurious of the explosions was the second. I ran down the street to a telephone and asked the hospitals to send eight ambulances. I went out and, meeting a policeman, we decided four more ought to be sent, and he telephoned for them."

INCIDENTS OF DISASTER TOLD BY EYE WITNESSES.

Terrible Scenes of Death and Panic Graphically Described—Police Management and Arrangements Criticised.

Many graphic and terrible incidents were recounted by eye witnesses of the disaster.

Frank Cook, a student at the New York University Medical School, was standing near the edge of the crowd on the Madison Square side of the street when the explosion occurred.

"My God, but it was awful!" he said. "I think it was a bunch of Roman candles that went up first—before they were ready to set them off, and came down in among the largest pile of bombs. First one went off and then another, and another. I believe that the first one tiped over when it exploded, knocked down the others, and then that they all went scattering into the crowd together.

"Two bombs flew over to the front of the Bishop House—it was one of these that killed Officer Shea—and two others struck on the side of the street where I stood. A piece of iron as large as your two hands tore off the leg of a boy right in front of me. Another fragment nearly cut in half a man near by. A man's head was blown off by another. I don't know just what happened next. I helped carry the boy whose leg was gone to a drug store and then came back.

"Over across the street lay Officer Shea's body, and next him was a little Italian boy, terribly mangled. Another of the dead lay on the sidewalk nearest the steps, horribly mangled, but the worst of all was on the doorsteps.

"The servants—I think they were servants—had all come out to see the fireworks, and were together on the steps. The explosion was so sudden that they didn't have time to get away, and as they stood there, huddled up against the front door, a body was blown right in among them.

VICTIM'S PATHETIC DEATH.

"The death of one man was pathetic. A piece of shell had struck him, and both his legs were hanging by shreds. But he did not seem to feel pain, I suppose on account of the shock, and, when they raised his head he tried to speak. Once he tried, but could not; then again: 'Tell—my—sister,' and he died before he could finish the sentence.

"It was now ten minutes after the explosion had happened and the street was packed so closely that the police—what there were there—could do nothing with the crowd. On the sidewalks men and women were walking over the dead, because they could not see where to step. Then the big searchlight at Broadway and Twenty-third Street was turned on and the place was lighted up like day. Five minutes more went by and still there were not police enough to keep the crowd back.

"All this time the band was playing and the balloon flying up over Madison Square Garden as if nothing had happened. The crowd kept on cheering over on Broadway. A little while after 10 o'clock another lot of bombs were set off on the other side of the square. A shout went up to stop it, but they didn't stop. It made every one shiver, standing there with the dead all about.

"The ambulances had begun to arrive some little time before, and when they came the crowd thinned out a little immediately at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street; the arrival of more police from the other side of the Garden helped things, and one by one they began to take away the wounded, many of whom had been already given such attention as could be obtained at the drug stores. While the wounded were being cared for they covered up the bodies until the ambulances could take them away as well.

"I don't think it would have happened if the police had kept the crowd back. They were standing on both curbs, and at the side of the street where the piles of bombs were set the people on the edge of the sidewalk were within four feet of the fireworks. At each end of the open space the people crowded in, leaving a place not more than fifty feet wide in the middle. It was only because more bombs did not explode that more people were not killed."

BLAMES THE POLICE.

Attorney M. A. C. Levy had just come down from the Manhattan Club and was in the crowd when the explosion occurred. He said that the police arrangements were altogether inadequate, and that the crowd was not under control for half an hour after the accident happened.

"It did not give way at all," said Mr. Levy, "until the ambulances came, and then only enough to allow them to drive through, in imminent danger of running over some one. I consider the police entirely to blame for the loss of life, for the bombs did not go far and would probably not have hit any one if the crowd had not been so near.

AUTOMOBILE WAS DITCHED.

Chauffeur of Theodore Havemeyer's Machine and a Passenger Suffer Broken Legs.

A heavy automobile, owned by Theodore Havemeyer of this city, ran into a ten-foot ditch on the Hoffman Boulevard, near the Dry Harbor Road, in Queens, at 7 o'clock last night. There is an excavation on the Boulevard caused by the construction of a sewer by Charles Hart, a contractor, of Brooklyn. It is asserted by those in the automobile that there were no warning lights on the road to indicate the danger.

The automobile was in charge of Edmund Froment of 203 West Thirty-fourth Street. In the automobile with him were J. N. Jarard of 205 Park Avenue. H. C. Barnes of 108 Gramercy Park, and Roderick Kenny of 169 Madison Street, New York. The chauffeur and Kenny both sustained fractures of the right leg. Kenny and Jarard were taken to their homes. Froment was removed to St. John's Hospital.

BOY SHOT DEAD IN SCHOOL.

Vito Collabtaso, seven years old, a pupil at the Italian Industrial School at 307 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, while sitting at a table in the dining room on the ground floor of the school, was shot last night and instantly killed. Tony Esterano, thirty-two years old, of 312 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, charged with having fired the shot while celebrating the election.

On the way to the station an excited crowd followed the detectives and made several attempts to injure the prisoner.

According to the father of the dead boy this is the second blow he has met with in three days. On Sunday morning, he said, his wife ran away with another Italian, taking with her $300, the savings of years of the father, who is a laborer. It was after the disappearance of his mother that young Collabraco was placed in the school.

Boer Colony in Mexico Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

URUPAN, Mexico, Nov. 4.—Gen. Snyman, the ex-Boer commander, who is making a tour through Mexico with a view to selecting a locality for establishing a large Boer colony, has arrived here. He will probably select a tract of several hundred thousand acres in this region for the colony. A packing house is being erected here by Chicago capitalists at a cost of $1,000,000, and Gen. Snyman thinks that the inducements for cattle raising here are very inviting.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises .6:33	Sun sets...4:54	Moon sets...9:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:32	Gov. Isl'd..10:55	H. Gate...12:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:02	Gov. Isl'd..11:16	H. Gate...1:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Byron, Rio Janeiro	8:00 A. M.	.....
Cavour, Argentina	11:30 A. M.	.....
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoko, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	.....

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 A. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp	.....	.....
Toronto, Hull	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Valencia, Cartagena	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at $1:30 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., Sundays at $1:00 P. M. and $11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at $11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at $11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 31 and up to Nov. 38, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 38 and up to Nov $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, §registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M up to Nov. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 5.

Alberta, Gibraltar, Oct. 21.
Camoens, St. Lucia, Oct. 27.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 23.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 2.
El Alba, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Oct. 23.
Finance, Colon, Oct. 28.
Korona, St. Kitts, Oct. 30.
Lady Mildred, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Maranhense, Barbados, Oct. 28.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Niceto, Havana, Oct. 29.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 13.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 23.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Nov. 2.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Zulia, La Guayra, Oct. 19.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6.

El Monte, Galveston, Nov. 1.
El Sigio, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 29.
Minneapolis, Dunkirk, Oct. 27.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Nov. 3.
North Point, Cardiff, Oct. 22.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

Liguria, Naples, Oct. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 1.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

La Lorraine, Havre, Nov. 1.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 1.
Tropic, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 1.

SUNDAY, NOV. 9.

Buenos Aires, Naples, Oct. 23.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 31.
Gergovia, Gibraltar, Oct. 24.
Hubert, Para, Oct. 26.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.

Arrived.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol Oct. 9 and Swansea 14th, with mdse. to J. Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Nierich, Bremen Oct. 23 and Cherbourg 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 A. M.

SS Ponce, Dalton, Ponce Oct. 21 and San Juan 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Oct. 25 and Boulogne and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Toscanini, Genoa, &c., Oct. 3, with mdse to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:55 A. M.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS El Paso, Patton, Galveston, Oct. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Richmond, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Hector, Keene, Boston.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sparling, Cape Haiti, &c., Oct. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 3d.

SS Crille, (Br.,) Stannard, Newcastle Oct. 13, with coal to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) Ritson, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 24, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—Vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Hill, Antwerp Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Genoa, &c., Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:18 P. M.

SS America, (Dutch,) Markeschlaeger, Antwerp Oct. 22, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Staples, Jacksonville Nov. 1 and Charleston 2d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Off the Highlands at 6:15 P. M.

SS Ottawa, (Br.,) Nicolls, Shields Oct. 16, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 4, 8:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Algiers, &c.
SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS James Turpie, (Br.,) for Tampa.
SS St. Hugo, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Westover, for Jacksonville.
SS Alliance, for Colon.
SS El Dia, for Galveston.
U. S. torpedo boat destroyer.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Augusta, for Savannah.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Saginaw, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11:45 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Byrne, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Barbados for New York Oct. 31.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohles, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Nov. 1.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Crot. Hill, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York Nov. 2.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York for Bristol, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Indradeo, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS La Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Segebarth, from New York for Ghent, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York for Manchester, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbieri, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Cape Spartel to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam to-day.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.,) Capt. Montano, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Oct. 30.

SS America, (Fr.,) Capt. Bouleuc, from New York for Marseilles, arr. at Barcelona Oct. 31.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 2.

SS British Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, sld. from Santos for New York Oct. 11.

SS Anglo-Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Parsons, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Fremantle, &c., Oct. 22.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Capt. Aldamiz, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Cadiz for New York Oct. 30.

SS Turkistan, (Br.,) Capt. Paton, (from Bussorah,) sld. from Algiers for New York Oct. 30.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, sld. from Christiania for New York Oct. 31.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Lissner, sld. from Cronstadt for New York Oct. 31.

SS Lindenfels, (Ger.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York Nov. 1.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Capt. Sebley, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Our New Piano Warerooms,

Fourth Floor,

will be formally opened to-morrow. You are respectfully invited to call. To-morrow the fullness of our preparations will reveal itself. We should not as yet say fullness—as everything is not as thoroughly complete as it will be shortly.

Owing to unavoidable set-backs matters have not progressed as well as we had hoped. But it only needs a single glance to show the elegance and excellence of these Piano Warerooms. We think you'll agree with us that they are the most beautiful and the most perfectly equipped Piano Salesrooms in the country. Not a thing has been left undone to make them stand out as superior in every way to those that have heretofore ranked as best.

Such an elegant assemblage of instruments, headed by

The Famous Knabe,

as we have gathered together—an assemblage that at once reflects the most wonderful examples of man's surpassing ability and ingenuity in Piano construction, is worthful of such an artistic and elegant temporary home.

Of all the surpassing merchandising features that have distinguished this, New York's finest Retail Establishment, each of which possessed a full measure of advantage to those interested—none, however, will outrank in importance or attract more general attention than will this grand event—the formal opening of our Piano Salesrooms, which movement will stand out upon the mercantile horizon as one of the grandest triumphs in Twentieth Century Business Enterprise and Progressiveness.

Our Men's Furnishing Goods Store.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Men's Furnishing Goods Store at once commands the attention of all dressy, particular and discriminating men. It is one of the most conspicuous features of our main floor, covering as much space, we believe, as the heretofore largest department of its kind in the city.

It contains the choicest goods from the Old and New Worlds' best makers, the majority of which are made exclusively for us.

Those with the most aristociatic tastes may here find their ideals in Shirts, Cravats, Hosiery, Underwear and what not, while the man with a limited income, with whom economy is an important matter, will find that his money will be far reaching at this Haberdashery Store. We have in this section, as well as in every other of this great establishment, striven to make it better than anything you have heretofore known. We are very proud of this Men's Furnishing Goods Store.

Underwear.

In the matter of Underwear for men we sell the Standard American and foreign goods.

Medium weights, in natural and white, from 75 to.. $1.95
Heavy winter weights, natural color, 79, $1.00 and... $1.25
And up to $3.50 each.
Heavy winter weights, in white, $1.00, $1.50.. $2.10
And up to as high as $3.50 each.
Colored Goods, in silk and wools, $1.95 to..... $4.50
Complete lines of the celebrated NORFOLK AND NEW BRUNSWICK UNDERWEAR.

Half Hose.

Our line of men's Half Hose is complete in every detail. We import almost all our own goods, including a very extensive line of novelty fancy Half Hose; prices range from 19c. to the best pure silk ones for, pair..... $3.50

Suspenders.

Elastic and non-elastic Suspenders, the best makes only; in cotton, lisle and pure silk; prices range from 50c. to $6.00 for the fancy buckle style; a special just now is a pure silk Suspender, in black and white, for..... 50

Shirts.

The Shirt, next to the scarf, is the article of man's apparel upon which he spends the most thought and care; the pattern is what he looks to first—then the quality and the making. Nothing in this line of goods finds a place on our counters solely because it is cheap. Style, pattern, make and fit must be right as well, of course, as price.

Our leaders will be

Stiff Bosom Shirts at $1.00 and $1.50,

attached or detached cuffs. These, we venture to say, compare favorably with those for which your exclusive haberdasher charges you one-third and one-half more.

OUR $1.00 WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, attached or detached cuffs, cannot be matched anywhere at the price. Better ones, in all shapes, at $1.50 and $2.00 each.

Unlaundered Shirts, in the desired shapes,....55, 75 and 95

Collars.

Just a word about collars—no matter what the quality, nothing is cheap if it is not correct. We sell the latest styles in the following brands:—

E. & W., each.....25
or 6 for $1.38.

Cluett's, each.....25
or 6 for $1.38.

Cluett's Arrow brand, each....12½
or 6 for 75c.

Night Shirts and Pajamas.

Men's Night Shirts, staple kinds only, in plain white or fancy trimmed
50, 75 and $1.00

and up to $3 for the fancy patterns.

Domet Night Shirts,
50, 75 and $1.00

Extra long and wide white muslin Night Robes, hand finished..... 95

Pajamas, Madras, Oxford, Flannels, Domets and Silk; a very extensive line, ranging in prices, per suit, from
$1.00 to $12.00

Neckwear.

Our lines of Men's Neckwear are all that can be desired. Every new and up to date creation is here, as we are constantly at work keeping it fresh and only show Scarfs in the latest and most correct shapes.

Our 50c. and $1.00 Scarfs are unsurpassed for quality and selection.

All the new things in the famous KEISER BARATHEA are here, as well as the higher grades in handsome effects, for as much as $3.00

Our Black Scarfs in all shapes, every one guaranteed not to crock; prices range from 25c. to.. $2.50

Dress Accessories.

We have all the newest shapes and materials in dress ties and bows, for evening wear as well as evening suit protectors. A very complete assortment in Barathea, Peau de Soie, Moire and Satin; prices range from
$1.00 to $3.75

Our Jewelry Store

Main Floor,

is one that should, and does, appeal to all those in search of modern, up-to-date gold and silver Jewelry, as well as gems, because of the splendidly complete showing and reasonable prices, which are considerably lower than in exclusive stores. A few articles herewith to convince you:

CHATELAINE AND WRIST BAGS, German silver, long chain or chatelaine attached; regularly $4.95, at..... $3.95
RIBBON FOBS, sterling silver mountings and charm; value $1.75, for $1.25
BELT BUCKLES, French gray and rose gold finish; handsome artistic designs; regular $1.25 value, choice for..... 95
MEMORANDUM TABLETS, gun metal, plated mountings; value $1.95 $1.25
CHAIN BRACELETS, sterling silver, plain and chased links; lock and key attached..... 98
MATCH SAFES, sterling silver; heavy quality fancy embossed patterns..... 95

This New Linen and Blanket Store of Ours

Main Floor,

is a wonder. Have you visited it yet? It contains much practical interest, not only for every housewife, but also for every hotel and boarding house keeper.

Never were Linens and all sorts of Bed Clothing shown in more liberal array than right now in this new home. The unusually complete assortments should make it worth your while coming here. But we do not depend on that alone to win you, as the very magnetic offerings we have been making this opening week testify. More of the same kind to-day. Read on:—

58c. Bleached Damask, reduced to, yard..... 50
80c. Bleached Damask, reduced to, yard..... 60
$1.75 Bleached dinner size Napkins reduced to, doz..... $1.25
$2.50 Bleached Dinner Napkins reduced to, dozen..... $1.75

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

$2.00 Comfortables reduced to, each..... $1.50
$2.50 Comfortables reduced to, each..... $2.00
$2.50 Blankets reduced to, pair..... $2.00
$5.00 Blankets reduced to, pair..... $4.00

Flannels and Waistings.

55c. best quality Botany Flannel, all shades, reduced to, yard..... 45
40c. Scotch Flannel for waistings, very pretty designs, reduced to, yard.... 30
50c. Eiderdown, 36 inches wide, all shades, rippled effect, reduced to, yard.. 40
14c. Printed Waistings, 34 inches wide, light or dark effects, reduced to, yard 10

Women's Outer Garb.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE TAILOR MADE SUITS; best quality Broadcloth, Venetian and Scotch Tweed; in black, blue and green-and-white mixtures; blouse effects; smartly trimmed with satin piping, and cloth of contrasting colors, lined with either white Peau de Cygne or self colored taffeta; seven gored skirt, side plaited front, kilted at bottom, triple box plait at back over drop of best quality taffeta..... $45.00

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, of fine black Cheviot, seven gored side plaited panel front; kilted at bottom, inverted plait back, over drop of best quality taffeta; strictly custom tailored and finished..... $16.75

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of fine Venetian and Tweed, in Oxford, blue and mixed colors; blouse effects, with or without shoulder capes, trimmed with stitched straps of self material; or collar, cuffs and belt of red Broadcloth; taffeta or silk lined; seven or nine gored skirt with overlapping or side plaited seams, inverted plait back..... $27.50

WOMEN'S TOP COATS, of fine quality Black Kersey, loose fitting, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, handsomely trimmed with either stitched straps of self material, fancy braid or velvet; beautifully tailored and finished; some lined with black satin, others with white Peau de Cygne..... $27.50

WOMEN'S KERSEY COATS, 30 inches long, in black, castor or garnet, full box back, with inverted plait, double shoulder cape, high storm collar of Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable; bell sleeve, turn-over cuffs, excellent quality black satin lining..... $19.75

BLACK MONTAGNAC COATS, tight fitting back, velvet collar, fly front, finished with many rows of fine tailored stitching; best quality black satin lining; also Coats of fine Black Kersey, full box back, with inverted plait, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, double shoulder cape, trimmed with fancy silk braid, black satin lining..... $14.75

Flannel Underskirts.

Second Floor.

FINE WHITE FLANNEL SKIRTS, with deep ruffle, edged with embroidered scalloped edge..... $2.00
FLANNEL PETTICOATS, with yoke band and embroidered ruffle..... $2.75
FLANNEL PETTICOATS, with French band and ruffle of deep embroidery..... $2.98
Also others at $3 50 and $3.75.

The Most Complete Black Waist Department In the City.

Second Floor.

It may be accepted almost as a truism that you may judge a store's waist department by the stock of black waists they keep. The Simpson Crawford Co. Waist Store is too well known to need any praise from this source. But if you will judge of its completeness and other good features by the Black Waist stock we are satisfied that you'll regard it as unbeatable in every respect.

Black Waists in almost every material that Milady could want or wear may be seen here, from domestic and French Flannel to the most expensive sorts in Silk Peau de Soie or the finest Taffetas.

Among the popular materials besides Flannel are Nun's Veiling, Henrietta, Prunella Cloth, Etamine Crash Cloth, Brilliantine, Bedford Cords, Taffeta, Louisine, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Satin Taffeta and Crepe de Chine.

Waists in Black and White Effects Also.

Following are a few specials for to-day:
Women's Black Flannel or Brilliantine Waists, in several styles..... $1.95
Women's Black French Flannel Waists, three styles; also Black Brilliantine Waists..... $2.95
Women's Black Taffeta Silk Waists, three styles..... $3.95
Women's Black Dotted Moire Waists, with white turn-over cuffs..... $5.75
Women's Black Dress Waists of Etamine and Wool Crash..... $10.75

Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats.

Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with deep accordion plaited flounce, finished at bottom with small ruffle..... $1.75
Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, finished with small full ruffle at bottom..... 98

Our 20th Century Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

While the Simpson Crawford Co. Food Store has incorporated in it every modern and high class device for the proper and hygienic handling of Foods, yet it is the quality, purity and other merits of the Foods themselves—and the attractiveness of the prices—that have won for it such an overwhelming success.

Thousands of wise women are already making it their headquarters for the supplyment of Food Stuffs.

One visit we feel quite sure will also make of you, Mrs. Reader, a most pleased patron,

BUTTER:—Fancy, fresh made creamery Meadow Brook brand; 5 lb. stone crocks..... $1.35
HAMS:—Armour's regular sugar cured; special, lb..... 15
LARD:—3 lb. pail, Armour's "Shield" brand Lard; special..... 43
COFFEE; Breakfast Java; delicious flavor; excellent body; special, 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26
Fancy fresh roasted Maracaibo; special, 5 lbs., 65; lb..... 14
"Waverley" blend, fancy fresh roasted Mocha and Java, rich, mellow beverage; special, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26
TEAS:—Selected pickings choice Oolong, English Breakfast, green or mixed; clean, sweet drawing teas of excellent drinking q

ESTABLISHED 1845

BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER

CROSS

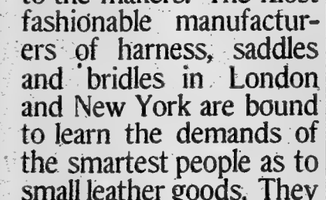
TRADE MARK LONDON

Aristocrats in Leather

Is a term which may be applied to CROSS leather goods, large and small, or to the makers. The most fashionable manufacturers of harness, saddles and bridles in London and New York are bound to learn the demands of the smartest people as to small leather goods. They meet that demand.

Dog Collars Made by CROSS Harness Makers

Are made with a single eye to the purpose which they are to serve. Because our advertisements have never mentioned Dog Collars, the subject may not have appealed to many as one appropriate to the CROSS STORES.



The CROSS collars are known for their singular excellence to the proprietors of the best kennels. Solid bridle leather or pigskin—with or without spots, and with handsome bevelled edge nameplates. Others of black harness leather with patent leather lining and edge. It is unnecessary to pay higher prices for inferior collars with this moderate range for the best quality produced:

Single leather, from 65c. Up.
Double and stitched,
with spots, from . $2.00 Up.
Also the highest grades of Dog Whips, Leashes and Chains.

The Sturdy CROSS Glove for Men & Women

Retains all of its original popularity notwithstanding frequent attempts at imitation. The style set by the CROSS STORES was promptly adopted by smart men and women. The idea was adopted by other dealers with equal promptness. The CROSS Glove stands alone in its fashionable fullness, its inimitable sturdiness, its distinctive cut, its soft hand-sewn quality. It is worn by men and women for comfort as well as style and quality.

$1.50 the Pair.

Best Briarwood Pipes From England.



Specially imported Briarwood Pipes occupy a prominent place in the CROSS STORES.

From Fifty Cents Up.

Celebrated "3B" English Pipes, with sterling silver trimmings, in many styles, $1.35 Up.

Leather Cases for Pipes, fitted for one to four pipes.

English Holly Lash Whips for Driving.

Whip styles are best learned by watching the CROSS importations. The new English Holly Lash Whips are exclusive.

From $1.50 Up.

Whips specially designed for presentation and an elaborate assortment of holly, thorn, bamboo and lancewood driving whips — with pigskin handles, gold and silver trimmings, hand-carved ivory and all-silver handles.

Mark Cross Company.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORE

LONDON.
NEW YORK (253 Broadway), opposite City Hall.
BOSTON (20 Summer st.).
WASHINGTON, D. C. Conrad Becker, 1328 F Street.

PENNSYLVANIA GOES REPUBLICAN BY 150,000

Ex-Judge Pennypacker Is Elected Governor.

Republicans Gets 26 and Possibly 27 Congressmen Out of 32—The Legislature Strongly Theirs.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Estimates from more than half the counties in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties show gains for the Democratic State ticket. These gains are offset, however, by heavy Republican gains in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The returns indicate a Republican plurality in the State of from 150,000 to 200,000, of which Philadelphia contributes over 100,000 and Pittsburg from 30,000 to 40,000.

The Republican loss in the anthracite coal region was not as heavy as had been anticipated.

Incomplete returns from the legislative districts of Pennsylvania indicate that the Republicans will have an increased majority in the State Senate and House of Representatives.

The Republicans also will have twenty-six, and possibly twenty-seven, out of thirty-two Congressmen.

Included in the twenty-six Republicans elected to Congress are four Citizens' candidates elected in Alleghany County, all of whom are Republicans, but were elected over the regular Republican candidates by the aid of Democrats. On the State ticket Alleghany County is in doubt, but it is claimed by the Republicans by 30,000 plurality.

While the Republicans will control the Legislature, the independents may be able to defeat Senator Penrose, who comes up for re-election.

The Democrats are sure of four Congressmen.

Eleven out of 42 wards in Philadelphia give Pennypacker, (Rep.,) for Governor, 31,683; Pattison, (Dem.,) 10,885. Republican plurality, 20,798.

Despite the apparent apathy of the voting public during the campaign, the vote polled in this city to-day was much heavier than had been anticipated. The ballot-ing was unattended by any serious disturbances, and the election was conducted more quietly than has been the case for a number of years. There were few arrests for illegal voting.

Republican State Chairman Quay arrived here from his Beaver County home shortly before 6 o'clock. He remained at his rooms at the Hotel Walton all night, where he received State returns over a private wire.

One of the first telegrams to Senator Quay was from Pittsburg, claiming that Pennypacker carried Allegheny County by 35,000 plurality, and that the Citizens' Democratic local ticket had 40,000 majority in Pittsburg. Senator Quay says the reports he has received so far show an increase over Barnet's vote for Judge Pennypacker, Republican candidate for Governor.

Democratic State Chairman Creasey arrived in Philadelphia this afternoon from his home in Catawissa, and received the election returns at the Democratic City Committee headquarters. Chairman Creasey was to-day re-elected a member of the House of Representatives from Columbia County.

Local factional fights lent additional interest to the election in Pittsburg, and an unusually large early vote was polled. A heavy fog prevailed in Pittsburg and Allegheny, but the weather throughout Western Pennsylvania was reported clear and cool.

In the Seventeenth Congressional District Alexander Billmeyer (Dem.) was elected to fill the unexpired term of Rufus K. Polk (Dem.)

FRAUDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Wholesale Repeating in the Interest of the Republicans Alleged.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The worst political corruption ever known in Philadelphia was practiced in to-day's elections. Repeating in the interest of the machine Republicans was general throughout the city. One hundred and fifty negro laborers on the proposed city filtration plants were used as repeaters in the Forty-first and Thirty-fifth Wards. They were hauled to the polls in private teams. At the first polling place to which the negroes were taken a policeman in full uniform served drinks to them. It is said they were paid $1 apiece to vote. All of the negroes were brought to the city from Virginia a month ago. A policeman who arrested William Brinnstein, charged with repeating, found a list of a half dozen names of voters in the prisoner's pocket, indicating that he intended to vote in several divisions of the ward.

In West Philadelphia, where the fight for the State Senate was waged, repeaters were seen in nearly every division. In divisions controlled by the Republican organization they were far more successful than in the independent precincts.

Penrose A. McLain, Fusion candidate for Sheriff, said that never before had he seen such corruption at the polls in the First Ward. Gangs of repeaters were taken from polling booth to polling booth. In one instance twelve votes were cast in the names of alleged residents of a speak-easy. Votes were cast in fictitious names, and the ballots were deposited notwithstanding the most strenuous objections.

In the Tenderloin district liquor was kept in close proximity to the polling places and repeating and impersonation were practiced openly. There was no apparent effort to retard it. In many divisions the Republicans had as high as twenty to twenty-five men at the polls. The "voters" assessed from lodging houses were voted early.

Out of seventy-four pleas for relief from disfranchisement or other injustice at the polls, the election court acted on only two. Three Judges sat in the Quarter Sessions Court in response to an appeal from lawyers representing the Democratic Party, with the ostensible purpose of rectifying wrongs at the polls, but in nearly every instance whatever might be the alleged outrage upon citizenship complained the court declared itself powerless to interfere.

ALABAMA.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 4.—The vote in Alabama to-day was very light, but the State went safely Democratic, with a good majority for the entire Democratic State ticket. D. J. Elks, Democratic Governor-elect, has a majority of at least 20,000 over J. W. Smith, Republican. It is estimated, however, that the vote was only about one-third of the registration, and that less than 90,000 voters went to the polls.

The Republicans to-night claim that they have carried the Seventh Congressional District for D. Street over J. L. Burnett, the present Democratic Congressman. The returns are slow in coming in, and the counties do not appear eager to send in reports. The election of Democratic Congressmen in eight other of the nine districts is conceded.

CONNECTICUT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—On the basis of the latest reports this State has gone strongly Republican on the State ticket, Congress, and Legislature. The return of all four Republican Congressmen with majorities of from 2,000 to 4,000 each is assured, as is also the election of a Republican Congressman at Large by a majority of 10,000, the entire Republican State ticket with about 15,000 majority, and the eight Republican Sheriffs.

Shortly before midnight the Democratic State organization conceded the election of the entire Republican ticket, with the General Assembly safely Republican on joint ballot and the Republican plurality conservatively estimated at 15,000—a gain of 33 per cent. over two years ago.

Latest returns in the Legislature show 143 Republican State Representatives and 49 Democratic, a Republican gain.

The surprise of the poll has been the Republican landslide in New Haven, where Democratic majorities have always been large. Every Republican candidate will probably be elected in New Haven.

COLORADO.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 4.—Peabody (Rep.) is elected Governor. Bonynge (Rep.) claims election over Shafforth by a small majority.

FLORIDA.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 4.—Interest in the election to-day was slack and the vote was correspondingly light. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, State or Congressional. Under the new apportionment Florida added one Democratic Congressman to her representation, W. B. Lamar being elected in the new Third District. The other Congressmen-elect are S. M. Sparkman, Democratic, First District, and R. W. Davis, Democratic, Second District.

The Legislature elected to-day will re-elect United States Senator Mallory to succeed himself, he having already been nominated by primary. The proposed Constitutional amendment, providing for three extra members of the Supreme bench, was adopted.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Returns up to 9:15 to-night show that Pardee (Rep.) is elected Governor by at least 10,000. Pardee will have 15,000 majority outside of San Francisco, while Lane (Dem.) will not carry San Francisco by more than 5,000 Kahn is elected in the Fourth Congressional District. Loud (Rep.) is probably beaten in the Fifth by Wynn. The Republicans are sure of First, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth, but the Second is doubtful.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 4.—The State Legislature is claimed by the Democrats, with all indications pointing to the complete defeat of Addicks.

Willard Saulsbury says New Castle County gives Democrats control of the Legislature, providing Kent and Sussex hold their own. Returns from those two counties indicate Democratic gains.

Houston, Democrat, is elected to Congress by from 3,000 to 5,000 plurality.

GEORGIA.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Georgia Democrats made a clean sweep in to-day's election, returns showing that the representation in Congress again will be solidly Democratic, while the party State ticket was equally successful. About the only active Congressional contest was in the Seventh District, where S. J. MacKnight, Chairman of the Populists' State Executive Committee, made a strong but losing fight against John W. Moody. T. W. Hardwick, (Dem.,) nominated at a primary in the Tenth District just on the eve of the election, won by a big majority over his Republican opponent. The weather was fair and all conditions favorable for a large vote, but interest in the election was only perfunctory, and the vote throughout the State was light.

ILLINOIS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Republicans have carried the State by between 40,000 and 45,000. They control the Legislature by a safe majority, insuring the election of Albert J. Hopkins to succeed William E. Mason in the Senate. With the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Congressional Districts doubtful, they have elected sixteen members of Congress out of twenty-five, and are practically sure of three of these.

The Democrats claim the First District, but the victory will be a narrow one. The Democratic ticket is safe in Cook County.

Much interest was aroused in the battle between Henry S. Boutell and Lockwood Honore. Mr. Boutell is apparently elected by a good majority. Mr. Honore was chosen by the Democrats after James G. Darden had retired under charges. Mr. Honore is a brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer.

INDIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—This State has gone Republican by about 20,000. Seven Republican Congressmen and three Democrats have been elected. Three districts are in doubt. In the last Congressional delegation there were nine Republicans and three Democrats. Returns are very slow in coming in. The vote is heavier than party managers had anticipated.

Chairman Goodrich claims the State for the Republicans by 35,000. He says that they will elect 10 out of the 13 Congressmen.

Chairman O'Brien claims that five Democratic Congressmen are elected.

Both Chairmen claim the Legislature. The returns indicate that it may not be Republican and that Senator Fairbanks may not be re-elected.

IOWA.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4.—The Republicans have carried this State. The fight was on the tariff question, the Republicans declaring for a modification and the Democrats for a revenue basis. Seven Republican and one Democratic Congressmen have been elected. The election is doubtful in two districts.

KANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Nov. 4.—The Republicans elected the State ticket by 30,000 plurality. They elected seven of eight Congressmen. The Third District, in which Jackson (Dem.) is a candidate for re-election, goes Democratic, and the Sixth District, in which Reeder (Rep.) is a candidate for re-election, is in doubt. The Republicans likely have elected the House of Representatives by a diminished majority, insuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed W. A. Harris.

KENTUCKY.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 4.—The Democrats are victorious in ten of the eleven Congressional Districts, the only Republican winning being Boreing in the Eleventh District.

LOUISIANA.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The full list of Democratic nominees for Congress—seven under the new apportionment—was elected to-day. There was little interest in the election, and the gloomy weather and poll tax requisite, put into operation for the first time, kept the vote down to small figures. The Congressmen-elect are: First District, Adolph Meyer; Second District, R. C. Davey; Third District, R. F. Broussard; Fourth District, Phonor Brazeale; Fifth District, J. E. Ransdell; Sixth District, S. M. Robertson, and Seventh District, A. P. Pujo. With the exception of the Congressman from the Seventh District, all are re-elected. The total vote can hardly be estimated as yet.

MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—These Congressmen are elected in Maryland:

First District, W. H. Jackson, Republican; Second District, J. F. C. Talbott, Democrat; Third District, Frank C. Wachter, Republican; Fourth District, James W. Denney, Democrat; Fifth District, Sydney E. Mudd, Republican; Sixth District, George E. Pearre, Republican.

Jackson, Wachter, Mudd, and Pearre are members of the present House. The result is a Republican loss of two members.

The vote in the State and city appears to be 20 to 30 per cent. short. In this city thousands of voters did not register. The independent vote cut a big figure in the city, upsetting the calculations of the politicians. It was this vote that elected Denney, gold Democrat, in the Fourth District, which is nominally Republican, and two years ago gave Congressman Schirm 2,500 majority, although that was a Republican landslide.

In the First District, formerly the Democratic bulwark, James E. Ellegood, the Democratic candidate, made his fight on an anti-bribery platform and was defeated.

The Republican plurality in Baltimore City is 871, with one precinct missing.

Congressman Wachter's plurality in the Third District is cut down to 317, and the Democratic Supervisors of Election say it will not be over 116. There is a dispute over the returns from one precinct, which, however, it is admitted will give about 57 plurality for Wachter. He is surely elected, but by a largely decreased majority.

In spite of Senator Wellington's protestations that Congressman Pearre would be defeated he carried Allegheny County, including the City of Cumberland, Wellington's home, by 1,300.

PIANO PERFECTION PERSONIFIED

The Knabe Piano

The new models—the 1902 Knabe—in Uprights and Grands, *including the Special Art Cases*, are now ready for your careful and critical inspection in

ORR NEW YORK WAREROOMS

154 Fifth Avenue, Corner 20th St.

William Knabe & Company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The indications are that the Republican plurality in this State will not exceed 25,000 and may fall as low as 20,000. The Democratic vote throughout the State shows a uniform increase of 50 per cent. and more, while the Republican vote is only about 5 or 6 per cent. greater than it was two years ago. Boston has rather disappointed the Democrats, as Gaston's plurality is only about 12,000. Fully 20,000 was expected.

The Congressional delegation shows a gain of one for the Democrats and will stand as follows:

District 1, Lawrence, (R.;) District 2, Gillett, (R.;) District 3, Thayer, (D.;) District 4, Terrell, (R.;) District 5, Ames, (R.;) District 6, Gardner, (R.;) District 7, Roberts, (R.;) District 8, McCall, (R.;) District 9, Kelliher, (D.;) District 10, McNary, (D.;) District 11, Sullivan, (D.;) District 12, Powers, (R.;) District 13, Greene, (R.;) District 14, Lovering, (R.)

The outpouring at the polls was the largest in the history of the State, with the exception of 1900. The Republicans, while winning by a satisfactory margin, had no such plurality as has been the case in each of the past eight years. Bates, the candidate for Governor, ran a trifle ahead of Gov. Crane's vote of last year, but Gaston, the Democratic candidate, polled over 25,000 more votes than did Quincy in 1901. The Republican plurality is the smallest since 1893.

MINNESOTA.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 4.—Late advices from all points in the State add to the vote of Van Sant (Rep.) for Governor, yet Democrats will not concede his election, though Republicans talk of a margin of 50,000. Advices indicate that the latter is more nearly the correct estimate than that Rosmy has any show at all. Lind seems to have his hand on a seat in Congress. Thirteen precincts in Minneapolis, ordinarily Republican, give Fletcher (Rep.) a margin of only 48. If the Republicans desert him, as this seems to indicate, he is lost. J. A. Dubois, Sauk Centre, (Dem.,) is running ahead of his ticket. Democrats are hopeful for him.

In forty-three scattering precincts Van Sant has made a gain of 1,600 votes over two years ago, when he won by 2,250 for the whole State. The election of the entire Republican ticket seems assured, as follows: Lieutenant Governor—Ray W. Jones; Secretary of State—Peter E. Hanson; State Auditor—S. G. Iverson; State Treasurer—Julius A. Block; Attorney General—William B. Douglas; Clerk of the Supreme Court—C. A. Pidgeon; Railroad Commissioner—C. F. Staples. The Republicans claim the election of all the nine Congressmen. They admit doubt only in the Fifth and Sixth Districts. The vote for Republican leaders would seem to indicate that Republican claims are accurate as to Congressmen in at least seven districts, as follows: First, James A. Tawney, Winona; Second, James T. McCleary, Munkato; Third, C. R. Davis, St. Peter; Fourth, F. C. Stevens, St. Paul; Seventh, A. J. Valstead, Granite Falls; Eighth, J. Adam Bede, Pine City; Ninth, Halver Steenerson, Crookston.

In the Fifth District there is a strong chance for John Lind to win from Loren Fletcher. The Sixth is doubtful and is the centre of the hottest fight.

MICHIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—Later returns show Bliss (Rep.) is re-elected Governor by 30,000 on a very light vote. The Republicans have also elected eleven Congressmen out of twelve and a Legislature which insures the return of Gen. R. A. Alger to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. Gov. Bliss is far behind his record, his majority in the last election being nearly 80,000. The defeat of John B. Corliss (Rep.) for Congress in the First District is grudgingly conceded by the Republican managers. Out of 100 members of the State Legislature elected but 10 are Democrats. In this city, where a bitter fight has been waged against the Rippers, the antis have been uniformly successful, although the returns are coming in slowly because of scratching. The re-election of Mayor Maybury (Dem.) is thus assured.

Congressmen elected are as follows: First District—Alfred Lucking; Second District—C. E. Townsend, (Rep.;) Third District—Washington Gardner, (Rep.;) Fourth District—Edwin L. Hamilton, (Rep.;) Fifth District—William Alden Smith, (Rep.;) Sixth District—S. W. Smith, (Rep.;) Seventh District—McMorran, (Rep.;) Eighth District—Fordney, (Rep.;) Ninth District—Bishop, (Rep.;) Tenth District — Loud, (Rep.;) Eleventh District—Darrah, (Rep.;) Twelfth District—Young, (Rep.)

MISSISSIPPI.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3.—The Congressional elections to-day caused barely a ripple of interest. The Democratic nominees had no opposition, and as the result the vote was extraordinarily light. The only doubt as to the outcome of the day's vote concerns the three Constitutional amendments submitted to the qualified electors.

The present indications are that the amendments all have failed to receive the required majority of votes. Many voters did not vote on the amendments, because they were not interested, while a fairly strong opposition worked hard to gain votes against them. Estimates based on the returns that have come to hand indicate that between 35,000 and 40,000 votes were polled in the State.

MISSOURI.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—Indications point to the Democrats having carried the State by a decreased majority. Richard Bartholdt is re-elected to Congress from the Tenth District, given to the Republicans by the recent gerrymander. In the Eleventh District, it is claimed, John J. Hunt has defeated Charles F. Joy by 4,500 votes. James J. Butler claims the Twelfth District by from 6,000 to 7,000 majority. The legislature is claimed by both parties, but the indications are for a good working Democratic majority. It looks as if William Joell Stone, former Governor and Vice President of the National Democratic Committee, will be elected, and importance attaches to this as a successor to George Graham Vest in the United States Senate is to be elected.

William Rorhwell, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, claims the State by not less than 30,000. Thomas Akins, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, will not admit the correctness of the statement, and says the Legislature will be close.

A number of Republican judges were assaulted and driven out of the polling places in this city.

In the Twelfth District James J. Butler, (Dem.,) who was unseated by the last Congress, is elected by a plurality of probably 3,000 votes for both the long and short terms.

The indications are that the Congressional amendment, which, generally speaking, provides for allowing St. Louis to increase its bonded indebtedness and increase the tax for school purposes, will have been carried by a large majority.

The election of the local Democratic ticket in St. Louis by a plurality of 3,000 is indicated. Kansas City has gone Democratic by an increased plurality, and St. Joseph also is Democratic. The following Congressmen have been elected: First District—James T. Lloyd, (Dem.;) Second, William W. Rucker, (Dem.;) Third, John Dougherty, (Dem.;) Fourth, Charles F. Cochran, (Dem.;) Fifth, William S. Cowherd, (Dem.;) Sixth, David A. Dearmond, (Dem.;) Seventh, Courtney W. Hamilton, (Dem.;) Eighth, Dorsey W. Shackleford; Ninth, Champ Clark, (Dem.;) Tenth, Richard Bartholdt, (Rep.;) Eleventh, in doubt, C. F. Joy, (Rep.,) probably; Fourteenth, Willard D. Vandiver, (Dem.;) Fifteenth, M. E. Benton, (Dem.)

MONTANA.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 4.—Montana's campaign which closed to-day has been fraught with sensations. The news was received here to-day that the ballots, the ballot box, and the rubber stamp had been stolen from an election precinct in the northern part of the State. Gov. Toole received a telegram to that effect to-day from the election officers of the precinct of Cubank, in Teton County. He wired in reply to exercise every effort to bring about the apprehension of the perpetrator of the crime. The Republican Chairman wired to the judges to prepare ballots and that the courts would declare them valid.

Special to The New York Times.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 4.—During the election to-day County Attorney Brenn, who is a candidate for re-election, was approached by a man who said that he represented forty others who wanted to sell their votes. Brenn ordered the man's arrest, and implicated prominent Democratic politicians. C. W. Clark, eldest son of United States Senator W. A. Clark; G. H. Casey, and C. E. Alsop were later arrested on a charge of bribery and released on bonds.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Twenty precincts in Nebraska give Mickey (Rep.) for Governor, 2,613, and Thompson, (Fusion,) 2,338.

Last year these precincts gave 2,605 Republican and 1,876 Democratic votes. This would indicate a loss to the Republicans and the probable election of Thompson, Fusion.

Thompson's gains are in the counties where the foreign vote is heavy and his personal following strong. Mickey is running well in such counties as Pawnee, Jefferson, Thayer, and Nemaha, but hardly in the same proportion as Thompson in his stronghold.

A resumé of State returns so far received indicates the success of the Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, and that the Republicans will have four of the six Congressmen. Burket (Rep.) is elected in the First District, and Hinshaw (Rep.) in the Fourth. Kinkaid (Rep.) in the Sixth is making a better race than the Republican candidate two years ago, when he was beaten by but 200. Robinson (Fusion) is probably elected in the Third. The Second and Fifth are in doubt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—The voting here to-day was somewhat heavier than had been expected, with many evidences that the independent voters were more numerous than usual.

The indications now are that Bachelder, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by probably 10,000 plurality, while the two Republican Congressmen—Sulloway and Currier—are re-elected.

The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and will re-elect for another term of six years United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—The Democrats have rolled up a majority of 60,000 in North Carolina, and have elected a Legislature that is overwhelmingly Democratic. This makes it a certainty that there will be a Democratic successor for United States Senator Pritchard. There was complete collapse for the Republicans in fifty counties.

Returns indicate a majority for the Democratic State ticket of approximately 35,000. The Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, which were regarded as doubtful, have gone Democratic.

OHIO.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Returns received by the Republican State Executive Committee indicate that Laylin, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is elected by over 100,000. Hamilton, Lucas, Mahoning, Stark, and Franklin Counties show an aggregate Republican gain over 1901 of 23,000.

The Third and Twelfth Congressional Districts are surely Republican, the former by 1,000 and the latter by 1,100. At the present gain Longworth and Goebel are elected to Congress by 15,000 and 11,000 respectively. The City of Cincinnati is Republican by 24,049, a gain over last year of 20,004. Chairman Dick claims that eighteen out of the twenty-one Congressmen are elected.

RHODE ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The vote throughout the State is very close with the result on the State and Congressional tickets in doubt.

The Democrats lost the city of Woonsocket.

The Legislature is safely Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 4.—The Democrats of South Carolina have elected their entire Federal and State ticket, almost without opposition. Democratic county tickets were elected in nearly the same sweeping style, the party making large gains in districts that heretofore have been strongly Republican. The most notable gain made was in Georgetown County, where a full Democratic ticket was elected for the first time in thirty-five years.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus;
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

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Bloomingdales

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Profitable Shopping.

Quality and little price form the combination which makes shopping most profitable at Bloomingdales.

'Tis the fairness to ourselves of showing fairness and honesty to you that has made this business a successful and profit-dealing one.

Women's Rain Coats $8.75
100 heavy weight "Surtout" rain coats, worth $15. Made of all wool Scotch tweeds; chemically treated; making the material absolutely rain-proof; colors, oxford and gray, with various plaid backs; have fitted yoke back; piped with velvet; with velvet collar; body and sleeves lined with best satin; sizes 32 to 42.

Women's Gloves 69c.
Of fine glace lambskin; colors, tan, mode, gray, black and white; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all sizes. Worth $1 pair.

Good Hosiery 25c.
Men's and women's finest gauge imported black cotton hosiery; with neat silk embroidered designs; various colors and effects; all sizes; not a pair in the lot worth less than 35c; many have sold for 50c.

Morris Chair $6.75
For to-day only; we sell these chairs regularly for $9 and then we give excellent value. They would be $12 value elsewhere. Made with high arms, with 12 uprights under each; back adjusts to four positions; fronts handsomely embossed; polished quartered oak; cushions of handsome Belgium velour; all hair filled.

Men's Underwear

35c—Well made fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers to match; Jaeger and Steel shades; regular price 50c. each.

50c—Extra quality fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; the drawers made with double seats; sewed with silk throughout; excellent value at 75c. to $1 per garment; all sizes.

98c—Manufactured by Roots Mills—every garment stamped with the name—all wool natural gray and camel's hair single and double breasted Shirts and Drawers, the latter with double gussets; all sizes, including extra large; regularly retailed at $1.50 per garment.

$1.49—Finest grades of all wool Shirts and Drawers, full fashioned, made on English frames; gray and white; all sizes, including extra large; sold everywhere at $2.50 per garment.

Fine Umbrellas $1.95
26 and 28 inches long; suitable for men or women; made of Union taffeta silk; cover guaranteed for one year. These umbrellas have Paragon frames and roll tightly; in the assortment will be found handles of sterling silver, horn and pearl, Dresden, ivory and natural wood; many of which are worth as much as we ask for the complete umbrella.

Grocery Specials

Mixed Tea or Oolong, sold elsewhere at 50c., this sale, per lb.,	24c
Mixed Tea, Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, our 50c. kind,	38c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb cans,	15c
Rice, splendid, 5 lb. packages,	25c
Rice, fancy, 2 lb. packages, 15c and	18c
Fine Sago, best, 1 lb. packages,	3c
Kippered Herring or *Herring in Tomato*, best from Scotland, per can	14c
New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail	45c
New Mulchner Herring, extra fancy and large; half keg, 60c., keg,	$1.20

Altas Seal Fur Coat $29.00
Smart coats cut on the newest and most correct lines, with rolling collar of nutria beaver, Alaska sable or baum marten opossum; every one of them worth $59.00 each.

Sealskin Coats $119.
XXX sealskin coats; best London dye; value 200

Men's Gloves 75c.
Heavy weight dogskin; with heavy corded embroidered backs; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes; perfect in fit; worth $1 pair.

Plaid Waists $1.98
Dainty waists of black and white Shepherd plaid; with front of tailor stitched pleats; piped with black; the back is also laid in tailor stitched pleats; front finished with large pearl buttons; dainty stock collar with turn-over ends, garnished with pearl buttons; regular value of each waist $3.

Children's Underwear.

25c—Boys' exceptionally good quality Jaeger fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; double stitched throughout; sizes 24 to 34; actual value 50c.

25c—Children's white fleece-lined sleeping gowns, made in one piece; sizes 3 to 12 years.

Natural wool gray shirts, pants and drawers, very well made; regular prices for 28-inch size, 55c.; sale prices as follows:

16-18-20	22-24-26-28	30-32-34
25c	30c	35c

Women's Underwear.

39c—Oneita Combination Suits; fleece lined; buttoned across the shoulders; daintily trimmed at neck with lace and silk ribbon; all sizes; regular 75c. quality.

79c—These manufactured by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills—white and gray merino vests and pants to match; these have no equal for durability and wear; they are guaranteed not to shrink; you'd pay $1.50 for underwear not half as good as this.

98c—Women's Black Wool Tights, made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; ankle length; open and close at knees; guaranteed not to shrink; actual value $1.50.

25c—Heavyweight Corset Covers, daintily trimmed; all sizes; actual value 50c.

Flannelette 12½c.
An almost endless assortment of all the new, dainty and pretty effects in "Eclipse" flannelettes; double fold; an ideal material for children's dresses, kimonos, waists, house dresses and sleeping garments; to-day's special price 12½c. a yard.

Wines and Liquors.

Imported Cordials—Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Moka, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Cassis, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottles, 75c.

Monogram Rye Whiskey, very old and rich; sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price for this sale, full quarts, 99c

Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts, 88c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co

Rich Furs.

Breitschwang, Persian Lamb, Alaska Seal and Squirrel.

Coats, Paletots and Blouses.

Lynx, Black Bear, Chinchilla, Ermine and Squirrel.

Neck Scarfs and Boas,

Pillow Shaped Muffs to Match.

Fur Trimmed Garments.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MR. QUAY'S ESTIMATE.

Judge Pennypacker's Majority in the State About 160,000, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Senator Quay at midnight gave out the following statement:

"In 26 counties, outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, we sustain a loss of 1,650 on our estimate. Subtracting this from 38,435, the majority estimate outside of Philadelphia and Allegheny, we have 31,785. We will probably lose more severely in the counties yet to hear from. Philadelphia is reported at about 110,000, and Allegheny at 30,000. The majority in the State ought not to fall much under 160,000 for Pennypacker."

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

THAT'S ENOUGH!

Furniture of Sturdy Purpose

wherein the entire thought is given toward producing pieces, bearing the imprint of hand-wrought honesty—is the feeling that we have merged in our showing of furniture for the Living Room or Study. The long Settle with cushions of roanskins, the Tables of generous size and the Chairs made for comfort—all of individual merit for strength in design and simplicity of conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"



We take pleasure in exposing fakirs. Our old customers say: "I tell you I am going to ARNHEIM'S, where I have been always fitted and always pleased." We will do the same with all new comers—satisfy them all.

Our $25.00 overcoatings are without exception the best value in the United States. We know of the same materials made on the same lines as ours in the ready made clothing houses where they are marked to sell at $50.00. We line them with silk throughout, and make them like the styles on our new November plate, very loose, with cuffs, long gore, narrow collar and lapel, one-inch lap seams. Special sale of English trouserings, $6.00; Boys' suits, $16.00.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed anywhere.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

"It gives me great pleasure to write you and congratulate you on having put upon the market such a valuable medicine in a minute form. It has done me so much good that as soon as one box is gone I purchase another. I have been somewhat constipated and my liver has been out of order, but Iron-Ox Tablets have put my whole system right."
F. H. HARRIS,
59 Grove Street,
New Haven, Conn.

IRON-OX
TABLETS
Fifty for 25 Cents.

AN UNRIVALED NERVE TONIC

LEWIS & CONGER
THE LARGEST AND BEST-EQUIPPED
House Furnishing Warerooms
IN THE COUNTRY.
Best Quality Goods Only

We take Pleasure in announcing that West 42d St. is now open to the Public for Carriages, Automobiles, &c.

130 & 132 W. 42d St.
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New Publications.

HARPERS

The RED HOUSE
Illustrated
$1.50

The humorous adventures of a honeymoon—the delightful novel now ready in book form that appeared serially in "Harper's Bazar."

By E. NESBIT
Author of *The Woubegoods*, etc.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

REPUBLICANS MAKE MERRY OVER MR. HILL

Leaders, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Hear Up-State Returns.

Senator Platt, Early Satisfied as to Gov. Odell's Victory, Estimates Plurality and Goes to Bed.

"You can say for me that Odell is certainly elected by a plurality of from 15,000 to 20,000. I am going to bed."

That was the remark made by Senator Platt at 10 o'clock last night.

"I subscribe to those figures," said Col. G. W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

"True as gospel," assented Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr.

It was a busy day at Republican State and county headquarters. The weather here was all that could be desired, and dispatches that poured into State headquarters showed that similar conditions prevailed throughout the State, and that the full Republican vote was being polled. Every dispatch from above the Bronx conveyed good tidings, and when Senator Platt, Col. Dunn, Secretary Fox, and Mr. Barnes arrived everybody was in good humor.

Reports were received in Parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in the early part of the evening the Democratic gains in Greater New York were somewhat of a wet blanket. But as the wire ticked from up State points, showing great Republican gains, the Republicans gained courage and hastened to the Hoffman House, where Coler adherents were said to be betting all kinds of money at odds of from 2 to 1 to 10 to 1 on their man. Republicans held off for a while, but as the good news from above the Bronx continued to come in, showing a certain plurality for Odell, they hastened to get a bet down, and soon had the Democrats run out of funds.

The remarkable gains made in Albany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Columbia, Greene, Onondaga, Orange, Tioga, and other counties put all in good humor, and the stereotyped remark was: "Charlie Murphy can have his 112,000, but Odell wins anyway."

When Albany was heard from the Republicans cheered, and some one said:

"Wolfert's Roost is in Albany. Why, that's where Hill lives, and Herrick is not doing a thing to him."

Hill was again made the butt of ridicule when Chemung, his former home, announced Republican gains.

"Why, McGuire lives there," shouted many when Onondaga announced gains for Odell.

"Carlisle said the farmers were not intelligent," was the remark when Jefferson reported a 500 gain for Odell.

As the night grew the returns from up the State were even more favorable to the Republican nominee. Committeeman Warren of Erie telegraphed:

"We did not do so well as we expected, but we filled. The county gives Odell not less than 800."

Job E. Hedges was in a jesting mood, and remarked: "I have one good subject to talk on next year. That is Coler's two hours' tenure of office as Governor."

John W. Vrooman, ex-Secretary of the State Committee, was in a reminiscent mood. "We used to say," he remarked, "that it was poor politics to go in the fusion business. We have a good illustration of it this year. We elected Cantor, Grout, and other respectable Democrats. And what has been the result? Tammany has a bigger majority than ever before, because these respectable Democrats we elected went in and helped it. No more fusion for me."

Col. Dunn, to whom the remark was addressed, smiled, but said nothing.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was a caller at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. After conceding the re-election of Gov. Odell he said:

"Tammany has done better than ever and demonstrated the ability of Charles F. Murphy as a leader. But the figures show that hereafter the Democracy must go outside of New York City for a candidate."

Jastrow Alexander, the Republican leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, said:

"Tammany Hall has largely increased its vote because the Republicans kept so many of them in office in New York. The people are undoubtedly dissatisfied with the Republicans, who have not done as they did in former years."

State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth District refused to discuss his re-election. In speaking of the general result in the State, however, he said:

"On the returns as are now in, indicating Gov. Odell's re-election, I want to say that the splendid record and two years of reform in the State Government were bound to receive the indorsement and approval of the people of the State. I have my own opinion as to the reasons that brought about the result in New York County, and believe that the vote here will result in a reorganization of the Republican Party of the county."

TAMMANY LEADERS NOT WITHOUT CONSOLATION.

Take Pride in New York City's Showing for Mr. Coler.

The leaders of Tammany Hall gathered at the Wigwam last evening, prepared to shout for an old-fashiond Democratic victory. For the first time since the election of Mayor Van Wyck there was a show of enthusiasm within and without the Hall, until the late returns indicated the re-election of Gov. Odell.

All the politicians congratulated Leader Charles F. Murphy on the predictions he had made in reference to the vote in New York City. Mr. Murphy announced several times that Greater New York would be carried for Mr. Coler by 112,000. The returns received up to 11 o'clock at Tammany Hall indicated that the Democratic nominee would receive 113,000 over Gov. Odell in this city.

At 7 o'clock the returns received indicated that Mr. Coler would carry New York County by 75,000. There was cheering at that announcement. Many of the leaders gathered around Mr. Murphy, who took a seat in the rear of the crowd, and did not bother about the tabulation of the returns. He received the praise of the Tammany men quietly, but said:

"Wait until we find out what has happened. The returns are not all in yet."

Before 8 o'clock several newspapers were brought in with "Coler Wins" in large type on the front page. When that was read there were more cheers.

As the Tammany leaders began to report at the Wigwam the returns showed larger pluralities for Coler than was indicated by the first reports. The enthusiasm of the leaders was correspondingly great. Many staid politicians shouted themselves hoarse yelling:

"This is a grand old Democratic victory." The returns began to show that Coler was making a splendid run in Brooklyn.

The first word received at the Wigwam from above the Harlem was from Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who reported that Coler would carry Buffalo by 1,200 votes. Nicholas Muller, leader of Richmond County, reported by telephone that the Democratic ticket had swept his borough by at least 2,300. Lewis Nixon hurried into the room, and, after talking with Mr. Murphy for half a minute, left, saying:

"It was a wonderful victory."

For at least one hour there was an air of jubilation on the part of the leaders. There was a change when the returns from the Republican districts began to pour in. The vote being piled up in the Odell strongholds astonished the Tammany calculators. Senator Thomas F. Grady, who was doing the sheet calculating, looked worried. Then the gloom began to spread gradually. It was relieved when a bulletin was read from a news agency announcing that the Tammany candidates for the Supreme Court had been elected by from 70,000 to 80,000. There were cheers at this announcement.

It was long after midnight when the reading of the returns was stopped.

Secretary John A. Mason was the only representative of the Democratic State organization at the Hoffman House last evening. He received the reports from the up-State leaders, and at about 9 o'clock returns were received showing that the Odell vote above the Harlem was very heavy. Up to that time there was jubilation among the friends of Bird S. Coler, who crowded the rooms. At 10:15 o'clock Elliot Danforth, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, gave out a statement that the returns were very favorable to the Republicans. Secretary Mason said that while such was the case he was not prepared to concede the election of Gov. Odell. Before 11 o'clock there were few in the headquarters who were still claiming the election of Mr. Coler. After telephoning several times to Tammany Hall, the word was given out that Gov. Odell was sure of re-election.

Thomas Murphy, Tammany leader in the Twentieth Assembly District, said last night:

"Croker's old district has come to its own. We have the district by 3,000 majority. It is a demonstration of Democratic supremacy in the City of New York. It was a clean sweep."

James J. Martin, Democratic leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, found satisfaction in the cutting down of the Republican majority from 1,300 to 400. G. B. Agnew, the Republican candidate, was elected.

President Haffen of the Bronx, when seen at the Democratic Club of the Bronx, said that he was glad of the magnificent vote accorded the Democratic Party by the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, said:

"It is a grand Democratic victory, as was expected. The victory is the result of the trusts, and the attitude of the Republican Party toward them. The people did not forget the coal and beef trusts especially."

OFFER FOR BRIDGE STOCK.

Burlington and Quincy May Purchase That of Quincy Railroad Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, through its President, has offered to purchase the whole or any part, not less than 55 per cent., of the capital stock of the Quincy Railroad Bridge Company, which may be offered to it before Jan. 1, 1903.

Payment will be made at $200 a share, in the Burlington Railroad Company's Illinois Division 3½ per cent. bonds, for $1,000 each, at par, any fractional part of a bond to be paid in cash, payments to be made as soon as possible after Jan. 1, 1903.

Stockholders will receive the dividend of Jan. 1, 1903, from which date the bonds to be issued in payment will begin to draw interest. The bonds offered are secured by a first mortgage on the mileage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company east of the Mississippi River, and on payment of $21,690,000 bonds due July 1, 1903, and of $2,320,000 bonds, due Feb. 1, 1905; they will become a first mortgage lien on that company's terminal property in Chicago and on all of its railroad east of the Mississippi River, amounting to 1,641 miles.

THE ROCK ISLAND BUYS LAND.

Secures Property in Calumet Region for Switchyard and Shipping Purposes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway has purchased two tracts of land, aggregating thirteen acres, in the Calumet region for $130,000, or at the rate of $10,000 an acre.

Title was taken by James Hobart Moore, and Mrs. Sarah J. Howard, a large owner of property in the region, was the seller. The land is to be used for switch yard and shipping purposes, for which it is admirably adapted, having a dock front of 1,900 feet on the Calumet River.

The land adjoins an inside holding of thirty-seven and one-half acres of the Rock Island Road, and is near the property of the South Chicago Furnace Company and the McReynolds & Fitzgerald elevators.

Artist Shirlaw Returns.

Walter Shirlaw, the artist, returned on the American liner Kensington yesterday from a European trip, which has lasted three years and four months. During this time he has visited Tuscany, Rome, Paris, Brittany, Spain, and Belgium, doing considerable studio work in each. He brings back with him a number of sketches, and will give an exhibition during the Winter. Mr. Shirlaw originally went abroad to paint a number of outdoor scenes in Tuscany for Mrs. W. S. Hurley of Brooklyn. When he had executed this commission, he opened a studio in Rome, and later one in Paris.

MISS ELLEN D. PAUL TO WED.

Daughter of J. W. Paul of Philadelphia to Marry a Son of Col. S. M. Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The engagement of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul of this city to Paul Denckla Mills of New York is an announcement of great interest to New York, Newport, and Philadelphia society.

Miss Paul is a daughter of James W. Paul, Jr., of the banking house of Drexel & Co. Anthony J. Drexel was her grandfather, and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Mrs. John R. Drexel are her aunts. With the latter she spent part of each Summer at Newport, where her accomplishments as a horsewoman and her skill in handling her automobile excited admiration. With Miss Alice Roosevelt she went in her automobile from Newport to Boston. Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, her aunt, she is said to resemble in her style of beauty.

Mr. Mills has been engaged in business in New York the last year. He is a son of Col. Samuel Myers Mills, United States Army, commandant at West Point, and after attending St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., entered Yale University, graduating with the class of 1897. He is a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and Country Clubs.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of the races and steeplechase at Meadow Brook, there was not very much doing in society yesterday. Even the country clubs were not very lively. There was much interest in the election, and many men stopped in town. At the Union, the Knickerbocker, the Calumet and other clubs along the Avenue, a special service for the returns was arranged, and the clubs consequently were crowded all the evening.

***

There were many departures for Newport, where many of the Summer residents are domiciled legally, for the purpose of voting. Elbridge T. Gerry and his two sons were among these. The Gerrys will open their town house this week. The Misses Gerry have been at Delaware Lake for the Autumn.

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Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell is at Lakewood, stopping at the Laurel House. The presence of John S. Tooker at the same place has given rise to the rumor that the engagement of Mrs. Hunnewell and Mr. Tooker will shortly be announced, to be followed almost directly after the announcement by a wedding. Mrs. Hunnewell, who was Miss Jaffray, has obtained a divorce from her husband, the decree being signed last week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, who have been visiting at Meadow Brook, have returned to New York and are at their residence, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, who have been abroad all Summer, will return this week in the Oceanic. They sail to-day from Liverpool.

***

Mrs. John R. Harris and Miss Cornelia Harris are at Lakewood for the Autumn. Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip of 448 Fifth Avenue are at the same place.

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William E. Harriman is seriously ill with heart disease at his residence, on West Fifty-eighth Street. He is a bachelor, a member of the Metropolitan and Calumet Clubs, and a brother of E. H. Harriman.

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The playhouses have been well patronized during the past week. On Monday evening at "Tommy Rot" were William K. Vanderbilt, Richard Peters, George B. De Forest, and Frederick Gebhard. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant were at the Garrick, as were also Mrs. Spottswood Schenck, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, and Frederick Baldwin.

***

The engagement of Miss Edith Lawrence, the daughter of Amory A. Lawrence and the niece of Bishop Lawrence, to Harold Jefferson Coolidge, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, is one of the on dits at Boston. The young people are well known in New York.

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A hunt breakfast was given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Walker, Jr., at the Gables, Castleton Corners, S. I., to the members of the Richmond Hunt. A drag hunt followed the breakfast.

***

Among those present yesterday at the races at Meadow Brook were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss May Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Charles Peters, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

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To-day will bring, as most Wednesdays of Autumn do, several weddings of interest to New Yorkers, but unlike most such weddings they are, with one exception, out of town. A special train will take New York guests to and from Philadelphia for the wedding of John Chapman McCall, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall of this city, and Miss Mary Lambert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lambert of Germantown, Penn.

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At Poughkeepsie, the wedding of Miss Mariam Swift Holmes, daughter of the Rev. John McClellan Holmes of that city, and Edward Cummings Hartshorn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hartshorn of this city, will be the social event of the day.

***

In town the marriage of Miss Helen Drake, daughter of Mrs. Albert A. Drake of West End Avenue, and James Arthur Mandeville, son of Dr. F. B. Mandeville of Newark, will be celebrated this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

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Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs and Mrs. Jacobs, (Mrs. Robert Garrett,) who returned several weeks ago from their long bridal trip abroad, are at Uplands, their country place near Baltimore, after a short stay at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., (Miss Charlotte Whiting,) have leased the house of Mrs. Fordyce D. Barker, 36 West Fifty-first Street, for the Winter.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Jennie Preston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston of 160, Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., to John Jewell Hopkin of Newark.

From Plattsburg comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Bonesteel, daughter of the late Major Charles H. Bonesteel of the Twenty-third Infantry, to Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone of San Francisco, Cal.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 4.—Henry Redmond of New York has rented for next season the cottage which he occupied the past Summer.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet is here to close her villa, Ochre Court.

Mrs. Robert Goelet and her sons, Ogden Goelet and Robert Goelet; Charles L. Robinson, William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Braem of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham of Washington, and Mrs. S. E. Morton are here.

Arthur T. Kemp came here from New York to vote, returning early this morning.

Judge John Clinton Gray of New York has joined his family here.

IN THE SHOPS.

The most stunning things for the hair are black aigrettes, with diamonds. They are genuine diamonds, any number of them, and good-sized, too, waving and scintillating in the back. There are centrepieces, too, in some of the aigrettes.

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Pretty, small things in diamonds are belt buckles for narrow belts, some small and oval, and others long and narrow, with square corners and set solidly with diamonds. These are all simple in design.

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Larger belt buckles, also of diamonds, are a trifle more elaborate in design, though only a little, for diamonds do not require a fancy setting. In these larger buckles some of the interstices are filled in with semi-precious stones in delicate colors, the pieces cut to fit the places they are to fill. There is but little of the colored stone put in, and it gives only a delicate hint of color to the buckle as a whole.

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It is a drop to come to pearl nets for the hair at $2.25 a net, but they are really pretty things. They are coarse-meshed, flexible squares, set on the back of the head with one of the corners forming a point at the front. The $2.25 net is one of the smaller ones, made of rather small pearls. Larger nets, with larger pearls, cost more. They are rather new, these jeweled nets, answer the purpose of ornaments, and have a pretty, old-time effect.

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Very attractive upon a black lace gown are flowers of chiffon—sprays of purple blossoms with green leaves. The gown is black over white, the upper part of the skirt with the lace set on smoothly over white silk, the deep flounce being full, a ruffle over plaited white net. The sprays of chiffon flowers are embroidered or appliqued on the skirt at intervals at the head of the flounce.

***

An evening gown is of yellow mousseline, made with a three-skirted effect, the fitted ruffles forming them their width apart, and finished with two or three half-inch tucks a band of yellow ribbon, a couple of inches wide, finishing the lower edge of each. The bodice is made with a curtain of the mousseline, with the tucks and ribbon at the edge. The mousseline is ruffled on full around the low-cut corsage, and from that falls a passementerie of long bunches of grapes, the separate grapes formed alternately of clusters of tiny pearls and pale silk. The sleeves are formed of similar curtains of the mousseline with tucks and ribbon.

***

Here is a match scratcher, and a pretty little one it is, too. It is a small oval of cardboard, not much more than three inches in length, and covered with some kind of colored linen; it might be anything, upon which is outlined the figure of an owl. In the centre of the owl is a sphere of sandpaper, but this may never be used, as the whole back of the card is covered with sandpaper. The scratcher is hung to the wall by a ribbon. They cost 25 cents.

***

A pretty little glass front penny-in-the-slot machine, only instead of putting in the penny you turn a handle, is a cigarette receptacle. The cigarettes are filled in at the top, and as the handle at the side is turned a cigarette falls down into another glass-fronted receptacle below and rolls out. They cost less than $1.

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College pennants are out in flannel, with the proper initial in the centre, and with a stick cost only 50 cents each.

***

Pretty little bibs for children are made from linen handkerchiefs. One corner forms a point of the bib proper and the other is turned over and then slashed up in the centre and cut off at either side to leave two inches and a half turnovers like those of a protection collar. A pattern of embroidery is stamped and worked on the lower part of the bib above the hemstitching, and the two turnovers are stamped with a scalloped edge and vine inside. The two side corners of the handkerchief are used to tie around the child's neck in the back.

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In envelope sheets there is paper with a fancy strap with a red seal in the paper to fasten the flap.

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Grape stocks in silk have a turnover embroidered and long stole ends in front, reaching the bust line, each finished with a bunch of grapes.

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A dainty affair in gold, jewels and enamel is an old-time French coach, the body, an inch or inch and a half in length, of the gold and enamel, with a red jewel at the top, wheels of crystal, and the whole suspended by four chains of pearls attached to the four corners and brought together over the top.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Shattering More Traditions.

IN MANY STORES Election Day is regarded as an event certain to insure apathetic trade conditions. Some stores even close during the afternoon or remain unopened all day.

But how differently the day is viewed at the Siegel-Cooper Store! Here the day is one of life, color and activity. Take the store as it was yesterday, for instance.

Enthusiastically busy. Yes, but why? Because the store makes your visits here profitable and entertaining. The dull tedium of shopping discomforts is eliminated.

Thousands came here yesterday. And yet each voter in the store's service found time to do his duty as an American citizen. People seemed to flock from all points of the compass. The Auditorium on the Fifth Floor during the song and piano recital was crowded to its utmost capacity. Standing room was at a premium. In the various rooms of the New Art Piano Store were groups listening to the rich, vibrant notes of the different pianos.

Every floor gave convincing evidence of the store's power and popularity. Visitors were everywhere. The moving stairways leading to and from the various floors were incessantly thronged. The elevators presented similar scenes.

Those sections of the Big Store showing the new Holiday things are particularly attractive, and consequently found much favor. Hundreds of children accompanied by their parents were noted, for Toyland is already beginning to unfold its myriad enchantments.

Piano and Song Recital
At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon
In the Auditorium of the
New Art Piano Store.
FIFTH FLOOR.

Artists:

Miss Hattie Scholder, Piano Virtuoso.
Miss Edyth L. Pratt, Soprano.
Mme. Marian Van Duyn, Contralto.
Mr. Paul De Fault, Tenor.
Miss Doris A. Ward, at the Piano.

1. "Love's Doubt"...Marie von Hammer — MISS PRATT.
2. Tenor Solo, "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby"...Clay — MR. DE FAULT.
3. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2...Liszt — MISS SCHOLDER.
4. "A Toi"...Bernberg — MME. VAN DUYN.
5. (a) "The Rose"...Noel Johnson (b) "The River and the Sea"...Noel Johnson — MISS PRATT.
6. Tenor Solo, "La Vivandiere"...Godard — MR. DE FAULT.
7. "Failih-Fallah"...Van Der Stucken — MME. VAN DUYN.
8. "Maiden's Wish"...Chopin-Liszt — MISS SCHOLDER.
9. "Oh, That We Two Were Maying"...Nevin — MISS PRATT.
10. Tenor Solo, "Good-By"...Tosti — MR. DE FAULT.
11. Two Songs...MacDowell — MME. VAN DUYN.

Miss Hattie Scholder, piano virtuoso, is a special attraction. Speaking of her a year ago The New York Herald said:

"Mendelssohn Hall last night presented Hattie Scholder, a prodigy in pianoforte playing, only nine years of age. Little Hattie was heard, with orchestral accompaniment, in the first movement of Mozart's E flat major Concerto, Liszt's Fantasie on Hungarian Airs' and a Suite by Massenet. She exhibited abounding temperamental powers and amazing technique, and, what was more remarkable, a soundness in phrasing."

Carpets,

The finest mills in the country are represented. There is no stinting in variety of grades or designs; and prices in every instance are always pleasing.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—Very heavy quality, all-wool surface, designs and colorings to please every one; for chambers, also hall and stair effects, 49

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS—Extra heavy quality, made by the foremost mills, newest designs and colorings, with border to match; also hall and stair patterns, 59

WOOL VELVET CARPETS—Endless variety of choice designs, very durable quality, suitable for any room, with and without border, hall and stair effects, 95

AXMINSTER CARPETS — Extra heavy quality, with rich, high pile, entire Fall line to choose from. Dainty floral effects, also high art designs, with and without borders, 1.00

WILTON VELVET CARPETS—Very durable, made to stand the heaviest wear. Oriental and floral effects, with and without borders, also hall and stair effects, 1.25

(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Lamps, Globes and Shades.

We have a very complete assortment of Student Lamps, Reading Lamps, and Piano Lamps; some very odd, unique designs, many of which cannot be duplicated in New York City, such as Japanese Bronzes and French hand-painted Vases in rich Rookwood finish; Vases mounted for Banquet Lamps, finest brushed brass finish, ranging in price from $5.00 to 150.00

SQUAT-SHAPE LAMP with 10-inch Globe; very handsome hand-painted decorations; special, 2.75

TABLE OR READING LAMPS; wrought-iron finish; deep ruby-colored body; also finished in the new fancy green finish; special, 5.25

Also a large line of Banquet Globes and Reading Lamp Shades, Silk Shades, at special prices to-day.

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Upholstery Store.

Nothing else can so conspicuously lend to the home the air of comfort and the tone of refinement. Indispensable, too, if it is to be inviting. We have an exquisitely varied assortment, and the price inducements will create eager buying.

CURTAINS.

RUFFLED CURTAINS; 700 pairs of dainty new goods, finished with deep full ruffles, handsomely trimmed with wide insertions and edges of Valenciennes, Cluny, Point de Paris and Novelty Laces; specially priced at, per pair, 95c., $1.25, $1.50 and 1.75

ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS, beautiful and artistic patterns, richly corded; 3 special offerings for To-day at, per pair, $4.85, $6.75, and $7.50

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, exquisite insertions and rich edges, with large corner pieces on extra heavy net; fully a dozen beautiful patterns; formerly sold at $7.90 to $9.00; choice at, per pair, 5.90

PORTIERES.

BORDERED PORTIERES; the latest novelties in TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS and VELOURS, with silk or lace applique borders, at FULLY ONE-THIRD OFF. 4.85, 6.90, 9.50, 11.75.

ROPE PORTIERES.—Our Fall showing of these really artistic hangings comprises the broadest assortment we have ever shown. You can find here portieres for any size door from 3 feet wide to 8 feet wide, and colorings to match all interior decorations.

For single doors; each, 1.95 and 2.75
For 4 ft. and 5 ft. doors; each, 2.50 and 2.95
For 6 ft. doors; each, 3.95 and 4.75
For 8 ft. doors; each, 5.25 and 7.25

COUCH COVERS.

By far the largest and best stock of COUCH COVERS we have ever shown awaits your inspection. All the latest creations, in both domestic and foreign fabrics, are here at interesting prices. It will pay you to see the truly remarkable values offered To-day at these prices:

95c., 1.85, 2.40, 4.50.

(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Bedsteads, Dressers, Couches, Parlor & Bedroom Suites

Strongly Featured at Wonderfully Low Prices.

These are exceptionally interesting days in the New Furniture Store.

A stroll through this forest of woods will reveal to you the beauties of the furniture world.

Furniture of true merit and character, in broad and rich assortments.

BEDSTEADS.



ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; 7-8-inch posts, straight filling, brass vases, all sizes; regular price $3.00; special, 1.95

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; 1-inch posts, high head, straight filling, brass vases; regular price $4.25; special, 2.95

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; 1-inch posts, brass top rail, vases and spindles; bow foot; 4.6 size; regular price $7.50; special, 5.75

ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD; 1¼-inch posts, brass top rail and vases, heavy straight filling, extension bow foot; all sizes; regular price $9.50; special, 6.75

BRASS BEDSTEAD; 2-inch posts, large vases, bow foot; ½-inch filling, 4.6 size; regular price $38.00; special, 27.75

BRASS BEDSTEAD; 2-inch posts, large husks on uprights and heavy vases, ½-inch filling, with 1-inch top rail, 4.6 size; regular price $50.00; special, 35.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD; 1½-inch continuous posts, ¾-inch scroll filling, with extension foot, 4.6 size; regular price $58.00; special, 45.00

BRASS BEDSTEAD; 2-inch pillars; scroll top rail and filling; high head and large vases; extension bow foot; 4.6 size; regular price $65.00; special, 49.00

DRESSERS.

SOLID OAK DRESSER; base 48x18; 2 large and 2 small drawers; polish finish; French plate shaped mirror; regular price, $15.00; special, 10.50

SOLID QUARTERED OAK CHIFFONIER, swelled front; base 42x20; finely finished; French plate mirror; regular price, $24.00; special, 15.00

THE S. C. COMBINATION MATTRESS. A new and comfortable mattress, manufactured exclusively for us. It is a vegetable hair made from the "Alve" plant, kindred to the century plant, very strong material and will not break. It is covered on all sides by a fine quality of Felt, which makes it soft and elastic. A far superior mattress to one made of cotton and will give much better service. Made in one or two parts in special ticking, at a price which appeals to everybody's purse, 10.00

PARLOR SUITES.

5-PIECE SUITE; mahogany finished frames, shaped arms, with French legs, scroll carved backs, covered in damask, variety of colors; regular price, $80.00; special, 59.00

5-PIECE SUITE; mahogany finished frames; heavy shaped arms and legs, scroll shaped backs; regular price $85.00; special, 62.00

5-PIECE SUITE; mahogany finished frames, shaped arms with French legs, broad panel backs veneered with fine mahogany; covered in damask, variety of colors; $150.00 to 100.00

SPECIAL COUCHES.



One hundred couches designed and manufactured by a local reliable firm expressly for us. Made in solid oak frame, with fine steel construction, and covered with the best quality figured velour; regular price $17.00; special, 11.75

BEDROOM SUITES.

OAK BEDROOM SUITES; 25 of these suites at a special price, regularly sold at one-fourth more; 3 pieces, made of solid oak; bed is full size, dresser with French plate mirror, special, 13.75

OAK BEDROOM SUITES, different design, a special lot of 12, made in solid oak, bed full size; dresser, 2 large and 2 small drawers, with French plate mirror, special, 16.50

(Fifth Floor.)

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

GOV. ODELL AND EX-GOV. HILL.

Gov. ODELL has been re-elected, but with an exemplary reduction of plurality which shows him to be weaker than his party. Had the vote in the State of New York reflected no more than the general diminishment of Republican strength as shown in other States, Gov. ODELL would have been elected by the highest plurality claimed for him in the estimates of his sanguine managers. But he has lost nearly 100,000 of his plurality of two years ago, and has in fact narrowly escaped defeat. No Governor of New York within a generation has been elected by so slender a plurality.

There is only the shadow, not the substance, of a triumph for Gov. ODELL in his re-election. It is technically a victory, but actually a warning and a rebuke. He needed the lesson; we hope it will do him good. With the opportunity of his great office, Gov. ODELL should have been stronger, not weaker, than his party. Had he been entirely faithful to his public trust he would have been stronger. But it has been known to all men that he has throughout his term been a politician in office. He has sought personal and party advantage without too nice a regard for duty and the public interest. For political ends he attempted to usurp a dangerous control over the judiciary. The people have resented that. For political ends he has grasped the control of the State hospitals and charitable institutions. That has been resented. His party should have joined with the Democrats in the renomination of Judge GRAY. The Governor went with his party in that matter, and the re-election of Judge GRAY is a rebuke to him, to PLATT, and to the Republican machine. His attitude toward the improvement of the canals has been ambiguous, if not secretly hostile. That has counted for something in the chastisement that has befallen him. Public distrust, moreover, was aroused by his unsatisfactory reply to the charge that he was financially interested in a Newburg grocery from which State supplies were purchased.

All these weaknesses, errors, and acts of malfeasance being taken into account, the public judgment of him has been unfavorable. Instead of entering upon his second term with a renewed vote of confidence and a justified hope that some higher ambition might be gratified, the result of yesterday's voting must be held to indicate that his political career will come to an end when he goes out of office. It is scarcely possible for him by any exhibition of diligence and faithfulness or by any degree of excellence in administration to reverse the estimate of him recorded by the people yesterday. He was a perilously weak candidate in his second canvass. His party will not have the hardihood to present him to the people for a third time.

To ex-Gov. HILL the people of the State have also administered a rebuke—it is too late to speak of warnings in his case. He has lost to his party the great State of New York, which he plainly might have won. With Judge PARKER or Mr. SHEPARD as the candidate, an awakening canvass of the State would have been made, and it cannot be doubted that a Democratic victory would have been achieved. Mr. COLER was by no means a strong candidate. He was a weak one. But if he could so nearly overcome Mr. ODELL'S former plurality of 111,000, unquestionably a strong candidate, having in a high degree the confidence of the people, would have reversed the figures altogether. Mr. COLER, moreover, was weighed down by the deadly coal mine plank. For that affront to the intelligence and the convictions of the electors Mr. HILL must be held responsible. The plank could not have been made a part of the platform without his assent. That alone was quite enough to defeat the party. Mr. HILL has missed his opportunity—stupidly missed it—and it is to the last degree doubtful whether he will ever have another. He has done much service to the party by his work of reorganization, by the assiduous toil which has lifted it out of the ditch in which CROKER left it. We know of no other Democrat in the State who could have been persuaded to undertake this labor. It is an immense misfortune for the party that the labor could not have been more wisely, more intelligently guided.

THE REPUBLICAN CHECK.

Although politicians expect that the American people will change their attitude somewhat in "off" years, the Republicans were very confident until a few weeks since that there would be no reverse for them this year. They went into the canvass very gayly on the sole issue that they were willing to recognize—prosperity. They come out of it with their plurality of forty-five in the House of Representatives nearly wiped out, and with sundry losses in the various parts of the country which ought decidedly to set them thinking.

Clearly it will not do for them to cling to the notion that the people voted exclusively on "prosperity," for then the result would mean either that the people are not convinced that the country is prosperous, which obviously it is, or else that the people think that prosperity is not wholly due to the Republican Party, which is a serious admission to make. As a matter of fact, there is evidence of a strong current of opinion against the Republican policy in regard to the one issue that divides the two parties, the tariff. As the Democrats made their canvass almost wholly on that issue, the considerable change that has taken place must be explained with reference to that. It is particularly noteworthy that the more cautious and sensible Republican leaders, headed by the President, undertook to offset this influence by advocating some form and degree of tariff revision. The movement in Iowa, with the emphatic support of some of the coolest of the party managers, must be taken as having lessened the force of the reaction toward the Democratic opposition. It is a fair inference that had it not been for this movement and the effect it had upon public opinion all over the country, the slight majority which the Republicans, at the present writing, seem to have retained would have entirely disappeared. It now remains to be seen in what spirit the party will take the lesson it has received. Logically it would be best for them to adopt the general line indicated by the President and make some substantive preparation for adapting the tariff to the changed conditions of our commerce and industry.

Meanwhile it is clear that the Democratic Party comes out of the campaign in a much better shape than it has been in for a decade. It has practically put behind it the vagaries of Bryanism and has united on the tariff issue, and it has made great gains. If it continues in this course its prospects for usefulness to the country and of success for its principles is decidedly encouraging.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE BAR.

We tender to the bar of the State of New York, and especially to the bar of this city, and to the Republican lawyers in both who have risen above partisanship in the matter of the re-election of Judge GRAY our hearty congratulations. They have rendered to the people of the State a very great service in a manner particularly honorable, a service that will be as lasting as it is valuable.

It has been shown once more, and more strikingly than ever before, that the popular standard of judicial selection is high, and that it only needs that the bar shall inform the public of the facts in any given situation to make sure that the standard will loyally and fearlessly be applied at the polls. The only thing that has seriously menaced the impartiality and independence of the bench in this country is partisanship, and that not so much the partisanship of the Judges directly as the effort of the machine politicians to treat judicial office as party spoils. One of the shrewdest political managers either party in New York ever saw went to utter ruin on this issue, and the name of MAYNARD has been one to scare the boldest intriguer ever since. It is a bright sign that in the campaign just closed the issue of the preservation and enhancement of the character and usefulness and authority of the bench was presented in a far less impressive form, and yet the action of the people regarding it has been even more conclusive. We should say that in the future the most stubborn and narrow-minded machine manager, though a Governor, will hesitate long in trying to make judicial places pawns in his wretched game.

TO GOVERN OUR COLONIES.

Not enough attention has been paid to the report of Prof. JENKS of Cornell, who was sent out, months ago, by the War Department to inquire into the methods of the nations which had had most success in governing colonies, and whose report was published in a brief summary a week or more ago.

As might be expected, Prof. JENKS has found that the only successful "colonizing" nations, the only nations from which we can learn lessons, are the British and the Dutch. They are the only two which have made any real success of the business, and it is of them, if of anybody, that we can learn. Of course, our question is not really one of "colonization." Colonization implies an overcrowded country, which we are all aware that our own is not, being, in fact, still the most fruitful and promising and attractive field of colonization that the world affords. This fact is more and more, and year by year, attested by the statistics. But suddenly, by the treaty of Paris of 1898, a new problem was thrown on us, the problem of administering, primarily and indeed always, in their own interest, countries having a civilization, or semi-civilization, as it may have been, distinctly inferior to and incompatible with our own. When these regions were thrust upon us, no matter just now how, it behooved us to see how our new problem had been dealt with by the nations to which it was an old problem. We had some historical information on that point. Those of us who had had the advantage of reading JOHN FISKE'S singularly illuminating essay upon it, while the question was still "academic," in his prefatory chapter to his "Beginnings of New England" upon "the Roman idea" and "the English idea," may have thought that we had attained to a condition of clear belief. But, in plain fact, it was a condition and not a theory which confronted us, and it behooved us immediately to find out which of the modern nations, confronted with a like condition, had most successfully in turn confronted it.

It is curious, no doubt, that the only two nations which had been measurably successful, and from which we presumably could learn lessons, should be the English and the Dutch. Two "Teutonic" nations had managed to retain their dependencies for a long time without exciting dangerous discontent. Of the Latin nations Portugal, one of the first and most important of the colonizing Powers, had practically ceased to exist as a world Power. Spain, still earlier and still more important, had steadily dwindled by an evident inability to cope with the conditions that confronted her. Our own acquisition of the Antilles and the Philippines, as the sequel of rebellion in each of her archipelagos, had sufficiently proved that we had nothing to learn from Spain. Italy never colonized, until just now. France, according to the old saying, "had colonies but no colonists," in spite of the "habitants" of Lower Canada, who still present themselves as a problem to the British Empire in so far as they do not individually present themselves as individual problems to the people of the United States. Germany, meaning Prussia, might be supposed to present another "Teutonic" solution to the problem, but unfortunately Germany, meaning again Prussia, is so new in the colonial field and her experiments in it have thus far succeeded so exclusively in showing how loathsome the transplantation of the Prussian bureaucracy becomes to all "natives" or foreigners who may be brought into contact, meaning into collision, with it, that we have really nowhere else to go for examples of the successful administration of foreign dependencies except to England and to Holland. Prof. JENKS'S investigations have apparently satisfied him that these are our only exemplars. Also that our watchword about "the consent of the governed" should, as a watchword, be retained exclusively for home consumption and not extended to our new wards.

In fact, Prof. JENKS'S observations coincide with the experience of all the excellent public servants whom we have had the felicity of obtaining in our new possessions, in tending to prove that, as it is a condition which confronts us and not a theory, it is a condition which can be dealt with not by watchwords or catchwords of any kind, but only by an inductive and empirical application of means to ends. Take the question of labor, which Prof. JENKS rightly puts in the forefront of our troubles. Congress, most unwisely, has determined for the moment that Chinese labor should be excluded from the Philippines because it has found it desirable, on entirely different grounds, to exclude it from the United States. Congress will apparently have to reverse that foolish decision if Congress means to make a success of our control of the Philippines. And Congress will apparently have to do something of the same sort with reference to such of the West Indies as we hold or as we may acquire. Not, of course, that Congress will make any laws tending to create "involuntary servitude," except for crime, but that it seems likely that Congress may be brought, in the interest of our present and future possessions, to give legislative sanction to the Biblical proposition that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat. Evidently Prof. JENKS'S report raises many urgent and important questions, and we shall await the full text of it with great interest.

THE MINERS' CASE.

The statement prepared by President MITCHELL of the United Mine Workers for the information of the Coal Strike Commission will not bear critical examination as well as such a document should. Whether this is a defect or a quality of excellence depends somewhat upon the writer's purpose. Of course, it has the character of an ex parte statement, setting forth what the author hopes to prove, and as such should perhaps be judged less critically than everything in the shape of testimony must be.

The most objectionable feature of Mr. MITCHELL'S argument is that a majority of his statements appear at first glance to be untrue. Rates of wages and net earnings are confused in a misleading way and conditions to which he calls attention as involving hardship for the miners and mine workers in the anthracite field will be understood if Mr. MITCHELL'S statements are read in connection with the proceedings of the Shamokin Convention at which these same topics were discussed at length. From the discussion and resolutions it will be seen that the restricted earnings of the anthracite miner are largely the result of the limitations placed upon his industry by the union rules; and that while not responsible for the congestion of labor in the anthracite field, the union has done what it could to maintain this congestion by means calculated to compel the employment of more men than were needed to work the mines to their capacity.

In other respects his statement is disingenuous. Referring doubtless to his action in directing the continuance of the strike at the Coxe and Markle collieries in the Hazleton district, he says:

> The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire to act collectively instead of individually when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

So far as our present information goes the only individual agreements the miners have been asked to sign since arbitration was agreed upon are those binding them not to molest or maltreat non-union workers, and to agree to respect and abide by the decisions of the commission. These were perfectly proper demands, and reluctance to promise compliance with them suggests bad faith on the part of the miners. In the discussion of the question of weighing coal and paying the miner for what he wins Mr. MITCHELL appears to better advantage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vegetarians and other people afflicted—or blessed—with hypertrophy of the fad faculty will doubtless find in the fact that Mr. JOHN HESSDORFER is the manager for a New York firm dealing in meats an explanation not only of his inability to refrain from shooting a golden eagle encountered in the wilds of Pike County, but also of the even more mysterious phenomenon that, instead of concealing this illegal and otherwise abominable act, Mr. HESSDORFER proudly gave the details of his achievement to the local newspaper correspondents and sent the corpse of his victim to this city to be "stuffed" as a permanently convicting exhibit in the case against him. Less fanciful folk will ignore the very remote possibility that occupation has blunted Mr. HESSDORFER'S sensibilities, and content themselves with the simpler assumption that he is one of the still numerous men whose attention has never been called to the new and better way of looking at animal life, or to the present agreement among civilized human beings that some better excuse must be found for killing birds and beasts than the existence in us all of a blind instinct due to the necessities of our savage ancestors. Our laws in this respect to this matter are a good deal ahead of our inclinations, but, with the one to hold the other in control, a considerable fraction of us can now restrain the impulse toward indiscriminate slaughter, especially of creatures once so rare, so interesting, and so picturesque as the greater eagles. They will soon disappear from this part of the country, even if let alone as much as possible, but to shoot them merely to gratify the desire to kill is pretty bad. And our grief is not so much for the slain as for the slayer. Eagles do not so conduct themselves in their relations with creatures weaker than themselves as to earn any large amount of consideration from those that are stronger. Their savagery, however, is entirely natural and businesslike, while that of the man who shoots them is wanton folly as regards himself, and cowardly robbery as regards the rest of us. The Pennsylvania law is very explicit as regards the birds that may and may not be shot in that State, and if the Pike County Game Wardens perform their sworn duty they will see that Mr. HESSDORFER is either fined from $10 to $50, or—what would probably do him much more good and therefore be kinder in the end—is sent to jail for from ten to thirty days.

—Nobody should be misled by the claims made in behalf of the "Universal Brotherhood," either by Californian Mayors with a keen eye to business or by injudicious New Yorkers with a hankering after mysticism, into criticising the immigration authorities and the Gerry Society for putting all the obstacles they can in the way of those who are endeavoring to subject a lot of helpless Cuban children to such influences as they would have to endure at Point Loma. They have done well to "hold up" this particular importation of little ones who can have no intelligent idea of the fate that awaits them, and they will do better if they succeed in interrupting permanently a traffic that is much more than dubious. It is not necessary to accuse the followers of the Tingley woman of bad motives, or to ascribe any especially heinous qualities to the philosophy she teaches, but if ever there was an "old toothbrush and broken teacup cult" it is hers, and liberty, religious and other, will have been carried quite far enough if such adults as choose to do so are allowed to swamp their substitutes for minds in her adaptation of the Blavatskian absurdities and humbugs. Whatever the home surroundings of these Cuban children may have been, they can more safely be returned to them than sent to a place where the very least to happen to them will be a deprivation of the reasoning faculty as complete as their guardians and teachers can make it. This is cruelty of the very worst sort, and those who are trying to prevent it deserve the assistance and encouragement of all people with common sense and common decency. We have quite enough cranks as the result of natural development, and to catch young children for the express purpose of increasing the number by deliberate education is nothing less than a crime.

—A communication that would have angered us more if it had amused us less, but which, ridiculous as it is, yet is vicious enough to cause no little emotion closely approximating rage, comes to us from one EUGENE CHRISTIAN, a person who is, to take his own word for it—a rash taking, we fear—Chairman of committee of a certain "Anti-Compulsory-Vaccination League of New York City." This enterprising and extremely impertinent fellow actually requests us to publish a long document, the substance of which is that smallpox is a "light disease," a trifling malady, feared only by people whom the doctors, for dark reasons of their own, have deluded into thinking it dangerous! It is not our purpose to grant Mr. CHRISTIAN'S request. It is not our desire to play the rôle of public enemies or to convict ourselves of criminal ignorance. Our position as to the vaccination question—which is not a question at all—should be perfectly well known, even to people who keep themselves as far out of the current of civilization as the opponents of the infinitely beneficent Jennerian operation. But though we will not print the document, we will note the fact that among the names signed to it are six that are followed by the initials "M. D." It is well that doctors who do such things should be known as having done them, so we give a little free advertising to ROBERT A. GUNN, E. B. FOOTE, Jr., ALEXANDER WILDER, J. DOBSON, J. W. THOMSON, and J. W. MUNN, and cordially hope they will enjoy it. Some of them we have heard of before, and some we have not, but all of them "stand for"—unless their names are used without consent—the amazing statement that "the scare of smallpox as a 'dread disease' is absolutely without experience or authority to sustain it." Statement and supporters we confidently leave to the judgment of the public.

—We note with an apprehension which we have great difficulty in keeping within bounds that one of the local coal dealers says that the newspapers are to blame for the present reduction of the price of coal in this city to $6.50. Had the papers only held their peace—in regard, for instance, to the prices paid by the dealers to the producers and the amounts of coal daily arriving in New York—people willing or able to pay from $10 to $20 a ton would now be getting all the coal they wanted, while as it is nobody can get more than enough for present needs, and the poor speculators are sadly wondering where their yachts are to come from. It's a terrible indictment of the press—there's no doubt about that. And what's worse, it seems to be true. The papers did it all, and they are responsible for the consequences, whatever they may be. It's just like 'em, too, and only the consciousness that our own guilt in the matter is as great as that of our neighbors prevents us from lecturing those neighbors most severely for interfering with the proper conduct of—speculation. The situation being what it is, however, we are constrained to sing low, and perhaps it will best become us humbly to confess that the blame cast upon the miserable journalistic sinners is well deserved.

FAMILIES AND THE COAL DEALERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article of this date on the coal question is timely and strongly put. That the retailers persist in charging at the rate of $12 per ton in this city is a fact which I can substantiate. Half a ton may be obtained at the rate of $8.50, but you must accept a size not suitable, and thus they put you off, and you buy a bag of 100 pounds at 60 cents to tide over. The very indifference, coupled with the long-drawn-out delay in delivering this coal, suggests the necessity for action on the part of sales agents, as proposed by your valuable paper. To be sure, there is not a sufficient quantity in market to fill all orders; neither can there be for some time. "Mitchell Day," election day at hand, and Church days will have delayed mining quite perceptibly, but we may reasonably expect free supply in the next ten days.

Now is the opportunity for the people to protest against extortion, and, aided by the sales agents, we shall be able to put these robbers to sleep. As one dealer audaciously stated to me: "Why, we were selling lots of coal until the strike ended at high prices. Our losses during the strike were very heavy, and we had to get even, but as soon as it was called off you people quit buying, hoping to force us to sell cheap coal."

They simply have no conscience in this matter, and "the people" will be helpless and suffering ere long, for in all reason we may expect cold, seasonable weather any day, and only the wise and overruling Providence can continue to aid us until proper action is taken, establishing the price at $6 per ton, delivered from sales agents' depots along the river front.

Our Lieutenant Governor, Timothy Woodruff, has recently become deeply interested in this phase of the coal question, and he is planning to get into this business at once unless the dealers get down to honest work. Grinding the face of the poor is a crime which the law of God will punish. Beware, ye workers of iniquity, for the wheels of God grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine!

With a sure profit of 75 cents to $1 per ton, there is a volume of business assured each dealer which he cannot miss, for we must have coal, and the supply cannot equal the demand for months to come. Can it be that we have among us men with whom we have long dealt who are now willing to be classed as robbers? That seems to be their attitude, and we must therefore prepare to protect ourselves and our families. Many of them have sickness prolonged. The tender children must be comfortable to pursue their nightly studies and prepare for school. Our aged and infirm parents and others dependent must be kindly and tenderly provided for.

Let us give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good. In Him we have sure relief from all the ills of life, and in due season shall we reap if we faint not. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

BOAZ.

Brooklyn, Nov. 2, 1902.

Likes Optimistic Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a steady reader of your valued journal, I desire to call the attention of the rest of your readers to one of its characteristic features. THE NEW YORK TIMES, whether in regard to financial, political, religious, theatrical, or any other important question of the day, always maintains a hopeful, optimistic, and courageous view, and also manages to leave the same hopeful, optimistic, and courageous impression on the mind of its readers.

After a good breakfast, there is no better tonic I know of than the average TIMES editorials or its financial reports and notes or its political opinions. The principle your journal seems to be guided by is the fact evidently that America is a great country, and that the Americans are a great people, and that, regardless of which party is in power, or how low or high prices of stocks may fall or rise, or how favorable or unfavorable the balance sheet of imports and exports appears, we shall for all times be doing business right here, and do it in our own way, every time. This is a wonderful principle to go ahead on, and it has a wonderful effect on one's system, after reading the woeful, threatening, pessimistic, and nightmarelike evening and morning papers, whose forecasts and prophecies are frightening the very children on the street.

J. NEWMAN.

New York, Nov. 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A World of Change.

"Have you the same cook you had when I was here in the Spring?"

"Not by seventeen."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Trap Failed.

Skinnum—I want to interest you in a mining proposition. It's a good thing.

Wigwag—Well, I'm not.—Philadelphia Record.

In the Dark of the Moon.

"Now yo' jess take s'posin' er turkey," said Charcoal Eph, in a mood for conundrums, "an' er coon, an' dey ain' no padlock on de doah, an' hit's er dahk night; what's de answer, Mistah Jackson?"—Baltimore News.

Curios Supplied.

"Hello, Pat," said a gentleman in the White House grounds as he met an Irishman bearing away an armful of bits of old wood. "Gathering fuel for the Winter?"

"No, Sor," answered Pat, with an air of importance. "Shure, I am afther gettin' it to sell to thim curious collecthors."—Judge.

The Card Table in the Far West.

"Do you think it polite," said the foolish stranger in Crimson Gulch, "for a man to sit in his shirt sleeves and play cards all day?"

"Yes, Sir," answered Three Finger Sam; "and maybe it'll be for your own good to remind you that the fewer sleeves a man has on when he plays cards around here the less liable he is to fall under suspicion."—Washington Star.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Muriel Montanye in The Boston Globe.

Two workmen, treading their homeward path,
Have paused to rest by chance
At a rustic bridge, where they catch a glimpse
Of a ruined, vineclad manse.
One of them gazes with stolid eye,
And a heart that feels no thrill,
At the stately ruins; the dying light
That glints o'er the wooded hill.
And touches the turrets with tender glow,
Brings his soul no message—he turns to go.

For the other's eye the scene is wreathed
With the charm of ancient days.
He sees the waves of purple and green,
And amber and gold in the glinting sheen
Of the sunset's fading rays.
And as he looks in the changing light,
Where the shifting shadows play,
Dancing on tower and turret and beam,
Their robes aglow with the moonlight gleam,
White ghosts come out to play;
The air is silvered with falling dew
And a thousand fancies thrill him through.

Ah! these men travel day by day,
The same green path on their homeward way.
They pause to rest in the self same spot,
But one is an artist—and one is not.

Two women stand at a cradle side,
And gaze on a picture fair.
A nestling child, with dark fringed eyes,
Where lurks the deep-toned blue of the skies,
And shining, sun-touched hair.
One of them sees but a sleeping child
Clasping a tattered doll.
She notes the beauty of form and face,
And the rich effect of the priceless lace
On the carven cradle—that's all.
She kisses the babe as she tarries a while;
Then turns away with a careless smile.

The other gazes with misty eyes,
And the cradle fades away.
Before her stretches the path of life,
With all the peril and toil and strife,
And the dangers of every day.
She sees the tiny form grown strong,
And the tender heart grown cold
In the race for pleasure that ends in pain,
The eager struggle 'twixt loss and gain,
The maddening quest for gold.
And she sobs a prayer, "O God, that Thou
Wouldst keep him ever as pure as now!"

These women stand in the self-same place;
They are not unlike in form and face;
They see the same child in a wee white cot;
But one is a mother—and one is not.

WORK OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

Rapid Cable and Telegraph Construction in Cuba and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The annual report of Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, says the corps have built and put in working order in Alaska 1,121 miles of land lines and submarine cables within a period of twenty-four months.

Such results, he says, would be most creditable to officers and men concerned therein if Alaska was an ordinary country, for this work included not only surveying, construction, and installation of this length of line, but also involved the manufacture and inspection of enormous quantities of materials, instruments, &c., many hundred tons in weight, and their transportation over distances ranging from 4,000 to 7,000 miles.

When one considers, however, the exceedingly difficult physicial conditions within the territory, he says, the work must be considered simply phenomenal, as in all parts of Alaska traversed by this great length of line there are not a dozen miles of wagon road, and much of the region is unexplored.

Speaking of improvements effected by the corps in Cuba, Gen. Greely says:

"On occupying Cuba, the American army found a few dilapidated telegraph lines operated by antiquated methods, with tariff rates increasing in proportion to the length of the message, without free delivery, and with grave uncertainty as to espionage, secrecy, and delivery. This system served only the western half of the island.

"In leaving Cuba there was turned over to the Government a system of 3,500 miles, extending from San y Martinez in the west to Cape Maysi in the extreme east, with every seaport or town of importance electrically connected. The present instruments are of the best modern types, the transmissions speedy and reliable, and the tariff rates exceedingly low, while the certainty of delivery and inviolability of messages are beyond question."

Of the work in the Philippines, the report says:

"The magnificent system of telegraph lines and cables was very largely constructed and installed under Col. Allen. This system, increased during the fiscal year by 2,600 miles, consisted on June 30, 1902, of thirty-one submarine cables, 1,726 miles in length, and land lines of 5,108 miles in length, making an aggregate of 6,834 miles.

"The work of construction and installation, under the disturbed and difficult conditions existing in the archipelago, demanded talents of the highest order. The system stands to-day a monument to the energy, skill, and resourcefulness of the American soldier.

"On entering the Philippine Islands, the American army found practically no existing telegraph lines, as the few land lines connecting the Viscayan cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company had been promptly destroyed by the insurgents, as well as the lines in Luzon when they retired before the advance of our army. The only lines of any importance that came into our possession were several hundred miles of dilapidated and antiquated lines of the Cagayan Valley and along the west coast of Luzon."

Gen. Greely calls attention to the necessity of a Pacific cable. Owing to the great pressure of work, he says, not as much time has been given to wireless telegraph tests as Gen. Greely desired, but he reports that progress has been made.

He again calls attention to the necessity for international cable regulations, and recommends that the War Department be represented at the International Telegraph Conference to be held in London next year.

WORKING ON CANAL TREATY.

Colombian Minister Submits a Definite Proposition to Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Señor Conchas, the Colombian Minister, called on Secretary Hay at the State Department to-day by appointment, to take up the subject of a treaty between the United States and Colombia conferring the necessary rights on the United States for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus. The interview lasted about half an hour, and the preliminary steps toward negotiating a treaty were taken. It is indicated from what can be learned at the legation that Mr. Conchas has resumed negotiations of his own initiative, though he expects special instructions on certain points involved.

The Minister to-day submitted a definite proposition which is in the nature of an answer to the treaty proposed by the United States. Secretary Hay will take no further step until the President returns to Washington and has had opportunity to consider this last proposition.

The details of the Colombian proposition are withheld. The one important fact developed, however, is that it is not obnoxious to the spirit of the Spooner law, and therefore the officials felt warranted in the statement if there were any difficulties in the way they were not legal in character. This is taken to mean that the main issue remaining to be settled is one of price. The Colombian Government wants $10,000,000 instead of $7,000,000 proposed by the United States, besides a different arrangement for the annual payments. It is believed that this difference is not large enough to seriously retard the close of the negotiations.

FAMINE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gov. Taft Will Expend More Than $1,000,000 for Rice for the Sufferers.

MANILA, Nov. 4.—The Philippine Commission has taken strong measures to avert the rice famine which is threatening many provinces. They to-day appropriated $2,000,000 (Mexican) for the purchase and transportation of rice to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price covering the cost. Gov. Taft will control the purchases and sales.

The commission has already purchased a large quantity of rice, and distribution will begin immediately.

The Philippine Commission, under a recent authorization of President Roosevelt to permit foreign vessels to engage in coastwise trade, to-day promulgated a special act allowing the rice-laden steamer San Nicolas, from China, to proceed to Camarines, discharge her cargo, and load for Manila.

The coastwise companies have memorialized the commission, denying the existence of a pool or of excessive rates. The commission is preparing a plan for opening coastwise trade to all foreign craft.

AMERICAN SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

Facts and Figures Given in Annual Report of Commissioner of Navigation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that on June 30, 1902, the documented tonnage of the United States was the largest in its history, comprising 24,273 vessels, of 5,797,902 gross tons. The increase over last year is almost wholly in large steel steamers. In ten years the number of American, British, and German square-rigged vessels has decreased 50 per cent.

American vessels carried 8.8 per cent. of American exports and imports, compared with 8.2 per cent. in 1901. The outlook for steel shipbuilding in the United States for the current fiscal year is not so promising as was last year's. On July 1, 1902, there were building or under contract in the United States 347,500 tons of steel merchant vessels. Receipts from tonnage taxes amounted to $568,784, of which only $68,173 was paid by American vessels.

The report prints at length the agreement of the transatlantic merger, and its fleet of over 1,000,000 tons, and says:

"The organization of so great a navigation company under American auspices is, however, the most important step toward the establishment of the influence of Americans on the ocean which has been taken since. Through the rebuilding of the navy, modern shipbuilding plants were developed in the United States. The relation of the merger to the trade of the United States will be exceptional, the only parallel being the relations of the two great German lines to Germany's commerce."

Continuing, the report says:

"The policy of subsidies is the only method at the present time by which American-built steamers with American crews can obtain any considerable share of foreign trade."

The repeal of compulsory pilotage on sail vessels in the coasting trade and minor changes in the navigation laws are recommended. The report shows that the world's foreign-going steamers in 1901 were valued at about $1,000,000,000, and that gross receipts were about $850,000,000, out of which $50,000,000 in dividends and $9,000,000 interest on bonds were paid. Wages to crews amounted to about $62,000,000.

PRESIDENT TO BE GUEST OF MASONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

He Will Attend Anniversary Celebration of Washington's Initiation into the Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt will to-morrow attend the celebration by the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in Philadelphia of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of the initiation of George Washington into the Masonic fraternity, which event took place in the lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., Nov. 4, 1752.

The President will arrive here at 11 o'clock, and will be escorted from the station to the Masonic Temple by Right Worshipful Grand Master E. A. Tennis and officers of the Grand Lodge. The formal exercises will include an address by President Roosevelt and by the following:

E. A. Tennis, Grand Master of Pennsylvania.
Charles T. Gallagher, Grand Master of Massachusetts.
James M. Lamberton, Past Master of Perseverance Lodge of Harrisburg, Penn.
Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, and Past Master of Continental Lodge of New York.

A gold medal, struck at the United States Mint to commemorate the anniversary, will be presented to the President. Immediately after the exercises President Roosevelt will be escorted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where he will board the 3:29 P. M. train for Washington.

TO INVESTIGATE BROTHERHOOD

Treasury Department Orders Inquiry Concerning Mrs. Tingley's Colony—New Yorker Offers to Care for Cuban Children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Commissioner of Immigration North has been directed by the Treasury Department to conduct an investigation into the colony known as the Universal Brotherhood, of which Katherine A. Tingley is the high priestess.

The investigation of Commissioner North is part of the inquiry designed to determine the question as to whether the eleven Cuban children who recently arrived in New York shall be allowed to land.

When the Board of Special Inquiry meets to-day at Ellis Island to consider again the question whether 11 Cuban children brought here by Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt to be educated at the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, Cal., an institution conducted by a cult known as the Universal Brotherhood, shall be excluded from this country on the ground that they are likely to become a public charge, a telegram from E. A. Neresheimer of 35 Nassau Street, now in San Diego, will be submitted in which the sender agrees to become financially responsible for the care of the children and guarantees that they shall receive the highest moral training. Mr. Neresheimer states that sworn affidavits in support of his proposals will be forthcoming immediately.

The telegram is to be transmitted to the Board of Inquiry through A. G. Spalding, the sporting goods dealer, and a copy of it has been sent to Commissioner Williams and to Vernon M. Davis, President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

New York Custom House Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to John Peirce of New York the contract for the completion of the granite walls, roofing, &c., of the New York Custom House at his bid of $1,809,360. The building is expected to be completed, ready for occupancy, within three years, and with a view to expediting matters, Mr. Peirce has agreed to allow other contractors for the interior finish, the mechanical plants, &c., to begin work as soon as practicable without waiting until his contract is fully completed.

Cost of Temporary Work of the Census.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The cost of the temporary work of the twelfth census, according to the Director's annual report, was $11,854,818, or an average cost of 15.5 cents per capita of the population of the United States. The total cost of field work in connection with the twelfth census was $4,558,670, or an average cost of 5.7 cents per capita. A total of 59,373 persons were employed in the census, and 3,910,000 bulletins were issued.

ART NOTES.

The Architectural League is showing at its rooms in West Fifty-seventh Street a collection of photographs of modern work in churches and their decoration not only in America but in Europe. France has a society called L'Art Sacré, to which many architects, sculptors, and painters of note belong, and in England they have a Church Crafts League and a Clergy and Artists' Association. On Wednesday the State Architect, Mr. George L. Heins, who is also one of the architects of the Protestant cathedral, gave a lecture before the Architectural League in which he told what has been done here by the Committee on Church Building and Decoration. Much interest is being taken in this matter by distinguished prelates in the leading Christian denominations. Communications should be addressed to Mr. William Laurel Harris, Chairman of the committee.

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In Cleveland a skyscraper on Euclid Avenue has a large pediment in the carving which contains twelve figures sculptured in pink granite. They are being carved by Italian workmen. In the centre on a throne sits a woman symbolizing Capital holding a treasure box on her knee. Groups of one standing and one kneeling man on both sides represent Labor and Savings. Reclining groups of men, women, and children in the lower corners of the pediment symbolize Old Age and the Family, the beneficiaries of savings on the part of Labor. The work is being carried out by Joseph Carabelli of Cleveland, the leading carver being Angelo Pedroli. The pediment is the chief decoration for the front of the new Citizens' Building.

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Mr. F. W. Ruckstuhl, the Director of Sculpture for the St. Louis World's Fair, has associated with him as counsel the sculptors J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus Saint Gaudens, and Daniel C. French.

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The Borough of Southwark, London, has had a bequest from a collector named Cuming, who died recently at the age of eighty-ysix, which will interest those who care for municipal art and the historical side of civics. He and his son were collectors of curios relating to the street life of London, water colors and engravings of London in former centuries, toys and puzzles sold by hawkers in the street, passing whims and fancies in keramics, even objects of the prehistoric men which are found on the banks of the Thames. Gloves and articles of wear used by British Kings and Queens from Elizabeth to Edward VII., furniture used at coronations, things belonging to famous people of all ranks are among the motley gatherings of two men inspired by the same omnivorous zeal for bric-à-brac and historical odds and ends. These collections have been presented to the Borough of Southwark, with the proviso that they shall be removed before the end of nine months to some suitable museum where they can be displayed. The Borough Council is now hunting for some donor who will enable it to claim and house the articles.

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The Grolier Club is holding an exhibition of etchings by Sir Seymour Haden, President of the Royal Etchers' Society of London, and has asked Mr. Royal Cortissos to deliver an address on etching.

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Members of the National Arts Club will make of Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15, an outing to Paterson, N. J., to see the old and modern masters of painting belonging to Mr. Catholina [illegible] esque residence. T[illegible] has asked his fello[illegible] who accompany [illegible]

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR RUSSIA'S PORTS IN ASIA

Vladivostok Is Declared to be on the Verge of Ruin.

Foreign Merchants Likely to Fight Shy of Dalny, Remembering Their Treatment Elsewhere.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times's correspondent at St. Petersburg quotes from an article published in the Novoe Vremya on Finance Minister de Witte's recent visit to Vladivostok, where he received representatives of the commercial element of the community, who made various complaints. In consequence M. de Witte sanctioned the following reforms:

That a free harbor be opened in the Bay of Vladivostok; that a duty be levied on imports from China; that a free commercial school be established at Vladivostok; that permission be given to transship without examination goods imported in foreign vessels.

The Russian local paper in Vladivostok attacks the Government's policy in respect to the City of Dalny, and says that many millions of rubles are being wasted in a futile attempt to make Dalny the leading port of North China, the chief result of which has been to bring Vladivostok and the Russian Amur territory to the verge of ruin.

The Peking correspondent of The Times says it is announced that forty-nine town lots will be sold at Dalny on Nov. 14 at public auction, open to all nationalities.

Dalny, says the correspondent, has a splendid harbor, and its natural advantages, improved at enormous cost, would in the hands of a commercial people lead to it becoming one of the most prosperous ports in Asia. But foreign merchants, remembering their treatment at Batum and Vladivostock, deride the Russian assurances that Dalny will be on a different footing from other ports.

Pending the effective military occupation of Manchuria, the correspondent says, it is expedient for Russia to give a commercial character to the railway joining Vladivostock and Port Arthur, and to represent Dalny as a free port. But on the completion of the railway it will be transferred to the military, and the Civil Governor at Dalny will inevitably be superseded by a Military Governor.

Then it will only be a question how soon the crushing duties, which have ruined Vladivostock in two years, will be imposed at Dalny.

NEW PLAY BY J. M. BARRIE.

"The Admirable Crichton," Produced in London Last Evening, Enthusiastically Received.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times says that J. M. Barrie's new fantasy in four acts, "The Admirable Crichton," produced at the Duke of York's Theatre last evening, deals with Rousseau's perennial subject, "the return to nature," but deals with it in a whimsical, pathetic, serious way which would have driven Rousseau crazy.

Perhaps, says The Times, the play takes a little too long in telling, but it is as delightful a piece as the English stage has produced in our generation—always fresh and exhilarating, yet always giving furieusement à penser. It was enthusiastically received.

The acting was admirably humorous and finished. H. B. Irving made a wonderful success as Crichton, the butler who practically rules his master's family when wrecked on a desert island, but afterward, when they are rescued, falls into a respectful attitude. Irene Vanbrugh's acting was excellent.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Government to Deal with Each Separately—Bishop of Autun Declines Aid from His Priests.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is understood, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that the French Government will deal with the religious orders by separate bills for each order, but there will be a general introduction for each class, such as the teaching, preaching, and other orders, so as to enable the Chamber of Deputies to group the classes in debate.

The correspondent adds that the Bishop of Autun has gratefuly declined the offer of his priests to pay out of their own pockets his stipend, which has been suspended by the Government.

He says he is unwilling to draw on their scanty resources, and trusts that Providence will not allow him to lack the necessaries of life.

CATHOLIC BIBLICAL COMMISSION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times's Rome correspondent says that the Vatican has instituted a commission of Cardinals as expert advisers for the promotion of Biblical studies in a manner free from error and rashness. The commission must be guided by the Church, which alone is declared competent to deal with such questions, and must examine all available ancient texts.

CAPE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

But Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, Again Fails to Resign.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The correspondent of The Times at Cape Town telegraphs that Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, made a pitiful but futile appeal for the passage of the scheme for colonial defense. His defeat, the fourth and most serious this session, would under ordinary circumstances mean the resignation of the Government.

Sir John, however, says the correspondent, is too fond of office to take this step, though even his supporters think it shameful that he should not resign after this last vote.

[illegible] Foreign Minister. He is a close

VENEZUELAN REVOLT OVER.

Government Reports Declare the Revolutionists Have Been Driven Out.

CARACAS, Nov. 4.—The Government reports having gained a decisive victory over the revolutionists last week. Government troops dislodged the rebels from their last stronghold at Pipe, near San Mateo, and six miles from La Victoria.

The revolutionary leaders Mendoza, Matos, Rolando, Crespo, Torres, and others, according to Government reports, have been scattered and the disbanded rebel army passed through Villa de Cura last Sunday night. The rebel Gen. Riera is reported to have been killed.

The victory claimed by the Government was celebrated in Caracas yesterday with salvos of artillery, fireworks, and the ringing of church bells.

The Government reports declare the revolution in Venezuela to be ended by this complete victory, and that peace in Venezuela has been secured.

The Venesuelan Consul General here has received the following cablegram: "Caracas, Nov. 3.—Revolution totally crushed by final victory, Matos a fugitive.

"TORRES CARDENAS,
"Secretary to the President."

FRENCH DEPUTIES' DUEL.

Count de Dion Scratches Gerault Richard's Arm — No Reconciliation After the Fight.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The duel between the Count de Dion, President of the Automobile Club, and a prominent sportsman, and Gerault Richard of the Petite Republique took place to-day. M. Gerault Richard was wounded in the right arm.

The encounter took place at Neuilly at 11 o'clock, and lasted an hour. Despite the efforts at secrecy a crowd of 150 persons, including journalists and photographers, were present. Ten exceedingly lively bouts were fought. Count de Dion was always on the aggressive.

During the third bout Gerault Richard claimed to have touched the Count, but the seconds did not allow the claim, which was repeated in the sixth. De Dion opened the tenth bount by fiercely attacking, the point of his sword touching Gerault Richard on the inner side of the right forearm, causing a slight wound. The seconds immediately stopped the encounter.

No reconciliation occurred, the participants leaving the field without the usual formalities.

WILLIAM REDMOND IN JAIL.

Irish Nationalist Must Serve Six Months for Alleged Incendiary Speech.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—William H. K. Redmond was arrested on his arrival at Kingstown to-day and was taken to Kilmainham Jail. Mr. Redmond, several months ago, made a speech at Wexford, which was said to be incendiary. He was ordered by the Court of the King's Bench to give bail for $1,000 and his future good behavior. This he refused to do, and the court sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

PROHIBITION LEADER SLAIN.

Hale Johnson, Who Was a Vice Presidential Candidate in 1896, Murdered by a Farmer in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 4.—At Bogota, a small hamlet in Jasper County, thirty miles southeast of this city, this afternoon Hale Johnson, a Prohibiton leader of National prominence and the Vice-Presendential candidate on the Prohibition ticket in 1896, was murdered.

Mr. Johnson was a resident of Jasper County, living at Newton, the county seat, where he was an attorney and collector, and in the course of his business an account against a man named Harry Harris, who lived, with his family, at Bogota, was placed with him for collection.

It is said Harris refused to pay the account, suit was had and a judgment rendered against him. Execution was ordered and this morning Mr. Johnson, accompanied by a Deputy Sheriff, drove out to the Harris home to see that the execution was served and levy made upon sufficient property to satisfy the same. Upon arrival at the Harris home an altercation occurred between Johnson and Harris, and the latter secured a shotgun and fired at close range, the load of shot striking Johnson in the face and causing instant death.

Immediately after the shooting Harris jumped into Johnson's buggy and attempted to escape, but was later apprehended by the Deputy Sheriff, who was a witness to the shooting. Johnson's body was taken to his home in Newton, and Harris was conveyed to jail in the same place.

On the way to jail Harris swallowed poison, from the effects of which he died a few hours later.

Johnson was the nominee of the Prohibition Party in this State for Governor in 1896, but later accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, and withdrew as the Gubernatorial candidate.

HURT BY AUTOMOBILE.

A Supposed New Yorker Perhaps Fatally Injured Near Meriden.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—Harry Caddwick, said to be of New York City, was struck and perhaps fatally injured last night by an automobile containing two men whose names are unknown. Caddwick was found on a road in the suburbs to-day, and was taken to a hospital. He is injured internally, and it is feared that he cannot recover. Caddwick says that the automibilists carried him to an empty barn and left him, promising to obtain medical assistance. As they did not return he crawled to the roadside, where he was found.

CAPT. McLEAN THANKED.

England Grateful for Aid Extended to Subject in Venezuela by Naval Commander.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Through the State Department the British Government has formally returned thanks to Capt. McLean, formerly commanding the cruiser Cincinnati, for the good offices extended by him to a British citizen, one Charles Babb, who had been forcibly impressed into the service of the rebels at Barcelona, Venezuela.

Hearing of the case from another British subject, Capt. McLean went with the Cincinnati from La Guayra to Guanta, a port twelve miles distant from Barcelona, proceeded inland to the rebel headquarters, and secured the release of Babb, whom he brought away with him.

AID FOR BOER COLONIES.

Additional Amount Required as Grant Estimated at £8,000,000.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A civil service estimate has been issued placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River Colony during the present financial year at £8,000,000.

The sum of £3,000,000 is to be devoted to grants to burghers, £2,000,000 to British sufferers by the war, and £3,000,000 is to be used for loans promised by the terms of surrender to aid in resettling the colonies.

A motion made by Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie in the House of Commons last night to take up to-day the South African estimates prevailed without a division, but only after sharp criticism from the opposition.

For an International Nickel Trust.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—At a meeting of the Nickel Corporation to-day an offer was submitted from the International Nickel Corporation for the American company to purchase the British concern, giving 50s. worth of shares of the International Company for every five-pound share of the English company. A meeting of the shareholders of the latter company will be called to act on the proposition, which, it is believed, will be accepted.

To Increase American Line Sailings?

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.—It was reported here to-day that the American Line was arranging for a semi-weekly service between [illegible]

FOUR MEN LOST IN A COLLISION AT SEA

Father and Son Sink with Their Wrecked Schooner.

Cut to the Water's Edge by Fruit Steamer in a Dense Fog Off the Cape Cod Lightship.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—The United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Sampson, which arrived here to-day, reports that she collided with the three-masted schooner Charley Bucki, bound from Eddyville, N. Y., for Boston, about ten miles off the Cape Cod Lightship at 2 o'clock this morning.

The schooner was sunk, and Capt. Freeman Huntley of Jonesport, Me., Mate Ulmer Huntley, and two seamen of the Bucki were drowned.

The mate was a son of the Captain. The lost sailors were Norman Sampson, aged thirty-five, of Sydney, C. B., and Mark Beard, aged eighteen, of Two Rivers, N. S. The saved were Pearl Crowley, cook, of Jonesport, Me., and Seaman Moore, cook, of Eastport.

The Admiral Sampson had her ventilators carried away, her port rail damaged, and her foretopmast broken. Crowley and Moore, the survivors, say that the collision occurred in a very heavy fog, and within two minutes from the time she was first seen the steamship, which proved to be the Admiral Sampson, crashed into the starboard side of the schooner, cutting her through to the keelson. The schooner began to fill immediately, and her heavy cargo of cement carried her down in less than three minutes. She sank bow first, and not a particle of wreckage was left to mark the spot where she went to the bottom.

The men who lost their lives, it is thought, were drawn into the vortex as the schooner went to the bottom. A lifeboat from the steamship picked up the two men who managed to swim away from the doomed vessel.

The Charley Bucki was built at Jonesport, Me., in 1873. She was owned by George Jenkins and W. F. Mansfield of Jonesport and was valued at about $3,500. There is said to be no insurance on the lost craft.

SOCIETY SUSTAINS COMSTOCK.

Anti-Vice Organization Insists on Action Against Dr. Rainsford.

Henry Johnson, a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, talked yesterday relative to Anthony Comstock's determination to bring suit for libel against Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford in the event of the latter's declining to apologize for asserting that the Secretary of the society had hounded Miss Ida E. Craddock to death on a charge of circulating improper literature.

"Mr. Comstock has the complete confidence of the members of our society," said Mr. Johnson. "The strictures passed on Mr. Comstock by the rector of St. George's seem well-nigh incomprehensible. Mr. Rainsford cannot plead ignorance as to the facts, for Mr. Comstock wrote him a letter in which he drew his attention to the fact that Miss Craddock had been arrested three times by the United States auhorities before Mr. Comstock took any action against her.

"The Executive Committee yesterday not only gave Mr. Comstock free hands to take such action as he might see fit, but practically insisted that action be brought against Dr. Rainsford if he fails to make satisfactory explanation of the utterances attributed to him."

LAST OF FOX SISTERS DEAD.

Member of Celebrated Family Which Originated Modern Spiritualism Passes Away at Newark, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Mrs. Maria Fox Smith died in Newark, N. Y., yesterday at the age of eighty-five.

She was the last of the family of celebrated Fox sisters, originators of modern Spiritualism.

In March, 1848, after the first manifestations of spirit rappings, the other sisters moved to Rochester. Maria then married and has lived in what is known as the "spook house," near Newark, ever since.

MORE BLOODSHED IN HAITI.

Seven Persons Killed in Conflict Between Troops and Civil Authorities in Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 4.—A troop of 1,200 Fouchardists which entered the capital yesterday, returning from the campaign against Gen. Firmin, had a conflict with the civil authorities. There was heavy firing during all the night. Seven persons were killed, and many were wounded. The situation is grave, threatening a new civil war.

The disorders continued during the day, another conflict occurring before the National Bank at 11 o'clock. There were several victims. The entire population is very much alarmed, and the foreigners are claiming protection. It is believed that the arrival of Gen. Nord with 10,000 men, which is expected within the next few days, will put an end to the disturbances.

LINER USED OIL FOR FUEL.

First Trial on a Transatlantic Voyage Proves Successful.

The American Line steamship Kensington, which arrived last night from Antwerp, used oil instead of coal for fuel under one boiler during the trip, being the first passenger vessel to cross the ocean using oil even as partial fuel.

Chief Engineer John Carnegie and Superintendent Edward Wright of the American Line hurried aboard the Kensington as soon as the ship docked, and held a long conference with the Chief Engineer of the vessel, at the conclusion of which Mr. Carnegie announced that oil had been used continuously under one boiler during the whole of the trip from Antwerp to New York, and that the experiment had been entirely successful.

Comparative statements prepared by the ship's officers will not be made public until after they have been submitted to the manager of the steamship company.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Henry C. Laudenslager, New Jersey; Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; J. N. Buckley, Rochester; E. L. Loma, Omaha.

IMPERIAL.—Dr. B. R. Lee, Atlantic City.

HOFFMAN.—Ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

GILSEY.—Dr. M. H. Lemert, New Bedford.

VICTORIA.—C. A. Wood, Boston; Terrance V. Powderly, Washington; J. G. Dunn, Chicago.

ALBEMARLE.—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; Dr. George T. Howland, Washington.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. E. C. Dial, New Hoven; Col. H. Burton, Chicago.

GRAND.—Major A. R. Paxton, United States Army; Major Lee Febiger, United States Army; Capt. T. M. Gilmore, United States Army; Major U. C. Butler, United States Army.

SAVOY.—E. N. Baker, Baltimore; Dr. Julius N. Salinger, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Padbury Awarded $2,500 Damages.

Mrs. Sarah E. Padbury was awarded $2,500 damages yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court, in her action for damages against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mrs. Padbury was injured some time ago while getting off a car at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. This was the second trial of the case, and was held before Justice O'Gorman. At the first trial Justice Beach would not allow the case to go to the jury. The Appellate Division reversed this judgment and ordered a new trial.

Boy Killed by Fire Engine Tender.

Antonio Falvo, fourteen years old, who lived with his father, Giuseppe Falvo, at 334 Hudson Street, was run over and killed last evening by the tender of the engine of Engine Company 30, at the corner of Vandam and Varick Streets, when the engine was returning from a still alarm on the latter street. Robert McDonald, the driver of the tender, was placed under arrest.

A JOINT SONG RECITAL.

Sara Anderson and Joseph Baernstein in a Varied Programme.

Sara Anderson and Joseph Baernstein, a pair of young singers, who have become known to New York audiences in the last few years for the possession of good voices and their excellent artistic ambitions, gave a song recital together last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. The seats of that auditorium were rather sparsely filled with an audience of friendly disposition, which listened with attention and sympathy, but was seldom deeply moved by any of the offerings of the concert givers. The programme was a long one, and contained music of great variety, including, with some very familiar songs, many that are not generally known hereabout. While there was plenty of contrast in this list, it was somehow not an interesting or well-proportioned programme, and some of the numbers that were presented upon it for "the first time in New York" and for "the first time in America," it is safe to say will never gain a wide acceptance. Such were some of the unfamiliar songs of Loewe that have rested in oblivion with many others of his vast product in this form, and some agreeable but by no means striking songs and duets of one Hildach. On the other hand, two graceful little duets by the learned contrapuntist Jadassohn disclosed an unexpected vein of genial melody—not developed, it may be remarked in passing, in the canon form. There were besides Schubert's "Doppelgänger" and "Wohin," a group of French songs by Lully, Saint-Saëns, and Massé, two of Brahms's most beautiful productions, a couple of Francis Korbay's Hungarian settings, the inevitable air from Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger," songs by Adele Lewing, Helen Hood, and Marya Blazejewicz, and a couple of duets by Helmund.

It must be said that neither of the two singers did much to enhance the esteem in which they have been held by the critically minded. Both have voices of fine natural quality; beautiful voices, in fact. But neither has obtained from them results that rightfully ought to be yielded by such natural endowment. Miss Anderson and Mr. Baernstein both sing with an inflexible and sometimes labored style, that tends to put certain classes of songs beyond their reach. Mr. Baernstein, for instance, was far from reproducing the flowing and melodious grace of Schubert's "Wohin," in the same composer's recital of "Der Doppelgänger" he was far more successful, lifting a part of the veil upon its wonderful shuddering mystery, and in Korbay's superb Hungarian songs, "Mohac's Field" and "Where the Tisza's Torrents Through the Prairies Swell," he was at his best. In measured, declamatory passages, that is, where he has plenty of time for preparation of his tone, he produces his best results; and especially where he does not have to use the upper range of his voice, which is not agreeable in quality, and which he manages with difficulty.

Miss Anderson has not kept the promise of her first appearance in New York only a short time ago, in developing her vocal resources along the lines that are natural to them. Too many of her tones are kept back in her throat, and in her upper range, too, she does not move freely. Her intonation was sometimes at fault last evening. She appeared to the best advantage, somewhat unexpectedly, in the voluble description of the tiger from Massé's "Paul et Virginie," and in the duets she sang with Mr. Baernstein, by Hildach and Jadassohn. Through the whole programme there was evidence of a real musical feeling and understanding on the part of both of the young singers. They compelled admiration continually for the beauty and capacity of their voices. They have still something to learn, and, fortunately, time to learn it in. The fact that they are young singers, with these two inestimable possessions of musical feeling and beauty of voice, prompts the hope that they may develop them further than they have at present.

DIES AFTER FORTUNE COMES.

John H. Heaton of Maryland, Who Recently Inherited $160,000, Passes Away Suddenly in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 4.—With a fortune of $160,000 to be turned over to him, John H. Heaton of Havre de Grace, Md., died suddenly last night, following a sudden stroke of paralysis, believed to have been caused by excitement relative to report of the good news.

Mr. Heaton and George Thatcher, his attorney, had been together all day going through papers relative to the inheritance. Suddenly Heaton, who was sitting in Dr. J. M. McLaughlin's office, put his hand to his head and fell back paralyzed. He passed away about two hours later.

The deceased was sixty-three years of age, and had been here six years. The inheritance came from the Staple estate in England. There were three heirs—Mr. Heaton and two aunts. The remains will be shipped to Havre de Grace for burial. Mrs. Heaton has been an invalid for several years, and it is thought that the shock may have a serious effect on her.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The West Gulf disturbance has spread over considerable territory, but its centre still remains in Northeast Texas. The northern disturbance is apparently filling up over Lake Superior. Pressure continues high over the Northeast and the Upper Missouri Valley.

Rain has fallen in Northeast Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, and Southeastern Kansas. Elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. It is warmer in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley and colder in the Northwest, the middle Rocky Mountain region, and the Upper and Middle Missouri Valley. The rain area will spread northward and eastward over the East Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region to-morrow, reaching Atlantic Coast districts by Thursday. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail.

It will be colder to-morrow in the upper lake region and thence southwestward into Northern Texas. It will be colder Thursday in the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

On the lower lakes fresh to brisk south winds will shift to northwest.

On the upper lakes the wind will continue brisk from the northwest. Along the Atlantic Coast, from Hatteras northward, the winds will be mostly fresh southwest, shifting to northeast Thursday. On the South Atlantic Coast fresh east to southeast winds will prevail and on the Gulf Coast the winds will be fresh southeast, shifting to west.

Steamers departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, showers to-day in west portion; fair in east; to-morrow, showers; warmer to-day; fresh southwest winds.

Eastern New York, rain in north; fair in south portion to-day; to-morrow rain; fresh southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day, with rain in the afternoon or at night; to-morrow rain and cooler; fresh southwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and Delaware, increasing cloudiness to-day; probably rain by night. To-morrow, rain and cooler; fresh southwest winds, becoming northeast.

North and South Carolina, rain to-day and probably to-morrow; cooler to-morrow in west portions; fresh east to southeast winds.

West Virginia, rain to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; fresh southeast winds, becoming northwest.

Minnesota, fair to-day, colder in east portion. To-morrow, fair; fresh northwest winds.

North and South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer in west portions to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; fresh southwest winds.

This record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	48	51	52
6 A. M.	48	48	50
9 A. M.	48	50	52
12 M.	52	55	57
4 P. M.	53	55	58
6 P. M.	53	56	57
9 P. M.	48	53	57
12 P. M.	47	50	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54⅞
Weather Bureau	53½
Corresponding date 1901	48 6/8
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	46

The thermometer registered 49 degrees at 8 A. M. and 54 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 60 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 46 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

It isn't "only for children;" it is a specific for weak[illegible] [illegible]—DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

THE DUSE OF TO-DAY A MOLD OF D'ANNUNZIO

Great Italian Actress Reappears in "La Gioconda."

Her Range of Impersonations Restricted, but Her Art Maturer and More Marvelous.

Duse is again with us—the Duse that a scant decade ago burst upon us all as a revelation. But she is scarcely the Duse we have known. The woman whose impersonations were as varied and cosmopolitan as her travels has, from motives of patriotism or of private predilection, narrowed her art to one country and to one playwright.

To many at the Victoria Theatre last night (who listened to the great actress amid the din of electoral fishhorns and rattles in the hands of a free and enlightened populace without) the Duse of memory was no less vivid a presence than the woman behind the footlights. To what lengths were we not once carried by the surprise of her subtle, almost shrinking, but poignantly effective art, by the joy of her strange, sad, and utterly beautiful human spirit! She had been the child of the footlights, as we knew, whose youth had been spent in the still, dead air of the theatre, and whose histrionism had been drawn from the musty sources of stage tradition; and she had now, as it seemed, cast off all artifice, revealing a naked soul. In her person the time-worn heroines of the stage were transformed, revealing an undreamed-of beauty of simplicity, a vital directness of appeal that the moment before we should have found unimaginable.

It is no wonder that in that moment level heads were unbalanced and temperate souls intoxicated. How cloying seemed the golden seductions of Sara, thitherto The Divine; how flat her pretense of effervescence, how dead her measured emphasis, how expected all her surprises! Time has brought counsel. We should no longer quite abdicate to a Marguerite Gautier who arbitrarily departs from the text in the gambling scene in order to pitch the theatric climax in a half tone, nor to the Magda who comes back into her old home in the Tyrolean of a general utility actress. But the same counsel that has defined the bounds of Duse's art has also established her impregnably in its proper citadel. No one who has thrilled to the simple, clumping, anguished mass of primitive humanity in her Santuzza, or has abandoned himself to her woman's wit and to her shrewd and laughing cajoleries in La Locandiera, can ever forget the experience—or ever hope to feel the like again.

The Duse of to-day is, in a measure, the Duse of d'Annunzio—a playwright without humor and without the wholesome humanity which is of the soul, a writer whose interest is in sick and perfervid exoticism. Yet, while d'Annunzio has limited narrowly the range of her impersonations, the nature and quality of her art remains the same. The characters which she has chosen, or which he has made for her, are the cleanest and most nearly normal in his plays. Duse's lighter smiles last night were as childlike and as old, her manner had the same native wholesomeness, and there was not a touch of neurotics in the infinite suggestions of latent heartsickness.

Physically she has grown a trifle larger; but she is still graceful and lithe. There are lines of illness in her cheeks and beneath her eyes; the increasing years have made it advisable to add a suggestion of color in her face; and her own hair, which is said to be tinged with gray, is covered in a coiffure of brown. Yet her throat line is as firm and soft as in a young girl, her profile as spiritually transparent as ever. It is the same calm, mobile face, so individually beautiful and expressive as to surpass a thousandfold all the portraits that have been made of her. Her voice, which has no great native strength and sweetness, retains all of its old refinement and charm. The resources of her expression are as varied and as accurate. In a word, the Duse of to-day is a trifle older, perhaps, but by virtue of the fact her art is the more mature.

The theme of "La Gioconda" is one of the commonest and at the same time one of the most significant in the modern drama—the struggle in a human soul between the loftiest aspirations and the adamantine bonds of daily circumstances. The protagonist is one Lucio, a sculptor; the aspirations are embodied in Gioconda, his model, who is also his mistress; and the bonds of circumstance in his wife, Silvia. (Signora Duse.) Torn between his passion for art (and for his model) and his affection for his wife, Lucio has shot himself, though not fatally, and has been nursed back to life by Silvia's loving care. But Gioconda knows her power. Every afternoon she goes to the studio to await Lucio's return to his work—and to her.

The earlier acts of the play represent Lucio's unequal struggle against his fate. Divining what is passing Silvia goes to the studio to confront her rival, first with truth, and then, as this fails to shame her, with a lie. During the encounter Gioconda, angered by the false story of Lucio's contempt for her, attempts to destroy Lucio's masterpiece. Silvia saves the marble, but in so doing her hands are crushed to a pulp, and have to be amputated. Lucio follows Gioconda.

This theme in its essentials is precisely that of Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," but how different the finished products! The German has thrown about the story the scent of pine and of wood flower; he has saturated it with tender human sentiment and with lusty vitality. Among the figures in the play are witch and elf, land satyr and water satyr, yet there is not one of them all that does not act from motives immediately comprehensible to any normal human being and natively irresistible. It is a story of infinite tears and of the seeming defeat of human aspirations, but beneath and through it are welling the eternal forces of life—working upward toward spiritual perfection.

The atmosphere of the Italian play is that of moral and spiritual paralysis. Lucio knows Gioconda and fears her; he knows Silvia, and with his better heart he loves her. Yet his convictions are without force or virtue. His first deed is the attempted surrender through suicide, his second the baser surrender to the beckoning of his mistress.

It is true that Lucio makes a long plea for himself on the score of his art, as embodied in Gioconda. "A quiver of her eyelash, and your soul dissolves like a drop of water; another, and you are lord of the universe. Imagine that mystery all over her body! Imagine through all her limbs, from the forehead to the soles of her feet, that flash of lightning, like life! Can one chisel the look? The ancients made their statues blind. Now, imagine, her whole body is like that look. * * * I tell you, I will make of her a thousand statues, not one!"

These are "prave worts," but are we to believe that a great sculptor is to be ruined in the loss of a single model? This is not at all the question at stake. What this passage and many like it in d'Annunzio really signify is not the love of the artist for the natural material of his art, nor yet the love of a strong man for a woman, but rather the ravings of a weakling obsessed with the idea of sex.

There is much power of sensuous imagery in the lines, and those who know Italian best credit d'Annunzio with exquisite grace in the use of his language; but the spirit that conceived the whole is without real force, either dramatic or poetical; it lies in a sweltering tropical swoon, and is none the less rotten in its depths because it is overhung with the foliage of gorgeous parasites.

Far deeper evidence of the depravity of the play is in the inconclusiveness of the working out of its theme. To visit Lucio's sin with physical death is perhaps not necessary, but any rational or human solution would leave him spiritually annihilated. In the last act he is described as pale and haggard, to be sure, but busily engaged, as it would seem, in extracting the nine hundred and ninety-nine remaining "masterpieces" out of Gioconda. (One somehow figures them as being of the order of those sculptural "masterpieces" that are yearly seen in the two salons at Paris. If so, our condemnation of the ending is wrong. D'Annunzio is to be praised for so exquisitely making the punishment fit the crime.)

Instead of a legitimate tragic motive for the last act, d'Annunzio finds the climax of the play Silvia's mutilations. The play as a whole is dedicated to Eleanora Duse "of the beautiful hands." The theme of beautiful hands is prominent thoughout, and in the stage directions of the last act, d'Annunzio ceases to call Silvia by her name, and calls her "the mutilated woman." Several people come upon the stage, but aside from a passing mention of the fact that Lucio is living with Gioconda, scarcely anything is said, and nothing happens that does not fix attention upon the mutilations.

The last curtain closes on a scene in which Silvia's child, having offered "the mutilated woman" a bunch of roses, discovers the mutilation from the fact that Silvia cannot take them. This deliberate dabbling in physical blood and horror, when the main issue would naturally have been moral and intellectual, might be given a very hard name. But it will suffice to state the facts.

Throughout the play Duse's unfailing effort was manifestly to mitigate the horror. At the time of the mutilation no blood was shown, and later several of the allusions to mutilation were omitted or softened. And on the positive side her interpretation of the part was dignified, gentle, and noble.

There was but one really great moment in the play—that in the studio, in which the wife struggles face to face with the model for supremacy in the life of the husband-sculptor. Silvia (Duse) stood awaiting La Gioconda with deep inner terror, which in all the subsequent emotions was never quite lost sight of. She plunged into the attack with a gasp of boldness, gaining courage as she went on, until Gioconda's cold insolence, her pride in having inspired Lucio to his masterpiece, checked Silvia and frustrated her.

Then came Silvia's halting, desperate lie, its success, and the triumph of having routed Gioconda. But in a moment all was changed to terror again as the infuriated model rushed out to dash the statue to pieces. It was a passage that had great dramatic possibilities, but as usual it ended in the grossly physical. As the curtain descended, Silvia stood between two friends, who held the bandages about her mutilated hands.

But no reproach attaches to Duse's acting. It was as sound and wholesome in feeling as it was marvelously true and varied in technique.

FATHER O'NEILL DEAD.

Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark Passes Away at Denver.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 4.—Word was received in South Orange this afternoon of the death in Denver of the Rev. George Doane O'Neill, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Newark. Father O'Neill's health had been failing for about a year, and he went West with his brother, the Rev. Frederick O'Neill, hoping that the change would benefit him.

Father O'Neill was born in Bayonne about thirty-six years ago. He was named after Monsignor George Doane. He received his education in Seton Hall College, and was ordained ten years ago. Immediately after his ordination he became assistant priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and later was a curate at the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange Valley. He then became Chancellor of the Diocese under the late Bishop Wigger. On the death of Mgr. Wigger, Bishop O'Connor continued him in the capacity of Chancellor. He still held the position at his death though the duties of the office have been performed since he went to Colorado by the Rev. Thomas A. Wallace, rector of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange Valley, who was Chancellor of the Diocese under Bishop Wigger before Father O'Neill was appointed.

Father O'Neill was a musician of considerable ability. He had served as organist at the chapel of the Immaculate Conception at Seton Hall College. He was also a fine all around athlete.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Brock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Henry Brock, for many years proprietor of the Congressional Hotel here, is dead. Mr. Brock was born at Bingen-on-the-Rhine in 1830, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. The following year he sailed in the famous Star of the West around Cape Horn to California, and took part in the first rush to the gold fields.

Mr. Brock was successful in his mining ventures, was one of the men originally connected with the discovery of the Comstock Lode, and aided in the organization of the Comstock Consolidated. He opened the first hotel in Virginia City. After putting through several large mining deals he became tired of life in the mining camps and returned East in a wagon train, and engaged in business in New York City. He made several trips to California, one of them by way of Panama and walking across the Isthmus.

He was a member of the cavalry troop of the New York Seventh Regiment during the war. In 1868 he married Miss Lena Brenner of Newark, N. J., and in 1884 he came to Washington and engaged in the hotel business. He had many prominent public men as his guests.

Col. L. Q. Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Col. Littleton Quinter Washington, one of the well-known Washington correspondents, died at his home here early this morning. Col. Washington was born and lived here all his life, with the exception of the period of the civil war, when he held prominent positions in the Confederate service at Richmond. During the greater part of that time he was chief clerk of the State Department of the Confederate Government.

He came of a collateral branch of George Washington's family, and was related to most of the old families of Virginia. After the war he became correspondent here for The London Telegraph, and was on the staff of The National Intelligencer. Few have had a larger acquaintance with public men from all parts of the country during and since the civil war. During the last week he had been preparing for the end, and had destroyed large quantities of his private papers.

James D. Pollard.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 4.—James D. Pollard, a thirty-third degree Mason, and one of the most prominent members of that order in the State, died at his home in this village to-day of apoplexy, aged sixty-two years. He left a wife and one daughter.

Obituary Notes.

Col. NORMAN H. MOORE, a veteran of the civil war, and once a member of the Burgess Corps of Albany, died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home in Bath, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. EDWARD TAYLOR, Binghamton's oldest pastor, whose active ministry in that city and vicinity covered a period of thirty-five years, died at his home there yesterday, aged eighty-one years. He was born in Lee, Mass.

Funeral of Francis A. Palmer.

The funeral service for Francis Asbury Palmer took place at 180 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. A large number of Mr. Palmer's personal and business friends were present. Mrs. Rockwell, the grandniece he is said to have disinherited, also attended. She was accompanied by her husband and her two sons by her first marriage. Mr. Palmer's will is to be sent to the Surrogate to-day.

Business Notices.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

ALVORD.—At Monson, Mass., Nov.

Amusements

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
ANDREAS DIPPEL.....Tenor
MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
"Filled a real demand."—Times.
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at box office, Ditson's, ticket agencies, and hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
Orchestra of 90
Five Evg. Concerts: Nov. 10, Dec. 2, Jany. 6, Feby. 5, 24.
SOLOISTS:
Schumann-Heink
Ruegger
Gabrilowitsch
Pugno
Bendix
Heermann
Subscription sale now open at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
1902....SIXTY-FIRST SEASON....1903
Eight Public Rehearsals.....Eight Concerts
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
The Eminent Soloists of the Season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Mr. Gericke
Conductor.
THURS. Evg., Nov. 6,
FREDERIC LAMOND
SAT. Aft., Nov. 8,
RAOUL PUGNO
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. On sale at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) & Ditson's, at reg. prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17—Wm. Faversham in Imprudence.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings 8, sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 3.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
During Miss Mannering's engagement at this theatre the curtain will rise promptly,
Evenings 8:25. Matinées 2:15.
MARY MANNERING in THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:30. Mat. Sat.
The TWO SCHOOLS
BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Every Afternoon Thereafter at 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M., Charles Frohman will present
The 15th Century Morality Play
EVERYMAN.
Same production as seen at Mendelssohn Hall.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST 4 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
THE JOY OF LIVING

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. Aft., Nov. 11 at 3
Piano Recital
FREDERIC LAMOND
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY.
T'-mor'w Eve First time
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
Humming Birds and Onions

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
LAST 2 DAYS. 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
EXHIBITION OF
FLOWERS AND SCULPTURE.

Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue.
KILTIES BAND
TO-DAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
SCOTCH-IRISH DAY.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 7, at 3.
SONG RECITAL HERBERT WITHERSPOON
Seats $1 & $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
Matinee To-day, Prices 50c. to $1.50.
THE SILVER SLIPPER

HORSE SHOW
The sale of boxes to members and stockholders only will take place Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3:30 P. M., in the GARDEN THEATRE.
THE MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
"A Wooden Wedding"—Vaudeville.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs and Sat., 2:30.
"TOMMY ROT."

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:10. No Wed. Mat. this week —Next Mat. Sat.
5th week Henrietta CROSMAN
TheSwordoftheKing

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In his latest success,
Old Limerick Town
All new songs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th | John T. Sullivan Co., | James Thornton, others. | Mat To-Day

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St.
25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.), 25c. MAN'S ENEMY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25C.
FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.
ROBERT EDESON "SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE."

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. Evgs. at 8:15.
ARIZONA. MAT. TO-DAY, 25c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
Every Evening & Saturday Matinee.
"ALT HEIDELBERG."

THE BEST SEATS for all the THEATRES. 250 5th Avenue. THE BOOKING OFFICE. TELEPHONE, 2300 MADISON SQUARE.

RECORD CROWD SAW RACES

Holiday Makers at Aqueduct Backed Wrong Horses, However.

ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN

Rossignol Upset Form Estimates by Winning the Roslyn Handicap at Long Odds.

The largest crowd in the history of the Aqueduct race track gathered at the uncomfortable, out of date little Queens County course yesterday, in deference to the custom which makes election day a racing holiday for New Yorkers. The attendance was so large in fact that for the first time since the place was changed from its original character of a "pumpkin fair grounds" to a race course the stand was overcrowded to such an extent that a portion of the visitors had to seek standing room, and the chance to see something of the races in the infield. The betting ring throughout its length and breadth was like the busiest part of a football field in a championship match, and the bookmakers in the course of the day's business had almost as hard a time of it as did the betting element in the struggle for top prices. There was the one difference, however, in that the betting ring prospered amazingly on the results of the afternoon, while the holiday crowd departed for home shorn as no other great crowd has been shorn this season.

Not one favorite was successful from first to last, and though the layers of odds uttered the usual wail about having all the winners so well backed that there was no margin for profit, the facts did not bear out this assertion, especially as the betting was uncommonly heavy and the holiday makers, with few exceptions, bet on the favorties and the horses that were most "tipped." A consoling fact was the state of the weather, which was clear and pleasant, but that did not go far with the crowd, as the people who visit the Aqueduct track do not go in search of weather. Large fields ran for most of the races on a track that was at about the fastest and best of the meeting, but with all circumstances favoring true running there were more upsets to public form than at any previous day of the Aqueduct races.

The most remarkable of these unexpected happenings was in the feature event of the card, the Roslyn Handicap at seven furlongs for three-year-olds, for which the original field of nine horses was cut down to five by scratches. The star handicap horse of the Aqueduct meeting, Glenwater, was the top weight and was well backed, but the favorite at all times was the smart gelding, Oom Paul, with 110 pounds up and ridden by Shaw. Oom Paul seemed to stand out as much the best horse when his victorious race a few days before against Bello's Commoner, one of the best of the Western three-year-olds, was considered, but Shaw rode a singularly weak race, and thus reminded the betting crowd that he had only just recovered from a long illness. Oom Paul broke back in the crowd and never was prominent, while Rossignol, who in her four most recent races has been last when she was not left at the post, ran a remarkably good race. Coming on in the last quarter Rossignol won ridden out by a head from Extinguisher, who made a surprising improvement himself. Rossignol's improvement was anticipated by some members of the betting ring, who also seemed to have well defined and correct ideas as to how she would run in earlier races, but the incident escaped the notice of the Stewards and even of President Reilly, for he took no such action as in the case of A. L. Aste's horse, Plater, a few days before.

Shaw recuperated amazingly in the twenty minutes intervening before the fifth race was run, and seemingly shook off all effects of his recent illness, for on the long chance horse Rigodon, from the stable of J. R. & F. P. Keene, he rode with great vigor and all his old skill. He landed Rigodon first by a neck after a hard-fought finish with Jack o' Laantern, while the favorite, Leipsic, ridden by Lyne, trailed back in the crowd and moved only when it was too late for her to have a chance. Another Keene colt, Injunction, a frequent winner earlier in the season, was the favorite in the third race, a handicap at six furlongs for two-year-olds, but that race, being the third on the card, came before Shaw, who rode Injunction, regained his strength. Injunction was off badly and never got near the front, the winner turning up in the long chance, Illyria, from the stable of W. C. Daly, with the light boy Creamer up. In the opening race the longest chance winner of the day cropped up in the castoff from the stable of S. Sanford & Sons, Tribes Hill, who closed in the run home and was first by half a length after the favorite, Ascension, had been left at the post.

In the second race Young Henry, with Lyne up, was backed heavily by the following of the Shields stable, and, making his run on the stretch, won cleverly from the favorite, Lady Sterling. In the last race of the day Annie Lauretta made the early pace, and was overhauled on the stretch by Early Eve and Animosity, who fought it out between them, Early Eve finally winning by a neck. Horses were left at the post in several of the races, but Starter Cassidy revenged himself for his failures on at least one of the riders by suspending the Apprentice Boisen for the remainder of the meeting. F. M. Kelly, trainer of the filly Athlana, was fined $75 for threatening a starter's helper who had abused Athlana at the starting post. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; seven furlongs.

J. L. McGinnis's Tribes Hill, br. c., 3 years, by Clifford-Garoga, 108 pounds, (Scott,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1..... 1
Sennett & Darke's Brisk, ch. g., aged, by Springfield-Active, 115, (Creamer,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1..... 2
Edward Morgell's Valley Forge, ch. g., 3, by Tattler-Fluzette, 116, (J. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1..... 3
Time—1:29. Won, ridden out, by a half length, a neck between second and third. The Referee, Arden, The Dancer, Goldsby, John Barleycorn, Justice, Meistersinger, McWilliams, Andrattus, Lone Fisherman, Beggar Lady, Trump, Mark Cheek, Marakanta, and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner $730. Winner trained by C. Neumeyer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

Alex Shields's Young Henry, b. g., 4 years, by Henry Young-Volandera, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..... 1
L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3, by Hanover-Aquila, 98, (Rice,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2
P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 100, (Force,) 7 to 2 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:48 2-5. Won cleverly by a length, three lengths between second and third. Remorse, Brunswick, H. L. Coleman, and Bar Le Duc also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

W. C. Daly's Illyria, b. c., by Sam Lucas-Ilithyia, 85 pounds, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1..... 1
Julius Fleischmann's St. Daniel, b. c., by St. Andrew-Daniella, 113, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
J. B. Haggin's Boutonnierre, br. c., by Esher-Nosegay, 111, (Lyne,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 3
Time—1:14 2-5. Won ridden out by a nose, a nose between second and third. Fire Eater, Injunction, Bassanio, Sparkle Esher, Interval, Sweet Alice, Captain Arnold, Earl of Warwick, Roxboro, and Tugal Bey also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Winner trained by W. Brien.

FOURTH RACE.—The Roslyn Handicap, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs.

O. L. Richard's Rossignol, ch. f., by Rossington-Valuable, 103 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1
Thomas Shiels's Extinguisher, b. c., by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 97, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
Turney Brothers' Glenwater, b. c., by Wawekus-Feronica, 118, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10..... 3
Time—1:27 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a nose, a neck between second and third. Oom Paul and Northern Star also ran. Value to the winner, $1,040. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights, seven furlongs.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's Rigodan, br. c., by St. Gatien-Minuet, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 1
T. F. Muiry's Jack o' Lantern, ch. c., by Candlemas-Bibelot, 108, (H. Cochran) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 2
J. H. Carr's Leipsic, br. c., by Hamburg-Lucasta, 108, (Lyne,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:28 3-5. Won ridden out by a neck, a length between second and third. Ink, Barkelmore, Nuit Blanche, Jola, Mount Kisco, Semper Vivax, Guy Park, Sailmaker, Michaelmas, Rene, Celebration, and Bondage also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, mares, and geldings, three years old and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,800 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.

J. E. Gardner's Early Eve, ch. f., 3 years, by Horoscope-Gloaming, 99 pounds, (J. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1
T. Clark's Animosity, ch. f., 4, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., 103, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
R. P. Dodson & Co.'s Annie Lauretta, br. m., aged, by Emperor-Sif, 103, (M. Johnson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:46 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck, four lengths between second and third. Honolulu, San Andreas, Ben Battle, Ohio, Pearl Finder, Mosketo, and Mollie Peyton also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs. Bonnibert and Syrlin, 126 pounds each; Unmasked, 125; Old Hutch and Northern Star, 115 each; St. Finnan, 114; Sadducee, 113; Cameron, 112; Lord Badge, 107; Belle of Lexington, 100; Daly, 93; Gimcrack, 94; Meistersinger, 92; Geneseo, 87, and Nightingale, 84.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,800 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards. Courtenay, 108 pounds; Lady Radnor, 101; Bar Le Duc and Shandonfield, 100 each; Ray, 96; Athenia, Rossfame, Oclawaha, and *Patronymic, 97 each; Tenagra, 96; Choate, 95, and Tvernia and Gibson Light, 92 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Bellrose Stakes for two-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs. Lyman Hay, 112 pounds; Examiner, 107; Nevermore, 105; Sparkle Esher and Interval, 104 each; War Cry, Glennevis, W. R. Condon, Cloche d'Or, Right and True, The Guide, and Cincinnatus, 102 each; Salora, Athlana, and Courtmaid, 99 each; Pittacus, 95; Shoo Fly, 94, and Tresnass, 92. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Shoo Fly and Trespass.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Colonel Rorer, Doctor Riddle, Doctor Barlow, and Satire, 110 pounds each; Bounteous, I Know, Alsike, Rough Rider, and Major Manair, 107 each; Waterton, 105, and True Blue and Snark, 102 each. *Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Waterton, True Blue, and Snark.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings two years old, special weights; six furlongs. Tioga, Louise Elston, Cascadilla, Bridesmaid II., Salora, Sleepy Head, Julia Arthur, Star and Garter, Adele Harding, Anne Hathaway, Albany Girl, Futurita, Alhambra, Lady Knighthood, Nuit Blanche, Lady Sarah, Lulu Marr, Pinebrook, Sweet Marjorie, and Raglets, 105 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting two years old and upward, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Six Shooter, 115 pounds; Jim Clark, 112; Hunter Raine, Belle Commoner, and Circus, 110 each; Calle and Huntress, 107 each, and Wax Candle, Gimcrack, Incubator, Mackay Dwyer, and First Chord, 90 each.

INTER-STATE PARK TROTTING.

A Fair Crowd Sees Good Sport in the Two Events That Were Decided.

Two very interesting trotting races made up the programme at Inter-State Park, L. I., yesterday. About 1,000 spectators were in attendance, many ladies being among the number. The track was in perfect condition, and fast time and close finishes in the six heats, combined with the balmy day, enabled the assemblage to thoroughly enjoy the day's sport.

The 2:30 trot brought out a field of five horses, very evenly matched. In the first heat Nellie M. B. led from start to finish, closely pressed, however, by Mary Sapho, who was only beaten a nose on the wire. Echo forced Nellie M. B. in the second to 2:20¼. Echo's driver turned too short on one of the turns, fracturing one of the wheels of his sulky so that this put him out of the race and the chance to beat Nellie M. B.

Perhaps, a bay gelding owned by Theodore L. Archer of Brooklyn, won the free-for-all trot in three straight heats, as he possessed too much speed for the rest of the field. Brownie, a bay gelding owned by R. L. Henderson of Oyster Bay, L. I., was the only horse able to trot anywhere near Perhaps, and the best he could do was to get to the wheel of Perhaps's sulky in the two circuits.

R. L. Kelsay, W. K. Moore, C. Keating, and A. Benson acted as judges and timekeepers, while Joseph Smith officiated as starter. Summary:

2:30 Class.—Trot; purse, $100.

Nellie M. B., blk. m., (Fergus)	1	1	1
Mary Sapho, blk. m., (Gunther)	2	4	3
Endear, b. g., (Hendrickson)	4	3	2
Porcupine, b. g., (Shay)	5	5	4
Echo, s. g., (Post)	3	2dis	

Time—2:31½; 2:29¼; 2:30½.

Free for All.—Trot and pace; purse, $150.

Perhaps, b. g., (Archer)	1	1	1
Brownie, b. g., (Henderson)	2	2	2
Clifford, b. g., (Stanley)	3	4	3
Timepiece, b. g., (Van Houten)	4	3dis	

Time—2:19½; 2:19¼; 2:19.

Steeplechase Horse Ting-a-Ling Dead.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 4.—Harry W. Smith's steeplechaser Ting-a-Ling, that used to be a street car horse, and was twenty-two years old, got cast in his stall and broke its neck this morning.

Essex County Cricketers Won.

The last schedule game in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association was played yesterday at Branch Brook Park, Newark, where the Essex County and Newark Clubs brought off their much postponed match.

The contest proved a close and exciting game, and was finally won by Essex County, which club is now tied with Columbia Oval for the pennant, and another game will have to be arranged to decide the question of supremacy between these two. The best work with the bat for the winners was done by G. A. Breeze, who was the only man to make a double-figure score for Essex County, while for Newark A. Backus alone succeeded in entering the double-figure list. C. Livingston and A. Backus did some splendid bowling for the Newark Club, while Birch took the honors for the winners. The score:

ESSEX COUNTY.

F. Copley, b. O. Livingston	1
W. C. Turton, b. O. Livingston	4
T. Gilbert, c. sub., b. O. Livingston	9
F. Birch, c. S. Livingston, b. O. Livingston	6
J. Tolson, b. S. Livingston	4
G. A. Breeze, b. Backus	14
G. Gallimore, c. C. Vickers, b. A. Backus	4
F. Spatcher, c. D. Livingston, b. A. Backus	2
A. Johnson, not out	6
R. Baron, b. S. Livingston	3
D. Mahoney, c. Torrence, b. S. Livingston	0
Byes	4
Leg byes	2
Total	59

NEWARK.

A. Backus, st. Tolson, b. Birch	21
N. Vickers, b. Gilbert	5
R. E. Torrence, b. Gilbert	2
J. E. Whitaker, b. Gallimore	4
D. Livingston, c. Breeze, b. Birch	6
S. Livingston, st. Tolson, b. Birch	5
O. Livingston, c. Tolson, b. Birch	1
C. K. Murray, run out	6
C. Vickers, not out	4
J. T. Johnson, c. Birch, b. Breeze	0
J. Robertson, c. Breeze, b. Gallimore	1
Leg byes	1
Total	56

MEADOW BROOK'S RACES

Society Out to See the Steeplechase and Pony Contests.

SEVERAL MINOR ACCIDENTS

In the Hunt Cup Event Howard Gratz Won by Several Lengths After Falling in the Race.

Fine Autumnal weather and a promising programme of steeplechcases and pony races attracted a large assemblage of fashionables and almost the entire Long Island hunting set to the Meadow Brook Club yesterday. The club members and their guests had a most enjoyable afternoon's sport, and many of the visitors, including men and women, followed the contestants in the longer races on horseback. A special train took down quite a large contingent of prominent New York men who had remained in the city to vote, and everybody who is anybody in the hunting clubs could be found on the polo field during the afternoon. There were several coaching parties, and a great number of smart turnouts lined the edge of the home stretch.

Among those present were August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Lord Lenox, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, William C. Whitney, W. Bourke Cockran, J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dykeman, James R. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene, Richard Peters, J. M. Avant, Rene La Montagne, Louis Livingstone 2d, E. D. Lentilhon, Eugene Lentilhon, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Dudley Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, J. Lorrimore Worden, Deveraux Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins Cottenet, Miss Tiffany, Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. George Fahys, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman, Miss Grannis, Miss Owen, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hofstra, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Banks, Fred Moore, Samuel Willets, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chauncey.

There were several mishaps during the steeplechases, but none of the riders or horses was injured. In the principal event, the Hunt Cup Steeplechase over the full course, about three miles, six horses started and five of them fell. Howard Gratz, ridden by W. Davy, was the first to go down. Both horse and rider rolled over when about half a mile had been traversed, but Davy pluckily remounted and rode home a winner by several lengths from Trayella, which was the only horse that negotiated the full course without falling. F. Ambrose Clark started three horses in this event, riding Phlon himself, while Seminole was ridden by G. B. Wilson and King Edward by Finlay, a professional jockey. Howard Gratz fell on entering the back stretch the second time, and the other two stumbled about a quarter of a mile further on. Choir Girl, ridden by Cosgrove, another professional, was the next victim, leaving Howard Gratz and Trayella only to finish. M. La Montagne rode a dashing finish on Dido in the race for polo ponies, and Mr. Page always had Zenus in front over the short course for the Hempstead Cup. Zenus outclassed the other two competitors and won pulled up. The farmers' race over a half mile on the flat only brought out three starters, ridden by their owners, and S. Velsor, on Hobson, got him by twenty lengths, whipping as if it were a head-and-head finish. The team race did not take place, and a steeplechase for gentlemen riders over the short course was substituted, and F. Ambrose Clark won it very cleverly on Yelp, who was the popular choice. J. I. Kernochan got a nasty fall from his horse Bounder in this event, but he was only slightly shaken up.

By far the most interesting event of the day was the finish of the race for the Club Cup. Five horses took part in this contest, the distance being three-eighths of a mile on the flat. Rondo, owned and ridden by Stanley Mortimer, seemed to have the race well in hand at the top of the polo field, but Foxhall P. Keene set sail for the leader with his chestnut mare Crotona, and after a furious drive through the stretch managed to win on the post by a nose. It was a dashing piece of horsemanship, and it aroused an outburst of enthusiasm among the entire assemblage. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Long Island Polo Cup, for polo ponies that have been regularly played on Long Island in 1902, a private sweepstakes of $5 post price, with cup added, minimum weight 160 pounds, gentlemen riders; about one-fourth of a mile.

W. Gould Brokaw's Dido, ch. rn. m., 7 years, 160 pounds, (M. La Montagne)..... 1
Maxwell Stevenson's Kodak, b. g., aged, 160, (owner)..... 2
A. Alexander's Cricket, ch. g., aged, 160, (owner)..... 3
No time taken. Won easily by four lengths, a head between second third. Cosette, Grey Peter, and Grizzly also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Hempstead Cup, a private sweepstakes steeplechase of $5 post price, with cup added, for half-bred hunters four years old or over, weight for age, gentleman riders; the short course.

Mrs. J. E. S. Haddon's Zenus, br. g., 5 years, by Zouave-Venus, (H. B.,) 160 pounds, (Mr. Page)..... 1
J. P. Grace's Garry Owen, b. g., aged, Ira E. Bride-Stella, (H. B.,) 163, (W. R. Grace, Jr.)..... 2
J. L. Kernochan's Cupid, ch. g., aged, by The Masher-May Lady, 163, (owner)..... 3
No time taken. Won by four lengths, pulled up. Cupid finished 300 yards behind. Only three ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Master's Cup; $100 in specie or plate to the winner. Open to horses that have been regularly worked in 1902 on farms over which the Meadow Brook Hounds have hunted; to be ridden by owners or their sons; catch weights; thoroughbreds barred; entrance free. About one-half mile on the flat.

S. Velsor's Hobson, (owner)..... 1
A. Simonson's Dolly, (owner)..... 2
E. Young's Charley, (owner)..... 3
No time taken. Won by twenty lengths; four lengths between second and third. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—The Club Cup, a private sweepstakes of $5 p. p., with cup added; for ponies, 15 hands and under; minimum weight 160 pounds; gentlemen riders; about three-eighths of a mile.

F. P. Keene's Crotona, ch. m., 6 years, by Kallicrates-Katona, 163 pounds, (owner)..... 1
Stanley Mortimer's Rondo, b. h., aged, 160 pounds, (owner)..... 2
W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star, b. g., aged, 160 pounds, (Mr. M. La Montagne)..... 3
No time taken. Won driving by a nose; five lengths between second and third. Straway II. and Cricket also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hunt Cup, a private sweepstakes steeplechase of $5, play or pay, with cup added. For three-year-olds and upward; weight for age; maidens allowed 10 pounds, which may be claimed before race. The full course.

Willet's Howard Gratz, ch. g., 4 years, by New Court-Mildred, 152 pounds, (W. Davy). 1
S. Osgood Pell's Travella, ch. g., aged, by Tea Tray-Tarella, 163 pounds, (F. Callahan)..... 2
No time taken. Howard Gratz fell, but was remounted and won by fifteen lengths. Only two finished. Phlon, King Edward, Seminole, and Choir Girl all fell.

SIXTH RACE.—A private sweepstakes steeplechase, gentlemen riders. Short course.

F. Ambrose Clark's Yelp, ch. g., 4 years, by Falsetto-Pearlhurst, 165 pounds, (owner)..... 1
Maxwell Stevenson's Gossip, br. m., 7 years, by Craig Royston, (H. B.,) 165 pounds, (owner)..... 2
No time taken. Won easily by six lengths. Only two finished. J. L. Kernochan's Bounder fell.

Mr. Iselin on Lipton's New Boat.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—"If Sir Thomas Lipton's new boat is fifteen minutes faster than the Shamrock II. over a thirty-mile course, the cup will, in my opinion, return to England." C. Oliver Iselin made this statement to The Associated Press to-day prior to his departure for Liverpool, where he will take passage on the White Star line steamer Oceanic to-morrow for New York. Mr. Iselin naturally declined to divulge the particulars of the defender, but said:

"I feel quite confident we will turn out a boat which will be faster than either the Columbia or the Constitution."

All-American Bowlers Winning.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 4.—The All-American bowling team has defeated a picked team from the Bismarck Club in a series of five games, with a total score of 2,752 pins as against 2,634 made by the locals. Peterson of the All-Americans scored the largest number of pins, his record for the series being 557.

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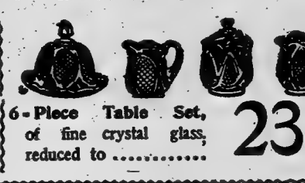
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COLUMBIA'S ROWING REGATTA.

Six-Oared Crews Compete in Annual Fall Races on Hudson River.

Before a throng of college men and their friends, oarsmen of Columbia yesterday competed in their annual Fall rowing regatta off the Columbia boathouse at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and the Hudson River. Although there were only two races, six eight-oared crews competed, and each contest proved very close and exciting, victory not being decided in each case until just before the eights reached the finish line.

In the first race for freshman crews, eights from the college and science raced. The college crew won, with the first science crew second, and the second science eight third. In the next race a senior, a junior, and a sophomore eight competed, and finished in the order named. The victory of the seniors was especially noteworthy, as none of the men had been in a shell before this college year. F. B. Clark, the bow oar, had not rowed since he was a member of the 1903 freshman crew in the Spring of 1900. Harold Weekes, Columbia's football Captain, left football for the time being and rowed at No. 5 in the senior boat. Although Weekes, too, had not pulled an oar since the Summer of 1900, he rowed very well.

It was nearly an hour after the scheduled time that the three freshman crews rowed up to the starting point at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. All the crews started evenly, but in a moment or so the first science boat, which seemed to have the better men, pulled a little ahead, with the second science crew just behind, and the college eight last. There was not much relative change in the position of the three barges until the last quarter of a mile, when the college boat made one of the prettiest spurts that has ever been seen in a Columbia Fall interclass regatta. Hitting the pace from twenty-eight, at which all three crews were rowing, to thirty-two, the college boat sped ahead and crossed the finish line amid the cheers of 1906, with daylight showing between their boat and that of the first science crew. The second science eight was a poor last. The showing of all three freshman crews was regarded as unusually good for this time of year, and Hanlan thinks he has among the candidates who have already reported better material for a first-year boat than he has ever had before.

The next race was a very pretty contest. Except for the fact that they had absolutely no practice, the seniors looked to have an easy time in the race, with Nicoll, Bartholomew, and O'Loughlin of last June's 'Varsity in their boat. When the signal to start was given by Edward Hanlan, the sophomore crew got a length's advantage, with the junior eight close by, and the seniors a poor last. After a couple of bad strokes the senior eight swung well into their stroke and from that time on gave an excellent exhibition. Rowing a twenty-six stroke, they slowly overhauled the leading crews until about two hundred yards from the finish the three eights were on even terms. Then Nicoll raised the stroke to thirty-two, and under this sudden impetus, the senior crew plunged ahead like a real 'Varsity crew, and won out by half a length, with the juniors half a dozen feet ahead of the sophomores. The races scheduled for fours and singles were abandoned, as many of the men had Election Day duties. The officials were Edward Hanlan, starter, and Francis S. Bangs, judge at the finish. The summaries:

Freshman eights.—Three-quarters of a mile.—Won by first college crew, composed of: Bow, Fowler; 2, Porter; 3, Boisse; 4, Goodlette; 5, Bangs; 6, Corn; 7, Bogue; stroke, Hollister; coxswain, Spence. First Science crew, second, composed of: Bow, Sudam; 2, Wiggin; 3, Merritt; 4, Van Siclen; 5, Carter; 6, Curtis; 7, Von Prestau; stroke, Van Wagenen; coxswain, King. Second Science crew, third, composed of: Bow, Taylor; 2, Patterson; 3, Toll; 4, Elliott; 5, Enos; 6, Dentes; 7, Saqui; stroke, Sickel; coxswain, Hasell.

Race for Senior, Junior, and Soph

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Six Events Played on the Richmond County Country Club Course.

MANY OUT AT DYKER MEADOW

Tippecanoe Medal Contest the Feature at Fox Hills—May Wins the Reid Medal at St. Andrew's.

Six golf competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club at Staten Island, and they brought out nearly every golfing member of the club. The women took an active part in the mixed foursome event, for which special election day cups were offered. Miss Botsford and C. A. Blyth won in 87 strokes net, from 4 handicap. Their gross score of 91 was also the lowest. The players who turned in scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Botsford and C. A. Blyth	91	4	87
Miss Smith and J. R. Seymour	114	24	90
Miss Shearson and H. H. Shearson	99	0	99
Mr. and Mrs. John Gault	116	17	99
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Carrere	124	24	100
Miss Blyth and W. C. Heineken	122	21	101
Miss Jones and T. Simpson	108	5	103
Miss Irving and W. H. Botsford	112	7	105
Mrs. Brophy and Paul Brophy	114	6	108
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pierson	125	17	108

Two handicaps were also held for Class A and Class B members. Arthur De Fois won the former and E. R. Fairbanks took the latter event. The results are:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Arthur De Fois	89	6	83
J. C. Cottrill	85	0	85
Thomas Hope Simpson	92	7	85
L. H. Thomas	86	0	86
C. W. Pierson	88	0	88
H. H. Shearson	97	9	88
C. T. Stout	89	0	89
J. E. Higgins	100	10	90
Otis L. Williams	91	0	91
A. E. Paterson	95	0	95
J. R. Chadwick	104	5	99

CLASS B.

E. R. Fairbanks	93	14	79
J. H. Alexandre	102	18	84
E. T. Shriver	105	18	87
Ralph Lane	103	14	89
K. C. T. Bechlin	104	14	90
Defree Critten	106	16	90
T. F. Paterson	108	17	91
H. T. Holder	111	18	93
W. S. Paine	113	18	95

C. W. Pearson won the cup given by K. T. Emmons by defeating E. O. Tyler by 3 up and 2 to play in the final round. In the semi-final round Pierson beat A. E. Paterson, 3 up and 2 to play, and Tyler beat L. H. Thomas by 2 up and 1 to play. The driving contest was won by L. H. Thomas by an average of 193 2-3 yards. A. E. Paterson won the putting and approaching match.

May Wins the John Reid Medal.

W. L. May won the John Reid medal yesterday on the links of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, and with it the championship of the club for the coming year. The contest was thirty-six holes, scratch, and May's total score was 166 strokes. T. M. Robertson, a former Captain of the Yale golf team, came second with 176. The medal is the oldest golf trophy now being played for. R. H. Robertson, President of the United States Golf Association, was a competitor. He got sixth place. The players in the championship contest were:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. L. May	85	81	166
T. M. Robertson	87	89	176
G. P. Kingsley	87	90	177
C. W. Dayton	86	92	178
L. P. Myers	93	85	178
R. H. Robertson	87	94	181
D. McClave	89	92	181
J. B. Upham	93	89	182
R. M. Rogers	96	92	188
W. R. Innis	97	96	192
E. Mastern	94	98	192
De Forest Simmons	101	91	192
A. J. Aiken	102	93	195

In addition to this contest there was a special handicap at eighteen holes, which was won by W. K. Simpson. The scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. K. Simpson	95	18	77
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	86	6	80
Albert McClave	89	7	82
W. L. May	85	2	83
C. P. Kingsley	87	4	83
W. C. Flanders	97	14	83
T. M. Robertson	87	3	84
E. Mastern	94	9	85
H. Dalley	103	18	85
W. E. Hodgman	95	5	90
F. P. Allen	100	9	91
R. M. Rogers	96	5	91
A. J. Aiken	102	9	93

Final Golf Game at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFEILD, N. J., Nov. 4.—The last competitions of the season were held at the Park Golf Club to-day. The bogey handicap was won by Frank Rogers. Herbert Rogers won the Holiday Cup handicap, the leading scores being:

	Gross	H'd'p.	Net.
Herbert Rogers	100	25	75
Frank Rogers	108	29	79
J. H. Howell	108	26	82
W. De La R. Anderson	83		
H. D. Hibbard	98	14	84
Charles L. Goodrich	110	25	85
Robert De S. Newhall	86	..	86
William R. Faber	102	14	88
Dr. A. W. Anderson	109	21	88

These scores also counted in the final play for the President's Cup. This trophy was won by Charles B. Morse, who scored 10½ points; S. St. J. McCutchen, who won last year, was second, with 14¾ points, and Roberts De S. Newhall third, 11¾. The driving contest was won by W. De La R. Anderson, with three drives averaging 191 yards 2 feet.

Howard Huntingdon won the Kicker's handicap at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club against the largest field of the season. His net score was 78, being the number selected by the committee. The lowest scores: H. C. Tracy, 98, 25—73; A. D. Beers, 110, 35—75; H. Huntingdon, 100, 22—78; C. C. Burke, 105, 25—80; F. W. Yates, 111, 30—81; L. Rushmore, 112, 30—82. In the Holiday Cup play Charles C. Beebe won first honors, his score being 102, 22—80. Other low scores were W. G. Glenney, 84, 0—84; Evarts Tracy, 114, 20—94; Walter Peterson, 92 7—85.

Norris Is Dyker Meadow Champion.

Alfred L. Norris won the championship of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday in the final match for that honor, and the Albert Gould Jennings Cup. He beat in the final thirty-six-hole round George H. Barnes by 5 up and 4 to play. As he has held the cup twice before Norris now wins the trophy outright.

The Governors' Cup handicap was won by J. C. Powers. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. C. Powers	175	20	155
A. L. Norris	167	8	159
N. D. Putnam, Jr.	202	40	162
Grant Notman	193	30	163
C. W. Whitney	201	36	165
J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	183	18	165
J. B. Holland	213	45	168
C. A. Boody	197	30	167
S. S. Baldwin	197	30	167
Col. H. C. Duval	208	40	168
H. T. Walden	189	20	169
C. Adams	209	40	169
J. D. Dithridge	203	38	165
Frank Lyman	196	26	170
G. H. Barnes	178	8	170
Daniel Chauncey	179	8	171
E. L. Kalbfleish, Jr.	197	24	173

Handicap Golf at Baltusrol.

The handicap events were played yesterday by the Baltusrol Golf Club members on their links, near Short Hills, N. J. J. H. P. Wharton, in the Class A match, and C. S. Miller, took the cup in the Class B contest. The leading scores in each event were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. H. P. Wharton	88	5	83
J. Beall	99	10	89
H. R. Landall	95	9	89
J. Hoare	103	12	91
R. W. Candler	88	2	86
E. N. Todd	95	10	85
H. L. Pattison	104	12	92

CLASS B.

C. S. Miller	101	18	83
F. H. Croker	104	16	88
H. H. Henry	103	13	90

Golf Championships at Englewood.

W. E. F. Moore won the golf championship of the Englewood Club yesterday by defeating in the final thirty-six-hole round H. M. Brittain by 2 up and 1 to play. The Consolation Cup went to T. R. Fell, who beat H. B. Keep by 4 up and 3 to play. The women's championship contest was also [illegible] and the honor fell to Mrs. M. B. [illegible]

men, and in the men's event a tie occurred between D. E. Pomeroy and H. S. Gladwin. Mrs. Frank Enos won the thirty-six-hole putting match for women. A large number of members took part in the best-ball foursome, which resulted in a tie between M. T. Murray and G. M. Boynton with 83—9—74 and D. Starrett and J. Baird with 89—15—74. It will be played off next Saturday.

TIPPECANOE GOLF MEDAL.

Nearly Fifty Golfers at Fox Hills Compete for the Novel Prize.

The Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island had the most successful golfing day in its history yesterday. The Tippecanoe medal proved the popular feature, and forty-seven members, whose handicap is over 10 strokes, entered the event. To encourage the new golf material in the club, only those of the higher handicaps were eligible, and with a fair chance of winning something a big field turned out. Forty-five finished the qualifying eighteen-hole round. The first eight were eligible to compete at match play for the medal. Ernest Marshall led with a net score of 75, and a triple tie resulted for the last two places at 71. In the play-off C. S. Daley lost. The nine who came within the qualifying scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Ernest Marshall	91	16	75
J. F. Stier	88	11	77
W. C. Farber	95	17	78
E. W. Gould	93	15	78
H. H. Lloyd	107	27	80
G. R. Kelso	107	27	80
J. G. Batterson	91	10	81
G. H. Hoople	104	23	81
*C. S. Daley	101	20	81

*Failed to qualify.

The others who played were:

C. W. Sparks, 96—14—82; J. A. Kempf, 106—24—82; J. S. Irving, 101—17—84; A. McAleenan, 99—15—84—; L. D. Morrison, 100—15—85; W. L. Davidson, 107—22—85; A. R. Davidson, 103—18—85; H. Walser, 103—18—85; G. W. Lembeck, 100—15—85; W. Williams, 98—12—86; F. J. Walser, 104—18—86; C. H. Ferguson, 106—20—86; J. W. Carroll, Jr., 102—15—87; W. A. Hamilton, 97—10—87; G. E. Armstrong, 97—10—87; Oliver Wrenn, 98—10—88; E. G. Rich, 98—10—88; H. F. Ives, 109—20—89; D. W. Layman, 106—17—89; G. B. Graves, 104—15—89; Arthur Hollick, 106—17—89; W. A. Lentilhon, 114—25—89; J. D. Pell, 103—13—90; Le R. W. Johnson, 105—15—90; N. Donnelly, 109—17—92; T. A. Sparks, 102—10—92; J. J. Worrell, 112—20—92; E. D. Tittmann, 114—20—94; R. R. Mamlock, 117—15—102; A. P. Campbell, 119—17—102; L. M. Dix, 126—20—106; J. W. King, 127—20—107; Hugh O'Donohue, 125—15—110.

E. C. Talcott, 90—12—78; J. E. Faber, 94—10—84, and L. W. Faber, 117—22—95, also returned cards but finished too late to qualify.

In the first round at match play the result was:

J. G. Batterson beat W. C. Farber (5) 3 up and 1 to play; J. F. Stier beat Ernest Marshall, (4,) 3 up and 2 to play; E. W. Gould beat W. G. Hoople, (7,) 2 up; G. R. Kelso and H. H. Lloyd finished all square and could not continue owing to darkness.

Election Day Cup at Ardsley.

A 36-hole contest for the Election Day Cup was played yesterday by the golfing members of the Ardsley Club, near Dobbs Ferry. J. W. Johnson was the victor, with a net score of 155. His gross score of 187 was also the best of the day. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. W. Johnson	187	32	155
S. S. Winston	198	36	162
S. R. Bertron	194	30	164
E. M. Johnson	199	32	167
Eugene Griffin	201	30	171
W. E. Lambert	189	26	172
C. W. Clark	201	28	173
J. French	201	26	175
I. B. Johnson	202	26	176
S. D. Wechmae	213	36	177
Thomas Barron	208	28	180
H. B. Gayley	196	16	180
A. E. Barrow	190	18	181
G. H. Johnson	220	34	186
C. S. Fairchild	223	36	187
H. Gibney	219	32	187

Bogey Golf at Westchester.

Dr. D. E. Walker won the bogey handicap contest yesterday played on the links of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms. The leaders were Dr. D. E. Walker, 5 down; S. A. Goetze, 5 down; E. Foley, 9 down; A. H. Hutchings, 8 down; S. S. Lefferts, 9 down; D. Nason, Jr., 9 down; D. Compton, 9 down; R. Yeauch, 10 down; G. Fox Tiffany, 11 down; S. S. Keeler, 11 down; J. C. Davies, 13 down, and Joseph Struthers, 14 down.

Stuyvesant Wheelmen's Road Race.

The Stuyvesant Wheelmen of this city held a fifteen-mile handicap road race on the Merrick Road near Valley Stream yesterday. Joseph Kopsky won first prize and Frederick Gebhart the time prize. The summary follows:

Name.	Handicap.	Time.
Joseph Kopsky	1:00	41:00
Frederick Gebhart	scratch	39:02 1-5
Henry Vanderlries	5:00	45:30
Oscar Lenz	1:00	41:23

MANHATTAN, 6; OREOS A. C., 5.

The football team of Manhattan College defeated the Oreos Athletic Club of Asbury Park, N. J., yesterday by the score of 6 to 5. The two teams were evenly matched, and an interesting and lively game resulted. For a number of years the visiting team had not met with defeat. During the first half no score was made by the local team, whereas the visiting team crossed the line for a touch-down. During the second half, however, Manhattan's score came, and a touch-down and goal netted the necessary 6 points to win. The features of the game were a forty-yard run by Waters and the tackling of Capt. Farley, P. Cotter, and Ludgren for Manhattan. The hurdling of Capt. Farley was also noteworthy. For the visiting team, the tackling of Dalton and Cook was a feature.

Oreos A. C., 5.	Positions.	Manhattan, 6.
Scholby	Right end	O'Hara
Fenbrock	Right tackle	Krebs
Davinson	Right guard	McCarthy
Rogers	Centre	Finnegan
Cook	Left guard	Ludgren
Marple	Left tackle	Mullins
Woods	Left end	Waters
H. Rushton	Left half back	J. Cotter
Dalton	Right half back	Farley
Rushton	Full back	P. Cotter
Jones	Quarter back	McMorrow

Halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes. Referee—T. Smith. Umpire—T. Thorp. Timers—J. Thorp and Mr. Wycoff. Goal—O'Hara. Touch-downs—P. Cotter, Dalton. Linesmen—McShane and Bennett.

TRINITY, 5; HORACE MANN, 5.

Trinity Academy and Horace Mann played a tie game at Columbia Oval yesterday afternoon.

The referee awarded the game to Trinity when their opponents walked off the field in the first half, but Capt. Tallman refused to take the game.

Trinity made a touch-down on Budd's long run on a delayed pass, Horace Mann made one on end plays.

Horace Mann averaged at least fifteen pounds heavier than Trinity.

Trinity, 5.	Position.	Horace Mann, 5.
Budd	Left end	Graham
Likert	Left tackle	James
Greyson	Left guard	Godley
Ivins	Centre	Higeltinger
Martocera	Right guard	Boyle
Mohr	Right tackle	Von Saltza
Edwards, Ullman	Right end	Herron, Rachower
Judge	Quarterback	Hoffman
McClave	Left half back	Bruhn, Friend
Van Dyke	Right half back	French
Tallman	Full back	Celler

Touch-downs—Budd, (1.) French, (1.) Referee—Mr. Kavanagh. Umpire—Mr. Smith. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HERR LASKER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Champion Lasker began his engagements at the Franklin Chess Club in this city yesterday afternoon, when he with the local expert, A. K. Robinson, was pitted against M. Morgan, D. Stuart, and W. P. Shipley in a consultation game. The former allies won the toss for the move, and had to put up with a Petroff Defense. Winning a pawn at the eighteenth move, "white" did not have much difficulty in winning the game after thirty-two moves. Shipley played up to the thirteenth move, when an adjournment was taken. In the evening sitting, W. Newman took his place. The score of the game follows:

LASKER AND ROBINSON. White.	M. MORGAN, STUART, & SHIPLEY. Black	LASKER AND ROBINSON. White.	M. MORGAN, STUART, & SHIPLEY. Black
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. QxQ	BxQ
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	18. RxP	R—B2
3. Kt—B3	Kt—B3	19. R—K	B—B4
4. P—Q4	P—KKt3	20. R—K2	K—B
5. B—Q3	Kt—K2	21. P—B5	B—B
6. KtxP	P—Q3	22. R—Kt4	PxP
7. Kt—Q3	BxKt ch.	23. B—K3	B—R3
8. PxB	KtxKP	24. BxPch	K—Kt
9. Kt—B3	Castles	25. R—K6	R—B3
10. Q—Q3	Kt—KB3	26. R—K7	R—B4
11. P—B4	Kt—Kt3	27. RxBP	R—K
12. Castles	Kt—Kt5	28. P—KR3	RxQP
13. B—K2	Q—B3	29. B—Q4	R—QR4
14. KtxKt	BPxKt	30. P—QR4	B—B
15. B—Kt	Q—R5	31. R—QKt8	B—Q2
16. BxKt	QxB	32. R(Kt8)—Kt1	Resigns.

Newman took Shipley's place at this stage of the game.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Light Practice by the Yale, Harvard, and Columbia Teams.

MORE COACHES AT NEW HAVEN

Some Improvement Shown by the 'Varsity Players at Morningside Heights—Outlook at Princeton.

Yale, Harvard, and Columbia all went through some lively football practice yesterday. Fourteen coaches looked after the interests of the New Haven team, and nearly as many were out on the Harvard field studying the weak points of the Crimson team. Several of the members of the latter team did not appear, including Capt. Kernan, Graydon, Jones, Bowditch, and A. Marshall. It was rumored they were overtrained, but it is believed they will all appear in the Pennsylvania game next Saturday. Jones and Bowditch, Harvard's best ends, have not been on the field for over two weeks.

It was announced at Princeton that the football game scheduled for next Saturday with the Orange Athletic Club had been canceled. This will give the team another day of comparative rest for light practice.

Despite the holiday, Columbia's football practice continued as usual and showed some encouraging features for the Brown game next Saturday. The 'Varsity got more ginger and dash into its play than it has shown during the last ten days. To the great crowds of students on the side lines this improvement came as a welcome surprise, but it is keenly realized that much more improvement must be manifested before Columbia can cope successfully with Brown.

The 'Varsity scored four touch-downs on a strong scrub team. Their tallies were made by fast offense and good defense. Stangland scored two touch-downs, one after a run of ninety yards, and Fisher and Duell one each. Goodman very neatly drop-kicked the 4 goals. Weekes, Smith, Thorpe, Shaw, Erb, and Wolff did not play, but nevertheless the team's defense was so good that, given the ball in the 'Varsity's fifteen-yard line, the scrub could advance it only two yards in four downs.

A new man, Richards, a former Yale tackle, appeared on the field, and was put on the scrub, where he played a good game, and once tackled Fisher neatly where the latter apparently had a clear field for a touch-down. Sladkus played at end, and seems likely to hold the position. The changes made in the 'Varsity on Monday were continued. The line-up was: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Duden; left guard, Brown; centre, Tomlinson; right guard, Alsberg; right tackle, Whitwell; right end, Sladkus; quarter back, Goodman; left half back, Fisher; right half back, Duell, and full back Stangland. Columbia's cripples do not improve, Thorpe, Smith, and Weekes all being in poor shape.

The Harvard undergraduates showed their enthusiasm over the Pennsylvania game by an impromptu concert in the large room of the Harvard Union before the thousand students crowded the place to the corridors. The practice to-day was poor, and although a host of coaches followed the players, the response was feeble.

Phil Stillman, George Stillman, and Burr Chamberlain were among the new coaches at Princeton. There was no secret practice, and the work was mainly an attempt to liven up the 'Varsity play. The veterans scored a touch-down by sharp rushes in the first half, but the scrubs were then given the ball, with Rockwell, the fast quarter back, in command, and they put up such a fast rushing game that they bucked the 'Varsity forty yards before the big fellows held them on downs. The slow work of the 'Varsity was discouraging. The light and fast second team fairly took them by surprise on almost every play. Shevlin, Kinney, Farmer, and Chadwick did not play. Whilhelmi and Coffin put up poor end games and were outplayed by Rafferty and Moorhead on punts. In the second half Coaches Brown, Stillman, and Cutten played on the scrub team.

The West Point result, while lost, was not absolutely discouraging to the coaches. The fact that Yale gained in all 180 yards by line bucking to West Point's 26 showed the superiority of the Yale attack, as well as the strength, under ordinary conditions, of the Yale line. That Yale could kick an average of 45 yards to West Point's average of 40 is also encouraging. At the beginning of the game Yale rushed the soldiers back 40 yards to a touch-down, had made 25 in the first part of the second half when Glass was offside and lost the ball for Yale, made 15 more just afterward, and at the end of the game had bucked a clear 85 yards when time was called.

On the other hand, West Point gained seven yards twice on plays around left end and through right guard, but at all other times had to be contented with one yard at a time. Yale held the soldiers for downs six times and were held three. The West Point touch-down was made from the seven-yard line, and was through Goss, who put up the only remarkably weak game in Yale's line. That Yale's two new ends, who have played but a week at the positions, did not allow any long end runs is regarded as most satisfactory, though Wilhelmi's poor tackling cost him the place to Rafferty. The only serious weakness in Yale's backfield was with Bowman, the freshman full back, whose line bucking was weak. When Farmer went in he was responsible for a good share of the last eighty-five-yard gain, and it is very probable that he will play that position in the big games.

Glass's off-side play, Goss's weak defense. Wilhelmi's poor left-end work, and Bowman's weak bucking were the worst features of Yale's game. The encouraging features were the terrific power shown by Yale in all the line plunges, the particularly strong work of Hogan at both defense and tackleback, the brilliant tackling of Shevlin at right end, and the strong line plunging of Chadwick and Ward. When it is taken into consideration that the two ends, left tackle, and full back were all new men at their places, three of them freshmen, and that both Goss and Glass were not in the best of shape, the Yale game was not unsatisfactory. At least the coaches said to-night that nothing happened that was serious and that could not be remedied by a hard week of drill.

Princeton's game with Cornell was a grievous disappointment, and this week will see some hard practice. It is the intention, however, not to start the hard work until Thursday, giving every one a chance to get rid of the bruises incurred in last Saturday's game. The canceling of the Orange game will give an opportunity for putting the men in the best of condition and brushing up the new plays that will be used against Yale. Fortunately no one was injured badly. R. McClave received a bruise on a shoulder muscle that will stiffen his arm for a day or two. He is the only one remaining full back of any plunging ability. He is hurdling the line in good shape, too.

Hart was decidedly off color, and a noticeable improvement was made when L. McClave was substituted. The latter and Foulke worked well together. Foulke is still keeping up his brilliant end-running. He is undoubtedly the most consistent ground-gainer on the team. His run of 47 yards in the Cornell game was the most sensational play of the match. Pearson, however, was the "find." For only four days' practice, his exhibition at quarter back was exceptional, and praise was given him from all sides.

Too much praise cannot be given to De Witt for his splendid work. Not only did he out-punt Brewster by many yards, but he outplayed the much-honored Capt. Warner. His kick of the first goal was from a very difficult angle, but was easily made. His try for a place kick from the forty-seven-yard line was on a straight line between the posts, but fell about eight feet short.

Princeton's line on the whole did not show up nearly so well as in the Columbia game. They were not so quick on the jump, and did not pull the runner along so well. Every effort now will be made to defeat Yale for the championship.

Fordham has begun earnest work for the Holy Cross game at Fordham on Saturday. The 'Varsity's defeat in last Saturday's game has not discouraged the men because of the fact that many substitutes played. The regular players were in no condition, and are being saved for the hardest contest of the season on Saturday with the Worcester players.

BROOKLYN H. S., 12; ERASMUS, 5.

Ten thousand people, representing every high school in Brooklyn, were present yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, to witness the annual football game between the elevens of the Brooklyn Boys' High School and the Erasmus Hall High School, which was won by the former. This game is the most important of the Long Island Interscholastic League series, and the winners have in the past four years won the championship. This year the teams were evenly matched, although Erasmus Hall played more former years players than did the High School.

In the first half High School kicked off to Erasmus, who worked the ball down to High School's fifteen-yard line, to lose it on downs. A fine exhibition of kicking followed, in which Horie of High School and O'Donohue of Erasmus divided honors. Finally High School secured the ball on her own twenty-five-yard line, and by a series of end and line plays, carried it over for a touch-down. Horie kicked the goal.

The second half opened with an exchange of punts, Erasmus finally securing the ball in the centre of the field. Then by a steady pounding of High School's line, it was carried to the fifteen-yard line, where O'Donohue kicked a goal.

After the next kick-off the ball was several times exchanged, High School finally braced and rushed it down for another score. Time was caleld with the ball in Erasmus's possession, on High School's ten-yard line. The final score was: High School, 12; Erasmus, 5.

The game was one of the best ever played in the Long Island League. Capt. Cummings of the High School eleven distinguished himself by his breaking through the opponents' line, and by his good gains with the ball. Line-up:

B. H. S., 12.	Position.	Erasmus, 5.
Pollard	Left end	Donovan
Lathrop	Left tackle	Foote
Cummings	Left guard	Tafel
Farrier	Centre	Hanson
Donnely	Right guard	Archer
Wilson	Right tackle	Earl
Gulbert	Right end	Robbins
Horie	Quarter back	O'Donohue
Farnham	Left half back	Bonsfield
Sides	Right half back	Davis
Gibson	Full back	Cassidy

Referee—Mr. Drakley, Crescent Athletic Club. Umpire—Mr. Pedloe. Linesmen—Messrs. Hart and Tafel. Timekeepers—Lewis and Sheldon. Time of halves, thirty-five minutes. Touch-downs—By Cummings and Lathrop. Goal from field—O'Donohue.

MOTOR CYCLES ON LONG RUN.

Fifteen of Thirty Starters Complete a Century Over Long Island Roads.

Thirty motor cyclists started from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, yesterday morning in the first century run for motor cycles ever held in this country, and fifteen finished inside the time limit of ten hours and thereby qualified for the medals offered by the New York Motor Cycle Club, which conducted the run. One other arrived just outside of the time limit, nine withdrew, and five had not been heard from at 8:30 o'clock last night.

Only one serious accident was reported, though there were several spills. A. P. Palmer of the Alpha Motor Cycle Club of Brooklyn ran into a rut near Valley Stream and was thrown into a ditch, cutting his temple and receiving a number of bruises. He was able to finish the run, but arrived too late to qualify for a medal. It was feared last night that some of the five who had not been heard from at a late hour would also have injuries to report.

The course of the run was from the Bedford Rest to Valley Stream, to Amityville, to Valley Stream again, to Amityville again, and back to the Bedford Rest. The first division was started at 9:15 A. M., and composed the following fourteen riders:

G. Miller, New York Motor Cycle Club; D. Miller, New York Motor Cycle Club; A. Schock, Jr., Alpha Motor Cycle Club; R. Douglass, New York Motor Cycle Club; C. Mankowski, New York Motor Cycle Club; H. Allman, New York Motor Cycle Club; James Farley, New York Motor Cycle Club; J. S. Glank, New York Motor Cycle Club; B. C. Warner, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; H. Jehle, unattached; Dr. D. L. Parker, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; W. D. Ready, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; J. R. Ready, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; E. W. Wyatt, Alpha Motor Cycle Club.

The fast division, which started at 10:10 A. M., included the following twelve riders:

G. P. Jenkins, New York Motor Cycle Club; S. W. Anderson, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; W. F. Dugan, New York Motor Cycle Club; F. P. Baker, unattached; A. P. Palmer, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; A. H. Worrall, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; H. P. McCreery, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; W. E. Fontaine, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; G. M. Fisher, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; C. P. Arnold, Alpha Motor Cycle Club; H. J. Shandal, New York Motor Cycle Club; W. H. Wray, Alpha Motor Cycle Club.

R. G. Betts, T. F. Thourot, W. R. Pitman, and E. J. Willis, all of the New York Motor Cycle Club, started at intervals between 10:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Willis drew a child in a trailer resembling a go-cart attachment, and the two Readys had

As the speed was limited to eight miles an hour through the towns on the route and fifteen miles an hour on the country road, a minimum time limit of eight hours was fixed, while the maximum time limit was ten hours. R. Douglass of the New York Motor Cycle Club and B. C. Warner of the Alpha Motor Cycle Club both finished immediately after the expiration of the minimum time limit at 5:15, and were followed at intervals by thirteen others before the time was up, at 7:15.

A. P. Palmer, who was the victim of the only serious accident reported, finished just too late to qualify. Nine others came in without completing the run, and Worrall, Pitman, Shandel, and the two Readys had not been heard from at a late hour last night.

Much amusement was created by the arrival of R. G. Betts of the New York Motor Cycle Club in Willis's trailer. Betts's wheel broke down near Valley Stream, and after being towed to that place by Fontaine he left the wheel there and completed the trip in Willis's trailer, carrying the latter's child on his lap.

The riders who completed the trip within the time limit with their clubs and division, were as follows:

Name and Club.	Division.
R. Douglass, New York	Fast
B. C. Warner, Alpha	Slow
J. Farley, New York	Slow
F. P. Baker, unattached	Fast
W. P. Dugan, New York	Fast
W. H. Wray, Alpha	Fast
S. W. Anderson, Alpha	Fast
David Miller, New York	Slow
C. Mankowski, New York	Slow
G. Miller, New York	Slow
H. Jehle, unattached	Slow
E. J. Willis, New York	Fast
W. E. Fontaine, Alpha	Fast
H. P. McCreery, Alpha	Fast
G. P. Jenkins, New York	Fast

BEAGLE FIELD TRIALS.

On Account of the Soft Weather the Dogs Have Difficulty in Following.

Bright, clear weather and a somewhat too warm sun greeted the owners and judges of beagles in the National Beagle Club's field trials yesterday. As on the previous day, the trials were made on William C. Whitney's Wheatley Hills estate near Westbrook, Long Island, but the dogs found considerable difficulty in following the scent, as the results were not quite so satisfactory as they were on Monday. A large number of people were present when the trials in Class A, for dogs of all ages, were resumed, and several members of the Meadow Brook Club, after having completed a brilliant run during the early forenoon, rode over and watched the beagles for several hours.

During the early morning hours the dogs scented fairly well, but after that, although the judges moved to several places, on and adjacent to Mr. Whitney's property, failed to locate a suitable spot, and finally wound up in a patch of brushwood. The first of the second trial races was between Rock Ridge Kennel's Fateless and Freeland, and the latter was much the better. Lottery and Guy Corbett were the next pair set down, and they gave the most interesting exhibition of the day. They drove the rabbits over open fields and lawns, and there was very little to choose between them. Dan D. and Rex M. made a good race, during which Dan D. ran truer to the trail than Rex M., and won. Nassau's Fabian was then tested alone for steadiness, and afterward Dan D. was given a similar trial. The judges then passed upon the dogs, giving first prize to Fabian and placing Dan D. second. Freeland and Rex M. divided third money, and Lottery was placed next in the order of merit. Freeland was declared by the experts to be a shady true fast hound, a good hunter with a nice voice, and is now champion of the class, having won the all-age open trials twice. Class AA, for bitches, all ages, over thirteen inches and not over fifteen inches, was then in order. The remainder of the day was taken up in this class, which will be finished this afternoon.

Victim of Chicago Football Accident.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Frederick Carton, fourteen years of age, died early to-day at the Chicago Hospital from injuries received from the collapse of the grand stand during the football game on Marshall Field last Saturday. Carton was internally injured, but it was not until last night that his condition became critical. This is the first fatality resulting from the accident.

ROCKAWAY'S POLO CUP

Close and Exciting Game on Van Cortlandt Park Field.

SQUADRON A'S TEAM DEFEATED

Large Crowd Applauds the Players in the Troopers' Last Match of the Fall Tournament.

Superiority of ponies and sheer dash and brilliancy in the last period won the polo match for the Rockaway Club team yesterday. They scored the victory by 9½ goals to 8, defeating the troopers of Squadron A in the final competition of the latter's open Fall tournament on the field at Van Cortlandt Park. Although the cavalrymen received a handicap of 3 goals at the start, the fast-riding polo men from Cedarhurst were able to overcome this advantage. Clean, speedy polo was played throughout the four fifteen-minute periods. It was fine sport, and the teams were heartily cheered from the side lines by the 7,000 spectators, who came in four-in-hands, drags, automobiles, and afoot. The victory gives into the possession of the Rockaway team the valuable cup offered by the commissioned officers of Squadron A. The teams that participated in the tournament were: Rockaway, Squadron A, First and Second Teams, and Westchester.

Both teams indulged in some preliminary practice before R. Cutting Lawrence, who acted as referee, lined the players in the centre of the field and tossed the ball well in between the ponies' hoofs. E. Colby, as No. 1, for the Squadron A team, made a splendid stroke with his mallet, and the ball bounded away from the Rockaway side. In the rush to follow the ball G. M. McMurty, No. 1, for Rockaway, spurred his pony through the line of riders. He got the ball and by passing it down along the side, assisted by Rene La Montagne, who crossed it to McMurty, when the latter had got into position in front of the goal, McMurty was successful in scoring the first goal one minute after the match began.

The Squadron ponies then began to show their mettle. They were at the start in every respect as speedy and intiligent as the fine string of little beasts that the veteran Patrick Fenton Collier had brought along as mounts for the Rockaway players. For nearly ten minutes it was a series of long chases after the ball. Up and down the field it was driven by the hard knocks of the mallets. Often Colby, Douglas, and Grace carried the ball up to the Rockaway goal, only to miss the stroke that would score by the narrowest of margins. The youthful La Montagne and P. F. Collier, the veteran, distinguished themselves in all of these close bits of work. The horsemanship of La Montagne was especially daring, and he hit the ball forcefully and true.

After many endeavors, Morgan Grace, the son of ex-Mayor Grace, managed to get the ball with a clear field ahead of him. He was fully equal to the moment of opportunity. By a series of long drives he sent the ball between the posts, while the other players raced madly behind him.

Rockaway had learned to be careful, and their best team work was brought into play, before Mr. Collier scored the next goal, the second for their side. In fact, luck seemed to be with the men from Long Island, for they had many narrow escapes, the ball frequently just missing their goal.

The first period ended with the Rockaways getting their handicap of 3 goals and the Squadron A men scoring once, which gave them a lead of 1 goal. At the beginning of the second period both teams tried all of their tricks. It was fierce, hot work, and the flanks of the little horses steamed from the many hard gallops. The playing was very open. Long carries and cross drives were the order, and these pleased the spectators immens

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Election over, professional Wall Street has lost another of its scarecrows, and business on the Stock Exchange may now proceed along normal lines.

Some recent railroad returns have shown that, despite the maintenance of gross earnings, there has been such a pull on expenses that profits have gone down, in a few cases quite heavily. The Street has naturally—very naturally, in its present mood—taken this development to heart. It is disappointing, discouraging, creates fears that though more has happened than was looked for, still more remains behind. Traders just now could not take a cheerful view of anything. The disposition has been to ignore every favorable feature and to focus attention upon every trifle that could be counted of the opposite character. Where these have not been large enough to make an impression what more easy than to do a little magnifying? The coal miners have returned to work.

For the larger part of five months this was the main thing that troubled the professional element. Now the trouble is over—the change counts for nothing. The good news is out. It makes no difference that a half dozen or more of our most important railroad companies, to say nothing of many more mining concerns, will now see business getting back to normal conditions and earnings recovering their recent losses. Nor does it signify that a threatened crisis has been averted to the reach of whose consequences the most hardy spirit would not have dared apply the gauge.

There were good reasons for indulging in feelings of alarm when money was getting out of reach, to add to the strike troubles in the situation. But even easy money, resulting from such indulgences as the financial community has never before known the Federal Treasury to make, fails not only to bring happiness but to disperse the gloom. This, however, is another piece of the good news out, hence it goes for naught on general principles.

To add to the troubles, the demands of labor, the threatenings of a general tie-up of the railroads, and topics of that kind have furnished fuel for the bear fire. The tie-up as a contingency, however, may as well be dismissed at once. The railroads have been in the money-making business for some years now, and it would be strange if railroad employes did not want more pay as their share of the prosperity which has been so largely enjoyed by owners and creditors of railroad property. Railroad share capital has come in for profits which have increased the return thereon more than 1 per cent. the past few years, and railroad officials are levelheaded enough to know that they would have a poor case with the public if they allowed operations to be held up by refusing some recognition to their employes. They have too much business to keep going, and shippers also have too much business to permit of such a development. It has nevertheless been made a good deal of, this labor agitation, and hints have not been lacking that labor is going to have things all its own way now that the miners have gone back to work on such terms.

The Street, therefore, while choosing to overlook the actual declaration of peace in the coal regions, the return to easy money, the more favorable signs as to our export trade, and the ever-present indications of the most active industrial conditions that ever prevailed, has not failed to open both eyes to the changes appearing in the course of earnings in some quarters and to the uprisings it professes to believe are possible among workers on railroads. It may be difficult to say which has been the feature most closely hugged to the heart of the professional bear—for the time being; but the disappearance of some railroad profits here and there has certainly not been left in the professional lumber room as unworthy of attention. Missouri Pacific started the bad feeling which has been produced, and Atchison added to it, reporting early in the week a loss of $267,276 for September, and a loss of $857,616 for the three months ending with that one.

By way of an offset, if not of encouragement, it may be mentioned that these decreases follow a gain last year of $432,691 for September and a gain of $1,616,412 for the quarter, and that they in turn followed gains of $214,513 and $884,748 for the periods named respectively for the previous year. If there were no prospects of improvement—if, in fact, the roads were likely to continue piling up losses—there would be reason for the cheerless view taken of the returns just submitted. But this is not the case. It may turn out for other roads as well as for Atchison that the immediate future will not be as brilliant as the like period a year ago. But it must not be forgotten that there is the largest corn crop on record yet to be moved and marketed, and that it will be worth something to the railroads as well as to the people who raised it.

Erie, of course, showed up with a comparatively poor statement, but all things considered with a remarkably fine one, sustaining a loss of only $50,151 in gross for September when in the coal business there was really nothing doing. This is a better test of conditions which will hold over as favorable than the test furnished by a larger decrease in net earnings due to passing influences. And Erie, by the way, had expansion of $392,227 in net earnings last year for September and $825,000 for the September quarter, against which this year's figures are lower by only $148,913 for the month and $589,564 for the three months.

Reading made what was expected for the late month—a bad showing. Every one knew it was coming, so no one was hurt by it.

But if there have been these indifferent statements there have been others of a very favorable character giving highly flattering indications. That put out by the Southern Railway is one where gross increases for September and the quarter were for exceedingly large amounts, $528,015 and $1,327,097, and where net gains were $108,834 and $297,778. Likewise St. Paul, whose exhibit for the month gives the gain in gross as $292,722 and the gain in net at $174,346. This company's gross and net totals have advanced $372,092 and $256,142 for September and the three months respectively. Wabash also presents quite encouraging returns, placing on top of its 1901 gains further improvement of $179,625 in gross and $45,438 in net for the late month and $566,141 in gross and $205,493 in net for the first quarter of the fiscal year. And among others Union Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Central of Georgia, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, and Minneapolis and St. Louis all call for favorable mention.

September a year ago, to put the case in a nutshell, was a splendid month for the railroads, one in which they made out even better as to net than as to gross, turning a large proportion of gross improvement into net improvement. And if we skip 1900, in which there was little change observable in the aggregate result, we come upon the month in 1899 when the upward trend was very violent, as it was in 1897. Thus, while September has a somewhat irregular record, it has three times in the past five years been conspicuous for its largely swollen totals of railroad profits, one of these being the late year. In that period, while a good many reports are still to come out making comparison therewith, it may be noted that besides the changes already alluded to the Pennsylvania's net went up $734,000, Northern Pacific gained $470,068, Lehigh Valley $368,014, Canadian Pacific $294,032, Union Pacific $226,171, Baltimore and Ohio $192,022, Seaboard Air Line $184,403, Jersey Central $180,234, St. Louis and San Francisco $119,611, Rock Island $118,831, Northern Pacific $104,500, and a number of other gains stretched down from the hundred-thousand-dollar mark.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was very plentiful yesterday, and a considerable amount was repaid to the Bank of England. Discount rates were, as was to be expected, very dull again.

The Stock Exchange was less active, but on the whole the tone was good, owing to the firmness of consols, which were in demand partly for Continental account. A considerable amount of consols recently sold to Americans is now placed in fairly strong hands, and there is consequently more of a disposition to buy.

Home rails reacted. Foreigns were rather dull.

American rails were firm, and a small business was done at prices above Wall Street parity. The last quotations of the day were not quite the best, owing to some arbitrage selling, but the list shows a majority of rises on the balance.

The general mining market was quiet and dull.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Money was in good demand to-day, but the tone was fairly easy. Government disbursements increased the supply of funds. Discounts were fractionally easier.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was firm, and there was moderate business. Consols were strong but inactive. Home railway shares were buoyant, but later reacted slightly on profit taking. Americans were irregular and colorless, with quotations largely nominal in view of the holiday in New York. The close was quiet. Grand Trunk improved on good traffic returns. Kafirs hardened. Rio Tintos were strong.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 7-16; consols for account, 93 11-16; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90¾; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 100½; Canadian Pacific, 139½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 51; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193½; De Beers deferred, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 45⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 39¼; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 75¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33¾; Pennsylvania, 63¾; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 34½; Reading first preferred, 85; Reading second preferred, 39¾; Southern Railway, 38¾; Southern Railway preferred, 96; Southern Pacific, 72⅜; Union Pacific, 107¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 34½; Wabash preferred, 49; Spanish 4s, 86⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 23½d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 32.50; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Business to-day on the Bourse was generally quiet, but firm. Government bonds were firm, and Spanish securities advanced. Turkish bonds were firm on the Lorando and Tubini debt settlement. Kafirs were favorably influenced by good reports from the gold fields. De Beers were in demand toward the close. Spanish fours were offered for sale on an unconfirmed rumor that Prime Minister Sagasta was dead. The close was irregular. Industrials and copper shares eased off.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 17½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 12½c. for checks.

Spanish fours, 87.30.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Trading on the Boerse to-day showed a generally firmer tone. Bank shares were good on expectation of new financial transactions, especially with Turkey. Mine shares were harder, the coal syndicate's reduction in prices being smaller than had been expected. Spanish fours were considerably higher on Paris advices. Canadian Pacific was somewhat firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement,) 3½ per cent. Three months bills, 3 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$205,937,384
Gold	111,939,507
Silver	4,990,792
United States notes	2,716,563
Treasury notes of 1890	71,144
National banknotes	13,369,694
Total receipts this day	1,244,849
Total receipts this month	5,359,487
Total receipts this year	203,222,634
Total expenditures this day	1,810,000
Total expenditures this month	5,800,000
Total expenditures this year	190,125,909
Deposits in National banks	148,753,037
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	439,140
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	290,364
Customs	866,210
Miscellaneous	88,274

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$367,586,569
Silver dollars	467,437,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,162,399
Silver bullion of 1890	24,556,601
Total	$860,742,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$367,586,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,437,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,719,000
Total	$860,742,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$89,258,737
Gold certificates	22,653,750
Silver coin and bullion	3,101,167
Silver certificates	3,879,025
United States notes	2,716,563
Other assets	21,152,436
Total in Treasury	$142,789,300
Deposits in National banks	148,753,037
Total	$291,542,338
Current liabilities	85,554,953
Available cash balance	$205,987,384

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,912,108.33
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS & BONDS.
Orders executed for Cash or on Margin.
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks Dealt in.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway,
234 Fifth Avenue.
HARLEM BRANCH,
100 West 125th St.
B. L. ALLEN, Manager.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2nd Vice-President.
WM. B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
F. G. KING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JULIAN M. GERARD, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.

OHIO & INDIANA GAS BONDS
INDIANA NATURAL & ILLUMINATING GAS BONDS
DEALT IN.
WM. E. NICHOLS & CO.
Tel. 3383 Cortlandt. 15 WALL STREET.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—There was little in the money situation to-day to command attention. The business was of small proportions, as was to be expected on a holiday. Rates were nominal, and unchanged from previous quotations.

Clearing House exchanges, $37,917,309. Balances, $2,990,044.

Big Shipment of Wool from Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 4.—Capt. Charles Schreiner of Kerrville, Texas, to-day shipped 700,000 pounds of wool, consigned to New York and Boston firms. It is said to be the largest single shipment of wool ever made from Texas.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
5 shs. Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co.
$4.50 Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Real Estate Tax Certf.
20 shs. Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
254,000 shs. Davidson Gold Mining Co.
6 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
12 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. Co.
5 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
18 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
$4,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. 1st 7s, 1907, Registd.
$1,000 Georgia Pacific R. R. 1st 6s, 1922.
$5,000 Pennsylvania R. R. 4 p. c. R. E. Purchase Mtg., 1923.
$2,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Genl. Bds., 1944.
$300 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st 7s, 1914.
1 sh. Corn Exchange Bank.
60 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Kings County Trust Co.
28 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$25,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 1st 4s, 1920.
$4,500 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Registd. Consols.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line R. R. Income A M'g. 5s, 1946
10 shs. First National Bank.
25 shs. National City Bank.
52 shs. National Park Bank.
12½ shs. The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore.
6 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
48 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. People's Trust Co.
$5,000 Judge Co. Class A 4 p. c. Purchase Money Bds.
150 shs. Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co.
50 shs. American Press Association.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Pfd.
5 shs. First Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
5 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
30 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
$25,000 N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Convt. 4 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
1 sh. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
56 shs. New England Piano Co. Class A Pfd.
$82,000 New York City 3½ p. c. Gold Exempt. Reg. Bds., 1942.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
300 shs. Allis-Chalmers Co. Pfd.
100 shs. Chic. & Northwestern Ry. Co. Pfd.
39 shs. American Machine & Ordnance Co. Pfd.
39 shs. American Machine & Ordnance Co. com.
6 shs. International Banking Corp.
26 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Pfd.
6 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd. & $60 scrip.
27 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d Pfd. & $50 scrip.
27 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common & $50 scrip.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

336	934	1636	2464	3296	4311	4776	5372	6692	7141
411	960	1727	2482	3318	4313	4833	5505	6750	7164
495	961	1751	2635	3325	4351	4973	5599	6753	7221
507	1034	1775	2759	3445	4361	5002	5603	6790	7245
627	1092	1782	2836	3477	4413	5015	5673	6821	7251
739	1132	1801	2955	3496	4416	5047	5704	6829	7393
793	1144	1811	2973	3547	4439	5074	6014	6833	7414
795	1156	1951	2975	3806	4468	5222	6220	6834	7444
797	1159	1961	2978	3944	4501	5227	6224	6907	7568
818	1168	1970	2983	3978	4545	5243	6541	6941	7674
851	1172	1976	3018	4068	4611	5254	6545	6953	7693
852	1333	2131	3169	4138	4618	5330	6554	6965	7824
869	1482	2132	3223	4223	4663	5331	6559	6972	7905
882	1569	2170	3239	4224	4671	5366	6655	7097	7922
893	1579	2174	3262	4232	4682	5371	6686	7130	8026

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 85 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

19	852	1199	1507	1892	2167	3070	3502	
59	890	1206	1508	1937	2346	3164	3510	
136	891	1219	1516	1960	2356	3235	3644	
313	903	1224	1622	1982	2628	3254	3672	
324	1020	1263	1713	1983	2630	3257	3801	
341	1092	1267	1738	2013	2734	3340	3877	
679	1094	1339	1767	2042	2758	3342	3902	
699	1098	1426	1770	2100	2960	3364	3915	
739	1102	1454	1788	2126	2976	3367		
748	1143	1466	1805	2127	3022	3468		
771	1184	1477	1874	2166	3057	3488		

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 27th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
OF
The Distilling Company of America.

Proposals for the sale of $500,000 Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of The Distilling Company of America, due January 1st, 1931, will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before the **15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902,** and payment for the bonds accepted will be made on December 8th, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. 30 Coleman St., London, E.C. Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

New York, October 31, 1902.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for

Preferred and Common Stock
OF THE
Southern Railway Company

Holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued by or in behalf of the Voting Trustees under the Agreement made October 15, 1894, by and between C. H. Coster, George Sherman, and Anthony J. Thomas, a Committee under a certain Plan for the Reorganization of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company and its subordinate companies, parties of the first part, and J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Lanier, and George F. Baker, (therein called the "Voting Trustees,") parties of the second part, are hereby notified that upon the payment of the dividend of two and one-half per cent. upon the preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company, payable October 31, 1902, the operation of the said Voting Trust Agreement of October 15, 1894, will cease and determine, except as to, and in respect of, all stock represented by any Stock Trust Certificate issued under said Agreement which shall have been stamped as assenting to the extension thereof under the Extension Agreement of August 27, 1902.

From and after that date, namely OCTOBER 31, 1902, no STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATE issued under said agreement of October 15, 1894, and NOT STAMPED AS EXTENDED under the agreement of August 27, 1902, will be TRANSFERRED OR TRANSFERABLE; and by reason of the termination of said Agreement as above stated, the only right of holders of such non-extended and unstamped certificates will be upon surrender thereof at the office of the Agents for the Voting Trustees, Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., NO. 23 WALL STREET, in the City of New York, to receive a certificate or certificates for fully-paid shares of $100 each in the Capital Stock of the Southern Railway Company, of the class and for the amount specified in such unstamped Stock Trust Certificate; but holders desiring to retain their Stock Trust Certificates may have the certificates stamped as above and will then be entitled to retain the same.

The Extension Agreement of August 27, 1902, having become operative by the stamping thereunder of a majority of said Stock Trust Certificates, the undersigned, acting under the authority conferred upon them by said Extension Agreement, have determined that said Extension Agreement shall terminate on OCTOBER 15, 1907, and that delivery of stock certificates in exchange for said stamped Stock Trust Certificates shall be made on that date, without prejudice, however, to the right of the Voting Trustees in their discretion to cause delivery to be made at an earlier date.

In view of the fact that a majority of the outstanding Stock Trust Certificates has already been stamped as assenting to the Voting Trust Extension, the Voting Trustees have no hesitation in stating that they believe it is for the best interests of the Company and therefore of the holders of the remaining Stock Trust Certificates that the same be promptly stamped as assenting to the extension of the Voting Trust above mentioned, instead of being surrendered.

However, holders of unstamped Stock Trust Certificates have the option of adopting whichever course they prefer, and are therefore requested to present their Stock Trust Certificates at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on and after November 1, 1902, either to be stamped as assenting to the extension of the Voting Trust above mentioned, or to be surrendered in exchange for Southern Railway Company Stock Certificates, as above set forth.

All unstamped Stock Trust Certificates surrendered for exchange must be properly endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof.

As stated above, owing to the termination of the original agreement of October 15, 1894, the Voting Trustees have no power to issue new unstamped Stock Trust Certificates and therefore the TRANSFER BOOKS FOR SUCH UNSTAMPED CERTIFICATES WILL BE FINALLY CLOSED FROM AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
GEORGE F. BAKER, } Voting Trustees.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the transfer books for unstamped Stock Trust Certificates having been finally closed, the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, are not authorized to make any further transfers of such unstamped Stock Trust Certificates.

Holders of such unstamped Stock Trust Certificates may, however, present the same to be stamped as assenting to the Extension Agreement of August 27, 1902, and they will thereupon be again transferable under the terms of that Agreement. Holders not desiring to unite in such Extension Agreement may surrender their unstamped Stock Trust Certificates and receive in exchange therefor certificates of stock of the Southern Railway Company as stated in said notice. In case the amount of Southern Railway Company stock that may be issued on such exchange is sufficient to warrant an application to list the same on the New York Stock Exchange, such application will be made in due course.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, November 1, 1902.

NEW YORK CITY 3½%
GOLD EXEMPT BONDS
$6,500,000 Payable Nov., 1952
$1,000,000 Payable Nov., 1942
TO BE SOLD TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope, **Two per cent. of par value bid** for, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City, must accompany bid. This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders, if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York
280 Broadway, New York

CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST CO.,
Chamber of Commerce Building,
59-65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,022,238 85

Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-President. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-President.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,	JAMES STILLMAN,	JAMES H. HYDE,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD,	ANTHONY N. BRADY,	WM. H. McINTYRE,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,	JAMES N. JARVIE,	E. W. COGGESHALL,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,	JAMES H. POST,	WILLIAM A. NASH,
C. G. HAVEN,	ERNEST EHRMANN,	MICHAEL COLEMAN,
HUGH J. GRANT,		HENRY MORGENTHAU.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY
88 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $5,373,061

OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President;
James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer;
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; Eugene E. Varet, Asst. Secret'y; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	G. G. Haven,	Joseph Larocque,	Samuel Rea,
George F. Baker,	Joseph C. Hendrix,	D. O. Mills,	Elihu Root,
Edward J. Berwind,	Abram S. Hewitt,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
James B. Duke,	Walter S. Johnston,	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Henry M. Flagler,	A. D. Juilliard,	George Foster Peabody,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, G. G. HAVEN, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
THOMAS F. RYAN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
EDWARD J. BERWIND. JAMES N. JARVIE. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. E. Cammann, V.-Pres. E. W. Bolcher, Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred'k Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer.
Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

Lincoln Trust Company
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry R. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. R. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY,
83 and 85 Montgomery St.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
CAPITAL, $200,000. DEPOSITS, $5,000,000.
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $700,000.
Transacts a General Banking Business. Allows interest on deposits subject to check. Issues Interest-bearing Certificates of Deposit.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
416 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Francis Burton Harrison Buys New Fifth Avenue Building.

Price Said to be $725,000—Other Dealings by Brokers—Broadway Apartment House at Auction.

Francis Burton Harrison, who was a Congressional candidate in the Thirteenth District, has bought Aeolian Hall, a new twelve-story structure on the west side of Fifth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street. The building is occupied by the Aeolian Company under a twenty-one years' lease at an annual net rental of $36,000. The price paid for the property by Mr. Harrison, it is understood, is one upon which the rental will yield a 5 per cent. return, or about $725,000. The building adjoins the new banking house of the Knickerbocker Trust Company at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The sellers of the property are a corporation known as Number Sixty-eight William Street, a company subsidiary to the New York Realty Corporation prior to the merging of the latter in the United States Realty and Construction Company. The sale was negotiated by the McVickar Realty Trust Company.

It is reported that John Bannon has sold the seven-story apartment house, known as the Jerome, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 148 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 75.11, taking in part payment lots on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Max Marx has resold to Isaac Levy the five-story flat, 10 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, which he recently acquired in a trade from Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley.

S. Cowen reports that he has sold for a Mr. Lyons the property 2,193 Fifth Avenue. G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for G. Lordi, for $11,200, 212 East Ninety-seventh Street; also, for A. Brusy a lot on West Farms Road, near Boone Street, for $2,000. The same firm has leased for Henry E. Stevens & Son the two six-story tenements 63 to 67 Downing Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.1 by 99.1 by 100.11 by 103.3, seven-story apartment house. Due on judgment, $206,672.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, Assistant Surgeon, will report for temporary duty at the general hospital at San Francisco.

Major Jerome Walker, Paymaster, will proceed to Chattanooga for temporary duty.

Chaplain Bernard Kelly, Tenth Infantry, now at San Francisco, will proceed to his home to await retirement.

Leave granted Capt. Will T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Capt. William M. Crofton, Commissary, First Infantry, will join his regiment.

Contract Surgeon Richard J. Price, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Bayard for treatment.

First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, will report for temporary duty at the general hospital, San Francisco.

First Lieut. A. I. Harrison, Twenty-first Infantry, now at Kansas City, will proceed to Fort Snelling as witness before the general court-martial at that place.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for the examination of officers for promotion, is dissolved.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright to investigate and report on the epidemic of typhoid fever among the troops quartered at that post.

The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., is dissolved.

A general court martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., at 11 o'clock Nov. 5 for trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail:

CAPTAINS.

Cornelius D. Wilcox, Artillery Corps.
Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry.
George F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry.
James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers.
Mortimer O. Bigelow, Eighth Cavalry.
Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps.
Robert E. Calian, Artillery Corps.
Clarence H. McNeil, Artillery Corps.
Johnson Hagood, Artillery Corps.
John B. Christian, Ninth Cavalry.
John K. Moore, Fifteenth Infantry.
Claude H. Miller, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
First Lieut. Francis H. Hope, Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frederick W. Walstaetter, Corps of Engineers. Judge Advocate.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan for examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Eugene V. Bissell, First Cavalry, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 3.

The following-named officers of the Volunteer Service, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons now at San Francisco, are honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 9, their services being no longer required:

MAJORS.

Thomas B. Anderson.
Robert P. Robins.
Charles E. Andrews.
Frank H. Titus.

CAPTAINS.

George W. Daywalt.
James K. Stockard.
Clarence H. Long.
George K. Sims.
William Alden.
Willis J. Raynor.

Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General of the army in Washington, and on expiration of leave will join his regiment.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Homer W. Wheeler, to the Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallem, to the Fifth Cavalry, Troop G.

George A. Derbyshire is discharged as First Lieutenant of the Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry by reason of his acceptance on Oct. 31 of an appointment as Second Lieutenant of Infantry, United States Army.

Navy.

Capt. B. H. McCalla is ordered to San Francisco as President of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Lieut. Commander E. Simpson is commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. Commander J. L. Purcell is commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Lieut. Commander W. C. P. Muir is commissioned from Sept. 23, 1902.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Arrivals:
The Cincinnati and Vixen at Norfolk.
The Fortune at New York.
The Essex at Portsmouth, N. H.
The Wilmington at Amur.
The Lebanon at Lambert's Point.
The Decatur at Key West.
Sailings:
The Adams, Mare Island, for San Diego.
The Nero, Malta, for Colombo.
The Monongahela, Fort Monroe, for New York.
The Albany, Villefranche, for Algiers.
The Illinois, Villefranche, for Porto Grande.
The De Long, New York, for Norfolk.
The Commandant, San Juan, reports the Montgomery out of quarantine, and that she will be ready for sea Friday.

The Texas was placed in commission at Norfolk and the Newark was commissioned at Boston yesterday.

COMMERCIAL WORLD.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Spot—Moderate business done; prices unchanged; American middling, 4.66. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,100 American. Receipts, 35,000 bales, including 31,400 American. Futures opened easier and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.42, buyer; November and December, 4.39, buyer; December and January, 4.38, seller; January and February, 4.36, buyer; February and March, 4.36, seller; March and April, 4.36, seller; April and May, 4.36, seller; May and June, 4.38, seller; June and July, 4.35, buyer; July and August, 4.35, seller.

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Northern Spring, 6s 7d; No. 2 red Western Winter, 5s 9d; No. 1 California, 6s 5½d. Futures quiet; December, 5s 10¼d; March, 5s 10½d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 5s 8d; futures quiet; January, 4s 2¾d; March, 4s 3d.

NAVAL STORES.—SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 4.—Turpentine, 52c; receipts, 916 casks; sales, 494 casks; exports, 760 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,794 bbls; sales, 1,686 bbls; exports, 760 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.55; H, $1.75; I, $2; K, $2.50; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 16 casks. Resin—$1.25@$1.30; receipts, 241 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.70@$3; receipts, 70 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 84 bbls.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Supreme Court of the United States [illegible] Gunn et al. vs. Barry et al.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiffs.

63—Rudolph Helwig vs. the United States.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant.

68—John S. Swann et al., trustees, &c., vs. the State of West Virginia.—Leave granted to file brief in behalf of certain interested parties.

66—John H. Evans, receiver, &c., vs. A. J. Nellis.—Argued for defendant and submitted for plaintiff.

67—Union and Planters' Bank of Memphis, Tenn., vs. City of Memphis, &c.—Passed to be heard with No. 221 as one case.

Adjourned until to-morrow. Day call for Wednesday, Nov. 5, will be: Nos. 331, (and 332,) 341, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, (and 74,) 75, 77, and 78.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

42 Minutes from 42d St., the Business Centre of Manhattan; on the Harlem Railroad.

VALHALLA

The New Name for KENSICO.

North, the direction in which the greatest improvements and increases of values have always occurred. Here is a property accessible to New York business men with no crowding or delays, where we are selling lots, plots and acres at astonishingly low prices, for instance:

LOTS AT $25. $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY.
½ ACRES AT $200. $7 DOWN $7 MONTHLY.
ACRES AT $300. $12 DOWN $12 MONTHLY.

A FEW AT HIGHER PRICES.

The property is within eight minutes' walk of the station along Broadway, which is handsomely macadamized. Broadway is the main street to White Plains, on which a trolley is projected.

COMMUTATION 11 CENTS. FREQUENT TRAINS.

We purchased this property at such low figures that we are able to give the public an opportunity to secure acre plots in Westchester County at prices lower than anything of equal value can be purchased anywhere within a radius of several miles.

FREE EXCURSIONS DAILY.

(Except Sunday) at 11:25 and 2:08; any other time by appointment.
Free Tickets; Information, etc., at our office, two blocks from the depot.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 Fifth Ave., N. E. Corner 42d St., New York City.

Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1½ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
Offer for Sale
In the 5th Ave. Section

A Four Per Cent. Mortgage

Usually represents about one-half the property's value. But we have a fine full-width house in the 60's, near Fifth Avenue, that we can sell for only $25,000 over a mortgage of $100,000 at 4 per cent. Positively cheap.

Of the New Houses On Murray Hill

We feel that one deserves special recommendation. It is full width, extra deep, and conscientiously built. You can buy it for $135,000, and you can't find another as good for the price.

Remodeled American Basement.

In the middle 60's, near Madison Ave. Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect, which owner has authorized us to offer for sale at $85,000.

Extra-wide. In 60's, near Madison.

Remodeled 5-story American basement on full depth lot, in one of best residential streets north of 59th St. Asking $125,000.

Asking $30,000. In the lower 70's.

Near Park Ave., for a 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17 feet wide, with three-story extension. Excellent rear. Our instructions are to submit every reasonable offer.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park av., three story brown stone, 18 foot, splendid block.... $20,500
92d, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; price very low 26,500
91st, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order 35,000
82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession 50,000
76th, near 5th av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000
79th, near Madison av., 22 foot..... 80,000
64th, near 5th av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money 125,000

Complete list, inside prices, particulars.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A SNAP BARGAIN
FOR QUICK BUYER.

$9,000 will purchase two very choice west side single flats above 72d St. Size, 45.6x102.2. Recently foreclosed by mortgagee, who will sell at a positive sacrifice before taking title. Rentals, $6,100. Particulars to bona fide purchasers only. Bert G. Faulhaber, Exclusive Agent, No. 7 East 42d Street.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner.

Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St.; $20,500; rents, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Worth $20,000, asking $16,000; large private house; 19th St., near 3d. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000; rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement house; 21st St., 2d Av.; full lot; price, $15,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

125th St., Near Amsterdam. | 3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

151st St., Near B'way. | 5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., CORNER. | 7-story elevator apt. house. Mtg. 4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8TH AV., CORNER below 116th St. | 5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store, Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX. | 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up-to-date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Bronx.

Attention.—$6,500 buys 10-room cottage; all modern improvements; 37x137; residential section Fordham. JOHN REISS, 2,518 Webster Av., near Pelham Av. Open Sundays.

Great Bargain—Plot, 65x85; worth $12,000; price, $9,500; give buyer 11-room house to put on it. JOHN REISS, 921 Melrose Av.; open Sundays.

$375 Each.—Two lots, near trolley, proposed "L" extension; easy payments. FOLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Pretty seven-room new house; near "L" station; $3,000; easy payments. FOLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Cottage, 6 rooms and bath, near rapid transit, Bronx Borough; $300 cash. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
William J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,
The Choice And Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5-story stone and brick business building with plot of land,
No. 447 BROADWAY,
running through to and being
No 24 Mercer Street,
between Howard and Grand Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to William Mitchell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Trustees' Sale
by the order of Franklin L. Gunther and John Clinton Gray, Esqs., Trustees,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
6-story stone and brick building with lot,
No. 53 Greene Street,
between Grand and Broome Streets,
5-story stone and brick building with lot,
No. 48 Dey Street,
between Church and Greenwich Sts.

For maps, etc., apply to Perkins & Jackson, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, AUCT'R.,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1902,
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of JACOB EIDT and VALENTINE FESER, Esqs., Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM N. STERNKOPF, dec'd.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
187 and 189 MOTT STREET,
BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS.,
two 5-story and cellar brick stables; size of each 25x100.

½ INTEREST 252 WEST 20TH ST.,
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVES.,
6-story brick and stone tenement; size of lot 25x86x irreg.

419 EAST 50TH ST.,
BETWEEN 1ST AVE. AND BEEKMAN PL.,
4-story and bas't dwelling; size of lot 20x100.
FREDERICK C. STEFFEN, Esq., Atty., 271 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

VINCENT A. RYAN, AUCT'R.,
will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under direction of LINUS A. GOULD, Esq., Ref.,

N. E. COR. 3D AV. AND 109TH ST.,
four-story brick tenement, with store; size 19.11x74.

201 AND 203 EAST 109TH ST.,
BETWEEN 2D AND 9D AVES.,
two 4-story brick dwellings; size of each 18x100.11.

N. E. COR. 126TH ST. AND 3D AV. AND 2,323-5-7-9 3D AV.,
five 4-story brick tenements, with stores; size of lots 19.6 to 21x76.

207-9-11-13-15-17-19-21 EAST 126TH ST.,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.,
eight three-story and basement brick dwellings; size of each 16x99.11.

L. J. D'AUBY, Esq., Atty., 86 Worth St.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

S. GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
At auction, of choice and valuable lots.
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave. & 171st St.
N. W. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 173d St.
S. E. Cor. Audubon Ave. & 184th St.
AND ALSO,
Three lots on Marble Hill, Terrace View Ave. and Teunissen Place, near the Harlem Ship Canal,
AT
NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
111 Broadway, N. Y.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon.
For maps and further particulars, apply to S. Goldsticker, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.
HENRY WEALD, Auctioneer
will sell at auction Wednesday, November 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By Order of Executors.
JEROME AND TOWNSEND AVES.
and East 176th St.
Fine plot of 14 lots; rare opportunity for Builders and Investors.
M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys, 102 Chambers St.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

First-class hotel; fine condition; newly furnished; owner being interested in neighborhood will sell to acceptable party only; satisfactory reasons for selling; no brokers. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

200 acres; 12-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen! Island, about 4 acres; 300 feet causeway; would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—Gentleman's home; 50 acres rich land, large buildings, stock, crops; possession; price, $2,950; terms very easy; bargain; near village. Clark & Son, Dover, Del.

For Sale—Two mills, cheap, with splendid water power; in the Village of Stafford Springs, Ct. For particulars, write to J. S. Smiledge, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hotel in Catskills; 1,500 feet elevation; 70 rooms; modern improvements; pure water; for sale at half cost. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Noroton, Conn.—House, barn, 6 acres; near station; $4,500. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

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MORSEMERE
on the Plateau of the Palisades.

Is to-day in the public eye as a
RARE OPPORTUNITY
for buying an up-to-date suburban home. A number now ready. Plots 100x125. All improvements. 1,000 fine building plots just opened. Suitable terms. Free ticket.

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COME To-day, Saturday or Sunday. Make your selection of lots. Lots one hundred and fifty (150) dollars and up. Value sure to double within a year. Forty-five minutes from City Hall, soon to be thirty minutes. Forty trains daily. Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. R. R. station on the property.
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DO YOU OWN A LOT? I WILL LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD. EMIL ASCHER, 10 UNION SQUARE.

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FOR QUICK BUYER THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT $1,500 LESS THAN THE TITLE COMPANY'S APPRAISAL. NEW HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT; HARDWOOD TRIM; DOUBLE HARDWOOD FLOORS; STEAM HEAT AND RUNNING WATER IN ALL SLEEPING ROOMS. CHOICEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH.
DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVE.,
Near Clarkson St. Tel. 723 Flatbush.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH
JUST FINISHED
Three more of our very artistic houses, absolutely up-to-date, richly decorated. Ready to move into to-morrow without the expenditure of a cent. Large lots, beautiful location, no assessments, easy terms. Don't wait. Go out to-day.

Twenty-two minutes from Park Row by Electric "L," Flatbush Trains, or Smith St., Franklin Av., or Flatbush Av. trolley. Leave all trains at Beverly Road, right at our office.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner.
257 Broadway, New York.

DITMAS PARK
FLATBUSH.

We cannot offer you as many completed residences at this time as the owners of many other properties are doing. WE HAVE LATELY SOLD TEN SUCH DWELLINGS and we will be compelled to keep you waiting until we can build more, which we are now doing.

It is perhaps your good fortune, however, that owing to special circumstances we can offer you one very attractive residence of twelve rooms, DECORATED THROUGHOUT, and finished in hardwoods, with steam heating, best of plumbing, and all that goes to make a desirable residence. It is unfortunate for the party who built this house, but you can purchase it this week for $10,500. It is on a large plot, A STREET THAT IS WELL BUILT UP, and it cannot be duplicated for the money. It is ready for you to move into and you will find it satisfactory.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
L. H. Pounds, President.
OUR ONLY OFFICE is on the property, Dorchester Road and East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

SLOCUM PARK.

The best improved property in the market. Houses going up like magic. Buy here, where improvements are already made and paid for. NO ASSESSMENTS. Come out to-day and take advantage of our special Bargain Prices. This property must be seen to be appreciated. TERMS $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Titles guaranteed. Remember, a FIVE-CENT FARE direct to our property by FIVE DIFFERENT CAR LINES. A few choice business lots, good corners. Special bargains this week.

Take Smith Street car from bridge. Brooklynites take Smith, De Kalb, or Franklin Avenue cars. Get off at Ave. P.; also take Kings Co. L, Brighton Beach Div., to King's Highway, CONEY ISLAND AVE. AND AVENUE P, BROOKLYN.

West Side.—FLATBUSH.—Park Section. BUILT FOR $8,000. FOR GENTLEMAN WHO FAILED IN BUSINESS. Never occupied. MUST SELL IT. PRICE, $7,200. TERMS, $500 CASH and $45.00 MONTHLY, pays all, or $300 NOW and $200 MAY 1ST. No other payments until May 1st.

VERY PRETTY, NEW DETACHED HOUSE. Hall, Parlor, Library, Dining Room, and Kitchen, 10 Rooms, Bath, and BILLIARD ROOM. This house should be seen if you are looking to buy. It contains many attractions. Is positively as represented. Oak trim. Lavishly Decorated. Large Grounds. In finest part of FLATBUSH. All improvements in. Street. Fine trees. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, PRICE, $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES, DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAFTER, 700 East 22d St., B'klyn.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to BOERUM & HENRY, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

159 FEET FROM FIRST STREET PROSPECT PARK
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have three tenements in 110th St. and two on 1st Av., near new bridge; small mortgages; will exchange equity for seven-story apartment house not too heavily mortgaged and some cash. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE VICTORIA.
Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. Rents, $30 to $50.
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

West Point, Kauneonga,
326-338 WEST 951H ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.
The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
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New High-class Elevator Apartment House
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
5,6,7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $760. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

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76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
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501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

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2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under lease; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; trained attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

The El Dorado,
Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.
Magnificent fire-proof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
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(Owner and Builder, on premises.)

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
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318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath:
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

THE RUTHERFORD
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suits of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, electric lighting, etc. Rents, $33 to $45. Pamphlets on application.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE UNADILLA,
128 West 11th Street. Six rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 and $65.00. Janitor on premises.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NO. 6 SOUTH.
Corner apartment; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat; $50.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 503 West 112th St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor, or Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—1,257 3d Av., near 72d St.; first flat; 25-foot single house; 6 rooms; rent, $28. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,161 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Opposite Hotel Marie Antoinette, 126 West 66th St., seven and bath; very choice; large; convenient location; $55.

252 5th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

Riverside Drive apartment, eight and nine rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; telephone; reasonable. 127, near 85th St.

Must sublet large 8-room apartment, West 83d St., $75 month. K., Box 144 Times.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; gas; $10. 540 West 53d St.

18th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; fourth floor; fireproof.

5th Av., 2,169.—Top flat; $16.60; 5 fine, large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $740. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Executor's Sale.—Large corner double brick house; best central business corner; 100,000 people live around it; desirable for grocery, meat, and fruit department store, or hotel, in Newark, N. J.; $40,000; worth $50,000. Address Executor, Box K 160 New York Times Office.

Splendid location, Maplewood, N. J., 15 miles out on D., L. & W. R. R.; new house, nine rooms and bath, open plumbing, all improvements; price moderate; easy terms. Owner, Room 1,201, 302 Broadway, New York.

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The results attained by this Company are primarily due to the fact that it is a Company of Workers. Its control and management are not vested in any group of financiers, but it stands for the highest proficiency in the trade of handling steel and stone and men and means to practical purpose in the construction of buildings with speed and economy.

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Building Construction,
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37 Liberty Street, New York,
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Capital and Surplus, - $3,500,000
Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

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including BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR, 537-9 BROADWAY - 110 MERCER ST.
Apply to
BERGEN & DYKMAN,
189 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Hall to rent.—Select concerts, society meetings or lectures, piano, morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-03. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

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From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz.Nov.18, 8 AM|Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
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From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
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Blucher.Nov. 15, 10 AM|Waldersee.Nov.29, 5 AM
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S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
from N. Y. Feb'y 3, 1903,
for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa,
at Special Rates.
Palatia....Nov. 22, 2 PM|Pretoria..Jan. 12, 2 PM
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Trave and Lahn do not call at Algiers.
*A. Vict'a.Nov.15, 11 AM|*Trave, Jan. 17, 11 AM
†Trave, Nov. 22, 10 AM|†Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 AM
†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM|†Trave, Feb. 28, 9 AM
Return tickets available by the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
A MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

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St. Louis.Nov. 12, 10 AM|St. Paul..Nov. 26, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kensington,Nov.8, 10 AM|Vaderland.Nov.22,10 AM
Friesland.Nov.15, 10 AM|Kroonland.Nov.29, 10AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Campania.Nov. 8, 10 AM|Etruria....Nov. 29, 2 PM
Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM|Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM
Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM|Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M.
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by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
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25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic..Nov. 5, Noon|Oceanic.Nov.19, 8:30 AM
Teutonic..Nov. 12, Noon|Majestic..Nov. 26, Noon
Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon|Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of August, 1902.—Present—Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
On reading and filing the petition of Frederick G. Voss, Richard Delafield, Alexander H. Stephens, Norman Henderson, Philip Lehman, Carl Schefer, William J. Schieffelin, and William Lanman Bull, a majority of the Directors of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners on the 2d day of July, 3d and 21st, 1902, and the affidavit of Edwin C. Hoyt, sworn to August 7, 1902;
On motion of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt of counsel for the petitioners, it is
Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of November, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is
Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding said 16th day of November, 1902, in The Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and The Argus, a newspaper published in Albany; and it is
Further ordered that service of a copy of this order be made upon such persons holding policies of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, whose residences are unknown as appears from the petition presented in support of this order, by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the General Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, addressed to such persons to be served at the residence or residences insured by the policy or policies held by him or her, or them, as appears and stated in the schedules annexed to the petition presented in behalf of the application for this order.
SAMUEL GREENBAUM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
[Seal.] (A copy.)
THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Notice of intention to render account.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, that the undersigned, the permanent Receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will render a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath, to the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.
Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Permanent Receiver, 59 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n5-law4wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of LEOPOLD S. SIMONS, late of Abraham I. Goldstone for the benefit of creditors, greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2d day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Abraham I. Goldstone, assignee for the benefit of creditors named Leopold S. Simons, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court to be hereto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, New York County, this 16th day of October, 1902.
[Seal.] THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.
WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Attorney for Assignee, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.
o22-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable David Leventritt on the 14th day of October, 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES FLOCK, JOHN L. MURRAY, and FERDINAND F. STEINBACK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, under the firm name of Flock, Steinback & Murray, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the temporary receiver of said Flock, Steinback & Murray, at his office, at the office of Bennet & Silverman, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.
ARMITAGE MATTHEWS,
Temporary Receiver.
BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS B. KNIFFIN and GEORGE W. TOOKER of the City of New York, under the firm name of KNIFFIN & TOOKER, was dissolved on the first day of November, 1902, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by the said THOMAS B. KNIFFIN and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at No. 48 Murray Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.—Dated November 3d, 1902.
THOMAS B. KNIFFIN.
GEORGE W. TOOKER.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WINTER TRAVEL

Thos. Cook & Son's arrangements for tourist travel during the coming season include the following, among many others:

NILE — Sailings every few days from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts, Khartoum, the Soudan, etc., by Cook's magnificent steamers.

HOLY LAND EGYPT — Five high-class escorted parties visit principal places of interest in Egypt and Bible Lands. Jan., Feb. and March. $650 to $1200. All expenses included.

ITALY & RIVIERA — Two delightful Mediterranean Tours, including also Paris and London. Nov. 22, 66 days, $475. Dec. 6, 52 days, $380. All expenses included.

WEST INDIES — Tenth annual Cruise by Quebec S. S. Co. to Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Windward Islands, Demerara, Cuba, etc. Feb. 7, 1903, 34 days, $185 up.

OLD POINT WASHINGTON — Pleasant 5-day tour to Old Point Comfort and Washington. Leave by Old Dominion Steamer Nov. 8. Inclusive fare, $27.50.

GRAND ORIENTAL CRUISE

By specially chartered Hamburg-American Line Steamship "MOLTKE" to the Mediterranean, Egypt, and Bible Lands. Leave Feb. 4 for 70-day Cruise. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered. Programmes and plans from

THOS. COOK & SON,

201 & 1185 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Established 1841.

A Cruise of 22 Days for $125.

TO THE

WEST INDIES.

And All Principal Islands.
LEAVING NEW YORK Jan. 10, 1903.

By S. S. Moltke

OF 12,000 TONS.
Specially constructed for tropical voyages.
Grill Room and Gymnasium on board.
Also a Cruise to the ORIENT.
Duration 77 days—cost $350.
Send for itinerary, rates, etc.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Clark's Cruises for 1903.

By Specially Chartered Twin Screw Steamers
"KAISERIN" "CELTIC"
North German Lloyd White Star Line
Express Steamer Largest Steamer Afloat.
Cheapest and most attractive trips ever offered.
West Indies Jan. 14th, visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, Nassau, etc.; 21 days, $130 up.
Mediterranean and Orient Jan. 29 and Feb. 7. Madeira, Grenada, The Alhambra, Athens, Constantinople, Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Naples, etc.; 65 days, $400 up. "Celtic" Jan. 20, 70 days, omitting Grenada, $400 up.
Norway, Sweden and Russia July 2d, 42 days, $275 and upwards, no overcrowding, first-class throughout, including shore excursions, hotels, guides, drives, etc.
Programs Post free—mention tour wanted.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(Americola and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 25, Dec. 16, and every 28 days to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
EVERY TUESDAY, from Pier W. 34th St.
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars: For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:40 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sunday, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:13 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 9:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Pennsylvania Limited, 10:00 Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. T. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Buffalo 5:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 P. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore. 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—* THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 9:30, St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—SPECIAL. LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hote or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R.R.,Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston 9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
Railroad.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6.00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday charges $12.25, $10.45, $7.15, $5.25, $5.45, $5.45.

	Lv. N.Y.,	Ar. N.Y.,
Buffalo Local	*7.10 AM	*6.20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*8.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11.55 AM	*12.00 NT
Manch Chunk and Easton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	*3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6.40 PM	*5.40 PM
FAST MAIL FLYER	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 6 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.
For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9:30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line

ROUND TRIP, $2.50.
ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND
leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only. Direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM E. DEGNAN and ROSE F. GALLAGHER, plaintiffs, against MARY A. HAGERTY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Hagerty, deceased; Edward W. Desmond, Catharine O'Neil Degnan, (if living,) John McCabe, as trustee for May Winifred Hagerty; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Anna K. Barbey, Joseph Wachter, and Jacob Brunner, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 24th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Catharine O'Neil Degnan:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1902, and filed with the same date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, with the complaint which was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 25th day of September, 1902.
The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and that such partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners then for a sale of the premises Numbers 421-423 Seventh Avenue and 159-161 West 33d Street, situate at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and premises Number 400 East 78th Street, situate at the southeast corner of First Avenue and 78th Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated October 20th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o21-law6wTu&d2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ASHBEL P. FITCH, Plaintiff, against MARY RIEGER, individually, and MARY RIEGER, as executrix, and WILLIAM WURSTER, as executor under the last will and testament of Charles Rieger, deceased; Ferdinand Fleig and Rose Fleig, his wife; Jennie Schwab, Frederick Cramme, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Otto Knauer, and William Hoefel, and Benjamin Van Veghten, defendants.—Amended Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1902.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
To the defendants Mary Rieger, individually, and Mary Rieger, as executrix under the last will and testament of Charles Rieger, deceased; Rose Fleig, and Jennie Schwab:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred Steckler, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-first day of October, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1902.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 022-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LIZZIE L. GEORGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 13th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post-Office address and office No. 116 Nassau Street, New York City.
To William R. George:
The foregoing summons is served upon by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, with the complaint which was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 17th day of September, 1902; the original complaint herein was filed in said Clerk's office on the 27th day of September, 1902.
Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—LILLIE LIBERMAN, plaintiff, vs. SAM LIBERMAN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for annulment of marriage.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 25, 1902.
JOSEPH HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office and Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Sam Liberman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on October 6, 1902.
Dated New York, October 6, 1902.
JOSEPH HAHN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o8-law6wW.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SARAH JANE CLARK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Sarah Jane Clark, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated October 9, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 3, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EMANUEL C. COHEN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Emanuel C. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 3, 1902.

NO. 5,042.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRED V. ENGEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Fred V. Engel of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1902, the said Fred V. Engel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 3, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ADOLPH GROSS and SAMUEL HARRIS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Adolph Gross and Samuel Harris, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 3, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARL

Referees' Notices.

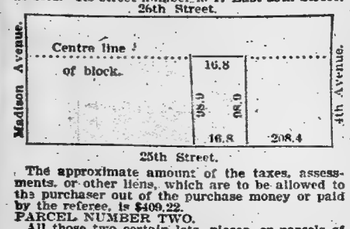
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL W. FRENCH, Plaintiff, vs. INEZ FRENCH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and house thereon situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, in the State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and eight feet four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fourth Avenue, and running from said point westerly along said street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with the Fourth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Gilbert M. Platt and others to Ulysses D. French by deed dated December 20, 1859, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 22, 1859, in Liber 798 of Conveyances, Page 300.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 47 East 25th Street:



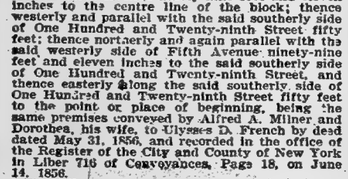
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $409.22.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO.

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map drawn April, 1827, by J. F. Bridges, City Surveyor, from a survey of D. Ewen, City Surveyor, made March, 1826, entitled Map of a piece of land situate at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, on file as an original map in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as Lots Numbers 547 & 548, which said lots are more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant four hundred and sixty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said westerly side of Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Alfred A. Milner and Dorothea, his wife, to Ulysses D. French by deed dated May 31, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 716 of Conveyances, Page 18, on June 14, 1856.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street numbers are 34 and 36 West 129th Street.:



128th Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $301.54 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of October, 1902.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.

EDWARD L. BETTENS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, New York City.

AUGUST L. MARTIN, Esq., Attorney for defendants Minnie L. French and others.

THOMAS F. TAYLOR, Esq., Guardian ad litem for Inez French, Samuel Lorenzo French, and Louis Osborne French.

HENRY S. VAN DUZER, Esq., Attorney for Thomas F. Taylor as guardian ad litem.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JACOB MOHR, plaintiff, against CATHLEEN L. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

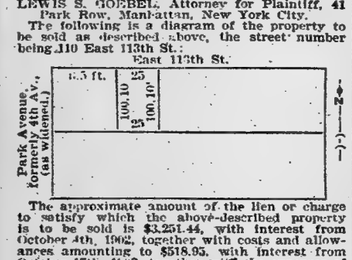
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and the easterly side of Park Avenue, (formerly Fourth Avenue, as widened,) and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said Park Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet ten(10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, and thence northerly again parallel with said Park Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet ten (10) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, October 23rd, 1902.

JOSEPH F. MULQUEEN, Referee.

LEWIS S. GOBEEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 East 113th St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,251.44, with interest from October 4th, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $518.95, with interest from October 17th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $285.34 and interest.

Dated New York, October 23rd, 1902.

JOSEPH F. MULQUEEN, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HANSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the late village of Wakefield, now a part of the City of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled map of part of South Mount Vernon, New York, property of George J. Penfield, made by R. W. Burrowes Civil Engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, as lots numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the east by Railroad Avenue or Bronx River Place; on the south by River Street; on the west by Meadow Street; on the north by Lots 8 and 27 on said map, being about one hundred and thirty-six feet by two hundred and forty feet, more or less.

Also all the property, right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the land in the streets, alleys, and avenues bounding and abutting upon said lots herein conveyed to the centre line thereof.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,208.67, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $197.36, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $

Referee.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

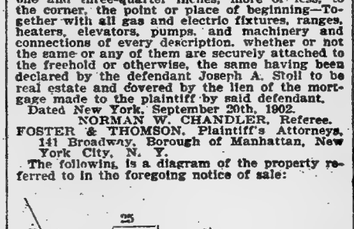
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same company of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $200,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $13,486.25. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00; also any taxes for 1902 which may be a lien at time of sale.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, October 15th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. COALE, individually and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain pieces or parcels of land, together with all and singular the edifices and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, aforesaid, and known and distinguished on a map entitled map showing a partition into two equal shares of the estate of the late Caspar Samler, situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, devised by him to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 132, in Tin Box, by the numbers forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) fifty, (50,) and fifty-one, (51,) on said map and colored green, which said lots taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, aforesaid; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue aforesaid, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Thirtieth Street, the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Emilie L. Simmins and said Jane A. Tamajo by William R. Martin and wife, by deed bearing date the first day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1823 of Conveyances, Page 291, all the right, title, and interest of said Emilie L. Simmins in and to said premises having been conveyed to said Jane A. Tamajo by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, 1885, and recorded in said Register's Office on the sixth day of August, 1885, in Liber 1881 of Conveyances, Page 397.

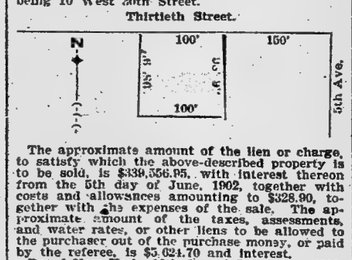
Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained and expressed in a certain agreement, bearing date the first day of May, 1868, made by and between George Greer and Ann Greer and James W. Anderson, and recorded in the office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,050 of Conveyances, Page 506; and also to a party wall agreement recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1,074 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 10 West 30th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $339,556.95, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,024.70 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1902.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 6th, 1902, at the same place and hour.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against PATRICK O'NEILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the block bounded and between First and Second Avenues and 40th and 41st Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the south side of 41st Street, distant ninety-two (92) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-first Street sixteen (16) feet and three (3) inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue sixty-seven (67) feet more or less to land formerly of Kipps; thence northwest along said mentioned land seventeen (17) feet and ten (10) inches more or less; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet and nine (9) inches more or less to the southerly side of 41st Street at the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said house being party walls, and the said premises being known and distinguished as No. 306 East 41st Street.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUEBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 306 East 41st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,225, with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $281.93, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $182.36 and interest, and also taxes for 1902, whatever they may be.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.

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For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 5d Ave., near 65th St. 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St. OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

A number of second-hand safes of various sizes at a sacrifice to make room. Call and look them over. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 1984 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 253 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 302 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Will sell good-paying restaurant for $250; rent, $40. 656 2d Av.

Autumn Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE LODGE,
BRIARCLIFF MANOR,
29 miles from New York on the N. Y. C. R. R., Scarborough Station. Most delightful suburban hotel in America. Will remain open until December 1st. Phone, Briarcliff No. 1. Ideal place for Thanksgiving parties. Special inducements. Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, JR., President.

Auction Sales.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, New York, October 23, 1902.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to Section 147 of the Revised Ordinances of 1897, the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following unclaimed articles, namely:

Stands, booths, abandoned household furniture, office furniture, push-carts, bricks, planks, barrels of cement and lime, building material, carts, trucks, packing boxes, slot machines, iron beams, flagstones, bootblack stands, electric signs, factory materials, milk cans, etc.

The sale will begin at the Corporation Yard, No. 409 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence to West Fifty-sixth Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Avenue; thence to foot of Rivington Street, East River.

For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, President Borough of Manhattan.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, New York, October 30, 1902.

Sale of Old Buildings.—On Tuesday, November 11, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction through Bryan Kennelly, auctioneer, the buildings or parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Avenue.

The sale will take place on the ground. A plan and description of the buildings, etc., may be examined at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Room 1,606, No. 21 Park Row.

JACOB A. CANTOR, President, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

To Whom It May Concern.—Take notice that the saloon business, consisting of the fixtures, stock of liquors, wagons, good-will, and all other assets of the partnership of James J. McClean, located at 170 7th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold at public auction by the receiver on Nov. 8th, 1902, at 10 A. M., on the ground floor of the New York County Court House, in the central part thereof. JAMES J. E. MAHER, Receiver, Post Office and office address 222 West 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, New York.

Samuel K. Ellenbogen, auctioneer, will sell today, 10 A. M., at public auction, at 653 Broadway, Manhattan, account J. Eisner, lot of sewing machines, power tables, cutting and stock tables, chairs, and pictures, by order of Pincus Kurtz, Attorney for Mortgagee.

By virtue of an execution, will sell to-day at 10 A. M. at 106 Mott Street, stock of groceries. Charles Comisky, City Marshal.

Auction sale of watches, jewelry, and silverware every day this week at 11 o'clock, 102 West 23d St.; Clement & Simmons, Auctioneers.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Surrogate Notices.

ROWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH ROWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of A. H. Bancker, No. 703 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. ROWE, Administrator. A. H. BANCKER, 703 9th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o18-1aw6mW

CURRIER, ELIZA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza M. Currier, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorneys, Allen & Talmage, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next. Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1902. ROBERT B. CURRIER, Executor. ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Executor, 320 Broadway, New York.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
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No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
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110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

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And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, Inc., 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave.

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Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

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13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

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11 EAST 59TH ST.
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French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

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Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

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STAMMERING
CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class. THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE, 678 Prospect Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE MITCHELL'S MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL
A strictly select Military Home School believed to be the only one of the kind in New England, located in Billerica, about eighteen miles from Boston, Mass., limited to 40 boys; buildings new, modern sanitary accommodations; grounds cover about seventy acres; unlimited facilities for outdoor sports. Gymnasium. Military training an attractive feature, and especially adapted to boys of our class. Fits for college, technology and business. Long distance telephone. Connected by steam cars and electrics with all surrounding cities. $500 per year; ages 7 to 16, inclusive. Careful inspection invited. Circular.
M. C. MITCHELL, Principal and Proprietor.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av. Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 50TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Ave., near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 & 14 East 48th Street. Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Surrogate Notices.

HANNAN, or HANNON, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. HANNAN, or HANNON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James F. Higgins, No. 263 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of December next. Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1902. JAMES J. HANNAN, Administrator. JAS. F. HIGGINS, Attorney for Administrator, 263 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my28-1aw6mW

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR, Executrices.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

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WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an art piano. They are famous for fine tone and are warranted to be durable.

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

$225

CHARGED WITH BEING "JACK THE SLUGGER"

A Prominent Boston Business Man Under Arrest.

PRISONER IS ALAN G. MASON

A Harvard Graduate and a Wealthy Clubman—May Be Released To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Alan Gregory Mason, a member of the celebrated Mason family and a Harvard graduate of 1886, was arrested this morning on suspicion that he is the man who clubbed to death Miss Clara Morton, an attendant at the McLean Asylum, last Saturday night, and that he is "Jack the Slugger," the author of half a dozen mysterious assaults on women which have terrified the suburban communities for months.

Mr. Mason took his arrest in good humor. He told the police who arrested him that they were wrong, and that he knew absolutely nothing about the offense they charged him with. He talked with the officers, explaining his movements.

He was taken to the State House at 9 o'clock in the morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was driven in a carriage to the headquarters of the Cambridge police, in Central Square. There he saw a number of people from Waverly, Cambridge, and Somerville who had been asked to look at him. Not one, it is stated, had seen him in the vicinity where any of the numerous "Jack the Slugger" assaults occurred.

Mr. Mason, who had been at McLean Hospital, suffering from melancholia, had, he said, developed a liking for the grounds and used to go out there often after he left the hospital. He told the police, it is said, that only a week ago he went there and remained on the grounds until about 10 o'clock.

The assault upon Miss Morton was committed on the grounds of the hospital. No one, however, saw Mr. Mason there, and it is stated that those who saw the supposed murderer running away declare that he was larger than Mr. Mason.

In the Cambridge court to-morrow morning State Detective Dunham, it is asserted, will ask for the discharge of the man.

The entire State police has been summoned to Boston to assist in the case.

About a year ago Mr. Mason was permitted to leave the McLean institution, as he wished to do so, and his family did not oppose the step. Since that time, it is said, he has been permitted to go and come at will, and the fact that he had been frequently seen about the localities in which the assaults occurred, led to suspicion against him.

The peculiar assault cases which have terrorized Cambridge and vicinity as well as other suburban sections began last June. During the Summer there were half a dozen victims of an unknown assailant, each of which was struck down and beaten with a blunt instrument.

Early in October Miss Agnes McPhee was assaulted in Somerville, and she died from her injuries. Later an iron wrench was found and decided upon as the weapon used.

During the month eight other cases followed, the last of which occurred last Saturday night, when Clara A. Morton, a laundress at the McLean Asylum, was accosted on the grounds of that institution and beaten with a blunt instrument. Miss Morton died on Sunday night.

Mr. Mason was taken into custody at his mother's home, on Newbury Street. He made no objection, but accompanied the officers to headquarters at the State House.

At the State Police Office, Mr. Mason was subjected to a searching examination. The prisoner is about thirty-nine years of age. He is the son of the founder of the firm of Mason & Hamlin. He was graduated from Harvard in 1886, and entered the firm of which his father was the head.

Mental troubles developed within a few years of his graduation, and he went to the McLean Asylum for treatment. After a time he showed improvement and left the institution. A second time it became necessary for him to return, but he soon got better.

In 1901, however, symptoms more serious than any previous ones developed, and his mother and brother found it unsafe to be with him at their Newbury Street home. He had threatened both his mother and brother and a petition was filed in the Probate Court, before Judge McKim, to have him sent away on the ground of insanity.

Dr. Jelly and his associate, Dr. Dewey, put the man under observation, and upon their testimony Mason was sent to Waverly for the third time. The man himself protested against this, and said that he was what he called perfectly sane, and would conduct himself as well as possible while he was there. He staid six months. Since then he has been free, and has been a stocktaker at the Mason & Hamlin organ factory at Cambridge.

Mason has a mother and three brothers, Edward Palmer Mason, Henry Lowell Mason, and Daniel Gregory Mason. He is a cousin of John Mason, the actor. While in college Mason displayed a pronounced musical taste, and was President of the Glee Club. He was also an athlete of some note.

Mason's brother says Alan is in better mental condition that he was some time ago, but he realizes that Alan is an insane man. One fact considered significant by the police is the admission that it has been the habit of Alan Mason to take a car ride almost every evening before going to bed.

State Officers Proctor and Dunham went to the Mason home in Newbury Street this afternoon and searched it thoroughly. Nothing was found which would indicate that Mason was connected with any of the mysterious assaults on women in Boston and vicinity.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—Alan G. Mason spent nearly two years here at the Butler Hospital for the Insane. He came here in 1889, when he was twenty-seven years old, from a Massachusetts institution.

His case was regarded as chronic, but his improvement in self-restraint had been so marked while here that on the request of his family Dr. Bloomer, head of the hospital, says he consented to allow the patient to return to Boston in May, 1890. Dr. Bloomer visited the patient several times after his departure from the Butler Hospital, and on one of these occasions strongly advised his recommitment to some institution.

R. H. MACY & CO. MOVE.

Transferring Stock to the New Building at Broadway and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets.

After forty-four years of business existence at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, R. H. Macy & Co. began yesterday to move up town to their new building on Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the old landmark of the Fourteenth Street shopping district was so far dismantled that it had lost all resemblance to a department store, and in three more days the place will be vacant. Women in the stream of shoppers paused and looked at the blank windows and the doors, out of which porters were issuing with packing cases. There were no shoppers inside.

The firm of R. H. Macy & Co. was formed in 1858 by Roland H. Macy. It had then a small store. From that beginning it has grown by successive additions to the proportions of the building which now in its turn has been outgrown, and is about to be deserted for the still larger up-town establishment.

Plasterers May Return to Work.

As the result of a largely attended meeting of the Operative Plasterers' Society held last evening in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, it is probable that 1,500 plasterers and laborers who have been idle since Oct. 21 will return to work pending arbitration. Although the proceedings of the meeting were secret, it was said afterward that the majority of those present had favored the appointment of a committee of arbitration to confer with a similar committee of the Employing Plasterers' Association, which body has already expressed a willingness to submit the dispute to arbitration.

Window Cleaner Falls Fourteen Stories.

While cleaning windows on the fourteenth floor of the Broadway-Malden Lane Building, an eighteen-story building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Malden Lane, yesterday morning, Daniel Murphy, 32 years old, of 961 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, missed his footing and fell through one of the elevator shafts to the basement, being instantly killed and his body terribly crushed.

THE COAL MINERS' SIDE.

Text of Statement Filed with Strike Commission—Demands for Increased Wages.

HAZLETON, Penn., Nov. 4.—The statement of the anthracite mine workers' case, which was filed with the strike commission on Sunday night, was made public to-day. Copies of the statement have been furnished to the operators, who will reply in three or four days. The miners' statement in full is as follows:

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"The mine workers make of the operators the following demands, which were formulated by the Shamokin convention held March 18 to 24, and for the enforcement of which the strike was inaugurated:

"First—An increase of 20 per cent. upon the prices paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work.

"This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

"(1) The present rate of wages is much lower than the rate of wages paid in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

"(2) The present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations requiring equal skill and training.

"(3) The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings in the bituminous coal fields for substantially similar work.

"(4) The average annual earnings in the anthracite coal fields are much less than the average annual earnings for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

"(5) The rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers, in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, the liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate, and the short grade life incident to this employment.

"(6) The annual earnings of the mine workers are insufficient to maintain the American standard of living.

"(7) The increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages, and has not only prevented the mine workers from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, but has made their condition poorer on account of it.

"(8) The wages of the anthracite mine workers are so low that their children are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills, instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents.

"(9) Wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.

"Second—A reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employes paid by the hour, day, or week.

"The second demand is similar to the first in that it is designed to increase the hourly rate of wages of mine workers employed by the hour, day, or week, and all the reasons applicable to the first demand are asked to be applied to the second with repetition.

"In addition thereto we submit the following:

"(10) The ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety, and well-being of the mine workers.

"(11) Shorter hours improve the physical, mental, and moral conditions of the workers.

"(12) Shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.

"(13) The tendency of National and State Government, of organized trade, and of production generally is toward shorter hours.

"(14) A working day of eight hours is sufficiently long for the best interests of the workingmen and of the community.

"Third—The adoption of a system by which coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight wherever practicable; the minimum rate per ton to be 60 cents for a legal ton of 2,240 pounds; the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained.

"This demand is made on account of the following reasons:

"(1) Measurement by the legal ton wherever practicable is the only honest and just system of measuring the earnings of mine workers.

"(2) When the operators sell or transport coal it is on the basis of a legal ton of 2,240 pounds.

"(3) The excessive ton was originally intended to compensate the operator for the weight of the small sizes of coal which were then discarded, but which are now utilized and sold, and therefore there is no present necessity for the use of any other than the legal ton.

"(4) The adoption of this system would remove an incentive both to the operator and the worker, the cheating and dishonesty, and would allay jealousy among the miners and present unjust discrimination and favoritism.

"(5) The change of the present system to the one asked for would prove a strong factor in allaying suspicion and discontent among the mine workers.

"Fourth—The incorporation in an agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite coal companies of the wages which shall be paid and the conditions of employment which shall obtain, together with satisfactory methods for the adjustment of grievances which may arise from time to time to the end that strikes and lock-outs may be unnecessary.

"In support of this demand we submit the following reasons:

"(1) The anthracite mine workers should not be compelled to make or sign individual agreements, but should have the right to form such organization and choose such agents and officers as they desire to act collectively instead of individually when they deem that their best interests are subserved thereby.

"(2) Agreements between employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are the ordinary method of regulating production and wages in the bituminous coal fields and in other large industries, and are beneficial, successful, and in keeping with the spirit of the times.

"(3) Unions of workingmen tend to the better discipline of the men and to the improvement of their physical, moral, and mental condition, and to the preservation of friendly relations between employer and employe.

"(4) Experience shows that the trade agreement is the only effective method by which it is possible to regulate questions arising between employers and employed in large industries, and that a trade agreement is the only possible way to establish the relations between employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and as far as possible to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those you [the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission] have been called in to settle."

"Respectfully submitted,

"JOHN MITCHELL,

"Representative of the Anthracite Mine Workers."

ARBITRATORS VISIT THE SHAMOKIN COAL REGION.

They Inspect Collieries and Homes of Miners, and Inquire Regarding Wages Paid.

MOUNT CARMEL, Nov. 4.—The Arbitration Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to adjust the differences existing between the anthracite coal miners and their employers visited the Shamokin region to-day, and to-night are resting in the mining town of Mount Carmel.

The Commissioners put in a busy day. They went into the depths of one mine, then looked over several towns, and wound up their day's inspection by visiting the mining patch of Hickory Ridge, where they saw a mixture of half a dozen nationalities of mine workers living in homes that are mere shanties.

The Commissioners saw much to interest them in the various places they visited, and obtained much information that will help them in the task that is before them. To-morrow the Mahanoy and Panther Creek Valleys will be visited.

While under ground the Commissioners questioned several of the miners whom they found at work. In this colliery some of the men are paid by the lineal yard, and they were asked the usual question of how much they earned, the number of hours spent in the mine, and the character of the particular breast they were working. The trip was also made through the breaker.

With the exception of a few houses the homes of the foreign population are of the poorest description. The Commissioners asked the residents what rent they paid for the houses, and questioned them regarding the children. Some boys were found who said they were only ten years old and worked in the breakers. The arbitrators were invited into the house of a Slovak, where the ceiling was so low that the taller members of the commission had to stoop. In coming down the stairs from the second floor one of the Commissioners said: "This is almst as bad as going down a gangway in the mines."

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DENSE THRONGS WATCH ELECTION RETURNS

Traffic Blocked by Noisy Merrymakers at Bulletin Boards.

Picture of President McKinley Greeted by Impressive Silence—Illuminations in Streets.

All of New York City was given up last night to the din and merrymaking of post-election celebration. From the time the polls closed until the result was definitely announced every one of the main thoroughfares was taken possession of by surging crowds of men and women, who moved where their fancy swayed them, jostled each other, at times completely blocking traffic, and making free use of every noise-making device known to inventive genius.

It was a crowd that varied in aspect and character, according to locality, but one that wherever met seemed imbued with the same spirit—that as the individuals had had their share in the momentous contest of the day, so they had a right to share in the celebration of the victory.

The principal points of interest toward which from early evening the crowds converged were the bulletin boards of the newspapers where election returns were being flashed on the canvas as soon as they came in. As early as 7 o'clock in the evening a crowd numbering at least 10,000 persons braved the dangers of traffic at the busy corner of Twenty-third Street and Broadway to read the returns from the bulletin board of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Every moment added to the crowd, for constant streams of humanity came pouring in to the square from Broadway, Twenty-third Street, and Madison Avenue, and before long the crowd reached far into the park, occupying every possible point of vantage.

It was soon after 10 o'clock that a series of terrific detonations literally shook the ground. Many in the crowd thought the shocks due to some accident, but so absorbed were they by that time in following the bulletins that hardly anybody seemed to take the trouble to investigate. The first inkling that a terrible catastrophe had occurred within a few hundred feet of where they were standing was when the bulletin of THE TIMES announced the fact.

Many persons also stopped to read the returns from THE TIMES's bulletin board at the intersection of Forty-second Street and Broadway, where the new TIMES building is to be erected.

Harlem was not behind other parts of the city, either in crowds or enthusiasm. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was packed with humanity from Columbus Avenue for two blocks eastward. On the sidewalks progress was impeded at every step, and sixty or seventy policemen under Inspector Kane had their hands full to keep a semblance of order.

There was an impressive moment when between two bulletins a picture of President McKinley was displayed on one of the bulletin boards. As the first faint glimpse of the picture appeared on the canvas there was the usual cheering and tooting of tin horns, but as the features came out more distinctly in the full light, there followed an impressive silence, and many in the crowd raised their hats and remained so until the picture was withdrawn.

It was a Coler crowd that gathered in City Hall Park to watch the Newspaper Row bulletins. It wasn't as big a one as usually gathers there on election nights, for the subway work took up the most advantageous places. Five thousand persons had planted themselves around the bulletins as early as 7 o'clock. Even earlier than that 400 policemen, under Inspectors Grant and Clayton and Capts. Smith and Kenny, were on hand to keep them from falling into the excavation. The returns were more than usually slow in coming in, and the bulletin men were kept busy trying to amuse the throng. At the head of Frankfort Street was a group of young people who "didn't care whether Odell or Timothy D. Sullivan was elected to Congress"—as was the comment made by one of them. They were natives of Canarsie. "I hope they don't find out too soon," chimed in another. "Those moving pictures are great."

When the Odell gains began to show up there was little noise, but much enthusiasm broke loose whenever President Roosevelt's picture was displayed. Most of the crowd came prepared to find out the identity of the successful candidate by flashes of different colors, according to announcements made by two newspapers. The codes were different, and that was only the beginning of the trouble.

"Hooray! yellow light; Coler's elected," burst from a Democratic megaphone.

"Back up, you; it's a white light; Odell is the Governor," came back the reply.

Then there was a long argument as to which one was color-blind. "What color is that hair," said one of them as a girl with Titian tresses passed by.

"Red," responded the other promptly. The girl overheard, however, and gave him a glance which told him that he was wrong.

A great cheer broke from the City Hall Park crowd about 10 o'clock. Everybody looked at the boards for the cause of the outbreak, but could not find any particular cause for enthusiasm one way or the other. When a dripping newsboy raced down to the Post Office the cause was disclosed. He had fallen into the fountain while trying to walk around the edge and watch the bulletins at the same time.

Despite the injunction against bonfires that had gone out from the Department of Streets and Highways, the small boy was busy as usual collecting empty boxes and barrels and other burnable material with which to celebrate the election of Coler or Odell as the case might be. As a result there were few streets in the tenement districts but were illuminated by one or more bonfires.

BIG CROWD CHASES THIEF ON BROADWAY.

Albany Man Admits Chloroforming and Robbing Benefactor Who Gave Him a Night's Lodging.

The capture of Daniel Graham of Albany, who is charged with having stolen a quantity of clothing from Morton Oebbecke, a promoter, of 52 West Twenty-sixth Street, was accomplished yesterday afternoon, after a spectacular chase on Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, which was participated in by a crowd of 700 persons. The pursuit was led by Mr. Oebbecke and Detective Curran of the West Thirtieth Street Station, and as the latter discharged his revolver in the air several times in an endeavor to stop Graham, considerable excitement was caused on the crowded thoroughfares.

The complaint lodged by Mr. Oebbecke against the prisoner, the truth of which was admitted by the latter, showed that the theft had been accomplished in a manner which comes near to establishing a record for ingratitude. Oebbecke was accosted by Graham on Friday night at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. Graham told such an effective story of a vain search for employment that the promoter not only bought supper for the stranger, but afterward took the latter to his room to sleep.

Mr. Oebbecke did not awaken until after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he found that he was so sick that he was obliged to send for a doctor. The latter found that his patient had been chloroformed, and when Oebbecke had sufficiently recovered to make a search he found that his guest of the night before was missing, as were several suits of clothes and an assortment of undercloth-ing and clean linen.

Yesterday afternoon, while walking along Broadway with a friend, Oebbecke saw Graham talking with some other men on the same corner where he had met him on Friday. He asked the friend to watch him, and, jumping into a cab, he drove to the West Thirtieth Street Station, got a detective, and drove back. Graham saw Oebbecke and started on a sprint up Broadway, then turned down Thirty-eighth Street toward Seventh Avenue, followed by the crowd. He was captured by Detective Curran near Seventh Avenue. When captured he admitted the charge made against him, and when searched pawn-tickets for all of the missing clothing were found upon him. Oebbecke also claimed that a fine suit worn by Graham at the time of his arrest was part of the stolen property.

STRIKE OF SILVERSMITHS.

Demand for Nine-Hour Workday Granted by Seven Concerns—Men in Nine Factories Ordered Out.

The silversmiths who went on strike on Monday in several factories to enforce a demand for the nine-hour workday, met yesterday in Tuetonia Hall, Third Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, where reports were received. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Silversmiths reported that the demand had been granted by the following-named employers: Mauser Manufacturing Company, Fifteenth Street and Broadway; Wood & Chatellier, 36 East Twenty-second Street; Knolle & Co., 3 Bethune Street; S. Rheinauer & Co., 587 Hudson Street; Lebkuecher Company, Newark, and Merrill Brothers, Newark. They employ about 700 men.

Strikes were ordered yesterday in the factories of the following-named firms: Dominick & Haff, Broadway and Eighteenth Street; Graff, Washbourne & Dunn, Bethune Street; Fradley & Co., Fourteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues; Thomas G. Brown & Sons, 33 Bethune Street; Fuchs Brothers, 34 East Twenty-ninth Street; J. J. Mahoney, 117 West Twenty-eighth Street; Schreibler & Co., St. Marks Place and Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn; Benzinger & Co., De Kalb Avenue and Rockland Place, Brooklyn, and Redlick & Co., Broadway and Seventeenth Street. The demands will affect about 500 workmen.

The demand of the silversmiths in Tiffany & Co.'s factory in Forest Hill, N. J., will not go into effect until Monday, as a member of the firm who has charge of the department of the factory in which the silversmiths work is in California, and will not be here until the end of the week.

The present strike of the silversmiths is the first in the trade in sixteen years. According to the strikers there are only 4,000 silversmiths in the country. Their wages, they say, average less than those of street-car conductors. From $12 to $14 a week is the regular rate of wages, although the "hammer men," who are few in number, earn more, it was said.

Among the strikers are several women and girls who do not work at the forges, but are employed in other branches of the trade. According to the Strike Committee, the number on strike will be increased to 1,000 to-day, and 3,000 more are likely to strike in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut for the nine-hour workday before the end of the week.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4.—The threat of the striking silversmiths in New York to order out those engaged at the Gorham Manufacturing Company's plant here, if the demands are not satisfied, has caused uneasiness here. Treasurer Lawton of the Gorham Company states that since many of the employes are union men the strike may possibly affect them, but should the union embarrass the company in any way the entire plant will be shut down and over 1,750 men will be thrown out of work.

TREATMENT OF EPILEPTICS.

Papers on the Subject to be Read by Physicians—National Association's Objects.

The National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Care and Treatment of Epileptics will begin the meetings of its annual session at the Academy of Medicine in this city, 17 and 19 West Forty-third Street, at 2:30 P. M. to-day. The programme contains many papers of great practical value and interest, among the contributors being the following: Dr. Abram Jacobi, Dr. Frederick Peterson, Dr. Adolph Meyer, Dr. Roswell Park, Dr. William Osler, Dr. H. N. Moyer, Dr. L. P. Clark, Dr. Thomas Prout, Dr. W. P. Spratling, and Dr. William N. Bullard. Physicians and charity workers generally are invited to attend the meetings.

The association was founded for these objects: To promote the general welfare of sufferers from epilepsy; to stimulate the study of the causes and methods of cure of this disease; to advocate the care of epileptics in institutions where they may be educated, acquire trades, and be treated by the best medical skill for their malady, and to assist the various States in making proper provisions for this class.

WATCHER AND WATCHES GONE.

Jacob Feingold, who sells watches of the kind his name describes at 63 Broadway, Williamsburg, is seeking eleven of his timepieces and a hungry looking clerk. He says they disappeared together.

The jeweler was about to leave his store to go to dinner on Monday evening when he noticed that his employe, John Heller, looked downhearted. Feingold decided that the clerk needed a hot meal to cheer him up, and resolved to carry one back to him.

"You keep watch," the jeweler said, "and when I come back there will be a surprise."

An hour later Feingold returned; laden with a variety of appetizing food, but found his store deserted. The eleven watches, valued at $700, had disappeared.

"There was a surprise all right, but it was all mine," he explained to the police yesterday. "Heller is the best man to keep a watch I know of."

A constant Cough wears anybody's strength away. A sure remedy is found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

James McCreery & Co.

Silks.

4,000 yards,—white novelty Taffetas. Suitable for waists, skirts or dresses.

60c. per yard.
Value 85c.

3,000 yards of black taffetas silk.

60c. per yard.
Value 75c.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

400 Hamadan and Carabagh Rugs.

4.75 to 8.50
Handsome Shirvan Rugs.

12.75 each
value 16.00

Antique Guenjes and Kazaks. Fine silky pieces.

16.50 to 24.75
value 20.00 to 35.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Blanket Dep't.
4th floor.

On Wednesday, November 5th,

Sale of
Fine California Blankets in large, double bed sizes.

6.75 8.25 10.00
to 19.50 per pair.

Full size down comfortables,—covered with figured sateen.

3.75 each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
4th Floor.

About 1200 pairs, fine Imported Lace Curtains,—Point d'Arabe, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Cluny and Novelty laces. Full size. At one-third less than usual prices.

3.50 to 6.50 and 8.50 to 10.50 per pair.

English bobinette curtains,—with wide insertion and lace trimmed ruffle.

1.75 2.50 and 3.75 per pair,
usual prices 2.75 to 6.00 per pair.

Fine Ottoman Repp and Brocaded Armure Portieres,—with applied tapestry and velours borders.

4.50 and 8.50 per pair.

Gobelin and Verdure Tapestry,—50 inches wide. Suitable for furniture and wall coverings. New art shades. Handsome designs.

1.35 and 1.85 per yard,
formerly 2.25 and 2.75.

Brass Bedsteads,—"twin" size, with continuous foot rail,—richly mounted, finished with best English Lacquer,

50.00 and 75.00 per pair,
usual prices 65.00 to 95.00.

Twenty-third Street.

A Sweet Stomach

comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be had by using

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere, 63, 65 West 23d Street

O'Neill's

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Ready-to-Wear Hats, 3.48.



We place on sale this morning 200 Camel's Hair Ready-to-Wear Hats—smart creations from our own milliners—trimmed in highly artistic style, with Wings, Birds, Silks, Velvets, etc., producing effects that cannot be seen elsewhere, even at twice the price.

Wednesday's Price, 3.48
Value 7.00 to 10.00.

Something new every day in our department for Women's Outer Wear—Here is the latest arrival and it is well worth telling about.

A Splendid Walking or Golfing Suit
AT SPECIAL PRICE FOR WEDNESDAY!

Walking suits of dark Oxford mixtures in a large variety of choice patterns. Long Norfolk Jacket with belt; novel, gored runabout Skirt, finely tailored.

Wednesday's Price, 17.50
Value 28.00.

Boys' Russian Overcoats, $4.75

made of fine quality all wool Irish Frieze, in Oxford gray and blue; Hood to match with red lining, elegantly tailored. Sizes 2½ to 8 years.

Wednesday's Price, 4.75
Regular Price, 7.00.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The NEW YORK TIMES LEADS ALL.

The Gains in Advertising for Ten Months.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 4,470,395 agate lines of advertising from January 1st, 1902, to October 31st, 1902, (ten months,) as compared with 3,997,103 agate lines in the same period last year—

THE NEW YORK TIMES	A gain of	473,292	agate lines
2nd morning newspaper,		422,296	" "
3rd " "		369,651	" "
4th " "		244,668	" "
5th " "		65,700	" "
6th " "	loss,	36,716	" "
7th " "	"	176,457	" "

A greater gain than that of any other New York morning newspaper, notwithstanding the exclusion of all forms of objectionable advertising.

In these ten months THE NEW YORK TIMES led every other New York morning newspaper in publishers' announcements, financial and dry goods advertising.

The most of the best in news, circulation and advertising.



Dress suits—of the cloths good tailors favor, the cut good taste prescribes; $30 to $50.

Dinner jackets—we sell them separate; $16 to $27.

What should you wear over them? Overcoats dark in color, loose in cut, long or medium length; or perhaps a skirted paddock, or if the night be moderate a cravenette.

Dress shirts—ties—gloves—collars—shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Horner's Furniture.

A "PERFECT" STOCK.

PERFECT as to its completeness in everything of merit and fashion in the Furniture world.

PERFECT in its presentation of newest woods, finishes, designs and coverings.

PERFECT in its range of choice, whether wanted for Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library or Hall, and in whatever grade.

PERFECT in its embodiment of what constitutes "best values" as shown by the plain figures on every price ticket.

Claims which cannot fail to interest all who desire to combine Merit with Economy in their Furniture buying.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
, 63, 65 West 23d Street

FASHIONABLE
CARPETS
Royal Wiltons,
The best wearing Carpets made. The finest line ever shown.

Great Special Rug Offering.
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
IN CARPET SIZES
Two lots each: at the uniform price of
18.50 and 24.50 Each.

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
Sheet Oilcloths (4 to 6 yds. wide) for kitchens, at about ONE-HALF price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Special Sale This Week of High-Grade Parlor and Bed-Room Furniture. Also Morris Chairs and Lace Curtains.



This is the weather when a new Fall Suit is a necessity. Can't hide last season's suit under this season's overcoat. Sacks and English Walking Suits for business wear. Plain Serges and Cheviots, Fancy Worsteds and Cheviots.

$15 to $35.

The range of selections from $15 to $35 is unusually good.

Furnishings, Hats, etc.

Smith, Gray & Co.,
Broadway at 31st St.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds south, becoming west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,485. NEW YORK. THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 6. 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ODELL MAY HAVE NEARLY 9,000 PLURALITY

Returns Indicate Election of Gray Over Werner.

Attorney Generalship in Doubt —Democrats Attribute Their Defeat to Up-State Factionists—The Notable "Slumps."

Gov. Odell's plurality in the State, as figured from the revised returns received from special correspondents up to a late hour last night, is 8,896. At 10:30 o'clock last night Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that every County Clerk in the State had been heard from by the Committee, and that the calculation made from the figures sent to the committee showed that Gov. Odell would have a plurality of 12,508. Gov. Odell, at Newburg, stated that his plurality would be near to 14,000. The following table shows the pluralities by counties for Odell and Mr. Coler, according to the figures furnished to THE TIMES:

Counties.	Odell. (Rep.)	Coler. (Dem.)
Albany	6,386	.....
Allegany	3,792	.....
Broome	3,650	.....
Cattaraugus	4,223	.....
Cayuga	2,945	.....
Chautauqua	8,371	.....
Chemung	720	.....
Chenango	2,305	.....
Clinton	3,989	.....
Columbia	1,390	.....
Cortland	944	.....
Delaware	2,911	.....
Dutchess	2,753	.....
Erie	545	.....
Essex	2,600	.....
Franklin	3,096	.....
Fulton	1,937	.....
Genesee	1,817	.....
Greene	752	67
Hamilton	.....	.....
Herkimer	1,353	.....
Jefferson	3,945	.....
Kings	.....	26,226
Lewis	985	.....
Livingston	1,796	.....
Madison	2,678	.....
Monroe	5,830	.....
Montgomery	882	.....
Nassau	883	.....
New York	.....	84,324
Niagara	682	.....
Oneida	163	.....
Onondaga	7,725	.....
Ontario	2,276	.....
Orange	3,987	.....
Orleans	1,471	.....
Oswego	3,279	.....
Otsego	898	.....
Putnam	1,038	.....
Queens	.....	7,169
Rensselaer	2,379	.....
Richmond	.....	2,255
Rockland	.....	561
St. Lawrence	1,435	.....
Saratoga	1,655	.....
Schenectady	885	.....
Schoharie	.....	382
Schuyler	785	.....
Seneca	575	.....
Steuben	2,944	.....
Suffolk	1,541	.....
Sullivan	935	.....
Tioga	1,570	.....
Tompkins	1,258	.....
Ulster	1,676	.....
Warren	919	.....
Washington	2,060	.....
Wayne	3,154	.....
Westchester	2,496	.....
Wyoming	2,238	.....
Yates	1,329	.....
Odell's pluralities	131,980	
Coler's pluralities		123,084
Odell's plurality	8,896	

Justice William E. Werner, candidate of the Republicans for Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, seems to be beaten by Justice John Clinton Gray, the nominee of the Democrats for re-election. Figuring on a basis of 39 counties up the State, most of them the most heavily Republican, Justice Werner ran behind in 32 and ran ahead in 7. In the 32 counties he ran behind Gov. Odell by 6,504. The seven counties netted him 2,488 votes ahead of the top of the ticket. His loss in the up-State sections mentioned is 4,106. Coming down to The Bronx River with this handicap, it is added to by the vote in Manhattan and The Bronx, where Odell secured 101,290 votes as against 90,941, these figures (with 32 election districts missing) showing a loss for the judicial candidate of 6,939. This would make his net loss for the counties figured upon to be 10,455. It is certain Kings and Queens Counties will not help his cause when the vote for the Judgeship is figured, so it is almost evident that Justice Gray has been re-elected, though by a plurality the proportions of which are practically impossible of deduction at this time.

The Democratic candidate for Attorney General, John Cuneen of Erie, wired in response to a telegram sent him last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the issue of the election for the office for which he was running:

"No accurate information on the subject."

The vote in the counties north of the Bronx River tells little of the trend of the ballots for the successor of Attorney General John C. Davies, defeated candidate in the Fifth Judicial District for Justice of the Supreme Court. In some of the counties in the southern tier and along Lake Ontario, in the northern part of the State, where the Prohibitionists seem to be a bit stronger than in other sections, Cuneen's vote is a trifle ahead of his associates on the Democratic ticket, but so slight is it that it affords no tangible basis upon which to figure.

The remarkable Republican gains in Albany and Clinton Counties, the Republican loss of two Congressional districts in Manhattan, supposed to have been gerrymandered for the special benefit of the Republican Party, and the "slump" in Oneida, were fruitful topics for discussion by Republicans and Democrats alike yesterday.

Albany, carried by Van Wyck in 1898 by 925, gave Odell more than 6,500, while Clinton recorded more than 4,000 for Odell, against 24 for Roosevelt in 1898.

Democrats allege that these results were the work of the two ex-Cleveland leaders, Judge D. Cady Herrick, in Albany, and Smith M. Weed, in Clinton. An Albany paper accused Judge Herrick of treachery, but Democrats from up the State at the Hoffman House went even further, and alleged that Herrick had made an agreement to support Odell, and in return is to have no opposition when he seeks re-election to the Supreme Court next year.

For many years a bitter contest has been waged in Albany between the Herrick-Dyer and the Hill-McCabe factions. When a Herrick man has been nominated he has been slaughtered by the Hill people, and vice versa. Last year the Herrick people almost openly supported the Republican nominee for Mayor, who was elected. This greatly angered the Hill people, who revenged themselves in a way by throwing out one of the Herrick delegations from Albany at the recent convention at Saratoga. Judge Herrick's friends resented this treatment on Tuesday with material results. The action of the Herrick faction in Albany and the Weed faction in Clinton elected Gov. Odell, and if this were not enough Rennsalaer, the home of ex-Senator Murphy, who was also refused a seat in the convention by Hill, transformed a plurality of more than 600 for Van Wyck in 1898 to nearly 2,000 for Odell in 1902.

For the result in Oneida, which gives Odell 31 against 1,372 for Roosevelt in 1898, many blame the President, who is said to have insisted, despite the protest of Senator Platt and others, on the nomination of Attorney General John C. Davies for Supreme Court Judge. The latter is a personal friend of Mr. Davies, who was defeated overwhelmingly.

Congressman Sherman last night attributed the "slump" in Oneida County to Gov. Odell's charities legislation. Utica has one of the oldest asylums in the State.

The election of Francis Burton Harrison in the Thirteenth and Francis E. Shober in the Seventeenth Congress District of this State was also the result of machine politics, in which district leaders disregarded the rights of the rank and file. Harrison has 1,372 majority in a district which gave Republican pluralities of 3,983 and 8,403 in 1898 and 1900 respectively, while Mr. Shober's vote exceeds that of his Republican opponent by 1,531 in a district that contributed Republican pluralities of 2,265 and 7,110 in 1898 and 1900 respectively.

In the Thirteenth Senate District Conkling, Rep., had 806; Agnew, Rep., 559, and Clark, Rep., 473 for Assembly, a total of 1,838, while Elsberg for Senator had 2,887. Yet in practically the same territory Harrison, Dem., had 1,372.

GOV. ODELL IN ALBANY.

Expresses Satisfaction Over the Size of His Plurality, and Asks How Mr. Hill Feels.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Gov. Odell reached here this evening and went directly to the Executive Mansion. He said that from the figures received by him from County Clerks and other reliable sources his plurality is 14,000.

The Governor felt good over the result, and asked how Mr. Hill felt. He will leave for the North Woods with Mrs. Odell tomorrow or next day for a little rest.

REVENGED ON MR. HILL.

Friends of Smith M. Weed Rejoice After Working Openly for Republican Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Clinton County yesterday gave to the Republican candidates the largest majorities ever given any party in the county, and this is due to the old-line Democrats almost to a man voting the Republican ticket as a rebuke to David B. Hill and his methods. At the State Convention Democrats who have been party leaders in the county for years were thrown out and a young element, with practically no following, was recognized by Hill.

Among the Clinton County Democrats whom Hill refused to recognize were Thomas F. Conway, twice the party's candidate for Attorney General; G. S. Weed, ex-member of Assembly; E. J. Pickett, ex-member of the Assembly; J. B. Riley, United States Consul at Ottawa under President Cleveland; James P. Cunningham, ex-State Committeeman, and John B. Trombly, the leader of the party in the northern part of the county.

Halsey H. Rogers, Commissioner of Public Works in this city and a leader in the Hill movement in the county, was last week indicted by the Grand Jury for stuffing the ballot box, making a false count, and refusing to allow anti-Hill Democrats to vote at the primary for the election of delegates to the County Convention at which delegates to the State Convention were selected.

At yesterday's election the Hill leaders were demoralized and without funds, while the Republicans had a perfect organization and received great assistance from men who never before voted the Republican ticket, but who yesterday not only voted it, but in many cases worked openly for it all day.

About seven-eighths of the Democrats and all the Republicans of Clinton County are celebrating to-night, the Republicans because Odell was elected, and the Democrats because Hill was defeated. In 1892 Hill broke his promise to make Smith M. Weed United States Senator, and this year turned down the regular Democratic delegates from this county to the State Convention apparently because they were friendly to Mr. Weed. Yesterday, after waiting for a long time, Weed's friends embraced their opportunity.

Previous to yesterday the largest plurality ever accorded to any candidate of any party in Clinton County was 3,125. Odell has now carried it by 3,963, and John F. O'Brien, candidate for Secretary of State, who lives here and is very popular, had the phenomenal plurality of 4,703. The feeling here is that Alton B. Parker would have swept the State.

McGUIRE COMPLIMENTS HILL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Commenting on the result of the election ex-Mayor James K. McGuire to-day said: "I will stick to the coal plank. Hill is to be congratulated. He did betetr than Tom L. Johnson."

DISSATISFACTION IN SYRACUSE.

Democratic Rank and File Complain of Poor Showing at the Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The rank and file of the Democratic Party in Onondaga County is much dissatisfied with the showing made here yesterday for Coler, and as a result plans for reorganization of the party are seriously discussed.

There is talk of placing much of the responsibility connected with the party affairs on some of the younger active men, Attorney W. S. Jenney and Police Justice Thompson being mentioned. James K. McGuire comes in for much censure as a result of Tuesday's vote.

PRINCE BALKED AT ELEVATOR.

Siam's Heir to the Throne Refused to be Lifted Twenty-one Stories in Pittsburg to Banquet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Crown Prince of Siam, who is visiting here, refused to ascend twenty-one stories in an elevator, to attend a dinner given by the Manufacturers' Club this evening at the club rooms.

The banquet had already been spread in expectation of the Prince's presence, and as the royal guest refused point blank to attend the dinner under the circumstances, the assembled guests were invited to a restaurant on the ground floor, where they partook of the fare, served to regular customers.

The Crown Prince visited Pittsburg not as a guest of the city, but of Francis J. Torrance, a prominent manufacturer. Early in the day he was shown through the great plant of the Westinghouse Company, then had dinner at the Duquesne Club, where he met fifty of the representative men of the city, and after that took a look at the establishment of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

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No Smoke in "Black and White." It's smooth, soft and clean—it is the best Scotch Whisky.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southborough, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice [illegible] neatness and cleanliness at...

BUSIEST DAY OF THE STRIKE COMMISSION

Made Complete Inspection of Two Large Collieries.

Members Deluged with Water Far Under Ground—Heard Complaints of Idle Miners.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Nov. 5.—The Anthracite Strike Commission ended its tour of observation of the coal fields in the Panther Creek Valley to-day, and the members of the party will return to their homes to-morrow and will meet again at Scranton on Nov. 14 to take the testimony of the miners.

The biggest day's work of the entire trip was accomplished to-day when the Commissioners made a complete inspection of two large collieries and a tour of the region lying between Mount Carmel and this city. Six working days have been consumed in traveling from place to place in the anthracite coal regions, and the arbitrators feel they are now qualified to sit in judgment on the controversy between the mine owners and their employes.

In all the Commissioners were lowered into seven mines of varying conditions and went through several breakers. They met the General Superintendents, the Mine Superintendents, and the foremen of the various colleries visited, and also personally talked with the grimy coal diggers in the dark gangways and chambers hundreds of feet below the earth's surface.

They heard the grievances the workers claim they have, and also heard the companies' side of the complaint. Besides this the Commissioners gained a somewhat technical knowledge of mining in its many different features that will be of the greatest assistance to them. They will be able to understand questions and ask questions where they would not have been able to understand them if they had not been under ground.

The Commissioners' special train left Mount Carmel at 7:30 A. M., and first visited the Potts colliery in Columbia County, several miles from Mount Carmel. It is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The breaker of this colliery is different from those seen by the Commissioners at other places. They went all over the building, and were much interested in the workmen employed there, among whom were many boys.

From the Potts colliery the train proceeded through Ashland, Girardville, and Gilberton to the Maple Hill colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Mahanoy Valley, a few miles from Shenandoah. This is one of the best mines in the entire anthracite field, and is equipped with all modern appliances.

The bottom of the shaft is 730 feet below the surface, and during their two hours' stay in the workings the Commissioners went about a mile and a half from the shaft. The whistle blew the noon hour just as the party came to the surface.

At the breaker nearby the Commissioners talked with the boys, whose faces were black from coal dust. Judge Gray and Bishop Spalding seemed the most interested in the lads, and each gave some of them small coin.

From the Maple Hill colliery the Commissioners' train was run down through Mahanoy City and Tamaqua to the Panther Creek Valley. Then the arbitrators visited the No. 8 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of Coaldale. The entrance to the mines was through a "drift," which is a horizontal passage into the base of a mountain. About one hundred feet inside the entrance the party was lowered by means of a shaft to the bottom, which is 850 feet down.

The mine proved to be quite wet and every one in the party got more or less of a wetting, as the members of the commission passed along gangways in the mine cars, drawn by mules, they went under worked out chutes, from which water flowed in streams. While going under one chute the mules stopped and the water fell into one of the cars, thoroughly soaking all its occupants. It was an uncomfortable position to be in and the Commissioners in the other cars took it as a good joke on their colleagues who were directly under the chute.

The party went to the end of two long gangways, about a half mile in length, and up into a very steep chute, where they found miners at work. In order to get into the chute the Commissioners had to climb a ladder and crawl over broken coal through a small opening. Their hands and faces were smeared with coal dust when they came out.

After leaving the mine a number of idle mine workers crowded around Chairman Gray of the commission and told him that they had been discriminated against by the company in the matter of getting their old places back. They said Superintendent Behner would not take them back for some reason unknown to them, and that other men had been given their positions. On the other hand, the company officials claimed that they have not enough work at this time for all the men on account of repair work now being done in the mines. Judge Gray listened to them, but made no comment.

The Commissioners arrived in this city at 5 o'clock and spent the night at the Kair Hotel. To-morrow morning they will leave for Pottsville at about 9 o'clock and will depart from the latter place for their homes during the afternoon. The Commissioners' special cars will be run to Washington by way of Philadelphia, and from the latter city some of the Commissioners will go to New York.

The status of the independent coal companies in the present arbitration proceedings is not quite clear. All of them have been invited to participate in the hearing if they so desire.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, it is understood, have agreed to abide by the decision of the commission, as also have several small independent concerns. It is believed that all of them will accept the arbitrators' decision. If they do this the Commission is likely to take up the grievances which have arisen at some of the independent collieries since the strike was declared off. The commission has steadfastly refused to visit any collieries where the owners have not agreed to abide by the award of the commission.

A RUBBER GOODS TRUST.

Four Leading Manufacturers Effect a Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has effected a consolidation with the Morgan & Wright Company, the Hartford Rubber Works, and the Indianapolis Rubber Works.

Lewis D. Parker of the Hartford Works becomes President of the new concern, Alden Swan of the Rubber Goods Company, Vice President, and J. G. Herkenhoff of the Morgan & Wright, Secretary and Treasurer.

"To unify the managements of the interested concerns and eliminate unnecessary clerks and other employes in the business departments" is the reason given by Vice President Swan for the new organization.

Father and Son Buried Together.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—A double funeral was held this afternoon from 175 West Street, this city, the late home of Frank Charles Mayer, who succumbed to pneumonia on Monday, and whose father, Anthony Mayer of 181 West Street, followed him in death in a few hours, from heart failure, due to grief over the loss of his son. The two were interred in the same grave in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange. So severe has been the shock to Mrs. Anthony Mayer that it is feared she soon may follow her husband and son.

Bakewell's Extract of Vanilla is standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.

BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS IN COLLISION NEAR NEWARK.

Car Overturned and Fifteen Passengers Are Injured—Carrie Nation Among the Sufferers.

The west-bound Black Diamond Express, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which left Jersey City at 12:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, crashed into a locomotive just outside of Newark and fifteen persons were injured, among them Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher. The accident, believed to have resulted from a wrongly placed switch, occurred on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which are used by the Lehigh Valley for running into Jersey City. One car and the engine were overturned. The seriously injured were taken to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

The express was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, and when near the meadows swung on to a siding, where a Pennsylvania engine was standing. The engineer and fireman of the express saw that a collision was inevitable and jumped, escaping injury. Frank Johnson, the engineer of the Pennsylvania engine, went down in the crash. The trainload of passengers was violently shaken, and those in the car which was overturned were injured. The Lehigh Valley officials said that all the passengers except one were transferred to a west-bound train at 2:45 and resumed their journey. The exception was W. Frank Hall of Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, who was taken to St. Francis Hospital. He and the engineer of the Pennsylvania locomotive were the only persons badly hurt, according to the railroad company's report.

The General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company said that he could not tell whether the switch which ran the train on the siding was misplaced or out of order. Both the companies are making an investigation to place the responsibility for the accident.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED.

New York Life Company Enjoins Temporarily Texas Policy Holders from Disposing of Bank Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 5.—The New York Life Insurance Company of New York was to-day granted a temporary injunction by Judge Nash, restraining C. T. Richardson, Helen B. Richardson, and Willis Meredith from transferring, hypothecating, selling, or letting go out of their possession or the possession of any other person or corporation five certificates of deposit which are alleged to be with the Exchange National Bank of Dallas.

The Dallas Loan and Trust Company is also restrained from paying or delivering any money which may be in its vaults belonging to the defendants.

The plaintiff alleges in a petition filed with the district clerk that C. T. Richardson is now in the City of Juarez, Mexico, and that it is believed that Willis Meredith is also at the same place. The insurance company alleges that the life of Harry W. Mitchell was insured with the company for $5,000, naming as beneficiary Helen B. Richardson, who claims to be his sister. It is claimed that Mitchell died prior to April 17, 1902. It is also alleged that Willis Meredith was beneficiary to the amount of $10,000 on the life of James Devers, who is alleged to be his half-brother. It is claimed that Devers died prior to June 30, 1902.

The insurance company claims that Helen B. Richardson was not a sister of Harry Mitchell and that Willis Meredith was not a half brother of James Devers. It is also claimed in the petition that the two men who were insured were not in an insurable state owing to the condition of their health, and that others underwent a medical examination in their stead, perpetrating a fraud.

It is claimed that C. T. Richardson and wife, Helen B. Richardson, have on deposit with the Exchange National Bank the sum of $10,000 and that they have more in a safety deposit vault of the Dallas Loan and Trust Company. Plaintiff asks that the court give judgment for $15,000 against C. T. Richardson, Helen Richardson, and Willis Meredith.

TROLLEY CAR STRUCK TWICE.

Ten Passengers Escaped Serious Injury in Collision with Two Trains.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 5.—As a trolley car was approaching the tracks of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad at Seventh and Knights Avenues this morning the mechanism became unmanageable, and the car darted across the tracks.

There were two trains approaching, one from the north and the other from the south. The southbound train struck the car first and turned it completely around. This fact probably saved the lives of the occupants. As the second train came along it grazed the car, but did no serious injury to the ten passengers in it.

William H. Harrison was cut about the head, but not badly injured. The car was wrecked. The engineers of both trains were running at reduced speed at the time, and brought their trains to a standstill within a few feet after the car was struck.

EXCAVATIONS OF NIPPUR.

Prof. Hilprecht of University of Pennsylvania Tells Further of Researches.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Prof. H. V. Hilprecht described the more scientific plan adopted by the fourth expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, in continuing the excavations at Nippur, in his fourth lecture on Babylonian research here to-day.

He said that, instead of considering the discovery of antiquities as of primary importance, the expedition concentrated its efforts on the work of systematically disclosing the character and extent of the ancient City of Nippur.

Prof. Hilprecht described in chronological order the rising of each period as unearthed by the explorers.

Referring particularly to the Parthian period, he said one of the interesting finds was the tomb of some person of note, the date of which was fixed in the first century after Christ, by a Roman coin inside the coffin. In the coffin, too, were two gold fillets, massive gold buckles with lion heads in high relief, gems, rings, and other jewelry.

The floor of the tomb was of brick and the walls and ceiling of stucco. Within the tombs were saucers, on shelves, that had contained food, and in one corner two large water pitchers. A second coffin in the tomb had been practically demolished by falls of plaster from the ceiling.

ROBERT W. GOELET A PRISONER.

Arrested for Speeding His Automobile in Central Park West.

Robert W. Goelet appeared as a prisoner in the West Side Police Court yesterday, having been accused of speeding his automobile for more than a mile through Central Park West. After giving his place of residence as 9 West Seventeenth Street, he pleaded that he was hurrying to the bed of a friend who is ill in Yonkers. Bicycle Policeman Mallam, who made the arrest at One Hundredth Street, said that he had chased the automobile twenty blocks or more, and that it stopped only after he had yelled himself hoarse.

Magistrate Hogan refused to accept Mr. Goelet's plea, and held him for trial under $100 bail, which was furnished by Thaddeus Sieth, Jr., a real estate broker of 285 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Goelet re-entered the automobile, in which he had come to court and rode away.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes. Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

PRESIDENT GUEST OF PENNSYLVANIA MASONS

Attends Celebration of Washington's Initiation.

He Says in His Address That What the Country Needs Is to Practice Virtues Taught by Masonry—Returns to Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt was the principal guest to-day at the sesquicentennial anniversary celebration by the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania of George Washington's apprenticeship into the Masonic fraterniay.

The President was also the orator of the occasion. He arrived in this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad soon after 11 o'clock and was met at the station by Grand Master E. A. Tennis and the Reception Committee of the Grand Lodge. Carriages were in waiting, and the President was escorted to Masonic Temple, where the exercises began at noon.

The celebration was exclusive, being limited to one representative from each subordinate lodge in this State, together with the members of the Grand Lodge and its committees.

Grand Master Tennis delivered the address of welcome, Charles A. Gallagher, Most Worshipful Grand Master of Massachusetts, responding. President Roosevelt was then introduced. He spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"No man can be insensible of the honor of addressing a body like this on an occasion like this. I should think that every man would be a better man for having been here to-day. I thank you indeed for having given me the chance of being present. I can speak with a freedom here that is impossible anywhere else, and with a certainty of not being misunderstood.

"It seems to me that that which this country needs more than everything else—not to preach only—but to practice the virtues we try to realize through Masonry and to show to the memory of the greatest Mason that ever lived—Washington—the homage of deeds not merely words.

"One of the things which attracted me so greatly to Masonry, that I hailed the chance of becoming a Mason, was that it really did live up to what we, as a government, are pledged to—of treating each man on his merits and as a man. When Brother George Washington went into a lodge of a fraternity he went into the one place in the United States where he stood below or above his fellows according to their official position in the lodge. He went into the one place in the United States where the idea of our government was realized as far as it is humanly possible for mankind to realize a lofty ideal.

"And I know that you will not only understand me, but sympathize with me, when I say that great though my pleasure is in meeting you here as your guest in this beautiful temple, and in meeting such a body of men as this that I am now addressing, I think my pleasure would be even greater in going into some little lodge where I could meet plain, hard-working men—men who work with their hands—and meet them on a footing of genuine equality, not false equality, depending on each man to be a decent man and fair-dealing Mason.

"Each one of us naturally is interested especially in life as he sees it from his own standpoint. Each one of us that is working out the problems that are before all of us now at the beginning of the twentieth century. And so does any man in public life, whatever his position be, if he is interested at heart, have the desire to do some kind of substantial service for his country.

"He must realize that the indispensable prerequisite of success under our institutions is genuineness in the spirit of brotherhood. Masonry should make and must make each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes up his obligations the best type of American citizenship, because Masonry teaches him his obligations to his fellows in a practical fashion.

LESSON OF BROTHERHOOD.

"It is a good thing to read the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July; it is a good thing to talk of what Washington and his fellows did for us. But what counts most is how we live up to the lessons that we read or that we speak of. The lesson of brotherhood first and foremost is to learn that lesson with a full heart on the one hand and without a weak head on the other; the lesson of brotherhood—that is the lesson that has got to be taught and got to be learned and applied to us as a people if we are to solve the great industrial and social problems of to-day.

"If we could get wage workers and employers in any given occupation or in any given district is a lodge together, I guarantee the result. I guarantee what will happen. Is not that true? Do you not think so? [Cries of "Yes. Yes."]

"Exactly, and I will guarantee it. If that thing could happen we would come always into the lodge each respecting his brother and each wanting to do what was good for his brother; each recognizing that in our Government every man of us has to be his brother's keeper. Masonry not only bids us and teaches us in this direction, but makes us care for the brethren that stumble and fall, and for the weak and little ones of those who are beaten down in the harsh battle of life.

"Of all things, it does not teach us to make believe that there are not any obstacles; it does not teach us to make believe that life can somehow be made soft and easy for every one; it cannot be. For many of us life is going to be very hard. For each one of us who does anything it is going to have hard stretches in it; otherwise men would not do anything. Man does not meet with difficulties; if he does not put himself in a way where he has to overcome them, he would not do anything that is worthy of being done.

"Masonry teaches and fosters in the man the qualities of self-respect and self-help; the qualities that make man a man fit to stand by himself, and yet it must forestall every one who appreciates, as it should be appreciated, the beautiful and solemn ritual; it must foster in him a genuine feeling for the rights of others and for the feelings of others.

"It must foster in him a genuine feeling for the rights of others and for the feelings of others. Masons help one another in a way that is free from that curse of self-condemnation. Help given in a spirit of arrogance does not benefit any one. Help must be given rationally with a feeling of cordial good-will. Now, in our life of to-day, in our great complex industrial centres, what do we need most? We need most each to understand the other's viewpoint; to understand that the other man is at bottom like himself. Each of us should understand that, and try to approach the subject at issue, or any that arises, with a firm determination not to be weak or foolish.

DUTY TO NEIGHBORS.

"Weakness and folly and timidity are not helpful to your neighbor. Timid endurance of wrongdoing may often be to commit one of the greatest evils that one possibly can commit against one's fellows, but we will acknowledge that while insisting upon that, that there must be no yielding to wrong and yet it is ever necessary to remember that you cannot appreciate the rights of the case until you are able to see and understand how your neighbor looks at it; how he is affected by it.

"If you take any lodge where, as is the case in our own little lodge, you see the capitalist and wage worker, men of all classes, men of every kind of social position and wealth, and see them meeting together as Masons in the fullest sense of the word, with a feeling for one another, that goes with Masonry. When one sees a lodge such as that, a meeting such as that, one sees how a certain small fragment of our industrial problem is to be solved.

"It is not possible to present the idea that I would like to bring out—to have all the best of all classes represented in Masonry in every district, but it is possible for each of us to go out into the world trying to apply in his dealings with his fellows the lessons of Masonry as they are taught in the lodge and as they are applied in the brotherhood. And so we can practically learn from Washington how to deal with the problems of to-day.

"It was not Washington's genius alone that made him a great man of all time. You, Worshipful Grand Master, here to-day spoke of the great colossal world figures, of Alexander, of the career of Hannibal, the mightiest warrior of the ages; of Caesar and of Napoleon, each of whom combined in a wonderful degree the capacities of emperor, ruler and law-giver.

"Great men, but twice fortunate the nations that number no one of them among its men. Great men who loom ever larger through the ages, but well it is for us that we see their figures through the mists across the seas. Great men, but a greater far was Washington; a greater far was that man who should have been a Mason—Abraham Lincoln. Great men, but less great than our heroes because our heroes really did have it in them to prefer their fellowmen to themselves; do prefer the State to their ambition, to their own fancies or real well-being, because our heroes were heroes for us primarily, and not for themselves.

ALL MUST WORK TOGETHER.

"We are not here to have a chance, any of us, to do any work that remotely approaches the work done by them. But each of us has his work, and accordingly as in the aggregate all of us do or do not do our several tasks in the spirit in which Washington and Lincoln did theirs will we be judged. Accordingly as this is done or not done will this Nation succeed or fail in the century which has opened before us.

"Washington and Lincoln—Washington, who, when he came into a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, came in on an exact equality with any humble farmer or mechanic or any one else who is in that lodge; Washington, the Virginia country gentleman, the gentleman of good standing, a man brought up for work. Of course, no man can be a good citizen or do good for our Government if he has not been brought up for work, but he was brought up to work under broader, easier, and softer conditions than the majority of his fellows.

"Washington on one side and Lincoln on the other. Lincoln, the uncouth farmer's boy was reared in the grinding toil and poverty of a small cabin on the frontier. The man who worked with his hands; the man who never knew what it was to walk in the soft places of the earth and who made his way up until in our Pantheon his figure stands beside the dead hero of Mount Vernon. Washington and Lincoln; we look at them in this country alike. We are incapable of baseness—that is if we are good citizens; incapable of looking down on Lincoln because of his birth and bringing up. We are incapable if we are good citizens of the almost greater baseness of affecting to look down upon Washington because he was well brought up.

"There are two things to be remembered. There is just that much of a temptation before our people, a temptation that is just as important to be overcome and thrust to one side—the temptation to defy improperly the lack of material being, the lack of success.

DEMAGOGUE AND COURTIER.

"As there is temptation to bow down overmuch to success, there is also the lack of appreciation. There is a little book that has been recently printed, translated from the French, written by an Alsatian by the name of Frank Wagner, who, if he is not a Mason, ought to be. It is called the 'Simple Life,' and I wish it could be circulated as a tract in numerous quarters of our country.

"The writer dwells especially upon two sides to the baseness of paying overmuch heed to material considerations, showing what all of us recognize in theory or practice, that it is just exactly the same to adopt an attitude of hatred to those who have succeeded as it is to adopt an attitude of arrogance toward those who have failed, and the fault is the same in each case. The inability to put one's self in one's brother's place, and the inability to rise superior to the non-essential of a man's career, to flatter or to cringe to the powerful, are now vices in contradistinction to one another; they are the same kind of vice in different manifestations, the demagogue and the courtier.

"The demagogue who will for his own selfish purposes flatter one set of people and the courtier who will for his own selfish purposes flatter a single individual are after all two people who stand on the same mean level of baseness, each according to his lights striving to flatter power as he fancies he sees it, without regard to whether he will do good even to those he flatters.

"These are the lessons to learn from Washington's own career. Washington, who fought to make a state out of fishers and choppers and plowmen. Washington, who fought for independence and put down disorder, who realized that it could only be prevented from recurring by righting any wrongs that had caused it. Washington did his work not only because it was given him, but because he possessed to a marked degree the qualities that every one of us has in him if he chooses to develop them, because his name was a synonym for honesty, courage, commonsense—the three qualities for the lack of which no brilliancy, no genius can atone, whether in a man or in a nation.

"Brethren, perhaps I ought to ask your pardon for having spoken to you in words which I suppose partly amount to a sermon and partly to a plea for help. My excuse is that I feel, as I am sure every man who knows anything of the real needs of Governmental and social conditions feels, that we can work out aright the problems that confront us only when men like you here realize your duties.

"Our system of Government is the best in the world for a people able to carry it on. Only the highest type of people can carry it on. We believe that we can—we know that we can, but we can do it only if each of us in his dealings with the outside world carries into them the spirit that makes a man a good Mason among his brother Masons.

"If each of us strives to have the citizenship of our country carried on in accordance with the basic principle of Masonry, and if each of us shows according to his power and influence the homage to Washington's career and life that is paid by the man with whom it is not lip loyalty, but with whom it is the spirit of the heart, that must bear fruit indeed."

Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, delivered the concluding address.

The President was escorted to the railroad station and left for Washington at 3:49 o'clock this afternoon. His departure was delayed a few minutes by the late arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt from New York, owing to a wreck on the road near Jersey City.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington at 7:20 o'clock to-night. Accompanying him were Mrs. Roosevelt and their two children, Archibald and Quentin; Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb, Dr. Lung, and a number of the servants from the Sagamore Hill home.

The President and his family were driven to the White House, where the improvements, though still incomplete, have been advanced to such an extent as to give accommodations to meet the immediate demands of the Presidential household.

A ZEBRA WOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The National Zoo is the possessor of a zebra wolf. The animal arrived to-day from New South Wales, Australia, where it was secured by Fred W. Goding, the United States Consul at Newcastle.

It is a remarkable sort of an animal, and receives its name from a zebra-like series of stripes along its back. It is a female, and seems to be a marsupial. When it started from Australia it had three young in its pouch, but one died soon after the arrival here.

The other two are doing well, and it is believed they will live. There is no other wolf of the kind in this country.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

TO FIX THE BLAME FOR MADISON SQUARE TRAGEDY

District Attorney, Coroner and Mayor Begin Investigations.

FIREWORKS EXPERT IS HELD.

Mr. Low to Communicate with Board of Aldermen, Which on Oct. 27 Suspended Ordinance Against Pyrotechnic Displays.

The responsibility for the fireworks explosion, which caused death and injuries to many on Tuesday night in Madison Square, will be sought not only by the District Attorney and the Coroner, but by Mayor Low, who already has interpellated Police Commissioner Partridge in regard to the catastrophe, and who to-day will address a communication on the subject to the Board of Aldermen. The pyrotechnic exhibition in Madison Square on election night could not have been given had not the following resolution, against which Fire Commissioner Sturgis entered protest in a letter to Mayor Low, been passed by the Board of Aldermen Oct. 21 and signed by the Mayor Oct. 27:

Resolved, That the ordinances relating to the discharge of fireworks in the City of New York be and the same are hereby suspended so far as they may apply to meetings and parades of political parties or associations during the campaign of 1902; such suspension, however, to continue only until Nov. 10, 1902, and to be subject to such restrictions and safegu

from the mortars and the subsequent explosion of the shells.

Capt. Walsh of the Tenderloin Police Station, to whom a permit for the exhibition, had one been issued, would have been presented, said that he considered himself absolved from all blame by the suspension of the ordinance.

George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles of the Fire Department, said that so far as the department was concerned there was no law, ordnance, or city rule to compel any one to have or to apply for a permit to let off fireworks, concerning which there is only the ordinance which is suspended at the will of the Aldermen. He was of the decided opinion that men who are engaged in the actual setting off should be compelled to apply for a permit or license which would necessitate their passing an examination as to their qualifications and knowledge of explosives.

Arthur F. Cosby, Assistant Corporation Counsel, legal authority on matters concerning the Fire Department, would not pass upon the question of responsibility for the Madison Square disaster. He said that the question of restricting the setting off of fireworks appeared to be covered only by Sections 718 and 719 of the city ordinances, which provide that the discharging of them in the public streets shall be punished by a fine of $5, and that the selling, exposing for sale, or the setting off of "snakes," "chasers," or "double-headers" shall entail a penalty of $50. Section 389 of the Penal Code is clear on the question of injury by fireworks. It says: "A person who, by the careless, negligent, or unauthorized use or management of gunpowder or other explosive substance, injures or occasions the injury of the person or property of another, is punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years."

FIREWORKS EXPERT HELD.

Man in Charge of Madison Square Display Furnishes $10,000 Bail—Informal Examination of Prisoners.

Official inquiries into the Madison Square tragedy were started yesterday by both District Attorney Jerome and Coroner Scholer. There is full co-operation between the two officials in the case, and both asserted that their respective investigations would be of the most searching nature.

After an informal examination of all the prisoners, Coroner Scholer held John C. Craig, who had charge of the pyrotechnical display in Madison Square for the Pain Manufacturing Company, in $10,000 bail on a charge of homicide. He also issued a warrant for the arrest of John di Mundiano, an Italian boy, who set off the death-dealing bomb under the direction of Craig, and who escaped after the disaster.

Two of the other prisoners, William Ridley and John Stamm, boys employed by the company to carry and care for explosives, were sent to the house of detention in $500 bail each to be held at witnesses. Both Craig and the boys were later released on bail furnished by Henry J. Pain, a member of the firm. All the other prisoners were released after having first been subpoenaed for the inquest, which was set down for Tuesday next.

The prisoners were taken to the Criminal Courts Building from the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they had been remanded to the Coroner. The inquiry before Coroner Scholer began by the examination of the prisoners separately by Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Train. The prisoners, all employes of the Pain Manufacturing Company, were represented by William J. Kelly, L. J. Carruthers, and Alfred A. Gardner. Commissioner Partridge, Inspector Brooks, and Capt. Walsh of the Tenderloin Station were present at the inquiry.

After the inquiry, which was of more than two hours' duration, Coroner Schoier said that he had obtained much valuable evidence.

"There is something back of this," said the Coroner, "and while I cannot at the present time tell you the nature of the evidence I have reference to, I think it will be found to be very important when properly sifted down."

The Coroner and District Attorney Jerome, however, admitted that thus far they had no evidence on which a complaint against the firm of fireworks manufacturers could be based.

"From what evidence I have gathered thus far," said Mr. Jerome, "I don't see any reason why Mr. Pain should be arrested, and I don't see how Mr. Hearst could be held responsible for what happened. It appears that no permit for the setting off of the fireworks had been obtained by the Pain Company. But in view of the fact that the Board of Aldermen had suspended the fireworks ordinance, they would seem to be strictly within the law in dispensing with that.

"In that connection another question arises. It seems that the Board of Aldermen, in the resolution suspending the ordinance, stipulated that all displays of fireworks in the city should be under proper restrictions and supervision by the police. That would seem to put the matter up to the police. So far, I don't know whether the police took all proper precautions, but of course I shall make the strictest inquiry to find out who is to blame. And then it could properly be asked: 'Had the Board of Aldermen, as a legislative body, any right under the Constitution to delegate their proper powers to any other body?' That is a question which I am not at present prepared to pass upon.

"I must say," he continued, "that I don't think the streets and public parks of this city are proper places for the setting off of fireworks. They should be discharged from some platform or some place carefully guarded. My first efforts in this investigation will be to find out whether the men in charge of the fireworks at Madison Square were competent to handle them, and whether they exercised the proper care and discretion."

Assistant District Attorney Schurman in the afternoon examined several of the witnesses in the case, including H. J. Pain, Foreman Craig, Inspector Brooks, Capt. Walsh, and several of the policemen who were on duty at the scene of the tragedy. Craig practically told the same story to Mr. Schurman that he had told before the Coroner earlier in the day.

He identified the blood-stained fragments of the exploded mortar, and another mortar which had been badly smashed by a flying piece of steel from the first, as pieces which had figured in the display of the night before. The walls of the mortars are made of wrought steel half an inch thick, and at top and bottom are reinforced by bands of steel of twice that thickness.

"We had fired six rounds out of the mortar that exploded," said Craig, "and had sighted the fuse for the seventh round when the explosion came. It was caused by the detonation of the shell in the mortar, causing the entire force of the action of powder and fulminate intended for the uplifting of the shell to a height of 500 feet and its explosion to be spent inside the mortar.

"What the cause of the premature explosion was I do not know. These explosions are part of the mysteries of our business. We do not know what causes them and cannot find out. It is a problem with which the Government ordnance experts of every country are struggling. They occur in spite of all precautions, including thorough tests by all the companies.

"All the usual care was exercised in discharging the mortars. Sometimes explosions are caused by gases created through chemical interchange inside the steel tube. This tube was blown apart, and the concussion caused all the other bombs, five in number, to explode as well."

Craig said he had had twenty-five years experience at his business, and had just returned from London, where he supervised some of the coronation displays. He could only remember one such accident before in all his experience. That was at Manhattan Beach, where an eight-inch mortar exploded, but without causing any injury. He explained that a barricade had been erected around the place from which the fireworks were discharged on that occasion.

"Why was not that done at Madison Square?" asked Mr. Schurman.

"We did not think that necessary," Mr. Craig replied. "We have been setting off fireworks from the same spot every year for twelve years, and no accident has ever occurred."

Mr. Schurman questioned the police witnesses closely regarding the distance at which the crowd had been kept while the fireworks were being discharged. That distance was only twenty feet, and at times less. Sergt. Brennan of the Tenderloin Station said that he asked one of the Pain employes if that distance would be sufficient for safety, and that he was assured it was ample. Mr. Schurman will have Sergt. Brennan identify the employe in question.

PAIN COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

Was Assured of Police Guard Sufficient to Keep the Crowd Back—Cannot Explain Disaster.

H. J. Pain of the Pain Manufacturing Company, when asked yesterday to make a statement about the explosion in Madison Square, referred all inquirers to the office of the company in Park Place. In regard to the composition of the bombs, however, he was willing to speak. At the base of each of the pear-shaped bombs, said Mr. Pain, there were nine ounces of powder, including fulminate, as a firing charge to throw the bomb into the air, where it was supposed to go to a height of 500 feet before exploding and releasing its colored fireworks. The bomb itself, said Mr. Pain, contained the following ingredients to make up the different colored lights: For red, nitrate of strontium and shellac; for green, nitrate of borate, shellac, and chlorate of potash, and for other colors there were oxalate of sodium, shellac, and potash. These combinations, said Mr. Pain, he had used for more than thirty years with only slight modifications in the chemicals for the colors. He said he did not know the cause of the explosion.

At the office of the company the following unsigned statement, which it was said had been agreed to by all the officers of the company earlier in the day, however, was made public:

"On Tuesday night we supplied one of our regular selections of fireworks for display in connection with the airship over Madison Square Garden. The original order was for delivery of the firework display on the top of the 'Flat Iron' Building, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, but on Monday afternoon we were informed that the gentlemen with whom we dealt could not procure the consent of the owenrs, and then we were to fire from the park or from Madison Avenue. We were told that all the necessary permits had been obtained, and that fifty policemen had been specially detailed to protect the firing ground and keep the people back.

"We had nothing to do with the selection of the place or the obtaining of permits; that was attended to by the gentlemen with whom we arranged for the display.

"The detail of police was on hand. The actual firing was in charge of John Craig, who has been with us for twenty years, a pyrotechnist of established reputation. He has had charge of firing similar displays for us—twelve of them in Madison Square—in past years. He was sent specially to England to fire the coronation displays. He had charge of the display on Independence Day at Havana, Cuba. In our experience of thirty years we have never had one of the large steel mortars break. This is what happened as far as we can learn. The bomb exploded in the mortar, but instead of expending its force upward it burst the mortar.

"The mortar was made of steel manufactured in England, of the best quality. Why it burst we cannot tell. Every motive of prudence and self-protection leads our men to keep all our appliances in first-class condition.

"The mortar which exploded was not one of the small mortars used for small shells, but on the contrary the largest and best mortars known to the trade."

At the office of the Pain Manufacturing Company it was said that no one knew exactly why the mortar burst. A bomb and mortar such as were being used in Madison Square at the time of the explosion were exhibited as samples and their operation explained. The bombs were not supposed to fit the mortar tightly, there being a good deal of room for play around it on all sides. The charge that fires the bomb into the air is not put in the mortar separately, but is a part of the bomb itself, and that, said more than one expert yesterday, was what caused the trouble. The bomb is a pear-shaped affair consisting of a round black top and it is painted red as it slopes toward the bottom. After the bomb is placed in the mortar, with its red part downward, a long fuse is left trailing out of the top of the mortar and extending several feet along the ground. This is the only fuse employed, and it enters the bomb at the bottom. The fuse burns rapidly, and when the flame enters the bomb it ignites the fulminate which, in turn, ignites the powder, causing an explosion which is supposed to send the bomb into the air intact. Meanwhile a second fuse has been ignited, and as the bomb rises in the air that keeps on burning until it enters the shell, which then explodes with a loud report, releasing the colored fires. What happened on Tuesday night is believed to have been the simultaneous explosion of the two parts of the bomb while it was in the mortar, caused probably by the second fuse burning too rapidly or by the firing charge being too powerful, thereby bursting the whole bomb and setting off its entire contents while it was confined in the narrow limits of the steel mortar.

Whether powder alone would have sufficient force even under these circumstances to burst the steel mortar was much questioned yesterday. The opinion was expressed that the bomb contained lyddite or some similar high explosive. At the office of the Pain Company it was said that the loudness of the explosion of the bombs when in the air is due not to the force of the explosive, but to the strength of the envelope which constitutes the outer shell of the bomb. That envelope is made of glued layers of paper.

Fulminate was frequently referred to yesterday by officials of the Pain Company when speaking of the bombs. It was pointed out that fulminate is a powerful high explosive, and that if it was in the bombs in sufficient quantity it would readily explain the havoc that was wrought in Madison Square. One manufacturer of fireworks who was asked for his opinion would not admit that lyddite was used in bombs of this character, but said that a high explosive of some kind was necessary, though it was used only in small quantities. The bombs that were being used in Madison Square were what are described in the Pain catalogue as "Neapolitan repeating bombshells, 1901 novelty," together with "electric bombshells." The latter, when six inches in diameter, cost $5 each, and some of them run up as high as $30 each, according to the diameter. Other six-inch bombs which were being used sell at $30 a dozen, though there are bombs of the latter variety which run as high as $200 each. It was said yesterday that fireworks manufacturers maintain secrecy, even with each other, about the composition of their bombs, and that only a few persons knew exactly what they contained and that these were at the factories where the bombs are made.

AT MORGUE AND HOSPITALS.

Women Faint After Identifying Victims—Many Amputations Found Necessary.

—Almost as soon as the sun rose yesterday there collected about the doors of the Morgue a heavy-hearted crowd, fearful that their missing relatives or friends were among those killed in the Madison Square disaster. Even to the Morgue attendants, accustomed to sights of grief, it was a remarkable scene. Only eleven bodies which had not been identified were in the dead house, yet the crowd that waited at the door numbered half a hundred or more.

The doors once opened, it soon became evident that some of those among those who waited were drawn merely by morbid curiosity and they were unceremoniously disposed of.

Several of the dead were boys, and to show to grief-stricken mothers or sisters the mangled bodies was a task that the Morgue attendants gladly would have shirked. It proved even worse than they had anticipated, for several of the women, after saying "Yes, it is he," fell fainting and had to be carried to the open air. The callers who wished to see the bodies continued nearly the entire day. Not until 6 o'clock was the last of the dead identified.

It was to Bellevue Hospital that most of the injured had been taken. As soon as the magnitude of the accident became known there, all of the physicians directly or indirectly connected with the institution were sent for, and the nurses who were off duty likewise were summoned. The first call to Bellevue was for a single ambulance. Then came a call for several more, and five were sent out. They soon returned each filled with injured.

Superintendent Riekert, who was still at the hospital, promptly sent for President Brennan of the hospital Trustees, and he took charge of the work. It became clear that several of those who were brought in early would have to be operated upon, and before the night was over seven major amputations had been performed.

In one case, a man named Magee, a policeman had done good work as an amateur surgeon. Using the strap tied to his club, he had succeeded in stopping the flow of blood from a wounded leg, and thus had saved the patient's life.

All day long persons who had wounded friends or relatives at the hospital called. As several of those among the injured had not yet been identified, the hospital rules at Bellevue were relaxed, and everybody with the vaguest notion that any of the wounded were relatives of theirs were permitted to enter the wards. In the case of a man suffering with a fractured skull, no less than 200 persons called to see if they knew him.

At the New York Hospital only one amputation, that of a girl's leg, was necessary. There are at least four persons there who probably will not survive their injuries.

At St. Vincent's two patients will need to be operated upon. Up to last night, however, they were too weak to undergo the knife.

EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

Crowds Inspect Damaged Residences at the Scene of the Disaster—Red Stains on Stones.

Crowds were at the scene of Tuesday night's horror all day yesterday, and the police had trouble in making them move on. Many of the sightseers were young girls.

The Fire Department Bureau of Combustibles during the day removed from police custody what was unexploded of the fireworks, and looked among the rubbish at the place of the disaster for anything that was of a dangerous character.

Evidences of the widespread character of the energy developed by the bombs were abundant. The façades of houses in Madison Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Streets, were chipped and dented by flying fragments, and one of the explosions had torn a hole in the pavement. The police took away several articles of apparel, including four boys' bicycle caps and a patent leather shoe of small size. Some fragments of flesh were removed from several places.

In the residence of David W. Bishop, 11 Madison Avenue, directly opposite the spot where the explosion occurred, nearly every window in the front of the house was broken, and the massive brownstone stoop was chipped and scarred. The stoop is very high and has several broad steps on it. These were marked with red stains. The creeper on the front of the house looked as if red paint had been splashed on the leaves.

Opposite the Bishop mansion, on the southeast corner, is Dr. Parkhurst's Church. Several stained glass windows, of great value, it is said, were broken by the force of the explosion, but nothing else on the edifice was damaged.

The four-story brownstone mansion, 17 Madison Avenue, which is occupied by Mrs. Thomas Garner, was also damaged. Nearly all the windows in the front part of the house were broken, and there were red stains on the stoop. The Madison Avenue residence of John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Society, was less damaged. Mr. Hegeman was at home when the explosion happened, and so was his housekeeper, Mrs. Mary Carney. Both were very much alarmed. At 21 Madison Avenue the occupant, Benjamin Haxtner, was ill in bed when the explosion occurred. He has been ill for several weeks, but it was said that he had not suffered from the shock. A few windows were broken in this house on the top floor and in the basement. The Park Madison Apartment House, on the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, was not damaged. George S. Smith, one of the bellboys, was on the roof looking at the display, and was slightly injured on the left knee by a piece of iron from one of the mortars.

One of the effects of the explosion, which was commented on by the crowd as a peculiar coincidence, was the breaking of three windows in the Hotel Bartholdi, on the Twenty-third Street side. Mr. Robiee of the hotel lost one of his sons by the explosion, and his hotel is the only building in Twenty-third Street that was damaged.

The grass in the park, by it's trampled appearance, gives a good idea of what the size of the crowd must have been on Tuesday night. The turf will have to be replaced by new sod in several places. Broken tin horns were piled up all over the square, and torn banners and flags are included among the relics of the celebration.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Twelve Persons Lost Their Lives and Fourscore Were Hurt—A Number in a Serious Condition.

The revised list of the dead and injured in the explosion in Madison Square Tuesday night shows that twelve persons lost their lives and four score were hurt. Of the injured in the hospitals a number are in a serious condition.

Revised List of the Dead.

BERK, MAX, 18, clerk, 117 Broome Street; identified by his aunt, Celia Bernhardt, of 188 Broome Street.

DINGLEY, NATHANIEL, 13, of 113 East Twenty-fourth Street; identified by his aunt, Mrs. Annie Menge, of the same address.

FEENEY, WILLIAM GOLDRICK, schoolboy, 130 Fourth Avenue; identified by H. Buck of 330 Fourth Avenue.

GUFFANTI, CAMILLO, 26, married, 257 West Twenty-eighth Street; identified by his brother Joseph of 274 Seventh Avenue.

HAVER, JOSEPH, 21, cigarmaker, 541 Fifth Street; identified by his brother Max.

KAEMPF, ALBERT, 18, clerk, 219 Fifth Street; identified by his father, Albert C., of the same address.

LANDAU, GEORGE, 18, electrician, 288 East Houston Street; identified by his brother Max.

McAVERY, WILLIAM S., 16, clerk, 1,008 Avenue A; identified by his father, John, of the same address.

ROBLEE, HAROLD, 12, son of Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi; identified by his father.

SHEA, DENNIS, patrolman of the Bridge squad; piece of iron penetrated his heart, skull also fractured.

VAROLE, WILLIAM R., 15, of 121 Pitt Street; identified by his father, William S.

WEINER, JOSEPH, 13, schoolboy, of 55 East Houston Street; identified by Joseph Apple of 220 East Fourteenth Street.

Revised List of the Injured.

ADAMS, HELENE, 12, 105 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; laceration of leg and shock; New York Hospital; serious.

ADAMS, HENRY, 22, known to have been injured severely on right leg; no record of where he was taken or where he lives.

ALLAGAN, CHARLES, 35, 131 Goerck Street, fracture of skull; to Bellevue; serious.

BOSS, CHARLES, 18, 853 Second Avenue, known to have been injured, not known where he was taken.

BARNUM, LEWIS, electrician, 23, 219 West Houston Street; compound fracture of leg; New York Hospital; serious.

BALSON, GEORGE, 1,635 Madison Avenue, clerk, general contusions; Bellevue, later taken home.

BEADLE, WILLIAM, 215 West Eighteenth Street; right leg injured and amputated at Bellevue.

BLAKEY, ROBERT, 25, clerk, 11 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; leg badly injured.

BURNS, WILLIAM, 26, marble cutter, 230 East Thirty-fourth Street; right leg injured.

CANILLO, JOSEPH, 251 West Twenty-sixth Street; known to have been cut in the stomach; no record of where he was taken.

CORRIGAN, JOSEPH, 27, of 251 West Twenty-sixth Street; internal injuries; New York Hospital; serious.

CARROLL, CHESTER, 244 Eighth Avenue; Bellevue, later taken home.

COYLE, EDWARD, 307 West Twentieth Street; head and body cut; Bellevue.

DAVIS, THOMAS, 40 years, of 342 East Twenty-third Street; injured about the head and body; Bellevue.

DOMINIC, ANGELO, 24, barber, 491 Second Avenue; compound fracture of right leg, bruises, and burns on body; St. Vincent's; serious.

DOYLE, EDWARD, 11, 264 Avenue A, general contusions of the body; Bellevue; taken home yesterday.

DEY, FLORENCE, 10; laceration of right side; was hysterical when she reached Bellevue; taken home yesterday.

DONAHUE, DANIEL, 432 West Fifty-sixth Street; internal injuries; Bellevue.

DONIGOR, JACOB, 120 Second Avenue; leg and arm cut; Bellevue.

ECKHARDT, CHARLES, 23, gas fitter, 325 East Seventy-first Street; injury to right leg; no record where taken.

FARRELL, JOHN, 26, of 56 New Chambers Street; right leg broken; Bellevue.

FENNER, JAMES, 98 Clinton Street.

GLADWIN, CHARLES, snowshoe runner, 236 East Thirtieth Street; leg broken; Bellevue.

HANBRICK, JOHN, 23, of 339 East Ninth Street; contusions of both legs; Bellevue.

HEUREUNG, EDMUND, 17, of 1,294 Intervale Avenue; burns on face and body; Lebanon Hospital.

HOLLINGWOOD, F. M., 223 West Two Hundred and Forty-first Street; right leg blown off at the knee; taken home.

HICKEY, DAVID, 24; India Street, Brooklyn; arm cut; taken to Bellevue; sent home yesterday.

HILLIARD, M., 229 East Forty-third Street; scalp wound; Bellevue, and home.

IVERSON, TONY, 20, of 300 East Twenty-seventh Street; scalp wound; Bellevue and home yesterday.

JACOBS, TONY, 20, of 300 East Twenty-seventh Street; scalp wound; Bellevue and home.

JAEQUES, WILLIAM, residence unknown; lacerated wound of leg, suffering greatly from shock; Bellevue; still unconscious last evening.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, 18, address unknown; head and body injured; Bellevue; still unconscious last evening.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, 26, 324 East Twenty-fifth Street; wound in groin; Bellevue.

KELLER, WILLIAM, 26, 702 East Thirteenth Street; contusions of head, legs, and arms; Bellevue; taken home yesterday.

KELLY, JAMES, 29, porter at Columbia Hotel, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street; punctured wound of groin; New York Hospital.

LEONARD, MICHAEL, 21, 382 Second Avenue; left arm injured; Bellevue; taken home yesterday.

LIBERMAN, LOUIS, 18, of 120 Ludlow Street; lacerated leg, burns of face and hands; New York Hospital; not serious.

LAMBRES, JOHN, 19, of 463 West Thirty-seventh Street; burns on hands and face; New York Hospital; went home.

LUDWIG, FREDERICK, 327 East Twenty-seventh Street; hand injured; Bellevue and home.

LOEB, JACOB, 88 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; internal injuries; Bellevue.

LAUER, THEODORE, 25, of 106 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; contusions of body; Bellevue.

McGEER, JOHN, 23, Prospect Avenue and Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn; leg hurt; Bellevue, and home yesterday.

MILKER, SAMUEL, 16, of 214 Clinton Street; compound fracture of leg, bruises, and burns; St. Vincent's; serious.

MELCHENSKY, EDWARD, 7, of 126 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn; burns; New York Hospital; not serious.

MELCHENSKY, WILLIAM, 46, same address as Edward; burns; New York Hospital; not serious.

MARTINEZ, JOHN, laborer, 17, of 340 East Thirty-fourth Street; wound of thigh; New York Hospital; not serious.

MILT, SAMUEL, 27, of 341 East Thirty-sixth Street, leg bruised; Bellevue and home.

MEYERS, DAVID, 20, of 331 East Eighty-fourth Street, left leg injured; Bellevue and home.

McARDIN, JOHN, 222 East Twenty-first Street, hand injured; Bellevue and home.

MALLOY, WILLIAM, 10, of 220 East Twenty-fourth Street, contusions of face, hands, and body; both arms broken; Bellevue; serious.

McGEE, NICHOLAS, policeman, 22, Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst, right leg cut and bruised; Bellevue.

McNEVINS, WILLIAM, 222 East Twenty-first Street, skull fractured; Bellevue; serious.

OLGAR, CHARLES, 131 Goerck Street, left leg broken; Bellevue.

O'CONNOR, FRANK, 14, of 50 East Houston Street, severe contusions of body; Bellevue.

REGAN, MICHAEL, policeman, 42, of 314 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, severe lacerations on back, shock; New York Hospital; serious.

RAY, CHARLES, policeman, of Health Squad, 42, of 354 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, fractured leg and shoulder; New York Hospital; will recover.

REIM, CHARLES, 18, of 1,149 Fifth Avenue, fracture of arm; New York Hospital.

RITZ, GEORGE, 443 Second Avenue; fracture of leg and scalp wounds; Bellevue.

ROSENBERG, DAVID, 18, of 65 Avenue D; bruises about head, shoulders, and body; Bellevue and home.

RUSH, BERNARD, Webster Avenue and Two Hundred and Third Street, salesman; wounds on head and left leg; Bellevue and home.

SINES, FREDERICK, 46, Mills Hotel No. 1; lacerated thigh; New York Hospital; not serious.

SNYDER, P. J., 27, of 340 East Twenty-fourth Street; contusions of head and body; Bellevue and home.

SCHAEFER, JOSEPH, 16, clerk, 237 West Fourteenth Street; fracture of left leg, wound on right leg, and bruises and burns on body and face St. Vincent's; serious.

STARR, NORA, 10, of 53 East One Hundred and First Street; right foot blown off, necessitating an operation at Bellevue.

SARACCO, JOHN, 42, Hoboken; left leg so badly injured that it had to be amputated at Bellevue.

SMITH, EDWARD, 619 East Fifteenth Street; left arm burned; Bellevue, and home.

SHEPARD, JOHN, nurse at Bellevue, lives at 433 East Twenty-sixth Street; general contusions; Bellevue, and home.

STELLER, GEORGE, policeman of Bridge squad, 289 Crescent Street, Brooklyn; fracture of leg and shoulder; New York Hospital.

TULLY, ROBERT, 23 years old, 1,098 Bathgate Avenue; severe scalp wounds; Bellevue, and home yesterday.

VOGEL, JOSEPH, 21, of 662 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; contusions of head; Bellevue, and home.

VANUM, SAMUEL, 38, of 210 Third Avenue; right ankle broken; taken home.

WARREN, MAE, address unknown; internal injuries; serious; Bellevue.

WAGNER, ANDREW, City Marshal, 304 West Fifty-fourth Street; found unconscious; taken home.

WALKER, SAMUEL, 214 Clinton Street, Brooklyn; slightly injured; taken home.

WILSON, F. V., 22, clerk, 101 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; lacerations of both legs, bruises and burns on body, face, and hands; St. Vincent's Hospital; serious.

WORTH, ALFRED W., 138 West Thirty-third Street; body and legs bruised and burned; at Bellevue Hospital; serious.

ZINZENTEILE, LORENZ, 54, of 333 East Thirty-fifth Street; lacerations of leg; New York Hospital; not serious.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 39, internal, lacerations, and burns; New York Hospital; very serious.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, left leg amputated at Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 30, severe abdominal lacerations; at Bellevue.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 35, colored, at Bellevue Hospital; fracture of skull; serious.

COAL RATE DISCRIMINATION.

Complaint Filed with Inter-State Commerce Commission Charging Favoritism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The complaint of William Randolph Hearst of New York, against anthracite coal-carrying railroads, charging that the latter's rates for the transportation of coal from the anthracite fields to New England, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia are unreasonable and unjust, was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. The commission immediateley sent notifications of the complaint to the railroad companies named as defendants, as follows: Philadelphia and Reading Railway, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central of New Jersey, New York, Susquehanna and Western, Erie, New York, Ontario and Western, Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio. The roads have until the 20th inst. to file their answers.

The complaint alleges that the rates subject the consumers at the points named, and the producers of such coal who are not common carriers or corporations owned and controlled by common carriers, to unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, in violation of the Inter-State Commerce Act. It charges that the rates are discriminating and prejudicial to the interests of dealers and consumers of anthracite coal as compared with the transportation rates for bituminous coal for much longer distances, and also as compared with the defendants' rates and charges on other car-load freight traffic generally.

It is alleged that the Lehigh, Central of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Erie, New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the Philadelphia and Reading roads have entered into a freight pooling agreement.

BOY HAS CENT IN THROAT.

Doctors in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, worked for three hours yesterday on three-year-old George Gesswein, whose parents live at 260 Stagg Street, in an effort to dislodge a cent from his windpipe. The boy swallowed the coin on Tuesday afternoon while falling down stairs. His mother took him in her arms and ran all the way to St. Catharine's Hospital. Just as the doctors in the institution were getting ready to use instruments on the boy the woman picked him up again and ran back to her home. Meanwhile the child suffered intense agony. Yesterday morning the woman ran back to the hospital with her child. She fell on her knees and as she was imploring the doctors to save his life she fainted. The cent is not out yet, and the doctors are doubtful as to whether anything can be done.

TEUTONIC'S SPEEDY TRIP.

The White Star liner Teutonic, Capt. McKinstry, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown after a good passage of 6 days and 57 minutes, her best time in three years. The use of selected Welsh coal is said to be the reason why the Teutonic made a fast trip.

Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P., Chairman of the delegation from the London Chamber of Commerce to the celebration of the New York Chamber of Commerce, had as fellow-passengers on the Teutonic T. Ashton and G. D. Kelly, delegates to the commission that is under the direction of Alfred Mosely for the study of industrial conditions.

Speaking of trusts, Sir Albert Rollit said: "They are a phase of the evolution of industry. In my country there is some feeling against the trusts. There the feeling is 'live and let live.' The value of trusts depends upon their administration. The method of the Tobacco Trust was not calculated to improve opinion in England."

TOWN OF CALHOUN FALLS SOLD.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—Practically the entire town of Calhoun Falls, in Abbeville County, at the crossing of the Seaboard Air Line and Charleston and Western Carolina Railroads, was sold at auction yesterday to Judge W. F. Cox of Anderson, for $14,000, being seven hundred acres at the rate of $20 an acre.

The property belonged to a syndicate of Anderson, Charleston, and Atlanta capitalists known as the Western Carolina Land and Improvement Company. They built a hotel and several stores, but their auction of lots was not a success. Judge Cox, the new purchaser, says he will form a new company to develop the property.

Deer Hunting on Long Island.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 5.—Hundreds of deer hunters took advantage of this being the opening day of the legal season, and engaged in the sport. More than a dozen deer are known to have been shot early in the day. The legal season consists of only four days, and the hunters will not be interfered with on Friday of this week and Wednesday and Friday of next week.

Alfred Wagstaff's Buildings Burned.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 5.—The barns, carriage house, stable and carpenter shop on the country seat of Ex-Senator Alfred Wagstaff, at West Islip, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $10,000. Two valuable horses were burned to death.

Legendary lore, like webs and dust on the bottles of an old bin, surrounds

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

THE SPIRIT THAT GOES AROUND THE WORLD.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

THREE MEN AND A BOY MISSING FROM A LAUNCH.

Boat Was Laboring in the Seas Off Manhattan Beach on Election Day—Afterward Overturned.

The finding of the upturned launch Ethel, belonging to Louis A. Walker of 18 Railroad Avenue, Brooklyn, on the flats at Canarsie yesterday, confirms the fears, entertained since Walker went out in it with a party on election day, that its owner and three of his friends have been drowned. The names of the missing are:

LOUIS A. WALKER, 18 Railroad Avenue, Brooklyn.
JOSEPH PFEIFER, fifty-three, 247 Himrod Street, Brooklyn.
FRED SCHULTZ, thirteen, 314 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn.
J. P. FREITAG, 277 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

The first intimation that a pleasure party was in trouble came on Tuesday afternoon, when Capt. Henry Van Vort of the Bath Beach police saw a launch with three men and a boy in it, laboring off Manhattan Beach. He signaled to find out if they wanted help and the reply was that they did not need it. Later the launch was seen bottom side up, and it came in at Canarsie yesterday.

Alderman Frederick Lundy of Coney Island and a party of his friends told of being out in his launch on Tuesday and, hailing the Ethel to inquire if any help was needed. In that case, as with Capt. Van Vort, a negative reply was given.

AROUND THE WORLD RECORD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—A new record for "round-the-world" messages has just been established by Charles J. Glidden of this city, former President of the Erie Telephone Company. He made the first complete circuit of the globe, via the new British Pacific cable, this week with a message addressed to himself, which arrived in the city again 39 hours and 20 minutes later. He started the following at the telegraph office in the Hotel Touraine at 9:15 A. M.:

"Glidden, Boston, via British Vancouver cable to Australia, around the world."

This went as an ordinary commercial telegram, taking its turn with other business. It was received in Boston the next day at 12:35 A. M., 39 hours and 20 minutes afterward. A few slight errors occurred in transmission, but the message read as follows when opened:

"Gleddon, Boston, Armund the World."

FIRED AT BOROUGH EMPLOYE.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Nov. 5.—"I'll shoot the man who further trespasses on my property," was the salute James M. Allgor gave Harry Benson, who had just torn down a fence on the former's Beach Street property this afternoon. Benson acted upon orders of the Seabright Borough. Allgor, seeing that Benson did not become scared, went to his house and got a gun.

He fired two shots, neither of which took effect. He was afterward arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Allgor bought the property in dispute of the Seabright Land and Construction Company two years ago. After acquiring title to the property he spent some $300 in filling in the street leading to the water before fencing it off. The Borough of Seabright won a long standing suit a few weeks ago before Justice Fort at Long Branch. Allgor, however, appealed.

A special meeting of the Mayor and Council was held at Seabright to-day, when it was decided to hire a man to remove the obstruction on the street.

THREE DEAD IN TEXAS AFFRAY.

ORANGE, Texas, Nov. 5.—Three men are dead as a result of a shooting affray here to-day. The dead are Jeff Chenault, City Marshal Jordan, and Tony Jones.

Bad blood is said to have existed between Chenault and Will Harris, a well-known young man, for some time. To-day the two met, and after some words Harris secured a double-barreled shotgun and killed Chenault. Harris ran to escape the fire of Chenault's brother, but was apprehended by City Marshal Jordan, who was close at hand.

While the officer was conducting young Harris to jail he was shot and killed and his prisoner escaped. It is not known who killed Jordan. Will Harris was later arrested and placed in jail.

At this juncture a half-brother, James Harris, started for a near-by store, declaring he would procure a weapon and take part in the affair. It is claimed that Tony Jones handed Harris a gun, after which the former jumped into a buggy. As he was driving away officers appeared on the scene and opened fire on Jones, inflicting wounds from which he died a few minutes later.

HEIM WANTED $6,000.

Robert Heim, thirty-six years old, who said he was a promoter of 36 Broad Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Special Policeman Waldron, in front of the Garfield National Bank, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, charged with disorderly conduct.

Heim had presented a check at the bank signed by himself for $6,000. Upon the bank officials' refusal to honor it Heim explained that a Washington lodge of Masons owed him the amount, and that they had a deposit in the bank from which he wished to be paid.

When Heim had been ejected from the bank, he stood in front of the building and told his troubles to whoever would listen until he was locked up.

WOMAN HIT BY TROLLEY CAR.

An unidentified woman about forty-five years old was knocked down by a northbound Third Avenue car at Park Row and Roosevelt Street last night, and was dragged about forty feet. Her body seemed wedged under the car. A crowd rushed out into the street and howled at the motorman, but did not become more violent, and a policeman had the motorman run the car through the crowd and up town.

The woman was found to have a fractured skull. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where her skull was trephined. The motorman ran his car backward a foot, so that the woman could be taken out from under the car.

The motorman was Charles Compton of 519 West Fifty-first Street. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER PARTED.

The Woman Drew a Hatpin and Tried to Stab Children's Society Agent.

Kate Miller and her six-year-old daughter Edith, who said they had come from Cincinnati, and had been staying at the Metropolitan Hotel for the past week, were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon by Vincent Pisarra, an agent of the Children's Society. He said he had followed the woman, and had seen her take the child into barrooms. He arrested the woman in Sixth Avenue.

When the child was about to be led away to the society's rooms the woman drew a hatpin and tried to stab the agent. Policemen restrained her. To the child she said: "Edith, your mamma will be dead by morning." Dr. Barringer ordered the woman removed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity. She is about thirty years of age.

Course in Painting for Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A decided departure from Cornell precedents was made known to-day when it was announced that Cornell would institute a two years' course in painting under the auspices of the Department of Architecture.

Indifference.

A man may be indifferent as to his business apparel, but his evening dress must be immaculate. It must be strictly up-to-the-minute in cut and fabric; at no time is proper fit of greater consequence. These are the qualities that distinguish the Saks clothes. We are specialists in that sort of thing. We put more time, talent and quality into our clothes than any other tailor of whom we know. The cost? Just look over these items:

Evening

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL 58TH CONGRESS

Majority Will Be 22, Making a Decrease of 21.

Owing to Close Vote, Many Contests Are Looked For—Colorado Goes Democratic—Letter Carriers Defeat E. F. Loud.

FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Republican	204
Opposition	182
Rep. majority	22

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Republican	200
Opposition	157
Rep. majority	43

The Republican majority in the next House will be considerably smaller than that in the Fifty-seventh Congress. No changes of great importance are noted in the list of elected Congressmen given yesterday. The doubtful districts have been heard from, and the Democrats have failed to carry enough of them to materially reduce the Republican majority from yesterday's figures. It is a good working majority, and will possibly be increased by the unseating of some Democrats in contested districts.

The State delegations stand about as reported yesterday, except in the case of Colorado, which seems now to have elected a Democratic delegation by a small plurality, with probably one exception. In the other States the changes from the early returns are very slight. New York elects 21 Republicans and 16 Democrats, the later returns showing that Scudder (Dem.) is elected in the First District and Baker (Dem.) in the Sixth.

So many districts are close that a large number of contests are certain. There is sure to be a contest over the lively and irrepressible Shafroth of Colorado, whose election is apparent on the face of the returns, and one in the same State over Alva Adams, apparently elected Congressman at Large. Butler Ames, (Rep., Mass.,) a relative of the late Gen. Butler, has only 300 majority, and will have to fight for it when Congress convenes. Mr. Schirm of Maryland is going to contest the election of his Democratic opponent, Denny, who got 400 plurality. Many other contests are promised.

In California Livernash, the San Francisco newspaper reporter, is elected, on the face of the returns, by 215 votes, but because of certain irregularities in the count there will probably be a recount, which may result in favor of the present member, Julius Kahn, (Rep.)

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, who in all probability will be the next Speaker of the House, got his usual comfortable majority. The other Speakership candidates—Burton of Ohio, Tawney of Minnesota, Hemenway of Indiana, and Sherman and Payne of New York—received satisfactory majorities. Littlefield, also a candidate, was elected in September.

The Nebraska election is a crushing defeat for William J. Bryan, who worked hard to elect the Congress ticket. The Fusionists now in Congress have been turned out, and Nebraska's delegation is Republican by 5 to 1. But for the faction fight in Omaha against Representative Mercer, it would have been unanimous. Edward Rosewater, who bolted the nomination of Mercer, is responsible for this Republican loss. New York has a certain interest in the fate of Mercer, for it was he who as Chairman of the Public Buildings Committee suppressed the bill for a new Post Office building here, and had the item inserted in an omnibus bill, hedged in with numerous restrictions.

The postal employes all over the country will take the keenest interest in the defeat of Eugene F. Loud in California. The letter carriers in particular have waged a bitter war on Loud. He is a veteran Congressman, who for years has been Chairman of the Postal Affairs Committee, and in that capacity has blocked every attempt to make wholesale raises in salary for the postal employes. A fund is said to have been raised by the Letter Carriers' Association for the defeat of Mr. Loud. He was a picturesque figure in Congress, conspicuous for his physical likeness to Gen. Grant, and for the vigor and pungency of his language. Although a Republican and a civil war veteran, he was a bitter opponent of indiscriminate pensions, and was noted for his tart speeches on the subject.

In two districts fights were made on the issue of Rear Admiral Schley's treatment at the hands of Congress. These were the districts of Mr. Foss, in Chicago, and Mr. Dayton, in West Virginia. Foss is Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, and Dayton the leading member. They are held responsible for the crushing of the efforts to get Congress to take up Schley's case. The fight against Foss was predestined to failure, as he had about 13,000 plurality in 1900. He has been re-elected, but his majority has been reduced.

Dayton's district was in doubt up to this morning. It now turns out that he is elected by only 210 majority over McGraw, (Dem.)

One of the surprises of the election is the choice of a Democratic Representative in Rhode Island. Melville Bull, one of the two Republican Congressmen from that State, has been defeated by D. L. D. Granger, Democrat. The result is said to be due largely to labor disaffection caused by the strike in Providence.

Horace Boies will not succeed Speaker Henderson in the Third Iowa District. Judge Birdsall is elected by a good majority.

CHAIRMAN BABCOCK'S VIEW.

He Lays Stress on the President's Influence, and Says the Republican Losses Were in the Cities.

Congressman J. W. Babcock, Chairman of the Republican Congress Campaign Committee, declared last night that not less than 206 Republicans had been elected to the House of Representatives, which has a membership of 386. This would give a Republican majority of 26. Mr. Babcock says he has good reason for believing that the Republicans will gain at least three and possibly six more from the districts now in doubt.

Among the latter, he said, were the Seventh Alabama, First California, Twenty-fourth Illinois, Fifth Minnesota, Fourth Missouri, Fifteenth New York, one in North Caroline, one in Nevada, and one in Virginia.

Congressman James S. Sherman of Oneida was a caller at Congressional Headquarters last night. He would neither affirm nor deny the report that he will be a candidate for the Speakership.

Speaking of the general result Chairman Babcock said:

"It shows how differently political issues are viewed in the country and the city districts. We did not lose a single Republican agricultural district, and gained some. Our losses are entirely in the cities. I won't attempt to give any reasons. The vote for members of Congress in this district was a surprise, but I am not disappointed with the Congress vote in the State. I counted on 17, and the figures indicate that we have 20. So the little slump in New York City does not disturb me.

"President Roosevelt's popularity helped us materially, especially in the far-Western States. It was of great help in Idaho and Utah."

RARE POLITICAL COMPLIMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—"The election of a Republican majority in the House of Representatives," said O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, talking of the elections of yesterday, "gives to President Roosevelt an indorsement and support such as few Presidents have ever received in the middle of a Presidential term. From the time of Jackson to that of McKinley no President received the compliment of an election in the midst of his term of a House and Senate controlled by his own party, save in the exceptional years during and immediately following the war period.

"Van Buren, Democrat, who followed Jackson in 1837, with a Democratic House in his first term, was confronted in the second half of his term with a House so closely divided that a Whig speaker was finally chosen. The Whig party, which controlled the House also [illegible] Democratic [illegible] control of the House in the Second Congress of that Presidential term.

"Polk had a Democratic House in his first Congress, but the Whigs controlled it in the Second. The Taylor-Fillmore Whig Administration found Democratic control in the House during both of its Congresses.

"Pierce, Democrat, with whom a Democratic House was elected, was confronted in the second half of his term with a House controlled by the 'anti-Nebraska,' subsequently Republican, party. Buchanan, Democrat, had a similar experience, the House in his first Congress being Democratic and the second Republican.

"From 1861, the date of Lincoln's inauguration, until January, 1871, the House did not contain a full representation of the entire number of States, but in the midst of President Grant's term, normal conditions having been resumed, he found himself confronted by a House controlled by the opposition party. Hayes, Republican, found Democratic control in the House in both Congresses of his Administration.

"The Garfield-Arthur Administration had the co-operation of a Republican House during the first half of its term, but the Democrats controlled the second. Cleveland, Democrat, in his first term, had the co-operation of a Democratic House in both Congresses, but failed to control the Senate in either.

"Harrison, Republican, during the first half of his term had the co-operation of a Republican House, but the Democrats controlled that body in the second half of his term. Cleveland, in his second term, had a Democratic House and Senate in the first half, but an overwhelming Republican House in the second half of that term.

"McKinley, whose party, while controlling the House during the first half of his term, did not have a clear majority in the Senate, was given in 1898 a Republican majority to support him in both houses, the first instance of the kind for more than half a century, (aside from the 1860-74 period,) and now that unusual compliment is again extended to President Roosevelt, who will have a clear Republican majority in the House and Senate during the second half of his term."

SENATOR CULLOM'S VIEWS.

Calls Coler a Hustler, and Says His Big Vote Here Is No Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5.—"The election went our way, just as I predicted it would," said Senator Shelby M. Cullom at the Auditorium Annex this afternoon.

"I have had visits this morning from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Controller of the Currency Ridgely, Senator Manderson of Nebraska, Frank P. Sargent of the Coal Miners' Arbitration Board, and a number of other party leaders who were all well pleased with the results. When I retired from the campaign because of family bereavement I visited the President at Washington and assured him that Illinois was all right and that we would undoubtedly elect a Republican Congress. There was considerable apathy during the campaign, but the Republicans got out to vote in good style and far better than did the Democrats.

"There was no possible reason for our not carrying the country as the results of Republican administration have led to such great prosperity that the contrast to the suffering endured during the last Democratic Administration was too great for the people to forget.

"In New York, Coler ran Odell closer than I thought he would. Coler is a good, clever boy and a hustler. His large majority in New York City is not a surprise to me. I am never surprised at anything bad New York City does."

ROOSEVELT, SURE, IN 1904.

So Says Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury, Viewing Election Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department speaking of the general result of the election to-day said:

"The outcome of the election indicates beyond doubt that the Republicans will not only elect the next President, but will retain control of Congress for at least four years to come. The political history of the country shows that almost uniformly the 'off-year' election results adversely to the party in power.

"While the Democrats made gains of a few Congressmen here and there, mainly in the East, the trend of sentiment throughout the country at large was shown to be unmistakably in favor of the Republican Party. It would have been extremely remarkable had all the close districts that were swept into the Republican column by the McKinley tide of 1900 remained there through this 'off-year' election.

"The fact that enough remained to give the House to the Republicans by a good working majority is evidence that the people are not willing to trust the Democratic Party to conduct any branch of the Federal Government. I believe that President Roosevelt will be nominated in 1904 and that he will sweep the country by a tremendous majority, carrying with him a Republican Congress."

STAMFORD'S NEW MAYOR.

Charles H. Leeds, Princeton Graduate, Has Given Up Business for Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 5.—The city election in Stamford yesterday was of much interest, owing to the candidacy of Charles H. Leeds for Mayor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Leeds is wealthy, having inherited a large amount of money, and he has also been successful in some Wall Street transactions.

For two years past he has given up business and has confined himself to politics, becoming an enthusiastic Democrat. He is only twenty-eight years old.

A few years ago he attracted much attention by issuing a circular letter, in which he took issue with certain provisions of the Presbyterian Articles of Faith. His circular was very radical, and was addressed to President Patton of Princeton University, of which Mr. Leeds is a graduate.

"Do you really think Jonah lived in a whale? I don't," is a characteristic passage of the circular. Considerable publicity was given to Mr. Leeds's stand at the time, but since then he has devoted his energies to politics rather than to theology.

When he was suggested for Mayor few took it seriously. He received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic City Convention, however, and made an energetic campaign.

He was elected by a majority of 177 over Charles H. Lounsbury, the Republican candidate, although the town gave Chamberlain, Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 220. In the statement of his election expenses, which Mr. Leeds filed in the Town Clerk's office to-day, he certified to an expenditure of $1,000, of which $750 was a contribution to the Democratic City Committee.

The salary of Mayor is $800 a year, and the term is for two years, therefore Mr. Leeds will get $800 more than he spent. A friend of his stated this afternoon that he would spend the $600 for charity.

TALK OF FRAUD IN ALBANY.

Chairman Barnes Intimates That Democrats Sold Out—Hill Silent.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Senator Hill was in his office at Albany all day receiving and tabulating the returns. He refused to be quoted about the result, but the carefulness with which he is making tabulations would indicate he is ready to make an attack on the credibility of the returns.

The State Board of Canvassers that compiles the returns from the counties consists of the Secretary of State, the Controller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and State Engineer, all Republicans, and to them belongs the right to reject or accept any returns objected to by individuals or parties.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, said this afternoon:

"Any statement that Albany County was purchased by the Republicans is without foundation. Mr. Hill dare not assert that his own people have accepted money. The real facts are that the Democrats in this city and county are absolutely disgusted with Mr. Hill, his assistants, and their methods in this county. Two and four years ago Mr. Hill's people sold out the county. Perhaps now Mr. Hill's opponents in the party did the same thing."

Gov. Odell by telephone here to-day said: "Let them claim all they please. Let them cry fraud. I am elected, and that is all there is about it."

DUNN EXPECTS NO CONTEST.

Chairman Dunn declined to talk about the vote cast Tuesday, and when asked what he thought of the reported Democratic assertion that the election of Gov. Odell would be contested, remarked, with a smile: "I guess there won't be much of a contest. We invite [illegible] opinion is that the Democ[illegible]ery much to go very d[illegible] as in the [illegible] control of

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Republican Majority on Joint Ballot to be 34.

Corrected Returns Give Republicans a Margin of Only Six Votes in the Senate—Election of Townsend in Oneida.

The corrected returns on the State Senate show that the Republicans have elected twenty-eight members and the Democrats twenty-two. This gives the Republicans a majority of six in the Senate. In the present Senate the Republicans have thirty-five members to the Democrats' fifteen, or a majority of twenty.

One of the big surprises of the Senatorial contests up-State was the election of William Townsend, the Democratic nominee in the Thirty-fourth Senatorial District, which consists of Oneida County. The only two other Senatorial districts in which the result of the contest was in doubt, owing to the slowness with which the complete returns came in, were the First and the Fourth Districts. The First District takes in Suffolk and Richmond Counties, and the Fourth District is in Kings County. Edward W. Bailey, Jr., Democrat, was elected in the First District, and T. C. Whitlock, Democrat, in the Fourth District.

In the Assembly the corrected returns show that the Republicans have elected eighty-nine members and the Democrats sixty-one. This gives the Republicans a majority of twenty-eight. In the present Assembly the Republicans have 106 members and the Democrats 44, a Republican majority of 62. The Republican majority, therefore, has been reduced 34. The only change which the late returns on the Assembly made in the table, printed by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, was in the Second District of Queens County. The early returns showed the election of C. L. Van de Water, Republican. Later figures gave the election to F. X. Duer, Democrat, who served in the last Assembly. The standing of the Legislature on joint ballot will be as follows:

Republican	117
Democrats	83
Republican majority	34

The Republicans, therefore, will be able to elect a successor to Senator Thomas C. Platt, whose term as Senator expires on March 4, 1903. Some of the friends of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black have been saying lately that he would be a candidate for Senator Platt's seat. Ex-Gov. Black has not announced himself on the subject, but if he ever had any such intention the reduction of the Republican majority on joint ballot probably will encourage him to make a contest.

Senator John Raines is understood to be slated for the Republican leadership of the Senate, and James T. Rogers of Broome County for the Republican leadership of the Assembly. Senator Thomas F. Grady, who was the Democratic leader of the minority in the last Senate, will doubtless continue in that capacity. George M. Palmer of Schoharie, who was the Democratic leader in the last Assembly, is certain to be chosen again.

The Republican majority last year in both the Senate and the Assembly was so large that any Democratic fight was simply a waste of energy. But with only a majority of 6 for the Republicans in the Senate the coming session undoubtedly will be productive of some bitterly fought contests. Especially will this be so if John Cunneen of Buffalo, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, should get in by reason of the Prohibition vote which he received. The Attorney General's office has more to do with legislation at Albany than any executive department, the Governor alone excepted, and an Attorney General not in sympathy with the administration could give the minority points that would be of the greatest advantage in any fights which might occur.

WAITING FOR OFFICIAL COUNT.

Chairman Campbell Does Not Admit Odell's Election—What Leader Murphy Says.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee said last evening that he would not concede the election of Gov. Odell. He said that the official vote would decide the contest. Mr. Campbell was the only politician who came to the Hoffman House headquarters yesterday claiming that there was any doubt about the returns showing the election of Gov. Odell. It was expected that there would be a conference but David B. Hill did not come down from Albany. Mr. Coler did not come over from Brooklyn. Chairman Campbell said:

"I cannot tell anything at this time. If Odell is elected, no one will admit it more readily than I. Any talk about there being an official count reckoning the time, is nonsense. In my own county I have not been able to get returns from seventeen out of the thirty-four districts. In other parts of the State the same condition prevails. I have not heard from Mr. Coler, but, of course, the State Committee will comply with any request he has to make."

Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall called at the rooms of the Democratic State headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday. Secretary Mason announced after the conference that the election of Gov. Odell was not conceded. Mr. Murphy said:

"The Democratic State Committee has more information than I have about the returns. Whatever the committee decides to do will meet with my approval.

"The Democratic Party in the Greater New York cannot be beaten when it is united, and the party is united to-day. This election is but a forerunner of what will happen next year at the Mayoralty election. Tammany did its work splendidly at this election, and will do the same thing next year."

MR. COLER ON THE OUTCOME.

He Has No Doubt That Judge Gray and John Cunneen Have Been Elected.

Bird S. Coler was seen at the home of his sister, 123 St. James Place, Brooklyn, last night. Regarding the election results as shown by the returns, he said:

"The result shows that a proper and complete organization throughout the State and a more thorough understanding between the city and the country Democrats may place the State safely within the Democratic column. The up-State Democracy did the best they could with the little aid rendered to them against the patronage and tremendous resources of their adversary.

"No matter what I think, it is impossible for me to concede anything, while the State Committee has other candidates to look after. I have no doubt that both Judge Gray and Attorney General Cunneen have been elected. This result is in itself a triumph of decency.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I have no regrets. On the contrary, I am deeply gratified by the support given the Democratic ticket by the various organizations all over the great city. It more than repays for any effort I may have made in behalf of the people while in the office of Controller."

HUGH McLAUGHLIN TALKS.

He Wants the State Divided Just Below Albany—Odell's Election Not Conceded.

Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Brooklyn Democrats, talked very freely of the result of the election. In part of his statement he advocated a division of the State, and said that the heavy Republican vote up the State was an indication that the Democrats had not a sufficiently strong organization. He did not by any means concede the election of Gov. Odell.

"The result is still in doubt," said he. "While the McCullagh men were watching the wicked Democrats in the city, the wicked Republicans were doing what they pleased up the State. Let us see about the vote. Coler received a majority of more than 100,000 below Albany, while Odell's majority above Albany was 130,000. Nobody ever before thought there were so many voters up the State. The Republicans who were most confident never claimed more than 100,000 majority.

"Both the farmers and the people in the city pay taxes, and both ask the privilege of governing themselves. Why not divide the State and give both sides the privilege of governing themselves? There is sufficient population in New York to make four States. There should be at least one above Albany to take in the northern, western, and interior part of the State, and one below Albany. Each section could then govern itself. The merchants and mechanics could rule themselves in this section, and the farmers could govern their own affairs. It appears that they have nothing in common, and consequently should be separated.

"I believe the large vote up the State was due largely to a lack of organization on the part of the Democrats there. It's this way. There are six people who are churchgoing folk. Two of them live near the church, and they go. Two more live some distance away from the church, and go very seldom. The other two live further away and do not go at all."

SENATOR PLATT'S OPINION.

He Says President Roosevelt Had Much to Do with the Congressional Result.

"We will have to be satisfied," remarked Senator Platt about the election's outcome. "Gov. Odell's plurality is not so large as I expected. I cannot account for the immense Democratic plurality in Greater New York."

"Do you think the trust question had anything to do with it?"

"Not at all," the Senator replied.

"Did the coal strike have any effect?"

"I don't think so. The Democrats apparently worked together and some Republicans seem to have slipped over to their side. Little figure seems to have been cut by the Social Labor people or Liberal Democrats."

Concerning the Congressional elections Senator Platt said:

"Democrats all over the country played their strongest cards to secure control of the next House of Representatives. They failed and, therefore, the Republican victory is all the more important and significant. President Roosevelt had much to do with holding the next Congress for the Republicans. Many who voted for Congressmen were at heart voting for Mr. Roosevelt. I think the result will have an important and far-reaching bearing on the next National election."

WHY PROHIBITIONISTS NAMED JOHN CUNNEEN.

Their Wish to Get a Friendly Attorney General—The Chance of Scratched Ballots.

It is within the range of possibility that the election of John Cunneen as Attorney General of the State of New York will depend upon the Prohibition vote, or rather upon the extent of the vote of those Prohibitionists who may have scratched their party's ballot. Cunneen was put on the ballot by a committee appointed by the Prohibition State Convention to fill a blank space left where the name of the candidate for Attorney General would naturally be. After the selection had been made certain legal proceedings were had in which it was made to appear that certain of the Prohibitionists were against Cunneen, and this, it is thought, may have influenced some of the party against him.

Prominent Prohibitionists here are inclined to the belief, however, that Cunneen's name was not scratched badly on the ballot throughout the State, and point to the manner and reason of its coming there as supporting their position.

Four years ago Justice Goodrich of the Supreme bench died shortly before election, and neither Republican nor Democrats put up a candidate. The Prohibitionists nominated Coleridge A. Hart of Brooklyn, and he received a poll of about 2,000 in the State, of which 600 votes only were allowed. The Election Board refused to issue a certificate of election on the ground that Justice Goodrich had died one day after the time had expired in which it was possible to make nominations.

Hart, on the claim that election day should be counted in reckoning the time, carried the case into the courts on a petition for a writ of mandamus, and ultimately to the Court of Appeals. There he lost, the decision being that he should have had quo warranto proceedings brought through the Attorney General's office, instead of seeking a writ of mandamus.

Several times since then Hart has tried to have the case taken up, but always without result, and when the Prohibitionist Convention was held it seemed possible that the indorsement of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Cunneen, might induce him to push the matter, if elected. The case was left in the hands of the committee, with the result that Mr. Cunneen was indorsed.

Then came more trouble in two directions. The first hatch was from the Election Board, who refused to ratify the nomination of Mr. Cunneen by the Prohibitionists on the ground that a committee had no power to place a name on the ballot. Hart brought a petition for a writ of mandamus before Judge Bischoff, and while the matter was pending, the second installment of trouble arrived. This was in the shape of protests by up-State Prohibitionists against indorsing a Democrat.

The committee again took counsel and one of its members, Alfred C. Manierre, the lawyer, became convinced that it would be good policy to have Mr. Hart withdraw his petition for a writ, on the ground that, if Cunneen were nominated, the up-State Prohibitionists might get to scratching and spoil their ballots. Mr. Manierre went before Judge Bischoff to obtain a postponement of the case in order that he might labor with Mr. Hart in the interim, but Mr. Hart persisted and the writ issued.

Mr. Manierre said last night that the party leaders had been careful to urge the up-State voters to vote the straight ticket and that he did not believe many of them had scratched their ballots.

A MORMON FOR THE SENATE.

Majority in Utah Legislature Pledged to Apostle Smoot, Who Will Fight for Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 5.—Apostle Reed Smoot, candidate of the Mormon Church for a seat in the United States Senate, has won his fight at the polls. With the backing of the Church, he is preparing to carry the battle into the Legislature. He feels confident of success and in a statement to-day he announced that he would brave any possible opposition like that which kept Brigham H. Roberts out of Congress and would demand his seat in the Senate. Plans are already being laid by ministers of Salt Lake and others forming the same element which fought Roberts to oppose his admission to the Senate.

The Republicans will have a majority of 39 on joint ballot in the Legislature. A majority of these were pledged to Smoot before they were nominated. Some of the successful candidates and five of the holdover Republican Senators may refuse to go into caucus. Apostle Smoot told some friends before the election that he was prepared for just such an emergency, and that the Church would force enough Mormon Democrats to vote for him to secure his election, provided there was a serious defection among the Republicans.

The Salt Lake Ministerial Association, which started the fight on Roberts, has had the Smoot situation under consideration at several meetings.

The ministers are in favor of following a programme similar to the one adopted in the Roberts case. The subject will probably come up formally at the next meeting of the association. All through the campaign the statement was made by his adherents that Apostle Smoot was not a polygamist. Now that the election is over, the statement is being given circulation that he actually has more than one wife.

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NEW YORK.

TO RE-ELECT SPOONER.

His Return to the Senate Believed to be Assured—Gov. La Follette's Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Advices that have come here to-day from leading Republicans in Wisconsin show that there cannot be the slightest doubt of the re-election of Senator Spooner. Of the State Senators elected yesterday all but one were Republican.

There will be but two Democrats in the Senate when it meets, there being but one holdoever of that party. The Assembly will stand about seventy Republicans to thirty Democrats. Sixty of the Assemblymen are already pledged unconditionally to vote for Senator Spooner to succeed himself. Twenty of the Senators elected and holding over are also pledged to Spooner. If it is possible to predict anything in politics it seems certain that Senator Spooner will receive the unanimous support of his party in caucus and in the joint convention of the Legislature.

Gov. La Follette's majority will run up to 45,000, it is said. The vote on Governor was approximately normal, but represents the worst mix-up the State ever witnessed. Thousands of Republicans refused to go to the polls, and thousands cut La Follette's name from the ticket.

The singular thing is that he received a large support from Democrats. Good judges estimate that throughout the State at least 10,000 Democrats voted for the Republican candidate for Governor. They did so because they subscribed to his views on the taxation of railroad corporations and the matter of holding primary elections. It was also true that they suspected their own candidate, Dave Rose, Mayor of Milwaukee, of being too friendly to corporations and liable, if elected, to be taken up by the railroad influences.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 5.—Belated returns increase Gov. La Follette's plurality in the State. The latest estimate brings his figures up to 50,000. As near as can be figured the next Legislature will be made up about as follows: Assembly, 75 Republicans and 25 Democrats; Senate, 31 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Gov. La Follette has received many congratulatory messages from all over the State and from various parts of the country. He declined to make any statement as to the result.

Mayor Rose, the defeated Democratic candidate, said:

"Wisconsin was in line with the other States. It is a Republican year. I sought diligently to ascertain the true conditions in the State, and in the light of the information I had I confidently expected different results. Looking back over the campaign, I can see now no place where it could have been strengthened. We made our best fight, were honestly and fairly defeated, and accept the conclusion with good grace."

PENROSE FOR THE SENATE.

Claims to Have Secured More Than Enough Legislators to Insure His Re-election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The incoming House of Representatives will be made up of 157 Republicans and 47 Democrats and the Senate will contain 39 Republicans and 11 Democrats.

On joint ballot 128 votes are required to elect a United States Senator and Penrose claims there were elected more than enough members pledged to him to insure his re-election to the Senate in January next.

Practically complete returns from the State indicate a plurality for Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican, for Governor of about 135,000.

THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

Republicans Control Legislature Which Will Choose Mr. Heitfeld's Successor—Democrats Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 5.—Complete returns show entire Republican State ticket elected in Idaho, together with Congressmen and three-fourths of the Legislature that will elect a successor to Senator Heitfeld. It was a landslide for the Republicans, the biggest surprise being on the Legislature, which the Democrats expected to carry because of a gerrymander by the Legislature.

The Republican sweep is attributed to prosperity and to Roosevelt's action in connection with the coal strike. The Republican platform declared for tariff revision.

LONDON PRESS ON THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

The Times Says President Roosevelt's Influence Is in No Way Impaired.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In an editorial article to-day on the elections in the United States The Times says that President Roosevelt's influence is in no way impaired by the warnings which the Republican reverses have given to his party. It was due to his independence of action and plain speaking that the Democrats were not able to make as much capital as they hoped to make out of the popular feeling against trust abuses, the excesses of the high-tariff politicians, and the coal strike difficulties.

On all these points, says The Times, Mr. Roosevelt's conduct and character have lifted him high in the National esteem above the level of mere party managers.

After referring to the "spectacular tour" of Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, The Times says it is possible, if Mr. Bryan's influence continues to hold sway over a large section of the Democrats, that many wealthy members of the party in the Eastern States, alarmed or disgusted by the revival of appeals to proletarian cupidity and envy, may in the next Presidential campaign throw the weight of their influence against their old political associates, now transformed almost beyond recognition by the inoculation of revolutionary theories.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Almost all the papers this morning discuss the elections in the United States.

The Daily Telegraph dwells upon the beneficent change which has come over the relations of the United States and Great Britain, with the result that national feelings no longer have any influence in the struggle.

In editorial articles the opinion is unanimously expressed that President Roosevelt largely owes his personal triumph to the fact that he satisfactorily ended the coal strike. It is declared that the future depends on whether the leaders of one party or the other have a definite policy, and that, for the outside world, the important point is a prospective reduction of the tariff.

The Standard says the voting shows President Roosevelt to have a commanding position in the confidence of his countrymen.

ASYLUM BOY RECAPTURED.

One of the Ringleaders in the Recent Escape Caught Near His Home.

Frank Fisher, 16 years old, one of the ringleaders of the party of fifty boys who escaped last Sunday from the New York Juvenile Asylum, was recaptured yesterday afternoon near his home at 109 West One Hundred and Seventh Street and taken back to the institution. He is said to have given information that is likely to result in the apprehension of some at least of the twenty-five culprits who are still at large.

Fisher is the first of the boys to appear at home. He walked in upon his mother on Tuesday. She fed him, but advised him to surrender without delay, as if his father caught him he would give him a terrible beating and take him back to the institution afterward. The boy went away but hid in the neighborhood until yesterday noon, when he went home again for lunch which his mother gave him. He was lounging in the street when some one who knew him pointed him out to Policeman Hickey, of the West One Hundredth Street Station who made him a prisoner.

STAGE COACH ACCIDENT.

Vehicle Rolls Down Colorado Mountain Side and All of Fourteen Passengers Are Hurt.

OURAY, Col., Nov. 5.—The stage coach which runs between this place and Red Mountain met with an accident near here on one of the steepest grades of the road, and together with fourteen passengers rolled down the mountain side for a distance of 300 feet. One of the horses was killed and the coach rolled over several times in its descent. All the passengers were injured more or less.

The driver attributes the accident to the slipping of the brakes and an unruly horse.

TO CLEAR PRESBYTERIAN DEBT.

Committee Seeks to Raise Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Building.

The special committee of the General Assembly in whose hands the management of the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, is, met yesterday afternoon. Treasurer Harvey C. Olin of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, who is also the Treasurer of the special committee, reported that the original mortgages on the Lenox property in lower Fifth Avenue, the former home of the Presbyterian Mission Boards, and on the Presbyterian Building approximated $1,290,000. Of that amount more than $1,000,000 has been removed. An indebtedness of about $280,000 remains.

Several members of the committee spoke yesterday afternoon in the most hopeful strain, all having the idea that the removal of all the mortgages on the building is but a few months distant. The Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood was made Chairman of a committee to devise an effective plan to be put immediately into operation.

PHILADELPHIA LAND SALE.

Store Property on Chestnut Street Worth About $6,400 a Front Foot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The store property 1512 Chestnut Street has been sold by the Girard Trust Company to William H. Llewellyn for $28,000, subject to a ground rent of $6,000 per annum. It has a frontage of 19 8-10 feet and a depth of 142.7½ feet.

The building is occupied by Yettes & Troth. The $6,000 ground rent, based on a per cent. basis would make the consideration $128,000, or at the rate of about $6,400 a front foot. The purchaser is also the owner of 1410 Chestnut Street, next door to the Land Title Building.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Will Open Saturday Morning, November 8th.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we will open a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes

While We Have the Largest and Probably the Best Equipped Building in the World Devoted to Retailing, Our Chief Attractions Will Continue To Be as They Have Been in the Past—**Our Low Prices.**

The Old Store at Fourteenth St. and Sixth Ave. Is Closed.

Blue Label Soups



are labor and time savers; ready for immediate use after heating; twenty varieties—each carefully prepared—from finest materials and put up in sterilized, tasteless cans. Of your grocer.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., - Rochester, N. Y.

THE FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON MADISON SQUARE

How many men have you met to-day who said "I was within a block" or "I had expected to be right there myself"?

Accidents occur constantly in most unexpected places.

Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford

provides indemnity for loss of life, mutilation, dismemberment and the monetary loss of time occasioned by bodily injury caused by accidental violence or external means.

A No. 1 policy, safe-guarded by unequalled financial security is issued by the TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., the Largest Accident Insurance Company in the world.

One policy holder out of every eight, or 377,500 out of 3,200,000 policy holders, have met with accidents, and the TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO. has paid out on account of these accidents to its policy holders $27,000,000.00.

Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, New York Agency, No. 31 Nassau Street.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH WELL

Everything depends on the stomach. Horsford's Acid Phosphate CURES habitual stomach weakness, improves appetite, digestion and nutrition, and removes the cause of headaches and wakefulness. It is a splendid TONIC for all weak conditions, quickly improving general health. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Costumes and Wraps For the Horse Show



Gowns Photographed Two Weeks Ago at St. Cloud

New Gowns and Wraps From Paris and Vienna

An exhibition is ready today that represents the last fashion word from Paris and Vienna—Costumes and Wraps just taken from the steamer—planned and brought over especially for the New York Horse Show.

Dœuillet, Havet, Drecoll, Zwieback are notable contributors. The gowns are exquisite. The Wraps are the choicest shown this season—those trimmed with lace, showing Hungarian and Roumanian embroidery, being most conspicuous. The exhibition occupies the large cases and other conspicuous portions of the Costume Section.

All lovers of fine things in dress are invited.

Second floor.

Fine Clothing for Men

Last Saturday a man who bought one of our fifty dollar Surtout Overcoats, expressed great surprise at finding clothing of such high character ready-made.

It takes time to educate men to know Wanamaker Clothing—particularly the men who want fine clothes, and have been prejudiced by the ready-made clothes of the ordinary clothing store.

Wanamaker clothing has a character that appeals to the good dresser. It possesses the traits of best tailored clothing because only expert and thorough tailors make it. Shape and smartness are not made with buckram, but by careful, painstaking, skillful hand-work. And when worn, the finer grades of Wanamaker Clothing cannot be distinguished from custom-made.

Take, for instance, the Prince Albert Coat and Vest—smartest style and absolute fit are most essential. Yet look at our stock, and try the coats on. So broad is our stock that all sizes are here for stout, tall and regular sized men; and as handsome as a man would wish.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of all-wool black thibet; silk-faced and serge-lined, at $20.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of black thibet, silk-lined throughout, at $25.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of imported black vicuna; soft and luxurious; lined throughout with best quality silk, at $35.

The edges on all our Prince Albert Coats are worked the same as those made to order; collars and buttonholes hand-made.

Very fine Overcoats are here; for instance, **Surtout Overcoats,** of Oxford and black overcoating, heavy and soft, with fine hand-felled edges; lined throughout with extra heavy silk, and have all the ear-marks of the best custom tailoring. $45 and $50.

Overcoats of genuine Sedan Montagnac; the finest fabric made; piped with silk velvet; lined throughout with extra heavy silk Merveilleux. $55.

We are showing some very handsome Overcoats for young men of 16 to 20 years. The new Surtout; frock back, double-breasted front. The most stylish coat shown in New York for young men. Of black and Oxford cheviot; lined throughout with serge; satin sleeve linings. $20 and $25.

Very handsome silk-lined Overcoats; full back and broad shoulders. $30.

Men's fancy cheviot Suits, $10 to $25.

Men's fancy worsted Suits, $15 to $30.

Men's Overcoats, $8.50 to $55.

Young men's Suits, $8.50 to $20.

Young men's Overcoats, $8.50 to $30.

Perhaps you are one of the men who will be surprised to see the completeness of this clothing stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHEER DRESS FABRICS

Women are bestowing their favor on soft, clinging fabrics, for their Winter gowns, as markedly as they did earlier in the year on similar fabrics for their Summer dresses.

We prepared for this continuing popularity of the sheer all-wool and silk-and-wool fabrics—that fall in the graceful lines that the heavier fabrics lack—with a superb collection of them. The goods are at your service now. These are some of them:

Sheer Fabrics—Silk-and-Wool

French Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris, at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 a yard.

French Silk-and-wool Dotted Crepe de Paris, at $1.25.

French Silk-and-wool Pin-striped Crepe de Paris, $1.50.

French Silk-and-wool Eolienne, at $1.25 and $1.50.

Rotunda.

Sheer Fabrics—All-Wool

French All-wool Voiles, at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

French All-wool Etamines, at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

French All-wool Rice-figured Voile, at $1.25.

French All-wool Mistral, at $1.50.

All-wool and Mohair-mixed Mistrals, at 65c, 75c, $1 and $1.25.

BOYS' CLOTHING

There's a daily opportunity here for parents to save money on their boys' wardrobe, in a manner satisfactory both to themselves and the boys.

Two groups today, for instance—Winter Suits and Overcoats that the boys will be proud to wear—stylish, warm and comfortable—at prices, much below real values, that you'll gladly pay:

Double-breasted Suits, $3.50

Of hard-finished blue serge—full of good wear; the regular five-dollar sorts, for boys of 9 to 16 years.

Top Coats at $5

Of Oxford gray frieze; all-wool; silk-sewed; velvet collar. Designed and made especially for us, for boys of 4 to 16 years. Worth $6.50.

Second floor, Ninth st.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

12,000 Pairs of Gloves Under-Price

In New Styles, for Men and Women

This is the most timely and interesting offering of Gloves that we have announced this season. Probably the broadest, completest, newest collection of Gloves ever presented under-price. It comprises a thousand dozens of bran new, handsome gloves for men and women, in the best styles and colorings for Fall and Winter, at

About a Third Below Value

There are Women's Suede and Lambskin, imported Kid and Mocha and Washable Kid Gloves, in fashionable colorings, and Men's Cape and Mocha Gloves. It is an easy matter not only to supply your own needs of gloves for the Winter, but to secure now, before the rush of the holiday season, attractive and welcome Christmas gifts at a decided saving. Here's further news of these important groups:

Men's Gloves at $1, worth $1.50

Fine quality imported Kassan Cape Gloves; full P. X. M. sewn, English thumbs, spear point and Paris point embroidery.

Full Pique and P. X. M. sewn genuine Mocha Gloves, in gray only; made of choice skins, with spear point and Paris point embroidery.

Women's Gloves at $1.20, worth $1.65 and $2

Washable Kid Gloves; pique and overseam, 2-clasp; each pair provided with wash tickets; all desirable shades and sizes.

Women's $1.50 Gloves at 95c

Genuine Grenoble made French Kid Gloves, with Paris point or crochet embroidery; in black, white and fashionable colorings; strong, yet delicate.

Imported genuine Mocha Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, 1-clasp; soft and fine, and high-grade in every way. In reindeer and gray shades.

Women's Gloves at $1.15, worth $1.75

Imported Suede Silk-lined Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery; in black and gray. The silk lining makes the gloves slip on easily, and is warm without being clumsy.

Women's Gloves at 70c, worth $1

Fine Lambskin Gloves; better than many real kid gloves; 2-clasp, excellent workmanship; Paris point embroidery—exceptional in gloves sold at less than $1.25. In most attractive shades of tan, mode, beaver gray and other colors; also black and white.

Full Pique Gloves, for those who prefer heavier grades for street wear, on account of their durability and sightliness.

Women's Gloves at 55c, worth 75c

Fine German Lambskin Overseam 2-clasp Gloves. In handsome shades for Winter wear; also in white and black. Soft, supple skins and finest sewing.

Rich SILKS in Profusion

At Far Below Regular Prices

The present unusual sale of Silks offers manifold opportunities to women who are planning to make additions to their Winter wardrobes, or to dressmakers, because it includes many staple sorts of silks, in the styles and colorings most in demand just now. And it is extremely grateful to be able to buy staple silks at such marked price-reductions as those borne by these splendid, bright new silks of reliable qualities. Thirty-five thousand dollars' worth began the sale; so the following lots offer complete assortments:

At 50c a Yard, worth 75c

Colored Taffeta Silks, 19-inch, in light and dark shades; good assortment of colors—pinks, blues, Nile green, gray, tan, brown, red, navy blue, and other colors.

At 55c a yard, worth $1

Evening Boocades, in white, ivory, cream, pink, light blue, cardinal, Nile green and lavender. Pretty Satin Brocades, with neat figures in self colors, for waists and dresses.

At 58c a yard, worth $1

Moire Velours, in black, white and colors; a fine quality, with bright and distinct water-marks. Also Jasper Moire Velour, which has been scarce at full prices.

At 60c a yard, worth $1.25

Pompadour Moire; eighteen colorings, in two styles, of Hatienne Velours, with Pompadour and faconne stripes; light and dark colors, including the jasper or black and white effects.

At 65c a yard, worth $1

White Peau de Cygne; fine quality—one of the most fashionable white silks. These are 24-in. wide, in white, ivory and cream color, and all-white silks are now in greatest demand.

At 65c a yard, worth $1.25

Fancy Moires, in twenty-six combinations, that are suitable for waists and dresses. This season's newest and best styles. An unusual opportunity.

At 65c a yard, worth $1

Printed Satin Twills, in navy blue-and-white, black-and-white and colored printings, in a fine satin-faced twilled Foulard; splendid designs, neat and medium, in best color combinations; 24 inches wide.

At 80c a yard, worth $1

Guaranteed Black Taffetas, excellent quality, 21 inches wide; "Warranted" woven in selvage; a staple quality that we have sold for several years at $1; now 80c.

Muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases

At Much Below Regular Prices

These ready-made Sheets and Pillow-Cases are made of excellent muslin, which is too light in weight to be classed as standard, but makes up for that in its fineness.

The Sheets and Pillow-Cases are perfect save for trifling defects in finishing—such as a speck of machine oil, or a slightly crooked hem—too much, however, to allow the goods to be sold as "firsts." And enough to cause reductions in price like this—a feature that housekeepers will welcome:

BLEACHED PILLOW-CASES—42 x 36 in., at 10c.

BLEACHED SHEETS—72 x 90 in., at 42c. | 72 x 99 in., at 47c.

81 x 90 in., at 47c. | 90 x 90 in., at 52c.

SOLID GOLD JEWELRY

A Third Under-Price

Beautiful jewelry, in the very newest patterns—artistic, refined—exactly what tasteful men and women would wish to buy for their own use, hence exactly the sorts that make best holiday gifts.

If you want your Christmas money to go as far as possible, you won't let such a splendid opportunity as this slip by. Here is a brief hint of the articles and prices:

Scarf-pins, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50.

Brooches, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5.75, $6, $6.25, $6.75, $7.50 and $7.75.

Cuff-pins, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.65, $1.85, $2.25, $2.75, $3 and $3.50 a pair.

Dress-pin Sets, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 and $2.25.

Dress-button Sets, $1.50.

Links, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $2, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.50.

Hat-pins, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Men's Rings, set with opals, $3.75 and $4.

Set with turquoise, $3.75, $4.25 and $5.50.

Set with amethysts, $4.50, $4.75 and $5.75.

Set with garnets, $2.50, $3, $3.75, $4.50 to $5.75.

Set with emerald doublets, $2.50 and $3.

Set with ruby doublets, $3, $3.75, $4.75.

Women's single-stone Diamond Rings, $4.50, $5, $5.25, $6, $7, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.

Women's Rings, in single stones and combinations of pearls, opals, amethysts, turquoise, garnets; also ruby, emerald and sapphire doublets, 85c to $3.50.

$20 GOLDEN OAK BUREAUS, $15

An offering of especial interest to housekeepers comes from the Furniture Store today. We select, from our assortment of over a hundred styles of Bureaus, a pattern of which we have a sufficient quantity, to offer at

A Quarter Under Value

The description follows:

Bureau of golden oak, in Colonial design; straight front; top of case 42x21 inches; case 35 inches high; top and drawer-fronts all quartered oak; paneled ends; three large drawers; brass knob drawer-pulls; French plate mirror, 30x24 inches; plain frame and standards. This bureau is of solid oak, of fine construction and has hard polish finish.

$15, Worth $20

Fourth floor.

CARPETS AND RUGS---Bargains

Carpet prices are going higher—we have it all but the official announcement from the manufacturers. That doesn't prevent us from lowering prices on certain large quantities of patterns that we are going to discontinue. It's an occasion that will appeal to a good many who have a room or so in their house to re-carpet. Three remarkably attractive groups:

$1.40 Best Wilton Velvets at $1.10 a Yard

10,000 yards, in patterns with borders, suitable for rooms, halls and stairs.

$1 Velvet Carpets at 80c a Yard

7,500 yards of Velvet Carpets in regular quality, in patterns with borders.

75c Tapestry Carpets at 60c a Yard

5,000 yards of Tapestry Carpets, in good assortment of styles.

Then these unusual offerings in Oriental and Domestic Rugs:

Oriental—100 Daghestan Rugs, about 5 x 3 feet, at $10 and $12.50.

200 Shirvan Rugs, about 5 x 3½ feet, at $15, $16 and $18.

Domestic (Smyrna)—In every size, good quality, at these special prices:

26x54 in., at $1.25. 36x72 in., at $2.25. 7½x10½ ft., at $11.50.

30x60 in., at $1.50. 48x84 in., at $3.75. 6x9 ft., at $7.50. 9x12 ft., at $16.

China Goat Skins, 28x64 in., all selected skins. The best goods we have ever offered for so little money. Gray, $2.50; white or black, $2.75.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

Do Not Alter Materially Results Published Yesterday.

Some Shifting of Figures Relating to Congress Districts and State Legislatures, but No Vital Changes.

The latest election returns do not differ to any great extent from those published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES. They do not change the political complexion of the House of Representatives as forecasted yesterday, nor reverse the standing of parties in any State Legislature.

In Rhode Island it now is positively announced that the Democrats have elected one of the two Congressmen as well as the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

In Nebraska the entire State Republican ticket was elected and five of the six new Congressmen are Republican.

The Democrats in Virginia elected nine of their ten Congressional candidates. Rhea was defeated in the Ninth District.

In South Dakota reports from thirty-seven out of fifty-three counties give the Republican Congressional ticket a plurality of 19,666. The remaining counties will increase this plurality by 2,000.

Three Republican Congressmen were elected in Washington by 8,000 to 10,000 majority. The State Legislature will be Republican by ten to twenty majority.

In Colorado the Republicans claim that J. H. Peabody (Rep.) has been elected Governor. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee claims the election of two Congressmen, and that the third will be secured on contest showing fraud.

In California it is claimed that the Legislature is safely Republican, and that five out of eight Congressmen are Republicans. There was a general and large reduction in Republican pluralities throughout the State.

In Minnesota Van Sant, the Republican candidate for Governor has received about 65,000 plurality, due to his course with reference to the Northern Pacific merger.

The success of the Republicans in their contest for the Utah Legislature has led Apostle Rud Smoot of the Mormon Church to announce that he confidently expects to be elected United States Senator to succeed Mr. Rawlins. Doubt is expressed in Utah that he would be allowed to take his seat if elected a Senator.

It is conceded the Fusion Party will have control of the next Legislature in Nevada, thus insuring the election of Representative Newlands to the United States Senate.

The victory of the Republicans in Montana is decisive. The Clark Democrats will have only a small showing in the Legislature.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The most significant feature of the California election is the tremendous reduction of Republican pluralities in four years. Gage carried California four years ago by 19,000 plurality and he carried San Francisco against a popular Democratic candidate, ex-Congressman McGuire, by 3,500. Now Dr. Pardee, Republican, carries the State by less than 4,000, and he loses the City of San Francisco, which gives a plurality of 9,350 for Lane.

Although Lane loses the Governorship, the extraordinary vote that he secured in nearly all parts of the State makes him a marked man and assures him advancement by his party.

The old Republican majorities were forthcoming only in Alameda County and in the southern counties below the Tehachapi Mountains. Throughout the remainder of the State Lane ran very strong, and he carried strong Republican counties like Sacramento and Sonoma. Much of this upset was due to labor unions throughout the State, which made vicious attacks on the Republican candidates and warmly indorsed the Democratic nominee. Only the loyalty of Southern California counties to the party saved the Republicans from the loss of the State.

The Legislature is safely Republican, as well as five out of eight Congressmen. Republicans have elected Gillette in the First, Metcalf in the Third, Needham in the Sixth, McLachlan in the Seventh, and Daniels in the Eighth.

The Democrats elected Livernash in the Fourth and Wynn in the Fifth. The Second is in doubt, Coombs, Republican, and Bell, Democrat, running so close together that it is impossible to tell which will come out ahead. The defeat of Kahn in the Fourth District is much regretted, as he was a hard worker and deserved re-election.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 5.—The Republicans are preparing to contest the election of the Democratic legislative ticket in Arapahoe County. They claim that the control of the lower house of the Legislature depends upon the result in this county. They will ask the Secretary of State to refuse certificates to the Democrats, and if Mr. Mills, who is a Populist, shall refuse to enter into the plan, they are planning to organize a rump Legislature.

Edward O. Wolcott is already informed of the situation, and he will come to Denver to enter the Senatorial race against Teller.

The Republicans claim that J. H. Peabody, for Governor, has been elected, and that he has pulled a portion of the Republican ticket through with him. The Republicans also claim the election of Brooks for Congressman at Large and of Hogg.

Shafroth's election in the First District will be contested. R. W. Bonyge claims he will have a majority.

Milton Smith, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, claims the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by majorities ranging from 4,000 for Stimson to 8,000 for the remainder of the ticket, and all the Congressmen. "We will have a majority of ten in the lower house, and of course a larger majority in the Senate," said Mr. Smith.

Chairman Fairley of the State Republican Committee has sent a telegram to the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee claiming the election of two Congressmen and the third to be secured on a contest showing fraud.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, Nov. 5.—Returns from the State confirm figures sent out last night showing the election of the entire Republican State and Congressional tickets. A Republican majority on joint ballot seems assured, and W. E. Borang probably will succeed Senator Heitfelt in the Senate.

Democratic State Chairman Donnelly concedes the election of the entire Republican ticket, but claims that the Republicans will have one less than a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Republican leaders claim their majority will be thirteen.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Complete returns from city and State show that Maryland's representation in the next House will be four Republicans and two Democrats, a gain of two seats for the Democrats. Except in the two city districts—the Third and Fourth—the candidates were elected by comfortable pluralities. Wachter, (Rep.,) in the third, has 159 plurality, with one precinct in dispute, which when counted it is thought will swell his plurality over Meyer (Dem.) to 200. Denny, (Dem.,) in the Fourth, has 395 plurality over Schirm, (Rep.)

The vote for the Prohibitionist candidate in each district was small. The only Socialist candidate, Mareck, in the Third District, received 484 votes out of the 31,000 cast.

With a few election districts in the State incomplete, the Republican plurality is about 9,200.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Newspaper tabulations of election returnes to-night indicate that the plurality of Gov. Bliss will run up to 36,975, his vote being 51,693, as against 14,718 for L. T. Durand, the Democratic candidate for Governor. That Bliss was ruthlessly cut is shown by the fact that the plurality of Judge W. L. Carpenter, Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, amounts to 59,815.

The State Legislature will have exactly the same complexion as its predecessor, one Democrat among the 32 Senators, and 10 Democrats out of 100 members of the House.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—With the receipt of more complete returns, the majority of Gov. Van Sant assumes large proportions. It is at least 50,000, and may go as high as 75,000—a record-breaking majority in Minnesota for a Gubernatorial candidate.

Eight of the nine Congressmen are Republicans, the lone Democrat being ex-Gov. John Lind. Dr. Dubois (Dem.) still claims a victory in the Sixth District, but figures indicate that Buckman (Rep.) is safe. The Republicans also made substantial gains in the Legislature.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Nov. 5.—Judge William L. Holloway's plurality over Leslie (Dem.) for the office of Associate Justice of Montana will nearly reach 10,000.

Joseph M. Dixon's plurality over John M. Evans, the Democratic candidate for Congressman, will be nearly if not quite 5,000.

J. B. Collins, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, said to-day that the later returns seemed to indicate larger pluralities for each of the Republican candidates on the State ticket.

"It may be that Judge Holloway's plurality will not exceed 8,000," he said, "but I am inclined to believe that it will be nearer 10,000. I estimate Mr. Dixon's plurality between 4,000 and 5,000. It has been a Republican landslide, but we had counted on it."

Allowing the Democrats three Senators, who now seem to be in doubt, the Republicans will have sixty-one votes in the Incoming Assembly out of a total of ninety-eight.

The Clark Democrats will take third place to the Republicans and Heinze.

There will be 13 Republicans in the Senate and 48 Republicans in the House. The Democrats will have 12 votes in the Senate, including J. M. Kennedy, the hold-over Senator from Deer Lodge; James S. Hopkins, from Rosebud County, and J. M. Conrow, hold-over from Park, all of whom are Heinze men. In the House there will be 7 Democrats, while the Heinze labor and Fusion forces will have 17.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Montana politicians here say the result in that State indicates that the internal feuds between multi-millionaire Democrats have so disgusted the solid people of the State that hereafter the Republicans can count on carrying Montana by strong majorities.

Dixon, the young man who has been elected to the House, is a North Carolinalan and is regarded as a most promising man. He is an able lawyer, and will build up the party in the State. The election of a majority of the State Senate is a step toward the election of ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter to the Senate two years hence, when the present term of Parls Gibson expires. Gibson was elected at the command of Senator Clark, who then dominated the party. Carter's popularity has grown with his retirement to private life, and he still has a strong hold on the people of the State.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—Returns received at Republican State Headquarters show that the Republicans have elected five of the six Congressmen in Nebraska. The Second District, in which Omaha is situated, is the only one carried by the Fusionists, Hitchcock defeating Mercer. It is now claimed and is almost certain that Mickey (Rep.) is elected Governor by about 2,000. He ran behind his ticket.

The entire Republican State ticket is elected. The next Legislature will be strongly Republican.

W. J. BRYAN'S SETBACK.

His New District, Normally Democratic, Goes Republican.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 5.—Recently W. J. Bryan moved into another precinct where his farm is located. This precinct has been Democratic normally by a small majority.

At yesterday's election it gave Mickey, Republican, for Governor, fifty-eight votes and Thompson, Democratic Fusionist, forty-two.

NEVADA.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 5.—It is conceded that the Fusion Party has elected Sparks for Governor, Van Duzen for Congress, and the entire Legislature. Newlands will have clearly two-thirds vote on joint ballot of the Legislature for the United States Senate.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, Nov. 5.—Semi-official figures with one county lacking give the Democratic State ticket a majority of 64,266. Democrats elect 45 of 50 State Senators. The House is 97 Democrats, 21 Republicans, 1 independent Democrat, and 1 doubtful.

Ten Democratic Congressmen are elected by the following majorities:

First—Small, 10,558; Second—Claude Kitchin, 11,374; Third—Thomas, 6,015; Fourth—Pou, 11,000; Fifth—W. W. Kitchin, 7,955; Sixth—Page, (no opposition;) Seventh—Patterson, 4,680; Eighth—Klutz, 1,651; Ninth—Webb, 5,092; Tenth—Gudger, 241.

NEW JERSEY RETURNS.

Late Figures Show a Slight Democratic Gain in the State Legislature.

Few changes in the announced results of the elections in New Jersey developed yesterday. H. M. Doremus, Republican, was elected Mayor of Newark by 7,074, over Dr. J. T. Wright, his Democratic opponent. Mayor Stetson of Orange, a Democrat, was re-elected. P. J. Ryan, Democrat, was chosen Mayor of Elizabeth. John Zeller, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Hudson County, defeated Col. Toffey by 13,527. Carl Lentz, the Republican nominee for Essex County Sheriff, was defeated by 1,546 by W. A. Nicoll, Democrat.

James Strimple, a Democrat, was sent to the State Senate from Salem County. Thomas Ferrell, a Democrat, in Gloucester County, and O. H. Brown, a Republican, in Monmouth County, were also sent to the Senate.

Late returns show that in Middlesex County Bernard Gannon of Perth Amboy, Democrat, defeated Dr. M. J. Whitford, Republican, who was reported elected to the Assembly. W. J. Harrison of Ocean County, Democrat, was sent to the Assembly.

The new Assemblymen from Passaic County are Edmund G. Stalter, F. W. Van Blarken, Hiram Keasler, and George Dalrymple, all Republicans, and Anton L. Peterson, Democrat.

EAST ORANGE CITY ELECTION.

Citizens' Union Nominee for Mayor Beaten—Minor Successes.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—Though they did not elect Edward K. Sumerwell, their candidate for Mayor, the Citizens' Union of East Orange, succeeded in reducing Mayor Bruen's plurality to 220 when his election would have been practically unanimous otherwise.

Two Citizens' Union Councilmen, Willis L. Brownell of the Fifth Ward and Farnham Yardley of the Second Ward were elected; also two members of the Board of Education—Julian A. Gregory of the Fifth, who enjoys the distinction of being the second Democrat to be elected to office in East Orange, and Mrs. James S. Alexander of the Second, who defeated Col. George P. Olcott, one of the veteran members of the Board and ex-Republican leader of the city, by 81 votes.

The Citizens' Union also contributed substantially to the defeat of Major Carl Lentz, the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Essex County.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The semi-official plurality in Ohio as determined by figures furnished Chairman Dick by the Chairmen of all counties of the State, except Monroe, Putnam, and Noble, up to a late hour to-night, and with these counties estimated, the total is given as 90,107.

Of the counties reporting on the head of the ticket, Chairmen of seventeen fail to say whether their figures are official or estimated. The Republican pluralities foot up 112,881 and the Democratic 22,774. The total votes will be approximately 800,000.

There are no changes since last night in the Congressional situation, and the delegation will stand numerically as at present, seventeen Republicans and four Democrats, the Republicans losing Ruling, in the Twelfth, and gaining Jackson, in the Thirteenth. The greatest gains, as estimated by comparison with the vote of 1901, are in the counties which contain large cities. Many rural counties show Republican losses owing to the general apathy and the conviction of Republicans that their votes would not be needed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The complete returns from the State show that the Democrats have elected their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the former, Dr. Garvin, by 6,358 plurality, and the latter, A. Archambault, by 1,273 plurality. The Republicans elect the other State officers.

Granger (Dem.) is elected Congressman from the First District and Capron (Rep.) from the Second District.

The Republicans have carried the State Senate by a large majority, and will have control of the Grand Committee, though the House of Representatives is a tie.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 5.—Reports from thirty-seven out of fifty-three counties in the State give the Republican Congressional ticket a plurality of 19,666. The remaining counties will increase this plurality by 2,000. The Republicans have elected all but six or eight members of the State Legislature.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—To-night Chairman Thompson, of the State Democratic Executive Committee gave out a statement in which he estimates the majority of James B. Frazier, Democratic candidate for Governor at 50,000 votes.

The Congressional race in the Eighth District is close, but returns leave no doubt of the re-election of T. W. Sims, Democrat, over E. N. Davis, Republican. The Anti-Saloon League has cut quite a figure in the State legislative election, the lower house being overwhelmingly its way, while from 20 to 22 of the Senate's 33 members are claimed to be in sympathy with the anti-saloon movement. Both houses of the Legislature are going to be largely Democratic.

VIRGINIA.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The Democrats carried this State for nine Congressmen but lost the tenth man in the Ninth District. This loss is very significant in this State, as the district is entirely white and the fight was a bitter one. Judge W. H. Rhea was defeated there by Col. Campbell Slemp, a Republican, who had never before been a candidate for Congress.

Under the understanding clause of the new Constitution, which went into effect in this campaign for the first time, the Democrats had eliminated nearly every negro vote in the Ninth District. Notwithstanding this fact that party was unable to elect its candidate yesterday. The Ninth District is composed entirely of mountain counties, and the mountaineers resented the failure of the Democrats to submit the new Constitution to the vote of the people.

Yesterday's election was without doubt the fairest one held in Virginia for more than twenty years. The negro vote being eliminated there was neither reason nor excuse for unfair means to accomplish the defeat of the Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Nov. 5.—Washington elected three Republican Congressmen by 8,000 to 10,000 majority. Hadley, Republican, for Supreme Judge, will have a majority of nearly 15,000.

The Legislature will be Republican by ten to twenty majority, not over 70 per cent. of the registered voters voting. In most counties the Republicans elected county tickets almost complete.

In Tacoma the Republicans elected the entire Legislature ticket. In Soke County the Democrats win two State Senators and five out of ten members of the lower house. In King County Sheriff Cudihee, hero of out-law Tracy man-hunt, defeated the Republican candidate for Sheriff by 1,500.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 5.—Congressman F. W. Mondell has been re-elected. The Republicans claim for him a plurality of about 7,500. Gov. Richards's plurality is set at 3,509, while the average plurality for the Republican State ticket is put down at 4,000. Republicans say the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, and credit the Democrats with three members at the most. The above is the substance of a statement of Republican Chairman Vanorsdel. Democratic Chairman Hammond made no statement.

STATEMENT BY MR. ADDICKS.

He Describes the Present Situation in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—J. Edward Addicks at the request of The Public Ledger to-night, writes the following:

"The Editor of Public Ledger:

"For twenty years past, prior to my entrance into Delaware politics, practically the sole aim of the quondam Republican leaders has been to control the patronage under the Republican National Administrations. No attempt was made to organize victory in the State until Charles H. Treat, under the most adverse circumstances, wrested victory from the Democrats in the year 1889.

"At that time I had lived and voted twelve years in Delaware, having moved into the State in 1877. Treat's victory called my attention to politics, and I have devoted the last fourteen years to perfecting the organization of the Union Republicans, which has reached complete victory under J. Frank Alee, against the combined Democrats, bolting Republicans, and Federal office holders of this State, backed by the money of John and James Dobson and the Bancroft Cotton Mills of this State.

"Large numbers of bolting Republicans voted yesterday the straight Democratic ticket in close districts. In strong Republican districts the Democrats withdrew their candidates for the Legislature and placed upon the ticket the bolting Republican candidates, with the intention of electing a Democratic Legislature, which it was agreed should elect to the United States Senate the immaculate Willard Saulsbury, a Democrat of the worst type, and Gen. James H. Wilson, a laughably impotent Republican born in Illinois.

"This policy has resulted in the loss to the Republican party of enough close districts to prevent the Republicans from having a two-thirds vote in the Legislature, preventing the passage of a new charter for the city of Wilmington.

"The greatly increased strength of the Union Republicans in Kent and Sussex has prevented the loss of a Republican majority in the Legislature. After the canvass of the votes to-morrow in the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex the Republicans will have on joint ballot at least thirty members, against twenty-two Democrats. It is practically a certainty that at least twenty-seven Republicans, being a majority of the Legislature, will go into caucus and elect two Republican United States Senators.

"Public opinion has become so overwhelmingly favorable to this action that all must submit, notwithstanding the clamor of a few bolters and their newspaper organs. It is possible that the Governor may think it wise to call a special session to dispose of the matter before the convening of Congress.

"Humanly speaking, there is no power which can induce me to withdraw as a candidate while the two vacancies are unfilled. In passing we have taken away the temptation of Federal patronage by excising from the situation Congressman Ball, who betrayed our confidence.

"Permit me to observe that the time has come for the Republican journals to cease misrepresenting Delaware Republicans, and, if necessary, confine themselves to the affairs of their respective localities until they ascertain the simple truth in Delaware affairs and publish the same, fearlessly and without perversion.

"J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

"Member Republican National Committee from Delaware.

"Claymont, Del., Nov. 5, 1902."

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—Returns of the selection for members of the Legislature in Delaware yesterday show that the State Senate will stand 10 Republicans and 7 Democrats. The House will stand 18 Republicans and 16 Democrats, with one district undecided, by reason of a tie vote. On joint ballot the vote will be 28 Republicans, 23 Democrats, 1 tie.

Of the Republican members it is conceded that eight are opposed to the election of J. Edward Addicks to the United States Senate. This promises to produce another deadlock over the election of United States Senators at the next session of the Legisltaure.

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Fourth Floor, Annex

In planning the reorganization of the Simpson Crawford Co. establishment the present management considered that the handling and selling of high class Pianos would impart a dignity that would round out the excellence of this very complete store. The matter was not taken up in a moment, but was given earnest and careful consideration before the first move was made—a move which would inaugurate the laying of the foundation of this very important branch of our business.

The next step was to find the superlative in the Piano World; an instrument which had won name and fame, and a supreme and unique position in the musical world by its artistic merits, its perfection of scale, its beautiful and sympathetic tone quality, its attractive appearance, its richness in design, its perfect construction and actual certified excellence and superiority in every point.

Looking with an experienced and educated eye over the entire Piano field, weighing seriously every point, under the guidance of both artistic and sound judgment, we finally decided to throw our line toward the Knabe. That which ranked only with the world's best would be considered good enough for this store and must be the one to head our Piano list.

In the Knabe we know we have a Piano

that will give our buying constituency the greatest possible satisfaction. Now, that point settled, we of course sought other good makes that were worthy the company of the world famed Knabe, and the prestige, high standard and dignity of this establishment. The merits of many were quickly brought to our notice—and the final selection found our line as follows:—

GABLER, PACKARD, HOBART M. CABLE, BUSH & GERTS,

DAVENPORT & TREACY, SCHUBERT, PRICE-TEEPLE, LAFFARGUE,

AND THE CECILIAN PIANO-PLAYER.

A grander and more complete list of Pianos it would be impossible to get together.

Each one possesses distinctive merit and has won a name and proud position for itself in the Piano world. Together they form an exposition of the King of Musical Instruments that is commandingly impressive and formidable; one that reflects great credit upon our judgment and selection—one that gives broad scope to the Piano buying public.

In forming our list of Pianos it was our express purpose to make it so complete, to have it cover such a wide range, that all desires could be met, from those of the millionaire or artist to those seeking a good, honest, reliable, sweet toned instrument at a medium price. Our selection, we believe, at once clearly shows that it is our intention and honest endeavor to serve the best interest of everybody, as each and every Piano in the Simpson Crawford Co. warerooms possesses character, individuality and distinctive qualities.

So much for our assemblage of instruments—now a word as to the head of this Piano store.

When engaging in this most important enterprise—which was not to be an experiment or a speculation—we considered it of the utmost importance to select a chief who is recognized as an expert and leader in the Piano world—one whose judgment had been ripened by long experience and who possessed a broad and technical knowledge of the merits of all Pianos. We found in Mr. Theo. Pfafflin, who has been for the past thirty years associated with the music trade in New York and its vicinity, the man whom we considered most excellently qualified to fill the position.

Our methods of sale for Pianos will be the same as in every other branch of this great institution.

Our prices will at all times be based upon the quality and merit of the instruments.

All shall share and share alike—one shall buy just the same as another; no subterfuge, no lottery whatsoever, for our system of Piano selling here shall be in the interest of a wider cultivation of music, in the interest of our clientele and in the interest of New York's Finest Retail Establishment—the Simpson Crawford Co. Store.

Our Method of Conducting the Piano Business.

We are prepared to accord every possible aid to our customers that reason can suggest. If you do not wish to pay for your instrument in one payment, at the time of purchase, we will allow you to have the Piano on monthly or quarterly instalments. Our charge when you pay for it in this way will be exactly the same as if you paid spot cash, except a slight rate of interest on the amount still unpaid, which will be but trifling in its total.

We will make a specialty of renting Pianos, and, unlike most other stores, we will rent you any Piano on the floor, new or otherwise, for a day, a week, a year or any length of time—at a price for which you'd get a second hand instrument elsewhere. And if, after using it for a time, you should wish to purchase the Piano we will subtract the amount paid as rental from the cost of the instrument.

We have specially made delivery vans for this department, and special machines and arrangements for moving Pianos in and out of all kinds of buildings.

If you wish to exchange your old Piano for a new one we will gladly place a fair valuation on it and allow that sum to go toward paying for the new instrument.

We have engaged a corps of the finest tuners and repairers in the country, who will do all such work in the best possible manner at the most reasonable prices consistent with high class workmanship.

We will keep your Piano in tune at a small regular yearly charge if you so wish. Of course, all instruments bought from us are kept in tune for one year free.

In fact, we intend to carry on this business to the best advantage of our customers and to our own credit.

Promenade Concerts.

In connection with the formal opening of our new Piano Warerooms, we beg to announce that we have engaged the famous

Kaltenborn Orchestra

for two promenade concerts, to be held in our new Recital Hall to-day and to-morrow, November 6 and 7.

These concerts will be held each day from 11:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with an intermission from 12:30 to 2:00 P. M. There will be a different programme each day.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

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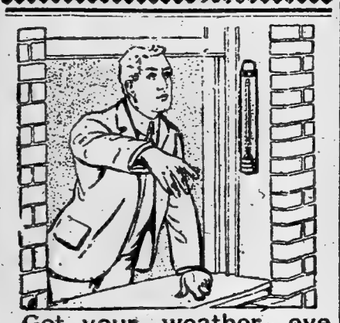
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including the following costly specimens, viz.: Very old Cabinets, inlaid with Ivory, Superbly Carved Florentine Cabinets, Library Table, Sofa, Chairs, Genuine Louis XV. Sofa, pair old Venetian Mirrors, Colonial Sideboard of the highest excellence, Venetian Point, Arabian, Coronation Thread & Point Applique Laces, Dresden, Berlin, Cantagalli & Sevres Porcelains, Ivory Carvings, Colonial Miniatures, Bronzes & Jades, Knabe Upright Piano, Books in fine bindings, few choice specimens of Chippendale & Sheraton Furniture, carefully selected, Turkish Rugs & Carpets, Antique Japanese Imperial Gold Screens, rare old Chinese Bronzes & Potteries, old Japanese Prints, Silver of the most artistic workmanship, old Sheffield Ware, a number of pieces fine Jewelry in Antique Settings, Choice Oil Paintings, Superb Carrara Marble Group, Adams Satinwood, Buhl & Empire Furniture. ALSO, by virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, the Contents of an Apartment, comprising in part a Steinway & Sons' Upright Piano, a Symphonium Musical Clock, Costly Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, Onyx Pedestals, Gold Cabinets. The whole forming one of the most magnificent aggregations ever offered by us.



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Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

PASTOR AND PARISHIONER KILLED BY GAS

The Rev. William G. Rabe and Miss Bush Found Dead.

Young Woman Was Missionary Pastor of the German Baptist Church, Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 5.—The Rev. William G. Rabe, pastor of the German Baptist Church, and Miss Augusta Bush, a young woman living in that neighborhood, were found dead early to-day in a vestibule in the rear of the church auditorium.

The two bodies were locked in embrace, and the gas jets were turned on, but not burning. The Rev. Mr. Rabe was fifty-four years of age and a prominent minister.

Miss Bush was about thirty-one years old, and was missionary pastor of the church. She came here five years ago from a Chicago millionary college, and had worked with the Rev. Mr. Rabe ever since. Last night she did not return to her home as usual, and Oscar Berndes, janitor of the church, at whose home Miss Bush lived, started in search of her. In the pastor's room at the rear of the pulpit Berndes discovered the dead bodies of the pastor and the young woman.

The Rev. Mr. Rabe accepted the call to this city last January, coming here from Buffalo, N. Y. He had also lived in Newark, N. J. He was well liked by the members of his congregation, and was considered an excellent pastor. He leaves a wife and one son, both of whom reside in New York City, where his wife is attending a missionary college. The parishioners scout the idea of suicide, and believe it was an accident.

In the room where the bodies were found, which was used as a study, were found an open letter relating to church business, the young woman's gloves, and a number of religious books and papers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Officers of the Baptist Missionary Training School of this city refused to give credence to the report from Omaha that Miss Augusta Bush, a former student in the college, was found dead in that city under suspicious circumstances. Miss Bush came to Chicago in 1895, and entered the training school, where she took a two years' course in Bible study, graduating from the institution in 1897.

Since going to Omaha she had been doing good work, according to reports received by the executives of the school here.

Before she entered her school course in Chicago she lived in Oak Park. She was a woman thirty years of age, and had the reputation of living a moral and religious life.

MASON HELD FOR MURDER.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—Alan G. Mason, the prominent Boston man who was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having committed an assault upon Miss Clara A. Morton in Waverly last Saturday night, causing Miss Morton's death, to-day was held in the Third District Court for Eastern Middlesex for further hearing on the charge of murder. It was understood last night to be the intention of the police to release the man to-day as they had been unable to make out a case against him. But it is claimed that new phases brought to light this morning warranted a change in procedure. Mason was remanded without bail.

The complaint was made by State Detective Dunham who, previous to the hearing at a conference with Judge Almy, secured a warrant for murder. Mason pleaded not guilty. The continuance was granted on the request of the prosecution. No evidence was presented, but a number of witnesses were present in court prepared, the police say, to state that a man who looked like the accused was seen in Waverly last Saturday. Among these was Charles F. Brown, conductor of an electric car, who said that a man looking like Mason was a passenger on the car of which he had charge in Waverly late last Saturday night, and Superintendent Elder of Beaver Brook Reservation, who said he had seen a man answering the description of Mason on the reservation at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Edward Mason, brother of Alan, and his mother were in court to-day.

ACCUSED OF KILLING FATHER.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Nov. 5.—Last Friday a farmer named Gerhard Borchers, living several miles northeast of Humphreys, was killed, it is said, by Herman, a fourteen-year-old son, who used a shotgun.

With the help of two brothers, August, aged ten, and John, aged eight years, it is stated, Herman dragged the body of his father to a straw stack and set fire to it. This is the story secured by Sheriff Byrnes from the three children, who are in custody.

Each of the children practically told the same story, the only variance being in the degree of culpability in the killing accorded to each. Herman, who is said to have fired the gun that killed his father, implicates his younger brothers equally with himself, while they put the blame on him.

The only motive for the crime given is that the father, with whom the children had lived alone since the mother's death, had not treated them kindly. Neighbors of the Borchers say they know of no mistreatment on the part of the father.

FAILED TO ELECT PRESIDENT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—Spanish Honduras has before her a political situation which is totally different from anything that ever occurred in a Spanish American republic. They have held an election, and under the constitution have elected no President, and now it is "up to" the Congress to select one of three men to fill the office.

Under the constitution of that republic it is necessary for a candidate for the office of President to receive in an election a majority of the total vote cast. Usually there is but one candidate who amounts to anything, and he is elected by almost a unanimous vote. This time there were three leading candidates, and they split up the vote so evenly that none of the three has received the requisite majority, and there has been no election.

Manuel Bonilla, who incidentally is not connected with the ex-President, was one of the leading candidates, and Juan Angel Arias was another of the candidates equally as popular. The third factor in the field was Dr. Marco A. Soto, who will most likely receive the indorsement of the Congress.

The election was held on Oct. 26, and the voting was large and spirited. When the returns were received it was found that none of the three had been sufficiently strong in the race. In January Congress is to meet at the capital and the race will be decided. Dr. Soto is the most popular, and it is understood that if the decision rests with Congress he will become the next President.

CHANGES IN GOLF LAWS.

Maturin Ballou, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, yesterday sent to the different clubs copies of the changes which have been proposed by the Executive Committee to the Constitution. These changes will come before the entire association for action at the special meeting which has been called for Tuesday, Nov. 18, at Delmonico's.

Most important of the changes is that of the distinction between the associate and allied clubs. At present the former hold the voting power, paying $100 annual dues, while the allied clubs pay $25. The committee does not recommend the placing of all the clubs on a par with equal privileges, but it has suggested a reduction of allied club dues to $10, and also curtails the representation of associate clubs to the annual meeting to one delegate instead of two. Allied clubs will still have one delegate.

An inclination to restrict the associate membership is also evinced by the following clause, which is an entirely new addition to the constitution:

"Any club whose course, accommodations, constitution, by-laws, and membership are such as to make it thoroughly representative, shall be eligible for election as an associate member, and may be admitted on a five-sevenths vote of the Executive Committee of the association, who shall give due consideration to the sectional location of the club applying for such membership in order to preserve just distribution of the voting power."

It will hereafter be the policy of the association to preserve an equality of voting power in the clubs representing different sections of the country, for something else will now have to be considered besides the ability of a club to fulfill all golf requirements.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Fern Council Won Two Games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

Fern Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League bowling tournament last night on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. The scores:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Atlantic Council—Hill, 168; Williams, 145; Morrest, 165; Londenberg, 158; Kosler, 188. Total, 824.

Fern Council—Bennett, 195; Thomas, 164; Hoff, 177; Fox, 136; Tracy, 153. Total, 825.

SECOND GAME.—Palm Council—Ohlers, 130; D. Mullen, 178; Snyder, 125; Long, 179; J. Muller, 179. Total, 790.

Atlantic Council—Hill, 198; Williams, 166; Morrest, 142; Londenberg, 160; Kosler, 169. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 210; Thomas, 117; Haff, 178; Fox, 146; Tracy, 180. Total, 831.

Palm Council—Ohlers, 122; D. Muller, 157; Snyder, 144; Long, 152; J. Muller, 180. Total, 755.

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Turner, 164; Mott, 98; Larkin, 159; Tecin, 141; Leo, 149. Total, 711.

C. A. Harnet & Co.—Vesey, 155; Roach, 146; R. Zobeckl, 127; W. Zobeckl, 178; T. Zobeckl, 149. Total, 755.

SECOND GAME.—T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 134; Malden, 106; Day, 110; Wittman, 168; Hendricks, 165. Total, 683.

Arnold, Leo & Co.—Turner, 131; Mott, 145; Larkin, 114; Tecin, 121; Leo, 196. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.—C. A. Harnett & Co.—Vesey, 124; Roach, 116; R. Zobeckl, 149; W. Zobeckl, 185; T. Zobeckl, 127. Total, 711.

T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 126; Malden, 140; Day, 131; Wittman, 131; Hendricks, 136. Total, 684.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Sylvan Lodge—Buckingham, 181; Boulanger, 171; Densmore, 151; Kirk, 184; Dixon, 194. Total, 881.

New Jersey—Lawrence, 202; Duncan, 177; Tarrytown, 161; Buck, 193; Cossmon, 246. Total, 985.

SECOND GAME.—Western Cyclones—Brown, 176; A. Shuler, 145; Meier, 190; O. Shuler, 171; Deitz, 161. Total, 843.

Sylvan—Buckingham, 190; Boulanger, 182; Dinsmore, 198; Kirk, 188; Dixon, 182. Total, 940.

THIRD GAME.—Western Cyclones—Brown, 157; A. Shuler, 112; Meier, 160; O. Shuler, 166; Deitz, 201. Total, 796.

New Jersey—Lawrence, 160; Duncan, 165; Tarrytown, 143; Buck, 206; Cossmon, 191. Total, 865.

INSURANCE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Life—Warnke, 161; Cluff, 178; Bartlett, 161; Rard, 149; Newkirk, 187. Total, 846.

Equitable Life—Friedberg, 132; Curtis, 177; Bergen, 200; Meffert, 177; Bernard, 176. Total, 871.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Life—Warnke, 172; Cluff, 185; Bartlett, 204; Rard, 149; Newkirk, 159. Total, 869.

Equitable Life—Friedberg, 171; Curtis, 152; Bergen, 155; Meffert, 136; Bernard, 184. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Metropolitan Life—Warnke, 192; Cluff, 174; Bartlett, 192; Rard, 157; Newkirk, 161. Total, 880.

Equitable Life—Friedberg, 158; Curtis, 132; Bergen, 161; Meffert, 150; Bernard, 158. Total, 759.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Fred Ade & Co.—Lowe, 126; McKinney, 125; Shay, 103; Brinkman, 96; Kolyer, 168. Total, 618.

E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 137; Burrows, 87; Foote, 81; Cooke, 99; Doolittle, 104. Total, 508.

SECOND GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 122; Burrows, 91; Foote, 82; Cooke, 104; Doolittle, 167. Total, 517.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Creamer, 168; Runge, 146; Becker, 120; Clayton, 159; Blue, 149. Total, 742.

THIRD GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Creamer, 182; Runge, 134; Becker, 131; Clayton, 176; Blue, 178. Total, 801.

Fred Ade & Co.—Lowe, 136; McKinney, 105; Shay, 76; Brinkman, 86; Kolyer, 117. Total, 520.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Victor & Ashleys—Schmiede, 165; Mertz, 177; Herman, 129; Timmons, 130; Gallussere, 152. Total, 753.

William Meyer & Co.—Housen, 152; Lechtrecker, 84; Baldorf, 119; Clark, 174; Letzendorf, 192. Total, 721.

SECOND GAME.—William Islin & Co.—Viesor, 203; Wunderlich, 145; Greiner, 176; Sobry, 167; Wellington, 165. Total, 850.

William Meyer & Co.—Housen, 145; Smith, 118; Baldorf, 158; Clark, 164; Letzendorf, 190. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.—William Islin & Co.—Viesor, 140; Wunderlich, 148; Greiner, 173; Sobry, 132; Wellington, 158. Total, 751.

Victor & Ashleys—Schmiede, 148; Mertz, 164; Herman, 119; Timmons, 116; Gallussere, 187. Total, 734.

ROWING SCANDAL AT HARVARD.

Winning Crew in Graded Races Competed to Avenge Exclusion by College Society Members.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 5.—If the story that was brought into publicity by the winning of the third Newell crew in the graded crew races on Monday is true there is a very unhealthy condition of affairs existing in Harvard rowing circles. The old charge of societies affecting the make-up of the crews has come to light again, and this time with more seeming truth in reports than ever before.

The third Newell graded crew, which won the race, was made up entirely of men who had been considered not good enough to row on either of the first crews. That is the ostensible reason for their being rejected at least. The members of that crew have another story, however, and one that throws a peculiar light on the conditions surrounding Harvard rowing. They maintain that they were dropped from the squad for no other reason than that they were not society men.

Nearly every man on the first two crews, they point out, is a member of one or the two great Harvard societies, the Institute of 1770 or the Hasty Pudding Club. None of the men of the winning crew was a member of a society, and therein they say lays the cause of their being dropped from the squad.

Chafing over the injustice they felt they had experienced, they determined to show the men who had been instrumental in causing their rejection that they were not to be set aside without a struggle. To this end they organized a crew of which each man paid his own training expenses, and practised daily on the river. They had no coaching, for Harry Vail, the coach of the club, considered his time too valuable to waste on a lot of third-raters. Instead of being discouraged by this they worked all the harder. Their efforts have been rewarded with victory.

Coach Courtney of Cornell, who has been watching the work of the Harvard crews through the past two weeks, said of this crew after the race: "If those men had a little more training they could beat anything on the river." And this belief was shared by all of the rowing experts.

The members of the winning crew have no hesitancy in saying what they think about the matter, even though their expressions of opinion are likely to permanently injure their chances of being elected to a society. "We have not had a fair show, and the reason is plain," they say. "That's all there is to it."

Robinson Wins in Pool Contest.

The third pool game in the handicap tournament now in progress at the Montauk Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn, was played last night between Robinson, the present Brooklyn pool champion, and Cadley. The latter had 75 to make to 100 for Robinson, but although he started off in brilliant style, he was unable to maintain his pace, and only scored 60 to Robinson's 100. The winner made a high run of 19, which is the best thus far in the tournament. The scores are:

Robinson—1, 4, 12, 6, 14, 13, 10, 13, 7, 11, 11, 2, Total, 100.

Cadley—14, 11, 3, 9, 1, 2, 5, 2, 8, 4, 4, Total, 60.

Scratches—Robinson, 6; Cadley, 5. High runs—Robinson, 19; Cadley, 8.

The game to-night will be between Lewisohn and Suydam, each playing at 85 handicap.

Many Entries for Armory Games.

Many entries have been received for the athletic games to be held at the Eighth Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 29, under the auspices of Company G. One of the features, besides the events open to all amateurs, will be a wallscaling contest for teams of eight men, open to any company or regiment of the National Guard, Army, or Navy. A handsome banner has been offered by the company as a trophy. An inter-State interest has been given to this contest by the entry of a team from the Connecticut National Guard. The basketball team of Company G has received a challenge from a team of the Connecticut National Guard, to play a match in the armory at Bridgeport. It will be played on Nov. 28.

Military Athletic Events.

Military athletes are preparing for the annual sports of the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, which will be held in the armory, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, on Monday evening, Nov. 24. P. J. Walsh, the American and Canadian champion sprinter, is entered, and will try for indoor records, in the sprints from 50 to 300 yards. An open 600-yard handicap race has attracted many members of the Military Athletic League. Flat running, hurdling, cycling, shot putting, medley, and relay racing will be among the other events.

Bag Punching for Amateurs.

An amateur bag-punching contest will be held to-night at the clubhouse of the New Polo Athletic Association, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. The entries are: New Polo Athletic Association—Paul Stone, Abe Siegel, and H. I. Keller; Pastime Athletic Club—R. Wittenberg; Blackthorn Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J.—J. Brady and Richard Clegg; Young Men's Christian Association—Cecil Pardon, Morris Simon, and Joseph Cook. The referee will be Joseph Knipe.

Orange Cross-Country Runners.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—A number of members of the Orange Young Men's Christian Association are endeavoring to arouse interest in cross country running, and hope soon to have a team of harriers organized. The association expects to hold a cross country team race on Thanksgiving Day.

North Jersey Football Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 5.—By winning the game with the Orange High School yesterday by the score of 6 to 0 the football team of the South Orange High School is practically the winner of the championship of the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League, as it has won so many games that none of the other schools can overtake it. The game was played on the South Orange Field Club Oval.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:50 A. M.—2,540 Eighth Avenue; Henry Tebowitz; damage, $200.

10:40 A. M.—15 Spruce Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:40 P. M.—438 East Tenth Street; Siegmund Slatkers; damage, $50.

2:20 P. M.—299 Forsyth Street; Louis Kapilowitz; damage trifling.

3:30 P. M.—250 Second Street; Moses Semolore; damage, $200.

5:20 P. M.—422 East Eightieth Street; Vincent Recordo; damage, $800.

6:55 P. M.—160 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—142 West Eightieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:50 P. M.—813 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9 P. M.—703 Second Avenue; Martin Young; damage, $25.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Southwest storm has moved northeastward and is central to-night in Lower Michigan. The area of high pressure that has covered the Atlantic Coast districts for the last week is gradually diminishing under the influence of the advancing low. Pressure continues high over the Missouri Valley and the Northwest. Rain has fallen in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the lake region, and the South Atlantic States.

Lower temperatures prevail in the upper lake region and in the Southwest. It is somewhat warmer in Atlantic Coast districts and the Upper Ohio Valley. The rain area will overspread the Middle Atlantic States and New England to-morrow and continue in the lake region, and there will be showers along the coast districts Friday.

It will be cooler to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the lake region, and cooler Friday in the Middle Atlantic and the west portion of the South Atlantic States.

The winds in the lake region will be fresh to brisk northwest; on the Atlantic Coast fresh south to southeast, increasing in the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts to-morrow; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, light to fresh south winds.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh south winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes. Frost warnings have been issued for Northeastern Arkansas, Oklahoma, and the extreme north portion of Texas.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day and in east portion to-morrow; brisk south winds on the coast to-day.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler; brisk south winds becoming west.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain followed by fair to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh south winds becoming west.

West Virginia, rain and cooler to-day, to-morrow fair.

North Carolina, rain followed by fair to-day, with cooler in west portion; to-morrow fair; fresh south winds becoming west.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh south to southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain. South winds becoming west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	48	57	50
6 A. M.	45	51	52
9 A. M.	44	53	59
12 M.	45	60	61
4 P. M.	43	59	60
6 P. M.	43	56	59
9 P. M.	42	56	58
12 P. M.	41	56	56

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57
Weather Bureau	55
Corresponding date 1901	41
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	46

The thermometer registered 51 degrees at 8 A. M. and 57 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 61 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 49 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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HOLLAND—J. M. Abad, Madrid, Spain; F. Mohr, London; C. J. Hooft, Rotterdam; Le Grande Smith, Chicago; Benjamin B. Lamb, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Christopher Moller, London; Peyton Clarke, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE—Rear Admiral Edwin White, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Col. Philip S. Golderman, United States Army; S. Gordon Cumming, Hampton, Va.; George R. Alston, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Worthington, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Irvan, London; Admiral W. S. Schley, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—E. H. Roberts, London; Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland; David Humphrey, Cleveland.

ALBEMARLE—Seymour Cunningham, Washington; Lady Algernon Lennox, London.

MURRAY HILL—H. E. Tillman, London; H. Bromley, Cleveland.

GRAND.—Col. G. M. Halstead, Scranton; Col. H. C. Cook, United States Army, (retired.)

MANHATTAN.—M. Graham, Edinburgh; the Rev. Wilfrid Carr, Liverpool.

SAVOY.—J. H. Neustadt, San Francisco; Don Gustave Bock, Havana.

NETHERLAND.—Wolf Wertheim, Berlin.

HOTEL MAJESTIC.—C. E. Mitchell, Chicago; A. D. Ball, Detroit; William H. McCaskell, Salt Lake City; S. S. Ward, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, notions and laces; 65 Fourth Avenue.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Miss H. Gibson, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; T. J. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Hotel Victoria.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and upholstery goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; H. Greenebaum, notions, jewelry, and house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Snyder, carpets; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; D. C. Tread, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Kauffman, trimmings; Hotel Victoria.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Holcombe, linings, dress goods, and wash fabrics; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.

Strong, Lee, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. S. Oxnard, notions, laces, and white goods; 56 Worth Street.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Harvey, notions and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. Todd, rugs; 335 Broadway.

Barnum, S. O., & Son, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Carey, notions; Albemarle Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, dress trimmings and laces; 104 Worth Street.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets; Holland House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, gloves, 2 Walker Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, Jr., prints, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Nuhard, furnishing goods, 238 Church Street; Hotel Gerard.

Mosby, Wilkinson & Anderson, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Wilkinson, notions and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Miss H. G. O'Connor, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Powers, furnishing goods, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Albrecht, W. H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Gerber, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street.

Menter & Rosenbloom, Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Hoffman House.

Union Clothing Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. L. Steifel, furnishing goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; J. W. Oneo, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Schoenau, William H., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Kroft, white goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; J. E. Dodge, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Garling, silks; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. F. Hogan, upholstery goods; Hotel Earlington.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; W. G. Muhlhern, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hazen, laces and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Gorman & Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Breen, notions and leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lissner, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Vendome.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; P. E. Renner, ladies' furnishing goods, laces, and veilings; Herald Square Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions, leather goods, and dress trimmings; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Longs, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. E. Bibbus, holiday goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, house furnishing goods; C. F. Brion, rugs; 486 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. J. Becker, linens and bed spreads; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Williams, domestics, linens, and gloves; 225 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Barber, R. O., & Sons, Plattsburg, N. Y.; O. H. Barber, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Warner Brothers & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Warner, woolens; 318 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Gram & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Gram, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Whit, L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; H. T. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss J. Tracy, ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Stiefel, millinery; Miss Dell, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Foster, Ross & Baums, Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Foster, leather goods, furnishing goods, laces, and ribbons, 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. P. Briggs, china and lamps; G. M. Pratt, domestics and prints; E. E. Chilson, dry goods; A. M. Lindsay, dry goods; W. H. Hirsh, carpets; A. L. Shaw, bicycles; 454 Broome Street.

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Pitts, Kimball & Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

Fried, J. R., & Co., Macon, Ga.; J. R. Fried, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Stephens, C. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Stephens, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

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MRS. ROCKWELL CUT OFF FROM PALMER WEALTH

Will of the Aged Banker Does Not Mention Grandniece.

He Was Angered by Her Second Marriage—Most of the Fortune Devoted to Educational Projects.

Francis Asbury Palmer, the aged banker who died last Saturday at his home in Madison Avenue, left none of his fortune to Mrs. Susan Lewis Rockwell, his grandniece. His will was filed for probate yesterday. The estate, according to the petition of the lawyers who filed the document, amounts to about $950,000, including $900,000 in real and $150,000 in personal property.

Mr. Palmer, who formerly was President of the National Broadway Bank and then of the Broadway Savings Institution up to the time of his death, discovered a year ago that his grandniece secretly had married Samuel D. Rockwell. Before he learned of the marriage Mrs. Rockwell had been living at his home, and was known to be his favorite relative. He became angry about the marriage, and said at the time that he would have nothing to do with her thereafter. Subsequently she sued to recover bank shares worth $780,000 that she asserted he had given to her, but Mr. Palmer won the case.

The heirs-at-law and next of kin named in the petition are James R. Palmer of Castle Craig, Cal., a brother of the testator; Gertrude A. Knapp and Mary O. Kepner of Wallingford, Conn., nieces. After having ordered that he be buried in his mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery, allowing $250 for the future care of the tomb, Mr. Palmer bequeaths to his friend, Dr. William B. Anderton, and to the doctor's wife, the testator's grandniece, both the residence at 180 Madison Avenue and the stable at 24 East Thirty-fourth Street, as well as all his pictures, statuary, books, silverware, and household furniture. These bequests are only to hold good during the lives of Dr. and Mrs. Anderton, for after that they go to the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund, which Mr. Palmer established for the perpetuation of his educational plans.

To his brother, James R. Palmer, he wills an annuity of $1,200. To Harriet Hughes, Phoebe Thompson, and Mary Carter, household servants, he leaves an income equal to their wages.

The Trustees of Hamilton College, in this State, get $5,000 under the will; the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society of Boston, $5,000; the Westchester County Temporary Home for Destitute Children, $5,000; the Palmer Christian College, Iowa, $30,000; Elon College, North Carolina, $30,000; Union Christian College, Indiana, $30,000; the Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm of the City of New York, $5,000; the Presbyterian Church at Bedford N. Y., $1,000, and the Presbyterian Hospital of this city, $5,000.

The money given to the Bedford church, it is stipulated, shall be used to keep the exterior of the building in good repair. The $5,000 for the hospital is to endow a bed in the name of the testator, Dr. Anderton to have control of the bed. After the list of bequests the testator wrote that as in his lifetime he had personally made many of the gifts provided in his will, the executors were not to pay the amounts twice.

The residue of the estate, both real and personal, is left to the Francis Asbury Palmer fund. The executors named are Charles J. Day of Brooklyn, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank; William O. Abbott of Brooklyn, Paying Teller of the bank, and Richard B. Kelly of Manhattan. It is provided that these three shall be required to give no bonds. The will was executed on Nov. 16, 1901, about the time of Mr. Palmer's trouble with his grandniece.

Mrs. Rockwell now lives in West Seventy-first Street, in a house given to her by her granduncle when she married her first husband, whose name was Crampton. At the time he gave her the house Mr. Palmer settled on her an income of $12,000, but this annuity came to an end when he heard of her marriage with Mr. Rockwell. He announced that he was opposed to second marriages on general principles. Mr. Rockwell is in the coal business, and belongs to a wealthy family.

The educational foundations of Mr. Palmer are the Palmer Institute of Muncie, Ind., and the Stalkey Seminary at Lakemont, N. Y. He gave each of them $500,000. In the will he stated that the Francis Asbury Palmer Fund, to which the residue of his estate was to go, amounted to $500,000.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Howard—Perin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The marriage of Mrs. May Clagett Perin, widow of the late Clifford Perin, to Mr. George Howard, son of Sir Henry Howard, British Ambassador to The Hague, took place at noon today at the Church of St. Aloysius, in the presence of a small family party, the Rev. F. X. Fink, the rector, officating. The altar was beautifully adorned with white chrysanthemums.

Mrs. Perin, who entered the church with her brother-in-law, Mr. Sibour, wore a superb gown of dark blue velvet, the bodice trimmed with a pointed collar of white lace. She wore a large white beaver hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, and carried a prayer book in place of the usual bouquet.

As there were no ushers, the bride was met at the door and escorted to the altar rail by acolytes. Mr. Howard and his best man, Mr. Norman Bestor, entered from the vestry, the former meeting his bride at the sanctuary gate and advancing directly to the altar steps, where Father Fink read the service. There was no reception or breakfast, the family of the bride returning to the Clagett home, where Mrs. Howard donned a tailor gown for a short out-of-town trip. On their return to town the couple will occupy an apartment at the Prince Karl until the completion of their new home on Sixteenth Street.

Mr. Howard, although a son of an English diplomat, was born in Washington thirty years ago, when his father was Secretary at the British Embassy. He has always made his home with his maternal relatives, and until recently was regarded as the heir of his two maiden aunts, the Misses Alice and Janie Riggs, daughters of the founder of the Riggs Bank. He is a member of the Metropolitan, Century, and Chevy Chase Clubs, and an officer of the Bachelors' Cotillion.

He recently returned from Holland, where he went in vain to gain the consent of his parents to his proposed marriage. By marrying the woman of his choice, it is said, Mr. Howard has jeopardized a fortune and will in future depend only on the salary from the local bank, in which he has been employed for some years. Mrs. Howard, although generously provided for by the Perin estate, is not rich, and has invested nearly her entire fortune in the house she is now building.

She is a handsome woman, who as a girl was engaged to the late Augustus Whiting of New York, her marriage to him being broken off within a week of the wedding day. Her marriage to Mr. Perin took place nine years ago. Mr. Perin's death occurred last May, shortly after which her engagement to Mr. Howard was announced.

Mandeville—Drake.

James Arthur Mandeville, son of Dr. F. B. Mandeville of Newark, and Miss Helen Drake, daughter of Mrs. Albert A. Drake of this city, were married in St. Thomas's Church yesterday afternoon. The bride was gowned in white silk, covered with point lace, and her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white orchids. She walked to the altar alone, preceded by her attendants, but she was given away by her uncle, James M. Drake. The maid of honor was Miss Kathleen Gilbert, and the bridesmaids were Miss Annabel Engles, Miss Grace Merrall, Miss Florence Peterson, and Miss G. L. Brewster. Althea Gibb and Agatha Browne were the flower girls. These little girls were in white, and they carried baskets of pink and white flowers. Miss Gilbert was in pink silk, and she carried pink flowers. The bridesmaids were in white gauze, painted with pink roses, with curving bands of blue. Their white hats were of lace and ermine, and they carried armfuls of white roses, tinged with pink and tied with blue ribbons and tulle. The church had its main aisle decorated by Hodgson with standards of green, ten feet in height, and topped by small white chrysanthemums at every fourth or fifth pew from the door to the chancel. Edward Ely Scoville was Mr. Mandeville's best man, and the ushers selected were Francis Griffen, Eugene McK. Frommen, Frederick P. Collins, Franklin Murphy, Jr., and Frederic Douglas. A large reception at Sherry's followed the ceremony.

Hartshorne—Holmes.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—At the Presbyterian Church in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Marian Swift Holmes, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John McClellan Holmes, was united in marriage to Edward Cummings Hartshorne of New York. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, the Rev. Dr. Holmes, assisted by her brother, the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes of Buffalo, and her brother-in-law, the Rev. Harris E. Adriance of New York.

The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Edwin Holmes of New York. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Harris E. Adriance, as matron of honor. The bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon and duchesse lace and a veil of tulle, with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a brooch of diamonds and pearls, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bridesmaids were Miss Lydia R. Hartshorne, Miss Estelle Hartshorne, Miss Amelia Rowe, and Miss Mary E. Box of Buffalo, Miss Elizabeth Archbald and Miss Augusta Archbald of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Anne Myers and Miss Emily E. Johnson of Poughkeepsie.

Howard M. Hartshorne, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Douglas R. Hartshorne, Henry Brevoort Kane, Dr. W. F. Carter, A. V. Roe, Beverly Bogert, Arthur Hollister, Lyman T. Dyer, and Joseph F. Simmons.

McCall—Lambert.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A fashionable wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of the bride in Germantown, when Miss Mary Lambert, daughter of Major William H. Lambert of Germantown, was married to John Chapman McCall of New York. The Rev. Father Taylor of New York performed the ceremony.

Miss Mary Louise Denegre was the maid of honor and Mrs. L. H. McCall matron of honor. E. R. Perkins was the best man. The ushers were Sydney C. McCall of New York, Paul Keith, Boston; George Fales Baker, Jr., New York; George W. Thompson, New York; Hugh Miller, New York, and Charles A. McDuffie, New York.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white chiffon and applique lace, her tulle veil being held in place by a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. McCall will reside in New York. The bridegroom is the son of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company. He was graduated from Harvard in 1899.

Dinning—Lemon.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—The marriage of Miss Nora Kathleen Lemon and Ernest Lawrence Dinning took place here to-day. The bride is a daughter of John Lemon of Belfast, Ireland, and the niece of Alexander Godby of this city, with whom she has resided for several years.

The bridegroom is a son of Henry Dinning of Quebec, Canada, and belongs to an old English family which has been prominent in business and social circles of Quebec. He is now a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. The ceremony was performed at noon at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Houston Eccleston.

The ushers were Sydney Leighton Smith of New York; Alan Dinning of Philadelphia; Wallington Hardy of Norfolk, Va.; Charles G. Kerr, John Gill Godby, and Frank Patterson of Baltimore. A small breakfast followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Godby, 1502 Park Avenue, for the bridal party and the immediate members of the two families only.

Logan—Bennett.

Miss Emily Bennett was married to Harry Craig Logan yesterday afternoon in the residence of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Bennett, at 2,101 Fifth Avenue, the Rev. J. Howard Hoyt officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Lilly Bennett as maid of honor. Miss Spooner and Miss Quirk were bridesmaids, and Douglas de Forest was best man. The bride's gown was of white satin, with court train, trimmed with point lace. Among those present were Mrs. H. C. Logan, Miss Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barton, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Wilmont, Jr., Miss Wilmont, Homer Lockwood, E. S. Bennett, Mrs. J. Howard Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mortimer Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Swain, Miss Ella Russell, F. M. Wilmurt, Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and Stanley and Wilmurt Bennett, brothers of the bride.

Lamont—Wilkinson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 5.—Miss Ethel Atkinson Wilkinson, daughter of Mrs. Elias A. Wilkinson, was married to Dr. George Francis MacCutcheon Lamont in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church this afternoon. The Rev. E. A. Wasson officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. John Morris Miller, as matron of honor, while her niece, Miss Prudence Durand, was the flower girl. The best man was Dr. Arthur L. Reeve of Brooklyn, and the ushers were the three brothers of the groom, Cyrus T. Lamont, Joseph R. Lamont, and Robert J. Lamont of Brooklyn, and Harry Durand, John Morris Miller, and Paul Poinier of this city. After the ceremony a reception was held in the residence of the bride's mother in Clinton Avenue.

Matteini—Hale.

FLORENCE, Italy, Nov. 5.—Miss Mary Hale, daughter of George W. Hale of Chicago, was married to-day to Joseph Matteini, ex-United States Vice Consul General here.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The excitement consequent on the elections having died out, society is beginning to prepare itself for the Winter season. Arrivals have been many in town, and the house parties arranged for over Election Day have broken up. Those who went to Newport to vote returned early, and among these were Elbridge T. Gerry and his sons. The large house party which has been on since Friday at Ophir Hall broke up yesterday, and the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid came to town. There were several weddings, some in the suburbs and others in town.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are at Hyde Park, where they had a small house party over the holiday. Among their guests is Mrs. Ellen Yznaga, the grandmother of the Duke of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will leave for Palm Beach early in January.

***

The dates for Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Waldorf-Astoria are Mondays, Dec. 1, Dec. 8, Dec. 15, and Dec. 22.

***

William C. Whitney has been having one of his large house parties at Westbury. He will not open his town house until the time of the Horse Show. Among his guests has been Lord Algernon Gordon Lennox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have returned to their town house at 57 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

***

Robert B. Van Courtlandt, who leased for several years the residence of Mrs. Frederick Bronson on Madison Avenue, has given it up and taken for this season the house at 110 East Thirty-fifth Street.

***

Mrs. Peter W. Lynch and the Misses Lynch have returned to their home, at 33 West Seventy-second Street, for the Winter.

***

Mrs. Harold Brown has taken the Colgate residence, at 50 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Miss Edgar have returned to town. They are at their residence, 28 East Thirty-ninth Street.

***

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has joined her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Hot Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have returned from Lakewood.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren have arrived in New York for the season, having closed their Newport house. Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller will close their country residence at Staatsburg in time for the opening of the opera season. Mrs. Robert Goelet has gone to Newport for a short visit.

***

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson will spend the Winter in Southern California. They have rented their house in East Fifty-sixth Street to Philip S. Henry, and they will go soon to Lakewood for the rest of November and the month of December.

***

Dr. Von Beverhout Thompson and Mrs. Thompson of 107 East Sixtieth Street have invited the members of the Whist Club to be their guests on the evening of Dec. 31.

***

Miss Ruth Sands, youngest daughter of Mrs. Philip J. Sands, (Miss Beck,) will come out this Winter. Her sister, Mrs. Robert D. Graham, will entertain her with a series of dinners.

***

Another débutante will be Miss Gwaladys Sutton Crosby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby, who are living at Colorado Springs, but who came here two Winters ago and introduced their daughter, Miss Nina Crosby. Miss Gwaladys Crosby will spend much of the Winter with her grandmother, Mrs. Edward N. Crosby, (Miss Elizabeth Van Schoonhoven,) at 165 Madison Avenue.

***

The engagement of Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Howells, to Prof. David Fairchild, has been announced. Miss Howells is the only daughter of the novelist. Her mother was Miss Mead, and is a sister of Mrs. Augustus Shepard of Fanwood, N. J. Prof. Fairchild is an entomologist in the service of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 5.—P. F. Collier has rented for next season the A. M. Coats cottage on Wickham Road. This is the first time Mr. Collier has taken a cottage at Newport, although he has for several Summers spent a portion of the season here, while he conducted the hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds.

Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck and Miss Nathalie Schenck, who have occupied the Howland cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and George S. Scott closed their cottages to-day and went to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp arrived here to-night.

A. P. Fitch's Purchase for His Daughter.

It became known yesterday that Ashbel P. Fitch is the purchaser of the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, sold recently by Francis M. Jencks. Mr. Fitch will present the house to his daughter, Miss Ella Fitch, who is to be married on Nov. 18 to Mr. Henri Chatain of this city.

Contest for Mrs. Roosevelt's Cane.

A cane is to be contested for at the festival of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, opening to-day in the Waldorf-Astoria. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has presented a gold-mounted ebony cane, and under the auspices of the Women's Republican Clubs it is to be voted to the most popular public official. The festival is for the benefit of a trade school for girls which the federation hopes to inaugurate. It will be continued to-morrow and Saturday, with admission 25 cents.

IN THE SHOPS.

The new bonbon box of the season is a football. It is a small affair, the color of a football. The top of the cover has a football scene, a player kicking the ball, the pennant in the scene being of silk and flying out from the top of the box. These pennants are in different colors for the different colleges.

***

Among the furs in which the long round boa is still to be seen is the bearskin, and the big bearskin muffs are effective also. While the fur is not as soft and beautiful as the lynx, it is serviceable and generally useful, as it wears well and goes with all colors and costumes. Muffs in bearskin range in price from $25 to $50 for the very largest, and a long boa will cost $75.

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Many of this season's muffs are lined with fur. A convenient squirrel muff has a purse on the outside.

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On a pretty hat squirrel skin has been used. It is of pale-blue chiffon, the rolled rim and crown being formed of plaits of the chiffon, while the edge of the rim and top edge of the crown are outlined by bands of the fur. At the back of the left side of the hat, on the rim, are two big clusters of violets with pale-blue velvet leaves.

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Pretty little handkerchiefs of this season's styles have narrow colored hems and stamped figures in each corner. In the centre of one is an initial, worked in color to match the handkerchief. These handkerchiefs come in different colors, and they cost only 25 cents each.

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To keep the children warm in the cold weather there are outside tights and leggins combined. They button up the sides, and the tights are gathered full at the waist line in the back. White and red are favorite colors. Those of white are buttoned with white pearl buttons and those of red with smoked pearl.

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Smart mannish gloves in black fasten with one smoked pearl button.

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The boot brushes that are intended for women's use have the backs and handles of fine polished woods. A handsome brush has a long handle at one end, and the regular long polishing brush, with the small blacking brush at one end on top.

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For the rage for fruit ornaments there are small, dark-green baskets that have sprays of bright-red cherries and their leaves for decoration.

***

For the children's use there are small bowls and pitchers in fancy ware in delicate colors, pale blue and pink, with appropriate designs on the outside, children at play or cupids.

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Pretty silk waists are trimmed with bands of cloth that are finished with stitched straps of the silk.

***

Among the prettiest of the corduroy waists are those that have very fine ribs. They are made simply and each has a patch pocket on one side of the front.

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Here is a smoker's tray that is delightful. There is a dark blue or blue-gray background, and painted on it is the contented face of a smoker, a ruddy light being upon it, as if from the cigar or pipe, and across the tray floats the smoke.

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A tiny steam engine of gold is a charm or an ornament for a chain.

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In the pretty after-dinner coffee sets that come in cases there are now the tall coffee pot, small sugar bowl and creamer. The dozen cups are in silver standards, with handles.

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Some of these small silver encased cups have saucers of silver.

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All kinds of things appear in the form of fancy sweetmeats, and the varieties are increasing every day. Raisins are not considered too small to stuff now. With the stones removed, they are improved with fig or nut fillings. These cost 40 cents a box, and with pistache nut fillings they are 60 cents.

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Figs also have nut fillings, and they cost 50 cents a box.

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The German marmalade fruits, which come twenty pieces in a box, with a little gilt service fork, are 50 cents a box.

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With the crystallized oranges, crystallized ginger, orange and lemon peel, there is the old-time flag root crystallized. It costs only 15 cents a box, as do the different varieties of peel. The oranges are 50 cents a pound, the ginger 25 cents a half pound, and 45 cents a pound.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE FINE OIL PAINTING of the late PRESIDENT McKINLEY WILL BE ON VIEW FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

Beautiful Embroideries
At About ½ the Regular Prices.

37,000 Yards—An Importer's stock. A special event of intense interest.

Sale Begins This Morning. Special Tables in Main Aisle.

Widths range from 2 to 10 inches. Excellent Qualities.

5c. for Embroideries, REGULARLY SOLD UP TO 12c.

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Piano and Song Recital
At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon,
In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store.
FIFTH FLOOR.

ARTISTS:

MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT, ... Soprano.
MISS JUNE CLEMENS, ... Contralto.
MR. W. W. BOWMAN, ... Tenor.
MISS DORIS A. WARD, ... Pianiste.

1. Two Skylarks ..... Leschetitzky
2. Vainkas Song (With the aid of the Playano.) ..... Von Stutzman
Miss Wainwright.
3. Creole Lover's Song ..... Buck
Mr. Bowman.
4. (a) Fairies ..... Liza Lehmann
(b) Mighty Lak' a Rose ..... Nevin
Miss Clemens.
5. Irish Folk-Song ..... Foote
Miss Wainwright.
6. My Dreams ..... Tosti
Mr. Bowman.
7. (a) Concert Waltz ..... Reinhold
(b) Idylle, op. 28, No. 5 ..... McDowell
With the aid of the Playano.
8. Creole Love Song ..... Edgar Smith
Miss Clemens.
9. A Song of Jenny ..... Avery
Mr. Bowman.
10. You and I ..... Liza Lehmann
Miss Wainwright.
11. Boat Song ..... Neidlinger
Miss Clemens.
12. Dance of the Sylphs (With the aid of the Playano.) ..... Brockway

---

Women's Wrist and Chatelaine Bags.

So convenient has the Wrist Bag proved itself that it is rapidly displacing all others. We take time by the forelock. To-day we make a special sale of the neatest and most convenient Wrist and Chatelaine Bags at a price which is bound to make every one rush to buy.

BLACK SEAL WRIST BAGS, leather and silk lined, inside frame, oxidized frame, variety of designs, many with the jewelled snake frame, long chains.



CHATELAINE BAGS, leather lined, covered or oxidized frames, of pretty designs, outside handkerchief pocket, stitched leather straps, nickel-plated spring catch; choice of the assortment.

98c

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

The Boys' Store.
(Second Floor.)

830 Garments 2.00 Each.



TWO-PIECE DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET SUITS, in all the very newest Fall mixtures and Overplaids, also Navy Blue and Black. All sizes from 7 to 17 years in the lot.

NORFOLK SUITS, Navy Blue, Brown, Olive and Gray Herringbone, and Overplaid effects, sizes 9 to 17 years.

PURE WORSTED SERGE BLOUSE SUITS. Colors: Navy, Garnet, Olive, Brown and French Gray; beautiful embroideries, silk ties; sizes 3 to 10 years.

FALL TOP COATS, comprising Tan Coverts and Twills (broken lots), sizes 12 to 16 years only.

2.00 *Two Dollars To-day.* **2.00**

That Special Sale of
Untrimmed Felt Hats

OFFERS YOU SOME EXCELLENT CHOOSING TO-DAY.

Fine Felt Hats for Women, Misses and Children, at *25c*

These are extraordinary Values, for Every Hat is from the latest stock of one of the most celebrated makers. The original prices ran up to $1.25; but to-day you can have any shape or style at the price quoted.

(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Women's 59c Underskirts at 39.

2,000 Petticoats in the very newest styles at an extraordinary price.

Three styles—Flannelette, Honeycomb and Knit. Good quality.

FLANELETTE SKIRTS, in pink and blue, with white scalloped edge,
KNIT SKIRTS, pretty light and dark stripes, with fitted yoke,
HONEYCOMB SKIRTS, pink, blue and white, deep hem and band,

39

(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

Another Special Sale of Women's Waists.



In accordance with our custom of making Thursday a day of exceptional interest and profit to our customers in this, the largest and most modern of all Waist Stores, we place on sale

2,100 Waists at Extraordinary Prices.

1,000 FLANNEL WAISTS—front and shoulder plaits, covered with taffeta plaid; also collar and cuffs trimmed with same; very dressy waists. Special, each, **1.95**

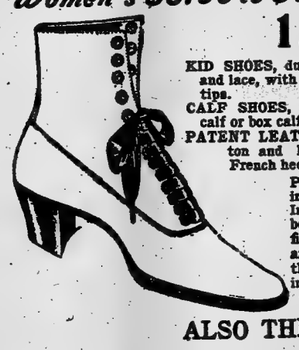
1,000 SHEPHERD CHECK SATEEN WAISTS—Wide box plaits across front, broad shoulder straps, piped with red sateen, silk braid fasteners on front. Special, each, **1.25**

100 PEAU DE CHINE WAISTS—With pointed yoke of silk fagoting; also collar and cuffs; very full blouse. In black, white and light blue. Special, each, **7.90**

(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Men's and Women's High Grade Sample Shoes
At about ½ less than usual.

Women's $3.00 to $6.00 Shoes, **1.95**



KID SHOES, dull or bright, in button and lace, with kid or patent leather tips.
CALF SHOES, either smooth velour calf or box calf, in lace and Bluchers.
PATENT LEATHER SHOES, in button and lace, military heels. French heels.
PATENT KID SHOES, in all the pretty styles. In this leather are the best assortments and finest shoes. While there are all sizes in this sale, the finest samples are in sizes 3½ to 5.

(Second Floor, East.)

Men's $2.50 and $3.50 Shoes, **1.95**

CALFSKIN SHOES, in either velour or box calf, lace and Bluchers, with single and double soles. Also common sense shoes in lace and congress.

PATENT LEATHER SHOES; all with welted soles; some in this lot are even better than the average $3.50 shoes; several styles for dress wear in button and lace.

KID SHOES, with single and double soles, made on elegant, good fitting lasts, in lace style.



(Main Floor, East.)

ALSO THESE VERY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

GIRLS' SHOES, of kid and box calf, lace and button, sizes 6 to 11, 85c.; 11½ to 2, **98**

GIRLS' SHOES, of Vici kid, with the new indestructible A. S. tip, and some of all box calf, both of which are the best wearing shoes made for children, sizes 6 to 8, **98**
Sizes 8½ to 11, **1.25**
Sizes 11½ to 2, **1.50**

FELT SLIPPERS, with thick gray felt soles, in all sizes for men and women, **49**

BOYS' SHOES, of calfskin, in all sizes from No. 8, with spring heels to No. 2 with heels, **98**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES with METALLIC OAK SOLES, waterproof, all sizes from No. 12 to 5½, **1.95**

CHILDREN'S JERSEY CLOTH ALL-BUTTONED KNEE LEGGINS, sizes 5 to 10, pair, **25**

BOYS' SHOES of smooth or box calf, with double soles, all sizes, up to 5½ for young men, **1.50**

We guarantee every shoe we sell, no matter what you pay for it.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE ELECTION OF MR. ODELL.

In his second term Mr. ODELL will be a minority Governor. The total vote cast for Mr. COLER and for the candidates of the Prohibitionists, the Bryan Democrats, the Social Democrats, and the Socialist-Labor men will exceed by several thousand the total of Mr. ODELL'S vote. He is elected over Mr. COLER by a plurality of a little more than one-half of 1 per cent.

The facts that most prominently appear upon a surface examination of the returns are the unexpectedly large vote for COLER in the City of New York and the apparently firm hold of the Republican Party upon the confidence of voters up the State. If the examination goes a little deeper other interesting facts appear. While in thirty-two rural counties Mr. ODELL'S vote shows a falling off as compared with 1900 he gained strength in twenty-one counties, in most of them the gain being slight. Clinton and Albany Counties show gains for him which from any point of view must be considered remarkable. VAN WYCK carried Albany County against ROOSEVELT. Mr. ODELL carried it two years ago by 4,112 plurality. This year he carries it by more than 6,500 plurality. He has gained in that county very nearly 2,500 votes. He has also gained 2,500 in Clinton County, where his plurality is 4,225 against 1,695 two years ago.

It looks as if Democrats had voted for Mr. ODELL in these two counties. It must be that the votes of Democrats gave him these gains. Had Mr. ODELL suffered in Albany and Clinton the losses which befell him in neighboring Republican counties he would have been defeated. Why should Democrats in Albany and Clinton behave in this exceptional manner? Judge HERRICK, a very influential Democrat in Albany County, is quite well informed as to the political situation there. The Hon. SMITH M. WEED knows all about Clinton County politics. If Mr. HILL is seeking information he might invite Judge HERRICK and Mr. WEED to explain publicly the extraordinary Republican gains in their counties.

For one thing this election shows that the Democrats can regain control of the State of New York only by entire unity of action, by great wisdom in the selection of their candidate, and by high skill and sagacity in campaign management. The Republican managers have set an almost unshakable grip upon the rural vote of New York State through their fascinating policy of saddling the cost of the State Government upon the City of New York, leaving the farmer and villager up the State with a burden of taxes so light that they may easily carry it and dance as they go. COLER'S immense vote in the city reflects the resentment which all classes here feel against the Republican policy of brigandage toward the city. It was not alone the Tammany voters, it was the voters of all parties, all classes, all previous conditions, which sought to bring about a change in administration. They were thwarted in their intent by the great firmness with which the untaxed up-the-State voter stuck to the party that favors him—the party that buys his vote annually by continually lightening his taxes. The path to Democratic victory is obviously steep and rocky. Only the feet of a strong leader can climb it. It will be well for the Democrats to make the attempt with a strong leader next time.

THE ELECTION NIGHT CARNIVAL.

A curious feature of the carnival which now follows every important election is found in the fact that the celebration is general and without regard to the more or less intense partisan rivalries of the preceding canvass. On Tuesday night upper New York was the scene of a popular frolic in which, for the time, social as well as political distinctions were forgotten, and representatives of all classes joined in hilarious celebration of—what? When the fun began nobody knew. The first premature announcement of the Gubernatorial count gave a basis for prediction which was destroyed by later returns, but the merrymakers knew little and probably cared less what the ultimate result might be. They were not celebrating anything in particular, and would have worn the printed legend "I told you so" in hat band or pinned on dress front as willingly had one candidate or the other been elected. It was a carnival for which no preparations had been made, and which was as nearly spontaneous as a public celebration could be. Horns, rattles, and horse fiddles were in great demand. Demure young women, who at ordinary times would have behaved discreetly, and elderly men who thought they had forgotten how to play, romped through the streets until a late hour, jostling one another and tooting their horns in the ears of passers by. It was a thoroughly good-natured crowd. Even the young hoodlums who formed flying wedges and monopolized sidewalks or streets meant no harm and were amiably tolerated. In places the crowd was dangerously dense, but it did not lose its temper and greeted the returns as noisily as if a National triumph was in celebration. An attempt on the part of either party to organize a carnival in celebration of its victory would probably have been a failure. The people were not celebrating anything; they were simply having a good time. No doubt they had it.

A foreign visitor who chanced to be in New York on Tuesday evening would probably and naturally have gained a false impression from much that he saw. It would have been almost impossible to convince him that the demonstration had no political significance one way or the other, and that the evident rejoicing was not because of satisfaction with the outcome of the election. As a matter of fact, the only conclusion to be drawn from it is that our people have a latent capacity for play, and welcome a chance to indulge their bent under conditions which do not make the most boisterous man or hoydenish woman conspicuous. When a multitude lays dignity aside and shows that it is ready for anything amusing, the greatest buffoon is likely to make the greatest success. Incidentally such celebrations of whatever may happen may have value in healing the wounds of those disappointed at what has happened. If at the end of an exciting canvass in which public opinion is very evenly divided, and in which strenuous efforts have been made by both sides, all classes are ready to unite in a joyous celebration in which the most exuberant expressions of partisan satisfaction are neither rebuked nor punished, and everybody is good-natured and happy, our institutions are certainly not in danger.

THE CITY'S "TALK" WITH MAYOR LOW.

Eighteen years ago Mr. LOW was Mayor of Brooklyn. He had been nominated by the Republicans, but owed his election to the support of a large number of independent Democrats who were disgusted with the conduct of the machine of their party. The intense campaign of CLEVELAND and BLAINE was on. Mr. LOW not only withheld himself from all participation in the canvass, but he firmly refused to let the public know what was his preference or how he intended to vote, or how he did vote at the election. He felt at the time—and the feeling was creditable to him—that he had no right to throw such influence as he might possess in favor of either of the parties from which he had received support as an impartial executive of the city. This year Mr. LOW, elected Mayor of New York under conditions the same as those in Brooklyn, or still more binding him to extreme circumspection as to partisan action, took a conspicuous part in the canvass.

We mention this contrast, because we think that it goes far to explain the very heavy vote in this city for the Democratic candidates, and because it is sadly revealing as to the failure of Mr. LOW to maintain the standard expected of him in his present office. If there was any one pledge distinctly made by him to the voters who elected him, it was that he would put aside all partisan considerations in the administration of the affairs of the city, and seek faithfully the welfare of the city without regard to party. This was not a pledge to a fair division of consideration between the various elements that had supported him; it was a pledge to consider the advantage of the city, and nothing else. There were many votes cast in this city on Tuesday for Democratic candidates by men who would not so have voted had this pledge been fully kept. Probably the result of the weakness of the Mayor in his selection of a head to the Police Department, and of his failure to correct his original error when the interests of the city plainly demanded a change, is the chief source of distrust in this regard. The consequences to the municipality have been grave. They would have been avoided if the Mayor had acted solely with reference to the requirements of the office.

A factor of first importance in rolling up the exaggerated and apparently impossible plurality for Mr. COLER in New York was undoubtedly the prominent identification of Mayor LOW with the plan to increase assessments on real estate, for purposes of taxation, to what is considered "full value." When the number of those directly or indirectly interested in the ownership of real estate in New York is considered, it is evident that the alarm created by the Mayor's indiscreet advocacy of this impracticable scheme for increasing the city's borrowing capacity was great enough to turn over to the Democrats a very large vote ordinarily counted as certainly Republican. This result might have been anticipated. That it was accomplished may be seen from an analysis of the returns from the districts in which the largest proportion of small property owners is found. The protest against this scheme of increasing the burdens of the taxpayer who is struggling to liquidate a mortgage on his home or business property was in itself sufficient to account for the emphatic expression of dissatisfaction with the reform administration of which Mr. LOW is the most conspicuous representative.

Again, the law provides a civil service system, which, under a thoroughly competent commission, sustained and inspired by the Mayor's determination to enforce the Constitutional requirements of merit and fitness, would have been a powerful instrument in securing an efficient and absolutely non-partisan service. The commission selected by Mayor LOW is not one that by any stretch of imagination can be called thoroughly competent, and its record shows as a most conspicuous feature an excessive number of exemptions from competition and of inexcusable favors to appointing officers, all of which have been sustained, and many of them urged by the Mayor. In other words, the Mayor has neglected, it may be said that he has deliberately refused, to employ the most effective means provided by law to secure entire independence of politics in the city service, and has established numerous and mischievous and unnecessary precedents for evasion of the law designed for that purpose.

We think that the tremendous vote of Greater New York for Mr. COLER, whose record for independence in office does not suffer by comparison with that of Mayor LOW, is not a protest against the principle of independence in executive place, such as Mayor LOW promised. It is rather a warning to the Mayor that his failure to keep his promise is resented. Mr. LOW has another year in which to retrieve the errors that have awakened this resentment. If he will not do so, he will not only greatly hurt himself, but, what is of infinitely more importance, he will weaken the confidence of the public in the possibility of getting a reform administration faithful to that principle.

AN INJUDICIOUS NOMINATION.

The returns of the vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals have not yet been collected and transmitted fully enough to enable us to draw entirely satisfactory conclusions about the effect of Boss PLATT'S nomination of a new man against a sitting and satisfactory Judge for the Court of Appeals. But enough is known, we should say, to convince Boss PLATT that he made a dangerous, which might easily have become a suicidal, mistake in defying a wholesome and strong tradition.

It seems that Judge WERNER has run somewhat ahead of his ticket in some regions "up the State." In so far as this access may be a testimonial from neighbors and friends or from those whom such could influence, it is an "amenity of politics," not subject to just criticism, but contrariwise. So far as it goes beyond that, it shows a desire to defeat a "city Judge" because he is a city Judge, to impose taxation without representation upon that part of the State which relies upon this part to pay all the expenses of the partnership without taking any of the profits. Such a tendency, fostered as it has been beyond precedent in Gov. ODELL'S time, is a more dangerous symptom than could be the gain or loss of any State election on the merits of the measures or the man concerned. We may have something to say later about the injection of this peculiarly mischievous element into State politics.

Meanwhile it behooves Mr. PLATT to observe that the rural opposition to a city Judge, as such, has been far more than offset by the really independent vote which has carried Judge GRAY to victory when his co-candidates encountered defeat. It is not conceivable that disgust with Mr. PLATT'S defiance of decent precedent concerning judicial nominations did not injure his regular ticket to the extent of some thousands of votes. How many thousands it were vain to guess. But without doubt it would be enough to turn the scale against the party, if the majority of the Republican candidate had been only as many hundreds as it now appears to be thousands. Boss PLATT will himself understand that he might very easily have wrecked his whole ticket by insisting on a nomination which was resented by the bar of the State as an extreme example of political hoggishness.

The lesson is not likely to be lost upon Boss PLATT himself, nor upon any immediate or near successor to his functions.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The official account of the conferences between Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and the Colonial Premiers has been published. It fully confirms the view which we ventured to take from such information as our dispatches conveyed at the time, that anything like mutually preferential trade between the colonies and England would be found to be utterly impracticable.

It has been the dream of the protectionists in England, and the dream has been shared in the past by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, that the empire might gradually reach a plan for free trade between its parts with protective duties against all the outside countries. This idea was strongly urged in the conference, but Mr. CHAMBERLAIN was obliged to point out that England could not possibly endure the consequences. She would have to impose duties on other than colonial products, and that would mean, first, higher prices for food at home, with a corresponding handicap to the industry by which she lives, and, second, it would tend immediately to lessen her trade with other countries, on which she is absolutely dependent.

On the face of it it looks like a one-sided arrangement that the colonies should be asked to reduce their duties on imports from England with no advantage of the same sort in English markets. But in reality every reduction of this sort which the colonies make tends to increase their general trade and so to foster exports. It brings them nearer to that entire liberty of commerce which has been the source of the mighty advancement of the home country, and which would be as great a boon to the entire empire. The notion that exchanges can be made profitable by special favors to one party to them is at the base of the protection system. The notion on which the prosperity of the British Empire has been founded is that exchanges are most profitable which benefit both parties.

PARIS TO PEKING BY RAIL.

Much of the romance and all of the mystery of the Orient is likely to disappear when the completion of through rail communication from Paris to Peking, which is promised within a little more than a year, enables the traveler to take a sleeping car for the whole distance. This service is to be established early in 1904, and the annual sale of through tickets is estimated at 28,000.

At the outset the trip will require about twenty days, but when everything is running smoothly it is expected it will be made in fourteen. The average speed per hour at first will be as follows: Paris to Berlin, 53½ miles; Berlin to Alexandrovo, 40 miles; Alexandrovo to Moscow, 34 miles; Moscow to Irkutsk, 23 miles; Irkutsk to Lake Baikal, 17 miles; Lake Baikal to Inkow, 20 miles; Inkow to Peking, 23½ miles. Russian railroad building does not warrant confidence in the maintenance of high speed at present east of Alexandrovo. It will be a journey of unusual interest whichever way the traveler goes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Whatever may be shown by the investigation now in progress as to direct and immediate responsibility for Tuesday evening's terrible accident in Madison Square, the real lesson of the catastrophe is that modern "fireworks," the more pretentious form of which involves the use in large quantities of high-power explosives, require far more cautious handling than they can possibly receive in a public street crowded with reckless and excited people. This particular display differed in nothing except size from those which have taken place for years past and with ever-increasing frequency in all parts of the city, and its management was in the hands of a firm that certainly does not lack experience, and, according to repute, does not lack skill, in the performance of the task intrusted to it—the task of making a vast amount of noise with an accompanying exhibition of fiery splendor. Admitting that fireworks, and such fireworks, should have been exploded in such a place and on such a night, the most that investigation can disclose is carelessness on the part of some subordinate employé, which will mean little, or on the part of some individual or group in the surrounding multitude, which will mean nothing, and the taking of these frightful risks will go on as before. But the admission need not be made, and, if a denial is substituted, it becomes evident that responsibility for the accident lies further away—lies with the municipal authorities who issue permits, practically whenever asked to do so, to ignore protective laws, necessity for the constant enforcement of which is or ought to be a matter of common knowledge. Fireworks are not to be condemned in themselves, for they give a large amount of pleasure not altogether childish, but surely their use should be hedged about with much wiser and closer restrictions than it is or has been, and no demonstration of urban joy should be allowed to take a form that renders the destruction of life and property little less than probable.

—In coming all the way from Washington to Oyster Bay for the purpose of voting, President ROOSEVELT undoubtedly gave proof of the commendable estimation in which he holds the American citizen's privilege of taking personal part in the selection of the country's lawmakers and law executors. He performed the duty which the existence of this, like other privileges, implies, and he set a most excellent example. But—there is always a "but." A Presidential journey involves more than the journey of a President, and it would be interesting to know just how many more ballots would have been placed in ballot boxes on Tuesday if President ROOSEVELT had decided to remain quietly in Washington on Election Day. The various guards and secretaries who accompanied him could hardly have all found the making of the trip compatible with the casting of their own votes, and therefore it is almost certain that for the President to vote decreased instead of increasing the total number of ballots deposited. And it is safe enough to say that the decrease was at the expense of the President's own party—an element in the case which adds to its complexity as well as its interest. This voting is very queer business when you come to think about it, and the application of logic to it often leads to disquieting results, unless a vast number of things, some of them not obviously relevant, are taken into consideration. Instinct rather than reason says that it was right for the President to vote, even if it did prevent a few other people from doing so. The safe rule is to vote if you can, and if everybody followed it, as the President did—well, if it didn't affect results very materially, it would at least give quite a lot of people better consciences than they now possess, and enable them to criticise the workings of their country's institutions with a better right.

—After Count DE DION and M. GERAULT RICHARD had been engaged for an hour in what by French statesmen and journalists is regarded as "fighting a duel," the combat reached a climax which the cable dispatch gravely described as follows: "DE DION opened the tenth bout by fiercely attacking, the point of his sword touching GERAULT RICHARD on the inner side of the right forearm and causing a slight wound. The seconds immediately stopped the encounter." What the dispatch does not say is that the attendant photographers, whose plates and films must have been exhausted long before, heaved sighs of heartfelt relief that the end had come, but that goes without saying, as they would themselves remark, for the prolongation of a French duel after the cameras have ceased to snap is so clearly a waste of time that it's really a wonder the spectators remained till a wound big enough to be seen had been inflicted. That they did remain only shows the intense gravity of the Gallic nature. In a frivolous and light-hearted country like this one, such a fight as these deputies engaged in would have covered them with endless ridicule, but it actually is a serious matter over there, and while a few call it wicked, nobody dreams of calling it funny. Thus do tastes and senses of humor differ.

—Cruelty could hardly be carried further than it has just been by the reporters whose duty it is to record the speeches made in the Legislative Council at Sydney, N. S. W. An irascible member of the Council had taken pains to express in a very public way his dissatisfaction with the manner in which his eloquence reached the public, and his opinion that the reporters were better qualified to dig ditches than to write shorthand. To demonstrate the injustice of this charge, the men accused "took down" the speech exactly as it was delivered, and here is a specimen paragraph of what appeared in cold print next morning:

> The reporters—ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but—the member can only judge of what is important. As I—as my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. 86—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest is reported.

If that had been published in this country, where readiness of speech is a fairly common gift, its absolute accuracy still would have been by no means incredible, and if all tales about British oratory are true it is easy to suspect that even this example of helpless groping after words has been fixed up a little.

UNFAIR COMPETITION IN TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading article, entitled "Competition in German Trade," in to-day's paper, Nov. 3, you express the view that the provisions of the recent German law for the suppression of unfair competition in trade "would scarcely be deemed necessary or even tolerable in this country;" that our common law would seem to furnish all necessary protection from the evils which this law was designed to suppress, and that it is a question "whether the standards of business morality are raised by laws of this character."

Permit me to state my emphatic dissent from this view, which tends to give comfort and support to the pirate and impostor in business, whose cunning methods have for the last fifty years set the Legislatures of all civilized countries in motion in order to prevent a kind of wrong which is much more difficult to punish than open stealing.

Our common law, formulated more than a hundred years ago, recognized the principle that no man shall dress his goods in such a way as to impose them upon the public as those of another, but it has no penalties for a flagrant wrong of this kind, except a harmless injunction and doubtful accounting for the damages. Nor did, or does, it provide for a thousand ways and means by which a reckless competitor puts his goods on the market to enjoy incidentally the reputation of another, although not directly substituting his goods for those of the other.

The trend of the decisions of our courts within modern times has been to steadily extend the doctrine of unfair competition in order to supply a remedy, but that development is exceedingly slow and, under our present system of different laws and courts in each State, very uncertain. In many cases, where there is a crying need of relief, when gigantic swindles are continually practiced to the damage of the owner of the genuine goods, a lawyer has to advise his client that it is doubtful whether his case can be brought within the present common law doctrine and that he will have to risk a long and expensive litigation, lasting many years, with an uncertain outcome at the end, in short, that some new law or principle has to be established for it and his case will be the experimenting material by which to test it.

The need of further legislation to make relief more certain and uniform is felt by that part of the profession who have given special attention to the subject. In our State of New York we are greatly assisted by the provisions of our Penal Code as to trade-marks and unfair competition, our bottling laws, the food law provisions and some special legislation. Most other States have more or less followed that example, showing the generally recognized need of leaving the old tracks of our common law.

For a number of years past the profession has been greatly interested in the workings of a committee to frame amendments to our Federal trade-mark statute, with a view to bring about a complete general law covering the whole Union, but unfortunately the powers of Congress to legislate upon that subject are so limited that there is little hope for a successful outcome of these labors. All provisions on trade marks are necessarily closely akin to those dealing with unfair competition. To imitate another's trade mark is but one form of unfair competition. The desire for uniform and ample legislation on the subject is very generally felt, and in its accomplishment Germany has made a distinct step in advance.

While one of the five provisions quoted by you smacks somewhat of paternalism, the other four, which contain the bulk of the law on the subject, do not, and by adopting their substance, so far as we have not already done so, we would distinctly improve the condition of our laws. We must not lose sight of the fact that all the matters covered by this legislation involve an intention to do a wrong on the part of the person affected by it. It is difficult to find a satisfactory reason why "fraudulent advertising" should not be prevented by law, because it is fraudulent; why the spreading of "false reports" concerning the trade of another should not be punished; why the "misusing of another's name so as to gain an unfair advantage over another" and "the disclosing of business secrets during the time of employment" should, all of them, not be met by satisfactory provisions of the law.

While we are fretting under a system which makes it impossible for us to adopt for all the States any law on that subject by one sweeping enactment, we should greet with satisfaction and joy any successful attempt made in another country, which will probably be of material help in drawing statutory provisions here. That work is a never-ceasing one from the ever-changing conditions of trade, and in this attempt we want the hearty co-operation of such an ardent advocate of morality in trade as well as in politics as THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is with this object in view that I address this letter to you.

ANTONIO KNAUTH.

New York, Nov. 3, 1902.

NUGGETS.

He Was Feeling Pretty Well.

It was a villager in New Hampshire who replied to the inquiry of a Summer cottager concerning his health: "Pretty well, but kind o' gitless."—Boston Journal.

Visits but Doesn't Put Up There.

"My boy Josh writes me that he is stoppin' at the best hotels," remarked Mrs. Corntossel.

"Is he a commercial traveler?"

"No. He's drivin' a transfer wagon."—Washington Star.

Feminine Side of a Wager.

"George, bet me a pair of gloves on the election."

"Which way did you bet?"

"I really don't know. I just know that I get the gloves either way."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Decidedly Odd.

"He had quite a remarkable sonnet called 'November' in the 'Wayuppe Magazine.'"

"Huh! Sonnets on 'November' are not usually remarkable."

"Exactly, but this was exceedingly so. It was quite cheerful and optimistic in tone."—Philadelphia Press.

Street Car Speed.

"Ever notice," asked the Street Car Philosopher, "how the speed of street cars are regulated by our frame of mind?"

"In what way?"

"Notice how slow a street car is when you are in a hurry to catch a train— and how fast it goes when you run to catch it."—Baltimore Herald.

TELL THE GOOD.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Had I the gift of tongues, a Shakespeare's pen,
A seraph's voice to make heav'n ring again—
I could not tell the good I've found in men;
Their kind deeds have been numberless; yet still
I find myself sometimes recounting ill!

Had I the harp of Orpheus; a command
Of all the languages men understand,
The kind acts that I see on every hand
I could not even catalogue; yet still
Sometimes, forgetting this, I name the ill!

A thousand thoughts come flocking to my mind
Out of the misty past that lies behind—
Recalling human kindness; yet so blind
Sometimes are human eyes, I murmur still,
Forgetting good, remembering only ill!

The heav'n I hope for is a lightsome place
Where smiles aye cling to every angel face;
Where, through eternity—and endless space—
Ten million million tongues shall ne'er be still,
Always recounting good, forgetting ill!

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS TO CHURCHGOING FOLKS

Remarks on Birthday Anniversary of Connecticut Congregation.

Incidentally Says We Must Build High Walls Against Immigrants Unworthy of Our Citizenship.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 5.—Senator Depew was the principal speaker to-night on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the First Congregational Church. Senator Depew spoke in part as follows:

"There would be no reason for my participation in your celebration except that my great-grandfather 117 years ago was pastor of one of the churches of this foundation at New Canaan and continued as such for twenty-three years. The quaint entry in the records of the church says that he preached a sermon with unusual engagedness from the text, 'Is there any among you afflicted, let him pray,' and at the conclusion of the service he died suddenly.

"We have had now, for many years, the celebrations of the centennials of the battles of the Revolution, of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, of the inauguration of our first President, and the formation of the State Governments in the older colonies. They have been rich in educational value to the present generation and in inspiration for love of country and patriotic citizenship.

"There are boundless sentiment and charm in looking back over generations of one's ancestors who have attended the same church administration, worshipped under the same roof, and followed the same faith. This settlement in the originality and peculiarity of its formation is both an interesting study and an instructive example. The men who came here with their families were no ordinary colonists. They were the flower of the Puritan settlers of New England, and the children first born on this Continent of those settlers. They had broadened out beyond the narrowness and the bigotry of the early Puritan Church. They wished for larger liberty for themselves, and for those who should join them in both civil and religious freedom.

"Every man felt that the responsibility was entirely with him for his success in life and the place which he would occupy among his neighbors. Ambition was left free to energized effort. The survival of the fittest was based not upon any selfish principles, but the highest good of the community.

"The germ of the communal spirit which this system engendered found its best experiment in the famous Brook farm colony. For seven years the most brilliant minds of New England endeavored there to attain greater advantages and accomplish more benefits by the pooling of brains, capacity, industry, health, and fortune, by unselfishly endeavoring to reach high standards upon the principle that no one should rise in effort or achievement, in dividends or in fortune, beyond the capacity of the least equipped and the laziest. While that brilliant community accomplished nothing in their communal relations, when they were set free by its disbandment, and each according to his lights and ability marked out his own career, each rose to great distinction, and in rising, contributed enormously to the information and happiness of our country.

"The character of the immigration which formed this community teaches to us as a nation a much needed lesson for the present. Seventeen millions of all nationalities have come into our country from foreign shores since the formation of our Government 100 years ago. They have been of incalculable value in the settlement of our country. They were emminently to be desired because of their character and capacity to become citizens of a free country like ours. But now that our population is crowding, that our cities are teeming with such hosts who are seeking employment, that the surplus of our labor has become so great that we must seek new markets all over the world, we must exercise greater care in our immigration and build high walls against those who are unworthy of our citizenship and its privileges. The older nations are promoting in every way emigration and making the United States the dumping ground of their undesirable subjects. The protection of our citizenship and the safety of our labor all demand that our immigration laws should be revised, that restrictions should be increased, and their provisions should be strenuously enforced.

"Freedom begets freedom and enlarges and liberalizes the people. Connecticut was the haven and the refuge for all religions and of all sects. The persecuting spirit was absolutely unknown within its borders. It welcomed Roger Williams when he was expelled from Massachusetts, and the persecuted Quaker found within its borders a hospitable home.

"It was only a year prior to the forming of this church that the ten Connecticut clergymen at Branford laid each his books upon the table, saying this will be the beginning of a college, and thus started that glory of Connecticut and of New England and of the United States—Yale University.

"The New England pulpit was the first to discuss the aggressions upon liberty by the Ministers of George III. They were the first to draw the line between loyalty and law. They were the first to instruct their congregations as to their rights, and when, as they would teach, it was the Lord's will that they should fight for their liberties and that of their posterity.

"It was the New England pulpit which aroused the National conscience on the subject of slavery. The Thanksgiving sermons of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, delivered year after year in the old Centre Church at New Haven, upon the subject of this National curse made an abiding impression upon generation after generation of Yale students, who settled all over the country, became leaders in their several communities, and the uncompromising enemies of slavery. But, my friends, the best and most sacred thought of this hour is the recollection of the saintly men and women who lived their lives under the teachings and in the work of this church. Two hundred years of such examples are reflected not only in the neighborhood, but they are felt all over our country in the sons and daughters of the church who have emigrated to distant States and Territories. Each generation has its problems to solve. They may be civil liberty, they may be religious freedom, they may be drunkenness, they may be the sanctity of the marriage tie, they may be Socialism, they may be anarchy, but so long as the Church—and by the Church I mean in its broadest sense every denomination and creed—by preaching and practice is true to its foundation and fearless in its attitude at all times, the heritage which we have received with all its advantages will be transmitted with continued and increased blessings to all generations to come."

THE WOMAN'S ART CLUB.

Annual Exhibition of the Work of Members—No Men Admitted.

The little club of women who paint and model and make objects of the industrial art finds hospitality every Autumn in the galleries of the National Arts Club, where the work of members alone is shown. Sometimes a favored few of women who are not members are honored with a request to contribute; but the general of non-members, though women, are strictly taboo. Of course the work of men is neither expected nor desired.

Color sense and a pleasing view will be found in the flower pieces and still life canvases by Miss M. C. W. Reid, and something more uncommon in the flower groups by Mrs. E. M. Scott. A brilliant feature, but a little hardness, will be found in Mrs. Ruth Payne Burgess's portraits. From her Summer's trip to Cape Cod Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholls brings as spoil a boathouse interior with fisherman at work in the foreground, and landscapes with bits of ocean between the dunes.

Miss Mary R. Williams has a fine landscape with dark foreground and high horizon called "Evening," which calls for remark, and Mrs. Lumsden a number of strong pictures, including a boldly painted head of an old man in big old-fashioned collar. Miss Amy Cross has a pastel from Holland, "The Vegetable Vendor," and Miss Helen Watson Phelps "An Adirondack Guide," bust size, together with other pictures cleverly drawn and painted. Mrs. Wyant has a nice "Path by the Edge of the Woods," and Mrs. Snell, another painter's wife, some very pretty landscapes in pastel. The water-colors for stained glass windows by Mrs. Clara Weaver Parrish are remarkable for composition and color; here are her portrait of her father and her "Green Shade," capital oil paintings. A particularly brilliant out-of-doors landscape is a hillside with tree clumps and flowers by Miss Alice Cushman.

Among the artists in leather are Miss Fobes, who shows a number of pieces stained and burnt as well as wooden articles treated in the same way, and Miss Prat, who exhibits portfolios and book covers delicately colored and burnt. This exhibition does not fall below that of last year. Some new names are present, and the former exhibitors are for the most part faithful. It lasts till the 19th.

TRIBUTES TO DR. MORGAN DIX.

Address and an Inscribed Vase Presented to Trinity's Rector by Representative Churchmen.

Friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who has just celebrated the golden anniversary of his ordination into the Episcopal priesthood, the fortieth year of his connection with Trinity Church, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth, through a joint committee of the clergy and laity, representing the Diocesan Convention, the Churchmen's Association, and the Church Club of New York, last evening presented to him an engrossed address, signed by the members of the committee, and a silver vase, bearing an inscription written by Bishop Potter at the request of the committee.

Members of the joint committee, accompanied by the Vestry of Trinity Church, called on Dr. Dix at the rectory, 27 West Twenty-fifth Street, and were received by him in the library. The address was presented by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, the Chairman of the committee, and the vase by George Macculloch Miller, the President of the Church Club of New York.

POLLUTION OF A RIVER SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY.

Scientists Must Settle Disputed Question Concerning the Mississippi and the Illinois Drainage Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The controversy between Chicago and St. Louis over the pollution of the Mississippi River by the Illinois drainage canal turns on the old question as to how long a distance it is necessary for a river to flow in order to purify itself.

The sewage of Chicago is conducted to the Mississippi River through the Des Plaines and Illinois River and the people of St. Louis believe there will arise effects detrimental to the water of the Mississippi River at that city.

The United States Geological Survey has been called in to make a scientific study of the problem involved. The Director of the Survey, Charles D. Walcott, says:

"We know from chemical analysis and physical examination that a varying degree of purification takes place in a river. In early days this was thought to be due to aeration, and the tumbling of water down mountain sides became the basis for poetic typification of purity. The experiments of the Massachusetts State Board of Health have shown that aeration has little or no effect upon the condition of organic matter in water—that is, the organic matter is not assisted in its oxidation by agitation in the air.

"It was also found that the highest degree of activity in oxidation process is to be found in quiescent or stagnant waters. It then became clear that self-purification in a sluggish stream is far more effective than in a swift current, and that dams and other impediments have a beneficial effect upon the condition of water in river channels.

"The promulgation of these facts led to an entire change in the ideas concerning the distance necessary for stream purification, and it is now understood that no hard and fast rules can be set for guidance in determining the purifying power of any water course.

"A royal commission, appointed to inquire into the conditions of England's rivers, reporting to the English Parliament in the early seventies, held that no stream in the United Kingdom was sufficently long to effect its own purification. The familiar and oft-quoted principle is that a stream purifies itself in twenty miles, but how this distance was ever determined on or who was responsible for its general acceptance is a matter of doubt; certain it is that the statement is entirely wrong in the majority of cases.

"Pettenkoffer, Hering, Stearns, and others have given formulae which are undoubtedly true for the rivers upon which these gentlemen worked, but which can in no wise be accepted for rivers in general, and it remains for the investigator to determine by actual experiment the purifying power of each stream with which he has to do.

"The work of examination of the surface waters of the United States, recently inaugurated in the Division of Hydrography of the United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the various college laboratories throughout the country, will be useful in the determination of the self-purifying powers of many of the inter-State rivers. These results will be highly beneficial to the municipalities and corporations which may be looking toward the establishment of sewerage systems and purification works.

"During the coming Winter it is expected that M. O. Leighton, hydrographer of the Geological Survey, will take up the work on various rivers in Indiana and Illinois, and will so far as possible extend this research to the streams which at the present time are of interest to the inhabitants of the Mississippi Valley."

THE PORTO RICAN ELECTIONS.

Republican Victory, but Federals Allege Fraud Everywhere—To Appeal to President Roosevelt.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 5.—There was no serious disorder anywhere in Porto Rico yesterday. The elections, which resulted in a sweeping Republican victory, passed off quietly. This was largely due to the fact that Gov. Hunt sent twenty-two special representatives, covering the whole island, with plenary powers to adjust differences summarily.

Federico Degetau was re-elected Resident Commissioner at Washington by a large majority.

The Federals have ten Delegates in the Legislature and the Republicans twenty-five.

In most of the turbulent districts and cities the Federals, through intimidation, abstained entirely from voting, and thus lost five Delegates to the Legislature. Fraud has been charged everywhere, and the Government has promised prompt prosecutions.

The Federal Party, through its President, Mr. Palmer, to-day issued a proclamation complaining bitterly of what is termed the partiality of the Government in favoring the Republicans in the elections. The proclamation reviews the party's causes of complaint, and declares that a manifesto will be issued to the people of the United States, accompanied by particulars and proofs of the outrages.

President Palmer was questioned concerning this plan. He said:

"The idea of the committee is to call a mass meeting in San Juan shortly, and then to choose four delegates, two of whom are to be Americans, to go to Washington and lay the party's grievances before President Roosevelt and ask redress. Our principal complaints are that the laws are made for the Republicans and administered in their favor, and in regard to the outrages, the undisguised action of the Executive Council in turning over the elections to the Republicans; the general partiality of the Government; the crimes of the insular police in countenancing lawlessness, mob force, and intimidation, resulting in driving the best citizens away from the island; gross election frauds, and the shutting out of members of the Federal Party from the elections, and failure to take measures to right wrongs.

Washington's Carnegie Library.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The public library which Andrew Carnegie gave to the city of Washington will be dedicated the afternoon of Dec. 16 with appropriate ceremonies in which Mr. Carnegie will be invited to participate. He is expected to return to New York about the first of December and it is believed he will accept the invitation to come here and see the beautiful building which has been erected by his munificence.

The building is of marble and occupies one of the large parks in the heart of the city. There will be a reception during the afternoon and evening of the dedication day and the building will be thrown open to the public.

ALLOWS CHINA TO SEND TROOPS TO MANCHURIA

Russia Grants the Request of the Director of Railways.

Chinese Hope Soon to Suppress Brigandage, Which the Russians Never Attempted to Check.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says that the Chinese Director of Railways, on behalf of the Viceroy, having petitioned the Russian Legation to permit the dispatch of 1,000 disciplined troops outside the Great Wall to protect the railway and restore order, the Russian Minister, after referring the question to Port Arthur, has granted the request.

The troops are now starting, says the correspondent, and the Chinese are confident that they will be able speedily to repress the brigandage, which the Russians, during the occupation, have never attempted to check.

The region between the Great Wall and the Liau River was evacuated by the Russian troops, in accordance with the promise made by Russia, on Oct. 8. Recent dispatches have been to the effect that brigandage is greatly on the increase. Mounted bandits are said to be especially numerous near the Koupantzu Station on the Shanhai-Kwan—Niu-Chwang railway, which station is an important junction, the branch line to Sin-ming-Ting connecting with the main line there.

China has been anxious for some time to send troops to suppress the disorder in this territory, which is nominally Chinese. Actually, however, Russia holds sway. China, in accordance with Article III. of the Manchurian Convention, must ask permission of Russia to send troops north of the Great Wall into Manchuria, so that Russia may at the same time reinforce her troops in the neighboring district.

On Oct. 20 Hu-Yu-Fen, the Chinese Director of Railways, on behalf of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li Province, petitioned the Russian Legation in Peking for permission to send 1,000 disciplined troops to the disturbed district. The legation replied that it was necessary to refer the question to the authorities at Port Arthur, and that at least five days must pass before an answer could be given.

That the answer would be a favorable one was hardly expected. The Peking correspondent of The London Times remarked that "doubtless Russia would gladly give additional further proof of her traditional friendship for China by reoccupying temporarily the region vacated. Some hours' notice only would be needed, her troops being conveniently stationed for such a contingency."

On Oct. 25 the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg published a letter from Vladivostok, in which an alarming account was given of the activity of the Hunguses, or native robber bands, in Manchuria. The writer said the audacity and activity of the bandits had recently increased to a dangerous degree, and declared that they were making frequent attacks on the railway line.

The activity of the robbers was ascribed in the letter to the "rumors of the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops," and this remark led to sarcastic comment by the St. Petersburg correspondents of London papers.

CHINA TO BUILD A RAILWAY.

Empress Dowager Orders the Construction of a Branch Line to the Western Tombs.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Peking correspondent of The Times says the decision of the Empress Dowager to construct a branch railway from the Peking-Han-Kow main line to the Western tombs is a satisfactory, if tardy, recognition of the advantages of railways.

The construction and engineering will be entirely Chinese, and the cost of the road is to be paid out of the revenues of Pe-chi-Li Province.

LEOPOLD DELISLE'S JUBILEE.

Congratulations and Gifts for the Head of the French National Library.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Léopold Delisle, the head of the Bibliothèque Nationale, was congratulated yesterday on the jubilee of his entrance into the library by the Minister of Education.

The Government presented a Sevres vase to M. Delisle, and the library staff gave him an illustrated album dealing with the history of the institution.

Léopold Victor Delisle was born in 1826, and was appointed in 1852 an assistant in the Department of Manuscripts of the National Library. Afterward he became Assistant Director of that department, and in 1874 he was appointed Administrator General of the library.

M. Delisle is one of the best-known living French historians and paleographers.

AMEER HAS REJECTED RUSSIA'S OVERTURES.

Afghan Ruler Replied to a Letter from the Russian Government That He Must Be Addressed Through Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A statement made by an Afghan merchant who has just arrived in Calcutta from Kabul is contained in a dispatch to The Times from the former city.

The merchant says that a letter from the Russian Government, asking for closer commercial relations with Afghanistan, was read by the Ameer, Habib Ullah, in durbar.

Opinions were called for, and one nobleman suggested that the bearer of the letter be beaten.

The Ameer caused a reply to be written, in which it was stated that he was willing to discuss the matter, but it was impossible to change in a moment the whole tenor of Afghan policy. All future communications must be addressed through the Government of India, according to the precedent set by the late Ameer, Abdur Rahman.

The news contained in the foregoing apparently indicates that Russia has not confined herself to a correct course in endeavoring to increase her influence in Afghanistan, the foreign relations of which country are conducted through the Indian Government.

That Russia herself admits that the recognized way to approach Afghanistan is through Great Britain was shown by the statement made on Oct. 21 by the British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Viscount Cranborne. In reply to a question by a member of the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne announced that Russia had submitted proposals to the British Government that "direct relations" should be established between Russia and Afghanistan in regard to "frontier matters."

Great Britain has so far failed to give the [illegible]

approached the Government in regard to this subject was received with considerable alarm in the United Kingdom. A long dispatch from the Peking correspondent of The London Times, which appeared at about the same time, and in which Russia's methods in Manchuria were described in detail, was regarded as an additional argument against allowing any increase of Russian influence in Afghanistan.

KAISER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Berlin Correspondent of London Times Discusses Germany's Attitude to Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Referring to Emperor William's approaching visit to England, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says that certain German journals, which chronicle with manifest satisfaction any evidence of friction between Great Britain and France or Russia, speak as if Germany were the only power which must not be criticised by the British press, and as if Germany's policy must never be considered at all in the light of its present and future bearings on British interests.

These papers, says the correspondent, would apparently like to see in England a spirit of jovial good-fellowship and complaisance toward all things German, more characteristic of after-dinner conversation than the business portion of the day.

If, the correspondent adds, there were any possibility of the realization of this idea, if foreign politics could once more be treated by Englishmen in the easy-going way which facilitated many of Bismarck's plans, this complaisance would not be reciprocated by Germany, where public opinion, like the Government, is "toujours en vedette."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—King Edward's guests at Sandringham to meet Emperor William, who is to leave Kiel for England to-day, will include Premier Balfour and his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick, and other Ministers.

SILVER AT BOTTOM PRICE.

Quoted in London at 23 3-16d.—Depreciation May Result in Gold Standard in Straits Settlements.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—In its City article to-day The Times says that the spot price for silver bars fell one-sixteenth yesterday to 23 3-16d. an ounce.

This is the lowest price on record.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The situation caused by the depreciation in the value of silver in the Malay peninsula has grown so acute recently that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has appointed a committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir David Miller Barbour, the well-known financial expert, to report on the expediency of establishing a gold standard in the Straits Settlements and neighboring Malay States.

WANT A RUSSIAN IRON TRUST.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The condition of the Russian iron trade, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, is as critical as ever, if not more so.

A conference of leading representatives of the trade, presided over by the Assistant Minister of Finance, has been considering what can be done. The Government thinks that the only cure is the development of the home market, which the manufacturers neglect.

The manufacturers declare that what is wanted is a syndicate regulating production and controlling prices.

AID FOR BOER COLONIES VOTED.

Commons Agree to the Additional Grant of £8,000,000—Conciliatory Speech by Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Gens. Botha and De la Rey and ex-acting President Schalk-Burger were witnesses of last night's debate in the House of Commons on the civil service estimate, placing the additional amount required as a grant to aid the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies during the present financial year at £8,000,000. The House agreed to the vote of the sum in question.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in response to criticisms of the measure from the Opposition, deprecated pessimism over South African affairs. He said the fact that Boer prisoners would all be repatriated this year exceeded the most sanguine expectations. He declared that his sole desire in going to South Africa was to bring together a kindred people, that he wanted to go with an entirely open mind, and that his earnest desire was to get free from old animosities.

Mr. Chamberlain displayed an unusually conciliatory spirit in his speech. He said the Imperial Government would compensate liberally the loyalist residents of Natal and Cape Colony who had suffered by the war, quite independently of the present vote, and that, if the £3,000,000 voted for the Boers proved insufficient for its purpose, he would not hesitate to ask Parliament for more money. The defeated party in a war, he said, could not expect to be replaced in the same position as before hostilities; but the Government desired to set a new precedent of magnanimity in the history of the world.

EDICT BY KRUGER INVALID.

Order Abrogating Payment of Rent During the War Rescinded—Consternation Caused by This Decision.

PRETORIA, Nov. 5.—A decision which has been handed down by the Supreme Court, declaring ex-President Kruger's proclamation of October, 1899, abrogating the payment of rent and interest during the South African war, to be invalid, has produced consternation here and in Johannesburg.

Although it is expected that many of the better class landlords and creditors will accept a compromise, this decision will mean ruin to many who relied upon the proclamation to escape payment of rent, &c.

DANES FAIL TO SUPPORT THE WEST INDIAN COMPANY.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 5.—The time for subscribing to the stock of the Danish West Indian Company expired to-day. Of about $1,000,000 nominal capital only one-fifth was subscribed for, notwithstanding the advertisement given to the concern by King Christian and the Crown Prince taking stock.

The promoters, who are anti-salers, are downcast on account of the weakness of the sentiment in favor of aiding the Danish West Indies. The leaders of the movement intend to appeal to King George of Greece, Queen Alexandra of England, and the Dowager Czarina of Russia to buy shares.

The banks and a few individuals will probably finance the concern and stand the losses, since the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was rejected partly on account of their promises.

It was announced from Copenhagen Oct. 25 that a company entitled the West Indian Company had been incorporated for the purpose of establishing a steamship service between the Baltic, the West Indies, and Central America, with headquarters at Copenhagen and St. Thomas. Prince Waldemar, it was added, was the honorary President of the concern.

The Danish Government promised to support the company in promoting the [illegible]

Directorate of the new organization is composed of bankers, merchants, and politicians.

OBJECT TO A HAITIAN DEMAND.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 5.—The situation at Gonaives is serious. Gen. Nord insists upon the surrender to him of the political refugees who sought refuge in foreign consulates there, and the members of the diplomatic corps protest against this being done.

The situation here has improved since yesterday. The 1,200 armed Fouchardists are at present encamped on the outskirts of the city.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 5.—The members of the new Cabinet, organized by Eugenio Larrabure-Unanue, will take the oaths of office to-day. The portfolios have been assigned as follows:

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs—EUGENIO LARRABURE-UNANUE.
Minister of Home Affairs—Dr. RAFAEL VILLANUEVA.
Minister of Justice—TELEMACO ORIHUELA.
Minister of War—Commander MANUEL A. VILLAVICENCIO.
Minister of Finance—PABLO SARRIA.
Minister of Public Works—Dr. DAVID MATTO.

Protection for Consul at Barcelona.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Commander Diehl, commanding the Marietta, cabled to the Navy Department from La Guayra to-day that the United States Consul at Barcelona had asked for protection against an enforced loan. Commander Diehl announced that he would start for Barcelona with his ship immediately. He goes at the request of Minister Bowen, who reported the case to the State Department yesterday, as already announced.

BOXERS ACTIVE IN SZE-CHUEN.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 5.—The steamship Shinano Maru brings news that anti-foreign placards are scattered all over Chengtu, China, and that Boxer disturbances are rife throughout the province of Sze-Chuen.

A report that the Boxers' female leader, Kwan-Ying, or "Goddess of Mercy," was captured in a battle outside the walls of Cheng-tu is untrue. The Boxers' leader is about seventeen years of age, and the woman captured and beheaded was over sixty.

The Boxers continue to raid out-of-the-way villages, and several churches have been burned and converts massacred.

GEN. TORAL INSANE.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Gen. Toral, who surrendered Santiago, Cuba, to the American forces in July, 1898, has become insane at Murcia.

Gen. Toral was one of the most conspicuous figures in the Spanish-American war. He was in command of the Army of Eastern Cuba and of the forces which defended the City of Santiago.

When Gen. Toral surrendered to Gen. Shafter he asked to be allowed to return to Spain, which request was granted.

Farewell Dinner to Ambassador White.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Admiralty Secretary von Tirpitz gave a farewell dinner to Ambassador and Mrs. White last evening. Foreign Secretary von Richthofen, Finance Minister von Rheinbaben, Minister of Instruction Studt and Secretary of Embassy Jackson and Mrs. Jackson were among those present.

BOARD OF TRADE'S MEETING.

Tariff Revision Resolution Referred to the Executive Committee—Special Commissioner Sharrets on China.

Tariff revision was one of many subjects considered at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday. A resolution by F. B. Thurber calling upon President Oscar S. Straus to appoint a committee of five to support the suggestion by President Roosevelt that a non-partisan commission be established to deal with the question was referred to the Executive Committee, the discussion revealing some opposition to stirring the matter up.

Another resolution by Mr. Thurber calling upon the Committee on City Affairs to inquire as to whether local coal dealers had rendered themselves amenable to the anti-trust laws of the State in the course of their recent demands for high prices, and to make a general study of the conditions of the local trade, was referred to the committee named.

A report of the Committee on Terminal Facilities requesting the Secretary of War to permit the extension of the North River pierhead line between Eleventh and Twenty-third Streets was adopted, as was a resolution favoring the appointment of an additional Judge for the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York, because of additional work entailed by bankruptcy cases.

Other action indorsed the Ray bill amending the bankruptcy laws; urged Congressmen to do something in regard to trade marks, and increased the annual dues of the board from $15 to $25.

Thaddeus S. Sharrets, Special United States Commissioner to China in the formulation of a tariff to enable that country to meet its indemnity payments, told the meeting of his work in China. The British and other treaties, he believes, will prove abortive, as each nation in trying to gain special trade advantages, he said, antagonizes every other nation. He predicted a great future for American trade with China, as he said there was probably no land so rich in minerals, which superstition has so far prevented from being mined and marketed.

CHURCH ART DISCUSSED.

Topic Before the Architectural League —Outlook in America and France.

Ecclesiastical art was discussed last night at the first of the Winter series of monthly meetings of the Architectural League. The discussion was preceded by a dinner, the guests at which included members of the Catholic and Episcopal clergy, the Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the Water-Color Society, and the Mural Painters. Among them were Mgr. Mooney, V. G.; the Rev. F. Flannery, representing the Bishop of Brooklyn; the Rev. S. P. McConnell of All Souls' Church, Father Cullen of the Paulist Fathers, Prof. Ware of Columbia, Francis Jones, Julius Harden, S. P. Avery, W. Hitton Perry, and J. William Fosdick. Henry P. Hardenbergh, President of the league, presided.

George Heines read from a report of the Committee on Church Building and Decoration, which was written to all the Bishops of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and the greater part of Europe, asking certain questions to ascertain the status of church building and decoration in these localities. The committee concludes from the answers received that in England religious art is most flourishing, while on the Continent "there seems to prevail a spirit of gloom as to the future" of it. The letter from M. Gustave de Jaer, referring to France, said: "The more distinguished prelates in our country have lost all interest in the question of the fine arts."

Referring to answers to letters from this country, Mr. Heines said: "Of course, a great many did not answer at all, and some of the answers were curious. One worthy Bishop not far from New York wrote that he knew of no art in his diocese, but if he met any he would let us know." Fifty letters from this country that gave encouragement were received, however, including communications from Archbishop Keane of Iowa and Cardinal Gibbons.

Charles R. Lamb said that religious art could not be expected in a community permitting the kind of living found in New York City.

FOR NATIONAL NAVAL LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Order of the United States, held last night in the New York Yacht Club, it was unanimously decided to form immediately a Naval League of the United States similar to the naval leagues of England and Germany. Rear Admiral Albert Smith Barker, who presided at last night's meeting, said:

"We are going to form what may hereafter be known as the Naval League of the United States, and in so doing it is our intention to give all those who are interested in naval matters an opportunity to join it. As the navy of the United States is going to be one of the great navies of the world, this league will be of the greatest interest to the people generally and will be an important adjunct to the navy itself. Another reason for its formation is to enlighten people in the interior on naval matters and tell them what a navy means to the country and what it ought to mean to them."

[illegible] the object of the [illegible] Admiral [illegible] Navy [illegible] Navy [illegible] Navy

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night at 8:15.
Programme:
BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3, in F major, Op. 90; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Pianoforte, No. 5, in E flat major, Op. 73; RICHARD STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan," Op. 20; BEETHOVEN, Overture to "Leonore," No. 2, in C major, Op. 72. Soloist,
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Frederic Lamond.
Saturday Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30.
Programme:
BERLIOZ, Overture, "Carnaval Romain;" SCHUBERT, Grand Fantasia in C major ("Wanderer"), Op. 15 (Symphonically rearranged for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Franz Liszt); SAINT - SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31; HANS HUBER, Symphony in E minor, Op. 115 (First time); Soloist,
Mr. Gericke Conductor
Raoul Pugno.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), and Ditson's at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
ANDREAS DIPPEL.....Tenor
MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
"Filled a real demand."—Times.
Seats 50c. to $1.50 at box office, Ditson's, ticket agencies, and hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Mr. Martin Harvey "CHILDREN OF KINGS."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17—Wm. Faversham in Imprudence.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8, sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 3.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN IRIS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING
Evs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:30. The TWO SCHOOLS
Mat. Sat.
Every Afternoon, 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M.
The 15th Century Morality Play
Charles Frohman will present
EVERYMAN.
Same production as seen at Mendelssohn Hall.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15.
Matinées, 2:15. THE JOY OF LIVING
Monday—Mrs. Le Moyne.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
1902....SIXTY-FIRST SEASON....1903
Eight Public Rehearsals.....Eight Concerts
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
The Eminent Soloists of the Season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 Street, one block west of 8 Av. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Wed. Mat., all seats 25c., 50c. Next Sunday Night, all seats 25c. & 50c. Pauline Hall, Yorke & Adams, Beaux & Belles Octette, ten other star acts. Next Week—JOSEPH HART, Carrie De Mar—Foxy Grandpa.

BIJOU Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. J. E. Dodson-Annie Irish in "An American Invasion."
NEXT MONDAY, MABELLE GILMAN.
In a Romantic Comic Opera,
THE MOCKING BIRD. SEATS SELLING.

Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue.
KILTIES BAND TO-DAY ALL BRITISH DAY.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
RESERVED SEATS, 50c., 75c., $1.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.
Mrs. Carter's season as Du Barry closes Nov. 29.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
TO-NIGHT Humming Birds and Onions
First time

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GIFT HORSE FIRST AGAIN

Mackay Dwyer at a Good Price Defeated Six Shooter.

FUTURITA WON FOR KEENES

Costly Daughter of Two Futurity Winners Was the Only Aqueduct Favorite Successful.

The extremes of racing were in evidence at the Aqueduct track yesterday, when the winners included the gift horse Mackay Dwyer, first in a good race before a fair field, and the ten-thousand-dollar two-year-old Futurita, who after repeated failures at last managed to scramble home in front of an extremely bad lot of maidens. The sport was typical of the season, poor-class horses making up the six events, but the track was fast, the weather clear and pleasant, and, above all else, the fields were such as to make open betting and tempt backers to take the last chance for regaining losses or adding to their season's winnings. The results indicated that about all the profits of the day went to the betting ring, however, for there was a slaughter of public favorites that left backers wondering what had become of that illusive factor in turf speculation known as form.

The one break in the misfortunes of the betting element came with the running of the fifth race, when the only successful favorite of the day, and the first to win in eleven races, got to the finishing post first in the shape of Futurita, with the colors of James R. & Foxhall P. Keene up. Futurita broke well up, and at once went to the front, winning all the distance and having only to gallop at the end three lengths clear of Raglets, also a daughter of His Highness, second.

Mackay Dwyer, who has been one of the most consistent performers of the year, in spite of the fact that John Mackay and P. J. Dwyer, his breeders, made State Senator P. H. McCarren a present of the colt, was one of four two-year-olds who ran in the last race of the day, a mile and seventy yards, for all-aged beaten non-winners at the meeting. He figured among the outsiders, though he was the only one of his age in the race that had won at a distance over a mile, the old horse Six Shooter starring favorite, with Incubator a close second choice. Incubator made the pace into the stretch, where he tangled up and stopped. Mackay Dwyer then went on, and, lasting in front to the end, won by a neck from Six Shooter, who ran much the best horse, but whose rider waited too far back in the early stage of the contest ever to get up.

The single stake event of the programme, the Bellerose, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, with selling conditions, brought to the post ten of the eighteen named to run, with Nevermore the post favorite and W. R. Condon a heavily backed second choice. Nevermore was outrun from the first jump and never was dangerous, while W. R. Condon went to the front at the lifting of the barrier and won galloping by two lengths from the smart Western colt Lyman Hay. Rough Rider cleverly took the fourth race after trailing until well into the stretch. Ray, a cast-off from the stable of S. Sanford & Sons, followed the lead set by Tribes Hill the day before, and won rather easily in the colors of his new owner, W. Durken, with the favorite, Bar Le Duc, unplaced. In the opening event, the three-year-old Lord Badge had speed enough to get up at the finish and win a seven furlong handicap by a head from St. Finnan. Syrlin, the favorite, showed a lot of speed, but after racing up to the leaders a furlong from the end, tired and stopped.

J. J. McCafferty made the announcement that he will sell out the remainder of the horses in training of his stable on the last day of the Aqueduct meeting. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; seven furlongs.

W. L. Oliver's Lord Badger, b. c., 3 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
M. Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 114, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 2
L. Weatherly's Saddlecs, ch. g., 5, by Bath-ampton-Sadie, 113, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1. 3
Time—1:27 2-5. Won ridden out by a head, four lengths between second and third. Bonnibert, Syrlin, Unmasked, Old Hutch, Cameron, Belle of Lexington, Daly, and Jonesco also ran. Value to the winner $820. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,800 down to $500; one mile and twenty yards.

W. Durken's Ray, blk. c., by Potomac-Garogu, 99 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
J. A. Bennet's Courtenay, ch. c., by Hermence-Maggie B., 106, (Lyne,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.... 2
C. S. Dodson's Rossfame, br. c., by Rossington-Famine, 100, (Gannon,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1. 3
Time—1:46 4-5. Won easily by two lengths; a neck between second and third. Shandonfield, Oclawaha, Bar Le Duc, Atheola, Patronymic, Lady Radnor, Ivernia, Tenagra, Choate, and Gibson Light also ran. Value to the winner, $890. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—The Bellerose Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; five and a half furlongs.

J. L. Holland's W. R. Condon, b. c., by Troubadour-Felipa, 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5..... 1
C. R. Ellison's Lyman Hay, b. c., by Esher-Miss Hera, 112, (T. Knight,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
J. A. Bennet's Right and True, b. c., by Treston-Ellerdie, 102, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:08. Won easily by two lengths, a half length between second and third. Nevermore, Cloche d'Or, Examiner, The Guide, Athlana, Courtmaid, and Pittacus also ran. Value to the winner, $1,200. Winner trained by C. Smith.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling, all to be entered to sell for $1,000, special weights; one mile and seventy yards.

P. S. Roberts's Rough Rider, ch. g., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Emma Mac, 107 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.... 1
Schaefer & Meyer's Satire, b. c., 4, by Juvenal-Sandolo, 110, (Meade,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1. 2
W. L. Oliver's Snark, b. g., 4, by Lissak-Unadilla, 107, (Cantwell,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.... 3
Time—1:47. Won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Bounteous, I Know, Colonel Borer, Major Mauser, Dr. Riddle, Alsike, Dr. Barlow, True Blue, and Waterton also ran. Dr. Barlow broke down in the race and did not finish. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies, and geldings, three-year-olds; weights, six furlongs.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's Futurita, b. f., by His Highness-The Butterflies, 108 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 1
H. T. Griffen's Raglets, b. f., by His Highness-Griffon, 108, (Lyne,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2. 2
J. B. Haggin's Lady Sarah, b. f., by July or Watercress-Duchess of Towers, 108, (Gannon,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 3
Time—1:15. Won easily by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Cascadilla, Bridesmaid II., Sleepy Head, Star and Garter, Adele Harding, Saloro, Anne Hathaway, Albany Girl, Alhambra, Nuit Blanche, Lulu Marr, Pine Brook, and Sweet Marjorie also ran. Value to the winner, $600. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting; two-year-olds and upward; special weights; one mile and seventy yards.

P. H. McCarren's Mackey Dwyer, br. c., 2, by Golden Garter or Bassetlaw-Madrid, 90 pounds, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 1
J. B. Respass's Six Shooter, br. c., 4, by Sir Dixon-Kentucky Belle, 115, (T. Knight,) 5 to 2 and even..... 2
Alex Shields's Hunter Raine, b. c., 3, by Long-street-Chartreuse, 110, (Lyne,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:45 3-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Circus, Wax Candle, Gimcrack, and Incubator also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by Frank Brown.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; seven furlongs. Demurrer, 113 pounds; Clorita, 110; The Huguenot and Morokanta, 108 each; Potente and Baddecee, 105 each; Anak and Ben Howard, 103 each; Ascension, 102; Brunswick, 101; Lady Sterling and Miss Buttermilk, 100 each, and Nightingale, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Articulate, 122 pounds; Andy Williams, 116; Belle's Commoner, 110; Harry New, 106; Huntressa, 100; Lady Sterling, 97; Hermencia, 95, and Par Excellence, 87.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; all to be entered to sell for $800; special weights; six furlongs. Scoffer, Mayor Graham, Muzio, Mennenfield, Dark Planet, Wheeler B., Marcillian, Chicle, and Barkelmore, 108 pounds each; Niaxus, Bolkol, Ponca, Cloche d'Or, Sweet Jane, Jim Buck, Gillie, and Pine Top, 103 each; Turnpike and Watkins Overton, 103 each, and Dinksie, 100. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Turnpike, Watkins Overton, and Dinksie.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stony Brook Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth. Zorosster, 113 pounds; Dr. Riddle, 108; Rossignol, 105; De Reszke, 103; Carroll D. and Bar Le Duc, 98 each, and Last Knight, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Rigodon, 117 pounds; Bernays, 116; Sparkle Esher, 114; Counterpoise and Anckie, 111 each; Sheriff Bell, Miladi Love, and Captain Arnold, 110 each; Coruscate, 108, and First Chord, Colonsay, and Ink, 105 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Goldsby, 110 pounds, and Attila, Francois, Andalusian, Leslie Bruce, Moon Daisy, Solomon, Little Julia T., Anna Darling, Colonel Rue, Marothen, Annie A., Broadstreet, and Maranda, 107 each.

Jockey Reiff Sues a Paper.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—J. Reiff, the American jockey, has begun suit against a sporting paper, La Vie au Grand Air, claiming damages for an alleged defamatory article published in connection with the withdrawal of his license. The citation declares the paper made false assertions against Reiff's professional honesty. The jockey specifically denies pulling Saint Saulge at the St. Cloud races.

The case will be heard Nov. 26.

Vanderbilt Horse Was Fourth.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Biltmore was fourth in the race to-day for the Prix Fontaine at the St. Cloud meeting.

BEAGLES CHASE RABBITS.

In Annual Field Trials of National Beagle Club at Wheatley Hills, L. I.

A thoroughly enjoyable day's sport was afforded to the experts and onlookers who followed the beagle trials over William C. Whitney's grounds, Wheatley Hills, L. I., yesterday. It was the third day of the annual field trials of the National Beagle Club, and the weather conditions were very much more favorable than during the preceding days. Paths have been cut through the brushwood so that the dogs are for the greater part of the time in plain view of the spectators. This, according to B. S. Turpin, has made the grounds almost perfect for judging the qualities of the beagles, and the results, so far, have been highly satisfactory.

With the exception of a brief period in the afternoon, the scent was good all day, and rabbits were found without any difficulty. The sport began with the incompleted trial of Summer's Bess and Smutt of the day before. Smutt did the better work, and ran truer to the line. Miss Bert and Lucy L. were then set down, and during the race Lucy L. did practically all the work, and rongued in a remarkably sweet voice. This ended the first series of Class AA, and the second trials were begun immediately. Summer's Bess and Maywood made up the next brace. The latter caught the turns quicker, and had the better voice, Paste and Smutt ran a pretty race, in which two rabbits were started, and Paste caught the fancy of the judges. A remarkably long and fast race followed between Floss and Flossie. Both showed great speed, but Floss was the choice. Maywood and Lucy L. were the next brace, and as neither had any advantage, the judges could not choose between them. This ended the trials in Class AA., and first prize was awarded to John Caswell's Floss. Somerset Beagles' Flossie got the second prize, and the third was divided between W. G. Rockefeller's Lucy L. and Guyassuta Kennels' Maywood. Charles R. Stevenson's Paste got the reserve.

Class B, for dogs, all ages, thirteen inches and under, was then taken up. Champion Staley and Valley Ring ran a long and as pretty a race as has ever been seen in field trials. For half an hour there was not a break in their tonguing. Staley worked and tacked slightly better than Valley Ring. Hermes and Royal Ring were the next brace, and the former had the call after a rather indifferent race.

Mrs. Theodore Hauser of Chicago handled her own dog Canadian Clyde in his trial with Tan, who was handled by his owner, Clarence F. Morse. This, according to the officials, was the first time that a woman had handled a competitor in field trials, and it was not through any fault of her own that Mrs. Hauser's entry was not successful. Canadian Clyde was rather off in her nose, and was by no means in good shape. The greater part of this race took place among the flowerbeds on the lawn of Mr. Whitney's residence in plain view of every one. Canadian Clyde was next sent against Valley Ring, and had all the better of the short race which ensued. Staley and Canadian Clyde then had a race which brought them from the lawn into the brush back of the gymnasium and back into the open. Staley almost got the rabbit, and showed the better after fast work. The judges, after testing the dogs this morning to ascertain if any of them is gun shy, will award the prizes in this class and proceed with Class BB for bitches, all ages, 13 inches and under.

FOX HOUNDS IN TRIALS.

Judges Unable to Decide Superiority of Packs Over Hempstead Plains.

A series of trials of fox-hound packs was begun at sunrise yesterday over the Hempstead plains, Long Island, which will be continued to-day and to-morrow and the finals will probably be decided on Saturday. Several members of the Meadow Brook Hunt followed the packs yesterday.

The contesting packs were the Hickory Valley Hunt No. 2, owned by H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea, and the pack of Green Spring Valley, Md. The meet was on Ralph N. Ellis's place, and the hounds started across the plains to Barnum's Woods. Within fifteen minutes a fox was started and the dogs drove him for an hour before they lost him. They soon got another which they ran for eight miles on the plains, but after crossing some corn stubble the packs were thrown off the scent. After luncheon the trial was resumed, but it proved unsatisfactory and the judges will renew their efforts to make a choice this morning.

Golf Championship for Graham.

Malcolm Graham won the amateur golf championship of the Apawamis Golf Club at Rye in the annual competition on election day. The contest was thirty-six holes, medal play, and Graham's score was 182. In the final round for the President's Cup, play at the same time, Maturin Ballou won the trophy by defeating Duncan Edwards by 10 up and 9 to play in a thirty-six-hole match. The sixteen who qualified for the Governors' Cup, which will be continued at match play this week, are C. R. Gillette, C. W. Powell, H. L. Downey, Malcolm Graham, H. Morse, Maturin Ballou, U. D. Eddy, C. W. McKelvey, B. C. Fuller, H. L. Curtis, W. P. Lough, H. B. Clarke, L. H. Lapham, John Moller, Jr., F. A. Moore, and Charles L. Tappin. The Consolation Cup sixteen consists of W. K. Gillette, W. R. Thurston, T. D. Foote, W. P. Anderson, A. Shilard, A. A. Pratt, C. P. Shallcross, R. Hickox, E. K. Beddall, W. Strebeigh, H. A. Sherman, F. H. Wiggin, Duncan Edwards, C. L. Gould, F. S. Wheeler, and H. B. Eddy. The first match-play rounds will be finished on Saturday.

Columbia Sophomores' New Captain.

James A. Taylor, a science sophomore, yesterday was elected Captain of the sophomore track team at Columbia in preparation for its coming meet with the freshmen. Taylor is a quarter-mile runner, and won points for Columbia in its meets with Syracuse and Pennsylvania last year.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Chief Efforts Now Are to Keep College Teams on Edge.

A NEW PROBLEM FOR HARVARD

Question of Eligibility of King, Asked by Two Universities, May Make a Change Necessary.

The calamity period of the football season has arrived, and though the best part of the championship season for the teams representing the important colleges remains, reports generally indicate that there is more than a little truth in the complaints of discouragement that have come from all points. The work of keeping the Columbia team up to the mark for championship games is proving a most exasperating problem to both trainer and coaches, while from New Haven there comes the announcement that a let-up for the eleven has been agreed upon as absolutely necessary. The managers of the Harvard team are troubled somewhat by the difficulty of keeping the men on edge, but there is another danger feared there in the chance that compliance with rules may make necessary important changes in the line-up of the team. Princeton's progress seems to be the steadiest of any of the leading colleges, and yet Princeton is not greatly feared for the games that still are to come.

A victory earned by a small fraction of Brown's regular team, strengthened by substitutes, over Tufts, at Providence, argues well for the promise of a contest for Columbia, on Saturday, when the Columbia and Brown will meet on the Polo Grounds.

The slump that invariably seems to follow every good day's practice by the Columbia football team was manifest yesterday, when the 'Varsity was in wretched form and in a ten-minute half with the freshman team was beaten by 5 to 0. The 'Varsity lacked the services of Weekes, Smith, and Thorpe, but none the less the first team's work, considering the calibre of their opponents, was decidedly off color. The freshmen had a comparatively easy time in ripping up the 'Varsity by straight football. Whitwell and Dollin, who alternated at right guard, were especially weak.

COACHING COLUMBIA'S ENDS.

The work of some of the other men, however, was good. Duden played an excellent game at tackle, and does better there than at centre. Sladkus also gave a good exhibition at end, and probably will continue to hold down that position, displacing Arthur Wolff. Realizing, however, the great improvement that is possible in the work of the ends, three-quarters of yesterday's practice was spent in coaching the end men in defensive and offensive play and in getting down the field under punts. Goodman did about the best punting that has been seen in South Field this year, kicking on an average of fifty yards. Erb was at work for the first time this week. Smith and Weekes had their football togs on, but did not play, as their injured legs are still in very poor condition. Thorpe is a little improved, and may, perhaps, play against Brown. Columbia's chances for success in this game are considered poor, and few Columbia men believe the team has much prospect of winning.

The line yesterday was: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Duden; left guard, Brown; centre, Tomlinson; right guard, Whitwell and Dollin; right tackle, Landers; right end, Erb and Sladkus; quarter back, Goodman; left half back, Fisher; right half back, Duell, and full back, Stangland.

The serious danger to the Yale team of overtraining which has been threatened for several days, resulted yesterday in a complete lay-off for the 'Varsity, only Glass, Goss, and Chadwick being on the field in uniform, and none of them playing. The scrubs played two snappy halves with the freshmen to give the latter practice for the Princeton game Saturday, the freshmen winning by two touch-downs.

Trainer Murphy of the Yale team is on the horns of a dilemma. The 'Varsity players are worn out with work, and will go stale from now on without rest on one hand, and on the other the whole team needs regular and hard practice to meet Princeton a week from Saturday. The perfect accord between coaches and trainer has resulted in Murphy having his way, and few hard scrimmages will be played before the Princeton game. Kinney's injured knee has kept him out of the practice all this week. Holt is not well, and Metcalf and Chadwick are much overtrained. The outlook is not encouraging to the Yale team, as it was planned to make this week the most rigorous of the season. To-day the 'Varsity will practice and to-morrow again will be laid off for the Bucknell game Saturday.

Harvard's football enthusiasts received a shock yesterday when it was reported on good authority that a sharp correspondence was going on between Harvard on the one side and Yale and Pennsylvania on the other regarding the eligibility of E. O. King, the giant centre on the Crimson team. No formal protests against King have been made as yet, but objections from both the Quakers and the Blue have been filed with the Cambridge authorities. These objections are based on the charge that King has played four years on the Indiana University eleven and is therefore ineligible for the Cambridge team.

KING MAY BE PROTESTED.

Manager Ames of the local eleven said to-night that King's record had been looked into at the beginning of the season and was thought at that time to be all right. He added, however, that further investigation was now being made in order to avoid any possibility of a repetition of the Cutts affair a year ago. With the Pennsylvania game only a few days away, King's loss would be a bitter one, as Harvard has practically no substitute to take his place. Force and Lyon are the only two men who have been playing centre all the season and they are far below the average expected in a 'Varsity venture.

Derby, a promising centre of last year's freshman team, joined the squad Monday, however, and the coaches may expect to find in him a man who can take King's place in case of absolute necessity. Harvard's practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday was thrown open to the undergraduate body, who turned out in large numbers to witness a twenty-minute practice game between the 'Varsity and the freshmen. Two touch-downs were scored by the 'Varsity, but the freshmen got back on their big rivals by blocking a kick and scoring on Whitan's 85-yard run. Stillman's kicking was the feature of the practice, which otherwise was marred by wretched fumbling and off-side play.

Hard work at Princeton, in preparation for the final game of the season against Yale, began yesterday afternoon. All the 'Varsity men, with the exception of De Witt, Favis, and R. McClave were on the field and engaged in the scrimmage practice. McClave's lame shoulder has compelled the coaches to look up another substitute full back. Ames filled the place for the day in splendid style. Though light in weight, he is a hard plunger and an intrepid tackler, but now he has a tendency to lose his feet, but practice probably will eradicate that fault.

Brown was in at tackle. His failure to hold down the guard position was discouraging, though the coaches are trying to utilize his weight. He is a good ground gainer, but his high playing spoils him on defensive work. In the preliminary practice the men had a trial at the new charging machine. It is like a gun carriage in appearance and weighs about 160 pounds. The men charge to meet it as the dummy comes forward. In the game the 'Varsity scored a touch-down and Vetterlein kicked a goal from the thirty-yard line.

The West Point Daily played his first practice game this season as quarter back with the regular team yesterday. The regulars scored one touch-down against the scrubs. Daly got the ball in the middle of the field and ran, with little interference, to a touch-down. It was a regular old-time Daly run. Daly will take part in the first half of the game against Union Saturday.

The practice of the Annapolis football team was somewhat of an improvement over that of Monday. The men had the full afternoon to devote to practice yesterday. The Varsity and scrub lined up for two halves of ten minutes each, during which the 'Varsity managed to score three times. The touch-downs were made by Strassburger, McNair, and Wilson after runs of 35, 40, and 25 yards, respectively. Strassburger also made a spectacular run of 50 yards. Jim J. Stanley, half-back of the '99 eleven, arrived yesterday, and is another acquisition to the coaching squad.

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BROWN, 45; TUFTS, 12.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—In a game full of brilliant plays, Brown defeated Tufts—45 to 12—this afternoon. Both of Tufts's touch-downs were the result of poor playing in the back field by Brown. In the first half Dunham secured a fumbled punt and, with a clear field, ran 40 yards for a touch-down. In the second, McCarthy got a drop kick that was blocked by Brown and sprinted 25 yards for a touch-down.

Brown had only three of her regular players in the line-up, but, in spite of this, tore big holes in her opponent's line.

GROTON, 36; ST. MARK'S, 0.

GROTON, Mass., Nov. 5.—Groton School outclassed its rival academy, St. Mark's of Southborough, this afternoon in a one-sided game of football, the final score being 36 to 0. Groton averaged nearly thirty pounds a man more than its opponents. The ball was in St. Mark's territory from the start. Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is staying at the home of Mr. James Lawrence here, witnessed the game, and with her were two of her brothers.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Ira MacNutt (Ordnance Department) and Capt. Colden L'H. Ruggles (Surgeon) will proceed to the Bethlehem Steel Works, the Midvale Steel Works, the Watertown Arsenal, and the Watervliet Arsenal on official business pertaining to the inspection of material furnished for ordnance.

The following Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as follows: George Derby, Twenty-third Infantry; J. C. Wise, Ninth Infantry; George W. Ewell, Third Infantry; Bowers Davis, Sixth Infantry; R. T. Phinney, Twelfth Infantry.

Navy.

Commander T. C. McLean is ordered to the naval recruiting station at Baltimore.

Civil Engineer E. H. Brownell is ordered to the Portsmouth Yard.

Civil Engineer E. R. Gayler is ordered to the New York Yard.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford is ordered to duty at Cramps's yard, Philadelphia, as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Arrivals: De Long at Norfolk, Vicksburg at Che-Foo, St. Mary's at New York, Chicago at Gibraltar, Hartford at Funchal, Bainbridge at League Island.

Sailings: Sterling, Boston to Norfolk; Leyden, Norfolk to Culebra; Vixen, Norfolk to Port Royal; Albany, Algiers to Porto Grande, via Cape Spartel.

The commander in chief of the Asiatic Station reports the following vessels in Philippine waters: Piscataqua, Rainbow, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba, Villalobos, and Frolic, at Cavite; Albay and Zafiro, at Zamboanga; Samar and Alava, on cruises.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

LEON L. STRAUSE.—Leon L. Strause, a large leaf tobacco dealer of Richmond, Va., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court there yesterday. His liabilities are scheduled at $300,390, and his assets at $455,543. This is the largest failure that has occurred in Richmond since the National bankruptcy law went into effect in 1898. Among the unsecured out-of-town creditors are Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York for $25,000 and J. R. Kyle & Co. of Lynchburg, Va., for $2,212.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANTONIO D'AMBROSIO.—Antonio D'Ambrosio of 104 Mott Street, who formerly kept a beer saloon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, with liabilities to the amount of $826 and no assets.

MORRIS BAUMAN.—Morris Bauman, a clerk, of 210 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $1,518 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1898 in the shoe business.

MAX KINZELBERG.—Max Kinzelberg, salesman, of 405 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $2,873 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894 in the shoe business.

CHARLES F. JANSEN.—Charles F. Jansen of 177 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $6,761, and no assets. The greater part of the liabilities are on bond and mortgage, made at Jamaica, Long Island.

BERNARD FLEISHMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Addison S. Pratt temporary receiver of the assets of Bernard Fleishman, manufacturer of skirts at 77 Delancey Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday last.

ISIDOR SPIEGEL.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar temporary receiver of the assets of Isidor Spiegel, dealer in millinery at 267 Grand Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Friday last.

THEODORE SHAY.—Theodore Shay of Port Jervis, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy there, with liabilities to the amount of $3,298 and assets to the amount of $165 in debts owing to him. Of the liabilities $408 are for wages—$228 to six servants and $240 to his wife. Mr. Shay was a hotel keeper, and his hotel, the Delaware House, was burned on Aug. 30 last.

POLANSKY & CORREN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Polansky and Louis Corren, who compose the firm of Polansky & Corren, manufacturers of cloaks at 80 Division Street, for which firm a receiver was appointed on Friday last by the following-named creditors: Solomon Levine, $230; Joseph Brauman, $220, and Morris M. Lessler, $88. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that on Oct. 30 they transferred by bill of sale their stock in trade to Kremer & Kremer, and that they have transferred their accounts and removed a large portion of their property.

LEVIN BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Leon and Julius Levin, who compose the firm of Levin Brothers, clothing manufacturers of 222 Mercer Street, by ex-Assemblyman M. R. Ryttenberg for the following named creditors: Ida Appleaum, $800; Sholum Much, $200, and Harris Much $200, all for money loaned. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have transferred merchandise and accounts, executed a chattel mortgage on all their stock, machinery, and fixtures to Jacob Eisner for $4,300, for which mortgage no consideration was given, and admitted that their place of business has been closed for two days and all the stock, machinery, and fixtures were seized by a City Marshal by virtue of the chattel mortgage.

M. NEIMAN'S SONS.—George and Max Neiman, who compose the firm of M. Nieman's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at 401 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, through their attorney, Nathaniel Levy, which shows liabilities to the amount of $80,000, and nominal assets to the amount of $31,910. The petition was filed at the request of the committee of creditors appointed at a meeting of the creditors on Monday last, as it was thought that

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:34	Sun sets...4:53	Moon sets...9:59

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	
S. Hook...11:11	Gov. Isl'd...11:32	H. Gate....1:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:48	Gov. Isl'd...11:59	H. Gate....1:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Apache, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Fortune Island	1:30 P. M.	
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 7.		
Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados	1:30 P. M.	
Cavour, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	
SATURDAY, NOV. 8.		
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Cuncho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		9:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mexico, Havana	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Potricia, Hamburg	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, Porto Rico		3:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		
Saint George, Antwerp		
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbadoes	10:00 A. M.	
Toronto, Hull		
Valencia, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday,) mails for Midgetan, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Tuesdays at 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 11 and up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 5:30 P. M., 6:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai for transmission by the Chinese mails.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 6.

Alberta, Gibraltar Oct. 21.
Colorado, Hull, Oct. 23.
Conanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 2.
El Mole, Galveston, Nov. 1.
El Sud, New Orleans, Nov. 1.
Grenada, Port Spain, Oct. 29.
Korona, St. Kitts, Oct. 30.
Lady Mildred, Swansea, Oct. 17.
Ma anhense, Barbadoes, Oct. 28.
Martinique, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Minneapolis, Durkirk, Oct. 27.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 13.
North Point, Cardiff, Oct. 22.
Pisa, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Polycarp, St. Lucia, Oct. 24.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7.

San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 1.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8

Hevelius, Barbados, Oct. 31.
La Lorraine, Havre, Nov. 1.
Semmes, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 1.
Tropic, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 1.

SUNDAY, NOV. 9.

Buenos Aires, Naples, Oct. 23.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 31.
Gerasvia Gibraltar Oct. 24.
Hubert, Para, Oct. 29.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Columbia, Glasgow, Nov. 1.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Minnetonka, London, Oct. 29.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Arrived.

SS Twickenham, (Br.,) Mann, Cardiff, Oct.-18, with coal to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 4th.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:25 A. M.

SS Frutera, (Nor.,) Sorensen, Kingston, &c., Oct. 2, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool, Oct. 29, and Queenstown, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:36 A. M.

SS Taormina, (Ital.,) Montano, Genoa, Oct. 20, Naples, 22, and St. Michael's, 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Camargo, (Belg.,) Pennice, Rio Janeiro, &c., Oct. 12, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS South Point, (new, 2,003 tons,) Robertson, Glasgow, Oct. 16, with coal to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Lumsdaine, Glasgow, Oct. 23, and Moville, 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS Niecto, (Span.,) Beotiguie, Gibara, &c., Oct. 13, with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo, &c., Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:12 A. M.

SS Finance, Worford, Colon, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Hermitston, (Br.,) Bain, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 12, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Janssen, Hamburg, Oct. 17, and Shields, 22d, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Shurfields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Jefferson, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Concho, Evans, Galveston, Oct. 29, via Key West, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Johnstone, Mobile, Oct. 27, via Brunswick, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 31, and Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 1, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Alba, Quick, Galveston, Oct. 30, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Havnaes, from Philadelphia.

SS Valencia, (Ger.,) Cronmeyer, Port Limon, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Courtin, Rotterdam, Oct. 20, via Shields, 24th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS North Point, (Br.,) Drake, Cardiff, Oct. 23, with coal to order; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Cadiz, &c.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Byron, (Br.,) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Sabine, for Galveston.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Mills, from New York, passed Hurst Castle and at 12:30 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, from New York for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) Capt. Bent, from New York for St. Kitts, Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Croix at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parks, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Canning, (Br.,) Capt. Hammond, from New York, arr. at Manchester to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, for New York, sld. from Naples at 9 P. M. to-day.

SS Comusio, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, for New York, sld. from Hull yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Lotze, for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Filkins, from New York via Palermo and Malta, arr. at Girgenti yesterday.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Britannia, (Br.,) Capt. Erskine, from Antofagasta for New York, sld. from Montevideo Oct. 31.

SS Milos, (Ger.,) Capt. Bibile, from Batoum, &c., for New York, sld. from Gibraltar Nov. 1.

SS Tripoli, (Br.,) Capt. Barber, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Nov. 3.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Bamgert, for New York, sld. from Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Rydam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York via Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Liverpool, arr. off Queenstown to-day and proceed without communicating with shore owing to heavy weather and fog, and passed Holyhead at 3:30 P. M.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bachmann, from New York via Cadiz, Malta, and Alexandria, arr. at Odessa Nov. 3.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 12:50 A. M., 6th.

Spoken.

Ship Cedarbank, (Br.,) Capt. Baldwin, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Oct. 10 in latitude 34 degrees, longitude 43 degrees.

The Spirit Was Willing.

"See here," cried the tailor as Slopay, having donned his new suit, started out of the store. "You're forgetting something."

"Indeed?" said Slopay; "what's that?"

"You must remember our understanding. I made this suit for you only because you said you wanted to pay cash for it."

"And I still want to, but I'm sorry to say I can't."—Philadelphia Press.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Supreme Court of the United States:

331—H. B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioners, &c., appellant, vs. Jesse Brown, et al., and 332, H. B. F. MacFarland et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants, vs. Eugene Byrnes et al., Argument commenced. The court declined to hear counsel for the appellees.

73—Young Women's Christian Home, appellant, vs. John L. French, administrator, &c., and 74; Barbara Faul et al., appellants, vs. John L. French, administrator, &c.—Argument commenced for appellant in No. 74 and continued for appellant in No. 73 and for appellee.

Call for Thursday: 73, (and 74,) 341, 68, 60, 70, 72, 75, 77, 78, and 79.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

101—Matter of Wray Drug Co. vs. Graphophone Co.
152—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
General calendar.
1—Feder vs. Stewart Howe & May Co.
4—Waydell vs. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
8—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
9—In re Boynton.
10—Heilesen vs. tug W. F. Ferguson.
11—Inter-State Dredging Co. vs. SS. Langbond.
12—Kipling vs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
13—In re Sears, Humbert & Co.
14—Carrollton Furniture Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and the issues of law in suits at law.

9—Redgrave vs. Singer.
12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.
16—Parish vs. United Verde Copper Co.
17—Royal Metal Mfg. Co. vs. Art Metal Works.
19—Rumford Chemical Works vs. N. Y. Baking Powder Co.
20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

154—Tuttle vs. barge W. C. Moquin.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Nov. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

24—Quackenbush Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
25—Storm vs. Man. Ry. Co.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Sibley vs. Sibley.
28—Goldstein vs. Scott.
29—Tompkins vs. McGay.
30—Ferris vs. Union Ry. Co.
31—Jackson vs. same.
32—O'Neill vs. Crane.
34—Bowery Bank vs. Hart.
35—Kelly vs. Theiss.
36—Clark vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
37—Briefek vs. Stoll.
38—Huntley vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
39—Lyons vs. Desman-McLean Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith vs. Smith.
2—Olcott vs. Olcott.
3—Fleming vs. Cutting.
4—Bowers vs. Lavery.
5—Decker vs. Herter.
6—Ridge vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Campbell vs. same.
8—Aschwald vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
9—Bieler vs. same.
10—Hollins vs. Hohmann.
11—Dorchester vs. Lipman.
12—Fuller vs. Eve. Journal.
13—Bethel vs. Camp.
14—Corbett vs. Lafferty.
15—North Coast, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Am. Underwriters' Agency.
16—Adler vs. Goldberg.
17—Tebbetts vs. N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
18—Mitchell vs. Schreiner.
19—Maas vs. N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
20—Cong. of Sons Rabbi, &c., vs. Beitcher.
21—Finger vs. Morris.
22—Petrocelli vs. Erie R. R. Co.
23—Callahan vs. Hawke
24—Wright vs. Wright.
25—Gitler vs. Russian Co.
26—Austin vs. Am. Zylonite Co.
27—Same vs. Union Zylonite Co.
28—Serra vs. Kornreich.
29—McCann vs. Blodgett.
30—Buccola vs. Buccola
31—Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs. Seagrist.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Sess vs. Schuyler.
34—In re Randall.
35—Zoen vs. Kaim.
36—Merriman vs. Betty.
37—Schmid vs. Schmid.
38—In re Brandt.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Kimball vs. Schnugg
41—Sumkow vs. Sheinker.
42—Tanenbaum vs. Steffen.
43—Vaupel vs. Vaupel.
44—Steinert vs. Steinert
45—Spivack vs. Lowenwirth.
46—In re Simeck.
47—Brogan vs. Hoegan.
48—Hollins vs. Hohmann.
49—Nau vs. Hearn.
50—Boyd vs. Vale.
51—Wright vs. Logan.
52—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
53—In re Bonner.
54—Strauss vs. Gullhou.
55—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Morgan.
56—Volhard vs. Volhard.
57—Brown vs. Brown.
58—Farmer vs. Rand.
59—Harney vs. Harney.
60—Worthington vs. Worthington.
61—Akoupohone Mfg. Co. vs. Schneider.
62—Hyde-Baker Pfg. &c., Co. vs. Eagle Pfg. &c., Co.
63—Chernoff vs. Chernoff.
64—Olcott vs. Olcott.
65—Henderson vs. Henderson.
66—In re Mayor, &c.
67—Kelly vs. Smith.
68—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Imp. Co.
69—Langley vs. McKernon.
70—Davot vs. Davot.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1970—Tombacher vs. Eisenberg.
1980—Shallcross vs. Curtis.
1981—Mooney vs. Mooney.
1494—In re Aqueduct Av.
1563—In re College Av.
1564—Same.
1722—In re E. 183d St.
78—In re Wendover Av.
1560—In re W. 53d St.
101—In re E. 181st St. & 3d Av.
1936—Tombacher vs. Eisenberg.

Demurrers.

52—Wood vs. Witthaus.
28—De Sands vs. N. Y. Herald Co.
83—Reid vs. N. Y. Times Co.
100—Warner vs. James.
23—Chrichton vs. Columbia Ins. Co.

Preferred causes.

1343—Deutsch vs. City of New York.
1939—Hale vs. Hale.
General calendar.
666—Crowley vs. Crowley.
959—Fanning vs. Scott.
1131—Biechner vs. Hornickle.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(October Term continued)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6466—McManus vs. City of New York.
5585—Phillips vs. Vogel.
6361—Henry vs. Kurtz.
6471—Braner vs. Triest.
6735—Simpson vs. City of New York.
6534—Am. Watch Tool Co. vs. Moberg Elec. Clock Co.
8161—Felt vs. Flanders.
7473—Merkelham vs. Surrey & Suburban Con. Co.
5163—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.
4527—Deering vs. Boehmer.
6655—Livingston vs. Livingston.
6357—Turkington vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6484—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
728—Schiff vs. same.
1032—Miller vs. Herbst.
1279—Harrigan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1358—Same vs. Lester.
855—Donohue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
825—G. H. Haulenbeek Adv. Co. vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
850—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.
858—Same vs. same.
839—Same vs. Eiseman.
749—French vs. Cunningham.
759—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
764—Fry vs. Douglas.
6432—Robbins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1302—Stillings vs. same.
6411½—Schuck vs. Main.
716—Witson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
951—Carrol vs. Scannell.
762—J. P. Morgan & Co. vs. Weidenfeld.
655—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5937—Levy vs. Kuhn.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
8400—Gans vs. Wormser
6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Co.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
903—Maybaum vs. Meyer.
1057—Pullovitz vs. Anchor Brew. Co.
564—Thilemann vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
6870—Probst vs. Claflin Co.
953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
953—Same vs. same.
5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. Ins. Co.
756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
5673—Karasik vs. Hillman.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1233—Fruin-Bambrick C. Co. vs. Marks.
1232—Dillon vs. City of New York.
4247—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
1243—Ehrig vs. Magurk.
1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.
939—Wood vs. Dunn.
8393—Walters vs. George A. Fuller Co.
994—Gold vs. Smoke.
5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.
838—Winter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
821—Shapiro vs. 42d St. &c., R. R. Co.
1264—Reilly vs. Hanson.
1316—Cornell vs. Crystal Water Co. of Edgewater Co.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
4766—Smollen vs. same.
776—Battle vs. Union R. R. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
896—Spieler vs. Lendner.
900—Baratz vs. City of New York.
835—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
645—Brennan vs. City of New York.
727—Stout vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
888—Herrman vs. McGuire.
899—Maher vs. Goldsmith.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
967—Goetz vs. Webber.
904—Henrich vs. Altieri.
686—Whitaker vs. Hangen.
670—Hurst vs. Sire.
1002—Koster vs. Erbe.
1015—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charlotte A. Williams. James A. Williamson.
John Beckel. Rosetta B. Marston.
Margaret Heartt. Henry E. Salisbury.
Lehman Samuels. Rufus G. Beardsley.
Alice M. Dunster. George Segee.
John W. McKinley. Kate Rathbone.
Eliza Freund.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 7.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1280—Schoenland vs. Birse.
1161—Taxler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1164—Wiley vs. same.
1614—Stewart vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
1615—Lelekewitz vs. Westchester Elec. Ry. Co.
1621—Hanness vs. Einhorn.
3294—Cohn vs. Beck.
3923—Papa vs. Bloch.
911—Seward vs. Robertson.
369—Alexander vs. Rogers.
501—Juillard vs. Solomon.
502—Price vs. same.
503—Juillard vs. same.
1174—Fluparick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1617—Hueg vs. Havard.
3140—Hrinda vs. Birns.
1057—Fulle vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1658—Schlesinger vs. same.
1659—Kirschenbaum vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1129—Mulcahy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1207—Kopelman vs. same.
1492—Barondess vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1404—Joyner vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
1405—Reed vs. same.
1506—Percell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1221—Blume vs. same.
860—Eisenberg vs. Goodman.
434—Finkelstein vs. Weintraub.
1084—Tannenbaum vs. Younker.
1488—Griffin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1417—Lindenbaum vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1082—Fred vs. Gilligan.
912—Lestellier vs. Allison.
1435—James vs. Bloodgood.
1437—Goldberg vs. Lacov.
588—Munro vs. Butterworth.
1130—Beckler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1837—Baumwenzel vs. Bambrick.
1398—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1102—Justice vs. Bryant.
1098—Waxman vs. same.
1076—Muller vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
813—Jordan vs. Van Tine.
1360—Hart vs. Malcomson.
3627—Melnikoff vs. Rusth.
254—Stone vs. Rober.
1334—Riesz vs. Katsenbach.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WEST INDIES, $125 and up,

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.

Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400 up. Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
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H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Surrogate Notices.

ZWICK, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA S. ZWICK, Amelia M. Zwick, Charles A. D. Zwick, Matilda M. Lelaurain, Eugene Rishoffer, Augustine Ensfelder, and Caroline S. Zwick, and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel Zwick, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edmond Ensfelder, as executor and as trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

C. J. D., Dep. on order.
FREDK. V. MAYFORTH, Attorney for Executor, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. o2-law6wTh

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City. my29-law6mTh

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, No. 31 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 31 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

CITY COURT—Tr

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 5	580,778
To date this year	156,619,523
Corresponding date last year	232,809,094

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 5	$1,947,500
To date this year	$780,463,556
Corresponding date last year	$846,171,720

***

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Int. Pump	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2½	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. C. & F.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
Am. Ice	⅝	Norf. & West	1⅝
Am. Locom. pf	½	North American	2
Am. Smelting	¾	Pacific Mail	1¾
Am. Sugar	2⅜	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Sugar pf	½	People's Gas	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Pressed S. Car	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	1¼	Pressed S. C. pf	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Pullman	2
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Rep. Steel Spring	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Reading	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	2	Reading 2d pf	½
Cent. of N. J.	2½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Rep. Steel pf	⅝
Chi. Gt. West	⅞	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Rub. Goods pf	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F.	2
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. Southern	⅞	St. L. S. W.	1
Col. So. 1st pf	1	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅝
Com. Cable	2	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Consol. Gas	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Corn Prod. pf	1½	Southern Railway	⅝
Del. & Hudson	4	So. Ry., stamped	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
General Electric	1¼	Texas & Pacific	1½
Gt. North. pf	1	Twin City	1¼
Illinois Central	2½	Union Pacific	1⅞
Int. Paper pf	⅝	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
Int. Power	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	1¼
Int. Pump pf	½	U. S. C. I. F. pf	1½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Rubber pf	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	U. S. Steel	1
Kan. City So.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	1
Kan. City So. pf	2¼	U. S. Realty & Con.	1
Long Island	2	U. S. R. & C. pf	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Manhattan	1½	Va.-C. C. pf	2
Met. Sec. Co.	2	Wabash	⅞
Met. Street Ry.	½	Wabash pf	1½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	West. Union	⅝
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½	Westinghouse	1½
Mo., K. & T. pf	1	Wh. & L. E.	2½
Missouri Pacific	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	3¾	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1½
Mil. & Madison 1st	5		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Penn. conv. 3½s	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Wabash deb. B.	1⅜

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professional Wall Street worked itself into a curious mood yesterday. At the opening of the market and during the first hour some of the more conspicuous traders worked on the bull side energetically, and quotations showed strength throughout the list; then of a sudden the entire contingent of board room speculators rushed with one accord into the bear column, and throughout the rest of the day they rammed and jammed away assiduously. Total transactions fell materially below 600,000 shares, but the list, practically as a whole, was made weak and kept weak, many of the day's declines being substantial.

Much hubbub was raised in political discussion on and off the Exchange, the closeness of the New York vote, conflicting rumors as to the political complexion of Congress, (which is to meet thirteen months hence,) and predictions of new labor complications having political bearing were much hurrahed over by speculators selling stocks short. They could see no hope anywhere or anyhow. Evidences of National prosperity were pooh-poohed as signifying nothing.

In the money market all was calm enough, call rates ruled around 5 per cent., and time funds were available in volume under 6. The gold export prophets took their first holiday for some time past.

Off the floors of the Stock Exchange, and apart from the hysteria of professional traders capable of flopping daily from one side of the market to the other, there is in Wall Street no lack of appreciation of the extraordinary business situation prospering the country. For reasons satisfactory to themselves they who are foremost in the world of finance are content for the time to be passive so far as their security market interests are concerned; and their followers wait with them. But temporary inactivity signifies no decrease of confidence. This waiting time only makes surer the broad and better market which National good times warrants.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Where there were so few special reasons for the declines in stocks yesterday, it is hardly necessary to refer in detail to the movements of particular issues. Only a few securities were affected by special developments, the general market sagging largely because of short selling and the dribbling out of long stock by weak or tired holders.

The only influences, other than political, of a general nature were the very excellent railway statements put out during the day, but these were wholly ignored. Those for the fourth week in October showed such notable gains as: Louisville and Nashville, $92,000; Canadian Pacific, $137,000; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, $51,800; Grand Trunk, $55,000; Southern Railway, $69,900; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, $77,780; while for September, Chicago and Alton reported a net increase of $29,450, and Pennsylvania $131,800. In fact the only unfavorable exhibits were of Chesapeake and Ohio and Missouri Pacific, whose losses in the fourth week of October were respectively $77,500 and $15,000. The Chesapeake loss is, of course, due to the strike in the company's mines.

Of those issues affected by special developments Norfolk and Western was prominent—this because of the reports from Philadelphia not only that there will certainly be no 4 per cent. dividend on the stock such as in some quarters had been predicted, but that the dividend may not even be increased to 3 per cent. because of the new obligations assumed by the company as a result of the Pocahontas coal purchase.

The decline in St. Paul was on selling, resulting from persistently circulated reports that no action on the matter of the new stock issue is likely to be taken until after the new year, if indeed even then.

Louisville and Nashville suffered because of the continued talk (though not from official quarters) that there is no likelihood of any change in the dividend for some years to come.

THE DECLINE IN SUGAR.

Two factors contributing to the weakness of Sugar Trust stock, conspicuous in the industrial list for its decline, were the cut of 10 points in the price of refined sugars and reported active new opposition to the trust, the output of the new Philadelphia refinery being estimated as equal to the entire output of the Arbuckles.

Lower Wall Street—the headquarters of the trade—and Boston interests reputed to be close to Mr. Havemeyer were the heaviest sellers of the stock.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

The selling of the Steel Trust stocks seemed to be predicated on the fear that some reduction in the tariff on iron and steel products is likely to be made at the coming session of Congress.

Banking interests bought the stocks on the way down, declaring that any reduction in the tariff now will help the trust, in that it will injure the smaller and independent companies, and, by rendering their business unprofitable, ultimately drive them out of the field, leaving the trust in supreme control.

COPPER'S DECLINE.

The reports of the defeat of the Clark-Amalgamated people in Montana by the Heinze interests led to some scattered selling of Amalgamated Copper by speculative holders, who seemed to be fearful of the effects of this reversal on the litigation in which the Amalgamated-Heinze interests are involved. Copper trade people were the buyers on the decline.

That the trade situation is improved is indicated by D. Houston & Co. in their November circular on the trade, in which they say:

The developments in the copper market during the past month gave evidence of decidedly more interest on the part of buyers, which was accompanied by a hardening tendency to values, particularly on the announcement that the long protracted coal strike was to end. A large business in lake and electrolytic was consummated between the 10th and 20th ult., and after heavy transactions prices began to improve on the better demand. Lake advanced from 11¾c to 12@12¼c, and electrolytic from 11.60c to 12c. The aggregate sales reached many millions of pounds with deliveries extending to January.

The tone of the market within the past few days, however, is quiet with a limited inquiry, and prices in some cases have eased off about 10 to 20 points. Several producers are reported well sold up for the balance of the year, and there is no special pressure to sell in large quantities needed. Consumption is very good, and mills are all kept busy. As to production, it keeps on a large scale, but there is a big outlet for copper at present low prices, and whatever surplus exists is well distributed.

WESTERN INTERESTS SELLERS.

The heaviest sellers of stocks yesterday were unquestionably Western houses, with the weight of opinion inclining to the belief that most of this selling was for the short account, long stocks having some time ago been liquidated.

This selling was most conspicuous in the stocks in which the Gates interests have lately been most active, such as Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Pennsylvania, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul and Illinois Central.

DAY OF RUMORS.

Yesterday was a day of rumors in the Street, all of them of a bearish nature. These included "assured" gold exports this week; a clash between the Morgan and the Standard Oil interests; a coming squeeze in money—this when the call rate rose 5½ per cent., and specific evidences of fraud in the State election sufficient to invalidate the election.

Indeed, the bears on the floor within an hour after the opening of business had a contest over the election instituted beyond all certainty; while it was also suggested that the Congressional returns had been "doctored" and that when the real facts came out the Democrats would be found to be in control.

A NATURAL MARKET.

The general opinion in the Street is that the action of yesterday's market, though disappointing, was but natural.

Many people, it was pointed out, had come down to the Street prepared for a strong opening as a result of the Republican success in the Congressional districts, some predictions being that the market ought to open up anywhere from one to three points. When, instead, it opened very quietly and later began to sell off, the bears took courage and proceeded to sell all around the room, while some disappointed holders of securities also sold, maintaining that, if the market did not respond to the good news, it could not be expected to go up at all.

It may be said of the market in general that it was altogether a surprise—as much to the bears as to any one else, for the reason that those gentlemen were hoping for a strong opening on which to sell short and "average." In some quarters the theory was that it was for this very reason that the market was not opened with a "hurrah," and that little aggressive support was extended on the way down.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

One of the interesting developments of the day was the attitude assumed by London operators in this market, where purchases of at least 15,000 shares were made, as against few if any sales.

This buying was looked upon as favorable not only because of the change in sentiment in London apparently indicated by it, but also because of the helpful effect of the purchases upon the foreign exchange market.

FAILURES IN OCTOBER.

Supplementing figures published in these columns several days ago, reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show that strictly commercial insolvencies during the month of October were 963 in number, and $10,851,534 in amount of defaulted indebtedness, compared with 864 failures in the corresponding month last year, when liabilities aggregated $10,680,627. Manufacturing defaults were 257 in number against 205 last year, and $5,370,187 in amount, compared with $4,537,281 in 1901. Trading failures numbered 652 against 610, and liabilities were $4,640,552 compared with $4,311,788 a year ago. Other commercial failures, not properly included in either of the two principal classes, numbered 54 against 49 a year ago, while the defaulted indebtedness was $831,795, compared with $1,831,558.

Thus there was some increase in both manufacturing and trading liabilities this year, but a decrease of about a million dollars in the third class, leaving a little alteration in the aggregate amount involved, although there were more failures in every class, amounting to about 100 increase over last year's in the total. Banking failures, and all of a strictly financial nature, such as capitalists and loan associations, numbered 10, with liabilities of $3,432,376, two-thirds of this amount being furnished by a single overcapitalized corporation.

Liabilities of commercial failures for October in different classes, compared with last year, are given below:

MANUFACTURERS.

	Liabilities. 1902.	1901.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$150,960	$251,500
Machinery and tools	39,800	204,533
Woolens, carpets, &c.	94,000	6,800
Cottons, lace, and hosiery	168,125	.....
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	288,687	687,003
Clothing and millinery	598,436	580,452
Hats, gloves, and furs	27,050	29,000
Chemicals, paints, &c.	245,428	11,003
Printing and engraving	225,332	64,198
Milling and food	48,630	58,008
Leather, shoes, & harness	71,944	429,513
Liquors and tobacco	220,440	209,867
Glass, earthenware, brick	3,001	106,205
All other	3,087,454	1,889,500
Total manufacturing	$5,370,187	$4,537,281

TRADERS.

General stores	$577,678	$530,113
Groceries, meats, and fish	432,492	470,807
Hotels and restaurants	220,272	154,183
Liquors and tobacco	407,294	510,594
Clothing and furnishing	549,012	283,408
Dry goods and carpets	164,151	407,872
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	170,075	284,853
Furniture and crockery	45,200	146,198
Hardware, stoves, & tools	183,320	307,866
Drugs and paints	593,909	114,332
Jewelry and clocks	40,084	36,344
Books and papers	26,500	800
Hats, furs, and gloves	23,622	3,581
All other	1,209,365	1,080,807
Total trading	$4,640,552	$4,311,788
Brokers and transporters	831,795	1,831,558
Total commercial	$10,851,534	$10,680,627

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades The Iron Age will to-day say:

Conditions in the iron industry have not changed materially during the past week, and it is yet too early to measure the effect of the elections, which dispel all fears of any radical experiments. The iron trade will therefore turn again to the study of the question whether present prices have or may curtail consumption.

One point in connection with this should be emphasized more than it is, and that is that as yet the greatest tonnage of foundry iron which is being melted is at comparatively low prices; that a good deal of steel which is being rolled is under sliding scale contracts costing much less than market prices, and that in the heavier rolled products the "official" prices apply, which are much lower than those which buyers must pay in the open market for prompt shipments. Indications that new work is being delayed on account of unduly high prices, which do crop up now and then, must therefore not be regarded as too significant.

The coke situation is still very serious. Last Friday eighteen furnaces in the valleys and in the Pittsburg district were banked. There seems little hope of such relief that the full tonnage of the furnaces will become available during the Winter.

Furnace coke has been selling at $3.50 to $4, by outside parties, for delivery during 1903, and contracts for foundry coke for the first half of 1903 have been closed at prices ranging between $4.50 and $5 at ovens.

Fancy prices for spot foundry pig iron in the Central West have been giving way somewhat, and some Southern makers are taking orders at somewhat lower figures.

Few importation orders have been placed for foundry iron, but some business has been done in foreign special and Bessemer pig.

The steel market is quiet. Buyers are holding off about purchases of foreign steel, partly on account of the uncertainty about the duty and partly because the lower prices on finished materials are making it difficult for some of the independent mills to compete.

Further orders have come to the steel rail makers, among them a few round lots of nickel steel rails with 3 to 3½ per cent. of nickel. Some large systems are still uncovered for next year. The present estimate of the tonnage which the mills will be forced to carry over into next year is about 325,000.

Business in structural material is still coming forward, but in somewhat diminished volume. The banner branch of the industry is the plate trade. Car builders have purchased very large quantities for next year, the last being a lot of 18,000 tons at 1.60c.

In the aggregate the car works have taken from 50,000 to 60,000 tons in the last ten days. Besides this, a good deal of tonnage for shipbuilding is pending.

The leading interest in the tube industry has not, as reported, announced lower prices to the trade, but it is expected that a revised list will be issued before long.

In the sheet trade some cutting of prices is going on, and in the bar industry values are not as firm as they were, although a fair amount of tonnage is reported.

The reduction in the price of tin plate of 40 cents per box was somewhat of a surprise, so far as the amount was concerned. That a revision of values was coming was pretty generally accepted as inevitable.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway:

5 shares Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and $4.50 Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company real estate tax certificate, 75½.

270 shares Solar Gas and Machine Company, $100 each; 50 shares Cleveland Ice and Refrigerating Company, $100 each; 50 shares Cassadaga Cement Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., $100 each; 5 shares Cleveland Cricket Club Company, $3 each; 1 share Cleveland Yacht Club, $25; 350 shares Gold Bug Mining Company, $100 each, and $425.25 Gold Bug Mining Company 8 per cent note, dated Aug. 18, 1899, $10 lot.

5 shares Middlesex Banking Company of Middletown, Conn., $100 each, $21 per share.

254,000 shares Davidson Gold Mining Company of Arizona, $1 each, $20 lot.

8 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 331.

12 shares Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company, $100 each, 164.

15 shares Chesapeake and Ohio Railway common, $100 each, 40¼.

18 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company (ex dividend,) $50 each, 158¾.

$4,000 Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1907, 114.

$1,000 Georgia Pacific Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bond, 1922, 126.

$5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 per cent. real estate purchase mortgage, due 1923, 106⅝.

$2,000 United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds, due 1944, 116.

$300 Morris and Essex Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, 1914, 127.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 435½.

$4,500 Securities Company 4 per cent. registered consols, 75.

$10,000 Oregon Short Line Railroad income A mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1946, accrued interest from Sept. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 100⅝.

12½ shares United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, $100 each, 150.

6 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 185¼.

10 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 90.

$5,000 Judge Company 4 per cent. purchase money Class A bonds, 39.

100 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad preferred, $100 each, 190.

40 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1494.

10 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 124½.

9 shares Wells-Fargo Express Company, $100 each, 235.

1 share Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100, 373.

56 shares New England Piano Company of Boston, Class A, preferred, $5 per share.

25 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 190½.

6 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

26 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad preferred, $100 each, 189½.

6 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company first preferred and $50 do. scrip, $100 each, $181 lot.

27 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Company second preferred and $50 do. scrip, $100 each, $100 lot.

27 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin common and $50 do. scrip, $100 each, $26 lot.

100 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

25 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that the New Orleans Sugar Exchange will adopt the innovation of dealing in futures.

Shipment of 700,000 pounds of wool from Kerrville, Texas, to New York and Boston, said to be the largest ever sent.

According to the Director of the Mint the lowest recorded price for silver has been reached in the last few days—50.375 cents an ounce.

London cables stating that the International Nickel Company, an American concern, has submitted a proposition for the purchase of the Nickel Corporation, which it is believed will be accepted by the British company.

Southern Railway common and preferred unstamped shares dropped from the list of stocks cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House and the stamped shares substituted.

Reports from Canton, Ohio, that plans are being made for the construction of the largest car works in the United States there, and in which Eastern capitalists will be largely interested.

Advices from San Francisco that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has announced an advance on rates for flour from that port to Central and South American ports of $1 a ton, effective on Saturday next.

Earnings of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway for the month of October the largest in the history of the company for that month.

Imports into France for nine months to Sept. 30, according to Paris cables, were valued at 3,260,221,000 francs, against 3,268,715,000 last year. The exports were 3,099,771,000, against 2,948,451,000 last year.

Plans are said to be under way for the establishment of a silk ribbon weaving mill at Pottsville, Penn., which will employ about 1,000 operatives.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company's application to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,501,000 additional common stock, and that of the Toledo, Walhondiaz Valley and Ohio Railroad Company, to list $1,500,000 guaranteed 4½ per cent. Series A Mortgage bonds of 1931; $978,000 guaranteed 4½ per cent. Series B mortgage bonds of 1933, and $1,492,000 guaranteed 4 per cent. Series C mortgage bonds of 1942.

Stockholders of the Fifth National Bank to vote at a special meeting, to be held Dec. 2, on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $200,000 to $250,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@5½ per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $406,320,840; balances, $16,499,182; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $724,187.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84¼@4.84¾; demand, $4.86⅝@4.87; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c. discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says money was fairly abundant in Lombard Street yesterday, but the conclusion of the consols settlement caused a Stock Exchange demand. About a quarter of the large amount owing to the Bank of England was renewed. Discounts were a shade easier.

The Stock Exchange was quieter, owing to small public interest, and the tone was dull in most departments, prices as a rule being lower. Home rails were fairly firm.

American rails opened with a strong tendency, but relapsed on the news of the reduced Republican majority in Congress. There was a further relapse in the final dealings on the revival of rumors that gold shipments were almost imminent.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Discounts were easier to-day owing to the abundance of cash in the market and Continental bill buying.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but operators were cheerful. There was some outside support, and the professionals are preparing for more. Consols were firm at the opening, but afterward became unsettled. Home rails were undecided. Americans hardened on the result of the elections in the United States, but the business transacted was small, pending the receipt of the opening prices in New York. Americans then reacted, became slightly steadier, and closed weak. There was considerable buying for New York. Grand Trunks reacted on profit-taking.

In banking and commercial circles gratification was expressed at the election results in the United States.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93⅝; Consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 5; Atchison, 90⅜; Atchison preferred, 103; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 136⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 50½; Chicago Great Western, 30½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 193½; DeBeers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 45; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93½; Erie, 39; Erie first preferred, 69; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 151½; Louisville and Nashville, 140½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 150½; Norfolk and Western, 74½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33¼; Pennsylvania, 83⅝; Rand Mines, 11¼; Reading, 34⅜; Reading first preferred, 45; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 38⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 95⅞; Southern Pacific, 72½; Union Pacific, 107; Union Pacific preferred, 91; United States Steel, 41¼; United States Steel preferred, 90½; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 48½; Spanish Fours, 87.

Bar silver quiet, 23 3-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 32.50; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Prices opened firm on the Bourse to-day. Spaniards improved. Rentes were heavy and generally stagnant. Spanish rails and Spanish 4s closed firm. Ottoman banks were purchased. Industrials were well supported. Rio Tintos commenced steady, but weakened toward the close. Kaffirs were favorably influenced by the announcement in London yesterday of the additional financial aid to be extended to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies; but they sagged toward the end of the day on unfavorable rumors concerning the South African labor supply.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 92½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 87.40.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Internationals were maintained. Banks were firm. Mines were weak early in the day on unsatisfactory Rhineland and Westphalia reports, but recovered somewhat at the close. Canadian Pacifics were harder, owing to London advices. Transvaal rails were supported.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement,) 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Local financial circles were well pleased with the election results as a whole, but beyond a slight improvement in the early dealings they had little influence for good on the market. The excellent tone was not long held. The Montana defeat was something of a disturbing influence, in view of the fact that it had been so confidently anticipated that the Amalgamated forces would win out. Because of this there was a slight hesitancy for a time in the Copper shares, and Amalgamated weakened fractionally during the early dealings. As it became evident, however, that there was no pressure to sell the stock, it soon made a partial recovery, which, however, was lost later on. Clearing House exchanges, $22,086,380, balances, $2,357,624. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,384	Atchison	88⅝	87½	87⅝
106	Atchison pf	100	99¾	100
107	Fitchburg pf	143	143	143
81	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
183	Boston Elevated	155	154	154
228	Boston Elevated sub	73½	73⅜	73½
3	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
102	Boston & Maine	195	195	195
20	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48	48
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	128	128	128
909	Mass. Electric	38	37¾	38
135	Mass. Electric pf	96½	96	96
50	Old Colony	210½	210½	210½
100	Pere Marquette	81	81	81
100	Union Pacific	103⅝	103½	103½
25	Union Pacific pf	91¼	91¼	91¼
2	Vermont & Mass	174	174	174
10	West End	95	94½	95
10	Wor., Nash. & Roch	148	148	148

TELEPHONES.

517	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163	163½	163½
50	Am. Tel. & Tel. sub	110½	110½	110½
19	New England	137½	137½	137½
50	Western Tel	28	28	28
9	Western Tel. pf	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

103	Am. Ag. Chem.	23	23	23
213	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	82	80	82
100	Am. Pneumatic Serv.	7	7	7
12	Am. Pneu. Service pf	26	25	25
5,641	Am. Sugar	123	119⅝	119⅝
58	Am. Sugar pf	120½	119½	119½
85	Am. Woolen pf	78	77½	77½
3,632	Dom. Iron & Steel	61½	59	59½
10	Edison	270	270	270
100	General Electric	186½	186	186½
561	Mass. Gas	40	38⅝	38⅝
118	Mass. Gas pf	86	85½	85½
86	Pullman	223	220	220
235	Swift Pack. & Prov. Co.	164	155	164
2	Torrington, Class A	26½	26½	26½
100	Seattle Electric	81	81	81
15	Seattle Electric pf	104½	104½	104½
13	Terre Haute Electric	55	55	55
1,002	United Fruit	110½	109½	109
150	United Shoe Machine	31	31	31
154	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	30½	30½
200	U. S. Leather	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1,270	U. S. Steel	40¼	38	38
676	U. S. Steel pf	93	87	87
92	Westinghouse	107	105½	106¾
13	Westinghouse pf	105	105	105

MINING.

280	Adventure	20	19	19
1,695	Amalgamated	65	63⅛	63⅛
60	Arcadian	4⅞	4½	4½
145	Atlantic	22	20	20
60	Bingham	28⅞	28	28
..	Calumet & Hecla	501	501	501
150	Centennial	19⅛	18¼	18½
200	Con. Mercur	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
3,230	Copper Range	64⅝	61⅝	62
570	Guanajuato	3 13-16	3¾	3⅞
740	Mass	14½	14	14½
83	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
200	Michigan	8	9	9
10	Mohawk	45½	45½	45½
100	Montana Coal & Coke	5¼	5¼	5¼
830	Montana & Boston	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
350	Old Dominion	16	16	16
210	Osceola	56	54½	54½
20	Trinity	10⅜	10½	10½
965	United Copper	33	32½	32½
505	United States	21½	20⅜	20⅜
450	U. S. Oil	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
68	Utah	21	20½	21
20	Victoria	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Wolverine	59¾	58	59¾

British Columbia, 5 bid, 7 asked.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Springfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Ohio has been licensed to transact business in that State.

The Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg has withdrawn from Ohio.

Walter James Searls has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Central Insurance Company, Limited, of Birmingham, England.

The Buffalo fire underwriters, after a discussion of lumber insurance rates, especially the hardwood schedule, have referred the whole question as to the advisability of any reduction in these rates to the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

At the opening of the outside market yesterday prices showed much strength, but the gains which resulted from the early buying were in nearly all cases wiped out in the subsequent trading. The majority of the active issues declined at the bottom prices, the course of prices after the first display of strength being steadily downward. In a few stocks business was conducted in fairly lively fashion, but the active stocks were so much in the minority that the day's total was by no means large. There were a few exceptions to the general course of the market, but these were due to special influences which in no wise affected the market as a whole.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER stockholders met yesterday and ratified practically unanimously the proposed increase in the company's capital stock from $6,000,000 to $7,200,000. The new stock is to be issued at $20 a share to the stockholders in the proportion of one new share for each five shares now held, and payment may be made at any time before Nov. 20. Any stock not taken by that time will be bought at the subscription price by a syndicate composed principally of the large stockholders of the company, who have underwritten the whole amount of new stock.

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UNITED COPPER was active and strong, selling up nearly 4 points, to 33⅜, and closing at 32⅞. The advance was attributed to the belief that the result of the elections in Montana will very much strengthen the position of the Heinzes and incidentally of the United Copper Company.

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ROCK ISLAND was very strong in the early trading, but sold off sharply during the afternoon's decline. The common rose to 58¼ and dropped back to 56¼, and the preferred, after selling up to 83⅜, declined to 82. The bonds were firmer than either issue of the stock. Trading was considerably in excess of the recent totals in these issues.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Bamberger De Lamar	10½	10½	10½
1,690	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1½	1½
500	British Colum. Copper	7	6¼	6¾
500	Champion Oil	..	½	½
200	Central Foundry	..	3¼	3½
100	Northern Securities	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
30	Distillers' Securities	30	29½	30
100	Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	5½	5½	5½
100	Electric Vehicle pf	12	12	12
100	Gold Hill Copper	..	⅝	⅝
800	Greene Consol. Copper	24⅝	24½	24½
1,900	Greene Con. Cop. rts	85	85	85
10	Hall Signal	125	125	125
7,300	Keystone Mining	..	½	½
350	Manhattan Coal	5⅝	5½	5½
3,700	Mont. & Boston Cop.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10	National Enameling pf	89

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	63¼	9,325	*Amal. Copper Co.	65½	65½	63	63	—2½
11½	11¾	350	Am. Hide & Leather	12¼	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
¾	1¼	500	Am. Bicycle Co.	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
35¼	35½	765	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
92	93	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	— ½
51	51¼	1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53½	51	51	—2¼
55¼	55⅝	875	*Am. Grass Twine	55	55¼	55	55¼	+ ¼
240	250	100	American Express	240	240	240	240	...
10¼	10⅝	228	*Am. Ice Co	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	36⅞	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
29	29½	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	30¼	30¼	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
93	93⅝	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	— ½
44⅜	45	2,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	46	46	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅝
119⅝	119⅞	21,350	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	122⅜	123	119½	119⅝	—2¾
118½	119½	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	119⅝	— ⅛
95⅞	96	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	96	96	95⅞	95⅞	—1½
87½	87⅝	32,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	89	89	87½	87½	—1¼
98⅝	99½	2,110	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	100¼	100¼	99½	99½	— ½
104⅜	104⅞	47,000	Baltimore & Ohio	106½	106½	104⅛	104⅛	—1½
93	94	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
61⅜	61¾	4,325	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63⅝	63⅝	61⅝	61⅝	—1⅞
10⅝	11¼	10	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	...
133⅜	133⅝	13,850	Canadian Pacific	136¼	136¼	133⅜	133⅝	—2
170	177	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	173	173	173	173	—2½
47⅞	48	9,210	Chesapeake & Ohio	49¼	49¼	47¾	48	—1¼
35½	35¾	400	Chicago & Alton	35¾	36	35½	35¾	+ ¼
28¾	29¼	9,700	Chicago Great West.	29⅜	29⅜	28½	28¾	— ⅛
42	44	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	43¾	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
182⅝	183½	33,750	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	180½	180½	183½	182⅝	—2⅝
193¼	194	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193⅝	193⅝	193½	193½	— ⅛
225	225	700	Chicago & Northw.	225	226	223	223	—1½
199⅝	200¾	805	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	203½	203½	200¾	200¾	+ ¼
36	37	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37	36	36	—1
16¾	17	250	Chicago Union Trac.	17	17	17	17	...
98	98½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	99½	99½	98½	98½	—1⅝
116	125	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	...
85⅝	88	6,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	88	88	86	86	—1⅞
31	31½	700	Colorado & Southern	32	32	31½	31½	— ⅛
71½	72½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	—1
46½	47	1,200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	48¾	49	47	47⅛	— ⅝
20	21½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
174	178	100	Commercial Cable	175	175	175	175	—2
216½	217½	400	Consolidated Gas	218¾	218½	217	217	— ½
31¼	32	2,360	Corn Products	31½	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
82	83	170	Corn Products pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	—1½
163½	164	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	166¾	166¾	164	164	—4
43⅝	43½	600	Denver & R. G.	44½	44½	43½	43½	—1½
90	92½	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	90¾	90¾	89½	90¾	+ ¼
19½	20	100	Detroit Southern	20	20	20	20	...
39½	40	100	Detroit Southern pf.	40	40	40	40	...
87¼	87½	310	Detroit United Ry.	88	88	87½	87½	— ⅝
18	18½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
28	28¾	320	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	29½	29½	28½	29⅛	— ⅝
37⅜	37½	11,300	Erie	38¼	38¼	37½	37⅝	— ⅝
66	66⅛	2,300	Erie 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	66½	66¼	— ½
51	51½	100	Erie 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	...
58	60	600	Evans. & T. H.	60	60	60	60	...
184	185	920	General Electric	187	187	184	184	—1¼
187	191	700	Great Northern pf.	187¼	187¼	187	187	—1
91½	93½	100	Hocking Valley	93¾	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
144½	144¾	2,900	Illinois Central	147½	148	144¾	144¾	—2½
72	72½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	72½	72½	72	72	— ½
		600	*Internat. Power Co.	75¼	75¼	74	74	—1½
50½	51	1,125	Internat. Steam Pump.	50½	50½	50¼	50½	+ ¼
88	93	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	90	90	90	90	— ½
42	42½	300	Iowa Central	43	43	42½	42½	— ½
79¾	80	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ½
33¾	34¾	1,600	Kansas City South.	35	35	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	55½	500	Kansas City South. pf.	57	57	54	54	—2¼
32½	35½	100	Kiokuk & D. M.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅞
77	80	200	Long Island	78	78	78	78	—2
133⅜	133⅝	12,700	Louisville & Nashville	135½	136	133½	133⅝	—2½
133⅜	133⅝	18,100	Manhattan Elevated	137	137½	135⅞	135⅝	—1⅝
120	121	700	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	122	122	120	120	—2
139	139¼	1,650	*Met. Street Railway	140¾	140¾	139½	139½	— ½
25	25¼	400	Mexican Central	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
107	111	100	Minn. & St. Louis	108	108	108	108	—1½
80½	80⅝	1,410	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	83	83	80¾	80¾	—1½
28	28¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29½	29½	28½	28½	— ⅜
59	60	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58¾	59	58⅞	59	—1
108¾	108¾	43,500	Missouri Pacific	109½	110	108⅛	108¼	—1
45½	46½	900	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	47⅝	47⅝	45½	45½	...
27	27½	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	28	28	27	27	—1¼
91½	92	700	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅜
18¾	18⅝	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
154	154½	7,700	New York Central	155½	155¾	154	154	— ½
227	229	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	228½	228½	228	228	+ ½
31¾	32	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	33	33	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
71⅜	71⅝	27,900	Norfolk & Western	73½	73½	71⅛	71½	—1⅜
120	125	200	North American	123⅞	123⅞	121	121	—2
39	40½	400	Pacific Mail	41¼	41¼	40½	40⅝	—1⅜
158⅜	158⅝	27,700	Penn. R. R., ex d.	160¾	160⅞	158⅜	158⅜	—2
101⅜	101⅝	3,150	People's Gas, Chicago	103¼	103¼	101⅜	101⅜	—1⅜
80	81	100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80	80	...
61	61½	1,750	Pressed Steel Car, ex d.	62½	62½	61¼	61¼	—1¼
93	94	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	93	— ⅝
225	250	100	Pullman Company	228	228	228	228	—2
35¼	35⅝	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ¾
64⅞	65¼	22,200	Reading	66½	67	64¾	64¾	—1⅞
87	87½	1,610	Reading 1st pf.	88	88	87	87	— ¼
76	76½	100	Reading 2d pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	— ½
20¾	21	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	22	22	20⅞	20⅞	—1
76	77	1,300	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78	78	76½	76½	—2
23	23½	1,800	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	24	24	23	23	— ½
72	72½	1,250	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72	—1½
17½	18	300	St. Jo. & G. I.	18½	18½	18	18	— ½
69½	70	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	—1½
29⅝	31½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
78	78½	2,200	St. L. & S. F.	80	80	78	78	—2
82	84	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	83½	83½	82½	83¼	...
72½	73⅝	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	73¾	73¾	73½	73½	— ½
29	30	400	St. Louis Southw.	31	31	30	30	—1
65	67	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	67½	67¾	66	66	—1⅜
65	65½	150	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ½
69¾	69¾	41,100	Southern Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	69½	69½	—1½
35⅞	35⅞	400	Southern Railway	36⅜	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
35⅝	35¾	3,800	So. Ry., stamped	36¾	36¾	35⅞	35⅝	— ½
93¾	93¾	500	South. Ry. pf., stamp.	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	— ¼
61	61½	200	Standard R. & T.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
63½	63⅝	1,800	Tennessee Coal & Iron	65⅝	65⅝	63½	63½	—1⅝
44¾	44⅞	6,000	Texas & Pacific	46¾	46¾	44⅝	44⅝	—1½
30⅜	30⅝	2,550	Tol., St. L. & West.	30½	31½	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	47⅞	4,380	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	48¼	49⅜	47⅜	47⅜	—1½
118	118¾	100	Twin City R. T.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	—1½
70	70	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	...
15¾	15	600	*U. S. Cast i. Pipe.	15½	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
54	55	500	*U. S. Cast i. Pipe pf.	55	55	54½	54½	—1½
103½	104	34,300	Union Pacific	104¾	104¾	103	103	—1⅝
91⅝	91⅝	150	Union Pacific pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	— ¼
22¾	24	300	United Rys. Investd.	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	— ½
63¾	65	1,200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	66	66	64¾	64¾	—1¼
136	138	100	U. S. Express	137	137	137	137	...
131	133⅜	3,000	*U. S. Leather	14½	14½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅜
5⅞	6⅛	125	*U. S. Leather pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅜
16⅝	17½	100	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
54½	56⅛	300	U. S. Rubber pf.	56½	56½	56	56	...
39	39¾	25,575	U. S. Steel	40	40	39	39	—1
86⅞	87	10,000	U. S. Steel pf.	88	88¼	86⅞	87	—1
29¾	30⅛	3,700	U. S. Realty & Constr.	31⅝	31⅝	30½	30½	—1
72½	73	1,650	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	74½	74½	73	73	—1½
65½	67	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	66¼	66¼	66	66	— ⅝
128	128	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	128	128	128	128	—2
32	33	300	Wells Fargo Detinning	34	34	33	33	...
32½	32¾	1,000	Wabash	33⅞	33⅞	32½	32½	— ⅞
46⅞	46⅞	3,400	Wabash pf.	48¼	48¼	46⅞	46⅞	—1½
90½	90⅝	1,300	Western Union Tel.	91⅞	91⅞	90⅝	90⅝	— ⅝
210	213	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	212	212	212	212	—1½
26½	26¾	900	Wheeling & Lake Erie	26½	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
58	59	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
36½	37	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
27¾	27	2,300	Wisconsin Central	28	28	26¾	26¾	— ⅞
51⅞	51⅞	1,000	Wisconsin Central pf.	53	53	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
Sales.		580,778	*Unlisted.					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$203,409,753
Gold	112,263,210
Silver	6,940,517
United States notes	2,985,849
Treasury notes of 1890	60,440
National banknotes	13,074,903
Total receipts this day	1,020,856
Total receipts this month	6,360,343
Total receipts this year	204,243,491
Total expenditures this day	1,830,990
Total expenditures this month	7,630,000
Total expenditures this year	191,935,969
Deposits in National banks	140,254,480
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	307,772
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	724,245
Customs	249,973
Miscellaneous	46,638

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$368,606,669
Silver dollars	467,434,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,013,399
Silver bullion of 1890	24,654,601
Total	$861,708,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$368,306,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,434,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,968,000
Total	$861,708,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,686,684
Gold certificates	23,576,650
Silver coin and bullion	3,091,529
Silver certificates	2,845,988
United States notes	2,985,840
Other assets	20,841,520
Total in Treasury	$142,641,098
Deposits in National banks	149,254,480
Total	$291,895,579
Current liabilities	88,485,825
Available cash balance	$203,409,753

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 50¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39¾@41¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Belcher sold at .14, 400 Best and Belcher at .17, 1,000 Comstock bond at .05, 200 Consol. California and Virginia at .86@.87, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 2,000 Gold Dollar at .05¼, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .09@.09½, 300 Mccn Anchor at .10, 200 Ophir at .95, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .20.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

New York Trading Stamp Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. S. Pease, Newark, N. J.; T. E. MacFarlane, Bridgeport, Conn., and C. A. Loughlin, New York.

Royal Bottling Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Israel Levinson, David Harper and William Wahle, Brooklyn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.20	1.10
Challenge Con.	.14	.16
Chollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.72	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	.86	.81
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.05	.04
Gould & Curry	.06	.06
Hale & Norcross	.18	.16
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.43	.38
Occidental Con.	.09	.10
Ophir	.92	.90
Overman	.12	.10
Potosi	.12	.09
Savage	.04	.04
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.18	.17
Standard	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.17	.16
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.15
Silver bars	50¼	51½
Mexican dollars	40@41	40@41
Drafts, sight	Par	.02½
Telegraph	.02½	.05

*Nominal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9½	8½	9
Alamo	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
American Consolidated	2	3	2⅞	3
Anaconda	15	20	15	20
Blue Bell	6½	7½	6	7
C., K. & N.	9½	9⅝	8½	9
C. C. Consolidated	6	6½	5⅝	7
Coriolanus	4½	4⅞	4½	4½
C. O. D.	2¼	3⅝	2¼	3
Dante	3	3½	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12⅜	12¾	12½	12¾
Elkton	35	35½	35⅜	35½
El Paso	70½	70¾	70½	71
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	4⅞
Findlay	9¼	10	8	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4⅜	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Golden Cycle	59¼	61	59	63
Golden Fleece	10	15	10	15
Gold Bond	4½	5	4⅝	4½
Gold Sovereign	2½	3¼	2⅜	3⅜
Gould	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	6
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	2⅝
Isabella	34	34½	34	34½
Jackpot	12	12½	12	12½
Keystone	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	5
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	5	5½	5	5½
Little Puck	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4⅞
Little Bessie	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Mollie Gibson	7¼	8	6½	8
Mary Cashen	5	5½	5	5½
Moon Anchor	7½	8	7½	8
New Haven	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3
Pharmacist	5	6	5⅝	6
Pinnacle	4½	5¾	4½	5½
Pointer	2	2½	2	2½
Portland	186	200	187	197
Rose Maud	2⅞	3½	2⅞	3½
Rose Nicol	1¾	4	2	4
Sunset Eclipse	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Vindicator	100	106	100	106
Work	7½	7¾	7½	7½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Oct.	$59,571	$58,732	$62,956
Month	157,485	163,140	158,261
From July 1	590,247	607,071	544,512
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
4th week Oct.	238,925	207,741	189,018
Month	892,086	643,997	585,956
From July 1	2,580,787	2,362,501	2,057,228
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
4th week Oct.	1,347,000	1,210,000	941,000
Month	4,116,000	3,573,000	2,765,000
From July 1	14,568,286	12,807,030	10,837,645
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
4th week Oct.	442,886	520,385	482,905
Month	1,300,258	1,567,154	1,454,713
From July 1	4,480,502	5,869,191	4,017,526
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
4th week Oct.	274,201	182,464	137,520
Month	989,000	547,000	519,741
From July 1	2,396,068	2,048,843	1,860,000
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
4th week Oct.	263,521	282,050	220,123
Month	730,163	734,422	579,873
From July 1	2,560,563	2,715,065	2,434,148
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
4th week Oct.	155,060	137,833	.....
Month	554,400	497,244	.....
From July 1	2,093,041	1,879,427	.....
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
4th week Oct.	624,000	529,000	.....
Month	1,662,700	1,581,700	.....
From July 1	6,225,000	6,141,100	.....
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—			
4th week Oct.	8,890	7,912	.....
Month	29,300	25,352	.....
From July 1	166,958	151,299	.....
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week Oct.	92,963	82,696	79,830
Month	292,525	260,098	251,216
From Jan. 1	2,871,222	2,505,939	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	140
4th week Oct.	13,244	9,222	9,721
Month	36,909	28,608	32,283
From July 1	141,729	120,844	122,534
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Oct.	129,455	129,764	119,712
Month	501,524	500,517	461,749
From July 1	2,077,587	1,842,206	1,626,779
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
4th week Oct.	75,179	88,434	69,267
Month	230,642	255,521	218,249
From July 1	847,666	845,060	780,919
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
4th week Oct.	40,315	31,208	26,076
Month	96,823	95,263	75,768
From July 1	288,716	352,973	295,198
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	377	377	373
4th week Oct.	1,048,880	950,869	838,144
Month	3,092,550	2,775,304	2,552,864
From July 1	11,461,805	9,968,752	9,013,110
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,186
4th week Oct.	761,833	491,578	523,645
Month	1,959,743	1,441,700	1,478,021
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
4th week Oct.	118,806	115,424	129,276
Month	360,699	340,312	336,411
From July 1	1,336,488	1,251,223	1,108,544
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
4th week Oct.	717,016	639,216	568,534
Month	1,894,857	1,891,465	1,690,775
From July 1	6,265,017	5,992,236	5,102,910
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
4th week Oct.	1,349,000	1,364,000	1,098,000
Month	3,537,000	3,570,000	3,073,000
From Jan. 1	29,587,777	29,193,014	25,244,129
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	358	388	388
4th week Oct.	48,000	44,000	40,000
Month	106,000	126,000	119,000
From Jan. 1	876,458	1,141,317	1,144,528
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
4th week Oct.	283,227	270,578	259,586
Month	779,740	774,743	771,704
From July 1	2,485,137	2,452,896	2,272,325
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,735
4th week Oct.	1,257,702	1,187,716	1,108,769
Month	3,825,974	3,584,111	3,390,314
From July 1	14,235,188	12,667,030	11,888,708
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	393
4th week Oct.	85,693	92,594	78,464
Month	264,446	254,487	230,734
From July 1	1,061,671	1,018,630	877,840

ANN ARBOR for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	160,401	157,358	139,006
Operating ex.	98,819	101,223	98,108
Net earnings	61,582	56,135	40,898
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	457,290	458,162	406,770
Operating ex.	285,454	294,900	333,627
Net earnings	171,836	163,262	72,243

CHICAGO & ALTON for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	873,658	802,694	70,964
Ex., includ. taxes	557,180	515,673	41,507
Net earnings	316,478	287,021	29,457
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,570,419	2,480,970	89,449
Ex., includ. taxes	1,611,224	1,564,051	47,173
Net earnings	959,195	916,919	42,276

LONG ISLAND for September—

	Month of Sept., 1902.	Sept. 30, '02.	3 Mos. Ending Inc.	Sept. 30, '02.
Gross earnings	Inc. $51,206		Inc. $78,544	
Expenses	Inc. 54,872		Inc. 163,947	
Net	Dec. $3,666		Dec. $85,403	

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	30,712,257	28,022,207	2,690,050
Op. expenses	20,902,438	18,013,034	2,889,404
Net earnings	9,809,819	9,789,173	20,646
Other income	1,001,022	704,688	296,334
Total income	10,810,841	10,493,861	316,980
Charges	6,085,534	6,212,748	*127,214
Balance	4,725,307	4,281,113	444,194
Dividends	2,875,000	2,695,000	180,000
Surplus	1,850,307	1,586,113	264,194

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,648,021	1,905,606	1,805,684
Expenses	1,130,281	1,503,542	1,272,704
Net earnings	514,740	402,064	532,944
Total income	516,148	407,898	533,471
Charges	339,004	318,621	298,896

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot at Broadway and 157th Street Changes Hands.

Other Dealings by Brokers—No Auction Business Yesterday—List of To-day's Offerings.

The plot of nineteen lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and nearly opposite the entrance to the Boulevard Lafayette, has been sold by Charles H. Kerner. The property has a frontage of 100 feet on Broadway and extends 475 feet along the street, to a point 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. Neither the buyer's name nor the consideration in the deal could be learned yesterday. The records show that Mr. Kerner bought the plot in 1869 for $35,500.

Grosvenor W. Barry has sold for the Sterling Realty Company to a client the four-story dwelling 20 East Fifty-fourth Street, 20 by 90 by 100.5.

Pease & Elliman have sold for William G. Nichols the five-story American basement dwelling 17 East Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5.

B. Chenken has sold for Weil & Mayer the seven-story brick tenement 212 Grand Street, 25.6 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment the six-story tenement 220 East Tenth Street, 25 by 92.3.

Weil & Mayer report that they have also sold the four-story dwelling 250 East Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100, and the six-story tenements 23 and 25 Allen Street.

A. Satzman has sold for B. Friend to J. Oshinsky for $36,800 the five-story building 188 Orchard Street, on lot 25 by 87.6.

John Solomon has sold for Nathan Cash to Wolf Brusher 230 to 234 Bleecker Street, corner of Caroline Street.

Frederick Zittel has sold for John Armstrong the four-story private dwelling 160 West Seventy-third Street, 19 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have bought 44 and 46 Broome Street, old buildings, on plot 36.6 by 75; also 305 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story flat, twelve rooms and bath each.

Post & Reese have sold for Jennie J. Boudinot to George B. Post the improved place at Bernardsville, N. J., containing about sixteen acres, and resold the same, also the unimproved property, together with adjoining unimproved property, containing about forty-three acres, for George B. Post to Col. Anthony R. Kuser.

The only auction sale announced for yesterday, a foreclosure affecting the apartment house at the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Seventh Street, was adjourned until Nov. 26.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant; Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100, vacant; One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 95, vacant; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 79.3 by 50 by 80.9, vacant; also,

Teunissen Place, south side, 183.10 feet west of Terrace View Garden, 74.6 by 81.4 by 78.3 by 9.4, vacant; Terrace View Avenue, northwest side, 115.9 feet southwest of Teunissen Place, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 105.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Claremont Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 100 by 150.2, vacant; Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 100.2 by 86, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,650; on the latter, $4,329; subject to other mortgages; on the former parcel for $30,000, on the latter for $24,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John T. Canavan, referee, 341 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 28.4 by 68 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,099; subject to other mortgages for $40,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 33 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story dwelling, with extension. Due on judgment, $16,133.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 110 East Ninetieth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Max Silverstein, referee, Oxford Place, southeast corner of Sherman Avenue, 100 by 200, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,724.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $15,072.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward S. Fowler, referee, 214 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 166.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,967.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Joseph N. Tuttle, referee, 121 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 141.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, 10 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, six-story brick hotel. Due on judgment, $339,855.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 163.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement; Charles Adams of 2,137 Madison Avenue, owner; L. F. J. Welher of 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $35,000.

Eighth Street, south side, 434 feet east of Avenue B, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 21.9 by 84.6; Henry Wynehouse of 210 Clinton Street, owner; Harde & Short, architects; cost, $15,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 74 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, for a two-story brick store and dwelling; F. H. Walker, owner; R. R. Davis architect; cost, $10,000.

Fifty-second Street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 70; T. S. Young, Jr., of 5 West Twentieth Street, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

11 and 13 Avenue D, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 44.10 by 80; S. Nicholson of 351 East Third Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 54.8; Robert De Winthrop of 40 Wall Street, owner; Lionel Moses of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Central Park West, Seventy-sixth to Seventy-seventh Street, for a two and three story brick museum and library, 204.4 by 115 and 125; New York Historical Society of 170 Second Avenue, owner; York & Snyder of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $800,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, fifty feet north of Carroll Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 94; Schmidt & Hulsberg of 12 Moserole Street, Brooklyn, owners; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; Edward H. N. Norton of 501 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; B. Ebling of St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

West Farms Road, north side, 112 feet west of Watson Lane, for ten two-story frame dwellings, 17 by 44; Joseph Diamond, Bronx Park Avenue, owner; B. Ebling of St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Pontiac Place, for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 30; Herman Wagner of 1,388 Bristow Place, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Alterations.

No. 139 Monroe Street, to a five-story store and tenement; Joseph Israelson of 255 East Forty-eighth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 317 East Forty-seventh Street, to a three-story brewery; H. C. Clausen Brewing Company, owner; J. Monkwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, and One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 263 feet east of First Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Max Nathan of 32 East Seventy-second Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov 5.

ALLEN ST, 23 and 25, w s, 201.3 ft s of Hester St, 50.7x87.6; Jonas Weil and another to Hyman Harris..... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 107th St, 100x100; Thomas Jones, Jr., to [illegible] Real Estate Corporation, 100

BROADWAY, n e corner of Houston St, 109.5x100.8x95.5x107.7; Herbert B. Seeley to Thomas A. McIntyre, trustee, 1-9 part..... Nom.

CLINTON AV, e s, 70 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Andress Kanhausen, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

CRESTON AV, e s, at s s of Lot 98, 50x95, being part of Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill estate; Anne M. Trainor to Samuel Matz and another..... 3,200

DELANCEY ST, n s, 25 ft e of Cannon St, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, w s, 164 ft s of 150th St, 18x90.3x18x99.3; Thomas B. Osborn, referee, to James S. Seagrave..... 7,000

EDGECOMBE AV, 137, w s, 25.3 ft s of 142d St, 25.3x116x25x112.11; Nellie David to Hannah Frankel, (mtgs $38,000)..... Nom.

ELDRIDGE ST, 131, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 20x90; Samuel Levy and others to William Bachrach, (mtg $13,000)..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 212, n s, 23.6x100; Jonas Weil and another to Clara Keller, (mtg $33,000)..... Nom.

HESTER ST, 70, s s, 25 ft w of Orchard St, 25x75; Florence Goldberg to Israel Goldberg, 1-5 part, all title..... Nom.

HOUSTON ST, 473 and 475, s s, 40x50x irregular; Abraham Nevins and another to Nathan Feldman and another, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, runs w 200 to e s of Amundson Av x s 100x e 200 to w s Pratt Av x n 100; Nelson Av, s w corner of Amundson Av, 200 to Seton Av x 125; Lots 1 to 31, 60 to 66, Block 14, map of Edenwald; Lots 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, and 19, Block 3, map of Edenwald; Lots 63 to 70, 73 and 74, Block 30, map of Edenwald; Walter W. Hammond to John E. Tucker..... Nom.

LOT 198, map of Van Nest Park; Charles L. Henne to John De Santis and another. Nom.

LOT 264, Block G, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Bessie Feeney..... 1

LOT 490, Block P, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; James F. Burns to Annie Burns..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 523, e s, 60.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80; City Real Estate Company to James W. Walsh, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,735 and 1,737, e s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 54x91; Max Cohen and another to Morris Goldstein, (mtgs $42,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 112th St, 27x70; John C. Zimmermann to Alice Zimmermann..... Nom.

MARION AV, e s, 59 ft s of 195th St, 25x100; George D. Kingston to Bruno Danmann, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 41, n s, 88.9 ft e of Hudson St, 19.9x75; Peter P. Howard to Joseph H. Bearns..... Nom.

PEARL ST, s s, 81.1 ft e of Fulton St, 0.8x69, 11x12.2x67.1; Henry W. de Forest to Marie M. N. de Courial..... 2,500

PERRY AV, s e corner of 205th St, 45.5x100x50x100.1; Bruno Daumann to George D. Kingston..... Nom.

PITT ST, 11, w s, 150 ft n of Grand St, 25.8x128.5x25.0x128.5; Robert O. Webb to Esther Stamper, ½ part, all title, (mtg $22,000,) other considerations and..... 100

SPRUCE ST, 38, s s, 219.8 ft e of William St, 25x100x24.9x100; Charles T. Bittel and others to Charles Becker and others, executors..... Nom.

SPRUCE ST, 38, s s, 219.8 ft e of William St, 25x100x24.9x100; Charles Becker and others, executors, to Richard Young..... 62,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 334, e s, 25.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x90; Hannah Zellweger to Romanus Kusner, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

ST. LAWRENCE AV, w s, 231.4 ft s of West Farms Road, 50x100; Usleva Roth to Carl G. Krippner, (mtg $2,500)..... 1,000

1ST AV, w s, 50 ft n of Walnut St, 50x100; Walnut St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100; Edward J. Regan to William J. Deegan, 1-7 part, (mtg $3,400)..... Nom.

2D ST, west ½ of Lot 652, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Caroline A. Barber and another to Charles H. Jacobus and others

3D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Avenue D, 37x105.10; Lena Michelson to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $37,000,) other considerations and..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x97; Simon Hoffmann to Charles Friedman, (mtg $10,000,) other considerations and..... 100

6TH ST, s s, 288 ft e of Avenue C, 30x97; Samuel Cohen to Lena Michelson, (mtg $21,000,) other considerations and..... 100

6TH ST, n s, 177 ft w of Avenue D, 44x97; Louis Oshinsky to Samuel Bernstein, (mtg $47,000)..... Nom.

9TH AV, w s, 66.2 ft s of 17th St, 21.5x100; Robert F. Ballantine and others, trustees, to Charles Bradley..... 13,500

9TH AV, w s, 72 ft n of 16th St, 24.5x100; Robert F. Ballantine and others, trustees, &c., to Charles Bradley..... 15,075

10TH ST, 220, n s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Clara Keller to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $31,500)..... Nom.

10TH ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18x35; Louis Katz to Caroline B. Kirk, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

26TH ST, 506, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Leopold Weiss and another to Rex Realty Company, all liens..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 22.6x98.9; Elizabeth M. Crosby to Robert Micolino..... Nom.

32D ST, 25, n s, 372.6 ft w of 5th Av, 23.9x98.9; Patrick J. McMoran to American Realty Company, (mtg $35,000)..... 75,000

39TH ST, 151 and 153, n s, 136.5 ft w of 3d Av, runs n w, 36x n e 98.9x s e 32.9x s 3.2x s w 98.2; William Hall and others to Moses T. Pyne..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 176.8 ft e of Broadway, old line, 24x100.4; Betsy Spiegelberg to Mary Doyle..... Nom.

53D ST, s s, 304.4 ft w of 4th Av, 13.8x100.5; Marguerite M. Robinson to Minot E. Robinson..... Nom.

72D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Catharine Kuhn to Emil Vejooda, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

72D ST, 248, s s, 230 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Annie Steinhardt to Moses Bachman, (mtg $40,000,) other considerations and..... 100

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, runs n 26.8 w 5x n 25.6x w 21.6x s 51.6 to street x e 26.6; Abraham Wolff to John J. Sullivan, (mtg $9,500)..... Nom.

85TH ST, 156, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs s 102.2 x e 50 x n 43.6 x w 25 x n 56.6 to the street, x w 25; Henry L. Boughton to Henry M. Black, (mtg $24,000)..... 32,000

95TH ST, 211, n s, 181 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth S. Brice to Anders Lander and another, (mtg $15,000)..... Nom.

97TH ST, 225 and 227, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 49.6x100.11; David M. Finn to Israel Finkelstein, (mtg $25,500)..... Exch.

97TH ST, 225, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 24.6x100.11; Israel Finkelstein to Anna Lutz, (mtg $12,750)..... Exch.

98TH ST, 55, n s, 250 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Alexander Herzog to Isaac Helfer..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; John Brown and another to Anton Birkle, (mtg $29,350)..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Julia F. Maloney to Julia Maloney, mortgage —, re-recorded, (R S, 25c.,) other consideration and..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 223 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.11; Julia Maloney to Moses Cohen, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.

131ST ST, 143, n s, 305 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Lizzie M. Somers to Leo Cohn..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 78x99.11; Willis H. Young and others to Henry W. Post..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 78x99.11; Henry W. Post to Henry Seaman, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 7th Av, 52x99.11; Willis H. Young and others to Henry W. Post..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 7th Av, 52x99.11; Henry W. Post to William Kirchhof, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 274.8x199.10 to 142d St; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Charles M. Rosenthal..... Nom.

150TH ST, 758, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Frank J. Becker to August S. Luts, (mtg $11,500,) other considerations and..... 100

195TH ST, s s, 127.4 ft e of Marion Av, 27x100.6x33x100; Harriet L. Lum to Frederick P. Lum, (mtgs $5,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 428; Hirsh Rabinowich to Barnett & Rasse Factor, 1 year..... $1,200

1ST AV, 950; Charles Schuck to Max Herrmann, 5 years..... 425

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BACHMAN, Moses, to Annie Steinhardt; 72d St, s s, 230 ft e of West End Av, 2 years..... $2,500

BACHRACH, William, and another to Hannah Rosenthal; Eldridge St, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, due July 25, 1905..... 4,000

COHEN, Max, to Henry De F. Weekes and another, trustees; Henry St, 199, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,000

COHEN, Max, to Abraham Greenberg; Henry St, 190, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

COHEN, Samuel, to Lena Michelson; 3d St, s s, 115 ft e of Avenue D, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,750

COHN, Leo, to Lizzie M. Somers; 131st St, 143 West, 3 years..... 15,500

DAUMANN, Bruno, to George D. Kingston; Marion Av, e s, 50 ft s of 195th St, installments..... 350

DOYLE, Mary, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 44th St, n s, 176.8 ft e of Broadway, old line, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

DUNSHEE, Mary E., and others to City Real Estate Company; 83d St, 171 and 173 West, prior mtg $22,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EBERT, Lucien, to Herbert Schlicher; Bristow St, w s, being Lots 14 and 15, Block 420, map of Fox estate, 3 years.. 3,770

FELDMAN, Nathan, and another, to Abraham Nevins and another; Houston St, 473 and 475, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,400

FREEDMAN, Charles, to Bertha Jacobs and others, executors; 5th St, n s, 100.1 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FREEDMAN, Charles, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 6th St, n s, 100.1 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Morris, to Max Cohen and another; Madison Av, e s, 26 ft n of 114th St, 2 mtgs, 6 years, 6 per cent., each..... 5,250

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes; 90 and 92 Roosevelt St, due Jan. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Henry De F. Weekes; 90 and 92 Roosevelt St, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

GUTERMAN, Leah, and another to German Savings Bank; 113th St, 53 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

HARRIS, Hyman, to Jonas Weil and another; Allen St, 23, prior mortgage $18,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,750

HARRIS, Hyman, to Jonas Weil and another; Allen St, 23 and 25, two mortgages, 5 years, each..... 18,000

HARRIS, Hyman, to Jonas Weil and another; Allen St, 25, prior mtg $18,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,750

HELFER, Isaac, to Henry Wallach; 98th St, 65 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

KELLER, Clara, to Jonas Weil and another; Grand St, 212, 8 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

KRAFT, Mina, to Manhattan Savings Institution; 93d St, 15 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

LAUDER, Anders, to Elizabeth S. Brice; 211 East 95th St, 3 years..... 3,000

LAUDER, Anders, to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 211 East 95th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LORBER, Samuel, to Nathan Kirah; Scammel St, 34, 6 years, 6 per cent.. 10,000

MATZ, Samuel, and another to Anne M. Trainor; Creston Av, e s, being part of Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill estate, installments, 6 per cent..... 700

McDOWELL, Alexander, and another to City Mortgage Company; 70th St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 175,000

McMANUS, Mary, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 121st St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

MEYER, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2d Av., n e corner of 20th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

MICHONO, Robert, to Alice C. Doughty; 32d St, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 55,000

O'BRIEN, Michael, to Hamilton Bank; 122d St, n s, 100.4 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $10,000, 4 months, 6 per cent., note..... 5,500

PENDERGAST, Nicholas J., to Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, Potter Place, n s, 125 ft w of Cadiz Place, installments, 5 1-5 per cent..... 750

SCARLETT, Margery, to Mina Nordlinger; 57th St, 344 West, 3 years..... 20,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and another, to Marie Butt; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHNOSENBERG, Anna C., to Britta Neustaedter; 81st St, 305 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

SEGRAVE, James S., to Emilie Southard, executrix and trustee; Eagle Av, w s, 164 ft s of 150th St, 3 years..... 6,000

SHEVELL, Jacob, to Samuel Wacht; Rivington St, n w corner of Suffolk St, prior mtg $90,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 36,000

SIGAFUS, Augusta C. A., to William Niglutsch; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 129th St, due Jan. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 5,000

SIMPKINS, Daniel, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Creston Av, e s, being part of Lot 99, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, 3 years 1,500

SMITHSON, Elizabeth, and another to Adam G. Gowans; Lot 297, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 3,000

STEPHENS, Benjamin, and another to George A. Lamb; 35th St, s s, 102.4 ft w of Lexington Av, ¼ part, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Continental Trust Company; Teller Av, e s, 640.1 ft n of 169th St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 2,750

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Bertha M. Forbes; Clay Av, w s, 480.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 3,000

THORNTON, Charles H., and another to Adelaide B. Stilwell; Clay Av, w s, 464.1 ft n of 169th St, 3 years..... 3,000

VEJVODA, Emil, to Catharine Kuhn; 72d St, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 2,000

VYTH, Hans, to Jacob Scheidt; 24th St, 52 and 54 West, all title, leasehold, installments, 6 per cent., note..... 5,000

WAGNER, Margaret, to William E. Thorn, trustee; 67 West 90th St, 3 years. 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Catharine L., to Adelaide L. Beekman and another..... $1

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY TO Continental Trust Company..... 1

CROWLEY, Mary E., and another to Julia Brettell..... 2,000

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth, to Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors and trustees..... 20,000

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH to Carroll W. Kilgaard..... 3,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPany to Elizabeth M. Anderson..... 44,000

LEE, Caroline K., and another to John A. King..... 9,067

LEVE, Joseph C., as trustee, to Isabel Brown, assigns five mortgages..... 15,000

MARSH, Margaret L., and another to American Mortgage Company..... 9,032

MILLER, George M., trustee, to Louise H. Leclere..... 6,000

PASSAIC ROLLING MILL COMPANY to John Feldman..... 3,500

SCHLOSSER, Conrad, and another, executors, to Bertha B. Bach..... 1

TAYLOR, Washington H., to Henri Strasbourger..... 1

TILMANN, Charles to Bertha Adenauer

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Catharine L. Beekman..... 12,500

VERMILYE, William G., Jr., to Waldron P. Brown and another, trustees.. 16,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CHARLES ST, 6 and 8, and 135 and 137 West 10th St; Michael Reilly and others against John Doe, owner; N. S. Freedman and Isaac Farber, contractors..... $893

CHERRY ST, 383; Charles Kahn against Victor Spitzer and Arthur Fischer, owners and contractors..... 91

76TH ST, 416 East; Murray & Hill against A. Rabe, owner; Gavigan & Co., contractors..... 289

118TH ST, 533 East; Joseph Rosenthal against L. Liven, owner; George Frankovits, contractor..... 30

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

EAST HOUSTON ST, 473 and 475; Abraham Nevins and Henry W. Perelman, with Nathan Feldman and Herman Weiss..... 14,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 140.11 ft s of 183d St, runs e 117x n 50x w — to St. Nicholas Av x s — to beginning; Leo S. Bing, with the Realty Company of New York..... 46,500

117TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 55x102.2; City Mortgage Company, with Alexander McDowell..... 175,000

133D ST, 308 West; Maria H. Rider, with James E. Graybill..... 12,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

2D AV, 522 and 524; William H. Schmohl against Robert Friedman and others, Oct. 17, 1902..... $257

86TH ST and 3d Av, n w corner, 100x72.8; Patrick Brennan against Esther Moses and others, Nov. 19, 1901..... 434

86TH ST and 3d Av, n w corner, 100x72.8; Don A. Gaylord against John J. Curran and others, Dec. 23, 1901..... 145

117TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Hilton & Dodge Company against George W. Steele and others, Oct. 10, 1902..... 406

Lis Pendens.

HAMILTON ST, 11; Annie M. Geraty against Hannah Felbel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Wagner.

HUGHES AV, 2,458; North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Louise, or Louisa, Romer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildredth.

2D AV, 224; City of New York against New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Thomas F. Breen and others against Gertrude Isaacs, executrix, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. J. O'Connell.

6TH ST, 62d, East, rear; City of New York against Henrietta Wynkoop and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

59TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 75x106.6; Christian Huber against Harry L. Topiltz, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

81ST ST and Columbus Av, n w corner, runs n 204.4 to 82d St x w 133.11 x s 204.4 x e 133.11; Maivina Strachan and others against New Endicott Company and others, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorney, N. H. W. Schutt.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park av., three story brown stone, 18 foot, splendid block....$20,500

92d, near Madison av., four story; butler's pantry extension; price very low..... 26,500

91st, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order..... 35,000

82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession..... 50,000

76th, near 5th av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000

79th, near Madison av., 22 foot..... 80,000

64th, near 5th av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money..... 125,000

Complete list, inside prices, particulars.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A SNAP BARGAIN

FOR QUICK BUYER.

$9,000 will purchase two very choice west side single flats above 72d St. Size, 45.6x102.2. Recently foreclosed by mortgagee, who will sell at a positive sacrifice before taking title. Rentals, $6,100. Particulars to bona fide purchasers only. **Bert G. Faulhaber, Exclusive Agent, No. 7 East 42d Street.**

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

West 17th St.—New 6-story house, 4 families, 12 rooms on floor; price $33,000; mtge. $25,000; rents $3,700. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

3d Av. store property, 37x100; must be sold at once; asking $25,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

42 Minutes from 42d St., the Business Centre of Manhattan; on the Harlem Railroad.

VALHALLA

The New Name for KENSICO.

North, the direction in which the greatest improvements and increases of values have always occurred. Here is a property accessible to New York business men with no crowding or delays, where we are selling lots, plots and acres at astonishingly low prices, for instance:

LOTS AT $25. $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY.
½ ACRES AT $200. $7 DOWN $7 MONTHLY.
ACRES AT $300. $12 DOWN $12 MONTHLY.

A FEW AT HIGHER PRICES.

The property is within eight minutes' walk of the station along Broadway, which is handsomely macadamized. Broadway is the main street to White Plains, on which a trolley is projected.

COMMUTATION 11 CENTS. FREQUENT TRAINS.

We purchased this property at such low figures that we are able to give the public an opportunity to secure acre plots in Westchester County at prices lower than anything of equal value can be purchased anywhere within a radius of several miles.

FREE EXCURSIONS DAILY.

(Except Sunday) at 11:25 and 2:08; any other time by appointment. Free Tickets, Information, etc., at our office, two blocks from the depot.

NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 Fifth Ave., N. E. Corner 42d St., New York City.

Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1½ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

L. H. & J.W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section

A Four Per Cent. Mortgage

Usually represents about one-half the property's value. But we have a fine full-width house in the 60's, near Fifth Avenue, that we can sell for only $25,000 over a mortgage of $100,000 at 4 per cent. Positively cheap.

Of the New Houses On Murray Hill

We feel that one deserves special recommendation. It is full width, extra deep, and conscientiously built. You can buy it for $135,000, and you can't find another as good for the price.

Remodeled American Basement.

In the middle 60's, near Madison Ave. Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect, which owner has authorized us to offer for sale at $85,000.

Extra-wide. In 60's, near Madison.

Remodeled 5-story American basement on full depth lot, in one of best residential streets north of 59th St. Asking $125,000.

Asking $30,000. In the lower 70's.

Near Park Ave., for a 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17 feet wide, with three-story extension. Excellent rear. Our instructions are to submit every reasonable offer.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St.; $20,500; rents, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Worth $20,000, asking $16,000; large private house; 19th St., near 3d. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $23,000; rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement house; 21st St., 2d Av.; full lot; price, $15,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

125th St., Near Amsterdam.	3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
151st St., Near B'way.	5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,368. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER.	7-story elevator apt. house. Mtg. 4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
8TH AV., CORNER below 116th St.	5-story, 3 fam. on floor; store. Price, $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, NR. LENOX.	75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house, up-to-date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Investor.—We have good investment property below 23d St. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Bronx.

Attention.—$6,500 buys 10-room cottage; all modern improvements; 37x137; residential section Fordham. JOHN REISS, 2,518 Webster Av., near Prham Av. Open Sundays.

Great Bargain—Plot, 65x85; worth $12,000; price, $9,500; give buyer 11-room house to put on it. JOHN REISS, 921 Melrose Av.; open Sundays.

$375 Each.—Two lots, near trolley, proposed "L" extension; easy payments. POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Pretty seven-room new house; near "L" station; $3,000; easy payments. POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Point, Kauneonga,
926-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.

High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House.
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Aves.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th st.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.
2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

The El Dorado,
Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.
JOHN V. SIGNELL,
(Owner and Builder, on premises.)

HOTEL HIGHLANDS.
91st St. and Lexington Av.



Family and transient; 100 vestibuled bathrooms; surprisingly attractive terms; new house; transient, $2.50 upward daily; single rooms, breakfast and dinner, $11 weekly; parlor, bedroom, all meals, $17 50 for one; for two, $25; Parlor, bathroom, bedroom, dressing room, or two bedrooms, for two, $15 weekly; for three, $45; single room, hotel service, $4.50-$10 weekly; theatres and shops, 15 minutes; trolleys and elevated.

LENOIRE.
502 & 504 WEST 157ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartments house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large light rooms; artistic decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 115TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

CLEMENT COURT
N. W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises.
Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
136 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST.
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS,
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $35 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

APARTMENTS.
Apartments to rent, with or without restaurant service, furnished or unfurnished.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

THE UNADILLA,
128 West 11th Street. Six rooms and bath; all improvements. Rents, $60.00 and $65.00. Janitor on premises.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $36 up.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor, or Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—1,257 3d Av., near 72d St.; first flat; 25-foot single house; 6 rooms; rent, $26. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Apartment unfurnished; modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 W. 18th Street.

252 5th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

12 WEST 18TH ST.
Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

Must sublet large 8-room apartment, West 83d St., $75 month. K., Box 144 Times.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; gas; $10. 560 West 53d St.

125th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; south alley; elevator.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

61-69 EAST 86th.
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.
1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

5th Av., 2,169.—Top flat; $16.00; 5 fine, large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated.

Referees' Notices.

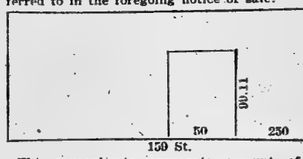
150TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,192.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $238.72.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney. n3-2awSwM&Th&n24

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—RICHARD D. ALLIGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard D. Alliger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 5th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN I. JONES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John I. Jones, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 5th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX MARX, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Thursday, November 6th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,411 Avenue A, and then after at 1,487 Avenue A, Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large paper stock and everything appertaining to a first-class paper house, horse, wagon, &c., to be sold in one or more lots. Order of Samuel Strasbourger, receiver. Edwin Louis Garvin, attorney for receiver, 220 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. MOORE and JOSEPH SANSOME, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of George S. Moore & Co., bankrupts.—No. 5,117.

Notice is hereby given that George S. Moore and Joseph Sansome, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of George S. Moore & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 24th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 4th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID STREICHER, bankrupt.—No. 5,228.

Notice is hereby given that David Streicher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 4th, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.
MARIA H. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, attorney, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902. ANN WILEY, MARY WILEY, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, CHARLES ROHE, Executors. ROBERT E. DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. Borough of Manhattan.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. COALE, individually and as executor, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

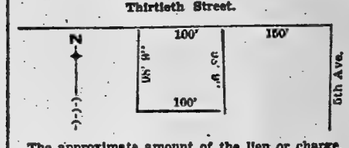
All those four certain pieces or parcels of land, together with all and singular the edifices and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and known and distinguished on a map entitled map showing a partition into two equal shares of the estate of the late Caspar Samler, situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, devised by him to the children of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson which said map is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map Number 132, in Tin Box, by the numbers forty-eight, (48,) forty-nine, (49,) fifty, (50,) and fifty-one, (51,) on said map and colored green, which said lots taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirtieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, aforesaid; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Thirtieth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue aforesaid, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly line of Thirtieth Street, the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Emilie L. Simmins and said Jane A. Tamajo by William R. Martin and wife, by deed bearing date the first day of August, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1823 of Conveyances, Page 291, all the right, title, and interest of said Emilie L. Simmins in and to said premises having been conveyed to said Jane A. Tamajo by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, 1885, and recorded in said Register's Office on the sixth day of August, 1885, in Liber 1881 of Conveyances, Page 397.

Subject to the covenants and restrictions contained and expressed in a certain agreement, bearing date the first day of May, 1868, made by and between George Greer and Ann Greer and James W. Anderson, and recorded in the office of said Register on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1868, in Liber 1,050 of Conveyances, Page 556; and also to a party wall agreement recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 1,074 of Conveyances, Page 196.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 10 West 20th Street.

Thirtieth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $339,556.65, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $328.90, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,624.70 and interest.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

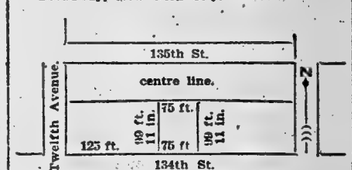
The above sale is hereby adjourned to November 6th, 1902, at the same place and hour.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
ROGER A. PRYOR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN L. LAWRENCE, sole acting executor, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and along said centre line seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to said street in front of the above-described premises.

Dated New York, Oct. 20th, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.
J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,314.17, with interest thereon from the 11th day of September, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.27, with interest from September 11, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,900 and interest.

Dated New York, October 20, 1902.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

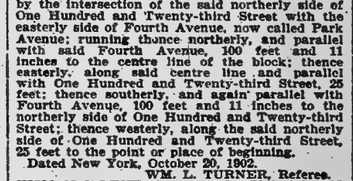
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MORRIS WEINSTEIN and HUGO E. DISTELHURST, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR CLARKE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant 190 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, now called Park Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with said Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly, along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Fourth Avenue, 100 feet and 11 inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence westerly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 20, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand one hundred and thirteen 67-100 ($2,113.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 14th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to four hundred and seven 73-100 ($407.73) dollars, with interest from October 18th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and seventy-five dollars and interest.

The above-described property will be sold subject (1) to a mortgage of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from December 1st, 1901; (2) to a mortgage of twelve thousand five hundred ($12,500) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from June 19th, 1901, and (3) a notice of pendency of the action of Jacobs vs. Clarke, brought to foreclose said last mentioned mortgage, and to the accrued costs in said action.

Dated N. Y., October 20th, 1902.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
o23-2aw3wTh&M&n17

The New York Times gives the best service for the least money, for in circulation it has the greatest quantity of quality.

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.
$1 Per Week.
Manhattan Clothing Co.
NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 2274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.
BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $2.50 up. Sold $15.00 up.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 Broadway, cor. Park Place.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
12 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

LOANS.
Small loans procured privately for reliable parties; strictest confidence maintained; satisfactory terms. Box O 184 Times.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOHN J. HALSTEAD, Pearson Halstead, and James W. Halstead, as trustees under the last will and testament of Pearson S. Halstead, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS FELDMAN, Samuel Sherofsky, Nathan Stimmel, and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant, and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane") Marcus Nathan, August Hausmann and Maria Hausmann, his wife; Paul Janowsky and Lote Janowsky, his wife; Simon Haves and Annie Haves, his wife; Harris Cohen and Fannie Cohen, his wife; Harris Fernberg and Rosa Fernberg, his wife; Joseph Glaser and Clara Glaser, his wife, and Michael Walther, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6, 1902.
BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants: Nathan Stimmel and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane").

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Dated October 15, 1902.
o16-1aw6wTh

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.

Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID S. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased; and that, for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said undersigned, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.
CHARLES M. McGARVEY, Petitioner.
EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
o14-2aw4w

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TAKE NOTICE.

That the undersigned is the owner of Extension Certificate No. 161 of the Omaha and Sioux City Extension Syndicate Company for $10,000, issued to the Central Investment Company, by it assigned to M. M. Robinson, and by said M. M. Robinson held in trust for the undersigned.

That on July 25th, 1902, said certificate was destroyed by fire; that affidavit of said loss has been filed, and application made to the Central Trust Company of New York, that a certificate be issued in lieu of said destroyed certificate.

All concerned are hereby notified to show cause, if any, why a new certificate should not issue.
EDWARD F. SWIFT.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM of I. LEFKOWITZ & COMPANY, composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, ISAAC LEFKOWITZ retiring as a partner and EDWARD DENBOSKY and DAVID DENBOSKY succeeding to the business of said firm. EDWARD DENBOSKY and DAVID DENBOSKY, the surviving copartners are authorized to receive the outstanding accounts and indebtedness of said firm and to sign in liquidation.

Dated New York, November 5, 1902.
ISAAC LEFKOWITZ.
EDWARD DENBOSKY.
DAVID DENBOSKY.

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 160 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales
ALWAYS TRANSFER TO
3d Ave. & 59th St.
Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.
They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!
Wilson - - $155
Harmony - $175
Richardson $195
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
138 Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS
Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**
Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,
$225
Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.
STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,
$170
Cash, or $190 on installments.
ONLY $5 MONTHLY.
No extra charge for interest.
SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings,)
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
when you can buy
slightly used uprights
FROM $75 AND UPWARD
made by the following high-grade makers:
Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the
WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av.
Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$800 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 beautiful upright; elegant Colonial upright, latest improvements, $95; Steinway, great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS. 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
READY THIS WEEK.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.

Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM,
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory,

WOMAN WITNESS FOR MOLINEUX NOT CALLED

Policeman's Wife in Court to Tell of Mailer of the Poison.

Experts Clear Benches with Wearying Testimony—Cornish Absent from the Trial for the First Time.

For nearly six hours yesterday the jury in the trial of Roland B. Molineux listened to the evidence of handwriting experts for the defense. Three were on the stand, and their testimony was consistent in the essential particular that they did not believe the defendant wrote the disputed writings in this case.

The testimony was so uninteresting that even the crowd which had fought to gain admittance to the courtroom gradually dwindled away, until, toward the close of the day, most of the seats were empty. The principal interest of the day centred in the presence in court of a new witness in the case and in speculation as to the likelihood of that witness taking the stand.

Mrs. Hannah Stephenson, wife of John Stephenson, a Brooklyn policeman, is this new figure in the case. She lives at 534 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and she is sixty years old. Her story is that on Dec. 23, 1898, she was standing in line at the general Post Office waiting for an opportunity to purchase stamps. Immediately in front of her was a man holding what she declares is the famous poison package. She says that this man was not Molineux. She declares that he is one of the important witnesses for the prosecution.

This woman was asked yesterday why she had waited so long to bring her story to public notice. She replied:

"I was sick early in the year 1899. I told my family about this incident, but they advised me to keep out of the case. It worried me, however, and I finally induced them to allow me to go to the courtroom at the previous trial and see the defendant. I saw at once that Molineux was not the man that had mailed that package, but I got there only in time to hear Mr. Weeks announce that the defense would call no witnesses.

"I then told my experience to Gen. Molineux, and it was referred to the lawyers. They have subpoenaed me to come to court, and I am ready to go upon the stand whenever it shall be so desired."

The lawyers for the defense, however, are reluctant to admit that they will call this witness. Ex-Gov. Black, senior counsel for the defense, was asked about the woman's testimony yesterday, and he said:

"Oh, she is some newspaper creation, isn't she?"

That was all he would say. The other counsel for the defense were equally noncommittal. One man who has been close in the councils of the defense from the beginning of this case said that he thought it would be dangerous to place Mrs. Stephenson on the stand. The slightest discrepancy in her testimony would prove a boomerang, he declared.

Dr. Marshall David Ewell of Chicago was the first witness yesterday. He continued the testimony he was interrupted in giving when court adjourned on Saturday. He pointed out many discrepancies between the disputed writings and those of the defendant. Then Mr. Osborne took him in hand for cross-examination.

Dr. Ewell did not flourish under the prosecutor's questioning. Mr. Osborne sought by a series of adroit questions to make the witness acknowledge that there really were certain similar characteristics of habit in the conceded writings and the disputed exhibits. Dr. Ewell answered everything just as Mr. Osborne wanted him to, and then the prosecutor said he was through. Mr. Black got the witness to state, however, that there were these same characteristics in the writings of 70 per cent. of those who write at all. There was some considerable handclapping at that, which the court officers sternly rebuked. Those who have attended this trial are palpably favorable to the defendant.

Warren A. Drake of Chicago, another expert, occupied most of the afternoon. He did not consider the poison address to be a disguised writing, nor was he prepared to express an opinion as to whether the Cornish and Barnet letters were written by the same hand. Under cross-examination Mr. Drake made a better witness than any of the other experts for the defense. He was more careful in answering Mr. Osborne's questions, but the prosecutor did induce the witness to acknowledge the correctness of many of the assumptions of the people in the case. Among other things Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that Mr. Drake had given an opinion in Chicago with reference to an important disputed writing, after fifteen minutes' examination, and that he afterward changed this opinion and approached the attorneys for the other side with his altered conclusion.

David N. Carvalho of this city was the last expert of the day. He had barely begun his testimony when court adjourned until this morning.

It is likely that the case of the defense will all be in by to-night. That would give to-morrow for the prosecution's evidence in rebuttal and give the case to the jury perhaps by Saturday night. There was considerable remark yesterday upon the fact that Harry S. Cornish, for the first day since the trial began, was not in court.

CHRISTMAS SILVER SCARCITY.

Prospect of That Condition If the Smiths' Strike Is Not Settled Soon.

The strike of the silversmiths, it was learned yesterday, is likely to affect seriously the holiday trade, and if the strike is not over in a fortnight, the manufacturing jewelry and silverware concerns may close down altogether until February. The men who are now on strike include the mounters, chasers, and hollowmen, who make the silver articles which have grown so popular for Christmas presents.

A representative of the firm of Thomas G. Brown & Sons, 33 Bethune Street, whose silversmiths are on strike, said yesterday:

"It looks bad for the holiday trade if the strike is not ended soon. It is nonsense to say that the men were earning from $12 to $14 a week, in our factory they earned from $14 to $15 a week up, and $16 a week or a little over is the average with us. Orders must be finished by Dec. 1 as a rule, and if the strikers do not return to work in a fortnight the factories might then as well shut down to February."

A private meeting of the employing silversmiths was held late yesterday afternoon at the Everett House, in East Seventeenth Street, to consider the situation. The meeting was largely attended.

The strikers met at Teutonia Hall yesterday forenoon and afternoon. The women who are on strike were present at both meetings. The strikers said that a statement would be given out to-day giving their reasons for striking.

COURT CLERKS ARE CHOSEN.

Gen. O'Beirne Appointed to Vacancy Caused by Mr. Boese's Promotion.

Clifford Boese, who for many years has been Clerk in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court, was appointed yesterday by the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be Clerk to Special Term, Part I., of the court, at the salary of $3,000, succeeding the late Ambrose C. McCall.

Gen. James O'Beirne, who was Commissioner of Charities during Mayor Strong's administration, was appointed to fill the vacancy in Special Term, Part V., created by the promotion of Mr. Boese. His salary will be $2,000 a year. Mr. Boese is a Tammany man and Gen. O'Beirne an organization Republican.

Mexico City's Mayor Sails.

Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Oceanic, sailing from Liverpool yesterday, is Guillermo de Landa y Escandon, the Mayor of the City of Mexico. Mr. de Landa, who is a personal friend of President Diaz, has been the special envoy and representative of the latter to the coronation of King Edward.

Eastern Refiners Make Cut in Sugar.

The announcement was made by all Eastern refiners yesterday that they would reduce the price of refined sugars 10 points, bringing the price down to $4.55 for fine granulated. Wall Street considered this announcement as the first step of the cane sugar refiners in this section in the fight with the beet sugar men, which was recently started by the invasion of Eastern territory with beet sugar from California.

SUPT. McCULLAGH REBUKED.

Magistrate Pool Said That State Deputies Had No Evidence Against Prisoners—Eight Discharged.

Nine cases of alleged violations of Election laws were before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Court yesterday, and eight men were discharged for lack of evidence. The men were arrested on Election Day by State Superintendent McCullagh's men, and locked up over night.

Mr. McCullagh entered the courtroom late in the afternoon and sat beside Magistrate Pool. In the course of the examination the Superintendent asked permission of the Magistrate to ask one of his deputies a question. The questioning and cross-questioning excited the Magistrate. Turning to Superintendent McCullagh, he said:

"Mr. McCullagh, these cases have given me a great deal of trouble. These men have been brought here and have been held as prisoners, and when they are brought up for examination your men have no evidence whatever to give by which these men can be held. You have made no preparations with regard to these cases, as required by the laws of your department. If these men have violated the election laws you should have taken more pains to obtain the proper evidence sufficient to warrant the holding of these men. They have indeed given me a lot of trouble."

Mr. McCullagh, in reply, said:

"Your Honor, I hope you do not wish to cast any reflections on my men. They have done their duty to the best of their ability. I do not wish that these men be punished if it is proved that they are innocent."

Patrick Quinlan, 285 Bowery; William Schaeffer, 158 East Fifteenth Street; Frank Sheppard, 150 Pearl Street; Frank Wisnowsky, 188 Third Street; Joseph J. Gillen, 137 Bowery; William Tully, 317 Bowery; Thomas Harley, 317 Bowery, and James Martin, 396 Third Avenue, were discharged.

Frank Smith of 322 East Twenty-third Street, was held for trial and released subsequently under bail. Witnesses testified that he did not live in the lodging house at 322 East Twenty-third Street.

PLASTERERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Committees of Employers and Employes Agree to Submit Differences to Arbitration.

The general strike of the plasterers, which has tied up work for nearly every large building in the city since Oct. 21, will end to-day, when 1,500 plasterers and helpers will return to work pending a settlement of the points in dispute by arbitration.

That decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of committees of the Employing Plasterers' Association and the Operative Plasterers' Society, at the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway. Both committees were given power to effect a settlement and reached the agreement to arbitrate. The two committees will act as an arbitration board, whose decision will be accepted on both sides as final.

The ending of the strike averts a general sympathetic strike of the other trades, involving 75,000 mechanics, in support of the plasterers. The plasterers are affiliated with the Board of Building Trades, which stood ready to order the sympathetic strikes as soon as non-union men were put to work in place of the strikers.

The strike of the plasterers was against an ultimatum of the employers issued on Oct. 21 by which the wages were reduced from $5 to $4.50 a day. The plasterers return to work to-day at their regular wages of $5 a day.

UNDERHILL CASE GOES OVER.

Limited Divorce Action Delayed to Allow Time for a Settlement.

It was admitted yesterday that the reason Mrs. Grace K. Underhill asked for an adjournment of her limited divorce proceeding against John G. Underhill was that some sort of settlement had been arranged between them. The lawyers in the case would not tell what were the terms of the arrangement.

Mr. Underhill, who is a well-known real estate man and lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, was to appear as defendant before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, his wife having made application for $300 a month alimony and $1,000 counsel fees. The case was called in the morning, but the lawyers for the plaintiff asked that it be placed at the end of the calendar, in order to allow time for negotiations between the husband and wife.

The Supreme Court hearing was not the only legal proceeding scheduled between Mr. and Mrs. Underhill yesterday. The husband had gotten a summons for her to appear before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court, charging that she went to his room in a hotel and made way with some papers he had left in his desk. When the matter was due for discussion, a messenger handed to the Magistrate a note that read as follows:

I had the personal assurance of my husband and his counsel last night that it would not be necessary for me to appear before you this morning and that the charge against me would not be pressed. I hope that you will not take my non-appearance as a contempt of your Honor's order.
Respectfully, GRACE K. UNDERHILL.

No action on the case was taken by the Magistrate.

LEGAL NOTES.

MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS CANNOT BE ATTACKED COLLATERALLY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court yesterday denied a motion made in a taxpayer's action to restrain the alleged illegal use of public funds in the payment of the salaries of Police Sergeants Conklin and Mangin, on the ground that their appointments were contrary to law. He decides that as former Police Commissioner Murphy was compelled by a mandamus proceeding to appoint the relators, such proceeding was an adjudication as to the regularity and legality of their appointments. Justice Bischoff places his decision on the case of Ashton vs. City of Rochester, (133 N. Y. 205,) where it was held that when a writ of mandamus is awarded by a competent court against a board of officers of a municipality commanding them to perform an act within their power as such officers, the result may not be questioned subsequently by taxpayers in a collateral proceeding. The following is quoted from the opinion: "The judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction will sometimes operate as an estoppel and a former adjudication against persons who were not named in the proceedings and who were not parties to the record by name. It is enough if they were represented in the action of proceeding which resulted in the judgment, or were entitled to be heard. When a judgment is rendered against a county, town, or city in its corporate name, or against a board or officer who represents the municipality, in the absence of fraud or collusion, it will bind the citizens and taxpayers. This is upon the principle that they are represented in the litigation by officers authorized to speak for them and to protect their interests."

***

EVIDENCE OF INDEPENDENT THEFT.—In the case of State vs. Wackernagel in the Supreme Court of Iowa, it appeared that five hogs were stolen from certain stock yards and taken to another town by a team belonging to the father of defendant, and he and his brother were arrested for the theft. The only evidence connecting the defendant with the larceny was testimony that two men were seen in the wagon, and one witness testified that one of them looked like the accused. The one who drove the wagon the same evening stole some harness, which was found in the barn of the defendant's father, to which defendant, his brother and father had access, but there was no evidence tending to connect defendant with such theft. The court held that the admission of evidence of the stealing of the harness was an error. The court said: "Because the stolen harness was found in a barn owned and controlled by the father of the defendant, there being no evidence that defendant himself was ever in the possession thereof, testimony as to the stealing of the harness should not have been admitted against the defendant, or, if admitted, should not be considered in determining his guilt or innocence. Had there been any connection between the two offenses, and evidence to show that defendant stole the harness, doubtless such evidence would not only be competent, but controlling. But, in the absence of a showing that defendant was guilty of stealing the harness, the evidence should not have been received, nor should it be considered against him."

Closing of the Flower Show.

The exhibition of flowers and sculpture in Madison Square Garden is to be closed to-night. Changes are to be made to-day in the appearance of the floral exhibits. New flowers are to be added, with bridal bouquets and decorations.

STEINWAY PIANOS
STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.
The Steinway Metal
The Steinway Wood
The Steinway Workmen
are the finest in the world.
But when all is said these superb materials and means of production bear no more relation to the artistic qualities of the Steinway Piano than the paint and palette of Turner bore to his paintings or the lawyer's brief to the eloquence of Webster.
It is the brain, the training and the experience that endow crude materials with their highest values.
On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,
WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. and 46th St.

CUBAN CHILDREN'S CASE

Inquiry Concerning the Affairs of the Universal Brotherhood.

Commodore Gerry Questions A. G. Spalding About Mrs. Van Tingley, the Head of the Point Lorna Institution.

The subject of the admittance of the eleven Cuban children, whom the Universal Brotherhood would educate and incidentally a "demand" that was sent from Santiago were before the Court of Inquiry on Ellis Island yesterday. Commissioner Williams presiding. Excitement was created soon after the 8 o'clock boat had cast off at the Battery. Commodore Gerry and the attorneys for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were aboard, and when the boat turned her nose away from the pier several interested persons protested, being under the impression that they were to be excluded from the hearing.

A. G. Spalding at the hearing spoke against the detention of the children, saying that the Universal Brotherhood was capable of caring for them. When he referred to the Children's Society Commodore Gerry protested and said that Mr. Spalding had not been called upon to make a speech.

Mr. Spalding submitted a cablegram from Santiago that was signed by Francisco Sanchez, Senador and Francisco Ortez, Acting Mayor of Santiago de Cuba. With few preliminaries this cablegram began with a demand upon the United States that the Cuban children be discharged and given into the custody of Dr. Gertrude Van Pelt to be sent at once to California, there to be under the charge of Katharine A. Van Tingley, the High Priestess of the Universal Brotherhood, or that they may be returned immediately to their parents in Cuba, who protested against the indignity to which they alleged their children had been subjected.

Commodore Gerry asked Mr. Spalding about the Point Loma Institution, and what right he had to infer that the Cuban children would be cared for properly and might not become public charges. Mr. Spalding acknowledged that he was not connected with the institution as an officer, and he was not sure that the institution had been incorporated other than that its treasurer, Mr. Pierce had told him that it had been.

Mr. Spalding was asked about the workings and private affairs of the Raja Yoga School, and he declined to answer.

Mr. Gerry asked: "Do you decline to answer these questions on the ground that your answers would tend to reflect to the discredit of the establishment?"

"By no means," Mr. Spalding said.

"Wasn't Katharine Van Tingley born in Newburyport, Mass., and wasn't her maiden name Kate Westcott; and didn't her father keep a second-class hotel and liquor store there?" Mr. Gerry asked.

"I do not know," Mr. Spalding replied.

Several questions about Katharine Van Tingley's early history, family connections, and her married life followed to which Mr. Spalding replied that he did not know. He was asked about a spaniel dog, known as "The Purple Inspiration," and of uncanny pictures on the walls of the school, and if he knew that the children were taught that the spaniel had a human soul. He answered "no" to each question. Mrs. Spalding remarked that the questions were outrageous. She and Dr. Van Pelt left the room.

Mr. Spalding made a move as if to strike Commodore Gerry, and then, pounding the desk shouted "No! No!" Mr. Spalding demanded the right to cross-examine Mr. Gerry, who replied that he could not.

"Do you not know, Mr. Spalding, that the children are taught that plants marry and have offspring?" Mr. Gerry asked.

"No," was the reply.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Spalding gave out a statement in which he said that it was a pity that a woman 7,000 miles away had been attacked by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

RIVALRY FOR FERRY SLIPS.

Hoboken Company and D., L. and W. Company Compromise with Sinking Fund Commission.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had a lively meeting yesterday, the excitement being caused by a spirited fight between the Hoboken Ferry Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to secure slips at West Twenty-second and West Twenty-third Streets. The result was somewhat in the nature of a compromise, which was a shade in favor of the ferry company.

The ferry company had a slip at West Fourteenth Street, but when the Chelsea improvement was ordered, surrendered it with the understanding that the city should furnish it with another. Because of that action the Sinking Fund Commission was inclined to give the ferry company some concessions. The railroad representatives declared it was their intention to run a passenger ferry, with new boats, that would carry no freight. A. E. Boardman for the ferry company questioned the sincerity of the railroad company's promises, and said that the corporation could not put its boats in commission within eighteen months. Finally it was agreed to lease the slips at an aggregate price of $40,000, the rentals to be divided pro rata according to their use.

The commission laid over until next Wednesday the question of temporary quarters for the Hall of Records.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE APPEAL.

The Merchants' Association of New York has sent out to 12,000 merchants and manufacturers of the city a circular letter urging them to unite in petitioning the Board of Aldermen to grant the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. The circular urges that the efforts of the Central Federated Union to limit the working hours of men engaged in the construction of the tunnel are inimicable not only to the general public, but to the laborers themselves, whom, presumably, the action of the union was calculated to assist.

It notes that at least 2,500,000 working people will be directly benefited by the undertaking, while the demand of the union, if granted, will benefit less than 5,000 workmen. The circular is subscribed to by the officers and Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association.

Pennsylvania Road Approves Franchise.

The Rapid Transit Commission received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday its acceptance of the tunnel franchise proposition. Secretary Bion L. Burrows will at once transmit it to the Board of Aldermen, so that action may be taken next Tuesday. The Commission will not meet to-day.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.



Most men have sense enough to always go in when it rains.
Few men have cents enough to always stay in when it rains.
For Seekers after Shekels in the rain, stout umbrellas from 85 cents to the Tip-Top, $5.
Cravenettes—rain-proof coats with no scent of rubber; the cloth's as soft and flexible as before cravenetting, $18 to $35.
Waterproof Shoes, $5.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Suits.
3d floor.
Blue or black broadcloth suits,—blouse model coat,—pleated skirt.
Lined with silk.
45.00.
Black Zibeline Suits. Blouse model.
Unlined, pleated skirt, trimmed with satin.
32.50.
Blue or black cheviot suits,—new, close fitting model,—unlined pleated skirt.
28.50.
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Silk Hosiery.
The general stock includes plain, embroidered or openwork hosiery,—of French or English Manufacture.
On Thursday, November 6th,
Ladies' pure bright silk, black stockings.
1.50 per pair.
Value 2.25.
Ladies' and children's leggins,—hand knitted, Jersey velvet or corduroy.
Twenty-third Street.

STYLISH
FURNITURE
Our assortment embraces a most complete line of Artistic Furniture, in all the popular woods and finishes.
MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS AND PIECES
(Our Own Upholstering.)
Also Serviceable Sets and Pieces for the Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room and Bedroom, in new and exclusive designs.
Our Prices Are Far Below Elsewhere
FOR HIGH-CLASS GOODS
We offer this week a magnificent line of
Morris Chairs,
Ranging from $5.50 to $27.50.
SPECIAL.—A heavy Clawfoot Quartered Oak or Mahogany Finish MORRIS CHAIR, with Velour Cushions, complete, at $7.50; worth $12.50.
LACE CURTAINS in all the leading makes.
IRISH POINTS from $3.00 per Pair.
ARABIANETTES from $4.00 to $15 pair.
Equal in style and effect to genuine Points d'Arabe, sellers from $20 to $100 the pair.
WINDOW SHADES (a Specialty).
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT SPECIAL SALE of Royal Wilton Carpets, Also Oriental and Domestic Rugs in Carpet Sizes.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
STORES EVERYWHERE. 107 RETAIL BRANCHES
JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
POTATOES.
For our Thursday, Friday and Saturday sale we make this special offering. In preparation for this sale we have secured several thousand barrels of the finest Potatoes grown in this country. The price, quality considered, cannot possibly be matched anywhere throughout Greater New York.
A Large Basket, 9c.
7 Pounds Pride of St. Louis Flour
¼-Pound Box Blue Ribbon Baking Powder
Both, 23c
3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar
1 Pound Fancy Golden Santos Coffee
Both, 29c
3½ Pounds Standard Granulated Sugar
1 Pound Best Mocha and Java Coffee
Both, 39c
PEACHES—PEARS—PLUMS.
A Can Essie Peaches, value 21c.,
A Can Essie Pears, value 21c.,
A Can Essie Plums, value 18c.,
ALL THREE FOR 49c.
Essie Tomatoes, finest Jerseys, extra large can, a can 15c
Essie Brand Corn, finest fancy Maine, a can 11c
Essie Peas, finest extra sifted, a can 15c
Refugee String Beans, choice, a can 11c
Columbia River Salmon, pound, tall can 17c
Hatchery Brand Salmon, fancy Red Alaska, a can 13c
Liberty Jam, all finest flavors, a jar 9c
Carolina Rice, very best, 3½ pounds 25c
BUCKWHEAT—SYRUP.
A Package Peerless Buckwheat,
A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup,
BOTH, 19c.
CRACKERS.
Ginger Snaps, Lemon Crackers, Nic-Nacs, A POUND, 3½c.
APPLES.
Choice Greening or Baldwin,
A BASKET, 15c.
PEAS TOMATOES—CORN.
A Can Early June Peas, value 10c.,
A Can Fancy Packed Corn, value 10c.,
A Can Standard Tomatoes, value 10c.,
ALL THREE FOR 25c.
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle 15c
White Pepper, one-quarter pound box 10c
English Mustard, one-quarter pound box 10c
French Mustard, Butler's Best, extra large bottle 8c
Cocoanut, per package 5c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle 7c
Honey, one-pound bottle 15c
Cocoa, Triumph Brand, absolutely pure, a can 21c
CRANBERRIES
CHOICE CAPE COD, A QUART, 8c.
JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES
ORANGES
CHOICE JAMAICA, A DOZEN, 23c.
Extra Large, a Dozen, 29c.



Message?
Yes! More about good Overcoats. Adding much to our big Overcoat reputation. For neat, dressy effects, for perfect fit and hang, for art-tailoring none like them. Short, medium and long, $12 to $40.
Can't exactly judge character by clothes. But our Suits have lots of character, $12.00 to $28.00.
All the style and wear you want in a hat for $2.00 and $3.00.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

WARNING.
"Bass" on Draught
A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on the 28th day of June, 1902, on the application of Bass & Co., Ltd., Brewers, Burton-on-Trent, as complainant, restraining the defendant, a restaurateur of New York City, from selling as "Draught Bass" ale not brewed by Bass & Co., Ltd., and the defendant was further compelled to pay to the complainant substantial costs and damages in this action.

MOVING.
Every housekeeper who knows the horror of it will be interested in a great moving day described in
THE SUNDAY TIMES.
Novel Plan to Support Harvard Hospital from a New York Man.
Trans-Caucasus Travels of Two American Women.
Growth of the Beet Sugar Industry in Kansas.
BE SURE TO Tell Your Dealer in Advance.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt, (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.
$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.
Fast Color Eyelets used.
1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
NEW YORK STORES: 249 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt Street, 488 Broadway, 768-766 Broadway, 1849 Broadway, 2202 Third Ave., 201 West 125th Street, 974 Third Ave., 845 Eighth Avenue, 95 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue, JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue, NEWARK 785 Broad Street.

"When you de drink, drink Trimble."



"Virtue: It maketh men on earth famous, in their graves illustrious, and in the Heavens Immortal."
Trimble. 16 Green Label Whiskey
We guarantee that it is pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 [illegible]
AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS
WHITE, [illegible] & CO., Sole Proprietors.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; wind northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,486. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MASCAGNI AND HIS MANAGERS SEPARATE

Their Final Break the Outcome of the Boston Venture.

Each Side Complains of Financial Wrongs—Dates Canceled—Maurice Grau May Take Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Mascagni's American tour, so far as the management of Mittenthal Brothers is concerned, is at an abrupt end, and Mascagni is now considering an offer of a new tour from Maurice Grau, who has telegraphed to him from Montreal. A disagreement about the payment of salaries among the management, Mascagni, and the musicians, brought about the disruption. Mascagni asserts that the managers owe him $12,000 and $22,000 more to the musicians.

The Mittenthals hold "Ratcliffe" up as one of their grievances, asserting that Mascagni agreed to produce it in New York, but put off playing it there, as well as several other cities. They say they could not endure his eccentricities. Stair & Wilbur ordered the company out of their theatre when they found the orchestra had struck for its money.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Chicagoans will not have an opportunity of hearing Pietro Mascagni's Italian opera company after all. Milward Adams of the Auditorium, where Mascagni was to have presented several of his operas next week, received a telegram early this morning saying all the composer's Western engagements were canceled.

Mascagni was to have produced "Iris" at the Auditorium next Thursday evening. That was to have been followed by a double bill on Friday night, consisting of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Zanetto," and on Saturday "Ratcliffe" was to have been sung. A special sacred concert was to have been given on Sunday.

Messrs. Mittenthal, at their offices in this city, yesterday expressed relief at the severance of relations with Mascagni, notwithstanding their loss of nearly $100,000. While they hold great admiration for the musical ability of the composer, they have many tales to illustrate why he should not be taken on a tour. For instance, they say that he grew careless and didn't care whether a performance was given or not, and would often stay at his hotel chatting with friends over his dinner while the audience was wondering if the opera would be given that night or not.

To illustrate one of his peculiarities, Aubrey Mittenthal says that while hurrying to Montreal to keep an engagement Mascagni thought the speed too great and pulled the bell cord, stopping the train. They say that his regard for money grew so excessive that when paid $14,000 by them he kissed each bill as it was counted to him.

Regarding the abandonment of the tour, the firm make the following statement:

"We were forced to give up the enterprise because Signor Mascagni and his orchestra refused to live up to their agreements with us. Mascagni himself refused to come to the Music Hall in Boston Wednesday night, where an audience was assembled to hear the first American performance of his opera 'Ratcliff.' He did not even send us word he would not appear. He had objected to producing 'Ratcliff' then, declaring the singers were not up in their parts. The singers themselves declared they were ready, and as the public had been disappointed so many times, we told the composer 'Ratcliff' must be the bill.

"The trouble with the orchestra was because we refused their inordinate demands for advance salary. We sent each of them ten days' pay in Italy before they came over, expecting them to play for the length of time on arrival for nothing. Instead of doing this, they insisted upon ten days' more pay before they would appear at the Metropolitan Opera House. Rather than have trouble, we acceded to the importunities. In Boston they insisted upon having ten additional days in advance, or twenty in all. We refused to this imposition we positively refused.

"We paid Mascagni $14,000 before he set foot in America. He now has $8,000 of our money which he has not yet earned. All the singers were paid in advance. One of them, Maria Farnetti, a protégé of Mascagni, was given two week's salary before leaving Europe. This was at the solicitation of Mascagni. So all the singers are a week ahead of us. Altogether the company owes us over $21,000.

"Mascagni himself fixed the salaries of the singers, and he placed them at such figures we could not make expenses. Further than that, several of the singers were his pupils, and he favored them to such an extent that the best interests of the tour were not preserved. He insisted on an arrangement by which, if a singer was ill his or her salary went on, but if the same singer appeared at extra performances, we had to give extra pay."

EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Nov. 6.—A severe earthquake shock has been felt at Guarda, Province of Beira, and at other places.

There has been serious loss of life and many houses have been destroyed.

A GIRL'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Held Severed Artery in Father's Wrist Until Physician Arrived.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—The presence of mind of a girl in an emergency saved the life of her father to-day by stopping the flow of blood from an artery in his wrist until the arrival of a physician.

Enoch Knowles, with his daughter, Miss May Knowles, were driving yesterday afternoon, when their horses became frightened and ran away. The wagon was overturned, and in falling out Mr. Knowles had an artery in his wrist severed. The girl was not hurt, although a little shaken up. She took hold of her father's wrist above the artery and held it tightly until the arrival of a physician, who had been summoned by a farmer who happened to be passing in his wagon.

Miss Knowles is a trained nurse, and is a graduate of Mercer Hospital.

MISSION FOR NAVAJOS.

Miss Kate Drexel to Establish a School for Indian Tribe.

Special to The New York Times.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 6.—Miss Kate Drexel of Philadelphia, who has established and maintained many of the Indian mission schools of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, is making a trip through the Southwest, inspecting mission schools and studying the needs of the Indians of this region.

Miss Drexel's latest project is to build a mission school for the Navajo Indians in Arizona. She will expend $50,000 on the main building of the mission, the brick for which will be hauled across the barren plains between Kansas and the Navajo country.

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LITTLE BOBBY WAS LOST.

Sergt. Walsh Listened to Grief-stricken Woman, and Finally Promised to Give the Dog Catchers a Job.

A well-dressed woman, extremely agitated, ran into the East Twenty-second Street Station house last evening. She took some time to calm herself on reaching the Sergeant's desk. Sergt. Walsh talking quietly to her and asking what had happened.

"Bobby's been kidnapped," she said at last.

"When? Where? How?" asked the Sergeant. "Who are you, Madam?"

The woman explained that she was Mrs. Mary Samuelson of 213 West Eightieth Street. She tried to tell what had happened but began to cry bitterly. The Sergeant soother her.

"How old is he?" he asked.

"Three years. Oh, he was the dearest I ever knew."

Walsh went behind the desk and began to write and ask questions. The woman answered.

"No, he's not tall. The usual height for three. Black eyes and fine hair. Oh, what shall I do! You must find him for me, Sir. I shall go crazy if he is lost."

"What did he have on, Madam?" asked Walsh, soothingly.

"Nothing. Oh, he was such a dear! Can't you do something for me?"

The astonished Sergeant stopped writing and said:

"Madam, do you mean to say he had nothing on?"

"No, nothing. He was running down the street and turned the corner and was lost."

"Well," said the Sergeant, "a boy with nothing on ought to be easily found. I'll tell Police Headquarters and send out a general alarm, and—"

"Sir!" cried the woman, "I don't want any boy. I want my Bobby, the sweetest terrier I ever saw. Took prizes at the Dog Show, and—"

"Madam, is Bobby a dog?"

"Of course he's a dog. What did you think I was talking about, a boy?"

Sergt. Walsh could not speak for a minute, but then said he would tell the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. Samuelson appeared astonished at the sudden coolness of the officer, but gave a minute description of Bobby, and went away weeping.

ARRESTED IN HIS SLEEP.

Somnambulist, Too Lightly Clad, Gave Policeman a Long Chase.

Paul Nuy, thirty-four years old, a somnambulist living at 208 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, was arrested early yesterday morning by Policeman Hallet while running about the streets attired only in underclothing.

Hallet at first believed that he had a crazy man to deal with, and started in pursuit. After a chase of several blocks Nuy was overtaken and awoke while being taken to the police station.

He then told the policeman who he was and where he lived. Hallet took the man to his home, where he dressed himself, and then to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

When the prisoner was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, he told Magistrate O'Reilly that he was in a somnambulistic state when he left his home. The Magistrate discharged him.

LONG JOURNEY TO MOTHER.

Small Boy Finds His Parent in Brooklyn After Tramping 300 Miles.

After tramping 300 miles from Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y., to the metropolis, in search of his mother, thirteen-year-old Charles Gray's quest has had a successful ending in Brooklyn. The plucky boy found his mother living at 51 Concord Street, and is now with her. Charles lived with his father at Vernon. His mother has been in this city for some time.

Recently the boy felt a longing to be near his mother, to whom he is strongly attached. He knew that she lived in Brooklyn, but did not know her address. Feeling sure that he could find her, however, the lad slipped away from his home in Vernon, and, without money, started for New York.

He walked most of the way to this city, and upon reaching Brooklyn inquired about until he finally located his mother in Concord Street. The mother was dumbfounded when her footsore, hungry, and travel-stained young son walked in on her on Wednesday.

UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN'S DEATH.

Well Dressed and Wearing Diamonds, She Died in the Street of Apoplexy.

Clutching a little piece of white paper in her right hand, a woman staggered through East Sixty-first Street from the direction of the Park, at 5 o'clock last evening. She was dressed neatly in a dark skirt, dark silk waist, black hat and shoes.

A watchman watched the woman and saw her drop down on the stoop of 41 East Sixty-first Street, occupied by the Rev. George Prentiss.

Going to her the watchman found that she was in an unconscious condition and called an ambulance from the Flower Hospital. The woman died, it is said at the hospital, of apoplexy.

Upon the bit of paper which the woman held in her hand was written, "The Natwood Manufacturing Company, Twenty-third Street and Broadway."

The woman was of dark complexion and had dark hair. She was about forty-four years old. She wore a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond ring, and a gold band wedding ring. Inside of the latter was engraved: "P. B. to C. S. F., Feb. 24, 1877."

From her apparel, it was said at the hospital, that she had been a woman of some wealth.

FATALLY HURT BY A HANSOM.

Edward Robinson of Jersey City Injured in Sixth Avenue.

Edward Robinson, thirty-five years old, of 64 Cookson Street, Jersey City, was knocked down and run over by a hansom at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street early this morning, receiving injuries from which it was said at the New York Hospital, he will probably die.

John Barrett, thirty years old, a driver of a hansom for the Hotel Imperial, was taking his hansom through Thirty-second Street. Robinson was crossing the avenue when Barrett's cab hit him, knocking him down, the wheel on one side passing over his chest. Robinson was internally injured and unconscious, and he was hastily removed to the hospital.

Barrett was arrested. He said Robinson was not looking and ran into his horse.

Suicide's Husband Becomes Demented.

Bernard Westerman of 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, a waiter employed at the Criterion, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, whose wife, Alta Westerman, committed suicide on Monday night by jumping from the ferryboat Kentucky of the Twenty-third Street line, became apparently demented shortly before midnight last night and dashed down Broadway, calling loudly for his wife. Then he rushed into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and demanded that his wife be given back to him. He was sent to Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

J. W. Mackay's Estate in England.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The estate in Great Britain of John W. Mackay, who died here on July 20, has been sworn at $7,685. Mr. Mackay's will is a brief document, devising all his property to his wife, leaving everything

TEN DAYS IN OPEN BOAT

Long Fight at Sea by the Crew of a Wrecked Barkentine.

Captain, Wife, and Nine Men of the Florence B. Edgett Stuck to Sinking Vessel Twenty-seven Days Before Taking Lifeboat.

After a 1,400-mile jaunt in an open boat, with water-soaked bread and moldly beef, Capt. J. Nevius Kay, his young wife, nine seamen, and "Whiskers," the cat, of the British barkentine Florence B. Edgett, arrived here yesterday from St. George, Grenada, on the steamship Grenada. The barkentine sailed for Buenos Ayres from Bear River, N. S., on Aug. 11, with 500,000 feet of spruce deal. She ran into a hurricane on Sept. 18, and in an hour's time was dimasted and dismantled. The crew stuck to her until Oct. 15, when they set sail in a lifeboat. Ten days later they arrived at Grenada, having sighted not a single vessel until the night before they landed at Grenada.

"We were in latitude 17.09 north and 39.30 west longitude when the hurricane struck us," said Capt. Kay yesterday. "The winds, which were northeast, had been increasing on Sept. 17, and the next morning while I was shortening sail a heavy squall struck us and carried away a lot of canvas, started the deckload, and carried away the port bulwarks. The gale increased, and in half an hour we were flooded fore and aft, the skylights were broken, and the deckhouses stove in. Then the mizzenmast snapped off at the hounds, and it wasn't long before the mainmast and foremast followed suit, carrying away the starboard lifeboat, the head gear and jibboom, and splitting the forecastle. The after cabin was full of water, and it was impossible to get about the deck. Two men were stationed at the wheel. The men's chests were broken open and floated about the cabin, the chronometers were smashed, and the provisions were soaked. All the ship's papers and what money I had were lost.

"When the hurricane had spent its force we fixed up a jury rig with the aid of the stumps of the main and the mizzen, and, we made a little headway until Oct. 14, when the rudder was carried away, leaving us helpless. The next day, the remaining lifeboat having been repaired in the meantime, we decided to take our chances in the little boat.

"The boat had a twenty-foot keel and two masts. We carried a foresty'sail, a foresail, and a spritsail for a mainsail—just like a Chinese junk. Nobody had any belongings to take away from the ship, and our only cargo was fifty pounds of bread, fifty pounds of salt beef, and about thirty-five gallons of water. I fixed up a cabin for my wife, so we were all fairly comfortable, although, on account of being so close to the water, it was very hot.

"We made good headway, having the advantage of the trades, and logged as much as 140 knots a day. For our daily rations we had two quarts of water and two pounds of bread. Some of the men were sick, but nobody grumbled. My wife stood the hardship better than any of us. The watches were divided as on shipboard, and we were constantly on the lookout for some vessel. I have been sailing in those latitudes for twenty years, but that is the first trip I ever made without sighting something.

"I had a compass on board, and I verified my bearings by the North Star. When the compass had deviated a half point I judged that I had made about half the distance to the mainland, so I steered a straight course for the coast of South America. The night before we made St. George we saw three steamers some distance off, but could not attract their attention. The next day we made the harbor, and when our little boat was towed in a big crowd of negroes was lined up on the shore. We got dry clothes, somebody photographed us in a group, and five or six churches took up a collection for us that amounted to $75 or more. Those negroes never saw a shipwrecked crew before, and whenever any or us went out on the street a big crowd would collect and follow us around."

The Florence B. Edgett was built at Digby, N. S., twelve years ago. She is of 491 tons register, and is owned by Troop & Son of St. John, N. B. The men were sent back by their different Consuls, and Capt. Kay has put the case before the British Consul here. Some of the men are at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry Street, and, others scattered around with friends in the city. Capt. Kay and his wife will stop in Brooklyn.

GOV. ODELL CAMPING.

Will Remain in the Adirondacks at Mr. Woodruff's Place Until Tuesday.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell left here for the Adirondacks to-day, and will remain at Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's camp until next Tuesday.

Included in the party which accompanied them are Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of New York County, and Mrs. Morris; Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Justice Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Wixer of Brooklyn, and Major Harrison K. Bird, military secretary to Gov. Odell.

SOCIETY MAN BADLY HURT.

Richard H. Townsend of Washington Thrown from a Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Richard H. Townsend, formerly of Philadelphia, and the husband of Mrs. Scott Townsend, the daughter of Representative William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, deceased, was thrown from his horse and severely hurt late this afternoon on the Tennallytown Road a few miles north of the city.

The doctors will not say whether Mr. Townsend can recover. He is a brother of Lawrence Townsend, of Philadelphia, who is American Minister to Belgium.

It was Mr. Townsend's house that President Roosevelt has occupied as a temporary White House the last Summer.

DECIDE FOR INCREASED WAGES.

Arbitrators Find in Favor of the Men in the Chicago Street Railway Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Twenty-five hundred trainmen in the employ of the Union Traction and Consolidated Street Railway lines are to receive an increase in wages of more than 10 per cent., dating from Sept. 15, according to the findings of a board of arbitration which made its report to-night, after having had the demands of the street car men under consideration for nearly two months.

The increase will affect cable men, electric men, trippers, and night men. The new scale is to be in force until May 31, 1904.

The disposition of the cases of the discharged men is to be announced later.

ANOTHER FRENCH DUEL.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Basly, the Socialist Deputy, has challenged M. Lagrilliere, editor of a provincial paper, because of latter's criticisms of M. Basly's course during the coal miners' strike.

The duel will, it is expected, take place to-morrow morning.

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...w York. The best of everything in route. ...variant Limited," via Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific.

JOHN MITCHELL MAY HEAD FEDERATION OF LABOR.

He Favors Trade Expansion, While Samuel Gompers Is for Autonomy of Individual Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor declines to talk about the prospect that John Mitchell is to be a candidate to succeed him. His only reply to a question today to the rumors afloat was: "Oh, that's all right."

The federation convention meets in New Orleans Nov. 13. It is said that the industrialists have agreed on Mitchell as their candidate and look to merging all the federated organizations through his administration if they succeed in electing him.

"Both factions in the federation admit that a hard battle is to be fought out in New Orleans," said a close friend of President Gompers to-night. "The faction of which Mr. Gompers is the leader is known as the 'trade autonomists.' The other faction is in favor of trade expansion. President Gompers is in favor of the autonomy and freedom of each individual union. The trade expansionists desire to amalgamate under one head all unions working to produce similar results.

"This tendency toward consolidation among labor organizations is evident in such associations as the bookbinders' union, the mine workers' union, and the typographical union. Along these lines the coming labor battle in New Orleans will be fought. Out of a total of 7,500 delegates President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union is assured of the support of 3,403. This number of votes will be cast for Mitchell when his name is presented to the convention. Mr. Mitchell's men, or the trade expansionists, will have the support of the following delegations:

"Bookbinders, 53; boot and shoe workers, 98; brewery workers, 236; carpenters, 400; team drivers, 94; mine workers, 1,900; plumbers, 87; typographical union, 365; amalgamated steel workers, 80. This is regarded as a powerful showing, and, it is claimed, indicates the election of Mr. Mitchell at the convention next week.

"Against this solid array of labor organizations President Gompers is confident of having 58 different unions, strongly in favor of independent autonomy. The aggregate votes of this faction are 3,727."

Samuel Gompers has been at the head of the American Federation of Labor continuously for fifteen years, with the exception of one term. The recent sacrifices of the pumpmen and engineers, who assisted the miners, are expected to encourage the smaller unions to stand by their present chief, against the ambition Mr. Mitchell is said to cherish.

DEPOSE TAX INQUISITOR.

Ohio Officials Take This Action on Account of Charge Made Against Tom L. Johnson.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The Democratic tax officials of the county to-day at a secret meeting voted to take from Henry Mergenthaler the contract under which he has been operating for several years as tax inquisitor of the county.

In 1899 Mergenthaler and his brother, who is now dead, reported to the Auditor that Tom L. Johnson, who was then living in Brooklyn, N. Y., but who retained a voting residence in Cleveland, had evaded the payment of taxes on several million dollars worth of property, mainly stock in the corporations of other States, taxable under Ohio laws. The taxes on this property, together with penalties, amounted to $450,000.

The Auditor certified the property to the County Treasurer for collection, it is said, after he had tried to induce Mr. Johnson to appear and show cause why it should not be put upon the duplicate. Then Mr. Johnson went into the United States Circuit Court and obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent the collection of the taxes by the Treasurer.

The penalties have been accumulating until Mr. Johnson is now charged with something like a half million dollars on the books of the Treasurer, and the injunction still stands.

When Mr. Johnson was a candidate for Mayor he was accused of being a tax dodger, and in the campaign that has just ended the charge was repeated. In answer Mr. Johnson said that he did not owe the taxes which he declared had been asked about for political purposes, though Mergenthaler made the return to the County Auditor at least two years before Mr. Johnson came back to Cleveland to run for Mayor. The Republicans said Mr. Johnson could prove in court, if he chose, whether or not he owed the taxes.

BAIL FOR LAURA BIGGAR.

Actress Charged with Conspiracy in Bennett Will Case Released from Freehold (N. J.) Jail.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 6.—Bail was furnished this afternoon for Laura Biggar, and she left the jail after a stay of three days. No bail was provided for Dr. Hendricks or former Justice Stanton, who are held in the jail on the same charge of conspiracy as Miss Biggar was.

The bond was furnished by Emanuel Hyman and Samuel Kilgus of Newark. Charles Hood of Newark, retained for Miss Biggar's defense, came here with the bondsmen to-day, and he appeared before Justice Heisley and stated that Miss Biggar stood ready to furnish bonds for her appearance when wanted. Prosecutor Foster, after examining the sureties, announced he was satisfied with them and with the amount of bail as it stood.

Miss Biggar was then brought into court and signed the bond as Laura Biggar Bennett. She then left in company with her counsel. Mr. Hood said she was going to return to New York, and that she would ride as far as Newark in his company. The bond signed to-day calls for her appearance in court on Nov. 24 to answer any charge that may then be lying against her. There is yet no indictment against her. The jury is to meet again next week, and is expected in court on Wednesday. It is said that the Grand Jury has not yet taken a vote on the question of indicting Miss Biggar.

Mr. Hood to-day refused to discuss the case beyond saying that he had not the least fear of the outcome, and that his client would not only be acquitted if indicted, but would yet confound her accusers.

THINK DR. LORENZ A CURE-ALL.

Wealthy Patients Apply to Vienna Specialist to Treat Many Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding the fact that Prof. Adolph Lorenz of Vienna will operate in cases of congenital hip dislocation only in Jefferson Medical College, applications continue to pour in from people who want to be treated for every variety of disease.

Hundreds of these applications are made through the sufferers' family doctors. In several instances the physicians thus applying have written that their clients were very wealthy, and the question of a fee was no object to them; they were willing to pay any sum Dr. Lorenz might charge if they could only get him to treat them.

To these requests the authorities of the hospital invariably reply that Dr. Lorenz will only treat charity cases, accepting no fee. They also add that congenital dislocation of the hip, either single or double, will be treated.

Ramon's Cocaine allays all irritation of ...

"SYNDICATE" SENT A NOBLEMAN TO AMERICA

Baron von Muenchhausen Expected to Marry an Heiress.

Was to Pay 5 Per Cent. of Her Fortune as Commission—Revelations Made in a Trial in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The relations of Baron Burchard von Münchhausen, with the so-called "marriage syndicate" which financed his journey to the United States in 1898, with the object of obtaining a rich wife, have been made public through a prosecution for blackmail brought by the Baron against Hermann Pincus, Moritz Mendelsohn, and Adolif Mendelsohn, three tradesmen, who were members of the syndicate. The trial has just ended.

Baron von Münchhausen is a member of a famous German family, which dates from 1587.

The testimony showed that an ex-convict named Eissler, living in Stuttgart, telegraphed to Frau von Quitzow, a noblewoman residing in Berlin, who undertakes to obtain wealthy wives for army officers, saying that if she had a titled officer on active service for an American fortune of $7,500,000 she should let him know. Frau von Quitzow put Eissler in communication with Baron von Münchhausen, who is a Lieutenant in the Prussian artillery.

The Baron, according to statements made in court, agreed to give Eissler 5 per cent. of the money of the heiress he was to wed, in the event of the marriage taking place, and he signed conditional bills for $375,000. On these bills Eissler raised money in Berlin from a numerous group of persons, which included Pincus and the two Mendelsohns, and Baron von Münchhausen was provided with the cash with which he paid the expenses of his journey to the United States.

Eissler's partner in this venture was a lady's maid who had been formerly in the service of the rich American woman referred to by Eissler; she preceded the Baron to the United States to negotiate the marriage, but her efforts were not successful. The name of the heiress in question was not disclosed in court.

Baron von Münchhausen did make the acquaintance while in the United States of Martha Washington Beckel, a widow of moderate wealth, who, according to the German peerage, he married on Dec. 23, 1898. Since his marriage the Baron has been living with his wife on his estate in Hanover.

On his return to Germany Baron von Münchhausen had to reckon with the holders of his bills. A compromise was negotiated with Pincus and the Mendelsohns, who surrendered the paper on the payment of comparatively small sums. Baron von Munchausen afterward accused these men of blackmail, and the matter was thus brought into court.

Pincus and the Mendelsohns were acquitted.

FROGS AS BIG AS AN OX.

Remarkable Bones Unearthed in Oklahoma by Mr. Menke of the Field Columbian Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

NORMAN, O. T., Nov. 6.—H. W. Menke of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, is in Oklahoma collecting fossils. Among the fossil bones he has found are backbones, leg bones, and a few skulls, and teeth.

Mr. Menke says the animals whose bones he has unearthed probably were members of the class known as amphibians. The amphibians constitute the class of creatures now represented by frogs, toads, and salamanders. If one can imagine a frog as big as an ox, it is said, an idea can be gained of the appearance of these prehistoric monsters that once flourished in Oklahoma.

LOST WHILE HUNTING BEARS.

Fears That General Superintendent Eagan of the Great Northern Has Perished in Rocky Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 6.—General Superintendent Eagan of the Great Northern Railroad is lost in the Rocky Mountains. On Tuesday morning, in company with five railroad officials, he went from Belton, Mont., to hunt bears. After establishing camp, the party separated, agreeing to meet at a certain point. All reached the appointed place except Mr. Eagan. On Wednesday morning he had not returned and the watch was kept up till this morning.

The Great Northern then employed fifty men to search for the missing man. An engine was detailed to run up and down the line for ten miles, blowing the whistle. A heavy snowstorm came up during the first day, and has been raging ever since. Fears are entertained that Mr. Eagan may have been killed by a bear, or that he may have fallen over a cliff. The Great Northern Railroad has called out all its men on the Kalispel Division to aid in the search, but as more than sixty hours have elapsed, they do not expect to find him alive.

BALTIMORE BANK FINED.

Clearing House Executive Committee Finds That Third National Did Not Impose Charges on Exchanges.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Charges for the collection of exchange items have caused a lively discussion in the Baltimore Clearing House Association. The Third National Bank has been fined on charges of evading the law, and an effort will be made before the Executive Committee to have other banks fined. The Third National Bank may appeal the decision against it to the Clearing House, where it would probably find some supporters who are opposed to the existing rule. It is doubted in financial circles whether the Executive Committee will undertake any drastic measures to collect the $2,000, because of widespread criticism.

There is talk of an independent Clearing House, and it is said that several trust companies and private bankers would join issue with the dissatisfied banks. Trust companies formed since Feb. 1, 1897, say Philadelphia banks have offered to handle their exchange business without cost if they will transfer it to them from the Baltimore banks.

Widow Contests Peter Bailey's Will.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Judge Scott, in the Orphans' Court, to-day, heard testimony in an attempt to break the will of Peter Bailey, who left an estate of about $1,000,000. The will leaves only $15 per week to his widow as long as she remains single and the use of the house at 428 River Street, where the family lived. To Josiah Bailey, the son of the testator, is left most of the property. His children get $3,000 each. Mrs. Bailey (then Mrs. John H. Wathal) was married to the testator six years ago. She alleges that undue influence was brought to bear on his father by Josiah Bailey.

The Connecting Line
between the East and West is the New York Central with eight trains a day to Chicago, two to St. Louis and Cincinnati, fourteen to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, nine to Toronto.—Adv.

INDIANS HOLD AN ELECTION.

Republican Candidates Defeat Democratic on the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservations.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Tuesday the Cattaraugus and Allegany Reservation Indians, in Western New York, held their election, using the blanket ballot.

The Allegany Reservation Indians voted at the council house and Cold Springs, while the Indians of the Cattaraugus Reservation voted at the council house in Versailles.

A bitter contest was on between the Democratic and Republican factions of the tribes. Elijah Turkey was the Democratic candidate for President, while Frank Paterson, Republican, was a candidate for reelection.

The election resulted in a triumph for the Republican ticket. On both reservations 600 votes were cast. Paterson was a winner by 40 majority. Eli T. Jimison was elected Clerk and William Hoag Treasurer. Republican Councilors, Surrogates, Peacemakers, Poormasters, Chief Marshal, and Police Marshals were elected, although by narrow margins. Feeling ran high over the election, but there was no disorder of any kind.

Among the candidates were found the names of Seneca Purse, Philo Nephew, Salon Grouse, Philip Fatty, Willie Adram, Lew Twogans, Quilter Jimerson, Solomon Maybe, Jim Crow, Jacob Hniftown, Joselyn Warrior, (a candidate for Peacemaker,) Casper Twogans, Sydney Kenlockerty, Lewis Longfinger, Frank Tallchief, Aily Parker, and Delos Kettle.

TO HARNESS GLACIER WATERS.

Engineers Begin Work on Project to Supply Tacoma and Seattle with Electric Light and Power.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Engineers are being sent from this city to Tacoma and Seattle to begin work on a project which has for its chief aim the harnessing of the waters of the Puyallup Glacier on Mount Tacoma, State of Washington, for commercial purposes.

If successful this will be the first instance, it is said, where glacial waters have been used directly to provide power. Stone & Webster of Boston are undertaking the work in order to provide the cities of Tacoma and Seattle with electric light and power.

The plan is to construct from the glacier a flume fourteen miles long, through which a head of water will flow sufficient to generate 50,000 horse power. The water in running through the flume will drop 600 feet and through penstocks will be diverted into turbines connected with electric generators. A three-phase alternating current will be transmitted at high voltage to Tacoma and Seattle.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Will Attend Chamber of Commerce Building Dedication Here Before His Extended Trip.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt will leave here next Monday at midnight and will not return to Washington until after the reception to Vice Gov. Luke Wright of the Philippines at Memphis on Nov. 19. He will be present at the dedication of the Chamber of Commerce building in New York on Tuesday, and that night will make a speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The next day he will go West and South.

His exact itinerary has not been announced, but it is believed that he contemplates a bear hunt in one of the Southern States before going to Memphis. Upon his return he will stay in Washington only one day, as he has accepted an invitation to attend the Union League Club dinner in Philadelphia Nov. 22.

PRESIDENT IN NEW OFFICES.

Mr. Roosevelt Begins Transaction of Public Business in Building Adjoining White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Roosevelt to-day began the transaction of business in the new Executive offices adjoining the White House.

Attorney General Knox, Col. Clayton McMichael, Postmaster of Philadelphia, and the members of the Civil Service Commission arrived almost simultaneously, about 10:30 o'clock. The President greeted them together, and after a few minutes' talk with Col. McMichael he had an extended consultation with the members of the commission. The President expressed to Col. McMichael his gratification over the results of the election, saying that next to New York his principal interest was in the Keystone State.

The members of the Civil Service Commission would not tell the nature of their business, but it is believed the charge of violation of the civil service laws in Pennsylvania was discussed.

NEW YORK WANTS TEACHERS.

Philadelphia Asked to Furnish Twenty Kindergarten Instructors for Brooklyn Borough.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—New York has appealed to the Philadelphia school authorities for teachers for the second time within two years. Last year they asked for six kindergarteners, who were appointed Principals of kindergartens in that city.

The present appeal is for twenty kindergarteners to take charge of as many kindergartens to be established in Brooklyn. The New York authorities promise to at once grant substitute licenses to such Philadelphia teachers as may offer their services, place them on the pay roll at full salaries, and not subject them to any examination until early next year.

PHONOGRAPH USED AT FUNERAL

Takes the Place of a Choir in a Service at Leavenworth, Kan.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 6.—A phonograph was used in place of a choir to furnish music at the funeral of Daniel P. Williams here to-day. The Rev. Samuel Pearson, pastor of the First Congregational Church, and one of the most prominent preachers in the city, was called upon to officiate at the service, and as it was too late to obtain a choir, Mr. Pearson went to a music store and obtained a phonograph and two records, "The Holy City," and "Jesus, as Thou Wilt." In the course of the service the phonograph rendered these hymns.

Mr. Pearson stated that this proved to be satisfactory to the relatives and friends of the dead man, and that while it was an innovation, he believed it would come into general use at funerals. He will in future take a phonograph when visiting the sick, interposing his spiritual talk with sacred music.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORD.

Fournier Does a Mile in France in 47 1-5 Seconds, Beating Vanderbilt's Time.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—At Dourdan to-day Henri Fournier, driving an automobile, covered a kilometre (.621 of a mile) in 29 1-5 seconds and a mile in 47 1-5 seconds, thus breaking the record held by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Fournier's time was made in spite of muddy roads. His machine traveled at the rate of nearly 47 miles an hour.

POLICEMAN'S WIFE TESTIFIES FOR MOLINEUX

Says Man She Saw Mail Poison Package Resembled Cornish.

Prosecutors Think She Is Laboring Under a Delusion—"Diagnosis Blank" Evidence Ruled Out—Handwriting Experts Heard.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux yesterday called to the witness stand Mrs. Anna C. Stephenson, wife of a Brooklyn policeman. Her appearance was awaited with great expectancy by those in the courtroom. She swore very positively that she saw the poison package of this case mailed at the General Post Office on the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1898, and that Molineux was not the man who mailed it. She said that Cornish was very much like the man who did mail it.

Her testimony was pooh-poohed by the attorneys for the prosecution. They said she was evidently sincere in believing that she was telling the truth, but that it was evident she was suffering from an illusion naturally to be expected in a woman of her age. Cornish and the District Attorney said that Cornish had established a complete alibi for the time of the day at which this woman said she saw the package.

It was not until 4 o'clock, the hour at which Cornish had been requested to be present, that Mrs. Stephenson was called to the stand. After asking her about the details of her experience with the poison package ex-Gov. Frank S. Black turned to the defendant and said:

"Molineux, stand up."

The defendant stood with the same erect military posture that is so characteristic of him, and looked straight at the woman.

"Have you ever seen this man before?" asked Mr. Black.

"No, Sir," answered Mrs. Stephenson.

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly sure."

Then Mr. Osborne arose. Everybody expected him to attempt to disturb the witness's composure. But his first question was this:

"Do you think you could identify the man you saw that day?"

"Well, I think I can," replied Mrs. Stephenson, hesitatingly.

"Cornish, stand up," commanded Mr. Osborne. Then continuing, with his index finger pointed at Cornish, the prosecutor asked:

"Is that the man you saw with the poison package that day?"

"He looks very much like that man."

"But is he the man?"

"The best opinion I can give is that he is the man. I am testifying under oath, you know."

This was as far as Mrs. Stephenson would go. This witness is a woman of about fifty-five years of age. She appeared to be very feeble, and her face betokened the fact that she had endured considerable physical suffering in her life. She spoke almost inaudibly, and she was exceedingly nervous.

MRS. STEPHENSON'S STORY.

In her direct examination she told Mr. Black that she was in the habit of coming to New York on Fridays to go to Washington Market. On Dec. 23, 1898, she says she left her home, 534 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, and came to Manhattan via the Hamilton Avenue Ferry, landing at the Battery.

She carried a package which she intended to mail to her sister in Illinois as a Christmas present. She went to Washington Market, and then proceeded up Vesey Street toward the General Post Office.

"When I had reached the corner of Broadway," said Mrs. Stephenson, "I waited a moment to cross the street because of the block of cars. As I stood there I felt a nudge at my side. Looking around I saw a man very close to me with a package in his pocket. He seemed very nervous, and I wondered what was the matter with him. He took the package out of his pocket, and just out of curiosity I glanced at it. I saw the words, 'Mr. Harry Cornish, Knickerbocker—.' That is all I remember.

"In a moment the man crossed the street. As

She was not wearing glasses on the day of this incident.

The prosecutor then handed the poison address to the witness and asked her to read it aloud. She read, "Mr. Harry Cornish, Knickerbocker Athletic Club," and then stopped, saying, "I can't read the rest of it." Mr. Osborne asked her to take his glasses and see if she could read it. She took them, and did read it with that assistance. She said her own glasses were stronger than the prosecutor's.

Here Mr. Osborne took another tack, which caused the witness great discomfort.

Q.—Were you ever examined as to your sanity? A.—Never.

Q.—How many times did you see the picture of the poison package in the newspapers? A.—Several times.

Q.—You also saw pictures in the newspapers of the man accused? A.—Yes.

Q.—And these pictures and the fact that you knew about the mailing of the package worked upon your mind by day and by night, did it not? A.—It did not keep me awake at night.

Q.—No, but it worked upon your mind and made you very nervous, did it not? A.—Well, it made me nervous.

Q.—Now, didn't you pray about it?

The witness looked appealingly at Justice Lambert. It seemed that she was about to break down. "Must I answer that question?" she asked the Justice.

"I see no reason why you shouldn't," he responded. "It is a perfectly honorable thing to do, to pray."

"Certainly there is no reason why you should not have prayed," suggested Mr. Osborne. "Now tell us if you did not pray about this matter."

"I believe in prayers," replied the witness.

Q.—Then you did pray about this package? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And you asked for divine guidance, did you not, as to what you should do? A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you feel that you had this guidance? A.—I thought my prayer was answered.

Q.—And in answer to your prayers, did you receive divine guidance as to what you should do? A.—I did.

Q.—And as a result, did you attend the last trial, and you saw this man Cornish, and you said to yourself as you saw him, "That is the man?" A.—I was not so sure about his being the man. I felt that he was.

Q.—Well, did you know any other man who looked like this man except Cornish? A.—I did not.

Mr. Black, in re-direct examination, developed the fact that the woman was nervous at the time of the last trial because she felt that she was withholding important information. He asked the witness to use her husband's glasses, and see if she could read the poison superscription as easily as she could with the prosecutor's glasses, but she said that she was so nervous that she probably could read nothing then. Mr. Black continued:

Q.—You're a Christian woman, Mrs. Stephenson? A.—I hope so.

Q.—And it is your custom to pray? A.—It is.

Q.—When do you pray? A.—Every night.

Q.—And it is your custom when you are worried about anything to pray about it, is it not? A.—It is.

Q.—So that in praying about this, you were merely following your ordinary custom, were you not? A.—I was, Sir.

Mrs. Stephenson with this was allowed to go. Court adjourned until this morning. Immediately after court adjourned, by a mere coincidence, two people pushed forward to where Assistant District Attorney Osborne was standing. They were Mrs. Stephenson and Harry S. Cornish.

"I merely wanted to tell you, Mr. Osborne," said Mrs. Stephenson, "that you were not as fierce with me as I had expected you would be."

Mr. Osborne was about to tell her why he had not been fierce, when Mr. Black went over and told the woman that she had better go and let Mr. Osborne talk to her through her husband. Then Cornish said to the prosecutor:

"Do you want anything with me as a result of this testimony?"

"Why, of course not," replied Mr. Osborne laughing. "Don't give it a second thought."

Cornish was asked about the story. He said that on the afternoon of Dec. 23, 1898, he was with John Arbum up to 3 o'clock, and that from 3 o'clock until 5:30 he was with a number of others in the law offices of James Sullivan, at 16 Park Place.

Mr. Osborne said that as far back as the Coroner's inquest he had thoroughly investigated Cornish's movements on that day, and every minute had been satisfactorily accounted for.

Police Captain George McClusky, at that time Chief of Detectives, said that he, too, had minutely examined Cornish's every movement on that December day.

District Attorney Jerome was asked his opinion of Mrs. Stephenson's testimony, and he said:

"I believe the woman thought she was telling the truth. But she is laboring under a delusion, such as is common to women at her time of life. She says that she could read the poison address at about 4:30 o'clock on this date. As a matter of fact, the sun set at 4:30 that day. The street was dark, anyway. The street was crowded. The woman was awaiting her chance to cross the street. It scarcely seems credible that this woman could have read this address at that time and with her eyesight, even if it had been thrust right before her eyes. I do not think she made much impression upon the jury. At any rate, we will not have Cornish arrested as a result of what she has said."

OTHER DEFENSE WITNESSES.

Several other witnesses were brought forward yesterday, upon whom the defense places considerable reliance. Perhaps the most important of these was Louis Jacobson, a drug clerk at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, diagonally across the street from the Adelaide apartments, where Cornish and Mrs. Rogers lived before they moved to the house in West Eighty-sixth Street.

Jacobson said that Cornish and Mrs. Rogers frequently came into his store together, and that upon one occasion each of them drank a glass of bromo-seltzer at his fount. On several other occasions he says he sold a twenty-five-cent bottle of bromo-seltzer to Mrs. Rogers. This took place prior to October, 1898, he declared, in which month the family moved. In cross-examination the witness was questioned by Mr. Osborne.

Q.—To whom did you first mention this matter? A.—To my proprietor. He is dead now.

Q.—When did you first mention it to any one connected with this case? A.—In 1900.

Q.—You never reported it to the police? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have a distinct recollection of Cornish and Mrs. Rogers buying bromo seltzer together? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you sell bromo seltzer to any one else? A.—Yes, hundreds of people.

Q.—Mention one of them? A.—Well, my customers.

Q.—Name one who bought bromo seltzer? A.—I don't recall any one just now.

Q.—How do you know any of them bought it? A.—It was recorded on our books.

Q.—Was this sale to Cornish and Mrs. Rogers on your books? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And yet after this length of time you are able to remember exactly the size of a bottle Mrs. Rogers purchased from you? A.—I am.

"That is all," said the prosecutor, with the characteristically triumphant emphasis he so frequently employs.

Martin Huff of the Malt Wheat Biscuit Company, another witness new to this case, was a traveling man in 1898. He was in Newark shortly before Christmas, and was in Hartdegen's jewelry store. He said while he was there a man brushed by him excitedly in the store, and he heard this man ask for a "silver bottle holder, to hold a bromo-seltzer bottle, to match the articles on a lady's dresser." The excitement of the man made him recollect him. He did not see the purchase actually made, however, for he attended to his own purchases after hearing the request.

"Was this the man who brushed by you?' asked Mr. Black, after commanding Molineux to stand up.

"It was not," said the witness.

"Are you sure?"

"Absolutely positive."

The witness said that this occurred late in the afternoon. This was in corroboration of the testimony of Miss Emma Miller. Cross-examining the witness, Mr. Osborne elicited the information that this incident had been first related to G. B. C. Knapp, a relative of Gen. Molineux's, and that he had then received a letter from Gen. Molineux asking him to attend the trial. The prosecutor drew out the fact that Mr. Huff realized the importance of his testimony in this case, and that he read the account of the former trial, but that he never reported the matter to the police or to any of the lawyers concerned in the case until after he had spoken about it to Mr. Knapp.

Two other witnesses as to facts were placed on the stand by the defense. One was Daniel Yetter, a bundle wrapper in Hartdegen's store. He swore that he and Callahan, another employe of the store, who testified that he wrapped up the bottleholder of this case, went to luncheon at the same time every day—between 1 and 2 o'clock—and that Callahan never wrapped up packages at that time.

William Liell, a druggist of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, was called to say that Cornish had been to his store several times on the morning of Dec. 28, 1898, and that he had made two telephone calls that day. He said Cornish was very much excited, but did not look sick. Cornish said a woman had been poisoned across the street, though he did not know what with.

"DIAGNOSIS BLANK" EXCLUDED.

One important event in the trial took place early in the day. It was another effort of the prosecution to get before the jury the famous "diagnosis blank." This is a blank describing the writer, and with the name "H. C. Barnet" signed to it. Mr. Carvalho, a handwriting expert for the defense, was on the stand. Mr. Osborne handed the blank to him and asked if he was not of the opinion that this was written by the author of the Barnet and Cornish letters.

Justice Lambert promptly ruled that the evidence was excluded. District Attorney Jerome argued that the prosecution was willing to cut out of the blank everything prejudicial to the defendant, but that they wanted to prove by the defense's own witness that here was a description of the poisoner written by himself. Justice Lambert heard the District Attorney through, in spite of the objections of Mr. Black to the stating to the jury of the contents of the blank, but when Mr. Jerome had concluded, the Justice said:

"The evidence is excluded. I adhere to my former ruling."

The remainder of the day was taken up with handwriting experts. David N. Carvalho gave a long lecture to the jury. Then Mr. Osborne took him in hand and got him to say that he found many points of similarity between the poison address and Molineux's writings, "many extraordinary similarities," as he expressed it. Mr. Carvalho said that in his opinion Cornish did not write the poison package, nor did Rudolph Heiles. Mr. Osborne brought out the fact that this witness was an intimate friend of Gen. Molineux's.

Mr. Black then in quick succession called six bank officers to counteract the effects of Mr. Osborne's cashiers. These witnesses were Egbert Sherer, Secretary of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Clarence Foote, cashier of the National Bank of the United States; Samuel H. McDowell, paying teller of the Bowery Bank of New York; David W. Torrey, paying teller of the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Richard Page, head of the stock transfer department of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and George B. Dunning of the Irving Savings Institution.

It developed that none of these witnesses made more than a casual examination of the disputed writings in this case, basing their conclusions upon the pictorial effect of Molineux's writing. All of them assumed in their examinations that the poison package and the Barnet and Cornish letters were written in natural hands. Mr. Osborne was gleeful at what he considered the nullification of the value of the testimony of these witnesses.

As others who knew Molineux's writing, but did not believe he wrote the poison address, Mr. Black called Ericson F. Bushnell, a grocer of 70 Duane Street, who was Chairman of the House Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the time this crime was committed; George Goldy, athletic instructor of Princeton University; Sutherland R. Haxter, a lawyer; Cashier Pittenger and Assistant Cashier Keogh of the New York Athletic Club. These witnesses also testified that they had based their conclusions entirely upon the pictorial effect of the writings, and not after a study of the actual characteristics.

At the conclusion of the day's testimony, Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for Molineux announced that his side would close after about an hour this morning. The rest of the day will doubtless be taken up by the prosecution in rebuttal. Justice Lambert said yesterday that his charge to the jury would be comparatively brief.

"ALL FREIGHT RATES TOO LOW"

St. Paul Road Official's Statement to Inter-State Commerce Commission Holding Investigation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A. C. Bird, Third Vice President of the St. Paul Road, took a bold stand before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day when that body began an investigation into the rates on cattle and packing house products between Chicago and the Missouri River.

Mr. Bird, when asked if he desired to defend the reasonableness of the St. Paul's live stock rates, declared that they were not reasonable.

"Not only are our live stock rates unreasonable," he declared, "but all our freight rates to-day are unreasonable, because they are entirely too low to compensate for the service rendered. All freight rates should be raised, and I am surprised that the railroads don't make a combined effort and raise them."

This statement surprised the members of the Commission and they immediately started to ascertain Mr. Bird's reasons. The witness stated that it was unfair to take the past two years as a basis from which to judge the fairness of rates and the fairness of the remuneration derived by the railroads, for during that period the volume of traffic had greatly increased, whereas before that period railroading had not, as a general proposition, been remunertive.

With respect to cattle rates, Mr. Bird asserted that cattle did not now pay, and had not for years paid their just proportion of transportation, and that further, to reduce the rates on cattle would be to make a bad situation worse.

When asked what governed the scientific making of rates, he replied that he had not seen the time in twenty-five years when rates could be made on a scientific basis. On the contrary, rates are always based upon competition, comparison, and compromise.

The present inquiry is at the instigation of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange, which claims that the lower rate on packing house products that exists between Chicago and Missouri River points, relative to the rate on cattle, operate against the Chicago market. Under present rates packers can better afford to convert the live stock into packing house products at Missouri River points than at Chicago.

VICTIMS' WATCHES FOUND.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Developments to-day in the case of Alan G. Mason, the wealthy business man charged with the murder of Clara Morton, a laundress at the McLean Asylum, last Saturday night, have been of a startling nature. It was learned that the watch of the victim had been found in a Cambridge street pawnshop, where it had been pawned for $4 by a young colored man.

The pawnbroker remembered that the watch had been brought to his office on last Saturday night between 11 and 11:30 o'clock by a white man, and who offered to pledge it. As it was after business hours the broker refused to receive it, and the man departed, taking the watch with him.

The same watch was brought in on Monday morning by a colored man about twenty-one years old, from whom the pawnbroker bought it for $4. A large colored man, evidently a companion of the other, had been waiting outside the shop, while the trade was being made, and as soon as it was completed he entered and took the money which the proprietor had passed over. Both men then departed.

The police also learned that the watch of Agnes McPhee of Somerville, another "Jack the Slugger" victim, had been pawned at the same Cambridge Street shop on Oct. 3, the day after her murder, by a white man, whose description tallied exactly with that of the man who took the Morton watch to the pawnbroker last Saturday night.

The descriptions of these men are said to agree to a striking extent with that of suspect Mason, and the pawnbroker will be given a chance to-morrow to identify him if possible, as his visitor.

LAWYER FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has fined Joseph L. Prager, a lawyer, for contempt of court because the latter declined to continue a suit he had brought or to pay the jury fees after the jury had been impaneled for the case. Mr. Prager was counsel for John Beggar of 495 Ninth Avenue, who sought $10,000 damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, claiming that a vicious horse belonging to the company had kicked him.

When the case was called Mr. Prager informed the court that he was not ready to proceed, as the plaintiff was not in court. Judge Fitzsimons replied that he would dismiss the suit unless the lawyer proceeded. Thereupon Prager decided to go ahead with the trial. The twelve jurymen were then selected. The clerk demanded $12 from the lawyer for the jury's fees, but Mr. Prager declined to pay and announced to the Judge that he would not try his case, whereupon he was fined $25 for contempt.

Mr. Prager said he would appeal to the higher courts if any attempt was made to collect the fine.

VICTORY FOR HERR LASKER.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Champion Lasker continued play at the Franklin Chess Club last evening, when the well-known local expert H. G. Voigt was pitted against him.

Black committed an error of judgment by misplacing his knight on a square, where eventually it got lost. However, the Philadelphian managed to make things rather exciting by a strong attack, but, after twenty-nine moves had been recorded, he resigned.

The score follows:

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

LASKER. White.	VOIGT. Black.	LASKER. White.	VOIGT. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	16. PxKt	KtxPch
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. K—B	B—K3
3. P—Q4	PxP	18. B—Kt5ch	K—B
4. KtxP	Kt—B3	19. Kt—Q4	BxP
5. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	20. Q—Q2	Q—B
6. B—K2	P—KKt3	21. R—B	B—R6ch
7. P—B4	B—Q2	22. K—B2	Q—Kt5
8. B—K3	B—Kt2	23. RxB	QxR
9. Kt—Kt3	P—QR4	24. RxKt	R—KKt6
10. P—QR4	QR—B	25. B—B	Q—R5
11. P—Kt4	P—R4	26. Kt—B3	Q—Kt5
12. P—Kt5	Kt—KKt5	27. Q—B3	R—Kt
13. B—Kt	Kt—Kt5	28. B—R2	P—R5
14. P—B3	RxKtch	29. Q—B8ch	Resigns.
15. PxB	RxP		

REPUBLICANS CONCEDE JUDGE GRAY'S ELECTION

Leaders Say Coman Will Contest Attorney Generalship.

Senator Platt on His Succession—Constabulary Idea Not Abandoned—Mayor Low Blamed for Local "Slump."

Senator Thomas C. Platt's attention was called last night to the fact that a contest against him for re-election was being agitated in certain quarters.

"If they would let me alone," he said, "perhaps I might not seek re-election, but if they begin hitting me, I suppose I will have to be a candidate."

When asked if he had not made up his mind definitely upon the subject of his candidacy, the Senator said that it was too early yet to say what he would do.

"I have not made a canvass of the Legislature yet," he said with one of his sly, humorous smiles.

The Senator said that he thought the result of the election throughout the country was a tribute to President Roosevelt. He confessed that he was very much surprised by the returns from Greater New York, but remarked: "Our farmer friends did much better than we expected they would do."

Senator Platt has not abandoned his idea of a State constabulary for Greater New York. There is good reason for believing that he will urge the passage of such a measure at the coming session of the Legislature, and there is equally good reason for stating that Gov. Odell will again oppose his wishes in this respect, unless the Governor has changed his mind on this subject since the returns from Greater New York came in. Senator Platt and other Republican leaders believe that the antagonism of Mayor Low's administration to the three-platoon system and the failure of the Legislature to give relief caused the police to vote and side with Tammany in the recent contest. With a State constabulary in Greater New York, Republican leaders believe that they could strengthen their organization to an extent that they would be able to cope with Tammany effectively.

At Republican State headquarters last evening the election of Judge Gray to the Court of Appeals over Judge Werner was conceded. The majority which Judge Gray will have has not been figured out closely, but what figuring has been done shows that it will be several thousand.

The State Committee is not yet prepared to concede the result of the contest for Attorney General. The figures which Col. Dunn received yesterday indicated that Cunneen's combined vote on the Democratic and Prohibition ticket in the up-State counties would exceed that of Coman by about 800. Unless Cunneen ran several thousand behind Coler in Greater New York, therefore, he will be elected on the face of the returns.

It is quite likely that, whatever the returns on Attorney General show, Mr. Coman will make a contest for the office. Col. Dunn said yesterday that he thought Mr. Coman would take such action, if necessary. The ground upon which Mr. Coman will carry the matter into the courts is, that Mr. Cunneen's name was not in the Prohibition column on the official ballot legally. The basis for this contention is found in the election law of the State.

John A. Mason, the Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, in discussing the prospect of a contest by Mr. Coman because of the alleged fact that Mr. Cunneen was not legally entitled to have his name on the Prohibition ticket, said:

"I think Secretary McDonough and Judge Bischoff were right in ordering Mr. Cunneen's name on the Prohibition ticket, but it does not matter whether they were or not, so far as the result of the election is concerned. The fact is that Mr. Cunneen's name was on the Prohibition ticket and that it was printed on the official ballot by order of those who had the right to give the order. All through the election law stress is laid upon the intent of the voter. There can be no question about the intent of the voters who voted for Mr. Cunneen under the emblem of the Prohibitionists. They voted upon the official ballot. To say that their votes are not to be counted upon the ground that the Secretary of State erred, if he did err, in allowing Mr. Cunneen's name to go on the Prohibition ticket, would be to hold that the Secretary of State through a mistake on his part could nullify the result of an election in which there could be no doubt as to the intent of the voters."

The fact that Senator Elsberg, whose renomination was bitterly opposed by Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee and National Committeeman Gibbs, was the only Republican Senator elected in New York County, and that the Assembly district in which he resides, the Twenty-ninth, was the only Republican district to show its normal Republican majority, all the other Republican districts showing big "slumps," caused a good deal of talk in Republican circles yesterday as to the advisability of new leadership in the county.

The Republican district leaders generally blame Mayor Low's administration for the bad defeat of the party in the city. Senator Platt sent for a number of them yesterday to learn their views, and they all told him the same story. The rank and file of the Republican Party, they said, were disgusted with the way Mayor Low had acted toward them.

CUNNEEN CONFIDENT HE WON.

Democratic Candidate for Attorney General Estimates That He Has 12,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—John Cunneen, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, announced to-night that he was sure of his election. For two days he has been getting the returns of the Prohibition and Greater New York Democracy vote in all the counties of the State. He said this evening:

"I have received the returns of the full Prohibition vote, so far as it has been separately totaled, and to-morrow I will have full returns from the whole State of the vote cast for me in the regular Democratic, Greater New York Democracy, and Prohibition columns. From the reports already in hand, I am certain that I am elected by upward of 12,000 majority."

Secretary George D. Emerson of the Republican Executive Committee to-day had a recount made of the votes cast in Erie for Governor and Attorney General. On the recount Odell's plurality in the county is slightly increased over the allowance made by the Democrats after their recount. The Republicans also credit more votes to Cunneen than were credited by the Democrats after their recount. The recount resulted as follows:

Odell, 36,344; Coler, 36,014. Odell's plurality, 330.

Cunneen, 30,219; Coman, 27,687. Cunneen's plurality, 2,532.

These pluralities include the Greater New York Democracy vote, and in the case of Cunneen the Prohibition vote also. The total number of votes obtained by Cunneen on the Greater New York Democracy ticket, according to the recount, was 47. The total number of Prohibition votes was 163. The Greater New York Democracy vote for Coler was not announced.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION EXPENSES.

Mr. Odell Files a Statement That He Gave $10,000 to the Campaign Fund.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Gov. Odell to-day filed his statement of election expenses with the Secretary of State.

It consists of one item, $10,000, which was contributed to the Republican State Committee for legitimate expenses of the campaign.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

According to the law requiring them to render statements of their election expenses, the following candidates in the recent contest have filed these accounts:

Congressman George B. McClellan, $2,453.

Charles Shongood, Mr. McClellan's opponent, $380.

Congressman William Sulzer, $1,823.

State Senator Victor J. Dowling, $424.25.

Martin Disputes Douglas's Election.

Says A. Martin, the Democratic candidate for district attorney, claimed last night that he was elected instead of Congressman Douglas. The returns, as announced, give Douglas a plurality of 166. Martin says the Democratic count of the vote gives him a plurality of 24.

ELECTION BETS PAID.

Wall Street Stakeholders Pass Over About $100,000.

Election bets aggregating $100,000 or thereabouts were settled in Wall Street yesterday, the stakeholders announcing that they were satisfied of the result. Among those who announced that they would pay bets yesterday were Charles Minzesheimer, J. J. Judge, and C. I. Hudson & Co.

They excepted all bets made on the pluralities in the political contest. No bets of this nature will be paid until definite results will be known.

To Pay Odd Election Bet.

As the result of an election bet he made with Edward Dichting, a supporter of Gov. Odell, John T. Davis, who was an enthusiastic worker for the cause of Bird S. Coler, will, on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, in East New York, roll a peanut from the Howard House, Alabama and Atlantic Avenues, to Pennsylvania Avenue. Marching ahead of him will be a band of music furnished at his own expense.

PLANS TO DEFEAT TELLER.

Colorado Republicans Expect to Control Joint Legislative Ballot and Make Wolcott Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 6.—The Democrats have about abandoned hope of saving the Legislature. It is almost certain that the Republicans have elected from 35 to 38 members of the lower house, and they announce that they will unseat a sufficient number of Democrats to give them a majority on joint ballot. They expect to elect ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott in Senator Teller's place, but Judge Walter Dixon of Pueblo, Frank Goudy, and Judge George W. Allen have entered the lists.

Mr. Wolcott, who is now in the East, will return and make a fight for the seat. He would take delight in defeating Senator Teller, and his friends confidently predict that the other men who are aspiring to the seat in the United States Senate will have to wait a while. It is almost certain, if the Republicans secure the majority of the Legislature, that Mr. Wolcott will be chosen.

If the Republicans throw out the Arapahoe delegation it is possible the Democratic Senate, which is pledged to Senator Teller, will refuse to enter into a joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator and thus balk Mr. Wolcott's plans. In any event, a long and bitter fight is in prospect.

SMOOT DENIES POLYGAMY.

Mormon Apostle, Candidate for United States Senate, Says He Never Had Plurality of Wives.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 6.—The Telegram prints an interview with Apostle Reed Smoot of the Mormon Church, a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Rawlins, (Dem.,) as follows:

"Is is true," was asked of Mr. Smoot, "that you have obtained permission of the Church to make the race for the Senatorship?"

"I have secured the individual permission of my associates. The Church has nothing to do with it."

"What are your views on polygamy?"

"The Church is living strictly in accordance with the manifesto, and I voted for and approved the same."

"Have you ever practiced or countenanced polygamy?"

"I never practiced polygamy."

"Did you believe in polygamy before the manifesto was issued?"

"That is a matter of which I know nothing."

"What are your views on the action of Congress in refusing to seat B. H. Roberts?"

"I think Mr. Roberts should have been seated first and tried later."

RHEA CLAIMS CONGRESS FIGHT.

Close Contest in Virginia Affected by Throwing Out Two Precincts.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 6.—A dispatch from Wytheville, Va., to-night says that the Commissioners of Election completed the canvass of election returns in that county late this afternoon, throwing out two precincts, Pattison, which gave Slemp (Rep.) 109 majority, and Austinville, which gave Rhea (Dem.) 33 majority. The Pattison precinct was thrown out because the returns were not sealed; were sent through the mails and were received a day late; Austinville because the returns were a day late. That gives the county officially to Judge Rhea by 26, where the first returns gave it to Col. Slemp by 50.

Reports in Wytheville late this evening from other sections of the district indicate Rhea's election by a small majority. A telephone message from Rhea said he claimed his election by a majority of 25.

ADDICKS MAN IS BEATEN.

One of His Candidates for State Senate Defeated by Seven Votes.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Complete returns from Sussex County show the election of Thomas W. Jefferson, Democrat, as State Senator from the Fifth District, by a plurality of seven votes, over George E. Magee, an Addicks Republican, whom earlier reports declared elected.

There are 52 members of the Legislature, and the vote on joint ballot will be 27 Republicans and 24 Democrats, the result in the Ninth District, Kent County, being a tie. The Republicans will have a majority of one, but as seven are "regular Republicans" and opposed to Addicks, his chances of election to the United States Senate are still further reduced by Jefferson's election.

Woman Wins in Colorado.

DENVER, Nov. 6.—Revised returns show that one candidate on the Democratic State ticket was successful, Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell being re-elected Superintendent of Public Instruction by a plurality of 2,400.

FOUNDER BRADLEY WILL FIGHT.

To Oppose Every Effort to Wrest Asbury Park from His Control.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Mayor James A. Bradley will not yield to the city what the latter claims belongs to it. The Mayor has engaged counsel and will fight every move the city makes. To-day the City Counsel prepared the formal demand that the Mayor yield possession of the beach front, the block where the Plaza Hotel stands, the Excursion House block, a strip of land on Grand Avenue, all of Sunset Lake, the northerly portion of Wesley Lake, and Liberty Square.

The demand for these properties is made on the strength of a long investigation of the matter by the City Counsel and extra counsel employed for the purpose. It was originally intended only to try to obtain possession of the beach front, but the investigation developed the fact that the other properties mentioned also belonged to the city rather than to Mr. Bradley.

Many capitalists refused to come here and build while there was private ownership of the beach. Mr. Bradley offered to sell the beach and a law was passed which permitted this city to buy, but when all was ready Mr. Bradley failed to sell.

Forget It after election, and think of Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, [illegible] about men who [illegible] college [illegible] Timely [illegible].



BY a happy meeting of good tailor and good luck you may get a suit or overcoat to please you as well as Kirschbaum Hand-Made, perchance better—but the price will be three times as much.

Try on your size in a dozen styles and fabrics and find what suits you best.

At good clothing stores.

Ask for Kirschbaum hand-made. Identify it by linen label inside breast pocket of coat

Prices, $10 to $25.

Be sure you get our goods. If you have any difficulty, write us. Send for our new style Book anyway. It is free.

A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Our Prices are The Subtrahends.

To find the result of a shopping tour to Bloomingdales, is purely a matter of facts and figures.

Subtract our prices from those quoted on articles of like good quality elsewhere and the result will unerringly point to Bloomingdales' as the store that gives greater values always than the greatest elsewhere.

Women's Waists, $1.49.
Of fine quality twill flannel, made with slot seamed front; piped with white, finished with buttons; back laid in stitched pleats. All the pretty fall colors, as well as black. Each waist has a separate stock collar.

Women's Gloves, $1.
Mannish styles; made of imported cape skins, with heavy corded backs; colors, English red and tan; warranted to give entire satisfaction; sold for $1.50 elsewhere.

Fine Umbrellas, $1.65.
Made of Union taffeta silk; there's a wide range of handsome handles for choice. Box and fir wood mounted in new designs of sterling silver; the women's umbrellas have horn, Dresden, pearl and silver handles; values here up to $3.50.

Boys' Kilts, $1.98.
Good-looking and jaunty little kilts; made of all wool flannel, with full plaited skirts, sailor collars and belts effectively trimmed with braid; sizes 2 and 3 years.

Women's Shoes, $2.10.
Worth $4—seven new styles; lace and button kid and patent tips; Cuban and military heels; welt and flexible McKay soles.

Dinner Sets, $16.77.
Limoges French china; new shapes; dainty decorations; pink, lavender and green; 100 pieces; gold stippled handles; regular value $22.

Tea Sets $4.77
Of dainty thin porcelain; with pretty decorations and gold stippled edges; 56 pieces; rare value.

Grocery Values.

Flour, best patent XXXX, none better, 24½ lb. bags,	49c
Prepared Buckwheat, 3 lb. pkgs,	11c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor; extra fine quality, bean or ground, our regular 29c. kind, per lb.,	19c
Mixed Tea or Oolong, sold elsewhere at 50c., this sale, per lb.,	24c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, our 50c. kind,	38c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans,	15c
Rice, splendid, 5 lb. packages,	25c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans,	16c., 20c., 28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans,	18c., 21c
Safety Matches, best from Sweden; don't turn to ash; 144 boxes for	49c

Wrappers 33c
Only about 60 dozen—made of a very good quality printed calico, in indigo blue, red and mourning shades; wide deep flounce skirts; ruffles over shoulders; prettily trimmed with fancy braid; only small sizes—32, 34 and 36; usual prices 69c and 79c.

Men's Gloves $1
Fine imported cape tan gloves; made with heavy corded backs; all sizes; a pair of these gloves will last a season. Sold elsewhere for $1.50.

Fur Scarfs $5.95
Alaska sable, sable raccoon, sable opossum, Isabella opossum, blue, silver and pearl hare tabs; with large fluffy tails. This is a very special value. Squirrel Scarfs $15, $25, $35.

Girls' Dresses $4.98
Dainty little gowns of very fine all wool cashmere, made with yoke front and back finely tucked; cape over shoulders, prettily trimmed with velvet and embroidered knots; sizes 2, 3 and 4 years.

Corsets, 49c.
Straight front; low bust; gored; made of domestic coutil; with new dip hips; top trimmed with lace; colors, white and drab; sizes 18 to 28 inches.

Men's Shoes $2.90
Worth $5—Patent enamel and box calfskin; double soles; welted and stitched—handsome and smart styles.

Boys' Overcoats $2.25
All samples; sizes 8, 9, 11 and 14 years; smart, stylish and thoroughly reliable overcoats; worth $4 and $5.

Housewares

Combination Bracket Rod—and six hangers—can be placed in closets, attached to side wall or doors; strongly made and well finished; complete set, 40c.; bracket only, 16c.—hanger only,	4c
China Cereal Jars—Neatly decorated, stencilled tea, coffee, sugar, etc., each,	19c
China Salt Box,	16c
Improved Double Roasting Pan—Made of fine sheet iron; size 11x16 inches,	29c
Combination Fryer—For oysters, crullers, potatoes,	22c
Polishing Irons—Something new and practical; made to retain heat longer and with many other advantages which will be fully explained by demonstrator; sets of three irons, complete,	$1.49

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BEST & Co LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Excellence Of Our Boys' Clothing

Begins with the selection of the material which is first submitted to all known quality and color tests. This being found satisfactory, it is manufactured under our own supervision with attention to details impossible under other conditions.

Manufacturing largely and economically and selling direct to the consumer at one moderate profit, we can afford to make our prices lower than those usually asked for goods of a similar quality.

The superior style of our clothing is too generally admitted to require extended argument. It is acknowledged to be the standard whereby all other makes are judged.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE SILVERSMITHS' STRIKE.

The skilled chasers in the factories of the master silversmiths affected by the present strike who had not already quit work when the strike began, went on a sympathetic strike yesterday. About 110 chasers in all are now on strike besides the silversmiths. After to-day the strike is to be extended to other branches. The strikers met yesterday in Teutonia Hall and made public the following statement, which they sent to all the employing silversmiths before they went on strike:

The undersigned skilled workmen in your factory desire to call your attention to the following facts:

That our business calls for the best efforts of every individual and each branch of the business to keep pace with the times; that we labor ten hours a day while the majority of trades labor but eight or nine hours, and also that nearly all the best men in the factory receive only from $2 to $4 a day. From these facts we present the following petition, to which we ask your serious consideration:

We, the undersigned, respectfully ask that the hours of labor among your employes be reduced from ten to nine hours perday and eight hours on Saturday, making fifty-three hours a week's work, without reduction in pay.

The petition concludes by stating that the silversmiths were always ready to use their best efforts in furtherance of the financial and business interests of the employers.

The emp[illegible] had taken[illegible]

the strike. Superintendent Bulkley of the Whiting Manufacturing Company said that no general statement would be given out at present.

"Undoubtedly," he said in reply to a question, "the holiday trade will be very much crippled, if the strike continues. In our own shop we are still working, but are crippled to some extent."

PROPOSED GROCERIES MERGER.

New Yorker to Confer with Chicago Wholesale Houses Representatives.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—It is understood that George B. Hanford of New York, who arranged a conference of wholesale grocers of eight Middle and Eastern States in Detroit yesterday, has gone to Chicago to endeavor to interest the Western Grocers' Association and the National Grocers' Company in his proposed grocery combination, and get them to enter the deal.

At the Detroit meeting Mr. Hanford arranged with those present to make out statements showing the liabilities, assets, and earnings of their respective concerns and forward them to him within thirty days, the basis on which the concerns can enter the combine to be determined from [illegible]

PARTRIDGE DISMISSES SERGT. CHURCHILL

Failure to Suppress Resorts and Excise Violations Charged.

The Dismissed Man Says It Is a Political Deal and Will Go to the Courts—F. S. Gibbs Denounces the Commissioner.

Sergt. James Churchill, formerly performing desk duty at the West Twentieth Street Station, was dismissed from the force yesterday by Commissioner Partridge on charges upon which he has stood trial and which have been under consideration for the past five months. Churchill was in command of the Fifth Street Station from Nov. 18, 1901, till the middle of April last, having been sent there by Commissioner Murphy. One night during April Inspector Cross, with a considerable force of men from the Central Office, descended upon his precinct and raided a number of disorderly resorts, as well as obtaining evidence that the excise law was not being enforced. On nine charges of excise violations and many others in not suppressing disorderly houses Churchill was tried. The resorts on the Bowery and the disorderly houses raided are all named in the findings made public yesterday by the Commissioner.

Churchill, by a strange coincidence, was at Police Headquarters yesterday morning in the trial room, appearing against a policeman whom he accused of improper patrolling. At noontime the case had not yet been called, and he went to luncheon, remarking as he left the building that he would like to hear a decision in his case. When he returned he was handed the papers, and he immediately turned in his shield, remarking that it was a most unfair and unjust decision.

Though Churchill says he had expected the verdict as it was rendered for some weeks and that his appeal papers had already been made out, he nevertheless seemed staggered by the news of his dismissal.

Inspector Adam A. Cross, who is now awaiting a verdict in his own trial for neglect of duty, was the complainant in the Churchill case. After the raids Churchill was transferred to the Bronx, but later was sent to East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and a short time ago to the West Twentieth Street Station.

When seen last night he said that he regarded the whole matter as a political deal, and that he would take it to the courts immediately. "I am not worrying," he said, "for I will go to work to-morrow for a large cigar company as manager of one of their stores."

Republican National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs, who has been known as Churchill's close friend, said last night that the decision against the Sergeant was absurd and sure to be reversed by any court of common sense. Regarding Col. Partridge, he said: "It is largely due to his administration in the Police Department that the Democrats carried New York City by so large a majority. Mayor Low should be able to note the handwriting on the wall and get rid of this man or else in the town next year the Democratic majority instead of being 121,000 will be 300,000.

"Commissioner Partridge does not run the Police Department but Inspector Cross does. Cross is on trial now, but the two men could be walking arm in arm out of the building, while Cross was on trial for neglect of duty. Churchill did not shirk his duty in the Fifth Street Precinct, but he cleaned it up as it has not been cleaned before in years. Cross was in a position to get square with him, and he took advantage of it."

Mr. Gibbs denied that he had appealed to Senator Platt and Gov. Odell in Churchill's behalf.

Churchill was appointed to the force Dec. 18, 1883. He was made a roundsman in 1887, but was reduced to the rank of patrolman again two years later. He was made a Sergeant in March, 1898, being one of three appointed without taking up the civil service examination.

HEAVY POLICE PENALTIES.

Deputy Commissioner Piper Rebukes a Patrolman for Spitting in His Presence.

Expectorating policemen received the official attention of Deputy Commissioner Piper at the trials of delinquents at Headquarters yesterday. Policeman Andrew L. Cahill of the Oak Street Station spat upon the floor as he stepped forward to face an off post complaint.

"Don't you know you are in the presence of a superior officer!" thundered Capt. Piper. "Don't let this ever occur again before me." He then ordered an additional charge to be formulated against the offender, who walked away with sudden perspiration trickling down his face.

The other offender was Joseph Van Vort of the Union Market Station. William Abbott, a publisher at 281 Fourth Avenue, accused him of having twice spat upon the floor of a Third Avenue elevated train on Oct. 21. Mr. Abbott took his number and wrote to Commissioner Partridge.

"Did you call the policeman's attention to his violation of the ordinance against spitting?" asked Capt. Piper.

"No. I didn't think it was necessary to tell a policeman about an ordinance so well known as this one. It was placarded right in front of his eyes." Van Vort said he spat unconsciously sometimes, but denied that he had been on a train on the day stated. Capt. Piper adjourned the case to test his alibi by the station house blotter.

Penalties in the cases tried yesterday were heavy. Policeman James J. McGough of the Mulberry Street Station was fined twenty days' pay for saying "I won't come back," when Sergt. Strope ordered him to report for duty at a certain time, although he had five witnesses to prove he did not say it.

Herbert M. Perigo of the West Thirtieth Street Station was fined ten days for a surreptitious smoke on duty, though he pleaded a severe headache, and the same punishment was inflicted in a number of ordinary off post complaints.

ACCUSED POLICEMAN CLEARED.

Justice Mayer Instructs the District Attorney to Charge the Complainant with Perjury.

Justice Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, sitting as a committing Magistrate, last night honorably discharged Joseph T. Kesselmark, a policeman of the Essex Market Court squad who was charged by Jacob Guttenberg, an expressman of 51 Willett Street, with having extorted a bribe of 00 cents from him. Incidentally Justice Mayer instructed the District Attorney's office to bring a charge of perjury against Guttenberg.

Guttenberg, who is under a charge of grand larceny as the result of some irregular transaction he had with Isidor Lefkowitz, a keeper of a candy store on the east side, for whom he had removed some furniture, charged Kesselmark with having come to his house and offered to settle the matter on the payment by him of $5.

According to the latter they finally compromised on $1, of which Guttenberg paid 60 cents down, promising to pay the rest later. He was corroborated by his wife and son.

Guttenberg went to the District Attorney's office, and a plan was devised by which Guttenberg was to pay Kesselmark a marked half dollar. Detective Sergt. Walsh and County Detective Fantasi of the District Attorney's office swore that they saw the money paid to Kesselmark, but that he dropped the coin when taken into the Sergeant's room in the Court House to be searched. Kesselmark was defended by the Legal Aid Society.

Justice Mayer declared that he did not believe a word of the Guttenbergs' testimony. As to that of the detectives, he said he was in doubt as to whether they had really seen the coin drop.

Life Saving Medal for Policeman.

Patrolman James A. Kane of the Coney Island Station was summoned to Commissioner Partridge's office yesterday, where he received a gold medal from J. Wesley Jones, the President of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Station at Coney Island. Kane and another patrolman—Cornelius O'Leary—on June 3 last rescued a child from drowning in Coney [illegible] O'Leary will get a usual

CARL SCHURZ TAKEN ILL AT DINNER TO A. D. WHITE.

Dr. Holls, President Butler, J. C. Hendrix, and Dr. Senner Speak at Festival in Honor of the ex-Ambassador.

Dr. Frederick W. Holls, member of the American Commission to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Dr. J. H. Senner, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University were the speakers at a festival held last night in honor of the seventieth birthday of Andrew D. White, ex-United States Ambassador to Germany. The German Social Scientific Society held the celebration in Mannerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street. The banquet continued until about 1 A. M.

It was marred by but one untoward incident, and that was when Carl Schurz was taken with a sudden illness and left for his home. He was attended by friends and by a physician, who after an examination said that Mr. Schurz was suffering from a colic, and that his condition was not such as to cause alarm. It was said that he might even remain and deliver the address which was expected, but that, as he was over seventy years old, it was best he should take no chances.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning it was said at Mr. Schurz's home, 24 East Ninety-first Street, that he was resting very comfortably and was only slightly indisposed.

Dr. Holls reviewed the life of Mr. White from his infancy at Homer, N. Y., and said that the climax of his literary, scholarly, and statesmanlike achievements was reached in his address at the dedication of the Grotius monument. President Butler referred frequently to the previous speaker.

"We have heard that Homer was claimed by seven birthplaces," he said, "but Mr. White only claims one Homer. Mr. White was born too late to have his achievements recorded in Thucydides, and he went to Syracuse later than did the Athenians, but his trip was a notable one. He then went to Ithaca, not exactly from Troy, but from Albany, which is not far off."

President Butler continued by saying that Ambassador White was the typical American scholar who recognized that the German ideals of education must be followed in this country.

Mr. Hendrix said that it was appropriate that a German organization should celebrate the occasion, as the Ambassador was the American incarnation of German university education.

Mr. Hendrix told a story of his own struggles while working his way through Cornell and of President David Starr Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California, who, he said, had built him a hut on the Cornell campus, living a life as rough as a miner or laborer. Mr. Hendrix advised against working through college, saying that young men could not stand the nervous strain of study and supporting themselves without harm. Dr. Butler and Mr. Hendrix were the only ones to speak in English, the other speakers using German.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE ACCEPTED.

Pennsylvania Company Agrees to Revised Proposition—All Rests with the Aldermen.

The Rapid Transit Commission did not meet yesterday, but Secretary Burrows has transmitted to the Board of Aldermen the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's acceptance of the tunnel franchise proposition. This will be considered at the Aldermanic meeting next Tuesday.

The revised franchise differs from the original on the following points, and to these the railroad company subscribes:

First—To give the city the use of the tunnel for fire and police telegraph wires.

Second—To substitute a fixed limit of time within which the franchise must be availed of, and, generally, so as to limit, by a fixed date, the indefinite power of extension of time, reserved in the first franchise to the Rapid Transit Commission.

Third—Sanitary control of the tunnel by the Board of Health.

Fourth—To make it clear that at each new period of valuation, the authorities of the city and of the railroad company of that day can adopt any basis of compensation that may then be agreed upon.

Fifth—To provide that if at any time it is proposed to grant under this franchise the right to do local traffic, the terms upon which such right is granted shall have the approval of the Rapid Transit Commission, the Aldermen, and the Mayor.

Sixth—To provide that the franchise shall always be controlled by some company organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Neither the original nor the amended franchise contains the eight-hour labor clause, and this is the main cause of the opposition to the ratification of the document by the Board of Aldermen.

Secretary Burrows said yesterday that in his opinion the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would not make any further concessions, and might end the whole matter if the Board of Aldermen acted adversely. The latter cannot amend the franchise; they must accept it as it is or reject it. The labor clause cannot be inserted.

First Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday denied the truth of the statement that the tunnel would divert commerce from the city.

Borough President Cantor is opposed to the franchise because it does not contain the eight-hour clause. Alderman J. T. McCall, the Democratic leader on the floor of the Board of Aldermen, entertains similar views.

C. V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, favors the franchise, and believes it will be accepted when the Aldermen thoroughly understand the situation.

FREE EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

Attendance During the Month of October Reached 147,000.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Supervisor, is much pleased at the attendance this season at the free lectures which are being given under the direction of the Board of Education. During October, which was the first month of the new season, the attendance in the entire city amounted to 147,000.

Next Sunday afternoon the first concert ever given in a New York school building on Sunday is to be performed under the direction of the Public Education Association, and if successful the system may be extended to other schools. It will be at Public School No. 33 on West Twenty-eighth Street. Dr. Leipziger favors opening the schoolhouses every Sunday for lectures as well as concerts.

MILLER INDICTMENTS STAND.

Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court yesterday denied a motion made by counsel for William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate man, who is now serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for his connection with that swindle, for the quashing of the indictments still standing against the prisoner.

District Attorney Clarke, in opposing the motion, said that it was but the forerunner of a move for a pardon for Miller from Gov. Odell. He said that he did not want the indictments dismissed, as he wished to have them in reserve if Miller should get out before he had served his time.

"It is the court's duty," said Judge Aspinall, "to protect this man's dupes. These indictments will stand until Miller's term has expired."

STEAMBOAT SQUAD ABOLISHED.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday abolished the old Eighty-first Precinct, known as the Steamboat Squad. This is the second time that the Steamboat Squad has been abolished. Commissioner Partridge has had the move under consideration for some time. The men in command of the Eighty-first Precinct have been under an Acting Captain for some time. The Commissioner gave out a statement, in which he said:

"It is my belief that this territory can be much better protected under the direction of the precinct commanders abutting this water front. The officers have been transferred from the Eighty-first Precinct to the precincts abutting their former posts, and will be assigned to pretty much the same duty that they have been performing before, but they will come immediately under the supervisions of the Captains of abutting precincts to which they are duly assigned."

Policemen Ordered Before Surgeons.

These policemen were ordered by Commissioner Partridge yesterday to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons next Monday and be examined as to their fitness to remain on the police force: Capts. William J. Burford and Anthony S. Woods, Sergts. William O'Toole and Patrick Oates, and Patrolmen William Stanford and Richard Hastie.

NEW CITY FINANCE PLAN

Deputy Controller Stevenson's Scheme for Reduced Taxes.

Chamber of Commerce Listens to the Proposition to Prevent Undue Deflection of Revenues to the Sinking Fund.

One of the most important matters considered at yesterday's session of the Chamber of Commerce was the tax burdens of the property owners of the City of New York. Ex-Deputy Controller Edgar J. Levy pointed out in a pamphlet some of the bad points of the sinking fund, and the present Deputy Controller, James W. Stevenson, has brought forward a plan to relieve taxation and correct the sinking fund evils. This plan was outlined in a letter to Controller Grout by his deputy.

Mr. Stevenson recites the facts about the act of the Legislature in 1878, which pledges the city to put in the sinking fund revenues of the city such as from dock property and the water system. The revenues of the sinking fund thus pledged by law have grown enormously, and it is estimated that in about twenty years there will be $300,000,000 of money taken from the taxpayers more than enough to redeem all bonds which become due at that time. Deputy Controller Stevenson says:

"If the present system is continued, this three hundred millions will be invested chiefly in the corporate stock of the City of New York, and according to law it will then (1928) be canceled. As a result the collections from taxpayers of annual amortization installments and interest charges on $300,000,000 will cease in 1929, and the budget of that year will be some $16,000,000 less than the previous year. This is a delightful prospect for the taxpayers of 1929, but concededly it would be better if taxpayers of the present day were to get some of the benefits of their revenue-producing municipal properties by proper provision that revenues in excess of those needed to meet future maturing obligations should, as any business house would do, be applied to present obligations. The common sense way would be to provide that, after a sufficient amount had been set aside each year to meet the annual requirements for paying all bonds to be redeemed by the sinking fund at maturity, the balance should be turned into the City Treasury to reduce taxation."

Deputy Controller Stevenson recites that the sanctity of the contract made for the City of New York by the Legislature of 1878 intervenes, but he claims that this act also continued in effect the old sinking fund ordinances of 1844, which provided that the surplus of the sinking fund should be invested, except under certain conditions when State or United States bonds may be bought, in "stocks created by the Corporation of the City of New York."

Then the Deputy Controller states that at present there is an excess in the sinking fund this year of $8,465,106.80, a sum which is needlessly added to the tax burdens of the city when, by all fair considerations, except for the contract, should go into the general fund for the reduction of taxes.

The solution of the problem offered by Mr. Stevenson is as follows:

"The situation may be adequately met by the creation of a new class of securities, to be issued only for sinking fund investments to the amount of its excess revenues, and the proceeds of which new class of stock shall go into the general fund.

"Provided, first, and in ironclad terms, that each year a sufficient sum shall be set aside, which, as the years go by, with accruing interest, will cancel all obligations at maturity. Let the balance each year be invested in a stock to be described as 'general fund bonds,' the proceeds of which shall, as every one concedes this surplus should, be used to reduce taxation. These general fund bonds must be an obligation of the City of New York the same as all other bonds issued by the city until the time when the sinking fund is wiped out (1928.) Then they should, without cost to the city, be canceled.

"It will be seen, therefore, that by providing for the cancellation of general fund bonds when the sinking fund is wiped out, no precedent is created. All that is done is to cancel bonds the proceeds of which were used to reduce taxation, instead of cancelling bonds the proceeds of which were used for the making of permanent improvements, the cost of which, according to the system of financiering adopted by all cities and governments, should be distributed over an extended period of years."

Controller Grout heartily approves the plan proposed by his deputy, and concludes his letter to Mayor Low as follows:

"Should the plan proposed be adopted, it is safe to predict that the revenues of the city now buried in the sinking funds will greatly increase. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment last Spring refused the Commissioner of Water Supply a certain increased appropriation payable out of taxation, with which, could he have obtained it, he undoubtedly would have produced many times its amount in increase of revenues. The reason for the refusal was that the increased revenues would go to the surfeited sinking fund, while the price to be paid would add to the burden of taxation. It was not worth while.

"If, however, these revenues can be applied to the reduction of taxation, there will then be not only reason to grant such requests as this, but a constant incentive upon city officials to get always the best possible returns from docks, water supply, franchises, vault privileges, and the like. A great increase would inevitably follow, and the annual taxation would eventually be reduced by much more than the eight and a half millions which can now be freed for this pupose."

Mayor Low, in a letter to Controller Grout, writes that if the plan receives the support of financiers he will give it hearty support. Corporation Counsel Rives has examined into the matter, and declares that it is "technically legal."

Among those who have written indorsements are Ex-Controllers Andrew H. Green, Theodore W. Myers, and Bird S. Coler, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, Thomas F. Gilroy, Edward Townsend, G. Williams, N. F. Palmer, Richard Delafield, Thomas L. James, H. W. Cannon, A. B. Hepburn, James Stillman, Frederick B. Schenck, Robert M. Gallaway, William A. Nash, and Jacob H. Schiff.

The Committee on State and Municipal Taxation of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of George F. Seward, Charles S. Fairchild, Alexander E. Orr, Clarence H. Kelsey, Joseph C. Hendrix, Frank H. Scott, and Isaac N. Seligman, also approved the plan.

The matter was brought up soon after President Jesup called the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to order yesterday. George F. Seward presented the report favoring the Stevenson plan, and Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren said that the tax reduction matter was one of great importance, and he asked that the report of the committee be printed and sent to each member, so that action could be taken at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. LEVY ON TAX ASSESSMENT.

The ex-Congressman Tells the Mayor His Objection to Full Valuation.

Ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy called on Mayor Low yesterday to express his disapproval of the full valuation assessment plan. He cited several instances to show to the Mayor the difficulty of determining the full value of any particular piece of real estate, and also said that he though it bad policy to open up the way for increased expenditures, both by the present and future city administrations. Mr. Levy added that, if necessary, he would favor the postponing of some proposed improvements rather than to place upon the city an excessive indebtedness.

The Mayor said that he would take Mr. Levy's suggestions under consideration.

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will contain, besides all the important news of the now uncommonly busy world of letters, and impartial notices of the new books of the hour, three articles of extraordinary value and interest:

I. Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet, will write of Tennyson in review of Sir Alfred Lyall's recent Life of that great Victorian.

II. John White Chadwick will review the newly published essays of the greatest American historian, John Fiske.

III. Cyrus Townsend Brady will discuss in a bright, unconventional way the qualities of the great Alexandre Dumas, reviewing the new English life of the French romancer by Arthur Davidson. Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

The selection of Hangings, Carpets and Draperies should be the work of an expert in order to secure thoroughly pleasing and artistic effects. Our Department of

INTERIOR DECORATION

has unequalled facilities for taking entire charge of the decoration of refined homes. We execute the most artistic and elaborate schemes, submitting sketches in color to suit individual tastes.

Broadway & 19th Street

WARNING

A haberdashery store at 1387 Broadway, known as "The Normandie," has against our protest been displaying in the window for some days, Cravats with a card bearing this inscription:

Keiser-Barathea
Regular $1.00 quality 50c.

These Cravats are not the "regular $1.00 quality" nor are they even the regular standard quality advertised as Keiser-Barathea. Inasmuch as similar misrepresentations have frequently been made of late in New York and elsewhere, the Public is cautioned against accepting as genuine Keiser-Barathea, any Cravats which do not bear the Keiser-Barathea label.

KEISER BARATHEA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FAREWELL TO OLD QUARTERS

President Jesup Reviews the Past—$10,800 Given to Secretary George Wilson.

There was a leave-taking by the members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday of the old quarters of the organization in the Mutual Life Building, and the next gathering of New York's merchants will be in the handsome building now completed for their use.

President Morris K. Jesup, who presided, said that there had been no dissensions in the eighteen years the Chamber had occupied the old quarters, and that harmony, peace, and comfort had existed on all occasions. He said that the new building of the Chamber would be dedicated next Tuesday, and gave to ex-Presidents Smith and Orr the credit.

The surprise of the meeting was when President Jesup eulogized Secretary George Wilson, and ended with handing him a check for $10,800, the contributions of members, as a tribute for his forty years of work. Secretary Wilson nearly broke down over the gift, and with difficulty thanked President Jesup and the members.

President Jesup then asked Messrs. Orr and Smith to speak about the Chamber of Commerce. They told of the efforts to build up the organization and make it a power in the city and the State.

Jacob H. Schiff said that the recent high rates of interest for money seemed to be evidence of the needed reorganization of the country's financial policy. Mr. Schiff said that the Secretary of the Treasury had taken action which might lead to serious consequences. He moved that the Finance Committee of the Chamber prepare a report to be considered at the first meeting in the new building.

President Jesup then introduced Sir Albert K. Rollitt, Chairman of the delegation of the London Chamber of Commerce to the opening of the new building. He made a short speech about amicable relations between the organizations of London and New York.

MR. RIVES ON VERBOSITY.

Corporation Counsel Issues Treatise on the Use of Words in Making City Contracts.

Corporation Counsel G. L. Rives believes that there is too much language employed in the making of city contracts. Through the form of a general circular to the Borough Presidents, their assistants and others he has "blue penciled" the prevailing style of drawing up contracts, and has pointed out certain grammatical eccentricities which he wants corrected.

Mr. Rives believes the word "that" to be on almost all occasions an unnecessary, meaningless word, as much to be dreaded as the "I take my pen in hand style" of beginning a letter. He has called attention to the fact that the majority of paragraphs begin with "That, therefore." He thinks the "therefore" sufficient. He insists that what is known to grammarians as "the future imperative" is infinitely better than the "infinitive passive form."

The Corporation Counsel, in his suggestions as to the use of words, hints that there should be a subject where a verb is used. He says that there must be uniformity in the wording of contracts. The idea of plagiarism is banished by the suggestion that all are to write as one. The document, is of considerable length, dealing fully with the use of words.

Among Mr. Rives's suggestions, helpful to brevity and clearness, are the following:

"Avoid the use of the word 'said' before the words 'President,' 'Commissioner,' 'board,' 'engineer,' 'architect,' 'inspector,' or 'party of the first part.'

"Use the words 'the city,' or 'party (not parties) of the first part,' in referring to the City of New York, by which it should be designated, not by the word 'corporation.'

"Avoid the use of the word 'that' as an introduction to clauses and paragraphs.

"In specifications use the future imperative instead of the infinitive passive form, e. g., 'the contractor shall' instead of 'the contractor is to'; or 'the masonry shall be' instead of 'the masonry is to be.'

"Avoid the use of a verb without a subject to introduce sentences and paragraphs, unless the subject to which it belongs is apparent."

Mr. Rives, when seen yesterday afternoon, was very hopeful that his printed suggestions would point the way from the confusion of a multiplicity of words. As he had insisted that the manuscript for contracts be carefully typed according to his rules, he believes that there will be less editing of copy in his office. Mistakes causing needless perplexity and often the cause of expensive litigation he feels will be avoided by the use of his suggestions. Heads of departments are spending their evenings over Mr. Rives's list of "Don'ts."

McAlpin a Seventh Regiment Captain.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, held an election for Captain at the armory last night, and Lieut. Benjamin B. McAlpin, a son of ex-Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, was unanimously elected. Col. Daniel Appleton presided, and when the result was announced the newly elected officer was heartily cheered. Captain-elect McAlpin succeeds Capt. Francis G. Landon, who resigned some time ago on account of business.

HARPERS

In the Morning Glow

Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens

1.25

Delightful stories of the relations of the children with "Grandfather," "Mother," "Little Sister," etc. The stories appeared in Harper's Magazine and attracted wide attention.

BY ROY ROLFE GILSON

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York

CITY OPPOSES AWARDS.

Property Owners Concerned in Motion Regarding the Aqueduct Board's Work.

Hundreds of property owners having interests along the line of the Croton Aqueduct are concerned in a controversy which Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide. Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. Dunn, who is assigned to the Bureau of Street Openings, appeared in court yesterday in behalf of the city to make the claim that the Commissioners appointed to open Aqueduct Avenue should have awarded the city payment for its appropriated aqueduct lands, just as they awarded money to private property owners for lots taken from them along the new avenue.

It is the city's contention that the aqueduct lands, when acquired many years ago, were paid for out of taxes levied on the citizens in general, whereas improvements in opening a street should come out of the taxes paid in by owners in the district benefited by the improvements. The Commissioners made awards to private owners along Aqueduct Avenue, giving full values for the lands seized, but they only voted nominal awards to the city for the public aqueduct property they needed.

The matter came up before Justice Truax in the form of a motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners who made the awards. Among the lawyers representing individual interests were William D. Peck, Fielding L. Marshall, Henry De Forest Baldwin, and John C. Shaw.

It was brought out that many of the plots included in the Aqueduct lands had been turned over to citizens under agreements with the old Croton Aqueduct Commission. One case was that of the Ogden estate. William B. Ogden entered into an agreement whereby he was to pay $1 for the privilege of occupying the surface of certain of these plots. He was, said Mr. Dunn, a sort of caretaker for the city and a tenant at sufferance. It was claimed on behalf of the estate that the Commissioners had no right to refuse remuneration for certain gates and walls placed on the land by Mr. Ogden, since these structures had improved the property. The Commissioners had held that the gates and walls were removable, and that they were not justified in paying for them.

REFINED SUGAR WAR.

Is Being Waged in the West as Well as in the East—Price Guarantees Withdrawn.

The war in refined sugar which was started in Eastern territory recently by the announcement that the American Beet Sugar Company would ship California sugar to the New York market, is beginning to assume larger proportions. Yesterday there were announced withdrawals of the price guarantees by the American Sugar Refining Company and B. H. Howell, Son & Co. Arbuckle Brothers announced that they still guaranteed prices to the date of arrival.

Wall Street interpreted this withdrawal of guarantees as meaning further reductions in prices. In this respect it was stated by an authority in the sugar trade that refined sugar would sell at 4 cents everywhere before the fight between the big companies will be over.

The fight is on not only in the East but also in the West, the American Beet Sugar Company having cut the price at the Missouri River points, with a result that the market there as well as in the East is in a demoralized condition. The expectation of a further cut in prices is influencing the buyers to withhold orders for still lower prices. It was said yesterday that the American Beet Sugar Company and the independent beet sugar companies, which are not controlled by the American Sugar Refining Company, are united in this fight.

PROMENADED IN MALE ATTIRE.

Two Jersey City Young Women Thus Pay Election Bets.

Two young women, whose names could not be learned, paid an election bet on Wednesday in Jersey City by donning male attire and walking from their respective homes to the residence of Mrs. J. E. Fredericks, 721 Bergen Avenue, where they resumed their regular costumes, and where a party was given in their honor by their friends.

The masquerade was the result of a wager between four young women, two of whom believed that Robert Carey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, would be elected, while the other two pinned their political faith to Allan Benny, the Democratic candidate, who carried the district by a plurality of 742.

The losers wore dress suits borrowed from their brothers and derby hats. Each carried a cane.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

Will Open To-morrow Morning, November 8th.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we will open a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes

While We Have the Largest and Probably the Best Equipped Building in the World Devoted to Retailing, Our Chief Attractions Will Continue To Be as They Have Been in the Past—**Our Low Prices.**

The Old Store at Fourteenth St. and Sixth Ave. Is Closed.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave



Sale of Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats.

It is well worth your while to read these little clothing talks of ours—they help you when you come to buy—through them we endeavor to show you the superiority of Vogel Brothers' clothing over the ordinary ready-made sort.—The fit of our suits and overcoats has made them famous. They're all made with broad, shapely shoulders and long, narrow lapels and collars that fit the neck closely. There isn't a good smart style of suit or overcoat that's missing from our stock, and we can fit any shaped man in any style. This clothes perfection is possible only because we make every garment in our own workrooms. Somewhere between $10 and $35 there's an overcoat or suit among the thousands to suit you.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $12.

Long, loose overcoats, 44 inches long, made with our big, broad shapely shoulders, cut liberally loose all around the body, with a grace and dash and swing of line that is only to be had in our overcoats. They are made of black and Oxford friezes, blue and black kerseys and Oxford gray meltons. Regular price of these overcoats $15. Our price **$12**

Sale of Long, Loose Winter Overcoats—the Overcoat We've Made Popular—$15.

They're cut big and full and loose all around, the collars and lapels are long and narrow, the sleeves wide, the shoulders broad and shapely. The back of the coat is draped in loose, graceful folds from the shoulders to a very wide bottom—some 50 and others 44 inches long—made of Oxford gray friezes and moulles, and kerseys and meltons in blue, black and Oxford, special at $15.

Men's Winter Overcoats at $20.

These overcoats at $20 are the long, full, big shouldered, loose type, made of meltons, Oxfords and moulles, in blue, brown, Oxford gray and Cambridge. Ought to be $25—they're **$20**

Men's Winter Suits at $15.

The new 3-button double-breasted, with long lapels, and the military and full back sack styles with broad shapely shoulders and close fitting collars—made of black and blue Thibets; shaggy black worsted cheviots, and the new greens and grays, made of a long yarn worsted that gives a wonderfully lustrous, roughish effect to the surface. Come, and try on one of these suits at **$15**

The Largest and Handsomest Showing of Men's Winter Suits at $12 in Town.

They're cut in the new military and 3-button double-breasted sack styles, made of Hanover cassimeres, in neat dark patterns, black roughish worsteds, smooth black Thibets and light gray fabrics in the new mottled mixtures. Suits that never sold less than $15. Special price, $12.

Men's Winter Suits at $10.

These $10 suits of ours are made in the regular, full back, broad shouldered sack style, and are up to our usual standard of style, and workmanship—which means the best. We can fit men in these suits that measure from 33 to 44 chest—the fabrics are all-wool black cheviots and fancy light and dark cheviots. Regular $14 values at **$10**

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 P. M.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

SOME ART NOTES Anent the Fifth Floor at Wanamaker's

Environment: A pearl interests you much more as a jewel than as part of an oyster shell. Use and association reveal its beauty. But it is an overstrain when the enjoyment of things of beauty is made dependent upon the association of conventional surroundings.

A thoroughly up-to-date retail business has a positive issue with the notion that art objects should only be enjoyed in hallowed places. That paintings should only be seen in exclusive galleries or in the secluded salons of special dealers. That gems can be appreciated only in private ownership, or in the privacy of a sanctum for the fastidious.

Retailing of today lays an imperial command upon art at many points. Its appeal to the intelligent common-sense of the period is for recognition. The selfish side appears in the effort to widen the circles of interest in a given business. The broader side appears in the pleasure and instruction given freely to the Public.

Keep these things in mind when the Fine Arts are brought to your attention at Wanamaker's.

The Brozik Collection

Vaslav Brozik died in Paris April 15th, 1901. One of his masterpieces, "Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella," for some years on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, has made his name and his art familiar to New Yorkers. His reputation, popular and professional, in contemporary art is coincident with civilization.

These facts lend interest to the announcement that, being possessed by purchase of the entire artistic estate left at his death, we have placed the whole collection on view in our Fifth Floor Art Room.

Several hundred canvases are shown. Among them charcoal sketches and color studies, many of them showing various stages of progress in his great pictures. Also a number of finished pictures with some vestments, scraps of old tapestry and carvings that were among his cherished possessions.

Artists will find this exhibition extremely interesting.

The delay in printing the catalogue is a source of much disappointment to us. The great detail involved in its preparation has made accuracy difficult and tedious. It will be ready in a few days.

Regular Picture Exhibition

Limited accommodation in our Gallery has forced many of the pictures of our usual collection into the Piano Rooms, where those interested may find and enjoy them.

Art Things In Textiles

Fire, paint and silk threads; electricity and fingers; needles and brushes; industry and imagination—all these combine their powers in the execution of the decorative art pieces in textiles that now make our Picture Gallery overcrowded. High art does not appear in these domestic enrichments, but beauty is in evidence everywhere.

Men can hardly appreciate these things, but the refined and delicate taste of women will find in this collection abundant and delightful interest. Women enjoy flowers more than men. Just so with this collection.

Description is impossible. The showing includes velveteen with burnt leather applique, velvet with designs by fire, satin with painted flowers, needlework designs galore and limitless.

Club Galleries or Waldorf Salons would bring great audiences to see these things. Why not Wanamaker's? The public echo is "Why Not?" And the Public comes.

Frederick Lamond Mason & Hamlin Boston Symphony Orchestra

Last night, at the Carnegie Music Hall, Frederick Lamond, of Frankfort-am-Main, played the "Mason & Hamlin" Piano with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Those who were present will not soon forget the splendid tone of the piano that carried the theme of a great concerto with startling distinctness and absolute stability against nearly a hundred orchestral instruments.

There can be no two opinions as to the "Mason & Hamlin" Piano.

The Mason & Hamlin Pianos do not conflict with pianos that are or have been; they may not be put in comparison with others, for they are *different*. The entire musical world is studying them, and musicians know that they are confronted with a tone standard that is new.

Any new medium for the expression of human emotion must draw the attention of those who think and those who feel. There is no temperament so sensitive as that which is musical; and the musician knows that there is unlimited capacity for expression in the strings of the *Mason & Hamlin* piano.

For a hundred years only two other piano voices have ever stirred the pulse of the musical world as has the *Mason & Hamlin*—and all three in a different way. You will know what we mean if you listened to the Mason & Hamlin at Carnegie Hall last night, or if you hear it in our Piano Store. You will know what we mean by a tone that lives.

The great business now being done in our regular Piano Store requires all the room at our command for the pianos of other makers, and, therefore, we continue the sale of the

Mason & Hamlin Pianos and Organs

At No. 135 Fifth avenue, corner Twentieth street

Muslin Underwear

A full, satisfactory collection of Muslin Underwear at Wanamaker's is taken by most women as a matter of course. Rightly, too—there isn't a month in the year when the stock is not crowded with fresh, beautiful garments, made in a manner and from materials that you won't find equaled in point of beauty, style, and excellence-for-price, outside of Wanamaker's.

Here is just a reminder—and incidentally a hint of some of the styles that are just coming in. You'll be delighted with the delicate, refined effects that the lavish use of lace gives to many of the garments:

Petticoats

At 50c—Of cambric; deep ruffle and twelve plaits.
At 75c—Of muslin; hemstitched lawn ruffle and plaits.
At $1—Of muslin or cambric, four styles; umbrella ruffle and embroidery; or torchon insertion and edging; or hemstitched hem and plaits.
At $1.25—Of muslin or cambric; umbrella flounce of lawn, with hemstitched ruffle; or eight hemstitched plaits.
At $1.50—Of cambric, four styles; cambric ruffle and embroidery; or Point de Paris edging and hemstitched plaits; or umbrella ruffle with hemstitched hem and plaits.
At $1.75—Of cambric; umbrella flounce of lawn, torchon insertion and edging, and cluster hemstitched plaits; or blind embroidery.

Nightgowns.

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin; square or V neck; cluster plaits, embroidery insertion and lawn ruffle; or torchon insertion and edging.
At 85c—Of cambric; square neck; yoke of fine plaits; embroidery edging.
At $1—Of nainsook or cambric, three styles; square or round neck; torchon or Point de Paris insertion and edging; hemstitched plaits and lawn ruffle; long or short sleeves.
At $1.25—Of muslin; square neck; yoke of cluster plaits and embroidery insertion and edging.
At $1.50—Of cambric or nainsook; round neck, chemise effect; yoke of Valenciennes insertion and edging, and hemstitched plaits; or hemstitched hem and embroidered medallions; short sleeves.

Chemises.

At 50c—Of nainsook; round neck; embroidery edging.
At 75c—Of nainsook or cambric; round neck; Valenciennes edging and beading with ribbon.
At $1—Of nainsook; three styles; round neck; embroidery and edging or Valenciennes insertion and edging; or Point de Paris with hemstitched lawn ruffle.
At $1.25—Of muslin; round neck; embroidery insertion and edging and ribbon.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; V or round neck; with Valenciennes insertion and edging or point of lace, beading and ribbon.
At $1.75—Of nainsook; round or square neck; embroidery and torchon insertion; skirts trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes.

Drawers.

At 25c—Of cambric or muslin; deep hem with plaits above.
At 50c—Of cambric or muslin; embroidery and plaits above.
At 75c—Of cambric or muslin; open or blind embroidery and cluster plaits.
At $1—Of nainsook; two rows of Valenciennes insertion and edging with ribbon.
At $1.25—Of cambric; embroidery edging and Valenciennes lace and plaits above.
At $1.50—Of nainsook; lawn ruffle; Valenciennes insertion and edging and plaits above.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Teachers' Self-Pronouncing Bibles, $1.15

The Wanamaker Holiday Bible for 1902-'03.

Each holiday season we bring out a Gift-Bible that shall, if possible, be an improvement on the Bibles of previous years.

The Bible for Christmas, 1902, is now ready, and it is truly a marvelously complete and handsome book for so moderate a price—$1.15.

It is bound in full levant Morocco, divinity circuit, leather lined, and printed in clear long primer type, on excellent paper—size 5½x8½ inches. Edges are red under gilt; and the book is but two inches thick.

This edition is peculiarly adapted for Christmas giving, by reason of its handsome appearance; and its comprehensive series of helps makes it invaluable for Sunday school teachers and pupils. Here is a partial list of these Helps:

60,000 original and selected parallel references and marginal readings; brief treatises upon topics related to the study of the Scriptures—such as "How to Study the Bible," "The Christian Worker and His Bible," Calendar of daily readings; languages and manuscripts; summaries of the books of the Old and New Testaments; harmony of the Gospels; Hebrew festivals and calendar; the Messianic prophecies; and historical, geographical and other useful information; together with 16 full-page illustrations and 26 maps.

There is also a complete word-book to the Scriptures, which is at once a concordance, topical index, list of proper names, with their meaning and pronunciation; complete gazetteer, with references to the maps; a glossary of archaic and obsolete words; words relating to Biblical antiquities, customs, musical terms, etc., names of plants, animals, precious stones, etc.; with a general index to the preceding parts of the aids.

Price $1.15

Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Underwear

Of Many Good Sorts

If you knew, as well as we do, the care and rigor with which we test all garments entering this stock of Men's Underwear, the second line of the heading would be unnecessary.

As it is, it does no harm to emphasize the fact that the collection is absolutely reliable throughout. And there's a difference between our Underwear and most sorts. Might almost call our sort "made-to-order." So it is—to our order. We don't take manufacturers' stock garments, sizes, dimensions, unless they conform absolutely to *our* ideas. Otherwise, the manufacturers make garments especially to suit our knowledge, based on long experience, of what is most comfortable for you.

You won't find a more complete stock in New York. It comprises Shirts, Drawers, Union Suits and Knit Abdominal Bands; and prices range from 37½c a garment, for cotton shirts, to $19.25 for silk. Some timely sorts:

At $1 each—Of medium or heavy weight ecru Cotton or heavy weight white or natural colored Merino Shirts and Drawers.
At $1.50 each—French silver-gray Merino, medium weight Shirts and Drawers. Heavy weight, full fashioned natural colored or white Merino Shirts or Drawers, the latter with short or regular length inseams.
At $1.75 each—Medium or heavy ribbed Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, fashioned and regular made.
At $2 each—Medium weight ribbed blue Merino Shirts and Drawers; also in plain heavy weight natural wool; fashioned and regular made.
At $2.25 each—Extra heavy natural wool Shirts and Drawers, full-fashioned; suitable underwear for men whose vocation keeps them out-doors.

Broadway.

Women's Pajamas

It isn't, perhaps, generally known how popular these sensible sleeping-garments are growing among women. And it is no doubt this lack of knowledge that deters many women from giving pajamas a trial. One thing is sure—that, once they have tried them, they will never give them up.

Pajamas are particularly comfortable in Winter weather. We have them, in a variety of styles, in these seasonable fabrics:

Flannelette, $1.50 to $2.75.
Madras, $1.50 to $2.75.
Mercerized Chambray, $4.75.
Sateen, $3.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Artistic Wall-Papers

And Interior Decorations

If the house that is to be newly decorated or done over is to be artistically successful in effect, it is important to have hangings and wall-papers fittingly chosen, and the work done in best possible manner under competent advice.

Our Wall-Paper Store supplies materials and workmanship of the highest order. The new Fall and Winter designs in wall-papers and hangings are here, from the best English, French, German and American factories; including many advance styles for 1903 in

Silk Relief Damasks, Raised and Florentine Velvets, Figured and Plain Veloutines, Silks, Tapestries, Dresden and Colonial Stripes, Floral and Landscape Effects, Novelties with Crown Borders. French Panel Borders and Corners. Fine Japanese Papers and Grass Cloths in distinctive styles. Dyed Burlaps and Buckrams.

We are ready to consult you at any time either here or at your residence, about any scheme for decoration; and work will be done promptly, expertly and reasonably. We also lay Parquet Floors in best manner.

Orders for decoration work to be done before the holidays should be placed now.

Third floor.

Girls' Cravenette Coats

Thoroughly waterproof, full-length coats, that cover the dress from top to bottom, and are as much of a protection in cold weather as they are on rainy days.

And they're more than that—they're stylish and good-looking, besides. Rain-coats such as these are garments that no school-girl should be without. We have the coats, in a good variety of styles, for girls of 8 to 16 years:

At $14.50—Full-length Coats of cravenette, in Oxford gray and green mixture; velvet collar; yoke and sleeves lined. Sizes 14 and 16 years.
At $20—Full-length Coats of cravenette, in Oxford gray and tan; loose belted back. Sizes 14 and 16 years.
At $10—Full-length Box Coats of cravenette, in blue and tan; yoke lined. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Candies You'll Like

At Little Prices

Apple Tarts—what delightful associations this promising name conjures up! And you'll find the candy on which it's bestowed quite up to its name. It's the first time, as far as we know, that apples have been hidden under a deliciously crisp coating of candy. In several flavors, equally toothsome. 25c a pound, instead of 30c, as regularly.

Old-fashioned Chocolates, too—that is, covered with unsweetened chocolate, which gives a pleasant contrast to the sweetness concealed within, in the shape of nuts and fruit flavorings. Usually 40c a pound, today 30c.

Basement

TRAVELING BAGS

There's just as much style, or lack of it, about Hand-bags as there is about clothes. And a traveler who carries a stylish bag is contributing considerably to his personal appearance.

These bags are stylish—and they have other qualities that are equally, or more important. They are well made, of the best, most reliable materials, are well appointed inside, and withal are reasonably priced.

Some popular shapes and styles:

Black grain cowhide Club Bags; nickel trimmings; leather-lined; sizes 10 to 18 in., $2.50 to $4.50.
Brown grain cowhide Oxford shape Bags; substantial brass catches and lock; leather-lined with large pocket; sizes 10 to 16 in., $2.50 to $5.50.
Light-weight brown cowhide Bags, leather-lined, with fire gilt catches and lock; sizes 12 to 16 in., $5 to $7.
Black and light brown Oxford shape Walrus Bags, with nickel silver locks and trimmings; leather-lined with two large pockets; sizes 12 to 18 in., $9 to $14.50.
Genuine black seal Bags; sewed frame; leather-lined; large and small pocket; matt finished catches and locks; sizes 12 to 18 in., $9.75 to $15.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Thousands of Pairs of New, Stylish GLOVES for Men and Women

Liberal purchases—there were over 25,000 pairs of these Gloves bought for our two stores—are responsible for these extraordinarily low prices, at the very beginning of the Winter season, on gloves of such style, quality and variety as these.

They are gloves that well-dressed men and women will be only too glad to secure—for they are in just the kinds, colors and styles that will be used for street wear all Winter long.

All are new, handsome, in perfect condition, and priced, on an average, at

One Third Below Their Value

These are the kinds:

Men's $1.50 Gloves at $1

Fine quality imported Kassan Cape Gloves; full P. X. M. sewn, English thumbs, spear point and Paris point embroidery.
Full Pique and P. X. M. sewn genuine Mocha Gloves, in gray only; made of choice skins, with spear point and Paris point embroidery.

Women's $1.65 and $2 Gloves at $1.20

Washable Kid Gloves; pique and overseam, 2-clasp; each pair provided with wash tickets; all desirable shades and sizes.

Women's $1.50 Gloves at 95c

Genuine Grenoble made French Kid Gloves, with Paris point or crochet embroidery; in black, white and fashionable colorings, strong, yet delicate.
Imported genuine Mocha Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, 1-clasp; soft and fine, and high-grade in every way. In reindeer and gray shades.

Women's $1.75 Gloves at $1.15

Imported Suede Silk-lined Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery; in black and gray. The silk lining makes the gloves slip on easily, and is warm without being clumsy.

Women's $1 Gloves at 70c

Fine Lambskin Gloves; better than many real kid gloves; 2-clasp, excellent workmanship; Paris point embroidery—exceptional in gloves sold at less than $1.25. In most attractive shades of tan, mode, beaver gray and other colors; also black and white.

Full Pique Gloves, for those who prefer heavier grades for street wear, on account of their durability and sightliness.

Women's 75c Gloves at 55c

Fine German Lambskin Overseam 2-clasp Gloves. In handsome shades for Winter wear; also in white and black. Soft, supple skins and finest sewing.

Fine Silks at Sharp Savings

If you need Silks of excellent quality, in all sorts of light and dark colorings, for waists, dresses, linings, or for your Christmas fancy-work, these offerings of new, handsome Silks will interest you. Each group is important enough for extended mention—but we can only give mere titles:

75c Colored Taffeta at 50c a Yard
$1 Evening Brocades at 55c a Yard
$1 Moire Velours at 58c a Yard
$1.25 Pompadour Moire at 60c a Yard
$1 White Peau de Cygne at 65c a Yard
$1.25 Fancy Moires at 65c a Yard
$1 Printed Satin Twills at 65c a Yard
$1 Guaranteed Black Taffetas, at 80c a Yard

SHEETS and Pillow-Cases

The product of a mill that is very fussy about the quality of its output. These ready-made Sheets and Pillow-cases are of a muslin a little lighter than standard, but also finer. They are sold as seconds because of slight spots of oil, or uneveness in hemming, at sharp reductions. These sizes and prices:

Bleached Pillow-Cases—42 x 36 in., at 10c.
Bleached Sheets—72x90 in., 42c. 72x99 in., 47c. 81x90 in., 47c. 90x90 in., 52c.

Men's Underwear and Hosiery

Shirts, Drawers and Socks of essentially seasonable weights and kinds, that require but a moderate outlay:

Shirts and Drawers

50c a garment—Shirts, Drawers of medium-weight ribbed ecru cotton; —shirts have collarette necks and stayed shoulders; also heavy-weight ecru ribbed cotton; strongly made and finished; seams covered; pearl buttons throughout.

Half Hose

18c; 3 pairs 50c—Fast black cotton half hose, regular made and fashioned; with double soles and high spliced heels.

Postilion Belts 25c Each

An attractive lot of Women's Black Moire Silk Postilion Belts, with gilt, oxidized and black buckles—stylish and up-to-date, at 25c each; and worth double that.

30c CANDIES 25c a Pound

Chocolates and other excellent candies, a delicious mixture of our 30-cent sorts,

Today 25c a Pound

Men's Blanket Bath Robes, $2

This is a most unusual and gratifying offering, to come right at the beginning of the cold weather, when men need warm bath-robes most. The lowest-priced blanket bath-robe we have offered for some time previously has been $3.75.

One hundred of these, in gray, with fancy striped borders, pockets, and cord with tassel, worth $3 each, at

Two Dollars Each

Writing Cases 25c Each

These imported Writing Cases have paperette covers, in a variety of pretty designs, and would readily sell for as much again.

But they're only 25c each.

Waists and Dressing Sacques

Offerings of each, at prices as attractive as the garments themselves:

Black Sateen Waists

At 85c—Front of fine plaits, stitched straps, and buttons; plaited back.
At $1—Three styles; cluster-plaited front, box or stitched plaits, or piped with black-and-white cording; plaited or box-plaited back.
At $1.50—Fine plaits, stitched with white, forming yoke effect; plaited back.

Flannelette Dressing Sacques

At 75c—In light stripes; short fitted back, full front; collar, cuffs and lower part of sacque finished with ruffle, edged with lace.

News of CORSETS

Corsets that will give comfortable, good service, at decidedly low prices for stylish models:

At $1.25, worth $1.50—L. R. Girdle Corsets, bound with satin ribbon top and bottom; straight-front; in pink, blue and white; sizes 18 to 28 in.
At 65c, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets of black prunella cloth; low bust, bias cut, straight-front, medium long hips; sizes 18 to 21 in.
At 38c, worth 75c—Corsets of good make; low bust, short over hips; of flowered batiste, lace-trimmed top and bottom; sizes 20 to 22 in.
"Hookon" and sew on Garters, 38c to 45c; good values, in white, pink, blue, black and red.

Winter Shoes at Welcome Savings

The Wanamaker Under-Price Shoe Store tells a Winter's tale that is well worth hearkening to. It's a tale that gains impressiveness from a hundred thousand dollars' or so worth of splendid shoes behind it. Shoes for everyone—man, woman, or child—that is interested in being snugly, warmly, comfortably, stylishly shod for Winter weather—and at the same time

Saving a Quarter to a Third On Every Pair of Shoes -:-

Here are some of the chapters in this entertaining story:

MEN'S CALFSKIN SHOES at $2.40

Soles of oak bark-tanned leather, welted and stitched on Goodyear machines; made on comfortable, stylish lasts; usual $3 and $3.50 qualities.

MEN'S WELL-MADE SHOES at $1.50

Such as retail at $2 and $2.50. Casco calf and enamel leather lace; double soles of solid leather; shapely lasts and well-made.

WOMEN'S KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.80

Black kidskin lace and button, and patent leather lace only; well-made and comfortable shoes; worth $2.50.

WOMEN'S SHOES at $1.30

Worth a third more. Black kidskin, of good, soft quality; made on well-shaped easy-fitting lasts; of styles popular now; all sizes in broad widths.

BOYS' SHOES at $1.30

Sturdy shoes with heels and solid leather soles; lace style with tips; lasts are roomy at toe and broad at bottom; sizes 12 to 5½.

GIRLS' SHOES at $1

Black kidskin spring-heel button shoes with kid tips; worth $1.50; sizes 11 to 2.

FANCY LINENS

An Under-Priced Round-Up

Several small groups of extremely beautiful Fancy Linens form this collection. They have joined it just because they *are* small, and bear new prices that correspond with their diminished size.

Included are pieces in rich Arabian lace, with colored linen centers, Irish linen Doilies, with hand-crocheted edges, embroidered Irish linen Centerpieces, Renaissance lace-and-linen Table Covers and Teneriffe Doilies—all charming bits of fine work, at prices scarcely more than half of original values.

There's a chance for housekeeping women to pick up many a decorative piece for her table for very little:

Ecru Arabian Lace Pieces, with colored linen centers: 12 in. round, 75c, from $1.25; 18 in. round, $1.75, from $3; 20 in. round, $2, from $3.25; 26 in. round, $2.50, from $3.50; 30 in. round, $4.75, from $8.50; 36 in. square, $6, from $10.50; 36 in. round, $6, from $11.75; 45 in. round, $7.50, from $12; 20 x 54 in. oblong, $7.50, from $11.50; 54 in. round or square, $11.75, from $19.50.

Fine Irish Linen Doilies, with hand-crocheted lace edge: 30c, from 50c; 45c, from 75c; 75c, from $1.25.

White Embroidered Irish Linen Centers, with scalloped edge: 24 in., round, $3, from $4.50; 30 in., round, $4.50, from $6; 30 in., round, $6.50, from $10.

Fine Renaissance Lace and Linen Table Covers: 90 in., round, $37.50, from $57.50; $45, from $65; 90 in., square, $55, from $90.

Teneriffe Wheel Doilies, with damask centers: 8 in., round or square, 20c, from 35c; 6 in., round, 15c, from 20c.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Silk Handkerchiefs

Embroidered—Half Price

We secured an unusually attractive collection of manufacturers' samples of Women's Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, which we place on sale today at *half their regular selling prices.*

The silk is of delightfully soft quality, and the embroideries are in a great variety of delicate patterns. Some are in colors, but the majority are white. There are about 600 in the lot, each mounted on a card, and all perfectly fresh and new.

The occasion is excellent, to pick up dainty, pretty Christmas gifts that will be surely appreciated.

Three price-groups—

At 25c. worth 50c
At 35c. worth 65c
At 50c. worth $1

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

Then here are two attractive groups of Women's

Linen Handkerchiefs, Under-Price

Pure linen, of course—and priced thus:

At 10c, worth 15c—Women's Hand-embroidered sheer linen Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched ¼-inch hems and revering.
At 75c a half-dozen—More of the Women's sheer linen Handkerchiefs with hand-embroidered script initials; ¼-inch hems. Regularly sold for 25c each, or double the present price.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

BITTER FIGHT AHEAD FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP

Strong Opposition in Prospect for Mr. Cannon's Ambition.

Insurgent Faction, to Leadership of Which Mr. Littlefield Aspires, Is Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It is accepted at the outset of the canvass for the Speakership of the Fifty-eighth Congress that there is to be a bitter factional fight. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, by reason of seniority, will be the leading candidate. To Scotch shrewdness he has added the wisdom of a lifetime of experience in the forefront of politics and legislation. Witty, loyal to the West, and carrying the atmosphere of the prairies, he is the logical candidate of that section. But he has strewn his path with disappointments for others. As Chairman of the Appropriations Committee he has accepted duties that other men would have passed by, and there will be a crop of settlements when he solicits the support of many members who cherish the remembrance of constituencies disappointed by some desired appropriation going down to defeat under the lash of Chairman Cannon.

Thus it is that there is already an insurgent faction in the situation, and Mr. Littlefield of Maine is a candidate for its leadership. Mr. Littlefield has recognized that the West has the larger share of the men who resent the domination of Speaker Henderson and Chairman Cannon, and he has done most of his campaigning there this year. By virtue of Speaker Henderson's early withdrawal, he had opportunity to conduct his canvass in person and early. Mr. Littlefield is admired almost without exception throughout the party in the House. His ability has been demonstrated in many contests. But, strangely, two things work against his prospect of success. He is a man of singular tenacity of opinion when he once makes up his mand. Many members will hesitate to make him Speaker from an apprehension that when they have once given him the reins he will drive roughshod over them all.

It is also true that Mr. Littlefield on nearly every question that was kept at the front of affairs by President McKinley and by President Roosevelt has taken opposite grounds. On the trust issue alone has it been understood that Mr. Littlefield was to be the President's exponent in Congress and before the country. Yet to those who know on what attenuated foundation that supposition rests, it seems as if there was really no leading question of party policy on which it could be confidently asserted that Mr. Littlefield was in accord with the President.

It has been said that to the President's brave and wise administration the salvation of his party on Tuesday is to be attributed. If that be the case it is suggested that the candidate for Speaker who has the President's sympathy has a potent advantage. Politicians here expect that young men in the House and those who array themselves distinctly against the domination that has marked the control of the majority in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses will attach themselves to a leader who will be in accord with the President.

The question of tariff revision is one of the undercurrents in the situation. Mr. Cannon would hardly attract to himself members who have been elected by constituencies who desire changes in the tariff. That element may prove to be strong enough in the West to defeat Mr. Cannon's aspirations from the start.

There are sixty new Republicans in the 208 members that the Republicans have elected to the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress. That is 30 per cent. of new material. Here and there among them are individuals who are known to be men of decision and independence. They will naturally fall under the influence of the new movement. It is understood that already a well-organized movement is under headway to persuade the new members not to commit themselves to any candidate hastily.

It is not unlikely that there will be many candidates from whom they may choose. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa has for years been in sympathy with the opposition to the present control of the House and undoubtedly will be willing to run. Mr. Hemenway of Indiana is also a name that will be heard from. Mr. Burton of Ohio, one of the ablest men in public life and who has no enemies in either party at his end of the Capitol, will have support offered to him. Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin has his ambition, and he will base his claims on his single-handed assertion that the tariff should be revised so as to control the trusts. These are all Western men of experience and ability.

Mention also has been heard of Mr. Payne of New York and Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania as potential quantities in the contest. Mr. Dalzell's affiliation with the dominant group now controlling the House, however, raises the same opposition that confronts Mr. Cannon. The same is true of Mr. Payne.

COULDN'T CHANGE THEIR TAILS.

The sixth Congress About Boys, held by the General Alliance of Workers with Boys, concluded its sessions in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last night, when papers were read by Dr. Nathan Oppenheim and Dr. Luther Gulick, Principal of the Pratt Institute High School, Brooklyn.

Dr. Oppenheim said he had experimented upon fifteen successive generations of rats to produce a breed whose tails should spring from the middle of their backs. What he did was to graft the tip of the tail upon the place where he wanted it, and after a union had been effected sever the other end from the body. The sixteenth generation, he observed, was born with their tails in the usual place, and he gave up the attempt. This, he thought, proved that boys would not transmit acquired characteristics of mind and disposition by heredity. Dr. Gulick, speaking on "The Organizing Instinct of Boys," found much to commend in the existence of juvenile gangs, which, he said, breed courage, loyalty, and sympathy. "The gang spirit," he said, "is not to be antagonized, but is to be directed and won."

At the day sessions Father T. L. Kinkead, chaplain of St. Joseph's Home, at Peekskill, told of Roman Catholic work among the boys; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, President of the New Jersey Charities Aid Association of Elizabeth, put up a plea for less rigorous enforcement of park and city ordinances against newsboys and other juvenile merchants, and C. Loring Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of this city, after citing the careers of many prominent men who had commenced their business activities in the streets, urged that some millionaire who is giving away his fortune in good works be induced to present gymnasiums for boys. The next congress will be held in Chicago.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Assinoboine for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Second Lieutenants, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as follows:

Third Cavalry—Arthur R. Jones, David B. Talley.

Fourth Cavalry—Le Royd Lewis.

Eighth Cavalry—A. H. Mueller, O. L. Early.

Fourth Cavalry—J. W. Devall.

Second Infantry—O. H. Sampson.

Third Infantry—E. B. Iglehart.

Fourth Infantry—W. J. Buttgenbach.

Fifth Infantry—E. C. Ecker.

Sixth Infantry—R. J. West.

Ninth Infantry—C. G. Sturtevant, R. W. Drury.

Twelfth Infantry—A. Hardman, J. S. Hamilton, G. V. Heidt.

Thirteenth Infantry—S. J. Sutherland, W. F. Kutz, M. A. Weeks.

Fourteenth Infantry—E. M. Adams, F. B. Kobes.

Seventeenth Infantry—W. E. Holliday, J. H. Hall.

Eighteenth Infantry—J. M. Holmes, H. O. Olson.

Twenty-first Infantry—J. A. Roane, R. S. Hartz, J. C. Fairfax.

Twenty-second Infantry—M. Russell.

Twenty-third Infantry—F. C. Miller, C. A. Thuis.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—C. L. Mitchell, F. T. Burt.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—C. A. Donaldson, A. Brandt, S. A. Wallen, N. H. Davis.

Officers recently appointed from civil life are assigned to regiments as specified:

Second Lieut. Charles E. Tull, Thirteenth Infantry. He will report at Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, Thirteenth Infantry. He will report at Fort Terry for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry. He will report at Fort Myer for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, Fourteenth Infantry. He will report at Fort McHenry for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. John R. Doyle, Ninth Infantry. He will report at Fort Columbus for temporary duty.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., is relieved from duty at the Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio.

The following assignments to the Coast Artillery of officers, recently promoted, are announced: Col. John P. Story, Coast Artillery; Lieut. Col. Louis V. Caziarc, Coast Artillery; Capts. Leo F. Foster and Percy Willis, Seventy-first Company; Capt. W. F. Stewart, Jr., Fifty-third Company; Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, Sixty-sixth Company; Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Tenth Company; Capt. Harrison Hall, Seventy-eighth Company; First Lieut. William A. Covington, Sixtieth Company; First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Sixty-eighth Company; First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Eighty-eighth Company.

Capt. Foster will report to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Charleston; Capt. Douglas and Lieuts. Abbott and Taylor will join their respective companies.

Capt. Wirt Robinson is transferred from the Tenth Company, Coast Artillery, to the Eighteenth Company.

First Lieut. Francis Griffin is assigned to the Sixteenth Battery of the Artillery.

A board of officers to consist of Col. John P. Story, Majors John A. Lundeen, and Garland N. Whistler, and Capts. E. M. Weaver and George T. Bartlett, all of the Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Nov. 10, for the purpose of revising the drill regulations for Coast Artillery.

Second Lieutenants of Artillery, recently appointed, are assigned as specified: O. N. Hope, Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery; Franc Lecocq, Fifteenth Company; John O'Kill, Sixtieth Company; Thomas E. Murtuagh, Twenty-first Company.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander L. M. Garrett is detached from the Washington Yard and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Maine and to duty on board that vessel as navigator when commissioned.

Ensigns E. T. Constein and F. L. Sheffield are ordered to the Gloucester.

Lieut. F. A. Traut is transferred from the Monongahela to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. N. M. Mansfield is ordered to Washington for examination for promotion, thence to Naval Training Station at Narragansett Bay.

Ensign P. L. Pratt is ordered to Washington for examination for retirement.

Asiatic Station—Paymaster L. Hunt to Kentucky; Passed Assistant Paymaster W. A. Merritt to Princeton, Lieut. C. E. Rowell to New Orleans, Lieut. Commander F. C. Bowers from New Orleans home, Paymaster T. S. O'Leary from Naval Station, Cavite, home; Passed Assistant Paymaster E. C. Tobey from Naval Station, Cavite, home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Sailings:

The Iowa, Montevideo, for Rio de Janeiro; the Fortune, Brooklyn, for Norfolk; the Hist, Newport, for Hampton Roads; the Mohican, Mare Island, for San Francisco.

Arrivals: The Supply, at Algiers.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Frank G. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; W. A. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Chekib Bey, Turkish Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—Bromley B. Mumford, Richmond; C. V. Childs, London; George D. Crabbs, Cincinnati; H. P. Howell, Pittsburg; Ward Ames, Duluth; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—A. A. Baker, London; Dr. F. D. McNaughton, Calumet, Mich.; J. A. Miller, Cincinnati.

GRAND—Capt. C. L. Hedges, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Col. O. G. Staples, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Joshua Rhodes, Pittsburg; Copeland Townsend, San Francisco; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington; Col. Sordet, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—Admiral Upshur, United States Navy; S. Z. Mitchell, Portland, Ore.

VICTORIA.—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Minnesota.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The bottling works of Beker & Sons, the bottling works of Ash & Eller, and two dwelling houses in the village of Pawling were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $25,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The Model Flour Mill and a large wheat elevator adjoining were completely destroyed by fire here to-day. The total loss approximates $240,000, partly covered by insurance. The plant was the property of the Liberty Mills.

DUNBAR, Penn., Nov. 6.—Fire to-day destroyed an entire business and residence block on Woodville Avenue, entailing a loss of $50,000. Among the sufferers by the fire were C. P. Clark, jeweler; McGeen & Co., grocers; Easton's drug store, and Foltz's undertaking establishment. The origin of the fire is unknown.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—A fire which started to-day in the jobbing house of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., dealers in scales and engines, did $50,000 damage. Two firemen were injured, one probably fatally. About 150 country newspapers are temporarily affected by the burning of the American Press plant in the building.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hengerer, William, Company., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Woods, H., Norfolk, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; R. Goldman, linings and trimmings: Hotel Navarre.

Siegel-Cooper Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Hollywood, carpets; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Decker, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Newark, Ohio; Mrs. H. P. Scott, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowan, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Adrien, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 467 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Schlesinger & Moyer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Moyer, silks and linings; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Monnheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks; 450 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Eiseman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. Eiseman, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Tolman, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Victoria Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. A. McReynolds, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Peck, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 55 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, ladies' underwear; Victoria Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McClellan, carpets; C. C. Haslett, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Beggs Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hotel Earlington.

Field, Schick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. W. Neely, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; G. J. Hunter, carpets; A. J. Fox, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Milner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Millner, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. G. Morrissey, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Miller, Rhoads & Co., Norfolk, Va.; F. D. Perry, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Germanic Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 486 Broadway; Morton House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Morgan, waists; 104 Worth Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. Stockwell, linings; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Powers, millinery; J. T. Boyle, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. E. McLean, laces and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; Mme. Hunt, millinery; 57 White Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss P. Gold, corsets; 477 Broadway; Everett House.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. L. Schryver, notions, hosiery, ribbons, and millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:46 A. M.—468 West One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:50 A. M.—1,861 Second Avenue; John Green, owner; damage, $100.

8:40 A. M.—36½ Clarke Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—448 West Forty-ninth Street; Lizzie Fate; damage, $40.

12:50 P. M.—2,618 Third Avenue; Mrs. John Bush; damage, $100.

2:07 P. M.—21 Charles Lane; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Max Feinbold; damage, $25.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Hard Practice Indulged In by All the Big Teams.

COLUMBIA MEN ABANDON HOPE

Brown a Strong Favorite for To-morrow's Game—Improvement at Harvard and Princeton.

In preparation for to-morrow's battles on the gridiron all of the leading football teams had hard practice yesterday, and in some instances the outlook for success was very discouraging. This was particularly the case at Columbia. A week ago, just prior to the game against Pennsylvania, there were gloomy forebodings among the Morningside students, but there was a glimmer of hope then, where all is dark and dull to-day. Coach Morley is struggling manfully to bring his team into the field in fairly good shape, but his best players are in bad condition. Brown's men are strong favorites for to-morrow's contest, and odds of three to one have found few takers in Columbia's ranks.

From Harvard the reports are to the effect that the entire team shows wonderful improvement, as all of the 'Varsity players have been in the line-up with the exception of Barnard. The Pennsylvania men are said to be in splendid condition, and twenty-eight of them are now at Newton, Mass., ready for the game. At Princeton the hardest practice of the season was gone through yesterday, and all the men reported for work except Capt. Davis. Daly and Graves distinguished themselves in practice at West Point, and the naval cadets at Annapolis showed more dash than usual in their final preparatory work for the game against Lafayette.

With more than half the 'Varsity eleven absent, Columbia's football practice yesterday was most unsatisfactory in view of Brown's brilliant showing against Tufts on Wednesday, with only three regular players in line. Coach Morley took the first severe measure of the season when he dismissed Stiefel from the squad for failure to train and report regularly. Stiefel played at guard in the early part of the season. Thorpe's abscess has taken a turn for the worse, and it is now considered extremely doubtful whether he can play to-morrow. Besides Thorpe, the other absentees were Goodman, Erb, Townsend, Shaw, Smith, Duell, and Tomlinson. The entire work of the day was confined to defensive play, with special reference to the work of the guards and tackles.

There were more changes in the formation of the team. Alsberg was tried at guard, but received a nasty cut over the eye, which took several stitches to be sewed up, and he had to retire. Brown was shifted from guard back to his old place at tackle, and Duden went from tackle to guard, where he did very well. Angell, substitute guard last season, reported for practice for the first time, and did good work on the scrub. Because of the absence of the regular 'Varsity men, Walz went in at quarter back, with Tintner, Frambach, and Fisher in the back field. Wolff, Earle, and Sladkus were tried at ends. Dollin strained his ankle yesterday, thus adding another to Columbia's long list of cripples.

Undergraduates from Brown University will come from Providence to the Polo Grounds to-morrow nearly a thousand strong. Brown's consistent playing throughout the season and her grand contests against Pennsylvania, Yale, and Harvard have aroused the utmost enthusiasm among the students, who are supporting their eleven as never before. Great preparations have been made for this game, and their strongest team will line up against the "blue and white."

Harvard's last hard practice before the Pennsylvania game saw a wonderful improvement on the part of the entire team. This was due in part to the reappearance of Bowditch, who has been laid up for over two weeks with a bad ankle, and to the presence of every 'Varsity man but Barnard in the line-up. Kernan, Graydon, Putnam, and A. Marshall have all been absent for a long time. Yesterday, however, they all got out, and the result was the best playing that has been seen on Soldiers Field in many days. The work was mostly defensive for the 'Varsity, the coaches giving the ball to the scrub and setting them to hammering away on the crimson line. In this, however, they were very ineffective. Harvard's eleven held like a stone wall, and not once could the second team make the necessary five yards. In the few minutes that the 'Varsity had the ball in its own possession it rushed it thirty yards for an easy score.

All of the regular Yale team, except Kinney, took part in a short secret practice half at New Haven yesterday, but none was worked hard, and only Hogan, Wilhelmi, Shevlin, and Ward played in the open half. Batchelder played at centre, Morton and Brown, guards; Bissell and Hogan, tackles; Wilhelmi and Shevlin, ends; Rockwell, quarter; Ward and Preston, half backs, and Farmer, full back. The work was snappy, and the 'Varsity easily scored twice on the scrubs. No definite information could be gained last night on the King eligibility case.

The Princeton football players had their longest and hardest practice of the season. For an hour and a half signals and formations were gone through with, by every possible combination of backs. Substitutes were tried in all positions. All the men have reported for work again except Capt. Davis, who was, however, on the field as a spectator. The scrub had a good team and held well, the first team scoring but once. The low score was due to the fact that many of the scrubs were 'Varsity substitutes and knew the signals. Newman, a substitute tackle, was put in Brown's place as guard, and showed up well. He is a hard player, but is light for the position. His aggressiveness and speed make him valuable. Another substitute tackle, Rafferty, also was at guard. He was fast and strong, repeatedly breaking through on the scrub's punts. De Witt was in his old-time form after his rest. On one of his kicks he ran down the field and tackled the runner. Keith, the scrub quarter back, made several brilliant broken field runs through the 'Varsity. The practice in general was good and has aroused hopeful feelings as to the result of the Yale game.

At West Point the cadets have more time to give to football now that the drill season has ended. In the daily practice Daly made several of his characteristic runs, and Graves also did fine work. Bull of Yale was on the field and gave the soldiers occasional points. Church, a former Princeton man, who is now an army surgeon, stationed at West Point, also gave advice.

The midshipmen at Annapolis had their last line up before meeting Lafayette to-morrow. A number of new men were in, and the team practiced with more dash than usual. Fumbling marred the work considerably, however, one touch-down being scored in twenty-five minutes of play. Dougherty carried the ball over and did the best ground gaining. He is the heaviest candidate behind the line in the Academy. Goss and Reese, two new men, were tried at tackle and worked well. Capt. Belknap was back in the game after a week's absence.

In preparation for the hardest home game of the season with Rutgers to-morrow, practice at the New York University has been snappy and very satisfactory this week. The coaches pronounce the defense strong enough to hold Rutgers throughout the game. Capt. Connelley, who has been out of the game for a month, is again playing right tackle, and Lorrenz fills that position on the other side. Coach Rorke has divided the backs so that there will be three separate sets who have practiced together throughout the week. Rorke will play quarter with each relay.

The work of the 'Varsity, as a whole, has been strong against the scrub.

Fordham's eleven showed marked improvement in yesterday's practice. They rolled up a score of 18 points, while the scrubs failed to score. Hinds, the freshman, played at right guard for the 'Varsity and Coach Murphy may give him a chance to play in to-morrow's game against Holy Cross, at Fordham.

CUTLER, 33; DE LA SALLE, 0.

The first game of the Interscholastic Championship series was played at Berkeley Oval between the Cutler and De La Salle schools yesterday. Cutler outplayed De La Salle at all points, gaining ground at will. The final championship game will be played at Berkeley Oval on Nov. 15 between Cutler and the winner of the Barnard-Columbia Grammar School.

Cutler.	Position.	De La Salle.
Sterck	Left end	Keating
Smedgell	Left tackle	Robinson
Parsons	Left guard	Thorp
Fenner	Centre	Fitzgerald
Lefferts	Right guard	Hogan
Kendall	Right tackle	Pia
C. Broesel	Right end	Forrell
J. Cornell	Quarter back	Costello
Wilson	Left half back	Alazett
Kane	Right half back	Hanahan
Dailey	Full back	Ancsagel

Touch-downs—Dailey, (3,) Wilson, (1.) Parsons, (1,) Lefferts, (1.) Referee—Mr. Gibbins. Umpire—Mr. Ayres. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

Promenade Concerts.

In connection with the formal opening of our new Piano Warerooms, we beg to announce that we have engaged the famous

Kaltenborn Orchestra

for a promenade concert, to be held in our new Recital Hall to-day, November 7. Concert will be held from 11:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M., with intermission from 12:30 to 2:00 P. M.

New York's Finest Piano Warerooms.

The announcement some time since in the various magazines devoted to the interest of music, that the Simpson Crawford Co. had entered into a deal with the manufacturers of the Knabe and other high class Pianos occasioned no little surprise and comment at that time.

The matter was given broad publicity by the music trade papers—and it only needed our first newspaper announcement to kindle that interest into animated enthusiasm and to bring to our Piano Warerooms thousands of devotees of the tone world of art.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Warerooms are considered the handsomest and the most perfectly constructed for the test and sale of Pianos to be found in the country.

Here you may intelligently test the various Pianos we handle, producing from each its every quality, developing the beauty and richness of tone best suited to your liking, and bringing to truest light the range, action, personality, capacity and character of each individual instrument. And so it is almost impossible to make an improper selection here.

It is our endeavor to conduct the Piano business on a very broad and large scale. Within the next year we want to put several thousand instruments into as many homes, and in every transaction we shall earnestly endeavor to aid you to secure the Piano best suited to your liking—one that will give you the greatest satisfaction.

The success of this Piano Store depends upon the service it renders its public, and thus we shall contribute the musical education and pleasure of New York by selling highly meritorious and thoroughly satisfactory Pianos at their actual worth.

Every Piano in this store has won encomiums from critical judges and artists, and every one is the best that can possibly be sold at its price.

A Great Clothing Sale.

A sale at this house means much more than it does at most Clothing stores. First, because the best in Sartorial Art finds its highest expression in the Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing; second, because that best you may purchase at considerably below its actual value and at a big saving. You see, it is truest economy to buy Clothing here at any time, because of its superiority—how great then must be the saving when prices are lowered? It's simply a temptation than can hardly be resisted.

Our reductions are real, emphatic, literal—not imaginary, as in some Clothing stores.

The goods offered in this sale are not complete in lots,

that is—not every size will be found in every style. Being reduced to remnant form is ample recommendation of their worthfulness, as you know the best styles and the choicest goods go first.

That we will receive your indorsement of this sale is an absolute certainty. We gauge our expectations entirely upon the great and healthy business that has already centered here—which speaks volumes of the preference of your patronage bestowal.

Every suit and overcoat in this sale has its winning features and will surely increase the army of our already great Clothing clientele.

Men's Suits and Overcoats;

Values Up to $18.00, at

$9.25

The Suits embraced at this price are not sale-bought goods; but have been taken directly out of our regular stock. Thus you can appreciate the greatness of the values. Represented are Cassimeres, Tweeds, Clay Diagonals, Worsteds and fancy Cheviots; every pattern is new and stylish; regular sizes from 34 to 42.

THE OVERCOATS are made of absolutely pure wool, blue kersey and rough surface coatings, in Oxford and brownish gray.

They are cut in medium length, and also in that very modish long, full style. Some have vertical pockets, others regulation cut. They are lined with mohair serge. The rough garments are finished in raw edge style. The Kerseys are made with velvet collar. Regular sizes, 34 to 42.

Men's Suits and Overcoats,

Values Up to $25.00, at

$12.75

Here you will find the finest qualitied Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. Every garment is lined, finished, trimmed and made in the very best manner—in fact, the most particular can be satisfied. There are single-breasted Sacks, with the long, graceful collar, besides other natty effects; also 2 and 3 button sacks. In addition to fancy Suits we include in this offering Black Worsteds, Thibets and Unfinished Clays.

THE OVERCOATS include none but the most stylish garments of rough, smooth and fancy coatings, besides Priestly Cravenettes in extra long and boxy styles, or the regular length. Made as you would expect high class garments to be made. Linings and Trimmings are superior to what your tailor would give for considerably more than our regular prices—which, we repeat, range as high as $18.00.

Young Men's Suits, $7.50.

Regular $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 Values.

We have also prepared a special sale for the young fellows from 14 to 19 years of age; we have assembled about 350 of our regular $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 Suits, embracing the season's neatest and choicest fancy patterns, and offer you your choice at..... $7.50

Boys' Three Piece Suits, $3.75, $5.75 and $6.75.

Values Up to $10.00.

Broken assortments embracing about 20 different styles of all-wool and worsted fabrics, including blue and black Diagonals. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes from 9 to 16 years in the entire lot. About 350 suits in all. All styles and about 20 patterns are represented.

Clearance Sale of Odd Lots of Curtains,

Remnants of Furniture Coverings, Drapery Fabrics, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Odd lots of Lace Curtains, comprising Real Renaissance, Point Arabe, Cluny, Tambour, Brussels Point and Nottingham Lace Curtains marked at

One-Third Less Than Usual Prices.

In addition, will also close out short lengths of Tapestry, remnants of silk and velours, velvets, plushes, &c.

Remnants of Sash Laces, short lengths of vestibule door lace.

Short lengths of China Silk, Gretonnes, &c.

Remnants of Fringes, Guimpes and Cords; all at about

One-Half Their Usual Prices.

Three Specials in Women's Black Mercerized Sateen Waists,

with white hemstitched Organdie Sets for Collar and Cuffs.

Women's Black Mercerized Sateen Waists, 2 styles..... $1.00

Women's Black Mercerized Sateen Waists, 2 styles..... $1.25

Women's Black Mercerized Sateen Waists, very fine quality..... $1.45

Women's Waists, made of imported Albatross; front of fine tucks, side effect with fancy buttons; in white, pink, gray, royal, cardinal, green and black..... $2.95

Women's Brilliantine Waists, with white metallic dots; made with slot seams, from shoulder to waist line; piped with white; piped Duchess front; with vest tailor stitched and trimmed with buttons..... $1.95

Four Towel Specials For Friday.

Main Floor.

Hemmed Huck Towels, plain white or with colored borders; reduced from 15c. to..... 12½

Hemstitched Huck Towels, with hemstitched Borders, 2 sizes; 21x42, 20x39 inches; for this day..... 20

Bath Towels, large size, manufactured to retail at 30c. each, at..... 20

Extra fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe ends; our regular 50c. grade; for Friday only..... 30

The 20th Century Food Store

BUTTER:—Fresh made creamery; 5 lb. crock, special..... $1.30

HAMS:—Armour's Regular Sugar Cured Hams, lb..... 15

SOAP:—Fels Naphtha, 10 bars..... 45

"Royal Stuart," finest laundry soap, large bars, 1 lb. each; box of 60, $3.00; each..... 5½

FLOUR:—"Royal Stuart," fancy Minnesota patent; ½ barrel sack..... 57

PASTRY FLOUR:—"Royal Stuart," extra quality; 10 lb. bag..... 43

RICE:—Choice Carolina; 4 lbs., 25; lb..... 7

TAPIOCA:—Fancy Pearl; special, 5 lbs..... 19

COCOANUT:—Schepp's Shredded or Desiccated; special, lb..... 15

OAT FLAKES:—New kiln dried; special, 6 lbs..... 23

CODFISH:—2 lb. tablets, genuine George's; special, each..... 17

CODFISH THREADS:—Picked, ready for immediate use, two size packages, 5 and 10; dozen..... 55 and $1.10

MACKEREL:—Norway Mackerel, no heads, no tails; special, 10 lb. pail, $1.45; 5 lb. pail..... 75

SARDINES:—Pure imported, quarters, small fish; dozen, $1.15; can.. 10

Extra Fancy, boneless, halves; dozen, $3.25; can..... 29

TEAS:—Selected May pickings; Black, Green or Mixed Teas, full body, fine flavor, rich, mellow character; special, 5 lb. caddy, $2.00; lb..... 45

FANCY LAKE SUPERIOR SMOKED SALMON; REG. PRICE 50c. LB.; SPECIAL, LB..... 15

COFFEES:—"Waverly" blend; a delicious coffee at popular price; 10 lbs., air tight drum, $2.50; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 26

COCOA:—Royal Stuart Cocoa, in bulk; most satisfactory; economical in price; lb..... 28

ORANGES:—Sweet, juicy Floridas; popular size; dozen..... 19

APPLES:—Fancy Vermont winter Apples—Greenings, Baldwins, Spies or Kings; full peck basket..... 50

SEEDED RAISINS:—Fancy new large fruit; full 1 lb. package..... 11

CURRANTS:—New, thoroughly recleaned English Currants; lb. package, 1 for 25; each..... 9

FIGS:—Fancy large, new Smyrna; 2 lbs. for 25; lb..... 13

PEACHES:—Fancy Evaporated California Muir Peaches; lb..... 10

MIXED NUTS:—Fresh arrival, our own mixture, five different varieties, all sound; special, 2 lbs..... 25

"Royal Stuart" Mixed, patent sealed top, large size bottles; special..... 26

FRUIT BUTTER:—Made from fresh fruit and refined sugar; 3 lb. crock..38

CRACKERS:—N. B. Co.'s Graham, Water Thin, Oatmeal or Social Tea Biscuits; carton..... 10

DELICATESSEN:—Finest Bismarck Herring, New Importation, extra quality, regularly can 28c.; special..... 23

PHILADELPHIA SCRAPPLE:—Genuine home made, so well liked by all Philadelphians; per lb..... 8

Women's Gloves, 59c.

Very Special Offering.

Main Floor.

We have on hand a number of pairs of Women's 8-button length Suede Gloves, which we are anxious to close out in a hurry. Choose from mode, tan, and brown. These Gloves are of splendid make, manufactured in France. You cannot judge their quality by this very low price, as it is less than half actual value.

A Few Specials from Our

Lace Department.

Main Floor.

Special values in Venise Lace Allovers, white and butter shades; desirable for yokes, entire waists, &c.; $1.50 value, for, yard..... $1.15

White Irish Crochet Lace Edgings, 5 inches wide, perfect copies of the real, including grape design, and suitable for collars, cuffs, revers, &c; $1.25 value, for, yard..... 90

Exceptional values in white Venise Lace irregular galloons and combination of Venise and Batiste, in Garlands, Borders and Medallion effects; detachable designs; $2.25 value, for, yard..... $1.75

Men's $1.00 Shirts, 55c.

Men's good quality well-made fancy Percale stiff bosom Shirts; nearly all white grounds, with neat patterns of stripes and figures; open front and back; detached cuffs; hand laundered; made to sell at $1.00 each; sizes 14 to 17 inches, at 55c.

Men's $1.00 and $1.25 Underwear, 75c.

In Men's Underwear, or, in fact, in Knit Goods of any description, we do not sell anything but what we recommend for wear and service. Now we place on sale just 50 dozen of heavyweight fawn colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, of a very excellent quality; all self-finished throughout; all sizes of Shirts and Drawers; the product of the Knitting Mills Trading Co. Never sold at less than $1.00 and $1.25 before; special to-day, 75c. each.

Women's 85c. Wool Vests, 65c.

A very superior quality of Women's Swiss ribbed Wool Vests; 90% wool, 10% cotton; medium weight silk hand-crocheted neck and edge; cream white vests in high neck, long or short sleeves; pants with French bands, ankle length; natural high neck, long or short sleeves; Pants French band, ankle length; positively the very best offering of the season; actual worth 85c., for 65c.

Women's Wool Hose, 29c.

Women's heavy weight black wool full-fashioned regular made Hose; gray heels and toes; for to-day only, 29c.

Men's Domet Pajamas, $1.00.

Men's heavy weight extra quality Domet Flannel Pajamas; military cut, pearl buttons and loops; good washing patterns; all sizes; suit $1.00.

Men's 50c. Neckwear, 25c.

Just a little run of Men's all-silk Four-in-hands, reversible and lined; medium and dark colors; all worth 50c.; for one day at 25c.

Notions.

Main Floor.

Light weight Dress Shields, size 3x4; a pair..... 8

All silk fancy Elastic, all colors; a yard..... 17

All silk Taffeta Ribbon, 8 yard pieces; a piece..... 7

Double Serge Belting, 10 yard pieces; a piece..... 59

500 yards Basting Cotton, warranted; 2

PLANS FOR RESTRICTING PYROTECHNIC DISPLAYS

Mayor Low's Suggestions to the Board of Aldermen.

Thinks Police Rather Than Fire Department Should Control Permits—Commissioner Sturgis's Protest.

The following is the protest of Fire Commissioner Sturgis to Mayor Low, alluded to in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, against the suspension of the fireworks ordinance from Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, which, if heeded, would have averted the awful catastrophe in Madison Square Tuesday night:

FIRE DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

The Hon. Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir: I deem it my duty to call your attention to the excessive risk of life and property which arises as the result of the action of the municipal authorities in permitting the use on public occasions—more especially at night—of large quantities of fireworks and other explosives. A number of actual fires, occurring from the granting of such permission, have from time to time, since I assumed the duties of my present office, been brought to my notice by officers of the uniformed force and by the Fire Marshal as well. The latest case of this character would have terminated most seriously but for the watchfulness of the members of the uniformed force detailed for the occasion and the promptness and skill displayed in extinguishing the flames.

On the evening of the 27th ult., at the demonstration at the Madison Square Garden, the use of a very large quantity of fireworks was permitted in Madison Square, and in and about the structure itself, (in which, at the time, many thousand people were assembled,) as a direct consequence of which two fires broke out at points difficult of access, and made considerable progress before they were successfully checked—one in the tower of the Garden building, and the other in the upper part of the ten-story structure in process of erection adjoining the Hotel Martin, running from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, and known as 1,132 Broadway.

I consider the rockets and bombs used on the occasion of these demonstrations as exceptionally dangerous, on account of their wide range, not only to property, but to life and limb as well; and am therefore constrained to recommend that such use in future be restricted within very narrow and safe limits.

THOMAS STURGIS, Commissioner.

Mr. Sturgis's letter was appended to a veto message by Mayor Low of the following proposed ordinance, which will be considered by the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday:

Section 1.—No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the City of New York any rocket, cracker, torpedo, or other fireworks, or thing containing any substance in a state of combustion, unless a permit to do so shall first have been issued by the Fire Commissioner or his deputies, under such restrictions as the said Fire Commissioner or his deputies may deem necessary for the protection of life and property, except that general permission to discharge fireworks shall not be denied on Independence Day, July 4, of each year.

Sec. 2.—Each and every violation of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five dollars, ($5,) and in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment in the City Prison until the same shall be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed one day.

Sec. 2½.—No permit shall be issued, as herein provided, unless the application therefor bears the indorsement of the Alderman of the district in which said permit is to be operative.

In his veto message the Mayor says that he objects to the ordinance as inadequate and objectionable. He calls attention to the Madison Square disaster, and to Commissioner Sturgis's letter, refers to the Murray Hill Hotel explosion, and the appointment of the Municipal Explosives Commission. He adds:

I agree with the ordinance, herewith returned, that there should be a permit in every case; but I suggest that the ordinance be amended so as to provide that the permit shall be issued by the Police Commissioner under regulations to be framed by the Municipal Explosives Commission.

I think that no general exception should be made in the ordinance for the Fourth of July, for that is a day upon which the city is exposed to peculiar hazards.

I think the Police Commissioner should issue the permit rather than the Fire Commissioner; for only the police can see that its conditions are complied with; and this, also, is the present custom. But the issuance of the permit, and the permit itself, should be controlled, as I said before, by regulations to be adopted by the Explosives Commission.

I concur with your own committee in thinking that the clause in the ordinance herewith returned, which calls for the indorsement of the Alderman of the district on every application for a fireworks permit, is "cumbersome and inexpedient."

I have given much thought as to the sufficiency of the penalty provided by the proposed ordinance. If this were the limit of penalty that might befall any one causing damage through the use of fireworks, it would clearly be insufficient. Any one causing damage by the use of fireworks, however, would, in addition, be responsible in civil damages certainly, and, under conditions resulting in personal injury or loss of life, might easily be held answerable also under the Penal Code. Under these circumstances, the proposed penalty for a violation of the ordinance may perhaps be deemed adequate.

Mayor Low declined to comment on his message to the Board of Aldermen. It met to consider the budget for 1903 and adjourned. President Fornes said:

"If the Mayor's communication had arrived while we were in session it would have been received and laid over until next Tuesday. It will then receive my earnest attention. I intend to recommend that the control of fireworks displays in this city shall be with the Municipal Explosives Commission, and will will make the recommendation in a message to the board."

Fire Commissioner Sturgis said that the Fire Department had placed itself on record as having lived fully up to all its responsibilities in respect to pyrotechnic displays. He would not discuss the question of the responsibility of any other department or official for the disaster of Tuesday night. He had, he said, frequently called the attention of the Police Department to the question of public safety in respect to fireworks, but could not see how, in the face of the suspension of the fireworks ordinance, the Police Department could be held responsible for the results of the Madison Square explosions. In regard to the proposed fireworks ordinance, which was returned unapproved by the Mayor, Mr. Sturgis said that the Fire Department should not have control of the letting off of fireworks, because it did not have the power to arrest. Such control should be with the Police Department. The Municipal Explosives Commission will not make its report before the end of the year.

One of the members of the Municipal Explosives Commission is W. J. Charlton of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, 77 Chambers Street. Mr. Charlton frankly admitted yesterday that, for his company, he had charge on the night of Oct. 27 of the pyrotechnic display paid for by the candidate under whose auspices the demonstration of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was given at the Madison Square Garden, and the risks from which are set forth in Commissioner Sturgis's letter of protest to the Mayor. Two permits for the fireworks were, as has been stated, issued by the Department of Parks. Officials of this department were in Madison Square that night, and they treated Commissioner Charlton very unceremoniously.

Mr. Charlton would not talk of the explosions of Tuesday night.

"You see, the matter may come up before me officially as a member of the Mayor's commission," he explained.

FIXING BLAME FOR EXPLOSION.

Coroner and District Attorney Examine Witnesses and Issue Many Subpoenas.

Coroner Scholer yesterday sent out subpoenas for a number of witnesses whose attendance is wanted at the inquest next Monday into the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square on Tuesday night. These include members and employes of the Pain Manufacturing Company, policemen, and members of the health squad. The Coroner also called upon Fire Commissioner Sturgis to furnish him with copies of all Fire Department ordinances and regulations relating to the storing and handling of explosives and the discharge of fireworks within the city limits.

"There has been some talk of actions being begun against the city by those who suffered from the explosion," said Coroner Scholer, "and I want to examine these ordinances and regulations very carefully, as they may have a most important bearing on the question of responsibility for what occurred."

Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Train yesterday continued their investigation of the explosion by examining several policemen who had been on duty in Madison Square on the night of the tragedy.

It had been brought out during the earlier examination that the crowd in the square had been permitted to approach within as short a distance as fifteen or twenty feet of the spot where the fireworks were sent up. It was explained to Mr. Schurman that an employe of the Pain Manufacturing Company had assured Sergeant Brennan of the Tenderloin Station, who was in command at that point, that the people could do so with perfect safety. Yesterday Sergeant Brennan was called before Mr. Schurman, and told him that the employe in question was the foreman, John C. Craig, who had been held on a charge of homicide.

City Marshal Andrew Wagner of 304 West Fifty-fourth Street, was erroneously reported as having been injured by the explosion. Mr. Wagner says that he was not near the scene of the explosion at the time. The mistake occurred through one of the injured men having been found in possession of Mr. Wagner's business card.

THIRTEEN FIREWORK'S VICTIMS

List Increased by Death of William Drake at Bellevue—Two Others May Die.

Thirteen persons are now dead as the result of the fireworks explosion in Madison Square election night, William D. Drake, forty-five years old, a bookkeeper, of 283 West Twelfth Street, having succumbed yesterday morning at Bellevue. He had been unconscious all the time, and his identity was not known until soon after his death when his body was identified by his niece, Miss Edna G. Moore of the same address. Death was due to a fracture of the skull.

James Fenton, colored, thirty-eight years old, of 98 Centre Street, similarly injured, is expected to die at any time, and Thomas Davis, forty-eight years old, of 342 East Twenty-third Street, whose left leg was amputated, it is also thought, cannot recover.

Other sufferers in Bellevue, New York, and St. Vincent's Hospitals will all get well, it is thought, though some of them are still far from being out of danger. Several will be hopelessly maimed for the rest of their lives.

Another sufferer was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital late Wednesday night. He was Matthias Connor, eleven years old, of 33 East Twelfth Street. The child was taken home immediately after the explosion, and it was not suspected at the time that he was seriously injured. Dr. Storey immediately performed the trephining operation, and he passed a restful night. It was said yesterday morning that he was doing nicely.

COAL NOT EASY TO GET.

Dealers Say They Have None to Sell, Yet Large Quantities Arrive Daily, Operators Declare.

Though the coal strike has been over for two weeks, during which time the output of anthracite has been steadily increasing, it was as hard to get coal yesterday as at any time since the strike started. The price was $6.50 a ton, but most dealers said they had no coal on hand at any price, and it required a special "pull" with any firm to get coal for delivery within any specified time. None of the dealers would undertake to sell more than a ton or two tons at a time, and were selling only to customers of long standing.

A representative of Burns Brothers, 26 Cortlandt Street, said:

"We cannot get the coal to deliver. We don't understand it, except on the basis that all the coal that should be coming here is not coming, and that it is being shipped West to overtake the shortage there before lake navigation closes. Coal will be very scarce until Jan. 1. In fact, up to that time there will be little here to sell."

Dealers here, he said, were in favor of petitioning Mayor Low before Nov. 15, when the suspension of the smoke ordinance ends, to continue the suspension all Winter. Many business concerns, he declared, will have to burn soft coal all Winter or shut down. The firm had been buying coal from speculators at $7.50 a ton in order not to lose the trade and selling it at $6.50.

He was reminded that before the strike ended dealers said that all coal as far as Buffalo had been cleaned up by speculators and that it was nearly all sold. He said that coal was still offered by speculators, but could not say where it came from.

This was the burden of the song with other dealers.

E. J. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, said he could not understand how there could be no coal for sale. The roads were shipping increasing quantities daily, and all responsible dealers were getting a little.

"Our road ships 25,000 tons of anthracite a day," he said, "over 5,000 tons of which comes to New York. Coal is not plentiful yet, but there should be no suffering for the lack of it."

A representative of Dickson & Eddy, sales agents for the Ontario and Western, said that several thousand tons of anthracite were coming here over the road daily.

About 30,000 tons of anthracite came to tidewater yesterday. The retail prices were as follows: Domestic, $6.50 a ton; pea, $5; buckwheat, No. 1, $4.50; buckwheat, No. 2, $4.

The steamship Lady Mildred arrived yesterday from Rouen and Swearnsea with 3,065 tons of coal; 2,000 tons was a portion of 10,000 tons of Schuylkill coal shipped from Philadelphia to Rouen. A New York concern bought the coal at Rouen and shipped it here on the Lady Mildred, the coal thus having made the trip twice across the Atlantic.

Kerosene oil was advanced a little in price yesterday owing, it was said, to the scarcity of anthracite.

STRIKE ARBITRATORS REST.

They Have Finished Week's Tour of the Coal Region, and Will Begin Work Again on Nov. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Chairman Gray, Recorder Wright, Brig. Gen. Wilson, and Mr. Parker, four of the seven members of the Anthracite Strike Commission, and Assistant Recorder Moseley and Neill, arrived here late this afternoon from the coal regions, where they have just ended a week's tour of the coal belt.

From here Judge Gray went to his home in Wilmington, Del., and Commissioner Parker departed for New York, while Recorder Wright, Gen. Wilson, and the other members of the party left for Washington.

Commissioner Clark left the party at Reading, Penn., and started for Chicago. Bishop Spalding and Commissioner Watkins returned to Scranton, where they will remain for some time.

The Commissioners have gained much information in the regions visited, and during the interim they will look over statistics in their possession.

The Commissioners will meet again at Scranton on Nov. 14, when the hearing of the miners' side of the case will be begun. After they have concluded their case the operators will make their defense, after which the mine workers will probably be again heard in rebuttal.

From Scranton it is likely the commission will go to Pottsville and sit there for a few days, and then go to Philadelphia and New York.

Between now and Nov. 14 Recorder Wright will be kept busy preparing for the real work of the commission. He will probably receive the answers of the coal companies to the statement of the miners' case which President Mitchell of the Mine Workers has filed with the commission.

LONG ISLAND DEER HUNTING.

Eighty-five Animals Killed During First Day of Legal Season.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 6.—Another big crowd of deer hunters is looked for tomorrow, the second day of the legal season for deer shooting. As far as can be learned, about eighty-five animals were killed, many of which were young deers.

To the Bohemia Sportsmen's Club is given the credit of making the largest "bag." There were sixty-two men in the party, and they had several dogs to help in running down the game.

A party of several members of the Ninth Ward Gun Club of Brooklyn killed four good-sized deer. Another Brooklyn sportsman killed several more. The Rev. Father Flood of the Wheeler Road Gun Club shot one animal.

State Game Protector Overton will keep a sharp lookout for any violations of the game law.

Miss King's Gifts to Her Church.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 6.—Miss Mary Rhinelander King, who recently presented All Saints' Church in this place with handsome interior decorations costing more than $20,000, has notified the vestry of the church that she will defray the expenses of making additions to these decorations with the object of making them more complete. The handsome oak carvings which now constitute a rood screen are to be extended the full width of the front of the church, and will inclose the organ. The pipes of this organ will be gilded to harmonize with the other gilding at the altar decorations.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING for Autumn and Winter.

DOUBLE-BREASTED and NORFOLK SUITS of Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Plain and Fancy Worsteds and Blue Serges.

SAILOR SUITS of Plain and Fancy Serges, including White and colored styles with detachable silk collars and shields. Also Russian Blouse Suits.

TOP COATS of Kersey cloth, Oxford Frieze and Fancy mixtures.

Children's Top Coats of Grey Squirrel; Velvet, trimmed with Beaver and Ermine; Kersey Cloth, trimmed with Beaver, Persian Lamb, Ermine and Squirrel.

Select assortments of HATS and CAPS, consisting of White and Colored Beavers; Tam O'Shanters of Cloth, Serge, Velvet and Camel's Hair; Silk and Worsted Toques; Derbies, Alpines, Etc.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MOTORMAN SAVES A WOMAN.

Unable to Stop His Car, Jacobson Lifts Her Up on the Fender to the Platform.

Mrs. Rose Dale, fifty-six years old, of 545 West Thirty-sixth Street, tried to cross Broadway last evening about 6 o'clock at Thirty-sixth Street. She was very feeble and nervous. As a north-bound car went past, she started backward out of the way, and stepped in the track of a south-bound car piloted by Motorman Alexander Jacobson of 929 Columbus Avenue. Pedestrians shouted:

"Get off the track."

"A car is coming."

"Run."

But Mrs. Dale trembled, and she couldn't move. Jacobson dropped a stream of sand on the tracks and applied the brake, but with a wildly banging gong the car slid swiftly toward the woman.

Just as it was about to strike her the motorman leaned over the dashboard and lifted Mrs. Dale from her feet to the fender and then up and on to the front platform. Ten feet further the car stopped, and in a moment the motorman and Mrs. Dale were surrounded by spectators and the passengers in the car who had heard the shouts and cries from the street and had watched the incident from the front car door.

"I heard the voices," said Mrs. Dale in a quivering voice, "but it seemed that the street was alive with the cars coming from all directions, and I wanted to run but my limbs seemed rooted to the ground, even when I saw this car only a few feet away."

"Well, you are all right now," said the motorman. "Take a seat inside—we can wait."

Escorted into the car by a couple of passengers, Mrs. Dale sank back on a seat. The next moment she fainted. An ambulance from the New York Hospital was called, and when Dr. Barringer arrived he found that Mrs. Dale was suffering from nervous collapse.

After a time the patient recovered consciousness, and, bending over her as she opened her eyes, she saw the physician and Motorman Jacobson, and started violently.

"I was going over it again," she said, shivering. "I shut my eyes when the car was so close to me."

After a time Mrs. Dale had sufficiently recovered to go home. She refused to go to the hospital. Then Jacobson banged his gong and the car went ahead.

"My hands are engaged," he said to passengers who wanted to shake hands with him; "I can't let go the power or the brake. Besides, it's all in a day's work."

Then he banged his gong at a man who crossed the track half a block ahead.

BANQUET ON A CAR FLOAT.

Guests of General Passenger Agent Cooke of the Erie Entertained in Dining Car on North River.

An invitation to take dinner on a car float in the North River may not seem very attractive on the face of it, but a dozen ladies and gentlemen who were fearless enough to accept such an invitation for last night found it a very agreeable affair, indeed.

The dinner in question was given by D. W. Cooke, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, on a car float tied to the Erie pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street. The parlor car St. Cloud and the new Erie Dining Car No. 956 had been run on to the float at the Erie Station in Jersey City and had been brought over to the New York side and securely tied to the ferry bridge where the Erie freight cars are landed. This is at the side of the Erie ferry house.

The way down to the float was brilliantly illuminated with several locomotive headlights and signal lanterns, and an awning protected the entrance to the cars from a possible shower. In the parlor car a porter and a maid were in waiting to assist the guests, while in the dining car, illuminated with electricity, the small tables, tastefully decorated with flowers, awaited the serving of a delightful dinner, the menu of which was as follows:

Manhattan Cocktail. Blue points.
Green turtle, l'Americaine.
Celery.
Haute Sauterne. Filet of sole, English style.
Boiled potatoes.
Lobster patties, a la Newburg.
Long Island duckling, braised sweet potatoes.
Champagne. French peas.
Siberian sorbet. Chicory salad.
Fancy ice cream. Assorted cakes.
Camembert cheese. Toasted crackers.
Café Noir. Cigars.
Cherry brandy.

After dinner the guests were entertained in the parlor car by a prestidigitator with slight-of-hand tricks and by some of the colored waiters with popular songs.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy Burton of The World, E. P. Call, business manager of The Mail and Express, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Loewenthal of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. and Mrs. Armsby of The Brooklyn Times, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, Chester S. Lord of The Sun, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman of The American, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bruce, and Messrs. Morney of The Tribune, Bridgman of The Standard Union, and McKay of Town and Country.

EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Score of Cases in Staten Island Home for Seamen's Children.

There was to have been an entertainment yesterday afternoon at the Home for Seamen's Children on Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, S. I., but it had to be postponed indefinitely. Ten days ago whooping cough appeared in the institution and now eighteen or twenty of the inmates are suffering from the disease.

The meeting of the Trustees, which usually occurs at the home, was yesterday held in Manhattan.

Died from Cigarette Smoking.

Joseph Botthof died at his home, 220 Barrow Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday from nicotine poisoning caused by smoking cigarettes. He was born in Jersey City in 1861, and was editor and part proprietor of The Illustrated Record, a weekly newspaper published in Manhattan. His mother, Mrs. Mary Botthof, died on Oct. 28. He leaves a brother, who was associated with him in business.

Moving.

Every housekeeper who knows the horror of it will be interested in a great moving day described in the Sunday TIMES. Novel plan to support Harvard Hospital from a New York desk. The meeting of two American women. Growth of the best sugar industry in Europe. 25 cents to all news dealer in advance.

WHERE WOMEN HOLD CARNIVAL

Representatives of Thirty Clubs Open Big Bazaar at Waldorf-Astoria.

Never has the Federation of Women's Clubs, through its individual clubs or members, shown better what it could do than in the big festival which it opened at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. There are 30 clubs actively taking part in the entertainment, and 5,000 women members will appear in relays during the three days the festival is in progress, and these say without hesitation that the big fête is to net them $30,000 for the Trades School for Girls, to raise funds for which it was inaugurated.

Almost the entire second floor of the hotel is occupied by the clubwomen, and there has never been a prettier exhibition seen within its walls. The Greek poster girls who sold posters on the first day were really charming to look upon; there were dreams of Japanese maidens in the Japanese tearoom, the refreshment room of the Ideala Club was a charming bower of green, the big ballroom containing the different booths of the different clubs was a pretty picture as a whole, and the booths themselves, each as far as possible representing its own particular work, were unique and interesting. Even Duke, the big St. Bernard dog, who occupies a place of honor in a cage in the main corridor, and who is to be voted to the most popular society girl, was the "real thing," and will be an honor to the lucky girl who gets him.

Every booth is designated by a white silk banner, giving the name of the club in charge, but this is hardly necessary. Any one could tell the mother's club at a glance by the line of tiny baby shirts and sacks lined around it, the gay clothing of the Cupids dangling above, and the "rainy daisies" are only longing for a rainy day during the festival to do a big business in their wares. It does not need the painted black umbrella on the banner with daisies twined around the handle to announce that they have umbrellas, which will sell at any price from 25 cents—a tiny little Japanese umbrella, pin ball—and 50 cents—a little black umbrella, which develops into a penholder—up to fine $5 umbrellas. There are rainy-day suits, too; women's suits, and gay rainy-day dolls, which are broom holders; rubbers in shining black heap, and everything for inclement weather.

The Post Parliament Club could set up a brand-new club with gavels, blocks of marble to rap them on, ballot boxes, and Parliamentary rules of all sorts and kind enough to run the Senate and House of Representatives. The New England Women's Club takes up almost one end of the room, an appetizing place, with barrels of cider, which is sold on draught with a plate of doughnuts; pots of beans from 15 cents up, brown bread, big pumpkins twined with peppers for decoration, and, of course, a little ship of tea in the centre. Beans are served by beautiful Priscillas, and John Alden, standing at the entrance of the hall, rings a bell to call attention to the booth.

Twin Angora kittens, the Minerva twins, are features of the Minerva booth, which is largely given over to owls; the Republican women devote their attention to steins, smoking sets, everything useful for men, even to socks and pajamas, and the Vassar Club girls and college Women run to fancy neckwear and candy. There is a continuous vaudeville show at the festival every afternoon and evening, a Philharmonic concert every afternoon, and dancing each evening in the Astor Gallery. Bostock has given a pair of small pumas, which no one knows yet quite what to do with, and there is a pure blooded Maltese cat with six toes. The festival will continue to-day and to-morrow and only 25 cents admission is charged.

CENT-SWALLOWING NOT FATAL.

Doctors Succeed in Saving the Life of the Boy, George Gesswein.

The cent which three-year-old George Gesswein of 260 Stagg Street, Williamsburg, swallowed on Tuesday afternoon and which lodged in his æsophagus about two inches above the stomach, passed down to the stomach yesterday. The child is in St. Catharine's Hospital, and will now recover.

On Wednesday night the boy's condition was critical, and it was not believed he could survive the night. For many hours the doctors worked to dislodge the cent, but were not successful until early yesterday morning. The little fellow suffered most intense agony.

TO REPAIR BOROUGH "INTERIOR."

Mistake in Wording of a Bid Mystified Brooklyn Residents.

Brooklynites were shocked yesterday to learn that the "interior" of that borough was in bad shape and in need of repairs. The surprising information appeared in The City Record, which stated that Borough President Swanstrom proposed to open bids "furnishing all the labor and materials required in making general alterations and repairs to the interior of Brooklyn."

Those curious enough to want to know what had gone wrong with the borough's "interior" were informed by Mr. Swanstrom that what he really means to do is to make alterations and repairs in one of the local public buildings.

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CECILIA

A STORY OF MODERN ROME.

By the Author of "Saracinesca," "Via Crucis," "In the Palace of the King," etc.
Bound in cloth, gilt tops, 12mo, $1.50

THE SCENE of Mr. CRAWFORD'S new novel is in Rome; and it was of one of his Roman stories that the critics said: "It has two merits, either of which would make it great. It tells a perfect story in a perfect way and also gives a graphic picture of Roman society."

"CECILIA is a love story pure and simple, turning upon a singular motive . . . which will cause the reader to recall Mr. Crawford's earlier 'Mr. Isaacs.'" —Brooklyn Eagle.

"CECILIA is one of his most entertaining books . . . a good story, and that is something we are all looking for." —MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER in the Chicago Tribune.

THE PLOT of Mr. CRAWFORD'S new novel is so strange and new that many of its readers will doubtless compare it with his first and most popular novel, "Mr. Isaacs." Its original theme is worked out with an air of extreme probability that lends an intense interest to the story.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

CONTESTS NOTES FOR $42,000.

Administrator of Mrs. A. A. Thompson's Estate Suspects Forgery—Adrian Hitt Tells of Alleged Secret Marriage.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, at Jersey City yesterday, began the hearing of further testimony in the suit brought by Adrian Hitt to compel Dr. William W. Varick, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Augusta A. Thompson to pay two notes, one for $10,000 and the other for $32,000.

Dr. Varick refused to pay the notes on the ground that he believed they were forged, and also because they must have been given without consideration. Hitt met this allegation by the statement that he and Mrs. Thompson had contracted a secret common-law marriage four years before her death. The notes, he said, were given him as security for money he had loaned Mrs. Thompson to enable her to improve property she owned, and to secure his dower right, without mentioning him in her will, so that the marriage might still remain a secret.

At yesterday's hearing handwriting expert J. A. Kinsley testified that in his opinion Mrs. Thompson did not sign the notes. Among experts yet to be heard are David N. Carvalho and others who have at various times appeared in the Molineux case. He pointed out, under the microscope, the difference between Mrs. Thompson's acknowledged signature and the name signed to the notes.

PLASTERERS BACK AT WORK.

They Want to be Paid Waiting Time for Idle Period.

The striking plasterers all promptly reported for work yesterday morning, in accordance with the agreement by which all differences are to be settled by arbitration. The Arbitration Committeee will hold its first meeting in the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway, to-morrow evening.

As the plasterers hold that their cessation from work was a lock-out, and not a strike, because it followed on an ultimatum from the employers, they will ask to be paid waiting time for the two weeks during which they were on strike. Under the conditions by which the strike is ended, however, both sides are bound to accept the decision of the Arbitration Committee.

LEGAL NOTES.

USE BY THE PUBLIC OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.—A judgment secured by Pedro Sweet in his action against the City of Poughkeepsie to recover for personal injuries sustained by being thrown out of a wagon which he was driving along one of the streets of that city, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. Mr. Sweet's fall was occasioned by his wagon coming in contact with an old stump on private property near the corner of Smith and Cottage Streets. The public had been in the habit, in turning the corner, the adjoining property being unfenced, in taking a short cut across it. "If," said Justice Hirschberg, for the court, "the plaintiff was injured while driving across a track made by the public in crossing a private lot, and the injury resulted because a dangerous obstruction had been permitted to remain upon the lot, but so near to the beaten track as to constitute a menace, the cases on which the plaintiff relies to support his judgment have no application. They apply to obstructions or excavations near to the boundaries of streets or highways, and separated therefrom by no visible mark which may aid to keep the traveler within the public thoroughfare." A case was cited (Jewhurst vs. Syracuse, 108 N. Y., 303) where the owner of abutting property had built a plank sidewalk, part of which was outside the street limit and part inside. The sidewalk had been out of repair for a year, and the city had knowledge of it. A plaintiff who was injured by the breaking of one of the planks was given a judgment upon the theory that, where there is no visible boundary to the line of a city street, and a portion of the roadway traveled on is so near the line as to induce the belief in any one passing and exercising reasonable care that he is within the line of the street, if such portion is for any reason rendered dangerous for travel and the city has notice of the defect, and such danger can be remedied by the exercise of reasonable care, and the city neglects to do so, it is liable. This decision, said Justice Hirschberg, "would be authority in the plaintiff's favor had he come in contact with the stump while traveling upon either Smith Street or Cottage Street, but I know of no case which holds that a city is under any duty of care to see that a path or driveway made across upon private property by the public in walking or driving across the same is safe from an obstruction existing upon the private land, but so near to the path or driveway as to constitute a source of possible danger. In such a case there would not exist either the right to remedy the defect or to fence or guard it from the driveway on the private property."

***

COMPETENCY OF WIDOW TO TESTIFY.—In an action to recover $100 from the executors of a deceased person for services rendered by his wife in nursing him during his last illness, it was held, in the case of Graves vs. Graves (69 Southwestern Reporter, 544) that the widow was a competent witness against the executors, unless her knowledge of the facts was obtained through confidential communications from her husband. The court said, quoting "Greenleaf on Evidence," that "the great object of the rule is to secure domestic happiness by placing the protecting seal of the law upon all confidential communications between husband and wife, and whatever has come to the knowledge of either by means of the hallowed confidence which that relation inspires cannot be afterward divulged in testimony, even though the other party be no longer living." The facts proved by the widow were, however, said the court, in no sense confidential communications, and, death having rended the marriage tie, she was not excluded by either the letter or the spirit of the statute.

HARPERS

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Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth."

This new novel has all the qualities of epigrammatic brightness and delicate humor which made "Elizabeth" the most talked of book in England and America.

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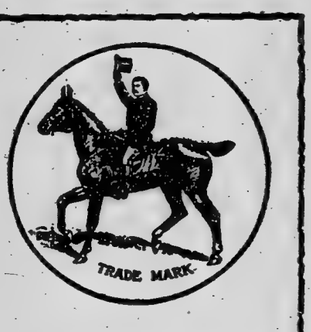
ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TRIAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Quimby and Lathrop Plead Not Guilty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—John F. Quimby, Georgianna Quimby, his wife, and John Carroll Lathrop, the Christian Science "healer" from New York, pleaded not guilty before County Judge Platt here today to the indictments for manslaughter in the second degree found against them for permitting Esther, the seven-year-old daughter of the Quimbys, to die from diphtheria without medical attendance.

Samuel Gardenhire of New York, counsel for the accused, asked that the indictments be dismissed on certain technical grounds, which was denied. Permission was given, however, to withdraw the plea any time within a week for the purpose of filing a demurrer. No date was set for the trial, and but a small audience gathered to witness the proceedings, which were of a purely formal character.



Hunter Whiskey

Wins and Wears

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives.
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Lieut. Joynes Sent to Training Ship.

Lieut. Walker W. Joynes, executive officer of the revenue cutter Manhattan, who has been on leave for several weeks, returned last night and found that he had been ordered to report next week at Baltimore as executive officer on the bark Salmon P. Chase. The Chase is the training ship for cadets for the revenue cutter service. Lieut. Joynes, being one of the few graduates of the Naval Academy in the revenue service, was selected for this duty by order of [illegible] Anna [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OLD

Dr. A. H. Smith Talks of What It Could Do for the Public.

Major W. C. Gorgas and Naval Surgeon Ross Tell How Yellow Fever Has Been Conquered by Protecting Patients from Mosquitos.

At the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night the fifty-fifth anniversary of the institution was observed. Dr. Andrew H. Smith delivered an address, in which he highly praised the Board of Health under its present administration. He said that it was "a child of the institution, but a possible political change might put it in the position it was in when it was moved from the fireproof Criminal Courts Building to one of the most combustible structures in New York, where priceless data of births and deaths and other information might be wiped away in a few minutes." He called attention to the fact that the academy had been the first to advocate a Bureau of Trained Nurses, where they could be found at any time.

He said that the conduct of a previous Health Department was unjustified when it kept passengers who might have been safely landed quarantined down the bay. If the public had had the proper idea of the power and good intention of the Academy it would have protested against such a proceeding as the Academy did. As soon as the public realized that the Academy was working in their interest they would come to the Academy for aid in times of distress, as people now went to their family physicians. If the Academy would give up its information to the people, so that they might understand it, they would not "listen to Christian Science drivel, but would appreciate the wonders in the advance of scientific knowledge and its help to humanity."

Major W. C. Gorgas, United States Army, ex-Chief Surgeon at Havana, told how yellow fever had been driven from Cuba by the discovery that the female mosquito "stegomyia" spread the fever. This had brought about the end of one of the few great scourges of the world. He went into details explaining how the insects were annihilated by draining marsh lands and how the yellow fever patients were screened from them, so that such as there were could not carry abroad the disease germs. He called attention to the fact that a hundred years ago yellow fever was epidemic in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York, but said that the mosquitos there had been killed by cold weather.

A patient who had suffered from the disease for a longer period than three days did not give the poison to the mosquito, and by keeping the mosquitos from the patients in the early stages of the disease it was not carried to others.

Naval Surgeon Ross told how the people of Havana had lost their dread of the disease, even when vessels came in with sufferers. They were carried through the streets with netting and no one feared them.

There was always danger when those who had never had the disease came in contact with the deadly mosquito, but as everybody afflicted was guarded against the insects and the latter could not bite the patients in the first three days of illness they could not spread the disease. He considered yellow fever as finally conquered. He, as did the preceding speaker, paid eloquent tribute to Gen. Leonard Wood for his course in warranting the expenses of the experiments in the hospitals that led to the wonderful victory against the dread fever.

MYSTERY OF A PAIR OF LEGS.

Gruesome Discovery in a Barrel of Kitchen Waste Stirs the Police of the Bronx—Comment of the Coroner.

The police of Westchester and the Bronx were busy for several hours yesterday thinking—trying to penetrate the impenetrable which had come to them in gruesome form. A mystery, deep, profound, the mystery of an awful crime, was on their hands in the form of a pair of legs, robbed of all their natural form and shapelinss.

Away up in Unionport, Westchester County, Henry Broker makes a living by raising hogs. To feed them he collects the swill in Harlem. Yesterday his helper, John D. Raynor, made the trip down town, and carted off a barrel of swill from the American Hotel, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. When he emptied the barrel at Broker's farm, the legs, to the horror of the farmer and his helper, were brought to light.

The Westchester police were promptly notified. It is some time since any of them has studied anatomy, and Acting Captain Ward therefore sought aid. He found it in a skillful surgeon of Westchester County, whose name he knows, of course, but would not give. This surgeon declared that the legs were those of a child about eight years old, and that the victim had not been dead quite forty-eight hours. He thought, he said, that the missing flesh had been burned from the bones.

"My! what a crime," said Acting Captain Ward; "a regular Guldensuppe case!"

Hastily he telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Capt. Titus strightway sent Detective Sergeant Murphy and another man to Harlem. They began with their investigations by going through the American Hotel almost from cellar to garret. There was no clue, no hint of any crime. To see the legs—the only clue—they went to Coroner O'Gorman's office, in the Bronx.

The two detectives had hardly left the American Hotel when the proprietors, Volk & King, who had been out, arrived. They were told of what had happened—the visit of the detectives and their search. Nobody knew the cause of their suspicions.

Both men, to ascertain what might be wrong, went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. Something they told the Sergeant caused him to dispatch a policeman post haste to the Coroner's office. Here the policeman found a lot of men closely scrutinizing the legs. One of the number was wriggling the toes. Just then Coroners' Physician Thomas Curtain joined the group.

"Bear legs," he commented, without a smile.

"Ha! ha! good joke!" chorused the little crowd, as the horrified expression faded from their faces.

"No, no," said Curtin, "I mean just what I say—these are the legs of a young bear, or cub."

"That's so," chimed in the policeman from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who grinningly said that he was there to tell the Coroner that the proprietors of the American Hotel had on Sunday last treated a select few to bear's meat, and that the legs were those of that carcass, long since devoured.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was one of little incident in society, the only event of interest being the sale of the Horse Show boxes, the result of which appears in another column. From a society point of view the affair was not well attended. There are very few new names among the boxholders. F. Ambrose Clarke, the stepson of Bishop Potter, is one of the few new-comers. Reginald Vanderbilt has a box this year, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will also have one. Otherwise the list materially remains the same.

⁂

Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark, (Miss Sibyl Fay,) is to make her debut at a large cotillion to be given for her and her sister Miss Clark—who made her debut two years ago. The dance will be given on Monday evening, Dec. 29, at Dodsworth's.

⁂

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elinor Levering of Baltimore and Arthur Field Lindley of New York. Miss Levering is a daughter of the late Lawrasen Levering and a sister of Mrs. William B. Crane. Mr. Lindley is a son of Daniel A. Lindley and a grandson of Cyrus West Field. The wedding will be celebrated this Winter.

⁂

Lawrence Elliman, whose marriage to Miss Edith Coppell is to take place on Nov. 18, will give his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, Nov. 15.

⁂

The marriage of Miss Blanche D. Baldwin and Gilbert D. Lamb will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the home of the bride's parents, 322 Lexington Avenue. Miss Baldwin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin, (Miss Mary S. Marven.) Mr. Lamb is a Yale graduate, class of '79, and is a member of the Reform Club.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Street and family have returned to their town house for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons have left their country place at Rye and have opened their Madison Avenue town house.

⁂

Mrs. Harold Brown has leased the house 50 East Fifty-seventh Street for the season. Robert B. Van Cortlandt has taken 110 West Thirty-fifth Street for the coming Winter.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hautville have taken a lease of the house belonging to Mrs. W. H. Beadleston, 25 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin is back at her city home in West Thirty-seventh Street.

⁂

Long Island has quite a programme of events of interest to society. The Meadow Brook Hunt meets to-day at the Jericho Tollgate, and there are the beagle trials in the morning. Several house parties have been planned for this week. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have all had people stopping with them. Mr. and Mrs. George Rose have had a succession of house parties, one of which broke up yesterday. Mrs. Rose was Miss Josephine Maginnis of New Orleans.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel arrived in town yesterday. They have opened their new house, where they will entertain a great deal this Winter.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis have returned from Lenox, and have opened their town residence, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street.

⁂

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Pierson arrived in town yesterday for the season. They have closed their Newport villa.

⁂

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give a dance on Dec. 16 for Miss Cutting. This will be one of the earliest private dances of the season.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jewett, who were married in Washington on Oct. 15, are having their honeymoon in Mexico.

⁂

Mrs. Samuel Newhouse will come out for a short stay during the New York season. Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse have recently purchased a town residence in London. Mr. Newhouse arrived in this country last week.

⁂

Among the arrivals to-day in town for the season—this is the time of flitting—are Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn. They have closed their Newport house for the Winter.

⁂

Mrs. Carlos de Garmendia and Miss Pepelia de Garmendia will be in New York this Winter. They are due from Paris this week. Miss de Garmendia has been living in Munich for some years.

⁂

H. Ray Miller has been in Paris. He is en route for this country, where he will pass the Winter.

⁂

The wedding of Donnell Swan to Miss Ella Dallett Wilson, which took place on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Edward R. Swift, 229 West End Avenue, was quite a little surprise to many New Yorkers who have known Donnell Swan all their lives. Both the parties to the marriage are from Baltimore. Mr. Swan is the son of Mrs. John Swan of Biddle Street, and a cousin of Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, formerly Mrs. Robert Garrett, and of J. Swan Frick. He has been one of the best-known men in Baltimore society. He married about twenty-five years ago Miss Sydney Turner, one of the beauties and heiresses of Baltimore. She was related to the Patterson family, and therefore to the Bonapartes, and other well-known Maryland people. The marriage was not a happy one, and Mrs. Swan obtained a divorce, and afterward married Elisha Dyer, Jr., of this city. Mrs. Dyer has a daughter, Miss Laura Swan, the issue of the first marriage. Mrs. Swan is the daughter of John Sawyer Wilson of Baltimore, who came on for the ceremony. Dallett H. Wilson, the bride's brother, was best man.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin gave their first dinner party of the season this evening at their home, when they entertained in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert. To meet the latter were:

The Secretary of War.
Major Gen. Young.
Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie.
Commander and Mrs. Cowles.
Col. and Mrs. Theodore Bingham.
Mrs. Richard Townsend.
Miss Josephine Patten.

The announcement was made to-day that the marriage of Miss Martha Hoy and Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy, will take place Jan. 15. Owing to the bridegroom being a Greek Catholic, the ceremony will take place in the Greek church in New York, which was also the scene of the marriage of Gregoric de Wollant, ex-First Secretary of the same embassy, whose bride was Miss Helen Tisdel of Washington.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert Craig have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Katharine Craig, to Harold Williams, Jr., of Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at St. John's Church at noon. A breakfast at the Craig residence will follow. Among Miss Craig's attendants will be the Misses King of Irvington, N. Y., and Miss Sarah Turner of New York City.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 6.—Ogden Codman, Jr., of New York has rented from Mrs. J. Amory De Blois her cottage in Gibbs Avenue for a year.

Lyman Tiffany of Washington has rented the Peckham cottage for the Winter.

Gen. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson and Mrs. J. R. Busk ended their stay at Newport to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. McCoy, who has been spending the Summer and Autumn with her daughter, Mrs. Alexander Clark, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. Lyman Tiffany of Washington and Mrs. Samuel Glover and Miss Glover of Fairfield, Conn., are here.

The Last of the Flower Show.

The exhibition of flowers and sculpture at the Madison Square Garden closed last night. The most popular sculpture exhibit and the most popular floral exhibit, as named by the ballots of the visitors, were: Sculpture, Isidore Konti's "Fountain" first, George Gray Barnard's "The Hewer" second. Floral exhibit, C. W. Ward of Cottage Gardens, Queens, Long Island, first, with carnations; John H. Troy of New Rochelle, N. Y., second, with Japanese plants and Japanese exhibit.

Harvard's Debating Team Chosen.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The final trials for the selection of a team to represent Harvard in the coming annual debate with Princeton were held to-night, the following men being successful: A. A. Ballantine, J. Daniels, and W. Ketchings. Ballantine was awarded the Coolidge Debating Prize of $100 for the best showing in all three trials. Harvard will support the negative of the following proposition: "Resolved, That whenever, in the event of continued domestic violence, lives and property

HORSE SHOW BOXES SOLD

Total for Coming Exhibition Exceeds Last Year's Record.

SOCIETY WELL REPRESENTED

Entries This Season Larger Than Before—Horses in Harness and Saddle Classes Well Filled.

The regular sale of boxes for the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association in Madison Square Garden, to begin on Nov. 17, took place yesterday at the offices of the National Horse Show Association in Madison Square Garden. The bidding, under the rules of the association, was restricted to members and subscribers, but in spite of that restriction the competition was sharper than at any sale in a number of years, and a total of $35,000 was realized, an increase of $10,000 on the sale of boxes last year. It is probable that the total would have been even larger had it not been that many intending bidders made the mistake of thinking that the sale began half an hour later, and so were not on time.

The top price paid for a box was $850, the prices of other boxes ranging down to $155. The full record of the sale of boxes with purchasers was as follows:

Box No. and Purchaser.	Price.
3—T. J. McBride	$350
4—Charles M. Tyson	380
5—J. R. Roosevelt	385
6—Richard F. Carman	405
7—H. L. Burnett	440
8—W. A. Tyson	460
9—Richard F. Carman	450
10—Clarence Moore	453
11—Elbridge T. Gerry	475
12—James W. Miller	480
13—A. G. Vanderbilt	510
14—W. H. Dickerman	450
15—S. B. Elkins, Jr.	500
16—Richard F. Carman	455
17—Thomas W. Lawson	510
18—W. J. Arkell	485
19—C. K. G. Billings	500
20—Pembroke Jones	510
21—Eben B. Jordan	550
22—J. Henry Smith	600
23—George J. Bascom	500
24—W. A. Tyson	510
25—J. E. Davis	510
26—T. J. McBride	563
27—A. C. Burrage	615
28—J. W. Gerard	620
29—George J. Bascom	610
30—George J. Bascom	625
31—George J. Bascom	580
32—George J. Bascom	625
33—Moore Brothers	725
34—W. C. Temple	685
35—Moore Brothers	700
36—George T. Tyson	675
37—Moore Brothers	700
38—George J. Bascom	650
39—George A. Kessler	550
40—H. H. Hollister	Director
41—W. A. Hamilton	605
42—F. A. Schermerhorn	Director
43—John G. Hecksher	Director
44—Cornelius Fellowes	Director
45—Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.	Director
46—William C. Whitney	Director
47—E. D. Morgan	Director
48—Frank K. Sturgis	Director
49—De Lancey A. Kane	Director
50—Herbert Coppell	610
51—A. Newbold Morris	Director
52—William H. Taller	Director
53—A. J. Cassatt	Director
54—George Peabody Wetmore	Director
55—James H. Hyde	725
56—Madison Square Garden Directors	500
57—George J. Bascom	585
58—Charles W. Morse	490
59—E. Francis Hyde	500
60—Jules S. Bache	510
61—Goelet Gallatin	560
62—Charles M. Tyson	600
63—David Lapsley	480
64—H. L. Burnett	695
65—G. P. Morisini	463
66—James B. Taylor	490
67—Reginald C. Vanderbilt	440
68—Hamilton W. Carey	435
69—D. A. Buell	460
70—Henry Siegel	450
71—Elisha Dyer, Jr.	440
72—F. Ambrose Clarke	480
73—P. G. Thebaud	450
74—Frank Brown	435
75—T. J. McBride	350
76—Jerome Siegel	285
77—J. Stevens Ulman	310
78—W. A. Tyson	220
79—T. J. McBride	185
80—Charles W. Smith	

The outlook for the show is excellent, for while the number of entries received for the numerous classes is only slightly larger than the number received last year, the class of exhibits shows a marked improvement over any horse show held in the seventeen years of the National Horse Show Association's exhibitions.

The total number of nominations is 766, as compared to 745 engaged last season. The number of exhibitors is also larger, and while most of the well-known faces will be seen, many new-comers will be found. The largest number of entries has been sent in by J. H. and W. H. Moore, and big entries have also come from Alfred Gwynne and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, singly and together, and Harry Payne Whitney. C. K. G. Billings will be represented by a big string, and E. D. Jordan and F. C. Stevens will fight for supremacy in hackneys, while a large contingent of jumpers will come down from Canada.

One of the features of the show will be the class for the best three qualified hunters, the masters of the hounds, whips, and members of the hunt to be in uniform, which counts 25 per cent. Eight entries have been made in this class. There is a slight decrease in the entries in the trotting and hackney classes. The horses in harness run about the same, as do saddle horses. Among the owners of ponies, however, there seems to be a great desire to get ribbons, and the number of entries is materially increased. The same is true of the hunters. There is a good entry for the New Challenge Cup for the best road team, given by the American Coaching Club, as also for the new class of cobs under saddle.

There are seven thoroughbreds in this year, among them being Requital, Belmar, Bonnibert, and Lighterman. The breeding class of trotters includes H. N. Raines's Master Elect, Master Stamboul, Ella M. Wickcliffe, Miss Robbins, and Daphne; William Pollack's Baron Born, Rensselaer Weston's Erl King, Edward R. Ladew's Elsinore Medios and Casino Girl.

The heaviest entry lists are in the classes for horses in harness, which are divided into light and medium weights. Among the exhibitors will be:

Walter F. Blake,	Mrs. J. Forbes Potter,
William Trevor,	Mrs. John Gerken,
Henry Royland,	E. F. Slayback,
Alex. Rutherford,	Jay F. Carlisle,
Philip Kearney,	Edgar Clausen,
F. D. Bowne,	L. Biddle,
C. K. G. Billings,	G. W. C. Drexel,
William H. Moore,	J. E. Widener,
A. J. Nutting,	Miss C. Cameron,
A. A. Housman,	H. H. Salmon,
Mrs. Rev. R. Ladew,	Mrs. G. H. Davidson,
R. C. Vanderbilt,	Franklin Haines,
Harry P. Whitney,	Frederick Lewisohn,
Wm. Coleman Freeman,	Walter Lewisohn,
Eben D. Jordan,	J. Stevens Ulman,
G. T. Hollister,	James H. Hyde,
Albert C. Burrage,	W. D. Grand,
Herbert Coppell,	Mrs. Wm. B. White,
C. L. Blair,	H. C. Hoskier,
John S. Bratton,	James B. Taylor.
Dr. John L. Wentz,	

The four-in-hands will be a fine show, all of the four classes having filled well, among the exhibitors being:

William H. Moore,	E. D. Jordan,
Mrs. John Gerken,	J. B. Moore,
Alfred G. Vanderbilt,	Herbert Coppell,
Reginald C. Vanderbilt,	Mrs. Wm. B. White,
Arthur Houseman,	Dr. J. L. Wentz,
Dr. J. L. Wentz,	H. S. Salmon,
Miss Lulu Pfizer,	Jerome Siegel,
John S. Bratton,	J. Campbell Thompson,
C. K. G. Billings,	Frederick and Walter
L. L. Biddle,	Lewisohn,
James B. Hyde,	George Pepper.
H. P. Whitney,	

The class for quick changing in the ring has three entries and the contest is sure to be interesting, the competitors being W. H. Moore, J. Campbell Thompson, and Dr. J. L. Wentz.

Among the saddle horses are C. K. G. Billings's Pauline, Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, "Jefferson Seligman's Masterpiece, George C. Clausen's King Joe, R. T. Peter's Lady Isoult, Mrs. Roche's Iris, W. A. Gibbon's Kaughnawaga, Sidney J. Holloway's Elm Ridge, A. J. Cassatt's Cliquot, Richard Donnelly's High Life, Miss Edith Calford's Quandary, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Jane Carter, Royal Flush, and Joker; C. K. G. Billings's Lightfoot, Miss Caroline Abbott's Hanover, Miss C. C. Sear's Kate, and Mrs. Howard Gould's Black Beauty.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hutaff—Elkins.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Nov. 6.—J. H. Hutaff of New York was married to-day to Miss Grace Elkins, daughter of R. G. Elkins. The Rev. Julian Haynes, pastor of the Unitarian Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Melcher of Portland, Me., was maid of honor, and F. Hutaff of New York, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutaff will reside in New York.

Smith—Wuppermann.

the daughter of

309 West One Hundredth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Josephine Wuppermann was maid of honor, and Miss Mildred Herrman was flower girl. Mr. K. C. Smith was best man, and the ushers were Messrs Walter Boxer, Gilbert Smith, Arthur J. Zerbe, and Ralph R. Wuppermann. The ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives of the bridal party, but a reception followed for which a large number of invitations had been issued.

Frisbie—Newton.

Special to The New York Times.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Nov. 6.—Guy Carleton Frisbie of New York and Miss Alice Bertha Newton, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Albert F. Newton, were married here to-day at the North Leominster Congregational Church by the bride's father. Miss Florence B. Newton, the bride's sister, was maid of honor and Dr. Henry Clinton Hatton of New York was best man. The ushers were Eugene Jobs, Burgess F. Morhous, and Charles E. C. Platt, all of Brooklyn.

Lowndes—Randall.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6.—Miss Hannah Parker Randall, eldest daughter of ex-State Senator John W. Randall of this city, and William Bladen Lowndes, son of ex-Senator Lloyd Lowndes of Cumberland, were married here to-day in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. P. F. Hall, rector of St. Timothy's Church, Catonsville, an uncle of the bride, performed the marriage service, assisted by Bishop William Paret of Maryland, and the Rev. Joseph P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Arden Randall, sister of the bride. The best man was Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., brother of the bridegroom. The reception was held at the home of the bride's father on State Circle.

Quick—Janes.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Miss Mabel Elizabeth Janes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Janes, was married this afternoon to Howard Ludlow Quick of New York in Trinity Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles Canedy, pastor of the church. There were about 250 friends and relatives of the couple at the church to witness the ceremony.

The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Greenwood Janes, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence and Helen Greenwood of Brooklyn, Miss Eleanor and Maud Greenwood of New York, and Miss Ethel and Harriett Willox of New York.

The best man was Paul Welch of Brooklyn. The ushers were Arthur and Walter Janes and H. H. Van Rensselaer.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents at Neptune Park.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are signs all around of the coming Horse Show. Shops of all kinds are showing "horsey" wares, and the latest thing in this direction are the jockey caps, natural size and in pretty, bright colors, but in basket work, for bonbon boxes.

⁂

For Thanksgiving there are nice little boxes with figures of turkeys on top, wearing colored costumes and with caps on their heads.

⁂

In small boxes for the football season there are more figures—small boys in the act of kicking big footballs.

⁂

Men's light gloves for evening wear now show three heavy lines of black on the back.

⁂

On flannel negligée shirts, made of fine twilled striped flannel, the familiar monogram is to be seen on the left sleeve above the cuff. These cuffs may be of white linen, stiched to the flannel sleeve.

⁂

Men's fine linen handkerchiefs have the initials worked in a fancy figure of some kind in one corner, separate small initials frequently, or there may be two small initials in a larger one.

⁂

A large turtle brooch has the upper shell of a baroque pearl, this outlined with tiny diamonds, and the head of diamonds, with the eyes of small rubies.

⁂

All the "horsey" scarfpins are out, and the two horses tandem, set solidly with diamonds, are the most noticeable.

⁂

Flowers of all kinds are to be seen more and more in jewelry and everything. A very pretty long flower brooch has the full-blown blossom, the five petals oval opals, with a diamond in the centre, and the leaves and bud of small pearls.

⁂

A similar pin, but less attractive, has the petals of the flower of pearls, with a diamond in the centre, and the leaves and bud of pearls, and still another is all of the pearls.

⁂

Long neck chains set with diamonds at intervals have for pendants mirfors, some in the shape of large hearts and the others in large spheres, nearly as large as a man's watch, with a design of raised figures in the gold on the top, and this outlined with the diamonds. The heart is similarly outlined and designed. They open to show the mirrors.

⁂

An effective short chain is of dark silver, and in the centre of the heavy fancy links, set at short intervals, rubies, while a larger stone is set in the small pendant.

⁂

A pretty ornament for the hair is a single short white ostrich feather with two small tiny ostrich tips in color at the base. These are in some ornaments pink or pale blue, and others have the two feathers of black.

⁂

Tiny ostrich tips for the hair are frequently covered with a shower of metal, gold or silver, a white feather perhaps barely showing through.

⁂

In red and black is a pretty feather ornament for the hair. There are two tiny red tips, these showered with black, while between them are raised aigrettes in red and black.

⁂

Flat square pincushions for the toilet table are covered with fine handkerchief linen embroidered in two or three corners or possibly only in one, and have a plain hemstitched ruffle around the edge.

⁂

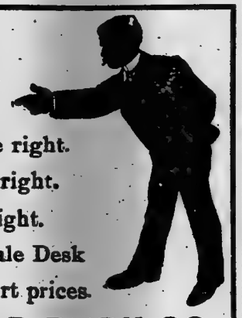
A smart hat in one of the finest and deepest fur felts is of white, with a broad brim curled at the edge, which shows a narrow binding of white silk. Around the low crown are tight folds of white silk, and set on the left side, at the front, are two large round ball feather pompons in black. This is one of the men's hatter's styles.

⁂

A pretty combination of color is in a gray squirrel hat draped on one side with a soft, deep rose velvet and on the turned-up rim of the other two scant rosettes of the velvet with big smoked pearl buttons in the centre.

⁂

For people who like that kind of underwear, there is linen open mesh material sold by the yard in pure white or cream, and they can have as attractive garments as may be desired made from it. There



Made right.
Sold right.
All right.
The Hale Desk
at export prices.

HALE DESK CO.
15 STONE ST., Next Produce Exchange.

EVERY PASSING DAY MAKES THIS A GREATER STORE.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.



SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano and Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon
In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store.

FIFTH FLOOR.

ARTISTS:
MISS HATTIE SCHOLDER, Piano Virtuoso.
MISS MARIE STODDART, Soprano.
MR. PERCY HEMUS, Baritone of St. Patrick's Cathedral.
MISS DORIS A. WARD, Pianiste.

1. Counselle to Nina ..... Wekerlin — MISS STODDART.
2. Had a Horse, a Finer One Never Saw ... F. Korbay — MR. HEMUS.
3. Waltz, Man Lebt Nur Einmal ..... Strauss-Tausig — MISS SCHOLDER.
4. Who'll Buy My Lavender ..... German — MISS STODDART.
5. My Dreams ..... Tosti — MR. HEMUS.
6. Awake to Love ..... Hawley — MISS STODDART.
7. Aufschwung ..... Schumann — MISS SCHOLDER.
8. An Irish Love Song ..... Margaret Lang — MR. HEMUS.

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO USED.

Choice Embroideries,

At About ½ the Regular Prices.

The sale began yesterday with 37,000 yards. An importer's stock. Special tables in Main Aisle. Widths range from 2 to 10 inches.

5c. For Embroideries REGULARLY SOLD UP TO 12c.

8c. For Embroideries REGULARLY SOLD UP TO 19c.

12c. For Embroideries REGULARLY SOLD UP TO 25c.

Odd Lots of Linens.

Great Reductions from Regular Prices.

The success of the past week's great sale of Linens makes this bargain event possible. The quality and the prices will cause every piece to be sold off quickly.

TOWELLING.
Remnants of Crashes, in lengths of 2½ to 5 yds., including glass toweling; all linen bleached and unbleached towellings; sell by the piece at 7c. to 15c.; in remnants, 5 to 10

TOWELS.
Many odd lots left, put up in parcels of 6—
6 TOWELS, regularly 50c., at 30
6 TOWELS, regularly 70c., at 42
6 TOWELS, regularly 75c., at 48
6 TOWELS, regularly $1.00, at 79
6 TOWELS, regularly $2.00, at 1.38

TABLE LINENS.
REMNANTS, including bleached, brown and Turkey red; lengths 1½ to 3 yds.; sell by the piece at 29c. to $1.50 yd.; remnants, 19 to 95

FANCY LINENS.
10c. DOYLIES, hemstitched, with lace insertion, 4
10c. and 15c. All-Linen Momie DOYLIES, with tied fringes, 5
15c. All Linen fringed TRAY CLOTHS; open work, 10

CHEESECLOTHS.
Good quality of Unbleached CHEESECLOTHS, 5c. yd. grade, 3

COTTON BATTING.
Free from lumps, come in one sheet in bat, at, per bat, 12½c., 15c., 18c., and 20
(Main Floor East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Better Rug Values

Than ever before are now being offered at The Big Store

And naturally so, for this Department has been so extensively bettered in every way that facilities for larger varieties and broader exhibition are now greater and more pleasing than in any other store in New York.

AXMINSTER RUGS—Excellent quality; rich high pile; in patterns ranging from the deep Oriental colorings to the daintiest of floral effects; designs to suit all styles of furnishings; new, fresh goods in following sizes:

9x12	8.3x10.6	6x9
21.50	19.50	14.50
36x72		27x60
2.95		1.95

FRENCH WILTON RUGS—The wearing qualities of these goods are par excellence. Our line is complete. Many designs are exact copies of antique Oriental carpets.

9x12	8.3x10.6	4.6x7.6
50.00	40.00	17.50

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS—Our special all-wool 9x12 Smyrna Rug grows more in demand every day. Can be obtained only from us; every rug perfect; new, fresh lot of medallion, Oriental and two-toned effects; size 9x12, 11.50

ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUG, 9x12.
These goods were made to sell at $28.50. Having purchased from a prominent mill one entire lot of this size only (9x12), we are able to offer them at a price which no prudent housekeeper should overlook. Heaviest quality, new desirable designs and colorings. Every rug guaranteed perfect. Special, 19.50

SMYRNA RUGS, best makes, all wool goods, Medallion and Oriental effects predominate, in following sizes:

7.6x10.6,	6x9,	4x7,	36x72,
16.50	11.00	5.50	3.25
	30x60,	26x54,	21x48,
	2.25	1.65	1.25

(Third Floor, Sixth Ave.)

China and Glassware.

Some of the Most Remarkable Bargains of the Whole Year.

That is a very strong statement to make, but it is vigorously borne out by the facts in the case. PRICE HAS BEEN MADE A DOMINANT ATTRACTION FOR THIS EVENT, but, of course, not at the expense of quality.

In the Dinner Sets there are some uncommonly good values, as you will see by reference to the prices. The opportunity to buy regular $30.00 "Open Stock" Haviland China Dinner Sets for $21.50 is so enticing that few who require china will miss it.

ODD CHINA.
Fine thin Austrian china, very handsomely decorated and tinted edges, all gold lined:
CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea size and after-dinner cups and saucers, very fancy shape, 9
PLATES, tea, breakfast and bread and butter size, 9
OATMEAL BOWLS, fruit saucers and large size cream jugs, 9
SALAD BOWLS, very fancy designs, handsomely decorated and gold lined; regularly from 35c. to 50c., 19
CRACKER JARS and CHOCOLATE POTS, handsomely decorated, fine Austrian china, regularly at 65c., 35
CABORETS or LOBSTER SALAD DISHES, fancy designs, with handles handsomely decorated; gold lined; regularly at $1.00, 50
PLAQUES, hand-painted opal ware; regularly at 95c., 50
WELSH RAREBIT SETS, finest thin English porcelain, handsomely decorated with scenes of rabbits; 12 plates and one large dish; regularly at $4.00 per set, 2.50

DINNER SETS.
DINNER SETS, Theodore Haviland French china, "Open Stock" pattern, 100 pieces, richly decorated; regularly at $30.00; special, 21.50
DINNER SETS, finest quality of English porcelain, 100 pieces, "Open Stock" pattern, three rich underglazed border decorations; every piece full gold lined; regularly at $21.00, 12.00
DINNER SETS, French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very rich, decorated, all handles and edges of platters gold stippled; special, 19.50
DINNER SETS, French Limoges china, "Open Stock" pattern, 100 pieces, handsomely decorated in rich border decorations, all handles gold stippled; regular $38.00 quality, 26.50
TEA SETS, 56 pieces, finest French Limoges china, handsomely decorated, very heavily stippled with coin gold; regularly at $8.50, 5.50

TABLE GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS, full size, plain thin lead blown glass; regularly at 60c.; per dozen, 40
WATER TUMBLERS, fine quality of crystal glass, fluted and banded; regularly at 30c.; per dozen, 23

BRIC-A-BRAC.
We have arranged on separate tables a large variety of pieces that were sold from regular stock at about 50c. each.
TABLE NO. 1. A fine lot of Austrian Vases; regularly at 50c.; special, 25
TABLE NO. 2. Vases and Jugs; very fancy shapes and colors; regularly at $1.25; special, 75
TABLE NO. 3. Very handsome Vases, Jugs and Centre Pieces, richly decorated; regularly at $1.50; special, 90
TABLE NO. 4. A large variety of German, English and French Vases, ranging in price from $4.00 to $6.00; your choice, each, at 3.00
TABLE NO. 5. Very fine selection of Centre Pieces, Fancy Figures, Vases, &c.; regular from $6.00 to $9.00; your choice, very special, at 5.00

Wines and Liquors.

CABINET RYE, per gallon, $2.75; per bottle, 78
LEXINGTON RYE, per gallon, $2.35; per bottle, 65
PENNSYLVANIA RYE, per gallon, $2.00; per bottle, 57
OLD FRIARS PORT or SHERRY, per gallon, $1.05; per bottle, 30
CALIFORNIA CLARET OR RIESLING; per gallon, 85c. and 65
DOUBLE STOUT; an excellent tonic and blood maker; per dozen, 90
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY; pure and finely flavored; per gallon, 3.00
HOLLAND GIN; fine imported quality; for medicinal uses; per gallon, 3.25
(Fourth Floor.)

Lamps.

TALL-SHAPE LAMPS, with 10-inch globe to match, very handsomely decorated; regularly at $2.50, 1.75
SQUAT-SHAPE LAMPS, with 10-inch globe, hand-painted decoration, 2.75
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HAND-PAINTED LAMPS, with 11-inch globe, floral decorations, 4.75
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Chandeliers and Accessories.

GAS CHANDELIERS, fancy designs, solid brass; 2-arm size, 1.30
3-arm size, 1.60
GAS SIDE BRACKETS, 1-bend size, 30
2-bend size, 58
INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, bulb shape, 28
INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, upright, complete with shade, mantle and fixture, 35
WELSBACH NO. 2 MANTLE, 18
SIEGEL COOPER MANTLE, 8
(Basement.)

Paints---Varnishes

Ready Mixed.

PAINTS, all colors, guaranteed, ½-pint size, 11
Quart size, 35
½-gallon

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

"LABOR" AND THE CITY.

The Merchants' Association is doing very good work in the direction of stirring up public opinion in favor of the immensely advantageous offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the aggrandizement of the city, and in disfavor of the absurd handicaps upon that proposition proposed by some few fools who pretend to represent "organized labor." At least it is to be hoped, in the interest of organized labor itself, that they are few.

The Merchants' Association takes one instance to prove the folly of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The instance is modern and is local. It is the illustration of how the "cloth spongers," having created a very perfect union in this town, and compelled the bosses to come obsequiously down, presently found that they had managed to send all their employment to other towns. But this is a trivial instance compared to what the Merchants' Association might have chosen. The recent industrial history of Great Britain is the history of the suicidal cloth spongers "writ large." For, whatever other causes there may be for the industrial decline of Great Britain, without doubt one of them is the high perfection to which trades unionism has attained in that island. Its success has been so complete as to drive the business to other countries in which "labor" was less completely and successfully "organized." The moral is so plain in our case that it may reasonably be hoped that the "labor leaders" will not be able to mislead, either themselves or their followers upon the question of the effect of rejecting the offer of the Pennsylvania upon the interests of New York in general, and of labor in particular.

THE CATHOLIC FILIPINOS.

Now that the Filipino dissatisfaction with the Roman Catholic Church has culminated in a street riot of rather formidable proportions, it seems that the Vatican might lend an opener ear than it has thus far extended to the agents of the United States Government who have been trying to explain that the status of the Catholic Church in the Philippines has been necessarily greatly modified when to a temporal power to which the conjunction of Church and State was axiomatic and fundamental succeeds a temporal power to which the disjunction of those two forces is equally axiomatic and fundamental.

It is really quite in vain, from the American point of view, for the college of the Propaganda, or for any other Roman authority, to maintain that the charges of extortion, immorality, or what not, against the friars in the Philippines have been, as Mark Twain said about the report of his own death, "greatly exaggerated." The point is that the Filipinos, rightly or wrongly, but unmistakably, loathe the friars, and that this loathing they entertain for the men who boast that they have civilized and Christianized them is one of the greatest difficulties which a power that is trying to pacify and civilize the Filipinos on purely secular grounds has encountered or could possibly encounter. An effort on the part of the Filipinos themselves, the Christian Filipinos, to start their own little "Catholic" Church, without acknowledging any subjection to the See of Rome, and, indeed, for the very purpose of throwing off any such subjection, ought to attract the serious attention of the statesmen of the Vatican.

How the new Filipino Bishop manages to get on without the "apostolical succession," which has cut so large a figure in theological controversies, or upon what pretense he haply claims to have it, are not questions, however important they may intrinsically be, which concern the United States of America. We are simply trying to pacify and civilize, the latter in a wholly secular sense, the Filipinos. When the Vatican is authoritatively informed, by means of a funny little Filipino Lutheran revolt and protest, or otherwise, that its emissaries in the Philippine Islands are "unwelcome persons," it would be contrary to all the traditions of the statesmanship which combines the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove if the authorities of the Vatican did not see their way to replace these distasteful representatives by representatives more acceptable. That is what our Government has been urging upon them, from its own purely secular point of view. That is what they have been resisting. That is what the riots in Manila and the other manifestations of dissatisfaction with the representatives of the Church in the Philippines keep urging upon them as the desirable, and even the necessary, thing to do, if they would avoid a twentieth century recrudescence in the Far East of the Protestant outbreak of the sixteenth century in Europe. It is simply not credible that they should be deaf and blind to all these instructive and menacing signs of the times.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

The Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to decide on an appeal from the Circuit Court in Michigan the important question whether certification of a check by an officer of the bank on which it is drawn protects the innocent holder of such certified check irrespective of the fact that it may have been an overcertification.

The significance of this suit for Wall Street operators who do business largely on certified checks is obvious. The facts are briefly as follows: One ANDREWS of Detroit had a check for $50,000 certified by the paying teller of the City Savings Bank, and passed the same to CURRY & Co., who indorsed it and deposited it in the First National Bank. As the check was not collected, the First National Bank sued CURRY & Co. to recover the amount credited to their account on its deposit. Judge BROOKE directed a verdict for the plaintiff, the First National Bank, on the ground that as ANDREWS had no balance in the City Bank at the time of the certification, such certification was fraudulent and of no effect. The failure of the City Bank undoubtedly complicates the transaction in this instance, but it clears the decision of Judge BROOKE of any ambiguity as establishing the rule that a fraudulent certification has no force or effect and that the innocent holder has no protection in consequence of such certification.

ENGLISH INVESTIGATION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Mr. ALFRED MOSELY, who reached this country on Saturday, comes on an errand the possibility of performing which speaks well for the broadmindedness and liberality of American manufacturers. He will be followed in a few days by representatives of English labor employed as iron founders, boiler makers, shipbuilders, cotton spinners, tailors, bookbinders, printers, weavers, electricians, carpenters, masons, plasterers, and many other trades. Each class of Commissioners will investigate in its own way and wherever the best opportunities are offered the causes of the growing industrial power of the United States and make report to the body sending it.

We have no doubt that these English mechanics will everywhere be received with courtesy and given every opportunity they desire to study industrial conditions in this country. Very few employers now attach any value to the fiction of trade secrets, or are reluctant to show their plants and processes to any one who comes with proper credentials to see them. A great deal of useful and instructive information will undoubtedly be accumulated by the Commissioners, and their reports will probably be of value; but whether the immediate influence upon British industry will be beneficial in any important degree is doubtful. The typical British workingman is not in a receptive mood just now, and for that matter never was. He bristles all over with insular prejudices, and displays a superstitious reverence for the methods and customs which have the sanction of tradition. The shop foreman who should step out into the yard to measure a casting without putting on a silk hat would feel that he had put his caste in peril. The workman when asked to adopt new and improved methods within the sphere of his handicraft may ultimately do so, but it is reluctantly and under protest. This trait is at variance with those displayed by the British workman half a century ago, when he led the world in the adaptation of means to ends and made the most remarkable progress of which history gives the record. The cause for this change would be an interesting subject for speculation. It began to be noticed conspicuously about twenty years ago, and during the past ten years it appears to have been emphasized to an extent difficult of explanation. The experiment of sending delegations of workingmen to this country to see how we do the things in which we have learned to excel is an interesting one, and good results may at least be hoped from it. No possible ultimate good can result to this country from industrial depression in England. Friction in any part of a machine retards every other part, and the advantage one country gains from the misfortunes of another is brief and certain to be followed by reaction. For this reason our people can well afford to welcome the British mechanics and give them all the useful information they can absorb. They cannot take our natural advantages home with them; and if they can take home the knowledge of how to better utilize the advantages they have so much the better for all in interest. We shall gain more from British prosperity than we can hope to do from the shrinkage of her productive industries.

FIREWORKS.

Mayor Low need not have fortified his objections to the ordinance about fireworks of the Board of Aldermen of a fortnight ago with any citation of authority. The lurid "light of recent events" to which he refers does not need to be reinforced. Least of all by the authority of the Fire Commissioner, who has been of late laboring, and with success, to convince his fellow-citizens that his opinion carries no weight or authority on any subject, and least of all upon the subject of the affairs of his own department.

And yet, as a matter of fact, Mr. STURGIS's letter is extremely pertinent, and even prophetic, and comes close to being convincing. He points out to the Mayor that on Oct. 27 fireworks were set off at Madison Square Garden, and, if we are not mistaken, under the same auspices under which those of election night were set off, which actually started two fires, and which endangered every participant in the celebration of which they were a part. Mr. STURGIS's letter is the more noteworthy and admonitory for having been written before the fireworks had "had their perfect work" upon the crowd of spectators in Madison Square on the night of election.

The fact is, that modern high explosives should not be permitted to be let off anywhere, except under the direction of experts, and also under conditions which minimize the danger of their premature or accidental explosion. New York has been sufficiently horrified by the tragical results of the use of high explosives when they were employed in a work of public utility. That they should be turned loose upon a casual crowd, merely for the purpose of glorifying the person or persons who were to pay for them, makes the matter distinctly worse. It behooves the Aldermen to pass an ordinance, in pursuance of the Mayor's suggestion, which shall protect not only persons passing near a public improvement upon their lawful occasions, but also, and still more, persons who resort, out of curiosity, to political or other celebrations.

THE CATACOMBS OF CHICAGO.

If reports published in the best local authority are correct, Chicago has lately made a discovery of unusual interest. It appears that, wholly "unbeknownst" to any one except the parties immediately in interest, a company has been for a long time quietly at work constructing tunnels under the city, and fourteen miles have been finished without betraying the fact by any surface indications. The Chicago Record-Herald says concerning them:

> Chicago has many curious and wonderful things, and the most recent wonder is the system of tunnels which have been burrowed under the principal streets. Under every one of the streets in the business district is an arched passage, 6 feet wide by 7 feet 6 inches high. The walls are covered with concrete and the intersections are marked with brass tablets. A little, narrow tramway is laid upon the floor of each of these tunnels, over which miniature cars are hauled by mule power to the openings to the shafts which lead to the air of heaven above, and furnish means of entrance and exit. These shafts do not open upon the streets, but in the areas back of the business houses, and during the entire construction of the tunnels, which has been going on almost secretly for several years, there has not been a manhole opened anywhere else, and the streets and sidwalks have not been obstructed for a moment. The total length of the tunnels is now about twelve miles.
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> It is to be regretted that this interesting method of tunnel building was not known to the engineers of the subway in this city. If the rapid transit tunnel could have been built without any one knowing it, how much better it would have been! The ground squirrel learned this method long ago, and from time immemorial has been able to dig his hole without bringing any dirt to the surface. The theory of the bucolic student of natural philosophy is that he accomplishes this by "beginning at the other end of the hole"—which of course makes the matter perfectly clear if one is not disposed to inquire too curiously as to how he got there to make the beginning. The good people of Chicago are fully warranted in considering their tunnel one of the marvels of modern engineering. Indeed, even stronger language might have been used concerning the manner in which it has been built without suggesting what is commonly believed to be a tendency to exaggeration characteristic of that city.
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> The tunnel is bored through a stratum of clay, lying deep enough to be beyond danger of interference from subsequent operations in the way of subterranean engineering. It is built in three dimensions—though much of what we are told concerning it would suggest that it included a fourth. For part of its length it is six by eight feet, for another part it is eight by ten feet, and for part of its completed length it is twelve feet nine by fourteen feet. It is said to be capable of distributing 100,000 tons of freight in fourteen hours, and of passing anything which will go through a freight car door. If this statement is true, it can handle about 85 per cent. of all the freight brought to Chicago by the forty-two railroads entering the city at the six terminals near the business centre. We are told that the tunnel is already connected with a great many of the important business buildings under which it is run by means of shafts through which freight may be readily raised and lowered. It is electrically lighted throughout, and is said to be "as dry as a cellar"—a somewhat ambiguous standard of comparison, but perhaps intelligible to Chicago readers. The following particulars from The Record-Herald with regard to the system of subterranean passages are of general, and almost exciting, interest:
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> They have been placed so far down in the earth that they will not interfere with any underground railways that may hereafter be constructed. The highest grade is twenty-seven feet below the surface, and the lowest is forty. The river will be tunneled at a depth of sixty-five feet, twenty-five feet deeper than the present tunnels, and the work of extending the system into the West and North Sides will be carried on as rapidly as possible. It is expected that every street north of Tweifth and east of the river will be completed before the 1st of January. The streets now tapped include practically all those in the largest business districts of the city, and the managers of the new telephone company expect to be able to set up at least 25,000 telephones before the 1st of May next. The methods of constructing the tunnel have been unique. Nothing like it has ever been known in Chicago. The work has been carried on in secrecy; gangs have been engaged in digging throughout the twenty-four hours, but the world above has known nothing of them. Underlying the City of Chicago is a deep bed of clay, so soft that picks and shovels have not been necessary. All the work has been done by scrapers resembling a cooper's drawing knife, manipulated by both hands. The man at the head of the tunnel simply scraped the wall and brought down the powdered clay, just as he would scrape off a cake of maple sugar. This clay has been shoveled into miniature cars and hauled over the trams to the open shaft, where it has been hoisted to the surface by elevators, shoveled into cars, and hauled down to the lake front and dumped into the basin. All this work has been done at night. The teams have commenced hauling at 8 P. M. daily and have kept going until 6 o'clock in the morning. There have been forty-two of these shafts, most of them on private grounds. A few of them have been on the public streets, but they have been located in such a way as not to obstruct travel.

Without knowing much of the system of news gathering which obtains in newspaper offices in Chicago, we must confess the conviction that, even by the system described, the completion of fourteen miles of tunnel under the city was more creditable to the engineers than its extremely tardy discovery is to the reporters. They may have known all about it and retained the knowledge for reasons of public policy—but that is an assumption which stretches credulity beyond its elastic limit. Can it be possible that when the Pennsylvania Railroad gets its terminal and tunnel privileges from the Board of Aldermen we shall find that they have been quietly at work and are half done? Obviously this might happen in Chicago, but we doubt if it could here.

The returns seem to indicate the election of TOWNSEND SCUDDER, a Democrat, from the First Congressional District of New York State, a strongly Republican district, which was carried two years ago by Mr. SCUDDER's Republican opponent by a plurality of 2,331. Mr. SCUDDER's re-entrance into the New York delegation to Congress should be welcomed. He served in the House of Representatives a few years ago and performed useful service. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. SCUDDER distinguished himself in the recent campaign by openly denouncing the coal plank in the platform of his party. By his character and ability he contributes much to the none too strong Democratic representation from this State at Washington. In this instance Long Island has done much better than Staten Island, which contributes TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN to the council of the Nation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A paper on "The Amelioration of Our Spelling," read by Prof. CALVIN THOMAS of Columbia at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association, has been issued in pamphlet form, and ought to be read by everybody whose interest in its subject takes the form of a desire to bring at least an element of common sense and consistency into what Lord LYTTON, with more truth than elegance, called "our accursed spelling." Unlike most would-be reformers, the Professor is extremely suave of speech, recognizes the enormous difficulties in the way of an immediate and thorough abolition of the evils which the spelling now in fashion imposes upon all who use the English tongue, and pleads only for the recognition of those evils and for the beginning of an effort to bring about the removal of the worst of them in the course of time. His "practical suggestion" is nothing more than the systematic instruction of teachers in the history of English spelling. This, he thinks, would result in freeing the teachers from their present reverence for dictionaries and their worship of usage, and give them the courage to enfranchise their pupils from the bonds by which they are enslaved. The schoolma'am would still teach the conventional spelling, but, as Prof. THOMAS says, "she would do her work—occasionally at least—with a wild gleam of intelligence in her eye. Instead of a blind, unreasoning subserviency to a big book of mysterious and awful authority; instead of a dogmatic and categorical imperative, Thus shalt thou spell and not otherwise—there would be little schoolroom discussions about the reason and the propriety of things; and that sort of thing, going on in many thousand places, would contribute to the recovery of the lost criterion of common sense." Then, if Johnny spelled, say, "foreign" without an "ig," it would be pointed out to him that he had departed from custom, not from morals or the laws of nature, and, informed of the mistake by which the "ig" crept into "foreign," he would really learn something. Orthographic ideas thus obtained Johnny would carry out into life to the great advantage of himself and the community.

—A slip made in the news columns of this paper some months ago—the President of the Dominican Republic was called the President of Haiti—has served as text for a slightly impassioned pamphlet in which Señor OCTAVIO A. ACEVEDO calls the attention of all and sundry to the fact that not only are Santo Domingo and Haiti two separate and distinct nations, though they occupy a single island, but they are widely different in origin, language, and character of government, and the name "Black Republic" fits only one of them. We doubt if there exists much real confusion of mind, here or elsewhere, on these points, but it is easy to understand why even a little of it should be extremely trying to the patience of a patriotic Dominican—especially if he be a white man—and Señor ACEVEDO is well within his rights in emphasizing the distinction that means so much to him. Let us all remember, then, that though the Dominican Republic has, like some other countries, a negro element in its population considerably larger than is convenient, it is still a land ruled by men of Caucasian blood, and therefore possesses a natural tendency upward instead of downward in civilization. As to the distance along the upward path that Santo Domingo has traveled, the views of Señor ACEVEDO seem to us to be hopes rather than beliefs, but he has a right to his opinions and personal information on which to base them, and it is not for us to question his statistics. He is fully entitled, also, to the pleasure he evidently gets out of the conviction that it was the bones of DIEGO, not of CHRISTOPHER, COLUMBUS, that the Spaniards carried away from the island when they abandoned it to its own devices. Given the possibility of making a mistake, the Spaniards usually made it, and even if the great explorer's bones are not in Santo Domingo, they ought to be, and that comes to much the same thing. Really to differentiate themselves from their deplorable neighbors the Dominicans should produce a man like PORFIRIO DIAZ, strong enough to establish a good Government and wise enough to keep it going long enough for the people to appreciate its advantages to themselves. That done, Haiti would soon offer a sufficient excuse for some "benevolent assimilation," and after that the path would be open to union with Cuba and participation in Cuba's "manifest destiny"—which is one as attractive as the most ambitious of white Dominicans could desire.

—Considerable knowledge of Tingleyism and the doctrines taught in the "Raja Yoga School" was shown at Wednesday's hearing on Ellis Island by those who are trying to save the eleven children imported from Cuba from a truly miserable fate, but more information of the same sort can easily be obtained, and no action in the case should be taken until the real nature of the "Universal Brotherhood" has been disclosed. Meanwhile it would be well to start an investigation in Cuba and find out just what means were taken to persuade the parents of these children to consent to their removal to a place so distant and to their education by people whose doctrines are so utterly repugnant to anything ever taught by Church or State in a Roman Catholic country. There is some mystery in that end of the affair, and the authority of the Mayor of Santiago to "demand" the release of the children is more than dubious. The tree of which the California community is at present the highest, if not the only, blossom, was raised from a most poisonous seed right here in this city, and a search of the files of any New York newspaper would supply the immigration authorities and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children with all the arguments they need for meeting the angry protests of the Tingley woman's queer followers. The little Cubans must be protected. They have been abandoned by their own parents, and apparently they will receive no help from the California authorities. The "Gerry society" has an opportunity to add another to its good works, and there is little fear that the opportunity will be neglected.

AUTHORIZED VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The frightful tragedy of election night in Madison Square may not be without some value if it serves to call as pronouncedly as it should to the public mind the indifference displayed in increasing magnitude by the officials of the City Government to the observation of the laws and the safety and rights of the people.

Unless I am much mistaken, the law does not permit the use of the streets for the setting off of bombs or for such performances as those which for weeks occupied the streets and sidewalks in that portion of the city presided over (with no authority but his personal grasping of it) of the more or less Hon. William S. Devery. But it has become the fashion on the part of some of the city departments to ignore the laws passed at Albany, (and not revokable by the Mayor, Common Council, or any other city official, and which control the acts of these departments,) and issue permits for illegal actions.

When the police are asked why they stand by without interruption or arrest, which, by the law and their own oaths, they are bound to make, and when asked, too, why they do not do their duty and enforce the law, calmly reply, "Oh, they have a permit from the —— Department, and we have to obey it."

The writer about one year ago was given by the then Commissioner of Police Murphy the same reason for the police permitting a certain gross violation of the law, but when he was asked what he would expect the police to do in the case of a man who had shot another, authorized to do such an act by a permit from some city official or department, he was dumb, as he could only be.

A department has as much authority to issue a permit to violate one law as another, and permits to steal, rob, or kill are just as proper as a permit to commit any other illegal act.

If the officials of the City Government have not the personal grace to do their duty and ignore political influence, public sentiment, of which New York seems to have but little, should compel them to respect their oaths of office.

A HOPELESS NEW YORKER.
New York, Nov. 5, 1902.

D'ANNUNZIO'S PLAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in your critic's defense of those two thoughtful and extremely well-written plays, "Iris" and "The Joy of Living," and in his just condemnation of the physical horror of the heroine's mutilation in "Gioconda." This play of the degenerate Italian not only has all the erotic nastiness with which the plays by the Englishman and the German have been somewhat unjustly charged, but adds a horror of the shambles, the woman who has lost her hands, a repulsive feature which in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus" has been condemned for centuries.

And what does the fragrant D'Annunzio do in "Citta Morta"? He takes a subject which in "Die Walküre," even softened by the mists of legendary time and glorified by superb music, has still some offense in it, presents it without music and in a time nearer our own, and then to get it "stronger," makes two brothers in love with a sister. What he may do next week with "Francesca da Rimini," which we have learned to love in Boker's fine play, remains to be seen.

Let us be cosmopolitan, let us beware of any Chauvinism like that of the French which kept Wagner's music dramas out of Paris for so long, but let us not go to the other extreme. Let us ponder a little and consider whether when we pay $2 for the thorough performance of "Iris" and "The Joy of Living," (the latter by an imported company,) Signora Duse's productions of D'Annunzio's pieces are worth $3.50? Should prices increase with repulsiveness?
New York, Nov. 5, 1902. R. H.

NUGGETS.

In the Running.

As the orchestra manager skipped the town
With the box receipts in his hand,
He said, as he left the players behind,
"I'm running to beat the band."
—Baltimore American.

The Other Man.

"Dar am two sides to a victory," said Uncle Shad. "Dar's de p'int ob view ob de victor and de p'int ob view ob de man dat gets licked. Mos' ebery victory means defeat foh de udder chap."—San Francisco Bulletin.

No Visible Sign.

"There is one very suspicious thing I have noticed about the man who says 'I told you so,'" remarked the Observer of Events and Things. "He never seems to come out with a new hat after election."—Yonkers Statesman.

Strategy.

Mrs. Homer—How do you manage to get your carpets so clean? Do you hire a professional carpet beater?

Mrs. Neighbors—No; my husband beats them, and I always do something to make him angry just before he begins the job.—Chicago News.

Thus Spoke the Cynic.

"Curious thing about a man with a watch is that if you see him take it out and look at it, and you ask him two seconds later what time it is, he never remembers. He has to look at it again."

"Yes; I've noticed that he'll always do it—if his watch is a fine one."—Chicago Tribune.

BRIGHTEST OLD COUNTRY OF ALL.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Ain't it a mighty good country—spite of its troubles an' all,
From the red o' the blooms in the May-time to the crimsonin' fruits o' the Fall!
Then ho, for a song
As we're trudgin' along—
For the brightest old country of all!

Ain't it a mighty good country—answerin' quick to your call,
From the fields that are heavy with harvest to the clustering vines on the wall!
Then ho, for a song
All the bright way along—
For the brightest old country of all!

Ain't it a mighty good country—from cottage to garlanded hall,
With room in the hills an' the valleys for the hearts an' the homes of us all!
Then it's ho, for a song
All the glad way along—
For the brightest old country of all!

WHITELAW REID ON THE REPUBLIC'S STRENGTH

Founder's Day Address in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburg.

Points Out Inconveniences in United States' Form of Government—Sources of Nation's Power.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 6.—The Founder's Day celebration in Carnegie Hall attracted an immense throng this afternoon, and before 2 o'clock every place in the Music Hall was occupied. The speakers of the afternoon were Whitelaw Reid, Richard Watson Gilder, and Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor. Mr. Reid spoke on the subject "Wherein Lies Its Great Strength," and said in part as follows:

"We all believe in our form of Government. In fact we are intolerant believers in it. Every child learns to think that it is the best in the world, not only for us but for all men. Every demagogue learns to bellow first from the cart tail his unlimited, unquestioning certainty of that superiority and universal applicability.

"I am not here to dispute the belief—only to define the facts about it. If our form of Government is the best, it cannot be so because it is the cheapest. On the contrary, it is one of the most expensive in the world—with more paid lawmakers than any other, higher salaries generally for subordinates, though with very unworthy scrimping in some of the most important—places like the judiciary, higher pay on Government contracts, more lavish appropriations for internal improvements, and the costliest army in proportion to number and work.

"Our form of Government cannot be the best because it is the most efficient. On the contrary, it is one of the slowest in the world; the most complicated, cumbrous, and limited. Our foreign representatives have been again and again humiliated by appeals from citizens abroad whom we could not or did not protect against impressment, with our passports in their hands, into the military service of other countries. Every few years we are all humiliated before the world because of riotous outrages on Italians, or on Chinese, or on other foreigners, which some State has not suppressed or atoned for, and the Nation has no adequate control of. This very year there could be found for five months no power in the State of Pennsylvania or in the United States to stop disorder and riot in the coal mines, and finally that imperative work had to be done by voluntary effort outside the constitutional processes or authority of the high office that successfully intervened.

"Even within the spheres in which it will work, our form of Government is not the easiest to work. On the contrary, it requires, to keep it running successfully, more public spirit, more study about candidates, more time for multitudinous elections, local, State, and National, more watchfulness of public officials, and a higher average of intelligence than any other in the world; and no one has ever shown that without this alert and devoted public spirit, this unremitting attention, and this high average of intelligence it could have achieved its best successes or could now maintain them. Some of our States have repudiated their public obligations, and it took vehement and long continued efforts to get the disgraceful action reversed.

THIEF CONTROLLED METROPOLIS.

"The whole country was convulsed for years in the struggle to prevent payment of the National debt in a depreciated medium at half price. The greatest city on the continent fell under the almost absolute domination of a vulgar thief. We had to have years of strenuous exertion by the city's best men of all parties, thousands of speeches and ten thousands of columns of newspaper exposure—in fact, the whole community had to be laboriously worked up to a state of excitement bordering on hysteria or epilepsy, to get that thief put in jail and his gang turned out of office. Even then, how long did the gang stay out?

"The men who formed this complicated and delicately balanced Government had no notion of the conceit prevailing nowadays about its universal applicability, or even about universal participation here in its conduct. In their day the idea that it could be applied to the co-called inferior races was foreign not only to their convictions, but even to their speculations. They simply did not think of the notion or fancy it worth talking about. They never dreamed of applying our form of government to the native races of America; and as to the blacks, they didn't imagine it needful to mention them as an exception—so unthinkable was it to the majority that the blacks should be included—when they solemnly declared that all men were born free and equal, and then went on calmly buying and selling slaves and enacting fugitive slave laws just as usual. Not until 1865 was it even established throughout the United States that every man has the right to sell his own labor; and in 1902, in your State and in mine, there were still found a great many men, including a pitiful number of exceptionally ignorant or emotional clergymen, and some people called statesmen, who considered such a right so doubtful that they were not ashamed to urge, for the sake of peace and coal, that it should be submitted to arbitration.

"Well, in spite of these defects and limitations, this Government of ours has, after all, accomplished in its short career a very respectable work in the world. The magnitude and myriad-sided development of this work has been recited by many an eloquent voice and pen, at home and abroad, though nowhere more persuasively and effectively than by an old citizen of Pittsburg, in a book called 'Triumphant Democracy.' That clear eye saw and proclaimed the triumph sixteen years ago. Within only a year or two the whole world has come to recognize the young Republic as the very Samson among the nations which Mr. Carnegie then depicted. But, if the things we have been saying are so, if they have any foundation whatever, if our Government does in any measure have these defects, then the old question of the Philistines comes up with insistent force, 'Wherein lies its great strength?'

STRENGTH IN THE MAN.

"The answer has become a truism. Its strength lies in the quality of man it develops. The real merit is not in the machinery, but in the skilled intelligence absolutely required to frame and to work it; in the combination of respect for authority on the one hand with training in individual initiative on the other, which this work brings out and which the government has thus far scrupulously and religiously guarded.

"We brought the respect for authority from the birthplace of the common law, and in proportion as injustice from its officers was resented in the old home, in like proportion the law itself was instinctively elevated into a veritable pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night in the wilderness of the New World. We found the individual initiative in the necessities of an untamed continent; were driven to it, shut up to it at every turn—in the imperative beginning of orderly self-government at a thousand isolated spots—in the long-protracted struggle with wild lands, wild beasts, and wild men—till it became the inheritance of the race. To such a continental conquest of nature and of men have those two traits of the fathers brought us; their respect for authority and their widest freedom of individual initiative. These, with the original vigor of the stock, have made Americans what they are. Whoever or whatever now dares to interfere with the permanent union of these two traits and their continued development in the American life, is an enemy to the Republic—whether known as political boss or as trust or as trades union.

"But let me not be misunderstood. Nobody can doubt the need in politics of appliances for finding and enforcing the will of the party majority. Nobody can question the public benefits in business from great consolidations of capital. Nobody can deny the right of labor to combine for higher wages and shorter hours and healthier conditions of work. I mean no arraignment of organization itself, either in politics or finance or labor—only of that tyrannical organization, that unrepublican organization, that abandonment of the underlying essentials of democratic success and that reversion to the principles of an absolute monarchy or a military despotism, which refuses to recognize that it has reached the limits of its own right when it invades the rights of others, and so saps the very springs that have lifted us to this floodtide of national prosperity.

"The declaration about the impossibility of rising under existing conditions was heard in New York when a young boatman named Cornelius Vanderbilt began to run a little ferry to Staten Island, but the development of the iron industry has not been closed by the organization of the United States Steel Corporation and Schwab is not the last day laborer to rise from the iron mills. The chances for the young man are and must be kept as good to-day as they ever were—in fact they are and must be made as much better as the scale on which this Western World is moving grows yearly and monthly more colossal. But now, as in all past times, with political managers or in spite of them, with trusts or in spite of them, with trades unions or in spite of them, the chances are to him that can see and seize them—the tools are to him that can use them. 'A man's a man for a' that.'

"Strong as this Republic is, it is not strong enough—let us hope it will never be unjust enough, to let either labor shut any of its children out of learning a trade, or capital shut any of them out of going into trade. You cannot preserve the triumphant democracy and insure the American future, unless you preserve the American citizen in his habit as he was, revering the law, respecting authority, and beyond that still limited in his free activities by no master below God."

The subject of Mr. Gilder's address was "Literature As An Art For Service." Mr. Jefferson closed the exercises with "A Word at Parting."

The loan exhibition of pictures in the galleries at Carnegie Institute is an exceptionally good one this year, and one of the best ever seen in this country. The collective value of the exhibition in dollars is indicated by the insurance, which is more than $2,000,000.

PHILIPPINE RELIGIOUS FIGHT.

Manila Catholics, Wishing to Sever Relation with Rome, Seize Church and Attack Priest.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—The Pandacan Church here has been the scene of serious disturbances, approaching riots, and many arrests have been made. A portion of the congregation announced its intention a week ago of joining the Philippines Catholic Church, and the pastor, Father Sorrondo, preached a sermon rebuking the dissenters.

It was asserted that Father Sorrondo in the course of his sermon violated confessional secrets, and he was later attacked in the streets. All those concerned in the disturbance were arrested. The dissenters then took possession of the church, but the priest dislodged them. They recaptured the building, and on Thursday "Bishop" Aglipay, the leader of the dissident movement, celebrated mass there before a large crowd. Later the dissenters drew up a deed of gift, transferring the property to the Government, and offered the deed to Gov. Taft, with the keys of the building. The Governor replied that the church belonged to the Roman Catholics, advised the dissenters to surrender it, suggested an appeal to the courts if they thought they had rights in the case, and strongly counseled them against disorder.

The dissenters accepted his advice and surrendered possession of the church. During the quarrels crowds of natives surrounded the edifice and a strong detachment of police alone prevented a serious outbreak.

REPORT ON ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Lieut. Emmons Said to Have Failed to Find Alleged Monuments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Lieut. George T. Emmons, United States Navy, retired, has made to the Secretary of State his report upon the results of his investigations along the Alaskan boundary of certain stories which have found frequent repetition in late years to the effect that monuments have been discovered marking the real boundary line between Alaska and the British Northwest Territory at a point many leagues further from the sea than the British have been willing to admit.

The State Department will not make the report public at this time. Lieut. Emmons asserts that he has not told anything of the nature of his conclusions to any one except the officials here in Washington. Still it is regarded as a fair conjecture that he has not found the stones reported to exist to be boundary monuments, else the State Department would regard it as incumbent upon it to take steps to bring that fact to the attention of the British Government, with a view to securing a rectification of the temporary boundary. Instead of doing that, the report has been referred to ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Senator Fairbanks for their information. They are members of the Joint High Commission.

GOLD OUTPUT OF ALASKA.

Director of the Mint Gives Production for Last Ten Months.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Director of the Mint to-day made public his final statement of the gold output of Alaska for the last ten months. These figures, which are based on the receipts at San Francisco, Seattle, and the Selby Refinery, show a total of $18,870,075, as follows:

Klondike (Canadian)	$13,861,695
Nome	5,008,380

This is something over $4,000,000 in excess of the Alaska output for the entire calendar year 1901, the figures for that year being $14,675,675.

In the output for the last ten months is included $250,000 expected to arrive from the Klondike before Jan. 1, and $1,350,000 expected from Nome.

NEWFOUNDLAND RECIPROCITY.

Secretary Hay and Ambassador Herbert Discuss the Bond Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert have taken up again the Bond treaty, providing for limited reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland.

The convention was reduced to form before the Newfoundland Premier left Washington a short time ago, but since then it has been the object of careful study here and in London, and it is believed at Montreal as well, and some changes may be required.

RETIREMENTS AT CORNELL.

Professors Reaching Age of Seventy Years Will Be Relieved and Receive a Pension.

ITHACA, Nov. 6.—Beginning with the commencement in June, 1903, Cornell University will relieve all Professors who reach the age of seventy in the present calendar year. The details of the plan were announced to-day. The retired Professors will serve as special lecturers in their respective departments for a period of five years. Their duties will be assigned them by President Schurman. The salary for the first year will be that received at the time of retirement, and after that $1,500 per year.

The Professors who, in consequence of this rule, will be retired next June, are Hiram Corson, Professor of English Literature; Charles Nellen Tyler, Sage Professor of the History of Religion and Christian Ethics; I. P. Roberts, Director of the College of Agriculture, and Francis M. Finch, Dean of the College of Law.

WILL OF NATHANIEL M'KAY.

It Provides That If Legatees Institute Contest They Shall Forfeit Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The will of Nathaniel McKay, formerly of Philadelphia, was filed to-day. It directs that the entire estate shall be placed in the hands of Mabel Grace McKay, Admiral Philip Hichborn, and Henry F. Woodard, as trustees, who shall pay $25,000 to Samuel E. Tatem, Col. McKay's secretary, and $1,500 to his valet, William Mitchell.

The remainder is to be divided equally between Mrs. Mabel Grace McKay and the testator's two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Weindsheim of Philadelphia and Mrs. Harrietta Knelsley of Guthrie, Oklahoma. The will provides that any of the legatees contesting the will shall forfeit his or her share to the others.

PROPOSED SHIPYARD DEAL.

Negotiations for Acquisition of W. R. Trigg Concern by the Trust.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—It is believed here that in New York the final steps for the sale of the W. R. Trigg shipyards to the Shipyard Trust are now about to be taken.

Several of the officials and representatives of the Trigg Company and the largest stockholders are now in New York conferring, it is said, with President Nixon of the trust and other officials, and persons interested here are waiting word that negotiations which, it is asserted, have been in progress for several months are closed.

GERMAN TARIFF MUDDLE

Negotiations to Effect a Compromise Seem to Have Failed.

It Is Generally Believed the Bill Is Doomed—Members of the Reichstag Becoming More Apathetic.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It would appear, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that for the present all the "diplomatic" negotiations between the Government and the Agrarian majority in the Reichstag to prevent the collapse of the tariff scheme have ended in smoke.

There is, the correspondent says, a general feeling that the tariff scheme is doomed, but the Agrarians are anxious to avoid the appearance of being blameable for the disaster, and are therefore making unprecedented efforts to secure a quorum in the Reichstag, so that the country may not be shocked by the repeated spectacle of a count-out. Each day it is becoming more difficult to induce an adequate number of Agrarian Deputies from the provinces of Southwestern Germany to attend the Reichstag. Many members, particularly among the Clericals, cannot afford to reside in Berlin, and the only method of securing the constant attendance of the majority in Parliament would be to pass a measure providing for the payment of members.

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, is said, adds the correspondent, to favor such a measure, but apparently he has not the courage to propose it.

The correspondent says well-informed persons anticipate, if the Tariff bill ends in a fiasco, that the Social Democrats will return to the Reichstag, after the Autumn elections, between 90 and 100 strong. Their number is now 58, but they expect large gains from the Moderates.

MEANS TO GET MANCHURIA.

It Is Believed That Russia Has Been Determined All Along to Acquire the Province Outright.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Odessa to The Times says the revelations of The Times's Peking correspondent in regard to Russian progress in Manchuria have enlightened others than Englishmen; they have enlightened Russians.

By exposing the futility of the Russian terms for withdrawal from Manchuria, the dispatch adds, the revelations are doing much to convince people that Russia's policy has throughout been one of undeviating determination to acquire the province outright sooner or later.

FURTHER FALL IN SILVER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In its City article to-day The Times says bar silver fell yesterday ⅛, to 23 1-16d. an ounce.

American operators were inclined to sell, even at the lower level, the tone at the close being weak.

TWO ENGLISH BY-ELECTIONS.

A Liberal Wins One and a Unionist the Other—Parties' Strength in the Commons Unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The election in the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire yesterday for a Member of Parliament to succeed A. E. Pease, (Liberal,) who recently resigned the seat, resulted as follows:

Herbert Samuel, (Liberal)	5,824
Geoffrey Drage, (Unionist)	3,798
Liberal majority	2,026

The Government's Education bill, eight hours' work for miners, and temperance were the principal issues.

At the previous election Mr. Pease was elected without opposition.

The by-election in the East Toxteth Division of Liverpool for a member of Parliament in succession to Augustus F. Warr, Conservative, who resigned the seat, resulted in the election of Austin Taylor, Unionist, with a majority of 397 over Herbert R. Rathbone, the Liberal candidate.

The East Toxteth Division of Liverpool has given Conservative majorities or elected Conservative candidates without opposition since 1885.

Mr. Rathbone, during the campaign, denounced the Education bill and expressed himself as opposed to coercion in Ireland.

SEEKS DOWNFALL OF BALFOUR.

United Irish League Asks for Funds to Destroy the English Minister Politically.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—An appeal to the Irish people of America, asking for money for a new fund to "destroy Balfour politically" has been issued here by the National Committee of the United Irish League. It is in part as follows:

"The English Minister, in the plenitude of his power and the cruelty of his arrogance, has put an insult, unparalleled even in the annals of Anglo-Irish relations, upon Ireland. He must be hurled from political power, as Parnell alternately hurled both Salisbury and Gladstone.

"Balfour has gone much further in official brutality than any of his predecessors in refusing to give Ireland even one day during the Parliamentary session for the discussion of exclusively Irish affairs—a privilege never denied to other parts of the alleged 'United Kingdom.'

"We can destroy Balfour politically, if we unite against the English ruling classes as they have united against Ireland.

"Therefore, we call upon every man and woman in America, in whose veins courses a drop of Irish blood, (or who loves liberty for its own sake,) to give to the cause of Ireland according to the means which God has given to them."

MAY NOT AID DANISH ISLES.

Lack of Support for West Indian Company Makes It Very Doubtful If Assistance Will Be Forthcoming.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 6.—The smallness of the subscriptions (one-fifth of the proposed capital of about $1,000,000) to the Danish West Indian Company is discussed everywhere in this country. The leading promoters disagree on the subject, some of them insisting on the abandonment of the plan. Many former anti-salers are now wishing that the islands had been sold.

The prospect of assisting the inhabitants of the islands is now more problematical than ever.

The Folkething has chosen Joergen Jensen as a member of the commission to examine into the condition of the islands. He has spent five years in the United States.

FRENCH ANTI-DUELING BILL.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—M. Lecomte introduced a bill in the Senate to-day making dueling a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment and fine.

The bill provides it death ensues from the duel the punishment for the surviving duelist with imprisonment for from one to three years and a fine of from 500f to 5,000f.

THE MOROCCAN PRETENDER.

Description of the Rebel Leader Against Whom an Expedition Has Been Sent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says that the pretender to the Moroccan throne, against whom an expedition has been sent, is a middle-aged man. He began his mission among the most ignorant and superstitious of the Berber tribes. He at first confined himself to a few conjuring tricks, but his success encouraged him to attempt bigger things.

The Pretender is proclaimed a brother of the Sultan. He is nick-named "Bu-Hamare," meaning "Father of a She-Ass," because he never rides anything but a small donkey. He preaches humility of spirit. A man walks in front of his donkey carrying a prayer rug, and a servant rides behind on a horse.

The correspondent says the Pretender does not seem to have a large following.

AUSTRIAN ULTRAMONTANISM.

Clerical Victory in Elections Likely to Widen Breach Between the Two Halves of the Monarchy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The immediate consequence of the elections for the Provincial Diet of Lower Austria, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, will be to considerably fortify the already powerful Clerical element in Vienna, which has made a serious move backward, and can scarcely fail to have important political influence.

The correspondent says the progress of Ultramontanism in Austria bodes no good for the Liberal régime in Hungary. The Christian Socialists are inveterate foes of the party in power in Hungary, and their persistent onslaughts are almost certain to widen the existing breach between the two halves of the monarchy.

KAISER STARTS FOR ENGLAND.

Fleet of British Torpedo Boats Will Meet the Hohenzollern and Escort Her to Sheerness.

KIEL, Nov. 6.—Emperor William left here to-night at 10 o'clock on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern for England, where he will visit King Edward. A fleet of British torpedo boats will meet the Hohenzollern in British waters and escort her to Sheerness.

It is expected that the Emperor will remain at Sandringham as the guest of the King until Nov. 16, when he will go to Lowther Castle, Penrith, to visit the Earl of Lonsdale.

FRENCH MINERS DISSATISFIED.

But Will Probably End by Accepting the Arbitrators' Decision—Committee to Meet To-morrow.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The striking coal miners are showing great dissatisfaction with the arbitration decision against an increased rate of wages and their national committee has called a meeting, to take place at Arras (Department of Pas-de-Calais) on Saturday, to determine what course shall be followed.

At St. Etienne the miners have adopted resolutions to appeal to the dock laborers to renew the strike against loading coal unless the companies immediately grant the miners' terms.

The strikers at Lens (Pas-de-Calais) have unanimously adopted resolutions to continue the strike pending the decision of the Arras meeting.

The present indications, however, are that the miners will finally accept the adverse decision of the arbitrators and return to work, as their leaders say it would constitute a breach of faith to enter into arbitration and then refuse to accept the results.

The troops are kept busy maintaining quiet in some of the mining districts. Premier Combes has telegraphed to the Prefects of the disturbed districts instructing them to adopt the measures necessary to maintain peace in case the strikers engage in renewed outbreaks.

President Thanked by King of Siam.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President has received a cablegram from the King of Siam extending his Majesty's earnest thanks for the kindly reception accorded to the Crown Prince on his arrival in the United States.

GILMAN HEIRS COMPROMISE.

To Settle Estate of Millionaire Tea Merchant on Co-operation Plan.

Justice Marean, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon granted an application by Frazier Gilman to permit the carrying out of a compromise agreement for the settlement of the estate of George F. Gilman, which has been tied up ever since the death of that millionaire tea merchant at his home, near Bridgeport, Conn., some time ago. The purpose of the signatory heirs is to avoid by means of payments entered into the expense and possible wiping out of the estate through litigation. The agreement is between the half-blood heirs and the full-blood heirs, as parties of the first part; George L. Hartford of Orange, N. J., as the party of the second part, and Edward L. Gilman and Theophilus Gilman, as administrators of the goods and property of the late George F. Gilman, as parties of the third part.

The administrators are empowered to authorize Hartford to form a corporation in New Jersey to continue and carry on the tea business left by Mr. Gilman. This corporation is to issue capital stock of $2,100,000, of which $700,000 is to be in common stock and $1,400,000 in preferred. The administrators are to receive $1,250,000 of the preferred stock, the remainder of which stock is to go to George L. Hartford. The preferred stock received by the administrators is to be divided by them, four-fifths among the full-blood heirs, and one-fifth among the half-blood heirs.

DROPPED DEAD IN THE STREET.

Charles L. Schofield, Sr., of 1,400 Amsterdam Avenue, dropped dead yesterday morning near his home while on the way to work at the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station at Park Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. He died of heart disease. Schofield had been an employe of the railroad for forty-six years, during thirty-two of which he had been stationed at the Forty-sixth Street station.

For fourteen years preceding his beginning at the railroad station he was employed in getting out wood for the use of the locomotives of the early period of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was a stationary engineer, and was born in Stamford, Conn., sixty-five years ago, and came to New York when he was eighteen years of age.

FATALLY HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Edna Bunner, twenty-two years old, daughter of Chief Clerk Bunner of the Bronx Bureau of Elections, is believed to be dying at her home, 293 Alexander Avenue, from injuries received in a runaway on Election Day. She had been driving with her friend and neighbor, Miss Gertrude King, of 291 Alexander Avenue, and was on the way home when the harness broke, causing the horse to bolt. The reins fell over the dashboard and the animal got beyond all control.

After a wild dash with the screaming girls, the horse swerved sharply at the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, upsetting the carriage. Miss Bunner fell beneath Miss King, who escaped harm. Miss Bunner's skull was fractured. Dr. B. A. Bailey performed the trephining operation, but several severe hemorrhages of the brain have since occurred.

CASTRO NOT VICTORIOUS

The Report of a Great Defeat of the Rebels Was Untrue.

Revolutionists Simply Withdrew from San Mateo—The Arrest of a United States Consular Agent.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçao, Nov. 6.—The report of a great victory over the insurgents spread by the Government of Venezuela was incorrect.

The priests refused to ring the bells of the churches in celebration of the alleged defeat of the Matos forces, and the police were compelled to ring them. The revolutionary army simply withdrew from San Mateo, and last Friday passed through Villa de Cura, going toward Cua, which commands the road to Los Teques, where 2,000 revolutionists are now engaging a Government force which protected President Castro. The President's whereabouts are now unknown.

The revolutionary force at Los Teques is not strong enough to capture that place, but is awaiting reinforcements from Cua.

Gen. Matos still has 3,000 men under his command, opposed to the 5,000 troops commanded by Castro.

For the past five days there has been no communication by rail or telegraph with Los Teques or with the scene of the fighting in that locality. The Government of Venezuela is making great efforts to obtain reinforcements and to send food to Castro's troops.

Three bridges on the German railroad near Los Teques have been blown up.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Nov. 6.—Señor Figuerero, Consul of Venezuela in Trinidad, touched here on his way from La Guayra yesterday on the mail steamer. In an interview he said the Venezuelan revolutionists had been scattered and disbanded and that the Government had been pursuing them.

When the steamer was leaving La Guayra on Nov. 3 there was great rejoicing ashore, and the fort was firing salutes, presumably in celebration of the Government's alleged victory.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 6.—The United States gunboat Marietta arrived yesterday at Barcelona, Venezuela, in order to compel the revolutionists there to release the United States Consular Agent, Ignacio H. Baiz, who was arrested for refusing to subscribe to a forced loan. Señor Baiz is the richest man in Barcelona and a man of high position. The treatment to which he has been subjected is similar to that in many other cases in every part of Venezuela.

The seaport town of Higuerote, Venezuela, was occupied for three hours yesterday by forces landed from the Venezuelan gunboat Crespo. The landing party is said to have caused great damage to property owned by Spanish and French residents, and the French warship d'Estrées has left La Guayra to investigate the matter.

The Dutch cruiser Holland and the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan have arrived at La Guayra.

MAY RAZE A FAMOUS BUILDING.

Paris Municipality Intends to Destroy the Palace of Machines, Erected for the Exposition of 1889.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Chamber of Deputies, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has sanctioned an agreement by which the Municipality of Paris becomes the owner of the site of the Palace of Machines, erected in the Champ de Mars for the exhibition of 1889. The Municipality intends to demolish the building and may possibly erect another on the site.

Ineffectual protests have been made against the destruction of what is described as the finest iron building in the world. It cost more than 7,000,000f.

The Government has accepted a resolution recommending, in conjunction with the Municipality, to re-erect the building on the site of the Neuilly fortifications, which are bout to be demolished.

The Palace of Machines was regarded in 1889 as rivaling, as a marvel of construction in iron the Eiffel Tower. It was designed by M. Dutert and executed by the engineers Contamin, Charton, and Pierron.

The building is 160 feet high, 1,452 feet long, and 380 feet wide, and covers more than 11 acres. Twenty iron girders, resting upon cast-iron sockets, imbedded in masonry, describe arches that support the roof, each girder consisting of two halves hinged in the centre of the roof, to allow for dilation caused by changes of temperature. The weight of each girder is 394 tons. They are 70 feet apart, except those in the centre, which are several feet further apart, and those at the ends, which are double.

The iron employed in the building weighs 12,000 tons. The structure was begun in February, 1888, and finished in the following October.

Success for American Photographers.

TURIN, Nov. 6.—The American exhibits have met with remarkable success at the International Photographic Exhibition here. The New York Camera Club secured the King of Italy's prize, while altogether the United States, although its exhibits were fewer in number than those of other countries, received the highest number of prizes, including five grand prizes, two gold medals, four silver medals, and eight diplomas.

German Aid for the Russian Police.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The authorities of Berlin University confirm the recent statement of Vorwaerts that Russians seeking enrollment as students here must present passports which the Chief of the Berlin police is to submit to the Russian police. Vorwaerts says no one will be admitted without the approval of the Russian police, whose agents, by the Government's permission, work freely in Germany.

GEN. MILES PRAISES ARMY.

In His Annual Report He Pays Tribute to the Personnel of Officers and Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, is a brief review of the reports that have been submitted to him by other officers. He indorses the recommendation of Gen. Brooke for a readjustment of the geographical limits of the different departments with a view of equalizing conditions.

Gen. Miles calls attention to the necessity of quarters for troops, saying that while hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent for quarters for cavalry, very little is being used to afford shelter for artillery, which is exposed to severe climates along the coasts.

"I also call attention," says Gen. Miles, "to the incomplete conditions of the fortifications, especially on the Pacific Coast, where millions have been expended in engineering and ordnance work, and yet the commands have not been properly supplied with ammunition, electrical plants, and other appliances essential to the effective use of these fortifications in actual warfare.

"During the past year," the report continues, "there have been no serious engagements, except that of the troops under Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, in Mindanao, P. I., with the Moros. For the number of men engaged, this was a very spirited and desperate engagement. Our forces were commanded by one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the army, whose record has always been of the highest order, and his achievements, together with that of the troops, in this engagement, made another chapter of fortitude, tenacity, and heroic sacrifice in the history of American arms.

"The attention given to calisthenics and gymnastic and military exercises made our small army a corps of athletes, while the elementary schools established for enlisted men, the post libraries, the post lyceums, and officers' schools, the various schools of instruction and practice for officers, as well as the Military Academy, produced an army of such excellence that I was able in my annual report for 1896 to state: 'The personnel of the army was never in better condition.'

"This was proved to be true by the fortitude, skill, and heroism displayed in every serious campaign on every field of mortal combat wherever the army has been engaged in any part of the world during the last four years. During that time many changes have occurred, and the army has been very largely increased. * * * Evils may creep into any system or great organization. Such as have affected our army have been or will be eradicated."

Gen. Miles reports that the condition of the Indians is satisfactory.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

A Brilliant Concert Opens Its New York Season—Frederic Lamond the Soloist.

There was rejoicing among the lovers of orchestral music last night—rejoicing that had very substantial manifestation, if not always completely expressed in the conventional methods, but sufficiently shown in the great audience that gathered at Carnegie Hall to hear the first performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season. It is the seventeenth year of this incomparable organization's participation in the musical activities of this city, and it is a tale, many times repeated, how firmly it has rooted itself here, and how highly it is esteemed by the musical public, as affording a pleasure distinct in degree and kind from any other that is offered to New York in the way of music. Some measure of that esteem was visible last evening in the size of the audience—one of the largest, as it seemed, that has ever listened to its playing here, and giving promise of the most successful season it has ever had in New York.

The orchestra and its conductor seemed altogether in their best mood last evening. The programme was such as to show forth the most admirable qualities of both. It included Brahms's third symphony, Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," and Beethoven's "Leonore," Overture No. 2. Mr. Frederic Lamond was the soloist, and he played Beethoven's E flat concerto. Mr. Gericke summoned his men to their most exalted pitch of fervor and eloquence and freed them from his restraining influence as he not always does.

Brahms's F major symphony is one of the master's works that, notwithstanding its mature and finished workmanship, is most glowing and youthful in its spirit. This spirit was completely realized in last night's performance, which was superbly spontaneous yet showing in every section and phrase the perfect adjustment of the part to the whole, and a consummate proportion in the larger outline. Mr. Gericke's entire understanding of Brahms and his sympathy with his purposes were never more triumphantly disclosed than in this remarkable performance.

It was, one would think, a bad night for the tone of orchestral instruments—muggy outside, intolerably warm in the hall—yet there was a marvelous brilliancy in the sound; the strings never seemed finer or more searching and poignant in their quality, or more certain, more leonine in their sweep; the woodwind never more mellow and harmonious, the brass, especially the horns, more warm and rich.

The virtuoso quality of the orchestra was still more dazzling in Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan." It has been repeatedly given here before by Mr. Gericke and others. This early product of the young revolutionist's present symphonic ideals, one of the first of his programmatic tone poems, illustrating a definite poetic idea, can be listened to now without any of the doubts and misgivings that assail us in the presence of his later ones of philosophic and introspective tendencies.

It is music that can speak for itself, and though the composer has prefaced his score with extracts from Lenau's poem, "Don Juan," as indicating the significance of the music and the dramatic idea underlying it, nothing of what Mr. Philip Hall calls "prying interpretation" is needed to support it. Strauss has given us in this piece extraordinarily vivid and vital music—music with a distinctly human and sympathetic quality. The wonderful technique of the later tone poems is already developed in "Don Juan," and for sheer sensuous beauty and glow of orchestration he has scarcely surpassed it.

Mr. Frederic Lamond comes to this country with a considerable reputation gained in England and Germany, as well, no doubt, as in his native Scotland; but he will have to display powers that were not displayed last evening in his performance of the Beethoven concerto if he is to justify that reputation to American audiences. It was a matter of fact, prosaic, square-cut performance, honest, sincere, and conscientious, but with few and faint gleams of the poetry of the piece. Mr. Lamond seems sadly lacking in temperament. He is well equipped in technique, though not remarkably so; but his touch is monotonous, with little elasticity and vitality, and his tone is without color and charm. It is not enough to play this concerto with vigor and precision, for it is not so dry a work as Mr. Lamond made it out to be. He will have an opportunity to show this public soon if there are sides to his art that were not revealed in his playing last evening.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OPENING.

First Dramatic School Performance at the Empire Theatre Greeted With Applause.

A packed house and plenty of applause greeted the first performance of the nineteenth year of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School at the Empire yesterday afternoon. The programme was long for a matinée, and had it not been entertaining the house would have been empty before its completion. It consisted of an original prologue, a new melodrama, and a revival of "A Young Scapegrace."

The prologue, "The Golden Book," attracted marked attention from the audience because of its beauty. Its lines were written by the Poet Anna Hempstead Branch and its music by Robert O. Jenkins. It was an illustrated book of life, picturing such sentiments as pathos, heroism, love, and laughter. The reader, Mary Pattison, and the boy, Mary Nash, were well received. The chorus of six listeners wore Greek costumes.

Estella Johnstone's one-act melodrama, "Margaret Harstein," located in Holland in the sixteenth century, is a well-told story of a daughter claiming a father's crime in order to save him. Isabel Nordyke won favor as the daughter. Philip Sheffield took the father's part.

"A Young Scapegrace," a three-act comedy taken from the French by Elizabeth C. Bunner, tells the story of the young Duc de Richelieu of 1711, whose new wife scorns him because of his tender age. He proves himself worthy of admiration by an amusing intrigue, and wins his wife's love. Doris Keane made a pleasing Richelieu. A. H. Van Buren took advantage of his light comedy part as a chevalier.

WILSON BARRETT'S NEW PLAY.

Produced in Bristol, England, Last Night—A Great Success.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Wilson Barrett produced his own new play "The Christian King" at Bristol last night with the greatest success.

The play deals with the story of King Alfred, and is cleverly constructed. It is well spoken of by the London critics this morning.

Mr. Barrett appeared in the title rôle.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Julia Marlowe has determined to use "The Cavalier" as her next new play. It is a dramatization by Paul Kester of George W. Cable's novel. She has definitely abandoned "Queen Fiammetta," and will begin the rehearsals within a week in New York. The better part of her old company will fill the new cast.

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The performance which is to be given at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse for the benefit of Mabel Bouton, who lies critically ill at the Metropolitan Hospital, will take place Friday, Nov. 14.

***

Robert Owen Westford, last year leading man for Frank Daniels, and his wife, Susanne Leonard, are shortly to go with Proctor in vaudeville.

***

The manuscript of "Rouget de Lisle" and "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," which were last week stolen from Stage Manager A. B. Imeson of the Martin Harvey company, have not as yet been returned, and the company anticipates some difficulty in putting on those plays next week. They put the plays on in London some time ago, and will have to depend entirely upon their memories in producing them here, unless the manuscripts are found.

WEBER & FIELDS'S NEW BURLESQUES

Horseplay With John Drew and Ethel Barrymore as the Hobbies.

William Collier and Fay Templeton Score the Leading Hits—New Business for Weber & Fields.

Item. Mr. John Drew will hereby take notice that henceforth it is perilous very to express jovial acquiescence by swinging his forearm in a half circle, or to denote an off-hand acquiescence by bringing both palms slap upon his thighs. If he wants to know why, let him suspend the Hubby and the Bumming Bird long enough to go to Weber & Fields's and see himself as Mr. William Collier sees him.

Item. Miss Ethel Barrymore will hereby take notice that henceforth it is unadvisable to indulge extremely in a throaty intonation, however it may thrill the audience, or to end every sentence in a dying fall. Likewise that it is perilous to stand with one shoulder up and one shoulder down, like the walking beam of a side-wheel steamer stranded on a mud bank in the Delaware. She may still, however, indulge in her slender stoop from the waist, for this is her one mannerism that escaped Miss Fay Templeton's burlesque of her in "Onions." Why?

There was the usual sprinkling of gags in the two new burlesques. When Lord Bummy, the amateur scientist, appeared he had two club highballs in his hand, representing his latest chemical triumph. One was orange phosphate and the other was Irish whisky. The English Government, he explained, had only to make them mix in order to get rid of the Hibernian question. The chief incident in this act was of course the confidential conversation with the Italian organ grinder, carried on by means of the dinner service. One of the eloquent symbols was a coal scuttle, which was immediately recognized as Pittsburg. A string of sausages was as obviously Cincinnati, and when a tenderloin steak was held up the great and only metropolis was laid bare to the heart.

A notable feature of this burlesque was Mr. Lew Fields's take-off of Mr. Idonel Barrymore's organ grinder. If it had any fault it was that it was a too earnest and impressive bit of character acting to be successful as low comedy. As Signor d'Oreilly successfully portrayed the home-wrecking Italian poet with his familiar Irish type. Louise Allen (Mrs. William Collier) was very clever in catching the tendency toward affectation in Miss Margaret Dale's impersonation of the Mummy's better-half. This part, and especially her several vaudeville turns in the earlier portions of the programme, simply confirmed the impression that she is a very notable addition to the force of artistic burlesquers at Weber & Fields's.

It was, of course, the dreariness of the atmosphere in Carrots that suffered most at the hands of its burlesquers. The only fun Onions was ever allowed by his mother was to go to the dentist to have his teeth filled every birthday, though on rainy Sunday afternoons his father was fond of taking him to the cemetery to read the verses on the tombstones. If the cemetery was a New England cemetery this last amusement was perhaps not so lugubrious. As the father, Mr. Peter F. Dailey showed his perspicacity by observing to Onions: "You're a quiet sort of girl, my son," and remarking that Onions combined the chief virtues of the two greatest actors of the American stage; he had been asleep twenty years, like Joseph Jefferson, and he had Mrs. Leslie Carter's hair.

As Annette, Mr. Joseph Weber gave an amusing burlesque of the modern servant. As the tyrannical mother Mr. Charles Bigelow played with dry exaggeration. One could easily believe the father's assertion that he married her on an election bet. Of Miss Templeton's Carrots the best has been said that in its exactness of vocal and gestural reproduction, and its combination of satire with sheer merriment, it deserves to rank with her previous burlesque creations. That what Miss Templeton does will be the best is expected, and when the expected comes it is a never-failing surprise. Capital imitations were interpolated of Miss Marie Cahill's song "Under the Bamboo Tree" and Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke's "Mr. Dooley-doo."

It is a sad truth that on the opening night the Weber & Fields's show some months ago was a disappointment. Since then several good acts have been added, notably those in which the two proprietors take part, namely, an automobile scene and a bit of horse play, in which Fields and Collier have a contest as to which can choke Weber more effectually. Weber's unfailing belief that Fields is the better choker, and his devoted willingness to repeat the test, are admirably within his ludicrously simple and sympathetic character. The two new burlesques bring the show well up to the high average of the house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Miss Madeline Zabriskie.

Clubwomen of New York and Brooklyn and those from other parts of the State who have come to the city for the Federation festival now in progress at the Waldorf-Astoria and the annual convention to be held in Brooklyn next week, have been saddened by the death, last Wednesday evening, of Miss Madeline Zabriskie, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, President of the State Federation. Miss Zabriskie was a Smith College girl, in her junior year, and was taken ill with typhoid fever four weeks ago and brought from college to the home of her parents in Brooklyn. It was thought later that her condition was so much improved that her mother would be able to preside at the convention of the Federation next week, her last performance of the duties as her time of office expires this year. This is the second bereavement in the family within a short time, Mrs. Zabriskie's mother having died in Saratoga two months ago.

The funeral service of Miss Zabriskie will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 at the residence of her parents, 846 Carroll Street. The Rev. A. Lyman, pastor of the South Congregational Church, which the family have attended for many years, will officiate. A choir of girls belonging to the Glee Club of Packer Insitute, of which Miss Zabriskie was formerly a pupil, will sing.

Prof. George Huesmann.

NAPA, Cal., Nov. 6.—Prof. George Huesmann, one of the best-known pomologists in the United States, is dead, aged seventy-five years. He was a prominent promoter of horticultural and viticultural interests. For three years he filled the Chair of Pomology and Forestry in the University of Missouri, and with Barker Erie founded the American Pomological Society. He was once publisher of The Viticultural Journal, a contributor to many magazines, and the author of several books of authority on viticulture and horticulture.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES JOHN PINNEY died at Amityville yesterday. He was at one time cashier for Alfred Corning Clark, and lived at 20 West Thirtieth Street, but left the city two years ago. He was a member of the St. Nicholas Club and of the Colonial Order.

ROBERT M. INGALLS, President of the Standard Fire Escape and Manufacturing Company, died on Tuesday in Boston. Mr. Ingalls was born in Haverhill, Mass., sixty-six years ago. He lived in Brooklyn, but passed most of his time in Boston.

JAMES CAMPBELL, who died yesterday at his home, 23 Linden Street, Brooklyn, was prominent in Masonic circles in that borough. He was fifty-six years old, and had been for a number of years in the clothing business at 58 Broadway, Brooklyn. Two daughters survive him.

DANIEL VAN WINKLE died at his home, 387 Arlington Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday from heart disease. He was born in the old Bergen district of the city on June 10, 1822. He was Postmaster of the old town of Bergen from 1860 to 1864. After that he engaged in the real estate business until two years ago. He was buried yesterday.

Mrs. ELEANOR VAN NAME died yesterday morning at her home in Newark. She was in her ninety-third year. Death was due to pneumonia, which developed from a heavy cold contracted ten days or so ago. Mrs. Van Name was born in Bergen Point, N. J., and was descended from the well-known Van Horn family, the members of which were among the earliest Dutch settlers in New Jersey. She went to Newark in the early fifties, shortly after her marriage.

Mrs. MARGARET LOUISE SANFORD, widow of William E. Sanford, formerly of New Haven, Conn., died at her residence, 16 East Sixty-eighth Street, this city, on Wednesday, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was well known in the social life of New Haven for many years. She was married to William E. Sanford of New Haven in 1837. Of her ten children, four survive her—namely, Mrs. Charles H. Woodruff of this city, Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army, (retired;) Mrs. Morris W. Seymour of Connecticut, and Mrs. William B. Hornblower of this city.

SENATOR VEST'S SON DEAD.

Passes Away Suddenly at Night in a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—George Vest, Jr., son and private secretary of Senator Vest of Missouri, died at the Columbia Hotel in this city this morning between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock.

Mr. Vest went to the hotel at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was seen last by the night clerk at 3 o'clock this morning, when he asked for ice water. He complained of feeling ill. When the clerk next called at the room, soon after 6 o'clock, he found Mr. Vest dead.

Dr. Frederick Morhert of the Emergency Hospital was called, and said that Mr. Vest had expired not later than 5 o'clock. The immediate cause of death was convulsions, due to acute gastritis. Mr. Vest was about forty-two years old. He leaves a widow and children.

THE TIME SAVER!

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

20 HOURS

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

New Pullman Equipment of Smoking, Dining, Drawing-Room Sleeping, Compartment and Observation Cars.

FINANCIAL NEWS.
STENOGRAPHERS AND LADIES' MAIDS.

The Perfection of Comfort, Convenience, and Expedition in Travel.

		DAILY.			DAILY.
Lv. NEW YORK	West 23d Street, Desbrosses St., Cortlandt Street,	1.55 P.M 2.00 " 2.00 "	Lv. CHICAGO		12.00 Noon
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Cortlandt Street, Desbrosses St., West 23d Street,	8.53 A.M. 8.53 " 9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO		8.55 A.M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

HARPERS

The Intrusions of Peggy

Illustrated $1.50

"A 'Dolly Dialogue' version of 'Vanity Fair' —an innocent Becky Sharp." —Brooklyn Eagle.

By ANTHONY HOPE

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

PALMA HOLDS CUBAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Contrary to the common understanding here, the draft of the Cuban reciprocity treaty has not yet left Havana on its return to Washington, but instead is now in a pigeonhole in the desk of President Palma. The misunderstanding as to the location of the treaty arose from a report to the State Department from Minister Squiers, at Havana, to the effect that he expected the treaty to be dispatched to Washington the day following the sending of his message. Cuban habits of procrastination rather than any disposition to actually refrain from entering into treaty relations with the United States are supposed to be the reason for the delay.

The United States Government is officially ignorant of the nature of the changes that the Cubans desire to make in the convention. Of course, generally, these are known to be connected with the increase of the rebate to be allowed on Cuban sugar and tobacco entering the United States, and there are indications that the Administration may be willing to yield slightly on these points if no unreasonable delay is exhibited in the negotiations on the part of the Cubans. The rate of rebate proposed in the original convention is 20 per cent., and its is gathered that the Cubans want 50 per cent. That rate cannot be allowed, in view of the belief that Congress would not sanction such a cut in duties, but between these figures there is room for compromise.

The coaling station question is for the time being held in abeyance.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 6.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ALLANO, Victoria, 181 Mulberry St.	1	5
BERNET, Catherine, 435 E. 116th St.	74	3
BUIGLEY, Nathaniel, 113 E. 24th St.	13	4
BERTIN, Henrietta, 208 W. 35th St.	75	4
BLAIS, F. A., 321 W. 46th St.	68	4
CALABRESA, Vito, 213 E. 97th St.	7	4
CARROLL, Mary, 357 W. 40th St.	60	2
CUMMINGS, Margaret, 410 Water St.	34	3
CASHIN, William, 124 E. 4th St.	62	4
DIBELLO, Rocco, 50 Oliver St.	1	4
DONNELLY, Fanny, 401 E. 121st St.	49	4
DALY, Mary, 2,317 1st Av.	1	5
DOWD, George, 429 W. 16th St.	42	4
DAVIS, Arleta, 341 W. 36th St.	1	4
DAVIDSON, Jessie, 256 W. 153d St.	75	4
DOUGHERTY, Annie, Foundling Hos.	1	5
DONOHUE, Timothy, 450 Pearl St.	56	2
EHRESMAN, Henry, 156 Bowery.	49	4
FALBO, Tony, 334 Hudson St.	13	4
FEENEY, W. G., 330 4th Av.	12	4
FREEMAN, Eva, 33 W. 99th St.	25	4
FROUSTET, Caliste, 235 W. 26th St.	78	4
GALVIN, John, 308 E. 60th St.	32	5
GARNETT, Jesse, 208 E. 19th St.	1	5
GROLL, Agnes G., 147 E. 53d St.	27	5
GIAMELLI, Giuseppie, 8 Hancock St.	1	5
GEARY, Walter, 318 Monroe St.	1	4
GOLDBERG, Yetto, 17 Norfolk St.	17	4
HELLER, Annie, 332 Cherry St.	1	4
HARVEL, Phillipina, 20 Bayard St.	55	4
HABEE, Joseph, 121 E. 9th St.	21	5
HENDRICKS, William, 48½ Cherry St	55	5
ISEAU, Eveline, Child's Hosp.	1	4
JOSEPHS, S. E., 236 E. 71st St.	20	4
JENSEN, Arthur, 350 St. Nicholas Av.	24	4
KELLY, Loreta, 749 9th Av.	1	4
KARMPF, Albert, 219 5th St.	18	4
KARRSY, Joseph, 15 Washington St.	29	5
LANDO, Chiel, 148 Madison St.	1	5
LIVI, Giovanni, 435 E

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
ANDREAS DIPPEL.....Tenor
MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
"Filled a real demand."—Times.
Seats 50c. to $1.50. Box, $10, $12, $15. At box office, Ditson's, ticket agencies, and hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Mr. Martin Harvey "CHILDREN OF KINGS."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Telephone 6020—38. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph, "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday Aft., Nov. 8, at 2:30.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor
Programme:
BERLIOZ, Overture, "Carnaval Romain;" SCHUBERT, Grand Fantasia in C major ("Wanderer"), Op. 15 (Symphonically rearranged for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Frans Liszt;) SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31; HANS HUBER, Symphony in E minor, Op. 116 (First time); Soloist, Raoul Pugno.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel), and Ditson's at reg. prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Grand Concert TO-NIGHT at 8.15
EUGENIA DI PIRANI | First Am'c'n Ap'nce | ALMA WEBSTER POWELL
WITH NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
RUDOLPH BULLERJAHN, Conductor
Management.....Mme. NORMA KNUPFEL
Tickets, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., at Ditson's & Box Office

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
1902....SIXTY-FIRST SEASON....1903
Eight Public Rehearsals.....Eight Concerts
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
The Eminent Soloists of the Season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW
LAST 2 WEEKS.
Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
Nov. 17—Wm. Faversham in Imprudence.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings 8, sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
WILLIAM GILLETTE in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED in IRIS

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., nr. Broadway
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING
Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEES WED. & SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
The TWO SCHOOLS
Every Afternoon, 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M.
The 15th Century Morality Play
Charles Frohman will present
EVERYMAN.
Same production as seen at Mendelssohn Hall.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
LAST 2 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SATURDAY.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
THE JOY OF LIVING
Monday—Mrs. Le Moyne in Among Those Present.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 Street, one block west of 8th Av. Eve., 8.15. Mat. To-morrow.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Wed. Mat., all seats 25c., 50c.
NEXT WEEK—Jos. Hart, Carrie DeMar—Foxy Grandpa. Next Sunday night all seats 25c., 50c. Pauline Hall, Yorke & Adams, Beaux and Belles Octet, ten other Star acts.

Carnegie Hall. Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

BIJOU Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. J. E. Dodson-Annie Irish in "An American Invasion."
NEXT MONDAY, MABELLE GILMAN.
In a Romantic Comic Opera,
THE MOCKING BIRD. SEATS SELLING.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.
Mrs. Carter's season as Du Barry closes Nov. 29.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A Melodramatic wonder—the Talk of the Town.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, THIS (FRI.) Aft. at 3.
SONG RECITAL HERBERT WITHERSPOON
Seats $1 & $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

Grand Central Palace, 44th Street and Lexington Avenue.
KILTIES BAND
TO-DAY—CANADIAN DAY.
Afternoon and Evening.
Dancing After Evg. Perf.
Reserved Seats, 50c., 75c., $1. Gallery 25 cts.

VHAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. TWO WEEKS, ten performances only. SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE
To-night, 8:15, also To-morrow Mat., LA CITTA MORTA.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.), 25c. MAN'S ENEMY. TED MARKS' BIG COMEDY Sunday Night.

N E W STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. ARIZONA. Next Week—The Smart Set.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25C. FUN ON THE BRISTOL

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th MAT. TO-M'W John T. Sullivan Co., James Thornton, others.

New York. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Wed. Mats., 25 & 50c. Hagenbeck's Trained Animals

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. Every Evening & Saturday Matinee. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

HARLEM ROBERT EDESON Evgs., 8:15. Opera House. "Soldiers of Fortune." Mat. Sat. Next week, Geo. W. Lederer's Sally in Our Alley.

GRAND LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE Mat. To-m'w 25c. to $1. Next Week—ARE YOU A MASON?

THE BEST SEATS for all the THEATRES, 9th & 5th Avenue. THE BOOKING OFFICE, TELEPHONE, 3200 MADISON SQUARE.

LAST KNIGHT WAS FIRST

Selling Stake at Aqueduct Transferred Winner to New Owner.

RIGODON TOOK THE HANDICAP

J. R. and F. P. Keene's Colt Easily Captured a Purse from the Largest Field of the Day.

Events that jarred harshly on what was agreed upon as popular results, meaning that the best backed horses did not win, continued at the Aqueduct race track yesterday, when a majority of the races furnished surprises for the betting crowd.

Most surprising of all was the result of the race for the Stonybrook Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward at one mile and a sixteenth. In this event five of the seven original entries were withdrawn, leaving the race between Dr. Riddle and Last Knight. Under such conditions it was regarded as a clever stroke for Alexander Shields to add the good three-year-old Andy Williams, to carry weight for age. So sure a thing was the stake regarded for him that there practically was no betting against him. As a 1 to 4 favorite Andy Williams started in the race only to be beaten at the end by the outsider, Last Knight, who was first all the way and won galloping by three lengths. The winner, owned by Albert Simons, was entered to sell for $1,000, and was bid up to $1,700 and bought by J. B. Respass.

Of the other races on the card only two went to the popular choices, Belle's Commoner making on the running in the second event and winning handily, and Rigodon in the Keene's colors, taking the handicap for two-year olds in clever style after Miladi Love led into the stretch.

The last race of the day furnished a real sensation, when at the finish Pickering, on Frank Midgley's colt Goldsby, got up in the last stride and won by a head from Atilla, the favorite, in a mile and a sixteenth race for maidens, three years old and upward. As Atilla was ridden by Lyne and Pickering actually seemed to outride the star jockey at the finish, the race caused a lot of comment. The backers of Atilla went to the extreme of hissing vigorously at the official placing, but for all that the patient followers of the Midgleys and Pickering gathered their expenses for the Winter over the race.

Dark Planet cleverly took the six furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, and then was bid up to $1,700 by M. L. Hayman, his owner retaining him for $5 additional. Demurrer was claimed out of the opening race by Shaffer and Meyer. The weather was fair, the track good, and the attendance large. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $3,500 down to $1,000; seven furlongs.

L. V. Bell's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 3 years, by Hanover-Aquila, 100 pounds, (Rice,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....1
P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., aged, by Racine-Pow Wow, 105, (Shea,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1. 2
J. P. Krauer's Demurrer, ch. c., 4, by Deceiver-Florette, 103, (T. Knight,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....3
Time—:27 3-5. Won ridden out by a head, six lengths between second and third. Anok, Miss Butterworth, Clorita, Ben Howard, Ascension, Moropouta, Brunswick, and The Hugenot also ran. Value to the winner, $680. Winner trained by J. McCormick.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

J. B. Respass's Belle's Commoner, b. c., by The Commoner-Belle Battle, 116 pounds, (T. Knight,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....1
C. R. Ellison's Harry New, 3, by Pirate of Penzance-Barcelona, 106, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2
Buckley & Bailey's Hunbressa, by Pirate of Penzance-Soyonora, 100, (Redfern,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....3
Time—1:45. Won easily by length and a half, two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights; selling allowances; all to be sold for $800; six furlongs.

O. L. Richards's Dark Planet, blk. c., by Lissok-Black Venus, 108 pounds, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....1
C. R. Ellison's Watkin's Overton, ch. c., by Belvidere-Pevenoh, 103, (McIntyre,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....2
James R. Keene's Ponca, b. g., by Iroquois-Wanda, 105, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....3
Time—1:18. Won handily by two lengths; a length between second and third. Scoffer, Nianus, Muzio, Cloche d'Or, Sweet Jane, Turnpike, Mennenfield, Jim Buck, Gillie, Chicie, Dinksie, and Pine Top also ran. Value to the winner, $650. Miner trained by James McLoughlin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stonybrook Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.

Albert Simons's Last Knight, br. c., 3 years, by Free Knight-Nutley, 118 pounds, (McIntyre,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 10.....1
Alex. Shields's Andy Williams, b. c., 3, by Kingstock-Carmencita, 118, (Lyne,) 1 to 4 and out.....2
P. H. McCarren's Doctor Riddle, ch. h., 5, by Iroquois-Taffeta, 106, (J. Martin,) 6 to 1 and even.....3
Time—1:49. Won easily by three lengths; seven lengths between second and third. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by James McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

J. R. & F. P. Keene's Rigodon, br. c., by St. Gatien-Minuet, 117 pounds, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....1
J. E. Cleere's First Chord, b. c., by Bend Strome-Last Bon, 105, (H. Michaels,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....2
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, ch. c., by Ornament-Louise, 110, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....3
Time—1:28. Won ridden out by a length and a half, a neck between second and third. Bernays, Sparkle Esher, Miladi Love, Ink, Coruscate, and Colonsay also ran. Value to the winner, $720. Winner trained by J. Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Frank Midgeley's Goldsby, ch. c., 3 years, by Ingoldsby-Repent, 110 pounds, (Pickering,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....1
F. Burlew's Attila, ch. g., 3, by Knight of Ellerslie-Fortuno, 107, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.. 2
J. W. Appleton's Solomon, b. g., 4, by The Bard-North Minster, 107, (J. Martin,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....3
Time—1:50 1-5. Won ridden out by a nose, five lengths between second and third. Francois, Andalusian, Leslie Bruce, Mount Daisy, Moroton, Little Julia T., Colonel Rue, Miranda, Annis Darling, Annie A., and Broadstreet also ran. Value to the winner, $520. Winner trained by W. Midgeley.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE. — Handicap; seven furlongs. Syrlin, 126 pounds; Oom Paul, 118; Young Henry, 117; Lord Badge and Belvine, 114 each; Saddlecloth, 113; Clorita, 111; G. Whittier, 110; Belle of Lexington, 104; Maud Gonne, 103; Daly, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. G. Whittier, 110 pounds; H. L. Coleman, Trump, Courtenay, Blanket, Rocky, 102 each; Lady Radnor, 101; Oclawaha, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Oakdale Handicap; seven furlongs. Mackey Dwyer, 115 pounds; Allan and Lyman Hay, 106 each; Captain Arnold, 100; Examiner and Muzio, 97 each; The Guide, 92; Squid, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Young Henry, 115 pounds; Jim Clark and Potente, 103 each; Knight of the Garter and Arden, 102 each; Handicapper, Animosity, Mosketo, Barbara Frietchie, and Obia, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Sontag, 110 pounds; D. of Kendal, 108; Fading Light, B. Doyle, and Raglets, 107 each; Tioga, Saccharometer, Star and Garter, Old Glory, and Full Back, 104 each; War Cry and Bernard, 101; Squid, 99; Little Adele, Lulu Marr, Erda, Mrs. Wiggs, and Isle of Wight, 98 each; King Post, 96; Salora, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. McWilliams, 111 pounds; Arden, 110; Mosketo and Heroics, 103 each; Rightaway, 102; Lady Radnor, 101; Shandonfield, 100; Alack, 98; Patronymic, 97; Blanche Herman, Musidora, and Oclawaha, 95 each; Rossfame, 93; Past, 90.

GOOD DAY FOR BEAGLES.

Interesting Judging of Fourteen Dogs at Wheatley Hills—Birdie B. Gets First Award.

All of those who followed the beagles yesterday at Wheatley Hills in the annual field trials declared that they had enjoyed a fine day's sport. Trudging all day through wet underbrush and briars after the dogs over acres of rain-soaked ground seemed to be just the ideal of the experts, and the most enthusiastic member of the party was Mrs. Theodore Hauser of Chicago. When she reached Mineola last night Mrs. Hauser declared that William C. Whitney's place at Wheatley Hills was a delightful spot for beagle trials and, although her hunting suit and boots bore evidence of a hard day's work, she said she did not mind it in the least, and had forgotten any little discomforts in the excitement of handling her own dogs.

When the trials were resumed shortly after sunrise yesterday there was a light rain in evidence, but this stopped early in the forenoon, and a thick fog settled over the grounds at times during the afternoon. Through the carelessness of one of the attendants, who left one of the Class B dogs at Mineola, those which had been picked out by the judges for the gun test will not be passed upon until to-day.

The sport began with the first trials in Clas BB for bitches, all ages, thirteen inches and under, and the entire day was taken up with the judging of the fourteen competitors. The first prize was awarded to Birdie B, owned by the Waldingfield Beagles. Charles F. Brooke's Bonnie B. took second prize, and the third money was divided between C. F. Brooke's Bessie B. and Guyasuuta Kennel's Matchless. The reserve was awarded to W. G. Rockefeller's Lady Contralto.

The first brace put down brought out Susie Mix and Matchless, and the latter did good work all the way, while Susie Mix seemed listless. Bessie B. and Gypsy were in the second race. Bessie B. was fast and an excellent starter. During the race she holed three rabbits, and won easily. Caution and Bonnie Belle were next put down. Caution proved to be aptly named, as she is timid and hunted badly, while Bonnie B. started three rabbits and holed two of them. Lady Contralto and Skippy were the next brace. Skippy did not hark to Lady Contralto, who hunted fairly well and drove nicely. There was little to choose between Bridget B. and Thornfield Lady. The latter's tonguing was rather wild, while the former was careful and too slow.

Rock Ridge Peerless and Mrs. Hauser's Mineola were not up to the mark. Peerless ran mute, only tonguing twice and lacked nose, while Mineola was inclined to potter. Birdie B. and Blue Bell wound up the first series, Blue Bell proved the gun shy, while Birdie B. was an eager worker and did well.

In the second series Matchless and Thornfield Lady ran a long chase in the open, in which Matchless did the better work. Neither Birdie B. nor Lady Contralto hunted well, but after a rabbit was up they drove nicely, and Lady Contralto had a slight advantage. Bessie B. and Birdie B. had another long chase, during which the latter trailed beautifully and ran truer. Birdie B. was then put down with Bonnie B., and again she had the honors, as she started a rabbit and drove it to hole. Bessie B. and Matchless had a long race in the woods, Bessie finally catching the rabbit. The judges then awarded the prizes.

The Derby Class C for dogs and bitches fifteen inches and under, whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1901, will occupy all of today, and the Open Pack Stakes will be decided to-morrow.

FOXHOUND PACK TRIALS.

The fox-hound pack trials which began on Wednesday over the Hempstead Plains, L. I., were continued yesterday, between th private pack of R. N. Ellis and Pack No. 1, belonging to H. P. Whitney and H. B. Duryea. The judges were Harry Smith and Dorcey Williams, and among those who rode after the hounds were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, Ralph N. Ellis, Plunkett Stewart, Redmond Stewart, Fred Okie, Herman B. Duryea, John Graham, Miss Snyder, and John Leiper.

The meet was at East Norwich, but it was not until the hounds had nearly reached Cold Spring Harbor that a fox was started by the Ellis pack. The fox set a very stiff pace, and it was hard riding to keep up with the hounds. The route led south to Woodbury, where the fox was lost, after a ride of seven miles, which occupied about twenty-five minutes.

Luncheon was served in Woodbury Church, after which another fox was started back of Woodbury. Reynard cut out a fast pace and kept along the edge of the underbrush. The hounds got close to him, but he dodged them. He ran alongside the road and over some farmland through a field where cows were grazing, causing a stampede among the cattle. The dogs were not called off until it was quite dark.

No decision was given by the judges, but the Ellis pack worked faster and better than the Whitney-Duryea hounds, which were quicker at picking up the scent.

To-day the meet will be at Broad Hollow. The competitors will be packs belonging to Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Green Spring Valley, Md.

OHIO FIELD TRACK GAMES.

The annual Fall track and field games of the New York University were held at Ohio Field yesterday. A large number of freshmen reported, and some promising material appeared. S. D. Moss of the Class of 1904 did particularly good work by winning both the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes, and the 220-yard hurdle race. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by S. D. Moss, '04, (8 yards;) F. H. Pardee, '06, (10 yards,) second; S. F. Meade, '05, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by S. D. Moss, '04, (18 yards;) Pierre Hulsart, '06, (28 yards,) second; A. K. Surpliss, '06, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by A. J. Boudermann, '06, (20 yards;) A. Perrine, '03, (50 yards,) second; S. J. Pelter, '05, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:04 2-5.

Broad Jump.—Won by L. H. Howe, '06, (8 inches,) 19 feet 8 inches; S. D. Moss, '04, (2 feet,) 19 feet 6 inches, second; J. Tippitt, '06, (scratch,) 18 feet 11 inches, third.

High Jump.—Won by A. J. Wilcox, '03, (scratch,) 5 feet 6 inches; J. D. Taylor, '06, (6 inches,) 5 feet, second; A. B. Wilson, '06, (7 inches,) 4 feet 9 inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by S. D. Moss, '04, (scratch;) J. D. Perrine, '03, (scratch,) second; L. O. Condit, '03, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27 2-5.

All-American Bowling Records.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 6.—Secretary Karpf of the American Bowling League furnishes the following records of the All-American Bowling Team for the week ending Nov. 1:

	Games.	Total Pins.	Average.
J. J. Voorhees	108	21,082	193 45-109
R. Wolf	102	19,739	189 83-104
E. Peterson	78	14,971	182 67-78
A. Selbach	85	15,400	181 15-85

Total pins to date—All-Americans, 70,292; opponents, 61,607; series played, 25; won, All-American, 25; lost, All-American, 0. Games played, 134; won, All-American, 118; lost, All-American, 16; highest total for Diamond Trophy, Chicago, 2,838; highest total for Koehler and Hinrich Prize, Billings, Mont., 2,747.

Bag Punching at New Polo A. C.

R. Wittenberg of the Pastime Athletic Club won the bag punching contest last night at the New Polo Athletic Club, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. There were fourteen contestants and a large crowd witnessed the sport. The men in the preliminary trials punched the bag for two rounds of two minutes each. The leading six competitors were then picked for the final prize-winning round. After two minutes more of clever punching Wittenberg was awarded the prize, with R. Clegg of Paterson, N. J., second and Paul Stone of the New Polo Athletic Club third. The other three who secured a place in the finals were Ph. Allen, Harlem; H. L. Keller, New Polo Athletic Club, and A. J. Brady of the Blackthorn Athletic Club, Paterson, N. J.

The others who competed were Abe Sigel, Joseph Cook, Bothner and Ulmer Gymnasium; Charles Sharkey, Knickerbocker; Morris Simon, Pastime Athletic Club; E. Van Barthold, Young Men's Christian Association; F. Egenolf, Robert Conners, Manhattan Athletic Club; Robert Cook, Star Athletic Club; Cecil Carton, a visitor from Galveston, Texas, also punched the bag, but not as an actual competitor. Gus Keller was the referee, and the judges were John J. Boyle, Gus Keller, and W. G. Shelaty.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Teams of the Stock Exchange League Broke Even in Last Night's Games.

The three teams of the Stock Exchange Bowling League that played last night broke even, each with one winning and one losing game. The scores:

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

FIPST GAME.—J. H. Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 144; Payne, 133; Thomas, 142; Somers, 158; Cross, 146. Total, 713.

Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 158; Wallworth, 133; Pierce, 124; Mott, 126; Kline, 156. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.—H. W. Poor & Co.—Sayer, 140; Leach, 120; Loder, 143; Wright, 144; Carr, 175. Total, 728.

Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 140; Wallworth, 150, Pierce, 146; Mott, 170; Kline, 159. Total, 765.

THIRD GAME.—Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 150; Payne, 95; Thomas, 122; Somers, 125; Cross, 144. Total, 636.

H. W. Poor & Co.—Sayer, 112; Leach, 127; Loder, 142; Wright, 138; Carr, 190. Total, 709.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

FIRST GAME.—724 American National—Whitbeck, 212; E. Engelhoff, 221; Taylor, 194; Cring, 147; F. Engelhoff, 158. Total, 932.

Phoenix—Hunt, 133; C. Haviland, 170; Church, 162; S. Haviland, 167; Clute, 159. Total, 791.

SECOND GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 190; Drew, 168; W. Galloway, 188; S. Galloway, 147; Wursburg, 215. Total, 908.

Phoenix—Hunt, 187; C. Haviland, 171; Church, 192; S. Haviland, 150; Clute, 168. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Newburg Wheelmen—Sterling, 188; Drew, 137; W. Galloway, 175; S. Galloway, 193; Wursburg, 171. Total, 914.

724 American National—Whitbeck, 157; E. Engelhoff, 205; Taylor, 183; Cring, 201; F. Engelhoff, 180. Total, 936.

HONORS FOR TENNIS PLAYERS.

Ranking Committee Fixes the Status for the Year—Larned and Whitman Lead in Singles.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Ranking Committee of 1902, Richard Stevens, B. C. Wright, and L. E. Mahan, having submitted their reports to the Executive Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, the following ranking of American lawn tennis players has been adopted for the year 1902.

The ranking list in singles is:

Owe 3-6 of 15—W. A. Larned and M. D. Whitman.

Owe 2-6 of 15—B. C. Wright.

Scratch—H. Ward, W. J. Clothier, and L. E. Ware.

Receive 2-6 of 15—R. D. Little, H. H. Hackett, C. Hobart, and Kreigh Collins.

Receive 3-6 of 15—R. Stevens.

Receive 4-6 of 15—S. C. Millett, L. H. Waldner, J. C. Davidson, and J. P. Paret.

Receive 5-6 of 15—H. F. Allen, E. W. Leonard, T. C. Wright, L. E. Mahan, R. G. Hunt, and R. C. Seaver.

Receive 15—A. S. Pier, H. H. Whitman, F. G. Anderson, J. C. Neeley, R. Bishop, E. R. Patterson, W. C. Grant, and A. C. McMaster.

Receive 15 and 2-6—H. E. Avery.

The following players are not ranked, as they did not take part in a sufficient number of tournaments to warrant it: F. B. Alexander, Alfred Codman, D. F. Davis, E. Dethl, E. P. Fischer, J. L. Forbes, L. W. Glazebrook, W. P. Knapp, E. P. Larned, R. M. Miles, Jr., M. Ogden, and H. L. Plummer.

The ranking in doubles is:

Scratch—Wrenn brothers, Ward and Davis, Collins and Waidner, and Whitman and Ware.

Receive 2-6 of 15—Little and Alexander, Wright and Clothier, Emerson and Diehl, and Wright brothers.

Receive 4-6 of 15—Ogden and Clothier and Leonard and Clothier.

GOOD WORK BY OARSMEN.

When the members of the Nassau Boat Club of this city assemble for their annual meeting next Monday evening, they will hear an encouraging report of the work of their crews during the past year. Capt. Charles A. Cool says that in nine instances the Nassau representatives finished first in open regattas, which is the best showing of any club on the Harlem River.

The list of victories includes the Junior Four Gig races at the Long Island City regatta, which was afterward lost to the Nassau Club on a technicality. Following are the other victories: Harlem Regatta, Intermediate Singles; People's Regatta, Philadelphia, Intermediate Singles; Shrewsbury River Regatta, Red Bank, N. J., Association Singles, Intermediate Singles, and Intermediate Doubles; Hoboken Regatta, Intermediate Single gig; Middle States Regatta, Harlem River, Junior Centipede, and Potomac River Regatta, Washington, D. C., Junior Four Gig.

Beginning with the water carnival on May 31, the report speaks of the great interest in rowing during the year, the barge trips, and the substitution of a series of handicap races in lieu of a club regatta, and the benefits derived from these contests in stirring up good-natured rivalry as well as bringing out good material. The report treats of the improvement along the Harlem River, and says the members all look forward with pleasure to the time when the work on the water front of Macomb's Dam Park will be completed.

The annual election of officers will take place next Monday at the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, and the regular nominations are: President—Fred Vilmar; Vice President—Olin J. Stephens; Secretary-Treasurer—C. M. De La Vergne; Captain—William F. Quigley; Lieutenant—H. M. Lydenberg; Trustees—John H. Abeel, Charles L. Burnham, Jarvis C. Howard, Charles A. Cool, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr.

New York University Crew Captain.

The New York University crew elected F. Van Z. Lane Captain for 1903 yesterday. Capt. L. G. Blunt, whom Lane succeeds, is the only man of last year's crew who is not back this year. A very successful season is anticipated with the new shells which have been donated by Commodore David Banks. A new boathouse will soon be built at the west end of the campus, which borders on the Harlem River. This will facilitate the work of the men greatly.

Good Golfers at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 6.—An open golf tournament began to-day on the Northfield links under the auspices of the Country Club of Atlantic City. The thirty-six-hole qualifying round was played. There were forty-one starters, including Walter Travis and Findlay S. Douglas, former champions. Both men have scored a win toward the Atlantic City Cup, the main trophy of the tournament. The sixteen who qualified for the cup are Walter J. Travis, Garden City; F. S. Douglas, Nassau; E. A. Darby, Atlantic City; G. T. Brokaw, Princeton; W. C. Fownes, Jr., Highland; A. W. Tillinghast, Philadelphia; L. L. Harban, Baltimore; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood; R. J. Baldwin, Brandywine; J. G. Lindsay, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; H. McSweeney, Oil City; F. Sherman, Atlantic City; W. C. Fownes, Highlands; A. S. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club; A. H. Remington, Philadelphia Country Club, and H. C. Fownes, Highland.

Montauk Pool Tournament.

At the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night Lewisohn and Suydam were the contestants in the fourth game of the handicap pool tournament. Each was handicapped at 85, and Lewisohn won by the score of 85 to Suydam's 75. The game was close, and the attendance was the largest so far during the tournament. The scores were:

Lewisohn—15 7 12 6 5 9 2 9 5 11 4. Total—85.
Suydam—8 3 9 10 6 13 6 10 4 6. Total—75.
High runs—Suydam, 13; Lewisohn, 15.
Scratches—Suydam, 2; Lewisohn, 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The lake region low of Wednesday evening has moved rapidly northeastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and an area of high pressure is moving eastward in the rear of the low, its crest being in Iowa to-night. A second depression is advancing eastward over the Northern Plateau.

Rain has fallen in the South and Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the east lake region, also on the Pacific Coast and locally over the North Plateau and in the Southwest. It is cooler in the lake region and somewhat warmer in New England.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow and Saturday in the Eastern districts, except Florida and the Atlantic Coast, where showers are probable to-morrow. The weather will also be fair in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, except along the Northern tier of States, where rain or snow is probable Saturday.

It will be cooler to-morrow in Atlantic Coast districts north of Virginia. Higher temperatures will prevail in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be fresh to northwest, growing northeast on the South Atlantic Coast to-morrow afternoon or night. On the Gulf coast the winds will be light and mostly northeast. Light to fresh north winds will continue on the Great Lakes, shifting to southeast Saturday. Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts. Warnings of frost in Arkansas to-morrow morning have been issued.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and colder today; to-morrow, fair; fresh northwest winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow, except rain on the coast; fresh north to northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, cooler in south portion; to-morrow, fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, with colder in east portion; to-morrow, fair and warmer; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow, rain, warmer in east portion; light to fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow, rain or snow and colder.

North Carolina, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair; fresh north to northeast winds.

South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, rain and colder.

West Virginia, fair in west, rain in east portion; cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair and warmer.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler; wind northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	39	56	58
6 A. M.	39	57	58
9 A. M.	40	60	63
12 M.	45	63	68
4 P. M.	48	63	63
6 P. M.	47	64	64
9 P. M.	42	61	63
12 P. M.	40	57	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....62½
Weather Bureau.....60
Corresponding date 1901.....44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.47

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 64 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 55 degrees at 12:01 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:35	Sun sets...4:52	Moon sets..10:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:55	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....1:58
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:05	H. Gate.....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cavour, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	5:00 A. M.	
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and Sao Paulo	11:30 A. M.	
Conc

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 5—John H. Swann et al., trustees, vs. the State of West Virginia.—Passed on motion of counsel for certain interested parties.

5—Railroad Equipment Company, appellant, vs. Southern Railway Company, et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

73—The Young Women's Christian Home, appellant, vs. John L. French, administrator, &c.; and 74—Barbara Paul et al., appellants, vs. John L. French, administrator, &c.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for appellant.

60—Whitney Layton vs. the State of Missouri.—Submitted for the plaintiff and defendant.

70—S. M. Burt et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Central Life Insurance Company.—Argued for the respondent and submitted for the petitioner.

75—Oshkosh Water Works Company vs. City of Oshkosh.—Argued for the plaintiff and for the defendant.

77—William E. Hale, as receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Edward P. Allison et al.—Argument commenced for petitioner.

Call for Friday: 77, 341, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 86.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building. Preferred causes.

153—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co. General calendar.

1—Feder vs. Stewart Howe & May Co.

8—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues at law in suits at law.

12—Trimont Unhairing Co. vs. Nearsleal Unhairing Co.

19—Rumford Chemical Works vs. N. Y. Baking Powder Co.

20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveler Co.

21—Same vs. same.

54—Cuttle-Hammer M. Co. vs. Chicago Rheostat Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.

2—C. O. Burns Co. vs. Neely.

3—Reehan vs. Central of Ga. Ry. Co.

4—Same vs. same.

5—Baille vs. Le Maire Optical Co.

6—In re Cochrane.

7—Crews vs. Kessler.

8—Williams vs. Schleicher.

9—Same vs. same.

10—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.

11—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.

Cases noticed.

12—Mitchell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

13—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.

14—Morris Elec. Co. vs. Mayer & England Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

159—Hudson Riv. Lighterage Co. vs. SS. Chester W. Chapin.

152—Vlasto vs. SS. Isola di Procida.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Nov. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Stiger.

2—Same vs. Johnson.

3—Same vs. Rase.

4—Same vs. Wittenberg

5—Same vs. Abrams.

6—Johnston vs. Harris.

7—Cohen vs. Gross.

8—Harding vs. Taylor.

9—O'Donnell vs. Salinsky.

10—Koffler vs. Underhill.

11—In re Boerum St.

12—Brauer vs. City of New York.

13—McIlvaine vs. Steinson.

14—In re McVickar Realty Trust Co.

15—Hill vs. Clarke.

Non-enumerated motions.

1—Parish vs. Parish.

2—Goldstein vs. N. Y. University.

3—Lane vs. Bochlowitz.

4—Railings vs. McDonald.

5—Sands vs. Feltner.

7—Arnold vs. same.

10—Newman vs. Heyman.

12—Dyes-Pelican Mining Co. vs. Feltner.

14—Tyng vs. Thain.

16—Stolis vs. Tuska.

17—In re Spofford Av.

18—In re Spencer Place.

19—McLaughlin vs. Durr.

20—Shrady vs. Van Kirk.

21—Stinson vs. Board of Education.

24—Union Trust Co. vs. Owen.

26—Tredwell vs. Nichols, Jr.

28—Droege vs. Baxter.

29—Gorman vs. Van de Carr.

30—Frost vs. Reinach.

33—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.

34—Moore vs. Monumental Life Ins. Co.

36—In re 182d St.

37—Smith vs. Young.

38—Cooke vs. Stewart.

39—Smith vs. Schwarzler.

42—Smith vs. Converse.

41—Abrams vs. Fox.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Am. Surety Co. vs.

2—Freifeld vs. Freifeld

3—Same vs. same.

4—Same vs. same.

5—Erkins vs. Duryea.

6—Olcott vs. Olcott.

7—Israel vs. Met. Elev. Ry. Co.

8—Worthington vs. Worthington.

9—Reed vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.

10—Elliott vs. same.

11—Worster vs. same.

12—Brown vs. same.

13—McGuire vs. same.

14—Internat. Paper Co. vs. Gledhill Wall Paper Co.

15—Same vs. same.

16—Ihlenburg vs. Hawke

17—Murray vs. Marx.

18—In re Farrar.

19—Smith vs. Starkey.

20—In re Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.

21—Strauss vs. Gullhon.

22—Old Dominion SS. Co. vs. Fidanque.

23—Slevin vs. Schmitt.

24—In re Brooks.

25—In re Washington Co.

26—Brogan vs. Horgan.

27—In re Bodine.

28—Olcott vs. Olcott.

29—Lefferts vs. Benham

30—Same vs. same.

31—Shaw vs. Meagher.

32—Casey vs. O'Brien.

33—In re Woodlawn Road.

34—Kahn vs. Goff.

35—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.

36—Hepple vs. N. Y. & Haiti Trading Co.

37—Franklin vs. Lynn.

38—In re Jenner.

39—In re Commercial Display Adv. Co.

40—Hunter vs. Hunter.

41—Anderson vs. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1838—Judd vs. Blair.

1600—In re Nelson Av.

1982—In re Perry Av.

1083—In re Wiegand Pl.

1934—In re Prospect Av.

1121—In re Spofford Av.

1679—In re Creston Av.

80—In re E. 177th St.

1502—In re Clay Av.

—-2—In re W. 170th St.

1723—In re Jessup Pl.

1744—In re Beaumont Av.

105—In re E. 179th St.

1389—In re Claremont Av. and 116th St.

1985—Dickie vs. Dickie. Preferred causes.

1479—Kidd vs. Carccioli.

1864—Lawrence vs. McDevitt.

1832—Shepard vs. Plinus General calendar.

959—Fanning vs. Scott.

1147—Simon vs. Goldschneider.

793—Broder vs. Broder.

826—Berger vs. Sobel.

516—Hutchinson vs. Curtis.

517—Same vs. Stadler. Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(October Term continued)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(November Term.) Adjourned until Nov. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6735—Simpson vs. City of New York.

5163—Am. Surety Co. vs. Tams.

6655—Livingston vs. Livingston.

4022—Straub vs. Haight & Freese Co.

1449—Fletcher vs. Doyle.

6555—Juran vs. Bryan.

5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.

6849—Reichert vs. Reichert.

6393—Mayer vs. Hughson.

7618—Pierce vs. Gottlieb

6702—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III., Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 823—McCready vs. Daynes.

855—Donohue vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

856—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.

858—Same vs. same.

859—Same vs. Elseman.

759—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.

764—Fry vs. Douglas.

1432—Robbins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1302—Stillings vs. same.

9911/2—Schaefer vs. Main.

716—Witson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

951—Carrol vs. Scannell.

762—J. P. Morgan & Co. vs. Weidenfeld.

655—Fay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

6204—W. C. Loftus & Co. vs. Bennett.

970—Talcott vs. Schultz.

760—Carter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

929—Brecher vs. Met. Traction Co.

6247—Rankin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

575—Dougherty vs. Galligan.

6216—Kovaly vs. R. H. Wolfe & Co.

1246—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

Inquest, 1076—Colonial Brewery vs. Kalinsky.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.

6121—Jackson vs. Sperry & Popham Co.

5806—Angel vs. Union Square Bank.

1057—Pullovitz vs. Anchor Brew. Co.

564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.

1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.

953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.

955—Same vs. same.

5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.

756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.

1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.

754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.

1233—Fruin-Bambrick C. Co. vs. Marks.

1232—Dillon vs. City of New York.

4247—Cassidy vs. Staut.

1243—Ehrig vs. Magurk.

1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.

939—Wood vs. Dunn.

8393—Walters vs. George A. Fuller Co.

5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.

1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Madeline T. Beeckman vs. Edwards Pierrepont.

3—John Plunkett.

4—Lena Harlam.

5—John L. Miner.

6—Thomas B. Williams

7—Charlotte A. Williams.

8—Charlotte A. Williams.

9—Francis Alexandre.

10—Caroline A. Bates.

11—Jane Van Dyke.

12—Edward Moran.

13—Barnet Levy.

14—Johanna Lichtenstein.

15—John Otto.

16—George Moore.

17—Jacob B. Tallman.

18—Fred Shaffy.

19—Samuel Campbell.

20—Susan E. Milnor.

21—John Peppler.

22—Napoleon Le Brun.

23—Caspar Fechteler.

24—Howard R. Martin.

25—Elizabeth Rosenbaum.

26—Julia A. Henry.

27—Valentine Harman.

28—Henry Bandel.

29—Louis Benedicte.

30—Lewis M. Rutherford.

31—Theodora M. Storm.

32—Lewis W. Babcock.

33—Joseph Blumenthal.

34—Leonard Chenery.

35—Mary H. Agnew.

36—Heywarde S. Cozzens.

37—James H. Hamersley.

38—Martha L. St. John.

39—Robert F. Bixby.

40—James Thomas.

41—Georgianna Simms.

42—Nicholas Gieboner.

43—George Guttroff.

44—Augustine C. Marks.

45—Michael Kennedy.

46—Lemuel G. Fisk.

47—Robert S. Wolfs.

48—Rebecca T. McCullough.

49—Winfield S. Brennan

50—Frederick Akers.

51—Conrad Schmitt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Delehanty and Seabury, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 22 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Appeals from orders.

32—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.

33—Same vs. same.

Appeals from judgments.

165—Dos Santos vs. Dos Santos.

112—Tele vs. Horwitz.

113—Jones vs. Gaylord.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3294—Cohn vs. Beck.

3923—Papa vs. Bloch.

3140—Brinda vs. Blans.

1383—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1584—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Friend.

1536—Boykin vs. Naughton.

450—Chrelaces vs. Levas.

1585—Rosenbaum vs. Rueth.

1618—Pope vs. Friedman.

1623—Gleitman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1627—Gorris vs. same.

1628—Schoenfeld vs. same.

1629—White vs. same.

1630—Potter vs. same.

1631—Gault vs. same.

1632—Curtis vs. same.

1501—Leopold vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1509—Purcell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1231—Blume vs. same.

1695—O'Rourke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1696—Pine vs. Manilla Anchor Brew. Co.

1697—Montana Diamond Co. vs. Wodiska.

1698—Orr vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1699—Horth vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.

1700—Dulberger vs. Wether.

1701—Goldberger vs. Redighan.

1702—Page vs. Brummer.

1703—Ebling Brew. Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1704—Rooney vs. Thompson.

1705—McGuire vs. Williams.

1706—McManus vs. Consolidated Gas Co.

1707—Billy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1477—McShane vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

585—Parkes vs. same.

2692—Singer vs. Cohen.

2655—Zuckerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

568—Byers vs. same.

1443—Stern vs. same.

1224—Joseph vs. Kemp.

571—Goldstein vs. Am. Surety Co.

4023½—Sutphen vs. Stiner.

715—Maloof vs. El Kajan.

1228—Shafarman vs. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.

714—Schneible vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.

485—Lally vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

4388½—Walker vs. Tamsen

1433—D'Amora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1720.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sanford for the People.

1—John Washington.

2—Cornelius H. Farrell

3—Robert Hogg, Michael Regan.

4—Martin Flagherty.

5—George Moten.

6—John N. Newton.

7—Thomas Hutchinson.

8—Barnet Lieberman.

9—George Cooper.

10—Jesse Fagin.

11—Margaret Payne.

12—Charles Anderson.

13—Charles Wixon, James Costello.

14—Nathan Goldstein.

15—Victor Bianco.

16—Emanuel Cohen.

17—John Gilmartin.

18—Louis Hohlman. Pleadings.

1—Joseph Stewart.

2—William Dean.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott for the People.

1—John Wilson.

2—George Brown.

3—John Correll.

4—Charles Loughran.

5—Joseph McGrath.

6—John Cogwell.

7—Amato Ressa.

8—Robert Williams.

9—Joseph Schwartz.

10—Edward Smith.

11—William Snell.

12—Edward Coop.

13—Christopher Wendel.

14—Frederick Grimm.

15—Adam Frey.

16—Deitrich Dopman.

17—Charles Wagner.

18—Joseph Clerk.

19—James O'Neill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Crooks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, O'Connor, and Lord for the People.

1—Dominick Valinotti.

2—David Green.

3—Samuel Cohen.

4—Royal L. Blaney.

5—William Marcuskie.

1708—Rosen vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

1709—Goldman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1710—Weissman vs. Gambrinus Brew. Co.

1711—Gannon vs. Goodwin.

1712—New Amsterdam Casualty Co. vs. Langley.

1713—Felice vs. Man. Ry. Co.

1713½—Parelka vs. H. Las Lidu Corp'n.

1714—Ayer vs. Seligman.

1715—Oliver vs. Union Railway Co.

1716—Frabitto vs. Glassheim.

1717—Butler vs. Williams.

1718—Wallace vs. Edelmuth.

1719—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1720—Doyle vs. same.

Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1434—Geible vs. same.

895—Cannon vs. same.

903—Bristol vs. Paur.

1348—Delaney vs. Preiss.

1350—Cowen vs. Rothfeld.

1400—Cohen vs. Rothschild.

356—Sforette vs. Isurian.

4532½—Patterson vs. Powell.

730—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

1012—Lowenbein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

1392—Mulligan vs. same.

1672—Wallace vs. same.

1402—Callahan vs. same

854—Fontana vs. Taylor.

1580—Alcott vs. same.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Adjourned.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Opens at 10 A. M. Naturalizations.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Adjourned.

COUNTY COURT—Call Calendar.—Opens in Room 10 at 2 P. M.

209—Ziegler vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

444—Mack vs. same.

445—Corbett vs. Engeman.

20—Snediker vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.

148—Edwards vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

436—Carroll vs. Doncoster.

437—Clifford vs. Burns.

438—Emmerich vs. Marine Rubber Co.

440—Babcock vs. Gorman.

447—Arnio vs. O'Brien.

447½—Zurasky vs. Bush Co.

449—Wade vs. Bosch.

450—Miles vs. C. I. & Bklyn. R. R. Co.

452—Smith vs. Ackron.

453—Herkstroter vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

454—Horovitz vs. same.

455—Kane vs. same.

456—Duchess vs. same.

457—Antonio vs. same.

458—Kirk vs. same.

459—Armstrong vs. same

460—Lann vs. same.

461—Seely's Long Brew. Co. vs. same.

462—Meisels vs. Dike.

463—Meisels Co. vs. Dike.

464—Maurer vs. Grimm.

465—Jacobs Ritter.

B. H. R. R. Co.

466—Gottschalk vs. same.

467—Pomeroy vs. Hawes

468—Cheyne vs. Van Brunt & Erie Basin R. R. Co.

470—Schoendorf vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

471—King vs. Kennedy.

472—Quinn vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

472½—Launnier vs. Stadin.

473—Ward vs. Johnson.

475—Sweeny vs. Case.

476—Freeman vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

477—Murphy vs. same.

478—Variner vs. Blythe.

479—Hopkins vs. Robinson.

480—Hellig vs. Lawrence Cordage Works.

481—Peacock vs. Perrine

482—Chumney vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

483—O'Leary vs. L. I. Real Estate Ex. & Trust Co.

484—Hallmann vs. same.

485—Ring vs. same.

486—Stackhoff vs. same.

487—Ginder vs. same.

488—Rauch vs. Ferber.

489—Ditmars vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

490—Lang vs. Muller.

491—Coykendall vs. Bowen.

492—Voelker vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

493—Duckworth vs. Siebert.

494—Hoelderlin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

495—Sennett vs. same.

496—Johnson vs. same.

497—Eshelmer vs. same.

498—Schoeller vs. same.

499—Schoeller vs. same.

500—Morton vs. same.

501—Hedges vs. Wilson and Bailie, Io.

502—Lynch vs. Lamon.

503—Spinetti vs. Carlucci.

504—Wright vs. Hayes.

505—Morton vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

506—Rechtweg vs. same.

507—Mulligan vs. Will.

508—Overton vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

509—Wright vs. same.

510—Weeks vs. same.

511—Keenan vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

512—Geldert vs. Moran.

513—Kenny vs. Brown.

513½—Gersitz vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

515—Fromme vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.

516—Roessler vs. Appell.

523—Conlan vs. Farley.

524—Luyster vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

525—McCrodder vs. Quaritius.

526—Helferich vs. Berbert.

334—Caro vs. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Co.

374—Gabriel vs. Fanser.

418—Hill vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub R. R. Co.

375—Brett vs. Madge.

380—Downey vs. Granaldo.

267—Prince vs. Radin.

62—Wallace vs. Lincoln.

172—Rubin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

173—Same vs. same.

73—Marcus vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.

420—McGuire vs. B. H. R. R. Co.

359—Mahan vs. Bookman.

By the court.

569—Atchison vs. Cassidy. Woolley.

570—Woolley vs. Woolley.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. James V. Lawrence—Herman R. Schmitz, to sell, Bertha H. Johnson vs. Harrison F. Johnson—Richard M. Cahoon, to hear and determine. Alfred A. Hevia vs. Ronald F. Brennan—Ralph H. Sheppard, to compute. Sarah Davis vs. Annie Clark—Edward J. Byrne, to inquire. Joseph Elrich vs. Peter J. Eiseman—Isador Bussbaum, to compute. Patrick W. Cullinan vs. James J. White—Henry Osborn, to take proof. Patrick Cullinan vs. Max Gottlieb—Robert S. Bussing, to take proof. Patrick W. Cullinan vs. Hyman Brown—Alfred E. Sander, to take proof. Patrick W. Cullinan vs. John Cavanagh—William Murray, to take proof.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Patrick Cunnighan vs. Arteen Petrakian—Eli S. Schreier.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Young vs. Brundage—H. Ward Legget vs. Brogan—Charles F. Mathewson.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Powell vs. Taylor—Benjamin Oppenheimer. In re A. F. Ghiglione Macaroni Company—Frank D. Arthur. Kimball vs. Schnugg—Peter B. Olney. Adler vs. Goldberg—Leopold Leo. Toucey vs. Cassidy—John H. Thompson. Rhoades vs. Bernheimer—William L. Turner.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CABLE H. HYMAN and JOSEPH A. HYMAN, Bankrupts. —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Cable H. Hyman and Joseph A. Hyman, individually and as the surviving partners of the firm of H. Hyman & Sons of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Cable H. Hyman and Joseph A. Hyman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MARCUS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,159.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Marcus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6th, 1902.

NO. 5,335.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARKUS F. MAUS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,140.

To the creditors of Markus F. Maus of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Markus F. Maus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY KOPEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Kopen, individually and as a member of the firm of Charles Haight & Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Henry Kopen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MARCUS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,159.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Marcus, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON D. HEINEMANN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,252.

Notice is hereby given that Simon D. Heinemann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6th, 1902.

NO. 5,335.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARKUS F. MAUS, Bankrupt.—No. 5,140.

To the creditors of Markus F. Maus of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Markus F. Maus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY KOPEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Kopen, individually and as a member of the firm of Charles Haight & Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Henry Kopen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE E. SHAW, Bankrupt.—No. 5,345.

To the creditors of George E. Shaw of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, 1902, the said George E. Shaw was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 5th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE HECKER LUNCHEON CO., Bankrupt.—No. 5,233.

To the creditors of The Hecker Luncheon Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, 1902, the said Hecker Luncheon Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 6th, 1902.

NO. 5,045.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLF WEISS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolf Weiss of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1902, the said Adolf Weiss was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS WEINSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 25, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 25, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 6, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MOSES ABRAMS, WOLF ABRAMS, LOUIS LEVI, and JACOB LEVY, trading under the firm name of Levi, Abrams & Co., bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Abrams, Wolf Abrams, Louis Levi, and Jacob Levy, trading under the firm name of Levi, Abrams & Co., bankrupts,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 6	647,988
To date this year	157,267,511
Corresponding date last year	234,019,613

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 6	$2,096,500
To date this year	$782,360,056
Corresponding date last year	$854,150,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were.

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Mo. Pacific	1¾
Am. Ice pf	1	Norf. & West	½
At., T. & S. F	½	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R.	¾
Chi. Gt. West	½	People's Gas	⅜
Chi. & N. W.	½	Rep. Steel pf	½
Chi. Term. T. pf	⅜	St. J. & G. I	½
Col. Fuel & I	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Tex. Pac. Land Tr	1
Erie 1st pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Illinois Central	½	Union Pacific	½
Kan. & Mich	1½	U. S. Real. & C. pf	½
Kan. City So	⅝	Wabash	½
Kan. C. So. pf	1	Wabash pf	⅝
Minn. & St. L	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. H. & L. pf	2	Gen. Electric	2
Am. Malt. pf	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Smelting pf	⅝	Int. Power	1
Am. Sugar	1⅜	Iowa Cent. pf	2¼
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	Long Island	⅝
B. & O. rects., 50 per cent. paid	1½	Man. Beach	⅝
Can. Pac. ctfs., 4th in. paid	½	Nat. Lead pf	1½
Cent. of N. J	1	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1½	North American	2
Chi., Ind. & L	4½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	½	Pressed S. Car	⅜
Chi. Term. Trans	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf	⅝
Chi. Un. Tract	½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf	1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf	1	Reading 2d pf	½
Col. South. 2d pf	⅝	Rubber Goods	½
Col. & H. C. & I	½	Rub. Goods pf	½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	½
Corn Products	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1
Del., L. & W	5	Sloss-Sheff. pf	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	So. Ry. pf., stamped	½
Detroit Southern	⅝	Twin City	1½
Del. So. pf	1½	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Del. Un. Ry	⅝	Vulcan Detinning	½
Gen. Chemical	1	Vulcan Det. pf	⅝
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Long Dock 6s..... 1¼ | Wabash 2d..... 1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry 5s..... 1	Int. & G. N. 2d..... 1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s. 1	Kan. City & Pac. 1st. 1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s. 2½
	St. P. & Duluth 1st.. 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's morning market continued the weakness of the day before, and the entire list's quotations fell. In the afternoon, however, there was a rally which almost made good the early recessions, leaving final quotations in large majority representing only fractional changes. These changes were for the most part declines, but Stock Exchange sentiment at the close of the day showed material improvement. Here and there especial pressure was in evidence, but for the most part all the pressure of the day (as has recently been the uniform record) could be traced to the mere professional disposition to knock things down—all business facts ignored.

Sugar Trust shares had conspicuousness, being much the weakest feature of the list. After selling around 121, they fell down to within the barest fraction of 118. By way of explanation the Street was treated to a variety of uncorroborated gossip and theorizing. Practically every trader on the Stock Exchange was ranged on the short side. The reduction of 10 points in the refined quotation on Wednesday was quoted by all the oracles as indicative of the start of demoralization. According to these same oracles, another similar cut is to be announced to-day, and still another to-morrow. Officers of the American Sugar Refining Company deny that they have any such scheduled plans. However it may come out, one fact amply disclosed is that there is probably a larger short interest in Sugar Trust than in any other stock on the list.

All the business news of the day was encouraging news. Increased dividends were announced. Railway earnings showed further gains. The highest call loan rate for the day was 5 per cent. and the volume of business materially lower, with time funds offering in larger volume than for ninety days past. Not one bad business news development showed anywhere.

It is become the fashion in the pessimistic quarters of Wall Street to indulge in excited harangues over what they describe as the unhappy situation of "the pools." This on many accounts is curious. In a dozen years Wall Street has never been so free of pool manipulation as at present. In perhaps a half dozen important stocks there are old-fashioned pools with large commitments, but in not one of these instances is the pool composed of other than strong interests. Only foolish folks can heed representations that guerrilla warfare by petty room traders can embarrass or demoralize such pools. It is true also that in a variety of newer and lesser stocks there are operating pools, but not one of consequence on a large scale, with any important commitments, or whose immediate dissolution would cause even a ripple on the security market's surface. Anti-pool talk is foolish talk. There are no pools of size to be in danger.

Meanwhile the strongest financial interests of Wall Street—merely onlookers for the moment—are neither ignorant nor unappreciative of the fact that Wall Street is at present figuring in one of its annual bargain seasons.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Good support appeared in the stocks of practically all the important railways, this being especially noticeable in Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. The large business now being done by the several systems and the certainty of increased earnings continue to be the bull factors. So heavy, indeed, is present business that an Atchison official, writing from Chicago, says that he never in all his experience saw so much traffic in sight and coming from every part of the country.

The heavy selling of Reading in the early trading was credited to a leading operator who is reported by the Wall Street bulletins to be very bearish on the stock. The operator in question is not in the habit of announcing his bearishness—that is, when he is bearish—and hence the Street is inclined to be skeptical of the report. The truth is that the stock is now so closely held that it is rather a dangerous expedient to go short of it.

The gossips on the floor had it that such stocks as United States Steel and Erie were being manipulated with the object of permitting accumulation at low figures.

The decline of two points in General Electric on the transfer of 800 shares came in the face of the report that the company is now taking orders at the rate of between $800,000 and $900,000 per week.

COTTON OIL DIVIDEND.

One of the agreeable surprises of the day was the declaration by the American Cotton Oil Company of a dividend of 6 per cent. on the common stock, as compared with an annual payment of 2 per cent. last year. The dividend is payable 4 per cent. on Dec. 1 and 2 per cent. on June 1, which is taken to indicate that hereafter semi-annual dividends are to be declared.

It is announced that the net earnings of the company for the year ended Aug. 31 have been sufficient to provide for the dividends declared and to have a balance of $412,000 to be carried to surplus account.

Following the declaration of the dividend, the common stock rose three points.

ONE CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

There was evident yesterday in the Street a decided change of sentiment on the part of conservative banking interests, who for some time have been urging a policy of caution. Yesterday, so altogether bearish was the talk in nearly every quarter that these interests completely changed their attitude and advised a like change on the part of their friends.

The following message, put out by a representative wire house having extensive connections in Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston, is illustrative:

Business is just as good as or better, and railroads are earning more money, than when we had the hysterical bull talk two or three months ago and prices were very much higher. The same people that were bullish then are bearish now. I think I would like to "copper" them both ways.

THE BASIS OF PURCHASES.

Professional Wall Street was much disappointed when the stock market failed to respond to the Republican victory throughout the country. As a result, the generally expressed belief now is that because the market did not immediately advance, it apparently will not go up at all—is, in short, a sale. Hence it is that on Wednesday afternoon and all yesterday there was much short selling and some liquidation by disgusted holders, with professional and public sentiment decidedly bearish.

That the stocks so offered have been well taken is apparent. The Wall Street Journal says that the buyers have been important interests, and it offers, as explaining this buying, the following succinct and interesting statement:

First—Since November a year ago the Western roads have suffered from a shortage of 1,000,000,000 bushels of corn. The record corn crop of this year has as yet made no showing in traffic returns, but immediately from now on should be a dominating factor in railroad transportation over the entire country. It is considered remarkable that while on the verge of receiving the benefits of this movement of corn there is so little enthusiasm manifested in regard to the effects of it, especially in view of the tremendous enthusiasm which prevailed earlier in the season, when this movement was simply in prospect. Railway men say that it is almost impossible to estimate the beneficial results of this movement of corn which has just begun. The collateral effects also upon the industries of the country will be tremendous, and it will have an important bearing also upon the foreign exchange situation, especially when the exports of corn are restored to the normal 4,000,000 bushels a week as against practically nothing for the entire year past.

Second—A month ago the Government crop report showed a decline in the condition of cotton, especially in the Southwest. If the Government cotton report had always been correct, perhaps less importance would be attached to individual estimates. Of these individual reports, however, those of Mr. Buston's and Mr. Neill's, which are carefully prepared, indicate a much larger cotton crop for the entire country than last year and a record cotton crop in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Northern Texas. The effects of such a cotton crop will produce a most beneficial result upon the general business of the country and its foreign exchange.

Third—As to the expansion of loans the point is made that the collateral securing these loans is much better than heretofore. For the three months the banks have been carefully scrutinizing their loans, with the result that they are better secured and more desirable than heretofore.

A MONTH AGO AND NOW.

The Western plungers who a month ago were bullish on Norfolk at 80, on St. Paul at 195, on Baltimore and Ohio at 112, and so on through the list, are now bearish on these stocks and on the market generally. Associated with them are the so-called Waldorf crowd, who now nightly congregate in the corridors of the hotel and explain to their followers how easy it is to make money by selling "any old thing" and waiting—because, they say, the high tide of prosperity has finally been passed.

HEAVY SELLING ORDER.

Wall Street was curious yesterday to learn the source of the selling order of between 30,000 and 40,000 shares of stock given to one leading commission house; but, curious as it was, it could get no information either satisfactory or specific. As a result, there was much guessing as to the seller, with some guesses mentioning Mr. Keene, others pointing to Standard Oil interests, and still others to a prominent steel man.

What actually seems to be the case is that the personal account of a large Western operator was liquidated—just as certain banking interests desired that it should be.

A BEAR DEVICE.

When the bears in the market found yesterday that their selling did not dislodge any long stock, but, instead, that the offerings were being well taken, they hit upon an expedient which in times past has seldom failed to accomplish its purpose of forcing declines.

It consisted in offering down what are known as the Standard Oil stocks, chief of which are St. Paul and Amalgamated Copper, and, in a lesser degree, American Sugar.

Hence it was that when these stocks declined in the late trading the talk was of "Standard Oil selling"—these interests being declared to be against the market. Those few people who believed the story sold their long stocks, and to that extent the bears profited.

The heaviest selling was in Sugar, which broke to the lowest price recorded in some time. The bears are now more alarmed over the new trade "war" than are the Sugar trade interests themselves.

AMERICAN SMELTING.

For some time past there has been steady but quiet buying of the shares of the American Smelting Company, prominent lead and smelting interests being the buyers.

One of the reasons for the buying has been probably because of the now-disclosed fact that within the past year the company has been able to pay off its floating debt of several million dollars, and is now free and clear of any obligations of this nature.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.

At a meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the Liberty National Bank it was unanimously voted to increase the capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000 and to increase the surplus a like amount, from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Under this increase the bank's capital, surplus, and undivided profits will be about $2,900,000.

LOWER COST OF LIVING.

Dun's index number of commodity prices proportion to consumption was $99.579 on Nov. 1, compared with $100.648 a month previous, and $97.713 a year ago. The fall of about 1 per cent. during the month of October was due in the main to resumption of mining in the anthracite coal region and less exorbitant quotations for fuel. Other wide changes occurred in a few important products, but the fluctuations very nearly balanced, so that the metals class provided the net alteration. Compared with the same date last year, there still appears a rise of over 2 per cent., mainly in metals and meats—the very classes that record the principal declines for the month.

The index number for the latest date, in comparison with month previous and a year ago, is given herewith:

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Oct. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1901.
Breadstuffs	$17.564	$17.494	$17.840
Meats	10.020	10.279	8.929
Dairy and garden	13.408	12.931	13.622
Other food	8.868	8.800	9.157
Clothing	15.785	15.771	15.342
Metals	17.383	18.736	15.876
Miscellaneous	16.551	16.637	16.977
Total	$99.579	$100.648	$97.713

Commenting on these figures, Dunn's says:

Although the decline during October was only about 1 per cent., it is extremely gratifying to the consumer because the general tendency of quotations is upward as the season advances and low temperature curtails supplies in some lines and stimulates consumption in other products. The fall in the index number last month may be largely attributed to the abnormal advance during September, and the present movement appears to be in the direction of still further cheapening of the cost of living.

RECORD BANK CLEARINGS.

According to Bradstreet's October bank clearings showed a heavy gain over September totals, were by far the largest ever reported in the tenth month of the year, while every group of cities showed gains over last and preceding years. Here and there in particular cities some small decreases were shown, but, says Bradstreet's, "taking the figures as a whole the tendency is still to increase, partly because of the large gains at New York, but also because in the country, outside of the metropolis, gains are still heavy." Bradstreet's says further:

Predictions that 1902 would exceed 1901 in clearings are borne out by the further cutting down of last year's lead, and it would seem likely that the increase of less than $1,000,000,000 now shown by 1901 over the present year will disappear during the present month, leaving December to furnish whatever increase the present year as a whole will show over 1901. Following will be found the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities of the United States for October and ten months of this year and last:

OCTOBER.

	1902.	1901.	Inc., P. C.
New England	$734,015,492	$725,127,975	1.2
Middle	8,306,881,197	6,983,295,994	19.5
Western	350,398,242	321,950,869	8.8
Northwestern	981,501,774	918,647,778	6.8
Southwestern	365,821,086	331,847,927	10.2
Southern	300,409,394	273,792,016	9.7
Far Western	254,776,470	205,802,932	23.7
Total, U. S.	$11,293,773,655	$9,460,430,101	19.3
Outside N. Y.	3,796,930,617	3,509,913,090	8.1
Canada	227,442,575	168,367,840	35.1

TEN MONTHS.

New England	$6,547,348,960	$6,785,448,636	*3.5
Middle	70,982,080,659	73,062,153,937	*3.6
Western	3,290,369,521	2,948,220,794	11.2
Northwestern	8,853,861,593	7,923,439,099	11.4
Southwestern	3,316,177,695	2,978,884,435	11.3
Southern	2,592,120,021	2,395,867,568	8.2
Far Western	2,071,369,341	1,753,884,712	18.1
Total, U. S.	$97,621,528,443	$98,647,899,181	*.8
Outside N. Y.	33,993,645,609	31,703,815,335	7.2
Canada	1,939,644,318	1,531,251,802	25.9

*Decrease.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reports from Altoona, Penn., that the capacity of the Juniata locomotive shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad are to be increased sufficiently to enable them to turn out 500 additional engines yearly.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Chicago Nothwestern Railway has secured a right of way by which it will reach the copper districts, which heretofore have been exclusively the territory of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic.

Bar silver quoted in the London market at 23 1-16d, the lowest price on record.

Sharon (Penn.) dispatches stating that all records for turning out cars were broken by the Pressed Steel Car Company during October, when 3,000 cars were built.

Organization at Pittsburg of the Orient Coal and Coke Company, capital $2,000,000, to develop a large tract of land already purchased in Washington County, Penn., adjoining the Connellsville coke district.

According to statistics published at Cleveland, Ohio, the movement of iron ore from the head of the lake so far this season amounts to 24,020,036 tons, an increase of 5,876,463 tons as compared with the same period last year.

Statement that the Santa Ysabel Gold Mining Company stock (130,000 shares) has been stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Echange.

Hocking Valley Railway Company's application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,520,000 of its equipment obligations, car trust of 1902, Series B to T, and that of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to list $1,418,000 additional guaranteed special stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $278,860,213; balances, $13,258,641; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $541,684.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅜; cables, $4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅞ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 3-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was still abundant yesterday, and there was no change in rates. The amount due to the Bank of England was repaid. The discount market was quiet, with an easy tendency.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was dull, prices finishing lower in nearly all cases, with the exception of Colonial Government securities.

American rails opened distinctly flat, on the apathy in Wall Street. In the afternoon they recovered a little on a few New York buying orders, but there was an all-round fall compared with the previous day's prices.

Foreigns were flat. In the general mining market, prices continued to dwindle.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Discounts weakened to-day in sympathy with the plethora of money.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly irregular. Consols were easier and home rails were erratic, though some shares improved on favorable traffic returns.

Americans reacted, as a reflection of the cheerlessness in New York, were neglected, and closed quiet and above the lowest quotations of the day. The decline in silver was attributed to the smaller demand for forward delivery and pressure to sell by American holders, owing to the tightness of money in New York, and also on account of the absence of business.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93½; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 89⅝; Atchison preferred, 102½; Baltimore and Ohio, 107; Canadian Pacific, 137⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 23⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190½; De Beers deferred, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 44⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93; Erie, 38⅛; Erie first preferred, 68; Erie second preferred, 52; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 137; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 62½; New York Central, 158½; Norfolk and Western, 73⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33; Pennsylvania, 83; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 33⅛; Reading first preferred, 44⅜; Reading second preferred, 39; Southern Railway, 36¾; Southern Railway preferred, 95¾; Southern Pacific, 71½; Union Pacific, 106; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 40; United States Steel preferred, 89¾; Wabash, 33½; Wabash preferred, 47¾; Spanish 4s, 86¾.

Bar silver quiet at 23 1-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 3-16@3 5-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

Gold amounting to £145,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 32.80; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Prices were weak at the opening of the Bourse to-day. The official list was heavy and rentes were offered, owing to fear that the arbitration decision in favor of the coal mining companies may result in a prolongation of the strike. Spanlards reacted on realizations and the tightness of exchange. Industrials were weak. Rio Tintos were heavy, but closed with a better tone. Kafirs declined on bad news regarding the South African labor supply. At the close prices all around were heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 33c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 87.95.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 10,525,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 31,175,000f., gold in hand decreased 2,325,000f., bills discounted decreased 48,525,000f., silver in hand decreased 3,830,000f.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to unsatisfactory New York advices. Internationals were comparatively steady. Banks, mines, and Canadian Pacifics declined.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £854,000, circulation increased £248,000, bullion decreased £606,180, other securities decreased £81,000, other deposits increased £1,178,000, public deposits decreased £2,122,000, notes reserve decreased £708,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 45.71 per cent. Last week it was 46.59 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Trading again fell off in the stock market to-day, sales aggregating 24,826 shares and $39,462 bonds. Nearly one-half of the stock sales was furnished by Reading common, which was dealt in to the extent of 11,775 shares. Room traders were alone active, concentrating on Reading in their effort to secure a scalper's profit. The tone of the general market was heavy, nearly all of the active stocks shading off fractional amounts. Bell Telephone receded another point to 70, while Pennsylvania Steel common broke 2 points to 50. Cramps' Shipping stock was offered down from 76 to 66½ without meeting a buyer. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Sugar	120	120	120
540	American Railways	53½	53¼	53½
120	American Cement	9 1-16	9	9 1-16
5	Bell Telephone	70	70	70
100	Chesapeake & Ohio	48	48	48
25	Cambria Iron	47⅞	47¾	47⅞
200	Cambria Steel	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
1,030	Con. Lake Superior	24	23½	23⅞
211	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73	72⅜	73
319	Diamond Steel pf	91¼	91	91¼
110	Electric Co. of Am	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
100	Electric Stor. Battery	85	85	85
400	Erie	37½	37	37
5	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	37½	37½	37½
21	Ins. Co. of No. Am	24½	24½	24½
207	Lehigh Valley R. R	31⅜	31½	31½
200	Lehigh Navigation	72	72	72
750	Leiden	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
200	Pacific Mail	41	40⅝	40⅝
195	Pennsylvania R. R	80	79⅝	80
57	Pennsylvania Steel	52	50	50
80	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101	101	101
78	Philadelphia Traction	98½	98¾	98½
1,608	Philadelphia Electric	9	8 13-16	9
349	Philadelphia Company	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
175	Philadelphia Co. pf	50	50	50
530	Phila. Rapid Transit	18¼	18	18
11,775	Reading	32 11-16	31 15-16	32⅛
100	Reading 1st pf	43½	43⅜	43⅜
1,000	Reading 2d	37 15-16	37 15-16	37 15-16
220	Southern Railroad	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
100	Susquehanna Steel	24¾	24½	24½
503	United Gas Improve	113¼	113	113¼
450	Union Traction	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
2,795	United States Steel	39¼	39	39⅛
100	Warwick Steel	5⅝	5½	5½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 30 cents discount. Time and call-loans 6 per cent. Of the local stocks, Swift's again was the erratic feature. This opened with a break of almost 4 points, which was made up quickly, but which again was in evidence in smaller degree. The early sales were small, and were induced by the tiresome wait for developments in the packing combination. The subsequent rally was on the rumor that auditors were at work to complete inventories before the merger. Gossip also had it that there was a drive to get prices down low, so that insiders could buy. West Chicago was easy at the opening, but made up part of yesterday's decline. Box Board issues also were easy. The rest of the list was dull. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can common	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
50	American Can pf	47½	47½	47½
100	American Radiator com.	51½	51½	51½
47	Chicago City Railway	212	212	212
10	Chi. Brew & M. Co. pf.	7½	7½	7½
10	Central Union Telephone	76	76	76
20	Metropolitan Elev. com.	40	40	40
18	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
114	National Biscuit common	45⅝	45½	45⅝
126	National Biscuit pf.	104	103½	104
25	Nat. Carbon pf., ex div.	98¾	98¾	98¾
50	Quaker Oats common	74¾	74¾	74¾
150	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	86	86	86
961	Swift & Co.	154	150½	152½
226	United Box Board	10⅞	10½	10⅞
217	United Box Board pf.	56½	56	56½
200	West Chicago	89½	88	89½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The market developed nothing new to-day, though the tone continued eminently satisfactory under the circumstances. Holders maintain confident views, so far as local securities are concerned, and show no inclination to sell at any market concessions. The general price record was somewhat mixed, but the changes are nearly all limited to small fractions. Suffolk and Carolina scored a sharp advance, due to the favorable expectations connected with the deal in which it is presumably concerned. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Trust and Fidelity and Deposit Trust were both sold freely, and they declined accordingly. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,673 shares of stock and $64,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Seaboard Ry	29¼	29⅛	29¼
500	Seaboard Ry. pf	47⅛	47	47
100	Consolidated Gas	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
75	United States F. & G	150	149½	149½
48	Fidelity & Dep	161½	160	160
50	Mercantile	168	168	168
25	Baltimore	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
200	Ala. Coal & Iron Co	35	35	35
50	Coal & Iron pf	90	90	90
25	Suffolk & Car	50	50	50

BONDS.

$6,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102	102	102
4,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	85	84⅞	84⅞
11,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,000	West Va. Central 6s	115	115	115
2,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
2,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	95	95	95
3,000	Nashville Ry. 5s. ctfs.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
16,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	50	50
17,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc	37	37	37
1,000	North. Car 4s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Traction Co. N. 5s	100	100	100

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Pittsburg Brewing	33½	33	33
110	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	48½	47¾	47¾
1,000	Crucible Steel	21	21	21
352	Crucible Steel pf.	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜
100	Fire Proofing	39⅝	39½	39½
200	Fire Proofing pf.	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
100	Philadelphia Company	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
4	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50	50	50
845	Pittsburg Coal	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝
101	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89⅜	89⅛	89⅛
304	River Coal	11⅜	11	11⅛
110	River Coal pf.	40½	40½	40½
325	U. S. Steel	39½	39	39
515	U. S. Steel pf.	87½	87	87
625	West'house Elec. 2nds	106	105⅝	105⅝
481	Window Glass	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
255	American Trust	149¼	148	148
20	Colonial Trust	600	600	600
90	Commonwealth Trust	242	242	242
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	220	220	220
25	Federal Nat. Bank	143¾	143¾	143¾
65	Ger. A. S. & T	175	170	175
25	North Amer. Savings	123½	123½	123½
5	Pennsylvania Trust	305	305	305
120	Real Estate Trust	302	300¾	300¾
55	Safe Deposit & Trust	110¼	110	110¼
30	W. S. and D. B	115	114	115

*New high mark.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The sharp decline which occurred in prices at the close of the market on Wednesday was not repeated yesterday, the market being dull, but steadier. The fluctuations in the Rock Islands and the few other stocks that were more or less active were relatively narrow and net changes were in few cases important. Such liquidation as occurred was not in sufficient volume to make it difficult for those interested in doing so to support prices, and where traders took any hand in the market they were more inclined to buy than to sell stocks.

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UNITED COPPER, according to an estimate published in the Street yesterday, is showing earnings at the rate of $100,000 a month, being enough to pay the 6 per cent. dividend on the company's preferred stock, amounting to $5,000,000, and about 2 per cent. on the common stock. Nearly 4,000 shares of the stock were traded in yesterday between 33 and 32⅝.

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ROCK ISLAND common was steady and fairly active. The preferred, on the other hand, showed weakness, especially at the close, when the price dropped abruptly to 81, a decline of 1½ points from the best price of the day and a net loss of 1 point as compared with Wednesday's last sale. The bonds sold off half a point, to 86.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Can	11	11	11
40	American Can pf	48	48	48
300	American Elevated	⅞	¾	⅞
2,810	Bay State Gas	1½	1⅜	1⅜
750	British Columbia Cop	7	6⅞	7
400	Champion Oil	½	7-16	½
10	Con. Refrigerating	5½	5¾	5½
100	Central Foundry	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Central Foundry pf	16	16	16
10	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	92	92	92
100	Distillers' Securities	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	Elec. Lead Reduc	3½	3½	3½
50	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	5½	5½	5½
70	Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾	¾
400	Greene Con. Copper	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
1,350	Greene Con. Cop. rights	85	78	80
700	International Salt	12	10⅝	12
3,500	Keystone Mining	¾	⅝	¾
8	Kings Co. El. L. & P	207	207	207
750	Manhattan Transit	5⅜	5½	5½
3,000	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	New Brunswick Coal	6½	6¼	6¼
3,900	Northern Securities	108¾	108½	108½
350	New Orleans Ry	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
100	New Orleans Ry. pf	33	33	33
54	Otis Elevator	41	40¾	41
300	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	29	27½	27½
4,700	Rock Island new	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝
1,686	Rock Island pf. new	82½	81	81
400	Seaboard Air Line	29¼	29	29¼
100	Seaboard Air Line pf	47	47	47
100	Standard Milling	9	9	9
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 6, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62⅜	63	12,200	*Amal. Copper Co.	63¾	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅛
11½	11¾	600	Am. Hide & Leather	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
37½	38	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37½	37½	37	37	—2
35	35½	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	35¼	35½	35	35	— ⅜
55⅞	56¾	300	*Am. Grass Twine	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	5,400	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	54¼	51½	53⅜	+2¾
97½	99	17	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	98	98	98	98	...
230	250	400	Am. Express	240	240	240	240	...
10	10¼	300	*Am. Ice Co.	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
37½	38½	750	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+1
18	20	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	19	19	19	19	...
29½	30	800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29½	+ ⅛
21½	22½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	— ½
44½	45	2,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44⅞	45	44½	44⅝	...
94⅝	94⅞	800	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	95	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
118⅜	118½	36,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	120	120⅜	118¼	118⅜	—1⅝
90	94	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	...
13⅝	14½	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	14	14	14	14	...
91	93½	1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	95½	95½	92	93	—2⅞
85⅞	85¾	88,200	Atch., Top. & S. F., x d	85⅝	86	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
99⅜	100	1,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅞	+ ⅜
104¾	104⅞	49,000	Baltimore & Ohio	104¼	105¼	103⅝	104⅝	+ ⅞
93⅜	94½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	...
104⅜	105¼	500	*B. & O. r., 50 p. c. pd.	104½	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	—1½
61⅞	62	2,360	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61⅜	62¼	61⅞	62	+ ⅜
11	11½	200	Brunswick City	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
51¼	52	100	*Butterick Co., West.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...
134	134½	15,900	Canadian Pacific	134½	134¾	133½	134	+ ¼
133¾	134½	200	*C. P., s. cts., 4th in.pd.	133¾	135¼	133¾	133¾	—2½
172	174	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	172	172	172	172	—1
48	48½	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	47⅞	48⅝	47⅝	48	...
35½	35¾	800	Chicago & Alton	35½	35¾	35¼	35½	— ¼
72	73	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	72	72	72	72	—1½
29	29¼	3,900	Chicago Great Western	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
73½	78	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	73	73	73	73	—4¼
185⅜	185⅝	19,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	186¼	186¾	185⅜	185½	— ⅛
193	194	720	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	193½	193	193	— ½
223¼	225	800	Chicago & Northw.	224	225	224	225	+2
198	200	25	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	200	200	200	200	...
19	19¼	500	Chi. Term. Trans.	19	19½	19	19¼	— ¾
36¾	37	2,800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ¾
16¼	17	100	Chicago Union Trac.	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
46¾	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	—1
86¼	86½	3,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	86½	86⅞	86¼	86½	+ ½
30½	31	2,300	Colorado & Southern	31	31	30	30⅝	— ⅜
71½	72½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	...
46½	47	400	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	46¾	47	46⅜	46½	— ¾
21	22	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	21½	21½	21	21	— ½
216½	217	300	Consolidated Gas	216½	217	216¼	217	...
118	119½	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	119	119	118¾	119	—1
31	31¼	575	Corn Products	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¾
164¼	165	600	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	164	164¾	+ ¾
240	250	900	Del., Lack. & West.	254	254	250	250	—5
42⅜	43	1,100	Denver & R. G.	42⅜	42⅜	42½	42⅝	— ⅜
90½	90⅝	775	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅜	90⅝	90½	90⅜	...
19	19⅜	400	Detroit Southern	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
39	39¼	410	Detroit Southern pf.	39⅛	39⅛	38½	38½	—1½
86½	87	270	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	86⅝	86⅞	— ⅞
18	18¾	400	*Dul., S. S. & At.	18	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
27¼	28¼	240	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	28	28¼	28	28½	...
37⅞	37¼	46,500	Erie	37⅜	37¾	36¾	37⅛	— ⅜
66¼	66½	500	Erie 1st pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	300	Erie 2d pf.	51	51	51	51	...
63	65	300	General Chemical	63	63	63	63	—1
181⅜	184	1,000	General Electric	184	185	182	182	—2
145¼	145⅜	4,300	Illinois Central	145	146	144¾	145¼	+ ½
19	20	200	International Paper	19	19	19	19	— ¼
72	75	100	*International Power Co.	73	73	73	73	—1
41¾	42½	400	Iowa Central	41½	42¼	41½	42¼	— ¼
71	72	500	Iowa Central pf.	71½	72	71½	71½	—2¼
80	80½	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
42½	43½	100	Kanawha & Michigan	43½	43½	43½	43½	+1½
34½	35½	1,600	Kansas City South.	34	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅜
54⅜	55	600	Kansas City South. pf.	54½	55	54	55	+1
23	38	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
53½	60	650	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	37	37	36	36	—1
27½	27¼	722	Wisconsin Central	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
51½	52	600	Wisconsin Central pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52	+ ⅛
Sales, ...		647,988	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,940 ..Amal. Copper...	63¾	64	62⅜	63
130..Am. Car & F...	35¾	35¾	35	35
20..Am. Cotton Oil..	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝
10..Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10¾	10⅜
50..Am. Locomotive.	29½	29¾	29½	29⅜
23,510..Am. Sugar	120	120⅞	118½	119⅞
40..Anaconda Cop....	96	96	96	96
15,520..A., T. & S. F....	85⅞	86½	85½	85⅝
40..A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	99⅝	99⅝
2,420..Balt. & Ohio...	104⅜	105	103⅜	104⅝
1,960..Brook. Rap. Tr..	61⅞	62¾	61⅝	62⅛
1,110..Cent. Pacific...	134½	134¾	133⅝	134
780..Ches. & Ohio....	47⅞	48¾	47⅞	48¼
350..Chi. Gt. West....	29¼	29¼	28⅞	29¼
10,530..C., M. & St. P..	186	186¾	185½	185⅝
340..Col. Fuel & I....	86½	89¾	86	86
40..Col. Southern....	31	31	30¼	30½
20..Detroit Southern	20	20	20	20
5,050..Erie	37½	37⅝	36⅞	37¼
20..Illinois Central..	144⅞	145½	144¾	145⅓
1,580..Louis. & Nash..	133⅝	134⅜	133¼	133½
3,730..Manhattan	136	136¾	135¾	136¼
10..Mexican Cent....	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
20..Mo., K. & T....	29	29	29	29
150..Mo., K. & T. pf.	59½	59¼	59	59
17,680..Mo. Pacific	108½	109¾	108	109
170..N. Y. Central....	154¾	155¼	153¾	154½
480..N. Y., O. & W...	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32¼
2,750..Norf. & West...	71½	72½	71¼	72⅛
150..Pacific Mail....	40	41¼	40	41¼
520..Pennsylvania	159¼	159¾	158⅝	159½
180..People's Gas....	102⅝	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
10..Pressed Steel....	61	61	61	61
17,820..Reading	64⅞	65⅝	63⅞	64⅜
270..Rep. Steel	21	21	20½	20½
13,050..Southern Pac....	69¼	70	69⅛	69⅝
400..Southern Ry. ...	35⅞	36¼	35⅜	35⅝
410..Tenn. C. & I. ..	64¼	64¾	63¾	64
660..Texas Pacific...	45	45½	44¾	45
15,540..Union Pacific...	103⅜	104½	103	103⅜
1,120..U. S. Leather...	13¾	13⅞	13½	13¾
8,330..U. S. Steel....	39¼	39¾	38	38
370..U. S. Steel pf....	87¼	87¾	87	87
130..Wabash	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33⅛
370..Wabash pf.	46¾	47½	46¾	46⅞
30..Western Union..	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
40..Wis. Central....	26⅞	27	26⅞	27
151,050				

Bonds.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000..Col.F.& I. con.5s.	96	96	96	96
1,000..Wabash 1st	117½	117½	117½	117¾
$3,000				

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
4th week Oct....	$146,219	$139,783	$120,223
Month	583,408	562,117	469,410
From July 1....	1,732,567	1,613,020	1,405,625
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
4th week Oct....	52,818	45,611	41,324
Month	158,165	141,396	124,879
From July 1....	590,447	547,887	482,279
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
4th week Oct....	606,064	584,032	556,234
Month	1,796,861	1,782,097	1,668,702
From July 1....	6,858,017	6,770,015	6,005,122
GREAT NORTHERN SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,985	4,982	5,115
Month	4,877,208	4,163,408	3,023,327
From July 1....	16,126,050	13,557,226	10,577,580
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	820
4th week Oct....	216,901	223,279	215,063
Month	614,000	628,021	591,423
From July 1....	1,862,946	1,749,875	1,575,493
MINN., ST. P. & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
4th week Oct....	237,140	220,581	137,864
Month	774,036	639,742	412,797
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,195	1,195	1,195
Month	813,908	713,283	725,243
From July 1....	5,038,328	3,615,181	3,902,876

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,322	1,322
4th week Oct....	279,052	193,861	201,155
Month	751,617	602,561	591,764
From July 1....	3,010,171	2,391,952	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
4th week Oct....	577,703	554,750	454,809
Month	1,691,657	1,608,798	1,395,284
From July 1....	6,708,018	5,840,230	5,442,421
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
4th week Oct....	87,184	77,805	76,935
Month	245,126	235,424	230,869
From July 1....	920,729	885,151	770,062
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Oct....	19,597	20,623	19,059
Month	57,538	53,689	53,129
From July 1....	210,071	196,690	192,174
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
4th week Oct....	454,305	435,672	411,048
Month	1,155,071	1,107,443	1,118,809
From Jan. 1....	8,800,491	9,225,116	7,291,108
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Oct....	36,187	31,539	29,247
Month	117,367	110,370	108,265
From July 1....	410,359	410,522	416,981
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
2d week Oct....	9,508	11,600	.....
3d week Oct....	10,874	12,902	.....
From July 1....	157,181	163,793	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week Oct....	98,803	85,844	76,748
Month	302,634	269,193	239,085
From Jan. 1....	2,954,107	2,591,121	2,320,618

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings ..	149,453	165,002	15,550
Op. expenses	121,293	119,504	*1,789
Net earnings	28,159	45,498	17,339
Total income	30,770	47,135	16,365
Fixed charges	38,661	38,961	300
Deficit	7,890	15,175	*16,065

*Increase. †Surplus.

CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for August—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	144,350	136,587	122,355
Op. expenses	83,380	68,613	59,021
Net earnings	60,970	67,974	62,734
Gross, 8 months..	284,556	269,534	257,400
Op. expenses	162,319	135,695	170,529
Net, 8 months....	122,237	133,839	186,871

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN reports for its leased lines in New York State for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	1,184,516	2,388,177	2,098,500
Op. expenses	1,782,472	1,285,756	1,183,454
Net deficit	597,956	*1,102,421	915,055
Charges	14,477	618,319	605,329
Deficit	612,433	*484,102	309,726

*Surplus.

PERE MARQUETTE for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	$35,109	894,733	780,682
Op. expenses	656,724	593,571	457,241
Net earnings	278,445	241,162	223,441
Charges	134,092	125,319	112,024
Surplus	144,353	115,842	111,417
Gross, 9 months..	7,302,936	6,778,951	6,083,132
Op. expenses	5,445,858	5,122,019	4,686,980
Net, 9 months...	1,857,048	1,656,032	1,396,152
Charges	1,208,209	1,099,621	987,040
Sur., 9 months..	647,779	557,311	409,112

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings ..	2,137,752	1,811,489	1,542,410
Op. expenses	1,282,604	993,604	844,136
Net earnings	855,148	817,885	698,274
Total net	879,571	833,584	720,607
Charges	540,371	396,806	379,504
Surplus	339,200	436,718	341,103
Gross, 9 months..	5,094,355	5,257,583	4,385,917
Op. expenses	3,087,522	2,968,855	2,538,918
Net earnings	2,306,533	2,288,738	1,849,253
Total net	2,351,272	2,282,679	1,877,310
Charges	1,599,501	1,108,717	1,127,992
Surplus	751,771	1,115,962	749,318

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Henry W. Gray, Jr., has been appointed manager of the Canadian and Newfoundland branch of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, to succeed Rolland, Lyman & Burnett.

The fire loss in the United States and Canada during the month of October is estimated in local fire insurance circles to be about $9,500,000, as against $14,500,000 in October of 1901, and $7,000,000 in October, 1900. The first nine months of the year showed losses of $124,000,000, as against $135,300,000 and $143,500,000 for the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1900.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Silversmiths' Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. H. Smith, W. D. Smith, and C. E. Francis, New York.

Law and Realty Agency, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. C. Burns, Jr., Richmond Hill, L. I.; S. S. Pickford, Brooklyn; F. A. Burns, New York.

Leo Lowry, New York, (cigarettes, tobacco, and cigars;) capital, $36,000. Directors—Leo Lowry, R. F. Emmerick, and A. B. Henderson, New York.

Greenawalt Drug Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. G. Greenawalt, New York; G. A. Hewitt and G. W. Pfrourm, Philadelphia.

Manhattan Securities Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. B. Kendall, W. B. Hord, and C. R. Guerin, New York.

Kratz Folding Step Company, Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. R. Pooley, T. D. Powell, and J. F. McGee, Buffalo.

Eastern Leaf Tobacco Company, Elmira; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. O. Harnett, Roe Reilly, and F. J. Neagle, Elmira.

George Clothing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—George Kalish, S. H. Schlesinger, and D. Light, New York.

Art Glass Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. G. Farchild, Keyport, Penn.; C. F. Pochon and Adam Dutenhofer, New York.

Cooper Diamond Cutting and Polishing Industry of America, Brooklyn; capital, $500,000. Directors—Herbert Cooper, James Parsons, and T. K. Kirkham, Brooklyn.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of October showed increases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	$6,436
Chicago Terminal Transfer.....	7,207
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.....	14,032
Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie.....	19,559
National Railroad of Mexico.....	85,791
Norfolk & Western.....	22,953
Peoria & Eastern.....	9,379
Texas & Pacific.....	18,693
Toledo, Peoria & Western.....	4,648
Total increase, 9 roads.....	$183,698
Increase previously reported.....	877,628
Total increase, 29 roads.....	$1,061,326

The following showed decreases:

International & Great Northern....	$16,378
Rio Grande Southern.....	1,026
Total decrease, 2 roads.....	$17,404
Decrease previously reported.....	117,373
Total decrease, 8 roads.....	$134,777
Net increase	$926,549

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,166.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COTTON MARGIN CLEARING HOUSE

Exchange Members to Vote on Question of Its Establishment.

The matter of the proposed clearing house for cotton margins and contracts came up yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange. After a long discussion it was decided to put the whole matter before the Exchange members, and for this purpose an informal ballot is to be taken next Tuesday. The matter will be placed before the members in the shape of the following questions:

Are you in favor of continuing the present system?

Are you in favor of the proposed amendment?

Are you in favor of a clearing house for contracts?

Under the present system cotton margins are deposited with some approved trust company, under the supervision of the Exchange.

COFFEE EXCHANGE INNOVATION.

Direct Cable Reports of Interior Receipts Every Day.

The Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange has decided upon a measure important to the coffee trade. This is that the Exchange will get direct cable reports every day, through its own correspondents, from the principal ports of the coffee-growing countries, of the "interior receipts" of coffee, that is, the shipments on their way to the sea ports.

The reports of interior receipts are now sent via Europe by cable, and they get here a day late.

New York Security and Trust Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Security and Trust Company held yesterday L. Carroll Root, formerly Secretary of the company, was elected Third Vice President, and Mr. Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Secretary. Mr. Webb was formerly Secretary of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and also connected with the Lincoln Bank.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis
1st Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s.
(Special circular on application.)

American Dock & Improvement Co.
1st Mortgage Guaranteed Gold 5s.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 4s.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
1st Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s.

Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Gold Trust 5s 1917.

United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
General Mortgage Gold 4s.

Morris & Essex Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage Gold 7s.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co.
1st & Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s.

Chic. & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.
Gen'l Consolidated 1st Mortgage 5s.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.
Bonds of 1902. Gold 4s.

Iowa Central Railway Co.
Refunding Mortgage Gold 4s.

Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
1st Consolidated Mortgage Gold 4s.

New York, Ontario & Western Ry Co.
Refunding (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 4s.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry Co.
Montana Extension Gold 4s.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry Co.
General Consol. Mortgage Gold 5s.

Cleveland, Cincin., Chi. & St. Louis.
St. Louis Division Gold 4s.
Cin., Wabash & Mich. Division Gold 4s.
Cin., Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. Gold 4s.

Jefferson Railroad Co.
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.

Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield Ry Co.
1st Mortgage Guaranteed Gold 5s.

Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry Co.
Consol. Mtge. Guar. Gold 3½s & 4½s.

New York, Lackawanna & West. Ry Co.
Terminal Mortgage Gold 4s.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
Scioto Valley & New England Gold 4s.

Texas & New Orleans R. R. Co.
1st Mortgage Land Grant 7s.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.,
General Mortgage Gold 4½s.

Syracuse Lighting Company
1st Mortgage Gold 5s.

GUARANTEED STOCKS.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chic. Ry Co., 7% Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Cleveland & Pittsburg R.R. Co., 7% Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Morris & Essex Railroad Co., 7% Guaranteed by Delaware, Lack. & Western.
Little Miami Railroad Co., 8 2/5% Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 10% Guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

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THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $5,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED UPON DEPOSITS.
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ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary. JOHN D. OSTRANDER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. G. POILLON, Treasurer. HAROLD S. THORNE, Ass't Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
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HIGHEST BANK AND MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCES.

Redemption of Metropolitan Ferry Company Bonds.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the First Mortgage of the Metropolitan Ferry Company to the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1887, notice is hereby given that the said Metropolitan Ferry Company elects to redeem all of the bonds secured by the said First Mortgage at ten per cent. premium upon the par value thereof, together with the accrued interest; and in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage, interest on the said bonds will cease on May 1st, 1903. Payment of principal and interest will be made on presentation and surrender of the said bonds to the undersigned Treasurer, through the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 59 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on and after May 1st, 1903.

Dated New York, October 24th, 1902.
METROPOLITAN FERRY COMPANY,
by FRANK E. HAFF, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds OF The Distilling Company of America.

Proposals for the sale of $500,000 Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of The Distilling Company of America, due January 1st, 1911, will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before the **15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902,** and payment for the bonds accepted will be made on December 8th, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres.
Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. L. Carroll Root, 3d V. Pres.
Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec
James E. Kesler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

A Book About United States Bonds.

"Memoranda Concerning United States Bonds" is the name of a book published by Fisk & Robinson, bankers, New York and Boston. It is prepared for the information of National banks and others interested in Government

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street Properties Sold by Columbia University — Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for the Trustees of Columbia University the three five-story buildings 711, 713 and 715 Seventh Avenue, 50 by 100, together with the dwellings 168 West Forty-eighth Street, 21 by 100.5, and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, 20 by 50. These properties combined form a "L" in the shape of an "L" around the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. The brokers withhold the buyer's name, but report the price at about $225,000.

The plot, 99.11 by 475, at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by Charles B. Kerner, was bought by the Atlantic Realty Company.

John P. Kirwan, in conjuinction with John R. Streeton, has sold for Levi Spiegelberg the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 156 West Forty-fourth Street, 24 by 60 by 100.5.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Max Marx to a client the seven-story elevator apartment house 67 and 69 St. Nicholas Avenue, 59 by 138. Mr. Marx has also sold to Mrs. Lina Strauss, 158 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100, five-story house, with stores and flats. These properties were recently acquired by Mr. Marx in a trade with Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley.

It is reported that the estate of Francis Crawford has sold the three-story dwelling 127 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20 by 100.

Isidor Moll has sold for Charles Garfiel to Gustav Kaliski and Solomon Lowenstein the five-story double flat 1,715 Madison Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the estate of Samuel Lord to Bernard King the property 312 and 314 Bowery, 51 by 100.

Isidor Leipzig has sold to an investor for $57,000 the seven-story brick tenement 749 East Fifth Street, 34.6 by 97, adjoining the northwest corner of Avenue D.

Richard W. Elliott has sold, 150 West Ninety-seventh Street, a private dwelling, to E. Henry Konrath.

David Stewart reports the sale of 318 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, a three-story brownstone- front dwelling, on lot 22 by 75.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.
Public Auction Sale.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, vacant; together with Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant; also, Amsterdam Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 20 by 100, vacant; also, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 95, vacant; to T. J. McLaughlin $20,000

Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; to Max Danziger 23,100

Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 79.3 by 50 by 80.9, vacant; to James H. Robertson 9,800

Teunissen Place, south side, 163.10 feet west of Terrace View Avenue, 74.6 by 31.4 by 78.3 by 9.4, vacant; together with Terrace View Avenue, northwest side, 115.9 feet southwest of Teunissen Place, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 105; to Thomas Curran. 2,250

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

No. 10 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, six-story brick hotel; foreclosure sale, to Evelyn I. Hudnut and Frederick H. Beals, parties in interest 476,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

No. 341 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 28.4 by 63 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. F. Vietor 51,550

No. 33 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story dwelling, with extension; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John E. Parsons and others, as trustees 15,000

Oxford Place, southeast corner of Sherman Avenue, 100 by 200, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. H. Woodbury 3,700

By Philip A. Smyth.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 127 feet west of Macomb's Dam Road, 100 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. F. Hoe 12,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

No. 214 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 166.8 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, L. C. Tiffany and others, as executors 10,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

No. 121 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 216.8 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to James O'Connor 6,850

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 163 feet east of First Avenue, for a four-story brick school, 142 by 61; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $123,000.

No. 129 West Thirty-fourth Street, for six-story brick offices, with stores, 25 by 88.4; C. L. Tappan of 52 Wall Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 32 Wall Street, architects; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 4,143 and 4,145 Third Avenue, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 28 by 88 and 25 by 83; Stephen M. Anderson of 309 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $55,000.

Richard Street, south side, 120 feet west of Main Street, City Island, for a one-story brick stable, 25 by 52; Henry Hunneke, Penfield Avenue and Crotona Park East, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 122 East Seventh Street, to a three-story brick rectory; Hungarian Reformed Church of 208 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; J. P. Voelker of 979 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

Nos. 32 and 34 West Sixty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick stable; Durland Company of 5 West Sixty-sixth Street, owner; F. Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 485 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Gluckeman of 211 East Sixtieth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 48 feet east of Melrose Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Henry and Lena Rohleder of 668 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owners; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 3d St, 108x 205, Unionport; Cornelius R. Shaw to Florence S. Crosby ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 171 ft n of 92d St, runs w 100x n 2.11x e 100 to beginning; Theresa Reinhardt to P. Wiesbader ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 171 ft n of 92d St, runs w 100x n 2.11x e 100 to beginning; Fred Wiesbader to George Cantrell ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 186, n s, 51x23x51.1x25; Samuel Levin and another to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $13,000) $1

BROOME ST, 284, n s, 66 ft e of Eldridge St, 22.1x101.9x21.7x102.1; Magdalena Lambercy to Harris Fine, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

BROOME ST, 292, n s, 64.3 ft e of Allen St, 24.8x75; George Esswein and others to Harris Fine ..... Nom.

CLAY AV, w s, 614.1 ft n of 169th St, 24.10x70.4x24.10x79.7; Charles H. Thornton and others to Henry Edler, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

DUNCOMB AV, n w s, Lots 148A and B, Map No. 2 Olinville, 100x150 to Bronx Rixer x88x150; Mathew T. Bride and others, heirs, to Margaret L. Bride, quitclaim 1

GRAND ST, 428, n e corner of Attorney St, 19x69.1; Hirah Rabinowich to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $14,000) 1

GRAND ST, 429, n s, 21x69.1; Attorney St, 24, e s, 20.11x40; Samuel Solomon to Abraham Silverson 1

HILL AV, e s, 170.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Julia Fogarty ..... Nom.

HIGHES AV, e s, 158.10 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Louis Eickwort to John D. Weber, (mtg $2,500) 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 98.3 ft n of 166th St, 100x87.6; William Schlisber, Jr., trustee, to Catharine A. Lavelle, Ca. 12,000

LENOX AV, 52, e s, 36.5 ft n of 112th St, 32x100; Sarah Upland and another to Paul Mayer, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

LEWIS ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Martin Rothschild and others to Louis Krakower, (mtg $21,000) 32,875

LOT 44, revised map of Seneca Park; North New York Realty Company to Eva Mueller 1

LOT 180, map 2 of St. Raymond Park, 25x 100; H. F. Rose to Annie Lambert 1

MADISON AV, 644, w s; Lavinia Newman and others to Jerome Bernheimer and another, executors, all title ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,715, e s, 25 ft n of 113th St, 25x75; Charles Garfeil to Gustav Kaliski and another, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

MARION AV, w s, 200 ft s of 198th St, 25x78.1x25.8x74.4; Harry Marks to Eugene H. Hommond 100

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, s e corner of 118th St, 25.5x100; George Ross to John Hallahan and another, (mtg $32,000) 50,000

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 176th St, 125x95; Alexander Clark to Ralph C. Bullard ..... Nom.

OLIVER ST, 33, n w corner of Madison St, 23.4x76.10x17x76.1; Oliver St. 31, w s, 22x77± irregular; Hyman Adelstein and another to Abraham Goodman, (mtg $40,500) 100

STANTON ST, 7, s s, 19.2x50.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Esther Isenberg, re-recorded, (R 8 $1.25) 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 54, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97.6; Louis Teven to Carrie Teven ..... Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 98, s s, 125.10 ft e of 1st Av, 25.10x97.6; Carrie McCarthy to Isaac Schlesinger, (mtg $25,000) 35,075

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 20x88; Fulton McMahon to Jacob Hasslacher 34,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 222, e s, 29.4x100x 25x84.8; John Scholl to Marcus Simon and another 100

TINTON AV, 824, e s, 38.1x95; Elizabeth Ludwig and another to Michael J. Weldon 100

TINTON AV, e s, 178.8 ft n of 165th St, 17.9x73.2; James C. De La Mare, referee, to the Knickerbocker Building Loan Company, (mtg $3,000) 2,450

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 32.5 ft w of Eagle Av, 20.4x90.5x29x95; Henry Hachemeister and another to Charles H. Hick, (mtg $16,000) 23,000

WEST END AV, 169, w s, 25x100; Ferris A. Mitchell to Jeanette S. Mitchell, (mtg $19,000) 1

1ST AV, 1,783, w s, 25.8 ft n of 92d St, 25x79; Louis M. Rosenthal to Theresa Diehl, (mtg $10,000) 100

3D AV, 3,804, e s, 48.6 ft n of 171st St, 25.6x100; John Bottomley to Richard W. Abbott, (mtgs $7,500) ..... Nom.

3D ST, 211 and 213 East, 46x96.2; Max Weinstein to Samuel Wallenstein, ½ part, all liens 1

6TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue D, 44x 97; Samuel Bernstein to Mayer Rabiner and others, (mtg $47,000) ..... Nom.

7TH ST, 97½ n s, 142.5 ft e of 1st Av, 19 x97.6; Rachel R. Bracker to Carrie Teven, (mtg $22,850) ..... Nom.

7TH ST, 99, n s, 161.5 ft e of 1st Av, 28.4x 97.6; Louis Teven to Carrie Teven, (mtg $32,800) ..... Nom.

11TH ST, s w corner of Avenue E, 205x 108, Unionport; George F. Blake to James B. Cnosby ..... Nom.

32D ST, n s, 480 ft w of 8th Av, 20.4x98.9; Ettie V. Newman, trustee, to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company 24,550

53D ST, 128, s s, 385.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x100.5; Sophie H. Kaffenburgh to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $8,000) 10,500

61ST ST, 123, n s, 235 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Ellen Albro to Warren C. Barry, other considerations and 100

63D ST, 409, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Samuel Strasbourger to Sophie Goodman ..... Nom.

63D ST, 409, n s, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Sophie Goodman to Lena Gurgel, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

65TH ST, 31 and 33, n s, 231.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5; Susan R. Williams and others, executors, to Sarah K. Hunter, (mtg $60,000) 76,006

69TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 77.4; Jennie Arnstein to Louis Arnstein, (mtg $7,200) ..... Nom.

80TH ST, 49, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Bridget C. Kane to Mary H. Soley ..... Nom.

93D ST, 54, s s, 248.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 26.8x100.8; Sarah J. Sherwood and others to Samuel Kempner, (mtg $25,000) Nom.

97TH ST, 60, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 35.6x100.11; Elizabeth O'Meara to Mary E. Blackbourne and others, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x89; Mary Spear to Charles F. Hofferberth, (mtg $16,000) 1

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x89; Joseph Hassell to Mary Spear, quitclaim, (mtg $14,000) 1

104TH ST, 172, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Caspe to Selig Seligman, all liens ..... Nom.

107TH ST, 310, s s, 205 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.11; Elizabeth O'Meara to Mary E. Blackbourne and others, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Leopold Hutter and another to Biagio Cosentino and another, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Max Methner to William Methner and another, (mtg $12,500) 1

131ST ST, s s, 200.11 ft w of Madison Av, 18.2x99.11; Cornelius C. Bedford to Bernhard Malnzer 1

135TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Benjamin B. Marco and another to Ernest J. Stark and another, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 100x99.11; William H. Bullwinkel to William N. Parsons 100

141ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Paul Ewell 1

145TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Jacob Hasslacher to Fulton McMahon ..... Exch.

145TH ST, 551 East, 25x106.6; Jacob Berman to Julius Wolf, (mtg $12,750,) all liens 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 85; Georgie H. Buckbee to William H. Lyons, 4 5-12 years $2,200

DOWNING ST, 63 to 67; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to John Bonito, 5 years 5,000

MULBERRY ST, 22 and 24; John B. Peirano to Evardo Mezzadri, 3 2-12 years 2,220

STANTON ST, 200, Ridge St, 141; Israel D. Goodman to Morris Israel, 3 years 2,355

2D AV, 1,551; Henry C. Alger to Julius Faulhaber, 10 years 1,560

3D AV, 247; the Goetz Manufacturing Company to Louis Malchiodi and another, 8 7-12 years $1,000, 1,200

11TH AV, 546; Sophie Braun to Charles Hess, 8 years 1,500

11TH ST, 107 East; William H. Estwick to Louis Stange, 2 6-12 years 420

83D ST, 418 West; Catharine M. Finnen to Patrick McMahon, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AHEARN, Martha, to George Ross; Lots 283 and 284, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years $4,000

AITKEN, George A., to American Mortgage Company; 19th St, n s, 470 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years 4,500

APELLES, Louise E., and others to Henry De F. Weekes and another, trustees; East Broadway, 154, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 17,000

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to Samuel Levin and another; Broome St, 186, due Nov. 1, 1903 10,750

BARRY, Warren C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 213 West 61st St, 5 years, 4 per cent 8,000

BOLLENBACKER, Minnie J., and another, to Peter Doelger; Eagle Av, 4 s, 155.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 2,000

BUEREN, Helen M., to Annie L. Murphy; 32 West 11th St, 3 years 3,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to George A. Mayer, trustee; Morris Av, n w corner of 176th St, 3 years 7,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to Estelle C. Bullard; Morris Av, n w corner of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,750

CAULFIELD, Charles E., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 1st Av, e s, 75.3 ft s of 60th St, 3 years 6,500

COHEN, Morris, and another to Simon Rothschild and another; Monroe St, 173, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

COSENTINO, Biagio, and another to Leopold Hutter and another; 107th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent 4,500

DAVIS, Israel H., to Henry Berliner and others; 1,540 3d Av, due Feb. 28, 1905, 6 per cent 5,000

DIEHL, Theresa, to Louis M. Rosenthal; 1st Av, 1,783, installments 3,000

DONOHUE, Owen, to Martha A. Arnow; Zulette Av, s s, 225 ft w of Mapes Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 600

EDLER, Henry, to Charles H. Thornton and another; Clay Av, w s, 614.1 ft n of 169th St, installments, 6 per cent ... 1,775

EUELL, Paul, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 141st St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 38,000

FINE, Harris, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Broome St, 282 and 284, 1 year 15,000

FINE, Harris, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Broome St, 282 and 284, prior mtg $25,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

FULLER, Mary, widow, to Minnie Glokner; 1st Av, w s, 46.11 ft s of 9th St, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent 15,000

GODDARD, Alice A., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; Lexington Av, n e corner of 36th St, 3 years, 4 per cent ... 40,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, to Hyman Adelstein and another; 33 Oliver St, n w corner of Madison St; also 31 Oliver St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,150

GRAY, Eliza N., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Southern Boulevard, e s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 3 years 1,000

GUDING, Julia L., to Sidonie M. Gifford; High Bridge Road, or Fordham Road, s e corner of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GURGEL, Lena, to Hyman Schiaff; 409 East 63d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

HALL, George O., to Elisabeth S. Lord; Boulevard or Dyckman St, centre line, at n s corner of Lot 31, being Plot 30, map of 128 acres, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 3 years 9,000

HAMMOND, Eugene H., to Harry Marks; Marion Av, w s, 200 ft s of 198th St, due March 1, 1903 200

HECK, Charles H., to Henry Hachemeister and another; Westchester Av, 808, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent 5,000

HOGG, William, to Title Insurance Company of New York; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of Eiton Av, 3 years 5,000

HYLAND, Michael H., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 47th St, 341 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 10,000

KALISKI, Gustav, and another to Charles Garfiel; Madison Av, 1,715, prior mtg $19,000, due July 1, 1903 1,931

KALISKI, Gustav, and another to Charles Garfiel; Madison Av, 1,697, prior mtg $14,000, due Nov. 1, 1908 5,750

KILLILEA, Thomas, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, n s, 307.6 ft w of 6th Av, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent., gold 14,000

KNOBLOCK, Philip, and another to Frederick C. Anthes; 83d St, 445 East; also interior lot, begins at the centre line of the block between 83d and 84th Sts, 176.8 ft w of Avenue A, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent; and another 10,000

KNORLOCK, Philip, and another to Carrie Knoblock; 83d St, 445 East; also interior lot, begins at the centre line of the block between 83d and 84th Sts, 176.8 ft w of Avenue A, prior mtg $10,000, due Jan. 1, 1908, 4½ per cent 2,500

KRAKOWER, Louis, to Katherine Stechler; Lewis St, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, prior mtg $21,000, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

KRUMDIECK, Frederick C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 140 Willis Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 14,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to William Shillaber, Jr., trustee; Jackson Av, e s, 98.3 ft n of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent ... 9,000

LLOYD, Jennet M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 621 St, 133 East, due Oct. 14, 1905, 4½ per cent 40,000

MAINZER, Bernhard, to Cornelia C. Bedford; 131st St, s s, 200.11 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

McKAY, Jennie A., to Elmar Chrystie; Thompson St, 58, 5 years 10,000

MESINGER, Wilhelmina, or Wilhemina, and another to the Franklin Savings Bank; 1,511 Bryant St, 3 year 2,000

METROPOLITAN MERCANTILE AND Realty Company to Financial Mercantile Agency; property in New Jersey, Alabama, &c., 10 years 50,000

MILLER, Albertine, and another to New York Produce Exchange; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 70th St, due June 16, 1904 90,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Warren B. Samnis; Fulton Av, w s, 36.10 ft s of 174th St, 3 years 5,000

PATI, Pasquale, to the Italian Savings Bank; Elizabeth St, 240, 1 year 18,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 21st St, n s, 373 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 53,000

RAU, William, to Ada R. Seasongood; 11th St, 71 West, also 11th St, n e s, 114 ft s e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

REISS, Louis, to John Reiss; 599 to 603 Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St; also 621 to 625 Morris Av; also 6th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 1-7 part, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

ROBERTSON, John, and another to B. Clark Andrews, trustees; St. Nicholas Terrace, e s, 155.11 ft n of 127th St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 25,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 141st St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, to 1424 St, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold 114,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 141st St, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, due Jan. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent., gold 25,400

SCHLESINGER, Isaac, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; St. Mark's Place, or 8th St, 98, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

SERVIDA, Alfred, to Horace Anderson, trustee; 6th Av, e s, 125 ft s of Walnut St, 3 years 2,000

SHERWOOD, Sarah J., and others to Samuel Kempner; 38 East 9th St, leasehold, 6 years 9,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 426 and 428, n e corner of Attorney St, 22 and 24, 1 year, 4½ per cent 40,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Grand St, n e corner of Attorney St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 27,000

SIMON, Marcus, and another to John Scholl; St. Nicholas Av, 22, 4 years, 4 per cent 15,000

SOLEY, Mary H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49 East 80th St, 5 years. 50,000

STRATTON, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 480, n w corner of 83d St, due Sept. 15, 1907, 4 per cent 38,000

STERN, Edwin M., and others, executors, William H. Gibson; 86th St, n s, 62.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

WEBER, John D., and another to Louis Eickwort; Hughes Av, e s, 158.11 ft s of 180th St, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

WELDON, Michael J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tinton Av, 824, due Oct. 22, 1905 2,250

WOOLSEY, Edith de L., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; 72d St, s s, 296 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 20,000

BAUERDORF, Annie R., to Magdalena Bock, executrix 6,500

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Bowery Savings Bank, two assignments 750,000

GLUCK, Betty, to Isaac Cohen 1

GOLDING, Joseph, to Isabella Willson 2,750

HALLAHAN, Mary A. C., and another to George Ross 1

HARRIS, Moses, to Jeruchim H. Simpson 1

HEDGES, Alice E., to T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and another, trustees 11,854

JOHNSTON, Deborah A., to Albert E. De Witt 1

KILNER, Samuel E., executor, to Ehrick Parmly and another, trustees 15,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 40,000

LORD, Franklin B., trustee, to Patrick G. Tighe 6,500

MACMAHON, Katharine, to David Klein. 1,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Fanny B. Farls..... 2,000

ROTHSCHILD, Simon, and others to Millie Hellinger 1

SCHLESS, Israel M., executor and trustee, to Arthur I. Stonehill 8,010

THOMPSON, Winthrop W., to Robert L. Harrison, executor 2,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 200,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to James McClenahan and others, executors 12,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 214; Joseph Naughton and another against Esther Levy, owner and contractor $813

JEROME AV, e s, 106 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Rocco Lucchim against Asher L. Smith, owner and contractor 129

30TH ST, 4 East; Adolph Hartschuh against Maggie A. Peffer, owner; C. Miller, contractor 61

111TH ST, 232 and 234 East; Thomas G. Knight against Peter Imperiale, owner; Patrick F. Halloran, contractor 241

124TH ST, 62 East; Joseph Peter S. Harley against Samuel Werner, owner; W. H. Price, contractor 73

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, e s, 20.6 ft s of Bond St, 28.6x130x irregular; Louis M. Jones and Leo S. Bing with Morris Zimmerman $80,000

141ST ST, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Charles M. Rosenthal with Paul Euell 70,000

Statement as to Mechanic's Lien.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We beg to advise you that the liens filed by Michael Reilly against 6 and 8 Charles Street and 135 and 137 West Tenth Street on Oct. 30 and Nov. 5 are unjust, in that there is no money due and owing to the said Reilly from us. The lien filed on Nov. 5 is a duplicate of that of Oct. 30, and this has been does with the view of harassing and annoying us and trying to force us to settle with the said Reilly. We have issued and served a bond for the discharge of the lien of Oct. 30, after service of which the said Reilly refiled this lien. An application is this day being made to the court to vacate and cancel said lien.

FREEDMAN & FARBER.

New York, Nov. 6, 1902.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

117TH ST, 13 to 17 East; New York Gas Fixture Company against George W. Steele and another; Oct. 27, 1902 ..... $30

150TH ST, 682 East; Ignac Vrasda against Emma Rosenburger and another; April 18, 1902 247

176TH ST and Morris Av, n w corner, 100x 126; Henry G. Selleck, Jr., against Ralph C. Bullard; Oct. 6, 1902 416

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 4; Louis Bernstein against Louis Komnul and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gross & Sneudaire.

CITY HALL PLACE, 35; City of New York against Emily L. Janeway and another, (vitiating of building law;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 ft n of new road extending from King's Bridge Road to the station on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington Point, 25x100; William H. Palmer against Margaret Dreyer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. W. Schutt.

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, e s, 150 ft n of 190th St, runs n 665 x e 230.6 x s 642.5 x w 225.9 to beginning, excepting the following: Macomb's Dam Road, e s, 150 ft n of 190th St, runs n 356.4 x e 225.9 x s 356.4 x w 225.9 to beginning; also excepting Macomb's Dam Road, e s, 506.4 ft n of 190th St, runs n 126.2 x e 228 x s 126.2 x e 228 to beginning, and excepting Macomb's Dam Road, n s, 192d St, n e corner, runs n 107.4 x e 230.6 x s 84.6 x w 228.9 to beginning; Wilbur R. Mathews against Ludovic A. Dumainville and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Earle.

SAXE AV, e s, 125 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x 100; Clifford V. Driggs against Edward F. Boyle and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

107TH ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Avenue D, runs e 101.8 x 92.3x x 225x n 92.3x s to Tompkins St, in the East River, x s 203.10 to 9th St x w — to a point distant 231 ft e of Avenue D x n 92.3x e 0.8x n 92.3 to 10th St, at point of beginning, 13-60 part; also right, title, &c., to land under water in rear of above premises and right, title, &c., to ½ of 9th and 10th Sts, and the whole of Tompkins St; 9th St, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue D x s — to centre line of block between 8th and 9th Sts x e to Lewis St x n — to s e corner of 9th and Lewis Sts x w to beginning; also right, title, &c., to land included in 9th and Lewis Sts, extending to centre of said streets; 9th St, s s, whole front between Lewis and Mangin Sts, running to East River so far as right of said Stephen W. Roach extends; also right, title, &c., in e ½ of Lewis St and s ½ of 9th St and pier at the foot thereof and the whole of Mangin and Tompkins Sts, so far as streets adjoin the above premises; also land under water in rear of said premises, excepting therefrom the following: 9th St, s s, 243 ft e of Avenue D, 100x½ the block; Sarah R. Seward and another against Stephen W. Roach, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. B. & A. M. Maclay.

36TH ST, 205 West; City of New York against Susan Brady, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

71ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Peter H. Reilly against James Carney and another, (partition;) attorney, M. Lessler.

100TH ST, s s, 382 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Thomas K. Egbert and another, trustees, against Caterina A. Verderosa and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. W. Case, Jr.

125TH ST, 539 West; David Klein against Samuel V. Abel and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

42 Minutes from 42d St., the Business Centre of Manhattan; on the Harlem Railroad.

VALHALLA
The New Name for KENSICO.

North, the direction in which the greatest improvements and increases of values have always occurred. Here is a property accessible to New York business men with no crowding or delays, where we are selling lots, plots and acres at astonishingly low prices, for instance:

LOTS AT $25. $2 DOWN $1 MONTHLY.
½ ACRES AT $200. $7 DOWN $7 MONTHLY.
ACRES AT $300. $12 DOWN $12 MONTHLY.

A FEW AT HIGHER PRICES.

The property is within eight minutes' walk of the station along Broadway, which is handsomely macadamized. Broadway is the main street to White Plains, on which a trolley is projected.

COMMUTATION 11 CENTS. FREQUENT TRAINS.

We purchased this property at such low figures that we are able to give the public an opportunity to secure acre plots in Westchester County at prices lower than anything of equal value can be purchased anywhere within a radius of several miles.

FREE EXCURSIONS DAILY.

(Except Sunday) at 11:25 and 2:08; any other time by appointment.
Free Tickets, Information, etc., at our office, two blocks from the depot.
NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 Fifth Ave., N. E. Corner 42d St., New York City.

Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1½ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FERDINAND FRANK.—Ferdinand Frank, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods at 1,678 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Leo Schafran, giving a preference of $702. The liabilities are $2,867, nominal assets, $1,933, and actual assets, $1,380.

M. NEIMAN'S SONS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert C. Morris temporary receiver of the assets of M. Neiman's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday, on the application of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, attorneys for Cope & Co. of Philadelphia, creditors for $350.

HUGO LUSTIG.—Hugo Lustig, formerly of the firm of Lustig & Lustig, manufacturers of ladies' neckwear novelties and doll outfits, with offices at 1 and 3 Union Square and factory at 315 East Seventy-second Street, has made an assignment to Rudolph A. Hays. The assignor has been in business since 1885, and the firm of Lustig & Lustig, composed of Hugo and Seligman Lustig, was formed on Feb. 1 last. A. A. Tausky, the attorney, said the liabilities are less than $10,000, and if allowed to continue business he would make a good settlement. He was pressed by certain creditors, which forced the assignment. The firm of Lustig & Lustig was dissolved about Oct. 3.

GEORGE E. KORST AND HERMAN C. LOHMAN.—George E. Korst and Herman C. Lohman, who composed the firm of George E. Korst & Co., formerly proprietors of the Gerard Hotel, 123 to 129 West Forty-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry G. Wintjen. They began business in March last, assuming, it was said, chattel mortgages on the furniture, &c., of $85,000, and they sold out their interest in the business at midnight on Oct. 31 last to John F. Marsh. They had no rating at Bradstreet's. The assignment was precipitated by an attachment obtained against them by B. Salomon's Sons for $441, which was granted on the ground that they had disposed of their property. The rental of the hotel, it is said, was $56,000 a year. Mr. Korst has been connected with hotels in other cities, and Mr. Lohman was formerly in the grocery business in Brooklyn and in the liquor business in New York. Deputy

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.

Aeolian Hall

5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

Hall to rent.—Select concerts, society meetings or lectures, piano, morning, afternoon, or evening engagements, season 1902-03. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Fine, large front room, ground floor; Berkeley Lyceum building, 23 West 44th St. Apply on premises.

A Dey St. building, near Church, to let from May 1st. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $13 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable furnished offices, suitable manicurist, hairdresser, teacher, any business; low rent. Anderson, 35 West 42d St., second floor.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE

APARTMENT HOTEL,

GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.

An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.

New—Modern—Exclusive

Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.

Apartments rented by month, season or year.

Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.

Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.

REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props. Tel. 1050—Col.

HOTEL HIGHLANDS.

91st St. and Lexington Av.

FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

Surprisingly attractive terms; new house; transient, $2.50 upward daily; single rooms, breakfast, and dinner, $11 weekly; parlor, bedroom, all meals, $17.50 for one; for two, $25; Parlor, bathroom, bedroom, dressing room, or two bedrooms, for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45; single room, hotel service, $3.50-$10 weekly; theatres and shops, 15 minutes; trolleys and elevated.

THE WESTMINSTER

APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Rent from $125 to $200 per month. Connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.

Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.

T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

CLEMENT COURT

N.W. COR. 59TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $80.

TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST. NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

130 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST. MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS, FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

61=69 EAST 86th.

Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.

High-class in appointments and service.

Rents, $50 to $80.

1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges; all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant corner apartments; elevator service, bath, and all improvements; rents moderate. Inquire B. A. Gilde, southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A-161 East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor, or Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

12 WEST 18TH ST.

Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment, one flight, seven large rooms; improvements; private neighborhood; rent, $60.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

252 5th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; gas; $10. 540 West 53d St.

[illegible] St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; [illegible]

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST., 7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway, Facing Central Park and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away. Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House. 35-37 WEST 131ST ST., Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5,6,7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Chester Court,

86 West 119th st.,

S. E. COR. LENOX AV. READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof.

7, 8, 9 Rooms

AND BATH, with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.

Rents $850 to $1,250.

Inquire on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES.

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms, beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROOVEN.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St. NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS.

Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500.

JOHN V. SIGNELL, (Owner and Builder, on premises.)

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD H. ROSENTHAL, Sarah Coleman, Arthur or Authur Cohn and Mary Cohn, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Manhattan Railway Company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company, Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, Karl M. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Moses K. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 21st, 1900.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the ninth day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1902.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o10-law7wf

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 23d, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 4th, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-law6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LIZZIE L. GEORGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 13th, 1902.

WILLIAMS & FOLSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office No. 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

To William R. George:

The foregoing summons is served upon by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1902; the original complaint herein was filed in said Clerk's office on the 27th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.

WILLIAMS & FOLSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-law6wF

For Sale.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

FOR MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Also Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry.

$1 Per Week.

Manhattan Clothing Co.

NEW YORK { 1114 3d Ave., near 65th St. / 1274 3d Ave., near 124th St. / 295 8th Ave., near 25th St.

BROOKLYN: 700 B'way, near Whipple St.

OPEN EVENINGS.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 150 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,

239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

For Sale.—Oriental antique rugs, large and small; table and cushion silk covers; brought by Persian family; cheap; wholesale or retail; write. Call evenings or Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Kalayjian, 319 East 83d St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Henry Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen M. Crandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian names of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seized, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale already had of said property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others entitled to participate therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o17-law6wF

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.

MYER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary H. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie B. Woodland, Margaretta M. Garzullo, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Poillon of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

o17-law6wF

BROWN, JOSEPH. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Josephine H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOFFORD, ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-law6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Cone & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 13th day of January, 1903, next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-law6mF

FOSTER, AUGUSTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTA FOSTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Taylor Lewis, No. 189 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 15th, 1902.—RICHARD S. FOSTER, Executor. JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, No. 189 Broadway, New York City. my16-law6mF

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—William M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

WHAT IS FENCING GOOD FOR?

It relieves you of flesh, it strengthens your sight, nerves, and mind, it gives you health, figure and grace; take lessons at once; open for engagements; clubs, societies, &c., invited. PROF. W. RALFF, 240 W. 23D ST.

CLASSES in COSTUME DRAWING, DESIGN, MODELING, WOOD CARVING, WATER COLOR, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, SEWING, DRESSMAKING. GERMAN for beginners and advanced students. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST.

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

Miss EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 53 West 45th Street.

Gentleman would teach small class evenings in French, Italian, or Greek, also fencing; terms moderate. Address M 110 Times.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

Glee club forming Monday evenings; part songs, madrigals, &c.; excellent instruction and training. 603 Carnegie Hall.

Teachers.

Teachers Wanted—Gentlemen; Principal for public commercial school, salary $1,000; bookkeeping, penmanship, and English for school near city; two commercial teachers for commercial schools; mathematics and science for school near city; mathematics for first-class school, Episcopalian; science and manual training for the West; manual training teachers for schools near city; tutor for Mexico; also several other superior teachers. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.

Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,

CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST., THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Ave., near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 & 14 East 49th Street. Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Auction Sales.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH of Manhattan, City Hall, New York, October 23, 1902.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to Section 147 of the Revised Ordinances of 1897, the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the following unclaimed articles, namely:

Stands, booths, abandoned household furniture, office furniture, push-carts, bricks, planks, barrels of cement and lime, building material, carts, trucks, packing boxes, slot machines, iron beams, flagstones, bootblack stands, electric signs, factory materials, milk cans, etc.

The sale will begin at the Corporation Yard, No. 409 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; thence to West Fifty-sixth Street, between Eleventh Avenue and Twelfth Avenue; thence 25 feet of Riverside Street, East River.

For full particulars see City Record.

JACOB A. CANTOR, President Borough of Manhattan.

Office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, City Hall, New York, October 30, 1902.

Sale of Old Buildings.—On Tuesday, November 11, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction through Bryan Kennelly, auctioneer, the buildings or parts of buildings, etc., within the lines of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Avenue.

The sale will take place on the ground. A plan and description of the buildings, etc., may be examined at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, Room 1,006, No. 21 Park Row.

JACOB A. CANTOR, President, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells Friday, November 7, 1902, 9:30 A. M., northeast corner 90th St. and 3d Av., (Ruppert's storehouse,) City of New York, Borough Manhattan, fixtures and furniture of saloon, formerly at No. 341 East 76th St., Borough of Manhattan.

LOUIS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells Friday, November 7, 1902, at 10 A. M., northeast corner of 90th St. and 3d Av., (Ruppert's storehouse,) City of New York, Borough Manhattan, fixtures and furniture of saloon, formerly at No. 33 West 7th St., Long Island City, Queens County and Borough of Queens.

LOUIS LEUBUSCHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Foreclosure of Chattel Mortgage.—Will sell at auction this day at 11 o'clock the saloon fixtures and furniture contained in the premises 74 and 76 Macdougal St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. By order of the Bachmann Brewing Company.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK. 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE. On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

Legal Notices.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between THOMAS B. KNIFFIN and GEORGE W. TOOKER of the City of New York, under the firm name of KNIFFIN & TOOKER, was dissolved on the first day of November, 1902, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said copartnership are to be received by the said THOMAS B. KNIFFIN and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at No. 48 Murray Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.—Dated November 3d, 1902.

THOMAS B. KNIFFIN. GEORGE W. TOOKER.

To WILLIAM N. MORRISON, late of No. 1,417 Tasker Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. You are hereby notified that a final rule for divorce has been granted against you at the suit of Mary Theresa Morrison, your wife, which will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of March Term, 1901, No. 35, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1902, on which day you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why such divorce should not be granted.

ALLEN H. GANGEWER, Attorney for Libellant.

Surrogate Notices.

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, town of Amsterdam, Montgomery County, State of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM E. McLACHLAN, Administrator.

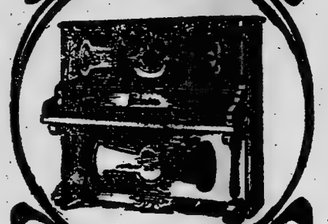
WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM B. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy26-law6mF

Pianos and Organs.

Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.

They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson - - $155

Harmony - $175

Richardson $195

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.

We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.

On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

HARDMAN PIANO

"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."

CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, (POST-PAID.)

HARDMAN, PECK & CO., 138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

WATERS PIANOS

Represent the highest ideal of an **art piano.** They are famous for **fine tone** and are warranted to be **durable.**

Style A, WATERS UPRIGHT PIANO,

$225

Cash, or $250 on installments; $10 down and $7 per month.

STYLE 85, CHESTER PIANO,

$170

Cash, or $190 on installments.

ONLY $5 MONTHLY.

No extra charge for interest.

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HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings,) 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

"WHAT is home without a piano."—Wise. DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS when you can buy slightly used uprights FROM $75 AND UPWARD made by the following high-grade makers: Steinway & Sons, Chickering & Sons, Weber, Sohmer, Knabe, Hardman, Francis Bacon, Emerson, Spielman, and others, at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 and 21 West 125th St., near 5th Av. Open evenings until 9:30.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS. A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward. MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$300 Chickering, used very little; $250 Colonial upright; $95 Weber rosewood; other bargains. Installments $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 beautiful upright; elegant Colonial upright, latest improvements, $95; Steinway, great sacrifice. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

November is the best time to buy for Xmas.

Pearls and Precious Stones

unexcelled in quality.

Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue,

invite inspection of their extensive collection of choice gems.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

1.—65 Park Av.—Large, handsome rooms; hall room, parlor, dining room; reference. Ginell.

17th St., 30 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; arrangements for Winter; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien.—Desirable rdoms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

46th St., 163 West. Handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODAT

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

Every week, from day to day, we look around to find those things that have not sold as rapidly as we would wish..... Such, while new and still in fashion, we reduce to price that never fails to sell.....Friday is the day reduction first is made.....Ofttimes in an hour, so low the price, we sell as many of a lot of goods as have been sold in days before.

ABOVE ANNOUNCEMENT made by us MANY YEARS AGO Has Since Been Strictly Observed.

Success of the Day Is Due to Faithful Fulfilment of Promises.

HERE ARE SOME FOR TO-DAY:

FRIDAY PROMISES in Ladies' Coats, Ladies' Capes, Ladies' Fur Garments

Double Breast Cheviot Jackets—short box back—dip front—velvet collars—satin lined—value $10.00..... 7.98

Fine Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—Black and Castor—with and without Capes—braid or stitched satin trim—value $16.00..... 12.98

Black Silk Monte Carlo Coats—shoulder capes or round collars..... 15.98

Silk Velour Blouse Jackets—plain or appliqued with cut jet and braid—Persian lamb edge or fancy braid trim'd—postilion back—f'cy lining.... 23.98

Near Seal Coats—high collar and revers—Skinner's satin lining—value $35.00..... 26.98

Fine Kersey Capes—Castor and black—straps and button trim—velvet collar—also Golf Capes..... 6.98

FRIDAY PROMISES in Ladi s' Wrapp rs, House Dresses, Dressing Sacques

Fancy Flannelette Wrappers—braid trim'd—flounced skirts—all sizes—value .98.... .59

Percale House Dresses—braid trim, tuck finish—full sleeve—value 1.49.... .98

Kimonos of Plain and Persian Flannelette—value 1.79..... 1.19

Ripple Elderdown Kimono Robes—satin band—heavy girdle—value $6.49..... 4.49

FRIDAY PROMISES in Hats and Feathers

Special line of fine Mourning Hats—stylishly trimmed—value $8.00..... 5.00

Ladies' Ready-to-wear Hats—variety of styles—velvet and quill trimmed .98..... .69

Untrimmed Hats—Camel's hair Felt—wide and narrow bindings—were .98.. .69

Fancy Wings and Quills—large assortment—were .29 and .39..... .19

Children's Camel's hair Flats..... .49

Fancy Birds and Wings—extra large—value .98..... .69

Imported Steel Buckles—were 29 to 49 cents..... 9

FRIDAY PROMISES in Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Silk Skirts

Canton Flannel Drawers—good quality—hem or cambric ruffle.. .39

Flannelette Gowns—heavy fleece—pretty stripe—turnover collar..... .59

Flannelette, Jersey Ribbed or Fleece lined Skirts..... .49

"Good Wear" Muslin Gowns—yoke of 12 hemstitched tucks and hemstitched ruffles or four insrgs. good emby.. .59

Muslin and Cambric Skirts—two insrgs. and ruffles—fancy lace or deep emb'y—value 1.19..... .85

Cambric and Muslin Drawers—hemstitched, tucks or emb'y ruffle. .39

Cambric Corset Covers—four Val. lace insrgs. down front—lace edge neck and sleeves—10 other styles, value .49..... .29

Sateen and Coutille Corsets—Girdles in sizes 20 to 26, and long lengths in sizes 18 and 19 only—value .69 to 1.00..... .35

Black Taffeta Silk Skirts—extra quality—deep accordion flounce—ruffle finish—dust ruffle—value 5.49. 3.98

FRIDAY PROMISES in Boys' Hats, Waists and Shirts, Boys' Sweaters

All Wool Flannel Waists and Blouses—best colors—4 to 13 yrs.—value .75... .49

Outing Flannel Waists—4 to 13 yrs.—light and dark—value .29..... .19

Laundered Percale Shirts—all sizes—two collars—cuffs attached; also stiff bosom shirts—detached cuffs—value .69..... .39

All Wool Sweaters—24 to 34 chest.. .69

Caps—Cadets, Yachts, Golfs and Tams in Cloth, Serge and Velvet—all colors—value .75..... .49

FRIDAY PROMISES in Babies' and Girls' Wear

Silk Emb'd and Ripple Cloth Caps—full ruche—value .29..... .19

Cashmere Shirts—long sleeves—open front—sizes to 2 yrs.—value .25. .12½

Girls' Three-quarter Coats—Zibcline, Kersey and Mixtures—Box or Monte Carlo backs—stitched velvet collar—6 to 14 yrs.—value $8.00 to $10.00..... 4.98

FRIDAY PROMISES in Ribbons, Neckwear, Trimmings

3 and 3½ inch Moire and Fancy Stripe Taffetas; also Liberty Satins, all colors, also White and Black; regularly .21..... .15

4 and 4½ inch Liberty Satins, plain and Moire Taffetas and double face Libertys; also 4 inch fancy corded stripe cushion ribbons; value .25.. .19

Venise Lace Collars, White and Cream, round and pointed..... .98

Liberty Silk Stoles and Capes, Black or Black with White; value $8.00.. 5.98

Fancy Silk Cord Fouragiers—Black and colored..... .39

Persian Bands and Silk and Chiffon Appliques; also Black Taffetas, with velvet Disc and fancy edge; value .59..... .29

FRIDAY PROMISES in Decorative Goods, Cutlery, Stationery

Reversible Tapestry Cushion Squares, Oriental and floral effects. Value .29. .15

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, gold and floss embroidered; also figured silk—full length. Value 2.49..... 1.98

Dinner Knives and Forks; good steel, fancy handles; set of 6 each. Value .89. .59

Dinner Knives—celluloid handles; fine quality steel; ½ dozen..... 1.38

"Keen Edge" Shears, high grade Steel—7 to 8½ inch..... .35

Pound Package—Bond Paper—Blue and Cream—156 sheets—value .25.. .10

Envelopes to match—pkge. of 25.... .5

FRIDAY PROMISES in Black Silks, Colored Silks, Velvets

Black Peau de Soies—double face—soft finish—value .75..... .59

Black Cord Taffetas—special..... .49

Moire Velours—bright rich lustre—soft finish—evening shades and black—value 1.00..... .59

Fancy Cord Taffetas—Black with White emb'd stripes—value .65..... .49

Velvets—Checked and Striped—also Corduroys—value .69..... .49

Black Silk Velvets—fine close face—value .85..... .69

FRIDAY PROMISES in Dress Goods, Colored and Black

38-inch All Wool Zibelines—best shades—value .49..... .39

50-inch All Wool Tailor Cloths..... .49

38 and 44-inch New Plaid Suitings—value .65..... .49

50-inch All Wool Storm Serges—Black and colors—value .85.. .59

46 and 50-inch All Wool Shark Skin and Finnettas—all colors—value 1.19..... .89

FRIDAY PROMISES in Flannelettes, Percales, Ginghams

Fleece back Flannelette Piques—for wrappers and dresses—value .12½..... 5¾

Extra heavy Seersuckers and Corded Ginghams—elsewhere .12½..... 8¾

New Fall Outing Flannels—Checks, Plaids and Stripes—only dark shades—value .12½..... 6¾

Yard wide Percales—new Fall Styles in navy, gobelin, garnet and black grounds—12½ cent quality..... 7¾

FRIDAY PROMISES in Flannels, White Goods, Linings

Heavy Cantons—8¾ cent quality..... 5¾

Silk Emb'd Flannels—white and colors—hemstitch and scallop—elsewhere .69..... .49

10c. Check and Stripe Nainsooks..... 6¾

40-inch Victoria Lawns..... 9¾

White Nainsook—10 yds. in box..... .98

Hearn's "Good Wear" Long Cloth—12 yards..... 1.49

Black Fig'd Mercerized Skirtings—36-inch—value .15..... 9

Black Percalines—value .19..... .15

FRIDAY PROMISES in Draperies, Couch Covers, Table Covers

2,000 yards French Curtainings—with rich lace inserting and edge—6 inch ruffle—value .39 and .49..... .29

Imported Oriental Cross Stripe Draperies—Persian, Moorish and Turkish designs—value .98 yd..... .59

Couch Covers—60 inches wide—Bagdad and Persian stripes—tassel fringe all round—value 2.98.....1.98

French Tapestry Couch Covers—all over fig'd—value 3.98.....2.49

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers—2 yds. square—value 2.29.....1.49

French Velour Covers—2 yds. square—rich effects—value 8.98.....5.98

FRIDAY PROMISES in Rugs, Shades and Poles, Oilcloth

5 ft. Poles—Mahogany, Walnut, Real Oak finish—wood fixtures—value .39.... .25

Brass Extension Rods—24 to 44 inch.. .11

Linen Holland Shades—best quality—3:6 ft.—knotted linen fringe..... .54

Fine Oil Opaque Shades—38x90 inch—heavy knot fringe—value .98..... .79

Shelf Oilcloth—value 7c yd..... 5

NEW KASHMIR ART RUGS.

Copies of expensive Oriental and Wilton Rugs in colorings and designs.

Note these sizes.	Note these prices.
2 x3 yards	4.98
2½x3½ yards	7.49
3 x3½ yards	8.98
3 x4 yards	9.98

FRIDAY PROMISES in Blankets, Comfortables, Spreads

300 pair Heavy Cotton Blankets—white and Colored—double bed size—extra heavy and warm..... .98

Fine White California Blankets, ten quarter—value $5.00..... 3.49

Crib Comfortables—fig'd Silkoline—36x48—value .49..... .39

Full size Chintz Comfortables—Extra heavy—value 1.98..... 1.59

Fig'd Silk Comfortables—down filled—border all around—f'cy stitched..... 11.98

Full size Marseilles Spreads—heavy raised designs—actual value 1.49..... .98

(No Mail Orders.)

Mercerized Spreads—pink only—hand knot fringe—value 1.49..... 1.19

(No Mail Orders.)

FRIDAY PROMISES in Muslins, Sheetings, Tickings

2½-yard Bleached Sheetings—25 cent quality..... .15

50-inch Bleached Pillow Casings—14 cent quality..... 9

Plain Red German Linen Ticking—33 inches wide..... .19

Fancy Striped German Union Linen Ticking—value .49..... .25

FRIDAY PROMISES in Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Furnishings

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose—heavy fleece—double soles..... .19

Children's all wool Hose—Double Knees, Heels and Toes—all sizes..... .24

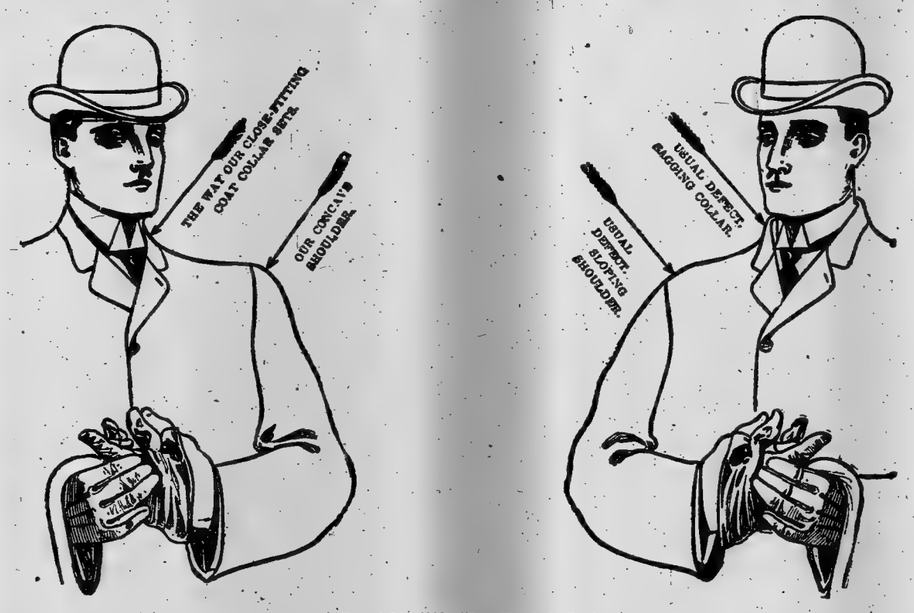
Ladies' Heavy Fleece Ribbed Vests—Long or short sleeves—Pants to match .29

Boys' Heavy Fleeced Shirts and Drawers—silk bound seams..... .29

Men's Heavy Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers—all sizes—well made.... .39

Men's Heavy Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—all sizes, also extra sizes..... .69

WM. VOGEL & SON.



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What the Word "Concave" Means

It means a revolution in the manner of making the shoulder of a coat—in doing away with the superfluous wadding that sags and loses its shape—in so modelling and shaping the shoulder that it is wide and high and graceful—and will stay so as long as the coat lasts.

It makes one look "broad-shouldered" whether he is so or not.

This important feature as well as our new "close-fitting" collar we are putting into all of

Our Famous $15 Suits and Overcoats.

We buy our woollens direct from the mills and you get the benefit of the saving. They are all made in our own workrooms by skilled tailors and every single thing that goes into them is of the best.

The new single and 3-button double-breasted sacks in all the latest colorings of plain and fancy cassimeres, worsteds, plain and fancy cheviots and all the new overcoats in modish materials—$15.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

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TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe.

Acknowledged to be the representative American Shoe, possessing all the qualities demanded by the American purchaser,—who is a connoisseur above all things of correct and pleasing footwear.

Ladies' .....3.50 per pair
Misses' .....3.00 " "
Children's .....2.50 " "

James McCreery & Co.

Twenty-third Street.



For day wear nothing is more stylish or suitable than a proper fitting tab collar—it's comfortable and it's fashionable. This one has rounded tabs. Ask for

Cluett "Roundtab" 25c; Arrow "Roundtab" 15c.

Ready-to-wear shirts—either Cluett or Monarch—give you supreme comfort. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.



Foxy—isn't it, to have the very best silk hat made in England, that land of "toppers"?

Here at $8—also as good a silk as America makes; $6.

Frock coats and waistcoats to wear with silk hats, $20.50 to $40.

Striped trousers to wear with frock coats—$5 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50. It is the only Whisky of the kind. Nothing equals its high standard of purity. Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.

Send for descriptive circular.

FRANK G. TULLIDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O



ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

VELVETS, 95c. PER YD.,

(Reduced from $1.25.)

Rich Oriental and self-colored effects—particularly adapted for Dining-rooms and Libraries.

Dining-room Furniture—Artistic designs in Golden Oak at specially low prices.

"LONG CREDIT" gives immediate possession of a comfortably furnished home.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

RIPANS TABULES, destroy fiad, a good prescription for nausea. 18 for 5c. at druggists.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Alaska Sable, scarf with cluster tails.

7.50

Mink scarf, trimmed with fox tails.

12.00

Alaska Sable, shaped boa, trimmed with eight natural tails.

14.50

Three quarter length shaped Squirrel boa trimmed with blue Lynx tails.

18.50

Mink,—shaped boa, with natural tails and paws.

18.50

Sable Fox boa, 65 inches long, with natural Fox tails.

12.50

Muffs.

Alaska Sable - - - - 7.50
Mink - - - 12.50 & 18.50

Persian Lamb Coat.

85.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Velour Blouse Coats,—trimmed with fancy lace or with collar and revers of Persian Lamb.

35.00.

Rain Coats,—made of Cravenette or Oxford gray and tan covert cloth. 12.00, 15.00 and 19.50.

Twenty-third Street.



O'Neill's

We Offer Friday and Saturday

In the Furniture Department

Two Rockers That Sell Quickly Even at Regular Prices.



Rocker (like cut) in solid quartered golden oak and mahogany finish, saddle seat and piano polish, at

2.98 Each; Value 4.75

100 Rockers in solid golden oak and mahogany finish, quartered saddle seat and piano polish, at

3.75 Each; Value 5.50

Also Three Great Values in

White Enamel Bed Outfits.

Distinctly high grade Furniture and at lower prices than has been quoted hitherto by any other house in the city.

Outfit No. 1—Consists of one White Enamel Bed, 1¼-inch post, heavy brass rails, spindle and mounts on head and foot, one black hair mattress, one heavy all-iron spring, all sizes, special at . . . **19.98** Value 27.50

Outfit No. 2—Consists of one White Enamel Bed, heavy post, extended foot, brass rail and mounts, one heavy all-iron spring, one fibre soft top and bottom mattress, all sizes, special at . . . . **10.98** Value 15.75

Outfit No. 3—Consists of one White Enamel Bed, one-inch post, extended foot, brass vases on head and foot, one soft top and bottom mattress, one all-iron spring, 3-0 size only, special at . . . . **6.98** Value 9.75

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

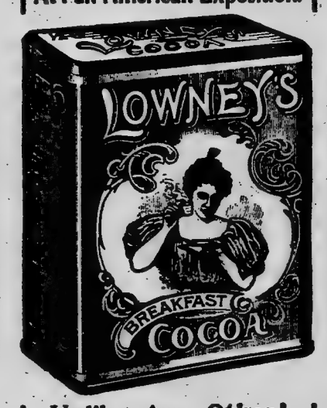
Ladies' Gloves.

One Thousand Dozen 2 clasp, light weight, real kid,— and pique sewn, heavy kid gloves. Complete range of colors, for street and evening dress. 1.00 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.



Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

BETTER HOMES.

What the enforcement of the new tenement house law is doing for men with small incomes.

ALL WOMEN

Will be interested in knowing how some of their clever sisters make a living ministering to the extravagances of the very rich.

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CUBAN CHILDREN TO BE SENT BACK

Special Inquiry Board's Decision Unanimously Reaffirmed.

Testimony Concerning "Purple Mother" Tingley, Her Society, and Her Spaniel—Protest of the "Brotherhood's" Counsel.

The second hearing in the case of the Cuban children brought here last Saturday, prospective students at the Rajah Yoga School, at Point Loma, presided over by Purple Mother Katherine A. Tingley, was concluded yesterday afternoon at Ellis Island.

The board of special inquiry last Monday decided to exclude the children from the country on the ground that they were liable to become public charges. Before the decision was made known both the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and counsel for the Universal Brotherhood asked for another hearing, which was begun on Wednesday. The board deliberated only a few minutes after hearing the testimony yesterday, and unanimously reaffirmed their previous decision that the children be sent back to Cuba.

The testimony yesterday was all from witnesses put on the stand by the Gerry society to establish the character of Mrs. Tingley and of the institution. E. Vilas Beckwith of Kellogg & Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Tingley, appeared at the beginning of the hearing and read a statement prepared, he said, by himself in consultation with Edward M. Shepard. As soon as he had finished reading the statement he left the room.

Referring to the examination of Mr. Spalding, the statement said:

Mr. Gerry's cross-examination of Mr. Spalding developed into a most vicious, uncalled-for and unwarranted attack upon Mrs. Tingley and the Universal Brotherhood organization. He used as a basis for this examination an article published in a New York daily newspaper. An article similar to this in almost every particular was nearly a year ago published in a California newspaper. A retraction was at once demanded by the organization and Mrs. Tingley, and upon its being refused, suit for libel was immediately commenced against the offending newspaper. This suit is now set for trial next Monday, Nov. 10, 1902. As to the outcome there can be no doubt. A mass of evidence has been prepared that will silence forever the waggling malicious tongues.

It concluded as follows:

These children left Santiago de Cuba in a spirit of ovation, with flowers and the like, as children going to the great sister republic of the United States. They have been received here as half criminals, and the proposition upon which Mr. Gerry seems to insist is that the United States Government shall, by their deportation, affront their parents and their own home city, and overrule the judgment of the authorities of San Diego as to the standing of a school about which they know a thousand times more than Mr. Gerry can possibly know. Indeed, Mr. Gerry knows nothing.

I am instructed by the authorities of the school to protest against the effort to deport the children as being cruel in the extreme. With this statement we withdraw from the hearing and leave Mr. Gerry and the Commissioners to meet their responsibility as they shall see fit.

Eldridge T. Gerry was present at the hearing and Justice-elect Vernon M. Davis, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, conducted the examination of the witnesses. He first read a letter from Henry J. Bohm of Chicago, characterizing Mrs. Tingley and the Universal Brotherhood as "a fake." He then called Edward Parker of Boston, a retired banker, and formerly a resident of Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Parker met Mrs. Tingley in 1897, when he was in doubt as to which branch of the disrupted theosophists he would join. After the meeting, for his own satisfaction, he made an exhaustive investigation into Mrs. Tingley's previous life, and found, he said, that her reputation was anything but an enviable one. He related a number of alleged occurrences in support of his affirmation.

The most important witness of the day was Louis S. Fitch, now an insurance clerk, who had been connected with the Weather Bureau at San Diego, and for some months was bookkeeper of the Universal Brotherhood Institution at Point Loma. He described in detail many of the practices carried on there. Mr. Fitch is married.

"What about your family?" asked Mr. Davis, when the witness had told how he had become connected with the institution and how he finally became a probationary member.

"Mrs. Fitch came with me," he said. "Mrs. Tingley told me that I would be a pretty good fellow if it were not for my wife. She could foresee me, she said, as a benpecked husband. She told me not to make any immediate separation, but that I should go further."

The witness explained that there were two divisions of the colony at Point Loma. The lower division was simply the U. B., or Universal Erotherhood. The other was the Esoteric Society of Theosophy, known there as the Inner Society. To belong to the E. S. T. the member had to abjure all religious and social connections, with the exception of those that were Masonic.

Q.—Was there a dog there? A.—Yes—Spots, a King Charles spaniel. Mrs. Tingley told me that the dog could tell a lover of Theosophy from one who was not. The dog had been given to her by her predecessor, William Q. Judge, just before his death. Mrs. Tingley told me that she knew Mr. Judge's spirit was in the dog directing the grand work.

Q.—How was he treated by the members of the brotherhood? A.—He was an object of the greatest care, almost of reverence. He was always covered with a blanket.

Q.—What about Holy Hill? A.—Every morning those who had taken part in the morning service marched to Holy Hill to watch the sun rise. The U. B.'s went only as far as the fence surrounding the hill, but the E. S. T.'s went within. They all wore loose white robes, and Mrs. Tingley was the only one who could wear her slippers inside her stockings. The others wore stockings only, or went barefooted.

In regard to Mrs. Tingley's treatment of his wife, Mr. Fitch said that Mrs. Tingley occasionally sent her a red flower. "Flowers," he said, "meant a great deal. The color signified the degree of appreciation in which one was held, and red was the lowest, while white was the highest. Those she sent my wife were red. Mine were red, too, but of a little paler shade."

Questioned as to the institution's sources of income, the witness said that it came from three sources—from the various lodges throughout the country, from the sale of articles made by different departments of the community, and principally from contributions by private individuals. The sources of income, he thought, were precarious. The property was mortgaged, and only enough was paid down to secure the land.

As to the hardships undergone by the members, he said that often they had to stand in cold weather with their bare feet on the asphalting. At the new century service the members had to remain up in an unfinished building until 4 o'clock in the morning.

The witness stated that Mrs. Spalding was formerly Mrs. Elizabeth Meyer, and that she was a member of the brotherhood when she married Mr. Spalding two years ago. It was her son who was at school at Point Loma.

Mr. Fitch further described Mrs. Tingley's peculiar garb, which was loose and purple; explained that she was called Purple Mother because purple was the most perfect color, and that her intimates usually addressed her as "Purple." He described her religion as a belief that she was the last and greatest of a succession of teachers, including Christ and Buddha.

Mr. Fitch does not belong to the Universal Brotherhood now, and he said that the institution was no fit place for children or grown-up people.

Mrs. Fitch when called to the stand described some peculiarities of the educational system. "Our little boy Harold, who went to school there for a little while, still thinks that grass has feeling and is hurt if stepped upon," she said.

Mrs. Lena Morris, who was janitress of the house in which Mrs. Tingley lived, at 107 West Sixty-eighth Street, testified that her tenant carried on a business as a faith-healer and clairvoyant. She went away, she said, leaving a number of bills unpaid.

Dr. Henry Hugo Kuethlin testified also in regard to Mrs. Tingley's hypnotic and massage treatments.

A. G. Spalding, who expected to have an opportunity to cross-examine Mr. Gerry, sent a letter to Commissioner Williams saying that engagements prevented his presence there yesterday. He inclosed a long list of questions, which he desired the Commissioner to ask Mr. Gerry. Mr. Williams declined, first, on the ground that Mr. Spalding was represented by his own counsel, and, secondly, that as the question was only as to whether the Cuban children would be permitted to land, investigation into the standing of the Children's Society or with Mr. Gerry's personal character would be irrelevant.

It was agreed that in the event of the board's decision being adverse the case would not be appealed. The children will probably go back to Cuba on the Ward liner Monterey. In the meantime they will be provided with warm clothing by the Gerry society.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Prospects Are That Negotiations Will Be Concluded Within a Fortnight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The conference between Secretary Hay and Colombian Minister Concha, who are engaged in the preparation of the projected Panama Canal treaty, continue at stated periods. The negotiations are proceedings satisfactorily, and the prediction is made that the terms of a treaty will be agreed upon very soon, probably within a fortnight.

If such be the case the President will be able to deal with the treaty in his annual message to Congress.

DR. LORIMER'S DENIAL.

Not a Candidate for the Pastorate of Tremont Temple Church, Boston —May Get a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 7.—"I am not a candidate for re-election to the pastorate of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, and I now write to the church requesting that she may dismiss my name from among those who may be considered eligible for election to her pastorate. My earnest wish is that members should forget me and unite on some one else, and at as early a date as possible."

This is the gist of a letter which was read to-night at Tremont Temple from the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., an ex-pastor and now pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York.

In speaking of the letter to a reporter Oliver M. Wentworth, Chairman both of the Board of Deacons and of the Executive Board, said last evening:

"You see for yourself that Mr. Lorimer doesn't say absolutely that he will not be a candidate for the pastorate. He simply says that he is not at present, and he was prompted to say this not through any communication with the church, but because of false reports reaching him through newspapers."

Deacon Wentworth further intimated that it is not at all improbable that in the near future the church will call upon Dr. Lorimer to be their pastor again, nor is it improbable that Dr. Lorimer will answer the call affirmatively.

HUNT FOR RAILROAD OFFICER.

President Hill Sends 100 Men Out to Scour Montana Wilds for Superintendent Eagan.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—The mysterious disappearance of Superintendent Eagan of the Great Northern Railroad, who went hunting at Belton, Mont., Tuesday, has appalled the officials of the Great Northern Railroad, and President Hill has directed that a hundred men be sent into the adjoining country to search for the missing man.

Tuesday Superintendent Eagan's private car was sidetracked at Belton. With him was a party of five friends. They started out to hunt big game. The country abounds in bear and mountain lions, and it is feared that he may have been overcome by one or more of these beasts.

A telegram from Kalispell received by Great Northern officials to-night says that it is not improbable that Superintendent Eagan encountered the bandit who held up the Great Northern train near Drummond last week and robbed it of several thousand dollars, and that the robber, thinking that a posse was after him, may have killed the Superintendent.

The fifty men sent out yesterday morning returned this afternoon, reporting that they had obtained no trace of the missing man. Thereupon President Hill ordered out all the available men on the Kalispell Division to hunt for him. A heavy snowstorm set in after the party started on the hunt, completely obliterating all trails, and for this reason no trace of Eagan can be found.

His private car is still standing on the side track at Belton, where his five guests are patiently awaiting tidings of the lost man.

OFFICE LOST BY BLUNDER.

Camden Election Officials Sealed Up Ballots and Sheriff Cannot Get His Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—Christopher J. Mines, who on Tuesday was elected Sheriff of Camden County, may not be given his commission, and when next Tuesday comes he will not be sworn in. In that event Paul M. Litchfield, a hold-over Coroner, under the law of New Jersey would become Sheriff. This peculiar state of affairs is due to the election officials of the Fifth Division of the Third Ward, who, contrary to law, locked and sealed the votes up in the ballot box before the Board of Elections had an opportunity to canvass the returns.

There does not seem to be any way to get the ballot box opened so that the votes can be counted. That was discovered to-day by the County Board. Unless a full return of every vote cast is made the Secretary of State cannot issue a commission to Mr. Mines and he cannot take the office to which he was elected.

To seek relief a delegation called on Justice Garrison to-night and urged that he do something. He carefully studied the statute and told the delegation that unless they could show him a law covering the case by which the ballot box in question could be legally opened he could order nothing done. The decision was communicated to the County Board late to-night, and after a rather acrimonious debate it was decided to consult counsel at once.

"The 20th Century Limited" is the New York Central's fast train between New York and Chicago. Leaves Grand Central Station at 10:00 A. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Chicago 10:00 A. M. daily. Arrives New York 4:45 P. M. Solid vestibule train, with every modern convenience.

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SENATOR PLATT TO SEEK RE-ELECTION

Senator Depew Declares for Him in a Eulogistic Letter.

Ex-Gov. Black Alone Considered by Republicans as a Possible Rival—Robert C. Morris's Position.

Senator Platt will be a candidate for re-election as Senator, and the probability is that he will be unopposed. Speaking upon the subject of his candidacy, the Senator said last night:

"I don't want to go back, but Senator Depew called upon me to-day and said that it was a party necessity that I should. If I do go back it will be because of the party's demand rather than my own inclination."

Yesterday, in a letter which he wrote to Col. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Senator Chauncey M. Depew declared for Senator Platt's re-election in the strongest terms. In commenting upon Senator Depew's expression in favor of the senior Senator, Col Dunn remarked: "There is not a Republican in the State of New York who will be against Senator Platt."

Senator Depew's letter to Col. Dunn read in part:

I think it well that one of your officers in the field, now that the battle is over and the smoke cleared away and the victory gloriously won, should congratulate his chief, headquarters, who so ably planned and conducted the campaign. Our success is in a measure due to the fact that both organizers and fighters were largely men born and brought up in the country, and who knew how country folk think and act. I have always had, as you have, an intense admiration for the fighting and staying qualities of the farmer, who, this time, has won our eternal gratitude. In the delight which we all feel that Odell won out so handsomely and that we have him for another term as Governor, there is to me a special personal pleasure that this assures another term for my colleague in the Senate, dear old Platt—that constructive brain of his never worked better than in this canvass—and he will go back to the Senate with a unanimity of affectionate enthusiasm in our party which has rarely, if ever, before been evidenced.

The only man who has been seriously considered as a possible rival of Senator Platt for the Senatorship is ex-Gov. Frank S. Black. The impression among the Republican politicians is that Mr. Black would have nothing to gain by a contest at this time. Gov. Odell is himself credited with a desire to succeed Senator Platt in the Senate. It can be said on authority that the Governor cherishes no such ambition. He could have had the place which Senator Depew now holds if he had desired it. Mr. Platt offered it to him. He declined it, and it was with his assent that the election went to Mr. Depew.

The date for the reorganization of the County Committee is Dec. 18. The talk about the advisability of a change in leadership is general among Republican politicians, but Senator Platt yesterday declared himself as in favor of the continuance of Robert C. Morris at the head of the committee.

"I believe that Mr. Morris will be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the County Committee," said the Senator last evening, "and I think he deserves to be re-elected. He has done good work, and it would be a misfortune to lose him."

There has been talk of opposition to Mr. Morris's re-election, and it was even reported yesterday that Senator Elsberg, whom he tried to defeat for renomination, and who was the only Republican Senator elected in the county, was organizing a movement against him. Senator Elsberg, when seen last night, said:

"If there is any such movement as that of which you speak, I know nothing of it."

Senator Platt yesterday declared himself as much in favor of a State Constabulary bill as ever, and intimated that such a measure would be pushed if Gov. Odell's opposition could be overcome.

HISTORIC BANK PROPERTY SOLD.

John R. McLean Pays Record Price for Riggs Land in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—John R. McLean has bought the historic old property of the Riggs Bank, opposite the Treasury Building, paying $30 a square foot, which is pronounced the highest price ever paid for real estate in Washington.

The ground was sold by George W. Riggs, the son of the famous banker, who, with W. W. Corcoran, acted for many years as Government bankers. It is said to be Mr. McLean's intention to erect a modern sky-scraper. At one time Mr. McLean favored the condemnation of this property and adjoining lots, so that the Government could build a structure for the Department of Justice there, the Government already owning a large frontage on the avenue at the west corner of the block.

The Senate Park Commission has marked this block for condemnation for public uses.

CERTIFICATES FOR PASSENGERS.

Colorado Tourists on Trains Must Be Free from Contagious Diseases.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Invalids must have a certificate from a physician before they can get on a train in Colorado after Dec. 1. The certificate must say that the bearer has not a contagious disease.

The roads have had much trouble with sick people afflicted with contagious diseases getting on trains. Conductors are supposed to watch for such cases, but sometimes it is impossible for them to detect contagious diseases. The idea is to have all the roads adopt the physician's certificate scheme, and thereby protect passengers who desire relief from the presence of consumptives.

SWITCHMEN MAY STRIKE.

Balloting on a Compromise Offer in Progress in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Balloting is in progress to-night to decide whether the switchmen employed in Chicago by eighteen of the principal railroads centring here shall go on strike. A proposition was submitted to the railroads some time ago by the men asking for a wage increase of 5 cents an hour.

The railroad officials to-night offered to compromise by paying an increase of 2½ cents an hour to helpers and 3½ cents to foremen. The switchmen asked for time to consider the proposition. Meantime a vote of the men is being taken to ascertain whether a majority favor accepting or favor going on strike. More than 8,000 men are involved. The result of the vote will not be known until to-morrow.

Katherine Bloodgood Married.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKTON, Cal., Nov. 7.—A quiet wedding that was of more than usual public interest took place in this city yesterday. The parties were Lieut. Howard Hapgood Kipp and Katherine Bloodgood, formerly Miss Spencer, a well-known singer. Howard H. Kipp is a Second Lieutenant commanding the marines at the training station at Goat Island. He is a New Yorker.

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delicat... Adv.

AN ADMIRER OF "GALL."

President Stickney of Chicago Great Western Refers Feelingly to Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—"I admire gall. I admire gall, and this is gall sublime."

These were the expressions used before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day by President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad Company, referring to the action of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange in summoning him as a witness. Secretary Tomlinson of this institution wanted Mr. Stickney to explain why the rates of his road on live stock were much higher than on packing house products between Missouri River points and Chicago. President Stickney said:

"I must admit that this is gall sublime. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange, a monopoly, poses here as complainant, and wants a railroad company to explain why it charges a certain rate. Why, you gentlemen of the Inter-State Commerce Commission cannot sell a carload of stock in the Union Stock Yards without paying $12 as commission to this complainant.

"Official records show that the members of this monopoly, the complainant in this case, collected in 1901 40 per cent. as much on stock yards receipts as the railroads received for hauling the goods and doing all the work."

A few minutes later President Stickney replied when asked by Secretary Tomlinson to produce the records of his company: "No, Sir, I will not. It is sufficient imposition for you fellows to take up so much of my time to keep me away from important business day after day, and I will not submit to such a request as you now make of me."

Mr. Stickney took from his pocket a red covered book.

"Here," he said, "is the official book of rules of the Live Stock Exchange, which shows that the only excuse for the existence of this organization is to dock hogs and collect commissions. While freight rates on everything else have been reduced in years past, this organization has stood firm as a rock, persistently demanding the pound of flesh."

COUNT CASTELLANE EXCLUDED

His Election as a Deputy Invalidated by the French Chamber—Accused of Buying Votes.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—After an exciting debate the Chamber of Deputies to-day by 278 to 235 votes invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane as a member of the House. The question came up when the Committee on Contested Elections presented its report without recommendation, leaving the Chamber to pass on the question. Emile Chauvin made a bitter attack on Count de Castellane, declaring he had been guilty of irregularities and saying that the Count had accused his opponent of being of German descent and a Dreyfusard.

In the course of his speech M. Chauvin declared that Count de Castellane, in order to warm the enthusiasm of his partisans, abandoned all reserve and, through his agents, gave unlimited credit in hotels, inns, and drinking places, until the district was gay with fêtes and merriment during the campaign.

The Count delivered his reply in vehement tones and hurled back with indignation the accusations of M. Chauvin, which he declared were an attack upon the integrity and honesty of his constituency. He explained, further, that he had helped some poor workingmen's organizations, but that he had asked nothing in return. He closed his defense with an appeal to the Chamber to uphold his election, which, he asserted, truly represented the wishes of the inhabitants of the Basses Alps district.

During the debate there was much disorder, the members of the Left applauding the attacks on Count de Castellane and jeering at his reply, while the Count's Republican associates gave him hearty applause.

When the President of the Chamber announced the result of the vote Count Boni arose and started for the door. His friends crowded around him, shaking his hand. The business of the Chamber was suspended temporarily while the Count was escorted to the exit. Just before he left the Chamber he turned and shouted defiantly: "Gentlemen, I will be with you again."

The result of the vote necessitates another election in the Basses Alps district.

CRAMPS MAY PASS DIVIDEND.

Big Shipbuilding Company's Directors Have Not, However, Reached a Decision Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The statement that the Gramp Ship and Engine Building Company will pass the December dividend is declared to be premature. The meeting for consideration of the dividend will not be held until Thursday, Nov. 27, and present conditions may change so before that time that it will be advisable to make a distribution to shareholders. It is the general expectation of the Directors, however, not to declare a dividend.

Morton McMichael, who is a Director of the company, said to-day:

"We are doing a great business and making money, and every dollar is needed in operations now under way. The persons comprising the Board of Directors own about 75 per cent. of the stock and conduct its affairs for the best interests of the company. It is only a matter of finance as to whether to pay out money in dividends or hold the funds to carry on business instead of borrowing. It is probably better to use our own funds and distribute them when they are not needed in business."

The long-talked-of bond issue is still being held in abeyance, and it is said will not be put out for some time, if ever. With business and earnings as at present, it may not be necessary to make a permanent loan.

NO 3,000-MILE TICKETS.

The Western Passenger Association Dismisses the Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The proposition to raise the 2,000-mile interchangeable mileage ticket now in use by the Western Passenger Association roads to 3,000 miles has been voted down by the mileage bureau, and the Western Passenger Association at its meeting to-day struck the subject from the docket.

Commercial travelers and small merchants did not want the change made, as many of them have no occasion to travel 3,000 miles during the year, but can use 2,000 miles.

DISCOVERS A RIVER.

Canadian Explorer Finds a Stream 300 Miles Long.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 7.—W. J. Wilson, an explorer of the Canadian Geological Survey, has returned with his party from a tour through the unexplored country to the southwest of James Bay. Mr. Wilson reports the discovery of a large river, hitherto unsurveyed, and running between the Albany River on the south and the Ottawapicket River on the north.

The newly discovered river has a course of over three hundred miles, and near James Bay divides into two branches, emptying into Hudson Bay. Several new lakes also were discovered by the exploring party.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delicat... Adv.

ALLEGED FRAUD AT PHILADELPHIA POLLS

Democratic Election Officers Make Charges in Court.

Ward Heelers Marked the Ballots, It Is Said—Repeaters Allowed to Vote Despite Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Allegations of fraud in the Fifth Ward were made before the Election Court to-day by Henry Johns Gibbons, son of the Rev. Hughes O. Gibbons, pastor of Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Gibbons, who is a young law student, was the Democratic overseer at the polls of the Third Division of the Fifth Ward election day. He refused to affix his signature to the official returns of his division, and was subpoenaed to appear before the court and announce his reasons for not doing so. He declared that during the day a force of ward heelers, stationed about the polling place, practically controlled the votes of the division. The voters, he said, were given no opportunity to choose their own candidates. When one entered the polls, Mr. Gibbons asserted, he was hastily handed a ballot by the judge, John Rogers, a brother of the Assistant City Solicitor, and, without allowing the Inspector any time to discover whether the man's name appeared on the voting list, he was led to the rear of the booth, his ballot taken by a "heeler" inside, marked, and again put in his hands to drop into the ballot box.

The protests of the watchers, he declared, were of no avail.

The polls became an agency for the "ward heelers," he said, who used the place to solicit votes. Many voters were allowed by the Judge to deposit a second ballot when he knew that they were ineligible. Many were challenged, but the objections of the inspectors were in nearly every case overruled, asserted Mr. Gibbons, by the Republican watcher. No officer of the election was legally sworn in, he said. They did not take the oaths as provided by law, contenting themselves with a simple affidavit, the certificate of which was not made out or signed until after the close of the polls. In several instances, he alleged, voters whom he challenged and whose vouchers were inaccurate, returned to the polls several hours afterward, clad in a different coat, and their votes were accepted, despite the protests of the inspectors and watchers.

Six men voted from the T. D. Finletter Club House, 329 Pine Street, he declared, when the only occupant of the premises was the steward of the club, a man called Caspar, who was only recently released from the Eastern Pentientiary, where he served a term for violating the naturalization laws. Among those registered from there, declared Mr. Gibbons, was Solicitor Rogers, whose residence is 1,903 South Sixteenth Street; his brothers, John and Denman Rogers, and four others, whose names he could not recall.

Several policemen of the Third and Delancy Street Stations were in the vicinity of the polls during the day, and although they were called upon to prevent the casting of numerous fraudulent votes, they refused to interfere, continued Mr. Gibbons.

The testimony of Gibbons was taken by the court and the case will be brought to the notice of the District Attorney. Warrants will soon be issued for the arrest of the election officers.

Another Fifth Ward case was brought up by Henry Uram, a Democratic overseer in the polls of the Twelfth Division, who also refused to sign the returns. He declared that shortly after the opening of the polls twenty men pushed their way into the room and demanded ballots. He objected, he said, and was quickly thrown into the street. Several shots were fired, he alleged, and the inside of the booth was totally destroyed. He appealed to the police for help, he added, but was refused. He did not return to the booth after the shooting, as he declared he would have been killed had he done so.

When the court closed its session the Nineteenth Ward was just completed. The count will be resumed at 9 o'clock to-morrow.

GEN. JACOB H. SMITH SEEKING REINSTATEMENT.

Cashiered Army Officer Confers with Senator Hanna Regarding the Matter, It Is Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—Gen. Jacob H. Smith, who was put upon the retired list by President Roosevelt as punishment for the issuing of the "kill and burn" order in Samar, was in Cleveland yesterday and to-day in conference with Senator Hanna, and it is said that he will seek to bring influence to bear for his reinstatement in the army.

Gen. Smith came here alone, and had several talks with Senator Hanna. To-day he was reinforced by his brother-in-law, Judge W. W. Bannon of Portsmouth, who has had the General's case in hand ever since the latter returned to this country. Judge Bannon had a long conference with the Senator also. None of the parties to the conference would say what it was about, but it is believed that the General hopes to obtain the aid of the Senator in pushing his case with the President.

What attitude the Senator will take in the matter is not known. Among Ohio people, however, there is much sympathy with Gen. Smith.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP TEST.

St. Louis Will Operate Electric Light Plants for Municipal Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Within sixty days the City of St. Louis will try an experiment in public ownership. Two electric lighting plants, owned and operated by the city, will be running. President Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements has prepared plans, to be approved by the board, for the plants. Bids will be let within ten days.

One plant is to be operated at the City Hall, lighting that building, the old City Hall, the four courts, the Court House, and Engine Company No. 6 on Ninth Street. The other plant, located at the insane asylum, will furnish light for that institution, the poorhouse, the female hospital, and Engine Company No. 35. The construction of the two plants will cost $45,000. Heretofore the city has paid $35,000 a year for lighting the public institutions named. It will be seen, therefore, than in less than a year and a half the city will save enough to pay for the plants.

New York Newspaperman to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 7.—Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Katherine Bill of this city to J. Dwight Whitney of New York, one of the editors of The New York Evening Post. The ceremony is to take place Tuesday, Nov. 11. Miss Bill met Mr. Whitney when he was here on a visit with Horace White, a Beloit College alumnus.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to ... who are ... Adv.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

The New York Times Held Up to London Journalists as Representative of American Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—At a dinner given at the Whitefriars Club to-night, Gilbert Parker, M. P., presiding, Moberly Bell, manager of The London Times, was the guest of the evening. The topic of discussion was "The Ideal Newspaper."

The discussion was invested with much more than ordinary interest. There was the inevitable contrast between the English and American type of newspaper, and the always pertinent debate as to what constitutes news and how it should be published. The deep tone of the color of the "yellow" press of America did not escape impatient criticism at the hands of the speakers, even those who might be said to be entitled to defend it being unwilling to do so.

Newton Crane, claiming authority as the former editor of a large daily in the Western part of America, contended that the best type of an American paper was THE NEW YORK TIMES, partly on account of the cleanliness of its columns. Special mention was made of the attention that should be given to quick delivery of the first edition of a morning daily newspaper. The enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES in establishing its new premises practically overlooking great railway lines was contrasted with the cumbrous method of carting early editions to a private news agency. The motto of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print," the speaker said, was recognized as the secret of the wonderful renaissance of an old paper, while the success following its application showed that the American people were quick to respond to what is decent in journalism.

KILLED AT RAILROAD CROSSING.

Albert C. Lowe, a Prominent Philadelphia Citizen, Struck by Passing Train in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Albert C. Lowe, who for the last third of a century was a prominent figure in the city's business life, was killed this morning by the Black Diamond express, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at the Tenth and Diamond Streets grade crossing.

Mr. Lowe was the proprietor of an art shop at 907 Market Street—a little, old-fashioned place that is conspicuous among its tall modern neighbors.

He had not been going there frequently of late because he was weak from a recent operation. But to-day he started down town, intending to put in a little while at the office and then go to see Lasker, the chess champion, play at the Mercantile Library. Mr. Lowe himself was a member of the Franklin Chess Club and an expert player.

When he neared the grade crossing, witnesses say, the gates were just going down. Mr. Lowe did not stop, however. He, apparently, had not noticed the danger signal. He stopped in the middle of the tracks seeming to watch some workmen on top of a high building in Diamond Street.

Then the train swept around the long curve at Huntingdon Street and before Mr. Lowe could move it struck him. The force hurled him many feet. It crushed in the back of his skull, but beyond that there was no mutilation.

Mr. Lowe was born in Germany fifty-nine years ago. He came to Philadelphia in 1865 and started an art and mirror business in North Ninth Street. Two years after he moved around the corner to Market Street, where his shop has been ever since.

He was a leading member of the Junger Maennerchor and of other social and fraternal organizations. His widow, three sons, and one daughter survive him.

SHOT GEN. J. F. REYNOLDS.

A North Carolina Confederate Veteran Says He Did.

Special to The New York Times.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 7.—During a visit to North Carolina L. T. Hensel of Quarryville, ex-Attorney General Hensel's brother, met Benjamin C. Thorpe, a gentleman of prominence, who told him the story of his shooting of Gen. John F. Reynolds at Gettysburg.

He said he was a member of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, and, while acting as a sharpshooter at Cashtown, was directed by Capt. Webb to try a shot at a general officer who was directing a battery into action. Thorpe shot twice, and Webb exclaimed: "Well done; you have got him."

The officer shot was Gen. Reynolds, so Thorpe says.

DIES FROM ROSE THORN PRICK.

Illinois Man Contracts Fatal Blood Poisoning While Picking Flowers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Charles G. Ayars, for thirty years a citizen of Evanston; died from the effects of blood poisoning Thursday at Orland, Fla., where he had made his home for a year past. Ten days ago Mr. Ayars, who was extremely fond of flowers, was plucking roses in his garden. A thorn pricked his thumb, and blood poisoning set in with fatal results.

Charles G. Ayars was born seventy-two years ago in Paterson, N. J. His father, James Ayars, was a well-known minister in the early days of the Methodist Church, and one of the founders of Northwestern University. Charles Ayars was educated at Rutgers College, Vermont, and came to Chicago in 1867.

ENGAGEMENT OF MISS BAER.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 7.—The engagement of Miss Nellie Baer, youngest daughter of George F. Baer, President of the Reading Railway, to Heber Smith has been announced.

Mr. Smith is a son of Col. L. Heber Smith of Joanna, this county, and Philadelphia.

Accepts Call to Passaic, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Mass., Nov. 7.—The Rev. Arthur B. Whitney of Milford has accepted a unanimous call to the First Unitarian Church of Passaic, N. J. He will begin his labors there Nov. 23. He is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Whitney of Milford. He was born in Peabody in 1878, and was graduated from the Milford High School in 1895. He graduated also from Tufts College and Harvard University.

R. H. Townsend Much Weaker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The condition of Richard H. Townsend of this city, who was badly injured yesterday by being thrown from his horse, is again precarious to-night. Though apparently better this morning the fever returned, as the day wore on and has greatly weakened the patient.

OUR SLIP-ON-EASY OVERCOAT,
made of Frieze, extra long, with silk saddle—Black or Oxford; special $13.50, worth $18. A. Raymond & Co., Nassau and Fulton Sts., N. Y.—Adv.

Business Men or Professional Men ... stenographer ...

TESTIMONY ENDED IN THE MOLINEUX CASE

Cornish Contradicts Evidence He Formerly Gave.

Defense Shows Cyanide of Mercury Is Easily Procurable—Stephenson Says He Took No Stock in Wife's Poison Package Story.

Both the defense and the prosecution ended their evidence yesterday in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. Court then adjourned until Monday. Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne will on that day sum up their respective cases, and the cause will be submitted to the jury either Monday night or Tuesday morning.

In the four hours yesterday of testimony for the defense, rebuttal for the prosecution, and rejoinder from the defense there were plenty of sensations, and several times the spectators and even the jurors laughed outright at the contradictions of witnesses.

Most striking among these sensations was the declaration on the part of John Stephenson, husband of Mrs. Anna C. Stephenson, who on Thursday qualifiedly identified Cornish as the man who mailed the poison package, that he did not take any stock in his wife's story, and that for that reason he had never reported it to the police officials. One circumstance which caused considerable amusement in the courtroom was the manner in which Cornish contradicted his former testimony.

At Mr. Osborne's request Mrs. Anna C. Stephenson was recalled to the stand for a few moments at the opening of the day's session. Mr. Osborne asked her if some one had not pointed out Cornish to her the day before in the courtroom and if she had not asked, "Is that him?" She answered that she had not.

This was an opening for testimony the prosecutor was to introduce from Howard Adams, son of the murdered woman, in rebuttal, to the effect that he sat in the courtroom beside the Stephenson woman on Thursday, and that her husband said to her, "That is Cornish," and she asked, "Is it?" This evidence was subsequently denied by both Mrs. Stephenson and her husband.

AN ALIBI FOR MOLINEUX.

The natural order of the witnesses for the defense was then taxen up. Prof. Herman Vulte of Columbia University was called to the stand to establish an alibi for the defendant on the afternoon the poison package was mailed to Cornish. Prof. Vulte said that he had known Molineux for many years, and that by invitation Molineux visited him on Dec. 23, 1898, at Columbia University.

"Molineux met me at the College of Physicians and Surgeons," said Prof. Vulte, "about 12 o'clock. We went up to the university grounds. At about 1 o'clock we took luncheon together at the College Tavern, and I then took him through the college buildings and laboratories. I parted from him in front of the university library at about 4:35 o'clock."

Prof. Vulte said that he fixed the time by the fact that it was the last school day before the Christmas holidays. He fixed the time of day by the fact that he was accustomed to catch a train for New Rochelle, his home, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 5:15. He parted from Molineux on that day just in time to catch the train.

Harry D. Powell, an employe in the jewelry store of Hardegen & Co. of Newark, was called to corroborate the testimony of Miss Emma Miller, who said the police holder, and the boy, Daniel Yetter, who swore on Thursday that Eugene Emanat never wrapped up bundles. Erhardt declared on the stand that he wrapped up this particular package on Dec. 21, 1898, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

Several witnesses were called to establish a fact ex-Gov. Black in his short opening address to the jury promised to prove, namely, that cyanide of mercury was a common chemical which might be purchased by any one at a drug store. First among these witnesses was ex-Judge and ex-District Attorney William M. K. Olcott, who is also one of Molineux's counsel.

Mr. Olcott said that on Oct. 25 he went to a drug store on Columbus Avenue and purchased an ounce bottle of cyanide of mercury for a small sum. He says he gave a fictitious name and

Molineux said he did not know where he had written, was shown to the witness. He said that the postmark upon it indicated that it was posted through Branch Station D of the Newark Post Office, and that there was a box of this station about 300 feet from the Hermann Color Works, where Molineux worked.

With these witnesses out of the way Mr. Osborne set about establishing an alibi for Cornish on the day Mrs. Stephenson said she had seen a man very much like him mail this poison package in the General Post Office. The prosecutor first called John Yokum, who had testified previously in this case. Mr. Yokum said that on Dec. 23, 1898, he was with Cornish from about noon until after 4 o'clock. He and Cornish took luncheon together, and then went to the office of James Sullivan, at 16 Park Place.

Q.—How long did you remain in the Sullivan office? A.—Until about 4:20. I left then to catch a train to Middletown, where I intended to spend the Christmas holidays.

Q.—Was Cornish there all the time? A.—He was.

Q.—Did you see any package that he had? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did he wear an overcoat that day? A.—He did not.

Q.—Was it a very cold day? A.—I do not think so. Cornish seldom wore an overcoat anyway.

Q.—Why were you and Cornish at Mr. Sullivan's office? A.—To discuss an athletic meeting that was to be held in Madison Square Garden.

Mr. Black in cross-examination brought out that Mr. Yokum had no definite recollection on the subject of the overcoat, his testimony being based upon the general fact that Cornish seldom wore one. Mr. Black also brought out that Sullivan's office was only half a block from the General Post Office.

James Mitchell, the ex-champion weight thrower of the world, was next called. He was present at the conference in Sullivan's office on Dec. 23, 1898, and he remembers having seen Cornish there continuously from 3 o'clock until about 5.

James Sullivan testified he remembered that Cornish and several others had been in his office on that day, but just when Cornish came or when he left Mr. Sullivan could not recollect.

TESTIMONY OF CORNISH.

Then the prosecutor recalled Cornish, and told him to relate just what his movements on Dec. 23, 1898, were. Cornish said:

"I went from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club that morning to the office of John Yokum. He and I took lunch together and we went to James Sullivan's office. I remained there until about 5:30 o'clock, and then Sullivan and I left the place together. We took a drink and walked over to Brooklyn Bridge where I took a car for the club."

Cornish denied that he had ever bought bromo seltzer in company with Mrs. Rogers from Jacobson's drug store, at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Jacobson had said that he remembered Cornish by his Tuxedo dress suit, but Cornish volunteered the fact yesterday that up to that time he had never owned a Tuxedo coat.

"Did you wear an overcoat on Dec. 23, 1898?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I did not," said Cornish.

Ex-Gov. Black then took up the cross-examination, and his manner was at once as fierce as it was when Cornish was on the stand before. The ex-Governor immediately took up this question of overcoats.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you wore no overcoat on this particular day? A.—I did say so, and I am quite positive that I did not own an overcoat at that time.

Q.—Whose coat did you wear when you wore a dress suit? A.—Oh, I had a brown—(laughing) —I mean a black overcoat for that special purpose. (Considerable laughter in the court room.)

Q.—Are you sure you had no brown overcoat at that time? A.—I am.

Q.—Didn't you swear at the previous trial that you owned a brown overcoat in the Fall of 1898? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, let me read your testimony at the former trial. Did you not say this: "During the Fall and Winter of 1898 I wore the same overcoat I have now. It is a brown overcoat?" A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Well, if you did swear to it then it was so, was it not? A.—No, because I did not have a brown overcoat then.

Q.—Well, what reason have you for contradicting now the testimony you gave then? A.—There has been a lot of talk about overcoats lately.

Q.—Have you any other reason for contradicting your testimony except that? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't you say at the former trial that you believed you saw Sullivan and Nelson on this afternoon, and did not you say that you reached Sullivan's office after 4 o'clock? A.—I don't think so.

Mr. Weeks read the official transcript of the last trial, when Cornish testified that he was not sure who he saw in Sullivan's office that afternoon, and when he said that he and Yokum reached the Sullivan office after 4 o'clock.

"There's more reason for you not to have worn an overcoat and for you to have remembered the events of that afternoon now than when you testified before, is there?" asked Mr. Black, insinuatingly.

"No," answered Cornish, as if remembering the Coroner's inquest, when Mr. Osborne made everybody believe he was trying to lay responsibility for this crime at Cornish's door.

Howard Adams was recalled. He told of the incident on Thursday with Mrs. Stephenson, and then, in response to questions from Mr. Osborne, he said that Cornish did not own a brown overcoat in the Fall of 1898.

"Do you believe in dreams, young man?" was ex-Gov. Black's only question in cross-examination, his evident reference being to the story Adams told of Cornish being pointed out to Mrs. Stephenson.

Mr. Osborne here announced that the people rested, and Mr. Black called Mrs. Stephenson to contradict Adams's story, and then Mr. Stephenson, the woman's husband, was called to the stand. He, too, contradicted Adams. He said he had been a policeman for nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Osborne cross-examined him.

"You tell the jury when your wife first told you this story," said the prosecutor.

"Immediately after the notice of the case appeared in the papers," was the answer.

"And although you were a policeman, and knew that a man's life was at stake, you didn't report it to the authorities?" demanded Mr. Osborne.

"No, sir."

"And why not?" thundered the prosecutor.

"Well," said Mr. Stephenson, "I didn't take any stock in it."

"Of course you didn't. That's all," was the prosecutor's reply, as he waved his hand triumphantly.

Mr. Stephenson said that the only person he had told about the matter was the police surgeon. "He was much the best person to report it to," remarked Mr. Osborne.

This ended the testimony. Mr. Black and Mr. Osborne had a short conference with Justice Lambert, after which the Justice announced that he would adjourn court until Monday morning.

The programme for Monday is that ex-Gov. Black shall speak in the morning and Mr. Osborne in the afternoon. Mr. Black says it will take him about two hours to sum up, but Mr. Osborne expects to take much longer.

STOLE JEWELS WORTH $5,000.

Thieves Enter the Madison Avenue Residence of Emanuel Jacobus, Presumably While Family Dines.

Emanuel Jacobus, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, reported to the police yesterday morning that his home at 1,325 Madison Avenue had been entered by thieves Thursday evening and jewelry and other articles valued at $5,000 stolen. Mr. Jacobus has no clue to the identity of the thieves, nor does he know exactly when the theft was committed, although it probably took place while the family was at dinner between 6 and 7 o'clock.

The jewels that were stolen were for the most part in the rear room in the third story, the remainder being in a drawer of a walnut dresser on the second floor. The thief or thieves, it is believed, entered the house through the adjoining house, 1,323, which is unoccupied.

Mr. Jacobus said the more important of the articles stolen were a diamond heart of 102 stones, valued at $1,200, a three-stone diamond breast pin and a diamond ring, each worth about $1,000. In addition the thieves obtained four gold watches, two pearl and two diamond studs, a pearl pendant set with diamonds, three solitaire diamond rings, one Russian sable boa, and an ivory miniature of Mrs. Jacobus. Several articles of clothing also were taken.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ACTRESS.

Miss Angeles Forbidden to Do Specialty Except for Shubert Brothers.

Aimée Angeles, the actress, who left the cast of "The Chinese Honeymoon" because the managers would not agree to raise her salary from $70 to $100 a week at a moment's notice, has been ordered by Justice Hall of the Supreme Court to refrain from doing her mimicry specialty for any theatrical managers other than the Shubert Brothers.

Having heard arguments on the temporary injunction obtained by the Shuberts against Miss Angeles, Justice Hall, in his decision yesterday, declines to make the injunction permanent except in so far as the specialty is concerned. He says that it would be unfair to the actress to restrain her appearing in other parts.

COAL SCARCE AND HIGH

Famine Predicted If Cold Wave Arrives.

Customers Place Many Orders with Dealers Which Cannot Be Filled—Anthracite Quoted at $7 and $8.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Road was in this city yesterday. He arrived in the morning, and during the afternoon he, with President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, and H. McK. Twombly, were in conference with partners of J. P. Morgan at Mr. Morgan's office. Mr. Baer left shortly after 5 o'clock to catch the 5:20 train on the Reading Road.

Notwithstanding fresh arrivals of anthracite, it was still scarce among the dealers, according to their declarations. J. Samuel Smoot of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association said there was practically no coal to sell. He declared that if a drop of 30 degrees in the temperature took place there would be a veritable coal famine. At the office of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal dealers at Church and Cortlandt Streets, it was stated that the company was receiving no coal though their customers were besieging them with orders. Some of the dealers said that coal had been sold by retail at $7 and $8 a ton, and one man said that it had been sold in ton lots in Staten Island at $12 a ton.

The official retail prices in this city yesterday were as follows:

	Ton.
Domestic anthracite	$6.50
Pea	5.00
Buckwheat, No. 1	4.50
Buckwheat, No. 2	4.00
Soft coal	6.50

Brooklyn dealers when asked the price of coal said it was $6.50 a ton. When a proposal was made to buy any they almost invariably said they could not promise when any would be delivered.

ACCEPT ARBITRATION PLAN.

Individual Hard Coal Operators Agree to Abide by the Decision of the Strike Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Col. Carroll D. Wright, recorder of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, received a telegram to-day saying that it is understood that the large part of the individual operators in the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal regions have agreed to become parties before the commission and accept its decision. There are about seventy of these operators working smaller mines in the anthracite region.

Col. Wright and Gen. John M. Wilson had a brief interview with the President to-day, in the course of which they reported the decision of the individual operators. President Roosevelt was particularly pleased at this information, as it tended materially to simplify the problem which the commission has to solve.

The commissioners explained in some detail their work up to this time. The President expressed his gratification that the work had been satisfactory to those engaged in it.

ARREST PRIVATE WADSWORTH.

Shot and Killed a Man While on Duty in the Coal Region—Released on Bail.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—Private Arthur Wadsworth of the Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., who shot and killed William Durham while the regiment was on strike duty in the anthracite coal fields at Shenandoah, was placed under arrest to-day by Constable William Shortall of Schuylkill County, who has held the warrant for him since the finding of the Coroner's jury on the death of Durham.

This action was the result of a conference this morning between F. W. Fleitz, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania; M. P. McLaughlin, District Attorney of Schuylkill County; Attorney J. C. Whalen, and Constables Shortall and Wadsworth.

Immediately upon the opening of the State Supreme Court, Deputy Attorney General Fleitz presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, stating that Wadsworth was illegally restrained, the shooting having been done while Wadsworth was acting in the discharge of his duty.

The Supreme Court ordered a rehearing and reargument to be held on the first Monday in January next at Philadelphia, and ordered Wadsworth's release on $500 bail.

STRIKE ARBITRATORS IGNORED.

French Coal Miners Refuse to Abide by Decision Against Increase of Wages.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Six thousand striking coal miners held a meeting at Lievin, Department of Pas-de-Calais, to-day.

They decided not to accept the decision of the arbitrators against an increase of the present rates of wages, and to continue the strike.

MAY NOT REAPPOINT DADY.

Brooklyn Republicans Said to Have Been Told by Mayor to Present Another Name.

A story was current in political circles in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to the effect that Mayor Low had signified to the Republican leaders there that he would not reappoint Col. Michael J. Dady as a Commissioner on Jan. 1 next. The Mayor is missioner of Elections on Jan. 1 next. The Mayor is said to have informed Lieut. Gov. Woodruff of his intention just before election, and to have said that if the Brooklyn Republican organization did not wish to place itself in the position of having its requests denied, it should not recommend the Colonel for the place. The Republican County Committee, when it meets in December, will recommend a candidate for Col. Dady's office.

"I am a candidate for reappointment," said Col. Dady when seen yesterday, "and I will be reappointed. I am ready to test my strength with anybody in the committee."

Physician Mysteriously Disappears.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Dr. Otto Grothe of 652 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly attached to the staff of a hospital in Albany, and nearly three months ago he came to Brooklyn. He obtained board in the family of Mrs. Gertrude Starkey, at the Kosciusko Street address. Mr. Grothe left Mrs. Starkey's house on Tuesday morning. He was only lightly clad, and had neither a collar nor a necktie. Since then nothing has been seen of him

Not Prizefight Promoters.

John Dacey of 233 East Eighty-eighth Street, John Dillon of 1,867 Park Avenue, Edward Aber of 344 Franklin Avenue, and Robert C. Wheeler of 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, who were arrested as the principals or promoters of an alleged prize fight raided in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street on the night of Oct. 30, were discharged yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court. Several business men testified that the place raided was a physical culture school.

Bids for California Sugar.

The agents for the refined California beet sugar which is being shipped to this port partly by rail and steamship lines and partly by a steamship around Cape Horn announced yesterday that they were ready to accept bids for this sugar. This announcement practically means that the war between the beet sugar and the cane sugar interests is on in earnest. Although the demand for sugar at this season is light, it is claimed that the 14,000 barrels from California would be absorbed in a day or two, notwithstanding that at prevailing prices it could not be sold at a profit.

Mayor's Police Commission Meets.

Police Commissioner Partridge and ex-District Attorney S. A. Philbin, two of the committee of three appointed by Mayor Low to look into local police conditions, met in the Bar Association Building, on West Forty-fourth Street, last evening. It had been expected that a number of prominent men would meet them, but only the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer and Frank Moss appeared. The four were in consultation until 11:30 P. M. All declined to give out any information about

TUNNEL WORK PROGRESSING.

Bore Under the North River Extended Seventy-five Feet—The Care of the Workmen.

It was learned in Jersey City yesterday that the work of extending the old North River tunnel at the foot of Fifteenth Street has been progressing favorably. It was said that the bore had been extended 75 feet, and that at the same rate of progress the union of the Fifteenth Street bore with that extending from the foot of Morton Street, this city, may be effected within six months.

Additional safeguards have been provided, and cases of prostration among the men working in the compressed air of the locks are not so frequent as under the old system. A physician is in attendance, and there is no delay in supplying medical aid. The pressure under which the men work is forty-eight pounds to the square inch, and no man is allowed to enter the locks until a medical examination has shown that his heart and lungs are sound.

The workmen are provided with food under the direction of Dr. Loomis, and they are obliged to eat heartily to meet the extra demands upon the system. At present they are working in four-hour shifts, but the managers are considering the advisability of reducing the time to three hours as a further precaution.

INTRUDER STUCK IN TRANSOM.

Policeman Finds a Man Paying a Belated Visit to His Brother's Jewelry Store.

Policeman Clarke of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was in East One Hundred and Third Strett last night when a woman approached and exclaimed:

"Run down to the jewelry store quick, or he'll get away."

Clarke ran until he came to a store at 174 East One Hundred and Third Street, kept by M. N. Kempfner. The bluecoat looked at the windows, tried the door, and was about to go away when he heard a faint groan. Looking up, Clarke finally saw in the shadow a pair of trousered legs sticking out of the transom over the door. He reached up, grabbed one of the legs and then the other, and began to pull. For a minute there was a little resistance, but finally the body gave way and a good-sized man dropped to the sidewalk, cutting his scalp.

The man was taken to the station, where he said he was W. Kempfner, a brother of the proprietor of the store. His age was given as thirty-eight years, his occupation a waiter, and the man said that he lived at Mills Hotel No. 1. When searched ten pawntickets for small watches were found in his pockets. He could not explain his position to the satisfaction of the police, and was locked up on a charge of attempted burglary.

INSPECT BRONX WATERFRONT.

Commissioner Hawkes and North Side Board of Trade Committee Look for Sites for Docks.

For the purpose of examining the waterfront of the Bronx, with a view to its possible future development, Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes, accompanied by a committee from the North Side Board of Trade, consisting of Albert E. Davis, Seward Baker, and John F. Steeves, made a tour of the borough waterways yesterday, starting from Riverdale-on-the-Hudson in the department tug Manhattan and passing down the Hudson through the Harlem and to the East River, and thence through Hell Gate and up the Sound as far as Pelham Bay Park, where the steam launch Bronx was boarded to enable a closer inspection of the shore and of Westchester Creek.

The Commissioner expressed himself as being greatly impressed with the waterfront of the Bronx, and took notes of locations suitable for docks, among them being at Riverdale, Two Hundred and Forty-sixth and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets, on the Hudson; at Broadway, King's Bridge, above Madison Avenue Bridge, and at Lincoln Avenue, on the Harlem; One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Bungay Streets, and along Westchester Creek and Pelham Bay Park on the east coast. The Commissioner promised also to take into consideration the erection of a recreation pier at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and to use his influence to secure the dredging of the Bronx Kills and Westchester Creek.

SIX MONTHS FOR SHOPLIFTING.

Prisoner in Brooklyn Reported to be a Bank Official's Wife.

A handsomely dressed, refined appearing woman was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, for shoplifting. The prisoner, who described herself as Mrs. Lillian Davis, thirty years old, but refused to say where she lived, was charged with stealing several small articles of the total value of $3.29 from a Fulton Street department store on Oct. 30.

The woman declined to give the authorities any information concerning herself or her family. There was a report in circulation in court yesterday that the prisoner was the wife of a man holding the position of cashier in one of the banks of this city. She was said to live somewhere in South Brooklyn. The name she gave was thought to be fictitious.

MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

District Attorney's Assistant Continues to Examine Witnesses of Explosion.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman yesterday continued his investigation of the Madison Square disaster. Last night he said that the witnesses examined during the day were private citizens who had been present when the explosion occurred. An important question which Mr. Schurman wishes to have solved is whether or not the crowd was kept at a safe distance from the place where the fireworks were being discharged.

"By far the clearest statements of how the accident occurred," Mr. Schurman said, "are those made by Mr. Pain and by Mr. Craig. From the testimony brought out I believe that a defective fuse, which burned too fast, caused the disaster. When the slow fuse is burned out, the shell is bound to explode, whether it be in mid-air or in the mortar. This time it happened to be in the mortar."

WILL APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Education Board's Efforts to Retain Naval Officers for the St. Mary's.

President Burlingham of the Board of Education says that he will appeal to President Roosevelt in an effort to have the order rescinded which recalls Commander A. V. Wadhams, Lieut. W. A. Moffett, and Lieut. Thomas T. Craven from the schoolship St. Mary's, to which they have been detailed.

Secretary Palmer said yesterday morning that if the efforts to retain the services of the three naval officers were futile the schoolship would continue under civilian teachers, as was the case during the Spanish-American war.

Seek Suffolk Water Law's Repeal.

An official of the Department of Water Supply in Brooklyn said yesterday that another attempt would be made this Winter to have the Legislature repeal the Burr law prohibiting the city from entering Suffolk County for water. An unsuccessful effort was made last Winter to have the law taken from the statute books. The city authorities, it is said, have given up the idea of testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

Barnum & Bailey Circus Arrives.

The Barnum & Bailey Circus arrived last night on board the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, which will dock this morning. The second day out a zebu was born, and the next day a monkey died, which were the only unusual events on the trip.

Americans in French Billiard Games.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The American billiardists who are expected to participate in an international tournament here, to begin Jan. 10 and end Jan. 31, are Frank Ives, Jacob Schaefer, Jr., and Frederick Schaefer.

TRANCE GIRL IS DEAD

Nellie Corcoran Had Been in the Hospital Twenty Days.

Case That Puzzled the Physicians at St. Vincent's—Various Expedients Failed to Revive the Patient.

Nellie Corcoran, the servant girl who had been lying in St. Vincent's Hospital in a state of coma since Oct. 18, died at 1:20 o'clock this morning. The girl, who had been employed by Mrs. J. Hanse, had complained of feeling ill for a day previous to her losing consciousness. When she first lapsed into the condition which attracted widespread attention, Mrs. Hanse's family physician was called in, and finding that ordinary methods of resuscitation had no effect, caused her removal to the hospital.

There it was at first believed that the girl was suffering from the effects of an opiate, but that theory was soon disproved. The physicians soon saw that they had an extraordinary case to do with and resorted to extreme measures in an effort to restore the girl to consciousness. For days she remained absolutely unresponsive to pin prickings, electric shocks, and a system of flagellation.

The attention of the entire medical fraternity in this city was called to the case, and noted specialists held consultation and considered theories, none of which, however, proved availing.

A few days ago the girl seemed to recover partially and recognized some of her friends and made a few simple requests. Such slight exertion as that, however, seemed to exhaust her and she immediately became unconscious again.

Msmerism was used in an effort to have her retain her senses for a more continued period, but that was ineffectual. The rapid pulse and high temperature continued, and physicians finally despaired of saving her life. It was seen yesterday that her end was approaching rapidly.

The girl's mother lives at 1,407 Third Avenue. She advanced the opinion that her daughter's strange trance may have been caused by a midnight visit of burglars which terrified her, but nothing positive was brought out to support this.

COUNTED MONEY ON THE SLY.

Three Men Arrested in the Tenderloin District—Believed to be Crooks.

Detectives Cain, Stripp, Vallely, and Kear were walking down Sixth Avenue late last night when, at Thirty-ninth Street, they saw three men, whose pictures they say are all in the Rogues' Gallery, standing in the shadow just off the avenue and counting some money that they were taking from a pocketbook. They followed the men to a saloon at Thirty-eighth Street, where they arrested them, but did not find the pocketbook.

The prisoners described themselves as Charles Williams, twenty-nine years old, of 417 West Twenty-eighth Street; James Kline, thirty years old, of 410 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Thomas O'Brien, twenty-seven years old, of 417 west Forty-eighth Street. Williams, the detectives said, has just finished a long term of imprisonment in the Clinton State Prison.

LIVES WITH PAPA AND MAMMA.

So Says Thirty-two-Year-Old Newsboy, Arrested for Shouting "Wextry."

Policeman Love of the West One Hundredth Street Station heard a young man hawking in stentorian tones the late edition of an evening paper in the neighborhood of Ninety-eighth Street and Central Park West last night.

"What is the extra about?" queried the policeman.

The young man produced a copy of the regular late edition of an evening paper.

"That is not an extra," said the policeman. Then he placed the man under arrest for disturbing the neighborhood with his cries.

When taken to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station the prisoner said he was William McNair, a newsboy, aged thirty-two years.

"Newsboy, thirty-two years old! Where do you live, sonny?" asked the Sergeant.

"I live with my papa and mamma," replied McNair.

"Well, I hope you'll get thirty-two years."

TWO COUPLES SECRETLY MARRIED

Met by Chance, and Helped Each Other by Acting as Witnesses.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Miss May Acker and Michael Brady of this village were married in New York on Aug. 17, but the fact was not known here until yesterday. On the date mentioned they journeyed to New York and went to the Little Church Around the Corner. They were without witnesses, but found a young couple from Staten Island there in the same plight as themselves. They volunteered to act as witnesses for the Staten Islanders, and when the latter had been married, they served in a similar capacity for the sweethearts from Ossining.

It was planned to keep the marriage a secret until Spring, but yesterday a girl friend of Mrs. Brady asked her to serve as a bridesmaid. Mrs. Brady had to give some excuse, and finally told the truth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brady say they have forgotten the names of the Staten Island couple.

Musical Festival for Y. M. C. A. Building

The Eastern District Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association is engaged in raising a fund of $250,000 for a new building, and $150,000 has been secured. The Women's Advisory Committee, composed of 250 members, has raised $9,500, and, to increase that sum, will give a musical festival in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory on Monday, Dec. 1. An amateur orchestra of 150 pieces, composed of Williamsburg society leaders and led by Mrs. Emma Dienstag, the New York Philharmonic Club, the Brooklyn Juvenile String Orchestra, the Eastern District Y. M. C. A. String Orchestra, and other Booklyn organizations will take part.

The New Zealand Ladybird.

An attempt was made last year to introduce the New Zealand ladybird into English hop gardens. The ladybird is the best friend of the hop grower, being the sworn foe of the worst pest of the plant, the aphis, or "fly." Of these aphides both the ladybird and their young, or larvae, feed, the New Zealand variety being especially voracious, and to that extent all the more useful. It has been shown that the colonial insect, which is really a beetle, can breed and thrive in this country; but it yet remains to be seen whether and how far it will help to keep the devastating aphis in check. Large numbers of them have been let loose in Kent and Worcestershire. If the event proves that they really restrict the ravages of the fly, they will render an important service to an industry which has enough to contend against in our capricious climate; in that case also it may be worth while for the hop grower to cultivate the ladybird extensively. In New Zealand and America the insect is known as the ladybug, which seems to have been the original name from which our pretty but zoologically incorrect designation has been derived.—London Telegraph.

Hadn't Seen City in Seventeen Years.

Norwich recently had a visit from a woman of Lebanon who had not been here for seventeen years. She had not been in any city in that time, and her trip here was like the revelations of a funny dream. During her short stay Norwich had a Mrs. Rip Van Winkle in its midst, and her astonishment at the changes was great. She had never seen a theatre inside or out, and while the outside was peculiarly attractive, the inside was a wonderland. She attended one performance, and only her description could begin to tell of her ideas of theatricals. The electric lights were an enigma, their suddenness being more startling than jack o' lanterns, and the arc lights equal to a midnight sun. It required considerable time for her to comprehend the situation when the trolley cars went whirling through the streets, and it was a treat of the greatest kind when she took a ride to Montville and return. As the result of her visit, it is probable she will not let ten miles keep her away from the city and its wonders for another seventeen years.

SCANDAL IN BULGARIA.

Correspondence Published Implicating High Officials in the Murder of Premier Stambuloff.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 7.—A sensation was created here to-day by the publication of alleged fac similes of correspondence relating to the organization of plots against the late Premier Stambuloff and the Government, resulting in the assassination of M. Stambuloff and two other members of his Ministry July 15, 1895.

Friends of Michael Stavreff, alias Halju, who was found guilty Oct. 24 of the Premier's murder and was sentenced to be hanged, are responsible for their publication. They claim that Stavreff was only a tool.

According to the correspondence, M. Ludskanoff, the present Minister of the Interior, is alleged to be directly responsible for the organization of the plot, and holders of important posts under the present Government are implicated. The name of Count Ignatieff is mentioned in connection with the intrigues. The revelations are expected to lead to an upheaval of the Cabinet.

MONTREAL'S LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

The City Soon Will Have Two Plants in Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 7.—Montreal will soon have two locomotive building works in the city or suburbs. The Canadian Pacific has under construction shops for supplying its own engines. To-day the announcement was made that a combination of capitalists, including the Kingston Locomotive Company, had purchased land for a locomotive plant at Longue Pointe, half a mile out of the city limits. The purchase covers 250 acres, and the price paid was $80,000. The land runs from the river back to the tracks of the Montreal Terminal Railway.

R. R. Brophy, President of the Kingston Locomotive Works, and John Heney, a well-known Ottawa contractor, purchased the property here. The other people interested in the enterprise are William Harty, M. P., ex-Minister of Public Works in Ontario; Michael Connolly, the well-known Quebec and Philadelphia contractor, and J. T. Davis. Their intention is to build for export as well as for local consumption.

STEEL TUBES PRICE REDUCTION.

Said to be Plan of Steel Trust to Destroy Outside Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7.—The reduction in the price of steel tubes, amounting to about $5 a ton, which went into effect within the past week, is said by steel men to mark the opening of an aggressive warfare by the steel trust against the independent manufacturers of tube steel.

The trust has sought to buy up these outside mills, but the owners would not sell. Now it is said to be the purpose to force them out of business by cutting the price so low they cannot meet it. When their extermination has been accomplished it is understood the trust will go ahead with the construction of the two big tube plants it is to build at Duquesne, Penn., and Lorain, Ohio.

SUED BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Camille Weidenfeld Agrees to Arbitration Out of Court of Claim on a Promissory Note.

The words "J. P. Morgan and Company vs. Camille Weidenfeld" on the calendar of the Supreme Court aroused much interest around the County Court House yesterday, and it was rumored that there was to be a sensational sequel to the Peter Power case. Inquiry developed the fact that the suit was one over an old promissory note. The dispute began in 1892. Justice O'Gorman consented to an adjournment, the parties to the suit having given notice that there was to be a change of counsel on both sides, and it was said during the afternoon that there would be an immediate settlement out of court.

A note for $50,000 was given Mr. Morgan's firm ten years ago by a brokerage concern, and it is claimed that there is still due something like $20,000 in interest. It was announced last night that Mr. Weidenfeld, who had come into the affair after the dissolution of the firm that gave the note, had agreed to arbitration of the suit out of court.

The lawyers denied that there was any connection between the suit and the Peter Power affair.

Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. Morgan's lawyer, said the matter was "of no public interest." Mr. Weidenfeld said:

"The disagreement is the result of a syndicate matter. Mr. Lathrop Bacon negotiated it for one firm, I. B. Newcomb & Co., while the negotiator for Drexel, Morgan & Co. was Mr. Coster. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Coster are dead. I have signified my willingness to abide by Mr. Morgan's decision."

It was explained that Mr. Morgan would name arbitrators to say what settlement there should be.

AUNT AND BABY MISSING.

Parents Declare That Relative Has Run Off with Child of Whom She Was Extremely Fond.

Katie, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Finnegan, of 162 East Ninety-seventh Street, is missing, and her parents declare that her aunt, Miss Mamie Finnegan, of 332 East One Hundred and First Street, who also is missing, has taken the baby away.

The aunt, it appears, was intensely fond of the child, and was accustomed, the parents say, to visit the Finnegan home and spend hours at a time with the little one, and would often beg to be allowed to take Katie to her own home. The request was always granted. After a time the baby would remain at its aunt's home for days at a time.

On Thursday at noon the young woman arrived at the Finnegan home and asked for her niece. She explained that she was going to market and desired to take Katie with her. Neither has been seen since, and the mother is almost distracted with grief.

The police were appealed to and Detectives Cassidy and Fay of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station have been detailed on the case. The baby was dressed in white, with patent leather lace shoes. The cap was white with pink ribbon. The aunt was dressed entirely in black, her hat being of that color, also.

Deer Shooting on Long Island.

BABYLON, N.Y., Nov. 7.—The second day of deer shooting on Long Island resulted in poor sport. The returns indicate that only about twenty-five deer were killed, and most of those were small fawns. Not one in over five gunners out returned with anything to show for the day's work. T. F. Knight of Brooklyn, John Oakley of Amityville, Sidney B. Hubbos of Bay Shore, and a party from Farmingdale bagged most of the deer to-day.

Tramp Stole a Locomotive.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Nov. 7.—A man supposed to be a tramp stole a locomotive from the Rock Island yard about 4 o'clock this morning and went north at a flying rate. The engine was on a spur ready for the northbound passenger. A pursuing party went after the fugitive and five miles out found the engine. The man who stole it had disappeared.

Doukhobor Says She is Virgin Mary.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 7.—At Yorkton a young Doukhobor woman of attractive appearance dressed herself in white cotton with white canvas shoes and proclaimed herself the Virgin Mary. Many of the Doukhobors believe her story, and she may cause trouble if her advice shall be in the wrong direction.

Carl Schurz Much Better.

At the home of Carl Schurz, 24 East Ninety-first Street, last night it was said that his condition was very much improved and that he would probably be able to leave his home to-day. Mr. Schurz was taken ill Saturday night at the dinner

POLICE SERGEANT ON TRIAL

Thomas McCormick Accused of Accepting a Bribe.

Charged by Capt. Miles O'Reilly with Taking $5 to Allow a Prisoner to Furnish Bail.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Police Station spent a full two hours on the witness stand yesterday at the trial of Sergt. Thomas McCormick, accused before Commissioner Partridge of accepting $5 for permitting William McIntosh of 319 East Thirteenth Street, a prisoner charged with intoxication, to be bailed out at the station. McIntosh, according to the complaint, had called upon Dr. John Kepke of 196 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, but the Sergeant, it is said, refused to accept him as a bondsman.

"Mr. McIntosh told me," said Capt. O'Reilly, "that he gave $11 to Dr. Kepke because Dr. Kepke had paid the Sergeant $5. One dollar was paid to Policeman Wilbur for his messenger service and $5 for a coach that took McIntosh, the doctor, and Thomas Summers, the bondsman, to Summers's saloon at 2 James Slip for a drink. Then he told me he gave $5 to the officer who arrested him and $15 to a man in Elm Street, who represented him in court the following morning."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan testified that he took Dr. Kepke to the station house on the night of Oct. 4, soon after the alleged extortion, and that McCormick then denied that he had ever seen him before or that he had taken Summers as a bondsman for six months before.

"Then I told him," Mr. Morgan continued, "that I had in my possession a bond on which Summers's name was signed in favor of William McIntosh, and then Sergt. McCormick said he must have been mistaken."

The prosecution announced its case closed and a further hearing was set for Nov. 14.

It was in Summers's saloon that Capt. O'Reilly a few months ago surprised four policemen who should have been patrolling

TRANSPORT AS RECEIVING SHIP.

The Hancock Favored in Place of the Cruiser Columbia at the Navy Yard.

It was reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday that the army transport Hancock is to take the place of the cruiser Columbia as receiving ship at the yard. The Hancock, with two other transports and the hospital ship Relief, was turned over to the Navy Department some time ago, and she is rounding Cape Horn on her way to the League Island Navy Yard.

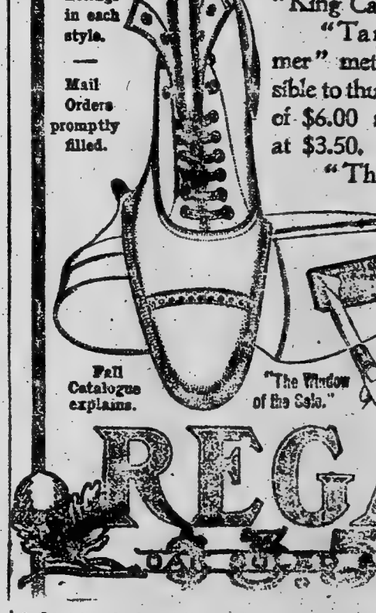
Rear Admiral Barker, Commandant of the yard, said yesterday that, although he had no official notice of the change, he believed it would be effected and that it had his approval. The enlisted men, he said, were subject to great inconvenience and even some suffering because of the cramped quarters aboard the Columbia. The Hancock is more roomy.

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MR. CUNNEEN'S ELECTION NO LONGER IN DOUBT

Prohibition Votes Make the Democrat the Attorney General.

Anti-Liquor Ticket Possibly Polled 25,000 Votes in the State—A Marked Increase Over 1898.

Official figures reported to the headquarters of the Prohibition Party, in West Fourteenth Street, seem to establish beyond question the election of John Cunneen, candidate for Attorney General on the Democratic and Prohibition tickets.

While Mr. Wilbur, who is in charge of the Fourteenth Street headquarters, has not heard from all the counties in the State, his advices are sufficient to show material gains for the Prohibition ticket over 1898, when the nominee for Governor received 18,383 votes. While the figures sent to Mr. Wilbur are on the Governorship, he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that he knew of no reason why Mr. Cunneen should not get as many votes as Mr. Manierre, the nominee for Governor.—Mr. Wilbur is confident that Mr. Manierre received not less than 25,000 in the State.

While the Prohibitionists sustained a loss of 15 in Chemung, they gained 297 in Erie, 25 in Franklin, 172 in Fulton, 186 in Monroe, 226 in Oneida, 31 in Ontario, 6 in Orleans, and 212 in Schenectady. Advices from towns and cities in other counties show material gains.

Chairman Voorhis of the Bureau of Elections could give no estimate of the Prohibition vote in this city, but his belief was that it had slightly exceeded that of 1898.

Computing all the returns received, the Prohibitionists averaged eight votes to an election district. That would mean a total of 36,672 in the State, but there were decreases in some places, reducing the total quite materially. Steuben, the home of Chairman Frank Campbell, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, fell off 56, and there were similar losses elsewhere.

Officials of the Prohibition Party are confident they polled not less than 25,000 votes in the State and that Mr. Cunneen received at least four-fifths of them. Those figures, if correct, would elect him without a doubt.

Elliot Danforth of the Democratic State Committee said that Mr. Cunneen would have a plurality of from 12,000 to 20,000.

MR. OVERSTREET'S VIEWS.

Republican Congressional Committeeman Jubilant Over Winning Back of Four Silver States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, stopping here on the way home to-day, said: "The contest was peculiar and difficult. There was no overshadowing National issue on which public attention could be centred. The absence of a National issue precipitated fights in a great many districts on different lines. There were local troubles in many districts that had nothing whatever to do with National affairs, and the general result was made doubtful because of these peculiar conditions.

Wherever strictly National issues were presented, the Republicans won triumphantly. Their losses, except in purely Democratic districts, are attributable to local and not to National troubles. The winning back of the silver States of Nabraska, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado is especially gratifying, as it indicates a strengthening in the Republican Party and the elimination from those States of free silver.

The President's personality was an especially strong factor, not only in the Western and Northwestern States, but also throughout the country. The courage and successful manner in which he brought about a settlement of the coal strike indicates that he is capable of handling large problems in a successful way, and naturally strengthens him and also his party.

"The losses in New York State are attributable to local conditions. Tammany is a powerful element in New York politics. Until it can be overthrown through public sentiment it will necessarily be an important part in its affairs.

"Our estimate of two weeks ago have been shown to be very accurate. We claimed 204 districts, and have elected in 206 districts. We have probably carried the Seventh Alabama and the Ninth Virginia, but I presume the Republican nominees will fail to obtain their certificates.

"The strong Republican pluralities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, West Virginia, Michigan, and Kansas, show that the country is satisfied with a continuation of Republican policies. The policies advocated by McKinley, and now by President Roosevelt, have been handsomely approved."

FIGHT OVER TELLER BEGUN.

His Adherents Will Resist Efforts of Republicans to Capture the Colorado Legislature.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 7.—At a caucus today of a number of Democratic members of the new Legislature, it was decided that if the Republicans shall take revolutionary tactics to unseat Teller men in the House, the Senate, which is strongly Democratic, will not meet in joint session with the House, and will deadlock the Legislature in order that it will be impossible to elect a successor to Senator Teller.

A committee of three from the Senate and five from the House was appointed to combat the efforts of the Republicans to control the Legislature by undue means. The committee will call a joint caucus for next Tuesday of Democratic House and Senate members, with the idea of binding them in an agreement to check the efforts of the Republicans to capture a majority vote on joint ballot. The caucus sent word to all the Democratic candidates for the Senate, who were defeated by a close margin, to prepare their papers for a contest.

The incoming Legislature, according to the latest returns, will be constituted as follows:

Senate—Democrats, 24; Republicans, 11.
House—Democrats, 29; Republicans, 36.
Total on joint ballot—Democrats, 53; Republicans, 47.

Should the Republican majority in the House unseat the Democrats elected in the Arapahoe district, the Legislature on joint ballot will stand—Republicans, 62; Democrats, 38.

DEMOCRATS CELEBRATE.

Rhode Island Only Northern State East of Mississippi in Which They Elect Governor.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 7.—Democrats from over all the State met at Cumberland, the home of Governor-elect L. F. C. Garvin, to-night to celebrate his election. Mr. Garvin viewed the parade and made a speech reviewing the campaign.

It was pointed out that Mr. Garvin is the only Democrat elected Governor north of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi River.

JOHN DONLIN'S ELECTION WAGER.

Will Once More Trundle Edward Bodine in a Wheelbarrow.

John Donlin, the Democratic Captain of the Tenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District, will on Tuesday evening wheel through the district in a wheelbarrow Edward Bodine, the Republican Captain of the district, in payment of the wager which they made on the result of the Gubernatorial election. For ten years these two election district Captains have made this same wager, so that on next Tuesday evening Mr. Donlin will wheel Mr. Bodine through the district for the fifth [illegible]

written a poem appropriate to the occasion. Two stanzas of it are as follows:

Through Barrow Street and Bleecker,
With band of music fine;
Through Fourth and Grove and back again
Will Donlin wheel Bodine.

That bet will now be settled,
And settled for all time.
We'll bet the beer that every year
Will Donlin wheel Bodine.

Latest Figures from Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—Nearly complete returns show that the Republicans made a clean sweep in Montana for the first time in ten years. There was a bitter factional fight in the Democratic Party between Clark and Heinze, and the Democrats elected very few members of the Legislature, while the Populists, whom Heinze marshaled, did not win a single office. Ten Senators out of sixteen, who will hold over, are elected by Republicans, and will participate in the election of a United States Senator in 1904 to succeed Gibson.

Certificates of Election Expenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Denis A. Spellissy, candidate of the Liberal Democratic Party for the office of Attorney General, to-day certified to the Secretary of State that his election expenses were $468.50. The expenses of Montague Lessler, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, were $913.34.

Charles S. Devoy's Appointment.

Charles S. Devoy, a Brooklyn Republican leader, was yesterday appointed Chief Clerk of the County Court to succeed Julius Wieman, who died of typhoid fever a few days ago. The term of the office is five years at $3,500 a year. Mr. Devoy has been leader of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican organization for five years, and last year was elected City Magistrate, but was unseated by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which declared the law unconstitutional.

SUES FOR LOSS OF HER SON.

Mrs. Schuck's Action First of Many Growing Out of Explosion in Drug Company's Storehouse.

Rosa Schuck's suit for $25,000 against the Tarrant Drug Company and against two other drug firms accused of having stored $75,000 worth of high explosives in the building that was destroyed by fire at Warren and Greenwich Streets two years ago, was called for trial before Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday. This is the first of thirty suits that have been instituted to recover damages aggregating about $1,000,000 from those who are said to have been responsible for the disaster.

Mrs. Schuck sues because her son, George Schuck, lost his life in the building of the drug company. In answering the complaint, in which they are accused of having violated the law in storing explosives, the defendants have entered a general denial. The co-defendants with the Tarrant Company are Rogers & Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins.

"This case will be a test," Mr. Freedman, counsel for the plaintiff, said last night. "If the District Attorney would attend this trial he would learn how to convict the guilty ones."

The witnesses called to the stand yesterday were Mrs. Schuck, the plaintiff; Miss McKeon, formerly a stenographer employed by the Tarrant Company; Capt. Devanney of the Fire Department, and Policeman O'Flaherty.

None of the witnesses testified to a direct knowledge as to the storing of explosives. When an adjournment was taken late in the afternoon the plaintiff's lawyers said they would call some important witnesses on Monday.

HIGH BID FOR SNOW REMOVAL.

Sole Offer Was for 39 Cents a Cubic Yard—City Can Do the Work at 14 Cents—New Style of Contract.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has decided to reorganize the entire system of snow removal this year. A new form of contract was advertised, and yesterday bids were to be opened. To the astonishment of the officials, only one bid was received. It was from the Century Construction Company, in which J. D. and T. E. Crimmins are interested, and was for 39 cents a cubic yard. Commissioner Woodbury announced that he would readvertise the contract at once. He said that if no lower bids are received the city would remove the snow from the streets.

"Under the new system the city could afford to clean the streets at 14 cents per cubic yard," said Commissioner Woodbury. "This will be done before an exorbitant rate will be paid to contractors."

Under Commissioner Woodbury's new system there will be no large force of city Inspectors to watch that the contractors, drivers, and laborers do not cheat the city. Snowfall area maps have been prepared, and the contractor will be paid on the basis of the area cleaned. The amount of snow removed will be determined by the official reports of the Weather Bureau as to the snowfall.

FUNDS FOR DEAF-MUTE SCHOOL

Controller Withdraws His Opposition to Appropriation, and Also the Recommendation That It Be Closed.

The charges of maladministration brought by Controller Grout against the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes were considered yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen was present to represent the institution. Controller Grout said:

"As a result of a conference with President Stewart of the State Board of Charities, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth, and the Trustees of the institution, I withdraw the recommendation that no appropriation for the year 1903 be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and also my recommendation that the institution be closed.

"The Trustees at the conference agreed to withdraw their present answer, and interpose another within ten days. They have also agreed to comply with the recommendations of the State Board of Charities as agreed upon at the conference above mentioned, and that no moneys from the city shall be applied to the payment of principal or interest of the building certificates, although they maintain their right to do so."

Justice Cohen said that was satisfactory to the Trustees. Mayor Low said:

"I am very glad that such an arrangement has been made. I would like to say that I have read all the papers in the case, and it seems to me perfectly clear that the management of this institution has been animated by the single purpose to do charitable work in a charitable way."

The board approved an appropriation of $2,231,174.87 to replenish the "fund for street openings." This amount was used from the fund in the making of St. Nicholas Park. Two million dollars was authorized for the Board of Education, for the acquisition of sites for schools during the next year.

Sorosis at the Women's Festival.

The feature of the State Federation of Women's Clubs' festival yesterday was the reception of Sorosis in the afternoon. Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, President of the club and the National Federation of Women's Clubs, received with Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, First Vice President of Sorosis, Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch of Syracuse, Corresponding Secretary of the State Federation, who will be one of the candidates for President at the coming convention in Brooklyn next week, was present, and Mrs. Glynes of London, formerly Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, a much-loved member of Sorosis, was the guest of honor. There was a large gathering, 300 or 400 out-of-town club women being present, in addition to the women of New York and Brooklyn. Contributions for the industrial school are being received from clubs that are not taking an active part in the festival.

Entertainment for St. Malachy's Church

A musical entertainment is to be given in Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening for the benefit of the new church of St. Malachy on West Forty-ninth Street, of which the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin is pastor. Among other numbers will be music by the Catholic Protectory Band, choral music by the Paulist choir under Prof. Hurley, and duets and solos by the Rev. Father McLoughlin of New York and the Rev. Father O'Keefe of Philadelphia. Father O'Keefe, who has a tenor voice, will sing the "Salve Dimora." Father McLoughlin is known as the "Singing Priest of Christianity."

BOOKMAKERS LOSE IN APPELLATE DIVISION

Provisions of the Penal Code Declared Constitutional.

District Attorney to Prosecute the Indicted Men Without Delay—Appeal to United States Supreme Court.

On the strength of a decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, District Attorney Jerome will at once take up the prosecution of several cases pending against persons indicted as poolroom keepers.

The decision was in the case of the People against Leon Stedeker et al. The defendant was indicted under Section 351 of the Penal Code, being charged with occupying and keeping a place for the recording of wagers. Benjamin Steinhardt, who represented Stedeker, entered a demurrer on the ground that the section under which his client was indicted made bookmaking a felony, while Section 343 made it only a misdemeanor, and that, therefore, the former section was unconstitutional in that it established two different penalties for the same offense. The demurrer was allowed by Judge Foster, the People appealed, and the Appellate Division now reverses Judge Foster's action.

To keepers of poolrooms the decision is a serious set-back. They were jubilant when the demurrer in the Stedeker case was allowed, and lawyers representing them declared that under Judge Foster's ruling poolrooms in this city could conduct their business openly without fear of prosecution. The ruling, however, was made solely for the purpose of establishing a test case, after the District Attorney's office had been consulted, and Judge Foster, when he learned of the decision yesterday, said it was no surprise to him.

"I made the order after due agreement with the District Attorney's office, for the purpose of obtaining a ruling by the Appellate Division and to create a precedent," said Judge Foster. "I had no doubt as to the constitutionality of the section at the time."

"This is just what we wanted," said Mr. Steinhardt when he heard the news. "Now we can take this matter to the higher courts, and we will go as high as the United States Supreme Court if need be."

District Attorney Jerome said that Mr. Steinhardt's intention to appeal to the higher courts would not deter him from placing all the poolroom cases on trial as soon as possible.

Justice O'Brien, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, says the appeal involves two questions. The first is as to whether Section 343 of the Penal Code, and Section 17 of Chapter 570 of the Laws of 1895 operate to render the acts complained of innocent. This question had already been considered and decided adversely to the contention of the defendant.

The second question is whether Section 351 of the Penal Code is unconstitutional in that it establishes two different punishments for the same offense. As to that contention Justice O'Brien says the law was settled by the Court of Appeals in two cases. In one case it was held that an act may be grand larceny if committed in the City of New York, although elsewhere in the State it was petit larceny. It had also been held that it was a valid exercise of the police power by the Legislature to make it a misdemeanor to carry on a barbering business on Sunday, although New York City and Saratoga Springs were excepted from its operation.

Justice O'Brien merely refers to these cases as settling the principle involved, and then states that the order appealed from must be revised, and the demurrer overruled. The defendants must therefore stand trial.

PLAN TO CLEAN ASPHALT.

Commissioner Woodbury Tells Aldermen of a Process Which Prevents Slipping.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has a new plan to clean the asphalted streets of the city. He wants authority to do all the sprinkling, which heretofore has been done by a private concern, the householders paying for the work. In outlining his plan, the Commissioner said yesterday before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen:

"After sprinkling the streets, we will go over the pavements with squegees drawn by horse power, and then with smaller ones drawn by hand power. That will get all the water out of the little holes."

President Shattuck of the Automobile Club was present, and Commissioner Woodbury asked that a test be made of his plan. It was arranged to have motor carriages of various types travel over the pavement on Fifth Avenue between Eighteenth Street and Thirty-fourth Street before and after treatment by the Woodbury process. The Commissioner asserted that all the slippery dirt which makes asphalt pavements so objectionable to horsemen and pedestrians would be removed. Delegations from the Hackmen's Union and other organizations favored the plan to give Commissioner Woodbury control of street sprinkling.

SILVERSMITHS' STRIKE SPREADS.

Finishers in Nine Factories Will Quit Work To-day.

The strike of the silversmiths and chasers in nine factories throughout the Greater New York for the nine-hour workday will be extended at noon to-day to the finishers, 250 of whom will then quit work.

This strike was ordered last night at a meeting of Division No. 1 of the Sterling Silver Finishers' League. The finishers employed in the seven firms in which the nine-hour demand has been granted to the silversmiths and chasers have also gained the nine-hour workday. At the meeting held last night it was stated that the strike of the finishers may extend to other cities.

LICENSES FOR CHAUFFEURS.

Aldermen Consider Project to Have Mayor Appoint Examiners.

The Committee of Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday afternoon on the proposition to have the Mayor appoint a committee of three to thoroughly examine all applicants who wish an engineer's license in order to operate automobiles. The proposition also was regarding the speed of automobiles, which is proposed to be increased to ten miles an hour.

President Shattuck and Secretary Butler of the Automobile Association of America and several other citizens appeared and discussed the question, but no action was taken by the committee.

GILMAN ESTATE CLAIMANT.

Application in Mrs. Hall's Suit Against Tea Merchant's Heirs.

In her action against the heirs of George F. Gilman, the tea merchant, Helen Potts Hall yesterday made application through her attorney to Justice Marean of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for the addition of Anna K. Gilman as a party defendant. Anna K. Gilman, according to the papers, is an incompetent, and a niece of the decedent.

The plaintiff claims that the old millionaire, who was estranged from his relatives, adopted her and entered into an agreement with her, by the terms of which she was to care for him, and in payment was to be named as his sole heir. She declares that none of the old man's near relatives is entitled to any part of his estate, which she values at $1,500,000.

Memorial to Richard C. McCormick.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thurman McCormick, widow of Richard C. McCormick, former representative in Congress from the First District, New York, and at one time Governor of Arizona, will erect a window in Grace Church, Jamaica, Queens Borough, of which Mr. McCormick was a member, in memory of her husband. Mr. McCormick was a son-in-law of the late Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

TO ABSORB RUSH COLLEGE.

Medical School Will Become Part of Chicago University if $1,000,000 is Raised.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—Conditioned upon the raising of $1,000,000 by the Trustees of Rush Medical College not later than July 1, 1903, the Trustees of the University of Chicago, it was announced to-day, have agreed to receive the medical school as an organic part of the university. The Trustees of Rush are confident that the required money can be raised within the time specified.

The college and the university became affiliated four years ago.

ARREST IN THE DENNIS CASE.

Colored Porter Held on Charge of Murdering the Washington Dressmaker.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Richard Cole, a colored porter, twenty years old, was arrested to-day and committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of committing the assault on Mrs. Ada Gilbert Dennis, a dressmaker, at her home in this city over ten months ago.

Mrs. Dennis died from her injuries about a fortnight ago without recovering sufficiently to talk rationally. Julius Van Brakle, colored, ex-proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, testified to-day before the Coroner's jury that on March 19 Cole had said something to him to the effect that he (Cole) would be a happy man if Mrs. Dennis was dead, and also had said once when he looked worried, "Yes, if you had on your mind what I have on my mind you would look worried, too."

Van Brakle said Cole made statements regarding the reason why he did not care to visit the sick woman, among other things that Mrs. Dennis might say something which would reopen the investigation.

Detective Hartigan, who has been working on the case ever since the crime was committed, testified that Cole is the only person among those he investigated who wavered in his statements.

Cole, who also testified before the Coroner's jury, denied making the assault and protested that he had assisted the authorities. He also denied using language attributed to him by Van Brakle.

ELDER JUDGE BAKER RETIRES.

Was Understood He Would When His Son Was Appointed Judge.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 7.—According to word received here the resignation of Judge John H. Baker of the United States District Court of Indiana was received by President Roosevelt to-day. It was the understanding at the time his son, Judge Francis N. Baker of the Indiana Supreme bench, was appointed Judge of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago that Judge Baker, his father, would retire from the bench at an early date.

The elder Judge Baker was appointed in the Administration of President Harrison, assuming the position in March, 1892.

FRANK NORRIS'S ESTATE.

Novelist's Widow Asks for Letters of Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Jeannette Norris, the widow of Frank Norris, the novelist who succumbed to appendicitis in this city a few weeks ago, has filed a petition for letters of administration of his estate in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Norris states that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, the author died intestate. She alleges that the entire estate consists of $1,000 cash in the bank and royalties in the several books of which Mr. Norris was the author.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING COAL.

Preferred Stockholders May Contest Common Stock Dividend.

Some of the preferred stockholders of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company are considering the advisability of contesting the right of the Board of Directors of that company to declare a dividend on the common stock without first paying the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock.

The latter issue is a 5 per cent. cumulative stock, but no dividends on it have been forthcoming since 1891, when a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid. There is only about $22,000 of this stock outstanding, the majority of the issue having been exchanged for common stock. A short time ago the company declared a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. on the common stock, without declaring anything on the preferred stock, and as the holders of the latter have not been able to get any satisfactory explanation of this action they are contemplating steps to secure what they think is their right.

Cornell Professor Resigns.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Prof. Estevan A. Fuertees, who for thirty years has had charge of the Department of Civil Engineering at Cornell, tendered his resignation to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees to-day, giving ill-health as his reason. The resignation was accepted. Prof. Fuertees was at one time Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and for three years was consulting engineer to the City of New York. He will be Professor of Astronomy and will be given charge of the General A. C. Barnes Observatory.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 7.—Hoffman & Shelton's underwear factory at Williamstown was destroyed by fire early this morning. The goods, the building, and the books of the firm were all burned. The loss is placed at $40,000, with an insurance of less than $30,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.

12:00 A. M.—48 Eldridge Street; Harris Cohen; damage trifling.

12:00 P. M.—422 West Fifty-third Street; Mary Naum; damage, $50.

3:00 P. M.—367 West Twenty-seventh Street; Peter McDonald; damage, $10.

4:25 P. M.—133 Hudson Street; McVicer estate; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Fourth Street and Manhattan Avenue; election booth; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—11 Marion Street; E. Romane; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; S. J. Culiorn; damage, $10.

5:35 P. M.—19½ Lewis Street; Walter Ruben; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. T. Harrihan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railway, Chicago; Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Washington.

HOLLAND—E. M. E. Armstrong, London; Allan A. Schmid, Havre, France.

IMPERIAL—John W. Bourdette, San Francisco.

GRAND—Surgeon J. W. Ross, United States Navy; Dr. Allen King, New Orleans.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. E. J. Loomis, Amherst.

SAVOY—The Rev. E. Greaves, Oxford, England; Samuel H. Troutstine, Cincinnati.

EARLINGTON—Hugh Gordon Miller, Norfolk, Va.; C. George Currie, Paris.

HOFFMAN—Nelson Perrin, Baltimore; George W. York, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. L. Pullman, Washington; ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Dr. M. Abramozyk, Berlin; Count Cigale, Italy; A. G. Webster, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The eastern third of the country is occupied by an area of high pressure, whose crest has reached the lower lake region. The North Pacific depression has advanced to the Dakotas, but has not as yet been attended by precipitation of any consequence. An area of high pressure and cold weather is moving rapidly southeastward from the British possessions.

There has been no rainfall during the last twenty-four hours, except along the South Atlantic Coast and in Florida and on the North Pacific Coast, and over the northern plateau and Northeast Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature has fallen in the Northeast and the extreme Northwest, and risen in the Rocky Mountain region and over the Eastern slope.

Fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Rocky Mountains to-morrow and Sunday, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where rain will probably continue to-morrow, clearing at night. There will be snow in Montana and the Upper Missouri Valley, with much colder weather to-morrow and Sunday. It will be somewhat warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valley and lake regions, and much colder in the Northwest, the Upper Missouri Valley, and the Central Rocky Mountain regions.

It will be colder Sunday in the Mississippi Valley and over the Eastern slope. Along the Atlantic Coast fresh north to northeast winds will continue, becoming variable Sunday. On the East Gulf Coast the winds will be light and variable, becoming southeast on the Texas Coast to-morrow. In the lake region the winds will be mostly fresh east to southeast.

Steamships departing for European ports to-morrow will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Cold wave warnings are displayed in Montana, Northern Nebraska, Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Storm warnings are displayed on the Northern California Coast and on the Washington and Oregon Coasts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England—Fair to-day and to-morrow, rising temperature; to-morrow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair to-day and to-morrow, rising temperature to-morrow; fresh north winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair to-day and to-morrow, except rain on the coast to-morrow; fresh northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; fresh southeast to south winds.

West Virginia—Fair to-day and to-morrow.

Minnesota—Fair to-day, except snow and colder in northwest portion; to-morrow snow and colder; fresh southeast winds, becoming northwest.

South Dakota—Rain, turning to snow, with a cold wave to-day; to-morrow fair; brisk to high northwest winds.

North Dakota—Snow, with a cold wave and high northwest winds to-day; to-morrow fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds north, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	38	58	60
6 A. M.	38	56	59
9 A. M.	40	53	61
12 M.	44	52	61
3 P. M.	48	52	62
6 P. M.	49	50	52
9 P. M.	48	47	48
12 P. M.	45	42	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....55⅝
Weather Bureau.....50
Corresponding date 1901.....44
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.47

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 58 degrees at 12:01 A. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The Southern Invasion of New York

is the title of an interesting account of the prominence to which Men and Women from "Below the Line" have attained in the Business and Social Life of the Metropolis which will appear in the

SATURDAY ISSUE OF

The Evening Post

Order from your newsdealer
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176 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
17 MAIN ST., YONKERS, N. Y.

LIE OR STARVE?

Another Problem in Casuistry Suggested by a Man Who Could Not Get Work.

READ IT IN

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

TIMELY SPECIAL FEATURES;

Mysteries of the Pacific's Depths Important to Naturalists and Navigators.

What the New Tenement Law Is Doing for the Toilers.

Lucky Find That Will Interest Every Yale Man.

Order It In Advance.

THE *Thinking* Man's
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Preachers, students, bankers, brokers, literary workers, reporters, editorial writers, accountants, actors and persons of intense mental concentration, can strengthen their whole system, and greatly increase their capacity for mental and physical labor, by the use of

Horsford's
Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices

Macys

Broadway at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

NEW YORK CITY,

Will Open
Their New Store
This Morning at 9 o'Clock,

BROADWAY AT SIXTH AVE. | 34th St. to 35th St.

The Old Building at Fourteenth Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

The Old Macy System at the New Macy Store.

We Give No Credit.
We Give No Discounts.
We Give No Commissions.
But We Sell Cheaper Than Any Other House.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we will open a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.

Proportion.

The very young man may have the height of mature man, yet not his proportions; he is more or less undeveloped---the mere frame-work of what he is to be. Therefore he cannot wear clothes designed for old men; he will not wear those that make him look boyish---not if he knows. In apparel, as in architecture, proportion is beauty. Saks apparel for young men is made in proportion to their proportions. It is the work of clever tailors.

Winter Overcoats for the young men, long or short Box; also, Single or Double Breasted Great Coats, of Frieze, Vicuna and Fancy Coatings. Lined with Serge or Italian Cloth; sizes 28 to 36.....$10.00 to $25.00

Suits for the young man; very choice new patterns in standard Cheviots, Tweeds, Cassimeres, well lined and properly tailored; sizes 28 to 36.....$8.50 to $25.00

Saks & Company
Broadway 33d to 34th Street.
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN



Nemo
TRIPLE STRIP
SELF-REDUCING SYSTEM

CORSETS FITTED TO EVERY POSSIBLE TYPE OF STOUT FIGURE WITHOUT ALTERATION

FOUR DISTINCT NEW SHAPES REPLACING "CUSTOM-MADE" CORSETS.

"Straight Front" for normal figure too fully developed.
"Tall Figure" for tall woman with too prominent abdomen.
"Low Cut" for short-waisted stout woman.
"Long Hip" for stout woman with too generous hips.

The Tape Strap in these Corsets is light, strong and avoids bulkiness. They positively reduce and support the abdomen.

Stout women should buy Corsets only where the Self-Reducing System is sold if they desire a perfect-fitting Corset—one which needs no alteration.

All shapes and sizes in this system, $2.50. in finer material, $5.00.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS CORSET DEPARTMENTS.

KOPS BROS., 35 West Third Street, New York

You who revel in foot ball or want to enjoy its fine points, must buy the *November* number of

OUTING

All the other Autumn field sports, with stirring tales of adventure, etc., and wonderful pictures, in this popular out-of-door magazine.

The November OUTING also gives the best *Ping-Pong* instruction of the year. Ask the newsdealer. 25 cents.

HERBERT WHYTE of OUTING has the most complete bureau of sporting information in existence. Free to OUTING subscribers. See Magazine.

CHATEAU BOTTLINGS.

CLARETS

of the finest vintages of the past 30 years

Chat. Lafite, 1898.
Chat. Margaux, 1899.
(very scarce.)
Chat. Haut Brion, 1896.
Mouton Rothschild, 1898.
Chat. Montrose, 1896.

SAUTERNES.

Chat. Yquem, Vintage 1891
Chat. Yquem, " 1893
Chat. Yquem, " 1896
Chat. Rabaud, " 1898

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Broadway, cor. 27th St.; also 156 Franklin St., N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

A Chickering Piano
Is Easy to Buy

We find a great many people who did not hope to be able to buy a *Chickering Piano* because they never thought that the best piano in the world could be bought for anything but spot cash.

But this is exactly where Wanamaker methods revolutionized piano selling. Through the Wanamaker Piano Store any artistic home can secure

The Matchless CHICKERING On Easy Monthly Payments

Instead of sacrificing your desire for a piano of the highest order, you merely pay a little more, and have payments run a little longer; and in a couple of years, almost before you know it, you possess a piano of which you may be proud for a lifetime; and which will always show the ability of the performer to the very highest degree.

The best is always the cheapest; and by the Wanamaker system it is so easy to possess a superb *Chickering Piano*, that it is well worth while to investigate before buying anything less satisfying.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

The Winter Overcoat Problem
Its Easy Solution---Wanamaker's!

As far as your Winter Overcoat is concerned, the Wanamaker Clothing Store is better than a "don't worry club." Are you bothered about correct styles, or can't you make up your mind which particular sort of an overcoat you want, or is it a question of getting a good overcoat at the price you want to pay? Or is it merely a matter of not having the time to go shopping around to find the coat you want? The answer to all these troubles is—*come to Wanamaker's.*

For our styles are all correct—from the co t at $8.50 to the one at $55. No other sort is allowed in the stock.

Efficient salesmen will help you to a quick and satisfactory decision as to the sort of a coat you want, whether you are undecided or in a hurry.

And as to prices—you can get more overcoat goodness, more of the custom tailor's touches, more distinctive style in Wanamaker overcoats at whatever you care to pay, than is possible in other stores at similar prices.

Do you think these assertions overly broad and sweeping? Come and prove their truth to your own satisfaction. It's not a difficult task. Details:

At $8.50—All-wool frieze Overcoats in Oxford mixture; warm and serviceable.

At $10—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford and black frieze; 46 inches long; lined throughout with heavy Mercerized lining.

At $12—Overcoats of all-wool heavy cheviot, in Oxford mixture and black; shoulder and sleeve-linings of satin; fancy stripe body-lining. A very sightly and serviceable garment.

At $15—The best stock of Overcoats ever shown at this price in New York. Lengths, 44, 46 and 48 inches; good broad shoulders, some with loose backs some extreme in style for the man who likes much style; others for the man of quiet taste: fabrics of all-wool heavy overcoatings in black and Oxford mixture.

At $18—Overcoats of dark Oxford cheviot; serge-lined, satin sleeve-linings. A neat and serviceable garment.

At $20—Overcoats of several very handsome fabrics in Oxford and black, handsomely trimmed. These coats show splendid workmanship.

At $25 and $30—Overcoats of Oxford and black smooth-faced overcoatings; lined throughout with extra heavy silk Mervellleux; 44 inches long. Smart and serviceable.

At $20 and $25—Surtout Overcoats, 32 to 38-inch chest measure. The correct coat this season: frock back, double-breasted front. A little different from the kind of coat you usually see ready-made. Essentially a young man's coat, in young men's sizes.

At $22 to $30—Men's Surtout Overcoats in Oxford cheviot; frock back and single-breasted front.

Other Overcoats, up to $55. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $15 SUITS at $10

Men who wear suits anywhere between 33 and 38 in. chest measure, in regular sizes, have a chance today to save just *one-third* on their Fall and Winter Suit.

For here are one hundred suits, of handsome fancy cheviots and worsteds, that are our regular $15 value—and you know how good *that* is—that will be sold today at

Ten Dollars a Suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The TAILOR-MADE SUIT'S
Greatest Season

Women were ready to welcome the innovations made in Tailor-made Suits this season. The dressy patterns, the pretty sleeves, the relief from past severity of tailor-made gowns won instant admiration from women who despised the ready-made thought before. And so the demand for tailor-made suits has been enormous.

From the very start of the season we prepared lavish varieties; and new things are still added daily. Foreign and American makers have received enormous commissions from us and today Wanamaker's is unmatched in the variety and scope of tailor-made and other dresses shown. Here are hints of a few:

At $12.50—Women's Velveteen Shirt-waist Suits; some of these printed with white polka dots, others figured; and others in plain black, made with full blouse waist and gored flare skirt; beautifully finished. Worth $18 to $20.

At $32.50—Tailor-made Suits in large variety. Blouse and Norfolk Suits, of fast black velveteen; all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $45—Suits of twine melange, made with very stylish box coat, and all silk-lined.

At $52—Suits of handsome broadcloth, made with shoulder cape, trimmed with braid and ornaments; gored flare skirt, handsome drop lining.

Other stylish domestic Suits, up to $75.

Imported Tailor-made Suits at $48 to $200.

And a vast array of model gowns, suitable for Horse Show functions.

GOLD JEWELRY
A Third Below Value

Jewelry for men and women, of solid 10k. gold, in a variety of new, artistic patterns and designs—yet priced *one-third below its value.*

It offers a splendid opportunity—the kind that doesn't usually occur when the holidays are approaching—to save money on Christmas presents that will be welcomed because of their beauty.

These pieces in good assortment today:

Brooches, $1.50, $1.65, $1.85, $2, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.75, $7.50 and $7.75.

Scarf-pins, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.35.

Cuff-pins, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.65, $2.25, $2.75 and $3 a pair.

Dress-pin Sets, with Chains, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

Links, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $2 and $2.50.

Hat Pins, $1.25, $1.65, $1.85 and $2.25.

Studs, sets of three, $1.35 and $1.50.

Women's Opal, Pearl and Garnet Rings, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.75 and $3.50.

Women's single-stone Diamond Rings, $2.75, $3, $5, $5.25, $6, $7 and $8.50.

Men's Garnet Rings, $2.50, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $4.75.

Men's Amethyst Rings, $4.50 and $4.75.

Men's Ruby Doublet Rings, $3, $3.75 and $4.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

CAMERAS
And Supplies

The most enjoyable pictures are those of people we know, and places we know about. The possession of a camera is never-ending pleasure—pleasure in the taking of pictures, pleasure in looking over them months and years afterward.

Outfits and supplies of every sort for photographers are here at fairest prices:

Long focus Pony Premo Cameras, size 4x5 in.; 1901 model; front and back extension; reversible back; automatic shutter; symmetrical lens; finely finished in mahogany and brass; covered with seal grain leather. Sold last year at a strictly net price of $30; they are perfect in every way. Our price while they last, $15.

4x5 inch Korona Cameras, series 1; 1902 model; double lens; automatic shutter; including carrying case, book of instruction and double plate-holder. List price, $12, our price, $7.50.

From 9 A. M. until 5.30 P. M. Saturday, we shall give a demonstration of *Selfo*, the ready-to-use developer for velox or bromide papers of any kind. This developer has come into wide prominence in the past year. Its slow working properties enable you to force up an under-exposed, or hold back an over-exposed print. It gives you more latitude and more detail than can be obtained by most of the existing preparations. Come and see what it does. Price, 25c for 8-oz. bottle.

Hints of other Supplies for photographer:

Wanamaker Outfits, 3¼x4¼ in., complete for films or plates, $1.50; 4x5 in., $1.75; 5x7 in., $2.

Electrose Trays, 4x5 in., 8c; 5x7 in., 12c; 5x8 in., 15c.

Print Rollers, single, 15c. Ferrotype Plates, heavy, 15c.

All makes of Cameras and Kodaks, Eastman Films and Paper; all standard makes of Plates in all sizes.

Developing and Printing promptly done. We call for and deliver your work if you wish. Annex.

Walking Hats for Women and Girls

Walking hats—those jaunty and stylish, but simple and unassuming concomitants of the walking or tailored suit—are here in a great variety of styles for women and girls.

And best of all, most of these hats have lost about half of their original prices—but none of their value as headgear in the best of the season's styles.

Of felt, in all desirable shapes and colors, trimmed with wings, quills, pompons, breasts, velvet and silk. 75c to $10.50.

Also velvet, velvet-and-silk, and velvet-and-chiffon hats, in black, gray, castor, brown and green, requiring only slight trimming, at $1.75 to $5.

Cut felt hats with velvet facings, in shepherdess style, in colors and black, at $2.25.

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S HATS
Made by Stetson

Our Hat Store has jumped into popular favor at once. First, because men who buy Wanamaker clothing and furnishing goods, have confidence in Wanamaker Hats. Second, because our leading lines of Hats are made by *Stetson*, the best hat-maker in the world.

Here are hints of styles that are found only at Wanamaker's:

The "Auto" Soft Hats in black, pearl and nutria, at $3.50.

The "Lenox" Soft Hats in black, pearl and nutria, at $3 and $3.50.

The "Center Rush" Soft Hats in black, pearl and nutria, at $3.50.

The "Lynn"—a new soft hat, with bound edge, in pearl, black and nutria, at $5.

The "Dresden" Derby Hats—slightly flat-set brim, in various heights of crowns and widths of brims to suit men of all figures, in both flexible and full stiff bodies, $3.50 and $5.

The "Oxford" Hats have more curl to the brim; in various heights of crowns and widths of brims. $3.50 and $5.

Also a full variety of styles in Soft and Stiff Hats, at $2 and $3. Men's Hat Store—Annex.

FINE SCARFS
For Men--50c

They're brand-new Scarfs, in brand-new patterns. You'd count them handsome at a dollar, though their price is only half.

Made of heavy weave silks in refined patterns—entire scarf cut from one piece in 2¾-inch four-in-hand style, tying in a long handsome knot.

Remarkable Scarfs to buy for half-a-dollar.

Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Men's Percale Shirts, One Dollar

The demand for white grounds with black stripes is almost universal this season, and so we have provided abundant quantities of exactly the styles of shirts you want. One new lot of black striped percale shirts is ready today—at least a dozen combinations in the stripes.

The shirts are made in best manner—comfortable sizes, perfect fit, excellent workmanship throughout. Price $1 each.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

What $5 Will Buy In Clothes for Boys

If your boy needs clothes bring him to Wanamaker's, and have a look at least.

We have many surprising values, and a stock, which, from top to bottom, shows remarkably handsome, well-made clothing for boys.

But at *five dollars* we make our greatest value effort. And the suits and overcoats we show at this popular price are not matched in New York City in either style, quality or workmanship.

Here are five of these remarkable values:

Norfolk Jacket Suits, with extra trousers; made of all-wool fancy cheviot; silk sewed; sizes for 7 to 16 years, at $5 a suit.

"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suits, of blue and fancy mixed cheviots; silk sewed; double seats and knees; taped seams; buttons extra well stayed; sizes for 8 to 16 years; at $5 a suit.

Boys' Jacket, Vest and Trouser Suits of blue and fancy cheviot; sizes for 9 to 16 years, at $5.

Boys' Reefers of Oxford and blue frieze; red flannel lining; velvet collar; brass buttons; sizes for 5 to 14 years, at $5.

Topcoats of specially selected frieze, in sizes for 4 to 16 years, at $5. Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Tailored Suits

Our collection of Girls' Suits is rich in handsome, smartly tailored styles that are appealing, both in their attractiveness and serviceability.

New models, for girls of 14 to 18 years, are continually arriving, of which a few descriptions follow:

At $10—Suits of cheviot serge, in navy blue and black, fly-front coat, lined with satin; plain skirt, with percaline drop-lining.

At $12—Suits of wool canvas, in blue and brown mixtures; blouse coat, trimmed with braid and lined with satin; plaited skirt, lined with percaline.

At $22—Suits of cheviot, in navy blue and black; double-breasted, tight-fitting coat, velvet collar; plain skirt, beautifully stitched and tailored; lined throughout with silk.

At $25—Suits of sibeline, in blue and gray mixtures; handsomely tailored and trimmed with braid.

Other suits, up to $70. Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Garments

The mother that has children to clothe for the cold weather, will find her task both easy and pleasant, if she will depend on us.

For here are babies' indoor and outdoor garments, caps and bonnets, girls' wrappers, dressing-sacques, and underwear in widest possible assortment; and in every group there are bargains to be obtained.

Here are some—priced about a third less than their value:

Cashmere and Flannel Dresses, for children of 6 months to 5 years, in yoke, French waist and Russian styles; assorted colors; neatly trimmed with fancy braid, lined throughout; at 75c to $1.50.

Children's and Girls' Kimonos and Dressing Sacques; sizes 2 to 14 years; in various attractive colors; at 50c and 75c.

Girls' Shirt-waists of black brilliantine or fancy striped materials; a small group, sizes 10 to 14 years, at just half price—$1 each. Second floor, Fourth ave.

WORK BOXES

If ever work looked tempting, such dainty places to keep it in should make it so. One does not buy the finer sorts for personal use; but a woman appreciates possession when it comes as a gift from a friend.

It is time now to pick out choicest gift-things. These are pretty leather and imitation leather boxes and baskets, filled with various sewing requisites:

Work Boxes—25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 80c, 90c, $1, $1.20, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $3.

Work Baskets—$4.50, $5.50, $6.50, $9, $11, $12.50 and $13. Notion Store, Tenth street.

Wanamaker Shoes
Some Remarkable Facts About Their Making

One of the cardinal principles of this Shoe Store has always been *not* to be satisfied with other people's standards of shoe-quality at given prices.

When planning Wanamaker Shoes, we took high models throughout—then made the shoes better, or the price lower.

For instance, we, some years ago, investigated a line of five-dollar shoes that were counted the best that the price could buy. They were splendid shoes, and well worth five dollars by usual standards.

We got at the manufacturer, and contracted for vast quantities of these same shoes; getting, of course, a concession on the price—and, instead of five dollars, we price these

"Wanamaker-Special" Shoes at $3.90 a Pair.

And they can't be matched by any shoes regularly sold today at less than $5; and not all five-dollar shoes are as good. In a full line of leathers, weights and styles—for all dress or business purposes.

Here are brief hints of other lines equally unmatched and remarkable:

Men's Shoes at $5

These are practically the best shoes for men that are obtainable ready-made; and cost at least a dollar more in any other shoe-store. It is only by certain added touches of hand-work that more expensive shoes may be made. In wearing qualities, style, elegance and material the high-priced shoes are no better.

Women's Wanamaker-Reliable Shoes at $3

In 46 of the season's latest styles: for street, indoor or dress wear. They are made to excel every $3.50 shoe for women, and they do so.

Main floor, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Wanamaker Special Shoes at $3.90

In style, quality, service, better than any $4.50 shoe on the market.

Women's Shoes at $5

A superbly complete line of high-class shoes. The best, newest styles, such as:

Patent Leather Blucher Cut Lace Shoes, with soft dull kid tops; welted soles of medium weight.

Dull Kidskin Lace Boots, with square-cut vamps and tips; medium heavy welted soles; neat heels.

Patent Leather Dress Boots, with dull tops; laced; with turned soles and high Louis XIV. heels.

And thirty other styles to choose from.

SILK WAISTS
More Style-Newness

There's a constant atmosphere of change in this gathering of Women's Silk Waists. Quite natural, too, for attractive new styles are continually being brought out, and everything that's new comes here first.

Some of these just-arrived waists of Crepe de Chine, Silk Mousseline, Louisine and other delightful silks are quite bewitching; in cream, white and dainty light colors. Then there are the waists in darker colors, more practical for every-day wear.

Beginning with simple affairs at $3.75, the waists run up to $25, for beautifully rich models.

Second floor, Tenth street.

APRONS and Some Bargains

Handsome, new Aprons in a variety of styles, for nurses and maids, and including some dainty sewing aprons, form two exceptionally attractive under-priced groups today. These:

At 25c, instead of 40c

Of excellent quality of lawn, in maids' and nurses' styles, with hemstitched and embroidered bretelles and bibs.

At 50c, worth 75c to $1

Aprons of fine India linon, and Victoria lawn in large sizes—40 to 60 in.; and in about 25 attractive styles.

Then there is a very alluring showing of Aprons from Switzerland and Germany, in novelty designs and colors, and a great variety of styles, with pockets, bibs and shoulder-straps, at 50c, 75c, $1, to $2.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Your Winter Glove Supply
At a Third Below Expected Prices

Isn't news like that sufficient to bring you to this Basement Store today in a hurry? For gloves are not luxuries, they are necessaries, during the cold weather. And the chance to buy three pairs for the price of two, of gloves in the same styles, qualities and colorings that you'd otherwise pay full prices for, isn't to be lightly overlooked.

These are all new, fresh, stylish gloves, for men and women; and are thus under-priced simply because we bought them in exceedingly large quantities—eleven hundred dozens came to our New York store alone! These price-groups:

At $1, Men's $1.50 Cape Gloves

Fine quality imported Kassan Cape Gloves; full P. X. M. sewn, English thumbs, spear point and Paris point embroidery.

At $1, Men's $1.50 Mocha Gloves

Full Pique and P. X. M. sewn genuine Mocha Gloves, in gray only; made of choice skins, with spear point and Paris point embroidery.

At 55c, Women's 75c Lambskin Gloves

Fine German Lambskin Overseam 2-clasp Gloves. In handsome shades for Winter wear; also in white and black. Soft, supple skins and finest sewing.

At 75c Women's $1 Pique and Lambskin Gloves

Full Pique Gloves; for those who prefer heavier grades for street wear, on account of their durability and sightliness.

Fine Lambskin Gloves; better than many real kid gloves; 2-clasp, excellent workmanship; Paris point embroidery—exceptional in gloves sold at less than $1.25. In most attractive shades of tan, mode, beaver, gray and other colors; also black and white.

At 95c, Women's $1.50 French Kid and Mocha Gloves

Genuine Grenoble made French Kid Gloves, with Paris point or crochet embroidery; in black, white and fashionable colorings; strong, yet delicate.

Imported genuine Mocha Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery, 1-clasp; soft and fine and high-grade in every way. In reindeer and gray shades.

At $1.15, Women's $1.75 Silk-lined Suede Gloves

Imported Suede Silk-lined Gloves; full pique sewn, Paris point embroidery; in black and gray. The silk lining makes the gloves slip on easily, and is warm without being clumsy.

At $1.20, Women's $1.65 and $2 Washable Kid Gloves

Washable Kid Gloves; pique and overseam, 2-clasp; each pair provided with wash tickets; all desirable shades and sizes.

Men's Colored Shirts, Half-Price

The manufacturer of these colored stiff-bosom shirts made them to sell for a dollar; and he puts a splendid dollar's worth into his shirts, too. But he accumulated too many, and we secured them at a decisive bargain. Result—stylish shirts, in the patterns and colorings that men of good taste like to wear, at *half-price*—or

Fifty Cents Each

They have bosoms and detachable cuffs of printed percales and madras, in handsome patterns; the bodies of the shirts are made of a good quality of white muslin. They are splendidly put together and well laundered.

Then here are some

50-cent Suspenders at 25c a Pair

Made of lisle webbing—the quality that goes into the maker's half-dollar suspenders; with leather ends, and glove-button cast-offs; in plain and fancy stripes; nickel-trimmed. The secret of the half-price lies in the fact that the webbings are short ends that won't make up into full dozens of one pattern. 50c quality at 25c a pair.

SHOES That Save Your Pocket

Shoes that are merely low-priced on the go-off are a frequent and specious form of economy. But when you come to check up their service with their price, you find you have really paid dearly for them.

Now, on the Shoes you buy in this Basement Shoe Store, you save money to start with, and you *keep* it saved, until the shoes are worn out. For they're not shoes just made to sell cheaply—but good shoes, in current styles, of popular leathers, that sell elsewhere, *this minute*, at prices that average a dollar higher than here.

Think this over, then read what's ready for you today—man, woman or child:

Men's $4 to $6 SHOES at $2.85

Samples of the best makes; all the popular leathers, in styles that are practically individual. You can get a pair of shoes and be sure no one else has just the same. Sizes 7 and 7½; A and B widths.

Men's $3 SHOES at $1.90

A real triumph in shoe retailing. A trial lot that represents a large part of $100,000 spent to perfect a new line of shoes. Made from black box calfskin. Laced style; shapely lasts; stout soles of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched.

Women's $2 KIDSKIN SHOES at $1.30

Genuine chrome-tanned kidskin lace and button Shoes, with oak-tanned leather sewed soles; made on conservative lasts. Shoes that look and wear well.

Women's $3.50 DRESS SHOES at $2.40

Kidskin, patent and enameled leather; finely made of selected materials; as perfect in style and finish as those sold at the usual price in hundreds of good stores today.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

VENEZUELAN REBELS PUT TO FLIGHT

President Castro's Forces Pursuing Them.

Gen. Ramon Luizl Captured with 4,000 Men and 300,000 Rounds of Ammunition.

LA VICTORIA, Venezuela, Nov. 7.—The Government soldiers, who are following up the defeated revolutionists scored their first success yesterday morning by the capture of Gen. Ramon Luizl, who was making his way in the direction of Alta Gracia with 300,000 rounds of ammunition and 4,060 men to reinforce the revolutionists.

News has been received here concerning the retreat of the revolutionary forces. It is to the effect that on the night of Nov. 1 the revolutionists withdrew from their positions near La Victoria and San Mateo because they were without ammunition.

The fact that the rebels lacked cartridges caused a disagreement between Gen. Matos and Gen. Rolando, which was followed by hot words. Gen. Rolando declared that the shortage of ammunition was the fault of Gen. Matos, and that if the success of the revolution was endangered by this condition, Gen. Matos alone was responsible. He said that all was lost, and with his followers, about 3,200 men, he withdrew from the main body of the rebels in the direction of Alta Gracia. It is reported that Gen. Rolando proclaimed "El Mocho" Hernandez as the leader of the revolution.

President Castro, since he discovered that the revolutionists only retreated because of their absolute lack of ammunition, has caused them to be pursued day and night by Government soldiers.

Guerrillas in the service of the Government says that Gens. Matos, Mendoza, and Riera and their commands are fleeing in disorder in an effort to reach the mountainous districts. These Generals are supposed to be near Barrera, a point twelve miles from the Lake of Valencia.

Guerillas in the service of the Government have captured and brought to President Castro certain records and documents belonging to members of Gen. Matos's personal staff, as well as the General's personal correspondence. The contents of these papers give evidence of the critical situation of the leaders of the revolution.

It is difficult to understand the apparent sudden and complete collapse of the revolutionary movement. But a few days ago the rebels seemed to be upon the eve of victory, while to-day their cause seems absolutely lost.

President Castro, having sent his men in all directions to cut off the retreat of the enemy, left here to-day for Caracas. He will arrive there Sunday morning and take his place at the head of the Government.

BOSTON MURDER MYSTERY.

Pawnbroker Fails to Identify A. G. Mason, but a Woman Who Once Was Annoyed Picks Him Out.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—Joseph Nemser, the Boston pawnbroker who had the watches of the two women murdered in this vicinity within the past month, to-day failed to pick out A. G. Mason as the man who pawned one of the watches when he looked over a row of prisoners at the jail in East Cambridge to-day.

Mason is the man under arrest charged with the murder of Miss Clara Morton at Waverley last Saturday night, whose watch was pawned at Nemser's shop. Nemser was taken into a room where six men were lined up, and he carefully scrutinized each man. He picked out one as the person who pawned the watch. It was not Mason.

During the afternoon a Mrs. Sayers, from Watertown, called at the Cambridge jail and told Sheriff Fairbairn that she wanted to see Alan G. Mason because she believed from the pictures which had appeared in the newspapers that he was the man who had annoyed her last Summer in the Natural History room in this city. Mason again was placed in a line with other inmates of the jail and again were all subjected to a rigid scrutiny. When Mrs. Sayers returned to the Sheriff's office she declared that the fourth man in line was the man who had annoyed her. The fourth man was Mason.

This alleged identification by Mrs. Sayers adds another feature to the case, as it recalls another "Jack the Slugger" case in which John C. Soderquest was convicted of assault with intent to kill on Miss R. A. Rocquett on Aug. 30 at the same Natural History Building referred to by Mrs. Sayers. Soderquest was the janitor at the building, and for the crime the man is now serving a sentence of seven years. The belief was expressed at the time that Soderquest pleaded guilty that he was responsible for the many mysterious assaults on young women in Cambridge and Brookline, who were beaten on the head with some iron weapon just as Miss Morton and Miss McPhee were. State police are now investigating the story of Mrs. Sayers in comparison with the more important details of the Soderquest affair.

An important detail in connection with the disposal of the watches was the establishment to-night that the signatures on the checks kept on file by the pawnbroker in identification of the persons who offered him the articles, were written by one and the same person. This confirms the belief that the two women were murdered by the same man.

Another late incident was the arrest to-night at Watertown of a young mulatto on suspicion. He was brought here, but Pawnbroker Nemser failed to identify him. The man was released.

So serious has the case become that Gov. Crane has interested himself and looked over the scene of the murder while on a visit to-day to Waverly.

BODY FOUND IN RIVER.

Discovered Near Fishkill Landing and Bears Marks of Violence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The body of a man, apparently fifty-five years of age, was discovered to-day in the river, about half a mile above the Fishkill Landing Station. The remains were brought here, and the Coroner notified.

Doctors say the body had been in the water about two days. The man's skull was smashed in and the arms broken. The body bore other marks of violence and the clothes were torn. Every pocket had been rifled and turned inside out.

A soldier's discharge paper, bearing the name of Bernard Murphy, of the Thirteenth Infantry, and dated at Greenwich, S. C., was on the body.

LENIENT TOWARD OLD POLICEMAN

Commissioner May Retire Octogenarian Doorman, Now Under Charges.

Doorman Peter Cassidy of the Church Street Police Station, against whom charges are pending in connection with those against Sergeant Carson of the same precinct, yesterday was ordered to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons for examination as to his physical fitness to discharge the duties of his office. Cassidy is eighty years old, and has been a policeman for thirty years. He has a good record.

This action is taken to mean that Commissioner Partridge wishes to be lenient with the aged man and drop the charges as soon as he is retired on a pension. The troubles of Carson and Cassidy grow out of a recent unexpected visit to the station house by Deputy Commissioner Piper, who found a charity lodger in a cell who was not registered on the blotter, on which a blank space had been left in violation of the rules of the department.

WIFE DEAD; MAN ARRESTED.

Mrs. Annie Purvis's Skull Found to Have Been Fractured.

Mrs. Annie Purvis, twenty-eight years old, was found dead at midnight last night in her room at 446 Smith Street, Brooklyn, by other tenants in the house. An examination of the woman's body showed that she had received a fracture of the skull which, presumably, was the cause of death. The police of the Butler Street Station in investigation arrested the woman's husband, Thomas Purvis, thirty years old.

LABOR UNIONS WARNED.

Boston Judge Says Continued Interference of Steam Fitters Will Lead to an Injunction Against Them.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Interference of labor bodies, namely, the Steam Fitters and the Building Trades Council, with Lynch & Woodward, steam fitters, who had contracts for work in the new Majestic Theatre and the New England Conservatory of Music, was ordered stopped by Judge Braley of the Superior Court to-day under penalty of an injunction. The case came up on the master's report of hearing on the firm's petition for an injunction against members of the unions, who had taken part in a strike ordered on a number of buildings because of the firm's refusal to recognize the Steam Fitters' Union.

Judge Braley finds that the several defendants combined to unionize the shop of Lynch & Woodward; that what in the beginning may have been peaceable persuasion in certain aspects finally became a peremptory order with threats actually carried out as to the plaintiffs, who were not persuaded; that while violence was not done, the acts shown were injurious to the plaintiff, and that the "unfair list may be an instrument of coercion in that the placing of the name of the employer of labor upon such list is discrimination against him, and is so recognized by union labor."

The Court says that if the defendants will sign a stipulation to stop interference no injunction will issue.

CHANGES IN SHAMROCK III.

Accidental Discovery of a Fault in Previous Challengers Will Benefit New Boat.

GLASGOW, Nov. 7.—The Associated Press understands that in the Shamrock III. will be embodied some radical departures in the matter of yacht construction which have not appeared in any previous challenger. These changes are said to be due to an accidental discovery made during the trials of the Shamrock I. and the Shamrock II., which convinced Designer Watson that there had been a fundamental error in the construction of all the recent challengers.

This discovery was made too late to admit of the remodeling of the Shamrock II., but when its nature was explained to Sir Thomas Lipton it had great weight in deciding him to try for the America's Cup a third time. Both Designers Fife and Watson are convinced that they possess solid data upon which they will now be able to build a yacht superior to any previous cup racer. They are certain that they have evolved an idea which affects the whole theory of the propulsion of sailing yachts.

MURDERED MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Unidentified Victim, Thrice Shot, Had Been Hidden in Bushes Near the Bedford Reformatory.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The body of a murdered man was found in the woods near the Bedford Reformatory for Women, at Bedford, this morning. The identity of the man has not been established. He appears to have been an Italian, but his clothing indicates he was of the better class. He was smooth-shaven and perhaps thirty years old. His death occurred not more than three or four days ago at some point other than where the body was found. It would seem that the body was taken to the spot where it was found in a wagon, and then thrown into the bushes.

The body was found this morning by Hall B. Waring of Bedford, who was out hunting. An investigation showed that the nose had been crushed in. There were two bullet wounds in the back of the head and a third in the back. Any one of the wounds would have caused death.

In the right hand was a small packet, which was found to contain some papers and one or two letters, which when dried out and examined under a glass may prove valuable. They were written in copying ink, and the rain had caused the ink to run. One of the envelopes was apparently addressed to Port Chester. The pockets of the clothing on the body had been turned inside out, indicating a hurried search after the man was dead.

There is an Italian settlement not far from where the body was found, but none of the residents there will admit knowing the man.

ABLAZE, UNABLE TO MOVE.

Invalid Real Estate Dealer Burned While Lying on a Couch.

Peter Laughlin, fifty-four years old, a real estate dealer, was severely burned last night in his flat on the first floor of 232 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Mr. Laughlin has been an invalid from rheumatism for some time. He was lying on a couch in the library, and in lighting a cigar threw the match, as he supposed, into a fireplace. Instead the match caught on the couch covering and it was soon in a blaze. Mr. Laughlin's clothes caught fire, but he was too weak to get up and extinguish the flames.

His housekeeper, Mrs. Cox, was up stairs showing a flat to a prospective tenant, and hearing his cries rushed to his assistance and extinguished the flames. An ambulance was summoned and Mr. Laughlin was removed to the New York Hospital. Mrs. Cox was burned about the hands and face, but remained at home.

CUP FOR CAPT. KAEMPFF.

Remembrance of His Attentions to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honore During Illness.

Capt. Carl Kaempff of the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria received yesterday a loving cup from H. H. Honoré, a brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer, in accordance with the wishes of his wife, Bébé Honoré, who died of typhoid fever in Florence in January last.

Mr. and Mrs. Honoré sailed for Hamburg on the Auguste Victoria in August, 1901. Mr. Honoré was very ill, and, on arrival at Hamburg, had to be placed under a physician's care. Capt. Kaempff made arrangements for them, and visited them daily while the ship was in port. After recovery Mr. Honoré went to Italy, where Mrs. Honoré was taken ill with typhoid feyed. Before she died she asked her husband to present to Capt. Kaempff a souvenir of their gratitude.

TWO HURT BY TROLLEY CARS.

Aged Man and a Woman Meet with Accidents in the Bronx.

While attempting to cross the trolley tracks at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue last night, Mrs. Mary Schmidt, sixty-four years old, of 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, was knocked down by a car of the Union Railway. Mrs. Schmidt was taken to Lebanon Hospital, suffering from shock, and the motorman, Thomas Rooney, was locked up in the Morrisania Station to await the result of her injuries.

Frederick Hass, eighty years old, of 385 Courtland Avenue, met with a similar accident at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street. He was struck by a south-bound car of the Third Avenue line. He was taken to Lebanon Hospital, suffering from contusions of the body.

Naval Officer Stricken in a Theatre.

Ensign William Wright of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and whose home is in Matthews, Tenn., was stricken with heart trouble in the lobby of the Broadway Theatre last night and was unconscious for some minutes. An ambulance was summoned from the Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Whitbeck restored the naval officer to consciousness. He refused to go to the hospital, and was taken away in a cab by friends.

Lecture at C. A. A. I. L. Meeting.

The Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor will hold a meeting at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, next Tuesday. The executive session will be at 7:45, and the C. A. A. I. L. service at 8. The subject for the evening is "The Next Step in Sanitary Reform," and the speaker, Charles F. Wingate, Sanitary Engineer.

Guarding Against Smallpox.

Dr. Lederle, President of the Board of Health, yesterday mailed a circular to every practicing physician in the city urging the necessity of preventive measures and of vaccination if the recurrence of smallpox is to be prevented during the coming Winter. The city is now practically free from the pest, but as there are numerous cases in many communities in close relation with New York there is constant danger of infection.

STEEL INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Appeal Taken on Decree Affecting $200,000,000 Bond Conversion Plan.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Vice Chancellor Emery this afternoon granted a preliminary injunction against the United States Steel Corporation's two-hundred-million-dollar bond conversion plan. Frederick J. Faulks, representing the Steel Corporation, at once served the formal notice of appeal upon Robert H. McCarter, who appeared for J. Aspinwall Hodge and the co-complainants, and a messenger was dispatched to Trenton to place the papers on file.

The counsel, in accordance with the Vice Chancellor's decision, have arranged to bring the matter before the Appellate Division for argument at the coming term, which begins on Nov. 18.

CLUE TO TRAIN ROBBERY.

Express Envelopes, Recently Opened, Found at Treaty, Ind.—Contents Had Aggregated $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 7.—What is regarded as a strong clue to a gang of robbers, supposed to have held up and robbed the express car of a Burlington train last August, was discovered in a sawmill at Treaty, this county, to-day by William Wolgamuth. Lying on the carrier of the mill was a package of twenty long express envelopes, apparently just opened, the seals being newly broken.

Each envelope bore the stamp of the messenger on the Burlington between Omaha and Chicago, the date Aug. 10, with the amount of money, these amounts varying from $1 to $1,500, and aggregating nearly $20,000. The robbers are thought to have dispersed after the robbery and gathered at Treaty to make division. The envelopes have been turned over to the American Express Company.

COUPLE ABANDON A CHILD.

Belief That Little Girl Left in Goshen, N. Y., Had Been Kidnapped.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 7.—A week ago last Saturday a man and woman engaged board at the home of Mrs. Hubbell in Hancock. They had with them a little girl, a bright, golden-haired child, unusually lovable and pretty. The man and woman staid until Wednesday and then departed promising to return. They left the child behind.

After waiting several days Mrs. Hubbell notified the authorities. The police believe that the abandoned child was kidnapped from wealthy parents, possibly for money, but more likely for revenge. It is believed that the man and woman have fled to Pennsylvania. The neighborhood is very much excited over the affair and a number of very estimable families desire to adopt the little one. She is about two years of age and is not able to give the police a clue that will aid in establishing her identity.

THE TREATY WITH CUBA.

Instructions Regarding Commercial Convention Sent to Minister Quesada at Washington.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—President Palma is authority for the statement that instructions regarding the drawing up of the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States have been sent to the Cuban Minister at Washington, Señor Quesada.

Señor Palma says that he has every reason to believe that Señor Quesada was in consultation last Monday with Secretary Hay with regard to this treaty.

Suit Over Land Worth $12,500,000.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Nov. 7.—The Circuit Court of Appeals to-day reversed the decision of the lower court in the land suit of Henry C. King of New York against Watkins and 500 other defendants, and a new trial will be had. This suit involves the title to 500,000 acres of land in the Counties of Mingo, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, and Logan, in West Virginia, and one or two counties in Kentucky and Virginia. The land is valued at $12,500,000.

CORNELL'S VISIT TO HENLEY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Referring to the possibility of Cornell University sending a crew to compete at the Henley regatta next year The Daily Telegraph this morning says:

"Cornell will be warmly welcomed at Henley, but the crew would be well advised not to allow the prominence to their professional coach, Mr. Courtney, which he enjoyed upon the occasion of his last visit. Mr. Courtney's attitude toward the Leander Club has not been forgotten, and it need not be forgiven. Nobody at Henley wishes to have anything to do with his methods of management. Cornell's Captain can do all that is required, and every one will wish him the best of luck."

Good Golf at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 7.—Some excellent golf was seen to-day on the links of the Country Club of Atlantic City when the match play contests for the three cups began this morning. Travis and Douglas, who tied for the low score prize yesterday, were both in fine form, but their opponents were not strong enough to make a close finish. Douglas met L. L. Harbon, one of the prominent golfers of Washington, D. C., and did not allow the latter to win a single hole. The game ended on the eleventh green with Douglas 9 up and 7 to play. Travis beat J. G. Lindsay, Jr., Captain of the University of Pennsylvania team, nearly as badly, winning by 7 up and 5 to play. The closest match was between W. C. Fownes and H. C. Fownes, both of Pittsburg. It required 20 holes, and W. C. Fownes won. The results of the first round for the chief trophy, the Atlantic City Cup, are:

Atlantic City Cup.—First Round—Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat L. L. Harbon, Washington, by 9 up and 7 to play; E. J. Baldwin, Brandywine, beat A. W. Tillinghast, Philidelphia Cricket, by 1 up; H. McSweeney, Oil City, beat F. Sherman, Atlantic City, by 2 up and 1 to play; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat E. A. Darby, Atlantic City, by 3 up and 2 to play; A. H. Remington, Philadelphia Cricket, beat W. C. Fownes, Highland, by 2 up; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat J. G. Lindsay, Jr., University of Pennsylvania, by 7 up and 5 to play; W. C. Fownes, beat H. C. Fownes, both Highland, by 1 up, (20 holes); George T. Brokaw, Lakewood, beat A. Sydney Carpenter, Philadelphia Country, by 6 up and 5 to play.

Newark Athletic Club Golf.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Newark Athletic Club to-day it was decided to retain the golf links in connection with the club for another year. There have been two plans advocated for the continuation of the game on the club's links. One of these was to increase the dues so as to better defray the expenses, and thereby become less of a burden on the club, and the other was to have the golfers go it alone as a separate organization. It was decided to adopt the former plan, and the links will be kept in shape if 100 members can be found who are willing to pay $25 annually.

Cresceus Trots Against Cyclist.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—The bad condition of the track to-day at Piedmont Park prevented anything like a record race between the champion trotter Cresceus and "Bobby" Walthour. An exhibition mile was given, however, Walthour's time being 2:22½ and Cresceus's time 2:32 flat. Cresceus did not go against time alone, as was expected, on account of the muddy track.

Handicap Pool Tournament.

Some of the best playing so far in the handicap pool tournament, which is in progress at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, was seen there last night. Gordon (80) and Lawson (60) were the contestants and the former's bank shots brought the spectators to their feet several times. Gordon won, scoring his quota of 80 while Lawson was making 50 points. The score:

Gordon—7, 7, 8, 11, 10, 3, 12, 12, 10—80.
Lawson—8, 8, 7, 4, 5, 12, 3, 3, 0—50.

High runs—Gordon, 12; Lawson, 8. Scratches—Gordon, 3; Lawson, 2.

The next game will be played on Monday evening.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

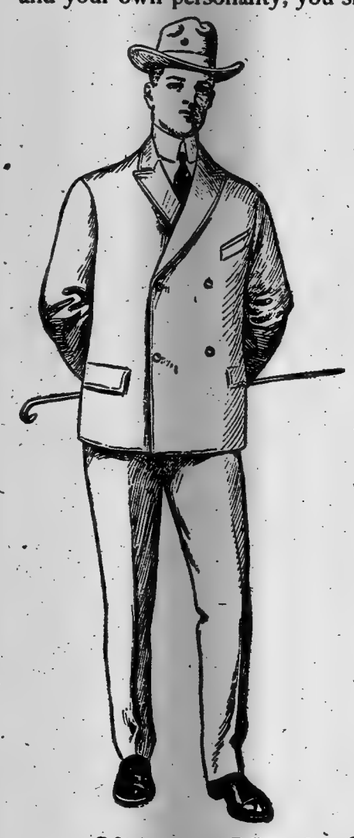
NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

A Great Clothing Sale.

Second Floor.

Yesterday this great sale began. We told you that on some Suits and Overcoats you could save almost as much as you spend—for instance, in the lot selling at $9.25 you'll find garments that commanded earlier in the season as much as $18.00; in the lot selling at $12.75 you will find garments that readily brought earlier in the season as high as $25.00. Hundreds came and saw that all was just as we had said. Result—very busy all day yesterday and very great returns.

The advertising we'll get from these garments will, of course, do us a great deal of good, as many men were here yesterday who had never been here before. If you have present or prospective Clothing needs and are interested in economy and your own personality, you should not overlook the benefits of this important Clothing sale.



Men's Suits and Overcoats,

Values Up to $18.00, at

$9.25.

Here you will find the finest qualitied Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. Every garment is lined, finished, trimmed and made in the very best manner—in fact, the most particular can be satisfied. There are single-breasted Sacks, with the long, graceful collar, besides other natty effects; also 2 and 3 button Sacks. In addition to fancy Suits we include in this offering Black Worsteds, Thibets and Unfinished Clays.

THE OVERCOATS include none but the most stylish garments of rough, smooth and fancy coatings, besides Priestly Cravenettes, in extra long and boxy styles, or the regular length. Made as you would expect high class garments to be made. Linings and Trimmings are superior to what your tailor would give for considerably more than our regular prices—which, we repeat, range as high as $18.00.

Men's Suits and Overcoats,

Values up to $25.00, at

$12.75

The Suits embraced at this price are not sale-bought goods, but have been taken directly out of our regular stock. Thus you can appreciate the greatness of the values. Represented are Cassimeres, Tweeds, Clay Diagonals, Worsteds and fancy Cheviots; every pattern is new and stylish; regular sizes from 34 to 42.

THE OVERCOATS are made of absolutely pure wool, blue kersey and rough surface coatings, in Oxford and brownish gray.

They are cut in medium length, and also in that very modish long, full style. Some have vertical pockets, others regulation cut. They are lined with mohair serge. The rough garments are finished in raw edge style. The Kerseys are made with velvet collar. Regular sizes, 34 to 42.

Young Men's Suits, $7.50.

Regular $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 Values.

We have also prepared a special sale for the young fellows from 14 to 19 years of age; we have assembled about 350 of our regular $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 Suits, embracing the season's neatest and choicest fancy patterns, and offer you your choice at.... $7.50

Boys' Three Piece Suits, $3.75, $5.75 and $6.75—Values up to $10.00.

Broken assortments embracing about 20 different styles of all-wool and worsted fabrics, including blue and black Diagonals. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes from 9 to 16 years in the entire lot. About 350 suits in all.

Our $22.50, $25.00 to $40.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats

represent the highest art obtainable in men's ready-for-service apparel; are strictly hand-made throughout, with the same care and conscientiousness that the highest priced tailor would bestow upon his best products.

Every worthy standard fabric is represented in neat and exclusive patterns—the very best obtainable.

Besides Regular Sizes, of course, "We Fit the Hard to Fit," as our "Pickwick" System Insures a Right Shape for Every Shape.

Men's Furnishings.

Main Floor.

This is a different and better Men's Furnishing Goods Store than the average man is accustomed to. In fact, it has no superior in the excellence of its goods, in its equipment and general arrangement. Conveniently situated as it is—right at the 19th street corner of our store—it is, therefore, always at your immediate service. You'll appreciate its convenience—but more—you'll enjoy the all-around goodness of its goods, and the reasonableness of its prices.

Keiser Barathea Neckwear, 75c. and $1.00.

Complete new lines of these famous Cravats, in dark grounds with swivel bright figures; the new shape four-in-hands are..... $1.00

The same quality in the new French Bat or Club House Ties; different lengths..... 75

Just opened, a very handsome line of dark colored Barathea four-in-hands, with small, neat swivel figures; Fleur de Lis, small dots, &c. Black silk lined; the most gentlemanly Scarfs you can procure; each..... 50

50c. Half Hose, 3 Pairs for $1.00.

Men's fine quality imported Lisle Thread and fine Cotton Half Hose; good designs, fancy stripes, embroidered, &c. Good patterns; regularly 50c., at 3 pairs for..... $1.00

Men's Cartwright & Warner Underwear.

Cartwright & Warner, English made, non-shrinkable pure wool and merino Underwear; natural, blue, pink and white. We're clearing them out. We have all sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each number, and we offer them to-day at less than cost; each..... $1.75

Men's Shirts.

Attached or detached cuffs; excellent quality printed Percale Shirts; new and neat patterns only; open front and back; also the best fitting White Shirts at $1.00 on the market; in every shape, including the large bosom Shirts with attached cuffs; for full dress wear; each..... $1.00

Men's handsome new stiff bosom Plaited Shirts; the designs are as good as can be had from any of the most exclusive shirtmaker; fit and make as perfect as experienced workmen can turn out; each..... $1.50

Many men for everyday use like to wear the soft front Shirts. With a view to suiting all our patrons we have added a line of these in heavy weight Oxford Cheviots, black and white and plain white patterns; excellent value at..... $1.00

Men's Imported Silk Pajamas, $5.50.

We have about 65 suits of men's pure white Silk Pajamas; light weight Twill and Japanese Silk; beautifully finished, silk frogs put on by hand; turn-down collar, full sized bodies, medium and large sizes; on sale here at a trifle above the cost of the silk alone; garment..... $5.50

The 20th Century Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

This Food Store has been opened but a few weeks, but it is remarkable the number of people who have already found out the great economies that may be effected by dealing here. And above all, we guarantee everything to be absolutely pure and fresh.

PASTRY:—Fruit Layer Cakes, two layers rich sponge cake, delicious fruit filling, own baking; special..... 20

POUND CAKE, our own baking, plain, citron, marble, raisin; lb..... 15

ORANGES:—New Floridas, good size, sweet fruit; dozen..... 20

CELERY:—Choice Kalamazoo Celery, large, well bleached stalks; special, each..... 5

LETTUCE:—Fancy Boston hothouse Lettuce; special, head..... 8

NUTS:—New, our own mixture, five different varieties, all new and sound; special, 2 lbs..... 25

SARDINES:—Extra fancy imported boneless "Mathurins" halves; special, 6 cans, 1.50; can..... 28

PEAS:—French Peas, fancy imported Petit Pois, 15; Fins, 18; extra Fins..... 22

CRACKERS:—Uneeda Biscuits; 3 packages for 10

GINGER SNAPS:—N. B. Co.'s Zu Zu Snaps; 4 packages for..... 15

ALMOND BONBONS:—Delicious Almond Bonbons; package..... 10

SALAD DRESSING:—Royal Stuart; purest ingredients, scientifically blended; pint bottle..... 23

PICKLES:—Royal Stuart; delicious little sweet midgets; bottle..... 21

GHERKINS:—Royal Stuart; excellent quality sour pickles; bottle..... 17

OLIVES:—Queen Olives; large 18 oz. bottle; each, 25

PRESERVES:—Composed of strictly fresh fruit and fine granulated sugar, highest grade; all kinds; 1 lb. glass jar..... 27

CHEESE:—Full cream, Herkimer County; sharp or mild; lb..... 14

TEAS:—Lipton's fine Ceylon, 1 lb. package, 65; ½ lb..... 35

Garden Grown Formosa Oolong, delicious mellow character, fancy cup quality; regularly, lb., $1.00; special..... 75

Basket fired Japan, selected pickings; regularly 75c; special..... 60

COFFEES:—"Waverly" blend, fragrant and aromatic, full body, delightful flavor; 4¼ lbs., 1.00; lb..... 26

Fresh roasted Maracaibo, good strength and flavor; special, 5 lbs., 65; lb..... 14

PEELED PEACHES:—California Evaporated, perfect fruit, peeled; special, lb..... 22

DELICATESSEN:—Freshly made Philadelphia Farm Scrapple; lb..... 8

Selected Farmer or Holsteiner Sausage; lb..... 15

Trimmed Hats

Second Floor.

At Phenomenally Low Prices.

We offer for to-day

300 Women's Runabout and Semi-Dress Hats at $2.95 and $3.95.

The bare Hats in many cases are almost worth the price we ask for the complete Hat, which embraces a shape, fine French Wings and Velvet, not to mention the Simpson Crawford Co. chic and style, which, of course, are represented in every Hat emanating from the skilled fingers of our artists.

Women's Fall and Winter Neckwear.

Main Floor, Front.

A rich assortment in English, French and Domestic goods, ready to wear.

The Rage in Paris and New York.

SMART AUTO STOCK AND TIE, in black, white and colors; fine quality of taffeta, with fancy embroidered top collar and hemstitched ends.

EXTRA SIZE BOWS, of fine quality malines; black, white and colors; each..... 25, 39 and 48

WIDOWS' SETS, of Persian lawn or batiste claire; per set..... 25, 48 and 50

TAFFETA SILK COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, with plain hemstitched or fancy embroidered edges; per set..... 95 and $1.50

LIBERTY SILK NECK RUFFS, in pompadour or stole and cape effects; in blue or white and black and white combinations; very effective, good materials, with plaited or shawl ends; special to-day for..... $2.65, 2.95 and 3.45

Others, $6.50 and as high as $45.00 each.

Gloves for Women and Men.

Main Floor.

Words beyond price facts really are unnecessary, as everybody, or almost everybody, knows the virtues of the Simpson Crawford Co. Gloves.

To-day we specially direct attention to four lines at "One Dollar."

Women's 1-clasp Real Mocha Gloves; tans, modes, white and black..... $1.00

Women's 1-clasp Cape Gloves; special at..... $1.00

Men's Pique Dogskin Gloves; special at..... $1.00

Boys' 1-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves; splendid wearing; pair... $1.00

Of course, you can't appreciate their real worthfulness until you see them, and wear a pair. Every store that sells Gloves sells Dollar ones—but reputation for selling the best and giving greatest value comes only by selling the best and giving the greatest value. We've that reputation.

Splendid Offerings in Women's Waists For Saturday Only.

Second Floor.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Waists have gained a well earned reputation for chic, wearing qualities and general goodness. Those mentioned below come up to our high standard in every particular:

Albatross Waists.

WOMEN'S WAIST OF ALBATROSS; front covered with good sized tucks, fastened at side with fancy buttons; in white, light blue, gray, tan, reseda, royal cadet, cardinal and black..... $2.95

Peau de Soie Waists.

WOMEN'S WAIST OF EXTRA QUALITY PEAU DE SOIE; front of tailored side plaits, front plait trimmed; plaits in back, fancy stock and cuffs; in black, light blue, gray, tan, royal, white, pink and red..... $5.00

Velveteen Waists.

WOMEN'S BEST QUALITY VELVETEEN WAIST; shoulder tucking; inlaid vest piped with contrasting colorings; fancy buttons; in royal, green, tan, red, gray and black..... $5.75

Peau de Cygne Waists.

WOMEN'S PEAU DE CYGNE DRESS WAIST; made with side plaits and an abundance of French knots; the white waists are piped and knotted in pink, light blue and green; in the solid colorings white trimming is used; entirely new sleeve..... $12.75

Louisine Silk Waists.

WOMEN'S DRESS WAIST, of satin finished Louisine Silk; front and back elaborately trimmed with silk embroidery and grapes in fancy design; in white, pink, rose, light blue, reseda, violet and black..... $16.75

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TOMORROW, SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.....Soprano
ANDREAS DIPPEL.....Tenor
MARCEL JOURNET.....Basso
Seats 50c. to $1.50. Box, $10, $12, $15. At box office, Ditson's, ticket agencies, and hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke Conductor
THIS (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30.
Programme:
BERLIOZ, Overture, "Carneval Romain;" SCHUBERT, Grand Fantasia in C major ("Wanderer"), Op. 15 (Symphonically rearranged for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Franz Liszt); SAINT - SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," in A major, Op. 31; HANS HUBER, Symphony in E minor, Op. 116 (First time); Soloist, Raoul Pugno.
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel,) and Ditson's at reg. prices. Adm. 50c.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Mr. Martin Harvey "CHILDREN OF KINGS."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & To-day at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020-38. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
The International Musical Triumph.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
1902....SIXTY-FIRST SEASON....1903
Eight Public Rehearsals.....Eight Concerts
ORCHESTRA OF OVER ONE HUNDRED.
The Eminent Soloists of the Season.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SUBSCRIPTION SALE now going on at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 2 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 11, RICHARD C. KAY
Violin Recital
Reserved Seats $1.00, $1.50, at Ditson's.

NEW WEST END THEATRE 125 Street, one block west of 8th Av. Eve., 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY.
ALICE FISCHER in MRS. JACK.
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Wed. Mat., all seats 25c., 50c.
NEXT WEEK—Joe. Hart, Carrie DeMar—Foxy Grandpa. Next Sunday night all seats 25c., 50c. Pauline Hall, Yorke & Adams, Beaux and Belles Octet, ten other Star acts.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 14th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lex. Av. & 44th St.
KILTIES BAND { Grand Farewell Concerts To-Day and Sunday Eve., 8
Popular Prices—25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

BIJOU Last Day Matinée at 2:15. To-night at 8:15. J. E. Dodson-Annie Irish in "An American Invasion."
NEXT MONDAY, MABELLE GILMAN. In a Romantic Comic Opera, THE MOCKING BIRD. SEATS SELLING.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day
David Belasco Presents for a Limited Season Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.
Mrs. Carter's season as Du Barry closes Nov. 29.

VICTORIA, 42d St. B'way & 7th Ave. TWO WEEKS, ten performances only. SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE. To-day Mat. 2:15. Last Time LA CITTA MORTA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A Melodramatic wonder—the Talk of the Town,
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesques HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:10. Ev. 8:30. 5th week Henrietta CROSMAN
Her Greatest Success, The Sword of the King

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2
THE SILVER SLIPPER

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. To-morrow Night—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c. MATINEE TO-DAY. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena 58, Nicholas Garden, Col. av. & 66th st. Aft. & Evg.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.), 25c. MAN'S ENEMY.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Sunday Night.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his latest success, Old Limerick Town All new songs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:30 "TOMMY ROT."

PROCTOR'S 125th St. 2d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. Mts., 25c. Eve., 50c. Last Time. COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

New York. Mat. TO-DAY. Ev. 8:15. Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. 25c to $1. Wed. Mats., 25 & 50c.

GRAND CHILDREN'S MATINEE TO-DAY. LE VOYAGE EN SUISSE Next Week—ARE YOU A MASON?

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20. To-day Matinée & Every Evng. "ALT HEIDELBERG."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ROBERT EDESON in "Soldiers of Fortune." Evgs., 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. Next week, Geo. W. Lederer's Sally in Our Alley.

3D AV. THEA. Mat. To-day. A RUINED LIFE. Next Week—"The Blind Girl."

BEST SEATS For all the Theatres. THE BOOKING OFFICE, 259 5th Ave. Telephone, 2300 Madison Sq.
THE BEST SEATS for all the THEATRES. 259 5th Avenue. THE BOOKING OFFICE. TELEPHONE, 2300 MADISON SQUARE.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia's Strenuous Preparation for To-day's Game with Brown.

KING WILL PLAY FOR HARVARD

Crimson Confident of Beating Pennsylvania — Belief General at New Haven That Bucknell Will Not Score.

With the single exception of Princeton, all of the big university football elevens will take part in hard gridiron battles throughout the country to-day. The principal games scheduled are as follows: Harvard and Pennsylvania at Cambridge, Columbia and Brown at the Polo Grounds, Yale and Bucknell at New Haven, United States Naval Academy and Lafayette at Annapolis, United States Military Academy and Union at West Point, Amherst and Williams at Amherst, Wesleyan and Vermont at Middletown, Cornell and Washington and Jefferson at Ithaca, Swarthmore and Franklin and Marshall at Swarthmore, Georgetown and Gallaudet at Washington, and Carlisle and Susquehanna at Carlisle.

Of course the eyes of the football world will be centred on the game between Harvard and Pennsylvania. Those who will go to the Polo Grounds here to see the Columbia men play against the Brown eleven will have an opportunity of watching the wearers of the "blue and white" going through a thorough test of their pluck and grit against what seems to be certain defeat. The Morningside students are not dismayed, although their team has been very much weakened by the enforced absence of its best players through injuries. While the odds offered by the adherents of the Providence players indicate a certainty of victory, the Columbia boys will cheer their men on from beginning to end of the struggle, and every inch of the way will be stubbornly contested. King, the giant centre of the Harvard eleven, will play against Pennsylvania to-day, as the question of his eligibility has been decided in his favor by the Harvard authorities. Yale should beat Bucknell, but as neither Capt. Chadwick nor Kinney will take part in the game the odds of 4 to 1 against Bucknell's scoring may prove to be too liberal.

If pluck is to be a factor in to-day's football game between Columbia and Brown, the Morningside eleven is likely to figure prominently. The eleven has been working doggedly this week in the face of discouraging odds, and has set its heart on winning to-day's contest, in order to atone partially for the defeats received at the hands of Princeton and Pennsylvania. To win, however, Columbia has a very big task on hand, as Brown on form and previous records is the only logical possibility as a winner in this afternoon's gridiron match. Brown this season has held Harvard to 6 to 0, Yale to 10 to 0, and has beaten by 12 to 6 Pennsylvania, which defeated Columbia 17 to 0. Fortunately for Columbia, however, comparative scores in football count for very little, and to-day's game may finish a very close, hard-fought contest. There is none the less a general belief on Morningside Heights that the Columbia eleven has little chance to win, and this feeling is reflected in the betting odds, which prevail on Brown at 3 to 1.

BROWN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Brown's team has very great confidence of victory, a confidence that is not entirely warranted by facts. It is not to be denied that, despite the present weakness of Columbia's eleven, it is in a good bit better shape than when it played Pennsylvania with such disastrous results last Saturday. Columbia's chief bit of ill-luck is, of course, in the injury of her three best players, Smith, Weekes, and Thorpe. Smith's bad knee is no better, and it is doubtful if he can last through to-day's game any better than he did last Saturday. Weekes's ankle is improved, but it is still so tender that his speed is impaired, and any further injury is likely to incapacitate him severely. Thorpe's abscess is in such serious condition that he will be unable to play at all to-day.

Columbia's 'Varsity had still further changes in its make-up yesterday, which will be visible this afternoon. Because the position will be less arduous to play Smith will be at tackle instead of half back. He proved his great abilities as a tackle in the Pennsylvania game last year, his defense is excellent, and on the offense he will be utilized now and then to run with the ball on the tackle back play. Duden from tackle was sent back to his old place at centre, and Tomlinson was changed from centre to guard. Brown was shifted from guard to tackle, his former place. Erb, whose speed and defensive powers mark him as a good man for the place, took Earle's position at left end, and Sladkus ousted Wolff from the other end position. Duell replaced Smith at right half back. With Weekes at left half back and Stangland at full back, Goodman, who did so well against the Quakers last week, was at quarter, and Alsberg, substitute, was at right guard in place of Shaw.

One of the best exhibitions of college loyalty and college spirit ever seen at Columbia was given by the undergraduates yesterday when the students held a football mass meeting to arouse undergraduate enthusiasm for this afternoon's game. Speeches on football topics were made by William R. Morley, C. A. Wright, E. B. Bruce, and J. R. Knapp, all veteran Columbia football men, who are now acting as football coaches for the eleven. Coach Morley received an ovation. The students wound up the exercises by singing with uncovered heads "Sans Souci," their college hymn.

Brown's eleven with substitutes arrived in town last night and went to the Murray Hill Hotel. They expressed great confidence of beating Columbia to-day. The official for this afternoon will be Referee J. C. McCracken of Pennsylvania, and Umpire Morris Ely of Yale; timekeeper, George Sands of Union.

Unlike past years, the night before the game found the Crimson eleven confident of victory, and their opponents willing to admit that defeat awaited them. Consequently there was none of the intense excitement and enthusiasm that has characterized the contests in previous years between these two members of the "Big Four." A great crowd is expected to turn out, however, as every seat has been sold and tickets which have fallen into the hands of scalpers are commanding big prices. No end stands have been erected this year, but there are accommodations to take care of about twenty thousand people. Very little Pennsylvania money on the actual result of the game has been floating around Cambridge this week, although Harvard men have been willing to give big odds on the score. Pennsylvania has been willing to bet practically even money that the Crimson doesn't have a margin of more than one touchdown.

Harvard will have her best team in the field, as all of the cripples, except Jones, are able to play. Jones's place at left end will be taken care of by Clark, and this will be the only weak place in the Harvard line. Shea, who has been fighting hard with Wright for left tackle, will be put in the game at the start, which indicates that the coaches look on him more favorably than Wright at present. King, the giant centre, whose eligibility has been questioned, will play in the game, as the Harvard authorities have investigated the matter and found his record clear. It seems that the team King played on at the University of Indiana in his freshman and sophomore years was not a strictly college eleven, which does not bar him out by the four-year rule. The Crimson will have her brilliant back field entire with Kernan, Putnam, Graydon, and Marshall.

AGAINST BUCKNELL SCORING.

Though Yale will have to put up a steady fight to win from Bucknell to-day, the odds given last night by Yale men were four to one that Bucknell would not score. Yesterday's practice was only light signal work and short, easy scrimmage, all of the 'Varsity being out again except Kinney, whose knee is still bad. Yale line-up to-day will be the last experimental one before the championship games. Capt. Chadwick will probably not play, and Kinney will not go in at tackle, Bissell taking his place. The line-up will be Wilhelmi, Rafferty, and Shevlin, ends; Bissell, Hamlin, and Hogan, tackles; Glass, Goss, and Rorabacher, guards; Holt, centre; Metcalf and Rockwell, quarter backs; Preston, Allen, and Ward, half backs; Bowman and Farmer, full backs.

Princeton had another hard day's practice, playing two long halves yesterday, besides indulging in a fast signal drill. The work was unusually clean and fast. The ball was handled without fumbling, and the interference formed quickly. It was the stone-wall strength of the latter that permitted the 'Varsity to score two touchdowns. Short end runs and mass on tackle plays by Hart and Foulke got the first one, and the second was made by Stevens on an 80-yard run. Vetterlein did not play his game. He started slowly in running back kicks, and fumbled two punts very disastrously. The team work of the 'Varsity was fairly good, and the line charged together in good style. Deutcher fell off in his work and was placed on the side lines, Whelan taking his place. Capt. Davis is still on the bench. He and Reed will rest until Monday. To-day the Yale freshmen play the Princeton freshmen here. After the game the 'Varsity will line-up for a game against a strong scrub, regular rules being observed as in a championship game.

Cornell will face a strong eleven from Washington and Jefferson University to-day on Percy Field. The Ithacans are by no means sanguine over the outcome. During the past week Coach Reed has been seriously hampered in his coaching by the fact that few of the scrub players reported, and on some days it was hardly possible to line up two elevens. This fact together with the crippled condition of Cornell's men after the Princeton game makes the issue doubtful. Coach Green of Washington and Jefferson brought his eleven to Ithaca yesterday, and during the afternoon they used Percy Field for practice. Cornell's work was confined to a short signal practice. Purcell will not play to-day, and Coffin also may be kept out.

Phillips-Exeter and Phillips-Andover, rival preparatory schools, will meet on the gridiron here to-day in the championship game. Indications appear to favor Exeter, although both teams seem equally confident. Andover will lose Capt. Cates, the team's best man, who has a dislocated shoulder. Exeter has had a poor season by reason of injuries to players, while Andover has played winning ball continually. Exeter has the heavier team and is using a tackles' back formation. Andover will try her opponent's ends.

The Holy Cross football squad, thirty-five strong, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon and immediately went to Fordham, where they are quartered in Senior Hall. The Worcester men were given cheer after cheer by the student body of Fordham, Holy Cross's sister college. Capt. Baldwin places his team's average weight at 180, while Fordham is credited with 175. Holy Cross is a slight favorite in the betting, but Fordham, to signalize the first meeting of the two teams, is determined to make things interesting to-day.

BEAGLES HUNT IN PACKS.

The Little Hounds Contest in Stake Event of National Beagle Club.

Another good day's sport with beagles and rabbits was experienced yesterday over the Long Island estates of William C. Whitney and Foxhall P. Keene by those who have taken part in the annual field trials throughout the week. The judges of the National Beagle Club of America, instead of taking up the Derby Class C competitors, postponed that event until to-day and went on with the Open Pack Stakes, in which the entries were divided into thirteen and fifteen inch classes. The weather was clear and cold, but during the morning hours the scent was not good, but in the afternoon the conditions were much more favorable. The judges began their work at Mr. Keene's place, but, owing to a scarcity of rabbits, they returned to Wheatley Hills, where the cottontails, while not plentiful, were sufficiently abundant to suit the purpose. The Pack Stakes are open to dogs and bitches fifteen inches and under, which are the bona-fide property of the party making the entry at the time of entering and starting of the class. Four dogs constitute a pack, and there were eight packs of dogs measuring fifteen inches and under, and two packs in the shorter class. The entries for the larger class were: Rock Ridge Kennels, two packs; Round Plain Kennels, two; Charles R. Stevenson, two, and Somerset Kennels and Charles F. Brooke, one each. The Waldingfield and Rock Ridge Kennels each had one pack in the thirteen-inch and under division. All the entries are contesting for the Rockefeller Cup, donated by W. G. Rockefeller, owner of the Rock Ridge Kennels, and the packs were tried separately, hunting points and show points, each being limited to 50 per cent.

The first pack put down was the Rock Ridge Kennels' No. 2—Monte, Pilot, Fateless, and Blanche. This was a short race, in which the pack hunted fairly well. Stevenson's No. 1—Woodman, Snifter, Miss Josh, and Miss Bert—were fairly good, as one dog was off the scent, while the others hunted. Rock Ridge's No. 1—Lucy L., Pompey, Fateless, and Songster—packed well at first, but later were not under good control. Round Plain's No. 2—Floss, Mystery, Pathfinder, and Dainty—showed poor control. Somerset's—Flossie, Foreman, Harker, Jr., and Jovial—hunted well in pack and drove the rabbit to earth. Stevenson's No. 2—Drive, Paste, Fateless, and Fabian—drove well and tongued excellently. Brooke's—Bessie B., Bonnie B., Bettie B., and Hans B.—did fairly well, but packed indifferently. Round Plain's No. 1—Dan D., Lottery, Challenger, and Fashion—were under good control all the time and hunted well. The Waldingfield Kennel's No. 1—Birdie B., Bridget B., Freedom, and Minna—were put down, but as it was very late they were taken up again before anything was done, and they will try again to-day. Round Plain No. 1 and the Somerset pack will probably have the issue between them when the judges decide to-day, and the meeting will be concluded with the Derby and awards in Class B this evening.

SPEEDWAY ENTRIES TO-DAY.

E. E. Smathers's Trotter Queen Wilkes Will Contest in Road Drivers' Association Series.

Queen Wilkes, the champion trotter of the New York Speedway, has been entered by her owner, E. E. Smathers, for the championship series of brushes which the Road Drivers' Association is promoting, and her first appearance on the drive will be this afternoon. Queen Wilkes will race against Kingmond, who has won two of the six brushes to be contested, The King, Equity, Swift, and McMillan.

Mr. Smathers has also named Sphinx S., 2:07, as a starter in the championship class for pacers against Nathan Straus, Dusty Wilkes, and Moth Miller.

Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt will have another go with Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle in the championship class for trotting teams. A. E. Perren will drive Mr. Ryan's team and Fred Gerken will hold the reins over Mr. Whitehead's pair.

The first of the ten brushes that have been arranged will be started at 2 o'clock. The brushes are two in three over the lower stretch, finishing in front of the clubhouse. The infield will be open for those owners who wish to take their horses off the road while watching the brushing. Following are the entries:

Brush 1.—2 o'clock; pacers.
Lady Eugene, 2:15¼, J. Cartier.
McShedd, 2:17, Dr. A. H. Kramer.
Comet, 2:12½, Robert Marshal.
Jim the Penman, 2:23¼, Samuel Bloch.
Billy S., 2:27, Dr. H. D. Gill.
Maggie Alencon, 2:29¼, L. H. Perlman.
Belfry Chimes, W. C. Floyd-Jones.
Flossie R., C. J. Millet.
Crescent, A. Epstein.
Sheridan, J. H. Ferster.
Ogden Smith, J. Washington Smith.
Brush 2.—2 o'clock; trotters.
Freeland, 2:17¾, D. Goodman.
Minnatonka, 2:29¼, H. C. Mapes.
Lady Alexandria, Dr. J. S. Scott.
Irene Taylor, Monroe L. Simon.
Charlie A., Charles Abbott.
Brush 3.—2 o'clock; championship pacers.
Oct. 25, brush won by Nathan Straus.
Nov. 1, brush won by Nathan Straus.
Nathan Straus, 2:08¾, David Lamar.
Moth Miller, 2:07, George H. Huber.
Sphinx S., 2:07, E. E. Smathers.
Dusty Wilkes, 2:15¼, James Murphy.
Brush 4.—3 o'clock; trotters.
Charles Sykes, 2:19¼, C. J. Millet.
George Gurnett, 2:16½, Claus Bohling.
Silk Lace, 2:18½, H. D. Mix.
Miss Fearing, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones.
Camilla, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones.
Ilderim, 2:23¼, W. J. Clark.
Possibility, Thomas F. Russell.
Brush 5.—3 o'clock; championship trotters.
Oct. 25, brush won by Kingmond.
Nov. 1, brush won by Kingmond.
Kingmond, 2:09, Claus Bohling.
The King, 2:10¼, David Lamar.
Equity, 2:12½, A. E. Perren.
Swift, 2:15¼, J. F. Cockerill.
McMillan, 2:17¼, Dr. J. F. Moore.
Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers.
Brush 6.—3 o'clock; pacers.
Redinda, 2:07½, J. L. Dodge.
Bell Boy, 2:07¾, Frank W. Darrin.
Wesley R., 2:10¼, James Murphy.
Bud Stout, A. E. Perren.
Brush 7.—4 o'clock; trotters.
James L., 2:09½, J. Washington Smith.
Sally Simpson, 2:11¾, David Lamar.
Crescent, 2:13¾, Jack T. Curry.
West Wilkes, 2:13¼, Luke A. Burke.
James Shevlin, 2:13¾, Henry Phillips.
Kingwood, 2:17¼, George A. Coleman.
McMillan, 2:17¼, Dr. J. F. Moore.
Camilla, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones.
Brush 8.—4 o'clock; championship pacing teams.
Nov. 1, brush won by Mercury Wilkes and Excellence.
Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, F. G. Schmidt.
Prince Tell and Beasie Reed, Isaac A. Hopper.
Carmencita and Sunbeam, Clarence A. Ware.
Billy S. and Miss Minnie Lynn, Dr. H. D. Gill.
Brush 9.—4 o'clock; pacers.
Rosalet, 2:12¾, A. E. Perren.
Jack, 2:13¼, Dr. H. D. Gill.
Ben E., 2:13¼, J. M. Davidge.
Red Lewis, 2:19¼, David Lamar.
Peerless Girl, 2:19¼, [illegible]

Helen H., Christopher Hackett.
Armsend, A. Epstein.
Brush 10.—4:30 o'clock; championship trotting teams.
Oct. 25, brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.
Nov. 1, brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.
Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, Ed De Cernea.
Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, L. Whitehead.
Delphia and Content, Morris Jones.
Swift and Miss Hibbard, J. F. Cockerill.

POINTERS IN FIELD TRIALS.

Good Sport with the Dogs at Eastport—Contests to be Concluded To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., Nov. 7.—The annual field trials of the Pointer Dog Club of America were continued to-day, the Members' Stakes being decided and the competition in the all-age stakes being begun, but left unfinished on account of darkness. It will be concluded to-morrow, and the Champion Stakes, open to the world, will also be decided, concluding the meeting.

In the Members' Stakes W. P. Austin's Brimstone made the best showing of the day, but managed to get lost in the woods for twenty-five minutes, and so was placed third as a penalty. The next best performer was Henry W. Terry's Merry Girl, which pointed four partridges during her trial, and was given first place. A. H. Ball's Top Notch Table was a very close second.

Ossining Yacht Club Disbands.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The Ossining Yacht Club has disbanded. The introduction of motor launches and auxiliary engines is given as the cause. When these were introduced and the members ceased to sail their boats by sail power interest began to lag in the club, and this continued until it was decided to disband. The Volunteer Life Saving Station, which was maintained by the club, will be cared for by others, and arrangements are being made to resume this service in the Spring.

Dead Heat for Liverpool Cup.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup to-day resulted in a dead heat between King's Courier and Throwaway. Pellisson was third. Thirteen horses started. In the run-off Throwaway won.

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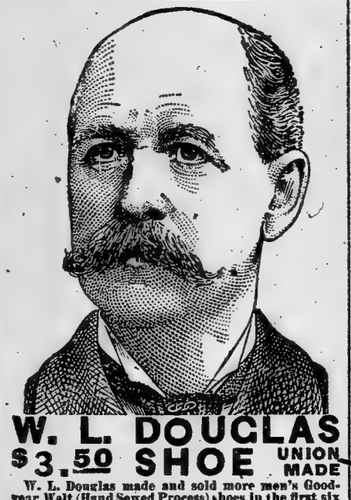
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80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

B & K

For the Boy.

Warm Reefer, $5.00.
Long Overcoat, $5.00.
To-night till 10.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.

BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVE.

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ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

MARRIAGE SYNDICATE'S OPERATIONS IN GERMANY

Baroness von Munchhausen Tells of Her Husband's Trouble.

Joseph Beckel's Daughter Met the Baron in This City After the Breaking of His Previous Engagement.

Baroness von Munchhausen, whose husband caused the exposure of the "Marriage Syndicate" in the trial that was ended in Berlin recently, is visiting her father, Joseph Beckel, at 59 West Sixty-ninth Street. She shed yesterday a good deal of new light on the operations of the syndicate, and incidentally cleared her husband from misapprehensions that arose from inaccuracies in the cable dispatch. According to her descriptions, the "Marriage Syndicate" has done a flourishing business for years in Germany by arranging alliances between young German officers of noble blood and American heiresses, getting a certain proportion of the dower of the latter. The amounts in many cases exceeded 5 per cent. on each sum more than a million. It has been declared that the amounts were extorted by blackmailing and other threats.

So insidious were the methods, the Baroness said, that the men generally got their victims into their clutches without the latter knowing the full extent of their obligations until too late, and, as an incidental result of the exposure started by Baron von Munchhausen, many distinguished families in Germany were brought into the scandal, resulting in suicides by at least two German officers.

The Baroness admitted that her husband had been entrapped by the members of the syndicate to the extent of signing promissory notes. It was at a time when he was engaged to be married to a very wealthy American heiress, but, she said, her husband gave security for the notes in the ordinary business way, and never thought of the matter in connection with his coming marriage. He came to this country in March, 1898, to be married, the Baroness said, and he had money that had been advanced by members of his family, but then he discovered the operations of the "Marriage Syndicate" and that they proposed to turn his marriage to account, he broke off the engagement.

As the Baron was preparing to take over the management of the von Munchhausen estates in Germany, he devoted himself while here to learning American agricultural methods, working on two farms. While on a visit to New York, the Baroness said, he met Mr. Beckel, her father, through a mutual friend, and dined frequently at his house. Miss Beckel was married to the Baron on Dec. 5, 1898, and shortly afterward they proceeded to Germany.

"Upon his arrival there," the Baroness said yesterday, "the Baron instituted proceedings against Elssler, the head of the gang, and Elssler was sentenced to a three-year term of imprisonment, while Frau von Quitzow, also implicated, was sent to prison too. He then began suit for blackmail against Herman Pincus and Moritz and Adolf Mendelsonn, three other members of the syndicate. He had settled with them immediately after his return home, but as he had received an inheritance through the death of one of his family, they had made further demands upon him, and he began the prosecution of the case that has just ended. He had compelled Elssler to return the exorbitant bills he had signed without their being paid."

Baroness von Munchhausen, who is accompanied on her visit to this city by the sister of the Baron, had before her marriage figured in society in Berlin, where her sister had married the Baron von Asten. She has two children—Hilmar-Heyno, two and one-half years old, and Agathe, a baby.

"My husband," the Baroness said, "had some small debts, and he thought Elssler was a retired business man of wealth who by assisting officers hoped to improve his social position. It never entered his mind that he was in the hands of a band of thieves and blackmailers. The security he gave was on an inheritance he was to receive, and which he has since received."

The Baroness will leave soon to join her husband in Germany. Baron von Munchhausen is a descendant of the famous story teller and traveler of that name. His estate of Schwoeber, near Hanover, is of more than 3,000 acres. On it is a castle that was erected by Baron Hilmar von Munchhausen more than 350 years ago. The Baron is thirty-seven years of age, and is a reserve officer of the Fourteenth Field Artillery Regiment of Karlsruhe, in Baden, in which he served as a First Lieutenant for twelve years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Saturday is the day for the commencement of house parties, and, as only a few weeks remain for the suburban season, the entertainments are many. The country clubs offer special attractions to-day. At Morristown there is tea, with music, to be followed by a club dinner. All day the inevitable golf is to be played. The wily fox and the substitute therefor will interest the Meadow Brook people, and there will be also a meet of the Westchester Hunt in the afternoon. In town there will be the King-Richardson wedding.

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The engagement of Miss Nina Floyd Crosby and James B. Eustis has been announced at Colorado Springs. Miss Crosby is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby and the granddaughter of Mrs. Edward M. Crosby of 165 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Edward Crosby was Miss Sutton, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Sutton, who lived years ago at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Miss Crosby is a handsome blonde. Her parents have resided at Colorado Springs for several years, but came to this city two years ago and spent the Winter here. Miss Crosby was introduced at that time. James B. Eustis is the son of the ex-Ambassador to France, who died a few years ago. He was born in Louisiana, and his grandfather was Chief Justice of that State. His mother was Miss Buckner, an heiress and a beauty. Mr. Eustis was for a time Second Secretary of the embassy in Paris. He is about forty-six years of age. His eldest sister, Miss Marie Eustis, married her first cousin, George Peabody Eustis, from whom she secured a divorce recently. Another sister married Charles H. Bohlen of Philadelphia, and an unmarried one is Miss Celeste Eustis. He is a cousin of William Corcoran Eustis, who married Miss Morton, and of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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A small dance, something like a hunt ball, was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park at their country seat at White Plains. It was in honor of the Westchester Hunt, of which Louis Fitzgerald is Master. The guests included residents in the neighborhood and a few town people, among whom was William K. Vanderbilt. Members of house parties at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid went to the dance.

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The news of the death of Mrs. David H. Houghtaling was received yesterday. Mrs. Houghtaling was the wife of David H. Houghtaling, a well-known member of the Metropolitan and Union League Clubs and other organizations. She was a Miss McAlister. She leaves, besides her husband, one daughter, Miss Irene Houghtaling, who made her début some years ago.

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The wedding of Miss Marguerite Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Dwight Richardson, and Arthur Wood King, son of Stephen King, is to be celebrated at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of the Collegiate Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. The wedding is to be a very small affair, owing to the recent death of the bride's father. The maid of honor and only attendant of the bride will be her sister, Miss Marion Richardson. The bridegroom's brother, Ernest Wetherill Wood, will be his best man, and the ushers are to be Warner M. Van Norden, Henry M. Brookfield, John Nicolson, Jr., G. Hamilton Dean, William A. Lockwood, and Edward S. Avery. The latter will take the place of Dr. Zabriskie. There will be no reception.

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Mrs. W. Paul will give a dinner next [illegible]

the parents of Miss Ellen Drexel, Paul's fiancée.

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Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt is to give a dance at her country place before returning to Philadelphia for the Winter season.

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The attendants at the wedding on Dec. 11 of Miss Julia Olin and J. Philip Benkard are to be as follows: Miss Alice Olin, sister of the bride to be; Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Rosamond Street, and Miss Fannie Iselin as bridesmaids; J. Gerald Benkard will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Col. George R. Dyer, Monson Morris, Roger Winthrop, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James G. K. Lee, Harry Benkard, a brother of the prospective bridegroom; Count Henry de Portes, and Ernest Iselin.

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At Riverdale-on-the-Hudson to-day Miss Lucretia Booth Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Moses Mason Robinson, is to be married to Morgan Dafydd Evans, formerly of Wales, but now of New York. There will be a small reception at Robin's Nest, the home of the bride's mother.

An Anniversary Dinner.

John Lynn gave a small dinner at Delmonico's last night to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of his son, Edgar Lynn, a student at Princeton. Tiny tigers striped in the Princeton colors were used as favors, and a mass of American Beauty roses combined with pale yellow chrysanthemums decorated the table.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones is visiting Miss Grosvernor at the latter's villa, Wyndham.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater of Washington is the guest of Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow closed their cottage and went to New York today.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club has returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn closed their cottage to-day and returned to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have returned to New York.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp returned to New York to-day. Mrs. Neilson has rented a house here for next Summer.

The young son of Ambassador and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, who has been at Beaulieu with the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, left to-day to join his parents in Washington.

W. Watts Sherman returned to New York to-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's steam yacht Mirage arrived to-day from New York and proceeded to Bristol to be laid up for the Winter. It is understood that Mr. Vanderbilt is to sell both the Mirage and the 70-footer Rainbow, and confine his yachting to the steam yacht White Star.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Hoerhlein—Love.

The wedding of August Frederick Hoernlein and Miss Janet Darling Love, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Love, was celebrated on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock in the residence of the bride's father, at 392 Second Street, Brooklyn. The bride, who was given away by her father, was gowned in white satin. The maid of honor, Miss Edith Turner, was in white point d'esprit over taffeta. There were touches of blue in her costume. Little Miss Matilda Fox was the flower girl, and she wore a slip of white lace over pink. Master Benjamin F. Fox was the page. The Rev. Elmer A. Dent of New York officiated, and Mr. Quinlan of New York rendered the bridal music on the organ. Mr. Hoernlein's best man was George Schaible.

Farquhar—Vincent.

Miss Antoinette Virginia Vincent was married yesterday afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church to Herbert Gladding Farquhar. The Rev. Dr. George W. Douglas performed the ceremony. Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens was maid of honor, and Ledyard Stevens gave the bride away.

Aged Couple's Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 7.—The marriage of Mrs. Sarah Brown, aged sixty-nine, to John Smith, aged sixty-five, last evening in Great Notch created considerable gossip among the residents. The marriage was opposed by the grown-up children of the couple, but to no avail, and the ceremony was attended by the members of the two families. Smith is a prosperous farmer. Mrs. Smith also owns a farm near that of her husband, and the two places will be run jointly hereafter.

A Triple Wedding Celebration.

A triple wedding celebration, in which three generations in one family are to be represented, is to be an event on Thursday next in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Rockwell in Brooklyn. That day will mark the golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell and the silver anniversary of the wedding of their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall Marshall of 814 Prospect Place. On the same day Miss Georgia Maud Marshall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Marshall, and James W. Hutt, Jr., are to be married.

ROMANCE OF THE LINKS.

Young Players in Flatbush Married After a Matinee Performance.

Flatbush society folk were surprised yesterday when they learned of the marriage on Oct. 29 of A. Richard Ditmas and Miss Mary Adele Turtle, members of two prominent families of that section of Brooklyn. The bridegroom, who is nineteen years old, lives with his mother on King's Highway. The bride is the seventeen-year-old daughter of John W. Turtle of 168 East Seventeenth Street.

The wedding of the young people was the outcome of a romance of the golf links, it has been said. They were enthusiastic players on the links of the Knickerbocker Field Club in Flatbush. On Oct. 29 the two left the home of Miss Turtle to attend a matinée performance in a Brooklyn theatre. After the show they were married. A relative of the bride said yesterday that, although the marriage was a surprise to the parents of the young folks, it had not in any way displeased them. The bridal pair are in Washington.

CONTRACT FOR CUSTOM HOUSE.

John Pierce Receives Authority to Complete the Entire Building.

Notification from Washington was received at the New York Custom House yesterday that John Pierce, who obtained the contract for building the basement and lower floor of the new Custom House, has received authority to proceed with the construction of the rest of the building.

The building must be completed within thirty months from last Monday, under a provision of this authorization.

FEATHERS FOR MILLINERS.

Birds and Plumage That Can Be Used for the Adornment of Hats.

The Millinery Mercnants' Protective Association, having learned that the Audubon Societies of New York and other cities had sent circular letters that warned milliners against buying and selling birds and bird plumage, and caused the impression that all birds and bird plumage are prohibited, has informed the milliners what they can and cannot use.

The laws, it says, do not affect imported birds, foreign to American species, the plumage of game birds killed in season for food, the plumage of barnyard fowl, sixteen imported birds, nor the feathers from such wild birds as the crow, hawk, English sparrow, crow blackbird, raven, crane, and kingfisher. Gulls, sea pigeons, herons, terns, and grebes are protected by law.

Mother of 25 Children Buried.

Mrs. Anna Louisa Lehing was buried yesterday from the home of her daughter, Mrs Carl Welanets, 796 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City. She was born in Germany in 1822, and had lived in the Greenville district of Jersey City for more than half a century. She was the mother of twenty-five children. Of these only three sons and four daughters are now living. There are [illegible] grandchildren and seven great-

TO FIGHT DECREE OF BANISHMENT FOR DOGS

President Haines Protests Against the Proposed Ordinance.

One Alderman Would Have the Animals Kept as a Necessary Reservation for Fleas.

Those gay dogs who prefer life in the metropolis to a humdrum existence on the old farm have found a champion in President John P. Haines of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who is prepared to combat this ordinance, introduced in the Board of Aldermen by John L. Goldwater of the Bronx:

No person shall keep or harbor any dog or dogs in the City of New York, in any apartment, flat house, or tenement house, occupied by more than one family.

Each and every violation of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10, and in default of such fine by imprisonment in the city prison until the same shall be paid, such imprisonment not to exceed ten days.

As soon as President Haines learned of the attack on the rights of dogs, he sent the following letter to Armitage Matthews, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation:

"I respectfully ask to be given a hearing in opposition to Resolution No. 1,193, introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Goldwater, 'An ordinance in relation to the harboring and keeping of dogs in the City of New York.'

"The passage of such an ordinance would involve great hardship upon thousands of people in this city. People of moderate means living in apartments or flats are just as much entitled to have pet dogs as the wealthy, residing in private residences; and the passage of this ordinance would prevent the former from keeping dogs, while the latter would still enjoy the privilege. It is class legislation of the worst kind, intended to deprive a large majority of the citizens of New York of a reasonable and legal right, while it leaves a small minority in the full enjoyment of the same right; the only distinction between the two classes, thus privileged and divested of privilege, being that the former are wealthy, while the latter are not.

"The late Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, once attempted to have the Board of Aldermen pass a resolution restricting the liberties of dogs and dog owners of this city, but as soon as publicity was given to the measure its promoter was glad to withdraw it on account of the wide opposition with which it met, to say nothing of the ridicule which it brought upon his head.

"About the same time Senator Page introduced into the Senate a bill prohibiting the keeping of dog or dogs by any person living in a tenement or apartment house. This bill was in effect the same as the ordinance introduced by Alderman Goldwater. As was to be expected, the bill met with bitter opposition and failed to make any progress.

Speaking of the proposed ordinance yesterday, President Haines said that a dog in the city is no more out of place than a dog in the country.

"No doubt," he continued, "children are better in the country than in the city, but it does not follow that children must be banished from the city, because there are people who do not like them, nor even because children sometimes make mischief. The city is happier and better for the presence of the children, and, in a lesser degree, the city is happier and better for the presence of dogs."

A member of the Board of Aldermen said yesterday that he would vote against the proposed ordinance, and gave his reason. "This city has a big flea population, and it has got to be considered," he declared. "Where does a flea like to live? On a dog, of course, but if it can't get a dog it will take you or me. We must keep the dogs as flea reservations."

IN THE SHOPS.

It is hardly possible to keep out of the candy shops when the holidays are near. There is something entirely new to be found in them now. How is the Christmas mince pie for a bonbon shop dainty? It is there, not quite so large as the real article, to be sure, but half as large, certainly, and with browned crust. Its construction is a secret, and one has only to buy and try it.

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Few things are nicer for the small children than the crocheted cats and dogs that are to be seen just now. They are stuffed to a comfortable plumpness, and they have bright red noses and shining bead eyes, with red ribbons around their necks.

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Japanese embroidery is marvelous. In one of the Japanese shops, where some of the finest work is to be seen, a wonderful screen was exhibited recently. There are many screens, but that seemed to be more marvelous than the others. It was a large three or four fold screen, showing an ocean scene from one fold to the other. There were rolling, seething waves of a dull gray-green of the embroidery, with high-dashing spray, and over them hovered sea birds, nearly, if not quite, lifesize, dull gray and white, fitting into the color scheme of the picture and standing out against the gray atmosphere that seemed so natural that it was hard to tell whether it was the real thing or the soft gray satin of the foundation.

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Here is such a charming little flower candlestick. It is one of those pretty things in Italian pottery and it is particularly attractive. The top of the candlestick is the flower, a big deep-colored pansy, in the heart of which sinks the candle. The standard is formed by the green leaves of the plants, all in the softest of colors. A dull pink ribbon, which has the appearance of being tied around the stems, curls over at one side and forms the handle.

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Brooklyn is writing its name in pyrography on small leather golf club cases, the smallest containing two small silver clubs for stick pins and the largest two large clubs in silver, hat pins. The cases are the regular little hat and stick pin cushions. A small case, with the two pins, costs 69 cents, and the larger one, with the hat pins, $1.49.

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A little standard thermometer is in a brass frame, and it has for supports four stems, with a flower at the end of each, two being at the sides and the others below, calla lilies in copper. Copper and brass are beautiful together, each bringing out the charm of the other.

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A convenient card case has a calendar in one of the inside pockets.

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A small box of jeweler's sawdust will cost ten cents. It is something every girl needs for drying her jewelry, even if she has little. She never thinks of buying one of the fifty-cent boxes, containing all the cleaning materials, for herself. She may give these to her friends, but the ten-cent box will be more in her line, and there is quite enough of the sawdust for everything one needs.

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A military coat for a young woman is short, of a rough cloth, and trimmed with military braid, a band outlining the edge, and extending up the front. It has a trim little standing collar, edged with the braid, and the flap of the breast pocket is finished in the same way. It is one of the jauntiest little coats of the season.

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The shoe trees upon which every writer on How to be well dressed without spending money expatiates are expensive. One can get them for $1 a pair, or they run as high as $5 and $10 for high ones which fill the whole shoe. Some women think it is cheaper to invest in extra shoes. However, the forms are a good thing, and they keep the wrinkles off shoes when they are put away. Newspapers will do as well, if any has courage enough to give the time it takes to stuff them into the shoes.

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The shirt waists that have short jacket fronts of stitched plaits are called the Monte Carlo. The jacket part rounds up at the sides and is stitched into the side seams. The waists come in different colors of crêpe de chine, with stocks of the material and cream silk buttons on the lighter colored and black on the red and black.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.



Length, 50 in.

Words Upheld by Deeds

The Open Secret of Our Clothing Success.

WHY is it that our business is constantly increasing, and that, too, in face of the keenest competition?

What brings the crowds to The Big Store? What is the influence that makes every new customer a loyal friend?

There must be some soundly logical and convincing reason for this wonderful business growth. There is. It is contained in the

Magnetism of Promises Fulfilled at All Times.

Never any misrepresentations. Never any catchpenny methods; no fakes, no exaggerations, no garments sold as "all wool" that "grew on bushes," or that are the product of shoddy mills.

AT THE BIG STORE it is the magnetism of tremendous stocks of quality. Garments produced by the greatest clothiers in the trade. Standard fabrics, garments designed by the best known artists in the tailoring business.

Superior garments gathered here for your approval by our clothing specialist and his skilled staff. All this together with a large and competent force of polite salespeople, it is but natural that The Big Store's tremendous purchasing and distributing power creates the magnetism of prices which competitors of large and small degree have vainly attempted to equal.



Length, 44 in.

This Will Be a Day of Exceptional Opportunities.



KNICKERBOCKER. 7 to 17 yrs.



YOUTH. 14 to 19 yrs.

The Men's Store.

(Main Floor.)

Fine Oxford and Black FRIEZES, MELTONS, KERSEYS and TWILLS, medium and long Coats, black and fancy worsted linings, at — 9.50

MEN'S LONG AND MEDIUM OVERCOATS in Oxford and Black Meltons and Kerseys, Black and Blue KERSEYS with Venetian linings, Black FRIEZES, Satin lined throughout, at — 14.50

Fine journeyman-tailored OVERCOATS, in all lengths, Oxfords, Browns, Blacks and Overplaids. Also VENETIAN LINED and FANCY BACK COATS and many novelties; also LONG BELL OVERCOATS with slash pockets, at — 18.50

THE VERY ACME OF PERFECTION IN OVERCOATS: Every new idea in swell DRIVING, POOLE, SURTOUT and ENGLISH BOX OVERCOATS, at $23.50, $28.50 and up to — 47.50

The Boys' Store.

(Second Floor.)

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, in Oxford and Navy, trimmed with Astrachan, sizes 2½ to 8 years, BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS, in Oxford, Navy, Olive and Overplaids; sizes 6 to 16 years, BOYS' BOX OVERCOATS, in Oxford Meltons; a very snappy garment for boys, 7 to 16 years, — AT 2.85

BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, in all colors and new effects; very fetching; sizes 2½ to 8 years, BOYS' REGULATION REEFERS, Navy Blue Cheviot, lined with RED ARMY CLOTH, emblem on sleeve, gilt buttons; sizes 3 to 12 years, — AT 4.85

JUVENILE OVERCOATS, sizes 2½ to 7 years. A very choice selection of CAPE, AUTO, DRIVING and RUSSIAN COATS, special designs, at — 5.75, 6.75 and up to 11.75

YOUTHS' LONG OVERCOATS, in Oxford, Black and Navy; sizes 14 to 19 years, at — 6.75 Finer grades, 8.75, 9.75 and up to 15.75

The Men's Hat Store

(Main Floor.)

Every Style and Color.

DERBYS AND ALPINES.

Our "Republic," 2.80 — Our "City," 1.80

Finest quality Tuxedo Hat, 3.40 — Finest quality French Opera Hat, 6.00

Sizes to fit every head.

The Very Latest Blocks Silk Hats, 3.80, 5.00 and 6.00

The Boys' Hat Store

(Second Floor.)

A beautiful assortment of fine quality TAM O' SHANTERS of serge, velvet and leather, all colors. Also a great selection of SAILORS, TOQUES and GOLF CAPS, — 50c

Fine Blue Cloth TAMS, AUTOS, NAVY and GOLF TAM CAPS, FINE SAILORS in leather, cloth and corduroy, — 1.00

Imported novelties in PATENT LEATHER AUTOS, ENGLISH TAMS, FRENCH CHAUFFEUR and exclusive shapes, — 1.40

Clever Styles for Girls and Misses



The Catchiest of the New Modes at Moderate Prices.

Crowds are sure to come to this fine and popular section of The Big Store to-day, for Saturday is always a day of liveliest interest and entertainment here. Prices are always great attractions.

For the Girls.

500 Girls' Full Length Coats of fine Kersey, in tan, blue, castor, red and black, with newly shaped curved shoulder capes, finished with tabs and cut steel buttons; bell sleeves and storm collars; nothing like this ever produced before at this price, — 8.75

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES, in Zibeline and Serge, box plaited skirt, full sleeve, trimmed with silk braid, sailor collar, fitted belt, — 7.50 and 8.90

GIRLS' NORFOLK JACKETS, made of mixed blue, brown, green and gray Melton cloth; sizes 6 to 14 years, — 5.00 and 5.90

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS; fancy cape; finished with stitched strapped velvet; bands and silk ornaments; stitched velvet collar; new sleeve with turned velvet cuff; double-breasted front; special, — 11.75

MISSES' JAUNTY OPEN SEAM BOX COATS, semi-fitting back, double-breasted front, velvet coat collar, stitched bell sleeves, lined with heavy quality satin, — 10.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH MONTE CARLO BOX COATS, fancy stitched strapped front and back, new curved shoulder cape, finished with straps and steel buttons, yoke lined with satin, storm collar, double-breasted front, full sleeves, — 11.75

GIRLS' ¾ BOX COATS; double-breasted front; velvet collar; coat sleeve, with turned cuff; finished with velvet piping; special for to-day, — 3.95

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH VELVET COATS; inverted plait, or Monte Carlo back; fancy shoulder cape; trimmed with stitched straps of satin; bishop sleeve; lined throughout with fine quality colored satin, — 11.75 and 14.50

For the Misses.



300 Misses' Box Coats of fine Kersey, 27 inches long, with the newly shaped inlaid stitched collar or regular coat collar, strapped front and back, kimono sleeves with stitched turned cuffs, outside pockets; lined with heavy quality satin; a magnificent garment, at — 9.75

MISSES' MANNISH BOX COATS OF FINE KERSEY, strapped back, double cape, new inlaid velvet collar, kimono sleeve, inlaid with velvet and lined with best Skinner satin, black, tan, castor and brown; special, — 13.75

MISSES' ENGLISH OXFORD BOX COATS, velvet collar, kimono sleeve, turned cuff, outside pocket, satin lined, finely tailored, — 7.90

MISSES' SHORT JACKETS OF FINE KERSEY, fitted strapped back, double-breasted front, velvet collar, coat sleeve, turned cuff, lined with best quality satin; special for to-day, — 7.90

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SUITS OF HEAVY MELTON; slot-seamed jacket; lined with satin, seven-gore skirt; box-plaited panel front, — 11.75

MISSES' AND JUNIOR NORFOLK SUITS OF ENGLISH SUITING AND MIXED MELTON; seven-gored box plaited skirt; strictly man-tailored, — 9.75

MISSES' DRESS OR SHOPPING SUITS; military, Norfolk or blouse models; made of English Tweed; Venetian Broadcloth or Pebble Cheviot, — 15.00, 16.50 and 18.75

MISSES' JUNIOR WALKING SKIRTS; all-wool Melton; blue, black, gray and Oxford; seven-gore flare or lap seam; finished with ten rows stitching; special, — 3.50

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS; in light weight Melton; hair stripe, Pebble or Thibet cloth; seven-gore; lap seam or side plaited effect, — 3.95, 5.00 and 5.90

MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS; Cheviot, Thibet, Broadcloth or Serge; side plaited; open seam or thirteen-gore; made over drop skirt of fine percaline; length 36 to 40 ins., — 6.75, 7.90 and 8.75

(Second Floor, Front.)

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THE SINKING FUND LEECH.

It is a curious and striking instance of the way in which the development of this city outstrips the most sanguine expectations of its managers that the sinking fund, on terms established less than a quarter of a century ago, will, in another twenty years, amount to some $300,000,000 more than the debt which it was intended to secure and wipe out.

This is due to the fact that in 1878 the entire income from several classes of public improvements was set aside for the period of the duration of the obligations. With the prosperity of the city, and in spite of much mismanagement, these revenues have become far greater than is required, and the city is compelled to see about $8,000,000 a year go into the fund which, with absolute safety, might be applied to the reduction of taxation or to new works. It is the proposition of the Controller, approved by the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, which was explained on Thursday to the Chamber of Commerce, and which has already been examined and indorsed by the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation, and by many of the leading financiers, members of the Chamber. This proposition is in substance to issue each year bonds for the excessive contribution to the sinking fund and apply the proceeds to the reduction of taxation. When the debt for which the sinking fund is formed matures the excess of the fund will cancel the bonds thus issued.

As was pointed out by the Controller in his letter to the Chamber of Commerce, the city will not merely save the amount by which taxation is reduced, but it will be able to use productively the amount thus saved. He said:

> The Board of Estimate and Apportionment last Spring refused the Commissioner of Water Supply a certain increased appropriation payable out of taxation, with which, could he have obtained it, he undoubtedly would have produced many times its amount in increase of revenues. The reason for the refusal was that the increased revenues would go to the surfeited sinking fund, while the price to be paid would add to the burden of taxation. It was not worth while. If, however, these revenues can be applied to the reduction of taxation, there will then be not only reason to grant such requests as this, but a constant incentive upon city officials to get always the best possible returns from docks, water supply, franchises, vault privileges, and the like. A great increase would inevitably follow, and the annual taxation would eventually be reduced by much more than the eight and a half millions which can now be freed for this purpose.

It will, of course, require legislation to correct the error of a quarter of a century ago. It ought not to be difficult to obtain such legislation. The credit of the city, instead of being impaired, would actually be strengthened. The debt to which the sinking fund is devoted would be completely taken care of and the contract with its holders would be carried cut in letter and in spirit. At the same time the resources of the city would be increased by the productive improvements made possible. No simpler business plan could be imagined.

MITCHELL AND GOMPERS.

JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers, and SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the National Federation of Labor, stand as the representatives of two principles in labor organization which in some respects are radically at variance. Mr. GOMPERS is perhaps the most intelligent man now prominent in the leadership of organized labor, and his intelligence has made him conservative. He favors trade autonomy, believing as the result of long experience and a thorough study of the subject that each trade should have its own organization and manage its own affairs, and that the unions should co-operate in a federal relationship only to the extent of dealing with matters which affect all labor equally or in which autonomous unions need the restraint or assistance of other unions. Mr. MITCHELL has made himself the representative and exponent of the idea of centralization in labor organization, and while probably not a logical thinker nor a profound student of sociology or political economy, discovers in his success as a coal strike organizer a reason for carrying the idea of centralization into the National Federation and making it an issue from which he can gain what advantage may result to him from becoming its head. That he has an influential following in certain trades is admitted, and he has already displayed considerable political sagacity in "getting delegates" to the approaching congress of the National Federation in New Orleans. It is claimed that he has the assurance of 3,403 votes out of a total of 7,500, and that he has the solid backing of some ten or eleven unions in which the idea of centralization of control is popular. That he is ambitious of advancement, and has a following among the lesser leaders who resent conservatism in every form, is perfectly natural. That he will contest the election of Mr. GOMPERS is to be expected.

Should he win it and become the head of the National Federation, the gift of prophecy would not be needed to predict the fate of that organization. History furnishes a precedent in the dissolution of the Knights of Labor, in its time the most formidable labor organization ever formed. It aimed to bring all classes of wage earners under one control and to destroy everything like effective autonomy in the organizations of the component trades. The result was friction and inharmony. Local disputes and issues special to the trades in which they originated were not understood by the representatives of other trades. Questions of small consequence were often magnified unduly, others of almost vital importance were treated as of no account, because not understood, and left unadjusted. This created dissatisfaction, as it inevitably must. Men ambitious of leadership in their own trades became restive under the system which subordinated their influence to the purposes of the Master Workman and his executive staff. It proved itself a failure and went to pieces even more rapidly than it had grown from small beginnings to National prominence. Should MITCHELL find himself in a position to lead the National Federation along the same path, he would undoubtedly wreck it even sooner than POWDERLY wrecked the Knights of Labor, for the reason that he is a more positive and a more aggressive man than POWDERLY, and would carry to even greater lengths the plan of organization which destroyed the movement he seeks to imitate.

In the interest of organized labor it is to be hoped that Mr. MITCHELL'S ambition in this instance will not be gratified. His experience has not qualified him for the great responsibilities he is apparently anxious to assume.

MR. SCHIFF ON THE MONEY MARKET.

Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF'S views as to the course of the Secretary of the Treasury during the recent stringency in the market are undoubtedly shared by a number of the more conservative financiers of the country. The fault does not lie with the Secretary so much, though he is regarded as having assumed a serious responsibility, as with the system that exposes the market to fluctuations in which the intervention of the Treasury appears to be necessary. The chief aim of the Secretary was to restore to the market the funds withdrawn from it by the operations of the Treasury, and obviously the better policy would be such handling of the public revenues and expenditures as would reduce this withdrawal to the lowest point. For this the powers of the Secretary, even under the very liberal interpretation of the present Secretary, are not adequate.

The conditions of a more general nature to which Mr. SCHIFF called attention are due only in small part to the policy within the discretion of the Secretary, and not wholly to the system of currency legislation, though some relief is to be found in that direction. The violent and sudden changes in the money rate are an element of insecurity and disturbance of a very grave character, and their consequences are by no means confined to the speculative markets in which to a great extent they take their rise. These changes are practically a peculiarity of the American market alone among the great markets of the world, and they are a substantial handicap to the business of the country. The remedy for them can only be attained when a strong and definite public opinion demands it, and every financial leader who engages in the education of such a public opinion is doing a public service.

THE DANISH ISLANDS.

It is a sorry showing that has been made by the Danish opponents of the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The objections to the transfer, which have for the present prevailed, were doubtless of a mixed character. They were partly sentimental and patriotic, betokening an opposition to parting with one of the jewels of Denmark's crown, and to that extent were highly respectable. A good American should be the last man to deny that. They were partly factious, denoting a desire on the part of one party to annoy and embarrass the Government, and, in that aspect, no American is in a position to throw stones. And also they were in part doubtless personal, or, rather, "nepotic," proceeding from the friends, and ultimate supporters, of those more or less meritorious persons whose names are borne upon the civil list of the islands, at the expense of the "metropole" in general, but to the temporary relief of the persons who otherwise would have had to support them in particular.

But then there was a consensus of all the cool-headed and substantial islanders that they would be comfortable and probably prosperous under the United States, whereas they were glaringly unprosperous under Danish rule. It was, apparently, by way of meeting this consensus, and seemingly out of mere shame, that the various and successful opponents of the transfer projected a "trading company" between the mother country and the colonies, to relieve the distresses of the latter. This company meant to give a preferential market in Denmark to the Danish Antilles, and in the Danish Antilles to Denmark. It was a beautiful kind of notion, but incompatible with the adherence of Denmark to the sugar conference. And it evidently does not commend itself to the investors of Denmark. It was a "consolation purse," and it does not compete. The capital [illegible] dollars,) and only a fifth of this moderate amount has been subscribed, or apparently is likely to be. When the ferocious Danish opposition to the ratification of the transfer is compared with the exiguous Danish contributions to the only means of preventing the transfer from being the sole rational and humane "way out" for Denmark, one is tempted to recall the remark of the cautious lawyer about a disputed question of fact: "I would make an affidavit to it, but I wouldn't bet on it." The patriotic Danes will make an affidavit that the transfer of their islands to the United States would not benefit the islands, but they will not bet on it. The flagrant failure of the Danish West India Company to fill its subscription list is pretty sure to have its effect, and a marked effect, both in Denmark and in the islands, when the question of the transfer recurs.

THE ANTHRACITE SUPPLY.

The fact that anthracite coal continues scarce, and that while the nominal quotation is $6.50 per ton it is difficult to get coal for domestic purposes or steam generation at prices less than a dollar to a dollar and a half higher, has apparently created the impression in the public mind that there is some sort of collusion between the operators and the "speculators" to maintain an artificial scarcity of coal with a view to sustaining an artificial level of prices. There is nothing to warrant such a suspicion. There is some coal in the hands of commission men and speculators, variously acquired, and most of it purchased at prices considerably higher than those at which it is now held. Very little of the newly mined coal has passed into the hands of this class of dealers, and the operators appear to be acting in good faith and doing all in their power to take care of the dealers seeking supplies for their regular customers and to the extent of an enormous aggregate tonnage are under contract to deliver coal at the prices prevailing last April or May. During the five months of idleness at the mines stocks were everywhere drawn down to practically nothing. This vacuum exists wherever anthracite is used and the demand is as urgent from a hundred cities as from New York. The operators are doing all in their power to supply what is immediately needed, and their inability to do so results chiefly from the indisposition of the miners to be industrious and get out as much coal as they could if it suited them to do it. Some restriction of output is due to the fact that the injury suffered by the companies in deterioration of mine property has not yet been fully corrected by repairs and improvements. Much more serious, however, is the fact that the Lehigh Valley is still practically idle, and that the normal source of supply for this market is producing very little coal. The continuation of the strike at the extensive workings of COXE, MARKLE, PARDEE, and other independent operators, owing to the unwillingness of the miners and laborers to accept employment on the basis of an agreement that they will not molest non-union men and will accept the decision of the commission appointed by the President, is a very serious matter for New York. With these great areas of production as idle as during the strike it is doubtful if the output can be brought up to a figure exceeding 60 to 65 per cent. of normal.

The attitude of the miners of the Lehigh district, and especially of the Hazleton properties, is much to be regretted, the more so as it has the sanction and approval of President MITCHELL. It is explained by the fact that the miners resent everything in the form of individual obligations and regard them as evidence of a desire on the part of the operators to ignore the union. No doubt this view of the case is correct. The operators know perfectly well that the formal undertaking of the union would not bind the individual miners and laborers, and are unwilling in the light of experience to accept it. It is their purpose to act in perfect good faith with their men, and their insistence upon individual agreements in matters to which the union has committed itself in the modus vivendi under which mining was resumed cannot be regarded as improper. Why the miners should resent it is not clear; why MITCHELL, on the eve of an arbitration in which he wishes and hopes that the union will appear to advantage, should officially countenance this local continuation of the strike by union members on so trivial an issue as that which had been raised in the Hazleton district, is still less comprehensible. It would appear to be a great mistake of policy and one calculated to strengthen the position of the operators in refusing to recognize the union or deal with it.

Meanwhile the fact remains that as long as the strike lasts in the Lehigh Valley and the miners follow their present plan of a leisurely system of short hours and frequent holidays, the market will have an insufficient supply of anthracite, prices will be high, and dealers who choose to take advantage of their customers will have every opportunity for doing so.

THE LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION.

This interesting organization begins its season to-day with a lecture on the coal strike by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS, who has made a special study of the subject during the duration of the strike. He will be followed in the course of the season by special lecturers on various subjects, including Bishop POTTER, Mr. JOHN A. HOBSON of London, President SCHURMAN of Cornell, and President WHEELER of the University of California.

During the Winter there will be two courses of lectures on the political history of Greece by Mrs. GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM, formerly Dean of Barnard College, who is well qualified in this field; two courses on contemporary history by Mrs. PARMELEE and Mrs. RUNKLE, a course of instruction in parliamentary procedure by Miss ADELE M. FIELDE, debates under the charge of Miss FIELDE, a course in social ethics by Mr. SLICER, and one in practical sociology by Mr. R. E. ELY, the Director and Secretary of the league. We are convinced that the league affords opportunity for intelligent study of topics of serious importance under unusually favorable conditions. Most of the men and women engaged in the work are of exceptional fitness for it, and the programme is sensibly made up.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

The remarkable account of the Russian procedures in Manchuria given to The London Times by its correspondent at Peking, upon which we commented some weeks ago, has aroused in the press of Continental Europe the attention which it was calculated both to attract and to repay.

The point of the disclosures made by the correspondent was that, although Russia had evacuated Manchuria, so far as she was obliged by treaty to do so, she had taken care beforehand to insure the control of the country. This she had done under the provision, also secured by treaty, that she should be empowered to guard the line of her railway. This, in turn, she has so interpreted and executed that she is in complete and effective military control of all of Manchuria that is worth controlling. The Manchurian railway is much more of an "air line" than most railroads, even than most new railroads built to develop new countries. But it nevertheless happens that some one of the Russian military posts is within striking and controlling distance not only of every one of the new towns which have sprung up in consequence of the Russian occupation, but also of every one of the ancient Chinese cities which have formed the chief obstacles to Russian domination.

It seems that there is no way of preventing Russia from retaining the control thus gained. It may, of course, be charged that she has been engaged in breaking the word of promise to the hope while keeping it to the ear. But not even jealous Japan would attempt by force to dispute her control of a territory in which she is already so well established.

Nor, indeed, is there any reason in the nature of things why Russian control should be challenged. Nobody pretends that Russian control over the khanates of Central Asia is not better for them, and for all mankind, than the rule that preceded Russian. And apparently we have to own that it would be better for Manchuria than the rule of the Manchus. Doubtless it is a misfortune that Russia cannot impart to her conquests a higher degree of civilization than she herself possesses, and in particular that Russian control means the closing of "the open door." But unfortunately that later defect is one which an American cannot, in decency, emphasize. We are, or we presently shall be, admitted to "our" port of Niu-Chwang on fair and equal terms, with only reformed Chinese as opposed to unreformed Russian "squeezes" and exactions to contend against. That is pretty much all, apparently, that we shall have a right to demand. When there are no Russian Custom Houses our access to the "hinterland" of Manchuria will depend upon the enterprise of our merchants and also, to be sure, to the extent in which they are backed up by our officials, here and there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In his speech at Pittsburg, Mr. WHITELAW REID enumerated with somewhat startling frankness those rather numerous imperfections in our form of government the effects of which most of us, whatever we may think about them in our hearts, are accustomed, in conversational or oratorical moments, to ascribe to the wickedness or incompetency of our political opponents. Then he presented, as an explanation of the fact that under this system of government, so easy to criticise, the country has nevertheless done something more than hold its own among the nations, the theory that our Government's strength lies in the quality of man it produces. "The real merit," Mr. REID said, "is not in the machinery, but in the skilled intelligence absolutely required to frame and to work it." The remarks that followed qualified this statement somewhat, but as it stands it is certainly calculated to excite dubiety. At first thought there seems to be support for the theory in the fact—a matter of common knowledge and observation—that to produce good results with imperfect tools is a task within the capacity only of exceptionally good workmen. A particularly skillful and ingenious engineer, for instance, would be required to bring to port a steamer the machinery of which was seriously out of order, while a very ordinary one could do it if everything was all right. This, however, would never be held as excusing engine builders for equipping ships with badly designed engines, or ship owners for neglecting to keep their vessels in the best possible repair. Such builders and such owners might occasionally give engineers of unusual resourcefulness opportunities for the display of their talents, but nobody would dream of claiming that it was wise policy to create such opportunities intentionally and frequently, or that to do it would tend to raise the quality of engineers. So is it inadmissible that the nation owes anything to those features of its governmental system that render its action slow, clumsy, and expensive. The good workman can overcome defects in his tools, but they do much more toward spoiling his temper than toward increasing his skill, and they waste an enormous amount of time that but for them could be utilized in turning out a desired product. Is it not true that men produce Governments, not Governments men?

—An angry Briton has sent to The London Standard a letter which does more than hint that trades unionism is not altogether to blame for the gaining by foreign competitors of a foothold in markets once regarded by Great Britain as her own exclusive property. The cause of the Briton's anger is what he calls "the slipshod and careless manner in which English traders conduct their correspondence with intending purchasers," and he tells of some bitter experiences of his own. "I wrote twice," he says, "five months ago, to a well-known firm of motor cycle makers, asking for particulars and prices of their machines. I have received no reply to [illegible] At the same time I wrote to another celebrated firm of motor cycle makers and asked for similar information. In reply, they sent me a well-illustrated catalogue of their oldest (now obsolete) pattern of motor cycles, which they had ceased to manufacture, and which in these days of rapid improvements no one would look at. Again, wishing to purchase some fittings for a steam launch, I took in a paper in which such things are advertised, and, selecting a Manchester Engineering Company, I wrote for particulars, and sent six penny stamps which they required for their catalogue. My inquiries were ignored, and a poor little catalogue, containing scanty information, with the price columns left blank, was sent me. The above-mentioned company not putting it in my power to deal with them, I selected another advertiser, who has received my requests for information as to the prices of his goods in stony silence." The result is that The Standard's correspondent is now dealing with an American firm, which, promptly and free of cost, sent him admirably printed and illustrated catalogues, containing clear and complete information, with the price of every article manufactured by them given, so that the purchaser is assisted to buy. He concludes that other customers have encountered the policy of take-it-or-leave-it common in England and have found relief where he did.

—In Mr. BARRIE'S "Little White Bird," a book just published, and in Mr. JEROME'S "Paul Kelver," which is still almost a new book, there appears a curious idea that at least some people do not remember ever to have seen before—the idea that it is unfair, when engaged in a game or other form of competitive effort, to pray for success. Little David called himself a "cad" for doing this while playing cricket with his elderly friend, and therefore seems to have regarded it as ungentlemanly, while in the other story the self-sufficient Dan was content to describe prayer in such circumstances as "mean," and apparently held it objectionable on the broader ground of unmanliness. In both cases the efficacy of the prayer is assumed, with a sub-assumption that there are proper occasions for resorting to it, but in both there was the same inhibition as regards contests between man and man into which entered the element of sport. This may be a commonplace of the English boy's code of honor, but certainly it has not often found expression in print before. The ethical and religious problems involved are of much delicacy and interest. Mr. BARRIE and Mr. JEROME manage to raise, and in a way to settle, the problems without at all verging upon irreverence—something that cannot, perhaps, be done on this side of the water, either because of our greater reticence in regard to piety or our less solemn attitude toward sport.

A DANGER FROM GAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's papers contain an account of the death by asphyxiation of a man and woman at a hotel in Washington Street. The papers state that "the gasjet had evidently been left partly turned on."

As the gas in my own range and vestibule has repeatedly of late sucked out between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., when so many families are cooking their evening meals, I presume it would be found, should an investigation be made, that the two people asphyxiated retired between these hours.

I therefore urge the newspapers to sound a timely note of warning advising people of the great danger they run during the present season of coal scarcity and correspondingly heavy demands upon gas, in turning gas low during the usual cooking hours, when so many families all over the city are using it, or a large number will undoubtedly meet their deaths in the same appalling manner.

Just as soon as the weather becomes sufficiently cold to force people into also heating their apartments by gas, the danger of asphyxiation will be many fold increased. LUM SMITH.

New York, Nov. 6, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Keeps It to Himself.

The man with "untold wealth" is the one who dodges the Tax Assessor.—Philadelphia Record.

Authoritative.

Meeks—The man who tries to change a woman's views is a fool.
Weeks—How do you know?
Meeks—My wife told me so.—Chicago News.

The Facts in the Case.

"Braggy says his grandfather lost his mind because of the loss of his fortune."
"He's just got the story twisted. He lost his fortune because of the loss of his mind. That's where he had his fortune."—Catholic Standard and Times.

No Fears for the Boy.

Teacher—Your son, Sir, has a very high temper, I am sorry to say.
Father—I am glad to hear it, Sir. If you will grind him into shape I'll teach him to keep his high temper for high purposes.—Chicago Tribune.

After the Sunshine.

"What became of that Sunshine Club which Daisy started?"
"Oh, it's under a cloud. After the first annual election of officers it was impossible to get a quorum, owing to the fact that no two members of the club were 'on speaking terms.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her Recommendation.

"I don't think very much of your reference."
"I don't wonder, ma'am. My mistress was too busy to write it, ma'am, an' so I got her maid to write it for her, ma'am, an' she's only been to night school one Winter, ma'am, an' the pen was a bad one."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SOUL'S FLIGHT.

Marion C. Smith in Youth's Companion.

Steaming over wild seas, rattling over rails,
We have brought, to conquer space, power that never fails;
We have trapped the lightning, harnessed it to go
Down the world and up again, hurtling to and fro;

This has been our messenger; this shall be our steed;
We have set the rein and curb on its fiery speed;
Up the world and down again, roving at our will.
Yet however swift we go, we are 'prisoned still!

Moving 'mid the splendor of all earthly things,
We are sick for heights of air, we are mad for wings!
Shall the lightning bear us yet to the very door
Where the storm and sullen cloud hold its force in store?

Land and sea are small to us; wider risk we'd brave;
Up the winds and down again—that is what we crave!
Yet the earth would claim again all our vaunted powers;
What were lightning wings to us, since they are not ours?

Though we've stolen magic fires, though we've set their course,
Yet there's something stirring us—a wilder, deeper force;
All the powers that we have known, wind and wire and steam,
Fail to move the folded wings that flutter in our dream.

Till the hour when they are spread, we shall sigh and lack;
Though we conquer space and time, earth will draw us back;
Though we run, and though we fly, though at last we fare
Round the world and over it, through the circling air.

We have come from spaces vast, where the day is born,
Where the mighty spheres are forged in the fires of morn;
Thither shall we flee away, as a darting flame,
Back to God, and home again—back to [illegible]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT ON THE ARMY

Forced to be Reduced by Dec. 1 to 60,020 Men.

Recommendation That Early Marriage of the Younger Officers Should Be Discouraged—Canteen Greatly Missed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The annual report of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, deals with every feature of the army, and begins with a statement showing how the army is to be reduced by Dec. 1 to 60,020 men, of which 2,877 belong to the staff departments.

The report shows that during the fiscal year there were 35 officers killed in action or died of wounds and disease, 21 resigned, and 68 retired. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed or died of wounds and disease, 35,806 were discharged on the expiration of service, 5,698 were discharged for disability or dismissed by order of court-martial, 4,667 deserted, 2 were missing, and 203 retired.

Gen. Corbin, in calling attention to his former recommendation that the rank and pay of Military Attachés abroad should be increased suggests that retired officers of high rank might be selected for this service.

In reviewing the reports of the officers who participated in the army and navy manoeuvres last September. Gen. Corbin says that much valuable information was acquired. He says:

> The manoeuvres have proved that the rank and file of our army can be depended upon in every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spur of necessity, and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men were of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instruction.

He strongly recommends that similar exercises be conducted annually and made to embrace each year a new theatre of operations, so that the benefit may be shared by the different garrisons in the several fields of defense, and adds:

> Some system should be devised by which the artillery defense of forts would not be rendered helpless by a heavy fog.

The Adjutant General has obtained the number and kind of arms in the hands of the National Guard in the several States and finds less than 4,000 United States magazine rifles in their possession. Of the multitude of other types he says:

> This heterogeneous collection of obsolete arms is a very serious detriment to the efficiency of the entire National Guard, which, in organization, drill, instruction, &c., assimilates closely to the regular army and should be armed with the same arms as the latter. If called into service under this deplorable condition much trouble and vexatious delays are involved in providing the different kinds of ammunition required and in urgent or unforeseen contingencies may lead to disastrous results.

Gen. Corbin recommends legislation providing that Major Gens. Merritt, Brooke, and Otis, now on the retired list, be given the rank of Lieutenant General, and that Cols. Gilmore and Williston be given the rank of Brigadier Generals on the retired list. He has the following to say concerning early marriages in the army:

> The early marriage of the younger officers of the army, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their pay and allowances for support, is greatly to be deplored, and should be discouraged. A young officer should have but one allegiance, and that should be to the service. Those without private means must necessarily divide their pay between the demands of their office and family. A considerable number are required for service in the Philippines, where living is expensive, and the accomplishment of this tour of duty results in actual hardship to officers with families.

He says that it is important that a number of officers have a perfect knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, and further says the detail staff system has worked well, and believes that the scheme for a general staff is the best solution for vexatious friction that has been planned.

Gen. Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen:

> The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health, and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange.

In conclusion he says:

> The instruction of our men in vocal music would be a step in the direction of contentment and better discipline. Every regiment should have its marching song. Frequent practice in singing, particularly during the long Winter evenings, would do much to make our men satisfied to remain in quarters and away from the baleful influence of the barrooms that exist in too great numbers in the vicinity of all our military posts. These barrooms are under the protection of the license and laws of the several States and are beyond the control of the military authority.

MR. DALZELL FOR SPEAKER.

Pennsylvania Congressman Announces His Candidacy—Delegation from His Own State May Fail Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Congressman John Dalzell has formally entered the Speakership contest and claimed the support of the Republican delegation from Pennsylvania, and the contest so far as the announced candidates are concerned has become triangular, with Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Littlefield of Maine also in the arena. In an interview, Mr. Dalzell said:

"I am a candidate for Speaker of the House in the next Congress, my candidacy being subject, of course, to the approval of the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation. Furthermore, I am in the fight to win. I am not after complimentary support, nor am I 'playing for second place.' I want to win, and I believe I will win the Speakership. I may say that I have the promise of substantial support for my candidacy outside of Pennsylvania."

There is some doubt, however, whether Mr. Dalzell can have the support of the delegation from his own State. Senator Quay has been variously quoted as to Mr. Dalzell's ambition. By some he has been publicly declared to be heartily for Dalzell for Speaker. It goes without saying that without the favor of the senior Senator Mr. Dalzell's chances are slender. It may be supposed that until Mr. Quay is heard from there will be no general announcement from the Pennsylvania delegation. When it does come there is grave doubt if it will be to Mr. Dalzell's liking. Up to the point where the support of the delegation will decide the result the Republican members of the House from Pennsylvania may vote for him. Any claim beyond that would hardly be accepted as serious by those who are best acquainted with the feelings entertained by Mr. Quay for Mr. Dalzell and by Mr. Dalzell for Mr. Quay.

OPPOSE STATEHOOD BILL.

Republican Leaders in the Senate Want to Keep Out New Mexico and Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Statehood bill, by which it is proposed to admit Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, will be contested by the Republican leaders in the Senate. Senator Beveridge, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, accompanied by a sub-committee, will go next Monday to visit the three Territories and take testimony on all questions involved in the claim of the three Territories to admission. The sub-committee consists of Senators Burnham of New Hampshire, Dillingham of Vermont, Nelson of Minnesota, Bard of California, Republicans, and Bate of Tennessee and Heitenfeldt of Idaho, Democrats. The committee will take with them a Spanish stenographer, an expert topographer and geologist.

As a result of the determined fight made by Senator Quay at the close of the last session, in which he won a great victory over a strong combination in the Committee on Territories, it was agreed that the Statehood bill should be taken up as a special order for Dec. 10 and considered until a vote is reached. From intimate [illegible] dropped by Senator Beveridge it appears there is still as strong opposition to the admission of all three Territories as ever.

One ground of objection is that New Mexico and Arizona are largely Mexican in population, and that they have not sufficient population to entitle them to become States with an equal representation in the Senate with the older Commonwealths of the Union.

The political ground of opposition is that these two Territories are likely to be Democratic and the Democrats base their consent to support the bill on these expectations. Mr. Quay's championship of the bill was due, it is said, to personal rather than political grounds, one of his old friends and political lieutenants having large interests in New Mexico. Other Senators of Eastern States are opposed to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. The aim of Senator Beveridge and others is to amend the bill so as to admit Oklahoma and leave the other two Territories to wait. Oklahoma would be entitled to two Representatives in the House and possibly three.

NEW YORK POST OFFICE SITE.

Proposals for Sale to the Government Will Be Received Until 2 P. M. Nov. 15.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Propositions for the sale to the Government of sites for the proposed new Post Office building in New York City will be received until 2 P. M., Nov. 15, when the commission appointed to consider the question will meet at the Treasury Department. There are twenty-one of these sites already filed, and most of them have been made public.

Postmaster Van Cott of New York had another conference with the Post Office Department officials to-day on the subject.

NEW CONSULAR SERVICE PLAN.

Civil Service Commission Suggests That Competitive Examinations Be Held.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Civil Service Commission in its annual report urges the President to recommend to Congress the enactment of a law furnishing facilities for determining qualifications of applicants for the Consular Service by means of competitive non-partisan examination.

The commission says that under the present system of appointments there is little security that the men appointed are qualified yet in the more remote and smaller places, where the political removals make the consular term so short that with the meagre pay allowed first-class men cannot be secured, often are found the best opportunities for extending American commerce and furnishing facilities for American investments.

CUBANS WANT STEINHART.

Campaign Being Waged in Havana to Have Him Appointed Consul General.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The Cuban press is at present making a campaign for the appointment of Frank Steinhart as United States Consul General at Havana. Mr. Steinhart has had charge of the Department of Military Records. It is understood that President Palma has intimated to Washington that Mr. Steinhart would be persona grata to the Cuban Government.

LEAVE SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE.

New York Section of American Chemical Society Decides to Withdraw.

After a discussion that has lasted over many weeks as to whether the New York Section of the American Chemical Society should withdraw from the Scientific Alliance, it was decided last night that the society should withdraw.

Several hundred members met last night in the assembly hall of the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street. Several members declared that the Chemical Society had for several years past practically been supporting the Scientific Alliance, and as the society had derived no benefit from that organization they saw no reason why it should continue to be a member. The resolutions for the withdrawal were passed by a vote of 36 to 16.

The scientific societies which compose the Scientific Alliance, in addition to the chemists' organization, are the Academy of Sciences, the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Microscopical Society, the Linnaean Society of New York, the New York Mineralogical Club, and the New York Entomological Society.

ANNOUNCES HE HAS REFORMED.

George Francis Duncan's Letter to Henry Clews & Co.

Henry Clews & Co. received yesterday a letter from George Francis Duncan, who in Western cities has been cashing checks drawn on the firm to his own order and signed by a fictitious name. The letterhead was that of the Colonial Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, and the letter read as follows:

Nov. 5, 1902.

Henry Clews & Co., bankers.

Gentlemen: I herewith ask that you withhold proceedings against me, because from this date Capt. Jack ceases to exist, also Howard Melville, and in their stead an honest man is born into the world. I intend to make complete restitution for all moneys that I have obtained, and as fast as the amounts arrive, please reduce my account until nothing remains against the name of GEORGE FRANCIS DUNCAN.

Clews & Co. had not cashed his checks. They were protested, and the Western banks that cashed them are the losers.

Immigrant Inspector Reinstated.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams of Ellis Island yesterday received word from Washington that Commissioner General Sergeant had restored to duty John A. Wright, United States Immigrant Inspector at Ellis Island, who was suspended several weeks ago by Commissioner Williams. Mr. Wright, however, is transferred to Portland, Me., where he is directed to report for duty to the Collector of Customs of the port. Mr. Wright is allowed full pay for the entire period of his suspension.

Shekel Day for Zionists.

Shekel Day, the day on which all Jews are requested to register by payment of 25 cents as voters for delegates to the Zionist Congresses, is to be observed to-morrow in this city and other Jewish centres in the United States. At a meeting in the building of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway, at 8:30 P. M., Prof. Gotthell, President of the Federation of American Zionists, will preside.

Bequest for Woman's Suffrage.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—The will of Mrs. Cornelia Hussey of East Orange was admitted to probate to-day. By it the National American Women's Suffrage Association is to receive $10,000. A bequest of $200 is left to the American Purity Alliance and $100 to the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity. All the residue is given to the husband of the testatrix, William H. Hussey, and the three children—Mary D., Frederick H., and George B. Hussey.

Mount Holyoke College's Anniversary.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 7.—Mount Holyoke College celebrated to-day the sixty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. South Hadley was astir early, for "Founder's Day" brings visitors from all parts of the East to do honor to its originator, Mary Lyons. President Hopkins delivered an address in the morning on "The Power of Personality as Illustrated by Mary Lyons Nov. 7, 1902." The events of the afternoon were an alumnae meeting in Shattuck Hall at 2 P. M. and a tea given by the Faculty in Assembly Hall.

Week of Prayer for Young Men.

Next week in the Fulton Street noon prayer meeting is to be the week of prayer for young men. The topic, "Work Among Men," is to be discussed by the following-named speakers: Monday, the Rev. John H. Elliott, D. D.; Tuesday, George A. Sanford; Wednesday, Gilbert A. Beaver; Thursday, R. M. Honeyman; Friday, C. J. Hicks; Saturday, Willis E. Louges.

Cornerstone of a Bronx Church.

The cornerstone of the Church of the Reformation, an English Lutheran organization that was started in the vicinity of Boston Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, in Bronx Borough, about a year ago by the Rev. G. J. M. Ketner, is to be laid to-morrow afternoon at 2:30, at Wilkins Place and Jennings Street, in the same neighborhood. The Rev. Dr. G. U. Wenner of Christ Church and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Remensnyder of St. James's Church will speak. The [illegible] building in course of [illegible] to cost $15,

DUSE AT HER GREATEST

D'Annunzio's "The Dead City" a Play of Great Superficial Beauty, but Fundamentally Decadent.

It Affords Duse the Most Complex and the Most Poetical Part in Which She Has Yet Been Seen.

The Duse that was seen last night at the Victoria Theatre was Duse at her greatest and most complete.

She was blind, and the eyes that mechanically followed the direction of her thoughts were blank—without perception and without revelation of the soul within. But that marvelously mobile mask, which mirrors the slightest shade of feeling, the most delicate harmonies of expression, as easily as it projects a single overmastering emotion—the mask of Duse has all the complicated perception, sensitive as no eye ever was to the noisome, sepulchral tragedy that was working out in the lives of those around her. Her body quivered and swayed with understanding of that which was not expressed, could not be expressed. And when the mystery was deepest, the long, delicate, beautiful fingers went out, and moving over the bodies of the stricken ones about her, looked into the darkest chambers of their souls.

And in it all, what comprehension of the spirit, what forgiveness! The tragedy that drove the last drop of human hope from her heart evoked on her beautiful, her inexpressibly beautiful, face a smile that spoke at once of infantile sweetness and of the sorrows of all the centuries.

Never has so elevated, so complex, so finely shadowed, so compelling a conception been realized in our knowledge of Duse—never, perhaps, in the history of the art of acting. For the nature and the scope of the part are such as to be realized only by the peculiar art of the great Italian, and such as to tax her powers to the utmost.

If it were only as a series of poetic images that one had to consider "The Dead City!" What visions of human beauty and of the splendor of life, what shadows of mortal agony and of world-old death defile upon the camera of the stage! The story is laid in modern Greece, in Argolis, "the thirsty," near the ruins of the Homeric Mycanae, "rich in gold." The four people of the story are archaeologists, delving after the treasures of Agamemnon, a husband and wife, a brother and sister. The creative power of d'Annunzio's language, which in "La Gioconda" was only incidentally apparent, here impregnates every scene with compelling beauty and encrusts the whole with splendor.

Phrases of an almost Dantesque vividness picture the ruins of the ancient Acropolis, with the cyclopean Gate of the Lions; the Angora, incandescent, in the dusty heat of noontide; the blast of Summer from the arid plain that comes as if from a furnace. The very lives of the explorers are impregnated with the malignant exhalations out of the Homeric sepulchre from which they are toiling to strip away the dust of thousands upon thousands of years.

We are even permitted to assist at a great archaelogical discovery. The tomb of Agamemnon is laid bare, with its fifteen royal corpses, the fruit of one terrible day of ancient slaughter, all upon a bed of gold, their breasts sheathed in gold, their visages covered with gold—the very lips of Agamemnon. The whole, we are told, retained for a moment the rotundity of life, then crumbled in an instant into ashes—all that is left of Cassandra, a fine, clean dust that sifts through the fingers like the driven sands of the desert. Such are the images of terrible and compelling beauty with which the play abounds.

It was perhaps the intention of the dramatist to give us, in this place teeming with memories of Homer and Aeschulus and Sophocles, a drama of modern life dealing with the same fateful sins that brought to their royal graves these golden corpses. But it is in more than the sins of the sons of Pelops that d'Annunzio's people are steeped—more, and infinitely less. Those ancient adulteries were the deeds of primitive, half conscious natures, blind in the moment of passion, and where the great hero of Greek tragedy fell into incest he was ignorant of the horrible fact. The fate of the Greek poets worked out through natures that were normally wholesome.

D'Annunzio's people are of a different cast. Alessandro has ceased to love his beautiful, blind wife, Anna, (Signora Duse,) not because she is less beautiful than once, nor even because he has found some one more beautiful, but as he explains, because of the "terrible and unexpected sterility time brings to the highest human union." He is a poet, and Anna has ceased to inspire him to write beautiful things; so quite calmly he prepares his soul to receive a new source of inspiration. "I have led it to every fountain. I have poured on it every fragrance. I have filled it with every essence, in order that in its very fullness it might feel more keenly its insatiable nature. And I waited, and I waited!" When he was "turning back perplexed, assailed by uneasiness on account of the over-long delay," the new source of inspiration came at last in the person of Bianca, sister of his dearest friend. Bianca loves him, but is appalled by the thought of the pain their love will cause the blind Anna. "She is the slave of pain," says Alessandro, quite calmly. "It is not given to us to do anything to set her free."

Here, as in "La Gioconda," we have d'Annunzio's favorite theme. It is no doubt true, as his admirers urge, that the creative artist is, by the very laws of his nature, liable to be driven from sensation to sensation. But he is no more exempt than other men from suffering the wages of sin. Shakespeare in his sonnets tells us the story of a sinful passion—a spiritual experience that seems to have been the crigin of most of his great tragedies—but he has no illusions as to the hideous quagmire into which his passion dragged him as a man. To represent an artist in whose life simple passion works as a pursuing fate, may be to write a great tragedy, as has already been shown in Hauptmann's "Sunken Bell," but the tragedy must consist in laying bare the havoc wrought in the spiritual nature of the man.

In "La Gioconda" d'Annunzio stated his theme well enough, but he failed to work it out to a conclusion, either in accordance with its own inner significance or in accordance with the laws of dramatic construction—which fundamentally amount to much the same thing. The reason which we divined for the first failure is obvious in this second play, where d'Annunzio clearly shows that he assumes the right of the artistic nature to commit successive infidelities. To assume such action as a right—nay, as a necessity—to prepare for it and to seek it, is obviously a very different thing from being driven to it by an overmastering fate. Neither of these plays, properly speaking, treats the tragedy of the artistic temperament, for the very simple reason that the Italian playwright recognizes no such tragedy. To d'Annunzio the stages of sin is masterpieces of sculpture and poetry. At most he shows that there is a tragedy in the lives of the women who are betrayed, and even as to these the tragedy is expressed in terms of physical mutilation and deformity.

In the present play this familiar motive is subordinate to one infinitely darker and more terrible. Leonardo, the archaeologist, also is in love with Bianca. D'Annunzio tells with sympathetic detail how the passion developed out of the natural affection of childhood; how the mortal horror of it is driving Leonardo in a fever of overwork; how in the extremity of his sufferings, driven to the verge of madness, he takes his sister to the pool of Perseus, and with minutely described sensations of love and of horror drowns her there; and finally how he triumphs in his murder. "Every stain has disappeared from my soul," he exclaims, as he kneels beside her body. "I have become pure—all pure. . . . To be able to love her again thus, I killed her."

As a picture of degenerate humanity it is doubtless true; as a dramatic scene it is horribly affecting. But the whole conception is without the background and the contrast necessary either to relate it to normal human life, or to interpret it spiritually. On the other hand, everything has been done to invest it with classical beauty in the representation, to recommend it to the senses as a source of aesthetic gratification. It is compellingly and tragically beautifully, and it is inexpressibly revolting.

It is scarcely necessary to urge that d'Annunzio's poet of the thrifty sin, his distempered lover whose hectic passion is assuaged by murder, are very different creatures from the heroes of Homer and Sophocles. The Greeks were sinewy and full-blooded men, whose lives blindly eventuated in lust and the shedding of blood. These people of d'Anunzio's are without moral vertibrae, and their intellectual fibre is reduced to the purple, stinging pulp of a jelly fish. They dabble in lust and murder willfully or weakly in order to produce the simulacrum of a passion.

It is, of course, the first necessity of rational criticism to grant the artist full liberty in the choice of a subject, whatever one's private preferences may be. But [illegible] takes it to the artist's ultimate

MME. POWELL AND SIGNOR PIRANI.

A Concert of Ambitious Scope and Feeble Incompetency.

It is seldom that a musical entertainment of such futility and feebleness is put before this public with so much pretension as that which Mme. Alma Webster Powell and Signor Eugenio Pirani gave together last evening in Carnegie Hall. The affair was projected with a fair outward semblance of dignity. The two concert givers had the support of an orchestra and a conductor of their own, and the programme was of ambitious scope. Mme. Powell returns to this country, where she was heard a few years ago, in minor operatic rôles, proclaimed as a great singer with a distinguished European reputation, and Signor Pirani is set up as a composer and pianist of versatile gifts.

They were supposed to illustrate and complement each other's art, in that all the pieces sung by Mme. Powell were of her companion's composition, and he himself played her accompaniments, and some of his own piano pieces, solos and concerted, and there was an orchestral ballade, also of his manufacture, upon the programme. There were likewise a number of orchestral works of other composers, conducted by a director specially imported for this precious artistic occasion, Herr Rudolph Bullerjahn.

Mme. Powell has a soprano voice of poor quality, with some very thin and piping high tones, and exhibiting most of the vices that exist in singing, conspicuous among which are an exceedingly bad management of the breath, faulty intonation, and a series of ragged and broken registers that give the impression of a voice full of holes. The vocal selections that were "specially composed" for her by Signor Pirani included a number of bravura airs, one from an opera, "Das Hexenlied," one entitled "Danses au Château," a "Spanish Romance," and an astonishing set of "variations on the diatonic scale" without words—something that less gifted composers generally call "vocalises," and confine to the humbler though more useful purposes of vocal practice at home. She sang also a number of Signor Pirani's songs.

Mme. Powell's voice and method are as incapable of executing florid passages with clearness or brilliancy as they are of singing in sustained or legato style; and what she accomplished, even with the exploitation of her high notes, scarcely sufficed even to tickle the ears of the groundlings.

Signor Pirani's music is full of pretension, but exhibits nothing more than the most elementary talent; it is the stringing together of commonplace phrases, in a commonplace manner, incoherent and commonplacely and garishly for orchestra. His part in the programme consisted of a set of "Venetian Scenes" for piano and orchestra and a group of solos; his playing is hard, unmusical, and without technical skill.

Herr Bullerjahn, who was the only member of this combination who earned the least consideration, appears to be a competent musician of the German Kapellmeister type, versed in the routine of his art. He obtained a respectable performance of Tschaikowsky's "Romeo and Juliet" overture, the score of which he evidently knows by heart, and struggled manfully with Signor Firani's orchestral ballad. He labored under a considerable handicap, for he might have made a better impression with a less orchestra under more favorable circumstances.

A NEW SINGER'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Herbert Witherspoon's Recital in Mendelssohn Hall.

A singer practically unknown to New York audiences surprised and delighted a small but enthusiastic gathering yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall by the excellence of his art. Mr. Herbert Witherspoon is a New York singer who has not hitherto been much heard of on the concert stage; he sang at the last Worcester festival, and is to sing with the Oratorio Society this season, but the qualities that he showed yesterday are an assurance that New York will hear more of him in the near future. Few singers who appear without preliminary heralding or blowing of trumpets turn out to be so competent to give so much genuine pleasure as Mr. Witherspoon. He is a New Yorker who has studied in Paris, and studied to excellent purpose, for he has brought home the study the things that fructify labor—a voice of beautiful quality—bass, of good range and power, a musical nature, intelligence and refined and sensitive feeling. He sings with an admirable method and delivery and a style of much finish and polish. His enunciation in English, French, and German is of rare clearness, and his phrasing and declamation are a constant delight.

He sang an exacting list of songs, in which the old Italian style, the German Lied in its classical and its modern spirit, and the French and English of the present day were represented; and he was at home in them all. Mr. Witherspoon is gifted with imagination and a delicate feeling for values, and a facility in identifying himself with the different moods of the songs he undertakes to sing. His recital yesterday had plenty of variety within certain limits, delicate nuance and suggestiveness. He does not strike the deepest notes of passion or of dramatic fervor, but he never fails to be sincere or to convey the impression of beauty. His singing of the Italian airs of Caldara and Lotti was delightful in its fluent cantabile and finish, and the sustained power and intensity of feeling and the right sense of climax shown in [illegible]

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR MASCAGNI

His Late Managers Seek a Chance to Attach Possible Box Office Receipts If Tour Is Continued.

According to a telegram sent yesterday by Mascagni to his personal representative, Joseph Smith, it is possible that the composer will continue the opera tour.

Mr. Smith said last night that Mascagni was still in Boston, and had indicated to him a disposition to remain in the United States under the management of Maurice Grau or some other impresario.

At the office of the Messrs. Mittenthal it was said that the case was in the hands of an attorney. It is understood that the firm will endeavor to prevent Mascagni continuing the tour unless he pays the $20,000 said to be owed by him to his ex-managers. Should he go on with the tour without doing this, the firm will endeavor to have the box-office receipts attached.

MAURICE GRAU ARRIVES.

Opera Singers in an Entertainment on Shipboard That Realized $1,800.

The Frenche liner La Lorraine arrived at the bar at 6 o'clock last night. On board is Maurice Grau, with several members of his opera company. Comte Raoul Chandon de Brialles, Jules Boeufvé of the French Embassy at Washington, A. Jouve, French Vice Consul here, and Henri Merou, the French Consul at Chicago, are among the passengers.

At a concert on Thursday evening members of the Grau organization took part, and more than $1,800 was turned over to charity. It was the largest amount ever obtained at an entertainment on board ship.

Denman Thompson Taken Suddenly Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Owing to a sudden attack of an acute stomach trouble, Denman Thompson, the veteran actor, was obliged to cancel his engagement in "The Old Homestead" for to-night, and the Boston Theatre was closed. At a later hour it was said Mr. Thompson was much better, and that he will be all right in a day or two.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

Mary Mannering appeared in an ordinary black street dress last night in the ship scene at the Garrick, instead of the blue yachting suit which she wore the first few nights of the play. On Thursday Miss Mannering sent the latter dress to the costumer to be altered. While the package was on the way a man grabbed it from the boy at Thirty-first Street and Broadway and fled. It has not been recovered.

***

Eleanora Duse has found a pet in the only Yankee member of her company, a little American girl who has been appearing with her as Beata in the last act of "La Gioconda." Mme. Duse recently tried an Italian and the American girl in the part, and was so struck with the latter, Mignon Douglas, eleven years old, that she has taken her under her protection.

***

William Clagett, identified as a real member of society, will be in "Among Those Present" at the Garden next week. He will then resume his rôle in private life, that of a wealthy society man, and guide the fortunes of the "Pink Assassin" automobile.

CONFLICT AMONG WORKMEN.

French Strikers Forcibly Intercept Belgians on the Frontier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times's Brussels correspondent reports that yesterday morning a mob of strikers forcibly intercepted 500 Belgian workmen employed on the French side of the frontier in defiance of the French soldiers posted along the route. The Belgian gendarmes were powerless to intervene. In order to avoid bloodshed the Belgians retired and the French authorities have taken stringent measures to prevent a recurrence of such an incident.

READY FOR RHODES SCHOLARS.

Each College at Oxford Prepared to Take from Two to Five a Year.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Prof. G. R. Parkin of Toronto, who has been charged with putting the Cecil Rhodes scholarships in the United States into effect, has made inquiries at Oxford University as to how the Rhodes scholars will be received. He has ascertained that every one concerned in the matter is ready to co-operate heartily. Each college at Oxford is prepared to take from two to five scholars a year, according to its size.

The Daily Chronicle this morning expresses gratification that there is no tendency on the part of exclusive colleges to raise objections to being "Americanized."

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE LECTURES.

The People's Institute of New York will open its sixth season of lectures at Cooper Union to-morrow evening with a lecture by Dr. Stephen S. Wise on "Political Corruption Versus Purity in Politics." The Sunday evenings for the rest of the year will be devoted to ethical addresses and discussions, with Dr. Wise, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, Dr. J. G. Schurman, and Dr. Samuel Schulman as speakers.

Italian art is the general subject for the Monday evenings, and Miss Antonie Stollo of Boston the lecturer. Mr. Marshall Darrach will give recitals of "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night" on the evenings of Dec. 22 and 29.

The Tuesday programme includes a symphony concert and lectures by Profs. W. B. Scott of Princeton and Heilprin of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Thursday programme consists of lectures by John Bright and Cecil F. Lavell on English history.

On Fridays various present-day problems will be discussed by Prof. Heilprin, Mrs. Percy Widdington, G. H. Pevri of London, and John A. Hobson.

THE POPE IN FINE SPIRITS.

ROME, Nov. 7.—The Pope to-day received Archbishop Chapelle, the Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico and Archbishop of New Orleans, in private audience and conversed with him animatedly for half an hour, showing evidence of keen interest in the affairs of the Diocese of New Orleans and in matters connected with Cuba and Porto Rico.

Subsequently Archbishop Chapelle presented to the Pontiff fifteen young Cubans who are studying here for the priesthood. His Holiness cordially welcomed the students, gave each of them his hand to kiss, and dismissed them with an apostolic benediction for Cuba and Porto Rico.

Wheat Shortage in New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 7.—Official statistics show that, owing to the drought, the wheat harvest in New South Wales this year has been very poor. The shortage is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels. It is probable Queensland and other States of the Federation also will have very poor harvests.

Centenarian Dies at Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Mrs. Sarah M. Jones died in this city to-day at the age of one hundred and two years. She was born in England. Mrs. Jones was an artist of much skill and was exceedingly fond of literature, having collected one of the largest and most remarkable libraries in this part of the State.

The last half century's explorations in Medical Science confirm the claims of DR. D. JAYNE'S [illegible]

AMBASSADOR CHOATE IN THE NEW CLUB

Elected to Membership in London's Exclusive Association.

A Purely Social Organization Which Admitted Former Ambassadors from the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—From the viewpoint of Anglo-American friendship it is very gratifying to announce the election of Joseph H. Choate, the American Ambassador, to membership in the New Club. Here there is not the slightest suspicion of arriere pensee in this election. Mr. Choate is following the example of Ambassadors Bayard and Hay in seeking the tranquil atmosphere of a purely social club as being eminently advantageous for the mutual appreciation of the best and most distinguishing qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Founded in Grafton Street in 1893 the New Club also counts among its members such Americans as Henry White, James Roosevelt, Ridgeley Carter, and Spencer Eddy, besides giving temporary hospitality to numerous Americans visiting London.

VIEW OF GERMAN TARIFF.

Chancellor von Buelow Gives the Idea That the Government Scheme Is Hopeless.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times Berlin correspondent says that the Parliamentary world is discussing the account of Chancellor von Buelow's views of the political situation as published in the Neue Freie Presse. Count von Buelow, who seems inclined to take a personal view of politics, says that though the tariff may be wrecked the boatman will not go down with the sinking craft. He seems constantly imagining, according to the correspondent, that political partisans, or the foreign press, or some other terrible set of conspirators are meditating injury to him.

The correspondent thinks that this shows an unusual degree of nervousness in a politician understood to be entirely identified with the police and the Kaiser. The impression prevails that the tariff boat, in Buelow's phrase, is waterlogged by excessive cargo, and is bound to go down. Several opposition journals suggest that the Chancellor will not grieve overmuch in this event, since he may survive to meet a new Reichstag wherein the Agrarians will not command a majority.

ENGLAND AND THE KAISER.

London Times Says His Forthcoming Visit Will Not Cause Englishmen to Forget the Past.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times, in discussing editorially the visit of the German Emperor to King Edward, says that "he may be our very good friend as we are his, but no compliance can describe Germany's attitude as friendly, and Englishmen can hardly be expected to forget the German press's campaign of scurrility which the Government did not attempt to check." The editorial concludes as follows:

"No sense of the courteous greeting due the imperial visitor and no admiration of his vigorous and attractive personality must be allowed to lead us into paths wherein the true interests of the nation forbid us to go. Of the past we shall remember such lessons as for prudential reasons it is well to remember."

DECADENCE IN AUSTRIA.

Speaker in the Reichsrath Says So-Called Props of the State Are Becoming Rotten.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times correspondent at Vienna says that, speaking in the Reichsrath, Dr. Kramarz, one of the Czech leaders, said that the Premier did not seem to realize the country's critical situation. Everything was getting out of gear, and the so-called props of the State were becoming dangerously rotten. For decades, he said, the Germans had been regarded in that light until finally that Government had apparently recognized that these props were not quite in accordance with the building regulations.

If it were agreed that the maintenance of Austria was essential to European equilibrium, then Austria could without anxiety pursue a truly national policy, and not one based on fear of the Germans.

HUNGARIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

Measure Seeks to Direct All Outflow Through the Port of Fiume—Many Restrictions.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—The Hungarian Government has introduced in the Reichstag an Emigration Reform bill of sweeping character. One of the main provisions of this bill strikes a heavy blow at the North Atlantic steamship lines by empowering the Government to route emigrants through the Hungarian port of Fiume. Up to the present time Hungarian emigrants have sailed chiefly from the ports of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Antwerp, and last year a total of 70,941 Hungarian emigrants left these ports. The prospective loss to the German and other steamship lines sailing from the ports mentioned is likely to be even greater, because Austria is now preparing a bill similar to the one introduced by Hungary, by which it is expected to send Austrian emigrants through Trieste.

The Hungarian bill specifically prohibits the emigration of certain classes of the people, including men who have not performed military service, parents who leave behind them children under fifteen years of age, and persons without adequate traveling money or whose expenses are paid by foreign States or colonization societies. Under the bill the Government can forbid emigration to certain countries entirely or provisionally, and it can prevent the emigration of certain classes of artisans when this is deemed expedient.

The bill provides strict regulations for emigrant transportation, and for the regulation of emigrant agencies under heavy penalties.

AUSTRIAN ELECTION RIOTS.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Riotous disturbances marked the election in the Favoriten District of Vienna to-day of members to the Landtag, or Provincial Assembly. Anti-Semites stormed the headquarters of the [illegible] fight ensued. The rioters were charged by mounted police, and forty of them were arrested. Many received sabre wounds.

The Anti-Semites carried the election by a majority of 30 out of a total poll of 13,000. The Clericals now hold the entire representation of Vienna in the Landtag.

MR. WHITE'S BIRTHDAY.

Letter of Congratulation from President Roosevelt—Messages from Many European Statesmen.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Ambassador White opened to-day the letter which President Roosevelt sent him several weeks ago, marked: "To be opened on your seventieth birthday." Mr. Roosevelt said Mr. White had served his country as few citizens had had the opportunity to do, and thanked him personally and in the name of the people for his services.

Mr. White received many telegrams of congratulation during the day from the United States and Europe. The members of the Diplomatic Corps, a number of university professors, and members of the Reichstag and many Government officials called at the embassy.

The American residents of Berlin presented Mr. White, through Consul General Mason, Dr. Dickie, and Bernard Goldsmith, with a congratulatory address, beautifully bound, to which the names of 600 Americans living in German cities were attached.

The semi-official North German Gazette says: "In wide German circles, especially in our official world, the statesman, Dr. White, who has done so much to promote good relations between Germany and the United States, will be cordially congratulated."

The Lokal-Anzeiger remarks:

"Berlin extends affectionate congratulations to Andrew White, but mingled with deep regret that he is retiring to private life. Seldom has a foreign diplomat won such universal respect and love as the departing Ambassador. Not only will the statesman be missed by Germany—he who has been able to maintain thoroughly satisfactory relations between Germany and the United States at difficult moments—but she will miss the scholar, historical investigator, and amiable, hospitable gentleman."

Among those who called to congratulate Mr. White were Baron von Richthofen, who brought the German Foreign Office congratulations; the Ambassadors of Russia, France, Italy, and Turkey, and the Ministers of Sweden, Switzerland, and Holland. Chancellor von Bülow sent his congratulations.

MAD MULLAH ADVANCING.

Profiting by Delay in British Somaliland Expedition in Securing Arms and Supplies.

BERBERA, East Africa, Nov. 7.—Col. Swayne, formerly British commander in Somaliland, who has been recalled to England, is ill; he started for home to-day.

Gen. Manning, who succeeds Col. Swayne, is pushing the preparations for an advance again the Mullah, but he is hampered in his efforts by the fact that the country has so few resources and the consequent necessity of awaiting supplies.

The Mullah is profiting by the delay in the start of the British expedition. He has advanced to within a few miles of Bohotle. He is known to have 2,000 rifles, one Maxim gun, much ammunition, fifteen thousand spearmen, and immense reserves of camel and sheep at his command. Bohotle is well garrisoned and has ample defenses.

It is impossible to prevent the running of guns to the Mullah through French territory, which is in constant progress.

STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND SAILS.

Hamburg-American Liner Had Been Under Repairs Since Last April.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Nov. 7.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, which had been under repair as the result of losing her rudder in April last while on a voyage from New York to Hamburg, sailed from this port to-day for New York.

The Deutschland had among her passengers Paul J. Gorgs, Edouard de Reszke, Count Speck von Sternburg, German Consul at Calcutta, and Dr. Theodore Lewald, German Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

BRITISH TRADE INCREASE.

Gains During October Both in Exports and Imports.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The October statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $12,514,500 in imports and $5,631,000 in exports.

The most significant feature of the import side of the Board of Trade returns is the increase of $6,820,765 in the value of raw materials for textile manufactures.

Other large increases are $2,833,770 in dutiable articles of food and drink and $2,960,840 in manufactured articles.

The largest increase in exports is $2,888,960 in metals and articles manufactured therefrom.

IRISH WOMAN EDITOR IN JAIL.

Mrs. O'Mahony of Waterford Star Sentenced Under Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—Mrs. Annie O'Mahony, the first woman imprisoned under the Crimes act during the present campaign, was arrested at Waterford this morning and sent to jail, where she will undergo a two months' sentence.

Mrs. O'Mahony, who is the proprietor of The Waterford Star, refused to furnish bail to cease the publication of boycotting notices.

H. P. Lynan, editor of the same paper, was also arrested and sent to jail for a similar term.

FEARS COLOMBIAN TREACHERY.

Leader of the Revolution Will Not Attend Proposed Peace Conference.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 7.—Gen. Vargas-Santos, the Military Director of the Colombian revolution, who has been here for some time past, will not attend the proposed peace conference between representatives of the Colombian revolutionists and the Colombian Government, which is to be held on board the United States battleship Wisconsin in Panama Harbor. Advices received here last night are believed to show that the Colombian Government intended to perpetrate some treacherous action if the General went to Panama.

It is reported here that the Colombian revolutionary General Uribe-Uribe, who surrendered to forces of the Colombian Government under Gen. Marjarres at Rio Frio last month, has been sentenced to death.

Oldest Postmaster Dead.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Roswell Beardsley of North Lansing, who was the oldest Postmaster in point of service in the United States, having held that position for seventy-four years, died at his home to-day at the age of ninety-three years. He came to North Lansing when a boy of nineteen, and was at once made Postmaster. He was a Director of the Tompkins County National Bank at Ithaca at the time of his death.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Bulkeley.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 7.—William H. Bulkeley died at his home here to-day of Bright's disease, after an illness of several weeks. He was born in East Haddam in 1840. At the age of seventeen he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and attained success there in the dry goods business. During the civil war he was a Captain in the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteers. In 1868 he returned here, where he established the lithographing concern known as Kellogg & Bulkeley, of which he had been President ever since.

For a time the deceased was proprietor of a large dry goods store and Vice President of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which has father, Elliphalet Bulkeley, founded. He himself was one of the founders of the Aetna Indemnity Company, and also of the United States Bank. He was connected with several other leading institutions, was President of the Hartford Club, a member of several patriotic orders, and a Mason.

In politics a Republican. He was Lieutenant Governor in 1890 and was candidate [illegible] was defeated by Thomas M. Waller of New London. He was Commissary General on the staff of Gov. Charles B. Andrews. His wife was Miss Emma Gurney of Brooklyn, and three sons and three daughters survive him. He was a brother of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley.

Prof. Robert C. Kedzie.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 7.—Prof. Robert C. Kedzie, for forty years professor of chemistry at the Michigan Agricultural College, but who was retired from active duty last June, and made professor emeritus, died to-night at the age of seventy-nine years.

Prof Kedzie was a native of New York State. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1846, and was a member of the first graduating class of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1851. During the civil war he was surgeon of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, resigning to become professor of chemistry.

Obituary Notes.

C. D. LAW, real estate agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company line West, died at his home, in Bellevue, Penn., yesterday. Mr. Law was an ex-Superintendent of the Chicago Division.

CHARLES W. TEMPLE, aged fifty-six years, one of the foremost business men of Manchester, N. H., was found dead in bed at his residence there yesterday morning. Mr. Temple was born in Hyde Park, Vt., but had lived in Manchester since he was ten years old.

ROBERT D. HUNTER, aged sixty-nine years, President of the Hunter-Phelan Trust Company, died yesterday at Fort Worth, Tex. He was one of the early cattle kings of Texas and Colorado, and a capitalist of prominence.

WASHINGTON A. H. BOGARDUS of this city died yesterday in Greenwich, Conn., of typhoid fever. He was forty-four years of age. He was a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, of the Holland Society, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and was identified with the New York Credit Men's Association.

JOHN C. SHELTON of Bridgeport, Conn., was found dead in his room at his home there yesterday. He was born forty-nine years ago. The deceased was a member of the manufacturing firm of Fairchild & Shelton. He was a prominent Mason, and belonged to a number of social organizations. He was elected to the Board of Education on the Republican ticket at Tuesday's election.

THEODORE W. HEWITT, who was for several years A. T. Stewart's confidential man, died yesterday in the residence of his sister, at 21 Fifth Avenue. He had been ill for about two years. After Mr. Stewart's death Mr. Hewitt became connected with several large dry goods houses in this country, among them the establishments of James H. Walker in Chicago and Dresser & Co. of 15 Greene Street, this city. He was a member of St. John's Chapel, in Varick Street.

Business Notices.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

MARRIED.

FARQUHAR—VINCENT.—At Grace Chantry, on Friday, November the 7th, by the Rev. George W. Douglas, D. D., Antoinette Virginia, daughter of the late Samuel Vincent, to Herbert Gladding Farquhar, formerly of Boston. Boston papers please copy.

JANES—QUICK.—Thursday, Nov. 6, at Trinity Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Canedy, D. D., Mabel Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Janes, to Howard Ludlow Quick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At his residence, West Arlington, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 6, Arthur John Bradley, aged 54 years.
Funeral services will be held on Sunday at 10 A. M. Masonic service by Gramercy Lodge 537, F. and A. M., at 11:15. Trains leave West 23d St., (Erie R. R.,) 9:25 and 10:25 A. M.

CALDWELL.—Nov. 6, 1902, at the residence of her son, William Caldwell, Jr., Alice Caldwell, beloved wife of William Caldwell, Sr., aged 76 years.
Funeral services will be held at house, 662 East 156th St., Sunday, 12:30 P. M. Interment in Evergreen.

GROSS.—Nov. 6, Catharine Louise, widow of the late Hon. Magnus Gross, in the 80th year of her age.
Funeral private from her late residence, 2,261 Loring Place, near 185d St., Bronx, on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 10:30 A. M.

HEWITT.—On Friday, Nov. 7, at 21 5th Av., Theodore W. Hewitt.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick St., Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JENKINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 6, Katherine McCarthy Jenkins, daughter of George and Cleopatra Jenkins.
Funeral services will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St.

KNIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1902, at 295 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., Nathan Knie, in the 29th year of his age.
Funeral at Newark, 118 Prince St., Sunday, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock.

SANFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, Margaret L., widow of William E. Sanford, formerly of New Haven, Conn., in the eighty-fifth year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 16 East 68th St., on Saturday, Nov. 8, at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

SHEEHAN.—On Nov. 6, 1902, Robert Bauregard, aged 2 years 5 months, son of James Bauregard Sheehan and Tessie A. Booth.
Funeral private on Saturday from residence, 501 West 149th St.

STEWART.—In Batavia, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1902, Harriet D. Stewart, mother of Ira B. Stewart of this city, aged 80.
Funeral Sunday.

ZABRISKIE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Brooklyn, Madeline, aged 19, eldest daughter of Cornelius and Orlena A. Zabriskie.
Services of funeral will take place at the home of the family, 846 Carroll St., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 8, at 2:30 o'clock.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 7.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'd. Nov.
BASILE, S., 8 Centre Market Place..	60	5
BAROCK, Bessie, 73 1st St.....	2	7
BOWER, Peter, 451 W. 52d St.....	1	6
BERK, Max, 117 Broome St.....	18	4
BORTH, Thomas J., 410 3d Av.....	33	6
BURNLEY, Vivian, 243 E. 127th.....	1	5
CRAHAN, Ellen, 243 E. 39th St.....	33	5
CROMBE, Mary, 540 W. 50th St.....	40	5
CROOK, Samuel, 142 Ludlow St.....	5	6
CLAFFY, Wm., 1,423 Amsterdam Av.	56	6
COHEN, Aaron, 59 Lewis St.....	45	6
CARNEY, Catharine, 307 W. 113th...	69	6
DANIEL, Charles H., 312 W. 106th..	1	7
DE BENEDICTUS, V., 307 E. 11th...	52	5
DUKE, William D., 283 W. 12th St..	51	5
DOBBINS, Virginia, 28 King St.....	27	5
DALL, Walter, 2,913 8th Av.....	1	6
EISENBERG, Seigfried, 350 E. 19th..	30	5
FISHER, Hannah M., 211 W. 133d St..	76	5
FRIEDMAN, Rose, 120 E. 105th St....	24	5
FUNK, Edgar C., 125 E. 74th St.....	28	5
FEATHERSTON, Elinor, 161 E. 122d.	38	6
FLAHERTY, Patrick, 332 W. 40th St..	1	6
GRANITZA, Irving, 320 E. 86th St...	10	4
GEARUSSO, Thomas, 14 Roosevelt....	1	6
GOODMAN, Ed., 822 Lexington Av....	32	7
GUFFONDO, Camillo, 257 W. 28th St.	28	4
GALLAGHER, Katherine, 4 E. 62d..	43	4
HASTINGS, Thomas J., 120 8th Av..	65	5
HANNAN, Mary, 296 Pleasant Av....	49	6
HILL, Jeanette, 439 W. 31st St.....	33	5
JENKINS, Kath. M. C., 116 W. 82d..	55	6
KENNEDY, Nora L., 510 Broome St..	17	5
KIRBY, Emma, 457 Grand St.....	37	5
KLEIN, Elizabeth C., 517 E. 86th St.	28	6
KELLY, Francis, 550 E. 34th St.....	35	4
LEFKOVITZ, I., 10 Amsterdam Av....	2	6
LUDWIG, Henry, 64 Avenue B.....	13	6
LENDIN, C. F., 931 Amsterdam Av...	25	5
MURPHY, Mary L., 407 Lex. Av.....	2	5
MAUZ, Frank, 441 E. 17th St.....	9	6
MOOS, William, 73 E. 92d St.....	17	4
MESSERRE, George W., 107 E. 90th..	18	4
MERKLE, Charles A., 227 E. 70th...	72	4
MUFFLER, Pauline,

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Knowing One Thing." Evening, "Mysterious Death and Unknown Grave of Moses."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School 9:45 A.M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning topic: "What Is Christianity?" Evening topic: "The World's Indebtedness to the Jew." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —EDWARD JUDSON, 10:45 and 7:30. Evening sermon to Endeavorers, "The Crescendo Life." Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45 and Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermon, by W. C. Bitting, pastor; 11 A. M., "Life a Ministry"; 7:45 P. M., "False Tests of Christ."

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor.
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADison Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Come. Morning theme: "The Christian Hope."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Rector, Rev. George Alexander Strong.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Service and sermon by the rector; 8 P. M., Evening Service and sermon by the Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning Service and sermon at 11 A. M.
Musical Service, 4 P. M. Anthem: "Jubilate Amen," Bruch.
The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach at the morning and afternoon services.
Evening service, 8 P. M.
Address by rector: "Provision for Old Age."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street,
Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector.
Services: 8 A. M., the holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions 7, 8, 9. Eucharistic service sung at 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy communion.....8 A. M.
Morning prayer—Preacher, the rector..11 o'clock
Evening prayer.....4:15 o'clock
Choral Litany—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 29E Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and 8. Eve: "What is the Unpardonable Sin?"

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 122D ST. AND Lenox Av., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Holy communion, 7:30; morning service, 11; sermon by Rev. Percy Grant; evening service, 8; sermon by Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 A. M.; morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; Dr. Greer will preach. The parish Sunday school will resume its session in the church rooms at a quarter before three o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West., Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. The laying of the corner stone of the new church at 65th St. and Central Park West at 3 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 4:30. Sunday school 9:45.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject: "A Live Synagogue."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

ANNIVERSARY DAY IN THE PARK AVENUE Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner 86th St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D., and at 8 P. M. by Rev. A. J. Palmer, D.D. There will be a reunion of former pastors and members of the church on Thursday evening, the 13th.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"They Went Forth Everywhere."
7:45 P. M.—"Personal Work."
All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
Will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "Some Lessons for Young Men from the Molineux Case."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Dr. C. W. McPherson, 11, 8. Robed choir, 40 voices. All welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St.,
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning subject: "The Strategic Centre of Man's Life."
Afternoon subject: "The Flourishing Christian." Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METHODIST MASS MEETING,
Carnegie Music Hall,
SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 3 P. M.
in the interest of the
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE BUILDING FUND. For tickets apply to Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., 150 5th Av., inclosing return (stamped) envelope.

MR. JOHN BEATTIE WILL ADDRESS BUSIness men at 8 P. M., Church of the Saviour, 109th St. and Madison Av.; Dr. Stone speaks 11 A. M.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D. Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"AN ENTIRE CHRIST."
8 P. M.—"SAFE INVESTMENTS."
First in a series of Sunday night sermons to Young People and their friends.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 317-321 E. 118TH ST., Pastor, George E. Strobridge, D. D.
Services, 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Av.
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—"Individual Effort to be Made."
7:45—"John the Baptist, His Death and Burial."
Children's hour, Nov. 14, 3:30. Public invited.
Mr. Henry D. Dickson, Y. M. C. A. Sec'y, to preside.

TUESDAY MEETING FOR BIBLE HOLINESS. —67th anniversary, at 17th Street Methodist Church; services at 6, 10:30, 2:30, 6:30, and 7:30. Afternoon service at Dr. Palmer's, 235 East 18th St.

7th Av. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, E. 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
The pastor will preach 10:45 and 7:45. Monday, Public Discussion: Tuesday, Lecture; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting; Thursday, Gospel Meeting; Friday, Questions Answered; Saturday, Concert. No admission charged. All seats free.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS:
WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, D. D.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.
DR. RICHARDS
WILL PREACH AT 11 AND 4:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D., pastor. Rev. Wendell Prime Kellogg, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M.; subject:



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Religious Notices.

AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av., 12th St.—Annual series Free Organ Recitals begin next Tuesday evening, November eleventh, at eight-fifteen; William C. Carl, organist. Prominent soloists. No tickets required.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH ST.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Sunday, Nov. 9th.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Topic for the morning:
"The Need of Decision for the Truth."
Topic for the afternoon:
"The Friend of God."
The Home Sunday school and Bible classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30, will preach on
The Ten Most Interesting Chapters of the Bible
(Continued.)
Midweek service on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, at 8:15.
Subject: "Korea."
Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 91st St.
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Fear of God"; 8 P. M., "Esther, the Deliverer of Her People."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Crown of Thorns."
4:30 P. M., "Manhood."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D. Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45, also evening at 7:45, by the pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

THIRTEENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45; Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. At the evening service the pastor will preach to young men. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Are Revivals Out of Date?"
Evening—"The Riot at Ephesus."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Topic—"The Perils of the Street."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Good Fight of Faith."
Evening—"The Coming of Nicodemus."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening sermon to young men; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:15 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject of sermon, "The Temper in Which Religious Questions Should be Approached." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "On Being Saved Alone." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject—"Talking." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. CHARLES FOX PARTERSON, Minister in Charge.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, D. D., of Lynn, Mass., will preach. Morning subject, "The New Piety"; evening, "Simplicity of Life." Organ prelude at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45. Pastor's Class in Bible Interpretation, 10:15. Church Service, with Sermon by the Pastor, 11. Subject: "Making the Renunciations and Consecrations of Life with Spirit."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.
Sunday night subject:
"DEVILS, DIVINITIES, AND DEAD MEN," or Satan Worship, Ancient and Modern.
Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOR NON-CHURCHGOING MEN.
Address by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston. Music by Men's Chorus, and Miss Louise Truax, whistler. West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., Sunday, 4:15.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., (Entrance Downstairs.)—11:15 only, "Marriage and Divorce," (beginning series.) Prologue: "The Election."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, November 9th, at 11:15 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject: "The Need of a New Way of Living; the Attitude Toward Pleasure." All interested are invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only.
SIXTY MINUTES OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT FREE.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel Meetings Every Night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, Leaders.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St., Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
244 Lenox Av., near 123d St.—Lectures Sunday evenings, 8:15; Nov. 9, "The Bible and the Zodiac," by Donald Nicholson. Visitors welcome.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Lecture Tuesday eve., Nov. 11, 8:15, at 226 West 58th St., Genealogical Hall. Public invited.

23D STREET MASS MEETING FOR MEN AND [illegible]

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 16.

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SUBJECT—The Time of the Judges, II., 7-19.

GOLDEN TEXT—They cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saveth them out of their distresses. Psalm cvii., 19.

What a striking contrast is there between "The Book of Joshua" and "The Book of Judges!" In the one we see the children of Israel going on from victory to victory—entering into the enjoyment of all that God had promised them—and with thanksgiving making a solemn covenant to serve Him in sincerity and in truth. In the other, we see them breaking this covenant—oppressed by their enemies, and at war with themselves. And the secret of the change is briefly given in almost the last words of each book. In the one it is said, "And Israel served the Lord." (Joshua, xxiv., 31.) In the other, "Every man did that which was right in his own eyes." (xxi., 25.)

These two statements have a wide application. They explain very much in the history of men at all times, and in the history of the same man at different times. When men serve God they are blessed. When they do that which is right in their own eyes they suffer loss.

The records of "The Book of Judges," thus make it one of the saddest books of the Bible. It stands among the historical narratives very much as "The Lamentations of Jeremiah" stand among the prophetical. It is throughout a wail of sin, suffering, and sorrow. But in the midst of the gloom which pervades it there are frequent outbursts of the sun, when all is light and gladness. For while it is the record of man's sinfulness, it is also the record of God's graciousness—a historical illustration and proof that "the Lord is merciful and gracious, slow to anger, and plenteous in mercy." (Ps., ciii., 8.)

It is thus an epitome of the history of all time, and of all men, of which the four great facts are: Sin; suffering because of sin; sorrow for sin; salvation from sin. For when the people forsook God they were delivered into the hands of their enemies, "and they were greatly distressed." (v. 15.) But when they repented and cried unto the Lord, He "raised them up Judges. Then the Lord was with the Judge, and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies." (v. 18.) On summing up the recorded periods of oppression they aggregate 111 years. But the recorded periods when the Judges ruled aggregate 299 years. Thus "where sin abounded, grace did much more abound." (Rom., v., 20.)

THE OPPRESSORS.

The names of the oppressors under whom they suffered and of the Judges by whom they were delivered are as follows:

Oppressors.	Yrs.	Judges.	Yrs.	Ref.
Chushan-rish-athaim..	8			3: 8
		Othniel	40	3:11
Eglon, King of Moab.	18			3:14
		Ehud	80	3:30
		Shamagar	(?)	3:31
Jabin, King of Canaan.	20			4: 3
		Deborah	40	5:31
Midianites and Amalekites	7			6: 1
		Gideon	40	8:28
		Abimelech	3	9:22
		Tola	23	10: 2
		Jair	22	10: 3
Philistines and Ammonites	18			10:7-8
		Jephthah	6	12: 7
		Ibzan	7	12: 9
		Elon	10	12:11
		Abdon	8	12:14
Philistines	40			13: 1
		Samson	20	16:31
Total	111		299	

The whole period of time covered by these alternate oppressions and deliverances was thus more than 400 years, but probably the oppressions and deliverances often overlapped each other or occurred in different places at the same time. And after the time of Samson there seems to have been a long interval when there was no central government, even under a Judge, or more probably, the record which follows (Chap. xvii., 21,) is that of events which occurred during some of the periods before mentioned.

The verses assigned for this lesson give us, in brief, the essential characteristics of this whole period. They show that it was a time of great corruption and lawlessness. Within three generations the people who made the covenant with God which we considered last week, openly broke it in rebellion against Him, and all because they did not do at the first all that He had commanded. Instead of utterly destroying the inhabitants of the land, they made league with them, and did not "throw down their altars." (V. 2, 3.) So they reaped the bitter consequences.

The people, however, were not left without a solemn warning as to what would be the result of breaking their covenant. For it is written: "an angel of the Lord came up from Gilgal to Bochim." (V. 1.) This "angel of the Lord" was not probably one of the angelic host, but—as the word "angel" means simply "a messenger," and is so translated in the margin—it is generally considered that he was some one from among themselves—probably the High Priest Phineas, who was a man of great energy and holy devotion. (Num., xxv., 11; Psa., cvi., 30.) When the people "asked the Lord, 'Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites first, to fight against them?'" (i., 1,) they undoubtedly did it through him, as Joshua had been commanded to do in the case of Eleazar, his father. (Num., xvii., 21.) Then he spoke officially—by "the judgment of Urim." But as years passed by, and he saw that the command of the Lord had not been fulfilled by His people, he probably came again to them in his individual capacity—as "an angel—or messenger—of the Lord," to admonish them for their failure.

Now the history of Israel in Canaan, as we have already seen, began at Gilgal. For many years, however, Shiloh had been the central place of the nation where the Tabernacle had been set up, and where the people met together three times every year. On such an occasion the High Priest would have an opportunity to speak to them as at no other time or in any other place. So he "came up," not as one journeying from one town to another, but as one suddenly appearing, or coming up, from their very midst with a message from God. His message was very searching. He pointed out to them very clearly all that God had promised and commanded, and then showed them how they had failed to believe His promises and to obey His commands. Their enemies whom they had left in the land would now be "snares" and "traps" and "scourges" and "thorns" in their midst until they should themselves perish from off that good land which the Lord had given them, (Josh., xxiii., 13.)

WAILING PLACE IN SHILOH.

As the result of this earnest message they were convinced of their sin and brought to a true repentance. It was only a temporary repentance, to be sure, but for the time they saw themselves as God saw them, and they wept bitter tears of sorrow. Thus reminding them of God's promises, and bringing them to repentance, he led them "from Gilgal to Bochim," from considering their convenant with God, to mourning over sin against God. For "they called the name of that place, where they wept over their folly, 'Bochim,'" (v. 5,) or the place where they became "weepers," (Margin.) It is not the name of any town, and is not mentioned anywhere else in the Bible. Like the "Jew's wailing place" in Jerusalem, it was a "wailing place" in Shiloh, (Lange.) It was the memorial of their repentance. Without doubt in after years, when the hand of the oppressor was heavy upon them, they gathered together again and again at this place and, renewing their repentance, "cried unto the Lord" for deliverance.

This has been the experience of God's children in every age, for there has been, and will be, and must be, a "Bochim"—a place of repentance—in the history of every one to which he must often go. David was there when he wrote the Fifty-first Psalm. Peter was there when the cock crew and he "went out and wept bitterly," (Matt., xxvi., 75.) And Paul was there when he cried out: "Oh, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Rom., vii., 24.) True repentance by itself never makes the child of God any stronger to resist evil or to walk uprightly. It only reveals to him at the time his weakness and unworthiness—and in this consciousness—it brings him humbly to the feet of his Redeemer. But it does not keep him there. He must often return to Bochim," and if it is in Shiloh where the tabernacle is pitched, He who is exalted "to give repentance," will also give "forgiveness of sins," (Acts, v., 31.) This was the historical record of all this period under the Judges.

Sad as this history is, we must not forget that it is the history of the people whom God chose for Himself. They were now His [illegible] when he called them. When Joshua warned them that they could not serve the Lord (Josh., xxiv., 19) he might have added with equal truth that they would not serve Him. For he knew they were in the midst of heathen nations whose idolatries were very attractive to their natural senses. These nations they had been commanded to utterly destroy—not as a matter of savage triumph over them as their conquerors, but for their own spiritual preservation. For these nations were living embodiments of all manner of sin. It must be destroyed, and it could only be rooted out by their destruction. So God delivered many of them into their hands, and He would have given them victory over all, but when they were masters they did not destroy either the sinners nor their sins. Therefore, He allowed many to remain unsubdued, "that through them," He said, "I may prove Israel whether they will keep the way of the Lord to walk therein or not," (Verse 22.)

TEST OF DAILY LIFE.

This is a condition to be remembered. It marked the history of Adam. It marks our history to-day. It will mark the history of all who come after us. God might have made Adam incapable of sinning just as easily as He could have given Isreal entire supremacy in Canaan. But then He could not have made Him in His own image, and free to choose the good or the evil. So with us. When He called us out of darkness and justified us in Christ He could undoubtedly have just as easily sanctified us through the renewing and indwelling of the Holy Ghost. But in His infinite wisdom and sovereign grace He did not. Adam was free to stand or fall. Israel was free to keep the covenant or break it. We are free to serve Him or do that which is right in our own eyes. Our daily lives therefore test us and prove whether we "will keep the way of the Lord to walk therein or not."

At first sight it would seem that the only cause of Israel's apostasy was the presence "of the nations which Joshua left when he died," (v. 21.) If they had been subdued we are apt to think that all would have been loyalty and peace. But time and again they were subdued. For long years together Israel had acknowledged supremacy. The heathen were their vassals, and they ruled over them without fear or hindrance. But just as soon as "the Judge was dead they returned and corrupted themselves more than their fathers." (v. 19.)

So when Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden, pure and holy from the hand of his Maker, he was in the best possible position to maintain his integrity. We could not have had a Federal head or representative better constituted—or better placed—than he. Yet he fell, for he trusted to himself, and did that which was right in his own eyes. So with us. No matter how favorably we may be situated or what may be our circumstances we go astray. Even when the promised millennium shall come, and men shall walk with God a thousand years and Satan shall be bound for all that time, yet we read, "When the thousand years are expired Satan shall be loosed out of his prison and shall go out to deceive the nations." (Rev. xx., 7-8.) Even long habit in the ways of God will not make men strong to resist evil. "Verily, every man at his best estate is altogether vanity." (Psa., xxxix., 5.)

But men do not ordinarily fall away from God suddenly and knowingly. It is not by a flight of well defined steps, on which one can stand at the top, and looking down to the bottom, can see and measure the distance, the steps, and the depth before him. But it is by a long, gradual decline where the descent is so imperceptible that the progress down is such a gliding one that it is never realized during the descent, but only when the depth of the sending is contrasted with the height of the beginning. It was so with Israel. It is so with us. It will be so with our children.

Nevertheless the progress of Israel's apostasy, like that of many since, can be clearly traced. It followed a law in operation at all times.

1. They allowed the heathen to retain their altars, and practice their worship in their midst. This seemed at the time very harmless. Many of these idol worshippers were rich—many were learned—many were undoubtdly very good neighbors—good entertainers—and active in public affairs. And it must have seemed very hard to utterly destroy them. But God had bidden it. It was not their place to question its necessity. His law was then—and still is—"If thy right eye or thy right hand causeth thee to stumble, out it off—if thine eye, pluck it out and cast it from thee." (Matt., xviii., 8-9, R. V.) Yet men to-day—Christian men—allow in themselves and in the community that which God has forbidden.

2. They apologized for this allowance. For they very naturally reasoned that they did not intend to worship at these altars—and so while their presence gratified their neighbors, it did not hurt them. It could, therefore, not be an evil to let them stand. So they did what was right in their own eyes.

3. They associated with the idolators. They even made marriages with them, and took them into their own homes. It was very easy to glide into this practice after satisfying themselves that there was no harm in their presence.

4. They were allured by the worship of Baal. It appealed to their physical senses, and gratified them by its appeals. The grossness of its worship thus soon lost its repulsiveness, and it became easier to associate with the idolators—to apologize for their practices, and to allow them full liberty.

5. Then they adopted the practices themselves. Little by little they entered into all of the wickedness of the heathen. So it is written: "They corrupted themselves in following other gods to serve them, and to bow down to them; they ceased not from their own doings, nor from their stubborn way." (v. 19.)

6. Thus they abandoned God. He did not turn from them, but they turned away from Him. Then there was nothing to restrain them. Even God could not help them until their sufferings led them to cry unto Him. Then He raised up for them a deliverer. And in all this history has repeated itself over and over again in communities and in individuals.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What contrast is there between "The Book of Joshua" and "The Book of Judges," and of what is "The Book of Judges" a historical illustration?

Of what four great facts in the history of men it is an epitome, and how were the oppressions and deliverances related to each other?

How were the people warned, and how is "from Gilgal to Bochim" explained?

How did God prove His people, and how is it illustrated in Adam and in ourselves?

What apparently was the cause of Israel's apostasy, and what is said of it of Adam, and of ourselves?

How do men generally fall away from God, and how is it illustrated in the progress of Israel's apostasy?

Laying of a Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of a new Holy Trinity Lutheran Church is to be laid at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. W. F. Bacher, President of the Synod of New York and New England; the Rev. A. Steinle of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; the Rev. F. H. Knubel of the Atonement, and the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel of the Advent will speak. The new edifice is to be Gothic of the thirteenth century, with a base of granite and the walls of Indiana limestone. Its dimensions are to be 65 by 100 feet. In the rear is to be a parsonage. The auditorium will seat about 1,200, not counting the gallery at the east end. The cost is to be about $150,000.

Bibles for Monmouth County Homes.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 7.—The Monmouth County Bible Association, at its eighty-sixth session in the Presbyterian Church in Eatontown last night, decided to place a Bible in each home in Monmouth County, the work to be done by agents of the society.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66
Oats, No. 2	34¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06¾
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.09
Lard, prime	11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71@71¼c; No. 3, 66@69½c; No. 2 red, 69½@70¾c; No. 2 corn, 56@56¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55¼@55¾c; No. 2 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 28¾@33c; No. 2 rye, 48¾c; good feeding barley, 38@42c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $4.90; mess pork, per barrel, $16.87½@17; lard, per 100 lb, $11.20@11.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.25@10.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.67½@9.75; short [illegible]



with prices up 369 points. Toward noon the bears made a fresh raid on values; led by a prominent Philadelphia party. Their operations proved somewhat successful for a time. From the opening advance prices at one time showed a decline of 7@12 points. Following this there was a final rally. The close was steady, with quotations net 2 points lower to 4 points higher.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 8.45c for middling upland and 8.70c for middling Gulf. Sales were 300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, easy, unchanged, at 7 13-16c; sales, 5,000 bales. Mobile, easy, 1-16c lower, at 7 11-16c; sales, 900 bales. Savannah, easy, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 785 bales. Charleston, steady, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 1,500 bales. Wilmington, firm, unchanged, at 8¼c. Norfolk, dull, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 330 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c. Galveston, quiet, unchanged, at 7 15-16c; sales, 300 bales. Augusta, steady, ¼c lower, at 7 15-16c; sales, 589 bales. St. Louis, quiet

100 TO 1 HORSE WAS FIRST

Duke of Kendal, Stable Companion of May J., Was the Winner.

LYMAN HAY'S HANDICAP STAKE

Favorites Again Were Defeated in Five of the Six Races at the Aqueduct Course.

Probabilities were so far awry at the Aqueduct race track yesterday that metaphorical lightning struck twice in the same spot without rousing the dazed and disheartened followers of form, who seem to have become hardened to disappointment. It was regarded as the extreme of improbability when the derided race mare May J. won at odds of 100 to 1 a few days ago, but that remarkable happening was eclipsed when the fifth race was run yesterday and a stable companion of May J., also at 100 to 1, repeated the performance. This second 100 to 1 choice victor was Duke of Kendal, owned by James McLaughlin, Jr., who also owns May J. The winner ran absolutely unbacked by his stable, and won well off before a fair lot of maidens two years old.

Seventeen horses ran in the race, with Raglets, ridden by Lyne, the post favorite, and Duke of Kendal, ridden by the stable boy Hurley, about the last chance outsider. In spite of the evidence furnished by May J. that young McLaughlin is a prime favorite of fortune just at present, the owner of Duke of Kendal thought so little of the colt's chance that he reconsidered an idea of betting a dollar or two on the colt, and so if Duke of Kendal had any support at all it was not reported in the betting ring. Fading Light, from the stable of J. R. & F. P. Keene, the second choice in the race, broke in front and lasted there for a trifle more than a furlong, Duke of Kendal, who was sixth away, then working his way to the front, and after showing in the lead at the first quarter pole, remaining there to the end.

His rider seemed as much surprised as the crowd of bettors when he found himself winning, but he rose to the occasion with promptitude and caused a roar of laughter by riding his mount out with the whip, though he was three lengths in front, with his field safely beaten before the end of the grand stand inclosure was passed. Hurley took no chances, however, and whipping as if he were tangled up in a head-and-head finish, kept Duke of Kendal racing his best until he was a full sixteenth of a mile past the winning post. The result all but paralyzed the betting crowd and was hailed with great glee by the layers of odds, for it meant a clean sweep of bets for the ring. Other results for the afternoon were nearly equally pleasing to the layers, for in five of the six races the favorites were beaten, and even in the one race where a first choice was winner the betting was so heavy on two other horses in the same event that there was small chance for the ring to lose.

In the Oakdale Handicap Allan was made the favorite because a short time before he beat old horses at a mile and a furlong, while Mackay Dwyer also was backed because he beat older horses in a race nearly the same distance. Lyman Hay, who has beaten neither old horses nor two-year-olds, was the winner, however, in handy style, while Mackay Dwyer was not even in the first three at the finish. Oom Paul, who was beaten a day or so before when he was favorite, and was ridden by Shaw, started at a long price in the opening event and won handily, with Belvino., favorite, and ridden by Shaw, only just third.

The fast horse Whiskey King, offered by the Pepper Stable, was the star of the horse sale in the paddock before the races began, and was sold for $4,000 to J. S. Winters, of Chicago. Winess also was, who will race him in the West. Inquiry by the Jockey Club into the unpaid claims of horsemen against the recent Buffalo race meeting, which failed, was instituted yesterday, and it was said that the Jockey Club would see to it that the horsemen are paid the sums due for purses. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap at seven furlongs.

Jacob Worth's Dare Devil, b. g., 3 years, by Prince Royal-Tartarine, 118 pounds, (J. Martin.) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1
W. L. Oliver's Lord Badge, b. g., 3, by Badge-Mocking Bird, 114, (T. Knight.) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2..... 2
E. K. Wheeler's Belvino, b. c., 4, by Belvidere-Vinaya, 114, (Shaw.) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5..... 3
Time—1:28 2-5. Won cleverly by a length, a head between second and third. Daly, Maud Gonne, Belle of Lexington, and Saddlecee also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards.

J. Fitzsimmons & Co.'s Rockey, b. c., by Clifford-Thrilling, 102, (J. Martin,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10..... 1
J. J. McCafferty's H. L. Coleman, ch. c., by Farandole-Orchid, 102, (Redfern,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2
Time—1:40 4-5. Won handily by a length and a half, three lengths between second and third. Trans, Lady Violet, Octawissa, and Blanket also ran. Value to the winner, $630. Winner trained by J. Goldsborough.

THIRD RACE.—The Oakdale Handicap, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs.

C. R. Ellison's Lyman Hay, b. c., by Esher-Miss Hera, 106 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 1
F. M. Kelly's Allan, b. g., by Sir Dixon-Arcadia, 106, (Redfern.) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5..... 2
R. Kane, Jr.'s, Examiner, ch. c., by Inspector B.-Great Lawn, 97, (Gannon,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:28. Won handily by a length and a half; a head between second and third. Lyman Hay and Captain Arnold coupled in the betting as Ellison's entry. Mackey Dwyer and Captain Arnold left at the post. Value to the winner, $1,160. Winner trained by T. Mayberry.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $2,000 down to $800; one mile and a sixteenth.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Belvidere, b. g., 4 years, by Herry Young-Volandela, 113 pounds, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2..... 1
F. De Ruiz's Obia, b. f., 4, by Pardee-Day Dream, 99, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2
Mrs. M. Corle's Barbara Fretchie, b. f., 4, by St. Maxim-Francesca, 99, (Rica,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 3
Time—1:49 1-5. Won easily by three lengths, three lengths between second and third. Knight of the Garter and Animosity also ran. Value to the winner, $834. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,200 down to $500; six furlongs.

J. McLaughlin, Jr.'s, Duke of Kendal, br. c., by Sir Modred-Duchess of Kendal, 108 pounds, (Hurley,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1..... 1
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Fading Light, ch. f., by Kingston-Sundown, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 2
A. C. McCafferty's Star and Garter, ch. g., by Golden Garter-Stella, 104, (Minder,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:15. Won ridden out, by three lengths; a head between second and third. Saccharometer, Little Adele, Lulu Marr, Solara, Kingpost, Squid, Bernard, Erda, B. Doyle, Mrs. Wiggs, Tyke, Charley Arden, and Rapidity also ran. Value to the winner, $650. The winner trained by James McLaughlin.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; one mile and seventy yards.

H. Chandler's Arden, b. c., 4 years, by Ridiculous or Charade-Faith, 110 pounds, (Gannon,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1..... 1
Newton Bennington's Musidora, ch. f., 3, by Magian-Fonsetta, 95, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 1..... 2
A. L. Aste's Mosketo, b. g., 4, by Masetto-Aileen Aroon, 103, (H. Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:47. Won ridden out, by a head, a neck between second and third. Shandonfield, Patronymic, Alack, Blanche Herman, Right-away, Past, McWilliams, Heroics, and Rossflame also ran. Value to the winner, $690. Winner trained by N. Chandler.

Entries for Aqueduct Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $800; seven furlongs. Lady Sterling, 116 pounds; Morokanita and Lila, 112 each; Brunswick, 110; Vesuvia, Songster, and The Huguenot, 109 each; The Referee, Rappenecker, Carroll D., Blanket, Tribe's Hill, Meistersinger, and Eloim, 107 each; Malden, Sedition, Miss Burgermilk, and Gerceso, 104 each, and Neither One, 99. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Rappenecker, Malden, Neither One, and Eloim.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $800; one mile and seventy yards. Lady Sterling, 116 pounds; Satire, 106; G. [illegible], 104; San Andreas, 103; Lady Sterling, [illegible]awaha, 95, and Ascension, 90.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; [illegible] and a half furlongs. Incubator, 119 pounds; [illegible] Candle, 118; St. Daniel and W. R. Conkling, 113 each; Gimcrack, 118; Rosetint, 112; [illegible] Queen, 107; Sweet Alice, 106; Captivator, 103; Kittasing, 102; Courtmaid and [illegible] 100 each; Illyria 97; Sis Wagner and [illegible]sack, 96 each, and Lady Lake, 90.

114; Hunter Raine, 110; St. Finnan, 108; Warranted, 104, and Himself, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. Hackensack, King John, Jack o' Lantern, Mart Mullen, Rightcross, Mount Kisco, Agid, Guy Park, Barkeimore, and Merry Sport, 112 pounds each, and Geisha Girl, Julia Arthur, Swift Candle, Louise Elston, Yentihw, Queen Boula, and Lady Mistake, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won a race of any value in 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $500; six furlongs. Great American and The Huguenot, 100 pounds each; Henry Clay Rye and Wellesley, 106 each; Annie Grace, Blue Victor, Alrike, and Mollie Peyton, 103 each; Fonsolee, 101; Aminte and Paul Creighton, 100 each; Moroton, 98, and Althea, 95. Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed for Fonsolee and Moroton.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Clark, Dodge & Co. Win Two Games in New York Stock Exchange League Tournament.

In the Stock Exchange Bowling League tournament last night the Clark, Dodge & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the Charles Head & Co. and the Goldsmith, Wolff & Co. teams. The scores follow:

STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Clark, Dodge & Co.—Lee, 141; Walker, 164; King, 102; Lynch, 151; Labaugh, 137. Total, 695.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 113; English, 136; McGoldrick, 128; Rossitter, 154; Campbell, 143. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Chailou, 131; Anderson, 125; McCargill, 102; Lenz, 116; Bangs, 178. Total, 652.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 128; English, 196; McGoldrick, 130; Rossitter, 134; Campbell, 172. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Chailou, 99; Anderson, 102; McCargill, 96; Lenz, 110; Bangs, 129. Total, 536.

Clark, Dodge & Co.—Lee, 143; Walker, 132; King, 129; Lynch, 150; Labaugh, 155. Total, 709.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bedford Council—Morris, 153; Markwell, 161; Miller, 204; Waterbury, 165; Weingarth, 155. Total, 838.

Berkeley Council—Meht, 160; Granger, 194; Kirk, 192; Whitbeck, 167; Egelhoff, 160. Total, 873.

SECOND GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 177; Tuttle, 178; Van Tassel, 189; Landsmann, 192; Haff, 154. Total, 890.

Bedford Council—Morris, 163; Markwell, 167; Miller, 138; Waterbury, 184; Weingarth, 196. Total, 868.

THIRD GAME.—Berkeley Council—Meht, 192; Granger, 163; Kirk, 147; Whitbeck, 154; Egelhoff, 172. Total, 828.

De Long Council—Blake, 200; Tuttle, 184; Van Tassell, 203; Landsmann, 142; Haff, 205. Total, 930.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 143; Bell, 145; G. Nelson, 172; Fyfe, 153; Wright, 167. Total, 780.

National Bank of Commerce—Webb, 157; Strong, 170; Wood, 180; Durant, 180; Greer, 174. Total, 867.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 149; Bell, 160; G. Nelson, 153; Fyfe, 138; Wright, 156. Total, 756.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 135; Brown, 127; Gilpin, 169; Forsdike, 194; Schmitt, 215. Total, 840.

THIRD GAME.—National Bank of Commerce—Webb, 148; Strong, 119; Wood, 133; Durand, 156; Greer, 210. Total, 766.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 197; Brown, 136; Gilpin, 125; Forsdike, 159; Schmitt, 170. Total, 787.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 204; Bollen, 172; Morgan, 149; Emory, 124; Cook, 175. Total, 824.

Lalance & Grosjean—Stephenson, 134; Schumann, 136; Verinder, 156; Thompson, 135; Freeman, 150. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.—Lalance & Grosjean—Stephenson, 121; Schumann, 156; Verinder, 147; Thompson, 96; Freeman, 141. Total, 661.

Crane & Co.—Good, 157; Hermann, 95; Marx, 122; McCleary, 166; Grimshaw, 188. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Manufacturers—Walsh, 163; Bollen, 142; Morgan, 171; Emory, 150; Cook, 159. Total, 781.

Crane & Co.—Good, 192; Hermann, 168; Marx, 122; McCleary, 124; Grimshaw, 180. Total, 786.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 186; Smith, 203; Olsson, 170; Meyer, 215; Shiman, 178. Total, 952.

Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 169; Snyder, 231; Geisler, 167; Malzacher, 190; Meyer, 211. Total, 968.

SECOND GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 166; Koster, 182; Rothermel, 224; Timm, 233; Amann, 173. Total, 978.

Algonquin Bowling Club—Linden, 233; Smith, 198; Olsson, 167; Meyer, 192; Shiman, 230. Total, 1,020.

THIRD GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 204; Snyder, 160; Geisler, 208; Malzacher, 217; Meyer, 156. Total, 954.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 155; Koster, 207; Rothermel, 192; Timm, 206; Amann, 190. Total, 950.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Riverside Council—Kelly, 241; Heuer, 143; Gormley, 149; Gleason, 125; Holker, 171. Total, 829.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 186; D. Shugrue, 114; Gallagher, 105; Callahan, 89; Boyle, 170. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.—Almirante Council—Halpin, 151; Welcke, 143; McIntyre, 126; Connell, 169; Connor, 149. Total, 738.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 152; Shugrue, 134; Gallagher, 119; D. Shugrue, 101; Boyle, 137. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.—Almirante Council—Halpin, 120; Welcke, 182; McIntyre, 117; Connell, 145; Connor, 179. Total, 754.

Riverside Council—Kelly, 150; Heuer, 134; Gormley, 122; Gleason, 136; Holker, 107. Total, 649.

TRIALS OF FOXHOUND PACKS.

No Decision Between Those of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Greenspring Valley.

Yesterday's foxhound pack trials in the vicinity of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club were productive of the best sport of the week to those who rode after the hounds in the Long Island hunting centre. The packs tried yesterday belonged to Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., from Aiken, S. C., and the Green Spring Valley of Maryland. Both packs worked well on the foxes all day. The hounds, which wore different colored ribbons for the purpose of distinction, were quick and tongued well and so evenly matched that the judges, Dorcey Williams and Harry Smith, did not make a choice. The meet took place shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning on Robert Stevens's estate near Westbury and the packs worked to the Guinea Woods, where they picked up the scent simultaneously.

The course ran south and crossed W. G. Park's and Edward Willett's places. The hounds gave tongue well, and the scent brought them through the estate of Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, on toward William C. Whitney's place at Wheatley Hills, and then north to W. L. Stowe's. Here the fox was in sight, but as the hounds closed upon him he disappeared and was lost. During this run the huntsmen and women were confronted by a fence 5 feet 3 inches high, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was the only rider to negotiate it safely. Walter Baltazzi, mounted on a big hunter, fell on the obstacle, conveniently smashing it so that the remainder of the party got through without any exertion.

The second meet was at the Jericho Toll Gate, where a fox was at once found. The trail led straight for Morgan's barn, where the fox got into the underbrush and escaped. Another fox was found near Broad Hollow Woods. After a chase which lasted half an hour the dogs were at fault until the fox jumped out practically under their noses and by outrunning his pursuers got away safely.

The run to-day will be between R. N. Ellis's private pack and that of the Hickory Valley Hunt.

Among those who followed the hounds yesterday were Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs. Theodore Hastings, Miss Adelaide Randolph, Lord Algernon Lenox, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., F. W. Okie, Reginald Brooks, Robert Stevens, Ralph N. Ellis, M. F. H. Meadow Brook Hunt Club; Foxhall P. Keene and Plunkett Stewart. W. C. Whitney and Mrs. Reginald Brooks watched the sport from carriages.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:36	Sun sets...4:51	Moon sets..11:54

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:40	Gov. Isl'd..12:53	H. Gate....2:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:48	Gov. Isl'd...1:06	H. Gate....2:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Bahia, Rio Janeiro Santos, and Montevideo	11:30 A. M.	
Cuchio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Alba, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Inagua and Haiti	9:00 A. M.	
Lancastrian, Liverpool		3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		8:30 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Patricia, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Saint George, Antwerp		
Talisman, Gundelouope, Martinique, and Barbadoes	10:00 A. M.	
Toronto, Hull		
Valencia, Carrabenas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Manitou, London		8:30 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

El Siglo, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown		12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes here are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M.; Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, closs here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 8.

Alberta, Gibraltar Oct. 21.
El Mchte, Galveston, Nov. 1.
Hevelius, Barbados, Oct. 31.
Marianne, Hamburg, Oct. 19.
Monterey, Havana, Nov. 4.
Nicomedia, Stettin, Oct. 18.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 1.
Tropic, Hamburg, Oct. 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, Nov. 1.

SUNDAY, NOV. 9.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Oct. 23.
Buenos Aires, Naples, Oct. 23.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 31.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Columbia, Glasgow, Nov. 1.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Marquette, Shields, Oct. 27.
Minnetonka, London, Oct. 30.
Noordam, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Soldier Prince, Bahia, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 6.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 1.
Harbro, Kansas, Oct. 26.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 4.
Roma, Naples, Oct. 28.
Rustington, Swansea, Oct. 26.
Seguranca, Colon, Nov. 4.
Trave, Genoa, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Arrived.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow, Oct. 25, and Moville, 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Bladwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:37 A. M.

SS George Farwell, Brewster, Brunswick, Oct. 30, with Charleston, Nov. 3, with cypress lumber to order; vessel to Z. M. Fickett.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Oliphant, Manaos, &c., Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Rekgate, (Br.,) Ross, Cheribon, &c., Aug. 30, with sugar to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp, Oct. 25, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Loveridge, Hull, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:56 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Knudson, Port Antonio, Oct. —, with fruit and passengers to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 1:05 P. M. to-day.

SS City of Memphis, Savage, Savannah, Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Beltasan, (Br.,) Milestone, Sourabaya, &c., Aug. 8, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Jamestown, (Br.,) Hall, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:58 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Gates, London, Oct. 25, and Dunkirk, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:24 P. M.

SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) La Salle, Marseilles, &c., Oct. 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north; strong breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Mountby, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Cumbal, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS La Champlain, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS Therese, (Nor.,) for Tormentine, N. B.
SS Algiers, for Galveston.
SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Maverick, with barge No. 90, for Sabine Pass.
SS Austice, for Galveston.
SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick and Mobile.
SS Seneca, for Tampico, Campeche, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York for Liverpool, passed Queenstown at 10:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven at 5:15 A. M., 8th.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Thomas Melville, (Br.,) Capt. Greig, from Patras, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar today.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Ormley, (Br.,) Capt. Tamblyn, from New York via Fremantle, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Flandre, (Dutch,) Capt. Segebarth, from New York, arr. at Ghent yesterday.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Capt. Pavey, for New York, sld. from Marseilles Nov. 5.

SS Curzon-Dale, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, Tjilitjap and Colombo for New York, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York via Palermo for Venice, &c., passed Malta yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Geestemunde, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS Dunvalkland, (Br.,) Capt. Reynolds, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne-sur-Mer at 7 A. M. to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

MAINE AND MASSACHUSETTS.

SHAG ROCK BEACON.—Located on Shag Rock, easterly side of the Kennebec River, Maine, about ¼ mile above Fort Popham—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 15, 1902, the color of this triangular, pyramidal beacon will be changed from red to white.

WINDMILL POINT BEACON LIGHT.—Located on the southerly point of Windmill Point, easterly side of Nantasket Gut, southerly side of Nantasket Roads, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Nov. 15, 1902, a fixed white light will be established, 20 feet above the water surface, and it will be exhibited from a white pyramidal wooden tower, painted [illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.
Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Rameses the Great..Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
Amasis.....Dec. 9 | Rameses.....Dec. 23
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WEST INDIES, $125 and up,
by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.
Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square.
Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(American and Australian Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 27, Dec. 18, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $652.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G.E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 29, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1887.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
180 and 182 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Lexington Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

BIG BARGAINS IN HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, AND OIL COVERS.
Lined Stable Blankets, Square Street Blankets, $1; 8-lb. Truck or Farm Blankets, $2.25; Oil Covers, $2. Plush Robes, $2.50, worth $3.50.
PETERS HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO.,
88 West Broadway, near Chambers St., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.
Hansom cab, city build, in perfect order.
Landau at very reasonable price.
Several four-seated Traps, some shop worn.
Edward Callanan's Sons, 313-319 West 43d St.

Lightweight Brewster brougham in good order: an exceptional opportunity for one wanting to buy a first-class brougham cheap. 1,661 Broadway, near 52d St.

The Turf.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
Last Day To-day at 2:15 P. M.
Trains leave foot East 34th St. at 10:50 A. M., 12:30, 12:50, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 P. M., and Flatbush Av. at 10:58 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 1:48 P. M.

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 58TH ST., KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO NIGHT.

Legal Notices.

CHARLES SCHLESINGER & SONS.

Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing between BENJAMIN C. SCHLESINGER and DAVID MERRILEES, doing business under the firm name of CHARLES SCHLESINGER & SONS at 128 Liberty Street in the City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. BENJAMIN C. SCHLESINGER retiring from the business which will hereafter be conducted at the same place and under the same name by Mr. MERRILEES, by whom all accounts will be adjusted.

Now, therefore, I, DAVID MERRILEES do hereby certify, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

I. That I reside at No. 1,190 Franklin Ave.,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 7	434,506
To date this year	157,702,017
Corresponding date last year	234,933,872

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 7	$1,589,500
To date this year	$784,149,556
Corresponding date last year	$859,525,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	General Electric	2½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Gt. Northern pf.	½
Am. H. & L. pf.	¾	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Ice	1½	Kan. C. So. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	Rubber Goods	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Corn Prod. pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Texas & Pacific	¾
Den. & Rio Gr.	1¼	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	½
Det. South. pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Hock. Valley pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Int. Power	3
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Kan. City So.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	North American	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	8	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	8
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	U. S. Realty & Con.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	U. S. Realty & C. pf.	½
Hock. Valley	1⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 4½s	1	Col. Fuel conv. 5s	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	1	Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st	4½
Chi. I. & L. ref. 6s	1	N. Y. Cent. 6s	1⅞
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	2	Nat. Starch deb. 5s	12
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's stock market was consistently strong up to the last hour of business, when a concerted attack upon values by the bear contingent resulted in forcing declines throughout the list, especial weakness showing in Sugar Trust stock, which sold off nearly 3 points from the high of the day, closing at practically the lowest price.

Reasons advanced for the general selling were the expectation of an unfavorable bank statement to-day, the known movements of money indicating a loss during the week of over $3,000,000; the reported declaration from Washington of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ailes that "the Secretary has done all he can for the money market and the market must now take care of itself", and the continued talk of gold exports.

On the decline the buying came from banking interests, now much more hopeful in respect to the general situation than they have been in some time.

Trade reports, published elsewhere in fuller detail, show a condition of activity and prosperity unparalleled even in these altogether active and prosperous times. They explain why it is that leading interests are so confident of the future—why it is that legitimate investment interests are not to be frightened out of their holdings by every passing "scare."

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Few stocks were affected yesterday by special developments, which made the market strength the more significant, because in the Street it was regarded as indicating that the purchases were by substantial interests and based on the generally prosperous and helpful conditions.

Here and there, it is true, some special issues advanced or declined for reasons peculiar to the stocks themselves, but these were the exception, not the rule. Norfolk and Western was one of these, rising in the early trading on the report that the Directors at their meeting during the day would put the stock on an increased dividend basis, and declining later when announcement was made that no action had been taken. As a matter of fact, the regular time for the dividend is not until December.

The buying of New York Central was based on the report that an increase in the dividend rate is not unlikely. It was regarded as perhaps not without significance that a sale of the next quarterly dividend was made during the day at 1⅜ per cent. The present rate is 1¼ per cent. The Street was uncertain whether the purchases of St. Paul were for the long account or represented short covering. Generally the opinion was that most of the buying was on the long side, as was the case in such other prominent stocks as Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania, Atchison, and Southern Pacific.

The pressure on the coal stocks, so much in evidence on the day previous, was not renewed at any time yesterday, but, instead, there appeared buying of a kind pronounced by the Street to be good. There was no news in respect to any of the issues except the reported change in control of the Delaware and Hudson, which was officially denied.

There was further accumulation of the Steel stocks, but no effort was made to bid up prices.

The decided strength of the Gould shares, notably Manhattan and Missouri Pacific, was on buying by brokers who usually act for the Gould interests. The Street hears that as a result of the increased economies and the larger earnings of Manhattan, resulting from the operation of the system by electricity, an increase in the dividend for the coming year is assured.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

It can be stated on the highest authority that a conference of four of the largest market interests in Wall Street was held in an up-town hotel on Thursday night. At this meeting, so the story is, plans were prepared for an active campaign in the market on the advancing side, to be based upon the excellent industrial and commercial conditions and on the knowledge or belief that helpful currency reform is likely to result through legislation at the coming session of Congress.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $3,702,800.

The banks received from the interior $2,852,500 and sent to the interior $6,487,300, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans $680,000. The loss to the interior was $3,634,800.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,537,200, of which $934,000 was on New York Assay Office checks and $603,200 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Treasury payments for bond purchases were $742,700.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $13,465,100, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $15,813,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,347,900.

The total loss to the interior and on Sub-Treasury operations was $5,982,700; deducting the gain from new gold and bond purchases of $2,279,900, the net loss was $3,702,800.

The features this week are the large shipments of currency to the interior and the continued loss to the Sub-Treasury through the heavy collections of customs. The greater part of the shipments went to the West, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, &c. There were some large remittances to Boston, Philadelphia, and nearly par by points. The movement to the South except to New Orleans for the sugar crop is

Statement from Boston that the October [illegible] Coal Company as-

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue most satisfactory. Indeed, as Bradstreet's declares, Wall Street has been about the only bearish spot in the country. Says that authority, summarizing the situation:

Jobbing trade has continued active, at most markets exceeding last year; Spring sales are of good volume, indicating confidence, and enormous shipments of all classes of merchandise have congested the railroads, already fully occupied in trying to move supplies of fuel to consumers and grain crops to market. Warm weather early in the week retarded retail trade and slightly affected some collections, but colder weather West later on stimulated demand for heavy goods and gives promise of bettering final distribution materially. The mild, open Fall season has, however, been valuable to the farmer, enabling complete farming preparations and insuring a satisfactory beginning to the wheat crop, besides allowing the late cotton to mature and facilitating outdoor work, such as building, to progress rapidly.

Good collections are the rule, few exceptions to this being noted, and these only where rapid marketing of grain has been interfered with or retail demand for heavy goods has been held in abeyance. Bank clearings for October and ten months confirm earlier reports of good trade and indicate record-breaking yearly totals despite the dullness of speculation. Failures are fewer than last year, and liabilities for October were less than in all but one of the past ten years. Prices show great steadiness, those increasing or remaining unchanged far outnumbering those declining. With increasing movement some weakness in the cereals and cotton is noticeable, but this is construed favorably because likely to encourage export business, which, however, compares quite favorably with last fiscal year, despite prevailing high prices. The labor situation is quiet, and a favorable influence for continued peace is the disposition on the part of the railroads to grant wage advances.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Trade and industry are making steady progress, reports from all sections of the country containing evidences of wholesome development. An unusually large Fall distribution occurred, and current transactions in heavier goods are liberal, considering the mildness of the season. Complaints of slow freight movement are still heard, testifying to the enormous volume of business handled by the railways, which report earnings for October 4.8 per cent. larger than last year and 14.2 per cent. above 1900. It is the exception when manufacturing plants have not contracts assuring activity for many months, and annual inventories will be taken with difficulty owing to importunate customers.

Stock market operations have been light compared with the corresponding week last year, yet exchanges through the Clearing Houses are well sustained, pointing to large payments in strictly commercial channels. At New York there were increases of 15.2 per cent. compared with 1901 and 32.9 per cent. over 1899, while at other leading cities there were gains of 1.1 and 18.9 per cent., respectively. Foreign commerce fully keeps pace with domestic trade, exports from this port for the last week exceeding in value the shipments of a year ago by $2,-122,518, while imports gained $877,222. Prices of commodities proportioned to consumption, as shown by Dun's index number, declined about 1 per cent. during October, $90,579 comparing with $100,648. The decrease occurred in meats and fuel, mainly the latter.

Of iron and steel and allied trades Bradstreet's says:

Iron and steel show little change. There is a possibility that the lull in the demand for iron noted of late has been misunderstood. With the immense output for next year already booked, steadiness in the cruder forms seems absolutely certain; but the question whether present prices for finished material will curtail consumption is yet to be settled. The fuel situation is conceded to have an important bearing. Coke is very scarce, and fully a score of Eastern furnaces are banked. Independent producers are getting from 50 cents to $1 per ton more than the quotations set by the leading producers. There is a waiting tendency in the import trade and new business is not large. Steel-rail makers are still busy, and an immense tonnage will have to be carried over into next year. Car builders are purchasing large quantities of plates for next year. The reduction in the prices of tin plates was rather larger than expected. Some other products are weak. Western furnace men have no iron for immediate delivery, and hesitate to sell ahead because of the uncertainty as to fuel.

On the same subjects Dun's says:

The only development of note in the iron and steel market has been the 10 per cent. reduction in price of tin plates to take effect Dec. 1. While some change was anticipated, the trade was not prepared for so large a cut. If the recent lowering of price lists in certain sections of the market should stimulate foreign trade, there will be occasion for gratification, as some exceptional export movement is needed to offset the heavy imports of pig iron and billets. Many furnaces have been compelled to bank because of the poor receipts of coke, and there is little evidence of improvement in the railway situation, motive power being utterly inadequate. New sources of supply are considered, and coke ovens will be erected at more convenient points, but no immediate help is promised. Ores will run far into the future in structural material for bridges and buildings, while plates are sought by car works and shipyards. High premiums are still paid for prompt delivery, but most shipments are on old contracts placed at regular list prices. Recent enlargement of facilities has greatly increased production in many lines, which explains the slightly easier tone of the market as a whole, but there is no evidence of diminished demand nor unsound conditions.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review, mild weather facilitates farming pursuits at Halifax, but is detrimental to trade in clothing and heavy dry goods. Coal mines are active, assuming a heavy output for the year. Quebec reports trade conditions satisfactory, good prices are realized for farm products, and collections are prompt in the rural sections. Dry goods payments at Montreal on the 4th were well met, but mild weather has interfered with sorting business, although on the whole Fall trade is of a healthy character. Retail trade is satisfactory at Hamilton, except for a slight decrease in dry goods and clothing, due to mild weather. Jobbers report a good demand for groceries, hardware, and dry goods. Building is active and prices of materials are firm, while collections are prompt.

Wholesale trade is not as brisk as expected at Toronto, though travelers are doing fairly well in dry goods, while groceries, hardware and metals are in fair demand and payments satisfactory. St. John reports a busy week in all lines, especially staple goods, which are shipped freely as the close of navigation approaches. Payments on the 4th were well met. Trade continues favorable at Winnipeg, and improvement is noted at Vancouver, especially at lumber mills.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Philadelphia capitalists said to have bought the Elkton (Md.) and Chesapeake City Electric Railway.

Capital stock of the Rochester Securities Company increased from $250,000 to $1,000,000.

Statement that plans are in progress for the construction of a cotton mill in Kansas City.

According to Ottawa, Canada, dispatches, Canadian-built tonnage of vessels for the year ended June 30 amounted to 28,288, an increase of 6,332 over last year.

Reports that thirty-seven of the salmon canneries on the Fraser River which refused to join the British Columbia Packers' Association last Spring are organizing in opposition to that combination.

Negotiations said to be in progress for the absorption of the W. R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company by the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Belief in Indianapolis that the plan for a combination of the wholesale grocers of the country is impracticable, and a prominent firm of that city has refused to enter it.

Increase from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. in the quarterly dividend declared by the American Railways Company of Philadelphia.

Statement that a promoter in this city is attempting to organize a ten-million-dollar company to operate a packing plant, the stock to be owned only by the retail butchers of the country.

Dispatches from Milwaukee stating that the Central American Improvement Company, capital $5,000,000, has arranged for financing a railroad through Guatemala, from ocean to ocean.

Reports that the proposed combination of axe and edge tool manufacturers is now practically assured, the company to be known as the International Axe and Tool Company, with a capitalization of about $30,000,000 stock and $11,000,000 bonds.

Seven cotton mills in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., it is stated, have closed down on account of the shortage of coal.

Advices from Pittsburg that the Freehold Bank of that city has declared a dividend of 50 per cent.

St. Paul dispatches stating that the Twin City Rapid Transit Company has acquired title to a tract of land in that city, on which the company proposes to erect shops that will add greatly to its facilities for building and repairing cars.

gregated 311,407 tons, breaking all previous records.

Incorporation in Ohio of the Sandusky Southwestern Railway, capital $1,000,000, to build an electric railway from Sandusky to Wapakoneta.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

October statement of the British Board of Trade showing an increase of £2,502,900 in the imports and an increase of £1,166,200 in the exports.

New passenger station of the Wabash Railroad to be built in Pittsburg, it is said, will cost $1,000,000.

Declaration of an extra dividend of ½ per cent. by the Brooklyn Union Elevated Company on its preferred stock as well as the regular payment of 1½ per cent.

Increase of $229,829 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $135,062 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Illinois Central Railroad Company's application to the New York Stock Exchange to list $15,840,000 additional capital stock, and that of the American Steel Foundries Company to list $15,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 common stock.

Commerce of the Port of Brunswick, Ga., during October the largest of any month in the history of the port.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4½@6 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $261,540,699; balances, $8,553,609; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,151,967.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅛ per cent. for short and 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.84; demand, $4.87@$4.87½; cables, $4.87½@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16@5.18⅜, and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94¾@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was very abundant in the London market yesterday and loan rates were slightly lower. The small amount due the Bank of England was repaid. The discount market was easy. In the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill owing to the approach of periodical settlement. The tone was steadier, however, and prices showed a rise in a fair number of cases, but transactions were few. Home rails improved, closing at the highest figures of the day with an advance on balance.

American rails were again featureless, although nearly all prices improved on the strength of Thursday's Wall Street quotation. The general mining market was a little more active. The silver market closed steady.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The ease of money, with the firmness of Paris exchange, which was thought to be due to remittances by New York, through Paris, for London, weakened discounts. Much indebtedness to the Bank of England was liquidated.

Business on the Stock Exchange did not improve, the nearness of the carry-over restricting dealings. Consols were dull and wavering. Home rails were irregular, but were inclined to harden. Americans opened steady at slightly above parity, were almost lifeless, and closed quiet. Mexican rails were weak, owing to the unsettled state of the silver market.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93¼; Consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 4⅞; Atchison, 90½; Atchison preferred, 102⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 106; Canadian Pacific, 137⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, 49½; Chicago Great Western, 29⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 190½; De Beers deferred, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 44½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 93¼; Erie, 38½; Erie first preferred, 68¼; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 150; Louisville and Nashville, 137½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 20½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 74; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93½; Ontario and Western, 33; Pennsylvania, 83¼; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 33¼; Reading first prefered, 44½; Reading second preferred, 35; Southern Railway, 27; Southern Railway preferred, 95½; Southern Pacific, 71⅜; Union Pacific, 107⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 40⅛; United States Steel preferred, 89⅛; Wabash, 34; Wabash preferred, 48½; Spanish Fours, 86¼.

Bar silver quiet, 23 3-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3 5-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver quiet at 23 1-16d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Prices opened heavy on the Bourse to-day and business was irregular. Rentes were offered. Spaniards were weak, on apprehensions of a Ministerial crisis at Madrid, coupled with the tightness of exchange. Later there was a general slight rally, and then prices sagged. At the close steadiness was dominant. Rentes and Brazilians were firm and Spaniards had a better tone, though the undertone was heavy. Industrials were irregular. De Beers were firm.

The privilate rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 86.67.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, in sympathy with the tone of Western Bourses. Mines relapsed, on an official report of the Dusseldorf Produce Exchange pointing to the unsatisfactory state of the iron market. Banks were easier, on the Deutsche Bank having decided to increase its share capital $2,500,-000 in order to carry through a community of interest agreement with the Duisburg-Ruhrorter Bank, the shares of which, it was said, will be convertible with those of the Deutsche Bank. Canadian Pacifics were quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks. Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—A firmer tone was developed in the local market to-day, but that was the extent of the improvement, as trading continued dull, sales amounting to 27,542 shares and $131,500 bonds. Local houses having New York correspondents were advised by them of a less bearish feeling on Wall Street, and expressed the view that a substantial recovery from the present level of prices was probable. These advices had much to do with improving sentiment here. A feature of the trading was an advance in American Railways stock from 53½ to 56¾, and in the company's convertible 5 per cent. bonds from 108 to 111. The advances were due to the increase in the quarterly dividend rate from 1¼ to 1¾ per cent. In the last year the dividend has been raised from a 4 to a 6 per cent. basis. Later in the day the price reacted, and final sales were made at 55. Cramps' Shipbuilding stock sold at 62½@61¼, against 78 asked time ago. There is talk of passing the December dividend, although officials of the company say it is premature. In two or three other issues, notably Philadelphia Electric, Cambria Steel, and Union Traction, there was good buying, but it had no appreciable effect upon values. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,789	American Railways	56¾	53⅞	55
560	American Cement	9 1-16	9	9
173	Cambria Steel	28¼	27⅝	28
912	Con. Lake Superior	24	23⅞	24
260	Con. Lake Superior pf.	73	73	73
60	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Int. Smokeless Pow. pf.	36	36	36
161	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	52	52	52
239	Lehigh Navigation	72¾	72¼	72¾
1,002	Marsden	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3	Nesquehoning Val. R. R.	51½	51½	51½
1	Norristown R. R.	174½	174½	174½
90	Penn. Co. for Insurance on Lives	630	630	630
1,497	Pennsylvania Railroad	80½	79⅝	79⅞
2	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	101	101	101
208	Philadelphia Traction	98⅜	98¼	98¼
8,596	Philadelphia Electric	9¼	9	9
905	Philadelphia Co.	47¾	47¼	47¾
111	Philadelphia Co. pf.	50¼	49⅝	49¾
227	Philadelphia Rapid Tran.	18	17⅞	18
7,045	Reading	32½	32⅛	32¼
5	Reading 1st pf.	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Trust Co. of North Am.	140	140	140
315	United Gas Imp. Co.	113½	113⅜	113½
1,605	Union Traction	47¾	47	47¼
800	United States Steel	39⅜	39	39⅜
7	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½
9	West Jer. & Sea. R. R.	70¼	70¼	70¼
200	W. Cramp & Sons Co.	62½	61½	61½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Call money is still in good supply, loans being made mostly at 5 and 5½ per cent., while many loans at clearing were made at 4½ per cent. Time money is in better supply, and is showing an easier tone. Sterling exchange was firmer and posted rates were up ¼ cent all around. Clearing House exchanges, $21,-786,812; balances, $1,593,523. There was no local feature in to-day's stock market. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Atchison	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
50	Atchison pf.	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
30	Boston & Albany	259	258½	259
25	Boston & Maine	195	194	195
15	Georgia Ry. Elec. pf.	83	83	83
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
5	Con. & Pass	160	160	160
230	Massachusetts Electric	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
2	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2	Old Colony	210¼	210¼	210¼
100	Pere Marquette	81½	81½	81½
60	Pere Marquette pf.	84	84	84
7	Providence & Worcester	300	300	300
410	Union Pacific	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
30	Union Pacific pf.	92	91½	92
2	West End	95½	95	95½

TELEPHONES.

191	American	164	163¾	164
22	American Sub.	110¾	110¾	110¾
30	Mexican	2¾	2	2
44	Western	28	27⅝	27¾
105	Western pf.	100¼	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	80	80
9,000	Am. Sugar	118¾	116	116
749	Am. Sugar pf.	120	118	118
100	Am. Woolen	14¾	14½	14½
35	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	78
195	Dom. Iron & Steel	58¾	58	58¾
68	Edison	269¾	265	265
21	General Electric	185	184½	185
198	Massachusetts Gas	38½	38¼	38½
274	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85¾	85½	85½
5	Mergenthaler	188	188	188
10	Planters' Compress	30	30	30
100	Seattle Electric	81	81	81
25	Seattle Electric pf.	105	105	105
40	Swift Pack. & Prov.	152	152	152
80	Torrington pf.	39	39¾	39
125	United Fruit	109½	109¼	109¼
383	United Shoe Machine	51½	50½	51
23	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾
320	United States Steel	39¾	39¼	39½
120	United States Steel pf.	87½	87	87
17	Westinghouse pf.	104½	104½	104½

MINING.

85	Adventure	18¾	18¾	18¾
971	Amalgamated	64	63	63
50	Am. Zinc	10½	10½	10½
110	Bingham	28	27½	27½
31	Cal. & Hecla	508	505	505
160	Centennial	18¾	18½	18½
2,110	Consolidated Mercur	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
28	Cont. Zinc	16½	16½	16½
1,225	Copper Range	62⅜	62	62
850	Gunanjuato	3⅞	3½	3½
50	Isle Royale	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,125	Mass	15	14	14½
50	Michigan	9	9	9
130	Mohawk	45¼	45	45
100	Montana Coal & Coke	6	5	5
800	Mont. & Boston	2¾	2¾	2¾
90	New Idria	8½	8½	8½
50	Old Dominion	16	16	16
220	Osceola	55	55	55
50	Rhode Island	2	2	2
100	Shannon	9	9	9
12	Tamarack	155	155	155
10	Trinity	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	United Copper	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
585	United States	21	20½	20½
1,085	United States Coal & Oil	14¼	14	14
460	Victoria	6¾	5¼	5½
40	Wolverine	59½	59½	59½

British Columbia, 5½ bid, 8½ asked.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The market continues more or less perfunctory, due to the disposition to wait long enough to find out whether New York will escape an epidemic of bearish sentiment. The local buying is of an investment character, there being very little speculative purchasing, especially purchasing on margin. The tone continues steady, with outcroppings of an upward tendency here and there. While the average level is higher than it was this time last year, there are a number of issues below their demonstrative value, which issues the Street insists will work themselves up to better prices. Money on call was at 5 and 5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,634 shares of stock and $65,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Seaboard Railway com.	29⅛	28	29⅛
100	Seaboard Railway pf.	47	47	47
100	Consolidated Gas	73¼	73¼	73¼
100	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
116	Nashville Ry. com.	4½	4½	4½
25	Union	73¾	73¼	73¼
22	Fair. & Mer. Bank	20½	20	20
1	G. S. F. 1st pf.	100	100	100

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	94½	94½	94½
11,000	Ga. & Ala. consol. 5s.	111¾	111¾	111¾
14,000	Carolina Central 4s.	98⅝	98½	98⅝
2,000	West Virginia Cent. 6s.	115	115	115
3,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68½	68½	68½
6,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	95	95	95
4,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s.	90	90	90
4,000	Cotton Duck incomes.	40	40	40
3,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s.	84	84	84
9,000	Nashville Ry. 6s, cfts.	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	50	50	50
1,000	City Pass. 5s.	105¾	105¾	105¾
1,000	Md. Tel.	85	85	85
3,000	Nash. 1st bds.	64½	64½	64½
1,000	Nor. & Car. 4s.	104¾	104¾	104¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$205,274,152
Gold	113,184,756
Silver	6,505,112
United States notes	2,680,504
Treasury notes of 1890	53,928
National banknotes	12,850,066
Total receipts this day	2,091,919
Total receipts this month	10,450,876
Total receipts this year	208,334,024
Total expenditures this day	1,880,000
Total expenditures this month	11,380,000
Total expenditures this year	195,705,960
Deposits in National banks	149,661,661
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	748,668
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	739,239
Customs	1,283,570
Miscellaneous	69,109

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$368,360,569
Silver dollars	467,573,000
Silver dollars of 1890	933,300
Silver bullion of 1890	24,706,700
Total	$861,573,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$368,360,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,573,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,640,000
Total	$861,573,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,840,276
Gold certificates	24,344,380
Silver coin and bullion	2,876,076
Silver certificates	3,629,036
United States notes	2,660,504
Other assets	20,614,440
Total in Treasury	$142,964,813
Deposits in National banks	149,661,661
Total	$292,646,475
Current liabilities	87,372,322
Available cash balance	$205,274,152

Stamping Out Curb Trading.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day inaugurated a movement to stamp out curb trading. Notice was posted by the Board of Directors instructing the Floor Committee to enforce the rule which outlaws contracts for future delivery made outside of Exchange hours and to fine members who violate the rule.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the outside market yesterday was again very dull except in a very few stocks, and at the same time prices yielded more or less to the pressure put upon them. An element of interest was added to the market by the sales of Allis-Chalmers preferred stock at prices very much below the previous sales, but these sales were by no means indicative of the general course of the market. For prices, although inclined to weakness, in few cases showed heavy losses, the changes of the day being mostly confined to fractions. Traders found little opportunity to operate successfully on either side of the market on account of its narrowness.

ALLIS-CHALMERS preferred, which not very long ago sold above par, was yesterday offered down 20 points, and it was only at 80 that a buyer was found. At this price and fractionally lower several hundred shares of the stock were traded in, and at the close the stock was still offered at 80. The reason for this sudden decline appears to be the release of some underwriters' stock by the dissolution on Nov. 1 of the underwriting syndicate. It is emphatically declared that there is no reason in the affairs of the company for a decline in the stock. At no time, at least recently, has the trading in the stock been active, and the effort to sell a considerable amount on a narrow market brought about the heavy decline which occurred yesterday. No trading was reported in the common stock, which was quoted 20 bid, offered at 35.

TRUST COMPANY OF THE REPUBLIC sold down 10 points to 175.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED was one of the few stocks that showed a loss that amounted to as much as 1 point. It was fairly active, being given more attention than the rest of the copper shares. The rights declined from 76 to 55.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	11	10⅜	10⅜
263	Allis-Chalmers pf.	*80	70⅝	*80
275	Am. Writing Paper	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
240	Am. Writing Paper pf.	24¼	24	24
100	Bamberger De Lamar	10	10	10
1,100	Bay State Gas	1¼	1¼	1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 7, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62⅝	62⅞	7,400	*Amal. Copper Co	63¼	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	...
11⅞	11¾	900	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
37⅞	37⅝	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅜
35¼	35⅜	1,600	Am. Car & F. Co	35½	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
53⅜	53½	1,400	Am. Cotton Oil	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53¾	+ ½
96½	99	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	98	98	98	98	+ 2
54⅝	55½	300	*Am. Grass Twine	55¼	55¼	55	55	+ ⅜
11¼	11½	1,170	*Am. Ice Co	12⅛	11¾	10⅞	11¼	+1⅛
38⅜	38½	1,214	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38	38½	38	38½	+ ¼
29⅜	30	400	*Am. Locomo. Co	30	30	29⅜	29¾	+ ¼
93¾	94½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	94	94	94	94	...
5¾	6	100	*Am. Malting Co	6	6	6	6	...
44	45	600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45	45	44¼	44¼	- ⅛
94	95	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	95	95	95	95	- ⅛
115⅞	116	64,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	118½	118⅞	115¾	116	- 2⅝
117	119	700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	119¼	119¼	119	119	- ½
13⅜	14¼	100	*Am. Woolen Co	14	14	14	14	...
93	96	700	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	94¾	94¾	93	93½	+ ⅛
85⅝	85⅞	22,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	85⅞	86⅝	85½	85⅞	- ⅛
99⅜	99⅞	700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100¼	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	...
104⅝	104½	31,700	Baltimore & Ohio	105¼	105½	104⅜	104½	- ⅜
94	94½	154	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
61⅞	62¼	2,100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62⅛	62⅜	61⅞	62	...
134	134⅜	5,300	Canadian Pacific	134⅝	134⅞	133⅞	134	...
168	170	400	Central R. R. of N. J	170⅝	170	170	170	- 2
47½	47⅝	5,850	Ches. & Ohio, ex div	47½	48⅛	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅝
35	35⅜	1,100	Chicago & Alton	35¾	36	35½	35½	...
72	72⅜	300	Chicago & Alton pf	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	+ ¾
...	...	200	Chi. & East. Ill	206	206	206	206	- 8
28⅞	29	6,700	Chicago Great West	29½	29½	29	29⅛	- ⅛
185¼	185½	16,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	186⅝	186⅝	185¼	185¼	- ¼
224	225	500	Chicago & Northw	224⅝	225	224½	225	...
19¼	19¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	...
36	36⅜	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	- ⅛
16	17¼	300	Chicago Union Trac	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½	...
85⅝	86	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	86¼	86½	86	86	- ⅛
31	31¼	800	Colorado & Southern	31	31¼	31	31	+ ⅛
47¼	48	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf	47	47½	47	47⅛	+1
21½	21¾	100	Col. & H. C. & I	21¾	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	...
216	217	1,100	Consolidated Gas	216¼	216¾	216	216¾	- ¼
119½	119⅝	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	120	120	120	120	+1
31	31¼	600	Corn Products	31½	31¾	31¼	31¼	...
82	84	200	Corn Products pf	83	83⅝	83	83¾	+1¼
165	166	300	Delaware & Hudson	166	166	165½	166	+1¼
215	240	40	Del., Lack. & West	245½	245½	245½	245½	...
43½	43⅝	100	Denver & R. G	44	44	44	44	+1¼
90½	90⅝	200	Denver & R. G. pf	90¾	90⅝	90¼	90½	- ¼
45⅞	46⅞	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	46	46	46	46	-2
19⅝	19⅞	200	Detroit Southern	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
38½	39¼	100	Detroit Southern pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1¼
87	87⅜	100	Detroit United Ry	87	87	87	87	+ ⅜
5¼	5⅜	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5	5	5	5	- ⅛
37¼	37⅜	9,100	Erie	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	3,500	Erie 1st pf	67	67¼	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
52	52½	2,700	Erie 2d pf	51	52¼	51	52¼	+1¼
184	185	300	General Electric	184¾	184¾	184½	184½	+2½
187	189	300	Great Northern pf	188	188	187½	187½	+ ½
91	93	500	Hocking Valley	91	92	91	92	- ⅛
90	92	400	Hocking Valley pf	90½	91	90½	91	- ½
145¼	145½	1,100	Illinois Central	146	146¾	145½	145½	+ ¼
19	20	200	International Paper	19¼	19¼	19	19	...
70	71	400	*Internat. Power Co	72	72	70	70	-3
42	42¼	700	Iowa Central	42	42⅜	42	42¼	...
72	73	400	Iowa Central pf	72¼	72½	72⅜	72½	+ ⅜
70	80	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	- ¼
33½	33¾	1,000	Kansas City South	35	35	33	33	-1½
55½	56	1,000	Kansas City South. pf	55¾	55⅞	55½	55½	+ ½
33	36	500	Keokuk & D. M	34	34⅜	33½	34	- ⅛
56	58	100	Lake Erie & West	56	56	56	56	...
133⅝	133⅞	2,800	Louisville & Nashville	134½	134½	133⅜	133⅝	+ ⅜
136½	136⅝	16,650	Manhattan Elevated	136⅞	137½	136⅜	136½	+ ⅛
119	120	1,100	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	120	120	119½	120	- ¼
139¾	140¼	700	*Met. Street Railway	139½	139⅞	139¾	139¾	+ ¼
25	25¼	100	Mexican Central	25½	25¾	25¼	25¼	...
108¾	109¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	109	108½	109	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	81½	81⅝	81¼	81⅜	+ ⅜
284	29	950	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28⅝	29	28¾	28¾	...
59	60	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	59¼	60	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	36,300	Missouri Pacific	100½	101⅜	100⅜	101⅜	+ ⅞
27¼	27½	300	*National Lead Co	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
91	92½	400	*National Lead Co. pf	91½	92	91½	91½	+ ¼
18	18¼	700	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	- ⅛
153⅜	153⅞	1,700	New York Central	154⅜	154⅝	153⅞	153⅞	- ⅜
32½	32⅞	6,400	N. Y., Ont. & West	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
72⅞	72¾	32,000	Norfolk & Western	72¼	73⅛	71⅞	72⅝	- ⅛
119	122	300	North American	118	118	118	118	-1
41¼	41⅞	400	Pacific Mail	42	42	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅜
150½	150⅞	16,900	Pennsylvania R. R	150⅜	151⅜	150⅜	150⅞	+ ⅝
102¼	102⅜	600	People's Gas, Chicago	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102¼	...
60⅞	61	1,910	Pressed Steel Car	60	60⅞	60	60½	- ⅛
91¼	93	500	Pressed Steel Car pf	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	- ⅛
35⅝	35½	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	35½	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	64½	14,800	Reading	64⅜	65	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅛
86⅞	87¼	500	Reading 1st pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
76	76¼	300	Reading 2d pf	76½	76¾	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
20¾	21	800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
77	78½	700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	77¾	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
23	24	200	*Rumely Prods. Co	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
16	17	300	St. Jo. & G. I	17	17	17	17	-1½
66	68	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	68	68	68	68	-2
78¼	78¾	900	St. L. & San Fran	78¼	78½	78⅛	78⅝	+ ⅜
73¼	73½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	+1
30¼	30½	100	St. Louis Southw	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
66¼	66⅝	300	St. Louis Southw. pf	66½	66⅞	66½	66⅞	+ ⅛
69⅜	69½	30,900	Southern Pacific	69⅝	70⅛	69⅝	69⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	100	Southern Railway	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	2,400	South. Ry., stamped	36	36⅜	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
92¾	93	600	So. Ry. pf., stamped	93	93	93	93	...
63⅝	63⅞	700	Tennessee Coal & Iron	63⅜	63⅞	63¼	63½	...
45⅛	45½	900	Texas & Pacific	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45½	+ ⅜
38	42	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	40	40	40	40	...
30⅜	31	100	Tol., St. L. & West	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	225	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	48¼	48¼	48	48	+ ⅛
13	14	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	13	13	13	13	- ⅛
15	15¼	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	55	55	55	55	+ ½
103⅜	103⅝	24,400	Union Pacific	104½	104½	103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛
91½	91⅝	400	Union Pacific pf	91¾	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
64	65⅜	675	United Rys. Invest. pf	65	65	64½	64½	+ ⅛
13½	13⅝	2,000	*U. S. Leather	13⅜	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	- ⅛
90¼	90½	200	*U. S. Leather pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	...
17½	18⅛	300	U. S. Rubber	17½	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅜
39	39⅛	10,400	U. S. Steel	39⅜	39⅝	39	39	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	4,515	U. S. Steel pf	87½	87⅝	87	87	+ ⅛
29⅝	29¾	1,600	U. S. Realty & Con	30⅜	30⅜	29¾	29¾	- ½
72⅝	73⅛	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	73½	73⅝	73	73	- ½
65⅞	66	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	65½	66	65½	66	...
32¾	33	200	Wabash	33	33	33	33	...
47½	47¾	1,000	Wabash pf	48	48	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
90¾	90¾	400	Western Union Tel	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅜
26⅞	27¼	600	Wheel. & L. E	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	+¼
36	36⅞	450	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	36¾	37	36¼	37	+1
26⅜	26⅝	663	Wisconsin Central	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	- ⅛
51⅜	53	400	Wisconsin Central pf	52	52	52	52	...
Sales		434,506	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,469	Amalg. Copper	63¼	63½	62⅝	63
50	Am. Car & Fdy.	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝
20	Am. Locomotive	30	30	30	30
52,190	Am. Sugar	118¾	119⅝	118¾	119⅛
20	Anaconda Cop.	94½	94½	94½	94½
7,500	At., T. & S. F.	85⅞	86¼	85½	85½
20	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100
2,300	Balt. & Ohio	105¾	106¾	104½	104½
380	Brook. Rap. Tr.	62¼	62¾	61⅞	62¼
900	Can. Pacific	134½	134⅝	133½	133½
450	Ches. & Ohio	47⅞	48¼	47¼	47⅞
20	Chi. & Alton	36	36	35⅞	35⅞
180	Chi. Gt. West	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
5,780	C., M. & St. P.	186⅝	186⅝	185¼	185¼
50	Chi. Term. Tr	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	Chi. T. Tr. pf.	37	37	37	37
30	Chi. Union Trac.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
40	Col. Fuel & I.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
100	Colo. Southern	31¼	31⅝	31	31
30	Col. & H. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21½
30	Den. & Rio Gr.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
3,630	Erie	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37½
80	Erie 1st pf	67	67¼	67	67¼
30	Illinois Central	146	146	146	146
70	Louis. & Nash	134½	134½	134	134½
3,760	Manhattan	136½	137⅜	136⅜	136½
10	Metro. Street	140	140	140	140
20	Mexican Central	25	25	25	25
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	29	29	29	29
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞
13,820	Missouri Pacific	100¾	110¾	109⅝	109⅝
180	N. Y. Central	154⅜	154⅜	154½	154½
40	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32⅛	32	32⅛
5,880	Norfolk & West.	72¾	73½	72¾	72⅞
260	Pennsylvania	150	150⅝	150	150⅜
40	People's Gas	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
7,380	Reading	64⅝	65	64½	64½
150	Republic Steel	21	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝
7,700	South. Pacific	69¾	70¼	69⅝	69⅝
20	Southern Ry.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
60	Southern Ry. pf.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
70	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64	64	64
280	Texas Pacific	45½	45⅝	45¼	45¼
10	T., S. L. & W. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
9,180	Union Pacific	104¾	104¾	103⅝	103⅝
1,030	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
80	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
4,770	U. S. Steel	39¼	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
370	U. S. Steel pf.	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛
40	Wabash	33	33	33	33
110	Wabash pf.	47¾	47¾	47½	47½
60	Wiscon. Cent. pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52	52
131,100					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,641	1,641
4th week Oct.	$278,204	$277,522	$239,623
Month	876,514	796,702	732,723
From July 1	3,056,788	2,554,601	2,401,778
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
4th week Oct.	38,921	42,143	37,423
Month	125,196	120,864	106,499
From July 1	474,995	429,192	377,835
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Month of October	6,886,255	6,915,719	5,911,209
From July 1	26,275,019	26,337,553	24,158,329

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,216,894	3,053,801	3,101,714
Op. expenses	1,761,317	1,930,997	1,727,555
Net earnings	1,455,577	1,122,804	1,378,179
Total income	1,561,888	1,233,873	1,471,882
Charges	1,068,391	1,068,391	1,158,595
Surplus	493,469	165,282	313,287

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	217,253	217,626	$373
Op. expenses	103,525	113,196	$9,671
Net earnings	113,728	104,430	9,298
Total income	113,833	104,641	9,119

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	290,680	260,680	30,099
Op. expenses	120,070	117,081	11,989
Net earnings	161,619	83,599	18,000
Total income	119,414	92,092	27,322
Fixed charges	29,905	29,826	79
Surplus	79,508	52,266	27,243

NEW YORK & OTTAWA for quarter ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	33,235	30,097	3,138
Net earnings	6,347	3,488	2,859
Net income	4,987	2,288	2,695

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,089,348	914,550	174,898
Op. exp. & taxes	760,068	602,186	166,842
Net earnings	329,458	312,364	8,054
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	2,972,236	2,710,037	262,201
Op. exp. & taxes	2,178,271	1,929,087	249,184
Net earnings	793,967	781,100	$84,183

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 49⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39½@ 41½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Brunswick sold at 05, 1,000 Comstock at 05, 300 Consol. California and Virginia at .90@.91@.86, 400 Dunkin at 09, 500 Elkton at .33, 300 Isabella at .32, 300 Mexican at .60, 500 Mollie Gibson at 09, 200 Ophir at 1.00, 1,500 Pharmacist at 05, and 2,000 Virginia M. at 02.

Clarence H. Mackay in Bank Board.

Clarence H. Mackay was yesterday elected a member of the Board of Directors of the American Exchange National Bank.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Contract Surgeon Francis M. McCallum will proceed to Fort Sheridan for temporary duty.

Capt. Clarence Williams, Ordnance Department, will visit during November and December, the works of E. I. Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, on business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Capt. John Robertson, Twenty-seventh Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the Sixth Infantry and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, Second Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the Twenty-fourth Infantry and will join his regiment in the Philippines.

Second Lieut. Natt F. Jamieson, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Preble and will proceed to Fort Baker for duty.

Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur is relieved from temporary command of the Department of the East and, with his authorized aides, will return to Chicago and resume command of the Department of the Lakes.

Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster General, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines and will proceed to New York and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Charles J. Crane is relieved from duty at the Department of California headquarters and will proceed to Governors Island for duty.

Major John R. Williams, Artillery Corps, will proceed to San Francisco for duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of the Department of California.

Officers, recently appointed from civil life, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

Second Lieut. Townsend Whalen Fifteenth Infantry. He will report at Fort McHenry for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman, Sixteenth Infantry. He will report at Fort Porter for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Joseph F. Ware, Twenty-first Infantry. He will report at Fort Monroe for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, Twenty-sixth Infantry. He will report at Fort Thomas for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Harry L. Jordan, Twenty-first Infantry. He will report at Fort Monroe for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, Engineer Corps, will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with the Third Battalion of Engineers.

First Lieut. George England, Sixth Infantry, is transferred from Company I to Company K of that regiment.

Capt. James S. Tompkins is relieved from duty at the New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold, N. J.

Navy.

Lieut. A. MacArthur is ordered to command the Holland.

Lieut. J. W. Greene is ordered to the Washington Yard for duty in gun factory.

Lieut. L. Norton is ordered to the Arkansas.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds is ordered to command the Fortuna.

Ensigns W. R. Sales and R. W. Vincent are ordered to the Cincinnati.

Ensigns C. E. Miller, A. Kautz, and A. T. Graham are ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

Chaplain [illegible] will be ordered Nov. 15 [illegible]

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the folowing decisions:

People ex rel. Edward M. Grout, as Controller, &c., appellant, vs. William E. Stillings et al., respondents.—Writ sustained and award of Commissioners reduced from $8,000 to $1,000, with $50 costs and disbursements to relator. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. John Coogan, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

Augustus H. Skillin, as trustee, respondent, vs. David Mattsann and another, appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified, affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.; Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.

People ex rel. Henry Woodley, rel., vs. Michael C. Murphy, as Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Martin J. Perkinson, rel., vs. Michael C. Murphy, as Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick Downs, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

August Schippell, appellant, vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

William Shipman, as sole surviving Trustee, respondent, vs. Nathaniel Niles, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

James T. Nevin, respondent, vs. Daniel Coleman, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

James J. Davis, as trustee, appellant, vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company, impleaded.—Judgment reversed, and defendant permitted to withdraw demurrer; and answer on payment of the costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Mutual Loan Association, appellant, vs. Joseph S. Lesser and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, without costs to either party. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

The Same vs. the Same.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with $10 costs, upon condition that appellant waives all claim to salary from the time he was dropped from the rolls to the date of his application for reinstatement, and unless such waiver be given, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Thomas A. Healy, respondent, vs. Janet T. Malcolm, as executrix, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

People ex rel. Anna Meyer, appellant, vs. Elgin R. L. Gould, as Chamberlain, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Annie Spinnler, appellant, vs. Mary E. Gibson et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Walter Scott, respondent, vs. Charles G. Conn, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer within twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. Leon Stedeker et al., respondents.—Order reversed and demurrer overruled. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

George J. Albert, as administrator, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Mamie Frank, as Trustee, respondent, vs. Isaac Muslmer et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Hattie Wileman, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Annie Ziegler as administratrix, respondent, vs. John J. Brennan, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Jacob Ziegler, respondent, vs. August Tienkman, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Louis M. Jones, respondent, vs. William Levering et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by striking out the award of costs to the plaintiff, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Siebrand Niewenhaus, respondent, vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Frank Seward, appellant, vs. John J. Scannell, Commissioner, respondent.—Proceedings affirmed and writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Grace McDonald, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

People ex rel. Thomas L. Thompson, appellant, vs. Jacob A. Cantor, President, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Emil Weil et al., respondents, vs. August F. Gallum et al., appellants.—Order affirmed so far as to deny motion to set aside levies as to Loewenstein, Edwards, and Hollander, and reversed as to Nettleton, and motion to vacate levy granted, without costs to either party. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Isidore Weil and another, respondents, vs August F. Gallum et al., appellants.—Order affirmed so far as to deny motion to set aside levies as to Loewenstein, Edwards, and Hollander, and reversed as to Nettleton, and motion to vacate levy granted, without costs to either party. Opinion per curiam.

In re Alma L. Larner, appellant, vs. Henry L. Goodwin and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Stephen G. Geoghegan et al., appellant's, vs. August Luchow et al., respondents.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In re Jeremiah J. Healy, appellant, vs. John N. Partridge, as Commissioner, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs, upon condition that appellant waives all claim to salary from the time he was dropped from the rolls to the date of his application for reinstatement, and unless such waiver be given, order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

M. H. Treadwell Company, plaintiff; William J. O'Brien, as Sheriff, respondent, vs. John A. Mead Manufacturing Company, appellant.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Frederick M. Poillon, respondent, vs. John J. H. Poillon, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The same vs. the same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Margaret A. Donohue et al., respondents, vs. Annie E. Smith et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Patrick H. Pickett, appellant, vs. William J. O'Brien et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

William P. Mason, appellant, vs. Charles W. Clark, respondent.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Benjamin Orne, respondent, vs. William C. Greene, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, prints, ginghams, and domestics; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, ladies' and infants' wear; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Wagner, cloaks and suits; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Allen & Co., Portland, Me.; W. C. Allen, furnishing goods and tailors' trimmings; Hotel Navarre.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. F. Jackson, white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Webber, dress goods and silks; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Smith, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill., dry goods; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Bell Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. F. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Bri

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—East Seventy-third Street Dwellings Sold—Many Tenements Change Hands.

R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for the Ludin Realty Company the four-story dwelling 152 West Forty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100.

B. Nauheim and Peter Axelrad have sold for a Mr. Tuthill to Herman Cohen the five five-story flats 9 to 17 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 25 by 100.

L. Erlanger has sold for John J. Mahony to Janpole & Werner the plot 50 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 175 feet east of Broadway. The property will probably be resold with a building loan.

Post & Reese have sold for the Residence Realty Company 119, 121, and 123 East Seventy-third Street, three dwellings, each 17 by 102.2. The buyer, William M. Benjamin, has resold half of the entire plot to a buyer who will erect thereon a high-class dwelling.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Herman Thomas to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 76 East Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Sarah S. Wiltse to Martin & Brother the four-story dwelling 42 East Fifty-third Street, 18 by 100.5.

It is reported that Francis M. Murray has sold the four-story dwelling 28 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9.

Louis Lese has bought from Bernard Freund the five-story flat, 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27.3 by 100.

C. E. Deppeler has sold for Mary Spear the five-story flat, with stores, 115 West One Hundredth Street, 24.6 by 100.11.

Max Marx has sold to Lina Strauss the five-story flat, 158 West One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11.

G. Brettell & Son report that they have sold the following: 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 100; 312 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a four-story single flat, 20 by 100.11, and 49, 51, and 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, three five-story triple flats, each 25 by 99.11. Two of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Street properties have been resold.

Taylor & Douglass have sold for Henry Buckley to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., for $24,000, the five-story double flat, 206 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 27.6 by 88 by 100.

Maurice Kerner has sold for Charles Miller the five-story tenement, 195 Mott Street, 25 by 100.

The Butterick Publishing Company, which is erecting a new building at Macdougal and Spring Streets, has bought from the estate of Thomas Reid, the two-story building 17 Vandam Street, 23 by 100.

M. Jackson has sold for Nieberg Brothers to Herman M. Solomon the seven-story brick tenement, 142 Sullivan Street, 25 by 125.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have resold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Adolphus Ottenburg 52 and 54 Broome Street, northwest corner of Lewis Street, three and five-story buildings, on plot 50 by 75.

The estate of Emanuel Haug has sold the six-story tenement 150 Orchard Street, 25 by 87.6, for about $26,000.

O. Dobroczynski and A. Blumenkranz have sold for Julius I. Livingston to I. Kralsman, for $40,000, the seven-story tenement 718 East Fifth Street, 25 by 96.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the estate of Jason Rogers to Thomas J. Quinn the northeast corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 98.27 by 87.5, on which the buyer will erect apartment house and brick dwellings.

William J. Roome has sold 157, 159, and 161 East Thirty-first Street, three three-story dwellings, on plot 50 by 100.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co., have leased for Walter J. Salomon for a term of years one of the stores, with basement, in the building at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, formerly the Hotel Bristol. The lessees are Young Brothers, hatters.

M. Hiesz has leased for Clara F. Hitchcock the entire building 73, 75, and 77 Mercer Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $68,000, to Theodore Tiedemann & Son, dry goods importers and commission merchants.

Morris Zimmerman, who recently purchased 656 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Bond Street, will erect on the lot a ten or eleven story mercantile building. Mr. Zimmerman has secured a building loan of $80,000 on the property from Louis M. Jones and Leo S. Bing.

The stable 166 East Seventy-third Street, 40 by 102.2, has been conveyed by the executors of the Marquand estate to Joseph Pulitzer for consideration of $73,000.

The property at the southeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Nineteenth Street, extending through to Eighteenth Street, 138 by 88.9 and irregular, was transferred yesterday to James G. Wallace, and by him reconveyed to Maurice Untermyer.

A deed was recorded in Orange, N. J., yesterday by which George B. Phelps, Jr., transferred to Alice G. Ballard and others the property of the late Oliver S. Carter, near Llewellyn Park, known as Mountainside. The stated consideration was $50,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 53 Wooster Street, for a seven-story brick storage building, 18 by 75; T. Monahan of 483 Broome Street, owner; J. A. Dooner of 31 Dominick Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 636 West Forty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 100; Ogden Lumber Company, owner; Moore & Landsichi of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Rider Avenue, west side, 350 feet north of One-Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story garbage incinerating plant, 50 by 105; John and Mary Dalton, premises, owners; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Pilot Avenue, south side, 400 feet west of Main Street, City Island, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 44; Nicholas Abbott of Pilot Avenue, City Island, owner; John Cotter, Fordham Avenue, City Island, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 109 West Forty-second Street, to five-story brick offices and stores; E. & M. Adams of 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, owners; J. C. Westervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 36 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 100; Ogden Lumber Company, owner; Moore & Landsichi of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 444 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; A. G. Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 1,177 Broadway, to a five and six story brick store, with studio; Gilsey estate of 1,193 Broadway, owner; J. E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $7,500.

No. 69 St. Mark's Place, to a four-story brick store, with hall; German Odd Fellows Hall Association, owner; R. Hohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $1,800.

Victor Street, east side, 225 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 18 by 30; John Bromley, premises, owner; Thomas Scott, Unionport Road, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 7.

ALEXANDER AV, n w corner of 122d St, runs n 100x w 157.4x s 51.4x w 42.8x s 48.8 to n s of 152d St, x e 200; Frederick T. Kellogg to Kroeger Piano Company, mtg $75,000.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 123d St, runs s 24.11x e 100, n 24.11x w 100, error: Joseph J. Meaney to Peter Freese and another, (mtg $16,000).....100

AVENUE D, n w s, Lots 17 and 18, map of S. Fetchett, 46.10x93x46.10x33; Tony Green to Sarah Michelson, mtg $17,000.....100

AVENUE D, n w s, Lots 17 and 18, map of S. Fetchett, 46.10x93x46.10x33; Sarah Michelson to Ida Solinger, ½ part, mtg $24,400.....1

BATHGATE AV, 1,848.6 s s, 50x120; Florence Smart to Annie Cohen and another.....100

CROTONA PARK SOUTH, 918 and 920; Crotona Park South, 914; Ferdinand Hecht to Carl Ertling.....100

DAWSON ST, 1,112 w s, 25x100; Charles L. Messer to Frank Feldhusen, (mtg $7,250).....9,000

DEAN PLACE, e s, 100 ft s of Pierce Av, 25x100; Joseph S. Wood to Michael Brennan.....125

FOREST AV, e s, n s of Lot 65, map of Eltona, runs w to e s of Forest Av, new line x s 40x e — to avenue x n 40; Valentine D. Lynch to Julia C. Lynch, E. S.....1

LOT 47, Block 3,300, tax map; Flora Oppenheimer and others to Arthur E. Spingarn.....1

MADISON ST, 370, s s, 25x75 block; Catharine A. Cheff and another to Isidore Jackson.....1

MADISON ST, 368, s s, 25x93.7x24.10x93.7; George C. Kochler to Isidore Jackson.....1

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 25x89.3 to Railroad Av West x27.9x101.10; Joseph McBride to Mary A. Broderick, all liens.....1

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 168th St, 25x89.3 to Railroad Av West x27.9x101.10; Mary A. Broderick to Julia Ruvane, all liens.....1

NELSON AV, w s, 150.5 ft n of 164th St, 25x2.9x25x30.11; Arthur Rooney to Anna M. Morell.....1

OGDEN AV, e s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 25x95; Mary Fitzgibbon and another to John F. Kaiser.....1

RIDER AV, n e corner of 138th St, 71.1x48.6x71.1x48, with gore or strip; Frank Brookfield to Carrie Marx, (mtg $7,000).....2,225

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 196.6x101; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, 457 to s s of Cedar Place x98.8 x457x97.10; James H. Havens to Joseph Wolf.....1

WEST END AV, 892, e s, 20x80; Helene Koch, widow, to Martha Hensle.....100

10TH AV, s w corner of 34th St, 25.8x79.6; Edward P. Meagher to Michael J. Donohue, mtg $50,500.....60,000

11TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 138x88.9x irregular; Persis G. Wellman to James A. Wallace, (mtg $270,672).....100

11TH AV, s w corner of 19th St, 138x88.9x irregular to 18th St; James G. Wallace to Maurice Untermyer, (mtg $235,875).....100

11TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, 100x108, Unionport; Eliza Bridges to John Griffin.....1,100

11TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of Avenue E, 100x108, Unionport; Eliza Bridges to John J. O'Brien.....1,100

12TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of Avenue E, 200x108, Unionport; Eliza Bridges to Thomas Tarpy, Jr.....2,200

19TH ST, 341 West, 21.10x85.10; Susie Denison to Margaret A. Dowling, quitclaim.....1

26TH ST, 319 West, 25x98.9; Florence Miller and others to William H. Hoyt.....1

26TH ST, 321 West, 25x98.9; William H. Hoyt to Isidore Jackson.....1

26TH ST, 310 West, 25x98.9; George W. McAdam, individually and as executor and trustee, to William H. Hoyt, all title.....1

26TH ST, 319 West, 25x98.9; William H. Hoyt, as life tenant, to William H. Hoyt, all title.....1

26TH ST, 319 and 321 West, 50x98.9; Isidore Jackson to Louis J. Marx, (mtg $9,000).....100

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av 25x100.5; Henry H. Bawden to William P. Young, all liens.....1

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av 25x100.5; William P. Young to Henry H. Bawden and wife, (mtg $14,000).....1

53D ST, 16 East, 25x100.5; Arthur Lehman to Jenny K. Stafford.....1

67TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; American Mortgage Company to Leopold Hutter.....1

67TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Matthew M. Henry and another, executors, to Leopold Hutter.....3,500

67TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.5; Leopold Hutter to Charles H. Duffy.....1

72D ST, s s, 230 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Moses Bachman to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $42,500).....100

73D ST, 166 East, 40x102.2; Allan Marquand and others, executors, to Joseph Pulitzer.....73,000

77TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x102.2; Emilie B. Grigsby to Francis C. Adams, (mtg $15,000).....35,000

84TH ST, 313 East, 25x102.2; Addie G. Lambert to A. Robert Johnson and another, (mtg $15,950).....1

89TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.8; Anna Baconby to Sophie Knepper, (mtg $17,000).....1

97TH ST, s s, 333 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x100.11; A. J. Kerwin, Jr., to Fannie H. Harding, all liens.....1

97TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Max Rollinick to Leopold Schmeidler and another, (mtg $24,000).....100

100TH ST, 157 West, 25x100.11; Samuel A. Isaacs to Annie Simon, (mtg $10,000).....100

102D ST, s s, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 27.8x100.11; Samuel Green to Albert E. Pigor.....100

105TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 60x100.11; Louis Lese to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $12,000).....1

110TH ST, 100 and 102 East, 39.9x75.8; Adelgunde Weissman to August Buhrmeister, mtg $14,000.....100

118TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Cornelia Storrs to Aaron M. Janpole and another.....100

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Martha Hensle to Helene Koch, mtg $90,000.....100

130TH ST, s s, 143.4 ft w of Madison Av, 16.10x99.11; Robert C. Ten Eyck to United States Trust Company, as trustee.....9,000

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 100x100; David J. Hogg and others to William Hogg, quitclaim.....1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,678, s e corner of 102d St; also part of 2,676; William R. Rose to John L. Murray, 10½ years.....$1,050, $2,450

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, 5; Rose Munday to Michele Pecora, 5 years.....600

HOUSTON ST, 15 West, and part of lot in the rear of 17 West Houston St; August Ludeman to John E. Valdettaro, term Nov. 8, 1902, to April 28, 1905.....4,000

2D AV, 2,395; John McKee to Henry Johannes, 3½ years.....900

2D AV, 2,198, s e corner of 113th St; Amelia Fechteler to Scarpelli & Agostino, 3½ years from Oct. 1, 1902.....450

3D AV, 1,517, rear part of store, &c.; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Melder, 9¼ years.....300

3D AV, 1,519; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles Melder, 9¼ years.....1,800

57TH AV, 174, Kennedy A. Fox to Morris Aran and another, 6 5-12 years.....3,800

8TH AV, 2,381, s w corner of 128th St; Maria W. Alexander to Martin J. Kane, 10 years.....2,200

14TH ST, 214 East; Benjamin Rosenstiel to Henry Adelmann, 3 years.....840

19TH ST, 49 West; Hine Liebeskind to the Moore Company, 10 years.....$3,000, 4,500

37TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 1st Av, 183 to bulkhead, 99.9; E. Ellery Anderson and others to Davies Brothers, 20 years.....3,750

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY to Heyman Cohen; Hester St, 51.. As security for merchandise

ARENFRED, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Stanton St, 136, n w corner of Norfolk St, prior mtg —, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....$2,500

BRECKWEDEL, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, 313 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....12,000

BREKEE, David, to Title Insurance Company; 51st St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

BUHRMEISTER, August, to Adelgunde Weissmann; Park Av, s e corner of 110th St, prior mortgage $14,000, 1 year.....9,000

COHEN, Annie, and another to Florence Smart; Bathgate Av, 1,648, 5 years.....5,500

CRANE, William G., to the American Savings Bank; Park Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 104th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....10,000

CUSHING, Samuel T., and another to Jane R. Thompson, guardian; Alexander Av, 209.....3,000

DONOHUE, Michael J., to James Everard; 104th Av, s w corner of 34th St, demand.....45,000

ERTLING, Carl, to Ferdinand Hecht; Crotona Park South, 914, 918, and 920, 2 years.....15,000

ERTLING, Carl, to Ferdinand Hecht; Crotona Park South, 918 and 920, 2 years.....1,800

ERTLING, Carl, to Ferdinand Hecht; Crotona Park South, 916 and 920, 2 years.....900

FIGOR, Albert E., to Cephas Brainard and another, executors and trustees; 102d St, s s, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years.....25,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Barnett Freedman; Cherry St, 231, 1 year, 6 per cent.....3,000

GRIFFIN, John, to Emilie Bridges; 11th St, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, Unionport, 3 years.....500

HASSLACHER, Jacob, to Matilde S. Sterne and others, executors; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 147th St, 3 years.....17,500

HENSLE, Martha, to Harriet M. Smith; West End Av, e s, 20.11 ft n of 102d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....13,500

HENSLE, Martha, to Isis P. Carter and others, executors; 123d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....90,000

HOCH, Helene, to Martha Hensle; 123d St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, prior mtg $90,000, 3 years.....16,000

HUDSON, John, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; plot begins on w s of a stone fence distance 2 chains 28 links from e corner of Dr. Wooster's Beach Lane, contains 15 72-100 acres; also, Lot 26, map of Clason Point, 76, contains 5 25-100 acres, 1-6 part and all title, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. re-recorded.....500

HUTLER, Leopold, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, w s, 75 ft s of 72d St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....20,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Carrie Hirsch; Madison St, 368 and 370, 1 year.....22,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and another to Cornelia Storrs; 118th St, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av., 2 mtgs, 1 year, each.....21,500

KAISER, John F., to Annie A. Colgate; Ogden Av, s e corner of 162d St, 3 years.....7,000

KEATING, Patrick, to Ella F. Monteith, Trustee, and another; Edgecombe Av, w s, 100 ft n of 150th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....21,350

KING, Charles, to Martha C. Bergman; Concord or Forest Av, 432, 1 year, 6 per cent.....400

KUNTZE, Auguste E., to Harlem Savings Bank; 3d or Fordham Av, n w corner of 168th (6th) St; also 3d or Fordham Av, w s, 50 ft n of 168th St, (6th St), 1 year, 4½ per cent.....10,000

LEVY, Rachel, to Moses Musliner and another, executors; 82d St, s s, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Louis Lese; 105th St, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, (prior mtg $12,000) 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,750

LYNCH, Julia C., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Forest Av, s s, 70 ft n of 163th St, installments, 6 per cent.....2,000

MANNING, Frank O., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s e corner of 74th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....12,000

MANNING, Frank O., to Ellen Stoddard; Lexington Av, s e corner of 74th St, prior mtg $12,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

MAPES, Sarah E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Pell Place, e s, 33.4 ft s of Huguenot St, 1 year.....2,500

MARX, Louis J., to Thomas S. Olive, as committee; 26th St, 319 West, 1 year.....12,000

MARX, Louis J., to Isidore Jackson and another; 26th St, 319 and 321 West, prior mortgage $12,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....6,000

McCARTHY, Ellen, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 67.6 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,000

MICHELSON, Sarah, to Tony Green; Avenue D, n w s, being Lot 17 and part of Lot 18, installments, 6 per cent.....7,400

MULHALL, Margaret, to Henry Gottgetreu; Franklin Av, w s, s e corner of Lot 89, being part of Lot 80, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

O'BRIEN, Joseph L., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127th St, 77 West, 1 year, 4 per cent.....13,500

REINHARDT, John, and another to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees; Avenue D, e s, 24 ft n of 4th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....17,000

SCHMALE, Charles F., and another to Nicholas Schroeder; Water St, 604 and 606, 5 years.....4,500

SCHWARTZ, Max, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, 251 East, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

SIMON, Annie, to Samuel A. Isaacs; 100th St, 157 West, due Feb. 1, 1904.....5,750

SIMON, Annie, to Samuel A. Isaacs; 100th St, 157 West, due Feb. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent.....8,000

SMITH, Harmon, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 145th St, 413 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....7,500

SMITH, Eva N., to Eleanor P. Wentworth; Broad St, 123 and 125, ½ part, 1 year, gold.....5,000

STAFFORD, Jenny K., to Arthur Lehman; 53d St, 16 East, 3 per cent.....35,000

STAFFORD, Jenny K., to Arthur Lehman; 53d St, 16 East.....20,000

TARPY, Thomas, Jr., to Eliza Bridges; 12th St, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue E, Unionport, 3 years.....1,000

VAN HOULEN, Herman, to the Irving Savings Institution; 50th St, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....8,000

VAN HOLLEN, Hermann, to the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter Church in the City of New York; 50th St, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....3,000

WILSON, George E., to Thomas Frazier; Broadway, n e corner of 112th St, (prior mtg $215,110,) demand 6 per cent.....20,000

YOUNG, William F., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 48th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.....14,000

ZIMMERMAN, Morris, to Municipal Realty Corporation; 46th St, 70 and 72 West, prior mortgages $110,000 and $40,000, due March 19, 1903, 6 per cent.....7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Emily, to Louis Fleischmann, assigns 2 mtgs.....$9,000

ASSOCIATES' LAND COMPANY to the Woodlawn Cemetery.....1,500

BOWERS, John M., and another, executors, to Evelina C. Bliss, 2 assignments.....18,080

COBDEN, Isabel M., to Edward A. Morrison and another, trustees.....11,000

DOUGHERTY, Edward J., et al, executors, to the Savings Bank of Utica, N. Y.....130,000

FINUCANE, Thomas E., to Manhattan Mortgage Company.....300

FOX, Joseph, to Maurice Myers.....1

FREEDMAN, Barnett, to Sarah Kaplan

GLACIUS, Roxanna, to Louisa B. Glacius.....1

HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose.....1

HENSLE, Martha, to Annie R. Bauerdorf.....16,000

HUTTER, Leopold, and another to Benjamin Warthelmer and another.....1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to George C. Heimerdinger.....6,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Otto C. Luhrs.....1,000

LIPMAN, Max, to Rosina Alker and another.....4,500

LYMAN, Grattan G., to John McClure.....1,600

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Helena B. Acker.....502

MYERS, Maurice, to the State Bank.....2,500

ROSENKRANTZ, Moses, to Leopold Schmeidler and others.....5,000

SALOMON, William, executor, to Abraham Kassel.....2,000

SALOMON, William, to the United Hebrew Charities of City of New York.....13,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York and Mortgage Security Company.....5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

6TH AV, 916; Jacob Heppel against Michael Kelly, owner and contractor.....18

7TH AV, 1,838 and 1,840; George Ritt against Charles G. Miller, owner; Scoville & Lord, contractors.....140

111TH ST, 232 and 234 East; John Beli against Peter Imperiale, owner and contractor; Rosaria Imperiale, contractor.....719

117TH ST, 109 West; Louis Saphier against Annie F. Brandt, owner; A. T. Johnson, contractor.....35

176TH ST and Morris Av, n e corner, 32x176; Antonio Carrozza against Cunningham & Bullard, owners and contractors.....75

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West; Municipal Realty Corporation, with Morris Zimmerman.....$7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

DELANCEY ST and Cannon St, s e corner, 75x100; Schnatz & Massath against St. Rose of Lima Church and another, Nov. 3, 1902.....1,996

DIVISION ST, 245; William Shaghertchen against Chevra Ahawas Zedik Beni Lebadow and another, June 27, 1902.....75

MADISON AV, 90 to 94, and 22 East 29th St; General Fireproofing Company against Maitland S. Graves and another, Nov. 3, 1902.....176

WEST END AV, 161; Thomas P. McMahon against William Steubenbord, Sept. 2, 1902.....37

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125 x102.2; Conroy Brothers against Elias Kemper and another, July 10, 1902.....1,800

97TH ST, 229 and 231 West; Allerton-Clarke Company against Catherine Wilson and another, Aug. 19, 1902.....575

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft of Manhattan Av; Bernard Jahn against Harriet E. Lum, or Loom, May 21, 1902.....90

Lis Pendens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 86 ft n of 80th St, 20.8 x91.1x20x94.5; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Harrison B. Moore, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harrison.

8TH AV, e s, 37.10 ft s of 29th St, 18.1x65; Mary O'Brien against Cauldwell Fraser and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.

12TH ST, s s, 245.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Lizzie Kraus against Louis Bohner and another, (partition;) attorney, H. Kropp.

170TH ST, s s, 22 ft w of Trafalgar Place, 21.9x 78; H. Seymour Trenchard, Jr., against Frank McCone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

196TH ST and Morris Av, n e corner, 64.7x178x irregular; New York Building Loan Banking Company against William W. Edwards and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Trapnell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Attachment Against Frederico Alvarado

Deputy Sheriff Doris has received an attachment against Frederico Alvarado of Leon, Nicaragua, for $6,158, in favor of Lanman & Kemp, for balance due of advances made to him between June 18, 1900, and Jan. 25, 1901, and for collections made by him for their account. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence and was served on a leather firm here.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 148 failures in the United States during the week, against 194 for the previous week and 191, 161, 182, and 187 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 47, New England 25, Southern 27, Western 31, Northwestern 13, Pacific 4, and Territories 1. Canada had 24, against 24 for the preceding week. About 91 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC SILVERMAN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove temporary receiver of the assets of Isaac Silverman, doing business as I. Silverman & Co., manufacturers of waists at 107 Wooster Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Oct. 31.

CHARLES FRANKLIN JONES.—Charles Franklin Jones, a Superintendent at 307 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $4,787 and assets consisting of cash, $35, and books, $20. All but $172 of the liabilities were incurred at Louisville, Ky., in 1894, and are to the estate of Richard James.

WILLIS & STAPLES.—William F. Willis and Julius T. Staples, who compose the firm of Willis & Staples, jobbers in hosiery, notions, and white goods at 368 Broadway, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on Oct. 23, and Le Roy S. Gove was appointed receiver of their assets, which amounted to $6,941 at the time the firm made an assignment on Sept. 15, and which are turned over to the receiver. The firm's liabilities are $15,065 to ninety-seven creditors. Mr. Willis has individual debts of $7,175 for money borrowed from two relatives to put into the business. Mr. Staples has individual debts of $3,000, and nominal assets $1,100, interest in real estate, which is mortgaged for $3,000.

HELLER & AUSTERN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed George H. Gilman temporary receiver of the assets of Heller & Austern, manufacturers of trousers at 714 Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday. A meeting of the creditors of the firm was held yesterday at the office of Kurzman & Frankenheimer, at 25 Broad Street. An offer was made to settle at 25 cents on the dollar cash, and a committee of creditors was appointed to examine and report upon its acceptance. The committee consists of Paul Coolidge of Henry W. T. Mali & Co., Chairman; Gen. S. F. Kneeland, Samuel C. Steinhardt, John T. Neff of Greeley, Cushman & Record, and William Loebl of Wallach, Hoexter & Co. Spring goods recently purchased are to be returned by the firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APT, Herman—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company.....134

AMERICAN UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, N. H.—Cottin and another.....1,977

ANDREWS DYE WORKS—W. C. Fisher.....677

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park av., three story brown stone, 18 foot, splendid block.....$20,500

92d, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; price very low.....26,500

91st, near Madison av., four story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order.....35,000

82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession.....50,000

76th, near 5th av., 19 foot; possession.....65,000

79th, near Madison av., 22 foot.....80,000

64th, near 5th av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money.....125,000

Complete list, inside prices, particulars.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of West side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A Park Avenue Corner. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Lenox Av., 5-story store property, near 137th, $25,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near 7th Av., $26,500; rental $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th.

A.—22-foot Columbia College leasehold, 4-story dwelling, 5th and 6th Avs.; good order; price, $27,500. W. E. & F. B. Taylor, 361 5th Av.

Exceptional bargain for quick purchaser; 8-room, two-family house; excellent condition; $1,800, $600 down. Room 607, 7 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St.; $20,500; rents, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Worth $20,000, asking $16,000; large private house; 19th St., near 3d. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95, $28,000; rents, $3,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement house; 21st St., 2d Av.; full lot; price, $15,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

125th St., Near Amsterdam. 3 5-story 10-family flats and stores; pr. $66,000; big bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

151st St., Near B'way. 5-story triple flat, up-to-date; pr. $39,000; rent, $4,380. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER. 7-story elevator apt. house. Mtg. 4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

8TH AV., CORNER below 116th St. 5-story, 3 fam. on floor; stores, price $61,000; rent, $6,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY NR. LENOX. 75-ft. front, 6-story elevator apt. house; up-to-date. Pr. $115,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

A.—Bargain if sold this month, private house, near Central Park; 11 rooms; in good order. See owner, 1,536 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

3d Av. store property, 37x100; must be sold at once; asking $25,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Investor.—We have good investment property below 23d St. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Bronx.

Attention.—$6,500 buys 10-room cottage; all modern improvements; 37x137; residential section Fordham. REISS BROS., 921 Melrose Av. Open Sundays.

Great Bargain—Plot, 65x85; worth $12,000; price, $9,500; give buyer 11-room house to put on it. REISS BROS., 921 Melrose Av.; open Sundays.

$375 Each.—Two lots, near trolley, proposed "L" extension; easy payments. POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Pretty seven-room new house; near "L" station; $3,000; easy payments. POLAK, 3d Av., corner 174th.

2-family frame house; 12 rooms; 2 blocks from 156th St. Station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

We have three tenements in 110th St. and two on 1st Av., near bridge; small mortgages; will exchange equity for seven-story apartment house not too heavily mortgaged and some cash. PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St.

Want a New Jersey or Long Island farm for very desirable Brooklyn residence; equity, $3,500; rental, $900. T., Box 192 Times.

Owners!—Send us particulars of properties you have to exchange. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

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For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale—First-class country hotel; circular description. Hawley & Butler, Spfld., Mass.

ASCOUGH, John S.—J. J. Keegan.....98

BARKER, Emeline—B. Altman & Co.....893

BANKS, Peter—E. Harris.....130

BOOM, George—St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company.....72

BISSINGER, Edward, and Charles Eggers—E. Wilson.....2,250

COHEN, Solomon, as Marshal—J. M. Zegel.....252

CHAPTER GENERAL OF AMERICA Knights of St. John and Malta—W. H. Dunn.....1,315

COOLEY, James C., Jr.—D. M. Clapp.....92

COLLINS, Henry—G. G. Imhof.....1,368

CULLEIARI, John—City of New York..104

CUMMINGS, Samuel C.—M. Wetchard..209

CLAUSEN, Henry F.—Acker, Merrall & Condit.....23

DE SILVESTER, Peter—New York Edison Company.....167

DEBEELER, Henry—City of New York..70

DE AMATO, Gerard—A. Gruenberg.....63

DELSON, John—J. McKesson, Jr., and another.....333

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DOUGLAS, Stephen A.—M. W. Curry....544

DURANDO, Harrietta—J. Hays and another.....1,079, 544

ELLIOTT, Robert W.—M. W. Curry.....30

FRIEDMAN, Fritz—G. W. Brunn and another.....109

FARLEY, John T.—F. S. Howard, costs..79

FRANKEL, Abraham—I. Olenick and another, costs.....44

FARELLA, Joseph—City of New York....

FLATHMANN, Henry—McDermott, Bunger Dairy Company.....948

GARST, Julius—B. W. Gibson.....150

GRIEFENSTEIN, Phillippa—F. E. Rosebrock and another.....43

GALLAUNER, Edmund—I. Williams and another.....182

GREEN, Herbert W.—Richard

Real Estate for Sale.

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on the Plateau of the Palisades.

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High Class Apartments; Beautifully situated. Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.

5 to 8 all light rooms and bath. Moderate rentals.

The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises or

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137 WEST 110TH ST., 7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.

Facing Central Park and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

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"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away. Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House 35-37 WEST 131ST ST., Between 5th and Lenox Aves.

5,6,7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 538 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

Chester Court,

86 West 119th st., S. E. COR. LENOX AV. READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

Absolutely Fireproof. 7, 8, 9 Rooms AND BATH, with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.

Rents $850 to $1.250.

Inquire on premises.

The El Dorado,

Occupying entire block 90th to 91st St. NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

CENTRAL PARK WEST'S NEW PALATIAL APARTMENTS. Magnificent fireproof building commanding an unobstructed view of the Park and entire city. Suites of four to fifteen large, light, and airy rooms, beautiful trim, and equipped with every device conducive to comfort and convenience; rents, $1,000 to $4,500. JOHN V. SIGNELL, (Owner and Builder, on premises.)

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60. TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St. CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

"HAROLD"

S. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 116TH ST. NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

136 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST. MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS, FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

COLUMBIA ARMS, Amsterdam Ave. and 116th St. MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT, Overlooking Columbia University. 5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath. Rents, $40—$65. Apply on premises, or WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

61-69 EAST 86th.

Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath. High-class in appointments and service.

Rents, $50 to $80.

1 Bachelor Suite, 2 Rooms and Bath, $35.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory, Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,500 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE, One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS. Five rooms, elevator; $38. 500 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 167th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $30 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 855 Broadway.

Elegant corner apartments; elevator service, bath, and all improvements; rents moderate. Inquire B. A. Gilde, southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 86th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, tenant; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Superior apartment, 11 West 28th St., 2 rooms and bath; porcelain tub; steam heat; valet; rent, $48. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Flats, East 72d St.—Elegant flats; six rooms; bath; all conveniences; rent, $25 up. Janitor. Thos. F. McLaughlin, 1,252 3d Av.

12 WEST 18TH ST., Corner Fourth Ave.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

CLEMENT COURT

S. W. COR. 89TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel 2734—79.

THE CRITERION.

60 W. 10th St., near 5th Av.

Apartment, four rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; all-night elevator service; telephone, etc.

RENT, $50.00.

House under personal management JUDSON LAWSON, Owner.

A.—504 West 22d St.—Second flat; five large rooms; practically a corner, having side light. Rent, $25.

Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

A fine single flat, nine rooms; decorated white and gold; steam heat; 338 West 51st St. William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

Apartment, unfurnished, modern house, 12 rooms, 2 baths; first-class every respect; seen between 10 and 3 daily. 12 and 14 West 18th St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment, one flight, seven large rooms; improvements; private neighborhood; rent, $30.

Attractive apartments 55 East 11th St.: 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 855 Broadway.

252 8th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

Four light rooms; newly decorated; improvements; rent, $10. 540 West 53d St.

18th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; fourth floor; fireproof.

For Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St. Tele. 5121—Broad.

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,15.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BAUMAN and ISAAC JACOBS, individually and as co-partners of the firm of Bauman & Jacobs, and the firm of BAUMAN & JACOBS, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Bauman and Isaac Jacobs, individually and as co-partners of the firm of Bauman & Jacobs, and the firm of Bauman & Jacobs, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Abraham Bauman, Isaac Jacobs, and Bauman & Jacobs were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HASKIS BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Bernstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 5th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANDREW F. BURLEIGH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Andrew F. Burleigh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS KRAUTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elias Krautman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 16th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AUGUSTE NIEMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Auguste Nieman, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of NATHAN ROTHSTEIN, bankrupt.

Please take notice, that pursuant to an order of this Court, the property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt, consisting of braids, materials, and other machines, will be sold as follows: Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to DAVID STECKLER, Esq., Attorney for the Receiver, at his office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Nov. 12th, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by the said Receiver. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The said machines may be inspected at the warehouse of Charles Shongood, No. 26 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the said braids and materials may be inspected at the office of A. J. Skerry & Company, No. 47 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on November 11th, 1902.

If the Receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, as follows: The machinery will be sold at No. 26 Lispenard Street, on Nov. 15th, 1902, at 10 A. M., and the materials and braids on the same day at 11 A. M., at 47 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. By order of

WALTER P. LONG, Receiver, 15 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

DAVID STECKLER, Atty. for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HERBERT TALMADGE, bankrupt.—Take notice: George E. Shaw, auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, Nov. 10th, at 12 noon, at New York Real Estate Exchange, 111 Broadway, assets of above-named bankrupt, consisting of certain book accounts. WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee. EMIL SCHNEELOCK, Trustee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS WEINSTEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 25, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 17th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against THE FRIENDLY AID SOCIETY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 20th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

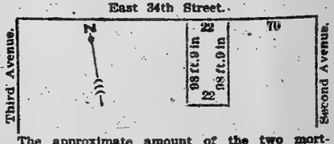
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of said City and County of New York, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street distant seventy (70) feet westerly along the same, from the point of intersection thereof with the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9 inches and to the centre line of the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets and running thence westerly and parallel with said southerly side of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet, and running thence northerly again parallel with said westerly side of said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, and to said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly; and along said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 20th, 1902.

SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 248 East Thirty-fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the two mortgage liens to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,623.72, with interest thereon from the 7th day of June, 1902, together with the disbursements and allowances and costs amounting to $361.84, with interest thereon from the 20th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises are to be sold subject to six prior mortgages amounting to approximately $16,000.00, with interest upon $10,000 thereof since July 23d, 1902, and upon $6,000 thereof from July 23d, 1901.

Also subject to all unpaid taxes thereon since 1896, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $1,792.13, and interest.

Subject also to a certain agreement entered into on or about the twenty-ninth day of March, 1894, between one Dieman and the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Elevated Railroad Company.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1902.

SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY HULL and others, defendants.

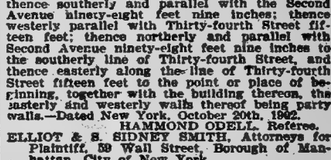
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 20th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Thirty-fourth Street, distant ninety-two feet westerly from the westerly line of the Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with the Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-fourth Street fifteen feet; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly line of Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the line of Thirty-fourth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the building thereon, the easterly and westerly walls thereof being party walls.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.

HAMMOND ODELL, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described; its street number is No. 246 East Thirty-fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,277.78, with interest from the 29th day of May, 1902, together with disbursements and allowances and costs, amounting to $371.02, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The property is to be sold subject to the unpaid taxes thereon since 1897, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $650.00 and interest.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.

HAMMOND ODELL, Referee.

o22-2aw3wW&Sa&n13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HANSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the late Village of Wakefield, now a part of the City of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled map of part of South Mount Vernon, New York, property of George J. Penfield, made by R. W. Burrowes Civil Engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, as lots numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the east by Railroad Avenue or Bronx River Place; on the south by River Street; on the west by Meadow Street; on the north by Lots 8 and 27 on said map, being about one hundred and thirty-six feet by two hundred and forty feet, more or less.

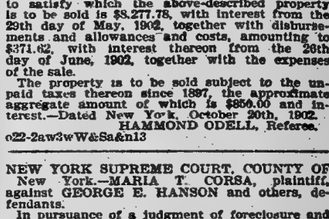
Also all the property, right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the land in the streets, alleys, and avenues bounding and abutting upon said lots herein conveyed to the centre line thereof.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,208.67, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $197.36, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75.09 and interest.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

o28-2aw3wW&S&n19

Surrogate Notices.

DE ANGARICA, JOAQUIN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Lucretia G. Angarica, Rose C. de Angarica, Luz a de la Calle, Inez E. de Angarica, John H. Ives, Andres M. Companioni, Emilita la Rua de Castroverde, Nathaniel Wilson, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN C. DE ANGARICA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Lucretia G. Angarica, as administrators with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ALONZO C. RICHMOND, Attorney for Petitioner, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES Madison Square, New York; 73 Court St., Brooklyn. 200 branches in the leading cities of the world. Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them. Four Medals Paris Exposition, 1900. Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson. Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

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We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

Steno-raphy and Typewriting 542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St., Marcus B'ld'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular. Phone, 587-38.

CLASSES in COSTUME DRAWING, DESIGN, MODELING, WOOD CARVING, WATER COLOR, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, SEWING, DRESSMAKING, GERMAN for beginners and advanced students. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL 139th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St. Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

CUTLER SCHOOL

No. 20 EAST 50TH ST. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1ST.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (Successors to the Misses Green) Boarding and Day School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 1st. Established in 1816. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 13 and 15 West 58th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

STAMMERING.

Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

REGENTS

And college examinations, day or evening sessions; send for handbook. Central Preparatory School, Inc., 24 East 42d St., near Madison Ave

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 150 WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY. Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 11 EAST 59TH ST. Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

MISS MURPHY 117 and 160 W. 55th St. Boarding and Day School. Kindergarten, through College Preparatory. Special students. Foreign travel.

MISSES McFEE'S SCHOOL, 72 WEST 55TH ST.—Kindergarten to college preparation. Residence for students of music, art, &c.

THE MISSES WREAKS Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Spanish Academy, 70 West 95th.—Senor Agustin Alfaro, (of Madrid,) director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora de Alfaro, commercial branches. Free course at 8.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. 902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES. Boarding and Day School for Girls. 282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 58 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

BROOKLYN.

STAMMERING

CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class. THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE, 278 Prospect Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Musical.

Musical instruments for band, orchestra; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Glee club forming Monday evenings; part songs, madrigals, &c.; excellent instruction and training. 903 Carnegie Hall.

Teachers.

Teachers Wanted—Gentlemen; Principal for public commercial school salary $1,000; bookkeeping, penmanship, and English for school near city; two commercial teachers for commercial schools; mathematics and science for school near city; mathematics for first-class school, Episcopalian; science and manual training for the West; manual training teachers for schools near city; tutor for Mexico; also several other superior teachers. Apply to Mrs. M. J. Young-Fulton, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av. Private and class lessons every day and evening. 6 class lessons, $1; 24, $3. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA, CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE DANCING AND DEPORTMENT. AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST., THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Ave., near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 6 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings; circulars.

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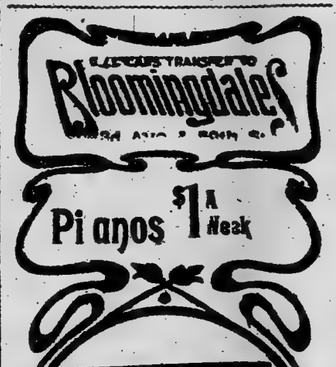
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LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE. On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilson M. Powell, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

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Greatest Piano Values in America.

They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

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STURZ PIANOS. Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th Street, Block East of 3d Ave.

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$200 new mahogany upright piano, 87 months. 1,580 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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A, a la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin 28th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte Suppers.

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Hotel de Logerot, 59th Av., 58th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props

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Healy's Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

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Carnegie Hill Hotel Mad. Av. & 92d St. Music every evng. 7-9 & 10-12 o'c. Table d'hote dinner, $1. Also Rest. A la Carte.

Broadway Central 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner, 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.

This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone boo

RICH WOMAN COMMITTED AS AN INSANE PAUPER

Court Orders Release of Aged Mrs. Hughes from Sanitarium.

Friends Assert That E. G. Niles Obtained Ascendency Over Her—She Prefers the Institution.

Justice Hall of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered that Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, widow of a prominent merchant of this city, be released from Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg's Riverdale sanitarium. Justice Hall took that action after hearing arguments upon a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Scott several days ago. David M. Grassi, a relative of the late Mr. Hughes, had asked for the writ, and made the charge that Mrs. Hughes, who is now eighty-three years old, was incarcerated unlawfully in the sanitarium at the instance of a Washington (D. C.) man named Edward G. Niles.

Niles, according to affidavits submitted on behalf of Grassi by Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, insinuated himself into the good graces of the aged woman, whose fortune was estimated at about $200,000. It was charged that Niles got control of a large part of the money, and that finaly he caused her to be sent to the hospital as though she were mentally incapable; that the order for her commitment was obtained from a Justice who was not informed of her wealth, but thought her a pauper, and that Niles later refused to tell her friends and relatives where she was.

Grassi's affidavit, which stated that Mrs. Hughes was sound in body and mind, was supplemented by an affidavit of Andrew J. Shipman, member of the law firm. After discovering the condition of affairs that resulted in the writ, said Mr. Shipman, he himself went to Riverdale, Borough of the Bronx, to have an interview with the patient. Not only was he refused admission, but Dr. Kellogg, he said, insulted him, made a bodily attack on him, tearing his clothes, and kicked him.

Justice Hall announced that there seemed to have been a suppression of facts as to Mrs. Hughes's property when she was sent to the hospital. All the true facts, he said, should have been set forth before the committing Judge. It appeared, however, that the woman had been committed under the insanity laws applicable to destitute persons.

"It seems almost impossible," continued the Justice, "that a wealthy woman could have been brought here from Washington and committed after staying here one day. I will sustain the writ and order the discharge of the woman at once."

At that point a man who had been sitting in the rear of the room rushed up and demanded to know on what terms the proposed order would be signed.

"That is none of your business, Dr. Kellogg," said Justice Hall. "This court will sign an order for the immediate discharge of the woman, and the court will see that it is carried out."

It was in 1891, according to Mr. Grassi, that Niles obtained his "ascendency" over Mrs. Hughes, and began to manage her money. She was committed to the private asylum on June 30 last. In the following month, it was alleged, Niles caused himself to be appointed committee of her person and property. Then he returned to Washington, where he remained mute to the appeals of her friends for information as to her whereabouts. Mr. Grassi said he had found the sanitarium after much search in the woods at the upper end of Van Cortlandt Park. Dr. Kellogg, he said, declined to let him see Mrs. Hughes.

In making his argument for the release of Mrs. Hughes, Mr. Blandy said that the old woman had no blood relatives. He charged that she had been forced to draw up a will in favor of the man who had been looking after her of late. After she had been placed in the asylum, continued the speaker, her Washington property, consisting of about $28,000, was appropriated and disposed of. At this stage of the affair her friends began to interest themselves.

Counsel for Niles and the doctor made light of the charges. They said Mrs. Hughes had known Niles from boyhood, had employed him, and finally had made him her counsel. Mr. Shipman, they declared, had gone to the asylum and tried to abduct the patient.

When Mr. Grassi and a clerk from the law office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman went to the asylum with the order that had been signed by Justice Hall, Mrs. Hughes refused to leave the place. Mr. Grassi pleaded with the woman for some time, but he was unable to induce her to leave the institution.

Dr. Kellogg said that he made no attempt to persuade the woman to remain and that in two or three days she probably would make up her mind to go with Mr. Grassi. At no time, he said, had Mrs. Hughes been kept in the institution against her will.

COL. ASTOR GIVES INVENTIONS.

Dedicates to the Public All His Turbine Patents, Hoping to Further Development of That Device.

Col. John Jacob Astor announces in The Scientific American that he dedicates to the public all his patents on marine turbines in the hope that thereby the development of the ideal turbine may be hastened. The inventions have received the attention and favorable criticism of engineers. Col. Astor, in announcing his donation, describes his turbine as follows:

The turbine is shaped like a funnel, and comprises an outer shell or drum and an inner shaft running axially through it, these parts being relatively rotatable and each having oppositely set spiral blades. The steam is admitted into the outer shell at the small end and passes through the turbine, expanding into the large end of the shell and acting on the spiral blades to rotate the shell and shaft simultaneously and in opposite directions.

By allowing both the inner turbine and the outer case to revolve, the speed necessary to insure efficiency, which in ordinary turbines is often inconveniently high, is cut in half. As a result of this construction the weight is reduced practically 50 per cent.

DOUGHTY ANNOYS THE POLICE.

His Insistence on Being Executed for Latimer Murder is Wearisome.

The Brooklyn police are becoming greatly annoyed at the persistence of Ralph Doughty, alias William G. Johnson, in desiring to be sent to the electric chair in Sing Sing. Johnson, as he says he is, or Doughty, as the police say he is, insists that he is the man who killed Albert G. Latimer in the latter's home in Brooklyn on July 2 last.

Johnson, who "gave himself up" to the police a week ago, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Police Court. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Elder the examination was adjourned. The authorities hope to find a way to send Johnson to prison on a long sentence for being a nuisance.

May Reinbe of 147 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, who says that the prisoner is really Ralph Doughty, a drug clerk, and that she was engaged to marry him, was in court yesterday. The prisoner calmly declared that he had never seen the young woman before.

TUG CAPTAIN'S STRANGE DEATH.

His Body, with Skull Fractured, Found in the Water.

Capt. William F. Walsh of the tugboat A. J. Holt of Jersey City met death at Atlantic Highlands on Thursday night in a most mysterious manner. The crew of the boat consisted of the Captain, Engineer Robert Warfleet, and Mate James Barnett.

The captain left the boat on Thursday afternoon, going ashore, and said he would return shortly. He did not return, and at daybreak his body was seen floating in the water close to the shore and between the tugboat and the shore. Coroner Tetely of Red Bank was notified and he held an inquest. He said that death was caused by a heavy blow on the right temple, which fractured his skull. There were also a number of cuts on the

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
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THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

CAUSED BREAK IN COTTON

Exchange Members Agitated Over a "Confidential" Circular.

It Told of Alleged Sales to Eleven Firms of 448,200 Bales for January Delivery.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange have been considerably agitated for the last two days over a circular which was sent out by a well-known cotton broker, who is on the bear side of the market. The circular was marked "confidential," and had a limited circulation, but nevertheless its contents did not remain secret for any length of time, with the result of breaking the market some 30 points, of which yesterday it recovered about 10 points. Cotton for January delivery, which opened on Wednesday at 8.50, closed Thursday evening at 8.23.

The contents of the circular were to the effect that on that day twenty-two firms, representing the most prominent traders in the market, had sold certain quantities of cotton for January delivery to eleven firms. The circular gave a list of these names, with the amounts bought by each, and which, varying from 4,700 bales to 220,200 bales, reached an aggregate of 448,200 bales.

According to persons acquainted with the cotton market, 450,000 bales of cotton is by no means an insignificant line of long contracts, and it was pointed out that the general knowledge that such a large amount of long contracts for January delivery were outstanding would not only materially weaken the position of those who were bullish on cotton, but would have a direct tendency to encourage the bears to attempt to depress the market.

The circular was the subject of considerable comment yesterday among cotton brokers. It was said by one of the Exchange members who is on one of the committees that this method of depressing or advancing prices of cotton at least was an entirely new one, however much it might have been used in other markets, but that he hoped it would not be imitated, as he did not consider it in line with strict business methods. In fact, it was intimated that it would not be an improper subject for an investigation by the officials of the Exchange.

When the reputed author of the "confidential" circular was asked what he knew about it, he disclaimed all connection with it, but declined to deny that he sent it out.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO AWARD OF ALIMONY.—Because Frederica M. Poillon failed in her motion papers to establish her inability to support herself, or her husband's ability to pay alimony pending his appeal from a judgment granting her an absolute divorce, the Appellate Division yesterday reversed an order allowing her temporary alimony of $250 per month and a thousand-dollar counsel fee. After the defects in the moving papers had been pointed out, Mrs. Poillon's counsel was allowed to put in a replying affidavit. Mr. Poillon's counsel was not, however, permitted to make an answer. Justice McLaughlin, for the court, decides that that was manifestly wrong. It, in effect, deprived the defendant of his day in court. He has never been heard upon the real question upon which the right to an award of alimony depended. The court also decides that while a counsel fee can be given during the pendency of a divorce action, it cannot be said that after a trial has been had a counsel fee is necessary to enable a wife to carry on her action.

***

EFFECT OF FAILURE TO PERFORM STATUTORY DUTY.—A judgment secured by Annie Ziegler in her suit against John Joseph Brennan to recover damages for the death of her husband, Joseph Ziegler, who was killed by a fall down the staircase of a tenement house owned by the defendant, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The reversal is placed on the ground that it was error for the trial court to charge that a non-compliance with the statutory requirement as to a sufficiency of light constituted negligence. The failure to perform a duty imposed by statute, said the court, by Justice Patterson, is evidence on the question of negligence, but is not conclusive evidence of negligence. "The instruction given to the jury in this case was direct and peremptory that the omission to comply with the provisions of the statute constituted negligence in itself. This was error." The plaintiff also sought to charge the defendant with negligence under the Tenement House act. "The inference to be drawn from the testimony," said Justice Patterson, "is that the construction of the hall on the day the accident occurred was the same as had existed long previous to that day, and if the defendant had a year or such other time as might be designated by proper authority, within which to make the alterations required by the Eightieth Section of the Tenement House act, he could not well be charged with neglect under that act in failing to make required changes within less than a month after that act went into effect."

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THE CASES OF MRS. LARNER.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order in the matter of Alma Louise Larner, who in May, 1900, was adjudged to be an incompetent person, against Henry L. Goodwin and another as her committee. Justice Giegerich denied a motion for leave to discontinue proceedings instituted by the petitioner for the discharge of the committee of her person. The Appellate Division also handed down a decision reversing an order by Justice Giegerich in the action brought by Louise A. Coddington, a daughter of Mrs. Larner by a former marriage. This was an action to have her mother's marriage to Albert E. Larner annulled. The action was brought against Larner alone, and Mrs. Larner applied to the court to be made a party defendant. Justice Giegerich denied the motion. The marriage was contracted in June, 1899. The daughter claimed that her mother, then Mrs. Follows, was a lunatic, and also that the marriage was procured by fraud and undue influence. Justice McLaughlin writes the opinion of the Appellate Division. He cites the provision of the code which gives the right to bring an action for the annulment of marriage to any relation of a party to the marriage, "who has an interest to avoid the marriage," when it is claimed that one party was a lunatic, or that force, duress, or fraud was used. The code also states, however, that all persons having an interest in the subject of the action shall be joined as plaintiffs or defendants. The [illegible] it before the court. Manifestly, he adds, this cannot be done. The order appealed from is therefore refused and the motion to make Mrs. Larner a party defendant is granted.

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CIVIL SERVICE CASE DECISION.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the matter of the application of Henry P. Morris for a mandamus ordering President Cantor and the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify his name for the position of Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Highways and ordering his appointment to that position. Prior to Jan. 1 last Morrison held the offices of Chief Engineer of Sewers, Chief Engineer of Highways, and Deputy Commissioner in the Department of Water Supply in the Borough of Richmond, with an aggregate salary of $5,000. Those offices were abolished, and Morrison claims that he is entitled to appointment to the office of Chief Engineer in the Bureau of Highways, which office was created by President Cantor. The Appellate Division holds that until the Borough President calls for an eligible list the court cannot assume that there is need for such an appointment, and the petitioner remains in the status of a civil service employe suspended without pay. The order granting a mandamus is therefore reversed.

RAILROAD WINS DAMAGE SUIT.

Blames Brakeman's Death on Engineer Forced to Work 61 Hours with 6¼ Hours' Sleep.

William C. Crane has lost his suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company because of the death of J. P. Connolly, for whose estate he was appointed administrator. The jury that had listened to the trial of the suit for several days returned a verdict for the company yesterday.

Connolly was a brakeman. It was testified that the collision in which he was killed had been due to the mental condition of the engineer, who, according to the witnesses, was forced to work so hard that he was completely exhausted in mind and body.

It was shown that this engineer worked continuously from 4 o'clock one Friday afternoon until 5 o'clock the next Monday morning, with an interval of only six and one-quarter hours for sleep. It was at the end of this stretch that the collision occurred. After having worked thirty-six of the sixty-one hours, the engineer had asked to be relieved, saying that he was "near dead," but those who had the power to relieve him refused to do so, though he told them he was not fit to run the train.

In the collision three men were killed and several injured. The overworked engineer lost his right hand. The railroad put up the technical defense that nothing could be recovered, because Connolly had been an employe of the company, and the collision had resulted from the negligence of a fellow employe.

LIBRARY CORNERSTONE LAYING.

Mayor Low to Perform the Ceremony in Bryant Park.

Mayor Low on next Monday will lay the cornerstone of the new Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, the building for which is in course of erection in Bryant Park. The building, which is to cost $3,000,000, will be of white marble, put up by Norcross Brothers, from the designs of Carrere & Hastings, architects.

The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock, Park Commissioner Willcox presiding at the exercises, which will include an invocation by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, addresses by the Mayor and President John Bigelow of the Trustees of the library, and a benediction by Archbishop Farley. Invitations to be present have been sent to the National, State, and city officers.



SATURDAY SPECIAL SALE.

The tide of Winter Clothing business flows naturally and irresistibly to the Brill Stores. Our Clothing is cut right and made well. Even at regular prices the values are greater than you expect. At these special prices it will pay you to come far and buy for future as well as present needs.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats of extra quality, all-wool Frieze, in black and oxford; special prices..... $10.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and oxford. Also the new long, loose overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined, splendid value..... $12.50

Men's Winter Overcoats of extra quality Thibets and Frieze, including the very desirable long, loose, broad shouldered coats; special at... $15.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of fine, all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, nobby cut and elegantly made; three-quarter length and the nobby, full, broad shouldered coats..... $18.00

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, well cut and well tailored, made in the new loose effect; good value at $4; sizes 3 to 16 years; special.. $3.00

Boys' Winter Overcoats of Cheviots and Friezes, nicely cut and tailored; made in the new long, loose effect; good value at $5; sizes 3 to 16 years; special..... $4.00

Boys' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons in the prevailing cut; sizes 3 to 16 years..... $5.00

Youths' Overcoats.

Youths' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots, Meltons; cut in the season's best styles; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value at $12; special..... $8.00

Youths' fine Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes and Cheviots, in the new loose effect; sizes 14 to 20 years..... $6.00

Men's Suits.

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Blick Cheviots in single-breasted Sack, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all-wool, good serge lining..... $10.00

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, single-breasted Sack, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value..... $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Thibets and Cheviots, Black unfinished Worsteds, single-breasted Sack Suits, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits $15.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' 3-piece Suits, black and blue Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, all wool; pants have double seats and knees; good value at $5; sizes 9 to 16 years..... $4.00

Boy's Suits to fit all ages from 3 to 16; Blouse Suits that range from 3 to 10, in all qualities, blue Serges, fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and 2-piece suits that range from 7 to 16, in fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots and also the all-wool black Thibet, worth much more money..... $3.00

Boys' 2-piece Suits of fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres, also blue Cheviots, firmly made and handsomely trimmed; pants have double seats and knees; sizes 7 to 16 years..... $2.00

Youths' Suits.

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots in all the latest colorings; would be good value at $8; sizes 13 to 20 years, at..... $6.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, extra quality cloths; also the new 2-button Black Thibet Suits, with broad military shoulders; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value..... $8.00

ALL FOUR STORES OPEN LATE TO-NIGHT.

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OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

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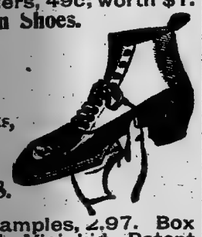
Shirt Bargains.



Fancy Percale Shirts, worth each. 3 for 1.00 Shirts, 59c. 1.00 Percale Shirts, 1.25 Dress

Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c. Silk Suspenders, 49c; worth $1.

New Styles in Shoes.



Button, Lace, Flat Last, Narrow Shanks, High Heels, 3.98 & 4.98.

Nettleton's Samples, 2.97. Box calf, Enamel, Vici kid, Patent leather, worth 5.00 and 6.00. Black calf (Button), 2.97, worth 5.00. They are high heels and flat last.

Men's Hats.



Styles of To-morrow, Low Crown Derbys, with flat set brims, 1.90-2.35-2.75.

French Opera Hats, 4.80; worth 10.00.

New shapes in Silk Hats, 4.80. More new shapes in Soft and Stiff Hats than any 3 stores

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The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

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Dental Specialist. Extracting teeth with nitrous oxide gas. Fulton and Johnson Sts., Brooklyn.

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James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Children's full length Melton Coats, with high rolling collar and cuffs. Colors,—mode, blue and red. Sizes 6 to 10 years. 7.50.

Children's full length Coats,—various materials. Sizes 6 to 14 years. 12.50.

Children's blue and brown velvet, blouse dresses,—trimmed with braid. Sizes 6 to 14 years. 6.00.

Boucle and Kersey Cloth Jackets,—semi-fitting backs, 26 inches long. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.50.

Norfolk Suits, made of plain or mixed cheviots. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22.50.

Twenty-third Street.



All aboard—steamer or train, your typical traveling Britisher wears a long belt-back ulster—Tourist Coats they're called.

Here, in heavy rough plaided cheviots, $28, $30, $35.

Overcoats of more usual cut—long and medium lengths; paddocks—the skirted coat; every good sort of overcoat in a variety of materials.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall. 842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av. 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Wallach's Togs

830, 832 Columbus Av. 298, 300, 842 Bowery 649 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d

Until 10 P. M. To-night, Midnight.

GLOVES,—Right things for Snappy weather! Imported Cape Stock, with Outseams sewn with Silk in Self and other Colors,—Oak Browns and Tans. Special Styles for Short Fingered Folks. High Grade Material and Workmanship,—good Value at $1.50 Our Price, $1.00

(Also Dent's and Fownes' Gloves. All kinds of Haberdashery.)



(Between You and Me and the Lamp-post.)

Takes an artist-tailor to build a really graceful long Overcoat.

Our $18 & $20 are warm ones for style. Full wide skirts, broad shoulders, correct sleeves, perfect fit and balance all over from collar down.

Also the best real short or medium lengths for folks who want them. Prices $12.00 to $40.00.

Sack Suits, in cheviots and worsteds, all the new colors, all the new cuts, $12 to $28. Special attention called to our $15 & $18 kind.

Don't want to freeze before you get your Winter Underwear. The kind that warms a cold heart, $1.50 and $2.00, and up to $12.00.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FOR 27 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE UNION MADE. 7-20-4 10c. CIGAR.

N. Y. distributers, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row. R. G. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Saturday Is Children's Day

and To-day, we offer

The Greatest Boys' Suit Value in All New York

3,000 Heavy All Wool Suits—Norfolk style and Double Breast—6 to 16 years..... 2.98

These Suits are made for wear and will make a regular customer of every one who purchases..... Patterns and fabrics have been selected with particular attention to style and serviceability—they comprise handsome Fancy Cheviots in invisible Plaids, English Checks, Overplaids, and Mixed Stripes—Brown, Gray, Olive, Tan and Oxford; also Black and White flecked Cheviots and Navy Blue Thibets and Cheviots of fast color indigo dye.

FINE ENOUGH FOR DRESS——STRONG ENOUGH FOR SCHOOL

OTHER GREAT LEADERS of which we'll offer large assortments on Saturday include:—

ALL WOOL SUITS
Double Breast ...7 to 16 yrs.
Norfolk.....4 to 10 yrs.
Sailor.....3 to 10 yrs.
Choice styles and excellent fabrics at a phenomenally low price for the qualities..... 1.98

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Our great sales of these are due to wonderful values offered... Majority made of tailor's remnants of high class fabrics for which we contract—no other house has them.

THAT IS WHY YOU FIND	Elsewhere.	Here.
Knee Pants	.75	.39
Knee Pants	.98	.69
Knee Pants	1.50 to 2.00	.98

They comprise Corduroys and fabrics of guaranteed all wool—taped seams—patent bands—extra good fit—strongly and neatly made throughout.

BOYS' HATS
All styles for every age 2½ to 18 years.
CLOTH CAPS...Golfs, Yachts, Autos, Tam-Golfs, etc..... .25 to .98
FELT HATS...Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes, Panamas and wide brim Sailors..... 1.00 to 2.00
NOVELTIES...Little Children's Flares and Tams, in Cloth, Serge, Corduroy, Velvet, Long Nap Beavers, Leather and Angora; also Silk and Wool Toques..... .49 to 3.98
All direct from the manufacturers, which at Our Small Profit Prices mean unmatchable values.

WARM LONG OVERCOATS
Oxford and Brown—sightly, serviceable fabrics—plain and plaid linings—ulster pockets—raglan cuffs—extra well tailored and shaped—unmatched value at the price—6 to 15 yrs..... 2.98

THAT $5.00 OVERCOAT FOR BOYS
is meeting with keen approbation. It is a winner.
All Wool Frieze and Twills Shrunk, which means a good deal in the wear.
Dark and Medium Oxford Gray—Cut long and shapely—Extra strongly sewn and finished—heavy canvas interlining—padded shoulders, which ensures keeping shape and prevents sagging—Turn-up cuffs—vertical pockets.
AGES 6 TO 15 YRS.
The best overcoat Five Dollars can buy.

LITTLE BOYS' OVERCOATS
Russian and Automobile styles—the latest novelties—rough and smooth cloths—all colors— 3.98 to 15.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS—14 to 20 yrs.
Fancy mixtures—also Navy Serges and Thibets..... 5.98

YOUNG MEN'S TROUSERS
All Wool Navy Thibets and fancy stripe Cheviots and Cassimeres—14 to 20 yrs.—a great value..... 1.98

Everything in Boys' Furnishings from a Neckwear to a Bath Robe. LOWEST PRICES.

Fine Seasonable Garments for Misses and Children

SATURDAY IS CHILDREN'S DAY—We are ready with thousands of beautiful Dresses, Coats, Skirts and Cloaks at prices that mean quick selling.

GIRLS' FINE DRESSES
Worth Five dollars..... 2.98
Heavy Wool Serge—gored skirt—waist with Peau de Soie revers and collar in stole effect—combinations are particularly pretty.
Brown, with Turquoise Blue; Blue with Emerald Green or Red; Red with Black; AGES 6 TO 14 YEARS.

MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS
A variety of styles, with pleats or strappings, or fancy stitchings in heavy weight cloths—black and colors were $4.98 and $5.98, Reduced for Saturday to..... 3.98

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER COATS
Heavy Cloths—Smooth and rough finish—Box and Monte Carlo—with and without velvet collars—fine tailor finish—6 to 14 years..... Value $8.00..... 4.98

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH CLOAKS
Kerseys and Rough Cloths—Castor, Royal, Brown, Red and Navy—Cape collar and cuffs with stitched velvet bands or with velvet and braid trimming—beautiful garments—ages 6 to 14—worth $10..... 7.98

Another Great Offering of Fine Ostrich Plumes

Contrary to expectations, we have made another underpriced purchase of Ostrich Plumes and will sell them in two lots as follows:—

RICH OSTRICH PLUMES
Amazon and French Curl—White and Black—16 to 19 inch..... 1.98
You can search the city over and find nothing to compare with them in quality and beauty under 50 per cent. more.

FINE FRENCH CURL PLUMES
First quality—beauties—(No seconds or dull flues)
14 and 15 inch—value $4.00..... 2.89
16 to 18 inch—value $6.00..... 3.98

Ladies' Neckwear
Novelties in great variety, .25 to 19.98
TO-DAY:—
Tucked Peau de Soie Stocks—stitched tabs..... .98
Satin and Taffeta Stocks—Soft Chiffon Bows—Colors and Black..... 1.69
Peau de Soie Stocks—Arabic Lace Appliques—White, Colors and Black—Value .98..... .69
Tucked Mousseline Stocks—Taffeta Bands and French Knots..... 1.69
Taffeta and Mousseline Stocks—Venise appliques and steel beads—value 1.75..... 1.25
Black Liberty and Taffeta Silk Capes—ruffled and edged with Liberty ribbon—full neck ruche of Silk and Ribbon—ruffled Silk ends—special... 4.98
Boas and Capes of Liberty Chiffon—long pleated ends, all Black or with White finish—value $4.98..... 2.98

For the Little Tots
Beautiful Cloaks and Caps in variety that makes it difficult to choose.
TO-DAY:—
Corded Silk Bonnets—full puff crowns and Flare—Chiffon ruche..... .98
Little Children's Picture Bonnets—velvet crowns—fancy wired Poke—Chiffon ruches—all the leading colors to match coats—1 to 6 yrs.... 1.49
Babies' Emb'd and Corded Silk Caps—silk and warm interlining—ribbon trim'd ruches—6 months to 3 years—value .75..... .49
Little Children's Ripple Cloth Box Coats—full deep cape—rows of braid and fluted ribbon—value $3.98. 2.98
Short All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—full shirred capes—3 rows ribbon and braid—pointed yoke with rows of braid and fur heads—value $6.98..... 4.98

Jewelry at Half
Reductions that should be quickly taken advantage of.
Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets—were 3.98..... 1.98
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches—pearl or opal set—were 2.98..... 1.49
Large assortment of plated Brooches—Crescents, Stars, Hearts, Coils, Wreaths and Floral designs—rose or Roman gold or enamel finish—set with rhine stones or imitation pearls and opals... .49
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings—set with Turquoise, Amethyst, Sapphire, Opal, Emerald or Garnet gemstones in single settings or cluster combinations—
that were 3.98 now 1.98
that were 5.98 now 2.49
Gent's Links—

Ladies' Cloaks, Suits, etc.
To sell quickly at moderate profit is better than to strive for large gain and have garments become soiled and shop-worn.
QUICK SELLING PRICES HERE.
Ladies' Rainproof Coats—loose back Raglans—military cape styles—velvet collars..... 3.98
Ladies' Tailor-made Norfolk suits—heavy cheviot—side pleated..... 11.98
Ladies' Kersey Cloth Capes—taffeta and satin band trim—high collar—lined throughout..... 6.98
Ladies' Covert Monte Carlo Coats—inverted pleat back—stitched straps velvet collar..... 11.98
Ladies' Silk Waists—taffeta and Peau de Soie—tucks, side pleats, hemstitchings or cordings—all colors and sizes. 3.98
Ladies' Brilliantine Waists—dotted and plain, also wool canvas—and French flannel—a number of fancy tailored styles—colors and black..... 2.98
Ladies' Walking Skirts—side pleated—strap and button trim, or slot seams (showing color) and stitched flounce. 3.98
Ladies' Dress Skirts—Broadcloth and Cheviot—stitched satin bands..... 4.98
Ladies' Double-faced Golf Capes—with hood—pretty plaid combinations 6.98

Ladies' Gloves
Another Great Saturday for Gloves!
FIVE SPECIALS.
Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves—one strand emb'd back—Black, White and Street Shades—all sizes..... .65
Ladies' 4-Hook Foster Lacing Gloves—all shades and sizes..... .79
Ladies' 1-Clasp Mannish Gloves—English Red and Tan Shades..... .98
Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique Kid Gloves—2-strand new emb'd back—all shades—also Black and White—a specially good glove at the price..... .98
Ladies' All-Wool Golf Gloves—plain colors and fancy plaids..... .49

Toilet Articles
If there is anything in this list you need come to-day.
Florida Water—8 oz.—usually .39..... .24
Essence of Spring Violets—1¼ oz..... .15
Violet Ammonia—quart—usually .19..... .15
D'ble Distilled Witch Hazel—pint..... .10
Bradley's Wildwood Violet Toilet Water..... .25
Sweet Scented Toilet Soaps—3 cakes in box..... .10
Good Bristle Toothbrushes..... .9
Solid Back Hairbrushes—9 rows solid bristles..... .19
Complexion Brushes..... .19
Cloth Flesh Brushes..... .19

NOV 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MUCH has already been written in the way of criticism and conjecture about the interesting and singularly able work of fiction called "The Confessions of a Wife." Some of our readers to-day favor us with a few more fairly shrewd guesses as to its authorship. Opinions of the truth of the story to human nature and of its moral effect on the reader differ so greatly as to lead one to suspect it must be a veritable masterwork. Some find in Marna, who is certainly an exceptional type, nothing but morbidity and perverted emotion. Others think they discern in her the "eternal feminine." She has been condemned by no other critic so harshly as by the renowned and busy Robertson Nicoll, of London, who likens her destructive influence to Messalina's, which seems to be rather strong. She seems to us more like Mrs. Reginald Wilfer.

Not all of the readers of Bliss Carman's sincerely appreciative and suggestive review of Lyall's biographical study of Lord Tennyson, which we print to-day, will agree with the reviewer's estimate of the great poet, of course. Doubtless many reasonably wise and impartial persons cannot be induced to believe that the poetry of Rossetti, Morris, or Matthew Arnold excels that of the most popular poet of the Victorian epoch in any particular, while the opinion that the poetry of Browning at his best exceeds that of Tennyson in the mere "glory of words" is not yet widely accepted, in spite of the Browning societies. But Mr. Carman expresses much more than his own views in his estimate of Tennyson, while his lucidity and moderation, and the broad sympathy with his subject he reveals, will commend his article to everybody.

It seems to be an accepted fact in London, where they ought to know, that Mrs. Craigie is nowadays the one accredited authority, among writers of fiction, on the manners of good society. Considering that Mrs. Craigie is of American birth, this fact ought to make us proud. It is no small distinction for any novelist to know the ways and manners of good society, which, in this case, means fashionable, expensive society. Not all of us who read Mrs. Craigie's smart books, with mingled awe and admiration, are quite in a position to measure accurately the verity of her descriptions of the manners of this sort of society, while we believe that the inexorable social routine and the demands of bridge leave the members of that society small leisure for reading of any kind. But the periodicals that aim to reflect the taste of that kind of society bestow much favorable comment on Mrs. Craigie's latest novel, "Love and the Soul Hunters," which the humble uninitiated dared to think was somewhat tedious and strained. Mrs. Craigie at her best is a very charming writer, but at her best she is surely something more than a "society novelist."

One of the most fashionable words in the present hour is "definitive." It is used continually in the sense in which the shorter and less showy word "definite" was some time thought fitting. We do not know who started this particular verbal fashion, but such fashions are generally begun by persons of great prominence, as Mr. Cleveland, for instance, made "desuetude" a popular word. Like "obsession" and "negligible," "definitive" has taken on large popularity from no easily discernible cause. It is a good word when well used, and it can do no harm. By-and-by people will get tired of it and it will be put back into a modester place in the common vocabulary.

They are telling a very cruel story in the London clubs, where cruel stories are always in vogue, concerning Sir Gilbert Parker, Parliamentarian, novelist, playwright, writer of short stories of all parts of the habitable globe, generous entertainer, and lately expounder of the British Government's plans in a North American Review article. Sir Gilbert is a very successful and very ambitious man. A famous literary person is credited with saying that he frequently wakes up in the middle of the night, when all is still. "I raise myself on my elbow," says this jealous literary person, "and I can distinctly hear Parker climbing, climbing, climbing." The London Academy is malicious enough to give this yarn publicity, but really such things ought not to be repeated.

The latest monthly bulletin of our admirable Department of Agriculture at Washington shows that at least one branch of the Federal Government keeps apace with the most enterprising publishers in the production of reading matter. No fewer than eighty titles are listed in this catalogue. These include the usual farmers' bulletins, which relate to a wide range of agricultural topics, and special reports and documents on subjects allied to agriculture. For some of these a small charge is made. Most of them, however, are either distributed free by the members of Congress to such of their constituents as apply for them, or mailed by the Department of Agriculture directly to applicants.

A delightful new story is extant about the autocratic temper of Dr. Henrik Ibsen. The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture, needing an eligible home of its own, fixed its fancy on the venerable pessimist's corner house in Christiania, from the broad bay window of which the doctor surveys poor humanity through his spectacles. When Ibsen received the customary official "notice to quit" he shook his fist and exclaimed: "Then I move to Berlin!" Nothing more was done. The Agricultural Ministry is looking for another house. Christiania would not have its "leading citizen" go to Berlin.

"The Forerunner," a novel by Merejkowski mentioned in these notes last week, is published here under the title of "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci." In the original Russian its title signifies "The Resurrection of the Gods," and it forms part of a trilogy of which the first volume is called "The Death of the Gods." The third book of the series, to appear here next year, will be called "The Anti-Christ," and will treat of Peter the [illegible]

TENNYSON.

Sir Alfred Lyall's Biographical Study of the Poet in the English Men of Letters Series.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

BLISS CARMAN.

THAT admirable series of brief biographies, English Men of Letters, which the Macmillans have lately revived, receives an excellent addition to its ranks in Sir Alfred Lyall's study of Tennyson. One says "Study" advisedly, rather than "Life," for, while the work follows the course of the great Laureate's career, it is more intimate in dealing with his poetry than with the facts of his existence. Every instinct for privacy, so strong in Tennyson, is respected to the utmost; indeed, if one is to have a biography at all, it could hardly be less personal than this. In the closing sentence of his monograph we have the aim which the biographer evidently set himself in this respect: "We know already what he really was; we are aware of his susceptibilities, and by respecting them with the deference which they would command if Tennyson were still alive, we shall best honor the memory of an illustrious Englishman and a true and noble poet."

I must say that I cannot care very greatly for a biography which does not come nearer the core of the man than this. For biography, like all art, has for its purpose the presentation of personality. Good art reveals, both intentionally and unconsciously, the individuality of the man behind it, his opinions, his whims, his purposes, his convictions, his fears, and hates and hopes and ambitions. And the study of an author or a painter means just the attempt to come near this personality, revealed in its own creations. Otherwise an understanding of him will be fragmentary and our enjoyment of him incomplete. For however great may be my appreciation and delight in a noble picture or a thrilling poem, certainly my delight in the spirit which could produce such a work must be still greater. And, as we study the different works of any one hand, we shall find how they are all permanent molds of his momentary moods, how he was glad here one day and sad there the next; how his heart ached for humanity or his soul sickened at cruelty and disappointment and disease; how he was nobly moved to love or patriotism or hurled upon sinister doubt and despair. And so we shall come gradually to form our notion of the man himself; and, although we may never see him in the flesh, he will certainly dwell with us as a powerful friend thereafter.

So with biography. Its object should be the revelation of character. The details are insignificant. And it is of much greater importance that the reader should receive a vivid, accurate, lifelike impression of the personality in question, than that he should know a few dates and doings of the man's life. It is of comparatively slight moment to know where a man was born, for instance, except in so far as that fact illumines his life and character, and helps us to realize the living person, with all his inclinations, limitations, prejudices, moods, and springs of action. The narrative of a man's lineage, birth, marriage, and death is the mere skeleton of a biography. His occupations, his amusements, his accent, how he dressed and walked, his habits and trifling peculiarities, the things which differentiate him from other men—these are the important things in a biography. If all these could be put faithfully and realistically into a biography, then might we truly say, "Who touches this, touches a man." But of how few biographies can that be said? It is just this quality of delightful intimacy and friendly intercourse which makes Stevenson's letters a real book, a fragment of autobiography of perennial charm. And it is a lack of just this quality that one feels, I think, in Sir Alfred Lyall's life of Tennyson.

And yet one must remember Tennyson's pronounced aversion to publicity, and recognize the restraint which his biographer has felt bound to preserve. Then, too, these monographs of English Men of Letters are quite as largely critical essays on the work of the various men as sketches of their actual lives. And from this point of view Sir Alfred Lyall shows himself exceptionally well equipped for his task. His criticism is not glitteringly brilliant, after the manner of the typical young reviewer, but it is eminently sound and just. He succeeds in giving the average reader a good idea of Tennyson's place among English poets and his service to Victorian letters. Very accurate, too, is his estimate of Tennyson's philosophy and temperament.

Speaking of Tennyson's earlier work he says: "In

*TENNYSON. By Sir Alfred Lyall. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo. Gilt tops. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company.

the Lady of Shalott we are not far below the high-water mark of symbolic poetry, the art which one of the latest schools of French poetry has been practicing with doubtful success, being foiled mainly by the incurable lucidity and precision of the French language."

In characterizing Tennyson's cast of mind and mental attitude, he remarks: "In religion, as in politics, Tennyson's convictions gradually settled down into a hopeful optimism, occasionally shaken by fits of splenetic doubt and of discomfiture at the spectacle of human errors and misery." And, again: "This habit of cautious moderation and profound distrust of popular impatience, the dislike of excess or audacity in opinion which belongs to the contemplative artist, possessed Tennyson from youth to age, and occasionally lowered the temperature of his verse."

The book is full of sentences like these, which reveal a critical mind of admirable balance and justness, and a temper without heat. Even in his judgments of versification and technique, where most critics go hopelessly astray, Sir Alfred Lyall is competent. So that on the whole one need ask for no more pleasant and sane introduction to the great Victorian than this.

For after all, we must admit, I suppose, that Tennyson was the great unrivaled Victorian, the poet who most accurately represents the past age in English literature. "And poetry," as Sir Alfred Lyall says truly, "is the most intense expression of the dominant emotions and higher ideals of the age." Tennyson lived through that great and essentially unpoetic period when traditional belief was being divested of its venerable incrustations of falsehood, prejudice, and cant, and when the pure truths of science were arresting the attention of men. Naturally it was a time of doubt and of some discouragement. All but the very strongest minds, the very bravest spirits, must have looked with reluctance on the inevitable destruction of old ideas and turned toward the future with hesitation, if not with dismay. And Tennyson was never destined to be a foremost leader in thought. The unflinching hardihood of the adventurer was not his. He was a bad traveler. He hated the discomfort of it. His accustomed fireside and companionable garden walk were enough for him. The novel splendors of strange lands, the unusual accents of strange tongues, had no interest for him. And it was just so in the world of speculation. He hadn't much courage or much curiosity. The brawl of life disturbed him; he disliked the turmoil and unhappiness of it, and the spectacle of man's doubtful battle distressed him. The conventional, I suppose, would claim that he had faith, and we should have to admit that he had. And yet it was hardly a working faith. It was hardly that intense and positive moral power that we have in mind when we think of the faith of a great poet like Shelley or Whitman or a great thinker like Spinoza or a great statesman like Lincoln. It was much more nearly akin to the timorous uncertainty of Marcus Aurelius or Matthew Arnold. Faith, as I conceive that precious virtue, should give a man something of the valiant gayety of Stevenson or the perdurable temper of Browning. It should make it impossible to say of a man what Sir Alfred Lyall says, and says truly enough: "We know from Tennyson's writings that a shadow of despondency and gloom, a sense of the incompleteness and failures of life, darkened his meditations on the condition and prospects of the human race; and his later poems show that he long retained this cloudy outlook upon the world." One can sympathize with such despondency, but one cannot admire it. It is a spiritual flaw which detracts from the character of a great artist, and takes away from his work that note of large assurance and gladness which indicates the master. A sense of the pity and difficulty of human fate, of cause, the great artist must have, or he cannot speak our mortal language; he will have no comprehension of our heart and its needs. But that sense should be overbalanced and mastered by a stronger sense of triumph and happiness in human affairs, not only of the ultimate prevalence of truth, but of the serene power of truth and goodness here and now.

This note of confidence is not in Tennyson, and it is the lack of it which is the chief defect in his poetry. A large figure, picturesque and imposing, he filled the eye of his time and satisfied the natural longing for a poet among men. While he had distinction and nobility and aloofness to complete the portrait for which he always stood without any affectation of pose, he had the sturdy, careful, slow-going habits of the average Englishman, which made him still more acceptable to his own countrymen. But whether he had the qualities which give a poet a place among the great prophets of humanity may easily be doubted. In the first place, as I say, he hadn't the faith; in the second place he hadn't the love.

But to say this is only to enumerate defects. And that, after all, is not the chief business of criticism. It may be very necessary, in order to clarify our ideas about an artist and his work, to take care that we are fully alive to his shortcomings, but it is much more necessary and salutary to make sure we are alive to all his beauty and various power. And it is as an artist, as a master of technique, that Tennyson is pre-eminent in his generation. He is like Longfellow in that. And he never made the supreme mistake of dividing his aims. All his energy went to the building of his lofty rhymes, and the rewards of that singleness of purpose he tasted to the full.

As a poet of romantic mystery, such as one finds in the "Lady of Shalott," he was easily surpassed by Rossetti with "The Blessed Damozel" and by Morris with "The Defense of Guinevere." As a narrator he was surpassed by Arnold with "Tristram and Iseult" and "Sohrab and Rustum." And his own generous estimate of Browning may very well stand: "He has intellect enough for a dozen of us." But when he goes on to say that Browning "has not got the glory of words," we may differ with him, for there is in Browning's style at its best an incomparable glory of words so vital and inevitable as to make the Tennyson glory of words seem tame and artificial in comparison.

As the poet of gentle melancholy, however, Tennyson is supreme. He has not too much thought to make him popular with his countrymen, while his skill and grace win praise from the critical. He had not, perhaps, the qualities to make him greatly beloved, but he certainly had the qualities to make him greatly admired, the qualities of distinction, nobleness, reserve, and sincerity—traits that go far to make any man a significant national figure, statuesque but memorable.

BLISS CARMAN.

Municipal Government Problems.*

Every student of the complex problems of the government of cities, and every friend of reform who is interested in movements designed to arouse civic patriotism and appeal to civic pride, will find pleasure and profit from the proceedings of the meeting of the National Municipal League held in Boston in May last. In most respects it is all that a volume of transactions should be, partly by reason of the skill and care shown in its compilation and preparation, and partly—perhaps chiefly—because of the interest of the topics discussed and the value of the papers presented. The subject matter of municipal reform seems to be very like the old mystery play in which one of the directions indicates the position of "Adam crossing the stage on his way to be created." Adam at least is a tangible fact; and if not yet created in the dramatic sense encouragement may be derived from the fact that he is moving to the position where the creative act is to take place in an orderly and proper manner. Thus it is in some degree with municipal reform, but it will be "created" all the sooner for the work of such earnest men as those whose studies of municipal problems fill the volume under consideration.

The address from the chair, delivered by President James C. Carter, is a masterly review of the whole subject of municipal government—not exhaustive, but remarkably comprehensive. Such suggestions as the following are well worthy of a place in memory, and especially in the memory of those ever ready to sacrifice local interests for the welfare of party in National elections: "In National affairs whichever party is elected the business of the country, the administration of its affairs, goes on in about the same way. You would scarcely know the difference. But in municipal affairs the moment degeneracy begins it is felt in every corner of your civil and political life. The moment unscrupulous men get possession of your municipal offices and turn them to their own purpose your schools begin to suffer, the pavement of your streets is neglected, the cleaning of your city is gone, your police comes into alliance with crime, you are threatened with every sort of danger, and there is no form of social or political life in which you do not instantly feel the result. It is for this reason that I cannot help thinking that attention to municipal affairs is vastly more important in immediate results than any attention to National politics, although I would by no means disparage the latter." This is practical wisdom, but it is wisdom of the kind for which the machine politician has very little use.

Among the important papers in the volume may be mentioned Clinton Rogers Woodruff's review of a year of municipal progress; Dr. Albert Shaw's review of the New York situation; George W. Guthrie's account of the redemption of Pittsburg from the absolute control of the ring favored by what is locally known as the "Ripper bill." Mr. E. H. Clement discusses the Boston situation; Charles Richardson the Philadelphia situation; George C. Sikes the street railway situation in Chicago; Eugene A. Philbin discusses thoughtfully and fairly the non-partisan administration in New York; Prof. Charles H. Beale discusses Massachusetts charter legislation, and valuable papers are contributed by Charles J. Bonaparte, Prof. Charles Zeublin, Edward J. Parker, President Thomas M. Drown of Lehigh University, Dr. J. Q. Adams, Dr. E. M. Hartwell, Harvey S. Chase, and others. As a work of reference for the student of municipal problems it is extremely valuable.

Nebraska's Resources.

The latest bulletin of the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, prepared by Cyrus E. Watson, State Deputy Commissioner of Labor, and R. Hodge, chief clerk, relates to the industries and resources of Nebraska. It includes a general description of the State, with separate chapters on Omaha, Lincoln, and South Omaha, and a statistical summary. It is profusely and admirably illustrated. The object of these bulletins is to inform intending immigrants of the advantages offered by Nebraska. Great care, we have reason to believe, is expended on all the statistics. The prices of land are based on actual sales. There is an excellent map. The bulletin is published at Lincoln.

*PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOSTON CONFERENCE FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT AND EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Editor. Philadelphia: National Municipal League.

DUMAS.

Cyrus Townsend Brady's Impression of Arthur F. Davidson's New Study of the Great French Romancer.*

THERE are two ways of writing biographies. One is what Carlyle would call the Dry-as-dust method, in which all the facts are collected with elaborate care and set down with scrupulous accuracy in their chronological sequence, and the result is as uninspiring and monotonous as a dictionary. There are good points in a dictionary, but one does not select it for steady reading. My sympathy goes out to the Dry-as-dust biographers, for it is upon their labor and painstaking work that the real portrait painters in language must build.

The author of this book is one of the latter sort. The title page conveys the meagre information that Mr. Davidson was "formerly a scholar of Keble College, Oxford." When you have finished the book you have gained added knowledge that he is a gentleman "of infinite wit and most excellent fancy," quite worthy to be the biographer of Dumas!

His style is light and graceful, his wit genial and pervasive. When he quotes a bon mot from the inimitable subject of his studies he often matches it with a comment entirely in keeping. It is evident that he appreciates and loves the Frenchman, that he is familiar with all of his books.

I do not mean to imply that Mr. Davidson's book is a panegyric. Certainly if he has not set down aught in malice, it is equally true that he has nothing extenuated, for we see Dumas as he was—prodigal, extravagant, careless, visionary, unreliable, impracticable, irresponsible, but lovable and charming. Like that prince of romancers, Scott, whom he so much admired, Dumas was plunged in debt, partly because he built himself a house, but mainly because of his improvident generosity and that peculiar quality of tenderness which never allowed him to turn a deaf ear to any appeal. Being asked, for instance, for a contribution of 15f. to help bury a bailiff, he impulsively gathered up twice the sum and thrust it into the hands of the astonished solicitor, with the remark, "Take 30f. and bury two bailiffs!" Alas, he knew too sadly the bailiff breed! His impecuniosity and the ingenious shifts to which he was put to avoid payments of bills must have been a trial to his creditors, and we ought to frown upon even the record of such actions, but it cannot be denied that they are very, very funny. Indeed, the whole book sparkles with anecdotes. When I review books it is my habit to make check marks on the margins beside things of interest to which I would fain call attention. This book is fairly speckled with them. Most of them naturally originated with Dumas, but some of them are Davidson's.

Speaking of the revolution which dethroned Charles X., the author gives a complete account of the madcap escapade of his hero in getting powder from Soissons, and we feel that there is an apt commentary in the situation from the French point of view in Mr. Davidson's remark that Dumas entered politics with a shotgun and 200 bullets! The political phase is well accentuated by the statement that Dumas, after an absence of forty-four hours on an adventure which D'Artagnan would have enjoyed, "found himself at the Hotel de Ville, where Lafayette was occupied in the business—necessary to these occasions—of embracing all and sundry."

The arrangement of the book is novel and interesting. The boyhood, youth, and early life of the hero, in which there is not any great evidence of what the man would be, are treated amply. Dumas is brought to Paris and introduced to its life, and thereafter his work and experiences are grouped. We have his entry upon the stage as a playwright, and it is a singular fact that contrary to the habit of most authors, he was a playwright long before he became a novelist. The course is usually the other way. Then there is a political interlude, and his continuing and increasing popularity as a theatrical author. Then his journeyings to different parts of the earth, and one is astonished to find what an indefatigable traveler he was, said surprise being due to the impossibility of reconciling the quantity of work that he produced with the little time apparently at his disposal. Yet it seems whenever he had nothing particular to do, if he were stranded at a wayside inn or in a country village by a broken carriage or any other vicissitude incident to travel, he amused himself by writing a book or a play. Then follow some illuminating chapters on the great novels, among which with nice critical discrimination the author places "The Three Musketeers," "Marguerite de Valois," and "The Chevalier de Maison-Rouge." In this chapter there is a brief but adequate discussion of the vexed question of collaboration, in which Mr. Davidson, with his usual clearness, hits the nail on the head in a very satisfactory way.

The Monte Cristo epoch is a chapter itself, devoted not only to the famous story, but to the little chateau which grew with a rate of increase like to that exhibited by Shakespeare's "men in buckram" from £2,000 to £12,000, before it was completed, and left Dumas a ruined man. He staid ruined financially pretty much for the rest of his life, in spite of the most heroic labors and the most persistent work.

He was not a good manager, and the people were only too glad to manage for him; ostensibly, were more than anxious to manage for themselves at his expense. And then there is an account of the last days, which were sad days, the more pathetic and the more appealing because of the life-long humor and gladness and buoyancy, which it seemed no misfortune could dampen, the courage which no reverses would daunt. It is all profoundly appealing, and there is a lesson in it, too, which, under some constraint, I refrain from drawing, following in the lead of the author in that.

There is an excellent summary entitled "The Real Dumas and Others" to complete the book. Mr. Davidson has given us a true and living picture of one of the most fascinating and lovable of men, a personality as attractive as it was unique. The world is certainly richer, we cannot say for Dumas's life, for much of it was reprehensible, but for his work, and generations yet unborn, for who knows how long in the future, will rejoice at his talent and revel in "The Musketeers." Athos, Porthos, and D'Artagnan, they are three of the most attractive characters, to this writer, in any books that have ever been written.

The volume is provided with excellent appendices, containing lists of books, plays, &c., arranged to facilitate study and investigation, and contains a satisfactory index.

We get frequent side lights in it on many of the distinguished characters of one of the most brilliant literary epochs of France, as Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Nodier, Janin, Lacroix, Heine, Gautier, Dumas fils, Chateaubriand, Balzac, and many others. This about Balzac is very satisfying.

A mutual friend had brought Balzac and Dumas together at an evening party. Not a word did either speak to the other; until Balzac, when departing, said, as he passed Dumas: "When I can do nothing else I shall take to writing plays." "Begin at once, then," was the prompt reply. Exit Balzac. Was this perchance the party in regard to which Dumas made his well-known remark when asked by a friend how he had enjoyed it—"I should have been dreadfully dull without myself."

There is another anecdote which Mr. Davidson quotes:

"M. de Balzac," Dumas writes, "is a great genius;" and then elsewhere—to cover any hasty unfriendliness—he says: "Once for all I warn people not to pay attention to what I say about Balzac. He and I are so radically different—in temperament, in ideas, in our manner of work—that my opinions about him would be quite valueless." Contrast this with the petty spirit of the other, if at least the story be true that, in an interview on financial matters, Balzac—when the editor of the paper said to him: "I am offering you the same as I pay M. Dumas," burst out angrily with, "Then our bargain is off; keep your money and give me back my manuscript, since you think fit to put me on a level with that mulatto."

"Really, M. Honoré de Balzac, really!"

And isn't that little comment by Mr. Davidson in the last line delightfully in keeping?

This is no place to characterize Dumas in criticising the book, but to two qualities attention may be called. One was the unfailing humor, and good humor, of the man. The other is the cheerful, not to say proud, acceptance of the fact that he was a quadroon. He was proud in the most loyal and whole-souled way of that gallant soldier, his father:

"Deny my right to the name of Davy de la Pailleterie, if you will, Messieurs," he said, "but you cannot deny that I am the son of a man who was called Horatius Cocles before the enemy and Monsieur l'Humanité before the scaffold."

Faulty he certainly was, but his contemporaries loved him, and as for me, like Mr. Davidson, I love him, too. The book is enriched by a series of adequate portraits supplemented by some famous caricatures; the most striking portrait is the profile medallion, in which Dumas's racial characteristics are more prominent than in the familiar front views.

The manufacture of the volume is admirable. It is a bulky book, but being made of that paper of peculiar lightness which our publishers cannot, or will not, use, it is as easy to handle as it is to read. As a whole, the book is as charming and attractive in its way as Boswell's famous volume. I advise every one who likes the novels of Dumas, who wants to understand the man, and, incidentally, to drive away the blues, to read it. There is a laugh or smile on every page.

CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

*ALEXANDRE DUMAS, (PERE,) HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By Arthur F. Davidson, M. A. With portraits. In one volume. Pp. xv.-426. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.75 net.

Verses About Ping-Pong.*

Who could have imagined that more than eighty sets of verses relating to ping-pong could be found in current periodicals and newspapers which would seem to a businesslike publisher worth collecting and preserving in a book? Some of the verses are very good, too. They are from many sources, English and American, and there is a great deal of clever versification in them. The humorous narrative in rhyme, the sonnet, the triolet, the ballade, the easy imitation of the Omarian quatrain, the inevitable travesty of "Excelsior"—all are here, and we must confess that the collection has a sort of reprehensible charm. It ought to be frowned down, of course, but the book will surely get hold of you if you dally with it.

*A LITTLE BOOK OF PING-PONG VERSE. Containing also the Complete Rules for Playing the Popular Game of Table Tennis. Boston: Dana Estes & Co.

NOV

THIS IS A BOOK TO BE PICKED UP AT ANY TIME, BUT NOT TO BE PUT DOWN TILL FINISHED.—*THE BOOKMAN.*



1902



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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

MARIE ANTOINETTE

A Queen of France in the First Years of Her Marriage.*

AROUND whom does the interest in these volumes centre? It is a divided one. "The Guardian of Marie Antoinette" covers no small part of the history of France. There is the conclusion of the reign of Louis XV. and the beginning of that of his successor, the unfortunate Louis XVI. The characters are innumerable. Always to the front is Marie Antoinette, the ward, so to call her, of the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau. But then there is the august Marie Thérèse. A most distinguished position must be awarded to Florimond, Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, the most faithful of servitors. It was his duty to care for Marie Antoinette, a poor child thrown into the vortex of the most dissolute Court in Europe. You cannot help but admire the man who devoted his life to the Austrian Princess.

Sometimes a question of this kind arises in the mind of the careful reader: May not the Comte Mercy-Argenteau have been biased by his love for Marie Antoinette, that of a father for a daughter, and may he not have given the Princess, and the Queen of France, too pretty a coloring? Then he may have been prejudiced against the Dauphin, and inclined to present him in an unfavorable light.

A brief reference to the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau is necessary. He was the Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, and remained in that position from 1766 to 1790. He was the privately appointed guardian of Marie Antoinette's manners, mind, and morals.

The Comte de Mercy-Argenteau had a difficult part to play. He had to retain the confidence of Louis XV.—no easy matter; he had to be on friendly terms with all the various cliques at Court, each at bitterest enmity with all the others; he had to advise, watch over, and warn Marie Antoinette, see to her expenditures, her education, her manners, her Court etiquette, her daily exercises, her clothes, and even—in so old and trusted a friend it may be pardoned—her underclothes. We find him much concerned about her figure, because she would not wear a corps de baleine, (whalebone.) He had to acquaint her mother with these and all other small details of Court life, with the movements in politics and the intrigues that seethed round the litle child-figure of the Dauphine.

Mercy's correspondence with Marie Thérèse was a secret one. It was attended with great difficulties, and required no small amount of ingenuity to keep the communications from the police, for in those days all private papers were subjected to the scrutiny of the Government. The major part of this correspondence between Mercy and the Empress having been preserved, the authenticity of facts as presented in the present work can hardly be questioned.

The future Queen of France, on her arrival at the French Court, is thus described:

Marie Antoinette at the time of her marriage was only fourteen and a half years old; she was simply a child, scarcely knowing how to write, reading a little, speaking French incorrectly, playing the harpsichord with as much mastery as is usual in unwilling little girls of fourteen; thin, badly formed, and sufficiently careless with regard to such matters as the brushing of her teeth, that several letters of Marie Thérèse to the little Dauphin are taken up with maternal instructions for better education in these things.

As to the husband, the Dauphin, Mercy has no respect for him. No one ever impeaches the morals of the man, but he seems to have been born without a single lordly or manly trait. Save that he never showed any vicious traits, to use a modern expression, he was a degenerate. There was decadence in the Bourbon family. This showed itself conspicuously in Louis XVI. There has been preserved some record of the passages the boy Prince copied in his childish hand. One reads as follows: "Les rois sont les dieux sur le terre, il peuvent ce qu'ils veulent." To be translated, "Kings are the gods of the earth; they can do what they please." That old profligate, the Dauphin's grandfather, Louis XV., said of him: "The Dauphin possesses all the obstinacy of persons of confined understanding; he has but slender judgment, and will see with no eyes but his own." In some ways the opinions of Louis XV. were correct. Perhaps Louis XVI. was rather stupid, not so much obstinate as entirely wanting in backbone. Incapacity brought him to the guillotine. The ways of the young husband are thus described:

The amusements of the Dauphin, even for years after he had become King, were such as to drive Marie Antoinette into despair, for his hands were always black, and all her reproaches could not induce him to keep himself clean or his hair in order. It was a taste as unhappy in its choice as in its results, and "le gros enfant mal élevé," as Mme. du Barry called Louis, was his inappropriate passion for the career and appearance of a blacksmith.

In an atmosphere of intrigue, it was Mercy's constant advice to Marie Antoinette to take no sides. Temptations were always presented. Had she yielded to the advice given her by various dissolute persons, her early ruin would have been certain. Her brothers-in-law were rascals, who despised her silly husband, and if he died, one of them might have become King of France. In no small part they hoped that the young Queen would have no children. Mercy wrote to the Austrian Empress in 1771:

Notwithstanding what I write in my ministerial dispatches, it is almost impossible for your Majesty to form any adequate idea of the horrible confusion which reigns here in everything. The throne is degraded by the shamelessness and the unlimited power of the favorite and by the unscrupulousness of her partisans. The nation breathes sedition in indecent writings, which do not spare the person of the King; Versailles has become the abode of treachery, hatred, and revenge; everything is worked by intrigues and inspired by personal ambitions, and it seems as if the world had renounced even the semblance of uprightness. I have represented to the Dauphine that her only safeguard in these critical times is profound silence on matters and men.

What one party was after was to make the Comte de Province and his wife the successors of Louis XV.; and to charge the Dauphin with imbecility, and so send back the Austrian wife to her mother.

Apparently etiquette presented then unsurmountable barriers. Everything had to be done in Court according to precedent. Here were usages of the most absurd kind dating back from the mediaeval ages. Notwithstanding them, the most vulgar incidents were of daily happening. On one occasion, the Dauphin having in his hand a piece of fine porcelain, was awkward enough to let it fall, when it was broken. The Dauphine happened to be present. The Comte de Province then flung himself on the Dauphin and struck him. "For one moment the Dauphine thought of screaming for help; the next she had thrown herself between the combatants." The Dauphine was scratched. One almost wishes that Marie Antoinette had forgotten her dignity, and used her own female weapons in defense of her husband. The fact does seem to be evident, and it is, that Louis XVI., even when he was King, was better fitted to tackle a job of carpentering than to rule the destinies of a people.

The author writes:

Had he been born a peasant, he might have lived a happy dolt, and died content, but fortune thrust a crown instead of a hod upon him, a scepter instead of a saw. He had the preference for dirt often seen in those of weak intellect, happy when covered with soot and sweat, in greasy black apron, hammering a piece of metal, so miserable in his magnificent habit of the Order of the St. Esprit, gold-laced and adorned with diamonds that his open discomfort was a subject of comment, even upon his wedding.

Did Marie Antoinette love her silly and dirty husband? There is no reason to suppose that she did not. Shameful were the lies told about her by her many enemies; she never forgot her duty to her impossible mate. She exercised all her womanly influence toward the better education of her sorry husband. Think of the young woman who felt constantly the shame of having such a boor for a close companion! What her heart longed for was that she might become a mother. Then perhaps might come some solace. At last her prayers were granted, for in April, 1778, she became the mother of her first child, a girl. Then the Queen dried up those tears of wretchedness she had shed through so many years. Poor mother! Could she have presaged the terrible misfortunes which were to follow? There were those two hateful brothers-in-law of hers who had founded their hopes on the sterility of the Queen. Disappointment made them all the more bitter and inimical. Perhaps Lillian C. Smythe goes a little too far when she writes that the death of Marie Antoinette and of her children "lies at the door of the Comte de Province and the Comte d'Artois."

The chapter of Benjamin Franklin and his abode at Passy contains much which is novel. That precise period illustrated in the two volumes has been often treated, but rarely as fully or as particularly as presented by the records of the faithful Mercy-Argenteau. The pictures in the work are of great value, and the first one, representing Marie Antoinette in her early life, is singularly touching.

The fashions of the times for Court ladies, as far as their heads were concerned, we copy from some of the many descriptions in the volumes.

Mme. de Mataignon's coiffure à la Jardinière, that included a red-checked dish-cloth upon her head, in which Leonard, the great hair dresser had entwined artistically a little artichoke, a head of green broccoli, a pretty carrot, and some little radishes. It was merely found simple, des légumes, so much more natural than flowers.

When inoculation for smallpox came in vogue there was a new head dress.

The coiffure à l'inoculation was like this. It included a serpent representing medicine, a club to indicate the blow it dealt disease, the rising sun that stood for Louis, and an olive tree full of fruit. The Proufs de Circonstance were considered very delicate tributes to sentiment; and one lady went to Court bearing on two sides of her head discreet references to both the living and the dead Louis. Over the left ear was a cypress and black crepe "coquette," over the right was a great sheaf of wheat and a horn of plenty, from which streamed figs, grapes, melons, and other fruits. The Duchess de Lauzun was less topical, but more ornate, and her head carried an entire landscape in relief, also a stormy sea with ducks on its borders, a sportsman taking aim, a mill on the crown of her head with the millieress being courted by an Abbé, and a miller driving a donkey down by the ear. The inconvenience of the headdress was as obvious as its absurdity. Doors became too low to pass through; ladies had to have a ton story removed from their heads in an antechamber after an ignominious failure to pass through the entrance of a ballroom; they had to make long journeys kneeling upon the floor of the coach with the tops of the headdresses sticking out of the windows; they could no longer enter the boxes of the theatre. "The face looks in the middle of the body," said the Duke de Lauzun. At last ingenuity contrived an expanding coiffure; it was called the bonnet a la bonne maman, for in deference to angry parent's presence the head dress could be fixed of reasonable size, and when there was no longer any constraint the strings could be relaxed and coiffure rise by springs to the three-foot height required by "bon ton."

Marie Thérèse's last letter bears the date of Nov. 3, 1780. She wrote to Marie Antoinette, "I am losing all I love, one after another." To Mercy, she wrote, "Take care of yourself. . . . you have the happiness of both mother and daughter to safeguard." The Empress died Nov. 29 of that same year. Mercy struggled hard to bring about a European coalition, so as to curb wild, crazy, murdering France. It is historically positive that the French people had been cruelly abused by the tyranny of the most profligate nobility that ever cursed a country. Louis was simply a dunce, but not wicked. Marie Antoinette was honest, but took on some little of the shadings of her vicious surroundings. "But the powers could not unite; Mercy's warnings fell unheeded . . . his life's devotion and his guardianship ended with the execution of Marie Antoinette." (Oct. 16, 1793.)

*"THE GUARDIAN OF MARIE ANTOINETTE." Letters from the Comte de Mercy-Argenteau, Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, to Marie Therese, Empress of Austria. 1770-80. By Lillian C. Smythe. Two volumes. Cloth, 9 by 6 inches. Vol. I., pp. 321; Vol. II., pp. 342. Illustrated with numerous portraits, photographs, fac simile letters. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.50.

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A SEA STORY.

James Barnes's Romance of the Adventures of Capt. Gustavus Conyngham.*

THE accidental discovery of a time-worn document in a small printseller's shop in Paris recently has now, nearly a century after the event, led to the clearing of the name of a gallant officer of the American Navy from charges that caused his imprisonment and darkened his last years, and has led Mr. James Barnes to write some early American history in the form of a sea story. There appeared in the catalogue of M. Charavay, a Parisian autograph seller, among hundreds of other notices the following:

143 Hancock, (John.) celebre homme d'Etat Americain, Gouverneur de Massachusetts, signataire de la Declaration de l'Independence—piece signe comme President du Congres; Baltimore, 1 mars, 1777, 1 p. in-fol. obl. Rare.

The document was bid in for $2 for the sake of the autograph of John Hancock. But the purchaser was surprised when he examined the document to find that it was the commission issued by the Government of the United Colonies to Gustavus Conyngham as commander of the armed vessel Surprise.

Conyngham was an adventurous Irishman, who espoused the cause of the struggling Colonies, and, like Paul Jones, put to sea for the purpose of harassing the enemy's commerce. The Surprise was his first command, and was a fast-sailing lugger bought at Dover and fitted out at Dunkirk. The long-lost commission, which has now so strangely turned up, was one which Dr. Franklin had brought in blank to Paris, where he filled in the name of Conyngham, under strict injunctions to exhibit it only in the direst necessity, France at that time being at peace with England. Unfortunately for Conyngham his first capture was the Harwich packet, carrying English mails to the Continent, and he was obliged to bring her to a French port, so that the mails could be dispatched. He sent his commission to Dr. Franklin, and shortly after was thrown into prison as a pirate.

Securing his release, he became commander of a much more celebrated and larger vessel of war, the Revenge, which, flying the American flag, made a large number of captures in the English Channel, in the Bay of Biscay, and in the Irish Channel, inspiring terror among English shipping merchants and greatly worrying the Government. There never was any question about the Revenge being a regularly commissioned American vessel, though it was pretended abroad she was a privateersman, and even a pirate. In a dense fog off Sandy Hook she drifted under the stern of the British ship Galatea and was captured. Conyngham was taken to England, and, after long imprisonment and many vicissitudes, escaped with a number of other American prisoners by tunneling out of the jail at Plymouth.

The charge against him was for his work on the Surprise rather than on the Revenge, the pretense being that he was a pirate. This he could have disproved if the commission that has now been found could have been produced. Returning to America, he sought for years by petitioning Congress and otherwise, to secure compensation for his work in the Surprise and for his share of the prize-money on the Revenge. Dr. Franklin being dead, it was impossible to prove that he had been regularly commissioned, and he went broken-hearted to his grave. Now out of the past comes the proof of his cause and asseverations. The document is printed in fac simile in Mr. Barnes's book, which describes some thrilling scenes on board the Surprise and the Revenge when terrorizing English shipping in the early days of the Revolution.

The President.*

Murat Halstead's life of President Roosevelt is written from an intimate, popular, and altogether human point of view. The author is in a position to weigh carefully political problems and to define the formative influences of political movements and his conclusion is that the steps of advance in the public career of Theodore Roosevelt were made by him when he thought he could best serve his community, his State, his country; that these steps were the result of consummate personal judgment or even the demand of destiny; and that they were taken at a time when the services of the man could be utilized for the greatest lasting good.

It is hardly worth while to attempt to reproduce any of the material from Mr. Halstead's book within the narrow limits of a review. Suffice to say that his treatment of the Roosevelt family is adequate, and his narrative of young Roosevelt at school, college, and the New York Legislature is all that could be desired. Nearly nine-tenths of the volume deals with Mr. Roosevelt's career since the Spanish-American war, and these pages are reinforced by official documents and by personal and impersonal testimony. An excellent idea is given of Mr. Roosevelt as an ideal witness in the chapter which deals with his appearance before the Spanish War Investigating Commission. There are chapters devoted to the President as orator, writer, ranchman, soldier, and legislator.

Fully half of the book is made up of what might almost be termed current history, and the story of his Governorship, Vice Presidency and Presidency down to a few months ago is as exhaustively related as it was in the first-class newspapers at the time. Some years hence it will probably make more interesting reading than it does at present, when events are fresh in the mind. Chiefly as a reference book would be its unquestionable present value, if only the author or publishers had been wise enough to provide an index. The book is abundantly illustrated with a variety of half tones of varying excellence.

Dialogue in Fiction.

Taking a young novelist of the hour to task for an obvious straining for "brilliant" effect in dialogue, The London Academy says: "Within the scope of the strong personality there is room for almost infinite diversity, but it is a diversity subject to a master control. Take the dialogue, for instance, of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Hardy, in whose work the two questions we are discussing are perfectly represented. Neither employs dialogue without definite intention, each uses it to explain, to illuminate, to express vital matter. And neither writes perfectly natural dialogue—natural, that is, in the precise vernacular sense. Even in the case of his peasant characters, where verisimilitude might have seemed to add definition, Mr. Hardy has compromised; he suggests dialect and cadences with astonishing skill, but he is never phonographic. In the work of Mr. Meredith dialogue occupies a different place in proportion to his difference of subject and intellectual outlook. To Mr. Meredith dialogue is as fire and light; he uses it as no other English writer has used it, though scores have attempted to follow him, and failed. It is certainly not natural, not realistic, dialogue, yet it conveys a sense of life, of blood, of understanding, which grips with an actuality almost visual. Nor is it simple dialogue in the main; it demands from the reader something of the author's own alertness, something of his mental elusiveness, something, too, of his whimsical perversity. But when Mr. Meredith gets to the heart of a situation he rises to a severe simplicity; all adornments, all the embroideries proper to an easy and untroubled conversation, he lays aside; he gives us bare human life at white heat. In 'Beauchamp's Career' there are half a dozen such scenes, and in 'Vittoria' we have what appears to us to be the highest expression in fiction of intellectual strength and simplicity of purpose. At the back of all there is purpose; not the purpose implied in the solving of a set problem, but that wider purpose of presenting a consistent view of life which has inspired all writers who have reverenced their art and its materials.

"It is clear, then, that naturalness of dialogue is neither essential nor desirable, but it must be infused with personality; it should be true, but not servilely true. Above all, it should not aim at brilliance and result in factitious smartness; it is given to few to be brilliant, but factitious smartness is easily acquired."

Lamb's "Ulysses."*

Charles Lamb's "Adventures of Ulysses," originally published in 1808, has been brought out as an appropriate book for the holiday season, when Stephen Phillips's play of "Ulysses" is expected to be on view. The simple, unaffected yet absorbingly interesting narrative of Lamb, for which he confessed he derived much inspiration from Chapman's translation of Homer, is now embellished with sixteen full-page plates in color, in which the hero of Ithaca, Penelope, Circe, Minerva, beautiful Nausica, Cyclops, and the others are convincingly vivified.

*THE ADVENTURES OF ULYSSES. By Charles Lamb. With Illustrations by M. H. Squire and M. Mars. New York: E. H. Russell.

*WITH THE FLAG IN THE CHANNEL. Or, Adventures of Captain Gustavus Conyngham. By James Barnes, author of "Midshipman Farragut," "The Hero of Erie," "Commodore Rainbridge," &c. Illustrated by Carleton T. Chapman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents net.

*THE LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Murat Halstead. Profusely & beautifully illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. 600. Cloth, gilt top, $2.50. Chicago and New York: The Werner Company.

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Florence Popham's "The Housewives of Edenrise."*

THE Housewives of Edenrise" is not a novel in any sense that necessitates the employment of heroes, heroines, or plots. It does not begin at the beginning with any of its characters, or follow their fortunes out to any conclusion; it does not detail their more or less exciting passage through the well-known and well-worn phases of affairs of the heart; there are no happenings in the book that are notably tragic or more than gently mirth-producing, and there are no climaxes, crises, or great scenes. It is simply a small section of the ordinary daily life of a half dozen families in a little suburb of London, and it is detailed for the reader's edification by one of their number, Mrs. Howard-Jones, who differs from her entertaining neighbors in her saving sense of humor.

From all that has now been said about what "The Housewives of Edenrise" is not, those demoralised by the consumption of unlimited historic romances may have already jumped to the conclusion that the book is dull, but they could not make a greater mistake. Anything more human, and therefore more amusing, than these simple annals of the social doings in Edenrise it would be hard to find. It is always a pleasant thing to discover that human nature prevails just as we know it in our own little corner the whole world over, and Miss Popham manages to furnish the material for such discovery on nearly every one of her 285 pages.

It is at Mrs. Peacock's "at home," which takes place in Chapter I., that acquaintance is made with that august lady herself, with "Mrs. Manners, who sat on her right large, serene, and somewhat ill-dressed; with pretty little Mrs. Welwyn on her left, who looked a trifle conscious of her new and dainty garments; with Miss Green, the curate's sister and late Newham student," and with Mrs. Howard-Jones, who interprets for our benefit. There is also a "siren," in the shape of a fascinating lady with red hair, who appears in due season, captivates Mr. Green, flirts somewhat with the genial Dr. Peacock, and finally throws the whole community into consternation by figuring as the culpable party in a divorce suit. Mr. Howard-Jones serves to a great extent as the father-confessor for his observing young wife, and his evening home-comings from the city are the usual signal for disclosures concerning the matrimonial troubles of the Welwyns, the Peacocks' laissez faire method of bringing up their children, and Mr. Green's monumental aptitude for making what Mr. Howard-Jones called an ass of himself.

But it is at the children's party, the village fête, the sewing society, and the meetings of the Edenrise Literary Club that the author is at her best. It is in these places that the Edenrise ladies, sure of sympathy and comprehension, speak unhesitatingly their thoughts, unaware that among them is one who is so far an outsider as to be capable of drawing their conversational portraits for a delighted world. The temptation to quote is great, but it is dangerous to begin where it would be so easy to be drawn on to great lengths.

No inconsiderable part of the amusement in this book is furnished by the children, who are as irresistibly human and lifelike as their parents. There is little Amabelle Howard-Jones, who went to Cecily Peacock's birthday party, but at the crucial moment utterly refused to part with the tiny gilt tea set which she had brought as a gift and contented herself with politely wishing her "many happy 'turns." Amabelle's philosophic mother remarks, however, that:

Fortunately little Cecily was quite oblivious. She had had enough birthday presents, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she was induced even to say "How'd you do" to her guests. Her whole energies were absorbed in a solitary game, which she played at a little distance from the others during the whole party. I watched her myself while she did the same thing over at least a dozen times. First, she placed a little piece of stick carefully on the grass and made believe to cover it over and tuck it up in bed, then she climbed laboriously on to a big stone and jumped off, puffing vigorously as she did so.

"Come on! Don't take any notice of her!" Harold said to Dick, who had stopped a moment to look at her. "She has been playing that game ever since last Saturday, when we went to the circus. She never stops. She's the clown's brother Billy, you know, that put his candle to bed and blowed himself out of the window. Come on!"

In fact, "The Housewives of Edenrise" is a delightfully modern form of "Cranford," with all the pathos left out and some very worldly-wise ladies to take the place of the charmingly ingenuous ones who graced the pages of Mrs. Gaskell's masterpiece. Of course, it is not likely to become any rival of that remarkable work, though it is hard to see how life in a suburban town could be better portrayed. Miss Popham has drawn the types that every such centre develops, and she has drawn them to the life.

Bright Stories.*

Some enterprising editor of a magazine must have said to Mr. W. W. Jacobs: "Your stories of small river craft plying on the Thames are not up to the culture of our readers. Give us something more exciting, even if it is not natural." Most of us have found keen pleasure in the quiet humor of Mr. Jacobs and his unsophisticated ways. His drollery was always delightful. In "The Lady of the Barge," a collection of short stories, there are two or three with the salty flavoring, but the majority of them are melodramatic in character. One peculiarity of the author as shown in the volume is not to dot his "i's," or, to explain that idea, he leaves the main issue of the story without any precise conclusion. In the short story the habit in vogue is to allow the reader to finish the story for himself. Who killed Cock Robin? Unquestionably it was the sparrow. Then you understand the precise circumstances of the dirge. The grand puzzle of the story, so often attempted, is rarely satisfactory. No one questions Mr. Jacobs's marked ability, for every one of the dozen stories in the volume makes pleasant reading.

The Tenth Commandment.*

Vincent Crummles, the infant phenomenon, or the whole kith and kin of them, were idiots when compared with the Barattoni family, who figure in "The Tenth Commandment." The Barattoni were all born actors, musicians, and painters. Edythe was the greatest performer of her age. The story opens with her last appearance on the stage. "The orchestra was playing 'Dixie' in honor of her native State, Kentucky." She was just about taking for a husband the rich, aristocratic Geoffrey Merrall. Geoffrey was really a good fellow and uncommonly nice to his wife. Then the woman behaved in the most extraordinary way. She lived with her husband for not less than nine years, and was the mother of four children. Then she found out that her boys were distasteful to her. After her last baby was born it was bitten by a dog, and that entirely disgusted the mother, and was the best of reasons for her bidding her husband and little ones good-bye. Aesthetic as you may be, you get tired of the eccentricities of the Barattoni family. Then there is Lonspetri, an Italian prince who plays the violin, and Gleshka the pianist, and both of them are most fatiguing. The clergyman in the story, the Rev. Rodgers Courtney, outsteps the dignity of his calling. There really is but one person in "The Tenth Commandment" who excites your sympathy, and it is Geoffrey. There are many personages in the story who have nothing to do with it; only they all have ranting and posing inclinations.

Paul L. Ford's Last Story.*

Had "Wanted—A Chaperon" come to us as the first story of a new writer we might well have hailed it with joy as a token of promise, but as the final novel by the man who created the virile character of Peter Stirling, it brings with it its quota of pain. Like its companion, "Wanted—a Matchmaker," it is light, dainty, and written with that purity of feeling and expression that was ever a part of Paul Leicester Ford's work, but the strength and power by which we would remember him must be sought outside the covers of "Wanted—A Chaperon."

This is not said in dispraise of the story itself. To them who have not raised so high a standard for Mr. Ford to reach, and whose expectations are, therefore, not so keen, the story will bring with it nothing but joy. The chance meeting of Lydia Greenough and Allan Murchison—all through a mistake in the number of a house—is charmingly and alluringly set forth. The unconventionality of it all and the happy ending are told in less than an hour's pleasant reading, and when one is through with the book there is that pleasurable feeling that a pure and dainty story always leaves. But again comes the ring of regret—that it should be the work of maturity and not of youth!

As a piece of book making it should prove an everlasting joy to the Christmas shopper. It is elaborately gotten up, with showy illustrations by Christy which in the attractiveness of their general effect atone for the errors of carelessness which, doubtless, only the exacting will notice. For instance, why did Lydia have on a simple white gown with black ribbons when she started for the "dinner party," and when she arrived at what she believed to be her destination appear in a magnificent toilet much spotted with pink flowers, while half an hour later she is seen again in the simplicity of spotless white? Or why did Mr. Christy go to such pains to illustrate the line, "He took up the little vase of violets and raised them to his face," only to perversely leave the vase glaringly empty on the table? It is true these are all insignificant details, but they are unnecessary, and tend to detract a trifle from the whole.

"A Son of Gad."*

Somebody once said to Dr. Johnson that, not having been able to read a certain book, he could not express an opinion thereon. "Sir," quoth the great Samuel, "do you not perceive that that fact is in itself an opinion?" The anecdote comes to mind as one struggles through "A Son of Gad." It is a story with a stirring plot, a variety of characters, brisk conversation, "local color," and yet, somehow, poor

*THE TENTH COMMANDMENT. A Romance. By Marguerite Linton Glentworth. Cloth. 12mo. Pp. 350. Illustration: Boston: Lee & Shepard.

*WANTED — A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. With illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy. Decorations by Margaret Armstrong. 8vo. Pp. 110. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

*A SON OF GAD. An Anglo-American Story of To-day. By John A. Stewart, author of "The Minister of State," "Wine on the Lees," "The Eternal Quest," &c. In one volume. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 418. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE HOUSEWIVES OF EDENRISE. By Florence Popham. One volume. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 1-285. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

*THE LADY OF THE BARGE. By W. W. Jacobs. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 300. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.



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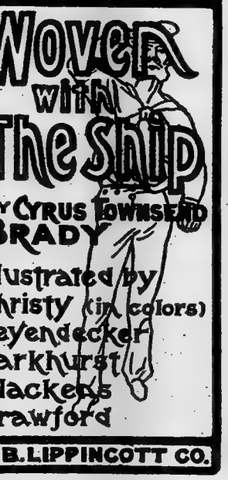
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Pharaoh's chariots never "drave" more heavily than this well-intentioned novel. It lacks the power of bearing its readers along with it. After spending an hour in its company, we are glad to see "Yes, darling," on the last page, and to trust the author for the rest.

Now, we all dote in secret upon many poorer stories, stories we should be ashamed to name to any save such kindred spirits as Macaulay and Lady Trevelyan. "A Son of Gad" is not a poor story; it is well constructed, conscientiously written—we yawningly admit it to be an excellent novel. Why do we drop it half read, to dip for the hundredth time into—we would rather not say what? Simply because, with all its absurdities, the latter has a prehensile vitality of its own that takes hold of us; we feel ourselves in a world of human beings, while for the life of us we cannot take a flesh-and-blood interest in the very well drawn characters of "A Son of Gad."

It is just one more instance of the lack of the all-potent "That."

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The new and beautiful edition of that classic of the nursery, which is also a perpetual source of delight to all well-constituted grown-up persons, "Through the Looking Glass," is, first of all, a Peter Newell book. The frontispiece is a portrait of the ingenious artist, and besides the many illustrations there are borders for every page, designed by Mr. Newell, and the pictures of Alice and her strange associates in her second wonderland are refreshing and interpretative in a new way.

We have no hesitation in saying that this veritable master work is even more fascinating than it used to be, with Peter Newell's art to interpret its fantasy and humor. This may seem to some rank heresy. The Tenniel pictures used to be thought inseparable from the text. But we like Peter Newell's pictures of the Walrus and the Carpenter weeping "to see such quantities of sand," of the "eldest Oyster" in his bed, winking at the persistent Walrus; of Alice making her way through the looking glass and her meeting with the conversational Tiger-lily; of the gentleman dressed in white paper; the gnat and Tweedledum and Tweedledee better than any previous "Alice" pictures.

The burbling and whiffling Jabberwock may not exactly meet everybody's idea of that strange creature. That and the Bandersnatch, perhaps, might better be left always to the reader's nimble imagination. But who would have the Knight or the Red Queen, or the Leg of Mutton, which rose in the dish and bowed to Alice, other than as they are here represented.

It is not to speak hyperbolically, in the circumstances, to say that "Through the Looking Glass" is a book for all time. It is as fresh and charming to-day as it was thirty odd years ago. Perhaps Peter Newell's style may not endure so long. We admit that possibility, but that diminishes our enjoyment of his new Alice pictures not at all.

Notes of New Fiction.

"Cap'n Titus: Sketches of New England Country Folk," by Clay Emery (Doubleday, $1,) introduces once more the neck-whiskered philosopher and humorist of the country store. The New England "dialect" is still with us. Cap'n Titus is a seafaring man, who is a trifle out of his element driving a horse; he is another David Harum in the matters of story-telling and trading, and he is a bit of a liar, too.

"Charles Killbuck," by Francis Huebner, (Herbert Company, Washington, $1.50,) is a story of the Revolutionary War told by an Indian, son of a Delaware chieftain, and the lover of a Moravian maiden. The scene is laid in Ohio, and it is said many of the incidents are historical. Charles Killbuck supports the patriots during the war with England. The siege of Fort Laurens, the raid of Eastern Ohio, and the operations in the neighborhood of Pittsburg are among the historical incidents. The story reads well.

"The Little White Bird," which is one of the most charming and original of J. M. Barrie's stories, and of which much has been said already in these columns, is now out in book form, (Scribner's, $1.50.) The report that only a part of the story was published serially in Scribner's Magazine is now effectually disproved. The story in the book is precisely the story we have been delightedly reading from month to month. But it is the sort of story which is even more enjoyable when it is read through at one sitting. It is in a somewhat new vein for Barrie, yet is all characteristic of Barrie, its sentiment and humor, its amiable pretenses, its flights of fancy, its idealization of the happy routine of every-day life in dingy London. Another story may grow out of it, as another grew out of "Sentimental Tommy." It can hardly be a better story, but if it is nearly as good no appreciative reader will ask more.

The Art of Siena.*

In the little volume called "Siena, Its Architecture and Art," Mr. Gilbert Hastings, a writer of considerable charm of diction and of more than ordinary knowledge of Italian culture, presents a collection of three essays on the architecture and art of Siena. The author fully appreciates the fact that in no department of artistic endeavor did Siena ever rise to a leadership in Italy. There is one exception, however, to her constant second rank, and that is when she sent her painters across the swamp marshland toward Perugia and gave the school of Umbria a touch of piety and grace which made it excel.

In architecture, particularly ecclesiastical architecture, Siena may be studied with Venice and Florence as showing the finest expression of the church building in the middle ages; for, if Venice has the Church of St. Marc and Florence that of St. Mary of the Flower, Siena has Our Lady of the Assumption, whose builders, drawing their inspiration from Gothic forms and the infinite possibilities of the pointed arch, were first to give true emphasis to the beginnings of Renaissance types.

Siena is not only interesting because of itself, but also of its proximity to Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Prato, and Pistoia. Like Venice and Ravenna, the Sienese school of painting owes its origin to Byzantine art, but it improved upon that art and gave it a special local stamp independent of all other influences. In every age Siena had its big men. Together they worked toward a confirmation of the idea so happily defined by Lanzi: "Lieta scuola fra lieto popolo," (a blithe school among a blithe people.) Mr. Hastings's little work is illustrated with specimens by Mateo, Duccio, and Sodoma, reproduced in photogravure, together with several half-tones of Sienese architecture. The text is intelligent and entertaining, if not strikingly original in criticism, while at the end there is a fair bibliography of English works for those who may care to pursue the subject further.

In Italy with Dumas.*

Delightful Alexandre Dumas! You may not begin writing about him without lapsing into eulogy. You cannot be practical or prosaic where he is concerned. Miss Wormeley, in her prefatory note, gives you a good idea of what a traveler was the great writer of romance. He ran over a large part of Europe. Had his means or the opportunity presented themselves, it had been his intention to visit the New World. His curiosity in regard to Mexico was great; he was anxious to see what were the conditions of the Latin races in South America. One regrets that the chance was not given him, for what a curious volume would he not have written!

Alexandre Dumas began his travels as far back as 1834. "The Speronara" was written about his journey in 1835. The title is derived from a small sailboat, common to the Mediterranean. It was a charming little vessel, "coquettishly painted in green and red." Dumas and some of his artist friends chartered the boat, and she carried them from Naples to Sicily. How pleasantly he describes the dog Mylord, who was his companion! That dog he tells us would fight anything, from a bull to a rat, and would face "the fuse of a sky-rocket exploding in fireworks to the lava that gushed from a volcano." Before reaching Sicily the party faced both the mistral and the sirocco, and the description of the storm shows Dumas's wonderful descriptive powers. He may be pathetic or humorous, as he follows each incident. In Sicily he sees that famous dance the tarantella, and you hear the rhythm of the music and follow the steps of the performers. You know it is long, very long ago, for in Messina he passes an hour listening to that ancient opera, "Norma," and he tells of his "good and dear Bellini, who gave me letters for Naples, on my departure from France, and made me promise that if I went to Catania, his native place, I would go and see his old father and carry news of him." Dumas is fully imbued with the poetry of his surroundings. The memories of the long past, the classic age, he delights in, and he tells of it all without pedantry. Every now and then he introduces some romantic incident, and works it out in his inimitable way. From the first page to the very last one "The Speronara" is entrancing and alive with the personality of one of the most gifted of men.

It is hardly necessary to state that Miss Wormeley enters fully into the spirit of the author. When Dumas wrote his experiences, as Miss Wormeley tells us, Murray and Baedecker had no existence. What Dumas wrote about Italy is "perennially fresh" and as full of interest as are his best romances.

"Sonnets from the Portuguese."*

Margaret Armstrong's designs in water-colors form a charming setting for those verses of Mrs. Browning on which her poetic fame most securely rests. Except the frontispiece, "A Famished Pilgrim Saved by Miracle," the designs are nearly all floral, exquisite in form and coloring. Each pictorial page contains a quotation presumably appropriate to the sentiment of the sonnet on the opposite page. The Bible, Shakespeare, Sophocles, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, and Christina Rossetti are thus appropriately employed in the setting of Mrs. Browning's love poems.

S. R. Crockett.

S. R. Crockett, the well-known novelist, author of "The Dark o' the Moon," has just celebrated his forty-second birthday. Mr. Crockett is not only in the prime of life and health, but also very popular. His novels have been translated into most European languages and some now put up into Arabic. It is said that the dialect of Kallyard which put into Spanish looks very much like Mark Twain's "Jumping Frog" story when it was translated into French.

*THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS AND WHAT ALICE FOUND THERE. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Peter Newell. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.00.

*SIENA, ITS ARCHITECTURE AND ART. By Gilbert Hastings. Pp. 90. Illustrated. $2.00 net. London and New York: John Lane.

*THE SPERONARA. Journeys with Dumas. From the French of Alexandre Dumas. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE. Illustrated with water-colors by Margaret Armstrong. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

New Novels by Popular Authors

A SONG OF A SINGLE NOTE
By Amelia E. Barr

A CHARMING love story by an author whose works are in demand all over the country, and whose popularity never seems to wane. Many of the characters of this story appear in "The Bow of Orange Ribbon" and "The Maid of Maiden Lane" (Mrs. Barr's most popular books), and the three books when taken together cover nearly a century of life in early New York.

PAUL KELVER
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"'PAUL KELVER' is carefully written. It tells an interesting story well. It is decidedly the strongest and the most artistic thing that Mr. Jerome has ever done."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"It may be praised for its human interest, its tenderness that sometimes becomes pathos, its touches of gayety and spontaneous humor. It will enhance Mr. Jerome's reputation, nor should we be surprised if it becomes his most popular as well as his most ambitious book."—*Detroit Free Press.*

MOTH AND RUST
By Mary Cholmondeley

THIS is the first book by Miss Cholmondeley since "Red Pottage." It is a very well written story, and after reading it one must inevitably feel that here is a novel which really ranks as literature, and one that richly deserves, as it will undoubtedly achieve, far more than the temporary vogue usually accorded to even the popular fiction of the day.

FUEL OF FIRE
By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler

"THERE is some very good characterization in 'Fuel of Fire,' and the play of wit and epigram in the dialogue never tires the reader. Miss Fowler preserves her reputation for verbal smartness and she tells her story with sustained buoyancy."—*N. Y. Times.*

"An entertaining book of more than average quality. . . . Perhaps the best work that Miss Fowler has done."—*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.*

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Boston and New York

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, NOV. 8, 1902—16 PAGES.

OUR HISTORICAL GENIUS.

Mr. Chadwick's admiring review, in another part of this paper, of the volumes of essays of the late John Fiske, posthumously published, gives just emphasis to the predominance of Mr. Fiske's historical writings over those of a speculative and philosophical character. Mr. Fiske began his literary career as an expositor of Herbert Spencer, whose philosophy he first renamed "cosmic." Curiously enough, he ended it in the same character, for the essay published in the last Harper, and reprinted in this posthumous collection, is in great part a vindication of Spencer, and even puts investigators like Darwin rather in the light of "hodmen," as a German metaphysician used to put it, and Spencer in that of the great architect. And yet, of all the reviews of the nineteenth century which its close occasioned, how eminent is this belated review of John Fiske's! And it is eminent among them precisely because of the predominance in it of the historic sense and the prevalence of the historic perspective—in other words, because it was the work of a historian. It gives us again to see what a great man we have lost, or not lost, since his work is with us, but have possessed and still possess.

As Bagehot has said, a learned and practiced writer naturally takes to history as a safe field for the exercise of his talents and acquirements. But John Fiske's vocation was really much more distinct than that. He was led by his philosophical studies into his historical studies. And there is a sense in which he may be called the first American historian. He was in fact the first historian of America. We do not forget his predecessors, the Prescott and the Motley who really fulfilled the conditions of Bagehot's gibe, and wrote about "things remote and hidden." We can even recall the provincial pride with which we accepted the verdict of the Edinburgh, or some other authoritative and "metropolitan," quarterly upon the appearance of the volumes telling of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic": "They do honor to American literature and would do honor to the literature of any country in the world." But they did not really move us. What we really wanted was some explanation of the "American idea," some narration of how we came to be what we are. And this great service John Fiske, the genial, corpulent, "every-day" companion whom so many of us knew, was the first to give us, in place of the shy, secluded scholar from whom we should so much more readily have expected it.

One rival he had, and one alone, and that rival was much more "the regular thing" in historians, and that was Francis Parkman. And Parkman was not only, much more than Fiske, "the regular thing" in historians. But also he had the misfortune of taking for his subject one episode, though doubtless a great and picturesque episode in the epic of American evolution. Nobody should fail, and no competent judge will fail, to do him justice and honor. But it was reserved for John Fiske to write what Rudyard Kipling calls "the Saga of the States." It was the work of not much more than a decade. It was avowedly fragmentary and episodical. It sometimes stirred the susceptibilities of descendants, as we know that it did the susceptibilities of those descendants of the Dutch settlers of Manhattan, the susceptibilities of whose grandfathers had been stirred by Washington Irving. But it reduced the "regular histories" of the United States to junk and put the learned Bancroft and the studious Hildreth, theretofore the only authorities, on the "bargain counter." It missed not much that was interesting, not much that was significant, still less that was picturesque and dramatic and human. It was a great work, and the worker is entitled to the praise of our chief historical genius.

"THE FLOOD OF BOOKS."

We have received an extraordinary communication this week from a bookseller who utters a prayer for deliverance from the "flood of books"—a reactionary merchant who yearns for fewer things to sell. There are few such old-fashioned booksellers in this country, though they are said by irate London publishers to predominate in the book trade of the British Isles. In fact, we have a suspicion that our friend who sends us his prayer is merely having his little joke. The more books, the merrier for the bookseller, if he can sell them, and most books are made to sell. It is surely easier to sell many books when you have a large stock than when your stock is small.

"The Flood of Books" is a useful topic for magazine writers when other topics are scarce; but we fancy that most book sellers are not troubled because the supply of goods is large in their trade. Mr. Augustus Birrell, amiable philosopher that he is, finds some comfort in modern literary productiveness in his essay on the conditions of modern literary production which prefaces the latest supplementary volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. "The spread of what Goethe shudderingly called 'half-culture'" does not appall him. He believes there is now an honest love of literature among the British middle classes. He finds in the multiplicity of books, many of them good editions of good books, "symptoms of life and activity in a people striving to get quit of the clogs of ignorance and to enter upon the glorious inheritance that belongs by right to every cultivated intelligence."

The Whittier Sale.

Early in December John Anderson, Jr., will hold a special Whittier sale which will bring into the auction room an exceedingly large number of items relating to the poet. As stated last week in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, the sale will be held for the benefit of a fund for the restoration and care of Whittier's birthplace at Haverhill and his home at Amesbury.

The coming sale is almost equally divided between books from Whittier's library (including his personal copies of some of his works) and original manuscripts, corrected proof sheets, letters, &c. There are also several items entirely unknown to all bibliographers of Whittier. The earliest dated of the latter is a little pamphlet poem entitled "The Sycamores," 1837, signed at the end "John G. Whittier." This poem, issued by Caroline H. Tallant, is the smallest of Whittier's books. It should fetch a very high price. Another unknown item is a poem written upon the fifty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of a venerable Quaker family living in an adjoining town, but members of his meeting. This poem, containing nineteen stanzas, fills four pages of a duodecimo pamphlet, and is signed "John G. Whittier." It is entitled "To Edward and Elizabeth Gove, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, 29th of 8th mo., 1872." It is not included in any of Whittier's works, and was never elsewhere printed.

The most interesting of the books from the poet's library is Emerson's "Essays," second series, 1844, inscribed on the flyleaf, "John G. Whittier, with the respects of R. W. Emerson, Concord, Oct., 1844." Whittier's "History of Haverhill," 1832, published as the work of "B. L. Mirick," is represented by Whittier's own copy of the book in its original boards, with annotations in his hand on several pages. There is a legend to the effect that Mirick gave the book to William L. Garrison, who presented it to Whittier after tearing out the titlepage. The flyleaf bears this inscription: "To William L. Garrison, from his friend the author."

A number of Whittier's books are presentation copies from James T. Fields. Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia," the first edition, in the original boards, is one of these. A note from Landor to Fields is pasted on the flyleaf. Several of the early magazines to which Whittier contributed are included in the collection.

The manuscript poems chiefly consist of the original drafts. "In School Days," the most charming of Whittier's simpler pieces, is represented by the manuscript as sent by the poet to Lucy Larcom, editor of Our Young Folks. It is accompanied by an autograph note to Miss Larcom. The first drafts of "My Birthday," "The Answer," "The Hive at Gettysburg," "The Golden Wedding at Longwood," &c., are also included. The first draft of the "Prelude" to "Andrew Rykeman" is here, showing some lines never used.

The autograph letters are numerous. Several early letters, written by Whittier to his sister, are interestingly autobiographic. An important letter of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, gives the data used by Whittier in "Barbara Frietchie." A letter of Tennyson, dated May 4, 1885, gives an epitaph on Gordon.

Mr. Anderson has in preparation a special catalogue of the collection, with elaborate notes and important fac similes.

Various Noteworthy Magazines.

Wisdom is published monthly, in Boston and John Forster Benyon edits it. Henry Cabot Lodge is a contributor. It prints pictures.

The Mirror is a weekly magazine of news and comment published in St. Louis, Mo., and The Valley Magazine is issued monthly by the same publishers.

Insurance Engineering is a technical monthly published in this city. Articles on "High Service for Water Mains," "Corrosion of Steel," and "Weight Tests on Concrete Foundation," are some of its specialties. It is illustrated.

The Syren and Shipping is the curious title of a maritime and commercial monthly, long-established in London, of which an American edition comes out for the first time this month. It is published in this city under the editorship of Joseph L. Carezzi, assisted by Atherton Brownell. Articles on Mr. Pierpont Morgan and "The Shipping Combine" are included in its contents.

Gunton's Magazine for November contains articles on arbitration and the coal strike, the municipal situation in New York, trusts and tariff revision, Democracy's public ownership issue, and Secretary Hay's note on Roumania. Gunton's is published in this city. Philander C. Knox, Clinton R. Woodruff, William Hemstreet, and George Ethelbert Walsh are among its contributors.

The Quarterly Bibliography of Books Reviewed in Leading American Periodicals, which is published in Bloomington, Ind., serves a valuable purpose.

The November number of Youth, published in Philadelphia, contains an illustrated article on Plymouth, Mass., and a commendable variety of tales, verses, sketches, and puzzles.

Sports and Pastimes, another illustrated Philadelphia monthly, has reached the sixth number of its first volume, and seems to be thriving. Its pictures are good, and all its articles timely.

Smithsonian Institution.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1901 contains fifty articles, many illustrated, nearly all prepared by specialists, telling clearly the latest progress in the principal branches of knowledge.

A short sketch of the history and the work of the Smithsonian Institution begins with a paragraph from President Roosevelt's first message to Congress, in which he directs attention to the institution's functions and its present needs. The paper further states that the Smithsonian Institution, which is composed of the President and his Cabinet and the Vice President and Chief Justice of the United States, has a remarkable organization for the administration of funds for the promotion of science. Its activities could be still further increased if it had greater means at its absolute disposal; while those who are thinking of giving for some special scientific object may yet find the Regents, on account of the peculiarly disinterested position they hold, the best counselors in suggesting the channel into which gifts for public purposes might be directed, even should they not see their way clear to accepting such donations for the institution itself.

"Bodies Smaller than Atoms" is the title of an interesting paper, and as we read "The Laws of Nature," "The Greatest Flying Creature," and "The Fire Walk Ceremony" at Tahiti, we are reminded of the wide range of subjects included in the report. Wireless telegraphy, transatlantic telephoning, and the telephonograph, are discussed by experts in electrical progress. Attention ought also to be called to papers on utilization of the sun's energy, the Bogosloff volcanoes of Alaska, forest destruction, irrigation, the children's room at the Smithsonian; the submarine boat, a new African animal called the okapi, pictures of prehistoric cave-dwellers in France, automobile races, the dinosaurs or terrible lizards that once lived in America, and Mr. Thompson Seton's paper on the National Zoological Park at Washington.

The Smithsonian reports are distributed by the institution to libraries throughout the world and may be had by purchase at cost from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington City, and may also generally be obtained free of charge from the applicant's member of Congress.

Quincy and Braintree.

Daniel Munro Wilson's forthcoming book, "Where American Independence Began," relates to the group of patriots in Braintree and Quincy, Mass., among whom the independence of the American Colonies was first effectually advocated. The Adamses and Quincys, Hancocks, Hulls, and Wendells figure in its pages. The book also includes, of course, the history of Quincy Town. The illustrations will include half-tone reproductions of famous portraits by Stuart, Copley, Smybert, Hunt, and others. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

OUR CABLE LETTER.

Latest News of English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Weismann's new work on "The Theory of Evolution" will be published here next Spring by Edward Arnold, in a translation by J. A. Thomson, Professor of Natural History at the University of Aberdeen.

***

Messrs. Sampson Low, Son & Marston announce yet another new book on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. The late Lord Penzance drew up the statement of the case, to which Frederick Andrew Inderwick, K. C., contributes an introductory note.

***

Messrs. Isbister & Co. are publishing a novel about Irish life by Seumas MacManus, author of the successful "Donegal Stories." They also announce the Bishop of Ripon's study of the Epistle of James entitled "The Wisdom of James the Just," and Hugh Macmillan's "Poetry of Plants." Alfred Henry Lewis's Wolfville books will also be published here by the Isbisters, the first being "Wolfville Days," with an introduction by Robert Barr. Stopford Brooke's work on "The Poetry of Browning," which this firm publishes here, has been received with extraordinary favor.

***

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, author of the popular "Visits of Elizabeth" and the newer "Reflections of Ambrosine," will soon go to the United States, where her earlier years were spent.

***

Beckles Wilson has written a study of the United States as an Imperial Republic under the title of "The New America." Messrs. Chatto, Windus & Co. are the publishers.

***

S. R. Crockett's new novel, "Strong Mac," will be published as a serial in the Windsor Magazine, beginning in December. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. own the American rights.

***

The Originator is the title of a new periodical described as "a magazine of attainable ideals." It will be conducted by Jay Hambridge and Peter McArthur. One part of it will be devoted to explaining Hambridge's theory of natural proportion and its relation to the arts and crafts. The remaining part will treat of general literature.

***

Some rare books relating to America will be included in Sotheby's sale Nov. 18. The most interesting is a vellum copy of "Agostino Giustinianis," Genoa, 1516, containing the first printed life of Columbus.

***

Col. William Morris Colles, head of the Authors' Syndicate, and a successful agent for authors, sails for New York to-morrow on the Lucania. E. B.

State History.

Since the appointment of a State Historian in New York, and the systematic official arrangement, indexing and publication of documents relating to the history of the State, the example has been followed elsewhere. The Department of Archives and History in Mississippi was established last February under the directorship of Dunbar Rowland. The Alabama Department of Archives and History, directed by Thomas M. Owen, has been in existence a long while. Both States are rich in historical associations. These new official bureaus publish historical papers and documents, preserve official archives, maintain libraries and museums. Mr. Rowland has lately republished from the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society a pamphlet on Political and Parliamentary Orators and Oratory in Mississippi. This includes biographical sketches of George Poindexter, Sargeant Prentiss, Robert J. Walker, Henry S. Foote, Jefferson Davis, Alexander McClung, Albert G. Brown, L. Q. C. Lamar, and others.

The Exhibition of Engravings.

Some additions have been made to the exhibition of American wood engravings at the Lenox Library building. These include Kruell's recently completed "Beethoven" and Timothy Cole's new (Spanish) series of "masters," and also a set of blocks loaned by the Century Company. These blocks comprise a plain boxwood block, one prepared to receive photograph or drawing, one with a drawing made on it, one photographed upon, one engraved, with white rubbed into the lines to show the effect, and finally the electrotype, ready for printing. A number of original blocks by Alexander Anderson, some of his cuts handpulled in 1894, and several blocks drawn upon by Thomas D. Sugden, the engraver, which form part of a gift recently made to the Library by the latter, have also been placed on view. The exhibition will be open Thanksgiving Day.

NOV

JOHN FISKE.

The Rev. John White Chadwick's Tribute to Our Great Historian in Review of His Essays.*

We have here a very notable addition to our stock of John Fiske's writings, the more precious because the brain and hand that conceived and fashioned all this beautiful and noble work are stilled in death. It may be that touched with this thought our eyes see clearer than before; it is certain that we appear to have had nothing more delightful from this busy writer's pen, or, if anything, only certain of his historical volumes and parts of others. But it is difficult to compare these volumes with his other volumes of a miscellaneous character, they are so much less miscellaneous, the interest is so dominantly historical. Of the nineteen chapters only four reflect his scientific studies, two of these in reminiscences of Tyndall and Huxley, one in "Herbert Spencer's Service to Religion," and one called "Evolution and the Present Age." The qualities that made Fiske so useful and so pleasant to his generation have here ample illustration; his unrivaled talent for exposition, his persuasiveness, his unfailing geniality, his lively wit, the accent of his personal tastes, his satisfaction in his intellectual possessions, and his delight in making others see them with his eyes. His was not the aptness of some others for original investigation, and this defect of his quality had some painful illustration in his "Dutch Colonies" and elsewhere. There is a tale, probably mythical, that Justin Winsor once sent him so many books on a particular subject that he sent back the most of them, thereby giving Winsor a great shock. But where Winsor's "Columbus" was unreadable, Fiske's "Discovery of America" was a fascinating book. In things spiritual, as in things material, he got with diligence that he might freely spend. He was a great master of the art of expression. Moreover, he pounced upon his own with singular avidity. A sure instinct generally guided him to the essential facts, and his presentation of them was without any frippery of irrelevant details.

Seven of the nine articles in the first of these attractive volumes have a continuous character; the other two stand apart from these and from each other. A brief preface tells us that the entire succession was to have been "embodied in a greater work, a History of the American People." A like intention governed the production of his historical volumes. But these articles would have required much more radical transformation than the histories to have been incorporated in a continuous historical work. It is astonishing how the individual shrivels in such a work in comparison with the social and political ensemble, until Tolstoi's insistence that Napoleon was a negligible quantity seems not so wild a paradox. In his new five-volume "History of the United States" President Woodrow Wilson has a single casual reference to Garrison, the swing the "Story" of whose life his sons did not find four royal octavos an excess of room. The history in this case is lamentably deficient, but all history tends to such a relative slurring of the individual, however great, as all biography tends to exaggerate his part in great affairs. Fiske was by instinct prone to "the great man theory of history," by education attracted to the opposing theory. He once put up a notable fight on the rights of this matter with Prof. William James. His historical method blended the opposing theories in proportions that were generally well balanced. He was a philosophical historian, never content with picturesque details, but always looking before and after, eager for those "seeds and weak beginnings" of significant events in which these "lie intreasured." He was equally the philosophical biographer, and in these volumes he sets each one of his figures in a large frame of historical relationship, treating the man as representative of important tendencies. Theodore Parker was extremely fond of this method, and Fiske's admiration for Parker was so great that he may have learned this useful lesson at his feet. But it was further pressed on him by Buckle's antagonism of Carlyle and by the attention of Spencer and Darwin to the effective operation of general causes and wide-sweeping laws.

There could be no better example of Fiske's inclusive sympathy than his "Thomas Hutchinson, Last Royal Governor of Massachusetts," taken in connection with his admiration for Samuel Adams, as it appears incidentally in this article and everywhere where Adams comes upon the scene in these volumes or in others of Fiske's making. He has not the slightest inclination to the modern disposition to write Adams down as a noisy demagogue. He admires the man and his political ideas. Hutchinson's political ideas he is therefore bound to disapprove, but he cordially admires the man, "maligned, misunderstood, and exiled, but never once robbed of self-respect." The second study, "Charles Lee, the Soldier of Fortune," is the most entertaining of the series, and lovers of the picaresque in literature will find it greatly to their mind. The climax of its interest is the discovery in 1857 of "Mr. Lee's Plan—20th March, 1777," which proves Lee to have been every whit as great a traitor as Benedict Arnold. Those who object to "the improper use of profane language" will find pleasure in the minimizing account of Washington's terrible swearing at Lee on the Monmouth battlefield. His actual phrasing was: "My God, Gen. Lee, what are you about?" This will be a hard blow for many who have cherished the tradition of Washington's profanity at Monmouth as one of the most glorious attributes of his career.

The next seven chapters are, as I have said, continuous in their interest. In the opening chapter of the second of these volumes he repeats the familiar story of Cromwell's injunction to the artist, "Paint me as I am—mole and all." But Fiske has no lively predilection for Hamilton's mole, or Jefferson's or Jackson's or Webster's. He leaves that very much to those who write "The True Thomas Jefferson," &c., obscuring the large impression with a multitude of trivial details, so that one might say, "I see the mole—the moles—but where, pray, is the face, the man?" Fiske made no such mistake. Perhaps he went too far the other way. The genial latitude of Webster's personal expenditure may have given him "a pain in his brother's side" that checked his juster inclination. The sympathy which embraced Hutchinson and Adams with equal generosity is further illustrated in the treatment of Hamilton and Jefferson. The title of the Jefferson article is significant, "Jefferson, the Conservative Reformer." Mr. Fiske's own politics inclined strongly to the Jeffersonian side, and we have here an advantage, for in our later history and political biography the Federalist standpoint has been overprominent. But Fiske does much finer justice to Hamilton than most of the Hamiltonians have done to Jefferson, and not only are his great services to the Government amply recognised, especially the writing of fifty-one parts of "The Federalist," but his abominable treatment of John Adams and his vile plotting against Jefferson are touched with a too sparing hand. There is special emphasis on Jefferson's contributions to religious liberty. There is a long look ahead to "Cleveland's Administration, human and fallible, but upright and able," and to "the shabby trick which kept Mr. Tilden out of the place for which he had been chosen." This Jefferson chapter lacks proportion, dealing too exclusively with his pre-Presidential years. We have here, no doubt, the limitation of the lecturer's hour, but to write of Jefferson and not mention his unfortunate embargo is to be more than kind.

The sketch of Madison is the more welcome because he has attracted so little study and treatment as compared with Hamilton and Jefferson. We are assured that all intelligent students of history rank him with Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Marshall. And none of these contributed so much to the framing of our National Constitution as he, with his "Virginia plan." There is an important discussion of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, which calls attention to the fact that the sentiment of union had not been created in 1798, that it was in fact created by Jefferson's Administration, an interpretation which seems to put the Hartford Convention too much on one side. Two chapters are given to Andrew Jackson, and they hold a true balance for the weighing of his worse and better qualities. He is honored as the stout antagonist of "the fast growing tendency toward the molly-coddling, old granny theory of government, according to which the ruling powers are to take care of the people, rob Peter to pay Paul for carrying on a losing business, and tinker and bemuddle things generally." Incidentally there is high praise for Van Buren, and for Edward M. Shepard's life of him as the best volume in the "American Men of Letters." Van Buren, we are told, was Jackson's Hamilton, our most philosophical statesman since Jefferson. John Tyler's is another disparaged reputation for which Fiske puts in a demurrer of some force. We are assured that his was a weightier personality than Pierce's or Buchanan's, and that, in its quarrel with him, the Whig party, getting the worst of it, got just what it deserved. The chapter upon Webster is distinctly apologetic. It is interesting to observe how differently events in a man's life appeal to different minds. Mr. McMaster, in his recent life of Webster, has only a casual mention of the Dartmouth College case; Fiske, with only forty-five pages at his disposal, allows it seven of these. Making the best of the 7th of March speech, he appears to fall for a moment into complete intellectual confusion. He says: "In 1850 he subordinated his feelings about slavery just as in 1828 he had subordinated his views on the tariff to the paramount necessity of saving the Union." But in 1828 he supported "the tariff of abominations," which made disunion imminent. Clay's tariff compromise of 1833 more nearly resembled his compromise of 1850, and that Webster would not support.

The first of these volumes has detained me so long that I can do no sort of justice to the second. Its "Fall of New France" is of less importance because of the writer's posthumous volume on that subject. "Connecticut's Influence on the Federal Constitution" is a valid tribute to Thomas Hooker's constructive genius, but Fiske should perhaps have said that Connecticut's worst, and still baleful, inheritance is from the Federalist provisions of the "Fundamental Orders of Connecticut." "The Deeper Significance of the Boston Tea-Party" is the most weighty article in the second volume. It is a splendid vindication of that business from the attempt of Dr. A. P. Peabody to confound it with such a business as that of the anti-Garrison steady guidance of their actions by the light of reason." In "Evolution and the Present Age" we have a convincing statement of the relative merits of Darwin and Spencer in the development of an evolutionary philosophy. At least it should be convincing, but there are none so blind as those who will not see that the great generalization was Spencer's, Darwin's the effective illustration. The "Reminiscences of Huxley" affords a picture of both Fiske and Huxley in the joyous exercise of their mutual incitement in the pursuit of scientific truth and in the long war with bigotry and superstition and that clericalism in which these arrived at their most despicable exhibition. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*ESSAYS, HISTORICAL AND LITERARY. By John Fiske. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 1, 420; 2, 420. The Macmillan Co.

The Great Boston Sale.

Oct. 28-30 C. F. Libbie & Co. sold in Boston a choice collection of valuable books, including the private library of Edwin F. Conely of Detroit, Mich. The principal price of the sale was $840, given by George D. Smith of New York City, for the first edition of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe." This is a record price, exceeding by $430 the Arnold sale, the former record.

The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 31—William L. Andrews's "Iconography of the Battery and Castle Garden," 1901, $15

Lot 32—Andrews's "Trio of Eighteenth Century French Engravers of Portraits in Miniature," 1898, $32.

Lot 288—Cooper's Novels, the Darley edition, New York, 1859-61, thirty-two volumes, half calf, (all first issues,) $96.

Lot 343—Massachusetts Proclamation of Independence, printed in Salem, broadside, $212.

Lot 623—Matthews's "Modern Bookbinding Practically Considered," Grolier Club, 1889, $16.50.

Lot 658—Hawthorne's "Fanshawe," Boston, 1828, original boards, uncut, paper label, small stain at top of a few pages in the middle of the book, $840.

Lot 659—Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy," Boston, 1839, original paper covers, (fine clean copy, but has small embossed stamp on title page,) $143.

Lot 869—Lescarbot's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France," Paris, 1609, with the three original maps, crimson levant morocco, by Chambolle-Duru, $210.

Lot 939—Lowell's "Class Poem," Cambridge, 1838, paper wrappers, (back cover missing, name torn from front cover,) $39.

Lot 940—Lowell's "Il Pesceballo," about 1862, stitched, $30.

Lot 1,044—Milton's "Paradise Regained," 1671, morocco extra, by Riviere, $71.

Lot 1,331—Roman's "East and West Florida," New York, 1775, Vol. I., all published, old calf, complete copy, $410, (record price.)

Lot 1,529—Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," Boston, 1849, cloth, uncut, (back badly worn,) $34.

Lot 1,642—Whittier's "History of Haverhill," 1832, half morocco, uncut, $27.50.

Lot 1,643—Whittier's "Mogg Megone," Boston, 1836, original cloth, (fine copy,) $67. (This is the record price; Arnold's, same condition, sold for $55.)

Blanche Ostertag.

Isabel McDougall contributes to the current number of The Book Buyer an interesting article on Blanche Ostertag, who is making a name for herself as a book illustrator. Miss McDougall says: "From what has been, we argue what will be. Here is an artist of genuine decorative bent, and blessed with a rare feeling for color. She loves costume; her pictures are constantly enriched with the interweavings of Persian embroideries, or the splendid pomegranates of Venetian brocade, or the often piquant and humorous—modern plaids, dots, and stripes—for there can be humor in the truest art when the artist has a sense of humor. She loves architecture, so that balance and mass are in the very structure of her compositions, and she loses no chance of introducing a background of buildings or the fine lines of eighteenth-century cabinetmakers. She loves children, and, above all, she loves her work; so that, starting courageously on advertising commissions, she lifted them out of the commercial into the artistic plane. She is young, and her future will yet surely 'copy fair her past.'"

Miss Ostertag went from St. Louis to study and paint in Paris. She is of mixed German and French parentage. Some of her illustrations from "Old Songs for Young America" and, particularly, one of her illustrations for Max Müller's "Memories," reproduced in The Book Buyer, indicate remarkably original talent, a sense of the humorous and pathetic, and a gratifying freedom from conventionality.

New Dictionary of the Bible.

The "Dictionary of the Bible; Its Language, Literature, and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology," which has been in preparation for six years, has just been completed. Besides Dr. James Hastings, those who have been chiefly concerned in making the dictionary are John A. Selbie, M. A.; A. B. Davidson, D. D., LL. D.; S. R. Driver, D. D., Litt. D., and H. B. Swete, D. D., Litt. D. This is an encyclopedic dictionary of the Old and New Testaments, together with the Old Testament Apocrypha, according to the authorised and revised English versions, with constant reference to the original tongues. The work is in four imperial octavo volumes, of about 900 pages each. There are numerous

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FROM READERS.

"The Confessions of a Wife."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

There is a wife who is a suffering and forgiving martyr, misunderstood and an invalid. Indeed, there are two invalids, for we must not forget Marion's "throat." From the writings of my guess one would infer that the only interesting woman is the "ailing" woman. She seems to have "no use" for the strong, healthy woman with sound nerves. Then there is the neglectful husband, neglectful from obtuseness, fickleness, or indifference. There is the glorification of the doctor, who is a tower of strength, a mine of wisdom, and a fount of goodness. There is the homeopathic prescription, (atropine.) Then comes the inference that the writer is a New Englander, for none else would put into the mouth of an innocent babe the words "Pitty popper." The addition of the "r" to words ending in "a" would hardly be used by any but a New Englander, except to show or indicate lack of education or culture. Last but not least comes the inference that the author is not a mother. The utterly impersonal, uninteresting portrayal of Marion—I do not think a mother could have made such a paper-and-ink baby of Marion. She might have been made a joy, a living, breathing comfort by the pen of a real mother. I think the author of the book is Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

KATHERINE BARSTOW.

Boston, Nov. 2, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The book was surely written by Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford, the author of "Dupes."

B. B. C.

New York, Nov. 1, 1902.

"On the Cross."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"On the Cross," which has been advertised as a new book, was published by George Peck, 11 Murray Street, about ten years ago. It was published at 50 cents and $1. Perhaps "Robinson Crusoe" will be soon republished under the title of "Wrecked on an Island," &c.

WILLIAM REMINGTON.

New York, Nov. 2, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It was a matter of surprise to find Wilhelmina von Hillern's novel, "On the Cross," advertised as a new book. A copy of it in the original German was given me by the authoress twelve years ago. She was then living in her villa at Oberammergau.

Most original and amusing personal traits made her a delightful hostess. She entertained a good deal, and ignored the ironical criticisms of the villagers, who resented her treatment of the Passion Play and the mixing up of a love story with what they considered a religious duty. The worthy Frau Mayer was particularly incensed, always referring to Frau von Hillern as "the crazy Countess" (die verrückte Gräfin.) Though the authoress would not admit that she drew the Christus in the book from Joseph Mayer, the fact that three times in thirty years he has taken that rôle naturally drew forth comparisons between the real man and the fiction hero of the novel, a fact that was distressing to one as devout and sincere as Mayer, whose dignity and spotless integrity has made his name known and venerated, not only in the village of which he is at present Burgomaster, but into the farthest corners of Christendom.

Wilhelmina von Hillern's reputation was not made by this rather audacious "Am Kreuz," but by her novel, "Die Geierwalle," which brought her both fame and fortune.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

New York, Nov. 6, 1902.

The Tailor and His Goose.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A tailor sent an order to an ironmonger as follows: "Send me one tailor's goose and eleven others just like it."

S. O.

Brooklyn, Nov. 3, 1902.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of "J. R. D.'s" query of the proper plural of the peculiar noun "goose," as applied to a tailor's flatiron, the following anecdote is told:

A tailor, wishing to order by mail two of the articles in question, begins his letter: "Gentlemen: Kindly send me"—here he stops puzzled—Does he want two geese or two gooses?—then, after much hesitancy, exasperated, he continues, "Send me one goose, and—darn it!—send me another."

J. D.

New York, Nov. 2, 1902.

[We have received versions of this same veracious anecdote from some other readers.—EDITOR.]

Cost of Libraries.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue under "Cost of Libraries," statistics are given proving in round numbers that it costs $1 per volume to purchase a book and $2.50 to care for it. The figures are correct by our books, and the cost of running the library is two-and-one-half times the cost of new accessions. But it does not follow that it costs $2.50 per year to care for each volume. The $2.50 is for all time.

Now, our librarian is methodical. When $3.50 comes in from fines he lays aside $1 for a book and the balance for its care. Being a country district, this makes his salary small unless he uses due diligence in increasing the new accessions.

Our patrons are devoted to art and religion. Desiring yearly a new art book we find the price $25, but the average new accessions must not cost over $1, so each of the twelve Directors solicits two books from the community. Thus we obtain one art book during the year at $25 by purchase and twenty-four religious books as a gift, making the average still a dollar a volume, which compels us to expend $62.50 in salaries and general expenses.

We consider the "professor of library economics" right in placing the whole cost of running a library on the new accessions as these are the only books that circulate. It costs nothing to rebind or care for books which all except Providence people call "books dry as powder." As a matter of fact they are cheaper than anthracite, and as we are to have the coming year not only a Congressman from our district, but also a Congressman at Large, we hope by a judicious and timely application to each to obtain enough Congressional Records to wholly do away with the necessity for coal.

What we particularly object to in your publication of library statistics is the use our librarian makes of them. Having pasted the article alluded to above in his hat, he is now scheming to have the Directors drum the community for 2,000 volumes the coming year, and we object to this, because it will compel us to expend $5,000 to care for the same, besides taking away too many books on religious subjects from the private libraries of our patrons.

W. F. OSBORNE.

Derby Neck, Conn., Nov. 4, 1902.

An Abridged Gibbon.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your editorial of Oct. 25, in re the abridgment of Parkman, you said that Gibbon's great work had never been so treated, or something to that effect. (My copy is at this moment eight miles away, so I cannot be certain of the exact words.) You have evidently overlooked the well-known Student's Gibbon of the late Dr. William Smith's excellent Student's Series which included Hume, Gibbon, Hallam, and others. In this particular work the abridgment was accomplished some thirty or more years ago, and is, I think, well done.

I know only one advantage of such works, and that is that it is only abridgments that students of history with "slender purses" and others with limited time can acquire for "their very own." But they have probably also been the means of sending many to the great originals, who would otherwise never have become acquainted with them.

CHARLES DAWSON.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 4, 1902.

Pictures of the Holy Land.*

"The Holy Land" is much more than a picture book, though John Fulleylove's watercolor paintings, handsomely reproduced, would alone serve to make the volume valuable. These pictures are all admirable in sentiment and composition, and there are nearly a hundred of them—pictures of famous places and sketches by the wayside, in which the color and light and spirit of Syria are beautifully reflected. But Mr. Kelman's account of his travels in Palestine is much more than mere description to fit Mr. Fulleylove's pictures. It is of unusual value by itself, and is full of first-hand information regarding the country and its people, made up from the notes of an alert and interested traveler. While the author has not attempted to add anything original to the scientific knowledge of Palestine, his book is, as he says, much more than a mere itinerary or journal of experiences and adventures of the road. He has arranged his "record of impressions" in three parts, treating respectively of the geography, the history, and the spirit of Syria.

Burne-Jones Pictures.*

In a large quarto are collected forty-four reproductions in photogravure of some of the best-known works of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, with an introduction by Fitzroy Carrington which is a just and impartial appreciation of the artist, not mere laudation. What Mr. Carrington calls the "strange dreamland" of Burne-Jones is largely in evidence in these pictures. Here are the "golden staircase," the "garden of Pan," and the mysterious landscapes of the pictures illustrating "The Romance of the Rose." On its literary side the volume is also of great interest. Besides copious extracts from Ellis's translation of "The Romance of the Rose," there are poetry and prose by Chaucer, Spenser, Sir Thomas Malory, Shelley, William Morris, D. G. Rossetti, and Browning.

*THE HOLY LAND. Painted by John Fulleylove, R. I. Described by John Kelman, M. A. London: A. & C. Black. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

*PICTURES OF ROMANCE AND WONDER. By Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart. New York: R. H. Russell & Co.

Lang's Book of Romance.*

Romances, says Mr. Lang, are only fairy tales grown up. "The whole mass of the plot and incident of romance was invented by nobody knows who, nobody knows when, nobody knows where." He finds that almost every people has the Cinderella story in one form or another, even the Zuni Indians. He quotes from Mr. Barnet Phillips a version of the tale of Orpheus and Eurydice known to the plantation negroes in the Southern States. The versions of the old romances in this book were all written by Mrs. Lang except that of "Grettir the Strong," which is told anew by Mr. H. S. C. Morris. They relate to the "round table" and its knights, the Quest of the Grail, Robin Hood, Roland and Oliver, Diarmid, William the Short-Nosed, and others. The pictures include a number of colored plates, and are all strikingly effective, while the book is wholly commendable in all its attributes.

*THE BOOK OF ROMANCE. Edited by Andrew Lang. With numerous illustrations by H. J. Ford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for immediate publication a book for children, entitled "Robin Hood and His Adventures," by Paul Creswick. It is illustrated by T. H. Robinson.

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WILLIAM MORRIS, Poet, Craftsman, Socialist. Octavo. Pp. ix.-296. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. By Woodrow Wilson. Illustrated. With portraits, maps, plans, &c. in five volumes. Octavo. Pp., about 375 per volume. New York: Harper & Brothers. $17.50 net.

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In the chapter on "The Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question," we have an attempt to introduce sentiment into a science, which its greatest exponent, John Stuart Mill, tells us "is concerned with man solely as a being who desires to possess wealth, and who is capable of judging of the comparative efficiency of means to that end." This is a bold way of saying that political economy is the science of enlightened self-interest, which is exactly what it is. Any attempt to subvert its principles to conform to more or less artificial moral and ethical standards, which necessarily change from time to time as conditions are accentuated or modified, tends to give us a new science, it may be, but to call it political economy involves a misnomer. This is not as hard doctrine as it might seem to be, since the separation between enlightened self-interest and unenlightened selfishness is as great as that of the east from the west. The wise political economist recognizes everything the moralist or the exponent of Christian ethics in its highest form deems it his duty to point out. He is perfectly well aware that enlightened self-interest is a more substantial basis even for philanthrophy than the moralist has ever found it, and that when all that it prescribes as expedient is done, very little remains neglected. The difference between the propaganda of Christian ethics and that of the doctrine of enlightened self-interest is, perhaps, that one admires and inculcates self-sacrifice for its own sake, while the other does not. For Curtius to plunge into the gulf was well enough, if thereby he closed the gulf; but if he did not close it, the net result was a man and a horse wasted. The Christian ethicist would cry "How noble! What a splendid example of self-sacrifice!" The political economist would say: "What a waste of potential efficiency! How much better if Curtius had provided himself with a shovel and employed his horse in hauling dirt to fill the chasm, provided it needed to be filled at all. If it did not need to be filled, he had better have turned his attention to farming and harnessed his horse to a plow."

Dr. Wright thinks the question of the old school was "Will it pay?" while that of the new school is, "Is it right?" This does not seem to imply very deep thinking. It should need no argument to show that if it is not right it is not likely to pay in the long run, or that in a business sense if it does not pay it is not right; and that however far apart the starting point of these two schools of thought they follow converging lines and must ultimately come together. The wise political economist of to-day takes a broader, more liberal and generally more intelligent view of human relations and the obligations of the employer to the employed than the Christian ethicist is capable of doing; and if it should ever come to pass that sound business considerations of enlightened self-interest are overlooked in the desire to elevate labor, the last state of the wage earner will be so far worse than the first that he will desire nothing so much as emancipation from an altruistic environment. Such things could not be very well said to church audiences by a speaker who desired to remain persona grata with his hearers, perhaps, but for the same reason, what best suits the pulpit and the platform of the Church convention needs more thorough editing than Dr. Wright gave his essays before sending them to the printer. The people who like to hear what he would say in such circumstances would also like to read it, but there are others.

The most interesting because the most instructive chapter in Dr. Wright's book is that on "The Factory as an Element of Civilization." This is valuably historical and accurately analytical. It corrects in the light of facts many erroneous impressions concerning the influence of the factory upon the moral well-being and social condition of the wage earner and dismisses much of the popular indictment of the modern industrial organization as destructive of individuality and tending to degrade men to the status of machines. Every one for whom the problems of labor have interest should read this chapter thoughtfully and follow its references to other and ampler, if not more intelligent, discussions of its many phases. The concluding chapter, on "The Ethics of Prison Labor," is also interesting in a more restricted sense, and valuable for those who are disposed to study the subject to which it relates. Unfortunately, the influence of the labor unions has entered as a disturbing factor into the work of those devoted to the cause of prison reform, and it is no longer a question what is best for the prisoners, or in the largest degree of public advantage in lightening the burden of taxation incident to the maintenance of penal and reformatory institutions, but how the competition of the prison worker is regarded by organized labor outside the prisons.

It is obviously more practical to recognise this powerful influence than to ignore it, but it hopelessly confuses the discussion and leads to the suggestion of expedients which would never have been thought of if the unions had not manifested a misdirected and ill-advised activity in defeating every plan for the profitable employment of prisoners which gives promise of public advantage and benefit to the prisoner. It was long ago shown that mere hard labor to no purpose had absolutely no reformatory value, and that the treadmill, throwing the shotbag, turning a crank, piling brick first in one place and then in another, and other forms of penal labor are degrading and brutalizing. Dr. Wright covers the subject fairly well in his essay, but his conclusions warrant the suspicion that he holds the unions in somewhat higher respect, doubtless for reasons not wholly dissociated from considerations of political discretion, than a zealous reformer would be likely to do. J. C. B.

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The snack! Perish that vulgar word, which means a hunk of bread and a wedge of cheese, bolted in haste. The luncheon is a social function, something that comes between breakfast and dinner and sustains life. Mary Ronald's "Luncheons" is the most appetizing of books. The reading of it is certain to make you hungry. Then the pictures are so realistic that you remember the Barmecidian feast of "The Arabian Nights." It is good to know that the luncheon up to date ought to have not less than twelve courses. You begin with fruit and end with coffee and liqueurs.

The author dwells properly on the artistic longings of the perfect cook. Was not Carême's elegy written in this way? "He excelled in everything requiring perfect taste, and dealt in a new and very effective manner with the ornamentation of large cold dishes." What a grand idea that is, that "the eyes do half the eating"! What can be more disgusting than to have your food slung on the table? You may, of course, overembellish your dish. Badly cooked food is not any the better for the garnishing.

In the work under notice there are innumerable recipes, and there is not one of them that will not be found useful to the housekeeper. Is there any reason why all the delicate food discussed as to the preparation of it should not find a place on the breakfast or dinner table? There are many simple things treated by the author, such as the cooking of potatoes, and the extract is worthy of presentation: "The potato is mostly starchy, and it is not as well known as it should be that the principle of cooking starch is to cook it only until the starch bursts, and then remove it from moisture, for the starch grains when open really absorb moisture and become soggy." The cook may be the cleverest at to the preparation of sweetbreads and less acquainted with the boiling of potatoes than is the commonplace Biddy.

*LUNCHEONS. A Cook's Picture Book. A Supplement to the Century Cook Book. By Mary Ronald. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated with over 200 photogravures. Pp. 223. New York: The Century Company. $1.40.

The Merchant Marine.*

Publishers have often noticed that sea stories and works on maritime adventire find a larger sale in the western prairie States than along the seaboard, where ships and the men who sail them are familiar objects. People who have never seen the ocean and know ships only through pictures show a lively curiosity about all that pertains to the romantic life upon the deep. Mr. Abbot's interesting contributions to maritime lore emanate from Ann Arbor, Mich. His volumes on the navy have now been followed up by a work on the American merchant ships and sailors that covers nautical effort in many different fields from the time of the earliest settlers in this country up to the present. One chapter deals with the navigation of the great lakes and another is given to that of the Mississippi and its tributaries—branches of American maritime history that are too often neglected in works professing to cover the subject in its entirety. Few people are aware of the leading part which the great lakes and the Mississippi have played in the development and exploration of the West, and the story of the growth of their shipping is a little known but interesting one.

The seamen of the lakes are a peculiar class of sailors whose counterpart is to be found nowhere else in the world, and while they are mariners of the deep who are often out of sight of land they employ a language utterly strange to all salt water sailors. These navigators of inland oceans may some day find their place in fiction, as have the Mississippi pilots and Captains. The story of the fires, explosions, and races of the Mississippi boats is as thrilling a many of the most noted tales of adventure on the deep. Another chapter in Mr. Abbot's book tells the story of American arctic exploration, but has not been brought up to date inasmuch as it leaves Peary still in the frozen north and Baldwin wintering near Franz Josef Land.

An Old Favorite Still Popular.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new edition of "The Lamplighter," which appeared for the first time nearly fifty years ago. It became at once very popular. Its success might offer a suggestion to our own novelists, for it was not based upon the graces of style and workmanship now cultivated, but won its hold upon the heart of the reader rather in spite of its didacticism, by the sincerity of its tone and the lifelikeness of its characters. A recent critic said that "one cares about the people in 'The Lamplighter,' while for the personages of many a story without 'The Lamplighter's' faults one does not find himself caring in the slightest."

The Athenian Drama.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out very soon Volumes II. and III. in the series of verse translations of the Greek dramatic poets. The new volumes are Volume II., "Sophocles: Oedipus Tyrannus and Coloneus and Antigone," by Prof. J. S. Phillimore, with an introduction on "Sophocles and His Treatment of Tragedy," and eighteen illustrations from ancient sculpture and vase painting. Volume III. is on "Euripides: Hippolytus, Bacchae, Aristophanes's Frogs," by Prof. Gilbert Murray. The introduction is on "The Significance of the Bacchae in Athenian History." There are twelve illustrations from ancient sculpture and from paintings on vases.

*AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS AND SAILORS. By Willis J. Abbot. Author of "Naval History of the United States," "Blue Jackets of 1898," &c. Illustrated by Ray Brown. Pp. 370. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

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QUERIES.

PATRICK J. SWEENEY, 150 Nassau Street, New York City: "Can you recommend a book containing quotations suitable for holidays? I want short quotations. About a year ago I looked in vain for such a book containing quotations suitable for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's. I was as badly off at Easter time. I have Hoyt's 'Cyclopaedia of Practical Quotations.' Have recently searched some of our libraries looking for quotations suitable to Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Christmas."

Kathe:ine B. Foot's "Quotations for Occasions," (the Century Company, $1.50,) might very possibly aid in this matter.

MISS E. D. REED, 151 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "The lines for which inquiry is made in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS for Oct. 25 by 'C. O. P.' were written by my father, the late Timothy Reed, the author of the poem beginning

"'I know thou hast gone to the home of thy rest,
Then why should my soul be so sad?'

which was written in 1831, after the death of my mother. I think the verses asked for may be found in 'Hymns of the Spirit,' compiled by the Rev. Samuel Johnson and the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, and once used in Unitarian churches. There is a first and second series. Unfortunately, I have no copy myself. My father never signed his prose or poetry with his own name and they drifted about and suffered much. I have written more fully to 'C. P. G.' at the address given."

This poem, kindly sent by a Philadelphia correspondent, was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Nov. 1, 1902.

MISS MARY L. BARLOW, Fort Scott Public Library, Fort Scott, Kansas: "In Washington Irving's 'Crayon Miscellany,' Page 232, he speaks of sending Sir Walter Scott's daughter, Sophia, the 'American miniature edition of his poems.' I have now in my possession a very small set, or rather four volumes of a set of seven, published in 1827 and 1828, by Timothy Beddington, Boston. Can any one tell me whether these volumes are part of the edition spoken of by Irving?"

The edition referred to by Irving was much earlier in date. Mr. Arnold's second sale, held in May, 1901, contained five volumes of this edition, all from Irving's library. These were respectively "Marmion," 1809; "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," 1810; "Ballads and Lyrical Pieces," 1811; "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," 1813, and "Rokeby," 1813, the third of the books printed in Baltimore, the others printed in Philadelphia. The size was 24mo.

DAVID M. DRURY, 244 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can you give me any information concerning 'A Child's Book of Tales,' published about 1808, by Johnson & Warner, and printed by Lydia R. Bailey, the printer of this child's book?"

Mrs. Lydia R. Bailey was the daughter-in-law of Francis Bailey, the Philadelphia printer and publisher of several of Philip Freneau's rarest and most important publications, and carried on the business after Bailey's death. In 1809 she published in two volumes the third edition of Freneau's "Poems Written and Published During the American Revolutionary War." She was living during the middle fifties, when she gave R. W. Griswold her reminiscences of the Revolutionary poet. Possibly some of our readers can tell our correspondent something about the book referred to by him.

"READER," Arlington, N. J.: "What poet has referred to 'the music of the moon sleeping in the plain eggs of the nightingale?'"

See Tennyson's "Aylmer's Field," where these lines occur:

Where a passion, yet unborn perhaps,
Lay hidden as the music of the moon
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale.

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2,130 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia: "In answer to the query of S. Black, 1,606 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y., appearing in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS Nov. 1, asking for the 'verse giving a conversation between a priest and a young woman on marriage in heaven,' I send a copy of what is doubtless the composition referred to—lines taken from William Davenport Adams's 'English Epigrams,' and credited to Robert Dodsley. The same epigram, with the exception of the substitution of Cselia for [illegible], can be found in Grey's edition of Hudibras, in the editor's footnotes, where the authorship is erroneously ascribed to Dean Swift. Here follow Dodsley's clever lines:

"'Cries Sylvia to a reverend Dean,
What reason can be given,
Since marriage is a holy thing,
That there is none in heaven?
"There are no women there," he cried,
She quicks returns the jest,
"Women there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a priest."'"

"J. P.," New York City: "Where can I secure a copy of Sylvester Judd's 'Margaret?' The book was printed about the middle of the nineteenth century, and I believe is now out of print."

"Margaret," first printed in Boston in 1845, can be obtained from Little, Brown & Co. in a new edition for $1.50.

SETH FISH, Zanesville, Iowa: "In your issue of the 25th ult. 'T. B. S.' of Vineyard Haven, Mass., wishes to know where he can obtain a copy of Burke's poem 'Nothing to Wear.' I will be pleased to send him a copy which I have cut from a newspaper, if he will give me his full address."

"S. R. M.," 242 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City: "Kindly print a list of works in English relating to dueling."

The first work of authority on dueling in the English language is John Selden's "The Duello, or Single Combat," printed anonymously in 1610. Among works of comparatively recent date, the majority of which should be accessible at the Astor and other libraries, are William Douglas's "Duelling Days in the Army," London, 1880; A. Steinmetz's "Romance of Duelling," London, 1868; George Neilson's "Trial by Combat," Glasgow, 1890; "Fencing," by Pollock, Grove & Prevost, London, 1890, (Badminton Library;) R. C. Truman's "Field of Honor," New York, 1894, &c. A glance through Poole & Fletcher's "Index to Periodical Literature" will give our correspondent the titles of numerous important magazine articles on the subject.

"DRAMA," Hoboken, N. J.: "Are Bronson Howard's plays accessible in book form?"

Several of his early plays were printed by Samuel French—"Saratoga," for example—and can probably be had from T. Henry French, West Twenty-second Street, New York City. All his recent plays exist only in manuscript.

Appeals to Readers.

MRS. P. S. KRUM, Afton, Chenango County, N. Y.: "I am very anxious to obtain an English translation of the Gernath poem, 'Rhinegrafenlied,' by Roeber, and shall be greatly obliged to any one who will inform me where I can find it. Kindly address Mrs. P. S. Krum, Afton, Chenango County, N. Y."

of the name of the author of 'An Epitaph on a Husbandman'? The first stanza follows:

"'He who was wont to rise
Before the crowing cocks,
No more he lifts his eyes,
Whoever knocks.'"

J. OSBORNE LUNT, 1,267 Broadway, New York City: "I have been informed by several literary people that when Theodore Tilton wrote 'Tempest Tossed' he had a lady collaborator in the writing of the book. Is this true, and who was the lady?"

H. C. HICKS, New York Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, New York City: "Has any reader a copy of a history of Long Island, written by Thompson, published about sixty years ago, or can any of them tell me where I might likely procure a copy? I would be willing to pay what I consider a good price."

La Pompadour.*

In the present volume the author of "Madame Récamier" has presented a life of the most famous "left-handed queen" of history in an entertaining narrative that is well worth reading. Evidently Mr. H. Noel Williams has no special sources of information. He presents no new phase of life or character, nor does he argue against well-supported and accepted theories. There is no doubt, however, that he has read and absorbed—either in the original or in translation—Voltaire's "Siècle de Louis XV." Capefigue's "Madame la Marquise de Pompadour," the de Goncourts' "Les Maitresses de Louis XV," Malassis's "Correspondance de Madame de Pompadour avec son père, (?) M. Poisson, et son frère M. de Vandières," and other equally available publications.

Of all the mistresses of Louis XV., Mme. d'Etioles, (née Poisson,) who later became the Marquise de Pompadour, is easily first in attention whether she be regarded in her office as King's favorite or as a moving figure, often leading, in the life of her time—social, political, artistic, literary, and histrionic. She forced the Queen to recognize her; she made and unmade Ministers and Ambassadors; she was the patroness of letters and the protectress of Voltaire; she encouraged and protected Vanloo, Boucher, Vien, Greuze, and the engraver of Jacques Guay; and, when her personal charms began to weary the King, she maintained his attention not only by being a "maitresse complaissante," but by establishing the "théâtre des petits cabinets," in which lords and ladies acted and danced. She died at the comparatively youthful age of forty-two. While she "reigned," her individuality was stamped upon every phase of Court and national life. She was the superior of the de Maintenon, the morganatic wife of Louis XIV., in everything but moral sense. In politics and society she originated and carried out with a high hand what the du Barry, who came after her, ignorantly accepted from Ministers, and passed on to the King with her approbation.

All this and much more Mr. Williams has presented in well-balanced detail, and in a style which is adequate, if not superior. However, aside from the literary pretensions of the volume, it has a certain artistic merit, in which to many will lie its chief worth, as an ornament, either for the library or parlor table. The book is well made, and the text is in clear-cut, large-sized type. The list of portraits with which the volume is illustrated includes excellent photogravure reproductions of Boucher's two "Madame de Pompadour," Nattier's "Madame de Châteauroux," Van Loo's "Louis XV." There are also copies of the portraits of Mme. de Pompadour by La Tour and Drouais.

A Comedian's Memoirs.*

The "Recollections" of James H. Stoddart, the actor, which have been published serially in The Century, now appear in a handsome book, profusely illustrated with likenesses of players, and prefaced by Mr. William Winter in his now accustomed unhappy mood of retrospect. Mr. Stoddart is a capable and well-trained actor, far from the highest rank in histrionism, but discerning and intellectually alert, amiable, and considerate in recording his remembrances. His book is excellent of its kind.

The present vogue of the theatre and things theatrical as subjects of printed discussion is out of all keeping with their relative importance. One of the signs of the vapidity and triviality of this era is, not the decline of the drama, not a deficiency of skill in contemporaneous acting and playwriting, but the common habit of talking and writing so much about the theatre. The stage would be all the better for a little neglect. It would be a wholesome thing for most of our actors if they could be generally ignored in print. Some hundreds of thousands of readers of newspapers and periodicals would be in the way of larger mental improvement if writers of the authority and eloquence of William Archer in London and William Winter in New York devoted their good gifts more frequently to the consideration of subjects more important than stage plays.

Of course this is no reflection on Mr. Stoddart, who has followed his calling for many years with zeal and intelligence, and has been an honor to it. His book is the record of a very busy life, full of hard work, softened and ennobled by many warm friendships. It is, as we have said, an excellent book of its kind, and the commendation applies to the paper, print, and binding and the pictures as well as to the literary contents of the volume.

*MADAME DE POMPADOUR. By H. Noel Williams, Author of "Madame Récamier and Her Friends." Large octavo. With sixteen photogravures. $5.00 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.00.

"The contents of Harper's Magazine for November embraces 27 contributions of a quality to content the most exacting reader. In its illustrative features the number is superb."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE

There is more good news this week. Elinor Glyn, the author of "The Visits of Elizabeth," has written a new novel called *The Reflections of Ambrosine.* Its best charm is in the inimitable way of its telling—sparkling humor enlivened with keen comment and observation, with a pure, tender love story—just the qualities which made "Elizabeth" the most talked of book in England and America.

SONGS OF TWO CENTURIES

Another book of the week is Will Carleton's new volume of poems, *Songs of Two Centuries.* It is a fact worth noting that many more copies of Will Carleton's books of verse have been sold in America than of any other living poet. His verse touches the heart, appeals to primal emotions and is of the quality of which folk songs are made.

The popularity of his songs is universal and lasting.

CHRISTMAS KALENDS OF PROVENCE

In another volume of the week, *Christmas Kalends of Provence,* Thomas A. Janvier, writes delightfully of the Yule-tide ceremonies and celebrations of the south of France. No one knows this picturesque country better than Mr. Janvier, and no one writes of it with more charm and sympathy. The volume is attractively illustrated.

HARPER'S COOK BOOK ENCYCLOPAEDIA

This is a book, published yesterday, that will come as a boon to every home and to every housekeeper. There is no cook book like it. It is arranged like a dictionary, so that you can find anything you want simply by opening the book—no long indexes nor confusing tables of contents. There is no cooking question it does not answer. Unlike most cook books it is not for the very rich alone. There are contributions by the world's most famous cooking experts. The volume, with full page pictures, is edited by the editor of Harper's Bazar.

HARPER'S POPULAR FICTION

The Right of Way, by Gilbert Parker.
The Captain of the Gray Horse Troop, by Hamlin Garland.
Abner Daniel, by Will N. Harben.
The Kentons, by W. D. Howells.
A Double-Barreled Detective Story, by Mark Twain.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE new story from the pen of Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan, author of the now famous "Mrs. Wiggs," will begin its serial run in the December Century. The story is named "Lovey Mary," after the heroine, who, fleeing from a home of poverty, finds refuge with Mrs. Wiggs and her geographically named family. It will be illustrated by Mrs. Shinn.

Richard Whiteing's new novel called "The Yellow Van," which begins as a serial in the current number of The Century, has for its central figure an American woman who marries a great English landlord. In description we have contrasted the life of the rural gentleman with that of the poor farmer. It is said that "The Yellow Van" is to the country what the author's "No. 5 John Street" was to the city.

Volume III. of the Variorum and Definitive edition of the "Poetical and Prose Writings of Edward FitzGerald," collected and arranged by George Bentham, with a preface by Edmund Gosse, will come from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. next week. The book will contain a reproduction of the title-page of the third edition of the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám," issued in 1872; the "Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia," rendered into English verse, published in London in 1879; the fifth edition edited by W. Aldis Wright of the Rubáiyát; "The Sálámán and Absál of Jámi"; "Euphranor, a May-Day Conversation at Cambridge," issued in 1882, and "Agamemnon, a Tragedy, Taken from Aeschylus," (1876.)

In spite of the fact that James Russell Lowell's active connection with the anti-slavery movement lasted only three years the amount of his output on the subject was very large. About sixty of his anti-slavery papers have been collected into the two volumes recently announced. These will be published Nov. 19 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., in an edition limited to 525 copies. Many of the papers, contributed to The National Anti-Slavery Standard during 1847-1849, have much of the literary charm of his later essays. Though the slavery issue is dead, the invective, irony, satire, and eloquence that Lowell put into these essays make their preservation in accessible form proper.

"The Book of Beauty," edited by F. H. Williamson, has just been published by J. B. Lippincott Company. The work contains contributions by Rudyard Kipling, Sir Edwin Arnold, Max Pemberton, and other well-known writers. There are over fifty full-page and many smaller photogravure portraits, including a hitherto unpublished picture of Queen Alexandra. There is also a series of pictures of beautiful women of King Edward's Court, including several Americans.

The new Windsor Edition of "The Diary and Letters of Frances Burney, Mme. D'Arblay," has just come from the press of Little, Brown & Co. It is edited by Sarah Chauncey Woolsey, better known as Susan Coolidge. The original work has long been out of print. The present edition, which is limited, contains 1,050 pages. Although some passages not of general interest are omitted, the work gives Mme. D'Arblay's picture of the court in full.

Harper & Brothers published yesterday "The Reflections of Ambrosine," the second book by Elinor Glyn, author of "The Visits of Elizabeth." The new story is of a young girl who marries early. Ambrosine is said to be more interesting than Elizabeth because of her more extensive experiences as a married woman. The publishers issued at the same time Will Carleton's new volume of poems, "Songs of Two Centuries." Thomas A. Janvier's new book, "Christmas Kalends of Provence," in which are portrayed the character of the people of this French province, their customs, especially at Christmas, their amiabilities, and quaintness; "Harper's Cook Book Encyclopaedia," in one volume, in which the items are arranged alphabetically. Among the contributors are Brillat-Savarin, Francatelli, Marion Harland, Juliet Corson, Ysaguirre, Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. Henderson, and Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith. One of the features of the book is its alternative receipts for the same dish.

A new edition of "The Trust Problem," by Prof. Jeremiah Whipple Jenks, is announced for publication early next month by McClure, Phillips & Co. Prof. Jenks has been for some years one of President Roosevelt's advisers on sociological questions. The book will contain new matter, concerning itself largely with the President's attitude toward trusts as revealed in his forthcoming message and with the Attorney General's plan for trust control.

"Boston Days," by Miss Lilian Whiting, will be issued the latter part of this month by Little, Brown & Co. Miss Whiting has aimed to crystallize into literary record the phases and movements which have stamped their impress upon the city of the Puritans. She writes about the period of the fine work of Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Whipple, Dr. Hale, and Louisa Alcott, of the story of the Catechism, the Shorter Catechism, a Russian Catechism, Penny Catechism of the Roman Church, Catechism of the Free Evangelical Churches.

Miguel de Cervantes's "Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha" is published this week by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book is finely illustrated by W. Heath Robinson, who edits it and contributes a biographical sketch. The story is cut down to conform to the supposed narrative limitations of to-day.

"A Naturalist in Indian Seas, or Four Years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey Ship," by A. Alcock, a well-known investigator and naturalist, will be published in December by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Priestly Blemishes; or, Some Secret Hindrances to the Realism of Priestly Ideals. A Sequel. Being a Second Course of Practical Lectures Delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral to 'Our Society' and Other Clergy in Lent, 1902," is a new book by Canon W. C. E. Newbolt. The book is now ready for publication by Longmans, Green & Co.

The Macmillan Company are publishing this week "Reason and Revelation: An Essay in Christian Apology," by J. R. Illingworth, M. A., D. D.; "John Lackland," by Kate Norgate; "The New Pupil: A School Story," by Raymond Jacberns, with illustrations by Gertrude Demain Hammond; Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," illustrated by Hugh Thomson, a new volume in the Macmillan's Illustrated Pocket Classics; "How to Look at Pictures," by Robert Clermont Witt; "Oldfield," by Nancy Huston Banks, in a new edition, with illustrations by Harper Pennington; "The Battle with the Slum," Jacob A. Riis's new book, profusely illustrated; "The Quest of Happiness," by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis; "Dogtown," by Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright; "How to Sing," by Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch; "Our Benevolent Feudalism," by W. J. Ghent; "Laboratory Exercises in Physics: For Secondary Schools," by George R. Twiss, B. Sc.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out shortly a new cheap edition of "Principles of Criticism," being an "Introduction to the study of literature," by Basil Worsfold. The same firm announces for late this month the long delayed "Life of the Right Hon. Prof. F. Max Müller, K. M., Late Foreign Member of the French Institute," by Mrs. Max Müller, in two volumes, containing six portraits.

A neatly made piece of bookmaking is "Kentucky Poems," by Madison Cawein, lately issued by E. P. Dutton & Co. The book has an introduction by Edmund Gosse, who says in it, that since the academic school of poets on the shores of New England the palm of poetry has passed to the Western writers, and that great things may be expected from this section of the country. The most striking passage in his introduction is the following: "Perhaps there is no country on the civilised globe where, in theory, verse is treated with more respect and, in practice, with a greater lack of grave consideration than America."

"A Christian Apologetic," by the Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, Dean of Albany, author of "An Essay Toward Faith," is the new volume in the handbooks of the Clergy Series, to be issued shortly by Longmans, Green & Co.

"Memories of Vailima," by Mrs. Isobel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne, is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. The authors of this book of recollections are the stepchildren of Robert Louis Stevenson. Their descriptions, anecdotes, and pictures are said to add to the knowledge of the personality of Stevenson. The volume contains reminiscences of their life in Stevenson's Samoan home and elsewhere on the island. There is a chapter on Samoan songs, and included is an unpublished poem by Stevenson.

"Response in the Living and Non-Living," by J. C. Bose, is a volume in which are described experimental investigations on animal, vegetable, and inorganic substances regarding their response to stimulus. The book has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co.

"The Ministry of Grace: Studies in Early Church History with Reference to Present Problems," by the Right Rev. John Wordsworth, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, has just come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth begins with a survey of ancient literature, and goes on to "The Development of the Monarchial Episcopate." He also describes all the orders; tells about the work of the women, and closes with a study of the development of Church festivals, his last chapter being on "Later Christian Festivals."

An edition of Victor Hugo's "Sur les Bords du Rhin," edited by Thomas Bertrand Bronson of the Lawrenceville School, will be issued at once by Henry Holt & Co. The book will be uniform with the pocket edition of Hugo's "Scenes de Voyages," edited also by Mr. Bronson. While the selections in the earlier volume were mostly descriptive, those in the new one will be largely narrative.

A new edition of the calendar of "Old New York," for 1903, arranged by Charles Hemstreet, is announced by A. Wessels Company. There are twelve views of old New York, each with a remarque view showing the place as it is to-day. An interesting leaf is the one for November. It shows Bucks House Tavern, Broadway between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, as it stood in 1815, and the Fuller Building, popularly known as the "Flat Iron Building." Mr. Hemstreet furnishes the explanatory text and a short introduction.

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TO WRITE a successful "political novel" requires extraordinary ability. Disraeli's "Coningsby" is a masterpiece in its way, but then methods are so different in England from our own, that is, as far as electioneering is concerned. We all remember how fine was the work shown in Paul Leicester Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling." Mr. Mark Lee Luther's "The Henchman" we have no hesitation in declaring to be a remarkable book, and written by one who fully understands his difficult subject. It might be held by some as an exaggeration of our political workings. For ourselves, we deem it to be a truthful picture of existing conditions. If Mr. Luther had written "The Henchman" after the present contest for Governor, it might be said that he had only copied out some of the leading events.

In the newspapers of to-morrow, save for the changes in the names of the aspirants for popular favor, the same charges of fraud, double dealing, of incapacity, assertions and negations, will be printed. As Americans we seem to delight in befouling our own nests. We have the keenest relish for slander and incline to the belief that all nastiness is fair in politics. Is it to be said to our shame that too often there is a basis for such attacks? It seems to be held that all means, however, justify the end. Does one man possess all the cardinal virtues, while his opponent revels in turpitude? During an electioneering campaign the Ninth Commandment is utterly forgotten. The province of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is not to give lessons in political conduct; that belongs to certain legitimate columns of the paper; but in noticing Mr. Luther's volume such topics in a measure have to be presented.

The story begins with the nomination of Calvin Ross Shelby for Congress. Clear and precise are the characteristics of the candidate. He differs in no respect from many aspirants for political positions. He certainly possesses manly traits. You become so interested in him that you entertain the hope that certain qualities in his nature, the better ones, will save him in the end.

Ross Shelby is slave to his party and the boss. In the campaign he is pitted against an accidental opponent, Bernard Graves, who represents reform. Graves has means and is a literary man. He has written a poem called "The Victory of Samothrace." That poem has its merits, since his name is cited as among the coming laureates of the United States. The real point of rivalry is that both the candidates love the same woman, Ruth Temple. Ruth has traveled abroad and is highly educated. The editor of a small up-country paper urges Graves to the front as an independent candidate. Then the author gives with great precision all the efforts made by the two parties to defeat the other candidate. Ross Shelby wants money. A few thousands carefully put "where they will do the most good" may save him from defeat. He might obtain the funds from the fat-shouldered Mrs. Hilliard, who is in politics, scheming for a social position. Cora is married, but is indifferent to her good-natured husband. Shelby actually gets money from her, but at the last moment is ashamed of himself and returns the loan. It is because of a true act of bravery, where Shelby rescues a workman from death, that he wins. His majority counts up but a few hundred.

The Great Boss is pleased with Shelby's pluck, and promises him the Governorship of the State. The loose Cora when a widow marries Shelby. Ruth has taken for her husband the triolet-writing Graves, and the author of the famous poem occupies his time in lecturing before women on their right of suffrage. Finally, Shelby becomes Governor of the State, and is installed at Albany. Then Cora's ambitions are in a measure satisfied. Her husband has now time for reflection. He does not lower his scheme of politics, but rises with his new honors. The man is chastened. The ego he forgets. What will most benefit, not his party or the boss, but the community, occupies his entire attention. His acts must justify his own conscience. He might become the President, but that is indifferent to him. He must do right before God and man. Cora shows her peculiarities. She plunges into society, and apes at being the Queen of it. She does not succeed. At variance with her husband, in politics as in everything else, she finally leaves him, for she has become enamored with a soft-tongued political scamp, Ludlow. She runs off with Ludlow, or tries to, and it is only her husband's management of the ugly business, his coolness, that prevents a terrible scandal. Poor Shelby! Did not something of the same kind happen to him before the fat-shouldered woman lost her first husband?

One does not look for fine descriptive qualities in the romance of to-day, but Mr. Luther certainly possesses them. We have bits of landscape in our own State most charmingly treated.

It might be that the topic the author dwells on may not run parallel with general taste, but that does not in the least diminish the claims of "The Henchman," for it is essentially a powerful story, and granting all permissible romantic licenses, it is wonderfully realistic. Characters innumerable are there, but they all have their peculiar characteristics, even down to the widow Weatherwax, an accurate portrait of the silly, aggressive woman reformer of the present moment. It is because the author is not a pessimist in writing of our own political conditions that we respect him. May the regeneration he believes in become a possibility. "The Henchman" deserves, for the good it will do, readers of all kinds, indifferent as to rank, station, or political creed.

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NOV 1902

BOOKS AND MEN.

Frank Stockton's Last Book.

A posthumous work by the late Frank R. Stockton will appear within a fortnight from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a collection of stories called "John Gayther's Garden." Although distinct and independent in themselves, the tales have for their central motive the fact that they are related by John Gayther, his friends and neighbors, and in or near the garden. In order to add verisimilitude to the scheme of presentation, the reader is told in a brief description of the "garden," which serves as an introduction, that John "in days gone by had been a sailor, a soldier, a miner, a ranchman, and a good many other things besides. In those earlier days, according to his own accounts, John had had many surprising adventures and experiences; but in these later times his memory was by far the most active and vigorous of all his moving forces." Among the titles are "What I Found in the Sea," "The Bushwhacker Nurse," "The Lady in the Box," "The Cot and the Rill," and "My Balloon Hunt." The stories deal with a variety of subjects in a variety of ways, and several of them, although written in comparatively late days, show the author of "The Lady or the Tiger?" at his best as a short-story teller.

"A History of Siena."

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out soon "A History of Siena," written by Langton Douglas. Mr. Douglas says in his preface that he originally intended to tell in brief the history of the Republic of Siena, and later to have written a fuller account of her struggles. But he changed his mind as he went on, and he "determined to attempt to write a book which would both be useful to the historical student and also not without interest to the general reader." Siena played a very important part in Italy in the Middle Ages and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But, as Mr. Douglas says, while her neighbor Florence has had many historians, there is no complete history of Siena in any language. "Moreover, while there are many works in English on subjects connected with the art and literature of Renaissance, there are but few in our tongue which treat in a serious and scholarly spirit of the history of the Italian States." Mr. Douglas relates the history of the Commune; describes life in old Siena; gives an account of the battle of Camollia, and the expulsion of the Spaniards; describes the architecture, the sculpture, the painting, the literature of Siena. There are appendices and a general index to the volume. The illustrations are from photographs.

An English Dictionary of Dialect.

"The English Dialect Dictionary," edited by Prof. Joseph Wright of Oxford University, is to be issued in this country for the Smithsonian Institution. The dictionary will be in six volumes, and will be completed before the end of 1905. Four volumes are already printed, and contain dialect words from A to Q, inclusive, that are still in use or are known to have been in use at any time during the last 200 years in Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales, as well as all American and Colonial dialect words which are used in Great Britain and Ireland, or which are to be found in early printed dialect books and glossaries. Vol. V. is in preparation, and consists of words in R and S. The concluding volume will consist of letters from T to Z, the supplement, the bibliography of the many books containing the words in the dictionary, and a grammar of the dialects treated historically. The dictionary not only contains the meanings of the words, but illustrations by quotations; it also contains a detailed account of all popular customs and superstitions, rural games, and pastimes. It gives the exact geographical area over which each dialect word extends, and the pronunciation in each case, as well as the etymology.

The Jewish Question.

The anonymous writer of the article on "Zionism and Anti-Semiticism," which appeared in the Quarterly Review of April last, is about to present a book based on that article through E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled "Aspects of the Jewish Question." In his preface "A Quarterly Reviewer" says:

> My chief object in expanding and republishing the essay has been to make an impartial survey of the Jewish question in Europe. All the books and pamphlets . . . which have been written in various languages on the subject err by the common defect of narrowing the outlook. The writer in each instance sets out to prove something, and he selects his facts in order to suit his conclusion. It is natural enough that Jewish writers should seek to justify their race, and it is comprehensible at least that the detractors of the Jews should confine their record to evidences making for anti-Semiticism. Unfortunately, the result has been that, instead of one Jewish problem there seem to be half a dozen. There is the problem of the conversionist associations, with their somewhat hysterical propaganda, who profess to admire the Jewish race, and to desire above all things that it should embrace Christian dogma. There is the problem of the philosophic Radicals, who would let the Jews practice any form of religion that pleases them as long as that form does not require the maintenance of a separate race. Then there is the Tory problem of the statisticians and economists, who avoid in their speeches calling a spade a spade, and to whom we owe a Jewish question under the name of an anti-alien movement. And there is a party of surrender among the Jews themselves, who make a glory of the title of alien by asserting their national unity.
>
> The book contains a map of the Eastern Hemisphere, on which is shown, in colors, the aspects of this question. It is maintained that the pressure of the Jews westward is not likely to cease till the Russian Pale is broken down, and the author believes that this Pale will not be broken down "till the Jews of Russia have succeeded, like the Jews of England before them, in asserting their right to civil and religious liberty."

Lately Personal.

*** Jeremiah Curtin, whose translation of Alexander Glovatski's "The Pharaoh and the Priest" just published by Little, Brown & Co., has gone to Winnipeg, Manitoba. About a year ago he returned from a journey around the world via Russia, Siberia, Amoor River, China, and Japan. He spent three months among the Buriats. Mr. Curtin is chiefly known through his authorized translations of Sienkiewicz's works. He has written books on myth and folk-tales of Ireland, of Russia, and of the western Slavs and Magyars. It is said that Mr. Curtin knows over sixty languages. He is now at work on a book of Mongol religion and history, and on one giving an account of his travels.

*** Dr. Henry van Dyke is writing a series of articles for girls and women on "Character Building," to appear in Harper's Bazar for 1903. The articles are the outcome of the success of Dr. van Dyke's previous papers on "The Strenuous Life for Girls," which have been widely commented on.

*** Mary Johnston, author of "To Have and to Hold," has written a new romance which will appear in Harper's Magazine, beginning next May. It is entitled "Sir Mortimer," and tells of the period of Queen Elizabeth, at whose court the heroine is a lady in waiting. The hero, Sir Mortimer Ferne, is an officer in Sir John Nevil's fleet.

*** Frances Charles, the young Pacific Coast author, whose "In the Country God Forgot" was published last Spring by Little, Brown & Co., is at work on a new novel.

*** W. A. Fraser, the author of "Thoroughbreds," a novel of the race course, is the owner of running horses which he races both on the Eastern and Western tracks. He is short, slight, and wiry. Mr. Fraser is the author of "Mooswa," "The Outcasts," "The Eye of a God," and other well-known books. The characters in his "Thoroughbreds" are said to be drawn direct from individuals whom Mr. Fraser knows.

*** Among the congratulatory letters President Wilson received on his inauguration as President of Princeton University was one from Laurence Hutton, the well-known author of "Literary Landmarks," addressed to "Professor Woodrow Wilson, Library Place—with a better place in Prospect." The street in which President Wilson lives is called Library Place, some distance from the official residence of the university Presidents, an ancient stone mansion situated in the university grounds, known as "Prospect."

*** Edith Wharton, whose recent essays and novelettes and, in particular, her story of Italian life, "The Valley of Decision," have placed her in the front rank of "elegant" writers, has just finished a novelette of about the same length as "The Touchstone." It is entitled "Sanctuary," and is said by one who has seen the manuscript to be "a most effective treatment of a very unusual idea." It will begin as a short serial in an early number of Scribner's Magazine.

*** Philip Verrill Mighels, whose novel, "The Inevitable," has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is at present fishing in California. He is said to have written to friends that he believes his novel to contain a very powerful story. It was written in London, and it is said to be founded on fact.

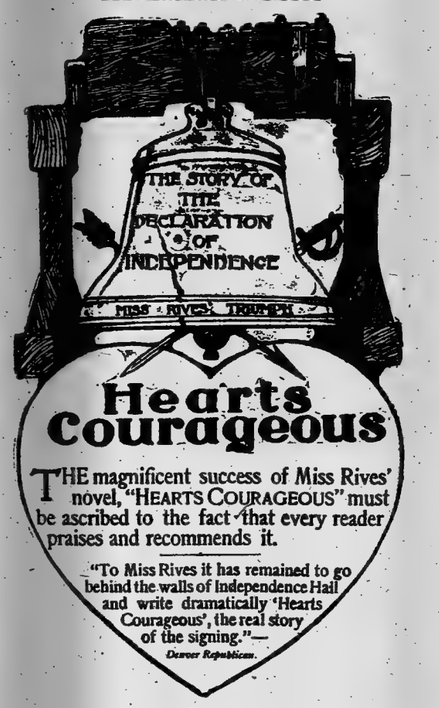
*** Mrs. Humphry Ward's country home is at Stocks, Tring, near the village of Ivinghoe, which is said to have given its name to Scott's "Ivanhoe." The estate is an old one, and is mentioned in Domesday Book. The poet Waller lived there in the seventeenth century. There is a nine-hole golf course on the estate, which lies on the dividing line between Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, and is within a convenient distance of London.

An Index to Legal Decisions.

The Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in this city from 1881 to 1901, has just published for private distribution an "Index-Digest" of his reported decisions during the period stated, which contains no fewer than 141 pages, though less than a line is, on the average, devoted to each case. These facts will indicate, even to the lay mind, the enormous volume of work performed during his judicial career by that distinguished jurist before his retirement from the bench. The preface to the booklet, dated August, 1902, concludes as follows:

> Hoping that the Index may be of some convenience, I take pleasure in presenting it to the members of the Admiralty Bar and others, as a mark, though small, of my very great obligations to them in pursuit of our common work; and especially because it is to their industry, thoroughness, and enthusiastic devotion to legal learning and the pursuit of the immutable principles of equity and justice, that these decisions, notwithstanding their defects and errors, are largely indebted for whatever acceptance they may have received.
>
> Nor can I fail to acknowledge my very deep appreciation of the unfailing courtesy, kindness, and consideration that from the moment of my entrance into office on June 18, 1881, have made our intercourse one of unbroken harmony, cordiality, and pleasure.

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New York Sun: "Told with much spirit. The book is very readable. 'Francezka' reminds us in a way of Mignon."

New York Journal: "'Francezka' is a story of absorbing interest, told with a vigor and dash suggestive of the elder Dumas."

New York Commercial Advertiser: "'Francezka' was worth doing and doing well, and it is excellently done."

New York Mail and Express: "Mollie Elliott Seawell has achieved a triumph in 'Francezka.'"

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THE WEATHER.
Fair, winds north, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,487. C NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CUNNEEN TALKED OF AS DEMOCRATIC LEADER

The Attorney General's Vantage Position as to Legislation.

Coler's Defeat Attributed by Local and Up-State Democrats to Hill's War on Weed, Herrick, and ex-Senator Murphy.

John Cunneen of Buffalo, whose election as Attorney General is now conceded, is already being talked of by the Democratic politicians for Democratic State leader. There is a unanimity of opinion among the local Democrats, and they say that the same view is taken by Democrats up-State, that the failure of Mr. Coler to win can be directly attributed to Mr. Hill's attempt to annihilate his own political enemies, while preaching harmony to others who had political scores to settle.

Gov. Odell's exact majority will not be known until after the official canvass, but it is not expected even by Republicans that he will have over 12,000 majority, and there is a probability that his majority may fall under 10,000. The losses sustained by the Democracy in the three Counties of Albany, Clinton, and Rensselaer, as compared with the Gubernatorial election of 1898, which is generally conceded to be the only election with which the election this year could be fairly compared, 1900 having been a Presidential year, go far to offset Gov. Odell's plurality. These are the three counties in which Mr. Hill had bitter quarrels with the leaders, which he attempted to settle at Saratoga on the "no quarter" plan.

The majority which Gov. Odell received in Albany County was 6,586; in Clinton County he had a majority of 3,969, and in Rensselaer 2,379. The total of these majorities is 12,934. In 1898 Van Wyck had a majority in Albany County over Roosevelt of 925, and in Rensselaer 604. Roosevelt's majority in Clinton County was only 24.

For this change Democratic politicians are now holding Mr. Hill responsible. Before the Saratoga Convention Mr. Hill made frequent trips to New York to preach harmony. One of his appeals was made in the Manhattan Club, and another in the Democratic Club. His preaching was ineffective. He not only succeeded in persuading the rival factions in Tammany Hall to forget their differences for the time, but he induced John C. Sheehan and his old-time antagonist, Borough President Cantor, to swing the Greater New York Democracy into line for Tammany candidates.

When they got to Saratoga the Tammany men learned a few things which convinced them that Mr. Hill had a different sort of harmony plan for the counties up-State, with the leaders of which he had scores of his own to settle.

In Albany County Mr. Hill has had a long-standing quarrel with the Democratic faction led by Justice D. Cady Herrick. Instead of conciliating Justice Herrick and his followers, he threw their contesting delegation out of the convention at Saratoga. He meted out similar treatment to ex-Senator Murphy of Rensselaer and Smith M. Weed of Clinton. Clinton County has never been carried by the Democrats in recent years except when Weed and his followers were working for the ticket. At Saratoga Mr. Weed informed Mr. Hill that, if he was treated unfairly, he and his followers would openly knife the ticket. The Weed delegation was unseated, and Weed and his lieutenants went away from Saratoga vowing that they would get even with Hill. They made an open alliance with the Republicans. Neither Justice Herrick and his followers nor ex-Senator Murphy and his lieutenants declared their purpose of knifing the ticket, but the election returns in their respective counties are thought by politicians to tell their own story.

The Attorney General's office is one which has a large amunot of patronage, and Mr. Cunneen, it is said, will be in the best possible position of vantage to make capital for the Democracy during the next two years. Every bill which is passed by the Legislature now goes to the Attorney General for an opinion as to its constitutionality, and by the very nature of his position the Attorney General is likely to have more information about legislation than any other person connected with the State government, with the single exception of the Governor. The Democrats do not expect that Mr. Cunneen will overlook any legitimate opportunity to advance his party's interest.

The election of Mr. Cunneen is undoubtedly an embarrassment to the Republican politicians. Ways and means of embarrassing him have been discussed in certain quarters, and some whose voices are heard in party councils have given it as their opinion that the very best thing to do from a Republican standpoint would be to create a demand in Democratic circles for a prosecution of the trusts by the new Attorney General.

Mr. Cunneen is said to possess many of the qualifications necessary for a leader. He is a man who knows the ins and outs of politics, and is credited with a diplomatic manner and a judicial temperament. Mr. Cunneen was born in Ireland, educated in the public schools of Rochester, and began the practice of law in Albion. He is the Vice President of the New York State Bar Association.

UNGUARDED MAIL BAG RIFLED.

Stolen Pouch Had Been Left at a Street Corner.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 8.—A mail pouch which reached this city Thursday afternoon over the Raritan River Railroad was stolen, cut open, and rifled. The Post Office authorities have reported the matter to the police. Both the Post Office officials and the police refuse to discuss the case.

It is the custom to carry out the mail bags from the Post Office to the Raritan River Railroad station. When the mail arrives at the station it is taken to the corner of Throop Avenue and Sanford Street and left at the corner for the trolley conductor to pick up when he comes along. It is said that the mail bags often lie unprotected at the corner for ten or fifteen minutes.

On Thursday afternoon the mail bags were thrown there as usual. Before a trolley came along some one stole one of the bags. Yesterday the pouch was found in the yard next to McCauley's poolroom, on Throop Avenue. It had been cut open and the letters in it opened. There were several checks in the pouch and some silverware which the thief did not secure.

BISHOP DOANE GETS A DOG.

George Vanderbilt Presents a St. Bernard to Take the Lamanted Cluny's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Bishop Doane has received a fine young St. Bernard dog from the kennels of George Vanderbilt, at Asheville, N. C., as a present from Mr. Vanderbilt. This dog is to take the place of the faithful dog Cluny, which died several months ago.

Cluny was made the subject of a sonnet by the Bishop, and had a pedigree to be proud of. His successor also has a list of notable ancestors, and is named Balder.

Yacht Wrecked Off the Delaware.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Nov. 8.—The sloop yacht Fanny, 50 tons, bound from New Berne, N. C., for New York, went ashore on the outside point of the Capes. She is a total loss.

SUING CAR LINE OFFICERS.

New Orleans Company Failed to Divide Vehicles for White and Negro Passengers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—A large number of affidavits were sworn to-day against President Pearson and the other officials of the New Orleans Railways Company, resulting from their failure to place screens or partitions in the street cars to separate the white and negro races.

The law was passed last July, and the company was allowed 120 days in which to arrange the screens. The law is bearing harshly on the whites, owing to the inadequato number of cars that are being operated during the rush hours.

ALLEGES ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

Prohibitionist Chairman of Oswego Accuses F. E. Hamilton of the New York Custom House.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Clarence E. Pitts, Chairman of the Prohibitionist County Committee of Oswego, has made an affidavit accusing F. E. Hamilton of Oswego, an attorney in the New York Custom House, of attempting to bribe him with an offer of $300 to withold the call for the Prohibition Judiciary Convention until the legal date had expired. The charge was made during the fight between Davies and Rogers for the Supreme Court Justiceship for this district.

Mr. Hamilton is in New York. His Oswego friends declare he never made such an offer; that the plan of the Prohibitionists to indorse Mr. Rogers by action of the committee was not legal, and no advantage to the Republicans would accrue through Mr. Pitts acting as he alleges was suggested.

MRS. POTTER'S GIFT.

She Will Establish a Philanthropic Institution Here, but None So Large as Reported.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark Potter, wife of Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, who is in this city with her husband, said to-day that the report from New York that she intended to erect on the lower east side a great philanthropic institution, similar to the Hull House in England, was greatly exaggerated.

Mrs. Potter explained that she was about to have erected at a very small cost a building intended for men, where they would be provided with refreshments at a very moderate cost. She denied that the building would have a library, as was reported from New York.

ALASKA CANNERIES ORGANIZE.

Fish Packers to Urge Repeal of the Hatchery Law.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 8.—The independent canneries and salteries of Alaska have organized an association, the object of which is to send a representative to Washington to work for a repeal of the law requiring cannery men to maintain hatcheries and the order of the Treasury Department that all streams shall be closed to July 4.

Those laws, they say, cannot be lived up to by those engaged in the business, owing to the expense of the former and the fact that the latter cuts off half of the regular pack. They also hope to obtain better transportation facilities to their plants and have a number of lesser grievances.

Accused of Abetting a Suicide.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Grand Jury this morning handed down an indictment charging Leland Dorr Kent with manslaughter in the first degree. The bill states that on Sept. 14 last the defendant did willfully advise and abet Ethel Blanche Douglas to take her own life.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Three Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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Reduce Gas Bills and Improve Lights. One Automatic Gas Regulator will do it by controlling the pressure at the Meter. No special burners required. Ask any plumber. Price $8. Automatic Gas Regulator Co., 180 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

SHARP BREAK IN STOCKS

Market Weakness General Amid Many Rumors.

Lackawanna Lost 15 Points, Delaware and Hudson 6, and Brooklyn Union Gas 7—Reasons for the Decline.

There was a bad break in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday under which quotations for many representative stocks fell from 3 to 4 points each, with an extreme decline of 19 points recorded in Lackawanna.

The break was in the Street declared to be the result of a cleverly planned and concerted bear attack, the outcome of a conference held by several prominent operators in an up-town hotel on Thursday night. At the conclusion of this conference the conferrees caused it to be given out that they had united for a bull campaign. On Friday, therefore, the public and many small operators bought on the strength of this report—the while the leaders selling under cover of this buying.

Yesterday, this outside buying no longer appearing, the real market attack began, and under it prices fairly crumbled away, with weak and timid holders throwing overboard their stocks for the best prices they could bring.

At no time, however, was there any appearance of panic, the market being merely in that semi-demoralized condition which invariably prevails when a heavy selling movement appears that is unexplained by any important news developments. Of course there was some news and basis on which the selling was stated to be founded, but in no case was the news considered important by conservative interests.

Among the factors set out as unfavorable were the sugar war, the lowering of the prices of some of the products of the United States Steel Corporation, the talk of gold exports, the reports that dividends on some of the anthracite stocks might be reduced as a result of the coal strike losses, the telegraphic advices from Chicago that a general strike may be precipitated on all the Western railway systems, and, later in the day, the unfavorable bank statement showing a loss in cash of over $5,000,000 and a reduction in surplus reserves of more than $3,000,000. In addition, there were all sorts of alarming rumors telling of "coming unfavorable developments."

These rumors, it may be said, were most efficacious, for when the persistent pressure was continued after the first half hour, and there was no sign of a rally, those people who had not been disturbed by the actual news began to wonder whether there was any basis for the rumors. To be on the safe side, some of them began to sell long stock, and in this they were soon joined by others. As a consequence by 11 o'clock the market weakness became general, and there would undoubtedly have been a severe break had not substantial support appeared at this time, steadying the market. An attempt, however, was made to bid up prices, stocks merely being taken as offered.

Hence it was that in many cases closing prices were at or near to the lowest for the day.

The extent of the general decline will best appear from the following list of net losses in representative stocks:

Amal. Copper	1¼	Hocking Valley	4
Atchison	2	Illinois Central	2½
Atchison pf	4½	Iowa Central	3¾
Sugar	1¾	Louisville	2
Sugar pf	2½	Manhattan	1¾
Balt. & Ohio	2½	Missouri Pacific	2½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	2	New York Central	2½
Brook. Union Gas	7	New Haven	3
Canadian Pacific	1¾	Pennsylvania	2
St. Paul	3¾	Pullman	2¾
Northwest	2	Reading	4¾
Colorado Fuel	3	Reading second pf.	3¼
Del. & Hudson	6	Southern Pacific	1¾
Lackawanna	15	Tennessee Coal	2¾
Detroit South. pf.	2¾	Union Pacific	1½
Erie Second pf.	2½	United States Steel	1¼
General Electric	4½	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾

As will be seen, the heaviness was general, standard railway shares, low priced issues, and individuals alike sufferings.

Total transactions in the two hours approximated 700,000 shares—as much as has been the average for a full day lately.

THREAT TO KILL SENATOR KEAN

Disowned Son of a Corning Merchant Arrested in Elizabeth—Released at Senator's Request.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8.—The police had in custody to-day a man who said his mission here was to kill United States Senator John Kean. He alighted from a train at the Central Railroad station at 9 o'clock this morning, and to Policeman Lehman, whose attention was attracted by the fellow's strange conduct, he made known his purpose. He was taken immediately to Police Headquarters and locked up.

The prisoner described himself as F. H. Robinson, a reporter, of Corning, N. Y. Later in the day he said that his wild talk and actions were due to inebriation. Senator Kean, when informed of the arrest, interested himself in behalf of the man and had him released.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Fred H. Robinson is the son of Orlando J. Robinson, a prominent bookseller of this city. He is a graduate of Yale, and he was a bright student at college. Subsequently he figured in a series of escapades, among which was an elopement with a wealthy girl at Albany. His father has disowned him, and he has not been heard from in this city for several years.

BEDFORD STATION MURDER.

Dead Man Identified by His Brother—"Red Joe," a Laborer, Moved Away After the Crime.

BEDFORD STATION, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The man who was found murdered near the Reformatory for Women yesterday has been identified as Francisco Tucci. The identification was made by the dead man's brother, Pasquale. The man was a stone mason and lived in Port Chester.

Coroner Russell and Assistant District Attorney Weeks are continuing their investigation, but have as yet found nothing, it is said, that would warrant their making an arrest.

In an inside vest pocket of the dead man's clothing was found a letter addressed to Francisco Tucci of 11 Palmer Avenue Port Chester. The writer advised Tucci to come to Katonah at once and bring along his tools, intimating that work was awaiting him. The letter was signed, "Your loving brother, Pasquale Tucci."

Two bullet wounds were found in the back of the head, and a third in the back below the shoulders. The nose was crushed in and the face badly smashed, as if to prevent identification.

Pasquale says that he wants to find another Italian known as "Red Joe," a laborer, who lives about a mile from here. He says he thinks that "Red Joe" may be able to tell him something about his brother. "Red Joe" moved away from his house after dark last evening. He loaded his furniture on a wagon and drove off in the direction of Mount Kisco, going over the old Mount Kisco Road.

New Bridge Over the Hackensack Open.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 8.—The new bridge over the Hackensack River, joining Bergen and Hudson Counties, was thrown open for traffic yesterday. The structure, which takes the place of a frame bridge, cost Bergen and Hudson Counties and the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Trolley Company more than $225,000.

Four 24-Hour Trains to Chicago in addition to the 20-hour train and three slower trains daily, has given the New York Central the title of "The connecting link between the East and West."—Adv.

BABY SHIPPED AS BAGGAGE.

Chicago Trainmen Find an Expensively Clad Infant in a "Telescope" Bag.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Carefully tucked in a new "telescope" bag and dressed in expensive clothing, a baby only a few days old was found to-day at the Dearborn station in a pile of baggage taken from a Monon train. No claimant appearing for the baggage, it was opened and the pretty youngster, sound asleep, was discovered.

The trainmen think the child was put aboard at a near-by Indiana station, as it had not been crying and showed no evidence of having been drugged. A small hole had been cut in the bag to admit air. The infant was taken to St. Vincent's Orphanage.

MR. WU'S LETTER OF RECALL.

The Chinese Minister Presents It in Person to the President—Will Return Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Minister Wu has finally served official notice on this Government of the change to be made in the Chinese Legation.

To-day he called at the White House accompanied by Mr. Tung, his First Secretary of Legation, and presented to President Roosevelt his letter of recall. Mr. Wu, acting under instruction from his Government, which is very anxious that he shall return speedily to China to carry forward the work of preparing the commercial treaties, will return to his home immediately and without awaiting the arrival here of Liang Cheng, who is to succeed him as Minister to Washington, and is still in China.

Therefore Mr. Wu will leave the First Secretary, Mr. Tung, in charge of the Legation here until the arrival of his successor.

Minister Wu expects to leave Washington about the latter part of next week for China, where he will assume the position of Associate Minister of Commerce and will serve on the Treaty Commission. No information has been received at the Chinese Legation to indicate when Mr. Wu's successor will arrive here.

THE SILVERSMITHS' STRIKE.

Tiffany Workers at Forest Hill Out—The Men's Demands Granted at One Plant.

The strike of the silver finishers for the nine-hour workday in the nine factories affected by the strike of the silversmiths and chasers, went into effect at noon yesterday. After they struck a general meeting of the strikers was held in Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. When it was announced that the finishers had struck, there was cheering.

Early in the afternoon the strikers went to the factories to collect several days' pay due them. They were orderly and marched in procession to the various shops. Meetings of the strikers were held in a number of places last evening. On account of a likelihood that the employers will shut down until February, if the strike lasts long enough to spoil their holiday trade, it was said yesterday that the strike may be ended in some way in a few days.

The silversmiths at Forest Hill, N. J., have voted to strike on Monday for the nine-hour workday if the demand is not granted them. The employing silversmiths have been given until Monday noon to answer the demand. This action will involve the employes of Tiffany & Co.

About 3:30 P. M. the striking silversmiths marched in a body to the shop of the Mauser Manufacturing Company, at 14 East Fifteenth Street, which had been the first to grant the demands. About 300 strikers marched altogether, headed by sixty women strikers, followed by the strikers' Executive Committee. The procession marched down Third Avenue, through Fifteen Street, and across Union Square to the factory. The employes of the factory had it decorated with American flags and cheered the procession as it passed.

The manufacturing silversmiths, it was learned, were in conference the best part of the afternoon considering whether or not they should devise some concerted action against the strikers. According to one who attended the meeting, however, they adjourned without taking action owing to the absence in California of a member of the firm of Tiffany & Co., whose presence was thought necessary.

ANOTHER DELAWARE DEADLOCK

Addicks Probably Will Have Twenty Votes in the Joint Session of the Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 8.—The Superior Court to-day, sitting as a Board of Canvass of the vote of Newcastle at last Tuesday's election, decided the contest in the Fifteenth District, where the count of the election officers gave 4 majority to James T. Shallcross, Democrat, for Representative in the Legislature, by electing Leonard V. Aspril, Jr., Addicks, Republican.

The court counted four Aspril ballots that had been rejected because they did not have "Junior" attached to his name, and rejected one Shallcross ballot that had a pencil marke on the back.

This change makes the next Legislature on joint ballot 29 Republicans of both factions and 22 Democrats, with 1 tie. It gives Addicks 20 ballots. It is maintained that seven regular Republicans will not vote for Addicks for Senator, and a deadlock seems certain when the Legislature meets.

Light Vote in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 8.—Official returns from one-seventh of the 247 organized counties of Texas show approximately 50,000 votes cast for Governor at the election on Tuesday last. That proportion, carried out in the remaining six-sevenths of the counties, would indicate a total of 350,000 votes cast, not more than one-half of the vote of the State, and the lightest cast in fifteen years.

Contest for Congressman Sims.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 8.—The election of Congressman Sims from the Eighth District will be contested. Sims's majority is 228 and the Republicans are making claims of fraud.

NEW MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

D. B. Thompson of Lincoln, Nebraska, Accepts the Post.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—D. B. Thompson of Lincoln has accepted the appointment of United States Minister to Brazil. The place was offered to him by the President about a month ago.

Mr. Thompson was caucus candidate for United States Senator from Nebraska two years ago, but withdrew in favor of Senator Dietrich.

Pacific Fishermen Form Union.

SEATTLE, Nov. 8.—The vast army of fishermen on the Pacific Coast and in Alaska are to be organized under the head of the Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska. The first local agency was established here last night.

Sympathy Strike at Rubber Factory.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Stationary firemen and teamsters at the Morgan & Wright factory walked out to-day in sympathy with 700 rubber workers who are on a strike. The plant is said to be completely tied up.

RUN ON THE COAL DEALERS

Colder Weather Stiffens the Demand for Fuel.

J. B. Dickson of the Ontario and Western Calls the Situation Critical—President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Expects No Famine.

The suggestion of Winter in the air yesterday caused a run on the coal dealers by customers, who tried in vain to coax them to deliver coal at a given time. Claims of old acquaintanceship were listened to with apathy, and only persons with special influence could get any kind of a pledge as to future delivery.

J. B. Dickson of Dickson & Eddy, general sales agents for the New York, Ontario and Western Company, said yesterday afternoon that the situation was very critical, as the coal strike left the entire United States and Canada bare of anthracite.

"While coal will be easier, there will not be enough this Winter. As to any relief from the closing of navigation on the lakes, it will be very partial. Navigation is supposed to close on Nov. 15, but it is often Dec. 1 before it stops. It all depends on the weather. Up to that time such cities as Montreal or Quebec must be supplied, and cities in the Northern States such as Chicago. Even when navigation stops some coal is sent by rail to Chicago and other cities."

"There are places that are in worse shape than New York," continued Mr. Dickson. "There was not a pound of coal in Yonkers yesterday, and there are entire villages without any. Of course coal is being mined, but the reserve will be lacking which is mined every Summer, and there will be some distress during the Winter. As to steam coal, there is the normal supply of small sizes. It is the domestic sizes that will be scarce all Winter."

Dealers said yesterday that though the present price of domestic anthracite was $6.50 a ton by retail, they would not undertake to deliver any, unless at the price on date of delivery, and would accept no contracts for more than a ton at a time. Many people accepted these conditions, which do not bind the dealer to stand by the price of $6.50 a ton. One dealer said that the companies were shipping coal which came to Perth Amboy for New York to Boston, where higher prices were given.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, said yesterday that the amount of coal now shipped to the city by the Lackawanna is almost up to the normal amount usually shipped at this time.

"The conditions, however, are abnormal," he continued. "The dealers have no coal in their yards, and every one wants a carload at once. But there is no coal famine, and there will be none. The Lackawanna is selling to-day at $5 a ton, and will continue to do so."

Regarding the proposition to keep up the suspension of the soft coal ordinance after Nov. 15, he said it was not necessary. There was plenty of steam coal in the city, and no reason for burning soft coal in factories.

J. G. BROOKS ON THE STRIKE.

Absentee Direction and Mine Management from a Stock Exchange Viewpoint the Causes.

Trades unionism should be fostered as a protection against irresponsible socialism, according to John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., who spoke on the coal strike before the League for Political Education as the first of a series of Saturday morning lectures yesterday.

"Absentee direction and the management of the mines from a Stock Exchange point of view, without consideration of how the situation affects the miners," he stated to have been the cause of the contest.

"Capital has secured the full advantage of powerful combination," he continued. "It needs this to check the rampant evils of a too irresponsible competition. Having secured it, labor is denied outright the strictly corresponding privilege. With an absurd surplus of some 30,000 miners, competition among them was an evil every whit as great as any under which capital ever suffered.

"If the public fully knew all the attempts that have been made by employers to crush this long struggle to organize on the part of labor it would forgive any tyranny that can be laid at the door of labor."

Mr. Brooks said that reports of outrages during the strike had been greatly exaggerated, and that only four deaths could be in any way traced to conflicts between union and non-union workmen.

Trades unionism he declared to be one of the most conservative forces in modern civilization, and he said that the liberal subscriptions which the miners received from all parts of the country was a challenge to those who have in charge vast public utilities and yet refuse the privilege of arbitration.

"No socialistic agitator has ever done in this country what these employers have done to bring on the necessity of Government action, and therefore hasten the great socialistic issues which will henceforth profoundly disturb our thought and our industry," he concluded.

MINER SHOOTS MINE FOREMAN.

The Cause Said to be Refusal of Application for Work.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Nov. 8.—Dennis Doris, foreman at the Susquehanna Coal Company's mines at Glen Lyon, this county, was fatally shot to-day by a miner named J. C. Hennessy.

Two shots were fired at the foreman, one bullet entering the abdomen and the other the right arm.

Hennessy made application for work to Foreman Doris and the latter refused him a place. This angered Hennessy, it is said, and without any warning he drew a revolver and began firing.

Doris is popular and there were threats of lynching. He canont recover.

TO INVESTIGATE COAL DEAL.

Indianapolis Judge Instructs Grand Jury Regarding Retail Dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Judge Alvord of the Criminal Court to-day instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the dealings of the retail dealers' coal combination, "and if the testimony warrants, return indictments without fear or favor."

Under the court's instructions, if the Prosecutor can show that the dealers have maintained schedules of excessive prices and have attempted to coerce wholesalers into refusing to sell coal to independent retailers, there will be ground for indictment.

Town Dark Because of Coal Shortage.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—This city was in total darkness last night, and half of the street cars were taken off as the result of the shortage of coal.

California: Sunset Limited Service: First Annex State-Room, Drawing-Room Sleeping Car leaves New York Thursday, Nov. 13th, 4.25 P. M., for New Orleans, and daily thereafter via P. R. R., Southern Ry., A. & W. P., V. of A. & L. & N. Direct connection Sunset Limited to California. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

BIG FIRE IN CAMDEN.

Three City Blocks Burned—Steamship Saved by Fireboat from Philadelphia—Loss $150,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 8.—The plants of the Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Company, the Camden Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of chemicals, and McAndrews & Forbes, liquor manufacturers, comprising about a dozen frame buildings at Kaighan's Point, in the southern section of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. The combined loss is estimated at $150,000.

The burned district covers an area of about three city blocks along the Delaware River. The British steamer Conway, from India, loaded with licorice root, was moored to McAndrews & Forbes's wharf, and was saved from destruction by the arrival of the Philadelphia fireboat Ashbridge, which towed her to a place of safety.

John Dougherty, fireman on the tug Ashbridge, was badly burned, and was taken to the Cooper Hospital. The origin of the fire is unknown.

RAILROAD AND TOWN AT ODDS.

West New York Police Hold Up West Shore Road's Laborers.

Trouble is imminent between the town of West New York and the West Shore Railroad Company over a right of way along the foot of the palisades. Shortly after midnight Friday morning Policeman Cortes, who was on duty near the old ferry landing, which the company recently abandoned for a short distance down the river, saw a gang of railroad laborers preparing to build a switch on the road leading to the old ferry, which is used very little now for public traffic.

His order to stop work was ignored until help came. Since then the police have been guarding the place by day and night, and the railroad laborers have been unable to proceed with the work. The town authorities desire to possess a strip of land owned by the company near the new ferry landing. They have been negotiating for some time, but consider the railroad's demands exorbitant.

The matter will be considered at a meeting of the Council, to be held to-morrow night, where it will be decided whether to apply to the courts for an injunction to restrain the company from taking possession of the road.

AUTOPSY ON NELLIE CORCORAN.

Illness of the Girl Who Was Long Unconscious Still a Mystery.

Although an autopsy was performed yesterday on the body of Nellie Corcoran, who died in St. Vincent's Hospital early yesterday morning, after lying in a state of coma most of the time since Oct. 18, the performing physicians and the score or more present at the operation confessed that they were entirely baffled as to the cause of death. All the organs were found in a perfectly normal state, and this fact added to the mystery of her death, as well as to the state in which she suffered for three weeks.

The case has occupied the attention of many prominent physicians and scientists who have visited the hospital, and all have been unable to diagnose her case accurately, though the prognosis was invariably that she would eventually die.

Dr. Theodore Janeway, visiting pathologist to St. Vincent's Hospital, performed the autopsy, assisted by Dr. Baldwin, house surgeon of the hospital. The written consent of the parents of the girl was first obtained and they remained in the hospital during the autopsy.

After a consultation among the physicians it was decided to place the brain under microscopic examination and the result of this will not be known for a week or more.

Some of the physicians present were Dr. W. Ford, Dr. P. J. Curran, Dr. C. J. Walsh, Dr. C. F. McGuire, Dr. P. J. Kelly, Dr. Stephen S. Smith, Dr. C. S. Baldman, and Dr. W. F. Quinn.

Free Lectures on Tuberculosis.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis has arranged a course of free public monthly lectures in the assembly hall of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, which will cover various aspects of the disease. The first will be to-morrow evening by Dr. J. H. Huddleston on "Germs of Consumption—What They Are and What They Do." Others of the course will be by Drs. Biggs, Janeway, Knopf, Trudeau, Jacobi, and Bryant, and Secretary Devine of the Charity Organization Society. There will be in addition single lectures of similar purport delivered in various parts of the city such as have already proved of great value to mothers and settlement workers.

Church Workers to Meet in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The second annual meeting of the Federation of Churches and Christian Workers of the State of New York will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church, this city, Nov. 11 and 12. The address of welcome will be made by the Rev. Dr. Edward G. Selden, President of the Albany Federation. Dean James Brooks of Syracuse University, President of the State Federation, will make the response, and reports of officers and committees will follow.

New Jersey's Hunting Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 8.—The hunting season opens in New Jersey on Monday. Under the law passed by the last Legislature non-resident gunners must take out a license from the County Clerk before they can hunt game in this Sttae. The license itself costs $10, and the County Clerk is entitled to a fee of 50 cents for issuing it.

A Railroad Sued for $85,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—The Shaw & Irwing Commission Company of Cincinnati to-day entered suit against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Newport, Ky., for $85,000, for the alleged failure to deliver seven carloads of groceries to grocers in the coal mining regions of West Virginia between Aug. 27 and Sept. 5. The petition charges that during the coal strike seven carloads of groceries were carried beyond their destination.

Canadian Pacific's Fast Time.

Mascagni, the composer, and his company, who recently visited the Dominion, occupied the Opera Special on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which traveled at the rate of a mile a minute. Eight cars left Toronto at 1:45 A. M., and arrived in Montreal at 9 A. M. Deducting stops, the distance, 128 miles, was accomplished in 127 minutes.

Bids for Erie Basin Rejected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Superintendent of Public Works, Charles S. Boyd, has rejected all bids submitted on Friday, Nov. 7, for the deepening and improving of the channel of the Erie Basin at Buffalo, the lowest bid being greatly in excess of the amount of money available for the improvement.

Bishop Thompson Taken Home.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of the Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi has arrived in this city in a hospital car from New York. He stood the trip fairly well, although he is suffering much pain. He was conveyed to his home on Battle Hill.

Winter Homes in the South. Book giving complete information regarding Resorts south reached via Southern Rwy. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 1,185 B'way.—Adv.

TWO MEN KILLED IN TIMES BUILDING FIRE

Two Boys Also Overcome by Smoke, and One May Die.

Blaze Starting from Subway Excavation Caused Slight Damage—Bravery of Elevator Men and a Colored Porter.

As the result of a fire which, originating in the subway excavation adjoining, caused slight damage to the mailing and press-rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon, two men were killed and two boys were overcome by smoke. One of them is in a serious condition and may not recover.

The men killed were:

DALY, JOHN, of 72 Bowery.

McCORMICK, WILLIAM, of 16 William Street.

They were employes of the Multi-Mailing Company of 275 Water Street, and were acting as extra help in the mailing department.

Those overcome were:

FISHBONE, MEYER, 75 Allen Street, office boy in the circulation department of THE TIMES; taken to Hudson Street Hospital; out of danger.

POWER, JOHN, of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; clerk in the circulation department; taken to Hudson Street Hospital; condition critical.

The fire, as stated above, originated in the subway excavation alongside of the building. There is a wooden partition there separating the mailing and press rooms from the excavation. This is covered with tar paper to keep out the draughts. On the outer side for the illumination of the subway gasoline lamps had been placed at regular intervals of twenty feet. One of these exploded, or its flame set fire to the tar paper and wood, the probability being that the lamp exploded, as the fire was quick and fierce, the flames shooting suddenly into the pressroom.

The thick black smoke from the tar-covered partition rose in dense clouds and with alarming swiftness to the upper floors of the building, and what might have been a more disastrous catastrophe was averted by two elevator men and a colored porter who had the courage to do their duty.

Thomas Parham, the colored man, who cleans up the editorial rooms, was in the pressroom when the sheet of flame from the subway excavation burst into it. He says that everything seemed to be on fire at once. He ran up the stairs to the main floor, and, pushing his way through those who were waiting to ascend, dashed into an elevator, closed the door, and instructed the operator, Julius Michaels, to go ahead at full speed.

Parham's first thought was of his friends in the editorial rooms, on the eleventh floor. He told them that the building was on fire and that they had better run for their lives. He then hurried to the composing room, on the floor above, to give the alarm, after which he dashed down the stairs and warned the tenants on each floor of their danger. When he reached the landing above the main floor the smoke was so dense that he lost his way and fell down the steps, carrying several others with him.

Julius Michaels and James McGuire, in charge of the two elevators running, stuck to their posts. They had no way of knowing how serious the fire was, and kept running their elevators, taking down the people from the various floors to safety, though they were nearly suffocated by the black smoke that filled the elevator shafts. They would come down with their closely crowded cars, and the minute they were emptied start up again. One woman on the seventh floor was violently beating on the glass door to the elevator shaft as the car ascended. The elevator man on his way down dragged her into the car and she fainted.

When Parham, the porter, rushed into the editorial department with his news that the building was on fire and hurried along to warn the other tenants the members of the staff stopped their work and gathered at the wind

CIRCUS RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TRIP

Ugly Elephant May Have to be Killed on the Steamship.

Other Animals in Good Humor, and Freaks Glad to be Here Again—Going to Winter Quarters.

With roaring lions, snarling tigers, trumpeting elephants, docile antelopes, and chattering monkeys on board, besides a goodly assortment of nearly everything else that roams the fields, inhabits the air, swims the waters, or haunts the jungles, the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, for the trip the Barnum & Bailey circus ship, got in from Dunkirk, France, yesterday morning. The trip across was pleasant, and freak, best, and fowl, with the single exception of the huge elephant, were in good condition when the ship reached her pier in the North River, at Houston Street, a little before 9 o'clock.

There had been death on board, however, during the voyage. A week ago, when the liner was several hundred miles at sea, the first death occurred. When Dunkirk was cleared there were interned in the hold of the vessel fifty-four specimens of the monkey family. In the large family was "Jesse" that had been with the show for years and was the champion peanut eater of the lot. The began to pine, soon after the start, and he would not eat. "Jesse" died a week ago yesterday and the body was cast overboard with proper ceremoney. "Zip," the "what is it?" saying the words that in Simian mean "rest in peace."

One of the zebu's gave birth to a little zebu, and the baby animal was christened Minneapolis. It lived two days and was then sent over the side of the ship to join "Jesse."

The two incidents were the only happenings on the way across that were not pleasant, although "Mandarin," the biggest of Barnum & Bailey's twenty-three elephants, was in a bad humor every day of the voyage, but as he was angry for several days before he left France, his misbehavior could not be attributed to the voyage. "Mandarin" has been with the circus for years, and is probably the best-known elephant connected with the circus. He is a performer, but of late years has been in the habit of getting "ugly," as his keeper calls it, every few weeks. He is in a particularly bad humor now, and it was said on the ship yesterday that if he did not get his temper under control during the next twenty-four hours, he would probably be killed, as Mr. Bailey would not think of allowing such an ugly animal to be led through the streets of New York on the way to the cars.

"Mandarin is one of the five elephants that were purchased by Barnum & Bailey several years ago, the firm paying to a London establishment $125,000 for the quintet. Five elephants were killed while the circus was in Europe for being "ugly."

The other animals on board, including twelve tigers, five lions, six hyenas, four leopards, four bears, four panthers, one hippopotamus, two giraffes, four kangaroos, one horned horse, one gnu, one Philippine buffalo, an albino creature, with tremendous horns; three deer, one tapir, one oudad, one waterbok, one nylghau, one wart hog, one orix, four antelope, one mouffion, seven camels, nine dromedaries, four zebras, one real American buffalo, two hart beestes, 162 horses, twenty-seven ponies, and four goats, besides birds and snakes, were on their good behavior during the passage, and Superintendent Hyatt is going to present to each a nice gold medal, "Tody" Hamilton says, as a reward for their splendid deportment.

On the vessel was a Shetland pony, named "Speck," so diminutive in size that he is spoken of as "the pocket edition." He is only a little more than two feet in height. On the way over the freaks and the sailors, too, took great delight in playing with the little fellow, but many of them carried the fun too far. Eventually "Speck" decided to assert his rights, and the upshot of the whole matter was that Mr. Hyatt had a neat little muzzle made for "Speck," and he was told to do what biting was necessary through that uncomfortable piece of headgear.

"Coco," daughter of "Kolona," was another favorite with everybody on board. "Coco" is a baby elephant about nine months old, and was wrapped in a blanket to keep her warm. She is the third elephant born in captivity to the Barnum & Bailey Show.

Of the freaks "Zip," the seventy-year-old "What Is It," was the most popular of all on the way to America. Although "Tody" Hamilton says that "Zip" has never spoken a word of any known tongue, and does not know whether New Yorrk is Mackensack or New Rochelle, "Zip" said, when seen between decks and far from the watchful eye of Mr. Hamilton, thatw he was very glad to get home.

"I ain't seen my family in four months," he said. He has been away four years. He said he would be two years old in December, and added that he was thinking of getting married, but he declined to give the name of his intended. When asked where he was born, "Zip" replied that he came from New Jersey. "Where else could I have been born?" he asked in great astonishmen.

"Eli Bowen, the legless man, and "Charlie" Tripp, the armless man, said they were ready for a hard season's work. Tripp said he could play billiards now and that he had challenged Shaefer. Bowen said he had a match on with "Jimmie" Michael for the bicycle championship. The contests will both come off next Spring. "Tody" Hamilton said, when he was asked to verify the stories.

"Willie" Doss, "the human telescope," who can stretch himself nearly eighteen inches, was standing alongside one of the giraffes when the Minneaoplis reached the pier, and he created a great deal of amusement when in a test of skill he stretched his neck two inches higher than the giraffe's two peaky-looking little ears. The giraffe was so mortified at being beaten in such a contest that he refused to eat any dinner.

Herman, the man who allows his heart to swap sides, and whose chest expansion is about eighteen inches, said he retained very pleasant memories of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who came to see him perform no less than seven times, he said.

Newcomers among the freaks are Liu Soon San and Liu Tang San, the Chinese twins. They are joined together exactly as were the Siamese twins, and are fourteen years of age and in good health. Their father travels with them to collect their salaries and to see that they do not allow some enterprising surgeon to cut them apart.

These are a few of the interesting freaks and beasts that Barnum and Bailey brought over to amuse the American public next year. The entire lot will be taken to Bridgeport to-day or to-morrow, where they will remain until March, when the circus will come to this city.

After the Minneapolis had been docked one of the Merritt-Chapman derricks steamed alongside to begin the unloading of the animals and circus paraphenalia. The intention was to unload the elephants in the afternoon, but, despite the efforts of Superintendent Hyatt, the day wore away so fast that when the time came to lift the mammoth animals from off the ship it was too late to attempt the tusk with safety.

Mr. aBiley came down to the ship in the afternoon to see his men. He said that he did not think he would have to kill "Mandarin" this time, but he admitted that, unless the big beast is in a much better mood before morning, the execution would be carried out. Many women and children visited the ship. On West Street about a thousand longshoremen and others gathered to watch the circus men at work.

REPORT ON STATE CROPS.

Weather in October Was a Great Hindrance to All Growths.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Reports from agricultural districts show that the oat crop is the best in five years. There is a good yield of rye, but some has spoiled by sprouting. Nearly a full growth of barley. Buckwheat fell down to half a crop. There is a great yield of apples, though they are of poor quality, selling at $1 to $1.25 a barrel. The best apple district in Vermont shows the same result. Hundreds of barrels will not be picked there, owing to a blight disease which cracked or marred nearly every apple.

The potato crop came up to September indications, being one-half the usual yield. Shippers pay $1.25 per barrel. There is a ready market at $1.50, going as high as $1.75 for fine tubers.

The weather in October was a great hindrance to all growths, the temperature ranging from Summer heat to below freezing, marked by disturbances, including five thunderstorms and one snowfall.

CROWN PRINCE AT ST. LOUIS.

Royal Siamese Inspects World's Fair Site—Will Sail for Japan Dec. 2.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—The special train on the Chicago and Alton bearing the Crown Prince of Siam and his party reached here from Chicago this morning. The visitors were met by a reception committee composed of members of the Committees on Foreign Relations and Ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and representatives of the City Government, which escorted the party to the City Hall. The guests were welcomed by Mayor Wells.

Several hours were spent by the royal visitors at the World's Fair grounds. While nothing definite has been decided regarding an exhibit from Siam, although undoubtedly one will be made, the Prince, the Siamese Minister, and the Secretary of Legation obtained the data possible. The party dined this evening at the St. Louis Club and visited the Horse Show.

It has been definitely decided that the Prince will sail from Vancouver Dec. 2 for Japan. He will spend two months in the land of the Mikado before returning to his home.

CATHOLIC PARISH JUBILEE.

With Consecration of New Cathedral Will Draw Distinguished Prelates to Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—The cathedral of the Immaculate Conception will celebrate the golden jubilee of the parish, and the cathedral will be consecrated by Bishop Thomas M. A. Burke of Albany next Sunday. The occasion will bring to Albany a greater number of distinguished men of the Catholic Church of the United States and Canada than has been seen here since the consecration of Bishop Burke as the Bishop of Albany July 1, 1894.

At least fourteen Bishops will be present, and the head of the ecclesiastical province of New York, the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, will preach the sermon. The venerable Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, the senior Bishop of the Province of New York, together with the other Bishops of the province, will lend dignity to the occasion by their presence. Nearly every one of the 182 priests of the Diocese of Albany will attend.

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception will be the first church in the city of Albany and the ninth in the Diocese of Albany to be consecrated. The ceremony of consecration will begin at 6 o'clock in the morning.

BLANKET MILLS TO COMBINE.

Standard Selling Price Will Be Determined by Manufacturers.

Special to The New York Times.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 8.—Plans are being perfected for a combination of several of the largest blanket mills in New England. Most of the mills to be included in the merger have agreed to the terms of the syndicate which has the arrangements of the combination in hand.

There has been a variance in the selling price of the goods manufactured by the mills which will poin, and by the terms of the new arrangement a standard selling price fixed.

POLICEMAN'S TRIPLE RESCUE.

He Carries Out a Man and Two Children Suffocated by Smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 8.—Policeman John H. Garry of the Second Precinct saved the lives of three persons at a fire in First Street, this city, at an early hour this morning. Garry discovered the fire and turned in an alarm. He then entered the house and found John Reckenfeld in the building, overcome by smoke.

After rescuing him, the policeman again entered the building, and soon emerged with the two children of John Larmarier, who were found on the second floor unconscious. The other occupants barely escaped with their lives.

THE ASBURY PARK FIGHT.

Mayor Bradley Brings Suit for Beach Front Title.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Founder James A. Bradley of Asbury Park to-day anticipated action of the municipal authorities to secure the beach front and public squares by instituting a suit in the Court of Chancery by which he seeks to have himself declared the owner of the fee to the lands in question.

The turn in affairs was somewhat unexpected, as the city has been threatening suit against Mr. Bradley, and it is understood had prepared papers to serve on the founder.

Mr. Bradley sets out in his bill that the city has no right to the properties, but that so much has been seen said about the city's interest in the land that he is unable to dispose of the possesisons because of the fear, by possible purchasers, that clear deeds could not be delivered.

Swedenborgians Recall Pastor Ager.

The Rev. John Curtis Ager has been elected pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) Brooklyn. Mr. Ager was for thirty-five years the pastor of the church, retiring two years ago to take up literary work. He has completed this work and has accepted the recall to the pastorate.

HARVARD, 11; PENNSYLVANIA, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—The score of to-day's football game on Soldiers' Field, Harvard 11 and Pennsylvania 0, caused the visitors to cheer madly after the contest, and the Harvard men to walk off the field discouraged and dissatisfied. Although the Crimson actually won, the game was regarded as virtually a victory for Pennsylvania. Every one looked for an overwhelming Harvard victory, but the best that Harvard could do was to earn two touch-downs.

One of these was made on a brilliant fifty-five-yard run by Stillman in the second half. Had it not been for this bit of good fortune, the score probably would have stood only 5 to 0 in Harvard's favor at the end of the game. Time and again Harvard lost excellent opportunities for scoring by fumbling and holding. Perhaps her best chance of all was practically thrown away, however, when in the second half the ball was advanced to Pennsylvania's three-yard line, only to be lost on downs. This was a brilliant stand on the visitors' part, for their team averaged eighteen pounds less to a man than Harvard's, and the mere difference in weight should have carried the ball the necessary distance.

Pennsylvania kept the Crimson guessing from the start. The Philadelphians played a hard, fast game, and won the admiration of the grand stands by their exhibition of pluck and determination. Practically pigmies beside the Harvard giants, they threw the Cambridge men back for losses and time and again forced them to punt. A great deal of kicking was done by both sides, in which Harvard had the advantage even against the wind. Stillman and Kernan both were superior to Bennett in this department of the game. Pennsylvania was better on both the offense and defense than any one had given her credit for, however. The Crimson line and ends were put out of the running for good gains.

In the second half the visitors gained their distance four times in succession, which was the best exhibition of team play in the course of the game by either side. Harvard threw away all chances of a big score by holding in the line and fumbling at critical points. Aside from this there was little semblance of team play, and the offense was weaker than usual, while the defense was poor.

In the first half Harvard got the ball as far as Pennsylvania's eleven-yard line, when it was given to the visitors for holding.

Next Harvard got within three yards of the goal line, right under the posts, where Putnam fumbled. On a third effort Harvard scored, starting from Pennsylvania's thirty-yard line and gradually pushing the ball along until Graydon was dragged across. Barnard made a miserable failure for the goal. Harvard narrowly missed making a safety just after this score, as Putnam fumbled the ball at the kick-off and after carrying it behind the line just managed to get back into the field.

The second half was in a great measure a repetition of the first. After a punting match Harvard started for a score and got inside of Pennsylvania's five-yard line, and under the goal posts, but a grand brace by the Philadelphians gave them the ball on downs.

The second score followed soon after this, and was one spectacular feature of the game. From the very centre of the field Stillman circled Pennsylvania's left end, and, aided by a stone wal interference, ran clear to the goal line. This time Barnard managed to kick the goal, making the score 11 to 0. At this the score remained until the end of the game.

Harvard held Graydon, her hurdling back, in reserve until some time after the game started, using Shea and Putnam for plunges into the line. When Graydon did get into the game he almost invariably made his distance. The Harvard line as a rule outplayed Pennsylvania. Sugden's work at centre was encouraging, in view of the prospect of the Crimson losing King, who did not play to-day.

Capt. Gardiner of Pennsylvania was especially pleased with the game of his team, giving the most credit to Bennett and Dale. The withdrawal of Capt. Kernan, he thought, weakened Harvard a good deal, especially in offensive play. On the whole, he thought Harvard played a snappy game, but was forced to the limit. Coach Lewis, who has charge of Harvard's defense, said that Pennsylvania's defense was strong, and he thought Harvard would not meet its like again this year.

The Harvard Athletic Committee early in the day decided not to allow E. O. King, the big centre, to play against Pennsylvania. Final decision as to King's eligibility has not been made, but the committee acting on communications received from both Yale and Pennsylvania, deemed it best to disqualify the centre from playing until a definite decision as to his standing is reached. The information against King is that as a student at the University of Indiana he played for four years, which would make him ineligible for further work with any college team under the four years' playing clause. The line up:

Harvard. 11.	Position.	Pennsylvania. 0.
Clark, Mills	Left end	Richardson
Shea, Wright	Left tackle	Torrey, Mitchell
Marshall	Left guard	Hoffman
Sugden	Centre	McCabe
Barnard	Right guard	Pickard
Knowlton	Right tackle	Jones, Baird
Bowditch. Motley	Right end	Metzger
Marshall, Daly.	Quarter back	Dale
Kernan. Stillman	Left half back	Weschler, Fortiner
Putnam. Hurley	Right half back	Gardiner
Graydon. Harrison	Full back	Bennett

Umpire—Dashiel, Lehigh. Referee—McClung, Lehigh. Linesmen—Jones, Harvard; Taylor, University of Pennsylvania. Touchdowns—Graydon, Stillman. Goal—Barnard. Time—Two 35-minute halves.

BROWN, 28; COLUMBIA, 0.

A crushing attack, a fine defense, and magnificent team play were the factors that worked against the Columbia football team yesterday in the game with Brown at the Polo Grounds. The beating was sound and decisive, the score being 28 to 0.

Brown had no individual player as good as Weekes, but every one of the Providence team had splendid suport from his fellow-players, while Weekes invariably had to go it alone. With the exception of Weekes, Brown outclassed the local eleven both collectively and individually.

Columbia played pluckily from start to finish. Weekes showed up well considering his injured ankle and the utter lack of support he had. Twice he got clear of the line, with a touch-down in sight, but there was no interference to help him. Smith and Goodman also distinguished themselves. Only once did Columbia have a chance to score. With the ballat Brown's fifteen-yard line, Columbia rushed it five yards on a plunge by Weekes and then a fumble lost their chance to score.

The game was very rough, and was not especially interesting to watch, except once when Barry caught a punt at Brown's 35-yard line and ran 75 yards, helped by splendid interference for a touch-down.

At the start of the game Lynch kicked off to Tomlinson at Columbia's 30-yard line. Weeks made a yard around Schwinn. Columbia's backs, after Weekes lost 7 yards on a fake kick, took the ball to their 27-yard line. A fumble gave the ball to Lynch of Brown. Brown also fumbled, but Columbia soon had to punt to Barry at a new feld.

Steady plunges took the ball to the Morningside's 15-yard line. Here Lynch fumbled, but, fortunately for Brown, she recovered the ball on Columbia's third-yard line, where Hamilton hurdled for Brown's first touch-down after nine minutes of play. Colter kicked the goal, making the score 6—0 for the visitors.

Goodman kicked off to Brown's 25-yard line.

Brown was forced to punt, and Weeks at once punted to Brown's 50-yard line. On the first attempt Barry got four yards around end. Lynch carried the ball 22 yards on a fake play, and Hamilton plunged through Duden for ten yards. Two fake playes netted Hamilton 20 yards. Brown's splendid ling bucking carried the ball to Columbia's 5-yard line, where the Blue and White successfully checked two rushes before Webb took the ball over the line for the visitor's second score. Colter kicked goal.

Goodman kicked off to Crowell at Brown's 30-yard line. Lynch hurdled for four yards. Goodman injured his bad shoulder. Barry ran 20 yards, and Lynch made 15 more around Wolff. Columbia's old weakness of inefficient ends was showing itself. Columbia got the ball for holding at her 25 yard when Weekes got 15 yards around Schurim before being forced out of bounds. Smith on a tackle back got three yards at centre. Weekes hurdled without gain. Brown got the ball on a fumble. Barry got 15 yards, and Lynch added 5 more. Columbia held twice, and then Hamilton fumbled and Goodman fell on the ball. Weekes on beautiful dodging sped around Schurm for 10 yards, bringing the pigskin to Columbia's 23-yard line. Duell tried the other end for no gain. A fake hurdle, Wolff getting the ball, yielded 5 yards. Fisher crashing through centre added two more. Smith on one of his best plunges made it first down.

Duncan Brown, another tackle back earned five more. Brown held and ther Weekes sent a beautiful punt to the visitors' thirty-five-yard line.

Lynch made twelve yards on an end play. Two more plays added five yards. Columbia held well, but Brown just managed to make first down, while offside play netted five yards more, putting the leather a Columbia's thirty-yard line. Brown was offside, and then was thrown for a loss of five yards. Hamilton plunged through and Webb made it first down despite Brown's big losses. Sladkus replaced Erb, and then Columbia got the ball for holding on her twenty-yard line. Weekes made ten yards before Barry again forced him out of bounds. Columbia was given five yards for offside play, and immediately lost it for the same reason. Smith made the distance for Columbia. Duncan Brown was twice tackled for no gain, and Weekes punted to Brown's thirty-five-yard line. Brown caught the ball and ran seventy-five yards for Brown's third touch-down. Colter failed at goal, making the score 17—0 for Brown. The first half ended soon after.

ANNAPOLIS, 12; LAFAYETTE, 11.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 8.—The football team of the Annapolis midshipmen defeated the eleven of Lafayette College here this afternoon by a score of 12 to 11. The score does not indicate that the navy lad played the better game, for Lafayette had a splendid attack. The famous guirds' back formation formerly used by Pennsylvania was the means by which they made good gains. The navy, however, put the best game of the season, and there still remains hope in the middles' camp of winning their greatest contest of the season, that with the army cadets of West Point at Philadelphia on Nov. 29.

Annapolis is now putting into the field the team that will be representatives of the navy against West Point. Captain Belknap is back in the game, and Goss was tried at left tackle, the heretofore weak spot. The back field was a little mixed. Smith was not in the game, and McNair was in his place. Doherty was at left half and Howard at right. Root went in at full, and was succeeded by Halsey. Doherty is showing remarkable improvement in each game. He is the largest of the back candidates, weighing 170 pounds. He was the Navy's best ground gainer to-day.

In the first half Doherty scored a touch-down for the Navy, and Carpenter kicked the goal. Richter scored a touchdown for Lafayette, but Traut missed the goal. In the second half Fretz and Stayer scored touchdowns respectively for Annapolis and the visitors, and Carpenter and Traut kicked the goals. The line-up:

Lafayette. 12.	Position.	Annapolis. 11.
Winter	Left end	Whiting
Frear	Left tackle	Goss
Traut	Left guard	Carpenter
Faulkner	Cenere	Fretz
Ernst	Right guard	Belknap
Lamson	Right tackle	Grady, Rees
Brown	Right end	Soule
Stayer	Quarter back	McNair
Morrison	Left half back	Doherty
Richter-Raub.	Right half back	Howard
Scammell	Full back	Root-Halsey

Touch-downs—Doherty, Fretz, Richter, and Stayer. Goals from touch-downs—Carpenter, 2; Traut, 1. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong of Yale. Referee—Mr. Morris, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Thirty and twenty-five minutes.

WEST POINT, 56; UNION, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Cadet football team defeated Union College to-day by a score of 56 to 0. Union was not in the same class with the soldiers. The feature of the game was Daly's first appearance in the Cadet line, and his run to a touch-down one minute after the ball went into play. Shannon played half back for the first time, and his work was excellent. Union had the kick-off. A minute later Daly had the oval under his arm sprinting to a touch-down. Hackett went over the line a few minutes later for another. Shannon soon followed with a third, and Hackett went over for a fourth. Nichols made the fifth at the end of the first half, while the score stood 30 to 0 in West Point's favor. In the second half West Point put in several substitutes. The line-up:

WEST POINT. 56.	Position.	UNION. 0.
Copp	Left end	Clark, Patton
Doe	Left tackle	Wright
Riley		Cleghorn
Soughton	Left guard	Lent
Boyers, Blair	Centre	Bowles
Thompson, Mettler	Right guard	Vandanenburg
Bartlett	Right tackle	Olmstead
McAndrew	Right end	Cook
Daly	Quarter back	Sherrill
Hackett, Cooper	Left half back	Griswold Holmes
Shannon, Lane	Right half back	Anderson
Nichols	Full back	Gilnac

Touch-downs—Daly, 1; Hackett, 2; Shannon, 2; Nicholas, 1; Cooper, 1; Bartlett. Goals from touch-downs—Doe, 3; Nichols, 2; Daly, 1. Goals from field—Daly, 2. Time of halves—25 minutes. Timekeeper—Cadet McArthur. Linesmen—Cadet R. M. Campbell and Mr. Raymond. Referee—Fred Vall, University of Pennsylvania.

CARLISLE, 24; SUSQUEHANNA, 0.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 8.—The Susquehanna University football eleven was defeated to-day by the Carlisle Indians by the score of 24 to 0. The visitors were never in reach of the Indians' goal line. The Indians made the greater part of their gains through Susquehanna's line, and their tackling was the feature. The first half resulted in the score of 18 to 0, and in the second half the home eleven consisted almost entirely of substitutes. The line-up:

Carlisle. 24.	Position.	Susquehanna. 0.
Fisher, Fremont.	Left end	Salkeld
White, Bowen.	Left tackle	Frank
Bowen, Phillips.	Left guard	Bingaman
Dillon, Tomahawk	Right guard	Cameron
Exendine, James	Right tackle	Roberts
Jude	Right end	Swank
Cornelius	Quarter back	Benefer
Matthews	Left half back	Pearson
Sheldon, Yarlott	Right half back	Sholly
Charles	Full back	Davis

Touch-downs—Sheldon, 3; Phillips, 1. Goals—Fromtouch-downs, Charles, 4. Umpire—Thompson. Referee—Yohn. Time of Halves—15 minutes.

DOUKHOBORS IN A BLIZZARD.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Winnipeg says: The army of Doukhobors numbering 1,500 were overtaken by a blizzard three miles north of Minnedosa this afternoon, but managed to reach the town in an exhausted and famished condition. After an hour's rest they started on their pilgrimage south, but a special train laden with mounted police arrived from Winnipeg, and the fanatics were driven into a skating rink and locked in with a strong guard on the outside.

They will be fed and taken back to their homes by train. The Canadian Government will force them to return or will imprison them all Winter. They move about like sheep, offering no resistance, but singing songs. When they came in through the storm many of them were barefooted and none of them had warm clothes, while all were exhausted with hunger.

Sozodont

Standard 52 Years

"The only Dentifrice of International Reputation." SARA BERNHARDT

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER Big Box 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS, $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25. Scarfs, $15, $20, and $25. Full fashionable length Boas, $35 to $70. Capes, $75 to $250. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

THE HALL FURS

have been the standard for excellence in the fur trade for the past 46 years.

The same W. H. Hall who began business as an apprentice in 1848 and branched out into the fur business in 1856, and who has been recognized as the leading exporter, importer and manufacturer in the fur line since that time, is still at the helm, judging the skins, supervising the workrooms, managing the business and greeting old friends, just the same as he did when the fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation came to his store in Old Greenwich Village to buy their furs.

When in Doubt Come to Hall's.

Don't delay too long in selecting your **Winter Furs.** The early purchaser gets the choice of many model garments that are greatly underpriced, as well as the widest range of colors and blending to select from.

It matters not what style of a **Fur Garment** you wish, or the size or price. You will find it just as you want it at the Hall Establishment.

Here are hundreds of **Persian Lamb Jackets,** plain and trimmed, at $65, $70, $75, $80, $90, $100 to $300.

Sealskin Coats, plain and trimmed, at $125, $130, $135, $140, $150 to $400.

Neckpieces — Thousands upon thousands of **Neckpieces** in every description of fur and all the styles and novelties of the American and European markets, including among the multitude Mink, Hudson Bay and Russian Sable, Stone Marten, Baum Marten, Squirrel, Royal Ermine, Alaska Sable (skunk), Persian Lamb, Fox, Beaver, &c., at prices at least **25% lower** than anywhere else.

Also, thousands of **Bear Boas** and **Muffs,** in colors black, white, brown, cinnamon, grizzly and many others, three yards long, at $15, $18, $20, $25 and up.

Neck Scarfs and **Fur Scarfs** of every description and kind of furs, including Alaska Sable (skunk), Squirrel, Sable Fox, Isabella Fox, Baum Marten, Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, Brown and Cinnamon Bear, $5, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $20, $25, and upward.

Near Seal (cony) **Jackets,** made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.

XXX quality, $25 | XXXXX quality, $35
XXXX quality, $30 | Ex. Ex. quality, $45

New Illustrated Catalogue, Just Out and Mailed Free.

W. H. Hall, 346 Sixth Ave.

BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS, NEW YORK.

ERMINE MUFFS, $35, $50, $75, $125. Imperial Stoles and Scarfs. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near Broadway.

"77"

"Seventy-seven," Dr. Humphreys' Specific breaks up Colds, Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and soreness in the head and chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever. 25c., all Druggists.

COLDS

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $22, $30, AND $75. Collars, $40, $60, to $120. Mufflers, Florentines, Victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 42d St., near Broadway.

B. Altman & Co.

Lace Drapery Dep't.

Novelties in Lace Window Curtains, Bed Sets and Sash Curtains are shown in the newest combinations of FILET ITALIEN, Point Venise, Point Arabe and Renaissance Laces.

HIGH-GRADE LACE WINDOW CURTAINS will be placed on sale Monday and Tuesday at special price reductions, among which are a number reduced to

$35.00, $45.00, $58.00 $75.00 and upwards.

Coats and Wraps

for Reception, Evening and Carriage use.

Evening Coats of Bruges, Irish and Venise Lace; Panné Velvet, Moiré and Pompadour Silks, also Cloth in White and Pastel shades.

LEATHER MOTOR COATS.
IMPORTED SILK RUBBER COATS.

Complete assortment of Practical Garments for Street wear.

Objects of Art

are shown, among which are Porcelain Plaques, Vases, Jardinieres and Jewel Boxes, with Vienna decorations; Carved Ivory Statuettes and Figures; Ivory and Limoges Enamel Miniatures.

French Porcelain Vases with Sèvres decorations and rich bronze mountings.

Bronze Groups, Statuettes and Busts, Carrara Marble Statuettes and Busts.

Fine Persian Rugs,

including choice specimens of Kirmanshah, Tebriz, Iran, Gheoravan and other well known makes.

East India and Turkish Rugs in exclusive designs and colors.

An assortment of the best qualities of Domestic Rugs in attractive and artistic designs.

Household Linens.

A large variety of new and exclusive patterns in Table Cloths and Napkins; also Bed Spreads, Pillow Cases and Shams, embroidered by hand on linen and sheer linen batiste.

Initials, Monograms and Crests embroidered to order.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, November 10th and 11th, TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS will be offered at 25 PER CENT. LESS than former prices, as follows:

TABLE CLOTHS:

2X2 yds, $2.00, 2.50 ea. | 2X3 yds, $3.25, $3.75 ea
2X2½ " 2.65, 3.25 " | 2X3½ " 3.50, "

NAPKINS, per dozen:
Breakfast size, $2.50 Dinner size, $3.25, $3.75

Black Homespun Suiting,

3,000 yards, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk,

To-morrow (Monday), at 68c. Yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Polygamy Still Practiced in Utah.

The Rev. Dr. Bailey, President of the Westminster College, at Salt Lake City, Utah, who is visiting the East in the interest of that institution, addressed the ministers' meeting in Witherspoon Hall Monday morning upon the subject of Mormonism.

Dr. Bailey, quoting from the recognised authorities of the Mormon Church and its catechism, emphatically pointed out its evils. He stated that it both teaches and practices ideas which subvert the fundamental principles of our National life, which violate the sanctity of Christian marriage and defy the common law. Plural marriage, the speaker said, still flourished contrary to the compact made and upon which the rights of Statehood were granted to Utah. Conviction is difficult because in the great number of cases the marriages are not legally performed, but, nevertheless, celebrated in the temples and practiced in daily life.—Philadelphia Press.

Conversatory Confidences.

He—There is something, darling, I want to tell you.

She—Oh, then, let us get away from the rubber plant. Come, tell me [illegible]
—Baltimore American

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS, $20 TO $30. Boas, $30 to $50. Fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

SPEEDWAY HORSES RACE

Trotters and Pacers in Lively Brushes for Championship.

KINGMOND'S TROTTING HONORS

Four Heats Were Required to Decide the Pacing Team Event—Isaac A. Hopper's Pair Won.

David Lamar's bay pacer Nathan Straus, with a mark of 2:05½, added a third victory to his credit in the championship brushes held yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River Speedway under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association of New York. Kingmond, 2:09, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, carried off the honors in the championship trotting class for the third time. Both horses were matched against fast fields and the finishes proved the mettle of the contestants, as they were only heads apart as they dashed under the wire amid the applause of the crowd that was unusually enthusiastic. Eight other events, including the championship pacing and trotting brushes for teams, furnished an excellent card, close finishes marking the majority of them. Great interest centred in the championship trotting class for the reason that E. E. Smathers's handsome little mare Queen Wilkes, which was considered the fastest trotter on the Speedway last Spring, was started for the first time this Fall. She made a very poor showing, however, and broke in the first heat, finishing a poor second, while in the second she was practically left at the post and wandered in last.

Four heats were necessary to decide the championship pacing team event, the third go being a dead heat between Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, driven by F. G. Schmidt, who won the first event on Nov. 1, and Isaac A. Hopper's team, composed of Prince Tell and Bessie Reid. It was a nip and tuck go from the first turn of the wheels, the clip being close to record time, especially as they entered the stretch. Here Mr. Hopper's team drew ahead a trifle, but Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, urged with whip and rein, recovered the lost ground in the final dash and the two teams passed under the wire nose and nose, the crowd declaring it a dead heat.

The final proved a very pretty race, but Mr. Hopper's team had a little too much speed in the last quarter, and they stepped home winners by a half length. Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, Lwdell Whiteheads team, who were defeated by a head last week by Edward De Cernea's team, composed of Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, did not start in the championship brush for trotters, and Mr. De Cerea's team won two straight heats from Col. John F. Cockerell's team, Swift and Miss Hibbard. McMillan, Dr. J. F. Moore's trotter, with a mark of 2:17¼, made his first appearance in the road in many months, and won two straight heats in the trotting event. The second heat of this brush proved to be one of the best of the day. McMillan stepping to the front in the last fifty yards and snatching the victory from his opponent at the final moment. The summaries follow:

Brush 1.—2 o'clock; pacers.

Lady Eugene, 2:15¼, J. Cartier	2	2	
Comet, 2:17¼, Robert Marshall	1	1	
Belfry Chimes, W. C. Floyd-Jones	3	3	
Flossie R., C. J. Millet	4	4	

Brush 2.—2 o'clock; trotters.

Minnatonka, 2:29¼, H. C. Mapes	2	1	2
Lady Alexandria, Dr. J. S. Scott	1	3	1
Irene Taylor, Monroe L. Simon	3	5	
Too Soon, A. E. Thomson	4	2	
Delphia, M. Jones	5	4	

Brush 3.—2 o'clock; championship pacers. Oct. 25 brush won by Nathan Straus. Nov. 1 brush won by Nathan Straus.

Nathan Straus, 2:05¾, David Lamar	4	1	1
Moth Miller, 2:07, George H. Huber	1	4	2
Sphinx S., 2:07, E. E. Smathers	2	2	
Dusty Wilkes, 2:15¼, James Murphy	3	3	

Brush 4.—3 o'clock; trotters.

Charles Styles, 2:15¼, C. J. Millet	4	2	
Miss Fearing, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones	3	5	
Ilderim, 2:23¼, W. J. Clark	2	1	1
Passibility, Thomas F. Russell	1	3	2

Brush 5.—3 o'clock; championship trotters. Oct. 25 brush won by Kingmond. Nov. 1 brush won by Kingmond.

Kingmond, 2:09, Claus Bohling	3	1	1
The King, 2:10¼, David Lamar	5	2	
Equity, 2:12½, A. E. Perren	1	4	2
Swift, 2:15¼, J. F. Cockerill	4	3	
Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers	2	5	

Brush 6.—3 o'clock; pacers.

Redinda, 2:07¼, J. L. Dodge	1	1	
Wesley R., 2:10¼, James Murphy	2	2	
Bud Stout, A. E. Perren	3	3	

Brush 7.—4 o'clock; trotters.

James L., 2:09½, J. Washington Smith	4	3	
Sally Simpson, 2:11¼, David Lamar	2	2	
West Wilkes, 2:13¾, Luke A. Burke	3	5	
Kingwood, 2:17¼, George A. Coleman	5	4	
McMillan, 2:17¼, Dr. J. F. Moore	1	1	

Brush 8.—4 o'clock; championship pacing teams. Nov. 1 brush won by Mercury Wilkes and Excellence.

Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, F. G. Schmidt	2	1	0	2
Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, Isaac A. Hopper	1	2	0	1

Brush 9.—4 o'clock; pacers.

Red Lawn, 2:16¼, David Lamar	1	1	
Helen H., Christopher Hackett	3	2	
Plumbline, W. H. Watt	2	3	

Brush 10.—4:30 o'clock; championship trotting teams.

Oct. 25 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.

Nov. 1 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.

Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, Ed De Cernea	1	1	
Swift and Miss Hibbard, J. F. Cockerill	2	2	

Dress Reform in Vienna.

The Vienna Association for Female Reform Clothing is making great efforts to increase the number of its adherents. The lady members hope to make their first public appearance in this garb on the Secession varnishing day if a sufficient number of ladies—they hope thirty to fifty—can be persuaded to subject themselves to public criticism on that occasion. The Vienna reform costume appears, at least in principle, to be more graceful than that proposed by the North Germans. An enthusiastic member of the committee, the Baroness Falke, gives the following details: "Neither corsets nor their substitutes," says this lady, "are allowed, and both the upper and under garments must be supported by the shoulders in the same way as priestly robes. Soft, supple woollen, velvet, or silk materials must be employed and, far from presenting a sack-like appearance, the flowing materials will outline, although not unduly, the form of the wearer. We lay great stress upon graceful movements. Gymnastic exercises must be regularly practised, and the stiff attitude produced by the present fashions must be entirely abandoned. Ornamental trimmings are allowed when they serve some end, but the pockets must be for real use; bows, if worn, must be tied, and no unmeaning plastrons, frills, or furbelows are permitted. The neck and arms may be free in the evening, when trains can also be worn. The robe narrows and below the knee the robe widens out. A belt, as in Japanese fashion, can be worn, and great care must be given to the cut and form of the shoulder-bands."—London Telegraph.

PARLOR CARS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Neither Lincoln Nor Douglas Would Use the First One Built.

The first parlor and dining car operated in New England was made by the Eastern Railroad Company for the use of the Prince of Wales and suite during their journey from Boston to Portland, October, 1860. The train was made up with three cars and a new locomotive. The car allotted to the Prince had sixteen wheels and the first Krupp steel springs used in a car, in New England.

The decorations of the car, outside and in, were very elaborate, and the furniture was rich, the upholstering being in crimson velvet. One half of the baggage car was fitted up as a kitchen, and therein a dinner was cooked for the Prince and his suite while the train was passing over the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Road, the division now called the Eastern route from Portsmouth to Portland.

The car was afterward tendered for the use of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln, but declined on the ground that its lavishness did not accord with republican simplicity. Thereafter the parlor car was stripped of its furnishings, and its end came in the Revere disaster on the Eastern Railroad.—Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers—83d Season

OF the many magnificent and rare collections of Furs that we have exhibited in previous years none has ever equalled in richness and variety that which we are now showing.

The vast assortment of the different kinds of Furs included in the display, together with the artistic, exclusive and novel effects produced by our designers command the attention of all discriminating fur buyers.

Some strikingly beautiful effects in fur combinations are submitted as being particularly appropriate for the coming Horse Show.

184 Fifth Avenue near 23d street, **New York.**

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250. Neck pieces, victorines, manties, capes at corresponding prices. Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Hudson Bay Sable, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

WOMEN NOT WANTED.

Government Departments in Washington Now Generally Requiring Men.

While it is true that more women than men successfully pass the Civil Service examination, fewer of them are appointed than formerly. In the past year or two a prejudice against the appointment of women as clerks has grown up among the several heads of the departments. No particular reason or cause for this prejudice is assigned by the Civil Service Commission, but it exists and seems to be growing.

When a vacancy occurs in any division of a department the Civil Service Commission is notified and three names are certified from the eligible list. The names do not include a woman's because the chief of the division has requested that only men be submitted, and the commission complies with the request.

Last year out of 10,291 persons certified for appointment through the Civil Service, and who received appointments, only 783 were women, and this in face of the fact that the women on the average made a higher percentage in the examination than the men.

Not long ago the Civil Service Commission was called upon for ten stenographers and typewriters. This meant the submission of thirty names of successful applicants, who, after much study, had passed the examination and were on the eligible list. There were many women on the eligible list of stenographers and typewriters who stood near the top, but not one had her name submitted because only men were asked for.

This discrimination against the women applicants for appointments in the Government service through the competitive system of the civil service is not confined to any particular department, but seems to be general, although, it is said, the feeling has been more pronounced in the Post Office Department.

An official of one of the departments in talking about this movement against the appointment of women as clerks said: "It is in the interest of the service, and also the women themselves. Every time a woman is appointed to a clerkship in one of the departments she lessens the chance of marriage for herself and deprives some worthy man of the chance to take unto himself a wife and raise a family. And in addition to that the men make far better clerks. They complain less, do more work, and work overtime if need be without grumbling."

When it becomes generally known that the women do not stand as much chance as formerly in the matter of securing a Government position through the medium of a civil service examination it is believed that there will be a perceptible falling off in the number of women applicants and a corresponding increase among the men applicants. Figures furnished by the Civil Service Commission show a gradual falling off in the number of women appointed in the classified service during the past ten years, and if this continues at the present ratio it will be but a few years when no woman will be certified for appointment to any position in the classified service except those to which no men are appointed.—Washington Times.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.

The American Ambassador's Experiences Years Ago in the Zenith City.

The announcement of Charlemagne Tower's new diplomatic position at Berlin has recalled to many Duluth persons his five years' residence in this city in the capacity of President of the Duluth and Iron Mountain Road. He was much admired and respected, but was considered rather distant, despite the fact that he was really quite approachable. A Duluth man who knows Mr. Tower quite intimately says:

"Charlemagne Tower was at once the most expensively and at the same time the worst dressed man in Duluth. This is accounted for from the fact that he had his clothes made in London. In the early eighties, when Mr. Tower was here, there were not as many fashionably dressed men here as now, and I must confess that a large number considered him a dude. But he was nothing of the sort. He was an aristocrat, and that was all there was to it, and he was a gentleman every inch of the way. Mr. Tower doubtless felt the responsibilities of the great wealth of the Tower family, and as President of the Iron Range Road and a member of the Executive Commimttee of the Minnesota Iron Company.

"The only time that Mr. Tower ever showed the white feather was when the mosquitos got after him. I recall that when he made his first trip to the present site of Tower he was accompanied by William Bassett, now a member of the Soldiers' Home at Old Point Comfort, and John Mallman, explorers. The trip up over the trail had been difficult and tiresome, but Mr. Tower stood it like a veteran and found no fault with anything. Bassett and Mallman had voted him a trump. But he fell a few notches in their estimation the first night in camp. Just as Bassett and Mallman had fallen asleep Mr. Tower called out:

"'Mr. Bassett, Mr. Bassett, there's a mosquito in the tent.'

"'Is that so,' growled Mr. Bassett, 'Well, get an axe and kill it.'"—Duluth (Minn.) Tribune.

Two Thanksgiving Proclamations.

Gov. McCullough of Vermont, and Gov. Crane of Massachusetts have joined the President in appointing Thursday, Nov. 27, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Gov. McCullough says, "that, in conformity with the beneficent custom of the fathers, and in full accord with the wishes of his people, and in harmony with the proclamation of the President, he designates that day as a day of festival and thanksgiving to the Giver of all good for the countless benefits showered upon the citizens of this State, and of this country during the past year, for the unexampled prosperity and abounding plenty which we have enjoyed, for the opportunities for intellectual and moral development presented to all, and for the promise and potency of a future that seems fraught with every earthly blessing."

Gov. Crane says: "In common with the whole Nation our beloved Commonwealth has prospered during the year; her schools of learning, her institutions of charity, and the orderly administration of justice, under the form of wise and equitable laws, have diffused the blessings of peace and happiness throughout her borders. On this day, then, let us devoutly remember the providential aid of Heaven in the affairs of mankind, invoking the continued favor of the Almighty, that He may be with us as He was with our fathers."

WIGS for LADIES



for house, street, and all social functions. Perfectly made, non-detectable—giving every possible degree of comfort.

Pompadours & Waby Knots

The "Lenox"—our latest production in Pompadours, gives that soft, fluffy, stylish setting low on the forehead.

Hair Dressing Parlors

Shampooing—Hair Coloring—Manicuring, Scalp Treatment.

Toupees for Gentlemen

Perfect fitting—absolutely non-detectable.

L. SHAW

Largest Hair Store in the World
58 WEST 14th St., (near 6th Ave.,) NEW YORK

Steck PIANO



Opening

Our new stores have just been opened in Twenty-Second Street, near Fifth Avenue. They contain specimens of every conceivable meritorious thing in the better grades, made in China, Glass and Earthenware, and all the new and smart things in Art Pottery, Statuary, Bronzes, Bric-a-brac, Novelties.

Everything fresh from the hands of the potter, sculptor, glassworker and metalworker—not a thing in the shop sullied by the marks of time. A decided treat that New Yorkers are bid to enjoy at their convenience. We have an idea they will also enjoy the apparent savings in purchases which the new shop's foreign buying connections admit of.

A. Geller & Co.

6 and 8 West 22d Street, near Fifth Ave.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, and $1,500. Neck pieces, manties, victorines, capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order from selected skins without extra charge. Note.—I do not sell blended or darkened Russian Sables, only the genuine natural color. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

CHILD LIFE IN PORTO RICO.

Commissioner Lindsay Writes of the Traits and Needs of the Large Number of Boys and Girls There.

Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, United States Commissioner of Education in Porto Rico, has written for The Philadelphia Sunday School Times an article giving his first impressions of the children there, in the course of which he says:

"Of children in Porto Rico we are blessed with a great abundance. The army census of 1899 shows that in a total population of about 1,000,000 persons he had 300,000 children under ten years of age, and half the total population was under eighteen years of age. The birth rate here is much higher than in the United States, and yet the total population increases more slowly, for the infant and child death-rate is very high.

"These children are of all colors—from the fattest, plumpest, little black and brown babies with wooly hair, to the very pale-faced and very fair-skinned white babies with golden silky locks. Most of the population, of course, comes in between these extremes, and some odd combinations of color occur. Nearly every afternoon, on my drive or horseback ride out of San Juan, I pass one boy about eight years of age with a yellow-brown skin and head of fine glossy, golden hair.

"Healthy, bright, and attractive as are the children of Porto Rico, they have sad faces when one watches them more closely, and although all young children thrive in this climate by reason of the outdoor life and the superabundance of air and sunshine in the houses, schoolrooms, and everywhere, they decline rapidly as they grow in years. The bulk of the population is poor beyond description, and the children do not have sufficient nutritious food. They do not inherit strong constitutions nor sufficient red corpuscles to do the hard work of life. They are left to shift for themselves at an early age, and have to live on irregular meals of bananas and other fruits, with 'dulce' or sweets as the main things which appeal to their appetites. They will come to school in the morning and work at their studies for three hours without having had a mouthful of food, and frequently will remain at school through the noon recess with only what the trees in the vicinity of the school afford, or what a kindly disposed teacher or a more favored playmate can give them.

"There is a universal admiration for children on the part of all classes, and an outward manifestation of affection on the part of adults for a child everywhere, and of children for each other as well. I have never seen, on the part of a brother or sister but a few years older, more devoted care of a little baby just able to toddle about, than I have seen here. Parents are proud of large families. Yet among the great mass of the people there is no idea whatever of the responsibilities of parenthood, and they know little now to do for their children. The affection they exhibit for their children is subject to all the vicissitudes which one would expect in a hot-headed, impulsive, and sentimental people. Underneath it all, though it would be difficult to explain it, there is a vein of cruelty. They don't hesitate to inflict suffering on a weaker being, as is manifested in the universal treatment of dumb animals.

"There are many evidences of an innate lack of being able to put one's self in another's place. The ideas of fair play, of an equal contest, and of noblesse oblige, so characteristically a part of the Anglo-Saxon's make-up, have not penetrated very deep as yet into the average Porto Rican's constitution. Of course, such judgments are not true at all. One speaks only of the mass of the people. I have met Porto Ricans with as pure and wholesome family life and as noble ideals of conduct as can be found anywhere. But against the set current of the lower standards of two-thirds or more of the total population we must build the foundations of Americanism in its best sense. To give these boys and girls a chance to know better things and to fight for a higher life, our schools are established as the outposts from which we shall hold conquered territory, and transform it, in time, into a garden spot in the American Union, where life and conduct shall be as beautiful as the unsurpassed landscape below, with its royal palms and luxuriant growth of fruits and flowers, and the skies above with their infinite variety of colors.

"To accomplish this many institutions besides the public schools are needed. Few places present so many opportunities for humanitarian work which promises large returns. The children must be taught to play. Child life here is singularly devoid of normal amusements. One of the greatest orators and public men in Porto Rico, in a public address recently mentioned baseball among the greater blessings Americans had brought. Every boy in the larger towns is now assiduously devoted to this game, and by means of it he is also acquiring a little very expressive English. Physical development is one of the things most needed, and good outdoor games, requiring not too vigorous exercise, should be encouraged. Something in this line is especially needed for the girls.

"A wholesome child literature in Spanish would be of great assistance if it were along the lines of so many good children's books and periodicals now issued in the States; also work for women which would develop home life and home traditions, and bring them in harmony with American ideas, is much needed. From the nature of the climate, the home never can be here all that that word means in a northern country like the United States, but around the family life here, as elsewhere, must be thrown many safeguards if the welfare of children is to be guaranteed.

"Give Porto Rican boys and girls a chance and they will grow into manhood and womanhood of which we can be proud. Many of them are now holding their own in competition with our boys and girls in the schools of the States without having enjoyed the same early advantages. The people are intellectually our equals, class for class, in society. If we win their confidence we can give them all that is best in our life and gain something in the giving. The best place to begin is with the children."

SILVERED LYNX MUFFS AND BOAS; fashionable and beautiful, $85 to $175 per set. C. C. SHAYNE, 42d St., near 6th Av.

PURCHASE OF BEAUVOIR.

How the Fund for the Confederate Soldiers' Home Was Raised.

"Beauvoir, the post-bellum home of Jefferson Davis, is to be made a home for Confederate veterans, and the first contribution for the purpose was made at my suggestion and through my efforts," said Willis L. Hall of Denver.

"I have spent the last two years in the South, and last Winter was a Meridian, Miss. Along in December the Daughters of the Confederacy and Daughters of Confederate Veterans decided to try to raise $10,000 to buy Beauvoir from Mrs. Davis. She had been offered five times that sum for the property by other parties, but refused to sell. However, she was willing to turn it over to the Confederate organizations for $10,000 on condition that it should be preserved and used as a home for the veterans, or some similar purpose. When the announcement was made that the women would try to raise the money I was a member of the Meridian Typographical Union. At a meeting held in December I proposed that the organization should contribute $5 to the fund. The suggestion was adopted and the money placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to be turned over to the proper parties.

"For some reason or other the women made no attempt to raise the money, and matters rested in statu quo until the Sons of Confederate Veterans held their encampment at Meridian in March. The boys adopted a strong set of resolutions, pledging their best efforts to raise the money to buy Beauvoir and establish a Confederate veterans' home. It was announced at the time that more than fifty of these old soldiers who wore the gray were in the poorhouses of the State.

"Next morning, after the resolutions had been adopted, I called a meeting of the Executive Committee of our organization and told the members now was the time to send in the money. They agreed. A letter was prepared calling attention to the fact that Mrs. Hayes of Colorado Springs, a daughter of Jefferson Davis, had fitted up a room in the Printers' Home as a memorial to her father, and the sentiment was expressed that the printers of Meridian desired to reciprocate in a measure the recognition given the National organization.

"The letter and contribution were given to a delegate, and he presented them at the morning session. When the missive was read there was enthusiastic cheering. Within half a minute several more contributions were handed in, and thus the fund started. The newspapers and Confederate organizations of Mississippi took hold of the matter, and the establishment of a Confederate Veterans' Home at Beauvoir is now an assured fact. Money has been received from ex-Union soldiers as well as from the Southern warriors. The first contribution, however, was made through the efforts of a Northern man, as I was born and reared in Iowa and never was in the South previous to 1900."—Washington Post.

The Fox Family and the Rappings.

The recently deceased Mrs. Maria F. Smith, widow of the late Stephen Smith of Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., was the last survivor of the famous Fox family, in which Spiritualism originated March 31, 1848. Mrs. Smith was the second child of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Fox, who were the parents of the three Fox sisters, whose famous rappings in 1848 astonished the world and founded what is known as modern Spiritualism. The three Fox sisters were mere girls at the time. Leah was the oldest child. Associated with her in the mysterious rappings were younger sisters, Margaretta and Catharine. All three married well, Leah marrying Daniel Underhill, who was President of a large insurance company. Margaretta became the wife of the famous arctic explorer, Dr. Kane. H. D. Jensken, the husband of Catharine, was a barrister at law in England. All the family except one espoused Spiritualism, the three famous sisters being mediums. The only son in the family, David, recently deceased, also believed in Spiritualism, but was not a medium. Mrs. Smith was a devout Methodist and never took any stock in the mysterious faith of her brother, sisters, and parents. When Spiritualism was first made known to the world though the rappings of the three sisters, Mrs. Smith was not living at home, but resided with her husband a short distance away. The house in which it originated is still standing, a small frame structure, and bears the inscription: "Spiritualism Originated in This House March 31, 1848."—Rochester Union.

Five Generations of One Family.

Mrs. Sarah H. Cornish of Indian Hill, who has just celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday, claims to be the oldest native resident of Hamilton County. Her father and grandfather were scouts in the war of the Revolution, and were among the earliest settlers of the Miami bottoms, in the part which is now within the limits of Cincinnati. Mrs. Cornish relates how during the great earthquake of 1811 people ran out into the streets and screamed frantically. "All my folks," she says, "were long-lived. My father lived to be ninety-six; he died in 1877. His father died in 1861 at the age of 104, and his brother-in-law, my grandmother's brother, died in 1865 at the age of 115. His name was Solomon Ebersole. My mother, Christina Cox, lived to be ninety-seven, and her father was 104 when he died." She has had seven children, of whom four are living. Her grandchildren number fifteen; there are twenty-five great-grandchildren and ten great-great-grandchildren. In other words, there are five living generations of this family.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Livery Stable Rates Unrestricted.

Cabs hired on the street can be regulated by the council, while the same class of vehicles, if hired directly from the owner's barn, cannot. Such was the substance of an opinion submitted by Corporation Counsel Walker. In looking up the law records in connection with the 20 per cent. increase in rates quoted by owners of livery stables, Mr. Walker found an opinion of former Corporation Counsel Adams, delivered during the administration of the first Carter H. Harrison, touching on the point at issue. Later Mr. Walker said: "If the stable keeper puts out a vehicle on the streets subject to hire it becomes a public conveyance, and as such may be regulated and put under license by the city. If, however, one enters a stable and engages a carriage he must pay the rates asked by the owner, and not the rates fixed by the council."—Chicago Tribune.

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Boys' Double Breasted Suits,

Also Norfolk Suits; plain blue or fancy mixed cheviots; sizes 7 to 14 years,

Value $6.50; at **$5.00**

Boys' Reefers,

blue or gray frieze, red flannel lining, embroidery on sleeves; sizes 4 to 10 years.

Value $5.50 and $6.50; at **$4.50**

Boys' Russian Blouse Overcoats,

blue, Oxford or olive frieze; sizes 3 to 7 years; embroidery on sleeve.

Value $5.00; at **$3.75**

Boys' Laundered Shirt Waists,

plain white or colored percales, patent waistband, collar attached separate collars of same material or neckbands; sizes 6 to 13 years

Value 75 cents and $1.00; at **50 and 75 cents.**

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Silk Vests,

Samples of Swiss ribbed, all silk, silk plaited or silk and wool; high neck, long or short sleeves; pink, blue or cream.

Values $1.50 to $3.50; at **$1.00**

Misses' Underwear,

Bleached, Ribbed and shaped, fleece lined Cotton Vests, attractively finished with silk embroidery and ribbon; Pantalettes to match; all sizes.

Value 50 cents, 3 garments for **$1.00**

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Taffeta Silk Petticoats,

of black or changeable taffeta, large variety of shades; also plain colors with fancy stripes.

Value $6.50 to $9.50; at **$4.95**

Taffeta Silk Petticoats,

graduated accordion plaited flounce; also with section ruffle finished with dust ruffle; black, plain colors or two-toned effects.

Value $10.50; at **$7.50**

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Ladies' Patent Leather, Enamel and Box Calf Shoes,

in suitable weights for street wear.

Value $3.50; at **$2.00 a pair.**

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Waists,

twill flannel, stitched, box-plaited front; tabs, collar and fly front finished with fancy silk; in a large variety of colors.

Value $2.75; at **$1.98**

Botany Flannel Waists,

eight box plaits front and four back; a new collar finished with fancy braid; tan, reseda, red, royal, light blue or black.

Value $4.00; at **$2.85**

Saks & Company

OFFER SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Corset Covers,

of nainsook, French shape, trimmed with hemstitched ruffles and ribbon.

Value 68 cents; at **45 cents.**

Cambric Night Robes,

V neck, trimmed with either lace or embroidery insertion and edge, finished with ribbon.

Value $1.00; at **68 cents**

Value $1.35; at **85 cents**

Imported Z. Z. Corsets,

of white or gray coutil; new straight front effects; sizes 18 to 30.

Value $1.75; at **85 cents**

Imported Corsets

of pink, light blue or violet sateen; lace and ribbon trimmed; also white French batiste; sizes 18 to 24.

Value $3.00; at **$1.75**

In the United States and Its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

The Late Dr. Everett's Humor.

Dr. Charles Carroll Everett's humor was characteristically restrained. It was, in his ofn language, "a lambent flame playing upon the surface of things without scorching them." He had, however, a wholesome liking for the more common forms. He did not even despise that ancient form of humor, the pun, which now has sunk into disrepute. Writing of Tennyson's line,

"For now the wine made Summer in his blood,"

he adds, "it is not the fault of the poet if it occurs to me that Geraint must have drunk freely, for one swallow does not make a Summer."

No one has better described the bray of a donkey: "The voice seems too much for the poor beast. It seems to be struggling to pump it up from some unknown depth. It pumps and strains; but, just as we think the work is done, and the voice comes clear and strong, down it goes, and the whole thing has to be done over again."

How apt is his description of certain rigidly scientific minds! "Conversation with them is like driving on a wagon without springs."—Boston Christian Register.

FLUFFY FURS ARE VERY STYLISH; Black Lynx is the most beautiful. Boas, extra long, $65, $75, $100. Medium, $25 to $50. Collarettes, $15, $20, $25. Muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

Old-Time Voting in Baltimore.

Andrew Simpson, one of the oldest voters in Baltimore, recalls with much amusement an incident at an election in the city in Know-Nothing times. A visitor to Baltimore was walking near one of the polls with his wife when he was approached by some of the Know-Nothings and asked to vote. He replied that he did not live in Baltimore, but they said that did not make any difference and hustled him up to the polls and made him vote. Then they threw him into the street. Another party came along, brushed the mud off him, declared it was a shame to treat him so, and asked him to vote again. He protested that he had just voted, but that made no difference, and he voted and was again thrown into the street. In that way he voted three times.—Baltimore Sun.

CURRENT TOPICS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

More Interest Taken in the Madison Square Disaster Than in the United States Elections —Guy Fawkes's Day and the Lord Mayor's Show — Premier to Make an Important Speech To-Morrow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Englishmen as a whole are extremely ignorant of American politics, and although events are gradually opening their eyes to the greatness of the Republic and her potentialities, they may even be said to be extremely ignorant of all things American. It is not too much to assert that the average Englishman has not the least conception of what America means.

There is a story of a predecessor of Mr. Chamberlain who, on his appointment, went to the Colonial Office and said: "Now that I am Colonial Secretary I should like to know where the colonies are." Most Englishmen know where America is, and little more.

Therefore very little interest is taken in the American elections, and what there is centres in President Roosevelt's position. The President is popular here. Lord Charles Beresford once said of him that he was the best man, the straightest man; he could write a good book and make a good speech; he was a capital shot and a thorough sportsman. That is Mr. Roosevelt's reputation in England. When an Englishman says a man is a sportsman he has paid his highest tribute of admiration—that one word sums up the qualities he most admires—courage, skill, and inflexible fairness.

Accordingly, though they know little and care less about the differences between Republicans and Democrats, Englishmen are pleased with the result of the elections, which, they understand, means Mr. Roosevelt's renomination.

They have taken more interest in the terrible Madison Square calamity. Pictures of the scene of the disaster have been published here and details of it have been eagerly read. Much sympathy is expressed. What is not understood is how such large quantities of explosives were permitted in the heart of the city. Every one expresses surprise at this, and The Westminster Gazette says:

"Of course we in London are very much behind the times, as compared with New York, but we fancy our authorities would never have allowed such an artillery display in any of our squares."

The news of the catastrophe reached here on the morning of Nov. 5, a day when, in accordance with ancient custom, fireworks are let off all over the country to commemorate the frustration of Guy Fawkes's plot. The celebration is said to be declining in popularity, but it is still very general.

At Hampstead and in many provincial towns processions passed through the streets on Wednesday night, with brass bands, gayly decorated cars, and crowds of people fantastically attired. The proceedings always end with bonfires and fireworks. This year thousands made merry on the great open space of Hampstead Heath, where an effigy of Guy Fawkes was burned amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm.

In other parts of London the character of Guy Fawkes was utilized for political jesting. The Guy in Smithfield Market was labeled "The Meat Trust" by the frolicsome salesmen; another was dressed up to represent Mr. Chamberlain, with eyeglass and orchid complete; another personified the Education bill, accompanied by persons dressed as English clergymen seeking to convert England to Roman Catholicism.

These were the more ambitious efforts, but all over London children carried their Guys and chanted, as they asked for pennies, their time-honored doggerel refrain.

Old customs die hard in England. To this day, at the beginning of each session, the cellars of Parliament are searched to see if any one has been bold enough to emulate the enormities of Guy Fawkes, the most popular of all conspirators.

Business will be almost suspended in the City on Monday owing to the Lord Mayor's show, which always attracts multitudes to London, necessitating elaborate police arrangements. The new Lord Mayor, Sir Marcus Samuel, is a multi-millionaire and a much-respected representative of the Jewish faith. He is expected to fill the historic office with great dignity, ability, and tact, and his inauguration will be attended with all appropriate magnificence. The City invariably maintains its traditional splendor on these occasions. The show will be of imposing proportions, and will bring before the eyes of the populace the ancient glories of old London.

The Premier will attend the Guildhall banquet the same evening and will reply to the toast "His Majesty's Ministers." It will be the first time Mr. Balfour has done so, Lord Salisbury having made the response for several years past.

Great public interest always attaches to the Guildhall speeches. I once heard Mr. Chamberlain say he had asked Mr. Gladstone if the latter ever felt nervous before making a speech. Gladstone replied: "Very seldom, but always when I speak at the Lord Mayor's banquet."

Mr. Gladstone, however, was not popular in the City, which is intensely conservative. Mr. Balfour is certain to receive a splendid welcome, which should put him at ease, but the prospects for his administration are not glowing just now, and he will probably experience some of Mr. Gladstone's self-confessed timidity.

Two important elections this week, in Lancashire and Yorkshire, showed that the Conservatives are losing ground and the Liberals obtaining great accessions of votes. Since the Education bill was introduced there have been six contested elections, showing an increase of Liberal votes of 30 per cent. and a Conservative decrease of 8 per cent. compared with the figures of the previous elections.

The Education bill is progressing in Parliament more slowly than the most important measures of the nineteenth century. The great Education bill of 1870 occupied twenty-two sittings of the House of Commons, and the present bill has already occupied forty-three, and is not nearly finished yet.

Apart from this question, politics is quiet, the Kaiser's visit to King Edward being regarded as non-political. No interest is felt in the visit. The newspapers do not give it prominence, and the general public's attitude is one of indifference.

Although little open comment is made on the recent Continental reception of the Boer Generals, their visits, especially that to Berlin, have made a very bad impression here, much sarcasm being freely expressed conversationally at the small monetary assistance given to the Boers by the Germans compared with the lavish protestations of admiration and sympathy.

It is felt that the Boers have obtained more from their victorious enemies than from their exuberant friends, the grant of £8,000,000 in aid of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies for expenses consequent on the termination of the war, agreed to this week in the House of Commons, being contrasted with the trifling sum subscribed by Continental pro-Boers.

BARONET IN A POORHOUSE.

Sir William Gordon MacGregor, Member of a Famous Old Scottish Family, Entirely Destitute.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Baronet of ancient family was admitted a few days ago as an inmate of the West Ham Workhouse, at Leytonstone, in the East End of this city, and will probably stay there for the remainder of his life.

This titled unfortunate is Sir William Gordon MacGregor, a member of the famous clan of MacGregor of MacGregor, which dates back to Gregor Carubh, "the Stout," who fought under King Duncan I. Sir William is the fourth Baronet of his line. The first was Sir Patrick MacGregor, who was Sargeant Surgeon to King George III., and who received the title in 1828. The second of the line was Sir William MacGregor, who was a Captain in the Ninety-second Highlanders, and died in 1846. He was succeeded by the Rev. Sir Charles MacGregor, the father of the present Baronet. Sir Charles was rector of Swallow and a rural dean, and died in 1879, when the present holder of the title succeeded to the Baronetcy and "estates."

Sir William is only fifty-six years old, but his many troubles have given him a prematurely aged appearance. He was educated at a well-known public school, and, so far as is known, his present position is not the result of his own extravagance. For many years he has been more or less hard up, and used to make a little money in "the City," in the manner which is now so well known through various novels and disclosures in the courts. Sir William's honesty, however, has not been called into question. He was innocently associated with a gang of swindlers who were finally convicted as the result of bucket-shop frauds and the Royal Jubilee Syndicate swindle in 1897. Sir William gave evidence at the trial that the gang had used his name on circulars without his knowledge or consent.

For some time Sir William received 25s. a week from a relative. The latter died a short time ago, and the Baronet was left with no resources whatever, while with this misfortune came symptoms of an incurable disease. The forlorn old man now sits in the infirmary of the West Ham Workhouse waiting for the end. He refuses to see strangers, but is glad to have a chat with some old friend. It is a rather sad coincidence that the motto of his house is "E'en do, and spair nocht."

LONDON WOMEN'S INTEMPERANCE

Discussed at Church House—8,900 Women Convicted more Than Ten Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Intemperance among women was the formal subject of discussion this week at the Church House, Westminster. Sir Thomas Barlow, the King's physician, speaking on the medical side of the question, said that intemperance among women had a striking effect on the nervous system.

The type of illness, said Sir Thomas, due to drink, resulting in paralysis, was much commoner among women than men. None of the worst alcoholic diseases could be cured in less than twelve months. Removal of the cause was more efficacious than other treatment.

The Bishops of London and Kensington testified to the terrible results of taking drugs, which habit, they said, was very prevalent among society women in the West End of London.

It was stated that in London alone there were 8,900 women who had been convicted of drunkenness over ten times.

PREMIER BALFOUR ON GOLF.

Protests Against Standardization of Clubs and Balls.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—In the midst of all the stress of his Parliamentary labors occasioned by the bitter fight against the Education bill, Premier Balfour found time to write a letter to a golfing paper against the standardization of golf balls, which has been so keenly debated since the introduction of American rubber-cored balls.

The Premier declared he had viewed "great apprehension the introduction into golf of so great a novelty as that of the standardization of the implements used by players." Such standardization, he considers, could not be restricted to the balls, and he thinks it "a pity to destroy the unlimited freedom of selection which among all games belongs, so far as I know, alone to golf."

THE KAISER GREETED AS GUEST OF KING EDWARD

Arrival in [illegible] Made the Occasion of Imposing Naval Display.

He Joins Royal Dragoons at Shorncliffe and Refers to South Africa—Leads Cheering for British Monarch—A Brilliant House Party.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, accompanied by the escorting German cruisers and a flotilla of British torpedo boats, reached Port Victoria at 8 o'clock this morning.

The arrival of King Edward's nephew was made the occasion of an imposing naval display. All the warships at Sheerness were dressed, their crews manned the decks, and the usual salutes welcomed the imperial visitor, who was perambulating the promenade deck of the Hohenzollern.

The Emperor wore the undress uniform of a British Admiral. The German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, soon joined his Majesty, who subsequently received the British Court officials sent to attend him and the other members of the German Embassy.

After breakfast Emperor William landed, the crew of the Hohenzollern manning ship and cheering lustily and the British warships firing another salute as the Emperor boarded a train for Dover, on his way to Shorncliffe Camp, where he reviewed the First Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he is Honorary Colonel in Chief. Unusual precautions were taken by the railroad officials. All traffic was stopped along the route to Dover half an hour before the imperial special train was due, large British and German detective staffs were on duty, and the junctions and the approaches to the stations were closely watched and cleared of spectators during the passage of the train.

It was raining heavily when Emperor William left the train at Dover, whence, mounted on one of his own chargers, he rode to Shorncliffe Camp, accompanied by Lord Roberts and a brilliant staff.

Prior to starting for the camp Emperor William received three addresses from representatives of local bodies, to all of whom he replied simply: "I thank you very much for coming to see me."

His Majesty arrived at the review ground at the head of the cavalcade, with Lord Roberts at his side, and reviewed some 600 men of his regiment. The inspection lasted only ten minutes, the Emperor passing down the line while torrents of rain were falling and in the teeth of a gale of wind. His Majesty, however, keenly scrutinized the officers, men, and horses. He then proceeded to the saluting base. After the march past the dragoons formed a hollow square and Emperor William briefly addressed the regiment as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure, for the first time since the death of your late Queen, my beloved grandmother, to have the honor of being able to inspect you. I congratulate the regiment on its appearance and on the way in which it conducted itself in South Africa. I congratulate you on your return home and on the arduous duties which you have fulfilled with honor to your country and to the gratification of your King.

"It is owing to my visit to your King that I am pleased to be able to inspect you to-day, and I think the best way of thanking his Majesty for the kindness I am receiving is to order the regiment to give three cheers for their sovereign."

"Three cheers for his Majesty, King Edward," cried the Emperor, who led the salvo of hurrahs.

Emperor William and the officers then escaped from the fierce storm to the messroom of the regiment, where his Majesty had lunch.

After the luncheon Lord Basing toasted Emperor William and referred to the intense gratification felt by the regiment at the Emperor's speech on the review ground and to the munificent present his Majesty had sent during the war for the support of the wives and children of the men serving in South Africa.

His Lordship concluded with declaring that the fact that Emperor William was Colonel-in-Chief made the regiment the most popular in the army, and calling on those present to drink a bumper to the health of his imperial Majesty, "with three times three."

In replying the Emperor said:

"Gentlemen: Let me again assure you how great a pleasure this day has given me. I am extremely honored and very happy to hear that the sum I devoted to the wives and children of the Dragoons who departed for the war has done so much good. I think the best way of marking this day in the history of the regiment is by adding another sum thereto, in the hope that it may do an equal amount of good."

Emperor William concluded with calling for cheers for the regiment.

His Majesty, who on the way to Dover changed his Admiral's uniform for that of his dragoon regiment, used the same white charger at the review that he rode at Queen Victoria's funeral. After the review the Emperor presented decorations to Lord Basing, the officer in command, and to other officers of the regiment.

Subsequently the Emperor was driven in a closed carriage to Shorncliffe Station and took a train for Sandringham. Among the house party there are the Prince of Wales, Premier Balfour, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain, War Secretary Brodrick, Ambassador Lascelles, and Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant Surgeon to King Edward.

With the exception of the Shorncliffe review, the reception of Emperor William was everywhere remarkably lacking in formalities, his Majesty having specially requested that guards of honor and similar attentions be dispensed with.

The meeting of the King and Emperor at Wolferton was as informal as could well be imagined. The public, as it had been elsewhere, was rigidly excluded from the station. A few minutes before the arrival of Emperor William's special train King Edward, accompanied by a single equerry, drove up to the station with a pair and brougham. His Majesty wore a top hat and a frock coat. He stepped upon the platform as the Emperor's train stopped and bared his head as his royal visitor alighted. Their Majesties shook hands and embraced, and quickly drove off to Sandringham.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE VISIT.

Its Principal Object Believed to be to Discuss a Commercial Treaty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—High authorities ascribe the objects of the Kaiser's trip first to convince Great Britain that his plan to increase the German Navy is not directed against her, and, second, to discuss a basis for a new commercial treaty between the two countries.

Prof. Mommsen, the historian, commenting on the Kaiser's trip, says:

"I cannot seriously believe that the Emperor, who should profit by former experiences, has been guilty of the egregious blunder of making the British nation believe that Germany will crawl before England every time that the political horizon is a little clouded. I admit that there now exists some unfriendly feeling between the two countries, but where would matters end if the Kaiser personally interfered at every remote sign of political disturbance?"

ENGLISH LIBERALS JUBILANT.

By-Elections in Two Divisions Show Great Decrease in Unionist Strength.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Liberals are jubilant and the Unionists are proportionately disgruntled by the results of the by-elections in the Cleveland and East Toxteth Divisions. The large increase in the Liberal majority in the Cleveland Division is generally admitted, even by the Conservative organs, to be due to dissatisfaction with the Education bill, which is still wending its way through the House of Commons.

In the East Toxteth Division the reduction of the Unionist majority by over 1,500 was greatly due to a curious feature unassociated with current political controversies. Austin Taylor, who just managed to win the seat, had taken a prominent part in Liverpool, to which the division belongs, against the Ritualists, whose practices caused the crusade which recently ended in the tragic death of John Kensit, the anti-Ritualist leader. In fact Mr. Taylor had gone so far as to support a Liberal in a neighboring constituency against a Conservative High Churchman. This stirred up the Ritualists of East Toxteth to such an extent that they entered upon a vigorous campaign against Mr. Taylor, and prominent Unionists issued an appeal for aid for the Liberal candidate.

Premier Balfour and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain intervened, but were unable to restore harmony. The curious spectacle was then presented of a Liberal backed up by Non-Conformists daily denouncing the clerical tendencies of the Education bill, yet having the support of the fashionable clergy and their congregations.

Both by-elections, taken in conjunction with other Liberal successes, are interpreted by the organs of the party they favor as being sure signs that the Government will be defeated should a general election occur. This, however, is quite unlikely, and it would take a good many East Toxteths and Clevelands to even appreciably disturb the equanimity of Mr. Balfour's large, solid majority in the House of Commons. In this connection an interesting political rumor is current that War Secretary Brodrick is soon to be gracefully retired with a Peerage or some office. There seems but slight ground to believe it is founded on fact.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 8.—Arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week included:

J. G. White.
Henry L. Wassermann.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Benning.
G. W. Sheldon.
H. W. Savage.
G. Ade.
W. P. Willis.
S. Burns.
Mrs. W. P. Wiltshire.
Miss Wiltshire.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell.
C. N. Fay.

At Claridge's Hotel are:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Brown.
Mrs. F. Whitehouse.
Miss Whitehouse.
C. W. Slater.
Miss Slater.

FORM IN GREEK ART.

Lecture by Jay Hambidge of New York Before the London Hellenic Society.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 8.—A New Yorker has contributed the first lecture in the present season of the Hellenic Society, Jay Hambidge having read a paper this week before a distinguished audience on "The Natural Basis of Form in Greek Art," with especial reference to the Parthenon.

Mr. Hambidge's theory is that the manner in which the disposition of the elements of form in symmetrical natural objects takes place justifies the presumption that it is governed by definite principles, and he claims to have demonstrated that wherever precision and subtility of curvature, combined with refinement of symmetry, occur in the classical masterpieces of formal art, there is a complete agreement with the proportions to be found in the regular forms of nature.

F. C. Penrose, the great authority on the Parthenon; Sir John Evans, and other distinguished men discussed the paper, and complimented the author.

LONDON AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The thirty-ninth series of Richter concerts began this week at St. James's Hall. The programme included favorite Wagner selections and Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony."

Camille Saint-Saëns gave a concert of his compositions at the same place.

Complaints are rife in the press that concert givers are neglecting English composers.

J. M. Barrie has scored another success with "The Admirable Crichton" at the Duke of York's Theatre. He has substituted fantasy for burlesque, once so popular here. Fantasy is a higher form of dramatic art, and every one gains by its employment, especially in so diverting and effective a manner.

PRAISES AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 8.—Aston Webb, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in the opening address of the session this week, condemned English neglect to provide good approaches to public buildings. The said noble and dignified buildings were hidden away in cramped, inconvenient sites. He compared this with the practice in the United States, saying:

"The Americans, who are generally credited with a keen eye for the financial side of this question, are fully alive to this point, and are laying out their cities with great monumental dignity."

AMERICAN GOODS IN ITALY.

Latter Country Professes to Feel No Alarm Over Outlook.

ROME, Nov. 8.—Commenting on the alarm felt in some quarters at the threatened inundation of Italy by American goods, The Tribuna to-day points out that the trade returns for September show that Italy's exports to the United States have exceeded the imports therefrom by $600,000, and concludes that Italy has less to fear from the competition of the United States than other countries of Europe.

The Tribuna considers that even Italian wines can "find promising markets in America, notwithstanding the California vineyards."

ENGLISHMEN FEAR AN IRISH REVOLT

Alarm Caused by the Notice to Manufacturers of Arms.

Statement That Weapons Are Being Sent to Ireland "in Unusual Quantities" Regarded as Significant.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A short paragraph in The Times of last Monday has created one of those periodical scares in regard to the supposed intention of the Irish "Physical Force" party to renew its activity.

The paragraph was headed "Arms and Ammunition for Ireland," and stated that, in consequence of the consignment, "in unusual quantities," of arms and ammunition to Ireland, the Chief Constable of Birmingham, which is the centre of the English arms industry, had deemed it necessary to issue a circular to the local manufacturers, calling their attention to the necessity for the observation of the terms of the Peace Preservation act of 1881. The circular stated:

"In order to prevent arms and ammunition falling into the hands of unauthorized persons in Ireland who may use them criminally, it has become necessary to draw the attention of manufacturers and sellers of arms and ammunition in Birmingham to the fact that the Peace Preservation act, (Ireland,) 1881, is in force in various proclaimed districts in Ireland, which forbids any persons having, carrying, or selling arms or ammunition in these districts without having a license under that act."

The Chief Constable then went on to enumerate the "proclaimed" districts, and further pointed out that no arms or ammunition could lawfully be consigned to any one in such a district unless the person in question was licensed to sell the articles so consigned or to carry the same. The manufacturers were directed that all shipments of arms and ammunition for Ireland must be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the consignee and with the word "arms" or "ammunition," as the case might be. Before the consignment was sent written notice of it must be given to the Collector or other principal Customs official at the place of consignment.

The last few lines in the statement were perhaps the most significant of all. They were to the effect that ammunition for sporting purposes, consigned to licensed persons, was excepted from the provisions of the Peace Preservation act.

If the arms and ammunition which are being sent to Ireland in "unusual quantities" are not for sporting purposes, for what purpose are the consignments being made? This question has naturally been asked by a large number of Englishmen, and their alarm is well exhibited in a letter which appeard in THE TIMES yesterday. It was signed "An Irish Magistrate." The writer said:

"Good citizens who live in the disturbed districts of Ireland, or who have friends or relatives with homes in those districts, cannot but feel the deepest uneasiness at a statement made in The Times of to-day. You report that 'the consignment in unusual quantities of arms and ammunition to Ireland' has induced the Chief Constable of Birmingham to issue an official notice to local manufacturers.

"The terms of the notice make it clear that these consignments are consignments of military, and not of sporting, arms and ammunition.

"Who are purchasing these consignments, and for what end are they being purchased? They are available for two purposes, and for two purposes only—for armed insurrection, and for the perpetration of murder. Ignorant though certain classes of the population are, I cannot believe that they are mad enough to contemplate anything in the nature of insurrection. On the other hand, it is manifest that an outbreak of violent crime is much more likely if the lawless classes are armed than if they are not.

"The Government must be supposed to be at least as well informed as the Chief Constable of Birmingham on the subject of these consignments. How long are they going to allow them to be continued? Are they waiting until blood has been shed to make 'a Parliamentary case' for action, which it is in their power to take, and which it is their clear duty to take, without delay?

"The half measure of proclaiming some districts and leaving adjoining districts unproclaimed is futile. There is no difficulty in smuggling the weapons and cartridges into the districts where they are wanted, once they have been allowed to enter the country. There is no frontier, and there are no Custom Houses, between the barony which has been proclaimed and the barony which has not been proclaimed.

"The Winter and the long nights are at hand, and the people are being daily lashed into a criminal temper by the means which experience has constantly proved to be effective.

"If innocent blood is shed and families are left desolate because the Government has flinched from disarming the disaffected, I do not envy the feelings of Ministers. They will be held, and rightly held, responsible for the crimes they can prevent by the kinsmen of those whom they failed to defend."

The Times regarded this letter as of sufficient importance for mention editorially. It described the notice of the Chief Constable of Birmingham as "significant and rather alarming," and said it was tolerably clear that the arms which had been consigned to Ireland were military rifles, not sporting guns, for which there could be no sudden demand.

Nationalist speakers and writers have recently been freely making threats of physical force, and have been declaring that if the "Parliamentary Party" fails to accomplish anything other means of destroying the rule of the hated Saxon will be employed.

Altogether, it looks as though this scare has rather more back of it than other recent alarms in regard to "Irish rebellion."

FRENCH MINERS RIOTING.

Disorders Throughout the Mining Districts—Strikers Refuse Arbitration.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A meeting was held at Lens (Pas-de-Calais) to-day of delegates from the coal mining districts, the object being to determine whether to accept the adverse arbitration decision or continue the strike. The leaders are seeking to induce its acceptance, but the miners generally are insisting on a continuance of the strike.

Disorderly scenes continue to occur throughout the mining regions. At Bruay four soldiers were wounded during a melée, and at Lievin houses and stores were sacked by strikers and two children were injured.

The meeting at Lens lasted throughout the day and was attended with great disorder. Fifteen thousand strikers gathered in the vicinity of the meeting place. The discussion among the delegates was violent and a continuance of the strike was voted, although delegations were named to confer with the coal mining companies regarding the question of wages.

AMERICAN SOCIETY IN FRANCE

Comings and Goings of Well-Known People—The Season at Pau—Admiral Crowninshield Entertains Friends on the Illinois—Society Will Soon Flock to Monte Carlo.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fitch are at present at their Chateau de Pradines in Vaucluse with Mrs. Harold Fitch, who will return to her hotel in the Rue de Lota for the remainder of the year.

Comte and Comtesse Paul d'Aramon are still in town, and were lunching at the beginning of the week at Durand's.

The engagement is announced of Mlle. Cecile de Harmens of Stockholm, Sweden, daughter of the late Col. Otto Ferdinand de Harmens, for many years senior aid-de-camp to the King of Sweden and Norway, and Jacques Russak, formerly of New York, brother of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak, of 64 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

The funeral of Ernest Otto Weerth of 45 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne took place at the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma.

Prof. Maxwell Sommerville sailed on Wednesday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He goes to take up his duties at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will shortly recommence his lectures on Buddhism. He will return to his home in France in the Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cuendet of St. Louis have left Ritz's for London.

Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Ely have arrived from New York and are at the Hotel Albé.

Among those who sailed on Wednesday from Cherbourg on the Kronprinz Wilhelm were Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. George Law.

At Pau the season is fairly started. Miss Walker has bought the big Villa Marie, which has most extensive grounds, in the Porte Neuve, and, with her nephew and niece, Comte and Comtesse de Navailles, she will take up her quarters there for a considerable time. Mrs. Neilson Potter is at Bon Accueil. Comtesse d'Astorg has taken apartments on the Avenue du Pau. Mrs. Kane has begun her dinner parties at the Villa Cornelia.

Among the guests at the soirée given by M. and Mme. Alfred de Lassence in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage were Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Stewart, Miss Morris, Miss Cushing, Mr. Burgess, Charles Morse, Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Post, the Misses Hutton, and Mrs. Livingston.

The Duchess of Marlborough is leading a quiet life in Vienna, and has benefited generally from the treatment of Dr. Müller. Recently she gave a dinner party among her guests being Prince Montenuovo, Countess Kinsky, and Mrs. Barton.

From Nice it is announced that Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield entertained at breakfast on board the Illinois on Monday Mr. Van Buren, the United States Consul at Nice, and Miss Carew. The latter, who is a sister-in-law of President Roosevelt, has been the guest of Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield at the Hotel de France, Nice, where the Admiral and his wife have been stopping since September.

Sebastian Schlesinger and Miss Schlesinger's musical receptions, which are so much appreciated here, begin to-day and will be repeated every Saturday at 61 Avenue d'Antin.

Mrs. Isaac Stern and Miss Stern have arrived at the Ritz from Biarritz, and will remain there several weeks before sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for New York.

Ernest Thalmann has sailed for New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Dr. Benjamin Frenckel of New York, who is staying at the Hotel Metropole, Nice, will sail for New York toward the end of the month.

Monte Carlo is as yet only half open. At the Grand Hotel there is no restaurant service unless one orders in advance. At the Casino there are two trente et quarante tables and half a dozen roulette tables going. Society is not expected to arrive before the middle of this month.

SUBMARINES IN FRANCE.

The Morse Type Condemned by Capt. Heilmann—M. Pelletan's Swiss Protege Has a "Past."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—French naval circles, as well as those patriots who have pinned their faith in the supremacy of France on the sea through her submarines, have received a rude shock by two simultaneous events. The first is the condemnation by Capt. Heilmann, commander at Cherbourg of all submarines of the Morse type, and the second is the publication of certain revelations in regard to the Swiss savant, M. Pichet, whom M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, has invited, at considerable national expense, to work on a new submarine at Toulon.

In his report from Cherbourg, Capt. Heilmann, than whom there is no higher authority in France, writes:

"The last naval manoeuvres have shown that the submersibles could alone keep at sea. The submarine of the Morse type can only be regarded as an accessory whose crew would eventually give way to alarming moral depression. Sailors must have sea boats, and all our officers in charge of submarines are sailors. No one could do better than they. They proved in the last manoeuvres that they knew how to make the most of their craft. So the submarine must be set aside, and we must only depend on the submersible. An attack at sea on a battleship sailing at the rate of twelve knots is only possible with it, and this has just been demonstrated. But in order that the submersible may be rendered still more effective measures must yet be taken to improve it, to make it more habitable, and also to increase its speed."

As to M. Pichet, his reputation as an inventor has been severely handled by M. Ferrette in the Chamber, supplemented by some pointed remarks by M. de Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine. La Liberté says on the subject:

"Has M. Pelletan the curiosity to inquire into the results of certain trials carried out at Geneva some years ago in connection with a new 'rapid vessel' invented by M. Pichet? Probably not, and it is to be regretted, for had he done so M. Pelletan would have learned that M. Pichet had invented a new style of transatlantic liner which was to complete the passage from Havre to New York in three or four days. * * * A company was formed for working the invention, a model was built, and a trial arranged to take place on the Lake of Geneva. The population marched en masse to the banks of the lake; but alas! the 'rapid steamer' would not budge an inch."

COUNT CASTELLANE'S RETORT.

Deposed as Deputy, He Says the Election Methods of His Opponent Were Scandalous.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The Liberté to-day prints an interview with Count Boni de Castellane, whose election to the Chamber of Deputies was invalidated by that house yesterday, in which he declares that the action of the Chamber was a triumph for defamation and falsehood, and says that his chief accuser, M. Chauvin, accused the honest voters of the Basses Alpes of being sold like cattle in the market.

The Count added that he had heretofore remained silent on his opponent's election methods, but, he asserted, they were scandalous. De Castellane specified the local Prefect's electioneering for his opponent and declared the falsehoods uttered against him (De Castellane) would react against his defamers.

La Presse prints a number of telegrams received by Count Boni de Castellane from electors in his constituency assuring him that he will be re-elected.

Sentence on Automobilist Rescinded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Friends of Trafford Huteson, who are very numerous in New York, will be glad to hear that on appeal a reversal was ordered of the sentence to eight days' imprisonment, inflicted on him this Summer for running over and killing a shepherd near Melun with his automobile. The court exonerated him from all blame. This result will perhaps encourage W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to return to France.

NEW HOME FOR AMERICAN ARTISTS IN PARIS.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—American artists should be interested in the house-warming which will be given by the American Art Association of Paris, at its new home, 74 Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, which with its studios and pleasant garden will be inaugurated Nov. 29.

The removal of the association from its old quarters on the Quai Conti has involved considerable expense, to meet which a guarantee fund for the purpose has been subscribed. For the repayment of this fund, and for the maintenance of the association during the coming season, 1902-3, a benefit entertainment has been planned and authorized by the Board of Governors, to take place in November, to include a tombola and an exhibition of paintings and small sculpture.

All American artists in France are requested to contribute to the exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Five prominent French artists, three of whom are painters, the other two sculptors, are to be invited to act as Jury of Award to select the best eight works exhibited as prize works, which are to become the property of the club to be awarded to the prize-winners of the tombola, and 1,600f. will be awarded to the authors of the prize works.

Fifteen hundred tickets of admission to the entertainment, at 10f. a piece, are to be placed on sale, the same to be numbered from 1 to 1,500, and will entitle their bearers to participate in the tombola of pictures. The tombola will be drawn on the evening of the house-warming.

NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY SIGNED.

Reciprocity Measure Between That Country and the United States Ready for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Secretary Hay for the United States, and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British Government and the Government of Newfoundland, today at the State Department signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland, covering fish products and bait.

The treaty will be submitted to the Senate immediately upon its reassembling, and meanwhile, following the rule in such cases, the State Department refrains from making public the details of the instrument.

NO ARBITRATION WANTED.

Impression That France Wanted Decision as to Newfoundland Fisheries Erroneous.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—It was learned authoritatively to-day that Foreign Minister Delcassé is not seeking arbitration of the British-French Newfoundland fisheries question. M. Delcassé recently wrote to Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, the French delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, that the Government was seeking to utilize The Hague tribunal by referring to it a pending diplomatic question, and some of the English papers drew the conclusion that this referred to Newfoundland. But it was said at the Foreign Office that the Newfoundland question is not considered a proper subject for arbitration at The Hague, as it involves the issue of French sovereignty.

It is understood that M. Delcassé's reference was to an agreement to arbitrate the clause referring to foreigners holding property in Japan, as set forth in the treaties with that country.

Consul General Bowen Convalescing.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The health of United States Deputy Consul General J. Allison Bowen, who has been in a serious condition as the result of an operation, has improved. It is considered that the crisis is past, but his doctors say another week must elapse before he can be pronounced out of danger.

BERLIN WILL HEAR THE MUSIC OF MANY NATIONS

International Festival to be Held in the German Capital in October Next—An Auditorium Seating 7,000 Persons will be Built on Government Ground—Anxious for Adequate Representation From the United States.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—An International Musical Festival will be held in Berlin from Oct. 1 to Oct. 7, 1903, in connection with the dedication of the Richard Wagner Monument. One day will be devoted to American and English music. The committee expects Mmes. Emma Eames and Nordica and Walter Damrosch, Sousa, and, perhaps, Dudley Buck, to take part in it. If genuine plantation music can be obtained it will be produced. Sacred music will also be a feature of the festival. All the great military bands of the world are expected here for the occasion, and among them the Turkish Janissaries Music Corps. An auditorium seating 7,000 persons will be erected on government ground. Emperor William has been invited to become protector of the festival. Prince Henry will probably be honorary President. The committee is desirous of having an adequate representation from the United States. It has not yet been determined who is the best man to organize the American end of the undertaking.

KAISER'S NEW ART PROJECT.

An Attempt May Be Made in Germany to Revive the Manufacture of Majolica Ware.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A great deal of interest has been created in English art circles by the announcement from Berlin that Emperor William recently gave an audience to Herr Gehrke, the well-known artist, and discussed with him the question whether it would not be possible to revive the manufacture of pure majolica ware. The Kaiser's interest in painting and sculpture is a matter of common knowledge, but, in the opinion of many English art lovers, he has never done anything more admirable as a patron of art than this effort to secure a renaissance of what was one of the most beautiful of all the art-crafts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

German artists and potters are as anxious as the Emperor to make the attempt to revive the manufacture of majolica a success, and, taking into account the fact that German eminence in manufacture is to a great extent due to the Germans' ability todiscover chemical secrets, the plan has an excellent chance of success. Majolica is still made in Italy and elsewhere, but, compared with the productions of the old kinins of Gubbio, Urbino, and Castel Durante, it is as "Brummagem" art to the work of the Greek workers in metal.

Over $10,000 was paid at the Spitzer sale for a single majolica plate by Caffaggiiolo, and, though this figure is the highest ever reached for a specimen of majolica, many pieces have been sold for from $1,000 to $5,000. The South Kensington Museum contains a very good collection of Gubbio plates, and the figures marked on them—it is one of the excellent rules of the institution to mark on each exhibit the price which the museum gave for it—frequently cause the innocent visitors from the country to gasp with astonishment. "What! Five hundred pounds for that little plate," is a remark which can be heard in the Museum almost any day of the week.

Most of the precious specimens of majolica known to be in existence are in museums, but the American collector has captured quite a number of them, and nearly every treasure of this class that now appears in the market is snapped up by the voracious transatlantic millionaire.

PROF. DELITSCH COMING HERE.

Well-Known Babylonian Scholar to Lecture at Harvard, Yale, and Elsewhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Prof. Friedrich Delitsch, the noted Babylonian scholar, has just returned from the East, where he went for the purpose of living in the country to see how the Babylonians lived during the hot season. He goes to America in February in order to lecture on Babylonian religion at Harvard, Yale, the Union Theological Seminary, the Lowell Institute, and Chicago University.

The Professor is now at work on a book which, he says, will be a revelation to orthodox people in America who criticised his monograph "The Bible and the Tower of Babel."

HIGH SPEED ON RAILWAYS.

German Tests Show That Electric Motors Can Safely Maintain a Speed of Seventy-five Miles an Hour.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Electrical experiments on the Zossen-Berlin military railroad, which have been in progress for several weeks, have resulted in demonstrating that a speed of seventy-five miles an hour can be maintained without destructive wear of motors or roadbed.

The experiments of 1901, while reaching a speed of one hundred miles an hour, proved that running above the rate of sixty miles caused damage to the roadbed too great for practical purposes.

The motors were modified preparatory to the tests just held, and the trials have been suspended in order to further change the machinery and the roadbed.

THE KAISER'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Prof. Uphues is authority for the statement that his bronze statue of Frederick the Great, when completed, will be placed in his garden, where it can be seen by visiting Americans. The professor held a conference with the Kaiser before the departure of his Majesty for England as to the plans for placing the statue in America.

THE GERMAN TRUST CONFERENCE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It is believed that the coming German trust conference will not be successful. While Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Imperial Minister of the Interior, wishes to curb trusts, the Prussian Minister of Commerce is opposed to their restriction.

LECTURE BY MRS. A. D. WHITE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Mrs. White, wife of United States Ambassador White, gave a lecture this week before the Woman's Club here on "Gothic Architecture." Mrs. Mason, wife of Consul General Mason, expressed the appreciation of the club, and told of the interest which the Ambassador has taken in the organization. To Mrs. White an illuminated address was presented.

Anarchist Expelled from Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Spies, a Chicago Anarchist, was to make a speech here on the murder of United States Presidents, but was expelled by the Berlin police, who also forbade the meeting at which the speech was to be delivered.

German Architect Going to St. Louis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Bruno Möhring, the architect, sails for America on Nov. 18 as the representative of the German Government to supervise the work on the German buildings at the St. Louis Exposition.

COMPLICATIONS IN CHINA.

Beheading of Official Responsible for Murder of Englishmen Likely to Cause Uprising.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—The Governor of Hu-Nan Province has protested vehemently against the recent Imperial edict ordering the beheading of the Military Mandarin responsible for not protecting the British missionaries Bruce and Lewis, who were killed at Chen-Chow-Fu Aug. 15 by a mob.

He declares the people are united in opposition to the punishment; says that carrying out the order is liable to result in an uprising, and suggests that it be commuted to the payment of an idemnity. The Dowager Empress is also opposed to the decapitation of the official.

UNEASY ABOUT THE CZAR.

Information at Danish Court That He Is Depressed and Melancholy Causes Great Anxiety.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 8.—According to information received at the Danish Court, Emperor Nicholas of Russia is greatly depressed in mind and is melancholy. His condition has created anxiety here.

The Czarewitch, who will leave St. Petersburg in a few days for Copenhagen, does not want to go to Yalta, in the south of Russia, where the Czar is, and will return to St. Petersburg at his mother's wish.

FRENCH FINE ARTS ACADEMY.

Architect Prize Won by M. Bernard for Designs for University of California.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The annual meeting today of the Academie des Beaux Arts was attended by many of the leading figures in the world of art and literature.

One of the most important prizes of the Academie, that of $2,000 for the most meritorious architectural conception in a period of five years, was awarded to the French architetct Bernard for designs for the University of California.

SENOR ARANA ACQUITTED.

He Was Tried in Spain for Having Congratulated President Roosevelt on Cuba's Independence.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—At Bilbao to-day the jury in the trial of Sabino Arana, leader of the Autonomist Party in the Basque Provinces, who was charged with having sent to President Roosevelt last Spring a congratulatory dispatch on the granting of Cuban independence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the court discharged the prisoner.

The public received the decision of the court with expressions of satisfaction.

At the opening of the trial of Señor Arana yesterday the public prosecutor took the ground that the prisoner's telegram to President Roosevelt infringed the integrity and dignity of Spain, and he demanded that a sentence of eight years be imposed.

THE MARIETTA SUCCESSFUL.

Gunboat Relieves Vice Consul Baiz from Molestation at Barcelona, Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The trip of the gunboat Marietta to Barcelona resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the case of Vice United States Consul Baiz at that place. Several days ago Mr. Baiz complained to Minister Bowen that the Venezuelan Government threatened to collect a forced loan from him. Mr. Baiz is a wealthy man and, although a native of St. Thomas, the Venezuelan rebels set up the claim that he was a citizen of the country, and attempted to take a loan from him under duress. Without consulting the department, Minister Bowen dispatched the Marietta to the scene, subsequently notifying the department of his action.

To-day Commander Diehl reported from La Guayra, to which place the Marietta returned yesterday, that the case had been settled satisfactorily and that he would send particulars by mail. Later, the State Department was notified that the guards had been removed from Mr. Baiz's house and office, and assurances had been given by the authorities that he would not be molested again. The department is well pleased at what it regards as the firm and wise management of this case by Commander Diehl.

COLOMBIA'S NEW CRUISER.

The Bogota Has Target Practice and Is Ready for Decisive Fight.

PANAMA, Nov. 8.—The new Colombian cruiser Bogota made a trip around the bay to-day for the purpose of trying her engines and for target practice. Gens. Perdomo and Salazar, with their staffs, were on board the Bogota. Off Tabaquilla Island and the cruiser's crew engaged in target practice with all the ship's guns. Fine shots were made all around, surprising and satisfying the Government officials, who expressed the belief that the insurgent gunboat Padilla would have no chance in a fight with the Bogota. The cruiser now carries eight six-pounder and one fourteen-pounder. Everybody on board is in the most of health and is anxious for a fight with the insurgent vessel, which, it is believed, will decide the fate of the revolution.

J. Cross of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, seventeen years old, a Captain of one of the Bogota's guns, made a number of very good shots during to-day's target practice.

ART DOINGS IN BRUSSELS.

American Purchase of a Famous Rubens Opposed.

Discovery of a Work by Albert Durer—Bonapartist Pretender Expected to "Abdicate."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 28.—There is much opposition in Belgian artistic circles to the proposed sale of the famous Rubens in the Church of Saint-Martin, at Alost, to an American collector. Some time since it was stated that, in order to raise the necessary funds to complete the church, which has long been in an unfinished state, the Board of Vestrymen intended to dispose of the painting for $300,000.

It now seems that this sum has been offered for the picture by an American millionaire whose name has not been given. A petition signed by the leading artists in the country has been sent to the Government urging that the celebrated masterpiece be bought by the Minister of Fine Arts for the Brussels Museum.

In this manner, say the petitioners, the painting would be retained in the country while the municipality of Alost would obtain the funds requisite for finishing the church of Saint-Martin. The painting has been the property of the town of Alost since 1789, and is well known to foreign visitors in Belgium.

A work by Albert Durer, which was thought to have been lost, has been brought to light at Waereghem, a small town in Flanders. About ten years ago a woman of Waereghem received a painting as a present from her cousin. Not knowing its value she placed it in a loft, where it remained until about a year ago, when it was sold with a lot of planks to a local carriage decorator.

The latter's son then sold the painting to an artist for fifty francs. There is now a lawsuit pending between the first seller and the carriage decorator. The work, which represents the Apostles, is a masterpiece of the fifteenth century, stolen from the Munich Museum, and valued at a million francs.

Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonapartist Pretender, has returned here, and has been rejoined by a number of French Bonapartist leaders. It is currently stated here that the Prince intends to abdicate his rights to the imperial throne in favor of his brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, who is now a General in the Russian army.

Prince Victor's inaction has weighed heavily upon his followers in France, and lately the members of a Paris Bonapartist committee openly petitioned the Prince to put aside his claims in favor of his younger brother, whose prestige as a soldier has lately been enhanced by his promotion to the rank of a General in the Czar's service. It is pretty generally known in Brussels, where Prince Victor has lived for the last fifteen years, that he has no desire to reign, and that it will require no great self-denial on his part to cede his rights to his more dashing and popular younger brother.

The royalist pretender, the Duc d'Orleans, is expected here in a few days, the object of his visit being to confer with the Comte de Lur-Saluces, who has been living in Brussels since his exile, and with other well-known Royalists who are coming here for the purpose. Among these are the Duc de Luynes, the Marquis Costa de Beauregard, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Dondeauville, the Duc d'Uzes, and the Comte de Labran-Contéves. The Duc d'Orleans, I am told, thinks the present moment a propitious one for a Royalist restoration, France, owing to the anti-Catholic attitude of the Combes Ministry, being ripe for a change of government.

The smartest wedding of the season, so far, has been that of Count Fritz van den Steen de Jehay, Councillor of the Belgian Legation at Constantinople, with Miss Henrietta Snoy, daughter of Baron Georges Snoy. The bridegroom is partly of American descent on his mother's side.

Among those present at the wedding were Count and Countess du Chastel de la Howarderie, Count and Countess de Limburg-Stirum, Marquis and Marquise de Layve, Count and Countess de Lichtewelde, Count and Countess Stanislas de Robiano, Countess Eugene d'Oultremont, Marquis and Marquise du Chasteler, Count and Countess de Renesse, Countess Alice de Caraman-Chimay, Prince Juste de Croy, Count de Lalaing, and Vicomtesse de Spoelberch.

Lawrence Townsend, United States Minister to Belgium, and Mrs. Townsend, who have been absent in the United States for the past three months, have returned to Brussels.

Besides her memoirs, the late Queen Marie-Henriette left a volume of poems in German and French. These are to be published in book form by the Princess Clémentine. The Queen, it seems, had marked gifts as a poetess, as well as a prose writer.

The competition just held by the Brussels Municipal Art Association is the most important event of the kind which has taken place in Belgium for several years past. The competition was held for artistic public fountains, electric car waiting rooms, slabs for street names, newspaper "kiosks," electric car poles and electric clocks, advertising signs and artistic house façades.

Among the façades of dwelling houses those of the M. Paul Saintenoy, the Count of Flanders' architect, have called forth particular admiration. The most beautiful among these are in the neo-Flemish style. Some of the shop signs on exhibition have, likewise, been the subject of great admiration, those of the most original design being in wrought iron, carved wood, and porcelain.

Among the façades of business buildings, that of a glover's establishment was especially noteworthy, being ornamented with mural paintings representing typical scenes in the glover's craft. The electric car line poles on exhibition were all of them very graceful creations of the iron founder's art and a great improvement on the hideous poles so generally used in other countries. A great number of artistic posters were exhibited. The original designs of many of these do great credit to the inventive genius of Belgian artists.

As has already been stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul has presented his famous collection of manuscripts of Theophile Gautier, Georges Sand, Alfred de Musset, and Balzac to the French Academy, for the Chantilly Museum. This collection is quite unique and contains nearly all the existing autograph letters and manuscripts together with other personal souvenirs of the writers just mentioned.

Although the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul is perhaps best known in the United States as the author of a "History of Balzac's Works" and of "Un Roman d'Amour," the love story of Balzac and Mme. Hanske, he has devoted much of his life to the study of Gautier, Musset, and Georges Sand. He has written and published among others a "History of the Works of Theophile Gautier," which has been crowned by the French Academy, and the "Veritable Histoire d'Elbe et de Lui," the love story of Georges Sand and de Musset. The Vicomte is now preparing and will shortly publish a "History of the Works of Georges Sand."

While visiting M. de Lovenjoul's collection recently I was greatly struck with the variety and the number of his Balzac manuscripts, some of which he had bought quite lately. Oddly enough, the Vicomte's last acquisition was an autograph letter of Balzac which he had purchased from a collector in New York. With the exception of three or four, all the manuscripts of Balzac's novels are in his possession.

M. de Lovenjoul has likewise a number of manuscripts of unfinished novels by the author of "La Comédie Humaine." Even more interesting than these is the Vicomte's collection of Balzac portraits. Of these the only one which is really "ressemblant" as a daguerreotype taken in 1842, and mentioned by the great Honoré in a letter to Mme. Hanske dated May 2, 1842.

Besides portraits of Balzac by David d'Angers, Derevia, Louis Boulanger, Bertall, and Gérard Séguin, the Vicomte de Lovenjoul owns a statuette of the great novelist, the work of an Italian sculptor named Puttinati, who designed it at Milan in 1837 or 1838. While the artistic value of the statuette is not great, it is interesting, nevertheless, because of the light it throws upon Balzac's physique.

Among the good portraits of Balzac is one, by Deveria, which belonged to Mme. de Bernis, and which is to be reproduced in the work entitled "Balzac Imprimeur," to be published by M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of France. M. Hanotaux, who recently visited M. de Lovenjoul in Brussels, has, by the way, obtained most of the material for his work from the Vicomte's manuscripts.

While many of M. de Lovenjoul's documents relating to Balzac, to Alfred de Musset, and Georges Sand have already been published by him, many more still remain unpublished. The last to see the light of day were those which appeared in "Le Genese d'Un Roman de Balzac—Les Paysans."

M. de Lovenjoul's best-known and most widely discussed work, "Un Roman d'Amour," has been translated into English and was published some months ago in The New York Bookman.

The literary event of the past week in Belgium has been the publication by M. Edward Picard, the well-known Belgian littérateur, of an anti-Semitic work, "Jerichо." This book, written on much the same lines as Edouard Drumont's "La France Juive," is certainly bound to be the subject of widespread discussion.

A manifestation in honor of Camille Lemonnier, the Belgian novelist and dramatist, is about to take place here, to commemorate the publication of the eminent author's fiftieth work.

The principal event in the Belgian theatrical world has been the performance of "La Fiancée de la Mer," Jan Blockx's opera, given in a French translation of the original Flemish version. The opera proved a great success, and has been pronounced by critics one of the masterpieces of contemporaneous dramatic art in Flanders. Jan Blockx is certainly entitled to a place of honor among the great Flemish authors of the present day—Maeterlinck, Rodenbach, Lemonnier, Huysmans, and others.

BRADFORT COLT de WOLF.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

LE TEMPS of Paris is protesting against the recent Government order prohibiting the Breton priests from catechising the children in the patois of the province. Le Temps quotes an authority on the matter, who, far from thinking that the survival of the Breton and Basque tongues a misfortune for France, declares roundly that every effort should be made to preserve them in the interests of national virility. A Basque newspaper, the Eskual-Herria, points out that "the total force of a country is composed of diverse elements. Variety in the sections makes for strength of the whole. In nations complete homogeneity is not uncommonly an element of weakness." Undoubtedly there is much truth in this. Le Temps declares that Basque is more actively studied at Oxford than at Paris: "If England possessed within her territory a similar flot of peculiar civilization and mysterious tongue, she would not hesitate to preserve and protect it against the agencies tending to its destruction."

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A very striking ceremony takes place every day at the Turkish War Office in Constantinople at sunset. At the sound of a bugle bodies of troops march out from all the surrounding barracks. They take up their places in two large hollow squares, with a band close by. The band strikes up "The Sultan's March," and after that the bugles sound and the drums beat a long roll. Then a single bugle sounds; the troops spring to attention, fix bayonets, and present arms. Another sound from the bugle, and every man calls out "Padishah," while as the sound dies away each makes the Turkish salaam. Three times the ceremony is performed, after which the band plays a march and the soldiers disappear as quickly as they came.

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According to the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg, the phonograph, which of late obtained a good deal of popularity in Russia, has recently been made the object of an edict from M. Pobiedonostseff. The Procurator of the Holy Synod having learned that these machines were put to "impious use" by being made to repeat hymns, has ordered that such contravention of religious decorum must cease. All phonograph cylinders having hymns upon them will be destroyed by the police.

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The Polish gazette Kurjir Porany states that at the present moment there is now residing at Warsaw a certain South African millionaire, the owner of some diamond mines in the neighborhood of Kimberley. Twenty-two years ago this gentleman emigrated from the town of Lodz, leaving his wife and children completely destitute. As the wife could not pay for her lodging, her landlord sold the few belongings and drove her into the streets. The money obtained from the effects amounted to 17 roubles and she owed the landlord 100. The latter has now come to the South African millionaire for the balance due him. The landlord has also seized the gentleman's effects until he pays the debt he incurred for his rent twenty-two years ago.

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Discussing the question of the sale of the Danish West Indies, Le Temps of Paris quotes several extracts from American newspapers and comes to the conclusion that "the question is far from settled. There are many signs to show that, in spite of the increasing repugnance felt by an important fraction of the Danish Nation to sell a portion of the National inheritance and a number of human beings like a herd of cattle, the United States, with a firm intention of laying hands on all the islands of the Antilles, will only be satisfied when the transfer is complete."

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A tragedy, due to the overbearing arrogance of the French petty official, recently occurred at Arras, France, on the arrival of a train from Paris. A nun had a valise, which a porter picked up to carry for her. She attempted to take it from the porter, when the latter good-naturedly said he was there to assist passengers, whereupon the nun desisted and allowed the man to convey the bag along the station. A gendarme officiously pushing his way to the porter, ordered him at once to put the bag down. The porter paid no heed to him, but the gendarme, springing in front of the porter, shouted out that he was under arrest. The porter, enraged at the action, dropped the bag and drew a knife. The gendarme shot him dead.

MARQUIS WAS A BURGLAR

Romantic Story of M. de la Torre, Bon Vivant of Paris.

He Lavished in Good Living What He Stole in Hotels—Murder of False Friend Led to His Downfall.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—There has been an epidemic of sensational criminal cases here during the past week, each of which is typical enough of certain phases of social decadence. We have had the arrest of the Marquis de la Torre, the flight of Canon Rosenberg, and the arrest and subsequent escape of the banker Boulaine. Of the three I fancy that the Marquis de la Torre, of whom the papers have published next to nothing, is the most striking character.

The Marquis de la Torre—ah!—he was a rascal after Vautrin's own heart, and made in his image, and continued his traditions in the comédie humaine which we have always around us. The Marquis de la Torre was a splendid and romantic figure. You should have seen him in all his glory of Spanish rastaquouère-dom, seated on the terrasse of the Café de la Paix, sipping his apértif of quinquina-matere, his neatly shaped and beautifully booted foot tipped gracefully in the air, a gold-banded Havana between his lips, a triumphant curl in his black mustache, in his eye the gay glint of the hidalgo!

You should have seen the Marquis de la Torre, dining extravagantly at Julien's, at Prunier's, at Paillard's, surrounded by a bevy of beautifully painted butterflies, attracted and fascinated by the glitter of his gold, which he flung lavishly around him; by the magnetism of the enormous diamonds which dotted his shirt and sparkled on his fingers; by the charm of his voluble speech, with its rich Spanish zezaiement! You should have seen the maitre d'hotel bow down to the magnificent Marquis de la Torre, as he nonchalantly drew from a bundle of 50,000f. worth of notes the bit of paper which his dinner cost him if he simply dined alone! And more wondrous still, a cynosure of every eye, was the Marquis de la Torre at Monte Carlo in the gambling rooms, wondrous not so much by what he lost or won, for in reality he played but little, but by his unriveled pose, his stately and athletic proportions, his incomparable cheek. And had you perchance been in mood of observance you might have noticed how closely the Marquis de la Torre watched the game, and noted with a quick gleam from his intelligent eyes those who won the most and seemed mentally to mark them down, and was indeed at pains subsequently to ascertain in which of the numerous hotels of Monte Carlo they might happen to be stopping.

All Paris that keeps fête knew and envied the Marquis de la Torre. At Maxim's his entrance was greeted with a flutter of satisfied anticipation and approval. La jeunesse dorée was proud to return his nod, still prouder to press his hand. The jeunesse from whose gingerbread the gilt was worn off knew him as a lavish lender, whom it was needless to repay. At the bars he drank whisky with American millionaires, or over a choice champagne spun yarns about his incomparable castle in Spain, with its widespreading vineyards, from which the revenues of the Marquisate de la Torre were mainly derived. A fine old crusted name that of De la Torre, rendered illustrious by the ill-fated Gen. Prim, murdered in the hour of victory, and whose descendant the Marquis was quite satisfied to proclaim himself to be.

And so the legend grew, and there was no better-known or more popular man in the gay world of Paris than the Marquis de la Torre, whose happiness seemed to be without a spot until one afternoon he entered the Elite bar, one of the so-called American bars of the giddy city, kept by a lady of mature charms, whose nom de guerre is Margot de Berny, and situated in the Rue Taitbout. The Marquis's eye flashed an unwonted fire, his brow was clouded, and he was in a mighty wrath. He told Margot, and all who willed might hear, (indeed, he spoke in such high passion that you heard whether you willed or not) a tale of the blackest ingratitude on the part of his bosom friend, the Vicomte de Lavergne. Penniless, ruined by gambling, the Vicomte de Lavergne had sought help from his friend the Marquis, who, with the true hidalgo liberality, had taken him in and fed and clothed him and filled his pockets with money and introduced him to his wife.

And what had this serpent done but stung the hand of his benefactor, inasmuch as he had stolen the affections of the lady in question, and actually eloped with her, taking with him for their future needs a large sum in cash. A duel to the death could alone wipe out this infamous wrong, and the Marquis swore with a great Spanish oath, which made the whisky jump in the bottles, that the Vicomte de Lavergne should speedily die at his hands.

The duel came off at Villebon, near Meudon, and it was nothing at all like the common French duel, so dead earnest was the Marquis indeed that the Vicomte, in fear of his life, seized his antagonist's sword with his left hand, (a craven thing to do by all the codes of honor and dueling,) and with the weapon in his right gave the Marquis de la Torre a terrible jab in the groin.

Maimed for months, the Marquis at length recovered and again sought out the Elite bar and the sympathetic Margot, this time in a more ghastly state of rage than ever. And under the eyes of the affrighted waiters he drew forth a large Catalan knife, and took God and the people at the bar to witness that he would never rest until he had plunged that knife into the caitiff heart of his former bosom friend, the Vicomte de Lavergne.

Informed of the threat the Vicomte, terrified, fled in the greatest hurry and the utmost secrecy to Marseilles. There he remained hidden with Mme. de la Torre, only venturing out for a few moments at night. The woman's fears were indeed so keen that she begged him to remain constantly at home, more especially on one particular evening, when her apprehensions and presentiments had reached to the acutest pitch of frenzy. But the Vicomte said he was only going to the corner of the street to buy some tobacco. He would not even go out of sight. He went, but did not return, and the next day he was found near the Marseilles fortifications, dead, with the Marquis de la Torre's Catalan knife buried in his back.

Imagine the sensation at the Elite bar when the news arrived that the Marquis's dreadful oath had been kept. And what had become of the Marquis? The police could find no trace of him. He had totally disappeared. It is true that some of his former acquaintances noticed a closely shaven man, who dined in the smartest restaurants of Paris, who might well have been the Marquis, but in the circumstances they thought it wiser to respect the incognito of this strange guest.

One afternoon, however, the Commissaire de Police of the Gaillon quarter (the district of best restaurants) put his hand upon that same gentleman's shoulder, simply remarking: "M. le Marquis de la Torre, I arrest you." Discussion was useless, and after a frank avowal of his identity the prisoner proceeded to the police station and was searched. And lo! there was found upon him a little box covered in red morocco, which on being opened revealed the most beautifully fashioned miniature set of house-breaking tools that the police have as yet set eyes on. The Marquis de la Torre was the cleverest burglar in France. His specialty was robbing hotels, and it was at the great European gambling centres that he made most of his money. He would track to their hotels the people who had won large sums at the tables, obtain a bedroom next to theirs, break noiselessly into their rooms when they were asleep, and steal their money. Should they awaken it was easy for this perfectly dressed and mannered stranger, the popular Marquis de la Torre, to explain that he had entered the room by mistake.

Schumann-Heink Sails for New York.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Frau Schumann-Heink, the prima donna, starts for New York to-day.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Campanile at Aquila Said to Be Doomed —A New Monte Carlo Planned in the Ionian Sea — Opening of the Quirinal Tunnel.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Ere this reaches you lovers of Italian architecture may have an additional cause for mourning other than that given by the fall of the Campanile di San Marco. Reports from Aquila, a small although historic town—the birthplace of Sallust and for years the residence of Margaret of Austria—say that the Campanile di San Bernardino at that place is in imminent danger of falling.

A few months ago a large crack appeared across the southwest corner of the tower, about fifty feet from the ground. Last week an earthquake shock was slightly felt in Rome. At Velletri, Cittaducalle, Terini, and Rietti the shock was sufficient to throw children down in the street. At Aquila, which is on the Aterno, fifty or sixty miles from Rome, the shock was quite intense. The next morning it was noticed that the crack in the Campanile had grown larger. Curious as it may seem, this edifice, which dates from 1472, escaped the famous earthquake of 1703, which demolished many ancient buildings at Aquila and tore out the front of the Palazzo Torres. About a century before, however, it lost several feet from its summit by being struck by lightning.

It is believed here that the Campanile di San Bernardino is doomed. The well-known architect Luca Beltrami has been summoned from Cagliari to make an official investigation.

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Corfu to Become a Monte Carlo.

While it is yet doubtful whether the King of the Belgians will sanction the law for the suppression of semi-public gambling houses in Brussels or whether the casino at Ostend would really be closed, interest has been aroused over the astonishing action of the municipal council of Corfu in granting to an Italian, backed, it is said, by a private American syndicate, the right to erect a gambling casino in the beautiful English cemetery on the island.

According to the agreement passed, the tenant undertakes to establish therein a "casino for all lawful games," with clubhouse, reading pavilion, concert hall, and to expend at least 400,000 drachmai (about $80,000) in beautifying the grounds and approaches. His lease is for thirty-nine years, subject to renewal at his pleasure. A deposit of 20,000 drachmai has already been made. The tenant is also required to pay an annual rent of 30,000 drachmai for the first decade of the lease, 35,000 for the second, and 40,000 during the rest of the term. The money thus acquired is to be devoted to various municipal institutions and works.

The scheme to turn this beautiful island into a gambling hell is said to be very popular among the Corfioti. It is also an enterprise at which the Government in Athens may wink.

But an unlooked-for obstacle is likely to arise should the matter be brought officially to the attention of the British Government. When Great Britain ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece in 1864 it was agreed that the English cemetery on Corfu should be preserved for all time in its former state. The grant of the Municipal Council to a foreign gambling syndicate is clearly a violation of the Anglo-Hellenic agreement. Doubtless it will not be long before "representations of a serious nature" will be made by the British Minister in Athens.

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The Tunnel Under the Quirinal.

Quite the most popular place in Rome to-day is the tunnel under the Quirinal, which was opened last week. The admittance of the public was the occasion of much ceremonious display, although royalty was not present. It was chiefly a civic, civil function, for the Syndic and all the city authorities were there, as well as a smattering of Deputies, Senators, and the directors of various useful and artistic societies.

The tunnel, which is considered a triumph of the Roman Street Railway Society, is 350 meters long. The walls, which are being covered with white majolica, are illuminated with eight large electric lamps. On the opening day all the cars entering the tunnel were adorned with flags, and on issuing refreshments were served to all those who took part in the inauguration. Half the fares of the first two days went to the sufferers in Sicily.

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The Court at San Rossore.

For the first time in his life, King Emmanuel has visited San Rossore and Pisa, staying at the former place nearly a month. San Rossore, which is reached from Pisa through a splendid avenue of trees, is one of the royal estates which passed to Emmanuel's grandfather when Tuscany became part of new Italy. Both he and his son Umberto greatly improved the place. It is well remembered by Italians for an episode which passed there in the year that the present King first saw light.

When the then Prince of Naples was born, in November, 1869, his grandfather fell ill at San Rossore, and, thinking he was dying and desiring to set everything right, he sent for the Contessa di Mirafiori and married her, Queen Adelaide having died in 1855. After the marriage the King asked the priest who had performed the ceremony to give him absolution, but this the priest refused to do unless old Victor Emmanuel signed a formal retraction of all acts against the Church during his reign. Thereupon the King told him to consult with Gen. Menebrea, who was in the antechamber. At length it was explained to the monarch that the priest was acting under orders from Cardinal Corsi. "Very well," the invalid replied, "but under whose orders does the Cardinal act? The French, I believe, are masters in Rome."

The priest finally gave the King absolution, and from that time he began to improve. In the Royal Chapel of the Cascine at San Rossore is still to be seen a large silver heart which the King had placed there in thanksgiving for his recovery.

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News from the Vatican.

The Lombard pilgrimage to Palestine, under the direction of Cardinal Ferrari, to which I referred a fortnight ago, is, as I anticipated, assuming important political significance. In spite of the hastily arranged agreement between the Italian Government and the Porte that Italy should have full power to protect her subjects in the Holy Land, both the Osservatore Romano and the Voce della Verita, respectively the official and the semi-official organ of the Vatican, declare that France is the only protector which Italian Catholics can recognize in the East. Moreover, it is learned that Cardinal Ferrari's party, instead of flying the French flag, bore at their head the Italian. The first information which conveyed the idea of the French flag came from an Italian source in which the flag was mentioned simply as "il tre-colori," which was taken to mean the tricolor of the republic, and not the "bandiera di tre colori" of Italy. Hence the attack upon Cardinal Ferrari has been transferred from the popular to the clerical press.

The Holy Father continues in excellent health, and he receives as many pilgrims as ever. The other day he gave a reception to the Infanta Maria de la Paz of Spain, who was accompanied by her son, Prince Alfonso, and her daughter, Princess Maria. He made a little speech, which was responded to with cries of "Viva il Papa Re."

The Pope has begun his campaign against the new divorce bill, and committees are everywhere collecting signatures for a petition against its passage. On Feb. 20 next he will have occupied St. Peter's chair twenty-five years. Only two other Popes, moreover, have surpassed ninety-three years of age—St. Agatone, who died in 682, and the blessed Gregory, who died in 1211. If he lives, Leo XIII. will on Dec. 19, 1903, celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of his Cardinalship. Pius IX. is now the only Pope who has reigned longer than he.

I hear that the present Pontiff was once an enthusiastic stamp collector, and Father Simone of Baramulla is arranging a collection of obsolete Jammu and Cashmere stamps, which will be presented to the Holy Father on the completion of his silver Papal jubilee.

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Italian Socialists Against Dueling.

The Milan section of the Moderate Socialists has passed a resolution threatening any member who participates in a duel with instant expulsion, and no palliating circumstances of any kind are to be recognized.

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The Camera di Lavoro of Milan has prepared a plan for the erection of houses for working men which shall be under municipal management, Spezia, Brescia, and Bergamo already have them.

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A musical drama similar to the old English miracle plays has been given in Turin. Its title may be translated as "The Temptations of Jesus." Arturo Graf wrote the words and Carlo Cordora the music. The local critics say the latter is gifted with a rich, elegant melodious vein, and is likely to be heard from again.

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The aged actor, Tommaso Salvini, who played with great success in the United States in 1873, 1880, 1882, and 1886, has met with a misfortune. The other night burglars broke into his villa in Florence and carried off many treasures, among them being numerous wreaths, medals, and gems of great value, several of which were connected with his dramatic triumphs in America. The old gentleman is inconsolable on account of his loss, and goes about the house murmuring: "Oimè, oimè."

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Three thousand Neapolitans have signed a petition to the Italian Government asking that a pension of 1,800 lire should be granted Magdalena Gravetti, who is the mother of sixty-two children, fifty-nine of whom are boys. The woman, who is fifty-seven years of age, has been married nineteen years. In nine years she bore triplets eleven times, and on three separate occasions she had four children at a birth. All her children are alive. THE OBSERVER.

FISHERMEN FOR NAVAL RESERVE.

British Vessels Gather Many Recruits Along Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 8.—The British cruiser Charybdis will sail on Monday for the West Indies, taking 100 Newfoundland fishermen recruits from the British naval reserve. These men will serve a six months' training course. The recruits taken by the Charybdis are double in number the party previously taken. Half of them will join the flagship Ariadne and the other half will remain aboard the Charybdis. The training ship Calypso will remain at St. John's permanently. She will take on board 300 other recruits.

London's Automobile Parade.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Two hundred automobiles, the largest collected ever seen in London, assembled at Hyde Park Corner this morning, the occasion being the annual meet of the Automobile Club. A procession was formed, and the motor cars started on a seventy-mile pleasure run to Oxford in a rainstorm.

London's New Lord Mayor Installed.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Sir Marcus Samuel was formally installed as Lord Mayor in succession to Sir Joseph Dimsdale at the Guildhall this afternoon. All the quaint ceremonies customary at the induction of a Chief Magistrate were carried out, including the presentation of the diamond sceptre, the sword, the city seal, and the purse.

Betrayed Military Secrets.

LEIPSIC, Saxony, Nov. 8.—The Imperial Court has sentenced four Italians, who betrayed to France military secrets regarding the fortress of Metz, to varying terms of imprisonment, ranging from nine to ninety-six months.

Another Carlist Plot Failed.

BARCELONIA, Spain, Nov. 8.—The discovery of another Carlist plot here has been followed by the arrest of a number of the leaders of the movement. Apparently its immediate object was to secure funds for future operations, the plan being to raise the standard of revolt and reap profit in Bourse transactions by operating for a fall in prices.

The Mad Mullah's Miracle.

A good story is told of how the Mullah, who is at present giving so much trouble in Somaliland, worked one of those "miracles" which drew many waverers to his banner. An English man-of-war was sent to demonstrate off the coast, and at night threw a searchlight on to the jungle-covered mountains. Abdullah was in hiding there, and knowing from his visits to Aden what it was which his followers hailed as a new star, had the wit to use the circumstances to his own end. He told them that the light was seeking him, and when the electric rays actually

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YESTERDAY'S DISASTER.

To those who inhabit THE TIMES Building and who know the scene of the awful tragedy that yesterday occurred in it, all other emotions and considerations must be postponed to the sentiments of pity and horror which that tragedy must awaken.

We do not mean, just now, to give expression to any other sentiments than those of humanity. Those are the sentiments which the extinction of these lives, so suddenly and so awfully extinguished, seems calculated to elicit. The two grown men who have fallen victims to the blast of flame that burst upon them without warning were strangers to the place and to THE TIMES. That circumstance does not prevent THE TIMES from feeling deep sympathy with their mourning friends, and from offering those friends the expression of such sympathy. The two boys whose fate is as we write still doubtful did "belong" to THE TIMES, and were among the most faithful, the most promising, and the brightest of those in like positions in its employ. The sympathy it feels and expresses for their friends is founded on knowledge of what they were. The lightning-like suddenness of such a stroke as this, to such an establishment as this, disinclines and unfits us for immediate comment upon any other aspects of such a calamity.

DEPEW TO DUNN—UNREVISED.

"Now that the battle is over and the smoke with which we sought to obscure the facts is cleared away, and we have so gloriously escaped defeat, I feel that I should be untrue to the deepest instincts of my nature if I did not hasten to lay my tribute of gaff at the feet of the leader who so ably planned and conducted the late remarkable campaign and saved the grand old party by the skin of its well-worn teeth. I have always had, as you have, an intense admiration for the qualities of the farmer which enable him to hold him when the brighter and better-informed city men go back on us with cruel intelligence. The country folk have won our eternal gratitude. If a paltry five thousand of them had seen through our devices, as those heartless fellows in Greater New York did, ODELL'S high aspirations for the future would not only have been blasted, as they are now, but we should not have had his services in the distribution of patronage for another term as Governor. When I think how deep and dark and disagreeable was the hole on the brink of which we shuddered all the early part of Tuesday night I thank the farmers that we have won out of it so handsomely. I have not had so chilly a time since I ran for office on the Democratic ticket thirty years ago.

"And dear old PLATT! How that constructive brain of his worked in the canvass! From the moment that he rekindled all the factional passions in the New York City camp by thrusting the unspeakable QUIGG into the most prominent place at the convention and brought the Governor in hot haste to Saratoga to stop the Sheldon blunder and set all the best lawyers in the State against us by treating the nomination to the Court of Appeals as party spoils, to the moment when Judge GRAY and Attorney General CUNNEEN were elected, that wonderful mind never ceased from working. It is a special personal pleasure to me that our narrow plurality secures another term for him in the Senate. Old Truepenny is so admirably constituted that he will work i' the ground as industriously with a plurality of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. behind him as if he had the 111,000 ODELL has lost in two years. And oh, the difference to me! I can now look forward tranquilly to the enjoyment for at least a couple of years longer of my irresponsible rôle of Me Too.

"Confusedly, but affectionately yours,

"DEPEW."

COLLEGE IDLENESS.

We desire to thank President BUTLER of Columbia University for some plain things he says in the current number of The Review of Reviews. The editor of that enterprising periodical submitted to Dr. BUTLER a series of questions regarding the proposition for a two years' course in college as an alternative to the present one, which is nominally four, but so far as the strictly collegiate curriculum is concerned is practically three. The questions and answers are all worth reading, but the remark of Dr. BUTLER which awakened our gratitude was the following:

There is an ethical aspect of this matter which has escaped attention and which ought to be emphasized. Charming as are the privileges and delights of college life, it is not a good thing for the American boy to spend four formative and precious years as idly as he may do in college. I say advisedly "as he may do." Not a few college students overwork themselves, and very many spend four profitable years; but my own observation and the comments of numberless parents force me to the conclusion that many boys drift through college more or less aimlessly; and, in consequence, are injured rather than benefited by the experience. Personally, I should rather have a boy work through two years of college life than loll through four years; it would be better for his character and better for his intellectual development. West Point and Annapolis can teach the colleges some lessons in this regard.

There is a good deal of common sense in this, applied to a subject sometimes treated in a sentimental and frivolous fashion, especially by those who assume to take the most solemn view of college life, and who are rather aghast at the suggestion that all that is worth while in it for certain students could be packed in half the time. The truth is that a bright boy is exposed to a good deal of risk in most of our colleges of forming habits of sheer laziness. He has to work even nominally only about eight months in the year, and he does not have to work half as hard as the dull boy, which is the reason why so often the "brilliant" collegian is relatively a failure in active life. He gets a false notion of the conditions of existence and expects to get on as easily and as cheaply as he has done in college. When he finds afterward that life yields its advantages, honors, rewards, and satisfactions only in return for steady work and self-control—save in rare instances—he learns, perhaps too late, that he has missed in college the best and most needed training. It is this more than anything else that breeds the impatience and distrust which "practical" men feel toward the college graduate.

There is a somewhat sophistical apology for this evil, which we have heard from college professors. It is that the rate of march for the college regiment must be adjusted to the slowest, and the quick will always keep easily ahead. But this view ignores the alternative of reducing the number in the ranks and setting a better pace for the remainder.

ENGLAND'S UNTRAVELED STATESMEN.

Readers of THE TIMES will remember the interviews with Gens. YOUNG and CORBIN printed upon their return from Europe. Gen. YOUNG generalized that, while Englishmen studied Europe, its people, and its institutions, their history and habits, they were comparatively ignorant about America and Americans. Gen. CORBIN specialized. "At a dinner given by Mr. BRODRICK," said he, "we met Gens. KITCHENER, ROBERTS, FRENCH, KELLY-KENNY, and IAN HAMILTON. Not one of the five has ever been in the United States. That is a peculiarity which I remarked among English public men. Of all the members of the Cabinet only two have visited the United States—the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN."

These statements, and others like them, were printed in England upon the day of the announcement that Secretary CHAMBERLAIN was going to South Africa upon a personal political mission, and great was the moralizing upon the associated topics. The records of all colonizing nations were searched for a precedent, and it was declared that the sole parallel case in Europe was that of a French Minister who had visited the West African colonies in his care. Then the records of the English Ministry were examined microscopically. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, of course, was easily first in what might be called his "great go." He has been Viceroy of India, and he made our acquaintance when Governor General across our Northern border. He knows Europe well, and has been in Egypt. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is a good second. He studied the Malta language question in Malta, he had—to his regret—an estate in the Bahamas, and he has visited us several times, with the result that he married one of us. But, with these exceptions, the records of the Ministers, who, of course, belong to a class exceptionally foot-free, show that Englishmen are slow to wander out of sight of the union jack. They may go out on a little war, or they may execute some civilian duty in a far colony, but they are not wanderers. Both the BALFOURS—the Premier and the President of the Board of Trade—the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Home Secretary, are untraveled in any long-distance sense. "It is curious," remarks one London journal, "that in these days of traveling facilities men [we amend "Englishmen"] are less traveled than they were fifty years ago. In those days no man ever thought himself equipped for any public life unless he had made the so-called grand tour, which included at least every European country." ""Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." "What do they know of England who only England know?" Still more, what do they know of the world who only England know? There may be men—Englishmen, of course—who could travel through as many countries as did the bronze horses of St. Mark's, and see and learn as little. And there was a Roman Emperor who successfully administered for twenty-three years, although he never once traveled further than from his palace to his suburban villa. But these are exceptions and not counsels of perfection. We are glad to recall that EDWARD came among us while he was still only Prince. And we are glad that he, remembering his own experience, is thinking of having his son—the present Prince—repeat it. Nothing but good can come to either nation, and this is equally true of the similar trip proposed by the cousin german of both nations, the Crown Prince and the Kaiser's son. It is not necessary to bespeak a warm welcome for either visitor among a people who like to welcome travelers as well as they like to travel.

THE BOULEVARD TREES.

A good deal of time and effort is being wasted just now in the effort to secure the replanting along the Boulevard of the trees destroyed by the subway excavation. Park Commissioner WILLCOX is very much interested in the matter, and he has the energetic, if misdirected, cooperation of the West Side Association and of many public-spirited citizens. We speak of this seal as misdirected, not because trees in that position are not extremely desirable, but for the reason that if planted as proposed in the soil which is now available for them they will not grow. The mistake of the advocates of tree planting has ever been that they have overlooked the fact that trees are like children, and that if an attempt is made to rear them in an environment unsuited to their growth they become anemic and die, largely from insufficient nutrition. It is very sad, no doubt, that infants will not thrive on ashes and sawdust, but require milk and other relatively expensive articles of food, and that a certain amount of oxygen in the air they breathe is essential to their welfare. Such being the fact, however, those who deplore an abnormal infant mortality have no reason to be surprised at it when an attempt is made to rear children on a diet of ashes and sawdust, or its equivalent, and in an atmosphere of nitrogen and carbonic acid. Equally intelligible is a large mortality among young trees when an attempt is made to grow them in a soil devoid of the elements which sustain vegetation. Our tree-planting missionaries cannot seem to understand this elementary truth in arboriculture.

It is easy enough to get trees; to get good trees which give promise of a healthy development is not so easy. Indeed, it is extremely difficult, and for one not an expert practically impossible. They should be quite straight, three and a half to four inches at the ground, with well-balanced, symmetrical heads. It goes without saying that the variety of tree chosen for a given position should be such as nature might put there under conceivable conditions. Still more important, however, is the matter of the soil in which the trees are expected to grow. There is probably not a cubic foot of soil suited to the sustaining of a healthy tree in the covering over the finished portions of the subway from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There is plenty of stone and sand and other infertile material in the fill, but no mold. For a number of blocks—at least ten to our knowledge—the possible depth of alleged soil does not exceed three feet, and in some places it is even less. To grow trees in three or four feet of such material, not containing a teaspoonful of top soil to the cubic yard, is a very discouraging proposition. The tree advocates should understand that the entire space from curb to curb should be filled with nutricious top soil obtained from the fields of Long Island or New Jersey. For the shade plots between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets this might and probably would require from twenty-five to thirty thousand cubic yards, costing from $1 to $1.50 per yard, but if the Boulevard is to be made beautiful with shade trees this expense must be met. To furnish four or five loads of rich soil for each tree amounts to little in such a desert of stone and sand. Every part of a plot 20 by 200 feet containing 10 or 11 trees must give nourishment to spreading roots, or the trees will languish. We are planting not for one year or two, but for half a century, and if our trees are to remain suggestive of hop poles we might as well save the expense of planting them. The same is true if provision for ample irrigation is omitted. Young trees need a great deal of water, and irrigation pipes must be laid so that the tree plots may be saturated twice a day. Both trees and grass require this, as Paris experience has shown.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners should provide the tree-growing conditions from their ample surplus for contingent expenses. The contracts for the section work are not so drawn that the contractors can be required or should be expected to incur the considerable expense of providing suitable soil for the purpose, and hopes built upon the well-meaning but unscientific efforts of tree lovers to get any sort of alleged trees planted in place of those destroyed are doomed to sad disappointment within the next year or two. Let us be practical in this matter and not expect more from sentiment in tree culture than from Christian Science in treating diphtheria.

PHONOGRAPHS AT FUNERALS.

The minister of Leavenworth who conceived the idea of utilising the phonograph to sing hymns at funerals doubtless meant well, but such good intentions are proverbially fit paving material for a road leading in quite the opposite direction from that along which he would dispatch the souls of dead and dying parishioners. The funeral is not a cheerful function, at best, and is commonly divested of features intended to be amusing. Perhaps it is better so, but no good result is to be expected from exaggerating its depressing influences. This would seem to be accomplished by the innovation of the Rev. Brother WILLIAMS, who, when called to officiate at a funeral and being unable to get together even a scrub choir, bethought him of his phonograph, selected two cylinders scored with the indentations of appropriate hymns, took the machine and its megaphone attachment under his arm to the house of mourning, and, at what he considered appropriate points in the service, set it going to render in its characteristic Punch and Judy tones, "The Holy City" and "Lead, Kindly Light," or something equally comforting. If anything was lacking to complete the gruesomeness of the last sad rites this would supply it. The one mitigating feature of the phonograph as an interpreter of vocal music is found in the fact that under ordinary conditions one does not have to listen to it, but may walk away far enough to heal his wounded ears with a lotion of emollient silence. But if the phonograph is to become a feature of funerals one must either stay away from them altogether or endure what follows tripping the catch which locks the rotating mechanism. A proper respect for conventions will not permit one to leave until the ceremony is over, whatever it may be.

Quite differently may be regarded the expressed purpose of the Rev. Brother WILLIAMS to take his phonograph with him when visiting the sick. Either it will make the patient mad enough to want to get up and kick holes in the machine, and possibly in the one who brought it—which will establish a wholesome and possibly curative reaction even in one beyond the reach of medicine; or, in the case of those in extremis, who must perforce say farewell to earth, it will so completely reconcile them to the well-attested silence of the tomb that death will have no terrors. Either result would make for good in the case of the sick; but, as an accessory after the fact, which the phonograph would become if employed to sing at funerals, it is open to every objection which could be suggested.

AUTUMN'S GORGEOUS DYES.

While the marshes are glowing with the tints of red, copper, and gold, and on mountain side or in swamps a single tree is relieved against the Autumnal foliage like a steadily burning flame of orange or crimson, the scientist is puzzling his brain as to the why and wherefore of these colors that vie successfully with the gorgeous hues of sunset. He is not content to believe that bush and tree, creeper and grass, feel the approach of death and like the dolphin spend their last energies in a coruscation of colors. Patiently and coldly he analyzes the green leaf and the red, in order to ascertain what new or changed elements those are which produce such startling alterations in the foliage in some parts of the world, while in others there is no change greater than the gradual turn into the sere and yellow leaf.

On this coast it is readily observed that the inland foliage takes on colors incomparably more vivid and sumptuous in tone than that on the seaboard. There is something in the ocean air, we say, that prevents the full change into brilliant Autumn colors. And inland we find that a mountain will often exhibit colors far more splendid on one side than another. Some trees are more susceptible to color change than others. Maples, for example, clothe themselves in motley with special ease, and certain oaks have a deeper, richer Fall garment than others. The sumachs, the Virginia creeper, the poison ivy are resplendent, while the silver birches, most virginal and pensive of trees, reach only a lovely pale yellow, in the midst of which their boles shine with perfect candor like white tapers in a cloud of little fairy flames. A painter is only too happy just to observe these things, but a scientist wants to know the cause of them.

One scientist thinks he has the secret. Cold is the first requisite, then abundant sunlight without intervening clouds or vapors. At a given point of cold the sunlight makes a chemical change of the chlorophyl, or green element in the leaves, and develops sugar, which turns them into the brilliant things that hang from the bough. Prof. OVERTON began his experiments with water plants on observing that some in the sunlight turned brilliant, while others in the shade remained green. But the change did not occur unless the water reached a certain temperature. Analysis then developed the fact that in the colored leaves sugar was present. The inference he has drawn is this: Where skies are clear and sunlight abundant, when the temperature falls sufficiently, the sugar forms in the leaf, and we have the glorious colors of the Fall.

While arrayed in its robes of russet and
scarlet and yellow,
Bright with the sheen of the dew, each
glittering tree of the forest
Flashed like the plane-tree the Persian
adorned with mantles and jewels—

sang LONGFELLOW in "Evangeline." Is there any other continent where such terms could be soberly applied to the Autumn? There is a poetic justice in the fact, if indeed it is a fact, that such indescribable beauty as our woodlands offer should be caused by sweets evoked like the sugar in the grape, the corn and the orchard fruit, by the sun, the compeller of all good, and the frost, the compeller of energy and labor.

His theory has this in its favor, that the cloudy and vaporous seaboard seems less propitious to our own Autumn hues than the clear air inland, while the seaboard is also less open to sudden falls of temperature. It is also in favor of his thesis that the maples, rich in sugar, are among the most brilliant. On the other hand the Virginia creeper transplanted to England retains under cloudy skies its habit of turning red, though not so vivid a red, it may be, as in its native land. Perhaps inherited traits may account for this, a plant that has acquired a tendency to the color change retaining it under adverse conditions. Another point in its favor is the analogy of berries and fruits, which contain for the most part sugar, and in themselves are only altered leaves. But to the establishment of Prof. OVERTON'S theory many observations will be necessary, observations whether cloudy and rainy Autumns are accompanied by less brilliant foliage, whether frosts are needed to develop colors in special trees, whether in countries having clear air and cold, like ours, the leaves are ever as brilliant as in North America.

ON KISSING.

The Missouri Valley Homoeopathic Association, having been goaded into the adoption of a resolution declaring kissing unsanitary, ought now to stand on one side until report of the popular opinion of the proceeding begins to come in, when it will no doubt reach the conclusion that it may judiciously go out of business. The decision was not only absurd, but flies in the face of the most ancient approbation and of a practice familiar, kindly, sentimental, and impetuous which, so far as we know, has never intermitted since the history of the race began. Part the moss incrusting and curtaining the oldest literatures and the kiss swims and sparkles beneath like a drop of dew. It is in the Bible and the Iliad and the Indian Vedas; its symbol appears among the Egyptian hieroglyphs. There is no period or known tribe of men and women to which it was alien. Its antiquity and sustained recognition as a ritual almost sacramental in its character should stand as one buttress of its defense, and another ought to be found in its extreme and invariable popularity. In its application both parties to it are always satisfied, or, if not, the fact is rarely brought into the court of public opinion for review and cuts no figure in its copious and romantic records. It ought to be proof against the census of any medical or micrological fanatic no matter how many or how imposing the alphabetical symbols attached to his name. But one has been found to lift up his voice against it as an unsanitary exercise and to urge its immediate and general abolition. This was a certain Far Western and flagrantly homoeopathic practitioner named Dr. E. G. LINN, who has recently so far imposed his ideas on the association in session at Lincoln, Neb., that it has embodied them in a resolution and thus given them the sanction of the entire body. They therefore take on a higher but not much higher importance than if they were merely the notions of a private and individual fanatic and invite a passing word of mention.

What the learned physician Sir THOMAS BROWNE called "the scandal of his profession" may have been in his time as in this the large number of its members devoted to the discovery of mares' nests, the implacable diligence of their quests, or the absurd noise with which then as now they cackled over the eggs found in those illusory receptacles. They have always been numerous since the art of healing became the possession of a guild, were no doubt abundant in the time of the pious and eloquent physician of Norwich as they have been in all periods since HIPPOCRATES poised the pioneer pestle of the profession, but it is not on record that any one of them was such a lunatic as to propose the abolition of kissing and hold it up as a practice prejudicial to health and well being. There is much now known to the doctor's art of which they were ignorant, but they at least knew enough to let kissing alone as a social and sentimental practice, and in so far were more enlightened than some of their successors. Any one of their number who had tried to win the sanction of the profession to such a theory would very likely have been turned out of it as one who saw things out of their proportion and relation, and was either mad as a hatter or a March hare or else a fool out and out, whose resulting pulp when brayed in his own mortar would have been as void of wisdom as pemmican. They had many delusions and fantasies of their guild to combat, and in this were in like case with those who came before and after, but as yet the kissophobe had not risen among them and there was no surmise or dread of such an unheard-of apparition. The spectre is of entirely modern origin, and as it does not so far tend to multiply itself aboundingly there may be a reasonable hope that it will soon fade out altogether, leaving the kiss as before, securely intrenched in private and popular approval the world over, as it has been since the days of HILPA and SHALLUM, the echo of whose chirping osculations no doubt made glad the far-off time in which they conducted their innocent and antediluvian courtship. The howling homoeopathic incubus, if such a description may properly be applied to him who has just lent additional dreariness to the gray wane of Nebraska's perishing October by flourishing forth a theory so absurd as that which connects kissing with peril from the ravage of colliding microbes, is individually of little consequence, and to be spanked by his fellow-doctors if at all, but as he has led an entire medical association by its much too extenuated ears into a position so irrational and untenable it becomes a public duty to hold him up by the tail of his professional periwig for general observation and reprobation.

THE FIRE IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has to ask the indulgence of its readers to-day, and may have to ask that indulgence for another day, on account of the crippling of its mechanical facilities which resulted from the outbreak yesterday of a fire in the basement of its building. The embarrassment of such a condition, however, is very much mitigated for THE TIMES, as it is almost invariably mitigated for American newspapers in the like case, by the prompt and generous proffers of assistance from its neighbors. In fact, the sentiment that insures such proffers is one particularly honorable to the American press, as well as particularly characteristic of it. Newspapers published in the same city, and in the same neighborhood, are alone in a position to come to the assistance of one of their number temporarily hampered through accident. The point is that they always do it. They do it although the ordinary sharpness of commercial rivalry is apt to be sharpened, in the case of newspapers, by the friction which often results from the daily freedom of reciprocal comment. Nevertheless, they always do it, and in doing it show a much keener spirit of comradeship and confraternity than we think would be elicited by like misfortunes in any other branch of business. The prompt, spontaneous, and generous offers of help which THE TIMES has received from its esteemed contemporaries are not less valued by it, but more valued, because they are characteristic of the spirit of the American press in general.

THE TIMES cannot at the moment give an adequate expression of gratitude to its friends for the prompt, generous, and disinterested assistance they have tendered. Its thanks are due as much to those proffering aid of which it could not avail itself as to those whose assistance was immediately useful. The same spirit prompted both, and the obligation is greater to those whose freely tendered facilities we could use only because we were able to accept the service tendered.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Before the election The Mobile (Ala.) Register said that there were two Republican parties in Alabama—"the lily whites and the lamp blacks." But when the votes were counted on Tuesday night the two parties seemed to have gone into oblivion together.

* * *

Peter Waldorf, farmer, a Jacksonian Democrat, ninety-two years old, of Clyde, Wayne County, has voted a straight Democratic ticket at every election since 1831. He went to the village Tuesday and voted for Coler and all the rest of the Democratic nominees.

* * *

"The Democrats can again see what terrible havoc they played with their own welfare when they departed from the faith of their fathers in 1896 and again in 1900." Thus comments The New Haven (Conn.) Register, a Democratic newspaper, in contemplation of the results on Tuesday last.

* * *

Twelve years ago, when Mr. Robert E. Pattison ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, he received just 1 majority over his Republican opponent in the Bryn Mawr election district of Lower Merion. On Tuesday last Mr. Pattison's majority over Judge Pennypacker in the same district was again one vote.

* * *

Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania has come forward as a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and Senator Quay says he will have the unanimous support of the Republican members from the Keystone State for the position. Other aspirants are Congressman Sereno Payne of this State, John G. Cannon of Illinois, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, and Charles E. Littlefield of Maine.

* * *

The qualifications for suffrage in South Carolina are residence in the State for two years, in the county one year, and in the polling precinct four months, and the payment six months before the election of any poll tax then due and payable; but ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, when otherwise qualified.

* * *

Among the veteran voters on Tuesday last was Andrew Simpson of Baltimore, ninety-two years old, who cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for his second term as President. Mr. Simpson has always voted the Democratic ticket, and did so on Tuesday. He has voted for eighteen Democratic candidates for President, and in all his long years has missed an election but once. That was just after the war, when the Republicans, as he says, transferred his registration to Annapolis.

* * *

Dr. Lucius F. C. Garvin, the newly elected Governor of Rhode Island, is a native of Tennessee, he having been born in Knoxville, that State, in 1841. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Harvard Medical School. He is the first Democrat to receive a plurality of votes for Governor in Rhode Island since 1891, and in that year, a majority of the votes being required for an election, the Democratic candidate failed to secure the office. The Legislature chose his Republican competitor.

* * *

John and James Dobson, the Philadelphia carpet manufacturers, contradict Mr. J. Edward Addicks's assertion in his letter to The Public Ledger of that city that they gave money to assist his political opponents in the recent campaign. In a statement printed in the same paper they say in part: "We have had no political interests in Delaware at any time. Our interests there are entirely business. We have never taken any interest in Mr. Addicks or his fight, and have never contributed one cent toward his defeat nor have we helped his opponents."

* * *

Time brings in its revenges. Prof. George Howell, who has been elected to Congress from the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, has been connected with the public schoools of Scranton as teacher and Superintendent for a number of years. Last May friends of Republican Congressman William Connell in the City Council defeated him for re-election as City Superintendent of Schools. The Democrats took him up as the most available man for Congress, and he has ousted Congressman Connell, who was a candidate for re-election to the House.

* * *

The Republicans of Connecticut lost nearly 12,000 votes on Tuesday, as compared with their vote in 1900, and the Democrats lost nearly 10,500. Nearly half of the Democratic loss was in New Haven and Meriden. The twelve largest towns in the State, containing a majority of its people, gave a Republican majority of a little over 3,000. The Hartford Times confesses surprise that these towns did not show a plurality against the Republican candidate, not directed against the man as an individual, "but against the system which bears unfairly on them and against which they have heretofore protested vigorously."

* * *

The Socialists of Massachusetts are jubilating over the fact that they increased their vote for Governor on Tuesday threefold over that which they cast one year ago. The total was 32,985. Their gains were found all over the State, but especially in the manufacturing towns. This is the fifth year in which they have taken an active part in the politics of the State. They cast 563 more votes than the Democratic candidate received in Brockton and 271 more than he received in Haverhill. Notable increases were made in Fitchburg, where the figures for the two years, 1901 and 1902, are 228 and 853, respectively. In Lynn the increase was from 272 to 1,037; Springfield, 295 to 865; Cambridge, 174 to 912.

DOGS IN THE CITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's paper contains an article announcing the timely and creditable action taken by Alderman John L. Goldwater of the Bronx in introducing in the Board of Aldermen "Resolution No. 193. An ordinance in relation to the harboring and keeping of dogs in the City of New York." I have heard of the rights of people who are not dog owners and who are obliged to put up with dog nuisances, and dodge dogs in and about this city. Although the dog owners are only a small proportion of the city's population, yet they are allowed the special privilege of making everything in sight a public nuisance and annoyance to almost everybody in proximity. This condition is so positively apparent that the question need not be further discussed. Therefore Alderman Goldwater should receive the hearty support of the long-suffering public in his courageous attempt to remove one of the annoyances and nuisances of city life, and a constant source of hydrophobia scare.

The country is the place for the best class of dogs, and the cemetery is the best place for dogs without a pedigree. The beautiful pet dog can easily be replaced by some beautiful specimen of the human race in need of just such care and constant attention, and the public will applaud such effort and the owner will be doing something for the betterment of the race in preparation for the millennium.

Some remarkable statements are set forth in the article referred to: "Such an ordinance would involve great hardship on thousands of people." How? I am curious to know. The coal strike has suggested hardships to the public, but a scarcity of dogs—well, hardly as yet. Try the experiment. As to dogs in apartments, flats, or hotels such a question is too ridiculous to discuss, but it is a fact that the large majority of hotels, apartment, and flat houses strictly forbid dogs. Why? Guess again, Mr. Dog champion. Experiment, and take a flat with a tenant on the floor above owning one or more beautiful pet canines, then ask your tormented janitor if he does not feel his burden lightened. In the country almost every farmer has a dog. How would it be if about every family in the city owned a dog? It is fair to say that dogs would soon find themselves very much more out of place in the city than in the country. Don't you think so?

As to the comparing of dogs with children, I regret to say that I have not yet reached that stage of development, or lack of it, that places dogs on a plane with children. The S. P. C. A. is an excellent society, when it confines itself to the prevention of cruelty. This is its sphere, and it would seem that it should take special interest to promote Alderman Goldwater's resolution, which is specially designed to prevent cruelty to dogs by preventing their confinement to city streets when they should out in the free, open country, in the open air, where they can scratch and run with delight to themselves, their owners, and the relief of a dense city population where they must be subject to all kinds of uncouth treatment and flagrant remarks. Ask the dogs which kind of life they would prefer, city or country, and let us hear the quick answer. Every one who agrees with the dog's answer will please address a letter of indorsement to Alderman Goldwater. HUMAN RIGHTS.

New York, Nov. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Acquiesced.

"I'm innocent and I can prove it if you will give me time," whined the old offender.

"Three years," said the Judge.—Baltimore American.

Nothing Accruing.

Granger—I understand you have an interest in the Sweatman Mine?

Lamb—I have an investment there; but I have seen no interest on it up to the present moment.—Boston Transcript.

Memory.

"A granite tablet," remarked the moralizer, "is a splendid thing to perpetuate one's memory."

"Yes," replied the demoralizer, "but personally I prefer a string around my finger."—Chicago News.

The Inventor's Triumph.

"You say that Arbeiter's inventions have made several men millionaires, but did he ever make anything out of them?"

"Oh, yes; he was singularly successful with his devices in that respect. He made enough to perfect all of them."—Indianapolis News.

Overofficious.

"What's the matter Jimsby! You look bothered."

"I am. I had a happy home until my wife joined one of those philanthropic clubs and promised to do some little thing every day to add to my happiness, and now she's got so many ideas I can't rest."—Washington Times.

WHILE STILL THE PROCESSION MOVES ON.

And still the procession moves on, moves on;
"Rich man, poor man, beggarman, thief,"
Hustling and jostling, with faces wan;
Dining with laughter to sup with grief;
Each of us smiling to hide his care;
Each of us weeping his part to play;
Bending beneath the burdens we bear;
Journeyers all on the great highway.

And the same little mound in the end, in the end,
For sweetheart and lover, for foeman and friend,
And the same waving grasses to whisper and bend,
While still the procession moves on.

While still the procession moves on, moves on,
Building our castles, we hope and dream,
And the red robe of pleasure we cheerily don,
And dance in our joy like a mote in its beam.
We hurry and jostle—more room, more room!
Room for the palace that I shall build!—
Till a Voice is heard, and its word is "Doom!"
And the dreams are buried, the hopes are stilled.

And the same little mound in the end, in the end,
For the dullards who break and the sages who mend,
And the same spectre Death his pallor to lend,
While still the procession moves on.

While still the procession moves on, moves on,
Gods! how we cling to our pleasure and gold!
Gayest companions grow weary and wan;
Still to life's tinsel we ceaselessly hold.
Here is our palace, the palace of wealth;
This is our castle, the castle of fame;
Building by force or building by stealth;
Fighting with shadows, our shadow to claim.

And the same little mound at the last, at the last,
After the dreams and the hurry are past.
And the same weary faces with whiteness o'er cast,
While still the procession moves on.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA

A Symphony by Hans Huber Heard Here for the First Time.

A Programme That the Composer Thought Better Of—Mr. Pugno Schubert's Fantasy.

The second concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall before an audience as large and as entirely sympathetic as that which heard the concert on Thursday night. That the musical public of New York has unreservedly given itself over to the intelligent appreciation of Mr. Gericke's organization, and relies upon it for some of the most stimulating enjoyment of the musical season, is happily shown by the size of these audiences, which were as numerous as the hall could contain. Their numbers have greatly increased over those of last year, as last year marked a large gain over those of the year before. These facts are significant because of the public understanding they imply of the supreme excellences of the Boston Orchestra, which are unique. The attitude observable at these concerts is not one of indiscriminating surrender, nor of unreserved acceptance of everything that is done, but of candid appraisal, for it is an audience of as fine critical taste as any that listens to orchestral playing anywhere.

The programme yesterday was notable as containing a symphony entirely new to this public, the work of Hans Huber. He is a composer and director living in Basel, Switzerland, from whom nothing of importance has ever been heard here, although this is the third published work in the symphonic form. It is serious music, of ambitious striving, and contains much to interest and, in a few places, really to stir the listener. That it will ever keep a place high among the works of modern composers may be doubted, for with all its ingenuity and fine workmanship, its effectiveness, and formal beauty, it lacks the spark of xenius.

As Mr. Philip Hale, in his interesting description of it in the programme book informs us, it was the composer's original intention to make this music a celebration of the genius of the Swiss artist, Arnold Böcklin, who delighted to paint the open air scepes peopled by the Greeks with strange, half-seen beings, and let his imagination run riot in fantasies of the natural beauty and the golden myths of Greece, seen through the eyes of the modern romantic spirit. The symphony was to picture moods summoned up by the pictures of this master, and was thus, so to speak, to be a glorification of his work in tones.

Herr Huber has thought better of it, however, and of all this scheme has left no trace on the printed score, but the inscription of the series of variations which forms the finale, named "Shakespearian suggested by pictures by Böcklin." No pictures are specified, but before the composer changed his mind evidently, the industrious analysts gained access more or less accurately to his intentions and have put on record for the benefit of those who set store by verbal interpretation of music, just what pictures the different movements, sections and even some of the themes represent.

It is a little annoying to find that these doctors do not agree; as, for instance, whether one theme of the first movement is the "Böcklin" theme or the "meadow" theme. There would seem to be a difference—at any rate, if musical ideas were really as definitely representative of external things in the programme musicians would have us believe.

Herr Huber has done the wise thing in sweeping away this structure of definite and detailed interpretation—a structure that could in the nature of things be little more than a scaffolding upon which the builder worked—and presenting his symphony, with the exception noted, for what it is as music, and not as an expression of something else that has already been expressed otherwise. There is embarrassment enough when a composer tracks a purely poetic idea along devious paths that the listener must follow to understand him.

When he insists upon a knowledge and appreciation of paintings that are scattered through the public and private galleries of Europe he is really going a step beyond the limits of reason. Must the general audience, who cannot be expected to know all or many of a particular artist's works—especially a cis-Atlantic audience to whom, as a whole, they are quite unfamiliar—first visualize the commentator's descriptions of the pictures, and then turn its attention to fitting this second-hand impression to the music as it is unfolded to the ear?

It was doubtless some such consideration that influenced the composer of the "Böcklin" symphony to let it be, finally, a symphony merely, with but a hint. If the pictures of Böcklin have been serviceable to him in creating moods leading him to self-expression in terms of music, their work is done. The symphony is quite able to stand by itself, and as music it is admirable. It is especially interesting to the student for its ingenious utilization of many technical devices in the elaboration and development of the themes and for the skilful and effective scoring for the orchestra. As we have said, there is something lacking that no technical mastery can compensate for—the touch of sacred fire.

Such, with all the admiration that the symphony can command, is the impression of the whole. It is derived more specifically from the character of some of the thematic material. A considerable part of it is employed to a certain degree in common through the various movements, though with modification and amplification. Much of it is vague in outline and without pregnant significance; the first movement, most elaborate of the four, suffers from this especially. Some of it, as in the scherzo, approaches dangerously near the trivial. The adagio is impressive with a certain largeness of style; in the variations the composer's fancy is delightfully and ingeniously employed.

M. Pugno, the soloist, played Lisst's amplification of Schubert's so-called "Wanderer" fantasy for pianoforte and orchestral accompaniment. It is one of the pieces that has served before to give the most favorable impression of M. Pugno's powers. He plays it with poetry, with a fund of romantic feeling, yet without sentimental exaggeration; and gives a tempestuous and powerfully wrought climax in the last movement. We still miss in this performance one of the most important resources of the pianist's art that is not at M. Pugno's disposition, the graduated scale of dynamic nuance; but there is much to be forgiven him, first for playing this beautiful composition that other pianists neglect unduly, and second for entering so sincerely into its spirit.

The orchestra played Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture with an effulgent brilliancy that did much to beguile the mind as to the essential poverty and vulgarity of the musical ideas of the composition. Yet even such a performance cannot conceal the further fact that even the instrumentation no longer seems what it once did—that its flitter is beginning to show tinsel and its keenness to rasp with a wire edge. There was also Saint-Saëns's ingenious symphonic poem, "Omphale's Spinning Wheel," exquisitely set forth.

TEXAS CATTLE QUEEN RESTS.

She Has Transferred the Care of Her Big Herds to Her Son-in-Law.

"The public had heard a good bit about cattle kings, but in Texas lives the greatest of all cattle queens," said R. W. Flagg of San Antonio.

"The lady, Mrs. King of Corpus Christi, is quite aged now, and has turned over the active management of her big interests to her son-in-law. She has six ranches in southern Texas and they comprise a total of not less than 500,000 acres. The largest of these is in Nueces County, which touches the Gulf of Mexico and contains about 200,000 acres.

"I don't exactly know how many head of cattle Mrs. King owns, nor does any one else, for that matter. It is not well to be too inquisitive in such things, because cows are subjects of tax valuation. Good judges, however, aver that her herds cannot number less than 100,000. Figuring the average value at $18 a head, it is easily seen how much the lady is worth from her cattle alone. But on her broad acres graze many hundreds horses, and it would be safe to estimate their worth at $1,000,000.

"This vast estate was left to her by her husband, who was one of the pioneer stockmen of our country, and who began his career in Texas as a deckhand on a Rio Grande steamboat."—St. Louis Republic.

MR. POLLOCK'S PARROT.

Remarkable Tales About an Intelligent Bird with a Large Vocabulary and Several Voices.

I first made the acquaintance of the particular parrot concerning whom I propose to relate certain things at the house of a friend in Liverpool.

The bird was extremely handsome—a fine specimen of the blue-fronted Amazon—rather cross, I thought, and, proh pudor! he had no better name than "Polly." He did not seem to be particularly accomplished. Indeed, all that I could make out of his conversation was an excellent imitation of a newsboy calling the "Liverpool Echo" and a frequently repeated remark, "Don't like him at all. No I don't. I don't like him at all." This was given with a great spreading and fluttering of feathers.

Presently there came a concatenation accordingly which induced him to take up his abode with me. The longer the bird, who consented to take the name of Cato, staid with us the more copious did his vocabulary and his variety of voices become. He had a coaxing voice, a strident and repellent voice—the kind of voice stage tyrants used to have—a well-bred drawing room voice, and a horribly and unspeakably vulgar voice. He lived sometimes in the kitchen, but generally in the dining room, which was separated from the drawing room only by folding doors, through which any loud talking was heard but too easily unless heavy curtains were drawn over the doors.

One day when there were no such curtains drawn a visitor—a woman—called on my wife. Cato was in the dining room, and not long after conversation had been going on in the drawing room he started an incoherent and unintelligible monologue, very loud, in the atrociously vulgar voice to which I have above referred. When this had gone on for some little time the visitor rose, said to my wife, "Is that your little boy talking in there?" and took her departure. We have not always been fortunate with our parrots and our visitors.

It was his strident voice, somewhat reminiscent of the late John Ryder, the actor, that Cato employed on an occasion which had a certain touch of pathos. I must premise that in our house on Campden Hill the drawing room window looked out on the road, while the dining room window opened on a yard with a penthouse and shrubbery, and opposite to the shrubbery was a short flight of steps leading up to the gravel path, which went past the postage stamp of a front garden to the outer door.

CATO AND THE SMALL BOY.

On a certain wintry afternoon, when there was snow on the ground, the parrot was alone in his glory in the kitchen, since the maids were upstairs and my wife was writing in the dining room, which was immediately above the kitchen. Presently she was aware of a small boy, as it seemed from his voice, gradually descending the steps and saying, rather timidly at intervals in a cockney twang, "Lady, may I sweep your steps?" Presently he got for answer a loud and strident "What?" Then he repeated his query, coming a little nearer, and was answered again in yet louder tones, "What?" A third time he put his question, and then his unseen respondent answered in a quite new and deep bass voice, "Come in." Whereon the poor little chap fled before my wife could intercept him and compensate him for the fright which, no doubt, he had got.

In the foregoing story there is nothing wonderfully out of the way. For those which now follow I expect no credence, although (or mayhap because) I have a credible witness prepared to affirm that he heard the parrot say exactly what I heard him say. There may also be polite and hesitating folk who will take refuge (as, by the bye, does my wife) in saying that we were the fools of a too lively imagination. For my own part I shall never falter in my conviction that things happened exactly as my companion and I heard them, and as I am now about to relate them.

One day, then, one of the maids came up to tell me that Cato had all the symptoms of a bad cold. On this I hied me down with my companion, taking as equipment some whisky very slightly diluted, some red pepper, and a teaspoon. With the pepper and whisky I prepared in the teaspoon a beverage which may fairly be called an unfailing remedy, and to which the bird had taken kindly on a previous occasion.

THE PARROT AND HIS MEDICINE.

I opened the door of the cage, and proffered him the healing drink. Not a word would he have to say to it. He danced at it, he fluffed up his feathers, he said that he didn't like it at all, and he muttered and mumbled things which were evidently meant in doubt and anger. Presently I felt like a fiend, like a grandfather, saying: "My good bird, you have had this before. It cured your cold then. Why don't you take it now? It isn't poison." Upon which he looked at me, said, "Well, I thought it was," and proceeded to lap it up as a kitten would lap milk.

Again, there came to share the parrot's sovereign rule a young and very handsome Dutch rabbit, who assumed by request the name of Sherlock, and liked it so well that very soon he constantly addressed himself by it in complimentary language. On his first arrival his cage was placed close to that of the parrot, who, I regret to say, received him with great discourtesy. Again I spoke seriously to him, telling him that the bird was a stranger in the land, and that he, the parrot, ought to be kind to him. "I am kind," said Cato very crossly. I replied, "I don't think you are. What is there you don't like about him?" The parrot hesitated, looked keenly at the magpie, and then said in a final kind of voice, "I don't like his clothes." "What don't you like about his clothes?" I asked, and got for reply, "I don't like his coat." In spite of this the birds afterward became great friends and brothers in mischief.

WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in London Mail.

Cripple Killed by Fright at a Dog.

Badly frightened by a small dog snapping at him, Francis Reilly of 1620 Cabot Street, an eighty-year-old man, who lost his legs in the civil war, died suddenly at the corner of Girard and Ridge Avenues on Election Day. Reilly was believed to be very poor. At the Morgue, however, $120 in gold was found in the dead man's pocket and also Government and Pennsylvania Railroad pension papers. It is now believed there is much money hidden away somewhere by the dead veteran. Being legless, he used a small vehicle to move about, propelling it with his hands. The constant arm action caused enlargement of the heart. This organ, weakened by years of strain, was easily affected, causing the old man to succumb when the dog scared him.—Philadelphia Press.

Russian Fanaticism and Ignorance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The ignorance and the religious fanaticism of the Russian peasantry are illustrated in a striking manner by the almost blasphemous veneration of which the famous Father John of Kronstadt, much against his will, is made the object. A short time ago a peasant in the Government of Kostroma wrote a hymn in honor of Father John, placing him almost on an equality with the persons of the Trinity. The Kronstadt priest wrote a severe letter to the peasant rebuking him for his blasphemy, but this had no effect, so that he was compelled to go in person to Kostroma in order to put a stop to the growth of a sect which was being founded to worship him.

This is only one instance out of many. During the services at Kronstadt voices are frequently heard exclaiming, "Thou art holy, thou art holy; behold he has come down from heaven." The reply of the priest is usually, 'How dare you speak so! I am only a sinful man like you. It is Satan who is speaking through your mouth in order to cause confusion among the devout. Who are you? Come out from the crowd." As a rule this command is not obeyed, and the police are unable to discover the fanatics. There are cases in which peasants openly maintain their conviction that Father John is the Christ, the reincarnation of the Divine Spirit. In particular, there is one aged pilgrim who holds fast to this belief in spite of all efforts made to turn him from it, and who, when he is arrested and threatened with punishment, declares with enthusiasm that he will gladly die for his Saviour. Portraits of Father John are frequently used as ikons and are venerated in the same way. Several sects have been formed to uphold the doctrine of the divinity of the Kronstadt priest in spite of his vehement protests.—London Times.

MAURICE GRAU HERE,

TELLS OF HIS PLANS

The Coquelins to be in Projected French Theatre Company.

Impresario Says He Has Not Thought of Engaging Mascagni — Four New Tenors Among the Opera Singers.

Maurice Grau arrived yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine with a number of members of the French opera company which will sing this Winter under his direction. Mr. Grau went abroad on a tenor hunt. "They thought I would have no new tenor," he said yesterday, "but I have engaged three—Anthes, Burgstaller, and Gerhauser." Before sailing for this side he also made arrangements with Carlo Dani, a young Italian tenor, who, however, will sing only secondary parts.

Mr. Grau said that he had heard nothing of the rumors that Anthes had to break his leg in order to furnish a pretext for breaking his contract at Dresden. "The engagement was made more than two months ago," said Mr. Grau, "but was kept secret. I have good reason to believe that he will pay the forfeit money necessary under the terms of his Dresden contract. In fact, I gave him the money to do it with."

Mr. Grau's attention was called to the disruption of the Mascagni organization and the report that he had made a proposal to Mascagni to join the Grau forces.

"I have not thought of the matter at all," replied the manager. "The thing is almost impossible. I have three conductors now, and besides such an engagement as that of Mascagni would be, is outside of my province. I never believed that the public were attracted to the work of a conductor—I mean a composer-conductor—for his work is almost necessarily limited to his own operas. I had a sad experience of my own once in that line, and lost a lot of money in the venture. That was when I brought out Offenbach, and he perhaps was more widely known than Mascagni. Moreover, I have but one of Mascagni's works in my repertoire, that being 'Cavalleria.'"

When the project of the French theatre here, in which Mr. Grau and Charles Frohman are interested, was mentioned, Mr. Grau said that they hoped it would not be long before the French theatre would be an established fact. "There will be nothing definite, however," he said, "until next year at the earliest. The three Coquelins, father, son, and brother, will be part of the organization, and I understand that the difficulty at present is on account of the younger Coquelin's contract with the Theatre Français. Under Mr. Frohman's management, the Coquelins recently played a very successful two weeks' engagement in London."

It is Mr. Grau's usual policy to present during the season at least one new opera. Although not yet definitely decided upon, Mr. Grau said yesterday that "Der Wald," a one-act opera by an English woman, Miss Smythe, might be the novelty. There will, however, be a number of revivals, including an elaborate production, both as regards the cast and the stage setting, of Ponchielli's masterpiece, "Gioconda."

Among the other revivals will be the chief works of Verdi, including "Ernani," which has not been heard here by the present generation, and "Un Ballo in Maschera," which also has never been interpreted by the Grau organization. Mozart's "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "Il Sergallo" will also be among the works revived.

With the exception of Anthes, the tenor, there are notable additions to the personnel of the opera company, which for the most part will remain the same as in the two or three years previous. The soprani include Melba, who will sing at a limited number of performances; Emma Eames, Sembrich, Nordica, Bauermeister, Gadski, Marylli, Keuse-Belce, Fritzi Scheff, Seygard, and Van Cauteren.

The only new voice to be heard among the mezzo sopranos and contraltos will be that of Kirby Lunn, who will make her first appearance in this country. The others will be Carrie Bridewell, Schumann-Heink, and Louise Homer.

Besides the new tenors mentioned, there will be Alvarez, Bars, de Marchi, Vanni, Relss, and Salignac.

There are no additions to the list of baritones, which includes Campanari, Scotti, Van Rooy, Bispham, Begué, Declery, Dufriche, Gilibert, and Muhlmann.

Edouard de Reszke will head the basses, among whom will be Pol Plançon, Blass, Journet, and Johannes Elmblad.

Johannes Elmblad, who is not only a famous ballad singer, but among the foremost of European stage managers, will superintend at the Metropolitan this Winter the staging of the Wagner operas. He has had much experience at Baireuth, and was discovered by Mr. Grau at Stockholm, where in the magnificent new Opera House there he remarked that while the voices were only third rate, the staging of the German operas was unsurpassed. Elmblad was Director of the Royal Opera at Stockholm, and later went to Baireuth again as stage manager during the Wagner Festival. The other stage manager, Alman, is also a new-comer.

Alfred Hertz, who makes his first appearance here as a conductor, will confine himself exclusively to the German opera, although he has conducted French opera with great success. The new conductor is only thirty years old, and Mr. Grau considers his work wonderful. The other conductors will be Flon and Mancinelli.

The Wagner operas to be produced during the season, which will open on Nov. 24, will include "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Gotterdammerung." Verdi will be heard through "Traviata," "Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "Aida," and the revivals mentioned. Of the works of Mozart "Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Il Flauto Magico," and the two revivals.

Besides there will be Gounod's "Faust" and "Romeo et Julliette," "Carmen," Beethoven's "Fidelio," Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Don Pasquale," and "La Fille du Regiment," Rossini's "Barber of Seville," Puccini's "La Bohème" and "Tosca," Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète," "Les Huguenots," and "L'Africaine," Paderewski's "Manru," Mancinelli's "Ero e Leandro," Auber's "Fra Diavolo," and Massenet's "La Navarraise."

Of the artists Von Rooy, Gadski, Gerhauser, and Elmblad, will arrive Tuesday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm; Eames, Elvarez, Salignac, and Flon next Saturday on La Touraine, and Edouard de Reszke on the Deutschland, which arrives on Thursday.

A Surprised Card Party.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Three civil engineers while traveling this morning from Amiens to Paris began to play cards on an apparently abandoned lunch basket of large dimensions, which had been lying on the hat rack.

It appeared to be rather heavy, but they supposed it to be full of plates. The basket was placed on end and a leathern portfolio placed on the top to form a table.

Suddenly they were startled to hear loud cries, which came from the basket. It was opened, and a three-months-old baby was found inside.

The baby was neatly dressed, and bore a card, on which was written: "To be delivered to Mme. Forsey, Creuil."

The three men did their best to keep the child quiet until the train stopped at the next station. It was Creuil, and there a respectably dressed woman came forward and claimed to be the owner of the baby.

It appears that the child had been put out to nurse near Boulogne. Not having received any pay, the nurse had adopted this way of sending the child back to its mother. It is expected that the nurse will be arrested.—London Express.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason have closed their cottages and returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. William Edgar and Miss Edgar will leave here for California on Nov. 17.

Miss Evelyn Blight left here to-day to join her father, Atherton Blight, and her sister at the Hotel Cambridge, New York. They will sail for Europe next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Harold Brown, and J. Ellis Hoffman arrived here from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor have been called to Chicago on account of the serious illness of Theodore W. Phinney, Mrs. Grosvenor's father.

Word has been received here of the serious illness in Brighton of Mrs. Arthur Herbert, sister of Mrs. R. H. C. Slater; Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Robert Ives Gammell, and William Gammell. Mrs. Herbert is suffering from nervous prostration.

Miss Rose Grosvenor gave a reception at Wyndham this afternoon for Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones, who is her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, and the Misses Johnson will close their Newport season Monday.

Mrs. Burke-Roche's horses, including the well-known Horse Show prize winners Iris and Florodora, were sent to New York to-night. Mrs. Roche will close her Newport villa next week.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Haskell—White.

Miss Mary Marcella White, daughter of Andrew C. White, and Gouverneur Morris Haskell were married in Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday by the Rev. George L. Curtis. The bride wore a pearl-embroidered white satin crepe de chine gown, and she carried Bride roses. She wore a diamond pin, the bridegroom's gift. Miss S. Marcella Brown of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride, was her attendant. She wore a cream lace gown over a pale green silk slip and carried white flowers. Robert H. Haskell of Brooklyn was the best man, and the ushers were Leonard Haskell, Arnold C. White, Egbert Cadmus, and George Lester of Bloomfield; Ledyard S. Haskell of New York, and Arthur Meeker of Philadelphia. A reception in the home of the bride's parents in Morris Place followed the ceremony. On their return from their bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell will live in Plainfield, N. J.

Charles—Bailey.

James M. Charles and Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, daughter of Edmund S. Bailey, were married yesterday at the home of the bride's father, 118 West Seventy-fourth Street, by the Rev. Nathan Seagle, rector of St. Stephen's Church. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, which was decorated with white flowers and palms. The bride was in white satin, trimmed with old point lace. Miss Flora Beekman Bailey was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a white muslin gown, trimmed with Irish lace, and she carried pink roses. E. Ormonde P. Power was the best man. An aisle for the bridal party was formed of broad white ribbons, which were held by the Misses Louise Holly and Alice Latimer of Boston, and Richard and Chalmer Charles, brothers of the bridegroom. On their return from their wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Charles will live at Pelham Manor. Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bailey, and Major C. W. Whipple, and Mrs. Whipple.

Campbell—Sutherland.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 8.—In the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Matheson Sutherland, 64 Carnegie Avenue, this afternoon, their daughter, Miss Florence Helena M. Sutherland, was married to Charles Stewart F. Campbell of Glen Ridge by the Rev. Oscar F. Moore, assistant rector of Grace Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her father. Her gown was white satin, cut en traine, and trimmed with point lace. The matron of honor was Mrs. Van Ryck, sister of the bride. She wore an imported costume of rainbow chiffon and carried chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids were Miss Emily Allen and Miss Beretha Kellogg of Elizabeth, Miss Katherine Paine of New York, and Miss Mary Bradley of Orange. The gowns were of white mousseline de soie, and they carried chrysanthemums. The best man was Frederick Holden Sutton of New York, and the ushers were Charles Bartlett, James Taylor Greene, and Roger Dodd of New York, and Chauncey Sayre of Orange. The gift of the bride and bridegroom to the bridal party were gold key rings, each with a latchkey to their new residence. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will reside in Glen Ridge.

Wood—Richardson.

The marriage of Arthur King Wood, son of Stephen Wood, and Miss Marguerite Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Richardson, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the chapel of the Collegiate Church at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin crepe de chine, combined with chiffon and tulle, and trimmed with old Venetian point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. She wore a necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and some diamond ornaments, family heirlooms. Her bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Marion Richardson, a sister of the bride. She wore white chiffon, and her white tulle hat was trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same hue. She carried American Beauty roses. Mr. Wood's best man was his brother, Ernest Wetherill Wood, and the ushers were John Nicolson, Jr., Warner M. Van Norden, Henry M. Brookfield, William A. Lockwood, G. Hamilton Dean, and Edward S. Avery. They wore frock coats, white waistcoats, gray gloves, and scarfs, and the scarf pins presented by Mr. Wood. The music was rendered by F. W. Robinson, the organist of St. Bartholomew's, and Mr. Schutze, the harpist of the Philharmonic Society. The wedding was a small one, owing to mourning in the family, and relatives and a few intimate friends only were invited to it.

Evans—Robinson.

The wedding of Morgan Dafydd Evans and Miss Lucretia Booth Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Moses Mason Robinson, took place in Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, yesterday. The church was decorated with palms, smilax, and white chrysanthemums. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, the Rev. John Campbell of King's Bridge, and the Rev. Mr. Carstensen of Riverdale. Mr. Morris, the Welsh composer, was the organist. The bride walked up the aisle to the altar with her mother. She was in ivory-white satin trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, and her veil was caught with similar flowers. She wore a diamond and pearl crescent, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried lilies of the valley and white roses.

Mrs. Robinson, who gave her daughter away, was in black lace over white silk, and she wore a black toque, trimmed with a white aigrette and ostrich tips. The bridesmaids, the Misses Marion Elizabeth Burr, Helen Arcadia Littell, and Amy Arnold of New York, and Miss Mitchell of Philadelphia, were frocked in pink satin crepe de chine, and their black moire hats were trimmed with ostrich plumes. They carried white chrysanthemums. The maid of honor, Miss Ethel Mason Robinson, sister of the bride, wore a white lace frock and a large white hat with white plumes. All of the attendants carried white chrysanthemums. Lyman Rhoades of New York was Mr. Evans's best man, and the ushers were C. Walter Artz and Chauncey Spears of New York; John Ewen of Spuyten Duyvil, and Clarence Allen of Bayonne.

Brown—Breen.

The wedding of Miss Carolyn A. Breen, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Breen, and Harry Godfrey Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Valentine Brown, was celebrated yesterday in the home of the bride's mother at 125 East Sixteenth Street, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, officiating. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. John Miller Breen. She wore a gown of gray crepe de chine over white silk, trimmed with duchesse lace, and she carried a bouquet of white cosmos with maidenhair ferns. Her maid of honor was her sister, Miss Georgia M. Breen, who was gowned in ecru voile over white silk, trimmed with antique lace. She carried pink roses. Miss Lillian Kirkland Brice, niece of the bride, was the flower girl. Mr. Brown's best man was Stephen Lindenfelser. Immediately after the ceremony, a large reception was held, the guests being presented by the ushers, who were William Bartell and Francis A. Weissman of New York, Everett Higby of Pine Bush, N. Y., and Preston Bradshaw of St. Louis. The house was decorated with palms and Autumn leaves. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Valentine Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Elbert Scrantom, Mrs. William Archer and Miss Archer, Mrs. M. A. Brown, Mrs. William Kernochan, and the Misses Pierrepont Kernochan, Mrs. George W. Griffithes and Miss Griffithes, James Balcom Curtis, Miss S. Smith, Miss Jane Atkinson, Miss Kathryn Scannell, Charles Kellog Starr, Mrs. Arthur Geoffroy, and Dr. and Mrs. James H. Brice.

An overworked brain disturbs the digestive functions, and bad digestion brings innumerable ills. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE sets the brain and digestion right.—Adv.

DEATH OF FELIX CAMPBELL.

Career of the Brooklyn Banker and ex-Congressman—His Old Coachman Died Friday.

Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, one of Brooklyn's oldest citizens, died yesterday morning at his home, 1,315 Pacific Street, after a week's illness. Death was caused by pneumonia. Mr. Campbell was prominent in financial circles in this city, and had held a high position in politics in Kings County. He began his somewhat picturesque career as a newsboy, and was looked upon as a striking example of the self-made man.

Mr. Campbell was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago, his parents being poor immigrants from Ireland. When twelve years old he became a printer's "devil" in the office of The Brooklyn Eagle. In some way he lost this position.

"But I was kicked out of The Eagle office into a fortune," he would say in after years.

When eighteen years old Mr. Campbell took up the study of mechanical engineering, and a year later he obtained employment with Walworth, Mason & Guild, manufacturers of steam and gas pipes, at 72 John Street, Manhattan. In two years he rose to the position of foreman of the shop, and later became a member of the firm. He finally succeeded to the business, a very large one. Mr. Campbell began to take an active interest in politics when he was but twenty-three years old, and in 1857 he was elected to the Kings County Board of Supervisors from the Eleventh Ward. He was re-elected the following year and became President of the board, although the youngest member of that body. He was later appointed a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners and in 1876 he was made one of the Centennial Commissioners of New York State by Gov. Tilden.

Mr. Campbell served for a number of years in the Brooklyn Board of Education. He had become a strong factor in Democratic politics, and in 1884 he was elected to Congress from the old Second District in Brooklyn. While in the House of Representatives he secured for Brooklyn its present Post Office building in Washington Street. Mr. Campbell started the movement for the erection in Fort Greene Park of a monument to the British prison ship martyrs. He served four terms in Congress, declining a fifth nomination. He then retired from active politics and devoted his attention to his large business interests.

In 1891 he was elected President of the People's Trust Company of Brooklyn. He was still the head of this company at the time of his death, and also President of the Brevoort Savings Bank. He was a Director in the following corporations and institutions: Phenix Insurance Company, Union Ferry Company, American Bank Note Company, New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, Franklin Safe Deposit Company, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, Metropolitan Plate Glass Company, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn Art Association, and St. Mary's Hospital. He was a life member of the Brooklyn, Crescent, and other clubs.

Mr. Campbell leaves a wife, four daughters, a sister, and two brothers, ex-Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn Patrick Campbell and Victor Campbell. The funeral will probably be held on Tuesday.

A sad coincidence in connection with the death of Mr. Campbell was the death on Friday of his coachman, John Nelson, who was injured on the same day that his employer fell ill, by falling to the street while cleaning a window on the third floor of Mr. Campbell's residence. Nelson had been in Mr. Campbell's employ for many years. He was fifty years old, and lived with his wife and children at 1,277 Atlantic Avenue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick R. West.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 8.—Frederick R. West, one of Elizabeth's society leaders, died last night of pneumonia at his home on North Broad Street. Mr. West was a bachelor and sixty-eight years old. He was born in New York and had been for thirty years the chief agent in New York, New Jersey, and the Eastern States for the firm of Young & Co. of Philadelphia. He is survived by two sisters, Miss West and Mrs. James R. English, the latter being the widow of the New Jersey lawyer of that name.

J. Evarts Green.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 8.—J. Evarts Green, Postmaster of Worcester, Mass., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, in this city this afternoon. He had been suffering from brain trouble for some time, and came here three weeks ago, his relatives hoping that a change in surroundings would be beneficial. The funeral will be held here to-morrow and the interment will be at New Haven.

Obituary Notes.

The Very Rev. H. C. Mignot, for thirty-two years rector of the New Orleans Cathedral, is dead in that city. He was born in Nuits, France, in 1842.

Philo H. Skidmore, Jr., proprietor of the Pacific Iron Works,, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday, aged fifty-one years. He was formerly a State Senator.

Harry Mainhall, once a well-known actor, is dead at St. Agnes's Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal. He died from consumption. He had been associated in former years with Booth, Barrett, Wallack, and other well-known actors. His widow is Jeffries Lewis.

Archibald N. Waterhouse of Lambert & Waterhouse, general agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, died suddenly to-day in his home in Philadelphia from congestion of the brain. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Waterhouse became identified with the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1867.

John M. Lauder, a former Quartermaster Sergeant of the Third Battery, and for fifteen years a drummer in Company I of the Forty-seventh Regiment, died yesterday of Bright's disease in his forty-fifth year, at his home, 172 Taylor Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Brooklyn, and for many years was a collecting agent of the Forty-second Street line of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

M. C. C.—Suffrage in Italy is not general. Those enjoying the franchise are divided into two classes: Literate citizens of certain property and certain public servants. Every male Italian, who can read, write, and cipher, who is over twenty-one years of age, and who pays 16 lire in direct taxes; every literate farmer, over twenty-one years of age, who pays 500 lire per annum in rent, and every house owner paying from 150 lire to 400 lire (according to the rate of taxation in his town) has a vote. Without regard to the payment of taxes veterans of the war for Italian unification, Government officials, university graduates, and certain other students, who may or may not be taxpayers, also have a right to vote.

Nearly 60 per cent. of adult males are disfranchised through illiteracy; about 10 per cent. refrain from voting, principally because of the Papal bull of "Non-Expedit." The proportion of voters to the population is only 7 per cent. Although in Piedmont and Lombardy it rises as high as 25 per cent., in Naples and Calabria it sinks to less than 1 per cent. Out of the total number of those who have the right of suffrage only about 60 per cent. exercise it.

Did a British Officer Forget?

There came to Philadelphia on the Noordland last week a haughty Briton. He was a Lieutenant in the English Navy, and very proud of it he seemed. When he came to disembark he was put through the usual line of questions by the customs officers, and the catechism seemed to annoy him. Finally he was asked: "What is your business?" He answered: "I am a Lieutenant in her Majesty's navy." The customs officer retorted: "Her Majesty's? You mean his Majesty's, don't you? You are behind the times for fair, not to know her Majesty was dead yet. What have you been doing the last year? Sleeping."—Philadelphia Record.

No Branch Stores — No Agents



Marie Antoinette Fantaise Brisée

It is an entirely new style of front coiffure—a side parting with a droop of wavy hair in the centre, giving a most pleasing effect.

LOVER'S KNOT

is the vogue for the low hair dress of the back hair; simple to arrange and gives a most graceful outline to the head. These coiffures and many other styles which I have created are made of only the finest quality of human hair and an exact match is guaranteed.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

I now have on exhibition the largest and finest assortment that has ever been displayed by any dealer in the United States. There are a great variety of designs in genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, plain and beautifully mounted with solid gold and pearls. You are cordially invited to call and examine them. You will receive many suggestions as to gifts.

933 B roadway A. Simonson 21-22 Streets

WILD HORSES IN IDAHO.

And Some Explanation of the War Between Sheep Herders and Stock Men.

Uncle Sam, perhaps, is not aware of his total equine assets. Up and down the Snake Valley roam herds of wild horses—beauties, too, which most persons would highly prize—that have never known a closer acquaintance with man than was possible at the distance of a league or more; for these herds, always under the command of a majestic stallion, disappear into the mountain fastnesses with the slightest sign of interruption or danger. Cowboys frequently surprise these animals, shoot the stallion, and stampede and capture the mares and colts. Many a blooded sire of tremendous prowess has thus been sacrificed, experience having taught the utter futility of an attempt to capture him.

Speaking of herds reminds me of the unremitting warfare—not always with guns, though the Winchester frequently assumes an important rôle—between the cattlemen and the sheepmen. Old cattlemen recall, with sighs of deep regret, the days when all these sage-brush plains were covered with luxuriant grasses knee high. Palmy days, those, for the cattlemen. Then came the sheep herds. Cattle refused to graze upon lands which sheep frequented. Furthermore, and worst of all, the grass itself perished under the tread of the sheep hoof. It has now disappeared altogether, and perhaps forever, since the rainfall seems inadequate to revive it. Hatred? Well, that's putting it mildly. Pitched battles and annihilation of vast flocks in former days occurred—do even yet occur, though rarely.

In the "mix-ups" that follow a meeting of the herders of these rival interests unduly the sheepman pays dearly for any courageous manifestation. A twenty-four-hour warning is given him to lead his flock out of the cattle country. If he heed it, well; if he decline, "you know the rest in the books you have read." To use the words of a cowpuncher: "You bet your life we don't eat cow steak for two weeks after the five-shooter is pulled." And he laid strange stress upon the word cow. Certain it is that thousands of sheep in this Western country have perished in consequence of the estranged feelings between these otherwise remarkably peaceable men. There seems little doubt that lives and herds are still occasionally jeopardized. In

A TALLY-HO CAMPAIGN.

How a Former Circus Man Won in Ohio a Seat in Congress — His Energetic Career in Business.

Far more successful than Tom L. Johnson in a circus campaign was A. H. Jackson of Fremont, Sandusky County, whose election as Congressman from the Ohio Thirteenth District over James A. Norton (Dem.) of Tiffin was the culmination of one of the most remarkable contests in recent political history.

It required just such a man as Jackson and just such a campaign as he conducted to do the trick. Incidentally, it must be said that women played no small part in the campaign. Jackson employs a couple of thousand young women in his factories in different cities in the district, and they were enthusiastic supporters of his candidacy. That they influenced the voters there can be little doubt.

Few people believed that Jackson could be elected. James a Norton was running for the fourth time. He had made a good record in Congress, and, although in the minority, had accomplished much for Sandusky. In Erie County he stood especially high, having done much for the Chamber of Commerce both in securing harbor appropriations and the preliminary steps for a new Government building.

Norton had mixed in local contests in different counties and had thus aroused opposition in Sandusky and Seneca Counties. The fight for the nomination at the convention, in which W. E. Scofield of Marion was defeated, led to a rupture in that county. Two years ago Norton was elected by over 6,000 plurality, but this was to be cut down in a way little dreamed of.

The outlook for a Republican victory in the district was not very bright early in the Fall when the leaders commenced casting about for a candidate. Little interest was then manifested. The name of Jackson, an underwear manufacturer of Fremont, had been suggested and the Fremont people, with local pride, boomed his candidacy. Jackson was a busy man and did not want the nomination, so stating. But no one else cared for it and the convention went through the form of nominating him. So little interest was taken in the matter that Erie County Republicans held no caucus to select delegates and 40 men were named by the committee to act as delegates. Of the 40 only one went to the convention.

That was the beginning of the campaign. People did not know Jackson as well as they now do. Older people remembered having seen him on the street corners years ago selling suspenders, and some people remembered his circus. The old instincts seemed to come back to the Fremont man.

Jackson determined to make a fight for the office and union unique lines. He had plenty of money and he was willing to spend it. He purchased a large tallyho, with a capacity for twenty men, and four bay horses were engaged. With a band and a corps of speakers the underwear merchant started out to four the district. With a blare of trumpets the tallyho would dash into town, parade the streets while the band played, and then, as the crowd collected, the speeches were delivered. Jackson wore a cylinder hat, to which he constantly referred. He told the people of his early struggles in life, of the fortune which he had amassed, the factories he had built, the girls he employed, and he promised Government buildings and harbor improvements that would make Norton turn green with envy.

While Jackson was thus engaged some of his friends took up his cause, and they started out with the idea that the man was sure to win. It seemed preposterous to most people, but gradually the idea gained ground. Jackson and his son-in-law and a few friends bet thousands of dollars on the result, securing odds, of course. Finally they offered even money. The result shows that Jackson and his friends will have won enough in bets to more than pay the expenses of the campaign.

Meantime Norton was kept busy explaining some previous speeches, his connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company as tax agent, his attitude toward Tom Johnson, &c., while local fights took up some more of his time. The revolt was growing, and Jackson was taken up enthusiastically. So it was that when the vote was counted it was found that Norton had lost his own county together with four others, and the two that stood by him had the pluralities cut in half. Jackson swept his own county and invaded the Norton home. He had gained his election.

Jackson's career is an interesting one. He was born in 1847 in Delaware County, New York. His family moved to Steuben County when he was but seven years old, later on moving to Corning. The family of boys had but little training in the country schools. Young Jackson was apprenticed as a carpenter, and, like Garfield, drove canal mules. At the age of nineteen Jackson decided to go West. He had saved up $500, but while asleep in Kansas City he was robbed of this. He went to work to recuperate his "fortune," and finally engaged on a small scale in peddling.

Later he bought a horse and wagon and took up the selling of suspenders, making a great success. He also became an auctioneer, being known as the "Auctioneer King," and in 1872 located in Fremont. When he had accumulated about $25,000 he decided to engage in the circus business, but bad weather and other conditions ruined this, and he lost every cent he had. He again took up peddling, having a gorgeous wagon built for this purpose, and finally got possession of a stock of dry goods. He was forced to make an assignment in this, and while left stranded he hit upon a new idea, that of making bustles of wire. He soon had 300 people employed in this, and then the bustle fad died out. Jackson was left with a big stock of goods on hand, together with machines, and he finally went into the business of manufacturing underwear. In this he has been so successful that he now owns fine brick factory buildings in Fremont, Sandusky, Tiffin, and Clyde, employing a couple of thousand people. He has just built in Fremont a $50,000 fraternity home, where his employes are boarded at actual cost.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Gen. Barlow and a Mexican Commissioner to Inspect the Monuments.

Among the visitors to Colorado Springs are Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow and wife of Washington, D. C. Gen. Barlow is a retired army officer, but is now in the service of the State Department. He is on his way to San Diego, Cal., to meet Jacob Blanco, a Commissioner of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of inspecting with him the monuments marking the boundary line between this country and the Republic of Mexico.

While a member of the Engineering Corps ten years ago, Brig. Gen. Barlow was detailed by the State Department to take charge of a surveying party that laid out the boundary line between the two countries and erected the monuments. The surveying party consisted of a body of about ten surveyors and thirty laborers, and was escorted by a troop of cavalry and a company of infantry throughout their journey along the Mexican border. The work required four years for its completion, and since being finished in 1896 has never been inspected.

Gen. Barrow, although on the retired list, has been asked by the State Department to make this inspection with the Commissioner of Mexico, and is now taking the journey in easy stages with Mrs. Barlow, combining business with pleasure on the trip.

Previous to 1892 there were no marked boundaries between the two republics with the exception of a few stones that were piled up along in 1849 to separate the two countries. A great many international complications were the result of this condition of affairs, and in 1892 the two governments decided to lay out a permanent boundary. The work was done under considerable difficulty, most of the country being desert. All water and supplies had to be transported at a great cost of labor and time and the members of the party were glad when the job was completed.

Two hundred and fifty-eight monuments were erected across the 700 miles of country between San Diego and El Paso. These monuments were erected at a minimum distance of two and one-half miles apart, and a maximum distance of five miles. On account of the irregularity of the country traversed they could not be placed at uniform distances. Some of the monuments were made of iron and others of stone. They were built in the form of obelisks and from seven and one-half to eleven feet high. The usual inscriptions were placed upon them; on one side "The Republic of Mexico," and on [illegible] "The Republic of the United [illegible] side was placed the date o[illegible] on the other a number was placed. Each monument was given a number and photographed, and the entire 258 were catalogued. Several appropriations were made by Congress for the work, which cost many thousands of dollars.

When asked what changes he expected to find when he visited the monuments, Gen. Barlow replied that he did not expect to find any great changes; that some of the obelisks might have been improperly placed and have fallen down, and that they all probably needed repainting, but other than these he did not anticipate damages or any improvements being necessary.

Gen. Barlow entered West Point in 1856, and entered active service as a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1861. He did not remain in the artillery long, however, and the next year was transferred to the Engineering Corps. Throughout the civil war he served with distinction, and in 1880 was made a Major in recognition of his services. In 1886 he became a Colonel, and during the Spanish-American war was stationed at New York in charge of the Department of Engineering. He retired from the army in May of last year, after having served forty years.—Colorado Springs (Col.) Gazette.

ZOLA.

Curious Revelations of His Tastes and Intimate Life.

I have been taken through Zola's town house. He seems to have had a presentiment that he would be killed in his bed at night. To secure himself against murderous burglars he had a forged iron grating of a beautiful design placed across his bedroom in order to isolate the part in which he slept from the rest of the apartment. The structure of the bed rendered it impossible for any one to hide under it. Zola himself kept the key of the wicket in the grating, he fearing that if he left it about a duplicate might be made. The bed is ponderous grandiose, and wholly out of proportion and harmony with the somewhat meagre architecture of the house. It must have been made long ago for some Italian magnifico's palace, and is misplaced in a building constructed by a stingy bourgeois. But Zola had no sense of harmony and proportion. He felt what was handsome in isolated objects and reveled in their beauty.

The fireplace which sent out his stealthy murderer is low—very low—and narrow, but surmounted by a mantel of the richest carved marble. One sees in it the work of the facile Italian chisel that plays with technical difficulties. The columns supporting it had been tall, but Zola caused them to be shortened to fit his ugly little fireplace. Imagine a giant with his nether limbs cut off a little above the knee. and your fancy will present you a point of comparison with this once superb mantelpiece. An Italian holy water font and a Madonna and Child are among the bric-a-brac of this museum bedroom, which is one to frighten sleep away. But, though extremely superstitious in an Italian way, Zola had no Catholic feeling, and felt no veneration for the numerous Virgins in marble faience, wood, or in pictures that adorned his house. He possessed one attributed to Botticelli. The whole collection was Italian.

As to his superstitions, he feared the curses or ill-will of other human beings, and shivered when he thought of their possible occult effects. He dreaded the evil eye, and stood in awe of gypsies, with whom he had in some way connected himself in his evil days. He took care not to terminate or begin a work on Friday. Zola, nevertheless, should be regarded as a free-thinker, so far as hypersensitiveness to impressions admitted of freedom of thought. With his extreme nervousness, he had a singularly thick skin. This came perhaps from his independence of sociability and from his finding when alone plenty of company in the creations of his brain. I do not think him a great artist, or a great philosopher, but a great prose lyrist, and a prodigious creator of human types. All his characters sprang out of his early impressions. In his early life he used to help his mother when pushed by want of money. She took the family linen to a lavoir to wash it. Zola went there with it, and carried away a store of impressions that form the most telling chapters of "L'Assommoir," and in that way laid the foundation of his fortune.—London Truth.

THE POLICE DOGS OF GHENT.

How They Are Trained to the Duties of Town Constables.

Most people know how prominent a part is played by the dog in Belgium, where he acts as the poor man's horse. But the Belgian dog has not stopped here. He is an ambitious creature. He is not content to do naught but slave. He has, in fact, aspired to the law with such good effect that he has become one of its limbs, and now plays the part of policeman; and with such good results, too, that crime in that particular district patrolled by him is said to have diminished by two-thirds since his entry into the force. It is at Ghent that the dog has become a recognized member of the regular town constabulary. The dogs are taught by means of dummy figures made up as much as possible to represent the thieves and dangerous characters they may be likely to meet. How much patience is needed by him who undertakes this particular form of education only those who have tried to train animals will properly appreciate. The dog must be taught to seek, to attack, to seize, and to hold, but without hurting seriously!

The first step is to place the dummy in such a position that it shall represent a man endeavoring to conceal himself. The dog soon understands that it is an enemy whom he must hunt, and enters into this part of his lesson "con amore," but it is not so easy to teach him not to injure it. The teacher lowers the figure to the ground, and the dog learns that, though he may not worry his prey, he must not allow his fallen foe to stir so much as a finger until the order is given. After the dummy a living model is used, and as this process is obviously not entirely without danger, the person chosen for this purpose is usually he who ministers to the pupil's creature comforts, and for whom the canine detective is sure to entertain a grateful affection. Nevertheless he is prevented at first by means of a muzzle from an exhibition of too much zeal. Afterward the experiment is tried on other members of the force, and in four months the dog's education as a policeman is considered complete, and he takes his place with the rest. The animals are also taught to swim, and to seize their prey in the water; to save life from drowning; to scale walls, and to overcome all obstacles; so that any enterprising burglar who goes "a-burgling" in Ghent has a lively time of it if he meets with one of these four-footed "bobbies."

There are at present in this old town 18 of these accomplished animals. They all belong to the sheepdog breed, but besides Belgian there are also Russian and De la Erie dogs. During the day they take their well-earned rest in comfortable loose boxes attached to the head station of the police. But at 10 o'clock their duties begin, and scarcely has the hour chimed from the old belfry above their heads when they set up a deafening chorus of barks as if to show their eagerness to get to work. They are on duty till 6 the next morning, and do not seem at all fatigued by their long hours. Those who know how thoroughly a dog enters into sport of all kinds will quite appreciate the intense enjoyment the animal feels in his new profession. They wear a uniform consisting of a leather collar strongly bound with steel and armed with sharp points to repel those attacks which might be expected from the enemies of law and order. From this collar hangs a medal which bears the dog's name and address, with the date of its birth. Just as the policeman has his mackintosh cape for bad weather so has his little four-footed helper, a neat, serviceable water-proof coat being ready for him on stormy nights. The various chains, coats, and collars all hang neatly on pegs beneath the names of the wearers, in their dressing room, where a kind madam is their admiring waiting maid. They are well loked after in every way, and their private medical man, the town "vet," calls frequently to inquire after their health. Each dog accompanies a policeman on his nightly rounds, and walks the regular beat with him. The dog is not only very fond of his own particular human comrade, but evinces a wonderful professional "esprit de corps."—Science Siftings.

Little Government Land Left There.

The Register of the United States Land Office in Jackson, Miss., has given out a statement to the effect that there are only about 130,000 acres of Government land left in that State now, and that it is being rapidly taken up. Since the 1st day of June the Register has disposed of 16,000 acres, most of which has been in small tracts in the southern portion of the State, where, in fact, all of the Government land is situated. It is now badly scattered, and it is hard for homeseekers to find more than forty acres in any one piece, whereas most of them want 160.—Mobile (Ala.) Register.

BIGGEST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Enormous "Battleships" of the Northern Pacific Railroad That Easily Draw Nine Hundred Tons.

The Northern Pacific has received the last of a consignment of twenty-one of the biggest engines in America. The last one of the series arrived a few days ago, and Tacoma, the terminus, has the distinction of being also the greatest railroad centre in the world in this respect. There are as big engines elsewhere, in twos and threes, but on no line and at no point are there a score of engines like the 1,200-class just received in Tacoma. Any ten of those engines could have done all the railroad business there was to be done here ten years ago, when the "sage hens" used to crawl up to Weston with eight and ten small cars that could be loaded into five modern cars, wheels and all. The public sees little of these engines since they are confined to freighting on the mountain divisions. Any one of them can pull on a level track all the loaded cars that can be hung behind them. The only limit is the number of cars that can be handled by a single crew. In the graphic language of Master Mechanic Bruce, "You can string all the cars you can get behind one of these engines, chop the train off at a mile or so, and swing 'em into Portland easy."

Technical language will not convey to the average reader the immensity of these wonders of locomotive building. The name giver them by common consent all over the road is "battleships," and a more descriptive name could not have been chosen. One goes up two flight of stairs to reach the cab, for the boilers are so big they cannot be squeezed between the drivers, and perforce must be put on top of them. Their height is of three men standing on each other's shoulders—just low enough to squeeze through the tunnels. Indeed, many tunnels had to be raised to let them through from the East. The cylinders are double on each side, being arranged "tandem," the word "tandem" being adopted as the class name of the engine.

Five years ago the "Mogul" engines, which could swing 500 tons up the 2-10 grade to Lester at the foot of the mountains, was considered a wonder, and many believed the limit had been reached as to size. But the "Mogul" and its load is not a mouthful to the present "battleship," which weighs loaded nearly three times as much, and rolls along without apparent effort with 1,000 tons.

If the freighting over the mountain were still done with horseflesh as forty years ago, it would take 50,000 horses to do in a week what a "battleship" does in a day. She carries 210 pounds of steam. The "highpress" cylinders at the front of the "tandem," looking like young fifteen-inch cannon, discharge into the "low press" cylinders at 70 pounds.

From end to end the engines are 69 feet long, for, as the master mechanic says, "Since they can't build 'em any higher, the only thing they can do now is to build 'em longer." Roundly speaking, one of the engines would run all the mills in Tacoma if it were not a locomotive.

Five years ago the company received the first of its "Klondike" engines, then considered a masterpiece of engine construction. Though monsters in size and power, the new engines exceed them just 20 per cent. in both dimensions. The "Klondiker" exceeded the "Mogul" by 300 tons up the grade to Lester, and the "Battleship" daily exceeds the "Klondiker" by 200 tons.

The engines are not comfortable for the engine crews, and have occasioned a great deal of kicking. A bulletin was posted yesterday cutting down the loads of engines, and till further orders the "Battleship" will only be required to draw 900 tons—still far in excess of anything which has preceded them. The object of the order is the speeding up of trains during the great rush of business now on.

It is positively announced now, as oft-times before, that the limit of locomotive building has been reached. It remains to be seen how many months it will be before the limit sign is torn down and a higher one substituted.—Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

LONG TRIP BY AUTOMOBILE.

St. Louis Couple to Travel Thus from That City to Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. French have decided to start on their long tour to the South in an automobile Monday morning, Nov. 3. Their destination is Orlando, Fla., where they expect to join friends on a hunting and fishing trip. Their exact route has not been ascertained on account of the impossibility of securing accurate information, and it will depend somewhat on the roads.

The start will be made via Belleville, Coulterville, Pinckneyville, Marion, and Goiconda, Ill. At the latter point the couple will cross the Ohio River into Kentucky, thence to Princeton, Eddyville, Cadiz, Hopkinsville, and Guthrie, and on to Springfield and Nashville, Tenn. At the latter city they will make a short visit to friends, then proceed via Murfreesborough, Manchester, and Jasper to Chattanooga. From here the route leads through Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., thence down the coast to Jacksonville, Fla., and on to Orlando. Much of the route is over bad roads, never before traversed by an automobile, but Mr. French's previous experience in cross-country trips, principal among which were from St. Louis to Chicago, Boston to New York, and New York to Buffalo, has proved to his satisfaction that such a machine as he will use is capable of going anywhere a horse will take a loaded wagon.

The machine to be used is of the runabout style. It is fitted with a single cylinder gasoline engine of eight horse power, and has a gasoline and water capacity to run 250 miles. The only addition to it for this trip is a special top, making it comfortable in bad weather, and a trunk carrier for baggage. The machine weighs only 1,400 pounds, with all appliances, tools, supplies, &c. While it is capable of a speed of thirty miles an hour, Mr. French says that this trip being for health and pleasure, he and his wife do not expect to make record-breaking time. They will take the trip slowly, stopping at whatever points may interest them, and they do not expect to reach their destination until the middle or last of December. Their intention is to spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

OPEN AIR FOR CONSUMPTIVE.

Indiana Sufferer Has Lived All the Summer in a Tent.

Frank Calvin, the North Indianapolis consumptive, who has been sleeping and living out of doors during the Summer, has gained thirty pounds by the treatment, his hemorrhages have been stopped, and he has started to the South on a novel open-air treatment trip.

Calvin is making the trip in a wagon. He has reached Memphis, and expects to reach Florida during the Winter, where the wagon will be sold and he and his traveling companion, Clarence Calvin, will return to Indianapolis by train.

Calvin's wagon is especially arranged for the trip. It is covered with canvas and stocked with saws, fancy novelties, knives, and general trinkets that he expects to sell on the way. He carries a tent with him, but the wagon is so arranged that he and Clarence can sleep in it, and by raising the sides, get the full benefit of the night air. Calvin has taken no medicine with him, but he has provided means of taking his morning cold baths and for keeping up his close diet.

The open-air treatment for consumption has agreed with Calvin. He moved out of doors in May on the advice of his physician, Dr. Sommer of North Indianapolis, and the treatment was begun before The News called attention to the treatment that Robert H. Davis of Derby was taking with good results.

In May Calvin was down to 100 pounds and he had hemorrhage after hemorrhage. His heart action was irregular, he had the daily hectic fever, and his nervous system was in disorder. On Dr. Sommer's advice he adopted the tent life. The walls of the tent were kept raised so there would be a good circulation of air. It was placed in the back yard at Calvin's home, in Thirty-first Street. A system of morning cold baths, systematic exercise, and a diet limited to foods that contain a high percentage of nutrition and that could easily be digested was followed.

All medicines were done away with and Calvin was left entirely to the open-air treatment. From the first an improvement was noticed and this improvement continued all Summer. He gained as much as four pounds in weight in one week, and on the entire Summer he showed a gain of thirty pounds. His cough was completely cured; the hectic fever subsided, the hemorrhages stopped, his heart action and nerves became normal, and Calvin found health in his back yard.

Calvin is by no means completely cured yet, but he expects to be this Winter. He was subject to spells of depression during the Summer when the weather was not favorable, and for that reason the Summer was an especially trying one on people taking the outdoor treatment.

Jesse Marmon of North Indianapolis slept in the tent with Calvin most of the Summer, and, though he was in good health when he began living in the open air, the Summer's outing did him a great deal of good, and he says he returns to the house with regret.

Calvin had his tent well arranged for his purpose. It was supplied with two cots, a desk and table, and plenty of books. He spent the Summer studying mechanical drawing, and made progress in the study. He began his exercise with light dumbbells and short walks, but he increased his hours of exercise and made it more vigorous. His muscular system responded to the treatment quickly. He limited his diet to rare beef, eggs, and milk and other wholesome foods that were easily digested.

Writing back from the South, Calvin says that he has improved during the two weeks he has been driving. He has pitched his tent in graveyards two or three nights. He is having a good time, and warmly advocates the open-air treatment to all who are sufferers from consumption.—Indianapolis News.

TRUSTS AND TURKEYS.

The Chicago Men Warned Not to Press the American People Too Hard.

American people are born good natured and thus far have been good naturedly tolerant of trusts, as they are also of most other public abuses or impositions. But there is a limit, unlikely as the statement may seem, to average American good nature, also a limit to American patience in its attitude toward trusts.

The limit has not yet been reached, but is liable to be reached speedily, if as is just now threatened from Chicago a trust in Thanksgiving turkeys is attempted.

An effort is making and is likely to succeed, which aims during the month upon which we have entered to "corner" all the turkeys in the country. "There is a general conviction," says one Chicago exchange, "that the great corporations ostensibly engaged in packing beef and pork, after cornering the hens and the eggs, have had their agents out gathering in the turkeys also, with ulterior designs upon Thanksgiving and Christmas."

The country at large, and with abundant good reason it must be sorrowfully admitted, is quite ready to believe almost anything ill that can be spoken against Chicago; but Chicago, until now, has not been deemed even by those most prejudiced against her, quite capable of anything so utterly heartless and unpatriotic as this alleged corner in Thanksgiving birds.

To take the turkey from the Thanksgiving Day table because its market price is so high that ordinary mortals cannot afford its purchase, will be to slay much of our cherished sentiment for the day itself. But Americans are ready to sacrifice even their turkeys for principle's sake; and, as in the days of the colonies they refused to drink tea that must pay tax to the hated George of England, so now they can even deny themselves the traditional and toothsome Thanksgiving turkey rather than render undue tribute to those provision pirates whose head centre is Chicago.

If the turkey trust can issue out of hand an edict declaring what exorbitant price the Thanksgiving turkey must cost American consumers of turkey can on their part, if they will, issue a little edict of their own declaring what reasonable price they will pay.

Such attitude of reprisal on the part of the public or even a considerable portion of the public would knock trust prices on turkey meat into smithereens. It remains for the people of Syracuse and elsewhere to decide whether a trust in turkeys this year or any other year shall succeed.

Prediction: The American Thanksgiving feast now close at hand will have its turkey as usual; and not unlikely at usual or pretty nearly usual prices.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

DEVELOPMENT AT "THE SOO."

How One Improvement Has Grown Out of Another in Continued Succession.

The celebration at Sault Ste. Marie on the opening of the power canal of the Lake Superior Power Company brings into prominence the wonderful industrial development with which Mr. F. H. Clergue's name is associated. The moving spirit of these enterprises has often declared that the advantages offered at the Soo cannot be duplicated in the world, and he has given many practical demonstrations that its development is in capable hands. The definite announcement that for the next ten years an average sum of $50,000 a month would be spent in the development of the Soo industries shows a determination to take full advantage of the opportunities which nature has supplied.

The general story of the Soo development has often been told, but the remarkable manner in which each enterprise has opened the way for others gives it almost the interest of a romance. A power canal was the first enterprise, and after it was developed the problem of a market led to the establishment of pulp making industries. The requisite chemicals for producing sulphide pulp were sought in the ore deposits of the district, which resulted in extensive mining enterprises. Smelting, railway building, rolling mills, chemical works, and many industries necessary to a profitable disposal of by-products followed, everything being undertaken on a massive scale, that fully attested the confidence of the investors.

The enterprises on the Canadian side, in which some $25,000,000 have been invested, are the growth of about eight years, and the site of the steel works, where some 1,200 men are now turning out steel rails and structural material, was but a year ago virgin forest. The place has grown from a town of 2,000 to an industrial centre of 12,000 inhabitants, and the pay roll is now about two and a half millions a year and rapidly growing. The allied companies have placed $117,000,000 and an increasing army of men at Mr. Clergue's disposal.

After the first power canal had been established turbines giving 20,000 horsepower set up, the pulp mills followed as a necessity. The mills of the Pulp and Paper Company are the largest pulp-making plant in the world, and they are now using 300 cords of wood and turning out 170 tons of dry pulp in a day. The need of machinery for producing dry pulp led to the establishment of the machine shop, and now the output of pulp is valued at a million a year. To make sulphide pulp, a higher grade, required a supply of sulphur, and to obtain it the Gertrude nickel mine was purchased. Chemical experiments not only solved the sulphur problem by treating this ore, but led to the establishment of nickel steel and chemical works.

The nickel-steel product of the Gertrude mine being found too rich, the necessity for more iron arose, with the result that the Helen and Josephine mines were purchased. These are now in themselves extensive industries, and some of their output is finished in the works of the various allied companies, down to steel rails, structural iron, and machinery of various kinds. To obtain the alkali required for refining the nickel and copper, the alkali and chemical works have been built. Railway development was necessary to keep the works supplied with pulpwood and to get out the product of the iron mines, and now the extension of a line to James Bay is regarded as a project of the near future.

There are now in full blast at the Soo a steel works and rolling mill, mechanical and sulphide pulp mills, reduction works, iron works, machine shops, alkali works, and car works, while shipbuilding and other industries are in course of preparation. It is difficult to keep pace with this development, as it is proceeding rapidly along so many lines. It was recently announced that the allied companies had $15,000,000 in their Treasury to complete the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway. The steamship line has four freighters of 2,500 tons burden carrying ore between Michipicoten and Lake Erie, and three passenger and freight steamers, two of which run between Toledo, Ohio, and the Soo.

Notwithstanding this great aggregation and an equally rapid development on the American side, it is declared with the serious weight of authority that the present works are but a beginning. Tube works, veneer and other factories, saw mills, shipyards, all will find their raw material in abundance, where nature has provided perpetual and immeasurable power. Judging by what has been accomplished within a few years, it would be bold to question Mr. Clergue's prediction of the growth of a city of 200,000 inhabitants.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Caution About Chinese Girdles.

As in the case of parrots educated on board ship, lady purchasers of silver belts ornamented with Chinese characters should be very careful to ascertain whether they are fit for polite society. The lettering may, it appears, convey a meaning quite foreign to their untutored minds and intensely shocking to worthy Mrs. Grundy. At Singapore the other day, The Free Press states, an ingenuous British maiden sported one of these pretty girdles, the gift of an adorer, and, being curious as to the meaning of the inscription, asked a Chinese merchant to interpret. After highly praising the delicacy of the workmanship, he expressed admiration for the appropriateness of the two mottoes. "which, I think," he added, "are rather unusual in your country." But as both were repeated several times, he did not doubt that they represented his fair querist's aspirations. The one was, "May all my enemies die by torture"; the other, "May I have fifty sons." In another instance of which we have heard the inscription made the weary and staid British matron confess to extremely ardent love for some unnamed gentleman, apparently other than her husband. Here in England this sort of labeling is of little consequence, as very few are sufficiently advanced in Chinese to translate the wicked inscriptions at a glance. But in the Far East that is not the case, and Englishwomen should be careful not to placard themselves with such unusual announcements.—London Globe.

Lord Dundonald in Canada.

Lord Dundonald, the hero of Ladysmith, is a picturesque figure in Canadian society just now, and is pointed out with much pride to all new-comers. A recent visitor to the Canadian capital describes him as extremely handsome and rather older than he appears in his portraits, but with delicate, almost feminine, features, which are somewhat surprising to those who had formed other ideas of "dashing Dundonald." The Earl's wife and children have not yet come to Canada, and he is living quietly with his sister, Lady Elizabeth Cochrane, in a picturesque little house built for one of the Governor General's Secretaries and hidden away at the back of Rideau Hall, Ottawa, so effectually that one unfamiliar with the byways about the viceregal residence would have some difficulty in finding it. To the great delight of the Ottowans, he rides about their city on the very horse which bore him into Ladysmith.—Detroit Free Press.

Traveled Far, but One Hour Too Late.

Robert M. Thompson, former County School Superintendent of Macon County, at present working in the offices of the Great Northern Railway at Minot, N. D., but holding his legal residence in Missouri, traveled more than 1,000 miles to cast his vote. He arrived just one hour after the polls had closed. He had made his calculations to arrive on time, but coming down from St. Paul, Minn., a delay was occasioned while waiting for connections, and for that reason Mr. Thompson was unable to help his party. He said it was the first vote he had lost since he became a voter. Mr. Thompson is a Republican.—St. Louis Republic.

As the Book Clerk Understood It.

"I don't blame people for getting out of patience with some of our salespeople," said the head of the book department. "Only yesterday a girl who, to do her justice, has only been here a short time, came to me and said: 'Have we a book called "The Strength of a Bootblack"?' I replied that I had never heard of such a book, and asked her if she was positive about the title. 'Yes, that's what the lady asked for,' she replied. 'Lead me to the lady,' I said. I expected to find her among the juveniles, but instead she was looking over the religious works. I approached her and asked what book she was in search of. And what do you think it was? 'Culture and Strength,' by Hugh Black."—Philadelphia Record.

London Is Shocked.

One unpleasing innovation was noticed at Saturday's royal luncheon in the Guildhall. All those who had neither uniform nor Court dress were expected to appear in evening dress. Hitherto England has stood out firmly against the wearing of evening dress in the daytime, though it is the ceremonial garb for morning and afternoon functions on the Continent. In a German town you may see a young man walking down the street in the morning clothed in what we call evening dress, and carrying a bouquet, whence you infer he is going to his betrothal. But the very conscience of an Englishman who is not a waiter revolts at the thought of evening dress until afternoon tea is a thing of the past.—London Chronicle

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SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Suits
Of Zibeline, Panne Cheviot and Velvet.

Superbly designed models. Most attractively priced for Monday's fine volume of business.

VELVET SUITS.

Black, blue, brown, green; collarless blouse, Eton style; yoke shaped neck piece of Peau de Soie piped with Scotch plaid Taffeta; front of blouse with contrasting band of tapestry silk; nine gore kilt skirt; 27.50

ZIBELINE SUITS.

In black, Oxford, blue and brown; entirely new shaped collarless blouse with sloping shoulders; yoke formed by broad tailored band piped with Taffeta; nine gored flare skirt finished with broad band to correspond with waist; beautiful tailored gown; 35.00

PANNE CHEVIOT SUITS.

Black, blue, brown; blouse shape with shoulder capes and passementerie ornaments; skirt with box plaits; 19.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Dress and Walking Skirts.

Another remarkable variety of up-to-date attractions in stylish Dress and Walking Skirts. Details will be read with eager interest.

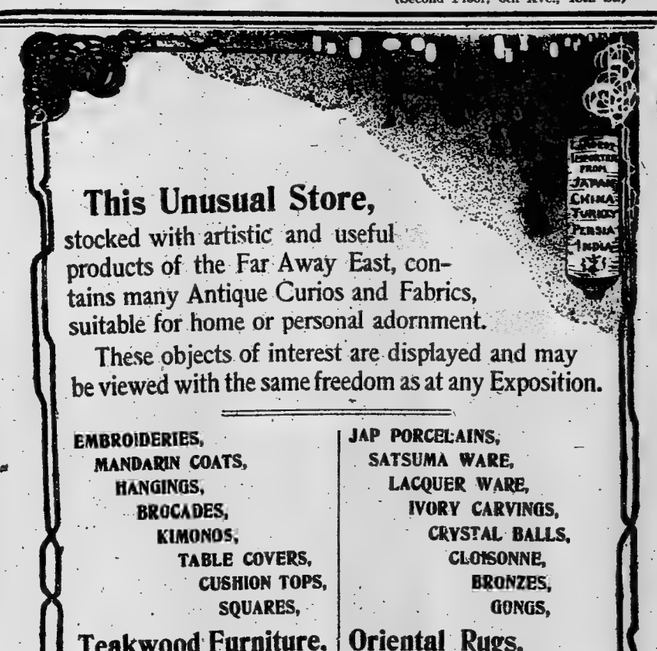


WOMEN'S CAMEL'S HAIR PLAID SKIRTS — Big Bargains. Camel's Hair Cloth is selling at $2.50 a yard. Count in the cost of making and the excellence of the opportunity is quickly apparent. Colors are: Black and White, Brown and Black, Green and Black, Wine and Black, Royal and Black, and Gray and Black. All are plaids matched on bias, and all have habit backs. Very specially priced for this sale, each, at, 5.00

WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS; satin finish Crepe de Chine, two special styles; one tucked vertically with graduating rows of lace insertions; the other circular tucked with medallions of lace; both are made over entire silk drops; regular $55.00 grade, special, 35.00

WOMEN'S SKIRTS OF PEAU DE SOIE; circular flounce; trimmed in scallops of milliners' folds; beaded with fagot trimming; special, 11.75

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Teakwood Furniture, Oriental Jewelry, Screens, Silks,

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Smart styles, made by our own men tailors, from favorite French Models, Zibeline, Broadcloth, Mohair, Worsteds — all colors ..... $75. up.

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Paquin Model, blue Zibeline, stripes of green, with novel effect in blue and green plaid trimming; full circular skirt; cord ornaments $125.00

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Our values are always the best—we commend the following to your careful attention:

Children's Worsted Toques, in pretty combinations and plain colors, **48c**

Boys' and Girls' Middy Sailor Hats, camel's hair effect, in red, navy, brown and gray, **75c**

Infants' Knit Knee Drawers of white worsted; size 1, **63c.**; size 2, **68c.**; size 3, **75c**

Leggins of all wool Jersey cloth, black; sizes 2 to 8 yrs., **$1.25**

Girls' and Misses' Knit Jackets, navy and cardinal, trimmed with gilt buttons; 8 to 12 yrs., **$1.35**

Boys' Military Flannel Blouses, red or navy, gilt buttons, and embroidered star on collar; 3 to 8 yrs., **$1.50**

Babies' Worsted Sweaters, button on shoulder, all colors; 6 mos. to 6 yrs., **$1.90**

Babies' Worsted Jackets, button down front; scarlet, navy and white, **$2.65**

Babies' Carriage Fur Robes of Iceland lamb, quilted lining, improved pocket, **$5.75**

Boys' Night Gowns of flannelette, stripes of pink and blue; 4 to 10 yrs., **75c**

School Stockings, double knees and soles; sizes 6 to 10, **25c. pair**

Stockings to match shoes and dresses.

Youths' Plain and Fancy Sox; sizes 9 to 10½, **25c. to 75c. pair**

Wool and Merino Underwear, in all the desirable makes.

Plain and Ribbed Combination Suits, in cotton and wool.

Wool School Gloves for Boys and Girls; 6 to 12 yrs., **25c. pair**

Wool Double Mittens; 3 to 10 yrs., **25c. pair**

Boys' Fancy Mixed Scotch Wool Gloves, all sizes, **50c. & 75c. pair**

Boys' Buckskin Gloves, lined and unlined, waterproof, **50c. pair**

Infants' Wool Angora and Silk Mittens, **25c. to $1.48 pair**

Large assortment of Lined Gloves and Mittens.

Misses' Washable Kid Gloves.

Boys' (The Grip) Driving Gloves, **$2.25 & $2.45 pair**

Complete lines of Cotton and Wool Hose, plain and ribbed.

Golf, Driving & Bicycle Gloves.

Infants' Long Slips, **59c., 69c., 75c**

Infants' Nainsook Short Dresses, Bishop style; 6 mos., 1 and 2 yrs., **50c**

Infants' Nainsook Short Dresses; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs., **79c**

Infants' Long Cashmere Cloaks, **$2.85**

Infants' Eiderdown Short Coats, sizes 1, 2 and 3 yrs., **$4.75**

Infants' Worsted Sacques, **75c**

Infants' Worsted Afghans, **$1.65**

Toilet Stands, with Basin, Pitcher and Soap Dish, **$5.75**

Children's Fine Moreen Petticoats, black and staple colors; 22 to 38-inch, **$1.90 to $2.75**

Misses' Shirt Waists, fine quality flannel, all the staple colors; sizes 30, 32, 34, **$1.98**

Misses' Shirt Waists, fine albatross, tucked back and front, buttoned in back; dainty colors; sizes 30, 32, 34, **$3.35**

Children's Guimpes, fine lawn, yoke of fine tucks, hemstitching and insertion; 4 to 12 yrs., **89c**

Creeping Aprons, fine gingham; pink or blue, **$1.25**

Bath Aprons, fine fleece woven cotton, **89c**

A large assortment of Nurses' Aprons, **25c. to $2.75**

Imported Wool Petticoats, woven in dainty colors and designs; 2 and 3 yrs., **79c**

Infants' Cream China Silk Caps, silk lined; 1 mos. to 2 yrs., **50c**

Infants' Bengaline Silk Caps, trimmed with fur; 1 to 3 yrs., **$1.25**

Infants' Bengaline Silk Bonnets, trimmed with fur; 2 to 4 yrs., **$2.35**

Girls' Sailor Hats of rough felt, with silk cord or ribbon, **$1.00**

School Hats of cloth, trimmed with velvet and quills or wings, **$1.50 up**

Dress Hats of brush felt, white or gray with bow of black velvet, **$4.50**

60-62 West 23d St.

NEW YORK STATE'S EPILEPTIC COLONY

Interesting Village of Sonyea, Where Afflicted Are Cared For.

Community Numbers a Thousand, Pursuing Various Handicrafts and Excelling in Field Sports.

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the Treatment and Care of Epileptics, held in the Academy of Medicine in this city on Wednesday last, served to call attention anew to the work being done in the State of New York alone in the attempt to provide a home where the epileptics may be segregated and treated.

The Craig Colony, at Sonyea, N. Y., a village sixty miles east of Buffalo, bought by the State from the Shakers, was modeled after the parent colony, organized at Bielefeld, Germany, forty years ago.

There are at the present time 14,000 epileptics in the State of New York, and it is estimated by those scientists interested in the study of the disease that 1 out of every 500 persons shows some signs of the malady, though it may not take on severe forms.

Many States care for both the epileptic and the insane in the same institution, but the Craig Colony is for epileptics exclusively. They are divided into classes, namely, the curable, the incurable, and the violent, with separate buildings, not any of them containing more than thirty persons.

The colony has a football team which has met many elevens composed of men with healthy bodies, and has been victorious over them in 70 per cent. of the games. It has a rowing crew, a baseball nine, and an athletic team. The great danger, according to Dr. William P. Spratling, the Superintendent of the colony, and who was one of the important speakers at the last meeting of the association, of keeping the epileptics in large groups, is that when one is taken with a fit the whole number about him are apt to fall at once, due to the excitement.

Dr. Spratling, in the course of his address on the care of his patients, who number nearly 1,000, described the epileptic as "neglected by man and seemingly forgotten by God." The progress made for the sufferers' care and maintenance has only been during the last forty years when the colony was established at Bielefeld. At the Craig colony, on one side of a beautiful hill in the Genesee Valley at Sonyea, is the women's department, divided by the Keshaqua Creek from another slope, where the cottages and buildings of the men are situated.

The State provides a certain appropriation for the colony, but much of the work is carried on by subscriptions from philanthropists.

If the colony could now take in all who want to be admitted, its population would run up to fully 2,000 in less than twelve months' time. Hundreds of applications are now on file from those who want to be helped, but for whom there is no room.

The visitor to the colony is struck at first with the air of freedom about it. The people there live like the people in an ordinary village. There are now some fifty-five to sixty buildings on the place. All houses, no matter how small, are complete in every respect, save that bread making and laundering are done in central plants.

One is struck with the great use that is made of epileptic labor, for they are employed at about everything people do in an ordinary village, including farming, market gardening, driving wagons, running engines, making brick, manufacturing clothing, carpentering, printing, blacksmithing, plumbing, and all forms of household work that have to be daily performed.

It is singular that on rainy days and holidays, when there is no work and not much exercise, the number of fits double and sometimes treble in number, so that it has become a truism of Dr. Spratling to say that the epileptic who is habitually idle is badly handicapped in the race for improvement or cure as compared with the epileptic who is regularly and suitably employed.

Then there is a large trade school building in which 80 to 100 persons find suitable employment all the while. There are two resident chaplains—a Roman Catholic and a Protestant—so that all receive proper religious teaching and guidance.

Through Bishop McQuade of Rochester the colony received a gift of $1,200 for a beautiful chapel for the Roman Catholic portion of the population, and now the management at the colony is very desirous of having given it about $15,000 for a chapel for the Protestants, it being necessary to build one that will seat 1,000 to 1,200 worshippers.

Many generous persons give the colony books, so a modest library has been started; but its needs are not half supplied in this respect, and donations of reading matter are solicited.

It is hoped, too, that the time is not far off when the colony may have a library building, and Dr. Spratling has had plans for one made that will cost $7,500.

The State does not provide these very necessary things, causing the colony to rely on a generous public for them.

An amusement hall is also one of Sonyea's great needs. The "House of the Elders," an old white building of wood, that seats only 2,500, and used by the Shakers sixty years ago for their church, is now used for all public amusements; but it does not hold one-half of those who would like to attend.

It is rare, according to Dr. Spratling, to see an attack of illness on the athletic field, and there are physiological reasons, it is said, why that is so. At the same time they say at the colony that the strenuous life for the epileptic will not do, meaning that he must not be under any prolonged nervous tension.

The young fellows who play ball and football are a well-developed, vigorous lot, as may be noted from the fact that the members of this year's football team tip the scales at the high average of 177 pounds. The "baby" of the lot weighs 230 pounds.

The girls have tennis, croquet, basket ball, and all kinds of indoor games. Two full afternoons each week—Wednesday and Saturday—are given up to all for nothing but play, preferably the form of play that takes them out of doors.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Mayor Low and John Bigelow Will Deliver Addresses at the Ceremony at the Bryant Park Site.

The cornerstone of the New York Public Library on the Bryant Park site is to be laid by Mayor Low to-morrow. The cost of the library building when completed is to be more than $3,000,000, and the structure is to be the most imposing of its kind ever constructed in this country. President Wilcox of the Department of Parks will preside at the ceremony. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will deliver an invocation, and President John Bigelow of the Board of Trustees of the library will deliver an address. Mayor Low will deliver an address also. Archbishop Farley will deliver the benediction.

Now that the foundations of the library building are ready for the cornerstone the architects declare that rapid progress will be made in the construction. The trouble has been in blasting away the walls of the Bryant Park Reservoir. At the present time the work has progressed to a level with the street, and in many places work on the superstructure has been begun.

The building is to be a one-story structure 390 feet in length, 270 feet in width, but on the Bryant Park side an additional story is to be built. The main entrance will face Fifth Avenue, and there will be a large esplanade leading to the entrance, which will be decorated with dwarf trees and large urns for flowering plants.

Marble is to be used throughout in construction. The main reading room and exhibition room will be nearly 300 feet in length and will be lighted by large windows twelve feet in width. In the building are to be housed the hundreds of thousands of volumes of the combined Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Isaac W. Goodhue; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson; 11 and 8.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 316 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller, 11; cornerstone laying of new church, Central Park West and 65th St., 3 P. M.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
JANE STREET—The Rev. Dr. C. W. McPherson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PARK AVENUE, Corner 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, 11; the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, 8.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
THE SAVIOUR, 109th St. and Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Stone, 11; Mr. John Beattie, 8.
TRINITY, 317 East 118th St.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge; 7:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4:30; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, 11; the Rev. William W. Coe, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av., Corner 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
RUTGERS', Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THE PURITANS, 130th St. and 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 8th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av., Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 11 and 4; the Rev. Percy S. Grant, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; the Rev. J. L. Lasher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. De Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor; 11 and 4.
HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Av. and 122d St.—7:30, 11, and 8. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11; the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, 8.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 11 and 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—7:30, 9:15, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg, 11; the Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Pullman of Lynn, Mass.; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—(Downstairs.) Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Evangelist E. E. Franke; 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson; 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth; 11.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn; 11 and 7:45.
Y. M. C. A., East 23d St., West of 4th Av.—Mr. Millar and Mr. Araki; 3:45.
Y. M. C. A., 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 4:15.

TILDEN ESTATE DISPUTE.

Referees Report Relative to Claims of S. J. and G. H. Tilden Confirmed by Justice Fitzgerald.

A decision of Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court promises to end forever the disputes over the estate of Samuel J. Tilden, who ran against Rutherford B. Hayes for the Presidency of the United States. The Justice has confirmed the report of Lawrence Godkin, the referee appointed to determine questions relative to the claims of Samuel J. and George H. Tilden, nephews of the famous Democrat.

In the will of Mr. Tilden special bequests amounting to $1,500,000 were made, and it was stipulated that only a life income from $75,000 should go to George H. Tilden. The residuary estate was left for the foundation of a library in this city, but the nephews opposed this provision in the courts, and finally the Court of Appeals decided that the devise of the library fund was void. It was discovered that the total estate would aggregate $8,500,000. The heirs at law got the sum that had been intended for a library.

It was through the generosity of Mrs. Mary B. Peyton, Mr. Tilden's sister, that the Tilden library foundation was realized. In accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals she got her share of the money named as the library fund, but instead of keeping all of it she founded the library.

The two nephews and their four sisters received $500,000 ten years ago, and later they got $50,000 each from the estate. After these payments contingent funds were held by the trustees and executors to meet claims against the nephews, and it was to report on these claims that Mr. Bodkin was appointed referee.

After having taken much testimony, he submitted his report about a year ago, but it was not approved at that time because of complications that arose immediately after its presentation. Samuel J. Tilden, one of he nephews, got his share of the contingent fund, as arranged by the referee, but it was found that George H. Tilden had more claims against him than equaled the amount of his balance. Justice Fitzgerald has now confirmed the report because the last named nephew has assigned his interest in the contingent fund to meet the claims against him.

TWO 71ST REGIMENT MEN ARE REINSTATED

Were Dishonorably Discharged as Result of a Company Row.

Judge Advocate Ladd's Decision in Cases of Cahill and Hussey Affects Entire National Guard.

Sergt. Peter B. McCahill and Private Francis X. Hussey of Company I of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were dishonorably discharged from the regiment last July by Col. William G. Bates, upon the request of Capt. John E. Chatfield, for being alleged ringleaders in a company row in which the men asserted their right to hold a civil meeting against the wishes of their officers, have been reinstated in the regiment by decision of Judge Advocate William W. Ladd, who declares that the dishonorable discharge of the men without trial was illegal.

This decision affects the entire National Guard, as Paragraph 79 of the Military Code provides among other things that "an enlisted man may be dishonorably discharged whose immediate commander applies to have him discharged for the good of the service, after giving him ten days' notice of such application, and an opportunity to be heard in defense of his conduct."

In July last Company I held a meeting, at which the matter of changing the regulations regarding company dues was discussed and the discussion finally developed into a lively internal row. Some of the timid men who were backward in expressing their opinions were told not to be afraid of giving their opinions because the Captain and Lieutenant were present. The men were also told by McCahill and others that they had a perfect right to express opinions at a civil meeting, even though they did not coincide with the views of the officers. Then Capt. Chatfield cut short the discussion by declaring the meeting adjourned, against an overwhelming majority, and then with Lieut. Stewart left the room.

The company then proceeded to hold a meeting without the officers. Sergt. McCahill was elected to preside and Private Hussey was chosen Secretary. The company passed upon the business which Capt. Chatfield had endeavored to shut off by adjourning the meeting. The action of the Captain was declared to be contrary to all parliamentary law, and all the men present declared that they would stick together to assert their rights.

As soon as the action of the company got to the ears of Capt. Chatfield, he applied for the dishonorable discharge of both McCahill and Hussey, under Section 79 of the Military Code, and Col. Bates, after giving the men the ten days' notice demanded under the above section, dishonorably discharged them. He omitted, however, to acquaint the men with the charges against them, and when they appeared they were not permitted to be represented by counsel, or to be confronted with witnesses against them. They were discharged entirely upon ex parte evidence.

The case was given to Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, an ex-officer of the National Guard, who maintained that the men were entitled to a legal hearing under Section 79 of the Military Code. He secured a writ of certiorari from the Supreme Court, returnable on Nov. 3, but the time was extended to Nov. 10.

The matter was referred to Judge Advocate Ladd, who decided that the contention of the men was correct, and advised that they be restored to their places in the regiment.

Col. Bates, in accordance with the above decision, issued the following order yesterday:

Headquarters 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

The dishonorable discharges of Sergt. Peter B. McCahill and of Private Francis X. Hussey, Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, dated July 22 and 29, 1902, respectively, are hereby cancelled, revoked, and annuled.

By order of COL. W. G. BATES.

CARLTON GREENE, Adjutant.

Since McCahill and Hussey were discharged the drills of the company have been poorly attended, many of the men being absent, in sympathy for their discharged comrades. They promise a large attendance to-morrow night, when McCahill and Hussey will appear on the drill floor for the first time since July last, and harmony, it is expected, will be fully restored. McCahill served with the regiment in Cuba during the war with Spain, and is a well-known athlete. Hussey is also prominent in military athletics.

Capt. Griffin, counsel for the men, in speaking of the decision of the Judge Advocate, said:

"The decision affects the entire National Guard. Section 79 of the Military Code gives the commanding officer of a regiment the power of dishonorably discharging men without trial by court martial. The effect of this decision in the cases of McCahill and Hussey will be to construe this section of the Code to entitle the accused to a hearing or trial equivalent to that he would receive before a general court martial."

Sergt. McCahill said:

"I at no time acted against military discipline. Men of the Guard are granted certain rights at civil meetings by the military laws. An attempt was made to take away those rights. With the help of the majority of the company Hussey and myself fought the case, and have won it through Capt. Griffin. We shall report for drill to-morrow night."

APPEAL FOR THE CITY'S POOR.

Report from the Association for Improving Their Condition.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has begun the circulation of pamphlets showing what has been done by the organization during the past year to ameliorate the hardships of the poor in this city. Among other things the pamphlet states that during the fiscal year just ended 3,003 families and 765 homeless men and women received physical aid.

Regarding the needs of the poor with the Winter at hand, the pamphlet states further: "There are thousands of families in New York whose uncertain incomes do not permit them to lay by a penny for the sickness that is sure to come, to whom it is an effort to procure out of the week's wages an extra garment, and to whom the expenditure of the smallest amount beyond that demanded for the necessaries of life is an impossibility." For this reason and for many others stated in the pamphlet the organization asks that those who are more fortunately situated respond to the appeal for aid. At least $60,000 is needed for the year's work. Checks or gifts in other form should be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

GERMAN DAY CELEBRATION.

Prince von Pless to Attend and Graf Quadt to Speak.

Prinec von Pless, the representative of the German Emperor at the dedication of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce, Comerzien-Rath; Hermann, representative of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; Graf Quadt-Wykradt-Jsay, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, and official representative of the Ambassador, von Holleben, who at present is in Germany; Freiherr von Ritter, zu Grunnteau, Secretary of the Embassy; Consul General Suenz, Consul Geinler, Carl Schurz, the members of the family of the late Gen. Sigel, will be the honorary guests of the United German Societies at the grand celebration of German Day at Madison Square Garden to-day. Mayor Lankering of Hoboken will also attend.

Graf Quadt during the afternoon will make an address and offer a toast to President Roosevelt, who has been unable to accept the invitation.

The arena boxes will be occupied by the Rev. A. Lammel of St. Joseph's Church, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, George Ehret, A. Ramboldt, John Riefe, G. T. Usbeck, Dr. A. Kern, Suesskind & Rehfeld, Hugo Strauss, Richard Muller, Adolf Cansler, O. Patz, A. Bloch, Heil & Noethen, Nohn & Sons, F. Voegelan, Henry Mielke, R. Lehmann, B. Ziemer, C. D. Wolfram, Dave Levy, Carl Tielenius, E. B. Amend, Sitzler, Hermann Ridder, the Dry Monopole Company, G. A. Kessler & Co., Henry Feldmann, Charles Pfriemer, John Wilkingr, John Eusner, A. Luechow, Paul Huhn, A. Damschatsky, Father de Barry, Theodore Krueger, M. Eissenhauer, North German Lloyd, Christopher Krohn, W. Fricke, S. Cohen, C. Cohen, Arthur Claassen, Theodore Henniger, and others.

NEW WAY TO CLEAN ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

Commissioner Woodbury Experiments with "Squegees."

He Pronounces His Test on Fifth Avenue Successful—Automobilists Make Fancy Figures on Newly Cleaned Street.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury made an experiment in the cleaning of asphalt pavements yesterday on Fifth Avenue. The tests were watched by a crowd of automobilists, and the experiment was declared by the Commissioner to have been highly successful. Heretofore the streets of the city have been sprinkled in the Spring, Summer, and Fall of the year by carts owned by private street-sprinkling associations, which charged the householders along the route on which they work for the sprinkling. Commissioner Woodbury made the proposition to the Board of Aldermen that he be given control of street-sprinkling matters and that a new experiment in street cleaning be tried.

"Squegees" were the instruments which Commissioner Woodbury declared would make of asphalt pavements a delight to drivers of wagons, automobilists, and pedestrians. The manner of using the "squegees" was illustrated at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Commissioner Woodbury came to the place with several sprinkling carts and one "squegee" drawn by horses and several other cleaners in the hands of street sweepers.

President Shattuck, in a big automobile, and five other automobilists were on hand to test the pavement after the experiment. The first try was over the pavement unsprinkled and unclean. Then the water carts were used, and a test was made, after which Commissioner Woodbury put the "squegees" to work. The result was that the automobiles did not slip. Figure eights were cut by the experts, and then Commissioner Woodbury asked the automobile experts to cut the Philadelphia grapevine figure. The experts were pleased with the new method.

Commissioner Woodbury, in speaking of the test, said:

"The atmospheric conditions at the time of the experiment were 35 degrees, and consequently the experiment is not what I would ask for. We found that, owing to the cold, the water, when brushed to the sides of the street, did not dry for an hour and a half. We did find that the pavement was much cleaner by the new method. The automobilists 'skid,' as they call it, on the wet pavement, but on the pavement after it was cleaned by the new method did not slip or 'skid' in any way. The word to 'skid' means to automobilists that the wheels of the vehicle keep moving around without the machine going forward.

"The most important thing I noticed is that it makes a great deal of difference who is operating the automobile. Bad roads and wet, slippery pavement are easily got over by experts. An inexperienced operator would have trouble even on what experts would call good roads. The experts who were at the test to-day could make figure eights, Philadelphia grapevines, and all sorts of things; but an inexperienced amateur would find as much trouble on a good pavement as anywhere else, and would be just as dangerous to the general public."

EXPRESS COMPANY CONTRACTS

Responsibility for Goods Carried Cannot Be Limited, Appellate Division Decides.

According to a decision handed down by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, express companies have no right to limit their responsibility. In most cases contracts between senders of packages and the companies have stated that the shippers would not be liable for more than $50 if the goods should be lost.

The decision of the Appellate Term was the result of a suit brought by J. C. Simon, a hosiery dealer, who claimed that a pair of lace curtains had been sent to him through the Dunlap Express Company, but had never been received. He had given the curtains to a cleaner, and it was after the latter had delivered them for return that they were lost in transit. The company put up the defense that it was not liable except for $50, if for anything, inasmuch as its agent had limited its responsibility to that amount.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the company had no right to limit its liability in this way. The counsel for Mr. Simon said that, if express companies could so limit their responsibility, they could take advantage of their own negligence and lose valuable goods, on which they would have to pay only a small percentage of the value. In the lower court this contention was sustained, but an appeal was taken to the Appellate Term, for which Justice McLean wrote the final opinion.

"Certain bailees of the plaintiff," he said in the opinion, "acting through their messengers, delivered to the defendant, a common carrier, a parcel of laces addressed to the plaintiff as the owner, and at the same time told the person who received the goods that he should be very careful with the package, as they were expensive curtains. The goods were not delivered, nor upon the trial of this action brought for the recovery of their value did the defendant offer anything in defense, excepting a receipt taken by the bailees on the defendant's printed form, upon the bottom of which were the words, 'It is agreed that we shall not be held liable or responsible, nor shall any demand be made upon us beyond the sum of $50, at which sum said property is hereby valued, unless the just and true value is stated hereon, nor upon any property or thing unless properly packed and secured for transportation. * * * *'

"Upon the failure to deliver the property, the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this action against the defendant for the value of his goods, delivered by those acting for him and received for transportation. His recovery is not limited to the amount fixed in the receipt, which does not protect the carrier agent against its own negligence, especially in the absence of explanation of non-delivery. The judgment should be affirmed."

The other Justices of the Appellate Term concurred in Justice McLean's opinion. The lawyer for the plaintiff stated, when asked about the case, that the recipts given by every express company of the United States contained the stipulation restricting the liability to $50.

HIGHLANDERS ON BROADWAY.

The "Kilties" Band, in Full Costume, March to Bagpipe Airs.

With the sharp November zephyrs whizzing around their bare knees, the seventy-odd members of the "Kilties" band of Scotchmen paraded up Broadway from Cortlandt Street during the noon hour yesterday.

Bagpipes furnished the music for the steps of the "braw" laddies, who were clad in full Highland costume. They marched up Broadway as far as Fourteenth Street, where they disbanded and commingled with the women shoppers, their red coats adding picturesque coloring to the scene.

Last night was the close of the "Kilties'" week's engagement, but they remain over to give a Sunday night concert in the Grand Central Palace, with a programme embracing American popular airs as well as the melodies and ballads of the land of the thistle.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO CASH BAIL.—Mayor Newton B. Smalley of Plainfield, N. J., is at last to get the cash bail which he deposited with the City Chamberlain to secure the safe appearance at trial of Mary Elizabeth Fierce, who was charged by Anna Meyer with grand larceny. After Mrs. Fierce was discharged, the jury at her trial having disagreed, Mrs. Meyer brought a civil suit against her and recovered a judgment. The City Chamberlain, however, refused to honor Mrs. Meyer's execution against the money in his hands, as Mayor Smalley put in an intervening claim. Mrs. Meyer's contention was that cash bail is always considered as belonging to the prisoner, and that therefore no outsider could be recognized, even though he was the actual depositor of the money. Justice McLaughlin, for the Appellate Division, said, on an appeal in the case, that while the money, so far as the criminal proceeding was concerned, was Mrs. Fierce's, that fact did not make it her money for any other purpose. "Title to property," continued the Justice, "can only be acquired by consent of the owner or by operation of law. Her [Mrs. Fierce's] creditors could not, by reason thereof, deprive the actual owner of it. The money in fact belonged to Smalley, and the court should, upon the facts presented, have granted his application by directing the Chamberlain to pay it to him."

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REPLACING LOST STOCK CERTIFICATES.—An order of the Supreme Court granting an application made by Russell R. Coats to compel the Empire City Fire Insurance Company to issue to him a new certificate of stock in place of a lost one has been reversed by the Appellate Division on the ground that the applicant did not show that he had obeyed the statutory requirement that a demand be first made on the corporation, and on the further ground that no notice of the application had been published as required by the stock corporation law. Coats claimed title to the certificate through mesne assignments from the original owner. "The effect of the order," said the court, by Justice Ingraham, "would be to divest the person in whose name the stock stands, or a person to whom the stock may have been transferred, of the title to the stock by issuing to the petitioner a new certificate. No court would have authority to make such an order without notice of some kind to the person in whose name the stock stands, or to whom it may have been transferred, and it was evidently contemplated by the statute that either the order to show cause should be published in such a way as to give notice to any one claiming title to the stock, or that such publication should be made after the order was granted, but before the new certificate was to be delivered."

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ERECTION OF GRAVESTONES.—Notwithstanding that David C. Smith when he died left an estate of only $2,410, his executor erected a monument costing $1,050 at his grave. The excuse for this extravagant outlay, presented to the Surrogate of Suffolk County by Charles R. Smith, the executor, on his accounting, was that the deceased had often said in his lifetime that he was going to put the whole of his property in a monument and that he wished to astonish the people. These facts were testified to by the executor. The Second Appellate Division, on an appeal from the decree of the Surrogate allowing the accounting, had decided that it was an error to receive the testimony. "In determining the testator's wishes," said Justice Hirschberg, for the court, "we are limited to the language of the will. The will being entirely clear and unambiguous in its terms, there was neither necessity nor justification for resorting to extrinsic evidence. * * * The use by the testator of the words 'suitable and proper' indicates a comprehension of the propriety of limiting the expenditure to an amount proportionate to his means and station."

Adams Dry Goods Co.

6TH AVE., 21ST & 22D STS., N. Y.

Our New Optical Store!

In to-day's important news is the announcement of the opening of our new Optical Store and the enlargement of our Photographic Supply Department. This Optical Store is perfectly equipped with a complete line of Eyeglasses, Spectacles, Lorgnettes, Opera and Field Glasses, Thermometers, Barometers, Microscopes, Telescopes, etc. Oculists' prescriptions will be carefully filled. Eyes will be examined and glasses fitted by a graduated and eminently qualified Optician. The Photographic Department has a complete stock of New Cameras and Fresh Supplies, and is also in excellent shape to do Printing, Developing and Enlarging. One word more—LEARN OUR LOW PRICES! Main Floor, Front, 21st St. Side.

Oil, Gas and Coal Stoves!

The Brightest and Best OIL HEATERS, with heavy brass oil tank and smokeless attachment. The brightest because it embraces all improvements. The best because it is the best producer; 2 styles, $4.25..... **4.98**

The cheerful COMBINATION STOVE; three in one, heater, lamp and stove combined; warmth, comfort, and heater at the same time, $3.98 and..... **5.50**

Silver's Universal OIL HEATERS..... **2.98**

Cylinder COAL STOVES, size 8, complete with pipe, elbow ring, shovel and poker, **2.79**

Blue Flame Automatic Wickless OIL STOVES from $3.98 to..... **14.98**

COAL RANGES, perf

PURCHASES.

Official Report Condemning the Work of British Officers in the United States and Canada.

The reports by officers appointed by the Commander in Chief to inquire into the working of the Remount Department abroad were issued on Oct. 18 as a Blue Book, [Cd. 995.] The reports cover the inquiries held by Col. R. C. Stewart and Lieut. Col. E. Holland, R. F. A., with regard to the purchasing and shipping in the United States of America and Canada.

The Blue Book opens with the report of the two officers who inquired into the system followed in the United States. These officers examined no less than thirty-six witnesess, and their report contains exhaustive detail of this examination. The tenor of their general remarks appears to pivot upon irritation that there such an expression as "Remount Scandals" should ever have been used, and they certainly shower enough praise upon Col. V. de Burgh and the majority of his subordinates to allay apprehension, if it were not for the very unpalatable passages which have been incorporated into the report.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The general finding in the department is as follows:

We consider that Col. V. de Burgh, who found the commission altogether undermanned, has organized the operations with admirable discretion, and conducted them with due regard to the importance of promptly complying with the heavy demands for horses and mules in South Africa. He has, generally speaking, obtained accurate information with regard to the horse supply of the several States west of the Mississippi, and has officers posted at suitable and convenient centres. * * * In the exercise of his important functions Col. de Burgh has not only displayed excellent power of organization and administration, but he has the capacity of making those under him work with admirable energy and desire to carry out his instructions. We were much struck with, and desire to bring to notice, the admirable tone which prevailed among the officers in New Orleans, who we found working at their several duties in a pestilential climate with remarkable energy, which we consider due to the excellent influence of Col. de Burgh and Capt. Eden.

This is the right hand, while with the left the reporting officers take something back:

One point of Col. de Burgh's administration which we call in question is that we do not think he has taken sufficient advantage of the Chicago market, which is by far the most important in the States. Nor do we think his reasons for not doing so sufficient.

The evidence of Mr. W. A. Bruette, Inspector, Agricultural Department United States of America, and Mr. Erskine, Vice Consul, Chicago, is then given to show that, in spite of his "admirable discretion," and "accurate information," Col. de Burgh did not tap the Middle Western States, where there were 8,000,000 horses, in round numbers double the number of horses that were available in the Eastern, Southern, and Western States. It is added that information of this character is liable to breed distrust in the general finding of these inquiries.

In this report we arrive at fuller information with regard to the unsavory incidents of Veterinary Captain Smith, Veterinary Surgeon Hawes, and Capt. Maudesley, and, as they seem fitting subjects for the pillory, no attempt is made to shield them. Of Veterinary Captain Smith the report says:

The evidence of Civil Vet. Surg. Davis and Capt. Fenner, Vet. Capt. Smith's own letter to Capt. Marsham, and his own subsequent desertion leave on our minds no doubt as to his moral guilt. He seems from to have received Mr. Steger of Bonham, Texas, and from other dealers a commission on every animal he purchased, and the evidence of Col. de Burgh and of Vet. Surg. Davis show that at this time Vet. Capt. Smith was purchasing mules of most inferior type, many absolutely unfit and useless from over age.

It was most unfortunate that the paucity of officers necessitated the employment of Vet. Capt. Smith for a time as a purchasing officer. The responsibility of this rests with Capt. Hon. H. Marsham, but having reviewed all the facts of the case, and having taken into consideration the paucity of officers at the time, and the necessity for his own presence at New Orleans, we do not see how Capt. Marsham could have avoided employing Vet. Capt. Smith as a purchasing officer, and we acquit him of indiscretion in the matter. We have received excellent reports of Capt. Marsham's work in a very difficult and responsible position. We are not aware how Vet. Capt. Smith came to be selected for so important a duty as veterinary officer on the Remount Commission, and the responsibility of his selection must rest with the head of the Veterinary Department.

We must also bring to notice that Capt. Maudesley and Vet. Surg. Hawes appear to have behaved with great want of judgment, and, in our own opinion, with extreme impropriety in purchasing for themselves horses which were brought up for inspection as remounts, and which had actually been branded.

Capt. Maudesley seems also to have been wanting in discretion in his general conduct, and to have been not only insubordinate to Col. Dent in Canada, and to have failed to accommodate himself to Col. de Burgh in the United States, but to have been indolent in his work.—London Times.

BEWARE THE TUB.

Wear More Clean Clothes and Bathe Yourself Less.

The medical faculty are keen upon microbes, but never before has the Englishman's "tub" been assailed. Now we are not only warned against the dangers of the daily or weekly bath, but deliberately told that we are courting pneumonia and various diseases.

Is this true? Medical authorities speak of the necessity of keeping the pores open. Physiologists depict the danger of not bathing, and early in life we are educated into the principles of the daily bath until it becomes a confirmed habit.

It is argued that the higher the civilization the more public baths, the more private bathtubs, the more provisions for hot water, and, as a rule, the weaker the progeny.

The construction of the skin is not sufficiently strong for the frequent use of that product of modern civilization—the daily bath.

It is said that in the days of our youth we have a strong predilection to avoid the bath; that we are attracted to mother-earth, and grow fat and dirty—"no, not dirty, but covered with elements that are helpful to us. Instinct teaches children right; man's accumulated knowledge leads him astray. Which is to be trusted, instinct or this pseudo knowledge? The chick makes no mistake in following the duckling into the pond. All animals governed by instinct avoid bathing in the Winter." The primitive condition, then, is the natural one, and civilization is all wrong.

Now it seems the bath fills the skin with blood; the blood in the surface is immediately chilled, passes into the heart and is pumped into the lungs; result, congestion of these organs—pneumonia. We may escape with a slight cold, but the experiment was foolish. It is a useless waste of vital force, and causes more work for every organ. In the Winter time we eat more meat and food, which causes poisonous débris, and we perspire little, while in the Summer time we eat much less meat, more fruits, and perspire much, therefore the skin eliminates no poison, and an examination of the human perspiration shows it to contain nothing poisonous.

This is how pneumonia is invited: The victim gets into a tub of hot water; he lathers his body with soap. He rubs the skin with a flesh brush; the skin glows; the blood vessels are taxed to their limit. The soap dissolves the fat that agglutinates the pores and holds intact several layers of epidermis. He leaves the bath tub—a glowing, healthy man, yet withal a prey to pneumonia. In the morning he goes to work. In the evening the evil sprite begins the work. And for what is all this risk? To be clean? Not so! For to be clean is not to be moist, but to be dry, and not to bathe, but to keep clean clothes.

Therefore, on this principle, a chimney sweep is clean, because the outer skin is covered with soot; the miner is not dirty because he is covered with carbon.

Why do we bathe? To be clean or to look white? Is, after all, the Englishman's love of his tub a mere species of vanity?—London Express.

MANY HUNTERS SHOOT NO DEER.

But Their Guides Down in Maine Do the Work for Them.

"Probably not 50 per cent. of the out-of-the-State sportsmen who come into the Maine woods and return with game shoot it themselves," said a registered guide who was in Bangor Thursday. "It is something of a trick to shoot a deer, and if it is panied by guides a great many of them would return home empty handed. As it is, most of them manage to bring back something to show for their trip.

"There is not the slightest difficulty in a man who knows anything about hunting going into the woods and getting a deer any day. They were never more plentiful than they are this Fall. But when a man who couldn't hit a load of hay across a street starts out after deer the results are not apt to be satisfying to him—that is, unless he happens to have a guide along who knows his business.

"A great many parties are going into the woods this Fall who are not making the slightest pretext of hunting. I know of one crowd of four Boston men who have been up in a camp on the West Branch for ten days, and I'll venture to say that not one of them has been over a quarter of a mile from camp since they arrived. They simply came into the woods for a rest and spend their time in card playing, smoking, and sleeping. The cook happens to be a good shot, and they have already at least two fine bucks which they will take home with them.

"I know of one New York man who came down here this Fall for the first time. He had never been hunting before and wanted very much to take a deer back home with him. His guide got him shots at four different deer in two days, but he missed all of them. He had the buck agae and shook like a jelly fish. Finally, the next day, the guide went out and shot one himself before breakfast, and the New Yorker took it home with him. This incident is only one of the scores of similar ones which I happen to know of."

All the guides and woodsmen who have been in Bangor during the past week agree that the present season is going to be the best which Maine has ever known, so far as big game is concerned. Not only are the deer more numerous than ever, but the moose as well. The caribou alone seem to be somewhat scarce. But very few of these animals have been seen in the State for several years past. It is hoped that they will have increased by the time the five years close time expires, two years hence. —Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

THE COTTONFIELD.

Prosperous Years for the Southern Planter, Whether He Has Broad Fields or Only a Little Patch.

This is the time of the year when the darky down in Dixie is his happiest, for it is cotton time. They raise corn, tobacco, sugar cane, and many other things down South, but there is nothing that appeals to the average colored person like cotton. The love for it is probably born in him, as his ancestors had to do everything from hoeing the plant to toting it to the press. This is why all the way from North Carolina into Texas the traveler will find the little patch of cotton somewhere near the negro cabin—simply because he likes to see it grow, although there are many black-faced farmers scattered throughout the Gulf and South Atlantic States who are much better cotton raisers than their white neighbors, for they will sometimes raise more than one bale to the acre, while the Colonels and Majors in the vicinity cannot average more than 300 or 400 pounds.

From the time the bolls of the cotton plant begin to open until the snowy fleece is pulled from it by the deft black fingers, things are lively in the cotton States, for there is a deal to do and not much time in which to do it. The planter watches the weather signs as carefully as the farmer whose hay has been cut, for moisture is as bad for cotton after it is exposed in the boll as for the new cut hay, and at the sign of a storm every available hand, from the pickaninny, who can just toddle, to the grandfather, who may have worked in the same field as a slave, is pressed into service, each one being paid according to the amount he secures.

And it is wonderful how many pounds a quick young darky, either male or female, can put into the bag or basket in a day; it does not take long for 100 to strip a good-sized field of every vestige of the plant. As fast as their receptacles are filled, along comes a wagon hauled by one or two mules, and the bags or baskets are loaded on it, or perhaps the cotton is dumped into the wagon box to be piled high above it, and then two or three stout negroes placed on top to "ballast."

Then it goes to the farm compress, if the old-fashioned way of doing things still prevails, to be screwed down under a heavy beam until it forms an oblong package, which is called a country bale, but this is not the shape in which it finally goes to market, for it is further squeezed into perhaps one-tenth of the size to which it was reduced in the old screw press by the steam compression at the railroad station. Placed between the mighty jaws of this machine, the engine furnishes the muscle which forces every particle of air from out of the texture and mashes the five-hundred-pound package with the strength of a giant.

The picking season, which is the harvest time, of course, to the Southern planter, may last for a month or six weeks, as cotton is a capricious product, and a field seldom blossoms or ripens at the same time. One part may be ready to be gathered a week or a fortnight before another section. The staple in the Gulf States and in the far-South is usually ready to be baled two or three weeks before the fields in North and South Carolina are harvested. When the picking is fairly under way, however, the roads to the nearest town are lined with rows of planters' wagons, varying all the way from the two-wheeled cart drawn by one mule and carrying a single bale to the six or eight horse team carrying a ton or more piled high in the air with two or field hands sitting on the top.

Usually it is an all day's journey going and coming, for the planter does not hurry; he takes an early start to get the benefit of the cool of the morning, and after he reaches the hitching place in the centre of the town before 10 o'clock goes over to the store or hotel and spends the middle of the day talking politics and crops, while the hands take a siesta in the shade or gossip with the town darkies and others who have come in on the same errand. If the planter thinks the market is satisfactory the cotton is dumped upon the town scales, he gets his money, generally treats all around, then perhaps buys some supplies for the storehouse, and starts homeward with a light heart and a full pocketbook—provided the market has not gone down.

The last two or three years have been cheerful ones for the cotton planter, for if he has made an average crop and is fairly thrifty he has netted quite a good profit. Nowadays the grower in the Carolinas as well as in the Gulf States can raise it at a cost of not over 5¼ cents a pound. Some do better and cut off the half cent. Prices have rarely ranged below 7 cents for what is called middling, while the market has sometimes advanced a couple of cents more, so that those who were shrewd enough to hold their crop until the boom came have sometimes cleared 40 and 50 per cent.

Then the building of the mills practically among the cotton fields has caused a demand at home which has benefited the planter to a large extent. When it is remembered that between the Potomac and the Rio Grande are 450 buildings in which machinery is turning nearly 2,000,000 bales a year into yarn and cloth, an idea of the extent of this industry can be gained. From the windows of some of the largest mills one can look out and see the fields of cotton, a part of which may be carried to the door by the farmers' wagons, and in a week later go out another door to be loaded in packages of cloth on freight cars. These mills employ an army of about 125,000 people, paying them in wages nearly $20,000,000 every year.

The cotton itself is but one source of prosperity. Twenty years ago, when the planter carried his single or his 100 bales to market, he only calculated on the money for which he could sell the cotton itself. Now he not only is paid for the cotton, but for the cottonseed, the oil which comes from it, the solid portion after the oil is pressed out, and for even the delicate hair or lint which is on its outersurface. He can also sell the hull of the seed or feed it to his cattle.—Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette.

The Marked Down A. B.

We are wondering where this bargain-counter business in education is going to end. There appears to be an unseemly haste to be rich in students on the part of some of the colleges. Harvard and Brown have reduced the academic course to three years, and now Columbia, perhaps incited to this radical step by some innovations introduced at Chicago University, is seriously considering the advisability of conferring the A. B. in two years. Another radical proposition on the part of Columbia that has not attracted so much attention in the press is the project for university extension in accordance with which school teachers in Newark, N. J., while pursuing certain courses of lectures provided for them in that city by visiting professors from Columbia, can take the A. B. in absentia. Naturally, the novel proposition to bisect the time-honored "college course" and to throw the upper half away, is attracting no little adverse criticism.—Zion's Herald, (Boston.)

SAM JONES AND HIS BROTHER.

History of Two Notable and Popular Preachers of Georgia, One Methodist, the Other Baptist.

There are two preachers in Cartersville, Ga., who are brothers. They bear the name of Jones, and are widely known. One is Sam Jones, the Methodist evangelist and lecturer, and the other is Joe J. Jones, the Baptist evangelist. Both of these men have tasted the dregs of dissipation.

The Jones family came from Chambers County, Ala., the father of the boys being Capt. John J. Jones. Major W. F. Slator was teaching school over there, and was attracted by the brightness of Sam, then a youngster of seven. Even at that early age he was gifted with "gab," and loved to stand up and speak before large audiences. Major Slator wrote for Sam a speech that he delighted to say, and it always brought down the house. Sam was always full of life and mischief, and even in his boyhood despised a dull time.

After his father moved to Cartersville Sam secured possession of an old mule and wagon. The animal bore the name of Dave, and Sam, who has always been attracted by things pertaining to the railroads, trained him to go on and stop and blow like a locomotive. One long blow meant stop; two short blows go on, and three to back up. Old Dave was trained to perfection, and sometimes, with a wagon load of boys, Sam could be seen speeding through the town, old Dave on a dead run. Suddenly "Hoo-oo-o" would sound out, and throwing himself on his haunches the mule would stop stock still, and the boys would tumble headlong out of the wagon.

When he was 18 years old Sam went off to school, and on his return had contracted the fatal habit of drink. There could be no half way doing with such a man as Sam Jones, and he went to his very limit, and came near wrecking his body, mind, and soul. He went from depth to depth, trampling the hearts of his loved ones beneath his feet. They grieved over him and did everything in their power to get him to give up drink, but to no avail.

There came a day when the aged father sickened and came down to his death bed. He sent for his wayward son, and with his failing breath begged him to reform. "For God's sake," said he, "quit drinking and be a man."

Falling on his knees by the bed, the miserable young man promised his father that he would give up whisky, and he did sober up.

On Sunday the father died. The next week Dr. William H. Felton, the preacher-Congressman, the modern edition of Patrick Henry, started an old fashioned country meeting in a little wooden building known as Felton's chapel, since the doctor built it, and there preached the Gospel. A part of the building is still standing. It is four miles from Cartersville, and is occupied as a residence.

Sam and his brother Joe went to the meeting. Dr. Felton preached from the text, "Is there no balm in Gilead, no physician there?"

When mourners were called to the altar Sam was the first to respond, and kneeling there in that little country meeting house he gave his heart to God and became a Christian. Dr. Felton pointed to him and said:

"There's going to be a preacher of the Gospel." The young man was impressed with the thought, and the next week he preached his first sermon. He has been at it ever since, and his name is known in every State in the Union.

During the time that Sam was dissipating Joe was a sober man, with a wife and several children. But a year after Sam's conversion he began to drink, just to show that he was not hidebound, of course, and that he was man enough to quit whenever he wanted to.

It was the same old sad story. He went from bad to worse in spite of the pleading of his loved ones. He lost much of his self-respect, and would often appear in town in a state of intoxication. One day a friend, R. A. Clayton, who is still in Cartersville, and who is better known as Dick Clayton, met him on the street, as usual, under the influence of whisky.

"Joe," said he, "I am your friend, but I am ashamed of you. You are so low down you are no longer respectable."

It was a random shot, but it struck the mark. It rankled in the heart of the miserable man. He went home, and during the next day, which was Sunday, he tried to wash it out in whisky, but it would not wash out.

Joe then lived about a mile and a half north of Cartersville, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Some time Sunday night his whisky gave out. His money was also gone, and he was a miserable man. Before daylight he found a gold breastpin belonging to his wife, and with that in his pocket he hurried to town.

When the saloon opened he was there, and he succeeded in trading off his breastpin for two quarts of whisky. Before leaving town he emptied one of them down his throat. He started home just as the day was dawning. His brain was in a wild tumult, and he staggered along the track. The early train for Atlanta came in sight. He saw the gleaming eye and heard the thundrous roar. In his delirium he fancied he was in hell, but he stumbled along to meet the oncoming monster. Suddenly he felt an awful shock, and then above his head there was the noise of a hurricane, dust was in his eyes, and then all was still. He came like the prodigal to himself. He realized that he had fallen into a stock gap, and thus his life had been saved.

He fell upon his knees and prayed to God. He reached into his pocket, pulled out the bottle and smashed it upon the iron rail. There in the kindling light of the new day he wrestled in prayer until an answer came, and then with a sweet peace within his heart he arose and went back home. His wife met him at the door, and putting his arms about her, he said: "Wife, I'm sober, I'll never drink any more."

"Oh, I know it, husband," she cried, "for I've been up all night praying that God would save you."

It was afterward learned that Sam, who was in New York preaching, had spent the night praying for Joe.

Soon after that he entered the Methodist ministry, and there remained for about four or five years, and then after a careful study of the New Testament, became convinced that immersion only was baptism, and that nothing else was just as good. He accordingly united with the Baptist Church, and two years ago (Sept. 30) he was baptized. Then he was ordained in the Baptist ministry and since has been very actively engaged in preaching the Gospel. He is especially well known in Mississippi, Montana, Missouri, and South Georgia, although he has held meetings in many other States.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

EARL ROBERTS'S VISIT.

He Will Be Enthusiastically Welcomed in Canada.

It is known with reasonable certainty that Earl Roberts, designated so widely throughout the empire with affectionate familiarity as "Bobs," is to visit Canada at no distant day. The exact date is not fixed, but there is little doubt that he will be here next Summer as Commander in Chief of the British Army. It is also understood that after completing a tour through the Dominion he may accept an invitation extended to him by the military chiefs of the United States and pay a visit to the republic. But it is on purpose to see Canada that the long journey will be undertaken. Among the officers and men from Canada who have served under him he will be greeted with enthusiasm, while the Canadian people as a whole will give a warm welcome to the famous General whose name is inseparably associated with some of the most notable achievements of the army during the past forty years.

Lord Roberts is not the first of his family to be well known in this country, it was his uncle, Admiral Sir Samuel Roberts, who (as Capt. Roberts) captured Fort Michilimackinac in 1812, and thus greatly aided the British cause throughout Upper Canada by attaching the Indians and fur traders to the loyal side. His exploit was of much assistance to Gen. Brock, who brought his services on this occasion to the notice of the authorities, with praises of "his zeal and judgment and his recent eminent display of these qualities."

Lord Roberts, by his valuable military deeds in India, which enhanced the prestige of the British arms, and by his military genius and statesmanlike qualities in South Africa, deserves a hearty welcome in any part of the empire, and in no place more so than in Canada. He is sure to be officially welcomed by the country, and by the cities which he will visit. In Toronto especially he will be given a reception the place.—Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

DAWES ON TARIFFS AND RECIPROCITY.

The Venerable ex-Senator of Massachusetts Describes His Work in Congress Thirty Years Ago.

In a conversation on Wednesday, Oct. 29, ex-Senator Henry Laurens Dawes's eighty-sixth birthday, the venerable statesman recalled the celebrated tariff debates of thirty years ago, when he took a middle ground, in favor of moderate tariff reform, such as now finds many advocates in the protection camp. In response to a question as to the situation when he was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, he said:

"After the civil war a condition obtained in the Republican Party very similar to that which we now see. It was necessary to reduce the war tariffs, and it was not so certain just how it should be done There were then, as now, three parties within the Republican Party—those who would have the tariff precisely as it was, those who would reform it violently, and a middle party, in favor of moderate reduction along certain lines. How this worked out is shown by Senator Hoar in his recent reminiscences in a magazine, but he does not give some of the facts. A Speaker of the House was to be elected, and a new Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. There was a good deal of controversy about it. The Speaker in office was threatened with failure on the ground of the tariff. He was a New England man, and the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee being left open, they were afraid he would put an Eastern man in as Chairman, and they threatened to run an opposition candidate for Speaker. But he had a faculty for getting along in difficult conditions, and with much tact he gave each side assurance that they would be safe, and that the tariff would be dealt with as they wanted it.

"When it came to the appointing of the committee he so divided it in three parts that neither had a majority and none of the opposing factions had an opportunity to report a bill, neither the high tariff men, led by Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, nor the low tariff men, led by a gentleman from New York. He made a man Chairman whose views he did not know. It is a queer, long history. Between the two extremes who each had a tariff bill ready, the middle man [Mr. Dawes] succeeded in getting his enacted, having the low tariff men help him against the high tariff men, and vice versa. The way in which this was done has been told by Senator Hoar, but he did not explain how the committee came to be so constituted. The result was a tariff bill that was neither high tariff nor low tariff, yet which cut down the war tariff materially. Two years later, owing to changed conditions, it was found that the tariff had been cut down too low, so that the revenue failed to support the Government, and it was necessary to amend it once more. There were three tariff bills enacted with which I was concerned. The one first enacted, that of 1872, was written by me at my desk, and was never considered by the Committee on Ways and Means. It was the only one that ever went on the statute book in that way."

When the topic of reciprocity in tariff relations was broached, Senator Dawes recalled the early discussion of the matter, which was first seriously broached while he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It was a pet hobby of Mr. Blaine's, for the shape or another reciprocity has been before Congress on every occasion, and the present discussion involves nothing new in essence, though the conditions have widely changed on account of the growing complexity of commercial relations.

When the present tariff situation came up for discussion, Mr. Dawes preferred not to go into details, which he is not familiar, though he reaffirmed the same principles that guided him in his work in the House. It is a mistake, he said, to suppose that tariff legislation is a fixed science. It is, on the contrary, an applied science in the broadest sense, adjusting duties to imports in such a manner as will meet the needs of the Government with the least burden to the consumer and with the greatest help to the producer. As these conditions are constantly changing, so must a tariff also change. There can be no tariff formulated that can last while all the conditions on which it is based are changing. Neither a tariff "for revenue only," nor one for protection only, will entirely meet these needs. The one will be a tax on the consumer only, and the other alone will just so much diminish the revenue. The just application of both these principles will answer both the needs of the Government and the best encouragement of industry.

On these lines, Mr. Dawes continued: "I fought the tariff question thirty years ago. But when I left the charge of tariff legislation four years later, and was assigned to other duties, I ceased to study these changes of conditions, and they have now become so great that I would not venture a suggestion as to the character of present needs. The country is in no respect what it was when I was mingling in public affairs—a period beginning with Mr. Buchanan's Administration. If we could revive a Congress of the first half of the nineteenth century it would stand amazed and appalled before the problems that confronted the last years of that century, and would have little idea how to deal with them. I mean, for instance, the 3,000,000 square miles along the Atlantic Coast had, even before the Spanish war, moved so far westward that the sun does not cease to shine on the flag floating over the Island of Attu until it has brought the morning to its folds on the coast of Maine. The original thirteen States have become forty-five, fourteen of which I have seen take on the habiliments of Statehood and for the last few years it has been my lot to help in preparing another for its place in the Union, full of promise that it will rank with the noblest. I live in the faith that our children will behold the principles of the past so applied to our new possessions in the Orient that they will rival in grandeur all the other institutions created by our forefathers."

The public question with which Mr. Dawes has been most prominently connected is that of Indian affairs, and he still keeps himself informed in regard to all phases of that work. The general situation, he said, was never more prosperous and favorable than now, and he was not disposed to criticise any errors in detail which might have been made, and which the authorities showed a disposition to rectify promptly. An important factor which contains much promise is the severalty law, which Mr. Dawes himself wrote. The time is fast approaching, he thinks, when the Indians will be able to support themselves. When that times comes they will grow into useful as well as self-supporting citizens of the United States. Every one who takes an allotment is legally the equal of any other citizen. As an interesting example of the political potentialities of the Indians, he cited a recent case in Nebraska, where it was necessary to get the support of the Indian voters, and the stump speakers were accordingly cautioned as to what they should say.

Mr. Dawes spoke hopefully of the new policy of taking away the rations provided the Indians by the Government and finding work for them instead, so as to train them in self-dependence. "A great many of the treaties with the United States compel the Government to find rations for each individual. The Government has been trying to substitute for that a system to secure to the Indians what they can raise on land. The tendency and aim of all this work is to make the Indian a self-supporting citizen. In 1870 the first law to this effect was passed. A sum of $20,000 was appropriated for the education of the Indian people—the first appropriation for this purpose. Of late years my work has been restricted to the five civilized tribes. The commission has been exceedingly successful, and during the last year has made notable progress. When the work is concluded every American Indian will have an allotment of land varying from 60 to 300 or 400 acres. The homestead is inalienable and untaxable. During the coming year, or at least within a few years, the system of individual holdings will be completely carried into effect."—Boston Transcript.

ATTAR OF YLANG-YLANG.

Something About an Interesting Production of the Philippines.

Among the numerous trees of economic value in the Philippines are many varieties from which essences or essential oils may be extracted. Those used in the present state of the industry are the following: Ylang-Ylang, a cultivated and wild tree, often attaining a height of 60 feet, botanically known as "Cananga odorata," belonging to the custard apple family, producing leaves 2½ inches by 6 inches; and drooping greenish yellow flowers 3 inches long and of extraordinary fragrance, from which the celebrated attar of Ylang-Ylang, cananga oil or oleum anonae, is distilled. They mountain trees produce the best results. Sampaguita, a plant belonging to the family Oleaceae, producing white flowers, from which a highly prized perfume essence is extracted by distillation. Champaca, a garden plant belonging to the family Magnoliaceae, attaining a conical-shaped height of 13 feet. The flowers, about an inch in length, are very fragrant and produce by distillation a well-known essence.

The Ylang-Ylang, while indigenous to many parts of tropical Asia, reaches its greatest perfection in the Philippine Islands, where it is a favorite among the natives. Besides its value as an attar in preparations for the hair and toilet waters, it is also claimed to possess curative virtues in tooth and other aches and pains. In a preparation of cocoanut oil known to commerce as Macassar oil, for the hair, attar of Ylang-Ylang is the perfume. The perfumers of Europe, and to a less degree of the United States, make it the base of some of their most costly extracts. The Manilla oil is practically without competition in the markets of the Western nations on account of superiority, and at from £8 to £11 a pound is unequal to the demand. The tree common to many localities south of Manila is found chiefly in the well-populated provinces and islands, it being said to thrive best near the habitations of man. The propagation in plantations by seed or cuttings, about 20 feet apart each way, (108 trees to the acre,) is easy, and the growth rapid in almost any soil. The first flowers appear in the third year, the eighth year yielding often as high as 100 pounds, the bloom occurring in every month. The greatest yield is from July to December.

The process of converting the long, greenish-yellow, fragrant petals of the flower into essence is by the simplest form of distillation, no chemicals of any kind being required, simply water and the choicest flowers. The oil will vaporize in a closed boiler at 200 degrees Fahrenheit. The usual results follow. The best quality must be clear as distilled water and fragrant. The second quality is yellowish and smoky. The oil is drawn from the bottom of a glass separator, the water remaining. The oil is filtered through talcum and ready for the market, being packed in glass bottles, and commands ready purchasers. About seventy-five pounds of flowers yield one pound of oil. Flowers are worth from fivepence to tenpence per pound; the cost of manufacture is placed at £1 a pound.—Family Doctor.

THE ABODE OF JOSEPHINE.

"La Malmaison," the Interesting Home of the Empress, Is Now National Property.

"La Malmaison," so full of the memories of Josephine and of Napoleon, has become State property. The house was purchased by a wealthy merchant, M. Osiris, who, after expending a great deal of money upon its restoration, has presented it to the nation. The authorities had some hesitation in accepting the handsome gift, on the ground that its maintenance entails expenditure, and that its removal from Paris militates against it becoming a popular showplace. But, happily, their scruples have been overcome, and "La Malmaison" will become a museum of Napoleonic relics—that is, if the wishes of the donor are complied with.

"La Malmaison" was the elegant cage that kept poor Josephine captive in the years of her divorce. It was here that she died in 1814, on the morrow of the entry of the allies into Paris. It was precisely a drive that she took with the Emperor Alexander of Russia, who had come to set the Bourbons on the throne again, that gave the unhappy Princess a chill from which she died. Josephine thought to make a Trianon at "La Malmaison;" she only succeeded in making a comfortable house with nothing very remarkable about it. Josephine held something of a Court at the château, and she gave receptions which were very popular with the great artistes of Paris.

The most dramatic episode in the history of "La Malmaison" is the adieu of the Emperor on the eve of his departure for St. Helena. There, in the great vestibule that divides the house in two, he stood, grave and silent, surrounded by his family. "Madame Mère" was there, with tears running down her cheeks. "Adieu, mon fils." "Adieu, ma mère." That was all, and the Emperor turned away with never another word, walking slowly into the garden and down the avenue of plane trees. At the bottom he seated himself upon an old stone bench, and there he remained, with his head bent upon his breast, until darkness had fallen. With a silent gesture he sent away every one who would arouse him from his sombre reverie.

Napoleon III. bought "La Malmaison" for £50,000 out of memory for his mother, Queen Hortense, and of his grandmother, the Empress Josephine, both of whom lie buried in the little church of Rueil, whose soft chimes must often have fallen upon the ear of the great captain. His descendant thought to make a museum of the château and a souvenir, much as it is to-day; but the idea did not fructify, and the war and the Commune came to put the house in ruins. "La Malmaison" figures conspicuously in the defense of Paris. The Prussians occupied the house, from which the French tried to drive them. Now it has come upon peaceful days. Unhappily for the interesting project that would turn it into a museum, all the furniture is dispersed and cannot be got together. One of the most recent visitors to "La Malmaison" was the Empress Eugénie. As this august lady gazed upon this cradle of Napoleonism she burst into tears. It was a bereaved Empress mourning the griefs of another.—Pall Mall Gazette's Paris Letter.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT KASHGHAR.

ODESSA, Oct. 16.—The Turkestan Gazette, published at Tashkend, gives some further details of the terrible loss of life and property wrought by the recent earthquake in the region of Kashghar. The populous settlement of Nijni-Artish, lying to the northeast of Kashgar, was practically razed, many of the dwellings being wholly or partially engulfed in huge fissures; at that place 1,700 persons perished. In Kashghar itself, and in the immediate neighborhood, the earthquake was less destructive of property, but it involved a loss of 600 lives. The village of Besh-Kerim, consisting of eighty houses, was utterly destroyed, with the whole of its inhabitants, the exact number of whom has not been ascertained, but is understood to have been approximately about 550 souls. According to the latest reports received in Tashkend from Osh, the total loss of lives was a little over 3,000. It is difficult to obtain exact data from the Chinese and Mussulmans, who have not only an implicit belief that such visitations are sent for the punishment of sin, but also that any enumeration of the victims would be tantamount to a wicked invocation for a further and similar Divine judgment upon the next generation.

The earthquake was most extraordinarily violent in the Chatar-Kula Hills. A post messenger who narrowly escaped thence describes the ground surface as undulating like sea billows to a height of six feet, and this statement is borne out by present appearances of the Chatar-Kula. It is extremely seldom that the billowy movement of an earthquake lifts so high as this.

The wooded banks of the Scharikhanskaia at Sultan-Abada, in the Andijan district, are riven into immense chasms. The fortified post at Narinsk was partially destroyed; but its ordinary occupants, a sotnia of Cossacks, happened to be at the Russian Consulate in Kashghar when the catastrophe occurred.—Correspondence of the London Standard.

New Language Teaching Method.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The reforms in the methods of teaching the living languages in the French Colleges and Lycées, which the Minister of Public Instruction recently decided upon, were explained to an audience of between two and three hundred professors at the Sorbonne yesterday afternoon by M. Firmery, one of the new general inspectors of the German and English languages. The principles of this method of teaching, which have been commenced with the new classes this term, are to surround the pupils with an entirely British or German atmosphere, and to converse only to them in the language which is being taught. Naturally, at first, the pupils will not understand a great deal, but they will soon form a vocabulary. Children are, first of all, taught the names of the objects which they chiefly use, and so it will be with the pupils. The students will thus be first taught to talk, next to read, and finally to write a language. This method is the opposite to that at present employed, and it may be objected that the English or German so taught will be current, and not university, English or German. M. Firmery declared that this should be the aim of the teachers of living languages. When their pupils were sufficiently proficient in the current language of the country, then was the proper time to turn to the study of the literature of that language.—London Standard.

Scotch Conjugal Concord.

Good stories come from Scotland as well as porridge and bagpipes. The last is quite admirable in its way. A traveler, observing an ancient couple arguing and gesticulating in the road, in order to avert bloodshed, asked the cause of the dispute. "We're no deesputin' at a'," answered the man; "we're baith o' the same mind. I hae got a half-crown in ma pooch, an' she thinks she's no gaun to get it—an' I think the same."—London Globe

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NEW YORK RACING ENDS

Great Crowd Out for the Close of the Metropolitan Turf Year.

THE HUGUENOT'S LAST RACE

St. Finnan Won the Handicap in Handy Style—Four Favorites Were Defeated.

The end of the New York racing season was celebrated at the aqueduct track yesterday by the largest attendance of the meeting. Just why so large a crowd should have gathered was not explained by the character of the sport, for that was as cheap and ordinary as all that went before it at the Aqueduct, but nevertheless the attendance surpassed all records for the course, and the one time "pumpkin fair grounds" course was packed to the limit of its capacity. It is perfectly understood that the Aqueduct grand stand was not constructed with any idea of permitting visitors to see the running of the races, and so there were no complaints on that score when bookmakers in their shirt-sleeves climbed on high stools and made a solid wall between the people in the grand stand and the quarter stretch, thus leaving the ordinary visitors to guess at what might be happening until the horses actually were on the post for the finish. The crowd seemed too glad that the end had come to make any unusuall outcry about the afternoon's result, though these also went to the last extreme of sterility for the backers of "public form."

Two favorites won, but they were not favorites on late performances, one of the winning choices being G. Whittier at 2 to 1 on and the other being The Huguenot, who had not been seen on a race track for four years until last Thursday, when he was beaten off by bad horses in a cheap race. As was remarked by the "regulars," G. Whittier seemed to have been "elected" in his race, and, starting at a very short price, he won in easy style, though at the finish it looked very much as if Rice, who rode him, had not been informed of the result of the ballot. G. Whittier was much the best horse at that and ought to have won in a canter, but close on the post Rice took a great chance of losing the race by deliberately crossover on Oclawaha and compelling J. Martin on that horse to pull up. A complaint for foul riding might have made fair excuse for the race being taken away from the winner, but the Stewards and judges forestalled any such complaint by giving the signal that made the first placing of the horses official before Martin could get into the Stewards' stand, so that when the complaint of foul was made it came a trifle too late.

The Huguenot was said to have been short of work in his one former race at Aqueduct, but he had the full confidence of the knowing bettors yesterday, for he was backed heavily at prices ranging between 7 to 5 and even money, and ridden by Shaw went out at the lifting of the barrier. Before the horses were on the paddock turn The Huguenot had taken the track and from that time, galloping in front under a pull and won about as he pleased, though he was tiring a bit at the end.

The stake feature of the programme was the race for the Bayview Handicap at one mile and seventy yards for horses of all ages, five running for this, after Alexander Shields had decided to scratch Andy Williams in favor of Hunter Raine. The top weight and favorite was the stout three-year-old Glenwater, owned by Kentucky farmers, the Turney brothers, and ridden by McInerny, of whom it was suggested that he, too, was a farmer. The Turneys refused an offer of $10,000 for the horse only a few days ago, but under McInerny's riding it looked as if they had made nine-tenths of a mistake, for as Glenwater ran under the guidance of the setable jockey $1,000 would have been a big price for him. The start of the race stirred the crowd to a demonstration of dissatisfaction for the only time in the course of the afternoon, and the hissing was uncommonly loud and long when the five runners were sent away in single file with Himself far in front and off running, his advantage being so great that it looked next to impossible to beat him.

It took hard riding by Martin on St. Finnan to get up to Himself, who made the pace around the last turn and into the stretch, but in the last quarter of a mile Himself weakened in his usual style, and St. Finnan then came away and won easily at the end by a length and a half. The outsider, Warranted, was third a half a length behind Himself. Glenwater never got near the front.

The handicap at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, third on the card, made a nice problem for the betting men, who ultimately selected Sweet Alice as the best at the distance and weights, but there was a steady and strong support for Captivator, which could not be explained by any of his recent races. The result made this confidence in Captivator somewhat clearer, for Captivator had speed enough to outrun both Sweet Alice and W. R. Condon in the first half furlong, and after that Captivator galloped in front to the end and won rather handily by about half a length from Sweet Alice, who was a like distance before St. Daniel, third. The first race produced a finish that stood out as the one redeeming feature of the afternoon, for poor as were the horses that ran, they were so close together at the finish that any one of three might have won in another stride. Tribes Hill, cast-off from the stable of S. Sanford & Son, and a winner at long odds a day or two before, again was first in this race, he getting home the shortest of heads in front of the favorite Brunswick, while Morokanta, who made nearly all the running, was only a head further back.

The fifth race was productive of a wild scramble by a big field of maiden two-year-olds, with Geisha Girl in front into the last quarter of a mile, where she stopped and let up, Hackensack, who won ridden out by half a length from Mount Kisco, Jack o' Lantern was the favorite in this race, but had the luck that has been his distinguishing characteristic at Aqueduct, and after running a fair race was only third, a place one remove worse than that which he usually occupies. The weather was chilly and threatening, but the track was fast, and the fields in all the races except the Bayview Stakes were large. The meeting throughout has been a remarkably successful one for the owners of the track, whose profits for the two weeks of the Fall racing will almost equal the profits earned at the longer Spring meeting. With the end of the races at Aqueduct most of the horses that will continue racing were shipped away to Washington, where racing will begin to-morrow. A great number of horses went into Winter quarters immediately after the close on the Queens County course, however. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale of prices from $1,500 down to $800; seven furlongs.

J. L. McGinnis's Tribes Hill, br. c., 3 years, by Clifford-Garoga, 107 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 1
Schaffer & Meyer's Brunswick, ch. g., 3, by St. Carlo-Sloe, 110, (Minder,) 12 to 1 and even..... 2
E. J. Miller's Morokanta, b. h., 5, by Morocco-Kanta, 112, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 3
Time—1:30. Won ridden out by a head; a head between second and third. Geneseo, Sedition, Songster, Blanket, Neither One, Ista, Vesuvia, Maiden, Carroll D., and Rappenecker also ran. Value to the winner, $740. Winner trained by C. Neumeyer.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; selling allowances; scale of prices from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and 70 yards.

L. V. Bell's G. Whittier, b. c., 3 years, by Kismet-Prose, 104 pounds, (Rice,) 1 to 2 and out..... 1
E. Hirsch's Oclawaha, ch. g., 3, by Owasco-Pride of Montrose, 95, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2..... 2
Schaffer & Meyer's Satire, b. c., 4, by Juvenal-Sandola, 106, (Minder,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 10..... 3
Time—1:47. Won easily by a length and a half, a length between second and third. San Andreas and Ascension also ran. Value to the winner, $670. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and one-half furlongs.

L. V. Bell's Captivator, b. g., by Lissak-Helbs, 103 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5..... 1
F. W. Dick's Sweet Alice, ch. f., by Fitz-Jing Dutchman-Hermitage, 103, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 6 to 5..... 2
Julius Fleischmann's St. Daniel, b. c., by Fr. Andrew-Daniella, 117, (J. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 2..... 3
Time—1:08. Won handily by a neck, a head between second and third. Rosetint, W. R. Condon, Illyria, Gimcrack, Florham Queen, Courtmaid, and Sir Wagner also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Winner trained by J. H. McCormick.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bayview Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Michael Clancy's St. Finnan, ch. g., 5 years, by Tammany-Ayreshire Rose, 108 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even..... 1
W. C. Daly's Himself, ch. c., 4, by Himyar-Felicitie, 97, (Creamer,) 3 to 1 and even..... 2
T. E. Mannix & Co.'s Warranted, b. c., 4, by Guarantee-Cliffie Chapman, 104, (Minder,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1..... 3
Time—1:47. Won handily by a length and a half, a half length between second and third. Hunter, Raine, and Glenwater also ran. Value to the winner, $1,030. Winner trained by John Hynes.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, five and a half furlongs.

The Western Stable's Hackensack, b. c., by Hindoo-Basanta, 112 pounds, (Minder,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1..... 1
John Thomas's Mount Kisco, br. c., by Ben Strome-Dido, 112, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 2
T. F. Mulry's Jack o'Lantern, ch. c., by Candlemas-Bibelot, 112, (H. Michaels,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5..... 3
Time—1:08 2-5. Won ridden out by a half length, a length between second and third. King John, Geisha Girl, Right Cross, Mart Mullen, Swift Candle, Guy Park, Yentihw, Agio, Louise Elston, Merry Sport, Queen Boula, and Barkelmore also ran. Value to the winner, $820; winner trained by A. G. Weston.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902; selling allowances; scale of prices from $1,500 down to $300; one mile and seventy yards.

James Rowe's The Huguenot, ch. g., aged, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 109 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5..... 1
J. Robertson's Great American, ch. g., 4, by Great Tom-Island Belle, 109, (Robertson,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..... 2
B. Murray's Flora, ch. f., 4, by Flambeau-Flam, 103, (J. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1..... 3
Time—1:47 3-5. Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third. Annie Grace, Wellesley, Henry Clay, Rye, Blue Victor, Alsike, Aminte, and Paul Creighton also ran. Value to the winner, $590. Winner trained by owner.

THIS YEAR'S FURS.

The Fashions in Paris for the Daintiest Winter Wraps.

One of the most important items on the shopping list just now is the selection of furs. Unlike the best dressmakers and milliners of the French capital, whose windows are a blank so far as any outward display of their models is concerned, jewelers and furriers make a lavish show of their wares in their windows, so that she who runs may read therein the tale of the latest fashions and ponder thereon as to the best choice before finally settling on a selection. Those who know the fur emporiums of Paris know also what riches are contained therein, and nowhere in the world can such furs be seen as in the carriages and motors which throng the Bois in the afternoon. Yet London is the mart from which the buyers select most of their skins, and Paris is merely responsible for their fashioning. Thus it is from the gay city that the present fashion for petit gris comes—a fashion which is being universally followed by high and low.

One may be pardoned for doubting if "petit gris" will have any real, lasting popularity. It is a novelty, and as a novelty it has caught on; but its intrinsic value, of course, is little beside such furs as sable. But, like everything else, petit gris, being in demand, is rapidly rising in price, and who knows if it may not eventually take its place among the higher-priced pelts? Specially treated, it is really very pretty, not unlike chinchilla, but with the advantage of being very much lighter. An idea which finds favor is the reversible stole, such as petit gris on one side, shaped like a deep cape over the shoulders, with long stole ends in front; on the other side ermine—or sable, which when reversed forms a storm collar round the throat. The long ends then cross over at the waist, a piece of conjuring which makes two boas out of one, each of different fur and shape—an idea which deserves to be applauded for its economical ingenuity.

The little brown heads of the squirrel are used for linings of coats and wraps, now that squirrel back is promoted to more decorative uses. They are also used as a foundation to some of the embroideries and guipure to form revers and collars to coats or dresses. Caracul is another skin which is immensely used for this purpose, to show off fine embroideries, but it is also employed for boleros, sac coats, and trimmings for dresses, and looks particularly well lightly embroidered with black chenille, lightened with gold.

All the better class pelerines and muffs are minus the questionable adornment of heads and tails, which had become more marked year by year. Most of these heads had little or no acquaintance with the skins to which they are supposed to belong, and therefore had no raison d'être. Muffs are long and flat, of the true granite shape, and accord well with the deep shaped fur flounces which are à la mode for the bottom of pelisses and skirts, and the gantlet cuffs, which finish the sleeves. Moleskin is another pelt which is being so boomed that we shall probably weary of it before long; but, though very suitable for a motor coat, or to make a neat little bolero, its reputation may be said to exceed its merits. Moreover, it is somewhat extravagant, owing to the number of skins required to make the large coat. Sealskin, after being in the background for some time, is again brought forward this year; but one of the newest furs in Paris, though little known here, is vison, or musquash; its glossy sheen and depth of surface make it most ornamental, nor is it too expensive. Sable, of course, holds its head higher than other furs, but its price renders it prohibitive for most people.—"By a Parisienne" in The London Telegraph.

What Paris Thinks of Kitchener.

What does Paris think of Kitchener, who went, as he arrived, quietly in the night, with no one but a representative countryman or two to see him off, and no gallery, save the railway employes? Well, it cannot conceal a certain admiration for this manly, soldierly figure, which has plunged for a brief moment in Parisian life and held on its way again towards duty and work—more work. But Paris accounts him a strange General, because he is never represented sword in hand urging on the British forces, but always in the background as the organizer of victory. This quiet, unsensational man, who conquers the Soudan by mathematics, and with the regularity of movement of a piece of clockwork—what a contrast to the French conception of the military man! Supposing Kitchener, one says to-day, instead of entering England in 1871, had remained in the French Army, he would be neither Lord nor General—Colonel at the most. That, indeed, is one of the points that most strikes the French mind in dealing with English public men—the splendor of their rewards for real achievement. Even those most wedded to the present régime, under which France exists, admit that one of its defects is to pull men down to the dead level. When one distinguishes himself for country, he is not to be too much honored lest the jealousies of meaner men be aroused. Lord Kitchener has gained this tribute from one Frenchman: his attitude at Fashoda was most correct.—Pall Mall Gazette's Paris Letter.

James Garfield Lay.

If James G. Lay, the new manager of the Denver office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had found it convenient to write James A. Garfield before the latter's assassination he might have been installed into the Government service and thus missed the honors that have come to him as an operator. The new manager is a godson of the martyr President, his father having been under the latter's command when he was Brigadier General of Volunteers in 1862 and 1863. Lay has in his possession an autograph letter from Gen. Garfield, in which he speaks of the death of Thomas Lay, Manager Lay's father, whom the subject of this sketch never saw, and acknowledges the announcement of the christening. Gen. Garfield wrote that he should be glad to some day see the boy that was named after him and promised that he would bestow any favor within his power that Lay junior might want. The manager says he never had a chance to meet Garfield.—Denver (Col.) Post.

Ye Earlie Craftsman

in the favoring light of his simple shop created an atmosphere for purity in furniture—that is at once individual for honesty of purpose and perfect handicraft. In our "Arts and Crafts" exhibit can be found beautiful pieces built on simple rugged lines, where the items of comfort and pure design are moulded to a perfect degree.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway"

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON MONDAY A DISplay will be made of Siberian Squirrel in our 42d St. windows and show rooms of all that is newest in this very fashionable fur. The exhibit embraces the most exclusive styles, many of which have not yet been seen by the public. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THIS SUNDAY, 8.15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S SECOND CONCERT. GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA. ZELIE DE LUSSAN, HERR DIPPEL AND MARCEL JOURNET.
1—OVERTURE TO A COMEDY.....Smetana
M. JOURNET.
2—AIR from "Don Carlos".....Verdi
ORCHESTRA.
3—"A Scene on the Russian Steppes".Borodine
ORCHESTRA.
4—"Siegmund's Love Song" (from "Die Walkuere."
M. DIPPEL.
5—WALTZ SONG from "La Boheme".Puccini
MLLE. DE LUSSAN.
6—SYMPHONIC POEM, "Phaeton".Saint-Saens
ORCHESTRA.
7—{a Cloches et Violoneux, b Petit Minuet, c Valse des Ames} from "La Farandole" } Dubois
Infideles.....
(New—First Time.)
ORCHESTRA.
8—{a AIR from "Oedipus".....Sacchini, b "Romance de Joconde".....Nicolo-Isouard}
M. JOURNET.
9—SONGS {a "Habanera" (from "Carmen")Bizet, b "Rosy Morn".....Landon Ronald}
MLLE. DE LUSSAN.
10—{a "Ronde d'Amour".....Westerhout, b "Dance of the Persian Slaves".....Massenet}
ORCHESTRA.
11—DUET from "L'Amico Fritz".....Mascagni
MLLE. DE LUSSAN and M. DIPPEL.
12—CAVALRY RIDE.....Rubinstein
Prices—50c. to $1.50. Boxes, $10, $12, $15. AT BOX OFFICE TO-DAY and hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED

To-morrow at 8:15. —NEW— Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEST END THEATRE,
125TH ST., ONE BLOCK WEST OF 8TH AV.
—NOTE WEST END THEATRE PRICES—
Always the same; no higher.
Orchestra, first 10 rows, $1.00
Orchestra, next 10 rows, .75
Orchestra, balance ten rows, .50
Balcony, first 2 rows, .75
Balcony, balance 18 rows, .50
Entire family circle, .25
Boxes, $8.00, $6.00 and $4.00
1,000 RESERVED SEATS, .50
1,500 Res. TO-NIGHT. 1,000
Seats, 50c. Seats, 25c.
—FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT—
PAULINE HALL, JESSIE COUTHOUI, BERTIE HOWLEY, YORKE ADAMS, COOPER & BAILEY, FITZGIBBONS, McCOY & FITZGIBBONS, CANFIELD & CARLETON, BEAUX & BELLES OCTETTE, MASON, KEELER & CO., KINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 8:15
Wm. A. Brady's Big Musical Success, FOXY GRANDPA,
WITH JOSEPH HART AND CARRIE DE MAR
Nov. 17—Geo. W. Munroe, Doings of Mrs. Dooley.

14th St. Theatre, Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
3D ENORMOUS WEEK.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, Sat., Dec. 13.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his new play, Old Limerick Town,
"Olcott's New Songs a Great Success."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
MAT. DAILY, 25c. (Except Mon.) FAUST Next week...EAST LYNNE

TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT Best in Town 25c. and 50c. {BETTINA GERARD, MADGE FOX, Tim Cronin, McAbe, Sabine & Vera, Claudius & Corbin and 9 other Big Acts.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

THE WOES OF JOSEPH.

He Takes the Suffering of His Unhappy Lot Into Court.

The soul of Joseph, the waiter, is much vexed. And when you consider there are 20,000 Josephs in Paris, the matter is serious. He—that is, certain chosen representatives of the family of Joseph—has invoked the law in his aid. It is not, as you might suppose, a question of tips, though his spirit groans within him at times at the degradation of it, but a quarrel with his master. Now, the master is a hard man, according to his servant, reaping where he has not sown and committing other unlawful acts of husbandry. Not only has the poor garçon to pay a considerable sum for "breakages," when he enters the employ of a certain café, but the money is not returned to him, however careful he may be of the crockery, when he leaves the employment. That is one grievance. Another is that he has to pay a number of small charges, which all make inroads upon his day's earnings. The sort of garçon apprentice, who assists him, and who is known in the trade by the expressive term of the "omnibus," has to be paid 1f. 50c. a day; poor Joseph has to find the chalk when you play billiards, and even the note paper when you are inspired to writing. Added to that, his pourboire is subjected to a proprietorial tax of 3 per cent., and when the kitchen accounts go wrong he is very liable to be mulcted in a fine. Thus the garçon's lot is not a very happy one, more especially if you remember his hours, which may extend, on a pinch, to eighteen per diem.

Can it be wondered at that, with these accumulated grievances, the face of Joseph reflects the sadness of his soul? He has been known to smile, but the breadth of it is strictly proportioned to the pourboire. The only moment in the day when he does not appear before his customers as a sad and depressed creature—an automaton in everything but rendering the correct change—is at 7 in the evening, when, with an air of refreshed eagerness, he reads his Paris-Sport. Perhaps he thinks that with all the material world against him, luck, the friend of sportsmen, should be with him.

Now the taskmaster daily spreads a table for Joseph, but he, ungrateful creature, as often as not eats at the marchand de vin over the way. As he explained to me this afternoon, in a voice welling with emotion, when you have boiled beef with all the goodness boiled out of it—merely the débris of the soup—for lunch, and boiled beef for dinner, you get a little tired of it. Boiled beef seven hundred times a year is certainly a little too much. The masters' reply to this plaint of Joseph's is that the garçon gets at least ten francs a day and is fed into the bargain, so that he has little to complain of. But the garçon thinks differently, and is resolving on a great campaign. It all depends on a magistrate's decision to be given to-morrow afternoon. Four garçons, inspired by a verdict given a week ago by the Juge de Paix of the Twelfth Arondissement, have left one of the largest brasseries in the Quartier Latin and have sued their proprietor in the local court for the return of their deposits. If these test cases are decided in their favor, then the garçons of the quartier will rise as one man, or rather as one garçon, which presumably is rather less than one man. It is an exciting moment for the Boul' Mich.—Pall Mall Gazette's Paris Letter.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 8th Av.
VICTORIA. Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat., 2.
SECOND WEEK. Last 5 Performances.
SIGNORA ELEANORA DUSE and Her Own Italian Company, Liebler & Co., Managers, in Gabriele d'Annunzio's tragedy
FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
Last Performance Next Saturday Matinée at 2.
***NEXT WEEK Nov. 17th
BEGINNING MONDAY Matinées Saturdays only.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING CAST.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY
PIETRO MASCAGNI.
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.
ADVANCE SALE
For Miss Allen's Engagement Will Open Next Wednesday Morning at 9. MAIL ORDERS accompanied by check will be FILED AS RECEIVED.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE
125th St., near 7th Av.
One week, beginning to-morrow evg.,
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday
GEO. W. LEDERER'S Brilliant Musical Revival,
SALLY IN OUR ALLEY
110 IN THE CAST
TO-NIGHT Vaudeville Concert Direction Hurtig & Seamon.
50c. Reserved Orch. Seats 75c.
JOHN L. SULLIVAN
And Big Vaudeville Company, including James Thornton, John T. Sullivan & Co., Waterbury Bros. & Tenny, others.
WEEK OF MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. Direct from the Empire Theatre.
JOHN DREW
In the Greatest Success of his Career.
The Mummy and the Humming Bird
**Seat Sale Thursday.

WALLACK'S
30th St. & B'way. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
LAST WEEK
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS,
Ronald MacDonald's Comedy,
THE SWORD OF THE KING
MONDAY, NOV. 17th, MR. JAMES K. HACKETT
and His Company In Winston Churchill's
THE CRISIS
Sale of seats Thursday, Nov. 13.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2
JACOB LITT.....Proprietor
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 50c. to $1.50.
NEW YORK'S BIGGEST HIT.
"More favorably received than Florodora."—Herald.
John C. Fisher's latest musical success,
THE SILVER SLIPPER
"French, quite French, is the 'Champagne Dance.'"—Kate Carew, Evg. World.
"Come Little Girl" sextet more tuneful than "Pretty Maiden."—Alan Dale.
Seats 6 Weeks in Advance.
SAM BERNARD, CYRIL SCOTT, Mal de Villiers, Mackenzie Gordon
"A Glittering Pageant."—Evg. Sun.
Snitz Edwards, Harry Burcher, Daisy Greene, Josie Sadler, Helen Royton, Susan Drake, and EDNA WALLACE HOPPER.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. KLAW & ERLANGER....Mgrs
TO-NIGHT—RICE'S SUNDAY POP.
LAST WEEK.
CARL HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS Evgs, 8:15. Wed. and Sats., 2:15.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c. TO $1.
FAMILY MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25c and 50c
WEEK OF MONDAY, NOV. 17
Every afternoon beginning Monday at 2:30.
Every night beginning Monday at 8:30.
Charles Frohman will present
The 15th Century Morality Play
EVERYMAN
The production is the same as produced at Oxford University, England.
PRICES 25-50-75-1.00.
Seats now on sale.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE
44th Street, near 5th Ave.
"TOMMY ROT."
The gowns are beautiful.
Of all the shows it is the best.
Music of the daintiest kind.
Must be seen to be enjoyed.
You ought to take it in.
Ring is she who sings
Of "The Belle of Avenue A."
The catch of all the songs.
Evgs. at 8:45.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
Tel. 3571—38. Seats at hotels at Box Office Prices, $2.50 to $1.00.

BELASCO THEATRE,
B'way & 42d St. Sole Management, David Belasco. Evenings at 8 sharp. Only Mats. Saturdays at 2.
—LAST THREE WEEKS—
DAVID BELASCO ANNOUNCES that owing to contracts existing for MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S Appearances in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago, Her Present Season at the Belasco Theatre Will Continue ONLY THREE WEEKS Last Performance Sat'day, Nov. 29,
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED SEASON
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
DU BARRY.
In his new Play.
SECOND YEAR IN NEW YORK.

WILLIAM C. CARL.
FREE ORGAN CONCERT,
Tuesday evening, eight-fifteen, First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, Twelfth Street. Charlotte George, Contralto; Percy Hemus, Baritone. Free to the public. No tickets required.

NEW STAR THEATRE Lexington Av. & 107th St. Evgs., 8:15. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75c. To-morrow Matinée, 25c.
THE SMART SET
TO NIGHT BIG SUNDAY CONCERT. 25, 35, 50 Felix & Barry, Imro Fox, Snyder & Buckley, others.

Herald Sq. Thea. B'way & 35th St. Telephone 703—38th.
SAM S. SHUBERT.....Manager
Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger present
MR. MARTIN HARVEY and his London Co.
Monday and Tuesday Eve's,
"The Children of Kings."
Wednesday Eve. and for rest of week,
"Rouget de L'Isle" and "The Cigarette Maker's Romance."
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Five Hundred Good Seats, 50c. TO-NIGHT ENTIRE First Floor, $1.00
3rd Monster Vaudeville Concert. Johnstone Bennett & Co., Frederick Hallen and Molly Fuller, Gus Edwards, Bettina Gerard and 25 others.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Sam S. Shubert, Manager.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His Entire English Company in His GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thrs. & Sat., 2:30. Tel. 2482 Mad.

CASINO B'way & Sam S. & Lee 39th St. Shubert, Props
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman's
THE 27TH BIG WEEK.
A THE MUSICAL HIT!
CHINESE BEST SHOW ON EARTH!
HONEYMOON
Best show with the Biggest Business on B'WAY
MAT'S WED. & SAT.

I Want to Be a Lidy.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way & 38th St
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
For 18 more evening and 4 more matinée performances.
In his international success,
Sherlock Holmes.
Holiday Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Seats selling for balance of engagement, which ends Sat., Nov. 29.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block East of the Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
PRICES: EVENING 25—35—50.
Return of the Popular Favorite, RALPH STUART
In the Successful Comedy Drama,
The ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN By Lester Wallack and P. Edwards.
NOV. 17TH THE NEW MAGDALEN

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins...Props. & Mgrs.
NEVER HAS N. Y. SEEN ITS EQUAL.
FRANK M'KEE'S COLOSSAL MELODRAMA,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
THE WONDERFUL LOCOMOTIVE SCENE
THE MOST REALISTIC AND THRILLING STAGE PICTURE EVER PRODUCED.
PRICES: 25, 50, 75c., $1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'GS, 8:15.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. Albee.....General Manager
Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
First time in New York for five years,
THE BAGGESENS.
Comedy Jugglers and Acrobats.
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. T. ELLIS, in "Our New Girl."
COLE AND JOHNSON.
FISHER AND CARROLL.
Gorman & Lawson, Fred Stuber, The Great Pascatel, Katherine Nugent, La Troupe Fantastique, Mlle. Alane & Maude Wood, Chester Blodgett Johnston Killeen & Murphy.
30 Acts. Best Show in New York.
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19,
Opening of the Annual Engagement of
Mrs. FISKE
and first production here of
MARY OF MAGDALA
By PAUL HEYSE.
*** Sale for the first and second weeks will begin at the box office next Thursday, at 9 o'clock.
Seats ordered by mail must be called for before 6 P. M. Thursday.

VISIT PROCTOR'S TO-DAY. 25, 50c.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
23d St. CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE, Kruman Trio, John Kernell, Lizzie Evans & Co., 4 Cliffs, Mme. Emmy—25 Star Acts.
5th Av. THE LAST APPEAL, William Bramwell, Minnie Seligman. All Favorite Stock with Vaudeville. Jas. Morton.
58th St. THE DANITES by the Big Stock. Ralph Cummings, Miss Crawford, All Favorites. Vaude. Sidney Grant.
125th St. THE "LACK FLAG, Miss Reim, Mr. Fowler, Permanent Stock Favorites. Best Vaudeville Intermission. BEST STOCK COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.

CARNEGIE HALL. SONG RECITAL
Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
First appearance in New York this season.
SEMBRICH
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; Boxes, $15, $18.
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
MABELLE GILMAN
in a New Romantic Comic Opera, entitled
THE MOCKING BIRD.
Written by Sydney Rosenfeld.
Music by A. Baldwin Sloane.
A gorgeous production and an exceptionally strong cast and company of 80 people.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 11, RICHARD C. KAY
Violin Recital
Reserved Seats $1.00, $1.50, at Ditson's.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The season of Grand Opera will be inaugurated Monday evening, November 24th.
Subscription sale will close November 12th.
Sale of seats for first week opens November 20th.
Repertoire for first week will be announced later.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

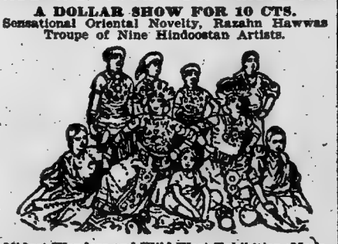
GRAND John C. Rice—Thos. A. Wise.
ARE YOU A MASON
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT. Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis, Hayes & Healy; Blocksom & Burns. 25c 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:20.
Monday Ev. at 8 o'clock, SCHILLER-FEIER.
LAST TIME, "DON CARLOS" (at Pop Prices), 4TH and LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Tues. & Every Ev'g and Sat. Matinée, ALT HEIDELBERG

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST WEEK.
Mr. Drew will reappear in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" at this theatre before the present season ends, Last Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
JOHN DREW,
in Isaac Henderson's new and original play,
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD
Saturday—Mr. Drew's farewell night.
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH,
Orders for seats now received.
CHARLES FROHMAN will present
WM. FAVERSHAM
In an entirely new comedy entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
By H. V. Esmond, author "When We Were Twenty-one," "The Wilderness," &c.
(Miss Fay Davis's first appearance in America.)
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

Charles Frohman Presents
WILLIAM GILLETTE
(His reappearance after his London triumph)
FOR
18 more Evening and 4 more Matinée performances in
SHERLOCK HOLMES
at the
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
Last 2 Saturday Matinées.
"THE MOST WELCOME DRAMATIC PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON."—MAIL AND EX.
Charles Frohman Presents
ALFRED CAPUS'S 4-ACT COMEDY,
THE TWO SCHOOLS.
No Merrier Play, No Better Performance Ever Seen Here.
SPECIAL.
Last 6 Performances at this Theatre.
Every Afternoon at 2:30, with the exception of Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY,
EVERYMAN.
The production is the same as produced at Oxford University, England.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 17th, at the New York Theatre, Afternoons, 2:30. Evenings, 8:30.
For One Week Only,
EVERYMAN.
MADISON SQUARE.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Liebler & Co.'s Production of
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Dramatized by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington.
THE CAST INCLUDES
Eleanor Robson, Selene Johnson, Ada Dwyer, Anne Caverly, Helen Robertson, Jas. E. Wilson, Fred Perry, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Frank Lamb, and others.
Sale of seats will begin Thursday, Nov. 20th, at 9 A. M. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mail orders, when accompanied by check, will be filed as received.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
A DOLLAR SHOW FOR 10 CTS.
Sensational Oriental Novelty, Razahn Hawwas Troupe of Nine Hindoostan Artists.

Midget Wonders and Wild West Exhibition, Mons. Dumont, Long Bearded Man, Boxer Dwarf, Capt. Austin, Midget Policeman, Punch and Judy.
THEATRE J. B. Burke & Co. in "A Country Postmaster." Blanche May, Sling Sisters, 20 others.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
EDEN MUSEE World in Wax.
NEW TO-DAY.
GOVERNOR ODELL.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Orchestra and Vocal Soloists.
To-morrow Evening and all the Week.
De KOLTA.

DEWEY THEATRE EAST 14TH ST. NEAR 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT Another Great Bill.
Popular Prices 25c 50c
JNO. KERNELL, THE ZANCIGS, ROBERT RECKER'S AMERICAN BAND. 40—MUSICIANS—40.
MR. & MRS. ROBYNS, VERNON, BURROWS & TRAVERS, LLOYD & WALTON, MAURICE RYAN & CO.
Com. To-morrow (Monday) Mat. and All Week, THOROUGHBRED BURLESQUERS
"A Wooden Wedding"—Vaudeville.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MATINEE TO-DAY
NEXT WEEK John L. Sullivan, Grapewin & Chance, Midgeley & Carlisle, Billy Clifford, McPhee & Hill, Florence Bindley, Mitchell & Cain, Sull

LEPER COLONIES IN DUTCH GUIANA

The Care of Patients by the Rev. Henry T. Weiss and His Wife.

Belief Expressed That the Progress of the Disease Can Be Checked—The Needs of Bethesda.

When Father Damian, who had charge of the leper colony in Hawaii a few years ago, died of the disease, against the dangers of which he had been warned, there were many who said it would be hard to find persons who would undertake such work, but in New York now are a minister and his wife who have devoted their lives to alleviating the sufferings of lepers in South America and have been fully aware of the risks they took. They are the Rev. Henry T. Weiss and his young wife, who arrived a few days ago from Surinam, in Dutch Guiana, and are stopping at 225 West Twenty-third Street.

Their purpose in coming to this country is to raise funds for the furtherance of their work, which is being carried on under the supervision of a committee of the Moravian Church at Philadelphia. It represents, however, other Protestant denominations. The lepers, who are very numerous in Dutch Guiana, as well as all through the West Indies, including Porto Rico, are segregated, to the number of several hundred, in Surinam by the Dutch Government. But they are without religious instruction, the Government being undenominational, and, moreover, there are numerous lepers whom the Government cannot reach, but whose welfare Dr. Weiss seeks to secure.

A leper in Surinam, as long as he stays in his own house can have the disease in its worst form and the Government cannot touch him, but if he comes out on the street he is arrested and sent to the Government colony. A vast number of lepers, therefore, take care to stay at home, and they are not only a constant menace to the health of the community, but to that of the world at large, as the disease spreads regardless of climatic conditions and is exceedingly difficult to detect in its early stages.

"The American people," Dr. Weiss said yesterday, "do not fully realize the danger from this disease, especially since Hawaii and Porto Rico, where there are large leper colonies, have been taken into the Union. It is steadily creeping up through the West Indies, these islands stretching like a bridge between the two continents. I know of lepers now in New York who are going about among the population. The Government's leper colony in Dutch Guiana is on the Surinam River, and is called Groot Chatillon, and every leper found on the streets of the town is arrested and compelled to a life-long banishment in this place, a reward of twenty-five guilders being paid to any one who brings in one of these poor creatures. A steamboat runs up from Paramaribo three times a week. The Government asylum consists of a double row of small houses for male and female lepers, while the married people have small detached houses for themselves.

"Hundreds of lepers are there, nearly half of whom are British Indian coolies, but some of the others are Europeans, who, when they once catch the disease, become more rapidly subject to its ravages. The worst cases are tended in the hospital, but the rest look after themselves, and there is a regular doctor provided by the Government. The Catholics have a small leper colony and a church in the Government grounds. There is likewise a Protestant church, which we use. The colony I represent was formed for the purpose of looking after the non-Catholic lepers, not only attending to their spiritual welfare, but arresting the progress of the disease as well. We have one Jew among our lepers. Our colony is separated from the Government establishment by a canal, and it is known as Bethesda. It was founded by the combined Protestant churches of Surinam."

BETHESDA'S HOUSES.

Bethesda is a village composed of small wooden houses raised from the ground on piles, each house having its covered veranda. The houses are made to accommodate two lepers, each having his room. The latter is a provision to which Mr. Weiss attaches great importance, for he maintains not only that the disease can be arrested in its progress by skillful management, but that in some cases it can be absolutely cured.

"If taken at the outset," he said, "I have reason to believe that leprosy, with scrupulous care as to cleanliness, diet, and rest, can be practically eliminated. It takes from seven to ten years to make its appearance after being acquired, and death often ensues within three or four years, the sufferings of the victims in the meanwhile being of the most harrowing description. Some lepers, however, after acquiring the disease in childhood, live to a green old age. This I believe would be the case in many instances if the victim had proper care. Cleanliness, fresh air, and good food are the most important elements in fighting the progress of the disease."

Sister Lina, the first Deaconess, who brought the first leper to Bethesda, died after one year's service. There are now two young Deaconesses, who, with Mrs. Weiss, give themselves to the work with whole-hearted devotion. Mrs. Weiss was asked if she were not afraid of catching the disease.

"We look upon the work as our simple duty," she replied. "We are fully aware of the risk. We are daily confronted by the most terrible evidences of the ravages of this dread disease, and we know how innocent people become inoculated. We all respect Father Damian, but we know that there are, and have been, others who have devoted their lives to this work w perhaps as much devotion as he. I do not mind confessing that I thought a long w over before embarking in the work. The lepers feel that every man's hand is against them, and they are most grateful for the slightest attention. Many of them know that their lives have been prolonged by the attention we have given them.

"One who was with us for two years and died from the disease wrote us a letter before his death, saying the two years had been the only happy ones he had had in his life. One in our colony now is a young man who was a carpenter, and who is still able to use his hands in that way, but it is pathetic to see a gravepiece of hard wood which he has made for his own grave, upon which he has carved his name, date of birth, &c., and has left a space for the date of his death, which he has asked a friend, another leper, to fill in for him afterward.

"The giving out of the stores and arranging of meals for the whole community falls on me, with the keeping of the accounts and numberless other items which come upon a busy housekeeper. At Christmas and other festival times there are pleasant surprises for everybody, and on the birthdays of the patients there is always a feast, with a birthday cake made by me."

A case that represents the condition of many lepers is that of a patient who has become blind. He was in a good position in Paramaribo, and the future looked bright before him, when the dread disease fell upon him and he knew he was doomed. The youngest of the lepers at Bethesda, a boy of twelve years, feeds the blind man. Many of the lepers at Bethesda speak English fluently, and all speak Dutch. Mr. Weiss says that the most dangerous cases are those which the Government cannot reach because of the law which respects the sanctity of a man's house even to the extent of protecting a known murderer against arrest so long as he does not venture out.

DANGER IN HOMES.

"The lepers who remain in their houses," Mr. Weiss said, "spread the disease by manufacturing different articles of food which are then sent broadcast and carry the contagion. The Government can do nothing to them so long as they remain at home, although these people give the disease to other members of the family and their children get it. It is our effort to induce such to come into our settlement at Bethesda, from which they are not allowed to wander, and when they know of the good treatment they receive there it is a strong inducement, especially when the hope is held out that their days will certainly be lengthened by proper treatment, and that they may live to a green old age.

"My services and those of my wife are furnished free to the colony by the Protestant churches, so that every cent I collect here will go toward the improvements that are needed. These consist of, first, a surgery and proper bathroom. At present the sisters have to attend the patients in a small, ill-ventilated bathroom. Second, we need a small hospital, so that in the event of any illness breaking out among the patients they might be nursed there instead of at the Government Hospital, where they would miss much of the comfort and refinement to which they have become accustomed. We also need a small chapel or prayer room. For morning and evening worship and other gatherings for singing and prayer the patients at present assemble in the room of one of their number, but it is difficult to seat them all, and in course of time it will be impossible. It is also inadvisable that they should be crowded into a small room in the extreme heat of the Surinam climate."

Mr. Weiss has letters of introduction from the Government authorities of Dutch Guiana and from Protestant ministers at Surinam and Paramaribo. What funds he may collect here will be administered by the Philadelphia committee, one of whose members is Pastor C. Goedel at the Mary J. Drexel Home, Philadelphia. Mr. Weiss and his wife have never before been in the United States. They hope to be able to return to Surinam by Christmas.

Tomorrow, the Most Important

Silk Offerings of the Season

Monday, Very Special.

In Center Aisle, Near Door.

125 Pieces Reliable Fancy Silks,

produced by a leading American manufacturer; most desirable for House Gowns, Street Dresses, Waists, Underskirts and all kinds of inside linings. They consist of Chine Warp Prints in nine combinations; Roman stripes in four designs and twelve combinations; Striped Taffetas in five combinations, and three desirable black & white checks. None of the above silks sold for less than $1.25 & $1.50, Monday,

68 cts.

Moire Velours,

in pink, nile green, maize, lavender, cardinal, cadet, gobelin, brown, and black; quality has sold regularly for 90c. to $1.00 yard, Monday,

58 cts.

Evening Dress Goods,

all classes of light-weight fabrics, such as Crépe de Paris, Eolienne, Voile, Irish Poplin, Wool Crépe, Albatross, Canvases, Lansdowne and Broadcloths, in white, ivory cream and all the evening tints at the Very Lowest Prices.

Monday Special:

22 pieces 50-inch Black Bird's-eye Zibeline,

very desirable for street costumes; regular $1.00 quality, to be sold Monday,

68 cts.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, AUTOMOBILE, Carriage, and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, and Coachmen's Outfits, 41st St. Annex. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

FURS MANUFACTURED BY C. C. SHAYNE carry the guarantee of reliability. 124 and 126 West 42d St. Carriage entrance, 129 West 41st St.

TWELFTH REGIMENT'S INDIGNATION EXPRESSED

Col. Dyer Disturbed Because He Had Been Misquoted.

Somebody Reported That He Said the Officers Desired to be More Apart from the Enlisted Men.

Officers and men of the Twelfth Regiment have expressed indignation over the alleged misquoting of Col. Dyer before the Armory Board on Monday last when he applied for additional lots for enlargement of the armory. The Colonel was quoted as having said that the additional room was needed in order that the commissioned officers could be separated more from the men on account of the social inferiority of the latter, and he has been indignant over the remarks attributed to him. He said yesterday:

"It is absolutely untrue that I made the remarks I was quoted as making before the Armory Board last Monday, wherein I was made to say among other things that the officers desired to be more apart from the enlisted men. I said nothing of the sort. I merely stated that, so cramped was the regiment for room, the enlisted men of companies had frequently to be allowed the use of the officers' room, and that we needed more room in the Quartermaster's Department, and also in the Commissary Department, on account of the great growth of the regiment. That was all there was to it.

"We are proud of our enlisted men, who have made such an admirable record in all the duties of a soldier, and do not desire in any way to be more separated from them than we are. It was a gross injustice to them and to myself that I should be quoted as saying things which I never said."

The enlisted men of the regiment have spoken in the highest terms of the consideration they have received from their officers. Sergt. Major Adair, who has been in the regiment many years, said:

"Any enlisted men can get the ear of the Colonel or any other officer at the proper time, and without having to go through any red tape or passing numerous barriers to do so. Although our officers are of the highest social and business standing, they at all times treat us with the utmost deference and fairness, coupled with proper military discipline, and in their case the term 'officer and gentleman' is synonymous. There is not anything that they can do in reason for us that they do not do.

"Only a short time ago an enlisted man who had served with the regiment in the United States service in the war with Spain requested the Colonel to attend his wedding. Col. Dyer was there and also brought a number of other officers prominent in society with him. How many other Colonels and officers would have done likewise? Every non-commissioned officer in the regiment has been entertained at dinner by the board of officers. We are offered every inducement to become good soldiers and our record speaks for itself.

"The Twelfth was longer in the United States service during the war with Spain than any other regiment in the State. It made the best record in attendance at the State camp last season in the history of the camp, and received the highest commendation for its general camp work. Its renown in rifle shooting is well known, and this year it has beaten all its records. It furnished six out of the twelve men which represented the State at Sea Girt, and won the Hilton Trophy with the best score on record. It also won the team championship of the State, the individual championship of the State, and the Major General's contest at skirmishing, all at Creedmoor rifle range. If officers and men were not in the utmost accord such an envious record would be impossible.

"No man in the regiment can say that he is not treated with the highest respect by all the officers. Of course we cannot be invited to the big functions in society outside the regiment, nor do we expect it.

"All the non-coms, however, and a number of the other enlisted men were invited to Col. Dyer's wedding, and they attended. At our regimental reviews and dances many of the most prominent society people attended, and took part in the dances, not being afraid to brush elbows with the enlisted men. This season Col. Dyer has planned to have more society people attend. Now this does not look like putting an extreme gulf between officers and men, does it?

"The entire regiment is indignant that Col. Dyer should have been quoted as saying something which we know by experience he never could or would have said. The first Sergeants in the regiment have offered to get resolutions passed in their companies, if necessary, attesting the esteem in which they hold Col. Dyer and other officers, and the kindly and considerate treatment the officers accord the men."

LASKER CHESS GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—At the Mercantile Library in this city Champion Lasker gave a simultaneous exhibition of play against twenty members of the chess section yesterday evening, and when play was concluded at an early hour this morning, the champion had won seventeen games, had drawn two, and lost one to Charles H. Bousoll. As will be seen from the score of the latter game, Mr. Bousoll played a very spirited game, conducting the attack wit considerable skill and daring, and had the satisfaction of winning a very fine game after thirty-five moves. The game:

Scotch Gambit.

LASKER. White.	BOUSOLL. Black.	LASKER. White.	BOUSOLL. Black.
1: P—K4	P—K4	10. P—Q5	B—Q2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. P—K5	B—B4
3. B—Q4	PxP	21. PxP	PxP
4. KtxP	B—B4	22. R—K7	P—Kt5
5. B—K3	Q—B3	23. QR—K	PxP
6. P—QB3	KtxKt	24. PxP	R—B3
7. PxKt	B—Kt5ch	25. B—QB	R—Kt3ch
8. Kt—B3	BxKtch	26. K—R	R—KB
9. PxB	P—Q3	27. R—K8	Q—R6
10. B—Q3	Kt—R3	28. RxRch	KxR
11. P—KB3	Q—R5ch	29. Q—K2	Kt—B2
12. B—B2	Q—Kt4	30. BxB	QxB
13. Castles	Castles	31. Q—K8ch	K—Kt2
14. R—K	P—KB4	32. R—K7	QxP
15. B—K3	P—B5	33. RxKtch	QxR
16. B—Q2	B—K3	34. Q—K4	Q—K3
17. Q—B	Q—R5	35. QxKtP	K—B3
18. Q—B2	P—KKt4	36. Resigns.	

Previous to his departure for Philadelphia Champion Lasker engaged in a second consultation game at the Manhattan Chess Club with Messrs. Redding and Ferguson as his partners, while Messrs. Delmar, de Visser, and Schmidt played the black pieces. A very interesting game ensued, a draw resulting after thirty-four moves. The score of this game follows:

King's Bishop Gambit.

Lasker, Redding, and Ferguson, White.	Delmar, De Visser, and Schmidt. Black.	Lasker, Redding, and Ferguson. White.	Delmar, De Visser, and Schmidt. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. Kt—B3	Q—KR4
2. P—KB4	PxP	20. R—Kt5	Q—Kt3
3. B—R4	Kt—KB7	21. B—B	B—Q3
4. Q—K2	P—K3	22. R—B6	P—QKt3
5. P—Q3	P—Q3	23. P—Q4	Q—Kt6
6. BxP	B—Kt5	24. QxQ	BxQ
7. Q—B2	Castles.	25. P—Q5	PxP
8. Kt—QB3	P—B3	26. KtxP	P—B3
9. P—KR3	B—K3	27. P—QKt3	R—Q
10. B—Kt3	Kt—R3	28. P—QB4	R—B2
11. KKt—K2	Kt—B4	29. R—Q	KR—Q2
12. Castles.	P—Q4	30. R—B8	B—K4
13. PxP	KtxP (Q5)	31. K—B2	K—B2
14. BxKt	BxB	32. R—K	Kt—Q5
15. KtxB	QxKt	33. R—Q8	Kt—B4
16. Kt—B3	Q—R4	34. R—KB3	Kt—Q5
17. QR—K	Kt—K3	Drawn.	
18. Kt—K4	Q—Q4		

Justice Hall Says He Spent $2,100—Timothy D. Sullivan Says His Campaign Cost Him $1,600.

Several more election expense accounts were filed with the County Clerk yesterday and the day before, under the law requiring candidates for office to state what they spent in their contests.

Justice Ernest Hall of the Supreme Court, who was defeated for re-election, spent $2,100. Of this $1,000 went to the Republican State Committee, $100 to the Republican Club, and the rest to different district committees.

Congressman-elect Timothy D. Sullivan of the Sixth Assembly District stated that his expenditures for the campaign amounted to $1,600.

Congressman-elect Jacob Ruppert, Jr., spent $3,400, all of which he gave to the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

James W. Perry, who ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Thirteenth District, spent $1,183.

Deputy County Clerk Henry Birrell, the Republican Congressional nominee against W. R. Hearst, spent $375.

State Senator Patrick F. Trainor, who was chosen again as a member of the Senate, contributed to the campaign funds $1,232, which was distributed among several district organizations. He gave $375 of it to William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police and leader of the Ninth Assembly District.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption, have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Stern Brothers

Direct attention to their unusually large and choice assortments of

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

including many new styles from the leading Paris Furriers

Also a collection of skins of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, Broadtail, Persian, Sealskin, Fox, Squirrel and Pony from which orders can be taken for

Coats, Scarfs, Pelerines, Evening and Auto Garments

Also to-morrow, the following

Exceptional Values

Coats	Of Persian Lamb, extra quality,	$85.00
	With Baum Marten Collar and Reveres,	$135.00
Scarfs	Of Alaska Sable, 2½ yds. long,	$14.50
	Squirrel back, lined with grey and white squirrel, 2½ yds. long,	$22.00
	Black or Blue Lynx 2½ yds. long,	$24.50
	Squirrel back, lined with grey and white squirrel, 3 yds. long,	$35.00
Muffs	Alaska Sable, $9.75	Black or Blue Lynx, large flat shape, $24.50
	Squirrel Back, $16.50	Squirrel back, lined with grey & white squirrel, large flat shape, $27.50

Cloak Departments

The remainder of their

High-cost Imported Garments

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

Also Special Values in

CLOTH COATS, three-quarter length, loose fitting, in Black, White and Biscuit,

at $39.50, $57.50, & $79.50

Women's Costumes

For Street and Evening Wear in the latest models and most desirable materials, also a complete line of

Walking Suits

And will offer to-morrow

Tailor-made Suits

of Zibelines and Tweed Mixtures, with the new three-quarter length coat, lined throughout with silk, Real value $49.50 $39.50

Of Velveteens, in black, blue, brown and green, blouse jacket with fancy braid trimming, silk lined throughout $42.50

Real Value $55.00

Silk Departments

Another Importation of

3,000 YDS. PRINTED VELVETEENS, for costumes and waists, in new and desirable effects, Value $1.00 yd. 37c

1,250 YDS. ARMURE BRILLIANTE, in all the newest shades, Value $1.45 yd. 95c

Also a large collection of FANCY STRIPED SILKS in choice colorings and designs, Value $1.00 yd. 68c

An important offering of

French Printed Flannels

5,500 Yds. Best quality, this season's importation, in new designs and colorings, for shirt waists, house gowns and children's dresses, 29c

Former price 65c yd.

For Girls and Misses

Latest Styles of Garments Greatly Below Value

GIRLS' LONG CLOAKS, blue, brown or red Vicuna cloth, inverted plait back, Du Barry collar, trimmed with velvet and braid, 4 to 14 years, Value $14.50, $9.50

GIRLS' LONG GARMENTS (New Model), blue, brown or red heavy Zibeline cloth, stitched velvet yoke and cuffs, strapping of plain cloth, fancy braid and military ornaments, 6 to 14 years, Value $18.50, $13.75

GIRLS' BOX REEFERS, all-wool chinchilla, lined with red flannel, military buttons, 4 to 14 years, Value $12.50 $8.90

An assortment of MISSES' TAILOR-MADE & WALKING SUITS of plain and fancy cloths, 14 to 18 years, $16.50

Heretofore $21.50 to $29.75

MISSES' WAISTS of Imported Mohair, white, black or colored grounds, 14 to 18 years, Value $3.50 $1.95

Upholstery Dep't — Third Floor

Special Offerings, To-morrow

Reversible Tapestries, 50 ins. wide, suitable for Portieres and Draperies, Yd., $1.25, $2.75, $3.50

Silk and Cotton Striped Tapestries, 50 ins., Formerly $3.50 and $7.50 yd. Yd., $2.50, $4.75

Silk Damask Portieres, reversible, interlined and trimmed, ready to hang. Formerly $32.00, Pr., $18.75

Two-toned Armure Portieres, cord on edges, Pr., $11.25

Bagdad Portieres, exceptional values, Pr., $3.25, $3.95, $4.75

KING'S BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES MADE TO ORDER. ESTIMATES SUBMITTED.

Lace Curtains — SPECIAL VALUES

IRISH POINT,	Pr.	$2.75, 3.75, 4.50
MARIE ANTOINETTE,	"	$5.00, 7.50, 8.75
RENAISSANCE,	"	$6.75, 12.50, 21.50
Reduced from $8.50, 16.75 & 25.00		
POINT ARABE,	Pr.	$50.00, 62.50, 75.00
Reduced from $59.50, 72.50 & 82.50		
Bed Sets, Renaissance,		$15.00, 18.50, 27.50

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Favorably Known for Their Large Assortments and Low Prices.

On Monday our counters will be brighter than ever with numerous novelties just received in the following departments:

Immense Reduction in Trimmed Millinery.

Finest Materials, original creations; reduced to $6.00 to $15.00; former prices $9.00 to $25.00 each.

UNTRIMMED HATS in all the newest shapes.

A very large assortment of Felt Hats, at 45c. to $1.10 each

Napped Beaver Flat Shapes, $1.95; regular price, $3.75.

Draped Mirror Velvet Hats, in six new shapes, black and colors, at $1.75 for a quick sale.

Great values in Ostrich Feathers; a large purchase of 16 inch Plumes, $1.95; really worth $3.50.

Black Birds, 50c.; worth 95c. New Wings from 50c. per pair up.

LADIES' FALL SUITS.

PEBBLE CHEVIOT—Black or blue; blouse jacket, with open seams; skirt seven gore flare, with open seams and percaline drop; value $23.50, offered to-morrow at $17.98

PEDESTRIAN SUITS.

An assortment of black, blue and a variety of mixtures, Zibeline and Cheviot; jackets, blouse, Norfolk and fly front; skirt flare, with strapped or open seams; value $17.00 to $22.00; will offer to-morrow at $14.50 and $17.98

NEW FALL WAISTS.

Peau de Soie Waists, in all colors, very full fronts, tucked; fancy collar and large sleeve with cluster of tucks, at $4.93

Peau de Cygne, handsomely tucked and trimmed, large flowing sleeve, in all colors, at $6.25

Louisine and Peau de Cygne, in all colors; yoke strapped with fancy stitching and elaborately trimmed with applique, $10.00

Crepe de Chine, with shirred and tucked yoke, trimmed with medallions of lace, very full sleeve, at $13.50

TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS, in variety of colors, accordion plaited ruffle; special $4.98

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA PETTICOATS, extra quality silk, flare ruffle, on sale to-morrow at $6.75

FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES, in a large variety of stripes; all sizes; special; good value at 75c

Large Assortment of Laces Marked Specially Low.

Real Cluny lace Edgings, 2 to 5 inches wide, 12c. to 80c. yard

Real Cluny lace Insertions, 2 to 5 inches wide, 19c. to 74c. yard

Antique Lace Insertions, 2½ to 11 inches, 15c. to 98c. yard

Renaissance Tidies, 20 x 54, $2.48, $2.75 and $2.98

New Styles of Women's Neck Dressing.

Tailor-made Stocks, silk and lace combined, 39c., 48c., 98c. to $3.98 each

250 Venise Lace Collars, 50c. to $5.98 each

FURS AND FUR NOVELTY DEPT.

A few specials—Alaska Sable Scarfs, with cluster tails, $6.75

Mink Scarfs, trimmed with fox tails, $7.50

Sable Fox Boa, $13.50

PICTURE SHOP INDUCEMENTS.

100 Pictures To Be Closed Out at Cut Prices.

25 hand colored Gravures, 26x30, framed in 4-inch gilt, matched corners; were $6.50, for this occasion, $4.39

25 Chandler Pastels, marine and woodland scenes, framed in gilt, matched corners, 16x28; were $6.75, sale price $4.89

25 Etchings, framed handsomely in brown and gold, 26x36; were $9.00, for this occasion marked to $6.75

25 Etchings, framed in black, with gold ornaments, 26x36; were $4.75, for this sale, $3.75

Our Framing Department has a complete line of ready made frames in every design and color.

Only six weeks from XMAS. Avoid the rush and place your orders for framing now.

Prompt attention paid to customers shopping by mail.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

Furriers and Importers.

Evening Coats,

full and three-quarter lengths, lined with all the stylish Furs of the season.

Broadtail, Persian Lamb & Seal Jackets

in Blouse effects; also the stylish Monte Carlo, artistically trimmed with Embroideries and Passementeries.

Russian Sables in Pelerines,

Muffs and Neckpieces of Every Description.

37 UNION SQUARE WEST.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Carpets and Rugs.

Large Private Lines from the best producers of

Scotch, English, French, German Carpets.

Oriental Rugs.

An Unsurpassed Stock of Antique and Modern Indian, Turkish and Persian Rugs.

Mounted Skins

for floor furnishing in great variety.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MINK CAPES AND MANTLES, LATEST styles, $125, $175, $250, $300 up. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

ERMINE STOLES AND CAPES trimmed with White Fox for evening wear. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
November 9, 1902

ELECTIONS SHOW DEMAND FOR REVISION OF TARIFF

Chairman Babcock's View of Their Meaning to Republicans.

Says President's Personal Popularity and His Action on the Coal Strike Did Much for the Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—On every hand are preparations for the assembling of the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and the presence of many Representatives is a reminder that business soon will be resumed on Capitol Hill. The first Monday of December will come on the first day of the month, just three weeks from Monday next, and as many of the Senators and Representatives have homes here, the time for making them ready for occupancy is short enough.

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin is one of those having homes in Washington, and he is now here enjoying a rest from the labors of the campaign. He is being mentioned as a probable candidate for the Speakership, but he does not permit himself to be drawn into conversation on that subject. It is too far ahead for serious activity, and with a session of Congress intervening, the Speakership must necessarily be largely a matter for speculation. One year ago, when the House was in process of organization, with a Speaker already determined on, the wrangle was confined to the formation of the principal standing committees, and there was a vehement demand from the high protection wing of the Republican Party that Mr. Babcock should not be again appointed a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

That demand was made for the reason that Mr. Babcock had given offense to the high protectionists in proposing a measure intended to reduce duties on manufactures of iron and steel. Mr. Babcock, however, was appointed to the Ways and Means and revived his bill, which is still pending before the committee. As Mr. Babcock adheres to his belief that there should be a reduction in many of the duties prescribed in the existing law, he surely will encounter determined opposition from those members who differ from him on this subject in case he shall become an active candidate for Speaker.

With regard to the significance of the result of Tuesday's election Mr. Babcock does not agree with his high protection associates. Instead of being an indication that tariff revision is not demanded, Mr. Babcock believes the elections mean that the people desire revision of duties and reductions wherever reductions can be made without injury to American industries.

"Tuesday's elections clearly show," said Mr. Babcock, "that the people want to live two more years under an administration that will be Republican in all its branches. If the Democrats had won, it would have signified that the people wanted no tariff revision for the next two years, as it would have been impossible to accomplish anything in that direction with a Democratic House and a Republican Senate. The people expect the next Congress to undertake tariff revision, and they expect revision to be made on Republican principles."

With regard to the outcome of the recent Congress elections, Mr. Babcock said it was natural to look for Republican losses in the large cities, where so many men depend on salaries and day's wages. The party in power is held responsible for the ills that may be prevalent, and this year the high prices of many of the food products and the unusual condition that obtains with regard to coal, making that commodity difficult to get even at exorbitant and unprecedented prices, operated against the Republicans and lost them members in Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other cities. But in the agricultural districts the Republicans made gains because the high prices for farm products helped the agriculturist.

"Then there was the personal popularity of President Roosevelt," said Mr. Babcock. "The people in every section of the country regard him as honest, fearless, and energetic in his efforts to do the things which are for the best interests of the people, regardless of what the effect may be on any particular interest. The Tuesday vote was a splendid indorsement of the President.

"The coal strike was like a black cloud on the political horizon. The President's timely and vigorous handling of the matter, resulting so satisfactorily, blew that cloud away. There was undoubtedly a loss of votes to the party by reason of the high price of fuel because of the strike, but that loss was nothing in proportion to what it undoubtedly would have beeen had November arrived with the strike still in progress, the price of fuel going up, and none in sight. If the cloud which was visible on the horizon had been allowed to come nearer, there is no telling what the result might have been.

"One of the very gratifying signs of the times is the political evolution of the West. Since 1896 the free-silver fallacy has been on the wane, and at each election since that time. In 1896 the Republican Party polled from 20 to 50 per cent. of the vote in Idaho and Montana, in 1898 from 30 to 40 per cent., in 1900 45 per cent., and at the Tuesday election it was over 50 per cent., while the two members whom we got from Colorado were entirely unexpected. It is in that section, too, that the influence of the President was felt. His popularity unquestionably had much to do with the vote in these States."

Representative Prince of Illinois agrees with Mr. Babcock in the opinion that the popularity of President Roosevelt had much to do with giving the victory to the Republicans.

"He is the most popular man in public life in this country," said Mr. Prince. "I sincerely believe that if it had not been for his aggressive action in the anthracite coal strike the Republicans would have lost the next Congress. The President's popularity is increasing every day. He has the 'call,' and before the people his honesty, sincerity, vigor, and ability are making him stronger constantly."

PANAY CAMPAIGN NOT CRUEL.

Gen. Hughes Denies Charge That Troops Devastated the Country, and Says They Improved Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Department made public to-day a statement by Gen. R. P. Hughes in reply to charges contained in a letter written by Henry Loomis Nelson in a Boston newspaper Aug. 26, 1902, and which letter is embraced in a pamphlet signed by Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Barrett Smith, and Herbert Welsh, committee, under the title of "Marked Severities; Secretary Root's Record in the Philippine Warfare."

Gen. Hughes quotes the following extract from the letter:

"The Eighteenth regulars, marched from Iloilo, in the south, to Capiz, in the north of Panay, under orders to burn every town from which they were attacked. The result was they left a strip of land sixty miles wide from one end of the island to the other over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provisions. That is what burning means, and no more. It is not done for the fun of the thing, but out of stern necessity."

Gen. Hughes, who commanded in Panay at the time, says the burning of Iloilo was shown by the official records of the insurgent counsel to have been the work of the insurgents. He says the troops by "some work, some fighting, and much exposure to fire were able to wrench a portion of Iloilo from the flames." After reviewing the work of the Eighteenth Infantry in the Province of Panay, Gen. Hughes says:

"It has thus been shown that the Eighteenth regulars had no order to burn all towns from which they were attacked, and that they did not leave a strip of land sixty-five miles wide, from one end of the island to the other, over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provisions; but, as a matter of fact, they did leave the country uninjured, the towns and villages intact, the roads improved, bridges rebuilt, and the 500,000 natives of the section covered were left in the full enjoyment of their property and rights."

PRESIDENT NOT COMMITTED.

He Has Never Stated His Views In Regard to Reduction of Representation in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Postmaster General Payne declared there was no authority for coupling the name of the President with the statement published to-day that the Administration favored a reduction in the representation from the South in the House and in Republican National Conventions.

"My position on the question of the basis of representation in Republican National Conventions," said Mr. Payne, "is well understood. For many years I have believed that the present basis is unfair and an improper one. I believe so now, and expect always to believe so, and I hope to see that basis changed by the next National Convention. There is no power to change the basis of representation by action of the convention itself."

The understanding is that the President has not yet committed himself on Mr. Payne's scheme. He has, it is reported, discussed the subject with Mr. Payne, and listened to his views.

Mr. Payne made an effort in 1900 to have the Southern representation reduced in the National Convention, but did not succeed. He may renew his efforts in that direction.

THE WEST INDIAN MEDAL.

The Bureau of Navigation Is Ready to Make Distribution—Conditions for Applicants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Bureau of Navigation is ready to distribute to enlisted men the West Indian Medal awarded under act of Congress approved March 3, 1901.

Owing to the great number of medals to be distributed, and to prevent the possibility of being overcrowded with requests, the bureau has decided to publish the lists of men by vessels, commencing with the United States ship Indiana.

An applicant whose name appears in the lists, but who is not now in the naval service, must forward the discharge which he received during the period between July 4, 1898, and the present time, and it will be returned to the applicant with his medal.

The name and Post Office address in every case should be legibly written in the application.

Enlisted men now in the service are required to make application through their commanding officers.

The medals for other vessels will be distributed in the following order, which was determined by drawing lots:

Alvarado.	Hist.
Windom.	Machias.
Newark.	Hornet.
Winslow.	Iowa.
Scorpion.	Nashville.
Suwanee.	Panther.
Wilmington.	Oregon.
Gloucester.	Brooklyn.
Dolphin.	Fern.
Topeka.	Texas.
Vixen.	Marblehead.
Annapolis.	Wasp.
Harvard.	Osceola.
Wompatuck.	Helena.
Hudson.	Leyden.
New York.	Ericsson.
Resolute.	

The place to be filled by the St. Louis has not yet been determined.

PUBLIC PRINTER WINS SUIT.

Action for Damages for Alleged Infringement of Copyright Nullified by Statute of Limitations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In a suit for damages brought against Public Printer Palmer by Welka Given in 1899, the defendant yesterday obtained permission to plead the Statute of Limitations.

The suit was for infringement of copyright, and the damages were placed at $50,000. The charge was that a portion of Mr. Given's book, "The Tariff Riddle," had been printed in The Congressional Record.

Just before the Presidential campaign of 1892 Senator Lodge of Masachusetts delivered a speech on the tariff. He was then a member of the House of Representatives. He used in his speech a chapter of "The Tariff Riddle," and had it printed in The Congressional Record.

The case never has been brought to trial, and the Statute of Limitations will put an end to it unless the complainant can prove that the Public Printer has sold copies of The Record containing Mr. Lodge's speech within the statutory time.

BACOLOD'S SULTAN FOR PEACE.

So He Writes to American Commander in Mindanao, but the Military Will Watch Him, Nevertheless.

MANILA, Nov. 8.—The Sultan of Bacoled has sent a letter to Capt. Pershing, commanding the American troops at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, disavowing any desire to make war on the Americans. He denies molesting Americans, and says he is not in possession of stolen American property.

Brig. Gen. Sumner, Commander of the Department of Mindanao, had been preparing to send a column to Bacolod, but the expedition probably will be abandoned, although the military will watch the Sultan and determine if his friendly assurances are genuine. It is expected that the completion of the Iligan Road and the occupation of the north shore of the lake will finally show the attitude of the Moros. They continue to display as great friendliness as possible.

PRESERVATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The Subject Is Now Interesting Officials of the Congressional Library.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Congressional Library is trying to find some way of preserving old newspapers. The officials there, who are preserving the files of about 600 newspapers a day, are convinced that the use of old newspapers and their value will be greatly increased in the future. It is believed that within fifty years the newspaper files now in the library will be so fragile that the public will not be allowed to look at them, except under great restrictions.

The suggestion has been made that a few copies of all newspapers that are to be preserved be run off on substantial linen paper. Newspapers were once printed on paper of that kind, and those in the library which were printed before the Revolutionary war are in excellent condition, while files only about twenty years old are already showing the effects of time. Light and air destroy the paper made of wood pulp.

Ladrone Murderers Are Caught.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from Gov. Taft, dated Manila, to-day, saying that the Ladrones who murdered D. C. Montgomery, a sub-Superintendent of Schools, have been captured. The murder was committed several days ago while Montgomery was passing through one of the country provinces.

President Dismisses Paymaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The President has declined to accept the resignation of Pased Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Penrose, lately attached to the Michigan. That officer was convicted by court-martial of financial irregularities and sentenced to be dismissed from the service. The President has approved the sentence of dismissal.

Friar Lands Negotiations.

MANILA, Nov. 8.—Gov. Taft has received a cable dispatch from Archbishop Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, saying he will reach Manila, Nov. 20. It is expected that the friar lands negotiations will begin soon after the prelate's arrival here.

TWO SUBMARINE BOATS READY FOR TRIAL

They Are Said to Far Surpass the Holland.

Other Countries Are Now Looking to the United States for Models of These Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The contractors have notified the Navy Department that two submarine boats will be ready for their official trials Monday next, and that the trials will begin as soon afterward as the trial board is ready.

Many improvements have been made in the new boats over the Holland, the only submarine boat the navy possesses, and the trials are calculated to demonstrate the superiority of the Adder and Moscasin. The new vessels are 63 feet 4 inches in length compared to 53 feet 10 inches for the Holland. In diameter they are 11 feet 9 inches against 10 feet 3 inches, and they have a displacement of 122 tons submerged against 74 tons for the Holland. The latter vessel makes six knots on the surface and 5½ submerged, with a gas engine of fifty horse power for surface running, and a fifty-horse power electric motor for propulsion when submerged.

The new vessels will have gas engines of 160 horse power and an electric motor of 70 horse power, while its batteries will have a capacity of 1,940 ampere hours, more than double the 900 ampere hours of the Holland's batteries. Three Whitehead torpedoes are carried by the Holland and five by the Moccasin and Adder.

England has adopted the American model and has ordered as many as the United States, and H. O. Arnold Forster, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Admiralty, recently declared in outlining the naval programme for Great Britain that the construction of submarine vessels was to be taken up with energy, indicating thatt he trials of the English boats had been entirely satsifactory.

The smaller countries of the world are turning to submarine boats. Norway has adopted the American model and Portugal and Holland are negotiating for American-built submarines. Brazil, Venezuela, and other smaller countries are awaiting the results of the trials. The Navy Department permitted inspection of the Holland, but a change of policy has been inaugurated in this regard.

In general design the new vessels follow the Holland. Without sacrificing handiness, the increase in dimensions and displacement has enabled the contractors to provide much more roomy vessels, with an improved armament and a very considerable increase in speed and radii of action. The extra power provided allows the batteries of air flasks to be recharged while proceeding at a speed of six knots on the surface.

The boats are to be required to make sixteen runs on the surface under the gas engine only, over a one-mile course, half the runs with the tide and half against. The average speed of eight knots an hour must be attained on these runs. Awash the boats will make six runs of a mile with the tide and an equal number against it, the average speed to equal seven knots, the gas engine only being used.

In a completely submerged condition the boat will carry the crew and two observers from the trial board, and no portion of the boat is to be exposed, but a light mast shall be carried to show above the surface so the trial board can observe the times of passing the ranges. On these trials the boats will make four runs for each of the three different speeds over a course of one-half nautical mile in length, two with and two against the tide, the averaging speed to equal seven knots.

Over a course of ten knots the vessels will be required to make eight knots an hour on the surface and seven knots an hour awash.

In the torpedo trials the vessels will be required to run two miles under water and at the finish discharge a torpedo which shall strike a target 150 feet long by fifteen feet deep, placed across the course, representing the vitals of a battleship. The vessel is not to rise for observations more than three times from the time of starting until the discharge of the torpedo for the duration of each period of observation not to exceed one minute.

The endurance trials will consist of a surface run of twelve hours' duration at full speed of eight knots under the gasoline engine, and one of three hours hermetically sealed under the electric motor, at seven knots an hour.

AGED WOMAN MURDERED.

Her Husband Under Arrest—The Axe Used in the Crime Found—A Second Prisoner Made.

Mary Ann McCusker, sixty years old, housekeeper of the tenement 79 Thomas Street, was found murdered in her bed yesterday morning, and her husband, Patrick McCusker, seventy years old, an umbrella peddler and Government pensioner, is under arrest as a suspicious person. John Heim, a lunchman, now of 43 Beach Street, who formerly roomed with the couple, was also arrested because of the story told by McCusker that he had seen him leaving the woman's room late Friday night, but the police are all but satisfied that he knows nothing of the crime.

The woman had been killed with an axe belonging in her rooms. She was found in bed partially dressed and had evidently been struck as she slept, for there were no signs of a struggle. Several blows had been dealt, making a long deep gash diagonally across her face. McCusker, much under the influence of liquor, reported the death to Sergt. Brown at the Leonard Street Police Station yesterday morning, but did not say that the woman had been killed.

Detective McKenna and Policeman Olpp were sent back with him to the squalid room on the third floor where the body lay. The axe was found under the bed and McCusker admitted its ownership. He said he slept in an unfurnished apartment on the floor below. The police found there a quilt and clothing wet, as though some one had tried to wash out blood stains. They found Elizabeth Chayer, a child, in the tenement, who said she had seen the old man strike his wife with a cane the night before because she would not give back to him some pension money. John Puff, a lunchman at Duane Street and West Broadway, said McCusker was so drunk Thursday evening that he had to take him home. When they reached the house, he said, Mrs. McCusker watched them from a window and McCusker shook his fist at her and said: "You old thing, I'll kill you yet."

The police recalled that Heim came to the station house about a week ago and said McCusker had evicted him and retained his effects. They went to the house with him and made McCusker give the man his things. McCusker then told them that Heim had set fire to the house, a story which they apparently did not believe as they did not arrest him. McCusker and Heim were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court and Magistrate Cornell remanded them back to the station house until to-morrow morning.

Cut in Sugar Prices.

The American Sugar Refining Company made a reduction of 10 points yesterday in the price of all grades of hard sugar except crystal domino, domino, eagle tablets, cut loaf, and crushed. No. 1 soft was also reduced 10 points.

Philippine Salary Tax Abolished.

MANILA, Nov. 8.—The United States Commission has repealed the Spanish law which imposed an income tax on salaries. The law, which had been operative since 1890, proved unsatisfactory.

Le Boutillier Brothers

FINE FURS.

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, 8 tails .	$12.00
MUFFS to match	9.50
BLACK OPOSSUM SCARFS, 2 brush tails Stole effects, 80 inches long,	10.50
AMERICAN FOX SCARFS, 4 claws, 2 brush tails, .	10.00
NATURAL and BLENDED MINK SCARFS, extra long	14.00
MUFFS to match, ...	15.00

Fully THIRTY PER CENT. under prevailing prices.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

NEW SHIPYARD SYNDICATE

Trust Company of the Republic Relieved of Its Burden.

George R. Sheldon and Charles W. Wetmore Make Another Arrangement Because Some Subscribers Did Not Pay.

The relations between the United States Shipbuilding Company and the Trust Company of the Republic, which have been the subject of some talk in Wall Street, were again brought prominently before the attention of the Street yesterday, when it became known that a new syndicate had been formed to take over certain of the securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company which were owned and vouched for by the Trust Company of the Republic. The new syndicate is managed by George R. Sheldon and Charles W. Wetmore, and its attorneys are Sullivan & Cromwell of 47 Wall Street.

The events which led up to the formation of this new syndicate were related by one of the financiers connected with it. When the United States Shipbuilding Company was being formed the Trust Company of the Republic undertook to float the securities of the new company, and for this purpose a syndicate was formed. Some time ago the securities of the shipbuilding company, as well as the stock of the Trust Company of the Republic, began to decline, and, although it was stated by representatives of both companies that they were in good shape, the decline continued. Shortly after that application was made to list the securities of the shipbuilding company on the Stock Exchange, and this announcement was followed by the formation of the new syndicate yesterday.

It was stated by one of those connected with the new syndicate that the purpose of it was to relieve the Trust Company of the Republic of a burden which it should not have been asked to carry. It was also statcd by him that this was due to the fact that some of the original subscribers of the old syndicate had failed to make good their subscriptions when they were asked to do so. As a result, the Trust Company of the Republic was threatened with an unpleasant situation, of which threat it has now been relieved. The Trust Company of the Republic, it was stated by this banker, was in excellent shape, and the United States Shipbuilding Company's condition could not be any better.

CAPT. MAUDE ASSAULTED.

While Taking a Prisoner to His Station in Williamsburg He Was Attacked and Jumped Upon.

Capt. Maude of the Stagg Street Police Station, Williamsburg, had an encounter with three men yesterday while arresting one of the number for intoxication. He was not in uniform, and while alighting from a Nostrand Avenue car at Nostrand and Flushing Avenues to transfer to a Graham Avenue car his attention was attracted to three men, who, as he was told, had insulted and annoyed women. He followed Thomas Beasley of 11 Nostrand Avenue into a house at 541 Flushing Avenue and arrested him for intoxication.

On the way to the police station the prisoner turned on the Captain, and John Flaherty of 518 Flushing Avenue and John Campbell of 68 Franklin Avenue went to his assistance and knocked the Captain down. The Captain said that three men jumped on him. Beasley escaped during the assault. A bystander aided the Captain in capturing the other men, and Beasley was arrested later. In the Ewen Street Police Court the men were held in default of bail for a hearing on a charge of assault.

ACCUSES HIS STEPMOTHER.

Poor Painter of Brooklyn Says She Has $60,000 That He Inherited from His Mother.

Frederick Volhard, a poor painter of Brooklyn, has appealed to the Supreme Court for redress in what is said to be a novel case in this county's litigation. He demands that Eliza Volhard, his stepmother, make an accounting to him relative to the estate of his mother, Adelheidt Volhard. It is claimed that the stepmother, a beautiful young woman, took possession of $60,000 that should have belonged to the plaintiff, and that she is now enjoying this comfortable fortune in Germany.

According to the young painter's complaint, his own mother was a real estate dealer, and a successful one. She did a big business, he states, and supported her husband, who did nothing for himself. After $60,000 had been accumulated in the business Mrs. Adelheidt Volhard died, leaving a will in which she placed her property with her husband in trust for her two sons. The husband's name was Kasper. It was not long before he married his second wife, and about the same time one of the sons of his first wife died, leaving only Frederick, the Brooklyn painter, as his mother's heir.

Then, declares the son, his father and the second wife went to Germany, but after they reached that country Mrs. Volhard No. 2 discovered that under the laws of the Kaiser's domain a father could not disinherit his children. Upon learning this, says the son, the stepmother hastened to bring the father back to America, where he made his will. Instead of leaving the trust estate to his son, as the first wife had stipulated, he left only $150 to Frederick, and gave all the rest of the $60,000 to the second wife.

Soon afterward, continues the painter's complaint, Mr. Volhard died. The second wife took possession of the property that had been accumulated by the first one and kept it. Previously she had persuaded her husband to transform the real estate and other properties of his first wife into ready cash, and this she took to Germany after she had caused him to make his last will in America.

The case has come up in the Supreme Court in the shape of a preliminary motion on behalf of the stepmother, who demands through her counsel that the stepson furnish a bill of particulars. When the motion was argued the stepson's lawyer told Justice Scott that he could not furnish such a bill, inasmuch as the stepmother was the only one who knew what the property was worth and what had been done with it.

The Justice reserved his decision, after the lawyers for the young man had denounced the absent stepmother as a swindler.

During the proceedings it came to light that young Volhard, while engaged in painting a house not long ago, received serious injuries in an accident. Since then he has been bedridden.

CITY'S LEGAL VICTORIES.

Only One Defeat in Twenty-one Decisions Handed Down on Friday by the Appellate Division.

Corporation Counsel Rives found much to gratify him yesterday in the fact that nineteen out of twenty-one decisions affecting the city, handed down on Friday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, were complete victories for the municipality, one of the others being a partial victory and only one an entire defeat.

The city was beaten in the case of the New York Central Railroad against Thomas L. Feitner and others, as Commissioners of Taxes, which involved the right to tax certain railroad property peculiarly situated. It was partially beaten in the case of Healy, a policeman dismissed by Commissioner Murphy, who sues for reinstatement. The court holds that, while he is entitled to reinstatement, he cannot claim pay from the time he was dropped from the rolls under the last Administration until last January, when he made his first application to be restored.

Mr. Rives said that the most important victory was in the case of Patrick Downes, a street sweeper, because nearly 700 similar claims hinged upon it. The men claim that Commissioners McCartney and Nagle illegally deprived them of pay because they suggested when the appropriation proved to small to pay full wages that each man take a day off every week at his own expense. Justice Barrett decided the case adversely to the city, holding substantially that the men were not free agents and would have been dismissed had they not agreed to this arrangement. The court holds that they accepted the offer voluntarily.

Another important case was that in which the Law Department made an application in the name of City Chamberlain Gould to examine a corporation in supplementary proceedings in order to recover an unpaid personal property tax. Although the right to make such examinations exists throughout the rest of the State, it was claimed that certain charter provisions annulled it in the city. Mr. Rives said that this decision will enable the city to collect more speedily and cheaply arrears of personal taxes.

Police Commissioner Partridge also has reason to be pleased with the decision in the case of the dismissed policeman, for it revealed that no person whom he had dismissed either as Police Commissioner of New York, Commissioner of Public Works of the State, or Police Commissioner of Brooklyn has ever been reinstated by the courts.

Russian Ship Lotos a Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—The French ship Jeanne Cordenyer reports having sighted off Cape Horn the Russian ship Lotos, dismantled and abandoned, with foresail set and main and mizzenmasts off at the deck.

BLACK BEAR, HANDSOME, SILKY, and durable, extra long Boas, $50 to $75. Muffs, $25 to $35. Extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

Horner's Furniture

SHOWS THE PERFECTION of modern high-class furniture making. Presents widest range of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room or Hall.

Furniture for the modest home. Furniture for the mansion. Furniture to meet every taste at every price.

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Exclusive Novelties in Imported Furniture—White and Gold Enamelled Furniture—Wide range of choice in Dressing Tables and Cheval Glasses—Restful Easy Chairs and Settees—Writing Desks in over 100 styles—Special exhibit of eight-day Chime Clocks by Elliott of London and notable American makers.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $25, $40, $50. EXtra large, very handsome, $65 to $75. New style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes. C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. Broadway and 6th Av.

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West Fourteenth Street.

These Offerings Tell Their Own Story, NAMELY:—

That it is not possible for any to undersell us—

A Fact Well Known

And to Nose Better Known

Than to those who claim to undersell everybody.

Black Taffeta Silks
Heavy, firm, with soft rustle—"Wear guaranteed" woven in edge—85 cent quality..... .59
Limit 15 yards—No mail orders.

Our Great Dress Goods Section
will be a busy scene to-morrow—Would you know why....Read!

A GREAT LOT AT 49 CENTS
All-Wool Iridescent Crashes;
All-Wool Coverts and Whipcords;
All-Wool Vigoreaux;
All-Wool Bedford Cords;
45 to 50 inch—
Not a yard manufactured to sell under 75 cents.
Our price..... .49

ANOTHER SALE OF CHEVIOTS
54-inch Diagonal Cheviots—
Black only—five styles of weave—all wool—made to sell at 98 cents... .39

HOW IS IT POSSIBLE
for any who buy on credit to
undersell those who buy for cash?
IT IS NOT POSSIBLE.

Silk Emb'd Flannels
White and colors—all wool—new designs—scallop and H. S.—79 and 89 cent grades..... .45

Unequalled Values in Lace and Ruffled Curtains
French Bobinet Curtains—wide lace inserting and lace edged ruffle—value $2.29..... 1.49
Cluny and Guipure designs—insertings and edge—value $5.98..... 3.98
1,500 pair Fine Irish Point Curtains—made of best Bobinet—showy and novel borders—3½ yards long.
12 styles.....at 4.98
20 styles.....at 5.98
15 styles.....at 6.98
20 styles.....at 7.98
16 styles.....at 9.98
Better value never offered—All clean, fresh, perfect goods.
Point Arabe Curtains—new tint—Made on cable net—corded designs—3.98...5.98...7.98...10.98
look to be worth 10 times the price.
3,000 pairs Scotch Lace Curtains—White, Ecru, and Ivory—3 to 4 yds. long—
Value 1.49.... .98 | Value 3.98.... 2.49
Value 2.49.... 1.69 | Value 4.98.... 2.98
Value 2.98.... 1.98 | Value 5.98.... 3.98
Value 6.98.... 4.98
Comprising over a hundred styles in Renaissance, Arabian, Cluny and other real lace effects—Twice the largest assortment elsewhere shown.
Real Renaissance and Arabian Curtains..... 5.49 to 50.00
Scarcely more than half their value!

Great Value in Large Wilton Rugs
Best Wiltons made—perfect copies of India and Persian Carpets—9x12 feet—value $35.00.... 22.00
Not Promised After Monday.

To-morrow, Sensational Sale of Ladies' Silk and Velvet Waists

2.49 Not one worth less than four dollars; majority worth five and six dollars.

Peau de Cygne, Peau de Soie, Plain and Changeable Taffetas and Velvet—all sizes

COLORS—Navy, Green, Red, Java, Reseda, Nile, Blue, Pink, White, Black.

STYLES—New stitched pleats and tucks; many set off with handsome buttons.

Fresh, fine, dressy—no old, or undesirable stock, but absolutely new Waists—worth exactly as we state—to be sold at record breaking price of TWO dollars and forty-nine cents.

Ladies' Tailored Costumes
Refined, stylish effects in Broadcloths, Cheviots and Mannish Suitings—Black and dark colors—Walking and dress length.
Blouse—with postillion back
Coat—fly front—slot seams
Blouse—short back.
Stitched, pleated or fancy trim'd skirts—with and without drop skirt—Jackets silk or satin lined—all sizes..... 12.98

Black Silk Monte Carlo Cloaks
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Black and Colored—perfect styles—
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Do Very Well When
They Try to Match Our Prices

TOPICS of The DRAMA

D'Annunzio and the Modern Continental Dramatists—The Truth About the Artistic Temperament, Morals and Geography—The Stagecraft of d'Annunzio.

When so great an artist as Duse has been at the pains of presenting to us so noted a playwright as d'Annunzio, one would go great lengths in order to be appreciative; but even this most cosmopolitan hospitality has limits. There is a favorite story in Continental cafés of an Englishman who observed to a Frenchman that "pain" is an extraordinary name for bread. "To me," replied the Frenchman, "'bread' seems as strange a name for 'pain.'" The Englishman was unconvinced. "But it is bread, you know," he insisted, politely. Any one can appreciate paté as paté, confetti as confetti, but when it comes to the staff of life, it is hard to escape from home standards.

D'Annunzio and His Primal Emotions.

Those who accept d'Annunzio as great among modern European dramatists are accustomed to praise him for dealing frankly with the primal emotions, and for the lack of theatricality in his art—for voicing greatly, that is to say, the great vital motives in human life. If he does this he is assuredly entitled to rank with Ibsen and Hauptmann and Sudermann, perhaps above them; but this particular "if" opens up a very large vista of debatable ground. What are the primal emotions? The love of wealth and power, to be sure; the love of right and of country, the love of family and friends, the love of freedom, and at the heart of each of these the love of man for woman, infusing beauty and nobility into the whole.

Which one of d'Annunzio's plays deals with the love of wealth and of power, as does, for example, Ibsen's "John Gabriel Borkman"? Which deals with the love of right, as does his "Enemy of the People" or Hauptmann's "Die Weber"? Which deals with the love of family, as does Sudermann's "Heimat." ("Magda"?) Not one. It may be urged, perhaps, that in the passion of man for woman all these are included, as the Mohammedan zealot declared that all books were contained in the Koran. But can it rightly be said that d'Annunzio's treatment of this passion is catholic and all-embracing? In all the works of his own invention—that is to say, with the exception of his "Francesca da Rimini"—it eventuates in a single situation, that in which the man is weakly or willfully unfaithful and the woman suffers the consequences. A narrow range, this, for a man who aspires to be regarded as a dramatist of world-wide celebrity.

Morality and Hypocrisy.

With regard to d'Annunzio's fame in English-speaking countries, it is unfortunate that this should be his only theme. We may not be, as people on the Continent are so fond of saying, a race of hypocrites; but this is the subject upon which we are as a race most nearly hypocritical. We will submit to any amount of false and pulling sentiment; we will contemplate any depth of depravity so long as we are assured at the end of the play that our conventional morality is triumphant. But let any man represent the struggle for freedom from the bonds of convention, and we rise up to slaughter him with the mood of righteous gladness in which the ancients slaughtered their children to appease the wrath of Astarte. But is it only against our racial convention of morality that d'Annunzio is an offender? If it were, it would be well worth while to take up the cudgels in his behalf. It seems rather that his offense is against the eternal robustness of human nature.

The Truth About the Artistic Temperament.

Is it true, as d'Annunzio is so fond of insisting, that in order to be an artist it is necessary to be a devil of a fellow? Undoubtedly there is something childlike in the artistic temperament that impels one always to forget the past and the future in enjoying the present sensation; but is there not something more bland than childlike in the artist who is such a persistent cajoler in behalf of his own derelictions? The butcher, the baker, and the candlestick maker, if they had the gift of special pleading, could probably urge as good a reason for going the way of the flesh. Undoubtedly it is advisable for the artist to steep his soul in all the sources of mortal beauty, to seek everywhere fresh sensations of delight, but is it not true that by giving way to the life of the senses the intellectual fire is dampened, the spiritual poise destroyed?

The great English poets of the nineteenth century certainly had no more than their share of high jinks. What nine men chosen anywhere at random would show a better average of morality than Wordsworth, Southey, Leigh Hunt, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Browning, Tennyson, Swinburne? And if the least eminent of these were virtuous, they were no more virtuous than the most eminent. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about the artistic temperament, nonsense that leads many silly youths astray, which is a matter of some importance, and perhaps betrays a few men of talent, which is infinitely more serious. If the man of genius has greater temptations than the man in the street, so has he a greater knowledge of good and evil. When he falls it is quite as likely to be through a weakness of will or a blackness of heart as in the case of the rest of us.

Shakespeare as a Sad Dog.

Those youths who take this balderdash of d'Annunzio as gospel, and those maidens who shudder on the brink of the moral abyss of his plays, will do well to read carefully the sonnets of Shakespeare. The great English dramatist lived in a time when the immorality was as conventional in England as it is now on the Continent, and the passion with which the sonnets are concerned seems to have been the volcano out of which the greatest tragedies of all literature flared. But when Shakespeare discourses of what "the dark lady" meant to him there are no fine frenzies of self pity; no mouthing about art. All that he sees is the miserable wreck which his unhappy love has made of him. It is probable that if he had not felt keenly this sense of personal degradation the tragedies would not have been what they are, and it is further probable that if he hadn't been something of a man in it all—a good, thrifty, normal citizen as well as the master poet of all ages—his spiritual temper would not have regained its poise as it did in the later comedies.

Morals and Geography.

Something is perhaps to be conceded to d'Annunzio on the score of his race. There is truth no doubt in the saying that morals are largely a matter of geography. But if he were ten times a Latin the fact would not excuse him as a dramatist for exhausting his efforts on the one theme of infidelity, and for treating this in a temper of sick eroticism. And at the best are we not wronging his countrymen? The great Dante, if we can trust his friend, Guido Cavalcanti, had to be warned that if he did not mend his ways the right sort of people would have to give him the go-by; but instead of pleading for his sins, he only derived from them a greater spiritual austerity. Against the character of Michael Angelo the voice of scandal has cried in vain. Great as are d'Annunzio's talents, it is to be feared that even judged by the standards of his countrymen they are the expression of a downward tendency in art.

D'Annunzio and His Use of the Stage.

D'Annunzio's stagecraft is better than his code of esthetics; it is in the main simple and natural. In all three of the plays, however, it shows characteristic failings of the novelist-playwright, and these are not decreasing with time. Peculiarly exasperating is the lack of clear dramatic exposition. In both "La Gioconda" and "La Citta Morta" almost half of the first act was over before the most attentive listener could find out just what the people are talking about. In "La Gioconda" the nature of the catastrophe which the sculptor has suffered is not divulged, and it is not even stated whether he is Silvia's brother or her husband. In the opening of "La Citta Morta" the only impression one gets is that there is some strange vague antipathy between Anna and Bianca. The nature and the cause of it are not divulged until long afterward. Yet in both cases, in order to gather the real meaning of the characters and of the situations in the play, it is necessary to understand fully all of these opening conversations. It is as if the author had proceeded as in writing a novel, and for the lack of an opportunity to interpolate explanations between the speeches had left the speeches unexplained. It is not thus that the great masters treat the materials they work with. The stage is as sensitive and complex as a musical instrument, and he who hopes to master its capabilities must study with the utmost care all its marvelous resources and all its hampering limitations.

D'Annunzio's copious stage directions are in such an exalted strain of lyricism as to be downright funny. "Through her flexible and powerful body passes the same force which contracts the homicidal muscles of feline animals in ambush." This reads pretty well, if you will; but pray what means has an actress of suggesting to an audience the force which contracts the homicidal muscles of feline animals? Again, at the end of an act, "The sunset is like a dawn." It not uncommonly is, but one can imagine the electrician scratching his head to devise means of making it seem so to an audience. At the Victoria Tuesday night there was neither sunset nor dawn.

An Adaptation from the Italian.

Below is printed a play sent in by a regular reader of this department. In submitting it for critical consideration he professes to have been stimulated by reading THE TIMES'S criticisms of d'Annunzio, and he suggests that THE TIMES attack the theatrical syndicate for not putting it on the stage, and others like it which he is willing to write on short notice.

JOHN CORBIN.

The Genius and His Genius; or, the Seen and the Obscene. A Tragedy.

GABRIELLA—Boo-hoo! (The tears of an exquisite anguish, intangible, fugaceous, yet irresistible, well limpidly from her eyelids.)

DAN NONESO, (feverishly, yet in divine ecstacy of beauty)—You weep, and I see your naked soul—your naked soul swimming in your eyes! I know I hadn't ought to look at it, but I like to. How shall I endure my shame! Yet I am a master sculptor, and even when your soul swims dog-paddle it suggests a masterpiece. Phidias made the eyes of his statues blank so that you could see their naked souls in swimming there. My statues are going to be blankety blank all over, so that whether you look at their knee pans or their collar bones, the flame of Summer burns up in the world, and your soul dissolves like a drop of dew. Will you believe now that I am a master, and that I love you with a strong man's passion!

GABRIELLA—Of course, Dan Noneso, you are a master, for am not I, Gabriella, your model? Nay, am I not yourself, and are you not me? We have both been tagged, in fact, and are it, decidedly. That wife of yours may go hang.

DAN NONESO—Alas! why did you speak that word! It reminds me of what I intended to forget—that to love you is to sin. There are a thousand masterpieces in you, but even though I have finished only 713 of them, I must kill you rather than to continue in so base a sin. So here you go, your whole body swimming in the pool, even as your naked soul swims in your eyes. A very pretty pool, don't you think? Just the sort of pool you would have chosen for yourself. (His hands close passionately upon the moonbeams of her hair, and he thrusts her beneath the caressing water, gently as if to linger out the sensation.) I feel her face pulsating like a passionate heart, full of the red, warm blood that so soon is to be cold. I do like to feel such things! Dead at last. (He grasps his own heart convulsively.) And this great self-sacrifice of mine has purified my heart, cleansed it in both ventricles. I feel as sweet and innocent as I did before I had much more than my first dozen of masterpieces. My anguished soul is at rest. You think it wrong to have deprived the world of the other 297 masterpieces? To tell the truth, I think so, too. But there are some sins that even an artist can't own up to with impunity. Besides it was fun to feel her great heart pulsating in her chin.

(The red-gold sunset is like a tomato omelet.) JONATHAN RICH.

ODDS AND ENDS.

William Gillette, the playwright-actor, has for three years absolutely refused to be interviewed. So the other day when he entered the office of his manager and found a newspaper woman awaiting him, he politely said:

"Now, Miss ——, I know you're an awfully busy woman, and if you don't take care my manager will keep you all day, he's such a talker."

The young woman left at once, but did not realize for some days that the great detective had tricked her out of the interview.

Elbert Hubbard, who is editor and principal contributor to The Philistine, is announced to lecture at the Manhattan Theatre Sunday night, Nov. 16, on "Roycroft Ideals." Roycroft, it will be remembered, is the name of the home which this well-known mad assisted in founding for a large number of persons of common ideals.

***

W. W. Walters of the Garrick obtained fresh material a few nights ago for a little comedy of errors. About 8 o'clock he was telephoned by a female voice that she had lost the coupons to a certain pair of seats and to please hold them at the ticket window until she came. Mr. Walters agreed to do this, and, fearing that some one would find and use the tickets, he told the doorkeeper not to pass any one presenting them. Hardly had he done so before the coupons were presented by two men, apparently from out of town. When stopped and told that they couldn't use the coupons they became angry and protested that they themselves had purchased the seats that afternoon. They seemed so much in earnest that Mr. Walters thought it best to pass them, thinking there might have been a possible duplication of the tickets at the box office. Toward 10 o'clock he got the key to the mistake. The same woman's voice called him on the 'phone and explained that she was playing a trick on some country friends.

***

According to a reported interview from Lexington, Ky., Miss Ellanetta Harrison of Somerset, Ky., is the author of a new play which Richard Mansfield has accepted for production next year. The name of the play is "Enfin."

***

A scene novel to the stage will be introduced in the second act of Mrs. Le Moyne's new piece, "Among Those Present," at the Garden Theatre next Monday evening. This will be a realistic representation of a society circus with all the laughable incidents developed when staid business men emulate the feats of lion tamers, bareback riders, and professional strong men. One of the chief hits in other cities has been scored by an actor in the part of Mr. Van Corlears, whose wife aspires to lead the four hundred, but who looks desperately sick and frightened as the tamer of Numidian lions in the society circus.

***

Charles Frohman has secured from Clyde Fitch a new play for Jessie Busley and Jameson Lee Finney, which he will produce in this city at the conclusion of the tour of "The Two Schools."

***

Charles Emerson Cook, who is the general business representative of David Belasco's attractions, is in Washington to prepare for the opening of David Belasco and John Luther Long's play, "The Darling of the Gods," in which Blanche Bates will be starred this year by Mr. Belasco. The first night is set for Nov. 17 at the new National Theatre. The New York engagement will start at the Belasco Theatre about Dec. 1, following the season of Mrs. Leslie Carter.

***

Miss Harriet Ford, who has been giving her personal attention to "The Honor of the Humble," which she wrote for James O'Neil, has returned to attend to the rehearsals of "Audrey." The company engaged for this production now have it well in hand, and Messrs. Liebler & Co. have every faith in its success.

***

The week of Nov. 17 will be a busy one at the Casino Theatre. The 17th falls on Monday, and that will be the two hundredth performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon" in America. On Wednesday, the 19th, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the famous character woman of the big company, will celebrate the sixty-seventh anniversary of her birth and her fifty-seventh consecutive year on the stage. Mrs. Yeaman's fellow-players are arranging to make this an occasion long to be remembered.

***

George H. Brennan, manager this year of Mrs. Le Moyne, and last season pilot of Kathryn Kidder's road fortunes, has branched out as a novelist and story writer. Mr. Brennan's offense is a 12,000-word story in the current number of Ainslee's, which bears the expressive title of "The Snub-Nosed Soubrette."

IN VAUDEVILLE.

A striking figure of Gov. Benjamin B. Odell has been placed on view in the Central Hall of the Eden Musée. De Kolta, the wizard, continues the feature of the Winter Garden, which is always crowded during the performance of the illusionist. De Kolta presents new problems constantly. On the cinematograph new pictures of passing events are presented.

***

Frank B. Carr's "Thoroughbred Burlesquers" will be the next attraction at the Dewey Theatre, commencing Monday afternoon and then for the ensuing week. The performance consists of three separate numbers, opening with a burletta, "A Wooden Wedding." The olio that follows consists of such artists as Crawford & Manning, Blanche Washburn and Josie Flynn, Polk & Tresk, Frances Harrison, Healy & Farnum, and the Empire City Quartette. The entire performance concludes with the farce entitled "The Thoroughbreds," and during its action introducing the European novelty "The Hungarian Ballet," led by Theresa La Mar, also presenting a series of mechanical effects.

***

Straight vaudeville will prevail on the bill at Keith's. The Baggessens, in their comic juggling and acrobatic specialty, appear in New York for the first time in five years, and are given the headline position. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis furnish the only dramatic sketch on the programme, presenting their new one-act comedy, "Our New Girl," by Herbert Hall Winslow. Cole and Johnson have proved good enough to be held over for a week. Fisher and Carroll, eccentric comedians, have an act in absurdities, while George Gorman and Lillie Lawson offer a dainty singing and dancing act. One of the most decided novelties seen in vaudeville for some years is the spectacular dancing act "Faust in Terpsichore," by La Troupe Fantastique.

***

John L. Sullivan will be the feature of the bill at Hurtig & Seamon's this week. The ex-champion will be seen in a monologue. The usual lot of amusing sketches is offered.

***

As an additional attraction of the Bostock Animal Show, which begins the last three weeks of its engagement at the St. Nicholas Garden to-morrow, will be seen Mme. Creedonia and a group of five lions, the oldest of which is three years and the youngest fifteen months old. This will be Mme. Creedonia's début as an animal trainer, and will be the first time this act, which has been called "The Lions and the Lady," has been seen in any city. Mme. Creedonia has rehearsed her animals in several groups, which will illustrate "The Lion Chase," "The Battle and the Capture," "The Lady and the Lions at Play," and "At Supper." In that portion of the act termed "The Lady and the Lions at Play," Mme. Creedonia will introduce several novel features, including the lions playing leapfrog, running hurdle races, and indulging in high jumping. She also introduces a realistic supper scene, in which the animals, primly attired in bib and tucker, partake of a meal at a table whose appointments are modern in every respect.

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The usual bill is presented at Huber's Museum.

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SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.
Metropolitan Opera House.
Harlem Opera House.
New York Theatre.
American Theatre.
Herald Square.
Grand Opera House.
Academy of Music.
Eden Musée.
Fourteenth Street.
New Star.
Metropolis.
Huber's Museum.
Proctor's Theatres.
The Dewey.
West End.
Third Avenue.
Hurtig & Seamon's.
St. Nicholas Garden—Bostock's Animals.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise to Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Temple Beth Israel of Portland, Ore., will open the course of lectures at the people's institute, Cooper Union, to-night at 8 o'clock. The subject of his address is "Political Corruption Versus Purity in Politics."

PLAY BILLS OF THE WEEK.

Duse as "Francesca dd Rimini"—Short Critical Review of Plays Now Running—Odds and Ends.

GARDEN—Mrs. Le Moyne in new comedy, Monday.
BIJOU—Mabelle Gilman in comic opera, Monday.
HERALD SQUARE—Martin Harvey, Wednesday.
VICTORIA—Duse, Tuesday.

Mme. Duse's engagement at the Victoria is again the feature of the week. Her performances during the week just ended have been attended by large audiences, and, since her acting grows on one, many have returned to see her a second time. In several instances these same persons have been seen to leave the theatre in tears.

"Francesca da Rimini" will be presented during this second and last week, beginning Tuesday night and ending the great tragedienne's New York engagement at the Saturday matinée. This tragedy, which is the latest work of Gabriele d'Annunzio, is declared to be his masterpiece. It was first given in Rome last Winter. Its first performance was the cause of a riotous demonstration such as greeted the premiere of Victor Hugo's "Hernani," nearly three-quarters of a century ago. In the case of d'Annunzio, however, the reaction followed promptly, and the principal cities of Italy, as well as Berlin and Vienna, have reversed the verdict of Rome.

There has been a great deal of curiosity to know how the Italian dramatists would treat the story which Dante immortalized in the fifth canto of his "Inferno." In addition to the skeleton of the plot, which d'Annunzio borrowed from Dante, and Boccaccio's "Comento Sopra la Comedia," he has undertaken to give a picture of Italian life during the thirteenth century such as has hardly been shown on any other stage before.

All the cruelty of the age is placed in contrast to the taste for arts and letters, and during the five acts of the tragedy as much attention is given to a production of the correct milieu as to the unravelling of the plot, or of the depiction of character. What a word painter d'Annunzio is is well remembered from his novels, and his eye for inanimate surroundings serves him for the purpose of his plays as well.

Every dramatic author who has sought to put upon the stage the tale of Francesca and Paolo has had to add characters and details of his own invention; but those that d'Annunzio has chosen have been selected not so much with a view to adding to the story itself as for the purpose of bringing more clearly before the mental vision a picture of the times, from a distinctly archaeological point of view.

The bare outline of d'Annunzio's latest contribution to the world's theatre, in which the author expresses his conception of love and love's fatality, is this. The first of the five acts is laid at the palace in Ravenna, and there Francesca (Duse) is awaiting in trepidation the marriage that has been arranged for her. The act ends with her first meeting with Paolo. The second act is filled with strife, showing a study of the methods of warfare in the thirteenth century. Here Francesca meets Paolo after the marriage. During the battle she upbraids him for permitting her to be tricked into marrying the cripple.

The third act passes in her chamber, in which the home life of the period is seen. Here the fatal kiss is exchanged. In a following act Paolo's younger brother, in love with Francesca, viciously tortures a prisoner and finally his jealousy causes him to tell the husband of Francesca's and Paolo's love. The lovers are slain by the husband and the curtain falls.

"Francesca da Rimini" will be staged by Mme. Duse, with all the scenery, costumes, and accessories used in the original production in Italy. The cast is a long one and will require the full strength of Mme. Duse's company. The famous Italian actress will end her short season at the Victoria Theatre with the Saturday matinée performance of "Francesca da Rimini."

"Among Those Present."

An American actress and an American play, the latter said to be remarkable for its accurate depiction of several characters in the Four Hundred well known to New Yorkers, constitute the attraction to-morrow night at the Garden Theatre, where "Among Those Present," a four-act comedy by Glen MacDonough, will receive its première at the hands of Mrs. Le Moyne. The play has been polished into form by a month's preliminary tour in Canada, New York, and New England, and admirers of Mrs. Le Moyne's art are assured of a smooth and satisfying first night performance. The scenes of "Among Those Present" are laid respectively in Mrs. Clinton's country place at Middle Hampton, L. I.; within a tent erected for the purposes of an amateur circus on her lawn, in the society leader's hardly completed Fifth Avenue mansion, and in the bachelor quarters of Howard Pembroke, a Wall Street man, on whose love affairs the plot largely hinges.

The cast is as follows:

Doctor Clinton, a retired physician.....Harold Russell
Mrs. Clinton, his wife.....Mrs. Le Moyne
Mrs. Parker, a widow.....Olga Flinck
Howard Pembroke, in Wall Street.....William Hazeltine
Tommy Dodd, a court clown.....George Douglas Parker
Countess Lavendan-Lautrec, late of Paris.....Carlotta Nillson
Mrs. Van Corlears, who aspires to lead.....Martia Leonard
Mr. Van Corlears, her husband..George Gaston
Constance Calhoun, who fears poverty.....Marion Ashworth
Aline Edwards, a débutante.....Mary Blyth
Alice Kane, a professional bridesmaid.....Cornelia Hunter
Swami Mitra, on his first visit to America.....Algernon Tassin
Reggie Keene, who owns the "Pink Assassin".....William Clagett
Burton, a maid.....Anita Zorn
Dr. Burnett.....Edwin James
Clerk.....Harry Herfurth
Messenger Boy.....Harold Grau

Martin Harvey.

Martin Harvey, the romantic English actor, who has been playing for three weeks at the Herald Square, is anxious to present his entire repertoire there before leaving New York, and consequently will appear Wednesday night in a double bill, composed of the curtain-raiser, "Rouget de L'Isle," and "A Cigarette Maker's Romance."

The curtain raiser is a one-act piece by Freeman Wills and Fitzmaurice King, and depicts the last hours of the composer of the "Marseillaise."

"A Cigarette Maker's Romance" was adapted by Charles Hannan from Marion Crawford's novel. It is a play which gives Mr. Harvey the part of a poor Russian Count, who has lost his memory, and, deprived of his estates in Russia, is earning his living as a cigarette maker in Munich. By a strange blank in his memory he has forgotten his name and his home, but every Wednesday he is convinced that his friends are coming for him, and every Wednesday he takes a holiday and makes preparations to receive them. Each moment of the day he hears footsteps and carriages driving up to the door. As midnight approaches he becomes more and more nervous and excited. Around this pathetic figure is woven a love story of the cigarette girl, Viera, who sells her hair that the Count may redeem a debt of honor. Other character studies help to fill in the picture of quaint old Munich of two generations ago.

Mabelle Gilman.

A new star comes to the Bijou Monday night in the person of Mabelle Gilman. The vehicle chosen for her appearance is "The Mocking Bird," a romantic comic opera written by Sydney Rosenfeld, with music by A. Baldwin Sloane. These authors have collaborated before in musical comedy and they see no reason why they should not be able to write another. Miss Gilman is not a stranger to Broadway, having previously appeared in "The Geisha," "The Runaway Girl," "The Casino Girl," and other successful musical plays. She also had a London appearance in "The Casino Girl" and was credited with a hit across the water.

The action of the opera takes place in New Orleans toward the close of the eighteenth century, when France had large possessions in this country and controlled what was then known as the Louisiana Territory.

The announcement that France has sold this possession to Spain arouses the ire of the settlers, and they rebel, so the story runs. Yvette Millet, a patriotic French maid, takes part in the uprising and incidentally finds time to win the love of the French Governor's secretary. The authors weave in other lovers and little incidents of patriotism which add to the interest of the story.

In Miss Gilman's support will be Frank Doane, Sydney Deane, Edgar Atchison-Ely, Robert Rogers, Roland Carter, Walter Shannon, Claude Boyer, Violet Halls, Maude Alice Kelly, Louise Mackintosh, Sarah Osgood, Ivy Moore, Hattie Forsythe, Stella Adams, Florence Hayes, Eulah Lee, and others, including a chorus of sixty voices.

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Monday evening of next week Viola Allen will appear at the Victoria Theatre as Roma in Hall Caine's n ew play, "The Eternal City."

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

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At the Broadway Theatre is given "The Silver Slipper," a new musical comedy by the authors of "Fiorodora." The music is tuneful and the book sufficiently amusing to furnish an evening's entertainment. The leading parts are well taken by Edna Wallace Hopper and Sam Bernard.

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At Wallack's Miss Henrietta Crosman has scored a personal triumph in spite of a somewhat weak and melodramatic play. Her run is in its sixth and last week.

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At the Fourteenth Street Mr. Chauncey Olcott, in "Old Limerick Town," sings sweet songs nightly to the audience, his heroine and two little children on his knee. The play makes an acceptable setting to Mr. Olcott's voice.

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"Tommy Rot" continues to be the attraction at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse. It has a pretty chorus, delightfully costumed, and is passably amusing. Miss Blanche Ring plays the leading rôle with real promise.

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Hagenbeck's trained animals continue to draw large audiences to see a very good show at the New York.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

William Bramwell, the new leading man from the Murray Hill Theatre, opens his engagement at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Monday afternoon in "The Last Appeal." Minnie Seligman will appear in the leading rôle. Other members of the company are Gus Weinberg, George Edwin Bryant, Florence Reed, Mrs. Ada Lewick, Rose Stuart, and others will be cast in congenial rôles.

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"The Danites" will be presented at the Fifty-eighth Street House with Ralph Cummings and Edna Archer Crawford in the principal rôle. "The Black Flag" will wave in Harlem. Vaudeville is seen in the Twenty-third Street house.

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"Sally in Our Alley" will be seen for the week at the Harlem Opera House.

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"Faust" will be the offering at the American Theatre, in an altered version, by Lawrence Marsden. Maurice Freeman will appear as Mephisto, Robert Cummings as Faust, and Jessaline Rodgers as Marguerite.

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"Are You a Mason?" is the revival at the Grand Opera House for the week.

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"The Blind Girl" will have its initial American production at the Third Avenue.

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"Camille" will be presented at the Columbia, in Brooklyn, with a new leading woman, Bertha Creighton, in the title rôle.

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"The Smart Set" is the revival at the New Star.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale is in danger of becoming one of the most popular contributors to the programmes of the English provincial musical festivals. Now we hear of another choral work of his, a "lyric rhapsody," that has just been performed at the Norwich Festival. It is called "A Star Song;" a glorification of love under the similitude of a morning star, whose superior power Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn in turn confess. It is the piece that gained him the Paderewski prize here not long ago. The Telegraph's critic says of it that, with all the admiration he feels for it, he would gently hint that the work smells of the lamp. "Effects are sought; they do not come, and though there are often effects of value, less elaboration in structure and more spontaneity in expression, less study and more impulse would be a change for the better." The critic of The Standard finds the text, by Mr. H. B. Carpenter, so mystical in character and so full of confused imagery as to be obscure. The choral writing is conceived in an undramatic and highly rhetorical style.

A man abandons his mistress to make a rich marriage, and when he finds that his wife is unsympathetic and indisposed to pay for the extravagances he returns in something of the spirit and physical conditions of the prodigal of old to his first love, who kills for him the fatted calf.

The character of the hero of this piece is so despicable that no audience can feel the least interest in the man, and it is really a tragic solution that his mistress should have been fool enough to take him back. Bauer has thought otherwise, and is under the impression that his play teaches a moral.

One is reminded in this connection of the colloquy which took place a few weeks back between a well-known American playwright and an impresario who was arguing his inability to understand why a new boulevard piece should not suit a New York public. "Go to bed and think over it," said the playwright severely, "and then if you are not gentleman enough to understand why no American audience would tolerate it, I will tell you."

The press has in gentle terms told M. Bauer that the theme of "La Maitresse" lacks a basis of good manners, even more than of good morals, and that decent people do not want to be introduced to such a society as he has represented, even on the stage. Bauer, however, in no way discouraged, has announced his intention of abandoning journalism altogether and devoting himself to the drama exclusively. When he walks into the Café de la Paix, as he does most evenings, his shaggy shock of gray hair, round face, and towering form recall the portraits of Alexandre Dumas the elder with great vividness, but this is where the resemblance stops.

Bauer took a very decided attitude during the famous "affaire" in favor of Dreyfus, which lost him his position as dramatic critic of the Echo de Paris. He is an earnest, intelligent, hard-working man, who all his life long has been pursued by a spirit of guigne, or bad luck, and really his new venture into the thorny paths of dramatic literature does not seem likely to bring any great change in his fortunes.

Quite an American event was the marriage which took place on Oct. 16 between John Heingling Yu, the son of the Chinese Minister here, and a young French girl named Geneviève Deneu, who hails from Soisy, a little township near Paris, in the Seine-et-Oise. Mlle. Deneu has hitherto been a teacher of the piano. The son of the Chinese Minister does not play the piano, but he has been taking lessons in dancing, and has acquired a creditable veneer of European culture. His mother, Lady Yu, is of partial American origin, her grandfather having been a Capt. Pierson, who first established relations between Boston and Shanghai, in which latter town the Piersons established an important bank. "Lord Yu, the father of the bridegroom, is the owner of two important banks, and it is whispered that he means to establish branches of this bank in New York and London. He is a very wily old gentleman, and the idea has dawned upon him that the solution of the Chinese question is in all probability purely financial. If China were to lend money instead of borrowing it she would instantly acquire the fullest sympathies of all the European powers. She is rich enough to do so. She probably will.

"Lady" Yu, unlike her husband, speaks French and English perfectly, with a slight accent, which recalls the Bostonian twang, together with something indefinable which is doubtless purely Chinese. She is a most wonderful artist, drawing on silk in the fashion of the old Chinese masters with a skill and a certainty of métier which makes French painters open their mouths wide with astonishment. Her husband is a poet. Some of his poetry has been translated and published by Mme. Judith Gautier, daughter of the great poet Théophile Gautier, the "divine Théo" of the "Emaux et Camées." It has a fine decadent symbolism about it which clearly draws its inspiration from an exotic imagination excited by opium. "Lord" Yu's sons are both brilliant athletes, fine athletes, and thorough good fellows. With blonde wigs over their pigtails they are familiar figures in the smart restaurants of Paris, and places, on s'amuse. The two daughters, Nellie and Lizzie, are adorably pretty, and they dress in the European style with a finish and skill to which something of Oriental charm is added which makes them the cynosure of all eyes when they enter a drawing-room. Both are clever amateur actresses. The elder one is also an amateur diplomatist, and in view of the fact that her father is the uncle of the Chinese Emperor, and always takes her advice, she probably wields more power than any woman in the world. For the influence of the old Dowager Empress of China is waning, and that of Yu, the friend of European civilization, is taking its place. Yu will be running the Chinese Empire in a month or two when he returns to Peking. At any rate, he means to try. He will do or die. And if he succeeds, as he very probably will, he will owe not a little to the American grit of the little girl who is so many things guides him, and whose ancestors two generations back hailed from Boston.

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"EDUCATION" IN MUSICAL TASTE

Some of the Recent Work that Has Been Influencing Great Masses of People.

WHY is it that "education" is an idea that is supposed to be so distasteful to large masses of people when they think of music? Or why is it so often considered distasteful to think about music at all? A careless tickling of the ear and a mere pleasing of the senses are commonly regarded as the highest good that can come of music where the uncultivated masses are concerned. After all that has been said and done to bring about a different state of things, there is still a majority in the higher walks of life who consider themselves educated in other things to whom the thought of being led to an understanding of a higher aesthetic purport in music is assumed to be an affectation, and to rest on a foundation of boredom, if the truth were confessed.

There are several institutions in this city that have been proving that such ideas do not hold among a very large and important part of the community. The People's Choral Union, the People's Symphony concerts, and the Hebrew Educational Alliance are entering this year on a season of work that is going to do much, as it has in the past, to make music a living and potent reality in the lives of many men and women who need it. They are doing something to put ideas where none before existed and to provide the possibility of enjoyment where there was indifference because there was ignorance. In the doing of it, however, they are running counter to the fixed ideas of many who hold in scorn the general purpose on which they are based. That is, the purpose of teaching enjoyment, of instructing in the art of listening to music and of understanding it with intelligence and sympathy. Last Summer, when there was a rumor that some of the cheapest and poorest forms of music were not to appear on the programmes of the brass band concerts in parks and on recreation piers a wail was heard. The poorer people were to be deprived of the only sources of refreshment and entertainment open to them through music, and were to have Wagner and classical symphonies "crammed down their throats." The wail was not from the people most interested. Their attitude in the matter is not to be ascertained from the noisiest of the applause to be heard in such concerts, but from a quieter attitude of attention that does not always put itself in plain evidence on such occasions. There is an intense desire to know and appreciate better things among this class of people; it manifests itself in many directions, and the essentially popular nature of the work done by the three institutions we have mentioned shows how potent it is in music.

Taken by and large, much done by musical organizations that regard themselves as many stages above these "people's" unions is a work of education; but that label is carefully kept off it, and the constituencies that have benefited by it have not considered that they were being "educated." That is a hateful name to the general public when music is the subject. Go to concerts to be educated? Music, forsooth, is for amusement. You go to a concert to hear what is to be played or sung, and to be amused by it—not to think about it, not to get on toward enjoying something else by and by, and to have your ears opened for beauties that you have no inkling of now. If your taste runs to ragtime and coon songs, why should you be expected to have unsatisfied yearnings to enjoy symphonies that you don't understand? And if you prefer operatic airs upon the cornet, is there any reason for suspecting the possibilities of celestial pleasure in a string quartet or a mass of Palestrina? "I don't know anything about music, but I know what I like" is the final and all-sufficient dictum in this matter.

Well, in music as in all arts that are living and growing, the whole body of its devotees must be in a constant state of learning. Every time a man of real genius, real originality, arises, who has something new to say, there is a long process of "education" in store for them, sometimes through conflict and passion, always through more or less intellectual doubt and labor. That classic remark of Carl Bergmann in the earlier days of the Philharmonic Society is forever applicable, in one way or another, to musical amateurs of high and low degree: When they told him that he was playing too much Wagner for his audiences, that they did not like Wagner, he replied, "Den dey must hear him till dey do." Theodore Thomas did the same thing in a little less drastic way, at the old Terrace Garden, where his first popular concerts were given. After a while he put a tentative little note into his programmes to the effect that "on Thursdays the latter half of the performance would be given up to music of a more serious order, such as movements from the classical symphonies." How he finally reached the stage of whole symphonies all now know. And what the Philharmonic Society and Theodore Thomas have made possible by such ways of education is not to be estimated. Mr. Thomas seems to be doing something of the same sort on a much larger scale now in Chicago—and Chicago is not taking kindly to it, being recalcitrant and, not knowing much about music, but knowing what it likes. He did it for the years in which he took his orchestra about the country. The people who didn't know, finally got to like what at first they thought were the austerities of the highly trained untitled.

Those who are reached by the truly popular work of the People's Singing Classes, the People's Symphony concerts, and the music of the Hebrew Educational Alliance consider the matter in a very different attitude of mind. Their eagerness to gain what these opportunities afford them is profoundly significant to those who have had an opportunity to watch it. It is intensely genuine. It has meant, in the case of the singing classes, zealous work and close application; in the orchestral concerts a sustained interest. In both it has also meant, in many cases, real self-denial and sacrifice. Young men and women have given up their Sunday afternoons, the only free time of their toilsome lives, throughout the Winter, to attend Mr. Damrosch's classes, and have paid a sum of money for each lesson which, though small, is yet an appreciable item in the weekly budget of many of them. The managers of the People's Symphony concerts have seen their patrons pay out the admission fee in single pennies, evidently carefully hoarded since the last concert. They have received letters from them of the slenderest literary pretensions, but eloquent of the uplifting power, the intellectual refreshment, and the absorbing interest of the music they heard; telling, too, of their gratitude for the opportunity given, which they never expected would be open to them, and the profit they have derived from it. At some of the concerts last year the police were obliged to interfere to prevent the overcrowding of the hall, and all because people wanted to be "educated" in music! It was genuine—for there is no social standing to be gained on the east side by appearing at these concerts, as there is in other quarters up town by appearing at the opera or at the Philharmonic.

And the People's Symphony concerts are deliberately educational. Mr. Arens, who has been the conductor till the present year, has put into his programmes nothing but music of the best class, though not of the profoundest; symphonies by Haydn and Mozart; the less exacting ones of Beethoven, such as the second and the eighth; his "Egmont" overture; overtures by Gluck, Mendelssohn, Weber, and Wagner; suites by Bach, Handel, Goldmark, Tschaikowsky, and MacDowell; piano concertos by Beethoven and Mozart, songs and oratorio airs by the great masters. A much-prized feature has been the explanations delivered by the conductor concerning the structure and significance of the most important pieces performed. Mr. Arens this year has been obliged to retire from the active conducting of the concerts, though he remains as general director of the work he has so admirably initiated. He will conduct the last of the five, intrusting the other four to other men. The standard will be raised a little this year, and some works of a little more intellectual difficulty will be given.

It is an oft-told tale how the people from the same ranks of life have made the success of the People's Choral Union, how, starting by learning to sing diatonic intervals as exhibited on a blackboard, they achieved in a few years performances of oratorios with a splendor of enthusiasm and a technical mastery that have made the old-established choral societies feel anxious for their laurels. Those who have followed the People's classes under Mr. Frank Damrosch's direction have noted the pleasure with which the newly acquired powers have been exercised outside of the regular lessons, in such informal singing clubs that have gathered on other evenings through the week. And they have noted particularly, too, how here, as in all the other aspects of this work, only musical pieces of substantial worth have appealed to the participants; how they would interest themselves only in such things as they considered sure to teach them something.

So it is that a great stratum of the city's population has been quickened and kindled by "educational" movements in music; so it is that a great new world has been opened to them, and a great diffusion of influences that make for gentleness and culture has been brought about. It has been already of importance in raising the musical lead of the community, and it is bound to be of much more; for only that community can claim to be truly musical where love and understanding are spread wide and deep among the people.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Mr. Grau Issues His Official Announcement.

Mr. Maurice Grau has issued his announcement of the season of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, which begins on Monday evening, Nov. 24, and will last seventeen weeks, with sixty-eight subscription performances, on fifty-one evenings and seventeen afternoons. There will also be the performances on Saturday evenings at popular prices and concerts on Sunday evenings. The announcement says:

It is Mr. Grau's intention to produce at least one novelty during the season, besides a series of elaborate and interesting revivals. Among the earlier works to be performed will be Ponchielli's masterpiece, "Gioconda," for which Mr. Grau announces a strong cast and stage settings in every way befitting the importance of the production.

Mr. Grau also has in view the revival of the chief works of Verdi, among them "Un Ballo in Maschera" and "Ernani," neither of which has so far been interpreted by his company, and of several of Mozart's operas, including "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "Il Seraglio." Should circumstances permit, revivals of other works, notably of "Der Freischutz" and "Hansel und Gretel," may be given.

Throughout the Summer preparations for these productions have been in progress.

Following is the list of singers and others included in the company:

Soprani.—Mmes. Bauermeister, Emma Eames, Gadski, Maryll, Metzn, (for a limited number of performances;) Nordica, Reuss-Belce, Fritzi Scheff, Sembrich, Seygard, Van Cauteren.

Mezzo-Soprani and Contralti.—Mmes. Bridewell, Schumann-Heink, Louise Homer, Kirby-Lunn, (first appearance in America.),

Tenori.—Messrs. Alvarez, Anthes, (first appearance in America;) Bars, Burgstaller, (first appearance in America;) Gerhauser, (first appearance in America;) E. De Marchi, A. Reiss, T. Salignac, Vanni.

Baritoni.—Messrs. Bispham, Begue, Campanari, Declery, Dufriche, Gilibert, Muhlmann, Van Rooy, Scotti.

Bassi.—Messrs. R. Blass, Elmblad, Journet, Plancon, Ed. de Reszke,

Conductors.—Messrs. Alfred Hertz, (first appearance in America;) Flon, Luigi Mancinelli.

Stage Managers.—Messrs. Ferd. Aimanz, Job. Elmblad.

As to the repertory, the usual announcement that "it will be selected" from a large list of works, which is as follows:

Verdi.—Traviata, Rigoletto, Trovatore, Aida, Un Ballo in Maschera, (revival;) Ernani, (revival;) Otello. Gounod.—Romeo et Juliette, Faust. Bizet.—Carmen. Beethoven.—Fidelio. Weber.—Der Freischutz. Donizetti.—Lucia di Lammermoor, Don Pasquale, L'Elisir d'Amore, La Fille du Regiment. Wagner.—Der Fliegende Hollander, Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Die Meistersinger, Tristan und Isolde, Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried, Gotterdammerung. Rossini.—Il Barbiere di Seviglia. Flotow.—Marta. Maillard.—Les Dragons de Villars. Boito.—Mefistofele. Puccini.—La Boheme, Tosca. Ponchielli.—Gioconda, (novelty.) Ambroise Thomas.—Hamlet. Mozart.—Nozze di Figaro, Don Giovanni, Il Seraglio. (revival.) Meyerbeer.—Le Prophete, Les Huguenots, L'Africaine. Paderewski.—Manru. Mancinelli.—Ero e Leandro. Humperdinck.—Hansel und Gretel. Auber.—Fra Diavolo. Massenet.—La Navarraise.

MR. FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. Frohman's second Sunday concert, to be given this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, will bring forward three well-known singers, Mlle. Zélie de Lussan and Messrs. Dippel and Journet, who will make their first appearances in New York this season, with Mr. Walter Damrosch and his excellent orchestra. The programme will be as follows:

Overture to a Comedy.....Smetana
Orchestra.
Air from "Don Carlos".....Verdi
M. Journet.
"A Scene on the Russian Steppes".....Borodine
Orchestra.
"Siegmund's Love Song," (from "Die Walkure").....Wagner
M. Dippel.
Waltz Song from "La Boheme".....Puccini
Mlle. De Lussan.
Symphonic poem, "Phaeton".....Saint-Saens
Orchestra.
a. Cloches et Violoneux.
b. Petit Minuet, (from "La Farandole").....Dubois
c. Valse des Ames Infideles,
(New—First time.)
Orchestra.
Air from "Oedipus".....Sacchini
M. Journet.
Songs { a. Habanera, from "Carmen".....Bizet
b. "Rosy Morn".....Landon Ronald
Mlle. De Lussan.
a. "Ronde d'Amour".....Westerhout
b. "Dance of the Persian Slaves".....Massenet
Orchestra.
Duet from "L'Amico Fritz".....Mascagni
Mlle. De Lussan and M. Dippel.
Cavalry Ride.....Rubinstein
Orchestra.

FREDERIC LAMOND'S BEETHOVEN RECITAL.

Frederic Lamond, the Scotch pianist, who was heard last Thursday evening with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at which he will play these five sonatas of Beethoven:

1. Sonata, Op. 106, B flat major, (Hammerclavier.)
2. (a) Sonata. C minor. Op. 111.
   (b) Sonata. A flat major. Op. 110.
3. (a) Sonata. C major. Op. 53.
   (b) Sonata. F minor. (Appassionata.) Op. 57.

RICHARD C. KAY'S VIOLIN RECITAL.

Richard C. Kay will give a violin recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening, at which he will have the assistance of Caroline Montefiore, soprano, and Max Liebling, pianist. He will present this programme:

Ballad et Polonaise.....Vieuxtemps
Richard C. Kay.
(a) Persian Song.....Burmeister
(b) Seit Dem.....Richard Strauss
Caroline Montefiore.
Devil's Trill.....G. Tartini
Cadenza.....Leonard
Richard C. Kay.
Havanaise.....C. Saint-Saens
Richard C. Kay.
Three American Songs—
(a) "So Dear".....Chaffin
(b) "Elaine".....H. Bartlett
(c) "Thou and I".....Alling
Caroline Montefiore.
Scotch fantasie.....Max Bruch
Richard C. Kay.

MME. SEMBRICH'S SONG RECITAL.

One of the most delightful concerts that are likely to be offered to the lovers of song in New York this season will be Mme. Sembrich's song recital, to be given in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mme. Sembrich's programme covers almost the whole range of song literature, and includes a great variety of styles. She will have the assistance of E Rubin Goldmark as accompanist. Her programme will be as follows:

PART I.
French, German, Italian, and English Airs and Songs.
Aria from "Iphigénie en Tauride".....Gluck
Air from "Joshua".....Handel
Aria from "La Serva Padrona".....Pergolesi
Chanson du Papillon from "Les Fetes Venitiennes".....Campra
Air from "Der Streit zwischen Phœbus und Pan".....Bach
Song: "Neue Liebe, neues Leben".....Beethoven

PART II.
Classical German Lieder.
"Fruehlingstraum".....Schubert
"Die boese Farbe".....
"Fruehlingsnacht".....Schumann
"Nussbaum".....
"Die Mutter an der Wiege".....Loewe
"Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer".....Brahms
"Dort in den Weiden".....Brahms

PART III.
Modern Songs in Various Languages.
"Der Gaertner".....Hugo Wolf
"Ich trage meine Minne".....Richard Strauss
"Ob heller Tag." (Russian).....Tschaikowsky
"Pastorale." (French).....Bizet
"Zickeltanz".....Grieg
"In der Rosenlaube".....Bungert
"Fallih! Fallah!" (English)...Van der Stucken

MR. BJÖRKSTEN'S SONG RECITAL.

Mr. Theodor Bjorksten, who has recently returned to New York from Europe, will sing the following unusually interesting list of songs at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday evening:

An die Nacht.....Klein, (1793-1832)
Staendchen.....Zelter, (1758-1832)
Die rechte Stimmung.....Telemann, (1681-1767)
Minnelied.....C. Weber
Staendchen.....Schubert
Auf dem Meere.....Franz
Tanzlied im Mai.....Franz
Breit' ueber mein Haupt dein schwarzes Haar.....Richard Strauss
Das Geheimniss.....Richard Strauss
Kling!.....Richard Strauss
Aux Plaisirs.....Guedron, (1565-....)
Dans le Printemps de mes années.....
Garat, (1794-1823
Hélas! C'est pres de Vous.....Paer, (1771-1839)
Blondina.....Gounod
La Chanson de ma Mie.....Bemberg
Si je l'osais!.....Saint-Saens
Ah, fuyez, douce image, (Manon).....Massenet
Mristallen den fina.....Swedish Folk-Song
Le Pauvre Laboureur, Folk-Song from La Bresse
Es ist ein Schnitter, heisst der Tod.....
Catholic Folk-Song from South Germany
Cicerenella.....Tarantelle from Posilippo
Marianina.....Neapolitan Folk-Song

M. PUGNO'S PIANO RECITAL.

The following programme will be given by M. Raoul Pugno at his recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Saturday afternoon:

I. Prelude and Fugue, F minor.....Bach
Concerto Italien.....Bach
Sonata, Op. 27, C sharp minor.....Beethoven
II. Phantasiestuecke, Op. 12.....Schumann
Des Abends—Grillen—Ende vom Lied.
Faschingsschwank aus Wien, Op. 26..
Schumann
III. Nocturne, F sharp.....Chopin
Valse, A flat.....Chopin
Conte Nocturne.....R. Pugno
Serenade a la lune.....R. Pugno
Papillons—Au Printemps.....Grieg
Rhapsodie, No. 13.....Lizst

THE PHILHARMONIC'S FIRST CONCERTS.

The Philharmonic Society will begin its sixty-first season this week with its usual pair of concerts, the "public rehearsal" on Friday afternoon, the evening performance on Saturday. Mr. Walter Damrosch will then make his first appearance as the society's conductor. Mr. Anton Van Rooy will sing for the first time this season in New York. The programme will be as follows:

Symphony No. 5, E minor.....Tschaikowsky
Aria, "Hans Heiling".....Marschner
Prelude Symphonique.....Caetani
New—first time.
Final scene from "Die Walkuere".....Wagner

Signor Caetani, whose "Prélude Symphonique" is played for the first time, is a new composer, quite unknown here even by name. He is said to be a titled young Italian who has come under the influence of Baireuth and of the friendship of Frau Cosima Wagner.

Greenwich Local Improvement.

The office of the Greenwich Local Improvement, which is the Thirteenth Senatorial District Committee of the League for Political Education, will be at 26 Jones Street this Winter, owing to the Chairman's contemplated absence in Washington. The acting Chairman will be Mrs. Kingsbury-Simkhovitch, Head Worker of the Greenwich Settlement. The Secretary-Treasurer of the committee, Miss Lally, may be consulted during the office hours, from 9 until 12, every Wednesday morning, or by appointment. Information about the district will be furnished or received, and complaints about pavements, street signs, lamp posts, nuisances, &c., will be investigated and forwarded to the proper city authorities.

Alterations to Recreation Pier.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for alterations to the Recreation Pier at the foot of East Third Street and East River, fitting it for use as a public school. The alterations call for the putting in of marble partitions for classrooms on the second floor. On the first floor a heating plant will be installed. The cost of the work is estimated at $12,000. The pier is 60 feet wide by 350 feet long.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Affairs of serious moment having been settled, the social season in New York begins with this week, but large entertainments are not to be given until after the Horse Show. The early opening of the opera, however, will do away with the interregnum between the first event at the Madison Square Garden and the second at the temple of music on Broadway. Manners have changed a great deal since the beginning of the new century. Society lives much in public, and the favorite amusements are those at which it can see and be seen. From the first to the last day of the season it must be on exhibition; and the enjoyment is mutual. Those who are not of the "elect" find much recreation in watching those who are, and the actors are delighted with the approbation of the spectators. Perhaps there is, or rather has been, a bit of monotony in society, and the clever cartoon of the year, the "Treadmill," was very much to the point. As the late Winter in New York is rather trying on the nerves, everything is to be crowded between the Horse Show and the first of February. After that the Riviera, Florida, and the South offer better attractions.

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This week has been one of flitting. After the smoke of battle and fireworks had cleared away, Society began to move and to come into town, although the delightful weather made the country charming. The leaves, tardy in assuming their Autumn livery, are brave in russet and gold, and there is that delicious haze in the air which presages the approach of Indian Summer. At Tuxedo, at Meadow Brook, on the Hudson, and in the near resorts and adjacent country it has been very gay. There are arrangements for entertainments until after Thanksgiving Day. The motor car has made the outlying districts, within 100 or more miles, very accessible. William K. Vanderbilt, for instance, will give in Horse Show week a house party at which the guests, by aid of special trains and motor cars, can go to Madison Square Garden and return to Idlewild the same night. There are house parties everywhere, and those who have country residences are very hospitable. In New Jersey are Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who keep open house until after Christmas; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, the Rutherfurds at Tranquility, and so on. There has been no flitting from near-by towns and settlements on Long Island. William C. Whitney, Bourke Cockran, the Stanley Mortimers, the George Roses, the Theodore Havemeyers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bramhall Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and others are entertaining all the time. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have large parties at their country places, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mr. and Mrs. Nat Reynal.

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By next week all the hotels will be opened at Lakewood. Chatsworth is open, and there will be house parties there over Sunday during the season. Morristown has had a very gay Autumn, and a large entertainment still remains to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud. The Saturday afternoons at the Country Club, followed by the table d'hote dinner—another evidence of people liking to dine in public—and the informal dances, have been enjoyed. Tuxedo has also a very delightful story to tell. Meadow Brook—well, Meadow Brook is itself, nothing more. It is a very original settlement. This Autumn there could not be enough of cross-country riding and hunting. There was a strange apathy about riding last year, but it never has been so popular as now. With hunts, with live foxes, cross-country meets, beagles' trials, and all sorts of things, there is very little left except falconry, and it is reported that it will be the fashionable sport there next season. It has been revived with great success in England and France, and it is very exciting.

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With so much hunting and so many open-air sports, other amusements are needed to charm the "savage breast," and music is very popular at the week-ends at many of the country houses and at the Autumn resorts. There is very little chance of the closing of many of the houses in the suburbs until after Thanksgiving Day. It has been rather cold in the Berkshires, and Lenox is becoming deserted of Summer visitors. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons will remain some time longer, and Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Field Bishop will not come to town until after their house on Madison Square, which was almost a complete wreck with regard to windows from the explosion on election night, has been put in order. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig have been among the arrivals from Lenox this week.

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Nearly all the stragglers from Newport have arrived in town. Newport has settled down to a Winter of dullness and quiet. The only hope of a possible few days of festivity in midwinter by the celebration of the Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding has melted into thinner air than the accustomed Atlantic fog. That event is to be celebrated in this city in the residence of Mrs. Frederick Neilson. Mrs. Burke-Roche and Miss Roche, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn have been the arrivals in town at this week end. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks and the Misses Johnston will leave Newport to-morrow.

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The auction sale of the boxes for the Horse Show revealed no surprises. In other days many fashionable women and some men attended, but the usual auction attendance has dwindled down to the stockholders and a few others. The sale was successful, and a number of the choice boxes were bid in by agents and speculators. There are a few changes this year. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt has the box that was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache last season. It is on the left from the entrance to Madison Avenue. Gen. and Mrs. Burnett will occupy again the box adjoining. The Gerrys will have their box, No. 11, at the corner, or on the aisle, to be more technical. Alfred Vanderbilt has the same box as last year, across the aisle from the Gerrys. Then follow the Philadelphia and Boston contingents, and a number of boxes that were purchased by agents, until one reaches those of John G. Heckshser and of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. There are no changes of importance on the north side of the Garden. Goelet Gallatin, who married Miss Post, the daughter of Mrs. Charles Post, will occupy box No. 61. The next to last group of boxes on that side of the Garden will attract much attention, as Miss Morosini and her diamonds and gorgeous gowns will be in one and will have for a neighbor Reginald Vanderbilt, in whose box Miss Neilson and her mother will be nearly every day. Beyond will be Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Theband, and the Reynals. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman will occupy one of the last boxes on that side of the Garden.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker will not have a box this year. The places that were occupied by them for several years are to be taken by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and next to their box will be that of James Henry Smith. Mr. Smith's box was taken last year by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, who are in deep mourning. Box 28 on the aisle is one of the most conspicuous in the house. It has been taken by James W. Gerard, who married Miss Daly, the daughter of the late Marcus Daly. Then follow some boxes in the hands of agents and those occupied by Directors. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache have No. 60. James B. Taylor has No. 66. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Whitney, Frank Sturgis, Senator Wetmore, and others will occupy their old boxes. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard have not secured boxes yet, unless purchased through dealers. They go seldom to the show, and when they do they are the guests of others. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet are also not purchasers of boxes this season. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Charles Childs, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs are in mourning, as is also Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

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The wedding of "Donnie" Swan and Miss Wilson was one of the surprises of the week. The engagement was announced last year, but no date had been given out for the wedding, which was a very quiet affair at the residence of Mrs. Swift, a sister of the bride. Mr. Swan has been identified with Baltimore and society. His second wife is a handsome young woman. The wedding of Mrs. Perin and Mr. Howard, in Washington, recalls the engagement years ago of Mrs. Perin, who was then Miss Clagett, to Augustus Whiting, the brother of Mrs. George L. Rives and the father of Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr. The engagement was broken very shortly before the wedding. Mr. Whiting was then a widower. His wife had been Miss Greene, a great beauty. He never remarried.

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Wednesday next is to be the date of several important weddings. Owing to Thursday being the 13th, the old superstition prevails, and there will be no weddings on that day. On Wednesday Miss Helen F. Jackson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, will marry Robert Struthers in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street. On the same day Miss Lita Berry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, will be wedded to James C. Converse, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and there will be a number of marriages out of town.

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At the wedding of Miss Berry and Mr. Converse the Rev. D. Parker Morgan will officiate. A full choral service is to be sung by the vested choir, and a quartet will render a marriage hymn which was composed by the late Bishop Cleveland Coxe. Miss Gladys Charlotte Berry will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Misses May Simons, Miss Katherine Whiting, Miss Ruby Moller, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson. Frank Brookfield will be best man. There will be a small reception after the wedding in the house of the bride's parents.

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An out-of-town wedding this week is to be that of Miss Martha Law to Oliver Carter Macy on Tuesday in the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Law, at the Manor House, Briercliffe, Scarborough-on-Hudson. Mrs. William F. Fotterall of Philadelphia, the bride's sister, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Elsie Gilman, Miss Antoinette Hewitt, Miss Ethel Rockefeller, Miss Margaret Hubbell, Miss Juliette Hubbell, and Miss Julia Leffingwell. Ridgeway Macy will be best man, and Lawrence Rand, Everett Dominick, Alexander D. B. Pratt, Henry Law, and Ethelbert I. Low will be ushers.

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New York is to be the scene of a picturesque wedding next month. Miss Martha Hoy is to be married to Pierre Rogestvensky, the Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy, in the Greek Church. The ceremonial is very quaint and interesting. There will be a large number of invitations to the church. Miss Hoy is distantly connected with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. John Morris, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., and Miss Willing of Philadelphia are her first cousins.

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Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin (Miss Edith Post) will come to town this week and occupy the new house which was given them as a wedding gift. They have been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin at Tuxedo. They will have a box at the Horse Show this season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will remain at Madison, N. J., until about Christmas time. They will have a large family party there at Thanksgiving, and they have no intention of opening their town house until after that festival. They will, however, be in town in Horse Show week, although they have not appeared yet as box holders.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin are to return to town this week, so as to be here for the Horse Show. They have had a delightful house party at Versailles, and their house warming was an occasion to be remembered.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery have returned from Bedford, N. Y., and they are at their home, 14 East Fifty-second Street. Miss Edith Lounsbery, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Haggin, has returned to town. The Countess Festetics is also in town for the season.

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Miss Augusta Jay Robinson is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, in Boston. Miss Robinson remained a few days in New York, at the Cambridge.

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The Oceanic, which is due here on Tuesday or Wednesday, brings the body of John W. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Colonna are coming on the ship. The funeral services are to be held in the mortuary chapel attached to the mausoleum at Greenwood. Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Colonna will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Harbor Hill, L. I.

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Among those who are on the Oceanic are the Hon. Claude and Lady Anson. The Hon. Claude Anson is a brother of the Earl of Lichfield. He was married very recently and he and his wife are well known in London society.

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The presence of the Marquis Primoli in New York has given rise to the rumor that there is a Bonaparte here. The Marquis is distantly connected with the Murats and Bonapartes. He has been put up at some of the clubs in this city.

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Lakewood is beginning to fill up rapidly, and Autumn in the pines is delightful. Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court is so far on the road to complete recovery that he will be able to be on the bench shortly. Mrs. James G. K. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence are at the Laurel. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hyde have had as guests at the same hotel Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Stevens. Mrs. William Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. de Mauriac, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Parkinson, the Misses Bowers, and John M. Bowers are among the recent arrivals.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito and Miss Shillito will spend the Winter in France. Miss Mabel Genard, a daughter of the Countess Genard of Paris, was the guest of Mrs. Shillito during the recent stay of the Shillitos here.

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Mrs. Robert Minturn has taken the Pierre Jay house at Mount Kisco for the Winter. Miss Mildred Minturn will be with her mother.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wood King, (Miss Marguerite Richardson,) who were married yesterday, have taken the Burnham cottage at Tarrytown, and they will occupy it on their return from their bridal trip.

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Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox will be the guests the coming week of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, they having postponed their return to England two weeks longer.

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The engagement has been announced at Morristown of Miss Mary Keppele Howell, daughter of Mrs. Howell of Morristown, to Frederick Ward Ford, son of Mrs. Frederick W. Ford, also of Morristown.

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Miss Helen F. Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, and Robert Struthers, Jr., will celebrate their marriage on Wednesday in St. James's Church. Mrs. W. Duff Bullard will be the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Katherine Lahens, Miss May Riker, Miss Florence Martin, and Miss Katherine Post Newbold. J. Walter Wood Struthers will be his brother's best man, and those asked to serve as ushers are W. Redmond Cross, Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson, Herman Stone, Samuel T. Gilford, George B. Watts, and Courtney Newcomb.

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James Hammond McLean, whose marriage to Miss Cecil Boardman is to be on Monday, Nov. 18, gave his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. His guests included Harry Gruner, Sewall Boardman, Philip Boardman, Alexander Smith, Schuyler Smith, Clark Read, Ronald Coldbaugh, and Prentice Kellogg of New York, and Richard Elkins of Philadelphia.

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Several engagements have been announced during the week. That of Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Howells, (Miss Elinor G. Mead,) and Prof. David Fairchild of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., was published on Friday morning.

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At the wedding of Miss Julia Olin and Philip Benkard, in Calvary Church on Dec. 11, the best man will be J. Gerald Benkard and the ushers will be Col. George R. Dyer, Monson Morris, Rogers Winthrop, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James G. H. Lee, Harry Benkard, Count Henry de Portes, and Ernest Iselin. The bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Olin, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Rosamond Street, and Miss Fannie Iselin.

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Mrs. Carlos G. De Garmendia and Miss De Garmendia have arrived in New York. They are to visit Mrs. Stephens, the wife of Lieut. Stephens of West Point, who was Miss Anita De Garmendia.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones are at Newport, where they will remain until after the holidays. Then they will go to Florida for the rest of the Winter.

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Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay are at their country seat at Katonah. They will come to town for the Horse Show.

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Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant have left Tranquility, and they are at their town house, on Stuyvesant Square. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd were in town last week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock have been in Baltimore, where they attended on Friday the wedding of Miss Agnes Lampher French to Frederick Landstreet. William Robert Mowe of 132 East Thirty-sixth Street, uncle of the bride, gave her away.

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The wedding of Miss Margaret Emerson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson, and Dr. Smith H. McKim of Baltimore is to be in that city on Dec. 30, in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. It is to be an evening affair. They will sail for Europe on Jan. 6 to be absent until next Autumn.

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The Countess Marguerite Cassini will arrive here to-morrow from Europe. She will go direct to Washington. She is accompanied by Mlle. Desplanques, the daughter of a Russian banker in Japan, who was a schoolmate of hers and who will remain with her in Washington during the season.

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The wedding of Miss Ella Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain is to be celebrated on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Fitch will have as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Doris Fitch, and the bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Elizabeth C. Fitch; Miss Pauline Lowerre, Miss Bessie Bailey, Miss Edith French, Miss Josephine Hoyt Smith, and Miss Grace Wilcox. Mr. Chatain will have J. Barstow Smull as his best man. The ushers selected are Major Harrison K. Bird, Dr. Samuel McCullagh, Joseph S. Stout, Walter Stoter, Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., and Morton C. Fitch. The wedding is to be followed by a reception in the home of the bride, 16 East Eightieth Street.

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Booked on the Campania yesterday were Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Collier and Miss Collier, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Rand, the Earl of Roslyn, and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure. On board the Umbria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas I. Alsop, Arthur S. Hardy, United States Ambassador to Switzerland, and Mrs. Hardy; H. F. Russell Howland, Mrs. Russell Howland, the Misses Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Fownes. Mr. Fownes is a well-known four-in-hand driver in England, and he comes over for the Horse Show.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Nov. 8.—The early part of the week at Tuxedo was rather dull, the time being passed in town by many of the cottagers, but on Thursday they all returned, and in consequence many social functions were scheduled for the week's end.

One of the most interesting of these events was the horticultural exhibition at the clubhouse on Friday and Saturday. This was the first of the kind at Tuxedo and proved a great success. The cottage folk and their guests all attended the show. There were prizes offered for the best exhibits. A majority of the prizes were given to Henry W. Poor's exhibits. Richard Mortimer, Pierre Lorillard, C. B. Alexander, and William Kent's gardeners also took many prizes.

A concert was given by Miss Eloise Breese at the clubhouse on Friday, which was patronized by the cottagers and their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander gave a dinner on Saturday night at their cottage, followed by a vaudeville entertainment. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook, R. W.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Status of Automobiling in European Countries—Practically No Motor Vehicles in Canada—Comparative Expense of Maintaining the Automobile and the Horse—Alcohol Motors in Germany.

In response to instructions from the Department of State, the United States Consuls in the principal cities of Europe have forwarded information regarding the manufacture, sale, and use of automobiles in Europe, advance sheets of which have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State. While the reports are of most interest to the American manufacturers on account of the detailed facts regarding trade conditions, there is much information concerning import duties, taxes, and restrictions which is of general interest.

As is well known, France leads the world in the manufacture of automobiles, and large numbers are being shipped to all parts of the world, the orders for England alone being almost sufficient to keep the various establishments busy for some months. One firm of makers has received, for delivery in 1904, orders amounting to 2,500,000 francs ($482,500).

Motor cars are daily becoming more numerous on the streets of Paris, and it is calculated that there are fully 30,000 horseless carriages in that city and the surrounding district. The encouragement given to the industry by the authorities, in tolerating races and permitting touring at high speed on the public highways, and the excellent roads throughout the whole of France, together with the good hotel accommodations in the smallest towns, have all tended to foster automobiling in that country.

According to Consul General Gowdy there is very little opening for American built motor cars in France unless the American makers can introduce improved models which will compete with the French cars in construction and price. The tariff is as follows: Carriages, other than for railways or tramways, weighing 125 kilograms (240 pounds) or more, per 100 kilograms, (220 pounds,) 60f., ($11.58,) general tariff. Bicycles, tricycles, and parts thereof, per 100 kilograms, (200 pounds,) 250f., ($48.25,) general tariff.

In Germany the import duty on motor vehicles under the present tariff is 8 marks per 100 kilograms ($1.90 per 220 pounds.) The tariff bill, now under discussion before the Reichstag, will, if enacted in its present form, increase the duty to a graded scale ranging from 20 marks ($4.76) per 100 kilograms for vehicles weighing 1 metric ton or more to a rate of $35.70 per 100 kilograms for vehicles weighing 50 kilograms (110 pounds) or less. One obstacle to the introduction of American automobiles is the difficulty in having repairs made. In the case of steam vehicles, one of the requirements is that the boiler must be so constructed that the outer shell can be testedat any time. For every boiler imported, there must also be filed with the officials complete drawings in duplicate, and American drawings are invariably rejected, because the dimensions are shown in feet and inches and the pressure in pounds instead of in centimeters and kilograms.

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Automobiling has made great progress in Austria of late. Two years ago there were but 180 automobiles in Austria, while now there are 1,000, a majority of them being of French manufacture. Very few are made by Austrian manufacturers, and it is said the import duty is not sufficiently high to be protective. It amounts to $36.49 each, with an additional duty of $7.31 on each 220 pounds for the weight of the motor. The duty on bicycles is $21.18 each, with a duty on the motor the same as for automobiles. The demand for large, heavy wagons has diminished, and the small, light carriage is now generally preferred, owing in a measure to the lower cost of motive power for a lighter wagon. The prices of automobiles are very high, as much as $6,000 to $8,000 being paid for a really fast machine, while $2,000 to $4,000 is the average cost. The Austrian Automobile Club holds annual automobile exhibitions and arranges various races, which contribute materially to increase interest in this method of locomotion. The Government has recently ordered six large and heavy wagons for military purposes, which are constructed to carry 5,500 pounds, and to cost about $2,800 each. The Austrian State railways have also ordered automobile carriages for their narrow-gauge roads.

There is a duty on importations of automobiles into Great Britain, and the demand for motor vehicles of all kinds has greatly advanced and is constantly increasing. For American vehicles there is an excellent prospect, as it is reported that British manufacturers are unable to meet the demand, and have put up prices. Vehicles of moderate horse power, if offered at fair prices, should find a ready sale.

In Holland, although the country is flat and the roads as a rule are excellent, thus affording unusual facilities for automobiling, still owing to the rules and regulations restricting the motor vehicle traffic, the demand for automobiles is very small. Most of the automobiles sold are French patterns. The American improvements on the French models have lately attracted some attention and favorable comment, but as long as the freight rates for automobiles from the United States are as high as they are at the present time, the competition with France and Germany, whence freights are very low, will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. There are only about 200 automobiles in use in the Netherlands, but a large number of motor cycles Every automobile must have a license, which is not granted until the machine has been examined by a Government officer. The import duty is 5 per cent. ad valorem.

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In Belgium the carriages most in vogue are fitted with gasoline motors of from six to twelve horse power, and sell at from $1,000 to $3,000, the favorable style being the carriage for four persons, with low wooden wheels of equal size. Heavy carriages are no longer popular, even the twenty-horse-power vehicles weighing less than 2,000 pounds.

Manufacturers have nearly all abandoned the so-called "voiturette," a small carriage weighing less than 1,000 pounds. They have also given up the manufacture of motor tricycles, which they have replaced by the motor bicycel. The American steam car would be far more popular were it possible to procure interchangeable parts in this country, for the manufacturers are equipped only to repair popular types of motors, and are disinclined to make alterations in their plants or do anything that would tend to the encouragement of foreign competition. The duty on automobiles of all descriptions in Belgium is 12 per cent. ad valorem.

Automobiles imported into Switzerland pay a duty of 20 francs for each metric centner of weight, or at the rate of about $40 a ton. On a motor bicycle the rate of duty is three and a half times larger. In both cases, however, the weight of the motor proper is assessed at the rate of only 6 francs (77 cents) per centner (220 pounds), if it can be easily determined. There are at present no uniform regulations touching automobiles in this country, and the sport is subject to considerable inconvenience in consequence. The speed limit changes from place to place at the will of the local police. There are even said to be routes in the Cantons of Valais and the Grisons where the passage of such carriages is absolutely forbidden, so that tourists are forced to make a considerable detour in order to pass through the country. But this confusion will probably soon disappear, as negotiations in regard to the adoption of uniform regulations are already in progress. The Automobile Club Suisse, whose headquarters are at Geneva, is making vigorous efforts to hasten the action of the authorities.

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In Spain, according to Consul General J. G. Lay of Barcelona, there are now four firms that make automobiles of the model known as the tonneau, with four seats and of six and eight horse power. The price is from 5,000 to 6,500 pesetas, ($714 to $928,) which is cheaper than similar models are sold in this country. Nearly all the cars running in Spain are private property and are used for pleasure, though in some districts motor omnibuses are employed for carrying passengers between towns with no railroad communication, and there are some half a dozen motor vans on trial for trade purposes.

Most of the cars imported into Spain are of 6½, 8, and 10 horse power; however, among the wealthy classes larger cars are being purchased—namely, of 16, 20, and 24 horse power—while in Madrid one car of 60 horse power has been bought. The import duties are very high, ranging from $144.75 to $188.18 for carriages with two seats and from $193 to $250.90 for carriages with four seats. In addition, owners of automobiles are obliged to pay the following annual taxes on their vehicles: Annual tax on carriage, 80 pesetas, ($15.40;) annual extra tax per seat, 9.40 pesetas, ($1.81;) annual extra tax of 50 per cent. additional to municipal tax; annual extra tax of 20 per cent. additional to municipal tax, (Impuesto transitorio.)

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In March, 1901, there were but four automobiles in use in Denmark. In November, 1901, that number had increased to 100. At the exposition of motor cars held in Copenhagen in February, thirty-five machines were sold and at the exposition in March last fifty more were disposed of. The Danish customs preccribe a duty on automobiles of 10 per cent. on the invoiced value, with freight added. Goods can be stored in the warehouses of the free harbor, Copenhagen, without payment of duty.

The use of motor cars is making little progress in Sweden, some baggage cars are employed in Stockholm to carry parcels and heavier goods, and a few may also be seen in the country roads. A very limited number of motor carriages is employed—perhaps three or four are running at present. The duty is 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The automobile industry is developing very slowly in Italy. There are a few manufacturers, but hardly any make the motors. These are imported largely from France, the makers contenting themselves with mounting the carriages. Most owners of automobiles purchase them in France. Some have also been imported from America. The cost of the vehicles is still too high for their use to be general; only the richer classes, so far, employ them.

The duty on automobiles in Russia ranges between 18 and 198 rubles, ($9.27 to $101.97,) according to size. Their general use in Russia is not probable in the near future, as the roads are too rough.

The tariff charged on automobiles imported into Greece is 10 per cent. ad valorem. There are but two automobiles in Athens, both of French manufacture, and there is little or no demand for others at the present time. None are made in Greece.

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Probably the most remarkable report of all comes from Canada and is to the effect that there are practically no automobiles in that country. The Postmaster General has recently purchased two, which are employed in the mail delivery service in Toronto, but he has stated that their use will be discontinued unless the streets are improved. There are none at all in Montreal or in Victoria, though a second-hand steam vehicle of American manufacture is owned near the latter city.

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Speaking before the Men's Guild of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Yonkers on Thursday evening, John Brisben Walker said: "A man who goes out upon the road in an automobile with the deliberate intention of making forty miles an hour either has murder in his heart or is a fool not knowing the possibilities of the tremendous engine in his care. No man has the right to imperil human life on a public highway by riding at any such speed. He is a dangerous type of man to have at large with one of those mighty racing machines. At the same time the automobile is very much safer to the public when properly handled than is the horse. This is particularly true of the crowded streets in the large cities. An automobile driver should exercise common sense, and when he does, fifteen miles is a safe rate on any thoroughfare."

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In a little book entitled "The Automobile versus the Horse," A. Elliott Ranney of this city gives some interesting comparisons of the relative cost of the various types of driving outfits and the corresponding motor vehicles. The cost of a fashionable driving outfit for city use during the Winter and Spring, for shopping, calling, park use, &c., is found to range from $3,030 to $6,610, as follows: Brougham, $1,200 to $2,000; victoria, $800 to $1,800; two horses, $600 to $2,000; double harness, $300 to $500; single harness, $100 to $250; stable clothing, stable tools, halters, &c., $30 to $60. Total cost, $3,030 to $6,610. The expense of maintenance for stable, feed, &c., but not including hire of coachman, would be about $100 a month.

A similar motor outfit will cost from $3,800 to $7,500, as follows: Electric brougham, $2,000 to $4,000; electric victoria, $1,800 to $3,500. Total cost, $3,800 to $7,500.

The monthly cost of maintenance, however, not including coachman, should not exceed $70, and in addition the electric outfit is capable of four times the daily mileage of which the best horses would be capable. In other words, a lady could have her carriage every day at the door after breakfast to convey her children to school and her husband to his office, back to the house before 10 A. M. for her to shop, back (after the mistress and coachman have lunched) for calling, receptions, and a park drive: back (after the owner's family and coachman have dined) to go to the theatre, supper, and return home about 12 P. M., and yet no exhaustion of the power, no lame horses, and no ability to repeat the performance day in and day out.

The coachman, moreover, has no horses to clean or feed or bed for the night each day; no harness to wash, soap, and polish after each trip (no matter how short,) no necessity ior going constantly to the farrier and wasting the precious time of his mistress while the horses are being shod, and no good excuse to offer why he should not always be on hand at the request of his employer.

He cannot keep for himself, as his little perquisites, his monthly commissions on feed, stabling, or shoeing, nor can he get his percentage on all new horses bought to replace lame or sick ones. He cannot buy sponges, soap, currycombs, brushes, &c., by the score, nor keep his employer's bank account constantly depleted with bills for new harness, new blankets, repairs, &c.

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In the case of a light driving outfit for park or suburban use the advantage of the motor vehicle is much greater. The horse outfit will cost from $680 to $1,630, as follows: Buggy or runabout, $250 to $400; horse, $300 to $1,000; harness, $100 to $200; whip, $5 to $10; stable clothing, halter, &c., $5 to $20; total cost, $680 to $1,630.

The monthly cost of maintenance would be about $40. A steam carriage capable of covering several times the daily mileage of the horse would cost from $800 to $950, or a gasoline runabout from $650 to $1,800, and the monthly cost of maintenance should not exceed $25, giving a considerable advantage in favor of the motor vehicle, not only in operating expenses, but in initial cost as well.

Either of these types of motor vehicles would be capable, moreover, of many times the daily mileage that any horse could possibly perform and remain in serviceable condition for any length of time.

A run of 100 miles (with comfortable stops for meals, &c.,) is not only feasible, but is actually accomplished every day by steam or gasoline carriages over ordinary roads with two passengers within a space of ten hours. Under favorable conditions, a speed of from twenty-five to forty miles per hour can be evolved for a time by crowding even light vehicles of these two types to their high speed limit.

It would be impossible to cover 100 miles between sunrise and sunset by horse traction, unless relays were stationed along the route, as is done when long coaching runs are attempted.

A good automobile designed for touring enables its owner to see in one day more of any locality than could be done in a week by the use of a horse—while the owner is spared all anxiety regarding the care and health of the animal.

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A civil engineer of this city has devised a substitute for the pneumatic tire which he claims when fitted to a vehicle with solid rubber tires will carry the passenger over rough places with even greater ease and comfort than will pneumatic tires, while at the same time obviating the danger of punctured or burst tires. The device is said to consist of a system of springs placed in the frame of the vehicle and combined with a cushion containing air and liquid, which controls the action so that the springs take up any shock at once and at the same time retard the reaction so that no shock is felt. It is claimed that not only does the contrivance neutralize slight shocks, but in addition so reduces heavy ones that the rider may maintain his seat comfortably and safely on the roughest of roads.

The recent agricultural fair at Halle has shown the wonderful strides that Germany has made within the last eighteen months in alcohol motors. This is due to a great extent to the personal interest taken in the subject of the use and application of alcohol for trade purposes by the Emperor, and also to the low price at which this spirit for fuel purposes (containing about 90 per cent. of pure alcohol) is furnished all over Germany—a quart costing only about 5 cents.

The great advantages of a spirit motor over the ordinary steam engine are that it is always ready for use, without preliminary warming up; it can be filled, oiled, and started in from two to three minutes; there is no constant supplying of coal and water, and no danger of fire, or explosion; no permits are required from Government authorities, and there is no compulsory inspection; the spirit is easily obtainable in all districts; there is no smoke or smell, and the weight of a portable spirit motor is about one-half that of a portable steam engine of equal power.

With regard to cost, a large German firm that exhibited at Halle showed six to eight horse power portable alcohol motors for $973.30; ten to twelve horse power motors for $1,285.29, and sixteen to twenty horse power motors for $1,581.61. In the tests made, one trial showed a consumption of 0.42 kilogram (0.92 pound) of 88 per cent. spirit and 0.37 kilogram (0.81 pound) of a mixture of one-fifth benzol and four-fifths 88 per cent. spirit, in both cases per brake horse power per hour.

Oliver J. D. Hughes, United States Consul General at Coburg, who reports these figures, says that if American automobile manufacturers wish to capture the German market with their lighter, better, and more stylish runabouts and pleasure wagons, they would do well to adopt alcohol as a fuel, but the difficulty in the way is the fact that motors using alcohol for fuel would not be commercially practicable in this country on account of the very high price of alcohol, due to the heavy internal revenue tax.

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New Jersey automobilists will make a vigorous attempt this Winter to obtain the passage by the State Legislature of a State highway speed law, which will prescribe a maximum rate of speed for all vehicles on the country roads, and will fix a minimum rate below which the authorities of incorporated towns and villages may not pass restrictive measures. Such State laws are now in effect in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and are popular with the automobilists because they are relieved of all uncertainty in the matter, and do not have to inquire the speed limit in every village through which they pass in order to avoid arrest. In New Jersey the local speed limits range from six to ten miles in the various municipalities, and the drivers of motor vehicles have to be well posted as to the limits of the boroughs in order to avoid trouble. A speed of eight or ten miles an hour in the built-up portions of the towns and twenty miles an hour outside will be asked for.

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A business vehicle which attracts considerable attention on local streets is the big electric relay truck owned by a large department store on Twenty-third Street, and used to carry parcels from the store to the branch delivery stations of the firm, which are located about a mile apart, and extend as far up town as One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. From these stations the parcels are delivered by light wagons. The big truck is fifteen feet long, six feet wide, and carries a load of three tons.

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Accidents to automobilists have become so frequent that accident insurance companies are beginning to regard them as bad risks, and are said to contemplate altering their policies so as to exclude claims for damages if the vehicle has been driven at a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour, or by a young or inexperienced operator.

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The Touring Club of France is engaged in marking the national roads with large metal signs, showing the terminals of the road, the nearest places on each side of the spot marked, and the distances. These signs are placed at all crossroads and junctions. Among the roads already completed are the Paris-Bordeaux, Paris-Marseilles, and Paris-Dieppe, while work is in progress on the Paris-Cherbourg and Paris-Havre routes.

Nearly all the transportation service of commissary stores and ammunition in the recent German army manoeuvres between Posen and Frankfort-on-the-Main was carried on by means of powerful motor trucks capable of drawing one or more loaded trailers in addition to their own loads.

The Albany Automobile Club has elected the following officers: President—W. E. Milbank, M. D.; Vice President—Grant Newcomb; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles M. Page; Board of Governors—Oliver A. Quayle, F. G. Robinson, and Joseph B. Taylor.

W. W. Sherman and E. J. Steiner of this city, W. D. Guthrie of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Emerson Brooks of Orange, N. J., and A. B. Leach of South Orange, N. J., have been elected to membership in the Automobile Club of America.

Sir Thomas Lipton has bought a 22-horse power motor brougham with high and wide glass windows, which he will use between his country residence and his office in London.

It is proposed to build an automobile road fifteen feet wide and twenty miles long along the McLoud River in California, running from Shasta Springs on the Southern Pacific Railroad through the fashionable residential district.

PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB RACES.

E. A. Buffington's Perhaps Wins Free-for-All in Straight Heats.

Two events were decided at the matinée race meet of the Parkway Driving Club, King's Highway and Ocean Boulevard, yesterday, both in straight heats. The first race, for both trotters and pacers, was won by C. E. Bedford's Jersey Wood, while the free-for-all went to Col. E. A. Buffington's Perhaps. In the final heat of the latter event Perhaps broke badly in the back stretch on the second time around, and lost the lead to C. E. Bedford's Annie Thornton, but made a remarkable recovery and won from the Bedford mare by a neck in a whipping finish.

Next Saturday there will be a 2:22 trot and a 2:20 pace for cups given by Lewis Acker. Entries for these two races will close with Secretary Allen on Wednesday evening. The summary follows:

FIRST RACE.—2:22 class, trotting and pacing; mile heats, three in five.

Jersey Wood, b. g., (C. E. Bedford)	1	1	1
Bullett, ch. g., (George Ihnken)	3	2	2
Master Chimes, b. g., (L. Acker)	2	3	3
Bridget Carroll, blk. m., (C. H. Jacobus)	5	4	4
Daisy, ch. m., (W. K. Putnam)	4	5	5

Time—2:23½; 2:24; 2:24½.

SECOND RACE.—Free for all; mile heats, three in five.

Perhaps, br. g., (E. A. Buffington)	1	1	1
Annie Thornton, br. m., (C. E. Bedford)	2	2	2
Kitefoot, b. m., (W. B. Wardell)	4	4	3
Prestoria Wilkes, ch. m., (Dr. M. T. Lewin)	3	5	4
Zay Bud, gr. g., (T. D. Waterbury)	5	3	5

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼.

TOO MUCH CARELESS GOLF

Accidents Follow Failure to Observe Etiquette of the Game.

PLAYERS IGNORANT OF RULES

Three Golfers Severely Hurt Within a Month—What Travis Has to Say of Feverish Haste in Play.

Accidents on the links have become so frequent within the last month that the game of golf is likely to be classed among the dangerous sports. To be sure, its victims are rarely, if ever, killed, as happens every year in the more strenuous sport of football, and there has been but one clearly defined evidence of slugging this season, when a Montclair golfer, who had lost so many balls that his anger could not be controlled, struck another player over the head with his cleek. The benefits of golf, which forces a player to exercise all the good nature there is in him, has, fortunately, not been seriously impaired, and with the exception of casual outbreaks, it is not likely that much of the rough element will ever be allowed to enter into the game.

Barely a month ago a young lady playing on one of the links near Boston was struck in the eye so severely that the sight was destroyed, and last week a similar accident befell Herbert Jaques, one of the members of the Golf Committee of the Brookline Country Club. About the same time a young man near Poughkeepsie was so badly hit on the head with a golf ball that it was necessary to trepan his skull in order to save his life. This unusual number of accidents in so short a time has directed attention to the reckless playing so often exhibited on the links.

"Carelessness and failure to observe the etiquette of the game" were the reasons given by a St. Andrew's golfer last week as the prime causes of these accidents. "Of course," he continued, "an unavoidable accident may occur in golf as in everything else, but the rules and little formalities of the game have been arranged with such care that accidents are bound to be very few and far between if players will only observe the proprieties of the links."

There may be excuses for not being posted on all rules of the game. Some of the points that arise are so very fine indeed that golf committees have often been nonplussed when asked for a decision. Nearly every month disputed questions are being referred to the Royal and Ancient St. Andrew's Golf Club of Scotland for final judgment. If golf committees sometimes make mistakes about the rules it is no wonder that individuals often show a painful ignorance of them. This excuse, however, does not hold good when it comes to the etiquette of golf.

The etiquette of golf has been formulated for many years into eleven simple, rudimentary regulations of the game. These are not rules, in the proper sense of the term, but rather regulations of conduct and politeness which have been recognized almost since the birth of the game as necessary to its proper enjoyment. Most of them are so self-evident that they would appeal naturally to any player with ordinary common sense, but so flagrant are the violations that many clubs now print the etiquette of golf on the backs of the score cards. This is an excellent plan, for in the rush of business and sport it is often true that a man never learns the rules of a game until he is actively engaged in it.

If the accounts of the unfortunate accident to Miss Burrill of Lynn, Mass., were true, she was guilty of one of those little indiscretions which illustrate the tendency to thoughtlessness in the minor formalities. It was stated that when she was hit in the eye from a niblick driven by another player in a foursome she had walked forward from the tee a short distance after driving her ball. How often this is done every novice can tell. As the player walks forward he invariably looks back to watch his opponent drive. Should the ball suddenly shoot off at an agle the advancing player is in danger of being struck.

There is no golf rule on this point, but etiquette demands that after driving the player should stand a few feet in the rear of his opponent, waiting until he drives, and then together leave the tee. The nervous hurry which so many players evince when on the links causes this courtesy to be overlooked hundreds of times every season. It shows a lack of respect to one's partner or opponent, for this dashing on ahead grows extremely irritating.

Another violation of etiquette and which is almost certain to lead to accidents, is the eagerness of many golfers to play before those in front have advanced beyond all possibe danger of being reached by the balls driven by the pair in the rear. The rule in this respect is: "No player shall play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play up to the putting green till the party in front have holed out and moved away."

This rule is so simple and necessary for the safety and comfort of the game as almost to cause surprise that it should be needed at all. Yet it is, perhaps, the one most frequently broken. It is an actual insult to the players ahead for those behind to show such haste as to drive in their very midst or endeavor to hurry them along by incessant cries of "fore." Common politeness will generally lead a couple of slow-playing novices to allow a more expert couple to pass, but no pair has a right to pass another unless one of the forward players has lost a ball. In this case, if the ball is not speedily found, etiquette requires that the rear players may pass. A three-ball match, however, must always give way to a single match or a foursome, and if a match loses its distance more than one clear hole on those in front, the pair coming behind may pass, on request being made.

In speaking of the lost ball etiquette when the course is crowded and players following close upon each other, Walter J. Travis shortly after his return from England said: "A circumstance that forces itself upon one's notice is the different behavior between our cousins and ourselves in the case of a lost ball. They interpret more literally than we do the rule that a ball shall not be considered as lost until five minutes have elapsed in its search, and give you a reasonable opportunity of finding it, which, when you come to think of it, is only right and proper. How is it with us? The very instant you are found to be in search of a lost ball you are greeted with a warning cry of 'fore' from the party behind, who exultantly quicken their pace in feverish desire to pass before you should discover the lost ball. Sometimes it happens that the ball is quickly found and then ensues a mad scramble for the green.

"It's a gentlemen's game, anyway," concludes Travis, but too often the exhibition given by apparently respectable clubmen on the links is such that would place them far beyond the pale of polite society if similar methods were adopted in other walks of life.

Other points of etiquette that should be more carefully observed are that bits of turf cut or displaced by a stroke must be at once replaced, and that silence should be observed while a player is about to make a stroke. The annoying talkative person is always found in the gallery at every big championship, and audible comments of any sort are extremely irritating to a player whose nervous tension is already keyed up to its highest pitch in the ordinary chances of the game.

Harvard Beat Penn's Shooters.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The annual shoot between the Harvard and Pennsylvania Gun Clubs was held at Soldiers' Field to-day. Harvard won by a score of 135 to 96. There were five men on each team, and each man shot at fifty birds.

N. Y. U., 22; RUTGERS, 0.

New York University defeated the Rutgers eleven at Ohio Field yesterday by a score of 22 to 0. The game was filled with sensational and interesting plays, and the crowd of almost 2,000 persons that watched the game was enthusiastic throughout the play.

Rutgers started out in good form, rushing the ball to New York's five-yard line on the kick-off. New York took a brace at this point, and, getting the ball on downs, placed over the line for a touchdown by a series of long gains. Another touch-down was scored before the end of the first half.

The second half was more exciting. New York ran the ball to the ten-yard line, where it was captured by Rutgers and ran back to the middle of the field. Then Tuthill made a sensational run of eighty yards in the last three minutes of the half, scoring another five points for New York. Line-up:

New York, 22.	Position.	Rutgers, 0.
Lowry	Left end	Herbert
Reilly	Left tackle	Hichner
Butler, Cole	Left guard	F. A. Morris
Friedberg	Centre	Weaver
Lawson	Right guard	Brogsar
Lorenz	Right tackle	Green
Lippincott	Right end	R. C. Morris
Rorke	Quarter back	Volker
Tuthill	Left half back	Schoonmaker
McDowell	Full back	Moon
Warren	Right half back	Cobb

Umpire—Mr. Conger of Rutgers. Referee—Mr. Robinson of Williams. Linesmen—Weinberger of New York, Malven of Rutgers. Timekeepers—Mr. Cann of New York University and Mr. Wycoff of Rutgers. Time of halves—Thirty and twenty-five minutes. Touch-downs—Warren, Tuthill, Reilly, 2.

TRINITY, 11; PINGRY, 0.

Trinity Academy's eleven defeated Pingry yesterday afternoon at Elizabeth by the score of 11 to 0. In the second half Budd tore a muscle in the calf of his right leg, and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Line-up:

Trinity, 11.	Positions.	Pingry, 0.
Budd	Left end	Davis
Leikert	Left tackle	Earl
Svreyman	Left guard	Heg
Ivins	Centre	Parmley
Martoccia	Right guard	Gorham
Mohr	Right tackle	Edwards
Ulman, Edwards	Right end	Mertens
Judge	Quarter back	Livingston
McClave, Lasher	Left half back	Wait
Taliman	Full back	Hoff
Van Dyke	Right half back	Miller

Times of halves, 15 minutes. Referee—Mr. Buhrer. Umpire—Mr. Brennan.

TWO REPUBLICAN BLUNDERS.

The Conferring of the Suffrage Upon Ignorant Blacks and the Repellant Action Toward Canada.

"For half a century the Democratic Party has constructed nothing but the Southern Confederacy and the Wilson tariff." This amiable and judicial utterance may easily be traced to its source. Although it sounds like Beveridge, it comes from Secretary Root, who has been delivering a campaign speech in New York. That there is a certain veneer of truth in the remark cannot be denied, although the impartial historian would hardly say that it covers the whole truth. There were Democrats who would not stand for secession—Stephen A. Douglas, for example—and they embraced a large section of the Democratic Party in 1860-1. As a party, the Democracy cannot be fairly called the builder of the Confederacy. Secession was a sectional issue. And as for the Wilson tariff, it is true that the Democratic Party was responsible for its enactment, but what of it? It was still a protectionist tariff, was it not? Mr. Cleveland refused to sign it because he couldn't see any "tariff reform" in it. Did it ruin the country? By no means. There were hard times, but certainly world-wide economic conditions, the silver question, and the crops had much to do with the going and coming of prosperity. Mr. Root is a very great lawyer and of course he knows these things.

The Democracy is an easy mark in our times, as every one knows. For more than a generation it has had an exceedingly checkered career and there is real doubt to-day whether as an organization it is destined to survive, owing to the very radical differences in opinion, temperament, and interests among its heterogeneous parts. Yet its powerful and usually victorious opponent cannot claim infallibility in the government of the country. It may be well occasionally to reflect upon the historic blunders of the Republican Party. The effect cannot fail to be excellent upon the mind. For if hero worship, as Huxley said, is a form of superstition, what is party worship? According to a celebrated remark by Senator Hoar, the Republican Party has made but one mistake in fifty years, which was the conquest of the Philippines and the plunge of the Republic into the current of imperialism. As that is recent, however, it may be set aside to await the judgment of the next generation. Let us at present, in reviewing the blunders of the Republican Party, take into consideration nothing that has happened within thirty years. In that way we may detach ourselves somewhat from the politics of our own day and obtain to a degree the historical view, whose value is always enhanced by the fact that by the lapse of time party policies may be judged the generation after by their results.

It is now quite generally recognized by serious students of the situation in the South, regardless of politics, that the act of the Republican Party in conferring the franchise upon the male blacks lately in slavery, has proved to be a mistake. Practically, as every one knows, the attempt to confer upon the negroes political privileges which have been denied even to the most highly educated women of the white race, has been a complete and terrible failure. In the face of that failure, which may be measured by the fact that to-day there is scarcely any negro electorate in many Southern States, the Republican Party stands helpless and almost dumb. The Constitution has been overridden, the negro vote has been struck from the equation, and by common consent the problem of the political status of the black race has been indefinitely postponed. If this does not constitute a practical failure of the first magnitude, there is no such word as "mistake" in the language.

It has been more than a practical mistake in its bearing upon the negro vote. In its far-reaching effects, the sudden and complete political enfranchisement of a race not yet 150 years out of West African savagery and not five years out of absolute slavery, has had unfortunate results upon the politics of the whole Nation. It has solidified the whites of the South on the race line, has detached them largely from National issues by making them the bondmen of a local issue, and has illogically tied them as a race to one of the great political parties of the country, regardless of its political tendencies in other parts of the land. It has made the South "solid," and a "solid South," dominated by the dread of negro supremacy, is a body of death upon the natural development of a National Democratic organization. Because of this situation, the future of parties in this country promises to be abnormal for a long period. That the Republican Party is responsible cannot be denied, since it was the author of the policy of making voters en masse out of the blacks recently in slavery. Was the step not a blunder of colossal dimensions, and can the party responsible for it lay claim to perpetual infallibility of judgment?

In another matter, too, there is good reason to believe that a policy of the Republican Party has by the passage of time been shown to be a mistake of great proportions. Reference is now made to its policy toward Canada. In 1866, when the Republican Party was in full control of the Government, the reciprocity treaty with the various Canadian colonies was not renewed, thus reversing the Democratic policy which the treaty of 1856 had represented. One immediate result of the lapse of that treaty was the formation of the Canadian confederation, with its strong British connection. The steady adherence of the Republican Party to its high protectionist and exclusion policy toward Canada has had a very powerful influence in building up the Dominion as a political entity, and in developing a sense of Canadian nationality, within the British Empire. Such a policy as the Republicans have pursued for thirty-five years toward the great region on our northern border could have had no other result than to alienate it from the American and Republican system, and attach it the more strongly to the British system pending, at least, the growth of its own ability to stand alone in the modern world.

Here, then, are two blunders in our recent history for which the Democratic Party is not responsible, while the Republican Party is. One is internal and strikes deep into our political life and our normal, wholesome, political development. The other is external, and affects the future development of nationalities on our own Continent. Together they may at least be said to balance the Wilson tariff.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

Magistrates Return Fictitious Cases.

Judge Newcombe in charging the Grand Jury in Scranton, Penn., on Monday, advised them to keep a close eye on committing Magistrates, owing to the number of fictitious cases it is alleged they are returning. The court cited the case of one Magistrate who returned thirty-six cases of larceny, eighteen for stealing watches, and eighteen for stealing pocketbooks, while not one of the prosecutors or defendants had ever been found. Ninety-six of the 102 cases that this same Magistrate returned to one Grand Jury were dismissed. The court instructed the Grand Jury to investigate such cases of the kind in the future.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

FOR UNIFORM POLO RULES

Many English Players Favor the American Methods.

WHAT THE DIFFERENCES ARE

William A. Hazard Is Now Conferring with Foreign Poloists on the Subject —Prospect of a Visiting Team.

There is a reasonable possibility that a unity in rules may soon be established between the English and American Polo Associations. Until last Spring no really prominent American player except Foxhall Keene had been brought into prominent contact with foreign players since 1886, when an English team visited this country and won the international cup which our team tried ineffectually to bring back from the Hurlingham Club this year. The meeting of some of the best polo players of the two countries last May and June has occasioned a deeper interest in international polo, and it has led to a number of conferences toward making the playing rules in the two countries uniform.

W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association in this country has been in England since last Spring, and he has had many discussions on the subject with the leading polo authorities of that country. He has been, moreover, officially delegated by the American Polo Association to take what action he may deem necessary in respect to the subject of rules, and it may be interesting to players here to learn that the latest information from him is to the effect that many English players have expressed a preference for the American definitions on the two points chiefly at variance.

The great differences in the American and English polo rules are in regard to offside play and the hooking of mallets. Our team was forced to become familiar with these rules in the recent international games, and, although the men had considerable practice, they were, to some extent, handicapped by unfamiliarity with the English methods.

The hooking of mallets during play, or "stick crooking," as it is commonly called in England, is never seen here. It has never been allowed from the start of the American Polo Association. "A player shall not interpose his mallet to interfere with an opponent's stroke" is the rule on this point. In English polo clubs it has always been allowed, but there has lately been considerable sentiment against it. The crooking of sticks stops many a goal, and is often responsible for the small scores in first-class matches. The fact that a player's mallet is likely to be crooked often causes him to hurry his stroke, and so lose his aim, or tip his ball, or hit it across when it should go straight. It stops many of the dashing long runs for the goal posts frequently seen in good American games. It is a trick stroke, and has never been recognized by our players as conducive to clean, straightforward polo. What is here called "off-side play" in the English definition recognizes it in an elaborate manner. It is: "No player who is off side shall hit the ball or shall in any way prevent the opposite side from reaching or hitting the ball. A player is off side when, at the time of the ball being hit, he has no one of the opposite side nearer the adversaries' goal line, or at that line produced, or behind that line, and when he is neither in possession of the ball nor behind one of his own side who is in possession of the ball. The goal line means the eight-yard line between the goal posts. A player, if off side, remains off side until the ball is hit or hit at again."

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the American Polo Association, believes firmly that the plan here of having no off-side play is the better system. "Nothing definite has been done in regard to harmonizing the rules," he said yesterday, "but I hear from Mr. Hazard nearly every week and he is constantly in conference with the English polo authorities. It is a big undertaking to change the rules which the English clubs have accepted for years. Their players are numerous in India, and even in Africa, and conformation to our rules would practically mean a revolution in some of the time-honored English polo methods. But there are many favorable symptoms, and I hope the time is not far distant when polo will be played under the same rules on both sides of the Atlantic."

While the subject of rules is occupying a great deal of Mr. Hazard's attention, he is still keeping in view his desire to have an English team visit America next season. If a team of the best foreign players can come here and meet our best clubmen on their fields and under the American rules, the polo authorities believe that a great forward step will be made toward harmony in polo regulations. The late international games showed plainly that the Englishmen are superior to our players. There has been a decided improvement in new material in this country within the last two years, and the younger players have never shown so much enthusiasm for polo as is the case at present. The visit of a strong English team would have a beneficial stimulus toward more lasting improvement in the game, and the opportunity of meeting a foreign team would in itself be a valuable education to the players who are doing their utmost to uphold the standard of polo in America.

Mr. Hazard will remain in England and France through a portion of the Winter, but it is expected he will have many valuable facts to lay before the delegates at the next annual meeting of the Polo Association in April.

Another point in which the English and American poloists differ is in regard to handicaps. The handicap system, which has worked very beneficially here, has never been used abroad, all of their games being played at the scratch basis, although a proper amount of judgment is shown in selecting men for opposing teams. The American Polo Association has adopted the policy of handicapping its members from zero to 10. The higher the handicap number the better is the player. Foxhall Keene and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., are the only players who are now rated at 10. Novices usually begin with zero or 1. This system serves to show the improvement of players from season to season, and it acts as an incentive with new players to do their best. The handicap list is carefully revised two or three times each year by the Executive Committee, and the system has proved so popular that it will undoubtedly always be retained in American polo. The championship games, however, are played on an even basis by all the competing teams, these being the only big events of the year which are played without the allowances given by one team to another on account of handicap differences.

HOUR FOR CHURCH SLIPPED BY.

The Minister, Absorbed in a Book, Was Heedless of It.

The morning service at the First Congregational Church was delayed in a somewhat peculiar way Sunday. The hour for the opening came and passed, and no one appeared in the pulpit. The congregation waited, expecting every minute to see the Rev. Charles H. Williams, who is occupying the pulpit until the arrival next month of the new pastor, the Rev. Albert J. Lord of Hartford, Vt.

Several of the Rev. Mr. Williams's friends began to grow a bit anxious, fearing that he was ill or had met with an accident. Finally a messenger was dispatched to Mr. Williams's hotel

FOOTBALL TEAMS TRUE TO FORM

Pennsylvania's Strong Showing Against Harvard the Principal Exception in a Day of One Sided Games—Brown Overwhelms Columbia and West Point Swamps Union—Annapolis Wins from Lafayette.

All the big college football teams played yesterday with the exception of Princeton, which canceled the game arranged with the Orange Athletic Club in order to give the Tiger team more time to recover from the effects of the hard game with Cornell a week ago and to avoid the possibility of disabling any of the players upon the eve of their most important contest.

Most of the teams played true to form and the more important games were very one-sided, with the exception of the Harvard-Pennsylvania match at Cambridge, which resulted in a very hollow victory for the Crimson by a score of 11 to 0. Not only did the Quakers put up an unexpectedly strong game, but the Harvard backs made a wretched showing, losing the ball four times when within Pennsylvania's 12-yard line; twice by fumbling, once for holding, and once on downs, the last occurring on the Quakers' 3-yard line. That the lighter Pennsylvania eleven, weighing eighteen pounds a man less than the Harvard team, should be able to hold for downs successfully three yards from goal is the most surprising feature of the entire game. The most meritorious performance on the Crimson side was a run of 55 yards by Stillman.

Yale's game with Bucknell was mere practice, the Blue winning by 36 to 5. So also was the Brown-Columbia game, the Providence players winning by 28 to 0. While the magnitude of the local team's defeat was a painful surprise to the Columbia players and adherents, it is not amiss in view of Brown's excellent record this season.

At Annapolis the Naval Academy team gratified its supporters by defeating Lafayette 12 to 11, and the Navy's prospects for the game with the Army on Nov. 29 are in consequence materially brightened. West Point overwhelmed Union 56 to 0, and out in the West, Michigan scored 107 points against Iowa.

PRINCETON, '06, 5; YALE, '06, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—The Yale freshmen were defeated by the Princeton freshmen by a score of 5 to 0 to-day. Both teams were evenly matched and the game was closely contested. Yale did slightly the better work on the offensive, and in the second half cut through the Princeton line, but a disastrous fumble by Twitchell and a rally by Princeton saved the goal. Yale's mass formation with the tackle carrying the leather was the most consistent gainer. Hoyt did well in the second half, and it was his hard line hitting that placed the ball in dangerous proximity to the Princeton goal. The stars of the game, however, were Keith and Munn. The former by his clever dodging and twisting never failed, and only once did he fail to gain on a punt. Munn hit the line low and hard and made consistent gains.

In the opening half Yale forced the ball 50 yards, but Princeton braced on their five-yard line. Line bucking and Keith's run placed the ball within ten yards of the goal, and Hardy went over for the only score of the game. In the second half the ball was kept in the Princeton territory. O'Brien, the Princeton quarter-back had a wrist broken, and Brasher received a blow on the head from which it is feared a concussion of the brain may follow. The line-up:

Princeton, '06, 5	Position.	Yale, '06, 0
Brasher, Hale	Left end	Morehead, Hager
Hardy	Left tackle	Turner
Waller	Left tackle	Cartwright
Bokum	Centre	Smith
Fleming	Right guard	George
Caruthers	Right tackle	Jackson
Bard	Right end	McClintock
O'Brien	Quarter back	Washington, Leavenworth, Stevenson
Larned	Left half back	Corning
Keith	Right half back	Hoyt
Hoagland	Full back	Magee
Munn, Connell	Referee	Young of Princeton

Touch-down—Hardy. Goals—Smith 2. Linesmen—McGee of Yale, Rafferty of Princeton. Time of halves—30 and 25 minutes.

COLUMBIA G. S., 11; BARNARD, 5.

Columbia Grammar School's eleven won from Barnard's team in a well-contested game of football at Ohio Field, Morris Heights, yesterday. The score was 11 to 5. The game was the second in the series for the Interscholastic Championship, and it meant that the winner would be entitled to meet Cutler's eleven on Nov. 15 in the final round.

The first half consisted of hard, snappy rushes on the part of the Columbia boys. Pearsall, by a clever end run, secured the first touchdown, from which Spielman kicked the goal. On the kickoff the ball was brought to the centre of the field by Mitchell, and then by steady line bucking and short gains around the ends they brought the ball close to Barnard's goal, enabling Link to get around and score the second touchdown. Spielman failed to kick the goal. During this half Barnard's players lacked snap, and were slow in getting into action.

In the second half the Barnard players did much better work. They circled around Columbia's ends at will. Cahill, Wright, Pierce, and Glenn did grand work. Wright made a splendid run of thirty yards around the left end, and had cleared every runner but Mitchell, the Columbia full back, who came running across the field and tackled Wright so hard that they were both laid out for fully ten minutes. On the line-up Cahill got the ball, and almost completed the good work started by Wright, as he carried it within five yards of Columbia's goal, where it was lost on downs. Not daunted by this, the same pair, assisted by Pierce and Glenn, worked the ball steadily down the field from the 40-yard mark, Cahill finally landing it for a touchdown, but missed the space on the kick by an inch, striking the southern post. The line-up:

C. G. S., 11.	Position.	Barnard, 5.
Basch	Left End	Chidsey
Keating	Left Tackle	Hegeman
Raveris	Left Guard	Bahm
Krug	Centre	Clausen
Lynn	Right Guard	Fountain
Pearsall	Right Tackle	Brewster
Singer	Right End	Zabriskie
Link	Left Half Back	Cahill
Lestrade	Right Half Back	Wright
Donovan	Full Back	Pierce
Spielman	Quarter Back	Pierce
Mitchell	Full Back	Glenn

Umpire—George Salmon, Cutler. Referee—L. Gibbons, Yale. Linemen—E. A. Lowther, Barnard, and R. D. Keating, Columbia G. S. Touch-downs—Pearsall, (1,) Link, (1,) Cahill, (1.) Goal—Spielman. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

ST. PAUL'S, 22; "POLY" PREP., 0.

The football elevens of "Poly Prep." and St. Paul's School, Garden City, lined up yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn, in their fight for the Long Island League championship. Although but six of St. Paul's regular players were in the game, the team won a brilliant victory by a score of 22 to 0.

In the first half the ball was in St. Paul's possession for all but two minutes. By constant line bucking and end running two touch-downs were scored, the first by Russell, the second by Latshaw, from both of which Colbran kicked goals.

In the second half "Poly" took a good stand, but was twice scored against, once on a fifty-yard run by Mackay and again by straight line plays.

Several times in this half Poly made good gains, but each time was held for downs or forced to kick. Russell, for St. Paul, played a fine game. His interference was good and he seldom failed to make his distance when given the ball. The line-up:

St. Paul, 22.	Position.	Poly Prep., 0.
Colbran	Left end	Hughes
Bissell	Left tackle	McInery
Paige	Left guard	Crane
Rose	Centre	Kennedy
Argersinger	Right guard	Leighton
Ward	Right tackle	Thayer
Tellison	Right end	Lane
Crab	Quarter back	Shea
Mackay	Left half back	Warner
Russell	Right half back	La Montagne
Latshaw	Full back	Mulvihill

Umpire—Drakely, Crescent A. C. Referee—Bigelow. Linesmen—Baker and Booth. Timekeepers—Rushmore and Farrell. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Touch-downs—Latshaw, (2,) Russell, Mackay.

FORDHAM, 0; HOLY CROSS, 17.

Holy Cross proved to be too much for Fordham on the latter's grounds yesterday and was the victor by 17 to 0. The largest crowd ever recorded was present to watch the sister colleges battle. Baldwin and Hassett did most of the work for Holy Cross. Hassett made two touch-downs and Baldwin kicked a goal from the field. Plunkett almost scored for the home team on two occasions after brilliant runs of 80 and 60 yards. McLane, after playing a sensational game at right guard, was kicked in the head and had to be carried from the field. Line-up:

Holy Cross, 17.	Positions.	Fordham, 0.
Hassett	Left end	McGee
Carney	Left tackle	Robertson
O'Neill	Left Guard	Curley, Hinds
King	Centre	Glennon
Foley	Right guard	McLane, Hand
Campbell	Right tackle	King
O'Connor	Right end	Plunkitt
Laskin	Quarter back	Gargan
Skelly, Gerry	Left half back	Gargan
Stankard	Right half back	Rething
Baldwin	Full back	Curtin

Touch-downs—Hassett, (2.) Goals—Hassett, Baldwin. Goal from the field—Baldwin. Linesmen—Dady and Hillson. Referee—Mr. McCarthy. Umpire—Mr. Ely. Timekeepers—Messrs. Skelly and Freel. Time—25-minute halves.

CHAPPAQUA, 12; DE LA SALLE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Nov. 8.—A team from De La Salle lined up against the team of the Chappaqua Institute here this afternoon and were defeated by the score of 12 to 0. The home team were strengthened by Prof. Armstrong and several strong local players. Considering the forces against them, the De La Salle boys played a good game. It was only in the last part of the second half that the scores were made. The line-up:

Chappaqua, 12.	Position.	De La Salle, 0.
Langly	Left End	Williams
Amanzaga	Left Tackle	Sherman
Thorp	Left Guard	Manley
Costello	Centre	Guerrero
Hanrahan	Right Guard	Brundage
Craine	Right Tackle	Keating
Bell	Right End	E. Thorp
Stengro	Quarter Back	Fitzgerald
Armstrong	Left Half Back	Farrel
Tomkins	Right Half Back	Crane
Touch-downs—Armstrong, (2.)	Full Back	Smith

Goals—Armstrong, (2.) Referee—Adan. Umpire—Thorp.

BATES, 16; BOWDOIN, 0.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Nov. 8.—Bates defeated Bowdoin at football on Whittier Field this afternoon by a score of 16 to 0. Over 3,000 persons were present, the largest number in the history of football here. Bates played all around Bowdoin, and the result of the game never was in doubt. Bowdoin played without spirit, and offered practically no resistance to Bates' aggressiveness. The ball was in Bates' possession most of the time

COLGATE, 11; HAMILTON, 11.

CLINTON, N. Y., Nov. 8.—By a score of 11 to 11 Colgate University and Hamilton College tied to-day for the new State Intercollegiate football championship. Colgate was a strong favorite. All gains were made by line bucking.

MICHIGAN, 107; IOWA, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 8.—Michigan defeated Iowa this afternoon at football on Ferry Field by the score of 107 to 0. It was the fastest game played this season by the Wolverines, and considering the speed and strength of the Iowa team, was a remarkable exhibition of team work and endurance. Michigan's fast backs and tackles ripped through the Iowa line at will and went around both the Hawkeyes' ends. Magnificent interference and long runs made the huge score possible. Sweeley dropped a place kick from Iowa's 35-yard line in the beginning of the game and then the Wolverines struck up their speed, getting ten touch-downs in the first half. Iowa's defense was powerless against the rushes of the Michigan men and rarely held for downs. Sweeley, who made a 100-yard run for a touch-down, Herrnstein, Heston, Palmer, Maddocks, Jones, and Lawrence were Michigan's star ground-gainers.

BUFFALO, 6; ROCHESTER, 0.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The University of Buffalo football team defeated the University of Rochester at Athletic Field to-day by a score of 6 to 0. The Rochester men, although much lighter than their opponents, put up a splendid game. Buffalo's only score was made after eleven minutes of play in the first half.

Scores of Other Games.

At Orono—University of Maine, 16; Colby, 5.
At Orange—Orange A. C., 17; Willetts Point, 0.
At Lawrenceville—Lawrenceville, 23; Mercersburg Academy, 6.
At Morristown—Horace Mann School, 28; Morristown, 5.
At Lexington, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 29; Hampden-Sidney College, 0.
At Blacksburg, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic, 28; Georgetown, 0.
At Swarthmore—Franklin and Marshall, 11; Swarthmore, 10.
At Geneva—Hobart College, 29; Genessee Wesleyan Seminary, 0.
At Orange—Newark Academy, 34; Stevens Preparatory, 0.
At Montclair—East Orange High School, 11; Montclair High School, 0.
At Cassing—Mount Pleasant Academy, 12; Calumet Club, 0.
At Watertown—Watertown Athletics, 50; Laureate of Troy, 0.
At Carlisle—Dickinson, 34; Haverford, 0.
At Lincoln—Nebraska, 16; Kansas, 0.
At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 11; Springfield Training School, 0.
At Chicago—Chicago, 39; Indiana, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minnesota, 17; Illinois, 5.
At Madison—Wisconsin, 51; Northwestern, 0.
At Amherst—Amherst, 10; Massachusetts State College, 0.
At Pomfret, Conn.—Brown '06, 16; Pomfret School, 11.
At Middletown—University of Vermont, 5; Wesleyan, 0.
At Raleigh—University of North Carolina, 0; Agricultural and Mechanical College, 0.
At Bellefonte—State College, 37; Gettysburg, 0.

FOOTBALL FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Cutler and Columbia Grammar Left for the League Championship—Changes in Some Teams.

The chief interest in the schoolboys' football world during the past week was the playing of the first and second games in the interscholastic schedule. The first game resulted in a victory for Cutler by a score of 33 to De La Salle's 0. The second game resulted in a win for Columbia Grammar School by a score of 11 to 5, which will bring the Cutler eleven and the Columbia Grammar School together on Nov. 15, to decide the championship.

Cutler's fine playing in the first game has placed her eleven on a higher plane than it has been for years, and the easy defeat administered to De La Salle marks it as one of the best schoolboy elevens in the city.

Columbia Grammar School's second eleven is playing good football, and the students expect them to be among the leaders of the second elevens by the end of the season. The team as now playing is made up of: Left end, Thompson; left tackle, Barzarghio; left guard, Wasserman; centre, Lestrade; right guard, Donovan; right tackle, Krator; right end, Lamson; left half back, Klee; right half back, Bayle; quarter back, De Zaldo; full back, Pullen. The games scheduled this week will be with De La Salle on Wednesday and Lyons on Saturday.

De La Salle Institute's eleven will be changed somewhat this week to strengthen it to meet the Columbia freshmen on Wednesday. John Thorp will go in at halfback, J. Largey will play left end, and the rest of the team will receive a general shaking up, owing to the poor showing they made against Cutler's eleven last Tuesday. The eleven feel very blue over this defeat, as it threw them out of the contest for the interscholastic championship. This is the first time since 1894 that Cutler has been able to defeat De La Salle, although they have had yearly struggles.

The formation of the team to play Columbia will probably be: Keating, left end; Robinson, left tackle; Thorp, left guard; Fitzgerald, centre; Farrell, right guard; Pia, right tackle; Largey, right end; Costello, left half back; J. Thorp, right half back; Craig, quarter back, and Hanrahan, full back.

Cutler's eleven has fulfilled the predictions of her admirers and turned out a first-class football team. Only easy work will be indulged in this week, in preparation for the decisive struggle on Nov. 15. Up to date the team has won three out of four games played, and has run up a score of 62 points against their opponents' 11. Dally, at full back, is the mainstay of the team. Wilson, at left half; Parsons, at left guard, and Lefferts, at right guard, all played their positions for all they were worth, and each scored a touch-down.

Columbia Grammar School's first eleven, with Basch, right end; Keating, right tackle; Wasserman, right guard; Krug, centre; Roveria, left guard; Thompson, left tackle; Singer, left end; Lestrade, right half back; Link, left half back; Pearsall, quarter back, and Mitchell, full back, has been unfortunate in crippling two of her best players, and will probably have to put on some of the players from her second eleven to fill the vacant positions.

Trinity's first eleven has been practicing during the week both on the field and in the gymnasium to overcome some of the faults shown in the game with the Horace Mann eleven. Capt. Tollman has arranged the following games: Nov. 12, East Orange High School; Nov. 19, Dwight School; Nov. 25, St. Paul's School at Garden City, L. I.

Princeton 'Varsity in Secret Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 8.—Princeton practiced behind closed gates to-day. The coaches said the work was the most encouraging of the season. The men started fast, the interference formed quickly, and there was no fumbling to mar the plays.

Notwithstanding an exceedingly heavy scrub the 'Varsity had little difficulty in scoring three touch-downs and a field goal from the thirty-yard line. Foulke was the star player, and it was his consistent end runs that made two of the touch-downs possible. Dewitt was in for a short time only. In his absence Foulke did the punting and showed up very well. Ames was at full back, and did well. R. M. McClave was not permitted by Trainer Robinson to get in the line.

AMATEURS' HUNT RACES.

Westchester Club's Meet Was Well Attended by Society People.

Over a specially laid out course on Quaker Ridge Farm and M. W. Caswell's property adjoining it, situated near Mamaroneck, the Westchester Hunt Club held its annual steeplechases, pony races, and jumping contest yesterday. The day was delightfully fine, but the going was very soft and holding, so that the steeplechases were not productive of good finishes. There were several spills, but no one was injured further than a few slight scratches.

Fully 1,500 persons watched the sport from tallyhos, dogcarts, well-appointed traps, and automobiles. The hunt clubs were well represented. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, B. L. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Reynal, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter, Miss Knowlton, W. E. Ialin, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. L. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Miss Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bates, the Misses Tone, Mr. and Mrs. George Watson, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, the Misses Cooley, W. B. Dickerman, R. Maclay, A. Cooley, M. La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dodge, Mrs. Talmadge, Miss Wickham, Borden Harriman, Howard Willetts, Mrs. Emmerson, Mr. and Mrs. Tabeau, Mr. and Mrs. George Leith, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, A. W. S. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonough, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Maitland, W. H. Catlin, Richard Lounsbery, and R. Potter.

The programme was run off promptly, under the direction of F. W. Presgrave, who officiated as Clerk of the Course. The other officials were Charles S. Bates, Jr., Starter; J. E. Cowdin, E. C. Potter, and Marion Story, Judges, and L. Fitzgerald, Jr., W. E. Iselin, E. S. Reynal, H. N. Potter, and N. C. Reynal, Stewards.

Only four horses started in the first steeplechase, for the Westchester Hunt Cup. O. H. Perry refused the first jump, a stone wall, and was withdrawn. L. Van Schaick's Adjutor, ridden by his owner, won, pulled up by fifty lengths, from Fellowship, and Kinnear walked in about four minutes later. The race for the Club Cup resolved itself into a duel between Vandal and The Colonel, but the latter fell at the next to last obstacle, and Vandal finished alone. Westchester, the old campaigner, was well up with the leaders for over two miles, but was eased up, and did not complete the long course. The two pony races on the programme were run off as one event, and W. Gould Brokaw's Dido and Golden Star finished first and second. "Monte" Le Mantague duplicated his victory of Tuesday last at Meadow Brook, on Dido, which led all the way and won driving. The jumping contests were decided over two hurdles and a stone wall of the respective heights of 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches. S. J. Holloway won both of these contests with his gray gelding Frenchman. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Westchester Hunt Cup, presented by Gen. Fitzgerald (must be won three times before becoming winner's property) and $275, or plate added, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; steeplechase for bona-fide qualified hunters owned and ridden by members of hunt clubs recognized by N. S. and H. A.; about three and a half miles.

S. Van Schaick's Adjutor, b. g., 5 years, by Deceiver and Sanford, (owner) 1
E. S. Reynals's Fellowship, b. g., aged, (owner) 2
B. L. Sackett's Kinnear, g. m., aged, (Mr. Maclay) 3

Time—10:31. Won pulled up by fifty lengths. Kinnear finished three minutes later. O. H. Perry also ran, but withdrew after refusing the final jump.

SECOND RACE.—The Club Cup, presented by E. S. Reynal, Esq.; $50 to second and $25 to third, (or plate,) Steeplechase, open only to members of the Westchester Hunt. Hunt uniform must be worn. For horses which have been hunted regularly with the Westchester Hounds; about three and a half miles.

H. N. Potter's Vandal, b. g., aged, unknown, (Mr. Robinson) 1
Westchester Hunt's The Colonel, b. g., aged, (Mr. Tone) 2

Time—12:29½. Only two finished. The Colonel fell at the second last jump, and Vandal finished alone. The Colonel was remounted and finished second. Westchester, Kennett, and Moon Face also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For ponies measuring between 14 and 14.3 hands high. Ponies 14.1 and under to carry 165 pounds; 14.2 and under to carry 170 pounds; 14.3 and under to carry 175 pounds; $50 to first and $25 to second, (or plate;) third, ribbon; about one-quarter of a mile.

W. Gould Brokaw's Dido, ch. m., Mr. M. La Montagne 1
W. Gould Brokaw's Golden Star, b. g., Mr. Kennedy 2
S. J. Holloway's Padlock, m., 6 years, owner. 3

No time taken. Won driving by two lengths, one length between second and third. Dolly Varden, Clipper, Simper, Paddy, Jim Crow, The Witch, and F. C. Bishop's The Crow also ran.

FIRST JUMPING CONTEST.—Six jumps, 4 feet 6 inches in height; performance only to count; for bona-fide qualified hunters owned and ridden by members of hunt clubs recognized by N. S. and H. A.; catch weights. First prize, $50; second, $25, (or plate;) third, ribbon.

S. J. Holloway's Freelance, (owner) 1
S. J. Holloway's Chappie, (owner) 2
Alert and The Egyptian refused.

SECOND JUMPING CONTEST.—Six jumps, 4 feet in height, other conditions same as in first contest.

S. J. Holloway's Freelance, (owner) 1
Howard Willett's Sissie Crow, (Mr. Maclay) ... 2
Stanley Robinson's Alexandra, (owner) 3
Meadow Lark, Alert, Allirton, The Egyptian, and Laddie also competed.

FOOTBALL OF LONG AGO

Some Authority for the Ancient Origin of the Game.

OLD FEATURES STILL EXIST

Early Legislation Against the Pastime Because of Its Roughness—Shakespeare's Reference to Football.

The game of football, which is attracting such large crowds in late years, was a favorite pastime centuries ago. That is to say, the Romans played a game with an inflated ball, which is doubtless the embryo of the modern pigskin, and likewise the Greeks had a game in which the players of one side carried the ball across a line defended by others. Even among the carvings on the Egyptian tablets, according to an eminent English writer, "there frequently occurs the representation of one gentleman passing to another in approved fashion what may be a football of the period or a substantial plum pudding."

Unhappily, no complete historical record can be got hold of until the Middles Ages, when football was a leading English sport. At that time, when the game was passing through the barbarous stage, the respective sides comprised all the land between two villages. Four hours, with no intermission, constituted the time of playing—which had for its primary object the possession of the field. With no rules of procedure, except to scatter your opponents, those contests naturally assumed the character of a miniature war. Hauling, throttling, hacking of shins, pummeling, and scratching of eyes and faces—all such gentle pleasantries were charcteristic of the game in the Middle Ages.

At the dawn of the modern era the pastime felt the influence of higher civilisation. Villages no longer served as goal posts; parishes sent only their representative men; hacking of shins and throttling were abolished by rule, and the players no longer kicked at one another so much, but scrambled more for possession of the ball. Year by year smaller grounds were chosen, and likewise smaller teams, until the rougher elements of the original contests were weeded out, and there appeared the first traces of the present English games—the association and Rugby.

EARLY VERSE ON THE GAME.

Just how deeply the sport was rooted in the hearts of Englishmen may be seen by its place in the verse of the time. As early as 1506 an English writer declared:

"The sturdie plowman, lustie, strong, and bold,
Overcometh the Winter with driving the football,
Forgetting labor and many a grievous fall!"

Then in "The Comedy of Errors" does not Shakespeare bring out his thought clearly and emphatically in these words?

"Am I so round with you as you with me
That like a football you do spurn me thus?
You spurn me hence, and he will spurn me hither:
If I last in this service you must case me in leather."

Sir Walter Scott, again, in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," has this to say of the game:

"Some drive the jolly bowl about,
With dice and draughts some chase the day;
And some with many a merry shout,
In riot, revelry, and rout,
Pursue the football play."

Among numberless other references is one by Addison, who, while on a visit to Sir Roger de Coverly, went to a country fair, and was diverted by a football match. "Having played many a game myself," said that gentleman, "I could have looked longer on the sport had not I observed a country girl."

On American soil the game developed from the Rugby style of play, and was introduced by Harvard. The first match between two American colleges took place in 1876. At first after the pattern of English play, the advantage was started with a promiscuous kicking of the pigskin; but one day a bright young man let the ball roll back to his own team purposely, and then his side carried it around the struggling mass of players before the opposing side were aware of the trick. Then some equally ingenious player discovered that he could snap the ball back by his foot. From those plays to the present method—that of having the centre player pass the ball to the quarter back—was of course only a step, and at the same time the playing slowly progressed toward the modern, organized team work, with its regular methods of attack and defense.

No small part of this modern team is the equipment—the so-called football armor. At one time the players wore only a light suit of woven jersey, which fitted well enough, but allowed a hole to enlarge wonderfully. Then a fall on the ground left a mark on the skin as well as on the jersey; accordingly these trousers were replaced by flannel knickerbockers. "These prevailed for a season," writes Walter Camp, "but were not stout enough for the rough work of the game, and many youth needlessly enlisted the sympathy of tender hearts in the spectators, when his comrades gathered about him and bore him from the field, only to have him reappear again—such a plucky young man—in a few minutes. Some of the more noticing ones noticed that the trousers worn by the young man on his return were not the same as those in which he began the game." Corduroy was used then as a substitute, and afterward came the present heavy fustian.

PECULIAR GARMENTS WORN.

On the other hand, the canvas jacket had a much more dramatic entrance on the gridiron in a match between Trinity and Yale at New Haven. Without any notice the Trinity players on that occasion appeared in tight-fitting canvas jackets, which, in order to be yet more effective, were besmeared with grease. Yale men accordingly were able to grapple their opponents only with handfuls of sand. Grease immediately after was barred as a part of an equipment, but the canvas jackets remain until this day.

That accidents have occurred in football is to be expected, especially in these days of crude playing. In the reign of Elizabeth, which may be designated the stone age of the game, the records reported the "breaking of windows and glass in Manchester at the pleasure of the players," and in Middlesex County the Grand Jury once found a true bill against six citizens "because they played a certain unlawful game called football by means of which there was amongst them a great affray likely to result in homicides and serious accidents."

From its infancy, too, the sport has been the subject of attack. In 1314, when the residents of London played the game in the street Edward II. issued a proclamation forbidding the game as leading to a breach of the peace: "For as much as there is great noise in the city caused by bustling over large balls * * * from which many evils arise which God forbid; we command and forbid on behalf of the King, on pain of punishment, such game to be used in the city in the future." Edward III., on the contrary, objected to the game, not on account of its disturbing element, but because it attracted gentlemen from the more beneficial occupation of shooting arrows. His order to the Sheriffs of London ran: "The skill of shooting with arrows has almost totally been laid aside for the purposes of various useless and unlawful games * * * suppress such idle practices." Among other rulers who passed similar laws were Richard II., Henry IV., and James III. Henry VIII. went so far as to make it a crime for a person to allow the game on his property. "Football always has had to disarm prejudice," says an American authority, "but for all its military characteristics, it is really a game fit even for Quakers."

Ninth Regiment Indoor Games.

The season of indoor athletics will begin on Tuesday night, when Company G of the Ninth Regiment will hold its series of games at the armory at West Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Nine open events and two specials comprise the programme. P. J. Walsh of the New York A. C. will try for a new armory record at 220 yards, and Arthur Kent of the Seventh Regiment and the Pastimes will try for a record of 50 yards. Others in the 60 and 220 yard dash are W. S. Edwards and Ricketts of the New York A. C.

In the half and mile runs are Alexander Grant, E. L. Newton, Sandford of the Knickerbockers, Woods and Jackson of the New York A. C., and Carr of the Xaviers. So many entries have been received in the two-mile bicycle race that it will be run in heats. An important entry in this event is that of W. G. Frank of the Twenty-second Regiment, who starts forty yards behind scratch. The most important entry in the half-mile heavy marching order is that of William McLaughlin of the Twenty-second Regiment. In the relay race there will be teams from the New York A. C., the Pastimes, two teams from the Xaviers, and one each from the Star A. C. and the Wah-Con-Dah A. C.

CHURCH ATHLETES ORGANIZE.

Efforts Being Made to Bring All Religious Bodies into the Organization.

The Church League has been formed by the St. George, St. Bartholomew, Grace, Calvary, and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Churches. Invitations have been sent to every church in the city to send representatives to a meeting on Dec. 4.

Officers will be elected for 1903 whose purpose it will be to form the church organizations into a compact body governed by a small board of officers, and one delegate from each church. Among their duties will be arranging competitions for each church, to hold championship meets in various indoor games during the Winter months, and to hold a championship meet for track and field athletics in Summer on a field which they hope to own.

The promoters claim that at present the members of their organizations are not able to compete successfully with the best athletes of the regular athletic clubs, and that unless something is done in the way of having competitions in which they can have a chance to win, the committee finds that the men lose interest and drift away from the churches, and their gymnasiums, whereby they are lost both to the sport and the church.

At present, in almost all the church gymnasiums there is a general air of stagnation owing to the fact that there is nothing to stimulate the workers, as nine out of every ten men in a gymnasium, unless there is some competition to strive for eventually become listless, and finally drop out, whereas the commitee will endeavor to infuse a healthy competitive spirit into each gymnasium.

The first venture of the league will be a wrestling competition, to be held in the gymnasium of Grace Church on Jan. 28. The classes will be for 110, 130, and 158 pounds.

The committee will adopt the Amateur Athletic Union rules.

GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

Holbrook Won the Club Championship and Johnson Leads in the Handicap.

Harry Holbrook won the amateur golf championship of the Ardsley Club yesterday by defeating H. B. Sanford in the final round by 5 up and 4 to play. This event practically closes the important club golf contests of the year. About twenty of the Ardsley members took part in an 18-hole club handicap, which was won by J. M. Johnson by a net score of 80. His gross score of 91 was the best of the day. The scores of those who turned in cards are:

	Gross.	Handi-cap.	Net.
J. M. Johnson	91	11	80
Eugene Griffin	96	15	81
E. H. Harned	101	18	83
W. H. Lambert	103	16	87
H. S. Bowles	103	15	88
J. F. Hodson	112	18	94
J. F. Hartshorne	113	18	95
A. L. Beebe	113	18	95
G. H. Johnson	113	17	90
H. F. Carpenter	128	18	110

Apawamis Golfers Play for Cups.

Several matches for the Governors' and Consolation Cups were finished yesterday by the members of the Opawamis Golf Club at Rye, who qualified for those trophies in the election day rounds. The unfinished matches will be played early in the week, and the record round will be finished next Saturday. The results were:

Governor's Cup—H. Morse beat Eugene Eddy, by 2 up and 1 to play; H. B. Clark beat A. W. Powell, by 4 up and 2 to play; C. W. McKelvey beat John Moller, Jr., by default.

Consolation Cup—H. A. Sherman beat E. K. Beddall, by 1 up; H. Stretrigh beat W. A. Pratt, by default; J. D. Foot beat G. L. Gately, by default; W. D. Gillett beat F. S. Wheeler, by 6 up and 4 to play; H. B. Eddy beat W. P. Anderson, by 5 up and 4 to play; R. Hickok beat D. Edwards, by 2 up and 1 to play.

St. Andrew's Golf Team Wins.

St. Andrews sent a team of six golfers yesterday to the Fox Hills Club links on Staten Island, and defeated the home team by 19 holes to 3. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the former Yale champion, led the St. Andrews forces and played a tie game with R. C. Watson, Jr. One of the St. Andrews losers was W. L. May, who won the John Reid medal and the St. Andrews' championship last Tuesday. The players and scores are:

Charles Hitchcock, Jr.	R. C. Watson, Jr.	0
J. Jennings	O. L. Kellogg	0
P. H. Jennings	5 John M. Ward	0
F. W. Menzies	7 M. M. Singer	0
H. Hitchcock	6 E. S. Knapp	2
W. L. May	0 Jacob Junior	0
W. T. Stein	7	—
Total	19	Total 3

Lively Hunt in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Orange County Hunt covered eighteen miles to-day in fast time, a field of some twenty odd riders participating. E. S. Craven, as usual, carried the horn. The drag was laid from Goshen to Glenmere over a semi-circular stretch of country. The scent was good, and the Irish pack, numbering fourteen couples, set a hot pace. Well up at the finish were Miss Mary and Cornelia Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Westmoreland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Clark, John Stewart, John R. Townsend, Dr. J. O. Green, F. Gray Griswold, Miss Livingston, Horace King, and Robert and Peter G. Gerry.

Dauntless Crew to be Dined.

President H. W. Walter of the Dauntless Rowing Club has appointed B. Vollmer, C. Happensack, J. McKeon, J. Mitchell, and G. Behning as a Nominating Committee to select officers for 1903. The positions to be filled are President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and six Directors. It has been decided to tender a dinner to the club's victorious crew that won the junior and senior eight-oared races at the Middle States Regatta Labor Day on the Harlem River and the senior event at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 6.

ANDOVER, 29; EXETER, 17.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 8—Phillips Andover defeated Phillips Exeter by a score of 29 to 17 this afternoon in the annual contest. The game was witnessed by 8,000 persons, including a large number of the alumni of both institutions. The weather was excellent for football, and the contest was one of the best ever played between the two academies, the result being in doubt until near the end. Andover showed better generalship, and to that fact victory is largely due. Exeter plainly had the advantage in weight, but the Andover line fought pluckily and held their own against the odds. Capt. Cates of Andover started in to play his usual position, but owing to his injury received in the week was obliged to be replaced by Stuart after twenty minutes' play. The Exeter backs were faster than expected. Dillon and Bullock were the stars of Andover's back field, Bullock making the most sensational play by hurdling the Exeter line and making thirty yards before downed.

U. OF VERMONT, 5; WESLEYAN, 0.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 8.—In a very loosely played game of football this afternoon the University of Vermont defeated Wesleyan, 5 to 0. At no time was Vermont's goal in danger, for Wesleyan's playing was very poor, the line being weak and the backs seemingly without life. Strait, vermont's left halfback, made the only touchdown after twenty-three minutes of play. In the second half the ball was again carried over Wesleyan's line, but was brought back and given to Wesleyan for holding in the Vermont line.

Umpire—Hammond, Yale. Referee—Davis, Wesleyan. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

ENTRIES FOR HORSE SHOW

Larger List to Show Than Any Previous Exhibition.

ALL CLASSES ARE WELL FILLED

New Cups Added to the Premium List—A Falling Off Among the Road Horse Classes.

"Better than ever" is never more aptly applied than to the annual horse show which takes place in Madison Square Garden every November under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association. Society's great Fall function will still further break the record of its own establishment this year, and when the doors of the big building are thrown open on Nov. 17, more horses will be ready to display their charms than ever before, more people will have declared for the show than formerly, and a greater advance sale of seats will be recorded than ever was the case.

The number of exhibitors is also larger, while among them are many newcomers who have made their first appearance in the exhibitions in this neighborhood through the Spring and Summer, and have asquired a taste for blue ribbons—which will not be gratified until one has been got at the biggest show of all.

CHANGES IN PREMIUM LIST.

The character of the entries this year is about the same as last, as there was little change in the premium list; one or two new cups being added and one or two classes which did not fill in 1901 being dropped. There is a falling off in the number of trotters as well as in the hackneys, while the saddle horses, ponies, and hunters, and jumpers will be seen in larger numbers. The falling off among the trotters and roadsters is due to natural causes, for most of the animals which might have been exhibited have been used all

Death List of the Week.

ABHAU
Ackerman
Adatte
Alexander
Alvord
Amitman
Anderson
Andrews
Androus
Anglin
Ashworth
Augustus

BARRY
Bear
Beebee
Benners
Bennett
Berlin
Besold
Best
Betts
Bingley
Blais
Blauvelt
Blohme
Boehler
Bogardus
Bohm
Borchers
Botthof
Bour
Bradley
Brayton
Brock
Brokaw
Brown
Bruce
Buchner
Bulkley
Burke
Burkhardt
Burns
Burrows
Bushnell
Button
Byrnes

CALLEN
Caldwell
Campbell
Carbone
Carmichael
Carney
Cassidy
Chappelle
Chasseaua
Christiansen
Clafty
Clark
Clarke
Clavel
Cohen
Cokat
Cole
Coles
Collins
Comstock
Connolly
Conroy
Cooper
Cope
Cornwell
Covis
Coy
Crahan
Cringle
Cummings
Cunningham

DALY
Davis
Davy
Deangelis
De Lucy
Denman
Diamond
Dieter
Dieterich
Dobbins
Doherty
Donaldson
Donkel
Donnelly
Donovan
Dornau
Douglas
Douglass
Dowling
Duff
Duke
Dunkel

EDDY
Edgar
Edsall
Ellwanger
Elting
Erhart

FALLOW
Farrell
Farrin
Fess
Feeley
Fetherston
Feeney
Finlay
Fitzgerald
Flandreau
Forsyth
Fowley
Frary
Freeman
Friedenthal
Friedman
Fries
Fulcheon

GALLAGHER
Galvin
Garfunkel
Garrigan
Garrison
Gartin
Gautier
Gibbs
Gibson
Gillhaus
Gillies
Gelson
Golden
Granitza
Graves
Greenwood
Griffin
Grall
Gross

HABERNING
Hall
Hallahan
Hamer
Hanlon
Hasbrouch
Hastings
Hathaway
Hawley
Hegeman
Helwig
Hengstler
Hirsh
Hodnett
Holmes
Houghtaling
Howland
Hoyt
Huber
Hughes
Hunter
Huson
Hutchinson

IAUCH
Ingalls
Israel

JAMES
Japhe
Jensen
Jones
Jordan
Josephs

KAEMTF
Kaltenstroth
Karst
Keating
Kedzie
Kelly
Kendall
Kennedy
Kernan
Kirby
Kirwan
Klinger
Kloppenburg
Knee
Knower
Krudof
Kuhlke

LAFFEN
Lambert
Lamon
Lander
Landau
Lamond
Landreth
Lane
Lange
Larkin
Law
Leavitt
Lee
Lindenbaum
Lindenburger
Lion
Littman
Loughlin
Lowber
Libs
Luden
Lynch

MacAVEY
Macavery
McBride
McCafferty
McCarthy
McCauley
McCloskey
McConnell
McCormack
McDermott
McDonnell
McDonough
McGeary
McGowan
Mackey
McKenna
McManus
McMurray
McNamee
McSweeney
Mahoney
Marache
Merritt
Meyer
Miller
Miner
Moore
Moos
Moran
Morrey

MOUNTER
Murphy
Mulcahy
Myers

NALLY
Nelson
Nichol
Nixon
Noone

O'BRIEN
Oliver
Olmstead
O'Malley
O'Neill
O'Pray
O'Reilly
O'Rourke

PADDOCK
Palmer
Pendergast
Peter
Petry
Pfalzgraf
Plimney
Plower
Pollard
Pollock
Posey
Prendergast
Putnam

QUIGG
Quinn

REDMOND
Rees
Renn
Rennick
Reilly
Reynolds
Reynolds-Eldman
Rice
Reeding
Rigney
Ring
Rets
Roberts
Rogalsky
Rogers
Rothschild
Ryan, Thomas
Ryan, Ella
Ryan, Philip

Sanderson
Sandford
Sauer
Schalk
Schlieper
Schmeling
Schmidt
Schooley
Schumacher
Schumann
Schwenn
Scofield
Scully
Seaman
Searles
Shay
Shea
Sheehan
Shelton
Shendan
Shields
Sibeth
Sister Clara Agnes
Smith
Stanton
Stebbins
Steneck
Stevenson
Stewart
Straus
Stroub
Sullo
Sutphen

TAYLOR
Temple
Talmadge
Trinneer
Tierney

UNGER

VAN BRUNT
Van Name
Van Winkle
Varcoe
Velie
Vest
Vwash

WALKER
Waller
Walsh
Wannamaker
Wandless
Ward
Washington
Welch
West
Wetenhall
Wigand
Wellard
Wilson

YOUNG

ZABRISKIE

A

ACKERMAN.—Nov. 5, at 320 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Jacob W., son of the late J. W. Ackerman, in the 37th year of his age.

ASHWORTH.—Nov. 6, Joseph Ashworth, eldest son of George and Mary, aged 21 years 7 months, 40 East Thirty-seventh Street, Bayonne, N. J.

ANDROUS.—Nov. 2, Caroline A. Androus, aged 39 years.

ABHAN.—Nov. 5, at 422 East Seventy-ninth Street, Hose Abhan, aged 36 years.

ADATTE.—Nov. 3, Augustine Adatte, aged 60, wife of John B. Adatte.

ALEXANDER.—Nov. 4, at 109 East Eighty-eighth Street, Samuel Alexander.

ALVORD.—At Monson, Mass., Nov. 3, in the 74th year of her age, Susan Ely, wife of the Rev. Frederick Alvord of Newton Center, Mass.

AUGUSTUS.—On Nov. 5, at 281 Forty-seventh Street, Peter Augustus, aged 88 years.

AMITMAN.—Nov. 5, at 160 East Third Street, Barbara Amitman, aged 75 years.

ANDERSON.—Nov. 5, at 126 Thirty-third Street, Amanda Anderson, aged 32 years.

ANDREWS.—On Nov. 2, Caroline A. Andrews, aged 39 years.

ANGLIN.—At 2,402 Amsterdam Avenue, Helen Anglin, aged 6 years.

B

BLAIS.—Nov. 5, in New York, Francis Alfred Blais, aged 70 years.

BOOTH.—Nov. 6, Thomas F. Booth, 9 Prospect Place.

BUNKEL.—William Bunkel, 380 Lenox Avenue, 32 years of age.

BORCHERS.—Nov. 6, Herman Borchers, husband of Christine Borchers, in the 63d year of his age, 141 Midwood Street.

BROKAW.—Nov. 5, Wilmarth Irving Brokaw, 131 Wakeman Avenue, Newark, N. J.

BERLIN.—Nov. 5, Harriet Schlosser Berlin, in the 75th year of her age.

BESOLD.—Nov. 5, Douglass L. Besold, 528 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BETTS.—Nov. 5, T. Hallett Betts, aged 24 years, at 1,034 Bushwick Avenue.

BOTTHOF.—Nov. 4, Joseph B. Botthof, in his 41st year, 290 Barrow Street, Jersey City.

BUSHNELL.—At Montrose, N. Y., Nov. 4, James F. Bushnell, aged 54 years.

BLAUVELT.—Nov. 3, at 348 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, Isaac Remsen Blauvelt, in the 78th year of his age.

BRUCE.—Oct. 4, Jane R., widow of Robert K. Bruce, late of Puerto Principe, Cuba.

BEAR.—Nov. 1, Abraham Bear, in his 44th year.

BENNETT.—Nov. 2, at 723 Greenwich Street, Andrew S. Bennett, aged 75 years.

BEST.—Nov. 2, at 69 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, Mamie Best, daughter of the late Robert Best.

BOUR.—Nov. 1, at 162 East Ninety-seventh Street, Joseph N. Bour, in his 58th year.

BRAYTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 2, the Rev. Isaac Brayton, D. D., in his 91st year.

BUCHNER.—Nov. 2, at 42A Windsor Place, Barbara, wife of Friederich Buchner, in her 71st year.

BURKE.—Nov. 1, Thomas F. Burke, at Oakland, Md.

BURROWS.—Nov. 2, Richard H., son of Edward Burrows, at 77 Bedford Street.

BUTTON.—At Peekskill, Nov. 1, Frank H. Button.

BYRNES.—Oct. 31, at 1,035 Second Avenue, Joseph Byrnes, son of John Byrnes.

BARRY.—At 29 Hancock Street, Richard Barry, aged 40 years.

BEEBEE.—Nov. 4, at 10 Columbia Place, Richard Beebee, in the 32d year of his age.

BINGLEY.—At 113 East Thirty-fourth Street, Nathaniel Bingley, aged 13 years.

BLOHM.—Nov. 3, at 728 East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, Christian Blohm, aged 84 years.

BOEHLER.—At 351 East Thirty-second Street, Albin Boehler, aged 41 years.

BROCK.—Nov. 4, at Washington, Henry Brock, aged 72 years.

BROWN.—At 723 Greenwich Street, Clifford S. Brown, aged 75 years.

C

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 6, 1902, James Campbell, in the 57th year of his age, 23 Lindsn Street, Brooklyn.

CARNEY.—Nov. 6, Catharine Carney, widow of the late Patrick T. Carney and mother of Thomas and James Carney, 307 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

CLAFFY.—Nov. 6, 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, William Claffy.

CRINGLE.—William Cringle, husband of Jennie Degnan, in his 38th year, 321 West Forty-seventh Street.

CARMICHAEL.—Nov. 5, William J. Carmichael, aged 25 years, at 40 Somers St.

CLAVEL.—Nov. 4, Mrs. Eugenie A. Clavel, 463 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

COHEN.—Nov. 5, Morris Cohen, Cobleskill, N. Y., aged 73 years.

COWIE.—Nov. 5, David Graham, son of Margaret Hyer and the late Hon. James A. Cowie, at 146 North Walnut Street, East Orange, N. J.

COLES.—At Monticello, Nov. 2, Edwin Russell Coles, eldest son of E. Russell Coles.

COMSTOCK.—Nov. 2, Ezra Y. Comstock, aged 65 years.

CHASSEAUA.—Nov. 1, in Brooklyn, Alfred B. Chasseaua, aged 67 years.

CLARKE.—Nov. 1, at 571 Eagle Avenue, Peter V., son of the late Peter Clarke, aged 46 years.

CLARK.—Nov. 2, at 615 East Fifteenth Street, Mary Clark, aged 75 years.

COLE.—Nov. 2, at Fordham, Ella L. Cole, daughter of the late Jacob Cole.

COLE.—Nov. 1, at 1,199 Boston Road, Bronx, Chester G., son of Andrew J. Cole.

COLLINS.—Nov. 1, at 233 East Thirtieth Street, Margaret C., (née Donovan,) wife of Lawrence Collins.

CONNOLLY.—Nov. 1, at 306 West Forty-seventh Street, James Connolly, aged 71 years.

CALLEN.—Patrick Callen, 449 West Sixteenth Street, aged 39 years.

CARBONE.—Rocco Carbone, 232 Elizabeth Street, aged 60 years.

CASSIDY.—Joseph Cassidy, 682 Water Street, aged 40 years.

CHAPPELLE.—W. J. Chappelle, at Dubuque, Iowa, 73 years of age.

CHRISTIANSEN.—Sigue Christiansen, 179 Eighth Street, 33 years of age.

COOPER.—On Nov. 5, at 415 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, Anne, wife of Edwin Cooper, in the 42d year of her age.

COY.—S. T. Coy, Nov. 3, at Bellows Falls, Vt., aged 69.

CUMMINGS.—Tony Cummings, 1,551 Broadway, 35 years of age.

CONROY.—Nov. 1, at 519 West Twenty-eighth Street, Peter Conroy.

CORNWELL.—Nov. 2, at 1,472 Washington Avenue, Mary O'Neill, wife of Henry C. Cornwell, aged 40 years.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 1, at 85 King Street, Michael F. Cunningham.

COPE.—Nov. 1, at Germantown, Penn., Walter Cope, in the 43d year of his age.

CALDWELL.—Nov. 6, 1902, William Caldwell Jr., and Alice, wife of William Caldwell, Sr., at 662 East Fifty-sixth St.

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 8, Felix Campbell, 1,315 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 8, James Campbell, 23 Linden Street.

COHN.—Nov. 7, 617 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Theresa, (Bonwith,) wife of the late Lester Cohn.

CRAHAN.—Nov. 5, Ellen, wife of Thomas T. Crahan, in her 33d year, 243 East Thirty-ninth Street.

D

DUKE.—Nov. 6, William Duncan Duke, aged 51 years, 283 West Twelfth Street.

DIETERICH.—Nov. 3, at 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Pauline, wife of Gustave Dieterich.

DALY.—Francis Daly, half-brother of Police Captain Daly of Newark, at 99 Elm Street.

DE ANGELES.—Catharine De Angeles, 199 Reid Avenue, 70 years of age.

DIAMOND.—David Diamond, 197 Third Avenue, aged 32 years.

DIETER.—Richard Dieter, 283 Wyckoff Avenue, aged 2 years.

DOUGLASS.—George B. Douglass, 210 West Twenty-second Street, 51 years of age.

DAVY.—Nov. 2, at 516 Greene Avenue, Edward Davy.

DE LUCY.—Nov. 1, Jennie, widow of Mervin De Lucy.

DENNAN.—Nov. 2, at 337 East Twenty-second Street, Anna S., daughter of the late William Dennan.

DOHERTY.—Nov. 2, at 708 Nostrand Avenue, Catherine, widow of Edward Doherty.

DORNAN.—Nov. 1, at 320 East Thirty-seventh Street, James Dornan.

DONOVAN.—Nov. 1, at 791 Greenwich Street, Timothy J., son of Patrick Donovan.

DONALDSON.—Nov. 4, William H. Donaldson, at 870 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

DONKEL.—Nov. 3, 380 Lenox Avenue, Willie Donkel, aged 13 years.

DOUGLASS.—Nov. 2, George B. Douglass.

DUFF.—Nov. 1, at 11 Horton Row, Tompkinsville, S. I., Elizabeth Wilson, widow of James Ferguson Duff.

DAVIS.—Nov. 7, J. Woodbridge, eldest son of the late Dr. Edwin Hamilton and Lucy Woodbridge Davis, 323 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

DOBBINS.—Nov. 8, John J. Dobbins, husband of Mary Dobbins, 108 Madison St.

DONNELLY.—Nov. 6, Fannie Donnelly, wife of the late John Donnelly, in the 49th year of her age, 401 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

DOWLING.—Nov. 7, Frances A., daughter of Mary and the late Luke Dowling, 410 Madison Street.

E

ELTING.—Capt. Oscar Elting, Oct. 5, at Burlington, Vt.

ERHART.—At San Antonio, Oct. 22, Frances Lee Huntington, wife of William H. Erhart.

EDDY.—Nov. 3, at 1 West Eighty-third Street, Sarah M., widow of John Eddy.

EDGAR.—At Rahway, N. J., Nov. 2, Phebe C. Edgar, in her 84th year.

EDGAR.—Nov. 1, at Montclair, N. J., Samuel H. Edgar.

EDSALL.—Nov. 2, at East Orange, Cornelia, widow of Daniel Edsall, in her 84th year.

ELLWANGER.—Nov. 1, at 81 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, Herman C. Ellwanger.

F

FARRELL.—Nov. 6, at 773 Melrose Avenue, Charles H. Farrell.

FARRELL.—Nov. 6, John Farrell, youngest son of the late Richard Farrell, 121 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

FEENEY.—At 330 Fourth Avenue, William G. Feeney, aged 12 years.

FINLAY.—Nov. 4, at 196 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, James R. Finlay, aged 57 years.

FARRIN.—Nov. 4, at 243 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Amelia Perrine, widow of William J. Farrin, aged 74 years.

FETHERSTON.—Nov. 6, Elinor X., wife of Joseph Fetherston, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

FLANDREAU.—Nov. 5, Charles H. Flandreau, at 126 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., aged 40 years.

FORSYTH.—Nov. 5, at Washington, William Forsyth, aged 82 years, born in Kelles, Ireland.

FRIEDMAN.—On Nov. 5, Rosa Reinach, wife of A. H. Friedman, 120 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

FRIES.—Nov. 4, Henry William Fries, at Salem, N. C., aged 77 years.

FALLOW.—Nov. 3, at 209 West Fifteenth Street, Mary Fallow.

FEELY.—Nov. 2, at 132 West Sixty-sixth Street, Patrick J. Feely.

FEE.—Nov. 1, at 1,252 Second Avenue, Mary A. McCaffrey, wife of Thomas Fee, native of Clones, County Monaghan, Ireland.

FITZGERALD.—Nov. 3, at 477 Pearl Street, Annie A., (née Regan,) wife of David A. Fitzgerald.

FRARY.—Nov. 2, at 116 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Hiram T. Frary, in his 71st year.

FREEMAN.—Nov. 1, at 949 Marcy Avenue, Jennie L., wife of Charles M. Freeman, aged 24 years.

FRIEDENTHAL.—Nov. 1, at 132 East End Avenue, Charles Friedenthal, in his 90th year.

FUNCHEON.—Nov. 1, Patrick H. Funcheon of 338 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

G

GRIFFIN.—Nov. 6, George W. Griffin, Ossining, N. Y., aged 77 years.

GROSS.—Nov. 6, Catherine Louise, widow of the Hon. Magnus Gross, in the 80th year of her age, 2,261 Loring Place.

GILLIES.—Nov. 4, Robert C. Gillies, in his 54th year, at 557 Decatur Street.

GILSON.—Nov. 7, Frederic B. Gilson, husband of Mary E. Cowen, 5,811 Fourteenth Avenue, Borough Park, Brooklyn.

GOLDEN.—Nov. 4, Eugene M. Golden, aged 25 years, at 54 Meeker Avenue.

GRANITZA.—Nov. 4, Irving Granitza, 11 years old, child of Maurice and Millie Granitza, at 336 East Eighty-sixth Street.

GROLL.—Nov. 5, Agnes Groll, wife of P. J. Groll, 147 East Fifty-third Street.

GALVIN.—Nov. 4, at 308 East Sixtieth Street, John Galvin, aged 32 years, brother of James, Thomas, and Michael Galvin, native of Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland.

GARRIGAN.—At 627 Greenwich Street, Ellen B. Garrigan, aged 4 years.

GARTEN.—At 224 West Thirty-seventh Street, Olive Garten, 27 years of age.

GRAVES.—At Delaware Water Gap, Nov. 3, Mrs. Eleanor D. H., widow of Jesse Graves, late of Brooklyn.

GREENWOOD.—Nov. 4, at 339 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, Ruth S., wife of Thomas Greenwood.

GAUTIER.—Nov. 4, at 380 Bergen Street, John Coster Gautier, in his 70th year.

GIBBS.—Nov. 3, at Sanwood, N. J., Helen Elizabeth, widow of Edwin H. Gibbs, in her 69th year.

GALLAGHER.—Nov. 1, at 307 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Peter J. Gallagher.

GARFUNKEL.—Nov. 2, at 61 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Benjamin Garfunkel, in the 36th year of his age.

GARRISON.—Nov. 1, at 317A Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, Hester A., widow of Joshua A. Garrison, in the 74th year of her age.

GIBSON.—At Philadelphia, Nov. 2, George Everett, in his 2d year, youngest son of John Douglas Gibson.

GILLHAUS.—Nov. 2, at 401 East Ninety-second Street, Charles H. Gillhaus.

H

HABERNIG.—Nov. 6, Franz Habernig, aged 72 years, 444 Hawthorne Avenue, Yonkers.

HALL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Nov. 5, Helen Lispenard Bache, widow of Andrew Hall, in the 81st year of her age.

HASTINGS.—Nov. 6, Thomas Hastings, 2,120 Eighth Avenue.

HIRSCH.—Max L. Hirsch, 38 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

HALLAHAN.—Nov. 2, at 246 East Thirtieth Street, Edward Hallahan, aged 68 years.

HELWIG.—Nov. 1, at 284A Stuyvesant Street, Villette Amelia, wife of Theodore A. Helwig.

HAMBURGER.—Kate Hamburger, at 521 East Eighty-eighth Street, 26 years of age.

HAMER.—Nov. 4, at Pelham Manor, Mary A., widow of Thomas James Hamer.

HANNON.—Nov. 4, at 1,512 Lexington Avenue, Ellen, wife of the late John Hannon.

HEGEMAN.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 2, John V. Hegeman in the 89th year of his age.

HODNETT.—Ellen Hodnett, 173 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, aged 71 years.

HOWLAND.—Betsy B. Howland, 124 East Eighty-fourth Street, aged 64 years.

HUBER.—Joseph Huber, at 541 Fifth Street, aged 21 years.

HUSON.—Nov. 1, at Fort Hamilton, Maria, widow of Capt. William Huson, in her 80th year.

HUNTER.—Nov. 2, Catherine Hunter, aged 29 years, of Hoboken, N. J., daughter of the late William Hunter.

HUTCHINSON.—Nov. 1, at Ozone Park, Thomas Harold, aged 6 years, youngest son of Thomas H. Hutchinson.

HAWLEY.—Nov. 7, Margaret Hawley, native of County Waterford, Ireland, in her 57th year, at 231 East Fourteenth Street.

HENGSTLER.—At Hoboken, Nov. 7, Louis V. Hengstler, in the 59th year of his age.

HEWITT.—Nov. 7, at 21 Fifth Avenue, Theodore W. Hewitt.

HOUGHTALING.—Nov. 7, Laura McAllister, wife of David H. Houghtaling, 14 East Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

HUGHES.—At Jamaica, South, on Nov. 5, John J. Hughes.

HUGHES.—Nov. 4, Margaret, wife of Thomas Hughes, Sr., 1,223 Moyamensing Avenue, Philadelphia.

HATHAWAY.—November 5, 1902, Carrie E. Peck, wife of Frank E. Hathaway, 191 Monroe St.

HOYT.—November 4, Charles Hoyt, in his 95th year, Ox Ridge, Darien, Conn.

HASBROUCK.—Nov. 2, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Maria A., daughter of the late Alexander Hasbrouck.

HOLMES.—Nov. 3, at 340 West Eighty-fifth Street, Julia Sadler Holmes, aged 61 years.

I

INGALLS.—In Boston, Mass, Nov. 4, R. M. Ingalls, aged 65 years.

IAUCH.—Nov. 2, at Corona, L. I., Louis C. Iauch, aged 42 years.

ISRAEL.—Nov. 1, at 155 East Sixty-first Street, Rachel, widow of Hyman Israel, in her 62d year.

J

JAMES.—November 4, Charles E. James, 436 5th Ave., Brooklyn.

JENSEN.—November 5, Arthur Jensen, aged 24, 350 St. Nicholas Ave.

JOSEPHS.—Nov. 4, Samuel E. Josephs, aged 22, son of Mr. and Mrs E. Josephs, 236 East Seventy-first Street.

JAPHE.—Nov. 2, at 147 East Eighty-first Street, William E. Japhe, aged 52 years.

JONES.—Nov. 2, at 753 President Street, Brooklyn, John P. Jones.

K

KERNAN.—Mary A., wife of John Kernan, 142 Fourth Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

KIRBY.—Ellen Kirby, 82 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, sister of Maurice, Jennie, Bridget, Minnie, and the late Michael Kirby, native of Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland.

KIRWAN.—Nov. 5, Thomas Kirwan, husband of Mary Kirwan, native of Clougherhead, County Louth, Ireland; 521 West Twenty-eighth Street.

KATTENSTROTH.—At Redlands, Cal., October 30, John H. Kattenstroth, son of the late A. M. and Amanda R. Kattenstroth, in his 33d year.

KENNEDY.—Nora Lorette, child of Michael and the late Mary A. Kennedy, in her 18th year, 576 Broome Street.

KARST.—Nov. 4, at 805 Flatbush Avenue, Francis Karst, in his 69th year.

KENDAL.—Nov. 1, in London, England, Margaret, daughter of William Hunter Kendal.

KLINGLER.—Nov. 1, Harold Covel, youngest son of George J. Klingler, aged 8 years.

KLOPPENBURG.—Nov. 2, at 78 Perry Street, Matilda, daughter of the late Henry Kloppenburg.

KUHLKE.—Nov. 2, at 542 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, Henry Kuhlke, in the 73d year of his age.

KEATING.—Nov. 7, Michael J. Keating, infant child of Maurice and Mary Keating, aged 2 months and 18 days, at 2,479 Eighth Avenue.

KEDZIE.—Nov. 7, at Lansing, Mich., Prof. Robert C. Kedzie, aged 79 years.

KNIE.—Nov. 5, at 295 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J., Nathan Knie, in his 29th year.

KAEMPF.—Albert Kaempf, Jr., 219 Fifth Street, aged 18 years.

KEOGH.—Herman Keogh, 636 West Fifty-second Street, 14 years old.

KELLY.—On Nov. 4, 1902, at 5 Hulst Street, Blissville, Long Island City, Thomas Kelly.

KRUDOF.—Herman Krudof, 636 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, aged 71 years.

L

LANE.—Nov. 5, at West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., Marcus Lane, aged 53 years.

LION.—Andrew Lion, husband of Esther Lion, aged 81, 64 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

LUDIN.—Nov. 5, Charles Frederick Ludin, in his 29th year, 931 Amsterdam Avenue.

LARKINS.—November 5, Margaret, wife of James T. Larkins, 313 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn.

LEE.—November 4, William Lee, husband of Bridget Lee, native of County Cork, Ireland. 14 Morris St.

LUBY.—At West Farms, New York City, Nov. 5, 1902, Elisa M. Luby.

LANDER.—Nov. 8, 1902, John M. Lander, 172 Taylor Street.

LAMBERT.—Thomas Lambert, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 54 years of age.

LANDAU.—George Landau, 20 years of age, at 289 East Houston Street.

LARKIN.—Nov. 4, Agnes Larkin, beloved daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Larkin, niece of Margaret, Ellen, and Jennie Colahan, native of Parish of Clontuskert, County Galway, Ireland.

LA MON.—Nov. 7, at 229 East Thirty-fourth Street, Nina L. La Mon, daughter of Harvey and Emma La Mon, aged 18.

LANGE.—Nov. 6, Bertha Lange, aged 55 years, 123 East Third Street.

LAW.—C. D. Law, Nov. 7.

LEAVITT.—Clara Boles, wife of James M. Leavitt, 97 St. Mark's Avenue.

LAMOND.—At Tottenville, S. I., Nov. 2, William Lamond, in his 77th year.

LANDRETH.—Nov. 2, at 1,119 South Forty-eighth Street, Philadelphia, Eliza Graff Landreth, in the 65th year of her age.

LINDENBAUM.—Nov. 3, at 29 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, in her 74th year, Caroline Lindenbaum.

LOWBER.—Nov. 3, at 246 Decatur Street, Daniel Alfred Lowber, in the 58th year of his age.

LYNCH.—Nov. 3, at 427 Union Street, Sarah M. Lynch, formerly of Loughlinbridge, County Carlow, Ireland.

LAFFAN.—Nov. 2, Jeannette Allen, wife of James M. Laffan of 415 West Fortieth Street.

LINDENBERGER.—At William's Bridge, Nov. 2, Jacob F. Lindenberger, in his 76th year.

LITTMAN.—Nov. 1, at 416 West Fifty-first Street, Lena, wife of Elias Littman.

LOUGHLIN.—Nov. 2, at 331 East Thirty-second Street, John J. Loughlin.

M

M'DONNELL.—Nov. 6, at his residence, 236 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, Martin McDonnell.

M'GEARY.—Nov. 4, Mary Ann, wife of John McGeary, 502 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

M'GOWAN.—Nov. 6, James H. McGowan, husband of Nora Hannigan, 1,322 Chisholm Street, Morrisania.

MACAVEY.—William S. Macavey, at 1,018 Avenue A, 16 years of age.

McCAFFERTY.—Nov. 3, Ellen McCafferty, sister of the late Bernard McArdle, native of Corless, County Armagh, Ireland.

McCORMACK.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., at 4 A. M., Nellie G. McCartie of 597 Springdale Avenue, East Orange, N. J., wife of Thomas A. McCormack.

McDERMOTT.—Nov. 4, at 139 Atlantic Avenue, Thomas H. McDermott.

McDONOUGH.—Capt. Ferdinand McDonough, at Washington, 60 years old.

McMURRAY.—Nov. 4, at 157 Rutledge Street, Mary Thompson McMurray, in the 84th year of her age.

MEYER.—On Nov. 2, at 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Frederick J. Meyer, 48 years old.

MAHONEY.—Nov. 6, John H. Mahoney, aged 47 years, at his residence, 102 South 4th Street, Brooklyn.

MARACHE.—Nov. 6, at 139 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, M. Josephine, widow of N. Marache, in the 74th year of her age.

McCARTHY.—Nov. 8, Mary, beloved wife of John McCarthy, 64 Clarkson Street.

MORREY.—Nov. 7, at 503 Clinton Avenue, Edmund H. Morrey.

MYERS.—Nov. 6, 1902, Louise, wife of Elmer K. Myers and daughter of Hugo Spraridel, aged 20 years, 1,204 Halsey Street.

MILLER.—Nov. 5, Nathan, husband of Doris Miller, 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

MINER.—Nov. 7, 258 West Houston Street, Matthew Miner, son of Mary and the late Matthew Miner.

MOOS.—Nov. 5, William, son of Julius and Carrie Moos, aged 17 years 6 months, 73 East Ninety-second Street.

MULCAHY.—Patrick J., 1,291 Columbus Avenue.

M'AVEY.—November 4, William, son of the late Ellen McAvey. 1008 Avenue A.

M'CAULEY.—November 4, John McCauley, son of the late Timothy and Ann McCauley. 1484 3d Ave.

MACKEY.—November 5, Adelaide, wife of William Mackey, 109 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

M'MANUS.—November 5, Robert McManus. 23 East 108th St.

MURPHY.—November 4, Michael Murphy, brother of the late Patrick Murphy. 2,022 Lafontaine Ave.

McCLOSKEY.—Nov. 3, John McCloskey, of 276 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

McCONNELL.—Nov. 3, at 612 Madison Street, Brooklyn, James McConnell, in his 66th year.

McNAMEE.—Nov. 4, at 26 St. Felix Street, Sarah A., wife of James B. McNamee.

MEYER.—Nov. 2, at 107 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, Frederick J. Meyer, aged 48 years.

MOORE.—Nov. 2, at 474 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Eliza Moore, aged 87.

MORAN.—Nov. 4, at 139 East Fiftieth Street, Jenhie, daughter of Patrick Moran, in her 25th year.

McBRIDE.—Nov. 2, at 51 Mangin Street, James, son of John McBride, native of Leckin, County Tyrone, Ireland.

McDONOUGH.—Nov. 1 at 104 Duffield Street, Elizabeth, widow of James McDonough.

McKENNA.—Nov. 1, at 2,520 Eighth Avenue, Rosanna, widow of William McKenna, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

McSWEENY.—Oct. 21, at 339 East Thirty-second Street, Mary, daughter of the late James McSweeny, native of Clongale, County Cork, Ireland.

MERRITT.—Nov. 1, at Port Chester, N. Y., Robert Tucker Merritt, aged 63 years.

MOUNTER.—Nov. 1, at 180 East One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, Sidney Mounter, in his 78th year.

N

NALLY.—Nov. 2, at 46 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, William Nally.

NICHOLS.—Nov. 1, at 108 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, David M. Nichols, aged 66 years.

NIXON.—At 450 West Fifty-seventh Street, Nov. 1, the Rev. Joseph B. Nixon of St. Mary's Church, Saugerties.

NOONE.—Nov. 1, Timothy Noone.

NELSON.—Suddenly, Nov. 3, William Thomas Nelson.

O

O'BRIEN.—November 5, Frank O'Brien, aged 27 years. 33 Second Street.

OLMSTEAD.—Nov. 3, Joseph Olmstead.

O'REILLY.—Nov. 2, at 205 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Fannie, daughter of the late Hugh O'Reilly.

O'ROURKE.—Nov. 1, at 493½ Tenth Avenue, Mary, widow of Bernard O'Rourke of St. Anthony's Parish.

OLIVER.—Nov. 2, 143 Waverly Avenue, Mrs. Thomas Oliver, daughter of Thomas Keenan and Della Clohessy.

O'MALLEY.—Nov. 4, at 126 Berry Street, Brooklyn, William, son of Patrick and Sarah O'Malley.

O'NEILL.—At Denver, the Rev. George Doane O'Neill, 36 years old.

O'PRAY.—Nov. 4, at 536 East Fourteenth Street, Elizabeth, daughter of Christina and the late Samuel O'Pray.

P

PADDOCK.—Nov. 6, at 48 Allen Street, Margaret Paddock, wife of the late Obed Paddock.

PHINNEY.—Nov. 6, at Amityville, L. I., Charles John Phinney, aged 45 years.

PRENDERGAST.—Nov. 6, at 110 Waverley Place, Peter E. Prendergast, 38 years old.

PETRY.—At 334 East Ninth Street, Philip Petry, 72 years of age.

POLLARD.—Nov. 4, at Senaca Falls, N. Y., James D. Pollard, aged 62 years.

PALMER.—Nov. 3, Samuel Palmer, aged 70 years.

PFALZGRAF.—Nov. 3, at Cropsey and Harway Avenues, Brooklyn, Martha Kirk, wife of Philip L. Pfalzgraf.

PLOWER.—Nov. 4, at 657 Water Street, John, son of John T. Plower.

PENDERGAST.—Nov. 1, at 436 East Fifty-seventh Street, Stephen Pendergast, aged 75 years.

PETER.—Nov. 2, at 281 Forty-fifth Street, Augustus Peter, aged 88 years.

POLLOCK.—Nov. 3, at 300 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, Mary A., wife of Thomas H. Pollock.

POSEY.—At Morristown, N. J., Nov. 1, Adeline Dairymple, wife of Bolivar N. Posey.

PUTNAM.—Nov. 3, at 515 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, James D. Putnam, in his seventy-fifth year.

Q

QUINN.—Nov. 6, 1902, at 450 West Thirty-third Street, James Quinn.

QUIGG.—Nov. 7, Leo, son of John J. and Mary Quigg, aged 20 years 6 months.

R

RING.—Nov. 6, 1902, Mary L. Ring, 116 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

RYAN.—Nov. 5, at 224 West Sixty-first Street, Philip, aged 26 years, son of James Ryan and Mary Morney, of County Tipperary, Ireland.

REYNOLDS.—Nov. 4, at 1,261 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank P. Reynolds.

RICE.—At his residence, 724 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, Nov. 4, Philip Rice, in his 67th year.

ROGERS.—Nov. 4, at 454 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bartley Rogers, aged 48.

REDMOND.—Nov. 7, Mazie, wife of William Redmond and daughter of Ann and the late John Ford, 39 Rush Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RENN.—Nov. 7, at 184 East Seventieth Street, Mary Nannery, widow of John Renn.

REYNOLDS-EIDMAN. — Nov. 7, Joseph Reynolds-Eidman, son of the late Mary W. Eidman and nephew of Charles, James, and Francis Reynolds, and Martha McKeever, in his 21st year.

RIGNEY.—Nov. 7, John, only son of Ann and the late Michael Rigney, 270 Jay Street.

RITA.—In Brooklyn, on Nov. 7, George L., husband of Mary Friedrichs and son of Fred and Mary A., 218 Classon Avenue.

ROTHSCHILD.—Nov. 6, Sarah, wife of Charles and mother of Carrie Rothschild, in her 63d year, at 72 East Ninety-first Street.

RIEDING.—Harry James Rieding, son of Harry Rieding and Della Malley, aged 6 months, at 228 East Seventy-fourth Street.

ROGALSKY.—Nov. 5, Anna Rogalsky, aged 20, 244 Madison Street.

RYAN.—Nov. 4, Thomas Ryan, in his 68th year, at 630 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street.

RENNICK.—Nov. 2, at 86 Pine Street, Sadie, daughter of the late William Rennick.

ROBERTS.—Nov. 2, James F. Roberts of 412 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y., in his 43d year.

REED.—Nov. 1, George W.,

LONDON'S CIVIC HOSPITALITY.

The visit of the King and Queen to the Guildhall to-day is the first ceremony of its kind for nearly a century and a half. King George III. and Queen Charlotte, whom he had married two months before, went in state to the Guildhall on Nov. 9, 1761, as a coronation visit; but in the case of William IV. and Queen Adelaide the ceremony fell through in consequence of the Lord Mayor's hint that it would be "inadvisable for the Duke of Wellington to be present," whereupon his Majesty declined the invitation.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by her Ladies in Waiting—whom she disired should sit at the same table—visited the City on the Lord Mayor's Day following her accession; but King Edward VII. has departed from the precedent, if for no other reason than that his Majesty's birthday is on that day.

The City Corporation of London, which is to-day spending £10,000 in connection with the royal visit, has ever been lavish in its hospitality to royalty, more lavish at times, indeed, if not in any sense more hearty, than in these latter days. When the King, as Prince of Wales, returned from India, he was entertained by the City at a cost of £27,000. The expenditure in connection with the coronation was something like £25,000. After the serious illness of the King (then Prince of Wales) Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the City at a cost of £13,000.

Over the coronation of Queen Victoria the City spent only £8,000, and some fifteen years later, when the late Queen lunched in the City, the visit only resulted in an expenditure of £6,000, while the jubilee celebrations cost £12,000.

In mid-nineteenth-century days the City's hospitality to foreign potentates was extravagant. A bill of £24,000 was run up in entertaining the Sultan. Later, £16,000 was spent on the Shah, and £3,000 on the Czar. Still later, the German Emperor and the King of Denmark were entertained for less than £3,000 each.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Cure for Whooping Cough Discovered.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21.—Much interest is taken here in the discovery of the serum of whooping cough, due to a young Brussels physician, Dr. C. Leuriaux. The serum is injected under the skin—in the abdominal region. From the experiments made up to the present the injection appears to be quite harmless. About forty-eight hours after inoculation the first effects of the liquid are apparent. The serum produces an early cessation of the coughing fits and a considerable diminution of the normal period of the illness. If the injection be made immediately on the manifestation of the usual symptoms the malady can be cured in from eight to ten days, its normal course being from six to eight weeks.—London Chronicle.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

First Lieuts. William R. Taylor, Third Cavalry; John F. Hasson, Fifth Cavalry; W. E. W. Mackinlay, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. John C. Ashburn, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieut. David R. Gump, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Francis H. Burr, Third Infantry; Second Lieut. Donald D. Hay, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Van Couver Barracks, vice First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, Assistant Surgeon, relieved. Capt. Edward D. Sinks, Assistant Surgeon Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 15.

Navy.

Rear Admiral F. P. Gilmore (retired) is detached from duty as a member of the Naval, Examining, and Retiring Boards and ordered home.

Capt. W. S. Cowles is commissioned from Nov. 2.

Capt. F. P. Gilmore is retired from Nov. 6.

Lieut. Commander F. W. Coffin is detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Navy Yard are Mare Island for the command of the Hancock.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney is detached from the Navy Yard at Norfolk and ordered to Texas.

Lieut. W. C. Herbert is detached from the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., and ordered to the Navy Yard at Mare Island for duty in charge of the Engineering Department on board the Hancock.

Lieut. W. A. Moffett is detached from the St. Mary's, Nov. 15, and ordered to the Minneapolis in connection with the crew of the Maine and for duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. C. F. Preston is detached from the Dolphin and ordered to command the Sylph.

Ensign W. T. Carrant is ordered to the Mohican, Nov. 17.

Ensign C. E. Courtney is ordered to the Hancock.

Ensign A. St. C. Smith is ordered to the naval proving ground at Indian Head for duty as Inspector of Ordnance, Dec. 10.

Ensign E. C. Calabus is ordered to the Cincinnati, Nov. 14.

Medical Inspector J. R. Waggener is detached from the marine recruiting rendezvous at Boston and ordered to the Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Surgeon J. W. Baker (retired) is ordered to duty at the naval and marine recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

Surgeon N. H. Drake is detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and will continue his duties on board the Solace

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Baker (retired) is ordered to duty at the naval and marine recruiting rendezvous, Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. M. Moore is detached from the Indiana and ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Raleigh and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman G. C. Westervelt is detached from the Sylph and ordered to the Dolphin.

Chaplain S. D. Boorom is detached from the Columbia, Nov. 14, and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Arrivals—Sterling at Norfolk.

Marietta at Laguarira.

Nashville at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Hist at Fort Monroe.

Sailings—Kearsarge from Tompkinsville for Hampton Roads.

San Francisco from Norfolk for Hampton Roads.

Machias from St. George, S. I., for Hampton Roads.

Nanshan from Hongkong for Cavite.

Alabama from New York for Tompkinsville.

The Mackenzie was commissioned at the Navy Yard, New York, on Nov. 7.

The Hancock has been ordered in commission at Mare Island.

The Chauncey has been ordered in commission at League Island, and the Amphitrite at Boston, all on Nov. 8.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Utica Pressed Brick Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—John E. Hardman, Montreal, Canada; C. T. Willard, New York, and Alfred Putnam, Utica.

Platen Institute, New York, medical; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles Conrad, J. W. Alexander, and E. A. Sonner, New York.

Manhattan and Sound Shore Realty Company, New York; capital, $11,000. Directors—Joseph L. O'Connell, P. H. Keenan, and H. X. Caughlin, New York.

Arthur C. Reeves & Co., New York, brokers; capital, $250,000. Directors—A. C. Reeves, M. H. Briggs, New York, and John Teas, Brooklyn.

The Flower City Brier Pipe Company, Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. A. Turner, W. E. Moore, and H. F. Remington, Rochester.

American Paint Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. B. Hubbard, W. H. Lake, and R. S. Searles, New York.

The Frontier Lithograph Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. W. Dietzer, L. E. Bartlett, and E. H. Dietzer, Buffalo.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The National Paper and Printing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Millard W. Baldwin, C. Frederick Smith, and Alfred George Brown.

The Foster Debevoice Company, advertising concern; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Foster Debevoice, Rachel Debevoice, and Newell L. Mead, Jr.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions.

1—Hill vs. "Segnonanca."
2—Campbell vs. Mayor, &c.
3—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
4—Timolat vs. Franklin.
5—Interstate vs. "Longfond."
6—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Universal Talking Machine Co.
7—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
8—B. B. Hill Co. vs. Sawyer Boss Co.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. vs. Dancel.
27—In re Schenkin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.
19—Rumford Chemical Works vs. N. Y. Baking Powder Co.
20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.
21—Same vs. same.
54—Cuttler-Hammer M. Co. vs. Chicago Rheostat Co.
70—Du Bois vs. Mayor, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy Discharges.

5215—Joseph D. Lynch.
5105—Andrew L. Deyo.
4738—John Frick.
4916—Thomas E. Tripler
4319—Davis & Warsawski.
5247—Emma G. Leith.
4262—S. & L. Schiff.
5037—Pete Harper.
5068—Emanuel A. Franklin.
5217—Frischberg & Lippner.

Adjourned cases.

4914—Peter Miller.
4083—Robert Simmon.
3132—Thomas H. Davis.
4340—Charles M. Gaylord.
5170—Leon Bertin.
5120—Edward L. Ranlett
5180—George Silver.
5197—Samuel Forschirm.
5099—Solomon Rausman
5060—Benjamin B. Badeau.
4619—Alfred E. Kramer.
4468—Morris Anderson.
4736—Mark H. Elsner.
4018—Stultz & Kretschman.
5002—Fred. M. Beakes.
5017—Henry S. Meyer.
5094—Albert Kessner.
5071—Isaac Specter.
4489—Jacob M. Lasky.
4729—Joseph Blumenfeld.
4113—Albert J. Thorne.

Motions.

In re Meyer & Bernstein.
In re Daniel Wallash.
In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Arthur C. Searles.
In re Gluckman & Gross.
In re Glickman Bros.
In re Sigmund Rabinowitz.
In re J. H. & A. A. Meyers.
In re J. H. Livingston & Co.
In re Cummings & Stockbridge.
In re Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works.
In re Leon Bertin.
In re Stephens vs. Flammer.
46—Polykranas vs.
47—Bun vs. Sutter.
48—In re Savelson.
49—In re Brooks (Washington Av.)
50—Davidow vs. Davidow.
51—Kavanugh vs. Kerr.
52—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.
53—Nam vs. Oldand.
54—Comrie vs. Beemer.
55—Dingman vs. City of New York.
56—Crawford vs. B'way Mag. Co.
57—Douglas vs. Street.
58—In re Melrose Av.
59—Levy vs. Plume.
60—Davis vs. Stein.
61—O'Neill vs. Ronner.
62—Kohly vs. Fernandez
63—In re Little W. 12th and 13th Sts.
64—People, &c., vs. Gearns.
65—Same vs. Horgan.
66—Hecht vs. Margulies.
67—Davot vs. Davot.
67½—Same vs. same.
68—Du Bois vs. Central Realty Co.
69—Brown vs. Munsey.
70—Vlantes vs. Strates.
71—In re Cobleskill Quarry Co.
72—Cody vs. City of New York.
73—Dorn vs. Blomchetti.
74—Hollunder vs. Hegmon.
75—Hoffman vs. Reed.
76—Kelly vs. Adrian.
77—Hawkins vs. Mapes-Reeves Con. Co.
78—Merrimus vs. Betty.
79—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.
80—Revel vs. Revel.
81—Kimball vs. Schnugg
82—Adams vs. Adams.
83—Singer vs. Morris.
84—Gibbs vs. N. Y. Press Co.
85—Same vs. same.
86—McLean vs. McLean.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1980—Snallcross vs. Curtis.
1986—Dunlop vs. Mulry. Demurrers.
24—Leszynsky vs. Ross.
84—Shiek vs. Baldwin. Preferred causes.
1429—Kilday vs. Canccioli.
1832—Shepard vs. Plinus
1961—Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Feitner.
1962—Same vs. same.
1297—Mayor, &c., vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1890—Righter vs. Ludwig.

General calendar.

939—Panning vs. Scott.
793—Broder vs. Broder.
826—Berger vs. Sobel.
516—Hutchinson vs. Curtis.
517—Same vs. Stadler.
518—Same vs. Scott.
519—Same vs. Warner.
520—Same vs. Chapman.
521—Same vs. Schley.
522—Same vs. Neidlinger.
841—Nicoletti vs. Mut. Help Society, &c.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
852—Fanning vs. Supreme Council C. M. B. A.
857—Bulein vs. Schwartz.
800—Barry vs. McArthur.
900—Insurance Press vs. Montauk Fire D. T. Co.
902—King vs. Libaire.
916—Aste vs. Fracello.
920—Detroit vs. Detroit
924—Reichert vs. Reichert.
927—Birch vs. Birch.
920—Roth vs. Ernhout.
934—Aaronson vs. Sire.
935—Hart vs. Abrahams.
944—Barry vs. Bank of New York.
957—Stuart vs. Bailey.
963—Saruya vs. Smith.
964—Am. Pneumatic Tool Co. vs. MacCoy
1061—Gottfried vs. Gewirz.
1064—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c.
1066—Biendl vs. Biendl.
1068—Abbott vs. Erkins.
1069—Kelly vs. Bladlet.
1071—Markey vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(October Term continued)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Garvan, and Smyth for the People.

1—Roland B. Molineux.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(November Term.)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Studin for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

6655—Livingston vs. Livingston.
4922—Straub vs. Haight & Freese Co.
1449—Fletcher vs. Doyle.
6555—Juran vs. Bryan.
5849—Reichert vs. Reichert.
6383—Mayer vs. Hughson.
7618—Pierce vs. Gottlieb.
7658—Union Distilling Co. vs. Endeman.
7934—Vietor vs. Alton.
7128—McLeod vs. MacCarthy.
7522—Falke vs. Springer.
7562—Colorado Nat. Bk. vs. Cannon.
7916—Lux vs. Arnox.
7749—Patent Title & Guar. Co. vs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co.
7803—Jetett vs. Rehbein.
6935—Foleron vs. Foleron.
7006—Valentine vs. Valentine.
—ristie vs. Christie.
7876—Wetterer vs. Hellman.
8196—Casey vs. Conger.
6917—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
4527—Deering vs. Boehmer.
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 823—McCready vs. Daynes.
850—Tanenbaum vs. Levy.
858—Same vs same.
859—Same vs. Eiseman.
759—19th Ward Bank vs. Beall.
764—Fry vs. Douglas.
6482—Robbins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1302—Stillings vs. same.
716—Witson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
951—Carrol vs. Scannell.
762—J. P. Morgan & Co. vs. Weidenfeld.
6204½—W. C. Loftus & Co. vs. Bennett.
970—Talcott vs. Schultz.
760—Carter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
929—Brecher vs. Met. Traction Co
575—Dougharty vs. Galligan.
6316—Kovaly vs. R. H. Wolfe & Co.
1246—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
931—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4578—Stanley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
711—Siebricht vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
6106—Schubert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
650—Flint vs. Lord.
993—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
999—Gunther vs. same.
1030—Reilly vs. same.
956—Underwood vs. Bayly.
880—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
985—Chilcott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6110—McManus vs. Slattery.
6233—Reed vs. Albright.
753—Robertson vs. Flynn.
968—Payne vs. Williams.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
955—Same vs. same.
5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1233—Fruin-Bambrick C. Co. vs. Marks.
1232—Dilion vs. City of New York.
4247—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
1243—Ehrig vs. Magurk.
1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.
938—Wood vs. Dunn.
8393—Walters vs. George A. Fuller Co.
5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.
838—Winter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
821—Shapiro vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1264—Reilly vs. Hanson.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.

Samuel C. Blackwell.

At 10:30 A. M.

Albert Samuels.
Anna W. Ferris.
Henry Zweig.
William Wardlaw.

Ernest H. A. Otten.
Jane Munn.
Caroline Kessler.
Joseph F. Denton.
George W. Tidd.
Israel Steinhart.
Mary A. Whalen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1821—Frantiska Mraz.
1822—Hannah Roche.
1827—Mary Ann Wilson.
1842—George E. Harrison.
1844—Joseph A. Booth.
1845—Susan Prime.
1847—Ann Butler.
1848—Florina Di Muro.
1849—Wilhelm Rothfuss.
1850—Max Richman.
1851—Michaelina Papesca.
1853—John Mahoney.
1854—Elizabeth Gwynn.
1855—Balthasar Hofman
1856—Elizabeth Kelly.
1818—Margaret Ann Bergen.
1858—Solomon Earnest.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 14.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1623—Gleitman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1501—Leopold vs. same.
1632—Hall vs. same.
1594—Murphy vs. Hobson.
1627—Corrie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1628—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1630—Potter vs. same.
1631—Gault vs. same.
1632—Curtis vs. same.
938—Nelson vs. same.
1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.
1648—Goodman vs. Kurzrok.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.
929—Bogin vs. Tow.
937—Lauchheim vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1221—Blumm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1710—Weissman vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co.
1213—Zuckerman vs. Kottman
1497—Barry vs. Grace
N. Hyde Co.
4042—Jacobsohn vs. Adler.
2996—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1491—Goodstein vs. McNulty.
4573½—Parella vs. Manchester Assur. Co.
1721—Kavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1722—Clark vs. Butler.
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.
1724—Equit. Life Ass Soc'y vs. Sutphen.
1725—Cains vs. White.
1726—Riley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1727—Larkin vs. Webber
1728—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1729—Rothfuss vs. Schrade.
1730—Levene vs. Lessler
1731—Berney vs. Ralph.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1733—Beeckman vs. Morgan.
1734—Krasner vs. Richman.
1735—Friel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1736—Safety Ins. Wire Co. vs. Eastern Elec. Supply Co.
1737—Vorhees vs. Strong & Trowbridge Co.
1738—Meister vs. Fox.
1739—Lowenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

565—Parkes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2692—Singer vs. Cohn.
2055—Zuckerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
568—Byers vs. same.
1443—Stern vs. same.
1402—Callahan vs. same
854—Fontana vs. Taylor.
1580—Alcott vs. same.
901—Kunn vs. Ehrenreich.
714—Schnelble vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
730—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1338—Weylo vs. Bloomingdale.
1896—Levenson vs. Jungbertscher.
1437—Goldberg vs. Lacor.
1125—Sallaj vs. Dorman
1025—Moncot vs. Jackson.
1065—Greenfield vs. Ulman.
1112—Tichner vs. Breidenbat.
1378—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr.
1297—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
1008—D. O. Haynes Co. vs. McLean.
664—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2592—Luria vs. same.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1340—Frankel vs. St. Paul's Fire Ins. Co.
1147—Zuckerman vs. Abrahamson.
1157—Vietor vs. Benedict.
1765—Weintraub vs. Lippman.
1766—Little vs. Scott.
1767—Edelson vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1768—Grozie vs. Joudis.
1769—Mang vs. Farmers' Feed Co.
1770—Levy vs. [illegible]

896—Spieler vs. Lendner.
835—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
645—Brennan vs. City of New York.
888—Herrman vs. McGuire.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.
904—Henrich vs. Altieri.
686—Walter vs. Hangen.
1002—Koster vs. Erbe.
1015—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
676—Stemmler vs. Mayor, &c.
804—Gras vs. Harris.
805—Same vs. same.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1021—Roeders vs. Caledonian Ins. Co.
5582—Dexter vs. Press Pub. Co.
695—Jeems vs. Doyle.
1089—Lennon vs. Mayor, &c.
1094—Stanton vs. Freund.
1105—Bandouine vs. Garr.
1109—Dowling vs. Naughton.
1111—Thomson vs. Standard Oil Co.
1112—Daly vs. Walaneck
1113—Clinch vs. Donohue.
1121—Rakofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1123—Van Wyck vs. City of New York.
1129—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1065—Baum vs. same.
1107—Long vs. same.
1107—Long vs. same.
1126—Stearns vs. C. & C. Elec. Co.
1136—Pakas vs. Standard Bail Co.
1139—Plotzki vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1148—Smith vs. Sodon.
1153—Riley vs. Paine.
1159—Pierce vs. Taussig.
1161—Empire State Rubber Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co.
1165—McGowan vs. Juilliard.
1168—Peckham vs. Brann.
1169—Flood vs. Patton.
1178—Solomon vs. Stewart.
1187—Arnold vs. Peabody.
1188—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1193—United Typewriter & Supplies Co. vs. Kraus.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.
5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.
564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.
1231—Irwin vs. Simonetti.
953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.
955—Same vs. same.
5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.
1186—Davis vs. Wilmerding.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1233—Fruin-Bambrick C. Co. vs. Marks.
1232—Dilion vs. City of New York.
4247—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
1243—Ehrig vs. Magurk.
1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.
938—Wood vs. Dunn.
8393—Walters vs. George A. Fuller Co.
5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.
838—Winter vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
821—Shapiro vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
1264—Reilly vs. Hanson.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for probate.

At 10 A. M.

Samuel C. Blackwell.

At 10:30 A. M.

Albert Samuels.
Anna W. Ferris.
Henry Zweig.
William Wardlaw.

Ernest H. A. Otten.
Jane Munn.
Caroline Kessler.
Joseph F. Denton.
George W. Tidd.
Israel Steinhart.
Mary A. Whalen.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1821—Frantiska Mraz.
1822—Hannah Roche.
1827—Mary Ann Wilson.
1842—George E. Harrison.
1844—Joseph A. Booth.
1845—Susan Prime.
1847—Ann Butler.
1848—Florina Di Muro.
1849—Wilhelm Rothfuss.
1850—Max Richman.
1851—Michaelina Papesca.
1853—John Mahoney.
1854—Elizabeth Gwynn.
1855—Balthasar Hofman
1856—Elizabeth Kelly.
1818—Margaret Ann Bergen.
1858—Solomon Earnest.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 14.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1623—Gleitman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1501—Leopold vs. same.
1632—Hall vs. same.
1594—Murphy vs. Hobson.
1627—Corrie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1628—Schoenfeld vs. same.
1630—Potter vs. same.
1631—Gault vs. same.
1632—Curtis vs. same.
938—Nelson vs. same.
1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.
1648—Goodman vs. Kurzrok.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.
929—Bogin vs. Tow.
937—Lauchheim vs. Stern.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1221—Blumm vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1710—Weissman vs. V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co.
1213—Zuckerman vs. Kottman
1497—Barry vs. Grace
N. Hyde Co.
4042—Jacobsohn vs. Adler.
2996—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1491—Goodstein vs. McNulty.
4573½—Parella vs. Manchester Assur. Co.
1721—Kavanagh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1722—Clark vs. Butler.
1723—Gregg vs. Smith.
1724—Equit. Life Ass Soc'y vs. Sutphen.
1725—Cains vs. White.
1726—Riley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1727—Larkin vs. Webber
1728—Schneider vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1729—Rothfuss vs. Schrade.
1730—Levene vs. Lessler
1731—Berney vs. Ralph.
1732—Schoenfeld vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1733—Beeckman vs. Morgan.
1734—Krasner vs. Richman.
1735—Friel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1736—Safety Ins. Wire Co. vs. Eastern Elec. Supply Co.
1737—Vorhees vs. Strong & Trowbridge Co.
1738—Meister vs. Fox.
1739—Lowenstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

565—Parkes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2692—Singer vs. Cohn.
2055—Zuckerman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
568—Byers vs. same.
1443—Stern vs. same.
1402—Callahan vs. same
854—Fontana vs. Taylor.
1580—Alcott vs. same.
901—Kunn vs. Ehrenreich.
714—Schnelble vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
730—Aronson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1338—Weylo vs. Bloomingdale.
1896—Levenson vs. Jungbertscher.
1437—Goldberg vs. Lacor.
1125—Sallaj vs. Dorman
1025—Moncot vs. Jackson.
1065—Greenfield vs. Ulman.
1112—Tichner vs. Breidenbat.
1378—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr.
1297—Rothman vs. Kashowitz.
1008—D. O. Haynes Co. vs. McLean.
664—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2592—Luria vs. same.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1340—Frankel vs. St. Paul's Fire Ins. Co.
1147—Zuckerman vs. Abrahamson.
1157—Vietor vs. Benedict.
1765—Weintraub vs. Lippman.
1766—Little vs. Scott.
1767—Edelson vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1768—Grozie vs. Joudis.
1769—Mang vs. Farmers' Feed Co.
1770—Levy vs. [illegible]

896—Spieler vs. Lendner.
835—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
645—Brennan vs. City of New York.
888—Herrman vs. McGuire.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.
904—Henrich vs. Altieri.
686—Walter vs. Hangen.
1002—Koster vs. Erbe.
1015—Walker vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
676—Stemmler vs. Mayor, &c.
804—Gras vs. Harris.
805—Same vs. same.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1021—Roeders vs. Caledonian Ins. Co.
5582—Dexter vs. Press Pub. Co.
695—Jeems vs. Doyle.
1089—Lennon vs. Mayor, &c.
1094—Stanton vs. Freund.
1105—Bandouine vs. Garr.
1109—Dowling vs. Naughton.
1111—Thomson vs. Standard Oil Co.
1112—Daly vs. Walaneck
1113—Clinch vs. Donohue.
1121—Rakofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1123—Van Wyck vs. City of New York.
1129—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1065—Baum vs. same.
1107—Long vs. same.
1107—Long vs. same.
1126—Stearns vs. C. & C. Elec. Co.
1136—Pakas vs. Standard Bail Co.
1139—Plotzki vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1148—Smith vs. Sodon.
1153—Riley vs. Paine.
1159—Pierce vs. Taussig.
1161—Empire State Rubber Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co.
1165—McGowan vs. Juilliard.
1168—Peckham vs. Brann.
1169—Flood vs. Patton.
1178—Solomon vs. Stewart.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations for Large Tract on Washington Heights.

PROMINENT BRONX CORNER SOLD

Other Dealings by Brokers—Some Features of the Week's Business—List of Auction Offerings.

Negotiations are likely to be concluded within a few days for the sale of that part of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum tract on Washington Heights lying east of Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets. That portion of the tract lying west of Broadway was sold last Spring to a syndicate in which Alfred G. Vanderbilt was interested.

Final contracts in the present deal have not yet been signed, but it is learned on reliable authority that an offer for the property has been made which is satisfactory to the sellers. It is said that the buyers are a syndicate represented by Francis K. Pendleton, and includes two or three Wall Street men whose names have frequently been identified with real estate speculation. The property contains about 65 lots, running from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to a point 25 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and extending about 365 feet in depth. It has been held by the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at a figure in the neighborhood of $400,000.

The sale of a recently completed building on Fifth Avenue, an increased amount of speculative buying in residential districts, and several deals on Washington Heights, besides the one just mentioned, combined to make last week anything but the uninteresting period that is usually looked for in connection with a holiday.

The purchase of Aeolian Hall on Fifth Avenue, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, by Congressman-elect Francis Burton Harrison is one of the few clean-cut investment transactions of recent months and the first of any magnitude to be reported. Since the opening of the Fall season this building was leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual net rental of $36,000, and the purchase price was fixed at a figure upon which this rental will show a 5 per cent. return—or $720,000. It should also be noted that upon a small amount of capital this property can be made a still more attractive investment proposition. There would probably be no difficulty in borrowing upon it $500,000 at 4 per cent., thus making an annual interest charge of $20,000, and leaving $16,000 out of the net rental as income upon equity of $220,000, approximately 7 1-3 per cent.

Under these conditions it is not surprising that the property found a ready market—indeed, it may be stated that had not Mr. Harrison availed himself of the opportunity there were at least two other prospective buyers in the field, willing and perhaps eager to affix their signatures to a contract. This transaction and the circumstances surrounding it are also instructive in connection with the oft-repeated complaint regarding the absence of investors in the real estate market for parcels of any considerable value. That there is some reason in this complaint, owing to the fact that real estate is not always readily convertible, there can be no doubt, but is not the shyness of the investor in many cases more or less justified? Too many so-called "first-class investments" are attractive enough on paper, when in reality what the investor is expected to do is to take a property of problematical future and to help a builder out of some extravagantly financed operation. In other words, if there were more properties, corresponding in their general characteristics to Aeolian Hall, put up as that was, by experts in the handling of real estate, to supply a known demand, it may safely be said that the attracting of large investors to the real estate field would be a far less difficult problem.

Washington Heights has developed very substantial signs of activity within the last few days. A plot of nineteen lots at one of the most prominent corners in that section, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, was bought by the Atlantic Realty Company, and the sales of several smaller parcels, including a corner at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, have afforded the first real evidence of the opening of the Fall campaign in that section.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William C. Dewey of Springfield, Mass., has sold the northwest corner of Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, four and five story factory buildings, on plot 50 by 200, together with the vacant plot adjoining on the avenue, frontage 50 by 150. The buyers are the present tenants of the property, the Kroeger Piano Company.

The North Presbyterian Church, at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 100 by 98.9, has been bought by the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, acting for the Pennsylvania Railroad. With the exception of very few scattered parcels, all of the property in the block bounded by Eighth and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets is now in the control of that corporation.

The Subway Realty Company has bought the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street, a plot 100 by 100, as a site for the station of the underground road which it was recently decided to establish at that point. It is reported that John P. Huggins has sold the plot, 50 by 201.10, adjoining the foregoing and extending through from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for George Moore the plot, 50 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

George R. Read and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for Mary Van Nostrand to Marcus M. Marks 22 West Fifteenth Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 80.

William J. Hamilton has sold for the City Real Estate Company the four-story dwelling 118 West Seventy-sixth Street, 19.10 by 102.2.

David Stewart reports the sale of the three-story stone dwelling 403 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 18.6 by 80.

Dovale & Thiery have sold for a Mr. Hess to a Mr. Backman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 68 West Sixty-eighth Street, 22 by 100.5.

Peter Axelrad and B. Nauheim have sold for the Rogers estate the four five-story three-family flats 436 to 442 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on plot 100 by 112.6. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sales of 305 East Ninety-first Street and 9 to 17 West One Hundred and Tenth Street.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for the Commercial Real Estate Corporation to John O'Connor the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story building on plot 50.7 by 100.

Fleischmann Brothers have bought 119 to 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, four five-story double flats on plot 100 by 99.11.

L. S. Bing has sold to the Realty Company of New York, for improvement, the plot 50 by 117, on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, 149.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

The two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 163 and 165 East Sixtieth Street, each 20 by 100.5, have been sold through Bryan L. Kennelly.

P. Imperato has sold for the estate of Hymen Israel to Salvatore Stajano the four-story tenement 2,130 Second Avenue, 20.2 by 75.8.

George W. Steele has sold to H. J. Woodward for $57,000 the two five-story flats 17 and 19 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

J. Arthur Fischer has sold for James W. Henning the four-story dwelling 134 West Thirty-seventh Street, 21 by 98.9.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for a client Avenue, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100.

Campbell & Clement have leased for a term of twenty-one years the twelve-story apartment hotel which they are erecting at 11 and 13 East Thirty-second Street, on plot 50 by 100.

A. Hauck has leased for Frederick Schlueter to the Columbus Coal Company for a term of years the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Charles E. Duross has leased 454 West Fourteenth Street for Conron Brothers' Company to the West Side Juvenile Club for a term of three years; also for a Mr. Sullivan 420 West Eighteenth Street. Mr. Duross has sold the three years' lease of the dwelling 257 West Twenty-third Street for Frederick Guertins to E. C. Marks, and the lease of 311 West Forty-sixth Street for Edward Favenza to B. Foss.

W. D. Morgan & Co. report the following leases: 49 St. Nicholas Place, for Lee & Lee as attorneys; 43 Hamilton Terrace, for C. T. Barney; 340 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for Charles E. Gallaher; 573 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for P. J. McMoran; 51 St. Nicholas Place, for Lee & Lee; 22 Convent Avenue, for Sonn Brothers; 630 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for John T. Dooling, and 522 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for John R. Agnew.

Frederick Hotchkiss reports that he negotiated the recent sale of 656 Broadway to Morris Zimmerman.

The Auction Room.

The high price, $476,000, realized at Wednesday's foreclosure sale of the Hotel Burlington property on the south side of Thirtieth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, occasioned very general surprise. The claims against the parcel amounted to about $345,000, and it was thought likely it would be sold for a figure somewhere in that neighborhood. After the sale, however, it became known that the bidders who had carried the price so high were the owners of the Holland House, on the adjoining Fifth Avenue corner, and their competitors the representatives of some of the defendants in the foreclosure action. The latter were finally successful in securing the property, but under these circumstances no great importance is likely to be attached to the sale as an indication of neighborhood values.

Washington Heights lots at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, sold last week, brought only fair prices. Some more property in the same section appears in the schedule for this week, on Tuesday, when Bryan L. Kennelly will sell a corner at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and four lots at Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Auctioneer Meyer announces for Tuesday a partition sale of the Mitchell estate's building at 447 Broadway, running through to 24 Mercer Street, just north of Howard Street; also, the offering, under trustees' orders, of 53 Greene Street and 48 Dey Street.

On Wednesday Richard V. Harnett & Co. will sell the plot of fourteen lots at the southeast corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, extending along the latter to Townsend Avenue. There is also listed for the same day an adjourned foreclosure sale of the plot, 240 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

There were recorded last week 304 mortgages, for $5,205,672; of which 93, for $1,590,877, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $814,130, were at more, and 92, for $2,800,625, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 297 mortgages, for $5,145,005; of which 105, for $1,403,504, were at 5 per cent.; 102, for $1,235,001, were at more, and 90, for $2,506,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank J. Dupignac, referee, 632 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 206.5 feet west of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,441.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,605.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, Park Terrace North, 160 feet west of Park Terrace East, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,125.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 447 Broadway, running through to 24 Mercer Street, 150 feet north of Howard Street, 24.11 by 200.3 by 24.9 by 200.3, five-story brick and stone building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustees' sale, 53 Greene Street, west side, 99.3 feet south of Broome Street, 33.10 by 100.3 by 35.11 by 100, six-story stone-front building; 48 Dey Street, north side, 174.3 feet east of Greenwich Street, 18.11 by 78, five-story stone-front building.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 896 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 462.3 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and stable; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 456.8 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100, frame stable and vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, William G. Choate, referee, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 208.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16.5 by 98.9, five-story brick dwelling; 34 and 36 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two two-story frame dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to secure dower, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick F. Neumann, referee, 246 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,336.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 131 and 133 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 315 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front double flat; 141 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 382.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20.10 by 100.8, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 879 Tenth Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, five-story stone-front flat; 881 Tenth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20 by 100, five-story stone-front flat.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, five-story brick single flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, extending Townsend Avenue, 146 by 205.10 by 194.6 by 200, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, A. A. Scheyer, referee, 10 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,729.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, 56 East Eleventh Street, south side, 205.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 94.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, $30,881.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus R. McMahon, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,031.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 408.5 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,573.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 238.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 58.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $51,392.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 195 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Odell, referee, 246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 70 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 and 22, respectively, by 98.9, two and four story buildings.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 119 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Linus A. Gould, referee, 2,321 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 99.11 by 78, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 207 to 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 100.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 128.9 by 99.11, eight three-story stone-front dwellings; 1,925 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 21.11 by 74, four-story stone-front tenement; 201 and 203 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 74 feet east of Third Avenue, 36 by 100.11, two four-story brick tenements.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 60 by 103.3; leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,353.

57TH ST, n s, 100.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1 x97; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Levine with Charles Friedman 12,000

207TH ST, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; 837, 841, 843, 345, and 347 East 20th St; 20th St, n s, 242.11 ft w of 1st Av; Jacob Weinstein with Mary Feller and Samuel Sherusky 48,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

JEROME AV, e s, 150 ft s of 184th St, 100x—; Michael Houlahan against Ellen S. Ashman and another, Sept. 15, 1902.. 87

6TH AV, e s, whole front between 18th and 19th St; Hermann & Grace against Siegel-Cooper Company and another, May 3, 1902 264

67TH AV, 769 to 763; Manhattan Wood Working Company against John Dunston and another, Oct. 31, 1902 703

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x98; Conroy Brothers against Elias Kempner and another, July 9, 1902..... 1,800

149TH ST and 8th Av, nw cor, 100x125; Theodore C. Wood against Davis Karp and another, Sept. 5, 1902..... 244

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE B, s w s, 300 ft n e of Cedar St, 25x100, Bronx; Camilla Hirsch against Fanny Gottlieb and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. C. Stern.

HESTER ST, 70; Israel Goldberg against Hannah Weinberg and another, (partition;) attorney, H. S. Thompson.

84TH ST, n s, 167 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; Germania Life Insurance Company against Mae Morgan and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Choate, Hanford & Larocque.

76TH ST, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 100x108.9x irreguiar; Caroline Ihlenburg, administratrix, &c., against Madison G. Hawke and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

97TH ST, n s, 137 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.11; James D. Buchanan against James W. Hyde, executor, &c., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson & Koss.

129TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.11; William H. Macy, Jr., against Gertrude Jordan, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin.

NAMES FOR SHOW CATTLE.

Missouri Young Woman Who Selects Very Many of Them.

An examination of the official catalogue of a cattle and swine show like the American Royal shows a long list of catchy and romantic names by which the animals are known. To the casual attendant at the show or those uninitiated to the careful and painstaking methods which are employed in keeping a herd of fine cattle in constant readiness for the show ring, it is doubtless an enigma how so many names can be utilized without exhausting the resources of the breeders.

Usually this important part of the work is assigned to the cattleman's wife or daughter. Miss Roxy Thompson of Nashua, Mo., the daughter of "Uncle Blue" Thompson, the pioneer Galloway breeder of the West, gives names to all of the cattle in the herd belonging to her father and brother. The firm is known as I. B. & A. M. Thompson. Miss Thompson has been in constant attendance at the show here this week. She is a young woman about twenty years old, and a graduate of Christian College, Columbia, Mo. She has always been her delight to take an interest in the cattle. The herdsmen say she knows quite as much about Galloways and the care of them as they do.

"The naming of so many cattle is no easy task," said Miss Thompson. "The names must not conflict, and each must, of course, be consistent with the sex of the animal. This requires a careful keeping of records. We name only a few names of cattle belonging to the show herd, but every bull, cow, heifer, and calf on the farm which is registered must have a name, whereby we can distinguish him from his brothers and sisters. My brother usually waits until he has a great long list of those registered, and then brings the list to me. I get out the records, the names which have been given, sit down at my typewriter, and begin to think hard. Our cattle family increases pretty rapidly, so this work has to be gone through with rather often.

"I make up most of the names now. The list of flowers, stars, operas, trees, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., were exhausted a long time ago. Usually I take syllables of names of people whom I know—yes, sometimes they are young men's names—and by putting them together in such a way that they sound well, obtain satisfactory results.

"Of course catchy names are best, and I always try to get that kind. The Breeders' Association will not accept a name which contains more than eighteen letters, so the length must be considered also. Everybody uses numbers a great deal, such as Dragoon of Wavertree I., II., III., &c. The names of the members of our family and all the relatives' names were used up long ago. Several of the cattle have the same name as my own. They were named for me or I for them. I don't know just which way father arranged that."—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

Woman Suffrage Works Well in Russia.

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—An interesting development of the women's rights question has been noted at a village commune in the district of Ribinsk. Here, as with so many other villages in Russia, the able-bodied men leave home to find work in faraway towns, only visiting the village at Easter and Christmas. Meantime the affairs of the commune have usually been carried on by the old men, whose numbers were not representative of the community, and whose ideas of management seem invariably to have begun and ended with a meeting well supplied with "vodka." In the Commune of Nikolaevsk, near Ribinsk, new ideas have prevailed, and the women, who are left behind to the agricultural labor in the absence of the peasants, have been allowed to represent their husbands. At a village communal meeting recently held there the women were actually in a majority, and used their new power to veto the customary proposal that public funds should be spent in the purchase of vodka for the use at the meeting. According to custom, dating from the day the peasants got their freedom in Russia, it has been the general rule that the man who supplied the most drink for the use of the meeting found his proposals accepted, and the communal meetings were little more than huge orgies. It is not reported what business the women accomplished on this occasion, but it must have been a very unwonted experience for the outnumbered male members to get home with a clear head as to what had been done, or whether anything at all had taken place beyond the vodka-drinking.—London Standard.

Couldn't Fool the Ant Twice.

An interesting demonstration of the intelligence of the ant was made by a student in the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania last week. The young man constructed a roadway, two feet in length, of metal, and divided this into two parallel paths, separated by a high partition. One of the paths he painted red and the other blue; and at their end, in plain view, he put a morsel of rich cake. Then he set an ant at the beginning of the roadway. The ant at once made for the cake over the red path, whereupon the student turned on a lamp under his mechanism and heated the path to an uncomfortable degree. The ant kept on, and finally secured the cake, but on its return it must have told itself that it had had a mighty uncomfortable journey. Several hours later the student brought it out again, another morsel of cake being set at the end of the roadway. The ant thought a moment, and then started for the cake over the blue path. It remembered that the red one had been hot. To prove still more conclusively that it remembered, the student next blocked up the blue path, whereupon the ant did without the cake rather than venture after it by the red one. —Philadelphia Record.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

AVENUE D, 42, e s, 24 ft n e of 4th St, 24x100; John Reichhardt and another to Ignatz Kopf, (mtg $17,000) 100

HOME ST, 973, n s, 17x122.6x17x121.6; William H. Jackson to Samuel McRickard, (mtg $2,150) 1

PITT ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand St, 25x100; Morris Bernstein to Isaac Goodstein, quitclaim ..... —

SEDGWICK AV, 1,786, e s, 801.1 ft n of 170th St, 27.3x76x26x80.11; Emilie P. Colell to Marmle L. Clark 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 50x91; James W. Dwyer to James A. Newman 1

1ST AV, 1,001, w s, 20x75; William De Noielle and wife to Arthur Boll, all title, &c. 300

8TH AV, 2,895, n w corner of 153d St, 25x100; Herman Brandstein to John H. Peper, (mtg $26,000) 100

9TH AV, 454, e s, 24.10x100; Henriette Spiegel to Leopold Rothstein, (mtg $31,000) 1

11TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x100; 29th St, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Gertrude Beroune to Graf-fenreid to Bendet Isaacs, quitclaim, all liens 1

11TH AV, w s, 74.1 ft s of 29th St, 24.8x100; 29th St, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 75x98.9; Bendet Isaacs to John J. Glynn, all liens 1

20TH ST, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; 20th St, 337 East, 15.3x92; 20th St, n s, 242.11 ft w of 1st Av, 15.3x92; 20th St, 341 East, 15.3x92; 20th St, 343 East, 15.3x92; 20th St; 345 East, 15.3x92; 20th St, 347 East, 15.3x92; Jacob Weinstein to Mary Feller and another, (mtg $61,450) 100

34TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x98.9x—x98.9; 9th St, s s, 380 ft w of 9th Av, 0.10x98.9x—x98.9; Samuel Ingersoll to Wesley Thorn, ¼ part, B. & S. 60TH ST, 165 East, 20x100.5; Therese Simonson to Harry J. Douglas, (mtg $15,000) 100

61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Arthur M. Felson to Lizzie Barber, (mtg $27,000,) all liens..... 1

93D ST, 169 West, 17x89.4x17x90.1; H. J. Erickson to Jane F. Kenny, (mtg $15,000) 109

132TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Arthur R. Parsons to Sadie H. Kaufman, (mtg $42,000) 1

115TH ST, 246 East, 20x75; Eugene I. Yuells to Esther Rosenman, (mtg $10,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

GOERCK ST, 34, 25x50; Annie Aronowitz to Barnett Asbyll, 5 years..... 180

8TH AV, 2,117, between 114th and 115th Sts; Gustave Hirschberg and others, executors, to Celia Soskind, 4 11-12 years, $1,200 to..... 1,320

55TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 35x100x—x72; Elizabeth B. Andrews to Francis Lahey & Sons, 3 years..... 130

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, James E., to William D. Clark; 164th St, n s, 124 ft e of Prospect Av, due Jan. 31, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CLARK, Marie L., to Emilie P. Coletti; Sedgwick Av, 1,786, 5 years..... 4,600

CUSHING, Samuel T., to William A. Cushing, (security bond of Samuel R. Thompson, guardian;) Alexander Av, 209, ½ part, due ——, secures bond for mortgage of..... 3,000

DE WALLTEARSS, Emma L., to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, 323 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Ceres Union, (a corporation;) Pitt St, 7, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

FELLER, Mary, and another to Jacob Weinstein; 20th St, 335 to 347 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,550

FELLER, Mary, and another to Jacob Weinstein; 20th St, 335 to 347 East, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 48,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso, to Gaetano Cilento; Mohegan Av, s e corner of 180th St, demand 1,500

GLYNN, John J., to American Mortgage Company; 11th Av, w s, 74.1 ft s of 29th St, also 29th St, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Edwin Downing and others; road from Bronxdale to Westchester, or Bear Swamp Road, or Bronxdale Av, w s, at n e corner of John Mullaly land, contains 8.147 acres, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 27,500

KING, Mary, (formerly Navaratt,) to Albert B. Hardy; Armand Place, n w s, 200 ft s w of Perot St, demand, 6 per cent..... 200

KOREF, Ignatz, to John Reinhardt and another; Avenue D, 42, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

O'ROURKE, Francis, to Patrick G. Tighe; Hawkstone St, e s, 250 ft n of Walnut St, demand..... 1,000

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to Lucy G. Barnard; Jackson Av, e s, 98.8 ft n of 160th St, due May 1, 1903, 5 per cent.. 15,000

McCLELLAN, Elias, or Elizabeth J., to Emanuel Appel; 44th St, 508 West, due June 8, 1903, 6 per cent..... 423

McRICHARD, Samuel, to Knickerbocker Building Loan Company; Home St, 973, instalments..... 2,700

McGEE, James, and another to Union Trust Company; 2d Av, s w corner of 109th St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent.. 15,000

MOORE, George, to Clarence C. Perpall; 72d St, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, due Jan. 6, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

THOMPSON, Walter E., to Mary S. Ward; 60th St, n s, 475 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Florence P. Burr..... 15,018

BAILEY, De Witt, to Bella C. Peterken.. 7,700

FELLER, Mary, to Jacob Weinstein..... 4,500

MEYER, Henry L., and others, executors, to Consumers Brewing Company.. 1,

THE D. M. KOEHLER & SON COMPANY to Martin J. Schuh..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the German Savings Bank..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407 and 408; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Bertha Mandel and another, owners; I. Rashare, contractor 846

117TH ST, 18 to 19 East; Ole Gundersen against George W. Steele, owner; James Johnson, contractor 90

55TH ST, 149 and 151 East; George Colon against B. Gabrilovits, owner; Isidore Frebel, contractor 320

169TH ST and Marcher Av, n w corner, 100x100; Henry Walters against Giuseppe

Shipping and Foreign Mails.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:38	Sun sets...4:50	Moon sets... —

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:36	Gov. Isl'd...1:52	H. Gate...3:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:46	Gov. Isl'd...2:05	H. Gate...3:57

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Eastern Prince, Barbados ..... 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Cherokee, Turks Island..12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil. 3:00 A. M.
St. Louis, Southampton. 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown .. 8:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Tjomo, Yucatan .....12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

La Lorraine, Havre.... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Mongollan, Glasgow ....
Monterey, Havana ..... 8:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. If the vessel carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the vessel carrying the Canada and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $22 and up to Dec. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 9.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Oct. 23.
Buenos Aires, Naples, Oct. 23.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 7.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Nov. 1.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Oct. 30.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 1.
Tropic, Hamburg, Oct. 24.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

Antilla, Nassau, Nov. 5.
Bohemian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Columbia, Glasgow, Nov. 1.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Marquette, Shields, Oct. 27.
Minnetonka, London, Oct. 30.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Soldier Prince, Bahia, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 6.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 1.
Harbart, Swansea, Oct. 26.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 4.
Roma, Naples, Oct. 28.
Rustington, Swansea, Oct. 26.
Seguranca, Colon, Nov. 4.
Trave, Genoa, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Neckar, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Pretoria, Plymouth, Nov. 3.
Selassia, Glasgow, Oct. 29.

Arrived.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool, Nov. 1, and Queenstown, 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:56 A. M.

SS Mannheim

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

Offer for Sale

In the 5th Ave. Section:

A Full-width American Basement.

Near Fifth Avenue in the 60s; excellent condition; splendid rear; electric light; steam heat. Immediate possession. Price, $150,000.

New House, Nicely located.

Near Madison Avenue, below 59th St. A 20-foot American Basement, with every modern convenience. Never been occupied. Asking under $75,000.

In the 60's, Near Madison.

Recently altered 20-foot house; modern in every respect; fine residential street; excellent rear. Asking only $85,000.

If you intend to remodel

An old-fashioned house, the one we are offering in the 60s, near Fifth Avenue, is well worth investigating. It is full width, and has a 3-story extension, so that alterations need not be expensive. Can be purchased reasonably.

Of the New Houses on Murray Hill

We feel that one deserves special recommendation. It is full width, extra deep, and conscientiously built. You can buy it for $135,000, and you can't find another as good for the price.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON

536 5th Ave., near 44th St.

TEL. 6,546 38TH ST.

47TH STREET,
between 5th and Madison Aves.,

a medium-sized house for sale, with immediate possession. In first-class condition throughout.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

Nearly full width, between 5th and Madison Aves., in the Thirties; a low-stoop house at bargain. Possession at once.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

LENOX HILL.

Splendidly located plot, between 5th and Madison Aves.; 36 feet wide; suitable for first-class residence.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

72D STREET,
Bet. Lexington and Third Aves.,

Plot 70 feet wide; suitable for improvement.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

AN EXTRA WIDE HOUSE,

CLOSE TO 5TH AVE.,

in one of the best streets in the Sixties. Is in perfect order throughout.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS.

BIG FUTURE,

Bleecker St., between Broadway and Rapid Transit Station.

LEASED.

Will show over six per cent. net.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

$28,000; West 90th St., near Central Park, handsome four-story and basement dwelling, 10x55; butler's pantry and bath extension; cabinet trim throughout; restricted block front and rear; bargain for cash.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

10TH AV. STORE PROPERTY.

Five tenants; long lease; fixed charges; investment $40,000 will pay 7 per cent. net.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

Building, including lands, neighborhood Beekman; under $9,000; $2,500 necessary; balance five years' mortgage. "Commission Allowed," Times.

Modern corner elevator apartments, Manhattan, for conservative investors; ten per cent. net after liberal allowances for expenses. For particulars address Fragner, 21 Park Row.

Large and small tenements, with stores, on lower east side, below market value; excellent investments; easy terms. Apply to Fragner, 21 Park Row.

Lenox Av., 5-story store property, near 137th, $25,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near 7th Av., $26,500; rental $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th.

96th St., Park Av.—20x100, three-story extension dwelling, absolutely modern private house block; $19,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER. 7-story elevator apt. house. Mtg. 4; rent, $12,624. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A.—Bargain if sold this month, private house, near Central Park; 11 rooms; in good order. See owner, 1,536 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

6th Av. store property, small piece, near 42d St., at $35,000; lease to one tenant.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Seventies, near Madison Av., exceptional bargain for $38,000; open plumbing; parquetry, dining room extension. F. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

Sixties, near Madison Av., 19-foot house; particular bargain for $45,000. F. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

Fifties, near Madison Av., 19x100, 4-story house, open plumbing, parquetry, for $42,000. F. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

3d Av. store property, 37x100; must be sold at once; asking $25,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Attention!—No. 136 West 83d St., 3-story private; offer wanted. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

96th St.—Double flat, $5,000 less than corresponding houses. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

114th St., near Lenox Av.—Double flat; rent, $3,000; price, $25,500; mortgage, $22,500. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Cheap.—Columbus Av., near 90th St.; two flats and stores, 25x100 each. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Sacrifice.—18th St., near Lexington Av.; dwelling, 18.10x92; easy terms; price, $18,000. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—Grand Street; 3-story, one-tenant; $1,200 and repairs; price, $15,500. Alfred Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

Business parcels below 14th St. upon 3d, 6th Avs., $25,000—$30,000; commission allowed. "Accommodating Terms," Times.

Madison Av., Near 79th St.—City homes completed to suit purchaser. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Nine-room house, large yard; rents $200; must have money; price, $1,800. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Geo. W. Dougherty.—The sale or exchange of vacant and improved properties my specialty. 211 West 116th St.

Three-story, high-stoop private dwelling, West 46th St., $16,000. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Modern five-story double flat, upper west side, all rented; will sacrifice. Particulars, King, 744 Broadway.

BARGAIN.—Alexander Av., near 138th St., double flats, with stores. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Investors wanted; we have the property. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Anything under the sun you want, we can get it. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

83d St.—Single flat; price, $18,000. Particulars from Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Investor.—We have good investment property below 23d St. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

Leasehold in 223 St.; fine income; will sell cheap. Atwater, 171 Broadway.



GO TO-DAY.

Saturday or Sunday. Make your selection of lots. Lots one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars and up. Value sure to increase within a year. Forty-five minutes from City Hall, soon to be thirty minutes. Forty trains daily. Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. Railroad station on the property. Write or apply for passes.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Mgrs.
Dept. G, 10 West 23d St., New York.

A MAGNIFICENT N. W. CORNER PROPERTY, on Columbus Avenue, 25x100 feet, 4 stores and twelve 4 and 5 room Apartments, with hardwood trim, Parquet Floors, Open Plumbing and Tiled Bathrooms. Everything new and in first-class condition. Free and clear. Apply for particulars to

ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St., N. Y.

W. 16TH ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.,

75x103.3.

Well Rented. No Leases.

For sale. Apply to

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A Park Avenue Corner. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

On 86th St., Near Central Park. A handsomely decorated and beautifully appointed 20-foot, four-story and basement house; complete in every detail; a bargain to quick buyer.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d St. Handsomely appointed, high-class dwelling in centre of block; will be sold at unusually low price; should be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 77th, between Col. & Ams. 4-story and basement, high-stoop residence; handsomely decorated; key at our office; price, $38,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Corner West End Av. A large five-story American basement; new and complete in every detail; caretaker on premises afternoons.

Price, $39,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A Bargain. Price, $27,000. An 18-foot four-story new American basement Dwelling; most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

New 5-story American Basement. Attractive Residence, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; three tiled bathrooms; permit freely given; price, $32,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park. A 20-foot, well built, high class Dwelling; trimmed with the handsomest of hard woods; three tiled bathrooms; permit on application.

Price, $40,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

60s, close to Fifth Av.; open plumbing, parquetry, elevator; $9,000 year; also 18-footer; modern; $4,000 season. Fred'k T. Barry, 647 Madison.

Murray Hill.—20-footer; open plumbing; butler's pantry extension; $3,200 year. Fred'k T. Barry, 647 Madison.

55th St., Just East of Mad. Av.—Modernized 19-ft. 4-sty. house; can be purchased for $50,000. F. T. Barry, 647 Mad.

65th St., Near Mad. Av.—Good width house; open plb.; parquetry; can be purchased for $40,000. F. T. Barry, 647 Mad. Av.

50s, close to 5th Av., 25x75x100; open plumbing; electric lights; 4 baths; parquetry; $5,000 year. Frederick T. Barry, 647 Madison.

92d St., East of Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; all improvements; sacrifice; $22,500. Ernest, Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Near Carnegie Mansion. Three modern dwellings, with extensions; 60 feet; singly or together. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Elevator apartment house, cor. Madison Av., $225,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Corner lots on Carnegie Hill, 75x100; fine site for elevator apartment. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Lenox Av., Near 118th St.—2 apartment houses; will sacrifice; near underground station. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Four-story dwelling, Murray Hill, near Park; open plumbing; $65,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Near Lexington Av. in Seventies.—Four-story stone; only $14,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

73d St., Near Park Av.—Four-story and extension; about $55,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Sixties, Near Madison.—Four-story and extension; about $40,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Seventies, Near Park Av.—Four-story stone, extension, under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

$125,000!!!—Columbus Av. corner, near 86th St.; all rented; big future!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Madison Av. corner, 100x100, below 59th St.; choicest on avenue. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Broadway, near 77th St., 60x112; sell below value; need money. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Forty-fourth St., near Broadway, plot 75x100; ripe for improvement. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

$30,000!!!—Columbus Av. flat and stores, near 96th St; great bargain!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

76th St.—Dwelling; 4-story, 20 foot; $30,000!!! Another, $33,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Five double flats in fine neighborhood at $29,000; annual rental $3,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Washington Heights.—149th St., near Boulevard; 3 apartment houses; sacrifice; near underground station. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison.

Going abroad, will sell at a sacrifice my town house, near 5th Av., and country place on the Hudson. Box 206 Carnegie Hill Hotel.

$41,000!!!—31-foot brownstone double flat, near office; worth $50,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

5th Av. and 93d St.—Elegantly decorated and up-to-date dwelling at a sacrifice. Particulars, Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

5th Av., 93d St.—20-foot, modern, four-story dwelling; extension; elegantly decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

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10 East 128th St., 20x100, three-story brownstone modern dwelling; restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Corner, Amsterdam Av., near 135th St.; 16 families; store; pr. $28,500. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, Forsyth St., near Delancey St., 26x100; stores, apartments; pr. $65,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, Columbus Av., near 96th St., 50x100; pr. $100,000; mtg. 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, Amsterdam Av., near 100th St.; 10 families; store; pr. $45,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, 8th Av., near 14th St.; full lot; pr. $55,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, First Av., near Houston St.; 6-story stores; pr. $55,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Corner, 8th Av., near 116th St.; 13 families; store; pr. $61,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Broome St. corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 119th St.; 5-story and stores; price, $22,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Cannon St.; 5-story and stores; price, $27,000; rent, $3,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 4th St., 50x96; 6-story and stores; price, $90,000; rent, $10,000. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 4th St., 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

147th St.—Three-story, high-stoop and basement, 19-foot front, $13,000. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

A plot 34x100 above 34th St.; within 125 feet of Broadway. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Four-story brick, Murray Hill; 23 feet front; only $26,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Plot 20x98.9, Murray Hill, near Park Avenue; very reasonable. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story, 20 ft. wide, in 60s; under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story double flat, near 116th St.; price $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Sixties.—Under $26,000; four-story stone house, 20 feet wide. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

The Owner Himself

Has had 304 W. 88th St. made over for HIS OWN occupancy. Parquet throughout; silk and tapestry decorations; tiled baths; bay front. The house has unexpectedly come to us for sale. The opportunity offered is unusual.

Slawson & Hobbs,

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,

284 Columbus Av.

There Are No Better

NEW HOUSES on the west side (and that is saying a good deal) than 303 to 325 West 100th St. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE OF CONSTRUCTION; 17 to 20 feet wide.

$33,000 to $38,000.

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CHOICE BROADWAY CORNER.

Containing 6,000 Square Feet.
Well rented. Possession 30 days.

For price and particulars apply to

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway

A CHOICE CHURCH SITE,
Corner plot, 50 or 100 feet front;
West side, near 104th St. L Station,
AND 103D ST. SUBWAY STATION.
price reasonable; easy terms.

William R. Ware,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

$10,000 cash will buy two handsome 5-story double flats, 27x82x100 each; halls, baths heated, hot water; near 7th Av., north of 125th St.; one block from rapid transit station; mortgage 4½ per cent.; rent, $2,700 each.

PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Stable, west side, near 90th St., 5-story, 50x100, at great bargain; will net 18% on investment; also a stable on east side, near 53d St., which can be bought from estate. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Five-story double apartment house, $15,000 equity, to exchange for free and clear country residence. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av., near 119th St.

Vicinity Long Acre Square and 47th St.; six-story elevator apartment, (38x100;) only $120,000; well rented on leases.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

36th St., Near 8th Av.—25x98.9; five-story apartment; price $25,000; rent $3,600; mortgage, $18,000 at 4 per cent.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

Builders and Speculators, Attention!—Fine selection of plots and lots; choice location.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

Attention!—Three double tenements, 75th St., near 3d Av., $43,000; rents, $4,752.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

Building, Union Square, near rapid transit station; long lease; rent, $3,600; snap.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

Sacrifice—Three double tenements, corner 3d Av., 56th St., $75,000; must sell.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

Five-story apartments, (35x98.9,) in the Twenties, near 8th Av.; $20,000 equity; might exchange.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

8th Av. Corner (50x100) above 42d St.; ripe for improvement; at a bargain.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

37th St., Near 9th Av.—25x98.9, five-story flat; rent over $3,000, only $5,000 cash required.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

47th St., Near 8th Av.—25x98; five-story flat; price $30,000; rents $3,100.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

Below 42d St.—Near 7th Av.—100x100, with lot 25x100, connecting on rear street. A bargain.

WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

Corner 8th Av., near 135th St., 65x100; 4 stores; price, $85,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Corner Bradhurst Av.—10-family flat; store; price, $27,000; mortgage 4½. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Columbia St. flat, (four story,) small mortgage; well rented; sell cheap. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Adjoining Riverside Drive, elegant five-story American basement residence; (might exchange.) George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Unincumbered residence, 83d St., near Columbus Av., 4 stories, 15 rooms. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Sixteen lots, $65,000; equity $37,000; consider sale for cash and exchange. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 West 116th St.

Choice investment properties, all locations. Communicate with A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

75th Street.—Dwelling, 4-story brownstone, $37,000, worth $42,000. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

82d Street.—Dwelling, 20 foot dining extension, only $30,000!! Bargain! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

62nd Street, near Park Avenue.—Three-story stone; under $20,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Bargain.—3-story brownstone dwelling; elegant condition; $8,500. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Lot 25x100, with brick building, near Lexington Av., Harlem, $9,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Estate must sell private dwelling, West 122d St.; grand opportunity. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Third Av., Harlem; full-sized five-story tenement, $20,000. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

Store property, Upper Fifth Av.; First-class investment; one house. McManus, 81 East 125th St.

Lot, 187th St., near Audubon Av.; no rock; assessments paid. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

Corner Amsterdam Av.; triple flat; trade for lots and cash. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

$5,000.—Harlem factory lots; no rock; worth $6,500 each. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

$20,000.—Wide double flat, vicinity 72d St. and Third Av. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

Four double flats; no big coal bills; big return on investment; small amount cash required. McManus, 81 East 125th St.

Three-story private dwelling, West 19th St.; 22-foot front; asking, $17,500. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

St. Nicholas Av. corner, one block from station; elegant apartment; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Elevator apartment house, 104th St.; small mortgage; no vacancies; might exchange. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

3d Av. corner, (7,500 square feet;) ideal situation; unimproved; might exchange; $40,000. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

Park Row, 76x110, old buildings; suitable for stores and lofts; bargain. George B. Dowling, 189 Broadway.

We want first-class brokers to send for list; quick reply all propositions; full commission. McManus, 81 East 125th St.

Triple flat, near Madison Av., only $25,000; this is a decided bargain; terms to suit. Raevat, 2 East 116th St.

Business men; fine property; possession; store suitable any business; easy terms. James Picton, 28 West 9th St.

Four lots near Lenox Av.; $24,000; all sand. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

$7,500 flat, with store and oven, near Westchester Av. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

$9,000 twenty-foot single flat; mtg. $7,500; Harlem. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

Lot, 60 feet, near Grand St.; suitable for business. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

Flat, Lenox Av., $5,500; equity; want small dwelling. Murray's Agency, Third Av., 112th St.

$27,500!!!—15-family flat; brownstone; 98th St.; worth $32,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Cozy eleven-room house near 3d Av., bargain; 21x100. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Three-story house in Park Av. in Sixties; under $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., Near Park Av.—Three-story and basement; $23,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

$23,000!!!—5-story double flat; near station; no vacancies. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Sixties, Near Park Av.—Four-story stone house; only $27,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story remodeled house in 50s; bargain for doctor; $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park Av., three-story brownstone, 18 foot, splendid block.... $20,500

92d, near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; price very low..... 26,500

91st, near Madison Av., four story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order..... 35,000

82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession..... 50,000

76th, near 5th Av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000

79th, near Madison Av., 22 foot..... 80,000

64th near 5th Av., 25 foot, dining room extension; big house for little money..... 125,000

Complete list, inside prices, particulars.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BUILDER OWNING

modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

ASKING $29,000.

BEST OFFER TAKES IT.

Beautiful private house, 100 feet from Riverside Drive, neighborhood of 103d Street, commanding an excellent view of Drive and Hudson. Size, 20x60x100. Will leave $20,000 at 4½ per cent.

E. J. KEHOE,
Madison Av. and 125th St.

A BARGAIN.
4-Story Flat.
8th Avenue, near the Grand Circle.
Well rented; little expenses.
Occupied by 3 tenants; easy terms.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 6420—38. 116 West 42d Street.

BRIDGE ST.—Four 5-story tenements, 100x100; $112,000; investigate. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

EIGHTIES, west of Columbus Av.; dwelling; sacrifice; price, $17,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

GOOD-PAYING INVESTMENT, six-story apartment; rental, $5,800; price, $51,500. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

APARTMENT HOUSE, near this office; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000; opportunity. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

FIRST AV., below 14th St.—Five-story double tenement; price, $25,000; bargain. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE, 36 feet wide; rental, $3,400; $57,000; sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

13TH ST.—Old tenements, 75x103; rental, $5,400; $50,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

8TH AV., vicinity of 116th—Triple flat; rental, $3,900; $36,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

$4,000 WILL BUY two Harlem double flats; over $10,000 mortgage. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

9TH ST., near Park—Six-story tenement; rental, $2,550; $25,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

2D AV.—Corner, 5-story; full lot; price, $32,000; in nineties. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

BARGAIN, SIXTIES — Twenty-foot dwelling, west of Lexington Av., $25,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ATTENTION ! !—Two 6-story modern 14-room houses; below value. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

FIVE-STORY FLAT, near 3d Av.—Rental, $1,700; $16,500; bargain. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

AVENUE C, near 8th St.—7-story apartment house; bargain price. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

CENTRAL LOCATION, 14th St., near 3d Av.; dwelling; price, $18,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

EAST 18TH ST.—Two five-story tenements; 50 x92; Italian tenants; rental, $3,000; price, $25,000; great bargain. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ELDRIDGE ST.—Six-story tenement, with store; rent, $3,300; $30,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE; 36 feet wide; rental, $6,400; $57,000; sacrifice. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

BARGAINS, 46th St., near 3d Av.—Four and five-story tenements, 50x100; rental, $4,000; asking $35,500. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

ACTUAL BARGAIN! 50s.—Extra wide apartment; rental, $6,950; price, $61,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

18T AV.—Good paying five-story tenement, full lot, $25,000. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT—Six-story apartment; rental, $5,800; price, $51,500. JOHN PETERS, 200 EAST 14TH ST.

A.—71st St., near Lexington Av.—Nice 4-story brownstone dwelling, $14,500; easy terms; rare opportunity for quick buyer. Bellamy, shirt store, 3d Av. and 61st St.

COLUMBUS AV.

Three 5-story double flats, with stores, 75x100, near 80th St.; must be sold to close estate. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot, $38,500; rents, $4,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Norfolk, near Rivington; full lot, $35,000; rents, $3,500.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 126th St., near Lexington; price, $5,700.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale—Furnished room house, 52d, near Broadway; $1,000 per month profit.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Excellent plot, Bank St., 61x119; suitable for factory or stable; cheap.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story tenement, 4th St., near 1st, full lot; $35,000; rents $3,400.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 9 per cent. net; price, $18,000.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses near 5th Av., above 34th St.; tempting prices.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Worth $20,000, asking $16,000; large private house; 19th St., near 3d.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Double tenement, full lot, 21st St., near 2d Av.; price, $15,500.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents $2,583.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Fifth Av., 50s.—A 20-foot residence; open plumbing; electric light; parquetry; $5,500. Frederick T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

40th St., close to 5th Av.—20x60x100; open plumbing; parquetry; electricity; fine street; $4,300 year. F. T. Barry, 647 Madison Av.

5th and Madison Avs., 74th St.—20-foot modern dwelling; handsomely decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Some fine American basement on Carnegie Hill from $38,000 to $300,000. Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

92d St., Park Av.—18-foot dwelling; parquet floors; tiled bath, porcelain sink and tubs; $18,500. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 30x100; will net 15%; must be sold; near 79th St. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

50th St., between 5th & 6th Avs., with dining room extension.

POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

AN OPPORTUNITY IN DWELLINGS.
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

53D ST., BETWEEN MAD. & PARK AVS.
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

46th St., between 5th & 6th Avs., (reasonable.)
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

52d St., between 5th & 6th Avs., in A1 condition.
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

39th St., between Park & Lex. Avs., Murray Hill.
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

38th St., east of Lex. Av., Murray Hill.
POCHER & CO., 40 West 34th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner; $45,000; full lot; will net 12%. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Builders' chance, 50x100 feet, near 3d Av.; price $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Small house on Murray Hill, near Park Av.; under $35,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Two houses in West 22d St. for sale cheap; not much cash required. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

West 17th St.; 6-story and stores; price, $33,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 14th St.; 6-story and stores; price, $33,500; rent, $3,800. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 12th St.; 4-story private house; price, $19,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Choice plots on 42d St., near Broadway, for sale. Thomas P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Four-story building in Maiden Lane; price, $18,500. Thos. P. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Two double flats in Harlem; great bargain to quick purchaser. McManus, 81 East 125th St.

Corner West End Av., Near 72d St.—15 families, stores; $52,000. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

5-story improved tenement near 6th Av., below 80th St., to exchange. Fitzsimons, 592 7th Av.

Dwelling; 22 ft. front; near Central Park. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

$25,000.—Five-story; 27 ft. double flat. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Sacrifice; estate must sell; Columbus Avenue corner. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

5th Avenue corner, near our office; sacrifice. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

Price, $28,500; rent, $3,328; five-story triple. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

67th Street, near Park.—4-story dwelling; 22 feet, $47,000!!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

81st Street.—Dwelling, 3-story, 22 feet, $20,000!!! Special value. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Washington Heights.

Duff and Brown, 1,715 Amsterdam Av., Corner 145th St.—$8,500 takes a gem of a three-story and basement dwelling, in beautiful order.

$11,000 buys a very pretty modern three-story dwelling; Convent Av.; location very select.

$13,000 takes a three-story and basement dwelling; very attractive in every way. Call and examine.

$15,500 only is asked for a 14-room two-family house; new and attractively arranged.

$16,500 will put you into a beautiful new modern American-basement dwelling; a model of admiration.

$17,500 buys a beautiful new modern three-story dwelling; two tiled baths; selected hardwood trim; 19 feet wide; two-story, bay window.

Call or write to us for a carefully compiled list of all desirable dwellings, Washington Heights.

DUFF & BROWN,
1,715 Amsterdam Av., Cor. 145th St.

148th St., near Amsterdam Av., 3-story and basement brownstone front, $12,700. DuBois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

147th St., near Convent Av., 3-story and basement, restricted neighborhood; $13,000. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

148th St., near St. Nicholas Av., 4-story American basement; restricted neighborhood; $17,250. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

147th St., near B'way, American basement, 10 rooms, 2 baths; $10,500. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

152d St., near B'way.—3-story, basement limestone bay front, $13,800. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Amsterdam Av., corner plot, 70x100, near station; fair offer wanted. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Amsterdam Av.; near 147th St.—Triple flat and store; rents, $3,900; $36,500. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

150th St., near Broadway.—Restricted block; three-story and basement; $16,000. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

149th St., near St. Nicholas Av.—Three-story and basement, restricted; 19 front; $16,000. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

145th St., near proposed transit station.—Three-story and basement; $12,000. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

160th St., near Broadway.—Three-story and basement; decorated; $12,500. Du Bois, 148th St. and Amsterdam Av.

Private three-story and basement, bay window; little cash; need money. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Amsterdam Av., 5-story triple corner; mortgage, $29,000; make offer. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Three-story and basement, private; mortgage, $4,000; asking $10,000. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner frame buildings, all rented, $35,000.00; need money. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av., 168th St.

Avenue half-block front below 155th St.; asking only $22,500; no rock.

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8 acres of fine water front at Eastport, near depot. High ground, plenty of fruit and shade, modern house, running water, bath, barns, sheds, dock and boat house; all in the very best condition. Worth $14,000. A great bargain at $7,500.

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For Sale or Rent—Five acres with residence; all modern improvements, stable, etc.

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Will sacrifice handsome water-front cottages, with grounds, at Lake Hopatcong. Upper Nyack, Sheepshead Bay, Great Neck, Huntington, Great South Bay, containing modern improvements, exclusive surroundings; free and clear to May 1st, 1903. Terms to suit. Fragner, 21 Park Row.

SHORE FRONT; NORTH SIDE; $35 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY; 22 MINUTES OUT; 5 CENTS COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,122 BROADWAY.

For Sale.—Fine water fronts on the Great South Bay and on the Atlantic Ocean; farms and cottages cheap; I can suit you; write me what you want or come and see me; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

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ARVERNE PROPERTY.

N. E. corner Boulevard, Wave Crest Av., 98x84, with eight bedroom cottage, furnished and steam heated. Address Box 212, Arverne, N. Y.

10-ACRE FARMS—$300.
$25 down, $5 monthly; fine, level soil, large road front; finely located, near depot, &c.; no buildings; title guaranteed. John T. Roe, Patchogue.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,900. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

Sea Cliff.—3-story residence and stable; mtge., $2,500; price, $9,500. Geo. W. Dougherty, 211 West 116th St.

Will sacrifice large mansion, with 20 acres; exclusive location, near city. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

For Sale—Seven-room house and barn, large grounds, on macadam road, $1,650. F. Wallenquist, Lynbrook, L. I.

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LOVELY SUBURBAN HOME.

37 minutes from N. Y.

LARGE MANSION.—Stable costing alone over $20,000. Former owner held the property at $75,000. Can be purchased at a low cash price. Lots in rear of property can be cut up and sold for more than enough to pay the whole purchase price, leaving mansion and stable free and clear. Lots fronting on two streets, 275x1,000 feet. For further particulars apply

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Sportsman's Clubhouse.—Buildings contain 60 rooms; at junction of two railways; plenty of game, such as deer, turkey, quail, snipe, and woodcock. C. D. Epes, Nottoway, Va.

Snap bargain, farm 120 acres, mile from village; good house, 8 rooms, barn, plenty of fruit; large amount of wood; brook; beautiful location; only $1,000. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d.

For Sale—A farm, 97 acres, Saratoga County; location attractive and healthy; price, $2,000; a bargain. Old Homestead Schenectady, N. Y.

Plainfield residence; fine order; all improvements; will sell low to quick purchaser. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Nice 23-acre farm, house, 7 rooms; high location; stock, tools; station; $2,300. Holbrook, Port Jervis.

Farm, 16 acres, 9-room house; good barn; cost $7,500; will sell $3,000. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—Farm, 138 acres; $3,000; fruit trees; water front on lake. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—Farm of 65 acres, 20 acres good, smooth meadow; new barn, comfortable house; good water, fruit, &c.; one mile to village, 4 miles from Winsted; wood enough if delivered in Winsted to pay for farm. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Connecticut; country places and farms 70 minutes from city, $450 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS. 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Good eight-room house, barn, hennery; fruit; 18 acres; $1,000. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

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TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.

Aeolian Hall

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Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

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A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

35th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Suitable for tailor or dressmaker.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42d.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

150,000 feet of floor space to rent in my new buildings, Park Av., 129th to 130th Sts.; two beautiful corners; best lighted and strongest built buildings of their kind; spaces to suit; power, heat, elevators, &c.; send for illustrated circular. A. S. Nichols, 104 East 120th St.

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337 and 339 Broadway, N. Y., and 110 Mercer St., 40x200; restaurant or business purposes. Apply to Bergen & Dykman, 169 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $12.50 up.
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Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 24th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
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Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story substantial factory, 20th St.; central; 24,000 square feet; $3,600 year; possession.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Offices, studios, and floor space; also desk room, fine building and location. 1,931 Broadway, cor. 65th St.

44th St., 107 East.—Store, near Grand Central Depot and Post Office; handsomely decorated; rent, $40. Janitor.

Part of large office, $10; stenographer, telephone, &c. King, 81 East 125th, Mount Morris Bank Building.

Park Place, near Broadway.—Whole building; 5-story and basement; from July 1 next. Plass, 134 Broadway.

Desk room or part of large office to let; all conveniences; telephone, stenographer, &c. King, 744 Broadway.

Broadway, 594.—First loft, 50x200; fire-proof building; all improvements; $4,200. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

To Let.—2d loft, 25x90, elevator and good light, reasonable. Smith, 2,505 3d Av., near 138th St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES.
JACOB A. KING, 744 BROADWAY.

43 East 4th St.—Store near Avenue C; rent, $18; janitor on premises.

Attractive front office, 3 windows, at 200 East 34th St., near 3d Av.; rent, $20.00. Peter.

Frankfort St.—Large basement and sub-cellar, 60x70; plenty of light. Apply Janitor.

New Jersey Property to Let.

Boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; a favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Kinsman & Co., 5th Av. corner 28th St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 183 Watchung Av., Montclair.

10 LOTS FOR $150.

$1.00 a week will buy ten lots in the southerly section of Lakewood, N. J., the famous health resort. Particulars, H. M. Levy, 243 Broadway.

For Sale—House, 10 rooms and bath, with or without furniture; lot 79x225; elegant location; five minutes from station, one block from trolley; terms to suit. Call or address H. A. B., 25 North View Av., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Double brick dwelling, Hackensack, N. J.—Price, $2,500; $500 down, balance on mortgage or monthly payments. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Fine Building Lots.—High-class restricted property at South Orange, N. J. Ideal home sites. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

House, Maple St., Hackensack, N. J.—Fine cellar, well, and barn, $1,500; $300 down, $10 monthly. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

House, barn, and large garden, near depot, Hackensack, N. J.—Price, $1,275; $75 down, $10 monthly. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Two lots, near Erie depot, Hackensack, $1,000 for both; all improvements. William E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St.

Small cottages at Hackensack; all descriptions; easy terms. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

House, large lot, Hackensack; spring of pure water; chickenyard, with running water; $1,100; $100 down. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

William E. Taylor, real estate, 123 Liberty St., N. Y., has some big bargains. Send for particulars.

Two lots on Clay St., Hackensack; price for two, $600; one block from Erie Station. W. E. Taylor, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

Water powers, lakes, farms, houses, sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

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Westchester County.—40 acres, commanding extensive views of Palisades, Long Island Sound, &c.; 1¼ miles from station. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST. VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.

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High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

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For Sale or Rent.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout; first floor, dining room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 7 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Ulfehl, 11 South Third Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270B.

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New Rochelle, N. Y.—House and lot in residence park; lot 50x150; house containing 9 rooms and all modern improvements; price $7,000; $3,000 can remain on bond mortgage. Particulars John M. Schlotter, 38 Crescent Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

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APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
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Madison Av. and 63d St.

New Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel. Just completed.

Conveniently and accessibly located in the most exclusive residential section of the city; magnificent appointments and decorations; every luxury and convenience has been installed to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious and exacting clientele. Most desirable suites of 1 to 6 large light rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. One elegant apartment suitable for physician's office.

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91st St. and Lexington Av.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

Extraordinary rates. Transient, $2.50 upward daily. Single rooms, $3.50 weekly. Double rooms, $5.25 weekly. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75 weekly. Parlor, bedroom, dressing room or 2 bedrooms, $17.50 weekly. Superior cuisine. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly. Three meals, $8.75 weekly. Breakfast or luncheon, 50c. Dinner, 75c. Shops and theatres, 15 minutes by trolleys or elevated.

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APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

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COLUMBUS AV., BET. 81ST AND 82D STS.
REMODELED AND IMPROVED.
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Newly furnished and unfurnished Suites of from one to nine rooms; large, light and airy, with all modern improvements; one large and one small housekeeping apartment.

Telephone in each suite.
Rental reasonable, including light and heat. Restaurant on American and European plans.
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112 WEST 72ND ST.
An Apartment Hotel. Now Open.
SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In perfection of equipment, superior service and location, it is unequalled.
Booklet mailed. GEORGE S. HARRAL.

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MADISON AV. AND 92D ST.,
OVERLOOKING PARK AND RESERVOIR.
One block from the Carnegie, Vanderbilt, and Sloane group of mansions.
Constructed of steel, absolutely fireproof; AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS; SPECIAL WINTER RATES.
PAMPHLET AND RATES ON APPLICATION.

The Raymond, 42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New family apartment hotel, with every modern improvement for comfort and convenience of guests. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

Our apartments all filled; send us list of your vacancies. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Thomasville, Ga., eleven-room cottage, five bedrooms, simply but sufficiently furnished for family late occupant; choice flower garden; gas, electricity, artesian water, hot air furnace; table silver only reserved. Henry Metcalfe, 143 Liberty St., New York.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Well-furnished, steam-heated house; New York 45 minutes; depot one minute; rent, five dollars per month and board for three; delightful situation. Homestead, Box 104 Times Office.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens; Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and baths { $70 to $75.
8 rooms and bath { $75 to $80.

Apply on premises to Supt.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 531—Morningside.

THE CHATILLION,

Corner Riverside Drive and 94th Street.

A situation affording a superb panoramic view of the Hudson—away from the noise of traffic and street cars.

7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and bath, all exceptionally large. Electric elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths; laundry and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Rent, $1,500 to $3,000.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agts.,
Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.
Tel. 100 Riverside. Tel, 3,307 Riverside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC

76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

EVELYN,

101 West 78th Street,
Opposite Manhattan Square.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Choice Housekeeping Apartments of five, six, and nine rooms and bath.
Handsome Apartment, suitable for a doctor.
Also non-housekeeping Apartments of two, three, and four rooms and bath; room attendance. Restaurant in the building.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

A Private House—Apartment House, 1078 Madison Avenue.
One apartment on a floor.
Seven and eight rooms, bath, etc.
In construction and appointments Cannot be excelled.
Choicest residential section.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

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N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

The Cambridge and Oxford,

Corner 124th St. and Madison Av., facing beautiful Mount Morris Park; three left; six rooms and bath $600, seven rooms $900, and eight rooms $840. All night service. Every modern convenience. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

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The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; southern exposure; up to date; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $360 to $480.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

CHOICE FOUR AND FIVE ROOM FLATS, 154 and 156 West 35th St., near Herald Square; bath, private halls, hot water, steam heat; rents $22 to $30; desirable tenants only.
AMES & CO., 122 WEST 34TH ST.

ADJOINING 5TH AV. and Central Park.—Single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
85th St., 250 West.—Handsome Apartment, every modern convenience; six rooms and bath; will decorate to suit; rent, $45. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

NO. 68 SOUTH.
Corner apartment; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat; $50.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location, near Park; 7 West 92d St.; rents moderate. Premises or Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

ONLY ONE LEFT.
14th Street, 227 East.—7-room apartment, bath; handsomely decorated; all improvements; rent, only $40. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

A.—504 West 22d St.—Second flat; five large rooms; practically a corner, having side light. Rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

84th St., 21 West.—Single apartment, one flight, seven large rooms; improvements; private neighborhood; rent, $40.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

252 5th Av.—Apartment, handsome large room, with dressing room, $32, two smaller rooms, $18 per month.

86 LENOX Elegant parlor floor, single flat, seven rooms; steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; $45. AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

Broadway, corner 66th St., opposite Marie Antoinette Hotel.—Seven rooms, bath; large, choice, convenient; $55 and $65.

Seven large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $23. Janitor, 451 East 119th St., or Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

18th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; fourth floor; fireproof.

39½ Washington Square, Overlooking Square.—7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, $75.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms, bath, private hall, newly decorated, $37.50.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE VICTORIA.

Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | **Rents, $30 to $50.**
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

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Riverside Drive and 115th st. 7 TO 12 ROOMS. 2 BATHS, and butler's pantry.

NEW APARTMENT BUILDING.
Every modern convenience; extra large, all light rooms;
parlor, library, and dining rooms en suite;
parquet floors, mahogany trim; mail chute;
long distance telephone connection to each apartment; up to date in every detail; electric lights and elevator;
special arrangements insuring abundance of heat; rents $1,300 and upward.
Superintendent on premises every day.
Descriptive book on application.
PORTER & CO., AGENTS,
2,727 Broadway, at 104th st., and 159 West 125tn st.

THE TUILERIES,

251 West 95th St., corner Broadway.
ONE APARTMENT FOR RENT;
eight large light rooms and bath;
all improvements; elevator service all night; long distance 'phone each apartment.
Apply on premises.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 Broadway, at 103d St.

"NAVARRE,"

244 West 99th St., corner Broadway.
6 rooms and bath.....$50 to $55
7 rooms and bath, corner.....$70
Seven stories; elevator service all night.
CALL AND SUBMIT OFFERS.
Apply on premises, or
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents,
2,705 Broadway, at 103d St.

THE CAMERON,

ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 126th St.
New high-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

FLATBUSH, $6,900 AND $3,750.
TWO DETACHED HOUSES NEAR OCEAN AV. and elevated station. FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS AND TRIM; elegant gas fixtures and decorations. MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 1ST. Terms, $500 down on one; $250 down on the other, BALANCE TO SUIT.
C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

IN JUSTICE TO YOURSELF
you should inspect those two three story double bay-window apartment houses; 100 ft. from Prospect Park; rented, $4,044 yearly; price, $37,500; will sell singly on your own terms. Thos. Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

SAN MARINO CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Five rooms; elevator; $38. 509 West 112th St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant corner apartments; elevator service, bath, and all improvements; rents moderate. Inquire E. A. Gilde, southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.

For Sale.—Factory property; great bargain; 297-299 Bainbridge St.; lot 38.6x100; building 30x80, 2 story, high cellar, with 40 h. p. engine and boiler; $5,750. Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Select parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bath-room, kitchen below; hot water; individual yard; residence block; only $32.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

12 WEST 18TH ST.
Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

Seven large light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $23. Janitor, 451 East 119th St., or Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

143 and 145 West 4th St., near Washington Square.—Four rooms, with bath; references required.

Sunny apartment, eight and nine rooms; bath, elevator, every convenience; reasonable. 127 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

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SPECIAL
We have now only two flats in the De Soto, 93 Halsey St., for rent. Second apartments, in fine order—$45 for the south one—$42.50 for the north one. Steamheat, hot water supply, open plumbing, ceramic sink, gas ranges, new hall carpets, and decorations.

364 STUYVESANT AV., COR. McDONOUGH St., $35; first flat, 6 light rooms, storeroom, and bath; steam-heated; fine location.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 SUMNER AV., COR. McDONOUGH ST.

To Let.—Upper part; 5 fine, all-light rooms and bath; steam heated; best section in Bensonhurst; rent $28. O., Box 200 Times Office.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

35th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Suitable for tailor or dressmaker.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 WEST 42d.

$1,000
for a three-story Queen Anne dwelling on 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; excellent neighborhood.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

IN THE FIFTIES, just west of Fifth Ave.; extra wide modern dwelling; very handsomely furnished; contains 5 baths; electric lights; owner going abroad; wants offer.

SOUTH OF 59TH STREET, near Madison Ave.; new 5-sty. American basement; owner will rent furnished for season at very reasonable figure.

IN THE SEVENTIES, close to Fifth Avenue; extra wide modernized dwelling; handsomely furnished; modern plumbing; electric light; admirably adapted for entertaining. Owner will refuse no reasonable offer.

MEDIUM WIDTH DWELLING, in the Sixties; never before rented; entirely redecorated and newly furnished throughout. Asking $5,000 for balance of the season.

JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 Pine St. & 541 5th Ave., Near 45th St.

71st, Central Park and Columbus.

Four-story high-stoop residence; beautifully furnished; occupied by owner; $4,000 for season.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d.

Owner going abroad for the Winter wishes to rent until Oct., 1905, his sunny three-story house, 120 East 22d St., completely furnished as private house; rent, $2,000. Apply 109 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

Furnished house, complete, Winter season, $3,000; near Central Park West, 71st St.; magnificently furnished and decorated. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Desirable furnished house, West 11th St.; 12 rooms, bath; rent, season, $1,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

LA SCALA,

465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
New elevator apartment building. Suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents, $900 to $1,200.

471 Central Park West,

CORNER 107TH ST.
Unusually comfortable corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; southern exposure; ample closets, electric light, and all conveniences; rent, $1,200.

472-473 Central Park West

Rent $800; large, comfortable first Apartment, duplex, eight rooms, bath; ample closets, servants' toilet; electric light and butler's pantry.

133 West 11th St.

Elevator building; one choice seven-room Apartment, with every convenience; rent $1,000.

Concessions made on above.

E. K. Van Winkle,
477 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 108TH ST.

West Point, Kauneonga,

326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.
The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

THE HENRI,

246-248 W. 128th St.
Apartments of 3—4—5—6 rooms & bath; all light, thoroughly modern in every detail; elevator, electric light, telephone, mail chute.
:: Rents, $35 to $55 ::
Spacious and Attractive Entrance.
Apply on premises, or
PORTER & CO.
159 W. 125th St. and 2727 B'way, at 104th St.

HOFFMAN COURT

Madison av., Southwest Corner 99th st.
4, 5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS.
$25 TO $50 PER MONTH.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOVEMBER 15.
This location is rapidly becoming the most exclusive in the city. The apartments contain all the most modern improvements; electric lights and elevator service night and day. Inquire on premises, or
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO., 1,411 Madison av.

The Lowell and Emerson,

AMSTERDAM AV., 120TH TO 121ST ST., overlooking Columbia University Campus, and adjacent parks.
A few Apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms and bath; RENTS FROM $800 TO $1,200.
Also a few Bachelor Suites of two rooms and bath, $425 to $500.
Roof restaurant and every modern convenience.
Larkin, Donovan & Co., Agents.
1,224 Amsterdam Av., (or on premises.)

"THE ANTOINETTES,"

43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

"THE LOHENGRIN,"

Madison Av., S. W. corner 125th St. Convenient to all railroads; every modern improvement; complete service; seven large, light, handsomely decorated rooms and bath, $600 to $720. Superintendent on
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

66 EAST 77TH STREET

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
with the latest modern appointments; every room light.
ALSO ONE 14-ROOM APARTMENT.
RENTS, $50.00 TO $65.00.
CHAS. HIBSON,
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Ave.

Apartment, fully furnished, including linen, silver, &c.; six large outside rooms, with bath; gas and electric lights; cold storage; elevator; for unexpired term to Oct. 1, 1903; price, $150 per month. Apply M. F. Aston, 235 West 75th St.

Just one more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

4th St., 210 West.—Desirable large front rooms; bath; steam heat; elevator; conveniently located; Apartment 14.

13 West 26th St.—Apartment, furnished, two rooms and bath; splendid central location; $25 per month.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

MORNINGSIDE PARK VIEW.
Southern exposure, steam heated, hot water supplied; six elegant light rooms and bath; small family, $38. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

Apartments two, three, four rooms, bath, 362 East 72d St., $6.50 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Central Park West, 468, (Corner 107th St.)—Flat; seven rooms; bath; all improvements; $35.

310 East 4th St.; 5 rooms; all improvements; bath; $22. Janitor.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

IN FINE ORDER—RENT, $800.
389 and 383 MACON ST., 3-story brownstone (20-ft.) houses. Fine block and location. Asphalted street and handsome trees.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 SUMNER AV.

TO LET—IN FINE ORDER—$540.
483 HALSEY ST. and the two houses adjoining. Repairs recently completed. Desirable 10 rooms and bath. Furnace.
CHARLES E. HOTALING, 441 SUMNER AV.

HOUSES TO LET.
FLATS TO LET.
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Remarkable Developments Which Have Marked the Past Few Years.

The progress of the South during recent years is a subject now being discussed the Nation over, and in this progress it is but fair to note that Texas has been at the front. The Bankers' Magazine in a review of the "Resources and Progress of the South," makes an impressive display of the situation, and shows that the future is full of promise.

"It is well within the truth," says The Bankers' Magazine, "to say that education is nowhere receiving a larger share of public attention than is being bestowed upon this subject to-day throughout the South. Technical education is being fostered by States and municipalities, and there are a number of institutions of the highest rank annually giving practical training to a large and increasing body of students."

The Baltimore Sun adds: "A supply of skilled labor is being prepared in the recently erected mills, with the result of facilitating further industrial development. The employment now given in many manufacturing towns to whole families drawn from the poverty-stricken mountain regions is rapidly improving the economic and intellectual condition of the only very backward portion of the white population.

"It is shown that between 1880 and 1900 the population of the South increased from 16,-260,960 to 23,548,404, or 44 per cent., but in the same period Southern agricultural, manufactured, and mineral products increased in value from $1,134,586,229 to $2,-644,646,440, or 157 per cent. Farm values grew from $2,290,364,321 to $5,951,631,652. Farming is improving, as is shown by the fact that, while the acreage in wheat increased in the two decades but 12 per cent. the crop increased 32 per cent. The average per acre is nearly two bushels higher than the average for the whole country. The corn, hay, and oat crops about doubled, and the cotton output increased over 80 per cent. The value of the crop of cotton in 1900, seed included, was $550,000,000. The rice and sugar crops much more than doubled, and the product of Southern tobacco is 70 per cent. of that of the entire Union. The rural population is accordingly fairly prosperous, and its gain in numbers between 1800 and 1900 was much larger than that of all the rest of the United States.

"In 1880 there were 161 cotton factories; in 1900 there were 400. Between 1880 and 1900 the South gained 2,747,839 cotton spindles, against a gain of but 2,172,410 in the North. In the same period the capital in cotton manufacturing increased from $53,000,000 to $124,000,000. But oil mills, furnaces, rolling mills, furniture, and other woodworking mills have also sprung up as if by magic. An epitome of the manufactures of the South shows 82,522 manufacturing establishments in 1900, with a capital of $1,111,-688,852 against 43,725 establishments in 1880, with a capital of $251,692,038. The value of product has grown from $445,572,461 to $1,-019,001,873. The mining output in 1900 was $115,352,763 against $17,807,646 in 1882. The lumber industry has also increased phenomenally.

"This industrial progress has resulted largely from the expansion of the railway systems and the improvement of harbor facilities. Southern ports have increased their exports since 1880 by 93.5 per cent., this being a sequel of the increase of Southern Railway mileage from 21,912 miles to 32,794 miles, a growth of 143 per cent., against a growth of but 98 per cent. in the rest of the Union.—Galveston (Texas) News.

EDUCATED INDIANS.

Chief White Eagle of the Ponca Tribe Resents Agent Erwin's Criticism.

Mayor W. M. Drennen sent to Chief White Eagle of the Ponca tribe a handsome silver cup, on which was engraved the inscription: "To White Eagle, Chief of Poncas, from Mayor Drennen, Birmingham, Ala. November 1, 1902."

The Chief responded with the following message: "It is our custom to give presents when we first go visiting, and I gave you yours the first day we were here. Your present is a nicer one than I expected, and when I die this cup and the cane given me by President Krebs will be buried with me, and when we three meet in the happy hunting grounds I will have them with me. I hope you will soon get well."

White Eagle feels very much offended at the official report made to the Government by United States Agent Erwin, and makes the following statement through Joseph Miller, who is in charge of the Wild West exhibition at the Fair Grounds:

"My people are, as a rule, straightforward and honest, and I think this was an injustice to my tribe. I never knew Mr. Erwin, nor do any of my people. Out of 580 of us, we very seldom see one drunk, and I venture to say they are more orderly than the average run of men. He further states the educated ones do not work, and are not industrious. This is not true. I am sorry this report was published during our visit to Alabama, and hope the people here will not believe it."

Mr. Miller says he has lived among the Poncas for years, and does not hesitate to lend them money, and says at present he and his brother have about $10,000 owing them by the Indians, and that they are honest people and will pay every cent of it, and he further states that they do not even take waive notes on them.—Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

CHAMPOEG.

Artist and Historian Visits First Capital of the Northwest.

W. H. Gilstrap, Curator of the Ferry Museum, has returned from a few weeks' visit in and about historic Champoeg, in Oregon. Mr. Gilstrap is artist, historian, and curio hunter all in one, and he found many things in Champoeg to arouse his interest. When all the Northwest was Oregon, Champoeg was its capital. It was there that the first Government west of the Rocky Mountains was organized, Tuesday, May 2, 1843, when a few scattered outposts of settlements were to be found in the territory that now constitutes three great States. Times have changed since then, but Mr. Gilstrap found old Champoeg mellow with the rich memories of the epic grandeur of the West.

One man alone of the 102 who were present at the organization of the Government in 1843 survives. He is Francis Xavier Matthiew, with whom Prof. Gilstrap had an interesting talk on the events of the past. At the age of eighty-five, Mr. Matthiew still preserves his vigor as well as a deep interest in the country whose development he has observed from the beginning.

The Champoeg monument to the organizers of the Government contains the names of 52 and not 102, for at the meeting called for the purpose the American spirit prevailed by only two votes. Matthiew was one of the last two who stepped across the line when a divided house was called for by the leader, Joe Meeks.

Mr. Matthiew still occupies the 640 acres of land located by him in 1846 and granted him by the donation act of 1850. He is the father of fifteen children, thirty-four grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. His daughter, widow of the late E. N. Quimette of Tacoma, is living with him.

Prof. Gilstrap went to Champoeg for the purpose of making some paintings of historic scenes for the Lewis and Clarke centennial. He was accompanied by George H. Hines, Secretary of the Oregon Historical Society.—Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

House Has Sheltered Six Generations.

A house familiar to many of our readers who have enjoyed the pleasant drive to Riverton via North Deering and that part of Washington Avenue formerly called "Quaker Lane," and Riverside Street, formerly called "Cobb's Lane," has the unique distinction of having sheltered six generations of the Cobb family. Early in the eighteenth century James Cobb acquired lands on the southerly side of the Presumpscot River, in the then "township of Falmouth, County of York, Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England"; he also owned land in the same township "on the Neck," (Portland, Me.,) but when he built a house for himself and family to occupy he selected the larger tract near the Presumpscot as a site for the same. His son, Jonathan, and his grandson, Jonathan, Jr., lived there all their lives. And a son of the latter, Col. John C. Cobb of this city, has in more recent years made of this ancient landmark a Summer residence for himself and his family, and when so occupying it has there entertained his eldest son, Albert C. Cobb of Minneapolis, Minn., together with his family, including his young son, Frederick L. Cobb, the sixth in direct line of the male descendants of the original owner thereof.—Portland (Me.) Press.

Successful Culture of Good Fruit at an Elevation of 4,000 Feet.

Standing on the Illinois Central tracks near Harrison Street is a train of fourteen carloads of apples that were grown at an altitude of 4,000 feet in a region not counted as an apple producer. The shipment is from the orchards of an individual grower, but is only part of a consignment of 200 cars. The apples are from J. J. Hagerman's South Springs orchard, and were shipped from Roswell, New Mexico, which station is six miles from the orchard. Outside of Colorado Jonathan apples, the New Mexico fruit is said to be the finest received here this season. The varieties are Gano, mammoth black twig, winesap, Arkansas black, Missouri pippin, Jonathan, and other choice varieties. The apples were grown on 66,000 trees, planted on 800 acres in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico, 4,000 feet above the sea. This is the second crop of any size from the orchard, which is only in its ninth year.

Irrigation is employed in raising apples in New Mexico, there being 300 artesian wells with a capacity of 500 gallons each in the Hagerman orchard. Roswell is 1,250 miles from Chicago, and the freight charges on the apples just arrived were $2,800.

Mr. Hagerman, who at one time was a resident of Chicago, went to New Mexico for his health, and while there became possessed of the idea that the territory would produce good apples. The chief advantage claimed for New Mexico is that there are few if any insects to prey on the fruit, while the various forms of disease which attack apples in the East have not yet manifested themselves there.—Chicago Tribune.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN TORONTO.

Varied Uses to Which It Has Been Put in Seventy Years.

A farewell tour of inspection of the old Parliament Buildings, now in process of demolition, was paid by the Canadian Club on Saturday afternoon, under the guidance of Mr. Frank Yeigh. After the many old rooms, corridors, and guard cells had been explored, the pilgrims assembled in the one-time legislative chamber, where Mr. Yeigh, in a very interesting address, recapitulated briefly the history of the old buildings and narrated many of the stirring incidents which had taken place there and which were intimately connected with the struggle for responsible government in this country.

He told of the first Parliament Building in Toronto, a small log building erected on Berkeley Street in 1796. At that time six months' notice was required to the town to provide board and lodging for the twenty members. Another building was rendered necessary after the unfortunate visit of the American forces in 1813, when they applied the torch freely in Muddy York.

The premises in which the visitors stood was the third Parliament House for Toronto, and was first occupid in 1832, being until 1841 the home of the Legislature of Upper Canada. In 1839 it was the Court House, in 1846 King's College and Medical School, in 1849-9 an asylum for the insane, from 1849 to 1851 the Parliament House for the Province of Canada, from 1853 to 1855 it was Toronto University, from 1861 to 1867 military barracks, and from 1867 to 1892 it was occupied by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Whaling Captain Reports a Severe Shock Off the Siberian Coast.

The first of the whalers to return to port this season was the bark Alice Knowles, Capt. P. D. Montgomery, which came into the harbor Saturday, Oct. 25, fourteen days from Fox Island, bringing 1,540 barrels of sperm oil. Only one right whale was seen during the long cruise, but it could not be overtaken. Capt. Montgomery reports that when about 200 miles off the Kuruie Islands, on the coast of Siberia, on Aug. 13, a tremendous earthquake stirred the sea into commotion, and violently shook the Alice Knowles. The phenomenon took place in the evening, and when the bark suddenly began to roll he ran on deck, finding the men standing aghast. The surface of the sea, which had been smooth a moment before, was boiling, and a deep detonation was heard on all sides. Within a few minutes, however, nature was again calm, but the sea's commotion, resembling a tide rip, rolled away to the eastward and out of sight. The violent shaking of the Alice Knowles caused the chronometers to stop, and Capt. Montgomery found that he was thrown about thirty miles out of his true position in consequence.

The Alice Knowles left here Nov. 26 last, sailing direct for the South Sea sperm grounds, and as usual put into the Caroline Islands. He found no warm welcome there. Since the islands have come into Germany's possession, he says, American whalers are given to understand that they are not wanted, and Capt. Montgomery was, in fact, told by a leading German merchant that no American traders or whalers were desired, for Germans expected to do all the business in those waters. It is not likely, however, that the fleet of American whalers which has been in the habit of visiting the Carolines will adopt any new plan at this late day. In the Carolines all the principal traders except one are Germans. The exception is an Englishman, who is being boycotted to such an extent that he may leave at any time.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Curious French Will Case.

An extremely strange will case is now before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. The testator, M. Bégis, a shirt maker, wrote out his will disinheriting his relatives in 1880, and he hanged himself five years after. The testament was drawn up after the shirt maker had been to see the "Misanthrope" of Molière at the Théâtre Francais. He began by giving ludicrous descriptions of his relatives. One of his sisters was described as having a thick, rustic hide, and being a cunning woman, who had often extracted money from him. Another sister was a decent woman enough, but her husband was a wretch. His brother he denounced as the greatest of scoundrels, and his concierge as the most execrable of villains. To his bad sister he left his poker and tongs, so that she could make as much noise as she liked. He also wrote that she could have his wine, as she was a bibulous creature. The bulk of his property M. Bégis made over to the Prefect of the Seine for the city purposes. The net value of the estate is said to be £5,721. There were bequests of 2f for each poor person attending the funeral, so that the testator was followed to the grave by 3,500 paupers. The will was posted in June, 1885, to M. Poubelle, then Prefect of the Seine, who, divining the state of mind of the testator, hurried to his house, only to find Bégis dead. The present Prefect of the Department of the Seine is being opposed by the heirs. Judgment is to be given in this strange case next week.—London Telegraph's Paris Letter.

The Czar Reprimanded; Also an Editor.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Czar, wearing the uniform of a Colonel in the cavalry, was riding his bicycle, says the Journal, the other day in the streets of St. Petersburg, when he encountered a General in full uniform.

Naturally, the Czar did not stop to salute his "superior" officer, but this did not suit the fancy of the General, who cried out: "I say, Colonel, stop."

His Majesty immediately got off his bicycle and saluted the General, who, when he stopped the imperial cyclist, had no idea that he was any one but an ordinary officer.

"It's quite right, General," said the Czar. "I really must beg your pardon; but what can I do? I have so many gallant men in my army that I haven't succeeded as yet in knowing them all."—London Express.

No tales about Sovereigns and Princes are too extravagantly idiotic for some of the papers to print. The Daily Express related last Tuesday a wonderful romance about an adventure which the Emperor Nicholas is alleged to have met with "when riding his bicycle through the streets of St. Petersburg." The Emperor has never in his life ridden on a bicycle in any public place, and Russians will certainly be amused at the preposterous idea of his doing so. The Emperor Nicholas has been guarded during the last year even more rigorously than were his father and grandfather, and it is improbable that the police precautions will ever be relaxed.—Pall Mall Gazette.

It May Not Be Attained, but the Striving Avails for Some Good.

Prof. Warner of this city recently addressed at Seattle the students of the State University. His remarks were interesting. The logic of them was correct only in a general way. When he said: "Every wish is sure to come true," he was saying too much. There is a point to which even the most robust optimism may not attain, and the point in question is much this side the realization of every wish.

For the human mind to set upon an ideal and work toward it is the only certain guide. The goal may not be reached, but such progress as is accomplished will be in the proper direction. It is not well that every wish be realized, for not all wishes are sense. A man longs for boundless wealth, for honors, for power often as heedlessly as the child, its unfolding mind receiving early impressions, longs for a chariot direct from fairyland, or hopes to see a gnome with magic wand. There are times when the maturer mind indulges in fancies as idle.

To desire a certain thing and then work to procure it is apt to bring success. A statesman may cherish in secret the yearning to be President. He may never realize the fruition of his hopes, but by trying to fit himself for the lofty station he may be called to some other, remunerative and honorable. The tradesman wants to rise to the head of his class. In the end he finds that through his endeavors he has risen, but not to the head. Nevertheless, he has risen. So with the professional man. His desire is to be considered a leader. To this end he studies and applies himself. He wins fame and fortune in the law or medicine or engineering, but all this must be shared with others. He may not be pre-eminent. Thus his wish has not come true.

People wish for health, and have been denied a constitution. They wish for friends, and have been denied the qualities that attract and hold friends. They wish to be beautiful, but nature has made them unfair. In each case they benefit by striving after their goal. The delicate can build themselves to comparative strength. The repellent may study out their evil traits and overcome them. The plain traits cannot be bereft of the adorning of a smile. So there is some relief. After all, the child who cries for the moon has to get along without it; and crying for the moon is not the trick of infancy alone.—Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

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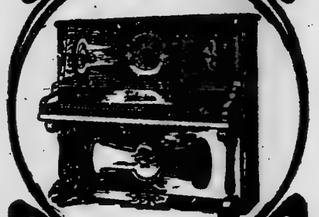
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FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA WILL LECTURE this afternoon at 3:15, Carnegie Lyceum, 7th Av. and 57th St. Subject: Evolution and Religion. Admission free. Collection.

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Wanted—Nurse for a baby of two years to go to Flushing; must be willing to help with two grown children and able to do some sewing; no one without the very best references need apply. Call Monday between 12 and 4 at 147 East 34th St.

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Wanted—Bright young ladies, between the ages of 17 and 20, to learn the telephone business; salary while learning. Address A. B., 1,024 Times.

Wanted—A useful girl in private family; must go home to sleep. Apply Monday between 10 and 11, at 207 Lexington Av.

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Attention!—$5, $7, England; $10, Germany; $25, South Africa; easy work; return passage. 113 1st St.

Hardware.—Young man, about 18 or 20; has some experience; German preferred, with reference, not afraid of work. H. B. Broer, 1,500 A 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Tailor.—New and repairing. Weiss, 414 East 58th St.

Wanted—First-class salesman for new proposition; must be neat dresser; permanent position to right man, with chance for advancement; salary $1.25 per day and commission. Apply, with references, W. F. Burns Company, 72 Leonard St.

Wanted—A neat young man as footman; must be clean-shaven, of good appearance, and board and lodge himself; state experience, age, height, wages expected, and references. H. S., Box 105 Times.

Wanted—In a large office a very competent young man stenographer and Remington typewriter; must come well recommended. Address, stating experience and compensation desired, H. A. S., Box 101 Times Office.

Wanted—Painter, capable of managing shop and estimating; $18 week; references. Call to-day, 23 Grove St.

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MANY AMERICANS STRANDED IN CUBA

Few Opportunities There for Persons Having Little Money.

An Aid Society Composed of Natives of This Country Gives Assistance to the Unfortunates.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—In thinking of Cuba as a country offering excellent opportunities for acquiring riches or even a good livelihood, and acting upon the thought, many American men and women have found that they were mistaken.

While the Government of intervention continued there was only moderate opportunity; but when it ceased to exist, hundreds of Americans, who had secured fair employment before, were thrown out of it. As preparations for a rainy day had not been made in every case, charitably inclined persons found chances for almsgiving.

The news of this state of affairs was not as far-reaching as it might have been, and numerous additions have been made to the ranks of unemployed since the inauguration of the new Republic.

It is admitted very generally that there are opportunities for capitalists to add to their incomes. One man has put up numerous blocks of tenement houses, neat, one-story buildings, with at least fifteen or twenty flats on a row. Each has two or three rooms with a miniature front porch, and no back yard. They are rented all the time, and the owner is making money rapidly—he is "putting on his shoes," as some Cubans express it.

Another man, who lends money at an exorbitant rate, reaps an income of several hundred a month. But for the most part the benefit from the opportunities is only to be reaped in more settled times.

AID FOR AMERICANS.

As for Americans, had it not been for the American Aid Society, composed of the most prosperous Americans, it is difficult to say just what would have become of the many unfortunate men and women to whom it has given material assistance; it has done this by securing them employment, or transportation to the States, or providing for their care during sickness.

So far it has given substantial aid and encouragement to about a hundred and fifty persons. At a special meeting of the society a few days ago it was decided to make an extra effort to raise the money to buy passage for the remaining unlucky persons who wish to be sent home. If there were work here so that these could earn their own passage money this would not have to be done.

Hitherto this society has not recognized the existence of the large number of professional idlers who make their living by taking whatever is given them and spend their time on park benches—more often than not they are in an intoxicated condition—or, perhaps I would better say, has recognized their existence only by refusing to aid any one belonging to the number.

Now, however, it plans to transport to the States all of the American members of this class. This means a large majority, and for this purpose it proposes to engage a schooner. This was decided at the special meeting already mentioned.

There was some opposition to the project, but on the whole it pleased the members present. So some fine day there may be seen sailing out of Havana harbor a craft with as motley a cargo as ever sail carried—if the expected passengers go. However, simply because the American Aid Society has decreed that they shall, this may not seem to them a sufficiently good reason for quitting this country, where, if the sun does not always shine, at least there is never the danger of frostbitten ears and fingers and toes.

So it will not be wonderful if, in spite of the very laudable desire to remove these disgraceful American citizens from a foreign capital, the park seats continue to be occupied by these same individuals. We shall probably see them there until the warm breezes shall have melted the Winter snows in the North, if not longer.

Several ministers were appointed as a committee to gather these men together, but after a discussion occasioned by the opposition of one of the ministers the committee was renamed; this time the members were laymen, as being more apt to reach the tramps.

One gentleman strongly opposed the plan as being a practical invitation to the brother tramps in the States to come over. They could by some means make their way across the Gulf from their Winter home in the sunny South, it was suggested, and get a glimpse of the much talked of island. They would feel happy in doing this, knowing that if they should not fancy it as a place of residence they could return in the Aid Society's schooner.

The large majority of members present did not believe this would happen, having abounding faith in the tramp's disinclination to get the better of any one, and the schooner was approved.

MASONS' CHARITABLE WORK.

Besides this society, the Masonic lodge here is doing a great deal of charitable work. This lodge is of American membership almost altogether, I understand. Recently it spent between $300 and $400 on one of its members who had become despondent and attempted suicide. In order to save his life a surgical operation was necessary, and when well enough to travel the patient was taken to his home in the States. All of this was at the expense of the lodge. In numerous other instances it has given much needed assistance to its members and to others who are not its members.

Two or three months ago a young man of only nineteen years came to Havana in the hope of finding one of the good positions which reports said were to be had for the taking. But time passed on, and he found nothing to do, one or two places that he might have had being closed to him because he knew no Spanish. His money was all gone, and he wrote to his father, one of the wealthiest mill owners of a certain State of the Mississippi Valley. But his father, it is said, refused him even the money to come home, saying he did not believe he had tried to get work.

Then the boy thought of enlisting. But as he was a minor, the Captain to whom he applied could not take him without his father's consent, and this could not be obtained. In the meantime the boy lived with the soldiers, with the Captain's permission, and is still living with them.

This is only one of many cases, and it is such as these that the aid society is willing to assist.

One reason that foreigners are turned away is that by law 80 per cent. of all labor employed by any corporation must be Cuban—"Cuba for the Cubans." Many firms are composed of Americans who would gladly employ their countrymen, but beyond a certain limit they cannot.

A second reason is that while many pieces of work are projected few have been begun. The railroad that was to give employment has not been begun. Ground for the Carnegie Library is as yet unbroken, &c.

The largest undertaking under way at present is one which might well bring a sigh of regret to the lips of every one who cares for Cuba and her traditions—the tearing away of all the remaining parts of the old city wall.

While we may readily believe that there are many things in Havana's past which she would gladly forget, we cannot believe that those days most connected with the wall are among them. This old ruined wall is the strongest link which binds her present to that happy past when Spain was such a loved mother country that the power which snatched the island from her was hated by the people of the island.

Still a third reason that foreigners meet with small success, and it is perhaps the principal one, is that business is not as active as it once was. In some quarters it is almost paralyzed. A man who is at the head of a firm dealing in farming implements, wagons, &c.—an American firm which until a few months ago had a considerable trade—said in my hearing not long since that in the past four months the house had imported exactly $118 worth of stock and would go out of business.

But Americans are not the only unfortunate ones to be met. An incident was related to me the other day showing that the wheel of fortune makes queer turns. The narrator said that he had just come from the office of Gen. Rodriguez, the chief of Cuba's armed forces. As he entered the office he met a man just leaving. The man's clothing was shabby, very shabby, and his general appearance showed that the world was going very badly with him. The General told my friend the man's story. He had been a Spanish officer and served in Havana Province. He was a dashing officer, enjoying all the benefits of Cuban service, and the Cuban troops sometimes wondered how they were to obtain the necessities of life.

The recent reduction in the Spanish forces had left this officer, with many others, free to seek employment. He had wandered to Cuba and to the General's office to return a notebook that he had found during that campaign—and to seek employment.

Although so many Americans are unfortunate in their Cuban experiences, it is a pleasure to note that there are many exceptions. Among these I think of a firm which deals in typewriters, office furniture, ping-pong sets, &c. Its business is flourishing.

A wholesale grocer is one of the very few remaining out of a number that started some years ago. Business is not as good as it has been. Still he keeps his head well above water and expects better things to come later. An agent for a large meat packing house finds this profitable.

A lawyer, whose business card advises the public that he is also a member of a prominent New York law firm, has a large Cuban clientèle.

An American is at the head of the Revenue Cutter Service. His appointment excited much adverse criticism, but the authorities considered him the best man for the place, notwithstanding his nationality.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

THE HARVARD UNION PROVES GREAT SUCCESS.

Wealthy and Less Favored Students Meet in the New Clubhouse on an Equal Footing.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Harvard's magnificent new clubhouse, the Harvard Union, has begun the second year of its existence at Cambridge with new ties of loyalty and enthusiasm cementing the undergraduate body of the university.

Never in all its history, it is said, have Harvard men been united as they are at the present time. Never have the rich and the poor been on so equal a footing, and this state of affairs is recognised as having come about through the union.

The Harvard Union this year is regarded as having passed the experimental stage. Last year, when it was first opened, many prophecies were made that it would not prove a success. Objections were raised that it was too far from the college yard; that it presented too few attractive features, and that the cost of membership would defeat its very purpose, namely, the furnishing of a clubhouse for poor members of the university whose pocketbook would not enable them to join the wealthier social organisations.

All these objections, with the exception, possibly, of the latter, have now been removed. The Union at the present time is considered the very centre of Harvard life, and it is getting to be fully as much "the thing" to live in its vicinity as it is to live near or in the college yard. The big clubhouse has attracted student life in its direction, instead of being shunned because of its distant location. The thousand or more students who daily went their way in that direction wonder how they ever got along before such a meeting place was afforded them.

For the "old grad," too, the Union affords many pleasant opportunities.

"My," said one of them recently, as his eyes ran admiringly over the big living room, "this is a great place. You undergraduates don't realize it. I tell you, if I had had a place like this in my day I would have been here half the time."

Then after a pause he added, with a touch of hopeful resignation: "Well, anyway, I am a member now, and although I shall not probably get to Cambridge more than twice a year, I shall make the best use of the Union when I am here, you can rest assured."

This is the way all the old alumni view the new clubhouse. Here it is that they meet and talk over old times; that they hold their reunions; that they assemble on "union night," and in listening to the songs and cheers of the undergraduates, imagine themselves once more active members of the university.

White hair, long beards, and stooped shoulders are almost as common a sight at the Union as are the younger, straighter forms of the students themselves. Frequently at night little bands of these patriarchs will be seen in evening dress around the Union, talking over the good old days when they, too, were students in Harvard, and enjoying the comforts which were only too little known during their college days. Japanese, Frenchmen, Germans, men from all States and Nations are among the number, all claiming Harvard as their alma mater and all admiring the new Union.

This year, even more than last, the Union is recognized as the accepted place for university mass meetings and for the big demonstrations which always precede and follow athletic games and victories. On these occasions the immense living room is stripped of its furniture and packed to the doors with the undergraduates. Holding more than 1,000 persons, it is still unable to accommodate the numbers who flock to it on these occasions. Men are packed in like sardines, overflowing into the hall outside, and even filling the hall on the second story which, through frequent windows, command a view of the living room below.

A cheer given in one room by more than a thousand students has, as can easily be imagined, something more of a snap and ring than the noise made by scattered enthusiasts upon a field. The uproar fairly stuns one, and the high walls fairly tremble with the vibrations.

Generally when the students pack themselves in the living room on these occasions, they fill the air with tobacco smoke so that the scene is one which impresses itself vividly upon those that witness it. The thousand faces turned upward, the big paintings just discernible through the heavy smoke, the noise, bedlam, and excitement—all these are not easily forgotten, and show that the life of Harvard men is peculiar in itself.

At the present time the only thing which mars, in any way, the complete success of the Union, is the high membership fee which is imposed. When the clubhouse was first opened it was proposed to charge each member $5—a sum which almost every member in the University could afford to pay. As the year advanced, however, it was found that this sum was inadequate to carry on the running expenses of the place, and an additional demand of $5 was made. This raised the fee to $10, at which figure it remains this year.

Of course, the great majority of Harvard students can easily afford to pay this sum, but there are still a great many to whom $10 looks like a big sum. These men are the very ones whom the Union was intended to reach—poor students who could not afford to join the wealthier clubs, and who were practically without a rendezvous in their college life. In this way the Union has, to a certain extent, defeated its own purpose, although from another standpoint it is believed to have done more for Harvard than Presidents, corporations, gifts, or [illegible]

THE PROBLEM OF CHINA

Prof. Iyenaga's View of the Far Eastern Situation.

Ex-Official of the Japanese Government Says the American-Anglo-Japanese Understanding Is the Key to Its Solution.

"The Problem of China" was the subject of an address delivered before the Academy of Political Science at Columbia University by Prof. T. Iyenaga last Monday evening. Prof. Iyenaga at one time held an important position under the Japanese Government and was also a professor in the Higher Commercial College of Japan. At present he is a resident lecturer at the University of Wisconsin.

He traced the rise of the Eastern question and criticised the action of the powers in their effort to divide the property of the "Sick Man of the East."

In regard to the conditions prevailing in China and the ability of the country to get along by itself, Prof. Iyenaga spoke as follows:

"Can China reform herself? Are there forces within China strong enough to initiate her regeneration by herself? The first fact that confronts us in this connection is the unbounded pride of the Chinese, begotten of the consciousness of the extraordinary longevity and glorious past of their country. China saw her foundation stone laid before the Pyramids were built. She had already developed her own civilization, her admirable ethics, her voluminous literature, her practical art, with a modicum of science, when the ancestors of the modern Anglo-Saxons were roving with painted faces in the woods and swamps of Scandinavia.

"She had blessed with the prints of civilisation the inhabitants of the neighboring lands. Her mighty sceptre had often held sway over almost the whole of Asia, and had extended its authority even to the banks of the Danube. To her the emissaries of European monarchs had often done the homage of Kowtow. At her feet the Slavs, the ancestors of the modern Russians, had knelt and been wont for centuries to pay tribute. During her lifetime she had witnessed kingdoms and empires rise and fall, nation after nation coming to life and soon disappearing. Egypt, her only compeer as regards age, has long ago died away, and the remains of mighty Kings are to-day exhibited to the gaze of multitudes in different museums. Is it surprising, then, that China gazes complacently on her past, and almost lives there? Is it surprising that the recollection of her past greatness, which is cultivated with almost religious zeal, engenders within her that dislike for change, and breeds that boundless pride and self-conceit, the mother of ignorance and enemy of progress?

"'If the ruling class of China is so naturally ill-disposed to the introduction of modern influences, how stands the case with the common people? 'Let the people implicitly obey, but let not knowledge of government be imparted to them,' has been the political maxim of China. The people have been thus kept in profound ignorance of the administration.

"The Chinese people weaved their thread of life generation after generation, toiling peacefully and industriously as farmers, handicraftsmen, tradesmen, and common laborers, and they are still industrious, frugal, peaceful, and well-contented. As long as modern reform does not deprive them of their means of living and does not act too prejudicially against their habits and customs, we do not see any reason why they should be opposed to reform. Their superstitions are not insurmountable, their religious beliefs set lightly upon their hearts, they are not at all so bigoted as the Mohammedans of Persia and Turkey.

"Their commercial ability finds an equal only in the Anglo-Saxons, which is proof of their extreme practicability and common sense. Their communities in Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penan, Formosa, and in some parts of your country, where they have come in contact with civilization, show they are not as a race opposed to progress and civilization, or to foreigners.

"Even Christianity, as a creed, is not persecuted in China by the common people. Only when their prejudices are too rudely shaken, or their customs too flagrantly assailed, as in cases when good missionaries carry their propagandism to too high a pitch, proclaiming fire and brimstone upon innocent pastimes and festivals commemorating their ancestors, or when the native Christians, their fellow-citizens, in cover of the tiger skin, refuse to contribute their quota for the immemorial festivals of their nation, and when this bad feeling is influenced by official instigation, then and then only do they rise against the native Christian, the missionary, and the foreigner.

"China's reform, if it comes at all, and I believe it surely must come, will not originate within, but outside the kingdom. Let us then examine briefly this phase of the question. First, the missionary question. I must confess at the outset that my views on the spread of Christianity are not so optimistic as those to be gathered from the reports and messages sent home by soldiers of the cross among the 'heathen Chinese.' The good done by missionaries, apart from their spiritual influence, in the diffusion of secular knowledge through their institutions, in the amelioration of the condition of the poor and sick through their hospitals and charitable organizations, and in the example of some noble lives of missionaries, which is an object lesson in justice and kindliness, of integrity and usefulness, no one will attempt to deny. But the fact remains that the mission is to a certain extent a source of unrest and frequently of international trouble that the fruits the missionaries have reaped during the period of their labors are 'woefully disproportionate to the outlay of money, brain power, and life,' for the money annually spent in Protestant missions alone is said to equal the revenue of some States, for the Protestant missionaries alone amount now to over 1,500, and that the modus operandi of this campaign does not accord much credit to the followers of the cross.

"And, further, when the Chinese people learn that at the slightest sign of danger the missionaries will appeal to their respective Governments to send more gunboats; that when two German missionaries are murdered Kiao-Chou is seized; that when the French meet the same fate the French Consul demands, besides indemnity, the concession of mining and other industrial privileges in the province of Szechuan, that in the late Peking crisis certain missionaries partook in the looting with such a zest that a beholder was heard to say, 'For a century to come Chinese converts will consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues,' what will be the impressions made by these proceedings?

"The Chino-Japanese war was the last great event which revolutionized the Far East. Though China had received many hard blows during her long life, it remained for her pigmy neighbor to lay open to the world the inwardness of her colossal sham. Russia was the first to move. She had watched with a sense of mingled pleasure and anxiety. She anticipated that out of the new developments might come one of those opportunities by which she usually moves. Manchuria and Mongolia were her prize. France took Kwang-si, Hainan, and part of Yannan; England the fertile valley of the Yangtse-Kiang, and Shantung went to Germany. Almost the whole of China is thus mapped out in the 'spheres of influence' of the Western nations.

"What, ladies and gentlemen, do they mean by these 'spheres of influences,' or leases? Lease, in its simple meaning is nothing but a letting of land to another for a term of years on certain conditions of compensation. In it the real ownership of land, or in more technical language the 'sovereign right,' remains in the land. Just as any pumpkin is my pumpkin, even if it is in Mr. Gormand's hands. But my pumpkin changes essence when it is devoured by Mr. Gormand.

"The lease of Port Arthur means little when read in the cold Russian Blue Book, but its significance becomes somewhat apparent when seen in the light of such memorable utterances of Czar Nicholas at the occupation of the mouth of the Arthur as 'Where the Russian flag has once been raised it must not be lowered.'

"However well intentioned Japan may be to reorganize China, it is a foregone conclusion that she cannot do so alone. Without the co-operation of the united powers Japan is helpless. Does not then the mission of the United States in the Far East lie here? Is it not a plain truth that the United States, whose ambitions are not territorial, whose interests are not political but commercial, is among the best friends of China? And that China, on the other hand, is one of her best customers? And will Uncle Sam look on calmly and coolly while the other powers close China's doors to his merchants and bar her gate with preferential duties?

"The key to the solution of the Chinese problem lies in a mutual understanding among the United States, England, and Japan. Whether the Americo-Anglo-Japanese understanding now in existence will continue it is hard to say, but on it depends the ultimate destiny of the Celestial Empire. The United States, England, and Japan—these three powers united, China [illegible] China falls."

CIVIC FEDERATION CALL

Annual Meeting of Its Industrial Department to be Held Here.

Advance Questions Sent to Many Manufacturers and Unions—Plans for the Mosely Delegates.

A call was sent out yesterday for the annual meeting of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation. It will be held in this city Dec. 8, 9, and 10. The hall in which the meeting will be held has not yet been announced. Regarding the object of the meeting, Ralph H. Easley, the secretary of the Federation, said yesterday:

"Various practical questions connected with disturbances in the industrial world will be taken up. The importance of some of these questions has been especially emphasized during the coal strike. Among these questions are the value of arbitration, and whether it should be compulsory or voluntary, the limitations of conciliation, the value of trade agreements, the incorporations of unions, the restriction of output, the comparative merits of the piece work, day's work, and premium systems, and the shorter work day."

Mr. Easley remarked incidentally that it was surprising how many people are totally ignorant of the meaning of "piece work." A good many intelligent persons, he had found, spell it "peace work" at first.

To gather information for use at the meeting, a circular letter of inquiry has been sent out recently to 5,000 of the leading manufacturers in the country. All of the concerns addressed rank above the quarter-million class, it is said. This letter contained the following questions:

1. Dou you employ union or non-union labor, or both?
2. What, if any, restrictions are imposed by unions in your shops?
3. What are the hours of labor?
4. Do you regard it a practical proposition to gradually reduce hours by voluntary, uniform agreement throughout a given industry, provided the employes agree to abandon any arbitrary "restrictions upon output?"
5. Do you prefer the day, the piece, or the premium system of payment?
6. Do you give special attention to the health, recreation, and comfort of your workmen—generally known as the "welfare work?" If so, what do you think of its value?
7. As labor is organizing in every industry, how do you regard the proposition that employers likewise should organize to deal with the labor question?

All the manufacturers addressed were invited to send representatives to the meeting.

A letter is also being sent out to labor unions asking for information as to their attitude regarding the incorporation of unions, sympathetic strikes, exclusive employment of union men, and other labor topics of the day.

It was announced yesterday at the offices of the National Civic Federation that the programme had been completed for the first week of the tour of the British workingmen who are being brought to this country by Alfred Mosely, a British capitalist and philanthropist. The object of the trip to inspect American manufacturing plants and accumulate information which may be useful to British concerns.

The National Civic Federation of course can have no direct participation with any such enterprise, but its good offices have been availed of in arranging the itinerary. A communication has been received from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, tendering the hospitality of the road to those delegates who land in this city, and this offer will be accepted.

Mr. Mosely has been in this country for several days, and some of the delegates also have already arrived. Two came yesterday on the Umbria. They are W. Dyson of Stockport, representing the paper-makers, and W. H. Wilkinson of Accrington, for the weavers. Several more are expected here early next week. There are to be over twenty delegates altogether, but nearly half of them will land at Montreal. Several English newspaper men will also come along.

The members of the delegation who come to New York will start for Buffalo Thursday morning next, but will stop off at Schenectady to inspect the American Locomotive and General Electric Works. They will be at Niagara Falls on Friday, where they will be joined by the party from Montreal. They will inspect the electrical plant at Niagara, and from Buffao they will go to Cleveland. The party will be in and about Ceveland from Saturday morning until Monday evening, when they will start for Chicago. Further than that the programme has not been laid out as yet, but the delegates will be in New York by the time the annual meeting of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation is held.

LOVERS' DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Youth of Eighteen Shoots Girl of Sixteen Fatally, Then Commits Suicide—Two Had Quarrel.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Christopher Willis of Bath this afternoon shot his sweetheart, Mary Ferguson, also of Bath, through the head, then put three bullets into his own body.

He died instantly, and she survived only half an hour, dying in hospital without recovering consciousness.

The tragedy was the outcome of a lovers' quarrel. Both were students at the State Normal School at Geneseo. When the police arrived at the scene of the double crime they found the bodies of the couple lying on the grass plot in front of the house, where they fell. The two lay almost side by side. The girl's face was covered with blood, which was pouring from a hole in the skull back of her left ear. There was no blood visible upon Willis, but a bullet hole through the left breast of his coat over the heart told the cause of his death.

The girl was only sixteen years old. Next Tuesday would have been her seventeenth birthday. Willis was eighteen years of age.

Lee Ferguson and Miss Sadie Heathcote, witnesses of the tragedy, were taken to Police Headquarters.

SHOT WIFE, KILLED HIMSELF.

A Contractor of Schenectady Made Careful Preparations for the Deed —Woman May Die.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Daniel Huntington, a contractor of this city, early this morning shot and almost killed his wife, and then turned his pistol on himself, blowing his brains out.

His plans had been carefully laid to accomplish his purpose. The telephone wires leading from the hotel at Carmen, where his wife, from whom he had been separated for years, was employed, to this city had been cut. He made his way to the room she occupied, using a ladder, and then did the shooting.

Jealousy was the cause ascribed for the deed.

Mrs. Huntington is in a serious condition at the Ellis Hospital, where she was conveyed. The couple formerly lived in Coxsackie, where there are two children.

IMMIGRANT STATION CHANGED.

Dominion Line to Land Newcomers at Halifax Instead of Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 8.—A. J. Heath of the general passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway of Montreal says it is practically decided by the Dominion Line of steamships to land immigrants for Canada at Halifax, N. S., this Winter, instead of Portland. American immigrants by Canadian lines of steamers will land in St. John.

Canadian officials will be very strict this Winter in their health inspections, and all diseased foreigners will be turned back.

FOOTBALL PLAYER LOSES LEG.

John Collins, Formerly of Princeton Preparatory Team, Struck by Train.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 8.—John Collins, who was star half back on the Phillips-Andover eleven for two years and Captain of the team here yesterday; Andover and Phillips-Exeter teams to-day. While walking on the Boston and Maine Railroad track a freight train struck him and cut off his left foot. The doctors at the Lawrence Hospital to which Collins was taken, decided that amputation at the knee was necessary.

Collins played half back on the Princeton Preparatory School team last Fall, and was to have entered the university last September, but before the time of the entrance examinations he decided not to take a college course, and returned to his home.

BILL OF OUSTER AGAINST FIRE INSURANCE CONCERNS.

It Is Charged Companies Doing Business in Illinois Fail to Comply with Laws.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—A bill attacking the right of twenty-one fire insurance companies to do business in this State, and asking that a judgment of ouster be entered against each one, and that a fine of $25,000 be imposed on each concern, was filed in the Circuit Court to-day by State Insurance Superintendent Yates.

The companies against which the bill is filed are:

American Trust and Insurance Company.
Citizens' Insurance Company.
Central Insurance Company.
Commercial Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Insurance Company.
Commonwealth Savings and Insurance Company.
Great Britain Insurance Corporation, Limited.
Germania Fire Insurance Company.
Inter-State Insurance Company.
Lincoln Insurance and Banking Company.
Mercantile Assurance Company.
Mercantile Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company.
National Insurance and Investment Company.
North American Insurance Company.
Northern Fire Insurance Company.
People's Insurance Company.
Prairie State Insurance Company.
Security Fire and Marine Assurance Company.
State Insurance Company.
Union Fire Insurance Company.

None of the defendant companies, it is asserted, is organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, and none has complied with the laws of the State, it is said, regarding fire insurance companies of foreign corporations doing business in this State.

Commerce in the Upper Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 8.—A convention of representatives from towns and cities on the Mississippi River, from St. Louis to St. Paul, is to be held here Nov. 12 and 13, to ascertain the sentiment of business men and shippers on the subject of making a united effort to encourage the National Government to preserve the Upper Mississippi River for the benefit of commerce.

Nashville Opera House Burned.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 8.—Fire this morning destroyed the Opera House, one of Nashville's leading playhouses. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Less than a year ago the Vendome, another of Nashville's theatres, was burned.

OPENING OF MACY'S NEW BIG STORE

New Locality for Trade at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street.

Original and Extensive Arrangements for the Convenience and Safety of Shoppers and Employes.

R. H. Macy & Co. threw open to the public the doors of their new big store yesterday, and everything was in readiness for the crowd that swarmed through the building at Broadway, Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-fifth Street. The thousands that had hurried in and out of the doors of the old store at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street went early to the new place, eager for an inspection, but they did not overcrowd the store, as it has a floor space of twenty-four acres.

Dealing with big figures, it is difficult to realise that the store's floor area, if reduced into small shops, each fifty feet in depth and twenty-five feet in width would make a frontage equal to the distance from Eighteenth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. If the floor planks were placed end to end they would extend from New York seventy-five miles beyond Detroit. The weight of the building is 2,000,000,000 pounds. In the building are 2,150,000 pounds of ornamental metal, bronze and iron, and it has eighteen miles of brass tubing, forty-six miles of beams, thirty-three hydraulic elevators, four escalators, with a carrying capacity of 40,000 persons an hour; six iron and marble stairways, eleven water-tube boilers of 3,500 horse power, eighty electric motors, and thirty parcel conveyors.

The system of heating and ventilation has been planned carefully, so that the vitiated air is to be collected by ducts that are to be exhausted at the rate of 2,000 feet a minute. There is a novel system of cleaning by means of piping, with 180 one-inch outlets for hose connections. By means of an air pump dust from floors, shelving, and carpets is taken through the hose connected with the piping and sent through the pipes to a receiver located near the crematory in the boiler room. No dust flies, as it is sucked in the cleaning machine. The apparatus does the work of at least 1,000 scrubwomen. Sweepings, garbage, trash, packing boxes, and the many combustible things in the waste of a big building are burned. The matter consumed will heat one of the boilers.

Everything is done for the healthfulness comfort of the employes. They have their luncheon and recreation rooms, and sick-rooms to which they can go for medical attention. These would occupy less space if combined, but, as 4,000 persons are employed, and as they go to work at the same hour and leave at the same time, there would be a congestion that could not be endured. Figuring on four elevators carrying forty persons each, one elevator would have to make twenty-five trips. This would take an hour and forty minutes. Each person must be moved four times a day. For these reasons the employes had to be accommodated with very valuable space in each story.

The delivery department is original. There is an arrangement of moving belts from all of the wrapping counters of the main floor for carrying parcels to the main delivery department. The goods are sorted from a circular table on which they are deposited by the belts. The parcels start on another belt journey to the delivery wagons. The element of careless handling is eliminated.

There are two tube offices, or cash rooms, one in the basement and the other in the fourth story. The tube office in the basement is fitted with 130 double terminal stations and thirty single or office stations, also four three-inch dispatch tubes for small parcels.

In the fourth story there are ninety double terminal stations and fifteen office stations, making 270 in all. The total tube system is 93,000 feet in length. It and the terminals make eighteen miles of pipes and tubes. The entire system of tubes is used as an interchangeable dispatch medium for carrying messages.

In the building there are 1,400 inclosed arc and 15,000 incandescent lamps. The power is distributed by eighty electric motors, ranging from one-half to 100 horse power. The switchboard is ten feet in height and forty-two feet in length, made of Tennessee marble.

The restaurant is in the eighth story, and it has the advantages of light, air, and a fine outlook. It can accommodate 2,500 persons. There is a forty-ton absorption machine in the basement, which is used for refrigerating and cooling the drinking water to a temperature of about 40 degrees. By means of the thirty-three elevators and the four escalators, it is easy to move the shoppers from one story to another without overcrowding.

The management takes particular pride in its fire department. Although the building is of fire-proof construction, every precaution has been taken to avoid fire, and to control any blaze as soon as discovered. There is an organized fire department, with a superintendent, a chief engineer, the superintendent on each floor, and a chief of battalion. The last-named is the drill-master, and there are to be regular drills. There are three call stations in each story to be used in case of alarm. The central station is at the Superintendent's desk in the main story.

By means of electric switches the attendant, or whoever is nearest the desk, can answer an alarm and send any company or the entire department to the place threatened. There are six stand-pipes, each four inches in diameter. There are standard fire department outlets in each story with tested linen hose, stretched and ready for instant use. There is a strong water pressure from a tank on the roof, and an automatic fire-pump in the basement. There are three Siamese connections for the city Fire Department to stand-pipes outside of the building.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Autumn Sale of Muslin Underwear.
7,500 Garments Under Makers' Cost.

An event of unusual and far reaching interest to every woman who wishes to replenish her wardrobe. The gathering consists of a splendid lot of very high quality muslin, cambric and nainsook undergarments, best suited to meet your immediate requirements, and at prices that really hardly pay for their making. It is one of those offers for which the Loeser store has an unequalled reputation.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Muslin night gowns, V shaped, tucked, high neck, with two embroidered insertings.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—1,000 muslin gowns with yoke of lace inserting; others fine cambric, open neck, empire effect, hemstitched and insertings.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 TO $1.79—2,500 assorted garments—gowns in 10 styles, fine nainsook and cambric lace and embroidery trimmed, some with pretty colored edges, petticoats deep, embroidered and lace flounce; chemises, nainsook, cambric and lawn; drawers, fine cambric and muslin, lace and embroidered trimmings; corset covers, nainsook and cambric.

AT $1.49 INSTEAD OF $2.25 AND $2.75—2,000 finer garments consisting of fine white petticoats, with deep lace trimmings, also deep embroidery edges. Fine night gowns in nainsook and cambric, hemstitched, embroidery and lace trimmings, V-shape, Empire and high neck effects. Fine nainsook corset covers; handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed cambric drawers; lawn, nainsook and cambric chemises, elaborately trimmed.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 TO $4.25—2,000 still finer garments. Night gowns in a variety of models, nainsook and cambric; chemises in lawn and nainsook; trimmed skirts; drawers of fine nainsook elaborately trimmed with laces; petticoats, lawn and cambric top with deep flounces elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries.

Another Conquest of Women's Suits.
$15.00 Each for Real $25.00 Kinds.

Think of getting a real worthy walking suit for $15.00, and one that has the characteristics of the made to measure too. These are made from an excellent quality of Kersey, the correct shape Norfolk jacket, silk lined, new gored skirt, and every suit tailored in best manner. Try to match them anywhere at $25.00.

Also note the following values of remarkable interest:

AT $4.98—Nine gored flare walking skirt in Scotch tweeds and Oxford grey, habit back, finished with rows of stitching.

AT $6.98—Nine gored plaited skirt in cheviot and black and blue hair stripes, band of cloth forming yoke, white stitching.

AT $9.98—Walking skirts in mixed tweeds, plaited effects, flare at bottom, finished with rows of stitching.

AT $3.98—Dress skirt of serge, seven gored full flare, lined with percaline and velveteen bound.

AT $4.98.—Dress skirt of cheviot serge, seven gored flounce, seams finished with rows of stitching; percaline lined and velveteen bound.

AT $5.98—Dress skirt, seven gored flounce, seams strapped with moire, also band forming yoke; finished with small buttons.

$16.50 for Real $25.00 Cravenette Raglans.

A special purchase of Cravenette Raglans from one of the leading makers. They are made in medium weight, tan and Oxford mixtures. They have the new belted back, double capes over shoulder, notched collars and large sleeves, finished with cuffs in the ordinary way; a $25.00 value at $16.50.

58c. for Real $1.00 Black Dress Velvets.
75c. for Real $1.25 Black Dress Velvets.

THE FIRST of these two remarkable offers of black dress velvets is simply a genuine $1.00 velvet at 58c. a yard, but unfortunately we have only 100 pieces at this price.

THE SECOND is a beautiful silk face velvet of the real $1.25 quality at 75c. a yard. Plume or feather shade of black—200 pieces of these. To milliners, dressmakers and the trade we offer a slight concession by the piece—each piece contains little more than one dress pattern; which means 22½ yds. for $12.75 instead of $22.50, and 22½ yds. for $16.50 instead of $27.50.

And a Quartette of Silk Offers.

49c. and 59c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Fancy Silks.

59c. for Regular $1.00 Moire Velours.

69c. for Regular $1.00 and $1.25 Crepe de Chines.

79c. for Regular $1.00 Black Dress Taffetas.

THE FIRST is a lot of 3,500 yards of novelty silks; very desirable for waists, skirts, linings, &c.; none worth less than $1.00; all at 49c. and 59c.

THE SECOND comprises 3,000 yards of 22-inch black and colored moire velours, made for the best retail trade. The colors are white, ivory, pink, sky blue, lilac, old rose, pearl, tan, reseda, castor, cardinal, royal, black, &c. Every yard worth $1.00; our price 59c.

THE THIRD is 24-inch all silk crepe de chine, 69c. for regular $1.00 and $1.25, in a superb line of evening and shirt shades; a beautiful quality and a decided bargain at 69c.

THE FOURTH is guaranteed black dress taffeta silk, imported to sell at $1.00; our price 79c.

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, November 9, 1902.

Pacific Mysteries Revealed By the Deep Sea Trawl

Government's Scientific Fishing Craft "Albatross" Dredges by Electric Light 800 Feet Beneath the Waves—Facts Interesting to Navigators, as Well as to Naturalists.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 3.—Back from a cruise of seven months in exploration of the depths of the South Pacific Ocean the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross has reached this port. The cruise has been one of highest importance to scientific and commercial knowledge. The course of the Albatross covered some 17,000 miles through a circuit of two-thirds of the groups of the smaller islands in the South Pacific, sounding the deep seas more thoroughly than had ever been done, and exploring for new facts concerning life in the lowest depths of the ocean. No craft ever went to sea with so complete and modern paraphernalia and equipment for scientific investigation on the floor of the vast Pacific as the Albatross.

"The most interesting feature of our recent expedition," said Dr. William A. Crawford, one of the scientists employed on the Albatross, "has been the working of the great deep-sea dredge or trawl. It has no counterpart. Previously the largest trawl ever operated had a mouth or opening ten feet wide and two and one-half feet high, with a net for the reception of the catch from off the bottom of the deep seas proportionately small. The great trawl on the Albatross has a mouth twenty-two feet wide, ten inches high, and a net thirty feet long. This contrivance has done more to reveal the character of the creatures that live away down in the vasty deep of the ocean than anything else. Previous to the use of this trawl on the Albatross the record for deep sea dredging was two miles and 4,650 feet. The greatest deep-sea dredging is now a little less than five miles. The deepest spot in the ocean's bed so far sounded lies about 800 miles northwest from New Zealand. The British ocean survey steamer Penguin found that the bed of the sea there is five miles and 4,500 feet deep. The trawl of the Albatross could not quite reach there.

"The Albatross is strictly a scientific fishing craft. Prof. Alexander Agassiz of the United States Fish Commission gave much valuable suggestion as to the equipment of the steamer. The Germans are now building a craft modeled after the Albatross for submarine scientific exploration. The Albatross cost about $135,000, is 234 feet long, and of 1,074 tons displacement, with a brigantine rig. Her business is to follow ocean fish as they migrate from their Summer to their Winter habitat and observe their manner of life. This work includes the collection of fish, mud, and shells from a depth of 27,000 feet to the surface. The tremendous scope of this work is hardly appreciable by minds not conversant with the details of it. It involves not only the exercise of a rare scientific talent, but also the exercise of masterly seamanship in carrying out the demands of science in securing fish specimens. For instance, the ingenuity of the scientists and navigators has resorted to the employment of the electric light at a great depth in order to attract heretofore unknown and otherwise unobtainable fish into the trawl which is let down from the ship's side. In this way small fish are usually caught. Sometimes when the electric light is near the surface of the ocean large fish are attracted by the illumination. The light seems to make the big fish angry. Sharks, for instance, will dart at the light as if it were a deadly foe.

LIGHT LOWERED 800 FEET.

"The light is sometimes lowered 800 feet from the surface. At a depth of 70 feet the illumination becomes invisible. When the light is 20 or 30 feet down and huge fish congregate about it, their shadows are cast upward on the surface of the sea, and from the deck of the ship the scene is weird indeed. It is a veritable congress of monsters of the deep that sometimes gathers about what to them is a wonderful sight. An electric lighted submarine home is something novel, even to a tough old shark. Occasionally a man-eater shark is curious enough to "monkey" with this electric arrangement, and if the electric current supplying the light happens to be strong the curiosity of the meddling shark is soon satisfied. In fact, the fish is shocked by the modern innovation. It dies. The bodies of several such shocked fish have floated to the surface. It has been noted that the effect of the electric light upon big fish has been such that, deadly enemies as are the shark and the swordfish, they will swim up to the light side by side, and so amazed are they by the wonderful shining bulb that they appear to forget the deadly feud existing between these piscatorial families and they do not rush at each other in mortal combat. Other fish that usually fight on sight lie down together, as it were, in this shining presence, as might a lion and a lamb."

The operation of sounding, or of fishing, at a depth of thousands of feet, requires much skill in both the management of the ship and of the sounding apparatus. In ordinary deep-sea sounding a three-eighth inch steel wire is used. The tension on this wire must be constant, else it will kink, thus reducing its tensile 50 per cent. Ocean currents complicate deep-sea exploration. A surface current is quickly detected and guarded against, but when the rope of the sounding line is swept under the bottom of the ship by a submarine current, with perhaps thousands of fathoms of line out, it requires great skill and patience to clear the line without kinking, and thereby possibly losing a portion of it. When a deep-sea sounding is to be taken, the sinker is lowered to the water's edge. A thermometer and water specimen cup are clamped on to the line of three-eighths inch wire. An officer takes his station beside the sounding machine. Seamen are at hand attending to the guide pulleys. A fireman stands with his hand on the throttle of the sounding engine awaiting the officer's commands. The record keeper takes his position beside the register where he can read it plainly. This register shows the number of fathoms paid out. At the order "Let go!" the sinker shoots down into the ocean at a speed of ten to fifteen feet per second. The record keeper makes a note of every 100 fathoms of line paid out. The officer of the deck manoeuvres the ship in a way that will keep the wire vertical. The instant the sinker strikes the bottom of the sea, miles below the ship, the sounding engine is stopped. The record keeper notes the number of turns indicated on the register, the slack line is hove in by hand until it clears the bottom. Then the sounding engine is reversed, and the line is hauled aboard about as fast as it was paid out.

The water specimen cup or bottle which is let down on the sounding line is an important part of the equipment of deep-sea explorers. The densities of the ocean water at different depths and in different great ocean currents are matters of moment to scientists in determining important submarine facts. To obtain a specimen of water at a depth of say 18,000 feet, with all of its free gases, and to bring it to the surface without allowing these gases to escape or the water to mingle with other water, was impossible until the invention of a metal water cup so arranged that when it descends into the briny deep for several miles or so, the resistance of the water during the descent keeps open the valves of the cup. When the cup is stopped at the desired depth, and is being pulled to the surface, the resistance of the water sets in motion a small propeller arranged on the upper side of the cup. This propeller forces shut certain valves of the hollow cup and locks them, and thus the water is secured in what amounts to a hermetically sealed metal bulb, which holds its contents intact until opened by the scientist in the laboratory either on board the Albatross or at Washington, whither the water specimens are sometimes sent for a more elaborate analysis than is usually carried out on shipboard. These water cups are strongly built. They need to be in order to withstand the great pressure of water several miles below the surface. This pressure is hundreds of tons to the square inch.

One of the curiosities of the Albatross is a heavy glass globe filled with water. This hollow glass ball was let down to a great depth in the ocean until the water pressure became so great that the water was literally forced through the pores of the glass and the ball was filled. On account of this water pressure it is necessary to inclose the mercury bulbs of the deep-sea thermometers in a secondary glass case, which is also filled with mercury, and thus any possible pressure on the mercury bulb, which indicates the temperature, is taken up by the secondary, or protective, bulb. Without such protection the readings of the thermometer would be very imperfect, as the pressure on the temperature bulb would force the mercury beyond the point to which the temperature of the water sends it.

WHAT THE DREDGE DISCLOSES.

For months last Spring and Summer the trawl of the Albatross brought daily to the surface of the water specimens of vegetable and animal life down several miles on the ocean bottom. There is scarcely anything more fascinating in science than the revelation of creatures from the deepest caverns of the great ocean. Even the most matter-of-fact old seamen aboard the Albatross, men who have seen this dredge hoisted from the sea depths thousands of times, are always as eager to see its contents the last time that it comes to the surface as they were many years ago. This fascination is experienced by the officers as well as the men. The tales that the seamen tell of strange finds are sufficient to stimulate intense mental speculation. Not only does the dredge bring up living things, but also things believed to relate to by-gone ages—matters of importance to anthropologists, geologists, and others who learn from the records imbedded in the earth's crust many lessons that to-day shed a most powerful light on the past, not only concerning mankind, but also of the animal and vegetable kingdoms from almost the beginning of life. The dynamic force of the great ocean is the greatest known. It wears away continents. The pulverizations gradually find a place on the lowest levels of the ocean. Here they are found by the dredge of the Albatross.

Of much interest to naturalists who seek specimens in deep sea are the cases of commensalism which they encounter. Commensalism is the phenomenon of two animals of different species forming living partnership, as it were, for mutual protection. One of the finest examples of this partnership between deep-sea animal life is that formed between the hermit crab and sea-anemones. The hermit crab is a crustacean that lives in the empty shells of certain mollusks. Upon the latter are often found sea-anemones, and almost exclusively upon those shells inhabited by the hermit crab. That species of anemones living on the shell of the hermit crab is known scientifically as the Sagarita parasitica. It is composed essentially of a fleshy column of white tentacles. It is remarkable by the presence of orifices placed at the lower third of the column, and allowing the gastric cavity to communicate with the exterior. Its fixation is effected simply by the foot disk acting as a sucker. When there is but one sagarita upon a mollusk shell inhabited by a hermit crab, it is found on the side nearest the crab. But there are often seven or eight of the sagarita on the shell, and then the foot disks, which touch each other without overlapping, cover nearly the entire shell. It is, indeed, a strange family. A homeless crab seeks an empty mollusk shell for a permanent domicile. The crab lives inside the shell. Immediately seven or eight sea-anemones flock to the shell, and, with their sucker-like disks, attach themselves to the exterior of the hermit crab's shell house.

LOST IN HOTELS.

Queer Things That Absent Minded Guests Forget to Take Away.

EVERY hotel in New York has a storeroom for articles left behind by guests. It is one of the important departments of the establishment, and often earns the gratitude of travelers whose unfortunate habit of forgetting leads them to look for things that are missing. In such hotels as the Hoffman House, the Fifth Avenue, the Victoria, the Grand, the Vendome, the Imperial, and the Marlborough a book is kept in which are jotted down descriptions of articles forgotten. When a hotel does a large transient business it is frequently with difficulty that lost articles are arranged for identification.

The integrity of servants must be relied upon to a large extent. The chambermaid takes immediate possession of a room upon the guest's departure. She picks up anything that appears to have been left unintentionally. A note describing the article and giving the name of the guest, the room number, and the time of departure is taken to the clerk. The property is turned over to the housekeeper, and by her to the "lost" department.

"Night shirts? Well, I'm able to supply any guest who may chance to turn in here without one," said Frank Clark of the Hoffman House. "We get an addition to our stock every day. But that isn't all. There are razor strops, tooth brushes, slippers, trousers, overcoats, and pocketbooks. Umbrellas come next to night shirts in point of numbers. I remember a singular case of a man who didn't respond at once to the hallboy's call for an early train. The result was that when he did get up he had to rush. From the station we got a call on the telephone:

"'Hurry to my room,' he shouted. 'On the table you'll find a very valuable package. It's my eyes. Send them to the station.'

"Sure enough we found two glass eyes on the dressing table in a plush case. One was for daily use and the other for an emergency. Guests often forget their false teeth, but that was the only case I ever knew of a man leaving his eyes."

Rings and pins are often found on the washstand. Valuable pins are found everywhere, the window curtains being a favorite depository. Watches and revolvers bob out from under pillows. Of course, when the owner's address is known and anything valuable is left, he is notified and the article sent to him. If not called for in a few months the forgotten article usually become the perquisite of employes. Few employes of a hotel but have all sorts of night shirts and umbrellas.

MANICURE FOR BEST PET DOGS

Silver Toilet Articles for Society Women's Favorites.

ONE enterprising young woman in New York makes a comfortable income taking care of the pet dogs of rich society women. Not only must a dog in this class have a tailor and hospital for his especial benefit, but he is becoming more fastidious than Mother Hubbard's remarkable pet. He must be waited upon by a manicure. The young woman who makes a business of this travels from house to house by appointment to make the dog's toilet in a most complete fashion.

When the pet dog of Miss Cynthia Roche, daughter of Mrs. Burke Roche, is curled and bathed it is no exaggeration to say that its toilet articles are as dainty as any that might grace a spoiled baby's outfit. There are brushes with silver handles, a basket covered with spotless dimity to contain them, a comb of white with silver mountings, a powder box of crystal, and a puff to match. There are files for the delicate white nails, (that don't look a bit like a real dog's nails should,) and there are scissors that would make many a proud mother's eyes gleam if they were a part of her baby's basket; also a silver soap box with antiseptic soap.

All this is very pretty, but nevertheless there is an everyday side to it, as the young woman who cares for the dogs twice a week by appointment can testify. This young woman is never late. If the dog is not on hand when she arrives she does not wait with a a patient smile. Her time is well taken up, and the dog's bath is a matter of business. The operation usually consumes twenty-five minutes, for which the young woman is well paid. First comes the bath. This is a sweet-scented affair, toilet water being used. Often the dogs make things lively while in the bath, but the young woman says that, "If you hold them under the chin they won't move much."

Mrs. George Gould has an entirely different outfit for her little pet. The basket is of wicker, and is padded with silk of dark color, without many bows and fixings on it. Around the sides are pockets for the brushes and combs. They are all of black ebony, with a small silver piece on the back, engraved with the family initials. This pet dog has a bath of its own—a small porcelain tub that might be the delight of some child's heart for her doll's house.

Mrs. Jack Bloodgood has a white dog that is a perfect beauty, both in appearance and in manner. This dog is the delight of the manicure's heart. She is as docile as the proverbial lamb. This little white bit of life has long silky hair, but alas, it does not curl naturally. Its mistress is just as anxious that it should have curls as a mother is that her child with straight hair should be the possessor of ringlets. Consequently there is an instrument of torture in the Bloodgood basket that does not often appear among the toilet articles of a dog—a pair of small curling irons and a spirit lamp to heat them. The dog is curled three times a week.

Some up-to-date dogs are bleached. If they are a despised yellow shade they are bleached white. If they are an ugly tan they are dyed black. Vanity reaches even to the canine kingdom, for an animal with a yellow coat that is not particularly prepossessing seems to know when he has changed it for one of a shiny black.

NEW WOMAN OF 16th CENTURY

WE have all wondered at the sudden rise to prominence of laundry starch in Queen Elizabeth's time," said the up-to-date girl serving tea as her friends sat in the middle of her studio threading their lingerie with Tom Thumb ribbons. "There was the exaggerated ruff; there was the stomacher, 'with cuff and farthingale and things,' as Shakespeare says. This fashion for laundry starch had a curious beginning," continued the hostess. "In Elizabeth's early reign manners were stiff, stilted, ceremonious—"

"Did they shake hands on a level with the shoulder?" interrupted a young woman from Kansas City.

"And people were naturally following their habits of life in their attire," the up-to-date girl went on. "Times were ripe for new modes. At this juncture a woman appeared. In her hands was the starch-pan that answered the day's needs in dress. I call her a 'new woman,' because she entered upon a business career pressed by necessity. She did honest work. She kept a fair name, and she supported others by her public service.

"In the same London with her was an Englishman who delighted to note odd and curious facts. Look at this blessed folio in my hands, printed when Bess herself was on the throne, and all in Black Letter—this is his. Nothing touching human life was too small for his interest, and the brave woman starcher fell in his pages in such quaint sentences as these:

"'In the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-four, Mistress Dinghen, born in Flanders, daughter of a worshipful knight, with her husband came to London for their better safeties.' You recall that those were the times when Philip II. of Spain and Catherine de Medici in France were endeavoring to coerce their neighbors on the Continent. 'And in London,' the old Englishman goes on, 'Mistress Dinghen professed herself a starcher, in which art she excelled; and unto her her own nation'—that is, the Dutch dwelling in London—'presently repaired, and employed her and paid her very liberally for her work.

"'Some very few of the best and most curious wives of that time,'" continued the hostess, turning the book to get a fair light on the old Black Letter page, "'observing the neatness and delicacy of the Dutch for whiteness and fine wearing of linen, made them cambric ruffles, and sent them to Mistress Dinghen to starch. After awhile they made them ruffles of lawn, which was at that time a stuff most strange and wonderful; and thereupon rose a general scoff, or byword, that shortly they would make ruffles of a spider's web.

"'And then they began to send their daughters and neatest kinswomen to Mistress Dinghen to learn how to starch. Her usual price was, at that time, £4 or £5 to teach them how to starch, and 20s. how to seethe starch.'"

"To seethe starch?" asked a girl from Maine, who always had an eye to practical things, even when painting an apple blossom.

"Certainly," replied the hostess. "In those days every housekeeper had to manufacture her own. "'This Mistress Dinghen was the first that ever taught starching in England.' Compactly told, that is the life-history of this daughter of a worshipful knight. With her husband she fled to England for liberty's sake. But conditions in a strange land were hard for the immigrants, and her husband was unable to win their bread.

"She offered her housewifely art. The neatness and delicacy of her work gained attention. The best and most inquiring women in London sent their daughters to her starching school. She began her work when Queen Bess's reign was but six years old. It is not illogical to suppose that the universal prevalence of the Elizabethan ruff was due to her deft hands and teachings. Possibly the stomacher also. She was one of those modest faces we can never justly gauge. Historians of costume have doubtless passed her by without a word.

"And probably rightly," concluded the up-to-date girl, closing the folio carefully, "would have more completely astonished her than knowledge that her work would be considered 338 years after her brave beginning, and by seven women students living as we are in what was to her a wilderness untouched by a white man's foot."

SHORT CUTS IN BIG BUILDINGS

Busy Men Save Time in Down Town Arcades.

MOST of the big buildings in the financial district front on more than one street. Some run through from Broadway to New Street, others from that street to Broad Street, and still others from Wall to Pine Street, or from Pine to Cedar Street. In fact, there is hardly a block in the district below Maiden Lane where there is not at least one building the corridors of which afford a passage from one street to another.

These passageways in rainy or chilly weather are much patronized by the travelers through darkest Wall Street, as they not only afford shelter from the weather, but also offer cut-offs, thus saving the turn of many a corner. A man with offices in the Broad Exchange Building wanting to reach the Rector Street elevated station can take a few steps across to the Mills Building, from there skip across to 20 Broad Street, and after walking through its spacious hall, jump across New Street, walk through any one of half a dozen buildings to Broadway, cross over and walk through the Empire Building to the station. Or if instead he should want to go from the same point to Broadway and Cedar Street he could start through the Mills Building, the United States Sub-Treasury, and the Equitable Building, and arrive comparatively dry at his destination.

This popularity of the passageways or arcades is recognized by newspaper and cigar dealers, bootblacks, and others, who testify to that popularity by the eagerness with which they take up every available space along these passages for the exhibition of their goods or the exercise of their trade, paying therefor handsome premiums to the owners of the buildings. These, in turn, have also found the arrangement profitable, with the result that hardly any new building affording possibilities of a passageway is erected nowadays without special provision for booths along these arcades.

Lake Filled with Wild Animals.

IN A dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Tacoma, Washington, not long ago, the strange story was told of a lake in Clarke County that was choked with the bodies of wild animals driven into it by fierce forest fires. L. E. Duval, a timber cruiser for the Northern Pacific Railroad, tells the following story about it in The San Francisco Bulletin:

"The lake is only about one acre in extent, and I have frequently visited the place before. When passing near the spot several days ago I noticed a peculiar smell, and turned aside to make an investigation. I found the surface of the lake one mass of deer, foxes, bears, wolves, and all the small varieties of animals that roam in our woods. The lake is in a deep hollow between the hills, and the fire had encircled it at a great distance in the first place, crowding toward the lake by degrees, and at last driving every living animal that had made its home in the woods for miles around into the lake, to be slowly roasted to death before the fierce heat.

"The whole surface of the water was covered with carcasses, and how many deep they were I had no means of knowing. From the remains of other animals near by I surmise that some tried to escape through the circle of death. I have heard that in such supreme moments the fiercest animals forget their ferocity. Something like that must have occurred here, for bears, deer, wolves, mink, and squirrels were indiscriminately mingled in the mass. Probably the only struggle was for lodgment on the backs of the already dead animals. Numbers of the people living remote from that region were making pilgrimages to the lake to view the spectacle."

Flagpoles on Private Houses.

ONE unusual feature of some private houses in New York recently completed, or still in the course of construction, is a flagpole. On hotels and public buildings this outward evidence of loyalty has long been an indispensable feature, but private families have for the most part been content to show their love of country by hanging a flag out of the window on days that called for a special display of patriotism.

"Personally, I can't say that I particularly like the idea of topping off a four-story American basement with a flagstaff," said a busy contractor, "but when my patrons insist upon having one it is my business to see that they get it. At present the custom is not widespread, but since the owners of a few new houses have set the fashion the chances are all in favor of its rapid growth."

New York's Indifference to Tragedy

AT 10 o'clock on election night a prominent restaurant in Madison Square was packed with people, drinking, talking, laughing, singing, so that, with the blasts of the orchestra, one had to yell to his neighbor to be heard. Suddenly a frightful, big-volumed roar of ominous sound belched forth outside. It was so big that even above the din it told unmistakably of some casualty. One woman's face stiffened, a few heads turned interrogatively, and that was all. There was not an instant's cessation in the babel of resonant gayety. Yet an appalling explosion of fireworks near by had scattered death and physical disaster among scores of the holiday throng. It was New York insensibility to the tragic.

Bananas in Bronx Gardens.

ALL day long," said an attendant in the Bronx Botanical Gardens last Sunday, "visitors have been asking me the way to the banana trees. Many of them had copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES Supplement with them. One woman showed me the letters published about Kipling's bananas that grow downward. She, and a great many others, wanted to see some of them. I was obliged to tell them that all the bananas we have around here grow upward. Some of them seemed disappointed. It was a shock to their faith in Kipling."

Ground Frozen 225 Feet.

WILLIAM BOONE, a miner, says The Kansas City Journal, who has come down from Dawson City, Klondike, to spend the Winter with relatives at La Plata, says he has dug 225 feet deep in the ground of his claim, but has never been able to reach a point where the ground was not frozen hard.

WAIF CHAPERONS.

Personally Conducted Parties for the Poor in City Streets.

IT is one of the traits of New York that young girls, especially in the crowded tenement districts, assume a motherly oversight and care of still younger children. To see a small girl eight or nine years old carrying a heavy baby is a common sight. The father is away working; the mother is at home working; and the care of the children devolves naturally on the oldest girl in the family, who herself may be only ten or twelve years old.

Sometimes one of these little girls will chaperon a party of eight or nine young ones in an excursion to one of the city parks. It is not always the nearest one; for Madison Square is prettier, and there is a fountain there. A bright little blonde girl, without a hat, led a small outfit like this in Madison Square last week. The children munched apples or read out of a school reader, or danced around the fountain. But the little miss in charge, though considerate and indulgent, was a commander. When she said to go, they went; when she said "Yes" or "No," there was no complaint.

Another crowd of six, seven, and eight-year-old girls, with a small boy of four years, were under the tutelage of a more playful chaperon of ten. She had ranged them in the hemicycle which forms part of Farragut's Statue. They had decked the top of this curved stone with their hats, and an odd contrast the bright trimmed things made with the rich olive green of the monument. She controlled them perfectly, and when it was time to go, made them put their hats on and line up for "home." It is a position which circumstances thrust on these small chaperons, but they fill it nobly and with much natural prudence.

RED GOWN FOR STAGE MOURNER

Clyde Fitch's Frivolous Heiress Causes Trouble in a Dangerous but Effective Color for Mary Mannering's Dressmaker—New York and Paris Gowns Compared.

WITH the shipload of trunks which Geraldine Lang brings back with her to America, and with which the expressmen fill the big hall of her New York home, it is no wonder that some pretty gowns are to be seen in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." It is a well-dressed play throughout, not even excluding the wonderful pink bow donned by the faithful Mrs. Jars when she finds that mourning is not to be the fashion in her new mistress's household. Miss Mannering had some of her frocks for the play made in Paris, and others in New York. The very prettiest of all—the evening gown worn in the last act—was made in this city, and Miss Mannering likes home work and the fit of New York gowns so well that she declares that she will never again patronize Paris modistes.

Here is an idea for a traveling gown which the heiress Geraldine believes is the thing for steamer wear. It is the plainest kind of a frock imaginable—simply a dark blue serge, the skirt fitting like a glove, of course, just touching the ground. The jacket is tight-fitting, with the basque below the waist half length and a little velvet collar turned away in harrow lapels at the neck to show the white stock and a little point of white below. A pretty, broad, rolled-rim dark blue felt hat is worn with it, when Miss Mannering wears a hat, which she does not in that pretty little love scene at the side of the boat. The rim of the hat is finished with white on the under side and trimmed with dark blue silk above, while lying flat on the front of the broad, low crown is a big blue bird.

It is a brilliant gown in which Geraldine Lang comes ashore to take possession of the house left her by her wicked old uncle—a bright red one brought forth for the occasion, so Geraldine informs the comfortable Mrs. Jars, who is arrayed in black, with a black-bordered handkerchief and a tearful countenance, in preparation for any outburst of respectful grief which this bereaved niece may feel in duty bound to make. But Geraldine is not that kind of a girl.

"I never had a red dress before in all my life," she declares, "but just as soon as I heard that uncle was dead I went out and bought one."

A DANGEROUS COLOR.

That frivolous remark which Mr. Fitch puts into Geraldine's mouth gave Miss Mannering, who was obliged to dress for it, some trouble. "If red is not just right," she said to the modiste, "it is common." But this is really a pretty frock, and Miss Mannering looks exceedingly well in it, and the flat red velvet hat, which is raised slightly at the side to give it a jaunty effect, is very becoming. The gown is of fine red canvas, made up with chiffon, a little velvet and a pattern of grapes in the red set on to the smart shoulder collar—if one may call a soft fall of tucked chiffon a collar. The skirt is simple and clinging, with fagoting-joined seams running the full length, and forming many narrow panels, these set with large, deep tucks around the lower edge of the skirt, while gusseted in between are full pieces of the canvas, giving the necessary flare. On the bodice is the pretty curtain of tucked red chiffon, longer in front than at the sides, forming a cape over the tops of the shoulders and set at intervals with raised clusters of grapes in red. There is a little red velvet at the top, and more of this shows just below the chiffon over the arms at the head of the deep ruffle of the canvas, which is fucked in deep tucks and falls around loose and full from the arm, forming the sleeves, while beneath and clinging close to the arm is an undersleeve of red chiffon. There is a simple stock of the red. The flat hat is of the velvet, with soft folds on the under side, the top finished with a bow of red ribbon to match and a number of small red wings.

Geraldine's visiting gown in the third act is of liberty satin, a pretty, soft, clinging frock, ornamented with marguerites, the bodice full, with a transparent yoke of lace. The marguerites are set on the lower part of it, and carried up over the yoke to the little transparent stock, growing smaller as they ascend, and they form the centres of the diamond lace medallions of the skirt. There are more of them in the lace undersleeves, which cling closely to the wrist. The hat is a soft-crowned one to match the gown, with a big white feather across the front, a soft edge in a lacelike pattern of fine white chenille and tiny pearls, while there is an ornament in the centre of the crown.

GOWNS FOR THE BALL SCENE.

There are two gowns for Miss Mannering for the ball scene, worn interchangeably. The Paris gown is in one way more effective, but the New York frock is charming. The Paris gown is made with the skirt and bodice attached, long and clinging, of broad stripes, all in white, but of alternating liberty satin and gauze, and it is embroidered with silver roses, which cover the lower edge of the skirt, embroidered into the gown, and silver paillettes. The paillettes run up into the upper part of the skirt and ornament the low-cut bodice.

The gown New York is seeing is pretty enough for a bridal frock. It is divided into innumerable tiny narrow panels by softly overlapping seams, each finished with lilies of the valley, and it is hard to tell from a distance whether these are in embroidery or the flowers themselves. As a matter of fact, there are both. The stems of the flowers are put on in embroidery the full length of the skirt, and to this are added sprays of the flowers themselves on the lower part, while above, over the hips, both stems and flowers are all of embroidery, to prevent undue fullness. There is a deep point of a heavy cream silk lace covering the front of the bodice, another smaller one in the back, and lilies of the valley are nestled in the lace and carried around the low-cut corsage. The front panel of the gown broadens out near the lower edge, is rounded and formed of the heavy cream lace, with a line of the white silk below, and another rather broad opening filled in with coarse lace stitches of silk. On the lower edge of each of the panels of silk are set medallions of some kind of the cream lace, and between the slashed seams of the lower part there fluff out full ruffles of a softer and finer lace, and here, there, and everywhere are the lilies of the valley.

HOW ZOOS GET WILD ANIMALS

Bait Used by Recruiting Agents and Travelers.

GETTING recruits for the Bronx Zoological Park is not by any means the easiest thing in the world, though the authorities themselves do not bear much of the trouble in this connection. The work is mainly done by travelers and natives of countries from which the wild beasts come, from whom the various zoological societies of the world buy, except when the purchases are made from professional wild beast dealers.

Some of the latter employ regular recruiting agents, whom they send out whenever they receive orders which they cannot execute with stock they have in hand. If the park authorities order an African lion of a dealer and the dealer has not a suitable beast on hand, recruiting lions in Africa begins at once, and continues until a good specimen has been obtained. The different methods by which the various wild animals are captured in their native state are interesting. Lions are generally caught by being tempted to thrust their heads through nooses of strong cords composed of twisted hides. Pieces of meat are used for bait, but frequently the hunters have many days of hard chasing before the lion can be persuaded to try the noose. When he does, the cords are pulled quickly around his throat, stifling him, and other stout cords are then bound around his legs. Restoratives are then administered to revive the animal, whose efforts to free himself from the noose have brought on exhaustion, and he is carried away and put in a specially constructed cage for shipment. Tigers are more savage than lions, and can rarely be captured when full grown. Recruiting is accordingly carried on among the cubs, the parent tigers being killed and the young, left without protectors, being easily caught. The cubs readily accustom themselves to captivity.

Perhaps the most difficult of all wild animals to capture is the giraffe. In addition to being very rare, giraffes are exceedingly timid and are very swift-footed. There is no special way to capture a giraffe, as almost every way has been tried, and all have been almost equally unsuccessful. The method which has occasionally resulted in a capture is by using a long cord, at each end of which is a round weight. This cord is thrown by the hunter in such a manner as to wind around the animal's legs, either bringing it to the ground or rendering it incapable of escaping before it is made a prisoner. Most of the giraffes in captivity have been caught by chance when young.

Flag on Two-Cent Stamps.

FOR the first time since 1869 says the Boston Transcript the Post Office Department, with the issuance of the new series of stamps now in preparation, will make use of the American flag in one of its designs. This will be a part of the two-cent stamp, which, by the way, will bear little resemblance to the one now current. The familiar portrait of Washington will be succeeded by a photograph taken from Gilbert Stuart's famous painting. This bust of Washington, so long known to the stamp-using public, was drawn from Houdon's profile cast. Stamp experts think that this new two-cent stamp, with its superb likeness of Washington, its draped flags, its wreaths of laurel leaves in the lower corners, and the general balance of text and artistic effect, together with the remarkable excellence of the mechanical work, will make this the finest postage stamp ever produced.

May Old Men Lie to Get Work?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE dramatic undoing of Lieut. Rush of the New York Fire Department gave rise to an inconclusive discussion involving the question whether the obligation to tell the truth is a paramount duty in the case of one trying to live down a sin or overcome a disadvantage which, if known, would probably block every avenue of advancement, and, it may be, leave no opportunity for the earning of an honest living. It is not the purpose to venture an opinion as to whether the obligation of truthfulness has limitations, but merely to relate an incident which seems instructive, though the lesson to be drawn from it is likely to depend a good deal upon the individual point of view.

A capable man with a long and thorough business experience in somewhat narrow lines found himself out of employment through the dissolution of the firm he had worked for. His health was good and his physical strength sufficient for the work he understood. He had a wife, a daughter, and an aged mother dependent upon him for support. To remain long in idleness would entail the breaking up of his little home and dependence upon charity in one form or another.

He was forty-seven years old, and had begun to show his age in streaks of gray in hair and beard, as well as in gait and habits of dress. He made zealous efforts to obtain employment, but found that even for positions in which his experience would have made him valuable he was deemed ineligible by reason of age. Some establishments fixed the "dead line" at thirty-five, others at forty, a few at forty-five, but with hypercritical scrutiny of credentials. Not one cared to consider engaging a new man at the age of forty-seven. He was "too old." This condition lasted until he had reached the last dollar of his meagre savings and had consumed the surrender value of his life insurance policy.

Then a resolution took possession of him which was born of desperation. He shaved off his beard, had his mustache and hair trimmed and dyed, substituted a jaunty derby for his dignified silk hat, donned a necktie somewhat gayer than he had worn for years, left his overcoat at home, after the manner of imprudent young men, and started out determined to win by false pretenses, if necessary, what he had failed to secure by truthful representations.

Before night he had found temporary employment in a large store as an extra clerk to help out during the holiday rush. He gave his age as thirty-four, and acted the part well enough to pass for a sedate and rather mature young man who seemed to know what he was about. He did so well and displayed so much intelligence and industry that after the New Year's stock taking he was offered employment as a regular clerk, in place of a less competent man of dissolute habits.

At the beginning of his second year he had won an important promotion with increased salary. He filled his new position with ability, and profit to his employer. Two years later he was made the manager of the store, with a liberal salary and large responsibility. At the end of his fourth year his employer sent for him to discuss a proposition of mutual advantage, and in the course of the conversation incidentally asked him how old he was.

A rapid mental calculation showed him that if he had been thirty-four when he entered the store he must now be thirty-eight. As a matter of fact he was fifty-one.

To tell the truth would reveal the deception he had practiced, his descriptive list being a matter of record. His thinking had to be done quickly, and his decision reached without the appearance of hesitation. He gave the answer which seemed best to him at the moment, and has had no subsequent occasion to regret it.

The reader with a taste for problems in casuistry may find pleasure and profit in considering and answering, according to his light, certain questions which we assume will present themselves somewhat as follows:

Was this man justified in the circumstances, or in any circumstances, in telling a lie with deliberate intent to deceive, to secure employment, however much he might need it?

Having told a lie at the outset, was he justified in taking advantage of the opportunity of promotion to a confidential business relation, the chance for which he had earned by industry, capacity and fidelity to duty, without first putting himself on a solid basis by honest confession?

What answer should he have made to his employer when, enjoying his full confidence and respect and being on honor, he was unexpectedly called upon to tell his age? B.

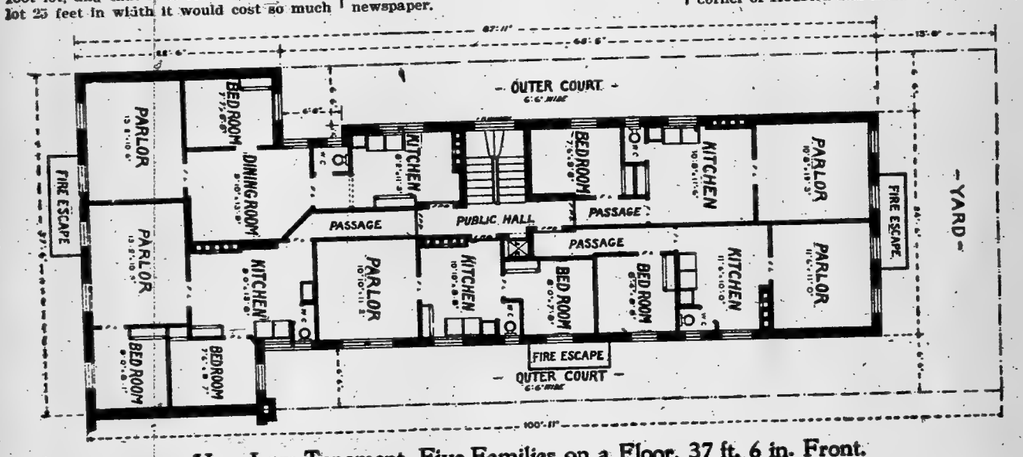
No Shoe Blacking for Emerson.

FRANK B. SANBORN of Concord, introduced by Dr. Curry as the last of the Concord school of philosophers, says The Boston Transcript, proceeded without preamble to a very personal and intimate presentation of Emerson as he knew him during thirty years. His two most lasting impressions were of Emerson's way of looking from his companion's face as he talked, and of the philosopher's shoes, which were innocent of any blacking. This latter circumstance was the result of a decision arrived at by Emerson, and his friends that if leather in tanning came out a certain color they would not change it by artificial pigments.

NEW LAW TENEMENTS BUILT FOR CITY TOILERS

Types of Structures Which Will Replace Dark and Unhealthy "Dumb-bells"—Additional Light, Ventilation and Privacy.

THOSE small property owners who have built tenement houses on their narrow lots and in strict compliance with all of the minute regulations of the new tenement house law have proved that there was slight foundation for the prediction of many who opposed the act when it was before the State Legislature that the proposed law, if passed and enforced, would mean the ruin of the investor of small means. It was contended that it would be most impracticable and, by some, impossible to build a tenement according to the stipulations of the law on a twenty-five-foot lot. In the first place, it was said that if a building were constructed as prescribed it would take at least a thirty-seven or fifty foot lot, and that if it could be built on a lot 25 feet in width it would cost so much



New Law Tenement, Five Families on a Floor, 37 ft. 6 in. Front.

that there would be no chance of securing an adequate return for the investment.

The reports at the Department of Buildings tell of twenty tenement houses planned in accordance with the new law which are being built in this borough on lots ranging from 20 to 25 feet in width and from 65 to 85 feet in depth. All of these are six stories in height.

A SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT.

The owners of several houses of this type that have been completed say that while they made the venture of building a tenement house on so small a piece of ground with trepidation and doubt, they now feel certain that the investment, although bigger than they would have had to stand under the old law, will prove to be profitable. The tenement house on the lot 25 feet wide or less is mentioned because it was on lots of that size that the most familiar type of the old tenements, the "dumb-bell," was built, and because it was the contention of the opponents of the new law that the owners of these small properties would be heavy losers if it went into effect. In this connection are published diagrams of the old and new tenements on the small plots of ground—the tenements built by small investors for people of moderate means.

The "dumb-bell" tenement of the past was built on a twenty-five-foot lot usually, and the tenement houses of the new style occupy the same ground. It is difficult to discern any other points of resemblance. But the differences are plainly apparent when one visits the two types of houses or looks upon the diagrams of the floor plans of each, which are shown herewith. One of the most noticeable and notable points is the provision for light. The "dumb-bell" tenement usually consisted of fourteen rooms on a floor, for four families. The two rooms on each in the front and rear had windows opening on the street or yard. The other ten were in semi-darkness. There was the "airshaft" the construction of which was provided for in the tenement house law of 1895, and on this the windows of at least six and in some cases all of the other rooms opened. But a failure of the law definitely to prescribe the dimensions of this open area made this shaft practically of no use as a means of admitting light and ventilation.

DANGERS OF THE "DUMB-BELL."

The shaft was closed at both ends, and there was no possibility of the circulation of air, which became stagnant there and foul and disease-laden from the rooms of many families on either side. All these evils are eliminated in the buildings erected under the new law. The "airshaft" is supplanted by a "court," which must be at least 6 feet 6 inches in width and open at one end.

In case neither end is left open the "inner court" must be 13 feet wide and 24 feet long. Between wings of the same building (and on wide or several lots tenements frequently are built in this style) the court must be 13 feet wide and invariably open at one end. There has been some criticism of the new law on the provision for courts, it being declared that even the airshafts of increased dimensions over those built in the old "dumb-bell" type do not provide for sufficient light and ventilation for those families who live in the inside apartments on the lower floors. But the officials of the Tenement House Department point out that particularly in the case of the narrow lots it would have been very unjust if not absolutely destroying of the tenements on ground of that area to have stipulated a wider court. In the houses completed under the new law, in which are courts of the prescribed size, the lower inside rooms are well lighted and ventilated. The walls usually are painted white, and there is said to be sufficient light in the rooms of the first and second inside stories by which to read a book or newspaper.

As for ventilation, there is a continuous circulation of air in those courts left open at one end, and those wide courts that are inclosed on four sides are fitted in each instance with a duct or tunnel leading from the bottom of the court to the street in front or yard in the rear, so that there is a constant incurrent of fresh air, which carries the impure air out. In each and every room in the new tenements at least one window must open on the street, yard, or court, so that no room is without light and pure air, a striking contrast with the old tenements, in which ten out of the fourteen rooms were dim and practically without ventilation.

DARK HALLWAYS ABOLISHED.

In the house built under the new law, as the diagram indicates, the long, dark, narrow hallway is not permitted. In its place is substituted a short public hall, with a window opening directly into it and with ample ventilation. In cases where it is necessary to pass one apartment to reach another there is a private hallway, and no division of responsibility for its condition.

The new style of tenement house on the narrow lot is made up in some instances of apartments for two and in others for three families. In the case of the latter it is necessary that one be entirely inside, the windows in all of the rooms opening on the court, and in tenements where they have been completed and occupied they prove to be not unpleasant living rooms. The plan given is that of one of the houses of this type, a building recently completed at 175 Norfolk Street, on the lower east side. It is six stories in height, and will accommodate in all seventeen families, two on the first floor at the rear of a store room, and three on each of the other floors. It is a handsome structure, a striking contrast to the old-style tenements it has as neighbors. The other plan of a new house shows what is being done on the wider lots, where the difficulties are much less numerous and serious than in the case of the small lot. The frontage for this building, which is on East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Second Avenue, is 37 feet; that is to say, it, being of the same general shape and the arrangement of the apartments and rooms similar to those in the old "dumb-bell" tenements, covers half as much ground again as one of the old style.

Two of the houses like the one of which the plan is given would occupy the ground covered by three of the "dumb-bells." The same plan of short, well-lighted public hallways, wide courts, private lavatories, and ample light and ventilation throughout is carried out similarly in all of the new-law houses of whatever size.

LOCATION OF NEW HOUSES.

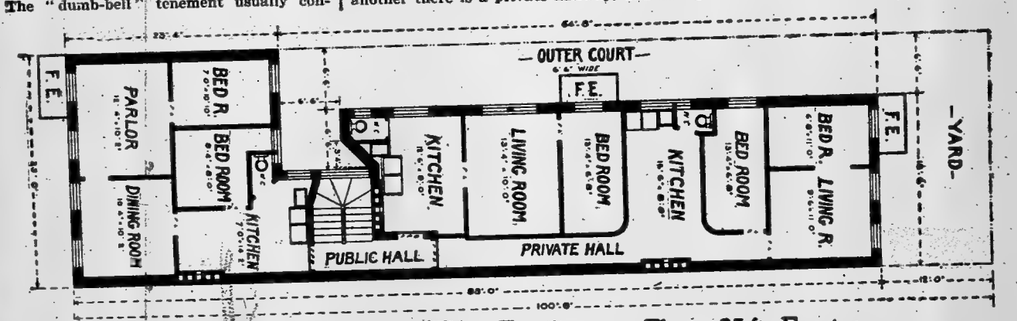
The following list, taken from the documents in the offices of the Tenement House Department, shows what houses are being constructed in this borough on narrow lots: 509 East Seventy-seventh Street, near Avenue A, on a lot 25 by 102 feet; 304 East Seventy-seventh Street, 21 feet 8 inches by 102 feet; 179 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100 feet; 117 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100 feet; Forty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100 feet; 107 Second Avenue, 24 by 100 feet; 611 East Sixth Street, 25 by 90 feet; northeast corner of Houston and Elizabeth Streets, 20 by 72 feet; northeast corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, 25 by 100 feet; 327 East Eleventh Street, 21 feet 3 inches by irregular depth; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, just east of Broadway, 20 by 118 feet; 105 Madison Street, 24 by 100 feet; Park Avenue, near Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100 feet; One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, 23 by 100 feet; 328 East Eighth Street, 22 by 97 feet 6 inches.

All of these houses are to be six stories high, the maximum permitted by the new law for non-fire-proof tenements. The average cost, which varies with the changes in the prices of building materials, is estimated at from $22,000 to $26,000.

The many detailed provisions of the law for the construction of new tenements necessarily resulted in many conflictions between the architects, builders, and officers of the Tenement House Department. Some of the architects at first prepared their original plans with a multitude of inaccuracies and discrepancies, with the expectation that the experts of the department in their inspection would overlook some of them. But the experts in the department were experts indeed, and all attempted infractions were detected. Some of them were not found until late, after the construction had been begun, but all work was stopped instantly, and could not be resumed until the proper changes had been made. The builders and owners for some time thought that they would be ruined, because they were not accustomed to such rigid enforcement of the building laws, but when it was learned finally that it would be impossible to get around the authorities in any way they complied complacently, and now say that the conditions are not so bad as they had imagined. The disputes between builders and the officials of the department are still numerous, and sometimes they threaten to be serious, but, pressing its points firmly, the department has been able to secure compliance with the law in every case without being compelled to resort to the courts.



Old Style "Dumb-bell," Now Forbidden.



New Law Tenement, Three Families on a Floor, 25 ft. Front.

YALE STUDENT'S LUCKY FIND

Discovers Copy of First Commencement Programme.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 7.—An interesting discovery has just been made by a member of the Yale freshman class in the garret of an old house in Brooklyn, Conn., and the find has been presented to the Yale Library, where it is this week on exhibition. Heretofore none but few scattered and torn sheets of the first Yale catalogue and Commencement programme have been known to be in existence, but the lucky Yale freshman had found a complete copy of that document and has filled in a gap in the Yale archives that the librarians of the university had almost given up hope of ever being able to close.

The first class at Yale graduated in 1718 at New Haven, though several previous classes had been given degrees at Saybrook. The first catalogue was printed in that year. At that time there was a serious dissension in the Yale ranks, about half of the undergraduates having removed to Wethersfield, where a rival Yale College came near to being instituted. The catalogue, therefore, is of the utmost interest, as it makes known for the first time the names of the students who stood by the original school at New Haven. The sheet is entirely in Latin, and is printed on one side of a large piece of paper, measuring 15 by 20 inches. In the lower right-hand corner is printed the name of the publisher, Timothy Green, New London, Conn., and the date, 1718. At the top of the sheet are the names of Gov. Saltonstall and Gov. Elihu Yale of London, it being then the custom to dedicate all Yale publications of the kind to him. Only eight names appear, James Pierpont, afterward tutor at Yale College; Samuel Pierpont, Ebenezer Kosseter, Robert Treat, later a tutor; Timothy Collens, Samuel Hopkins, Ebenezer Prime, and Daniel Newell. Of these eight all but James Pierpont and Robert Treat afterward became clergymen, and those two joined the Yale Faculty. As usual in those times the names of the students were arranged according to family rank. This document proves which of the thirteen graduates of 1718 were with the college at New Haven, the Yale triennial catalogue giving five more who graduated from Wethersfield.

Below the catalogue of names is printed the Commencement programme for that year. The titles of the theses of the graduating class are all in Latin. There are 108 of these in all, and they are classed under the general heads of logic, technology, grammar, rhetoric, mathematics, and physics. Of this number but three were actually debated, as is shown by index hands on the catalogue margin. One of these was "The Object of Logic is to Perfect Human Thought," and the other two, "The Will Is Not Subject to Force" and "All Predictions of Astrologers Concerning the Future Are False and Worthless." At the bottom of the sheet is a list of the students who had already graduated from Yale to the number of seventy-two.

This is probably the only complete copy of the catalogue in existence. It had remained undisturbed in a chest of family papers in a country town until this month. Including the doors of the room in which the founding of Yale took place and other relics of the early days of Yale, the university now has a fairly complete collection of reminders of its beginnings.

INDIAN FREEMASONRY

Evidences of Its Existence, Many Years Ago Found in Mounds.

MEMBERS of the Masonic fraternity throughout the world will be very much interested and greatly surprised by a discovery which has recently been brought to light in Pike County, this State, says a Jackson, Miss., correspondent of The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Mr. Alexander Hughes of Pike County, a man of unquestioned veracity and integrity, when quite a youth, plowed up from an Indian mound, about twenty miles from Osyka, a piece of shale or soft stone bearing Masonic carving and delineations, and the stone has been turned over to Mr. Brittian B. Purser of Osyka, a Mason of high standing, who has prepared an interesting description of the hieroglyphics.

On the obverse side of the stone are delineated two oblongs, one within the other, and the angles are each indicated by an arc of ninety degrees. Thus is pictured the form of the lodge, horizontals, perpendiculars, and right angles, within the two oblongs, and near one end is carved a small part of the Masonic pavement. Near the other end, and within the oblongs, are pictured a square and compass, so arranged that one point of the compass is elevated above the square, the other being concealed beneath. One leg of the square is longer than the other, indicating the carpenter's rather than the stonemason's square. On the reverse side are delineated the two oblongs, the angles of ninety degrees, but within the inner oblong is a symbol of the human heart pierced by an arrow. The stone is carved to represent a closed hook, and while there are no letters or characters to indicate the fact, it is supposed to represent "The Book of the Law."

Members of the fraternity of eminent degree who have examined the book express the belief that it was carved by some French member of the fraternity who lived among the Indians in the early days of America, and was placed in the Indian mound as a talisman.

GIRL PICKS NUTS BY BALLOON

BERNICE BARDINE, a Texas girl, who is yet under twenty years of age, has displayed better judgment and business acumen of a higher order than a score of male competitors who are engaged in the same business that occupies her attention at the present time, says The Chicago Tribune. Feeling confident that pecans would command a good price, she quietly leased every pecan grove and forest of any value in the Colorado Valley. When buyers appeared in the country, startling the ranchers by offering to engage pecans at 7½ cents a pound, those who make a business of gathering the nuts were astounded to discover that a young girl had entered the field and cornered the crop so far as this particular region is concerned. This energetic young woman is in a fair way to make a fortune in a few months.

The largest and best pecans grow upon the topmost boughs of the tallest trees, often 150 feet from the ground. A daring athletic climber of light weight gets a few bushels of these "topgallants," as they are called, but ordinarily thrashers are forced to shake their fists at them and walk away. They often leave from $20 to $50 worth of pecans in the tops of these tall trees. Few boys can be found who dare to ascend to such dizzy heights. Miss Bardine determined to harvest the crop clean. "I will have those big pecans in the tops of the trees if I have to go after them in a balloon," she said.

She studied aerostatics, and employed a competent mechanic to make an airship in accordance with a design that she had drawn. Not many days passed before the balloon was ready for the venture. The experiment was made at Granite shoals, on the Colorado River, where there is a large forest of the tallest pecan trees in Texas. Miss Bardine's people had already gathered the nuts from the branches of the giant trees as far up as the thrashers dared to venture. They estimated that there were at least 500 bushels of pecans yet remaining beyond their reach.

The fearless girl, armed with a long thrashing pole, stepped into the basket, and when her assistants, who were holding the anchor rope, announced that they were ready the signal was given and the airship rose, swaying and jerking to the tops of the trees. The men who held the anchor rope had taken a half hitch around a small oak, and they found that they could easily control the ascent of the balloon, but they were convinced of the fact, from the way it jerked, that if it got loose it would shoot toward the skies like an arrow.

Pleased with the success of the venture, the smiling aeronaut shouted, as she thrust her thrasher among the heavily laden branches of a tall tree:

"Now I will send you a shower of gold."

The big pecans fairly rained upon the grass below. In the course of a few minutes the ground was covered with pecans that were worth from 8 to 10 cents a pound.

NEW ROUTE TO PACIFIC COAST

Boom in Mining Regions Makes It a Necessity.

THE day of the mining prospector is not past," said John Elderkin to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "Mining is now being pushed with more energy in Northern Arizona than ever before. This plateau, elevated by volcanic action several thousand feet above the level of the southern section of the Territory, is now known to be a field of mineral wealth of vast extent. Its development is no longer left to chance and accident. The best talent, backed by unlimited capital, is pushing forward the work with scientific precision. Rich finds are constantly reported, but the work of mining involves labor and capital on a large scale, and the best skill and machinery that capital can furnish. Nowhere is this change in the conditions of Western mining to be noted more strongly than in the section of the country I have just visited. The dissipation and recklessness of the old mining camps are largely things of the past.

"Senator Clark, in connection with the Goulds, is building a railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. I have good authority for the statement that this road will be extended to San Francisco. The surveys are already made as far as Stockton, and the right of way and terminals in Oakland are secured. This is the greatest railroad projection in course of execution, and will furnish the Gould system with a terminus in both Northern and Southern California.

"It is clear that nothing will prevent the building of new railroads across the country wherever they will pay. The prosperity of the roads now in existence is an irresistible incentive. Until mining and manufacturing enterprises are assured cheap and reliable transportation, the progress of the country is retarded. All travelers on the lines of the Atchison and Southern Pacific have the same story of overloaded trains and belated connections. There were twelve tourist passenger coaches and two Pullmans on the Atchison train out of Chicago on the day of my departure, and seven coaches and two Pullmans on the Southern Pacific out of San Francisco. The Atchison is running two through trains daily and a semi-weekly limited express. These trains are so heavy that they require extra engines over the more difficult and elevated sections of the road.

"While in Arizona I heard a good deal of oil as a fuel for smelting. A new hydrocarbon smelter in which oil is to be used as fuel has been erected at Mayer. If this experiment is successful there is no doubt that the change to the new fuel will be general throughout the mining region. It was not, however, until I got to California that I ascertained how great is the interest in the West in this new fuel. The oil wells near Bakersfield and other points on the line of the railroad are merely signposts, indicating that this part of California is being exploited. The oil fields are widely extended, and a great boom in California oil production is likely to be witnessed.

"The people of both Northern and Southern California, as well as Utah and Colorado, are prospecting. Sufficient oil has already been found to indicate that the whole country west of the Sierra Nevada Mountains contains these deposits. Oil is already used extensively for manufacturing purposes, on steamships, and by railroads, and its increased use as a fuel is a question only of cheapness."

BUSY BLIND FOLKS.

What Education is Doing to Prevent Their Becoming Burdens.

THE blind man of the coming generation which is growing up in New York who begs a living from the sympathetic public will have little excuse for so doing. The city is doing all that is possible to care for the young people among its blind population, not only along the lines of providing for their board and lodging, but what is more important, along lines of education, which is given with the object that they may be able, at a later date, to be absolutely independent and self-reliant.

The work is carried on in the building at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue. It is interesting to study the methods by which geography is taught to the pupils. They work over maps in relief form, divided into sections to represent the various States, the cities being found by means of small brass-headed nails, the capitals of countries by screwheads, and the lakes and rivers by indentations.

At the northern extremity of the map of the United States Canada is immovable; at the southern, Mexico; on the east and west the oceans. The rest of the map can be picked up in sections. Each little boy and girl is given a State to pick up, he or she going to the map and hunting among the States, until sensitive fingers touch the portion they desire. If they are not quite certain of the State they are aided by the rest of the class, questions being asked by the teacher which help them to locate it. When the State has been picked up the child takes a seat and studies the shape and location of the cities, capital and rivers by means of passing the hands over them until they become familiar. After ten or fifteen minutes the boys and girls are asked to replace the State; this sometimes is done immediately, in other cases it takes some time for the pupil to find the space from which the block was taken.

In the arithmetic classes many of the children are able mentally to multiply three figures by three others and obtain a correct result in much less time than would be needed by the school boy or girl having sight and working with slate and pencil. The teacher of this class is himself blind.

In addition to music, taught by means of raised notes—from the study of which, by the way, three of the prominent teachers of the city, who are blind, gained their first knowledge of the piano—there are classes in domestic service and various useful subjects for the girls, and for the boys upholstering, cane chairmaking, and other trades. Even typewriting is not omitted from the curriculum; in fact, quite a number of the youthful blind have become very expert in the use of the machines.

The first thing to be learned is to space with the thumbs, thus giving the use of all of the other eight fingers. The children are taught to hold their hands in a certain position and thus are enabled to make no mistakes and to be quite certain of their writing. Stenography is, of course, not taught, but children have come to the school and have learned typewriting within two months so successfully that they have secured good positions and to-day are absolutely independent of all charity save that of the kindly person who is always willing and glad to hold out a helping hand and assist by affording them a chance to work.

Anaesthesia Without Drugs.

DR. STEINER, a Dutch physician, recently made a curious discovery while traveling in Java, says The London Chronicle. He chanced to stop one day at Sourabaya, where the Javanese maintain a large hospital for prisoners. His notice was directed to the fact that in the treatment of such cases as necessitated an anaesthetic the native physicians did not resort to a drug, but instead they were manifestly reducing their patients to a condition of stupor by compressing the carotid artery with their fingers. The Dutch physician was so much impressed with this primitive method of rendering the patient at least partially insensible to pain that he made a careful study of it. He discovered that this method of anaesthesia, although unknown to modern surgery, was in all probability in vogue among the ancients.

Second-Hand Book Habit.

ONE of the novel habits of the present day is one that takes one to second-hand bookstores, says The Philadelphia North American. Dealers in dissipated libraries call it aptly enough the "second-hand book habit."

A clerk whose duty it is to stand at the front of the second-hand bookstore and watch out for possible purchasers is the one who first made note of this queer habit. He noticed that the same men and women were wont to stop and cursorily inspect the same dusty volumes day after day, year in and year out. They come every day—the same old faces—and they look over the same old books, and they never say anything and they never buy anything; and, after awhile, when their time is up, they go away as silently as they came.

Sprinkling Roads with Oil.

SPRINKLING suburban roads with oil instead of water is an experiment being tried by the County Council of Hampshire, near Aldershot, England. The results are said to be satisfactory. The cost of the new method of laying the dust, considering its infrequent application as compared with the daily watering, is declared by the authorities conducting it to be quite moderate.

About 3,000 gallons of petroleum oil have been used, and the cost has been a little less than $100 per 1,000 yards. The sprinkling has been conducted on a three-quarter mile stretch of the main road from Farnborough to Winchester, a piece selected for its excessive dustiness and heavy traffic. The oil-treated surface is said to have had no smell, no surface dirt, and not to have been sticky to the feet. It is said that no harm is done to the rubber tires of bicycles and other vehicles by the oil.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.
By "A. K."

JOHN DREW is burlesqued by William Collier in the new skit, "Humming Birds," at Weber & Fields's, as Lord Bummer, an amateur scientist. He comes on the stage with a glass in each hand, one of which contains a green and the other an orange-colored fluid.

"I have discovered it," he says. "I'll sell my invention to England. If these two mix it'll wipe Ireland off the map."

Lady Bummer (Louise Allen)—What is it?

Bummer—Irish whisky and orange phosphate.

***

John T. Kelly is d'O'Reilly, the "humming bird," with a black mustache that emphasizes his speeches by pointing up or down as the situation may require.

"I quit the banana business," he says, "because there was too much of a skin in it. Then I went into the peanut trade, but it was too much of a shell game."

***

He presents Mrs. Bummer with a picture and the husband goes to look at it.

Signor d'O'Reilly—What do you think of it?

Bummer—Fine, whose horse is it?

D'O'Reilly—It ain't a horse—it's me.

***

Lady Bummer—Come to breakfast.

Bummer—Certainly not. Don't you know I never eat on an empty stomach?

***

The husband and wife quarrel and she accuses him of shameful neglect.

Bummer—Alice, I've never worried you about anything, have I?

Lady Bummer—No. You always allowed me to do anything you wanted me to do.

***

Guy Standing, it will be remembered, plays the part of the "home-wrecker" in the piece at the Empire. Hence this:

Bummer—Your relation with that Guy Standing is getting to be a standing guy.

***

Lady Bummer—You said you fell in love with me at first sight.

Bummer—Yes, but I took another look.

***

Lou Fields, as the organ grinder, Guistable, "on a mission of revenge," goes to his organ for sausage and macaroni, which he spreads on the table before Lord Bummer.

Lord Bummer—Say, what is that, an organ or a lunch wagon?

***

After a violent quarrel with his wife Bummer says:

"I'm going now where I can eat all I want to and sign checks for it."

"Where is that?"

"The Lambs Club."

***

He threatens to make d'O'Reilly play the hand organ till he dies.

D'O'Reilly—Oh, that would be an awful wind up.

***

One of the chorus in "Onions," the burlesque on "Carrots," says of the lad who is burlesqued by Fay Templeton:

"His father is awful good to him. He takes him shooting whenever the dog is sick and lets him carry the gun and retrieve the birds. Every Sunday he takes him to the cemetery and lets him read the poetry on the gravestones.

***

Mrs. Lippy (Charles Bigelow) chides her husband for his laziness.

"Why, even Onions does more than you," she says.

Lippy (Peter F. Dailey)—Well, I'm not as strong as Onions. Why, when you knife Onions it brings tears to my eyes.

***

The two start to go hunting.

Onions—What are you going for?

Lippy (pulling a lock of the boy's hair and putting it in his pipe)—Snipe. I'm tired of smoking your hair.

***

Joe Weber plays the servant, Annit, and has some things to say that appeal especially to women in the audience.

Annit—I only came here on trial. If I don't like the place you'll all have to get out.

***

Annit (to Onions)—What! You one of the family? Excuse me for being so polite. I thought you were one of the servants.

***

Annit—I hope there is gas in my room. I'm such a light sleeper.

***

In "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," which Mary Mannering is playing at the Garrick, there are many characteristic Clyde Fitch lines. In the opening act on the steamer deck the scenic hit of the new piece, Lord Tilbury and Geraldine are chatting:

Geraldine—But New York isn't America!

Tilbury—No, I suppose not—there's Chicago, isn't there? And Washington—only I hear that's very cosmopolitan; and there used to be Boston, didn't there?

Geraldine—Horrors!

Tilbury—Across a bridge.

Geraldine (relieved)—Oh, you're mixed. There used to be Brooklyn.

***

Tilbury—Are you glad to be going back to America?

Geraldine—Glad! Glad! Surely an Englishman knows what love of one's country means! How it's born in one and nothing ever gets it out! Let me tell you something. The day I sailed a pale, small, timid girl, this same uncle gave me to wave from the boat a little Stars and Stripes. Uncle Ray did love his country—as well as a few other things. Perhaps you'll think it silly of me, but from that day to this I've never let go of that little flag. Glad to go back to America! It's what I've been dreaming of, longing, waiting for on tiptoe since the very hour I left fourteen years ago! Glad! I don't pretend to explain; I can only tell you that even to speak of going back fills me with an emotion I don't understand. I feel it here! (her hand to Her breast.) And here! (at her throat.) It's—why—it's home! You know—that's all.

***

Geraldine inquires of another fellow-passenger his reason for going to America.

Count Kinsky—Vell! For one reason I go to—I tink ze vord—earn?—mine living.

Geraldine—You'll have lots of splendid company doing that in America. And your other reason for going? It can't be to marry, or you wouldn't have begun with the other; foreigners usually just jumble those two reasons together.

***

Geraldine finds old New York friends in the Wrightons, who discuss her in this way:

Wrighton—She is a charming girl! And now, for Heaven's sake, Janet, don't move heaven and earth to marry her off for a year or two yet!

Mrs. Wrighton—You don't know her. She's begun to move both those places herself.

***

The keynote of the heroine's nature is sounded in this passage:

Geraldine—The more I hear against him the stronger I believe in him—I can't help it.

Mrs. Wrighton—That's your natural, inborn stubbornness, dear; you had it as a child.

Geraldine—I don't think it's stubbornness this time. I think it's love. No woman can pretend she loves a man unless she has faith in him. And the only one who should be able to destroy that faith should be the man she loves.

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At Mrs. Wrighton's bridge whist class:

Mrs. Mathewson—We are only just learning it.

Mrs. Dreed—At this late day! Mercy! Most women I know are taking lessons in forgetting it.

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The débutante from Montana shows her British betrothed the sights of New York from the windows of the elevated and electric cars, and after ranging from Cleopatra's Needle to the Bowery, asks further guidance:

Mrs. Wrighton—My dear Miss Tompson, there's no street in the world so beautiful as the Riverside Drive. Take him there.

Lord Tilbury—Is there an overground, underground, or on the ground railway there?

Mrs. Wrighton—Not yet!

Lord Tilbury—Oh! Thank heaven; then we can take a cab!

EXPERTS TALK ABOUT POTATOES

Chicago Criticisms Might Apply to New York Cooks.

AN ASSERTION that it is next to impossible to get a properly boiled or baked potato in Chicago has called forth voluminous correspondence in The Chronicle and incidentally several suggestions about the cooking of that useful vegetable. One man, who signs himself "A Mining Camp Caterer," says: "All the trouble with the boiled potato arises from the stupidity of not pouring off all the water in which the potatoes have been boiled. Most careless cooks leave a little water in the bottom of the pot, and the potatoes absorb this water instead of being permitted to grow perfectly dry after being boiled."

An "Englishman" writes: "The baked potato in Chicago is worse than the boiled potato. It isn't washed clean before it is put in the oven. As soon as the skin begins to break the baked potato should be served. But, on the contrary, the oven door is opened and the baked potatoes are gradually cooled, which makes them soggy when served. A soggy baked potato is more disagreeable and more dangerous than a soggy boiled potato."

One writer declares that the potato is fit food only for persons engaged in the hardest mechanical occupations. An Italian suggests that for family use macaroni should be substituted for potatoes. A number of housekeepers assert that potatoes are not fit to eat unless boiled with the jackets on, and scrubbed scrupulously clean before being put into the water. A South American writes: "In subtropical countries, of which the potato is a native, they know how to boil it. First they wash it perfectly clean, removing every particle of earth, especially from the so-called eyes. These eyes are really rudimentary leaves and secrete minute particles of soil. These secretions are full of microbes which will poison the water during boiling unless the potato shall have been carefully cleansed in cold water. These rudimentary leaves show that at an early period in the history of vegetation the potato grew above ground and perhaps on trees."

Suffering Sours the Temper.

IN all my experience as a physician," said Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, the Philadelphia nerve specialist, in a lecture last week, "I have not seen more than a dozen men or women who have been improved morally by long-continued suffering. Acute illness and illness which brings the patient close to death often has a beneficial effect upon the disposition, but I cannot agree with the assertion which we frequently hear made in the pulpit that suffering is usually the means of refining. I have seen a few isolated cases in which this was so, but it is not the rule by any means. The chronic invalid is almost invariably selfish and peevish, and it is a hard task to find a nurse who can stand the strain of such a service."

STEAMBOAT SQUAD OUT AGAIN

THE second passing, for the present at least, of the Steamboat Squad, or Eighty-first Precinct, which guarded part of the water front of Manhattan, and whose headquarters were at Pier A, North River, recalls interesting reminiscences. Its existence was due to Col. Joel B. Erhardt, who sought to check depredations by thieves along the North and East Rivers and the operations of gangs of water-front highwaymen.

When the squad was organized, in June, 1876, it had its headquarters at the Central Office, and Sergt. James K. Fuller first commanded it. Then the command was known as the Third Precinct, or Eastern and Western Steamboat Squads, that of Steamboat Squad coming after. Fuller was succeeded by George W. Gastlin, who died as a retired Captain and County Magistrate at Milford, Pike County, Penn.

Gastlin proved himself to be the right man in the right place, as with his aids, Sergt. Byrnes and Special Duty Men Hey, Mallon, Gannon, and Vail, he swept the water fronts of dangerous persons of criminal record, and many of their feats of police service went on the police record of honor. The services of these men practically wiped out river piracy and "bunkoing" of the credulous and unwary by "sharks."

During the Roosevelt police administration the Steamboat Squad was abolished, but was restored by the next Tammany board. The last Captain commander of the squad was Brig. Gen. Anthony J. Allaire, just pensioned, and it "went out" with Sergt. Thomas H. Mannion at its head. The services of the squad will now be performed by the force of the precincts impinging on the river fronts and, to a limited extent, by the men forming the harbor police on the steamboat Patrol.

WOMEN BEGIN LONG DRIVE ACROSS WILD CAUCASUS

Undeterred by Steady Downpour of Rain, They Make Two Stations by the Aid of a Reckless Driver and a Diplomatic Conductor of the Diligence.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TSILKANS, Transcaucasia, Oct. 15.—It is one thing to plan a trip across the Caucasus from the distance of several thousand miles and another actually to start on the same trip in a rain which comes down so heavily that it nearly breaks through the top of your diligence. We set forth, however, in spite of warnings that the streams would be impassable and the lower country flooded, for our conductor, or guide, backed us up in our determination to start, declaring that it would be clear on the mountains; and so it turned out to be.

Our conveyance was anything but imposing, an ancient thing of drosky-like appearance with seats for four, uncomfortable, and a movable top. Four horses harnessed abreast dripped noisily as we ran out from the hotel shelter and took our seats, and a fierce-looking driver in a tight-fitting coat of thick wool stuff sat silently in the rain awaiting us. The conductor mounted beside him. Poor Leon, the courier, had to come under cover, much to his dismay, and we set off. For an hour we dashed madly along at full speed, the two outer horses galloping, the driver cracking his long whip and shouting to his steeds and the old diligence rocking from side to side, while the rain poured steadily down. We tore through deep streams, which bade fair to carry us off, up steep hills and over dangerous-looking marshes, and still it rained, but not quite so heavily, we thought. At the end of two hours we saw the first station, Mtskheta, in the distance, where we hoped to change horses and dash off again in less than half an hour. The River Kouva, here dwindled to a mountain stream, rushes vigorously down between steep cliffs on one side of the road and is spanned by a very high and solid-looking stone bridge, and the hills rise up in billows on the other, so that the little station of Mtskheta is very picturesquely situated. As a general thing the stations are to be found on the outskirts of a village, but in this case it is nearly a mile away and quite out of sight of the town of the same name, which is well worth seeing, as it has a very old church inside its walls, and the ruins of a Caucasan fort can be seen on the hill back of it. As we galloped into Mtskheta we discovered that the rain had ceased, much to our joy, and we discovered soon after that no horses could be had for four or five hours, at least, much to our sorrow; for as we had started so late in the day we had no time to waste if we were to reach the third station that night, and as we were told that it was the first place at all prepared to take any one for the night, we were naturally anxious to reach it.

A TACTFUL CONDUCTOR.

But our conductor was a genial person and very tactful as well as bold, so we still had hopes. We saw and heard him evidently using both tact and force upon the "headman" of the station, but it seemed unavailing, for there were several other diligences around the yard which had come in before ours. So we got into our horseless vehicle, the only clean place we could find, and ordered something to eat. Tea and cold soft-boiled eggs with cheesy butter appeared and we congratulated ourselves that we had made a hearty lunch, as this was evidently all we were to have before morning. A few moments later we saw the luggage of the diligence next ours taken away on the shoulders of two porters and it was followed by the occupants, four Frenchmen, who went off with gloomy countenances, a bad foreboding for us, but soon after we were approached by the conductor, who said to Q. in an undertone:

"Those Frenchmen had horses promised them, but they have decided that rather than wait five hours they will spend the night at the town of Mtskheta a mile from here; they are there by this time, so we can have their horses."

Our faces fell at the thought of waiting that length of time in this dirty little place, but the conductor at once added, eying us keenly, but with a pleased smile:

"They come, the horses, at once. They are here!"

Then only did we see his ruse, and insisted with decision that he should send word to the Frenchmen that the horses were here.

"Pas possible, mesdames, they are arrived already at the town. They wish to examine its ruins and to behold its ancient church!"

All we could say was unavailing, and in ten minutes we were off again at the same mad pace, but not before we had paid to the crafty headman the sum of 2 rubles, 91. As we did not get away till nearly 7 we had little hope of reaching the third station that night, for there was every possibility of delay with horses at the second station, but we did not care. We were hungry and tired and damp, but we were driving over the Caucasus, winding in and out through the foothills, and the night was quite clear and the sun was setting n a glory of crimson.

A RIDE IN THE DARK.

Darker and darker it grew until finally everything became indistinct and I suggested that the two small candles of the side lamps should be lighted. The lights did not appear, however, and when Leon asked the conductor the reason he laughed and answered: "He is an old thief, this driver, he says how can he light the candles if he has not the money to buy candles to light." We were willing to take notice of a hint of such unusual broadness, but the conductor would not let us, and declared that he could see better in the dark and that he would not allow us to be cheated in that way, that it would be passed along the road and we would be taxed for everything. So we rushed along lampless through the silent dark. At times there would be a loud shout from our driver and an answering shout from the distance, then the greatest lot of screaming from one man to another in fierce tones, until we thought the bandits must indeed have appeared, but the noise of lumbering wheels approaching explained that it was only a country wagon, loaded probably with straw and a dark shape and usually several together for safety, would crawl slowly by, uncomfortably near. When we asked the cause of the screams and shouts we were told that our driver was only asking the others to get out of the way and that they were replying that they would do so as fast as they could. Sometimes we would see the flicker of a light in the distance and then as we flashed by would catch a glimpse of a camp fire with four or five huge mountaineers in fur caps seated about it, their wagons drawn up at the side of the road and their oxen turned out to graze.

Once not long before reaching the station we heard in the far distance the high clear voice of a young lad singing out joyously in the darkness, the song growing louder and louder as he came nearer until he suddenly became aware of our existence and stopped in the middle of his song. There was silence for a moment, then the usual shouts from our old driver, which were answered with vigor, and soon after by the light of a wax match we saw the singer, a good-looking young boy in rags, who clattered by in silence, sitting sideways of his huge horse. A little later the joyous song rang out again and gradually grew fainter and fainter until it died away

THE SECOND STATION REACHED.

At 9:30 o'clock we reached Tsilkans, the second station, rattling in at the usual gallop, with a few notes from the bugle to give warning of our approach. The station is of stone with a vine-covered veranda and trees in front, and in the indistinct light of one flickering candle held by the head man who stood in the doorway waiting for us, it looked very attractive. We waited in the diligence while Leon and the conductor discussed the matter of horses and were soon told that, as there were many private diligences going over the mountain at that time, they had only six horses left, which must be saved for the poste; that others would arrive at 8 o'clock.

The only thing then to do was to remain and try to get a little sleep before 8, which we were very willing to do, as this was our first night and we knew not the horrors that awaited us. So we went into the chilly, damp house and were taken to a large room which they said was always reserved for women. It smelled, as the door was opened, as if it had been sealed up for years, a horrible combination of smells into the source of which we dared not inquire. We flew to the casement windows and dragged them open, left the door ajar a bit to create a draught, but found that other still more objectionable smells entered, so we resigned ourselves to what was inevitable, and, leaving both windows wide open and drawing our hard sofas, which we had sprinkled freely with flea powder, close to them, we wrapped our rugs about us and lay down. Dozens of bandits might climb in the windows for all we cared.

For four hours we were distinctly aware that the fleas were not bothered by the flea powder, and we were lazily aware of a general rustling about and shouting and flashing of the one candle, as the poste dashed in, changed horses, and dashed out again into the darkness. Then we began to find the night quite unendurable, our lockless door was burst violently open, and the tall head man entered, candle in hand, and with many gestures succeeded in letting us know that it was 3 o'clock and that we must arise. I tried to impress it upon him that if he wished to come in he must knock first, and then elaborately arranged a chair under the door knob, which I did not realize was simply hanging "by a hair," so to speak, and we began our very simple toilets. Three times did the head man force his way in, to my rage at first and finally to my amusement, and at last, after the glasses of hot tea, which one can almost always get in Russia, we were led by Leon, elegantly assisted into the rickety old coach by the conductor, and with shouts and screams to the horses and farewells to the gentlemen on the porch we went forth once more and left them to the light of their one small candle and the company of the other and smaller inhabitants of the station.

MARGARET STIRLING.

Chew Tons of Gum.

CLEVELAND claims to be the headquarters of gum chewing and chewing gum, says The Chicago Record-Herald. It is asserted that more gum is manufactured and consumed in that city than in any other, difference in population not being considered, and the two greatest manufacturers of chewing gum are numbered among its merchant princes. They find it difficult to spend their incomes. But Chicago can claim the second place, and the best judges estimate that our people use about a ton of gum a day—that is, 2,000 boxes containing 200,000 pieces and costing $2,000. That is a very small expenditure for the amount of pleasure and good that is derived from the habit; for, while gum chewing may not be refined or elegant, it is considered very healthful. It aids digestion, prevents dyspepsia, cures insomnia, concentrates the mind, and promotes meditation.

Time Tables as Geographies.

I NEVER realized the value of time tables until I got hold of a class of boys o'd enough to take an interest in geography," said a New York public school teacher. "So far as the study of maps goes, I can get better results from the use of time tables than from all the geographies in the market. Maps that have been prepared for the purpose of cultivating the youthful mind in the matter of locality are shunned as bugbears by all except the studious few. But just set a dozen boys around a pile of time tables and tell them to locate certain cities, lakes, and rivers, and they will work like beavers, and come out letter-perfect every time. For most children, time tables and accompanying maps are a source of unfailing interest both in and out of school hours. It is true that this unorthodox method may give the boys exaggerated ideas as to the importance of certain railroads, but they seem to get enough good out of the investigation to counteract such impressions."

MOVING KEPT THOUSANDS BUSY

Everybody in Macy's Helped to Transfer the Big Department Store One Mile Up Town—Method Simplified the Task.

MOVING is indigenous to New Yorkers. Nine out of every ten families are more or less used to it from continuous personal experience, and know all about it—or think they do. For thousands in the city moving vans are a regular feature in the year's housekeeping. But housekeepers who look with a groan at the furniture, china, and other small belongings that suffice to furnish a New York flat would have thrown up their hands in despair at the problem that confronted Macy's last week in moving a department store one mile up town. It was in many respects the greatest moving that ever happened in New York. It was a feat in transportation. Statisticians could cover a sheet of foolscap enumerating the items in the trouble.

The cost of it all is not even approximated by either the men in charge of the moving or those who will have to pay for it. As with railways and telegraph companies making repairs after a great washout or storm, the only thing to do was to rush the work and foot up the cost afterward. It cost, for instance, hundreds of dollars to clean the show windows in the new establishment. The job was undertaken by a contractor in this line of business, who hung out a sign, just as the builder did, informing the public that he was doing the work. He assumed all risk of breakage, and employed only experienced hands. Window cleaning is a good deal of a trade in these days.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

But the different heads of the company were put together, and the whole scheme for transportation was mapped out in every detail before an article was transferred from one establishment to another. When they "got a move on" it was a big one, and for three or four days they hustled. A string of delivery wagons made a continuous streak up Sixth Avenue—a Red Star Line on land. The firm has 200 delivery wagons. They hired fifty more. The employes of the various departments are about 4,000, and the services of a supplementary band of porters were engaged in addition. One body of packers and movers had to be at work starting things off at the down-town store, and another big crowd had to receive and dispose of the goods as they arrived at the far larger store up town.

The force in each of the many departments attended to the packing and shipping of the goods in that department. It was as though a dozen or more different shops were moving at the same time. But they were all going from one establishment to another establishment, and the problem was to keep things moving without any interruption or loss of time.

Some Napoleonic mind had to carry the whole scheme in his head and be general overseer. Mr. Pitt, the General Manager of the business, is a man who can run through scores of letters, give directions to half a dozen people, and carry on a conversation with a caller all at the same time without losing track of any of the things he is looking after.

Every day last week the early morning scene in Thirty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, was remarkable. During the night the packing boxes, waste straw and paper were cleared from the store and piled in the street as high as the second story windows—a mountain of rubbish. Soon after midnight women and boys lined up on the Seventh Avenue side, as men have stood every morning for years waiting for bread on a Broadway corner near Grace church. When it was light enough to see the foreman permitted the persons in line to march up to the rubbish pile and carry away as much wood as they could gather in their arms.

Baby carriages and small wagons were sometimes allowed, but greedy men who came with express wagons were turned away. Many a poor family has laid in enough kindling material to last until Christmas. Some of the women came very early and wrapped the wood they took away in a paper so that it should look like a parcel. The majority remained until the pile was all cleared at 10 o'clock, and came as often as they could get stuff to carry away. They were out for wood, and they did not care who knew it.

One considerable item in the expense of moving was the loss of the days' sales during the closing of the store. At this time of the year one may imagine what these sales amount to in a large establishment.

HANDLED "WITH CARE."

The first moving van left the old place at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and they had not finished cleaning out the store yesterday morning. Every driver of a wagon was told at what entrance of the new building he should deliver his load. The route for the vans and other vehicles, huge automobiles crowded with goods to the limit of their capacity, was up Seventh Avenue. This added two crosstown blocks to the trip. But the asphalt and less obstructed thoroughfare compensated for that. The packing and moving of china and glass ware and the liquors, especially those in cases, demanded especial caution. Then the infinite number of small parcels, whose "handling" took as much time as larger and heavier pieces did, was a delaying feature of the removal.

Method simplified everything. The business of packing on a small scale and delivering goods are the every-day features of any large dry goods establishment. It was moving all these things at once, and managing it so that time should not be lost, and that there should be as little confusion as possible, and no mistakes, that called for a doing over of things unnecessarily; these were the points which made the transfer of hundreds of thousands of articles from one huge collection of salesrooms one of the greatest removals ever seen in the city.

The celerity with which it was done is only in keeping with the hustling spirit that animates all business operations in New York City. It was hard work, and not enjoyable. The tall, muscular Irishman who used to stand in front of the entrance to Macy's, clad in an immaculate blue livery and cap, to help the ladies in and out of their carriages, was a rather dusty and disgruntled individual last week, as he moved about among storage vans and dry goods boxes and horses' heads at the new establishment, getting things headed for their proper destination.

"Well, how do you like this?" somebody asked him facetiously.

"There's nothing in this to like!" he replied, with some disgust.

But the work was done, and is likely to stand for many a moon. New York will have to grow upward and outward a great deal to make another Macy removal necessary simply for lack of room.

ROUGH ROAD FOR NEW SIGNORAS

American Music Teachers Quite Able to Hold Their Own.

A FAVORITE subject with writers on both sides of the Atlantic is the tribulations of American girls who go to Europe to study music," said a woman who has had long experience in all grades of musical life, both here and abroad. "Many of the articles written on this theme doubtless serve a good purpose, and an occasional diatribe on the woes of foreign musicians who come to America to earn a living would be equally pertinent.

"Only those who get to the core of the life lived by these people have any idea of the hardships many of them undergo. Their innumerable set-backs seem all the harder to endure because they come to this country with the belief that Americans lie awake nights yearning to study music under the tutelage of instructors possessing a foreign-sounding name and a few medals and diplomas from Continental schools. In return for the gratification of this laudable desire the visitors expect to pick up dollars, and when they find neither the artistic longing nor the money their disappointment is pitiful.

"The fact of the matter is, the opinion of most sensible Americans in regard to the professional merits of imported musicians has undergone a decided change. Time was when the aspirant for concert, church, or operatic honors, and even the applicant for a position as accompanist or a teacher of class or private lessons, stood a much better chance of securing a hearing and incidentally a situation, if her name wound up with 'i' or 'owski' or some other European termination. Nowadays a girl who signs herself Sarah Jones has as good a show as Madame this or Signora that. The heads of families who wish their children to have a musical education are now quite willing to trust them to a well-equipped American woman who can prove herself capable of imparting thorough instruction. This increased patriotism is a fine thing for home talent, but it has been a death blow to the hopes of many a sanguine artist from abroad.

"In church work the home-grown musician has the advantage of the foreign product. I don't suppose churchgoers are a bit more religious than they were twenty years ago, but they are still able to understand English, and they like the words of hymns and anthems to ring out clear-cut and distinguishable. All these evolutions in sentiment have made the life of the small-fry foreign musician pretty hard. The submerged ones are living on the imperishable hope of the artistic temperament and the charity of their friends. The small economies and makeshifts practiced by these unfortunates would make their friends and relations who sent them over here to sow a few musical notes and reap barrels of money weep aloud. It may be argued that their fate is in nowise more lamentable than that of girls from the West, South, and North who have come to New York and are experiencing the same bitter trials, but it is worse because they of the latter class have been inspired with less exalted ambitions, and their disappointment is relatively less poignant.

"The worst of it is, these additions to our musical population continue to pour in in large numbers. In spite of all the woes that have befallen their predecessors, they are still dazzled by the tales of fortunes accumulated by the really big folks in the profession, and are cheated into the belief that they can come and do likewise. The market is overrun, and no matter in what capacity they offer to work or how low the terms at which they offer their services there is no room for them."

STUDENTS INSURE TO HELP HOSPITAL.

Novel Plan to Support the Stillman Infirmary at Harvard.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—As the latest step in looking after the health of the so-called "typical Harvard man," Harvard University has just opened a new hospital—the Stillman Infirmary—through a gift made about a year ago by James Stillman of New York. This new building is a perfect example of the best modern hospital construction.

Nearly all colleges have adopted their own systems of medical supervision, although the medical adviser, as the head of the local system at Harvard is called, is still a comparatively new person in the college directories. That he is already a popular as well as an important person, however, may be judged from the number of students who voluntarily seek his services—sometimes, here at Harvard, thirty a day, exclusive of those who call during his regular office hours in one of the old dormitories.

But it is one thing to have medical supervision without a hospital and quite another to have it with one. The Stillman Infirmary, designed especially with a view to being the temporary residence of young men who are not so desperately ill, after all, is more homelike than the average hospital. There is much comfortable furniture, and a generous use of the cheerful grate fire that is one of the invariable features of the Harvard man's dormitory. But, for all that, the new building is a thoroughly modern hospital first and a pleasant "retreat" afterward. Thoroughly modern means, necessarily, that it is better planned and equipped than any except the very latest of the larger hospital plants with which nearly everybody is familiar in the larger American cities.

But there is another question quite as interesting as the new hospital itself. From the first, the financial support of the institution has presented a problem to the university. The cost of running such a building seems surprisingly large to those who do not stop to realize the thousand and one things which are constantly demanding an outlay of money; yet so great is the expense that even if the patients are charged after the methods of the ordinary hospital, outside help may perhaps be needed either in the way of endowment or by the makeshift of a college appropriation. Theoretically there are three possible solutions; a plan of voluntary subscription whereby each student would be offered what would practically amount to an insurance against the possibility of needing hospital attendance during his time in college; a similar plan with the important difference that the insurance would be a compulsory part of the regular tuition fee; or, finally, an endowment that would make the institution a free hospital.

Each plan has certain objections. To the first there is the possibility that the average student will hesitate to expend even the small amount necessary for insurance on the grounds that he doesn't believe there is any likelihood of his being ill enough to need it. So far as the second is concerned, there is the natural unwillingness of the university authorities to add even a small burden to that already carried by the large number of ambitious students who are financing their way through college largely by their own personal efforts. As for the third proposition, it has been said, with considerable emphasis, that, even were the endowment forthcoming, there is a question whether it would be a wise policy to make free hospital attendance—literally a "something for nothing"—one of the parts of an academic education.

But for this year the authorities are trying out the first plan—that of voluntary insurance. All officers and students in the university who assume an annual infirmary charge of $4, to be included, in the case of a student, in the February term bill, shall be entitled to accommodation at the infirmary on the order of a physician, provided not less than 2,000 persons avail themselves of this offer.

U. S. CUTTER BUILT IN ASIA

Negros Made Splendid Run on Her Trial Trip.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The United States revenue cutter Negros, the first vessel for that service ever built in Asia, was given her trial trip at Pootung on Aug. 16, according to mail advices from the Orient. The Negros is one of ten cutters which have been built or are being built for the United States Revenue Service in the Philippines. The entire fleet is being built by S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited, at the yards of the firm in Pootung. The trial trip of the Negros was run under favorable conditions and was highly successful. A distance of 95 knots was covered without a hitch in the movements and operation of the cutter. Capt. Marix, Superintendent of the Coast Guard and Transport Service, and Capt. Struve, Superintendent of Construction, represented the Government at the trial.

The Negros, which is the type for the other nine cutters now building, is a composite-built steamer of the following dimensions: Length, 148 feet; beam, 25 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 9 inches. She has a straight stem and a round stern, and is schooner rigged, with two masts of Washington pine. A deckhouse is fitted on the main deck covering engine and boiler space, and extending forward and aft for officers' rooms, staterooms, saloon, &c. The deck on top of the house is carried out to the ship's side at the forward end to form a bridge, on which are the wheelhouse, chartroom, and Captain's quarters.

The crew's quarters are fitted up between decks forward of the boiler bulkhead, the bunks being made of iron rods having laced canvas bottoms. Forward of the crew's space is the cargo hold, with an iron hatch on deck. The forepeak is fitted up as a chain locker below and a paint shop above.

The accommodations on deck consist of staterooms, officers and engineers' rooms, messroom, pantry, galley, bathroom, and two lavatories. The cabins are all handsomely finished with teakwood and have upholstered sofas. A tastefully furnished saloon, designed to accommodate twelve persons, is placed in the after end. It contains a marble top sideboard and telescope table. The Captain's quarters on the upper deck are also neatly furnished with bed, sofa, chart table, and wardrobe. The deck fittings of the Negros are of the most modern type, including a powerful steam winch with patent chain compressors on the foredeck. A claw stopper and a Blake chain stopper are also supplied for the anchor chain. A powerful hand steering gear is in the wheelhouse with strong connections to a quadrant on the rudder. The quadrant is covered with teakwood gratings extending aft to counter. Mooring pipes, fair leads, water ports, and two accommodation ladder gangways are fitted along the deckhouse passage. Two lifeboats are carried on strong davits and rest on boat platforms.

Much consideration has been given the ventilation of the cutter, in view of the nature of the service in the tropics for which she is intended. The ship is electric-lighted throughout, with decorative fittings in the saloon and staterooms, and an eighteen-inch projector searchlight on the pilothouse. Electric bells are fitted in all cabins and staterooms. The hull of the Negros had been constructed to secure a rating of 100 A1 at Lloyds. The framework is of mild steel and the planking of the hull is 4¼ inches thick, tin-sheathed, with copper to the height of the load water line. The coal bunkers are of steel, arranged alongside the boiler, of 75 tons capacity, filled from the deck through flush, double-topped scuttles. Provision has been made for mounting a one-pounder gun on the fore deck and the bridge deck is strengthened to carry machine guns. The shellroom and magazine are in the extreme after end of the cutter, with arrangements for flooding in case of necessity.

TRAINED NURSES' NEW FIELD.

A BRIGHT woman, holding the certificate of a trained nurse, has discovered a new field of labor for members of that profession, says The Boston Post. Possessing a talent for imparting knowledge rather than a love of tending the sick, she has opened classes where well-to-do women in private life may learn the rudiments of trained nursing—enough to enable them to assist the doctor intelligently in their homes, in cases not serious enough to require the service of the professional nurse or where an invalid member of the family has constantly to be cared for.

The house in which she lives has been fitted up as a model of its kind for nursing purposes. The rooms contain all modern sick-room improvements and appliances. When a class is in session it moves from one room to another according as the lesson of the day demands. How one should dress in the sick room and personal hygiene in order to prevent contagion is the first piece of instruction given to the class. Each pupil is asked to provide herself with the necessary cap and apron and a linen dress is recommended, for regular sick room work is done, and street costumes might get damaged or be very inconvenient.

The care of the bed, how to keep it clean and comfortable, is next learned. The shaking of the mattress, how to spread the sheets and how best to arrange the pillows that the patient may lie easily and be cool. Lifting the patient lightly and gently in order to change the bedding or shift the position is then mastered, followed by instruction in moving the convalescent, with many little hints toward making her comfortable on any available couch or chair. For lessons when practice of this kind is required a woman is engaged by the teacher to represent the patient. The last few lessons are devoted to teaching the most approved diets for patients in various cases. The cooking of the food for invalids and the dainty serving and the best method of feeding these are also taken up

ARTICLES LOST AND FOUND IN DEPARTMENT STORES

Large Sums of Money and Valuable Jewels Occasionally Mislaid by Women Customers—Cases in Which Conscience Awakens, Others in Which It Slumbers.

THE savings of a lifetime—$1,300—which a Philadelphia woman had just drawn from a savings bank a few days ago, fell to the floor in the bag in which she was carrying the money, and remained for a time unnoticed in a store in which she had been shopping, but the bag was eventually found and returned to its owner. It might seem that in a city like New York, with shops not equaled anywhere in the United States and with a clientele of shoppers representing enormous wealth, losses of valuable articles as well as money would be of frequent occurrence. As a matter of fact, it is said in different shops that such is not the case.

There is one story relating to the loss of a necklace that is interesting. The woman to whom it belonged had been shopping, and as she made her purchases the necklace became unclasped and dropped to the counter. It was found by the girl who had waited on its owner soon after she left, and taken immediately to the office of the shop, the girl giving the name of the woman to whom it probably belonged. The latter was duly notified that an article of value which undoubtedly belonged to her was being held at the office of the store, and that it would be returned at any time upon proper identification.

It has been estimated that the necklace was worth about $15,000, not a large sum as the jewels of wealthy New York women go, but still of sufficient value to be quite worth while to its owner; for rich women object quite as strongly to losing their possessions as others who are less well able to make their losses good. This woman, however, was evidently confident of the safety of anything belonging to her while it was in the possession of the shop authorities, and it was a week or so before she called for her necklace and identified it. She learned then the name of the girl in the shop who had found the jewels and—when the story is told it is this part rather than the value of the article lost and found, which is emphasized—walked over to the counter and merely thanked her for her honesty in seeing that the lost property was restored.

There is another incident which occurred in another store in New York, which was the occasion of pleasant feeling between two women who only knew each other by name. The one woman was about to enter the place when she saw upon the sidewalk a purse, which she picked up, and thinking very likely that its owner had come from the shop, left it there to await her return. That was not long after, for the loser soon discovered that her purse was missing. It had slipped from her hands as she entered her carriage. It contained a comparatively small sum—$10—but she was well pleased to recover it and wrote a courteous letter of thanks to the woman who had found it and whose name she had learned. The finder of the purse was pleased at this acknowledgment, expressed her pleasure upon her next visit to the shop, and altogether the incident was a pleasant one.

A PECULIAR INCIDENT.

It was in the same shop that a strange thing happened. Another of the regular customers lost her purse. As it happened she was a favorite customer; for the woman who says pleasant things of the goods that are shown her, is courteous to the employes, and appreciative of their efforts to please her does become a favorite even if she is not always one of the largest purchasers, and there was unusual regret at this occurrence. The woman had been looking at some fine goods at one of the counters, placed her purse on the counter beside her, and when she left forgot it entirely. Its loss left her without a penny, and, as she was a New Jersey woman, without even a ticket for home. She had gone but a short distance from the shop when she realized her loss, came back in haste, but the purse was gone. There was nothing to do about it, and, borrowing enough money to take her home, the woman left. Now comes the strange part of the story, for the next day there was brought to the shop a package addressed to the firm, and for which they were obliged to sign before it was delivered to them. Upon opening it they found the purse belonging to the New Jersey woman, containing about $40 in money, her cards, tickets, memoranda, and various items which she had mentioned in describing it. It was returned without a word or a name, and the firm always believed that it was one of those strange conscience cases, but this time operating without delay. It is needless to say that the New Jersey woman was notified immediately, and made no delay in claiming her property.

Another case is interesting, for it shows what it is well not to do in case of making a find. A very handsome mink muff was found on a counter at which several women were sitting. The man in charge of that department of the store, naturally anxious to find the owner, handed the muff to a couple of women who were sitting near; they examined it carefully, but said that it did not belong to them. Other women sitting at the same counter shook their heads in a decided negative. The muff did not belong to them, and it was taken to the cashier's desk and left to be called for. It did not remain long, for it was not more than two or three minutes before a woman went to the desk, described the muff in detail so carefully that there could be no doubt in the cashier's mind that it belonged to her; it was handed over and she left. Fifteen minutes after that, however, one of the customers of the shop drove up and coming to the department asked for the muff, which she had left, and was greatly chagrined at its loss, for it had been a gift from a dear relative no longer living. Investigation proved that one of the women who had examined the muff carefully at the counter and disclaimed ownership was the one who a few minutes later had called for it. The cashier remembered her distinctly, but there was no way of finding her, and up to the present time her conscience has not prompted her to return the stolen property. Now no lost property is given out without a more careful investigation.

"It is very seldom," says the head of one of the big stores, "that anything of great value is left here or is lost and not regained by the owner. From time to time any number of wraps, umbrellas, muffs, commutation tickets, and perhaps a few watches are left behind, but the owners come back and get them, and that is all there is to it. We make it a rule to keep lost articles for twelve months, and after that time they are returned to the finder. But it is seldom that there is anything to return that is worth keeping. I remember at one time, a number of years ago, a clerk, a young man who had come into the shop only two days before, found $20, two ten-dollar bills. That was kept for six months and then given to him, but things of that kind seldom happen."

It was in another shop that a woman who does not object to carrying large sums of money about with her thought she had lost two five-hundred-dollar bills, and she knew—she was sure she knew—just where she had lost them, and it was in the shop in which she then was. No one likes to lose money. To lose one five-hundred-dollar bill is a calamity, and to have two disappear at once was too much for the woman who owned these. There was weeping and gnashing of teeth, for no one in the shop had seen the money or could imagine what had become of it. There is no knowing what would have happened finally if in a store which the woman had previously visited they had not found the bills, and knowing that the owner traded at the store in which she thought the loss had occurred, and would be likely to be found there, sent after her and restored the money.

ODDS AND ENDS ACCUMULATED.

Here, too, it is said that the losses are so small as to amount to very little, and the few things which are not called for are of so little importance that no thought is given to them. In one shop they say that many odds and ends of things are found about the place from day to day—gloves, odd ones, as a rule, which are utterly valueless to any one but the owner, and in time these accumulate until there will be a bushel or so of odd gloves. If among the odds and ends that accumulate there is anything that is at all useful after it has been kept for a long time, it is turned over to some charitable association.

Sometimes packages containing goods which have been bought at a shop and are wrapped in paper bearing the firm name are lost, and the finders bring them back to the shop, saying the contents are of no value to them and asking the proprietors of the store to make them an offer for the things they have once sold.

CHEAP GERMAN LABOR.

Hand Work Costs Farmers in Fatherland Less Than Use of Machines.

IN a recent report to the Department of State on the use of agricultural machines in Germany, Oliver J. D. Hughes, Consul General at Coburg, calls attention to the fact that many of the machines offer no advantages, as it is cheaper to utilize hand labor. In the course of his report, Mr. Hughes says:

"It seems to me that while the small tradespeople [of Germany] must be supplanted or absorbed by larger rivals, this cannot be said of the agriculturists, as the small farmer possesses many advantages over the large land owner, which show that the small farmer has a good chance to compete with the large land owner in the present as well as in the future. Certain branches of agriculture, as, for instance, the so-called spade cultivations, are only possible and profitable on the lands of the small farmer, as the larger land owner has to have this work done by the use of machinery, which is more expensive, or at least costs more in cash outlay.

"For instance, the expense caused by the use of a grain-sowing machine is 21 cents per hectare, while the cost for hand labor is only 10¼ cents; further still, the manure-scattering machine costs 26 cents, as against 13 cents for hand labor; the self-binding grain machine costs $2.67, as against $2.61 for hand labor. Finally, I may say that the potato and turnip gathering machines also cost more than hand labor, although I am unable at present to give the exact figures."

Around New York by Smell.

IF YOU were to set me down in New York blindfolded I could give a pretty close guess as to my whereabouts by the smell of that particular locality," said a salesman in The Swamp. "If my nose seemed stuffed with hides and tallow I should know that I was in the immediate vicinity of Gold, Cliff, or Frankfort Street. A pronounced odor of spices would indicate Fulton Street, in the neighborhood of the East River; but if tea and coffee predominated the chances would be strongly in favor of Front, Pearl, or Water Street. A saccharine quality in the air would suggest the sugar and molasses neighborhood of William, Wall, or Front Streets. Perfumes would place me at once on Leonard or Chambers, or possibly Grand Street, while a strong odor of soap would let me know that Pearl or Murray Street, or, perhaps, Greenwich or Hudson was not far off. If the atmosphere was fairly reeking with the scent of drugs I could figure out that I had wound up somewhere near Fulton, William, or Cliff Street. Tobacco would give me a wide range, but I should probably be near Pearl, Pine, or Broad Street. The smell of hops would be a sure indication of Whitehall Street. West and South Streets have their distinctive odors of shipping and seamen's supplies."

Destruction of City Mains.

DESTRUCTION of underground mains by electrolysis is rapidly nearing a point at which it ceases to be a phenomenon of technical interest to physicists, says the Electrical Review, and becomes a commercial fact of startling magnitude. Water, gas, and steam mains are being destroyed so rapidly that within a comparatively brief period renewals and replacements on a vast scale will become necessary. Their postponement in the case of gas mains accounts for the rapid destruction of asphalt pavements in many cities and impose grievous public burdens upon municipalities in the effort to maintain good roadways. The eating off of service pipes and the erosion of mains accomplish rapidly what would be brought about by natural causes much more slowly, and explain why the leakage loss of water in distribution is so enormously great, and why the building of new reservoirs and the laying of new lines of mains is constantly necessary under conditions which seem to show a per capita consumption of five times as great as the combined use and waste of any city since civilization began.

UP-TO-DATE FISHING BOATS.

DEEP-sea fishermen in New York say that the startling figures published of fatalities among Gloucester, Mass., fishermen for the past thirty years are no criterion of what is to be expected in future. The old-style fishing sloop is fast going out of use.

A wholesale fish dealer in this city who sends out a number of boats every year said that while the construction of the Gloucester boats might be slightly different in certain respects to those commonly in use here, due to the heavier storms experienced by the New England fishermen off the Newfoundland Banks, yet in the main the same conditions prevail. "One big improvement," he said, "is the size. The best boats now are from 85 to 115 tons, old measurement, which is almost twice the size of the craft years ago. They are also made upon better models and are better sailers. They can ride at anchor more securely and can get to windward quicker.

"Many of the old-time small craft could hardly do this at all, and if they could not reach a harbor quickly in a storm they were in imminent danger. Of course, one great advantage which the boats in these waters have over the New England smacks is that they can generally get into some harbor at the approach of a bad storm. The inlets of Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay offer many safeguards to the fishing boats down the coast, and New York Harbor is a haven of refuge to scores of them off the Jersey coast. The fishing fleet off the Banks has no such opportunity, and they have to be built especially for the purpose of weathering the storm."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Up to the time of yesterday's decline in prices the week's stock market had been without notable incident. Election pessimism disposed of, the room trading contingent declined to abate their energy upon the bear side, and throughout the week their assaults had continued uninterruptedly. Yet precious little did they accomplish until yesterday—beyond expanding an already large short interest. Upon the other hand, there has appeared nothing like organized market support. Foolish bear stories have not been much combated, violent hard times predictions have been permitted to go unchallenged. All the effort has been upon the bear side.

At the close of the week, the fact is, certain developments have been quietly brought about whose consequence may soon begin to show effectively. Certain interests hitherto apart if not actually antagonistic come into a new and close co-operative relationship. The importance of this in its bearing upon the general Wall Street situation can be estimated only by those who understand what is the influence exerted by the foremost speculative interests centring in Stock Exchange affairs.

Incidentally it has pleased the rumormongers of the Street to spend much time recently in peddling theories as to the market position of James R. Keene. One of the milder representations of raiding traders has been that Mr. Keene was completely out of stocks and had in addition gone largely short of prominent issues. This sort of stuff starting as vague gossip was finally developed by point given into circumstantial recitations. And it is not to be gainsaid that in some conservative quarters the currency of such tales exerted ill effect. It is not agreeable to the holder of stocks to feel that the ablest of market leaders has assumed an adverse attitude. Upon the part of the lesser "manipulators" of the Stock Exchange the Keene bear bugaboo has been hippodromed strenuously. For foundation these rumors have had no fact whatsoever. They have been inventions wholly. Mr. Keene has not relaxed his confidence in National prosperity, has not abated one jot his belief that the good times records of the country warrant good market values. He has not at any time, indeed, been more vigorous than now in his bullish views. He believes and declares without qualification his faith in the fundamental soundness of the market.

That the Keene position should be so recklessly misrepresented suggests not merely the mendacity of speculators opposing the market's natural development, but discloses clearly the paucity of their demoralization resources.

Another curious Wall Street "news" feature of the week has had to do with reports touching President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation and his affairs. Reports given galloping circulation have been far from generous. They have with scant effort at disguise been aimed apparently toward persuading Wall Street that Mr. Schwab's successor as the executive head of the Steel Corporation is under official discussion, and that he is to retire from business generally—not altogether voluntarily. These reports have come so thick and fast that it is difficult to conceive of their distribution without organized effort or without motive. Representations that Mr. Schwab is incurably ill are in conflict with reports received by his personal friends here. He went abroad for recreation, to take the first rest obtainable since the organization of the Steel Corporation was started; and both letters and cable dispatches directly from him and his family quote him as in the enjoyment of improved health. Such information is trusted by the foremost financiers having to do with those large business interests with which Mr. Schwab has relations; and in high quarters not only is there resentment of what are characterized as libelous canards, but there are those who believe they can discern motives for the distribution of misrepresentation. One corporation in which Mr. Schwab and his closest friends have much interest—the new Shipbuilding Company—has been coincidently kept under vigorous attack. There are financial feuds more or less directly connected with the earlier history of this enterprise—antedating the entrance into the company of Mr. Schwab and his confrères. In the outside market the contracts of the corporation have been assailed somewhat crudely, undisclosed bears upon the property not hesitating to assail at the same time the credit of a financial institution having to do with the recent underwriting of the company's securities. In this incident, more especially in the efforts made to discredit Mr. Schwab personally, are features that can provoke only the contempt of honest-minded men.

Here and there during the week have appeared suggestions of recessions in commodity market values. Iron and steel prices have been reported cut and similar trade disturbances have been quoted in two or three other quarters. Investigation discloses, however, that in not a single instance does this price fluctuation represent contracting business or other than diplomatic trade moves of temporary character. The iron and steel manufacturers of the country—not only the great trust but independents generally—are crowded with orders, their entire output capacity for from six months to a year ahead being engaged in advance. From all over the country come uniform reports of more traffic than available cars can accommodate. Railway earnings keep on advancing, and this is true of net as well as of gross returns. Authentic business news is all good news.

THE NATIONAL TREND.

PESSIMISM WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

That the present is a time for caution, for the ascendency of conservative over too liberal methods in matters financial, may be admitted; but that it is a time when pessimism should be encouraged and depression be considered the proper attitude of mind accompaniment thereto may as strongly be doubted.

Unfortunately, when weak spots are pointed out in what looks like a flawless situation to the eyes of the average observer the disposition is to rush to extremes and conclude that there is no good feature—no, not one. Our bank credits have been extended, and straightway there are questionings as to whether the country's banking institutions are not tottering on the very edge of collapse. The international balance sheet shows a decreased total in favor of the United States, hence it must follow that recovery is next to, nay, quite impossible; there is little in sight to indicate anything but a gradual sinking of the excess value which our exports have shown over imports. Still with regard to foreign trade matters, shipment of American products has been on a decline. The cause of which, being a particular and not a general one, is conveniently disregarded, and so are the more recent tendencies. But the contracting volume serves in the argument, and it is made to tell for its full value. If we have invaded the markets of other countries with our mill and factory products, we are beating a hasty retreat, conclusively indicated by the failure of results to maintain the high and record standard reached a couple of years ago. Gold we may be called upon to export, which can mean nothing less than the depletion of the home supply and the loss of millions of dollars of the yellow metal to our money circulation. And if railroad and corporation capitalization generally has violently expanded, of necessity this must have taken place utterly regardless of what has grown up to represent the increase, and of course the creation of a fixed liability of interest charges has heavily preponderated over the contingent liability of dividend payments.

The fallacy of much of this reasoning is so obvious that it might be passed over but for the persistence with which it has been maintained. And of course a citation of facts tending to put things in their proper light would not be called for but for the failure of those facts to bring themselves voluntarily out of concealment. It need hardly be said that the discussion which has introduced the features cited has followed the utterances of Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, and recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a little more than a week ago at Wilmington, N. C., in a speech commendable for many of the points made. The bank position, it may be conceded, is one worth the close attention of officials. As to whether it is as weak as Mr. Vanderlip essayed to make it will be questioned by many in a position to form conclusions and to express opinions. Phenomena as to bank progress, as well as phenomena with regard to other lines of development, impress different minds in different ways, and infallibility of judgment is the prerogative of none. It may be said, however, that if the situation were as unpromising as was claimed some evidence has shown itself that correction is being applied and more evidence appears that the correction will continue.

Official statistics show that during the late fiscal year our merchandise exports ran behind those of 1901 to the extent of $105,000,000. They also show that for corn there was a decrease of $66,400,000 and for oats a further decrease of $7,600,000, crops of both of which grains were a partial failure, (crop failure is a past factor,) leaving all other exports with a shrinkage of only $31,000,000 from a record at once phenomenal and without approximation. Our exports of manufactured articles decreased in 1901 and 1902 less than $30,000,000, combining results for both years, after an increase of $94,000,000 in 1900 and a more than doubling of the total since 1895, $433,000,000 for 1900 comparing with $183,000,000 for the earlier year. In the late year's decrease of $8,260,000 it can hardly be claimed that anything more than a moderate fluctuation occurred in any branch of manufactures. Iron and steel stand out somewhat conspicuously with a loss, but cotton manufactures are hardly less conspicuous for gains, and in the aggregate the decrease was only 2 per cent. for all manufactured exports. In the past two years it has been less than 7 per cent. Since the current year opened much of this has been wiped out, for manufactures have increased in value in three months approximately $4,500,000, which can scarcely be taken as confirming any tendency to permanent contraction, to a wholesale loss of markets for manufactured articles, or to a cession of markets recently and successfully captured. It has also been seen that exports as a whole have broken the September record, and broken it by as much as $5,000,000, which means that the big figures for 1900 were exceeded by that amount by the still bigger figures for the same month this year. Comparisons bearing on these features are as follows:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	—Fiscal Year— 1901.	1902.	Decrease.
Corn	$82,527,983	$16,185,673	$66,342,310
Oats	11,785,380	4,153,238	7,612,112
All other	1,366,169,473	1,335,142,950	31,026,523
Total exp.	$1,460,482,806	$1,355,481,861	$104,980,945

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.	Increase.
1895	$183,595,743	
1896	228,571,178	$44,975,433
1897	277,285,391	48,714,213
1898	290,697,354	13,411,963
1899	339,592,146	48,894,792
1900	433,851,756	94,259,610
1901	412,155,066	*21,696,690
1902	403,890,763	*8,264,303

*Decrease.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
July	$31,852,440	$33,598,848	$1,746,408
August	31,642,688	33,776,920	2,134,234
September	31,986,649	32,542,621	555,972
Three months	$95,481,775	$99,918,389	$4,436,614

The situation in our import trade calls for different interpretation. Incoming merchandise has largely increased, cutting into the trade balance or excess value of exports, and herein lies a feature which on the face of it bears unfavorable construction. Below the surface it indicates a remarkable condition of prosperity, and of activity in trade and industry within our borders, and while our exports still very heavily preponderate over imports, the difference has been materially reduced. It is still millions of dollars ahead of any but recent records, but the fact which is brought home is that this credit has failed to maintain that equilibrium of accounts which means exchange safely below the gold export point, to say nothing of indicating the probability of gold imports.

Gold exports, however, while much has been made of their likelihood, and more of what would be meant to bank credits by a draft upon the gold resources of the country, should nevertheless be accorded consideration from all standpoints. In 1898 we imported $105,000,000 in gold, an exceptional occurrence, following the development of exceptional conditions, the striking expansion in our merchandise export trade as compared with a striking contraction in our import trade. Values for the former increased $181,000,000, but for the latter there was a decrease of $148,000,000. In 1899 our gold imports were $51,000,000. In 1900, with its still growing exports of merchandise, imports of the latter increased, but despite a trade balance of $544,000,000, not only did we fail to bring in gold but actually sent away a small net amount. The noteworthy record of merchandise transactions between countries for 1901, which stood $684,000,000 to our credit, was accompanied by net gold imports of less than $13,000,000, and last year, with the credit on merchandise account brought down to $478,000,000 our import of the yellow metal failed to reach a total of $3,500,000.

On balance, it has been seen that the movement of gold has been this way, but were it otherwise, or were it to be otherwise, it is well to bear in mind that it would take an amount that has entered into no calculation yet to actually affect the circulating medium. Not many years ago—in fact for sixteen years before 1895—United States gold production did not reach a total value of $40,000,000. It went beyond $53,000,000 in 1896, was over $64,000,000 in 1898, and last year exceeded $80,000,000.

That there has been an inflation of credits, that reserves of the banks do not furnish the foundation they once provided for the fabric of loans to stand upon, and that actual currency in the deposits is not up to old-time standards, are facts beyond dispute. The general observation on these features, however, will be that there is a remedy for the disease, a remedy which is not worse than the disease, and that it is capable of gradual application to the point where the change brought about will commend itself even to the ultra conservative. But as to many other features, those in particular which concern the development and progress of both internal and external trade commerce and industry, some doubt may be expressed as to there existing any palpably unwholesome conditions. There is assuredly little call for alarm in anything which has taken place so far, and no reason for anything but hopefulness in indications for the future.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

The stock market during the week just passed was dull and highly irregular, heaviness showing on some days, strength on others. It is a fact, however, that such heaviness as there was was due in large measure to selling for the short account. Substantial interests appeared as buyers on yesterday's severe decline, but made no effort to bid up prices. In short, the purchases looked more like accumulation than anything else. When it is recalled that prices are down anywhere from 10 to 20 points in the last few months, it is not surprising that present prices seem attractive.

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Sugar Trust Stock.

The weakest stock on the list has been Sugar Trust, which has fallen half a dozen points or more on the reductions in prices of refined sugar made by the several companies, and on reports that the war with the beet sugar interests cannot fail to be disastrous from the standpoint of revenues. While all the evidences are that a real war is on, Wall Street is rather skeptical in the matter, pointing out that around the time for Congress to meet Sugar Trust stock is invariably put down. About a twelvemonth ago, it may be remembered, the price broke 20 points to around 105 in three days, only to recover the loss with equal rapidity.

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Manhattan.

In marked contrast with the weakness in Sugar, was the early strength of Manhattan. While not a little of the buying came from brokers usually active for Gould interests, there were some large purchases by banking houses. The feeling in the financial district generally is distinctly bullish on Manhattan, because of the evidences of the large business the road is doing and because also of the belief that, as a result of the increased economies and greater earnings, the dividend on the stock will next year be increased.

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Norfolk and Western.

After sagging off in the earlier part of the week, Norfolk and Western became strong and active on Friday, when it was learned that the Directors were in session and might act on the dividend. One report, indeed, had it that a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. would be declared. When announcement was made that no action had been taken, the stock fell off again, but was given good support by houses with Philadelphia connections, who, contending that an increased dividend is assured, point out that the regular dividend time is not until the December meeting.

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Steel Trust Stocks.

Shrewd market observers gave it as their opinion that the heavy selling of the Steel Trust stocks for some time has been designed to shake out weak holders, and that on the decline the stocks were taken by leading banking interests. Some talk as to trade "reaction" resulted from the cut in the price of tin plate, but trade journals and authorities say that such talk is ridiculous.

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Some General Issues.

Banking interests prominently identified with Union Pacific were reputed to be the largest buyers of that stock between 103 and 104.

The purchase at 1⅜ of the next quarterly dividend on New York Central is responsible for the report that the dividend on the stock is to be increased. The present quarterly rate is 1¼ per cent.

Could brokers have bought Missouri Pacific, while in Atchison the buying is said to be due to renewed activity on the part of the Berwind following. Officials of these and other Granger systems say there is more business in sight than can be handled.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interrupted as it was early in the week by election day, the market for outside securities during the past week presented very little of interest until Saturday, when a sharp break occurred as a result of an aggressive bear attack, which induced considerable liquidation. The market apathy which preceded the elections was even more pronounced after they were over, and, with the failure of the market to show the resumption of activity which was expected in some quarters, traders lost more or less of their interest in the market. Here and there in the list pool operations were in evidence, but these for the most part were carried on half-heartedly.

The failure of the market to show some substantial improvement after the period of dullness which preceded Tuesday last was no doubt a disappointment to many, as it had been hoped that the market was only waiting for the elections to be out of the way to show new life. From what source precisely a renewal of activity is likely to come does not now seem certain.

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Allis-Chalmers.

One of the occurrences of the week which served to relieve the monotony of trading was the fall of 20 points or more in the preferred stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company. Seemingly such a decline might well be taken as an indication of most unfavorable developments in the company's affairs, but this very heavy drop is said to be due to nothing more than the dissolution of the underwriting syndicate, by which a certain amount of stock which had been practically pooled was released. From above 100 the stock dropped below 80, being the heaviest day's decline in any reputable stock that the outside market has experienced in a long time. And the extraordinary character of the decline is emphasized by the relatively small amount of stock that was needed to cause this heavy loss in quotation. Evidently the market for the stock around par was neither very broad nor very firmly established.

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Copper Stocks.

Some attention was given the copper shares, but these, with all the rest of the list, were irregular. Greene Consolidated early in the week showed considerable strength, but later most if not all of the gain was lost. At the meeting of the stockholders, held Nov. 5, the plan to increase the company's capital stock was approved by what was practically a unanimous vote. Part of the early strength of the stock was probably due to this action, which, it is claimed, places the company in a position to pay off all its floating debt and also to provide itself with ample working capital for the further operation of the mines as already developed. Another influence affecting the copper shares was the report that plans are under way for the consolidation of the principal copper properties in British Columbia, including the British Columbia Copper Company and the Montreal and Boston Copper Company.

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Applications to List.

Rock Island made application last Monday to have its stocks listed, so trading in these shares will soon be transferred to the Stock Exchange. Several other applications have also been made, including United States Shipbuilding.

HOW VALUES GROW.

A PERTINENT RAILWAY EXAMPLE.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad stands out as one of the most striking examples of appreciation in value due to steady progress in the solution of the dividend problem.

The common share capital of this company is for an even $6,000,000, of which a small amount—$174,300—is held in the treasury of the company. The market value of this stock at the present time is approximately $6,700,000. There has been no great activity in it of late, but it is a stock which has had its lively periods, and may have them again, as it represents a developing property, operated by a conservative yet aggressive management, one which may be depended upon to follow up a policy which has in the past few years been productive of quite noteworthy results. That there is no mystery on this score is amply testified to by the fact that this same $6,000,000 of common stock was represented in 1896 by a market value of about $720,000, its steady rise having proceeded year by year, as shown in this price record:

	Low.	High.
1896	12	21⅜
1897	16	31½
1898	24	33⅜
1899	35½	78
1900	45½	71½
1901	67⅜	111⅜
1902	105	115

For years in succession the "receiver begs to submit herewith a report of the operations of the above-named railway" (the Minneapolis and St. Louis) is the manner in which results were introduced by Mr. Truesdale, the official in question, whose efforts in behalf of the interests committed to his care in its period of adversity were by no means unsuccessful. The road had an environment of much stronger systems. Rock Island had considerable of an interest in it through its holdings of bonds which had been defaulted on and it looked at one time as though the usual procedure would mark the history of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and that it would be sold for the benefit of its creditors. This, however, was not to be, for the owners instead rallied round their property, the receivership was terminated in [illegible] way, the grip of the bondholders was shaken off, Rock Island benefited by the paying off of its holdings at a time when the latter company was sorely in need of such a godsend, and a new era of things dawned. As before, of course, the Minneapolis and St. Louis is surrounded by other important systems, but it has retained its independence, added to its mileage, increased the strength of its position, and the market estimate of its stock may be cited in proof of the wisdom of the policy adopted and the ability of those who formulated and carried it into effect.

From a system which had for some time seen little change and was in 1896 370 miles in length, upon which gross earnings were $2,028,301, (this being the year prior to the signature of the report by President E. Hawley,) purchase of connecting lines and construction have brought the mileage of single track up to 632 miles for the late year, which has just been reported on as showing gross earnings of $3,540,840. Every year but 1897 saw an increase, which is also true as to net earnings, the total of the latter having expanded from $891,486 for 1896 to $1,568,465 for 1902. It has taken the new mileage to account for much of this growth in revenues, and it may be stated before going further that the latter has been less productive than the lines of the original system. This is shown in the fact that results per mile have not been maintained, as indicated here:

	—Gross Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.	—Net Earnings.— Amount.	Per Mile.
1896	$2,028,301	$5,483	$891,486	$2,410
1897	2,006,505	5,424	874,780	2,365
1898	2,240,581	6,141	950,958	2,600
1899	2,500,004	6,702	1,061,900	2,850
1900	2,983,310	5,568	1,262,862	2,456
1901	3,275,504	5,174	1,426,819	2,254
1902	3,540,840	5,592	1,568,465	2,478

Improvement in gross and net per mile stopped short at 1898, subsequent to which year extension of the system began to count. Nevertheless, extension to the system, while it operated against averages, brought such traffic and earnings as made it more than self-sustaining, for were it not so obviously the company could not first have made a moderate payment to its common stockholders and finally have paid them, as it is paying them now, the full 5 per cent. to which they are entitled before further profits are divided up with holders of the preferred. Prior to examining the company's charges, which have necessarily increased more moderately than profits, the funded debt figures may be glanced at:

	1896.	1902.
Minneapolis and Duluth 7s.	$280,000	.....
Minn. and Merriam Junc. 7s.	455,000	$455,000
Merr. Junc. & Albert Lea 7s	950,000	950,000
Iowa extension 7s	1,015,000	1,015,000
Southwestern extension 7s	636,000	636,000
Pacific extension 6s	1,382,000	1,382,000
First consolidated 5s	5,282,000	5,282,000
First and refunding 4s	.....	8,151,000
Total	$10,000,000	$17,871,000

There has been little change, in fact, no change, in any of the items except the wiping out of the first one, the Minneapolis and Duluth 7 per cents. and the addition of $8,151,000 first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds, representing the issued portion of the $25,000,000 mortgage determined upon in 1899. Of this there is reserved $10,000,000 to retire and refund prior lien bonds and $6,849,000 for future acquisitions and construction. Under certain restrictions, therefore, the company's hands are free as to further rounding out the system. The issued bonds have been for new property and to retire the first preferred stock of $2,500,000, leaving only two classes of stock, each of which at present draws 5 per cent. dividends. We shall now see how charges work out. Taking all disbursements which come after cost of operation, such as taxes, interest, rentals, and so forth, and deducting therefrom interest on investments, rentals, trackage, and other miscellaneous income arising outside of actual traffic earnings, and the calculation works out this way for 1896 and 1902:

1896—Gross charges—taxes, interest, rentals, &c.		$711,240
Less miscellaneous income		144,048
Net charges, 1,533 per mile		$567,192
1902—Gross charges—taxes, interest, rentals, &c.		$1,056,777
Less miscellaneous income		185,036
Net charges, $1,377 per mile		871,741
Increase 1902 over 1896		$304,549

Here, then, is an increase of only $304,549 in net charges—practically the same as the increase in actual interest payments on funded debt, which amounts to $306,400—and against this it has been seen that net earnings have gained $677,000. Hence the improved position of the stock of the company, payment of dividends on which have left annual surpluses, and for the late year $196,724 or nearly 3.3 per cent. on the common stock in addition to the 5 per cent. paid for that period.

Operating results indicate that property improvement has been consistently kept in mind. Every report recently issued has brought this out in more or less detail, and when, as in 1900, to take one instance, the proportionate increase in expenses fell below that of gross earnings, it has been quite satisfactorily pointed out how this has happened. To quote the remarks of President Hawley in reference to this particular incident: "This proportionate reduction of expenses was not, however, secured by any neglect of the track, structures, or equipment, as Table 8 shows that the expenditures for those departments exceeded those of last year; but is due to an increase in both freight and passenger traffic and in car and train loads, and a decrease in the mileage of freight trains. The tables also show that there has been an increase in the average length of haul of passengers, the average number of passengers per train, the average revenue per passenger per mile, the average revenue per passenger per train mile, in tons of freight carried one mile, the average length of haul per ton, the average revenue per ton per mile, and the average revenue per freight train per mile. They further show that the percentage of loaded car mileage increased; that the percentage of empty car mileage decreased, and that the average tons per train largely increased. These average results are highly gratifying to your board, as they indicate in a moderate way the benefits to be derived and the expenditures made in this and preceding years for the purpose of strengthening the roadway, laying of heavier rails, reduction of grades, replacing wooden bridges with steel structures, rebuilding old equipment, and the purchasing of new and large freight cars and locomotives."

It may now be worth noting that for 1902, as compared with 1901, there was a slight decrease in the cost of maintaining equipment, resulting, the report says, "principally from a charge to last year's expenses of $50,768 made to repairs of locomotives, being the cost of four new ten-wheel passenger engines, while no similar charge appears in this year's expenditures." But, at the same time, cost of maintenance of way increased and averaged no less than $901 per cent., a figure quite in excess of normal requirements, and representing a considerable profit turned into the property that might have been diverted to the dividend balance.

What is contained in the above quotation from President Hawley's remarks is a strong invitation to find out how traffic matters have progressed over the whole period of his incumbency and in what way improvement in facilities has resulted in improved results. These comparisons will shed the necessary light on the subject:

	1902.	—Inc. over 1896— Amount.	P. C.
Tons carried	1,940,268	745,449	62.4
Ton miles	204,515,108	91,506,010	81.0
Av. haul, miles	106.41	10.83	11.3
Rev. freight train miles	799,593	148,106	22.7
P. C. loaded cars	83.30	6.23	8.0
Train load, tons	255.77	82.31	47.4
Rate per ton per mile	1.235	*0.095	7.7

*Decrease.

The late year does not present the most favorable for comparison, for the reason that traffic changes were quite pronounced in many ways. There was a heavy falling off in grain and agricultural products, and a consequent decrease in ton miles and average length of haul. There was also quite a sharp contraction in train load—as much as 32.97 tons, or 11.42 per cent., in fact—also due to loss of heavy goods traffic. Earnings did not fall off, as rates on the tonnage that was carried were higher, increase in offerings of many high class commodities having taken place. Incidentally this experience goes with that of a number of other roads recently reporting, which have shown full compensation for decreased tonnage of grain and other products of agriculture.

Despite the tendencies named, however, but bearing in mind of course that length of road had increased heavily—ton miles are seen 81 per cent. greater than six years ago, the average haul increasing 11.3 per cent. on 62.4 per cent. gain in actual tons moved. But the feature of consequence is the increase of only 22.7 per cent. in train miles to accommodate this large expansion in ton miles, the key to which is the increase of 8 per cent. in loaded cars and the addition of 47.4 per cent. to the train load.

The reports continue to tell of improvements charged to current revenues, and to show apart what proportion of the cost is borne by capital. There are many further details illustrative of the favorable progress of this comparatively small but nevertheless interesting property, and if one thing is brought out more clearly than another it is what energetic management can do and what can be made of railroad property by the application of correct principles to financial and operating methods. Aside from this, the owners' share in the enterprise represented by figures already introduced is one of those striking features of our industrial development which keep cropping out in divers quarters. As well as anything can be expected to, point is given to the fact that patience does not always fail to bring an ample reward. Every one would like to know which of the stocks on the market is going to turn out another Minneapolis and St. Louis. That some are there is sure enough, unless the enterprise that brought this one up a hundred points is to be regarded as dead beyond the hope of resurrection, which is not even a probability.

MILTON J. PLATT.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Sterling Exchange Higher, with Continued Talk of Gold Exports—Money Rates Here Not Affected.

The only notable feature of the money market last week was the rise in sterling exchange to the highest figure of the season, this of course starting all kinds and conditions of talk of gold exports in considerable volume. Those who talked evidently had not been following the exchange situation very closely, else might they have been more moderate and certainly less committal in their statements.

The fact is that the rise in sterling here brought us not one whit nearer the gold exporting point than we have been at any time recently, for the reason that coincident with the advance in sterling at this centre there was as great a rise in Paris exchange on London, the advances offsetting each other. In short, with the present rate in Paris, exchange here will have to go fully 20 points higher before exports can profitably be made. When it is borne in mind that last week's local advance was due to persistent absorption of bills in connection with the payments on the steamship combine and that these payments are now practically all completed, it is safe to presume that gold exports may be much further off than stock market bears hope and predict.

For, be it remembered, this is the season of the year when bills are most plentiful and when exchange inclines to a lower and more natural level. Cotton and grain exports have at this time in other years (last year excepted, because of the corn crop failure) been on a very large scale, and there is no reason to believe that they will not be so this year.

In this connection it may be noted, because of its probable effect on the exchange market, that the latest reports of cotton experts are to the effect that the crop this year will be a million or more bales greater than earlier in the season had been predicted—this because of the very favorable late weather. In the Wall Street vernacular, there is nothing that "makes exchange" so much as cotton. With an unexpectedly good crop, therefore, there ought to be a freer export movement, forcing sterling lower.

Certainly, whatever the ultimate course of the market, for a rash individual who will predict without reservation that gold exports are likely to be made in the near future. They may be made; but the present chances, it is declared, are much against them—and for the reasons set out that all the indications are of a liberal offering of bills which will force rates away from instead of nearer to the exporting point.

Apropos of this, it is to be noticed that last week the Bank of France—it is France that will draw upon us for gold, so runs the story—strengthened its position by decreasing its loans $9,705,000, losing only $463,000 in gold. This makes the position of the bank the strongest at this time for years. In the same week the Bank of England lost $3,000,000.

Coming to the purely local money market, there is very little to be said. Rates at no time during the week rose above the legal figure, while the average throughout was not more than 5 per cent. Of course the stock market was quiet all week, and there was, therefore, no unusual demand—which probably was a good thing, for it permitted without disturbance the liquidation of some maturing foreign loans.

A significant development is the first sign of money returning from the South, while Chicago banks declare that the return flow from interior institutions has set in in their direction. If this be so, and it is only natural that it should be, then a fortnight hence should see money coming back here from the West in volume. Last year this return movement began in the last week in October, when the banks gained on the interior movement nearly $1,500,000. But last year there was a corn crop failure, and the West, unfortunately, needed comparatively little money for crop moving purposes. This year it is different, and hence the return is naturally later. But that it cannot be much longer delayed is assured.

It would be an agreeable surprise if at the coming session of Congress some favorable financial legislation were passed. Local banking interests do not consider such a thing impossible.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—New York was responsible for the weakness which was developed in the local market to-day, as the bulk of the selling here of the locals was to enable operators to better protect their holdings of New York stocks. With the exception of the arbitrage stocks—Reading, Pennsylvania, and United States Steel—the losses were in most cases fractional. But Consolidated Lake Superior, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas each receded a full point. Lehigh Valley declined seven-eighths to 31⅛, its lowest on this movement. Bonds were also lower. Although the session was only for two hours, the sales were the largest of the week, aggregating 31,521 shares, and $28,000 bonds. The market closed weak at the lowest of the day. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Cement	9	9	9
100	American Railways	55	55	55
1,875	Cambria Steel	27¾	27⅜	27⅜
525	Con. Lake Superior	25⅛	25	25
313	Con Lake Superior pf.	73	72½	73
100	Diamond State Steel	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Electric Co. of Am.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Erie	37	37	37
1	Hunt. & Broadtop pf.	57½	57½	57½
47	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
1,150	Lehigh Valley	31½	31⅛	31⅛
679	Penn. R. R.	79¾	78¾	78¾
494	Philadelphia Co.	47⅝	47½	47½
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
3,035	Philadelphia Electric	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
1,320	Philadelphia Rap. T.	17⅝	17	17
110	Philadelphia Traction	98¼	98	98
13,600	Reading	32	30½	30½
7	Reading 1st pf.	45½	43¾	43¾
120	Reading 2d pf.	37½	36½	36½
100	Southern Ry.	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
125	Susquehanna I. & S.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
910	Union Traction	47	46¼	46¼
700	Tidewater Steel	5	5	5
489	United Gas	113¼	112¼	112½
4,915	U. S. Steel	39	37⅜	37⅜
100	Warwick I. & S.	5½	5½	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,440	Amal. Copper	62½	62⅝	61⅜	61⅝
90	Am. Car. & F.	35	35	34⅞	34⅞
100	Am. Locomotive	29	29¼	28½	28⅝
30	Am. Loco. pf.	92¼	93½	92¼	92½
20	Am. Smelting	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
23,780	Am. Sugar	115⅝	115⅝	114	115⅛
40	Anaconda Cop.	90	90	90	90
40,490	A., T. & S. F.	85¼	85¾	83⅝	83⅞
60	A., T. & S. F. pf.	90½	90½	89⅜	90
2,230	Balt. & Ohio	104⅛	104⅝	102	102⅜
740	Brook. Rap. Tr.	61⅜	61⅝	60½	60½
960	Can. Pacific	133⅜	138⅝	132⅛	132¼
290	Ches. & Ohio	47	47	45½	45¾
30	Chi. & Alton	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
350	Chi. Gt. West	29	29	28	28
8,730	C., M. & St. P.	184⅝	184¾	181¼	181⅞
10	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½
380	Col. Fuel	84¾	84¾	83	83
20	Col. Southern	30	30	30	30
2,900	Erie	37⅛	37⅞	36⅝	36¼
100	Ill. Central	143⅜	143½	143	143
310	Louis. & Nash.	133¼	133¾	131¾	131¾
2,480	Manhattan	130¼	130¾	134½	134½
10	Mex. Central	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
60	Mo., K. & Tex.	27½	27½	27	27¼
70	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½
11,650	Mo. Pacific	109⅛	109⅝	107⅛	107⅝
150	N. Y. Central	153	153¼	152	152¼
590	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
2,000	Norf. & West.	71¼	71½	69⅞	70½
20	Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½
280	Pennsylvania	158½	159	157¼	157⅞
340	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	101	101¼
8,580	Reading	64	64	60	60
330	Rep. Steel	20⅝	20⅝	19¾	20¼
10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72½	72½	72½	72¾
10	St. L. S. F.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
10,300	Southern Pac.	69	69	67⅝	67½
840	Southern Ry.	35⅝	35⅝	34⅜	35
1,650	Tenn. C. & I.	63	63¼	60½	60⅝
510	Texas Pacific	44⅜	44⅜	43¼	43⅞
11,040	Union Pacific	103½	103½	102¼	102¼
1,420	U. S. Leather	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜
12,570	U. S. Steel	39	39	37⅜	38
4,270	U. S. Steel pf.	86⅞	86⅞	84⅝	86
120	Wabash	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½
160	Wabash pf.	46¼	46⅞	46¼	46⅝
90	West. Union	90½	90½	90	90⅛
10	Wis. Central	26	26	26	26
156,630					

ON LONDON 'CHANGE.

Government Disbursements Make Money More Plentiful.

Tone of the Stock Exchange Dull and Business Restricted—The Decline in Silver—Relapse in American Rails

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 8.—Money has been plentiful this week, partly owing to Government disbursements, as shown by the decline of £2,122,000 in the public deposits at the Bank of England, £1,178,000 of this having gone to private deposits, to that extent adding to the market's supplies of banking credits. Moreover, the Bank has repaid part of what it recently borrowed from the market.

The tone of the Stock Exchange has been dull and business has been comparatively restricted. No disposition has been shown by the bulk of the outside public to enter into fresh transactions, and insiders also are inclined to hold off, pending fresh developments in Americans.

Home rails have been fairly firm because the traffic returns have continued satisfactory and the trade returns for October are encouraging, but little business has been done. Mining shares have dwindled.

The stock of the Mexican Railway has given way, owing probably to the continued decline in the price of

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks under pressure

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 8	671,290
To date this year	158,374,240
Corresponding date last year	235,424,533

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 8	$1,434,000
To date this year	$785,598,556
Corresponding date last year	$864,555,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Car & Fdy	1	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. C. & F. pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mi., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅜
Am. Hide & L.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Ice	⅝	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. Locom.	1¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	1½
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Smelting	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅜
Am. Smelt. pf.	¾	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	2¼	N. Y. Central	2⅜
Anaconda Copper	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2
At., T. & S. F.	3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W. pf.	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	2	Norf. & West	1⅞
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pen. R. R.	2
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	People's Gas	1½
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West	1¼	Pullman	2¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Reading	4⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	2⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Chi. Term. Tr.	¼	Rep. Steel	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Chi. Un. Tract	½	Rubber Goods	⅜
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	¾
Ch. C. C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Southern	1¼	St. L. S. W.	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Col. So. 2d pf.	3	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
C. & H. C. & I.	1¾	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Con. Tobacco pf.	2	So. Railway	1
Del. & Hudson	3	So. Ry. stamped	1
Del., L. & W.	16	So. Ry. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	So. Ry. pf., stamped	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅜
Detroit So. pf.	2⅜	Texas & Pacific	1⅝
Detroit Un. Ry.	¾	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	3
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅞	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¼
Erie	1¼	Union Pacific	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Realty & Con.	¾
General Electric	4½	U. S. Rubber	¼
Gt. North. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Hocking Valley	4	U. S. Steel	1¼
Illinois Central	2¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Int. Paper	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Iowa Central	2½	Wabash	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	1⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Kan. C. So. pf.	1⅞	Wis. Central	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	2	Wis. Central pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Eq. Gas, N. Y., 5s 1½

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel Conv. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g.	1	Wabash 2d	1
3½s	1¼	Wabash deb., A.	3⅜
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B.	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Prices in the stock market yesterday broke badly under one of the most deliberate and concerted bear attacks that have been seen on the Exchange in many months. The talk of gold exports, the sugar war, the rumors of coming reductions in dividends on some of the anthracite coal stocks, and the reports from Chicago that a general strike might be instituted on all the Western railroad systems—these were the factors upon which the selling was said to be based.

That the attack succeeded the general declines clearly show. Under the continued and persistent pressure prices fell, with some resistance at first, but later sharply, and for a time with little appearance of support. Long stock came out in volume and it was very evident that the market was being thoroughly freed of all its weak and timid followers.

Toward the close support of a kind that had not earlier appeared, and understood to come from important local banking interests, was in evidence. Under this the market steadied somewhat, though only in a few cases was it able to recover any of the earlier losses.

In the late trading the unfavorable bank statement showing a loss in surplus reserves of over $3,000,000 and in cash of more than $5,000,000 gave the bears further ammunition for their campaign.

The close was steady, but not much above the low for the day.

When the skies become clear it will probably be found that a leading local operator and a Western plunger were back of the decline, and have been able to accumulate a cheap line of stocks.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 5 per cent. nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6@7 per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $245,345,927; balances, $8,880,247; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $929,253.

Money on call in London, 1½@2 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.84; demand, $4.87½@4.87¾; cables, $4.87¾@4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾, and 5.15¾ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichmarks, 94¾@94 13-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were more or less demoralized, and for the first time in ten days or more the market showed real activity. During the two hours of trading the totals in most of the prominent stocks were considerably in excess of those recorded on any of the earlier days of the week. Special explanations of the declines were lacking, and they could be attributed only to the same general conditions which brought about yesterday's heavy decline in the Stock Exchange market. The heaviest losers were the stocks which recently had been most prominent in the outside market, at the head of the list being the Rock Island stocks. For the first time in a good while traders had a good chance to influence prices, and they profited by the opportunity. In some cases the losses were followed by substantial recoveries, but for the most part this upward movement was not sufficiently pronounced to offset to any great extent the unfavorable results of the decline which occurred during the first part of the day.

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ROCK ISLAND by the most conspicuous place both by reason of its activity and the sharp declines which occurred in both issues of the stock, as well as in the bonds. Many thousand shares of the common were thrown on the market, and, although at first the stock was well taken, the liquidation proved too heavy and a decline of nearly 4 points was forced. To a large extent the execution of stop orders was the cause of this decline. The preferred stock was far less active, but had a very much narrower market, and the relatively small amount of stock sold resulted in a decline as heavy as that which occurred in the common stock. The latter recovered more than a point, but the preferred closed at the lowest. The bonds sold down 1⅝ points to 85.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES and, in fact, nearly all the stocks which were at all active, showed conditions very similar to those which prevailed in the Rock Islands. After the first break in prices buyers became more or less timid, and their holding aloof left prices open to the attack of traders. In Greene Consolidated the downward movement was followed by a recovery which entirely wiped out the early loss, but for the most part the closing prices were not far from the lowest of the day.

***

UNITED BOX BOARD preferred, favorably influenced by the announcement of the first dividend on the stock, sold as high as 60, an advance of more than 2 points.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11	11	11
500	American Can pf.	46	45	45
860	Allis-Chalmers pf.	80	79	79
400	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
120	Bord. Chem. Milk pf.	*108½	108	*108½
20	British Columbia Cop.	7	7	7
300	Champion Oil	7-16	⅜	⅜
100	Distillers' Securities	30	30	30
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
4,300	Greene Con. Copper	23½	21⅜	23½
3,750	Greene Con. Cop. rights	65	50	60
4,300	Keystone Mining	1¼	⅞	1¼
450	Manhattan Transit	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
4,500	Mont. & Bos. Copper	2⅝	2½	2½
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,350	Northern Securities	108¾	106½	108¾
100	New Orleans Rys.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
300	Otis Elevator	41	40½	40½
35	Otis Elevator pf.	100	99	99
9,300	Rock Island new	56¼	52½	53⅜
1,620	Rock Island pf. new	80	77½	77½
100	Seaboard Air Line	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
12	Standard Oil	680	680	680
200	Tennessee Copper	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Union Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	United Copper	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞
500	United Box Board pf.	60	59	59
250	Universal Tobacco	*4	2½	2½
225	U. S. Shipbuilding	*20	17	18

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,200	Distillers' Sec. 5s	77	77	77
3,000	†Hack. Meadow 4½s	38	38	38
4,000	†P., L. & W. 4s, w. i.	91¾	91¼	91¼
113,000	Rock Island new 4s	86¾	85	85
2,000	†U. S. Silver Corp. 6s	100½	100½	100½

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109½	110
2s, c., 1930	109½	110
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¾
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111¾
4s, r., 1925	136½	137½
4s, c., 1925	136½	137½
5s, r., 1904	104½	105¼
5s, c., 1904	104¾	105¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	
Adams Exp.	200	240
Alb. & Sus.	225	
Alle. & W.	145	
Am. Ag. Ch.		25½
A. A. C. pf.	79	90
Am. Bicycle	⅞	1¼
Am. Bic. pf.	3½	4½
Am. Coal	180	200
Am. D. Tel.	38	39
Am. Exp.	230	250
Am. L. Co.	16	20
A. L. Co. pf.	40	50
Am. M. Co.	5⅞	6¼
A. M. Co. pf.	21½	23
Am. Snuff	127	132
Am. Sn. pf.	95½	100
A. T. & C.	90	94
A. T. & T.		167
Am. Tob. pf.	117	147
Am. W. Co.	13⅜	14⅜
A. W. Co. pf.	77	79
Ann Arbor	40	44
Ann A. pf.	69½	71
A. M. 1st pf.	90	93
B. & O. rcts.	102	103
B. & O. pf.	93	94½
B. & L. E.	108	111
Bruns. City	10¾	11½
B. R. & P. pf.	145	
B. R. & P. pf.	141	
B. N.		250
Butterick Co.	51	52
Can. South.	81	84
Can. P. ctfs.	131½	132½
C. R. R. of N. J.	165	170
C., B. & Q.	188	210
C. G. W. pf., A.	54	55
C. G. W. d.	89	90¼
C., I. & L.	73½	78
C., I. & L. pf.	81	91
C. R. I. & Pac.	192	200
C., St. P., M. & Om.	140	160
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	202
C., C., C. & St. L.	116	123
C. L. & W. pf.	72	75
C., L. & W. pf.	93	94¾
C. F. & I. pf.	125	130
Com. Cable	173	176
Consol. Coal	83	85
C. P. Co. pf.	82	83
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	47
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.		138
Dia. Match	132	138
D. Co. of A.	5	5⅝
D. Co. of A. pf.	36⅞	38
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	88
Ft. W. & D. C.	59	63
Gen. Ch. Co.	63	65
G. C. Co. pf.	100	103
Hock. V. pf.	80	90
Homestake	65	75
Ill. C. l.	105	
I. P. Co. pf.	72	73
Int. Silver	15	17
Int. Sil. pf.	41	55
Int. St. P.	50¼	51
I. S. P. pf.	88	93
Joliet & Chi.	185	
Kan. & M.	40	43
K. & D. M.	32	35
K. & D. M. pf.		
Kn. Ice, Chi.	10	14
K. L. C., pf.	47	
Lacl. Gas	80	86
Lacl. G. pf.	100	110
L. E. & W.	56	58
Long Island	75	78
Mah. Beach	9½	12
Md. C. pf.	85	100
M. W. S. El., Chi.	39½	40½
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	87½	90
Mich. Cent.		174
Mil. El. R. & L. pf.	120	
M. & St. L.	107	109
M. & St. L. pf.	120	128
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	127	130
Mor. & Es.	195	197
Nat. Bis.	45½	46½
Nat. Bis. pf.	103	104½
N. Cent. C.	43	53
N. Y. A. B.	170	175
N. Y., B. & M.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	87
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	55	63
N. Y., L. & W.	139	142
N. Y. & R. Beach	14	
N. & W. pf.	90	93
North. Am.	118	122
Ont. Mining	8	9
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	75	80
Peo. & E.	37	43
P., C., C. & St. L.	95	96
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P., Ft. W. & C.	190½	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	
Quicksilver	2¼	3
Quicksil'r pf.	7	9
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	90	94
R. S. S. pf.	87	89
Rens. & Sar.	210	
R. W. & O.	137	
R. G. M. Co. pf.	69¾	72½
St. J. & G. I.	15	16
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	28
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.		84
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	91	
Third Av.	125	128
T. R. & L.		34
T. C. R. T.	117	118
T. C. R. T. pf.	155	159
U. Rys. Inv.		23
U. R. I. pf.	62	65¾
U. R. & P.	12½	12¾
U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	14¾	14¾
Va.-C. C. pf.	124¾	127
Vulcan Det.	32	32½
Vul. Det. pf.	80	80¾
W.-F. Exp.	225	245
Westinghouse assenting	208	212
Westinghouse 1st pf.	208	220
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	36	37

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	96	96	96
Month October	$14,583	$11,449	$11,199
From July 1	53,708	46,748	43,153
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Month October	634,628	572,024	536,800
From July 1	2,356,496	2,041,790	1,989,976
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	154	154	154
Month October	77,737	53,884	35,250
From July 1	281,577	215,777	130,561
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
	451	451	451
4th week October	90,773	79,647	73,605
Month	257,985	236,718	204,003
From Jan. 1	2,262,339	2,268,192	1,614,442
ATLANTIC COAST LINE for September—			
Gross earnings	1,546,181	1,177,004	1,209,558
Op. expenses	985,021	820,941	708,121
Net earnings	561,160	356,963	443,437
Gross, 3 months	4,113,505	3,488,576	3,357,897
Op. expenses	2,752,747	2,481,201	2,300,720
Net, 3 months	1,360,758	1,007,375	1,057,177
CONEY ISLAND & GRAVESEND for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	25,037	24,752	285
Op. expenses	22,319	22,880	*571
Net earnings	2,718	1,862	856
Other income	12	18	*6
Total income	2,730	1,880	850
Fixed charges	250	248	2
Surplus	2,480	1,632	848
HAMBURG RY. for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	19,663	2,852	16,811
Op. expenses	11,472	1,901	9,571
Net earnings	8,191	951	7,240
Fixed charges	463	202	261
Surplus	7,728	749	6,979
Cash on hand, $1,100; profit and loss deficiency, $2,526.			
DEN. & RIO G., incl. RIO G. W., for Sept.—			
Gross earnings	1,545,704	1,615,690	*69,986
Op. expenses	930,434	951,902	*21,468
Net earnings	615,270	663,788	*48,518
Other income	6,167	1,143	5,024
Total net	621,437	664,931	*43,494
Fixed charges	321,928	306,517	15,411
Surplus	299,509	358,414	*58,905
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	
Surplus	289,509	348,414	*58,905
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	4,632,982	4,613,692	19,290
Op. expenses	2,601,107	2,745,671	*84,564
Net earnings	1,971,875	1,868,021	103,854
Other income	46,387	35,340	11,027
Total income	2,018,242	1,903,361	114,881
Fixed charges	962,525	911,974	50,551
Balance	1,055,717	991,387	64,330
Renewal fund	30,000	30,000	
Surplus	1,025,717	961,387	64,330
OLEAN ST. RY. for quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	17,533	16,372	1,161
Op. expenses	8,135	6,887	1,248
Net earnings	9,418	9,485	*67
Other income	847	674	173
Total income	10,265	10,130	106
Fixed charges	4,062	4,200	*138
Surplus	6,203	5,939	244
Cash on hand, $37; profit and loss surplus, $19 849.			

*Decrease

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	†Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,289,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,701,000	$2,732,000	$1,401,000	$16,349,000	$1 184 000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,538,000	4,360,000	2,082,000	22,737,000	.....
2,000,000	1,235,500	Merchants' National	12,128,000	2,289,700	1,239,000	13,712,400	.....
2,000,000	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	14,468,000	3,389,000	1,250,000	13,905,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	20,723,800	3,259,900	2,647,800	23,268,300	.....
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	5,055,000	1,013,000	243,000	4,954,000	48,500
25,000,000	15,385,100	National City	122,427,100	27,560,600	5,665,100	110,861,400	5,487,100
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	23,891,400	5,633,500	2,125,500	23,787,400	.....
900,000	295,400	Merch. Exch. National	5,003,600	842,800	527,800	5,299,300	342,000
1,000,000	2,147 300	Gallatin National	8,078,500	806,400	773,300	5,811,800	993,300
300,000	86,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,678,800	438,900	46,700	2,044,800	48,300
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,593,000	383,000	306,000	3,700,000	.....
200,000	127,700	Greenwich	1,157,900	126,600	120,500	1,015,600	.....
600,000	525,100	Leath. Manufac. National	4,999,800	1,405,300	133,100	5,322,700	479,900
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,650,700	1,610,300	209,700	6,559,400	542,600
5,000,000	3,676,100	Am. Exchange National	30,607,000	5,698,000	1,790,000	25,479,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	69,849,000	9,793,000	4,315,100	56,044,200	9,923,100
1,000,000	1,898,700	National Broadway	6,837,400	1,414,700	162,400	6,038,500	498,400
1,000,000	1,629,200	Mercantile National	13,639,600	2,043,700	1,338,500	13,995,500	987,500
422,700	550,800	Pacific	2,971,000	431,000	404,800	3,772,400	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,071,600	561,000	733,400	5,422,200	49,300
200,000	368,500	People's	2,106,200	288,900	337,400	2,670,600	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	14,563,500	1,590,400	1,152,800	12,572,100	320,300
3,000,000	5,993,800	Hanover National	45,766,300	9,094,100	5,848,100	53,223,300	2,579,500
1,000,000	1,000,100	Irving National	5,593,000	547,500	443,800	4,470,000	244,000
1,550,000	601,800	National Citizens'	5,758,400	1,165,400	416,400	6,471,200	644,900
500,000	304,100	Nassau	2,591,900	377,200	339,800	3,075,400	.....
100,000	1,040,100	Market & Ful. National	6,181,200	1,075,100	622,500	6,415,700	50,000
1,000,000	271,600	National Shoe & Leather	4,543,300	622,500	322,500	5,204,500	49,200
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	24,247,000	3,709,000	3,235,000	27,671,000	.....
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,828,000	218,600	397,900	1,894,000	.....
1,500,000	6,277,600	Imp. & Traders' National	22,517,000	3,463,000	1,211,000	19,462,000	46,300
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	47,783,000	14,903,000	5,404,000	59,951,000	1,658,300
250,000	173,200	East River National	1,179,000	129,000	190,000	1,398,000	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	18,980,000	3,253,200	2,257,600	20,501,000	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,538,000	2,844,000	809,000	12,723,000	671,900
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,331,000	1,527,000	1,212,000	10,289,000	289,000
10,000,000	12,219,900	First National	76,350,000	14,732,800	2,638,500	65,594,400	6,955,700
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	3,517,400	794,300	431,300	5,219,000	480,800
250,000	176,500	Bowery	2,907,000	372,000	252,000	3,010,000	.....
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	3,655,100	896,000	447,000	4,842,100	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	3,729,100	678,800	221,300	3,729,000	.....
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	39,793,300	11,250,900	1,988,000	47,692,400	969,200
100,000	1,570,900	Fifth Avenue	8,849,800	2,385,000	225,300	9,733,400	.....
200,000	620,500	German Exchange	3,589,400	140,000	688,000	3,068,300	.....
200,000	880,500	Germania	3,090,900	415,400	453,800	4,499,800	.....
300,000	1,195,500	Lincoln National	9,977,800	515,500	2,384,700	11,113,800	247,100
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,173,400	1,662,300	358,800	7,701,800	49,000
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,319,700	483,500	169,400	2,347,500	197,000
1,000,000	1,277,600	Bank of the Metropolis	7,907,000	1,130,300	461,300	8,540,900	.....
300,000	470,700	West Side	3,127,000	392,000	332,000	2,999,000	.....
500,000	1,157,500	Seaboard National	10,859,000	1,948,000	1,443,000	12,524,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,126,000	Western National	37,401,300	8,726,900	3,270,800	43,593,400	550,000
300,000	550,600	First National, B'klyn	4,329,000	472,000	507,000	4,291,000	75,000
500,000	892,200	Liberty National	7,935,100	1,586,200	325,000	7,980,900	399,100
1,000,000	470,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,330,300	765,400	241,000	4,180,600	.....
500,000	570,700	New Amsterdam National	7,317,200	1,576,000	484,000	8,232,100	100,000
350,000	478,200	Astor National	4,063,000	625,000	271,000	3,900,000	350,000
500,000	451,100	National Bank of U. S.	4 197,100	623,300	65,900	3,533,500	380,000
80,400,000	100 441 200	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
100 672 700	117 667 900	Totals	$875 480 000	172 204 400	67 118 500	$885 882 200	43 801 800

Reserve on total dep., decrease $3,486,750. Reserve on dep. other than U. S., decrease, $3,312,175.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $40,884,100.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 8 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$240,000.00	$2,000.00	$14,000	$58,000.00	.....	$177,400.00
Colonial	100,000	2,046,800.00	42,500.00	172,200	182,800.00	$150,000.00	2,316,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,282,000.00	196,000.00	110,000	193,000.00	3,000.00	3,318,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	638,401.00	10,523.00	34,720	58,970.00	.....	614,455.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,650,400.00	68,400.00	66,800	268,000.00	.....	1,908,300.00
Ganesvoort	200,000	1,572,550.01	25,098.01	120,469	139,161.54	32,400.00	1,835,795.38
Hamilton	200,000	1,883,500.00	97,200.00	85,700	190,500.00	5,000.00	1,967,800.00
Jefferson	200,000	1,480,500.00	14,200.00	69,100	248,800.00	300.00	1,376,900.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,436,700.00	125,800.00	118,300	178,200.00	53,400.00	2,958,600.00
Mutual	200,000	2,084,912.00	37,233.00	137,874	161,423.00	.....	2,099,982.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,507,139.00	31,995.00	154,069	457,546.00	91,618.00	2,035,239.00
Plaza	100,000	2,220,000.00	110,000.00	180,000	127,500.00	.....	3,057,000.00
Riverside	100,000	972,135.83	16,561.93	83,281	88,043.76	.....	979,105.45
State	100,000	5,441,000.00	407,000.00	304,000	195,000.00	314,000.00	6,214,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,609,000.00	42,000.00	198,000	125,000.00	.....	2,017,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,220,300.00	47,900.00	120,200	148,100.00	45,100.00	1,484,800.00
United National	100,000	2,312,500.00	185,300.00	62,700	30,500.00	.....	1,288,700.00
Varick	100,000	783,700.00	3,500.00	70,100	96,500.00	16,000.00	822,100.00
Washington	100,000	806,944.60	10,391.00	47,105	36,195.00	25,945.00	800,560.00
Washington H'ghts.	100,000	489,808.00	13,010.00	18,825	29,267.00	.....	344,953.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,547,000.00	31,600.00	175,700	144,800.00	1,800

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
61½	61¾	17,650	*Amal. Copper Co.	62½	62⅝	61½	61⅝	—1⅛
11	11½	1,800	Am. Hide & Leather	11¼	11¼	10½	10½	—1
35	37	500	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	37½	36⅜	37½	— ⅛
34¼	35	2,200	Am. Car & F. Co.	35½	35⅝	34¼	34½	—1
91	92¼	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	— ½
52½	53½	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil.	53½	53½	52½	52½	— ⅝
97	99½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99	99	99	99	...⅛
53½	54	250	*Am. Grass Twine.	53⅝	53⅞	53½	53½	—1½
10¼	11	200	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
37⅝	38	900	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38¼	38½	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
28	28½	1,600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	29	29	28	28⅝	—1⅝
92½	93	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	93½	93¾	93	93	—1
43½	44	1,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
94	94½	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
114¾	115	41,600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115½	116	113⅞	114⅝	—1⅝
116¾	117	650	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117½	117½	115¾	116¾	—2¼
88½	90	1,400	*Amaconda Cop. M. Co.	92	92	88	89	—4½
83⅝	83¾	34,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85¼	85¼	83½	83⅝	—2
98⅝	99	4,270	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99¼	98⅝	99	— ⅞
102	102¼	85,600	Baltimore & Ohio	104	104	101⅛	102	—2½
60	60¼	6,098	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	61½	61½	60	60	—2
222	223	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	223	223	223	223	—7
122	124	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	122	122	122	122	...
132	132⅝	52,600	Canadian Pacific	133½	133½	131¾	132⅛	—1⅞
46	46⅜	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	47	47	45⅞	46	—1⅝
34½	35	1,100	Chicago & Alton	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅞
71	73	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	72	72	72	72	— ⅞
27¼	28	7,100	Chi. Gt. West.	28⅞	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—1¼
41	42	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	43	43	42½	42½	—1
42⅞	44	35,510	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	184½	184¾	181⅞	181⅞	—3⅝
192	192½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	193½	193½	193	193	...⅛
222½	223	200	Chicago & Northw.	223	223	223	223	—2
18	19	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	— ½
34	35½	2,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	35¾	35⅝	35	35	—1¼
15	16	500	Chicago Union Trac.	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	— ½
50	50	100	Chicago Union Trac. pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	—1
96	97¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	97¾	97¾	— ¾
82½	83½	6,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85¼	85¼	82⅜	83	—1½
30	30	600	Colorado & Southern	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅝
11¼	11¾	400	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
44	45	1,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	47	47	44½	44½	—3
20	21	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	21½	20½	20½	20½	—1⅝
212	214½	1,300	Consolidated Gas.	215½	215½	214	214	—2½
113	115½	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	119½	119½	118	118	—2
30	31	400	Corn Products	31½	31½	31	31	— ¼
159	161	3,300	Delaware & Hudson	164½	164½	158½	160	—6
240	245	350	Del., Lack. & West.	231	235	231	235	—15
42	43	200	Denver & R. G.	43½	43⅝	42¾	42¾	—1¼
89¼	89⅝	1,725	Denver & R. G. pf.	90½	90¼	89½	89½	—1
19	19¼	200	Detroit Southern	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
37½	38	300	Detroit Southern pf.	38	38	37	37	—2¾
86	86½	110	Detroit United Ry.	86½	86½	86½	86½	— ½
17	17½	600	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
26	28¾	600	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	26	26	25¾	25¾	—2⅜
36½	36¼	15,300	Erie	36⅞	38⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—1½
65½	65¾	1,600	Erie 1st pf	66	66	65¼	65¼	—1¾
49¾	50	900	Erie 2d pf.	50⅝	50¾	50	50	—2¼
57	58	400	Evans. T. H.	57	57	57	57	—3
180	184	1,100	General Electric	181	181	180	180	—4½
190	190	500	Great Northern pf.	187½	187½	186¾	186¾	— ¾
88	90	900	Hocking Valley	91	91	88	88	—4
143	143½	3,000	Illinois Central	144¼	144¼	142¾	143	—2½
18	18½	1,500	Internat. Paper	19	19	18¼	18⅜	— ⅞
69	70	100	*Internat. Power Co.	70	70	70	70	...
39	40	400	Iowa Central	40	40	39½	39½	—2¾
68	70	200	Iowa Central pf.	71	71	70	70	—2½
77¾	79¼	950	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	79½	78½	79	— ½
32	34	500	Kansas City South.	33½	33⅝	33	33	—1⅝
53¼	54	400	Kansas City South. pf.	55	55	53⅝	53⅝	...
120	130	225	Lake Erie & West. pf.	120	120	120	120	—2
131⅜	132½	6,400	Louisville & Nashville.	133¼	133½	131⅝	131⅝	—1⅞
134	134¾	17,900	Manhattan Elevated	136¼	136¼	134½	134⅝	...
119	120	100	Met. Sec. 1st ln. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
138¾	139	1,500	*Met. Street Ry.	139	139	138½	138¾	—1¼
24½	25	200	Mexican Central	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ½
79⅝	80	950	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	80½	80½	80	80	—1½
27¼	27¾	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅝
58	58½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	—1⅝
107¼	107⅝	39,000	Missouri Pacific	109⅜	109⅜	107⅛	107⅜	—2¼
101	105	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	109	103	101½	101½	—1½
26¼	26⅝	1,600	*Nat. Lead Co.	27¼	27¼	26½	26½	—1
90	93	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	90⅛	90½	90½	90½	—1⅝
18	18¼	2,400	Nat. R. R. of Mexico.	18¼	18¼	17½	17½	— ¾
38	38⅜	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38	37	37	—1
151½	152	10,170	New York Central	153¼	153¼	151½	151½	—2⅝
44½	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	45	45	45	45	—2
20	22	100	New York Dock	23	23	23	23	—1½
224	228	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225	225	—3
31	31½	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	32	32	31	31	—1¼
70¾	70¾	15,525	Norfolk & Western	71½	71½	69¾	70¼	—1⅝
71½	72	100	Pacific Coast	72	72	72	72	...
40	40¼	600	Pacific Mail	41	41	40	40	—1⅞
157¾	157½	25,800	Pennsylvania R. R.	159	159	157⅛	157⅜	—2
101¼	102	2,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¾	101¾	101	101⅞	—1½
59½	60½	1,000	Pressed Steel Car.	60	60	59¼	60	— ½
91½	93	600	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91½	91½	91	91½	— ½
225	230	100	Pullman Company	225½	225¾	225¼	225¾	—2⅝
60	60¼	48,000	Reading	63⅝	63⅝	60	60	—4⅞
85¾	86	2,600	Reading 1st pf	88¾	87	85¾	85¾	—1¼
73	74	5,700	Reading 2d pf	75½	75½	72½	73	—3½
19½	19¾	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20¾	20¾	19½	19⅝	—1¼
75¾	77	1,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77	77	76	76	—1
34¾	35¾	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	35	35	35	35	— ⅝
22	23	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅝
67	69	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	68	68	65½	65½	—2½
76½	77	1,900	St. L. & San Fran.	78¼	78¼	77	77	—1½
71⅞	72	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72½	72½	72	72	—1½
27	28¾	750	St. Louis Southw.	29	29	28	28	—2½
63½	64½	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	65	65	64	64	—2½
64½	66	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅝
90	91	900	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	92	92	91	91	—1½
67¾	67¾	38,400	Southern Pacific	69½	69½	67¼	67⅝	—1¾
35	35¼	1,500	Southern Railway	35½	35½	35	35	—1
35	35⅛	5,000	So. Ry., stamped.	35⅝	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
...	...	100	So. Ry. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1¼
92	92⅜	900	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	92⅜	92⅜	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
5½	5⅞	100	Standard R. & T.	6	6	6	6	— ½
60¾	61	5,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	63¼	63¼	60½	60¾	—2⅝
43¾	43⅞	3,800	Texas Pacific	44¾	44¾	43¾	43⅞	—1⅝
38	42	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	38	38	38	38	— ⅜
29½	30	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	— ⅜
46¼	46¾	2,000	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47½	47½	46¼	46½	—1½
77½	77¾	500	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	77⅞	78	77½	78	...
54¼	56	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	55	55	54	54½	—1½
102¼	102½	44,200	Union Pacific	103¼	103¾	102	102½	—1⅝
91¼	91¾	500	Union Pacific pf.	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	— ⅞
133	138	50	United States Express.	132	132	132	132	...
13¼	13⅝	3,820	*U. S. Leather.	13½	13⅝	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
89¼	89¾	800	*U. S. Leather pf.	90	90	89	89	—1¼
17	17½	100	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	— ½
54	55	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	54	54	54	54	—2
37¾	37⅞	53,450	U. S. Steel.	39	39	37⅝	37⅞	—1½
85½	85¼	35,900	U. S. Steel pf.	85⅞	86	84⅞	85¼	— ⅝
29	29½	3,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	29⅞	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
72½	73⅜	800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝	— ⅜
63	66	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	65½	65½	65	65	—1
32¼	32¾	1,000	Wabash	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	—1½
46	46½	1,000	Wabash pf.	47⅜	47⅝	46½	46⅝	—1⅝
90¾	90½	1,050	Western Union Tel.	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
26	27	200	Wheeling & L. E.	26	26	26	26	— ¼
57	58	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57	57	57	57	—1
25¾	26	1,600	Wisconsin Central	26¾	26¾	26	26	— ⅞
50½	51¼	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51	50¾	51	—1

Sales.....671,290 *Unlisted.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.37	.28
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Con	.14	.14
Chollar	.09	.08
Confidence	.70	.72
Con. Cal. & Va.	.96	.94
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.05
Gould & Curry	.09	.08
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.02	.04
Justice	.06	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.77	.75
Occidental Con	.15	.11
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.23	.23
Potosi	.15	.14
Savage	.04	.03
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.24	.20
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.22	.20
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Silver Bars	.50½	.49⅞
Mexican dollars	.40@41	*40@41
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

*Nominal.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 8.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¾	9	8¾	9
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4¼
American Consolidated	2	2½	2	2¼
Anaconda	15	20	15	20
Blue Bell	6½	7	4½	7
C., K. & N.	9¾	10	9¾	10
C. C. Consolidated	6	7	6	6¾
Centennial	4	4½	4¼	4½
C. & M.	2	3	2	3
Dante	3½	3½	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12½	13¾	13¾	13¾
Elkton	34½	35¾	34½	35¼
El Paso	68¾	70	70½	70¾
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8¾	10	5¼	9
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5	5¾	5½	5¾
Golden Cycle	59½	62	59½	61
Golden Fleece	10	25	9	20
Gold Bond	3¾	4	3¼	4
Gold Sovereign	2¼	2½	2½	3
Gould	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	33	34	33	33¾
Jackpot	12	12½	12	12½
Keystone	4½	5	4	4¼
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	5	5¾	5	5¾
Little Puck	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾
Little Bessie	3¾	4¼	4	4¼
Mollie Gibson	7¼	8	7¼	8
Mary Cashen	5	5¼	4¾	5¼
Moon Anchor	6	10	7¼	8
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
Parmelee	5¾	6¾	5¾	6
Pinnacle	4	5¼	4½	5½
Pointer	1¾	2¼	2	2¼
Portland	185	200	185	200
Rose Maid	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Rose Nicol	3½	4¼	2½	4
Sunset Eclipse	2½	3¾	2½	2¾
Vindicator	100	105	100	105
Work	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Call money was offered freely at the start to-day at 4½ and 5 per cent., but after the announcement of the poor New York bank statement the rate was generally marked up all around to 5 per cent., and it was hard to obtain even at that figure. Time money, although not offering in large amounts is still obtainable at recently quoted rates. Sterling exchange continues to show a firm undertone, and sixty-day bills are up ¼ cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Clearing House exchanges, $25,390,193; balances, $1,867,281. Heavy liquidation made it a poor day in the stock market. The closing came generally weak, but with prices in a few cases, slightly above the lowest. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,809	Atchison	75⅛	73⅝	74¼
308	Atchison pf.	99⅞	98⅝	99⅝
5	B. C. & M. Class 4	199	199	199
55	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
9	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
281	Massachusetts Electric.	37⅝	37½	37⅝
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96	96	96
7	N. Y., N. H. & H.	227	225	227
250	Pere Marquette	81½	80	81½
50	Pere Marquette pf.	83	83	83
346	Union Pacific	103	101½	102
9	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91

TELEPHONES.

67	American	163½	163	163
250	Mexican	2½	2½	2½

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	80½	80½
50	Am. Pneumatic Service	6½	6½	6½
3,036	American Sugar	115⅝	114	115
513	American Sugar pf.	117	116½	116½
40	American Woolen	77½	77½	77½
1,960	Boston Land & Steel	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜
15	Houston Electric pf.	92	92	92
100	Massachusetts Gas	38¼	38¼	38¼
820	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85½	85¼	85⅝
67	Pullman	228	228	228
7	Seattle Electric pf.	105	105	105
200	Swift Pack. & Prov.	152	150	150½
545	United Fruit	109	108¼	108⅝
55	United Shoe Machine.	51	51	51
131	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
300	U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼
23,133	U. S. Steel	39	37⅞	38
903	U. S. Steel pf.	86	84⅛	84⅛

MINING.

150	Allouez	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,221	Amalgamated	62½	62½	62½
21	Anaconda	23½	23½	23½
300	Arcadian	4¾	4½	4½
2	Calumet & Hecla	501	501	501
400	Centennial	18	18	18
100	Cons. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,350	Copper Range	62½	60	60¾
35	Franklin	9¼	9	9
600	Guanajuato	3⅞	3¾	3¾
5	Mohawk	45	45	45
200	Mont. M. & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Phoenix	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	Quincy	120	120	120
480	Trinity	10½	10	10
200	United Copper	32⅝	32	32⅝
700	United States	20¼	20	20
355	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13⅝	13⅞
550	Utah	21	20½	20½
100	Victoria	5½	5½	5½

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 8.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Brewing	32¾	32¾	32¾
170	Brewing pf.	48	48	48
20	Citizen's Traction	71	71	71
620	Crucible Steel	20	20⅝	20⅝
98	Crucible Steel pf.	85½	85¼	85¼
165	Fire Proof	28½	27½	27½
100	Fire Proof pf.	38½	38½	38½
1,097	Pittsburg Coal	29½	28¾	28¾
468	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
20	Pittsburg Plate Glass.	138	138	138
20	River Coal pf.	40½	40¾	40¾
1,035	U. S.	38½	37¼	37½
250	U. S. S. pf.	85½	85	85
1	Westing. Air Brake	177	177	177
615	Westing. Elec. 2ds	106¾	105	105
600	Window Glass	32½	32¼	32⅜
58	American Trust	141	139	139
50	Commonl. Nat. Bank	108	108	108
20	German-Am. Sav. & T.	174	174	174
25	No. American Savings	130	130	130
30	Real Estate Trust	301	300	300
30	South Side Trust	102¼	102¼	102¼
50	W. E. & D. B.	114	114	114
1,000	Philadelphia Oil Fives	111¾	111¾	111¾

Letters to The Editor of The Times

LIGHT WINES AND WHISKY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "The Growth of the Whisky Habit in England," and incidental observations on kindred conditions here are interesting, and would be more so had your spirit trade experts, who ascribe the falling off in consumption of light wines to the increasing appetite for whisky, explained the cause for this change in the Anglo-Saxon appetite. The concluding sentence of your editorial impels me to offer you my personal views, based on an experience of fifteen years, and careful study of the conditions prevalent, and undoubtedly you will find some merchants to agree with me in the main, and also any rational student of the temperance question who is thoroughly broad, honest, and thorough in his investigations.

Principal among the reasons for the decrease in consumption of light wines may be mentioned the following, viz.:

The passing away of home diners and entertainers. It used to be customary for this formerly large class to lay in, annually, from a couple of cases to a couple of casks and more of light table wines, wherewith to cheer themselves and their friends before, at, and after the dinner, and yet withal, in moderation.

The servant problem and disinclination of mater familias to bother with household duties account largely for the discontinuance of this commendable feature of society, and the reappearance of the "jolly good fellow" at some necessarily fashionable hostelry, at so much per cover—when he is in funds—and with a less numerous retinue of friends of course.

The persistent "flushing" of guests at genteel entertainments, with beverages of the ice cold and soft kind, naturally produces an appetite for fluids of the other extreme. After an insipid drink of this class of beverages, only a potion of strong liquor, like whisky, will restore the gastro-nervous equilibrium, and temperance advocates may, to an extent, lay to their own doors the substitution of strong spirits for the refreshing, mild, and, to reasonable minds, unobjectionable claret punch and kindred wine preparations.

It should, however, be borne in mind also that Anglo-Saxon taste does not take kindly to dry (tart) wines as a beverage. To this fact, and a possibly disinclination to drink a potion of whisky, may be ascribed the birth of the high ball, which, neither sweet nor tart, also by the admixture of carbonated water and sugar, stretches the concoction to the size of a beverage that quenches thirst and stimulates.

If the substitution of the high ball for light wines as a general beverage is in the line of a happy medium, from a temperance standpoint the result remains to be seen. It is unquestionable that comparatively few people can, do, exist in the strenuous and enervating influences of our metropolitan centres who do not, at some time, have to, and do, partake of alcoholic stimulants, regardless of avowed principles, and experience proves conclusively that light wines, while they satisfy the thirst, do not create the craving for more, as whisky does for itself. A person will drink wine for thirst, but whisky from habit.

In conclusion permit me to amplify your announcement as to price of claret in California. You are telling the truth, but your informant has not told you the whole truth, and you are, by unqualified statements of this kind, creating a misapprehension of facts. The price of 10 cents to 15 cents a gallon "is the naked price, i. e., exclusive barrels, in the country" of the vineyards. To this add, cooperage, about 4½ cents per gallon, freight and cartage on same from San Francisco vineyards, and freight and cartage on the full cooperage back to San Francisco, the distributing centre of California wines. Furthermore, this is new wine, requiring at least two years ageing. Here also add storage, labor and loss by evaporation; for this wine must be racked from four to six times during storage, losing by this process and evaporation aforesaid easily 10 per cent. in two years. After considering all this, you will find the original 10 to 15 cents to have more than doubled. By the time the San Francisco large holder incurs freight charges and distributers' charges in New York this same wine will stand the small jobber here fully 40 cents. What the small jobber can eventually accept, with a $500 license to face, is a question between his conscience and his pocket.

VALENTINE.

New York, Nov. 3, 1902.

PARK AVENUE'S BRIDGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 3d inst. your correspondent, "East Side," truly describes the injuries and annoyances to which the residents of the section of New York City lying between Forty-second and Fifty-sixth Streets, east of Park Avenue, have for thirty years been subjected. While there are several so-called driving bridges in this section, there is not one over which the owner of a good horse or team would be willing to drive, while the facilities provided for pedestrians are unpleasant and often unavailable.

These conditions compel most of those who wish to cross Park Avenue to make a long detour by way of either Forty-second Street or Fifty-sixth Street. No wonder that travel in Forty-second Street is congested and impeded while that thoroughfare must take, not only its legitimate traffic, but that of ten or more streets to the northward.

As the New York Central Railroad is now asking permission to enlarge its trackage space, it would seem that the present is the proper time to insist upon the depression of the tracks of said railroad and the restoration of normal communication between the eastern and western sections of the city by means of the "pretty, artistic bridges" at the street level, as recommended by "East Side."

ANOTHER SUFFERER.

New York, Nov. 6, 1902.

"IRISH RENTS AND PROSPERITY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It were desirable if persons who pretend to pronounce judgment on the Irish question would inform themselves a little on the philosophy of the matter, or, in other words, would con a few leading facts of Irish history.

Now, it is only too true, I fear, that in the line of manufacturing industry there is a very general lack of enterprise in Ireland, and I fear, too, that farming there is not carried on with the skill and industry it should. But are we to infer from this that the Irish people are naturally lazy and lacking in enterprise? No more than we are to infer that a bird whose wings are clipped is naturally lacking in the power of flight.

The fact is the Irish people have not been allowed to be industrious and enterprising. At a time when they had infant industries by an order of their benevolent ruler the initiants were put ruthlessly to the sword. Then a system of agricultural helotism was fastened upon them, from which they have been trying to free themselves for over two centuries against odds the most cruel and terrible. Will any one presume to tell me that a people thus treated would develop like free and independent men?

Of course the Irish are lacking in industry and enterprise, but the moment they leave their own ill-started country that moment they begin to show that their shortcomings are not native. In other lands they rise to wealth and power with a rapidity that is simply astonishing.

What has England to say about this? What can England say? England can say nothing by way of exculpation truthfully, therefore England has recourse to libels and lies, which she circulates with an untiring malice. It would well become "P. J. O'Reilly" and "A Farmer's Son," your recent correspondents, who presumably are friends of Ireland, if they would refrain from playing, however unintentionally, England's game.

STRINA.

New York, Nov. 5, 1902.

TRACHOMA IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following lines are not intended to belittle the efforts of the Health Board to stamp out the offensive and sometimes dangerous eye disease popularly known as granulated eyelids or trachoma. But so much has been written of late in the daily press about the danger of this disease and its alarming prevalence in the schools that the public is likely to be thrown into a scare. It may, therefore, not be amiss to state some salient points that will lessen popular misgivings.

The eye disease on account of which many children are deprived of the privilege of attending school is certainly very prevalent in the population of the city, but it has always been so, and to the same degree as now. About two years ago a medical Inspector whom I accompanied excluded in my presence one day many children, although we examined only those in whom we suspected trouble of the eyelids. Four years ago I operated on twenty-five children attending the same school for trachoma within two months, and about the same period the same Inspector of this school reported about 200 trachoma cases. These instances show that trachoma was very prevalent in the schools as long as four years ago. And I claim that long before the Health Board even thought of establishing medical school inspection trachoma was just as widely spread among the poor population as it is now, and that among those better housed it is not more prevalent to-day than it was formerly. We don't need therefore to be afraid that a new epidemic has suddenly broken out in the city.

The above statement not being sufficient perhaps to set the public's mind at rest, I wish to state what is very little known, namely, that trachoma in children, especially in the very young, is not as dangerous a disease as is commonly believed, for it disappears after a few years of its own accord and without any treatment whatever. This is readily provable by actual instances. It must be understood, furthermore, that the great majority of trachoma cases never come under the observation of physicians. Now, if the trachoma of childhood persisted in the adults we should meet ever so many more adults suffering from the disease and its consequences than we do. I could not but feel sorry for the children whose condition I had the opportunity to observe after the performance of an unskillful or exaggerated operation for trachoma. Undoubtedly before the operation the chance for complete recovery was much better than the likelihood that the considerable lesions, the annoying,

THEATRICALS IN THE EAST.

American Manager Talks of the Show Business in Russia, China, Japan, and the Philippines.

S. Forest Seaburg, a theatrical manager, who for several years has been handling companies through Russia, Japan, China, and the Philippines, has arrived in the city from Yokohama. This is the first time he has been in this country in two years, and his mission is to get new people for the play-loving public across the Pacific. He closed his season in Vladivostok and came home by way of Manila. There he found Dan Frawley, booked with a large company for twelve weeks, which is a longer time, Mr. Seaburg thinks, than the city will stand.

"The theatrical business in the Orient is quite a bit different from what it is in this country," he said, in speaking of his experiences. "There are a number of different classes of people to suit, and they all have different tastes. Therefore a manager with a large show on his hands has to figure how he can change his performances with the same people to suit the audiences.

"In Russia they want opera, with a lot of women dressed in tights, or they want a circus performance. In Japan they want the legitimate drama, or else they want an acrobatic performance.

"In China we only played the larger cities, where there is a goodly English-speaking population. However, we found that the Chinese are more of a theatre-going people than any other of the Orientals. They will attend any class of performance so long as it is held in a theatre, and are vigorous in their applause.

"In Manila there is a large English, American and German population, and their tastes are the same as they are in this country. There is not much treatrical interest among the natives. They are not ready to rush to an opening performance, and are very particular what they sit and listen to. After a show has been in Manila for some time and it is advertised by the natives from mouth to mouth, you can notice the natives gathering at a certain time in the performance. They will sit and see the part they want to see and then go away.

"I am not very favorably impressed with the Philippines for the show business. I can take a good, cheap circus in Russia and make money, or I can take a troupe of acrobatic performers and do well in Japan. Other than these two classes of performances it is almost useless to make the jump, for usually it will turn out disastrously.

"Russia is a very prosperous country at this time. The building of the Trans-Siberian Railway was the making of Russia. Vladivostok is growing very rapidly, and is a busy centre. The people have a peculiar custom of wanting to make you costly presents. One of their favorites is to have a gold matchbox engraved with their monogram, or with their monogram set in chip diamonds. I had one given to me on the face of which there was the donor's name set in chip diamonds. It was to pretty to keep, and I sent it home. Gifts of money are frequent, and it is the worst insult you can offer to refuse to accept it. These gifts are usually contained in a box of candy or conveyed in some similar way.

"Japan is the most prosperous country we were in. Business of all kinds is lively, and there are many wealthy Japanese. They are not like the Russians, and there is no custom of giving presents to any one, no matter how well they are thought of.

"On the whole, a tour of the Far Eastern countries is not a success, when the expense is taken into consideration, and the manager who gets through all right is more lucky than wise. However, it is my intention to try it again, and this time I will try to meet the demands of the people better than I did before."—Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, No. 2	.34¼

Flour, Minnesota patents $4.15
Cotton, middling 8.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .05½
Sugar, granulated 4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .40
Beef, family 17.00
Beef hams 21.00
Tallow, prime ..... .06¼
Pork, mess 18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb. ..... .09
Lard, prime 11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 24.00
Butter, Western creamery ..... .25

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Flour quiet but steady: Spring patents, $3.40@3.70; straights, $2.90@3.20; Winter patents, $3.40@3.60; straights, $3.10@3.30; bakers, $2.20@2.45. No. 2 spring wheat, 71@71½c; No. 3, 69@71½c; No. 2 red, 70½@71c; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 30¾@33c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $3.90; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $11.10@$11.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.25@$10.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9 67½@9.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) 9.75@10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Slight gains were made in the market, with the close at about top on covering, and fairly active new buying through commission house channels. Wall Street appeared to be taking the bull side again, and this disturbed the shorts, as did growing demand from the South. The market opened firm, with prices 5@9 points higher in sympathy with bullish Liverpool cables, and reports of well-sustained markets for yarns and cloths in New England. Following the call considerable realizing by room longs was done. The market later responded readily to buying from the short side and from the pool brokers. Receipts were liberal. The market at the close was steady, with prices net 4@9 points higher. Total sales were estimated at 225,000 bales. The market for spot cotton was quiet, with middling quoted at 8.50; sales were 2,011 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	8.10@8.11
December	8.20	8.22	8.19	8.19@8.20
January	8.29	8.29	8.25	8.25@8.26
February	8.12	8.12	8.09	8.07@8.09
March	8.12	8.12	8.09	8.10@8.11
April	8.11	8.11	8.11	8.12@8.13
May	8.14	8.16	8.12	8.15@8.16
June	...	...	...	8.16@8.17
July	8.15	8.17	8.15	8.16@8.17
August	...	...	...	8.04@8.05

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.—Spot cotton in limited demand; prices 2 points higher; American middling fair, 4.02; good middling, 4.62; middling, 4.54; low middling, 4.44; good ordinary, 4.32; ordinary, 4.20. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export and included 3,500 American; receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,700 American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed quiet; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.41 seller; November and December, 4.36 buyer; December and January, 4.35 seller; January and February, 4.33 buyer; February and March, 4.33 buyer; March and April, 4.33 buyer; April and May, 4.33 buyer; May and June, 4.33 buyer; June and July, 4.33 seller; July and August, 4.33 seller.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—On vigorous support from a prominent Western source, the wheat market developed a remarkably strong tone, and at the close was ½@¾c net higher, with further strength a feature of the late curb, when December sold up to 79c, closing firm at that figure asked. The interior movement aggregated 1,615,000 bushels against 1,084,000 bushels last year. The Northwest receipts aggregated 1,000 cars, compared with only 880 cars last Saturday and 795 cars a year ago. Liverpool closed only ¼d up, and Paris was 50@10 points lower, although flour closed 5@25 points net higher. The seaboard clearances were only 36,000 bbls of flour and 237,000 bushels of wheat. In the export department a better trade was worked than expected, including 4 loads Spring wheat here, private terms, free on board, afloat, and 20 loads outports. At the close No. 2 red was quoted 77¾c, elevator, and 77¾c, free on board; afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¼c, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 82¾c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 68¾c; December, 69¾c; May, 72¼c; No. 2 hard, 67½@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 45c; December, 40⅝@40¼c; May, 39c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 29¼c; December, 29¼@29¾c; May, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 34c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Wheat—December, 70¾c; May, 72¾@72½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 73¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 69¾@70c.

DULUTH, Nov. 8.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; November, 72½c; December, 70¾c; May, 72¾@76c. Macaroni—No. 1, 67¾c; No. 2, 65¾c. Oats—December, on track and to arrive, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾@73c; December, 71¼c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—No. 2, 66c; sample, 35@60c. Corn—December, 50¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80 @2.90; red dog, $22.75@23.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.20@$2.25, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15 @3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. CORN-MEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.30@3.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.26@1.28. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17.25; Spring bran, middling, $17@22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $16@16.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $26.50@27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	75⅝	78	75½	77¾
May	77 15-16	78 5-16	77⅛	78¼
Corn—				
December	55 7-16	55½	55⅛	55½
January	...	...	...	50⅝
February	...	...	...	49½
May	47¼	47¼	47⅛	47¼
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	35¾
Lard—				
November	...	...	...	11.55

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	71¾	72	71½	71⅞
May	73¾	74½	73½	74
Corn—				
December	51	51½	50⅝	50⅞
May	42⅜	42½	41⅝	42
July	41⅞	41⅞	41⅛	41½
Oats—				
December	30¼	30⅝	30 1-16	30⅛
May	31⅝	31⅝	31 5-16	31⅜
Lard—				
January	9.33½	9.35	9.30	9.30
May	8.50	8.50	8.47½	8.47½
Ribs—				
January	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.12½
May	7.65	7.67½	7.62½	7.67½
Pork—				
January	15.30	15.35	15.27½	15.32½
May	14.40	14.45	14.40	14.42½

COFFEE.—Influenced by a sensational break of 1 to 1¼f in the French market coffee, after opening at a decline of 5 to 20 points, felt still further the effect of heavy liquidation, values soon declining about 5 points, then, helped somewhat by buying on the reactionary theory, was finall steady at a net loss of 5 to 15 points. The total sales were 61,250 bags. The spot market was steady on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7. The market for mild coffee is quiet, with the price tendency somewhat in buyers' favor. Mocha, 13@15c; Java, interior, 16½@18c; Java, Timor, 10@17c; Java, Palembang, 13½@14c; Maracaibo, Cucuta, 9@13c; Maracaibo, low grades, 7@5½c; Maracaibo, washed, 10½@13c; Jamaica, 7@11c; Laguayra, 7@8c; Caraccas, washed, 11@13c; Bogota, 12@16c; Mexican, 9@ 10c; Mexican, washed, 10½@14c; Central America, 9½@14c; Guatemala and Cuban, 10@17½c; African, 6½@10½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
December	4.80	4.85	4.75	4.80@4.85
January	4.85	4.90	4.80	4.85@4.90
February	...	...	...	4.95@5.05
March	5.00	5.10	5.00	5.05@5.10
April	...	...	...	5.10@5.15
May	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.15@5.20
June	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
July	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
August	...	...	...	5.25@5.40
September	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—Weak; No. 7 Rio, 4¾25; exchange, 12 1-16d; receipts, 9,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 9,000 bags; stock, 663,000 bags. Santos—Dull; good average Santos, 4¾30; receipts, 38,000 bags; stock, 1,577,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net ½@ ½ pfennig lower; sales, 50,000 bags. Havre—Opened barely steady, ½@¾f lower; at 12 M. declined ¼f; total sales, 50,000 bags; January, 34.25; February, 34.50; March, 34.75; April, 35.00; May, 35.25; June, 35.50; July, 35.50; August, 36.00; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November, 34.00; December, 34.25.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@18.50; family, $20.50@21; short clear, $21@23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@11; family, $16@18; packet, $14 @13.50; extra India mess, $28@28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 9c; 140 lb, 9¼c; pigs, 9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 13¼c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 12¾c; 14 lb, 12¼@12½c; pickled shoulders, 8¾c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¾@ 6¼c. LARD—$11.55; city lard, $10.85@11.05; refined lard, South America, $12.25; Continent, $11.75; Brazil, kegs, $13.50; compound, 7¼@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil casks, 54½; machine-made casks, 55c. Tar, pine bbls, $2.25; oil bbls, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75@1.77½; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits of turpentine—Receipts, 59 casks. Resin—$1.25@1.30; receipts, 125 bbls. Crude turpentine—$1.75@$; receipts, 50 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 88 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Turpentine—51½c; receipts, 870 casks; sales, 764 casks; exports, 3,480 casks. Resin—Receipts, 2,935 bbls; no sales; exports, 10,024 bbls: A, B, C, $1.35; D, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.80; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3; N, $3.60; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.55, and in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; refined cases, New York, $8.85. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 34@34½c, spot; forward delivery, 33½@34c; off Summer yellow, 34c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 46@47c; out-of-town raw, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 75c. Lard oil, 83@85c.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 7@ 11½c per lb; Texas beef, 6¼@7¼c. Veals steady; other calves dull; veals sold at $5@8 per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 10@13c per lb. Sheep quiet, steady; lambs in better demand, stronger; sheep sold at $2.50@3.60 per 100 lb; lambs, $4@$5.25; dressed mutton, 5@6½c per lb; dressed lambs, 8½@9c. No hogs on sale alive; country dressed at 8@9½c per lb for heavy to light weight.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PETER WAGNER.—A judgment for $12,391 has been entered against Peter Wagner, a builder, of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway, in favor of Kertscher & Co., for the amount now due on nine notes made by him at various dates between Aug. 24, 1901, and March 10, 1902.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SUSIE HARTMAN.—Susie Hartman of 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, formerly a cigar dealer at 62 Cortlandt Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,781 and no assets.

MORITZ GROSSMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Moritz Grossman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 140 Second Avenue and 284 East Houston Street, show liabilities of $5,223 and nominal assets of $2,739, consisting of stock, $2,500, and accounts, $239.

SAMUEL BRODEZKY.—Samuel Brodezky, salesman, of 171 Henry Street, formerly a dealer in diamonds up to April last, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $36,750, and nominal assets, $51,402, consisting of notes, $11,834; goods sold on the installment plan, $20,292; open accounts, $19,263, and cash in bank, $11. Of his liabilities, $36,000 are to Arthur J. Kahn & Co., who sold him diamonds and other jewelry.

BARNET BRODEZKY.—Barnet Brodezky, also known as Benjamin Brodezky, salesman at 37 and 39 Malden Lane, formerly a dealer in diamonds on the installment plan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $23,800 and nominal assets of $28,235. The assets consist of notes, $3,738; goods sold on installments and memorandum, $10,048; open accounts, $12,411; cash in bank, $18. The largest creditors are Arthur J. Kahn & Co., $18,000; Charles Altschul, $3,000, and Samuel Brodezky, $2,600. Nathan Feingold owes him $5,980, and the petitioner believes that Feingold is sojourning in Canada.

AMERICAN UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the American Union Electric Company, manufacturer of rail bonds, trolley wheels, fare registers, &c., of 15 Cortlandt Street, by the following creditors: John A. Roebling's Sons Company, $388; Dannan & Davis, $226, and the Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., $78. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, permitted the appointment of a receiver to whom it transferred part of its property on Oct. 27, transferred a part of its property to the Garvin Machine Company, and allowed creditors to obtain preference by judgments.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMERICAN WEST INDIES TRADING Company—M. Falk and another	$10,107
BERKELEY, Frederick O.—K. Upper	218
BENNETT, Catherine—J. Garneau	521
BOZZO, Ralph—S. Liebman's Sons Brewing Company	2,020
BISHOP, Irene—Francke Smith Company	219
BEAM, William D.—Interurban Street Railway Company	140
CRAFT, William S.—W. M. French	506
COHN, Samuel—B. Ellison and another	41
FRANKEL, Berthold W.—B. S. Garland	125
HOELZLE, Catherine—H. Koble	297
HILLS, James M.—I. Arnot, costs	36
HAZARD, Henry R.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	134
JEROME, L. Edgar, and Matthew C. Smith—S. Molander	916
JOHNSON, Ernest—N. Coleman and another	28
JOSEPH, Nathan—E. A. Harling	412
KAUFN, Leo A.—N. W. Leo and another	40
KENNEDY, Christina—J. P. Kennedy	61
LEE, Carrie J.—H. Lee, costs	86
MARVIN, Caroline—City of New York	12
MALONEY, Maria—J. S. Moran	133
MILLER, Adolph—M. Malbin and another	476
MAHER, John—G. A. Goldsmith and another, costs	112
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Hymes, costs	105
OMPHALIUS, Josephine W. and Elenora J.—L. Isenburger	224
READ, John P.—A. W. Ware and another	73
RESHOWSKY, William—S. Barnett and another	50
SWEENEY, Dennis A.—L. Sobel and another	203
SITTIG, Charles—J. F. Schroeder and another	47
THIEL, Albrecht—C. Ruegga	81
THE STEEL BALL COMPANY—S. L. Pakas, costs	123
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Levy	101
WAGNER, Peter—H. Kertscher and another	13,381

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN

Splendid 69c. Henrietta Cloth---49c.

Glad to say we have enough more to tell about—last time we advertised this splendid Henrietta you took every yard in a day.

It is full 44 inches wide—and it is this width that makes the bargain especially good; some very narrow Henriettas have been offered recently. All the choicest colors—cream, nile, pink, light gray, medium gray, red, garnet, royal and navy blue, castor, rose, brown and cadet.

Three thousand yards ready now—the quality that sells everywhere for not less than 69c. and many places for 75c. a yard. To-morrow at 49c.

Silks :: Two Most Important Offerings.

HERE IS TWO-FOLD GOOD FORTUNE to the woman who has plans which include colored or black Moire Velour or Crepe de Chine—and that means almost every woman this season. We shall have to-morrow—

9,000 Yards of Moire Velour---80c. Regularly, Now 49c.

One of the big Silk concerns is dissolving partnership. That is the reason we were able to buy the Silks that are selling fastest at regular prices to sell for nearly half that. They are of splendid quality, heavy and fine, and the assortment includes black and all the wanted colors—white, ciel, pink, corn, nile, helio, tan, castor, gray, silver, navy, cardinal, reseda and brown.

7,500 Yards of Crepe de Chine---$1.25 Regularly, Now 79c.

The American Silk firm who are the only real competitors of the French makers of fancy silks have had to drop the manufacture of Crepes de Chine because they made them so well that there was no profit. And we have taken the entire stock on hand for so little that we can sell these splendid Silks at less than the cost of production. They are better than the average Crepes sold at $1.25 a yard—they would be promptly bought at that price. But we believe in sharing our bargains. Come in black, white and all the favored colors—gray, ciel, blue, pink, rose, lavender, ivory, silver, old rose, tan, turquoise, cardinal, garnet, navy and black.

Main floor, West Building.

$2 French Black Broadcloth, $1.19 a Yd.

This is one of two extraordinary offerings that will make the Black Goods Store the special attraction for thousands of Brooklyn women to-morrow.

In Broadcloth selling—that is in selling the finest Broadcloths for the least money—this Store is the acknowledged leader. Every day in the year these fine staple fabrics are to be had here for prices far below what the average store thinks is fair for them. But to-morrow the unusual becomes the extraordinary, and black Broadcloths which are nowhere sold for less than $2 a yard will be $1.19.

They were brought from France—from a well-known maker of fine cloths. Full 50 inches wide, of fine quality, pure wool and with a highly lustrous satin finish. It is by far the best offering of the season.

75c. Black All Worsted Cheviot, 49c.

50 inches wide—such a fine quality that we thought we were doing something unprecedented when we sold it awhile ago at 59c. a yard. It is the right weight and finish; strong and durable. And a liberal quantity will be ready to-morrow at 49c. a yard.

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Unusual Upholstery Values

And Low Priced Lace Curtains.

Have you draperies to hang? Or a couch that needs a Cover? Or windows that would be the better for new Lace Curtains? To-day's unusual news from the Upholstery Store is planned to meet just those needs—we never before had such a splendid stock of fresh and handsome things nor were prices ever before so little.

All Silk Damask, 50 inches wide, in a variety of designs, all choice colors; $3.75 quality, $2.95 a yard; $5.50 quality, $3.95 a yard.

Rep Portieres, with satin applique borders, in green, Nile, rose and red; $6.75 quality ..... $4.95 a pair

Mercerized armure Portieres, in two toned effects, heavily fringed, $4.75 quality ..... $3.95 a pair

1,000 Tapestry Squares for Pillow Tops or Chair Seats, 29c., 45c. and 65c. each

Imported reversible Tapestry Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, handsome knotted fringe; $6.00 quality ..... $4.95 each

Tapestry Couch Covers, in Oriental designs, 60 inches wide, $4.25 quality, each $2.95

Lace Curtains.

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, made on heavy French net, $4.25 quality, $3.35; $3.00 quality, $6.35; $12.50 quality, $9.65; $20.00 quality $15.45

White Irish Point Curtains, in detached and allover designs, $4.45 quality, $3.65; $6.00 quality, $4.65; $7.50 quality, $5.65

Ruffled Renaissance Bed Sets, with motifs in spread and roll piece, lace edge and insertion.....$4.69, $8.95, and $16.95

Third floor, front, Central Building.

Great Values in Furs.

Better even than the bargains in fine Furs which have made this Fur Store such a storm center of buying this Fall.

Small Furs.

Extra long Scarfs of sable fox, made of two large skins, with natural brush and paws on each end, value $20.00, at $17.45

Muff to match, value $12.00, at $8.95

Extra long Stole or Scarf of Alaska sable, trimmed with eight Alaska sable tails and twelve paws, value $35.00, at..... $27.50

Muff to match, value $12.00, at $9.45

Extra long Scarf of sable dyed raccoon, very serviceable, trimmed with six tails, value $18.00, at $14.45

Cluster Scarfs.

Natural Alaska sable, trimmed with cluster of six fine tails, value $8.00, at $5.95

Mink Scarf, two stripes, trimmed with eight fox tails and paws; value $15.00, at $10.95

Extra quality Alaska sable Cluster Scarfs, a long shape; trimmed with eight fine tails to match; value $15.00, at $10.95

Jackets of Persian Lamb and Alaska Sealskin.

Persian lamb, both flat broadtail or bean curl; high lustered Leipzig dyed skins and correct, perfect fitting models.

Plain Persian lamb, value $145.00, $175.00 and $195.00.... $125.00

Trimmed with blended Baum Marten, value $200.00, at... $145.00

Trimmed with chinchilla, value $200.00, at $145.00

Trimmed with ermine, value $200.00, at $145.00

Revers to bottom of Coat and high flare collar.

Alaska sealskin Jackets, our own make; 34 to 42 bust.

Rice's London dyed Alaska Sealskins, 24 inches long, value $325.00, at $275.00; 26 inches long, value $350.00, at $300.00; 28 inches long, value $395.00, at $345.00

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

$35.00 Suits for $25.00.

Made of BROADCLOTH and ZIBELINE, with drop skirt of heavy taffeta, trimmed with braid and ornaments, in colors and black, a $35.00 Suit for $25.00.

$28.00 Suits for $18.50.

BROADCLOTH and CHEVIOT SUITS, all fancy trimmed, choice models, in colors and black, worth $28.00, for $18.50.

$20.00 Suits for $12.50.

WALKING SUITS of MEN'S WEAR MIXTURES, Blouse, Norfolk and other styles, all sizes, $20.00 value for $12.50.

$3.00 Waist for $1.95.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAIST, fine quality, side plaits in front, tucked in back, all sizes and colors, worth $3.00, at $1.95.

Silk Waists for $5.00.

Made of PEAU DE CYGNE, CHANGEABLE and other SILKS, in a variety of models, worth from $6.00 to $7.00, for $5.00.

Colored Dress Goods. Zibelines.

We are showing a complete line of these most desirable fabrics, in a variety of weaves.

ANGORA ZIBELINES, with a surface of long glossy hair, at 85, 95 cts., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.65, $1.95, $2.00, $3.00.

MIRROR and PANNE ZIBELINES, self colors, fine lustrous finish, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50, $3.25.

PIN FEATHER ZIBELINES in blue, brown and green, a novelty, $1.95.

REMNANTS—the balance of our stock of COLORED DRESS GOODS, unsold last Monday, will be closed out at still further reductions.

Black Taffeta Silk, 95 Ct. Quality, at 69 Cts.

We have secured another lot of Black Taffeta, 27 inches wide, wear guaranteed. Will be placed on sale Monday At 69 Cts.

Black Goods

BLACK CHEVIOTS, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, regular 75 ct. quality,

53 Cts.

Center Table.

Men's Colored Shirts. $1.50 and $2.00 Shirts, 85 Cts.

The best Shirts ever offered at the price. A splendid quality MADRAS and FRENCH PERCALE, in stripes and neat figures, open front and back, cuffs attached or detached, sizes 14 to 17½ regular $1.50 and $2.00 goods, for 85 cts.

$1.50 and $2.00 Gloves At 55 Cts.

FOR MONDAY ONLY, Men's Cape, Mocha and Suede Gloves, all perfect goods and worth $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, at 55 cts.

None C. O. D. exchanged or credited.

$1.00 Wrist Bags, 45 Cts.

ALL LEATHER walrus grain WRIST BAGS, in tan, brown, grey and black, moire lined, inside change pocket, gilt, nickel and gun metal frames, chains to match, 45 cts.

None C. O. D. or credited.

Half Price Sale Table Linens.

A manufacturer's accumulation of TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS and DAMASKS, slightly imperfect in weaving, great variety of patterns and sizes,

AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

How to Get Rich!

Spend Less Than You Earn.

You can do so here, and this Partial Program of the Cost of First-Class Necessities will help you. We could fill the page, but would you remember more? Besides we want to give the other fellows a chance.

Forty-one years after General George Washington made his brave stand against the British at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, A. D. Matthews established this business. The whole World has been absorbed by the land of Washington since, and A. D. Matthews' Sons Lead in the Procession!

Some Master Money Savers:

31c. for superior quality Sheets.
11½c. for superior quality Pillow Cases.
.....
$1.00 Dining Room Chair, solid oak, open cane seat, brace arm, for 69c.
Solid oak 6-foot Extension Tables, $5.75.
Sale of solid oak Sideboards and China Closets at about half price.
.....
Carpets and Rugs 30c. off the dollar.
Smith & Bigelow, Lowell, Axminster Carpets, border to match, 89c. yd.
8-wire Tapestry Brussels, 39c. yd.
.....
Dainty Neck Ribbon Specials, 11c. yd.
Brilliant offer of Dress Goods.
80c. yd. quality all-wool Dress Plaids, 19c.
.....
Great sale of Beautiful Silks.
70c. quality, 1 yd. wide colored Taffeta, all-silk, 58c. yd.
$1.00 yd. 20-inch Peau de Soie, double face, 79c. yd.
.....
Women's $3 value Winter Shoes, $1.90.
Men's warranted Waterproof Shoes, $1.98.
.....
4-lb. pkg. Gold Dust Washing Powder, 15c.
29c. Coal Hods, Monday only, 19c.
12c. hand Dust Brushes, 7c.
And 100 more Big Bargains. Basement.
No mail orders. No C. O. D.
.....
$1.25 50-inch Camel's Hair Cheviot, 75c., leads the sale of splendid dress fabrics.
.....
5c. to 50c. yd. Embroideries, 2c. to 22c. yd.
Great sale of lovely Laces at special low prices.

$4 Augustine Corsets for $1.69.
.....
Sale Sterling Silver Novelties.
Manicure Outfits, each article 25c.
Sterling Silver Mounted Bonnet Brushes, 48c.
Sterling Silver Mounted Emeries, 10c., etc.
.....
8c. quality Outing Flannel, 5½c. yd.
Apron Ginghams, 5c. yd.
.....
Smokeless, odorless Oil Heaters, $2.98.
.....
Lyon's Tooth Powder, 10c. box, leads little prices for a dozen Toilet Specials.
.....
$2.50 solid filled frame eyeglasses on Monday only for 50c.
.....
$1.75 yd. heavy Silk Gobelin Tapestry, 50 in. wide, for 95c., and special sale of Silk Lace Curtains.
.....
Books, standard works, fancy cloth, 12c.
.....
Magnetic New Coal Range, cabinet base, five cooking holes, No. 7, $8.98, leads the bargains in coal ranges.
.....
Special Millinery Attractions.
89c. quality Ladies' and Misses' Mohair Felt Hats, 25c.
$10 and $12 very tasty trimmed Hats, of finest materials, $4.98.
500 manufacturers' Sample Hats of velvet, chenille braid and fancy silk, worth from $2.50 to $3, for 98c. This is the greatest Hat Bargain Brooklyn ever knew.
.....
Special sale of Health-Keep Underwear.
Special sale of women's and infants' Underwear.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn

Sterling Pianos.

Timely Christmas Talk

We have not waited for the first flurry of snow to catch the inspiration of Holidays. Fact is, the snows of last Winter had not melted when we began to create new ideas and draft plans for Pianos intended for the Christmas that is now near at hand. All through the Summer and Autumn we have put these ideas and plans into definite shape with the single purpose of having the **New Sterling Building** celebrate its first Christmas in showing the most artistic and comprehensive line of Pianos ever assembled under one roof in the United States.

We now invite the public to a general inspection of the building's six floors, where this unusual exhibition of Pianos is attractively arranged.

PIANOS OF REPUTATION

These are not an accumulation of the sort usually purchased from various manufacturers of cheap and showy "unknowns" by dealers whose only interest is to sell. They are the finest product of a concern who, since 1860, has had a reputation for turning out fine work. By reason of the phenomenal success that has made possible and necessary the erection and occupancy of the Sterling Building, we have tried to eclipse all previous efforts, and make a jubilee Christmas in a year that marks a distinct epoch in our career and in the piano history of Brooklyn. All pianos sold from now until Christmas will be held in our building, if desired, free of charge and subject to delivery orders. Make your selection early while our stock is magnificently complete and before your shopping for smaller things takes your time and thought.

The Sterling Piano Co.

MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

Sterling Building,

Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

(Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.)

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Broadway at 6th Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Broadway at 6th Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

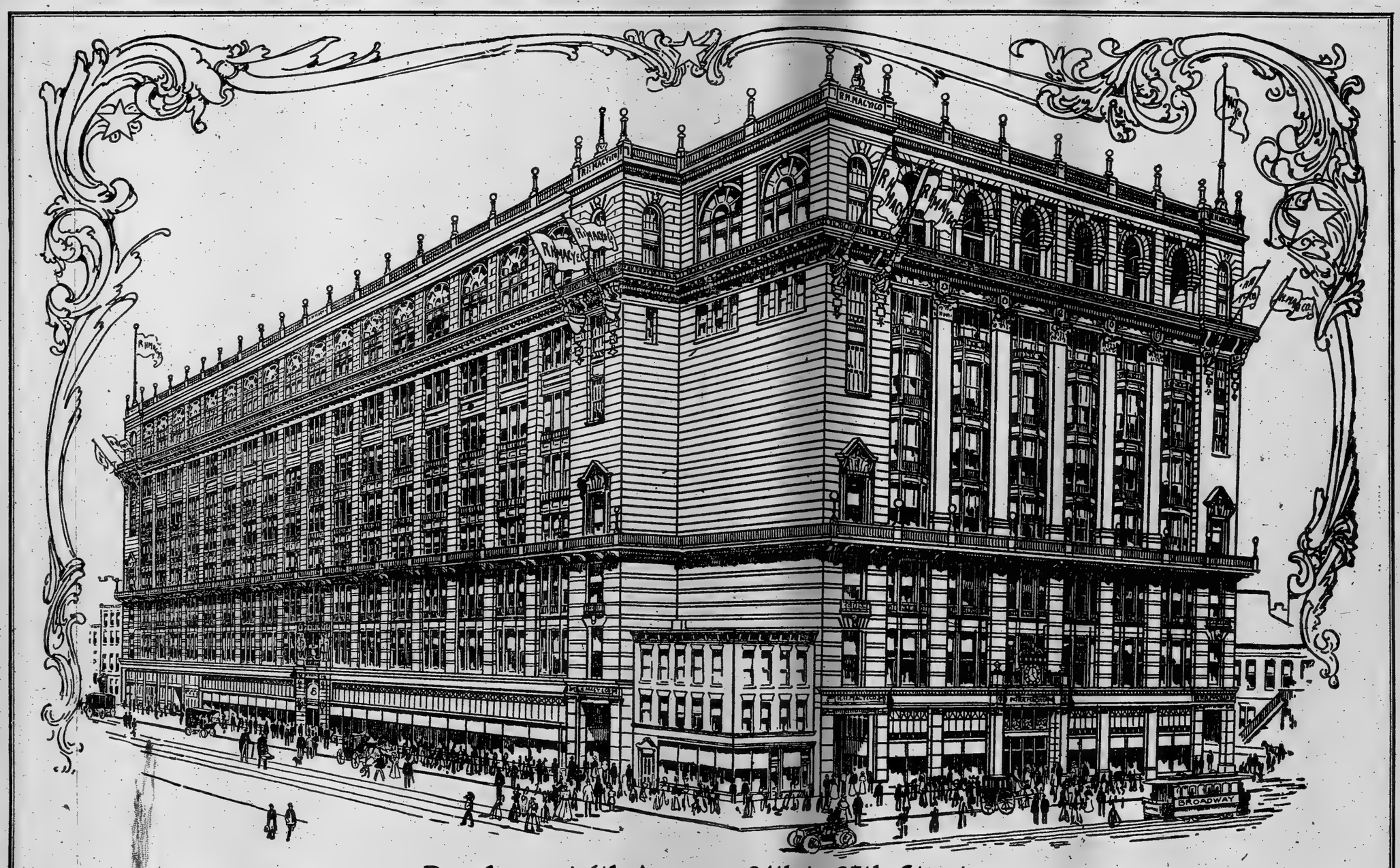
Macys

B'way at 6th Av 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other Store---But for Cash Only,

The New Store Is Ready.

Every Department Beneath the Roof Is a Complete Store.



Broadway at 6th Avenue---34th to 35th Street.

Features of the Store.

Floor Space

Floor space.....the primary need. Over twenty-four acres.....perhaps that standard of measurement is easiest for unmathematical minds to comprehend. Only those people whose profession is to juggle with big figures can properly take a mental grasp of the immensity of the store's floor area. You will probably more fully realize it when we tell you that if it were reduced to a shop 20 feet wide it would be nine miles long, or a length equal to the distance between the Battery and Harlem River at 141st Street. If the strips that cover the floors were placed end to end they would reach from New York to seventy-five miles beyond Detroit, Michigan.

—4,000 employes.

—2,000,000,000 pounds weight of building.

—26,000,000 pounds structural steel and iron.

—2,150,000 pounds ornamental bronze and iron.

—5,340,000 common bricks.

—2,305 separate columns.

—18 miles of brass tubing and galvanized iron pipe in the pneumatic cash system.

—46 miles of beams.

—738 miles of flooring planks.

—42 miles of electric wiring.

—150,000 square feet of window area.

—33 hydraulic elevators.

—4 escalators, aggregate carrying capacity 40,000 persons an hour. They step for you, steadily, safely.

—6 massive iron and marble stairways.

—1,400 enclosed arc lamps.

—15,000 incandescent lamps.

—11 water tube boilers, capable of developing 3,500 horse power.

—3,040 horse power engines and dynamos.

80 electric motors.

—30 parcel conveyors.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D., we have opened a *Department of Deposit.* By placing money to your credit with this Department, your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house, and not for general banking purposes.

1858—Forty-four Years of Macy's—1902

The history of the store reads like a chapter from the Arabian Nights. It was started forty-four years ago, in an humble way, by *Rowland H. Macy.* His first day's sales amounted to **$11.06.**

From that beginning the store has developed into *the largest and among the most perfectly organized business enterprises in the world.*

The active needs and exigencies of the business made the erection of a building of the huge dimensions of the new Macy's an imperative necessity. We had to push twenty blocks northward in order to secure adequate space and logical location. Sweeping away thirtv-nine stores and residences, besides one of the largest theatres in America, was a mere incident that prepared the way for the immense structure that our methods and your appreciation have made possible.

When casting about to find the ideal modern department store—architect, artist, merchant, customer—all, we believe, must ultimately turn to Macy's as the highest exponent—the best type.

Completed, it epitomizes the results gained by studying, adapting, combining and, whenever possible, bettering every phase of merchandising. All the most practical ideas that have been applied to American and European retailing may be found here, modified or amplified, as required, to render them of largest value to you and to us.

Manufacturing for Ourselves

A single slender margin of profit between maker and retail buyer—such is the policy that provides greatest values. Macy's manufacturing interests are not approached by those of any other store in America. In every department the highest standard is scrupulously maintained. The following list indicates the diversity of the "feeders" we own from which this great business draws much of its matchless sinews of trade:

—A Glassware Factory in Bohemia

—A Cut Glass Factory on our Premises

—A Pottery Works at Rudolstadt

—A Porcelain Decorating Shop at Carlsbad

—A China Decorating Shop at Limoges

—A China Decorating Shop on the Premises

—A Handkerchief Factory at Belfast

—A Shirt Factory at Poughkeepsie

—A Muslin Underwear Factory in New York, Brooklyn and Carlstadt

—A Silk Waist and Skirt Factory in New York City

—A Mattress Factory in New York City

—A Candy Factory in New York City

—A Baking Powder Factory in New York City

—A Harness Factory in New York City

—A Chemical Laboratory in New York City

where over fifty articles are manufactured of the purest *tested* ingredients under the cleanliest and safest hygienic and sanitary conditions.

The Old Macy System at the New Macy Store.

We Continue Not to Give Credit, Discounts or Commissions. All Others Do to a Greater or Lesser Extent.

Saving the expenses and losses of having charge accounts, and refusing to tax one class to compensate for the discounts and commissions allowed another, render it doubly easy for us to undersell competition. And we do—make comparisons for your own satisfaction. The result never fails to vindicate our claim.

Trustworthy Advertising.

You've been reading our advertising for nearly half a century. Have you ever been misled? Every statement that goes into the papers must be exact. What we say to-day does not have to be unsaid to-morrow. That's why this business has grown. Confidence in Macy's is a heritage that thousands of families have sustained through three generations. The children of to-day believe in us because their parents do, just as their parents were won to Macy's by the rugged steadfastness of *their* parents. We still follow the policy that has made our friends so adhesive all these years.

A Forward Look.

The old Macy's—a new store, another location, larger stocks, greater facilities, better conveniences—but the same principles, changed only by broader opportunities for higher development. Our Past means much to us and to you. It is inspiration for the Present—the hope of the Future. Nearly half a century of retailing! Mistakes have been made, of course. But the heart of the business has been sound. Errors were corrected as quickly as discovered. Perfection has not yet been attained. Human endeavor may never reach that point. But our past is our bond to our public. There is no shadow on it—no period of its growth that we would obscure or discount by excuses or apologies. Our best has always been done—and that is why improvement has followed improvement. We lift the standard of service higher each day. Every blunder has had its lesson—and we have never been unmindful of it.

Our Prices Will Always Be Lowest.

This clears the mist of speculation for all who have inferred that our change of location implies a change of policy. *It certainly does not.* The Macy prices will continue to be lowest.

Concentration minimizes expenses—reduces outlay of money, labor and time. The concentration—the combination and co-operation controlled by modern methods—enables us to take every step of merchandising, from sweeping the floors to delivering your parcel, on a smaller percentage of cost than when Macy's was at Fourteenth Street.

Reliable Qualities and Exclusive Novelties.

Increased space enables us to offer our old customers, in far greater assortments, the class of merchandise they have always bought of us. And we have strengthened every department by the addition of higher grades, which our former limited quarters did not permit us to carry.

The same sterling principles that have held and will keep on holding our old standbys, should appeal to and, we hope, will attract many *new* thousands to the *new* Macy store.

We Sell Goods Cheaper Than Any Other Store---But for Cash Only.

The New Store Is Ready.

Every Department Beneath the Roof Is a Complete Store.

NOV

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1902.



THE ELEPHANT TO THE MAN UNDER THE UMBRELLA: { Another storm like this will snow us both under.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

Copyright, 1902, by The New York Times Company.

JUST after "Charlie" Adler, the sometime Assemblyman from "De Ate" District, returned from a trip across the Continent, he told this story of himself:

"On my arrival at San Francisco as a joke I sent to a friend of mine, well known for his aversion to spending money, a telegram with charges collect, reading: 'I am perfectly healthy.'

"The information evidently was gratifying to him, for about a week after sending the telegram an express package was delivered at my room on which I paid $4.50 charges. Upon opening the package I found a regulation New York street paving block on which was pasted a card which read:

"'This is the weight which your recent telegram lifted from my heart.'"

++++++

WHEN Marshall P. Wilder was returning from abroad the last time he says he overheard the following dialogue between two fellow-passengers. Said one:

"I wonder who that awfully homely woman is?"

"Oh, that's my wife," replied the other.

"How do you know; you're not looking at her?"

"I don't have to."

++++++

AUGUSTUS K. SLOAN, ex-President of the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, was riding up town on a Broadway car the other day when a smartly dressed and handsome young miss came in. The car was quite crowded, and the young woman stood for a minute looking about for a seat. Just as she [illegible] with a pitiful look [illegible]

offered her his seat. The young woman slid into the proffered place daintily, and, turning to Mr. Sloan, said:

"Sir, you are a jewel among men."

"I beg pardon, young lady," said Mr. Sloan, quickly, touching his hat, "I am but a jeweler, and I have just set a jewel."

++++++

WHEN the Massachusetts Legislature was considering the bill which was intended to force the manufacturers of oleomargarine to stamp it as such and take out licenses, Thomas Wentworth Higginson arose, and, in a long speech, in which he ignored the immense dairy interests of the State, argued against the bill on the ground that oleomargarine was the poor man's butter; that it was healthful and necessary, and that such a law would drive it out of the market.

"Why," said Mr. Higginson, "what's the need of labeling this product as if it were poison? It is so like butter in its taste and effects that when, at the recent dinner of the Agricultural Society, pats of butter and pats of oleomargarine were placed before the guests, not a man there could tell which was the butter and which was the oleomargarine."

Just then a member who had been prominent in advocating the bill interrupted, saying:

"Would the gentleman mind telling the members of this body at what stage of the dinner this test took place?"

++++++

THE late Warren Ridgeway, politician, sportsman, and speculator, was noted in Pike County, Penn., for his quarrelling and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

led the Judge to one side, and when out of earshot of loungers began, earnestly:

"See here, now, young feller, I've had my eye on your ever since the Wild West came to town, and I like yer looks. Yer wiry an' yer active and spry, and I'll stake my life on it yer can ride, though I've never seen yer on a bronk any time I've been out to the show."

The Judge listened in complete mystification, while the stranger continued:

"Now, look here, I've got an aggregation of rough riders that is going to knock Bill Cody's outfit silly. I'm looking fer jest such likely young chaps as you, and whenever I can draw them from my competitor, so much the better. Now, I'll give you jest $10 a month more than yer gettin' now to come along with me and ride in my show. Will yer do it, young feller?"

"My friend," replied the Judge, with a quizzical smile, "my salary for the time I work is $350 a month. Are you sure that you can raise it a ten and promise me a steady engagement?"

"Sufferin' rattlesnakes!" yelled the enterprising show manager, "you'd own my hull outfit in a month. I think, young feller, you'd better stay where you are."

So Judge Townsend is still laying down the principles of law instead of starring in a Wild West organization.

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ONE afternoon during the Summer vacation H. M. Carleton of this city was strolling aimlessly on the piazza at the Prospect House, Shelter Island. Two ladies stopped him and appealed to him to decide a wager. One was young and very handsome, the other middle aged, with streaks of gray in her hair, but still very attractive and chic.

"State your case, ladies," said Mr. Carleton. The handsome one, Mrs. B., began by asserting that, in her opinion, the word "a-y-e" was pronounced A, but that her friend Mrs. D. declared it was pronounced I, and asked for a decision in her favor.

"You both win," responded Mr. Carleton. "The wager is a draw and the stakes should come to me. There are two words spelled A-y-e, one of which is pronounced A and the other one I."

Seeing a look of incredulity on both their countenances, he continued:

"To illustrate my decision, let me say that if Mrs. D. asked me if I considered Mrs. B. a handsome woman, I should reply aye, aye, (I, I.) and if Mrs. B. should ask me how long I thought Mrs. D. would remain beautiful, I should say for aye, (A,) forever."

Then, raising his hat, he passed on, leaving two radiantly happy women.

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CONGRESSMAN JAMES J. HEMENWAY, who represents ridiculed Posey County, Vanderberg, Spencer, and another county or two in Southwestern Indiana, while attending the Posey County fair recently, learned a lesson in electioneering which will prove of the greatest value to him in the future. The Congressman was busy shaking hands with all his acquaintances, Democrats as well as Republicans. One of these was a Dr. "Tom" Wilson, who is a strong Democrat, but whose wife and sister-in-law are stanch Republicans. "Doc. Tom" also has a boy named Gordon, four years old, who until the week of the fair never expressed his views on politics. This youngster was standing near his father when Congressman Hemenway was talking. Mr. Hemenway did not see him at first, but after catching sight of him and wishing to make a good impression on the crowd, he went up and wanted to shake hands. Gordon, the boy, looked him over scornfully, drew back his hand, and said:

"I'm a Democrat."

Somewhat taken aback, Mr. Hemenway tried to retrieve himself by saying:

"But your mamma and aunt are not."

"Well, they don't count," replied Gordon, and "Doc. Tom," as well as the Congressman, is wondering where the boy learned so much about politics.

++++++

A YOUNG physician, a graduate of the Berlin University of Medicine, and who was a student there during the time that the late Prof. Virchow held a chair of the Faculty, tells this story of the great pathologist:

Prof. Virchow had accepted the invitation of the surgeons of a Leipsic hospital priest and would not be ready for several minutes. Upon receipt of this message the doctors used impatient language and apologized profusely to the professor for the delay. One of them even went so far as to say that he would wait no longer, but should demand the patient at once, "shriven or unshriven." This was accompanied with irreverent humor.

The great pathologist, who, though not a religionist, always respected the religious beliefs of his patients, said: "Gentlemen, be patient; put down your instruments; the priest knows you all better than I, and has undoubtedly discovered the fact that the longer he prays the longer the patient lives."

++++++

SENATOR DEPEW, while acting as President of the New York Central Road, was approached for a pass to Syracuse three years in succession by a man with the same pitiful tale of a mother's illness and the strong desire of the applicant to see her once again. Through his sympathetic nature he had yielded each year, but upon the last occasion with an admonition that the application should never be renewed. Much to his surprise, upon entering his office one morning the following year he found the applicant, with identically the same recital.

"How darc you come here again with that old story?" he exclaimed.

"Why, Mr. Depew," blandly replied the applicant, "I thought that you were fond of old stories."

The cloud fell from Chauncey's face, a smile overspread his features which hardened into a hearty laugh, and as soon as he could recover himself he sat down and wrote out the annual pass.

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CHIEF OF POLICE PHIL DIETSCH of Cincinnati is more of a soldier than a lawyer, but his position sometimes requires him to make people reveal things they would rather conceal. Recently a boy was arrested charged with a serious crime. The Chief had the lad brought before him, and, with the Teutonic accent which is naturally his, asked:

"Johnnie, vat you do yesterday?"

"I went to school," replied Johnnie.

"Und after schule, vat you do, eh?"

"I went home and played solitaire."

The Chief's eyes snapped. Johnnie was suspected of having an accomplice, and the Chief saw an opportunity. With well-simulated carelessness he asked Johnnie several questions about the lad's studies, and, having thrown the boy off his guard as he thought, suddenly fired this one at him:

"Johnnie, who was you blay solitaire mit, yesterday?"

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MARSHALL P. WILDER and Robert Hilliard had a laughable experience on David's Island one evening, whence they had gone to entertain the soldiers for an evening. In the improvised theatre a large dog belonging to one of the soldiers was lying comfortably on the floor. When Hilliard arose to recite "The Workhouse" the canine gave a loud grunt, curled up, and went to sleep. Hilliard was of course indignant, but Wilder laughed heartily.

He who laughed best that evening, however, was Hilliard, for when Wilder began his monologue, the dog slowly arose, stared at the humorist for a moment, and then trotted solemnly out. "I don't blame you," shouted Wilder after the unappreciative canine.

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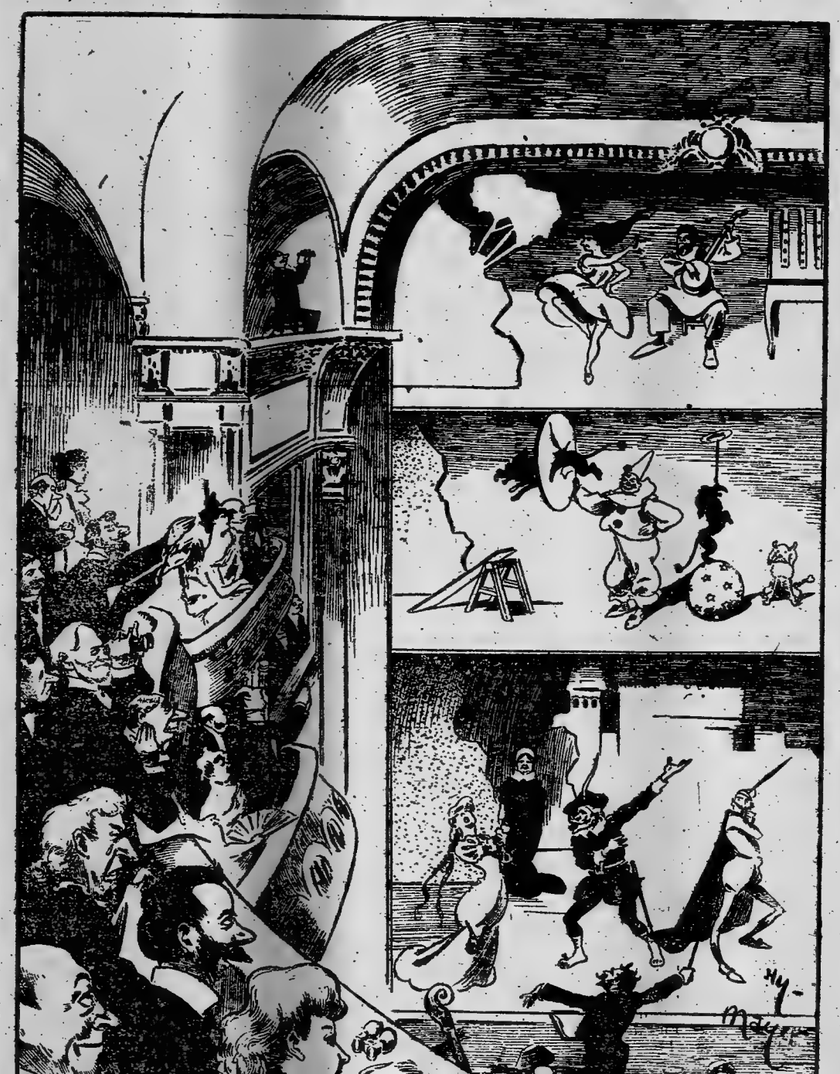
THERE is a lack of humor that is humorous, according to Ex-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota. An instance of it occurred at a little informal society affair which the ex-Senator attended in Washington.

"Conundrums got to going around," said the Senator, "and I could only think of one, which I used with apologies. It was, 'What's the difference between a man going outdoors in the Winter and a dog?' The answer is, a man puts on an overcoat and the dog pants.

"Everybody politely laughed. But a man's sins do follow him. A few nights afterward I was at a dinner where one of the guests was a young woman who had heard me propound my conundrum. She remembered and told it, crediting me with the ownership of 'the clever thing.' No one guessed it. In glee at the privilege, the young woman announced the answer.

"'Why, the man puts on an overcoat and the dog trousers.' Every one was puzzled. I leaned over and whispered to the young woman, setting her right.

"'Oh, yes, I forgot,' she said. 'It's pantaloons instead of trousers.'"



Carriage Costumes and Evening Gowns



The toque illustrated is made of scrub oak leaves, shading from green to brown, with acorns showing here and there. Several of the latter drooped over the left side, and in the back a short curtain effect in leaves and acorns rested against the modified Psyche knot of the coiffure.

NEW wraps for carriage and evening wear are beginning to make their appearance. So far there seems to be little variation from those of last Winter; most of them are of necessity long and flowing with large sleeves.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, dining at Delmonico's the other evening with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, was radiant in an exquisite flowered silk gauze. The long trailing skirt was rather full about the waist and flounced at the bottom, and the bodice, with its yoke of lace, had a deep bertha ruffle of the flowered gauze fully ten inches deep. This hung over the shoulders as well as over the corsage proper, and had a narrow ruching or ruffle at its lower edge. The sleeves, of elbow length, ended in full ruffles of the flowered material and lace. The pattern was small pink roses and the most delicate of green foliage on a white ground. Mrs. Vanderbilt's white tulle hat had a wreath of small pink roses.

***

Mrs. John R. Drexel is wearing a charming street gown well suited to her dark coloring. The material is a serge of so dark a shade of blue as to appear black except in the sunshine. The skirt sweeps a little, and is finished at the bottom by a narrow, graduated, plaited flounce. The plaits are scant, pressed flat, and are in groups of three or four, each plait an inch wide. At the top the skirt is fitted by tucking. From a point just back of the hips, five or six rib tucks run in slanting fashion and meet in a point in the front panel of the skirt three or four inches below the waistline. Across the back short vertical tucks fit the skirt. The upper part is a fitted Eton coat bodice, with a few tucks in the back and the front blousing a little. A rather wide girdle, formed of scarlet liberty satin sprinkled with small white polka dots, holds the coat in place, and there is a coat collar of the bright satin, with several rows of stitching, and a stock and guimpe of the same. The sleeves are modified bishop in cut, and are slashed up at the back of the elbow in V shape, and several small gold buttons outline the opening. From under the edges of these sleeves, finished like flaps, droop puffs of the spotted scarlet material, and these are drawn into rather deep cuffs. The toque topping this frock is of scarlet cloth laid in soft folds, and projecting out beyond the front brim and over the eyes is the head of a black and red bird. This rests on the toque's top, and the long red tail feathers trail down against Mrs. Drexel's black hair.

***

Miss Riker's wedding gown was dignified in its cut and exceptionally rich in its materials. It had an 1830 effect, owing to its flowing cape sleeves and deep bertha of filmy white gauze, which were heavily embroidered in a large pattern of vines and tendrils, with white silk. The sleeves, small at the top, widened to some two feet a little below the elbows. The back of the waist also showed the embroidery, but here the gauze fitted the figure smoothly and the vines ran down to a point at the girdle. The gown itself was princesse in cut, and the skirt had deep plaits—these being released perhaps a foot below the waist line—that widened out to the end of the rounded train in the deep godet or [illegible] plaited fashion.

***

Miss May Riker and the Misses Llewellyn Parsons, Susie Fitzgerald, Helen Jackson, and Edith Randall, Miss Riker's attendants, were in traditional robes of white puffs de chine. The skirts were accordion plaited to the knees, above which they were joined under a Roman key pattern in silk, to the gradonated crepe Empire. The accordion-plaited bodices and yokes of heavy white lace [illegible]



A dinner gown of white crepe de chine is worn by Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The skirt is box-plaited. The yoke of the gown is of plain net, with a band of crepe de chine at the throat. Ropes of crepe de chine, from which hang tiny chiffon roses, decorate both the net yoke and the blousing white chiffon drapery of the bodice. The sleeves are plain to the elbows, with pointed draperies of chiffon that show more of the chiffon roses. The large hat is black, trimmed with black and white ostrich plumes.

loops of white chenille covering them and longer loops—twelve to eighteen inches long—drooped over the skirt. Their large white beaver hats were bent in such small curves around their faces as to suggest "crimping." White ostrich plumes were fastened at the left.

***

Mrs. Newbold L. R. Edgar is wearing a superb new wrap of white satin trimmed with lace and rich brocade. It is one of those voluminous affairs that hang in full folds from the shoulders. Its distinguishing features are its hood-cape and sleeves. The latter are really sleeves from the elbows down only, and are shaped like gauntlet cuffs. Wide bands of deep, rich, red silk brocaded in colors, finish them. The upper portions of the sleeves are really extensions of the coat proper. In the back a large circular piece of the satin—curved to fit the neck—covers the entire back of the waist portion of the wrap. It is covered with rich, white lace, the outer edge of which is turned back on the circle, like the border of a hood, for four or five inches. Then comes as a finish a five-inch band of the gorgeous silk brocade.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger ("Juliet Gordon," the author) recently gave a tea at the tiny house she has taken in Washington for the Winter. She received garbed in unlike foreign fashion. Her gown of white lace was over white liberty satin. Its train was long and it had sweeping angel sleeves. On her head was a very large picture hat covered with roses, and over her shoulders trailed a long sable boa.

***

Mrs. George K. Davis, (Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin,) a near relative of "Jack" Gallatin, who under [illegible] circumstances married [illegible] Pauline Cook, is [illegible] a new [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] is one of the cut that hangs straight from the shoulders and is as broad as it is long, with oblong sleeves, wide at both top and bottom. It is a striking garment and only a woman of Mrs. Davis's extreme slenderness and height could carry it with any degree of grace; even on her a more shapely garment would perhaps better please an eye seeking the artistic. As Mrs. Davis is about to go to South Dakota for several months this fur coat is doubtless a good investment.

***

The novel trimming of Miss Alice Foos's wedding gown was fetching. An extremely long-waisted effect was produced by the skillful arrangement of the lace and satin that formed the bodice front. First there was a lace yoke, then came a wide-shaped piece of white satin with a few rib tucks shaping it. This crossed the bust and had, at both upper and lower edges, a five-inch trimming made of folds of white satin so tightly rolled as to resemble huge satin cords; these were so woven as to resemble heavy lace. Below this satin came a sagging puff of white lace that drooped several inches below the waist line. The sleeves, elbow length, had their tops headed by this same lattice work, and were finished by full frills of white lace. Her veil was an unusually large three-cornered shawl of old Brussels point. One of the long ends was fastened to the centre of the coiffure, the end itself with several sprays of orange blossoms being raised like a diadem. The other long point had a large spray of the same flowers fastening it to the box-plaited train.

***

The hats of Miss Foos's bridesmaids—the Misses de Saxzara-Verdi, Harriet Hoyt, Alice Howland, Estelle Hartshorn, Harriet Curtiss, and Florence Bailey—were departures from the large picture hat so generally used on such occasions, and were of a happy medium size. Narrow ruchings of white tulle made the brims and crowns, and large chrysanthemums, some white, some yellow, began at the front and were massed against the brims, where they were raised at the left. Huge, long-stemmed yellow chrysanthemums in their hands and white frocks with sun-plaited skirts and elbow sleeves of white lace, carried out the white and yellow color scheme.

***

The hat worn by Miss [illegible] Van Kirk Ryon, who was her sister's maid of honor, was of white plume velvet. The shirred crown was bowl-shaped and the shirred brim carried out the bowl idea. At the left a wide white ostrich feather hung. Her gown was white silk gauze, with the upper part of the skirt laid in inch-wide box plaits. A wide band of white lace described a deep point in front and rose over the hips to the back, where each end terminated [illegible] soft rosette or [illegible] Thom [illegible] the train [illegible] a long end of the wide ribbon fell to the gown's hem. The girdle proper was pointed and shaped from folds of satin. An eight-inch frill of the same lace, making the V on the skirt, outlined a yoke on the bodice and fell over the sleeves.

***

Mrs. Story recently wore a long wrap of light gray cloth lined with white satin. It flared gracefully from shoulders to feet, and the sleeves, not very large where they joined the body, widened in the shaped kimono fashion to a width of fully eighteen inches at the bottom. The deep cape, falling below the shoulders almost to the elbows, was finished with a decoration done in narrow silver braid. There were three or four lines of this braid, and, then, pointed loops of the braid invisibly held in shape, formed a band three inches wide; below this there was a narrow band of the gray brightened by horizontal lines of the braid.

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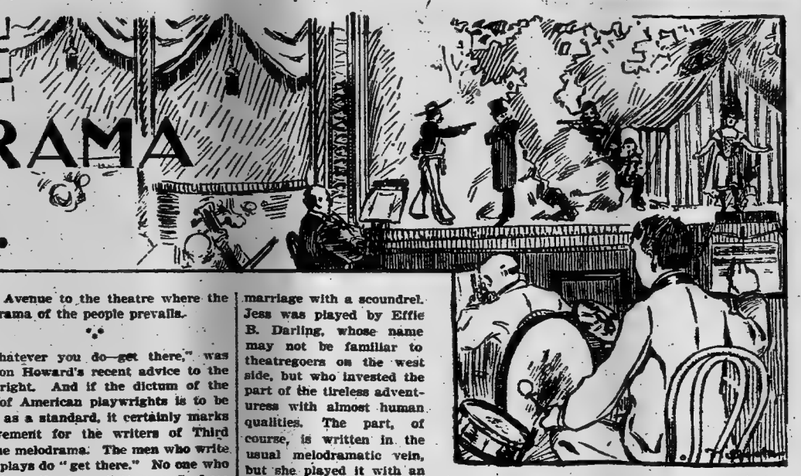


The carriage gown shown is of fine black broadcloth. The Eton coat has long tails, and the basque skirt beginning at the neck gives them the necessary fullness and spread below the waist. Black embroidery in heavy silk floss, with the material cut out between the leaves and flowers, trims the edges of the cape and tails, and forms the belt and the curved lines at the sides. Under these curved lines, however, white silk is inserted.

***

Miss Eleanor Jay and Miss Natica Rives were in fetching but plain frocks when they recently lunched in the palm garden of a fashionable resort. Miss Jay's costume was of light brown corduroy, with a plain, sweeping skirt and a trig Eton coat with a tan velvet collar. It was topped by a big, flat hat faced with white. Miss Rives wore a striped gray skirt with flat bands at the bottom and a tight-fitting coat with tong, tab skirts that came nearly to the knees. It was lined with white satin and had wide collar. Her rather quaint gray [illegible] on her head, was draped with pale blue chiffon [illegible]

WHERE MELODRAMA REIGNS.



OVER in Third Avenue, where "the drama of the people" flourishes each and every night and thrice weekly at matinées, the perennial struggle between virtue and vice was again illuminated last week in "A Ruined Life," set down on the bills as a thrilling and realistic melodrama by E. Laurence Lee, whose name likewise headed the list of players on the programme. In bigger type, however, appeared the name of Elsie Crescy, unknown to fame west of Third Avenue, who was cast for the part of Ariulia, the Gypsy Queen, and who was indeed a very "lulu" in the complimentary sense of the term, as applied in the vernacular.

"A single seat," said the scribe, after waiting for a long time in a line of enthusiastic devotees of the "drammer," "pretty well down front, where I can see and hear everything."

"Oh, you'll hear all right," said the man in the ticket box, passing out the bit of green pasteboard, "more than you want, maybe." Perhaps he smiled sardonically, but, if so, the reason was not obvious until, the coupon having been handed to a long-haired usher, the writer was escorted down the aisle, and found himself seated in the first row of the orchestra, just behind the man who plays the drums.

Oh, yes, there was no doubt about his hearing more than he had bargained for. The drum as an accessory of the orchestra has beat its way so long that nothing that could be said here would be likely to affect its position. As an addition to the wild orgies of early Christmas morning, what family man does not know its possibilities? In its "roll" of assistant to the fife in political parades and in advertising wagons it provides the call which small boys of all degrees recognize and answer. But as a steady diet its usefulness may well be questioned by one who for two or more hours has had its companionship forced upon him by a practical joker in the box office.

Perhaps, however, the box office man acted with more method than madness. For a woman who arrived just after the writer, and was shown to the seat next to him, cast one look at the drum, then rose hurriedly, left the theatre, and a few moments later returned with a coupon entitling her to a seat in one of the boxes. Whereby the management, through the strenuous drummer's assistance, profited by just 50 cents. The drummer ought to draw a commission on extra money earned from persons who forsake his neighborhood to secure higher-priced accommodations somewhere else.

⁂

Now, any one who has ever watched the drummer in a theatre where melodrama is presented will know that he is no unimportant personage. He is usually versatile and ambidextrous, plays the bass with one foot, and taps the snare drum with his left hand while tinkling the cymbals with his right. He is responsible for all sorts of incidental effects, from the tooting of a locomotive off the scene to the carol of an unseen bird in the painted forest. But it remained for the drummer in the Third Avenue theatre to demonstrate the varied possibilities of human genius.

Queen Elizabeth used to boast—the writer never heard her, but he has it on good authority—that she could dictate several letters at the same time. This drummer not only attended to the manifold duties of mimic thunder, prefacing each entrance of the villain with a muffled roll, and signaling his every downfall at the hands of the hero with a reverberating crash, but while his left hand was beating out a roll, his right was engaged in writing out the score of a new piece of music to be used in a play a week or two later. Talk about versatility! It may be observed by any one who cares to cross the rubicon of Third Avenue to the theatre where the melodrama of the people prevails.

⁂

"Whatever you do—get there," was Bronson Howard's recent advice to the playwright. And if the dictum of the dean of American playwrights is to be taken as a standard, it certainly marks achievement for the writers of Third Avenue melodrama. The men who write these plays do "get there." No one who sees the enthusiasm that spreads from orchestra to balcony and runs over the gallery rail can for a moment doubt that.

The great climax in "A Ruined Life," which, by the way, tells the story of a girl kidnapped in infancy, and finally restored to her family after many vicissitudes have been endured and many murders committed, comes in a scene where the Gypsy Queen makes her escape in an airship, while the villain stands by f-o-i-l-e-d again. And lest any one may suppose that "the educational influence" is omitted on Third Avenue, let it be understood that the only long speech in the play is one in which Delos Lamont, the inventor of the airship, explains in detail the method of its construction and science of its flight.

⁂

The first scene showed the gypsy camp by moonlight. The moon on the opening night seemed a little uncertain about its part and half the time hung limp from a turret of an old castle painted on the back drop. Perhaps the bilious green of its color was induced by its contempt for the villain, who appeared on the scene accompanying the father of the kidnapped girl, who was seeking information about his missing child. It was easy to spot the villain, for the programme put him down as Felix Medberry of Wall Street, New York. The "Wall Street" stamped him at once, and if any added proof were needed, it was provided by a mustache three shades blacker than any other worn in the play, an extremely aquiline nose, half-closed eyes, and an unceasing scowl. He also carried a bamboo cane, which is a sure sign of villainy in Third Avenue melodrama. The gypsy Ariulia took the father into her tent—which, by the way, became transparent as soon as the "light of the magic lamp" was turned up—and there revealed to him the method by which the child was abducted, and the purpose of the crime.

"And now," said the father, "tell me the vi-l-l-a-i-n's name who has done all this."

Ariulia hesitated a moment; then, just as she was about to speak, a pistol shot rang out and the poor old father dropped dead. That served a double purpose, for it gave him a chance to appear in a second act as a detective hunting for his own murderer, and if any finer illustration of the avenging Nemesis is possible one can hardly imagine it. It also provided a chance for the villain to persecute the gypsy through the remaining three acts, for, of course, he at once denounced her as the murderer. Capt. Ralston "of the King's Own"—that was also obvious, because he wore a red coat, such as are much affected by musicians in Italian bands—stepped out to arrest her, when biff, bang! three gypsies sprang from behind trees, leveled guns, and the Gypsy Queen escaped, amid the tumults of the house, while the gypsy mother hag ejaculated:

"Tus weel, tus weel." (Note—What she meant was "'Tis well," but Third Avenue gypsies have a language of their own.)

From that time on it was a game for points between the black-mustached villain and the gypsy, who, by the way, always appeared in pink tights, with a purple cloak, draped so as to produce the best effect, and Jess Darnleigh, "of the world at large," who pursued the villain with the never-ending relentlessness of a woman of the world who has been betrayed in her youth, and who seeks to have her "name purified" by marriage with a scoundrel. Jess was played by Effie B. Darling, whose name may not be familiar to theatregoers on the west side, but who invested the part of the tireless adventuress with almost human qualities. The part, of course, is written in the usual melodramatic vein, but she played it with an absence of exaggeration combined with repressed intensity that calls for a word of consideration.

⁂

That Third Avenue is always up to date was illustrated in the circulars distributed throughout the house announcing the bill for the coming week, and from which it may be noted that Eleanora Duse is not to be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of blind heroines. "The Blind Girl" may not reveal the same qualities which give distinction to La Citta Morta, but if any one doubts that it has a moral he has only to read this announcement:

THE BLIND GIRL

is a play of such

UNPARALLELED MAGNIFICENCE

and

WONDERFUL REALISM

You Cannot Afford to Miss It

It is a Play You Will Remember

ALWAYS

Because it is TRUE TO LIFE!

A WORD TO THE LADIES — Even after many years you will delight in telling the wonderful story of The Blind Girl.

A WORD TO THE GENTLEMEN — A play you should not allow your sweetheart, wife, mother, sister, or yourself to miss.

TO OUR BOYS. — The Blind Girl extends you a special invitation to come and show in true American style your appreciation for the good and brave, and your contempt for the villain in The Blind Girl.

⁂

In the season when "The Only Way" was produced in London and Martin Harvey created such a furore over his Sydney Carton, his little daughter of six went to a fancy-dress ball at the Duchess of Sutherland's as Sydney Carton, equipped in a complete reproduction of her father's costume. The little miss entered into the spirit of the occasion and of the part with considerably more zeal than had been anticipated.

When an abundant quantity of bonbons and other goodies had been disposed of the youthful Carton was found in the refreshment room, brandishing glasses as she sat on the corner of a table. When questioned as to what she was doing, the child replied:

"Oh, it's only one of daddy's drunken ways."

⁂

Arthur Byron, leading man for Mary Mannering, stands on the verge of a great calamity. Above him lower the black clouds of a domestic catastrophe, and within the sacred precincts of his home a "strike" is on which puts the recent unpleasantness in the coal fields several lengths behind. This is the story, and it has been only made possible by Byron's devotion and slavish attention to the necessities of his "arrut."

In "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" it will be remembered he is cast for the part of one Count Carlos Kinsey, a Hungarian nobleman, who forsakes his own land and language to speak broken English to the American girl of his choice. From the day the manuscript was handed to him, his friends say, Byron was a changed man. The first sign came when a boon companion met him and asked "what it would be," expecting the usual response "the same" which at once establishes good fellowship and makes relations easy. But Byron drew himself up, passed his hand slowly across his forehead, and in a sepulchral tone ejaculated:

"Borovicska."

The man behind the counter handed out straight whisky, as he was not a good guesser, and that sounded nearest to what Byron had asked for. Then Byron became wrothy.

"'Vat you tink, eh," he cried, running his hand through his hair, "I trink tat? No? Borovicki. Borovicki!"

His friends finally succeeded in pacifying him, and led him down to Second Avenue, where they understand what a man wants even if his language is confined to consonants.

The truth soon developed. Byron was suffering from a strange disease which the scientists designate "Hungarianitis." Its symptoms are an unwillingness to eat or drink anything except native Hungarian food. Byron, it seems, caught the disease while hunting for atmosphere in the various resorts of the city infested by the foreigners whose peculiarities he was to simulate in his new rôle. He hunted up a second-hand dealer and laid in a library of Hungarian books, subscribed for two Hungarian newspapers, and, in the end, established a Hungarian orchestra, at an exorbitant figure, in his own household, with instructions to play the national airs of Hungary at mealtimes. That was not the worst.

He refused all food that was not highly spiced with paprika and various other "hot stuffs." Luncheon in the Byron household resolved itself into such unpronounceable and indigestible combinations as Salami, Kalbsporkelt mid Nockeri, and Matjes Herring.

Paprika Speck and Gulyas for breakfast, however, was the rock upon which the house of Byron split. The actor was first made aware of the tempest when a fierce knocking at his study door aroused him from a contemplation of the beauties of the Hungarian language to the facility of that spoken by "native Americans." The autocrat of the kitchen stood before him and there was wrath in her eye.

"See here, Mr. Byron," she said, "Oi'm afther comin' to tell yez that Oi won't sthand this thing no longer. Oi'm a dacent Amirican lady, Oi am, and if yez insist on havin' thim hathinish furrin' dishes fer breakfast Oi'm lavin' the house at wanst."

Byron saw that it was a time to temporize. The Byron household, like most others, has had its periodic attacks of Servantgitis, and so the actor's reply took on a cloying saccharine quality that was at least reassuring.

"Ah, now, Bridget," he said, "you must to go not a hurry in. You must to think it over try—so, is it not? We can te arrange a—wait, I tink ov de verd—ah, compromise, eh?"

Bridget was not entirely pacified, but she agreed to a truce. Byron has not yet made up his mind whether the Gaelic or the Hungarian is to be sacrificed in his house. He thinks, however, it will be the latter. Anyhow, he argues he knows all about Hungarian, by now, and figures that his next part may be a cross between Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack, so he ought to take advantage of the opportunity to study the noble dialect at present lodged in his kitchen.

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

1902

ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF A BUSY SENATOR

The following article has been written from notes taken from the diary of a United States Senator. It is interesting as a record of the amount of work that may be crowded into the limits of a single day, and should have value as a truthful and graphic story of conditions in Washington as they exist at present.—[G. B.]

* * *

IT IS the same old day. Who would be a statesman if he could be a farmer?

I was awakened before 7 o'clock this morning by a tapping at the door of my hotel. When the waiter came in he handed me a bunch of cards containing the names of some of the most chronic applicants for places.

"Great Caesar!" I could not help ejaculating. "Has it got so that a man must meet these office-seeking fiends on an empty stomach?"

That waiter is a jewel, or a bit of polished ebony, which must be just as valuable. He smiled expansively and said:

"Senator, they don't know you are here."

I took the hint.

"Don't let them know it. Tell them I'm asleep. Tell them I'm dead. Tell them I'm buried and the coffin's a wreck. Then bring a light breakfast to my room. After that I'll go down the back stairway and slip out the side entrance."

While he was fetching the meal I took a big dose of phosphate of soda. It clears the cobwebs out of your brain. Breakfast dispatched, I slipped out, called a hansom, and was driven to my committee room at the Capitol, leaving my callers curled up on the big plush-covered sofas in the reception room of the hotel.

I suppose some persons would consider it undignified to act in this way in dealing with men who are confirmed pests. But what are you going to do about it? They are my constituents; and yet it is not in my power to serve them. They want places as far above their capacity and reach as heaven is above Congress. It is beyond the power of human endurance to see and talk to all who visit the capital. If they discover you are in your hotel, your room, or your bed, and you decline to see them, you have lit the match that may end by cooking your political goose. They will go home and travel the Commonwealth from one end to the other, telling the farmers that the Senator from their State is too proud to meet his constituents. And if you had all of the private and political virtues in the calendar, but were known to be "stuck-up," the farmer would cut you on election day as sure as fate.

I found between 400 and 500 letters awaiting me at my committee room. Talk about the overworked President! He doesn't compare with the overworked Senator from a populous Middle or Eastern State. The President, I know, has some responsibilities and duties that are all his own; but, generally speaking, he can toss large portions of his burdens on the shoulders of his various Cabinet Ministers and on the big clerical force in the White House. He can afford to be independent and arbitrary if he wants to; and, incidentally, there are times when he wants to be. A Senator is a lackey to the least of his constituents.

If it wasn't for having the best private secretary in Washington I couldn't get through with my mail, let alone attend to the other duties of my place. He had opened the letters, and there were only forty or fifty that he asked me to skim through. I indicated replies to three-fourths of these; the remainder I retained as requiring my personal attention. Just as a matter of curiosity, I got my secretary to analyze the contents of that day's mail, and this is the way he rounds up the letters:

1. Asking for my autograph attached to a check, of course.
2. Suggesting that I send wedding presents to recently married constituents.
3. Requesting small amounts loan.
4. Asking me to help in drafting contracts with the War Department.
5. Asking for appointments in either the Army or Navy.
18. Inquiring about pending legislation.
20. Asking me to help secure promotions for men already in army and navy.
22. Inquiring about [illegible] and personal matters.
30. Asking me to help my friend [illegible] to be [illegible] of the State; one man modestly requesting steamship transportation to Liverpool and return.
52. Relating to political conditions in various parts of the State.
117. Relating to either new or old pension claims.
180. Asking me to sign petitions, write letters, or otherwise assist in obtaining positions in the Post Office, Interior, or Treasury Departments.
486. Total number of letters received and answered in one day.

Strange to say, there were no requests for seeds. What could have happened? Is my farming constituency played out? Is confidence in my power waning? Perhaps the usual 150 growers of trailing arbutus and Early Rose potatoes have discovered that this function is exclusively the province of members of the lower house of Congress. Heaven grant it be true; Heaven grant they learn also that requests for appointments to fourth-class Post Offices are conceded to the members, and not the Senators, in their Congressional districts. Every letter has been acknowledged. I know my duty, and I make my private secretaries do it. The Government generously allows each Senator $1,200 per year for clerk hire, but my checkbook is a speaking witness to the fact that the salaries of my secretary and stenographers cost me just $3,600 last year! And the salary of a Senator is $5,000 per year! Then think of the entertaining I am compelled to do, and—but why go into financial matters? I have a private income, thank fortune and my own good business judgment.

I have an engagement at the White House. The secretary telephones me that the President can give me ten minutes if I get there before the rush. I will go at once and settle the question of that appointment to the Consulship in South America.

* * * * * * *

The crowd was already there, even at that early hour. But, having an appointment, I was ushered into the President's private office, and, fortunately, found him alone. He was in a good humor. That was gratifying. He greeted me with a handshake and a cordiality that tickled me immensely. I put this down deliberately and in cold blood. There isn't a man, no matter how big he considers himself, that doesn't enjoy having the President pat him on the back and treat him as a hail fellow well met. I like the President. I like him better every time I see him. I don't get all I want, but I know he does the best he can for me under the circumstances.

"Well," he said, heartily, "I suppose you came to see me about that Consulship?"

"Precisely, Mr. President," I replied—then, oh, so modestly—"I didn't think you would recall it."

"Oh, yes," he said, with a smile that illumined his whole face, "I remember it very well. Two men in your State wanted the same place—their backing and importance about equal. You were puzzled which to recommend."

"Yes, yes!" I replied, with an eagerness I could not hide. "You have all the details at your finger ends."

"What would you say," he asked, with evident enjoyment of the situation, "if I told you those two fellows had come together and solved the problem for you?"

"I would say I was delighted," I answered, pleased but puzzled.

"Then read these letters," and he tossed me two letters.

The first one was from the friends of Jones, and said the appointment of Williams would be a disgrace to the Administration. It was fortified with affidavits.

"What do you think of that?" he said, still smiling.

"I should judge that would bowl Williams out of the race."

"Your judgment is correct," he said, with a hearty laugh. "Read the other."

It was from the friends of Williams, and said the appointment of Jones could not be justified on the ground of either fitness or political expediency.

"This—" I stammered.

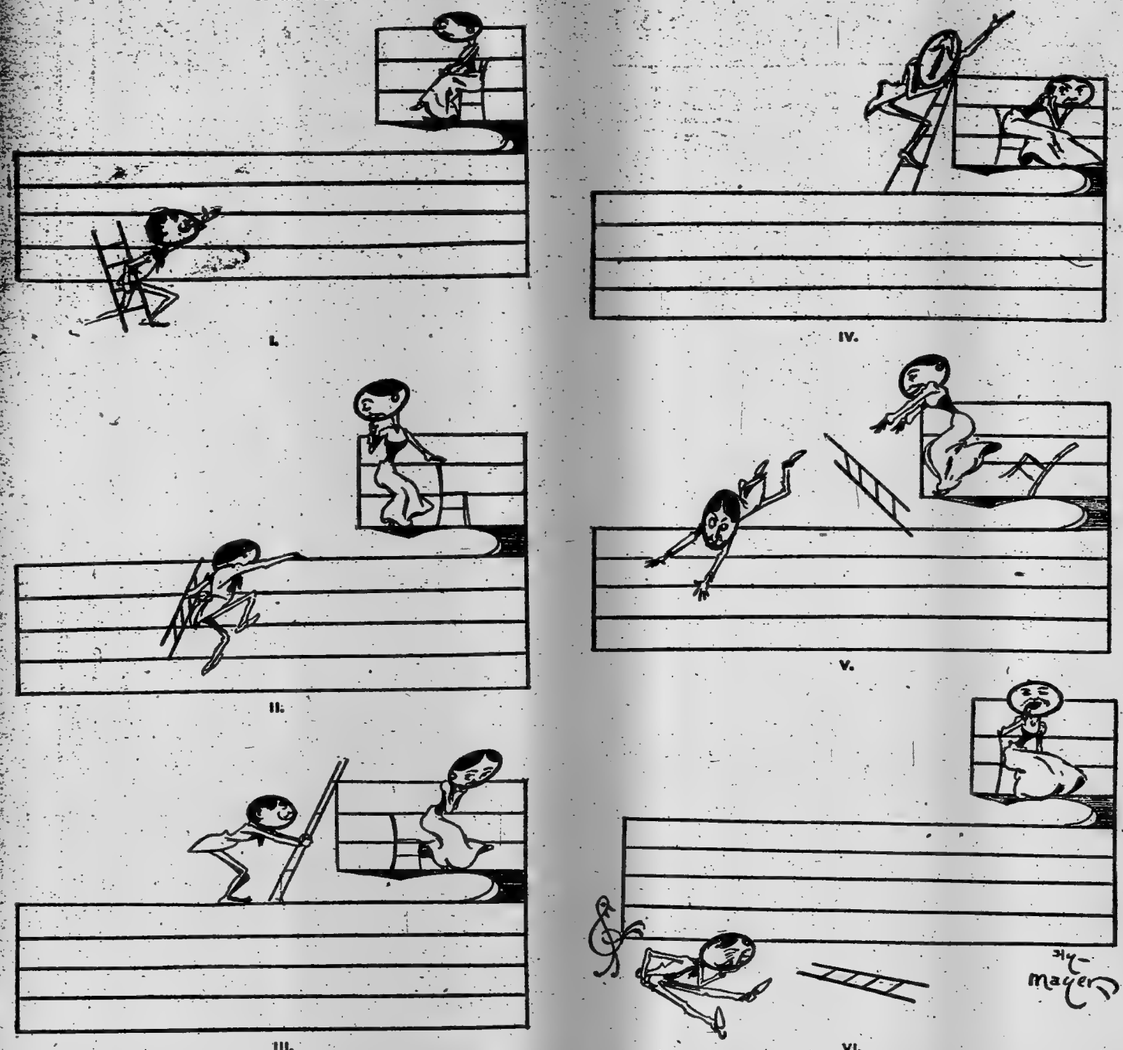
"That," he responded, taking me up quickly, "binds Justin out in front."

"But, Mr. [illegible]," I [illegible] day.

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ROMEO AND JULIET,

Or the Tenor Who Wanted to be Way Up in "G" and Had a Throw Down.



A PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE

"COME outside and settle it, if that's what you want."

"I'm not looking for trouble, but I can oblige you."

The two men set down their half-drained beer mugs, measured each other's physical proportions with contemptuous eyes, and started for the door of the saloon, followed by a bevy of curious and inwardly excited strangers, who hurriedly gulped down their respective potations.

"Look here, youse," advised the barkeeper, leaning over the counter in his shirtsleeves, "if yer goin' ter scrap, go down the alley a piece. It's quiet there an' good light. Don't make no fuss in front of the house. Mind, now."

Just dropping in for a glass of ale on his way back from the train, a chance remark, a sneering comment from a well-dressed unknown, (a man about his own size and age,) a cutting rejoinder, a wordy altercation, and now this. It was nasty, but he was in for it. Champney gritted his teeth as he strode along by his adversary's side.

"It won't last long," he thought, in angry contempt. "The fool don't know whom he has picked up. Quite a gentlemanly appearing chap, too. Guess I won't hammer him too hard. Hang it all! I told Etta I'd be right back."

The arc light cast a peaceful illumination well away from general observation.

"Not a bad spot, is it?" said the stranger, indifferently. "Say, let's put our coats and vests together on those boards. I don't like this gang. Black eyes are nothing, but a fellow don't want his watch sneaked."

"Good idea," returned Champney, pleased with this mark of confidence. "If we see anything suspicious we'll suspend operations for a mutual protection of property, eh?"

The other grinned and nodded. "I won't insult you by saying that I fight fair," he observed, peeling off his coat.

"Nor I you," returned his opponent, smiling, and laying his vest on the carefully folded garment.

The man he was about to thrash rolled up his shirtsleeves. Champney did not like the appearance of his arms nor the way he stepped out, cautiously feeling the ground with his feet. His sense of exultation in the muscular display he was about to make diminished materially. He decided to be a little careful.

"Ready!" he spoke up, sharply.

"All ready! Remember the dry goods."

They feinted and sparred for a lead, eying each other curiously, edging almost imperceptibly nearer. Suddenly the stranger's left fist shot out. Champney's head moved a hand's breadth to the left with a lightning shift. "Just what I wanted," flashed his triumphant thought, as he crossed heavily with his right.

The next second he leaped back, amazed. "If he knows that," he half groaned, "I'm up against it. He might have broken my arm."

The other smiled, standing away. "That's fair," he chuckled. "Hope I didn't lame you. It was a hard blow and came near reaching me."

"Much obliged," whispered Champney. "I'd give something to know who taught you that."

"They're faking!" growled one of the bystanders. "Git together, you!"

"No good!" grunted another, and, spurred by these taunts, the men struck a few rapid blows and clinched.

Champney with his chin on his opponent's shoulder, glanced about the little circle. "Break away!" he exclaimed, as his eye caught a skulking figure with a hand already on a coat sleeve. "Quick! we'll lose our things!"

Two catlike springs, a volley of epithets, a rain of well-delivered kicks and cuffs, falling alike upon the just and the unjust, and the two fighters stood alone by their rescued possessions, laughing heartily at the sudden flight.

"Hold on!" cried Champney, as both unconsciously began to dress. "How about our bit of business? We haven't settled that, have we?"

"Did I hit you?"

"No; neither did I hit you."

"Well, then, we should both be satisfied."

"I am," laughed his late enemy. "Say, where did you learn to turn that cross-counter—you're not a professional?"

"Bless you, no! Pretty good amateur, though, for a little fellow. Why, I learned that from a friend who got it from a friend of his—Sham Champney of Pearlville. I'd like to meet him. He's engaged to my cousin, Miss Etta Bradway of this town. I'm—"

"Heavens and earth! I'm Sam Champney. You must be Frank Wall. I went down to the station to meet you, but she said you wore a mustache."

"I did, but I shaved it off. Well, we've met, all right. Did you ever know the beat of this? Don't let Etta know."

"Not much, old man!" Mr. Champney's arm linked in Mr. Wall's. "Come on," said he. "I guess we'll have to have something on this. There is a quiet place in the next block. I'll tell Etta we had to drink her health."

"And ours, too," replied Wall, genially.

Told of Mascagni.

THE recently published cartoon, "The Rival Serenaders," reminded a musician of a story which Mascagni is fond of relating of himself. While in London he ran across an organ grinder playing the intermezzo from "Cavalleria" in a very mechanical way. Mascagni stepped up to the operator, and said to him:

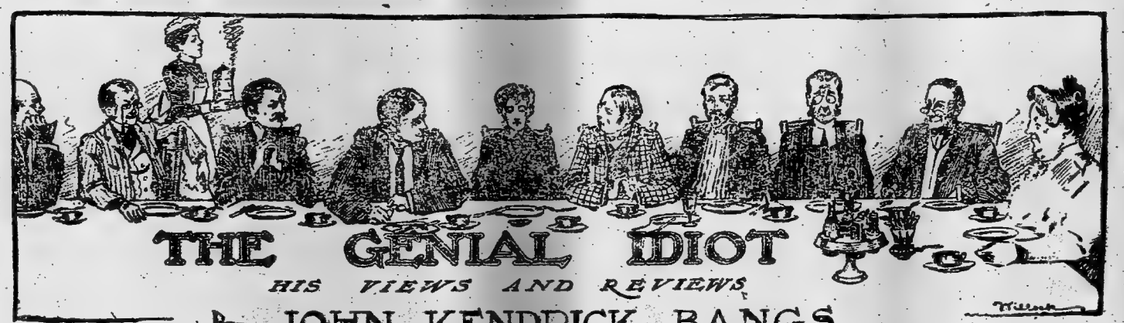
"Let me show you how to play that."

Taking hold of the crank, he finished the movement "con molto espressione."

Quite a crowd had collected, and the instructor soon slunk away in embarrassment. But one of the onlookers appreciated the situation, and approaching the organ man asked him:

"Do you know who that was showing you how to play that piece?"

The grinder confessed ignorance; he was at once informed, and seemed greatly pleased. The next day Mascagni was pretty much astonished to meet the same outfit, the organ bearing a rude placard reading, "Pupil of Pietro Mascagni."



THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XXI.

"WELL, Mr. Idiot," said Mr. Brief, as the guests assembled, "I see that the President has issued his Thanksgiving proclamation and that, as usual, everything is lovely and the goose honks high."

"Yes," returned the Idiot; "the death warrant of the buxom turkey is signed, the wise cranberry hides his head in the bog, and the canny pumpkin burrows deep into the wood."

"Did you read the document?" asked Mr. Brief.

"I did—three times," said the Idiot, "and it's good stuff. If I had my way that's the only kind of literature I should let the people have for a little while. It's tough on the turkey, but stimulating to the average citizen. It fulfills functions that the historical novel can't even touch, and is a good antidote to the problem stories of the Gloomerists. What's more, it rings true in every line, which you can't say of most literary productions of the hour. You feel that the man who wrote it really believes what he says, and at a time when the country is overridden with pessimists on whom the sun set long ago never to rise again, it's a mighty good thing to have a good, healthy observer come out and tell us there is something to be thankful for after all."

"It's the same old thing every year," put in the Anglomaniac. "It doesn't make any difference what goes wrong, or how poor and miserable everybody is, year in and year out we get a proclamation telling us how well off we are. I find it rather irritating myself."

"You naturally would," observed the Idiot, quietly. "A chap who spends his time setting up the tenpins of pessimism doesn't like to have 'em bowled over by the ball of fact which the President sends rolling down the alley of life every year. But for myself I like to see those pins go down, and you'll find me always marking up the ten-strike on the scoreboard with a great deal of satisfaction."

"Well, I don't see it," said the Anglomaniac. "I hear a lot of talk about unexampled prosperity and all that, but I notice I have a hard time paying my bills."

"So do we all," said the Idiot, "but there's a ray of sunshine even in that. You'd have a harder time collecting them, so really you are better off than somebody else. What you want to do is to get your clouds on a silver basis, Mr. Anglomaniac. The old proverb is just as true to-day as it ever was, and if you'll only look for the bright side of things you'll find it. The mistake you fellows make is that you go out looking for trouble. If you find it it makes you mad, and if you don't find it it makes you madder still."

"We can't all be Micawbers," observed the Anglomaniac, with a show of irritation. "I like to look facts straight in the face, and as far as I am concerned the year has been a mighty hard one. If there's any prosperity anywhere, it has failed to come my way, and I'm disgusted."

"Then why in thunder don't you get up a little Proclamation of your own and put it out?" asked the Idiot. "Fill it up with whereases and resolveds calling the President down for having overlooked your especial case and call for the setting apart of a Kicker's Day. That's your trump card, if you want to play it. Call it Hard Luck Day if you want to, and summon your cohorts of woe into council on some Friday that happens to fall on the 13th day of the month and see what it amounts to. I think it would be an interesting experiment. [illegible]

"Assuming you're right," said the Anglomaniac, "what do you think we ought to be thankful for?"

"Why, for a million things," said the Idiot. "The happiness that is within the reach of all strikes me as being the most satisfactory. I'd rather have it than a thirty-five-hundred-dollar automobile. It lasts longer, and isn't likely to get you into jail every time you take a pleasure trip to Yonkers."

"I'd like to hear you name a few of the things we ought to be thankful for," said the Anglomaniac, "and I'll see if I can't add a few more."

"Well," said the Idiot, "we ought to be thankful that we're not living in Russia, for instance, or Turkey, or Spain, or Germany, or Austria, or Italy, or Belgium, or Holland, or Switzerland, or Sweden, or Norway, or Denmark, or Portugal, or Greece, or Servia, or Roumania, or Bulgaria, or Montenegro, or Japan, or China, or Persia, or Siam, or Afghanistan, or Thibet, or Abyssinia, or Liberia, or Morocco, or Algiers, or Tripoli, or Egypt, or Tunis, or Zanzibar, or Madagascar, or Fiji, or Samoa, or Hawaii, or Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines, or Alaska, or Canada, or Mexico, or Central America, or Peru, or Bolivia, or Chile, or Argentina, or Uruguay, or Paraguay, or Brazil, or Venezuela, or Colombia, or Ecuador, or Guiana, or Trinidad, or Jamaica, or Haiti, or Santo Domingo, or Nicaragua, or Costa Rica, or Honduras, or Salvador, or Guatemala, or Yucatan, or Lower California, or Upper California, or Middle California, or Oregon, or Washington, or Idaho, or Montana, or Wyoming, or Colorado, or Utah, or Nevada, or Arizona, or New Mexico, or Indian Territory, or Oklahoma, or Texas, or Kansas, or Nebraska, or South Dakota, or North Dakota, or Minnesota, or Iowa, or Missouri, or Arkansas, or Louisiana, or Wisconsin, or Illinois, or Michigan, or Indiana, or Ohio, or Kentucky, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, or Alabama, or Georgia, or Florida, or South Carolina, or North Carolina, or Virginia, or West Virginia, or Pennsylvania, or New York, or Vermont, or New Hampshire, or Maine, or Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or Connecticut, or New Jersey, or Delaware, or Maryland, or the District of Columbia, or Heligoland, or Gibraltar, or Malta, or Crete, or Cyprus, or Corsica, or Sardinia, or Elba, or Sicily, or Madeira, or the Canary Islands, or the Azores, or the Cape Verde Islands, or Ascension, or St. Helena, or Tristan da Cunha, or Kerguelen Land, or New Zealand, or Tasmania, or New Guinea, or the Sandwich Islands, or Borneo, or Java, or Sumatra, or Celebes, or Ceylon, or Nova Zembla, or Iceland, or Spitzbergen, or Franz Josef Land, or Greenland, or Labrador, or Hudson Bay



The Pink Whale

By Charles Raymond MacAuley

Illustrations by the Author

I WAS for a two years' trip out of San Francisco, representing the far-spread interests of the Fallerone Trading Company. Sailing northward through the Malacca Straits, and touching at numerous points by the way, I came at length to Rangun, on the coast of the Bengal Sea. At that place I was commissioned to visit a man of the name of Gregory Sand. Gregory Sand, at one time, had been our most active agent in the Orient. That is to say, his name was conspicuously spread over a dozen of our yearly ledgers, with an invariably comfortable balance to the Fallerone Trading Company upon the profit side of the column. For something more than a year before I set out upon my long voyage, which was in '72, his activities had ceased, and our ships' bottoms had carried no part of their cargoes from him for that length of time, till the very week before I came away. This last consignment had been the unusual one of one hundred pounds of the finest gray ambergris. My purpose in visiting him was the double one of giving to his hand the $25,000 in payment of that consignment, and to secure, if possible, his further services in the interests of the company.

I was in some difficulty to find my man till I came to the British cantonment, which fringed the eastern limits of the grass-thatched, mud-plastered town. Once having reached there, however, an effusive Lieutenant of her Majesty's Lancers gave me to drink of sake, filled my pockets with villainous cigarettes, and sent me upon my proper way in that which appeared to be a disreputable tent set upon spokeless wooden wheels, drawn by a team of placid oxen. The driver, a three-parts-naked youth, gave some—and, indeed, almost the first—evidence of life when I tendered him a crown and dismissed him just outside the grassy reaches whereupon Sand had built an ambitious bungalow.

From a corner of the doorway a chubby bit of copper-colored humanity peeped coyly out as I stepped to the varnished floor, and the man upon the other side rose and came hurriedly through the house to give me greeting.

"Sand? Yes, I'm Gregory Sand," said he, in response to my inquiry. "So you're Merton of the Fallerone Trading Company, eh? Bless my soul, man, but you're welcome! It's the first time I've clapped eyes on a representative of your firm for going on two years. Come right through to the other side. We can watch the heave of the sea there—and, besides, it's cooler. Now," he continued affably, when we were comfortably ensconced upon either side of a low table; "I've some things to tell you, Merton, that I've been fairly aching for many a day to get off my chest."

He first introduced me to his wife, a slender, graceful, willowy woman, with eyes of a soft brown, and glossy black hair sweeping free over beautifully curved neck and shoulders. Mrs. Sand, in the quaintest of dialects, quickly excused herself and withdrew, for the purpose, she said, of attending to the preparation of the evening meal. So, with the salt smell of the sea in my nostrils, a creditable American cocktail at my elbow, and a fragrant Havana between my lips, I listened to the tale of Gregory Sand, which I shall repeat, as nearly as possible, in his words.

"After a long voyage," began Sand, "in which I had succeeded in loading my schooner, the Narisci, to the gun'als with a first-rate cargo, I was making for the Suez Canal, when we run afoul of a typhoon that carried us about 600 miles out of our course. With one mast by the board, and but a slither of ragged sail on the other, we laid in the doldrums for weeks after we had run out the gale. With the nearest land some 800 miles north by east, dead reckoning; with the water going rotten in the casks, and with nothing to eat but flinty ships' biscuit, salt fish, and sow-belly, the men one after another began to sicken with the scurvy. Man, it was a heartbreaking drift for land, with every now and again an able-bodied seaman—running amuck across the unwashed deck and leaping over the bulwarks into the oily sea. Well, Sir, when we were finally picked up and towed into Falmouth harbor there were only three of us breathing. One died the day we were carried to the hospital, and the other, a Spaniard, finished his voyage upon the second day. Before he finished his log, however, he gave into my hand a bit of parchment on which was carefully charted the location of a sequestered treasure to the amount of some fifteen thousand pounds. Poor fellow; he hadn't strength left to utter a word, just passed me the paper and nodded his head weakly—like that. I made up my mind it was O. K., and decided, once I was well, to make a play for it.

"Now, a Yankee, as you know, is a mighty hard proposition to knock over. With good food and careful nursing I made a slow but sure convalescence. I haven't said, I believe, that it was a sailor's hospital I was in. Well, there was a fellow there that sort of captured my fancy—and held it. A Dane or Swede he was—big man, with tawny beard and hair, and one eye gone by the board. He was billed to be discharged cured about ten days or two weeks before I. It may be that I wasn't in my proper mind, through the sickness and all—'t any rate, like a blessed fool, I told him the whole scheme, (though I had sense enough to keep a tight grip on the paper,) and commissioned him to fit out the Narisci and get together a crew against the time when I should be again able to be about.

"So soon as I was able to sling a leg under me I went down to the wharf and found that Larson—Blind Lars, his mates dubbed him—had put everything in shipshape order. The Narisci showed a fresh coat of green and white paint and a brand-new rig, and as lusty a set of men as ever shipped before the mast were itching to clap on sail, heave anchor, and get away upon the voyage. My ship's broker, who called on me at the hospital, had disposed of the cargo, so I had enough money to pay every man jack of 'em for their services, which I told them plain I was going to do, besides promising them a small slice of the treasure, in the event of our being successful in locating it. For the most of the way we had smooth sailing and a fair wind. But we hadn't gone more than three ; rts of the distance till I had my suspicious aroused that everything was not so straight as it should be.

"I was loath to believe that there was villainy under cover till I found the lock of my sea-chest sprung; then I was sure that there was something rotten in Denmark.

"After that there was nothing else to do but come out with it flat-footed. So I bared my suspicion before Larson, and told him that he was at liberty to break up the Narisci bit by bit, if he imagined by doing so that he would find the treasure chart. I have it here, Sir, I said, tapping the top of my head—and, Merton, so help me Davy Jones, that was the God's truth! I daresay you don't know it—few people do—but I haven't a spear of hair to my noddle—the result of Asiatic fever. I don't mind telling you that it's a delicate subject with me, and I make it a point to wear at all times the most advanced example of the wig-maker's art. That's where I hid that precious bit of parchment—between the wig and my pate; and that's where it staid—though they went at it brazenly enough then—stripped me, turned my cabin inside out, ripped apart my shoes, and searched for it high and low for days. But, of course, without avail.

"Thereafter I found myself in a manner a captive on board my own ship. They were forced, however, to rely upon my commands in the way of directing our course, as the treasure island wasn't indicated on the Government charts, which were spread upon the logroom table. It was a sorry mess all round, and I carrying my life between my scalp and a cunningly made wig. At last we made the island.

"My crew employed no artifice to mask their plans, and I very soon saw what I was in for. Under Blind Lars's direction they cleared the schooner of provender. One of them found a path leading to the brow of the cliff; and, after beaching the stuff, they slung it and hauled it to the top with block and tackle. After putting the water casks ashore they must have found a natural supply above, for they broached them all and left them lying about on the sand. Blind Lars, who had remained behind, seated himself opposite me, and for something like an hour he gave it to me straight and plain.

"I was to have the freedom of the beach. His men—his men! I felt like flying at his whiskered throat when he said it—he told me, would camp on the summit of the cliff and set a guard to spy upon me during every minute of the day. Should I attempt to escape by night they would relentlessly hunt me down and shoot me on sight. I was to have neither food nor drink till I handed over the secret of the buried treasure. With these pleasant assurances he left me, and clambered rapidly up the swaying rope.

"I was in the devil's own dilemma, and I realized it; but I tried to forget my troubles by busying myself in rigging up a crude fishing outfit. Before night came on I had finished it. After darkness settled down, I put my mouth to the bung-hole of one of the casks, turned it carefully over, and was rewarded with a swig of water that tasted like nectar. Next morning I tried my tackle and soon landed a good-sized fish. Gathering together a quantity of sun-dried wreck, I kindled a fire and proceeded to roast my quarry. Bang! A bullet struck fair in the heart of the flames and scattered a shower of sparks. The sound of the explosion echoed from cliff to cliff, and startled a cloud of white-winged sea birds into wheeling flight. I looked toward the summit of the chalk promontory. With the birds circling above his shaggy head and a wraith of blue smoke curling from the muzzle of his depressed rifle, stood Blind Lars—grim and immovable as a beacon.

"I was fairly crazed with anger, and determined, whatever the consequences, to make another try at it. Ping! This time his bullet struck the fish and sent it spinning into the fire. As I reached forward, mechanically, to rescue it from the burning, another shot rang out and my hat was struck violently from my head. I looked toward it in a bewildered way—there was a neat hole through its crown. I quit then! I had had my bellyful of that sort of thing, and no appetite left to speak of. I spent the morning sitting dejectedly on the top of a cask; in the afternoon I stretched out on the soft sand and took a snooze.

"I have an idea I slept for some time, for when I awakened I recall that I was in some perplexity upon discovering the blue of the sky above me in the place of the raftered beams of my cabin. I became conscious of a faint but unmistakable odor of perfume in my nostrils. Resting my head upon my elbow, I looked out over the rippling bay. Midway between the narrow breach in the rocky reef I saw a huge mass shoot to the top of a wave and slide down the feathery comb into the bay. It approached slowly with the flowing of the tide, rolling over and over, showing now a flash of white, then a streak of pink. As it floated in, the odor became more pronounced, till, at length, it grew to be almost unbearable. Suddenly it came to me what it was—a dead whale, diseased, and filled with ambergris.

"The thought of gain at once conquered the fear of death—human nature, I daresay, is human nature anywhere and under all circumstances. I was in a fever till night dropped down. When it did, I took a plank that the mutineers had left upon the beach, and by dint of working like a beaver till near daybreak I contrived to put the half putrid mass out of reach of the waves. Then I took the parchment chart from beneath my wig—got it off my mind, as it were—and put it in my pocket. As soon as I awakened I waved a white handkerchief to the guard on the cliff. A moment later Blind Lars threw down a rope and clambered to the beach. He took a tight grip of his nose when the sickening stench from the whale struck him, and remarked, with a wink, that it wasn't a very healthy locality in which to live.

"I succeeded in making pretty good terms with the clever rascal—he was clever. Could talk Spanish, Dutch, French, and English like a native, and used to reel off Latin quotations to me by the hour. But that's by the way. He allowed me a rifle, two revolvers, an axe, a knife, and a spade—in fact, all of the tools I wanted. He sent down, too, a plentiful amount of food. In spite of his villainy he clung resolutely to a fear of the Almighty. So I had him send out to the Narisci for a Bible. Upon this he solemnly swore to leave the island, after securing the treasure, without in any way molesting me. With that I handed him the paper, and we parted company. I was going to say forever—but I saw him once after that, and under very different circumstances.

"A few minutes after he had disappeared over the top of the promontory the whole drunken crew came to the summit and shouted a mocking salute. One of them took a shot at me that plumped into the sand yards from where I stood. Blind Lars manifested his intention of holding to the letter of our agreement by planting a blow in the fellow's face that sent him toppling over the cliff. He never moved after he



Sent him toppling over the cliff.

struck bottom. That sobered the rest of them, and they withdrew without any further demonstrations of hostility. After eating a hearty breakfast I buried the poor sinner on the beach where he had fallen.

"As I was padding down the sand over the grave I felt that peculiar sensation that one feels when being furtively spied upon. I looked to the summit of the chalk cliff. It appeared deserted. Then I glanced over my shoulder toward the undulating plain. The top of the knoll was fringed with dusky heads. To say that I was surprised would be putting it mild; it was the first intimation I had had that the island was inhabited.

"They made no sign of hostility, but I meant to be on the safe side, and, if the

worst came, to put the biggest price on my life possible. So I skedaddled toward the whale, where I had piled my tools and firearms. Here, for a moment, I was sheltered from their view by a solitary rock that rose up out of the sand. They came around it with a rush, yelling like mad, and brandishing their shields and long knives. I was just about to pump it into 'em, when the foremost native caught sight of the pink whale. With a shriek that could have been heard a mile he turned—and the rest with him—and they disappeared over the top of the knoll like frightened rats. I reconnoitred presently from under cover of the boulder. A gorgeous-hued fluttering butterfly was the only sign of life within view.

"With axe and knife I then went to work on the whale. Before the day was done I had the precious ambergris stored safe away in the casks. After that I sat watching the slow heave of the trim Narisci. I knew that Burmah lay straight to the westward about a thousand miles away, but how to reach there was beyond me. The worst fit of the blues that ever a sailor surrendered to was interrupted just before sundown by a loud shout from the landward side. I looked back. The slope of the knoll was thick with chattering natives. Just beyond the point where the beach shelved away from the thick vegetation they had arranged a semi-circle of objects—shells, fruit, and the like. Its open side was toward me, and in its centre sat the daintiest bit of femininity I had ever seen. The chief—for so I took him to be; he was loaded down with beads and ornaments—pointed first to the maid, then swept his hand around as though to indicate the half circle of offerings; pointed toward me, then the whale, then waved both his palms outward and oceanward.

"I took it that they wished to rid the island of the queer-looking leviathan. I felt that if that was all that they wanted in return for their friendship I was their man. As a matter of fact, I didn't relish the stench from it much myself. So down I went, chopped off a chunk of the tail, and heaved it into the bay. Upon that they let out a most encouraging yell. I set to work then with a will, and by nightfall had cut up and dumped half the thing into the sea. The tide was ebb, and by using the Narisci's dory, which the mutineers had drawn up on the beach, I rowed out and threw the pieces well toward the reef. I wanted to know right there just how I stood with them, so, as boldly as I could, I walked up to where the girl was sitting—about 300 yards, I should say, from where the whale lay. As I approached the men on the slope of the hill retreated to the top, bowing and making all manner of friendly signs as they withdrew. The maid didn't move a muscle. As I stood over her she looked up coyly and signed me to seat myself by her side. Well, sir, I was struck clean dumb with the beauty of her; but I had sense enough to plump down on the sand, though I'm sure I managed it like a bashful lubber. She took my hand and fondled it, cooing all the while in her island language. Then, taking a strand of her long black hair, she wound it about my neck and pressed her smooth cheek against mine. A grunt, apparently of satisfaction, ran along the bronze statues upon the hilltop. Though I couldn't understand a word she had spoken I knew that a ceremony of marriage had been performed and I was glad; and more than eager to stand by it for good and all.

"I attempted to convey to them by signs that I should like to go to their village. But they all shook their heads, chattered, and pointed seaward. They weren't taking any chances on not getting rid of that whale. I was dead tired and glad enough to stretch out upon the sand, which I did, and went fast asleep with Nourilli's hand caressing mine.

"I'm of the opinion that none of the natives slept during the night, for when I awoke at daybreak they were seated about on the hill just as I remembered to have seen them the night before. They greeted my awakening with profound salaams. We then breakfasted together—Nourilli passing some of the ships' food among them. As soon as I had finished I got to work on the whale. About noontime the last chunk of it had sunk beneath the waves. Then, with a rush, the whole blessed lot of them swooped down to the beach and surrounded me. They yelled, threw themselves face down at my feet, rubbed their cheeks against my hand, and, in a general way, made fools of themselves and a tin god of me. They conducted me then to their village, which lay in a [illegible] of palms. A pretty sizable creek flowed to the north of the thatched huts. The chief led me to a deep pool, where I proceeded to refresh myself with a cold bath. During that operation the whole village must have migrated to the bank, and when I was ready to come out I felt something like Phryne—or maybe more so. I staid in till my teeth were clapping together like a pair of castinets, and then I clambered up the bank and made a run of it for the bushes. The chief himself carried my clothes to me, and after I had dressed conducted me to a hut, somewhat more pretentious than its neighbors, where I found Nourilli waiting for me.

"For a day or two I took considerable enjoyment out of the situation. Besides the fact that I was tired and content to rest, the inactivity contrasted well with the helter-skelter life I had been leading. With the utmost of patience, Nourilli tried to teach the island language. But for the life of me I couldn't get my tongue around their untwistable words.



Was just going to pump it into 'em.

She, however, proved an apt scholar, and speedily accumulated a store of English words, which she lisped with the quaintest and prettiest accent imaginable.

"It was my habit to loll about during the heat of the day in a rude hammock I had rigged up under the thatched awning just outside our door. While lying there—the fourth or fifth day of my stay in the village, I should say—I saw two young fellows issue from the tangle of palms to the north, ford the creek, and make directly for the hut of the old chief. After they had talked to him a moment or two he appeared to share in their apparent excitement. In another hour more than a hundred of the men, all armed, struck into the forest, under the leadership of the two young men who had talked with the chief. This was particularly noticeable because before that everything in the village had been as peaceful and calm as an afternoon in church.

"That day Nourilli and I walked to the beach. I was quite surprised to see the Narisci still anchored in the little bay, with no sign of life on her decks. The casks of ambergris I had set against the further side of the great boulder and heaped over with sand. I found them undisturbed. Not caring to run the risk of being potted by one of the mutineers, we withdrew from the open and sauntered back to the village. The natives had not yet returned—did not return till nearly noon, when they came back in a [illegible] way to a gloominess that fretted the heart out of me. It was plain to be seen that she was more at ease while we were on board the Narisci; so it came about finally that we put in the most of our time there. The natives had ceased showering attentions upon me. Indeed, they gave scant heed, if any, to my comings and goings.

Determined upon seeking the confirmation of my fears, I stole noiselessly from the cabin one morning while Nourilli slept. Rowing ashore, I climbed up the rope which the mutineers had left dangling over the cliff. Reaching the summit I came upon two half-finished and abandoned huts. A quantity of empty flasks lying about told plainly of a drunken riot. But there was no evidence of the place having been visited since the day that the mutineers had left.

"The undergrowth to the land side was so dense that Blind Lars and his crew had been compelled to clear a path. This path I followed for perhaps an hour—maybe more—when I heard, straight ahead, the shouting and singing of the natives. Observing the utmost caution I crept forward.

"The forest opened out upon a clear plain. In the centre of it a tiny lake sparkled, like a plate mirror, in the sun. Off to the left rose a square, unroofed stockade, ornamented on every side with skulls set upon poles along its top. In front of it the natives were busily piling a pyramid of faggots. In the clear atmosphere of the tropics every detail of the [illegible] and [illegible] was as [illegible] the manner of some oil paintings I have seen.

"While I was gazing, half-fascinated, upon the scene, a twig snapped sharp at my elbow. I leaped to my feet, and no doubt would have exclaimed aloud—that startled was I—had not Nourilli, for it was she, put her hand tight over my mouth. She was dripping wet. The brave and faithful girl had dared the peril of sharks in swimming to the beach to follow me.

"She whispered to me to come away, but I was determined to see the end of it. So, concealing ourselves carefully in the underbrush, we waited and watched. Soon they threw wide the opening to the stockade and led out their captive—it was Blind Lars. They bound him to a stake, which was planted right on the edge of the little lake, with his burly back toward us. I noted that his reflection showed in the still water as clear and distinct as the original. The natives then kindled a fire and danced back and forth in a half-circle around him. While they were thus engaged Blind Lars kept his hands working at his back. How he managed it I don't know; but he suddenly loosed himself, turned, and skirting the shore of the lake, made directly for where we were hidden. Here then was a danger I had not reckoned with. But it never reached us. In consequence of having been very well fed, Blind Lars had taken on considerable flesh. The natives, on the other hand, were all lithe, sinewy, and marvelously fleet of foot. When he realized that it would be impossible to reach the cover of the wood, Blind Lars turned and smashed the foremost runner full in the face.

The native dropped like a bundle of rags. They were all over Lars in a second, like a hive of bees swarming to a branch.

"I had seen all I cared to see—I knew what the revolting sequel was to be—so we retreated through the tangle of forest and came down the cliff by way of the path. I had my plans all laid by then, and began to act upon them by transferring the casks of ambergris on board the Narisci.

"Nourilli told me that night that the victim of that day was the last of the captured mutineers. To-morrow it might be my turn, she declared, while she clung closely to me in a passion of weeping. She also explained to me, for the first time, why I had received so much consideration at the hands of her people. It appears that a couple of years before that a diseased whale had floated to the island beach. Some of the natives had eaten of the flesh. All of these had died, and a plague followed that had wiped out more than half the population. For ridding them of that which they regarded as a plague of devils I was looked upon, in their savage and superstitious eyes, as nothing short of the direct savior of their lives—a sort of god, in fact.

"Few people have had occasion to know better than I that time is the mortal enemy of gratitude. Though making light of it to Nourilli I altogether agreed with her as to the danger I was in. I therefore went to work at once and fixed up a jury rig, as it would have been sheer madness to attempt to manoeuvre even one of the big sails single-handed. I then filled the remaining casks with water, looked well to the food supply, and we then but awaited the ebb of the tide and a favorable wind to lay the island forever behind us.

It veered on the fourth night, and I awakened the next morning to find the conditions for getting away as favorable as I could wish. I set the jury rig, and sent aloft a topsail. Just as it bellied out I heard a loud shout from the beach. I looked over the rail. There they were—the whole rapscallion crew—swarming over the knoll like ants. It was a lucky stroke for us that I had thought to set the topsail, for the jury sheet was blanketed by the cliffs. Nourilli—bless her—stood by to cut the hawser. As I gave the word and she did so the Narisci held for a moment, swung about, filled, and then bore away for the sea. I made a straight reach of it for the break in the reefs, and we came through booming.

"I had time then to look back. The old chief had waded to his middle in the bay and was making all sorts of reassuring gestures. That's the last I saw of them.

"We had a long and difficult voyage, but were sighted, at length, and taken in tow by a British cruiser.

"So here I am, Merton, in a pleasant cove where I intend to remain at anchor till the end of my log. And here's Gregory Ambergris Sand, who says that mamma wants us to come to dinner. So [illegible] and the [illegible] and [illegible]



WOMEN HERE AND THERE



THERE are people in the city who spell janitor with a capital J, shiver in their rooms on cold days when the Janitor thinks it is warm, or suffer in tropical heat on warm days when the same Janitor turns on all the steam because he considers it cold. These people are quite contented to be allowed to live and pay large rent and timidly offer the Janitor a greenback of respectable denomination on Christmas or New Year's to secure for themselves more discomforts for the ensuing year. But occasionally a small woman of large character takes up her residence in the apartment house governed by the Janitor, spelled with a big J, and then the great man is lucky to find his name even in italics.

One of these little women who always writes a big, big "I" and little, little "U," moved into a new apartment this year in a brand-new building. That is a good thing to do on many accounts, but this year, what with strikes and one thing and another, many of the houses scheduled to be ready for the first of September were in a pitiable condition at that time, and even the first of October found them with unpapered walls. There has been nothing to do in many cases where plans had been made early in the season to move at a certain time but to do it, and family after family has moved into the centres of rooms, had the furniture grouped in a cozy, but not altogether satisfactory, way in the middle, pianos, sofas, and chairs touching elbows, while the space around the walls was left bare for the paperer. Into the house where the little woman moved all the apartments were in a like condition, and every woman in the house was naturally anxious to have her papering done sooner than any one else. But here was where the Janitor showed himself a diplomat and worthy of a capital letter. There were not workmen enough to put into all the apartments at once, so he would let a man work for a while in one, then shift him around to another, then to another, and so on, each woman getting a bit of work done each day, and so there were no hurt feelings.

That was the arrangement until the paperer reached the apartment of the small woman. She knew her apartment house, and she only smiled sweetly at the incredulous look the paperer gave when she remarked that he would be able to finish the room that day. He heard the key turn in the lock as she left the room, but did not give it a thought until he tried to get out at noon. The door would not budge. His knocks brought the mistress of the apartment.

"Go back and sit down," she called. "You can't get out, for I am going to keep you here until that paper is on. I'll send your dinner to you in a minute."

The paperer whistled. It was immaterial to him where he worked. He had a good dinner, and with an unusually cheerful smile on his face went to work with a will and finished the room before 6 o'clock.

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First Schoolgirl—Is the new girl rich?
Second Schoolgirl—Oh, yes. She hasn't a skirt without a jacket or bodice to match.

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There is a Brooklyn woman who says that mina birds are more valuable than diamonds as an investment. It is always said that it is possible to get back the money invested in a fine diamond at any time. This is not exactly the case, experts say, unless a stone is purchased when they cost but little and sold when the price is raised, for they are sold by weight, and with ordinary wear lose something in the course of time. The mina bird is a self-educating animal, he picks up a vocabulary which becomes more and more extended each year, and as he lives to a good old age, is constantly increasing in value. There are some people, however, who think he may be something of a fraud. It seemed so in the case of this particular bird. A bird is a great deal of care, cannot be left for any time without trouble, and the Brooklyn family decided to part with theirs. The barber of the neighborhood, knowing the bird's cleverness and feeling that his accomplishments would draw custom, volunteered to purchase him, and did so for $50.

However, the bird was apparently homesick. Not one word would he say, but the barber waited patiently, knowing that the strangeness would soon wear off. It did, too, when the bird's old master came into the shop, and he would pour out vociferous greetings and indulge in long conversations and monologues, but the minute the door closed upon his old friend he was mute again. Time went on, and it became evident that the bird would not talk. The family were rather touched by this token of his feeling for them, and when the barber offered to sell him back they accepted the offer, and now have great faith in mina bird stock.

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"Their marriage was rather hasty, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but they couldn't delay. Her father had promised a check as a wedding present, and he changes his mind frequently."

***

"Now what would you have done?" said the woman who was telling the story. "You could have done nothing but what I did; treat the woman as if she were a bosom friend. It seemed a great pleasure to accommodate her. It was in the waiting room of the Fifty-eighth Street elevated station on the Sixth Avenue road. The woman was of middle age and respectable appearance. The only peculiarity about her was that she was eating her luncheon from a paper bag. She commented on this to me when I appeared upon the scene, not in an apologetic way, but in a friend-to-friend fashion.

"'I did think of eating my luncheon in the Park,' she said, casually, 'but then I thought I had better eat it here.'

"To this I replied with a cheerful smile. What else could I do when she was so friendly?

"'Could you let me have 5 cents to take a car when I go down stairs?' she continued, still in the same natural and friendly manner, and as I reached for my purse.

"'It will not inconvenience you at all?' she went on. 'You can spare it quite well?'

"'Oh, yes,' I said with equal friendliness and cheerfulness, and if she had asked for more I should have given it to her, I am sure. I am proof against beggars of ordinary type, and if she had begged I should have refused her, but her friendly assurance overpowered me.

"Was she a real beggar with a new method and could any one have resisted such natural and friendly advances?"

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"How old is Miss Weathersby?"

"Five years ago she was as old as I was, but now—she's six years younger."

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The woman who has an awful fear of being accused of shoplifting had an awful fright the other day. She had been buying buttons and was carrying them, with several other bundles containing small articles, away with her. She had finished all her purchases and was about to leave the store, when, looking through her parcels to see that she had lost nothing, she discovered a whole card of expensive buttons at which she had looked, would liked to have bought, but felt that she could not afford, tucked in among her other bundles. Frightened half to death, she felt actually faint for a minute. Then, regaining her self-possession, she rushed to the nearest floorwalker, told him all about it and begged him to go back to the counter with her. It seemed to her that it was miles to the button department, and every moment she expected to feel the grasp of one of the dreadful store detectives, of whom she had read, upon her arm. She felt that the awful time she had feared so long had come at last, and it was not until the buttons were back at the counter and both floorwalker and clerk had assured her that everything was all right that she felt relieved. As it was, she went to bed quite ill that night.

But the strange thing about it was that the next morning she awoke with a feeling of great relief, as if a weight had been taken from her shoulders. The fact that she had actually taken something from a shop and nothing had come of it made her feel that the hoodoo was lifted, and now she goes about quite calmly without the disquieting feeling she had had from a child that some one would think she had wanted to take something that did not belong to her.

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Henrietta—Do you like skating as well as you do sleighing?

Henry—I like them both, but skating seems more sentimental. You see, sleighing costs $5 an hour.

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First Girl—I asked Freddie where he spent most of his time abroad.
Second Girl—What did he say?
First Girl—He said he kept as near Florence as possible.

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While the old songs are sweetest,
Alas and lack a day,
When the old girls try to sing them,
People rise and flee away.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell is particularly fond of jewels with an artistic value, and this to her means much more than intrinsic worth. One of the recent additions to her jewel case is a gift of antique glass, a particularly luminous bit of some old bottle which had acquired the colors of the rainbow by long contact with the earth. This she has had set in a ring and surrounded by precious stones of three different colors matching the tones in the glass. The work is done in artistic fashion by one of New York's art jewelers. Another ring which is a favorite is a star sapphire set in dull gold and with pendants. A necklace, a long string of pearls which she frequently wears on the stage, is formed of family jewels, the beautiful irregular gems intersected by seed pearls.

***

No one in New York during the visit of the Prince of Siam has been more interested than a certain young woman artist. She has gone so far as to have two policemen on a still hunt for him, but either he was not at the one of the many places he was scheduled to appear and where she was stationed, or else the two policemen scouts failed to find him. The young artist wished to silhouette the young Prince, and if she had been able to do this, her fortune would have been made.

By the way, has any one heard of silhouette parties? Furnishing the entertainment for them is one of the things this particular girl is doing. They are said to be great fun. Silhouettes can be made in any size or design required, life size or as small as a miniature, and the head, bust, half-length, or full-length figure. The work is a potboiler for the girl. She studied art in New York at the Art Students' League and with different well-known artists, and was graduated a portrait painter. But that is a business into which one has to grow. Between times she has done illustrating, designed gowns for some of the smart modistes, and even went into an office to work, made fashion designs, headpieces and tailpieces, and so many things that the result was something like nervous prostration, and she betook herself to her home in the West to recuperate. There she came across the silhouette man.

"I can do that," she said to herself.

"You can make $30 or $40 a day easily," said the silhouette man, encouragingly.

So now the young woman is in New York again, and with a slip of black paper and a pair of scissors she cuts out a profile while one waits.

***

"You must be pleased," said the woman visitor to the woman who has a large place in the suburbs, "to have so many handsome buildings not far from you. There is the big college, with its large grounds, and there is the big orphan asylum—"

"Yes, and that orphan asylum is at least six blocks from us," broke in the suburban woman, "but you would not enjoy it even at that distance when 000 girls and 400 boys were out all together, taking a recess."

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Here are the directions for making the tea which is always good. Use only a porcelain or earthenware teapot, never one of metal. See that the water is boiling thoroughly, but have fresh water come to a boil as quickly as possible. Allow a teaspoonful of tea for every two cups, and never allow it to steep more than three minutes. The teapot is scalded before using, and after steeping the tea is set on the table in another hot pot, not being allowed to stand on the leaves.

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Mrs. Kingdon—Just think, out of all Uncle Roger's nine children the only one now living is Cousin Jane.

Mr. Kingdon—Cousin Jane, the dressmaker?

Mrs. Kingdon—Yes.

Mr. Kingdon—Well, it's only natural that she should be the last—survival of the fittest, you know.

***

All through the up-town shopping districts of the city there are to be seen nowadays women from the Syrian quarter with big bags filled with hand-crocheted laces and little woven silk shawls spread out before them. The women look comfortable and well fed, but the shoppers who pass cannot help having a little feeling of sympathy for women who have to peddle their work in this public fashion. One kind-hearted creature, who would not use hand-crocheted lace for a farm and who has no use for little woven shawls, going by the other day, felt that it was her duty to show her sympathy. So, going up to one of the women, she examined the laces, shook out the little shawls, and, turning to pass on, nodded her head once or twice with her most amiable smile, that the woman might understand her feelings if she did not the language.

"Very pretty, very pretty," she said, sweetly. The Syrian woman's dark face grew darker with the glum, almost sarcastic, look which spread over it as she answered:

"Yes, that's what they all say, but they dont buy."

Clubs & Clubmen

THE very serious illness of Mr. Johnston Livingston, President of the Knickerbocker Club, calls attention again to the history of that organization. Mr. Livingston succeeded the late Judge Alonso Monson, who was President of the club for many years, and, indeed, its founder. The Knickerbocker was organised on account of a dispute and split in the Union Club about thirty years ago. Judge Monson was then one of the Governors, and some objection had been raised to his methods of government, which were said to have been arbitrary. There was a meeting of the club whereat this matter was discussed. Judge Monson resigned, taking with him a large contingent, among whom were the late Alexander Hamilton and the late John Jacob Astor. Judge Monson arranged for the Knickerbocker Club property and started it, and was its President for many years. He died a little over a year ago. About ten years before his death he had a discussion at the American Jockey Club with William A. Duer concerning the management of the Jerome Park property, in which Mrs. Duer, as the daughter of the late William R. Travers, had an interest. The discussion resulted in Judge Monson's resignation.

Mr. Livingston is a widower. His daughter is the Countess de Langier-Villars. He has a country estate at Clermont, and is one of the descendants of the great Livingstons of the Manor. He has been President of the club only since the death of Judge Monson. In case of any fatal termination to the illness of Mr. Livingston, there will be no election for a new President until the early Spring, when the annual meeting takes place.

***

The clubs last week were very busy with politics. Contrary to general opinion, the majority of clubmen did not remain in the country over election day. At the clubs where rooms are let it was impossible to obtain one. In fact, many bachelors had been living at their clubs for a month or more, so as to be able to vote from them. A few years ago Frederick Allen, who registered and voted from the Knickerbocker Club, had a very disagreeable half hour with the Election Board, as his vote was challenged. All day Tuesday the clubs were crowded, although many of the members voted early in the morning and then went into the country for the rest of the day. In nearly all the large districts the clubs were well represented in the candidates. Belonging to the Union Club there were four candidates in the field—three Democratic and one Republican—and to the Calumet one—Howard Conkling. Among the voters the Knickerbocker Club, odd to relate, was the most Democratic of the Fifth Avenue clubs. Charles Boyd, who holds an important office under Gov. Odell and who is a warm personal friend of his, did some effective missionary work at the Calumet, of which he is a very popular member. Frank Burton Harrison's club friends were almost legion, and club considerations had much to do with the election, and numbers of Republicans who voted their ticket substituted his name for that of the party candidate. A very amusing mistake was made by many who confounded Mrs. Burton Harrison, his mother, with Burnett, the other woman novelist, and insisted upon calling Frank Harrison "Little Lord Fauntleroy," by which name he was known in the campaign.



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There is much heart-wea[illegible] at the different dancing classes [illegible] in society generally over the [illegible] the engagement of Franklin Plummer. Mr. Plummer has been one of the young "bachelor" entertainers. He has given luncheons and dinners and theatre parties, and since he took up society seriously he has been much in requisition. He was said to be a candidate for the cotillon last by R. Berry Wall and abducted by [illegible] New York. Mr. Plummer always wears what is the very latest. He introduced the frogged dinner jacket last Winter, and was one of the first men at the Horse Show to wear the Tattersall waistcoats and the great puffed scarf. His hats are always of an individual shape, somewhat belled, with curly brim, resembling the pictures of Major Pendennis. Mr. Plummer, however, is quite a young man, good looking, with a round, rosy face and a brown mustache. He is a great friend of Elisha Dyer, and belongs to the Union League, the Calumet, and other clubs. He is a lawyer by profession.

***

With the departure of Craig Wadsworth for Europe there is a very serious question as to the men who are to lead cotillions this Winter at the very fashionable functions. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has



insisted that he will not try another year, and Worthington Whitehouse is in mourning. Whitehouse is also in business, and says that he is too busy a man this year, even if he were not incapacitated otherwise. He is seldom seen at the Knickerbocker these days. Neither the Union nor the Calumet has a single candidate to offer for the vacancy. Phoenix Ingraham, however, might be persuaded. He is one of the youngest members of the Union and a son of Judge Ingraham. He has had some success.

Edwin Main Post, who led the cotillion last Friday at Tuxedo, is a member both of the Knickerbocker and Union. He married Miss Bruce Price some years ago. He is not willing to enter on these duties in town, and there has been an appeal to Morristown, where a member of the Union Club, W. Alston Flagg, lives, and where he has been leading cotillions with much success. No definite arrangements have been made, and the Assembly is a little less than six weeks off. The situation is serious.

***

Another shock to the dancing classes this week was the announcement, also, of the engagement of Mr. Frederick Kingsbury Trask, who shares with Mr. Plummer the reputation of being the best-dressed man at the Calumet Club. Mr. Trask resembles one of Ouida's guardsmen. He is rather tall, blonde, with a sweeping mustache. He is never dressed in an outré fashion, but is extremely conservative. He is seldom seen twice in the same suit, and he has a marvelous valet. Men spend hours wondering how his creases are done. Mr. Trask, however, does not devote his mind to dress. He is a litterateur, and, coming from Boston, he has the American essayists and poets at his fingers'



ends. He is also an adept in out-of-door sports, and met with a very serious accident two years ago by the running away of a horse which he was riding on Staten Island. He is to wed Miss Jacquelin. Both are members of Mrs. Sands's dancing class, which is the very smart Saturday affair.

***

Pierre Augustus Jay, who has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the American Embassy in Paris, is quite a young man and comes of a diplomatic family. His grandfather was John Jay, at one time Minister to Austria. His father, Augustus Jay, was for many years First Secretary of the Embassy in Paris. Mr. Jay married Miss Kane, a sister of Delancey and Woodbury Kane and a great-granddaughter of John Jacob Astor. The Kanes's home is at Newport, where Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have been living this Summer, and where Mr. Jay has a legal residence. The Kane homestead was sold in the early fifties to the Astor Carey branch of the Astor family, but Col. Delancey Kane repurchased it two years ago and has converted the old place into one of the finest estates at Newport.

***

Among the new New York members of the Metropolitan Club in Washington are Cornelius Vanderbilt and Pierre Lorillard. Their names have been proposed and they will be full-fledged members at the opening of Congress. Sir Michael Herbert is of course a member, and the English Embassy makes it their headquarters in the afternoons, when all the attachés assemble and indulge in the gentle pleasure of tea drinking.

***

There are rumors everywhere about clubmen writing books. The Knickerbocker Club has gone into literature with a vengeance, and at each desk there are to be found men who are scribbling day and night. Courtland Bishop, whose mother married Mr. Parsons, will have a book in press this Spring on automobiling, and it is to be filled with experiences of his different trips. Bobbie Van Courtlandt, who was launched in The North American Review last month, is writing a series of articles, and it is whispered that both Center Hitchcock and Ned Bulkeley are engaged in writing novels of fashionable life, with some of their experiences therein. These volumes are awaited with breathless expectation. Down at the Union Heber R. Bishop is looking over his proofs of his book on Jade—not Jades—as stated in a recent announcement. The demand for foolscap paper and the occupation of



desks at the fashionable clubs have been such that members have to wait their turns to be able to write a note or to answer an invitation.

Some Clerical Humor

A POPULAR Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Far West staid a few days with a rancheman. When the Bishop left his host shook him warmly by the hand and said: "Bishop, we all like you out here; you are not stuck up, and you are no blooming aristocrat. We like you because you are so darned common and no gentleman. In fact, you are one of ourselves!"

***

A Western Bishop who was somewhat of a High Churchman conducted a mission service in a Congregational church, where he delivered an impressive sermon. When the service was over one of the Trustees came to him and said, "Bishop, we all like your sermons, but we can't swallow your liturgy." "My dear Sir," replied the Bishop, "then you must change your swallow, because my Church never changes."

***

The Custom Houses of the United States admit all clerical robes and vestments used in church services free of duty. A clergyman not very long ago landed in New York with a large collection of surplices, stoles, and vestments, and with a pair of trousers. The Custom House examiner passed the clerical robes without a murmur. But he drew attention to the "pants" with the remark: "You must pay duty on these, for only those articles which you wear in divine service are free of duty." "My good fellow," replied the cleric, "you surely would not expect me to officiate in my church without my 'pants'!" They were passed free of duty.

***

A military Chaplain in India was waited upon by a woman who brought a Sergeant in a state of intoxication to obtain a marriage license. The Chaplain refused to give it. The couple remonstrated, and the Chaplain was inexorable. "Why, Sir," the woman asked, "do you always refuse this man a license for a marriage license when he is drunk?" "Why, Sir," the woman replied, "I can't get him to come when he is sober!"

***

The pastor of a wealthy church in Philadelphia always counts the collection himself. One Sunday morning he made known this fact to his congregation from the pulpit. "Brethren, when I look around this congregation this morning I say, Where are the poor? But when I shall get into the vestry and count the collection, with its superfluity of dimes and nickels, I shall exclaim, Where are the rich?"

***

The Rev. Mr. Young, who was a Chaplain in India, had a fine library, but he found the people borrowed his books and never returned them. So he composed the following lines, and had them printed and placed them on the inside of the cover of each of his books:

Of thieves there are a great variety,
Found even in the best society.
Some steal our hearts with charming looks,
Whilst others don't return our books.

***

Dean Hole, the present Dean of Rochester, England, was once a country clergyman, who, to quote his own words, "cultivated roses in the week and read dry sermons on Sunday." He tells the following story: "At one time he kept a horse, and the man who groomed the animal discharged a variety of duties, including that of taking up the collection on Sundays. One Sunday evening the man had given the plate to the minister at the altar and was returning to his pew, when a sudden recollection caused him to return to the altar and whisper to the vicar, 'If you please, Sir, [illegible] let, we have the plate again.' [illegible] forgotten the gentleman in the [illegible] (meaning with his thumb) the [illegible] of the parish who was seated in [illegible] and carpeted, and looking something like a modern sleeping car."

***

In the days when eschatology was a vexed question a gentleman called on Dr. Talmage and introduced himself as an evolutionist who did not believe in the future state. "The fact is, Sir," he continued, "I am an annihilationist. I believe that when I die that will be the end of me." "Thank God for that!" exclaimed Dr. Talmage, as he showed the gentleman the door.

***

Archbishop Whately was very exact in the use of the English language, and expected his clergy to be so. A clergyman who had to preach before him on Sunday begged to be let off, saying: "I hope your Grace will excuse my preaching on Sunday." "Certainly," replied the Archbishop. Sunday came, and there was no sermon. The Archbishop sent for the clergyman and said: "Well, Mr. Blank, why did you not preach on Sunday?" "Oh, your Grace said you would excuse my preaching on Sunday," replied the clergyman. "Exactly," said Dr. Whately, "but I did not say I would excuse you from preaching."

A Point He Forgot.

IT was in a small town up the State. A young lawyer, who was counsel for the prisoner in a murder trial, was cross-examining an old farmer, the chief witness of the prosecution. The testimony of the farmer went to show the time at which he saw the accused pass a field where he was working.

"Now, my man," he commenced, "you declare that you saw the prisoner pass your potato field at 12 o'clock. How did you know it was 12 o'clock?"

"Kind of inard feelin' that it was dinner time," drawled the old farmer. "I don't carry no watch when out diggin' 'taters. But when I got home an hour later it was half past 2 by the kitchen clock."

The young lawyer did not wait to hear more. He turned to the jury and began: "Gentlemen of the jury, you have heard what this old gentleman has said in regard to the time, and—"

"Hey, hilloa!" interrupted the farmer, "I forgot to tell you that the kitchen clock there was a half hour fast the last three days."



TWO TALL YARNS from The ADIRONDACKS

By John R Spears

SUCH a disagreeable storm was raging on Saturday night that no more than a dozen men were found gathered around the stove at the Post Office to wait for the mail from Hinckley. And because a commercial traveler from New York, who was staying over in order to go hunting rabbits next day, was present, and because the woodsmen are usually shy in the presence of city strangers, those who had come were unusually quiet. The only semblance of life in the assembly, beyond an occasional remark about the weather, during the first hour or so was when one of the men reached across the counter, and, picking some crackers from a convenient barrel, said:

"'Pears like I can't get enough to eat nohow in weather like this. I et four plates of fried potaters for supper, but I'm hungry enough now to eat dusty crackers."

At that half a dozen rose up to follow his example, but the Postmaster stopped them by saying that "crackers cost a cent apiece, or 10 cents a pound." They all sat down then, and the Postmaster turned to the commercial traveler and said:

"I suppose you've seen a good many storms worse than this when down by the ocean?"

"Well, yes, Sir, I seen some worse. I do not think this will last longer than midnight, or I shouldn't have stayed over for a try at the rabbits, but I've seen storms down the Jersey beach last for a week at a stretch, with the wind up to fifty miles an hour and better every minute of the time."

"Ever happen to see a shipwreck there?" asked the Postmaster.

"Yes, Sir, three of them, I may say, though the worst one was over on the Long Island shore—Hempstead Beach, they call it. When your neighbor there said the storm made him hungry he reminded me of that storm at once. I never saw a man eat as much as one of the sailors on that wreck did. If you don't mind, I'll tell you about it.

"It was the wreck of the schooner MacPherson of New Haven, with salt from Turks Island to New York. The gale struck her when she was about forty miles down the beach from Sandy Hook, but she was a stanch-built boat, and her master held her to it, and he was able to make more headway than he calculated. At least that was what they said afterward, for just before daylight next morning the schooner had overrun her reckoning so far that she fetched up ashore on the outer bar, half a mile down the beach from the Hempstead Life-Saving Station.

"I told you that was the worst storm I ever saw along shore, and so it was. But the terror of it was not in the wind. The temperature was what killed. Why, every time the waves washed across the wreck the water froze in a coat of ice wherever it touched. And there the crew of that schooner were up aloft with the wind piercing through them and the spray reaching up to cover them with ice, while the roll of the wreck as the waves struck it was enough to fling them clear of all and down in the surf. I never saw such a pitiful sight as the sailors that were in the rigging when I reached the beach.

"Of course the life-saving crew got to the beach a long time ahead of me. The bravest men you ever saw are those life savers, and they've everything necessary for taking sailors off a wreck; but this time the weather was too much even for them. They brought out their little cannon and fired a line right through the rigging close to the sailors, but when one of the unfortunate let go his hold to reach the line he was so cold that he just tumbled overboard. And inside of ten minutes after he dropped all but one of the others had fallen as he did. It was shocking.

"But the most remarkable part of this story is yet to be told. The one that was left on the wreck had climbed up to the crosstrees, where the topsail was furled, and, after stacking away handsomely on the gasket, (that is the rope that tied the sail into a tight wad,) he worked his way into the wad as if it were a bag. And there he was out of the wind and clear of the spray.

"'We'll save him, anyway,' said one of the life savers, and the whole crew went at it with a will, but just as they were launching the lifeboat it was smashed by the ice. Then the sailor stuck his head and shoulders out of the bunt of the sail and began to wave his cap to and fro, making what they call wigwag signals. The keeper of the life-saving station knew the code, of course, and answered. The sailor signaled:

"'Don't try to get me off till the sea goes down. The mast is sound, and I have a good bed in the sail. Just send off some grub, and I'll be all right. I haven't had a bite since last night.'

"'He's asking for grub,' said the keeper, turning to the rest of us; 'poor fellow, he's going crazy, and won't last long now. But I'll humor him all I can.'

"Then he signaled to the sailor:

"'I knew you were hungry, but I can't think of any way to send the grub to you. Can you?'

"'Sure,' answered the sailor. 'It's dead easy. Load your gun with beefsteaks and fire them against the masthead.'

"'That's so!' said the keeper, jumping as if he'd been spanked. 'I wonder I didn't think of that before. I'll do it.'"

The commercial traveler paused long enough to put fire to a fresh cigar, and then continued:

"Gentlemen, it's a pleasure to tell this story to men of knowledge like yourselves. Ignorant people in the city sometimes think it's untrue, but you gentlemen, who can pump a Winchester as fast as a deer can jump and hit him every shot, will appreciate what I'm going to tell you. The life savers brought a platter full of big round steaks, about two inches and a half thick, with a big chunk of suet on top. They'd bought it for their supper, but they cut it into pieces that would just fit the gun, salted them, and, putting a bit of suet in next to the powder, with the steak on top, they aimed the gun carefully and fired charge after charge off to that starving sailor. You see, the flame of the powder broiled the steak and the suet melted into gravy. Every piece of steak struck the masthead, and the sailor caught them all as they rebounded. The keeper said that he fired off either three pounds and five ounces or three pounds and seven ounces—no, it was five pounds and three ounces of steak, I remember now. And the sailor ate every shred of it. You see how it was that I couldn't help thinking about this wreck when your neighbor here said the storm made him hungry."

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After about a minute of dead silence Uncle Jimmie Keyes cleared his throat and said:

"Um—stranger, would you jest tell us what kind of a gun it was they used to fire them beefsteaks off to the sailor with?"

"It was a little brass cannon, with a bore near two inches and a half in diameter. Fine guns those life savers have, and every keeper has to be a dead shot."

"I should say so, after hearin' your a-count of 'em. And it was five pound and seven ounces of steak the sailor ate?"

"No, Sir, five pounds and three ounces. Of course, the weight shrunk some in the cooking, as every one must allow, for powder flame is terribly hot. But it's safe to say he ate at least five pounds."

"You're story reminds me of the time me and Lem Lawson here and three or four more of us went fishing through the ice on Mad Tom's Hole one day some years ago when there weren't no game laws enforced by sneaking constables. West Creek was full of trout in them days. And it's what you was sayin' about that sailor chap's appetite that reminded me of the trout. A feller that belongs to the Utica Snowshoe Club told me once that a trout was voracious, and I reckon he was right, for when I asked what voracious meant he said it meant a damned hog.

"Howsever, it's not fer me to find fault with 'em on that a-count. The fact is, I think of it with gratitude. We was havin' powerful good luck with middlin'-sized trout that day, baitin' with stripe of deer's liver and lights, what's the killinest bait I know of. But along about 10 o'clock a biggish sort of an old he feller came along, and with a jerk he grabbed off my hook and bait and a yard of line. If my end of the line hadn't been tied to my ankle, I 'low he'd took the whole string of it.

"The next minute he was under Lem's hole in the ice, and takes bait and hook from him. Then he tackles the next chap and the next, just like a drummer workin' the stores in Booneville, only he wasn't satisfied with skinnin' us all oncet; he must come back to me an' go the round over again. And, Sir, when he'd done us all up the twicet, he comes a third time and grabs my hook, which it were the last I had. I was that excited I forgot what I was about, and when I rightly sensed myself I'd slipped into the hole and under the ice, and got towed so far away from it I couldn't reach back. And what was worse, I was that flabbergasted I couldn't tell which way to reach, anyway.

"Boys, it's a solemn matter, as Lem Lawson will tell ye, for him and the rest was that busy with their fishin' they never seen I was gone. I'd ketched a full breath as I went down, but I'd no more than riz up under the ice, (bein' fatter in them days than I be now,) than I felt I'd bust if I didn't let the breath out. I clawed around in all directions, feelin' for the hole, till I could'nt stand it no more, and then out the breath had to come, an' I almost give up hope.

"Stranger, it's a pleasure to tell this story to a eddicated gentleman from the city like yourself, for some ignorant country Jakes won't believe it's so. No sooner did I let that breath out than I noticed the smell of tobacker begun to disappear from it. It was a growin' sweet rapid, and that reminded me of the beavers and the otters an' the muskrats what travels for miles under the ice just by soakin' their breaths. Thinkin' of that 'ere revived me wonderful, for I 'lowed I'd be able to live till I could wriggle around an' find the hole. An' I tell you I worked like choppin' wood by the cord, too. But when I'd drawed in and let out that soaked breath more times than I can count, and was gittin' flustered agin, I felt a pull on the line what was fast to my ankle yet. Then come a lot of jerks, and I was drug clean away from the bubble in spite of my clawin' an' diggin' my toes into the ice, and there I was, stranglin' sure enough. This time I gived up for good an' all, an' I was just beginnin' to realize the glories what's awaitin' the just man made perfect when I was hauled out on top the ice by Lem.

"You see, that 'ere trout what had drug me under the water had been hooked to stay the last time he come to me. But it didn't satisfy his appetite by any means, even when he had me under the water. He wrastled with the line for a time, and that was when I was a wriggin' around an' workin' on my soaked breath, but when he found he couldn't get rid of it he was that hungry for more grub he swum to Lem's bait, like he'd done before, and Lem, havin' been trained by me, hooked him and hauled him out, an' me, too.

"We counted the hooks that trout had in his mouth. I don't remember exactly whether it was seventeen or nineteen, but when I come to compare my watch, which it had stopped as I went down, with Lem's, I found I'd been under more than—"

"Uncle Jimmie," interrupted the commercial traveler, "don't say another word. As a sporting experience, getting wrecked on the Hempstead Beach is left at the pole by fishing for trout in Mad Tom's Hole. The cigars for the crowd are on me."

The Tyrant.

Guest—I noticed a football in the front hall.

Tenant—Yes. The janitor put it there. He said when we wanted to kick we could use that.

"Running to Middlin's."

IN SOME PARTS of the country "middlin'" or "from fair to middlin'" is compelled to perform yeoman duty in the daily conversational intercourse between the natives. Everything from the state of one's health to a conflagration or an earthquake comes under one or the other of these headings.

I had this odd but interesting fact pretty thoroughly impressed upon my mind while waiting for my train at a little mountain station located among the Ozarks, one sultry Summer afternoon in 1898, not long after the Olympia sailed into Manila Bay.

The station was closed and locked when I reached it, and on the door was pinned a telegraph blank bearing the legend:

"Gone to grub!"

This evidently referred to the station agent, so I sat down on a rickety bench near the door, lit my last cigar, and prepared to take things easy until train-time.

Pretty soon a tall, lank mountaineer, clad in homespun and wearing a slouch hat, came along and took a seat on the edge of the platform near me and began looking me over as if wondering where I had dropped from.

"Plenty of room on the bench," said I in friendly tones, waving my hand toward the unoccupied portion of the pine settee, but he shook his head and replied:

"Thankee, mister; druther set where I am 'n' let my feet hang off."

He smiled so good-naturedly as he said this that I began to feel somewhat acquainted, so I ventured upon the brilliantly original remark that it was a warm day.

"Waal, yes; middlin'. Shouldn't be s'prised if we had a thaw before long," he responded placidly, picking up a straw and beginning to chew on it.

"Live 'round here?" I asked.

"Jest up the road a piece," he replied, jerking his thumb over his shoulder.

"Some very fine scenery in this section," I remarked, enthusiastically.

"Waal, yes; frum fair to middlin'," he calmly observed, shutting one eye and squinting critically around the horizon with his other; "jest 'bout frum fair to middlin,' I sh'd say."

"Plenty of good farming land around here?" I queried next.

"Oh, middlin'; jest 'bout middlin,' the most of it," was the response.

"Heard about Dewey smashing things at Manila?"

"Yep; heerd 'em talkin' 'bout it down to th' Cornera."

"Great naval battle, wasn't it?"

"Waal, yes; middlin'."

"Quite a fighter, the Commodore."

"Middlin'."

I was trying to think of something more to ask—some question that couldn't be answered with "middlin'," if possible, when another native came along, and, shaking hands with the first-comer, greeted him with:

"How do, Bill? How ye comin' on?"

"Middlin', thankee. How's yerself?" was the reply.

"Oh, 'bout middlin'. How's Sairy Jane?"

"Oh, she's middlin'."

"How's her sister, Mary Ann?"

"She's middlin'."

"An' 'Liza; how's she gettin' on?"

"Jest 'bout middlin'."

"How's yer brother Jim!"

"Middlin'."

"How're all the young-uns?"

"Oh, they're middlin'."

By this time the station master had arrived and opened the ticket office, and when I went in to procure the necessary pasteboard he genially inquired:

"Ben waitin' long, mister?"

"Long enough to find out one important fact," said I.

"What's that?" he demanded, curiously.

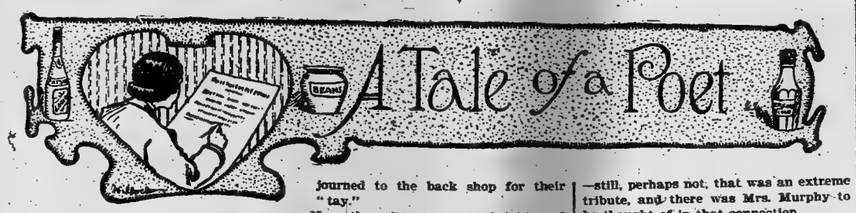
"That everything in this section of the country, including the natives, runs principally to middlin's."

"Oh, I see ye've ben enjoyin' a conversation with Bill an' Hank," said the ticket seller, with a knowing grin. "Hope ye had a middlin' good time of it. Here comes yer train, mister. Hafter look middlin' sharp or ye'll miss it. Drop in ag'in whenever ye happen to be out this way, mister, an' ye'll find us all purty middlin' glad to see ye."

One Example.

"In union there is strength," said the first passenger.

"Yes, indeed," said the other. "I have been trying for a year to break a marriage tie. Have tried Dakota and Oklahoma both, and we are still united."



A Tale of a Poet

THE poet's name was John—which is but partly true, for if all his name were printed it would be recognized at once.

When he was twelve years old he had lately come to the city from the country and was working in a little store kept by Mrs. Anne Murphy—the poet had no family—who sold candy and more or less faded fruit and tobacco and clay pipes, newspapers, and other small articles.

The poet had to sweep the floor, wait on customers, run errands, and make himself, as Mrs. Murphy said, "gin'rilly useful." All this took up his time by day, but at night—ah, then it was different. At night he was no longer shopboy, errand boy, boy of all work; at night he was a poet and a man of letters. For by night he would pore and dream over books, or write verses, as long as Mrs. Murphy would let him. He had an odd volume of the British poets containing the works of Cowley, Milton, and Denham, the edition edited by Dr. Samuel Johnson. His battered copy of Shakespeare opened easily at each of the greatest plays. He had the poems of Keats, he had Beckford's "Vathek"—and many more of a very odd lot of books found in the garret of his old country home; but the best thumbed of all was the Book of Books in the great English of the King James version.

This last had been given to him by his old schoolmaster in the country who was of a seriously literary turn of mind, and who one day asked the lads of his upper class to recite any lines of poetry they knew in which the word "cherubim" occurred. Several of the boys repeated passages from familiar hymns, and then John arose, blushing and stammering, and quoted "Paradise Lost," to the astonished old man, who took a great interest in him after that and raised a mighty outcry when John's aunt, his guardian and only relative, took him from school. But Mrs. Murphy had offered to take John—his aunt declared herself too poor to support idlers, so he was hurried away to the roaring town, carrying the old schoolmaster's blessing and his gift of the Book of all Books of wisdom, and of poetry, too.

And when John, tired of reading or writing in the night, or when Mrs. Murphy had taken his light away, he would shut his eyes and dream as the youth of his tribe have always dreamed, of poetry and of the spirit of beauty and the voice of fame—ah, radiant, beckening dreams, making themselves quite at home in the east side candy shop.

Now Mrs. Murphy admired booklearning mightily from afar off, and was proud of her shopboy, and would often seriously embarrass him by praising him to his face to her friends when they dropped into her cosy back shop for a chat and a cup of "tay." Moreover, she had a genuine affection for the motherless lad, and expressed it in many little ways that went straight to his heart.

One day John amused himself in a quiet hour by copying out his latest poem, one he was very proud of, as he always was of his latest, on a large sheet of cardboard. Shortly afterward he was sent out upon an errand, and Mrs. Murphy, pottering about the store, came upon the cardboard and read the verses slowly, word by word.

"Sure, now, that boy is a janius," she said, with conviction. "To think of the foine pomes he do be afther writin'! Tom Moore, that me poor husband used to rave about, couldn't do bether himself, so he couldn't!"

"Why don't you put it in the windy, Mrs. Murphy?" asked old Mrs. Cronin. "Sure, it would look elegant there, such foine large print, too."

"A great head ye carry on your shoulders, Mrs. Cronin," said Mrs. Murphy. "Indade, now, I will do that same."

She waddled—Mrs. Murphy was very fat—to the window and put the poem, in all its white glory of cardboard—its edition de luxe—between a bottle of pickled onions and a jar of peppermints. Then she went out upon the sidewalk and contemplated it complacently.

"Faith, it's right to it it is, Mrs. Cronin," she said. "Step in to the back shop and have a cup of tay with me, and we'll talk it over."

Mrs. Cronin was nothing loth, and adjourned to the back shop for their "tay."

Now the afternoon was bright and fine, so it chanced that Mr. James Bedford decided to walk from his house up town to the office of The Daily Star, on which journal he was an editorial writer, instead of riding on an elevated train, as he usually did. And when he had crossed Central Park, and walked with the radiant Broadway crowds for a certain distance, he turned away to the eastward and entered the region of the tenement dwellers, where there were always sights and sounds to interest a man of Mr. Bedford's curious and inquiring temperament. As he sauntered along easily, swinging his stick, he did not forget to pay attention to what was happening on the streets about him, for it was part of his newspaper training to be always alert of eye and ear. So he caught sight of the sheet of cardboard in Mrs. Murphy's window and stopped, attracted by the arrangement of the words upon it.

It was verse, sure enough, he saw, and in manuscript, although of Gargantuan proportions. He smiled as he read the lines and was about to pass on when an idea came to him. He entered the store, and Mrs. Murphy came to meet him, a commercial smile dimpling her fat, rosy, good-natured face.

Mr. Bedford pointed with his stick to John's masterpiece and said:

"May I ask if those verses are original?"

"What's that you say, Sorr?" Mrs. Murphy asked.

"I mean," said Mr. Bedford, smiling, "were they copied from a book or a newspaper or written by some one you know?"

"Indade they were!" cried Mrs. Murphy proudly. "They were written by my own Johnnyboy. Ah, sure, but he's the janius—and only twilve years old, Sorr."

"Amazing," said Mr. Bedford. "Would you mind if I took a copy of them?"

"May I ask an' for what, Sorr?"

"Oh, to put them in the paper, you know."

"Mrs. Cronin, Mrs. Cronin, I say!" called Mrs. Murphy excitedly. "Here's a gintleman wants to print our Johnny's po'try. Think of that now, will ye, Mrs. Cronin?"

"It's jest wonderful, so it is," said Mrs. Cronin. "Sure, now, 'twas lucky of me to think of puttin' them into the windy."

Mrs. Murphy hurried the card to Mr. Bedford, who made a copy of the verses in his notebook.

"Give this to the boy, with my compliments," he said, handing a silver half dollar to Mrs. Murphy as he left the store.

"Sorr, Sorr," cried Mrs. Murphy, bustling after him. "What paper will it be in, now?"

"In The Star," he answered smilingly.

When John shortly afterward came back he took the card from the window where it had been replaced.

"Aunt," he said, with some vexation, "you shouldn't have put this thing in the window for people to laugh at."

"Laugh at it, is it, you say, dearie?" said Mrs. Murphy proudly. "Mrs. Cronin, do you hear that, now? And him to say that whin the paper man do be goin' to print it."

And the wonderful story was told him, and the shining coin—his first honorarium—was put into his hand, and the poet's eyes grew round and his face flushed and paled by turns. His poem was actually going to be printed, to be really a poem, to be read by thousands. He could hardly realize the marvel. Fame had come in search of him. Never in all his reading had he heard of a young poet so fortunate, and he thought of the boy Chatterton starving in his garret with new poignancy of pity.

That night as he lay in bed he dreamed wonderful, shining dreams. He beheld his poems in all the glory of print; others of his poems in all the glory of print; finally, O glorious vision, a book, a big, neat book of poems, bearing his name, John Somethingelse Somebody, proudly. And he dreamed of the tribute of grateful verse he should offer to the kind, wonderfully clever man, this appreciative critic who had first found him out—still, perhaps not, that was an extreme tribute, and there was Mrs. Murphy to be thought of in that connection.

Now at about the time that John was dreaming of Mr. Bedford that able journalist was copying John's verses beneath a paragraph of his own composition, over which he smiled approvingly.

Next morning John awoke with a start; Mrs. Murphy was calling to him loudly from the store; he heard the wagon which had brought the morning papers rattling away.

"Hurry up, darlin'!" cried Mrs. Murphy. "Come down and see The Star! Hurry up, lazybones!"

The dear old woman was positively swelling with her pleased and proud emotions as the boy entered the shop, pale and frightened looking, and she pointed with a fat forefinger to the newspaper in her hand.

"It's there, sure it's there, right enough, in foine, bold, black print, Johnnyboy."

John took the paper with a trembling hand. His heart was beating rapidly, and he found it hard to draw his breath. He even feared to look upon his own work in print. He turned his eyes slowly to the place Mrs. Murphy indicated, a column on the editorial page of the paper headed "Notes and Points." And—

And there, there was the poem!

Dazzled, bewildered by the magic of printer's ink—which has turned older and wiser heads than his—suffused with an ineffable joy, the lad closed his hungry eyes. Then they opened and devoured the poem, signed, as he had signed it on the cardboard, with his own name. It stared at him, mesmerized, obsessed him, this row of black letters:

By John Somethingelse Somebody.

Then—then his eyes fell on the paragraph above the verses. And this is what he read:

"Wonderful, indeed, is Poesy. It moveth even the souls of they that deal in red herring and pickled onions, candy, and popcorn, to burst into song, to chant in numbers. Down on the east side, right in the heart of the tenement district, we have discovered a poet. He is no seeker after paltry fame, or wealth, or even the distinction of print. The old lady who keeps a candy shop in the street we speak about is at once his publisher and his patroness; her shop window is his publishing medium, and a paint brush and a pot of lampblack are his pen and ink; a big sheet of cardboard serves for paper. Who dares say that poetry is dying out among us when we have such a fine example of devotion to the Muse? Here is the latest production of this admirable laureate of the slums. It celebrates the homely and ubiquitous street sparrow. We understand that the next work from his pen, or, rather, his paint brush, will be a blank verse epic called 'Why Policeman Connolly Clubbed Patrick Donnelly.'"

The poet put his head down on the greasy counter and wept aloud.

"Why, darlin'!" cried the astonished Mrs. Murphy. "Why, darlin', what's the matter?"

He could not answer. Dry sobs were shaking his slender body. He pointed to the paragraph, which Mrs. Murphy had not read. She snatched the paper.

Now, fine shades of meaning in printed words are lost on Mrs. Murphy, but the derision of that paragraph affected her as though the writer of it had publicly slapped her boy across the face. Her blue eyes snapped, her ample bosom heaved, but she could not speak. She put her strong arms around the poet and hugged him close to her.

John turned in her embrace, fumbled in his pocket, drew out the silver coin—the price of his first published poem—looked at it a moment and then threw it out the open door into the street.

"Right you are, Johnnyboy," said Mrs. Murphy; "we don't want the mean critter's money."

The poet's arms went around the motherly form, and he whispered: "But, aunt, I was going to buy a present for you!"

Then the woman's tears mingled with the boy's, but not, need it be said, because of the lost present.

And this is one reason why on the front page of that week's successful first book of poems, bearing the name of John Somethingelse Somebody, appeared the dedication:

"To Anne Murphy."

Mr. Bedford, who is older now, and a very much better critic than he used to be, made quite a hit with his glowing appreciation of the volume. Did he know of whom he wrote? Or was it an instance of the revenges of time? Mrs. Murphy chuckled deeply, anyway.

Transmigration.

IT WAS a pike of modest mien
That floated in a stream;
With fins and tail bestowed aright
He settled down to dream.

It was a minnow gay and young
That tried to pass him by;
A sudden cloud came o'er the brook
And darkened earth and sky.

A flash, a gulp; the minnow went,
I know not how; belike,
He transmigrated somewhere else,
Or, rambled down the pike.

J. J. M.

When the Diplomat Was Fooled.

THE recent experience of an East Orange clergyman whose wife brought a woman over from Germany with her this Fall with the object of making a domestic servant out of her, only to have the woman fall into the clutches of an "immigrant missionary," recalls the experience of a man connected with the United States Diplomatic Service.

The official in question, after a long stay in a German town, had resolved to come back to this country with his family, which included his wife and two daughters just entering upon womanhood. It was thought desirable to have a German governess accompany them to America, and after a short search an exceedingly prepossessing young woman was found, who, upon securing the promise of a large salary to compensate her for leaving the fatherland, consented to tutor the young women.

Fräulein, as she was known, was a most charming young lady, and before the voyage was half over the entire family had become much attached to her, and she had apparently become very fond of her benefactors; she was full of expectation at what she was to see in the strange new country, and seemed most eager to arrive.

At last Sandy Hook hove in sight, and ere long the steamer was plowing her way up the North River. Eagerly Fräulein scanned the crowd that stood on the wharf to welcome the voyagers. A young man stood out a little prominently from one group, and soon Fräulein saw him. Out came her handkerchief, and soon she was throwing kisses to the young man and he was manifesting the utmost delight at seeing her.

Almost the first one to pass through the gate after the customs officials had passed the baggage was Fräulein, and soon her employers saw her clasped in the arms of the young man. The diplomat was nonplused, but he allowed the two time to talk things over, and then gently suggested to the young woman that it was time for her to accompany the party to their hotel.

"Oh, but that is impossible," said the young woman, with a suspicious gleam in her eye.

"Impossible," gasped the astonished man. "Why, Fräulein, what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing, Sir, only this—this gentleman is my fiancé, and I have come over to marry him. I am most grateful to you for bringing me over," replied the girl, with the utmost calmness.

For a few moments the situation was too overpowering for the duped man to say anything, but at last he managed to gasp out that he would sue the girl for breach of contract.

"You will do nothing of the kind," responded Fräulein. "You employed me abroad, and you, as a lawyer, know very well that under the alien labor law you have no right to bring me to this country under such circumstances."

The diplomat thought deeply for a few moments, and at last concluded that it was easier to say nothing, and he went back to his stricken family.

A Reason.

PROF. —— was instructing a class of schoolboys about the circulation of the blood.

"Can you tell me," said he, "why it is that if I were to stand on my head there would be a rush of blood to my head, and that there is no rush of blood to my feet when I stand upon them?"

A [illegible] boy was present, and [illegible] "Because you haven't any brains in your feet, sir."



Lone Wolf

Side by side two girls were speeding up the lake, the sharp click, click of their skates ringing clear and musical in the crisp, still air. Easily the miles slipped away behind. Points of land rushed up and past, dim and shadowy in the white light of the moon; and once or twice in the far distance they heard the sinister voice of some night-prowling animal. On and still on, and then through the crisp air came the sharp click of other skates, followed by the glimpse of a dim figure, which rapidly grew plainer as it approached.

As it came near, one of the girls said "Aunt Roxy," and the other added, "Going home to see her mother," and then the figure shot past, waving a hand and smiling brightly; and then they raised their hands and flew on, feeling a sudden glow of pleasure at the unexpected meeting. Everybody knew and loved Aunt Roxy, the neighborhood "aunt," who went from house to house doing sewing and nursing, and who, in spite of her sixty-odd years, could still give the boys and girls something to do when she went skating with them. Now she was on her way to spend the holidays with her mother at the foot of the lake. Everybody knew she was going, and everybody wished they could be there to see the meeting.

One, two, five minutes passed; and then came a long, menacing howl which made the girls shiver involuntarily and bend forward to their work. They knew that voice. Every Winter, when snows grew deep and food scarce, wild animals were accustomed to make predatory incursions from their northern fastnesses; and among them it was not uncommon to hear the howling of wolves. But this was not one wolf of an ordinary pack, but an outcast from its own kind, grown fiercer and more cunning through its isolation. All the country round had learned to fear and to hunt him and to lay traps for him—but so far in vain.

The girls' faces grew tense as they sped on, and they listened, almost with bated breath, for the swift following of footsteps behind. Ordinarily, daughters of a trapper and accustomed to hunting as they were, they would not have run from one wolf, but this was different, almost as dangerous as an entire pack; and, besides, they were unarmed.

But suddenly one of them cried "Aunt Roxy!" and then both sank their skate heels deep into the ice and came to an abrupt stop. A quick look into each other's eyes, and then they whirled and sped back over the course they had just come. That long, exultant howl had meant more than mere defiance; it proclaimed the discovery of prey. Aunt Roxy had gone in that direction, and the wolf had scented her trail.

Scarce a minute had passed since the fierce howl of discovery, but only too well they understood what even that might mean. Side by side, with heads forward and elbows pressed close to their sides, their skates clicking sharply and regularly, they flew on, having no further thought of themselves, but only of the woman on her way home to spend the holidays. She was an old woman, with little knowledge of animal life, while they were young and strong and accustomed to the woods.

If any plan of action flashed through their minds it was to draw the attack of the wolf, and then to lead it away to some other part of the lake. They were accounted the swiftest skaters in all the country round, and on a fair field of ice, with no obstacles, felt that they would stand a fair chance with even the "Lone Wolf," as he was called. Perhaps they might outdistance him, and then circle back and escape. Of course, if a skate strap should break, or any one of a possible dozen accidents happen—but they would not think of that.

Almost as these thoughts flashed through their minds they saw him ahead, his nose in the air and his ears forward. Evidently he had heard the sharp ringing of their skates and was waiting to see what it might portend.

As they sped straight at him, swiftly, unswervingly, another wolf would have turned and fled; this one moved toward them slowly, his head up, showing his teeth.

But as they rushed on to within twenty yards, ten yards, five yards, implacable, silent save for the clicking of their skates, even the Lone Wolf's front began to waver. What did it mean? He was accustomed to see people turn and fly, or at least hide behind trees or rocks and shoot at him. But these did neither; they were rushing down on him as though perfectly sure of the result—as, of course, they were, otherwise they would not do it.

And apparently with this conclusion Lone Wolf's last vestige of bravado gave way, for he turned and fled incontinently down the lake. The girls gave one ringing shout and followed.

But as they flew on they wondered how the thing would end. It was more inspiring to chase than be chased; but they knew enough of wolf nature to feel assured that the moment they stopped the wolf would stop also, and the moment they turned back he would follow. And as the animal seemed to have no trouble in keeping ahead of them now, they wondered a little uneasily how it would be in case they were the pursued.

On and still on, and now the girls were thinking more of their own escape than the wolf's. He was running now with nose to the ice and ears flat, the very embodiment of frantic haste and fear. A mile had been passed in this way, two, and then Lone Wolf had swerved in toward a long, narrow cove, beyond which lay the denser forest and his stronghold. By this time Aunt Roxy was too far away to be in danger; besides, if the animal had not already forgotten her scent, it would take time for him to recover it. Once or twice they slackened their speed slightly, thinking to let him increase the distance between them before they turned back up the lake; but the second their speed decreased his decreased also, and they could see him turn back his head inquiringly. Then they sped forward again, more impetuously than ever. His fear was their only safety now. That gone, they could not stand against him without weapons; and they were not as confident about distancing him on skates as they had been.

On and still on, and at length they saw the faint glimmering of a campfire in the distance. It rushed toward them rapidly, like the headlight of a locomotive; but the wolf, with his head turned back, fearful and yet suspicious of his pursuers, did not see it until too late to swerve aside. As he reached the circle of light and turned sharply at right angles to his course there came a flash and report, and with one convulsive bound he rose into the air, and then fell back upon the ice, motionless. A second later the girls came to a stop beside him.

"Too late, pardners," the owner of the campfire called, gruffly; "he's my pelt now. I shot him." Then, as he came forward, "Hello, Jane an' Mary Brown! You here? What you doin' huntin' a critter like Lone Wolf in the night—hey, girls? An' where's your guns?"

"Haven't any," Jane answered, coloring a little, "and, for that matter, not even a jack-knife." Then she told of their meeting with Aunt Roxy and the subsequent chase of the wolf. The man listened incredulously at first, then derisively, then with something else coming into his deep-set eyes.

"It's the craziest, most idiotic, foolishest—" he stopped suddenly and placed a hand upon each of the girls' shoulders—"bravest thing I've come across. I'm glad Aunt Roxy's all right. She nursed my little girl back to life once. But come up to the fire an' eat supper with me. It's jest ready. Then I'll skin the wolf an' arter that go back home with ye. Mebbe there's more wolves prowlin' round, an' it's jest as well to have somebody along with a gun. Chased old Lone Wolf clean across the lake without so much as a jack-knife! H'm! h'm! bravest thing I ever knew!"

He Stuck Fast.

A DELEGATION of young people from the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, led by the assistant minister, went down one evening to the Floating Chapel to hold a religious meeting with the sailors. The seats of the place had been newly varnished, and when one of the young men attempted to rise to speak he discovered he was stuck fast to his chair. Three times he tried to free himself, and each attempt, though more vigorous than the last, was unsuccessful. Pausing for a moment, as the audience looked at him, he exclaimed with emphasis:

"If I stick to the Lord as hard as I stick to this chair I'll be all right."

And with these words still sounding in the air he gave another pull—and freed himself.

Equally Tough.

Landlady—White meat or dark?

Boarder—It doesn't matter; I'm color blind!



THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

NOV

1902

Solving Mysteries of the Mails.

IN point of fascination for the casual investigator there is probably no feature of the local Post Office system which can compare with the department where knotty problems in badly addressed letters are solved. The work of ascertaining the names of the addressees is carried on laboriously day after day, and seemingly hopeless characters on the envelopes are usually resolved into intelligible addresses before the "blind readers," as the clerks are termed, are willing to give up their labors.

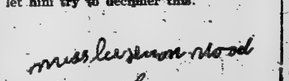
A veritable curiosity shop of chirography is this department of the Post Office. As was jocularly pointed out by one of the clerks the other day, "there is some advantage in ignorance, anyhow. If everybody knew how to read, write, and spell correctly and legibly we would lose our jobs." The exhibits in the office illustrate a widespread desire for practical joking, for the Post Office is often in receipt of communications the addresses on which have obviously been inspired by the desire to have some fun "with those Post Office fellows." It is estimated that nearly a million of these badly addressed letters are handled by the local office every year. The work of deciphering the names and addresses is intrusted to three men. Their days are pretty full, and they have little time for loafing. And as the records show that of the number received fully 85 per cent. are ultimately delivered, it may be gathered that the service is an efficient and useful one.

Of the many letters sent on purpose to test the men in the Post Office, the easiest to decipher are such as this, which was received only a few days ago:

Saim F. Yam Dualkcirts
320 YawdsorB
Nattalmam
c| Dradnats Elbat lio htolc oc.

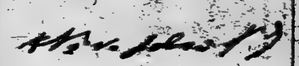
Here all the "blind reader" had to do was to read backward and discover that the letter was intended for Miss May F. Strickland, 320 Broadway, Manhattan, care of Standard Table Oilcloth Company.

But lest any one might infer that the clerks draw their pay for work that is all as simple as the example cited above, let him try to decipher this:



The day the above reached the Post Office two clerks devoted the major portion of their time to it. Finally, as a last resort, it went to Mr. Menger, the head of the department, and after he had wrestled with it for several hours it was finally resolved into this: Miss Lee Dorn, Woodville, Rapp. County, Va. The letter was delivered to that address, which was found to be the correct one.

No little difficulty was encountered in translating this



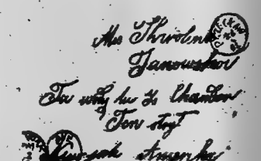
into Hannawa Falls, N. Y., but anybody can see how easy it is after it has been figured out.

Some of the greatest difficulties encountered by the "blind reader" are due to the fact that writers are not particular about the exact spelling of the names of towns and cities. Their efforts mark the very apex of phonetic spelling. This kind of address comes most frequently from foreign countries, where the writers have merely tried to convey the name according to the sounds as they have heard them. But not infrequently takes. For example, there was the girl, whose handwriting indicated unmistakably that she was a native of this country, who addressed a letter to "Cold Snake, N. Y." What she meant was Colt's Neck, N. Y., and the addressee was discovered at that point.

A similar confusion existed in the mind of a writer who was responsible for "Dutch Johnson, N. Y.," when what was intended was Duchess Junction.

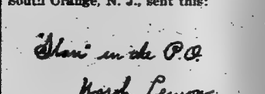
And another example of the same kind of error is found in an envelope addressed to "Hell's Meadow, N. Y.," and intended for Helmetta.

Here is an example of an exceptionally difficult address that was finally deciphered by Mr. Menger:

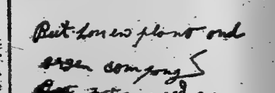


Reduced to plain English, the address is Mrs. Caroline Yanowski, Tenth Story, 242 Chambers Street, N. Y., America.

The jokers have all sorts of fun at the expense of Jersey towns, and the Oranges are full of suggestion for those who send "catch" addresses to the Post Office. "Chopped Beef," N. J., had to be translated "Hamburg," and the letter was delivered in that town. Needless to say a letter addressed "Louis M. Mohar, Any Old Fruit, New Jersey," finally found its way to the Dead Letter Office, as the address was not specific enough even for the experts. One would-be humorist addressed a letter to "Saccharine Elevation, N. H.," and it was delivered to a man for whom it was intended in Sugar Hill, N. H. A letter postmarked Sing Sing, and addressed to "Mr. Pluto, The Fourth Circle, Hades, On the Styx," is still awaiting identification at the Dead Letter Office in Washington. One joker, playing on the words South Orange, N. J., sent this:



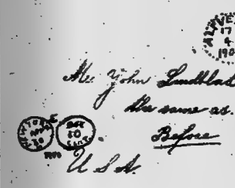
The one that follows the Post Office clerks say was easy, but it will probably not strike the average person as being what is figuratively termed a "cinch."



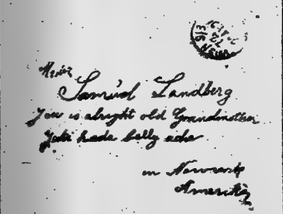
Properly deciphered, it means Beethoven Piano and Organ Company, 1,101 Washington Street, New York.

One of the chief requirements for the work is a knowledge of the names of streets in all of the different cities and towns of the country, as many addresses have the name of the street properly indicated, but located in a city in which it does not exist. It is easy enough for the clerk discouraging in "Broad Street, Brooklyn," a letter intended for Philadelphia, but when it gets down to the minor niggle in smaller towns considerable knowledge is required to properly locate the addressee. The labor of the clerks has been greatly increased since the consolidation of Greater New York, for an average of a thousand letters a day in search in which the names of the boroughs are omitted and the general address "New York" is the only guide.

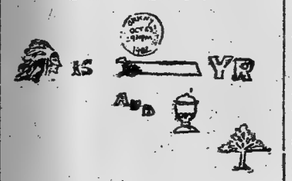
absurding faith in the knowledge and memory of the postal authorities:



It seems hardly necessary to add that the above letter was never delivered. A small boy in Germany was evidently the sender of the following communication, which appeared on the outside of an envelope:



Persons with artistic proclivities send addresses such as this, and the letters are usually delivered promptly:



Reduced to plain English, this means Louis Sawyer, Auburn, Me., the pine tree indicating the name of the State and the "Lo" of the "poor Indian" providing a clue to the first syllable of the addressee's Christian name.

The name E. S. Burtis, Addison, Hartford County, Conn., is thus expressed by one writer:



Another addressed an envelope thus:



The letter was delivered to Miss Atwell, 522 East Eighteenth Street, New York City. And any one who will take the trouble to study the illustration will see how plain it is after one has discovered what the writer intended to convey.

A Good Place.

THE youthful offspring of a prominent lawyer who has a seat in the pew in the Lord's Court Building at Broadway Place and William Street, was asked into the parlor the other day to be "showed off" to an admiring visitor as the "brightest ever." The composition naturally drifted to his father, and the visitor asked the child:

"Do you know where your father's office is?"

"Yes, sir," the youngster

The Old Man's Trick.

"THE old gentleman played a queer trick on me the other night," said the young man, as he lit a cigar after dinner. "It was rather awkward for me, but I guess it was a good thing after all.

"You know I used to feel that I had done myself an injustice if I did not go to the theatre about five or six nights a week. Maybe it wasn't always the theatre, but if it wasn't that it was a stag party or a poker game. I needn't explain; you've been with me frequently.

"Well, you also know how I am fixed in the line of business. I work for father, and I have to be at the office at 8:30 in the morning, just as the rest of the family are sitting down to breakfast. In consequence, I get my breakfast and leave the house before they are up. But I can't complain of that. I'm doing exactly what the man who had my place before me did, and, between you and me, I think I'm drawing more salary than he did.

"But that's neither here nor there. It's the evenings. I used to finish work about 6, get dinner down town, and go to the theatre or somewhere else. Been doing it for about six months, and I swear that when I figure back, about the only times that I have seen my mother and sister have been at Sunday dinner. Nothing unusual in that, of course; the same is true of hundreds of young men in New York.

"But they haven't fathers like mine. He came to me one afternoon last week and asked me if I had an engagement for that night.

"'Yes,' I said; 'I promised to go to the theatre with Billy Brown.'

"'How about to-morrow night?' he asked.

"'Haven't figured that far ahead,' I replied.

"'Well, I'd like you to go somewhere with me.'

"'All right,' I said. "Where'll I meet you?'

"You see, he leaves the office about an hour before I get through.

"He suggested the Imperial at 7:30, and I was there, prepared for the theatre and a quiet lecture on late hours. He had combined the two on several previous occasions. But when he appeared he said he wanted me to call on a lady with him.

"'One I knew quite well when I was a young man,' he explained.

"We went out and started straight for home.

"'She is stopping at the house,' he said, when I spoke of it.

"I thought it strange that he should have made the appointment for the Imperial under those circumstances, but I said nothing.

"Well, we went in, and I was introduced with all due formality to my mother and my sister.

"The situation struck me as ludicrous, and I started to laugh, but the laugh died away. None of the three even smiled. My mother and my sister shook hands with me, and my mother said she remembered me as a boy, but hadn't seen much of me lately. Then she invited me to be seated.

"It wasn't a bit funny then, although I can laugh over it now. I sat down, and she told me one or two anecdotes of my boyhood, at which we all laughed a little. Then we four played whist for a while. When I finally retired I was courteously invited to call again. I went up stairs feeling pretty small and doing a good deal of thinking."

"And then?" asked his companion.

"Then I made up my mind that my mother was a most entertaining lady, and my sister a good and brilliant girl."

"And now?"

"Now I'm going to call again, as I have been doing quite regularly for the last week. I enjoy their company and purpose to cultivate their acquaintance."

A "Dead Cinch."

"You college men seem to take life pretty easy."

"Yes; even when we graduate we do it by degrees."

Good Reason for Divorce.

"I hear that Mrs. Bitter has become a Christian Scientist."

"Indeed. I knew her husband was suing for a divorce, but didn't know the reason."

Conditions Reversed.

Kidder—The proverb, "every dog has it's day," doesn't go in Algiers.

Ryder—Why?

Kidder—For the very good reason that



BACK TO THE FARM.

Gobbler Thoughts.

You'll ever be
The barnyard pearl
For which in glee
I'll dive and whirl
A saraband
That's painted red,
And fondly stand
Upon my head
And shout: "Hip, hip, hooray for the
Best thing in ornitholo-gee.

Your luscious drum-
Stick, brown and crisp,
In sweetest num-
Bers makes me lisp.
The inner man
What can anoint
More smoothly than
Your second joint?
Which is when quite gra-vee immerst
The second joint that is the first.

With joy I bound,
When I attack
Your hollow sound-
Ing scrawny back.
Your wings so quaint
Of form and fold
My fancies paint
In dancing gold
And all life's cares disintegrate
When on your neck I fall elate.

All words above
You're the divine
Quintessence of
The tuneful nine:
And while I gulp
Yon dainty beams
Of rose, be sculp-
Ture all my dreams
Until I tread, 'mid blooms of spice,
A lotos eater's paradise.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Tommy's Astonishment.

A LITTLE boy, in the city for the first time, called to his mother when an organ grinder stopped in front of the house.

"Oh, mamma, just come and hear this funny music with a handle on it."

Juvenile Altruism.

LITTLE Charley was eating a late breakfast, after the elders of the family had gone about their occupations for the day. His small brother Louis had not yet risen.

On the table was a dish containing some of the most "malicious" peaches that Charley had ever seen, as he admitted. They were the first fruit, offerings of the early season.

Before the mother of the boys noticed what was transpiring at the table Charley had eaten all but one of the delicious, red and green, fuzzy, seductive spheres, and that one was in his small, fat hand.

"Why, Charley," said the indulgent mamma, "that's the very last of those nice peaches. Aren't you going to leave it for Louis?"

Charley looked at his mother wistfully, inquiringly, penetratingly—not to say reproachfully—for several moments. His mind was in wrapt and rapid action. He was trying to dig a justification of his appetite and the indulgence he wanted to grant it from the depths of his inner consciousness.

Then he became an altruist. He thoughtfully shook his curly head, and replied, with great solemnity:

"M-a-k-é L-o-u-i-s s-i-c-k."

Thereupon he promptly removed the danger from his precious little brother's reach.

Taken at His Word.

MAGGIE was the most competent of maids, so when the husband of her mistress was taken seriously ill it never occurred to Maggie to quibble as to the exact location of the lines that bounded her duty. Her industrial creed was simplicity itself. There was work to be done? The fact sufficed. Maggie did it. Consequently, although the clock pointed to 9 P. M., she was still busily engaged with the family wash.

In the midst of her labors the bell rang and she dashed to the upper regions to answer the inquiries of a neighbor as to Mr. Brown's condition. On being told that no marked improvement was noticeable he expressed his regret and voiced his desire to be of use.

"Anything at all that I can do to assist your people will give me great pleasure," he said, "I stand ready to render ANY service they may require."

Maggie eyed him a moment, then, despite the gravity of the situation, her Celtic love of fun came to the fore.

"Onything, did ye say?" she repeated, "then for heaven's sake, man, if ye're ony good at ironin', come down to the laundry an' len' me a han'!"

How Simpkins Regained Faith.

SIMPKINS was not the sort of a fellow to be suspected of having love affairs on his hands. He did not mingle much in society, but was simply one of the boys, being a good deal of an athlete and equally expert at pulling an oar or kicking a football.

It was accordingly considerable of a surprise which he sprung on his friends at the club the other evening when, after a period of unusual silence on his part, he broke out with the remark, apropos of nothing that had been said:

"Well, they're all the same, anyway, these women. You can't depend on any of them. I don't believe they know what it is to be animated with ordinary heart and conscience."

Everybody was perfectly dumfounded and no one ventured a remark.

"I met a young lady at Mrs. Brown's ball last February," continued Simpkins, "who quite fascinated me. She invited me to call, and I did so. I kept on calling, at proper and decorous intervals, and was beginning to think that my visits were not altogether unwelcome."

Here Simpkins paused and smiled unpleasantly. Perhaps he was thinking of one of the calls, or perhaps how simple of him to imagine the young lady cared for him. Then he continued:

"Finally, all of a sudden, about two weeks or less ago, my rings at the door bell met no response. This happened two or three times before I began to suspect what the trouble was. Then it dawned upon me that my company was not wanted, and that the edict evidently was that when I called no one should answer the bell.

"One day I met her on the street and she stopped, smiling, and asked me when I was coming down to see her.

"Hm!" And Simpkins said this to himself, almost under his breath. "Asked me when I was coming to see her. And smiled!

"Of course I was polite," he continued. "Her mother was with her, and I did not let them know I suspected anything. But I told them I was very busy and didn't think I would be able to come for some time. And I don't think I will!

"I might just mention, perhaps, though it is not calculated to flatter my vanity, that the last time I called—all my visits were in the evening—the drawing room curtains had not been drawn and I saw her quite plainly sitting in a chair. There were several others there, and they seemed to be enjoying themselves immensely. My ring met the usual response—which was no response at all—and the merriment increased. I suppose she was telling them the joke that was on me."

This was all that Simpkins volunteered, and no one pressed him to enter more deeply into a painful subject. Everybody admitted that the girl was obviously heartless, and that Simpkins had good grounds for his indictment.

It was several evenings after this before Simpkins again came around to the club. When he did come he seemed more like his old self again, and we remarked that he was getting over his bitterness nicely. We did not say anything to him about it, though, fearful of opening the sore afresh.

But Simpkins himself brought up the subject.

"Boys, the joke's on me," said he when he had got seated. "I happened around near the house yesterday afternoon, and I couldn't help going a few steps out of the way, just to walk past it. Thought if I could only see her looking out of the window I could have the satisfaction of bowing frigidly and walking straight past.

"Well, when I got opposite the door I noticed a card pinned just above the bell, and, as nobody was near, I was tempted to read it. Had noticed a card, too, when I had called in the evening, but you know I am a bit short-sighted, and it never occurred to me to try to read what it said."

Simpkins paused and laughed.

"Well, what about the card?" one of us asked.

"It said: 'Bell broken; please knock,' said Simpkins.

Calculating.

Elderly Adorer—I am sixty-nine and have $200,000.

Fair Young Thing—I'll give you an answer the day after to-morrow. I will have to figure it all out in the mortuary tables.

Displaying His Learning.

A GOOD MANY people are not such fools as they look to be. Uncle Jerry Crawford is not. Uncle Jerry is a kind of roustabout in a Nassau Street store. He is an old man with a sleepy, silly stare, and the report has long been current among the other employes in the place that Uncle Jerry is so ignorant that he doesn't even know his letters.

This was a pretty serious imputation, but Uncle Jerry never took any measures to disprove it until last Saturday. Late in the afternoon he and two of the clerks were standing on the sidewalk in front of the store, when the delivery wagon of a sewing machine company went past. Uncle Jerry took a good look at the flaming red letters painted on the side of the wagon and chuckled softly.

"Well, Sir," he said, "if that don't beat all. What won't people peddle next?"

The clerks had seen nothing extraordinary in the passing wagon and one of them said, "What's the matter now, Uncle Jerry?"

"Matter?" said Uncle Jerry. "Didn't you see that man goin' along peddlin' a wagon load of ginger? It certainly does seem as if folks ought to be able to get all they need of that stuff at the grocery stores."

The clerks laughed, but Uncle Jerry's misinterpretation of the word Singer had taught them one thing, the old man may not be a fluent reader, but he certainly can make a stagger at the alphabet.

She Identified the Sound.

THE morning had drifted along, until the teacher found herself opposite that period of time on her programme devoted to "phonics." She noted (with satisfaction) that she had progressed along the alphabetical way until she was in the immediate vicinity of "S." Now, one who knows will tell you that there is much satisfaction in resolving "S" into its elemental sounds. With many other letters the reverse is true. Take "D" for instance. The impression conveyed to a sensitive ear whose owner is constrained to remain near a group of infants engaged in dissecting the letter "D" (according to approved phonetic formulae) is that the entire lot are meeting a horrible death by choking. Not so with "S." That delightful letter absolutely wags its tails at the chance it affords the childish mind to revel in pleasant fancy.

"And what do you think the sound of 'S' is like, Jacob?" asked the teacher.

Jacob (the school was in a suburb) thought that it was like the sound the old gander made. The teacher smiled brilliantly and assented. Jacob, she reflected, was a child "of parts."

Otto jumped to his feet and announced that "if you are down by the station, yet, when the train comes in and stops you can hear it make a lot of 'Ss.'"

The teacher readily discerned the hissing nature of escaping steam and commended Otto.

It remained, however, for Agnie, skinny and dreamy-eyed, to evolve the definition that lived.

"I tell you, teacher," she piped, "when you put the hot poker in your beer it makes a noise like 'Ss'!"

Then she sat down, only to rise again and add: "But, teacher, never put the poker in your beer when it is Summer, or it will make it go bad!"

Another Stride in Science.

First Freshman—Hear about Prof. Bristol having succeeded in arresting the flight of time?

Second Freshy—Not yet.

First Freshman—On the way down to college this morning he stopped a minute, he says.

A Habitual Offender.

Jaggles—I understand he's a golf enthusiast. Has he broken any records?

Waggles—No. He never broke anything but the Sabbath.

In the Library.

At the Jackson Square branch of the New York Public Library a sweet little schoolgirl asked the other day for "A Tale of Two Kitties," by Dickens.

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NOV 1902

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Nov. 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 8, 2,730,828.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 8, '02.
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	61	Mar. 25.	61½	61¾	– 3¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	64⅜	65½	61¼	61¾	86⅝	53,025
...	...	13⅜	Oct. 21.	10⅝	Sep. 11.	11	11½	– 1⅜	American Ride & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	12½	12¾	10½	10½	...	4,250
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	36¾	Nov. 8.	35	37	– 1½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	37½	37⅞	36¾	37½	...	900
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	⅞	Nov. 6.	⅞	1¼	– ¼	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1	1	⅞	⅞	3½	700
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28½	Apr. 11.	34½	35	– 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	33½	35⅜	34½	34½	28½	6,305
80¼	67	93⅝	Oct. 31.	85¼	Jan. 14.	91	92¼	– 1⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92½	92⅞	91½	91½	82	600
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 28.	30¼	Jan. 10.	52½	53½	– 1¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	53¾	54½	51	52½	30	11,500
91½	85	99½	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	97	99½	+ 2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	98	98	98	98	80½	327
210	170	285	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	230	250	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	$4	SA	240	240	240	240	...	500
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	53½	54	– 1	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	..	55	55⅝	53½	53½	...	1,950
41⅜	25⅜	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9¼	July 11.	10½	11	– ⅝	American Ice Co.	100	22,921,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	11¼	11⅞	10½	10½	27⅜	4,634
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	37⅝	38	+ ¼	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	37	38⅞	36¼	38½	64	3,854
30½	5½	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	16	20	+ 1	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	19	19	19	19	16	400
33½	22½	38¼	Apr. 29.	28½	Oct. 13.	28	28¼	– 2	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	29⅜	30½	28	28¼	35½	4,700
91¼	83⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	92½	93	– 1⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	¾	Q	94½	94½	93	93	84½	612
8	4¼	7¼	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5⅞	6¼	– ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	6½	200
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	21½	23	– ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	22	22	22	22	24½	100
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	43	Oct. 13.	43¼	44	– 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	45½	46	43½	43½	42½	9,850
104⅞	88	102⅝	June 23.	94	Oct. 14.	94	94½	– 1	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	95	95½	94½	94½	97⅛	2,320
153	106½	135⅝	Mar. 21.	113⅞	Nov. 8.	114¾	115	– 7½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1½	Q	122	123	113¾	114⅝	120	169,470
130	111	122	Aug. 26.	115	Jan. 2.	116⅝	117	– 3¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	119½	119½	116½	116⅝	116	1,050
100	95	95	Oct. 8.	84	Mar. 10.	90	94	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	93	93	93	93	99	20
21⅞	13¾	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¾	May 1.	13⅜	14¾	..	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	14	14	14	14	17	300
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	98	Nov. 8.	89½	90	– 8	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 15, '02.	50c	SA	96	96	88	89	138	3,900
66	50	77½	May 15.	62½	Feb. 4.	69½	70	..	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	71	71	71	71	60¼	100
91	42¾	96⅝	Sep. 9.	74½	Jan. 27.	69½	69⅝	– 2½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	87⅜	89	83½	83⅝	84⅝	150,280
108	70	106¼	Sep. 2.	85¼	Jan. 27.	96⅜	99	– 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	100¼	100½	98⅝	99	102	10,710
114½	81⅜	118¾	Sep. 10.	101	Jan. 14.	102	102¼	– 4⅞	Baltimore & Ohio.											
97	83⅞	99	Sep. 10.	92½	Sep. 29.	93	94½	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	82,415,400	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	106⅝	106½	101⅞	102	108⅛	193,170
...	...	105½	Oct. 25.	104¾	Nov. 6.	102	103	– 1	Balt. & Ohio sub rcts. 50 p. c. pd.	100	59,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94	94½	94	94⅛	94⅛	634
86⅝	55⅞	72⅝	July 21.	60	Oct. 13.	60	60¼	– 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	105⅞	105⅞	104⅜	104⅝	...	500
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	223	230	– 7	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	62½	63¾	60	60	67⅜	17,600
14⅜	8⅝	14⅜	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	10⅝	11¼	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	11	310
122	77	123	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	122	124	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	122	122	122	122	116⅜	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	51	52	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	...	100
89	54½	97	May 22.	80	Oct. 13.	81	84	..	Canada Southern.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	85	85	85	85	84⅜	100
117¼	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¾	Jan. 28.	132	132½	– 3½	Canadian Pacific.	100	67,963,700	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	135¼	136½	131⅞	132⅝	112⅞	55,250
...	...	144⅝	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	131⅝	132¼	– 2¾	Canadian Pac. sub. ctfs. 4th in. pd.			.....	..	..	135⅝	135¼	133¼	133¼	...	500
190⅝	145⅝	186	Jan. 6.	170	Oct. 8.	165	170	– 5½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	173	173	170	170	176	600
52⅜	29	57⅞	Sep. 3.	45	Feb. 20.	46	46¾	– 3¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	Q	50	50½	45⅞	46	49⅝	32,980
50½	27	45⅝	July 16.	33½	Jan. 14.	34½	35	– 1⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,500	.....	..	..	35½	36	34⅜	34⅞	37½	3,900
82¼	72½	79	July 17.	71¼	Oct. 15.	71	73	– 1½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	72	72⅜	72	72	77½	600
140	91	220⅜	July 30.	134⅝	Jan. 6.	...	...	8	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	206	208	206	206	131	200
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅝	Jan. 25.	27⅞	28	– 1⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,418,000	.....	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	27⅞	27⅞	39½	33,800
90¼	78	90¼	June 24.	83⅝	Jan. 22.	84	85	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	84	84	84	84	89½	199
55	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	42½	Nov. 8.	43¾	44	– 2	Chicago Great Western pf. B.		9,499,100	.....	..	..	44	44	42½	42½	50¾	1,000
85⅞	22	80	May 7.	49½	Jan. 14.	73⅞	75	– 4¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	10,500,000	May 29, '02.	1	..	73	73	73	73	45¾	100
188	124	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160½	Jan. 27.	181⅝	182	– 7⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	¾	SA	188¾	189¼	181⅝	181⅝	173½	121,880
203	175	200⅝	Sep. 20.	168	Jan. 14.	192½	193⅝	– 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,308,400	Oct. 28, '02.	2½	SA	194⅝	194⅞	193	193	191¼	1,730
212	168½	221	Apr. 29.	204⅜	Jan. 14.	220⅝	223	– 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	$4	SA	222	226	222	222	212	2,700
175¾	116⅞	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	192	200	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,251,300	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	200	203½	200	200⅝	147	2,073
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15½	Feb. 21.	18⅝	19	– 1¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	19	19½	18½	18⅝	20¾	900
57½	28⅝	44	Sep. 10.	30½	Feb. 20.	35	35½	– 2	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37	35	35	38	6,400
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29.	15½	Jan. 8.	16	16	– 1⅝	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16⅜	17	16	16	...	1,630
60	54⅜	60	Apr. 28.	44⅝	Mar. 15.	46½	50	– 3	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	48½	48½	46½	46½	...	300
101	72½	103⅝	Aug. 8.	95⅞	Jan. 14.	96½	97¼	– 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	99½	99½	97⅝	97⅝	100¼	500
124	113⅝	124⅞	Sep. 2.	118	Jan. 21.	116	225	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¼	Q	124¼	124⅞	124¼	124⅞	123	10
138⅛	61⅜	110¾	Feb. 24.	73⅝	Aug. 6.	83¼	83½	– 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	22,571,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	87⅞	88¾	82½	83	95	23,320
18	6¾	35⅜	July 17.	14⅞	Jan. 15.	29⅜	30	– 3	Colorado Southern.	100	30,965,000	.....	..	..	32	32	28⅝	29⅜	14⅝	5,200
60	40	79½	Aug. 11.	52¼	Jan. 15.	70¾	71½	– 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.		8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	73¼	73¾	70¾	71½	56¾	1,300
89⅜	65¼	83⅞	Sep. 2.	78	Jan. 14.	80½	85	– 3⅜	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	47½	49	44½	44½	43⅜	1,200
25½	12½	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14½	Jan. 17.	20	21	– 2	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,918,400	.....	..	..	21⅜	21⅞	20½	20½	14⅛	1,800
180	168½	180	Oct. 22.	152	Apr. 15.	173	176	– 2	Commercial Cable Co.	100	12,532,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	175	175	175	175	...	100
223	187	220⅜	Apr. 28.	211¼	Oct. 7.	214	214½	– 5	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,500	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	217¼	218½	214	214	219	3,300
124	98¼	125⅞	June 2.	115	Jan. 2.	118	118½	– 2	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120	118	118	118	115½	1,100
...	...	39⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	30½	31	– ½	Corn Products Co.	100	44,530,500	.....	..	..	31¼	32	31	31	...	4,128
...	...	99	Mar. 25.	81¾	July 31.	82	83	– ¾	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,353,300	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	82¼	83⅝	82½	83⅝	...	370
185¼	105	194¼	Jan. 7.	158½	Nov. 8.	159¼	161	–10	Delaware & Hudson.	100	35,909,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	168	168	158½	160	173¾	6,100
255	188½	297	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	235	245	–28	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1½	Q	255	255	231	235	238	1,530
53½	29½	51⅜	Aug. 21.	40½	Oct. 13.	42	42	– 1⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	44½	44½	42½	42⅜	46½	2,000
103¼	80	99⅜	Aug. 21.	85½	Oct. 13.	89¼	89⅝	– 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	90½	90⅝	89½	89½	95½	3,600
48	18	39⅝	July 11.	25½	Jan. 21.	45	47	– 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	46	46	46	46	42½	100
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	13	Feb. 3.	19	19¼	– 1	Detroit Southern.	100	10,457,000	.....	..	..	20¼	20¼	19	19	...	1,500
40⅝	28	43¾	Sep. 2.	32	Feb. 24.	37½	38	– 4	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	39	40	37	37	...	1,210
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 26.	88	89	– 2½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	87¼	88	86½	86¾	75	945
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 28.	5	5⅞	– ⅛	Distilling of America trust ctfs.	...	36,625,808	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	...	100
12⅜	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	17	17½	– 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,090,000	.....	..	..	16¼	19	17⅜	17⅜	11½	1,580
22½	12⅜	35⅞	Apr. 9.	19⅜	Jan. 14.	28	29⅜	– 2⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	25⅞	25⅞	20¾	1,180
45⅜	36⅝	44⅝	Jan. 2.	39⅝	May 19.	39½	39¾	– 1⅞	Erie.	100	112,578,900	.....	..	..	38	38¾	36¼	36¼	42⅜	88,900
75	59⅜	70⅜	Jan. 2.	65⅞	Nov. 8.	65¾	66¾	– 2½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,362,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1¼	SA	67	67½	65¼	65¼	71⅝	9,200
62⅜	39¾	63⅜	Jan. 2.	46¾	Oct. 13.	50	50¼	– 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	51	52¼	50	50	57½	1,300
68	47	74⅜	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 26.	57	58	– 4½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	60	60	57	57	59	1,200
...	...	47¼	May 10.	43	Nov. 6.	43	45	– 1	General Chemical Co.	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	43	43	43	43	...	300
222	153¼	234	Apr. 8.	170	Oct. 13.	180	184	– 6	General Electric Co.	100	41,951,300	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	187	187	180	180	256½	3,757
223	167	202⅝	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	186	190	– 2½	Great Northern pf.	100	122,905,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	188½	188½	188⅝	188⅝	196½	1,900
75¾	40¼	108	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	88	90	– 7	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	93⅝	98⅜	86	86	59	1,600
86½	69¾	97¼	Aug. 7.	81⅜	Jan. 14.	90	90	– ½	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	90¼	91	90½	91	78	400
154⅜	124	173¾	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	143	143¾	– 4½	Illinois Central.	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	2	SA	147¼	148	143⅜	143	141¾	16,000
28	15¼	25⅝	Mar. 20.	15	Oct. 12.	18	18½	– 1½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,980	July 1, '98.	1	..	19½	19½	18¼	18⅝	19½	2,300
81½	69	77¾	Jan. 7.	70	Oct. 7.	72	73	– ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	72,538,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	73	73	72	72	75⅞	900
100⅝	74⅜	138	Apr. 29.	93	June 4.	68	70	– 7	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	76	76	70	70	88½	1,930
40	24⅜	37¼	Mar. 18.	27	Jan. 15.	31	32	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	30¾	33½	30¼	30¾	1,125	
39	23	35	Oct. 2.	27¾	Jan. 13.	28	28	– ¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,950,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	85½	100
43¾	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37	Jan. 15.	39½	40	– 3¾	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	.....	..	..	43¼	43¼	39½	39½	40¾	2,600
87½	66	88⅝	Apr. 28.	70	Nov. 8.	68	70	–	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,678,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	75	75	70	70	78	1,400
41	21	39⅜	Aug. 14.	33½	Jan. 25.	40	43	+ 1½	Kanawha & Michigan.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	43½	42½	42½	34	100
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77⅜	Oct. 13.	79⅝	79¾	– 1½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	80½	80¾	79¾	79	...	2,650
25	13⅜	29	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 2.	23	24	– 3½	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,468,580	.....	..	..	24	25	23	23	...	2,200
60	35	59⅜	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 14.	53½	54	– 3½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	56	57	53¾	53¾	...	2,700
18⅝	8⅝	61	Sep. 10.	15	Jan. 15.	32	36	– ½	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	34½	32½	34	...	800
78½	30⅜	73¼	Jan. 2.	53¼	Oct. 13.	56	58	– ¾	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	56	56	56	56	73⅝	300
125¾	109¼	126	Feb. 6.	120	Oct. 8.	120	130	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	...	225
90	67	91½	May 2.	77	Oct. 29.	75	75	+ ½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	80	80	77½	77½	69	600
111⅜	78	153⅜	Aug. 20.	103⅛	Jan. 27.	151½	152½	– 6⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	69,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	153⅜	156¼	151½	151½	107⅞	30,500
22	8	19	Apr. 24.	9	Oct. 13.	9½	12	– ⅜	Manhattan Beach.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	9½	9½	...	600
145	8	149⅜	Jan. 8.	128	Mar. 13.	134½	134¾	– 3½	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	137	137½	134½	134¾	127½	36,900
...	...	134⅜	July 28.	109¾	May 19.	119	129	– 3	Man. Bch. Co. sub. ctfs. 1st in. pd.			.....	..	..	125¼	125¼	119¾	120	...	2,800
177	150	174	Feb. 5.	157	Oct. 13.	135½	136	– 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	140⅞	140⅞	138½	136½	192¾	6,750
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31.	24	Oct. 12.	26⅜	27	– ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,993,100	.....	..	..	25⅞	25⅞	24⅝	24¾	22⅞	5,210
111¼	87⅜	115	Apr. 19.	103	Jan. 22.	107	109	– 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	108¾	108¾	106	106	108¾	600
30¼	15	54	Nov. 1.	30⅝	Jan. 2.	79⅜	80	– 3⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	85½	85½	80	80	32	4,625
30¼	15	45⅝	Sep. 10.	20	Mar. 5.	27½	27⅝	– 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	34,100,300	.....	..	..	29	29½	27	27⅝	27¼	7,850
35⅜	15	45⅝	Sep. 10.	21	Jan. 13.	38	38½	– 2	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,418,600	.....	..	..	58⅜	60	56	56	54½	3,600
114⅜	93	118⅜	Sep. 10.	94⅝	Mar. 11.	107½	107⅝	– 2⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,483,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	109½	110⅜	107½	107⅝	104½	172,700
22	8	23	Apr. 22.	20	Jan. 24.	101	105	– 3½	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	102	102	101½	101½	79	200
145	8	145⅞	Mar. 22.	98	Jan. 14.	45½	46	+ 1	National Biscuit Co.	100	22,220,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	41⅞	2,200
104¾	94	109¾	Apr. 4.	100	Oct. 13.	102	102½	– 2	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 30, '02.	1¾	Q	103½	103½	102½	102½	104¾	1,200
15	8	15	Oct. 22.	8	Jan. 15.	12½	13	– ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '99.	..	..	25	25	25	25	19½	2,000
75	34	73	Oct. 22.	45	Jan. 15.	69	69	– 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,600	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	69½	69½	68½	68½	63	1,400
...	...	21¾	Apr. 1.	15	Nov. 7.	15½	17	– 1	National Railroad of Mexico.		22,586,000	.....	..	..	17½	17½	17½	17½	...	4,000
...	...	59⅝	Mar. 21.	37	Nov. 7.	37	38	– 2	National Railroad of Mexico pf.		20,000,000	.....	..	..	37	37	37	37	...	1,000
135	118	178	Apr. 29.	133	Mar. 17.	170	175	– 3	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	177½	177½	177½	177½	149⅝	300
174½	139⅝	174⅝	Apr. 29.	122	Oct. 13.	151⅞	152	– 2½	New York Central.	100	121,942,600	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	153¾	154⅛	151½	151½	164	30,250
87⅛	15	57⅜	Aug. 8.	46⅝	Oct. 13.	46	46½	– 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.	100	14,080,000	.....	..	..	46	46	46	46	58½	100
15	13	23	Apr. 4.	12	Feb. 7.	20	22	– 1½	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	22	22	22	22	...	100
217	182	227	Apr. 29.	201	Jan. 15.	224	225	– 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	34,707,100	Sep. 30, '02.	2	Q	223½	225	223	225	218	200
28⅜	23	31⅝	Sep. 2.	21	Jan. 14.	30	31¼	– 1	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	28,113,200	.....	..	..	30	30	29	29	29	1,200
46	34	46	Oct. 17.	34	Jan. 24.	43	44	– 1	Norfolk & Western.	100	60,000,000	June 26, '02.	1	SA	77½	77½	73½	73½	59¾	1,200
19	8⅝	19	Sep. 4.	11	Jan. 24.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902—Continued.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 8. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change From Last Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 8. Week's High.	Week's Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 8. Shs.
90	65	74	Mar. 21.	68	July 28.	69¾	73½	— 3	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	3,051,400	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	72½	72¼	71½	71¼	...	1,480
15¾	7¾	9¼	Aug. 28.	8	Jan. 14.	15	16	— 1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				...	...	...	...	...	...
11¾	6	11½	Sep. 12.	8	Feb. 6.	9¾	10	— ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	1,491,000	July 15, '02.	3½	SA	70	70	69¾	69¾	66	700
30	17	42	Sep. 2.	27	Jan. 6.	27	28	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	1,500,000				32½	31½	30¾	30¾	22½	200
90½	21½	90½	July 31.	85½	Jan. 2.	76½	77	— 4	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	27,893,700				81	81	77	77	50	8,900
88	76	90	July 30.	86	Jan. 2.	...	86	— 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	93½	93¼	93	93	80¼	210
78¾	53¼	80¾	July 30.	70¾	May 5.	71¾	72	— 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	74½	74½	72	72	71½	1,500
26½	15	29	Aug. 12.	23½	Mar. 6.	27	28½	— 2¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,900,000				31	31	28	28	29¾	1,175
71	41¾	80	Sep. 6.	63¾	Mar. 6.	67¾	68½	— 2	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				67¼	67¾	64	64	60	5,400
61¾	35	85	Sep. 4.	50¾	June 25.	64¾	66	— 2¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				66	66	64¾	64¾	...	350
90	65½	95½	Sep. 8.	80¾	May 13.	90	91	— 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	8,708,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	91	91	...	300
69¾	39	71½	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	67¾	67¾	— 3	Southern Pacific	100	197,382,100				70¾	70¾	67¼	67¾	62¾	172,800
39¾	18	41¾	Aug. 21.	31½	Jan. 27.	35½	35¾	— 1⅝	Southern Railway	100	119,200,000				35¾	35¾	33	33	34⅜	3,480
...	...	39½	Oct. 17.	33	Nov. 8.	35	35½	— 1⅝	Southern Railway, stamped.	100					36¾	36¾	35	35	...	14,200
94⅜	67¼	96¾	Apr. 15.	92	Jan. 14.	...	...	— 1½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	91¼	100
...	...	97	Oct. 18.	93¾	Nov. 8.	93	93¾	— 1¾	Southern Railway pf., stamped.	100					94	94	92¾	92¾	...	3,000
8½	3½	9¾	Apr. 29.	6	Jan. 10.	5½	5¾	— ¾	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				6¼	6¼	6	6	4¾	400
70¾	40¾	74¾	Apr. 24.	60¼	Oct. 12.	60¾	61	— 5¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,353,400	Nov. 1, '00.	2		65	65¾	60¼	60¾	62¼	9,700
52¼	23¾	54¾	Sep. 3.	37¼	Jan. 15.	43¾	43¾	— 2¾	Texas Pacific	100	23,780,000				45¾	46¼	43¾	43¾	41¾	17,700
42¾	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	42	— 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	3,645,300				40	40	38	38	33½	300
25¼	10¾	23¾	Oct. 24.	18½	Jan. 21.	23½	30	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,000				29¾	31½	29¼	30¾	21¾	7,150
28½	22	28	Sep. 2.	23	Jan. 15.	45¾	45¾	— 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				47	46¾	45¼	46¼	38⅝	15,385
109½	85¾	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	117	118	— 3¾	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '02.	3½	Q	119½	119¾	116¾	118¾	102¼	250
13¾	12	15¼	Apr. 8.	12	Feb. 1.	12¾	13¾	— ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				13	13¾	13	13	15¼	500
75¾	65	85	Apr. 8.	72	Jan. 16.	74½	77¾	+ 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	78½	78¾	77¾	78	72¼	1,010
133	76	113¼	Aug. 26.	98¾	Feb. 28.	102¼	102¼	— 2¼	Union Pacific	100	103,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	104	104½	102	102¼	107¼	168,110
93½	81½	93	Aug. 29.	90¾	Mar. 6.	91¼	91⅝	...	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,544,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91⅜	91¾	91	91¼	90¾	3,805
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10¾	May 12.	14¾	14¾	— ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,800				15¾	15¾	14¾	15	...	3,500
...	...	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	54¾	56	— 1	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,800				56	56	54	54¼	...	1,200
100	84	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	133	138	— 5	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '02.	2	SA	137	137	137	137	92	250
18¾	7¾	15¼	Sep. 22.	11¼	Feb. 20.	13¼	13¾	— ⅝	United States Leather Co.	100	62,892,300				13¾	14¼	13¼	13¾	12¾	13,130
83¾	69½	91¼	Sep. 22.	70¼	Jan. 21.	80¼	80½	— 2¼	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,892,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	89	89	89	89	81	1,915
...	...	24¼	Oct. 27.	22½	Oct. 13.	...	23	...	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				24½	24¾	24	24	...	900
...	...	66	Nov. 1.	61	Oct. 9.	62	65¾	— 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000				65¾	66	64½	64½	...	2,854
...	...	33	Oct. 30.	29	Nov. 8.	29	29½	— 2¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,129,200				31¼	31¾	29	29	...	15,550
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	72¾	Nov. 8.	72¾	73½	— 2¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	33,941,100				74½	74¾	72¾	72¾	...	3,180
34	12½	19¾	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	17	17½	— 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,868,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		17½	17¾	17	17	15¾	700
85	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	54	55	— 1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		57	57	54	54	43	530
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	36¾	June 19.	37¾	37¾	— 2¾	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,195,300	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	40	40	37¾	37⅞	43¾	142,110
101½	60	97¾	Jan. 7.	84½	Nov. 8.	85¾	85¾	— 2¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	87¾	88¼	84½	85¼	93¼	71,468
72	51	78¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	65	66	— 2	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,884,400	Sep. 1 '02.	1¼	Q	67¼	67¼	65	65	60¼	3,000
125	116	134½	Sep. 29.	120¼	Jan. 17.	124½	127	— ½	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	128	128	128	128	...	106
...	...	34½	Oct. 29.	31½	Oct. 14.	32	32½	— ⅛	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	Q	34	34	32½	32½	...	400
...	...	81	Oct. 9.	78½	Oct. 16.	80	80¾	— ¾	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	80	80	80	80	...	100
26	11¼	33⅝	Sep. 10.	21¾	Jan. 14.	32½	32⅝	— 1¼	Wabash	100	28,000,000				33	33½	32½	32¼	21¼	4,500
46¼	23¾	54¼	Sep. 10.	41¼	Jan. 13.	46	46½	— 2¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				47½	48¾	46¾	46¾	32¾	10,530
100¼	81	97¼	Aug. 26.	84¾	July 10.	90¾	90¾	— ¾	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	91¼	91¾	90¼	90¾	92¾	4,120
193	145	253	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	208	212	— 3	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,250	Aug. 15, '02.	1½	Q	215	222	212	212	...	225
22	11⅝	30¼	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	26	27	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				27	27	26	26	19¼	2,865
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49½	Jan. 27.	57	58	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				57½	58	57	57	51¾	325
33	24	45¾	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	36	37	— ¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				37¼	37¼	36	36¾	31	1,609
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¼	Jan. 30.	25¾	26	— 1½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,163,300				27¼	28	26	26	21	5,635
49¾	35½	57¾	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	50½	51¼	— 1¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				52	53	50¾	51	41¼	2,600

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement for five days, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, made an unfavorable showing. Reserves on all deposits decreased $3,486,750, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decreased $3,312,175, loans decreased $3,029,100, specie decreased $2,319,600, legal tenders decreased $3,144,400, deposits decreased $8,909,000, and circulation increased $1,707,900.

The loss in cash was much greater than had been expected or than the known movements of money had indicated. Inasmuch, however, as the gain in cash a week ago was greater than had been looked for, the loss yesterday may be explained by reference to the "average" system under which the statement is made up.

The decrease in loans was taken in the Street to represent liquidation of some foreign loans.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$875,480,600	$886,985,600	$725,656,000
Deposits	895,852,200	950,419,100	831,061,800
Circulation	43,901,800	31,821,400	30,705,700
Specie	172,204,400	177,839,300	156,256,700
Legal tender	67,118,500	63,956,500	56,122,300
Total res.	$239,322,900	$246,294,700	$212,379,000
Res. required	221,470,850	237,604,775	207,772,950
Surplus	$17,852,850	$8,689,925	$4,606,050
Ratio reserve to deposit	27.0%	25.9%	25.6%

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 8, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,148,479,553	$1,009,047,835	+13.8
Boston	132,584,516	126,960,022	+ 4.4
Philadelphia	93,672,546	76,123,756	+23.0
Baltimore	17,061,639	18,250,961	— 6.5
Chicago	139,299,801	133,765,449	+ 2.0
St. Louis	39,910,908	40,864,553	— 2.3
New Orleans	11,950,288	14,770,173	—19.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,582,959,251	$1,421,785,749	+11.3
Other cities, 5 days	254,018,273	221,273,417	+14.9
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,836,968,524	$1,643,059,166	+11.7
All cities, 1 day	425,087,918	495,339,508	—14.1
Total all cities, for week	$2,262,056,442	$2,138,398,704	+ 5.8

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,398,050	10,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,075
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,700,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,838,825	20,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,025	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,575
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,075	19,078,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,575	9,670,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,650,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,836,150
April 5	2,649,825	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,577,850	7,038,200	10,950,275
April 19	6,575,650	14,822,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,960,100	15,978,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	5,346,525	13,290,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,263,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,285,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	6,782,125	17,498,750
June 21	12,156,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,838,375
July 5	10,088,725	6,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,228,900	12,802,775	10,060,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,165,350	29,141,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,050
Aug. 16	7,123,600	18,421,900	20,587,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	15,148,100	23,888,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,007,050	6,915,875	26,656,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,350	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,654,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,283,425	12,042,900
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,341,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,663,525
Oct. 18	5,606,250	18,465,775	2,947,900
Oct. 25	17,731,475	15,718,175	6,081,625
Nov. 1	21,339,100	10,482,800	5,950,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,689,925	4,606,050

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Nov. 9	$8,339,225	$4,606,050	*$2,786,950
Nov. 16	10,103,825	7,699,775	*312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,275,575	6,623,300
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,675	5,536,700
Dec. 7	8,607,675	8,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,425,025	6,235,575	7,025,525
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,525,900	11,169,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$17,852,350	1898	$14,810,400
1901	8,689,925	1897	19,290,950
1900	4,606,050	1896	21,899,550
1899	*2,786,950	1895	27,822,725
1898	19,023,050	1894	2,678,525
1897	21,181,225	1893	6,985,150

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$10,427,309
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	12,158,331
From Jan. 1, 1902	457,918,083
From Jan. 1, 1901	480,781,233
Exports of General Merchandise.	
Week ended Nov. 4, 1902	$11,648,571
Week ended Nov. 5, 1901	9,216,053
From Jan. 1, 1902	467,548,594
From Jan. 1, 1901	432,136,844
Imports of Gold.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$217,907
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	209,433
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,341,778
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,412,705
Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$219,514
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	1,621,109
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,453,930
From Jan. 1, 1901	33,935,370
Net Exports of Gold.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	* $1,517
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	1,351,676
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,112,154
From Jan. 1, 1901	29,522,604
Imports of Silver.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$78,254
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	132,257
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,076,445
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,298,775
Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$609,539
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	2,081,281
From Jan. 1, 1902	23,970,760
From Jan. 1, 1901	42,338,027
Net Exports of Silver.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$531,285
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	1,949,024
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,900,324
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,051,252
Total Imports of Specie.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	296,251
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	401,690
From Jan. 1, 1902	6,418,221
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,939,541
Total Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$828,053
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	3,702,390
From Jan. 1, 1902	55,430,699
From Jan. 1, 1901	76,273,397
Total Net Exports of Specie.	
Week ended Nov. 7, 1902	$532,802
Week ended Nov. 8, 1901	3,300,700
From Jan. 1, 1902	49,012,478
From Jan. 1, 1901	68,573,856

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Oct. 31 to Nov. 7.

	Where From.	Amount.
Steamer		
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Allianca	Colon	$680
Champagne	Havre	183,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	24,900
Gold Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	18,309
Finance	La Union	5,995
Finance	Amapala	113
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	52,684
Finance	Amapala	670
Total		$286,251

Exports, New York, Nov. 3 to Nov. 8.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 3—K. W. d Grosse	Bremen	S. C. (U. S.)	$800
Nov. 3—K. W. d Grosse	London	S. C. (Mex.)	20,200
Nov. 3—K. W. d Grosse	London	S. B.	15,500
Nov. 4—St. Paul	London	S. B.	323,710
Nov. 5—Vigilancia	Havana	G. C. (Span.)	200,000
Nov. 6—Flandria	Jacmel	G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Nov. 7—Campania	London	S. B.	200,000
Nov. 8—Lauenburg	Inagua	S. C. (U. S.)	500
Nov. 8—Lauenburg	Inagua	G. C. (U. S.)	500
Total			$771,655

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Oct. 29—New York	Turk's Island	S.C. (Br.)	$1,944
Oct. 31—Etruria	London	S. B.	216,535
Oct. 31—Adirondack	Cape Haiti	G.C. (U. S.)	5,000
Nov. 1—Curityba	Banes	G. C. (Fr.)	4,014
Nov. 1—Curityba	Banes	S. C. (U. S.)	250
Total			$980,596

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1902

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....2
Am. Linseed 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac....1
Kan. & Mich.....1½
Union Bag & P. pf...1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper 3½
Am. H. & L.....1½
Am. Hide & L. pf....2½
Am. Car & Foundry.1½
Am. Car & F. pf....1½
Am. Grass Twine....1
Am. Cotton Oil.....1½
Am. Locomotive 2
Am. Locomotive pf..1½
Am. Smelt. & Ref...2½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf..1
Am. Sugar 1½
Am. Sugar pf.....3½
Anaconda Copper....3
At., Top. & S. F....2½
At., T. & S. F. pf..1½
Baltimore & Ohio....4½
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs..1
Brook. Rap. Trans...2½
Brook. Union Gas....7
Can. Pacific 3½
Can. Pac. sub. ctfs..2½
Cent. R. R. of N. J.5½
Ches. & Ohio.....3½
Chi. & Alton.....1½
Chi. & Alton pf.....1½
Chi. & East. Ill....8
Chi. Gt. West.....1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B...2
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..4½
Chi., Mil. & St. P...7½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..2
Chi. & N'w'n.....2½
Chi. Term. Trans....1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.2
Chi. Union Trac.....1½
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.....3
C., C., C. & St. L...2½
Col. Fuel & Iron....6½
Col. Southern 3
Col. South. 1st pf....3
Col. South. 2d pf....3½
Col. & Hock. Coal...3
Com. Cable 5
Consolidated Gas 5
Cont. Tobacco pf....3
Delaware & Hudson.10
Del., Lack. & W....22
Denver & Rio Gr....1½
Denver & Rio Gr. pf.1
Des M. & Ft. D.....2
Det. Southern 1
Det. South. pf.....4
Det. United 3½
Dul., S. S. & At....1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.3½
Erie 1½
Erie 1st pf.....3½
Erie 2d pf.....1½
Evans. & T. H. 4½
Gen. Chemical 1
Gen. Electric 6
Gt. Northern pf.....3½
Hocking Valley 7
Illinois Central 4½
Int. Paper 1½
Int. Power 7
Iowa Central 3½
Iowa Central pf.....5½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.1½
K. C. Southern.....3½
K. C. Southern pf....3½
Louisville & Nashv..5½
Man. Elevated 2½
Met. Street 2½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Atl. Mid. 1st 4s.....1½
At., T. & S. F. adj. sta.....1½
B'way & 7th Av. con. 1st 1½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911..1
Chi., B. & Q. deb. 5s.1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s 1
Chi. & N'w'n con. 7s.1
Chi., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.....1½
Equit. Gas, N. Y. 1st 1½
Long Dock 6s.....1½
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s 1
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s.....1
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 4s.....1
N. Y. Ont. & W....2
Norfolk & West....3
North American 5
Pacific Coast 1
Pacific Mail 2
Pennsylvania 2½
People's Gas 2½
Pressed Steel Car...2
Pressed Steel Car pf.2½
Pullman Co. 9½
Reading 7½
Reading 1st pf.....1½
Reading 2d pf.....4½
Rep. Iron & Steel...3
Rep. Iron & S. pf....2½
Ry. Steel Spring....1½
Ry. Steel Spring pf...3
Rubber Goods 1½
Rubber Goods pf....3
St. J. & G. I. 1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. 6
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..1½
St. L. & San Fran....4
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.2½
St. L. S'w'n.....3½
St. L. S'w'n pf.....3
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I..2½
Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf. 2
Southern Pacific 3
Southern Ry. 1½
Southern Ry. stamped..1½
Southern Ry. pf.....1½
So. Ry. pf., stamped.1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron....6
Texas & Pacific.....3½
Texas & Pac. land gr.1
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.1½
Twin City R. T. 3½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf. 1½
Union Pacific 3½
U. Rys. Invest. pf...1½
U. S. Express.....5
U. S. Leather pf....2½
U. S. Realty 2½
U. S. Realty pf.....2½
U. S. Rubber.....1
U. S. Rubber pf.....1½
U. S. Steel 2½
U. S. Steel pf.....2½
Va.-Car. Chemical...3
Wabash 1½
Wabash pf.....3½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 1½
Wheel. & L. E. 2d 1½
Wisconsin Cent.....1½
Wis. Cent. pf.....1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....2
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc..2
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc..1
Ches. & O. Cons. Valley 5s 1
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s..1½
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. div. 4s.....1
Col. Fuel & I. conv. 5s 2
Det., M. & M. 1. g. 4½s 2½
Green Bay deb. B....1½
Ist. & G. Nor. 3d....3
K. C. & Pac. 1st.....1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc...1¼
Nat. Starch 6s.....12
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.3¼
Pacific Coast 1st.....3
Penn. conv. 3½s.....1½
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s 1½
St. P. & Dul. 1st 5s..1½
Union Pac. conv. 4s..1½
Wabash deb. Ser. A.2¼
Wab. deb., Ser. B....3

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 10.

American Chicle Company—Dividend payable.
Cascin Company of America—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable Dec. 1 to holders of record this date.
Daly-West Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Northern Securities Company—Annual meeting.
Pratt & Whitney Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Annual meeting.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Zimapan Mining Company—Meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

American Soda Fountain Company—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Appert Glass Company—Annual and special meeting.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Annual meeting.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books close for special meeting.
New York Dock Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

International Silver Company—Special meeting.
King's Bridge Railway—Annual meeting.
Manhattan Railway—Annual meeting.
Standard Stopper Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

American Bridge Company of New York—Annual meeting.
American Cotton Oil Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred and for annual meeting.
American Matting Company—Annual meeting.
Anaconda Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Phenix Cap Company—Annual meeting.
Taft-Peirce Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Nov. 14.

People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Books close for special meeting.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

American Cereal Company—Books close.
American District Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ashton Valve Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas Company—Books close.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask'd.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902 Highest.			Range in 1902 Lowest.			Last Sale		
Nov. 8.													
200	240	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230	Aug.	28	199	Jan.	4	230	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	8,500,000	July, 1902	5½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	35½	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,600			32½	July	29	21	Mar.	11	22	Sep. 26, 1902
70	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	91	July	29	75½	Oct.	23	75½	Oct. 23, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000			30	June	19	30	June	19	30	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	July 15, 1901
5½	6½	Am. Bicycle pf.	9,294,900			26½	Apr.	14	5	Sep.	24	6	Oct. 16, 1902
180	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	5	180¼	Oct.	30	180¼	Oct.	30	180½	Oct. 30, 1902
38	39	Am. Dist. Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1902	1	42⅜	May	2	32½	Jan.	14	40½	Oct. 30, 1902
40	50	Am. Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	58	Mar.	14	42	Jan.	25	44½	Oct. 29, 1902
127	132	Am. Snuff.	11,001,700			135	Oct.	9	40½	Jan.	22	130	Oct. 31, 1902
95½	100	Am. Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	101	Oct.	2	85	Jan.	13	99¼	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300									2¾	Dec. 18, 1901
..	167	Am. Tel. & Tel.	82,893,400	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	180	Apr.	4	160¾	Jan.	13	162	Oct. 13, 1902
117	147	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	5	151½	Mar.	31	140	Jan.	9	146¾	Oct. 9, 1902
77	79	Am. Woolen pf.	20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	80½	Sep.	22	73	Apr.	23	76	Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			48⅞	May	16	32	Feb.	4	44½	Oct. 31, 1902
90	98	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	98	Feb.	14	95	Feb.	14	95	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek.**	5,665,000	July, 1902	1	*104	June	25	*104	June	25	*104	June 25, 1902
108	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,450,000	July, 1902	2	108¾	Jan.	17	108¾	Jan.	17	108½	Jan. 17, 1902
141	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145	Sep.	19	139	Apr.	2	143	Oct. 28, 1902
..	260	Bur., C. R. & Northern.	1,450,000	July 1, 1902	3	230	Aug.	7	139	Feb.	13	230	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Capital Traction.**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke.	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	20½	Oct. 13, 1899
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	194¼	Apr.	15	194¼	Apr.	15	194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction.	15,000,000			..	..	..	..	..	..	30	Apr. 28, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	6,836,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151	July	1	136¾	Sep.	13	136¼	Sep. 13, 1902
99	99¼	Chi. Gt. Western deb.	26,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	95¼	June	10	90¼	May	5	91	Oct. 4, 1902
81	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¼	Aug.	19	75	Jan.	14	90	Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	21,398,450	Oct. 1, 1902	..	274¼	Apr.	29	230	Jan.	18	232	Oct. 9, 1902
140	160	C., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Aug. 20, 1902	5	170½	Apr.	29	140	Feb.	6	163	Oct. 7, 1902
190	202	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210	Apr.	15	196	Mar.	6	202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards.	9,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,400,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	June 4, 1898
72	75	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	5,000,000			84½	May	22	35	Feb.	10	75	Sep. 11, 1902
93	94⅞	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1½	99	May	21	77½	Jan.	27	93½	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,245,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	*102	Apr.	23	*102	Apr.	23	*102	Apr. 23, 1902
125	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	3	140	Mar.	26	130¼	Oct.	17	130½	Oct. 17, 1902
83	85	Consolidation Coal.	30,238,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85	Feb.	18	80	Apr.	24	80	Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel.	25,000,000			24¼	Jan.	9	21¾	June	20	22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87	Apr.	22	85¾	May	21	85¾	May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern.**	5,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50	July	3	40	Apr.	19	45	Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¾	64	Feb.	24	49	Feb.	20	61	Aug. 5, 1902
..	138	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	783,500	Aug. 1, 1902	3	150	Jan.	7	120	Oct.	14	132	Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas.	4,822,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90	July	15	65	May	8	87⅞	Aug. 25, 1902
132	138	Diamond Match.	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902	2½	139¾	Jan.	2	130¼	Jan.	13	139	Sep. 10, 1902
36⅞	38	Distilling of Am. pf. tr. rcts.	22,981,100			39	Oct.	20	31¾	Aug.	19	38½	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue.**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	Mar. 21, 1901
84	88	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,294,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	104¾	Feb.	27	82	May	29	91	Sep. 24, 1902
59	63	**Ft. W. & Den. City.**	2,555,000	Apr. 15, 1902	2	66	Sep.	17	30	Jan.	2	62	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Fort W. & R. G.	2,108,100			..	..	..	..	..	..	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.**	2,000,000			29	Jan.	9	29	Jan.	9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
100	108	Gen. Chemical pf.	9,416,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	103	Sep.	12	98½	June	20	102	Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*106½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	94⅞	Apr.	9	76	Jan.	8	84½	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,320,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	102	Jan.	4	*100	Sept.	4	*100	Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*102½	Sep. 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*108	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar.	10,000,000			..	..	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
65	70	Homestake Mining.	21,840,000	Oct. 25, 1902	25c	80	Feb.	7	60	Apr.	17	60	Apr. 17, 1902
105	..	**Ill. Central leased line.**	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105	July	17	*105	July	17	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
15	17	International Silver.	9,944,700			26½	Oct.	6	6½	Jan.	27	17	Oct. 31, 1902
41	55	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Oct. 1, 1902	1	65	May	17	35	Sep.	29	37	Oct. 3, 1902
60	65	**Keokuk & Des M. pf.**	1,524,600	Sep. 1, 1901	1	34	Apr.	22	45	Jan.	2	62	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*22	Jan. 25, 1900
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke.	2,204,000			14	Feb.	28	8½	Jan.	8	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	Mar. 13, 1901
10	14	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	2	17½	Mar.	11	12	Oct.	31	12	Oct. 31, 1902
47	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55	Apr.	7	52	Jan.	7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
80	86	**Laclede Gas of St. Louis.**	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92	Sep.	10	86½	Jan.	30	90	Sep. 10, 1902
100	110	Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	3½	110	Jan.	27	102¾	Mar.	5	107½	Sep. 22, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore.	49,498,500	July 29, 1902	3½	340	Apr.	25	325	Apr.	7	346	Apr. 25, 1902
85	100	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1902	2½	100	Sep.	20	72	Apr.	18	99¾	Oct. 21, 1902
..	..	Merganthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	182¾	Nov. 12, 1901
39½	40⅝	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	7,498,700			41	Jan.	6	33	Feb.	1	40½	Oct. 25, 1901
87½	90	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾	Mar.	22	80	Mar.	3	80	Aug. 23, 1902
..	174	Michigan Central	18,736,000	July 29, 1902	2	182	Apr.	29	150	Mar.	24	174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	Apr. 15, 1901
120	125	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.3¼											
127	130	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾	Apr.	28	115¾	Jan.	22	127	Sep. 20, 1902
127	130	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000			130	Sep.	12	90	Jan.	14	130	Oct. 31, 1902
195	197	Morris & Essex.	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197	Feb.	25	185	Aug.	7	195	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil.**	1,500,000									3¾	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt.	7,000,000	Nov. 2, 1901	1½	25	Jan.	29	15	Apr.	17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 2, 1901	1½	70	Jan.	11	61	Jan.	27	66	Feb. 13, 1902
..	..	New Central Coal.	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1900	2	45	Aug.	22	43	May	1	45	Oct. 29, 1902
110	130	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	6	125½	Jan.	27	117⅞	May	21	115	Aug. 23, 1902
95	97	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3	100	Aug.	7	94	Feb.	4	95¾	Oct. 29, 1902
55	63	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	64¾	Sep.	3	30½	Feb.	21	60	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem.	8,538,650									520	Apr. 2, 1901
130	143	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct., 1902	1¼	141	Apr.	14	128½	Feb.	3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	2,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	*250	Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern.	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
90	98	Norfolk & Western pf.	25,000,000	Aug. 22, 1902	2	96	July	23	90	Feb.	21	93	Oct. 27, 1902
..	..	Northern Central.	11,462,600	July 15, 1902	4	250	July	23	235	June	16	246	Sep. 22, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 12, 1899
8	9	Ontario Mining.	15,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	30c	8⅝	Jan.	6	7⅝	Mar.	24	8¼	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	16,820,100	July 2, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*65	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
100	105	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	108	Mar.	25	100½	Jan.	6	105	Sept. 4, 1902
37	43	Peoria & Eastern.	10,000,000			47¼	Apr.	9	30	Jan.	9	40	Oct. 29, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,300	Aug. 15, 1902	2	98	Sep.	8	80	May	17	87	Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	29,963,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	July 3, 1902
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	May 14, 1900
96	98	P., C., C. & St. L.	24,347,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1½	105½	Sep.	4	80½	Jan.	7	97	Oct. 30, 1902
110	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,949,200	July 15, 1902	3	125	May	14	113	Mar.	25	120	Aug. 14, 1902
180½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	189¼	Aug.	4	180¼	Aug.	4	182½	Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1902	3	140	Sep.	12	140	Sep.	12	140	Sep. 12, 1902
2¾	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700			4⅝	Mar.	8	2	Oct.	8	3¼	Oct. 17, 1902
7	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 9, 1902	½	11⅝	Mar.	10	6	Oct.	8	10	June 18, 1902
90	94	**R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.**	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	3	96½	May	15	86	Oct.	1	98	Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	Oct. 25, 1901
137	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	10,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2¼	*161	Jan.	15	*135	Jan.	7	*139	July 17, 1902
..	..	Rutland pf.	9,057,600	July 15, 1902	1	120	Apr.	23	65	Oct.	10	72	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron.**	1,615,700	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	141½	Feb.	17	50	May	16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.				50¾	Mar.	12	52⅝	June	30	52⅝	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue.	2,000,000	July, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	Mar. 15, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,825	July, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1899
91	..	So. Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	4,982,600	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	95¼	July	19	87	May	22	91	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	Texas Central.	2,000,000	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15, 1902	2½	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	Apr. 9, 1900
125	135	Third Avenue.	10,000,000	Nov. 25, 1899	1½	126	Feb.	7	122	Jan.	8	126	Oct. 16, 1902
..	..	Tol., Peoria & West.	4,076,200			20	June	9	20	June	9	20	June 9, 1902
..	..	Tol. Ry. & Light.	12,000,000			33	Sep.	11	25	Oct.	17	25½	Oct. 24, 1902
135	139	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	139½	Feb.	13	134¾	Aug.	5	135	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**U. S. J. B. R. & Canal Co.**	21,240,400	July 15, 1902	2½	*230	Jan.	9	*230	Jan.	6	*230	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S Reduction & Refining.	5,913,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1	44¾	Mar.	6	30	Aug.	11	32	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	66	Mar.	6	57	Sep.	4	57½	Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River.	2,233,000	Sep. 20, 1902	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 28, 1902
..	..	**Warren Railroad.**	1,200,000	July, 1902	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1902
235	245	Wells-Fargo Express.	6,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	250	Aug.	26	194½	Jan.	24	235	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street.	13,139,000	Aug. 15, 1902	1¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 6, 1902
..	..	Western Gas.	4,000,000	July 28, 1902	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	*95	Mar. 13, 1902
208	220	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,997,450	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	224	Apr.	9	180	Jan.	2	215	Oct. 30, 1902

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in Chi... par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, $... and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsb... McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing, and Warren Railroad. Op... value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are $25 par. New Central Coal is $20 par.

Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company—Dividend payable.
International Smokeless Powder and Dynamite Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lovell Manifold Shoe—Dividend payable.
Manson Electric Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable.
Postal Telegraph-Cable and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Rand Drill Company and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Shelby Iron Company—Dividend payable on common.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable on common.
United States Express Company—Dividend payable.
United States Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
West Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Company—Dividend payable on accounting stock.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 23 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 47½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 37½@37¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 5.000 Crown and Colo. Co. sold at 25. 3,000 Hilton at 21. 2,000 Gold Bar... at 25. 1,000 Hilton at 21. 2,000 Gold Bar... at 25. 1,000 Hilton at 21. 2,000 Gold Bar...

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	J	100	Mar 12	95¾	Jan 31	96	Nov 5	... 97
At. Top. & S. F. Gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	102¾	Mar 21	100	Oct 11	101¾	Nov 7	101¾ 102¾
Do registered	A O	102¾	Mar 21	100	Oct 11	100	Nov 7	... ...
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97	Jul 31	91¾	Nov 8	91¾	Nov 8	91¾ 92
Do do registered	Nov.	93¾	Jan 7	91	Mar 26	91¾	Nov 8	... ...
Do stamped	J	93¾	Jan 7	91	Mar 26	91¾	Nov 8	91¾ 92
Do deb. 6s, Series A, 1909	J A	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	Aug 28	...	...	... ...
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	J A	91	Oct 28	91	Oct 28	91¾	Oct 28	... ...
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114¾	Oct 28	114¾	Oct 28	114¾	Oct 28	114 ...
Baltimore & Ohio								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Jun 23	93	Oct 13	94¾	Nov 7	95 94¾
Do do registered	J J*	97	Jul 23	93	Oct 13	97	Nov 7	... ...
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	108	Mar 20	104¾	Oct 13	106¾	Nov 8	110 ...
Do do registered	Q J	104	...	103	Oct 13	103	Nov 8	... ...
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	M S	116	Jan 3	109	Oct 13	111	Oct 16	... ...
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1925	J D	99¾	Jan 3	96	Oct 13	96	Nov 7	... ...
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. Sys. 1st g. 4s, 1951	M N	101	Jan 3	96	Oct 13	96¾	Nov 7	... ...
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91½	Jun 9	89	Oct 13	89	Nov 7	89¾ ...
Do do registered	J J	90¾	Jul 18	90	Jul 18	90	Jul 18	... ...
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	Jun 27	114¾	June 27	110 ...
Gen. Ohio recv. 1st g. 4½s, 1990	M S	103	Sep 9	103	Sep 9	103	Sep 9	107 ...
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119½	Feb 20	118	Sep 9	116	Oct 30	... ...
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J	..	.....	..	.....	109	Ap 14,97	... ...
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J	132¾	Apr 11	122	Feb 28	130	May 20	... 130
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M S	126¾	Mar 10	125¾	Jul 1	126¾	Oct 27	125½ ...
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	.....	..	.....	100	Se 12,99	... ...
Do 1st ref. & tr. 4s, April, 1951	J J	102	Jan 16	102	Apr 16	103	June 16	... ...
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	103¾	May 29	103½	Jun 5	104¾	Oct 29	104¾ ...
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾	Mar 26	122¾	Oct 22	122	Nov 1	122 ...
Do do registered	A O	124¾	Jan 29	124¾	Feb 28	124¾	Feb 28	... ...
C., B., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1951	A O	116	Jan 27	113	Jan 27	116	Jan 27	... ...
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	.....	..	.....	140	Je 14,97	... ...
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J	107¾	Apr 24	104¾	Jul 2	105¾	Nov 8	105¾ 107
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M N	111	Feb 15	107	Oct 27	107¾	Nov 8	107¾ ...
Do do registered	M N	..	.....	..	.....	107	Au 5, 01	... ...
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	86	May 8	84½	Jan 7	84¾	Sep 6	84 ...
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga., col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	106¾	Apr 15	106¾	Jan 29	109	Oct 29	106¾ ...
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	J A	122	Sep 29	119¾	Mar 10	121¾	Oct 9	122 ...
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113¼	Apr 12	106¾	Jan 3	106¾	Nov 8	106¾ 107¼
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	.....	..	.....	105¾	Se 18, 01	... ...
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44½	Apr 12	37	Jan 2	38	Nov 8	37 44
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44½	Apr 12	32¾	Mar 14	33	Nov 8	33 39
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31	Apr 12	18¾	Jan 8	27	Nov 8	26½ ...
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	93¾	Feb 9	91¾	Jan 31	92	Aug 21	90¾ 27½
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946	J	108¾	Sep 8	108¾	Sep 8	108¾	Sep 8	... ...
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J	..	.....	..	.....	102	Je 27, 99	... ...
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1949	J	112¾	Apr 30	106	Jan 20	111½	Apr 30	... ...
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	Q J	141	Apr 16	132	Jan 3	135¾	Nov 7	136½ 137
Do registered	Q J	136¾	Apr 12	131	Jan 2	135¾	Oct 30	... ...
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J	115	Jun 26	112¾	Aug 4	113¾	Nov 5	113¾ ...
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	108	Mar 27	105	Mar 11	106	Mar 27	... ...
Do con. 5s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105	Feb 21	101¼	Nov 8	101¼	Nov 8	101¼ ...
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	J J	115	Mar 6	112	Apr 19	112	May 27	106¾ 118
Do g. 5s, Jan., 1911	J J	117	Mar 4	112	Nov 7	112	Nov 7	111¾ 115
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	123½	Apr 30	118¾	Nov 3	118¾	Nov 3	117¾ 119¾
Do do registered	M N	..	.....	..	.....	130½	De 31,01	... ...
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	110¼	Feb 27	104½	Oct 29	102¾	Nov 8	105 105¼
Do do registered	M S	..	.....	..	.....	105	Ap 16,01	... ...
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J	116	Jun 17	108½	May 15	112	Nov 3	112 114
R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	105¾	Apr 2	103	Sep 17	103	Oct 30	102¾ 103½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	100	Jun 26	98	Jul 18	98	Oct 30	99 ...
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	108¾	Oct 29	103¾	Oct 29	103¾	Oct 29	108 ...
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	104¾	Mar 19	102¾	Jun 27	102¾	July 30	103¾ ...
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	88	Jan 11	82¼	Oct 21	82¾	Oct 31	83 ...
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	86	Jun 11	79	Oct 13	81	Nov 7	80 ...
Do registered	J J	83¾	Apr 16	83¾	Mar 27	83¾	Apr 16	... ...
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106¾	Jun 6	102¾	Jul 1	104	Nov 8	103½ ...
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	.....	..	.....	104¾	Ap 11,00	... ...
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¾	Jan 17	100¼	Aug 7	101	Nov 6	101 ...
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103¾	Mar 31	98¾	Sep 20	98	Nov 6	98 ...
Do Iowa Div. g. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾	Mar 14	114¾	Apr 4	114¾	Aug 6	111¾ ...
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106	Mar 14	103	Oct 28	103	Oct 28	103 ...
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½	Feb 20	107¾	Aug 28	108¾	Oct 28	108¾ ...
Do do registered	M N	..	.....	..	.....	107	Oct 28	... ...
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100	Mar 20	93¾	Mar 20	100	Mar 20	95 ...
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	110	Feb 20	106½	Nov 3	106½	Nov 3	106¾ ...
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122	Jan 24	116	Oct 16	116	Nov 1	... ...
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114	May 19	111	Jun 13	113½	Oct 15	112 112½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	M N	130¾	Jul 31	125½	Apr 4	128¾	July 31	127 ...
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	126¾	Mar 31	122	Nov 7	122	Nov 7	120 121
Do do registered	M N	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	124¾	Mar 31	... ...
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	J J	125	May 6	122	Nov 1	122	Nov 1	... ...
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	132¾	Jun 23	128	Jan 10	132	Nov 7	131 132
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	117	Jun 24	113	Jan 14	117	Sep 6	... ...
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115	May 9	113¾	Jan 3	115	May 9	... ...
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul								
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	106	Apr 4	102¾	Jan 10	104¼	Oct 21	... ...
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	108	Mar 28	103¾	Jan 20	103¾	Oct 29	112½ ...
Do gen. g. 6s Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117	Jun 10	110¼	Jan 3	110¾	Nov 7	113¾ 115
Do do registered	Q J	..	.....	..	.....	105¾	Fe 19,98	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	104¾	Jan 29	... ...
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	120¾	Mar 31	118¾ ...
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾	Apr 3	118¾	Jan 17	122¼	Oct 31	121¾ ...
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. g. 5s, 1910	J J	118	Mar 31	114	Aug 4	114	Oct 29	116 ...
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	124¾	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 3	116¾	Nov 1	119¾ 130
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾	May 16	112¾	Jan 7	113¾	Oct 21	114¾ ...
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	.....	..	.....	137¾	Jy 16, 99	115¾ ...
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124	Apr 2	120¾	Aug 10	122	Oct 1	122¾ 123½
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾	Apr 16	107¾	Aug 28	107¾	Aug 28	108¾ ...
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 5s, 1908	J J	104¾	Apr 16	102¾	Aug 28	102¾	Aug 28	106¾ ...
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119	Mar 19	116	Sep 20	116	Sep 30	117 ...
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	109¾	Feb 7	108¾	Jul 16	109	Oct 3	109¾ ...
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117¾	Apr 2	114	Jan 7	115	Sep 18	115¾ ...
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115	Mar 3	113¾	Jan 7	115	Mar 4	115¾ ...
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼	Apr 15	116¾	Jan 10	119¾	Nov 3	116¾ ...
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117	Mar 31	114	Jan 27	117	Mar 19	116¾ ...
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	M S	122¾	May 14	120¾	Aug 5	120¾	Aug 5	120¾ 123¼
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	144	Jan 23	134	Nov 7	135	Nov 7	135½ 135
Do gold 7s, 1905	J D	104¾	May 28	101¾	Jun 3	103	Nov 6	102¾ ...
Do do registered	J D	104	Apr 2	101¼	Jun 3	102	Oct 14	... ...
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107¾	May 8	107	Jun 3	107¾	Oct 9	... ...
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾	Oct 22	106¾	Oct 22	106¾	Oct 9	... ...
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	106¾	Oct 22	106	Oct 23	106¾	Oct 24	... 103
Do do registered	Q F	..	.....	..	.....	105	No 15,98	... ...
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116	Mar 3	115	Jan 10	115¾	July '02	... ...
Do do registered	A O*	..	.....	..	.....	111	Oc 18,00	... ...
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110	Apr 10	106½	Oct 31	106½	Oct 31	... ...
Do do registered	A O*	..	.....	..	.....	107¾	My 24,01	... ...
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	106¾	Feb 27	105¾	Nov 6	106¾	Nov 6	105 108
Do do registered	M N*	..	.....	..	.....	108	Oc 3, 01	... ...
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾	Mar 22	112¾	Nov 1	112½	Oct 30	111 ...
Do do registered	A O 15	..	.....	..	.....	114	Oc 23,01	... ...
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124	Apr 21	118¾	Nov 1	118¾	Nov 1	116 ...
Do do registered	*M N	..	.....	..	.....	122	My 28,01	... ...
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	106	Nov 5	106	Nov 5	106	Nov 5	106 ...
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	106¾	Mar 28	105	Oct 9	105	Oct 9	100 ...
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	107	Oct 28	107	Oct 28	107	Oct 28	107¾ ...
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	111½	Apr 2	111¾	Jun 10	111¾	Jun 10	110 ...
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	137¾	Apr 30	131	Oct 22	133	Oct 22	131¾ ...
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*J D	128¾	Jan 8	123¾	Oct 22	124	Oct 22	124 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143¾	Feb 10	142¾	Feb 7	142¾	Feb 10	130¾ ...
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	138½	Jan 10	138¾	Jan 3	138¾	Jan 10	136¾ ...
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907	*A O	..	.....	..	.....	107¾	Fe 21,01	100 ...
Do incomes, 1911	*A	114¾	Sep 17	110¾	May 2	114¾	Sep 17	114¾ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	129¾	Apr 29	128	Jan 6	128¾	Oct 30	128¾ 129
Do registered	J J	128¾	Mar 11	127¾	Jul 1	128	Oct 24	125 ...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾	Apr 18	105¾	Jan 6	106½	Nov 6	106 ...
Do do registered	J J	112	Mar 29	100	Jan 25	112	Apr 9	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾	Jul 2	100¾	Jan 2	100¾	July 2	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M N	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	Jun 30	99¾	June 30	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1913	*M N	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	Jul 9	99¾	July 9	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1913	*M N	99¾	Jun 28	98¾	Jul 2	99¾	July 10	... ...
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. O, 1917	*M N	99¾	May 20	98	Apr 28	98¾	May 20	... ...
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	102	Oct 28	91¼	Jul 8	92	Oct 28	97 ...
Do 1st 2½s-4s, 1905	J J	..	.....	..	.....	92	Oct 28	93 ...
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	.....	..	.....	92	Oct 28	93 ...
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	110½	Jan 10	109¼	Apr 2	110½	Apr 4	106 ...
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	.....	..	.....	107	Oc 1, 01	... ...
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	Apr 30	137¾	Aug 29	139¾	Oct 2	135¾ ...
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾	Mar 21	138½	Oct 2	138½	Oct 2	135¾ ...
Northern Wis. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J J	146	Jun 6	141	Sep 22	141	Sep 22	137 ...
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	138¾	Mar 20	132¾	Oct 22	137¾	Sep 23	132 ...
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	90¾	Apr 17	88	Feb 6	87½	Nov 5	87 89
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	134	May 21	117	Oct 22	117	Oct 30	... ...
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	109	Apr 28	107½ ...
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114½	May 14	105	Jan 14	114½	May 14	106 ...
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	.....	..	.....	114½	De 9, 01	... ...
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J D	142	Apr 30	137¾	Aug 29	139¾	Oct 2	135¾ ...
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	141¾	Mar 21	138½	Oct 2	138½	Oct 2	135¾ ...
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾	Apr 17	101	Jan 3	101	Nov 8	100½ 101½
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102	Jan 28	101¼	Oct 10	101¾	Nov 3	101 ...
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾	Jun 27	100	Sep 28	101¾	Nov 3	101 ...
Do St. L. Div. 1st coll. g. 4s, 1990	M N	103	Apr 7	102	Nov 3	102	Nov 3	101¼ ...
Do do registered	M N*	103	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	103	Oct 10	... ...
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	..	.....	..	.....	100	Je 14, 01	... ...
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J D	..	.....	..	.....	98	No 22,00	... ...
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	.....	..	.....	100	Nov., 94	... ...
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106	Jan 29	102	Oct 8	102¾	Oct 29	100½ ...
C. Ran. & Clev. Val. con. 5s, 1928	J J	114¼	Jan 31	113¾	Jul 31	115	Nov 3	114¾ ...
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	134½	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	134¾	Jan 7	... ...
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	138	May 9	138	May 9	138	May 9	135¾ ...
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1940	J J	..	.....	..	.....	104½	No 19,01	... ...
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102	Mar 3	98	Oct 2	99¾	Nov 3	98½ 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990		82¾	Feb 27	72	May 16	77½	Nov 8	77 78½
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116½	May 27	114¾	Apr 2	116¼	Aug 16	112¾ ...
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	128	Jun 6	127¾	Jan 25	128	June 6	125¾ ...
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87	Feb 27	82	Jan 2	82	Nov 7	80 81
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	J D*	97	Jul 2	91	Jan 2	93¾	Nov 3	92¾ 92¾
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	.....	..	.....	102	Dec., 93	... ...
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¼	Jan 28	114¾	Oct 23	115	Nov 7	115 ...
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138	Apr 1	132	Jun 24	135¾	Sep 16	132¾ ...
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141	Apr 24	137	Jun 18	137	Sep 26	127 ...
Do do registered	*J D	..	.....	..	.....	140	Oc 28,98	... ...
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137	May 19	132¾	Oct 21	133¾	Oct 24	133¾ 136
Do registered	J J	..	.....	..	.....	135¾	Se 14,00	... ...
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	118¾	May 2	115¾	Aug 4	118¾	Aug 4	115¾ ...
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	105¾	Mar 5	105	Jun 23	105	Nov 6	105 ...
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117	Mar 12	112	Oct 24	112	Oct 24	111¾ ...
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A	103¾	Oct 28	103¾	Oct 28	103¾	Oct 28	... ...
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144	May 12	142	Jun 5	143	June 5	140 142
Do registered	M S*	..	.....	..	.....	149	Au 5, 01	... ...
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾	Feb 19	113	Aug 18	113	Aug 18	110¾ ...
Do registered	A O	..	.....	..	.....	122	Je 6, 99	... ...
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	106	Jan 12	104	Oct 7	106	Jun 7	107¾ ...
Do do registered	A O	113¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	111¾	Feb 4	... ...
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151¾	Apr 21	147¾	Jan 3	147¾	June 3	145¾ ...

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Do registered	*M N	107¾	Jun 18	107¾	Jun 18	108	June 18	... ...
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	104¾	Apr 28	89¾	Oct 10	101	Nov 5	101 101¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J	113	Jan 6	108¾	Oct 11	108¾	Oct 11	108 ...
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113¼	Apr 17	109	Jul 14	110	Oct 27	110 112¼
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J	91	Jul 7	84¼	Jun 28	89	Aug 23	... 89
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	J J	112	.....	..	.....	112	Fe 28,01	105 ...
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	*J D	103¾	Oct 16	101	Jun 10	102¾	Oct 18	101¼ 106
Do do gold 4s, 1995	*J D	95¾	May 15	92½	Jan 24	95¾	Aug 1	95¾ ...
Det., M. & M. 1st ref. & ext. g. 4s	Oct.	91¾	Sep 9	90	Jan 3	75¾	Nov 8	78 90
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*J D	97¾	Apr 28	84¼	Feb 6	88	Oct 30	85¾ ...
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	95¾	Feb 28	91	Oct 28	92	Nov 1	91¾ 96
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Mar 7	112¾	Apr 16	114	Nov 7	113¾ ...
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	116	May 20	111	Jan 30	115	Sep 20	115 ...
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115	Feb 26	112¾	May 17	114	June 5	114¾ ...
Erie, 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118	May 14	115¾	Jan 13	116	May 22	... ...
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	122	Jan 23	118¾	May 20	119¾	June 4	116¾ ...
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¾	Apr 16	115	Mar 14	116¾	Apr 18	113¾ ...
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾	Jan 13	117	Oct 9	117	Oct 9	116¾ ...
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	104¾	Jan 16	103¾	Jan 13	103¾	Jan 16	103¾ ...
Do 1st con. g. f. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Feb 25	137	Sep 16	137¾	Nov 1	137¾ 135
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	138	Feb 25	135	May 21	136	Sep 16	... ...
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J	102	Jun 17	97¾	Oct 28	98¾	Nov 7	... 98
Do registered	*J	..	.....	..	.....	98¾	Jul 29	... ...
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90	Jan 2	84¼	Oct 13	85	Nov 8	84¾ 85¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96	Apr 28	91	Oct 8	93	Nov 6	93 95½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	135	Jan 9	130	Oct 17	130	Oct 17	130¾ ...
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M O	124¾	Apr 2	122¾	Nov 1	122¾	Nov 1	122¾ ...
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1930	A O	106	Jan 2	105¾	Apr 1	106	Aug 5	105¾ ...
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	127½	Jun 28	125¾	Nov 6	125¾	Nov 6	134 135
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. 5s, 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121	Aug 16	116¾	Sep 24	116¾	Sep 24	113¾ ...
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118¼	Apr 23	118¼	Apr 23	118¼	Apr 23	... ...
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	.....	..	.....	107	Oc 27,98	110 ...
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	116	Mar 8	114¾	Aug 21	114¾	Aug 21	110 114
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	118	Mar 5	114	Oct 11	114¾	Oct 15	114¾ ...
Do 2d g. 4½s	J D	103	Apr 1	102	Mar 10	103	Apr 1	100 ...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J D	114¾	Jan 13	107¾	Aug 4	107¾	Nov 6	... ...
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116½	May 3	110	Oct 14	110	Oct 14	112¾ ...
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115½	May 20	112½	Jan 17	114¾	Nov 3	... ...
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*J A	..	.....	..	.....	65	No 10,97	... ...
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1021	J J*	126¾	Jun 6	121¼	Jul 29	121¼	July 29	121 ...
Do 1st Gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112	Mar 13	108¾	Jul 16	110	Aug 20	... ...
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	117	Jun 2	112	Jun 2	116	June 2	... ...
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	.....	..	.....	116	Sep., 01	... ...
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116	Apr 23	114	May 14	115	May 28	... 113
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918

1902

		Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s. 1903	J J	104⅝ Jun 23	101⅛ Jul 2	102⅝ Nov 7		102⅝	
Do registered	J J	104⅝ Jun 10	101⅛ Aug 26	102¼ Oct 29		...	102¾
Do g. mtg. 3½s. 1997	J J	100⅝ Apr 8	106 Nov 6	106 Nov 6		...	...
Do do registered	J J	100 Jan 27	108 Nov 7	106 Nov 7		...	106
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S	104 Jan 28	102⅞ Apr 12	103⅝ Aug 30		102⅛	...
Do do registered	M S	103¾ Jan 3	101¼ Oct 6	101¼ Oct 6		...	...
Do deb. g. 4s. 1890-1905	J D	101⅞ Apr 29	100¾ Oct 4	100⅝ Oct 4		101⅝	...
Do do registered	J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4		...	...
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s. 1905	*M N	101⅝ Apr 2	100 Nov 7	100 Nov 7		99½	100⅝
Do do registered	*M N	99⅝ Nov 8	99¼ Nov 8	99¼ Nov 8		...	...
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s. 1998	*F A	98 Jan 7	93 Oct 15	93 Nov 8		94	94½
Do do registered	*F A	96¼ Jan 18	92½ Aug 5	93 Nov 7		...	95½
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s. 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 22	93 Aug 5	94 Oct 18		...	...
Do do registered	*F A	98 Jan 14	93 Feb 6	95¼ Sep 23		...	...
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s. 1936	J J	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ Oc 10,01		...	...
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Je 17,98		...	...
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s. S.A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3		...	...
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97		...	...
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1991	M S	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 6, 00		...	...
Do income 5s. Sep. 1992	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Jy 5, 01		...	...
N. Y. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s. 1986	F A	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	105 Oct 10		...	...
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s. 1993	A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ No 15,01		...	...
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s. 2361	J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	115¾ Nov 7		113¾	113⅝
Do registered	J J	115⅝ Jun 11	112¾ Jan 22	113⅝ Oct 23		...	...
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s. 1903	J D	107⅞ Mar 3	104¾ Sep 18	104¾ Sep 18		105¾	...
Do do registered	J D	107⅝ Mar 19	104 Oct 16	105 Oct 29		105¾	...
Do g. 3½s. 1997	J D	100¾ Feb 17	100⅝ Oct 30	100⅝ Nov 6		102¾	106⅝
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Mr 17,00		105	...
Det. Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s. 1906	F A	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6		111	...
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s. 1934	J J	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6		...	...
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s. 1932	J J	.. ....	.. ....	140⅝ Ap 12,01		140	...
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s. 1909	M S	.. ....	.. ....	116⅝ Oc 4, 01		115¾	...
Do 5s. 1931	M S	132⅝ Feb 6	128 Jun 21	128 Jun 21		128	...
Do do registered. March. 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19		...	...
Do 4s. 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	107 Jy 7, 01		...	...
Do registered	J J	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 28,00		...	...
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115⅞ My 2, 00		...	...
N. & W. 1st g. 5s. 1937	A O	122½ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121¼ May 1		...	110⅝
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s. July, 1922	A O	127¼ Mar 12	116½ Oct 4	120¼ Oct 31		120¼	121½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s. 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan. 97		...	...
Oa. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s. 1915	*F A	114½ Jan 20	113⅜ Jan 23	113⅜ Jan 23		108	...
Utica & B. River gtd. g. 4s. 1922	J J	108 Sep 8	103 Sep 9	103 Sep 9		106	...
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s. 1937	A O	110 Jan 3	104¼ Oct 10	105 Nov 6		104½	105½
Do registered	A O	100⅝ Sep 22	105 Nov 3	105 Nov 3		...	...
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s. 1903	J D	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 18,01		...	...
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O	223½ Sep 12	204½ Jan 28	223¼ Sep 12		222	...
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99		...	...
Do do small certs., $100		220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 July 19		...	...
Housatonic R. con. 5s. 1937	M N	135¾ Jan 14	135½ Jan 14	135¼ Jy 2, 01		130½	...
N. H. & Derby con. 5s. 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¼ Fe 6, 97		...	...
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s. 1905	J J	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00		104½	...
Do 1st 6s. 1905	J J	106⅞ Jan 10	105¾ Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18		102	...
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s. June, 1992	M S	103¼ Jan 4	101¼ Oct 18	102⅝ Oct 30		102⅝	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30,98		...	...
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s. 1941	*M N	116¾ Mar 7	116¼ Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25		112½	117½
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s. 1931	*M N	137⅝ Mar 10	132 Jul 16	133 Aug 11		...	...
Do imp. and ext. 6s. 1934	*F A	135¾ Mar 26	128 Jul 16	133 Aug 11		130⅛	...
Do New River 1st g. 6s. 1932	*F A	139¾ Mar 26	134¾ Jul 24	134¾ July 24		131	133
Wor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s. 1996	A O	108¾ Mar 21	100¾ Oct 10	100⅝ Nov 7		100¾	100⅝
Do registered	A O	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13		...	...
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s. 1941	J D	95 Jul 24	92 Jun 6	94 Nov 7		93½	94
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1922	J J	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ Jy 1, 01		108	...
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1989	M N	104½ Apr 21	100¾ Nov 7	100⅝ Nov 7		100	100¼
N. Y. Pky pr. lien y. & l. g. 4s. Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾ Mar 31	108 Oct 9	105¾ Nov 8		104	106¼
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Feb 27	102 Oct 17	103 Nov 7		...	...
Do gen. lien. g. 3s. Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾ Jul 31	72¾ Oct 18	73¾ Nov 7		75	75½
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Jan 3	72 Apr 11		...	...
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s. 1996	J D	102¾ May 24	100 Jan 2	102¾ May 20		100⅜	...
Non. Pac.-Great Northern Joint 4s. 1938	C J	.. ....	.. ....	.. ....		...	...
St. P. G. col. 1921	J J	97¼ Jun 30	94¾ Oct 15	96 Nov 8		95¾	96
Do do registered	J J	95¾ Jan 10	94¾ Oct 2	95¾ Nov 6		...	...
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s. 1923	*F A	129¾ May 1	127¾ Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21		...	...
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	122 Jy 25, 99		...	...
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s. 1931	F A	122 Apr 15	118 Nov 6	118 Nov 8		...	...
Do 2d 5s. 1917	J D	117¾ Feb 26	110 Oct 6	110 Oct 6		...	...
Do 1st con. g. 4s. 1968	J D	100 Jan 14	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21		...	...
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s. Mar. 1948	Q M	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19		...	...
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s. 1933	J J	117¾ May 29	115 Jan 13	117¾ Oct 7		117	...
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s. 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Je 3, 01		114	...
Do gen. g. 5s. 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108¾ July 9		110	...
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s. 1946	*J D	114¼ Mar 12	109¾ Jun 28	111 Nov 7		110¾	112
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s. 1917	*A O	102¼ May 13	101 Oct 2	101 Oct 7		102	...
Do a. f. sub. g. 6s. 1910	M N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14		...	...
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s. 1921	J J*	113¾ May 28	109¼ Oct 18	110¼ Oct 28		109¾	...
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾ May 26	110¾ Jul 8	110¾ July 8		...	...
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. reg. cts. 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98		...	...
Do gtd. 3½s. col. tr. cts. S. F. 1941	*J D	99 Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	97¼ Mar 7		97	...
Do Tr. Co. cts. gtd. g. 3½s. 1916	M N*	98 May 26	97¼ May 12	98 May 28		...	...
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s. 1932	A O*	128 Jan 21	122¾ May 2	128 July 2		...	...
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4s. Series A, 1942	J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 98		...	...
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s. 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 98		...	...
P., C., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s. A. 1940	A O	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¼ June 17		...	...
Do Series B, gtd.	A O	115½ Jan 7	112 Oct 9	112¾ Nov 6		...	...
Do Series C, gtd. 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116¼ Fe 14, 01		...	...
Do Series D, 4s. gtd. 1945	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ No 4, 01		...	...
Do g. 3½s. Series E, 1949	F A*	97¼ May 26	97 Jan 15	97¼ June 13		...	...
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s. 1912	J J*	132 Jun 13	127¾ Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21		...	...
Do 2d 7s. 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	127¾ Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17		...	130
Do 3d 7s. July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01		...	...
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s. 1923	*M N	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8		...	...
Do conv. g. 3½s. 1912	M N*	112⅝ Sep 20	108¼ May 19	107½ Nov 8		...	...
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s. 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97		107	...
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s. 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00		...	...
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s. 1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Sep 19		110	...
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s. 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00		...	...
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s. Feb., 1921	O F	130½ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130½ Feb 10		125	130
Do 2d 4½s. Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00		...	...
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s. 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	121¾ Oct 29	121¾ Oct 29		122	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s. 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 28	112½ Aug 22		...	112
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s. 1939	A O	117 Jan 27	111¾ Oct 31	111¾ Oct 31		111¾	...
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s. 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97		...	...
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s. 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 28, 00		...	...
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s. 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Oc 11, 01		...	...
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s. Ser. A & B. Jan., 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar. 98		...	...
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s. 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	121 Apr 30	121 May 2		118	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s. 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97		...	...
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s. 1917	J J*	102¼ Jun 19	100 Jan 16	101 Nov 1		101¼	...
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		101 Apr 23	100 Oct 28	100 Oct 28		100	...
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s. 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3		115	...
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s. 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	98 Oct 7	97¾ Nov 8		97	97⅛
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16,01		...	...
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g. 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	93 Oct 18	93½ Oct 30		93½	...
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s. 1939	J J*	101¼ Jun 27	99 Sep 30	100 Nov 5		99½	100¾
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s. Ser. A. 1949	*A O	95¾ Mar 1	91¼ Nov 3	91½ Nov 8		91¾	...
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s. Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3		92	...
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 4	112¾ Mar 28	114 May 13		112	...
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s. 1940	J J*	82¾ Apr 29	82¼ Jul 1	82¾ July 1		...	88
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾ Jun 30	91 Jan 2	92¾ Aug 28		...	...
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s. 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 18,01		...	...
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 6-4s. 1947	*J J	99¾ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Nov 8		...	...
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s. Cl. B. 1906	M N*	111¾ Jan 7	107 May 14	108 Oct 23		105	...
Do g. 5s. Class C. 1906	M N*	110¾ Apr 29	107 May 14	108¼ Aug 14		105	...
Do gen. g. 4s. 1931	J J*	124 Feb 28	120¾ Jul 10	120¾ Oct 28		120	...
Do gen. 5 p. c. 1931	J J*	118¾ Sep 4	115 Nov 7	115 Nov 7		115	...
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s. 1996	J J*	101 Sep 4	96 Jan 3	101 Sep 10		99½	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 4s. 1947	A O*	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3	100 Jan 3		...	...
Do refunding 4s. 1951	J J*	96¼ Feb 3	95¼ Oct 20	95 Nov 3		...	...
K. C. Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s. 1928	*M N	125¾ Jun 18	123¾ Jun 18	125¾ June 18		121	...
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s. 1936	A O*	94¾ Mar 21	87½ Oct 14	88 Nov 7		86	88½
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s. bd. cts. 1989	M N*	100¾ Apr 15	96¾ Jan 2	98 Nov 5		96½	97½
Do 2d g. 4s. inc. bd. cts. Nov., 1989	J J	90¾ Aug 19	87 Jan 2	87 Oct 29		...	...
Do do trust certificates		84¾ May 26	80¾ May 12	82¾ June 3		...	...
Do com. g. 4s. 1932	*J D	90¾ Sep 17	86 Jul 22	86 Nov 6		...	88
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s. 1909	A O*	117 Feb 7	112 Oct 8	113 Oct 8		111¾	...
Do 1st con. g. 6s. 1933	J J*	141¼ Apr 30	132¾ Aug 22	137 Nov 7		136	137¾
Do do registered	J J*	140 May 14	139 Apr 30	140 May 14		...	...
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	125¾ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Oct 30		112¾	...
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Ap 15,01		...	...
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s. 1910	M N*	113¾ Apr 7	111¾ Nov 6	112¾ Nov 8		112¾	...
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s. 1937	*J D	109 Apr 23	106 Oct 17	106¾ Oct 28		...	108
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 6, 01		...	...
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s. 1908	*A O	107¾ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107½ Sep 23		104	...
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s. 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00		...	...
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1937	J J*	140½ Apr 30	139¾ Sep 27	139¾ Sep 27		133¾	...
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	118 Ap 24, 97		...	...
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1937	J J*	125 Apr 17	124¼ Mar 26	124¾ June 12		...	...
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s. 1938	*J D	129½ Jan 8	124¾ Jan 8	129¾ Feb 17		122	125
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	118 Ap 24, 99		...	...
St. Fe, A. & P. R. 1st g. 6s. 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Au 16,00		...	...
St. F. S. & W. F. 1st g. 6s. 1919	J J	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ De 11,01		...	...
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s. 1934	*A O	123 Oct 28	121 Oct 28	123 Oct 28		120	...
Do 1st g. 5s. 1935	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 My 17, 99		114	...
Do St. John's Div. 4s. 1934	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ No 20,01		...	...
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s. 1928	M N*	111¼ Nov 8	110 May 28	111¾ Nov 8		111¾	...
Brun. & West. 1st g. 4s. 1938	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97 Au 28,00		97	...
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf rail'd and land 5's. gtd. g. 4s. 1918	J J*	98 Oct 24	95¾ Jun 28	98 Oct 24		96	97½
Seaboard A. L. Ry gtd. g. 4s. 1950	J J*	98 Oct 24	95¾ Jun 28	98 Oct 24		96	97½
Do conv. tr. rcf. g. 4s. 1911	*M N	105¾ Apr 30	100¾ May 1	100¾ Nov 1		100¾	102
Southern & Roanoke 1st 5s. 1926	J J	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 15,97		112¾	...
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 6s. 1949	J J*	120 Jan 29	116¾ Mar 3	117 Oct 30		117	...
Southern Pacific Company—							
Ref. & Imp. 4 Series B	M S	.. ....	.. ....	100 Dec 4, 01		100	...
10-year col. tr. g. 5s. 1908	J D	102¾ Apr 8	102 Jun 23	102¾ Nov 1		102¾	...
Do 4s. Ctfs.	J D	100 Apr 16	100 Apr 16	100 Apr 16		...	...
Do 4s. Ctfs. July, 1905	J D	100 Apr 16	100 Apr 16	100 Apr 16		...	...
Ariz. & N. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1909	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Nov 6		...	...
Cal. & Ariz. 1st gtd. g. 6s. 1909	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111 Nov 6		...	...
Cal. & O. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s. 1913	J J*	101 Jan 2	100 Oct 30	100 Nov 6		100	...
Cal. & O. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1938	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Ap 1, 01		...	...
Cal. & O. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jy

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Std. Ar'd.
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	95¼ Ap 29	.. ..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 J J	.. ....	.. ....	97 Jy 17, 99	.. ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 *A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	99¼	.. ..
Inter.-Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	108¼ Oct 17	107½ 108½
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 25, 00	.. ..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¼ Apr 11	98 Oct 31	98 Oct 29	90 ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1923 J J*	95 Mar 31	78 Nov 7	78 Nov 7	70 80
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 F A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	68 Oct 31	65 67
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	19 Apr 29	9¾ Jan 27	14½ Nov 6	13½ 15½
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 5s, 1913 *M N	116¼ Apr 2	110½ Nov 5	110½ Nov 6	110 111
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	89¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 28	86 Oct 23	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.				
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902 *F A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	95 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 *F A	106¼ May 7	102¼ Oct 29	103 Oct 30	.. ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 F A*	111¾ Apr 24	98¾ Oct 19	97¼ Nov 3	95½ 96
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115 Apr 3	110½ Aug 22	110½ Aug 22	107½ ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jun 23	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C. I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	106¼ Feb 27	106 Feb 27	106¼ Feb 27	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Std. Ar'd.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928 J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917 A O	111½ Apr 8	106 Oct 27	107 Oct 30	107 107½
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	118 Jun 23	108 Aug 15	110 Oct 23	110 112
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1923 J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 9, 00	.. ..
Du Bardo. C. & I. 1st gtd. 6s, 1910 *F A	104 Apr 8	101¼ Feb 6	102½ Nov 7	102 103
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.				
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¼ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 8	97½ Aug 8	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 G J	100½ Apr 8	100¼ Apr 8	100½ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered G J	.. ....	.. ....	100¼ Oc 20, 01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 6s, 1925 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114¼ Apr 28	114 Nov 7	114 Nov 7	113½ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 M N*	113¼ Feb 27	100¾ Oct 9	110¾ Oct 28	110½ 112
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950 *M N	104¾ Apr 30	104¼ Nov 6	104½ Nov 8	104½ ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	110¾ May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 8...$8,802000

	Week Ended Nov. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅛	105	104⅛	105	5½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	20
American Bicycle 5s	44	44	44	44	5
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99	99	98½	98½	12
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96¼	96	96¼	9
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101½	102	101½	101⅝	174½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	7
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	92	92	91½	91½	12
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	92	92	91½	91½	24
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94½	94	94½	10
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅞	101	100½	100⅝	286½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89½	89¾	89¼	89½	76
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	96	96⅜	96	96⅜	45
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	119	119	119	119	7
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	79	79	79	79	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	17
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	7
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107½	106⅝	106⅝	29
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	78	78	78	2
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	40	40	38	38	65
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	28	28	27	27	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	136⅝	136½	136⅞	37
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	41
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	112	112	112	112	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104½	105½	104½	105¼	99
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	5
Ches. & Ohio, Craig Valley Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81	81	81	81	20
C., B. & Q. coll., Nor. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	96	96⅛	96	96	444
C. B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	104	104	104	104	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120¼	120¼	120	120	30
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	132	132	132	132	3
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	9
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105⅝	14
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	135	135	135	135	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	103	103	103	103	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¼	106¼	106½	106½	35
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	26
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & Mich. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	97	97¼	95½	95½	200
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	1
Colorado & Southern 4s	93	93	92¾	92¾	45
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65½	372
Del., Lackawanna & Western 7s	115	115	115	115	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101	100¾	101	46
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 3½s	83	83	78¾	78¾	59
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	46
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	11
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105¾	106	105¾	106	6
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Equitable Gas Light of N. Y. 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	10
Erie general 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	46
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98½	98½	98	98½	41
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93	14
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	114¼	114⅜	114½	114⅜	5
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	86½	87	86¼	87	37
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Green Bay debenture, B	26	26½	25	25	251
Hocking Valley 4½s	100	100¼	100	100½	33
Houston & Texas Central 6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	93	93	93	93	8
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90	90	98	98	7
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88	88	88	17
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	3
Kings County Elevated 4s	96	96	96	96	3
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	12
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	10
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106	105½	105½	20
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	8
Long Island general 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Long Island unified 4s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100⅞	15
Long Dock 6s	135½	135½	125½	125½	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101½	101	101½	11
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119¾	119½	119¾	119½	15
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	22
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	9
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	6
Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph 5s	114	114	114	114	25
Mexican Central consol. 4s	90¼	90	90	90¼	25
Mexican Central 1st income	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅞	182
Mexican Central 2d income	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	20
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s	106	106	106	106	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	9
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	99¼	99¾	99½	99½	20½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	83	83	82½	82½	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	17
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	13
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
National Starch 5s	73	73	73	73	15
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94½	94⅝	94	94	25
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½	11
New York Central ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
New York Central ext. 4s, registered	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
New York Central general 3½s	106	106	106	106	3
New York Central general 3½s, registered	106	106	106	106	1
New York Central 1st 7s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s, reg	105	105	105	105	20
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95½	95¼	6
N. Y. Gas & El. Lt., H. & P. pur. money 4s	95	95	94¾	94¾	11
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	6
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	94	94	93½	94	91
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝	60
Northern Pacific 3s	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	7
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	241
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103	103	102½	103	30
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¼	103¼	102¼	103¼	56
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	6
Oregon Short Line 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93⅝	765
Oregon Short Line 6s	126	126	126	126	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	108⅝	108⅝	107½	107½	159

BONDS.

	Week Ended Nov. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	104½	104½	104½	104½	3
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 1st con. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99½	99	99½	5
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	15
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Reading general 4s	97⅝	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	106
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	112	112	111¾	111¾	5
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	57
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	3
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	115	115	115	115	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	95	95	95	95	12
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97⅞	98	97¼	98	23
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	88	88	88	88	1
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con. 6s	136½	137	136½	137	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	7
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	7
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	20
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	85	85	84¼	84¼	20
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	101¼	102	101¼	101⅝	18
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	108½	107½	107½	5
Southern Pacific 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	21
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94	93⅝	93⅝	107
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	107	107	107	107	1
Southern Railway 5s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	33
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100¾	3
Standard Rope & Twine Income	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14¼	27
Texas, Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	103	103	102½	102½	8
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120¼	7
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	100	100	100	100	15
Third Avenue con. 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	28
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	80	80	79¼	79¼	31
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105¼	104⅞	105⅛	124½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107	107⅝	106¼	106¼	1,921
United States Leather 6s	111	111	110½	110½	58½
Wabash 1st 5s	117¼	118	117¼	117¼	37
Wabash 2d 5s	110	110	109	109	3
Wabash debenture, Series B	80¼	80¼	79	79¼	382
Wabash debenture, Series A	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	2
West Shore 4s	113	113¼	113	113¼	14
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	113	113	1
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	105⅝	105⅝	104¾	104¾	43
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	92⅝	93	92⅜	92⅜	12
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
Wisconsin Central general 4s	92½	92½	91½	91½	78

Total sales.....$4,722,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902.

Virginia deferred 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	12	12¼	12	12	66

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 8, 1902.

United States 3s, coupon	108	108¼	108	108¼	4

Grand total.....$8,802,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106¾ Apr. 14	106¾ Aug. 23	106¾ Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	106¾ Mar. 7	107⅛ July 28	107⅛ July 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅜ Feb. 7	108½ July 24	111 Oct. 16
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	113 Mar. 14	108½ July 24	111 Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	130½ Feb. 5	132¾ July 23	137 Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	130¾ Apr. 2	137¾ Oct. 9	137¾ Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	106¾ Mar. 11	104 Oct. 23	104 Oct. 23
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	106¾ Feb. 1	104 Aug. 12	105¼ Oct. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	110 Mar. 14	106¾ Aug. 22	108¾ Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small Q. F.	109¾ Apr. 23	109¾ Aug. 26	108½ Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	105¾ Apr. 24	105¾ Aug. 7	107¾ Oct. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small Q. F.	107 June 26	107 June 26	107 June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107 Jan. 25	104¾ Sep. 3	104¾ Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	102½ Feb. 24	102¼ Feb. 24	102¼ Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111 Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107 Aug. 8	106 May 15	106½ Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½ Jan. 31	104 Jan. 24	104½ Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919 J. J.	.. ....	.. ....	126¾ July 10
North Carolina special tax A. O.	1⅞ Oct. 16	1⅞ Oct. 16	1⅞ Oct. 16
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96¾ Feb. 7	95¼ Mar. 21	95¾ Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	96⅞ Aug. 19	95½ Aug. 19	95¾ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95 Aug. 19	94 June 21	94½ Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼ Jan. 15	7¼ Jan. 15	7¼ Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cts.	15⅝ Oct. 3	8 Feb. 14	12 Nov. 8
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	96⅝ Jan. 17	95¼ May 8	96½ Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94¾ Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96 Jan. 13	96¾	Aug. 13

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Nov. 8	$1,397,827,479	$61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,423,092,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,807,349,424	82,313,563
Oct. 18	1,721,164,799	62,600,109
Oct. 11	1,702,283,575	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,372	84,170,434
Sept. 27	1,748,286,320	53,040,013
Sept. 20	1,548,504,667	50,061,126
Sept. 13	1,662,065,139	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,538,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,976,026	45,859,840
Aug. 23	1,578,558,456	69,887,937
Aug. 16	1,353,552,606	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,185,145,040	63,114,308
Aug. 2	1,477,217,126	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,596,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,439	65,198,418
July 12	1,396,068,402	60,126,009
*July 5	1,372,962,473	50,401,513
June 28	1,225,624,262	72,309,747
June 21	1,399,288,097	59,488,128
June 14	1,084,380,966	54,321,467
June 7	1,241,207,232	57,280,835
May 31	1,015,072,980	52,276,332
May 24	1,356,058,894	*61,334,676
May 17	1,496,162,079	61,916,087
May 10	1,810,067,533	77,222,044
May 3	1,925,350,946	78,507,339
April 26	1,804,980,011	69,819,006
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,540
April 12	1,533,100,041	58,336,540
April 5	1,476,981,643	63,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,006
March 22	1,338,977,307	66,012,488
March 15	1,542,294,303	63,690,957
March 8	1,313,238,867	67,340,135
March 1	1,440,914,603	69,907,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,558,876	51,171,126
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,629
Feb. 8	1,484,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,559,619,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,307,582
Jan. 11	1,705,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,625,038,012	72,387,141
*Dec. 28	1,187,501,107	60,391,198
Dec. 21	1,468,131,100	94,027,334
Dec. 14	1,662,949,755	58,705,795
Dec. 7	1,540,886,651	54,627,373
*Nov. 30	1,332,543,533	53,639,370
*Nov. 22	1,462,045,350	68,954,713
Nov. 16	1,704,438,849	73,008,813
*Nov. 9	1,288,077,897	69,088,440

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

1902

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	780	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	335	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	160	..
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	185	190
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
Chatham Nat. ($25)	450,000	6	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4315	4375
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,650,000	12	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	297	302
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	285	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 2, 02	330	334
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	422	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	190	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	200,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	Q	Oct. 1, 02	4000	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	780	795
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	245	..
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1899	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	640	655
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	660	680
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	175	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	150	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	235	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	160	170
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	370	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	180	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	525	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	205	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	207	215
New Amsterdam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	345	350
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	250,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	240	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	4	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	320	340
People's ($100)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	135	142
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	200	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	630	..
Seventh National	1,700,000	..	..	.....	162½	165
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	250,000	2	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	120	..
U. S. National	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	8	..	Jan., 1894	610	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	250	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	280	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd'y Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	295	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	224	..
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	170	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1925	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	765
City	1,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	390	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	375	395
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	665	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	195
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	195	202
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	450	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 4, 02	1485	1500
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	640	675
Flatbush	200,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	185	200
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	735	750
Guardian Trust	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	210	220
Hamilton	100,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	435	450
Kings County	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	175	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	175	..
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2½	Q	June 2, 02	250	260
Lawyers' Title In.	4,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	373	377
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	410	..
Long Island	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	200	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	240	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	420	440
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	370	385
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	230	..
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1105
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	225
Nassau	500,000	5	..	Aug., 1899	140	160
National Surety	500,000	5	..	June 10, 02	1190	1215
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Nov. 1, 02	1390	1415
N. Y. Security & T.	1,000,000	8	S	Nov. 1, 02	1190	1205
North American	1,000,000	2½	S	June 30, 02	230	235
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Oct. 1, 02	375	..
Real Estate	500,000	2	S	July 1, 02	205	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	210	225
Title Guarantee	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep. 30, 02	155	160
Title Insurance	2,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,000,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	230	235
Tr. Co. of Rep.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Union	1,000,000	10	Q	Oct. 10, 02	1240	1250
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	450	470
Van Norden	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	360	375
Westchester	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	110	115

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	..	16
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
N.Y.&Jersey River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	75	76
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	93
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1902	72	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	86	88
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	¾	Q	Oct. 1, '02	41	42½
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	96	99½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	37	39
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	88	91
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bkyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,900,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	75	77½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	88	90
Con.Gas (J.C.)bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	15	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104	104½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 5s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	101½	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	83	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	52
Milton (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1949	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 5s, 1824	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,587,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	87½	89
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	2	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do 1st 5s, 1939	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,080	2½	S	July, 1902	96½	99½
Syracuse Light's	3,060,000	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do preferred	1,060,000	1¾	Q	Aug., 1902	86¼	89

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	112	120
Am. B'h Note ($50)	1,000,000	50c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*55½	57
American Can	41,222,300	..	..	.....	11	11¼
Do preferred	42,333,350	..	..	.....	45½	47
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Oct. 10, 02	128	132
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	90	94
Amer. Elevated	6,000,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Amer. Malt. 4s	3,598,000	3	S	June, 1902	90	100½
Am. Thread pf. ($25)	4,838,475	2½	B	June 1, 02	47	48
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,700,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	320
Am. Type Found's	6,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	45	65
Am. Writing Paper	13,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	22½	23
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	80	90
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do preferred	12,386,800	..	..	.....	22¾	24¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	97	77½
Barney & Smith	1,800,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	..	Sep., 1902	115	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	107	109¾
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	⅝	7
Brit. Exchequ. 5s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Oct., 1902	90	95½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Camden Land ($25)		..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	4½
Celluloid	5,625,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	116	116½
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5½
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	15½	16½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	88	91
Cen. & So. Am. Tel	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	104½
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,300	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	800,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	840,000	10	S	Jan., 1902	55	60
Con. Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1⅜
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	10
Do deb. 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	10	14
Con. Stor. Bat'y	10,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905	1,581,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	107
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,845,000	1½	Q	June 15, 02	55	65
Cuban 8s of 1896	3,000,000	..	..	.....	27	30
Demilhes Securities	1,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	26
Electric Boat	4,927,800	..	..	.....	..	27
Do preferred	1,490,300	..	..	.....	..	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	3¾
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	6
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	5	..	1899	4	5
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	11	12½
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	2,280,000	..	..	.....	12	14
Do preferred	2,270,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	45	48
Gold & Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	½	⅝
Graphoscope Co. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	Oct., 1901	2½	2¾
Hack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1	127
H'lng Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1	2½
Do 1st pref'd	900,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do 2d pref'd	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Houston Oil	32,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	S	Mar. 15, 02	60	65
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	104	107½
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Internat. Salt pfs.	11,750,000	..	..	.....	11	13½
Lanston M'type	2,287,240	..	..	.....	10¾	11½
Lorillard pf.	7,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	130	140
Manhat. Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	5½
Morgenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	135	140
Mexican 5s	£2,750,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 02	89½	106½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf. $17 paid off	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7½
Mines Secur. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
Mon. & Bos. ($5)	2,850,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Nat. Steam. of 96	14,028,162	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	25	27
Do preferred	7,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	80	90
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,600,000	..	..	July 1, 02	104½	..
N. Y. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	2,275,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	200	205
N. Y. & Queens El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	20	30
N. Y. Transit 1st 5s, 1916	950,000	2	S	Sep., 1902	112	115
N. Y. Trans. ($20)	4,700,000	..	..	.....	11	13
Nor. Amer. (Can.)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. & Pac.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Cities Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Fuel Supply	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Gas Fuel	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Natural Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Oil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Pipe Line	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Postal Tel.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Producers	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Standard Oil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Telephone	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Union Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Water Supply	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Western Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Gas	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co. of Ohio	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co. of Ohio of Ohio	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
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Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co. of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio of Ohio	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co. of Ohio	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Ohio Wheeling Water Supply Co. of Ohio

NOV

1901

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DEPOSITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

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THOMAS N. McCARTER.....2nd Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES H. SHACKLETON.....Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD,
THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHIEFFERE,
SCHUYLER B. JACKSON, UZAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR,
WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN,
HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICE, BERNARD STRAUSS,
JOHN C. EIBELER, ANTHONY R. KUSER, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

HENRY B. WILSON, President. FRANK TILFORD, Vice-Prest.
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Prest. E. C. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Secy.

DIRECTORS.

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George C. Clark, Edward Holbrook, B. Aymar Sands,
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C. H. Hackett, J. Hareen Rhoades, Peter A. Welch,
John R. Hegeman, Douglas Robinson, Henry R. Wilson.
John D. Hicks, James I. Raymond,

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Company is now occupying its permanent offices on the first floor of the building.

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,488. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1902.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT'S INTEREST IN DELAWARE POLITICS

He Will Confer with the Regular Republican Chairman.

J. E. Addicks Nearer the United States Senate Than Ever—Vote Selling on the Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt this evening asked for a conference in Washington with Henry B. Thompson, Chairman of the regular Republican State Committee, which has been resisting the attempts of John Edward Addicks, the gas magnate, to have himself elected a United States Senator. Just what the attitude of President Roosevelt will be on the Delaware situation is interesting the politicians here. It is considered hardly likely that the President will view Mr. Addicks with favor. The gas magnate has come out in an attack on Gen. James H. Wilson, an especial friend of the President, calling the General "laughably impotent."

Mr. Addicks is nearer the United States Senate than ever he has been. Whether he reaches the goal of his political ambition depends on whether the anti-Addicks Republicans will be able again to go through the ordeal necessary for a double deadlock. On joint ballot the General Assembly is composed of 52 members. In one of the legislative districts the vote was a tie, and 51 members have been elected. Of this number Addicks has 20 as solid as rock. The remaining 10 Republican votes are classed as "regulars," while the Democrats have 21 members. The election of Addicks depends on whether out of the supposed opposition he can get the necessary 6 votes to make a majority. Some of the political observers think that Addicks will have little difficulty in increasing his number by several votes, it has been suggested that the Democrats turn in and elect two anti-Addicks Republicans, but it is very doubtful whether such a plan could be put through.

Officially the contest here last Tuesday was called an election, but practically and truly it was simply an auction sale of votes. Such scenes of political debauchery were perhaps never before witnessed in any part of the United States.

The vote selling evil has steadily increased in Delaware since Addicks entered the State and organized his political party. The price of votes has risen year by year. Men who work at the polls declare that in the lower counties single votes sold this year as high as $60. The price for the negroes in these counties is generally accepted to be $10 each. The Democrats use as much money as they can get hold of, but they never have been able to compete with the opposition.

During recent years a change has taken place in regard to the barter of votes. When the State had a Constitutional Convention only six years ago a most stringent provision was put in, prescribing imprisonment for persons who influenced others on election day by money. This is laughed at now. Several prosecutions were brought under the law. The Judges of the courts tried the cases, the framers of the Constitution thinking that, possibly, some convictions might be secured. But the Judges seemed to be so strict and so many technicalities always appeared to bob up, that convictions could not be secured, and now no one thinks of bringing any prosecutions. The Attorney General at present, the prosecuting officer of the State, is Addicks's private attorney, and, if he is doing anything to investigate the wholesale reports of the violations of the law he is keeping his movements to himself.

In the list of vote sellers are men of property, independent farmers, and professional men. In one district several years ago was a prominent regular Republican who was opposed to debauchery. But he has changed his mind. Now he goes up to the vote buyers and sells the votes of himself and sons to the highest bidders. He says he was wrong in opposing vote selling because the men who run for office "get something out of it," and therefore the ordinary voter should get something and be paid for his vote. The fathers in some of these districts now make a practice of selling the votes of their sons just coming of age at the same time.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE IN A TEXAS FOREST.

Bureau of Forestry to Take Charge of a Lumber Company's Lands in an Advisory Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture will begin a novel enterprise next week by sending a force of expert foresters to Texas, to take charge of the timber lands of the Kirby Lumber Company of that State.

There will be forty in the party and they will go equipped with instruments and the outfit needed for a Winter's stay in the woods.

The Kirby Company cuts long leaf pine and has over 1,500,000 acres. It recognizes the necessity for scientific management of its forests and has asked the Department of Agriculture to select lands to be cut over and designate those where the tree growth should be protected and nursed. The party will be under the direction of Thomas H. Sherrard, an expert on long leaf pine.

Mr. Sherrard and Overton W. Price, the assistant chief of the Bureau of Forestry, at the request of the company went over the Kirby Company's lands last Winter and reported that to save its timber supply it should begin a systematic management of the holdings on approved and modern forestry rules. The Kirby Company's pine is about 80 per cent. of all the long leaf pine in Texas and stretches over seven counties.

The pine in that section is in places preyed on by insects, and Dr. A. D. Hopkins of the Bureau of Entomology will accompany the party for study of this matter.

MASCAGNI'S TROUBLE ENDS.

The Composer Appeases Mittenthal Brothers and Will Give a Performance in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Mascagni Opera Company is again on terra firma. The Mittenthal Brothers have been appeased, telegrams have been sent to the members of the troupe who left for New York after the strike at Music Hall, and Manager Samuel Kronberg stated to-night that something will be done in the way of entertainment at Symphony Hall next Wednesday evening. He was not sure just what would be presented, but he was sure that the trouble was over and that the tour would be resumed at once.

Since the trouble of last night, when Mascagni barely escaped going to jail on the writ served by the Mittenthals for breach of contract, the composer has kept his room, refusing to see any one but a few members of the stranded company who remained in Boston. The Kronbergs hovered around in the Touraine this evening. Later the elder Kronberg and Mr. Mecci, the composer's secretary, told Mascagni the good news. Mascagni, with those of the company who were about, wept for joy. They all talked at once, very vigorously and at great length.

The spell of hard luck seems to be broken. After the farewell performance at Symphony Hall the tour will be continued in the West. The first stop will be Detroit, and Chicago the next.

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WEALTHY MEN IN A FIGHT.

Peter Arlund, Kentucky Steelmaker, Accused Col. Wetmore, Millionaire Tobacco Man, of Annoying His Wif

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9.—Guests at the Planters' Hotel, the leading hotel of St. Louis, attracted to the corridors on the parlor floor by the sounds of heavy blows and the voices of angry men, discovered Col. Moses C. Wetmore, the millionaire tobacco merchant and politician, engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with a stranger in a dress suit, who was getting all the better of the argument. Col. Wetmore's face had already been badly pounded, and but for the interference of spectators he probably would have been rendered hors de combat.

The other combatant, it was learned later, was Peter Arlund, a wealthy steel manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., who, with his wife, has been stopping at the Planters' Hotel for a week or more. The thrashing Mr. Arlund administered to Col. Wetmore followed a hot argument between the two men which took place immediately after Wetmore issued from the café of the Planters'. As soon as Wetmore approached, Arlund accused him of following Mrs. Arlund to her room three nights ago and insulting her. According to his loud and angry accusations, Wetmore had refused to leave Mrs. Arlund's room until she had threatened to scream for help. Arlund was out of the city at the time.

Wetmore as excitedly and loudly denied the accusation and declared he never would apologize. Arlund thereupon struck him in the face and followed this with a shower of blows which the portly magnate was powerless to evade. Wetmore did not attempt to do more than protect his face from the onslaught.

FRENCH TRANSLATION OF "THE STRENUOUS LIFE."

President Roosevelt's Book Attracts Much Interest in France—A Laudatory Preface.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A translation into French of President Roosevelt's book, "The Strenuous Life," which appeared here last week under the title of "La Vie Intense," has attracted widespread interest. The translation is by Princess Ferdinand de Faucigny-Lucinge and Jean Izoulet, who state that their work has the authorization of Mr. Roosevelt.

The preface of the book pays a glowing tribute to the United States, and compares President Roosevelt's work with Bryce's "The American Commonwealth," saying that the latter gives the views of the outside observer, while "The Strenuous Life" gives the views of the observer on the inside. President Roosevelt is described as "the virile champion of a nation which has become powerful in deciding the destinies of the world," and the high standards which the President has introduced into public life in America are dwelt upon.

Another work, by the Vicomte de Noailles, which appeared last week, gives a detailed account of the operations of the French soldiers and marines who participated in the war for American independence. The information contained in this volume was obtained from official archives. The Vicomte's book is one of several works on similar subjects which are in course of preparation and which are encouraged by the French Government. Upon the title page there is an engraved portrait of Washington.

KILLED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Enoch Hink of Port Dickinson, N. Y., Uses a Shotgun in Self-Defense.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Mrs. Enoch Hink shot and killed her husband at their home, about three miles above Port Dickinson, this morning about 4 o'clock. The act was done in self-defense, Hink at the time being engaged in a murderous assault on his wife with an open clasp knife.

While intoxicated Hink quarreled with his wife about a nephew of whom he was jealous. He chased the woman out of the house, slashing at her with his knife, but she hid in a clump of fern brakes, and when her husband abandoned the pursuit ran to the house and took refuge in her bedroom.

When Hink learned that his wife was in her room he tried to open the door to renew the assault. He succeeded in forcing the door open about a foot, and repeatedly struck at the woman with his knife. Mrs. Hink had her eighteen months' old baby on her right arm, and could not hold the door in the corner of the room was a shotgun. Seizing this, she shot her husband and killed him. She says the gun was discharged accidentaly, and that her intention in pointing the gun at her husband was simply to frighten him away.

It is not thought that Mrs. Hink will be arrested. The Coroner says he looks on the killing as justifiable homicide.

ANDREW DAVIDSON DYING.

Commandant at the State Soldiers' Home Fails to Rally from an Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Andrew Davidson of this village, now commandant at the State Soldiers' Home at Bath, Steuben County, underwent an operation to-day for cancer of the stomach. He has not rallied from the effects of it and it is feared he cannot survive the night. His family have gone to his bedside.

Col. Davidson is an ex-Senator from this district and was at one time Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

EARLY AMERICAN MEZZOTINTS.

Collection of Portraits by Peter Pelham to be Sold in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Next week a remarkable collection of mezzotint portraits by Peter Pelham will be sold at auction in Boston. They form part of the large collection owned by the late William H. Whitmore. There are twenty-six of these mezzotints, and they are portraits of Pelham's contemporaries, including King George I., Thomas Hollis, the Rev. Sidney Caner, the Rev. William Hooper, and the Rev. John Moorhead.

Pelham was the stepfather of John Singleton Copley, and was the first American artist of any note. He engraved thirty-six mezzotints, of which fourteen were worked in America, and deal with American subjects. He came to Boston from England in 1726, and in 1727 published his portrait of Cotton Mather, the first mezzotint ever made in America.

New Jersey Man Kills a Big Deer.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Wright L. Gilbert of this place returned from the Adirondacks to-day with a deer that tipped the scales at 280 pounds. It is said to be the largest deer killed in the Adirondacks in many years.

BABY'S ESCAPE FROM DEATH IN RUNAWAY

Horse Stumbled, Broke Its Back, and Was Shot.

Vehicle Occupants Thrown Out, the Carriage Wrecked—The Child's Mother Was Wheeling a Baby Carriage When the Collision Came.

A ten-months-old baby had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon as the result of a runaway accident at the corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The baby, Charles Wylie of 198 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, was in a baby carriage propelled by his mother, who was also holding a five-year-old daughter, Wilhelmina, by the hand. They were crossing Broadway at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street when a horse attached to a runabout, in which were Mr. and Mrs. John C. Baldwin of 4 St. Nicholas Terrace, came racing down Broadway.

The horse had the bit in his teeth and was swerving from side to side. Mrs. Wylie did not see the runaway until it was almost upon her. For a moment she stood as if stunned and then started to go toward the east side of the street. As she did so the runaway went by like a flash and the forward wheel of the runabout struck the baby carriage and knocked it over. Mr. Wylie ran to the child's assistance and picked it up. The baby had several cuts on its forehead and seemed to be severely injured. The carriage was wrecked.

Mrs. Wylie was almost frantic and cried bitterly. Policeman McGrath of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station sent in a hurry call to the J. Hood Wright Hospital for an ambulance, and the baby was removed to its home, where a physician said that the injuries were not fatal.

In the meantime, after the runabout had struck the carriage, the horse carried it up on the east side walk and ran along the walk for the next block. At One Hundred and Fifty-second Street the curb line is very high, and the horse in going over this stumbled and broke its back. The animal was shot by a policeman. The carriage was swung against a tree and wrecked, and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were thrown out and slightly injured. Their injuries were dressed by the ambulance surgeon, and they went home, Mrs. Wylie having refused to make a complaint.

The runaway started on the Lafayette Boulevard, at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were driving south when their horse was frightened by an automobile. The horse threw his head in the air and caught the bit in his teeth. Then he started on a run south. The Boulevard was crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, and there were many narrow escapes from collisions, which were only avoided by the drivers of the other vehicles pulling to either side of the roadway.

As the runabout swung into Broadway at the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street junction, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were nearly thrown out. Three blocks away Mr. Baldwin saw Mrs. Wylie just starting to cross the street with her children. She did not seem to realize her danger, and the moment that followed was exciting for the occupants of the runabout. Mr. Baldwin wound the reins around his hands, and, bracing himself against the dashboard, pulled with all his strength, but to no avail. Then he dropped one line and pulled with both hands on the other, hoping to throw the animal. This probably saved a catastrophe, for the horse swerved a little to the right, and the wheel of the runabout just struck the front wheels of the baby carriage.

CLYDE FITCH IN A RUNAWAY.

Dramatist Not Injured—Man and Woman Thrown from a Runabout—Man Unhorsed Waxes Wroth.

Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, was in a runaway accident in Central Park yesterday afternoon. Frightened by a collision with a hansom cab, the animal attached to the victoria of Mr. Fitch took the bit in his teeth and dashed up the West Drive, the coachman trying in vain to restrain him: Opposite West Seventieth Street Policeman Howard of the Arsenal Station galloped up, caught the bridle, and stopped the animal.

Other runaways were reported by the police of the Arsenal Station. At 11:40 in the morning the horse attached to a runabout driven by Lewis C. Bacher, who was accompanied by his wife, was struck by the shaft of a hansom cab at Sixty-first Street and Central Drive. The force of the collision threw Mr. and Mrs. Bacher out of the vehicle. They were not badly hurt. The horse was stopped at Sixty-sixth Street by Policeman McNulty. Mr. and Mrs. Bacher gave their address as the Imperial Hotel.

Policeman John A. Park stopped a saddle horse on the East Bridle Path at Ninety-seventh Street at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and waited for the animal's rider. He did not arrive, but the policeman found him a block further down the drive. He was in an angry frame of mind, and refused point blank to have anything further to do with the horse. It was not his, anyway, he said, but the property of a riding academy at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. The policeman led the animal to the academy where he found that the rider was Henry Husenmakes of the Endicott Hotel.

AUTO SMASHES HANSOM.

Arthur P. Sturges's Machine Also Causes Injury to the Cab Driver.

Arthur P. Sturges, the stock broker, of 36 Park Avenue, speeding in his automobile down that thoroughfare, collided with a hansom cab driven by James J. Mannix of 319 East Forty-first Street last night, and smashed the cab and knocked the driver from his box to the street. Mr. Sturges and his chauffeur were uninjured.

The startled cab horse dashed off at full speed with the splintered cab at his heels, but was halted by Policeman Nash of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who then, with Policeman Magner, lifted the partly stunned driver to his feet.

When he came to his senses, the driver agreed with Mr. Sturges that the collision had been accidental, and refused to make a charge against the broker. At the request of Mr. Sturges, the cabman got into the automobile, and Policeman Nash followed suit. Mr. Sturges turned his machine around and made for home, where he called his own physician and had Mannix's injuries, consisting of contusions of the head, attended to. The cab driver then went home.

CHINESE GIRLS IN SLAVERY.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 9.—Hongkong advices say there is a great revival in the slave trade in girls between Hongkong, Canton, and distant provinces. Hundreds of girls, chiefly of tender years, are known to be living in slavery in Hongkong, which is under the protection of the British flag. In secret quarters girls are said to be bought and sold daily.

Lately there has been so large a demand that prices have more than doubled. At Hoihow last month a farmer sold his two motherless daughters, one of three years for $30, and one of five years for $55. Officials recently seized a man who had succeeded in selling 130 girls before he was convicted and imprisoned. At Canton and Hongkong it is not unusual for girls under ten to bring $100 and those of fourteen to bring $200.

Pennsylvania Special—20 Hours to Chicago.
Correspondence may be dictated en route.—Adv.

MISS WALLACE TAKES THE WHITE VEIL.

The Ceremony in the Convent of St. Dominic in Newark—Her Work for the Blind.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Miss Madeline G. Wallace, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Wallace of Montclair and the late John F. Wallace, proprietor of Wallace's Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, New York, who took on Saturday the final vows as a member of the Sisters of St. Dominic, took the white veil this afternoon. In the chapel of the convent were many of the friends and relatives of the young novitiate, and hundreds unable to gain admission had to wait on the outside until the close of the service. Bishop O'Connor had delegated the Rev. S. J. Stadelman of New York and the Rev. James Becker of Washington, both Jesuits, to conduct the ceremony. They were formerly tutors of Miss Wallace.

The sightless novitiate was led to the chancel, where Father Stadelman handed her the white habit of the Order of St. Dominic. She was attired in bridal robes, and she carried orange blossoms. With the white habit she disappeared behind the iron grating that separates the cloister from the chapel, and there her bridal robes were removed and the white garb of the order was substituted.

For several hours after the ceremony Sister Mary of the Immaculate Heart, as Miss Wallace will be known hereafter, sat behind the grating of the cloister and received the congratulations of her friends and bade them farewell. Although blind and deaf, she is very talented. Her afflictions followed an attack of scarlet fever when she was six years old. She is now twenty-one.

Miss Wallace was born at 50 Irving Place, the home of the late John Brougham. After her illness she became a pupil at the School for the Blind, but she was too feeble to remain there. She then came under the observation of the Rev. Father Becker and later the Rev. Father Stadelman, and under their tuition she advanced rapidly. Seven years ago she began the task of ministering to the intellectual needs of others afflicted with blindness and she became a regular contributor to magazines for the blind. She printed each letter by hand and each article represented the labor of many days.

By means of a wooden block, with clamps on each side, the paper she used was fastened, and then with a rulerlike arrangement of the same size as the paper she printed each letter by pushing down a small block. The impression appeared legibly on the other side of the paper, and could be distinguished by the touch of the fingers. Assisted by members of her family, she translated several poems so they could be read by the blind. Her determination to enter a religious order was made about two years ago, when her father died.

MISSING CASHIER ARRESTED.

Fifth Avenue Hotel Employe Who Disappeared Election Night Caught in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Harry Rapport was before Magistrate Kochersperger in the City Hall to-day charged with the larceny of a sum of money from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. He was held to await requisition papers. Rapport was employed as a clerk in the hotel. Recently he disappeared, and took with him, it is alleged, $300 of his employer's money.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel it was said that Rapport had come there highly recommended from the Herald Square Hotel, where he had worked for two years. He had been employed at the Fifth Avenue for six months as cashier of the women's café. It is the custom of the hotel to collect the money taken in by the various cashiers several times during the day.

On election night a collection had been made at 6 o'clock just before Rapport went on duty. Rapport's hours were from 6 to 12, and the receipts during those hours were large. Rapport is said to have appropriated the amount and quietly left for Philadelphia. Before leaving he made arrangements with the Adams Express Company for the forwarding of his trunk, and the hotel management was thus enabled to trace him.

MOTHERLY GIRL'S COURAGE.

For a Week She Took Care of "Her Family" of Five—Deserted by the Father.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—A twelve-year-old girl, Mamie Donaghue of 118 East Trenton Street, whose mother is dead, surrendered her five brothers and sisters to Superintendent of the Poor Vandenberg on Saturday, saying that they had been deserted by their father. She told him that for a week she has been trying to keep her charges from hunger and cold, besides nursing the three-year-old baby.

She wanted something done for "her family," and the big bluff poormaster broke down when he heard the story of the little "mother." The girl gave up when the baby "got too sick" for her to leave. She had been minding a baby for "a big wealthy family," she said. The Superintendent placed the children in good hands and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the father.

MISS RIVES'S NEW NOVEL.

Report that Charles M. Schwab Will Be Made the Central Figure.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 9.—Hallie Erminie Rives, the novelist, arrived here yesterday to collect material for a story of the city's ironworkers, with its central figure a Pittsburg steel magnate. The general supposition is that the steel magnate referred to by Miss Rives is Charles M. Schwab, although she refused to admit it.

Miss Rives will spend a week with friends near the city and study local characteristics. She is now at work on a novel which will be brought out by her publishers in the Spring. The Pittsburg book will not be undertaken until this as yet unnamed story is in print.

To-morrow Miss Rives will visit the historic old blockhouse at the Point, and on the day following she expects to visit the Homestead and other mills.

THOUGHT NECK WAS BROKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 9.—In a football game here yesterday between Cooperstown and Franklin teams Harry Stockley, Captain of the Franklins, was injured and taken to the hospital unconscious. After an examination the doctors declared his neck was broken and he would die.

Late last night when all the physicians in the village had gathered for consultation, Stockley sat up, insisted upon leaving the hospital, and was finally allowed to go. He went home on a chartered trolley car.

Stock Reports of Pennsylvania Special.
Letters may be dictated to official stenographer en route.—Adv.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS TWO MEN

Pumping Station on Shore Road in Queens Destroyed.

Trees Broken Off—Windows Shattered Half a Mile Away—Steel Plates Had Been Worn Thin—Story of an Eye Witness.

Two men were killed and one of the pumping stations of the city's water supply system on the Shore Road in Queens Borough totally destroyed by an explosion yesterday morning. One of the two big boilers which furnished the power for the pumps blew up. Windows were shattered in buildings half a mile away. Fortunately there was no building, except some greenhouses, closer than 2,000 feet to the pumping station.

The men dead were:

DIHBY, WILLIAM, forty-five years of age, married, with five children, who lived at 182 East Fourth Street, Long Island City, engineer of the plant; on duty at the time.

NELSON, JAMES, forty years of age, same address, wife and eight children, fireman; on duty at the time.

The explosion occurred at 8:31 o'clock yesterday morning. The plant was sheltered in a brick building 50 by 50 feet on the ground floor plan and having a maximum height of 30 feet. In it were the two boilers, each of 125 horse power generating capacity, each 6 feet in diameter and 18 feet long. The plant was run night and day; three shifts of an engineer and fireman operated it.

Thomas Carroll of Ditmar Avenue and James Larson were the crew that went on at midnight. During the night they had no trouble with either engines or boilers. Five minutes before 8 yesterday morning Dihby and Nelson appeared at the pumping station and at 8 relieved Carroll and Larson, who left the building as quickly as they could wash up.

When the explosion came the building was ripped to pieces. Bricks from it flew a distance of 1,000 feet or more, while the boiler which exploded was blown 200 feet from its bed, while the other, which was dead at the time, was lifted from its foundations and driven 100 feet in the other direction.

It is presumed that the moment of explosion found Nelson in the act of coaling the boiler or else standing directly in front of the door to the firebox. His body was hurled about 150 feet in a straight line from the spot where he is supposed to have been standing. On top of him lay the heavy iron door of the firebox and about him bricks were scattered.

Dihby was evidently oiling the pump, as when found he had an oil can in his hand still and he was hanging across the pump. The top of his skull had been sliced off, probably by one of the pieces of steel. The brain was hardly torn, and when he was reached he was still alive.

The boiler which exploded shows that the force ripped it open in such a manner that it had the appearance of a giant puffball. The bricks of the building, which were hurled in every direction, were denuded of mortar. Trees standing near the building were broken off as if by a cyclone. Eight hundred feet away, in that direction in which the explosion seems to have exerted its greatest force, there stands a series of greenhouses. The glass in these was broken and in many cases reduced almost to a powder. There was no one in these greenhouses at the time. In a house 2,000 feet from the plant all the glass on the side toward the pumping station was blown inward and across the rooms, striking the far walls.

An ambulance from St. John's Hospital was summoned and into it were placed the body of the dead firemen and the unconscious engineer. Dihby died an hour later in the hospital. Alexander Williams, superintendent of the Astoria Veneer Works, which, like the pumping station, are on the Shore Road, near North Beach, was the nearest person to the building when it went up. He had been to his establishment to see that everything was all right there and was approaching the pumping station when it blew up.

He says he was looking at the building when it suddenly resolved itself into a cloud of steam, brick, and dust, and instantly there was a rush of air which staggered him and a roar which deafened him for a time.

Mr. Williams ran to the nearest fire alarm box and turned in a call and then hurried to the scene again. Already persons from all directions were running up.

The cause of the explosion is believed to be the gradual scaling away of the inside of the boilers, due to the strong salts and alkalis with which the water from that pumping station was impregnated. Boiler owners all through that section of Queens Borough have for years complained about the water. They claimed that it flaked on the interior of their boilers and in the tubes so rapidly as to be a positive menace to their plants. The salts in the water ate away the iron very fast. Some of them went to the expense of having the pipes of a private water company run to their plants.

When P. J. Gleason was Mayor of Long Island City, just before consolidation, he caused this plant to be shut down, claiming that the use of the water from it was injurious to health.

An engineer who examined the wrecked boiler yesterday said that he judged the shell had originally been made of three-eighth-inch steel, but that the six or seven years of scaling had worn this down to a sixteenth of an inch, and even then there were pits in the steel which must have reduced this thickness to a thirty-second of an inch.

The men employed about the plant say that it was absolutely needful to clean the boilers once a month. This boiler had been cleaned about a month ago, as nearly as they can recall. They say there had long been need of a new pair of boilers, but that as the Water Department intended to abandon the wells at that point as soon as others were available nothing was done, it being expected the boilers would be perfectly safe for a year or more.

The destruction of the plant, it is said, will not seriously affect the water supply in Astoria, as the other pumping stations will be able to maintain the pressure, unless there is unusual consumption, in which case there will probably be a scarcity in the upper stories of houses.

ALASKA GROUSE PLENTIFUL.

Fly Over St. Michael in Thousands—Many Fall on Decks of Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 9.—Three weeks ago Alaska grouse or ptarmigan were so plentiful at St. Michael and other points on the Lower Yukon that the inhabitants could not begin to eat the available supply.

J. W. Lyons, Deputy Collector at St. Michael, reports that grouse flew over that town in thousands. Hundreds of them struck their heads against buildings. These were picked up and eaten. All of the lower river boats had a plentiful supply of ptarmigan during September, scores striking each vessel and falling on the deck. The Yukon steamer Milwaukee arrived at St. Michael with fifty live birds on board. They had flown toward the steamer, and were so tired that they were easily captured.

Last Spring grouse were very wild and scarce. The warm Summer enabled the young to mature rapidly, and possibly accounts for the immense flocks this Fall.

Burnett's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, removes dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the Hair.—Adv.

TROLLEY CAR CRASHES INTO A GROCERY STORE.

Motorman, Conductor, and Seven Passengers Hurt—Car Leaves the Rails, Turns, and Dashes Into the Shop.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 9.—A trolley car of the Union Railway Company bound for Bronxville ran off the track soon after it had left the central terminus on First Street early this morning and after going a short distance turned to one side and smashed into the front of a store. Besides the motorman and conductor there were seven passengers on the car and all were badly shaken up and more or less bruised.

The most seriously injured was William Hoffman, motorman, thirty-three years old, of 35 North Street, Mount Vernon. He has a bad scalp wound, one shoulder dislocated, and two ribs broken, and is badly bruised all over the body.

Thomas Higgins, of Tuckahoe, a passenger, has a deep gash in the forehead, but is said not to be hurt dangerously.

The others on the car were: Michael Walsh, conductor, of Bronxville; Louis Neverman, Thomas Carney, John Anderson, Frederick Squoland, and George Frank, all of Tuckahoe.

The car left the central terminal on First Street at 12:45 this morning for Bronxville. After turning into Fourth Avenue and crossing the railroad bridge it started on a steep decline at that point. It had gone a few hundred feet when it suddenly left the rails and plunged along beside the track for a distance of about fifty feet. Then it turned at a right angle and, running about fifty feet further, smashed into the front of B. Germano's grocery store, which is in a five-story brick building.

A twelve-inch iron pillar, one of the front supports of the store, was broken off and fell upon the car, striking the motorman and crushing him to the floor of the platform. The passengers on seeing their danger had rushed to the rear platform and some of them were thrown off by the shock of the collision.

The car crashed through the door of the store, destroying the plate-glass window and becoming wedged in between the sides of the entrance so firmly that it took three hours of hard work to get it out.

Germano's store is a branch of Germano Brothers & Co. of 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, New York. The building is owned by Henry Degener of 1,308 Washington Avenue, Bronx. The damage to the building is estimated at about $500.

It is said that Hoffman, the motorman, was an "extra" man and was on duty only for the night. Some of the passengers are said to have consulted a lawyer here this afternoon with a view of bringing suits for damages against the trolley company.

SANG WHILE SURGEON WORKED.

Seven-Year-Old James Corrigan Rendered "The Holy City" and "Mr. Dooley" to Nurses and Doctors.

"I wish I could sing, I think I'd feel waller then!" said seven-year-old James Corrigan, as he sat in the reception room at Bellevue Hospital last evening.

James is about three feet high and lives at 238 East Twenty-fourth Street. He fell into an excavation at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Second Avenue last evening and Patrolman Schoell of the East Twenty-second Street Station got him out with the aid of a ladder. The excavation was about twelve feet deep and when Schoell asked the boy if he was hurt James thought he was. It was while he was being examined later by Dr. McLean at Bellevue that he expressed the wish to relieve his pain with song.

"All right you can sing, if you sing something nice," said Dr. McLean.

James threw his chest out, raised his head high, and began to softly sing "The Palms." In a moment the room was still, save for the clear boyish tones, and when he had finished there was a good round of applause. Encouraged by this appreciation of his vocal talents James encored with "The Holy City." It was better suited to his voice, a high soprano, and nurses, doctors, and attendants began to "steal in" from all parts of the building until the audience numbered nearly a hundred persons.

After a second and even more generous round of applause than the first James "favored" with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

"That kid's got a great voice," said Schoell. And then he asked the boy:

"Is that all you can sing, them church things,'"

"How'd Seabrooke strike yer," said James.

James received encouraging replies and gave an imitation of Mr. Seabrooke singing "Mr. Dooley" with a variation on the last verse, "Mr. Devery."

"Well, I guess you are all right, little man," said Dr. McLean, when the boy had finished. "I can't find any bruises or broken bones."

"I guess it was the singin' that fixed me," said the boy. "I always sing when I feel bad."

Dr. McLean reached down in his pocket and took out a coin and tossed it into the boy's cap. Others followed suit, and when James left the hospital a few minutes later under guard of Policeman Schoell he had nearly $3 in his pocket.

SUPT. EGAN PROBABLY DEAD.

Hope of Finding the Missing Railroad Official Alive Said to Have Been Abandoned.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Nov. 9.—All hope of finding Superintendent B. F. Egan of the Great Northern Railroad alive has been abandoned, and efforts are now being directed solely toward the recovery of his body. Mayor Logan of Kalispell, and Sheriff Hand of Flathead County, in charge of two searching parties aggregating nearly 200 men, and a number of Flathead Indians and experienced mountaineers of the section, scoured the mountains, which it is thought that Egan might have traversed in his wanderings, but failed to discover him. It is almost certain that the missing man has perished and that his body lies deep beneath the snow.

A special train left Kalispell this morning with another volunteer party, especially equipped for mountain work. The last word from Kalispell to-night is to the effect that the most severe snowstorm of the year is in progress in the region where Egan is lost and that the temperature is falling rapidly. This is Egan's fifth night in the mountains, without food or shelter, and to use the expression of a well-known trapper, Charles Buckley, "it would be hoping against hope to expect him to survive such conditions."

Six of the seven cabins in the district have been visited, with no trace of Egan found. The seventh is inaccessible and could not have been reached by the missing man.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.—That Superintendent Egan of the Great Northern Railroad is a prisoner in the hands of bandits is a theory advanced by scouts who returned to Beton to-day from a search for the missing man. Sheriff Hand and Mayor Logan, who led searching parties, returned to-day. They say that if Egan has been taken north for a distance of ten miles he might be effectually concealed.

A purse of $1,000 was raised here to-day, ex-employes of Mr. Egan contributing one-half, to employ Flathead Indians to prosecute the search.

The Train of the Century,
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore, "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

EX-CAPT. MOYNIHAN ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY

Detectives Employ a Ruse to Serve the Warrant.

CASE BASED ON AFFIDAVITS

The Prisoner's ex-Wardman and a Resort Keeper Corroborate a City Employe Who Swears He Was Moynihan's Collector.

After serving over a quarter of a century on the police force, ex-Capt. D. C. Moynihan was taken to Police Headquarters early yesterday morning and placed in a cell there a prisoners. He was arrested at his home by Detective Sergeant Walsh and County Detective Maher on a warrant issued by Justice Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions on affidavits sworn to by Detective Monroe Rosenfeld, formerly connected with the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, of which precinct Moynihan had command, and by Frank Raimondo and Antonio Laporti.

Rosenfeld testified for ex-Policeman Beadle, who was recently convicted and sent to prison for two years for receiving a bribe from a woman named Jessie Clark.

Moynihan was kept at Police Headquarters until after 9 o'clock, though he made many efforts to reach his friends in order to secure liberty till court time. He was taken to the Tombs Court by Detective Sergeant Davis and remained in the office of the court Sergeant till his case was called by Magistrate Cornell, it being the last of the docket.

The ex-Captain's air was entirely different from that which he has assumed in the years past while he was a member of the force. For many years he was a familiar figure at Headquarters, having been stationed there for a long time, and his embarrassment to be brought there a prisoner yesterday morning, facing his old comrades and those who were his inferiors in rank in the department, was plainly manifest, for he hung his head and appeared dejected, and did not show that aggressiveness of bearing characteristic of him.

MOYNIHAN'S BAIL REDUCED.

The ex-Captain managed to get word to counsel, and Lawyer Philip Waldheimer appeared in court for him. Justice Holbrook when issuing the warrant had placed the bail in advance at $5,000, but the counsel for Moynihan fought for a reduction, saying that it was altogether too high. Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who will prosecute the case, was also in court.

"My client has been twenty-five years on the police force," said Lawyer Waldheimer, "and he's not going to run away."

"Well, he's not on the police force now," interposed Mr. Morgan, "and he might run away."

The Magistrate, however, consented to a reduction of the amount of bail and it was fixed at $2,000. It was immediately furnished by M. F. Lyons, the Bowery restaurant keeper, who has been on the bonds of many policemen before, including ex-Chief Devery when he was before the courts.

Magistrate Cornell did not seem anxious to hear the case, as he said he knew nothing about it and was not informed till it was ready to be heard. He said that he would not regard the proceeding as an arraignment, but merely to fix bail, and then adjourned the case till to-day at 2 o'clock, when it will come up before Justice Holbrook in the Court of Special Sessions, and it is expected that besides Mr. Morgan, District Attorney Jerome will also be there to prosecute.

Detective Sergt. Walsh and County Detective Maher, armed with the warrant for the ex-Captain's arrest, went to his home late Saturday night, in Wiegand Place, Morris Heights, but were told Moynihan was not at home. They returned several times, but each time they were met with the same information. After visiting a few of the places where they knew Moynihan was in the habit of frequenting, they finally agreed at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to make one more effort.

They went to the front door of Moynihan's house, which they found unlocked, but barred on the inside by a chair. They overcame this barricade and entered. Then they began to imitate burglars by making various and loud noises. A thundering voice came from the floor above:

"What in the devil is the matter down stairs?"

"That's Moynihan

78 of the Penal Code of the State of New York and asks that he be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

The foregoing affidavit is dated Nov. 8, 1902.

The affidavit of Antonio Laporti is as follows:

"My name is Antonio Laporti and I reside at 194 East One Hundred and First Street, in the City of New York, and my occupation is that of barber.

"I have read the foregoing complaint of Frank Raimondo and know the contents thereof, and all the facts related in said statement, of which I am alleged to have been a witness and a party and all statements therein contained alleged to be upon information and belief, the said information being alleged to have come from me, are true, of my own knowledge."

Monroe Rosenfeld's affidavit is as follows:

"I am thirty years of age and reside at 29 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, City of New York, and am a member of the municipal police force of the City of New York.

"On or about the 15th day of June, 1902, I had a conversation with Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan, who was then my superior officer, to wit, Captain of the Twenty-ninth Precinct of the City of New York. At said conversation I told the said Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan that I had secured evidence against nearly all the Italian disorderly houses in said Twenty-ninth Precinct, and mentioned among other places premises at 342 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

"Said Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan asked me why I was so anxious to make raids upon these premises. I told him that I abided by the orders of Capt. Haughey and would stick to them. He also told me that he did not want those places before mentioned raided at that time.

"I told him that on the following Monday I would go to court and get warrants for the arrest of the proprietors of said premises. On the Sunday preceding the Monday last mentioned Capt. Daniel C. Moynihan ordered me to put on my uniforms and go on patrol duty and assigned me to a post on Fifth Avenue, and the warrants herein mentioned were not secured."

Assistant District Attorney Morgan said: "There is absolutely no doubt about the case against Moynihan. We have all the evidence we need; all we want, and if we needed more or wanted more we could get it. We will certainly convict the prisoner."

Ex-Capt. Moynihan was seen at his home later. He at first declined to have anything to say, referring the questioner to his counsel, who, he said, are ex-Gov. Black and W. M. K. Olcott. Then he got vexed and roundly denounced Rosenfeld, saying:

"That fellow Rosenfeld is everything on the calendar."

Moynihan went quite a distance through the calendar, and then continued in his denunciation.

Policeman Rosenfeld was seen at his home, 23 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

"Anybody who says I have squealed is very much mistaken," said he. "And anybody who says I ever acted as a 'collector' for Moynihan or any other police official is equally mistaken. I have always done my duty in the Police Department to the best of my ability. That's all I've got to say for publication."

THE EX-CAPTAIN'S RECORD.

Capt. Moynihan, who is considered to be worth, in round figures, $230,000, much of which is invested in up-town real estate, was dismissed from the force for putting a policeman whom Commissioner Partridge had assigned to duty at a Harlem recreation pier to work making shelves and other carpenter's work and repairs in some tenements Moynihan owned in Harlem. The lumber which was used Moynihan bought with money from the station house ice fund, to which the patrolmen had contributed.

On the trial which led to his dismissal Moynihan proved a very sensitive witness when questioned as to his property and where he got it. He admitted that he owned a good many houses in Harlem, and when pressed on this subject by Assistant District Attorney Morgan, by whom he was examined, he grew angry, turned upon him, and blurted out:

"Say, I own so many houses I don't know where they all are situated. Wouldn't you like to own them?"

Before charges had been preferred against Moynihan, Magistrate Crane, sitting in the Harlem Court, declared from the bench that Moynihan was a man unfit to be on the police force, and refused to hold prisoners which he had made in a raid.

Moynihan was appointed to the police force in December, 1864. He was made a Roundsman in 1885 and a Sergeant five years later. He was promoted to the Captaincy in 1896. The date of his dismissal was Sept. 16, this year. He is married, and has several children. He has a war record. He enlisted, according to his own story, as a drummer boy at the age of fourteen, and ended by being mustered out as Major of his regiment.

His friends tell a story of how once during a battle he risked his own life to save that of Judge McMahon, now of the Court of General Sessions. According to this story, McMahon was lying wounded and bleeding on the firing line, when Moynihan, who saw his plight, rushed forward through a rain of bullets, picked him up in his arms, and carried him to a place of safety.

JUSTICE FURSMAN'S PLACE.

Need of the Early Designation of His Successor by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—There will be need very soon of the designation by the Governor of a Supreme Court Justice to sit in the Appellate Division, Third Department branch, in place of Justice Edgar L. Fursman, resigned. Wesley O. Howard, just elected to Justice Fursman's place, will not take office until Jan. 1 next, and having had no experience on the bench is not considered in the light of an Appellate Justice.

As at present constituted, the Appellate Division consists of Justices Parker and Smith of the Sixth, Kellogg of the Fourth, and Chase of the Third Districts. Justice Alden Chester of Albany, the next in point of service to Justice D. Cady Herrick in the Third District, is spoken of as the most available man for Justice Fursman's place. He was elected on the Republican ticket, so that, other things being equal, the Governor can find no fault with his politics. Then, too, he has a liking for the Appellate Division, which is not the case with most Justices.

TWO FATAL TRAIN WRECKS.

Three Men Killed and One Fatally Hurt on the Norfolk and Western.

ROANOKE, Va., Nov. 9.—As the result of two wrecks on the Norfolk and Western Railway to-day three men are dead, one is fatally and two seriously injured. An eastbound passenger train, which left Columbus last midnight for Roanoke, crashed head-on into a freight near Barger, West Va. The crew of both engines jumped and escaped with cuts and bruises.

Express Messenger J. C. Edwards of Salem, Va., was fatally injured, and his helper, William L. Snyder of Pearisburg, Va., was killed and his body burned up in a fire which consumed the mail, baggage, and express cars and one coach. Beyond a shaking up none of the passengers was hurt. The freight had stalled, and, owing to a fog, the passenger engineer did not see the signal.

While a west-bound passenger, which left Roanoke at 10 o'clock to-day, was running thirty miles an hour, the engine and tender left the rails and rolled down an embankment. Engineer Charlie Pate of Bluefield and Fireman John Deyerle of East Radford, Va., were caught under the locomotive and killed.

BURGLARS BLOW UP SAFES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 9.—At an early hour this morning the office of Walker & Stratman, soap manufacturers, on Herr's Island, was looted by burglars. Two of the four safes in the office were dynamited, about $800 stolen, and fully $8,000 damage done to the building.

The office building is some distance from the manufactory proper, which enabled the burglars to do their work unmolested by the watchman and the dozen or more workmen who were on the night turn.

Oil Trust Cannot Prospect in Burma.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the Indian Government has refused permission to the Standard Oil Company to prospect in the oil fields of Burma.

Andrew J. Hedges Dead.

Andrew J. Hedges, head of the firm of A. J. Hedges & Co., jewelry manufacturers of Newark, died there yesterday at his home from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-four years of age and was the pioneer jewelry manufacturer in that city.

Established 1853.

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Grand St., New York.

ZIONISTS' "SHEKEL DAY"

$3,000 Collected at Meetings in This City.

Great Crowd at the Educational Alliance Building, Where Rabbi S. S. Wise Addressed the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorrimer, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, last evening preached on the subject, "The Debt of the World to the Jew." He said that the persecution of the Jewish race had been one of the great crimes of the ages and that the survival of the Jew was nothing short of a miracle.

"While legalized persecution in enlightened countries ended in 1849," the speaker continued, "a persecution outside of the law in modern times is hardly less shameful. Our parvenues on our expensive avenues snub them at every opportunity. They take in the Italians, who, as a race, are not nearly as cultured nor as fit to occupy high places in the social structure."

Dr. Lorrimer held that peoples who have persecuted the Jews have never prospered through it, and pointed as an example to the French race during the Dreyfus agitation, when, he said, a fear of a great national calamity hung over them like a pall. Of the contributions of the Jews to the world's progress, Dr. Lorrimer mentioned first monotheism, the production of the "greatest teacher and scholar and, as we think, the Saviour," and the Ten Commandments.

He commended the Jews for their system of dealing with the poor, for their preservation of the sacredness of the marriage relation, and the purity of home life. He thanked them for the fact that divorce is almost unknown in their race; that faces of their people are not found in the rogues' galleries, for the support they have given the public school system, and stated his belief that one day a leader would come out from among them who would bring them into an honorable place among the nations.

DR. LORRIMER LAUDS THE JEWS

Dwells on Their Contributions to the World's Progress and Denounces Their Persecutors.

The strength of the Zionist movement in this city was tested yesterday by the observance of "Shekel Day," which although new to this country has been observed for several years in Europe.

It is an outgrowth of the Zionist movement which received its first impetus through a little pamphlet published by Dr. Theodor Herzl, who was elected President of the first Zionist congress held in Basle, Switzerland, in 1897, and has been elected to that office ever since. It is the purpose of the Zionists to colonize again in Palestine, and "Shekel Day" was instituted to further that cause.

Although several meetings were held in this city yesterday in observance of "shekel day," the one held in the Educational Alliance Building in the evening was the most important. The "shekels" collected at the various meetings swelled the fund raised for the Zionist cause in this city by $3,000. Outside of New York, extending west as far as Chicago $4,000 more was raised, it was announced, making the total collected in the eastern portion of the United States about $7,000.

The crowd which gathered about the Educational Alliance Building in the evening to enroll in the ranks of the Zionists by paying a "shekel" (25 cents) numbered several thousands. When the doors were opened, which was at 8 o'clock, the first rush of intending auditors filled the auditorium, and it became necessary to shut the doors. All through the meeting a big crowd stood outside, and disappointed because there was no room for them. Whenever a few left the building the police at the door allowed some of the outsiders to take their places.

The meeting was presided over by Richard Gottheil, Professor of Semitics in Columbia. He briefly explained that the meeting had been called purposely to collect the "shekels" to further the cause by the American Federation of Zionists. "We wish that this city shall be an example to the Jews of all lands, and a standard bearer," he said.

Something of an ovation was given to the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of Portland, Ore., and formerly of this city, when he entered the auditorium. The cheering lasted so long that, impatient to begin, Dr. Wise motioned the audience to be silent. He said in part:

"When I delivered my last address in New York it was to a meeting of Zionists. At the conclusion of that meeting some one came to me and said: 'Dr. Wise, you will get over Zionitis some day.' It is two and a half years since then. I stand before you to-night suffering more from that disease than ever, and, what is more, I don't expect ever to be cured. [Applause.]

"I come to you again to-night to speak to you of the cause which we have the right to call ours. Some one has lately asked me, 'Didn't you get discouraged by the great defeat which Dr. Herzl suffered the other day when he interviewed the Sultan of Turkey?' 'No,' I replied, 'a halt is not a rout, and a defeat to-day means a greater victory to-morrow.'

"We are often asked—and this is the most despicable question of all—'Might not your condition be worse?' That is the question of those who do not know. It is often the question of the prosperous Jew who has no thought or care for his oppressed brother. Zionism is not suicide, it is resurrection! [Great applause.]

"It was worth while to ask Dr. Herzl the question the other day: 'Do you think the Jews can be patriots?' The reply was: 'The Zionists are the best, the truest patriots in all the lands in which they live.

"Not long ago, you will remember, the country was much wrought up over the capture by Bulgarian brigands of Miss Ellen Stone. A hundred thousand dollars was necessary for her ransom. They were raised, and raised promptly. My friends, I ask you for the means to ransom a whole nation, an old and honorable nation." [Loud applause.]

There were several others who spoke, among them the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais, the Secretary of the American Federation of Zionists; J. De Hoss, and others.

Call to the Rev. T. F. Davies, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 9.—The Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Jr., rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Norwich, Conn., and formerly assistant at the Church of the Incarnation, New York, has been elected rector of All Saints', Worcester, to succeed the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, recently elevated to the Bishopric. He is the son of the Right Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies, Bishop of Michigan. The All Saints' parish is extremely anxious to secure him, but it is not definitely settled that he will accept.

Unfair Competition.

An article of high quality is always subject to imitation and unfair competition; hence we are compelled to warn the public against deception. Our Budweiser is sold under a well-known label bearing that name and the word "Budweiser" appears on every cork. Patrons should insist upon bottles being opened in their presence.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Retail Dealers, New York.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

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HAND-TUFTED BERLIN RUGS

from designs prepared by ourselves to suit the decorations of a room.

We also carry in stock a large collection of these magnificent Carpets.

The Berlin Rug cannot be obtained elsewhere.

Broadway & 19th Street

FIRST CELEBRATION OF GERMAN DAY

Addresses, Athletics, and Music in Madison Square Garden.

Count Quadt of the German Embassy Expresses the Emperor's Admiration—Cheers for the President.

German Day was celebrated for the first time yesterday in Madison Square Garden, and the speakers said that, as the recent visit of Prince Henry had united the German societies, the project was not only feasible for the future, but sure to be a success. The celebration was begun at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was continued until midnight. The building was crowded early in the afternoon, with the exception of the floor space that had been reserved for the athletic exercises. In the evening the floor space and galleries were crowded, Germans, or Americans of German descent, having assembled to listen to the music.

The entertainment was attended by Prince von Pless, the representative of Emperor William at the celebration of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Herr Herman, the representative of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

When the building was opened for the celebration the flag-bearing representatives of the societies were delayed in entering because of the crowd there to witness the ceremonies. When they entered the standard-bearers went in front of the stage at the north end of the building and stood there. The American flag was in the centre, and it was held higher than the others. Cheers were given for the various banners as the bearers brought them forward, but there was no "hurrah," the flags being greeted with "Hoch, hoch, hoch." The cheer was loudest for the Stars and Stripes, and the President was cheered before the German Emperor. The spirit of the occasion was German-American, with the American first.

Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Chairman of the meeting, delivered a brief address, in which he asked German-Americans to remember first the land of their adoption, but never forget the nobility of their descent from the people of the Fatherland. He argued that the formation of a collection of the German-American societies into a harmoniously working band must not be for the purpose of segregating the Germans from their fellow-citizens in America, but rather an opportunity for closer friendship and intercourse with Americans. He said that they should speak English on every possible occasion.

When Count Quadt, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy at Washington, was introduced, he received an ovation. He spoke in German, and he said in part:

"It is a special honor to me to represent the Imperial Ambassador of Germany at this the first German Day of the alliance of German societies of New York. It was shown during the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Henry that the German element of your population was filled with enthusiasm and that hundreds of thousands of German hearts still beat for the Fatherland.

"I do not know that many of the gentlemen present know that lately a society was formed in Berlin for the purpose of fostering the excellent relations between Germany and the United States. It was called the American-German Society. I doubt not that on your standards is written: 'Friendship.' If you should succeed in your efforts to unite the German elements in the United States and keep them united, then, indeed, is the German Nation indebted to you with joy and satisfaction for the formation of this alliance.

"German is still young, like the United States, among the industrial nations. Like the United States, Germany is at the beginning of a new era. Therefore no common interests are lacking for bringing the two nations closer together. That the Emperor of Germany shows a particular interest in the development of America you all know, but there is an additional fact, and that is the sympathy for and admiration of the Emperor for your manly, statesmanlike President, Theodore Roosevelt, who recently showed his statesmanship and his bravery in saving America from the bitter distress of Winter's cold. This is admired in all German circles.

"Allow me, therefore, gentlemen, in your name and in the name of all the Germans, to say 'May God preserve your President.' I ask you all to join me in cheer for President Roosevelt. Lebe hoch!"

The audience rose and in German fashion cheered the President. Dr. Anderson asked the Count to call for the same sort of cheers for the Emperor, and they were given. Dr. Kuno Franke of Harvard University followed with an address, in which he dwelt on the independence of the German character.

After the addresses the athletic exercises were conducted by about a thousand persons, representing the different branches of the Turn Verein. The first to display their skill were young women and girls with Indian clubs. They stood in lines from one end to the other of the Garden, some 350 of them, all in bloomers, the colors of their shirtwaists or collars indicating the societies. They went through the familiar figures of the exercise with precision. They marched away like soldiers to the applause of thousands.

Following the Indian club drill, the young women and their little sisters and small brothers went through a drill in calesthenics. Their bodies were supple and strong, and when they marched without a slip in an intricate figure, they were applauded until they were out of sight. Young men gave an exhibition on the parallel bars and other gymnastics.

To show their training young women from the Bloomingdale Turn Verein danced on the stage. They wore short black dresses that were open at the throat, and their arms were bare. Not one of the dancers was more than twenty-two years of age. The applause was excelled only by the cheers for the President and the Emperor. Afterward the young women and the boys sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," waved their flags, formed picturesque groups, and at the close a pyramid, with Columbia at the apex.

At the evening concert the selections were from Wagner, Weber, Kreutzer, Weber-Weingartner, Mendelssohn, Kuhnhold, and Melamet. A banquet was attended by the leaders of the societies. Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia delivered an address on the contribution of the German-American to the greatness of the nation.

The singing of "Watch on the Rhine" and "Star-Spangled Banner" created great enthusiasm. The great chorus of verein singers on the elevated platform sang under the direction of Arthur Claasen. His baton moved the great crowd into time in each of the two National anthems. The music of the orchestra and band was lost in the vocal outburst.

HARPERS

SONGS OF TWO CENTURIES

Illustrated 1.50 net

By WILL CARLETON

Author of *Farm Ballads, Farm Festivals, City Ballads, &c.*

A new book of verse by one of the most popular living American poets.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

MR. COCKRAN GIVES $10,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The sale of boxes for the lecture of the Very Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., in the Auditorium on Nov. 30, already has brought in $6,500, and the advance sale of reserved seats which begins to-morrow is expected to bring the total to $15,000. Bourke Cockran of New York has subscribed $10,000, with the provision that the lecture itself net a like amount. Among the subscribers for boxes are John R. Walsh, John A. Lynch, and John J. Kinsella, who gave $1,000 each, and W. J. Keeley, who gave $800. Thirty-two persons subscribed $100 each.

MONEY RAISED AT FESTIVAL.

First Methodist Church of Trenton on Its 130th Birthday Gets $45,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The First Methodist Church of this city, formerly known as the Green Street Methodist Church, which was organized in 1772, celebrated its one hundred and thirtieth anniversary to-day with elaborate services, under the direction of Joseph W. Powell of Buffalo.

Over $45,000 was raised on the church debt of $60,000, and the balance will be provided for at once. Powell asked for $20,000 to-night as needed to keep the corporation together, and to everybody's surprise the response was over $45,000. The church has been in poor financial shape for years.

STUDENTS MARKED BALLOTS.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—More than 150 ballots that were cast for Joseph S. Hoff, the defeated Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Mercer County, may be thrown out on a recount which starts to-morrow because Princeton students who voted them marked their class numeral, "'05," on the margin of the ballots.

The Democrats, not satisfied with the count, which gave the election to Thomas H. Thropp, the Republican candidate, have secured an order to recount the vote, and the Republicans will demand the throwing out of the ballots that have the class numerals, on the ground that they are "marked ballots" within the meaning of the law.

END OF THE STEAMBOAT SQUAD.

Officers and Men Transferred to Various Precincts.

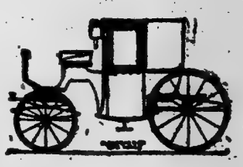
The Steamboat Squad of police goes out of existence at 8 o'clock this morning by order of Commissioner Partridge. The piers, which will no longer be considered as "steady posts," will be taken care of by the precincts bordering on the water front.

Acting Captain Manyon has been transferred to the Mulberry Street Police Station, Sergt. McCullagh to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and Sergt. McNally to the Church Street Police Station, and Acting Sergt. O'Brien to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. The men have been drafted to various precincts for regular duty.

SUNDAY CONCERT IN A SCHOOL.

For the first time in the history of New York public schools a concert was given on Sunday in a school building. This was in Public School 35, on West Twenty-eighth Street, and was conducted by the Public School Association in connection with the Board of Education.

The assembly hall of the school was crowded to overflowing, and a programme of vocal and instrumental selections was well received. Those who volunteered their services for the concert were Mr. [illegible] David Mannes, violin and piano; Mrs. [illegible] Chapman, soprano, and Charles [illegible] tenor.



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Carriage Builders.

Through years of careful and scientific building of high-grade carriages the name FLANDRAU has been associated with all that is best in vehicle production.

The present exhibit at our new and spacious Repository is the largest and most complete in the country. It embraces all the latest types of carriages so conveniently arranged that a thorough inspection is positively assured.

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WHOLESALE—EXPORT—RETAIL

LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMP'Y.

8TH AVENUE, 35TH TO 36TH STREET, N. Y.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, Near Eighth Avenue, New York.

Visit the Art Gallery; whether or not you wish to purchase, the exhibition will delight every lover of art.

Manifest Mastery in Merchandising!

We've attained it! Our phenomenally progressive career proves it beyond all question! Our splendid store, our superb stock, our stupendous selling, our surpassing successes—all combine to substantiate our statement:—"We lead in our line." If there's a doubt in your mind let an inspection of our establishment convince you. High quality and low prices—hand in hand—claim your custom. Your best interests demand it. You serve yourself by allowing us to serve you.

CHIFFONIER of popular design, polished golden oak finish, carved frame and stanchion; plate mirror, 12x20; five large drawers; is 5 ft. 11 in. high, 33 in. wide, and 18 in. deep; special 5.50

DINING CHAIRS of thoroughly desirable design and excellent construction; frames in golden oak, polished finish, carved backs, French legs, box seat, open cane; our special values, Arm Chair, 3.25; Chair 2.05

PARLOR SUIT, of very elegant design and excellent materials. Frames of solid selected mahogany, exquisitely



carved; best steel springs, all hair, overstuffed upholstery, tufted back and arms, puffed edges, fine silk cord finish. Covered in best quality figured satin damask, in exquisite color effects. Very special value. These pieces complete 154.00

DINING TABLE of very elaborate design—top 6 ft. long when opened—massive turned legs. Complete assortment of carved claw feet. Special value for 1.75

EXTENSION TABLES in oak and mahogany.

ARM CHAIR of peculiarly artistic and effective style; mahogany base, carved claw feet, excellent upholstery, covered in finest tapestry; arms of wing design, covered in silk velour; very special value 36.39

SIDEBOARD of very elaborate design, in polished golden oak, superior finish and cabinet work; carved top, supports, hands, feet and handles; display shelves, heavy beveled plate mirror, 30x17 in., very handsome style and exceptionally cheap at 16.25

DRESSER of exceptionally pretty style, in polished golden oak finish, two large and two smaller drawers, carved stanchions and mirror frame, plate mirror 20x24 in.; a very remarkable bargain at 7.15

LIBRARY DESK of exceptionally elegant style and superior construction and finish, in finest quartered oak, polished golden finish, carved claw feet and base, 10 large drawers, fancy brass handles; very special value for 30.89

Estimates and samples submitted for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Coverings, Cosey Corners and Oriental Rooms.

PARLOR or BEDROOM TABLE of very neat and desirable style—with turned legs—lower shelf—square top, 24x24; in polished golden oak finish. Very special value for this sale only 1.10

PARLOR ARM CHAIR of elegant style, with carved mahogany frame, best springs and upholstery, covered in satin damask of superior quality; our special price for this sale only 28.69

Estimates Furnished—OUR SPECIALTY:—FLATS AND APARTMENTS FURNISHED EN SUITE

CARPETS in all grades and sorts, complete and attractive assortments. Axminsters, Savonneries, Royal Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels and Ingrains at a wide range of prices.

IN RUGS—Some very special values, as our figures indicate:

AXMINSTER RUGS, as low as 3.75
WILTON RUGS, as low as 4.25
COTTON BATH RUGS, as low as 1.75
SMYRNA RUGS, as low as 1.25
IMPORTED RUGS, as low as 6.75
SARAK RUGS, as low as 3.85
50 PIECES TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, yard 55c
50 PIECES INGRAINS, yard 35c
CORK BATH MATS 1.75

A special purchase of 2,000 pairs of tapestry portieres from a well-known mill which had too much stock made up enables us to put on sale this week all this fall's patterns at unheard of prices.

UPHOLSTERY

Double warp REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, 3 yards long, fringe top and bottom; regular value $3.75; special, per pair 1.98

ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible, fringe top and bottom; regular value $5.00; special 2.75

Heavy Ottoman Rep REVERSIBLE PORTIERES, heavy tassel fringe; regular value $6.00; special, per pair 3.49

Heavy Mercerized TAPESTRY PORTIERES, solid colors; regular value $12.00; special, per pair 5.98

60 inch TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, Oriental and Bagdad stripes, fringed all around:—
Regular value $3.95; special, 1.98.
Regular value $5.00; special, 2.78.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 10.

Housefurnishings

KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

FOOD CHOPPER, small family size, well constructed, easily operated and cleaned; only a small quantity; each, only 39c

DINNER SETS, best domestic porcelain, decorated under the glaze in fine floral design, 100 beautifully shaped pieces; a complete service for 12 people for only 6.98

TOILET SETS, finest American porcelain, large and handsome, decorated in floral designs; sold everywhere for $2.50 and more; here, only, per set 1.78

TOILET SETS, 10 pretty pieces, of best English pottery, richly decorated under glaze in many colors and worth fully $3.50 to $4.00, per set 2.69

STEPLADDER CHAIRS, hardwood, varnished, spindled back; very special at, each 88c

CLOTHES LINES, manila, best quality, in lengths of 100 and 200 feet; special, 100 feet 33c

KODAKS, PREMO, POCO, SNAPPA and BROWNIE CAMERAS, and a complete line of supplies, plates and films, prices lowest; Brownie Camera No. 2, $1.60; Brownie Camera No. 1 ..... 80c

THE PEERLESS AUTOMATIC BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE, positively smokeless and odorless; very powerful and economical; no parts to get out of order, no danger of explosion, as tank is detachable; in 2 and 3 burners; prices lowest; 3-burner stove only 7.25; same, with 2 burners, very special 5.65

RANGE NO. 7, guaranteed best baker and heater, with nickel trimmings and fancy cabinet base, all the latest improvements, complete with joint pipe, elbow and zinc, delivered and set in Greater New York for 8.98

RANGE NO. 8, one of the finest in market, extra large oven, beautiful pattern, cabinet base, best improvements, complete with joint pipe, elbow and zinc, delivered and set in Greater New York, only 12.85

GAS AND OIL HEATERS in largest variety, also the finest line of RADIATORS, at prices far below anything you have ever heard of for such class of goods; round Gas Heaters as low as 78c

Catalogue "Guide to Housekeeping" Comprising 664 Pages, Divided into 4 Sections.

For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers.
Section A describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages.
Section B describes Lamps, Tableware, &c.; 112 pages.
Section C describes Rugs, Curtains and Medium Grade Furniture; 144 pages.
Section D describes High Grade Art Furniture, 505 pages.
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Section F describes Refrigerators.
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The Four Feathers

A New Novel

By A. E. W. MASON, *Author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler."*

"From beginning to end we are absorbed in . . . a romance which has many aspects and all of them beguiling." —*The New York Tribune.*

"An exceptionally good story, superbly told; told with real power that thrills you . . . and the book is strong, direct, manly, artistic and vivid." —*The Boston Herald.*

A NEW AND EXCITING NOVEL OF THE TIMES AND SCENES OF THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Cloth, 400 Pages. 12mo. Price, $1.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY Publishers 66 5th Ave., N. Y.

Victim of Alaskans' Superstition.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 9.—Dispatches from Skagway and Juneau give brief details of a case of witchcraft and superstition just reported from Hoonah, an Indian village, forty miles from Juneau. Though quiet and peaceable the Hoonah Indians are very superstitious, and nearly every year one or more members of the tribe meet violent death in consequence. Several days ago the Indians took a man who believed he was possessed of a devil, and, after torturing him in other ways, buried him alive. Officers have started to the scene from Juneau on a special steamer.

Wrote His Own Funeral Service.

Special to The New York Times.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 9.—A funeral service was held here this afternoon over the body of S. J. Searle, one of the best-known mining men of this district and commander of the local Grand Army post. Mr. Searle wrote his own funeral service long before he died, and it was read to-day in place of any religious service, which he strictly forbade. In his sermon he wrote that he had long been convinced that all religions were of human origin and were frauds that could only gain credence through ignorance and superstition, and declared that he could not form any idea of a soul that was to live after his body was dead. He closed by saying: "I leave the world with kindness to all men and at peace with my own mind, with no fears of an angry God and no hope or desire for any pleasures as a gift from His hand."

American Hires Japanese Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 9.—The Japanese civil engineers, all graduates of Tokio University, have been employed by Manager Willis E. Gray of the American-China Development Company to complete surveys for the proposed Canton-Hankow Railroad. They were selected by Prof. Hirai of Tokio University, with the assistance of the Japanese Government's Railroad Construction Bureau.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Less Than Three Weeks Now Remain of the Season.

THREE DECISIVE GAMES COMING

Yale-Princeton Match on Saturday Will Close Latter's Season—Both Teams in Good Condition.

Less than three weeks now remain of the football season and the next three Saturdays will be made memorable by the three principal games of the year. Next Saturday Yale and Princeton will play at Princeton, on the following Saturday Harvard and Yale will meet at New Haven, and on the Saturday after Thanksgiving the annual army and navy game between the West Point and the Annapolis cadets will be decided at Philadelphia.

This week's programme at Yale will be to drill the team closely on team plays and new formations, besides keeping the physical condition of the men up to par. Holt, the centre, is still suffering from malaria, and had to leave the Bucknell game last Saturday because of fatigue. Kinney, the giant freshman left tackle, seems likely to be in condition for Princeton, but his knee still bothers him, and Rafferty, who was fast becoming a brilliant left end, was cut about the head so badly in the Bucknell game that he may not be able to play again this season. The Princeton week begins, therefore, with serious drawbacks as regards three 'Varsity players.

On the other hand, the Bucknell game showed that Shevlin is a brilliant left end, who can be called upon for end back work; that Rockwell is an accurate and fast quarter back, who can liven up a slow team and use good judgment in managing the plays, and that Metcalf, who has played quarter back all season, is a good running half back. It has been a current remark of Yale coaches that this year's team can be made as strong and brilliant as was the 1900 eleven, but it seems hardly likely now that the one week left before the Tiger game will develop the team play and the individual play to any such extent. The outlook is for a Yale team of much more than average strength, which is capable of most brilliant play at times, and which is made up of a number of football stars of exceptional ability.

The closing week of the Tigers' football season finds all the players in excellent shape. Reed, who was out all last week, will go in again to-day with his leg completely well, and Bradley, whose knee was injured, has recovered rapidly and may be able to work up for Saturday's game. The coaches were exceedingly pleased with the practice of last week, and especially that of Saturday, which was exceptionally good. In all probability most of the practice this week will be behind closed gates. Capt. Davis and Coach Hutchison returned to-day from New Haven, where they witnessed the Yale-Bucknell game.

Harvard, which plays Dartmouth Saturday and closes the season with Yale next week, came out of the Pennsylvania game much the worse for wear and tear and with many lessons impressed upon the coaches' minds. Capt. Kernan has a stiff neck, Bowditch did not improve his bad knee, Shea is limping, Putnam is much the worse for wear, and with King possibly out of the game for good, Harvard looks forward to the Yale game with apprehension. As far as can be learned from the Crimson authorities, King has been protested by neither Pennsylvania or Yale, yet his absence from the contest Saturday shows his athletic status is certainly in doubt. With him out of the line-up, Harvard will be sadly handicapped in her work of the next two weeks.

Foremost among the faults observed Saturday was the wretched fumbling of the Crimson team. Other faults were the lack of unified playing, of a compact interference, of spirit of fight, and of grim determination. The team relied too much on Graydon's hurdling, Kernan's speed, or some other individual ability for the advancing of the ball, and there was too little united effort. This week the coaches will aim to remedy all these faults, to weld the offense together, and make the defense faster and more aggressive.

Columbia's overwhelming defeat by Brown on Saturday settles the status of the local eleven for the present season, and while the team will still have the earnest support of the Blue and White adherents, it is no longer a prominent factor in intercollegiate football. Coach Morley will begin to-day to patch up the Morningside eleven for the game with Amherst at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, and although Amherst ranks as a minor team, it will undoubtedly give the local team all the work it desires. On the following Saturday Columbia will meet Annapolis, and on Thanksgiving Day will come the final game with Syracuse, which defeated the local eleven last year, so that it looked as if Columbia's cup of bitterness may be filled to overflowing.

HARSMEN ACTIVE INDOORS.

Handball and Bowling Tournaments Scheduled—Dances and Entertainments for the Winter.

With the approach of cold weather the Harlem River oarsmen turn their attention to indoor amusements and recreations and plans for an exceptionally lively Winter season are now under way at all the local rowing clubs. First in importance, of course, are the annual balls of the various organizations, which not only rank high as social functions, but as a rule are also counted upon to provide a fund for the expenses of the next season of outdoor activity. New boats are usually purchased with money obtained in this manner, clubhouses painted and furnished, and sometimes even a mortgage is reduced or raised altogether.

The attendance at a boat club ball is not confined to the members of the club which gives the affair and their friends, but includes practically the entire local rowing fraternity, for the oarsmen stand by each other heartily, and it is only by co-operation that the affairs can be made so financially successful as they are. On this account conflicting dates are undesirable, and, as the counter attractions of the holiday season and the restrictions of Lent must also be avoided, the schedule of entertainments is arranged early in the season, the clubs first to make their announcements obtaining first choice of dates.

First on the schedule of events for the coming season is a minstrel show by members of the Atalanta Boat Club and Company D of the Seventy-first Regiment, which will be held in the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29. The troupe is now rehearsing three times a week, and it is promised that the entertainment will surpass the famous Friendship Boat Club minstrel show of last Winter.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will follow, on Dec. 5, with its annual ball at the Harlem Casino, and the Harlem Rowing Club will hold its annual event at the same place on Jan. 12. On Jan. 16 the Friendship Boat Club will present a one-act operetta in black face; on Jan. 19 the Wyanoke Boat Club ball, and on Feb. 5 the Atalanta Boat Club ball will be held, all at the Harlem Casino. The Friendship operetta, which is already in preparation, is probably the most ambitious production ever undertaken by any of the local clubs. Its title is "The Hoodoo," and it is said to be very full of local color, in fact, so much so that many of the characters will be easily recognizable by local oarsmen.

In addition to their annual ball, the Harlem Rowing Club has arranged to hold a monthly series of informal dances at Riverside Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, where quarters for the Winter have been engaged. The first event of the series will be held on Thanksgiving Eve.

Interest in handball has also revived with the approach of cold weather, and courts have been built already in the Metropolitan, Dauntless, Wyanoke, and Crescent Clubhouses, while the Union Boat Club will provide facilities for the game as soon as a new location is found for its clubhouse, which has been forced from its old position at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street by the building of a bulkhead and pier at that point, and is now temporarily moved about two blocks lower down the bank, where it is inaccessible except through the house and across the float of another boathouse.

The Metropolitan, Union, Wyanoke, and Crescent Clubs have already joined the Harlem Navy Handball League, and it is expected that the tournament will start on Nov. 23. There is a chance that several other clubs will join the league before the games commence. The club tournament of the Metropolitan Rowing Club will also begin on Nov. 23. The Dauntless Rowing Club is not likely to join the league, but will have a great deal of play and probably a members' tournament.

The Nassau Boat Club will hold its annual meeting and election at the Arena, 39 West Thirty-first Street, this evening, when the following nominations for officers for the coming year will be voted upon: For President, Fred Vilmar; for Vice President, Olin J. Stephens; for Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. De La Vergne; for Captain, William F. Quigley; for Lieutenant, H. M. Lydenberg; for Trustees, John H. Abeel, Jarvis C. Howard, Charles L. Burnham, Charles A. Cool, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Jr. Three applications for membership will also be voted upon.

Nominations for officers of the Friendship Boat Club for next year, which will be voted upon at the annual meeting to be held at the clubhouse on the first Sunday of next month, are as follows: For President—William Hart; Vice President—Emil Ams; Treasurer—John Reine; Financial Secretary—N. R. Dewes; Corresponding Secretary—Henry F. Tiernan; Captain—F. A. Kerker; Lieutenant—C. D. Allison.

There is not much talk of new boats yet, but the Friendship Boat Club has already ordered three single gigs and two double gigs from a local builder, and "Tony" Eichorn, the janitor of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, is building an eight-oared shell for that organization.

Work on the bulkhead in front of "Sculers' Row" along the shore of Macomb's Dam Park is progressing very slowly and the oarsmen are becoming impatient, as they are anxious to get settled before Winter comes. They fear that if the work is permitted to drag along into the Spring, it will interfere seriously with the early practice of the crews, besides causing much discomfort during the entire Winter.

BEAGLE FIELD TRIALS ENDED.

Thornfield Guide Awarded First Prize in the Derby Class at Wheatley Hills, L. I.

After a week of earnest work the thirteenth annual field trials of the National Beagle Club of America came to an end early yesterday at Wheatley Hills, L. I., when Judges Bradford S. Turpin of Roxbury, Mass., and George J. Tydeman of Hempstead, L. I., awarded the prizes in the Derby class for dogs and bitches, fifteen inches and under, whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1901. Ernest Gill's Thornfield Guide got first prize, Somerset Beagle's Hermes was second, Dungannon Vanguard, owned by Henry Dixon Bruns of Louisiana was given third place; Charles R. Stevenson's Fateless was placed fourth, and the reserve ribbon was awarded to Pathfinder from the kennels of John Caswell of Boston, Mass.

The estate of William C. Whitney, over which the majority of the trials were decided during the week, is said, by the judges and experts, to be excellently adapted for the bringing out of the points of beagles, and the trials were declared to be the most successful of the many that have been held under the auspices of the National Beagle Club.

Part of the first trials in the Derby had been decided the previous day, and the first brace of dogs put down yesterday morning were Dungannon Vanguard and Dainty. They drove through the briars into the open and across the lawns and flowerbeds, then into the woods and back to the open again. While Dainty was much the faster throughout the race, Dungannon Vanguard showed remarkable cleverness on the turns and in driving. Lady Dungannon, which was handicapped by her owner's unavoidable absence, and Fateless ran an interesting race with the points in favor of the latter. When Pathfinder and Drive were put down a dull race ensued. Hermes and Miss Josh were next, and the former did the bulk of the work. Thornfield Guide and Feinan followed, and Feinan, after doing the greater amount of work, proved to be truer to the line. The first series ended in a race between Mystery and Miss Bert, which was not productive of good results.

In the second trials Stevenson's Fateless and Caswell's Pathfinder were the first brace, and they ran a short race, both giving tongue continually, and at almost every turn they were true to the line. Hermes did all the work in the following race with Drive. It was a short and fast race, during which the rabbit was much in the open and in full view of the spectators. Dungannon Vanguard was then put down with Thornfield Guide and the latter showed the keener nose and better judgment. Both dogs worked well until they were ordered up. Then Thornfield Guide and Hermes tried conclusions as the first brace in the third series. Thornfield Guide was much the quicker in catching the turns and truer to the line, while Hermes was at fault several times. The latter and Dungannon Vanguard were next in order and Hermes showed wonderful improvement. He surprised the onlookers by cleverly driving the cottontail through the briars and underbrush out to the lawn, and was decidedly too fast for Dungannon Vanguard. All the hounds were then ordered up and the judges announced the winners.

WINTER GOLF STARTED.

The Game at Lakewood Will Be Better Patronized Because of Absence of Club Rivalry.

Golf has already been started at Lakewood under auspices that predict the customary successful Winter season. Work is still going on upon the links of the new Country Club of Lakewood, the old Country Club House and grounds having been sold. The new Country Club, however, will not be opened until Spring, and it is possible that it may be deferred until next Fall. The Golf Club of Lakewood holds the lease of its present grounds up to May 1, and all the golf in that popular resort will be played there this Winter. The Golf Club and the Country Club were amalgamated last year, and hereafter there will be no rivalry for golf prestige. Attempts at consolidation were made two or three years ago, but they came to naught.

The officers of the new Country Club have just been elected for the coming year. George J. Gould was chosen President, Henry A. James, Vice President; William A. Hamilton, Secretary; Clarence M. Root, Treasurer, and Jasper Lynch, Captain.

The last Thanksgiving open tournament ever to be given on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club will be held on Nov. 27, 28, and 29. These events have become famous in the past for the excellence of the field of starters and the splendid golf that has resulted. Three cups for three sets of sixteen have been offered. The qualifying round will be 18 holes, and it will be the only event played on the first day, Thursday, Nov. 27. Besides the finals in the cup events on the last day there will also be an 18-hole open handicap for which gross and net score prizes are offered.

The coming week will be a quiet one in local golf. Several of the local clubs practically closed their competitive season on election day. With good weather toward the close of the month there will be a score or more of events in the metropolitan world. Few courses, however, will close until December at the earliest. The golfers in the University of Pennsylvania will hold their annual championship tournament next week, beginning Thursday, on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. The winner will hold the Gilbert Cup for the coming year.

Squadron A Takes Up Fencing.

Fencing will be one of the new features for the Squadron A members this Winter. The fencing instructor of the Fencers' Club, Martin Capdevielle, has been secured to give the troopers a series of lessons with the foils and broadswords. The interest in fencing has been shown by the number of applications for the classes that have been received by the committee since it was decided to add swordsmanship as one of the Squadron's Winter features. The West Point fencing team has already commenced practice, and in view of the polo rivalry between the Squadron and the cadets, it is possible that this may be extended to fencing as soon as the local troopers become sufficiently proficient to challenge for a military series of games.

Be careful not to be in a place when a lot of lightning strikes it. Be sure you are in a house where there's an Apollo piano player—at 101 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.—Adv.

RACERS ON THE SPEEDWAY

Horses Just from Grand Circuit Tracks Figured in Brushes.

CLOSE CONTESTS WERE MANY

The King Earned a Long String of Victories Over Old Favorites of the Road.

Grand Circuit trotters and pacers, hardened by the season's campaigning, were much in evidence on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning and played an important part in the many brushes that made up the day's sport. The fast steppers of C. K. G. Billings's string and the horses of E. E. Smathers's racing stable were especially conspicuous and successful in this their first appearance on the road this Fall. Among the stars of these two big establishments were the famous bay pacer Dr. Monical and the trotters Imogene and The Monk, owned by Mr. Billings, and the mares Queen Wilkes and Ida Highwood, 2:13¼, owned by Mr. Smathers.

Dr. Monical, whose fame preceded him, was somewhat of a disappointment to the thousands of spectators who watched his work with keen interest, expecting to see him make a clean sweep of triumphs over the old road favorites. He failed to come up to expectations, but gave promise of better things after he becomes familiar with the footing on the Speedway, which was much softer than the race tracks over which he did his season's work. His best race, and one of the most interesting of the morning, was with the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. Gill. Mr. Billings handled the reins over his pacer. After several false breaks the pair got away, with Dr. Monical in the lead. Moth Miller followed pace to the first quarter post, where he closed the gap by which Dr. Monical led without apparent effort. For a short distance these horses stepped nose and nose. Entering the stretch both drivers found a perfectly clear road ahead of them and urged their pacers to top speed. As Dr. Monical lengthened his stride he drew ahead and looked very much like a winner until close to the finish, where Moth Miller showed the finishing burst of speed for which he is noted and got his head to the front as they dashed by the post.

The King 2:10¼, David Lamar's trotter, who is a candidate for championship honors, made an excellent showing by winning every brush but one in which he was started. His first start was with his old rival Swift, 2:15¼, driven by John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association. Swift gave him a hot race for three-quarters of the length of the stretch, but lacked speed for the final dash and was defeated by a length. A second heat showed Swift off to a much better advantage, but did not change the result.

After losing a brush with The Monk Mr. Billings handed the reins over to ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who drove the trotter with more success. Turning to a good start with Imogene, driven by Dr. Tanner, Mr. Grant handled the reins so deftly that he gained a slight lead over his speedy opponent at the head of the stretch and gradually increased his advantage to a point within a hundred yards of the finish when a final effort landed The Monk winner by an open length. Mr. Grant secured a second victory over F. Bater's pacing mare Helen D., and a third over the mare Alice B., who was carried to a break in the final drive.

Interest centred in a three-cornered brush between the trotters Imogene, Ida Highwood, and The King. Owners drove and the finish was a thrilling one, the trip being only heads apart as the post was passed. The King assumed the lead soon after getting away, with Imogene and Ida Highwood lapped at his rear wheel. Passing the quarter post Imogene on being encouraged with whip and rein drew ahead and began a hard fight for the front. She soon passed Ida Highwood and began overhauling The King. Mr. Lamar was overconfident and it cost him the honor of the brush, for in almost the last stride Imogene nipped the heat by a head. The three were started a second time, Imogene being carried to a break in the first quarter. Ida Highwood and The King fought it out. The previous heat had learned Mr. Lamar a lesson and he was not to be caught napping a second time. When the final drive came he urged The King so vigorously that he went by his opponent like a shot and won easily.

Ellert also stepped home a half length in front of Charles Riley's trotter Dollade Wilkes, 2:10½. David Muscovite, with a pacing mark of 2:19, driven by L. Meyer, and King Tom and the pacing mare Alietta, 2:15¼, driven by John Hannan, finished in the order named. The bay pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼, driven by Louis Kahn, cut a wide swath among the favorites, winning four straight brushes.

The sport closed with a sort of free-for-all brush, in which about six started and four finished. They were C. Meyer's trotter Rockdale Boy, Imogene, Swift, and Ellert. After a very ragged start, Swift took the lead and held it to the head of the stretch, where Rockdale Boy and Imogene closed in and pocketed him, and forced Col. Cockerill to swerve in order to avoid a collision. Imogene gave Rockdale Boy a hard fight for first place, but Mr. Meyer's trotter, who was fresh, drew out in front in the last hundred yards, and finished a length in front of Imogene, with Swift a close third. Among others who participated in the sport was James Murphy driving the pacer Wesley R., 2:10¼; L. H. Perlman behind the bay pacer Maggie Alencon, 2:29¼; Morris Hermann driving the trotter Tom Boy, 2:17¼; A. B. Harrison driving a team of black trotters; Alexander Newburger driving the pacer Smilax, 2:22¼; A. E. Perren driving the pacer Rosalet, 2:12¼; J. M. Davidge behind the pacer Ben E., 2:15½; Joseph Meyer, with the gray pacer Bicycle Girl, 2:20; A. R. Meyers, with the bay pacer Peter H., 2:26½; L. Whitehead driving the trotting team Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, and A. E. Newman driving the trotter Doubtful, 2:19½.

RECORD ENTRY FOR BRIGHTON.

New Plan of Fixing Stake Values Drew Big List of Nominations.

The innovation of adding specific sums to stakes of guaranteed value, made by the Brighton Beach Racing Association for the fixtures recently closed, has brought the satisfactory result of a record-breaking number of entries. In former years the custom has been to add stated amounts to sweepstakes made up by subscribers, or to guarantee value, the association contributing nothing if the entrance fees and forfeits reached the amount of the guarantee. Both plans were combined in the conditions for the new stakes, which are the $10,000 Brighton Junior, the $5,000 Neptune Stakes, and the $5,000 Venus Stakes, all for two-year-olds, to be run in 1903, and the $10,000 Brighton Derby, the $5,000 Iroquois Stakes, and the $5,000 Brighton Oaks, all for three-year-olds, to be run in 1904. All previous entry lists to each of these events was surpassed this year. In 1901 the total number of entries received for the six stakes named was 622. This year the total number of nominations is 778, an increase of 156, and an average increase of 26 in each stake. The number of entries received for each of the events for 1902 is: Brighton Junior, 131; Neptune, 122; Venus, 134; Derby, 134; Iroquois, 126, and Oaks, 131.

In the case of the Venus Stakes the nominations have increased more than 50 per cent. The increase in the Oaks is nearly as great. Nominations have come in from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the names of the most prominent turfmen and stables in the country appear on the list of nominations. Among the nominators are August Belmont, Capt. S. S. Brown, P. Lorillard, H. M. Ziegler, Perry Belmont, John A. Drake, P. J. Dwyer, J. G. Follansbee, Julius Fleischmann, Frank Farrell, John E. Madden, David Gideon, The Gougbacres Stable, Burns & Waterhouse, J. B. Haggin, James R. Foxhall D. Keene, Sydney Paget, William Jennings, Dr. J. Grant Lyman, The Pepper Stable, Clarence H. Mackay, E. D. Morgan, M. Murphy, Green B. Morris, the Oneck Stable, John W. Schorr, the Lotos Stable, J. E. Beagram, M. H. Tichenor & Co., R. W. Walden & Sons, J. E. Widener, and L. Waterbury.

Cyclists Race on the Road.

Charles Lumberg won the half-mile championship of the Century Road Club of America at Valley Stream yesterday from a field of fourteen riders.

The contest was decided in three heats and a final. B. Kleiger won the first heat, C. Lumberg the second, and C. Moeller the third.

In the final heat Charles Lumberg finished first, with Charles Moeller second and B. Kleiger third. Time—1:32.

State Centurion P. A. Dyer acted as starter and referee.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Champion Egan Played Brilliantly—Good Matches in Jersey City and Brooklyn Courts.

Many handball matches have been decided among the leading experts during the present season, and there are several other contests being arranged. The one which is now attracting the greatest amount of attention is a match of fifteen games between Oliver Drew, the Irish champion, who is now in control of the Brooklyn Handball Court, and C. Cashman, who has a court at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan. They are to play five games in each of their own courts, and the other five in Egan's Jersey City court. There is a lot of betting going on as to the outcome, with Drew a slight favorite, but as the first games of the series will not take place until Dec. 4, and both men are training diligently, it is expected that there will be even betting when the match begins.

At Egan's court, in Jersey City, yesterday there was a large club day assemblage, and the champion, Mike Egan, gave a splendid exhibition of his ability in a spirited match against Edward Ficke and Sam Jackson. Egan won the first two games, lost the third by an ace, and won the fourth, 21—6. His uphill work in the opening game was wonderful, as his opponents were 19 to his 2 at one stage. Egan then got the hand in, and by puzzling delivery as well as sharp inplay, he scored 14 aces, making his total 16. Ficke and Jackson only made a single ace for two hands out, and Egan scored game, 21—20. At the opening of the second game the champion got 12 aces, most of them in service, and then his opponents gradually got up to him, but by brilliant all-round play he again defeated them, 21—18. Egan opened the third game with 3 and the partners got 13. After two hands in Egan served along to 20, but after a hard, long rally he tried to "kill" the ball, and lost the game by the merest chance, 20—21. Egan then played a dashing game and won the fourth, 21—6, simply outclassing his opponents at every stage. Following are the principal scores of the day:

M. Egan	21	21	20	21
E. Ficke and S. Jackson	20	18	21	6
T. Keegan and T. Waldron	21	21	14	
P. Scott and J. Hill	9	19	21	
James Egan and J. Hanlon	12	21	21	
J. Walsh and P. Burns	21	14	17	
G. Nees and C. Connors	21	21	21	
T. Moran and W. O'Keefe	11	16	12	
J. Pearce and D. Meaney	21	21	12	17
B. Logan and P. Burns	15	10	21	21
M. Kenny and T. Hogan	21	11	21	
W. Joyce and M. Connors	9	21	15	

At Drew's Brooklyn Court there were several hard matches decided yesterday, which kept the "club-day" visitors on the tiptoe of excitement the greater part of the time. The most interesting match of the day was that in which Dr. Gillen and his partner, Dr. Smyth, defeated Oliver Drew and James Donohue, two out of three, winning the first and third games. M. Dunne and J. Coggins beat Phil Casey and Peter Connolly best two in three, later on, and another double-handed match, between W. L. Jones and T. Ryan as partners and C. Raleigh and Harry Ryan, in which the former pair won three out of five, wound up the principal contests. The scores:

W. L. Jones and T. Ryan	12	16	21	21	21
C. Raleigh and H. Ryan	21	21	14	16	17
M. Dunne and J. Coggins	14	21	21		
Phil Casey and P. Connolly	21	18	17		
Dr. Gillen and Dr. Smyth	21	14	21		
Oliver Drew and J. Donohue	19	21	18		

Entries for the Washington Races.

The Fall meeting of the Washington Jockey Club, the last racing of the Eastern turf season, will open to-day on the Bennings track. More than a thousand horses from the New York tracks already are quartered at the Washington course and the most successful meeting ever held there is anticipated. A number of improvements have been made on the grounds and the track, formerly very deep and slow, has had the top soil cut off until it now is as fast as the New York tracks. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. G. Whittier, 116 pounds; Basuto, 113; Benckart, 112; Dandie Bells, Glenrello, 110 each; Anak and Rocky, 108 each; Honoluiu, Red Damsel, Malden, and True Blue, 105 each; Pearl Finder, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Glenevis, Uranium, Sailmaker, Guess, Gates, Piquancy, Mayor Graham, Barkelmore, Colonsay, Knight of Gold, and Ink, 112 pounds each; Whiten, Alhambra, Fading Light, Hongkong, Maru, Wiful, Hemlock, Lowly, Pearl Diver, Pine Brook, Rosewater, and Retire, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Bladensburg Steeplechase, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and a half miles. Judge Phillips and Tip Gallant, 160 pounds each; Charrarce, 158; Cock Robin, 152; Imperialist, 148; Drankhtsman, 147; Ohnet, 145; Decameron, 140; Arius, 136; Lida Woodlands, 135; Tireless, 133; Sir Ellerslie, Blacksmith, and Tentore, 130 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbia Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Unmasked, 122 pounds; Young Henry, 120; Glenwater, 118; Rosignol, 115; Carbuncle, Harry New, and Clonmell, 110 each; Huntress, 109; Brunswick, 106; Maud Gonne, 102; Daly, 99; Himself, 98; moor, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs. Captivator, 107 pounds; Scoffer, 106; Coruscate, 104; Forward, 103; Chicle and Turnpike, 102 each; Epidemic, Wannakee, Dinksie, and Squid, 99 each; Watkins Overton, 97; Zealotry, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Rossfame, Justice, H. L. Coleman, and Bar le duc, 98 pounds each.

FIVE STUDENTS IN TROUBLE.

Webb Academy Professor Finds an Uncomplimentary Blue Print.

Five students of the Webb Academy for Shipbuilders, at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Sedgwick Avenue, in the Bronx, are in disgrace, sentence of dismissal hanging over the heads of three, and the other two being threatened with suspension for an indefinite period. The cause of all the trouble was the discovery by Prof. Alexander McLean of a blue print containing a poem, finely designed and engrossed. It contained uncomplimentary references to himself and the resident manager, J. I. Chaffee, the poem mentioning especially the former's alleged ravenous thirst and intimating that the latter had "pinched" his job.

Investigation and inquiry revealed the fact that the poem had been written by a member of the school who had been graduated two years ago, and had been handed down from class to class. The present culprits thought the importance of the document was such that it deserved a more permanent and attractive form, and so made it into a blue print.

Increased Taxes in Bayonne.

Assessor Henry J. Stilson of Bayonne, N. J., announces the new tax rate of that city $2.90 upon each $100 assessed valuation. The previous rate was $2.68, or 22 points below the present rate. Municipal authorities explain the increase is principally due to the payment of $45,000 of city bonds maturing, payment being made without a reissue of bonds. The State tax remains the same as last year. An increase of one point is made in the Hudson County rate, the balance being due to Bayonne increase. The limit by law is $3 per $100 assessed valuation.

The Striking Silversmiths.

The Executive Committee of the striking silversmiths, chasers, and finishers held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Teutonia Hall, where plans were laid for extending the strike if it was considered necessary. The committee reported that nearly all the chasers who struck had been employed by the employing brassworkers and chandelier makers and were offered inducements to remain with them. The committee reported that the Newark firms had granted the demands of the strikers.

American Independence!

Just as certainly now, as ever, Americans should be independent of all the world. They can better afford to be. Free of the shackles of tradition and habit, they should seek the best there is, and when the best is American so much the better for Americans. Take for example

EVANS' ALE

Which is **bottled at the brewery** by its makers, and contrast it with the foreign product the bottling of which is left for Tom, Dick and Harry to do.

COMPARE THE RESULT:

"White Label" Bass....$2.00 doz.
"Dog's Head" " ..... 2.00 "
"Burke's" " ..... 1.90 "
"Bull Dog" " ..... 1.80 "

Evans' Ale $1.50 doz
Bottled at the Brewery.

ALL DEALERS AND RESTAURANTS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed for Past 110 Years by C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, (Wholesale only.) 127 Hudson St.
Dealers should order now and avoid risk of cold weather shipments.



Choose blindfolded you can't choose wrong at Arnheim's. Order what you like, you have the best protection here—your money back if you'll ask it. Our special sale of Overcoats, of Kerseys, Meltons and Vicunas with satin yoke, half wool lined, elegantly made, up-to-date style, to order $20.00. They are perfect in every detail, beautifully pressed to shape and balanced perfectly from collar and shoulder.

Special sale of Worsteds, Fancy Stripes and Plaids, suit to order $20 00; we recommend them for excellent wear. Special sale of English trouserings $6.00.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide free.

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JOHN FISKE'S POLITICAL IDEAS 1.00

A great work—The most important contribution to the political history of America.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

B&K TRADE MARK Knickerbockers

We have them for 50 Cents a Pair.

Double-breasted Suits - - - $4.00

Browning King & Co
Cooper Square West, New York
(Exactly opposite Cooper Union)
Broadway, Fulton Street, and DeKalb Ave.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices.**
The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.
To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we will open a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Custom Tailored Suits.
High-priced Tailors charge from $60.00 to $75.00 for these Suits; our regular price is $45.06; special during this sale at..... $24.96
Seventy-five styles of imported English and Scotch Suitings and rich foreign-made black and blue weaves to pick from. 2d Fl., Rear.

Men's Suits. 2d Fl., Rear.
$14.96 for Suits that the manufacturers made to sell their merchant customers at $17.50, $20.00 and $22.50. To our knowledge no better fabrics were ever used for ready made Clothing. The style and workmanship are in complete harmony.

Men's Neckwear. 1st Fl., 34th, R.
Large Folded London Squares—most popular patterns and colorings, including small white figures on black grounds—also grays and blues in abundance; sold regularly at $1.00; our price... 44c
Another line of Folded London Squares—scarf silks that were manufactured for made-to-order neckwear at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50—a large variety, but only two or three of each; special at..... 94c

Men's Half Hose.
1st Fl., 34th St., R.
Men's Imported Lisle Thread and Fine Cotton Half Hose, plain grounds with neat hand-embroidered figures; and
Plain black and colored grounds, with vertical and horizontal Jacquard stripes; regular price 50c.; special at..... 24c
Finer qualities at prices relatively low.

Boys' $6.00 Suits and Overcoats at $3.94.
The Suits—fifteen hundred of them—Two-piece Suits, Three-piece Suits, Norfolk Suits, with or without bloomer trousers, Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits—all-wool, natty fabrics, including fine serges and cheviots. Every one of them is a genuine "special" secured for this particular sale.
The Overcoats—the purchase called for a thousand of them, but only six hundred have been delivered—Made of all-wool cheviots and friezes—cut like men's coats—full and boxy—new-shaped lapels and velvet collars—sizes 6 to 16 years. 2d Fl., Rear.
Two thousand pair of Boys' Knee Trousers—made of mill remnants of all-wool materials, patent extension waist-bands, reinforced silk-sewn seams, others sell the same qualities at $1.00; our price..... 49c

Men's Shirts.
1st Fl., 34th St., R.
Men's Laundered Shirts, made of fine quality Madras and percale, newest patterns, including neat figures and stripes on white grounds; all sizes, regular prices $1.00 to $1.25; special at 69c.

Men's Underwear.
1st Fl., 34th St., R.
Men's Natural Merino Shirts, pearl buttons, ribbed bottoms, Drawers to match, finished with double gussets, taped seams; regular price $1.00; special, 69c.

"Trying on the First Corset" illustrates three generations wearing
"LA GRECQUE" CORSET.



You cannot cure an EFFECT while the CAUSE remains.
La Grecque Corset cures the CAUSE of ungainly lines by hygienic support of the spine at waist line, and freedom for the normal position and working of muscles and vital organs in front.
The average corset merely applies pressure to the EFFECT, and does not pretend to reach the CAUSE.
Read this to your doctor.
PRICES FROM $2.00 TO $50.00.
VAN ORDEN, 164 Fifth Avenue, Bet. 21st and 22d Sts., New York.

Sporting Goods.

Willie Anderson,
OPEN U. S. CHAMPION 1901.
WESTERN CHAMPION 1902.
Can be found at our Golf Parlors, 25 W. 42d St.
Lessons and Instructions from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Full line NICHOLS SPECIAL Clubs, Golf Balls and Caddy Bags in all Six Stores.

SPORTING GOODS.
Ingersoll
SIX STORES:
67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St., 125th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Solid Gold Eye Glasses $1.00 a Pair.
You will wonder why I will give you a pair of solid gold Eye Glasses that sell everywhere at five dollars for one dollar. I will tell you why. I want you to realize if your eyes trouble you that it is to your advantage to consult me. I want you to know that for more than twenty-five years my skill and accuracy in fitting Glasses have been of inestimable benefit to thousands. I want you to know that I have a staff of thoroughly experienced oculists and eye surgeons, whose services are free to any one who wishes to consult them. I want you to know that you can get the best possible advice, and that if you get Glasses from me you can be sure they will permanently benefit your sight. Therefore I make this grand offer
for This Week
At Any of My Three Stores:—
If after you have tried a pair of these five-dollar gold Glasses for one dollar you should be dissatisfied with them, bring them back and you can have your money. I only want you to keep these Glasses if you feel that they are what you want, not otherwise. But I know if you get a pair of them you will be perfectly pleased and will willingly tell your friends of my place, and that's all I can expect.
L. Alexander
106 E. 23d St., New York, near 4th Av.
541 Fulton St., Bklyn, near DeKalb Av.
192 Fulton St., Bklyn, near Orange St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO.
24th Street, 3d to Lexington Avenue.
SPECIAL SPEED SALE,
Tuesday and Wednesday, November 11th and 12th.
DAY AND EVENING.
200 Trotters and Pacers To Be Sold at Auction.
JOS. D. CARROLL, Auctioneer.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St., Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York. Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from. Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 9 P. M. the day before the sale.
BIG BARGAINS IN HORSE BLANKETS, ROBES, AND OIL COVERS.
Lined Stable Blankets, $1; Square Street Blankets, $1; 9-lb. Truck or Farm Blankets, $2.25; Oil Covers, $2, Plush Robes, $3.85, worth $8.50.
PETERS HARNESS AND SADDLERY CO., 36 West Broadway, near Chambers St., up stairs.

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 210 W. 59TH ST., KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO NIGHT.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 20th and 21st Streets.
Established 1863.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

The Wanamaker Store

Fur Hats FOR THE Horse Show

Fur—and in front of all others, the *petit gris*, or the fur of the little gray squirrel—is the predominating feature of smartest Winter hats for women.



All the hats and hat news, that come from Paris, show the *petit gris*; but American tastes and requirements are more varied; so we also have hats superbly trimmed with mink and chinchilla, as well as foliage of various sorts.

At the moment, the Horse Show thought engages attention, and today we present a notable Wanamaker collection of Horse Show Millinery that all well-dressed women will want to see. Second floor, Tenth street.

"PRINCESS MAY" Gloves for women are the best real kidskin gloves ever made to sell at a dollar a pair. The VICTORIA Gloves at $1.85 a pair are the finest kid gloves made at any price.

Another Offering of Men's SILK-LINED SUITS Made-to-Order

Two weeks ago we made a similar announcement to this, and the suits were taken before half of the men that wanted them got here.

We've been planning another offering for men who were disappointed before, and today have an excellent collection of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, which we will make up in Sack Suits to order, *and line the coats throughout with pure dye silk*—

At $30 a Suit

The regular price is $40; and most tailors get still more for the same goods.

These suits will be tailored in our handsomest manner, and a perfect fit guaranteed in every case, of course. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Overcoat Weather Ready, Boys?

It begins to look as though overcoat days were at hand. Some of the scouts have already appeared in advance of the main body.

Are your boys ready to repel the attack when it gets here in earnest? Here are new redoubts that Boreas will find truly redoubtable, when he tries to storm them:

Reefers of blue chinchilla or frieze, lined with red flannel; velvet collar, chevron on sleeve, brass buttons; $7.50. For boys of 5 to 15 years.

Top-Coats of Oxford gray frieze; long, stylish, very grown-up looking; sizes 7 to 16 years, at $7.50.

Then here's an inner line of defense, in the shape of

$5 Double-breasted Suits at $3.50

Of blue serge and fancy cheviots; strongly and handsomely made; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Art Needlework Exhibit on the Fifth Floor is probably finer and more comprehensive than many exhibits which you have paid an admission fee to see.

Brilliantine Waists

Brilliantine Waists have a way of standing up well under the hardest sort of wear and always looking trig and stylish. Therefore they are peculiarly fitted for every-day use. Our stock of black and dark blue Brilliantine Waists, both plain and figured, is very complete.

Then here are some new arrivals in white, with attractive figures—not as practical for all-around use as the darker sorts, but extremely "dressy."

At $4—Front plaited, with broad box-plait, trimmed with fancy buttons. French back; stock pointed, with embroidered turnover.

At $4.50—Box-plaited front and back; collar pointed, and piped with colored taffeta.

Second floor, Tenth street.

IMPORTED COATS For Women

Stocks are full today; but the first breath of real Winter will deplete them quickly. And these imported garments will not be reordered. Those who share these practical, handsome and largely exclusive coats must be prompt now.

Materials, workmanship, fit and style are all exceptional. The coats having applique of cloth, silk and velour are particularly noticeable.

This hint of price-ranges:

Short Jackets, $5.50 to $55.

Long Coats, $10 to $68.

Hip and Three-quarter Length Coats, $16.50 to $160.

Then here is more specific word of five exceptional values:

At $9—Short Jackets of tan kersey; fly-front; seams strapped and stitched; velvet collar; satin lining.

At $9—Short Jackets of black boucle; double-breasted; stitched revers of satin; velvet collar; edges piped with braid; bottom finished with rows of stitching.

At $16.50—Box coats of kersey and cheviot; 32 inches long; fly-front; box back; nicely tailored and lined with satin.

At $20—Short Jackets of tan and olive covert cloth, seams all handsomely strapped; excellently tailored and shaped; fly-front; satin lining.

At $20—Coats of fine black kersey; 25 inches long; semi-fitting; fly-front; side pockets; turnover cuffs, piped with braid; satin lining. Second floor, Broadway.

WALKING SUITS For Women

Every woman who looks through our stock of Women's Suits marvels at the infinite variety shown. We plan thus lavishly in order to meet the wishes of all; and thus fullest success has been won—for never before was our costume business so great.

Some lines come and go so rapidly that we can't get a word in the paper about them. An instance is

Norfolk Jacket Suits at $15

Made of handsome woolens that were woven for men's wear; but women wanted them, and here they are, made up in the smartest styles you can imagine; coats have velvet collars, and are handsomely lined with satin. Skirts have inverted plaits to knee, finished with cross-straps, and flaring to bottom. Price, $15.

Then here are two other popular styles:

At $13.50—Suits of mixed cheviot; single-breasted, tight-fitting jackets, with shoulder straps of same material; belt and collar of velvet; nine-gore flare skirt, well finished.

At $20—Norfolk Suits of black broadcloth, satin-lined and handsomely tailored; kilted skirt, flaring at bottom.

Other styles at prices up to $48. Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS A Remarkable Half-Price Offering

Men appreciate the luxury of fine, soft silk handkerchiefs, even if, at ordinary prices, they won't indulge themselves by buying them.

Here is a most unusual opportunity for men to satisfy their desire for silk handkerchiefs at a saving of *just half*, or for their friends to purchase now, and lay by, Christmas gifts that are sure to be welcome.

We have purchased an importer's stock of over four hundred dozens of broken lots of Embroidered Initial Silk Handkerchiefs. To make your buying rapid, we have priced them all at

25c Each, for 50c and 75c Values

Some of the initials are small, others larger and more elaborate. The handkerchiefs are chiefly 21 and 22 inches square, with 1 and 1½-inch borders.

Another group, at the same price, consists of *Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs* with colored borders in a great variety of pretty patterns. 50c to 65c values at 25c each.

Then here are four offerings of all-linen Handkerchiefs for women, priced in most attractive manner:

At 60c for Six—Women's Irish linen Handkerchiefs, 1600 count; quarter-inch hems. Regularly 15c each.

At 60c for Six—Women's sheer linen Handkerchiefs, in dainty tape and cord effects; quarter-inch hems. Full fifteen-cent values.

At 60c for Six—Women's hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, with pretty revers and plaitings; quarter-inch hems. Regularly 15c each.

At 75c for Six—Women's sheer linen hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; all letters; a full 25c quality.

Broadway.

FURS---Luxury and Richness

Secretly or avowedly, women are always delighted when the time comes to don their furs. There's a suggestion of luxury and affluence about the rich, velvety gloss of the seal-skin, the soft gray of the chinchilla or the quiet splendor of Astrakhan. And now a new rival comes upon the scene—gray squirrel, much favored by fashion.

Have you yearnings for any of these Winter luxuries of dress? The Wanamaker Fur collection makes possession easy—for there's a fair profit—no fancy, extortionate gain—in the prices at which our furs are marked. And you may safely rely, not only on the furs themselves, as to wearing qualities, but on everything we tell you about them. A few hard facts:

Plain Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long, lined with heavy brown satin, $29 and $35.

Plain Persian Lamb Coats, lined with plain black satin, $75 and $90.

Persian Lamb Coats, collar and deep revers of blended marten or dark mink, $150.

Double Sable Fox Boas, with large brush tails, $17.50 and $25.

Straight Alaska Sable Boas, extra long, trimmed with six tails, $23.

Neck Piece in fine Siberian squirrel, from $15 to $150.

Second floor.

Paris Sends Us These Dainty Garments

Filmy, fluffy, dainty inventions of silks, crepe-de-Chine, delicate French flannels and albatross, that come to us straight from Paris—the very sort of garments, for more or less intimate wear, that a woman likes best.

Tea-gowns, for instance, and Peignoirs—some of china silk, with a chill-defying lining of soft flannel. Others of veilings, lined with silk albatross or French flannel. $10 to $85.

Charming little Breakfast Jackets, of albatross or French flannel, in pink, blue and lavender, are $4, $4.50 and $5.

Then there's the fascinating display of Paris hand-made Lingerie that makes this French corner an irresistible spot to women who care for dainty, refined underwear.

Garments of French muslin, linen and nainsook, of the sheerest, finest sorts, delicately hand-embroidered; many exquisitely trimmed with real hand-made lace, are here in profusion. There are

Chemises at 95c to $25.
Drawers at $2 to $25.
Nightgowns at $3.75 to $65.
Petticoats at $4 to $75.
Corset Covers at $1 to $20.

French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

UMBRELLAS

Today's news of our umbrella stock has duplex interest. In the first place, it is an invitation to look over the many beautiful umbrellas particularly adapted for Christmas gifts.

Among them are Umbrellas of guaranteed silk, with unusually artistic handles, in designs exclusively ours, in Bosina, Tula (or Russian) Silver, Amber, Gun-metal, Golden Copper, Oxidized Sterling Silver, Ivory and Fancy Natural Woods, at $5 to $25.

Then there is a particularly enticing group of umbrella bargains, of which these details:

At $2.90, worth $3.75—26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with a splendid assortment of fancy handles.

At $3.50, worth $5—26 and 28-inch all-silk Umbrellas, with elaborate fancy handles.

At $5, worth $7—Extra quality all-silk Umbrellas, with an endless variety of fine handles.

The Martin Umbrellas (from England) for men. Natural wood handles, wooden shanks; $10.75 and $11.75.

We engrave, free of charge, initial on all umbrellas at $2 and upwards. Monograms 25c additional. It is advisable to have umbrellas marked as early in the holiday season as possible. Broadway.

Have you seen and heard the NEW ANGELUS? It is the most marvelous Piano Player ever produced—a distinct advance over any you've seen before.

Dressing Sacques Of Ripple Eiderdown

Comfortable things, indeed, for frosty days, are these Eiderdown Dressing Sacques—as soft and warm as the down that protects the eider duck from the cold Northern waters.

But the duck has only one style of coat to his name—here are dozens of styles of dressing sacques, in the attractive plain shades you like, and at many prices—of which these are some:

At $1—Fitted back; full front, fastened with frogs; pointed collar appliqued with black.

At $1.50—Fitted back; full front, fastened with two frogs, pointed collar bound with satin and white applique.

At $1.75—Fitted back; full front; large sailor collar trimmed with applique on satin ribbon, and finished with ribbon ruffle.

At $2.25—Fitted back; double-breasted front, fastened with frogs; pointed collar; bound with satin.

At $2.50—Fitted back; full front, fastened with frogs; large sailor collar trimmed with embroidered silk applique, and finished with ribbon ruffle.

At $2.75—Fitted back, with felled seams; double-breasted front; sailor collar trimmed with fancy braid; bound with satin.

Other styles, in profusion, up to $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

TAILOR SUITINGS For Women

Women are borrowing men's plumage this season, so far as fabrics for tailor-made gowns are concerned. Makers are not merely imitating the bolder, more decided patterns of the men's materials, but they are using the self same fabrics, in the lighter weights.

Here are numerous strikingly attractive cases in point, in mixed suitings, for the smartest of the season's tailored gowns:

At $2.75 a yard—Mixed Worsted Suitings, in chevron, diagonal and canvas weaves; in black with mixture of silk in white; 56 in. wide.

At $2.50 a yard—Fancy Mixed Cheviot Suitings, in black and gray mixtures; 48 in. wide.

At $2.25 a yard—Panama Mixed Cheviot, in black and gray mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.75 and $2 a yard—Mixed Meltons, in blues, grays, tans and brown mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.50 a yard—Fancy Mixed Cheviots, in blue and white mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.50 a yard—Bannockburn Cheviots, in gray and black mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.50 a yard—Mixed Tweed Suitings, in blue, gray, tan and reseda mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.35 a yard—Fancy Mixed Pin-check Suitings, in blue-and-black and gray-and-black mixtures; 54 in. wide.

At $1.35 a yard—Striped Mixed Zibelines, in the popular color-combinations; 54 in. wide.

At $1.25 a yard—Mixed Check Suitings, in pin-checks of blue-and-white and brown-and-white; 54 in. wide.

At $1.25 a yard—Fancy Mixed Overplaid Suitings, in mixtures of brown, white and black; blue, white and black; and black-and-white, with hair-line overplaid of cardinal, blue and green, and cardinal-and-green; 54 in. wide.

At $1.25 a yard—Pin-striped Cheviots, in black-and-white and blue-and-white; 50 in. wide. Rotunda.

The Art Wares Salon, in the Basement, is the most satisfying place in New York City, in which to select rare and exclusive holiday gifts.

LILLIAN CORSETS

They represent corset-making in its perfection. For they are made by the best corsetier in Paris, after the newest and most graceful models, of the best materials obtainable.

And, for all that, they are far from expensive, as imported corsets go. For instance:

At $6.50—Of coutil; low bust; long dip hips; short back; heavy boning; trimmed with lace and ribbon; garters attached.

At $6.75—Low bust; dip hips; very flat over abdomen; short back; lace and ribbon trimmed; garters attached.

At $7—Low bust; dip hips; with bias bones to hold corset flat over abdomen; short back; lace and ribbon trimmed; hip and front garters attached.

At $8.50—Of colored broche; low bust; long dip over hips; lace and ribbon trimmed; in white, blue and lavender.

Lillians in silk batiste, from $9.50 to $28.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

SILVER for Thanksgiving Day A Quarter to a Half Under-Price

Wanamaker's has become famous as the outlet for the surplus stocks of the best silverware makers.

This latest transaction occurs at a most opportune time—just two weeks before Thanksgiving Day, six weeks before Christmas.

Hundreds of good silverware stores all over the country will be showing the identical patterns in this offering among their proud holiday collections—and they deserve it. We bought them after the regular trade was over. The manufacturers were glad to clean up stocks at decisive sacrifices to us because we will sell the entire collection in a few days without disturbing their regular trade in the least.

To the brightening of your own Thanksgiving and Christmas tables, as well as the securing of beautiful gift-things at unusually little cost, this is one of the greatest pre-holiday opportunities of the season.

Here are the tempting facts in detail:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware
A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50, $13.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50, $5.75.
Berry Bowls, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75.
Water Pitchers, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.75; 4-light, $4.50; 5-light, $4.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Syrup Jugs and Plates, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Fruit Baskets, $3.75.
Bakers, $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Nut Bowls, $2.50.
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz.
Soup Tureens, $4.50.
Waiters, $1 to $2.50.
Cake Baskets, $2.50.
Card Trays, 65c.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons
About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Gravy Ladles, 45c, 50c.
Oyster Ladles, 85c.
Soup Ladles, $1.35.
Berry Spoons, 75c.
Cold Meat Forks, 45c.
Cream Ladles, 25c.
Butter Knives, 25c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Pie Knives, 25c.
Triple-Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2,25 dozen.

SALE OF BLACK VELVETS $1 Silk-face Black Velvets at 55c

We have secured twelve hundred pieces—nearly thirty thousand yards—of fine black Velvets that sell regularly at one dollar a yard, to sell at fifty-five cents a yard. And this is the greatest velvet season of recent years! The velvet street suit and shirt-waist suit are the smartest dresses to be worn this Winter—rich, warm, stylish, in the highest degree.

These are new and absolutely perfect Velvets, just received from the mills—real silk-face velvets; for less than the cost of velveteen.

A business change brings this extraordinary opportunity just when thousands of women are thinking of velvet suits.

55 Cents a Yard!

As these Velvets are far below wholesale prices, there will be many milliners, dressmakers, and people in the trade generally interested. For such or others who can use whole pieces, we quote a piece-price still lower:

Box, containing 19 to 20¾ yards, at $10.25; value $19 to $20.38.
Box, containing 22 to 22¾ yards, at $12; value $22 to $22.75.
Box, containing 23 to 24 yards, at $12.50; value $23 to $24.

Black Velvets are always of use in any family, so that many will be able to use entire pieces, which contain but little more than enough for a gown. Think of being able to buy material for a black velvet waist or blouse for $2.20!

Flannelette Garments

Dressing Sacques and Wrappers of this seasonable material, well-made, yet priced most modestly:

Dressing Sacques at 75c
Figured on light and dark grounds; loose back and front; turnover collar and front trimmed with Persian border.

Wrappers at $1.25
Blue grounds with white dots; full front, trimmed with braid, forming yoke effect; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.

CUTLERY At Cut Prices

Several little groups of Cutlery, at much below their regular prices:

Sterling Silver Cigar Cutters—attractive little holiday remembrances; worth 50c, now 25c each.

Shears of regular 50c quality; the japanned handles have become chipped—15c each.

Four-bladed Knives, with horn handles; low priced at 25c each.

Artotypes, $1

Prettily Framed Pictures in dark brown tints, neatly matted, in ornamental gilt frames; size 25 x 29 in. Regular $1.50 values, At $1 Each

PAPETERIES. 25c

Half-a-dozen attractive groups of Papeteries—note paper and envelopes—in decorated boxes, all low-priced, and most of them reduced from former prices. They will make attractive and useful gifts. Now

25 Cents a Box

Character Sketches. Humorous designs in red and black; one quire white cambric paper with envelopes.

Her Portrait. Attractive girls' heads; 36 sheets and envelopes; two sizes and two colors in each box.

Out-of-Doors. Girls driving and similar subjects; 36 sheets and envelopes; two sizes and two colors in a box.

Juvenile Note Paper. Box and paper cunningly decorated with pictures of children.

Tea-Party Invitations. A dozen prettily decorated card invitations for children's tea-parties; with envelopes.

Mother Goose. Ruled paper, decorated with figures from "Mother Goose."

FAVORS FOR THANKSGIVING

Seems to be a more or less intimate connection between Thanksgiving, turkeys and football. This combination of the national day, the national bird, and the national game finds expression in our remarkably complete showing of Thanksgiving favors, for dinners and parties.

Turkeys are most in evidence—proudly strutting, roasted and prostrate, or faithfully depicted in colors on candy boxes. Pumpkins to supply the environment of the farm—little or big, some bearing precious gifts that appear when you pull ribbons. Then there are all the vegetables, nuts, fruits, you can think of—and a whole delicatessen store full of cheese, hams, and what not.

Marzipan—that noble German compound of almonds and sugar, is Protean in the shapes it assumes. Here's a luscious, spicy piece of pumpkin pie, rich in color, on a plate, with a piece of cheese alongside that would tempt any mouse. Here are turkeys in flocks, and whole gardens-ful of vegetables—all natural to a degree, and equally good to eat.

Of course the college element enters strongly into the football favors. Candy boxes, ice cases, snapping mottoes, with footballs or football players, bear the various college colors. And this is but the beginning. No matter what scheme you wish to carry through, this wonderful Wanamaker collection of favors will help you.

Just a few Thanksgiving details:

Turkeys, imitation bronze, $1.50 and $2.
Turkeys, with feathers, 25c, 50c and $1.
Turkeys, roasted, 5c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.50.
Candy-boxes, with turkey decorations, 25c.
Turkey Ice Cases, 50c dozen.
Chrysanthemums, yellow and white, made to hold ices or bonbons, 25c each.
Football Players, 25c each. Footballs, 25c, 50c each.
Frills, for turkey legs, 5c and 15c.
Lace Mats, 3c to 75c dozen. Fancy Skewers, 10c dozen.
Imported Marzipan Turkeys, Corn, Lobsters, Asparagus, Turnips, Carrots, Mushrooms, Tomatoes, Nuts and Fruits, 5c to 75c each.
College Snapping Mottoes, $1 dozen.
Jack Horner Pumpkin Pies, $2.50 and $4.50.
Pumpkins, 20c each. Basement.

THE STEEN Measuring Shears

The Steen Measuring Shears will be warmly welcomed by every dressmaker, and every woman who makes her own dresses.

They are fitted with a simple, ingenious and practical attachment, by which straight or bias flounces of uniform width may be easily cut, and buttonholes of accurate length may be cut, and evenly spaced. The contrivance works practically automatically, will not fall off at a critical moment, but may be instantly detached, and the shears used as ordinary scissors.

A demonstration of these remarkably successful shears may be seen in the Cutlery Section, Main Floor. Price $1.75. Other offerings of interest:

Gem Safety Razors, $1.25.
Gem Safety Razors, in morocco case, with two blades, $2.75.
Gem Stropping Machines, $1.35.
Main Floor, opposite Rotunda.

Gem Safety Razors, in morocco case, with seven blades, $8.50.
Gold-plated Knives and Cigar-cutters, formerly priced one-third higher, now $2.25 to $4.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRAISE FROM ENGLISH LEADERS OF LABOR

Delegation Attends Meeting of the Central Union.

Declaration that American Workmen Need Not Fear Competition Abroad —New Building for Labor Unions.

The delegates at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday in the large hall of the University Settlement Building were informed by the Trustees that they may have a larger hall in the near future, and that Robert Hunter, the head worker of the University Settlement, had said that some rich men connected with the Settlement are planning the erection of a building for labor meetings. It is believed that the central body will keep its present quarters until its contract expires, and that by then the men who have taken an interest in it will have their plans completed for the labor building.

A delegation from the Industrial Commission that is here from England to investigate the conditions in this country appeared at the meeting and was escorted to the platform. Two members of the delegation are Justices of the Peace besides being representatives of labor unions. In the delegation were Councilor William Dyson, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Papermakers, Woodley, near Stockport; Harry Ham, General Secretary, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, London; H. Crawford of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, London; O. H. Wilkinson, Northern Counties' Weavers' Association, Accrington; Thomas Ashton, J. P., President of the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners of Lancashire and adjoining counties, and George D. Kelly, J. P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers, Manchester.

Mr. Kelley, who was the spokesman of the delegation, declared his confidence in the American methods of production, believing them to be superior to any in the world.

"We do not come here," he said, "to create any competition with American working people, but rather to foster a fraternal feeling between the working people of the two countries. You are too strong to fear us. You are too rich in mineral wealth and other natural resources in this country to have any fear of competition abroad. What we want is honesty of feeling between the workingmen of the two countries, believing the aims of the working people all over the world to be the same—the bettering of their conditions."

James F. Archibald, Recording Secretary of the Central Union, in welcoming the delegation said that every workman in the hall reciprocated the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kelley.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firemen's Union and Delegate Stewart of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Union reported that the engineers in thirty-eight breweries of the Brewers' Association had granted the eight-hour workday, with an increase of wages and a three-year contract to the engineers and firemen.

The Wood Carvers and Modelers through their delegates reported that they had gained an advance of 25 cents a day and a forty-four-hour working week in all of the shops of the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association.

School Commissioner Samuel B. Donnelly, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, brought up the subject of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. He suggested that the Secretary should write to Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, requesting them to use their best efforts to have the labor clauses inserted in the tunnel contract. The suggestion was adopted.

FRENZIED SAILOR'S SUICIDE.

He Jumped Overboard and Nearly Drowned a Shipmate Who Tried to Rescue Him.

Edward King, thirty years old, of Queenstown, Ireland, a sailor on the tramp steamship Anglo-Australian, at the foot of Eighth Street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the bow of the vessel. Robert Ferguson, another sailor, jumped after him, but he resisted the efforts to put a life preserver on him, and struck Ferguson with his clinched hand.

Then he seized Ferguson and tried to drag him under water. After a struggle Ferguson freed himself from the frenzied man. He was almost exhausted, and was rescued with difficulty by his shipmates. King was swept away by the tide and was drowned. He had a sister in New York. Capt. Oswald Lewis said that King had been drinking heavily for ten days.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS FLED.

Squad of Police Went to Stop a Game on Jasper Field—Two Young Men Arrested.

Somebody told Capt. Wendell of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station that a game of football was in progress yesterday afternoon at Jasper Field, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Convent Avenue, and Detectives Rourke and Kimmey were sent to investigate. They found two teams surrounded by from 1,000 to 1,500 spectators, some of whom said they had paid 25 cents each to the managers of the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem and of the Paulus Hook Field Club of Hoboken, teams of which were playing.

The detectives learned that Francis Ryan of 1,456 Amsterdam Avenue and Dennis Moclair of 550 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street had charge apparently of the financial end of the game, and arrested them. The game was not stopped for a moment, while the young men were on their way to the police station. They were locked up on a charge of violating Section 265 of the Penal Code.

"And they did not stop playing," the detectives remarked to the Captain.

"Take some men with you and stop that game," the Captain said, and he assigned a Roundsman and four policemen to assist the detectives.

But some one had tipped off the football players, and when the officers arrived not a player nor a spectator was within sight. Thomas McAvoy, ex-Inspector of Police, bailed out the two young men.

POLICE CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Magistrate Cornell Tells Canal Boatman to Make Charges Against Stevenson.

Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday expressed his indignation at the detention in a police station all night of Rastus Pike, sixty-six years old, the Captain of a canal boat at Pier 7, East River. Pike was attacked by two men on the Bowery, near Hester Street, on Saturday night, and robbed of his watch and chain. He reported the occurrence to Policeman Thellensen of the Mulberry Street Station, walked with him down the Bowery, and pointed out Crosby Trinaro, eighteen years old, of 32 Oak Street, as one of the men who robbed him.

Thellensen arrested Trinaro and took him to the station, where Seigt. Cooper, after hearing Pike's story, concluded to lock up Pike as well as Trinaro on the ground that he was justified in doing so because Pike's home is at Fort Edward, N. Y.

Magistrate Cornell held Trinaro under bail for trial. Thellensen asked the Magistrate to send Pike to the House of Detention as a witness, but Pike protested and said: "I'll surely appear against this man. Why should I be detained after being locked up all night, your Honor?"

"Do you tell me you were locked up all night for simply complaining that this man robbed you?" the Magistrate asked.

"Yes, Sir," responded Pike, "they locked me up, and my wife was left alone on our boat all night, and they refused to even send a message to her."

"This is outrageous" the Magistrate said. "What happened to you is absolutely illegal. It is not only your right but your duty to go to Police Headquarters and make charges against Capt. Stevenson, who is in charge of that station, and Sergt. Cooper, who ordered you locked up."

Pike was discharged, and when he left the courtroom he said that he would do as the Magistrate directed, and prefer charges against Sergt. Cooper and the Captain.

FIRE IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Burning of Repair Shops of the Standard Oil Company Attracted Many Spectators.

The repair shops of the Lighterage Department of the Standard Oil Company, at the foot of Division Street, Long Island City, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss was about $30,000. The entire fire-fighting force of Long Island City, five engines from Brooklyn, and the fireboats Boody, Havemeyer, and Van Wyck were at the fire.

The fire started at about 3:45 o'clock, and it was discovered by a watchman, who said it started in shavings. The shops were in a three-story brick building, 100 by 60 feet, and as the floors had become oil-soaked, the structure burned quickly. The sides of a large building adjoining, for the storage of paints, were kept drenched, and men were stationed with hose at all possible points. The flames shot high into the air, and the dense smoke that poured forth was noticeable for a long distance, attracting many spectators.

THE COAL OUTLOOK THIS WEEK.

Labor Delegate Wants to Know What Dealers Get the Newly Mined Anthracite.

Many householders who have been promised the first delivery of freshly mined anthracite this week by their coal dealers are looking forward to getting the first installment this week. The sales agents of some of the companies stated yesterday that there is no reason why it should be sold higher than $6.50 a ton, though it is possible that higher prices may be charged by some.

Last week some of the down-town restaurants paid $7.50 a ton for coal. The proprietor of a Nassau Street restaurant said that the week before last he paid $9 for a ton. He expects to get it for $6.50 this week.

The question as to who has the anthracite which is supposed to be coming to New York was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by the delegate of the Smoking Pipe Makers' Union.

"The weather is getting colder and the coal scarcer," he said. "In the meantime coal is being mined and we are told that it is coming to New York daily, yet we can't get it to buy. We want to know who is to blame. Is it the dealer or the operator? The situtaion is very serious."

SIMULTANEOUS PLAY BY LASKER.

He Wins Fifteen Games, Loses One, and Draws Five.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The rooms of the Franklin Chess Club in this city were crowded yesterday afternoon and evening, when Champion Lasker gave a simultaneous exhibition against twenty-one of the strongest members of the club. Lasker won fifteen games, lost one to Bampton, and drew with Livingstone, Newman, Voigt, Reid, and Robinson.

As will be seen from the score of the game which the champion lost, he opened with a king's gambit, which Bampton declined to accept. Very soon after the opening moves were made Bampton became aggressive, and managed to get a far superior position, which led to a victory after twenty-seven moves. The game:

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Lasker. White.	Bampton. Black.	Lasker. White.	Bampton. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	15. B—K3	Kt—Q2
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	16. R—K	QKt—B3
3. PxQP	P—K5	17. Kt—K5	Q—Q3
4. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	18. P—Kt4	KtxKtP
5. P—Q3	B—QKt5	19. KtxKt	BxKt
6. PxP	KtxKP	20. R—KKt	P—B4
7. Q—Q4	BxKtch	21. R—Kt2	Q—R3
8. PxB	Castles	22. K—Kt	B—B6
9. Kt—B3	Kt—Q3	23. BxKt	RxB
10. B—Q3	P—Kch	24. R—Kt3	B—Kt5
11. K—B2	P—B4	25. B—Q2	RxRch
12. P—B4	Kt—K5ch	26. BxR	R—K
13. K—B	P—B4	27. Q—B	R—K5
14. Q—Kt2	P—QKt3	28. Resigns.	

TWO SUICIDES IN BROOKLYN.

One Man Shot Himself and Another Inhaled Gas.

George D. Merrill, fifty years old, a telegraph operator, living in a furnished room at 73 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, shot himself in the forehead in his room yesterday. He left a memorandum in which he said that he had not been able to conquer the drink habit, and had resolved to end his life.

Because he had cancer of the nose, Charles E. Kennard, fifty-three years old, committed suicide by inhaling gas in his room at 251 Lexington Avenue.

SHOT DOWN BY BURGLARS.

Harry Allemang, Ball Player, Is Dying at Mason, West Va.

POMEROY, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Harry Allemang, a ball player, who pitched in the Southern League this season and who had signed with Cincinnati for the coming year, was shot and mortally wounded at Mason, West Va., his home, early this morning.

Allemang had been out with friends and was returning home at 3 o'clock. He found burglars at work in the Post Office. A sentry on the outside ordered Allemang to halt. No attention was paid to the command and the sentry fired on Allemang, the bullet entering his back and lodging in the left lung. Physicians state that the wound is fatal.

When Allemang had fallen to the ground the robbers took $980 from him.

FIRE IN APARTMENT HOUSE

Excitement in West 32d Street, Near Broadway—Hotel Guests Alarmed.

A small fire in the second story of the Sloan apartment house at 49 West Thirty-second Street yesterday morning caused considerable excitement in that locality. The fire started in a clothes closet of the apartments of John P. Morris, a retired lawyer, who resides there with his wife and a son. It had gained considerable headway when discovered by Mr. Morris, and he attempted to extinguish it by the use of a chemical extinguisher.

An alarm was sent out by J. Clements, a neighbor, and the appearance of firemen and their engines alarmed some of the guests of the Imperial Hotel, across the street. Mr. Morris, with the aid of W. B. Hydecker, another tenant, had almost extinguished the blaze, and there was little for the firemen to do. The damage was estimated at about $500.

INSISTED ON PAYING THE BET.

Robert Carey, Who Ran for Congress, Tried to Reimburse Newsboy.

Thomas Demasse, a Jersey City newsboy, although he is only seventeen years old and cannot vote, took an active interest in the recent election. It was personal, however, rather than political.

Robert Carey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, was one of his customers, and he was a warm advocate of Mr. Carey's election. So sure was he of Mr. Carey's success that he wagered $5 on the result. Mr. Carey was beaten by 742 votes, and Demasse paid his bet without a murmur. Mr. Carey heard of the matter on Saturday, and he at once sent Demasse a check for the amount. The lad returned the check. He thanked Mr. Carey for his kindness, but said the loss was his own.

Demasse told Mr. Carey that he had a good business and had over $600 invested in building and loan companies. He also said he hoped to win back his $5 by betting on Mr. Carey when he runs again.

LINER ST. LOUIS IN PORT

Gen. Leonard Wood and Prince von Pless Aboard the Ship.

Surgeon Crawford to Leave the Navy Because of Small Pay and Slow Promotion — Capt. Craig and J. Sergeant Cram Arrive.

Gen. Leonard Wood, who, with Gen. Young and Gen. Corbin, represented the United States at the recent German military manoeuvres, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wood, his two sons, and two daughters, and by the Misses M. L. and Elaine Pelayo, who are members of a prominent Cuban family. Gen. Wood has been abroad since July, when he sailed with Secretary of War Root on the French liner La Savoie. He remained on the other side longer than Gen. Young and Gen. Corbin, as he wished to spend some time in Scotland.

He expressed pleasure at his reception in England and Germany. "Our wants were anticipated everywhere we went," he said. "The manoeuvres furnished many suggestions as to improvements in garrisons and equipment, and were very interesting and instructive. As to details, however, I can say nothing until I have made my report."

When Gen. Wood was asked his opinion on the canteen question, on which the Secretary of War recently put himself on record, he said that his canteen reports were already on record. "Gen. Funston favors the canteen, does he not?" asked Gen. Wood. "I think we are all of the same opinion in regard to the canteen."

Gen. Wood has still two months of leave before he reports for duty at Washington.

Prince Jean Henri XVI. of Pless, who will represent the Kaiser at the coming celebration of the Chamber of Commerce here, also arrived on the steamship. He is a Captain of cavalry in the Prussian Army, and in appearance is the typical German officer. At present he is connected with the office of Foreign Affairs in Berlin. His wife, who was only seventeen years old when she married him, in London in 1861, is a sister of Mrs. Cornwallis West, and is a famous beauty and social leader. The Prince's estate, Furstenstein, is one of the finest in Germany. He will remain here at the Waldorf-Astoria for ten days, but has no definite plans. He was met at the pier by Karl Buenz, German Consul General here.

Capt. J. E. Craig, United States Navy, who until recently commanded the cruiser Albany, also returned on the St. Louis. He will probably be assigned to shore duty here. The cruiser is now on her way across the Atlantic in company with the Illinois, both of which are bound for Culebra to participate in the Winter manoeuvres. Capt. Craig, who for four months was in command of the Asiatic fleet, said yesterday that the Albany had improved much since she entered the United States service. When this Government bought her in 1898 she was being built in a British shipyard for Brazil, and is now on her first trip to this country.

Another passenger was Surgeon M. H. Crawford, United States Navy. He has been in the navy for twenty-six years, and is now about to resign and go into general practice in San Francisco. "I leave the navy with regret," he said, "but the pay is too small and the promotion too slow." He has recently been attached to the Chicago.

J. Sergeant Cram, who has been spending three months in Scotland for his health, also arrived on the liner. He said that he was pleased at Tammany Leader Murphy's work in the election. "I consider Murphy an admirable leader," he said. "Under his direction Tammany will have no scandals and no Deveryism."

On board the revenue cutter which went down to meet the St. Louis at Quarantine was Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, who went to greet his daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding.

TIMES BUILDING FIRE VICTIMS.

Condition of Two Boys Serious—Sister Claims Daly's Body—McCormick to be Buried To-day.

It was said at the Hudson Street Hospital last midnight that Meyer Fishbone of 75 Allen Street and John Power of 1,247 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, the boys who were overcome by smoke in THE NEW YORK TIMES Building fire on Saturday afternoon, were both in a serious condition.

Young Fishbone, during the first twelve hours after the accident, improved steadily, but afterward the condition of his lungs gave rise to fears that pneumonia would set in. Power's condition has been serious from the first, but the report last night gave more hope than any reports that had preceded it.

The body of Edward Daly, one of the two men killed, was claimed yesterday by his sister, Lizzie Daly of 649 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, and will be removed for burial to-day. No one appeared to claim the other fire victim, J. T. McCormick, and as his address could not be learned his body was given into the care of Undertaker Herman H. Kipp of 136 First Avenue. McCormick will be buried in Linden Hill Cemetery this afternoon.

CHURCH CLEARED OF DEBT.

$27,000 Promised by Members of the Park Avenue Methodist Church.

Members and friends of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday promised enough money to pay off the $27,000 mortgage with which the church has long been encumbered. About $25,000 was raised at the morning service, and the rest at night. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the present edifice, and most of the members and a great many friends of the church were present.

At the morning service the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate, preached, while at night the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer, who was pastor of the church when the cornerstone was laid, officiated. The donations were asked for by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, Executive Secretary of the Twentieth Century Commission, which is making an effort to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to free the Methodist churches of New York City from debt.

Next Thursday evening a reunion of expastors and members of the church will be held in the parlors of the church.

William Franklin Owens.

William Franklin Owens of 245 West Seventy-sixth Street, a banker at 44 Broad Street, and senior partner in the firm of Owens and Mercer, died yesterday at his home. He was seventy-one years old. Mr. Owens was born in West River, Md., in 1831, the son of Henry and Eleanor Owens. He was educated in the West River Institute, and enlisted in the Confederate Army when the civil war started. After the close of the war he came to New York, married Miss Helen Frances Coolidge of Brookline, Mass., and entered the banking business. Mr. Owens became a member of the firm of Beers, Owens, Hoyt & Gardiner, and later of the firm of Owens & Mercer. He was a member of the Stock Exchange for twenty-four years, and belonged to the Reform and Church Clubs, the Southern and Maryland Societies, and the Confederate Veterans' Association.

New Yorker Hurt in Train Wreck.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 9.—An east-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train ran into a switch engine here this afternoon and six persons were injured, two seriously. The most seriously injured were George P. Griffins of Chicago and C. H. Dietz of New York, both hurt internally. Mr. Griffins is President of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' International Union. The wounded passengers were taken to St. Louis.

Brooklyn Woman Asphyxiated.

Mrs. Adelaide Merum, seventy-nine years old, of 579 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, was found dead in her bed yesterday. The gas had been turned on, but members of the family declared that the turning of it on must have been done accidentally.

NEW YORK'S RINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE, 19th to 20th STREET

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE.

To-Day We Open

Our Restaurant.

Eighth Floor.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Restaurant, which is located on the eighth floor of our new building, is without question the most artistic and refined Dining Room to be found in any mercantile establishment in the world. It has a seating capacity for 850 people.

Its arrangement and equipment, the dignity, elegance and refinement of its surroundings, the richness of its decorations, which were executed by the celebrated mural painter Frederic Crowninshield, and the merits of its superior service will at once place it on a par with the world's finest Dining Salon.

Very Extraordinary Sale of Ribbons.

Main Floor.

To-day we inaugurate the most extraordinary sale of Ribbons that has been held in Greater New York in many a year. Represented are Ribbons for all purposes; for neck and waist trimming, for sashes; ribbons for fancy work, for sofa cushions, pillow shams, etc.

Within the last month we have been scouring the entire Ribbon market, going from one manufacturer to another, making offers on a hundred cartons of this ribbon, two hundred cartons of that, and so on; selecting, of course, only those qualities which would add to the Simpson Crawford Co. prestige and value-giving reputation.

Among the very great offerings are the following:

4,000 yards 3-inch Moire Faille Ribbon; white, cream and evening shades; this ribbon retails in the best stores at 30c. yard; sale price 14

2,200 yards 4½-inch French Brilliant Lustre Taffeta Ribbon; in black only; splendid value at 27c. yard, now 21

3,500 yards 4-inch fine quality Satin Liberty Ribbon; only good shades, including white and black; regularly 29c. yard, at 23

4,200 yards 6-inch high lustre, fine quality Satin and Taffeta Ribbon; white, cream, red, pink, light blue, Nile, cardinal and black; sold regularly at 35c. yard, for this sale 27

3,000 yards 7-inch finest quality Mousseline Ribbons; with good body; white, cream, pink, light blue, turquoise, violet and cardinal; this ribbon retails regularly at 42c. yard 29

2,500 yards Liberty Satin Sash Ribbons; exquisite quality; beautiful colorings for evening gowns, including white, cream, pink, light blue, violet, maize, Nile, etc. Sold regularly in this city at 68c., for this sale 55

Since the Opening of

The Fall Dress Goods Season

(Main Floor)

each day has substantially added to the business of our enlarged Colored and Black Dress Goods Store. Although each of these sections is already great in variety, we are constantly adding the latest productions of foreign and home manufacturers, and offering these at prices commanding the attention of the most critical buyers.

For to-day's selling we offer the following specials in high class Novelties and Doeskin Broadcloths:—

25 pieces Paris Novelties in newest color combinations; striped, dotted and mixed Bourette effects.

75 pieces French Velvet finish Doeskin, in all the latest street and pastel shades.

50 pieces Scotch Tailor Tweeds, in heather mixtures and a large variety of fancy suitings.

Also plain and fancy Zibelines, in attractive colors and combinations. All the above lines at ..... $1.75 yard

2,000 yards colored and black all-wool Storm Serge, 42 inches wide, smooth and even in weave, and heavy weight; our regular 75c. goods, for to-day at, yard (Royal and Navy a specialty in these goods) 48

Special offering in Black Dress Goods; 1,500 yards jet black, fine twill, soft finish, all-wool Cheviot Serge; value 75c. yard, at 58

75c. French Crepe de Chines, 39c.

2,800 yards of French printed all-wool Crepe de Chine, in newest colorings; striped Chintz, Escurial, Floral and Dresden designs: latest "Koechlin Baumgartner" printings: 30 inches wide; value 75c. a yard, at 39

Choice Laces Underpriced.

Main Floor.

$25.00 Lace Robes, Unmade, $20.00.

We're offering special values in black Point d'Esprit Net Robes, handsomely trimmed with taffeta applique, in scroll and floral designs and two wide flounces on skirt; complete robe, including skirt, bodice and sleeves; good value at $25.00; our special price $20.00

VENISE LACE, IRREGULAR GALLOONS, double edge bandings, and Serpentine Galloons, in combinations of Venise and Point Gaze, Venise and Filet, Venise and Batiste and Crochet designs; in white and ecru; regular $1.50 values for yard $1.25

VENISE LACE ALL-OVERS very desirable for making yokes, waists and entire gowns; in white and ecru shades; good value at $2.10 yard, for this occasion we say $1.80

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN BLACK LACE GALLOONS, in Venise and Mousseline, Venise and Net, in garlands, crochet effects and patterns that can be separated; real $2.25 yard values for $1.75

Women's $1.00 Gloves, 79c.

Main Floor.

We offer to-day a new importation of several thousand pairs of PRIME GERMAN LAMBSKIN GLOVES, handsomely embroidered in self color, black and two tone; these gloves come in white, black, tan, brown, English red, mode and slate; we guarantee them perfect fitting; these were specially made to sell for $1.00; our price 79

Women's Tailored Gowns, Jackets, Etc.

Third Floor.

WOMEN'S CHEVIOT AND CANVAS CLOTH SUITS, very fine quality, in black and blue; blouse effects, in a variety of styles; seven and nine gored skirts, with flat or inverted seams, semi-habit back, lined throughout with best quality taffeta; selling regularly for $35.00; for Monday only $29.75

SCOTCH TWEED AND PIN CHECK DRESS SKIRTS, in black and white effects; seven-gored habit back, with flat or strap seams; trimmed over hips with folds of self-material, finely shaped and beautifully tailored $10.00

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of Tweed and Fancy Mixed Mannish Materials, Eton Jackets, with or without shoulder capes, velvet, or flat stitched collar of broadcloth; nine-gored skirts, with velvet or side-plaited seams, inverted plait back, trimmed with white stitching or folds of broadcloth; regular price $25.00 and $29.75; for Monday only $23.50

WOMEN'S PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS, of fine all-wool fancy mixed materials, five gored inverted plait back, all seams covered with broad box plaits, kilted at bottom, well-shaped, correctly hanging skirts $6.50

WOMEN'S BLACK BROADCLOTH COATS, fine quality material, loose-fitting backs velvet collar, Paquin sleeve, side-plaited front and back, trimmed over shoulders with Van Dyke pointed straps of self material, lined with fine quality black satin $25.00

WOMEN'S BLACK VICUNA AND KERSEY TOP COATS, fine quality goods; the Vicuna Coats are 24 inches long, have velvet collars, turn-over cuffs and loose-fitting backs; the Kersey Coats are 27 inches long, have velvet collars, turn-over cuffs, patch pockets and are trimmed with broad straps of self material; both styles are lined with heavy black satin $18.00

WOMEN'S FINE BLACK KERSEY COATS, standing velvet collar, half-fitted back, trimmed with silk braid and lined with fine black satin; a smart military model, at $14.75

Piano Warerooms,

Fourth Floor

—which made their bow to the public last Thursday, are conceded by the hundreds that have visited them as the most beautiful, most perfectly constructed and best equipped in the country.

The pianos which make up our splendid line are

KNABE, GABLER, PACKARD,
HOBART M. CABLE, BUSH & GERTS'
DAVENPORT & TREACY, PRICE-TEEPLE,
SCHUBERT, LAFFARGUE,
and THE WONDERFUL CECILIAN PIANO-PLAYER.

It is needless to say that this assemblage of instruments clearly stand out as the world's best in piano construction.

Prices range from $165.00 to $2,500.00.

Extraordinary Silk Display.

(Rotunda.)

—and the most exceptional silk values ever offered by any retail establishment are what we ask you to inspect and participate in to-day:

BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, 27 inches wide, a superior dress taffeta, well worth $1.25 a yard, at 85

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE—This season's most desirable dress silk, 21 inches wide, very superior quality' splendid value at $1.25 yard, for 90

BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, 27 inches wide, very superior quality, good value at $1.00 per yard, at 75

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS, in corded effects; light and dark colors and black easily worth 75c. a yard, extraordinary value at 55

PRINTED WARP TAFFETA, exclusive designs, very desirable for waists; actual value $1.25 yard, for 85

Women's Waists —Singularly Good Offerings.

Second Floor.

A quintet of Waist values follows. Each one is worth while paying strict attention to—for each one contains exceptional merit from both a quality and an economical standpoint.

A glance at these will reveal their style character. Comparison with others at the same price will reveal their value importance:

WOMEN'S WAIST OF ALBATROSS; front covered with good sized tucks, fastened at side with fancy buttons; in white, light blue, gray, tan, reseda, royal, cadet, cardinal and black $2.95

WOMEN'S WAIST OF EXTRA QUALITY PEAU DE SOIE; front of tailored side plaits, front plait trimmed; plaits in back, fancy stock and cuffs; in black, light blue, gray, tan, royal, white, pink and red $5.00

WOMEN'S BEST QUALITY VELVETEEN WAIST; shoulder tucking; inlaid vest; piped with contrasting colors; fancy buttons; in royal, green, tan, red, gray and black $5.75

WOMEN'S PEAU DE CYGNE DRESS WAIST; made with side plaits and an abundance of French knots; the white waists are piped and knotted in pink, light blue and green; in the solid colorings white trimming is used; entirely new sleeve $12.75

WOMEN'S DRESS WAIST, of satin finished Louisine Silk; front and back elaborately trimmed with silk embroidery and grapes in fancy design; in white, pink, rose, light blue, reseda, violet and black $16.75

Three Very Specials in

Women's Pure Silk Knit Underwear

Second Floor.

KAYSER-ITALIAN SILK UNION SUITS, the finest texture for women's wear ever produced. We have just 23 odd suits, perfect quality, open front, knee length; mostly white, a few blues and pinks; sizes 34, 36, 38; the regular price is from $8.00 to $10.00 suit; these we'll sell to-day at $4.95

Just 175 Vests of the finest grade of Swiss-ribbed pure China silk; low neck; sleeveless; necks and arms have beautiful deep hand crochet trimmings of pure silk; handsome designs, some of all sizes in the lot, perfect in quality; just a little assortment bought very cheap, owing to their being small lots of various different designs; white, cream, pink, blue; the exact vests sold usually at $4.50 each, for $3.00

Just 120 odd Silk Vests, in cream; these are medium weight, pure spun silk, low neck, sleeveless; deep hand crocheted front and arms; handsome designs; the regular $2.00 grade, at, each $1.50

More Very Good Offerings from the New Home of

Linens, Blankets, &c.

Main Floor, Annex.

Such sterling values must indeed give great prestige to this new Linen Store of ours and keep it in grateful remembrance by those participating in the benefits offered. It is doubtful whether values of equal merit will present themselves again this season.

AGAIN WE WILL OFFER AN IMPORTED SAMPLE COLLECTION OF FINE CLUNY LACE CENTREPIECES, TEACLOTHS, SCARFS, &C., AT

Half Wholesale Prices.

Also hundreds of Renaissance Lace Centrepieces, 18x18 inches; value $1.75 to $3.00, each $1.35

500 Renaissance Lace Sideboard or Bureau Scarfs, 60 inches long; value $2.95, each $1.95

All Linen Tray Cloth, in plain German linen, with scalloped edges and double row of hemstitching; sizes 18x27 inches; value 65c. each 40

Same in squares, 24x24, at 50
Same in squares, 30x30, at 90
Same in scarfs, 18x45, at 85
Same in scarfs, 18x54, at $1.00
Which prices are about 20 per cent. less than regular values.

Fine Quality Double Damask Dinner Cloth,

suitable to deck the Thanksgiving table of anybody—at very attractive prices; all of these are full two yards wide—

2x2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2x3 yards,
$2.95 & $3.25	$3.50 & $3.95	$2.45 & $4.75

Dinner Napkins to match, dozen ..... $4.50 and $4.95

Fine Hemstitched Damask Dinner Sets.

2x2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2x3 yards,
$6.50	$7.50	$8.50

We will hem all Tablecloths or Napkins purchased during this sale free of charge.

The Great Blanket and Comfortable Sale Is Now at Its Height.

Fine Blankets for extra size, medium size and single bed size; value up to $6.00 per pair, all at $4.95

Also very fine Blankets, of extra quality and weight; 12-4 size; value $10.00, at, pair $9.00

Fine Down Comfortables; covered with silk tops and plain borders; in pretty pinks, blues, yellow and cardinal; value $10, each $8.00

Sateen covered Comfortables; filled with clean, white cotton; in very new and pretty designs; either for double or single beds; value $4.00, each $3.00

Don't Miss This!

Cal. Stewart,

the famous Yankee Story-teller, in his character of UNCLE JOSH WEATHERSBY, so well known to all lovers of the graphophone, will relate his intensely amusing Yankee Dialect Stories, and will give an exhibition of record-making on the graphophone, in our Recital Hall, on the sixth floor, from 1:30 to 4:30 to-morrow, Nov. 11. This will be a rare opportunity to meet Uncle Josh, and all who visit us on this occasion are assured of a most enjoyable entertainment.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

A PERIL OF THE STREETS.

Dr. Mackay Talks of the Carelessness of Human Life Displayed by Drivers and Chauffeurs.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay preached on the subject of "The Perils of the Street" at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, yesterday. He took as his text, "The chariots shall rage in the streets; they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways; they shall seem like torches; they shall run like lightnings." He said, in part:

"As we see the great tides of traffic in Fifth Avenue or Broadway, can we think of a more graphic description of the scene than this picture?

"It is the duty of the Christian Church to utter a word of warning on the criminal carelessness of human life as sacrificed on the streets of New York. A man told me not long ago that in Brooklyn in the last few years over 400 children had been ground to death beneath the wheels of the street cars. This peril menaces us all. Death hovers over the great arteries of traffic like a bird of prey. We can hear the whir of its wings as it descends."

"I bring no charge against the corporations. I have no proof to substantiate it. But we as citizens have some rights that must be heard in the question of street traffic. The time has come for thoughtful men to undertake the consideration of whether the streets are to be given over to the whims of drivers and chauffeurs, contending one with another, with an occasional policeman, helpless in the confusion.

"The series of casualties of the past year resulted from unspeakable defiance of the laws of caution, life was lost, needlessly lost, and I am glad that the Mayor and the authorities are seeking to apportion the blame for the most recent catastrophe. But we need not to punish, but to take radical measures, thoughtfully worked out, for the prevention of such things in the future."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—The depression off the Carolinas Saturday night has moved northeastward to Southern New England, causing high northeast winds along that coast. The North Pacific depression has made scarcely any progress eastward. Pressure is relatively lower in a trough stretching from the upper lake region southwestward to Texas, and there is a high of great magnitude moving southeasterly over the Dakotas.

There has been no rain of consequence east of the Rocky Mountains except in Northern Michigan. Rain has continued on the North Pacific Coast and the northern plateau, and snow over portions of the Northwestern Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature has risen somewhat in the lower lake region, and there has been a sharp fall in Nebraska. Western Iowa, Minnesota, and Upper Michigan. The temperature is from 20 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average in the extreme Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for to-morrow, except in the lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, the Lower Ohio Valley, and in the Southwest. There probably will be rain Tuesday in the lower lake region, Upper Ohio Valley, and the western slope of the Apalachians.

It will be much colder in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Northwestern Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas, and it will be colder Tuesday in the lower lake region, the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will continue from the Northwest, fresh to brisk on the New England and the middle coast, and light to fresh south of Hatteras. On the Gulf coast the winds will be mostly light, except on the Texas coast, where fresh southeast winds will prevail. The winds on the Great Lakes will be fresh to brisk northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New Haven to Boston, and on the North California, Oregon, and Washington Coasts. Cold wave warnings are displayed in Kansas, Northwestern Missouri, and in Eastern Iowa.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England—Fair to-day, with warmer in northwest portion; to-morrow fair, except rain or snow in mountain district; colder in west portion, brisk northwest winds on the south coast.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair to-day and to-morrow, colder to-morrow, fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair to-day and to-morrow, colder to-morrow, light variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair to-day and to-morrow, colder to-morrow in North portions, light variabl winds.

NORTH CAROLINA—Fair to-day, warmer in northeast portion, to-morrow fair, colder in west portion, light variable winds.

West Virginia—Fair to-day, warmer in east portion, to-morrow showers and colder.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair to-day except rain and colder along the lake, to-morrow showers and colder, fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair and cold to-day and to-morrow, light variable winds.

South and North Dakota—Fair to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, winds northwest, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	40	41	42
6 A. M.	39	40	40
9 A. M.	42	42	48
12 M.	48	48	51
4 P. M.	49	50	52
6 P. M.	47	49	50
9 P. M.	44	49	50
12 P. M.	44	48	49

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	45
Corresponding date 1901	45
Corresponding date for last 25 years	49

The thermometer registered 41 degrees at 8 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 51 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 39 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Rountree, domestics, notions, and furnishing goods; R. Peacher, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Briscoe, Daniel, Brother & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; P. J. Briscoe, Jr., cloaks, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, notions, and jewelry; W. M. Briscoe, dry goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Bresiin, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, silks, 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Everett, domestics; 258 Church Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. Cruickshank, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. G. Gansphol, rugs and mattings; Victoria Hotel.

Williams & McAnulty, Scranton, Penn.; L. J. Williams, carpets; Victoria Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. D. Dubose, carpets, 895 Broadway; Holland House.

Herman Brothers, Lindauer & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. Herman, clothing, woolens, notions, and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, dry goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Carlington.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; I. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schweinbold linens and white goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. C. Woods, cloaks, suits, and wists, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Loeb & Hene, Lafayette, Ind.; M. Hene, dry goods; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, silks, millinery and ribbons; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. M. Hundley, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. Meyer, furnishing goods and clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Vencil, C. A., Chicago, Ill.; cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:40	Sun sets	4:49
Moon sets	12:54		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:35	3:00	Gov. Isl'd	3:30
H. Gate	4:51			

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	3:40	4:05	Gov. Isl'd	3:06
H. Gate	5:04			

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Barbados and Northern Brazil	11:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Manitou, London		6:30 A. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mongolian, Glasgow		
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 8 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 10.

Antilla, Nassau, Nov. 5.
Arkansas, Copenhagen, Oct. 22.
Buenos Aires, Naples, Oct. 23.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 5.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 7.
Niagara, Havana, Nov. 5.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Nov. 5.
Soldier Prince, Bahia, Oct. 26.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.

Caracas, San Juan, Nov. 6.
Friesland Antwerp, Nov. 1.
Harlaam, Swansea, Oct. 26.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 4.
Rustington, Swansea, Oct. 26.
Segurance, Colon, Nov. 4.
Trave, Genoa, Oct. 29.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
El Valle, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 5.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Neckar, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Pretoria, Plymouth, Nov. 3.
Selassia, Glasgow, Oct. 29.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Kroonland, Southampton, Nov. 5.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 29.

Arrived.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Richardson, Newcastle, Oct. 27, with coal to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M., 8th.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Rotterdam, Oct. 30, and Boulogne, 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 A. M.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:53 A. M.

SS Vizcaina, (Br.,) McArthur, Calbarrien, Nov. 2, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Roma, (Fr.,) Varries, Naples, Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Oct. 31, and Queenstown, Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:27 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Br.,) Baxter, Glasgow Nov. 1 and Moville 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:05 P. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. East of Fire Island at 10:05 P. M.

SS Earlswood, (Br.,) Brown, Penarth Oct. 24, with coal to order. Vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Ramleh, (Br.,) Hewson, Liverpool Oct. 24, with coal to Philip Albrecht. Vessel to Furness, Withey & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Athara, (Br.,) Madel, Glasgow Oct. 23, with coal to order. Vessel to Barber & Co. Anchored in Sandy Hook Bay at 7:15 P. M.

United States training ship Monongahela, Commander C. P. Rees, Hampton Roads.

SS Richmond, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Philadelphia, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jefferson, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS San Marcos, Avery, Galveston Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 7:30 P. M.

SS Tropic, (Br.,) Barber, Hamburg Oct. 24, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., north, fresh breeze; hazy.

Sailed.

SS St. George, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Westminster, (Br.,) for Cape Town, East London, &c.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) for Lisbon, Havre, and Oporto.

United States battleship Alabama, for Culebra Island.

United States battleship Massachusetts, for Culebra Island.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

SS Critic, (Br.,) for Port Inglis, Fla.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Julia Luckenbach, for Sabine Pass.

SS Miramar, (Br.,) for Bordeaux and Havre.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 7:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from New York via Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown at 10:05 A. M. today for New York.

SS La Gascogne, (Br.,) Capt. Fournier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 1:20 A. M. Nov. 10.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, passed Scilly at 2:50 A. M. Nov. 10.

100,000 Telephones

in Service and under Contract in Manhattan and the Bronx

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The one fact that stands out clearly at the present time in respect to the stock market is that one by one the disturbing and depressing elements are disappearing. Serious labor troubles are over; the election, a thing of the past, shows results much more encouraging than in most quarters, apparently, had been expected; such few signs of business "reaction" as some time ago appeared are now proved to have been significant of only passing conditions in a few isolated localities or branches of trade; banking interests, though still conservative, are talking much more encouragingly, and money continues easy.

In short, the only disturbing element in the situation is the probability of gold exports; though why such exports should have other than sentimental effect is not clear. A month ago it might have been different; but now, with money coming back from the South and with the return flow from the interior at hand, it must be clear that we are in a position to spare gold, should it be needed abroad or should it be cheaper to ship it than to buy bills.

Under all these circumstances and considering the phenomenal prosperity of the country it will not be surprising if from the present low level of values—for prices are down on any average ten to twenty points in the last two months—an appreciable advance in prices should come about.

Best informed interests in the Street look for helpful currency legislation at the coming session of Congress.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The Boerse here experienced considerable disappointment last week because Wall Street refused to boom upon the result of the American elections, and because the Deutsche Bank's increase of capital was only $2,500,000, the Boerse having expected an increase of $7,500,000. All bank stocks rose strongly until the actual figures of the Deutsche Bank's increase were published on Friday, when sharp reaction ensued. Yesterday almost all the bank stocks closed lower than they did the previous week.

Professional speculators were more active last week, which caused greater fluctuations in quotations than usual. The attempts to entice outsiders to participate in transactions were a failure.

The market gave little attention to domestic or foreign loans, and its chief activity was in industrial shares, but in this department the tendency was not uniform. Iron and coal shares mostly declined several points, but some machinery securities scored marked advances. Electrical shares rose from 2 to 4 points, but those of the Allgemeine Electricitaets Gesellschaft of Berlin were lower, upon certain disappointing features in the company's annual report.

The Rhine-Westphalian pig iron syndicate was renewed yesterday for one year.

It is now said that the forthcoming municipal loan of Berlin will amount to $56,250,000.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 9.—The general tone of the cloth market was unaltered last week, and sellers had difficulty in making headway. The lower price of cotton enabled makers to accept orders which previously were impracticable, while increased crop estimates caused the withdrawal of offers. Business, however, has of late been fairly satisfactory.

There was good India inquiry, especially from Calcutta, though it was difficult to arrange. An improved demand is anticipated in consequence of good crop news from India. The China demand was poor, and there were few transactions. Operations through the smaller Eastern and South American outlets were carried on cautiously.

Yarns were steady, notwithstanding the lower price of cotton. Almost all descriptions of home trade and American yarns continued in request, and fair business was placed.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The general outlook on the Stock Exchange last week was fairly encouraging, but practically no business was done. The American elections, the improved financial situation in Wall Street, and the excellent traffic reports of home railroads were all quoted by the optimists as presaging a return of the market's activity, but the net result was merely some small investment buying of the best class of securities.

The fact is, the immense amount of stock of every sort which is carried on borrowed money hangs over the market, and is only awaiting a slight improvement to take profits and get clear. London wants New York to start the upward movement. Until this is done there will be little prospect of excitement here.

Money was fairly abundant last week, rates tending to be lower.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand increased 154,000 pesetas, silver in hand decreased 3,153,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation increased 12,909,000 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 33.62.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Michael Henry Herbert, British Ambassador to the United State. Washington; Judge A. H. Doyle, Toledo.

HOLLAND—T. C. Machale, Singapore, India; Neal Barr, London.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. J. W. Greame, United States Navy; Col. W. Laing Malcomson, Texas; Major E. V. Whitford, Washington.

CARLINGTON—Dr. J. H. McClelland, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. James F. Brady, United States Army; Capt. J. E. Craig, United States Navy; Capt. H. M. Dichmann, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Senator John L. McLaurin, South Carolina.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Henry H. Prettyman, Governor's staff, Ohio.

ALBEMARLE—Col. Drury-Lowe, London.

MANHATTAN—Ponsonby Ogle, London; Prof. Dr. M. Trent, Amsterdam, Holland.

NETHERLAND—Gen. O. F. Long, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—J. W. Finch, Glens Falls; J. Hollander, Boston; F. A. Richardson, Chicago; C. J. Maston, Jr., Detroit.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:48 A. M.—970 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:45 A. M.—82 Mulberry Street; owner, B. Sylvester; damage trifling.

4:45 A. M.—128 Delancey Street; owner, J. Schifbaum; damage trifling.

9:45 A. M.—49 West Thirty-second Street; owner, John P. Morris; damage, $500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Nov. 9.—Fire to-day in the plant of the Keystone Driller Company caused a loss of $100,000. Insurance, $55,000.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Certificate Number 51209, dated February 6th, 1894, for ten shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company Stock, registered in my name. All persons are warned against negotiating the same. Adam A. C. Mathers, Church St., Coleraine, Ireland.

Lost.—Bankbook No. 856,852, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 8th day of November, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$368,488,569	Gold certificates outstanding	$368,488,569
Silver dollars	467,569,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,569,000
Silver dollars of 1890	911,300	Treasury notes outstanding	25,618,000
Silver bullion of 1890	24,706,700		
Total	$861,675,569	Total	$861,675,569

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,756,867.66
Gold certificates	25,256,700.00
Standard silver dollars	490,752.00
Silver certificates	3,645,523.00
Silver bullion	2,392,956.62
United States notes	2,494,609.00
Treasury notes of 1890	54,663.00
National banknotes	12,955,542.52
Subsidiary silver coin	6,907,153.42
Fractional currency	196.51
Minor coin	665,406.01
	$148,620,369.74
In National Bank Depositories—	
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$142,645,037.31
To credit of disbursing officers	7,098,334.63
Total	$149,743,371.94
Awaiting Reimbursement—	
Bonds and interest paid	657,397.00
	150,400,788.94
Total	$294,021,138.68
Liabilities—	
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,941,821.40
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,560,892.55
Disbursing officers' balances	59,621,860.88
Post Office Department account	3,757,639.98
Miscellaneous items	1,961,629.90
	87,843,844.41
Available cash balance	$206,177,294.27

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,149,059.09	$6,428,803.18	$110,409,255.37
Internal revenue	1,023,749.76	5,437,087.45	84,847,201.96
Miscellaneous	47,729.86	805,524.51	15,298,105.40
Total receipts	$2,220,538.71	$12,671,415.14	$210,554,562.73
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	675,000.00	3,630,000.00	46,029,261.42
War	345,000.00	2,995,000.00	49,841,803.77
Navy	300,000.00	1,175,000.00	28,550,356.62
Indians	10,000.00	335,000.00	5,381,222.78
Pensions	700,000.00	4,975,000.00	52,405,086.44
Interest	100,000.00	400,000.00	15,628,238.78
Total expenditures	$2,130,000.00	$13,510,000.00	$197,835,969.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	90,538.71	*838,584.86	12,718,592.92
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	912,114.46	5,006,021.84	90,308,340.55
Internal revenue	784,153.19	5,254,970.09	102,574,949.33
Receipts from all sources last year	1,737,071.90	12,307,262.95	204,298,524.32
Expenditures last year	1,600,000.00	11,505,000.00	176,124,771.62
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	6,590.00	451,497.50	9,172,067.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	193,150.00	874,041.00	6,971,488.00
Notes received for current redemption	517,508.00	3,249,551.00	55,907,944.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$60,252,576.00	$5,463,737.00	$65,716,313.00
This fiscal year	1,346,938.00	384,397.00	1,731,335.00
This month	23,432.00	25,108.00	48,540.00
This day	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,252,576.00	5,463,737.00	65,716,313.00
This fiscal year	1,346,938.00	384,397.00	1,731,335.00
This month	23,432.00	25,108.00	48,540.00
This day	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,912,168.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Dividends.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.,
80 Broadway, New York, November 1st, 1902.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held October 14th, 1902, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company was declared payable out of the net profits December 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 10th, 1902. Transfer books close November 10th, 1902, and reopen December 1st, 1902.
B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

The Butterick Company,
7 to 17 West Thirteenth Street,
New York City, Nov. 5, 1902.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock outstanding, payable December 1, 1902, to Stockholders of record on November 20, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed on November 20, 1902, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and reopened on December 2, 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. D. WILDER, Treasurer.

The Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company,
Columbus, Ohio, October 27th, 1902.
The Directors of The Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable December 1st, 1902, at The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York City. Transfer books close November 20th and reopen December 2d.
ARTHUR P. DE VINNISH, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1902.
The transfer books will close in New York on November 14, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1902, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1902.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, payable November 15th, 1902, to the

Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey "CHILDREN OF KINGS."
Wed. Evg., "Cigarmaker's Romance" and "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

CARNEGIE HALL. 30th Season. 1902-1903.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
Nov. 18, at 8 ST. PAUL Mendelssohn.
Dec. 26, at 2 MESSIAH Handel.
Dec. 27, at 8 REQUIEM Georg Henschel.
Subscription Sale now open at Box Office.

VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. 2D WEEK. Last 5 Performances. SIGNORA ELEONORA
DUSE To-morrow Night 8. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
Advance Sale Opens Wednesday Morning at 9.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Frl., Nov. 14, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 15, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist .....VAN ROOY .....Barytone
Program: Symphony No. 5 Tschaikowsky. Aria "Hans Heiling" Marschner. Prelude Symphonique (new) Caetani. Wotans Farewell, Wagner.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 14th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 12, at 3:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
Last 6 Nights at 8:20.
JOHN DREW. Last Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY, Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE.
(First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
To-night, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
MRS. LE MOYNE
In Glen MacDonough's Original Play,
AMONG THOSE PRESENT

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
18 more evening, 4 more matinée performances.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.
Charles Frohman presents

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat.
THE TWO SCHOOLS.
Last 6 Afternoons at this theatre.
Every afternoon at 2:30, except Saturday, when the performance will begin at 11 A. M.,
Charles Frohman presents
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING.
at the New York Theatre.
EVERYMAN
Will be presented Evenings at 8:30.
Matinées at 2:30, for one week only.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA
SALE BEGINS THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S, B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
LAST WEEK. The Sword of the King
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. Seats on sale Thurs.
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:15 Mats. Wed & Sat.
TO-NIGHT
MABELLE GILMAN
In a New Romantic Comic Opera
THE MOCKING BIRD,
by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. aft., Nov. 11, at 3
Piano Recital FREDERIC LAMOND
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Management .....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Saty
LAST 4 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play,
DU BARRY.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Thoroughbred Burlesquers.
"A WOODEN WEDDING."

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. "TOMMY ROT."
Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
Benefit Performance for Mabel Bouton Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena St. Nicholas Garden. Col. av. & 66th st. Aft. & Evg.

NEW WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one block west of 8th Av. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. JOS. HART, CARRIE DE MAR.
"FOXY GRANDPA."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Mat. All seats 25 & 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesques, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation. King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13.
OLCOTT'S Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE John C. Rice, Thos. A. Wise.
ARE YOU A MASON?

3RD AVE. THEA. Hap. To-day.
THE BLIND GIR

MINORITY LEADERSHIP IN THE NEXT HOUSE

Objection Among Some Democrats to Re-electing Mr. Richardson.

Messrs. Williams and De Armond Have Supporters for the Place—Mr. Underwood Also a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Democrats are beginning to pay some attention to the question of who shall be the minority leader in the next House of Representatives. James D. Richardson of Tennessee is the present minority leader. He and Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama are the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules, and Mr. Underwood acted as "whip" for the minority during the last session. Had the Democrats elected the next House, both would have been candidates for Speaker, but the leading candidates would have been John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and David A. De Armond of Missouri. All four will be candidates for the minority leadership, and there will be several others.

Discontent with Mr. Richardson's leadership was pronounced during the last session. It assumed form about the time the Democrats began to shows signs of reviving as a party, and kept pace with the revival. The House Democrats did some pretty good work during the last session, and, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Richardson did not get the credit for it. The minority leader is supposed to be the party candidate for Speaker in case the House is captured, and it shows the party estimate of Mr. Richardson when it is stated that, in spite of the fact that he is the leader, he certainly would not have been the most prominent candidate for Speaker had the Fifty-eighth Congress been Democratic.

Nevertheless, since the party has been defeated the Democrats again may make Mr. Richardson the minority leader. Democrats who would not vote for him if the party controlled the House may now vote for him on the principle that he is good enough leader for a party that is out of power. On the other hand, the decreased Republican majority and the party revival in the East has given encouragement to many Democratic members of the House, who think that a good record under a wise and conservative leader ought to be made in the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, with the view of helping to put the party on its feet during the Presidential campaign.

Mr. Williams and Mr. De Armond are said to be the choice of many of the Democrats who feel this way. They are regarded as among the ablest debaters and the strongest men on the Democratic side. The fact that the minority leader will have an advantage in the Speakership contest in case the House goes Democratic at the next election will spur both men to make a strong fight for the place, and both will have support from the men who are tired of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Underwood's strength lies in the fact that a parliamentarian is desperately needed when a minority wants to make a good showing in fighting a majority. Mr. Underwood is regarded as a skilled parliamentarian. As a Speakership candidate, with the Democrats in control of the House, Mr. Underwood might not be regarded with so much favor. But for the delicate work of leading a minority, getting the best possible out of every situation that arises, and impressing the people with confidence in its wisdom there are many conservative Democrats who think Mr. Underwood the best fitted for the position.

OPPOSE MR. CANNON.

Various Interests Which Will Fight His Candidacy for Speaker of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Representative Cannon's candidacy for the Speakership is meeting with considerable opposition. The farmers and the agricultural press are against him because he is said to be favorable to the packing interests and opposed to the oleomargarine law passed last session.

Akin to this opposition is that cherished by the scientists in the Government's service. Mr. Cannon, they contend, has not been friendly to the large appropriations that have been asked for the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. These men say that the scientific bureaus of the Government have had to be represented in the committee rooms of both House and Senate by the ablest talent they could command to keep up the volume of appropriations necessary to maintain the scope and progress of their work. They say they have long ago made their estimate of Mr. Cannon as a man to be watched and feared, and that they expect him to rise up at any time in opposition to them. They assert that there is hardly a State in the Union where the influence of the Government scientists will not be felt against him.

Another menace to Mr. Cannon's candidacy comes from a powerful clique of property owners and contractors in Washington, who want the Capitol "restored and improved." Mr. Cannon has been opposed to the so-called Senate Park Commission's plan of condemning forty or more blocks of the city, now occupied with dwellings, and converting this ground into parks and sites for public buildings. The plan as elaborated under the auspices of the late Senator McMillan proposed an expenditure of probably not less than $500,000,000. Of course such an outpouring of money would be a feast for real estate speculators, architects, and contractors. Mr. Cannon has applied to this scheme his invariable rule of retrenchment, and it is said the influence of the men in Washington who want the plan worked out will be felt against him.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
.....NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.....
DANIEL FROHMAN'S THIRD CONCERT.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ANTON VON ROOY. ELLISON VAN HOOSE. LILLIAN PRAY. MARIE MAURER. AND OTHERS.
MISS CARRIE HIRSCHMAN.....Pianist
Prices at usual, at box office, Ditson's, ticket agencies and hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinée Wednesday, 50c. to $1.50.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full. Orch.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

NEW YORK Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
LAST WEEK Hagenbeck's Trained Animals

BEST SEATS For all the Theatres.
THE BOOKING OFFICE, 259 5th Ave. Telephone, 2300 Madison Sq.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
GEO. W. LEDERER'S SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve'gs at 8:20.
To-night at 8, (Schiller-Feier) DON CARLOS.
Tuesday & every eve., ALT HEIDELBERG.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c
—FAUST.—

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. 25c.
THE SMART SET. Ernest Hogan, Billy McClain, others

BURDEN OF INFANTRYMEN.

Military Authorities Trying to Reduce the Weight Now Carried, Which Is Seventy-six Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The military authorities are striving to adopt means of reducing the weight carried by the infantry soldier on the march without interfering with his efficiency or his comfort. Experiments have been made to obtain an intrenching tool. Owing to the long-range arms now in use, it is regarded as imperative that the army should be supplied with a suitable tool for constructing a hasty cover for the individual soldier or for a line of troops exposed to an enemy's fire. The Engineer School has been called upon to submit samples combining the qualities of bayonet, knife, and intrenching tool.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the aggregate weight carried by the individual infantryman in heavy marching order is 76 pounds. This is distributed as follows:

Clothing on person, 11 pounds 1¼ ounces; rifle and equipments, 26 pounds 14¾ ounces; haversack and contents, 9 pounds 10½ ounces; canteen, tin cup, &c., 1 pound 8½ ounces; three pints of water, 3 pounds, and blanket, pack, and clothing, 24 pounds 14 ounces.

SECRETARY ROOT'S REPORT.

He Will Urge the Creation of an Army Staff Corps—The Anti-Canteen Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It is the understanding that Secretary Root in his annual report will renew his recommendation of last year for the passage of a bill creating a staff department, and that he will urge this as an essential to the promotion of efficiency and the advancement of the general morale of the army. The bill prepared a year ago at the War Department for the creation of a staff corps is pending with the Military Committees of the two branches, with whom it did not seem to meet with favor last year.

The officers of the army are divided with regard to the bill, but the greater number favor it. The bill was opposed by Gen. Miles, whose views with regard to it were given before a Senate committee. Lieut.-Gen. Schofield, Gen. Merritt, and other officers urged the passage of the bill.

It is also the understanding that Secretary Root will ask for the repeal of the anti-canteen law, and that in support of his argument he will indorse the reports of general and subordinate officers. Attention also will be directed to the fact that the National Guard is supplied with arms that are obsolete, and Congress will be urged to furnish the guardsmen at the earliest date practicable with the arm now furnished the regular army.

WHITE HOUSE FLOWERS GONE.

None Will Be Grown on the Premises Hereafter, the Conservatory Having Been Torn Down.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The White House conservatories have been torn down to make room for the new building provided as an office for the President, and hereafter there will be no flowers grown around the White House.

The White House conservatories were notably large and filled with a costly collection of plants. To every White House family for nearly a century they have been a delight. Mrs. McKinley spent a good deal of her time in the conservatories and received her most intimate friends there. The various mistresses of the Executive Mansion have always enjoyed the opportunity to send from the abundance of blooms in the conservatories at all seasons generous gifts of flowers to their friends. The flowers that will hereafter be needed for private or State occasions at the White House will be raised in the propagating gardens down near the Washington Monument.

Since the conservatory has been removed Henry Pfister, who has been head gardener at the White House for thirty-five years, has been dismissed.

DR. DEDRICK'S CHARGES AGAINST LIEUT. PEARY.

Says His Requests for Food and Medical Supplies Were Refused—Lieut. Peary Ignores Accusations.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Dr. T. S. Dedrick, surgeon of the Peary arctic expedition, who left the other members of the party in the north because of certain alleged differences with Lieut. Peary, has issued a statement, giving his side of the case, which he says is the only authorized statement made by him since his return.

He mentions first the charge against him that he left the Peary party without giving adequate notice of his intention so to do, and replies that three days before tendering his formal resignation he had verbally notified Lieut. Peary of his plans of leaving. The text of the resignation as stated by Dr. Dedrick, in part, is as follows:

You will never by any voluntary act of mine be deprived of my medical services. If I am not to remain at your headquarters, you can depend upon my being at the nearest possible point that I can effect a landing and maintain life.

The resignation was accepted, to take effect in New York, whither Dr. Dedrick was to go by the Erick.

Some little time before it was necessary to start south, Dr. Dedrick says, he asked permission to go on shore with Eskimos to shoot hares, and this was granted. Once on shore he changed his mind about returning and sent a note to Peary, stating that he would go to a place near Anoritock, within easy reach of Sabine, Peary's headquarters, and would willingly render any medical services possible. Later, he avers, he was approached by Mr. Bridgman, to whom Peary had turned the matter over, and at the end of the interview was told: "You understand you will not be given an ounce of food from this ship." At the same time it was announced that the order which Peary had signed for the payment of salary and bonus had been canceled.

During the Winter following the landing Dr. Dedrick states he wrote to Peary once for medicine for a sick Eskimo, and was refused; another time for food for himself, with the same result, and a third time, unsuccessfully, for medical supplies for several dying Eskimos. In May of the next Spring Dr. Dedrick went to Sabine for some of his effects, and claims that not only was he offered no entertainment, but was ordered to leave as soon as possible. At this time, he states, he "felt that his responsibility to stay at Anoritock ended." He concludes:

The animosity exhibited in the endeavor to brand me and bring me into disrepute, the refusing of my unpaid salary on such technical grounds; Mr. Peary's almost inhuman treatment of me during the last year and his threat to maroon me for a fifth year on the side of the channel uninhabited by Eskimos when the expedition vessel took final leave, if I was at the headquarters side of the channel when the ship arrived, make reasons for my resignation unnecessary. A discriminating public can imagine that they exist. They would entail a long and shameful story, and I shall never undergo the mortification of repeating them if I can help it.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—A copy of Dr. Dedrick's charges was shown to Lieut. Peary to-night. He read it over carefully, and then said that he did not care to make any statement whatever about it.

"It does not seem to me," he added, "that it calls for any reply from me."

Mr. Peary's manner indicated that he was not particularly perturbed by the charges, and did not think they would be taken seriously.

Miss F. C. McAnerney's Wedding.

In consequence of the injuries of her brother, Preston, at Tuxedo, a week ago, the wedding on Wednesday of Miss Florence C. McAnerney, daughter of Col. John McAnerney of 20 West Forty-ninth Street, to Hugh Rockhill Potts, will be held in the presence of members of the immediate family only, and the invitations sent out for the wedding reception have been canceled. Preston McAnerney is rapidly improving, and his recovery is now considered certain.

The Nathan Compton Farm Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR HILLS, N. J., Nov. 9.—Grant B. Schley, the New York banker, has purchased the historic farm of Nathan Compton, which adjoins Mr. Schley's large reserve near here. The farm consists of thirty-five acres, and is where Col. Leslie died during the Revolutionary war, and Gens. Washington, Lafayette, and Knox celebrated their victory there.

SHOW ANIMALS ON LAND

The Balkers at the Gangplank Were Hoisted from the Vessel.

Crowds Amused by the Antics of the Beasts, Particularly the Elephants —"Alice" Led a Revolt.

About 2,000 persons, mostly small boys, gathered at the foot of Houston Street, on the North River, yesterday to watch the unloading from the Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis of the Barnum & Bailey Menagerie. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when the unloading of the animals was begun under the supervision of Superintendent Wyatt. A large derrick, belonging to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, was berthed alongside the liner for the lifting of animals that would not go down the gangway, and the actions of the animals that preferred the aerial route to the gangplank provided the greatest amusement.

The elephants, that chose the air line in preference to the big gangplank, made all kinds of objections to the trip, and the fear that they expressed in many ways while en route was the cause of much delight to the spectators. Each elephant had a chance to go down the gangplank, but if he refused after being speared, his tail twisted, his ears pulled, or treated persuasively otherwise to take the plank route, Mr. Wyatt signaled for a big wooden cage, into which he was driven. He was then taken to earth with the assistance of the derrick.

As they ascended into the air the great, bulky animals trumpeted and then crouched on all fours in the middle of the cage, and, sticking their trunks through the bars, emitted bellows.

The first twelve elephants to disembark went down the gangplank without displaying any antagonism to the route, but when "Alice," a big Ceylon beast, was led forth she refused to budge an inch, and after the trainers and keepers had made several attempts to drag her down, the task was given up, and Mr. Wyatt ordered the derrick brought into use. After the refusal of "Alice" the other elephants declined to take the plank, and, like "Alice," they had to take the air line route. Three small elephants made the ascent and descent together, and their frightened antics in midair were the most amusing features.

The zebras, the buffaloes, the antelopes, and other animals took the gangplank good-humoredly until the last of the consignment to be unloaded—the camels—came forth. Each of the hump-backed animals took the plank with the greatest reluctance, and ropes had to be tied around their bodies and from six to a dozen stout men called into service to drag them down to the pier.

The New York Central had the circus cars sent down to the pier, and the animals were loaded there instead of, as had been the intention, leading them up West Street to Thirty-third Street. To get them into the cars was almost as much trouble as getting them off the ship. The loading of the cars amused the onlookers, and when a big dromedary or a timid elephant refused to enter a car they gave vent to an enthusiastic cheer as a tribute to the beast's stubbornness.

"Mandarin," the big elephant that was strangled Saturday night, was buried at sea early in the morning. All the freaks were sent on Saturday night to Bridgeport, the Winter quarters of the show. The animals went last night. New quarters await them there. They will remain in Bridgeport until March, when the entire establishment will be brought to New York for an engagement of six weeks in Madison Square Garden.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is not certain that they are the real straight-fronts, but they are attractive, the dolls' corsets. They are of different colors and sizes, and each has only one opening, the back lacing up and the front being without clasps.

***

More attractive are little pieces of wearing apparel for dolls in the woolen undergarments, in large and small sizes, and costing not more than 30 cents. Many of them are much less in price.

***

Little knitted petticoats for the dolls are also of the style of larger garments, woven without seams and fastening at the back with buttons.

***

Dolls' pretty elderdown Tam o' Shanter caps in white cost only 24 cents each, and it is a plain doll, indeed, that would not be a beauty in one of them.

***

There is an infinite variety in dolls' hosiery, and stockings can be found in white, black, pale pinks, blues, and tan shades in plain and woven in fancy, openwork designs.

***

Little gray felt slippers for the dolls have a fancy cord in color edging the top and pompons of the same color ornamenting the toes. Some are tied with cords.

***

In the dolls' grocery department, and that is becoming a feature of the toy shops, there are fancy cheeses of many kinds in glass-covered dishes.

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Small lounges, upholstered in some serviceable material, are features to be found with the other pieces of furniture for the use of children. They are large enough for a child of five or six years.

***

In fancy letter paper a "zoo" variety has the head of some animal at the top of each sheet—a cat, dog, or fox. A box of paper and envelopes will cost 24 cents.

***

In pajamas for boys there are pretty things in outing flannels, with a white ground, on which are flowers, roses, violets, or other blossoms. They cost something less than $1.50 a set.

***

Effective pajama suits are in cheviot, with a white ground, and big green shamrocks or four-leafed clovers.

***

Something a little different in a wrist bag is one of suede, with the painted design a bunch of violets with long stems. There are raised violets to match in metal on the frame of the bag.

***

For menus are big pieces of fruit painted on the top of tall narrow cards. There are pears, apples, peaches, and other large fruits almost natural size. For place cards there are smaller cards, with the smaller fruits in one corner—strawberries, cherries, currants, or perhaps a bunch of grapes in small size.

***

A very pretty handkerchief that was selling up town for 14 cents last week had a good-sized diamond formed of hemstitching in one corner, and in it the initial. The quality of the handkerchiefs was excellent.

***

Fine imported linen comes in delicate shades of pink, blue, and buff. It is being made up into plaited shirts for men, and it can be bought by the quantity at $2 a yard.

***

A ruffled chiffon collar that is edged with marabout has the ruffles of the long ends jaboted, and the effect is to give the narrow bands of the white feathers the curves of serpents, and are somewhat uncanny.

***

Perforated court plaster is used by persons with sensitive skins. The perforations prevent inflammation. Three sheets of the perforated—pink, white, and black—will cost 10 cents.

The Carl Organ Recitals.

William C. Carl will begin the annual Autumnal series of free organ recitals tomorrow evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, assisted by Miss Charlotte C. George, contralto, and Percy Hemus, baritone. The recitals are free to the public.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Tens of Thousands of People



will doubtless stream into the Siegel Cooper Store to-day. It ought to prove the greatest and busiest November Monday this splendidly prosperous business ever had.

The most remarkable preparations have been made.

Each of the 75 separate and complete Stores under this vast sheltering roof joins in this gala occasion with tremendous enthusiasm, and a vigorous determination to do a record-breaking business.

Series after series of the most alluring offers are made. The Big Store was never more attractive. In seasonable goods for personal wear or the home, the stocks were never so complete nor so well shown. Also many lines of Holiday Goods are already being shown. The attractions are practically limitless.

Price Has Been Made a Factor of Resistless Power.

In brief, the season's best merchandise is offered at prices absolutely without parallel in the matter of price lowness; quality, of course, considered. The following is a partial reflex of the astounding attractions featured for to-day.

Peau de Soie Silk.
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE SILK; 36-inch (1 yard wide); all silk; double face black dress Peau de Soie; $2.25 quality; special, per yard, 1.65
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Crepe de Chine.
CREPE DE CHINE SILK, 24 inch, all silk, good bright meteor finish, black and desirable colors; per yd., 69
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Damask Napkins.
NAPKINS; all linen German damask, silver bleached, large size, in spot patterns, $1.50 doz. grade, 98
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Table Glassware.
WATER TUMBLERS, finest thin lead-blown glass, regularly 50c. a dozen; special, per dozen, 36
(Basement.)

Lamps.
FANCY SQUAT-SHAPE TABLE LAMP, with 11-inch globe to match, hand-painted decorations; regularly $6.75; special, 4.75
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Blankets.
HEAVY WEIGHT FLEECED GRAY COTTON BLANKETS; full size; colored border, $1.50 grade, 98
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Dinner Sets.
DINNER SETS, 100 pieces; finest thin English porcelain; underglazed border decoration; three designs; every piece full gold lined; regularly $18.00; special, 12.00
(Basement.)

Mandolins.
MANDOLINS; maple and rosewood ribs; interlaid holly strip; rosewood fingerboard; pearl position dots; celluloid guard plate; nickel patent head, 2.65
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Hosiery.
WOMEN'S AND MEN'S IMPORTED FAST BLACK AND BLUE HOSIERY, full regular made; made to sell at 25c.; all sizes, 15
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Zibelines.
NOVELTY ZIBELINES; all wool, 50 inches wide, choice colorings, regularly $1.25 yard; to-day, per yard, 59
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Cigars.
CLEAR HAVANA ROTHSCHILDS, all Havana, 10c. quality, 4¾ in. Rothschild size; box of 100, 4.00
CREMO, CUBANOLA, or LA INSIGNIA, choice; box of 50, 1.45
(Main Floor, Extreme East, 18th St.)

Knit Underwear.
MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; fleeced; in blue, flesh, brown and ecru colors; all sizes; made to sell at 65c., 29
WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS AND DRAWERS; fleeced; silk-trimmed; all sizes; made to sell at 35c., 17
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Men's Neckwear.
MEN'S FINE NECKWEAR, full size English square style, made to tie in a knot or puff, hundreds of new patterns, $1.00 quality, choice, 50
(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Long Nap Beaver Hats.
Women's and Misses' long nap BLACK BEAVER HATS, latest shapes, $2.50 quality, 1.75
(Main Floor, Front.)

Women's Silk Petticoats.
150 BLACK TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS; good rustling silk; accordion-plaited ruffle; regular $5.00 Petticoat; special to-day, 3.75
(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

Taffeta Silk.
BLACK TAFFETA SILK, beautiful bright quality, pure dye; guaranteed black Taffeta, one of the best bargains ever offered in this desirable fabric, per yd., 50
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Table Linens.
TABLE LINENS; full bleached all linen Irish Damask, in spot, clover and other pretty floral patterns; 65c. yd. grade, 43
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Centre Pieces.
CENTRE PIECES; hemstitched white lawn; lace insertion all around; 25c. grade; each, 10
(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Bed Spreads.
FULL SIZE CROCHET BED SPREADS, Marseilles patterns, heavy weight; $1.50 grade, 89
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Feather Pillows.
FEATHER PILLOWS, covered with fancy striped ticking, filled with odorless curled feathers, 3 lbs. weight, will not shed; 65c. grade, 47
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Comforters.
HEAVY WEIGHT COMFORTERS; covered with figured cambric tops, plain backs, stitched, assortment of colors; $1.75 grade, 89
(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Wool Velvet Carpets.
WOOL VELVET CARPETS; extra-heavy grade; deep rich pile; Oriental and floral effects; border to match; extensive range of designs; also hall and stair effects, 75
(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Smyrna Rugs.
ALL-WOOL SMYRNA RUGS; heaviest and best grade manufactured; $28.50 quality; entire line of Medallion, Oriental and two-toned effects; one size only, 9x12, 19.50
(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

English Corduroys.
ENGLISH CORDUROYS, 27 inches wide; in shades of black, brown, navy, matelot, tan and castor; $1.15 quality; per yard, 50
(Main Floor, Sixth Ave., 19th St.)

Music Rolls.
MUSIC ROLLS, all leather, large size, black, brown, tan and wine color, covered buckle, strong strap; 75c. and 85c. qualities, 49
(Main Floor, Sixth Ave., 18th St.)

Wrist Bags.
WRIST BAGS, genuine black seal, gray, brown, tan and black; walrus leather or silk lined; inside frames; snake frames, with fine jewelled eyes; long link chains; gilt, nickel, gun metal and oxidized; $1.50 grade, 98
(Main Floor, Sixth Ave., 18th St.)

Odd China.
CHOCOLATE POTS and CRACKER JARS; fine Austrian china; handsomely decorated; regularly 50c.; special, 25
CABARETTES or LOBSTER SALAD DISHES with handles; fancy designs; fine Austrian china; richly decorated; regularly $1.00; special, 50
(Basement.)

Fancy Ribbons.
3½ to 5 ins. wide LOUISINE and TAFFETA. Pretty light colorings in fancy corded and Dresden stripes. Former prices up to 25c. Special, per yard, 15
(Main Floor.)

Guitar Zithers.
GUITAR ZITHER No. 0½, maple, cherry stained, polished, hand rest; 31 strings, 4 chords; C, G and F Major and G Dominant Seventh, listed at $3.75, 1.50
(Third Floor, East 18th St.)

Imported Table Covers.
Choice of French silk FROU-FROU DAMASK, in 7-4 size, or German Wool Tapestries, in 7-4 and 8-4 sizes; usually priced at $5.00 and $6.50; special to-day, 1.85
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Nun's Veilings.
NUN'S VEILING; all wool; 38 inches wide; popular shades; regularly 50c. yard; to-day, per yard, 33
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Toilet Sets.
STERLING SILVER TOILET SET, consisting of three pieces—Comb, Brush and Mirror—in silk-lined case, 7.50
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Veilings.
Black Chenille and velvet dotted hair-line and fancy mesh Veilings; regularly sold up to 25c.; to-day, per yd., 10
(Main Floor, Centre.)

Sewing Machines.
"VICTORY" No. 4 BALL-BEARING MACHINE, New Home model, drop head, same woodwork as No. 3; and all the attachments, 14.25
BOX TOP, same machine, 12.25
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Tea Sets.
QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SET, consisting of four pieces, Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, bright or Butler finish, 7.75
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Crepe de Paris.
CREPE DE PARIS SILK AND WOOL; 40 inches wide; gray, tan, Nile, pink, rose, cardinal, rose, sky blue, royal, etc., regularly $1.25 yard; to-day, per yard, 85
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Women's Kimono Sacques.
GERMAN FLANNEL KIMONO SACQUES, dainty Dresden patterns, pretty colorings; our regular 98c. Sacque for 69
(Second Floor, East.)

Children's Underskirts.
CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, fancy stripes, full flounce, edged with Torchon lace; regular 29c. grade; sizes 2 to 14 years, 19
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Night Gowns.
WOMEN'S MUSLIN NIGHT GOWNS, square yoke of neat embroidery, trimmed with ruffle; regularly marked 69c.; to-day, 45
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Life-Size Portraits.
A Beautiful LIFE-SIZE PORTRAIT, 16x20 inches, mounted on stretcher, with a dozen of our best Cabinets, for this week, 3.00
Special prices in Crayons, Water Colors and Sepias made from old pictures, for Holiday Presents.
(Photo Gallery, Seventh Floor.)

Silk Embroidered Curtains.
Exquisite handworked specimens of Oriental art, resplendent in the wonderful radiance of the true Eastern hues. Many fine antique pieces in this lot, such as usually bring $13.50 to $20.00; special 4.85
(Third Floor, 18th St.)

Sheet Music.
The Mansion of Aching Hearts.
I'm Wearing My Heart Away For You
Dat's the Way to Spell Chicken.
Bill Bailey, Won't You Please Come Home?
Noreen Mavourneen. The Voice of the Violet. (Chauncey Olcott's.)
Has Your Mother Any More Like You?
She's Sleeping by the Silvery Rio Grande.
Since Reuben's Gone Away.
10c PER COPY.
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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BABCOCK REDIVIVUS.

MR. BABCOCK of Wisconsin, shedding the annoying restrictions of the Chairmanship of the Congressional Committee of his party in a heated campaign, feels himself free to resume his advocacy of tariff revision.

We congratulate him. It must have been irksome to his naturally direct and sensible mind to tuck away in dusty pigeonholes and drawers in his committee room all his practical notions of statesmanship, all the fruits of careful study and extensive observation, and to confine himself to peddling among the voters the stale generalities of the party writers and speakers on the tariff. Indeed, he must feel that he was a little premature in submitting to this humiliating sacrifice, since, had he waited and stuck to his original and wholesome ideas, he might have shared just the same in the success of his party and preserved his self-respect. For he is unquestionably correct now in saying that, so far as the election turned on the tariff, the verdict for revision was given. The attitude of the Republicans of Iowa, that of Senator SPOONER, and especially the decided stand taken by the President himself, must be counted as settling that. An immediate and substantial reduction of the tariff in the interest of international trade and American industry would undoubtedly receive the hearty approval of the great body of the people.

We confess that we have little hope that it will be undertaken. The resistance of the interests that profit by the present hindrances to competition will be stubborn and it will be skillful. Their agents are old hands at the art of legislative manipulation and obstruction, and in legislation the defense has always an enormous advantage. The mere inertia of Congress is very great, and the protectionist lobby knows by long experience how to cultivate it. The motive for preventing the reform of the tariff is narrow and intense. That of the reformers is much less personal and immediately effective. Still, the lasting interests of the whole country do really demand tariff revision, and in the long run they will get it.

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There is no doubt that the question of labor in the Philippines is a very serious one, and the solution recommended by Prof. JENKS, who has just submitted his report to the Government of a special investigation, is worthy of careful consideration. He would admit Chinese under contract for a short period of three or five years, registering them, confining them to the district in which they are registered, and putting the employers under bonds for their proper treatment and for their return to China at the close of the period of contract.

He is convinced that some such relief as this is absolutely necessary for the development of the interests of the Filipinos themselves. Substantially his argument is that the supply and the variety and the quality of labor now to be had from the natives is very insufficient for the prosperity of the islands. Neither the agricultural nor the industrial resources of the islands can be used to advantage, nor are the conditions of ordinary life tolerable. He gives instances of two enterprises, one that of tobacco raising on a large scale contemplated by a planter from Sumatra, the other an important shipbuilding concern from England, which were abandoned because labor could not be obtained. The Government also, in the very essential work of constructing roads, has found itself practically baffled except when the military were in a position to compel labor, a most undesirable policy. In Manila wages for ordinary household service have advanced from $6 or $8 in silver to $25 or $30 a month, and even these high rates are sometimes paid in gold. The cab service in the city is so poor that residents are constantly forced to walk because the Filipino drivers choose to loaf, and a company organized to introduce jinrikishas met with so much native opposition and interference that it had to give up the scheme.

Obviously, the industrial development of the islands is not less essential to the peace and order of the whole population than it is to material prosperity. It is only through that policy that the people can gradually be brought into harmony with the modern conditions of life and can be enabled to lead that life. To the extent that they can be made self-supporting they will understand the real value of the rights of citizenship and the real obligation of its duties. The homely old adage concerning the work Satan finds for idle hands is the explanation of some of the chief differences between civilization and savagery. And it is plain that the methods and habits of self-support can better be taught and learned in a society where business is active and increasing than in one which is left to languish in idleness. In the case of the Philippines, on the one hand the introduction of effective labor so far as it can wisely and humanely be done, will give greater opportunity for native labor, and, on the other, it will compel industry through competition.

The objection that the Chinese will abase the standard of living and of wages cannot fairly be applied to the Philippines. The standard of living among the natives of the class similar to the Chinese who would be brought in is not higher than that of the Chinese, and the latter, though they might do more for their wages, would not in the main be contented with lower wages. That indeed is the fact in this country wherever the Chinese are in sufficient number to constitute an appreciable element in the population. The situation in the Philippines is radically different from that which exists or can exist here. There is no adequate supply of efficient labor at any price, and without it it will be practically impossible to develop the industries or the resources and interests of the islands. Whether Chinese labor is the only alternative is, of course, not a question to be decided on the opinion of one expert, but Prof. JENKS's report is an able, careful effort to throw light on the subject, and is entitled to respect.

PIPE GALLERIES FOR LOWER BROADWAY.

The pipe gallery in connection with the extension of the rapid transit subway, from Ann to Morris Street, is born of much tribulation. The time between May and September was unfortunately lost, and during this interval plans for the subway without pipe galleries were prepared, contracts for structural material placed, and other preparations made which must be changed if the gallery is to be built. The reports prepared by request of President CANTOR of Manhattan, and revised by the engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, were referred to the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, with a request that detailed plans be prepared for the construction of a pipe gallery for lower Broadway. In the absence of Mr. PARSONS, who is still abroad, this seems to the technical staff of the Rapid Transit Commission a more serious matter than it really is. Fortunately, Mr. PARSONS will soon be home, when most of the difficulties will disappear.

It is understood that at the next meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission the Controller will recommend the preparation of tentative alternative plans for the work, with the pipe gallery and without it, the choice between them depending upon legislation to be asked for as soon as the Legislature meets authorizing the city to make a bond issue for the purpose. The Corporation Counsel advised the more direct method of providing for the cost of the gallery by putting the amount needed in the tax levy, but this was not regarded with favor.

Such opposition as there is to the pipe gallery grows out of the idea that during the time consumed in the preliminaries the contractor will be tied up. This is a mistake. The completion of the work need not be delayed a day. There is a great deal to be done before the excavation can be roofed over, and if the plans now in hand are pushed to a conclusion as rapidly as is possible with the co-operation of the Borough President, the Controller, and the Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, all the preliminaries for the galleries should be out of the way before the constructive work begins. Mr. CANTOR will be entitled to a great deal of credit if he makes a beginning in this important direction. The conditions attending the use of buried pipes are intolerable.

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The expansion of co-operative trading in Great Britain is one of the most remarkable of modern instances of commercial development along lines created by changing social and economic conditions. The British trading societies are both wholesale and retail. The former are usually federations of the retail distributive societies, and buy for them in so large a way as to secure all the advantage to be derived from magnitude in transactions and unquestioned credit. One of the principal of these, the English Wholesale Society, was founded in 1864 with fifty members and a capital of £999. It now has a membership representing more than a thousand co-operative societies, employs a capital of £3,000,000, and does a business of £16,000,000 per annum.

The retail co-operative associations have a capital of £26,000,000, and use in addition accumulations of dividends and interest, known as loan capital, to the amount of about £8,000,000. As the rule these societies have more capital than is needed for the purposes of their business, and one of the chief anxieties of their managers is to find safe and remunerative investments for their surplus. Such investments now amount to something like £9,000,000. The older and richer societies are always willing and even eager to invest their surplus in the shares of new societies, and are now employing about £4,000,000 in this way. Of retail societies there are now about 1,500 in Great Britain, and their sales last year exceeded in value £50,000,000. Their divisible net profits in 1901 were very nearly £8,000,000.

The number of the co-operative stores very much exceeds the number of the societies, for the reason that many of the societies have several, and some a great many. A few days ago the Barnsley Society opened its fiftieth grocery store. Others have done as well and grown as large. The Leeds Industrial, for example, has 48,000 members, and its annual sales exceed $6,000,000. The Gateshead Society has 1,200 members and annually sells more than $2,000,000 in value. The Sunderland Society has 12,500 members and its sales exceed $1,500,000. That at Newcastle has 16,000 members and a business exceeding $2,000,000. That of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, which has the fifty groceries, has 18,000 members and does a business of about $6,000,000. That at Bolton, in Lancashire, has 24,000 members and sales of nearly $4,000,000 annually. These are representative trading societies, and it is not surprising that their inroads upon the domain of the retailer is changing rapidly, and it would seem permanently, the character of merchandise distribution in Great Britain. The war of competition which began in the North of England, notably at St. Helens, is spreading in all directions and threatens in many localities, and ultimately it may be in all, the extinction of the small retailer. In St. Helens a Private Traders' Defense Association has been organized and a boycott declared against the co-operative stores. This was met by raising among the societies a defense fund of £100,000, of which £50,000 were contributed by the Wholesale Society. The issue is not yet determined, but what the net result is likely to be is indicated by the fact that the St. Helens Co-operative Society lately expended £30,000 for additional accommodations, finding their quarters too small for the business they are doing. This would look as if the "fight for life" was on the part of the private traders, rather than on the part of the society.

Obviously co-operative trading has gained a position in Great Britain from which it cannot be dislodged by individual competition. Their line of battle extends from the centre of England to the sea in every direction, their reserves are formidable, they stand together shoulder to shoulder, and the retailer who refuses to take them seriously overlooks the value of organization sustained by large and mobile resources. Meanwhile Sir THOMAS LIPTON and others are showing that great successes are still possible in retail trade, though not by the methods followed by the small trader, which are probably the only ones he can follow. That the co-operative society has not become a factor of importance in the commercial system of this country is probably due to the fact that the modern department store takes its place and fills its function well enough to discourage competition initiated by consumers for their own benefit and protection.

THE FIRE IN THE TIMES BUILDING

A number of erroneous statements have been made as to the fire in the building of THE TIMES on Saturday afternoon. The fire was due to the inexcusable carelessness of men employed in the subway on Park Row. A board partition, covered with tarred paper, closing the opening between the subway and the pressroom, where a heavy wall of masonry had been removed, was ignited by a torch or torches of gasoline, hung against the boards by men working on the subway. This wooden wall and the tarred paper with which it was covered were substantially all that was consumed by the fire. There was no explosion of benzine; there was no oil-soaked cotton waste, and the immediate damage, apart from the deplorable loss of life, consisted in the injury to the machinery in the pressroom, which will fully be repaired in a day or two. We may add that the doors at the stairway on the second floor were at no time locked.

THE TIMES appears to-day, as it did yesterday, through the courtesies of The Evening Post and The Staats-Zeitung, whose facilities, so generously tendered, it has thankfully accepted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A dispatch from St. Louis, after announcing the intention of that city to go into the electric light business to the extent of establishing plants of its own for the illumination of certain public buildings and an insane asylum, with truly charming ingenuousness adds: "The construction of the two plants will cost $45,000. Heretofore the city has paid $35,000 a year for lighting the institutions named. It will be seen, therefore, that in less than a year and a half the city will save enough to pay for the plants." The ability to see that or anything else, from the figures presented, except the ratio between $35,000 and $45,000, is possessed only by financiers of a sort not common even among the advocates of municipal ownership—of the sort, that is, that find it easy calmly to ignore, in computing the results of their experiments, items of expense as important as cost of operation and cost of maintenance. If St. Louis does indeed save the value of its electrical installations in less than a year and a half, its achievement will create an enormous amount of excitement in electric-lighting circles, and scientists all over the world will take it for granted that some extremely secretive Missouri genius has solved the problem of perpetual motion. But, seriously speaking, it much behooves those who are trying to attract the attention of intelligent and practical people to the possibilities of public ownership of public utilities to study up the rudiments of bookkeeping. Else will they continue to make themselves ridiculous by the presentation of obviously absurd claims, like this one from St. Louis. In any enterprise, whether under public or private management, the profits and losses are facts, unaffected by doctrine or emotions, and the bookkeeping that ignores facts, or sets down things not facts, does not increase the profits or decrease the losses by a single penny. What it does do is to disgust the well-informed and involve the ignorant in a quagmire of error.

—A kinder, if not a keener, interest would be taken by the general public in Commissioner WOODBURY'S efforts to improve the cleaning of asphalt pavements if he tested the efficacy of his new methods with something else than automobiles and motor bicycles. While it is already important, and daily is becoming more important, that the condition of the streets should at all times be reasonably safe for self-propelled vehicles with rubber-tired wheels, there is yet a very widespread impression that the users of such vehicles already traverse the streets as fast as is compatible with the safety of other people. To emphasize the fact that a more thorough cleaning of the asphalt pavements would enable the automobilists to move rapidly at the only places where regard for their own necks now makes them move slowly—that is, in turning around and in turning corners—is to inspire in many minds the desire that the Commissioner would let well enough, or bad enough, rather, carefully alone. As a matter of fact, of course, there are many and excellent reasons for finding and adopting the best possible system of sprinkling and cleaning pavements of all sorts—reasons that affect automobiles only as they affect other vehicles and pedestrians, and on some or all of these other reasons it would be judicious for Commissioner WOODBURY to base his tests. The ideal pavement is one that is smooth, clean, dry, and noiseless all the time, but such a pavement never was and never will be, and compromises must be made for the sake of combining these somewhat antagonistic qualities as far as may be. Urban transportation is now in a transition stage that promises, or threatens, to be of considerable duration. We are not going to get entirely rid of that noble animal—and great nuisance—the horse, for many a year to come, and while he is with us pavements of perfect quality and condition are out of the question. A merit of the often denounced automobile that rarely gets recognition is the harmony between its requirements and those of human beings in the matter of surfaces over which to travel. With freedom to choose, the automobilist would select precisely the path most convenient for a man on foot—and he would leave that path exactly as he found it. That cannot be said of the horse. Hence was it, doubtless, that Commissioner WOODBURY sent automobiles over the pavements wet by his new sprinklers and cleaned by his new "squegees," but he forgot certain other features of his problem.

—Haste decidedly amusing, and good sense decidedly surprising, were shown by the Tingleyites in abandoning their invoice of little Cubans the moment it became evident that perseverance in the effort to keep possession of these hapless infants meant a public exposure and discussion of the monkey-shines and worse in which the "Universal Brotherhood" indulges. There were too many brothers—and sisters—who for good reasons or bad had revolted against the "Purple Mother" and her sacred dog, and were ready and eager to tell the whole story of this particular scheme for turning folly into cash. It was well enough to see what a few bold assertions of philanthropic purpose and a few references to "religious liberty" would accomplish, but when the inquisitors began to ask questions based on intimate knowledge of Tingleyism, past and present, then the situation became dangerous and the announced determination to fight the case to the bitter end was forgotten. There is nothing like a little wholesome publicity for bringing to their senses, at least for the moment, people of the sort that allow themselves to drift into associations like that which has its headquarters at Point Loma. Ceremonies pseudo mystical have a powerful attraction for those who do not know what tattered and shabby antiques they are, and in a properly guarded twilight even a cheap fortune-teller can play the rôle of pythoness without much fear of ridicule. But the glare of day is fatal to Tingleys of every rank, and they avoid subjecting their pretensions to the ordinary rules of evidence with a wisdom which shows how little they deserve forbearance on the ground of honest self-deception. They are self-deceived to about the same extent that their willing dupes are insane, and that isn't very far. An act that would prove insanity in one person may do no such thing in another. The Immigration Board has done its duty in rescuing these Cuban children, probably from many physical hardships, certainly from what may be called intellectual murder. It now remains for others to see that they get a fair chance in life. It is not enough to send them back to relatives who have demonstrated complete indifference to their welfare and the lack of any feeling for them except the desire to escape the trouble and expense of bringing them up. It is evident that an unhappy fate awaits the poor things in Cuba, and there ought to be some way to protect them from it.

National Guard Marksmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lesson taught by a recent war is that it may be far more expedient to have a battalion of sharpshooters than a regiment of good drillers. The man, armed with a modern, long-range-killing rifle, lying behind cover, who can make four out of five shots mean something, is more desirable than the fellow who understands the niceties of drill, but can't hit a group of barns at fifty yards.

The National Guard is a second line of National defense. Provided with magnificent armories, each company on its appointed night pounds the drill floor with empty muskets and occasionally gets a meagre chance to fire at a bull's-eye lit by gaslight under the city sidewalk. The drilling, as one very prominent National Guard officer remarked, is "fun for the officers," and he was serious about it. Once a year a regiment goes to Creedmoor and shoots in the open air for a bronze decoration, but is that enough? Meanwhile the monotony of weekly drill goes on in order to make a great showing in the very peaceable occasion of parade.

The Boer did finely without anything except a gun and ammunition. We find that the gaudy uniform for an officer has seen its day. Now teach the National Guardsman how to shoot, by making a drill floor transformable into a range capable of permitting twenty or thirty men to fire at once, instead of three or four. D.

New York, Nov. 8, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Only Way.

Clergyman—I'm sorry to hear that you sell liquor in this hotel.

Hotel Clerk—Well, Sir, we wouldn't if you could get people to stop buying it.—Brooklyn Life.

Not in the Treatment.

Visitor, (at lunatic asylum)—I see you provide your patients with ping-pong outfits.

Superintendent—No, we don't. They bring them with them.—Chicago News.

The Youth of To-day.

Visitor—That young fellow seems rather pert; acted as if he knew more than you.

Merchant—Naturally.

Visitor—Why naturally?

Merchant—He's my son.—Philadelphia Press.

His Looks Belie Him.

"There's a vast difference between a man's looks and his real worth."

"Yes?"

"Yes; there's Blobbinson. He's worth $300,000, but no Board of Appraisers, judging by his looks, would value him at more than 29 cents!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

DON'T WAIT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

The world will find worth out, they say,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy;
They say each dog will have his day,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.
Some day when you are old and gray
The world may think 'tis time to lay
Rewards upon your plate—it may—
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

The world's intentions may be kind,
But don't you sit and wait, my boy,
For worth that waits is hard to find,
So don't you sit and wait, my boy.
The world may turn, some day, inclined
To cheer the worth that lags behind,
That through long years has hoped and pined—
But don't you sit and wait, my boy.

'LABOR'S HATRED OF LABOR'

Rev. Dr. Hillis Defends the Rights of the Non-Union Man.

Condemns Unscrupulous Capitalists and the Methods of Unscrupulous Organizations of Workers.

The rights of the non-union worker were defended and unscrupulous labor unions and unscrupulous capitalists condemned by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, preaching yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on the subject of capital and labor. "National Righteousness and Justice, With an Outlook Upon Labor's Hatred of Labor, and a Plea for the Poor and Weak," was the title of the sermon.

After referring to the public anxiety and depression caused by the coal miners' strike, Dr. Hillis said:

"The disquieting feature of the situation is the suspicion, the distrust, and the bitter hatred which produced the strike, and which now lie smoldering, like quiescent fires, needing time only to produce another industrial war. Time can recover the industrial losses, but the feuds in the coal-fields, the bitterness between union and non-union men, the uncompromising hatred, have inflicted wounds that only death can heal.

"During the past year we have made history rapidly. From combinations of wealth that have lessened the cost of production, we have gone swiftly to combinations for plunder, that represent stock, watered indefinitely, and foisted upon the public by greedy and unscrupulous stock jugglers. From labor unions, also, that offer life insurance, unity of purpose, co-operation, we have passed to labor unions that have represented brutality, the hatred and murder of non-union men. The unscrupulous capitalist, and the unscrupulous laborer, have met at last on common ground, in the belief that gold is the only thing worth having, society is to be plundered, and each has hastened to lay violent hands on the common loot and spoil.

"To accomplish the industrial ruin of a generation, it is not necessary that all capitalists should love their dividend above justice, or that all laborers should love their wage above justice; only one torch is necessary to ruin a factory. Greed and hatred cannot turn a prairie into a factory, but greed and class hatred can turn a factory into a heap, and make a village a waste and a ruin.

"Now, in this discussion of the laws of God and the country, we are not concerned either with organized capital's struggle for larger dividends, or organized labor's struggle for a larger wage. These are the two giants, and need no sympathy or justification. Every sensible man believes in capital, and its honest combination, and every sensible man believes in not simply the right of labor to organize, but its duty in the interest of self-defense against oppressive employers. And the history of trades unionism, its gain in wages, the lessening of the hours of labor, its gains in intelligence, and the character of many of its leaders, have justified and vindicated the labor movement, nor will I yield to any one in my enthusiasm for the union, when righteously conducted. But the non-union men, who represent 80 per cent. of the trades, whose sons are forbidden to study the right to become apprentices, and whose wrongs are above all other wrongs whatsoever, justify a plea.

"Organized capital has deserted non-union men. Organized labor maltreats them. And, just as 100 soldiers, organized and with a leader, can scatter a crowd of 10,000, so the 20 men out of 100, representing organized labor terrorize and browbeat the 80 non-union men, who are being driven lower, made more and more ignorant, more poverty-stricken, until at last, in their despair, they are ready to turn against the capitalist who will not defend them, and the union men who maltreat them, and the country, the protection of whose laws are refused them.

"It stirs wonder that it is necessary to justify the non-union man's right to refuse to join a union. Men differ on everything else, why may they not have the right to differ as to organized labor? Some men join the church; others think they can do better beyond it. Have churchmen a right to organize a crusade against those outside the church? To maltreat them and club them to death? Kicking them until they are kind and Christian? Some boys go to school and become scholars. And some play truant and will not study. What if the boys in the Polytechnic went around waylaying the truant boys, even though they are mistaken in their truancy, to pound in the skulls of some and to threaten every merchant who sold the truant boy shoes or candy or hats?

"There are clergymen in New York who have a much larger salary than I have. And these New York clergymen do not belong to my association. What if I instituted a boycott against these preachers, threatening them if they did not stop working at later hours at night than I did or for writing an article in outside hours? And if the minister persisted, what if I should wait at his study door and pound in his skull with a piece of lead pipe wrapped in brown paper, as the walking delegate of my ministerial association, as Mr. Smith, the Scotch contractor, was killed at high noon in Chicago within a few minutes of the City Hall? And what if I organized my association to threaten the Prosecuting Attorney and the Mayor and the politicians with the votes of all the churches to secure my acquittal of murder, as Mr. Smith's murderer was acquitted, by a non-agreement of the jury?

"The union man has a right to decide how many hours he will work and at what wage he will work. The non-union man has a right to deliberately consider the reasons for the union, and also to refuse to join it, in his own happiness and welfare. And no union man, or delegate, has received any charter from God or the Constitution to kill a non-union man, or to send around these printed notices, saying, 'The following factory, and the following store, and the following shop are declared unfair, and you are directed to boycott any merchant who handles their goods'—an order that has bankrupted hundreds of little shops and factories and stores and that has broken the hearts and ruined the lives of innumerable poor men, who may have been mistaken in not joining the union, but who have the same God-given right to do foolish things that you and I have, without being starved to death or pounded to death.

"For every twenty union men and their families there are eighty non-union men with their families. These laboring men may hate capitalists, but labor's hatred for labor burns like a flame, eats like nitric acid, is malignant beyond all description.

"Thank God, only a little section of the labor unions feel in this way; the great majority disclaim violence, but, just here we remember that Guizot tells us that only 1 or 2 per cent. of the people of France believed in violence; the 98 per cent. disclaimed violence, but the 2 per cent. at last filled the streets of Paris with festering corpses, clogged the Seine with dead bodies, shut up every factory in Paris, and the laboring classes starved by scores of thousands. And the 1 per cent. element in the labor union, that hates non-union men, that sends out letters declaring non-union factories unfair, the element, that makes the union effective by the boycott, can overwhelm the shops and factories of this country with immeasurable ruin.

"Oh, the bitterness with which labor pursues, not wicked capital, but poor and helpless labor! And, strangely enough, everybody is terrorized. Some pulpits have fixed their eyes so intently on the wrongs of the twenty union men, that they have no kind word for the eighty non-union families. The politicians will not speak; most papers will not speak. To-morrow, this statement will be picked in pieces by some editors who want to square themselves with the union, instead of keeping square with the laws of Almighty God and their country.

"In this twentieth century is there any force so powerful as moral force? Any influence so omnipotent as public opinion? What if union men did so much better work than non-union men, would not the sympathy of public opinion support union men as clubs never can? If the corporate capital named 'the minority would honestly say in the sight of men and God: 'There is not $1 of watered stock in these mines or in our railway stocks; the dividend is paid on the absolute cost,' they would have the sympathy of all the public. And if the union men would say: 'We do honest work, we ask an honest wage, we want our share of the products of our labor, and we appeal to the sense of justice and fair play in our fellows. We will not kill nor permit killing; we forswear the club and the firebrand and the boycott. We stand on the Constitution, and appeal to the laws of the land,' from that hour all non-union men would become union men, as well as patriots and citizens. And public opinion would make labor invincible.

"But so long as union men say: 'The boycott, with its cruelty to our non-union brethren is a necessity, violence is occasional,' so long as they excuse it, instead of publicly and forever committing themselves against it, so long will society remain the prey of men who first make work dear and then make it scarce, so that they may starve. But every deed of violence will have its just recompense. Nature and God are against crime. There is a power that makes for righteousness.

"The next step in the present movement is for the railway men to strike, and with violence compel the Executive to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. And what the end of that series is to be, no man knows, save as he reads the dark pages of 1893-4, and 1872-3, and 1857-8."

FATHER McSWEENY HONORED.

Sixty-five Clergymen from Other Cities Gather in St. Brigid's—Two Anniversaries Celebrated.

The Rev. Dr. Patrick Francis McSweeny, known to Catholics throughout the country, celebrated yesterday the fortieth anniversary of his ordination and his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of St. Brigid's Church, at East Eighth Street and Avenue B.

Sixty-five prominent clergymen from neighboring cities gathered to do him honor, and presented a striking picture as they marched round the old church in their gold and silver vestments.

Archbishop John M. Farley presided at the 11 o'clock mass. He was assisted by the Right Rev. Mgr. Loughlin of Philadelphia, the Right Rev. Mgr. Edwards of New York, and Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis.

Mgr. Loughlin delivered a sermon on the Catholic Church, in the course of which he told of the good work done by Dr. McSweeny, and how the latter became one of the Pope's favorite ministers in this country.

Dr. McSweeny said he was not worthy of all the praise laid at his door by Dr. Loughlin, and knew no way in which to express his gratitude.

Archbishop Farley's address was very brief. He said that if he attempted to praise his old friend Father McSweeny he would only make him feel unhappy, and that he would not do under any circumstances.

Dr. McSweeny was appointed rector of St. Brigid's Church Sept. 8, 1877. He has paid off a debt of $40,000 and has spent over $80,000 in improvements. All that remains of the debt of the church is $15,000.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., TALKS.

Resumes Leadership of Bible Class and Says Possession of Plenty Does Not Insure Happiness.

After an absence of six consecutive Sundays caused by illness, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., yesterday resumed the leadership of his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, on Forty-sixth Street.

"I assure you," he said to the members, "it is with gratification and pleasure that I return to my duties as leader of our Bible class after an absence of six weeks. I thank Almighty God for His goodness in sparing me to continue the work, and I also desire to thank the members for their cheerful and encouraging letters of sympathy."

He then began a discourse on "Success," saying, in part:

"It is the ambition of every one to strive for success in some way. Some seek wealth, social prominence, or success in a professional or business walk of life. It is well to have such ambition, but many who strive out for it are apt to forget others and proceed along a selfish line. We should remember that in seeking our goal there is a duty we owe ourselves, and that is to make ourselves as well as others happy, so that our life will not be a failure.

"There is a general opinion that those who have plenty are happy. We say they can secure everything, and then be contented, but it must be said when they are alone in their room, with time to reflect, they are often unhappy. Unless they do good for others they never will have a contented mind. So to gain success one must make his life a useful one to others as well as himself."

ORDINATION OF ALFRED D. PELL

Clubman and Descendant of an Old New York Family to Enter the Ministry.

Alfred Duane Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue will be the second descendant of an old and wealthy New York family to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the other being Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., who was ordained about two years ago, and is in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Pell is a member of the New York Athletic and Badminton Clubs. He was graduated from Columbia University in the Class of 1887, and afterward he married Miss Cornelia L. Crosby, niece of the late Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby.

Mr. Pell became interested in church work several years ago, and he has been a lay reader recently in the Holy Nativity Mission in Bedford Park, a mission that was established by Archdeacon Tiffany in a barn at Mosholu Parkway and Webster Avenue in 1900. The ordination of Mr. Pell to the diaconate will be performed by Bishop Potter on Dec. 21 in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

DR. PARKHURST'S PRAYER.

Asks That City Administration May Be Succeeded by One of Similar Character—President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his invocation yesterday morning, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, prayed especially for the present city administration, and hoped that it might be so guided that after its two years' term it would be succeeded by an administration of similar character.

In praying for the Nation, he referred to the Chief Executive as one who had been put in a position of Federal responsibility by designing men for the purpose of getting rid of him, but who had come to a sphere where he seemed to have God's confidence, just as the people have shown that they have confidence in him.

OLD CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

Ceremonies of Morristown Baptist Congregation, Organized in 1752.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—The First Baptist Church of this city began to-day the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Z. Batten, the pastor. Special exercises of the Sunday school took place this afternoon, and to-night an address was delivered by H. C. Vedder of Crozer Theological Seminary.

The church was organized in 1752 with eleven members at a time when there were only twenty-one Baptist churches in America. Nine of these were in New England, eight in New Jersey, two in Pennsylvania, one in Delaware, and one in South Carolina.

The first church building was used as a hospital and storehouse by the Revolutionary army, and some of the members of the church bore arms in that struggle. The church has had twenty-two pastors. The present church building was recently completed at a cost of $66,000.

NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Holy Trinity Lutheran Church at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon was witnessed by nearly 3,000 persons. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller, who will be the pastor of the church.

The Rev. W. Bacher, President of the Synod of New York and New England, praised the work of the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel of the Church of the Advent, who was the first pastor of the old church when it was opposite Trinity Church in Rector Street.

Dr. Krotel recalled that when he was pastor of the old church, back in the sixties, his congregation sang so loud that the congregation of Trinity Church "could not hear themselves think."

Others who delivered addresses were the Rev. A. Steimle of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Knubel of the Church of the Atonement.

RABBI CRITICISES SECRETARY HAY'S NOTE

Plea for Roumanian Jews Invited Failure, He Says.

Dr. Krauskopf of Philadelphia Thinks Refugees Should Have Been Asked to Seek a Haven in America.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, D. D., of the Reform Congregation Keneseth Israel, one of the best-known Jewish clergymen in the Eastern States, to-day delivered a sermon entitled "Secretary Hay and the Roumanian Jew," in which he criticised the note sent by the Secretary to the European powers on the question of the Roumanian Jews. Dr. Krauskopf said three months have passed since the note was issued, and the results that were anticipated have not yet come to pass.

Continuing, he said, in part:

"My want of faith in the success of the laudable and well-intentioned effort on the part of our honored Secretary was based on the note itself. There are sentences in that note that fill me with pride as an American citizen, that sound to me like messages from the hallowed tombs of those heroes and martyrs who fled the tyranny and persecution of the Old World to find home and liberty in the New, and who consecrated and bequeathed these treasures to the oppressed and persecuted of all times and of all peoples.

"This part I call the humanitarian, but there is another part, and by far the larger part, which I call the self-protective, which I felt from the outstart impaired the good of the first and invited failure for the United States and disappointment for the Roumanian Jews. It is the second part that throws the humanitarian phase into questionable form—that makes it appear as but a diplomatic sugar coating of a very bitter pill. We read it a second and a third time, and we find the same tone and bitterness remaining. We detect the purpose of the note and we become disheartened."

Secretary Hay, Dr. Krauskopf said, would have written the name of the United States immortal on the moral history of mankind had he said to the Jewish refugees: "Come ye heavy laden and ye sorely tried, be at rest; as you come higher so have our Pilgrim Fathers come and so have come thousands of others."

Continuing the doctor said:

"And Secretary Hay might have written the name of the United States larger still upon the moral history of human kind had he turned to Christian Roumania and said: 'We, the American people, respectfully but earnestly entreat you to put an end to these irreligious religious persecutions, that shame even the Dark Ages.' Had these words been spoken," he said, "it would have shown our interest to be one of humanity and not of self.

"It is the self-protective spirit of the Hay note that impairs its effectiveness. It is this that explains why little or no notice has been taken of it by the Governments concerned.

"He then began a discourse on "Success," saying, in part:

"It is the ambition of every one to strive for success in some way. Some seek wealth, social prominence, or success in a professional or business walk of life. It is well to have such ambition, but many who strive out for it are apt to forget others and proceed along a selfish line. We should remember that in seeking our goal there is a duty we owe ourselves, and that is to make ourselves as well as others happy, so that our life will not be a failure.

"There is a general opinion that those who have plenty are happy. We say they can secure everything, and then be contented, but it must be said when they are alone in their room, with time to reflect, they are often unhappy. Unless they do good for others they never will have a contented mind. So to gain success one must make his life a useful one to others as well as himself."

TO MAKE AGED POOR HAPPY.

Dr. Grant's Plan for Cottages in the Country, with Music and Other Diversions.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, in the Church of the Ascension, of which he is rector, appealed last night to his congregation to organize to help the aged of this city and provide for them, that their last hours may be happy and cheerful. He did not ask them to aid in building a home patterned after the almshouse and State institutions, but to start a movement to purchase a tract of land and erect small cottages thereon.

"Many old women have come to me of late," he said, "and have asked me to find places for them in homes. I used the name of the church, I used my personal influence, I had my friends work day in and day out, yet despite all, I could only get a few into homes. The city seems to be full of aged women. The great majority of them are looking forward to getting into homes with much the feelings of a man at the edge of a slippery pit who is going to fall in if he doesn't get away from it.

"One woman said to me the other day that she would rather leap off the dock at the end of this street than go to an institution. No one wants to go to such institutions as we have, crowded with foreigners as they are. These aged men and women cannot go to them to end their days.

"The city should provide homes for the aged—provide comfort, music, and everything that would tend to keep their minds fresh and alive until they are called away. There should be some beautiful tract of land in the country where nature has not been spoiled by the hand of man. There should be small households provided for them. They should have lectures to acquaint them with the trend of affairs; they should have music to bless their existence; they should have social life to make their last hours sweet and beautiful. The lives of the aged, no matter what the cost, should be made beautiful.

"Let us organize to help the aged. Let us do our share of the work, and then let all other congregations throughout the city, throughout the length and breadth of the land, do their share.

"The workingman who has served his employer faithfully, who has served his wife and his children and himself faithfully, should not and must not in old age be left to cold and hunger, to insult and to danger, to distress and starvation. He should and must be taken care of."

Call to Bayonne Reformed Church.

The Rev. Ferdinand S. Wilson of Pompton, N. J., has accepted a call from the Fifth Street Reformed Church of Bayonne, N. J. Installation of the clergyman in Bayonne will take place early in December. He was graduated from Rutgers College and Theological Seminary, and has been stationed at Pompton about eleven years. Fifth Street Reformed Church of Bayonne was organized over one year ago by the union of the old Bergen Point Reformed and the First Presbyterian Churches.

Glenridge Church Dedicated.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENRIDGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—The new Glenridge Congregational Church was dedicated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. An address was made at 10:30 A. M. by the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, and the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Moderator of the Congregational Church, preached on "The Nature and Mission of the Church" to-night.

Sacred Heart Church Cornerstone.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSLAND, N. J., Nov. 9.—The cornerstone of the new church of the Sacred Heart was laid at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. James F. Mooney, Professor of Theology at the Seminary of the Immaculate Conception at South Orange. He was assisted by the Rev. Felix Morelli of Newark.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

British Monarch Was Sixty-one Years Old Yesterday.

He and the Kaiser Go to Church Together at Sandringham—Long List of Birthday Honors.

SANDRINGHAM, England, Nov. 9.—King Edward was sixty-one years old to-day, and in the course of the day his Majesty received a host of birthday congratulations and gifts. Emperor William, whose visit to England at this time is in connection with his uncle's birthday, gave a valuable vase to the King.

The weather here was perfect and mild, and the bright sunshine brought crowds of visitors to Sandringham on the chance of seeing the German Emperor.

The approaches to the church were lined with spectators. Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and Mrs. Chamberlain arrived at the church together. Half an hour later King Edward, Emperor William, Prime Minister Balfour, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, and other distinguished persons arrived and stood chatting outside the church. King Edward talked with Mr. Chamberlain for a few minutes; then the Emperor approached, and for a quarter of an hour the Emperor and Mr. Chamberlain stood apart and conversed earnestly. The service had begun and the anthem had been reached before the royal party entered the church, the King taking the Emperor's arm.

The Bishop of Ripon preached, his subject being the possibility of the disappearance of race distinctions and the attaining of the grand brotherhood of man. He referred to King Edward's recovery from his illness, to the visit of his Majesty's imperial kinsman, and to the ties which have long united Germany and Great Britain. The Bishop said that however these countries were divided by the German Ocean, a race blended of both peoples was continuing to grow on the other side of the Atlantic, where Germans and Englishmen were becoming one nationality.

The service closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Afterward the two monarchs walked together through the Sandringham gardens.

After dinner the royal party heard Kubelik, the violinist.

Sir Henry Irving and Arthur Bourchier have been commanded to act before King Edward and Emperor William at Sandringham next Thursday night. They will each present a one-act play.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—With the exception of some possibly significant decorations for Portuguese and Japanese officials, the long list of honors in connection with King Edward's birthday is rather uninteresting. Some promotions in connection with the coronation ceremonies and the South African war, and because of services rendered to commerce and in Parliament, are announced. No new peerage has been created.

R. J. Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Commerce; Lord Revelstoke, Chairman of the recent commission on the London docks, and the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, are among the new Privy Councilors.

The new Baronets include Alexander H. Brown, M. P., and Augustus Prevost, Governor of the Bank of England.

The Japanese Prince Arisigawa, a coronation visitor, is made a Knight of the Carter and Companion of the Bath. Sir James L. Mackay, British Trade Commissioner in China, and Count Matsugata, ex-Premier of Japan, are made Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Col. Muchado and Capt. Ferreira of the Portuguese Navy, who have both filled the post of Governor of Mozambique, and Viscount Castro, Governor of the Mozambique Company, are made Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George. Gen. Gorjao, the present Governor of Mozambique, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Rear Admiral Lambton is appointed an Extra Equarry to his Majesty.

King Edward has approved the establishment of a new medal, to be awarded to officers of the mercantile marine serving on chartered troop transports.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS WANT THE COMMUNES ABOLISHED.

Under the Mir System the Land Is Not Regarded as Belonging to the Men Who Cultivate It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says a strong feeling exists in favor of the abolition of the Russian institution the Mir, or village commune.

The Novoe Vremya publishes the views of a Novgorod peasant, who says that under the Mir system every peasant regards the land not as his own, but as belonging to strangers or to the Government, and does not desire to improve it. The property of the communes includes much hill and marsh land, which might be utilized, but the peasants cut down the wood growing on the hills for firewood, and the marshes are not drained because neither money nor labor are available.

The Times's correspondent says he is informed from an unusually trustworthy source that the Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve, has made a fresh attempt to stop the discussion of political questions by the local committees appointed to investigate the condition of agriculture. Circulars have been sent to the Governors of all the provinces in which committees are sitting, saying that the discussion of "general" questions must cease.

The Marshal of the nobility of Orel Province has announced that M. de Plehve's interference is irregular, and should be disregarded by the committees.

In European Russia the government of the parish, so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration are intrusted to the people. The whole country is divided for this purpose into communes, of which there are 107,676. Each commune chooses an Elder, (Starosta,) who is the executive, and a tax collector. These officials are elected at communal assemblies, ("Mir"—which word means both "the village" and "the world,") and are always peasants.

A Mir is made up of the householders of a village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. The meetings are held as business requires.

The Mir are distinct from the Zemstvos, to which assemblies the administration of the economic affairs of the provinces is to some extent intrusted, and which consist of representatives elected by the peasants, the householders of towns, and the landed proprietors.

FRENCH MINERS' DECISION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—"You have dealt a heavy blow to the principle of arbitration."

This message, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, was telegraphed by M. Basly, the coal miners' Parliamentary champion, to the delegates of the Nord and Pas de Calais miners, who resolved on Saturday to continue the strike.

The correspondent says the delegates' meeting is said to have been a stormy one, but that the decision to continue the struggle was nearly unanimous.

The miners talk of asking the companies to arrange a fresh conference and a new form of arbitration, but, says the correspondent, the companies are sure to decline to engage in further parley with delegates capable of such a breach of faith.

It is calculated, the correspondent adds, that the strike in the Nord and Pas de Calais Departments has caused a loss of 27,000,000f. The negotiations with the Loire miners have been broken off.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The Government is taking precautions to handle another outbreak on the part of the striking miners in case the decision reached last night to continue the strike is followed by violence. Troops were active in the mining regions throughout to-day, but no serious disorder has as yet been reported.

The authorities believe that the crisis in the strike is near, and that the next twenty-four hours will settle the question whether the men hold to their decision to continue the movement or straggle back to the mines.

From some mining centres it is reported that the miners are likely to return to work to-morrow in spite of the decision of the congress to the contrary.

THE RAND LABOR PROBLEM.

Chamber of Mines Decides to Increase the Wages Paid to Natives.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Chamber of Mines, says the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, has agreed to the proposal that higher wages be paid to natives employed in the mines, the average being fixed at 50s. a month.

The correspondent says that this will probably improve the chances of recruiting native labor, but it is to be feared that the scarcity will not be entirely overcome by raising the men's pay.

MOORISH PRETENDER RETREATS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says that additional cavalry have left that city to assist the force operating against the pretender to the throne, who has retreated with a small following to the mountains near Tesa.

A DELAGOA BAY DEAL?

It Is Said That Germany Wants a Quid Pro Quo in China for Consenting to It.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Daily News this morning asserts that Emperor William's visit to King Edward is concerned with the question of the evacuation of Shanghai and with an endeavor on the part of Germany to secure a quid pro quo for German quiescence while Great Britain completes her arrangements with Portugal with reference to Delagoa Bay.

The Daily News accuses the Government of imperiling the British position in China in order to secure the barren concession of Delagoa Bay.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is determined, according to The Daily News, to obtain a working agreement with regard to Delagoa Bay at whatever cost.

PASTOR STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Dr. John Reid, Taken Suddenly Ill, Falls Into the Arms of Members of His Congregation.

While reading the first hymn at the morning service yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John Reid, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn, became suddenly ill from acute indigestion, dropped his book, staggered, and would have fallen to the floor below the pulpit had not some members of the congregation rushed forward and caught him in their arms.

Before he could be carried into the vestibule of the church he lost consciousness. A physician was called and superintended the removal of Rr. Reid to his home, 863 President Street.

In the meantime the members of the congregation remained within the church waiting to hear of the condition of the pastor. One of the trustees announced that the services for the day would have to be abandoned.

At his home last night it was said that Dr. Reid had improved slightly, but was still quite ill.

NEW LACKAWANNA FERRY.

The Railroad's Plan for a Substitute for the Present Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—Walter W. Ross of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, has outlined the plan of the Lackawanna Railroad Company for maintaining its own ferry service between points in New York City and Hoboken. The railroad company's deal with the Hoboken Ferry Company by which the Lackawanna's passengers are transported by the latter company's boats will expire next year and will not be renewed. The Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York have already given the Lackawanna people a concession for a ferry slip at the foot of West Twenty-third Street adjoining the slips of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads. Efforts are also being made to secure other landing places further down town.

Plans have already been prepared for the erection of a large ferry slip south of the depot train shed in Hoboken. It is said that plans for two boats of modern construction will be drawn within a few weeks, and the contracts immediately thereafter awarded. It will be a year before the ferry will be in operation.

MR. FROHMAN'S SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

The second of Mr. Daniel Frohman's Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House scarcely kept the promises held out by the first in musical interest. The fact that there were three operatic singers appearing in it, and that it was announced as a "grand operatic night," did not help matters much. The programme was not one that held the attention closely, though some of its numbers were of interest as novelties and pieces so little known as to have the attraction of novelty to many.

The singers were M. Marcel Journet, bass; Herr Andreas Dippel, tenor, and Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, soprano, all well known as members of Mr. Grau's opera in previous seasons. Of these M. Journet gave the greatest enjoyment through his singing of airs from Verdi's "Don Carlos" and Sacchini's "Oedipus" and Isouard's "Romance de Joconde." He was in excellent voice, and sang with style and intelligence. It was serious music, and sung with a seriousness not common at a purely popular concert. As much cannot be said for Herr Dippel, for his voice was not in good condition, and his delivery of the love song from the first act of "Die Walküre" was pinched in tone and choppy in phrasing. Mlle. de Lussan was in her archest mood, and her contributions, which included the waltz song from Puccini's "La Bohème," the Habanera from "Carmen," an English song by Landon Ronald, and the "Cherry" duet from "L'Amico Fritz," by Mascagni, with Herr Dippel, were received with obvious appreciation. The enthusiasm for these singers, however, was restrained within limits quite unusual for a Sunday night gathering, and not one of the soloists was called upon for a repetition or an addition to the list as printed.

Mr. Damrosch's orchestra played the sparkling overture to Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride" and Borodine's "Scene on the Russian Steppes," a piece admirably expressive of the monotony of the landscape it depicts and as monotonous in itself. There were also three trifles from the suit "La Farandole," by the learned Frenchman, Dubois, pretty, melodious, and agreeable additions to the Sunday night repertory, and a "Ronde d'Amour," by Westerhout, and a "Dance of the Persian Slaves," by Mussenet. The programme was closed by Rubinstein's stirring "Cavalry Ride."

THE TIME SAVER!

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

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New Pullman Equipment of Smoking, Dining, Drawing-Room Sleeping, Compartment and Observation Cars.

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		DAILY.			DAILY.
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	Desbrosses St.,	2.00 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Cortlandt Street,	8.53 A.M.
	Cortlandt Street,	2.00 "		Desbrosses St.,	8.53 "
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "		West 23d Street.	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO		8.55 A.M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt

BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA ATTACKED

Belgian Customs Officials in That Country Criticised.

It Is Declared That a Settled Plan Exists to Obstruct the Expansion of Great Britain's Trade.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The special correspondent of The Times who has been writing a series of articles on "The Middle Eastern Question," says, in a dispatch from Mohammerah, Persia, that recent developments in connection with the reorganization of the Persian Customs service by Belgian officials in the Karun district compel him to modify a previous statement.

In spite of occasional complaints, says the correspondent, there at first seemed no reason to believe that the new administration was inimical to British commercial interests. But high-handed measures taken at Mohammerah without warning, which measures are a violation of the specific engagements entered into by the Persian Government, argue a settled purpose to obstruct the expansion of British trade by the Karun route the moment it promises to acquire increased importance by the development of the means of communication in Central and Northern Persia.

Urgent representations in regard to this matter, adds the correspondent, have been addressed to the British Legation at Teheran.

The correspondent concludes by stating that this incident, coupled with the establishment of a Russian Consular agency at Ahwaz, where there are no tangible Russian interests, is regarded as the preliminary to an organized attack on Great Britain's commercial, if not her political, position in Southern Persia.

The "previous statement" referred to in the foregoing was contained in a letter from The Times's special correspondent, dated Teheran, Sept. 29. The correspondent referred to the reorganization of the Persian Customs Service by a staff of officials lent for the purpose by the Belgian Government. Application was made to Belgium as a neutral State for the loan of the officials.

The correspondent said the fact that the Belgian officials could at any time return to their own country gave them a position of independence in Persia which other foreigners who had from time to time drifted into the Persian service had generally lacked.

After describing the various reforms carried out by these Belgians the correspondent said:

"In spite of occasional complaints, there is no reason to believe that the Belgian customs administration has been, on the whole, otherwise than fair in its dealings with foreign traders of all nationalities."

That statement the correspondent now retracts

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

Address by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of Portland, Oregon, Before the People's Institute.

"Political Corruption" was the subject of an address before the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of Portland Oregon.

"The most prolific source of political corruption," said Rabbi Wise, "is the spirit of blind, bigoted partisanship. Men think to-day that parties are ends in themselves. They are only means to the end, which is the country's good.

"The political caucus is a destroyer of political independence and of moral courage. Worse than that, a result of the spirit of partisanship is that a few men acquire almost despotic power, and the few tyrants reward themselves and their followers with such measures as the Ship Subsidy bill.

"Some persons make it their boast to say 'I am a lifelong Republican,' or 'I am a lifelong Democrat.' Mr. Quay, Mr. Platt, and Mr. Crokes rely on these life-longers—I call them that because they serve a life-long sentence—and how these wretches abuse the power you place in their hands!

"Political corruption to-day could not last an hour if the so-called respectable classes did not tolerate and support it. In almost every city in the United States political corruption is made possible, not by thugs and dives, but by wealth.

"Another deplorable condition in 95 cities out of 100 is the corruption of the police, for which the police themselves are not responsible, but the political chieftain.

"Let us have an end to this Irish-American, German-American, or Zulu-American. We are all Americans. I am an American. In my religion and moral teaching I am a Jew, but I would not vote for a Jew unless he were three times as good as his opponent, for fear that he might discredit that religion."

HALL CAINE BETTER.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Hall Caine, the author, who yesterday was stricken ill at the Stafford Hotel here, was somewhat improved to-night, and it is said he may be able to go to New York to-morrow, although his physicians advise him to rest here for a few days.

Mr. Caine is suffering from a severe cold and intense nervousness. He is completely fagged out from overwork. All last week during the engagement here of the company producing his play, "The Eternal City," Mr. Caine was ailing and compelled to keep to his apartments most of the time. For this reason he was unable to keep an engagement made to meet Cardinal Gibbons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Robert Newton Tooker.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Dr. Robert Newton Tooker, one of the prominent physicians of Chicago and President of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, died to-day of apoplexy, aged sixty-one years. When a servant found his body lying on the floor in the bathroom the physician apparently had been dead several hours. Dr. Tooker was known widely as a writer on medical subjects.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES F. CONLEY of Utica, an ex-Alderman and a political leader in his city, died suddenly Saturday night.

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN of Augusta, Ga., one of the most prominent members of the upper house of the Georgia Legislature, died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Atlanta.

Dr. JARUS SEARLE HURLBUT, dentist, died yesterday at his home in Springfield, Mass. He was a member of the International Dental Congress, the Odontological Society of New York, the American Dental Association, the American Academy of Dental Science, the Massachusetts and New England Dental Societies, and the Massachusetts State Board of Registration, and President of the American Association of Dental Examiners. He had practiced in Springfield since 1860.

MRS. M. L. TAILER'S WEDDING.

Will Be, or Has Become, the Bride of the Hon. Cecil Baring, in London, It Is Said.

A rumor was current in New York and at Tuxedo yesterday that Mrs. Maud Lorillard Tailer, the ex-wife of T. Suffern Tailer, was to be married within a few days to the Hon. Cecil Baring. There was no definite announcement of this wedding plan, which is, it is said, to take place in London. In fact, there were a number of the people of Tuxedo who said that the wedding had already taken place. The only relatives of Mrs. Tailer at Tuxedo are her brother, Pierre Lorillard, and her sister, Mrs. Kent. Neither of these confirmed or denied the rumor.

Shortly after Mrs. Tailer had obtained her divorce last Summer the engagement of herself and Mr. Baring was reported, and not denied by either party. Mrs. Tailer obtained her divorce in August. She then came to New York, and remained here until the middle of September, when she went abroad. Mr. Baring also went abroad about the same time.

Mrs. Tailer is the youngest daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard. She made her début in society about twelve years ago, and very shortly afterward was married to T. Suffern Tailer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, a well-known man in society and a famous whip. One child, a son, was born of the marriage. Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Tailer, who lived a great part of the time at Tuxedo, became estranged, and last year Mrs. Tailer went West to obtain a divorce. She was suddenly called back to New York in June by the illness of her son, who remained with Mr. Tailer. Since the divorce Mr. Tailer has had charge of the boy, and he has just returned with him from Europe. It was said before the divorce was granted that should there be a decree Mrs. Tailer and Mr. Baring would marry.

Cecil Baring is the younger brother of Lord Revelstoke. He is the heir presumptive to the baronetcy. His father and brother belonged to the famous banking firm of Baring Brothers in London. He came to New York a number of years ago to represent them, and has been in business in Wall Street. About twelve years ago he was reported engaged to Miss Grace Wilson, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, now Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Wilson denied the rumor at the time, and Miss Wilson married Cornelius Vanderbilt about two years after the engagement was said to have been broken.

CALLS W. W. ASTOR A FOOL.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis Expresses His Opinion of Him in a Talk to Young People.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, began a series of sermons to young people last night. The subject chosen for the first sermon was "Commercial Success and the Poor Boys Who Have Made Themselves Rich." In the course of his talk, while telling stories of poor men who became rich, Dr. Hillis described how the head of the Astor family built up the great Astor fortune, and added:

"The distinguished grandson of this distinguished man has gone abroad and has given up his Americanism to become an Englishman and in his only contribution to literature says that 'no gentleman has any one but a butler to open the front door.' The distinguished grandfather sat on the front doorstep to smoke a clay pipe and has a fool for a grandson."

Discussing the value of wealth to a man who desired to serve the people, he said:

"There was a time when civic truth gave to a man his political place; when a man who knew of what was good for the people and had the power to preach it was given anything he wanted by the people. Now men are sent to the Senate because they have discovered a silver mine in the West or a copper mine in the North. One of the most terrible things I hear is that men are compelled to hand over money to gain position. The campaign contribution of the candidate is a menace to our civilization."

Italian Church Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Very Rev. John A. Sheppard, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, laid the cornerstone of the new Italian Catholic Church, in Centre Street, this city, this afternoon. There was a parade of the parishioners of the church and at night a display of colored lights, fireworks having been prohibited by a recent ordinance of the Orange Common Council. The walls of the church were handsomely draped.

Doukhobors Become Docile.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 9.—A telegram was received to-night from Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, who is at Yorkton with the Doukhobors. He says all the pilgrims were entrained at Minnedosa and Yorkton was reached at noon to-day. The Doukhobors will start for their villages to-morrow. The cold weather had its effect on their pilgrimage, so that the Doukhobors are being induced to return to their homes with very little trouble.

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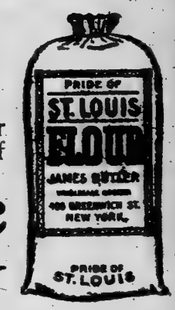


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A full-size ¼-pound can of the most perfect Baking Powder made, free for this sale to every purchaser of a 24½-pound bag of

Pride of St. Louis Flour, 49c

We guarantee both the Baking Powder and Flour to be absolutely perfect.



8 Cakes Laundry Soap, large chunks,
5 Pounds Best Washing Soda,
BOTH 25 CENTS.

CRACKERS.
Vienna Crimp
Johnnie Cake
Golden Crisp
A POUND, 9c

Brooms, large No 7, extra quality straw, each	23c
Parlor Matches, Triumph brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Corn Starch, X L C R brand, a package	5c
Gelatine, X L C R brand, a package	5c
Butler's Square Blue, 3 squares	5c
Black Pepper, ¾-lb. can	8c
French Mustard, large bottle	5c
Concentrated Ammonia, Butler's Best, large bottle	10c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Golden Drip Syrup, quart bottle	10c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle brand, a bottle	5c
Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle	20c
Honey, 1-pound bottle	15c
French Peas, Petit Pois, a can	12c

BAKED BEANS.
Triumph Brand, our best 3-pound can 13c
2 CANS FOR 25c

PEAS.
Hillside Brand, fancy State pack, sifted,
2 CANS FOR 25c

SALMON.
Hatchery Brand Red Alaska, choice quality,
2 CANS FOR 25c

DATES.
New Dates, best quality, full pound package,
A PACKAGE, 7c

PRUNES.
Finest Santa Clara, new crop, medium size, meaty fruit,
3 POUNDS FOR 14c

PICKLES,
Liberty Brand, large bottle,
Sweet and Sour Mixed,
Sweet and Sour Gherkins,
Onions and Chow Chow,
A BOTTLE, 12c

Apples, fancy Baldwin and Greening, a basket	15c
Sweet Potatoes, choice quality, uniform and sound, a basket	13c
Lemons, fine, juicy Messina, a dozen	12c
Cranberries, choice Cape Cod, a quart	8c
Olives, fancy Queen, 4-ounce bottle	5c
Baked Beans, good quality, 2-pound can	5c
Blue Ribbon Breakfast Food, none better, a package	10c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, all varieties, a can	7c
Alpha Pudding, all varieties, special, a package	5c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c
Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in bean or ground, a pound	10c
Beef Extract, Peerless brand, extra choice quality, a jar	19c
Cleaned Currants, new crop, a pound, loose	9c

TEA,
Very Best, No. 1, all kinds,
a pound,
35c.

COFFEE.
Best Mocha and Java,
a pound,
25c.

GOLDEN TIPS
CEYLON TEA,
Pound Package,
50c.
Half Pound Package,
25c.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 9.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ALA, Lilly, 325 Stanton St.	3	8
BRADY, Susanne D., 237 E. 44th St.	68	7
BRANDIGAN, Mary 61 Bayard St.	39	7
BERN, Frida, 125 Pitt St.	38	7
BURNS, Adeline, 444 W. 10th St.	19	6
BURCKHART, Kate, Flower Hosp.	44	7
BREWER, William H., 517 E. 82d St	63	8
BROWN, Alice, 538 W. 151st St.	2	7
BROWNE, William, 104 W. 3d St.	1	7
DETTINGER, Anna K., 355 E. 82d St	57	7
DUFFY, Philip J., 305 E. 25th St.	21	8
DILLON, William, 571 Lexington Av.	1	8
GEOGHAN, William, 322 W. 34th St.	17	8
GREEN, Mary, 237 E. 124th St.	44	8
GUTMAN, Alexander, 180 E. 94th St.	1	8
GERAHTY, Mary R., 82 Charlton St.	1	8
HUNNEMAN, Henriette, 926 6th Av.	65	8
HANLEY, Margaret, 231 E. 14th St.	57	7
HOLLIHAN, Jacob, 601 W. 55th t.	57	7
HARTMAN, Herman F., 4 E. 134th St	28	7
HAUSLER, Roele, 240 Rivington St.	2	7
HART, John, 215 E. 45th St.	32	7
HARLEY, Joseph, 304 E. 26th St.	1	7
HAYMAN Raphael L., 908 Lexington Av.	59	8
KLEIN, Heinrich, 158 Lewis St.	44	7
KELLY, John, 1,912 3d Av.	90	7
KAPLAN, Samuel, 235 Cherry St.	35	7
KALLMEYER, Mary, 159 W. 27th St.	1	7
LITWIN, Rubin, 111 Essex St.	1	7
LOUGHLIN, Peter, 232 W. 24th St.	59	8
LAMON, Nina L., 229 E. 34th St.	18	7
MORRIS, Thomas, 217 W. 24th St.	31	7
MADDEN, Margaret, 208 E. 101st St	41	7
MACKEN, Stephen, 402 E. 89th St.	33	8
MARONE, Maggie, 196 Mott St.	6	8
MANGIN, Margaret P., 609 W. 187th	28	8
MAZZA, Giuseppe, 33 Crosby St.	35	8
MENNETTA, Maria, 64 Amsterdam Av.	1	8
MERKER, William G., Randall's Isl.	42	8
MANDEL, Louis J., 528 5th St.	24	7
McCARTHY, Mary, 64 Clarkson St.	34	8
McGUIRE, Francis J., 276 W. 115th	47	7
McCONLEY, John, 31 Spring St.	63	7
O'CONNELL, Cornelius, 305 E. 60th	57	7
O'NEILL, Michael, 155 W. 26th St.	39	7
OEFFNER, Michael, 118 Wooster St.	45	7
QUINN, Thomas R., 83 7th Av.	16	7
RAINOVITZ, Morris, 85 Orchard St.	43	7
SCHWARTZ, Julia, 82 Avenue D.	63	7
SEITZ, Katherine, 2,556 8th Av.	75	8
SAGER, Charlotte, 60 E. 4th St.	4	8
SINGER, Lena, 106 Norfolk St.	1	8
SUCZNO, Benedetta, 13 Jones St.	24	8
SKELLY, Michael, 328 E. 70th St.	79	7
SCHMEISSER, Ferdinand, 241 E. 78th St.	50	8
VITELLE, Joseph, 310 W. 106th St.	5	8
WESTERFIELD, Joseph B., 61 Jane	1	8
ZUCCALINO, Nicolo, 318 E. 115th St.	1	8

Bronx.

GRAMLICH, Katherine, 147th St. and Timpson Pl.	33	5
MESSIA, Giuseppa, 2,428 Arthur Av.	82	7
McGOWAN, James H., 1,322 Cheshola Pl.	40	8
JOHNSON, Algot E., 55 E. 135th St.	2	8
BIETH, Raymond, 403 Willis Av.	48	8
LEY, Madeline, 3,770 Park Av.	1	8
CONNER, Susan D., 515 E. 146th St.	80	8
REAGAN, David, St. Joseph's Hosp.	18	8
VON LOWENSTEIN, Anna M., 750 Prospect Av.	78	8
SHMIDTERS, Regena, 179th St and Boston Road	75	8
McGLYNN, James, King's Bridge Rd	3	8

Brooklyn.

AMARONO, Ida, 137 Jay St.	24	8
BERGMANN, E. H., 480 Graham Av.	1	8
BARREDA, Victor R., 342 14th St.	2	8
BEHLEN, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	42	8
BENTON, Eugene W., 233 Dean St.	70	8
BARBARA, Vincenzo, 39 Degraw St.	1	8
CONLON, Mary, 940 Kent Av.	28	8
CHILTON, Richard, 1,453 Pacific St.	73	8
CONNOLLY, Julia, 54 Taylor St.	74	8
DINGER, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp.	27	8
DONOHUE, James, 2,051 Bergen St.	1	8
DREEFEY, Fr. Germ. Evang. Home.	76	7
ECKERSON, Frank, Cons. Home.	30	8
FERRARA, Concetta, 68 Adams St.	3	8
GORMAN, Agnes, 132 Prospect St.	1	8
GENATA, Angela, 530 Kent Av.	2	8
HUGHES, James, 1,385 Putnam Av.	38	8
HICKS, Lewis, 50 Lafayette St.	1	8
HEINZE, Gustave, Kings Co. Hosp.	73	8
KIRBY, Elles, 82 Tillary St.	54	7
LEAVITT, Clara B., 77 St. Mark's Av.	76	7
MULEE, H., 988 Jefferson Av.	74	8
MYER, Elizabeth, 2 Waldron Place.	1	8
MEYER, Anna, 60 Steuben St.	1	8
MAHONEY, John H., 102 S. 4th St.	47	7
MORRET, E. H., 503 Clinton Av.	55	7
O'RAFFERTY, T., 655 Decatur St.	72	7
OLIVER, Dorothy, 164 St. John's Pl.	28	8
PLATT, Mamie, 3,906 8th Av.	1	8
RABINOWITZ, A., 65 Manhattan Av.	1	8
REDMOND, Elizabeth, 30 Rush St.	26	7
ROSENBROCK, S. D., 280 Hooper St.	13	7
SELIG, Henrietta, 92 Hudson Av.	57	7
SMITH, Hilda, 1,776 Atlantic Av.	1	7
STUBER, Catherine, 109 Raymond St.	40	8
SLOAN, Josephine, Convent of Mercy.	1	8
TOMEY, M. F., 703 Vanderbilt Av.	23	8
TRUMBLY, Dominick, 193 22d St.	1	8
VORWERK, Arthur, 159 Saratoga Av.	1	8
VAN RIPER, Clarence, Cons. Home.	5	7
WHITE, George M., 366 12th St.	49	7
WENGER, E. C., 604 Eastside St.	60	8

MARRIED.

AGNEW—BEAN.—Nov. 8, 1902, at Grace Church, Millbrook, N. Y., by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., Blanche Bean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Coe Bean, to Cornelius Rea Agnew.

CAMPBELL—SUTHERLAND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 64 Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, November 8, 1902, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. Oscar Moore, Florence M. Sutherland, daughter of Alexander M. Sutherland, to Stewart Fellowes Campbell of Glen Ridge, N. J.

WENDELL—PECK.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, at 452 Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Grace F. Peck to Arthur R. Wendell.

WOOD—RICHARDSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, at the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D. D., Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight S. Richardson, to Arthur King Wood of New York.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, at his residence, 1,315 Pacific Street, Felix Campbell, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Campbell.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, corner of Classon Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Friends are requested to omit flowers.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov 8, at his residence, 1 West 127th St., Samuel Campbell, late member New York College of Pharmacy, husband of Mary Eliza Campbell.

Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—On Friday evening, Nov. 7, 1902, J. Woodbridge Davis, eldest son of the late Dr. Edwin Hamilton and Lucy Woodbridge Davis.

Funeral service at his late residence, 523 West 173d St. on Monday evening, Nov. 10, at 8:30. Interment at Woodlawn.

FARLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, Julia Hobbs, beloved wife of Frederick C. Farley and daughter of the late Francis Hobbs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:30 Lackawanna train from Barclay or Christopher Street

FRASER.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, John M. Fraser, aged 63 years.

Funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family and Atlantic Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited. Canada papers please copy.

HEDGES.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 9, 1902 Andrew J. Hedges, in his 75th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, 968 Broad Street, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HEWITT.—On Friday, Nov. 7, at 21 5th Av., Theodore W. Hewitt.

Funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick St., Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

OWENS.—On Nov. 9, William Franklin Owens, in his 72d year.

Funeral services at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 4:30. Interment at Richmond, Va. Richmond papers please copy.

SCHALK.—At Freiburg, Baden, Germany, Adolph Schalk in the 77th year of his age.

WATERHOUSE.—At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., Archibald N. Waterhouse, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

HARPERS

Harper's Cook Book Encyclopaedia

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.

3:15 A. M.—EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.

7:54 A. M.—SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 12:28 A. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—"20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago, via Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:37 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, B'klyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

*9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston *9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM.—For interm. points to Albany.

†11:20 AM.—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.

*1:00 PM.—Chicago Express.

*2:25 PM.—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.

*3:40 PM.—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.

*6:00 PM.—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.

†7:45 PM.—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.

*9:15 PM.—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (D and Tenth Av.) 10:45 A. M. (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, 24:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:25 A. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood only), 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE RESORTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*24:25, †7:00, †8:00, ‖9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, 1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖8:00 P. M. and *12:15 Mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‖9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—24:00, 24:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:10, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖1:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, 2:00, ‡3:40, *5:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. Via Tremaque.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., Fort Lee Ferry, N. J., 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited".*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk.....†12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto... †8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Royal Limited*.....*3:25pm. *3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices, 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence.

First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays at 2 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line

ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

3:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

8:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 9:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim." all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:13 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 9:25, 9:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 40 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent. 10-6-1902.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes 6:13, 6:15, 8:25, 8:45, 25:45.

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. L. N. Y.
Buffalo Local	*7:10 AM	*7:20 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9:25 AM	*9:30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*11:55 AM	†12:00 PM
Manch Chunk and Easton Local	*12:45 PM	*12:50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	†3:55 PM	†4:10 PM
Easton Local	†5:10 PM	†5:20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5:40 PM	*5:40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7:55 PM	*8:09 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1,224 and 1,354 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 24 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Referees' Notices.

159TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,192.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $238.72.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney. n3-2aw3wM&Th&n24

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—RICHARD J. LYONS, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

n10-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 22 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOHN V. A. CATTUS, Executor. AGNES H. CATTUS, Executrix. GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Executors, 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-law6wM

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.

From N. Y. Nov. 19 and Dec. 15.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Bluecher..Nov. 15, 10 AM|Waldersee, Nov. 29, 5 A.M
Pretoria..Nov. 22, 11 AM|Pennsylv..Dec. 6, 9:30 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
from N. Y. Feb'y 3, 1903,
for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa, at Special Rates.

Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM|Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 3 PM|Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM

SELECT CRUISES. Orient.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 62 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Nov. 18, 8 AM|Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM|Kronprinz. Feb. 10, 10 AM
Kronprinz. Dec. 13, 2 PM|Kaiser....Feb. 24, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
NEW YORK—BREMEN DIRECT.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Bremen..Nov. 13, 10 AM|Friedrich. Nov. 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

NAPLES AND GENOA, VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Trave and Lahn do not call at Algiers.

*A. Vict'a. Nov. 15, 11 AM|†Trave, Jan. 17, 11 AM
†Trave. Nov. 22, 10 AM|†Lahn, Jan. 31, 10 AM
†Lahn, Dec. 6, 10 AM|†Trave, Feb. 28, 9 AM

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg

North-German Lloyd | Hamburg-American
Oelrichs & Co., Agents. | Line.
5 Broadway, N. Y. 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.
Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..Nov. 12, 10 AM|St. Paul..Nov. 26, 10 AM
Philadelphia..Nov. 19, 10 AM|St. Louis..Dec. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Nov. 15, 10 AM|Kroonland..Nov. 29, 10 AM
Vaderland..Nov. 22, 10 AM|Zeeland....Dec. 6, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

COOK'S MOLTKE CRUISE

We have chartered the magnificent new twin screw 12,000 ton steamship "Moltke" from the Hamburg-American Line for a

GRAND 70-DAY CRUISE

to the ORIENT and BIBLE LANDS, sails Feb. 4, 1903. Lowest Inclusive Fares ever offered.

Descriptive programme free on request.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 27, Dec. 18, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MANITOU.....Nov. 10, 8:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ROUND THE WORLD TOUR, 166 DAYS, $1,850.

A select private party, limited to seven, will leave New York, by S. S. "Lahn" Dec. 6, also a section per "Kronprinz" Dec. 13; vacancies for two persons. Special features; exceptional opportunity. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

WEST INDIES, $125

and up,

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.

Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Umbria...Nov. 15, 2 PM|Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM
Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM|Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M.
Etruria, Nov. 29, 2 PM|Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic...Nov. 12, Noon|Majestic..Nov. 26, Noon
Cymric...Nov. 18, Noon|Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
Oceanic..Nov. 19, 8:30 AM|Teutonic..Dec. 10, Noon
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, New York.
'Phone 3138—18 St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

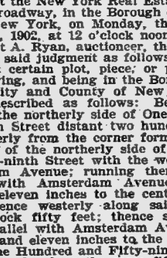
BEGINNING at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen feet six inches west of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running south parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet; thence north parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence east along the south side of said street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be said distances more or less, the side walls of the building on said lot being party walls. Said premises being now known as Number 332 East 124th Street.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1902.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its Street number is 332 East 124th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Five Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 68-100 Dollars, ($5,238.68,) with interest from the 30th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to One Hundred and Forty-five and 37-100 Dollars, ($145.37,) with interest from the 8th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee is Two Hundred Eighty-two and 66-100 Dollars ($282.66) and interest.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee. n10-2aw3wM&Th&n24

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES SPECIAL MASTER'S NOTICE OF SALE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New York.—MORTON TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against NEW YORK AND OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY, Alanson T. Enos, Henry W. Gays, as receiver of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, and John L. Henning, defendants.—In Equity No. 7492.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Northern District of New York.—MORTON TRUST COMPANY, complainant, against NEW YORK AND OTTAWA RAILROAD COMPANY, Alanson T. Enos, Henry W. Gays, as receiver of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, and John L. Henning, defendants.—In Equity No. 6863.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of two several decrees in the above-entitled causes, of the above-entitled court, granted in the first of said causes by Hon. E. Henry Lacombe, U. S. Circuit Judge, dated August 20th, 1902, and in the second cause by the Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, U. S. Judge, dated August 21st, 1902, I, the undersigned, Special Master in Chancery, appointed in and by said decrees, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, upon the terms hereinafter stated, at the railroad station of said New York and Ottawa Railroad Company at St. Regis, Franklin County, in the State of New York, on Thursday, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, as an entirety and as one property and not in separate parcels, all and singular the real and personal property hereinafter more specifically described, and all of the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said New York and Ottawa Railroad Company and of each and all the parties to this cause and of all persons claiming or to claim under them or either of them in and to the said property described as follows, to wit:

(a.) All the railroad of the New York and Ottawa Railroad Company, extending from Upper Lake to Moira, and from Moira to the shore of the St. Lawrence River at or near the easterly boundary of St. Lawrence County, in the State of New York, and to the point of commencement on the United States side, of the Cornwall Bridge, across the St. Lawrence River, the said railroad being situated in the Counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, and being about seventy-one miles in length, including the road-bed, right of way, and all rails, tracks, side-tracks, branches, extensions, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, freight houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turn-tables, water stations, fences, telegraph lines, telephone lines, structures, machinery, tools, implements, material, furniture, and all other incidents or appurtenances of said railroad whatsoever; and all locomotives, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment; including also, all trackage rights of said defendant railroad company at Moira, or elsewhere.

(b.) Also all the right, title, and interest of said defendant New York and Ottawa Railroad Company in or to the following stocks and bonds:

1. 9,910 shares, out of a total issue of 10,000 shares, of the capital stock of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Dominion of Canada.

2. 2,495 shares, out of a total issue of 2,500 shares, of the capital stock of the Cornwall Bridge Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

3. $825,000 par value of the first mortgage four per cent. bonds of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company issued and secured upon the railway section of said company, together with all unpaid coupons and interest thereon.

4. $375,000 par value of the second mortgage six per cent. income bonds of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company issued and secured upon the railway section, together with all unpaid interest thereon.

(c.) Also all the right, title, and interest of said defendant New York and Ottawa Railroad Company obtained by acquisition of the above described stocks and bonds, or by leases, traffic agreements or other contracts, or in any wise whatsoever, to the railroad, franchises and other property of the Ottawa and New York Railway Company above mentioned, and to the railway bridge, franchises, and other property of the Cornwall Bridge Company above mentioned.

(d.) All and singular the corporate rights, privileges and franchises, and all the property, real, personal, or of any nature whatsoever, of said defendant New York and Ottawa Railroad Company as at the date of said decrees, including all property acquired by the receiver therein, and all claims, legal or equitable, of every description, of the said defendant railroad company, or its receiver, against any person or corporation whatsoever.

(e.) Also all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances of all the said railroad, franchises and other property, and each and every part thereof, belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto, the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said New York and Ottawa Railroad Company now has or is entitled to or have in or concerning all of said railroad, franchises, and other property hereinbefore described.

The terms and conditions of this sale are as follows, that is to say: Said sale to be conducted and made according to the rules and practice of and subject to confirmation by the Court, and to satisfy the amounts due and to become due as in said decrees provided for principal and interest, and the several sums therein allowed to be paid, or so much thereof as such property will bring upon such sale.

The complainant or holder or holders of the bonds secured by the said mortgage of November 1, 1897, or any parties to this cause may bid for and purchase the property at such sale.

The purchaser or purchasers of said property may use and apply in making payment of his or their bid not required to be made in cash any of the receiver's certificates or any of the outstanding bonds secured by said mortgage of November 1st,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank J. Dupignac, referee, 623 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 206.5 feet west of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,441.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,005.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, Park Terrace North, 150 feet west of Park Terrace East, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,125.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A MAGNIFICENT N. W. CORNER PROPERTY, on Columbus Avenue, 25x100 feet, 4 stores and twelve 4 and 5 room Apartments, with hardwood trim, Parquet Floors, Open Plumbing and Tiled Bathrooms. Everything new and in first-class condition. Free and clear. Apply for particulars to
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St., N. Y.

A Park Avenue Corner. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BUILDER OWNING modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BARGAIN.
4-Story Flat.
8th Avenue, near the Grand Circle.
Well rented; little expenses.
Occupied by 3 tenants; easy terms.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 6420—38. 116 West 42d Street.

$10,000 cash will buy two handsome 5-story double flats, 27x82x100 each; halls, baths heated, hot water; near 7th Av., north of 125th St.; one block from rapid transit station; mortgage 4½ per cent.; rent, $2,700 each.
PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

A Choice Investment—147 West 111th St., near 7th Av. Drive; five-story extra wide apartment house, rent nearly $6,000; near new L station and subway; bargain to quick buyer. Owner, on premises. Brokers examine this and get particulars.

On 86th St., Near Central Park. A handsomely decorated and beautifully appointed 20-foot, four-story and basement house; complete in every detail; a bargain to quick buyer.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d St. Handsomely appointed, high-class dwelling in centre of block; will be sold at unusually low price; should be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 77th, between Col. & Ams. 4-story and basement, high-stoop residence; handsomely decorated; key at our office; price, $38,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Corner West End Av. Price, $39,000. A large five-story American basement new and complete in every detail; caretaker on premises afternoons.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A Bargain. Price, $27,000. An 18-foot four-story new American basement Dwelling; most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

New 5-story American Basement. Attractive Residence, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; three tiled bathrooms; permit freely given; price, $22,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park. Price, $40,000. A 20-foot, well built, high class Dwelling; trimmed with the handsomest of hard woods; three tiled bathrooms; permit on application.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Lenox Av., 5-story store property, near 137th, $25,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near 7th Av., $26,500; rental $3,100. Bargeluhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th.

ST. NICHOLAS AVE. CORNER. 7-story elevator apt. house. Mtg. 4; rent, $12,024. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

A.—Bargain if sold this month, private house, near Central Park; 11 rooms; in good order. See owner, 1,538 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

Desirable residences, 5th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

3d Av. store property, 37x100; must be sold at once; asking $75,000. Guerineau & Drake, 122 Fast 23d St.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot, $16,500; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $ 5,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Norfolk, near Rivington; full lot, $15,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Investors wanted; we have the property. Stockdale & Julian, No. 492 Columbus Av.

Bronx.

Genuine Bargain.—Up-to-date three-family flat; fine residential section; party must leave city; near station, trolley, school. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., near 156th St.

$275.—Choice building lots, $5 monthly; handy to 3d Av. cars, Upper Bronx; houses to order, $1,900; open Sundays. Polak, 3d Av., cor 174th St.

Sacrifice, $4,000; 2-family house, 10 rooms; near rapid transit, trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

$3,500.—Elegant new 7-room houses; tiled bathroom; nickel plumbing; furnace; near "L" station. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

2-family frame house; 12 rooms; 2 blocks from 156th St. Station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Washington Heights.

A 50-foot front below 179th St., near 11th Av., $4,250. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Avenue half-block front below 155th St.; asking only $22,500; no rock. Huston, 302 West 143d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Rent.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout; first floor, dining room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 7 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Ulrich, 11 South Third Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270B.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONT; NORTH SIDE; $25 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY; 22 MINUTES OUT; 5 CENTS COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,122 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE
ARVERNE PROPERTY.
N. E. corner Boulevard, Wave Crest Av., 98x84 with eight bedroom cottage, furnished and steam heated. Address Box 212, Arverne, N. Y.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,000. Box 259 Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale—Seven-room house and barn, large grounds, on macadam road, $1,650. F. Wallenquist, Lynbrook, L. I.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

LOVELY SUBURBAN HOME.

37 minutes from N. Y.
LARGE MANSION;—Stable costing alone over $50,000. Former owner held the property at $75,000. Can be purchased at a low cash price. Lots in rear of property can be cut up and sold for more than enough to pay the whole purchase price, leaving mansion and stable free and clear. Lots fronting on two streets, 275x1,000 feet. For further particulars apply to
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St., New York.

For 20 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Cheap bargain, farm 120 acres, mile from village; good house, 8 rooms, barn, plenty of fruit; large amount of wood; brook; beautiful location; only $3,000. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d.

Real Estate Wanted.

Exchange, rent, sell, exchange, and lease Manhattan properties. W. P. Malvehill, 1,981 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Cash for furnishing or private houses below 59th St. Call or write, 137 East 59th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

MORSEMERE
on the Plateau of the Palisades.

Is to-day in the public eye as a
RARE OPPORTUNITY
for buying an up-to-date suburban home. A number now ready. Plots 100x125. All improvements. 1,000 fine building plots just opened. Suitable terms. Free ticket.

SEND POSTAL FOR MORE INFORMATION.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.,
ROOM No. 1507. NO. 277 BROADWAY, Cor. Chambers St., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.



FLATBUSH.

FOR QUICK BUYER THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD AT $1,500 LESS THAN THE TITLE COMPANY'S APPRAISAL. NEW HOUSE, BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED THROUGHOUT; HARDWOOD TRIM; DOUBLE HARDWOOD FLOORS; STEAM HEAT AND RUNNING WATER IN ALL SLEEPING ROOMS. CHOICEST LOCATION IN FLATBUSH.

DODD & BANTA,
706 FLATBUSH AVE.,
Near Clarkson St. Tel. 723 Flatbush.

A RARE CHANCE.

A MODERN 4-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE ON 40x100 PLOT IN THE BEDFORD SECTION. STEAM HEAT AND HOT WATER SUPPLY. INCOME $4,200 PER ANNUM—EVERY APARTMENT LEASED. WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR FREE AND CLEAR LOTS OR SMALLER PARCELS OF INCOME PROPERTY. APPLY BY MAIL, TELEPHONE, OR IN PERSON.
CHAS. ROSENTHAL,
FLATBUSH AV., CORNER AV. F.
OR ROOM 700 TEMPLE BAR, 44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH, BARGAIN. Built for $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER who was unfortunate. He paid $1,000 on it. Has lost all in speculation. Builder must sell. PRICE $10,800. TERMS: $500 CASH and $80 monthly pays all, or MAKE OFFER. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in Flatbush. Finished in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, and OAK. OAK FLOORS, BEAM CEILINGS, LAVISHLY DECORATED. 12 LARGE Rooms, 2 tiled baths, ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM, and many other attractions found only in the very highest-priced houses. Fine, large grounds. Most Beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Near "L" Road and Trolleys. 28 minutes to Manhattan. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, PRICE, $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises. HARRY S. SHAPTER, 760 East 22d St., B'klyn.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FLATBUSH, $6,000 AND $3,750.
TWO DETACHED HOUSES NEAR OCEAN AV. and elevated station. FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS AND TRIM; elegant gas fixtures and decorations. MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 1ST. Terms, $500 down on one; $250 down on the other. BALANCE TO SUIT.
C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,087 FLATBUSH AVENUE

Colonial cottage, Av. G and Ocean Av.; all improvements; an exquisite location in finest part of Flatbush; admirably finished in hard woods, with artistic stained glass, fire log, &c.; temporarily occupied and will be shown by tenant, with price, terms, &c. C. O. Hadly, Av. G and Ocean Av., Flatbush.

150 FEET FROM PROSPECT PARK. **FIRST STREET** 561 to 569. Three-and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $36,000.
PETER F. DELANEY, Builder, premises.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic sweet fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

Greatest bargain ever offered in Brooklyn; $3,900; 4-story, basement, and cellar brick dwelling; 114 Prospect St.; three blocks bridge entrance; good order; fine investment. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Exceptional bargain for quick purchaser; 8-room, two-family house; excellent condition; $1,800 $900 down. Room 607, 7 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11th, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Trustees' Sale
by order of Franklin L. Gunther and John Clinton Gray, Esq., Trustees,
THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE
6-story stone and brick building with lot,
No. 53 Greene Street,
between Grand and Broome Streets,
5-story stone and brick building with lot.
No. 84 Dey Street,
between Church and Greenwich Sts.
For maps, etc., apply to Perkins & Jackson, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, November 11, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
William J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,
The Choice and Valuable Property
CONSISTING OF
5-story stone and brick business building with plot of land.
No. 447 BROADWAY,
running through to and being No. 24 Mercer Street,
between Howard and Grand Streets.
For maps, etc., apply to William Mitchell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Farms wanted; cash customers; send full particulars. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., New York.

Want a New Jersey or Long Island farm for very desirable Brooklyn residence; equity, $3,500; rental, $300. T., Box 182 Times.

Owners!—Send us particulars of property you have to exchange. Gunther & Smith, 128 East 23d St.

Real Estate.

[From New York Times.]

"IN JAIL FOR HIS MISTAKE."

Declared a Title Clear, and His Client Loses $6,466."

(In this case, a dishonest person was employed to search the title to the property, and reported it to be all right. Subsequently, the court decided that the title was not good, and the investment became a total loss.)

Requiring Title Insurance
is an easy way to protect one's self against such unpleasant experiences as that of the investor above referred to.

Insure in the oldest, strongest, and best

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,
Capital and Surplus, - $8,000,000

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel, consisting of well-known real-estate lawyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

Money-Making Farms is the title of an illustrated booklet describing productive farms, with stock and tools, which for one cause or another must be sold; no liquor, no malaria, no destructive storms; cream, fruit, vegetables, dairy, stock, and poultry; abundance wood and timber; thrifty villages, hustling cities, local creameries, canning factories, and Summer boarders make cash markets. Write E. T. Strout, Augusta, Me.

"R U Looking" for furnished houses, rooms, or flats? Vacant property brings no returns; have customers for above. Downey's Renting Agency, 294 7th Av.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

For Sale—Farm of 65 acres, 20 acres good, smooth meadow; new barn, comfortable house; good water, fruit, &c.; one mile to village, 4 miles from Winsted; wood enough if delivered in Winsted to pay for farm. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Bargain.—Good eight-room house, barn, hennery; fruit; 18 acres; $1,000. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement; 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS, BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Attractive offices, north light, 835—Broadway, corner 18th St.; elevator; $12.50 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let.—2d loft, 25x90, elevator and good light, reasonable. Smith, 2,505 3d Av., near 138th St.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS J. CONLAN, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.
WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
n10-law6wM

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.

Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.
Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $7,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the stores and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $540 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
136 TO 142 EAST 17TH ST.
MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS,
FOUR AND FIVE ROOMS
and bath; all improvements; new, up-to-date, steam heat, hot water, telephone, hall service day and night; rents, $40 to $50. Apply on premises.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; southern exposure; up to date; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

2,007 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

61-69 EAST 86th.
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance. $900 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant corner bath, and all Inquire B. A. Glide, southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av. apartments; elevator service, improvements; rents moderate.

The "Windlesham," 115 East 92d St., near Park Av.—Select parlor flat, 8 large rooms and bathroom, kitchen below; hot water; individual yard; residence block; only $32.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 84th St. exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—504 West 22d St.—Second flat; five large rooms; practically a corner, having side light. Rent, $25.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

12 WEST 18TH ST.
Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

18th St., 12 West.—Most desirable apartment; fourth floor; fireproof.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Just one more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

13 West 26th St.—Apartment, furnished, two rooms and bath; elevated; rental $25 per month.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel 1050—Col.

HOTEL HIGHLANDS
91st St. and Lexington Av.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
Extraordinary rates. Transient, $2.50 upward daily. Single rooms, $3.50 weekly. Double rooms, $5.25 weekly. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75 weekly. Parlor, bedroom, dressing room or 2 bedrooms, $17.50 weekly. Superior cuisine. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly. Three meals, $8.75 weekly. Breakfast or luncheon, 50c. Dinner, 75c. Shops and theatres, 15 minutes by trolleys or elevated.

THE WESTMINSTER
APARTMENTS. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Desirable furnished house, West 11th St.; 12 rooms, bath; rent, season, $1,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

MORNINGSIDE PARK VIEW.
Southern exposure, steam heated, hot water supplied; six elegant light rooms and bath; small family, $38. 317 West 114th St., northeast corner Manhattan Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Well-furnished, steam-heated house; New York 45 minutes; depot one minute; rent, five dollars per month and board for three; delightful situation. Homestead, Box 104 Times Office.

New Jersey Property to Let.

A boarding house; present tenant of 12 years' occupancy is retiring from business; favorable opportunity for the proper person. A. M. Johnson & Co., 5th Av., corner 28th St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Water powers, lakes, farms, houses, sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 260 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs; $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

Oriental antique rugs, large and small; table and cushion silk covers; brought by Persian family; cheap; wholesale or retail; write. Call evenings or Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Kalayjian, 319 East 83d St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED $20.
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 832 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call, Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Purchase and Exchange.

Positively highest prices paid for old and new metals, iron, &c.; postal request will receive prompt attention. Yorkville Metal Co., 1,845 2d Av., near 71st St.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

$50,000.00 at 4 per cent. on church real estate valued at $220,000.00 in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Write W. S. Small, attorney, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Never Thrown Away!! Your advertisement printed around pencils. Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
HARTFORD, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LUCINDA HARTFORD, FLORENCE HARTFORD, the widow and next of kin of JAMES HARTFORD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Maclagan of Passaic, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Hartford, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And any of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n10-law8wM

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; arrangements for Winter; references.

17th St., 116 East.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, private bath; also small room; excellent table; references.

20th St., 18-15 West—The Julien.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

20th St., 152 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table; bath; conveniences; terms moderate; transients accommodated.

21st St., 23, 19, 17 West, Near 5th Av., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

21st St., 23, 19, 17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms, with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

72d St., 162 West.—Newly and handsomely furnished house; first-class appointments; superior table; telephone; references exchanged.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable large room; every convenience; good board; references.

95th St., 66 West.—Large sunny room; hall room; excellent, plentiful table; table boarders; reference.

104th St., 61 West.—Unexpected vacancies; comfortable, homelike

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3RD AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

You will find some of the sharpest economies of the season chronicled in these paragraphs of store news for today—

150 Women's Surtout Coats $9.50.
The fashionable long belted ulsters; made of fine quality rainproof covert cloth, waterproofed by the ce ebrated Mohican process. Oxford, gray and black; fly front shape, newest sleeves with band cuff; and full stitched pleat on back, as well as adjustable dip belt. These garments came to us at one half regular price, when a prominent cloak manufacturer retired from business. All sizes 32 to 46 inch bust; 14, 16 and 18 years. They should sell for $14.50.

Women's Gloves 69c.
Of fine glace lambskin; colors, tan, mode, red, gray, black and white; every pair guaranteed a perfect fit; all sizes. Worth $1.

Panne Velvet 88c.
A lot of splendid quality panne velvet, in black and every other desirable color, such as cream, pink, blue, navy, brown, emerald green and various shades besides. Our regular $1 grade; special to-day at 88c a yard.

Outing Flannel 7 3-4c.
About 6,500 yards of striped outing flannels—good heavy quality—pretty styles—in pink and light blue—just the thing for kimonos, dressing sacques, children's dresses and sleeping garments; regular 10c. grade; special at 7¾c. a yard.

Dinner Sets $23.98.
Charles Field Haviland and Limoges china; 100 pieces; with pretty floral decorations.

Men's Underwear.
35c—Heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers; good value at 50c.; all sizes; Jaeger and steel shades.
50c—Heavyweight natural wool shirts and drawers; also heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers to match; the shirts are trimmed with satin fronts; the drawers have extra gussets and double seats; all sizes.
98c—All wool underwear; made by Root's Mills; Tivoli brand; shirts are single and double breasted; camel's hair and natural grays; drawers to match; all sizes, including extra large; regularly sold for $1.50 per garment.

Grocery Specials.

Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, our 50c. kind,	38c
Mixed Tea, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast; our 62c. kind, per lb.,	49c
Breakfast Cocoa, none better, ½ lb. cans,	15c
California Prunes, extra fine, 2 lb. pkgs.,	16c
California Prunes, meaty, per lb. 5c., 5 lbs.,	20c
Evaporated Apricots or Peaches, very fine, cheaper than apples, per lb.,	10c
Figs, best layers, 2 lb. boxes,	30c
Imported Strawberry or *Raspberry Jam,* finest, 2 lb. jars,	30c
Cherries in Maraschino, imported, quarts,	55c
Kernelled Corn, without skins, per can,	14c
Stringless Beans, per can, 10c., 13c., 14c., 16c.,	18c
Peas, per can, 8c., 10c., 11c., 13c., 15c.,	17c
California Asparagus, per can, 17c.,	22c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans, 16c., 20c.,	28c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Women's Wrappers 88c.
The world-famous corsetine; made on an entirely new model; of the best quality fleece back flannelette; neat figures, stripes and fancy designs on dark grounds, in colorings of blue and white, black and white and fancy effects; trimmed in the newest way, with woven embroidery and bordering of same material as the wrapper itself. Every one has a specially made corset which can be removed when the wrapper is washed. Sizes 32 to 46—lots of each size. Actual value $1.50.

Men's Gloves 75c.
Heavy weight dogskin; with heavy corded embroidered backs; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes; perfect-fitting; worth $1.

Albatross 20c. Yard.
Excellent quality; in a fine range of colors, such as black, cream, cardinal, navy, nile, cadet, gray, helio, light blue, pink and rose—all most desirable.

Bath Sheets 85c.
Comfort after the bath in one of these fine Turkish bath sheets. About 890 in all, 1¼ yards wide and 2¼ yards long; heavy quality; actual value $1.50.

Dinner Sets $9.50.
American porcelain; pretty floral decorations; gold edges; 101 pieces; with soup tureen; and tea pot; $12 value.

Women's Underwear.
39c—Oneita Combination Suits; fleece lined; buttoned across the shoulders; daintily trimmed at neck with lace and silk ribbon; all sizes; regular 75c. quality.
98c—Women's Black Wool Tights, made by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills; ankle length; guaranteed not to shrink; actual value $1.50.
79c—These manufactured by the Norfolk and New Brunswick Mills—White and gray merino vests and pants to match; have no equal for durability and wear; they are guaranteed not to shrink; you'd pay $1.50 for underwear not half as good as this.

Wines & Liquors.

Imported Port or Sherry, per gal., $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50,	$4.50
Monogram Rye Whiskey, very old and rich; sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price for this sale, full quarts,	99c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts,	55c
California Port or Sherry, per ½ gal., 44c., 60c., 70c., 90c.; per gal., 80c., $1.10, $1.30,	$1.70
California Catawba, Muscatel or *Angelica,* per ½ gal., 44c., 60c.,	90c
Cognac, a $1.50 bottle French brandy.	95c
Sparkling Mosel, a $2.25 quart bottle,	$1.25
Imported Cordials. Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Moka, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Cassis, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottles,	75c
Absinthe, best imported, full quarts,	$1.25

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

The PIANOLA Was Made so *Every one* Could Use the Piano

Simplicity and artistic efficiency were the two points aimed at in the Pianola's construction. The successful combination of these two qualities is the secret of the Pianola's present popularity.

When used, its perfect reproduction of the most skilful and artistic hand-playing has commended it to the musicians and musical people, while its easy operation, well within even a child's understanding, makes it practical to the music-loving but unskilful public.

The enormous increase in the number of Pianolas sold in all parts of the world indicates that the period when every piano will be accompanied by one of these wonderful instruments is not far distant.

Is it not strange that *any one* should delay investigating an instrument which makes the piano so useful and is capable of giving so much genuine enjoyment?


Playing Grand Piano with aid of the PIANOLA.

Aeolian Hall is the name of the new home of the Pianola, where all are welcome, whether curiosity or an intention to purchase prompts the visit.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.


Accompanying Voice—Playing Uprights Piano with PIANOLA.

96TH YEAR
COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

121st Street: 2226 to 2234 Third Ave. Corner 121st St.

Chatham Square: 193 to 205 Park Row, Chatham Square.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Everything Reliable.
CARPETS, BEDDING, STOVES, RUGS.


Comfortable **Reed Rocker,** finished in the new Empire style; large size rocker; Reduced from $6.50 for this week only.
$3.90


Beautifully finished **Toilet Table** of quartered oak, golden oak or mahogany finish; oval bevelled mirror, size 18x22 in.; Reduced from $16.75 to
$12.10


Quartered Oak **Ladies' Desk,** with bevel mirror at top; 3 drawers; swell front; Reduced for this week only from $16.50 to
$9.80
Other Desks from $2.95 up.

Piano Stool, polished mahogany finish, brass claw feet and glass ball casters; Reduced from $2.90 to
$1.65



Large Size Cane Seat Chair, oak, well finished, suitable for dining-room or bedroom; Special price for this week,
98c
Nurse Rocker to match, $1.30




Oriental Busts, beautiful effects in color, gold and bronze; six subjects; height of each, 17 in.,
$1.18

Cash or Liberal Credit.

Customers may add to their Accounts in either store or make payments at either, suiting their own convenience.
No extra charges of any kind.

O'Neill's

32 Inch Black Velour du Nord
We Place on Sale To-day

a limited number of pieces of 32 inch Black Velour du Nord in the finest shade of black obtainable. The increased demand for this rich fabric for Eton, Three-quarter and Long Garments makes this a most timely offering.

Two Very Superior Grades Priced as Follows:
At 2.00 per yard for the regular 2.75 quality
At 3.50 per yard for the regular 4.25 quality

ALSO

many qualities and styles of Black, Fancy and Plain Velvets and Velours, for Outer Garments, at prices that mean a great saving in the purchase of the most reliable fabrics.

Black Silk Dress Velvets

from the best makers in France and Germany, excellent values at
1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 to 7.50 per yard.

PLAIN AND FANCY COLORED VELVETS for Entire Costumes, for Waists, for Millinery and Trimmings, in great variety and in every shade at very attractive prices.

Two Dress Goods Specials
FOR MONDAY.

49-Inch All-Wool **Panne Zibeline,**
Bright and Silky, the equal in appearance of most Zibelines now retailing at 1.50 per yard, at
98c per yard
All the leading Fall and Winter Shades.

54-Inch All-Wool **Fine Imported Broadcloths,**
A very superior cloth, and at the price quoted the greatest value offered this season,
1.50 per yard
In twelve of the shades that are now most in demand.

A Great Opportunity to Purchase
High Grade Rugs in Carpet Sizes
25% Below Prevailing Prices.

We place on sale to-day a large assortment of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels Rugs in carpet sizes from the foremost makers in the country at just about the cost to manufacture. A variety of first class patterns to select from. Such an opportunity is seldom possible, and should have your immediate attention—because—

Prices Quoted Are Positively for Monday Only.

WILTON RUGS (20 Patterns).

6 x 9 feet, always 20.00—Monday	15.00
8½x10½ feet, always 30.00—Monday	23.50
9 x12 feet, always 35.00—Monday	26.50

AXMINSTER RUGS (8 Patterns).

8½x10½ feet, always 20.00—Monday	14.98
9 x12 feet, always 23.50—Monday	17.98

BRUSSELS RUGS (7 Patterns).

9x 9 feet, always 10.75—Monday	7.98
9x12 feet, always 18.00—Monday	12.50

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.



Worn indoors alway, your house footman's livery is criticised at closest range.
Must be correct beyond cavil.
For the house footman, properly cut coats and trousers of fine livery cloth—all the usual colors, $32. Waistcoats, striped or plain Valentian, $5.
For the butler, dress suits of twilled worsted, $30.

Everything liveried servants wear outdoors is here, too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

A Special
Oriental Bargain.

300 Extra Fine Large Kurdistan Rugs,
$25.00 each,
rugs worth from $40 to $50 can be selected from this lot.

100 Turkish and Persian Carpets,
9x12 to 12x15 ft.,
$75, $125,
exceptional value.

200 Karabagh Rugs,
$8.00 each.

Commencing
Monday Afternoon, Nov. 10th.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A Royal Acknowledgment
of the Superiority of
VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE
is attested by the recent appointment of the house of Veuve Clicquot as purveyors to
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
for their celebrated brands of
Yellow Label, "Sec." (VERY DRY) Gold Label, "Brut." (EXTREMELY DRY)

Antique Bellows
In Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
In Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street and 135 West Forty-first Street, New York.

THE
King's Strength
and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of
Bass' Ale
as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by
Bass' Pale Ale
which was supplied to him at his own request.

Kitchen Utensils
HAVING THIS *Trade Mark* ARE SAFE: AGATE L & G Mfg. Co. NICKEL-STEEL-WARE
NO POISON is used in the enamel.
Send for Our New Booklet Showing WHY.
A full assortment of these goods for sale by all the leading DEPARTMENT and HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.
Knox Hats
ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find, A good prescription for mankind.

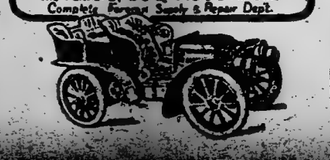
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The best of all music boxes. Glorious tone quality, combining the brilliance of the piano and the richness of the organ; great volume. Plays any piece of music from steel tune sheets that last forever. You may hear the Stella Music Box without a feeling of obligation. On easy terms, if desired. Also a full line of Edison Phonographs and Records.
JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY, 39 Union Square.

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CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.
MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants.
Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.
Dr. H. MAYER,
881 Fulton st., Brooklyn, bet. Gold and Duffield sts.
Sunday Hours, 10 to 12. Established 1861.

SMITH & MABLEY
7 & 9 & 38 & 39 St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, 60 H.P. Mors & Renault
Complete Factory Supply & Repair Dept.



FASHIONABLE
CARPETS!
Great Clearance Sale!
COMMENCING THIS WEEK!
We offer odd pieces of Carpetings in patterns we do not intend duplicating, consisting of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, and BRUSSELS, to close out from 85c. per yard.

Rug Offerings.
MADE-UP RUGS, (with Borders,) in all grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room, AT REMNANT PRICES.

India and Domestic Rugs,
In Carpet Sizes (principally 9x12.)
TWO LOTS: At $18.50 and $24.50 each.
Worth double the money.
INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.
Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.
Sheet Oilcloths (4 to 6 yds. wide) for kitchens, at about ONE-HALF price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In Our New Furniture Building: Special Sale This Week of High-Grade Parlor and Bedroom Furniture. Also Rugs and Iron Beds.

ENORMOUSLY
The Largest SALE
Egyptian



ARABS Cigarettes
CORK TIPS OR PLAIN 15c
SURBRUG COMPANY, Makers

LARGE PROFITS SAVED!
On spectacles and eyeglasses by buying of the manufacturer. ONE FIRST QUALITY LENS DUPLICATED, 25c. (Pay system of examination insures perfect glasses.)
W. G. FAY OPTICAL MFG. CO.,
128 BROADWAY, 62nd Street.

A & Co

Diamond Rings.
Two-stone Rings, all diamonds or a diamond with a Pearl, Emerald, Ruby or Opal, and six small diamonds in the ring shank, are some of the many new and attractive designs lately added to our large selection of Diamond Solitaires, Clusters and Hoop Rings. They cost from 50.00 to 350.00.
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, 25.00 TO 500.00.
A. Frankfield & Co
Importers and Jewelers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; northwest winds becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,489. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT DEALS "LILY WHITES" ANOTHER BLOW

Removes Alabama Official for Aiding Anti-Negro Party.

Appoints in His Place a Man Who Opposed the White Republicans in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt to-day delivered the hardest blow he has yet given to the movement to establish a White Republican Party in the South. He announced the removal from office of Julian H. Bingham, Collector of Internal Revenue of Alabama and the Republican National Committeeman from that State. The announcement was coupled with a statement from Postmaster General Payne, authorized by the President, to the effect that Bingham was removed solely because of his active participation in the movement referred to.

Bingham's successor is Joseph A. Thompson, a brother of Representative Charles W. Thompson (Dem.) of Alabama. He fought for the admission of negro delegates from Macon County, who were excluded from the late State Convention, and his appointment was recommended by Booker T. Washington.

This is the third important appointment made in Alabama at the request of Mr. Washington and each has been a severe blow to the White Republicans. The first was that of Judge Thomas G. Jones, a Democrat who was appointed to the bench on Mr. Washington's recommendation. The second was that of Thomas R. Roulhac, a Democrat, whom Mr. Washington had appointed to the United States District Attorneyship. He succeeded District Attorney Vaughan, a White Republican leader, who had been removed.

Mr. Payne's statement was as follows:

The change in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Alabama in nowise reflects upon the integrity or ability of Mr. Bingham, the incumbent of the office. It is one of those things which occasionally happens in politics. The position taken by the Republicans of Alabama at their recent State Convention, as understood by the Republicans of the North, is looked upon as a perversion of the fundamental principles of the Republican Party, and Mr. Bingham is, in a measure, held responsible for that action, hence the change.

Neither the Administration nor the Republican Party of the North will stand for the exclusion of any section of our people by reason of their race or color, when, in other respects, such persons have complied with the laws, and are eligible under the law to full and free participation in political action, and are of a high standard of personal character.

In other words, there are a few hundred colored men in Alabama who come up to the requirements of the recently adopted State Constitution, and are eligible for participation in political affairs, and the action of the Republican State Convention referred to in arbitrarily excluding them is not approved; no more than such action would be approved if it were taken in Ohio or Indiana.

The question of interest now is what the White Republicans will do. Some of their leaders have said lately that, whatever the Administration may do, they will continue in their present course. They say they are trying to redeem the Southern Republican Party from the reproach that has been cast upon it by the presence of an ignorant and salable vote and to break the solid South by attracting to their ranks white men who now vote the Democratic ticket. This, they say, they will continue to do, no matter what difficulties the President places in their way.

Other Alabama Republicans take a different view of it. They say Mr. Payne's statement indicates that the Administration does not understand the situation, and that in reality they are trying to carry out the President's wishes and will continue to do so. They point to the sentence in Mr. Payne's statement, "There are a few hundred colored men in Alabama who come up to the requirements of the recently adopted Constitution and are eligible for participation in political affairs," and say that no effort was made to "arbitrarily" exclude these men. They assert that only one negro was arbitrarily excluded, and he was a Hale County man who had supported some Democratic policies and was not considered a good Republican. Several negroes, they assert, were excluded because their election to the convention was contested, and they would have been unseated just the same if they had been white men.

They say that they will continue to do as they have done with renewed assurance that the President supports them.

It is a curious fact that the Payne statement comes directly from Mr. Bingham. Not caring to rest under the shadow which a removal without reasons would cast upon him, he asked the Administration to say something exonerating him from any such suspicion. The result was Mr. Payne's statement, not only exonerating Mr. Bingham, but plainly stating the President's views about the White Republican Party.

More removals are looked for in Alabama, for nearly every Federal office holder there is a memmber of the White Party. It is intimated, however, that Mr. Bingham's case is enough of a warning to these men, and that no more of them may be removed if they will take the warning and stop trying to build up a white organization.

There may be developments in North Carolina, where the white movement had its origin. Senator Pritchard is the leader in that State, and the originator of the movement. Removals of Federal office holders there are expected. Word reached here to-day that Senator Pritchard is on his way to this city to discuss with President Roosevelt a statement he is preparing to send out regarding the recent election and his attitude toward the negro in Southern politics.

THREE MORE SLATED TO GO?

Report That the President Will Punish Other Federal Office Holders of Alabama.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 10.—The action of President Roosevelt in removing from office Julian H. Bingham, Collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama, because of his participation in the "Lily White" Republican movement whereby all negroes were recently excluded from the councils of the Republican Party, has created renewed consternation among the Alabama Republicans, particularly as it follows the recent dismissal from office of William Vaughn, District Attorney for North Alabama, late Republican State Executive Committee Chairman. The direct cause of Bingham's removal, it is said, was the protest of negro delegations which called on the President from Northern and Southern States.

It is said that three other high Federal officials in this State are slated for decapitation in pursuance of the President's policy of punishing the white Republican leaders of Alabama. To further emphasize his position, it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt will have a negro appointed Chief Deputy Clerk in the office of Internal Revenue Collector, and will place negroes in other subordinate Federal positions in this State.

Leaders of the white Republican Party say they will take no backward step, but will adhere to their policy of excluding the negro from their political councils and will seek to build up a strong white Republican organization, despite the President's opposition. Collector Bingham played an active part in the recent Republican State Convention, and was on the committee which reported in favor of unseating all negro delegates. He also spoke for the adoption of the report.

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Every Day Train to California. "Overland Limited" Route.

MITCHELL DENIES A RUMOR.

Mine Workers' Leader Not a Candidate for the Labor Federation's Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America formally announced that he would not accept the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor in the following telegram to-day to Secretary Wilson:

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Nov. 9.

W. B. Wilson, Indianapolis:

Replying to your inquiry concerning the use of my name by the press as an aspirant for the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor, I desire to say that I am in no way responsible for the circulation of these rumors, and while it is the duty of every man to serve the cause of labor in any position in which he can be most useful, and while I appreciate the honor of being mentioned for this office, I firmly believe that I can be of more real service in my present position, and if any attempt is made to present my name for the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor at the New Orleans Convention, you will favor me by saying that under no circumstances would I accept the election.

JOHN MITCHELL.

NINETY-SIX MAY BE DROWNED.

That Number of Persons Missing as the Result of the Wreck of an Australasian Steamship.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 10.—The British steamship Elingamite, bound from Sydney for Auckland, has been wrecked on Three Kings Islands.

Forty-two of those on board were saved and ninety-six are missing.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Nov. 10.—The Elingamite carried 110 passengers. She was wrecked yesterday morning. Six of her boats and two rafts left the vessel.

Twenty-seven of the passengers and fifteen of the crew have been landed in New Zealand. Steamers have been sent out to search for the rafts and four of the boats, which are still missing.

Lloyds's report says thirty-seven of the passengers have been saved, but that it is feared the remainder have been lost.

The Elingamite belonged to Huddart-Perker & Co. of Melbourne. She was used in the general passenger and mail service carried on by this company between the colonies and along the coast of Australia. She was built in 1887 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was of 1,675 tons net register. She was 310 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 10 feet deep.

Three Kings Islands are a group of small islands thirty-eight miles northwest of New Zealand.

RUMORED TRACTION DEAL.

Report of a Plan to Consolidate Surface and Elevated Lines in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A circular letter from Samuel W. Allerton, a capitalist, addressed to the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company discloses the fact, so far as Mr. Allerton's belief is concerned, that there is a plan under way to get control of that corporation. Although he does not mention the would-be purchaser, it is broadly hinted that it is the Union Traction Company, and that the proposed consolidation includes all the street railways of Chicago and possibly the elevated roads as well.

There have been rumors of this before, but this is the first time that a man of Mr. Allerton's standing has taken cognisance of it. He warns stockholders not to sell before consulting Mr. Hamilton, the Chicago City's President. The latter says he has not heard of the attempt to control his road.

Treasurer Eckels of the Union Traction Company denies all knowledge of the plan. Nevertheless, many capitalists believe that the attempt will be made soon.

NEW LECTURER AT YALE.

Prof. Joseph J. Thomson of Cambridge, England, Chosen to Fill the Silliman Chair.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the Yale corporation this afternoon the important post of Silliman lecturer at Yale was filled for the first time by the appointment of Joseph J. Thomson, Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge University, England. Prof. Thomson is regarded as one of the leading physicists in England.

The lectureship is on an endowment of $85,000 left to Yale by the estate of the late Benjamin Silliman of New York City.

Announcement was made from Governor General Taft of the Philippines that the brother-in-law of the Solicitor General of the islands was now on his way to enter the Yale Law School. He will be the first Filipino student admitted to Yale University.

Several new appointments were made. Prof. D. Cady Eaton, formerly of the Yale Art School, was invited to resume his professorship of the history and criticism of art in the university. Prof. Eaton was connected with the art school at its founding, in 1864, but resigned a number of years ago.

George Grant MacCurdy was appointed Curator of the anthropological collection in Peabody Museum, and Prof. A. Hopkins was appointed special lecturer in entomology in the Yale Forestry School.

ACTRESS SWALLOWED A WATCH.

The Timepiece Was Located in Her Stomach by X-Rays.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 10.—Maud Lillian Berri of the "Sultan of Sulla" company was under the X-rays in Dr. Henry Hatch's office here yesterday. During the Saturday evening performance she nearly fainted as a result of severe pains throughout her body, and particularly in the intestines.

Yesterday Dr. Hatch was called in, but his prescription did not relieve her suffering. Later she was taken to his laboratory. There he discovered a foreign substance in her stomach.

At Keokuk last Friday she fell asleep in her room at the hotel having in her hand a Swiss watch about the size of a ten-cent piece. When she awoke it was missing. A careful search failed to disclose its hiding place. The supposition now is that she swallowed it during her sleep, but did not immediately feel its effects.

Dr. Hatch as authority for the statement that he discovered it by the use of X-rays and that he will recover it without a surgical operation. Miss Berri departed this evening, but it will probably be several days before she will be able to resume her place in the cast.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

MR. BLACK CLOSES MOLINEUX'S DEFENSE

The Ex-Governor Says Evidence Points Toward Cornish.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne Begins to Sum Up for the Prosecution—He Defends Cornish.

For more than six hours yesterday the jury which is hearing the trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder listened to the speeches in summing up of ex-Gov. Black and Assistant District Attorney Osborne. At a little past 6 o'clock last night Justice Lambert adjourned court until this morning. Mr. Osborne will close his address before the noon recess, and the case will go to the jury late in the afternoon.

Not the least remarkable among the many unprecedented features of this unusual case was the situation yesterday. Mr. Black, counsel for the defense, devoted quite as much of his address to an arraignment of Harry S. Cornish as the perpetrator of the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams as he did to a defense of his client from having sent the fatal package of poison. The speech of the ex-Governor sounded very much like the address of a prosecutor.

Mr. Osborne, on the other hand, assumed for nearly two hours the rôle of an attorney for the defense—the defense of Cornish from this charge. He said that, according to the defense, the only mistake Cornish made was in not dying, and that the defendant had not only tried to kill him, but was now seeking to put him in jail because the murderous effort was not a success.

While Mr. Black was pronouncing his excoriations upon Cornish, the latter sat in the courtroom with his mother on one side and his father on the other, and with a contemptuous smile upon his face. And at the recess for luncheon Cornish declared to a reporter that he was sorry for Molineux because Mr. Weeks had not conducted his defense—for Mr. Weeks knew enough about the facts of the case not to attempt such a foolhardy thing as to accuse Cornish of this crime. Gov. Black's arraignment of Cornish, in Cornish's opinion, had weakened the position of the defense.

But there were others whom Mr. Black did not spare. He intimated that Mrs. Rogers was a party to the plot to remove her aged mother from the world. He acted openly that Cornish's first move after the woman died was to "retain" as his counsel the Acting District Attorney of the county, John F. McIntyre. Mr. Black later retracted the word "retained" in the sense that any money was paid, but he left no doubt as to the meaning he desired to convey.

WOMEN ATE LUNCHEON IN COURT.

There was a great crowd present to hear the closing speeches. More than half the crowd were women. They came early and took all the available seats in the courtroom. A squad of fifty policemen in the corridors had all they could do to keep the crowd outside in order. Many of the spectators did not leave their seats to go to luncheon when a recess was taken. In one corner of the courtroom a bevy of women brought forth a basket full of sandwiches and other eatables immediately upon recess being declared. They sat and ate during the trial as would participators in a picnic. This, it was stated by old denizens of criminal trials, was something unprecedented in a New York courtroom.

Court had been announced to convene at 10 o'clock, but it was not until 10:25 that ex-Gov. Black began his speech. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Black had had a somewhat prolonged conference with Justice Lambert after the justice entered. There was some talk of introducing more evidence, but the court would not allow it. Justice Lambert also let Mr. Black understand that it would be useless to move for a dismissal of the case, so that element of the scheduled programme was removed.

When the ex-Governor arose to speak the buzzing of conversation ceased at once and the courtroom was completely still. But even with that silence very few heard the opening words of the lawyer. He began by thanking the court for its impartiality and the prosecutor for his personal courtesy during the trial of this cause. Then he turned to the jury and began to warm up.

Throughout his speech Mr. Black spoke with the utmost earnestness. The play of imagination, the use of rhetorical figures, the utterance of exquisitely rounded comparisons evinced very clearly that the address was prepared with the greatest care. Addressing now one juror by name and then another, the ex-Governor made his speech entirely to the jury. It was a personal appeal to the jurymen, and there was no word of the speech which was not addressed to the jury.

The ex-Governor said that he would take up the case as it had been presented by the prosecution, and that he would first speak of the motive.

"What was the motive?" he demanded. "Why, gentlemen, I am almost ashamed to take the time of an intelligent body of men to try to explain the theory of motive as raised by the prosecution."

Then Mr. Black made light of the disputes between Cornish and Molineux at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He said that it was true that Molineux had said that he did not like Cornish. "But there are plainer motives than that and worse motives than this in every church quarrel. There are worse motives than this existing in every family in this great Commonwealth."

Next the speaker discussed the fact that this poison was sent to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club building, where Molineux had many friends, and where others than Cornish were liable to partake of the fatal drug. "Men who intend to poison don't proceed that way. Men do not murder by shooting at a crowd to kill an enemy, nor do they wreck a railroad train in order to murder an individual."

"This poison," shouted the ex-Governor, "came from one place to another with a distinct and inevitable intention, and it went to the very spot it was intended to reach. All the evidence in this case points away from Molineux and points to another man as unerringly as the needle of the compass points to the north pole. It may flicker unsteadily for a moment, but when the compass is still it goes right back to the same place."

THE BOTTLE HOLDER.

Here Mr. Black took up the matter of the bottle holder. He said that it was unreasonable that Molineux would have purchased a part of the paraphernalia for the crime from a store where he had a friend. He said that Miss Miller had told the truth, that she had said that Molineux was not the man, and that she was corroborated by Mr. Huff, Mr. Powell, and by the boy, Yetter.

The letter box situation came up next. The speaker excoriated Joseph J. Koch as he did no one else in his speech. He said that Koch had told Henry C. Terry, after the Coroner's inquest, that Molineux was not the man, that he had never seen him before. But that just before the last trial, Koch had approached Mr. Weeks with the

Continued on Page 3.

Why Not See Niagara Falls? You can do so with no extra expense if you travel by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

PREPARING FOR FIGHT ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

The President Will Emphasize the Question in His Message—He Confers with Senators Spooner and O. H. Platt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The question of Cuban reciprocity will be given emphasis in the President's forthcoming message. He realizes that the enemies of reciprocity are prepared to make a desperate struggle to prevent the adoption of his recommendations in behalf of the people of Cuba, and that it is their hope that by delay and obstruction they may prevent action until the few weeks of the session shall have passed.

To-day Senator Spooner arrived from Wisconsin, called here by the President, and a long conference took place between the two this afternoon. To-night Senator Orville H. Platt also arrived from Connecticut, summoned here for the same purpose. A further conference was held for two hours this evening. Neither Senator would discuss the nature of the conferences nor what the President purposes to say in his message to Congress. It is believed that the President has decided to make a direct historical statement of the fact that pledges were made to Cuba and then appeal to the honor and patriotism of the Senate to keep faith with the island and ratify a treaty conceding all that Cuba has been promised.

There is every evidence that there is to be a gigantic contest over the question this Winter. Undaunted by the popularity throughout the country of Cuban reciprocity, as evidenced since Congress adjourned, the opposition is planning a new campaign of obstruction. It does not seem that they can succeed, but such a prospect does not discourage them from an organized effort. The actual session will last only about two months and a half, and with the press of other necessary legislation delay may prevent ratification of the treaty.

Henry T. Oxnard, head of the beet sugar organization, who waged the campaign against Cuban reciprocity all last Winter, was here recently and outlined to his friends something of his policy. The programme as now contemplated is a combination of the cane and beet sugar growing interests, with votes in several of the Northern States. These have demonstrated a willingness to work together. Their proposed policy looks to a formal acquescence in the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but with it will be linked a proposition that if Cuban reciprocity should be authorized because it is an Administration measure, the seven or eight other reciprocity treaties, now pending before the Senate are by reason of priority of the negotiations entitled to consideration by the Senate first.

What can come out of such an attempt is a matter of conjecture, depending upon the strength of the opposition forces and the tenacity with which they hold their ground. If the plan can be inaugurated with some force, it would enable the opponents of Cuban reciprocity to use one of the other reciprocity tretajes as a club with which to kill the particular treaty, as each one of the reciprocity treaties has strong opposition from States whose industries would be affected by the lower rates of duty proposed.

BOY SHOT AT GYPSY CAMP.

Murder at Rochester Causes a Riot Call for Police, but Serious Outbreak Is Averted.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Last week a band of gypsies arrived in this city and took quarters near the Driving Park. They told fortunes, and on Sunday at least 10,000 people visited the camp.

Sunday night a free-for-all fight took place, brought about by one of the men striking a boy with a horsewhip. One man had his scalp cut open, and a gypsy woman had her arm broken. Police quelled the riot, but made no arrests.

To-day the police gave notice to the gypsies that they must move. To-night an altercation started between the gypsies and a gang of boys. In the darkness a gypsy standing beside a tent fired a shot into the crowd. The bullet took effect in the abdomen of Raymond Barks. He fell to the ground, but his companions picked him up and carried him off. An ambulance was called and the boy died on the way to the city hospital.

Fears of a mob caused a riot call, and every available policeman in the city was sent to the camp. An immense crowd gathered, but no attempt at violence was made.

The police have one suspect, but he denies the shooting. Every man in the camp will be arrested.

HAS PLANS OF THE CAMPANILE.

Philadelphia Architect Will Send Them to the Italian Government.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—At the request of the Italian Government Herman L. Durhing, Jr., of the Architectural firm of Durhing, Okie & Seigler, expects to send to Italy the plans of the collapsed Campanile of St. Mark's in Venice, which he made with the consent of the Government in 1897 while he was studying architecture in Europe.

Mr. Durhing said to-day that he had no thought of securing the contract as architect for the rebuilding of the Campanile, but he was preparing the plans merely out of courtesy to the Italian Government. Mr. Durhing also has measurements of the libraries of St. Mark's and of the Ducal Palace. The work of rebuilding the Campanile is, he says, in charge of Italian architects and engineers.

SAND IMPERILS EYESIGHT.

Ex-Congressman Stephenson of Wisconsin Suffering Severely from Ulceration.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 10.—Ex-Congressman Isaac Stephenson is suffering severely from ulceration of the eyes, due to small particles of sand which lodged in them. He will probably lose the sight of one eye. An eminent Chicago oculist was summoned Sunday to attend him. He will be unable to leave the house for three weeks. He was to have gone hunting with Gov. La Follette and Congressman Davidson to-morrow, but the condition of his eyes will prevent this plan.

Mr. Stephenson was Congressman when Gov. La Follette was in the House. The friendship that began then has resulted in Stephenson's becoming the administration candidate for Senator to succeed Spooner.

DEGREE FOR R. C. VANDERBILT.

He Passes His Final Examinations at Yale University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt of New York City, who with several other of the best-known members of the class of 1902, was not graudated last June because of deficiency in law, received his Bachelor of Arts degree to-day.

The other recipients of degrees were William E. Clegg of Providence, R. I.; Edward Easton, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.; Edwin C. Granberry of New York City, John B. Hart of Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter L. Lyon of New York City, Andrew O. Packer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Walter F. Roberts of Utica, N. Y., and Arthur S. Wheeler of New Haven. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy was conferred upon Hartley H. [illegible]

WESTERN UNION RESISTS.

Has Not Removed Wires and Poles from the Pennsylvania Railroad's Property.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has only nineteen more days in which to comply with President Cassatt's notice to remove its poles and wires from the railroad's right of way by Nov. 30, but up to this time it has remained silent as to its plans. The order includes all the lines east of Pittsburg and Buffalo.

The Western Union has instituted suit against the Pennsylvania Company to prevent the removal of its poles and wires west of Pittsburg, but has done nothing east of Pittsburg except to vacate the Pennsylvania offices it occupied and hand them over to the Postal. It is building new pike lines all through the State and New Jersey, which will be ready for use by Nov. 30, but has given no intimation as to disposition of the old lines.

It has not offered them for sale to either the Postal or Pennsylvania, or made any contracts, so far as is known, for the removal of the wires or cutting down of the poles. It is intimated that the Pennsylvania will cut down the poles and destroy them if they are not removed by Nov. 30.

PAYING TELLER SINGER ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.

Capt. Titus Says the Prisoner Was Wining and Dining, When His Wife Needed Shoes.

J. Sherbourne Singer, who up to two weeks ago was the paying teller of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company of 323 Grand Street, was lodged in Police Headquarters last evening, charged with the larceny of $2,100. The arrest of the alleged defaulter took place at the Bartholdi Hotel, where the man is said to have been profligate with the use of money and ever ready to give wine dinners to friends.

The method by which Paying Teller Singer is said to have stolen over $2,000 is unique. He would nonchalantly receive his bills every evening for wine suppers and in payment would give his checks on the company with which he was employed in payment. In the bank on Grand Street it was the custom to have quantities of specie in sums of $500, $1,000 and more tied in sacks. When one of Paying Teller Singer's checks would reach the bank it would come to him first. Then he would abstract from one of the bags a sum sufficient to pay the checks, always leaving the marks on the outside of the bags of specie as if they had never been touched.

Capt. Titus told the pathetic side of the story after the arrest was made. He declared that while Singer was wining and dining in New York his wife in Philadelphia was writing pleading letters for $1 to buy shoes.

According to the story given out by Capt. Titus, Singer absconded two weeks ago and was traced to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. His accounts had been gone over and his arrest followed. Capt. Titus said that Singer was a retired major of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, N. G. S. P. He is a Philadelphian and was once the paying teller of the Fourth Street National Bank.

Singer will be arraigned in the Essex Market Court this morning.

WERE TAKING TREES AS FUEL.

Well-to-Do Residents of the Bronx Arrested, Victims of the Coal Famine.

Driven to extraordinary measures to obtain fuel, three well-to-do young men of the Bronx began sawing down trees last night at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Crotona Boulevard, and were locked up at the Tremont Police Station charged with malicious mischief.

They were Walter Kenzel of 1,095 Elsmere Place, James Reilly of 1,044 Fairmount Place, and John Brums of 1,039 Elsmere Place.

Their families had made the rounds of the coal yards of the Bronx yesterday in a vain effort to buy coal. Everywhere the dealers said they would take their orders, but not their money, as there was no coal to be had at present.

When the young men returned to their fireless homes last night they determined to solve the fuel problem at once. A watchman for James Devlin, who has the contract for opening the boulevard, had them arrested. They were bailed out by Mrs. Kenzel, the mother of one of the prisoners.

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS STOLEN BY WHOLESALE.

Those Inclosing Money from the Tenderloin Chosen by Postal Thieves —One Clerk Arrested.

Special delivery letters sent from the Tenderloin are especially tempting to Post Office thieves, according to one of the Government Inspectors, who yesterday arrested Henry J. Klein, a clerk in Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, on the charge of stealing mail matter of that class.

"Men wish to send much money out of the district," said the official, "and they want to be sure that it will reach its destination, but for various reasons do not wish a receipt, and a receipt comes back with a registered letter, check, or money order. Knowing special delivery letters to be delivered in much the same way as registered letters, they decide on that as the best way to send money. We have had complaints of more than fifty special delivery letters missing in one day, and the smallest sum in any one was $50."

Klein was arrested by Inspectors Meyers and Jacobs. Two marked one-dollar bills taken from decoy letters were found in his possession. Two other marked bills of like denomination were recovered from Clerk Hayes, in the same office, but these he showed he had received from the prisoner in payment of a debt. Klein confessed under examination, and said that betting on the horse races was the cause of his undoing. He was held in $2,500 bail by United States Commissioner Shields.

FELL DOWN MINE SHAFT.

Two Men Lost Lives, and Five Others Had Narrow Escapes.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 10.—Two miners this evening dropped down a shaft a distance of almost 200 feet at the iron mines at Mount Hope and were crushed. Five others had a narrow escape.

The seven were being hoisted out of the mine when their day's work was over. Part way up the skipp overturned. Five of the men managed to leap to the sides of the shaft and grasp the beams. The other two, whose names have not been learned here, fell to the bottom of the shaft.

Vandals Wreck a School.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Vine Road district schoolhouse was entered by vandals some time last night and the interior wrecked. The organ was chopped up with an axe. The walls were hacked, the woodwork of the desks splintered, and the ironwork broken. Many believe that some boys whom Principal Norman McConnell recently punished may have done it, but Mr. McConnell does not favor this idea.

An Official Stenographer is at the instant command of business men on the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

"Black and White" Scotch Runs Even.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE TOWER IN FLAMES

Great Cables of Williamsburg Structure Endangered.

PASSING CRAFT IN PERIL

Rain of Fiery Boltr from Blazing Shanties Over 300 Feet in the Air.

Fireman Struck by White Hot Iron Bolt —Two Companies of Fire Fighters Cut Off Part Way Up Manhattan Tower—Man Reported Missing.

As a result of one of the most spectacular and unusual fires New York ever saw there will be a delay of many months in the building of the Williamsburg Bridge over the East River. When the flames which destroyed the subsidiary woodwork of the tower on this side the river had raged until a late hour last night, Chief Croker of the Fire Department announced that he feared the collapse of the four main cables and even the partial ruin of the tower. If the worst of these fears are realized it means a loss of millions of dollars.

"An engineer of the bridge has told me," said the Chief, "that he has climbed up all the way to the top of the steel structure on the south side of the tower. He says all the small cables have parted, and he is afraid there is grave danger that the main ones, eighteen inches in diameter, will break also. If but one of them parts the danger will be tremendous; if one breaks all of them probably will part, and then there will be a chance that the whole tower will collapse. In that case the danger will be appalling. However, we are hoping for the best."

William H. Hildebrand, chief cable engineer of the Roebling Construction Company, did not share the fears of the Fire Chief. He gave his views, however, while watching the flames from the Brooklyn side of the river.

"The main cables," he said, "have been tested for 800 degrees Fahrenheit, and probably they could stand a great deal more heat than that. I estimate the damage of the flames, outside of whatever damage has been done to the cables, to be about $75,000, including the shanties, machinery, footwalks, and other inflammable appurtenances that have been destroyed."

Barring the dangers he mentioned as possibilities, Chief Croker made an estimate of $600,000 damages due to the fire. This sum, it was stated, or whatever sum was found to have been lost, would be suffered mostly by the Roebling Construction Company.

CROKER GOES UP THE TOWER.

The Chief, accompanied by Battalion Chief Guerin and Kingsley S. Martin, assistant bridge engineer for the city, ascended the tower after 10 o'clock, when the flames had burned themselves out sufficiently to allow the three men to get a foothold on one side of the tower's top. After they had come down, having endangered their lives, Mr. Martin, who did not take quite as serious a view as the Chief, gave out the following statement:

"I have been up and looked at the main cables, each of which contains about 7,700 small wires. I found that some of the wires on the southernmost cable were so much damaged that they would have to be taken out. The next cable, known as No. 2, was also damaged to some extent.

"The cables have not yet been accepted by the city, and so the loss falls on the construction company. There will be at least four months' delay, maybe more. An investigation will have to be made before the full extent of the damage can be told."

Mr. Martin said that the 12½-inch cables supporting the wooden walkways used in building the bridge had been broken. He estimated that the loss on these and the walkways would be about $200,000.

"Although Cables 1 and 2 are injured," he added, "they will not break. The steel saddles on the tower protected them from the heat. Each cable is supposed to support a weight of 200,000 pounds to the square inch."

Engineer Smith of the Pennsylvania Steel Company was one of those who watched the fire. He said he had fear of the effect the water would have on the cables, but as not much water ever managed to reach them, this cause of alarm was minimized. The flames threatened to get a hold on other shanties down upon the pier at the foot of the tower, where thousands of the bolts had fallen, but the firemen managed to avert this.

Peter Bradley, City Inspector of Cables, said that three of the main cables would have to be condemned. The construction of the cables had been in progress, he said, for a year and a half, and it would take that long to make them over again.

According to the police reports, the fire started at 4:43 o'clock in the afternoon. Exactly what was the cause nobody knows. The flames had their origin on the north side of the Manhattan tower of the bridge, and before the evening was over they had given the Fire Department a fight entirely unique in its history.

HOT BOLT STRIKES A FIREMAN.

One fireman, Jeremiah Haggerty, attached to the fireboat Zophar Mills, was struck by a falling white-hot bolt, and to-day he lies dangerously near death in the Gouverneur Hospital. There are weird reports that several men perished by plunging into the East River from one of the severed footwalks, which crashed down with a noise of many cannon after the supporting cables that held them had melted in the terrific heat on the tower, but these rumors have been denied by those who were nearest the scene, except for the story told by one workman.

A flying bolt, red and throwing off an avalanche of sparks, was hurled upon the deck of the Boody from the tower. The crew, looking up to the centre of the blaze more than 300 feet above them, saw the missile coming and dodged. The bolt tore a hole in the stern of the boat, wrecked the rudder, and imbedded itself in the woodwork of the little vessel, where it lay until the men plowed it out.

A foreman of the Pennsylvania Steel Company said William Sandford, a timekeeper for his company, was missing. He said Sandford had been on the tower taking the time of some workmen who had started for their homes in Brooklyn when the fire started. The workmen, he said, had got to Brooklyn all right, but he did not know about Sandford.

Two companies of firemen, ordered to crawl up the steaming tower under a shower of half-molten metal, were caught part way up the tower, with no apparent means of descent. The wooden ladder by which they ascended had burned away under them. One by which they might have crept higher was burned also. The thousands of spectators in the streets for a square quarter of a mile roundabout looked on appalled.

For the moment it seemed as though the 600 police reserves sent down to the fire from every precinct in the Borough of Manhattan and the hundreds of fellow-firemen could do nothing to succor their friends lodged there amid a rain of fire.

On top of the tower two blazing shanties, stored with oil and wood and machinery, were sending columns of flame up toward the sky and showers of heated bolts down to earth. The tower was enveloped in a cloud of mingled red and black, interspersed with dashes of dazzling white in the shape of melting iron fragments. It the midst stood the little group of firemen, commanded by Capt. Howe of Truck No. 6, winner of a medal for bravery in the Windsor Hotel fire.

After a minute of silence Deputy Chief Duane and Battalion Chief Guerin [Chief Croker not having arrived at this stage] headed the men attached to Truck 18 in a rush for the bottom of the tower, whence a ladder was pushed up to the endangered group. In the meantime the crew of the Boody, although she lay half disabled near the pier, had managed to cast a line to the platform, on which the men under Capt. Howe had been stranded. Amid the cheers of the crowd the rescued firemen came down, some by the ladder, others hand over hand on the rope.

During the first hour of the fire incidents of extraordinary skill on the firemen's part were plentiful. Never before had they been called upon to throw up a line of hose to such a height, and before the first chain of hollow rubber had been carried to the top of the tower three unsuccessful attempts had been made. The firemen did what they called Siamesing together the pieces of hose. Even after they had made a line complete to the top they were unable to keep it there long, and about the same time that Deputy Chief Duane ordered all of those who had ascended to come down the flames melted the last link in the chain of hose and it crashed down to the ground.

On the very top of the tower was a wooden platform, from which the 300 workmen conducted their operations. On the south side of the platform was a tool shed, on the other side a wooden storehouse. There were stored in these four or five small forges for heating rivets, and it is thought that the flames may have originated in one of these forges. Around the platform inclosing the shanties was a framework structure, railing shaped, that was designed to keep the workmen from falling off. In the storehouse was much cotton waste, besides many casks of oil and a large supply of tar.

During the fire there were numerous explosions, each followed by a brighter flare than marked the general progress of the flames. The oil casks, thirty of which were taken up yesterday afternoon, were the cause of these outbursts.

The fire started at a time when most of the workmen on the bridge had gone home for the day. A squad had just crossed the walkway suspended between the two southermost cables and were safely in Brooklyn. Between twenty-five and thirty men were left on the tower at the time of the fire's start.

After starting to run toward Brooklyn on one of the wooden walkways, they found there was too much danger that way, and so turned back. According to a man named McCarthy, one of those who made the start and then returned, he was the last man to reach the tower before the crash of the footpath, and he said last night that he was sure three men were behind him and fell into the river.

The wooden walkways were suspended from the towers by small cables, about two and one-half inches in diameter. These were the cables that melted. When the walkways fell they did not go all the way down to the river, but were caught by the loops of steel swung from the main cables. These loops are the future supports upon which the bridge proper will be suspended from the main cables.

TIMEKEEPER SMITH'S STORY.

One of the most exciting personal experiences of the night was that of the official timekeeper of the Roebling Construction Company, W. C. Smith, who saw the fire from the Brooklyn side and started across one of the walkways to help put it out. It was while he was on his way that the small cables broke, and he had to crawl back on a main cable. These main cables, when they cross through the top of the towers, run over what are known as saddles, great masses of steel. The saddles were "jacked" back from the steel tower structure by wooden blocks, and when these blocks burned the saddles suddenly shifted about two feet, causing the big cable to sag correspondingly. The sagging was accompanied by a quaking and tottering of the New York tower, and the firemen who were in the structure at the time said they thought they were about to be toppled over into the river.

Timekeeper Smith told this story of his experience when suspended high over the river as the cables sagged:

"When the fire started I was on the Brooklyn side washing up, preparatory to leaving for the day, and I started across the footpath toward the New York side. This was about 4:45 o'clock. I could see the fire gaining headway as I was walking across.

"I was on the south footpath. As I approached the centre of the bridge I felt a strange vibration under my feet. The entire network of wires, the cables, and the footpath itself seemed to quiver. It was as if some electric current had run through the entire system of wires. I became intensely nervous. I can never remember having felt as I did at that moment, alone in midair, with the flames towering high on the other side. I felt as insecure as if I had had no support at all.

"I crossed over to the north walk and started to make my way back toward the Brooklyn side as rapidly as I could. The [illegible] nervousness clung to me, however, probably saved me. I

on the other tower and I knew what would happen if the fire succeeded in eating them away before I reached the other side.

"Finally I climbed up on the huge cable, known as No. 3. This is 18½ inches in diameter. I clung to it as hard as I could and with hands and feet slowly worked my way to the crest of the Williamsburg tower. It was hard work all the way, and the way looked very long. I cannot tell what the distance was nor what time I occupied in making my way to a place of safety.

"I had almost reached the top when the cables sagged. They must have given about two feet, for I understand that was the distance the saddle on the other side shifted. I could feel the shock distinctly and held on tighter. All of a sudden the air seemed full of noises and above them all I heard a rumbling sound which seemed to float across the river. As I gained a foothold on the top of the Williamsburg tower, I lost no time in making my way down the stairs to the street, and when I reached it, I felt as happy as a shipwrecked mariner reaching the shore. I don't want to have a similar experience again."

What happened on the tower at the beginning is told by W. R. Bascom, one of the city's assistant engineers employed on the new bridge. He, too, was on the Brooklyn side, but he managed to get across in time to see the rush for safety of the few men who had been caught.

"I was over on the Williamsburg side,' he said. "I was just preparing to leave, and most of the employes here had left for the day. When I learned of the fire I ran up the Williamsburg tower and went across the river hurriedly on the north foot path. I made my way up the New York tower, where I found twenty-five or thirty of the Roebling Company's men working against frightful odds in a heroic effort to quench the flames.

TRIED TO LIFT FIRE HOSE.

"The flames were gaining headway rapidly. There was no water up there when I reached the scene of the fire. The fireboats were far down below in the river and circling about the spot. We lowered a long rope to them in an effort to get a fire hose up, but did not succeed. The tower is 365 feet in height. By the time we were through with that the fire was slowly eating its way toward the southern foot path, and one of Roebling's foremen sent a gang of men down to chop away the woodwork so as to prevent the fire from spreading toward Williamsburg.

"The men had gotten about 100 feet away, when I went down to call them back, as I thought that the wooden shores of the saddle were likely to burn away and that the sagging of the cables that would result would endanger their lives. They had just reached the crosswalk to the south footpath and were about to cross when the cables surged. It was a miracle that none were injured. We fought the fire a little longer, and when we saw we could do nothing more made our way down the ladders on the New York side."

Mr. Bascom said that the descent was made without incident or injury to any of the men.

The flames that had started on the top of the tower were not long in descending to the platform on a level with the bridge proper. Here was located a wooden structure occupied by the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Both the two shanties on the top and the one of the lower platform were destroyed.

The walkways going across to Brooklyn fell a very few minutes after the fire was discovered. From that time all the interest centred in the work of the firemen and the hunt for men supposed to have lost their lives. The fireboats Boody, William L. Strong, and Zophar Mills were kept too busy throwing water on the steel company's shanty to look for victims, but a section of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps began to scour the river early, and kept up its search until this morning without result.

All the while the streets were packed for blocks around in every direction, and Capt. Robertson of the Delancey Street Station, who was in immediate charge of the guard, telephoned to Police Headquarters for help. Reserves to the number of more than 600 were ordered to the scene, and lines of officers were placed all the way from the Grand Street Ferry to Rivington Street, and from the river front as far west as Columbia Street.

As many of the crowd as could squeze into the ferry house of the line leading from Grand Street to Williamsburg seemed to be traveling that way, and every boat was packed to suffocation. The lines from Williamsburg to Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets were not running at all, for the word had been sent out that the cables of the bridge might part and fall into the river, and the boats of these two lines had to pass directly under the danger line if they continued their trips.

So great was the fear of the breaking of the main cables that the Brooklyn police, too, were ordered to clear the streets around that end of the bridge, although there had been no fire or accident on the tower at that side. It was thought that if the main cables should happen to part at the Manhattan end the force of their crash would be likely to carry away part of the tower on the other side, thereby endangering people who might be crowding under the Brooklyn end of the structure.

From the river's edge to Wythe Avenue, and from Broadway to South Ninth Street, lines of patrolmen, with higher officers every few feet, kept the area clear.

RIVER TRAFFIC STOPPED.

In the river near by all traffic under the bridge was stopped. Even the tugs stopped when they saw the pillar of fire toward Manhattan and the swaying debris of the walkways hanging over the water.

The ferryboat Vermont of the Grand Street Line had just started out of her slip, two blocks below the bridge, when the officers saw the walkways fall. The boat put back into the slip and lay there for two hours. The ferryboat Virginia of the same line between Grand Street and Greenpoint, also had started out laden with passengers and was almost underneath the bridge, but her engineer reversed his engines and turned back. He lay for the rest of the night in the slip.

The police boat Patrol ran up and down underneath the bridge, or as near underneath as she could safely get, directing her search light on the fire, adding to the spectacular effect of the scene.

The Sound steamer Plymouth had turned into the East River after rounding the Battery when the foot bridge fell. She was almost underneath the bridge, but had time to turn back. After lying in the river for some time, she put back to her dock and staid there. The steamboat Tremont of the Joy Line, running from here to Providence, steamed up the river just afterward and her officers saw a deluge of falling planks, hot bolts, and iron beams. But as the worst seemed to be bout over, the Captain braved the danger and ran, under full steam, beneath the bridge.

Several burning planks, two inches thick, twelve inches wide, and ten or twelve feet in length fell across the vessel's deck, but so far as known nobody was injured.

Just afterward the steamboat Priscilla of the Fall River Line came by. The rain of firebrands and falling planks continued, and Capt. Collins put back to his dock, whence he communicated with the officials of the company, who agreed that the night trip should be postponed. The passengers had to go by train to their destinations.

The river was full [illegible]

tug, and the steamboat Puritan, one of the first to get into the danger line, ran down a tug, but no one was injured.

KNOCKED INTO THE RIVER.

The police reported that the small tugboat Eugh McFadden was passing underneath the bridge about six o'clock and that an iron beam struck the smokestack and the engineer, knocking him into the river, but not injuring him seriously.

It was while the fire boat Zophar Mills was underneath the bridge, close up to the tower, that the hot bolt fell and struck Fireman Jeremiah Haggerty, of 35 Vandewater Street.

From the crossing ferryboats of the lines below the burning tower the sight of the wreckage and flame looked more like a Manhattan Beach pyrotechnic show than anything else, with the trellis work tower outlines against a dark sky in a cloud of sparks.

Three hundred feet above the water the broken walkways looked like great torn spider webs. So high up in the air was the blaze on the tower's pinnacle that it seemed but a wisp of flame, and it was hard to imagine that it had heated to melting the small sables and had perhaps endangered the main cable, capable of supporting 200,000 pounds to a square inch.

After the futility of attacking the fire with hose had been demonstrated, the flames ate their way through all the inflammable material within their reach for about two hours. Many feet of lumber fell into the river with crashes that sounded half way down to the Battery. Thousands of iron fragments were hurled down through the steel network of the tower, each one causing a resounding noise like the rattle of musketry. It was a perpetual din, and the danger zone extended for fifty feet in every direction from the tower. Not a few of the firemen dodged, as hot bolts hissed within a foot or two of their faces.

When the foot walk fell away from the tower the horses attached to Engine 15 ran away, breaking the hydrant connection. A number of planks and heavy iron bolts fell where the team had stood. The horses attached to the engine tender also ran. Both teams were caught a couple of blocks away.

The team attached to Truck No. 11, standing a hundred feet away from the tower, was cut loose when the footbridge began to sway, and ran. The truck was almost buried by the débris, and the horses narrowly escaped being killed. The firemen barely got away.

The fire was practically over at 11 o'clock, although the remains of it still burned brilliantly.

THE TRIP UP THE TOWER.

It was after the flames had begun to burn themselves out that Assistant Engineer Martin, anxious to know the fate of the big cables, told Chief Croker and Battalion Chief Guerin that he wanted to risk the climb up the tower. With the three Fireman Michael Callahan of Truck 6 made the ascent.

Up the steel frame of the great tower they started. The big crowd stood back, breathless, almost for one minute, and then yelled itself hoarse with terrific cheers the next.

Up and up they went, their bodies seeming smaller and smaller. Finally the men reached the top and were almost lost in the darkness. After they came down Mr. Martin said:

"The stairs were of wood, leading up through the tower, and the stairway is in the northern tower. It took us three about fifteen minutes to get to the top. It was a bad quarter of an hour, as the French say. I wouldn't want to go through it again. Bolts and rivets of steel heated to whiteness fell all around us. Timbers of pretty good size with end and sides lighted and flaming also tumbled about our heads, hitting the steel structural work of the tower here and there and banging on the stairs, too. It looked bad for the wooden stairs.

"When we reached the top we found the platform of the toolhouse, or the under part of its floor, burning. Timbers and rivets were falling from it through the door. The sight was a remarkable one as the wood and iron hit the steelwork in the fall of 330 feet. What we immediately were forced to notice was that the fire was rapidly gaining headway toward the stairs, and if these caught fire our escape was cut off. The footpaths had burned away, and we had no other means of getting back to earth again except by the stairs. We had to fight to keep that and at once.

"Battalion Chief Guerin, with fine presence of mind, spied a barrel half filled with water, which looked as if it had been for the men to drink. We bailed that out in our hats and threw it on the fire as it burned the wood near the stairs, and in a few minutes we saw we were successful, as the fire stopped gaining, then lost ground, and then we had it altogether away from the stairs.

CONDITION OF CABLES.

"The four cables, numbered from the north and called one, two, three and four, are on saddles, each saddle weighing 34 tons, and made of steel. One and two were red hot, and No. three was red hot all the way through. The 34 tons of red hot steel could not be approached, and I could get my hand nowhere near it. I could not get over to No. 1. The intense heat will not injure the saddles, and they will not need repairing.

"The heat from the saddles, however, played havoc with the cables. That part of the cables Nos. 1 and 2 resting on the saddles will have to be entirely replaced. The heat makes the wires brittle, and for fifty feet on each side of the tower the cables will have to be replaced by new wires which will be spliced. The cables will not have to be made over, and the splicing and replacing will not injure them. It is done on the Brooklyn Bridge and on all bridges, and even while the bridges are being used.

"It does not weaken the cables. There is not much probability that any more than fifty feet of the cables are injured and not all of the wires in that space are damaged. Perhaps half of the wires for fifty feet of No. 2 will have to be replaced. These wires will be put in one at a time and spliced or repaired with cuffs. Not nearly as many wires in the other cable will be replaced. But it will cause a delay of at the very least four months to do the repairing. I could not estimate nearly the actual time it will take."

At 1 o'clock this morning scores of small cables hung from the large supporting cables and down into the river. They hung in a tangle and made it unsafe for any river craft to move up or down, so the order to keep the river closed to all traffic was made for the entire night.

LOSS MAY BE IN MILLIONS.

Chief Engineer Hildebrandt Says If Cables Are Damaged, Work May Have to be Done Over Again.

Near the foot of the uncompleted Williamsburg tower of the new East River Bridge there stood last night a little group of men who sadly watched the work of destruction on the other side of the river. To them the ruddy flames leaping above the Manhattan tower, and shining like a gigantic beacon over the dark waters below, meant more than it did to the thousands of curiosity seekers who had come far to see the spectacle. Among them were some who had a part in constructing this link between the two boroughs.

brandt has personally supervised the stringing of the four gigantic bridge cables across the river.

"If the cables have been damaged," said Mr. Hildebrandt, "the extent of the damage will mount into the millions. It may mean serious injury to the towers and the anchorages, and would practically mean that the work would have to be begun afresh. Outside of the cables, I don't think the damage will exceed $75,000. The full extent of the loss would have to be borne by the companies concerned in the construction of the bridge, and the city would be liable to no loss whatever, for under the contract the city does not take over the bridge or assume any responsibility in connection with its construction.

"It took us four months to construct the foot bridges, and the cost was about $100,000. But when we constructed them, the cables were not yet up, and temporary cables—37 strands with 208 wires in each, time we can do the work much cheaper and in much shorter time.

"I do not anticipate that the cables have been damaged to any considerable extent. There are 7,696 wires in each of the four cables—37 strands with 208 wires in each. The cables are 18½ inches in thickness. Where the fire occurred the cables were protected by a compound waterproofing material, over which there were 'jackets' of sheet steel which weigh thirty tons to each cable. If the fire should eat its way through that protection it would encounter wire which has been tested up to 800 degrees of heat and proved able to withstand it. I know that under ordinary circumstances a fire from benzine and the sort of inflammable material there was in the tower would create a heat of 300 degrees, and that would not hurt the cables.

"It would be impossible to make any accurate estimate or even a guess at what damage may have been caused to the cables to-night. As soon as possible, probably to-morrow morning, if the iron work is cooled down sufficiently by that time, we will go up there and investigate. I expect another expert of the Roebling Company here, and a thorough test will be made.

"The cables are so constructed that even should it be found that some of the wires in the outer layers have been damaged, those can be taken out and replaced by new wires. It will not be necessary to condemn the entire cable.

"Of course, no chances will be taken, and all the outside wires will be submitted to a thorough test, and as many as cannot withstand it will be condemned. But I do not think that fire sufficient to have any ruinous effect on cables of that magnitude.

"As to how long this will retard our work I am unable to say. If the cables were to be condemned, it would take us fully as long, and perhaps longer, to replace them as it did to place them, and it would probably mean that much of the work of these last two years would have to be done over again.

"Up to this time we have been singularly fortunate in the construction of the new bridge. The Roebling Company has not lost a man at the task. Every effort had been made to safeguard the structure against storms and damage by water, but this fire was what we least expected."

Assistant Bridge Engineer W. R. Bascom would not express an opinion as to the extent of the damages to the cables. He said each of the 7,696 wires in a cable was supposed to be capable of supporting three tons in weight, and that sections would be cut out and submitted to test to ascertain their condition.

One of the immediate results of the fire will be the delay in the construction of the centre span of the structure. That was to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and everything had been prepared to begin the work within three weeks.

HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE.

Work of the Commissions Intrusted with the Task of Providing the Interborough Highway.

The new East River Bridge extends from the foot of Delancey Street, Manhattan, to a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, Brooklyn. Its northerly line corresponds with the southerly line of Delancey Street, and thirty-two feet are left outside the bridge as a clearance space. Two full blocks are taken in each borough for an entrance plaza, and the bridge ends in Manhattan between Attorney and Clinton Streets, and in Brooklyn just west of Driggs Avenue.

The bridge is 118 feet wide, and is at the lowest position of the bridge 135 feet high. It will furnish accommodation for four surface railroad tracks, two tracks for elevated trains, two roadways for vehicles, two footways for pedestrians, and two cycle paths. The towers are made of steel.

The total length of the structure is 7,200 feet, including approaches, or 1,200 feet more than that of the old one.

It was estimated last January that the number of passengers crossing the old bridge during the year ending June 30 was 288,094,337, or more than 780,000 a day on an average. The new East River Bridge has been designed to carry or be able to carry more than twice, perhaps three times as many.

The contracts for the towers and the end spans, involving the manufacture and erection of about 12,000 tons of steel, was let to the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company for $1,220,230 on Feb. 21, 1899. The towers have been completed for some time, and the spans are rapidly nearing completion.

The contract for the approaches was awarded on Oct. 18, 1900, to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, they to receive $1,464,000 for the Manhattan approach and $947,000 for the Brooklyn approach.

The Manhattan anchorage rests on 3,500 piles and the Brooklyn anchorage on the natural sand. Both are completed, and 1,000 tons of cable anchor steel were used in each. There are about 1,500,000 feet of timber, 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, and 45,000 cubic yards of stone masonry. The contract for the steel cables, &c., involving about 5,000 tons of steel wire and castings, was let to the Roeblings on Dec. 9, 1899, for $1,398,000.

Some of the contracts for construction which have been thus far entered into by the commission are as follows: New York tower foundations, $373,462.71; Brooklyn tower foundations, $455,082.75; New York anchorage, $797,770; Brooklyn anchorage, $771,778; steel towers and end spans, $1,220,230; steel cables and suspenders, $1,398,000; Manhattan approach, $1,464,000, and Brooklyn approach, $947,000.

The commission has acquired and paid for real property to the value of $1,574,608. The amount placed to the credit of the commission from the proceeds of the sale of bonds for the purpose of constructing the bridge is $9,659,954.91.

The general plans for the bridge were adopted by the commission on Aug. 19, 1896, and formally filed in the Department of Public Works in the cities of Brooklyn and New York.

In May, 1897, an amended plan was adopted, covering a change in the line of the bridge on the Brooklyn side, authorized by the Legislature, and making the bridge straight from end to end.

Extensive diamond drill borings were made on both sides of the river on the sites of the tower foundations during the Summer of 1896. Both piers rest on solid rock, the south pier at a depth of sixty-six feet below high water, and the north pier at a depth of fifty-six feet.

The new East River Bridge Commission was organized under the provisions of Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895. The act was approved by the Governor on May 27, 1895. Six Commissioners were appointed, three each by the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the two Mayors act as ex-officio members of the commission.

Mayor Strong appointed Salem H. Wales Vice President, Francis B. Thurber Secretary, and Richard Deeves Treasurer. Mayor Schieren appointed Andrew D. Baird President, James A. Sperry, and Henry Batterman.

The new commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck Jan. 19, 1898, was composed of President—Lewis Nixon; Vice President—James W. Boyle; Secretary—Smith E. Lane; Treasurer—Julian D. Fairchild; Commissioners, Thomas S. Moore and John W. Weber, with Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck ex officio. That commission was appointed after Mayor Van Wyck had summarily dismissed the first commission.

Commissioners Nixon, Lane and Boyle were appointed from Manhattan and the other three from Brooklyn.

The original Commission purchased the rights of the East River Bridge Company, which was organized in 1892, to build a bridge between the same points, for $200,000, on Dec. 18, 1895.

On April 11, 1901, the first wire of the temporary footbridge was strung, and the first wire of the permanent cable was strung on Nov. 29, 1901.

Many accidents have occurred and several workmen have been killed in the course of construction.

The chief engineer is L. L. Buck and O. F. Nichols is an assistant.

DINNER TO VICTOR HERBERT.

Composer, Successful in Recent Damage Suit, Tells How the Simple Truth Affected a Policeman.

A dinner was given to Victor Herbert at Perger's last night, in celebration of his having been awarded damages against a musical publication which had accused him of plagiarism in the music he had written. Walter Damrosch was the toastmaster. Mr. Herbert said in part:

"I went into the trial with a clear conscience. I knew that I was no plagiarist. I shall forever pity the man in a court with a bad conscience. I suffered tortures with my good conscience. It took Mr. Damrosch's good sense on the witness stand to show the right to the jury. He made even the policemen cry, particularly one Irishman, when he talked of music and told the simple truth."

Others who spoke at the meeting were H. E. Krehbiel, Arthur C. Palmer, and Augustus Thomas.

ALFRED MOSELY ENTERTAINED.

At a Luncheon at the Transportation Club He Referred to the Needs of Capital and Labor.

Alfred Mosely, C. M. G., who arrived in this country on the 1st inst., with men who represent many of the industries of Great Britain, to study the industrial development of this country, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Transportation Club, Hotel Manhattan, yesterday. The occasion was designed to give the men interested in industrials, among them the managing editors of the New York newspapers and other publications, the opportunity to meet Mr. Mosely, and it was arranged by George H. Daniels, for the New York Central Railroad Company. Covers were laid for about thirty men.

In the course of his remarks after the luncheon Mr. Mosely said:

"The quicker capital and labor realize on both sides of the water that their interests are identical the better. As soon as we come to realize that the trades union has come to stay the better for capital, and the sooner that labor can be made to understand the higher ethical and moral standards the better for labor."

CELEBRATED KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The British Schools and Universities Club Gives a Dinner.

The annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club was held last night at Delmonico's. It was the first held since the coronation of King Edward, whose birthday it celebrated. The dining room was decorated with the American, the English, the Australian, the Irish, and the Canadian flag. R. M. Stuart Wortley, the President of the club, was toastmaster. He read the following cable dispatch from King Edward:

The King thanks the members of the club for their good wishes for his birthday.

Toasts were drunk to King Edward and to President Roosevelt. Speeches were made by Sir Percy Sanderson, Hannis Taylor, Julian Ralph, Col. George Anderson, and Dr. Douglas.

Luncheon to English Visitors.

Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P., ex-President of the London Chamber of Commerce; Sir Vincent Kennett-Barrington, Arthur Serena, a British ship owner, and John Y. Henderson, of Henderson, Craig & Co., importers of wood pulp, who are four of the twelve representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce, were entertained at luncheon by the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday at the Merchants' Club. The Merchants' Association was represented by William F. King, George Frederick Vietor, George L. Duval, Edward D. Page, George F. Perkins, Frank Squier, J. Frederick Ackerman, and S. C. Mead.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:40 A. M.—388 St. Nicholas Avenue; John Blake; damage, $200.

3:10 A. M.—308 Avenue C; Harry Legenhausen; damage, $5.

11:05 A. M.—183 Stanton Street; Max Rosen; damage, $5,000.

1:40 P. M.—29 Market Street; Morris Cohen; damage, $10.

2:30 P. M.—2,150 Eighth Avenue; Earnest Moderscher; damage, $2,000.

4:30 P. M.—426 West Forty-eighth Street; J. Delury; damage, $5.

5:03 P. M.—33-43 Gold Street; Lamberson Sherwood Company; damage trifling.

5:05 P. M.—108 Hester Street; Catherine Balhmer; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

7:10 P. M.—Manhattan Avenue between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; owner's name not ascertained; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—1,625 Third Avenue; Michael Weill; damage, $25.

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Evening Coats, full and three-quarter length, lined with the choicest Furs of the season.

Monte Carlo Coats in Seal, Broadtail and Persian Lamb.



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REAL ESTATE LOAN CASE

Trial of Ronald F. Brennen Begun in Brooklyn.

Indictment Alleges That He Borrowed Money After Filing a Fraudulent Satisfaction Piece.

The trial of Ronald F. Brennen, President of the Brooklyn Bond and Mortgage Company, on a charge of defrauding the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn out of $6,000 was begun before Judge Crane and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Brennen is twenty-two years of age. The District Attorney has declared that by means of fraudulent documents the young man obtained from individuals and corporations $50,000 in the aggregate, but he has denied that, and ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway has declared that Brennen obtained the money in good faith.

The indictment alleges that Brennen filed a fraudulent satisfaction piece, purporting to show that a mortgage on property at 280 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, had been paid, and that Brennen then borrowed $6,000 from the title company upon that piece of property.

Mr. Ridgway announced at the start of the trial that because of the absence of an important witness the defendant was not ready to go on, and asked for a week's delay. District Attorney Clarke said that he knew that the witness needed by Mr. Ridgway was George Fruh, a fugitive from justice, he said, who had been implicated with Brennen. Judge Crane directed that the trial proceed.

District Attorney Clarke took the witness stand and repeated the statement that Fruh is a fugitive from justice. Mr. Ridgway cross-questioned Mr. Clarke and tried to get him to say that he knew Fruh and that Fruh was in the District Attorney's office within a few days. Mr. Clarke denied that.

Clinton B. Burdick, Secretary to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, told of the negotiations that led up to the placing of the loan on the property at 280 Lafayette Avenue. The application, he said, was made by Brennen, who told him that he represented Eugene F. Scanlon, the owner. The search revealed a mortgage to Emma P. Yerger, a satisfaction piece of which was filed on April 2, 1902. In the meantime the title was changed from Mr. Scanlon to Dr. Samuel A. McBride, in whose name the loan was made.

Dr. McBride, a physician at 145 West Fourth Street, Manhattan, testified that Brennen had asked him to take title to the property; that he never paid a cent for the property; that about a week after he took title he signed the mortgage, and that when he received the check he turned it over to Brennen.

The trial is to be continued to-day.

BRITISH AERONAUT'S TRIP.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Rev. J. M. Bacon, the aeronaut, accompanied by official representatives of the naval and military authorities, ascended in a balloon from Douglas, Isle of Man, yesterday afternoon, with the object of crossing the Channel. The balloon was fitted with a sail and a trail rope for purposes of steering. The gunboat Renard followed the balloon so as to be of assistance in case of mishap.

The balloon started in a northeasterly direction, and news reached here early this morning that Mr. Bacon descended in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

The distance from Douglas to the nearest point in Dumfriesshire is about sixty miles.

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The illustrations for the Deserted Village by Edwin A. Abbey, which attracted such wide attention in Harper's Magazine, are now for sale in permanent book form.

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In fine Arabian Laces our stock contains many rare designs.

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"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 25c. and 60c.

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Capt. Slocum

Begins the story of his thrilling small-boat adventures in South American waters in *November*

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HEAVY BREAK IN STOCKS

Liquidation Follows Last Saturday's Sharp Decline.

MARGIN CALLS AND BEAR RAIDS

J. R. Keene Believes in "Present Values and Future Prospects"—John F. Harris Expects Recovery to be "Very Gradual."

A continuation of the bear drive which broke prices so badly in Saturday's stock market, together with liquidation of an urgent character in the early trading, resulted yesterday in a further sharp decline in prices on the Stock Exchange, in the course of which many active and representative stocks lost from 2 to 6 points each, while an extreme break of 12 points was recorded in New York Air Brake.

From these low figures the market later rallied, but the rally came too late to be of service to many weakly margined and timid holders of stocks, as well as to some certain Western interests who had deemed it prudent or had been obliged to let go their securities at the low level.

All told, it is estimated that fully 230,000 shares of the day's total transactions (over 1,250,000 shares) represented genuine liquidation, the gossips having it, in this connection, that this included the personal account of a leading Western operator who, the story runs, had been "gunned for" for some weeks.

However this be and whatever the source of the selling, the one clear fact is that prices broke badly—a few of them to the lowest figures on record and many of them to the lowest for the year. Conspicuous of these were Amalgamated Copper, which at one time fell 3⅛ points, to 58½, as compared with the previous low record of 60½, reached last year; and United States Steel preferred, which in the first ten minutes of trading slumped 2¼ points, to 83, the bottom price of the year.

SOME OF THE DAY'S LOSSES.

These losses, however, were inconspicuous as compared with some others recorded during the day when prices were at the lowest. Some of these yere:

Alton	4⅞	Rock Island	10⅜
Atchison	2	St. L. & S. Fran.	2¾
Anaconda	6	Southern Pacific	2⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	Southern Railway	2
Can. Pacific	2⅜	St. Paul	2⅜
Col. Fuel	6	Texas Pacific	1⅞
Del. & Hudson	4⅞	Union Pacific	1¾
Erie	1⅜	U. S. Steel	1½
Louisville	3¼	Wabash pf.	2⅜
Mo. Pacific	2½	Am. Express	10
Northwest	3¼	U. S. Express	5½
N. Y. Central	2¾	S. Ste. M. pf.	5
N. Y. Air Brake	12	Panhandle	7
New Haven	3½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	
Pennsylvania	1⅜	2d pf.	6¾
Reading	2½	Cleve., L. & W.	7

The declines in a few of these stocks were sensational. Rock Island, for instance, opened down 10½ points on the transfer of a single hundred shares; the ten-point decline in American Express was on the transfer of only 200 shares; while in the case of New York Air Brake, which broke 12 points, only 400 shares changed hands throughout the day. Contrariwise, in the cases of those few shares that advanced sharply, the transactions were also limited. Lackawanna, which on Saturday broke 19 points on 300 shares, rose yesterday 10 points on 400 shares, while the two-point gain in North American involved only 300 shares.

As for the selling itself which produced these declines, and the reasons for it, there is little to be said. Undoubtedly the chief influence in forcing the decline came from the bears, who at the outset continued their raid, begun on Saturday. They were aided in their campaign by the over-Sunday developments in respect to the Trust Company of the Republic. The revelations of difficulty there, despite the fact that it has been safely tided over, created some uneasiness and apprehension in respect to certain other institutions; though there is now the official declaration of Bank Examiner Judson that the other Trust Companies are in safe and conservative position.

Another important influencial factor was that over Sunday many of the Stock Exchange houses had sent out calls to their customers for additional margins—calls that in many instances were not responded to. Hence it was that weakly-margined accounts were sold out at or shortly after the opening, while on the decline stop loss orders were uncovered, accelerating the downward movement.

When the market was weakest, a report was circulated on the floor of the Exchange that Mr. J. P. Morgan was seriously ill. This started a fresh selling movement which, however, was promptly checked when it was announced that the report was absolutely false; that Mr. Morgan was well and at his office as usual.

On the decline local banking interests, who are known not to have been in favor of the recent market advance brought about by the Western interests, were heavy buyers, taking large blocks which the Western and Pittsburg people sold.

The market closed with a rally in progress.

KEENE INTERVIEW GIVEN OUT.

Shortly before the close of business James R. Keene gave out through a Wall Street bulletin an interview, which was provoked by explicit representations, given wide currency, to the effect that Mr. Keene had abandoned his position as a bull, and not only was uncertain of the future, but had assumed large commitments on the short side. The interview is as follows:

"There has been so much written about the situation of gold exports, expansion of loans, and the position of people in finance of high and low degree, that an atmosphere of encircling gloom seems to have enveloped Wall Street, until sensible and careful men have lost their heads, and feel that the sun's rays will never again appear to dissipate the gloom. The best answer I can make is the one made by a transatlantic Captain, when asked by a nervous passenger how much longer the storm would last, or if he thought it would ever clear. He replied laconically, 'It always has.'

"So far as railroads are concerned, there never was ahead of them such a large volume of business, and the most influential and sagacious railroad Presidents and managers unhesitatingly predict larger net earnings for a year to come than railroads have ever enjoyed before. Demands of wage earners on the roads are being carefully considered, and there is a unanimity of opinion that whatever is just and proper will be conceded.

"The exports of manufactures, wheat, cotton, and other products, are on a large scale, equaling if not exceeding those of last year.

"If I had to give advice to those who have stocks, it would be to 'sit tight.'

"I have not changed my opinion one iota from that which I have entertained for six months past, and I am a thorough believer in present values and future prospects."

John F. Harris, senior member of the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., in speaking of market conditions, said: "I think that the bottom of liquidation has been reached, but I do not look for any immediate and sharp recovery. A good deal of the selling was forced, no doubt, and represented long stock. It is my belief that prices will not go down much more, but will remain about the present level for some little time. When the railroads will again begin to hand in reports showing increases in net earnings, as they undoubtedly will, the market will probably respond, but until then I look for few changes. I think that the recovery from present low prices will be very gradual."

Preacher May Have to Pay Alimony.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday decided to reconsider his order denying alimony to Mrs. Anna M. Rabe, wife of the Rev. Ludwig Rabe of Union Hill, pending her suit for divorce. Mr. Rabe had sworn he received only $8 a week from the German Baptist Church and had no money in bank. Counsel for his wife said yesterday that just before making the affidavit Mr. Rabe had drawn considerable sums from two banks.

Not to Exhume Murdered Woman's Body

Justice Hall of the Supreme Court has refused an order for the exhumation of the body of Mamie Conklin, for whose murder her husband, Patrick Conklin, was convicted and sentenced on Oct. 22. Conklin's lawyer made application for the exhumation

MR. BLACK CLOSES MOLINEUX DEFENSE

Continued from Page 1.

story of Molineux's having been there a week before the box was hired.

"But Mr. Weeks would not buy him off," continued Mr. Black. "And then he went to a newspaper peddling his eternal soul for cash. He said in effect that if anybody would only give him money, he would swear this man's life away and swear his soul to where it belonged."

Mr. Black then took up the Burns letter. He said it was true that Molineux had written it, but that the paper upon which it was written was only one sheet of which 48,000 sheets were manufactured. The formula was only such as any man would have used in a similar letter. Mr. Black said he did not know and he did not care where the Burns letter was written. But it was mailed in Newark. The postmark showed that.

"But I ask you, gentlemen," he continued, "where are the envelopes of the Cornish letters? They have not been produced here. Is it because they would show that these letters were mailed near the Eighty-sixth Street house of the Cornishes and Adamses? A man may forget to date his letters, but Uncle Sam never forgets to date his, and you may mail a letter anywhere from the Golden Gate to Bangor on the Penobscot and the postmark will show where it was mailed.

"This blue paper is all the tangible evidence the prosecution has in all this contemptible mass of testimony. It was a crime to murder Mrs. Adams, but it would be a bigger crime to take the life of a man upon such evidence as that. If upon that little stick of evidence you can destroy the life of a human being, I say destroy it, and you are welcome to your consciences forever after."

The ex-Governor next took up the handwriting testimony. Col. Hay of Washington was the first of the experts to be mentioned. He was characterized as "that stupendous fraud." Mr. Black did not dwell on this question just here, but took it up in detail later. He said that Molineux had completely established, through Prof. Vulte, an alibi as far as the mailing of the package was concerned.

As far as the account at Tiffany's was concerned, the speaker said it was absurd to say that because Molineux had an account there he procured an envelope there which any one could get free. As for the bromo-seltzer bottle, it was not a regular bromo-seltzer bottle, but a bottle with a dirty label which could be easily identified.

The matter of cyanide of mercury was next discussed. The speaker declared that he had shown that it could be easily obtained by any one in drug stores from Harlem to the Battery. But in so far as the testimony of the experts went, it could be made from only Prussian blue and some other chemical in combination, among the compounds found at the Hermann factory. Prussian blue must be one of the elements, yet Prof. Witthaus had testified that he had not found Prussian blue in the bottle he had analyzed.

THE HANDWRITING TESTIMONY.

"Now, gentlemen, with the motive out, the bottle holder out, the letter boxes out, the stationery out, the mailing out, what have we left? I am almost ashamed to tell you what we have left. From this contemptible stuff which I have passed in review I must pass on to other stuff, still more contemptible—that is the handwriting testimony. Handwriting is like the track of a dog in the snow. There is the same distance between jumps as my dog makes as he wanders with me over the mountains. But I wouldn't hang him upon evidence as to those jumps, and neither would you.

"And what has been made out of all this expert testimony—this testimony purchased at $50 a day? Why, they all tell you that these writings were not disguised. Hay tells you that. And then they have got Ames from California, that old man with the beard of a patriarch and the passions of a hangman. He wanted to argue the people's case, and he was willing to back his advocacy with his oath."

The speaker here devoted considerable time to a dissection of the intricacies of the handwriting testimony. He said there were points of similarity between the writings of Molineux and the disputed writings of this case, of course, but that, if a man is to be identified by handwriting, it must be by as accurate a system as the Bertillon system.

"Besides, I ask you, gentlemen, why would a man intending to send this package write it at all? Many other alternatives would suggest themselves. He might typewrite it, he might print it, or he might take an old package that had been sent to him and use the wrapper. Especially if a man were going to send such a package to himself, this latter course would be the one he would most likely choose.

"Did you ever see a man such a fool as to send a package into a clubhouse where every one knew his writing in an undisguised writing? If he did such a thing, he might as well send his photograph on the package also. And whatever else Molineux may be, he is not a fool. No, gentlemen, Molineux never wrote the address on that package. Who did write it, I do not know. But Molineux never wrote it, and it is impossible that he should have written it."

Mr. Black said that Molineux had provided the prosecution with all his writing they needed. He had done everything they asked. "He has been as loquacious with his pen as an old woman at a sewing society is with her mouth." The episode in which Molineux appeared as a co-respondent in a divorce suit at fifteen years of age was referred to as not to the defendant's credit.

"But," said the ex-Governor, pointing his finger at Gen. Molineux, sitting by his son, "since that unfortunate episode there has never been anything in the life of this young man that could bring shame or reproach to one of the bravest, most loyal and most lovable men I have ever known."

BLACK NAMES CORNISH.

Here the lawyer left the subject of Molineux and addressed himself to proving that Cornish was the guilty man. He professed regret at the necessity which confronted him, but he declared it was only a duty he was compelled to fulfill.

"There was a motive for this crime," he continued, "and that motive points unerringly at Harry S. Cornish. There's a motive here which compares with troubles in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and disputes over horizontal bars, as the fires vomiting from the mouth of a volcano compare with the tide gently rising and falling at the base of the Statute of Liberty.

The speaker reviewed the career of Cornish in Boston and Chicago. When Cornish came to New York, it was stated, the first thing he did was to seek out Mrs. Rogers, at that time living with her husband. But not long afterward she left her husband, and Cornish moved to a house near where she was living. A little later Cornish moved into the Adams household. It was natural that Mrs. Adams should protest against the relations between Cornish and her daughter, said Mr. Black, and to get the old lady out of the way—there was a motive, such a motive as has destroyed kingdoms and overturned empires.

Mr. Black then took up the thread of the testimony as it might aply to Cornish. The bottle holder had been bought in Newark by a man saying he wished to match the articles on a lady's dresser—and this bottle holder did match the articles on Mrs. Rogers's dresser. Nobody but Cornish and Howard Adams could know what would match this woman's dresser.

The letter box man said to Capt. McClusky that the man who hired the letter box "looked like Cornish." The mail from Koch's store had been obtained by a "negro boy in buttons," and there was a negro boy in buttons employed in the Adams house. Mrs. Stephenson had said that Cornish wore a brown overcoat. Koch had said he wore a brown overcoat. Cornish had said before the Coroner that he had a brown overcoat, but when he saw this line of testimony closing round him he denied that he had any overcoat at all.

Mr. Black devoted about fifteen minutes to the testimony of Mrs. Stephenson, who identified Cornish. He said that her testimony was not the least astonishing of the many remarkable things about this case. He said it was natural that she should pray about it, and if upon that fact she was to be declared a fanatic then all human society was in danger of being undermined. Her husband, a policeman, had been told of her experience. He had neglected to report it, and he had excused himself from reporting it by saying on the witness stand that "he took no stock in it."

Cornish had said at the former trial that he went to Sullivan's office about 4:30 or 4:45. That was about the time Mrs. Stephenson says she saw him. But now it was necessary for him to establish an alibi. Yokum says he saw Cornish until a little after 3. Sullivan says he doesn't remember the hours. Mitchell is the only man to say that in the two hours from 3 to 5 that Cornish never left the room.

"You will remember," continued the lawyer, "that as Mitchell left the stand he testified that he was the champion of something or other. I don't remember what he said he was champion of, but I remember that I had a very distinct impression of what he was champion when he left the stand."

friends. He had carefully kept the wrapper. But there was one important point which had never been cleared up, and that was to prove that the stuff from which Cornish administered the fatal dose was the same that was in the bottle when Cornish received it. Mr. Black said he did not believe the poison was in there at first, and that was the reason why Cornish had been willing for his friend King to take some of the drug.

Cornish knew that Mrs. Adams was subject to headaches, but Molineux knew that Cornish seldom had them. "Why then, would Molineux send bromo-seltzer to Cornish? Then Mr. Black told of the fatal morning. He said Cornish's story that he drank a full swallow of the poison he had given to Mrs. Adams was absurd on its face, for had he done so he would have died quicker than she did. Cornish was not too sick to go down town soon afterward.

"And where did he go first? To the District Attorney's office. It is a wise child that selects his own parent, and I say that it is a wise criminal that selects a suitable lawyer. And here this criminal selected the principal attorney for the people to defend him against a crime with which he had never been charged. And from the minute that Cornish retained the practical head of the District Attorney's office he was safe, and to this day he has never felt the tap of a policeman's hand upon his shoulder or been one hour under arrest."

It was at this point that the court took a recess. As soon as the Justice had retired Mr. Osborne upbraided Mr. Black for his attack upon Mr. McIntyre and for his insinuation that the District Attorney's office had suppressed evidence against Cornish or in favor of Molineux. The Assistant District Attorney left no doubt as to his meaning, and Mr. Black agreed to retract part of what he had said about Mr. McIntyre.

When court reconvened, with an even larger crowd in the courtroom than was there in the morning and a greater crush at the doors, Mr. Black said that it was not in the record that Mr. McIntyre received any money as a retainer, but that it did appear that he had continually advised Cornish regarding his conduct concerning this case. Cornish's statement to the press, for example, concerning the crime had first been submitted to Mr. McIntyre.

Continuing, Mr. Black said that there was never any evidence that Cornish was sick except his own. Cornish had gone to see Yokum, the chemist, immediately after seeing Mr. McIntyre, and then he had returned to the club, where he became sick. And Cornish did not return to the Adams household until Friday night. He did not dare see the face of that dead woman. And he did not go to the funeral.

"But as soon as the funeral is over he returns to the flat, and he has been there ever since, up to a short time before this trial. The old lady was out of the way now. He could indulge himself as much as he pleased now."

In closing, the ex-Governor reviewed the main points of the case, and where the audience expected a passionate peroration Mr. Black contented himself at the end with saying that every circumstance in the case pointed to Cornish, while not a single fact pointed to the guilt of Molineux.

OSBORNE DEFENDS CORNISH.

Mr. Black stopped speaking at 3:25 in the afternoon. Mr. Osborne seemed eager to begin. With Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Smythe and Garvan to prompt him, the prosecutor opened his address at once. He plunged at the outset into a defense of Cornish. And incidental to that defense he took up the matter of the suppression of evidence.

In three particulars the defense had accused the prosecution of suppressing evidence. Some of Molineux's letters, showing characteristics not in the disputed writings had not been brought forward until the defense got them from the District Attorney. Mr. Osborne said that Mr. Black had complained that there was too much handwriting and that these letters had been put away, only to be produced whenever called for. They had been marked for identification at the last trial.

The envelopes taken from Molineux's desk in Newark had not been produced by the prosecution. Mr. Osborne said that they were of no value, but he had handed them to the defense as soon as requested to do so. As to the envelopes of the Cornish letters, Mr. Osborne said he would be only too delighted to have them, but he was not responsible for the fact that the firms receiving those letters did not preserve the envelopes.

The proposition of Mr. Black that Cornish mailed this package to himself, he said, and that he had some one else to write the address, is absurd. "Suppose he did take a wrapper from an old package, who did he get to write the Cornish and Barnet letters for him? They were in the same handwriting as the poison package. Gov. Black forgot about those letters when he talked about that old wrapper.

"Gov. Black puts Cornish in the position of saying, 'I'm going to murder my old friend, Mrs. Adams. I'm going to get some one to write that wrapper for me. I'm going to get that man to write those letters for me. Then I'm going down to the Post Office to mail this package to myself, and I'm going to publish it in fifteen or twenty people that I was in that neighborhood. Afterward I am going back to the club and receive that package and show it to my friends.

"Is that the way this crime was committed? Do you believe that this poisoner adopted such absurd methods? Think it over. It is one of the strange things about crime that a defense of it is always driven up against impossible theories."

Mr. Osborne said that if Cornish had taken an old wrapper, the man who wrote it would immediately upon seeing it in the papers come forward and say that he wrote it. If the address had been typewritten or printed, suspicion would have been excited. If the sender had placed his natural writing there he might as well have placed his photograph.

EVIDENCE FOR CORNISH.

"The prisoner then had to sail between the Charybdis of exciting suspicion and the Scylla of disclosing his own identity. It was a delicate thing for him to do. Cornish's bank teller says he did not write this address. David N. Carvalho, who knows more about this case than almost any one else, says Cornish did not write it. He says Helles did not write it, and I will show you what a Macchiavelli he must have been to argue Molineux out of it.

"Now, gentlemen, look at Cornish—big, muscular, aggressive, and with no more sense than to get mixed up in that contradiction about the brown overcoats. You can't make a poisoner out of such a man. It is absurd. Why should he go and plan all of this crime when he or Mrs. Rogers could have dropped some poison in Mrs. Adams's coffee at any time?"

Mr. Osborne argued that Cornish took some of the poison himself. How much he took it did not matter. But Dr. Phillips testified that Cornish was dangerously ill of cyanide of mercury poisoning. And Gov. Black agreed that Dr. Phillips was capable of judging this. Cornish did go back and face the dead body of Mrs. Adams on Friday night, before she was buried. He did not attend the funeral, it is true, but Gov. Black would not allow him to tell why. "Is it fair to tie a man's hands behind his back, then hit him, and complain that he does not hit back?"

Cornish's every action after the death was consistent with innocence. He sent for strange doctors. He went to the District Attorney. Mr. Osborne said it was natural that Cornish should go to the District Attorney, who had happened to have been his counsel in a civil action previously. That Mr. McIntyre could have been bought off was an idea which he resented. He said that if a client of his had asked him to keep a murder quiet, some one would be arrested for assault and battery, and he gave McIntyre credit for the same spirit.

It was natural that Cornish should have gone to Yokum, for he was a friend of the dead woman's. Then he notified her relatives. Then he went to the club and went to bed. Since then he had lived with the daughter and son of the dead woman. Mr. Osborne said it was beyond belief to suppose that a murdered woman's son and only daughter would stay by the murderer.

The prosecutor said that not one bit of evidence had been adduced to show any improper relations between Mrs. Rogers and Cornish. Mrs. Rogers and her mother were very intimate. The defense had hinted at witnesses by the name of Link and at a letter box boy named Callahan, but they had not brought them forward. Why not? They had not brought forward any witnesses to prove improper relations between Cornish and the murdered woman's daughter.

"When Mrs. Adams died her daughter held her in her arms. I ask you, gentlemen, if it does not stagger belief to suppose that this woman was in a conspiracy to murder her mother and that her brother countenanced the act?"

THE CASE AGAINST MOLINEUX.

Mr. Osborne now entered upon the evidence as to Molineux. He said that there was a motive—not such a motive as would have actuated him. The law regarded that the adequacy of a motive must be decided by the man having it. The question must be considered whether the motive was adequate for the murderer, not whether it would be adequate for any one else.

Molineux had tried for a year and a half to get Cornish out of his position in the

When he left, Cornish called him one of the vilest of names. The motive was a continuing motive. Molineux wrote a letter to Scheffler asking him to show to his friends in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club a letter a year and a half old, the showing of which would injure Cornish—and this a year after Molineux had left the club. Molineux, through Heiles, sought to get information to injure Harpster, because Harpster had backed up Cornish's efforts to injure Molineux in the club. Here, declared the prosecutor, was a motive which had worked before.

As to the bottle holder, Mr. Osborne scored the defense for not having brought Arnold to testify—Arnold, Molineux's friend in Hartdegen's. Everybody else had been brought forward in that store but Arnold. And where is Zeller? demanded the prosecutor in thundering tones.

Justice Lambert interrupted here, however, by saying that no references should be made to Zeiler. He had a right to remain away from the court, and no inferences adverse to the defendant should be drawn because of his absence.

Mr. Osborne then addressed himself to the poison address. He said it was absurd to say it was not in a disguised handwriting, and that the experts for the defense disqualified themselves at once by declaring that they examined the disputed writings upon the assumption that they were the natural penmanship of the writer.

The prosecutor was still on this subject when the court adjourned until this morning.

Mrs. Rogers's Divorced Husband Dead.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Henry F. Rogers, son-in-law of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, who was the victim of the poison supposed to have been sent to Harry S. Cornish, is dead at his home in this city. He leaves a wife and one child.

FIGHT FOR BUCHANAN ESTATE.

Doctor's Widow Begins Third Action to Recover the Wealth Left to Mrs. Foster.

The third attempt by Mrs. Margaret Buchanan to obtain possession of the estate of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who died in 1896, was made yesterday, when her action to have his will set aside came to trial before Justice Gildersleeve and a jury in the Supreme Court. Dr. Buchanan left an estate estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. He cut off his wife with a bequest of $50 and his three daughters with $5 each. The bulk of his property was left to Mrs. Kate Foster, whom he appointed his executrix.

The widow and her daughters contested the will on the ground Dr. Buchanan was of unsound mind, and that when he executed the paper he was completely under the influence of Mrs. Foster. The contest was tried by Surrogate Arnold, who admitted the will to probate.

Mrs. Buchanan then brought a suit to upset the will in the Supreme Court and the jury decided in her favor. Mrs. Foster, who, after Dr. Buchanan's death, had married an Englishman named Belsey, took an appeal. The Appellate Division reversed the judgment. The third trial is now on.

Mrs. Buchanan also sued Mrs. Foster for the alienation of Dr. Buchanan's affections and recovered a verdict for $50,000, but that verdict was also set aside.

HUBBARD DIVORCE CASE.

Physician's Suit Against a Woman Who Declares Separation Was Obtained.

Dr. Rufus Hubbard, formerly a wealthy physician of Boston, who has apartments in the house of the Calumet Club, this city, is suing his wife for an annulment of their marriage, which was solemnized in Boston in 1896, after she had gotten a divorce from James A. Murphy. He alleges that, under the laws of New York, she is the wife both of himself and of Murphy, who is living here now. In her answer Mrs. Hubbard declares that she secured the divorce above mentioned and got a separation from the physician in Massachusetts.

The case was before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday. A motion was [illegible] alimony to Mrs. Hubbard.

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To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent per annum, to be computed every three months, with distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.

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$1.69 instead of $2.50—14 in.	$3.34 instead of $5.00—17 in.
$1.97 instead of $3.00—15 in.	$3.96 instead of $6.00—18 in.
$2.69 instead of $4.00—16 in.	$4.69 instead of $7.00—19 in.
$3.48 instead of $5.50—18 in.	$5.34 instead of $8.00—20 in.

Number 2—regular price 10c; our price 5c—½ inch wide.
Number 3—regular price 15c; our price 7c—¾ inch wide.
Number 5—regular price 20c; our price 9c—1⅛ inch wide.
Number 7—regular price 25c; our price 12c—1⅜ inch wide.
Number 9—regular price 30c; our price 14c—1⅝ inch wide.
Number 12—regular price 35c; our price 18c—2⅛ inch wide.
Number 16—regular price 45c; our price 22c—2½ inch wide.
Number 22—regular price 55c; our price 27c—3 inch wide.
Number 30—regular price 65c; our price 31c—3½ inch wide.
Number 40—regular price 70c; our price 34c—4 inch wide.
Number 60—regular price 75c; our price 39c—5 inch wide.

Beautiful Ostrich Feather Boas,—1st Fl., Centre.

These Boas were carefully selected by an expert who bent his energies to the task of securing perfect qualities of these popular things at under-prices for this opening sale. The flues are broad and firm; the heads are full and round.

The colors are black, white, white-and-black, gray and light blue.

54 inches long, sold regularly at $25.00; our price $17.96
63 inches long, sold regularly at $28.00; our price $20.96
72 inches long, sold regularly at $30.00; our price $23.96

1905 Physical Culture Advertising Bulletin

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

Ready to eat



Instead of eggs for breakfast

Malta-Vita

"The Perfect Food"

For BRAIN and MUSCLE

MALTA-VITA, the perfect food for old and young, sick or well.

MALTA-VITA contains more nutrition, more tissue-building qualities, more nerve stimulant than is found in any other food.

A regular diet of Malta-Vita for breakfast and supper will remove the cause of *insomnia and dyspepsia.*

Eat MALTA-VITA

It gives health, strength and happiness.

MALTA-VITA needs no cooking.

Always ready to eat.

Sold by Grocers.

Toronto, Can. MALTA-VITA PURE FOOD CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

commanded a practice worth from $12,000 to $15,000 in Boston, but that he had lost money lately.

BANDMASTER INNES FREED.

Justice Decides His Divorced Wife Failed to Show Fraudulent Intent.

Justice Collins, in Jersey City, yesterday vacated the order of arrest made by Supreme Court Commissioner Charles J. Roe in the case of Frederick N. Innes, the bandmaster. The arrest was made on the complaint of Mrs. Georgia Innes, who had obtained a divorce in New York, Innes being required to pay her $25 a week.

Justice Collins decided that Mrs. Innes had failed to present any evidence of fraudulent intent on the part of her husband or that he intended to leave New Jersey to avoid payment.

Minister Wu to Attend Banquet Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, will be the guest of the Silk Association of America and the American Asiatic Association at a banquet to be given in New York Thursday night. As Mr. Wu is to leave this country soon the two organizations will give the dinner [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

Brains and Soles

Facts for Your Head to Consider Concerning Your Feet

Shoemaking is a social science. Therefore, it concerns you.

Shoe trash cannot enter the Wanamaker stocks. Therefore, you are protected from imposition in our shoe stores.

"Economy is the road to wealth." Therefore, if you have feet to shoe, and money to save, you must read this.

To the journalist fresh facts possessing human interest are truly news. Therefore, you will be interested in this for it is very human and perfectly new.

Our shoe business is a perfect sphere equally divided into hemispheres:
One hemisphere—Regular Stock.
One hemisphere—Special Priced Stock.

This news concerns only special priced shoes. American interests in leather and shoes are the best and biggest in the world. Our relations to these interests are peculiar—very. They bring us bargain chances in shoes—chances that are all our own.

Our under-priced shoes are *cheap*, but never mean. Their presence here is a guarantee of quality. Exceptional in price—extremely so.

Skip this if skeptical. If not—read on:

Men's Shoes at $1.50 Combination lot, all high-class: none of less real value than $3 or $4. They have over gone from regular stock just because they are so good—quickly broken up.

All Winter-weight lace shoes.
Patent and enameled grain leathers.
Heavy welted and stitched soles.

This chance is rare—very rare. It is limited—the demand will be sharp and decisive, therefore, short. Losses on these shoes, and *we* are the losers.

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90 Real $3 shoes and intrinsically cheap at that. The uppers are of plump, smooth, durable, box calf-skin. The soles are of stout oak-tanned leather, sewed with Goodyear welt. All workmanship thorough.

Complete, they are stylish, well-fitting and handsome, made from a new outfit of lasts.

There is a big loss on these shoes—but not at our expense. All *that* is with the makers. They are rich, and it doesn't hurt. In fact, it is a deliberate loss—purposely made for good reasons.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.30 Genuine chrome-tanned kidskin uppers with sewed soles of oak-tanned leather. Made on medium toe-lasts, both button and lace. True price and real value, $2.

Women's Shoes at $1.50 Combination lot of fine kidskin and enameled leather shoes from the regular stock. At least one dozen sorts that have been $3 and $3.50. Also very stylish Evening Slippers have been added. This is a round-up of splendid, fresh up-to-date shoes upon which we are willing to lose big money for quick closing. It pays to condense and simplify merchandise.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.80 All $2.50 shoes, medium weight, lace and button; flexible soles; well formed over new lasts; all sizes.

Boys', Girls' and Children's Shoes Boys' shoes, sizes 12 to 5½. Stout, honest shoes, full round toe-lasts, with heels, specially priced at $1.30.

Girls' shoes, sizes 11 to 2. Black kidskin, with tips, spring heels, made on wide lasts.

These shoes are worth $1.50. The price is $1.

Children's shoes—a special offering at 85c.

Rubber Overshoes at Half Prices Regular goods, well-known brands—not off-scourings with makers' names sand-papered off the soles. Fresh, clean, perfect, made on modern lasts, in styles and weights suited to city wear.

This offering is of very full lots—thousands.

Men's, 50c. Women's, 25c.
Girls', 20c. Children's, 17c.

Today's and tomorrow's sales will indicate the wisdom of the New York Public of retail buyers. We predict great popular approval of this Shoe offering.

Basement.

A Word About Fine Shirts

Do you want better fitting and more comfortable shirts than you have been wearing in the past?

Then try Wanamaker custom-made Shirts.

We have been pleasing a large number of particular men in the matter of shirts to order; and we've the finest array of fabrics that we ever presented to the public.

Our shirt-making organization does the most expert work we know of. Our system assures a perfect fit; and a fit that is guaranteed to continue while the shirt lasts.

If it is not convenient for you to come to the store, we'll send a competent man to see you at your convenience, show samples and take measurements.

Fancy Shirts or Dress Shirts, $3.50 to $12 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Sheet Music, 18c

The Music Store, in the Basement, keeps thoroughly in touch with the popular taste in vocal and instrumental music. And, moreover, sheet music that is published to sell for 50c a copy, is regularly sold here at **18c.**

An interesting feature today is the presence of Mr. Theodore F. Morse—well known for his numerous much-liked compositions. He will play any of these, or such other selections as you may care to hear, between 10 and 5.

Some of Mr. Morse's compositions:

A Little Boy in Blue.
Wait at the Gate for Me.
Sweetest Song the World Has Ever Known.
In the Moonlight with the Girl You Love.
Happy Hooligan—Dance.
Love's Own Sweet Way.
The Army of Peace.
The Brotherhood of Man.
Merri Waltzes. Polly Waltzes.
Blue Ribbon March.
Salammbo, Intermezzo.
Cheerful Chinaman; a unique Dance.
Isis, Intermezzo.

These are new selections by other composers:

Come Down Ma Evenin' Star, from Twirly Whirly.
Susie Woosie, from Twirly Whirly.
I'm Wearing Ma Heart Away for You.
Harlequin—March.
Crimson Wing—Two-step.
If You'll Be Mine. Hopper Waltzes.
Get Busy—Two-step. Leonora Lee.
At the Casino—Reverie.
When the Wind Sighs in the West.
If I but Knew. With You.
Softly Sleep, Love.
A Soldier in the Ranks, That's All.

Basement. All at 18c a Copy.

Your Winter Wrap

A wonderfully broad assortment, characteristic of Wanamaker's in its completeness, awaits your bidding. Europe and America have contributed their best, and, for every purpose, of every description, at every price, superbly made wraps are here in unstinted profusion. The equal of the collection is not found in America, outside of our stores. There are

Short Black Jackets, $5.50 to $55.
Hip-length Coats, $10.50 to $43.50.
Three-quarter length Cloth Coats, richly appliqued, $40 to $90.
Velour Coats, $35 to $280.
Silk Coats, $18 to $115.
Long Silk Coats, $30, $40 to $65.
Silk-and-Rubber Coats, for automobiling, newly imported, $27.50 and $35.
Raincoats and Ulsters, $10 to $35.

Here are a few detailed descriptions:

At $10.50—Coats of black kersey, 27 in. long; double-breasted, hip pockets, turnover cuffs; bottom finished with wide rows of stitching; satin lining.
At $18.50—Coats of black or blue chinchilla, 27 in. long; fly-front, half-fitted back, velvet collar; edges piped with braid; satin lining.
At $20—Jackets of best covert cloth, in olive or tan color; fly-front, strapped seams, hip pockets; finely tailored and shaped; lining of satin.
At $30—Ulsters of black or tan kersey; loose belted back, triple shoulder capes, fly-front, fancy sleeves, patch pockets; half-lined with satin.
At $40—Ulsters of black peau de soie, lined throughout with white taffeta; yoke effect, with double shoulder capes; loose back and fancy sleeves.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Clothes

For the Horse Show

No need to rush to a tailor and beg him to hurry. Wanamaker clothing makes nervousness unnecessary. You may buy at your leisure; get the most perfect fit, and be absolutely certain that you will be as smartly dressed as man could wish, when you are wearing Wanamaker clothing.

Men who have never seen Wanamaker clothing will not credit this statement, of course; but men who want to dress perfectly on a reasonable amount of money will at least investigate before paying a tailor twenty or thirty dollars more to obtain no better results in their personal appearance.

Frock Coats and Waistcoats of a character you would not expect to find ready-made; in fact, better made than many custom tailors make them—of black Thibet, silk-faced, serge-lined, at $20. Of black Thibet, silk-lined, at $25.
Of imported black English Vicuna, soft and luxurious, silk-lined, splendidly tailored, at $35.
We ask you to compare them in make and style with those made by your custom tailor.
Some stylish Single and Double-breasted Waistcoats of fancy materials, at $3 to $6.50.
Men's Striped Worsted Trousers at $5 to $8.
Evening Dress Suits of unfinished worsteds; serge-lined; silk-faced to button-holes; at $25.
Silk-lined Evening Dress Suits of unfinished worsteds; either faced to edge or button-holes; splendidly tailored; at $30.
Of very fine quality of unfinished worsteds, silk-lined throughout, at $38.
Dress Suits of bird's-eye unfinished worsteds, silk-lined, at $45.
Men's Tuxedo Coats of unfinished worsteds, silk-lined, at $15.
Tuxedo Suits of very fine unfinished worsteds, silk-lined, at $30.
Young Men's Tuxedo Suits at $18.
Evening Dress Waistcoats, of all the very newest fabrics, $3 to $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Smart Hats for Men

And You Save a Dollar and a Quarter

Today is Hat Day for the man who wants either Derby or Soft Hat in smart, new shape; and who prefers to pay

$1.75, instead of $3

The Derby Hats are in both the flat-brim style, so much in vogue now, and also the stylish roll-brim; made by a manufacturer who makes nothing cheaper than three-dollar hats.

The Soft Hats are in the three colors: nutria, pearl and black—handsome shape, exeellent quality.

You can't buy better hats for three dollars; and these are brand new and perfect. $1.75 each.

Men's Hat Store—Annex

Silk Waists

For the Horse Show

The most exquisite Bodices from Paris are shown in our Little French Store, and nearby are the most charming conceits of American designers. The collection presents scores of styles worthy of the most important dress occasions.

The beautiful imported waists and bodices are made of crepe de Chine, panne velvet, Louisine, taffeta silk and chiffon, many exquisitely trimmed with lace. Prices, $36 to $150.

The domestic waists are in original designs as well as copies of imported models. They are made of crepe de Chine, Louisine, taffeta silk and chiffon; some plain, others handsomely trimmed with lace or hemstitching. Prices, $5 to $25.

Then you will be interested, of course, in the brilliant showing of

Silk Petticoats

Handsome new styles are shown in bewildering variety, made of taffeta silks, in solid or changeable colors, and Roman stripes. Many are copies of imported models, with pretty lace insertions and edging, forming fan effects; circular flounces forming Van Dyke points, trimmed with medallions, velvet ribbon and lace edging; double ruffles, trimmed with plaits and fancy guimpe; others with pinked ruffles, graduated accordion-plaited ruffles, with ruche top and bottom; others with plain ribbon. $5 to $31.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Suits

—A Reduction

Some of our lines of Tailored Suits for girls are already showing by their broken sizes the results of the season's heavy buying. So we have picked out a varied and attractive group of these suits, that include all sizes from 14 to 18 years, in one style or another, and marked them at a clear-out price of

$22 a Suit

They are in black and colors, in newest and most effective styles and materials. Blouse and coat effects, many lined throughout with silk, and all handsomely tailored. Values are $27.50 to $30.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs

Under-Price

Space only for a brief announcement of an important occurrence. It is a gathering of rich Handkerchiefs of real hand-made Duchesse Lace, at a saving of

One-Third of Their Worth

They were secured this Summer by our buyer, in the lace-making districts of Belgium, and are superb, rich specimens.

Prices are $1, instead of $1.75
$2, instead of $3
$3, instead of $5
$4, instead of $7.50
$5, instead of $9

And so on, up to $25, worth $40.

A display in Broadway windows, main entrance, holds some beautiful examples.

Broadway.

The Winter Shirt-Waist Suit

The shirt-waist suit idea was too good, too important to discard when Summer passed by. Women have demanded these convenient and handsome dresses for all year round wear.

We simply change the fabrics, and better the designs.

A fine array is ready now—suits of woolens and velvets in most charming styles.

Some at special prices, too:

At $12.50, worth $18—Dressy Suits of velveteen, plain and dotted; also moire silk with pin-dots of white; all prettily finished.
At $15, worth $20—Shirt-waist Suits of black serge and various other materials; all well finished.
At $18, worth $25—Shirt-waist Suits of black cloth and other materials; all well made and trimmed.
At $30, values up to $42—Shirt-waist Suits of velveteen, plain and fancy; all prettily trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bedroom Suites

Do you want elegant bedroom furniture, in exclusive designs?

It is here.

Do you want refined, well-constructed, handsome bedroom furniture at moderate cost? It is also here, in almost bewildering variety.

And in every case, whether the prices be large or small, the quality and finish is of the best.

We describe a few of the patterns:

At $25—Quartered golden oak Suite of 2 pieces; full-size double bedstead, medium high head-board, paneled; bureau top 42x21 in., three long drawers; plain plate glass mirror, 30x24 in. This suite is Colonial in style, and polished finish.

At $29.50—Natural ash Suite of two pieces; full-size double bedstead with medium high head-board; extended corner-post, neatly carved center-piece; swell-top bureau, 43x21 in.; two small swell-front drawers; two long drawers, panel ends; polished finish.

At $48—Quartered golden oak Suite of 3 pieces; full-size double bedstead, medium high head-board, paneled and moulded; bureau top 42x21 inches; moulded edges, four long drawers; beveled plate glass mirror, 30x24 in.; washstand has one drawer and double closet, splasher back; polished finish.

At $55—Bird's-eye maple Suite of 2 pieces; full-size double bedstead, medium high head-board with short corner posts; head and foot panels in cream-colored tapestry with rose buds and leaves; bureau has shaped top, 43x20 in.; two long and two short drawers; pattern plate mirror, 30x24 in.; polished finish.

At $59—Mahogany Suite of 3 pieces; full-size double bedstead, medium high paneled head-board; carved corner-posts; straight-front bureau, top 42x21 in.; four long drawers; beveled plate glass mirror, 30x24 in.; English pattern washstand; moulded edges.

At $64—Quartered golden oak Suite of 2 pieces; full-size double bedstead, paneled head and foot; elaborately carved head-board; bureau top 48x22 in.; two large swell-front drawers and two small drawers; claw feet; pattern plate mirror, 34x30 in., in carved frame.

At $70—Quartered golden oak two-piece Suite; full-size double bedstead with high roll-top head-board; oval panels in center of head and foot pieces; carved claw-feet; bureau top 42x22 in.; two large swell-front drawers and two small drawers; beveled edge plate glass mirror, 34x28 in.; elaborately carved and veneered frame, highly polished.

Fourth floor.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

Rich Black Velvets

At Hardly More Than Half

Nothing in the way of an offering of dress fabrics could be more opportune than this unexpected news of Silk-face Black Velvets at little more than half their value. For this is a velvet year—and the reign of the velvet tailor-made and shirt-waist suit is upon us.

Owing to a most fortunate business happening, we secured almost thirty thousand yards of a rich black velvet—a regular dollar quality—to sell at

55 Cents a Yard!

This price is by the yard. For dressmakers, and those who can use the velvets in larger quantities, we have arranged a still lower price by the piece—as follows:

Box, containing 19 to 20¾ yards, at $10.25; worth $19 to $20.38.
Box, containing 22 to 22¾ yards, at $12; worth $22 to $22.75.
Box, containing 23 to 24 yards, at $12.50; worth $23 to $24.

The Velvets are new, fresh from the factory, and are absolutely perfect. At the rate at which they sold yesterday, the entire quantity will soon be gone.

Corsets, Economically Priced

Thanks to the resources of this Basement Corset Store, it is always possible to obtain corsets in excellent styles at savings that range up to half original prices. Take these as specimens:

At 50c—Corsets of jean; straight-front; four-hook; short hips; medium low bust; lace-trimmed top and bottom; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 24.
At 75c, worth $1.25—"C. B." Corsets of coutil; bias cut; gored and dip hips; long over abdomen; medium low bust; lace-trimmed at top; in white and gray; sizes 18 to 26.
At $1, worth $2—Imported Lillian Corsets of coutil; closely boned; corded medium bust; four-hook; short hips; for short figures; lace and ribbon-trimmed; in white and gray; odd sizes, 22 to 25.

Fan Chains, Half-priced

An attractive group of Fan Chains of turquoise beads; in two sizes, large and small; gilt catch. As useful as they are ornamental; and worth double their present price—25 Cents Each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Little oil-spots from the machinery got on these good muslin Sheets and Pillow-Cases in process of making. Or the hem was run a trifle crooked—such a trifle that it's hard to find. But both these slight defects had their effect on the price, which is *about the cost of the muslin by the yard.*

You get the making for nothing. These are the prices:

42x36 in. Pillow-Cases at 10c. 81x90 in. Sheets at 47c.
72x90 in. Sheets at 42c. 90x90 in. Sheets at 52c.
72x99 in. Sheets at 47c.

Underwear for Women

Vests, Drawers and Union Suits, carefully and well made of medium or heavy-weight cotton—to wear just now, and at temptingly low prices:

At 37½c each—Medium weight cream-colored cotton shaped Vests—high neck, long sleeves; Drawers, knee or ankle length. Same in heavy weight, Drawers in ankle length only, with French bands, side-buttoned.
At 50c each—Cream-colored cotton ribbed Union Suits, medium or heavy weight; natural colored cotton, heavy weight; buttoned down front or across chest; cut full across bust and hips.

Buy Your Silverware Now

And Save One-Fourth, or More

Silverware in patterns identical with those in the present offering is being sold now at full prices in reputable silverware stores throughout the land. But those stores paid full prices, earlier in the season. We have just cleaned up the remaining stocks of the manufacturers at well-marked reductions in price.

So, just when you want to replenish your stock of tableware—when Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and other entertainments, are in prospect, comes this broadly planned, and spendidly timed offering of fine Silver-plated Ware at

A Quarter to a Half Below Value!

Then, too, there is the chance, of which many people will avail themselves, to get Christmas presents now, from a wide assortment, unhurried, and at great economies.

Here is the scope of the collection:

Quadruple-Plated Tableware

A Quarter to a Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50, $13.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50, $5.75. Berry Bowls, $2.50, $3.25, $3.75.
Water Pitchers, $3, $3.50, $4.50. Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.75; 4-light, $4.50; 5-light, $4.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2. Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75.
Crumb Sets, $2. Syrup Jugs and Plates, $2. Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Fruit Baskets, $3.75. Bakers, $2.50. Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Nut Bowls, $2.50. Butter Plates, $2.50 doz. Soup Tureens, $4.50.
Waiters, $1 to $2.50. Cake Baskets, $2.50. Card Trays, 65c.

Genuine Rogers' Extra Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons

About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz. Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz. Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz. Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz. Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz. Gravy Ladles, 45c, 50c. Oyster Ladles, 85c.
Soup Ladles, $1.35. Berry Spoons, 75c. Cold Meat Forks, 45c.
Cream Ladles, 25c. Butter Knives, 25c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c. Pie Knives, 25c.
Triple-Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Dinner and Turkey Sets

For the Thanksgiving Table

A good many thousands of housekeepers will think of Wanamaker's as a matter of course, where the Thanksgiving Dinner Set is still to be bought. But, in addition to our splendid variety of Dinner and Turkey Sets at regular prices, we offer today a half-dozen groups, admirably suited for the Thanksgiving Day feast, marked at sharp concessions on already fair valuations. Here are the items:

At $18—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with fine flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Reduced from $22.50 and regularly worth $32.50.
At $20—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower decorations, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters. Reduced from $22.50 and $25, and worth $35.
At $15—Austrian china Dinner Sets, in full flower decoration, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. Worth $22.50.
At $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in full flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters. Reduced from $15, and worth $18.
At $13.50—Turkey Sets, consisting of large dish and twelve plates; flow-blue decoration, large turkey center, and heavily gilt. Reduced from $20. Platters separate, in same design, $6.75; reduced from $10.
At $6.50—Turkey Sets in flow-blue decoration, consisting of large dish and 12 plates; reduced from $10. Separate Platters, $3.25 each.

Cut Glass—Some very special items for today:

Bowls, 7-inch, $3, reduced from $4.
Bowls, 8-inch, $5, reduced from $7.50. Caraffes, $5, reduced from $7.
Square Bonbon Dishes, $2.25 and $2.50, from $3 and $3.50.
Water Jugs, $8, reduced from $12.

Many useful articles for the dinner table, such as following:

Sugar and Cream Sets, $1.10, $2, $2.75. Syrup Jugs, 85c.
Mustard Jars, 85c. Oil Bottles, 65c, $1, $1.25.
Salt and Pepper Pots, sterling tops, 35c, 45c and 75c each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 40c, 50c and $1 each.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and [illegible]

MR. ADDICKS'S APPEAL TO THE ADMINISTRATION

He Has an Interview with Postmaster General Payne.

Claims the Vote in Delaware Shows That the Voters Are for Him—Makes a Favorable Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—J. Edward Addicks came to Washington to-day and paid a visit to Postmaster General Payne, the political manager of the Administration. The object of Mr. Addicks's visit was to point out to the Administration that he had proved himself the choice of the Republican rank and file in Delaware; that he was the party leader, and that he was entitled to the support of the Administration, if it gave its support to either side in the coming Senatorial fight. Whether Mr. Addicks will get what he wants is not known.

In his talk with Mr. Payne Mr. Addicks did not lay any stress upon the number of men he has elected to the Legislature. His argument related to the popular vote. He sought to show the Administration that the voters were for him, and that it could no longer be claimed that he did not represent the Republican Party in the State. He told Mr. Payne that the Democratic candidate got 16,396 votes, the Addicks man 12,998, and the opposition Republican 8,023. The Republicans altogether, Mr. Addicks pointed out, got more than 4,000 majority over the Democrats.

This demonstrated, in Mr. Addicks's judgment, that the Republicans were entitled to the two Senatorships, and that as between the two factions the one which represented the majority was entitled to the that faction being his own.

Mr. Payne was asked after Mr. Addicks had gone whether the Administration would aid Mr. Addicks. He declined to answer the question, but in discussing the Delaware situation he indicated clearly that Mr. Addicks had made a favorable impression. "He has demonstrated," said Mr Payne, "that he has more popular strength than the other side. The ratio is 13 to 8, according to the election figures. This is the first time that the rival factions in Delaware have actually stood up and been counted. Both sides have heretofore claimed that they represented the Republican voters of Delaware, but there had not been a count up to this month."

Mr. Addicks manifested a strong desire to shrink from publicity when he was asked about his visit. "I not only don't want to talk," said he, "but I don't want to be talked about. I hope nothing will be said about my visit here."

It was suggested to Mr. Addicks that this was rather a wild hope in view of the circumstances.

"Well," he said, "anyway, I'm not going to talk about it, and I wish you wouldn't."

Mr. Addicks started back to Delaware at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

SENATOR MASON'S FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator Mason has not given up hope of being elected to succeed himself by the Illinois Legislature. A thorough campaign of the State was made last Summer by Senator Mason, Representative Hopkins, and Charles W. Dawes, ex-Controller of the Currency, who resigned his position for the especial purpose of making a campaign for the Senatorship. Hopkins was declared to be the choice of the State Convention for United States Senator.

Dawes acquiesced, but Mason has persisted in being a candidate. He arrived here and had a long talk with the President. Speaking of this conference, Mr. Mason said:

"I told the President that I was still in the race for Senator, and that I would be in the race until Jan. 1, and expected to be elected. I asked the President to keep hands off, and promised him I would be elected. I told him if he would keep his hands off I would promise him the prettiest bear fight he ever saw in his life. The President is not going to take part in the fight."

In discussing the probable outcome of the contest, Senator Mason said:

"It has been an unwritten law for many years that of the two Senators, one shall be from Chicago and one from the State at large. Cook County will insist on the continuation of this custom and that county has the votes to insist upon adherence of the rule. I expect to succeed myself. But if I do not, some Cook County man will be elected. There are several men from Cook County who may be regarded as acceptable candidates. Among them are ex-Representative George E. Adams and L. A. Mills."

FOR ELECTION EXPENSES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Frank W. Higgins, who was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, spent $5,063.88 for election expenses. His certificate filed with the Secretary of State today shows that $5,000 went to the Republican State Committee, $48 for traveling expenses, and $15.88 for telephone, &c.

John F. O'Brien, Republican, who was elected Secretary of State, gave $2,000 to the State Committee, $1,000 to the Clinton County Committee, and $500 to printers, liverymen, &c.

Justice John Clinton Gray, who was elected Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, certifies that the election cost him nothing.

Wesley O. Howard, Republican, who was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Third District, filed this account of his expenses:

To Rensselaer County Republican Committee, $1,500; Columbia County Republican Committee, $500; Albany County Republican Committee, $2,000; Schoharie County Committee, $500; Greene County Committee, $500; Ulster County Committee, $1,000; Sullivan County Committee, $500; for postage, circulars, travel, &c., $1,000; total, $7,500.

Charles E. Patterson, Democratic candidate for the same office, spent $3,543.16, including $1,100 to Chairman Morey of Rensselaer County Democratic Committee, $800 to other county committees, and $175 to Daniel E. Conway.

Other certificates filed are as follows:

Congressman George N. Southwick, Republican, in the Twenty-third District, $2,385, including $1,000 to Albany County Committee and $1,060 to Schenectady, $150 for social entertainments, $100 for ward workers, $35 for carriage hire and refreshments, $25 for sundries, and $75 for printing.

Lucius N. Littauer, Republican candidate for Congressman, Twenty-fifth District, $5,470, including $2,200 to Fulton County Committee, $2,000 to Senator each to Hamilton and Montgomery, and $250 to Warren County.

Charles L. Knapp, Republican candidate for Congressman, Twenty-eighth District, $980.25.

George J. Smith, Republican candidate for Congressman, Twenty-fourth District, $7,890.50.

Edward B. Vreeland, Republican candidate for Congressman in the Thirty-seventh District, $1,450.

John W. Dwight, Republican candidate for Congressman, Thirtieth District, $2,396.25.

Michael E. Driscoll, Republican candidate for Congressman in the Twenty-ninth District, $1,832.48.

George R. Malby, Republican candidate for Senator, Thirty-second District, $605.

Walter L. Brown, Republican candidate for Senator, Thirty-third District, $1,040.70.

Spencer Prime, Republican candidate for Senator, Thirty-first District, $597.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

Among the election expenses filed with the County Clerk by candidates in the recent contest are the following:

Sol Barrick, defeated Tammany nominee in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, $295.70.

John C. Hackett, Tammany Assemblyman-elect from the Thirteenth District, $55.80.

Supreme Court Justice Alfred Steckler, defeated for re-election, $5,568.75, of which the Republican State Committee got $1,000.

James H. Laird, Prohibition candidate for the Supreme Court, nothing.

State Senator N. A. Elsberg, re-elected by the Republicans of the Fifteenth District, $3,000.50; [illegible] went to the General Republican [illegible]

Harvey T. Andrews, who was defeated by Mr. Shober, $2,851.82.

Daniel J. Reardon, Senator from the Tenth District, Tammany man, $580.

Joseph A. Goulden, Tammany Congressman-elect from the Eighteenth District, $2,947.24, two-thirds of it to the Tammany Hall Campaign Committee.

William F. Grote, Greater New York Democratic candidate for Assemblyman in the Sixteenth District, $76.

Charles S. Adler, defeated Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, $610.

Samuel Prince, Tammany Assemblyman-elect from the Sixteenth District, $120.50.

State Senator George W. Plunkitt, re-elected from the Twelfth District, $2,030.

Thomas J. McManus, elected to the Assembly from the Fifteenth District, $515.

W. H. Hornidge, Tammany nominee in the Twenty-second Assembly District, $96.

John De Witt Warner, Greater New York Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court, $25.

James J. Frawley, Tammany Senator-elect, $526.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, Washington; Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Col. H. H. Dorsey, Texas; W. S. Hanna, Columbus, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky.; ex-Judge A. Hamilton, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Ireland, Minnesota; Lieut. Gen. Laurie, M. P., London.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. George Fales Baker, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Hall Caine and wife, Isle of Man.

SAVOY—Bishop Satterlee, Washington.

MARLBOROUGH—Col. John Fitzpatrick, New Orleans.

NAVARRE—Capt. C. C. Byrne, United States Army; Capt. R. A. Murphy, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, laces and white goods and hosiery; Hotel Imperial.

Hennessy-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; S. Robinson, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, corsets, and muslin underwear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. J. Swofford, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Graff, A. A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Silver, M. T. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va.; dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. J. Linhoff, hosiery; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Watson, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Breithaupt, domestics, silks, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infant's wear; Hotel Earlington.

Strauss Bros., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Jackson Company, Rome, N. Y.; H. W. McGuigan, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. Joyce, general buyer, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear, 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Le Boutillier & Simpson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Soling, linens and white goods; H. C. Vickers, laces, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McNamara, zephyrs and art novelties, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Einstein, E. V., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; Miss A. E. Kolbenschlag, millinery and ribbons; St. Denis Hotel.

Rose, A., Vicksburg, Miss.; furnishing goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Drennen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; H. A. Drennen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Ambuchon, silks; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Sprague, silks and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Uniontown, Penn.; J. Rosenbaum, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Ury, H., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. V. H. Block, domestics; F. W. Grigsby, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

White's Fruit House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; A. B. White, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeand, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

O'Neil, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. J. Fendner, carpets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics; A. Kennedy, dry goods; W. W. Lennehan, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, hosiery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Y. B. Beadle, millinery and furnishing goods; C. F. Beadle, notions and jewlery; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Everett-Ridley-Rogan Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; L. J. Sutton, dress goods; 258 Church Street.

Allmon-Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; J. C. F. Putnam, notions, cloaks, and carpets; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss M. Gorges, hosiery; Miss L. Koch, corsets, underwear, and infants' wear; Hotel Kensington.

Miller & Rhoades, Richmond, Va.; W. O'Day, house furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; F. J. Horman, notions; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets; E. R. Wurtzberg, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions, ribbons, and laces; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. Thompson, furnishing goods; 55 Wooster Street; Hotel Gerard.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces and dress trimmings; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. J. Jones, linens and white goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, notions, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Normandie.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Lindike, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, Jr., hosiery, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. H. Murphy, carpets, 57 White Street.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, notions and clothing, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet at Governors Island. Detail: Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General; Col. William E. Dougherty, Eighth Infantry; Col. Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; First Lieut. John F. James, Eighth Infantry, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, Second Infantry, is directed to report to Col. Burton, President of the board, for examination.

First Lieut. Raymond S. Enslow, Fifteenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Tenth Cavalry, Troop F, and will join his station.

Lieut. Col. George Gremough will report to the Chief of Artillery for consultation and then proceed to Fort Wadsworth and enter upon duty.

Capt. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-second Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service, his retirement Nov. 8 is announced.

Transfers in the Sixth Cavalry: Capt. Grote Hutcheson, from Troop A to Troop D; Capt. Elvin R. Hietzerg, from Troop D to Troop A.

Capt. Robert McCleave, Tenth Infantry, is transferred to the Second Infantry, Company E, and will join that company.

Navy.

Lieut. G. B. Rice is detached from inspection duty at Shelby, Ohio, and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt is detached from the Norfolk yard and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick is detached from the works of Du Pont & Co., Wilmington, and ordered to the Newark.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Beatty is detached from command of the Saratoga, Nov. 15, and ordered to command the Gloucester.

Lieut. J. F. Carter is detached from the Enterprise and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Maine, and to duty on that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. W. H. Reynolds is ordered to the Hancock, Dec. 1.

Lieut. T. T. Craven is detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to the Newark.

Medical Director G. F. Winslow is detached from the naval recruiting rendesvous, Boston, and will wait orders.

Commander W. F. Halsey and Lieut. Commander T. W. Kinkaid are commissioned from Nov. 2.

Assistant Surgeon H. Shaw is appointed from Oct. 28, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

Assistant Paymaster H. De F. Mel is appointed from Nov. 1, with rank of Ensign.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Arrivals: Sterling at Norfolk, Atlanta at Bahia, Adams at San Diego, Fortune at Norfolk, Monongahela at New York, Isla de Luzon at Aden, Annapolis at Corvite, Monterey and Satura at Amoy, Hannibal at Cape Bellin.

Sailed: [illegible] from New York for

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Union Pacific's Annual Report — Its Southern Pacific and Northern Securities Holdings.

The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday, and was very favorably received.

The income account shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	$47,500,280	$43,538,181
Op. expenses and taxes	25,559,227	24,587,145
Net earnings	$21,941,053	$18,951,036
Other income	4,580,602	1,059,244
Total income	$26,521,055	$20,010,280
Fixed charges	11,989,479	7,442,188
Balance	$14,532,176	$12,568,092
Interest on Oregon Short Line income bonds	28,627	33,034
Applicable to dividends	14,503,249	$12,535,058
Dividends	8,187,288	7,980,970
Surplus	$6,315,961	$4,554,088

For improvements $6,481,130 were spent, of which $2,000,000 was charged to income, $647,908 to the equipment fund, and $491,038 to other funds, the remaining $3,342,184 being charged to capital account.

During the year the road increased its holdings of Southern Pacific stock from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000. Through the Oregon Short Line it owns stock of $82,491,871 face value in the Northern Securities Company.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ACTION.

By a decision of the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange a promise made some months ago by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in a circular to Southern Railway stockholders has been made good. In that circular, which was issued as of Aug. 27 last, stockholders of that road were requested to extend the voting trust for another five years, and as one of the rewards for extending this trust the consenting stockholders were promised advantages over the dissenters. For a long while no one could guess what these advantages would be. In fact, at first the certificates of stock stamped as consenting were at a disadvantage because they had not been listed.

Now, however, it has come to light what the advantage is to be. The Stock List Committee has announced that, notice having been received from the Voting Trustees of the Southern Railway that the transfer books opened for certificates under the agreement of Oct. 15, 1894—the original voting trust—have been permanently closed, except as to such certificates as have assented to the extension agreement of Aug. 27, 1902, hereafter all bids and offers in Southern Railway trust certificates shall be considered as being for the extended voting trust certificates, unless other conditions shall be distinctly expressed at the time of bid or offer. Contracts subject to such special conditions, that is in unstamped certificates, will have to be settled ex Clearing House.

This action deprives the holders of unextended certificates of an easy market for their certificates, and with the permanent closing of the transfer books puts difficulties in the way of the sale of these certificates. Some holders of the unextended certificates yesterday declared that they intended to inquire into the right of the company to close the transfer books against them. They said they did not propose to be forced into assenting to an extension of a voting trust in which they did not believe.

NO MERGER, SAY RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Illinois Central and the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroads, two lines named as defendants in the complaint of the Kentucky State Railroad Commission, charging merger of interests of all the roads in the Southern territory, to-day filed answers with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A general denial is made.

The answers specifically deny that the defendants cover all important railroad points and constitute all railroad lines within territory south of Baltimore, Louisville, and the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, and eastwardly from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean.

The answers formally deny that J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. of New York are in effect the legal owners or control the affairs of the railroads, owned or controlled by the Illinois Central. The Illinois Central answer denies that Morgan & Co. have become trustees for the owners, and recites that the Illinois Central is absolutely independent of its several co-defendants and is controlled alone by its own stockholders.

It denies that the Illinois Central has entered into any arrangement with any of the other defendant roads for consolidation to prevent competition.

The answer of the Texas Pacific says it has no knowledge as to whether the Morgan firm has become the legal owner of the property mentioned or has secured the control; denies that the business of the Southern States mentioned will be dominated by a few individuals, and denies knowledge of all the charges in detail.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC REPORT.

The following statement of the earnings of the Southern Pacific Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday:

	1902.	1901.
Income from transportation	$83,543,821	$77,244,808
Other income	3,617,383	3,862,714
Total gross income	$87,161,205	$81,107,672
Operating expenses and taxes	$56,781,001	$50,879,013
Net income	$30,380,204	$30,228,659
Charges and other expenses	19,838,733	19,985,811
Balance	$10,541,471	$10,242,847

After charging off $11,536,347 for various betterments, additions, reconstruction, and equipment, there is shown a deficit of $994,876 against a surplus of $3,456,560 for last year, when $6,782 was spent for such betterments.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Northwestern high pressure has advanced to Lake Superior, somewhat diminished in intensity. Pressure continues high over the South Atlantic States and low over the North Pacific Coast and the plateau region. Light rains have fallen in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Mississippi Valley, Eastern Kansas, the Pacific Coast, and the plateau region.

It is warmer in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, and much colder from the lower lake region southwestward to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern Colorado.

Cloudy, unsettled weather is probable to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and locally on the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope. The rain area will probably extend eastward through the Middle Atlantic States to the coast by Wednesday, and rain is also probable Wednesday in the Missouri Valley and the Northeast Rocky Mountain slope.

It will be colder to-morrow in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley, including the lower lake region and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature will rise in the Missouri Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will continue light to fresh from the northwest; on the South Atlantic coast, light and variable; on the Gulf Coast, mostly light southeast, and on the great lakes, fresh north to northeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh north winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair to-day and to-morrow; colder Tuesday; fresh northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and colder to-day; to-morrow, increasing cloudiness; fresh west to northwest winds.

Virginia, fair to-day, colder in north portion. To-morrow increasing cloudiness, colder in south portion; fresh west winds, becoming northeast.

Western New York, fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness.

North Dakota and South Dakota, showers and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and colder to-day; northwest winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	40	44	46
6 A. M.	39	43	44
9 A. M.	36	49	51
12 M.	39	62	63
4 P. M.	42	64	62
6 P. M.	39	59	62
9 P. M.	35	53	58
12 P. M.	33	47	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54¾
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1901	38
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	47

The thermometer registered 48 degrees at 8 [illegible]

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 19th to 20th STREET

Thousands of Christmas Things

Are Already Here,

and it's not a bit too early to begin talking about them. Of course you are going to make some sort of a gift to somebody—acquaintance, friend or relative—for the happy spirit of giving seems to possess every member of the human family around the Merry Christmastide.

Here may be found thousands of imported fancy novelties, beauty things from every manufacturing country under the sun. Big and little bits of art goods from France, Germany, Austria, England, Holland, Switzerland, China and Japan are here, besides Cut Glassware and hundreds of other beautiful things that are best made in America.

We believe our showing of Art Wares, Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware, Furniture and Fancy Novelties in general to be unmatched.

The Simpson Crawford Co. Store is now at its best.

It is a most interesting store, appealing and catering to everybody. It is a very busy store, but will be busier as the days roll toward the gladsome holiday season.

Of course, the most leisurely, comfortable shopping for both Necessities and Holiday goods, is to be done right now.

To-Day We Offer
IN OUR DRESSMAKING PARLORS, THIRD FLOOR,
The Balance of Our

Imported Gowns at Great Reductions from Original Import Prices.

These Gowns are the productions of such eminent Parisian dressmakers as GUSTAVE BEER, FRANCIS, RAUDNITZ, MAISON TEMPLIER, THELLIER, DOUCET and others; and represent the very best examples, the highest art, the most advanced skill and ingenuity of these masters.

For the Coming Important Fashion Event,

The Horse Show,

on style creations could be devised that would be more appropriate.

Carriage Gown, by Gustave Beer, made of ecru cloth combined with embroidered batiste; taffeta and braid trimmed. Import price, $375.00; now $265

Street Gown, by Gustave Beer, made of blue broadcloth, combined with embroidered taffeta, velvet and lace. Import price, $345.00; now $245

Tailored Gown, by Francis, of blue cloth, handsomely trimmed with braid of a very novel design. Import price, $295.00; now, $190

Evening Gown, by Raudnitz Sisters, of black chiffon and white cluny lace, made over white liberty satin, combined with jet. Import price, $550.00; now $395

Restaurant or Theatre Gown, by Raudnitz Sisters, of the new Chinchilla Chiffon, made over pale pink taffeta, combined with Hudson Bay Sable and Byzantine lace. Import price, $395.00; now, $275

Street Gown, by Maison Templier, of black panne cloth, combined with velvet. Import price, $225.00; now $165

Reception Gown, by Thellier, white taffeta trimmed with black lace and bunches of grapes. Import price, $350.00; now, $225

Evening Gown, by Doucet, of cream panne velvet, combined with crepe de chine, trimmed with Point Venice lace. Import price, $495.00; now $375

IN OUR SUIT AND WRAP DEPT., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.
We Also Make the Following

Great Reductions on Fine Theatre and Reception Gowns of Crepe, Lace and White Cloth.

Costumes that have sold at from $125.00 to $175.00, now $100.00
Costumes that have sold at from $175.00 to $195.00, now $135.00
Costumes that have sold at from $195.00 to $295.00, now $165.00

Hats for the Horse Show.

Second Floor.
WE DIRECT ATTENTION TO OUR SUPERB CREATIONS IN LARGE HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS
Brought out specially for the Horse Show—that important style event that brings out Society in all its splendor.

Besides adaptations from foreign ideas, we are displaying the smartest and most exclusive Parisian Conceptions—hats that possess beauty, character and individuality.

Highest Class Dress Waists, Suitable for the Horse Show and Other Functions,

At Radical Reductions,
Second Floor.

White Chiffon Waists, trimmed with Venise Lace and velvet ribbon; now marked $67.50, at $52.00

Black and White Dinner Waists, high neck, short sleeves; now marked $82.75, at $62.00

Yellow Chiffon Waists, accordion plaited bodice and sleeves trimmed with velvet and black and white chiffon; now marked $67.50, at $52.00

Evening Waists, high neck, short sleeves, of white chiffon; the entire waist made by hand; now marked $95.00, at $71.00

All-over Lace Waist, short sleeves, high neck; now marked $54.00, at $41.00

White Crepe de Chine Waists, medallions of Venise Lace and Chiffon; now marked $62.50, at $47.00

White Chiffon Dinner Waist, blue applique lace, short sleeves, high neck; now marked $67.50, at $52.00

Afternoon Waist, blue satin finished Crepe de Chine, trimmed with applique; now marked $67.50, at $52.00

Our Restaurant

ON THE EIGHTH FLOOR IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.
Express Elevator Service. String Orchestra.

Every one who has visited our Restaurant is charmed with the service, the cooking, and the surroundings.

The mural decorations by Frederic Crowninshield, which represent scenes in a rural Arcadia, are immensely admired.

The beauty, refinement and general elegance of this restaurant appeal to all.

We Continue the Very Great Offerings in Linens, Blankets, &c.

Main Floor, Annex.

Linen and Bed Clothing buying at this store is made pleasurable. Why? Because here is assembled as great a stock as one would care to look at. Manufacturers actually wonder at the vast quantities we purchase. You, the consumer, get the advantage of the greatest trading. This means least prices and largest choice. Our Linens are strictly pure flax. Our principle allows nothing to destroy our fidelity to flax. Thus our Linens are distinguished for ever maintaining a pure whiteness, and for their durability.

WE REPEAT THE OFFER OF AN IMPORTED SAMPLE COLLECTION OF FINE CLUNY LACE CENTREPIECES, TEACLOTHS, SCARFS, AT

Half Wholesale Price.

Also hundreds of Renaissance Lace Centrepieces, 18x18 inches, value $1.75 to $3.00, each $1.35

500 Renaissance Lace Sideboard or Bureau Scarfs, 60 inches long; value $2.95, each $1.95

All linen Tray Cloth, in plain German linen, with scalloped edges and double row of hemstitching; size 18x27 inches; value 65c., each 40

Same in squares, 24x24, at 50
Same in squares, 30x30, at 90
Same in scarfs, 18x45, at 85
Same in scarfs, 18x54, at $1.00

Which prices are about 20% less than regular value.

Fine Quality Double Damask Dinner Cloth,

suitable to deck any Thanksgiving table, at very attractive prices; all of these are full 2 yards wide:—

2x2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2x3 yards,
$2.95 & $3.25.	$3.50 & $3.95.	$4.25 & $4.75.

Fine Hemstitched Damask Dinner Sets.

Dinner Napkins to match, dozen . . . . $4.50 & $4.95

2x2 yards,	2x2½ yards,	2x3 yards,
$6.50.	$7.50.	$8.50.

We will hem all Tablecloths or Napkins purchased during this sale free of cost.

The Great Blanket and Comfortable Sale Is Now at Its Height.

Main Floor, Annex.

Fine Blankets for extra size, medium size and single bed size; value up to $6.00 per pair, all at $4.95

Also very fine Blankets, of extra quality and weight; 12-4 size; value $10.00, at, pair $9.00

Fine Down Comfortables; covered with silk tops and plain borders; in pretty pinks, blues, yellow and cardinal; value $10.00, each $8.00

Sateen covered Comfortables; filled with clean, white cotton; in very new and pretty designs; either for double or single beds; value $4.00, each $3.00

Muslin Underwear.

Second Floor.

In business merit is rewarded. If it isn't, it should be. And so we're deserving of the great Undermuslin business that centres at this store.

Manufacturers tell us we're over-particular in buying. Sorry they think so, but then it pays both them and us by bigger business. We will not be tempted by the poorly made cheap stuffs sold by many dealers. There's a freshness, grace and goodness about our stock that speaks of the well-paid, well-housed workpeople.

Underwear made in your own home could not be more satisfactory—so you're saved not only worry and labor, but money, too. Instances:—

Drawers.

Cambric Drawers, with hemstitched, tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with deep blind embroidery ruffle and hemstitch tucks above 98

Nainsook Drawers, deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with two half-inch hemstitch tucks and Valenciennes lace insertion, finished with beading and ribbon bow $1.35

Hand made Nainsook Drawers, with full, deep ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, finished above with feather stitching and ribbon bow $2.25

Three Styles of Gowns at 98c.

Round neck Nainsook Gowns, with Valenciennes Lace Insertion and edge all around; ribbon through beading. High neck Cambric Gowns, with four rows of choice blind embroidery and cluster of hemstitch tucks; finished with fine embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves. Cambric Gowns, with square neck front, with yoke of embroidery insertion and hemstitching, finished with ribbon bow 98

Square neck Nainsook Gowns, with entire yoke of blind embroidery insertion and tucks, ribbon through beading $1.35

Nainsook Gowns, with square yoke of fine embroidery and lace all around, finished around the front with lawn ruffle, edged with lace $1.98

Round neck Nainsook Chemise Gowns, with yoke trimmed, lace insertion, pointed effect, finished lawn ruffle, edged with lace around front $2.50

Hand made square neck Percale Gown, with three rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and cluster tucks across front, neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon through beading $5.00

Corset Covers.

Round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, lace insertion and edge all around and four rows of insertion down front, ribbon through beading 98

Round neck hand embroidered French Percale Corset Covers, with tucked back $2.65

Hand made round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed with hand embroidery and lace insertion across front, finished with ribbon through beading $4.50

Chemises.

Fitted back, skirt trimmed Chemises of fine quality Nainsook, round neck, with hemstitched tucks, dainty bands of pink or blue; also fitted back Nainsook Chemises, with hemstitch tucks and lace edge, ribbon through beading; special 98

Hand made, with hand embroidered scallop edge, with ribbon through eyelets $1.48

Round neck hand made Chemises, with yoke of fine embroidery and hand embroidered scallop edge $2.39

Sateen Petticoats.

Black Sateen Petticoats, with graduated accordion plaited flounce; finished with two small ruffles 98

Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with two deep accordion plaited ruffles, finished at bottom of each ruffle with small ruffle $1.50

Our Corset Store

Second Floor

should be known to every woman in Greater New York. It enjoys the acquaintance of thousands, yet each day finds its clientele greater and greater, as each day its merits become known to more women. Our great stock of Corsets is headed by

The Famous "Judic,"

than which there is no better Corset manufactured. The "Judic," as you know, is a French product. It stands for the acme of Corset perfection. It gives to the form those beautiful curves so necessary to stylish and fashionable garments. We are the exclusive agents in New York for the "Judic" Corset. The new styles are shown in brocade and striped silks, fancy batiste and coutil, and embrace models to fit every figure, from the slender to the very stout. The wearer of a "Judic" Corset will not know the meaning of discomfort. Prices range from . . $3 to $25

Besides the "Judic," we are also exclusive handlers of the

"Ailsa" and "La Beaute,"

which rank among the very best of the domestic makes.

"Ailsa" Corsets, $1.00 to $6.00.
"La Beaute" Corsets, $3.00 to $18.00

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway & Sons respectfully advise patrons who intend purchasing

Pianos for Christmas

to select them at once and thereby guarantee their prompt delivery. It will be impossible to insure the delivery on Christmas Day of pianos bought late in the season.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

STEEL TRUST MEETING ALLOWED TO LAPSE.

Mr. Stetson Says the Litigation Against the Corporation Has Rendered the Continuation Unnecessary.

The United States Steel Corporation has permitted the lapse of the special meeting of stockholders which originally authorized the exchange of preferred stock for bonds. This action, according to Francis Lynde Stetson, counsel for the corporation, was taken because the litigation in the matter of the bond issue has so far progressed as to make the continuation of the meeting unnecessary, and not because of any intention to drop the bond issue plan, as was reported yesterday.

This special meeting of stockholders was originally held on May 19 last. It was called to approve the plan of exchanging $250,000,000 of preferred stock for the same amount in bonds and the issue of an additional $50,000,000 of bonds for improvements. At that meeting several minority holders were present in opposition to the plan, and notice was practically given then and there that the matter would be taken into the courts. The first of these suits was the Berger case, and the temporary injunction preventing the execution of the plan was based on grounds which, if the injunction were made permanent, might have necessitated the holding of another meeting. Anticipating this possibility, Mr. Stetson took the expedient of adjourning the meeting from time to time, generally for three weeks. Thus the meeting was kept alive until the Berger case had been finally disposed of in favor of the Steel Corporation.

Mr. Stetson explained yesterday that the temporary injunction in the Hodge suit was based on technical grounds, attacking the validity of the meeting. "If this injunction," he said, "should be made permanent, then the meeting would be of no use, because it would have been held in an illegal manner. If, however, as we confidently expect, the injunction is dissolved on appeal, then it would be just as useless to have had the meeting continued, as the action already taken would be quite sufficient. In other words, there is no more reason for continuing the meeting for the purpose of the bond conversion plan, or for any other purpose, and so we have let it drop. It does not, however, mean that the bond plan has been abandoned."

The above statement was made late yesterday afternoon after the report that the bond plan had been abandoned had been thoroughly circulatd in the Street, and had been used with effect in depressing the steel stocks.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EIRON & COHEN.—Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an execution against Eiron & Cohen, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear at 98 East Broadway, for $328 in favor of Albert Hindes. The business was started in February, 1900. They had a toy and stationery store at Bath Beach.

WILLIAM GOLDMAN.—William Goldman, a jeweler of 1,078 Third Avenue, has had an attachment obtained against him by Leubhein Brothers for $268, which was obtained on the ground that he was disposing of his property. The Sheriff served the attachment on an auctioneer who was selling out the stock yesterday. The auctioneer claimed that he had bought the stock five days ago. Mr. Goldman is also in business in Brooklyn.

THERESE NEIMAN.—Mrs. Therese Neiman, residing at 369 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to Ephraim A. Karelsen. The assignment follows the petition in bankruptcy made on the 5th inst. by her sons, Max and George, who did business under the style of M. Neiman's Sons, manufacturers of knit goods at 401 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, which business was started thirty-three years ago by her husband, who died in August, 1900. She indorsed notes for the sons, it is said, for more than $25,000, and she appears as a creditor in their schedule for $32,000, money loaned.

Out of Town.

HOME RIVERSIDE COAL MINING COMPANY.—A suit was filed in the district court at Leavenworth, Kan., yesterday, asking the appointment of receivers to take charge immediately of the Home Riverside Coal Mining Company property in that city. D. A. McKibben, G. W. Kiersted, and others are the plaintiffs, and the coal company, the Pioneer Trust Company of Painesville, Ohio; V. E. Wyamann, and F. P. York, as Trustees, are made the defendants. The petition alleged that the company is insolvent; that it owes debts amounting to over $800,000, and that the property is not worth over $400,000, and that if forced to a foreclosure sale it would not bring 25 per cent. of the amount of the indebtedness. The plaintiff declares that he owns $330,000 stock in the company; that he is not allowed a voice in the management, and that a conspiracy exists between E. W. Snyder of Leavenworth and the Eastern stock and bond holders to keep him and others from having part in the management.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS KITT.—Morris Kitt, a dealer in paints at 197 Madison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of 1,959 and assets to the amount of $844 in stocks, fixtures, and accounts.

JACOB SLUTZKY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Slutzky, manufacturer of millinery novelties at 25 West Houston Street, show liabilities to the amount of $8,321 and assets to the amount of $833 in accounts, notes, and cash.

LOUIS MENDELSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Mandelson, who did business as Mendelson & Hellman, manufacturers of jewelry at 131 Bowery, show liabilities to the amount of $9,241 and nominal assets to the amount of $6,081. The assets consist of stock $2,200, machinery $2,000, notes $1,067, accounts $800, and cash $14.

LOUIS ABLOWICH.—Louis Ablowich, a clerk, of 72 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $12,085 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895, and among the creditors are the estate of Harris Ablowich, $4,472; creditors of J. Ablowich & Co., $3,500, and Hyman Schnitzer, $2,772.

JACOB R. REESE.—Jacob R. Reese, wholesale dealer in dry goods, linings, &c., at 255 Church Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $14,979 and assets to the amount of $3,908. The assets consist of stock, $1,000; accounts and notes, $2,837; fixtures, $45, and cash, $27. He has been in business in this city since 1875. Among the creditors are Lilian H. Reese, $4,051; Arthur M. Reese, $1,263; W. H. Reese, $1,654; W. B. Conrad & Co., $1,123, and A. & S. Henry & Co. of Liverpool, $1,200.

F. B. Thurber Discharged in Bankruptcy

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Francis B. Thurber, formerly of the wholesale grocery house of H. K. & F. B. Thurber and Thurber, Whyland & Co., afterward President of the United States Export Association, and now a lawyer. He filed his petition in bankruptcy on July 11, 1901, with liabilities to the amount of $315,061, from which he is now relieved.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges in bankruptcy to Robert Slimmon, formerly a dealer in china at 96 Church Street, liabilities $68,222; Edward L. Ranlett, a cotton broker, formerly of E. L. Ranlett & Co., cordage manufacturers of New Orleans, liabilities $65,952; Leontine Bertin, dressmaker, of 3 East Forty-first Street, liabilities $9,806, and Mark H. Eisner of 28 East Seventy-fifth Street, liabilities $14,687.

Judgment Against Alfred H. Bell.

A judgment for $12,258 was entered yesterday against Alfred H. Bell in favor of James Slater for the amount now due on twenty-eight demand notes made by Mr. Bell from April 1, 1901, to Aug. 31, 1901, which were made payable at 20 Fifth Avenue.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLARD, Emma—O. C. B. Jacobs	$269
BELL, Alfred H.—J. Slater	12,258
BAUMANN, Elva E. and Hugo—J. Fink	353
BORTODI, William—City of New York	276
BUELLESBACH, Hubert—City of New York	147
BOYTON, Frank A.—City of New York	162
BLAKE, Herbert F.—M. M. Jones, executor	196
COHEN, Morris, and Moses Eiron—A. Hindes	228
CLARKSON, Harold R.—Marsellus & Pitt	106
CONKLIN, Francis P.—City of New York	104
CANO, Louis—City of New York	1,048
CONKLIN, William S.—City of New York	162
COHEN, Joseph—J. Beck, costs	69
COHN, Louis—M. Singer and another	692
COHEN, David—T. Mulligan and another	2,140
DALY, Richard F.—City of New York	76
DUBOIS, Lewis—City of New York	147
DEMMERLE, Charles E.—City of New York	276
DORMAN, Orlando P.—G. F. Vietor	7,061
DONAD, Arthur M.—Manhattan Electrical Supply Company	161
ELIASEN, Christian—City of New York	44
FREID, Philip—City of New York	147
FASTENRATH, Henry F.—American Lumber Company	198
GATES, Irene—W. G. Douglas	152
GUBNER, Otto—C. A. Warner and another	166
GELZER, Albert—K. Beels	60
INGALLS, Edward D.—E. Charles and another	26
KANZER, Rudolph—City of New York	95
KNEELAND, Sylvester H.—W. W. Weigley, costs	171
KELLOGG, David M.—C. D. Smith	136
KREISER, Samuel—New York Mutual Gaslight Company	40
KORST, George E.—A. Budelmann	521
KOCHERSBERGER, Philip C.—H. L. Meesler	53
LEWIS, Joseph—J. C. Silver	113
LUESSEN, Herman—City of New York	95
LARKIN, Dennis J.—City of New York	147
LENNON, John J.—City of New York	147
LEONARD, Solyman M., or Simon—J. A. Zimmerman	154
McCLOUD-RIVER ELECTRICAL POWer Company—R. S. Herbert	945
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. Keane	506
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. du Frane, administratrix	2,980
MORTON, Dorothy—P. H. Roche	630
MUIRHEAD, Benjamin C.—B. Wechsler	78
MACDONALD, Robert M.—P. Gaffney	104
OATIS, Joseph M. F.—Stanley & Patterson	193
OLMSTEAD & TUTTLE COMPANY—E. A. Darling, executor	727
PINCKNEY, Eugene A.—H. F. Hamill	313
RIESE, Karl—P. Jones	300
ROTHKOP, Hirsch—N. Scheuer and another	86
REINHARDT, Charles J.—City of New York	44
SMITH, Edwin D.—J. M. Bacon and another	114
THE BARDWELL VOLOMETER COMpany—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	52
TRAYNOR, John—City of New York	95
TYRRELL, Frank A.—Roebling Construction Company	256
TULLY, John J.—Armour & Co	114
TARLTON, Ellen M.—W. Rhinelander	670
URLACH, William W.—B. Cahn and another	199
SANDERSON, Edwin M., H. Hobart Porter, Richmond Talbot, and Francis Blossom—I. S. Van Loan	308
SCHWORER, Arthur, Henry Muller, and George C. Sperry—G. Schworer, costs	183
MULLER, Henry—G. Schworer	750
SULLIVAN, Michael J., executor—City	52

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL. 30th Season. 1902-1903.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.
Nov 18, at 8 ST. PAUL Mendelssohn.
Dec. 26, at 2 MESSIAH Handel.
Dec. 27, at 8 MESSIAH Handel.
Mar. 24, at 8 REQUIEM Georg Henschel.
Subscription Sale now open at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... CONDUCTOR
Fri., Nov. 14, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 15, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist ..... VAN ROOY ..... Barytone
Program: Symphony No. 5 Tschaikowsky. Aria "Hans Heiling" Marschner. Prelude Symphonique (new) Caetani. Wotans Farewell, Wagner.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
To-night at 8:15. RICHARD C. KAY
Violin Recital
Reserved Seats $1.00, $1.50, at Ditson's.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 14th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

Carnegie Hall. To-morrow (Wed.) Aft. at 2:15.
SEMBRICH
(First appearance in New York this season.)
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's & Box Office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
Piano Recital | FREDERIC LAMOND
BEETHOVEN PROGRAMME.
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. seats, $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Sat. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Piano Recital | RAOUL PUGNO
Management ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE || MARY OF MAGDALA.
*,*SALE BEGINS THURSDAY MORNING.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
LAST WEEK. HENRIETTA CROSMAN
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. The Sword of the King.
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."
Seats on sale Thurs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
Last 5 Nights at 8:20. Last Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY. Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE.
(First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
17 more evening, 4 more matinée performances.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STEADFASTNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. THE TWO SCHOOLS.
Last 4 afternoons at 2:30.
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
Next week at the New York Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
MRS. LE MOYNE AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT. WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA. ANTON VON ROY, ELLISON VON HOOSE, LILLIAN PRAY, MARIE MAURER, ETC., CARRIE HIRSCHMAN, solo pianist. Prices as usual, at box office, Ditson's, agencies, and hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
The New Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve'gs at 8:20.
Last week but one. Every eve. & Sat. Mat. ALT HEIDELBERG

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
Mr. Martin Harvey "CHILDREN OF KINGS."
Wed. Eve., "Cigarmaker's Romance" and "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.

Amusements.

V—Hammerstein's VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. 2D WEEK. Last 5 Performances. SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE To-night at 8. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
Advance Sale Opens To-morrow Morning at 9.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée Wednesday, 50c. to $1.50.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Thoroughbred Burlesquers.
"A WOODEN WEDDING."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesques, HUMMING BIRD AND ONIONS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3
Composer's Recital | CAMILLO S. ENGEL
Seats, $1.50 and $2.00, at Ditson's.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena Nicholas Garden. Col. Av. & 63d st. Aft. & Ev'g.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
LAST 3 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th st. near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "TOMMY ROT."

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

BEST SEATS For all the Theatres. THE BOOKING OFFICE, 259 5th Ave. Telephone, 2300 Madison Sq.

GRAND—ARE YOU A MASON?
OPERA HOUSE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GEO. W. LEDERER'S SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.

Registered Trade Mark.

Flannel Waist Patterns

$2.50 and $3.25

Reduced from $4.50 to $8.50.

To close out promptly this entire line is offered at about half price. Each pattern consists of 3½ yards of fine imported French Flannel, 1½ yards of which are beautifully embroidered along *both* sides for trimming.

A large variety of color combinations are shown, and a few all-whites. With each one is included a colored fashion plate showing finished model.

If desired these patterns will be made up to order, in our Custom Department.

French, Scotch and Saxony Flannels in large assortment, 50c. to $1.50 yard.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

During this, our Anniversary Week, all four stores will be decorated.

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

During this, our Anniversary Week, all four stores will be decorated.

15th ANNIVERSARY SALE

On November 12th, 1887, we opened the first Brill store. Just fifteen years ago, with a small capital, we laid the foundation of this great business. The task was not an easy one. We must have the confidence of the public. We set out to give biggest possible values in absolutely reliable goods. Fifteen years of successful business and four big busy stores attest your satisfaction with our merchandising and your confidence in our methods. We intend that this shall be in all respects the greatest special sale in our history. We intend to sell in tremendous quantities to establish a record for fullest values and largest business. We don't care for a penny of profit during this, our anniversary week. We want the patrons who have helped to make our success and the people who will make our future success to share in this greatest bargain carnival of modern retailing.

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, well cut and well tailored, made in the new loose effect; good value at $5; sizes 3 to 16 years; special.... $3.00
Boys' Winter Overcoats of Cheviots and Friezes, nicely cut and tailored, made in the new long, loose effect; good value at $6; sizes 3 to 16 years; 15th anniversary special..... $4.00
Boys' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons in the prevailing cut; sizes 3 to 16 years; this week $5.00

Youths' Overcoats.

Youths' fine Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes and Cheviots, in the new loose effect; sizes 14 to 20 years; worth $9.00; anniversary price $6.00
Youths' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots, Meltons; cut in the season's best styles; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value at $12; great 15th anniversary special..... $8.00

Boys' Suits.

Tearabout Suits, stoutest all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, in blue, black and fancy mixtures, patent triple-taped seams, double-stayed, anti-sag pockets; double seats and double knees, patent moisture-proof crotch lining and linen canvas leg lining; all seams are sewed with extra quality silk; 2-piece suits, 7 to 16 years; never sold less than $5.00; 15th anniversary sale price..... $3.50
Boys' 3-piece Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, made of black Thibets, fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and blue rough wool worsted Serge, strongly made and well trimmed; coat has the military broad effect; pants are lined; sizes 10 to 16; excellent value at $7.00; for 15th anniversary week.. $5.00
Boys' 3-piece Suits, black and blue Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots; all wool; pants have double seats and knees; good value at $6; sizes 9 to 16 years; 15th anniversary price. $4.00
Boys' Suits to fit all ages from 3 to 16; Blouse Suits that range from 3 to 10, in all qualities, blue Serges, fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and 2-piece Suits that range from 7 to 16, in fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and also the all-wool black Thibet; worth much more money..... $3.00
Boys' 2-piece Suits of fancy Cheviots and Cassimeres, also blue Cheviots; firmly made and handsomely trimmed; pants have double seats and knees; sizes 7 to 16 years; this week..... $2.00

Youths' Suits.

Fancy all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots in all the latest colorings; would be good value at $8; sizes 13 to 20 years; anniversary week..... $6.00
Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, single and double breasted Serge, extra quality double-breasted All-Wool Cloths; also the new two-button Black Thibet Suits, with broad military shoulders; sizes 14 to 20 years; 15th anniversary price..... $8.00

Derby Day.

uring this sale we will sell hundreds of our finest Hats, both Derbys and Alpines, in the most desirable shapes, value $1.80 to $3, at..... $1.50

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Winter Overcoats of good quality all-wool Frieze, in black and Oxford; well cut and tailored; 15th anniversary special.... $8.00
Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats of extra quality all-wool Frieze, in black and Oxford; special price, anniversary week only..... $10.00
Men's Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and Oxford; also the new long, loose Overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined; special 15th anniversary sale price..... $12.50
Men's Winter Overcoats of extra quality Kersey, Frieze and Melton, many silk-lined; regular price $25.00; during this our 15th anniversary week..... $15.00
Men's Winter Overcoats of fine all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, nobby cut and elegantly made; three-quarter length and the nobby, full, broad-shouldered coats; usual price $25; special 15th anniversary price..... $18.00
Men's very fine Oxford Melton Overcoats, splendid style and finish, cloth lined, satin saddle back; anniversary price..... $20.00
Men's extra fine Winter Overcoats of heavy Vicuna, in Oxford and black, silk or extra heavy serge lining; for this sale..... $25.00
Men's handsome Overcoats of excellent quality Vicuna, cut and tailored in the finest possible manner, lined with good-wearing silk; special price for 15th anniversary week..... $30.00

Men's Suits.

Good quality all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, nicely cut and well made and serge lined; worth $12; for this anniversary sale..... $8.00
Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black Cheviots in single-breasted Sack, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all-wool, good serge lining; well worth $15 to $18; great 15th anniversary special..... $10.00
Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, single-breasted Sack, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value; this week..... $12.50
Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Thibets and Cheviots, Black Unfinished Worsteds—single-breasted Sack Suits, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits; special..... $15.00
Very fine Fancy Worsted Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets and the new three-button double-breasted Sack Suits; worth $22 to $25, at..... $18.00
Men's Sack Suits of finest fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, swell cut, best make; usual $35 value; this week only... $25.00

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.

Men's Furnishings.

Look in on our Neckwear 15th anniversary special sale; too nice to miss owning some of them; not exaggerating a bit when we say they are worth $1.00 and $1.50; English squares and the new French folded four-in-hands; not to be found in any of the city stores; our price..... 50c
An opportunity to make your collar money go further than ever before; Standing and Wing Collars; the latter kind worn by smart dressers; anniversary week makes us feel good—5c. a collar or 60c. a dozen—ought to make you feel good, too..... 5c
We are going to give you a hosiery treat, the kind of which has never been given to you before; French Lisle, fat briggan and Silks, plain and silk embroidered; a large variety of patterns; $1.50, $1.00 and 50c. are the regular prices; in honor of our 15th anniversary the price will be 29c. a pair; we expect they'll go with a rush..... 29c
Men's Stuttgarter Natural Wool Underwear; 15th anniversary sale; we are clearing them out; some numbers all sizes and some numbers broken up; that's the reason we are going to sell them 50c. on the $1.00; the original price remains on the ticket; we sell them at ⅓ off regular price.
A crack-a-jack good Cape Glove, made from selected lambskins; long and short fingers; 15th anniversary week price..... 98c
Pajamas—not the ordinary kind, but fine French Madras and English Oxfords; worth $1.50 and $2.00; 15th anniversary sale price..... 75c

Strollers' Shoes.

In honor of our 15th anniversary we will sell our now celebrated Strollers' Shoes at a price that should appeal to every one; sold in our four stores—the best shoe value in New York at $3.50; anniversary price..... $3.00
All leathers, all styles, all sizes, all widths; "nuf ced"; extra anniversary bargain..... $2.45
Boys' Shoes in box calf and vici kid, the regular $1.25 and $1.50 shoes, are to go in this anniversary sale, sizes 8½ to 13½, 1 to 5½..... 98c

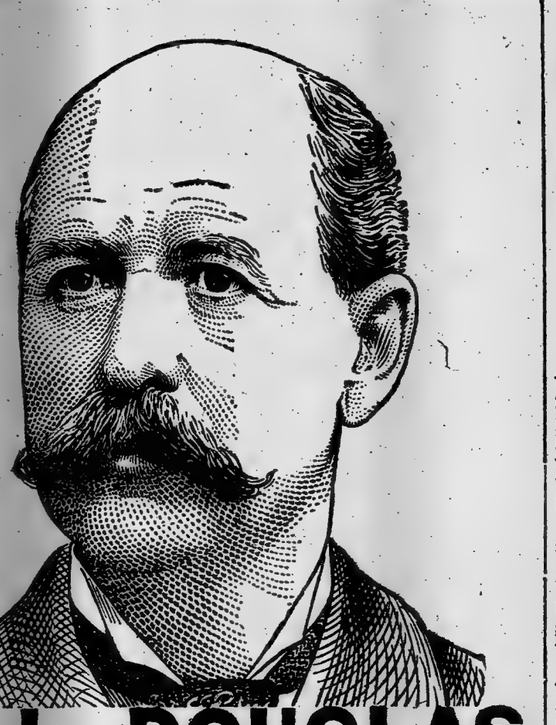
Dress Shoes.

Leathers, patent calf, the best wearing patent leather; a high-class shoe in all of the latest style toe and last; usually sold at $3.00; anniversary sale price..... $2.25
The above shoes are beautifully finished and have hand-welted soles.

Opera Hats.

Two makes—the imported and domestic. The imported is marked Paris, the domestic is marked London; rather misleading, but we sell it to you for what it is, a domestic hat. In our opinion, the men will like the shape even better than the French. However, both are here at a special anniversary price, for this week only..... $4.00
Men's Alpine Hats in pearl and black; very fine quality; for this 15th anniversary sale..... $2.40

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Cor. 3d Ave.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
Fast Color Eyelets used.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES: 1249 Broadway, 220 Broadway, 45 Cortlandt Street, 488 Broadway, 755-755 Broadway, 201 West 125th Street, 2202 Third Ave., 974 Third Avenue, 245 Eighth Avenue, 96 Nassau Street, BROOKLYN 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 504 Fifth Avenue, JERSEY CITY 18 Newark Avenue, NEWARK 786 Broad Street.

Our new Horse Show Hat is as popular with the public this year as have been our previous successes which have made us Famous.

Young's Hats

OLD CROW



"The art of dress," said the man who knows the ropes from the ordinary ready made clothes to the highest priced tailors, "is to know what's what and then know where to get it."

Ours is really a tailor shop run on a big scale. In other words, we buy our woollens direct from the mills, and this cuts off a good many dollars that the tailor has to put on.

Here's an exceptionally fine lot of overcoats made of oxford melton, medium lengthers—$18.

And of course, made with our new "Concave" shoulder and "close-fitting" collar.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway. Houston St.

CURES RHEUMATISM sure as nothing else will.
Sloan's Liniment
25 cents

THE EVERETT PIANOS.

The most magnificent art creations that the genius and loftiest aims of man have given us—a classic in pianoforte history.

The Everett Piano Company issues on every piano made by it an unlimited guarantee, thereby extending to every purchaser a perpetual form of insurance that the piano is and will remain all that is claimed for it.

Send for Art Catalogue.

Warerooms,
141-143 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
Near Southeast cor. of 21st Street.

Auto Hints.



FREE

An auto blew up the other day. They are blowing up constantly. Auto wrecks are becoming common. Why? Ignorance! Ignorance of their mechanism, proper care and management. Send for our free booklet, 48 pages of "Hints," which are extracts from Homan's great work, "Self Propelled Vehicles." It will prevent explosions and accidents. It will teach you in simple, nontechnical language, the care and management of all types of autos. Free for the asking. Write to-day.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., Publishers,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The return to town is almost general. Fifth Avenue and the Park were crowded with equipages yesterday, and strangers are flocking to the hotels for the Horse Show. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be in the city this week. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are to move up from Long Island, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills are coming down from Staatsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are also in New York for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks arrived last evening from Newport. The Misses Johnston were also among those returning to town for the Winter.

***

The fox hunt yesterday morning attracted a few of the fashionable folk on Long Island in the vicinity of Meadow Brook, and there will be a meet of the hunt this afternoon. The Westchester Hunt also meets. The Goshen Hunt has had some lively runs in the last three weeks, in which many of the Tuxedo residents have joined. Tuxedo is still gay, and the many house parties disbanded yesterday to reunite later in the week. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander's vaudeville and dance, and the concert at the Casino were the entertainments for the week's end. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard are giving a series of Sunday dinners, and Mrs. Henry Smith is also entertaining.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter will be in town to-morrow and they will remain until after the Horse Show. Mrs. Carter has been at Newport with Miss Elsie Whelen as a guest.

***

Major and Mrs. Hall (Mrs. Albert Stevens née Brady) of London have gone to South Africa, where they will spend the Winter. Major Hall's regiment has been ordered there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin are due tomorrow on the Oceanic. The Misses Iselin are with them. Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Colonna are on the same ship, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Whitridge.

***

Mrs. Kinen, her mother, Mrs. Eustis, and her sister, Miss Lydia Eustis, have returned to Paris after a long visit to this country. Miss Lydia Eustis will remain abroad this year.

***

Lord and Lady Algernon-Lennox had luncheon at Sherry's yesterday. With them were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Miss Randolph, William C. Whitney, and several others.

***

Miss Geraldine Bonner, the authoress and formerly foreign correspondent of The San Francisco Argonaut, who came on here from the West several weeks ago, has taken an apartment on Gramercy Park for the Winter. Miss Bonner is a sister of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and a member of the well-known Bonner family of Staten Island.

***

Several coming-out teas and receptions are announced. Miss Adelaide Baylis, daughter of Mrs. William Baylis, (Miss Adelaide E. Brooks,) will be introduced at a reception to be given at the residence of her mother, 871 Madison Avenue, on Dec. 13. Mrs. Dwight Collier (Miss Clarissa Townsend Adee) will present her daughter, Miss Georgette Collier, at a reception to be given at her home, 8 East Forty-eighth Street, on Dec. 4.

***

The report of the wedding of Mrs. Maud Lorillard Tailer to the Hon. Cecil Baring on Saturday, in London, was confirmed yesterday by Mrs. William Kent, the bride's sister. The report seems to have puzzled members of Mrs. Lorillard Tailer's family, as neither Mrs. Kent nor Pierre Lorillard was able to affirm or deny the rumor on Sunday at Tuxedo. An odd coincidence is that both Mr. Baring and Mr. Tailer are members of the same firm on Wall Street. Mr. Baring suffered in the failure of his father, and was not supposed to have a large income. Mrs. Tailer inherited a fortune from her father, the late Pierre Lorillard. Mrs. Baring's only child, a son, is with his father.

***

There is report of another engagement in the Pell family. It is that of H. Archie Pell, the eldest son of Mrs. Archibald Pell, to Mrs. Brent of Philadelphia. H. Archie Pell is a broker in Wall Street. He inherited a small fortune from his grandmother, the late Mrs. Walden Pell, the doyenne of the American colony in Paris. About twelve years ago he married Miss Sadie Price, who was one of the famous Baltimore beauties and a great friend of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who was then Miss Lulu Morris, afterward Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. Mrs. H. Archie Pell obtained a divorce last July, and very recently married Dr. Percy R. Turnure. The wedding of Mr. Pell and Mrs. Brent will take place very soon.

IN THE SHOPS.

Those beautiful iridescent green beetles mounted in scarfpins for men cost 50 cents each. The young woman who wears, as far as she can, everything that is mannish can wear them, too.

***

How is a nice little black swallow with raised wings for a veilpin? They will only cost 15 cents.

***

Automobiles are increasing in numbers rapidly. Going past the florist's nowsdays, it is difficult to tell whether it is a florist or an automobile establishment, so many of the horseless carriages fill the windows. They are to be found in all kinds of shapes and all colors of wicker.

***

Very pretty is a hat of black Persian lamb, a draped toque, upon one side being a big cluster of white dahlias made of sheer white silk. It is a good combination.

***

Another hat which is pretty is also of dahlias. The whole crown of the hat, which is big and flat, is made of the flowers, in odd, leaf-green shades. The foliage of the same tones edges the rim. There is a bit of white lace at one side to lighten the hat.

***

Really lovely are some flower-decorated fans. They are of gauze, in black, a soft tan, pearl gray, or white, according to the decoration, the background blending. There are flowers of many kinds of the most effective varieties—dahlias, poppies, chrysanthemums, and roses—in beautiful, rich colors, harmoniously arranged. The centres of the flowers are brilliants. Not only the brighter colors are in the fans, but purples and violets, too.

***

They are getting in supplies of little celluloid trinkets in many shapes. There are fruits of all kinds, dogs on cushions, tiny figures, and among the newer things in this last invoice are babies' nursing bottles. All of these things hold tape measures and have the utilitarian side as an excuse when they are given as a joke for presents.

***

Nice little Mexican drawnwork doylies are being sold now for 25 cents. They are a complete network of drawn threads, not the finest work in the stitches put into them, perhaps, but they are wonderful for the money.

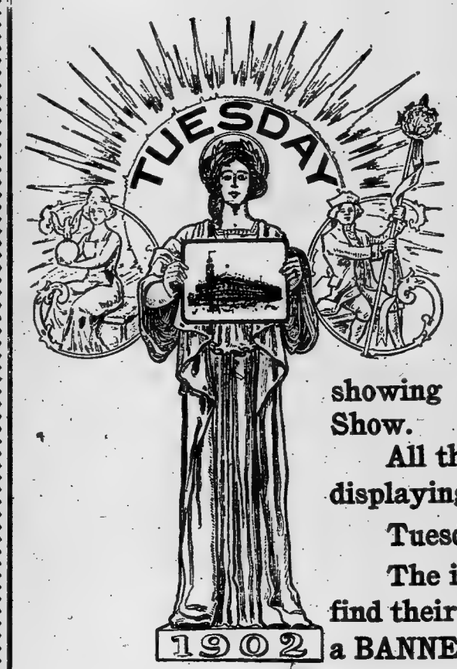
***

Yesterday they were selling up town in one of the shops narrow ribbon by the

The Rising Rush of Trade.

The Week Has Begun With A Splendid Display Of Activity.

Every section of the Siegel Cooper Store presents a spirited picture of animation.



The first hypnotic touches of the approaching holiday season are in the atmosphere.

Many departments are donning their Yule-tide charms. Toyland is a-glitter and a-sound with the delights of the Christmas season.

The New Store on the Third Floor devoted to the display and sale of the celebrated "Victor Talking Machines" formally opens to-day. You will be much interested in this event.

In the Millinery Salon there is a magnificent showing of Parisian styles especially imported for the Horse Show.

All the clever styles are prodigally shown in the departments displaying wearing apparel for every member of the family.

Tuesday adds to the interest variously and vigorously.

The important series of special sales which began yesterday find their continuation to-day and thereafter. It is destined to be a BANNER WEEK AT THE BIG STORE.

THE BIG STORE . A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Piano and Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon.

In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store. FIFTH FLOOR.

Artists:

MRS. LILLIAN STRANG GUNTHER . Soprano
MISS HELEN SLESENGER . . . Contralto
MR. ALEXANDER HOWELL . . . Tenor
MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM GUNTHER . Basso
MRS. ORVILLE D. LA DOW . . at the Piano

PART I.

Rondo Capriccioso . . . Mendelssohn
WITH THE AID OF THE PLAYANO.
I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby . . . Clay
MR. HOWELL.
The Passage Bird's Farewell . . . Hildach
MR. GUNTHER and MRS. GUNTHER.
Le Papillon . . . Lavalle
WITH THE AID OF THE PLAYANO.

PART II.

IN A PERSIAN GARDEN . . . Liza Lehmann
MRS. GUNTHER, MISS SLESENGER,
MR. HOWELL, MR. GUNTHER.

Boardman & Gray Grand Piano Used.

Kimonos.

KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES. Outing Flannel, pretty pink and blue stripes; also Flannelette in handsome patterns with border trimming, 49

KIMONO GOWNS, Flannelette, fine quality; very desirable patterns, cut full and long; border trimming to correspond; made to sell at $1.40, 98

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Blankets.

HEAVY WEIGHT FLEECED GRAY COTTON BLANKETS; full size; colored border, $1.50 grade, 98

(Main Floor, East, 19th St.)

Table Glassware.

WATER TUMBLERS, finest thin lead-blown glass, regularly 50c. per dozen; special, per dozen, 36

(Basement.)

Veilings.

Black Chenille and velvet dotted hair-line and fancy mesh Veilings; regularly sold up to 25c.; to-day, per yd., 10

(Main Floor, Centre.)

Crepe de Chine.

CREPE DE CHINE SILK, 24 inch, all silk, good bright meteor finish, black and all desirable colors; per yd., 69

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Women's Pajamas.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS; pretty striped effects; military collar; large pearl buttons, 1.50

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE PAJAMAS; fancy stripes; two styles; some have military collar; silk frog trimming; pearl buttons; others have rolling collars; fine silk cord frogs; pearl buttons, 1.95

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Long Nap Beaver Hats.

Women's and Misses' long nap BLACK BEAVER HATS, latest shapes, $2.50 quality, 1.75

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Lamps.

FANCY SQUAT-SHAPE TABLE LAMP, with 11-inch globe to match, hand-painted decorations; regularly $6.75; special, 4.75

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Caps and Coats.

INFANTS' WHITE CHINA SILK CAPS; hemstitched tucks; lace ruche; silk lining; tie strings, 98

CHILDREN'S COLORED CLOTH BOX COATS; double breasted; square collars; trimmed with fancy braid; pearl buttons; sizes 2 to 5 years, 3.75

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Aprons.

APRONS; white lawn; generous width; deep hem; hemstitched; tie string, 19

AFTERNOON TEA AND SEWING APRONS; several very pretty styles; sheer lawn, prettily trimmed, 25

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Carpets.

WOOL VELVET CARPETS; extra heavy grade; deep rich pile; Oriental and floral effects; borders (to match); extensive range of designs; also hall and stair effects, 75

(Third Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Women's Sample Shoes.

All leathers, including Ideal Patent Kid; all styles; all sizes. In regular stocks these shoes would sell at from $3.00 to $6.00; special, 1.95

(Second Floor, 18th St.)

Women's Watches.

WOMEN'S WATCHES, in gun metal or Sterling silver; cases are plain or hand engraved, fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement, 1.95

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Women's Kid Gloves.

Real French Kid, Paris Point 2-clasp; every desirable shade and color; they retain their rich gloss; and for wear have no equal; pair, 95

(Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

Knit Underwear.

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; fleeced; in blue, flesh, brown and ecru colors; all sizes; made to sell at 65c., 29

WOMEN'S RIBBED VESTS AND DRAWERS; fleeced; silk-trimmed; all sizes; made to sell at 35c., 17

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Hosiery.

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S IMPORTED FAST BLACK AND BLUE HOSIERY, full regular made; made to sell at 25c.; all sizes, 15

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Silk Embroidered Curtains.

Exquisite handworked specimens of Oriental art, resplendent in the wonderful radiance of the true Eastern hues. Many fine antique pieces in this lot, such as usually bring $13.50 to $20.00; special, 4.85

(Third Floor, 18th St.)

High-Grade Corsets.

Fine Imported CORSETS, straight front; some with high bust; others with low bust; long over hip; genuine whalebone. Made to sell at $6.50, $5.50, $4.50; special To-day at 1.75

(Second Floor, Centre.)

Another Distinct Musical Triumph For This Store!



"LISTENING TO HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

Introduction of the Celebrated "Victor Talking Machine," Winner of the Gold Medal At the Pan-American Exposition.

THE most wonderful invention of its kind in the world.

Displayed and Sold in a Show Room Built Expressly for This Purpose.

Undoubtedly the most important addition we have yet made to our large and tremendously popular Musical Instrument Store on the Third Floor.

IN THE VICTOR TALKING MACHINE the sounds of musical instruments and the human voice are so faithfully reproduced as wholly to deceive the ear.

"The Victor" Is a Continuous Entertainer.

It drives dull care away. It is a cheerful friend. It gives you with delightful vivacity a varied and endless programme of Opera, Theatre, Song, Recitation, Oratory and Vaudeville, as well as Religious Selections.

It Plays Everything! It Sings Everything!
It Recites Everything! It Talks Everything!
And Just as Clearly as the Original.

What greater tribute could be paid to "The Victor" than that which is represented by the familiar picture, "His Master's Voice!" The expression depicted on the intelligent animal's face proves how true to life the Talking Machine operates.

Four Million Dollars' Worth of "Victor Talking Machines" Were Sold Last Year.

Think of that! This is one-fifth of the whole amount paid for amusements in all the theatres of the United States. What wonder then that eight distinguished judges at the Buffalo Exposition awarded "The Victor" the gold medal over all other Talking Machines? This was reconfirmed in all by twelve eminent judges.

"The Victor" Affords You the Maximum of Profitable Pleasure.

At your home, or wherever you may choose to take "The Victor" it will be warmly welcomed, for as an entertainer it cannot be equalled. At the home, the club, the lodge-room, the church social, or any of the many other occasions at which music of this kind is proper "The Victor" will be hailed with delight.

All the Popular Records.

An Endless Repertoire.

It cannot be duplicated by any other machine. The Repertoire is astonishingly varied. New selections, both vocal and instrumental, are added to the list of records daily. The "Victor" has the exclusive right to all the Sousa marches, as played by his famous band.

The Big Store keeps the largest stock of "Victor" records to be found in this city—additions are made daily. It is impossible to give a complete list of all the selections—

The Prices of the Victor Talking Machine Range from

$15.00 to $45.00

THE EASY PAYMENT PLAN

provides a very convenient way of purchasing the Victor—*first payment sends the instrument to your home.*

The arrangement for payments is as follows:—

FOR THE ROYAL VICTOR—$15.00

This Talking Machine is arranged to use either the 7-inch or the 10-inch Records. It is admirably adapted for home requirements. First payment of $1.50 and then $1.50 monthly. When one dozen 7-inch Records are included the price is $20.00, with first payment of $2.00 and then $2.00 monthly.

MONARCH, Jr.—$25.00.

First payment of $2.50, and $2.50 a month. When one dozen 7-inch Records are included the price is $30.00; first payment of $3.00, and $3.00

What "The Victor" Will Do for You.

It will bring new life to your home. It will make it easier to entertain company. It will make everything more delightful. It is a great thing not only for the home, but for the lodge, club-room and the church or other entertainment. It can reproduce the Overture from "William Tell," and you will think a grand operatic orchestra is right before you. You hear the strains of an inspiring march, and almost imagine that you are listening to Sousa and his wonderful band.

Hear it send out in a fine, clear voice some noble baritone or tenor solo—hear it roll out the sweet notes of the flute, the finest tone of the violin, or the richest chords of the piano!

Exclusive Records.

The "Victor" Talking Machine Has the Sole Right for Making Records of

SOUSA'S BAND
HAYDN QUARTET
AMERICAN QUARTET
GEORGIA MINSTRELS
LYRIC TRIO
DUDLEY and MACDONOUGH Duets
MR. SILAS LEACHMAN
MR. HARRY MACDONOUGH
MR. DUDLEY
MR. HERBERT GODDARD
MR. FRANKLIN
MR. HOOLEY

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1902.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The contrast between the little room in Fraunces's Tavern, in which, in the Spring of 1768, a score of merchants met to organize the Chamber of Commerce and the splendid home into which the Chamber moves to-day is but a feeble indication of the change that has come over the commercial community represented by the Chamber and the great industrial and trading people of which this community is but a modest part.

The little Colonial town huddled about the point of the island, with its 25,000 inhabitants, whose traffic was in the products of the farmer, the trapper, the fisherman, has grown to an imperial city with a population two-thirds as large as that of England and Wales in 1768, and yet less than one-twentieth of the American people to-day, while its trade is an important part of the "golden girdle of the globe," and its finance is watched in every considerable banking house of the world. In this amazing development the members of the Chamber of Commerce have borne a prominent and guiding part, and the Chamber itself, as an organization, has done much to foster, regulate, and sustain the commercial life of the Nation. It is a peculiarity of the Chamber that it has no precise and limited function, as has, for instance, the Clearing House Association, or as have the great Exchanges. Its members do not meet to deal with each other or to plan with each other or in any way to promote specific interests. They associate themselves together, by the natural affinity of active minds for such common task of discussion and co-operation as the requirements of their business and of the city and Nation may suggest. In a certain broad sense the Chamber of Commerce may be called a clearing house of ideas, where the energy and intelligence of the business community pass in review the events, tendencies, principles of the day, make up the debits and credits, and certify the balances. From this operation of comparison and adjustment the net result in the efficiency and soundness of business methods and business principles is very valuable, and it is constantly advancing.

Nor is the influence of the members of the Chamber of Commerce confined to matters of commerce alone. The Chamber has been a centre of civic and patriotic action on a high plane. Those who can remember what originated there in the time of the war for the Union will recognize how great and beneficent was its power. Later it was among members of the Chamber that the most effective work for the overthrow of the Tweed régime had its source, and it was through the co-operation of the Chamber that the exposure and correction of the worst evils of the recent Tammany rule were brought about. It has been by the united effort for which the Chamber affords the opportunity and often furnishes the inspiration that noble contributions to charity, to education, to the promotion of municipal improvement have been made. In a more direct line with the activities of the individual members has been the work that has been done by the Chamber for the establishment of sound principles of finance and currency. It was extremely efficient in the promotion of the resumption of specie payments after the civil war, and the portrait of Mr. SHERMAN which it has hung on its walls as a tribute to his labors in that crisis is an emblem also of its own signal service. Later in the long and sometimes apparently doubtful struggle for the gold standard, when men in public life who had worked with it in the earlier struggle faltered and were afraid, the Chamber never hesitated or wearied in its noble effort. Among its members and its officers are men to whom the debt of the country for the rescue of National honor and National prosperity is incalculable.

The foundations of probity, intelligence, and public spirit on which is based the essential character of the Chamber of Commerce are more enduring than the stone beneath its stately building. The city and the State and the whole Nation have reason to be proud and grateful that such an organization has had its origin here, has had the life it has, and will live and grow for generations yet to come.

CITY VS. STATE.

The late political campaign in this State was to an extent almost unprecedented a campaign of the town against the country, of the city against "up the State." The city had rolled up a majority quite unheard of and unexpected by "up State" majorities for his antagonist, who in turn has "run ahead of his ticket." If these latter special majorities had been confined to the district in which Judge WERNER is known and respected, they would have been proofs of his personal popularity of which he would have had a right to be proud, and at which nobody could take just offense. But it seems that they were by no means confined to that area, but that they were so widely spread as to betoken a purpose that the city, which comprises half the population of the State, should have no representation on the bench of its highest tribunal. And this would be serious.

The comment of Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN, the "boss" of Brooklyn, upon the result of the election is that the State should be divided and the city form a State by itself. Doubtless the State administration, especially under Gov. ODELL, has tended to instigate the formation and expression of such a wish. The poet's remark that "GOD made the country and man made the town" has in practice been extended, in the legislation of this State, to mean that the man-made citizen should relieve the God-made countryman of his share of the common burdens, that the State taxes should be paid, the State improvements, even to the reconstruction of the canals, be paid for, and the whole machinery of government be run, at the expense of "the town," while the country and its chosen inhabitants should reap the benefit of the operation.

We find that this pleasing theory is favored by law, even by the organic law, the Constitution of the State, which provides that, no matter how much the city may grow, it shall never be entitled to the control of the State Senate. This means that there shall never be a reapportionment of the State Legislature which shall aggrandize the representation of the city so as to give it the control of the State. And this in turn means that the control of the State, insured or assumed, by legislation on the part of the rural parts of it, may easily and not remotely amount to "taxation without representation."

In a future not remote it seems likely that this aspect of the election of 1902 in the State of New York may come to be recognized as by far its most important aspect.

READJUSTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL PRICES.

There has been some disposition manifested in speculative quarters to misinterpret and exaggerate the significance of recent announcements indicating a purpose on the part of the United States Steel Corporation through its constituent companies to readjust prices in certain important lines by timely reductions. Such reductions have already been ordered in tin plates, sheets, wire products, and wrought-iron pipe. Those desirous of discrediting the securities of the Steel Corporation have affected to discover in these voluntary concessions the evidence of a falling off in the consumptive requirements of the country which had compelled the producing companies to adopt energetic measures to avert a disastrous accumulation of stocks of finished materials. As a matter of fact, nothing in the situation warrants such an interpretation of their action. What their managers may see in the future is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but an explanation of their policy in the lowering of prices, which is perfectly satisfactory to one without a thesis to establish, is found in the fact that it is consistent with their scheme of business management to minimize the opportunities offered for profitable competition by giving the consumer an equitable share of the economies effected through the superior facilities due to the control of everything tributary to output "from the ground up."

During the past year there has been a steady increase in the activity of the competition offered by plants outside the combine, and it has been sufficiently profitable to encourage further expansion. There has also been a large increase in the output of the controlled plants. Feeling sure that with their superior facilities in the control of raw materials they can produce cheaper than their competitors, the managers of the Steel Corporation have deemed it to their interest to sacrifice some of their profits for the protection of their trade against the inroads of competitors. They evidently expect to accomplish two results—to make profitable competition more difficult than it has been since 1900, and to restore prices to a level at which they will become steady and so encourage a further expansion of the consumptive demand. If the Steel Corporation cannot meet without anxiety any prices which producers with less perfect facilities can establish and maintain, its scheme of organization is a failure and its position one of extreme peril. To be both able and willing to do so at a time when nothing in the immediate business situation necessitated the sacrifice of profits, warrants the belief that they are masters of the situation in the best sense, and that it is their settled policy to share with consumers the economies incident to production on a scale of magnitude hitherto unparalleled.

That the reductions in prices lately announced are not the result of any weakness in the situation is further evidenced by the fact that the Steel Corporation has not reduced its prices for pig iron, which is the basis of the whole iron and steel industry. Its action in this respect is in striking contrast to that of the Pittsburg Coal Company, which has reduced the price of coal, the basis of the coke industry, and has thereby compelled the Connellsville coke producers to reduce the price of coke. The Steel Corporation has not reduced the price of pig iron, because it has not been compelled to do so. It has reduced the price of finished products because it has been compelled to do so. The reductions are not the result of weakness, but of strength.

The tariff, and make them zealous partisans of at least so much of tariff reform as seeks to abolish protective duties on raw materials. It should need only a very superficial study of existing economic conditions to establish the fact that raw materials do not need protection in a country blessed with superior natural advantages, and that with the removal of the burdens which the taxation of raw materials imposes the more advanced industries can very well take care of themselves. So far as iron and steel are concerned, such a change in the tariff policy of the country would, after all, only equalize the advantages possessed by the United States Steel Corporation over a majority of its independent competitors, and to this no reasonable objection could be offered.

There is no evidence to show that the consumptive demand is decreasing, but there is much evidence that production has increased to a point where it has overtaken and threatens to exceed consumption. Under these conditions a reduction in prices in the lines in which a congestion is in sight is good business policy, and the one best calculated to avert disaster by encouraging an increased consumption. It is in all probability the establishment of a new level of quotations which is likely to be as permanent as anything in commerce can be. What has been cut from prices on staple articles cannot be restored soon, if ever, and its effect in temporarily discouraging the expansion of facilities for production will determine whether it represents the ultimate of cheapness or is only one of several steps in a movement due to increasingly keen competition in production.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND.

Apparently there is nothing either out of the way or out of the common in the visit of an Emperor to a King, a King newly "acceded," who happens also to be his uncle. Nevertheless, a considerable part of the European press, including a considerable part of the English press, seems to be seeking diligently for "motives" for the present visit of Kaiser WILHELM to King EDWARD.

There would be nothing out of the way or out of the common about that, either, if it were confined to the Continental press. In the armed camp which Europe has, ever since the close of the Franco-German war, tended to become, rumors of wars are the most natural things in the world. The condition of Europe is felt by everybody to be one of unstable equilibrium. The condition, indeed, recalls that of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when politics were as "dynastic" as the Kaiser and the Czar would like to have them still, when neither the interests nor the desires of populations had anything to do with determining political issues, and when nations were plunged into war by the caprices of their rulers.

It is strange to see these old conditions not only reappearing, but infecting so entirely a modern country as England, modern, that is to say, politically as well as otherwise. Yet, in fact, some of the sanest organs of English opinion will have it that the Kaiser has gone to England to pursue the process known in England as "touting for alliances," and they warn him, with much solemnity, that it is of no use. This is only one of many indications that the British public has been more or less "rattled" out of its usual phlegm and propriety by the South African war and its incidents, among the incidents being the outbreak of articles and cartoons, all over Europe, but especially in Germany and France, testifying not only how much John Bull was hated in those parts, a fact which he did not at all mind, so long as he was feared, but testifying also that he was no longer feared, and that his neighbors rejoiced to be able to despise him. Hence the Kaiser is solemnly admonished that it is in vain for him to solicit an alliance with England, in view of the freedom of the German press, a freedom which undoubtedly, so far as it goes, gives him more trouble than it gives anybody else.

It is a pity that a nephew cannot go to see his uncle without awakening such suspicions about his motives. But the fact that such a visit gives rise to such suspicions would of itself suffice to exhibit as curious and as contradictory the mental condition of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century of the so-called Christian era.

NUGGETS.

Never Goes Amiss.

A woman never hits what she aims at unless she throws a kiss.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Their Cooks.

Muggins—My cook left because we refused to treat her as one of the family.

Buggins—Humph! My cook expects to be treated as company.—Philadelphia Record.

Quick Inference.

Judge—He has often declared that the lot of the poor is to be envied and that poverty is often a blessing.

Fudge—What! Is he as rich as all that?—Baltimore Herald.

The Whole Thing.

She—None of your "love in a cottage" for me. I want a brownstone house in a fashionable neighborhood.

He—And I suppose you want it in your own name, too.—Brooklyn Life.

THE MONTH OF TWILIGHT.

Mrs. J. M. Shaw in The Ram's Horn.

THE NAVY NEEDS OFFICERS

Present Service Requires 1,600, but Has Only 1,023.

Admiral Taylor Says the Shortage Has Reached the Danger Point—Recommendations for an Increase.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The most crying need of the navy, according to the annual report of Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is more officers to man our warships. He declares that the preparations now going on for the mobilization of the fleet for the Winter manoeuvres in the West Indies has brought the department face to face with the critical condition due to lack of officers, which, he says, has reached such a point as to be dangerous to the efficiency of the fleet.

He says that the number of officers on our ships is less than the number on board the ships of other navies, although, as a matter of fact, our ships require more officers than the ships of other navies because we are compelled to man our vessels with green crews having little or no knowledge of sea life. He submits a table showing that the present needs of the naval service require 1,600 officers, while the number on the Navy List, including midshipmen after graduation, is only 1,023, or 577 short. This table is based upon the lowest possible number of officers needed on our battleships—17, against an average number of officers for similar ships in foreign navies of 33 in England, 26 in France, and 20 in Germany. He figures that the vessels now authorized by Congress, but not completed, will require 498 additional officers, to which is to be added 25 per cent. for officers sick or on shore duty and 160 for casualities during the next four years, or a total for the vessels now building of 788. This number added to the present shortage, 577, will give 1,000.

The graduates from the Naval Academy during the next four years will be 355, leaving a total deficit July 1, 1906, of 1,005, not counting officers for auxiliaries who would be required in the event of hostilities.

In addition to the increase of midshipmen provided for by the last Congress Admiral Taylor, therefore recommends a further increase of one midshipman for each member and delegate in the House and each Senator, one from the District of Columbia, and ten annually at large. He also recommends that the number of Lieutenant Commanders be increased 30, Lieutenants (senior grade) 50, and Lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns 350.

A concentration of the naval force in two big fighting squadrons in the North Atlantic and Asiatic waters is recommended. For the present, the report says, two squadrons are all that the number of our battleships will permit. To carry out this policy Admiral Taylor proposes to transfer the battleships in the remaining squadrons to one or the other of these heavy squadrons and compose the Pacific, European, and South Atlantic squadrons entirely of cruisers. These changes will be undertaken as soon as the Winter manoeuvres in the West Indies are concluded.

It is also proposed to form additional torpedo boat flotillas with a destroyer as the leading vessel, after the plan of the group now in the West Indies under the command of Lieut. Chandler.

The proposed concentration of the naval forces, Admiral Taylor says, makes it desirable to have an officer of high rank in command of each of the great heavy fleets, and he recommends for these two commands that Congress authorize the creation of two Vice Admirals, or as an alternative, that it sanction the appointment of two acting Vice Admirals.

Admiral Taylor also urgently recommends further Congressional action for the establishment of a general staff.

Much space is devoted in the report to the necessity for gunnery training. Prizes are recommended for excellent gunnery exercises and target practice.

NEW ARMY RIFLE ADOPTED.

Weighs Less Than Other Modern Weapons, Yet Has Greater Velocity and Penetration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, says the improved musket has been completed and tried with very satisfactory results, the various changes not only improving the weapon, but cheapening and accelerating the production. The rod bayonet is a feature of the new rifle. Its advantage is said to lie in the fact that it lightens the weight of the gun, and dispenses with the bayonet and bayonet scabbard now in use, and in the place of which intrenching tools may be carried by the soldier.

The new piece weighs but a little less than 9½ pounds, considerably less than the German and the Mauser, yet has greater velocity and greater penetration. It is noted that opinions differ as to the value of the rod bayonet. The construction of 6,000 of the new muskets has been authorized.

MR. CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

A Majority of the Illinois Delegation to Congress Indorses His Candidacy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A majority of the Illinois delegation to Congress gathered here to-day and indorsed Congressman Cannon of the Eighteenth Illinois District for Speaker of the House of Representatives to succeed Speaker Henderson. A committee, with Congressman Mann as Chairman, was appointed to further Cannon's interest. Headquarters will be opened in Chicago.

It was announced at the meeting by A. J. Hopkins, candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Mason, that assurances had been received from a majority of the Congressmen in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Michigan that they would support Congressman Cannon for the Speakership. Those of the Illinois delegation who were absent from to-day's meeting sent messages in which they said that they were for Congressman Cannon.

SENATOR DUBOIS EXPLAINS IDAHO REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

It Is Attributable to Passage of Irrigation Act by Last Congress, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Senator Dubois, who reached Washington to-day from Idaho, explains that the Republican victory in that State, by which that party elected a Representative and will secure a Senator to succeed Senator Heitfeld, is attributable mainly to the passage of the irrigation act at the last session of Congress.

The Senator believes that Republican gains in other Western States having large tracts of arid lands are attributable to the same cause.

"No legislation has been of more importance to the West," he said, "than that providing for irrigation since the passage of the homestead laws. Even the homestead laws may prove of less importance to the welfare of that section of the country. Mr. Roosevelt was the first President to recommend that legislation, and the people insisted on giving him the credit for it. We pointed out on every possible occasion that more Democrats than Republicans voted for the bill. It availed nothing.

PUBLIC LIBRARY'S CORNERSTONE LAID.

Mayor Low Used a Silver Trowel at the Ceremony—John Bigelow Related the History of the Institution.

Tilden heirs, leaving more than $2,000,000 for the library. In addition there were from fifteen to twenty thousand books. He said that the fund was inadequate for Mr. Tilden's purpose.

Mr. Bigelow concluded by paying a tribute to Mayors Strong, Van Wyck, and Low, none of whom, he said, had refused the library anything.

Mayor Low received a silver trowel from the architects who stood by his side. A large bronze box was placed in the hollow made for it in the stone, and then the Mayor declared the foundation stone laid. In the box the papers of the day, documents concerning the history of the library, and a few coins were inclosed. The Mayor said in part:

"I know of nothing in the history of private benefactors so unusual as the agreement of the Boards of Trustees of the Astor Library, the Lenox Library, and the Tilden Trust to unite in the promotion of the New York Public Library upon the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

"So far as the New York Public Library is concerned, the city's obligations and expenditures, apart from the erection of this building, are entirely in the interest of its circulating department. The Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations both provide and support the reference library. It may safely be predicted, therefore, that, in the near future, the City of New York will enjoy the most adequate and effective system of free circulating libraries to be found in any city of the world, and a reference library also of the very highest rank."

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address Archbishop Farley pronounced the benediction. Among those present were members of a delegation to the celebration of the Chamber of Commerce, including Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P.; Lieut. Gen. T. W. Laurie, M. P.; Arthur Serena, T. Y. Henderson, John Henne, and Sir Vincent H. B. Kennell-Barrington.

PRESIDENT ELIOT SCORES LABOR UNIONS.

He Characterizes the Strike Breaker as a "Good Type of the American Hero."

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Addressing the members of the Economic Club of Boston at their banquet to-night, President Eliot of Harvard denounced the labor unions of the country as opposed to the education of young men, and for what he termed "their fight against the development of manly instincts." He characterized the strike breaker or "scab," as he called him, as "a good type of the American hero."

President Eliot said present conditions indicated that many years must pass before the labor question is satisfactorily solved. Both sides must make concessions and adopt some plan—as, for instance, that in vogue in the great educational institutions of the country, where the professors are engaged on trial, then on probation, and finally when they have proved themselves competent and trustworthy, retained for life, or as long as they are able to perform their duties. In case of disability they are pensioned. This plan, however, he said, is not feasible at the present time because both the employers and the labor unions were in a way inhuman.

The principal objection to the labor unions, from the educator's point of view, he said, was their objection to young men becoming competent mechanics. That they do prevent this is evident from the fact that all unions attempt to limit the number of apprentices employed in any industry. The right to labor is considered the most sacred right of the American citizen.

President Eliot said the prime object of the union seemed to be to work as few hours as possible, produce as little as possible during that time, and to receive as much money as possible for the service given. He said he had a profound contempt for any man who did not choose to labor every day just as long as his strength would permit.

He protested against violent measures by strikers to prevent non-union men filling the vacant places. For the skilled mechanics banded together the very fact that they possessed the skill was a sufficient weapon. With the unskilled workers—while the conditions are different—there is nothing to justify the use of violence.

CITIZENS' UNION MEETING.

Special Committee on Arrearages of Taxes Appointed—Sinking Fund Legislation to be Considered.

The City Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night, Charles H. Strong presiding in the absence of R. Fulton Cutting. It was expected that there would be a discussion of the recent election and action taken upon the report of the special subcommittee on the assessment of real estate at its full value, but owing to the absence of Mr. Cutting neither of these subjects was touched upon. An effort was made to bring them up, but the speaker in each instance was ruled out of order. It was announced after the meeting that the special report on the assessment of real estate at its full value would be taken up at the next meeting, and Secretary Fulton said he felt confident that the report would be adopted. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five, of which the Chairman of the City Committee be one, be appointed by the Chairman of the City Committee to co-operate with the city authorities in their efforts to collect all arrearages of taxes.

In the discussion of the resolution City Chamberlain Gould said that more money had been collected for arrearages of taxes during the ten months of the present administration than had been collected during the four years of Tammany rule.

The following resolution was adopted also:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee to consider and report to the City Committee upon the advisability of co-operating with the Mayor and Controller in their endeavor to revise legislation, relating to the sinking fund for the payment of the old city debt, so as to reduce the annual charge upon the taxpayers and yet make adequate provision for the redemption of the city debt.

At the next meeting of the City Committee there will be a discussion of the work of Mayor Low's administration. The disposition of the union, it is said, is in favor of indorsing the administration.

DR. STEWART HAS RESIGNED.

Dr. George Taylor Stewart, acknowledged yesterday that he had placed his resignation as Superintendent of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals in the hands of Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees, to take effect on Jan. 1, and the news revived gossip that affairs were not pleasant between Dr. Stewart and his superiors. Dr. Stewart said: "I have been thirteen years in the work, and I am tired out. As soon as I can get out I want to go to Europe."

Charities Commissioner Folks, a member of the Bellevue Board of Trustees, was reported to have advised President Brannan to get rid of Dr. Stewart. When asked if he had used his influence in that manner he replied: "Not more than the other members of the board."

"We'll probably give Dr. Stewart a leave of absence," Dr. Brannan said. He denied that there had been any friction, as rumored, and said that the board had considered the advisability of transferring Dr. Stewart to another branch of the department, after his resignation takes effect, if he would accept such a position.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN FAVORS TARIFF CHANGES.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 10.—In an interview to-day Congressman James B. Perkins, Republican, announced that at the next session of Congress he will introduce a bill to repeal the tariff on coal, hides, and meat.

The Congressman says he is not sure that the measure will get out of the Ways and Means Committee this session, but he says the Republican Party might as well now give the matter a start. The changes,

MISERY IN SOUTH ITALY.

Baron Sonning Tells of the Peasants' Pitiful Condition—One Hundred Thousand Emigrants from Naples This Year.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says that Baron Sonning, the well-known economist and leader of the constitutional Opposition in the Italian Parliament, in a lecture at Naples on the miserable condition of Southern Italy proposed drastic and radical remedies.

The Baron described the reduction of the peasantry by emigration, saying that more than 100,000 peasants had left Naples this year. He told of the ravages caused by deforestation, and spoke of the excessive taxation and the usury which the peasants suffer, in addition to losses caused by the outbreak of phylloxera.

The speaker deprecated reliance on public relief works, and urged the need of placing the country in a position to support the peasantry not yet driven by their misery abroad. He proposed a reduction of the land tax and of the interest on southern land mortgages, the reintroduction of perpetual leaseholds of small holdings at low rent in order to break up the huge uncultivated estates, and the reform of agricultural labor contracts in favor of the peasants.

The cost of the reforms, suggested Baron Sonning, could be met partly by the abandonment of the proposal to reduce the price of salt and partly by the prospective profit from the conversion of consols.

MOORISH PRETENDER ROUTED.

Many of His Followers Killed or Captured—He Escapes, but His Prestige Has Vanished.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times's correspondent at Fez says the pretender to the throne, with a large following, attacked the Moroccan army at daybreak on Nov. 3, penetrating the camp. The Sultan's troops, however, rallied and drove off the rebels, whom they pursued, inflicting much loss.

The pretender, with some of his followers, took refuge in a native castle, which the troops attacked, captured, and burned on Nov. 4. Many rebels were killed or taken prisoners, but the pretender escaped.

The pretender's former followers are now searching for him. His prestige has vanished, as he promised miraculous intervention and the complete annihilation of the Sultan's troops.

The foregoing does not mean that the Berber rebellion has been crushed, but only that a local rising near Tesa, three days' journey east of Fez, has been put down.

In that district a pretender claimed the throne as the elder brother of the Sultan. He was formerly an ordinary soldier, and succeeded in convincing some of the Berber mountaineers that he possessed miraculous powers.

Two thousand Moroccan troops were sent against the pretender, under the leadership of the Sultan's brother.

FINNS FAMINE-STRICKEN.

Barley and Oat Crops in the North of the Country Ruined—Thousands of Families Starving.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The St. Petersburg Viedomosti, in an article quoted by The Times's correspondent in the Russian capital, publishes a distressing account of the famine in Finland.

The barley and oat crops in the north of the grand duchy have been ruined by frosts, following an extremely cold Summer, and the damage has been increased by great floods swamping the fields before the harvest was got in.

Thousands of families are suffering from starvation and attendant diseases. In one village in the Province of Uleaborg, it is stated, 200 persons are in a state of destitution and 300 are living from hand to mouth.

In many places the peasants have been forced to sell everything they possessed in order to obtain food, and are eating bread made of the bark of trees.

Mme. Humbert's Wardrobe Sold.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The wardrobe of Mme. Humbert (the famous swindler) was put up for sale at auction yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. The sale attracted a crowd, but it consisted more of the curious than of bidders.

M. LEBAUDY'S OFFER ACCEPTED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Council of the University of Paris, says The Times's correspondent in the French capital, has accepted Robert Lebaudy's offer to endow scholarships for French students at American universities.

INSPECTOR CROSS'S DEFENSE.

The Riot at the Funeral of Rabbi Joseph Was Over, He Said, When He Entered Grand Street.

Inspector Adam A. Cross, who is on trial before Commissioner Partridge for alleged neglect of duty in failing to provide a proper police escort at the funeral of Rabbi Joseph on July 30 last, took the stand yesterday. Sergt. Philip Weller, who was on duty in the Madison Street Station that day, testified to having sent several details to the funeral in response to telephoned orders. He had not entered the orders on the blotter, because, as he said, he was too busy. He was able to identify only one of the telephone messages he had received that day.

Inspector Cross testified that when he went on duty that morning he did not know that Rabbi Joseph was dead or that he had ever lived. He said he first heard of the riot at 1:10 P. M.

"I went in a patrol wagon," he said. "Sergt. Cohen went with me and I drove

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON AMERICA'S GROWTH

In Time, He Says, Canada Will Be in the United States.

The Transition Will Come, He Declares, Without Conquest—The Liberty of Citizens Assured.

Archbishop Ireland at a dinner of the Minnesota Society of New York in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening declared his belief that Canada eventually will be under the domain of the United States and that the flag of this country will wave over all the country from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson Bay. The transition, he said, would come without conquest, without war. "The hearts across the border," he said, "are already beating with love for us, and commerce and agriculture are calling for espousals." His remarks were interrupted by cheers.

After telling of the growth of America in comparison with other great nations, the Archbishop recalled a question that has been asked since the rejuvenation of the Orient: Is the course of empire not going on across another ocean? "The light that is shining there," he said, "is but a scintillation of our own American constellation."

"Within a few years," he continued, "the commerce of the States on the Pacific Coast will equal that of those on the Atlantic. America has been so geographically situated that it will remain, no matter what happens to the rest of the universe. All of the great States of Europe and those of the Far East are sending their tributes. The Western Continent shall dominate the commerce of both great oceans. The development of the lands to the East, the West, the North, and the South is going on more rapidly and safely than ever before, and we are reaping and will continue to reap benefits."

Denying that the star of empire will go further westward than the western border of the United States, the Archbishop said that there is a movement within the country. He referred to the domination of the Eastern States in former years, and of the movement of the population and of industries toward the West. The centre of population now, he said, will be found very close to the banks of the Mississippi River, and will remain there. From the East the movement will be westward to that section, and from the West eastward to the same destination.

"I do not want to be bellicose," he said, "but I say this for myself: As sure as fate, although you and I may not see it, the starry banner will wave mistress over all the territory from the Gulf to the bay. There will be no conquest, no war. The hearts across the border are already beating with love for us, and commerce and agriculture are calling for espousals."

Reason for the increase of the power of the United States the Archbishop found in the universal liberty enjoyed by the citizens. He said that he had the greatest confidence in the perpetuity of America as the home of human liberty, and that what every American needs to insure this is consciousness of one's own rights, which should be demanded and sustained, and, secondly, a respect of the rights of others, and an inclination to help them to widen every opportunity.

Wheeler H. Peckham, after speaking of "Early Days in Minnesota," referred to the recent rapid development in that State of the local self-government principle, and urged that it be applied in this State. He said: "First, let us clean New York. The venerable Archbishop has said in his toast that we are known all over the world. We are. They know us by our Tweed, our Dick Croker, and now we have lately added to the proud list Tim Sullivan. Have we got rid of the Devery element in politics? I think not."

Other addresses were by Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews, on "Views and Reviews Journalistic," and the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell on "Minnesota Ozone."

PROPOSED VICTORIAN MEASURE

Plan to Minimize the Political Influence of the Public Servants of the Colony.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Victorian Ministry, says the Melbourne correspondent of The Times, is deliberating the question of introducing a bill depriving public servants of votes in the ordinary constituencies, but allowing them to elect two special representatives in the Legislative Assembly and one in the Council. This measure is proposed in order to minimize the public servants' political influence.

The disclosure of the Government's intentions, says the correspondent, has aroused intense indignation among the public servants.

CASTRO ENTERS HIS CAPITAL IN TRIUMPH.

Recent Events Have Given Him a New Lease of Power—Collapse of the Revolution a Mystery.

CARACAS, Nov. 10.—President Castro made a triumphal official entry into Caracas at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at the head of 3,200 troops, amid the ringing of bells and a display of fireworks.

The President reached Los Teques from La Victoria on Saturday morning, without having encountered any revolutionists on the way. He left Los Teques at 8 A. M. yesterday for Caracas by train, over the German railroad, the bridges along the line which had been destroyed by the revolutionists having previously been repaired.

Castro, in view of the recent turn of events, has assumed a new lease of Presidential power.

The flight of the armies of the revolution continues. Not even the Caracas Revolutionary Committee can explain the cause of the split among the leaders of the movement or say what has become of the 10,000 soldiers who were under arms as late as Nov. 2. The Government officials believe that Gen. Matos has gone in the direction of Tucacas.

President Castro intends to reoccupy Coro, Barcelona, Ciudad Bolivar, and Cumana immediately. On Saturday he sent 1,500 men, under Gen. Baptista, to attack Coro.

Communication between Caracas, Valencia, and Puerto Cabello is re-established.

POULTNEY BIGELOW INJURED.

MUNICH, Nov. 10.—Poultney Bigelow, the author, was thrown from his horse today and broke his collarbone while hunting with the officers of the garrison.

WITH GOV. ODELL.

Republican Candidate for Attorney General and Chairman Dunn to See Executive Regarding Contest.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Col. George W. Dunn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman will confer to-morrow and decide on the methods to be pursued in contesting the election of John Cunneen of Buffalo as Attorney General.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mrs. Le Moyne's New Play at the Garden Theatre.

A Mass of Good Material Unskillfully Used—Miss Mabelle Gilman's Debut as a Star at the Bijou.

"Among Those Present," which Mrs. Le Moyne presented last night at the Garden Theatre, was prevailingly bright and sparkling by virtue of the witticisms with which Mr. Glen Macdonough has besprinkled the lines, and thrilled once or twice by virtue of interpolated bits of dramatic situation; but as far as could be judged from the prevailing lethargy in the first night audience, it is toppling on the edge of the abyss. The materials Mr. Macdonough had at hand were slabs of the true marble; but he built with them as a child builds card houses, and they fell into a heap of disjointed members. When will our aspiring playwrights learn that it takes real live people to make a play, and a real live struggle of opposing human motives? One stroke of solid portraiture, of virile feeling, is worth all the clever nothings, the shallow tricks of what passes for stagecraft.

The first act was a mere collection of theatrical ladies and gentlemen—not the walking ladies and gentlemen of the elder tradition, but the talking ladies and gentlemen who have superseded them, and not always for the better. When you walk it is necessary to start somewhere and to go somewhere—but not so with the talking ladies and gentlemen of the minor playwright of to-day! What names of metropolitan hotels, society papers, confectioners, and even of private families do they not invoke to supply local color! Upon what notorious people of the day will they not thrust greater notoriety, in the empty pretense of making a comedy of New York society! And what a weary waste of tittle-tattle does it all come to! When the first curtain rang down last night upon floods of this kind of talk, the house was supine; no one cared a rap for any of the people on the stage, or had the least interest as to what might happen.

The second act revealed the interior of a performers' tent at an amateur circus—with more local color. The curtain was relieved by the old but potentially strong situation—out of Dr. Conan Doyle, if memory serves—in which a doctor has told a story about his first patient—a notorious woman, since reformed—and the woman closes the circuit of electrical dramatics by remarking that she was the doctor's first patient—to the utter ruin of her reputation. If any one had cared about the doctor or his patient the effect might have been a dramatic spark, even a flash. But they were only a talking lady and a talking gentleman.

At the end of the third act one of the talking ladies (Miss Olga Flinck, a young actress who made her metropolitan début last night) had shot the man who had betrayed her, and had sought protection from another of the talking ladies, (Mrs. Le-moyne.) Miss Flinck's portrayal of horror and shattered nerves, though perhaps a trifle overdone, was the one vigorous touch of nature in the play, and in an effective contrast with Mrs. Lemoyne's quiet masterhood as she diverted suspicion and protected the wretched girl, brought the only spontaneous burst of applause during the evening.

In the last act the talking lady whose past had been so strikingly revealed had, notwithstanding, married one of the talking gentlemen who was shot, and, suspecting her rival, insisted that the wounded man be questioned when he recovered consciousness. Mrs. Lemoyne tried to block her, and relied upon her stage husband, who was the physician, and who knew the secret, to aid her. The husband, with what seemed treason to the cause of the wretched woman, and of his wife, directed that the patient be questioned. The result was of course, that the man said he had accidentally shot himself. This situation is perhaps new, and if the issue of it had concerned anything but talking ladies and talking gentlemen, it might have been strikingly effective.

There was no sympathetic love interest in the play, and Mrs. Le Moyne's part gave but little scope to the more sympathetic notes of her register; but her personality is as pleasing as ever, and her methods as quiet and legitimate. While the search was in progress in the room of the man who had been shot, the horrible result of which she knew so well, she endeavored to express the suspense of her feeling by a manner that was strained and nervous. Does this not reveal a lack of histrionic imagination? The emotions that make one nervous are the trivial emotions. In order to sway the audience with the feeling of suspense it is necessary to imagine and to render an emotion far deeper and more awe inspiring.

MABELLE GILMAN IN "THE MOCKING BIRD."

The New Romantic Comic Opera Well Received—Numerous Encores and a Speech by the Author.

The Bijou Theatre, on Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets, was crowded last evening by an audience including many well-known people who had come to witness the first production of a new romantic comic opera entitled "The Mocking Bird." It was written by Sydney Rosenfeld, the music being composed by A. Baldwin Sloane.

The piece was in three acts, the scene being laid at New Orleans in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when Spain and France were struggling for the control of the mouth of the Mississippi. The incidents of the opera, which revolved about these political struggles, had therefore an historical basis, and the period chosen, when the luxury of the French Court had reached its highest development, gave opportunity for gorgeous and picturesque costumes, of which the stage management took full advantage.

The plot concerned an alleged cession by the King of France of the Territory of Louisiana to Spain, which the Governor of the province only learned of when his Spanish successor arrived on friga.e. Jean La Farge, a gentlemanly pirate of the Spanish Main, takes advantage of this to raise an insurrection among the French residents, who refuse to transfer their allegiance to the Spanish King, and the forcible abduction of the French Governor is decided upon.

Upon this historical background two or three love stories are interwoven. The principal part was taken by Mabelle Gilman as Yvette Millet, ward of a wealthy citizen of New Orleans in love with the secretary of the French Governor, but engaged to her guardian. She was warmly received by the audience.

The piece started out almost from the rising of the curtain with hearty applause and numerous encores. Although many parts of the music made an instantaneous success, the song "France, Glorious France" at the end of the first act was regarded as the hit of the evening, and gave every indication of becoming popular. It was joined in by the entire chorus and sung with great spirit.

Other parts of the music which were vigorously applauded were the songs "The Point of View," "The Lion and the Mouse," "She Was Called Coquette," "In Silence," and "What's the Matter with the Moon To-night?"

The piece takes its name from the well-known song of "The Mocking Bird," which, sung by the entire company at the end of the second act, formed a signal for the sailing of the pirate ship with the captured Governor on board. The author in his preface says he has traced this familiar refrain back to the eighteenth century. This being so, it fits in with the period. This, however, is not the case with "The Marseillaise," which, although sung on the stage last night, was not written until after the Kingdom of France had ceased to exist. The author, however, disclaimed historical accuracy as the principal recommendation for the piece.

The cast was regarded as an exceptionally strong one and the audience distributed its applause among half a dozen members of the company who were encored again and again. Among those who were especially well received were Roland Carter as General Aubrey, the French Governor; Sydney Deane as Eugene De Lorme, the Governor's secretary; Miss Violet Holls as Manon De Lange, Frank Doane as Jean La Farge, Edgar Atchison-Ely as Bob Findlay, a Virginian; Miss Maude Kelly as the Countess Belaire, and Miss Louise Mackintosh as the Marquise De Villebois. At the end of the second act the authors were called before the curtain, and Mr. Rosenfeld thanked the audience for its liberal applause. Elaborate baskets of flowers were presented to Mabelle Gilman and Violet Holls. The music all through was regarded as being pretty and catching, and there were predictions that the piece would have a long run.

"MOCKING BIRD" HAD TROUBLE.

Mr. Sire and a Musician Came to Blows Over the Score.

For a short time yesterday afternoon it seemed that "The Mocking Bird" could not open at the Bijou because Edwin A. Price, the composer of its orchestral music, would not give it to Leander Sire until the latter had paid $60, the value of the music. After a fight and a visit to the police station, Price received the money.

Price went to the Bijou yesterday, and took possession of the score. At the Broadway entrance, Leander Sire stopped him and tried to get the music by persuasion, promising to pay later. Price refused to give it up, and finally the argument turned to blows. Sire called a special policeman and had Price taken to the Tenderloin Station. There the Sergeant refused to entertain a complaint. Finally the $60 was produced, Price surrendered the music, and the comic opera was played.

"THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN."

A Revival of Lester Wallack's Adaptation at the Murray Hill Theatre.

The Murray Hill Theatre was filled last night from pit to goddom to witness the revival of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," a comedy drama adaptated from the French of Octave Feuillet by Lester Wallack and others, and familiar to playgoers a generation ago. Ralph Stuart, a good-looking young man, the idol of the east side and west side matinée girl, as he has vacillated as leading man between the American and Murray Hill Theatres, was there again and of course all his followers without geographical distinction were there also.

The title of the play naturally appealed to the top part of the house, and the never ending complications which the hero got into by the aid of the villian and villianess caused them to hiss and shout as the plot was slowly unfolded.

Mr. Stuart gave a convincing performance of the rôle of Manuel, Marquis de Champey, the poor, self-sacrificing young man, who, as the final curtain drops, owns both all the property in sight as well as the sympathies of the audience.

Laura Hope Clews, other than looking handsome, acted her part well. Isabel O'Madigan overacted her part to the extent of boring one, but the rest of the cast was up to the high standard of this stock company. The presence of many persons advanced in years showed that their earlier sentiments of the drama were still dear to them.

"Faust" at the American.

A fair production of "Faust," especially from a scenic point of view, was seen at the American last night. The familiar garden scene, where Mephisto meets Marguerite, was rendered striking by an electrical fountain, the colors of which changed fitfully while the mystic spell was woven and the day faded into dusk. The close was made alarming by the shower of rockets thrown from the fly gallery. The parts were filled by the stock company attached to the house.

IN OTHER HOUSES.

KNICKERBOCKER.—William Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes."

SAVOY.—Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse."

VICTORIA.—Eleonora Duse in "Francesca da Rimini."

CRITERION.—"Iris."

BELASCO.—Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."

BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."

EMPIRE.—John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."

CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

HERALD SQUARE.—Martin Harvey in "Children of Kings."

GARRICK.—Mary Mannering in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine."

WALLACK'S.—Henrietta Crosman in "The Sword of the King."

DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."

WEBER & FIELD'S.—"Twirly Whirly" and burlesque.

PRINCESS.—Weedon Grossmith in "The Night of the Party."

MADISON SQUARE. — "The Two Schools."

IRVING PLACE.—"Don Carlos."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Chauncey Olcott in "In Old Limerick Town."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"Sally in Our Alley."

NEW STAR.—"The Smart Set."

GRAND.—"Are You a Mason?"

THIRD AVENUE.—"The Blind Girl."

PROCTOR'S.—Fifth Avenue, "The Last Appeal"; Fifty-eighth Street, "The Dantes"; in Harlem, "The Black Flag"; vaudeville at the Twenty-third Street.

WEST END.—"Foxy Grandpa."

In Vaudeville.

KEITH'S.—The usual bill of specialties and sketches.

EDEN MUSEE.—De Kolta, the illusionist.

THE DEWEY.—"Thoroughbred Burlesquers."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's animal features.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Usual bill.

NEW YORK.—Hagenbeck's animals.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Bostock Wild Animal Actors' Association, Council No. 1, recently met and decided to give to its friends and newspaper acquaintances a "Jungle Dinner" on Thursday, Nov. 13, within the bars of the great steel arena at St. Nicholas Garden.

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Julia Marlowe to-day will begin the rehearsals of her new play, "The Cavalier." The majority of her old cast of principals is retained, excepting Jerrold Robertshaw, the English actor specially engaged to play the Cardinal in "Queen Fiametta." He returns home to England soon.

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"The Silver Slipper" appeared last night somewhat altered, the Venus scene being used as a prologue. Alice Toland no longer graces Sextet No. 1. She and two others were placed in Sextet No. 2. She vigorously objected to the change, and now is out of the cast.

MASCAGNI'S COUNTERSUIT.

Asks Mittenthal Brothers to Pay $50,000 for False Arrest—He Is Released Under Bonds.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, who was arrested Saturday night on a mesne process in a suit brought by his ex-managers, Mittenthal Brothers of New York City, was released after a hearing in the Superior Court to-day on $4,000 bonds, which he furnished himself. Mascagni immediately retaliated by suing the Mittenthals for $50,000 for alleged false arrest.

After his arrest the Italian composer Saturday petitioned for an immediate hearing of his case, and it came up before Judge Braley late in the day. Judge Braley, after listening for an hour or two to the difficulties attending the settlement of the financial matters between Mascagni and the Mittenthals, decided that it would be impossible to give a decision offhand. He therefore suggested that the counsel in the case hold a conference and decide upon some date when the full merits of the case could be laid before the court.

In the meantime he told the lawyers, as Mascagni was a foreigner and a great composer, he should receive every courtesy from Americans. He then suggested that he be not held in this city under excessive bail, and thought that $4,000 would be sufficient to bring Mascagni here when the case came up again. By furnishing this amount, he said, Mascagni could continue his tour in this country.

The lawyers agreed to this, and the composer at once put up the money. His lawyers then brought the suit against the Mittenthals. An attachment was served upon the Mittenthals, and they gave bonds. The trial of the different suits will not take place for some time.

It is said that Mascagni will resume his tour in this country.

Indignation at Mascagni's Arrest.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The arrest of Signor Mascagni at Boston has caused an unpleasant impression in Italy, and much indignant comment is heard. The papers ask if, in view of the personality of Mascagni, his arrest could not have been avoided, and inquire what would have been said in the United States if Mark Twain had been arrested in Rome for breaking the law through ignorance.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY COURSE.

Chancellor MacCracken, in His Annual Report, Considers the Subject of Short Term for Some Students.

At the annual meeting of the New York University Council in the University Building, Washington Square, yesterday, the four officers who have administered its affairs during the past year were re-elected: William A. Wheelock, President; the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Vice President; Israel C. Pierson, Secretary; William F. Havemeyer, Treasurer.

Chancellor MacCracken in his annual report devoted considerable attention to the question of shortening the college course for the students who contemplate graduate study and also to the matter of admitting to the law school candidates who have not taken the degree of A. B. With regard to the shorter college course, he cited the experience in New York University where students of high standing have been allowed for some time past to substitute for the last year of academic studies the first year's work in a graduate school.

The fact that not more than one-half of the students qualified to make this substitution take advantage of the opportunity indicated, Dr. MacCracken held, that there was no distinct call for the change immediately. He advocated that candidates not holding a Bachelor's degree be admitted to the law schools, noting that, of the three men holding judgeships in the State who are graduates of the New York University Law School, namely, Judge John Clinton Gray, Judge Ernest Hall, and Judge Edward E. McCall, Judge Gray only is a college graduate.

The Chancellor reported that more than 2,000 students are enrolled in the schools of the university; that the current expenses are about $300,000, with a deficit of $40,000, and that friends of the university are trying to raise a fund of $1,000,000.

The Women's Advisory Committee, which looks after the women students of the university, reported that it had raised nearly $12,000 toward the current expenses of the School of Pedagogy. Its officers were re-elected as follows: President—Miss Helen M. Gould; Vice President—Mrs. Edward Bodman; Secretary—Mrs. Eugene Smith; Treasurer—Mrs. John P. Munn. Three members were added to the committee, namely, Miss Sibyl E. Hubbard, Miss Juliet Inness, and Miss Caroline Crane of Scarsdale.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont made arrangements to-day to place in Trinity Church a window in memory of Mr. Belmont's mother, Mrs. August Belmont. The Belmonts have been identified with Trinity Church for many years.

The deed of the landion Bellevue Avenue recently sold to Edward C. Knight, Jr., of Philadelphia was filed for record in the City Hall to-day. The land is on the corner of Ysnaga Avenue, and adjoins the estates of William Waldorf Astor and Sarah E. Ingersoll. It is the only unimproved land on the east side of the avenue. The price was $40,000. It had been owned for ten years by William C. Whitney.

Miss Gibert of New York is the guest of Miss Florence Lyman at the latter's cottage, in Webster Street.

Mrs. William E. Carter of Philadelphia, who has been here for a few days to inspect the improvements on her cottage, in Narragansett Avenue, left this morning. She was accompanied by Miss Elsie Whelan.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson and the Misses Johnson closed their cottage to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche ended their stay at Newport to-day.

Miss Leary is here completing arrangements for extensive improvements to the cottage which she recently purchased.

Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals returned to New York to-day. His wife, who has been seriously ill, is now able to drive out.

Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Miss Taylor, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, J. Clinch Smith, Lispenard Stewart, Austin Gray, Atherton Blight, and J. B. King went to New York to-day.

Watkins—Souther.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—In the Church of the Holy Communion here this afternoon Miss Marion Page Souther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Souther of Scotland Road, South Orange, was married to Thomas C. Watkins, also of South Orange. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lewis Cameron. The bride's sister, Miss Eleanor Moore Souther, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Grace A. Moore of New York and Miss Sara W. Burges of Providence, R. I. E. Benjamin Byron of South Orange was the best man.

Boehler—Weber.

Miss Hilda Weber, daughter of Frank A. Weber of 638 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, and Louis Alexander Boehler of this city were married last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Edward Dawson. The maid of honor was Miss Nellie Wagner and the flower girl was Miss Frances Weber, sister of the bride.

PRUDENTIAL INJUNCTION SUIT.

Affidavits Submitted by President Dryden and Others—An Adjournment Until Friday.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson sat in Jersey City yesterday to hear argument concerning the restraining order granted at Newark recently to prevent the merger plan of the Prudential Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. The action was brought by two stockholders of the Prudential, who claimed that under the proposed merger they would be required to sell their stock for $600 a share, while it was really worth $800. By agreement between counsel the matter went over until Friday.

An affidavit made by United States Senator John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential, was read setting forth the advantages of the merger, by which the 4,500,000 policy holders of the Prudential would be more fully protected, while the proposed increase of the capital stock from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000 would put the holding company on an assured foundation, as it would have a surplus of $13,000,000.

Senator Dryden in his affidavit also said:

A considerable amount of the stock is still held in large blocks by persons who are getting well on in life, so that in the comparatively near future it will inevitably result that said stock will become far more scattered than it is now. It is in this respect that the insurance company differs radically from nearly all of its competitors, in that it has 40,000 shares of capital stock of the par value of $50 each, and such stockholders control by their votes the election of Directors of the company. Whereas nearly all other prominent life insurance companies are either what is known as "mutual companies," having no capital stock whatever, or companies with a small capital stock very closely held, or still, a third class of companies with a capital stock where the policy holders have voting power co-ordinate with the stockholders. The right of policy holders to vote, given in the charter of the insurance company, was taken away by a subsequent act of the Legislature passed many years ago.

Other affidavits were presented by Usal H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity; Dr. Leslie D. Ward, Vice President of the Prudential; James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the Equitable; Henry S. Redmond of Redmond, Kerr & Co., Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Sheerer, and Forrest F. Dryden.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEDICATION DAY

First Home of Its Own in More Than a Century of Existence.

Formal Opening of the New Building in Liberty Street—President Roosevelt Will Attend.

The first home of its own that the New York Chamber of Commerce has had in the 134 years of its existence is to be opened formally to-day. President Roosevelt will attend the ceremony, and ex-President Cleveland will deliver an address. Prince Henry of Piess will represent the German Emperor, Sir Vincent Barrington will represent England, and Count Raoul Chandon de Brialles will represent the French Government at the dedication, and many men distinguished in the mercantile life of the city will attend.

The committee that has charge of the exercises will meet the distinguished guests in the old quarters in the Mutual Life Building, and from there march at noon to the new building in Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street. Bishop Potter will open the exercises with prayer. President Morris K. Jesup will deliver the address of welcome, and Mr. Cleveland will deliver the principal address. Luncheon is to be served after the dedication, and there is to be a banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 o'clock in the evening in honor of President Roosevelt, Mr. Cleveland, and the foreign guests.

Gov. Odell Coming Here To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell arrived in Albany this evening from the Adirondacks, where they were the guests of Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff at the latter's camp on Lake Kora. To-morrow Gov. Odell will go to New York to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

He Leaves Washington for This City—From Here He Will Go South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt left Washington to-night to be absent nearly two weeks. He was accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and his physician, Dr. George A. Lung of the navy. In addition a corps of servants and Secret Service officers were of the party.

The President started at 12:10 on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York, where to-morrow at noon he will attend the dedicatory exercises of the new Chamber of Commerce Building. In the evening the party will be guests at the banquet given by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The President will deliver a speech at the banquet.

At midnight to-morrow the President and his party will leave New York on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Memphis, Tenn., going by way of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and arriving at Memphis Thursday morning.

From Memphis the President will go to Mississippi on a bear hunt as the guest of President Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad. He will be absent on the hunt five days. No itinerary of that part of the trip is made public. Indeed, it would be impossible at this time to indicate, even approximately, the route to be followed by the President after he leaves Memphis.

The President will return to Memphis on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst., and during that day and evening will participate in the celebration in honor of Gen. Luke Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines. He will deliver a speech on that occasion.

At midnight of the 19th the President and his party will start for Washington, arriving here on the morning of Friday, the 21st inst. That day will be spent here. On the morning of the 22d the President will go to Philadelphia to attend the exercises of Founders' Day, returning again to Washington on the morning of the 23d inst.

REVISED CREED ACCEPTED.

Members of the Presbytery Voted Almost Unanimously for the New Articles.

The contemplated action of the revision of the creed was responsible for a large attendance at the meeting of the Presbytery yesterday, at least 150 members being present. The eleven overtures of the General Assembly concerning the creed were voted upon in the affirmative. There was little discussion, and on most of the articles negative votes were not cast.

A few votes in the negative were called out by Article I. and Article II. The first is a preamble to a declaratory statement, and it involves no doctrinal points. Article II. relates to the revision of Chapter 3 of the Confession of Faith. Several speakers thought the language of that article a little too strong and unwarranted, but no strong opposition to it developed.

When the revision of the creed came up before the General Assembly the New York Presbytery voted against it by a vote of 75 to 71. In accounting for the almost unanimous acceptance of the revision yesterday Dr. Sherer, the Secretary, said that previously the articles were not submitted, and the question was whether or not there should be a revision. On the report of the General Assembly the changes were found to be acceptable.

TIFFANY WORKMEN STRIKE.

The Whiting Manufacturing Company, Fourth Street and Lafayette Place, in the factory of which the strike of silversmiths for a nine-hour workday was begun, agreed yesterday to grant the nine-hour workday for six days. The demand was for a nine-hour workday five days and eight on Saturday, but the strikers agreed to the offer of the firm, and the strikers will return to work to-day. It was said in the office of the company that, as the nine-hour workday was inevitable, the company had decided to yield.

At a meeting of the strikers in Teutonia Hall it was reported that the Woodside Sterling Manufacturing Company had decided to grant the nine-hour workday there, when the employes were on the point of striking. Several smaller firms, it was reported, had granted the demand.

A committee from Forest Hill, N. J., reported that the silversmiths, chasers, and finishers in Tiffany & Co.'s factory in Forest Hill had struck for the nine-hour workday. The news was received with much jubilation.

It was said in the office of Tiffany & Co. in this city that there might be a shutdown in the factory as a result of the strike. The firm, it was said, has a large stock of goods for the holiday trade.

Bernard Scott of the State Board of Arbitration called at Teutonia Hall late in the afternoon and offered the services of the board to settle the strike. It was thought that the services of the board would not be necessary. Later it was reported that the strike had extended to the factory of I. N. Deutsch & Co., in Seventeenth Street, and that Henkel & Elcox of Thirteenth Street had granted the demands.

FOR THE TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

The Pennsylvania tunnel franchise is to be considered again at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day. There were signs yesterday of a break in the opposition forces, and it was assured that at least four members of the Railroad Committee would favor the amended franchise. They are Aldermen Walkley, Longfellow, James, and President Fornes, who is ex-officio a member of the committee. From the indications yesterday, President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan, and Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan are the only members of the committee who may oppose the granting of the amended franchise. President Cantor is absent from the city and will not return from the West for several weeks.

A conference of the Railroad Committee was to have been held yesterday at the City Hall, but the members did not appear.

A demonstration of labor men will be held in front of the City Hall to-day against the granting of the Pennsylvania franchise unless the eight-hour clause is inserted.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

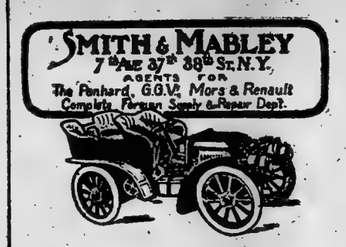
Col. Andrew Davidson.

BATH, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Col. Andrew Davidson, Commandant of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home here, died early to-day. Death followed an operation for cancer performed yesterday afternoon.

Col. Davidson was born in Roxburyshire, Scotland, Feb. 12, 1840, and came with his parents to Otsego County in 1846. He enlisted as a private in Company E., One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry in August 1862, was subsequently commissioned first lieutenant in the Thirteenth United States (colored) Infantry.

He passed through various grades to that of Acting Inspector General and was assigned to the staff of Gen. Charles J. Paine, commanding the Eastern Division, North Carolina. At the battle of Salem Church, May 3, 1863, he was shot through both legs, was wounded in the hand at Hatcher's Run and again in the face at Petersburg, and was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery.

In 1874 he purchased the Otsego Republican at Cooperstown. He was State Senator in 1884-85 from the Herkimer-Madison-Otsego district, was first Deputy Commissioner of Pensions in 1894 under President Harrison, was Deputy Secretary of State under Palmer, and Deputy State Treasurer when appointed Commandant of the Soldiers' Home. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow.



Obituary Notes.

ORSON H. BROWN, a banker and insurance agent, of Oswego, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged eighty-six years.

MRS. JOSEPH K. MYERS, widow of the first cashier of the City National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., died at her home in that city yesterday morning. She was a prominent member of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW J. HEDGES, of Dodd & Hedges, jewelry manufacturers, died at his home, 968 Broad Street, Newark, on Sunday, aged seventy-four years. He is survived by a widow and three sons. The funeral will be held from his late residence to-morrow afternoon.

EDWIN BENJAMIN TUCKER, a lawyer in this city, died yesterday morning at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. Tucker, 1 Prospect Terrace, East Orange, from spinal meningitis. He was forty years old and unmarried. Mr. Tucker was a graduate of Amherst College. He was a member of Hope Lodge, No. 124, F. and A. M., of East Orange.

JOHN M. FRASER, late General Superintendent of the United States Express Company and formerly General Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Express Company, died on Saturday, after seven years' illness. He was sixty-three years old. He was a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, F. and A. M., for thirty-three years.

SOLOMON FRANK, sixty-two years old, who retired from the wholesale liquor business in this city two years ago, died suddenly in the restaurant of the Harlem Central Hotel, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Frank was born in Germany. His wife died two years ago. A married daughter and four sons survive him.

THOMAS S. JUDSON, for forty-four years Superintendent of the New York Rubber Company's works at Matteawan, N. Y., died suddenly there yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Judson was a prominent Mason. He was active in Republican politics and held office some years ago. He was prominent in banking circles.

MISS ABBIE B. CHILD, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions, (Congregational,) expired at her home in Boston Sunday. Heart disease was the cause. She had been in attendance last week at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the board, in Washington. She was editor of Life and Light, the official organ of the board. Miss Child was graduated from the Maplewood Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1838. She became connected with the board in 1870.

ISAAC L. LOOMIS, New England Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Boston, died suddenly there yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Loomis was a native of New York State and had been many years in the traffic departments of various railroads. Before going to Boston he was the Traveling Passenger Agent of the Rock Island in Philadelphia, after having served some years as ticket agent of the New York Central, at Syracuse. He was forty-eight years old. He was prominent in the Masonic order.

FRANK RICHMOND DICKEY, only son of Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 47 Brevoort Place, in that borough, from typhoid fever. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1874, and was graduated from the Cornell University and the Albany Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1896. He served as a Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteers in the war with Spain. He was a delegate to the last Republican Convention at Saratoga from the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn. He was married one year ago and his widow survives him.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, at his residence, 1,315 Pacific Street, Felix Campbell, beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Campbell.

Funeral services at the Church of the Nativity, corner of Classon Avenue and Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Friends are requested to omit flowers.

DICKEY.—On Monday, at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Frank Richmond Dickey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dickey, and husband of Sara D. Dickey.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Newburg papers please copy.

FARLEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, Julia Hobbs, beloved wife of Frederick C. Farley, and daughter of the late Francis Hobbs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Millburn, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:30 Lackawanna train from Barclay or Christopher Street.

FRASER.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, John M. Fraser, aged sixty-three years.

Funeral from the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family and Atlantic Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited. Canadian papers please copy.

HEDGES.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 9, 1902, Andrew J. Hedges, in his 75th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, 968 Broad Street, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KLEIN.—On Friday, Nov. 7, 1902, at Bryn Athyn, Penn., Samuel A. Klein, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged thirty years.

LOWERRE.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 45 East Sixty-seventh Street, Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr.

Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of family.

MUNCKWITZ.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, Julius Munckwitz.

Funeral from his late residence, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MYERS.—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 10, Annie Mallan, widow of Joseph M. Myers, and daughter of the late Col. James Lee of New York, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, Wednesday at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:20 train from foot of Liberty Street, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

OWENS.—On Nov. 9, William Franklin Owens, in his 72d year.

Funeral services at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 4:30. Interment at Richmond, Va. Richmond papers please copy.

VAN ARSDALE.—At the residence of Mrs. L. R. Van Saun, 206 West Fifteenth Street, Sarah H. Van Arsdale, widow of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WATERHOUSE.—At Philadelphia, on the 7th inst., Archibald N. Waterhouse, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 10.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ARNOWITZ, Solomon, 19 Jackson..	26	9
ARENBERG, Julia, 26 Mortolk St....	54	9

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—NEW YORK TIMES SAT. REVIEW.

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Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

ALTMAN, Julies, 136 Suffolk St...	4	9	
AUERBACH, Leopold, Home for Aged	64	7	
BENDER, Wolerie, 416 E. 70th St...	1	9	
BAUM, Selma, 402 E. 93d St.....	7	9	
BOYD, Mary J., 308 3d Av.....	20	8	
BENCH, Lena, 131 Avenue B.....	1	5	
BERGREN, Margaret J., 412 4th Av.	1	8	
BUCKLEY, Daniel, 508 W. 42d St...	1	8	
BENEDICT, Edwin F., 304 W. 134th	54	8	
COFFEY, Margaret, 330 E. 77th St.	80	8	
COHEN, Jacob, 15 Essex St.....	35	10	
CAMPBELL, Samuel, 1 W. 127th St.	75	8	
CORCORAN, Nellie, 1,407 3d Av....	19	8	
CASOZZA, Mabel, 370 E. 10th St...	2	9	
COOK, Abraham, 91 Pitt St.....	87	10	
CAREY, John, 442 E. 75th St.....	6	9	
CARROL, William, 526 E. 14th St....	1	8	
DALY, Edward, House of Relief....	222	8	
DEEGAN, James, 358 10th Av.....	2	8	
DUKE, Bernice A., 396 St. Nicholas Av.....	26	8	
DOERUTE, August, 334 E. 71st St..	65

VERDICT AGAINST MARKS

He Admits Getting City Asphalt Contract Awarded.

He Says He Secured It by Means of Influence During Gen. Collis's Administration for the Fruin-Bambrick Company.

During the trial of a suit against William L. Marks, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, the defendant admitted on cross-examination that he obtained the asphalt contract for repaving Fifth Avenue for the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company by means of influence used in the departments of the City Government. Although he said he personally had never seen Gen. Collis, the then Commissioner of Public Works, he declared that he had "consulted with John C. Sheehan and ex-Judge Brown" about the matter, and the result had been the awarding of the contract.

Mr. Marks came into prominence when John J. Scannell was Fire Commissioner. It was charged then that they were great friends and that Marks controlled all Fire Department contracts. The suit on trial yesterday was one brought by the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company to recover $1,000 on a note signed by Marks in 1897. The jury returned a verdict of $1,290 for the plaintiff, and Justice Keener dismissed Marks's counter-claim, which was to the effect that the plaintiff owed him about $10,000, that sum being half the profits made by reason of contracts secured through his influence.

Early in 1897, said Marks, he entered into this agreement, by which he was to get contracts and receive his share of the profits. In his formal answer to the complaint of the company he stated that the agreement had been based on an influence he was to exert over the Commissioner of Public Works, and it was only after he took the witness stand that he was forced to acknowledge that he did not know the exact contents of his answer when he signed it, and that he had never seen the Commissioner in person.

He testified that the officials of the Fruin-Bambrick Company told him Gen. Collis had refused to give them the Fifth Avenue contract. They added, he said, that they would be ruined in the United States unless they could get the job, whereupon he undertook to get it for them. Afterward, he added, he got many others for them. When asked how he prevailed on Gen. Collis to give the Fifth Avenue contract after it had once been refused, the witness said he advised with Messrs. Sheehan and Brown. Later, he said, he had been employed to fight a damage suit against another asphalt concern.

Mr. Powell, lawyer for the plaintiff, asked Marks whether the two advisors ever sent a bill for legal services. Marks replied that he often paid them sums of money.

In his counter-claim he asserted that his share of the profits from the Fruin-Bambrick Construction Company amounted to $13,642.66, due now, and one-half of $84,907 that had been retained by the city to keep the pavements in good order until 1912. Of these amounts, he said, only $1,300 had been paid to him.

THE MONONGAHELA'S RETURN.

Training Ship Lost Two Apprentices While Cruising in European Waters.

The training ship Monongahela has arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, after a six months' cruise in European waters with 250 apprentices on board.

In the course of the cruise an apprentice named L. C. Stephens of Detroit was washed overboard and lost in a gale. Another boy, R. H. Reynolds of Illinois, died on the trip after he had been operated on for the removal of an abscess.

EX-JUSTICE FURSMAN WINS.

Gets Verdict in the First Case He Has Tried as Counsel in Thirteen Years.

Ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman, who resigned his position on the Supreme Court bench on Sept. 10 last to practice law in this city, yesterday tried his first case in the last thirteen years, and won.

The action was that of Catherine Donohue against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the company, which contended that the plaintiff had sustained her injuries by getting off the car before it had come to a standstill, and that in addition she got off "woman-fashion," backward.

PROGRAMME FOR HORSE SHOW.

Arrangement and Time Schedule for Judging Classes Announced.

The programme for the annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of America, which will be held in Madison Square Garden through the week beginning next Monday, has been announced, with the time schedule arranged for the judging of the many classes. The usual plan of classification has been followed throughout the programme, and the order of the judging for the first day fairly indicates the arrangement for the full six days of the show. Beginning at 10:30 A. M. on Monday, the horses suitable to become hunters will occupy the ring, and will be followed by four other classes in the forenoon. In the afternoon seven classes will be judged, and in the evening the merits of four more classes will be passed on.

In general way the arrangement for the judging gives the mornings to ponies, hackneys, and miscellaneous classes, the afternoons to light and heavy harness horses, trotters, and roadsters and fancy teams, and the evenings to carriage and saddle horses and hunters and jumpers. There has been some slight modification of the rosettes indicating the places awarded to horses, the full schedule being blue for first, red second, yellow third, and white highly commended, blue, red, and yellow a championship, and red and yellow, reserve to the championship.

POINTERS' FIELD TRIALS END.

Charles Coster's Fred C. Wins All-Age Stakes at Eastport.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The third annual field trials of the Pointer Club of America were concluded here to-day with the decision of the all-age stakes, which were won by Charles Coster's Fred C. W. P. Austin's Brimstone was second, and Teddy B. was third. The three dogs were almost evenly matched, but Fred C. was admirably handled, and won by the excellence of his points. The trials have proved the most successful ever held in both the number and the quality of the entries, which necessitated a half day more than the three originally allotted in order to complete the schedule.

Handicap Billiards in Brooklyn.

The game decided last night in the handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, was won by A. Tree, (21,) who defeated J. Perry, (25.) The latter had scored but 17 when Tree made 21. The standing of the competitors in the tournament is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
F. Boyd	3	1	A. Tree	4	0
J. Perry	2	2	H. Fitch	1	2
H. White	2	1	J. Dalton	2	2
W. Heinemann	2	6	J. Griffith	2	3
H. Morran	1	5			

Irving Won Game in Pool.

The players in the handicap pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn, last night were Irving and Codley. The latter was only required to make 75 to Irving's 100, but he was not equal to it, and Irving won by the high score of 100 to 29. The scores are:

Irving, 10 14 5 13 8 10 14 15 10 1. Total, 100.
Codley, 1 1 10 7 5 1 0 0 4 0. Total, 29.
Big runs—Irving, 13; Codley, 7. Scratches—Codley, 3.

The players to-night will be Peford and Lewisohn.

Columbia's New Baseball Secretary.

At a special meeting of the Columbia Baseball Association, held yesterday, F. L. Coster, 1905, College, was elected Secretary of the association in place of Frank T. [illegible]

association was change so as to provide two assistant managers. The purpose of this innovation is to provide a manager for a second 'Varsity team, which will be placed on the diamond next Spring for the first time. To promote interest in baseball among the students in the professional schools it was also decided to ask President Butler to appoint a director in one of the graduate schools.

FAST RACES AT WASHINGTON.

Three Track Records Lowered in Opening Day of Fall Meeting at Benningas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Fall meeting of the Washington Jockey Club on the Bennings race track opened to-day with splendid weather and a large crowd in attendance. Many improvements have been made on the track by the Washington Club since the last meeting. The course, for one thing, has been reconstructed, making it several seconds faster than heretofore. It was in splendid condition, having dried out thoroughly from the rains of last week.

To-day's events were warmly contested for by fields that were generally large. The chief events were the Bladensburg Steeplechase and the Columbia Handicap. The steeplechase went to Tip Gallant, the favorite, who won by a length and a half from a field of a half dozen starters. The Columbia Handicap was won by Harry New, an outsider in the betting, who made the seven furlongs in 1:26, breaking by two and one-fifth seconds the track record, made by The Amazon in 1901. In the six-furlong race August Belmont's Forward, at 4 to 5, beat the second choice, Watkins Overton, by a narrow margin, and lowered the track record by a fifth of a second. In the mile and a sixteenth event the track record was lowered two-fifths of a second. Two favorites, one of even choices, and three outsiders captured first money. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. True Blue, 105, (Milburn,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Maiden, 105, (De Souza,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Benckart, 112, (Seaton,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:28 1-5. Rocky, Anak, Honolulu, Glennellie, Basuto, Red Damsel, and Dandie Bell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Knight of Gold, 112 pounds, (H. Cachran,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Glennevis, 112, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Uranium, 112, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02. Sailmaker, Pearl Diver, Wilfull, Ink, Barkelmore, Alhambra, Guess, Fading Light, Retire, Gates, Lowly, Colonsay, Whiten, Pine Brook, Piquancy, Hongkong, and Maru also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Bladensburg Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and one-half miles. Tip Gallant, 160 pounds, (Ray,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Imperialist, 153, (Carson,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Judge Phillips, 160, (Barry,) 5 to 1, third. Time—5:16 1-5. Decameron, Lida Woodlands, and Sir Ellerslie also ran. Lida Woodlands and Sir Ellerslie fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbia Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Harry New, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Hunsdon, 98, (Creamer,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Dublin, 127, (Lyne,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Unmasked, Daly, Moor, Rossignol, Carbuncle, Wealth, and Hanover Queen also ran. Hanoved Queen fell at the start.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Forward, 103, (Minder,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won; Watkins Overton, 97, (McIntyre,) even and 2 to 5, second; Zealotry, 96, (Cantwell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Wannakee, Squid, Turnpike, Coruscate, and Dinskie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. H. L. Coleman, 98, (McFadden,) 11 to 5 and out, won; Bar Le Duc, 98, (Shea,) 11 to 5 and out, second; Roseflame, 96, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Justice also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; seven furlongs; Setauket, 112 pounds; Miss Buttermilk, 107; Anak, 106; Emahee and Carroll D., 104 each; Valley Forge, 103; Meistersinger, 102; Blanket, Cornwall, and Playlike, 98 each; Pearl Finder, 97; Musidora, Daisy W., and Mio Russell, 96 each; Lady Radnor, 94, and May J. and Patronymic, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs. Athiana, Gloriosa, and Pride of Galore, 110 pounds each; Navasota, Ahola, Miladi Love, and Shrine, 107 each; Channel, 105, and Lady Sarah, Rene, Almarine, and Healing Salve, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and forty yards. Goldsby, 109 pounds; Moskeeto, 107; Wellesley and Knight of the Garter, 106 each; Patronymic, 105; Alsike and Cogswell, 103 each; Sinus, May J., Collegian, and Flara, 99 each; Tenagra, 98; Fonsolee, 97; Cornwell, 94, and Athola, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlong. Cloche d'Or, 112 pounds; Bassanio, 109; Mount Hope, 108; Pittacus, 106; Daddy Bender, 105; Agio, 100, and Epidemic, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and sixty yards. Blackrock, Sain Chang, and Burnish, 110 pounds each, and Miranda, Knight Templar, Solomon, Judge Du Delle, Ollie Virgie, Lady Teazle, Annie Darling, Dolesworth, The Dancer, The Ragged Cavalier, and Ski Runner, 107 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and 100 yards. Grail, 105 pounds; San Andreas, 104, and Barbara Frietchie, Guesswork, Annie Lauretta, Flara, Animosity, and Lady Sterling, 103 each.

W. C. WHITNEY SIGNS REDFERN.

Contract for Noted Lightweight Jockey's Services Bought for $29,000 for 1903.

The purchase of the contract held by J. E. Pepper on the services of the noted lightweight jockey Arthur Redfern for 1903 has been completed by S. Paget, acting as agent for William C. Whitney, and all arrangements have been made for Mr. Whitney's racing stable to have first call next year on Redfern, the most successful light weight of the past season. The agreement was made with the consent of Redfern's father, who acts as the boy's manager; the former employer, owner of the Pepper racing stable, receiving a bonus of $20,000 for his contract.

Under the agreement by which Redfern rode for the Pepper stable he was to be paid $9,000 for his services in 1903, which salary Mr. Whitney now will pay the rider. The signing of Redfern thus will cost Mr. Whitney $29,000 for the coming season, aside from a reported bonus paid to the boy's father to secure his consent and to satisfy young Redfern.

The Whitney Stable's new jockey is not quite seventeen years of age and can ride without effort at about ninety pounds. He has been riding races for hardly three years, but in that time has taken first place among the younger jockeys and is regarded by many turfmen as the best jockey in the United States. In the few years that he has been a jockey his earnings have lifted his father, formerly a trotting horseman, from comparative poverty to substantial fortune. By the terms of his contract with Mr. Whitney, Redfern will have the usual privilege of accepting outside mounts, and as J. R. Haggin already has secured a conditional second call on the boy, Redfern's earnings next season vastly will exceed the $9,000 paid by Mr. Whitney.

The signing of Redfern is taken generally as meaning that Mr. Whitney will release H. Cochran, the light weight, who rode for him in the season just ended, but no announcement to that effect has been made as yet. Mr. Whitney also holds a contract on the riding services of T. Burns, conditional upon the license of that rider being restored by The Jockey Club, which body suspended Burns early in the Fall.

Delay in Jockey Henry's Suit.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The suit of Milton Henry, the American jockey, against The Jockey Club for $40,000 damages as the result of his recent suspension, came up before the Civil Court of the Seine to-day. The case was not discussed, arguments being set for Nov. 25.

The "Old Glory" Horse Sale.

The advance catalogue for the ninth "Old Glory" horse auction, which will be held in Madison Square Garden by the Fasig-Tipton Company, beginning Nov. 24 and continuing to Dec. 5, has been issued. The offering will be the largest ever made, 1,000 trotting and pacing bred horses having been consigned, including the entire establishments of a number of important horse breeding farms and a great array of light harness race horses that campaigned successfully on Grand Circuit tracks through the season of 1902.

English Cricketers for Australia.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The White Star liner Majestic, which sails from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday, will take among her passengers Lord Hawke and his team of cricketers. The English cricketers are on their way to New Zealand via San Francisco.

Devlin Won Handball Tournament.

The handball tournament has just been decided at the courts of the new West Side Athletic Club and has resulted in Charles J. Devlin again capturing first honors. The games were very close and exciting [illegible] between Thom[illegible] ending in a score of [illegible]

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Harvard and Yale Showed Best in First of Week's Practice.

OTHER ELEVENS CRIPPLED

Columbia, Princeton, and Carlisle Chief Sufferers from the Strains of the Campaign.

There was encouragement for at least two of the leading college football teams in the opening of the week's work yesterday, but the strain of the football campaign showed rather plainly in the condition of other college elevens. The fortunate two teams are those of Harvard and Yale, both of which came out of their games Saturday in surprisingly good shape. Without loss of time they settled down to training again, in style that warned partisans to hopes of great things when Harvard and Yale come together on Saturday, Nov. 22, for their great game of the season, at New Haven.

Elsewhere in college football training quarters there was general discouragement at the opening of the week's practice. Princeton, Carlisle, and Columbia all were more or less crippled in their latest games. Columbia especially seemed to have dropped off. Pennsylvania found cause for some satisfaction in her showing against Harvard, but there is room for vastly more improvement in the team.

In the practice on South Field yesterday it was the old story of very poor football by Columbia. A weak scrub team, reinforced by Morley, scored twice on the 'Varsity, weakened by the absence of Thorpe, Goodman, Duden, Smith, Dollin, Wallace, and Erb. The 'Varsity did not score at all. The only man on the field who really played in good form was Morley at right half back in the scrub. He gave a fine exhibition of old-time Columbia football, and it was his interference that permitted Metzenthin to run fifty yards for a touch-down. Whenever Morley took the ball he ran ten yards through the 'Varsity. The scrubs' second touch-down came as the result of a fumble by the 'Varsity at its own forty-five-yard line, where Metzenthin picked up the ball and scored. Alarm now is felt among Columbia men lest the team be defeated on Saturday by Amherst at the Polo Grounds. They have not lost heart, however, and will make every effort to "brace" to winning form.

Harvard football supporters were surprised yesterday when the crimson eleven, with the Pennsylvania game scarcely two days old, scampered on to Soldiers' Field at Cambridge and lined up for the afternoon's practice without an absentee. Every player was there, fresh and lively. As far as can be learned, not one injury was received in the Pennsylvania contest, even the report of Capt. Kernan's bruise on the head having been much exaggerated. The practice was quite sharp and full of snap. The men shot through formations as if they were just back from a month's vacation, and a fine spirit of enthusiasm was seen.

King's absence from the line-up was the only thing that marred the day's work. Harvard's Athletic Committee, rather than offend Yale, have decided to withdraw him from the game, and from now on the only mention of King's name will be as centre of the scrub eleven playing against the 'Varsity. Many still hold that the big giant is perfectly eligible for the crimson team. Opinion differs in regard to that matter, But Harvard wishes no repetition of the Cutts affair, and for that reason has withdrawn the 247-pounder from the line.

The Yale team held only a light signal practice, and engaged in a punting match between the first and second elevens yesterday afternoon owing to the hard game Saturday. All of the veterans were out and in high spirits except Chadwick and Rafferty, who will get into the scrimmage to-day. Kinney played with the team for the first time in two weeks in getting down under punts, Wilhelmi and Coffin, the substitute ends, were bad failures in the afternoon's work, missing their tackles regularly. Vanderpoel and Ward took the half back positions, and Metcalf was called on for only a little drop kicking. The next three days will be filled with the hardest kind of practice to develop the new plays to be used against Princeton Saturday.

Princeton began the final week of her football season with practice which was not encouraging to faithful supporters. The team play and snap which characterized the work of Saturday were sadly lacking, and the only possible chance to score in the first half was spoiled by a fumble by Reed. The second half was secret, but it was learned that the general play was no improvement on the opening half. The 'Varsity secured one touch-down in the twenty minutes of play on an end run by Stevens. The plays lacked snap, and on the end runs, of which the practice chiefly was composed, were not protected by any sort of interference, and the scrub ends had little trouble in downing the man.

The coaches have not yet decided upon the team that will play Saturday. Another change was noticed in the line yesterday. Harold Short, who has been putting up such a strong game at tackle, was moved over to guard, and Elliott Brown, who filled the guard position against Cornell and Columbia, was put at the tackle. It is thought that Brown, by playing low and using his weight, will be able to stop Yale's heavy masses on tackle. Short, who is much lighter, is very active, and his quick charging may help him to hold his own. "Johnny" Poe, the second of that noted football family, a half back in the early nineties, played on the scrub yesterday, and made matters very interesting for the 'Varsity.

The Carlisle Indians are making preparations for the Pennsylvania-Carlisle game with the severest kind of work. The Harvard-Pennsylvania game opened the eyes of the Carlisle football managers, and they have decided that the Indians will have to play even better ball than they did against Cornell. George Conrow, as coach from Phillips Exeter, arrived in Carlisle yesterday, and will assist Coach Warner until the end of the season. Johnson is crippled again, but will be in shape by Saturday. Yarlett and Cornelius have lame knees, and Bradley, Beaver, Parker, and Williams ought to be on the sick list. Last night's practice was very trying on the crippled Carlisle players.

A spirited scrub game was played at the Annapolis Naval Academy yesterday afternoon. Frets, centre, and Carpenter, left guard, were not in the line-up, as they are sore from the hard game with Lafayette on Saturday. Keene and Oak took their places. Smith was back, in at quarter, but played carefully, so as not to be injured. Halsey, Strassburger, and Root were the other backs. In thirty-five minutes of play each side scored one touch-down and Strassburger kicked a goal from the field for the regulars. There was a great deal more dash in the play than has been usual this season. Addison Kelly, the great Princeton back, coached the Navy back field.

The West Point cadets played a hard practice game against the scrubs yesterday afternoon. The soldiers realize that Syracuse presents a hard proposition, and are working to be in shape for next Saturday. Doe had his wrist hurt in the afternoon's practice. It is thought now he will not be able to play against Syracuse. Farnsworth and Graves also are out of condition. They will not line-up again before the Navy game. Capt. Davis is overwhelmed with applications for seats for the Navy game. The Army allotment would not supply half the applications now entered.

Fordham is not discouraged over the outcome of the Holy Cross game on Saturday, though she has a long list of disabled players as the result of recent games. Capt. Fogarty, Reihing, and McLane did not appear at practice yesterday on account of injuries received in the game against the Worcester eleven. McLane was thought to have been seriously injured at first, but after a night's rest he was able to get out again. He probably will be able to play again this week.

COLUMBIA, '06, 22; HAMILTON, 0.

In a one-sided game Columbia's freshman football team yesterday defeated the team of Hamilton Institute at South Field by a score of 22—0. Seventeen points were scored in the first half, but in the second half the freshmen put in many substitutes, and, besides being able to score only five more points, narrowly escaped being scored against. Columbia's touch-downs were made by Willard, Bulkley, Schoonmaker, and Martin.

De La Salle, Jr.'s, 22; Trinity, Jr.'s, 0.

The De La Salle, Jr., football team defeated the team from Trinity School at [illegible] score of [illegible] Frank T. [illegible] ference of Porraga, and the all around playing of Capt. Stanley. Line-up:

De La Salle.	Positions.	Trinity.
Donovan	Left end	Allen
Reily	Left tackle	Matthews
Lee, Farrell	Left guard	Ridder
Treacy	Centre	Leggitt
Shanly	Right guard	Dyer
Dolan	Right tackle	Platt
McMahon	Right end	Beaver
Reynolds	Quarter back	Koenig
Tabernilla	Left half back	Dannefelser
Parraga	Right half back	Fowler
Millet	Full back	Cohan

Time of halves—15 minutes. Umpire—J. Jones. Referee—Charles Smith. Times—R. Gray.

President to Attend Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 10.—President Rosevelt will attend the football game at Philadelphia between the Naval and Military Academies on Nov. 29. There is no doubt that he will be the guest of the navy during one-half of the game and of the army the other half, crossing the field during the intermission, as he did last year. Although the location of the boxes had not yet been made known to the Naval Academy authorities, it is understood that they will be given ten boxes, the same as in former years, and one of these will be turned over to the President and his party. The other boxes to be disposed of by the navy will be given as follows: The Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Admiral of the Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the others to as many of the chiefs of the naval bureaus as possible.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New Team and Individual Records Made in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night, Albert of Dauntless Council rolled 254 and the team totaled 1,004, which are new individual and team records, respectively, for the tournament. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Council—Brachold, 183; Strickrock, 176; E. Wannemacher, 181; F. Wannemacher, 137; Albert, 195. Total, 872.
Gramercy Council—Forman, 184; Andrews, 165; Rudd, 200; Eck, 168; Modersohn, 158. Total, 875.
SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 137; Weigold, 157; Forman, 175; Buek, 225; Potter, 180. Total, 874.
Dauntless Council—Brachold, 202; Strickrock, 188; H. Wannemacher, 191; F. Wannemacher, 169; Albert, 254. Total, 1,004.
THIRD GAME.—Gramercy Council—Forman, 184; Andrews, 136; Rudd, 178; Eck, 172; Modersohn, 182. Total, 852.
Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 201; Weigold, 142; Forman, 179; Buek, 206; Potter, 163. Total, 891.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.

Section I.

FIRST GAME.—Suburban Council—Vollbrach, 150; C. Hecht, 138; R. Vollbrach, 135; Gerhardt, 153; Knoeppel, 157. Total, 733.
Lenox Council—Bell, 212; Rose, 139; Young, 157; Curry, 198; Clews, 166. Total, 872.
SECOND GAME.—Harlem Council — Cowles, 165; Brown, 190; Clingen, 179; Linden, 179; Wyman, 179. Total, 892.
Suburban Council—Vollbrach, 194; Hecht, 145; R. Vollbrach, 185; Gerhardt, 169; Knoeppel, 180. Total, 873.
THIRD GAME.—Harlem Council—Cowles, 156; Brown, 155; Clingen, 156; Linden, 183; Wyman, 177. Total, 827.
Lenox Council—Bell, 167; Brown, 174; Young, 169; Linden, 206; Clews, 181. Total, 896.

Section II.

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Centobin, 117; Sleman, 122; Rummel, 152; Spurgeon, 128; Coleman, 156. Total, 665.
Manhattan Council—Wolf, 184; Apple, 242; Friedheim, 171; Feis, 106; Baar, 117. Total, 820.
SECOND GAME.—Boulevard Council—Myers, 177; Graves, 116; Freer, 119; Harris, 152; Fisk, 157. Total, 721.
Stanley Council—Centobin, 170; Sleman, 131; Rummel, 113; Spurgeon, 137; Coleman, 146. Total, 697.
THIRD GAME.—Boulevard Council—Myers, 159; Graves, 158; Freer, 160; Harris, 119; Fisk, 195. Total, 791.
Manhattan Council—Wolf, 149; Apple, 155; Friedheim, 189; Feis, 106; Baar, 168. Total, 767.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arp's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 124; Corbett, 164; Cresson, 158; Cohen, 152; Lankenau, 183. Total, 781.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdts, 189; Doersberg, 155; Brighton, 152; Schmidt, 147; Williams, 152. Total, 795.
SECOND GAME.—F. Butterfield & Co.—Alchorn, 143; Corbett, 159; Cresson, 142; Cohen, 127; Lankenau, 163. Total, 734.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Hartesberth, 154; Hasling, 155; Cole, 151; Blackburn, 120; Patterson, 138. Total, 738.
THIRD GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Hartesberth, 160; Hasling, 146; Cole, 156; Blackburn, 138; Patterson, 178. Total, 778.
H. A. Caesar & Co.—Gerdts, 138; Doersberg, 135; Brighton, 164; Schmidt, 156; Williams, 148. Total, 741.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company (Brooklyn)—Conran, 137; Hallett, 103; Steves, 102; Cavanagh, 170; McCormick, 148. Total, 660.
Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 112; Hart, 121; Shea, 77; Brankman, 65; McKinney, 131. Total, 506.
SECOND GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Schoppe, 140; Savage, 185; Cathie, 123; Hirsch, 198; Tostevin, 143. Total, 701.
Frederick Adee & Co.—Lowe, 156; Hart, 80; Shea, 103; Brankman, 72; McKinney, 124. Total, 535.
THIRD GAME.—H. P. Read Lead Works—Schoppe, 168; Savage, 134; Cathie, 160; Hirsch, 132; Tostevin, 152. Total, 746.
Ronalds & Johnson Company (Brooklyn)—Conran, 140; Hallett, 168; Steves, 148; Cavanagh, 129; McCormick, 185. Total, 770.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 165; Stoddart, 164; Stevens, 166; Sperling, 191; McCormick, 184. Total, 870.
Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 167; Holmes, 154; Wenzel, 170; Zollinger, 157; Holden, 201. Total, 849.
SECOND GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 161; Brunt, 210; Drew, 165; Taylor, 192; Roach, 168. Total, 914.
Corinthian Bowling Club—Smith, 223; Holmes, 172; Wenzel, 196; Zollinger, 150; Holden, 245. Total, 986.
THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 194; Brunt, 222; Drew, 188; Taylor, 190; Roach, 185. Total, 979.
Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 164; Stoddart, 165; Stevens, 221; Sperling, 211; McCormick, 189. Total, 950.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Walsh, 123; Ward, 121; McNamara, 135; Hennessey, 157; Hubert, 158. Total, 692.
Vera Cruz Council—Schwab, 123; Croughwell, 117; S. Carroll, 128; McDermott, 74; McDevitt, 116. Total, 567.
SECOND GAME.—McGivney Council—Greene, 149; Lee, 125; Donohue, 129; Clancy, 188; Halbert, 157. Total, 748.
Vera Cruz Council—Schwab, 134; Croughwell, 156; S. Carroll, 128; Fewry, 118; McDevitt, 131. Total, 667.
THIRD GAME.—McGivney Council—Greene, 171; Lee, 161; Clancy, 145; Moran, 147; Halbert, 200. Total, 824.
Regina Coeli Council—Walsh, 135; Ward, 135; McNamara, 130; Hennessy, 115; Hubert, 147. Total, 658.

Fox Hunters in Annual Meeting.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 10.—The meeting of the National Fox Hunters' Association opened here to-day with a large crowd in attendance. The weather is perfect for the chase, and some fine sport is expected. A business meeting was held this morning, while this afternoon fully 100 lovers of the sport participated in a fox chase. The meeting will continue for three days, and will be brought to a close with a ball Wednesday evening.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:41	Sun sets...4:48	Moon sets...1:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:30	Gov. Isl'd...3:54	H. Gate...5:50
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:48	Gov. Isl'd...4:09	H. Gate...6:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Liguria, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	7:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12.

Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	.....
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

El Rio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mongolia, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
Montezuma, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
Princess [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR CONSOLATION OR CONGRATULATION

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

STICKS TO A MAN TO THE LAST DROP

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caracas, Porto Rico	.....	.....
Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Columbia, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Leeward and Windward Islands, the Guianas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	5:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil via Pernambuco, Santos, &c..	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per ste

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

37.—Edward S. Dreyer, plaintiff in error, vs. the people of the State of Illinois, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Nov. 17 to Monday, Dec. 1.

The Chief Justice also announced the following order of the court:

371.—Charles P. Chisolm et al., petitioners, vs. Zachariah Johnson; petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Denied.

434.—J. H. Carstairs et al., petitioners, vs. the American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore, petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.—Denied.

451.—Adam Foerster et al., petitioners, vs. the United States, petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Denied.

483.—W. A. Moore, petitioner, vs. James H. Parker et al., petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Denied.

15.—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of New Hampshire.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, by a divided court.

2.—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal; and 90—John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

361.—Eliza A. Wall, plaintiff in error, vs. Old Colony Trust Company et al., in error to the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Eustis vs. Bolles, 150 United States, 361; and see Wall vs. Old Colony Trust Company 174 Massachusetts, 340; 177 Massachusetts, 275.

10.—W. W. Corbus, appellant, vs. the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company; 13—Charles Stewart, appellant, vs. the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company et al.; 26—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company, appellant, vs. the United States; and 29, 30, and 314—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Assigned for argument as one case on Monday, Dec. 8, at the head of the call.

17 to 22.—The Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Assigned for reargument, as one case, Dec. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

28.—W. T. Wagoner, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Flack.—Assigned for argument Dec. 8 after the cases already set down for that day.

2.—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. J. C. Ames, United States Marshal; and 90—John Francis et al., petitioners, vs. the United States.—Assigned for reargument, as one case, Dec. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

32.—The United States, appellant, vs. the California and Oregon Land Company, appellant, vs. the United States.—Assigned for reargument, as one case, Dec. 8, after the cases already set down for the day.

49 and 55.—The Kennedy Mining and Milling Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Argonaut Mining Company.—Assigned for reargument, as one case, Dec. 8, after the cases already set down for that day.

41.—Stephen Gifts et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. A. Parker.—Assigned for reargument Dec. 8 after the cases already set down for that day.

7.—Augustus Burgdorf et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States, to the use of the Vermont Marble Company.—Assigned for reargument Dec. 8 after the cases already set down for that day.

219.—The Territory of Hawaii, appellant, vs. Osaki Manichi.—Assigned for argument March 2 at the head of the call.

503.—R. C. Ketchum, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas.—Docketed and dismissed on motion for the defendant in error.

17.—The United States, appellant vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad et al.—Motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up the entire case and to advance or to dismiss the certificate submitted for the appellant.

183.—Jackson W. Giles, appellant, vs. E. J. Harris et al., Registrars of Montgomery County, Ala.—Advanced, to be submitted on printed briefs as under the thirty-second rule, on motion of the appellant.

400.—Robert L. Winebrenner, appellant, vs. Edwin C. Forney.—Motion to advance submitted in behalf of counsel.

488.—Albert G. Ropes, Jr., &c., petitioner, vs. the Clyde Steamship Company, &c., et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted for the petitioner and for the respondent.

494.—Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, petitioner, vs. Simeon E. Leonard; and 497—The Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., petitioner, vs. Simeon E. Leonard.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted for the petitioners and for the respondent.

422.—Isabella F. Blackstone, individually and as executrix, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Nathan F. Miller, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error and for the defendant in error.

17.—George A. Foster, Sheriff, Noble County, Oklahoma Territory, et al., appellants, vs. J. T. Pryor et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

500.—The Bellsville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the Citizen's Savings and Loan Association et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted for the petitioner and for the respondent.

4. Original.—The State of Missouri, complainant, vs. the State of Illinois et al.—Leave to withdraw motion to dismiss granted on motion for the defendants. Leave granted to file stipulation and motion as to the appointment of a Commissioner and the taking of testimony on motion for the defendants.

72.—The Telluride Power Transmission Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Rio Grande Western Railway Company. Argued for the plaintiffs in error and for the defendant in error.—Leave granted to counsel for plaintiffs in error to file an additional brief within one week and to counsel for defendant in error to file reply brief within one week thereafter.

78.—Dever Pickers, appellant, vs. Susan C. Dentroy et al.—Submitted for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellees.

79.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Albert A. Wilson et al., trustee. —Argued for the petitioner and for the respondents.

81.—Harry J. Jaquith, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. Clarence W. Rowley et al.—Argued for the appellees and submitted by the appellant.

Call for Tuesday: 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

12—Kipling vs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

16—In re Huston.

24—B. B. Hill Co. vs. Sawyer Boss Co.

25—Same vs. same.

26—Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. vs. Dancel.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nesseal Unhairing Co.

20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.

21—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT——, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

5—Converse vs. Parmly.

9—Kanjoner vs. Grant, receiver.

13—Reed, Holliday & Sons, Limited, vs. Winkler.

427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.

517—Foley vs. Pennsylvania R. R.

527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

539—Miller vs. same.

540—Madden vs. Am. Ice Co.

541—McMahon vs. Pennsylvania R. R.

542—Sullivan vs. American Ice Co.

General calendar.

82—Selchow vs. Am. Ice Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

104—Ronan vs. Indem. Mut. Marine Ins. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges.

4072—G. B. Wray Drug Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Nov 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

31—Jackson vs. Union Ry. Co.

32—O'Neill vs. Crane.

34—Bowery Bank vs. Hart.

35—Kelly vs. Theiss.

36—Nash vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.

38—Huntley vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.

39—Lyons vs. Degnon McLean Con. Co.

16—Klinder vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Steindler vs. Friese.

2—Reilly vs. Clark.

3—Catlin vs. Ferris.

4—Miller vs. May.

5—Coughlin vs. Meyer.

6—Fraton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.

7—Same vs. same.

8—Stein vs. Ondi.

9—Kanjoner vs. Grant, receiver.

10—Abramowitz vs. Goldman.

11—Kimball vs. Bates.

12—Corbett vs. Lafferty.

13—Coddington vs. Int. St. Co.

14—Egan vs. Ondi.

15—Jones vs. Ondi.

16—In re Wiegand Place.

18—In re Belmont Place.

19—McDonald vs. Roosevelt.

20—Akouphone Co. vs. Schneider.

21—Trippe vs. Schurman.

22—Meyerhoff vs. Britton.

23—Gillin Ptg. Co. vs. Goodall.

24—Cullinan vs. Donnelly.

25—Quackenbush vs. Quackenbush.

26—Acken vs. Ely.

27—Breen vs. Bernius.

28—Internat. Paper Co. vs. Giedhill Wall Paper Co.

29—In re Edgewater Road.

30—Lilienthal vs. Feist.

31—11th Ward Bank vs. Lorillard.

32—Marchesini vs. Blandi.

33—Rentzler vs. Rentzler.

34—Bouquette vs. Blackall.

35—Same vs. same.

36—In re Frost.

37—Dunn vs. Arkenburgh.

38—Sumkow vs. Sheinker.

39—Hobbs Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1380—In re W. 135th St.

80—In re Valentine Av.

1124—In re E. 161st St.

1483—In re Hoffman St.

1892—In re High Bridge Park.

893½—In re Andrews Av.

717—In re E. 170th St.

1495—In re Sullivan St.

686—In re Vanderbilt Av.

96—In re E. 168th St.

1987—Gibson vs. Gibson.

1988—Kraushaar vs. Kraushaar.

Demurrers.

47—Precht vs. Howard.

18—Flattery vs. Press Pub. Co.

103—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.

92—Warner vs. James. Preferred causes.

1890—Righter vs. Ludlow.

1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.

1631—Jakobi vs. Jakobi.

1860—Oriental Bank vs. Aaron.

General calendar.

959—Fanning vs. Scott.

793—Broder vs. Broder.

826—Berger vs. Sobel.

516—Hutchinson vs. Curtis.

517—Same vs. Stadler.

518—Same vs. Scott.

519—Same vs. Warner.

520—Same vs. Chapman.

521—Same vs. Schley.

522—Same vs. Neidlinger.

841—Nicoletti vs. Mut. Help Society, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—(December Term.)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. 1—Harry Rose.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

4922—Straub vs. Haight & Freese Co.

1449—Fletcher vs. Doyle.

6555—Juran vs. Bryan.

5849—Reichert vs. Reichert.

7618—Pierce vs. Gottlieb.

7698—Pettillino Co. vs. Endeman.

7934—Vietor vs. Alton.

7128—McLeod vs. MacCarthy.

7522—Falke vs. Springer.

7562—Colorado Nat. B'k. vs. Cannon.

7916—Lux vs. Arnox.

7745—Pacific Mail S. S. & Guar. Co. vs. Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co.

7876—Wetterer vs. Heilman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6432—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

716—Witson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

951—Carrol vs. Scannell.

762—J. P. Morgan & Co. vs. Weidenfeld.

620½—W. C. Loftus & Co. vs. Bennett.

970—Talcott vs. Schultz.

760—Carter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

929—Brecher vs. Met. Traction Co.

575—Dougherty vs. Galligan.

6216—Kovaly vs. R. H. Wolfe & Co.

1246—Foerst vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.

711—Sherick vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.

6106—Schubert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

650—Flint vs. Lord.

993—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

999—Gunther vs. same.

1059—Reilly vs. same.

956—Underwood vs. Bayly.

985—Chilcott vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

6110—McManus vs. Slattery.

6233—Reed vs. Albright.

753—Robertson vs. Flynn.

968—Payne vs. Williams.

973—Grasso vs. D'Ornofrio.

602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

1124—Guttman vs. Creamer.

5806—Engel vs. Union Square Bank.

564—Thileman vs. Mayor, &c.

1231—Irwin vs. Bimonath.

953—Petty vs. McLoughlin.

955—Same vs. same.

5978—Grube vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.

756—G. F. Mellen Co. vs. U. S. Fidelity & Guar. Co.

1156—Davis vs. Wilmerding.

754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.

1232—Dillon vs. City of New York.

4247—Cassidy vs. Hiaut.

1243—Ehrig vs. Magurk.

1249—Leslie vs. City of New York.

939—Wood vs. Dunn.

8393—Walters vs. George & Co.

5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.

1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.

821—Shapiro vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.

583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.

776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.

777—Same vs. same.

485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

896—Spieler vs. Lendner.

835—Deutschman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

645—Brennan vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Kenney, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Madeline T. Beekman.
2—Oswald Ottendorfer.
3—Anthony German.
4—Edwards Pierrepont.
5—Patrick Duffy.
6—Mary H. Agnew.
7—Michael Kennedy.
8—Robert Ireland.
9—John Calligan.
10—Esther E. De Graff.
11—Jane C. Russell.
12—Joseph O'Brien.
13—Margaret F. Downs.
14—Kate Keenan.
15—William H. Alfring.
16—Joseph Cornell.
17—Rose Ferrigan.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Eliza M. Trundy.
Miers Coryell.
Daniell B. Allen.
Barbara Fahrbach.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Nov. 14.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1638—Hall vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1594—Murphy vs. Hobson.
1630—Potter vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1631—Gault vs. same.
1632—Curtis vs. same.
800—Powers vs. Bloomingdale.
1265—Goldberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1266—Kaplan vs. same.
1317—Moses vs. same.
2073—Lafke vs. Weisberg.
1596—Armster vs. Seide Fur Co.
1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.
1368—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Ballway vs. same.
1371—Clarkin vs. same.
1185—Stearns vs. Hayman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1724—Equit. Life Ass. Soc'y vs. Sutphen.
*1206—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1424—Cooney vs. same.
927—McDonough vs. Naughton.
1510—Winans vs. Demarest.
2793—Saltanie vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1771—Youmans vs. Nichols.
1772—Buck vs. Main.
1773—Persico vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1774—Farrelly vs. Von Deuring.
1775—McCabe vs. Holden.
1776—Marx vs. Marvin.
1777—McCluskey vs. Geyer.
1778—Feinberg vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1778½—Carter vs. York Haven Paper Co.
1779—Patterson vs. White Star Towing Co.
1780—Flashenberg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1781—Label vs. Levenson.
1783—Schor vs. Berkowitz.
1784—Zaubel vs. Gambrinus Brew. Co.
1785—Brady vs. Whitaker.
1786—O'Connor vs. same.
1787—Gold vs. Ind. Order Free Sons of Judah.
1788—White vs. Brand.
1789—Gantz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1790—Cusick vs. same.
1791—Stumpf vs. same.
1792—Connolly vs. same.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1442—Stern vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1402—Callahan vs. same
1396—Levenson vs. Jungbertschen.
1125—Sallaj vs. Dorman
1095—Moncot vs. Jackson.
664—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1340—Frankel vs. St. Paul's Fire Ins. Co.
1765—Weintraub vs. Lippman.
1767—Edelson vs. 42d St. &c., Ry.
1769—Mann vs. Farmers' Feed Co.
1378—James Everard's Breweries vs. McGirr.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1768—Crowfe vs. Judis.
4532½—Patterson vs. Powell.
1138—Gori vs. Mattlage.
1819—Dushkind vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1820—Weiss vs. American Fire Ins. Co.
1821—Lee vs. Storey, &c., Co. vs. Ward.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4539—Cushing vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
3045—Cooper vs. Cohen.
3936—Pelham vs. Acme Stoker Co.
4301—Brun vs. Sternericks.
4334—Groen vs. Stuurman.
4335—Same vs. same.
3133—Bronner vs. Hirsch.
4424—Toumey vs. Horowitz.
4403—Norton vs. Kalbfleisch.
4563—Erdenbrecker vs. Kramer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building. (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1330—Columbia Cab Co. vs. same.
1332—Goodwin vs. same.
1333—Same vs. same.
1290—Healey vs. same.
1386—Habbinett vs. same.
1033—Farrell vs. Lawson.
1323—Maher vs. Met. St. Ry.
1364—Armstrong vs. same.
1583—Goetz vs. same.
1549—Berry vs. same.
1561—Lewis vs. Union Railway.
1563—Zeltner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1561—Statelbach vs. same.
1428—Haines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1410—Szabo vs. same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1839.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sanford for the People.

1—Nathan Goldstein.
2—Emanuel Cohen.
3—John Washington.
4—Thomas Crawford, Samuel Arge, Thomas Crosby.
5—William Shea, Peter Clancy.
6—John Ruege, Jr.
7—John McGiven.
8—Harry Robbins.
9—Joseph Stewart.
10—Morris Newman.
11—George W. Killian.
12—Joseph Miller.
13—Thomas Corcoran.
14—George Moten.
15—Jessie Fagan.
16—Harry Greenberg, otherwise called Harry Goldberg.
17—Robert Hogg, Michael Regan. Pleadings:
1—Charles Cohen, Alexander Lewis.
2—John Collins.
3—Fred King.
4—Michael O'Hara.
5—William E. Ficklen.
6—Joseph Cassidy.
7—William Berger.
8—Patrick McGuire.
9—Daniel Graham.
10—Charles J. Collins.
11—Konrad Blum.
12—Regina Meagher.
13—Dachille Pietro.
14—Peter Zanner.
15—Samuel Jaffe.
16—Simon Klein.
17—Edward Marshall.
18—George Torn.
19—Julien Xiques.
20—Ignats Schneider.
21—Charles Pallisa.
22—William Clarke, Jr., alias Wm. Churchill Clarke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott for the People.

1—Julius Hauser.
2—Ignats Hilter.
3—Isidore Campbell, David Rubenstein.
4—Carmine Villano.
5—Emil Adams.
6—Harry Maronson.
7—Royal L. Blaney.
8—Giovanni De Caprio.
9—Frank Delleacappo.
10—Ernest Morsino.
11—Gustave Folimer.
12—Christian Meyer.
13—James Meehan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Crooks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—John Murray.
2—Max Stein.
3—Frank Smith.
4—Joseph Clark.
5—Joseph Cohen.
6—Frank Smith.
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33—Frank Smith.
34—Frank Smith.
35—Frank Smith.
36—Frank Smith.

Queens County Court Calendars.

For Thursday, Nov. 13.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

1—Phillips vs. N. Y., L. I. & W. Ry. Co.
2—Queens Co. R. R. Co.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Same vs. same.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Same vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Same vs. same.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Same vs. same.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Same vs. same.
26—George C. Egan.
27—William Podwein.
28—Joseph Broder.
29—Samuel Wade, Joseph Drayne.
30—Louis Gordon.
31—Adam Richter.
32—Frank Appel.
33—Andrew Perkins.
34—John Bock.
35—Sing Wow.
36—Edward Miller.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—John D. Metzger et al. vs. Kenneth McLeod—Joseph F. Prendergast. John Noble Stearns vs. Calhoun Cragin —Charles A. Curtin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—In re Bird—J. C. J. Langbein, Russ vs. Carlson—Thomas J. Rush, United States Trust Company vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railway Company—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Mooney vs. Moore—William J. McKim, German Savings Bank vs. McNamee, (2 cases)—John A. Walsh, Hepple vs. New York and Haiti Trading Company—B. G. Oppenheim.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—It is ordered that a new calendar be made up for the January term of this court, upon which the Clerk shall place (1) all causes upon the present calendar which shall not have been reached on the regular call at the close of the present term; (2) all causes upon the present calendar which have been passed and in which there shall be filed with the Clerk on or before Dec. 27 a new note of issue or a statement showing that the appeal is still pending and undetermined, and (3) all new causes in which the appeal papers shall be filed with the Clerk as required by the general rules of practice and the rules of this Court.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

Dated Kings County, Nov. 10, 1902.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

236—Matter of Monfor.
237—Arnold vs. Trevivanus.
240—Sniffen vs. Murray.
241—Mulder vs. Wertheimer.
242—Lewis vs. Robinson
244—Roberts vs. Schaf.
245—Kuster vs. N. Y. Times Co.
246—Luongo vs. Livingston.
249—Barnett vs. Colonial Spring Co.
250—Roberts vs. Schaf.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Betts, J.; Part V., Chester, J.; Part VI., Mattice, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

5156—Lockitt vs. B. H. R. R.
5116—Khneiser vs. same.
4718—Abrams vs. Adair.
5308—Moore vs. Feuerstein.
5325—Vaughan vs. B. H. R. R.
5326—Holmes vs. same.
5330—Keevil vs. same.
5108—Billet vs. same.
4838—Quinn vs. same.
1905—Deighan vs. same.
4351—Begley vs. Weddigen.
5092—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3349—Carfora vs. Carfora.
7629—Seifert vs. Standard Rope & Twine Co.
5142—Carpenter vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
5216—Barthman vs. same.
1683, 1684—Hamcke vs. Weldman.
5161—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5335—Demley vs. B. H. R. R.
5337—Lane vs. same.
5338—Meisel vs. same.

The following causes, to be passed for the day. Down for days upon the call.

1355—Burke vs. Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
4670—Hastings vs. B. H. R. R.
3469—Harrington vs. same.
3210—Haldenwang vs. same.
8302—Wallace vs. B. H. R. R.
4292—Shields vs. McGuire.
5067—Gleason vs. Malley.
5068—O'Connor vs. same
792—Behan vs. Nassau R. R.
8348—Hogeboom vs. Hogeboom.
4463—Brown vs. Knox.
5095—Mooney vs. Valentine.
5234—L. I. Brewery vs. Gumaer.
1035—Carruill vs. Trecartin.
6054—Scrimgeour vs. Jones.
888—Tuttle vs. Lechtman.
4189—Quinn vs. Catholic Benevolent Legion.
4279—Bossert vs. Bernstein.
3750—Cent. R. R. of N. J. vs. Farley.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5358.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Branch—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. The People vs. Brennan.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

In re Davison, an alleged habitual drunkard.
134—Neary vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
411—Heilman vs. same.
5344—Martin vs. O'Brien.
5346—Sweeney vs. John's Mfg. Co.
5348—Majary vs. Limond.
7397—Euler vs. Postel.
4465—Cassata vs. La Compagnie Française.
4668—Nash vs. Rigney.
4836—Cavanagh vs. B. H. R. R.
5031—Connolly vs. same.
3546—Webb vs. Dowd.
4963—Senior vs. Nadoolman.
8825—People ex rel. Foyle vs. Dougherty.
4906—Morris vs. B. H. R. R.
5194—Union vs. Nat. Coal Tar Co.
5211—Levy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5222—Goldstein vs. Greenspan.
1231—Wilson vs. Homeopathic Hospital.
1554—Fuchs vs. B. H. R. R.
3830—Hudoff vs. same.
4740—Stone vs. Met. St. R. R.

If marked ready, will Causes will not be set call.

1268—Mackenzie vs. B. H. R. R.
5114—Davano vs. same.
4299—Nelson vs. Young.
4312—Gustafson vs. same.
9352—Ahern vs. Brackett.
3571—Thornton vs. City of New York.
8354—Nugent vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R.
4025, 4026—Reisner vs. B. H. R. R.
4575—Conlon vs. Agugila.
450—Roth vs. Pratt.
691—Tracey vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5117—Fisher vs. Eureka Milling Co.
2802—Puchs vs. Cuba Land & SS. Co.
5188—Schmand vs. Long Island R. R.
5350—Taylor vs. B. H. R. R.
5351—Dunphy vs. Kings County Gas Co.
5352—Cosgrove vs. same
5354—Merton vs. Daily Telegraph Co.
5356—Reich vs. Kings County Trust Co.

Horses, Carriages, &c. | Horses, Carriages, &c.

HIGH-CLASS HORSES.

SOUND—MANNERED—RELIABLE.

"Standard" Brougham Pairs.



STANDARD COACH-HORSE COMPANY,

41 & 43 West 63d St. (Bet. Broadway & Central Park W.)

DIRECTORS:

ALLAN MACNAUGHTAN, President.

WILLIAM BARBOUR, GEORGE CROMWELL, ARTHUR MAN, Treas.
SHEFFIELD PHELPS, HENRY SELIGMAN, CLARENCE WHITMAN.

We believe in the American Standard Bred Trotting horse. He has action and speed and shows handsome conformation.

During the past few months we have selected and purchased at moderate prices the best examples we could fine of this type, our requirements being that the horses should be sound, over six years of age, with handsome heads and necks, and with conformation. During the past Summer we have had these horses at our training stables at Teaneck, N. J. (Estate of Wm. Walter Phelps.) As our training stables are but five miles from the city stables, all our horses are thoroughly acclimated. Our patrons will have no trouble from distemper or other sickness with our horses, and our training is so thorough that there will be no dissatisfaction with their manners. They have been so carefully selected for soundness that they will stand hard usage on the city streets and prove durable.

We invite all those who are interested in high-class horses to visit our stables whether desiring to purchase or not. Our prices will be found moderate for the quality shown, as our facilities for buying are superior, and we claim to be able to give higher quality and better value than any other stables in the city.

JOHN E. GILLIGAN, General Manager.

Bowling.

STARR'S ALLEYS, 310 W. 59TH ST.—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS BOWLING LEAGUE GAMES TO NIGHT.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Louis..Nov. 12, 10 AM | St. Paul..Nov. 26, 10 AM
Phila....Nov. 19, 10 AM | St. Louis..Dec. 3, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Friesland..Nov. 15, 10 AM | Kronland..Nov. 29, 10 AM
Vaderland..Nov. 22, 10 AM | Zeeland....Dec. 6, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNETONKA.....Nov. 15, 5 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 4 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Rameses the Great..Dec. 2 | Rameses III.....Dec. 16
Amasis.....Dec. 9 | Rameses.....Dec. 23
and weekly thereafter connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WEST INDIES, $125

and up, by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break and recover.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 10	1,896,578
To date this year	159,760,818
Corresponding date last year	236,520,077

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 10	$4,126,000
To date this year	$789,724,556
Corresponding date last year	$871,239,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5¼ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	North. American	2
Del., L. & W.	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Nat. R. H. of Mex.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅛	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy	½	Manhattan	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	2	Met. Sec. Co.	2
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Express	1½	Met. W. S. El.	1¼
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1½	Mexican Central	2⅛
Am. Ice pf.	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Linseed	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	
Am. Locom. pf.	2		5
Am. Smelting	⅛	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅞
Am. Smelting pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar pf.	1¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	7½
Balt. & O. rects.	4⅝	N. Y. Central	⅞
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
B. R. & P. pf.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3¼
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Can. Pac. sub. cts.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	7
Chi. & Alton	2¼	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅜	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	⅝	Reading	1⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	4⅛	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅞	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	9¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	Rubber Goods	1⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Chi. Un. Trac.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	6¼
Chi., C. & St. L.	2	St. L. & S. F.	2½
Cleve., L. & W.	7	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	3½	Sloss-Sheffield	2⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Ind. C. & I.	1	Southern Ry.	1
Consol. Gas	½	So. Ry., stamped	1
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	So. Ry. pf., sta.	⅝
Corn Products	1½	Texas & Pacific	⅞
Corn Prod. pf.	1¾	Twin City	2⅝
Del. & Hudson	2½	Un. R. & P.	1½
Den. & R. G.	1	Un. R. & P. pf.	1
Detroit South.	2	Union Pacific pf.	1
Det., South. pf.	2	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅞
Dist. of Am. pf.	1⅞	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	2½
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅝	U. S. Express	6½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Erie	⅛	U. S. Realty & Con.	1⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. R. & C. pf.	2⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Ft. W. & D. City	3	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	3½
Gt. North. pf.	1⅜	Vulcan Detinning	1
Hock. Valley pf.	2½	Wabash	⅝
Illinois Central	⅝	Wabash pf.	1½
Int. Paper	½	Western Union	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Westinghouse	10
Int. Power	4	Wheel. & L. Erie	1
Iowa Cent. pf.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅜
Lake Erie & W.	1	Wis. Central	1
Long Island	1¼	Wis. Central pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1¼

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. deb. Series L	1⅞	K. C. & Pac. 1st	2
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	2
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 4s	1
Consol. Tob. 4s	1⅝	Nat. R. R. of M. 4s	1⅞
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Nor. & W. Pocs. C. & C. 4s	1
Det., M. & M. 1s, 3½s	3¼	Penn. conv. 3½s	1
Green Bay deb. B	2	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1
H. & St. J. con. 6s	1	Southern Ry. 4s	1⅛
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
		Wabash deb. B	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Yesterday's Stock Exchange trading total was well toward a million and a half of shares. During much of the day demoralization was threatened. Not merely was there professional manipulative pressure, but manipulation played an important part in the day's market movement. Many holders let go stocks in volume—for the one reason of necessity. They had bought by warrant of their knowledge of the country's widespread prosperity, they had felt secure on the favorable front of every business barometer in the land. In taking the investment position and maintaining it they had been appreciative of such good times tokens as are disclosed in the phenomenal expansion of railway earnings, of bank balances beyond all known records, of trade activity and trade profit in practically every quarter. Feeling themselves so safeguarded, they had presumed to ignore nagging reckless games of pessimism, had been contemptuous of scarecrows made and multiplied to order. They had seen a hundred hippodromed threats tattered. They had found not one doleful prediction verifiable.

But, however much discredited, bear campaigners staid still persistent, with the result that finally, as if in sheer disgust with a market that could be so affected, yesterday saw somewhat the patience of investors give away, witnessed liquidation on a considerable scale.

With few exceptions the entire Stock Exchange list showed material declines at the close of the day—and final prices were not the day's lowest, either. Considerably over a score of stocks were traded in beyond 10,000 shares apiece, and many above 50,000, some conspicuous issues aggregating 80,000 and 90,000 shares each; and a substantial part of this volume was represented by liquidation—some material part of it by enforced liquidation—in various ways made clear. But the majority of the day's business—a very great majority—represented the transactions of professional speculators on the bear side. And at the end of the day there were scant signs of any disposition on the part of that contingent to change its attitude. They were as free as ever with their reckless statements and their dreary prophecies. They still flung broadcast innundoes aimed at the credit of both individuals and corporations. They were full of boasts that finally they had come into control of the stock market and that leveling processes were at hand.

Not at all strangely, the United States Steel Corporation issues were made the centre of attack. Approximately 140,000 shares of the common and preferred were dealt in during the day, the assault upon their quotations at the opening of the market being savage enough to force lower market values than have been known outside of actual panic days. The preferred was knocked to 83 and the common was rushed down around 36. Accompanying this bear raid, the Street was overrun with canards to the effect that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had been stricken and lay seriously sick—Mr. Morgan being at that very time in his own office attending to business affairs as usual. But the tale, sent scurrying by ticker and telegraph wires, (not only throughout Wall Street, but the whole country over,) had its market influence, of course. This was but one queerly when values in such shameless ways can be affected.

So far as money market conditions are concerned—and they were yesterday much "discussed" in sensation-making circles—not one new bad thing shows. Rates on call and on time alike suggested that we are past critical stages.

One curious bear factor had some consideration in yesterday's excited market—touching the earnings of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In the annual report of the Union Pacific Railway Company there is this year introduced (for the first time) a Southern Pacific financial statement. For Union Pacific accounting there are omitted from this exhibit over 1,100 miles of Southern Pacific's leased and other lines; and, of course, there is corresponding reduction in Southern Pacific "receipts." Jumping to conclusions, and anxious to make a bear hurrah, regardless of fairness and facts, the raiding contingent hurried to proclaim that this was a gravely disappointing showing. A superficial glance was all they took—all they wanted, all they could be induced to take. And so they hammered Southern Pacific stock savagely all day long. It was a curious spectacle, indeed—suggestive, touchingly, that insane asylums are not yet getting all they may be entitled to.

GOOD NEWS IGNORED.

Practically all the news and developments of the day yesterday were favorable, but in its pessimistic and despairing mood the Street was in no position to give heed to this news—in any event did not.

Among the favorable developments were a drop in sterling exchange to a figure well below the gold exporting point; the clearing up of the affairs of the Trust Company of the Republic; the official advices (in opposition to the newspaper dispatches) that there will be no strike on the Western railroads; the appearance at his office of J. P. Morgan—this, just at a time when the bears in the Street had declared him to be sick nigh unto death; the reports that the war between the beet and the cane sugar men had been settled by the practical withdrawal of the beet-sugar interests from the field; the denials that the Steel Trust had secretly cut prices or contemplated any cut; and some very excellent railway earnings, notably of Union Pacific, which for the year showed an increase in surplus of nearly $2,000,000.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

It is an undeniable fact that not a little of the early selling of yesterday represented genuine liquidation, understood to be largely for Western account, though, of course, many local speculative accounts were closed out also.

Conservative estimates are to the effect that the total liquidating sales were probably not less than 250,000 shares. It is said that included in this total were some large blocks of long stock which a leading Western operator was obliged to let go—stock which, so the gossip runs, had been "gunned for" by the bears for at least two weeks.

NO RAILROAD STRIKE.

The head of one of the largest Western railroad systems received yesterday morning the following dispatch from Chicago from one of the officials of the system there:

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—There will be no strike of any kind on the railroads here, newspaper reports nothwithstanding.

The official to whom the message was sent, commenting on the dispatch, said that he himself felt confident that there would be no strike.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The steadiness of Union Pacific throughout the day was understood to be due to purchases by the banking interests most closely identified with the property. In the Street the annual report of the company was regarded as exceptionally favorable.

The ten point advance in Lackawanna was on the purchase of 400 shares by an investment interest who was obliged to bid the price up before getting any stock.

Gates and Pittsburg interests were credited with the heaviest selling of the steel stocks while the Morgan interests bought.

Sugar Trust stock which last week was conspicuously weak, leading the downward movement, was very strong in the late trading on the reports that the "war" between the beet and sugar cane interests had been called off.

GILMAN HOUSE MAY RESUME.

A proposition looking to a resumption of business by the firm of Gilman, Sons & Co. of 62 Cedar Street has been made to the creditors of that firm, which assigned for the benefit of creditors several weeks ago. A number of the creditors have replied favorably to the letters sent out, and it is generally believed that the firm will resume.

The Gilman firm suspended once before in 1873, but made a like agreement with creditors, resumed, and settled.

It is said that a syndicate has been formed to raise $500,000 and take over the business of the firm, which was largely dealing in Western farm mortgages.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL.

The annual report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended Aug. 31 was made public yesterday. It shows as follows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Profit for year	$2,373,206	$1,244,357	$1,128,849
Bond. interest	135,000	152,500	*17,500
Net profits	$2,238,206	$1,091,857	$1,146,349
Preferred dividends	611,916	611,916	.....
Balance	$1,626,290	$479,941	$1,146,349
Common dividends	*1,214,226	404,742	809,484
Surplus	$412,064	$75,199	$336,865

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet, as of Aug. 31, shows:

ASSETS.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Real estate, build., tings, &c.	$12,108,723	$11,606,080	$502,643
Cash in banks	1,245,448	517,909	727,539
Bills & acct. rec.	2,337,432	2,144,046	193,386
Mat. and supplies	4,468,938	4,221,549	247,389
Bat., good will, &c.	16,678,034	16,998,925	*320,891
Total	$36,838,575	$35,488,509	$1,350,066

LIABILITIES.

Capital, com.	$20,237,100	$20,237,100	.....
Capital, pf.	10,198,000	10,198,000	.....
Debenture bonds	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Bills payable	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Commercial accts.	871,441	330,859	$540,582
In. acc'd on deb.	11,250	11,250	.....
Prd. stock div.	305,958	305,958	.....
Com. stk. div. Dec.	809,484	404,742	404,742
Com. stk. div. June	404,742	.....	404,742
Total	$36,838,575	$35,488,509	$1,350,066

*Decrease.

The net working capital of the company on Aug. 31, 1902, was $4,648,943, of which $1,245,448 was cash in bank, and $3,403,495 was bills and accounts receivable, marketable products, and supply. All the properties, the stocks of raw material and finished products are fully insured, both as to fire and marine risks.

President George A. Morrison, in his report, says: "The business of the year should be considered satisfactory, and the stockholders are to be congratulated on the outcome, which, however, has not been obtained without the vigilant and intelligent supervision indispensable to the successful conduct of a great commercial business. The reputation of the company has been established and maintained by fair dealings and a straightforward vigorous policy. The appreciation and preference obtained for its goods in all markets, both foreign and domestic, are due to the high standard of the manufactured products, the excellent condition in which they are delivered to the buyer, and the strict fulfilment of all the company's engagements."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Duluth dispatches, the Menominee range shipped 2,950,000 tons of iron ore for the year to Oct. 1.

Gross value of the October gold production of the Cripple Creek district, $2,056,000, an increase of $106,400 over September.

two new furnaces being built by the Shenango Furnace Company at Sharpsville will probably not be put into operation before early in 1904, because of the shortage of material.

Reserve of outside banks $3,043,825 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,522,100 for the previous week.

Application of the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis to the New York Stock Exchange to list $500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1944.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼@6 per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,311,194; balances, $8,230,412; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $208,796.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.84; demand, $4.86¾@$4.87; cables, $4.87¼@4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was rather more demand for money yesterday, and a small amount due from the consols market to the Bank of England was renewed. Very little was done in discounts, the tendency being rather firmer, owing partly to uneasiness regarding the situation in New York.

The Stock Exchange was almost entirely under the depressing influence of the American market, which opened lower all round on Saturday's fall in Wall Street, and continued to give way until late in the afternoon, when there was some recovery. The Times says:

"The selling is merely a fresh symptom of the unhealthy condition of speculative business in the United States. Alarm spasms of this kind are the inevitable concomitant of a certain stage in the development of a trade cycle in the United States, and their extent and character depend on accidents.

"In some respects it is a misfortune that the vicious nature of the American banking system enabled the speculative movement to continue long after May, 1901. The situation would not have become so disquieting if the break could then have been vigorously put on."

Canadians declined materially yesterday. Foreigns were generally flat, closing at the lowest level of the day.

In the silver market American operators were free sellers of bars at 23 1-16d. per ounce. The tone was weak.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Money was in better demand to-day and the supply was abundant. Discounts were easy.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were absorbed in the carry-over. The volume of business otherwise was insignificant. The feature was the weakness of Americans, owing to apprehension of difficulties in New York. They were below parity. Southern Pacific, Southern and Denver were the weakest.

There were some slight recoveries in the middle of the afternoon, but prices again declined sharply in response to New York advices and closed quiet. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was quoted at 86⅛, Southern Pacific at 67⅛, and Union Pacific at 103¼. Consols were heavy. Home rails were irregular. Grand Trunk was easier on profit taking. Spanish 4s were lower. Rio Tintos were flat, in sympathy with copper, and heavy selling by a broker artificially depressed prices, as did reports from New York. Copper closed at 51⅛.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 43¼; Atchison, 87; Atchison preferred, 101⅛; Baltimore and Ohio, 103; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅛; Chicago Great Western, 28¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 186; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅝; Erie, 36; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 51; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 133½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 23½; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 71; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 82¼; Rand Mines, 11⅜; Reading, 30½; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 37¼; Southern Railway, 34⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 68⅜; Union Pacific, 104; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 86¼; Wabash, 32½; Wabash preferred, 45; Spanish 4s, 85½.

Bar silver dull at 23 1-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Bar gold sold at 77s 10¾d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.62; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Prices were weak on the Bourse to-day, owing to dispiriting New York advices. Rentes were influenced by the coal strikes. Spanish 4s relapsed sharply, on account of the Cabinet crisis at Madrid. Rio Tintos reacted on New York news, and the fall in the price of copper. Kafirs suffered from London offerings. At the close there was a general slight improvement. Industrials were firm.

On the Street Americans were firmer. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé shares were quoted at 86⅞, Union Pacific at 103⅞, and Norfolk and Western at 71⅛.

The private rate of discount was 2 18-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 72½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 france 12½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.62.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak on New York and Vienna advices. Spanish 4s were particularly affected, owing to the Cabinet crisis at Madrid. Canadian Pacifics declined sharply.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 4,100,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 180,000 marks, other securities decreased 44,140,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 39,800,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Liquidation in local stocks was resumed at the opening of the market this morning, but it was not severe and losses in prices were small as a rule. A point each was dropped by Consolidated Lake Superior common and preferred, Pennsylvania Steel preferred, Reading common and second preferred, Philadelphia Company, and Pennsylvania convertible 5s. Electric Storage Battery, on sales of only 15

New Jersey 1½, and Philadelphia Electric 1½. There were net declines, but with the exception of the Readings there was not much of a rally in the locals. Pittsburg sold Philadelphia Company, having been hard hit in steel shares, according to private advices from that city. There was some good buying on the decline in the general list, but it was not aggressive, as local operators are too much confused over the situation in New York, and have received too many disturbing rumors from that centre. Sales aggregated 96,550 shares and $135,400 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55	American Rys.	54⅝	54½	54½
25	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
5,195	Cambria Steel	27½	26⅞	27½
2,088	Cons. Lake Superior	22½	22	22
554	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	72½	72	72
200	Denver & Rio Grande	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1,100	Erie	35½	34⅞	35½
1,115	Elec. Co. of America	9⅝	9½	9½
135	Elec. Storage Battery	81	80	80
25	Ins. Co. of America	24½	24½	24½
3,385	Lehigh Valley R.	51	50	50
28	Lehigh Navigation	71½	70¼	71½
115	Marsden	5	5	5
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57	57
654	Pennsylvania R. R.	79	78¼	78¾
125	Penn Steel pf.	100	100	100
228	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
4,812	Philadelphia Electric	8⅞	8½	8⅝
1,747	Philadelphia Co.	47⅞	46½	46½
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
2,088	Phila. Rapid Transit	17	16⅝	16⅞
20,903	Reading	29½	28 13-16	29 5-16
403	Reading 1st pf.	42⅝	42¼	42½
1,733	Reading 2d pf.	36¼	35 7-16	35½
200	Southern Railway	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
400	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Tidewater Steel	5	5	5
100	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
15	United Co.'s of N. J.	281	281	281
2,210	United Gas Imp.	112⅝	111⅝	111⅞
3,645	Union Traction	46¼	46	46⅛
12,827	United States Steel	37⅝	36½	37⅜
470	United States Steel pf.	84½	83⅞	84½
100	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Money conditions remain practically unchanged, but there is none the less manifest a slightly firmer tone in certain directions. Sterling exchange continues firm, but with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 4½ per cent. New York funds, 5c premium. Call loans, 56. Time money, 5½@6. Clearing House exchanges, $17,809,761; balances, $1,372,558. The weekly statement of the associated local banks, issued to-day, shows an increase in the reserve excess of $459,201. The New York reserve gained $72,201. Loans were expanded $2,062,000 and deposits $3,888,000. The stock market had a bad day of it. The closing came irregular and with the tone very unsettled, but with prices generally somewhat above the lowest. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,601	Atchison	83½	81⅞	83½
25	Atchison pf.	99	98	99
38	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
168	Boston Elevated	164	154	154
20	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
25	Boston & Maine	194	194	194
2	Conn. & Passumpsic	162	162	162
27	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
1,845	Massachusetts Electric	37⅝	36½	36⅝
38	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	96⅝	97
105	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	221	221
110	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
10	Pere Marquette pf.	90	90	90
305	Quincy Bridge	196½	196	196½
110	Rutland pf.	73	71	71
1,229	Union Pacific	102	100⅜	101⅞
10	Union Pacific pf.	91	91	91
115	West End	94	93⅜	93⅝

TELEPHONES.

930	American	163	161	161
116	American Sub.	109¼	101	109¼
10	New England	138	137	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

258	Am. Ag. Chemical	23	22	22
371	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	81	80	80½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	6½	6½	6½
8,390	American Sugar	115⅝	113⅝	115⅞
239	American Sugar pf.	116⅝	115⅞	116
130	American Woolen	14	14	14
240	American Woolen pf.	77½	76	76⅜
3,211	Dom. Iron & Steel	57⅜	56	57½
47	Edison	265	265	265
104	General Electric	180	178½	180
2,422	Massachusetts Gas	33½	37¼	37⅜
2,457	Massachusetts Gas pf.	85½	84⅝	84⅝
20	Mergenthaler	188½	188	188
18	Pullman	225½	225½	225½
100	Seattle Electric pf.	105	105	105
677	Swift Pack. & Prov.	150	140	145
975	United Fruit	106½	106½	106½
207	United Shoe Machine	50	49⅝	50
40	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
50	U. S. Leather pf.	88½	88½	88½
2,187	U. S. Steel	37⅜	36½	37
1,483	U. S. Steel pf.	85½	83½	84
110	Westinghouse pf.	104	101	101

MINING.

85	Adventure	16½	17½	17½
6,359	Amalgamated	62	58⅜	59⅜
60	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
610	Bingham	27	26	26½
500	Bonanza	70	70	70
4	Calumet & Hecla	502	501	502
1,470	Centennial	17⅜	17	17⅜
225	Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,211	Copper Range	60⅛	57¼	57⅜
10	Daly-West	50	50	50
450	Dominion Coal	129	128	125
550	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
200	Isle Royale	13½	13	13
10	Mass	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
190	Michigan	9	8½	8½
5	Mohawk	43½	43½	43½
500	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2½	2⅝
50	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
415	Old Dominion	16	15½	15⅝
250	Osceola	52	51	52
280	Parrot	25	25	25
200	Phoenix	4½	4½	4½
30	Quincy	120	120	120
200	Rhode Island	2	2	2
205	Santa Fé	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
151	Tamarack	155	150	150
200	Tecumseh	1	1	1
780	Trinity	10⅜	10	10⅜
100	United Copper	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
905	United States	20	19⅜	20
860	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅛	13⅜	14½
310	Utah	21	20½	20½
50	Winona	3½	3½	3½
245	Wolverine	60	53½	59½
100	Wyandotte	75	75	75

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—New York exchange to-day was at 10 cent premium, time and call loans 6 per cent.

Business on the local exchange was more active than in many weeks, but the tone was bearish in the extreme, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Swift's suffered more than the general overthrowing of stocks, breaking 10 points to 140. The cause of this was the growing fear that the status of the financial situation would prevent the underwriting of the combination of packing industries for a considerable period. American Can preferred was the other blue spot, the issue falling off 6½ points on small offerings. There was some liquidation in Biscuit shares, but the declines were fractional. City Railway broke to 210. Metropolitan Elevated sold at 39, Lake Street at 9½, and Box Board preferred and Title and Trust declined respectively ⅝ and 1½ points. Following the rally in New York, local stocks braced late in the day. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,380	Am. Can	11	10½	10⅝
1,930	Am. Can pf.	46½	39¼	44
150	Chi. Tr. & T.	120	120	120
10	Chi. Trac. pf.	46½	46½	46½
12	Chi. Pneu. Tool	85½	85½	85½
10	Chi. Tel.	160	160	160
11	Chi. Edison	175	175	175
10	Chi. G. C. & D.	70	70	70
205	Chi. City Ry.	212	210	210
50	Diamond Match	139	139	139
320	Lake St. El.	9½	9½	9½
500	Met. Elevated	40	39	39
405	Met. Elevated pf.	88	86½	86½
70	Northwestern	34	34	34
40	Northwestern El. pf.	81	81	81
50	Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	17	17	17
1,147	Nat. Biscuit	45	44⅜	45
64	Nat. Biscuit pf.	103⅞	103	103
50	Quaker Oats	72½	72½	72½
2,560	Swift & Co.	151	140	146
50	Street's W. S. C. Line	30½	30½	30½
50	Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	86	86	86
50	United Box Board	11½	11½	11½
535	U. S. Leather Board pf.	58⅛	58	58
175	West Chicago	89½	89¼	89½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The only perceptible effect of Wall Street's weakness on the local market to-day was to reduce the volume of business to a minimum. The demand was almost nothing. Prices held quite steady, however, in all instances where sales were recorded. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,286 shares of stock and $57,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	Seaboard Ry.	27¾	27⅜	27¾
300	Seaboard Ry. pf.	46½	46	46½
75	Consolidated Gas	73	73	73
50	G. B. S. Brewing	13	13	13
100	United Rys. & Elec.	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
90	Lexington Street Ry.	50	50	50
2	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	148	148	148
15	Alabama Coal & Iron.	35	35	35
50	Alabama C. & I. pf.	89½	89½	89½
10	Bank of Baltimore	126	126	126
9	Georgia South. 1st pf.	93½	93½	93½
35	Buf. & Car.	55	55	55

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	115½	115½	115½
18,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
7,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
4,000	Ga. Car. & North. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Charleston & W. C. 5s	114	114	114

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 10.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,090	Brewing	32⅜	32½	32½
40	Brewing pf.	47¾	47¾	47

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 10, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59¼	59⅝	78,770	*Amal. Copper Co	61⅜	61⅝	58½	59½	—2⅛
79½		50	Am. Agri. Chem. Co. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	..
11	11⅛	1,400	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	11	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
35½	37	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	36	36	36	—1½
⅞	1	100	American Bicycle Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅜
34¼	34⅝	1,200	Am. Car & Foundry Co	34	34	33½	34	— ½
8⅝	90	300	Am. Car & Foun. Co. pf	89⅝	89⅝	89½	89½	—2
53½	54	270	*Am. Grass Twine	53½	53½	53½	53½	..
51¾	52	2,200	American Cotton Oil	52	52	51	52	— ½
225	250	200	American Express	230	230	230	230	—10
10¼	10½	1,800	*American Ice Co	10½	11	10½	10¾	+ ¼
37	37½	450	*American Ice Co. pf	37⅞	38¼	37½	37½	— ⅝
17	20	100	*American Linseed Co	18	18	18	18	—1
27⅜	28	2,850	*Am. Locomotive Co	27⅝	28	26½	27⅜	— ⅝
91	91½	1,000	*Am. Loco. Co. pf	92¼	92¼	90¼	91	—2
42¼	43⅜	6 300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	43½	43½	42⅞	43	— ½
91	93½	800	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co. pf	93⅞	93⅞	91	93½	—1
115⅝	115⅝	51,150	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	114¾	116	113¾	115⅝	+ ⅞
118	117	500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	116¼	116½	115½	115½	—1½
86	88	1,900	*Ana. Cop. Mining Co	88	88½	83	88	—1
69	70	100	Ann Arbor pf	69¼	69½	69½	69½	..
83	83½	73,700	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	83	83⅜	81½	83¼	— ⅝
98¾	98⅞	12,090	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98⅜	98¾	97¼	98½	— ½
101	101¼	81,250	Baltimore & Ohio	101⅜	101¾	100⅝	101¼	— ⅝
101	101½	450	B. & O. rcts., 50 p. c. pd	100⅝	101¼	100¼	100¾	—4½
60	60¼	8,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	59½	60¾	59½	60	..
220	222	800	Brooklyn Union Gas	221	221	220	222	—1
10¾	11½	50	Brunswick City	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
141	..	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts. pf	141	141	141	141	—2
131¼	131½	25,625	Canadian Pacific	131	131⅝	129½	131¼	— ⅞
131	131⅝	100	*Ca. Pac. ctfs. 4th in. pd	129½	129½	129½	129½	—3⅜
46	46⅛	12,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	46⅛	44½	46	..
32¼	32⅜	5,200	Chicago & Alton	32⅜	33⅞	32	32¾	—2⅛
69¾	70¼	900	Chicago & Alton pf	71	71	68½	69	—3
27¼	27¼	11,500	Chicago Great Western	27⅜	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	— ⅝
82	84	160	Chi. Great West. pf., A	84	84	84	84	..
41½	42	200	Chi. Great West. pf., B	42½	42½	42	42	— ½
89½	91	300	Chi. Great Western deb	90	90	89⅞	89⅞	—4⅜
181¼	181¾	52,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	181¾	182	179	181⅜	..
192	193	420	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	192½	192½	192	192½	—1
224½	225	1,700	Chi. & Northwestern	221½	223	219¾	222	..
190	200	200	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	191½	191¼	191	191	—0⅝
18	18¼	900	Chi. Terminal Transfer	18¼	18½	17½	18	— ⅜
34½	35	2,300	Chi. Terminal Trans. pf	35	35	33	34½	— ½
15½	15⅝	1,310	Chicago Union Traction	15½	15¼	15	15½	— ½
95¼	95⅝	2,700	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	95¼	95¾	93	93¾	—2
68	71	400	Clev., Lorain & Wheel	72	72	68	68	—7
79⅜	80	14,060	Colorado Fuel & Iron	81	81	77	79¾	—9¼
29½	29¾	3,200	Colorado Southern	28½	29⅜	28⅜	29¼	..
70½	71	200	Colorado South., 1st pf	70	70	70	70	—1¼
44	44½	1,600	Colorado South. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	— ½
19¼	20	700	Col. & Hock. Coal & I	20¼	20⅜	19½	19¼	—1
214½	215	4,450	Consolidated Gas	213½	213½	212½	213½	— ½
116¾	117	1,200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117¼	117½	116¼	116¾	—1½
29¼	30	2,910	Corn Products	30¼	30¾	29⅛	29½	—1½
81	82	780	Corn Products pf	81½	82	81	82	—1¾
157	157¾	3,100	Delaware & Hudson	158	159	153½	157⅝	—2½
235	240	800	Del., Lack. & Western	235	245	235	245	+10
41½	41¾	1,600	Denver & Rio Grande	41⅞	41⅞	40½	41¾	—1
80¼	80½	1,120	Den. & Rio Grande pf	80½	80⅞	80½	80¾	— ⅝
16⅞	17	3,700	Detroit Southern	19	19	17	17	—2
34⅜	35	800	Detroit Southern pf	36	36	34⅜	35	—2
85	87	25	Detroit United Ry	84½	84½	84½	84½	..
34	36	100	*Dist. of Alb. pf. ctfs	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	—1⅞
16½	17	1,310	*Duluth, S. S. & At	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
24⅜	25	935	*Duluth, S. S. & At. pf	25⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25	— ⅜
35⅜	35½	40,700	Erie	35½	35½	34¼	35⅛	— ⅜
65	65¼	3,400	Erie 1st pf	65	65¼	63⅞	64⅛	—1⅜
49¾	49	1,600	Erie 2d pf	49	49	48½	48½	—1⅝
55	55½	2,300	Evans & Terre Haute	56¼	56¼	54¼	55¼	—1¾
58	60	100	*Fort W. & Den. City	59	59	59	59	—3
179	180	1,767	General Electric	179¾	180	177½	179¾	— ¼
185	186	1,200	Great Northern pf	185	185⅞	185	185	—1¾
88¼	90	900	Hocking Valley	88	89	88	88¼	+ ⅛
88	90	300	Hocking Valley pf	89	89	88½	88⅝	—2⅞
142¼	142½	9,500	Illinois Central	142⅜	143¼	141	142⅜	— ⅝
17⅜	18⅜	700	International Paper	18½	18¾	17½	17½	— ½
71½	72	100	International Paper pf	72	71½	71½	71½	— ½
66	68	200	*Int. Power Co.	68	68	66	66	—4
50¼	50½	100	Int. Steam Pump	50½	50½	50½	50½	..
39	39½	1,500	Iowa Central	39½	39½	38½	39¼	.. ¼
67	67½	850	Iowa Central pf	67	68½	67	67	—3
77¾	78	2,200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	78½	78½	77	78	—1
32⅞	33	2,800	Kansas City Southern	32	32⅞	31½	32⅝	— ⅛
54	57	1,000	Kansas City South. pf	53½	54	54	54	+ ⅜
55	65	25	Keokuk & Des M. pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	..
51	56	400	Lake Erie & Western	56	56	55	55	—1
117	120	800	Lake Erie & West. pf	120	120	120	120	..
75	78	150	Long Island	76	76	76	76	—1¼
130¾	131	16,300	Louisville & Nashville	130⅞	131½	128¼	130¾	— ⅛
134¼	134¼	43,850	Manhattan Elevated	134½	134¾	132¾	134⅛	— ½
118	120	200	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd	118½	118½	118	118	—2
137	137½	4,800	*Metropolitan St. Ry	137¼	137½	135½	137¼	—1¼
37¼	41	100	Met. West Side El., Chi	39¼	39½	39½	39½	—1½
24½	24¾	2,700	Mexican Central	24⅝	24⅞	23¾	24	— ⅜
76¾	76⅞	4,320	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	79	79	76	76¼	—3½
123	125	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	125	125	123	125	—5
26⅞	27	5,200	Missouri, Kan. & Tex	27	27	25⅞	26¼	— ⅞
56¾	57	3,820	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf	57⅞	57⅞	56½	56⅝	—1⅜
107⅝	107½	89,600	Missouri Pacific	108¼	108⅝	105¾	107⅝	..
101	104	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	100¾	101	100	101	— ½
44¾	45	600	*National Biscuit Co	46	46	44½	44½	—1
25¾	25¾	3,350	*National Lead Co	26	26	25	25½	—1
90	92	300	*National Lead Co. pf	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ½
18	18¼	350	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	17⅝	18	17½	18	+ ½
37	37¼	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	36¾	37	36¾	37	..
43½	..	500	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	..
165	170	300	*New York Air Brake	170	170	163½	170	—7½
151⅜	151½	20,200	New York Central	151¼	151¼	149½	151	— ⅛
43	44½	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	45	45	44	44⅜	— ⅝
221½	223	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	221½	221¾	221½	221¾	—3½
30⅜	30⅝	15,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅜	— ¼
70⅜	70½	40,910	Norfolk & Western	70¼	70½	68⅜	70¼	+ ¼
120	122	300	North American	120	120	120	120	+2
75½	77	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	75¼	75½	75½	75¼	—2½
39½	40	500	Pacific Mail	39½	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	— ¼
157¼	157⅜	41,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	157¼	157¾	156	157⅜	..
101⅜	101½	5,900	People's Gas, Chicago	101	102	100¼	101⅜	+ ¼
91	93	100	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L	90	90	90	90	—7
59⅞	60	800	Pressed Steel Car	59	60	59	59⅞	— ⅛
90¾	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	90	90¼	90	90⅛	—1⅝
223	228	200	Pullman Company	225	225	225	225	— ½
34	35½	560	*Ry. Steel Spring	34¾	34¾	34	34¼	— ¾
85	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¾	— ¼
58¾	58⅝	81,400	Reading	59⅜	59⅝	57⅞	58⅝	—1⅝
84⅝	85	4,200	Reading 1st pf	84⅞	85	84¼	84¾	—1
71½	72	8,400	Reading 2d pf	72½	72¼	71	71½	—1½
19½	19½	5,150	*Republic Iron & Steel	19½	19½	18½	19¼	— ½
75¼	75½	1,176	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75¾	75⅞	75	75½	— ½
20¼	22	1,300	*Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	22	22	20½	20½	—1⅝
69¾	71	10	*Rubber G. Mfg. Co. pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	..
15	16	100	St. Joseph & Grand I	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	—1¾
66	69	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	65¾	66¼	63¾	66¼	+ ¾
23	26	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	—6½
74½	76	3,000	St. L. & San Francisco	75½	75½	74½	74⅞	—2½
71	71½	1,500	St. L. & San. F. 2d pf	71	71¾	70⅜	71⅜	— ½
27⅜	28	1,300	St. Louis Southwestern	27½	28	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
62⅝	63	3,200	St. Louis Southwest. pf	63½	63¾	60¾	63	—1
62	63	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	64	64	62	62	—2¾
90	91	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	90¼	91	90¼	90¾	— ½
66¾	66⅞	85,850	Southern Pacific	66¾	67⅛	65¾	66⅞	—1
33⅞	34	500	Southern Railway	34	34	34	34	—1
33⅛	34	26,500	Southern Ry. stamped	34⅜	34½	33	34	—1
91½	92	3,400	South. Ry. pf. stamped	91⅞	91⅞	91	91½	— ⅜
60¼	60⅜	6,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60½	60½	58¾	60⅛	— ½
42⅜	43¼	8,800	Texas Pacific	43½	43¾	42	43	— ⅛
29¾	30	10	Tol., St. L. & Western	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	..
46⅜	46½	1,400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	46	46⅞	46	46⅜	+ ⅛
115	116	900	Twin City Rapid Tran	117	117	116	116	—2⅞
12	12½	500	*Union Bag & Paper Co	12	12	11½	11¾	—1
77	77½	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77½	77½	77	77	—1
101⅜	101⅞	85,200	Union Pacific	101⅞	102	100¼	101⅞	— ⅜
90⅝	90⅞	3,600	Union Pacific pf	91½	91¼	90¼	90¼	—1
14½	14¾	500	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅛	— ⅞
51½	53	800	*U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	53	53	51	51	—2½
128	133	400	United States Express	133	133	130¼	130¼	—6½
12⅝	13	-7,030	*United States Leather	13	13	12½	12⅞	— ⅝
80	80¼	1,510	*U. S. Leather pf	89	89¼	88⅝	89	..
16½	18	700	United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	..
54	55	120	U. S. Rubber pf	54	54	54	54	..
37	37½	72,200	United States Steel	37½	37⅞	36¼	37¼	— ⅜
84⅛	84⅜	62,050	United States Steel pf	84⅝	84⅝	83	84½	—1
27	27½	8,000	U. S. Realty & Con	28⅜	28⅜	26⅞	27⅜	—1⅝
69½	70	3,445	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	72½	72½	69⅝	70	—2⅝
63⅜	64	3,140	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63½	63½	62⅜	63¼	—1½
125	127	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	125	125	124½	124½	—3½
31	31½	100	*Vulcan Detinning	31½	31½	31½	31½	—1
31½	32	4,500	Wabash	32⅜	32⅜	31	31⅞	— ⅝
42	43⅛	10,150	Wabash pf	46	46	43⅜	45	—1⅞
89⅞	90	3,010	Western Union Tel	90½	90½	89½	89¾	— ½
204	209	100	Westinghouse E. & M	202	202	202	202	—10
25	25½	2,300	Wheeling & Lake Erie	26	26	24½	24½	—1⅞
55	57	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	54	56	54	56	—1
35	36	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	35½	35½	34⅝	34⅝	—2⅜
25	25½	2,400	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	24½	25	—1
50¾	50⅞	2,000	Wisconsin Central pf	50⅜	50⅜	49½	50¼	— ½

Total.. 1,386,578 | *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,270	Amal. Copper	61⅜	61⅝	58½	59½
110	Am. Car & F	33⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅞
10	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	51½	51½
50	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
390	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	26⅝	27⅜
20	Am. Loco. pf	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛
30	Am. Smelting	43	43	42⅞	43
20,270	Am. Sugar	114¾	115⅞	113½	115⅝
51,560	A., T. & S. F	85¾	88½	81⅞	88¼
290	A., T. & S.F. pf	98⅞	98⅞	98	98½
4,500	Balt. & Ohio	101	101⅝	100¼	101½
3,740	Brook. Rap. Tran	60	60¾	59⅝	60⅜
1,010	Can. Pacific	131¾	131¾	130	130⅝
1,450	Ches. & Ohio	45⅞	46	44⅝	45½
210	Chi. & Alton	33⅛	33⅞	31¼	31½
660	Chi. Gt. West	27⅞	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝
14,490	Chi., M. & St. P.	181¾	182¾	179⅛	181⅝
30	Chi. Term. Tr.	18⅜	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞
10	Chi. Union Tr.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
450	Col. Fuel & I.	81⅝	81⅝	77½	79
220	Col. Southern	29¼	29¼	28¾	29
10	Col. & Hock. Coal	19½	19½	19½	19½
50	Consol. Gas	213¾	213¾	213¾	213¾
40	Det. Southern	18¼	18¼	17½	17½
6,510	Erie	32½	35½	34⅜	35½
100	Erie 1st pf	64½	65¼	64½	64⅝
100	Ill. Central	142	142¼	141¼	141½
880	Louis. & Nash	131	131¼	128⅝	130½
4,510	Manhattan	134½	134⅞	133	134¼
10	Met. Street	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼
140	Mo., K. & Tex	27⅜	27⅝	25¾	26¾
90	Mo., K. & T. pf	56¾	57	56¾	57
20,290	Mo. Pacific	106⅞	107¼	105⅜	107
40	Nat. Lead	25½	25½	25½	25½
70	Nat. R.R. of Mex	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
400	N. Y. Central	151¼	151¼	150¼	150⅞
1,200	N. Y., C. & St. L	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼
4,410	Norf. & West	70¼	70⅝	69	70¼
1,040	Pennsylvania	157	157⅝	156⅝	157⅜
240	People's Gas	100⅞	101¼	100⅜	101¼
20,730	Reading	59⅜	59⅝	57⅞	58½
40	Reading 1st pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
430	Rep. Steel	19⅜	19⅜	19	19
50	St. L. S. W	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
16,410	Southern Pac	67¼	67¼	65¾	66⅜
1,300	Southern Ry	34¼	34¼	33	34
1,000	Texas Pacific	43	43	42	43
1,000	Union Pacific	101⅞	102	100¼	101⅞
1,000	Wabash pf	46	46⅞	46	46⅜
1,000	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	54	56	54	56
1,000	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	24½	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Nov.	$37,408	$36,376	$35,072
From July 1	652,183	557,678	599,102
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1.258	1,258
1st week Nov.	173,481	164,879	166,419
From July 1	1,878,876	1,842,992	.....
SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,611	2,600	2,600
4th week Oct.	342,758	328,239	280,804
Month	1,130,281	1,062,195	974,383
From July 1	4,102,521	3,772,235	3,436,119
UNITED TRACTION OF ALBANY—			
1st week Nov.	28,211	25,187	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	950
1st week Nov.	118,500	107,428	100,338
From July 1	2,475,533	2,214,916	1,995,867
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE for September—			
Gross earnings	444,812	398,661	358,223
Exp. and taxes	252,106	221,231	209,175
Net earnings	192,706	177,430	149,038
Gross, 3 months	1,262,328	1,210,971	1,045,199
Exp. and taxes	750,183	701,237	649,708
Net, 3 months	544,145	509,734	395,431
SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	182,741	168,796	143,905
Op. expenses	101,224	91,525	80,402
Net earnings	81,517	75,271	63,413
Total income	83,089	76,843	64,935
Fixed charges	57,075	57,021	55,859
Net, all sources	26,014	19,822	9,076

Abstracts of reports of railroad companies for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

Dunkirk and Fredonia—Gross earnings, $13,618; operating expenses, $8,888; other income, $924; fixed charges, $2,068; net income, $3,586; cash on hand, $1,855; profit and loss surplus, $12,702.

Huntington—Gross earnings, $4,706; operating expenses, $2,516; fixed charges, $457; net income, $1,733; profit and loss deficiency, $12,076.

Ocean Electric—Gross earnings, $3,589; operating expenses, $1,585; fixed charges, $310; net income, $1,673; cash on hand, $745; profit and loss deficit, $3,143.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Union Accident and Benefit Association of Wisconsin has been incorporated at Oshkosh.

Department of Agriculture Gives Figures on Grain Yields in Various States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is 26.8 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 16.7 bushels in 1901, 25.3 bushels in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 23.4 bushels. The following table shows, for all States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre in bushels in 1902, with the final estimates for 1901 and 1900, and the mean of the averages of the last ten years:

States.	1902.	1901.	1900.	10-Year Av'ge.
Illinois	38.7	21.4	37.0	31.3
Iowa	32.0	25.0	33.0	30.6
Kansas	30.4	7.9	39.0	20.6
Nebraska	32.0	14.1	26.0	23.0
Missouri	39.0	10.1	28.0	25.4
Texas	8.1	11.6	16.0	18.5
Indiana	38.9	19.8	38.0	30.5
Georgia	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Tennessee	21.0	14.2	20.0	20.7
Kentucky	27.0	15.6	26.0	24.6
Ohio	38.0	26.1	37.0	31.8
Alabama	8.4	10.9	11.0	12.9
North Carolina	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.3
Arkansas	20.9	8.1	10.0	17.3
Mississippi	11.5	10.9	11.0	14.4
Virginia	21.6	22.2	16.0	19.0
South Carolina	10.7	6.9	7.0	9.1
South Dakota	17.5	21.0	27.0	21.8
Oklahoma	23.8	7.3	20.0	..
Wisconsin	28.2	27.4	40.0	31.2
Pennsylvania	33.8	35.0	25.0	31.7
Minnesota	23.2	26.3	13.0	29.2
Louisiana	15.6	13.7	17.0	16.4
Michigan	26.1	34.5	36.0	30.8

The general average as to quality is 80.7 per cent., as compared with 73.7 per cent. last year, 85.5 per cent. in 1900, and 87.2 per cent. in 1899. It is estimated that about 1.9 per cent. of the corn crop of 1901 was still in the hands of farmers on Nov. 1, 1902, as compared with 4.5 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on Nov. 1, 1901, and 4.4 per cent. of that of 1899 in hand Nov. 1, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of buckwheat is 15.1 bushels, against 15.6 bushels in 1901, 15 bushels in 1900, and a ten-year average of 17.2 bushels. Of the seven States having 20,000 acres or upward under this product, including New York and Pennsylvania, which together contain about three-fourths of the entire buckwheat acreage of the country, five report a yield per acre in excess of their respective ten-year averages. The general average as to quality is 88.1 per cent., against 93.3 per cent. last year and 90.2 per cent. in 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,100.85
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

Department of Agriculture Gives Figures on Grain Yields in Various States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is 26.8 bushels, as compared with an average yield of 16.7 bushels in 1901, 25.3 bushels in 1900 and 1899, and a ten-year average of 23.4 bushels. The following table shows, for all States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, the preliminary estimates of average yield per acre in bushels in 1902, with the final estimates for 1901 and 1900, and the mean of the averages of the last ten years:

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Nebraska	32.0	14.1	26.0	23.0
Missouri	39.0	10.1	28.0	25.4
Texas	8.1	11.6	16.0	18.5
Indiana	38.9	19.8	38.0	30.5

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street Corner Leased—Other Dealings—Rhinelander Properties at Auction.

William Waldorf Astor has leased the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, a plot 67 by 150, now covered by a six-story store and apartment building, known as the Lenox, with an adjoining four-story structure on the street. It is reported that the entire plot may be reimproved, although no additional particulars regarding the transaction could be gathered yesterday. Mr. Astor's representatives in this city would say nothing further than that such a lease had been made.

John H. Berry has sold for G. E. Bauhahn, the seven-story elevator apartment house, 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Mendelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Freeman estate, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., 79 to 89 Seventh Avenue, Northeast corner of Fifteenth Street, old three-story buildings, on plot 129 by 105.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. Sarah A. Seaman to a client for occupancy the four-story brownstone front dwelling 16 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 100.

Davis & Robinson have sold to client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 20.9 by 80, has been sold to a Mrs. Phillips.

Warren S. Bartlett has sold to Charles D. Simons the three-story brick dwelling 280 West Seventy-third Street, 17.3 by 76.8.

Greene & Taylor have sold for Dr. Alexander A. Smith, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 8 West Forty-seventh Street, 21.5 by 100.5. The price is reported at $95,000.

Duff & Conger have sold for Frederick Schuck to David Canavan 113 and 115 West Ninety-fourth Street, two five-story flats on plot 52 by 100.8. The buyer already owns Nos. 109 and 111, adjoining.

Brooke & Gerber have sold for Franklin L. Gunther 126 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, and for Charles E. Taintor the similar adjoining house, No. 128. The buyer of both parcels is William T. Rainey.

Samuel Green is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 200, running through from One Hundred and Fourth to One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West. George Ranger was the broker in the deal.

Max Marx has sold the two six-story apartment houses, 227 to 233 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 80 by 100; also, the five-story flat, 131 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.11; also the five-story flat 144 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Bernard Freund has bought from A. J. H. Meyer the five-story double flat 58 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

B. Chenken and G. Friedman have sold for Joseph Wolf to Max Rollnick the six-story tenement, 510 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3; also for Irving Bockner, to the same buyer, the similar property, 538 East Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Cornelia Seymour has sold to James Carney, for $60,000, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 984 Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25.5 by 100.

The Gaines-Roberts Company has sold the remaining five of the row of nine five-story flats, recently completed on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, East of Willis Avenue.

Launedster & Co. report that they have sold for $26,000 the five-story brick and stone double flat on Bergen Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 27 by 80 by 100; also, for $7,000, the dwelling, 609 Robbins Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Frank Callaghan and John Vincent to Carolina W. Fuhrr the dwelling, with plot 50 by 100 at the corner of West Farms Road and Forest Street, Westchester.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank has sold the two four-story brick flats 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, each 25 by 100.

George Nicholas has sold for Sarah A. Griffin, 106 West Seventy-first Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 19 by 55 by 100 feet, the consideration being about $30,000.

The auction sale of the Rhinelander estate holdings, under a recent partition decree of the Supreme Court, has been set down for Dec. 2. The aggregate value of the properties involved is said to be in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. For this reason, as being one of the largest single offerings in the history of the real estate salesroom, the event promises to be noteworthy, although it will be of little real interest so far as the general market is concerned. Those having charge of the sale have not sought to conceal the fact that the entire proceedings are nothing more than a method of effecting the transfer of the Rhinelander holdings from the estate to a corporation, shares in which will be held by the Rhinelander heirs in proportion to their various interests—similar, in a word, to the way in which the Bradish Johnson properties were handled some time ago. The Rhinelander properties, twenty-one in number, include 130 and 477 and 479 Broadway, 87 to 91 Park Place, two corners at Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street, several parcels in the old Greenwich Village section and others on the upper east side on Second and Lexington Avenues in the "Eighties." The auction sale will be conducted by John N. Golding.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eighteen-story office building to be erected by the Barclay Realty Company at the southwest corner of Broadway and Duane Street on a plot 111.8 by 130.4. Architect I. B. Colt has estimated the cost of the structure at $1,000,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

623 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 206.5 feet west of Willis Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as administrator.....$14,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Park Terrace North, 150 feet west of Park Terrace East, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Charles E. McShane and Emanuel Alexander... 3,335

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 447 Broadway, running through to 24 Mercer Street, 150 feet north of Howard Street, 24.11 by 200.3 by 24.9 by 200.3, five-story brick and stone building.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., trustees' sales, 53 Greene Street, west side, 60.3 feet south of Broome Street, 33.10 by 100.3 by 33.11 by 100, six-story stone-front building; 48 Dey Street, north side, 174.3 feet east of Greenwich Street, 18.11 by 78, five-story stone-front building.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 896 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 462.3 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 40 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and stable; One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 456.8 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100, frame stable and vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, William G. Choate, referee, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 206.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 96.9, five-story brick dwelling; 34 and 36 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two two-story frame dwellings.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to secure dower, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick F. Neumann, referee, 346 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,336.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Broadway, southwest corner of Duane, for an eighteen-story brick office building, 111.8 by 130.4; Barclay Realty Company of 280 Broadway, owner; I. B. Colt of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, opposite proposed bridge road, for a brick and iron water tank tower; estate of Elias Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil, owner; the Rushing Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

Nos. 47 and 49 East Ninth Street, a four-story brick factory, with stores; Sailors' Snug Harbor, owner; W. H. Hume & Sons of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Nov. 10, 1902.

AVENUE D, e s, 40 ft s of 6th St, 20x72: David B. Cohen to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtg $5,500)..... $1

BAY 41, s s, 45.4 ft w of North St, 50 x100, City Island; Fletcher P. Scofield to Richard T. Fordham..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 425.4 ft s of 241st Washington Avenue, 25x100; D. Pulman to Jackson Ar...

CUTHBERT AV, s s, 228.5 ft w of Broadway, 48.7x100x—x—; Clara M. Hanan to Alfred P. Hanan, (mtg —)..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 156.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 19.8x120x irregular; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl, ½ part, (mtg $1,800)..... 1

EAGLE AV, 661, w s, 16.8x95; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl, ½ part, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

FREEMAN ST, n s, 124.6 ft w of Chisholm St, 25x107.10x32.1x127.11; Nellie A. Lavelle to Henry Keller..... 1

LEWIS ST, 55, w s, 25x100; Annie Slonimsky to Simme Tobish, (mtg $17,500)...

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 110th St, 20.11x70; Philip Kaiser to Rachel Strauss, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

LOT 227, Block F, amended map of H. P. Rose Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Louis Benoist..... 1

LOT 238, Block F, amended map of H. P. Rose Mapes estate; H. P. Rose to Agnes Hagerty..... 1

LOTS 24 and 25, map of partition of Mary A. Wells and another vs. Ann M. Stover and others; Seward Baker to Max Lax... 350

MADISON ST, 368 and 370, s s, 50.1x93.7x 49.11x—; Isidore Jackson to Max Gold and another, (mtg $22,000)..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 119.11 ft s of 144th St, 21.10x125x irregular, with all title to strip; James M. La Coste to Maurits F. Westergreen, all liens..... 100

OLD BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, or Broadway, n e corner of 103d St, 113x208.1x 100.11x157.9; Thomas P. Campbell and others to Jennie M. Tompkins, quitclaim

PROSPECT AV, e s, 401.1 ft n e of Westchester Av, 23.2x189.5x irregular; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl, ½ part, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

RYER PLACE, Lot 187, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100x25.1x95; Thomas J. Bannon to Annie Malcolm, taxes, &c.

STANTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Sheriff St, runs e 25x s 60x w 22x s 15x w 3x n 75; Marx Solomon to Herman M. Solomon, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

WATER ST, s e corner of Market St, 23x 90; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, to J. Frederic Kernochan and another, committee, (R S $14.50)..... 1

WATER ST, n e corner of Rutgers Slip, 24x70x23.11x70; Gussie Finn to Mathilda Addison, Ca. G., rerecorded..... 14,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 21, map of Washingtonville, 33.11x163x30.10x 154.11; William H. Doty to the First National Bank of Yonkers, B. & S..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 121 ft w of Eagle Av, 41.7x75x40.6x84; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl, (mtg $6,000,) 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 76th St, 28.4x63x irregular; John T. Canavan to George Wolf, Jr., (mtg $40,000)..... 11,000

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; William L. Raymond and another, trustees, to Althea S. Rudd... 28,500

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x100; William L. Raymond and others to Althea S. Rudd, quitclaim, Ca. G.

WEST ST, 3, and 4 Washington St; Theodore C. Camp, as committee, to Battery Place Realty Company, (R S $38,) recorded..... 78,775

1ST AV, n w corner of 105th St, 25.11x 100; Jacob Paskusz and wife to Margaret A. Rowan, (mtg $35,000)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 105th St, 25.11x 100; Margaret A. Rowan to Jacob Paskusz, (mtg $31,000)..... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 72d St, runs s 54.5x e 16.3x n 0.6x e 14.11x n 4x e 8.9x s 4x e 20x n 53.11 to street x w 60; John C. Wysong and others, trustees, to J. Frederic Kernochan and another, committee, (R S $44)..... 800

3D AV, w s, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 23.9x 100; Charles M. Beattie, referee, to Caspar Heinden..... 11,500

5TH ST, n s, 323.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x103; Meyer Spear to Israel M. Lerner, ½ part, all title, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

67TH ST, n s, 92.5x79.6x22.8x90.6; Annie M. Kelly to Joseph M. Lichtenauer and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

6TH AV, n w corner of 25th St, 20x60; Henry Kuhlke to Alfred C. Kuhlke and others, q. c. 1

10TH ST, 129 East, 24x92; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, to J. Frederic Kernochan and New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, committee, (R S $12)..... 100

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; James D. Putnam to Jackson Architectural Iron Works, (mtg $6,500)..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 21.3x 98.9; Rosanna Mooney, widow, to Emma A. Richardson..... 1

56TH ST, 76 East, 18x100.5; Morton F. Plaut to Hermann Thomas..... 100

56TH ST, 76 East, 18x100.5; Hermahn Thomas to Ephemia Jaques..... 100

57TH ST, 129 West, 20x100.5; Augusta H. Taintor to William T. Rainey..... 100

74TH ST, s s, 542 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; J. Frederic Kernochan, as committee, to J. Frederic Kernochan and New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as committee, (R S $15.50)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, 75x100.11; August L. Sevestre and another to Louis Lese. (mtg $16,000)..... 1

106TH ST, 303 West, 19x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company to Charles H. Covell..... 1

106TH ST, 303 West, 19x100.11; Joseph Wolf to Charles H. Covell, (mtg $31,000)

109TH ST, 58 West, 25x100.11; Adolph J. H. Meyer to Bernhard Freund, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

109TH ST, 179 East, 17.10x100.11; 109th St, 171 to 175 East, 53.7x100.11; Samuel Riker, executor, to Louis Lese..... 24,000

109TH ST, 177 East, 17.10x100.11; Margaret A. Edwards to Louis Lese..... 6,000

109TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 125x 100.11; Samuel Riker to Louis Lese, all title..... 1

109TH ST, 181 and 183 East, 35x100.11; Samuel Riker and another, executors, to Louis Lese..... 12,000

109TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Louis Lese to Auguste L. Sevestre and another, (mtg $44,000)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100,11; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Louis Lese, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

112TH ST, 313 and 315 West, 33.4x100.11; Dora J. Malcolm to Adeline L. Hill and others, 4-5 part, B. & S..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Robert M. Silverman and another (mtg $43,000)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 206 ft e of Trinity Av, 18x 103.6x18x103.7; Augusta Fiegel to Peter M. Fiegel, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

134TH ST, 16 West, 25x99.11; Lewis A. Abrams to Charles Proctor..... 18,000

137TH ST, 310 West, 15x99.11; Mary C. Brady to Edward A. Reilly, (mtg $7,500). 100

150TH ST, s s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; John H. Maloney to Minnie H. Rode, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

161ST ST, e s, 0 ft n of Lot 74, map of North Melrose, 25x99.5x25x98.5; Anton Rinschler to Jacob Riehl, ½ part, all title, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

COURTLANDT AV, 787, w s, 25x98; Andrew Denblein to Johanna Reymers, 5 years..... 300

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 158th St, 99x98; Hugo Maier to Andrew Deublein, 10 years, from Aug. 1, 1902..... 700

MOTT ST, 107; Antonio d'Ambrosio to Giuseppe Falanga, 3½ years..... 540

57TH AV, 671; Robert Scoville to Harvey E. Fisk, 5 years..... 8,000—10,000

6TH ST, 617; David Jacobowitz to Samuel Rubenstein, 3 years and 6 months... 1,600

8TH ST, 320 East; Fryer Beck, attorney, to Samuel Weiner, 1 year..... 432

9TH ST, 619 East; David Jacobowitz to Sussman Reinhardt, 3 years and 5 mos. 1,600

12TH ST, 530 East; Pasquale d'Angelo and others to Orazio La Cagnino and another, 5 years..... 3,670

26TH ST, 517 West; John A. Moore to William J. Donovan, 4 years, 8½ months 1,020

125TH ST, 122 East, 25x100.11; William G. Mangles and others to George Billings, 5 years..... $1,800, 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

DUSENBURY, Mabel C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 32d St, 30 West, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 2,000

ELKUS, Evelyn, to George F. Handel; 3d Av, 2,312; also, 3d Av, 2,315 and 2,317; all title, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,700

FAY, Margaret, (Malone,) and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West St, e s, 23.2 ft n of West 12th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

FIEGEL, Peter to Augusta Fiegel; 133d St, n s, 236 ft e of Trinity Av, prior mtg $2,000, 1 year..... 2,000

HAND, Eleanor A. M., (formerly Hall,) to Ella F. Monteith and another, trustees; 76th St, 324 West, 3 years, 4 per cent... 13,500

GANSS, Julia, as individual and as executrix, to George F. Herrmann; Avenue C, n w corner of 16th St, due Aug. 10, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

GAUTIER, Louis, to Frank Dunning and another, trustees; 105th St, 213 East, 5 years..... 2,000

GLATTLI, Rudolf, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25 by 75, 6 per cent..... 10,000

GOLD, Max, and another to Isidore Jackson and another; Madison St, 368 and 370, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,250

HAWES, Euphemia, to Henry H. Pease; 56th St, 76 East, prior mtg $25,000, due Jan. 10, 1903..... 10,000

HAWES, Euphemia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 76 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 25,000

HAWES, Euphemia, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 56th St, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, due Dec. 19, 1902..... 10,000

HERCHE, Peter, to Chelsea Realty Company; 3d St, n s, and 3d, n w corner; Greene St, 217 to 223, prior mtg $50,000, due May 10, 1903, 6 per cent..... 25,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Franz Backhaus; Avenue A, w s, 75 ft s of 72d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

KNAUF, Charles, to George Brown, committee; Columbus Av, n s, being Lot 23, map of Downing estate, 3 years..... 1,800

LAVELLE, William T., to George V. Sloat; Freeman St, n s, 174.7 ft w of Chisholm St, due Jan. 1, 1904..... 5,000

LAVELLE, William T., to Smith Williamson; Freeman St, n s, 149.7 ft w of Chisholm St, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 5,500

LAVELLE, Nellie A., to Charles T. Dinon; Freeman St, n s, 100 ft w of Chisholm St, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 5,000

LENT, Solomon, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Weehawken St, w s, 90.9 ft n of Christopher St, due Oct. 25, 1907, 6 per cent..... 8,000

LESSE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 109th St, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 35,000

LESSE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LESSE, Louis, to Auguste L. Sevestre and another; 101st St, s s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LEVY, Mitchell A., C., to the Title Insu... 109th St, n e c... Herman Av,

MAHR, Henry J., and another to Richard W. Underhill, guardian; Allen St, 101, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

MALCOLM, Annie, to F. Joseph Heaney; Ryer Pl, Lot 187, map of Samuel Ryer; Homestead, demand, 6 per cent..... 200

MARGER, Katharina, widow, to German Savings Bank; 89th St, s s, 230.11 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 8,000

McCRORKEN, Owen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, e s, 165 ft n of 116th St to w s of old Bloomingdale Road, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 15,000

McOWEN, Anthony, and another to Dollar Savings Bank of Washington Av, n e corner of 167th St, 3 years, gold..... 12,500

PATERNO, Charles, and others to New York Savings Bank; 103d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 100,000

PATTERNO, Joseph, and others to Alexander Walker; 103d St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due Feb. 10, 1903, 6 per cent..... 12,000

POST, Julia, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 97th St, s s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

RAINEY, William T., to Augusta H. Taintor; 57th St, 128 West, due Oct. 22, 1903, 4 per cent..... 45,000

RICHARDSON, Emma A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 310 East, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 3,000

RICHARDSON, Emma A., to Caroline S. Belcher; 34th St, s s, 165 ft e of 2d Av, prior mtg $3,000, 2 years..... 4,000

RIEFE, John, to Anita V. D. Parker; 94th St, 173 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.. 6,000

RITTER, Magdalena, and others to Lluse Meder; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 193d St, 3 years..... 2,500

ROWAN, Margaret A., to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 3 years..... 25,000

RUDD, Althea S., to Orphan Asylum Society; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 3 years..... 25,000

SCHNEIDER, Gerhard, to Henry Schneider; 71st St, s s, 160 ft w of 2d Av, demand..... 8,000

SILVERMAN, Robert M., to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 118th St, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av, prior mtg $113,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,000

SILVERMAN, Robert M., and another to City Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 56,500

SILVERMAN, Robert M., and another to City Mortgage Company; 118th St, s s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 56,500

SMITH, William G., to Martin Stepper; Poplar St, n s, 300 ft w of Main St; also Poplar St, n s, 172.5 ft e of lands of J. J. Gleason; Lot 24, map 2, Andrew Arrow; also Lot 25, on same map, 2 years..... 3,500

SPEARING, Jane C., to Elizabeth Rippel; Woodycrest Av, e s, 93.9 ft s of 168th St, 3 years..... 6,000

WESTERN, Charles L., to Sarah A. Sands and another, trustees; Madison Av, n e corner of 104th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

WESTERGREN, Mouritz F., to James M. La Coste; Mott Av, e s, 119.11 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 9,830

VAN ZANDT, Leopold, to Karrick Riggs; William St, 169; also, Thompson St, 68 to 74; also, Spring St, 245 and 247; also, Centre St, 212, 217, 219, 220, and 222; also, Elm St, 143 and 145; also, Beekman St, 136 and 138; also, 12th St, 24 and 26 East; also, University Place, 52, undivided share; also, all title to part of piers 23 and 24, East River, due Nov. 1, 1903..... 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOW, William J., guardian, to Nettie N. Young..... 1

BRITTON, Isabel, to Alice B. Newhouse, assigns five mtgs..... 1

EIMER, August, executor, to Wilhelm Harpe..... 10,000

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society..... 1

GORDON, Louis, and another to Charles B. Meyers, all title to extent of $1,500.. 1

GORDON, Louis, and another to Charles B. Meyers, all title to extent of $1,600.. 1

HANGEN, Julia S., administratrix, to Leopold Block, three assignments..... 9,200

KNAPP, Edward J., executor and trustee, to Annie E. Knapp and another..... 28,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank..... 30,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to William A. Spencer and others, trustee..... 8,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Emily H. Mohr, trustee..... 5,000

MANHATTAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Augusta H. Beyer..... 1

MARX, Max, to American Mortgage Company..... 1,900

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Albany City Savings Bank..... 5,000

OSMANSKY, Morris, and another to Morris N. Joseph, all title..... 1

ROONEY, Johanna, individually and executrix, to Charles Wilhelm..... 1,000

RYER, Anne A., to Adaline M. Ryder... 1,000

STEEVES, John F., to Elisabeth A. Heaney..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nichols and another, assignment..... 34,000

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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria B. Nichols and another,

Mechanics' Liens.

COMMERCE ST, 20 and 22; John Maher & Son against Mary P. Winterbottom, owner and contractor..... 1,330

JEROME AV, e s, 106.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 50x100; Casmente Roofing Company against Asher L. Smith, owner and contractor; Burnside Realty and Building Company, contractor..... 110

WALKER and Westchester Avs, n e corner, 112x110; Floyd Wells & Co. against Giuseppe F. Rando, owner and contractor.. 122

7TH AV, 1,858 and 1,860; Jennie Liguori against Eva Jacobson, owner and contractor..... 320

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 125x102.2; Thomas F. Gaynor against Elias Kempner, owner and contractor.. 2,132

94TH ST, 58 and 60 East; Bell Brothers against Henry S. Richland, owner and contractor..... 1,497

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; George Fehn against Peter J. Clarken and another, owners; Martin J. Barron, owner and contractor..... 93

101ST ST and West End Av, s e corner, 96.10x100; Thomas F. Gaynor against Elias Kempner, owner and contractor.. 2,132

117TH ST, 13 to 19 East; Max Goldstein against George W. Steele, owner; Robert Mathews, contractor..... 168

117TH ST, 17 to 19 East; P. Posmansky against George W. Steele, owner; Robert Mathews, contractor..... 74

125TH ST, 122 East; John H. Merritt against George Ehret, owner; George Billings, contractor..... 35

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

54TH ST, 20 East; Sterling Realty Company with Robert D., Jr., and Clarance V. M. Radcliffe..... $15,000

118TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100; City Mortgage Company with Robert M. Silverman and Max Liebeskind..... 112,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

36TH ST, 110 East; John M. Roff and another against J. M. Ellsworth and another, March 4, 1902..... $1,305

36TH ST, 110 East; New York Fiexible Wood Flooring Company against J. M. Ellsworth and another, March 3, 1902... 152

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100; Max Luther against William H. Scott and another, March 3, 1902, canceled..... 220

117TH ST, 109 and 111 West; Julius Glaser against Annie F. Brandt, Sept. 9, 1902, canceled..... 33

117TH ST, 109 West; Louis Sophier against Annie F. Brandt, Sept. 2, 1902, canceled..... 33

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 72 to 75, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Frank A. Wahlig against Charles Wahlig and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Burling & Geiger.

MADISON ST, 283; Leopold Barth against Jacob Osnowitz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft s of 142d St, 25x98.10x 25x98.3; James M. Halstead, trustee, against Charles Laul and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowen & Sands.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 25x99.5x25 x98.10; New York Security and Trust Company against Charles Laul and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowen & Sands.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 25x100.1 x25x99.5; Charlotte O. Scheltes against Charles Laue and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WEST BROADWAY, w s, 43.6 ft s of York St, 43.11x53.7x43.11x49.11, and 10 York St; Thomas G. Carroll and another against Thomas G. Carroll, administrator, and another, (amended partition;) attorney, E. G. Duvall.

4TH AV, e s, 175 ft n of 89th St, 54x80, and 58th St, n s, 146.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.4, two actions; Leopold Bloch against Rudolph J. Muller and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. L. Sicardi.

1ST AV and 31st St, s e corner, 24.8x100; Maria Jones against Nathan Weilberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.

18TH ST, n s, 196.6 ft w of Avenue C, 33x102.3; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Cassie Muldoon and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

20TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 4th Av, 26.8x92; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Louis L. De Janon and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

23D ST, n s, 194.1 ft e of 2d Av, 18.5x—; Mary E. W. Clark and another against Walter D. Williams, (counter claim, &c.;) attorney, M. M. Forrest.

78TH ST, 182 East; City of New York against Mary R. Goelet and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

113TH ST, 111 West; William K. Lancaster against Bendit Isaacs and another, (specific performance;) attorney, S. T. Stern.

125TH ST, 529 West; David Klein against Grace E. Johnston and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Bargain.—Good eight-room house, barn, hennery; fruit; 18 acres; $1,000. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

Business Property Wanted.

Wanted—Small private stable, with quarters for [illegible]

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, November 11th, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Trustees' Sale

by order of Franklin L. Gunther and John Clinton Gray, Esq., Trustees,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE

6-story stone and brick building with lot,

No. 53 Greene Street,

between Grand and Broome Streets, 5-story stone and brick building with lot,

No. 48 Dey Street,

between Church and Greenwich Sts.

For maps, etc., apply to Perkins & Jackson, Esqs., Attorneys for Trustees, 115 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, November 11, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

Supreme Court Partition Sale,

William J. A. McKim, Esq., Referee,

The Choice and Valuable Property

CONSISTING OF

5-story stone and brick business building with plot of land.

No. 447 BROADWAY,

running through to and being No. 24 Mercer Street,

between Howard and Grand Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to William Mitchell, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Wall Street, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auct'r,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

THURSDAY, November 13, 1902,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE, under direction of LINUS A. GOULD, Esq., Ref., four-story brick tenement, with store; size, 19.11x74.

201 and 203 East 109th St.,

BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., two 4-story brick dwellings; size of each, 18x100.11.

N. E. Cor. 126th St. and 3d Av. and 2,323-5-7-9 3d Av.,

five 4-story brick tenements with stores; size of lots 19.11 to 21x70.

207-9-11-13-15-17-19-21 East 126th St,

BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., eight 3-story and basement brick dwellings; size of each, 16x99.11.

L. J. D'AUBY, Esq., Atty., 86 Worth St. Maps at auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N.Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.

POSITIVE SALE TUESDAY, NOV. 11, NOON, at 111 Broadway, 2d floor, Real Estate Salesroom.

CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS,

4 Lots E. 137th St.

with barn, north side, about 457 feet east of St. Ann's Av. Sold subject to $7,500 mortgage.

896 E. 138th St.

2 lots, dwelling, south side, about 462 feet east of St. Ann's Av., adjoining above; sold subject to $7,000 mortgage. Both mortgages held by Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Both properties near "L" station and trolley lines. Maps and particulars with Gasquet, Rutherford & Putnam, Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

A MAGNIFICENT N. W. CORNER PROPERTY, on Columbus Avenue, 25x100 feet, 4 stores and twelve 4 and 5 room Apartments, with hardwood trim, Parquet Floors, Open Plumbing and Tiled Bathrooms. Everything new and in first-class condition. Free and clear. Apply for particulars to ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, 10 West 23d St., N. Y.

A BUILDER OWNING modern single flat in choicest residential quarter of west side, needing ready money, will make big sacrifice for immediate sale. For particulars apply to **DUFF & CONGER,** Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A PARK AVENUE CORNER. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent condition; 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A BARGAIN. 4-Story Flat. 8th Avenue, near the Grand Circle. Well rented; little expenses. Occupied by 8 tenants; easy terms. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., Tel. 6420—38. 116 West 42d Street.

$10,000 cash will buy two handsome 5-story double flats, 27x82x100 each; halls, baths heated, hot water; near 7th Av.; north of 125th St.; one block from rapid transit station; mortgage 4½ per cent.; rent, $1,400 each. PHELPS, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

On 88th St., Near Central Park. A handsomely decorated and beautifully appointed 20-foot, four-story and basement house; complete in every detail; a bargain to quick buyer. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d St. Handsomely appointed, high-class dwelling in centre of block; will be sold at unusually low price; should be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 77th, between Col. & Ams. 4-story and basement, high-stoop residence; handsomely decorated; key at our office; price, $38,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Corner West End Av. Price, $39,000. A large five-story American basement; new and complete in every detail; caretaker on premises; easy terms. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A Bargain. Price, $27,000. An

Referees' Notices.

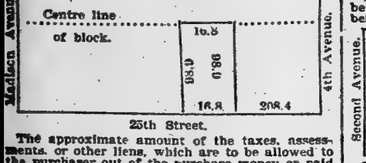
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL W. FRENCH, Plaintiff, vs. INEZ FRENCH and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of August, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NUMBER ONE.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and house thereon situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, in the State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and eight feet four inches westerly from the northwesterly corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and running from said point westerly along said street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with the Fourth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches; thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Gilbert M. Platt and others to Ulysses D. French by deed dated December 20, 1859, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on December 22, 1859, in Liber 798 of Conveyances, Page 309.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 47 East 25th Street:



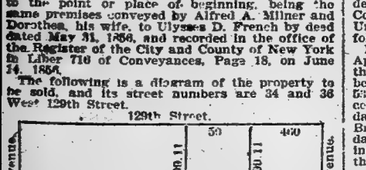
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $400.22.

PARCEL NUMBER TWO.

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, known and distinguished on a certain map drawn April, 1827, by J. F. Bridges, City Surveyor, from a survey of D. Ewen, City Surveyor, made March, 1826, entitled "Map of a piece of land situate at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, on file as an original map in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as Lots Numbers 547 & 548, which said lots are more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant four hundred and sixty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Alfred A. Milner and Dorothea, his wife, to Ulysses D. French by deed dated May 31, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 716 of Conveyances, Page 18, on June 14, 1856.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its street numbers are 34 and 36 West 129th Street.



The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee, is $301.54 and interest.—Dated New York, 9th day of October, 1902.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.

EDWARD L. BETTENS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 76 William Street, New York City.

AUGUSTUS MARTIN, Esq., Attorney for defendants Minnie L. French and others.

THOMAS F. TAYLOR, Esq., Guardian ad litem for Inez French, Samuel Lorenzo French, and Louis Osborne French.

HENRY S. VAN DUZER, Esq., Attorney for Thomas F. Taylor as guardian ad litem.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

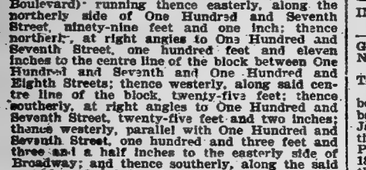
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard) running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet, and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $206,226.79 and interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $13,486.25. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $8,478.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00; also any taxes for 1902 which may be a lien at time of sale.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, October 15th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, November 5th, 1902.

NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

MANWELL, ADAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adam Manwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 444 Ninth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New York the 17th day of May, 1902.

WILLIAM MANWELL, Executor.

FREDERICK C. HUNTER, Attorney for Executor, 71 Broadway, New York City.

MANIGAULT, CHARLOTTE MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE MORRIS MANIGAULT, late of the County of Sussex, England, Great Britain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Messrs. Hewlett & Marshall, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of October, 1902.

EDWARD RICHARD LEWIS and WILLIAM G. CHANDLER, Executors.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against PATRICK O'NEILL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the block bounded and between First and Second Avenues and 40th and 41st Streets, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

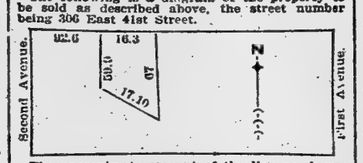
Beginning at a point on the south side of 41st Street, distant ninety-two (92) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-first Street sixteen (16) feet and three (3) inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue sixty-seven (67) feet more or less to land formerly of Kippe; thence northwest along said mentioned land seventeen (17) feet and ten (10) inches more or less; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet and nine (9) inches more or less to the southerly side of 41st Street at the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said house being party walls, and the said premises being known and distinguished as No. 306 East 41st Street.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.

BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 306 East 41st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,225, with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $201.93, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $182.39 and interest, and also taxes for 1902, whatever they may be.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.

JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BANK OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against OSTRANDER ARMS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the property directed by said judgment to be sold, namely:

All of the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Ostrander Arms & Manufacturing Company, in and to the letters patent of the United States numbered and bearing date as follows, to wit:

No. 450,773, bearing date the 21st day of April, 1891, reissued as No. 11,295, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1892; No. 469,900, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1892; No. 531,132, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1894; No. 603,066, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1898; and letters patent of Great Britain numbered 9,634, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, and all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in each and all of the said letters patent.

All of said United States letters patent will be offered for sale and sold together, and the said letters patent of Great Britain will be offered for sale and sold separately.—Dated New York, October 18, 1902.

HAROLD NATHAN, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FRANCESCO AIELLO, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that FRANCESCO AIELLO, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 10th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FALK, bankrupt.—No. 5,119.

To the creditors of Louis Falk of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Falk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES G. HOSE ELECTRIC COMPANY, bankrupt.—No. 5,121.

NOTICE OF SALE AT AUCTION.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of James Goldmark, Esq., Trustee, at public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 254 Fourth Street, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a general description of said property being as follows: All the machinery, tools, fixtures, and office furniture, material, stock, farms, finished and unfinished coils, and all appliances appertaining to said business.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value, and in case any of said property shall be sold for less than seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value, such sale shall be conditioned upon and subject to the approval of a creditors' meeting to be called by the court for the purpose of passing upon said sale.

Dated November 7th, 1902.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Seventh District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MULLER & ABEL, a partnership; OSKAR MULLER and GEORGE ABEL.—In Bankruptcy.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, at Nos. 362-372 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of lumber, varnish, tools, machinery, &c., of church organ builders; also the office furniture of said bankrupts. By order of George M. Reischmann, Trustee.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1902.

CHAS. DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Trustee, 10 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE NEIMAN and MAX NEIMAN, composing the firm of M. NEIMAN'S SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 5,362.

To the creditors of George Neiman and Max Neiman of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said George Neiman and Max Neiman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Nov. 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN WARZAWIAK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that HERMAN WARZAWIAK, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 10th, 1902.

NO. 5,258.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORIS ROSENWASSER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moris Rosenwasser of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Moris Rosenwasser was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY (or Maria) MULLER, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, November 11th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 36-38 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

Oriental antique rugs, large and small; table and cushion silk covers; brought by Persian family cheap; wholesale or retail; write. Call evenings or Sunday afternoons and Sundays. Kalayjian, 319 East 83d St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD. TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 2166 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call, Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

BELL, MARY A. L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Edward Hadley Lawrence and John T. Lawrence, the name John being fictitious, the real name of the party being unknown to the petitioner herein, two of the heirs and next of kin of Mary A. L. Bell, deceased.

To the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the two first names mentioned being the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. L. BELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Oliver of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. L. Bell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,238.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMMA KLATZCO, formerly EMMA STAMM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emma Klatzco, formerly Emma Stamm, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 6th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY (or Maria) MULLER, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, November 11th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 36-38 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

Surrogate Notices.

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 130th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St. Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL. Stenography and Typewriting. 542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St., Magnus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

WHAT IS FENCING GOOD FOR? It relieves you of flesh, it strengthens your sight, nerves, and mind, it gives you health, figure, and grace; take lessons at once; open for engagements; clubs, societies, &c., invited. PROF. W. RALFF, 140 WEST 23D ST.

CLASSES in COSTUME DRAWING, DESIGN, MODELING, WOOD CARVING, WATER COLOR, MILLINERY, EMBROIDERY, SEWING, DRESSMAKING. GERMAN for beginners and advanced students. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St. 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE 110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (Successors to the Misses Green) Boarding and Day School for Girls. Reopens Oct. 1st. Established in 1816. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS. ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY. Enter any day or evening. Circulars. Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping. "NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

THE MISSES WREAKS Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 53 West 45th Street.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL. Boarding and Day School for Girls. 902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES. Boarding and Day School for Girls. 282 West 85th St., c West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

CHURCH CHOIR POSITIONS can be obtained by singers or organists by enrolling with Townsend H. Fellows Co., Choir Exchange, 10 Carnegie Hall. NO COMMISSIONS.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL. Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av. Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA, CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT, AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST., THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St. Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 21 & 14 East 49th Street. Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of August, 1902.—Present—Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frederick G. Voss, Richard Delafield, Alexander H. Stephens, Norman Henderson, Philip Lehman, Carl Scheer, William C. Schieffelin, and William Lanman Bull, a majority of the Directors of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners on July 2, July 3, and July 21, 1902, and the affidavit of Edwin C. Hoyt, sworn to August 7, 1902;

On motion of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 250 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of November, 1902, in The Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and The Argus, a newspaper published in Albany; and it is

Further ordered that service of a copy of this order be made upon such persons holding policies of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, whose residences are unknown or appears from the petition presented in support of this order, by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the General Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, addressed to the persons to be served at the residence or residences insured by the policy or policies held by him or her, or them, as appears and stated in the schedules annexed to the petition presented in behalf of the application for this order.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM, Justice of the Supreme Court.

[Seal.] (A copy.)

THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By Order of George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the County of Albany.

Notice is hereby given, according to the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all persons having claims or demands against DAVID S. McGARVEY, late of the City of Albany, in said County of Albany, deceased, intestate, that application has been made by the undersigned, as petitioner, for the issuance to him of letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased, and that for the purpose of determining the amount of the penalty of the bond to be required to be given by the said undersigned, as such administrator, all such creditors of the said David S. McGarvey, deceased, are required to present their claims, with vouchers in support thereof, to the said George H. Fitts, Surrogate of the said County of Albany, at his office, in the County Building, Albany, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of November, 1902.—Dated Albany, N. Y., October 10th, 1902.

CHARLES F. McGARVEY, Petitioner.

EDWIN VAN WORMER, Atty. for Petitioner, 51 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

o14-2aw4w

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable David Leventritt on the 14th day of October, 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES BLOCK, JOHN PLOCK, and FERDINAND F. STEINBACK, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, under the firm name of Plock, Steinback & Murray, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the temporary receiver of said Plock, Steinback & Murray, at his office, at the office of Bennet & Silverman, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 16th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.

ARMITAGE MATTHEWS, Temporary Receiver.

BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, notice is hereby given that all creditors of AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY shall present their claims against it to John A. Miller, one of its receivers, at his office, No. 763 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, within three months from October 28th, 1902, for if any such creditors be residents of the Southern District of New York, then at their option to R. Lindsay Coleman, one of the ancillary receivers of said defendant, at his office in the Park Row Building, Manhattan, New York City,) and in default of such presentation shall be barred of recovery.

Surrogate Notices.

BELL, MARY A. L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Edward Hadley Lawrence and John T. Lawrence, the name John being fictitious, the real name of the party being unknown to the petitioner herein, two of the heirs and next of kin of Mary A. L. Bell, deceased.

To the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the two first names mentioned being the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. L. BELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Oliver of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. L. Bell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n11-1aw-6w-Tu

WALKER, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Milton Mayer, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1902. MARY WALKER, Executrix. MILTON MAYER, Attorney for Executrix, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

my20-1aw6mTu

Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,238.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMMA KLATZCO, formerly EMMA STAMM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emma Klatzco, formerly Emma Stamm, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 6th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George E. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARY (or Maria) MULLER, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, November 11th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 36-38 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

Auction Sales.

By the KNICKERBOCKER

AUCTION ROOMS, 8 WEST 28TH ST., N. Y.

C. E. SMITH.....Auctioneer.

THIS TUESDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

A SALE OF IMPORTANCE ON THE PARK SLOPE, BROOKLYN.

COMPRISING THE ENTIRE SUPERB MODERN FURNSHINGS AND RICH APPOINTMENTS OF THE FASHIONABLE AND DECORATIVE PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

479 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH AV., BROOKLYN,

Recently Occupied by

C. A. CAMPBELL, ESQ.,

Comprising

MOYNIHAN IS ARRAIGNED

Bail Fixed at $3,500, and Case Set Down for Nov. 18.

The ex-Police Captain Says He Will "Beat the Case Easy Enough, but It Will Be Mighty Expensive."

"Sure, I'm innocent. I'll beat the case easy enough, but it will be mighty expensive."

That was the assertion made by ex-Capt. Moynihan yesterday afternoon as, accompanied by Abraham Gruber, he entered the Court of Special Sessions to plead before Justice Holbrook.

The Captain, wearing in the lapel of his coat the button of the Legion of Honor, was apparently ill at ease. He is accused on the oaths of Policeman Monroe Rosenfeld, Frank Raimondo, and Antonio Laporti with accepting money to permit disorderly houses to do business in East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

When Justice Holbrook took his seat District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Morgan appeared as the prosecution. Col. Gruber represented the defense. Rosenfeld was in court, but there were no signs of recognition between him and the accused.

Col. Gruber at once applied for an adjournment for the reason that ex-Judge Olcott, who had charge of Moynihan's legal matters, was engaged in the Molineux case, and had other engagements to fill. He asked the court to adjourn the hearing for two weeks.

District Attorney Jerome demurred and said he would present the case to the Grand Jury before that time.

"Has the accused been formally arraigned?" Justice Holbrook asked.

"No," replied Col. Gruber.

"Then it would be well to arraign him," rejoined the court.

Moynihan pleaded not guilty, and Assistant District Attorney Morgan wanted the bail fixed at $5,000, but the court placed it at $3,500 and allowed the present bail of $2,000 to stand until this morning. Then he adjourned the case until Nov. 18 at 2 P. M.

Moynihan held a sort of levee in the rotunda later, where he expressed indignation over the manner of his arrest, which was made at 4 o'clock in the morning. He blamed District Attorney Jerome and Rosenfeld for his troubles. Referring to Jerome and Rosenfeld he remarked: "I put Jerome out of a place where he had no business to be in, and he has never forgiven me for it. He thinks he has got me, but I have no fear."

Mr. Jerome was asked about Moynihan's statement that he was angry because the Captain had put him out of a "certain place."

"If he said that, it is not true," answered Mr. Jerome. "I think he refers to a little row we had over a raid at Eleventh Avenue and Twentieth Street last year."

The fact that ex-Chief Devery and Alderman Thomas Foley were about the court created an impression they were there in the interest of Moynihan. Devery, when questioned, remarked with a smile: "I'll tell you on the quiet. I'm just looking this property over. I'm thinking of buying it." Then he added: "I'm not interested in the Moynihan case, and don't want to be. I'm simply here to try and help a friend who has a little excise trouble."

THREE KILLED BY GAS.

Sarah Frost, a widow, Henry Frost, her son, and James Kiley, a boarder, were found dead from illuminating gas in their flat at 317 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. The rubber tubing of a stove had become detached, probably because the stove had been pushed too far under the coal range.

Frost was a hackman, and Kiley was in his employ. They worked at night. The tenants in the house noticed the odor of gas all day, and sent for Mrs. Abba Frazer, the agent. She had the gas shut off at the meter by Edward Kelly, an inspector of the gas company. He then entered the Frost apartments on the second floor by means of the fire escape. He found Mrs. Frost dead on a couch in the kitchen. Frost was dead in the next bedroom. Kiley was dead in his room.

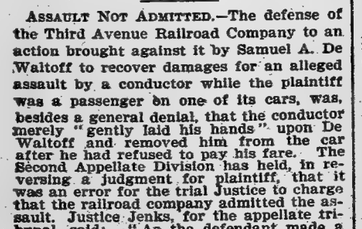
Dr. Whitbeck of Roosevelt Hospital said the three persons had been dead about twelve hours. Coroner Scholer decided that death had been accidental.

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSAULT NOT ADMITTED.—The defense of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to an action brought against it by Samuel A. De Waltoff to recover damages for an alleged assault by a conductor while the plaintiff was a passenger on one of its cars, was, besides a general denial, that the conductor merely "gently laid his hands" upon De Waltoff and removed him from the car after he had refused to pay his fare. The Second Appellate Division has held, in reversing a judgment for plaintiff, that it was an error for the trial Justice to charge that the railroad company admitted the assault. Justice Jenks, for the appellate tribunal, said: "As the defendant made a general denial, the plaintiff was bound to prove his case, and could not depend upon any admission in the special plea as if it were made generally in the action. Moreover, the defense did not admit an assault. It stated affirmatively that the conductor, upon refusal of the plaintiff to pay his fare, put the passenger off the car gently, and without unnecessary violence, setting forth that this was the act of which the plaintiff complained. If a plaintiff would avail himself of an admission in an answer as a pleading, he must accept it entirely. He cannot accept a part and reject a part thereof. Unless, then, the mere act of ejection of a passenger upon his refusal to pay fare, and the use only of such force as is necessary for that purpose, is per se an assault, for which the master is liable, there was no admission in the answer as a pleading which warranted the ruling of the learned court."

***

PRACTICE OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.—The fact that a depositor in a savings bank who opens an account in trust for another sometimes really does so as a mode of transacting business and not with any intention of creating a trust has been recognized by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of Abbie M. Cleveland against the legal representatives of Sarah Davis. That such a practice is frequently resorted to is referred to by the Court of Appeals of this State in the Cunningham case, (147 N. Y., 43.) In the Massachusetts case it appeared that the deceased had on deposit money in her own name to the limit on which banks could pay interest, and that she adopted the trust form in new deposits so as to get interest. Chief Justice Holmes said: "An owner of property does not lose it by using words of gift or trust concerning it in solitude or with the knowledge of another, not assuming it to represent an adverse interest. He may amuse himself as he likes." A "Legal Note" on this subject was published in THE TIMES of Sept. 12 last.



A telephone or mail order brings our goods to your door at once.

No tiresome waiting to exhaust your patience. Our stock is large—complete—correct . . . and made to fit in accordance with your preferences. Close-



It's over the style that most $3.50 shoes trip up.

We worked over a serviceable $3.50 shoe till it had rare distinction and style.

Now we think "Trumps" a bit better than any $3.50 shoe we know.

We've better all-round shoes—for more money.

"Pedestrian" and "Model;" $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Protects Against Temperature Changes

The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.

Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. / 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

STYLISH

FURNITURE

Our assortment embraces a most complete line of Artistic Furniture, in all the popular woods and finishes.

MAHOGANY PARLOR SUITS AND PIECES, (Our Own Upholstering.)

Also Serviceable Sets and Pieces for the Hall, Reception Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom, in new and exclusive designs.

Our Prices Are Far Below Elsewhere

—FOR HIGH-CLASS GOODS—

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads

A solid Brass Bedstead (2 in. pillars, heavy fillings and large mounts throughout,) at $22.50; regular $32.50.

A duplicate of the above (with 1¼ in. pillars,) at $20; regular $30.

LACE CURTAINS and DRAPERIES in great variety.

WINDOW SHADES (a specialty.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dept.: GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of Carpetings; also India and Domestic Rugs in Carpet Sizes.



For dress-up occasions you want to be correct and have on the proper collar. The one named below is right for day or evening.

Cluett "Pokely" 25c.
Arrow "Pokely" 15c.

You may as well have the best at the price.

They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts, or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

West 14th St.

ESTD. 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Savonneries and Axminsters in dainty colorings to please the most fastidious tastes, at specially low prices.

5 PIECE PARLOR SUITES, $33.00

(reduced from $44.00.)

Mahogany finish, inlaid—covered in tapestry.

FANCY CHAIRS, $4.00

(reduced from $5.50.)

Golden Oak or Mahogany finish—covered in damask and velour.

"LONG CREDIT" gives you possession of luxuries as well as necessities.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

Sale of

Men's High-Class Colored Shirts,

made open front with cuffs attached, all hand-finished buttonholes, excellent fit and workmanship; a large assortment of new effects,

$1.35 each, value $2.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Shoe Dept.

Tues. and Wed., Nov. 11th & 12th.

1,000 pairs *Women's Vici Kid, Box Calf and Enamel Leather Boots,*

$2.85, value $4.00 & $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.



Extra! Extra!

Plenty of "extra" in our Overcoats. Modelled upon the latest lines. Just crowded with "life," "form," "fit" and "hang." From the correct very shorts to the correct very longs. $12 to $40.

A tremendously large family of Suits here. Every member of it good and good looking. $12.00 to $28.00.

Hats and Furnishings, all extra stylish.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND BAKING

ALWAYS USE—

Knyler's BLUE WRAPPER

BAKING CHOCOLATE

James McCreery & Co.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

Beginning on Tuesday, November 11th.

New model hats for evening wear will be displayed.

These have been arranged with a view to the demands of dress for the Horse Show.

LINENS.

Table Cloths—Irish or Scotch manufacture, without napkins to match.

2x2 yds.....2.25, 2.75 and 3.25 each
2x2½ " .....2.50, 3.25 " 4.25 "
2x3 " .....2.75, 3.75 " 5.00 "

Dinner napkins without table cloths to match.
24x24 in.....2.50 and 2.75 per doz.

Table Cloths with napkins to match, made of fine damask, many new designs, at very low prices.

Pure Linen Huck Towels with "Spoke" Hemstitched ends,
$3.00 per doz.
Value $4.00.

LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Furley and Buttrum's silk and merino English underwear. Full, regular made vests and drawers.
95c. each.
Value $1.50.

Combination Suits,—made of medium and heavy weight merino.
1.25
Value $1.50.

LACE CURTAINS,

Fine Point Arabe
18.50, 25.00 and 34.00 per pair.
Renaissance laces, mounted on net or scrim,
8.50, 12.50, 16.50.
Sash Curtains to match.

Portieres
made of Venetian velours and brocaded armures,—new designs, with applied borders,—art shades,
7.50, 8.50 and 10.50 per pair.
New models in "United Crafts" art furniture.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SILK PETTICOATS.

Made of finest quality taffetas silk,—various models, flounces, ruffles and ruchings,—all the fashionable pale or medium colors and black.
6.75 to 15.75.

Mercerized Cotton Petticoats,
95c to 1.50.

LADIES' SUIT DEPT.

Black and blue canvas Dresses trimmed with taffetas, lined throughout with silk—
$45.00.

Crepe de Chine Dresses trimmed with lace.
Colors: Biscuit, grey, pink, blue black and white,
$65.00.

Black net dresses, trimmed with ribbon,
$58.00 and $65.00.

RIBBONS.

Liberty satin ribbon,—black, white and colors, 3 and 3½ inches wide.
15c. per yard.

Moire taffetas ribbon,—pale and medium colors.—black and white, 4½ inches wide.
20c. per yard.

James McCreery & Co.

O'Neill's

Top Coats
For Misses and Children
At Less Than the Cost to Make

We place on sale this morning two lots of Girls' Top Coats, from which all profits have been eliminated—that is, we are offering them at less than the actual cost to manufacture.

On Sale Tuesday Morning at 9 A. M.

Girls' Top Coats
full length, of winter weight Cheviot Cloth, pointed velvet collar and cuffs, lapped seams,
$3.98
Value $5.75

Girls' Top Coats
of Covert Cloth, with double Top Capes, box shapes, full length, velvet trimmed,
$4.98
Value $5.75

These Garments are for Girls from 6 to 14 years and are worthy your attention in every respect—every one of them thoroughly well made of first class materials and in the most fashionable of the season's designs.

Young Men's Suits for $6.75.

We place on sale this morning a lot of Young Men's Long Pant Suits in Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. The assortment comprises a fine range of patterns in Browns, Grays and Dark Blues in stylish Mixtures, Plaids and Stripes.

Suits that have hitherto sold for $12.00,
Tuesday Morning, $6.75 Each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Annual Sale of China, Glass and Silverware,
Beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Austrian China Pate Baker,—decorated with violets. Heavy gold edge.
20c. each.

Haviland's China, open stock. Dainty decorations.
Dinner Plates.....25c. each.
Breakfast " .....20c. "
Tea " .....15c. "
Teacup & saucer, 20c. "
After dinner coffee cups.....20c. "

English Porcelain Dinner Sets—Floral designs. 100 and 108 pieces,
8.75, 11.50 and 14.95 per set.

Limoges China Dinner Sets,—100 pieces,
19.50, 23.50 and 26.50 per set.

Haviland's Limoges Dinner Sets,—115 pieces. Fine decoration.
34.50 per set.

American Cut Glass.

Celery Tray.....2.95
Spoon Tray.....2.75
Rose Bowl.....2.95
Nappies.....1.50
Salad Bowls.....2.95 and 3.95
Thin Blown Tumblers.....55c. per doz.
Value, $1.00 per doz.

Silverware Dep't.

Best Quadruple Plate:

Tea Sets, 4 pieces.....8.50 set
Crumb Tray & Scraper, 2.25 set
Bread Tray.....1.50 each
Candlesticks.....1.25 each
Soup Tureens (round).....4.95

Twenty-third Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK

The best shoe for Women.

The ever increasing demand for Sorosis shoes maintains the high standard of perfection which earned their popularity.

The woman of to-day is most exacting in her selection of footwear. This accounts for her preference for
Sorosis
Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Our stock represents the finest examples of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, and in larger assortments than can be seen elsewhere in America. The advantages of selection

California Hotels

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and warmer; winds southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,490. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CHAMBER BANQUET

He Speaks of the Value of Industrial Peace.

Ambassadors and Representatives of Foreign Chambers of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria—Elaborate Display of Flags.

The ceremonies of the day that marked the opening of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce were brought to a close in the evening by a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was notable for the presence of the President, who made an address of some length, and for the elaborateness of the decorations, the distinction of the company of guests, and for the extensive and costly menu. Practically a whole floor of the hotel was given up to this event.

At 6:30 o'clock the members of the Chamber and their guests began to gather in the grand ballroom suite on the second floor, at the Fifth Avenue end of the building. They split up into little groups of friends, who included representatives of great European powers, world-renowned financiers, celebrated merchants, statesmen of National repute, and distinguished men from all the professions.

At 7 o'clock the procession marched into the grand banquet hall, headed by President Jesup of the Chamber, escorting President Roosevelt. These were followed by the special guests of the day. The banquet hall had been decorated with a profusion of American flags, coats of arms of foreign nations, and flowers.

At the back of the speaker's table and at its centre was a large specimen of silk hand-embroidered work, displaying the coat of arms of the United States, illuminated by colored incandescent globes. It was flanked on either side by the coats of arms of France, Russia, Mexico, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, in the form of banners, among which were the flags of these nations, all in silk and punctuated at symmetrical intervals with draped American flags of large size.

About the side walls and balconies were seals of all the States and Territories in the form of embroidered silk banners on a background of large American flags. About the pilasters were clusters of American flags, supporting which were large golden eagles with outstretched wings and grasping in their talons the supporting chords of the silk banners bearing the arms of the States. The boxes and windows of the banquet hall were draped in the National colors.

A great centrepiece placed directly opposite the speaker's table bore the great seal of the Chamber of Commerce. Six hundred members and guests sat down to table.

AT THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

The following were seated at the President's table, beginning at the left:

Chauncey M. Depew,	Alexander E. Orr,
Charles S. Smith,	W. P. Wood,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Hugh Hanna,
Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Laurie, M. P.,	The Rev. Henry Van Dyke,
Admiral Barker,	Nicholas M. Butler,
The Rev. T. L. Cuyler,	H. C. Richards,
Whitelaw Reid,	James Dixon,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	Arthur Serena,
Levi P. Morton,	F. Faithful Begg,
Sir Albert K. Rollit, M. P.,	Major S. Flood Page,
Mayor Seth Low,	John Hume,
Secretary Root,	J. Y. Henderson,
Secretary Shaw,	Count Raoul Chandon,
Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador,	Francis Kimbel,
Jules Cambon, French Ambassador,	Joseph Guinet,
President Roosevelt,	Sir Percy Sanderson,
Morrill K. Jesup,	Gaston Velten,
Prince H. Von Pless,	Karl Buenz,
Governor Odell,	N. de Ladygensky,
Sir Vincent Harrington,	C. Olive-Rec,
J. Hagor,	Alfred Mosely,
Mr. Heckmann,	Henry E. Gourd,
Carl Schurz,	Eastman Johnson,
	George B. Cortelyou,
	William Mackenzie.

The design for the frontispiece of the menu was a piece of die, plate, and hand work. At the top was the seal of the Chamber, with the Caduceus, or staff of Mercury, God of Commerce, and ivy leaves of friendship, grouped about which were the flags of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and France, in honor of the guests. At the base was a steel-plate engraving of the new Chamber of Commerce Building.

A bronze medal to commemorate the opening of the Chamber was the souvenir of the banquet. The medal is about three inches in diameter and of proportionate weight and thickness. On the obverse are two female figures—a North American Indian girl and Europa—representing Americas and Europe. In the background is the world, and above this shines the Caduceus, the rod of Mercury, God of Trade, and are also shown with the steamer St. Louis and a locomotive. All are surrounded by a wreath of laurel—indicating success—and oak—signifying strength—with horns of plenty and shields of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. All around is the legend, "In honor of the guests who attended the dedicatory ceremonies on the opening of the building of the Chamber of Commerce."

On the reverse is a representation of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, with the seal of the Chamber surrounded by the inscription, "To commemorate the opening of the building of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, New York, Nov. 11, 1902."

The orchestra during the banquet played the national airs of the nations represented among the guests: "Brittania Rules the Wave," "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "God Bless the Czar," "The Marseillaise," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," each bringing forth a cheer till "Columbia," when President Roosevelt rose, and then the 600 diners lifted their glasses and cheered lustily.

It was after 9 o'clock when Mr. Jesup, President of the Chamber, arose and read dispatches from the Paris Chamber, the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, and the Bremen, Hamburg, and Frankfort Chamber of Commerce, also a telegram of regret from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador.

Other letters and telegrams were read, and then while the orchestra played a National air, the diners rose and gave three cheers, as President Roosevelt, arose to deliver the principal address of the night.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"I do not wish to speak to you in the language of idle compliment, and yet it is but a bare statement of fact to say that nowhere in our country could there be gathered an audience which would stand as more typically characteristic than this of all those qualities and attributes which have given us of the United States our commanding position in the industrial world. There is no need of my preaching to this gathering the need of combining efficiency with upright dealing, for as an American and as a citizen of New York I am proud to feel that the name of your organization carries with it a guarantee of both; and your practice counts for more than any preaching could possibly count.

"New York is a city of National importance, because its position toward the Nation is unique, and the Chamber of Commerce of New York must of necessity be an element of weight in the commercial and industrial welfare of the entire people. New York is the great port of entry for our country—the port in which centres the bulk of the foreign commerce of the country—and her welfare is therefore no matter of mere local or municipal, but of National, concern. The conduct of the Government in dealing with all matters affecting the financial and commercial relations of New York must continually take into account this fact; and it must be taken into account in appreciating the importance of the part played by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

"This body stands for the triumphs of peace both abroad and at home. We have passed that stage of National development when depreciation of other peoples is felt as a tribute to our own. We watch the growth and prosperity of other nations, not with hatred or jealousy, but with sincere and friendly good will.

"I think I can say safely that we have shown by our attitude toward Cuba, by our attitude toward China, that as regards weaker powers our desire is that they may be able to stand alone, and that if they will only show themselves willing to deal honestly and fairly with the rest of mankind we on our side will do all we can to help, not to hinder, them. With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well. We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude. We are glad indeed that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations.

"And remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of the just man armed is potent.

"We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

NEED OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

"Important though it is that we should have peace abroad, it is even more important that we should have peace at home. You, men of the Chamber of Commerce, to whose efforts we owe so much of our industrial well-being, can, and I believe surely will, be influential in helping toward that industrial peace which can obtain in society only when in their various relations employer and employed alike show not merely insistence each upon his own rights, but also regard for the rights of others, and a full acknowledgment of the interests of the third party—the public.

"It is no easy matter to work out a system or code of conduct, whether with or without the help of the lawgiver, which shall minimize that jarring and clashing of interests in the industrial world which causes so much individual irritation and suffering at the present day, and which at times threatens baleful consequences to large portions of the body politic. But the importance of the problem can not be overestimated, and it deserves to receive the careful thought of all men such as those whom I am addressing to-night. There should be no yielding to wrong; but there should most certainly be not only desire to do right, but a willingness each to try to understand the viewpoint of his fellow, with whom, for weal or for woe, his own fortunes are indissolubly bound.

"No patent remedy can be devised for the solution of these grave problems in the industrial world; but we may rest assured that they can be solved at all only if we bring to the solution certain old-time virtues, and if we strive to keep out of the solution some of the most familiar and most undesirable of the traits to which mankind has owed untold degradation and suffering throughout the ages. Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of plunder of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from all kindred vices this Nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind.

"On the other hand, good will come, even out of the present evils, if we face them armed with the old homely virtues; if we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a Government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

"At a time when the growing complexity of our social and industrial life has rendered it desirable the intrusion of the State into spheres of work which it formerly took no part, and when there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together, it is a pleasure to address a body whose members possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the Government, whether of State or of Nation, anything but a fair field and no favor—who confide not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy, and business capacity to achieve success.

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this Republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his weight; that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand; and, furthermore, that in doing his work he shall show, not only the capacity for sturdy self-help, but also self-respecting regard for the rights of others.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHAMBER.

"The Chamber of Commerce, it is no idle boast to say, stands in a pre-eminent degree for those qualities which make the successful merchant, the successful business man, whose success is won in ways honorable to himself and beneficial to his fellows. There are very different kinds of success. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the success which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior public and private. The first kind of success may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it is always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas the man who wins the second kind as an incident of its winning becomes a beneficiary to the whole commonwealth.

"Throughout its history the Chamber of Commerce has stood for this second and higher kind of success. It is therefore

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PRESIDENT RECOGNIZES THE ADDICKS FACTION

Union Republican Appointed to Federal Office in Delaware.

Action Said to Mean That the "Regulars" Will No Longer Be Considered the Dominant Faction—Some Far-Reaching Consequences.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President has appointed William M. Byrne, former United States District Attorney for Delaware, again to that position, Mr. Byrne having resigned to become the Union Republican candidate for Congress, with the result that both he and the regular Republican candidate were defeated and a Democrat elected.

This action is taken distinctly on the ground that the time has come to recognize the Union Republican faction. Up to this time the regular Republicans have been recognized in the bestowal of patronage and the Union Republicans, or Addicks faction, has been passed by. This was done by President McKinley and by President Roosevelt, notwithstanding the fact that the Addicks faction was recognized by the Philadelphia Convention and Mr. Addicks was two years ago chosen the National Committeeman from Delaware.

"This appointment," said a gentleman who has talked with the President about the Delaware situation and has his confidence in regard to it, "means that the President has now decided that the Union Republicans are the dominant portion of the party in Delaware. Up to this time the 'regulars' have claimed that they represented the greater part of the votes cast in the State for Republican candidates. The returns of the recent election show that the 'regulars' have, in round numbers, 8,000 votes, and the Union Republicans have 13,000. Where both factions voted together they had a majority of between 3,000 and 4,000 over the Democrats. They chose a Republican Governor. If they would co-operate the State would be safely Republican.

"This consideration had great weight with the President. Hitherto he has believed that he should recognize Representative Ball in making choices for appointments in the State. Mr. Ball is now practically out of the situation, having been defeated for re-election. The rule is that, in the absence of Senators and Representatives chosen from his party, the President looks to the National Committeeman for advice in Federal appointments.

"I am not prepared to say that in the present case this will be done. The President has not intimated what he will do in this part of the matter. He doubtless reserves his decision as to this on account of the prolonged and exceedingly bitter factional contest that has existed in Delaware. Representative Ball until his present term expires, the 4th of March, will advise in matters of Federal patronage. The President, however, independently of this fact, recognizes the Union Republican faction. He will not do this to the exclusion of the 'regulars,' but he will no longer regard the latter as dominant.

"The next important appointment will be for the position of United States Marshal. It is expected that the President will make this appointment soon after his return to Washington. It cannot be said that the place will go to the Union Republicans. The President has given no intimation as to what disposition he will make of the matter."

REGULAR REPUBLICANS IN DELAWARE AFFRONTED.

State Chairman Characterizes the President's Appointment of Mr. Byrne as an Insult to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 11.—Henry B. Thompson, Chairman of the regular Republican State Committee said this evening:

"If the appointment of Mr. Byrne to the office of United States District Attorney is the part of a move to coerce the regular Republican members of the Legislature into supporting Mr. Addicks it will fail. These gentlemen were elected to defeat Mr. Addicks and represent constituencies unalterably opposed to him and his methods, and they will be faithful to their constituents. It is the President's privilege to bestow the patronage on Mr. Addicks, but this appointment is an insult to Dr. Ball and to every regular Republican in the State. It is the rewarding of a man who had knifed and betrayed his friends, a man who has given Delaware a Democratic Congressman in place of Dr. Ball, who has been faithful to his State and party and honest and fair to all factions."

KILLED OCULIST AND SELF.

Ex-Policeman Who Did the Shooting Left Note Saying His Eyes Had Been Destroyed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 11.—Dr. W. H. Kimberlin, a pioneer citizen and a prominent oculist, was shot and killed in his office in this city this afternoon by John Scanlon, an ex-policeman, who then shot and killed himself.

The bodies of both men were found in the doctor's office. Dr. Kimberlin was shot three times, and both men must have died almost instantly.

Scanlon left a note on the dresser in which he had written: "Notify my brother at City Hall. I did this because he destroyed my eyes."

Scanlon had been receiving treatment from Dr. Kimberlin for about two weeks.

A VERMONT TUXEDO PARK.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 11.—Application has been made to the Vermont Legislature in the form of a bill for a charter for the Prospect Park Company, the incorporators being Henry Holt, Roland Holt, and F. T. Holt of New York and Prof. J. W. Votey and A. G. Whittemore of this city.

The act sets forth that the company is to acquire property in the City of Burlington and the town of South Burlington for public or private parks or lots and sites for residential purposes. The capital stock of the company will be $10,000, and may be increased to $100,000.

It is understood that Fairholt, the Summer home of Henry Holt, in Burlington, is to be converted into a park something after the plan of Tuxedo Park, and that wealthy New Yorkers will be influenced to build Summer homes there.

FIRE BRICK TRUST PLAN.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—The Harbison Walker Refractory Company yesterday

MASCAGNI AGAIN ARRESTED.

Joseph Smith, the Impresario Who Negotiated for His American Tour, Alleges Breach of Contract.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, was arrested again to-day on a mesne process in connection with the suit brought against him by Joseph Smith, the impresario who conducted the negotiations in Italy that resulted in the composer's contract for his American tour with the Mittenthal Brothers.

Mr. Smith, who is now with Mme. Duse, claims that he holds a contract by which Mascagni agreed to pay him a certain per cent. of the $60,000 he was to receive from the Mittenthal Brothers. It is for this commission, or $1,200, that Mr. Smith now sues. The writ in this case is returnable on the same day as the Mittenthal writ—Dec. 1.

The arrest was made quietly and a temporary settlement was quickly effected through the acceptance of a twelve-hundred-dollar bond given by Messrs. Samuel and Louis Kronberg.

Mascagni already had appeared in court earlier in the day, this time in the Poor Debtors' Session, to secure formal relief from obligation of those who provided $10,000 bonds for him at the time of his arrest on a mesne process Saturday night.

The court ordered the composer's discharge, and he is accordingly free to leave the State. His bondsmen also are relieved from liability.

SUES STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Native of Roumania Wants $50,000 for Being Separated from His Family, Who Were Deported.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Selig Kahaner, a native of Roumania, to-day began to present testimony in the United States Circuit Court to show that he was entitled to damages from the International Navigation Company for separating him from his wife and two sons, aged ten years and five years respectively.

Kahaner came to this country to seek his fortune, and succeeded so well that in the Summer of 1900 he was able to send funds to Roumania to bring his family here. When the boat arrived at Washington Avenue wharf, however, the Immigration Commissioner discovered that his younger son had a skin disease, which the doctor diagnosed as dangerous. Friends intervened, however, and the Treasury Department decided that the family could remain on American soil if the steamship company would be responsible for them.

Kahaner and his family were parted, however, and the boat returned with them to European waters. Kahaner charges abduction and claims $50,000 damages from the International Navigation Company.

ALCOHOL FROM ACETYLENE.

New Invention Disturbs Distillers in France, Who Recommend a Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Producers of alcohol in France are somewhat disturbed, writes Consul Haynes from Rouen, because of a new invention whereby alcohol is manufactured by synthesis by means of acetylene.

The Society of Agriculture of the Nord at a recent meeting declared that this manufacture will ruin the distillation of roots, grains, and fruits to the exclusive profit of foreign countries, and therefore issued the following recommendation:

"The Society of Agriculture of the Nord recommends that a tariff of 50f. ($9.65) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) be placed on the carburets from foreign countries which are to be used for the manufacture of acetylene."

SUBMARINE BOAT TESTED.

The Adder of the Holland Type Exceeds Contract Speed Requirement While Submerged.

NEW SUFFOLK, L. I., Nov. 11.—The submarine boat Adder, the latest of the Holland boat type to be ready, was tested under water this afternoon. Capt. Frank T. Cable was in command. The others in the vessel were Lawrence Y. Spear, formerly Naval Constructor and now Chief Engineer for the Holland Company, and the members of the Board of Inspection.

The Adder while submerged made eight round trips over a quarter-mile course. While on these trips she was subjected to the various movements she must make. The speed test developed a submerged speed of 7.1 knots, an excess of one-tenth of a knot above the contract requirement. To-morrow the Adder will be tested while her deck is above water. The members of the board were plainly pleased with the boat.

FOXHALL KEENE ARRESTED.

Accused of Speeding Automobile on Long Island, He Will Fight the Case.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 11.—Foxhall Keene was arrested on the road this afternoon for speeding his automobile faster than the law allows.

Mr. Keene was on his way to the Meadow Brook Hunt at the time, and had a couple of dogs with him. Deputy Sheriff Edward Meehan offered to accept Mr. Keene's promise to return so as not to delay him, but that Mr. Keene refused. He then brought the Deputy to the village in his machine, and he was arraigned before Justice Franklin. Mr. Keene entered a plea of not guilty, and announced that he would fight the case. The hearing was set down for Tuesday next. Mr. Keene said he would bring experts to support his contention that his machine could not make twenty miles an hour as it is at present geared. He asserted that the machine had been purposely geared so as to keep not only himself but any one else from exceeding the legal maximum speed.

NEW 'FRISCO AGREEMENT.

A Joint Short Cut with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis to be Built.

An agreement has been made between the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, under which a short cut between Hillsborough, Ill., and Mitchell, Mo., is to be built for the joint use of the two railroads, by which the St. Louis and San Francisco will be able to make connection with its recently acquired Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, over which the St. Louis and San Francisco will reach Chicago. In the meantime the St. Louis and San Francisco trains will run over the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad's tracks between St. Louis and Paris, Ill., making connection with the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at that point.

The cut-off to be built will be about fifty miles long, and will be completed in about three months.

Sir Thomas Lipton to Give $1,000 to Fair

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A telegram has been received by James A. Reardon, acting for the Irish National World's Fair Association, in which Sir Thomas Lipton, an-

FORTY INJURED IN A TENEMENT EXPLOSION

Firemen and Spectators the Victims in Avenue C Disaster.

Aged Woman Lost Her Life—Plumber Held Responsible for Permitting Escape of Gas in Basement.

A leak in the gas main or meter in the basement of the seven-story tenement at 121 Avenue C, near Eighth Street, and a small fire of unknown origin in a pile of wood in the same room, caused a tremendous explosion soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The floor of the store on the ground floor was ripped up and the front was blown out with terrific force. Those who stood near the building at the time said that the earth shook perceptibly. More than a hundred persons who were watching or fighting the fire were knocked from their feet, and windows in adjoining buildings and across the avenue were shattered. One woman lost her life and forty persons were injured. Of those hurt fourteen were firemen and one a policeman.

Isaac Alpern ran out of his coal shop in the basement a few minutes before 3 o'clock shouting "Fire!" Alexander Luft, his landlord, who is proprietor of a small cigar manufactory and retail store on the first floor, called into the living rooms at the rear to alarm Mrs. Luft. Together they carried their six small children out into the street. The fire, Alpern said, was in a pile of wood in the basement. An alarm was turned in.

The firemen quenched the little blaze without much difficulty, but two of their company were overcome by gas which was escaping in the basement. They were carried out by their comrades, and others worked over them on the sidewalk. Then others of the company went back into the cellar to try to plug up the leak. Four firemen went down stairs. Everybody thought the fire gave the danger past. Luft stood in the front door of his store to watch after his interests, and the curious crowd, formed in a half circle in front, began closing in.

Then came the explosion, sudden, unannounced, and entirely unexpected. It was said that some one had lighted a match in the gas-filled basement. The boom, like that of a big cannon overcharged, was followed by the sound of crashing woodwork and glass. The wreckage, the glass and framework of the front of the store, and much of the contents, shelving, cases, and the like were hurled out on to the pavement. A large number of those watching the fire were thrown down in a heap, many with splintered glass and wood in their flesh. Across the avenue the windows in the butcher's shop of M. Altman were broken. Luft, who a moment before had stood in front of his store, picked himself up nearly at the curb on the opposite side of the street. His head was badly cut and his hand hurt by the fall.

The firemen who had gone into the basement were the most seriously injured. William Guerin, Chief of the Fourth Battalion, had led the men into the cellar. With him were several men of Hook and Ladder Company 11 and Engine Company 28, whose names are in the list of injured. Chief Guerin's injuries were pronounced the most serious at St. Francis Hospital, where he was taken. He was badly burned and suffered a severe scalp laceration.

Ten ambulances—four from Bellevue, two from New York, and two from St. Vincent's, and two from Gouverneur Hospital—were hurried to the scene. Those who had escaped injury carried to less fortunate into drug stores in the neighborhood, and in one at Eighth Street and Avenue C, fifteen seriously injured persons were lying on the floor, many of them unconscious, when the ambulances arrived.

The list of victims is as follows:

Dead.

ROSENBERG, Mrs. RACHEL, 94 years old, 121 Avenue C; died from shock in her home.

Injured.

FIREMEN.

AHRENS, LOUIS, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; face cut; attended and remained on duty.

BESHINGER, JOSEPH, Captain of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; face cut; remained on duty.

CAMPBELL, JOSEPH, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; face and hands cut; attended and remained on duty.

DEGNAN, ANDREW, Engine Company No. 28; face and hands cut; remained on duty.

DELANEY, MICHAEL, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; face and hands cut; remained on duty.

DUNN, THOMAS, 640 East Eighty-first Street; driver of Engine No. 28; scalp wound; attended and taken home.

GILLIGAN, JAMES, 26, single, 437 First Avenue, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; overcome by gas before explosion; Bellevue Hospital.

GUERIN, WILLIAM, 81 Sixth Avenue, Chief of the Fourth Battalion; face burned and scalp lacerated; St. Francis Hospital.

KELLY, MARTIN, 27, single, 223 East Thirty-ninth Street, Engine Company No. 28; cut and bruised; Bellevue Hospital and home.

McGOUGH, JOHN, Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; severely wounded on head and body; Bellevue Hospital.

MORAN, PATRICK, 91 Henry Street, driver for Battalion Chief Guerin; cut by flying glass; St. Francis Hospital and home.

O'NEILL, WILLIAM, 40, 154 East Forty-ninth Street; Lieutenant Fire Patrol No. 2; scalp wounds and burns on face and arms; Bellevue Hospital and home.

POTTER, LELAND, 27, married, 454 West Twenty-second Street; Hook and Ladder Company No. 11; scalp wound; Bellevue Hospital and home.

SCHIEL, SEBASTIAN, 30, married, 180 Avenue C; Engine Company No. 28; scalp wounds; Bellevue Hospital.

POLICEMAN.

DARROW, JOHN A., attached to the Fourteenth Precinct; contusions and lacerations of the scalp and hands and leg cut; attended and taken home.

SPECTATORS.

BALOUGH, HENRY, 241 East Seventh Street; lacerated scalp; Gouverneur Hospital.

BENEDEK, ALBERT, a boy, 643 East Ninth Street; arm and hand cut.

BLUMBERG, HERMAN, 7, 117 Avenue C; scalp wound and cuts about legs; Bellevue Hospital and home.

BLUMBERG, JACOB, 10, 117 Avenue C; cut about legs, hands, and face; Bellevue Hospital and home.

GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH, 15, 254 East Seventh Street; scalp wound and face cut; taken home.

HENRY, LOUIS, 14, 613 East Eleventh Street; scalp wound; Bellevue Hospital and home.

HERTZ, EDWARD, 22; 729 East Ninth Street; cut about head, face, and chest; taken home.

HOFFMAN, ADOLPH, Windsor Hotel, Chatham Square; cut about face and hands, and severe scalp wound; taken home.

HOFFMAN, LOUIS, 244 Second Street; scalp wound; Gouverneur Hospital and home.

ISAACS, MAX, 10, 745 Fifth Street; scalp wound; Bellevue Hospital.

LUFT, ALEXANDER, 121 Avenue C; scalp cut and hand bruised.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN, 312 Eighth Street; face and scalp lacerated; Gouverneur Hospital and home.

MILLER, JOHN, 9, 620 East Ninth Street; scalp cut; New York Hospital.

PILER, AMELIA, 11, 638 East Fifth Street; temple cut by glass; condition serious.

SOLOMON, JOSEPH, 21, 239 Seventh Street; scalp wounds; Bellevue Hospital and home.

STIEFEL, PHILIP, 62, 96 Avenue C; scalp wound; Bellevue Hospital; condition serious.

WOLF, CHARLES, 12, 136 Avenue C; scalp wounds; Bellevue Hospital and home.

juries while being led from the house by her daughter. She fell down stairs, and death is said to have been due to shock.

When Mr. Luft had been bandaged he told the police that a plumber had been at work in the basement just before the fire on a gas engine used for pumping water into a tank on the roof.

The police arrested James Schwartz of 63 Fifth Street, and charged him with homicide. He is said to have been the man at work in the cellar. The police later gave an estimate of $1,000 as the damage done by the fire.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAY.

Cheered in the Streets as He Was Driven Behind a Police Escort.

President Roosevelt spent a strenuous day in New York yesterday. Accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Lung, and his stenographer, Mr. Latta, he arrived in the Pennsylvania station at 6:45 o'clock in the morning. He was recognized by the early commuters, and bowed to them in answer to their hand-clapping and cheering. He was met at the station by Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., who came as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. He was guarded in the station by a squad of Jersey City policemen, under the charge of Inspector Archibold. Detective Sergeants Duggan and Kingsler of the New York Police Headquarters accompanied him across the river.

Mr. Roosevelt was driven immediately to the University Club, where he was the guest at breakfast of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

The President left the club under an escort of mounted police at 10:30 to call on his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson. He left Mrs. Robinson's house, 422 Madison Avenue, after a short visit, and was driven to the Union League Club, where he made his headquarters. There were many friends there to greet him.

When the time for his appearance at the opening of the new home of the Chamber of Commerce came he hurried to his carriage and with a police escort was driven at a lively gait down town, reaching the building, 65 Liberty Street, in twenty minutes. The sidewalks from Broadway to Nassau Street were lined with policemen to keep back the crowd. The President was heartily cheered, and seemed pleased with his reception and bowed repeatedly.

After the exercises Mr. Roosevelt was driven to the Union League Club. At several points along the line, where his carriage was temporarily blocked by the traffic, the President met with an ovation, notably at Broadway and Fulton Street. The tangle was quickly unraveled by the police, but the stop gave the people a chance to pay their respects. Passengers on street cars stood up and cheered, while a big truck driver waved his cap and informed the President that he was "all right," addressing him as "Ted, old boy."

Capt. Titus was at the club with a sufficient force of policemen to keep the streets clear. Shortly after 4 o'clock the President was driven to the Bryant Park studios, where he viewed the painting of the charge up San Juan Hill. According to the artist, M. Vereschagin, the President said that he was much pleased with the picture, which is nearly completed. He made another short call on his sister, and then returned to the club to dress for the Chamber of Commerce dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Shortly before midnight the President was driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry and took the train for a direct trip to Memphis, Tenn.

SAYS COUNTRY IS NEAR RUIN.

Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo Says "the Rumbling of Calamity" May Be Felt.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The meeting of the General Committee of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society was concluded in this city to-night. At the afternoon session Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo advised caution in voting appropriations of money, saying that there confronted the Nation to-day a crisis in financial affairs and asserting that any one who stood squarely on both feet today might feel the rumbling of calamity.

Replying to this, Bishop John W. Hamilton of San Francisco said he was not apprehensive of any financial calamity being visited upon this country. "The country to-day," he said, "is in the hands of a dozen capitalists who in a short time take hold of Congress. They control the affairs and as a matter of self protection will prevent any calamity."

NEW FIELD FOR COPPER MINES.

Work at Maritime Plant in New Brunswick Waits on Smelter Erection.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 11.—A party, including Col. Alperson of New York City, and George H. Trueman and George McSweeny of London, England, last week made an inspection of the mining properties of the Maritime Copper and Reduction Company at Goose Creek, N. B., forty-eight miles from Calais, Me.

This property, which was at one time worked by the Vernon Company, is said to be valuable, and it is reported that a large body of ore has been located there. A breakwater 175 feet long has been built, and will be extended to make a safe harbor for small vessels.

During the Winter a tunnel 1,500 feet long will be driven across the seven veins of copper, about 20 feet above high-water level, and this will form the working basis for obtaining the higher grade ores, the low grade being quarried from the face of the cliff.

It is announced that mining operations will begin as soon as a smelter can be erected.

TO "REFOREST" BARREN LAND.

Tract Purchased in Middlesex County, Conn., for the Purpose.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—State Forester Mulford has purchased a tract of 1,300 acres of barren land in Middlesex County for a State Park. He paid $4 an acre, and the law under which the purchase was made contemplates extensive experiments in the reforestation of the barren lands.

The park will be used as an object lesson in the manipulation of woodland, especially on poor soil, so that the citizens of Connecticut may profit by the experiments in scientific forestry carried on near their own homes. Tests will be made to determine what kind of trees are best adapted to different soils.

Last of "Wild West" in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) declared to-night that his show, the "Wild West," had appeared in this country for the last time. On Dec. 13 he will leave with his show for England and will spend two years in a tour of the Old World. When he returns to this country he will devote his time exclusively to his business interests.

"Two more years of it," said the Colonel,

MOLINEUX FREE, RECEIVES OVATION

Verdict of Acquittal Reached by Jury in a Few Minutes.

EXPECTED RESULT, HE SAYS

"Might Has Lost and Right Has Won," His Father's Written Comment.

Extraordinary Scenes of Enthusiasm in Court Building, Prison, and Street—Ex-Gov. Black Cheered by People on Cars and Fire Escapes.

Roland B. Molineux is free. The jury which had heard the evidence against him upon the charge of murdering Mrs. Katharine J. Adams reached a verdict of "Not guilty" upon the first ballot, and without discussion. It was just thirteen minutes from the time Justice Lambert dismissed the jury until information came to the court officers that a verdict had been rendered.

The scene in court when the verdict was rendered was a remarkable one. For five minutes while the Justice remained upon the bench, and while the jury waited to be discharged, the acquitted defendant sat among a small mob of demonstrative men and women. Gen. E. L. Molineux, the aged and loyal father of the defendant, was overwhelmed with congratulations.

The rapidity with which the verdict was reached forecast what the decision was. The few that remained in the courtroom after the jury had been dismissed reasoned that if the jury had found a verdict of guilty, they would have been more deliberate in announcing the result of their consideration of the case. So that when the prisoner arose to hear the verdict there was even a smile upon his face.

The proceedings prior to the arrival of the verdict were stirring. In the morning Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne spoke for an hour and a half. He pleaded for a verdict of guilty, and those who heard the speech said that no element of the prosecution's case that could possibly count against the defendant was omitted. During those ninety minutes while the prosecutor was speaking, the rest of the courtroom was as still as could be. The eloquence of the prosecutor was pronounced to be far superior to anything Mr. Osborne had ever risen to before, and it was considered that his address would certainly convict Molineux if anything could.

Then there was the charge of the Justice. For two hours the court analyzed the evidence of both sides. Justice Lambert stood up as he addressed the jury, emphasizing his remarks oftentimes by earnest gestures. The general opinion was that the charge was entirely fair, though the Justice pointed out certain lapses in the case of the people which it was predicted freely would require an inevitable acquittal.

WHILE THE JURY WAS OUT.

It was 3:14 o'clock when the court turned the case over to the jury and bade them retire to prepare their verdict. Differing from the case of the jury in the previous trial, this jury took none of the exhibits in the case to the jury room. Ex-Gov. Black, the defendant's counsel, said too much importance might be placed upon the handwriting testimony, and that he, therefore, would not consent to the jury's having the exhibits.

The court officers were sworn, and the jury marched out to the dungeonlike room far away from the scene of the trial. The defendant followed them to the same passageway, although young Molineux was taken to a real dungeon in the Tombs—where he has been most of the time for nearly four years.

The lawyers for the people left the room. Justice Lambert retired to his chambers. Gen. Molineux and his son Cecil remained in the courtroom, chatting nervously. Police Captain Lynch attempted to exclude from the room all who did not have business there. Mr. Black and ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, Mr. Weeks, and Mr. Battle remained within the lawyers' railing talking in whispers. Every one settled down to the long wait which it was supposed would ensue before any news came from the jury room.

But at 3:27, just thirteen minutes from the time when the bulky form of Juror O'Connor disappeared in the jury corridor, the double thump upon the floor, like the curtain signal of a French theatre, was heard.

"Be seated, gentlemen," shouted the court officers, and there was a scramble for the seats nearest the jury box. Smiles played upon the faces of all interested in the defense. Within a moment all was stillness in the courtroom. The audience was the smallest of any period of the trial.

Gen. Molineux and his son Cecil walked soldierlike to the railing where they have sat during the trial. The aged father's face twitched nervously, and he rubbed his hand over his head every moment or so. Just back of Gen. Molineux sat one of his business partners. A moment later the defendant walked in with the same military bearing, the same buoyant step as are usual with him.

"The time shows it's acquittal," said Bartow S. Weeks to Molineux as the prisoner took his seat, with the big Deputy Sheriff guarding him from behind.

"

assembled. Any one violating this admonition will be brought to the bar at once and punished. Call the jury."

The Justice looked indifferent. Clerk Penny, in the habitual sing-song voice that is so characteristic of him, called the roll of the jurymen.

"Please arise, gentlemen," continued the clerk. "Jurors, look upon the defendant. Defendant, look upon the jurors. Have you reached a verdict, gentlemen?"

"We have," answered Foreman Edward L. Young, in a firm voice.

"What say you, gentlemen, do you find the defendant guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty!" said Mr. Young, looking at the floor.

"So say you all, gentlemen?" asked the clerk, and the jurors bowed, and took their seats.

When the foreman said "Not guilty" young Molineux's whole frame shook with a thrill of delight. A smile lit up his face, and he took his seat literally beaming. Gen. Molineux's partner reached over and embraced the General. But that old soldier made no demonstration. His face colored, but he waved aside the dozen hands that were immediately extended in congratulation. The acquitted man's hands were grasped by those all around him. Mr. Weeks, especially, was enthusiastic in his greetings. Ex-Gov. Black, alone, among the defendant's lawyers, remained impassive. He smiled, but he turned neither to Gen. Molineux nor to the men whose acquittal he had secured.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, other clergymen, women, reporters, Mrs. Battle, Mrs. Weeks, and others pressed forward to where Gen. Molineux and his son were standing. The scene resembled a football rush in some particulars. Meanwhile court officers were shouting to the crowd to leave the court room. The jurors took their seats. For five minutes court and jury sat and witnessed this remarkable exhibition of joy.

After the court had been cleared of many of the spectators, Justice Lambert thanked the jury for their attention to the case, and told them they could find out about getting their pay from the clerk of the court. They would not be liable to jury duty again for two years. Foreman Young thanked the Court and the lawyers for their courtesy to the jurymen.

"Is there any other charge against this defendant?" asked Justice Lambert of District Attorney Jerome.

"None, your honor," said Mr. Jerome, "and we recommend the discharge of the prisoner."

"I therefore declare the defendant discharged," responded the Court.

Molineux arose and bowed to the Court in the impassive manner that is usual with him. The jurymen then arose to go. The mob around Gen. Molineux and his son increased in size. The congratulations for the father seemed to be more than those for the son. In fact, Gen. Molineux received very much of a personal ovation.

MR. OSBORNE COMPLIMENTED.

Meanwhile, District Attorney Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Osborne stood off by themselves. Mr. Osborne's face was a study. He seemed overwhelmed with the stroke. As the jurors of the front row walked past the prosecutor, they shook his hand cordially, and expressed their congratulations upon his masterful conduct of the case. Mr. Osborne had no reply, however. Juror Frank H. Gould whispered in his ear that he expected Mr. Osborne to be the next District Attorney and that he would be glad to vote for him, but even to this Mr. Osborne could not respond with a smile.

"We had to go against you," said Foreman Young, "but you went down with flying colors."

The prosecutor's eyes seemed to be moistened. Then Mr. Osborne walked over to the corner of the courtroom back of the jury box. There several women were collected, among them his wife. They were lavish in their congratulations for the prosecutor, and in response to their cheerfulness his face lighted up.

As soon as the verdict had been declared, young Molineux sent his court guard over to the Tombs to get his hat. A black crushed hat was brought to him, his prison hat, for Molineux wore a derby when he was arrested at the close of the Coroner's inquest Feb. 28, 1899. Then Gen. Molineux, Mr. Olcott, and Roland B. Molineux formed a sort of flying wedge and started toward the prison entrance to the room.

As Molineux got to the outer rail of the room, Mary, the apple woman of the Criminal Courts Building, was there with her basket of sweetmeats. She had sold many to the prisoner while he was confined in the Tombs. As he passed by, she threw her arms around him and cuddled him as an old black mammy in the South would cuddle an infant.

Molineux enjoyed it, however. He seemed radiant with happiness. The prison guards finally enabled him to get out of the courtroom. None of the jurors spoke to him as he left, though the jurymen mingled freely with the crowd, discussing the case like the other spectators.

As Mr. Black walked out of the courtroom he passed Juror Benjamin J. Snelling. The ex-Governor stopped, shook hands with him, and said:

"There never was a fairer verdict rendered in all the world."

Bartow S. Weeks said, as he walked expiantly about the courtroom gathering up the fragments of exhibits that were left:

"This is worth all the four years of work it has cost me. It is the happiest day of my life."

Gen. Molineux was asked if he wouldn't say something to the newspaper men. The white-haired father took a pencil and a piece of paper and wrote this on it:

The strike is o'er, the battle's done;
And might has lost and right has won.
E. L. MOLINEUX.

Roland B. Molineux was asked if he would not make some public statement, but he declined to say a word. The lawyers of the District Attorney's office were likewise reticent.

Harry S. Cornish and his parents had left the courtroom immediately upon the verdict being rendered. They had nothing to say. The District Attorney's office announces that it will not cause the arrest of Cornish.

CROWD'S OVATION TO MR. BLACK.

When Mr. Black reached the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building he found an uncontrollable mob there. The galleries of the four floors of the building were crowded with people. As the ex-Governor appeared he was greeted with a ringing cheer, as if he had been a candidate appearing at a political gathering. The crowd cheered again and again, in spite of the police.

The ex-Governor walked out of the front of the building, and there a crowd filled the streets. Cars were stopped and passage along the street was impossible for the moment. As Mr. Black appeared outside the door there was another rousing cheer. People in the passing trolley cars waved their handkerchiefs at the triumphant lawyer. Everybody knew what the demonstration meant. The fire-escapes on the tenement houses across the street from the building were likewise crowded with hysterical women and children. Some of the women waved red bed quilts as they shouted their congratulations.

Meanwhile within the prison walls there was a remarkable scene. The news had penetrated the Tombs at once. As Molineux and his father walked through the corridors for the now liberated man to gather up his belongings in the prison the inmates united in a loud cheer. Even the women joined in it. Warden Van De Carr said it was a scene unprecedented in that old building.

MOLINEUX HOME ONCE MORE.

Triumphal Procession from the Court House to His Father's Residence in Brooklyn.

A tremendous cheer went up from the crowd when Molineux, accompanied by his father, ex-Judge Olcott, and Lawyer George Gordon Battle came out from the front entrance of the Tombs and entered a carriage, which had been summoned to convey them to the Molineux home in Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Cecil Molineux stood on the steps of the Court House and wiped the tears from his eyes as he watched the departure of the vehicle, for once a cordon of policemen had difficulty in clearing a way through the thousands of enthusiastic people who surrounded it.

Not content with cheering him, the crowd, whose numbers swelled at every street corner, followed the carriage to the bridge, shouting "Molineux! Molineux!" The driver whipped his horses and urged them along at top speed. Bringing up the rear were several other carriages, in which were friends of the acquitted man and of the Molineux family, and newspaper men, so that in crossing the bridge the procession was strongly suggestive of a funeral cortège.

The news that Molineux had been acquitted had reached Brooklyn long before his carriage had started from the New York side, and hundreds lined the bridge entrance on the Brooklyn side and peered into every carriage with the hope of getting a glimpse of him. When his carriage did arrive and it was definitely known that he was in it the cheering was renewed with vigor, while men waved their hats and women their handkerchiefs.

In front of the City Hall in Brooklyn there was another demonstration. The advance guard, numbering hundreds, many of whom had chased the carriage on foot and trolley cars from the New York side across the bridge, Molineux was coming, and when the vehicle was surrounded by such a dense crowd that it could not proceed. For fully ten minutes there was a halt in the midst of the swaying, compact mass. Then fifty policemen with drawn clubs arrived and cleared the way.

That the verdict was a popular one in Brooklyn was made evident by the repeated cries of the crowd: "Good boy, Molineux. You're all right!" and the constant and hearty cheering.

Molineux, who with his father occupied the rear seat, could be seen peering out from the window of the carriage, though till it reached the City Hall the curtains had been drawn. He was smiling and looked almost as if he would like to step out and bow his acknowledgment to his sympathizers.

That quiet, peaceful thoroughfare, Fort Greene Place, with its long line of residences, took on an atmosphere of riot and tumult long before the carriage had been sighted in the neighborhood. Thousands crowded round the brownstone, close-shuttered dwelling of Gen. Molineux, over which for four years had hovered anxiety and dread. Capt. White of the Bergen Street Police Station had been telephoned to from Police Headquarters, Manhattan, and he had a large force of policemen outside the house. He had taken command himself, and stood on the stoop. Not a window in sight was empty.

A gray-haired woman sat just inside the door of the Molineux house with her maid, who was fanning her and otherwise attending to her wants. She was Molineux's mother. A steady stream of messengers filled up the stoop carrying armfuls of flowers to her, and as the door opened Mrs. Molineux took the blossoms and deposited them in the hallway, ready for the reception of her son.

At length as the procession of carriages entered the street a cry went up from the expectant crowd:

"Here he is! Here's Molineux!"

The door of the residence swung wide open and Mrs. Molineux appeared. Roland, followed closely by his gray-haired father, leaped from the carriage and ran up the steps with a light, springy step and almost fell into his mother's arms.

For some time, even in front of the large, curious crowd, the two embraced till Gen. Molineux led them into the house and closed the door, saying as he did so:

"I have brought Roland back to you."

Ex-Judge Olcott and Lawyer Battle followed and remained in the house for some time.

Molineux's wife was not present when he arrived, and it was said that he asked for her. He was informed that she was not there, but Mr. Olcott told him if he desired to see her he would go to the Murray Hill Hotel and bring her over at once. This offer was evidently accepted by Molineux and favored by his father, judging from the greeting extended to her by Gen. Molineux when she arrived three hours later with Mr. Olcott, who soon took his departure.

Mrs. Blanche Molineux had been staying at the Murray Hill Hotel since Oct. 2. The news of the verdict was first conveyed to her by a newspaper reporter, and she merely sent her thanks. It is not denied by those in authority to speak of the matter that there has been some differences between members of the Molineux family and Molineux's wife.

Mrs. Blanche Molineux had brought a large bunch of American Beauty roses with her, but in her excitement she left them in the carriage, and Mr. Olcott, after he had been driven some distance discovered them on the floor, returned at once and requested a policeman to deliver them.

Floral tributes innumerable and stacks of telegrams and congratulatory messages continued to be received at the house. The missives were piled high on the table in the front parlor, and, according to his brother Leslie, Roland spent much of the evening reading them over in company with his father, wife, and other members of his family.

Gen. Molineux, beaming with happiness, frequently appeared at the door of the house. He was pressed by the reporters for a statement, but he replied:

"I can't make any statement to-night. Perhaps after I see my son's attorneys tomorrow I may say something."

Roland B. Molineux also begged to be excused.

His wife said she was delighted with the verdict, which agreed with her expectations. She would consult with the attorneys in the case, and if they deemed it advisable she might make some statement later.

Hundreds of persons called at the house. Some merely left cards; others, more intimate friends of the family, remained for a brief visit. Dr. Lindsay Parker, pastor of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, where the Molineux family worship, called twice. His last call was while the entire family were present, and he offered a prayer of thanksgiving, which was joined in by all present.

THE END OF THE TRIAL.

Conclusion of Prosecutor Osborne's Summing Up and Justice Lambert's Charge to the Jury.

Preceding the declaration of the verdict the two important events of the day were the conclusion of the summing up by Assistant District Attorney Osborne and the charge of the jury by Justice John S. Lambert.

Mr. Osborne began his speech immediately upon the opening of court. He plunged at once into an effort to prove that the disputed writings of the case must have been disguised. The prosecutor said that all of the characteristics of the poison package were to be found in Molineux's handwriting. On the question of motive, the speaker dwelt at length upon the malevolence of Molineux toward both Cornish and Harpster.

Considerable emphasis was placed upon the fact that the defendant used the tri-crescent blue paper, and that this paper was on sale at Plum & Co.'s, in Newark, where Morris Hermann & Co. had an account. Molineux likewise in the Burns letter, which he conceded writing, was applying for a remedy such as the "H. Cornish" of the disputed letters wanted.

Mr. Osborne said that the mind of the poisoner was easily to be traced to the letter box establishment at 1,620 Broadway, for it was there that Molineux's name was on file from a previous communication. The prosecutor said he cared nothing about Koch, and he riddled Koch's identification of Molineux, but he said the letters were conclusive evidence that a box had been hired.

From the evidence which had been brought forward relative to the Barnet case, he said, it had been proved that the Barnet letters were in Molineux's handwriting. Molineux had been rejected by a woman to whom Barnet was paying attention. It was natural that Molineux should have Barnet upon his mind. It was natural that he should have written letters assuming the name of Barnet. If these letters were in the handwriting of the Cornish letters—which the defense admitted—there was another index finger pointing toward the defendant.

The prosecutor's peroration was a powerful arraignment of the facts in the case. It was an argument not so much to prove that the physical facts had been established in this case, but that was the mind of Roland B. Molineux and his alone that could have carried through this crime.

"I want to call your attention to the cruel inhumanity of crime," said Mr. Osborne, in closing. "Not only has this old woman dropped dead from poison and died in her daughter's arms, but her murder has not been avenged. In addition to that this only daughter has been forced to bear the awful suspicion of being in a plot to murder her mother. The whole family has suffered from this foul calumny, and they have had to live and move under this cruel suspense.

"I say to you that the prosecution bears no malice toward this defendant. But it asks you not to be swerved from your duty. You are compelled to give the defendant the benefit of your doubt, but we ask you not to be timid, not to shrink because of your natural indisposition to cause harm to a fellow-being. If I neglected my duty because of any such reasons; if I were to be swayed by pity or by sympathy, I know that as long as I lived the still, small voice of my conscience would say to me: 'You were convinced, and you shrank.' My conscience would cry always: 'Coward! Coward! Coward!'"

As soon as the prosecutor sat down, Justice Lambert arose and began his charge. After defining the legal notions of murder in its various degrees, the court emphasized the burden of proof that lay always upon the people. If the jury had a reasonable doubt, they were compelled to acquit.

"And what is a reasonable doubt?" continued the Justice. "I have prepared a definition of my own which I will give to you to govern this case. The reasonable doubt should be actual and substantial, and not mere possibility or speculation. It is a condition of mind which, after a full, fair, and conscientious consideration of all the evidence and the probabilities, is not sustained by the conviction amounting to a moral certainty that the defendant is guilty. The evidence need not exclude all possible results except guilt, but it must establish guilt to a moral certainty."

The court then undertook an analysis of the evidence. He said that the theory of the people was that Molineux procured the bottle holder, the bottle, the Tiffany box, the envelope, the poison, and the bromo-seltzer, and that he mailed them to Harry S. Cornish. "It is essential that the people establish these facts in order to convict the defendant, of any crime."

The court pointed out that no one saw any of these things done, and that the jury must decide whether the attending circumstances convicted Molineux of having done them. It was essential, said the court, that else that the people establish that Molineux had written the poison package. "Unless that is established the defendant cannot be convicted of any crime. That is the central question."

The court said that the jury could pay as much or as little attention to the handwriting testimony as they pleased. If the handwriting testimony of the two sides balanced themselves, it devolved upon the jury to decide for themselves upon this point. The Barnet letters, it was declared, could not be considered unless it was first determined that they were written by the defendant.

"If the people's case stood upon the handwriting alone," continued the Justice, "it wouldn't go to you; it would be dismissed. It is contended that the writing is but a circumstance."

Upon the subject of the Tiffany box and envelope, the court charged that the most that could be said about Molineux's having an account at Tiffany's was that it gave him the opportunity to procure the box and envelope.

"Did he procure the bottle? There is no direct evidence that he did. The defendant denies that he did. The rest must be inferred from the circumstances. Did he procure the bottle holder? It must be proved that he had it. If you believe from the evidence of Miss Miller that this defendant was not the purchaser, that ends this proposition.

"As to the motive, if you think it is adequate you may give to it such weight as you desire. If you consider it inadequate, you must acquit. You as men of the world are given this question to decide, and the court expects you to decide it."

The court charged that every circumstance in the case must consistently point to the guilt of the defendant. He next pointed out that the defendant had a right to point out some one else as having committed the crime, and that the failure to convict that other person should not be construed against the defendant. He referred to the story of Mrs. Stephenson and her identification of Cornish. If her story is true, he declared, it ends this case, and hence the truthfulness of her story becomes an important question.

Justice Lambert called particular attention to the discrepancies between Cornish's testimony at the former trial and at this one, particularly in the matters of the brow-beating overcoat and the difference of hour at which he went to Sullivan's office. He said that all these facts should be taken into consideration, and especially the conduct of Cornish at the flat when Mrs. Adams took the fatal potion.

Mr. Osborne asked that the jury be charged that the people did not maintain that Molineux bought the bottle holder in person. The court charged that it must be established that either Molineux or some one at his instance purchased it.

The defense made no requests as to special charges, and the jury then retired.

VIEWS OF THE JURORS.

Several members of the Molineux jury were questioned concerning their verdict and made the following replies:

EDWARD L. YOUNG (Foreman)—"When Justice Lambert charged the jury he told us that if the evidence so convinced us, we could find Molineux guilty of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, and the different degrees of manslaughter, or find him not guilty. As soon as we were in the juryroom we concluded that we would eliminate every crime but that of murder in the first degree, and it would be either guilty or not guilty. Four minutes after we had reached the jury room we took a blind ballot. I passed the hat myself and there were twelve 'not guiltys' in the hat. That settled it, for every man was of the same mind."

BENJAMIN J. SNELLING—Not one man on the jury believed that he wrote the address on the poison package.

J. NOAH H. SLEE—One of the jurors put this question in the jury room after the ballot had been taken: "How many here would have acquitted Molineux at the end of the prosecution's case?" Eleven men raised their hands, and then looked in surprise at the twelfth man. He had not understood the question. It was repeated to him, and he immediately raised his hand high in the air and called out enthusiastically, "Here, too."

J. NOAH H. SLEE—The prosecution made no case against Molineux; that is why we acquitted him so quickly. We could not have done otherwise. One of the jurors put this question in the jury room after the ballot had been taken, and it was known how we stood: "How many here would have acquitted Molineux at the end of the prosecution's case?" Eleven men raised their hands, and then looked in surprise at the twelfth man. He had not understood the question. It was repeated to him, and he immediately raised his hand high in the air and called out enthusiastically, "Here, too."

JOHN J. REDNER—The prosecution failed to connect the defendant with the cyanide of mercury, or with the purchase of the silver holder.

CHARLES M. O'CONNOR—I do not think the evidence conclusively proved that Molineux is innocent. I believe it to be a good Scotch verdict. I did not feel that the evidence furnished was sufficient to warrant taking a man's life. The expert testimony did not amount to much.

FRANK HARRISON GOULD—After I had been in the jury box two or three days and had observed the prisoner the thought came into my mind that it would have been a terrible thing to condemn that young man to death. I then made up my mind that if such a thing were possible I would not vote to do so, but would give him every possible benefit of any doubt.

HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS CASE.

From the very beginning the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams has been one of the most remarkable mysteries in criminal annals. She died on Dec. 28, 1898, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, having been given poison alleged to have been received by Harry S. Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Dec. 24 in an anonymous package.

The entire police force of the city, led by the Detective Bureau under Capt. McCluskey, set to work upon the mystery at once. On Jan. 2, 1899, a newspaper accused Molineux of the crime. The police, however, refused to arrest Molineux, although they shadowed him from that time onward. It was suggested about this same time that Henry C. Barnet's death at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was very much like that of Mrs. Adams. Barnet's body was exhumed on Feb. 9, more than two months after his death, and his stomach was found to contain cyanide of mercury—the poison used in this case.

The Coroner's inquest began on Feb. 9 also. The jury found that Mrs. Adams's death was caused by Roland B. Molineux, and on the night of Feb. 28, at the conclusion of the inquest under Coroner Hart, Molineux was arrested and lodged in the Tombs.

Then began a phenomenal legal battle to have the prisoner released. The defendant was indicted on March 7, but Bartow S. Weeks of counsel for the defendant immediately secured permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. The case was placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court, and on April 13 the indictment was dismissed by Justice Williams. The case next went to the May Grand Jury, of which William C. Church was foreman. This jury refused to indict, and Judge McMahon discharged the defendant on May 10. But Molineux was immediately rearrested upon a warrant charging him with assault upon Cornish. The case went to the Grand Jury again on May 11, but there was no indictment. Again, on June 9, the defendant was discharged, only to be arrested immediately. Justice Fursman ordered the case submitted to the July Grand Jury, which indicted Molineux on July 22. On Aug. 3 the prisoner was arraigned and he pleaded "Not guilty."

On Nov. 15 the trial began before Recorder Goff. It took nearly three weeks to secure a jury. Then in the trial Mr. Osborne introduced all the evidence he wanted to, including evidence that Molineux killed Barnet as well as Mrs. Adams. The defense introduced no evidence, and the case went to the jury on Feb. 11. After being out several hours the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

This trial cost the State about $150,000. The fees for experts alone amounted to about $50,000. The defense appealed for a new trial, and the case went to the Court of Appeals. Ex-Gov. David B. Hill argued the case of the people before that tribunal in June, 1901, and John G. Milburn of Buffalo presented the case of the appellant.

The judgment of the lower court was reversed by the Court of Appeals, mainly upon the ground that the evidence as to Barnet's death was improperly admitted. A new trial was accordingly ordered. Meanwhile Gen. Molineux's friends came to his assistance and offered him whatever funds were necessary to engage the best possible counsel for his son's defense.

It is understood that the defense of his son has cost Gen. Molineux about $100,000 up to the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The defense now engaged the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge to assist in taking care of young Molineux's interests.

The second trial began on Oct. 15. A jury was secured in less than three days. The case was dispatched very rapidly by Justice John B. Lambert of Fredonia, N. Y. The defense introduced testimony of its own, the defendant himself being on the stand for a full day.

The second trial is estimated to have cost the State about $100,000, and to have consumed six weeks.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CHAMBER BANQUET

Continued from Page 1.

well in your new home; for you belong not merely to the city, not merely to the State, but to all the country, and you stand high among the great factors in building up that marvelous prosperity which the entire country now enjoys.

"The continuance of this prosperity depends in no small measure upon your sanity and common sense, upon the way in which you combine energy in action with conservative refusal to take part in the reckless gambling which is so often bred by, and which so inevitably puts an end to, prosperity. You are men of might in the world of American effort; you are men whose names stand high in the esteem of our people; you are spoken of in terms like those used in the long-gone ages when it was said of the Phoenician cities that their merchants were princes.

"Great is your power, and great, therefore, your responsibility. Well and faithfully have you met this responsibility in the past. We look forward with confident hope to what you will do in the future, and it is, therefore, with sincerity that I bid you Godspeed this evening, and wish for you, in the name of the Nation, a career of ever-increasing honor and usefulness."

The President's manner was earnest and energetic as he delivered his speech, and it was generally remarked among the diners how strong and resonant was his voice, which could be heard with distinctness in every part of the large room. A large number of ladies, who had quietly filled into the two tiers of boxes while the dinner was in progress, scrutinized the President through their glasses and waved fans and handkerchiefs at him, when the diners applauded his words. Among those who most heartily applauded President Roosevelt was J. P. Morgan, who, while smoking a big black cigar, brought his hand down on the table two or three times to emphasize his approval. When the President had finished all the diners rose and drank his health, while the band struck up a patriotic air.

FOREIGN GUEST'S GREETINGS.

President Jesup next introduced Ambassador Cambon of France, who responded to the toast, "To the Rulers of Nations represented at the Banquet." M. Cambon said:

"On behalf of the Diplomatic Corps I beg to thank you for your toasts to the Sovereigns and Rulers, whose representatives are seated at this table. Commerce is a very strong, the strongest, bond, between nations, and its wide extension is the greatest guarantee of peace.

"From the bottom of our hearts we wish to see the Chamber of Commerce of New York carry forward the gigantic work which has been already accomplished on this side of the Atlantic.

"All Europe and, allow me to say so, especially all France, will be happy for anything that may strengthen the ties of friendship which bind the countries represented here to the United States."

AMBASSADOR HERBERT SPEAKS.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, was the next speaker. He began by saying that when he landed on these shores a few weeks ago he registered a vow that he would follow the precedent set by his predecessor and never make a speech—as long as he was in this country, but that he felt he would be wanting in courtesy if he did not return thanks for the cordiality of his reception. He said:

"It is perhaps appropriate that the King of England's representative should say a few words to-night. We heard this morning that your charter was originally granted to your corporation by a King of England, King George III., the present King of England no longer takes a official interest in your corporation, [laughter] but I can assure you he takes a very friendly interest in it, as you can tell by his cordial reception of your delegates last year when he received them at Windsor. And my presence here to-night is intended to illustrate his good-will toward these United States and the interest taken in Great Britain in the commercial prosperity of New York.

"Gentlemen, I think M. Cambon's admirable speech has omitted one point, and that is the gratitude which we diplomatists owe to you business men, and I will tell you why.

"Commercial intercourse promotes social intercourse; social intercourse promotes friendship, and the friendship of peoples does more than all we diplomatists to bring countries together. As your eloquent Ambassador in London, Mr. Choate, [Applause] of whom you may well be proud, I tell you that, [Applause] said last year, commerce is the real pacifier, the peacemaker, the common and mutual blessing of all mankind.

"For this reason, gentlemen, we hold that a diplomatist should get into touch with the business men in the country to which he is accredited, just as much as he gets into touch with the political men. [Laughter.] I, therefore, trust that the acquaintance which we have so happily begun to-night will not be a temporary one, but a permanent one. [Applause.]

"I am sure that I shall not have many opportunities of coming to New York just now, for I am leading in Washington, if I may borrow a favorite expression of the President a very strenuous life [applause] picking up the threads of the various questions with which we have to deal. But I can assure you, gentlemen, if you come to Washington and will call at the embassy, I will give you as hearty a welcome as you have given me here to-night." [applause.]

PRINCE HENRY OF PLESS.

Prince Henry of Pless was then called upon by President Jesup. He said in part:

"The opening of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which we celebrate to-day, is not by any means an event of merely local or even National interest. The gathering at this table of delegates of foreign nations gives ample proof of its international character.

"The commerce and industry of the United States have of late years achieved much toward an increased importance in the financial and commercial worlds, pushing at the same time the Chamber of Commerce of the leading commercial and financial centre of the Union in the front rank with her sister organizations of the old world.

"I consider it my special duty as well as my pleasure to express on this occasion on behalf of my Sovereign and of my country the feeling of gratitude with which Germany remembers the warm and friendly reception a few months ago of a Prince of the royal house of Prussia, representing his Majesty, the Emperor, in a special mission to this country. His reception, which was bound to find a ready and equally warm response in our country and people, will never be forgotten. [Applause.]

"Our age is one of commerce, and each nation, even to the limits of its resources and abilities, will try its best to protect its own interests on the common field of international competition. But competition does not necessarily mean hostility. Mutual welfare is to-day the true community of interests among the nations of the world.

"There is room for all of us in the world's markets, and fair and liberal-spirited competition has in itself an element of education and mutual understanding conducive to friendly appreciation of each other's good points which cannot but lead the nations of the earth toward a higher conception and more comprehensive fulfilment of their destinies in mutual helpfulness." [Applause.]

The hit of the evening from a popular point of view was the speech of Sir Albert Rollit, M. P., Chairman of the delegation of the London Chamber of Commerce. He was described by one of the diners as "the Chauncey Depew of England," and he created more amusement than all the other speakers put together, winning almost as much applause as President Roosevelt, who laughed heartily at his remarks.

"You have," said Sir Albert, "no longer a mansion in the skies. [Laughter.] You have no iron flat or flat iron, but you have a beautiful building which recalls a startling change to my mind since I was last in New York thirty-two years ago. Then I had to go to the top of Trinity to see the tops of other buildings, and now I have to go on other buildings to see the top of Trinity. You have had no sympathy with the cause of the men of whom it was said: 'It is not their principle to pay their interest nor their interest to pay their principal.'" [Laughter.]

Sir Albert surprised his listeners by telling them that this was the country of antiquities; that he found reminders of George III. on every side, a man almost forgotten in England; that the Chamber of Commerce of London was only founded in 1882, and the oldest Great Britain could produce was the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, founded in 1783, and Edinburgh, in 1785, while that of New York dated back to 1768. When he said England had "no fear of Morganatic alliances in commerce," there was a roar of laughter, in which J. P. Morgan joined. When Sir Albert sat down the entire company arose and drank to his health.

Among the other speakers were M. V. Hugot, representing the Paris Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Heckmann, representing the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, and W. P. Wood, President of the London Corn Trade Association and delegate of the London Chamber of Commerce.

RAIDS IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Police Swoop Simultaneously Upon Three Resorts and Take Forty Prisoners.

Three raids on alleged disorderly resorts in the Tenderloin, conducted simultaneously at 10:45 o'clock last night, caused great excitement and no little consternation in the district.

Capt. Walsh and his precinct detectives descended upon Tobey's Rathskellar, at 1,235 Broadway, and arrested David J. Tobin, the alleged proprietor, and five women. Sergt. Cohen led an assault on the Savoy, at 44 West Twenty-ninth Street, and captured Paul Salvin, thirty-seven years old, of 239 West Twenty-eighth Street, the alleged proprietor; Lloyd Hassmer, forty-seven years old, of 57 Third Avenue, held as a disorderly person, and seven women. Inspector Brooks, with detective of his staff, stormed the Cairo and carried off Matthew J. Shea, twenty-eight years old, of 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, the alleged proprietor, and twenty-four women.

The warrants upon which the raids were made were obtained by Inspector Brooks from Justice Wyatt on Monday. The evidence in the cases was gathered by Policemen Leppert and Joseph Jacobs, and other agents of the Citizens' Union. Capt. Walsh said that this was just a little start in the direction of cleaning up the precinct.

Before leaving the West Thirtieth Street Station House Inspector Brooks cautioned Capt. Walsh to take no bail in any case unless the bondsman brought the deeds to the property pledged and had himself thoroughly identified as the owner.

George Considine, proprietor of the Metropole Hotel, was one of the first of the would-be bondsmen to arrive. He was peremptorily ordered from the station house by the Sergeant. Lawyer Louis Lowenstein arrived with a man named Slattery, who wanted to bail the alleged owner of the Savoy. He produced deeds and an abstract of title to property ample for the $100 bond required, but Inspector Brooks refused to accept it, saying he had forty-eight hours in which to examine the bond. Assistant District Attorney Lord supported the Inspector. Peter Dailey of Weber & Fields was another whose bond was summarily refused.

Just before 2 o'clock this morning Magistrate Deuel reached the station house, in response to a summons from the prisoner Galvin, and accepted as bondsman Michael J. Savage, a junk dealer, of 346 Seventh Avenue. The other prisoners were still locked up.

BI-BARTISAN BOARDS ILLEGAL.

Justice Fort of New Jersey Rules That the Restriction of Representation Is Unconstitutional.

There is much discussion in New Jersey over a ruling made by Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort relative to bi-partison or non-partisan boards of administration. Should the Justice's contention be sustained, it would wipe out many State boards, city boards, and perhaps might affect the county Boards of Election, and even the district boards, all of which are equally divided between the two great political parties. Justice Fort, in declaring the Camden City Excise Board unconstitutional, said:

"It is doubtful whether eligibility to office in this State can be restricted to any qualification other than that required for the right of suffrage, except when such restriction is found in, or its imposition is authorized by, the Constitution of this State. It is not clear that the holding of any political opinion or belief is not a disqualification for office under a republican form of government. It is not discernible how republican government could be continued with such power of restriction for eligibility to hold public office.

Should this hold good its effect would be almost revolutionary. There has been a steady drift in New Jersey for the last twenty years toward bi-partisan boards. Lawyers seem to think the opinion will be sustained, because the bi-partisan provision shuts out Prohibitionists, Socialists, and Social-Labor Party men from holding office.

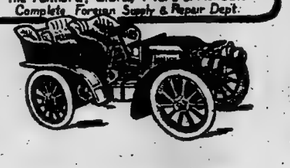
ALAN G. MASON SET FREE.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 11.—The discharge of Alan G. Mason, the Boston clubman, accused of the murder of Clara A. Morton at Waverley a week ago last Saturday night, was ordered by Judge Charles Almy of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex to-day. The Government lawyer announced that an investigation had failed to disclose evidence sufficient to hold the accused man. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Almost immediately, in the same court, George L. O. Perry, a young negro, who yesterday was held as a witness against Mason, was charged with the murder of Miss Morton. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded without bail for a hearing Nov. 18.

Before Perry was taken back to jail a number of persons were permitted to have a look at him. One of the witnesses in the Mason case, Miss Alberson, who is employed at a Waverley restaurant, identified Perry as the man [illegible] Waverley on the night of the assault upon Miss Morton. While he was being looked at, Perry grew impatient and angry. He cursed Namser, the pawnbroker. Then he threatened the police with vengeance. Although Perry is accused of murder, the police feel [illegible]

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The Panhard, G.O.V. Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.





Character, Style, Value—these are manifest features of the Arnheim evening clothes. Our sales are tenfold more than the largest house we know of for evening clothes. Our special price for imported Drapes Full Dress Suit is $40.00. Tuxedo $35.00, silk lined throughout. Better style cannot be had at any price.

Samples, fashion booklet free.

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CAN BE READ FOR
Thirty-five Cents.
Telephone to us the name of the book you wish to read, and we will send it to your house or office within the limits of Manhattan by a special messenger at once. You may keep the book for one week at a cost of 35c. Write for information.
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In plain carpetings we offer three superb qualities in our

English Mosaic Velvet Carpet, Angora and Saxonia,

all made exclusively for us and not obtainable elsewhere in America. These high pile floor coverings, in the latest colorings, are of great beauty and durability, and can be supplied in all widths up to 12 feet.

Broadway & 19th Street

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Overheard.

"Yes, I make it a point," said one lady customer, yesterday, to another, "to do all my Christmas shopping now and have it all done before December. It's a mistake to wait until the last three days before Christmas! The assortments of holiday goods already here at Bloomingdales' are many and varied enough for anyone's selections.

"Then I can take my leisure in my shopping; I'm not pushed or hurried in the least and anything I don't want to bother with myself will be stored right here free of charge and delivered the day before Christmas or on Christmas morning to whomever I designate.

"Yes, here at Bloomingdales' they plan nobly for the forehanded Christmas shopper each year."

Women's Coats $10.
Monte Carlo box coats, made of the very best kersey, black, castor and tan; lined with excellent quality satin to match; straps over shoulders, heavily stitched, and many rows of stitching on bottom, new Kimono shape sleeves; regular $12 garments; sizes 32 to 44.

Wrappers 88c.
Made of the best quality fleece-back flannelette, neat figure, stripe and fancy designs on dark grounds, in colorings of blue and white, black and white and fancy effects; trimmed in the newest way with woven embroidery and bordering of same material as the wrapper itself; every one has a specially made corset, which is detachable, so that the garment may be washed; sizes 34 to 46; regular value $1.50.

Corsets 49c.
Straight front corsets, made of domestic coutil, gored, with new dip hip, top trimmed with lace, colors white and drab; sizes 18 to 28 inches.

Dinner Sets $23.98.
Charles Field Haviland Limoges china; 100 pieces; pretty floral decorations.

Women's Watches $15.50.
Hunting case, 14-kt. gold, size O, handsomely engraved, engine turned or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements.

Men's Gloves 75c.
Heavy weight dogskin; with heavy corded embroidered backs; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes; perfect fitting; worth $1.

Albatross 20c yd.
There is a splendid range of colors, such as black, cream, cardinal, navy, nile, cadet, gray, helio, light blue, pink, and rose; just the colors to make effective evening gowns.

Velvet Waists $2.98.
Modish Waists of a very good quality Velveteen, with tailor-stitched pleats, finished with fancy buttons at the sides and a pretty separate stock collar, finely finished throughout and perfect fitting; colors black, green, cardinal, navy and brown.

Silk Petticoats $5.98.
Of a very fine quality taffeta silk, made with accordion plaiting, trimmed with ruffle and ruche, or two narrow ruffles at foot of plaiting, underlay and dust ruffle of taffeta. These petticoats are shown in all the beautiful evening shades, as well as the colors appropriate for street wear.

Dinner Sets $13.50.
Fine thin China; 102 pieces; gold stippled handles; two decorations to choose from; value, $15.

Men's Watches $19.50.
Solid gold; size 12; 14 kt.; flat model; engraved, engine turned, or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham and Elgin movements.

Women's Gloves 69c.
Of fine glace lambskin; colors tan, mode, red, gray, black, and white; every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all sizes. Worth $1.

Bath Sheets 75c.
About 800 Turkish Bath Sheets, 1½ yards wide and 2¼ yards long; heavy quality; actual value $1.50.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Stella Music Box

Has a place in every home where good music is appreciated. It is

ESTABLISHED 1845
BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER
CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON

Ascendency of the Cross Harness

November is the month of smart town equipages. The supremacy of the horse and all things appertaining to the horse is reached in Horse Show week. Already the fashionable stable outfits are being brushed up and replenished.

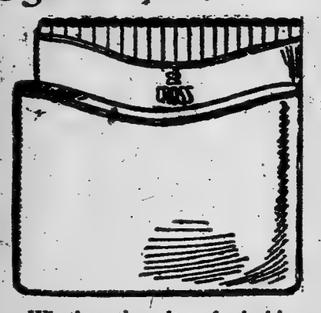


The great harness room at the CROSS STORE is being drawn upon as it never was before. The supremacy of the CROSS HARNESS is acknowledged.

It is made in our English workshops of a quality and with a careful study of correct detail unknown to other harness makers.

The prices are not higher than are charged by many dealers who are not qualified to enter into competition with the best produced in England and America.

Saddler Made Cigarette Cases,

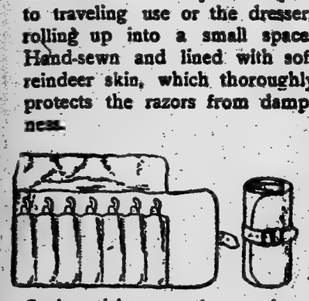


Whether they be of pigskin or bridle leather, steadily withstand the rivalry of metal cases, because of their lightness and pliability. With use they grow constantly more respectable and never shabby, gradually assuming a mahogany polish. Made to hold ten or twenty cigarettes.

Pigskin from $1.00 up.
English Bridle Leather, 75c. up.

English Pigskin Razor Rolls

Are examples of the many aristocratic incidentals to a great harness business. They are adapted to traveling use or the dresser, rolling up into a small space. Hand-sewn and lined with soft reindeer skin, which thoroughly protects the razors from dampness.



Such articles can be produced only by thorough harness makers, and the CROSS customers look to the CROSS STORES for the highest type of all such leather goods.

For two razors, $2.00
For four razors, $2.75
For seven razors, $3.75

Mark Cross Company,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES.
NEW YORK (253 Broadway, opp. City Hall).
LONDON
BOSTON (20 Summer Street).
WASHINGTON, D. C. (

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OPENED

Grover Cleveland the Orator at the Dedication.

President Roosevelt Greets the Ambassadors and Other Foreign Guests—Mayor Low Speaks in Behalf of the City.

The new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, was opened yesterday afternoon with simple ceremonies. With businesslike promptitude the exercises started with the entrance of Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Chamber, escorting the President of the United States, ex-President Cleveland, and the other distinguished guests following. Their entrance at noon was the signal for a storm of applause from the crowded hall.

During the speaking President Roosevelt, who seemed restless and tired, did not fail to catch the points that were applauded, and now and then led in the hand-clapping. Mr. Cleveland was less emphatic and energetic, but evidently entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Mr. Jesup sat between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland, with the President on his right and the ex-President on his left. Immediately below them, but raised above the others and facing them, were the representatives of other nations and the chief guests. Their seats stretched from the platform right and left to the north and south walls. These were covered with the pictures of men of distinction in the older days of the Chamber of Commerce.

The large picture of those who were active in the laying of the Atlantic cable faced the speaker's desk, and at either side were the pictures of Alexander Hamilton and Senator John Sherman, the other pictures being grouped about them.

It was a notable gathering, and it would have been difficult to have made any approximate estimate of the vast amount of capital represented in the gathering, for the large room was filled to overflowing with the men of New York who have made great successes of their business careers.

THE GUESTS OF HONOR.

Those sitting to the right of President Roosevelt in their order were:

M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador;
Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the British Ambassador;
Secretary of the Treasury Shaw,
Secretary of War Root,
Mayor Low,
Sir Albert K. Rollit,
The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix,
Ex-Gov. Morton,
J. Pierpont Morgan,
Whitelaw Reid,
The Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler,
Admiral Barker,
Lieut. Gen. Laurie, M.P.,
Cornelius N. Bliss,
Charles S. Smith,
Senator Depew,
Karl Buens, German Consul General;
Nicholas de Ladygensky, Russian Consul General;
C. Clive Bayley, British Vice Consul;
Alfred Mosely,
Henry E. Gourd,
Eastman Johnson,
George B. Cortelyou,
Thomas W. Wood,
William Mackenzie,
John Foord,
Edward M. Grout,
William R. Willcox,
St. Clair McKelway,
Henry M. Stegman,
George E. Church,

To the left of ex-President Cleveland in their order were:

Prince von Pless, Special Representative of Germany;
Postmaster General Payne,
Sir Vincent Barrington, Delegate of the London Chamber of Commerce;
Lyman J. Gage,
A. E. Orr,
W. F. Wood,
H. H. Hanna,
The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke,
Nicholas Murray Butler,
H. C. Richards, M. P.,
James Dixon,
Arthur Serena,
T. Faithfull Begg,
Major S. Flood Page,
John Hume,
J. Y. Henderson,
K. B. Murray,
Count Raoul Chandon,
Francis Kimbel,
Joseph Guinet,
Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General;
Gaston Velten,
Eric Pontoppidan.

As Mr. Jesup, President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, and the distinguished guests took their places an orchestra concealed in a balcony played National airs, the company standing. Mr. Jesup called the meeting to order. The Rev. Dr. Dix read the Lord's Prayer and a special prayer for the occasion. President Jesup then read his address, which was in part as follows:

"It is my high privilege as the presiding officer of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, to extend the cordial greetings of its members to the President of the United States, to the Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, to the Governor of the State of New York, to the Mayor of our city, and to the other distinguished guests who have gathered here to-day from all parts of our common country and from foreign lands to join in the congratulations of the Chamber upon its having at length achieved, after many years of hope and effort, the erection of this building, which is to be its permanent home, and which I trust you will all agree is worthy of the enlightened and beneficient object for which the Chamber was originally founded.

"Let us see to it that in the future, as in the past, we shall live up to the traditions of the Chamber, as exemplified in the lives and characters of the eminent merchants who have preceded us, some of whose portraits now adorn these walls, and whose voices still speak to us in the words of Scripture, 'Be not weary in well doing; for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not.'"

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Ex-President Cleveland was received with hearty greeting as he was introduced by Mr. Jesup. He bowed to President Roosevelt, Mr. Jesup, and the guests, and then delivered the following address:

"It is a curious fact that, although the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has sturdily and usefully lived for more than a hundred and thirty years, we are celebrating to-day its first possession of a permanent home. This circumstance has, however, a meaning and significance quite in keeping with the disposition and methods of the organization. Its purposes have been so practical, and the occasions for its useful and beneficial work have been so constant that it has been abundantly content to make a career and add lustre to its name before providing for itself a local habitation, but no architectural finish and no ornate decoration befits this beautiful edifice so well as the bright coloring reflected from the splendid achievements proudly borne by those who now enter upon its occupancy.

"It need not surprise us if the popular estimate of this business organization should fail to take into account all that it has done to promote high and patriotic purposes not always related, in a narrow sense, to commerce.

"No associated body of our citizens felt more deeply and effectively the throbbing of patriotism and devotion to country when our Government was threatened by armed rebellion; its protest and aid was immediately forthcoming when, afterward, an insidious attack was made upon our financial intergrity through an attempted debasement of our currency; from no quarter has a more earnest and insistent demand been heard for the adjustment of international disputes by arbitration; its espousal of the cause of business education among our people has been hearty and practical; it has advocated enlarged reciprocity of business relations between nations, and the removal of their vexatious hindrances; and last, but by no means least, it has promptly and with an open hand relieved distress and alleviated disaster. [Applause.]

"Such incidents as these illustrate the organization's beneficent accomplishments in the advancement of civilization and the furtherance of the improvement of humanity. This occasion most palpably and prominently suggests the stupendous evolution of the enormous commerce of to-day from the beginnings of trade, when the brothers of Joseph went down into Egypt to buy corn, and since Tyre and Sidon rose and fell.

"From the littleness of trade and barter, limited to man's narrow necessities, or often arising from the needs of aggressive or subjugating war, there has been developed an agency which has not only made the activities of business as wide as the world in scope and volume, but which peacefully leads the way to brotherhood among the most distantly separated peoples, points out the path of universal civilization, and fixes for the nations of the earth the standard of national greatness.

"It is, however, when we consider how large and important a place in this evolution of New York has occupied during its long life, and when, in the midst of these splendid, compensating, and typical its day of [illegible]

Sozodont

"Good for Bad Teeth, Not Bad for Good Teeth."

TOOTH POWDER

A Revelation in Price and Quantity

BIG BOX NEW TOP 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York.

lated to us that we may all claim a share in the pride and satisfaction to which it gives birth.

"We know that those who in 1770 applied to King George III. for a charter incorporating a Chamber of Commerce were, in that instrument, described as 'a great number of merchants in our City of New York, in America, who have, by voluntary agreement, associated themselves for the laudable purpose of promoting the trade and commerce of our said province,' and we wonder whether it ever entered into the imagination of those merchants that they were laying the foundations of an organization which at any time in its future would be able to point to such noble achievements as are to-day found among the cherished possessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

"We read the statement in their charter that this 'great number of merchants' were 'sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce, that they are in proportion to their greater or less application to it more or less opulent or potent in all countries, and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estate as well as the general opulence of our said colony'; and we wonder whether they had a hint or conception that their successors in this day and generation would not only show a most glorious record of their success in aid of giving 'the numberless inestimable benefits of commerce to mankind,' but that this record would be gained under the inspiration of aims and purposes higher and better than the mere increase of the value of real estate, or the opulence of their city and State.

"We read the requirement in this charter that the meetings of the corporation shall be held 'in the great room of the building commonly called the Exchange, situate at the lower end of the street called Broad Street, in the said City of New York,' and we wonder how large that great room was, and whether the wildest fancy of the incorporators of 1770 could have pictured a future home for their Chamber of Commerce as magnificent as this. [Applause.]

"In considering the evolution of commerce from small trade and barter, one of its incidents which should impress us, perhaps, more than all others, is the elimination in this process of evolution of the meanness and over-reaching greed which petty trade so frequently attracts and fosters. They were little traders and petty money changers who were driven from the courts of the Temple of Jerusalem, charged with making the place of their assemblage a den of thieves. Of course, it cannot be said that either then or now the amount of trade should in every case fix the character of the trader; but it is nevertheless true that the commercial organizations of today cultivate a broad spirit of business fairness and develop merchants and traders whose word is as good as their bond, whose dealings are open and honest, and whose business assemblages are guarded and controlled by the exactions of probity and uprightness.

"If we justly appreciate what these things mean we shall realize that commerce has done an immense service to humanity, by enlarging within its wide influence the acceptance of the laws of honest dealing among civilized communities and by curbing man's besetting sins of selfishness and greed. [Applause.]

"We shall thereupon be led to apprehend the special benefits in a moral sense that have accrued to our own countrymen from the work and example of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and of kindred institutions scattered throughout our land.

"They have brought together a vast number of our citizens and made the American merchant, who, too great to be mean, has, by bold enterprise and brave venture, challenged the admiration of the world; equally as important as this in its moral complexion and significance, they have, by the adoption and enforcement of rules for their government, illustrated to a people apt to chafe under enforced restraint how usefully they themselves may voluntarily restrain and regulate their conduct; and beyond all, they have directly and by example leavened the mass of our citizenship with a love of scrupulous honor, and largely contributed to the preservation of true American devotion to fair play. [Applause.]

"Do I exaggerate when I say that all this amounts to the elevation of our National character, and, if I speak within bounds, may we not put to the credit of commerce the gift to our people of a steadying force more than ever needed in these days, if we are to stem the tide of misleading influences and dangerous tendencies?

"What I have said must not be understood as in the least intimating that commerce should be an altruistic or benevolent affair, managed on lines of amiability and concession. Such a conception would be absurdly at fault. Commerce is born of enterprise; and enterprise in this busy, bustling age, is born of struggle and competition. But the struggle and competition need not be to the death. Alertness and keenness in securing business opportunities do not, by any means import unmindfulness of all else save ruthfulness and ravenous snatching.

"I have attempted to suggest how practical business activity can be mingled with enlightenment and social betterment, and how commercial organizations have already woven them together. They are estopped from disclaiming their obligation to continue the work. It rests with them not only to enlarge and strengthen by increased enterprise the fabric they have thus produced, but to make it brighter and more beautiful by adding to it a larger infusion of that which touches the welfare of mankind in every moral and social phase and condition.

"It may therefore be justly said that commerce, by what it has already done, by what lies yet in its path undone, and by what it is able to do, has created for itself a mission which cannot be fulfilled by increased effort directed solely to gaining mere business advantages. This mission does not exact an abatement of commercial struggle and competition, but it so far fixes their limit as to enjoin that with such struggle and competition there shall also be willing co-operation in an endeavor to promote every beneficial purpose which commerce can draw within its sphere.

"This mission was impressively recognised and its obligations fully confessed not many months ago, when representatives of the commerce of the United States met in delightful hospitality and brotherhood the leaders of the commercial organizations of Great Britain.

"It was the President of the London Chamber of Commerce who said: 'Working together for the common good of all mankind, we may keep the door open for trade; we may spread civilization, protect the oppressed, and establish peace among nations.' [Applause.]

"It was the President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain who said: 'We have the highest authority for saying that blessed are the peacemakers. I sometimes think that commerce has done even more than religion in this respect. Differences of religion sometimes separate nations, but commerce is never militant. It binds us together in links of gold like marriage rings.' [Applause.]

"It was the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York who voiced the sentiment of every conscientious American, and every true-hearted man, when he said: 'Our only rivalry exists in seeing how we can emulate each other in doing these things which tend for civic righteousness and truth. Banding ourselves together hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, heart beating with heart, let us emulate one another in endeavoring to extend to the ends of the earth the blessings of our civil and religious liberty, to tell the world of the holy brotherhood of man.'

"Such lofty and cheering expressions as these heard in the atmosphere of commerce are not less gratifying because they are in contrast with harsher doctrines and methods which have sometimes been its close companions.

"As the pioneer of colonisation and expansion sordidly undertaken in its interest, commerce has in other days had justly laid at its door cruel aggression and ruthless disregard of human rights in regions where, to use the language of an apologist, 'the welfare of the inhabitants of these possessions is subordinate to the strategic or commercial purpose for which they are held.' If any measure of restitution or compensation has fallen due from commerce to humanity on this score, we know that a full acquittance has been made or is forthcoming, and we certainly should have no cause to fear that a like guilty responsibility will be again incurred. [Applause.]

"'Commercialism' is a word we often hear in these days when an attempt is made to describe certain political and economic phases of our National tendencies, which are greatly deplored by good people who [illegible] country's welfare. It

Announcement.

Lichtenstein Millinery Company,

306 Fifth Avenue.

Call attention to their exclusive and elaborate display of women's outer apparel especially designed

For the Horse Show

In all of their former exhibits none has surpassed in richness and exclusiveness that which they are now showing.

Russian Sable Coats.—Four Thousand Five Hundred to Ten Thousand Dollars.

Russian Sable Stoles.—In this most fashionable fur piece many beautiful and original designs are shown. Eight Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars.

Russian Sable Scarfs.—Some striking designs. Five Hundred to Two Thousand Dollars. With Muffs to match.

Most of these are made from the finest Royal Crown Sable skins and cannot be equalled in this city

An unprecedented showing of rich high class Coats and Opera Wraps for Evening Dress and Theatres.

Also the most exquisite and elaborate display of Millinery ever shown, both imported and their own designing.

The pre-eminence which this house has attained through its Millinery, should be sufficient to make this exhibit an interesting one.

To the critical observer of dress and woman of fashion a cordial invitation to inspect this elaborate display is extended.

Lichtenstein Millinery Company,
306 Fifth Avenue, bet. 31st and 32d Street.

The Illuminating Fixtures of the

Chamber of Commerce

Dedicated Yesterday by President Roosevelt

Were Designed, Manufactured and Installed by the

Black and Boyd Manufacturing Co.

23 EAST 22ND ST.

late wealth not only for the gratification of individual wishes, but in full recognition of the duties and obligations to others which the possession of wealth imposes, we need not complain of such use.

"With our conception of what commerce is and ought to be, we have, however, cause of complaint when the word 'commercialism' is used as descriptive of sordid money getting, and of the conduct of those who has been characterized by a thoughtful and philosophical writer in these words: 'Sometimes, however, with the very rich and without any ulterior motive, money-making for its own sake becomes the absorbing interest. They can pursue it with great advantage, for, as has been often said, nothing makes money like money; and the possession of an immense capital gives innumerable facilities for increasing it. The collecting passion takes this form. They come to care more for money than for anything money can purchase, though less for money than for the interest and excitement of getting it. Speculative enterprise with its fluctuations, uncertainties and surprises, becomes their strongest interest and their greatest amusement.'

"Surely commerce deserves better treatment than to be accused of any relationship to such behavior as this.

"These exercises, recalling so forcibly the growth of American commerce in world-wide influence abroad, and in usefulness and beneficence at home, cannot fail to be of interest to all our countrymen; but the citizens of the greatest of our States and of our imperial city, with all they have to make them proud and happy, must especially congratulate themselves upon the association of their State and city with the fame and honor which have been wrought out by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York."

THE PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS.

When Mr. Jesup introduced the President, the audience rose to its feet and greeted the President with great applause. Mr. Roosevelt in greeting the foreign guests turned to them and stretched out his hands in welcome. He said:

"As I am to speak to you this evening, I shall now simply say a word of greeting to you and to your guests. I have been asked here as the Chief Executive of the Nation, and so I can speak not merely on your behalf, but on behalf of our people as a whole in greeting and thanking for their presence here those representatives of foreign countries who have done us the honor and pleasure of being present to-day. [Applause.] I greet the Ambassador [M. Cambon] whose approaching departure we so sincerely regret, the Ambassador [Sir Michael Henry Herbert] to whom on his advent we extend such hearty greetings, [applause,] and the special representatives of those great friendly civilized nations with whom we intend to be knit ever closer by ties of commercial and social good-will in the future. [Applause.]

"And now, gentlemen, having greeted your guests, on behalf of you, I greet you in the name of the people, not merely because you stand for commercial success, but because this body has been able to show that the greatest commercial success can square with the immutable and eternal laws of decent and right living and of fair dealing between man and man. I greet you."

At the conclusion of his greeting, the audience rose and, after applauding and waving handkerchiefs, gave three cheers for the President.

Mayor Low followed, saying in part:

"The history of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York is a part of the story of our State and Nation.

"It is characteristic of the Chamber that, while it has encouraged every good work, and while its membership has established universities and colleges, and hospitals, and libraries, and has contributed to every agency that ministers to the enrichment of our National life, it is only now that the Chamber is providing for itself a home of its own.

"Every one must be glad that the Chamber is at last to be suitably housed, but it is to me, as the son of a former President of the Chamber, an exceptional pleasure to be permitted to bring to the officers and members of the Chamber, and especially to all who have been closely identified with the erection of this building, in which we are now assembled, a message of congratulation and good-will in the name of the City of New York."

The meeting was adjourned then to the upper floors, where the luncheon was spread. The President, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Jesup, and the foreign Ambassadors had luncheon in a separate room. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland held a reception later, when they shook hands with those who had come together for the ceremonies.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1847.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The new quarters of the Chamber of Commerce, inaugurated yesterday, have been a topic of conversation for some time wherever architects and mural painters gather. The mere fact that it is a low building like the Clearing House on Cedar Street, just one block below, is enough to make it remarked among the tall buildings in that section—on Liberty Street as well as on Broadway and William near Liberty. The architect is Mr. Baker.

Comments on the building as a whole are not always favorable, many criticising the front as at once heavy and illogical, the latter chiefly because the six big columns of the façade practically support nothing but a false front which obscures the windows on the top floor, and have no structural purpose. The street floor, which is let to a trust company, has to rely entirely on artificial lighting. On the floor above is the big chamber, lighted by a central skylight and various high coved windows. The third floor, to which access is by marble flights of stairs past a mezzanine with committee rooms, &c., contains the library, various other rooms, and a kitchen. This floor gets light from the well above the chamber and from the front also. Still the position of this structure, low down among the skyscrapers, does not warrant one in believing that any part of the edifice will have much light to waste.

The trust company's floor is carried out with the utmost simplicity. The main entrance leads by a door crowned, or to be crowned, by two recumbent figures modeled by Mr. Karl Bitter up a flight of marble stairs, at the head of which is the entrance to the chamber as one turns to the right. This hall is lofty and well proportioned if not well lighted. Its walls are covered with the portraits belonging to the Chamber of Commerce and consisting of early worthies of the Colony and Revolution, successive Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, notable citizens who were members of the Chamber, and a sprinkling of famous men unconnected with commerce or mercantile pursuits, like Alexander Hamilton and Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. The ranks of these portraits with their frames and canvases form the finest of decorations for the walls of the chamber, and while by daylight many of them are difficult to make out, when the lavish electric bulbs begin to get in their fine work the room is handsome.

A canvas that calls the attention by its subject and size is Daniel Huntington's group of the men who helped to make the Atlantic cable possible. Here are the two Fields, Peter Cooper, and other mercantile magnates, seated or standing at a table, and among them the painter has placed himself. Opposite, across the wide gallery, hangs the likeness of Cadwalader Colden, painted by Matthew Pratt in 1772, and on another wall the likeness of Alexander Hamilton, painted by Jonathan Trumbull in 1792. Eastman Johnson has a good study portrait and J. W. Alexander one that stands out from the hard painted likeness by its decorative value and atmosphere, while the late Collis P. Huntington has a sympathetic presentment by Francis Lathrop.

As one ascends from the chamber floor to the library the large west wall of the stairway is decorated with a big full-length portrait of Léon Bonnat. On this top floor the pillars and the gilded capitals, as well as some of the woodwork about the elevator shaft, are not exactly what they pretend to be, for they are of plaster skillfully colored to represent marble and fire-gilt bronze, or else cabinet work in hard woods. The reason for this is not apparent, in view of the cost of the building, unless, indeed, the allowance for sculpture on the façade was so generous that work had to be skimped elsewhere. The wall hangings on this floor are for the most part Japanese paper that simulates leather work. Greens, browns, and gold alternate, and the furniture follows suit in all but chosen as to colors. Woodwork and [illegible] about the [illegible] Court and in the corridors [illegible] sanine between second and third floors, are not very remarkable for carving or quality. It is the kind of woodwork supplied to the ordinary office building, with a little more effort to give a look of value and sumptuousness. The most successful hanging is that of the Chamber itself, where Mr. C. Y. Turner has clothed the walls with a handsome verona velours of a dark red hue, having on it a figure in velvet pile like a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store



Men's Bath Robes

A bath robe is ever so much more than a wrap to wear to and from the bath—at least it is so considered by us.

We plan for almost as much style and comfort in bath robes as in house coats. Most men like to lounge around in the room in these free and easy garments; and we plan to have them free and easy—cut large and ample throughout. Then in the matter of variety and good looks we make still greater effort. We buy fine silk robes in Paris—Terry robes, too. Then we have blankets specially woven for the robes made in our own factory.

In fact, you'll find at Wanamaker's the broadest, finest collection of Men's Bath Robes to be found in New York City.

Terry Robes, from Paris, $3 to $20.
Soft Woolen Robes, from Paris, $12.
Luxurious Silk Robes, from Paris, $25 and $27.50.

Blanket Robes, from our own factory:

Plain grays, $3.75 and $5.
Neat Plaids, $6.50 Jacquards, $10.
English Flannels, $7.50 and $10.
Boys' Blanket Robes, $3.50, $5 and $7, for 8 to 14-year sizes; $3.75, $6 and $10, for 16 and 18-year sizes.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's Hats at $1.75 That Usually Cost $3

There's a clear saving of $1.25 in this offering for every man who has intended to buy himself a new three-dollar hat.

There are Derby and Soft Hats, in up-to-date styles—the Derby Hats in both the flat-brim and stylish roll-brim; the Soft Hats in three colors: nutria, pearl and black—and in handsome shape.

They are a manufacturer's regular three-dollar hats, sold today at

$1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store—Annex.

Sensible Suits
For Men's Business Wear

The Black Cheviot Sack Suit is serviceable, refined in appearance, in good form for more occasions than any other suit, and permissible almost everywhere that a business man frequently wants to hurry to.

But its chief merit is its neatness and serviceableness for business wear.

Our Black Cheviot Suits are made of a fabric we have used for years, and never found to fail in either wear or color. Coats have hand-made collars and button-holes; and seams are sewed throughout with silk.

Ready in all sizes—regular, tall and stout; double or single-breasted.

$15 a Suit

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers at $5. The best values and the best assortment ever shown. We know some good stores that get $6.50 for the same quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Welcome News Of Boys' Clothing

The character of the Wanamaker Clothing for Boys is so high as to be absolutely beyond cavil. Every thread of the fabrics used is pure wool; and all seams are sewed with silk thread. In cut, fit, style and wear it is better, at full prices, than any clothing sold elsewhere at equal prices.

Today we better our best, in the matter of price, in a fashion that will greatly interest all parents with boys to get in trim for cold weather.

These three unequaled offerings:

Norfolk Suits at $3.75—
Our regular $5 Suits—of handsome fancy cheviots. The stylish suits of the season; sizes 7 to 16 years; at $3.75.

Top-Coats at $5—
Oxford frieze Top-Coats, of regular six-dollar quality; sturdy, long and warm. All-wool, of course. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Flannel Waists, 50c—
75c is their actual value. Shirt-waists and Blouses, with or without collars, in red and blue flannel; sizes 3 to 13 years.

Second floor, Ninth st.

Silk Handkerchiefs
Initialed—for Men

There wasn't any question that the men appreciated our recent offering of fine silk initial handkerchiefs. For the entire lot of over four hundred dozens went with a rush.

Today we have more of these handkerchiefs—of an even better, heavier quality of silk—and again

At Half Price

They come from prominent Japanese importers, are 20 to 22 inches square, and are regular 50c to 75c values. Priced at

25 cents each

Broadway.

Ideal Wearing Days for

Fine Street Suits

The tailor-made gown was designed for exactly such days as these, when a fur neck-piece is the only extra wrap required. You lose much satisfaction if you miss the chance to wear the suit uncovered during the days of its first crisp freshness.

We have a superb array of the beautiful Street Gowns that were made for days like these. We tell more particularly of a few:

At $43.50—Tight-fitting Double-breasted Suits of broadcloth, exquisitely tailored and all silk-lined throughout.
At $45—A large assortment of Tailored Suits, including long coat and box coat styles and blouses; of broadcloth, twine melange and other materials; all prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.
At $52—Handsome Broadcloth Suits, made with jaunty shoulder cape; blouse style; graceful skirts; all silk-lined.
At $60 to $67.50—An assortment of elegant Suits, imported and domestic, embracing all the new features of capes and sleeves; artistically trimmed and all silk-lined.
And up to $200—A large range to choose from.

Second floor, Broadway.

Full-length Coats
For Women

Ulsters, Newmarkets, Raincoats, are enjoying their greatest season of popularity this Fall and Winter.

They are handsome, stylish, practical, protective—little wonder that all women wish to possess one or the other.

We've never had nor known so broad and handsome a stock before; and prices are unusually fair.

Ulsters and Newmarkets of broadcloth, sibelines, cheviots, and covert cloths, in various light and dark colors, $21 to $68.
Raincoats of cravenettes, Venetian cloths and various mixtures, in all shades, $10 to $38.
Full-length Coats of black Peau de Sole, in various styles; with white linings; for evening wear; $30 to $67.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Diamonds of Reliability

What we say about Diamonds applies with equal truth to all the other precious stones we sell—and watches. But today particularly of diamonds:

We want you to feel that you can trust us implicitly in buying diamonds here. We try to help you to do so, by selling only strictly good stones. No off-colors, no flawy jewels are allowed to creep into the collection. You simply *can't* get a poor stone at Wanamaker's, even if you do want to economize that way.

Another thing—we import all our own diamonds, like a few other first-class jewelry stores whose names occur to you at once; and with which, in point of rich variety and high quality of stock, the Wanamaker Jewelry Store is justly to be classed.

Except for one thing—you may buy rare gems here, unusual in size or perfection, without paying fancy prices for them—merely a fair profit.

Women's Single-stone Diamond Rings, $16 to $310
Women's Two-stone Diamond Rings, $60 to $250
Women's Three-stone Diamond Rings, $25 to $260
Women's Opal-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $42 to $160
Women's Pearl-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $45 to $225
Women's Sapphire-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $78 to $255
Women's Ruby-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $95 to $285
Women's Turquoise-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $40 to $185
Women's Emerald-and-Diamond Cluster Rings, $75 to $165
Women's Sapphire-and-Diamond Hoop Rings, $25 to $150
Women's Emerald-and-Diamond Hoop Rings, $47 to $375
Men's Single Stone Diamond Rings, $40 to $170
Men's Sapphire-and-Diamond Rings, $70 to $125
Men's Ruby-and-Diamond Rings, $65 to $135
Brooches—Diamond Scrolls, $37 to $220
Diamond Sunbursts and Stars, $120 to $400
Diamond Harvest Moons, $52 to $300
Diamond Crescents, Hearts, Crowns, Wishbones, etc., $72 to $170
Diamond Ear Rings, $67 to $196 pair
Scarf-pins, consisting of clusters of diamonds and emeralds, rubies, pearls and turquoise, horseshoes, crescents, etc., $17 to $75

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth

Morris Chairs
One-Third Under-Price

Morris Chairs are lazy chairs *par excellence*, and every library or den, to be completely furnished, needs such a chair.

Here's a chance to supply the lack, and save a third of the usual price—a small group of exceptionally fine upholstered Morris Chairs, in two patterns and four styles, handsomely finished, at these two-thirds prices:

At $12, from $18—Quartered Golden Oak Morris Chairs, highly polished; shaped arms with turned ends, shaped legs with claw feet; round-top back, adjustable ratchets, full spring seat; upholstered seat and back, covered with cream and dark ground tapestries in flower effects; splendidly built and of highest quality of finish.
At $13, from $20—Upholstered Morris Chair in mahogany; same style as above.
At $16, from $25—Mahogany Morris Chairs, highly polished; shaped arms, carved ends, round-top back; carved moulding; French legs with carved knees and claw feet; adjustable back; upholstered seat and back, covered with light or dark tapestry; full spring seat.
At $15, from $22—Golden oak Morris Chairs, in same style as the preceding.

Fourth floor.



Cashmere Wrappers

New, attractive styles in cashmere form an important part of our collection of Women's Wrappers.

Hints of a few charming latecomers follow:

At $4.50—Plaited front, trimmed with straps of satin ribbon; Watteau back; collar and cuffs trimmed with ribbon.
At $5—Plaited front; bretelles over shoulders, trimmed with black and white velvet; Watteau back.
At $6.50—Full front, Watteau back; large sailor collar of black and white velvet, trimmed with side-plaited ruffle, edged with black velvet.
At $6.75—Cluster-plaited front and sleeves, with straps of lace insertion; shirred back; lace over shoulder, ruffle on skirt.

Then here are quantities of other pretty wrappers, of crepe de Chine, crepe cloth, albatross and flannel, running as high in price as $65.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Knit Underwear For Anti-wool Folks

There are legions of people who cannot endure the touch of wool next the body. We provide for these people in the most satisfying way, with splendid stocks of silk-and-cotton and all-cotton Underwear of most comfortable and attractive sorts.

Here are some suggestions:

For Men—
37½c. for Cotton Shirts and Drawers, to $8 for Novia Silk and Balbriggan Suits.
At $1 each—Of medium-weight French Balbriggan Shirts; drawers with reinforced seats. Heavy-weight Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts with stayed shoulders. English Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers at $1.25 each, heavy weight.
At $1.75 each—Fashioned and regular-made Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, medium or heavy weight. Also heavy-weight English plain Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers or American Combination Suits.
At $2 each—Morley's English Balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, medium weight, fashioned and regular made.
At $4.25 each—Heavy-weight Ribbed Balbriggan Union Suits, fashioned and regular made; perfect-fitting garments.

For Women—
Prices range from 25c for Cotton Corset-covers to $3.50 for Silk-and-cotton Suits.
At 50c each—White Ribbed Cotton Corset-covers; high neck; long, short or no sleeves. Medium or heavy-weight Ribbed Vests or Drawers.
At 75c each—Swiss Ribbed White Cotton Corset-covers; high neck, long sleeves; or silk-and-cotton, high neck, no sleeves.
At $1 each—Silk-and-cotton Corset-covers, long sleeves. Silk-and-cotton Vests and Drawers, medium or heavy weight. Medium-weight Cream-colored Cotton Union Suits, long or short sleeves. White Swiss Ribbed Cotton Drawers, made without bands, medium or heavy weight.
At $2 each—Swiss Ribbed White Medium-weight Cotton Union Suits; high neck, short sleeves; or American-made Cream-colored Silk-and-cotton Suits, high neck, short or long sleeves.
At $2.50 each—Swiss Ribbed Silk-and-cotton Tights, white knee or ankle length open; black knee or ankle length opened or closed.
At $3.50 each—Swiss Ribbed White Silk-and-cotton Union Suits; high neck, long sleeves.

For Children—
White or Silver-gray Ribbed Cotton Vests or Pantalets, heavy weight; or cream-colored medium-weight cotton. Garments are all cut full in size. Pantalets are proper lengths. Sizes to 22, 25c; 24 and 26, 30c, and up to 32, 35c each.
Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, white or silver-gray; heavy weight; perfect-fitting garments; open down front. Sizes 20, 50c; 22 and 24, 55c; 26 and 28, 60c; 30 and 32, 65c each.
Boys' French Balbriggan Shirts, medium weight; Drawers to match; knee or ankle lengths; seats reinforced; 75c each.

Broadway.

A Rich Exhibition of Japanese
Hand-Drawn Linens

These Doilies, Centerpieces, Pillow Shams, Tea, Lunch and Tray Cloths, Sideboard, Bureau and Table Scarfs, are notable examples of what fine drawnwork the deft Japanese can do.

They are every bit as artistic, and beautifully executed, as the Scotch and Irish drawnwork, and have the advantage of being much cheaper. In fact, the collection is the finest, and the lowest priced we have ever shown. There are half-a-dozen patterns, all with hemstitched edges, made particularly for us, in each size; so that entire matching sets may be obtained. The linen pieces are all handsomely done up and ready for use.

Prices follow:

Doilies, 9 in. square, $2.75 to $3.50 doz.; 12 in. square, $4 to $6.50 doz.
Centerpieces, 18 in. square, 60c to 85c each; 24 in. square, 95c to $1.30 each.
Pillow Shams, 30 in. square, $1.35 to $2 each.
Tea Cloths, 36 in. square, $1.75 to $2.50 each.
Lunch Cloths, 45 in. square, $2.75 to $3.85 each; 54 in. square, $3.50 to $5.25 each.
Tray Cloths, 18x27 in. 80c to $1.25; 20x30 in., 95c to $1.35.
Buffet Scarfs, 18x36 in., $1 to $1.75 each.
Sideboard Scarfs, 18x45 in., $1.25 to $2 each.
Bureau Scarfs, 18x54 in., $1.50 to $2.25 each.
Table Scarfs, 18x72 in., $1.75 to $2.75 each.

Fourth ave.

A Most Unusual Shoe Sale

Rarely Matched Even in Our Basement Store

You've waited, or been delayed just exactly long enough, in buying your Winter shoes, to get the best bargains you ever saw, in the best shoes sold this season at a bargain.

But you can't wait now, if the profit of this opportunity is to be partly yours. Such offerings as these will be snapped up in a jiffy today and tomorrow—first because the shoes are most extraordinarily cheap in price, and second because they are so good in quality and style. Here are the details:

Men's Shoes at $1.50—
High-class Shoes; none of less real value than $3 or $4. They have gone over from regular stock just because they are so good as to be quickly broken up in odd lots
All winter-weight lace shoes. Patent and enameled grain leathers. Heavy welted and stitched soles.
A rare opportunity indeed.

Men's Box Calf Shoes at $1.90—
Real $3 shoes and intrinsically cheap at that. The uppers are of plump, smooth, durable, box calfskin. The soles are of stout oak-tanned leather, sewed with Goodyear welt. All workmanship thorough; stylish, well-fitting and handsome, made from a new outfit of lasts.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.30—
Genuine chrome-tanned kidskin uppers with sewed soles of oak-tanned leather. Made on medium toe-lasts, both button and lace. True price and real value, $2.

Women's Shoes at $1.50—
Fine kidskin and enameled leather shoes from the regular stock. At least one dozen sorts that have been $3 and $3.50. Also very stylish Evening Slippers have been added. This is a round-up of splendid, fresh, up-to-date shoes upon which we are willing to lose big money for quick closing.

Women's Kidskin Shoes at $1.80—
All $2.50 Shoes, medium weight, lace and button; flexible soles; well formed over new lasts; all sizes.

Boys', Girls, and Children's Shoes—
Boys' Shoes, sizes 12 to 5½. Stout, honest shoes, full round toe-lasts, with heels, specially priced at $1.30.
Girls' Shoes, sizes 11 to 2. Black kidskin, with tips, spring heels, made on wide lasts.
These shoes are worth $1.50. The price is $1.
Children's Shoes—a special offering at 85c.

Then here is a postscript that puts still more money into your saving fund—

Rubber Overshoes at Half Price

Perfect goods, good modern styles, stamped with well known names; in lasts and weights for city wear. Full and plenty of every sort

Men's, 50c. Women's, 25c. Girls', 20c. Children's, 17c.

You'll pay double soon as the rain falls or the snow flies. Why not pay half price today?

Basement.

A Regina Music Box Is the Home Entertainer

The children learn to love it, and enjoy it beyond all their other treasures. Then it entertains the older folks; makes dull days less tiresome for children and grown-ups. And the *Regina* is the jolliest of all the joys of Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

You select the tunes from new and old favorites.

Prices range from $17 to $350.

We have a special lot of *Regina Music Boxes* in cases now discontinued. Tone and action are fine. The boxes were formerly worth $42.50; these at $20.

New Music Room in Annex.

The Under-Price Store

The continuance of two important sales—Black Velvets and Silverware—is in itself sufficient to make the Basement Store an objective point well worth aiming for.

But there are other offerings, too, that involve important economies, of which some detail follows:

The Sale of Velvets
$1 Quality at 55c a Yard

Since we first told you of these superb rich silk-faced Black Velvets at little more than half-price, we have sold more than seven hundred and fifty pieces—over eighteen thousand yards.

No wonder, either; for women are taking advantage of the most remarkable velvet offering that ever happened right in the beginning of a remarkable velvet season.

Plenty of these elegant Velvets here today, and tomorrow, at

55 Cents a Yard

for regular dollar quality. For those who buy it by the box of 20 to 24 yards, still more economical prices are made.

Castile and Other Toilet Soaps

More of the fragrant, Green Castile Soap, made from pure olive oil, that you buy so eagerly. At the same low price, too—15c for a 3-pound bar.
Viola Blonda Toilet Soap; 2 cakes, 5c.
Hygienic Palm Soap Tablets, 3 cakes in box, 10c.

A Round-Up of Handkerchiefs

Several most interesting lots of Women's and Men's Handkerchiefs, aggregating over five hundred dozens, are priced today at *average savings of one-third*:

Women's Handkerchiefs at 5c each
Plain linen, with quarter-inch hem.
Initial, linen, quarter-inch hem.
Initial, linen, with tape borders.

Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs at 10c each
Over fifteen pretty styles of pure linen Handkerchiefs, lace trimmed; also some slightly mussed, from previous sales.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 10c each
About eighteen different styles of embroidered all-linen Handkerchiefs, with fine revering or little plaits—a most attractive assortment.

Men's and Children's Handkerchiefs, 8c each
Plain fine hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, some in mourning styles; some seconds; worth, on an average, 20c each.

White Goods Remnants

The sharp, continued selling of White Goods in Winter weights has caused an accumulation of hundreds of remnants of 2¼ to 3 yards each—enough for a waist. All the most popular new fabrics and designs are included, at a saving of *at least one-third*. Present prices are 35c to $1.50 a remnant.

Girls' School Dresses, $2 to $3

Here are three little groups of School Dresses, for girls of 6 to 14 years, priced respectively at $2, $2.75 and $3, and all worth at least *one-third more*.
At $2—Dresses of serge, in navy blue, red and brown, trimmed with braid and buttons; full skirt.
At $2.75—Sailor Suits of flannel, in red, navy blue and brown; collar, shield and sleeves trimmed with braid.
At $3—Dresses of serge, in red, navy blue and brown; plaited yoke with trimming of velvet and insertion.

Seasonable Garments for Women

They've more than that to recommend them—these Dressing Sacques and Shirt-waists. They are marked at most attractively little prices:

Flannelette Dressing Sacques at 85c
In solid colors—light blue, red and pink; fitted back, full front; bell sleeves and collar trimmed with two rows of white braid.

Shirt-Waists at $1
Of black sateen and flannelette, in stripes and black-and-white checks; fine plaits front and back, or cluster plaits and stitched straps; trimmed with buttons.

Silver-Plated Ware
At Decided Reductions

It's the most appropriate time conceivable to have such a sale as this, of handsome Silver-plated Ware. For holidays are coming in—when home festivals demand additional table equipment; and there are many gifts to be thought of.

These articles are in the best possible qualities of silver-plate; made by the best concerns; are in excellent variety of patterns now sold in other places at full prices, and yet are marked

A Quarter to One-half Below Value

Here's what you may pick from today:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE a Quarter to a Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50, $13.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Berry Bowls, $2.50.
Water Pitchers, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.75; 4-light, $4.50; 5-light, $4.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.
Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75.
Crumb Sets, $2.
Syrup Jugs and Plates, $2.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Fruit Baskets, $3.75.
Bakers, $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.
Nut Bowls, $2.50.
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz.
Soup Tureens, $4.50.
Waiters, $1 to $2.50.
Cake Baskets, $2.50.
Card Trays, 65c.

GENUINE ROGERS' EXTRA PLATED KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS About Half Price.

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.
Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.
Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.
Gravy Ladles, 45c, 50c.
Oyster Ladles, 85c.
Soup Ladles, $1.35.
Berry Spoons, 75c.
Cold Meat Forks, 45c.
Cream Ladles, 25c.
Butter Knives, 25c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.
Pie Knives, 25c.
Triple-Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. BAER REPLIES TO DEMANDS OF MINERS

Answer Filed with Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

Charges Against the Operators Are Taken Up Separately and Denial Is Made of Each.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company has filed with the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission the reply of that company to the demands made by John Mitchell, President of the Mine Workers of America, concerning the points involved in the anthracite coal strike. Following is the full text of his statement:

"To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission:

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, replying to the demands of John Mitchell, representing certain anthracite mine workers, says:

"First—That it owns thirty-seven collieries situate in the Counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, and Columbia, and that it did operate previous to the strike inaugurated by the United Mine Workers of America thirty-three collieries and four washeries, and that at that time it had 26,829 employes in and about the mines.

"Second—The first demand for '20 per cent. increase upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract or piece work,' is arbitrary, unreasonable, and unjust.

"This company denies that there is any such similarity between the mining of bituminous and of anthracite coal as to make wages paid in one a standard for the other. It avers that the bituminous coalfields extend over many States of the Union; that they differ widely in the physical and local trade conditions which largely control wages; that the work of mining anthracite coal is not substantially similar work to the mining of bituminous coal, and, making all necessary allowances for differences in conditions, it denies that the rate of wages in the mines operated by this company is lower than that paid in the bituminous coalfields, whose coal output competes actively with the products of this company's mines.

"Third—This company denies that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

MEN PREFER ANTHRACITE MINES.

"This company is not informed as to the average annual earnings in the bituminous coalfields, but it avers that nearly all of its former employes, who during the past five months worked in the bituminous mines have returned to the anthracite region, preferring to work in the anthracite mines. And it further avers that the annual earnings of the anthracite mine workers is largely reduced by their refusal to work as many days as it is customary to work in other occupations, and that by reason thereof this company is subjected to great loss, and the cost of producing coal is largely increased, and the annual earnings of its employes diminished.

"Fourth—This company denies that the average annual earnings of the men working full time in the anthracite coalfield are less than the average annual earning for occupations requiring equal skill and training.

"Fifth—This company denies that 'the rate of wages in the anthracite coal fields is insufficient to compensate the mine workers in view of the dangerous character of the occupation in relation to accidents, liability to serious and permanent disease, the high death rate, and the short trade life incident to this employment.'

"Sixth—This company avers that while the sixth specification is too general and vague for specific answer thereto, that it is true that the anthracite coal regions (almost entirely dependent on the anthracite mining industry) are among the most prosperous in the United States; that employes of temperate and economic habits have saved money and invested their savings in houses, building associations, and other property, and that deposits in savings, State, and National banks, aggregating millions of dollars, have been made by such employes; that the standard of living is equal to that of the average American workmen; that the towns and cities are better than any mining towns in the bituminous coalfields of the United States.

"This company denies that the alleged increased cost of living has made it impossible to maintain a fair standard of life upon the basis of present wages or from securing any benefit from increased prosperity, and that the condition of the workmen is poorer on account of it.

AS TO CHILD LABOR.

"This company further denies that 'the children of the anthracite mine workers are prematurely forced into the breakers and mills, instead of being supported and educated upon the earnings of their parents, because of low wages of such parents, or that such wages are below the fair and just earnings of mine workers in this industry.'

"It avers that the State of Pennsylvania makes large annual appropriations to schools, and that the school districts levy local taxes for school purposes; that textbooks are supplied from public funds, and that the laws provide for compulsory attendance at public schools. In the County of Schuylkill this company paid for school taxes in the year 1901 $80,000.

"The local School Boards are elected by the qualified voters of the townships, boroughs, and cities. The means of education provided by the State, through its system of free schools and compulsory attendance, are not fully utilized because of the failure of the local School Boards to enforce compulsory attendance, but the wages paid are ample to insure a good common school education for all children in the coal regions desiring to attend school.

"No boys are employed in and about the mines and breakers in violation of the statutes fixing the ages of employment.

"In addition to provisions for education, ample hospitals for the care of the sick and injured are maintained in the anthracite coal regions.

"This company avers that there is not anywhere else in the world a mining region where the workmen have so many comforts, facilities for education, general advantages, and such profitable employment.

HOURS OF LABOR QUESTION.

"Seventh—This company denies that the second demand 'for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor without any reduction of earnings for all employes by the hour, day, or week,' is either just or equitable, and avers that the reasons assigned in support of the demand are impracticable, in so far as they relate to the mining of anthracite coal. The certified miners, under present conditions, seldom work eight hours a day. The greater cost of production and preparation of anthracite coal for market is not the cutting of the coal. Many employes are paid by the month, the pumping continues day and night, the machinery is expensive, and the cost of coal is largely conditioned on the collieries running full time. The output is entirely dependent on the quantity of coal a certified miner is willing to cut daily, and because of this it is seldom practicable to work the full breaker time.

"In general, we deny in so far as they relate to anthracite mining, 'that the ten-hour day is detrimental to the health, life, safety, and well-being of the mine workers,' that 'shorter hours improve the physical, mental, and moral conditions of the workers,' that 'shorter hours increase the intensity and efficiency of labor.'

"It admits that the tendency of National and State Governments and of labor organizations is toward shorter hours, but denies that a working day of less than ten hours will be of real advantage to the workmen engaged in and about the anthracite mines and collieries. In some exceptionally exhausting work a day of ten hours is too long, but there is no exhausting labor which justifies a reduction of hours of work in the anthracite coal operations.

"Any increase in wages will necessarily increase the price of coal to the public, restrict its use, and seriously affect the ability of the industries using it as fuel to compete with the industries using bituminous coal; it will bear heavily on the workmen, and necessarily oppress the general public, and injure the general business of the country.

"In view of the injury to the mines by the strike of the United Mine Workers, of the shortage in the output of anthracite coal [illegible] tinue such increase when mining operations become normal.

"Eighth—This company, replying to the third demand, says: That it has had no disagreements with any of its employes about the weighing of coal. The quantity is usually determined by measurement; that when coal is mined by the ton, it is customary and necessary to make allowances for slate and impurities. But this company does not mine by the ton. It denies that there is anything unreasonable or unfair in the method it has practiced in arriving at the measurement of the coal from its mines.

"Ninth—This company, replying to the fourth demand, says: That the United Mine Workers of America are primarily a bituminous coal organization; that bituminous coal is a rival competitor in the market with anthracite coal; that ever since the advent of the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite fields the business conditions in the anthracite mines have become intolerable; the output of the miners has decreased, discipline has been destroyed, strikes have been of almost daily occurrence, men worked when and as they pleased, and the cost of mining has been greatly increased.

"At the Shamokin convention of the United Mine Workers of America, referred to in the statement, it was resolved: 'That the United Mine Workers at any colliery, when the employes refused to become members of the organization and wear the button, the local governing such colliery, after using all persuasive measures to get such employes to join, and failing in such, shall have full power to suspend operation at such collieries until such employes become members of the organization.'

INTIMIDATION CHARGES.

"Subsequently, to wit, on May 12 the United Mine Workers of America inaugurated a strike, and by threats and intimidation caused a suspension of work at all mines. Under date of May 21 they issued a formal official order requiring all pumpmen, firemen, and engineers to desert their posts of duty, with intent to force submission to their unjust demands by the destruction of the mines. By threats and violence they tried to prevent other men from taking the places of the firemen, pumpmen, and engineers. The said United Mine Workers of America well knew that if this company did not succeed in keeping the pumps going the mines would be so greatly injured that it would be impossible to mine coal for many months after the strike ended, and that by reason thereof the workmen of the anthracite fields would be deprived of employment and the public be made to suffer untold hardships because of inability to procre fuel during the Winter months.

"In obedience to the strike and pump orders, and the power expressly given by its Shamokin Convention—'to suspend operations at such collieries until such employes become members of the organization,'—all manner of force and violence was used to prevent pumping of the mines to save them from destruction, and to prevent non-union men from working. The situation is well described in the proclamation of the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to which we beg to refer as part of this answer.

"This company avers that these acts of intimidation, of injury to persons and property, and disturbance of the public peace, were contrary to the law of the land.

"This company, further answering, avers that the jurisdiction of this commission is limited to the conditions named in the statement of the coal company Presidents, by virtue of which the commission was appointed, and that by express terms, as well as by necessary implication, the investigation is confined to matters affecting its employes, and excludes the United Mine Workers of America from any part or recognition in the proceedings, recommendations or decisions of this commission.

"Further answering, it says that if and when a labor organization, limited to workers in anthracite mines is created which shall obey the laws of the land, respect the right of every man to work whether he belongs to a union or not, and shall honestly co-operate with the employers in securing good work, efficiency, fair production, and necessary discipline, trade agreements may become practicable.

"And, further answering, the company says that it does not and will not discriminate against workmen belonging to the United Mine Workers of America, or any other labor organization, so long as they perform satisfactory work, and behave as law-abiding people should, but that the company will at all times employ any person it sees fit, and will not permit any labor organization to limit the right of employment to the members of its organization. Respectfully submitted,

"The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

"By GEORGE F. BAER, President.

"JOHN F. WHALEN,

"S. P. WOLVERTON,

"Counsel."

INSUFFICIENT COAL SUPPLY.

Dealer Declares Miners Are Restricting the Output—Ten-Cent Coal Distribution Continues.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad came to this city yesterday and was in consultation with several of the operators regarding the coal situation. He declined to be interviewed, refusing even to talk on the prospects of a supply of coal for the Winter.

Coal dealers in this city said that the demand for coal coupled with an insufficient supply made matters very embarrassing for them. G. I. Herbert of H. L. Herbert & Co., coal dealers, Cortlandt and Church Streets, said:

"The public has become anxious since the strike ended and there is a rush for coal. They don't realize that it will take some weeks before much coal comes here. The miners who are at work are not turning out as much coal as they could turn out. They are working in a half-hearted way, pending the investigations of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt. Until the commission reports and its decisions are accepted no one can tell what will happen."

Mr. Herbert said that his firm was only receiving about one-tenth of the normal supply of coal, while the demand was up to the normal. He believed that this was the rule with all the other dealers.

Another dealer said that while the retail price of coal was at present $6.50 a ton, the individual operators were charging $7 and $8 a ton wholesale, because they had a chance of doing so while the supply was so short of the demand.

A. Barber's Sons, 377 Water Street, which concern had an agreement with the operators to supply coal by the pail to poor people at 10 cents a pail, will continue this distribution. A representative of the firm said that about 4,000 people bought coal by the pail at his yard every day. In a sense, therefore, the poor people can get coal more easily than people who buy it by the ton.

It was stated at the office of the Erie Railroad that 25,009 tons a day of mined coal was coming over the road, about 5,000 tons of which came to tidewater in New York. At the office of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad it was said by one of its officials that the quantity of mined coal coming to New York daily over its lines was increasing.

The question of continuing the suspension of the soft coal ordinance after Nov. 15 will be considered by Mayor Low and President Lederle of the Health Board before the end of this week. It is believed that as the normal output of coal may not be reached until the Winter is far advanced, the suspension will be continued indefinitely.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John Van Hoff, Deputy Surgeon General, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Waterbury, Conn., on official business pertaining to the procurement of steel for shrapnel cases.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, Fourth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 16.

Major Joseph M. Heller, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 30.

Officers recently appointed are assigned as follows: Second Lieut. Robert P. Updyke, Seventeenth Infantry, Company E; Second Lieut. John W. Hyatt, Sixteenth Infantry, Company M; Second Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, Second Infantry.

Navy.

Commander L. V. Cottman is detached from the Bureau of Navigation, Nov. 15, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Wyoming and in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. J. P. Morton is detached from recruiting duty, Dec. 1, and ordered to the Independence in connection with the crew of the Wyoming and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. R. E. Crank is ordered to the works of the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, N. J., for duty as Assistant Inspector of Machinery.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. W. Dunbar is detached from the navy yard at Puget Sound and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Wyoming and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. R. Alfred is ordered to the navy yard at Puget Sound.

[illegible] Vicinity.

for New London; Isla de Luzon from Aden for Alexandria, Mackenzie from New York for Norfolk.

Arrivals: Iowa at Rio de Janeiro, Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Machias at Fort Monroe; Nanshan at Cavite, Helena at Ching-Kiang.

The Marblehead was placed in commission at Mare Island yesterday.

Itinerary of United States steamer Mohican: Leave San Francisco Nov. 9, arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 23; leave Dec. 13, arrive Pechilingue Dec. 15; leave Dec. 19, arrive Magdalena Bay Dec. 22; leave Jan. 1, arrive San Diego Jan. 11.

Itinerary of United States steamer Adams: Leave San Francisco Nov. 1, arrive San Diego Nov. 8; leave Nov. 18, arrive Magdalena Bay Nov. 24; leave Dec. 8, arrive San Diego Dec. 15; leave Dec. 29; to sea, returning San Diego Jan. 12; leave Jan. 15 or stay until further orders.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; I. M. Mayer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 65 Fourth Avenue.

"Hilliman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 458 Broadway.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Oswald, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. McKinney, hosiery; H. L. Rickalton, cloaks and suits, 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. Symington, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. J. Buchanan, carpets, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dress goods, furnishing goods, &c., 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. N. Tucker, black dress goods; P. Broderick, colored dress goods; 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Harris, Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; B. L. Brown, carpets; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Robinson, J. W., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; J. W. Thayer, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barnard, Sumner-Putram Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; E. P. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. A. Krolik, wash goods; Hotel Navarre.

England, Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, carpets, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks and suits; S. Marks, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Co., Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, clothier; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, veilings, and art good, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. D. Lit, millinery, ribbons, and flowers, 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O. Hara, notions and laces and trimmings, 480 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Rowlands, laces; 57 White Street.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; G. Ruffridge, laces, 309 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barsckits, silks, 438 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Less & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; L. Less, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Grossman, E. B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. B. Grossman, cloaks, suits, and wash goods, 4 West Third Street; Hoffman House.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Bittner, Hunsicker & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. F. Hunsicker, notions and hosiery; Hotel Earlington.

Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Weller, domestics; Hotel Earlington.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bansher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. P. Antrobus, cloaks; 347 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. Paul Heckman, Vice President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; Senator John F. Dryden, New Jersey; J. G. Darlington, Philadelphia; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Judge H. N. Fisher, Waltham, Mass.; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gov. B. B. Odell, Albany; Dr. R. B. Waldridge, Baltimore.

EARLINGTON—Baroness F. V. Scheleha, Homburg; Austin Lathrop, Corning.

HOFFMAN.—Count Tantanals, Paris; Marquis Carle di Rudini, Rome, Italy; J. B. Lyon, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Bishop W. N. McVickar, Rhode Island; Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox, London.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—2,074 Second Avenue; Solomon Cohen; damage, $5.

7:10 A. M.—1,462 First Avenue, Isidor Tobias; damage trifling.

7:30 A. M.—247 Ninth Avenue; Jacob Smith; damage trifling.

9:15 A. M.—Samuel Eisenberg, 805 Madison Street; damage trifling.

9:18 A. M.—17 Chrystie Street; owner not known; damage, $50.

11:50 A. M.—Wilson Place and Elliot Avenue; James Wayne; damage trifling.

2:30 P. M.—2,784 Third Avenue; Morris Goldberg; damage trifling.

3:25 P. M.—125 Columbia Street; Celia Cohen; damage, $5.

3:30 P. M.—121-123 Avenue C; cellar of Abach Petteno; coal and wood, no damage stated.

5:05 P. M.—30 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. John Potts; damage, $100.

5:40 P. M.—555 West Eighty-ninth Street; Frederick Rheinstein; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—632 East Fourteenth Street; Angelo Brano; damage, $5.

7:10 P. M.—233 West Thirtieth Street; Thomas Pennick; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—134 Cherry Street; Frank Beyns; damage trifling.

8 P. M.—1,087 First Avenue; Margaret Boehn; damage, $10.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The North Pacific low pressure of Monday evening has moved rapidly southeastward, and is central to-night in the middle Rocky Mountain region, with a second depression in Minnesota. Pressure continues high over the eastern third of the country, and an area of high pressure is moving up the California Coast. There has been light rain in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lake region, the plateau region, and the Pacific Coast.

It is decidedly warmer from the Ohio Valley and the lake region westward to the Dakotas and Middle Rocky Mountain region. Lower temperatures prevail in New England and the east portion of the middle Atlantic States and the middle plateau region. Rain is probable to-morrow in New England and generally from the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Mississippi Valley, except that it will be fair in the lower Ohio Valley. There will also be rain in the middle Rocky Mountain region and over the eastern slope. There will be rain Thursday in the Southwest, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and thence northeasterly to the lake region.

It will be warmer to-morrow in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and somewhat colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Upper Missouri Valley. Several days of warm weather are probable in the East and South.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southeast; on the upper lakes brisk south, shifting to northwest, and on the lower lakes brisk southeast to south.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southeast winds and occasional showers to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the upper lakes, except at Duluth and at Detroit.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AN DTO-MORROW.

New England, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow probably rain; brisk southeast winds on the coast.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow rain; fresh southeast winds.

Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness, probably rain; fresh east to southeast winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and to-morrow; light variable winds.

Eastern New York; rain and warmer to-day; to-morrow rain; fresh to brisk southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day and probably to-morrow; brisk south winds along the lake.

Western New York, showers and warmer to-day. To-morrow, showers; brisk south to southwest winds along the lake.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and warmer; winds southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	32	45	44
6 A. M.	33	43	42
9 A. M.	45	43	45
12 M.	42	48	49
3 P. M.	45	50	50
6 P. M.	45	49	50
9 P. M.	46	49	50
12 P. M.	46	52	52

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	47½
Weather Bureau	46
Corresponding date 1901	38
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	44

The thermometer registered [illegible] degrees at [illegible] and [illegible] degrees at [illegible]

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 19th to 20th STREET

Smart Attire for the Horse Show.

That great annual style event, the Horse Show, will be welcomed by New York's most elect society.

How Fashion loves to turn out in dress parade on this important occasion. Which will attract the greater attention, horse or woman? Let us say that the Equine beauties in the arena of Madison Square Garden and their Human rivals shall share equal honors.

But about the Dress and its accessories that Society will wear. To be sure, many have been preparing weeks and weeks—as gowns, wraps, waists and neck ruffs in great numbers have been turned out by us to special orders. But there are thousands who've waited until now to arrange their wardrobes for this occasion, and to those we've this word to say:—We have made lavish preparations for this gala fashion event and accordingly are ready to show Gowns, Wraps, Waists, Millinery, Neckwear, Gloves, Diamond and Gold Jewelry—in fact, every dress accessory—clever, smart, ultra-stylish and aristocratic creations and conceptions that stand out as the most elegant assemblage of wearables ever offered by a New York establishment.

In another column we tell of radical reductions on a number of Imported and Domestic Gowns, Wraps and Waists. This affords an excellent opportunity to purchase the season's choicest styles at a great saving.

The Gabler.

A High Class, Artistic Piano.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

Hearsay evidence may not be permissible in the law courts, but it is the very best evidence upon which to choose a piano—that is, if you hear it from the right people. The "Gabler" has been on the market for fifty years, and every year has increased its percentage of sales, until now there are close on forty-five thousand homes in which it is to be found. The majority of their owners are people of musical taste and good judgment. Their indorsement is surely worthy of your acceptance.

The "Gabler" is one of the highest grade pianos. In the matter of tone, touch, action and finish it is simply superb. "Sweet-toned as the Gabler" might well become a proverb, so true is it. The scale is even, pure and resonant. The action is always perfectly balanced, while the finish is lasting and in perfect good taste.

In fact, the "Gabler" is in every way a thoroughly artistic, durable instrument. A substantial Piano for substantial people.

The Cecilian,

The Perfect Piano Player.

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

It was no mere desire for boasting, but a perfect comprehension of all that is implied in the term, that led the manufacturers of the Cecilian to lay claim to having produced "The Perfect Piano Player." Many years of tedious experimenting—profiting meanwhile by the mistakes and successes of others—have resulted in this marvellous instrument.

When the Cecilian was first put on the market it attracted the immediate attention of musicians, artists and music lovers. Why? Because of its immeasurable superiority over all others. This immediate success only stimulated the inventors to further efforts, which efforts have vastly improved it in every respect—until now we bring to you an instrument that in every detail—so far as human hands and brains can produce—is a perfect piano-player.

DON'T HAVE A SILENT PIANO IN YOUR HOUSE. Let it render you the world's perfect music by making the Cecilian the interpreter for you. The price of the Cecilian is $250.00; it may be bought on the periodical payment plan. We have a most complete library of Cecilian music. Ask us about our Cecilian Circulating Library.

IN OUR DRESSMAKING PARLORS, THIRD FLOOR,

The Balance of Our

Imported Gowns at Great Reductions from Original Import Prices.

These Gowns are the productions of such eminent Parisian dressmakers as GUSTAVE BEER, FRANCIS, RAUDNITZ, MAISON TEMPLIER, THELLIER, DOUCET and others, and are ideal.

For the Coming Important Fashion Event,

The Horse Show,

no style creations could be devised that would be more appropriate.

Carriage Gown, by Gustave Beer, made of ecru cloth combined with embroidered batiste; taffeta and braid trimmed. Import price, $375.00; now $265

Street Gown, by Gustave Beer, made of blue broadcloth combined with embroidered taffeta, velvet and lace. Import price, $345.00; now $245

Tailored Gown, by Francis, of blue cloth, handsomely trimmed with braid of a very novel design. Import price, $295.00; now, $190

Evening Gown, by Raudnitz Sisters, of black chiffon and white cluny lace, made over white liberty satin, combined with jet. Import price, $550.00; now $395

Restaurant or Theatre Gown, by Raudnitz Sisters, of the new Chinchilla Chiffon, made over pale pink taffeta, combined with Hudson Bay Sable and Byzantine lace. Import price, $395.00; now, $275

Street Gown, by Maison Templier, of black panne cloth, combined with velvet. Import price, $225.00; now $165

Reception Gown, by Thellier, white taffeta trimmed with black lace and bunches of grapes. Import price, $350.00; now, $225

Evening Gown, by Doucet, of cream panne velvet, combined with crepe de chine, trimmed with Point Venice lace. Import price, $495.00; now $375

New Laces Just Received

Main Floor.

We have just received the balance of our shipments of Antique Laces, comprising a large assortment of Edgings and Bandings, in all the new patterns used so much on model gowns this season, as well as designs appropriate for spangling and outlining with chenille: widths range from 3 to 12 inches; very good value: per yard . . . . . 20 to $1.00

BLACK LA TOSCA NET ROBES, trimmed with braid, forming scroll design, with bias taffeta folds on skirt and bodice: complete robe $13.50

BLACK DOTTED LA TOSCA NET ROBES, with taffeta applique on skirt and bodice; full flare skirt; complete robe $17.50

Art Embroidery.

Second Floor.

We are showing in our Art Embroidery Dept. Cushion Tops, stencilled and tinted, in a pretty basket design of rose and pansy, to be outlined in silk; top and back 29

Vassar College Pillow, a new attraction: also the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Columbus design and the Princeton and Columbia seals.

Our display of tinted and stencilled Cushion Tops cannot be excelled; the assortment includes conventional and floral designs, the latter comprising violets, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and holly designs; top and back . . . . . 50 and 59

Table Serving Accessories in Nickel.

Basement.

We devote a large space to these articles, and most of them are our own importation and exclusive with us. They are all very attractive and practical.

Tea Services $25.00

Service Trays, all nickel, $1.50, $1.85, $2.60 and $2.98

Serving Trays, faience and nickel, $1.80, $2.45

Breakfast Casters, complete . . $1.50

Horse Radish Jars 75

Chop Platters $4.50

Wine Coolers, $4.50, $5.00 and $8.00

Fruit Dishes, $2.00, $2.25, $4.25, $6.25

Bread Trays, $1.00, $1.12, $1.25, $1.85

Radish Stands . . . $2.25 and $4.50

Pudding Dishes, $1.00, $1.65 and $1.85

After Dinner Coffee Makers, $3.50 and $4.50

Women's Wash Cotton Waists

For Fall Wear.

Second Floor.

The heavy weight Wash Waists are now assured a permanent position in milady's wardrobe. Quite right, too—for they are not only neat and dressy—but very serviceable—as a dip in the water brings them forth looking as fresh as does a new one when first it comes from the hands of the maker.

Our assortment includes scores of styles in as many materials. Many are shown here exclusively. The following three items we merely mention to serve as a hint:—

Women's Pique Cheviot and Madras Waist $1.00

Women's Fleece-lined Madras Waist; shoulder tucking; fastened on side with pearl buttons; fancy stock $1.95

Women's Waist of Pique; plain Pique with black dots or figures; fancy striped Madras of imported quality $2.95

Two Specials in

Women's Velvet Waists.

Second Floor.

Women's Waists of Velvet; imported quality with metallic dots, box plaits in front, with large pearl buttons; in red, royal, brown, green and black $5.00

Women's Waists of Velvet; made with shoulder plaits, Duchess front, piped with contrasting colors; in tan, royal, black, red, green and gray $5.75

The Simpson Crawford Co. Restaurant.

On the Eighth Floor.

In the short while it has been opened it has already firmly entrenched itself in the hearts of all visitors.

An express elevator takes you there in short order, while the large force of waiters assures good and adequate service.

It is one of the most beautiful restaurants in the Greater City. The mural decorations, representing scenes in Arcadia, are greatly admired. A fine string orchestra plays every day. Prices are moderate.

Great Sale of Hosiery for Men, Women and Children.

First Floor.

To-day you will find in our newly enlarged Hosiery Department Stockings for the entire family, on sale at much below regular prices. Only goods of high character are embraced. These exceptional offerings are the result of a big purchase from one of the foremost Hosiery importers of the country. We took all his small lots and broken lines. No samples or seconds—just the ends of lines. We bought them away under price, and offer them to you at the same price concessions.

Women's Hose.

900 pairs Women's fine Hosiery of all descriptions; heavy cotton embroidered insteps, embroidered lisle threads, full length imported lace lisle in black and colors, and black heavy weight all-wools; worth 40c. to 50c. a pair, at 25

400 pairs of fine imported fancy embroidered lisle Hose; open work, plain Black and fancy stripes; also a few black cashmeres; worth 50c. to 75c., at 35

400 pairs Women's extra quality imported novelty Hosiery; lisle open work and embroidered lace lisle; plain and fancy, also Jacquard silk and lisle mixed figures and stripes and hand embroidered imported black cashmere; values 85c. to $1.50 pair, at 69

Women's pure thread black silk Hose; 225 pairs of very fine sheer quality, double heels and toes; fronts embroidered by hand in handsome neat effects, in light tints and vertical embroidered hair stripes; in white, also a small quantity of drop stitched plain black silk; usual values $2.50 to $3.50 pair, for $1.95

Children's Hose.

Children's heavy weight Corduroy ribbed fast black cotton Hose; double knees heels and toes; also heavy weight black wool ribbed, double knees, heels and toes; all sizes in these two lots; the regulation 25c. kind; sizes 6 to 10 inches; pair, for two days only 12½

Extra quality heavy weight Fast Black combed real Maco yarn school Stockings, full fashioned; regular made; one of the strongest and best wearing stockings; imported to sell at 50c. pair, to-day, all sizes, 6 to 10 years, 3 pairs for $1.00, or, pair 35

Men's Half Hose.

Men's fancy imported Cotton and Lisle Half Hose; mostly in high colors; regular 25c. kind, small lot only, at 12½

Men's high grade fine gauze imported Lisle Thread or Cotton Half Hose; embroidered or fancy stripes; good styles, new goods; Fast Colors; regular 35c. to 50c. grade, at 25

1,200 pairs Men's high grade Imported Lisle Thread and Cotton Half Hose; neat, refined patterns on dark grounds; also fine imported black cashmere, with neat hand embroidered fronts; nothing here worth less than 50c., many worth up to 75c. pair; 3 pairs for $1.00, or, pair 35

400 pairs men's medium weight all-silk Half Hose; a very good lustrous quality; black, with hand embroidered and woven neat stripes (vertical) on the instep; all sizes in some styles; usual values from $1.50 to $2.50 pair, at $1.00

Our Undermuslins.

Second Floor.

There's a woman's touch back of our Undermuslin Store. That's one good thing, you'll admit, for women realize the necessity of paying attention to every detail. In our garments you'll find fulness wherever it is needed; you'll also observe a choiceness of style and trimmings, and an excellence of making and finish. A test will prove their correctness of fit. All these merits because our Undermuslins pass under the critical eye of a woman who knows.

Drawers.

Cambric Drawers, with hemstitched, tucked lawn ruffle, trimmed with deep blind embroidery ruffle and hemstitch tucks above 98

Nainsook Drawers, deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with two half inch hemstitch tucks and Valenciennes lace insertion, finished with beading and ribbon bow $1.35

Hand made Nainsook Drawers, with full, deep ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, finished above with feather-stitching and ribbon bow $2.25

Gowns.

Round neck Nainsook Gowns, with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge all around; ribbon through beading. High neck Cambric Gowns, with four rows of choice blind embroidery and cluster of hemstitch tucks; finished with fine embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves. Cambric Gowns, with square neck front, with yoke of embroidery insertion and hemstitching, finished with ribbon bow 98

Square neck Nainsook Gowns, with entire yoke of blind embroidery insertion and tucks, ribbon through beading $1.35

Nainsook Gowns, with square yoke of fine embroidery and lace all around, finished around the front with lawn ruffle, edged with lace $1.98

Round neck Nainsook Chemise Gowns, with yoke trimmed, lace insertion, pointed effect, finished lawn ruffle, edged with lace around front $2.60

Hand made square neck Percale Gowns, with three rows of Valenciennes lace insertion and cluster tucks across front, neck trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon through beading $5.00

Corset Covers.

Round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, French style, lace insertion and edge all around and four rows of lace insertion down front, ribbon through beading . . 98

Round neck hand embroidered French Percale Corset Covers, with tucked back $2.65

Hand made round neck Nainsook Corset Covers, trimmed with hand embroidery and lace insertion across front, finished with ribbon through beading $4.50

PIANO

The Estey name on a Piano is its first guarantee of value. Best materials and workmanship at a moderate price.

Estey

Organ excellence finds its standard in the Estey Organ, and has for 56 years. 350,000 Estey purchasers would endorse our strongest claims. Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Avenue and 17th Street, for catalogue, or call and see our holiday stock.

ORGAN

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S THIRD CONCERT.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
Prices as usual at box office, Ditson's, Ticket Agencies, hotels. EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
First Concert Wed. Eve., Nov. 19, at 8:30. Orchestra of 90.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOISTS: GABRILOWITSCH, ELSA RUEGGER.
Programme—BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, C minor; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Piano in G major, No. 4; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Liebestod; RUBINSTEIN, Concerto for Violoncello; WAGNER, Prelude "Die Meistersinger." Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 18, March 12.
SYMPHONY CONCERTS
For Young People.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Soloists: Gabrilowitsch, Bispham, Mac Carthy, Henschel and others.
New subscriptions received at the office of the Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Av.

V—Hammerstein's VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. 2D WEEK. Last 4 Performances. SIG. NORA ELEONORA DUSE To-night at 8. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
Advance Sale Opens This Morning at 9.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH .....Director
"ST. PAUL"
SOLOISTS:
Hannah Cumming, Katharine Pelton, Millicen Van Hoose, Anton Van Rooy.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Wed.) Aft. at 3:15. SONG RECITAL
First appearance in New York this season.
SEMBRICH
Prices, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; Boxes, $15, $18.
Tickets on sale at Ditson's and at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH .....CONDUCTOR
1st Rec., Nov. 14, at 2 P.M. Sat., Nov. 15, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist .....VAN ROOY .....Baritone
Program: Symphony No. 5 Tschaikowsky. Aria "Hans Heiling" Marschner. Prelude Symphonique (new) Caetani. Wotans Farewell, Wagner.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
SALE BEGINS TO-MORROW MORNING.

WALLACK'S. B'way&30thSt. Evs.,8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:10. HENRIETTA CROSMAN
LAST WEEK. MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. The Sword of the King. Seats on sale Tom'w. JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 4 Nights at 8:20. Last Matinées To-day & Saturday. JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD. Seats ready To-morrow, 9 A. M. NEXT MONDAY, WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE. (First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2. William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES." Last times, positively, Nov. 29.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. "Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:15. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. THE TWO SCHOOLS. Last 3 afternoons at 2:30. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY EVERYMAN. Next week at the New York Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Sat., 2. MRS. LE MOYNE AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL. Theodore Bjorksten. Seats $1.00 to $2.00 at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3. William Frey, Emilio de Gogorza, Paolo Gallico, Leopold Lichtenberg will interpret compositions by Thekla, $1.50 to $2.00, at Ditson' S. CAMILLO ENGEL

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. TO $1.50. THE SILVER SLIPPER.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. IN EMOTOGRAPH. Coronation, King Edward &c. & Eve. Duse. the MOLTA. the Wizard to-night at 9.

5th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week (Chauncey) Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13. ALCOT'S Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

GRAND Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-Day, 25c., 50c. Mat. To-Day, 25c., 50c.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Moderate Practice Rules with Most of the College Teams Now.

COACHES FEAR OVERTRAINING

Yale and Princeton Practice Defensive Plays—Changes in Harvard Line-Up—Columbia Loses Two More Men.

Moderate practice was the rule with most of the college football teams yesterday, as the coaches fear to risk overtraining the players, in view of the importance of Saturday's games. Defensive plays were practiced assiduously at both New Haven and Princeton, and some experiments were made with the line-up of both teams.

At New Haven the Yale coaches spent the afternoon drilling the 'Varsity team in defense against the kicking game, which it is expected De Witt will use in the Princeton game Saturday. The scrubs were given the ball to punt, and the 'Varsity ends and backs were thoroughly worked out in heading off the scrub ends and blockers, so that the 'Varsity runner could get a free catch. Shevlin and Rafferty showed great speed at this game and marked improvement over last week. The back field was made up of Vanderpoel and Ward, subs, and Bowman, and was slow in blocking attacks by the scrub ends and backs. On drill in 'Varsity punting the line held well, and Bowman had no trouble in getting off his kicks.

Metcalf, right half back, and Capt. Chadwick were not allowed in the play yesterday, though it was of the lightest character, with no scrimmaging and little hard tackling. Both are overfine in point of training, and were sent off for a long country tramp this morning. While the remainder of the team are in good form, the Yale coaches refuse to drive them, and every effort will now be made to keep the men in condition for Saturday. Frank Hinkey, '95, the noted end, joined the coaching staff to-day, as did Corbin, '98; Hartwell, '91, and Murphy, '94.

Princeton's work yesterday was devoted almost exclusively to the defensive side of the play. In the fifteen minutes of the first half, which was open, they proved themselves capable of stopping the heavy charges of the Yale formations which the scrub was using, without permitting much of a gain, and satisfied the coaches better than any work yet. Capt. Davis was in the line-up and did his first hard work since the Columbia game. He was in splendid condition and helped De Witt's punts out with his old-time skill. De Witt did not shine in his punting, but he devoted himself more to placing his punts well than to covering distance. In the first half the scrub was given the ball three times on the 'Varsity fifteen-yard line, but each time the first team proved impregnable and held for the necessary downs.

In the second half, which was secret, the 'Varsity played on the offense and carried the ball down the field for a touch-down without a slip. On the second trial De Witt got within the thirty-five-yard line and dropped a neat goal from the field. A change was made in the defense, but it is not considered of much significance. Bradley, whose knee has improved rapidly, was put at left guard, and Short was moved to centre, Barney being taken out. It is not thought that this will be permanent. Brown at left tackle showed up particularly well, and he will undoubtedly remain at this position. Kafer was present in uniform on the side lines, though he did not play. His collar bone, which was broken in the Columbia game, is fairly well healed and he will probably get in against Yale.

Harvard's real work in preparation for the big game with Yale began yesterday, but the report that came from behind the fence, however, was far from encouraging. The 'Varsity was forced to punt twice, and was able to score but a single touch-down in two halves played with the scrub. The line lacked aggressiveness and the plays were not made with precision. The defense, however, showed some improvement. Several times the scrub was held for downs in spite of the fact that two of the coaches, Cutts and Burden, were playing on the second line. Besides these two coaches ten other old 'Varsity players were out in their togs and took a hand in the final work of the year.

The line-up showed some changes, the most significant of which was the playing of Hurley at right half in the first part of the practice instead of Putnam. The fight between these two men is close, but the latter has had more experience and is built better for the place. Hurley is light, but he is faster and more sure of handling the ball. Mills was tried at left end, and may succeed in beating Clark out for the position. Shea was kept in at left tackle throughout.

Columbia's unfortunate eleven was further crippled yesterday by the loss of two of the players, H. B. Post and S. E. Sladkus. Post, who is a substitute end, broke his collarbone in an attempt to make a low tackle with the aid of Coach Morley's new tackling device, while Sladkus's ankle was broken, and he had to be removed to St. Luke's Hospital. Both men are out of the game for the season, and as the team is particularly weak in ends the loss is severe.

The new tackling machine consists of a strip of canvas about twenty feet long and three feet wide, which is suspended about two feet from the ground. The man with the ball runs along one side of the canvas, with just his legs showing to the man on the other side, who throws himself at the opposing runner's legs. The object of the device is to teach the men to tackle low.

The Columbia eleven lined up against the freshmen yesterday, and though they scored three touch-downs, their work was very poor, the freshmen frequently making good gains through the 'Varsity's defense. The outlook for the game with Amherst on Saturday is very gloomy.

The West Point team practiced as usual yesterday, and a well-contested game was played with the scrubs. Doe is out of the game for the season as the result of an injury to his elbow in Monday's practice. Graves, a former Yale player, has joined the coaching force.

At Annapolis the midshipmen have been granted permission by the authorities to practice football on two more afternoons during the week, which gives them every afternoon after 4 o'clock until the game with West Point is over. The work of both 'Varsity and scrub team is getting more spirited every day. Yesterday was devoted to practicing certain formations and to giving the backs practice in receiving kicks and running them back. Smith was again in the game at quarter, and played throughout. Howard, Halsey, Root, and Doherty were all given a chance in the back field.

The practice at Fordham yesterday was carried on without most of the regular men, as the large list of injured players has reduced the squad considerably. A number of the freshmen were tried lately and proved to lack both weight and experience. Hynes, who played at left guard in the second half of the Holy Cross game, will be kept at that position for the rest of the season.

Gaelic Football Championship.

The long-deferred match for the Gaelic football championship between the O'Connell and Kickham teams will be played at Celtic Park on Sunday, Nov. 23. Keen rivalry exists between the clubs and a decisive victory is promised by both team Captains. Each has agreed to have his men on the field early enough to preclude any chance of darkness stopping the game, and in order that an extra period can be played in the event of a tie at the end of the two regular halves.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

An inspection is invited of a collection of their most recent importations, including paintings by the following masters: Schreyer, Detaille, Bougereau, Corot, Ziem, Rosa Bonheur, J. J. Henner, Boudin, Chas. Jacque, Thaulow, Gerome, and many others.

326 Fifth Ave., Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.

Amusements.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MR. MARTIN HARVEY In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

SPECIAL. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR. Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

HORSE SHOW.

The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, the 12th and 13th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 14th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "Full of rippling music."—Journal. MABELLE GILMAN in a New Romantic Comic Opera THE MOCKING BIRD, by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production. "THE NINETY AND NINE." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat. LAST 3 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN His Play DU BARRY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY & Burlesque, HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Thoroughbred Burlesquers. "A WOODEN WEDDING."

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena St. Nicholas Garden. Col. av. & 66th st. Aft. & Ev'g.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "TOMMY ROT."

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evg. 8:15. Mat. TO-DAY. Joe. Hart, Carrie DeMar "Foxy Grandpa" Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Mat. All seats 25 & 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. —FAUST.—

KEITH'S B'way and 14th ST. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. Mat. TO-DAY, 25c. THE SMART SET. Ernest Hogan. Billy McClain, others

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Last week but one. Every eve. & Sat. Mat. ALT HEIDELBERG

BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES. THE BOOKING Office, 209 5th Av. Telephone, 2360 Madison Sq.

HARLEM OPERA Evgs. 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY at 2:15. GEO. W. LILLY IN LILLY

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BRUSH NEW YORK'S PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of Local Baseball Club —Freedman Declined a Directorship in the Organization.

John T. Brush, who recently purchased a controlling interest in the New York National League Baseball Club, was elected President of that organization at the annual meeting which took place in Jersey City yesterday. Three new Directors were selected to fill the vacancies in the board caused by the retirement of Andrew Freedman. Mr. Freedman was requested to remain as a Director, but declined positively.

"I am out of baseball," he said shortly after the meeting concluded, "and as there seems to be some doubt as to my not having disposed of my controlling interest to Mr. Brush, I wish to say that I have positively sold that interest to the newly elected President, and only have retained a few shares. I have a good many interests in other organizations which require a great deal of attention, and I would not have the necessary time to spare if I took a position as Director. The past year has been a successful one for the New York Club, and I believe that under the new management the coming season will prove to be both profitable to the club and satisfactory to the New York supporters of the game."

Fred M. Knowles, who has worked so industriously for the welfare of the club, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and as an additional recognition of his faithful service Mr. Knowles was elected a member of the new Board of Directors. H. N. Hempstead of Indianapolis, a son-in-law of Mr. Brush, and N. A. Lloyd, who was formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Cincinnati National League Club, are the other new members of the board. The Directors who retired were Andrew Freedman, E. C. Potter, and E. F. C. Young.

The report of the Treasurer for the past year showed that the financial returns were satisfactory and that the season was successful. No figures were made public, but from a reliable source it was learned that the profits for the year exceeded $60,000.

Prizes for Fox Hills Golfers.

W. B. Haughton has won the Incorporators' Plate offered to the members of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island. In the final round for the trophy, recently finished, Haughton beat R. L. Redfield by 5 up and 4 to play. The eight men who qualified for the trophy were W. B. Hamilton, R. O'Connor, R. L. Redfield, E. B. Alvord, E. L. Richards, A. B. McAleenan, C. C. Goldsborough, and W. Haughton. John M. Ward has won the Armstrong Medal, which was originally given to the former Staten Island Cricket Club and taken by the Fox Hills club when the cricket club ceased to exist.

Yacht for Canada's Cup Races.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 11.—Norman Macrae of this city recently gave orders to Payne of England to supply plans and specifications for a boat to defend the Canada's Cup in the races next Summer against a boat now being built by the Rochester Yacht Club. The plans are expected by any mail now, and Capt. Andrews of Oakville will build the boat. She will be forty feet on the water line, sixty feet over all, and her draught nearly nine feet. She will spread 2,600 square feet of canvas, and will cost about $9,000.

Martin to Captain Columbia Freshmen.

G. F. Martin, a science freshman, was yesterday elected permanent Captain of the Columbia University freshman football

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JOHN FISKE'S ESSAYS: HISTORICAL AND LITERARY
Perhaps the most important book of the year of its kind.

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The most entertaining personal reminiscences of years.

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RACING AT BENNINGS TRACK.

Three Favorites Were First on a Fast Course at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A large attendance gathered at the Bennings race track to-day, in spite of cloudy and threatening weather. The track remained good, however, and fast time was the rule, while fields larger than the average furnished excellent sport straight through the card. Two track records were broken, Mosketo in the third race lowering the mile and forty yards' mark by two seconds and Blackstock in the fifth reducing the mile and sixty yards' figures by a similar measure of time. Jockeys McFadden and J. Martin were suspended, the former for the remainder of the week and the latter for three days, for turning their horses at the post when the field was lined up to start.

The first race was captured easily by Emshee, who won by three lengths in a field of eleven starters. The second went to Athlana, an outsider, at 20 to 1. Mosketo, the favorite, at even money, took the third by eight lengths. Pittacus, an outsider, at 5 to 1, took the fourth by a head. Epidemic, the favorite, at even money, finishing in the ruck. William C. Whitney's Blackstock, who was heavily backed at odds-on in the fifth race, beat Morando by a neck in a field of twelve. Lady Sterling, the favorite, took the last race by a length and a half. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Emshee, 106, (Lyne,) 4 to 1, won; Valley Forge, 103, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, second; Cornwall, 98, (Redfern,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Lady Radnor, Anak, Meistersinger, Pearl Finder, Carroll D., Playlike, Blanket, and Daisy W. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; six furlongs. Athlana, 110, (Pickering,) 10 to 1, won; Navasota, 108, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1, second; Shrine, 107, (Lyne,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Lady Sarah, My Lady Love, Glorioso, Rene, Healing Salve, Pride of Galore, Ahola, and Almarine also ran. The last horse broke down before finishing.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Mosketo, 107, (H. Michaels,) even, won; Tenagra, 98, (McFadden,) 40 to 1, second; Flara, 99, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Atheola, Patronymic, Alsike, Einus, Fonsolee, May J., Knight of the Garter, Cogwell, and Collegian also ran. The three last named were left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Pittacus, 106, (Desonza,) 7 to 2, won; Daddy Bender, 105, (McIntyre,) 10 to 1, second; Cloche d'Or, 111, (Lyne,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:15 3-5. Mount Hope, Bassanio, Epidemic, and Agio also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; one mile and sixty yards. Blackstock, 110, (Redfern,) 9 to 20,) won; Morando, 108, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1, second; Allie Virgie, 107, (McFadden,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:45 1-5. Lady Teasle, Sam Craig, The Dancer, Judge Du Relle, Solomon, The Ragged Cavalier, Anna Darling, Knight Templar, and Dalesworth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for mares three years old and upward; one mile and 100 yards. Lady Sterling, 103, (Rice,) 7 to 10, won; Barbara Frietchie, 103, (J. Martin,) 7 to 1, second; Grail, 106, (Lyne,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Guesswork, Anna Laurette, Animosity, and Sandres also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Tamarin, 161 pounds; Arius and Beauregard, 156 each; J. A. Warner, Gaspar, and Victor, 152 each; Silver Twist and Carrier Pigeon, 141 each, and Cryptogram, 138.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. King Carter, Hist, Mount Kisco, Wheeler B., Right Cross, Sailmaker, Reckless, Sacharometer, and Ingold, 109 pounds each, and Sontag, Avignon, Mrs. Wiggs, Lady in Waiting, Athelrose, Whiten, Roll Call, Sweet Marjorie, Conspicuous, Jean Marie, Hemlock, Pagus, Lady Knighthood, Anne Hathaway, Squib, Star and Garter, Pinebrook, Alhambra, Retire, Louise Elston, Shoo Fly, Tugo, Bernard, and Rathbride, 106 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Dixie Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-quarters. Trump, Rightaway, and Potheen, 116 pounds each, and Sun Shower, Blanche Herman, Flintlock, and Adelaide Prince, 113 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Military, Black Dick, and Jack McGinn, 109 pounds each; Haste V. and Prim, 106 each; Merry Excellence, Daly, Paul Clifford, Gallant, Ducro, and Lavatar, 104 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Young Henry, 126 pounds; Andy Williams, 123; St. Finnan and G. Whittier, 120 each; Rosignol, 119; Gold Cure, 118; Cameron and Arontas, 117 each; Carbuncle, 116; Hunter Raine, 115; Extinguisher, 112; Daly, 111; Jim Clark, 105; Satire, 103; Ben Battle, 102, and Circus, 100.

Western Basket Ball Team Coming.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—The Minnesota University basket ball team, which won the championship of the country last year by its defeat of Yale, probably will make a trip to the Atlantic Coast this Winter and meet the leading Eastern teams.

Plans have been made to take the team East during the Christmas vacation, playing at New York and New Haven and returning by way of Buffalo and Detroit.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

United States Directory Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—Henry L. Giles, John F. Dwyer, and John M. Brown, New York.

Household Manufacturing Company, Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Zoe L. Tidball, Buffalo; William S. Diggs, Cleveland, and J. W. Thompson, Indianapolis.

Broadway Trimmed Hat Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Sigmund Nathan, Alle Cowen, and Joseph B. Wettman, New York.

Samuel Wilde's Sons Company, New York, teas and coffee; capital, $125,000. Directors—John Wilde, East Orange, N. J.; Herbert W. Wilde, and David E. Nicholson, New York.

Whitehall Lumber Company, Whitehall; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. E. Holden, J. B. Shinners, and E. E. Guay, Whitehall.

Niagara Woolen Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Joseph Harrowitz, G. H. Dame, and F. J. Hanlon, New York.

Illustrated North American Publishing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—O. S. Glynn, J. J. Wray, and Matilda Wray, New York.

Fidelity Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. A. Pross, George Maurer, and George E. Curtis, New York.

Pach Brothers, New York, photographers; capital, $50,000. Directors—Oscar Pach, Gotthelf Pach, and J. E. Rytternberg, New York.

James O. Oliver Company, Lockport, boots and shoes; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. O. Oliver, Rochester; C. E. Dickinson, and Jacob Huber, Lockport.

The Cresset Electric Company, Utica; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. P. Campbell and J. C. Eichmeyer, Utica, and A. J. Potter, New Hartford.

Pulsiat Smokeless Grate Bar Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. S. Bixby, G. B. Clarkson, and A. G. Ruckel, New York.

Globe Woolen Company, New York; capital, $2,500. Directors—Jacob Gordon, Norwich, Conn., Charles Hirsch and Max Goldberg, New

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ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES

Ninth Regiment Indoor Meeting Brings Out Good Contests.

CLOSE FINISH IN THE MILE

Walsh Ties the Armory Figures for the 220-Yard Run—Folger Wins the Bicycle Race.

Sprited contests and great enthusiasm were the features of the athletic games held by Company G of the Ninth Regiment at their armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street, last night. With ten events and over 250 entries the spectators were treated to several well-contested races.

The race that caused the most excitement was the one-mile run. Five men made a hot fight for the lead five laps from the finish, first one and then the other taking first place. R. Todd of the Union Settlement Athletic Club outlasted the others in a desperate finish, beating E. P. Carr of the Xavier Club on the tape.

P. J. Walsh, the champion sprinter of America and Canada, made a trial to break the armory record of 0:24, but could only equal it. He made a grand effort, and was paced by a clubmate until within a few yards of the finish.

In the 600-yard race for novices, which was won by W. P. Lawson, A. C. Landove of the Twenty-second Regiment finished second, and C. Keech of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club finished third, but both were disqualified for cutting off space going around the curves, so that P. A. Cavo of the Central Y. M. C. A. was moved to second, and L. Burkhardt of the Young People's Association got third place.

Spills were numerous in both heats of the two-mile bicycle race, but no one was hurt seriously. W. P. Frank, starting forty yards behind scratch, found the limit men too much for him, and eased up after going fast for a mile and practically retired. Joe Folger, an eighty-yard man, came in ahead, winning by five yards.

The four-mile relay race was the last one of the evening. Three teams of four men each entered, the clubs represented being New York Athletic, Pastime Athletic, and Xavier Athletic Association. The New York Athletic runners took the lead and held it handily to the finish, winning in the good time of 18:28. The Pastime quartet got second without difficulty. The winning team consisted of C. C. Wood, H. P. Smith, Alex Grant, and A. L. Newton. Grant was the only man in the race on the scratch mark, and he ran the final lap for the victorious team.

THE SUMMARY.

60-Yard Dash, (closed event.)—First heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, Twenty-second Regiment, scratch; P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:06 2-5. Second heat—Won by Frank Rickert, Twenty-second Regiment, (11 feet;) W. S. Edwards, Twenty-second Regiment, (3 feet,) second. Time—0:06 3-5. Final heat—Dead heat between P. J. Walsh, Twenty-second Regiment, scratch, and Frank Rickert, Twenty-second Regiment, (11 feet;) P. A. Sayles, Twenty-second Regiment, (10 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5. Run off won by Frank Rickert, (11 feet,) P. J. Walsh, scratch, second. Time—0:06 3-5.

60-Yard Dash, (handicap.)—Won by Frank Rickert, New York Athletic Club, (11 feet;) E. W. Laddington, Young Men's Christian Association, (14 feet,) second; D. Sullivan, National Athletic Club, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, (handicap.)—First heat—Won by Owen F. Riley, Star A. C., (50 yards;) William Meyer, (50 yards,) St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, second, (60 yards.) Time—2:05. Second heat—Won by H. W. Schell, Star A. C., (50 yards;) H. Christoffers, (34 yards,) second. Time—2:02 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by H. W. Schell, (50 yards;) F. X. Hussey, (40 yards,) second; Owen F. Riley, (42 yards,) third. Time—1:50.

Half-Mile Run, (in heavy marching order.)—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, Twenty-second Regiment, Company I; E. M. Carretto, Twenty-second Regiment A. A., second. Time—2:47 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—First Heat—Won by F. A. Smith, Xavier A. C.; A. C. Landvoe, Twenty-second Regiment A. C., second. Time—1:27 3-5. Second Heat—Won by C. Krech, St. Bartholomew A. C.; D. H. Sackett, Star A. C., second. Time—1:27. Third Heat—Won by W. P. Lawson, Star A. C.; J. A. Donnelly, second. Time—1:27 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. P. Lawson, New York City; P. A. Cavo, Central Y. M. C A., second; L. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, third. Time—1:22 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (Four to Qualify.)—First Heat—Won by J. M. Reynolds, Thirteenth Regiment, (140 yards;) J. E. Purcell, (20 yards,) Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—5:23. Second Heat—Won by Everitt Ott, (60 yards,) Greenwich Wheelmen; Oscar Ludwig, (40 yards,) Twelfth Regiment, second. Time—5:23.

Final Heat—Won by "Joe" Folger, Thirteenth Regiment, (80 yards;) J. Camaran, Eighth Regiment, (20 yards,) second; Everitt Ott, Greenwich Wheelmen, (60 yards,) third. Time—5:11 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Todd, (80 yards,) Union Settlement A. C.; E. P. Carr, (40 yards,) Xavier A. C., second; J. Fay, (85 yards,) Star A. C., third. Time—4:34 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. L. Waters, Star A. C., (16 yards;) F. A. Breslin, St. Bartholomew's A. A., (18 yards,) second; C. G. Brown, National A. C., (20 yards;) third. Time—0:24 1-5.

220 Yard Run, (Trial for Armory Record.)—P. J. Walsh, New York A. C. Time—0:29. Equalling the armory record.

Four-Mile Relay Race, Handicap; each man to run a mile.—Won by New York A. C. team, G. Woods, 55 yards; H. P. Smith, 40 yards; A. L. Newton, 25 yards; Alex Grant, scratch. Pastime A. C., second; J. C. Lynch, 90 yards; L. Markheim, 85 yards; J. Joyce, 40 yards; P. Souttar, 45 yards. Xavier A. C. started but did not finish. Time—18:28.

BOOKMAKER ROSE'S RETURN.

American Racing Man Talks of the Ruling of French Officials Against Him.

Robert L. Rose, the American racing man, who achieved great notoriety in connection with the action of the turf and police authorities of France against a number of American race track gamblers and confidence operators, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the North German Lloyd line steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. Rose also was ordered out of France, but the intervention of the United States Ambassador and the State Department prevented that order being put into operation.

When questioned about the ruling made against him, Rose declared that he was innocent of the charges made against him, and said that he was not involved in any way in the scandal on the French tracks.

"I was most unjustly treated in the entire affair," he said. "The action against me was the result of work done by M. Henion of the secret police. I was told that I would have to leave the country, and this action was taken under a clause in the law which makes it necessary for a person, after residing eight days in France, to get permission to continue residence there. When I appealed to the United States Ambassador, I learned that there was no charge against me, though the order for me to leave France remained in force. Later this order was changed to a request for me to leave the country, the original order having been destroyed by the direction of the authorities. All the trouble grew out of the actions of a band of American touts and confidence men operating in France, and swindling visiting Americans."

When asked as to the barring out of Reiff and Milton Henry, the jockeys, Mr. Rose replied that he did not know the jockeys, but thought they were innocent. The percentage of their winnings, he said, was proof that they were not involved in the scandal.

Another passenger was C. T. Hinschel, who has been racing in England. He said that the impression in England was that James R. Keene and William C. Whitney would do the major part of their racing there next year. Mr. Whitney's stable, he said, was looked upon as one of the most formidable in England.

MILITARY ATHLETES' GAMES.

The annual athletic sports of the Twenty-second Regiment have aroused general interest among military athletes, and there is every promise that the games, to be held in the armory, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, will produce an uncommonly successful series of contests on Thanksgiving Eve.

As champions of the Military Athletic League, the Twenty-second Regiment organization has in its membership the strongest team of military track and field performers in the United States, and record-breaking performances are looked for in the contests for the events carded. One of the features will be an open 600-yard handicap, which has attracted the best runners in and about New York. Among the competitors will be Wright, the National half-mile champion; Kray, formerly of Williams College; McLaughlin, military champion; Joseph, [illegible]

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Defendam Council Wins Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night Defendam Council won two games, defeating Morningside and De Vinne Councils, the former by a single pin. The scores follow:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.

SECTION I.

FIRST GAME.—De Vinne Council—Barnett, 192; Swope, 198; Hoar, 147; Littlejohn, 141; Detlef, 148. Total, 826.
Morningside Council—Doncourt, 109; Duncan, 136; Dart, 135; Horton, 145; Dohn, 157. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.—Defendam Council—Heinrich, 103; Reids, 138; Seidenkop, 166; Cahoon, 159; Warner, 168. Total, 734.
Morningside Council—Doncourt, 170; Duncan, 139; Dart, 119; Horton, 141; Dohn, 164. Total, 733.

THIRD GAME.—De Vinne Council—Barnett, 169; Swope, 128; Hoar, 177; Littlejohn, 170; Detlef, 146. Total, 890.
Defendam Council—Heinrich, 157; Reids, 203; Seidenkop, 180; Cahoon, 156; Warner, 130. Total, 826.

SECTION II.

FIRST GAME.—United States Council—Plate, 169; Barrie, 155; Lair, 147; Deickmann, 149; Carstens, 165. Total, 785.
W. S. Hancock Council—Getty, 139; Greene, 104; Haines, 162; Robertson, 110; Lang, 179. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.—W. S. Hancock Council—Getty, 172; Greene, 127; Haines, 115; Robertson, 146; Lang, 154. Total, 714.
Standard Council—Hitchcock, 187; Wagner, 154; Seaker, 194; Schweinfurth, 145; Green, 169. Total, 849.

THIRD GAME.—United States Council—Plate, 165; Barrie, 163; Lair, 155; Deickmann, 178; Carstens, 168. Total, 829.
Standard Council—Hitchcock, 170; Wagner, 131; Seaker, 159; Schweinfurth, 203; Green, 167. Total, 830.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Ciltin, 168; Hummell, 172; Wyant, 181; Ochs, 133; Pitcher, 181. Total, 835.
Fern Council—Bennett, 170; Haff, 152; Fox, 169; Tracy, 192; Ketcham, 178. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.—Welcome Council—Ciltin, 131; Hummell, 147; Wyant, 157; Ochs, 173; Pitcher, 207. Total, 815.
Fort Greene Council—Horton, 183; Bergman, 160; White, 142; Wilcox, 139; Spencer, 186. Total, 810.

THIRD GAME.—Fort Greene Council—Horton, 191; Bergman, 200; White, 119; Wilcox, 157; Spencer, 175. Total, 842.
Fern Council—Bennett, 161; Haff, 141; Fox, 158; Tracy, 143; Ketcham, 172. Total, 775.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Merchants' National Bank—Van Hennik, 155; Gregory, 107; Caffry, 148; Dolan, 136; Painter, 161. Total, 707.
American Exchange National Bank—Coe, 105; Alloth, 160; Lindsay, 115; Frazee, 132; Ferdon, 147. Total, 659.

SECOND GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Coe, 107; Alloth, 158; Lindsay, 152; Frazee, 162; Ferdon, 123. Total, 702.
J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 146; Whitney, 137; Moore, 113; McNicoll, 150; Bucken, 128. Total, 674.

THIRD GAME.—J. P. Morgan & Co.—Stokes, 157; Whitney, 205; Moore, 125; McNicoll, 166; Bucken, 168. Total, 821.
Merchants' National Bank—Van Hennik, 134; Gregory, 127; Caffrey, 101; Dolan, 193; Painter, 186. Total, 741.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Post & Flagg—Brundage, 186; Green, 117; Watson, 184; Appel, 107; Robinson, 104. Total, 738.
A. S. Leland & Co.—Senior, 127; Herr, 137; Wright, 109; Roberts, 174; Mott, 147. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.—T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 168; E. Whitman, 169; Lowden, 130; Mills, 104; A. Whitman, 177. Total, 687.
A. S. Leland & Co.—Senior, 132; Herr, 113; Wright, 112; Roberts, 148; Mott, 158. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.—T. J. Taylor & Co.—Voss, 141; E. Whitman, 121; Lowden, 127; Mills, 125; A. Whitman, 125. Total, 639.
Post & Flagg—Brundage, 185; Green, 135; Watson, 143; Appel, 131; Robinson, 146. Total, 740.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Quadt's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Bay Ridge Wheelmen—Martin, 148; Filler, 133; Johnson, 165; McClaren, 163; Cuming, 140. Total, 748.
Prospect Wheelmen—W. Shannon, 124; L. Tyrrell, 173; Wulff, 127; P. Tyrrell, 134; G. Shannon, 161. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Prospect Wheelmen—W. Shannon, 138; L. Tyrrell, 143; Wulff, 149; P. Tyrrell, 136; G. Shannon, 158. Total, 724.
Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 189; Van Pelt, 183; Urquhart, 148; Kunzer, 148; Landsmann, 167. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 142; Van Pelt, 202; Urquhart, 117; Kunzer, 195; Landsmann, 203. Total, 859.
Bay Ridge Wheelmen—Martin, 148; Filler, 160; Johnson, 197; McClaren, 190; Cuming, 180. Total, 884.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Apex.)—Hogenau, 167; Fawcett, 142; Myers, 134; Renner, 128; Ketcham, 138. Total—709.
Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 157; Heatherton, 128; Cox, 103; W. Riggs, 176; Watters, 165. Total—759.

SECOND GAME.—F. N. Du Bois & Co., (Apex.)—Hogenau, 151; Fawcett, 136; Myers, 146; Renner, 100; Ketcham, 143. Total—676.
Salesmen—Wilson, 182; Fielder, 179; Sands, 97; Stein, 155; Diederick, 175. Total—788.

THIRD GAME.—Salesmen—Wilson, 219; Fielder, 146; Sands, 125; Stein, 149; Diederick, 173. Total—812.
Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 164; Heatherton, 130; Ainsworth, 110; W. Riggs, 154; Watters, 143. Total—701.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New York Council—Hyland, 138; Rooney, 121; Hartigan, 131; Lilly, 149; Thompson, 130. Total, 668.
Salve Regina Council—Koster, 115; Fitzgerald, 158; Cronin, 158; O'Brien, 106; Minoque, 106. Total, 643.

SECOND GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 137; King, 133; Cavanagh, 133; Flynn, 109; Murphy, 190. Total, 711.
Salve Regina Council—Minoque, 150; Fitzgerald, 152; Cronin, 169; O'Brien, 122; Igo, 141. Total, 734.

THIRD GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 141; King, 168; Cavanagh, 106; Flynn, 122; Murphy, 163. Total, 700.
New York Council—Hyland, 87; Ward, 88; Hartigan, 122; Thompson, 96; Lilly, 136. Total, 529.

Columbia's Cross-Country Entries.

Columbia entries in the coming intercollegiate cross-country championships at Morris Park on Nov. 26 were announced yesterday by Herbert R. Odell, the son of Gov. Odell, the manager of the Columbia cross-country team. The entries are: H. J. Bartholomae, 1903, Law; J. E. Palmer, 1904, Law; F. L. O'Connell, 1904, College; R. Braunstein, 1905, Science; R. L. Hammerslough, 1904, College; H. C. Droge, 1905, College; A. Macdonald, 1905, Science; H. I. Millward, 1905, College; C. E. Scharps, 1903, College, and F. L. McAnerney, 1904, College. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Cornell are also expected to enter teams. It was announced at Columbia yesterday that the second annual indoor open meet of the track association will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Feb. 28. The interscholastic events will be held in the afternoon, and those for the Columbia, regimental, and other college athletes in the evening.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian's Meeting.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club held its fifth annual meeting last night in the club's city house, in the Mansfield, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. Minor changes were made in the by-laws, the chief change being that members of Class B, over thirty years of age, hereafter shall be assessed $25 annually. The announcement was made that on Saturday afternoons the clubhouse in the Mansfield will be open to ladies accompanied by members of the club. The lectures and entertainments for the Winter season will be announced on Thursday, Nov. 20. Following a mess dinner on Nov. 20, Capt. Howard Patterson will deliver a lecture on "Chart Sailing as Applied to Domestic Navigation."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The middle of the week brings weddings. Yesterday there were two important ones in the suburbs, and to-day there are several in town. With the exception of a small dinner given by Mrs. Isaac Lawrence in honor of Miss Louise Dudley and her fiancé, Norman Johnson, and a few minor affairs, there was nothing of note in the way of formal entertainments.

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An entertainment for this evening is a dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer at their residence, 257 Madison Avenue. It is one of the first large entertainments of the season.

***

Mrs. Burke Roche and Miss Roche returned yesterday from Newport and opened their residence on Madison Avenue for the season.

***

Mrs. George Law is expected to-day from Europe, after an absence of several years. She will remain in town this Winter. Mrs. Potter Palmer, also returning from abroad, will go to Chicago.

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The dates set for a series of dances for young girls not yet out at the Metropolitan Club are Dec. 27, Jan. 24, and April 18.

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W. Emlen Roosevelt, will be introduced at a reception to be given on Dec. 3 at the Roosevelt residence, 804 Fifth Avenue. A dinner dance will also be given for her at Sherry's on Dec. 9.

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Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry are to introduce their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Marie Hurry, at two receptions and a dinner dance. The receptions are to be on Wednesdays, Nov. 19 and 26, and the dance is set for Monday, Dec. 22.

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The wedding of Mrs. Sara Bent of Bordentown, N. J., and H. Archibald Pell will be celebrated in the first week in December. Mrs. Bent was formerly Miss Cromwell of Bordentown, and is the widow of Ward Hazeltine Bent of Philadelphia. He died about four years ago.

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Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne are at Lakewood, and will remain there for the next fortnight, before they open their town house.

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Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Mrs. Mostyn's children by her first husband, the Misses Helen and Alexandra Stevens and Oscar E. Stevens, are at 9 East Tenth Street, where they have taken an apartment for the Winter.

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Miss Helen F. Jackson and Robert Struthers are to be married this afternoon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren. Mrs. William Duff Bullard will be the matron of honor. Miss May Riker, Miss Marie Lahens, Miss Florence Martin, and Miss Katharine P. Newbold are to be the bridesmaids. J. W. W. Struthers will be the best man, and W. Redmond Cross, Courtney Newcomb, Samuel T. Gilford, Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson, George B. Watts, and Herman Stone are to be the ushers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kempton Adams are at the Buckingham Hotel, where they will remain until their residence, 8 East Fifty-second Street, is finished.

Arthur Poe to Wed Miss Anne E. King.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The engagement of Miss Anne Emerson King, daughter of Gen. Thomas M. King, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, to Arthur Poe, son of States Attorney and Mrs. John P. Poe of this city, is announced. Mr. Poe is one of the famous family of football players. He was a graduate of Princeton of the Class of 1900, and has since occupied a position in the Carnegie Steel Works in Pittsburg.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 11.—E. Moore Robinson of Philadelphia has rented for next season the Ruthven Pratt cottage, Arleigh, which for two Summers has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Mr. Robinson occupied the Warren villa on Narragansett Avenue the past Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., closed their houses to-day and went to New York.

Mrs. George Merrill, who has been visiting Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, returned to New York to-day. The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo are the guests of Mrs. Brown.

Dr. William C. Rives is here for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bates of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Roberts.

Mrs. R. A. Livingston went to New York to-day.

Mrs. Potter Palmer is making inquiries for a cottage for next Summer. She has not been in Newport since the season of 1900, when she occupied the Astor Place Beaulieu, from which her niece, Miss Julia Grant, was married to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia.

WOMEN'S CLUBS' CONVENTION.

New York State Federation Holds Its Opening Session — Officers Nominated.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday morning opened its eighth annual convention in the big hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The first day was devoted largely to reports of committees. Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, the Federation President, was unable to be present owing to her recent bereavement in the loss of her daughter. A memorial expressing the sympathy of the officers of the Federation was read, as well as a letter from the President of the Ithica Woman's Club proposing that every federated club give $5 in memoriam for Miss Zabriskie, the money to be used to forward the work of the Industrial School for Girls, in which the Federation is interested. The Nominating Committee presented its report, and an opposition ticket was named.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth was present at the meeting to-day, and was elected honorary President. Later she presented $100 toward the industrial school fund. Mrs. Doré Lyon, Chairman of the recent Festival Committee for the benefit of the proposed school, announced that about $7,000 had been raised. She received a vote of thanks for her services.

IN THE SHOPS.

After the campstool walking stick comes the umbrella cane. It is a little more than an inch in diameter, of a smooth-finished wood, and with a silver head. Unscrew the top, and there is your umbrella. Pull it out of its wooden envelope, screw on the head of the cane and tuck it under your arm, raise the umbrella, and there you are, ready for all kinds of weather.

***

"Roasted turkeys," big and little, are to be seen in the bonbon shops. That noble fowl also figures on the place cards and dinner menus. On the place card the turkey will be seen in barnyard state. He is raised in gold on some and in flaring red on others. Chanticleers also figure, and are also dressed in bright scarlet. So is that person with horns and hoofs who is not mentioned in polite society. He will appear very likely at stag parties.

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College girls in cap and gown are to be seen upon heart-shaped cards for college affairs.

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You can get little accessories of leather to match your purse nowadays. For instance, to go with the snakeskin purse or wrist bag is the little calendar, bound in the same expensive skin. Pretty little stamp cases come in different shapes and styles, but to match, in leather.

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Any doll should be glad to be ill for the sake of the attractive pills which the doll's pharmacist puts up for her. There is a regular doll's medicine closet with a door and two shelves, and on these six nice little jars filled with the most delectable-looking pills in all the colors of the rainbow. In the jars on one shelf are big pills and in the others pills a little smaller. Probably there are directions going with the outfit to tell whether the bigger pills are to be taken for the bigger pains or whether little pills are for little dolls and big ones for big dolls.

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In the stock of materials for the pyrographer are little zinc-lined fern dishes for table use.

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Nice little things in the way of bedroom slippers are inexpensive, exceedingly pretty, and look comfortable. They are of canvas, in different shades—pale green bound with green at the top and with a green bow on the toe; pink with pink, gray with black, and so on. They have soft leather soles and no heels, and they cost only 49 cents a pair. All red leather slippers of the same style cost the same price.

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Matelassé in a pretty design has flowered stripes running through the crinkled white. The material costs something more than $3 a yard, but it is wide. It is used for evening cloaks chiefly, or it makes up into rich and attractive negligée gowns.

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Letter paper put in suit-case boxes with [illegible] like the outside ones only

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge Accounts Opened with Persons of Recognized Responsibility.

Morning Hours for Shopping



DO as much of your buying in the morning as you can. The advantages of the morning hours are many.

While this store is always busy, the earlier hours of the day are not so much marked by the rush that sets in along toward the middle of the day and lasts until closing hour.

There's a charm about early shopping that the later callers miss. If you like the excitement of crowds, the hustle and bustle that inevitably accompany the older hours of the business day, do not come early. But if you prefer quieter conditions, when the time is still young, and there is every attribute that you desire, why, come here as soon after 8:30 as possible.

Early comers find many choice things that later callers never see, for stocks in a vast store of this kind contain thousands of wanted things that are not even hinted at in the papers. It would cost a little fortune every day to tell you all about them.

From now on until Christmas, at least, come here as early in the mornings as you can. And—well, good advice is always worth heeding.

Piano and Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon,
In the Auditorium of the
New Art Piano Store.
(FIFTH FLOOR.)

ARTISTS:

THE MENDELSSOHN TRIO—
MISS HELEN L. REYNOLDS, Violin.
MISS MABEL O. REYNOLDS, Violoncello.
MISS MARY UMSTEAD, Piano.
and
MR. DOUGLAS LANE, Basso Cantante.
MISS CAROLYN C. AT LEE, Soprano.
MISS DORIS A. WARD, At the Piano.

1. Valse Caprice, op. 53 Josef Hofmann
(With the aid of the Playano).
2. Aria (Mignon).....Thomas
Miss At Lee.
3. The Finale (Trio in F).Gade
Mendelssohn Trio.
4. Song of the Arab.....Sternberg
Mr. Lane.
5. Hejre Kate.....Hubay
Miss Reynolds.
6. Love Is a Bubble...Allitsen
Miss At Lee.
7. (a) Song without Words...Tschaikowsky
(b) Hungarian Dance...Brahms
Mendelssohn Trio.
8. Evening Star (Tannhaeuser) Wagner
Mr. Lane.
9. (a) Nocturne, op. 15, No. 2.. Chopin
(b) Valse Caprice.....Strauss-Tausig
Miss Umstead.
10. Gypsy Rondo.....Haydn
Mendelssohn Trio.
11. The Danza.....Chadwick
Miss At Lee.
12. (a) Melody in F.Rubinstein
(b) La Cinquantaine.....Gabriel-Marie
Miss Reynolds.
13. Barque of Dreams...Gray
Mr. Lane and Trio.
14. Kammennoi-Ostrow, No. 17. Rubinstein
(With the aid of the Playano).

Lively Days in Toyland

A Mimic Horse Show Takes Its Place Among the Newest Attractions.

Aye, behold these gallant steeds,
With wabing mane and flashing eye,
Impatient for splendid deeds
To parade to each passer-by.

CHRISTMAS is coming! The great Toy Store on the Third Floor is already astir. The holiday spirit becomes more apparent every day.

You note it in the increasing crowds of visitors. You note it in myriad ways, but chiefly in the expansion and newness of the stocks.

The Temple of Dolls continues a leading attraction. And now comes the mimic Horse Show—Toyland's ambitious replica of the great event at Madison Square Garden. The Doll Ladies of Fashion look upon this spirited scene with true society interest.

But there are other things to enthrall the attention. It's indeed a most wonderful Toy Store, and larger than ever. Last year it was on the second floor. This year we moved it up a floor higher, and gave it much more room for display and selling purposes.

Was Toyland ever as fascinating? There are flying machines that sail through the air with rapidly revolving propeller and laugh defiance at Santos Dumont and our own American enthusiasts. There are Submarine Boats, Walking Dolls, Automobiles of every style, color and make; Savings Banks that look like mail boxes; solid Brass Beds that look just like the real ones for big folks, and a thousand and one other things of vivid interest to the youngsters. Santa Claus was never more prodigal. His co-workers were never more skilful in reproducing all sorts of things for the countless people of Toyland.

Come and look around. Bring the children with you.

Fine China and Glassware.

A Very Special Sale at ½ and Less than ½ the Regular Prices.



THOSE who know the immense and beautiful China and Glassware Store in the Basement, and fully appreciate its wonderful advantages, resources and possibilities, will leap eagerly at the extraordinary offers presented by this very uncommon event.

Thanksgiving is coming rapidly, and there are all sorts of needs for handsome China and Glassware.

Here is the chance thousands have been awaiting. It solves many perplexing problems.

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST EVER ASKED FOR THESE FINE LINES. Where else can you get a 56-piece Tea Set of gold-stippled French China for $5.50? We usually ask $9.00. Many other stores ask a third more.

Study the list. Check up what you want, and hurry here to-day. Such bargains usually fly away quickly.

CHINAWARE.

The finest of English porcelain, rich underglazed decoration, flow blue Oriental designs; also light green in delicate decorations.

PLATES of all sizes; Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, Soup, etc.; regularly, each, 10c.; special, each, 5

BAKERS OR VEGETABLE DISHES; regularly at 50c.; special, 25

Covered VEGETABLE DISHES; regularly at $1.00; special, 50

SALAD BOWLS, CAKE PLATES AND SAUCE BOATS; regularly at 50c., special, 25

MEAT OR TURKEY DISHES; 10-inch size, 25

MEAT OR TURKEY DISHES; 13, 14 and 16 inch sizes; regularly at $1.00 and $1.25; special, 50

CUPS AND SAUCERS, large tea sizes and after dinner sizes; regularly at 20c.; special, 10

PLATES; all sizes; Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Soup Plates; four rich underglaze patterns; two are gold lined; regular prices $2.25 to $3.00 a dozen; special, this sale, each, 10

OATMEAL BOWLS and FRUIT SAUCERS; special, 10

SALAD BOWLS, CAKE PLATES; finest Austrian China, richly decorated; regularly 40c. and 50c.; special, 19

FRENCH CHINA, handsomely decorated CUPS and SAUCERS and PLATES to match; regularly at 30c.; special, 19

TURKEY DISHES, very large size, fancy designs, decorated with a large Turkey Gobbler in rich colored effects; sizes 24x19 and 22x19; special, 3.85

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors; special, 7.25

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest this English Porcelain, "Open Stock" pattern; regularly at $18.00; special, 12.00

DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, finest French Limoges china, handsomely decorated, every piece, handles and edges of platters gold stippled; special, 19.50

TEA SETS.

BEAUTIFUL TEA SETS; 56 pieces; French china; four decorations; gold stippled; regularly $9.00; this special sale, 5.50

GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS; crystal glass; fluted bottoms; regularly sold at 35c. per dozen; special, per dozen, 23

WATER TUMBLERS; thin glass; special, per dozen, 36

(Basement.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ACQUITTAL OF MOLINEUX.

Justice has indeed moved with a leaden foot in setting free ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, and while she was reaching her conclusion that he is innocent he has been made to suffer a penalty greater than the law inflicts upon those proved to be guilty of any save the gravest crimes. But it is plain that justice has done this wrong to MOLINEUX through the imperfections of her instruments. The first conviction, as all men can now see, was a barbarous travesty of justice. A mass of evidence was admitted which the court of last resort has declared could not properly come into the case; and acts and words of the Trial Judge which could not but have great influence with the jury have likewise been declared out of place by the Court of Appeals. MOLINEUX was convicted, first, through the extraordinary ferocity of his prosecutor, whose implacable attitude of full conviction of his guilt never yielded for one moment and never permitted him to entertain any alternative theory which might require or even demand the investigation in good faith of evidence leading in other directions; and, second, by Recorder GOFF.

He has now been acquitted after a trial conducted strictly under and within the forms of law, in a court presided over by a Judge whose experience, knowledge, and even balance of mind made it impossible that he should be either deceived or overridden by importunate counsel. It was a trial in which the prosecutor had every opportunity to convict the man he has so long pursued, a trial in which he was able even to introduce new evidence, besides presenting all of the old evidence which it was open to him to use in the more orderly and better marshaled form in which many months of arduous study of the case had enabled him to present it. But the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty" after the briefest deliberation, a result which every person foresaw who has read the reports of the trial, since every person competent to form an opinion could see that proof beyond reasonable doubt had by no means been produced. It is a dreadful blow to the prosecutor's confidence in his own judgment, since he has so signally failed to make an impartial jury share his belief. The theory that MOLINEUX was the murderer of Mrs. ADAMS was in many respects fantastic. It is a commonplace of the criminal law that a man possessed with the criminal impulse, in his attempts at disguises, that is, in his attempts to act like some other person, usually succeeds in acting like himself.

Now, the person who sent the poison package to CORNISH, really behaved not at all like MOLINEUX. According to the prosecutor's theory, this young man of rather weak character must be supposed to have been capable of cherishing for more than a year a murderous hatred against a person whom he did not see in all that time. MOLINEUX's hatred was kept alive by no daily contact with CORNISH after the time of his resignation from the club of which they were active and discordant members. MOLINEUX admitted that he hated CORNISH, but also testified that he quickly forgot the grudge, all of which a study of his nature makes appear probable. Next, the theory assumes that he adopted a method which was not only altogether clumsy and little likely to be effectual, but was even more foreign to his nature and to the nature of men of his race than the capacity to cherish a murderous hatred in the absence of its object. Both of these assumptions do violence to common sense. Next, it was proved by testimony which the prosecutor failed to destroy that MOLINEUX was not the man who bought the silver bottle holder, and that he was not in the vicinity of the Post Office at the hour when the poison package was mailed. If he was the murderer, he clearly must have had an accomplice—perhaps more than one. There was no attempt made to show that he did have an accomplice. The circumstantial part of the evidence, therefore, seemed to point away from MOLINEUX. There remained the testimony of the handwriting experts, and it was on their long-winded, complex, and confident affirmations that the prosecutor relied for a conviction. The jury, with exemplary promptitude and precision, indicated the value it attaches to the testimony of handwriting experts. It is a valuable, wholesome, and useful precedent in criminal jurisprudence. The whole field of expert testimony of this nature is dangerous, and to place chief reliance upon it in a capital case discloses both the desperation of the prosecutor and his willingness to take the chance that his jury is made up of reckless men.

Judge WOODWARD of the Supreme Court, in a recent review article upon expert testimony, took occasion to sound a warning against the methods of prosecution—it would be better to call it pursuit—which have been exhibited in this case perhaps more conspicuously than ever before in the practice of any New York District Attorney's office. There hangs over this crime a mystery from which the veil has never been lifted, although every person in the way to hear the gossip of the town has some notion of what lies behind. There has been a belief that in some way the resolve of the District Attorney's office under its former chief to make MOLINEUX out guilty of this crime sprang in some way from that dark corner of the case. That belief is absurd. It is inconceivable that the prosecutor of MOLINEUX would have given his days and nights and years to the labor of proving guilt had he not been absolutely convinced that there was where the guilt lay. It is a more just criticism of the prosecutor to say that in his tireless and exclusive pursuit of MOLINEUX he ran the gravest risk of overlooking signs, evidences, proofs that might have put him upon the track of the real culprit. For he ought to acknowledge now, though he may be most unwilling to acknowledge it, that he has altogether missed the real culprit. He has kept MOLINEUX in prison four years, brought him under sentence of death and within the peril of death, destroyed his career, visited unspeakable torture upon his family, and at the end of it all a jury of twelve men tells him that his victim is not guilty. Who is guilty? Manifestly Mr. OSBORNE has failed in his duty if, while he was trying to convict an innocent man, the detection and conviction of the guilty man has through lapse of time and loss of evidence become impossible. There is no redress for MOLINEUX. There may be hundreds or thousands of men in New York against whom by detective cunning and patient elaboration a case could have been made up quite as strong as the case against MOLINEUX. These hundreds or thousands, and Mr. MOLINEUX with them, have to take their chances of such mistakes and wrongs at the hands of the State. We think that the lesson of the Molineux case, however, will not be lost upon public prosecutors in this and other counties.

Congratulation of the acquitted prisoner may be left to his friends, but this community must be publicly congratulated upon the high degree of judicial capacity exhibited in the second trial of this case. The former trial occupied thirteen weeks, and no time was occupied by the defense in putting in evidence. The second trial has occupied four weeks. It has been a model of procedure. Counsel were made to understand from the very beginning that they could not "run" the court. It was at every moment the Judge himself who "ran" the court, and counsel continually felt both the spur of his admonition to try the case in the briefest reasonable time, and the restraint of his rulings against evidence that was either merely repetition or was not proper to be introduced.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE AND THE RAILROADS.

We have received from the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Commerce Law Convention a copy of the amended bill which that committee, with the co-operation of "important Eastern railway interests," has framed and submitted to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce. An accompanying letter states that the Senate committee has "indicated a readiness to make such changes in the bill as might be agreed upon between the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Commerce Law Convention and representatives of the railway interests referred to." The Executive Committee expresses much confidence that action can be secured at the approaching session of Congress.

We do not know specifically what Eastern railway interests have committed themselves to the support of these amendments, but if they are "important," it betrays something like a change of heart in the railway men referred to. The powers added to the Inter-State Commerce Commission by this amended bill are very considerable. In the first place, it is provided that any definite order made by the commission declaring what rate or rates shall be substituted for those that have been found unjustly discriminating or unreasonable shall become operative on thirty days' notice to the carrier, and shall continue in force for one year. Orders of the commission may be reviewed by a Circuit Court of the United States, and the court may take new testimony at its discretion; another appeal lies to the Supreme Court, and the order may be suspended pending review. Another section provides that the orders of the commission shall be summarily enforced by writ of injunction or otherwise by a Circuit Court of the United States, and continued violation of any order subjects the carrier to a penalty of not less than $5,000 a day. The illegal acts of an agent or officer of the carrier corporation are declared to be misdemeanors of the corporation and subject the corporations to the penalties provided against individuals. Failure to observe published tariffs, or any departure therefrom by means of the payment of rebates or otherwise, is to be heavily punished by fines, to which any person interested in the traffic and guilty of willful complicity in the offense is likewise subjected.

Another section, as to which the Inter-State Commerce Law Convention has taken no action, but which the "important railway interests" referred to accept, relates to traffic agreements and their enforcement or annulment by the commission. It is thus summarized by the committee:

Section 2 legalizes arrangements between carriers for establishing just and reasonable rates, and the making of contracts for the division of their traffic or earnings, and also for the formation of traffic associations; all such contracts to be filed with and subject to the supervision of the commission, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the actual effect thereof, with power to annul the same upon ten days' notice, if in its opinion any such contract results in unjust rates or inadequate service; or it may order such shall be made, and the practices thereunder as it may deem necessary, to take effect in fifteen days. These orders are not subject to review.

Here certainly is a very radical proposition. The railway interests that are ready to submit to this extent and kind of Governmental supervision and regulation in order to secure the right to come to a working arrangement with other roads must be acknowledged to be giving very heavy bonds for just rates and adequate service. The extremest advocate of Government control would hardly ask for more than that the contracts between the roads may be annulled on ten days' notice or changed on fifteen days' notice, on the "opinion" of the Government commission, without the right to review by the courts. If the Government owned the roads it could not have a more complete sway over the rates to be maintained or the service to be rendered by associated roads. This action of the roads goes a long way to establish the feasibility of the plan we have advocated of freedom for traffic agreements under close Government supervision.

MR. MITCHELL AND THE AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL'S withdrawal as a candidate for the Presidency of the American Federation of Labor was undoubtedly discreet, for reasons already given in these columns, but it will greatly disappoint those in the membership of labor organizations who oppose the idea of autonomy in the unions of the various trades and who are desirous of seeing the disastrous experiment of the Knights of Labor repeated under a more aggressive leadership than that of POWDERLY. Mr. WILSON'S activity in the organization of Mr. MITCHELL'S candidacy could not very well have been a matter outside of the latter's knowledge, even if it was not specifically authorized. Mr. WILSON is Secretary of the United Mine Workers, with offices at the Indianapolis headquarters, and was to have gone to New Orleans in Mr. MITCHELL'S interest. For some months he has been active in working the Mitchell "boom," and MITCHELL'S withdrawal is assumed, by those whose knowledge of the subject is most intimate, to indicate that the number of delegates whose pledges could be obtained was not great enough to make nomination equivalent to election.

But, however this may be, MITCHELL'S decision is a wise one and indicates that he has not quite lost his head in the flush of what he considers his victory in the great anthracite strike. He is not the kind of man fitted by nature or education for the duties of head of the American Federation. Under any system but that conferring the fullest autonomy upon the United Mine Workers, the strike with which MITCHELL'S name is chiefly identified would have terminated much sooner than it did. It paralyzed a great many industries which could not have recourse to soft coal and could not get coke, and the welfare of wage earners to many times the number of those employed in anthracite mining demanded that the strike end with July. The familiar shibboleth of the Knights of Labor, that "the injury of one is the concern of all," does not admit of transposition, since when made to read that the concern of one is the injury of all it fits the conditions which were the outgrowth of the anthracite strike much too well to strengthen Mr. MITCHELL'S hold upon the confidence and good will of workmen in trades which suffered great injury from the five months' struggle begun chiefly and continued wholly to build up the United Mine Workers' organization and make it formidable.

It is, moreover, still an open question whether the United Mine Workers under MITCHELL'S leadership won a victory. We shall know more about this after the Arbitration Commission makes its report than we know now. That the net advantage will be in any respect compensatory to any one in interest is inconceivable. Mr. MITCHELL is still on probation as a labor leader. His experience up to this time has not been of the kind to inculcate conservatism of thought or prudence of action. Much that he has done and said during the past half year he would not be likely to do or say again, in any circumstances, and his immediate promotion to a larger and still more responsible field of action would be permanently disadvantageous to him, and equally so to the cause of labor.

NUGGETS.

Adaptability.

Gerald—As it is to be a secret engagement it would not be wise for me to give you a ring at present.

Geraldine—Oh, but I could wear it on the wrong hand.—Judge.

Unacceptable.

Baggs—Why didn't Totters, the slack-rope performer, get that job?

Snaggs—Why, when he applied he was tight, and they didn't want a tightrope walker.—Chicago News.

Safer Game.

"Why do you go hunting for quail instead of deer? It isn't half so exciting."

"I know; that's the reason. I don't think anybody'd be likely to take me for a quail, no matter how badly he had the buck fever."—Washington Times.

Mutual Desire.

"I desire an audience with the manager," remarked the dignified, smooth-faced person as he approached the box office of the theatre.

"Step right in," replied the man in the box office. "I think he's looking for a few audiences himself."—Philadelphia Record.

ANOTHER HERO.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

He never led a cheering host
Uphill against a waiting foe;
He never grasped a tattered flag
And rushed to lay strong ramparts low;
He never on the land or sea
Risked death or sacrificed a limb
To help the cause of liberty
But there's heroic stuff in him.

He never saved another's life,
Forgetting that his own was dear;
I do not know that in his breast
This hero never harbored fear;
But patiently he toils and tries
While she that ought to make him glad
Scourges her tears and sighs and cries
And [illegible]

AMERICA INTERPRETED BY ANDREW D. WHITE

Speech of ex-Ambassador Before Eminent German Admirers.

Brilliant Assemblage at Complimentary Dinner at Berlin—Prof. Harnack's Eulogy—Toasts to Two Nations.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Members of the Cabinet and of the Reichstag, scientists, authors, journalists, financiers, and manufacturers, comprising as representative an assemblage as Berlin has seen in years, gave a dinner to-night at the Kaiserhof in honor of former Ambassador Andrew D. White. Home Secretary Posadowsky-Wehner presided.

Among the 200 guests present were Ministers von Richthofen, Moeller, and Studt; Profs. Mommsen, Harnack, Waldeyer, Bergmann, Vanthoff, Schmoller, Wagner, Slaby, Pfleiderer, and von Halle; Herr Knaus, the painter, and Herr Uechtrix, the sculptor; Herren Paasche, Barth, Gotbein, and Pachnicke, members of the Reichstag; Chief Burgomaster Kirchner, and Herren Steinthal, Koch, Mankiewicz, Guttmann, Goldberger, Dornburg, and Isidore Loewe, financiers.

Among the Americans present were John Babcock, Jr., W. J. Clark, T. W. Cridler, C. W. Kohlsaat, Joseph Brucker, F. I. Sprague, Consul General Mason, and American Consuls from all parts of Germany.

The dinner was given in the same hall that was used twenty-one years ago upon the occasion of a similar dinner to Mr. White.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, in proposing the healths of Emperor William and President Roosevelt, spoke of the Emperor's great admiration of the magnificent development of the United States; he commended the vigor with which President Roosevelt had conducted the affairs of the Nation after being called suddenly to their administration, and praised Mr. White's unusually meritorious services to his country abroad.

Prof. Harnack, in his speech proposing Mr. White's health, said:

"Representatives of every variety of German public life are here, but we are only a small portion of those throughout Germany who feel reverence for you. We beg you to widen these walls to the boundaries of the empire."

Continuing, Prof. Harnack eulogized the spirit of Mr. White's work on the conflict of science and theology, and said the Prussian Academy of Sciences was proud to number the author of this book among its members. "Monarchs are seldom diplomats, and diplomats are seldom scholars, but you," said Prof. Harnack, "stand on the list with Wilhelm von Humboldt, Niebuhr, Bancroft, and Waddington. The United States, like Germany, has its face turned toward the light.

"Germany looks with intense interest upon the St. Louis Fair as an illustration of American economic and intellectual progress. Germany intends to show the Americans the advances she has made since the Chicago Exposition, as well as to learn what the United States has done during this period."

While Mr. White spoke in reply to Count von Posadowsky-Wehner and Prof. Harnack Prof. Mommsen left his seat and stood at Mr. White's side, listening to every word he said and nodding his head in approval. Prof. Mommsen, who is considered the most eminent living German, presented an extraordinary figure with his long white hair falling over an old-fashioned broad linen collar, and his bosom covered with decorations from all countries.

Mr. White said: "As I look over this assemblage, representing so much that gives strength and honor, not only to this city, but to the empire; as I recall the personal assurances which have been made to me and the greetings which have come to me during the past week, not only from Germans at home, but from Germans beyond the sea, I can only thank you all, both those present and those absent, from the depth of my heart and assure you that so long as my life shall last the remembrance of these days will remain among my most precious possessions."

Continuing, Mr. White said that during the life and death struggle of the American Union Germany was the one nation which, throughout all classes of society, took the side of the Union, while everywhere else in Europe hostile feelings were expressed and malignant prophecies were made. Germany understood the deep meanings of the contest and gave its aid through sympathy with the Union. Therefore," said Mr. White, "when some of my fellow-citizens endeavored to reproach Germany with antiAmerican feeling in the more recent military struggle in which my country was engaged with another power, I reminded them that this more recent estrangement was infinitely outweighed by the fact that in the struggle for our very existence one nation, Germany, stood by us through evil and good report."

Mr. White, during the remainder of his speech, interpreted American to the Germans, and sought to give them views of the United States which are seldom expressed here. He said that while the United States, on a superficial view, appeared to be the most materialistic of nations, the people of America were among those most powerfully swayed by beliefs and ideals of sentiment. In no country could the action of these two forces apparently so antagonistic, making on the one side for the practical and on the other for the ideal, be seen more vigorously acting and reacting upon each other. He traced the influence of ideals in political struggles in the United States, and said he knew no other country where money was less worshipped as money. Mr. White alluded to the gifts made in America during the last year to colleges, libraries, and universities, which he said amounted to $70,000,000.

Referring to America's love of peace the former Ambassador said: "The case which has just been arbitrated between the United States and Mexico shows abundantly that the United States, had it been anxious to fight or desirous of plunder, might easily have wrought up the question of the Pious Fund into a casus belli, but, on the contrary, the matter was quietly referred to The Hague tribunal, and there it was quietly settled."

Referring again to the indebtedness of the United States to Germany, Mr. White said it was a curious fact that while down to the middle of the last century the ideas controlling American institutions of learning had been derived almost entirely from Great Britain, during the entire latter part of the century the ideas and methods which permeated and gave substance to American instruction in every field, whether literature, science, theology, medicine, or mechanical processes, in the entire range of higher instruction, save in law, had come and are still coming from Germany.

"It is a significant fact that in spite of the wonderful attractions of English university life hardly more than a handful of American students are ever found at Oxford or Cambridge, while in German universities and special schools American students are found by the hundreds and even by the thousands. I need hardly point out the effect of this condition," said Mr. White, "in strengthening the relations between the two countries."

Mr. White made a sympathetic reference to Emperor William and Prince Henry, his brother. He said he rejoiced at the recognition which had already been given the St. Louis Exposition by the German Government, and in conclusion he said:

"I offer you as a toast, with my renewed thanks, as my farewell, this, my heartfelt wish: The good will between Germany and the United States, may it ever continue and may it ever increase."

FATE OF GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

General Belief Expressed in Berlin That the Measure Is Doomed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that among well-informed friends of the Government it is regarded as practically certain that the fate of the tariff scheme is sealed. The Agrarian organs are abandoning hope that the Parliamentary majority will be able to keep the house together in support of a measure wherein the Government has ceased to exhibit any very lively interest.

It is very generally believed, according to The Times's correspondent, that the Government has entirely resigned to shipwreck the financial scheme.

The most competent observers [illegible]

VIEW OF KAISER'S VISIT.

Austrians Express Satisfaction at What They Consider England's Snub.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that while the German Austrians display disappointment at the attitude of the British public toward the visit of Emperor William, independent opinion inclines to the view that it will not do Germany any harm to be left out in the cold for a time, and that it will benefit those who have had dealings with her, since Germany is always more accommodating when she receives the cold shoulder from other powers.

It is thought that nothing more than the cool politeness of keen business competitors is possible between England and Germany and that even that is difficult in the face of outbursts of Anglophobia such as those recently filling the pages of the German press, which were encouraged by the inconsiderate and far from friendly utterances of the German statesmen.

It is pointed out that any show of favor toward the Kaiser will be interpreted as an attempt to curry favor resulting from a repetition of the old Bismarckian warnings of pernicious influence of the English royal family in German affairs.

RIFLES IN CAPE COLONY.

Complaint That Disloyal Dutch Are Allowed to Keep Arms, While Loyalists Are Deprived of Them.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Cape Town correspondent says that a motion by a progressive member of the Cape Town Parliament to provide a continuance of the maintenance of a district mounted troops for guarding towns, raised in Cape Colony in 1901, has been shelved.

The correspondent says that there is considerable feeling caused by the disarming and disbanding of these forces, as it is notorious that in the vicinity of Kimberley the disloyal Dutch retain their rifles, while the loyalists who served during the war are compelled to give theirs up.

The Peace Preservation act, which is a dead letter in many of the districts, prohibits all persons from bearing arms. The Progressives want an act passed allowing all approved persons to keep their rifles on registration.

ITALY'S SOMALILAND POLICY.

Fear That England Wants to Entice Her Into a Costly and Dangerous Adventure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Rome correspondent says that the Italian comments on Premier Balfour's Guildhall speech referring to the Somaliland operations can scarcely be called enthusiastic, but the Tribune, the official organ, expresses satisfaction at what it considers the Premier's homage to Italian straightforwardness.

The Tribune confirms the joint action of the British and Italian cruisers off the coast of Somaliland, remarking that Italy thus performed an act of friendship toward England, but has reserved all ulterior action. The correspondent says that the noisy Ministerial Radicals imagine that England is about to entice Italy into a costly and dangerous adventure.

BRETONS MAKE A PROTEST.

Widespread Objection to Prohibition of Use of Local Dialect.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the Breton Mayors have met and drafted a protest against the recent Government prohibition of preaching and catechising in the Breton tongue.

Republicans as well as Royalists, the correspondent says, are joining in the movement in protest against this prohibition. It does not appear that Minister Combes had any legal authority for issuing the prohibition.

NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

Safeguard Against the Imposition of a Differential Is a Feature.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—An important feature of the reciprocity treaty just negotiated with Newfoundland is a safeguard against the differential in favor of all goods entering Newfoundland from England or any of the British colonies. This differential in the case of the Dominion amounts to 33 per cent., which is a very heavy handicap upon imports from the United States.

It is true that the differential has not yet been imposed by Newfoundland upon our goods, but it is learned that it was the purpose to do so, and that the result would have been the loss of most of the trade with Newfoundland is not doubted here. As it is, the treaty provides against the imposition of the differential duties.

Run on French Savings Banks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that there still seems to be a sort of run on the non-postal savings banks, the same being attributed to the reactionary agitators. Since the beginning of the year the withdrawals have exceeded the deposits by 82,000,000 francs.

Ghastly Decorations at Fez.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times's correspondent at Fez, speaking of the recent uprising in Morocco in which a soldier who claimed to be an elder brother of the Sultan, placed himself at the head of a following and claimed the throne, being afterward defeated, says that the heads of twenty of these pretenders have [illegible]

GOV. ODELL FAVORS MR. PLATT'S RE-ELECTION

He Says Their Relations Are of the Friendliest Nature.

The Governor May Appoint Henry B. Coman His Legal Adviser in View of Attorney General Cunneen's Election.

Gov. Odell will not be a candidate for election to the Senate, but will advocate the re-election of Senator Platt. The Governor made this announcement at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night before his departure for the Chamber of Commerce dinner. The Governor reached the city on the 5:30 train from Albany. By the time he had changed his clothes the committee from the Chamber of Commerce was waiting for him, so he had no time to confer with Senator Platt. He expects to remain here to-day and have a talk with the Senator. The Governor said he had no comment to make on the recent election, except that he was satisfied with the result. He was asked if he had seen the attack on Senator Hill in the newspaper which has heretofore been his organ, The Albany Argus.

"Yes, I saw it," he said. Then, after a moment's reflection. "There is nothing succeeds like success, and nothing falls down like failure."

"Will you be a candidate for Senator?" he was asked.

"I am a candidate for Governor, and expect to remain so for two years."

"Are you opposed to the re-election of Senator Platt?"

"I am not. I am in favor of Senator Platt's re-election, and I have no doubt that he will be re-elected. I know of no one who is opposed to his return. The relations between Senator Platt and myself are, as they have always been, of the friendliest nature."

When the Governor and Senator Platt meet to-day, subjects which the Governor expects to treat in his message probably will be brought up, and Senator Platt doubtless will sound the Governor with regard to the State Constabulary bill, as he said he intended to do at the first opportunity. Senator Platt is as much in favor of the enactment of a State Constabulary bill as ever. Since the election he has received a number of communications from up-State politicians advising that such a measure be pushed. The view of the writers was that the Republican Party could not do much worse than it did at the recent election in New York County if a State constabulary were established in this city, and might do much better.

The charge that the police supported Coler in the recent election is said to have greatly incensed many up-State Republican leaders.

Before he left Albany Gov. Odell is said to have stated that he would appoint a legal adviser to the Governor shortly after his inauguration. There was such an official for a number of years previous to Gov. Odell's first election, but when he went into office he concluded that, in the interest of economy, he would do away with the office and call on the Attorney General for such legal advice as he desired. The election of Mr. Cunneen, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, would make the plan which he inaugurated during his first term embarrassing to the Governor during the coming session. He has not yet announced whom he will appoint his legal adviser, but there is said to be a probability that he will select Mr. Coman, the defeated Republican candidate. Mr. Coman is considered an able lawyer, and has the advantage of being thoroughly familiar with the work of the Attorney General's office, being Chief Deputy under Attorney General Davies.

During the coming session of the Legislature the Republicans will not have in either house the required two-thirds majority to pass appropriation bills or concurrent resolutions. It will therefore be impossible for the Republicans to carry out their proposed plan of canal improvement unless they receive Democratic support, and in many ways the narrow margin of their majority is likely to prove a stumbling block. The best way to meet this condition is another matter which probably will be discussed between the Governor and the Senator.

As soon as he returns to Albany after his present visit the Governor expects to get to work on his annual message to the Legislature.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Little Doubt That Babcock Will Go Into the Caucus, but Cannon Is Looked Upon as the Winning Man.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Whether Mr. Babcock will be an active candidate for Speaker will depend upon the Wisconsin delegation. The ten gentlemen who were chosen by the Republicans at the recent election to represent that State will meet Saturday next at Milwaukee and consider whether they will present Mr. Babcock as a candidate. Mr. Babcock will be present at the meeting.

It is not risking much to predict that the Wisconsin delegation will decide to present their colleague for the Speakership even if he should be withdrawn after the real conflict begins. It is apparent that there will be a vigorous contest for the place, with three or more strong candidates in the race. The importance of the Speakership, and especially to the old veterans of the House, like Payne, Grosvenor, Cannon, Babcock, Dalzell, Sherman, Hepburn, and others who are prominent in Republican councils and leadership, is likely to make gentlemen of that class make a supreme effort to hold their respective delegations in hand that they may be delivered at the proper time to the candidate who is likely to grant them greatest recognition and who can be insured of the nomination by the delivery of their votes.

Of all the men mentioned Babcock, if he becomes a candidate, is likely to give Cannon the hardest fight for the caucus nomination. It is probable that at the outset he could secure greater strength from the Eastern and Middle States than Cannon, and that he would also divide with Cannon and Dalzell the vote of that section. But if the final struggle should come between Babcock and Cannon the bulk of the vote of the East would go to the latter, as the position taken by Babcock on tariff reform would unite the high protection element against him.

A large percentage of the Republican members of the present Congress were re-elected. It is very likely these gentlemen will decide who will be Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress, and that this decision will be reached before the dissolution of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Four years ago, when the retirement of Speaker Reed threw the Republicans into more or less confusion and precipitated a contest for the Speakership similar to that brought about by the retirement of Speaker Henderson, the contest opened after the election with the same vigor as now obtains and with as many candidates in the field, but before the Fifty-sixth Congress assembled the contest was decided, resulting in the abandonment of the field to half a dozen. It is thought by many close observers that the present contest is likely to have a similar termination, and that Mr. Cannon will go into the Republican caucus without opposition.

COMPLIMENTARY VOTE CONTEST.

Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn is being made a candidate by his friends for the complimentary vote of the Democratic minority of the State Legislature for United States Senator. The contest for this honor, though a mere formality, is being hotly contested between Democratic leaders.

David B. Hill wants to have the complimentary vote, but there are many leaders in the New York and Brooklyn organizations who are opposed to such a move. Senator McCarren, when seen yesterday, said:

"I cannot discuss political matters in any way at this time. All I will say is that the Democratic Party should have been triumphant at the last election."

BREAKING UP A TRUST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—After United States Attorney Woodworth had concluded arguments yesterday in the United States Circuit Court upon his petition to destroy the Federal Salt Company and its associates as a trust, United States Circuit Judge Morrow ordered that the temporary injunction be made permanent as to all the defendants except the Imperial Salt Company, which was not shown to have been a member of the trust.

The decision will, it is said, destroy the [illegible]

STOCK BREAK CONTINUES.

Sharp Afternoon Decline Follows Steady Opening—Prices Demoralized at the Market's Close.

After a morning of comparative steadiness, in which some issues advanced a point or more, the stock market yesterday afternoon became heavy, in sympathy with a five-point decline in Amalgamated Copper to a new low record, and finally broke sharply in the concluding fifteen minutes of business, influenced thereto by a nine-point break in Northwest and a six-point drop in St. Paul.

Under the selling causing these breaks prices fairly crumbled away, the market at the close being badly demoralized—a not surprising state of affairs when it is recalled that this is the third successive day on which severe declines have occurred.

Yesterday's losses in representative stocks extended from 2 to 6 points, with an extreme break of 17 points recorded in Westinghouse Manufacturing first preferred stock. Some of the losses at the low for the day were:

Amal. Copper	5½	Colorado Fuel	2
American Sugar	4¼	General Electric	2⅝
Anaconda	3	Louisville & Nash.	3¼
St. Paul	6½	S. Ste. Marie pf.	4
Lackawanna	6½	Missouri Pacific	2
Southern Pacific	3	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Tennessee Coal	5	Nickel Plate 2d pf.	2⅝
U. S. Realty	5	Va. Chemical	2
Northwest	9	Westing. Electric	4
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	3½		

There was absolutely no news to explain the selling; but of rumors there were many. One of these had it that the Standard Oil interests were "gunning" for the Moore Brothers and their following, and it was pointed to, as perhaps bearing out this theory, that the Standard Oil stocks, notably Copper and St. Paul, were conspicuously weak. Another rumor had it that it was John W. Gates and his friends who were being forced out—the Standard Oil interests figuring in this report also. A third story had several trust companies in trouble, while a fourth had Mr. Keene selling right and left.

Apropos of the Standard Oil gossip, a leading interest in the National City Bank said last night:

"The story is all moonshine. There is nothing in it. The selling has been liquidation, and it looks as if it had pretty well run its course."

Concerning the Moore Brothers, a banking interest with which they are closely identified said to a TIMES reporter last night:

"If anybody is 'gunning for' the Moores, they may as well give it up. Those interests, as we happen to know, are in an impregnable position."

At the office of Harris, Gates & Co. this answer was given to a question whether Mr. Gates was being forced out:

"Don't worry yourself on that score; for we're not. It undoubtedly looks, however, as if some big interests had been forced to liquidate."

As for the reports of any financial institutions in difficulty, they are pronounced to be absurd. It is pointed out that always at such a time as this such reports appear.

At the close of business yesterday banking interests declared the market, in the vernacular, "to be scraping on bottom," and predicted an influx of bargain hunters on the street to-day.

The break in Copper Trust stock yesterday to 55¼ represents an extreme decline of 74¼ points from the high price—130—recorded for the stock little more than a year ago.

STEEL TRUST STATEMENT.

Condition of the Corporation for the Month of October.

A very full statement of the condition of the United States Steel Corporation showing not only continued increases in earnings, but also in orders on hand, was made public yesterday after a meeting of the Board of Directors of that company. The statement is the regular statement made to the board, but it has not heretofore been the custom to publish it.

The statement shows:

	1901.	1902.
Earnings Sept. and Oct.	$21,478,585	$24,150,846
Increase, $2,672,261.		
Cash on hand Nov. 1	$63,961,973	$64,743,966
Increase, $786,993.		
Cash assets Oct. 1	$201,842,384	$222,620,350
Current liabilities Oct. 1.	77,603,371	85,742,437
Net current assets Oct. 1.	$124,149,013	$157,486,886

The increase in net current assets is $33,337,880.

Regarding the business being done by the corporation, the statement shows:

	1901. Tons.	1902. Tons.
Orders on hand Nov. 1	2,831,662	4,963,003

The orders entered since the last meeting of the board were 334,050 tons. The shipments entered since the last meeting of the board amounted to 231,341 tons.

SALE OF CORPORATE STOCK.

Corporate stock, paying 3½ per cent., to the amount of $7,500,000 was sold by Controller Grout and members of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday afternoon. The sale was by the usual bidding method, bids for amounts of $10 and upward being allowed under the law. The stock was divided as follows: Four million dollars for construction of the rapid transit railroad, payable Nov. 1, 1952; $1,500,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, payable in 1952; $1,000,000 for schoolhouses and sites, payable in 1952, and $1,000,000 for repaving of streets, payable Nov. 1, 1942.

There were fifty-seven bids received in all. The Windsor Trust Company bid on $1,000,000 worth. The Knickerbocker Trust Company bid 105.25 for any part of $1,500,000 of the issue of 1952 and 105 for any part of $1,000,000 of the 1942 issue. The Union Trust Company bid 106.16 for $1,000,000 of the 1952 issue. The bids of Harvey Fisk & Son were 105.117 for any part of the $6,500,000 of 1952 and 104.637 for any part of $1,000,000 of 1942. The bid of Farson, Leach & Co. was 105.299 for all or any part of the $6,500,000 issue of 1952 and 104.799 for all or any part of the $1,000,000 issue of 1942.

The acceptance of the bids will be announced to-day.

AT LAST A HARDY ORANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Department of Agriculture has for years been trying to produce a new orange that will withstand the cold waves that have devastated the groves of Florida twice in the last decade.

Herbert J. Webber of the department is now ready to announce that he has developed an orange that can be grown 200 miles further north than the varieties hitherto commonly grown in Florida. He has accomplished this by crossing the Japanese trifoliate orange, an ornamental tree, with the common varieties successively until a fine fruit capable of enduring extreme cold has been produced.

AMERICAN IRON ABROAD.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The Cologne Gazette to-day makes a comparison of the prices of coke in Germany and in Pennsylvania from 1896 to 1900, showing that the American prices were half those of the German, and argues that cheap coke and low railroad freights enable American iron, in normal times, to compete sharply with the German in neutral markets.

The paper adds that the present sales of German iron abroad below cost cannot long continue, and also asserts that the existing American coke prices are above the normal rates, owing to temporary conditions.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Gov. Odell to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

Our country has been blessed with peace, prosperity, and happiness, and our people are respected for their conservatism, for their enlightenment, and their progress. The beneficent influences of our institutions have been exerted for the advancement of civilization, and to us have come problems which required not only patriotism in their solution, but faith in God, who has placed upon us the responsibility for this advancement of His work. For all of these blessings we should render homage to Him.

I, therefore, designate Thursday, Nov. 27, 1902, as a day of thanksgiving and praise. Let us on that day put aside the cares of life and in our homes and in our respective places of worship with hearts full of thanksgiving and with a faith in our future which can only come from [illegible]

BANKERS ASSEMBLE IN NEW ORLEANS

Twenty-eighth Convention of the American Association.

Controller Ridgely Speaks on "The Change in Banking Conditions"—New Officers Nominated.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—The twenty-eight annual convention of the American Bankers' Association assembled in Tulane Hall to-day, beginning a three days' session. Fifteen hundred delegates had registered at headquarters to-night, in addition to nearly 500 visitors and ladies. President Herrick replied to the welcomes and delivered his annual address. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"The imperative need now, as in the past, is that every part of the circulating medium of the American Republic shall not only be as good as gold, under all stress of business weather, but shall have the reputation merited by its character. A dollar doubted is a dollar half destroyed. The folly or injustice of the great suspicion makes small difference in the hour of danger. Flexibility in the body of currency is very important, but, it should never be forgotten, the vital point is that nothing used as money shall be distrusted. It is not what the logic of financiers proves, but what the man in the street feels which makes the difference between safety and peril for banks in the frensy of panic or the loan years of industrial and commercial depression.

"I do not mean to say that bankers should omit to do what they can do properly and safely to bring about the improvement of laws regulating banking and currency in the United States, but it should be carefully considered in every case whether more is to be lost than is gained. Confidence, friendly community of interests between banker and depositor, and general good will, should not be jeopardized in the pursuit of fads, or in attempting to persuade Congress to abolish with one fell swoop the existing order of things. Sub-Treasury and all, as inadequate as they are, to the requirements of a great commercial Nation, and to supplant them with a financial system, a large part of which, owing to our peculiar circumstances and political institutions, must necessarily consist of unproved theories. That a change is urgent cannot well be denied. However, evolution is safe, revolution is dangerous."

The formal business was then taken up. Secretary J. R. Branch's reports showed a present membership of 6,354, with an annual income of $67,800. There was a net increase in membership during the year of 973.

Chairman F. S. Bigelow of the Executive Council submitted a report, in the course of which it was stated that the currency plan of Mr. Hepburn was indorsed, in so far as it suggested the issuance of currency by banks of $50,000 capital and $20,000 surplus or more, to the extent of half of their capital stock at a tax of 6 per cent., (one-half per cent. a month.)

CONTROLLER RIDGELY'S SPEECH.

Reading of reports was followed by an address by W. S. Ridgely, Controller of the Currency, who spoke on "The Change in Banking Conditions." In the course of his remarks he said:

"I have recently seen a statement that the profits of the operation of one of the great railway trunk lines are being reduced by too great a density of traffic and too large a volume of business. Heretofore it had been found that as the volume and density of traffic increased, the cost of operation, and particularly the cost of conducting transportation, was a much smaller proportion of the gross earnings, and, in consequence, the net earnings increased more rapidly than the gross. Now, however, it is found that there is a limit to this with a given plant of tracks, terminals, and motive power, and that when the volume and density of traffic passes a certain point, the slightest delay or derangement of train movement spreads so rapidly and so far that it more than proportionately increases the cost of operation and the resulting net earnings are less than with a smaller gross amount.

"The general business in the United States and more particularly the financial and banking operations are in much this same condition to-day and there is danger in our situation from an excess of business and a lack of machinery and facilities for conducting it. It is becoming more and more apparent that there must be some curtailment of operations or increase in facilities either by the addition of new means or more efficient use of the old ones if we would avoid serious trouble, if not disaster. For several years there has been a steady and enormous increase in the volume of all kinds of business which has necessarily produced a very large expansion.

"It must be conceded that the improvement in business and general revival of prosperity has been based on the soundest fundamental conditions. The agricultural, industrial, and commercial conditions have justified and produced it all. Our crops have been abundant and have found ready sale at home and abroad at good prices. Our mines have produced enormously; our industrial establishments have been steadily employed producing goods of every kind, and there has been an active, profitable trade in all classes of merchandise. There is no section of the country or branch of trade which has not participated in the benefits of this revival. It is expansion, not inflation.

"In spite of all this, the banking and financial situation is looked upon with considerable apprehension. We cannot disguise the fact that with reserves running down, not only in the reserve cities, but in all the banks of the country, the situation is serious and requires close attention and careful handling. Now is the time for caution and care in bank management. It is in times such as we have been having for several years that banks get into trouble. What becomes later a bad line of credits is apt to be made in prosperous years, not when times are dull and business bad.

CHANGES IN BANKING CONDITIONS.

"There have been some changes in banking conditions which greatly affect the present situation. You are familiar with the movement of the last few years, resulting in the consolidation of great numbers of industrial corporations into vast combinations which we have come to call 'trusts.' All over the country, concern after concern, hundreds, and perhaps thousands of them, have been combined in this way. They have been capitalized for very large sums, the total running into billions of dollars.

"The result of these movements has been to send a large amount of money out of the cities for the purchase of the plants and to deprive the country banks, into which much of this money went, of their best borrowing customers. It has led to a great increase in the purchase of so-called commercial paper from brokers. That is, paper made to be sold by brokers. Much of it first class, and there has so far been surprisingly little trouble with it to my knowledge, but it is always difficult to keep thoroughly posted in regard to the maker of it. Many concerns are borrowing in this way more money than they could in any other way. It is a very attractive idea for a bank to have a certain amount of this kind of paper, given by people the bank is under no obligation to carry, and which they collect without renewal when due. It would be easy for one or quite a number of banks to collect this money, but if trouble should come and many banks try it at one time, there might be much more difficulty about it.

Mr. Ridgely said another direction toward which the country banks have been turning is the loaning of money on call against collaterals. The total loans, including banks of New York City and vicinity, were estimated at $700,000,000. Continuing he said:

WEALTH IN FARMING STATES.

"There has been another change in banking conditions of very great importance in the increase of wealth and bank deposits and also the cash in banks in the farming states: that is, the Middle Western, the Southern, the Western, and the Pacific States. The deposits in the entire territory have more than doubled, and this is true of all the separate divisions but the Pacific States, where they have only a little less than doubled. The cash on hand and due from banks has more than doubled in each division, and in the Pacific States it is almost three times as great. The loans increased 47 per cent. in the ten years, but about 95 per cent. in the last five years.

"During the same period the census reports show what is the real basis of this improvement. The farm lands in these [illegible] have increased in value some 60% the value of manufactured articles produced per annum increased $1,950,000,000, and the annual wages increased $232,000,000. Here lies the true strength of our situation. It is in the productive resources of this great district, which are unequaled in any part of the world.

"Nothing can prevent the development and growth of this country. We have all the elements which are necessary and a great lead over all our competitors. The final result is absolutely certain, but it may from time to time be impeded and checked as it has been by bad finance and by trying to do too much in too short a time. It seems to be inevitable that we should have periods of rest and recuperation. They are apt to be most severe when we have been going too fast. The pace we have traveled for the past five or six years has been a rapid one. The signs are not lacking that it should be moderated before we are too far spent.

"Ordinarily the operations of our Government finances add to our difficulties rather than help the situation, and the best that the Secretary of the Treasury can do when called on to help the situation is merely to undo some of the harm which has been done by the operation of our laws for the collection of the revenue and the hoarding of money in our Treasury. The Federal Government, under existing laws, continues, to collect a large surplus revenue and lock a large part of the money collected up in its vaults where it is no longer available for business. In 1892 there was in the Treasury as assets $151,000,000. By 1897 this had grown to $256,000,000, and on Sept. 1, 1902, the Treasury had in its vaults as assets $314,000,000, or one-eighth of all the money in the United States. It is anything but a help to business to take money from the people by taxation, simply to lock it up in this way. It is almost equally harmful to take money which is needed for business enterprises of all kinds and for which the people would gladly pay 5 or 6 per cent. and buy bonds with it on a basis which nets under 1¾ per cent.; and yet this is the way the Secretary of the Treasury can best undo the harm caused by the laws now existing. Something should be done to more nearly equalize Government receipts and expenditures. We should years ago have changed our obsolete system so that the funds of the Government can stay in the channels of trade and not be locked up in vaults by the hundreds of millions.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

"It is unfortunate that the weakest point of our banking system is in its provisions for dealing with such a situation as seems before us to-day. Nothing could better illustrate the necessity for a more elastic banking currency than the demand for it at the present time. Our banks have been and are being called upon to furnish the currency and credits necessary to move enormous crops, probably the largest in volume and value the country has ever produced. This year it has been more so than usual, and has been a cause of considerable anxiety. In the farming States where this harvest is being gathered there are 9,225 banks with $602,000,000 of capital and $70,000,000 of surplus. The people who want this money advanced against these valuable and readily salable products own lands valued at $13,674,000,000; have farm implements and machinery worth $761,000,000; live stock worth $3,078,000,000, and raise over $4,000,000,000 worth of produce each year. It would not be any undue expansion or inflation if these banks had the privilege of issuing in addition to their notes covered by bonds an amount of uncovered notes equal to, say, 50 per cent. of their covered issues. Call it credit currency, asset currency, or emergency currency, or what you will. A small tax will provide a guarantee fund which will absolutely protect the noteholder and the public. A graduated tax and ample provision for redemption will insure the retirement of these notes as soon as the necessity for them ceases. They will be more so here, where we have abundant basis for the credits and a great need for such an improvement in a banking system which is in all respects but the lack of elasticity of its currency, is most excellent. There has been no system of banks in this country as good as our National system, and no system in any country will be any better if we make this improvement, which is almost all it needs.

"I believe in branch banking. Theoretically it is the best system, as it is more economical, more efficient, will serve its customers better, and the organization can be such as to secure in most respects better management. Owing to co-operation between its branches, it can be made safer than any system of independent banks. If I were outlining a new system for a country in which there was none I would adopt this system, and I regret that it was not adopted or permitted in the beginning of the National banking system.

"We cannot do everything at once. With united and harmonious action, however, I believe it is possible to secure such legislation as will correct the evils of our Sub-Treasury system and add such elasticity to our National bank currency that it will respond to the wants of business rather than the price of bonds. With this accomplished, a long stride will have been taken to improve our financial and banking systems and remove the reproach, which has had too much justification, that they were not keeping pace with the improvements in organizations and methods which have taken place in our agricultural, manufacturing, mining, railroad, and commercial business in the closing years of the last century."

John Johnston, Vice President of the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., spoke on "the Scottish Banking System," and Joseph G. Brown, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., spoke on "The New South."

The Nominating Committee of the National Association, composed of delegates from each of the States, to-night decided on the following officers:

President—Caldwell Hard of Norfolk.
First Vice President—F. C. Bigelow of Milwaukee.

Members of the Executive Council—C. L. Farrell, Indianapolis; A. H. Wiggins, New York; A. A. Crane, Minneapolis; Luther Drake, Omaha; A. W. Lane, Dallas.

Members of the Executive Council at Large—James T. Hayden, New Orleans; John Skelton Williams, Richmond, Va.; Arthur Reynolds, Des Moines, Iowa; David Sloan, Lonaconing, Md.; William T. Fenton, Chicago.

An important discussion is expected to take place to-morrow when the asset currency and branch banking questions will be taken up.

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

At a meeting of retail cigar and tobacco dealers last evening at Maennerchor Hall, on Fifty-sixth Street, the Committee on Organization appointed at the first meeting, reported that the best way to fight the Tobacco Trust was to have a representative in each of the Assembly Districts of the city, who is to report to the main body. Permanent organization was begun by enrolling the members and collecting their dues.

The meeting was attended by about 400 of the tobacco dealers. It was decided to admit the independent cigar manufacturers into the organization.

LASKER'S CHESS MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The local chess expert, Walter Penn Shipley, was called upon to play a match with Champion Lasker at the Franklin Chess Club, in this city, a game which was to conclude the champion's engagement at the club. Shipley won the toss for the move, and elected to play the white pieces, opening with a Ruy Lopez, to which Lasker adopted the Berlin defense. 3. Kt-KB3. Up to the thirty-fifth move the game was very interestingly continued, each side excelling in fine play. Then Lasker made a slip, in consequence of which bad play he had to give up the Queen for Rook and Bishop. When Shipley offered a draw after a few additional moves, Lasker, who seemed to be a little upset on account of the blunder he had committed before, said that he would play on. While white cannot be said to have made the best of his opportunity, the champion gave a most beautiful exhibition of chess, and had finally the satisfaction of winning the game after sixty-nine moves had been recorded. The score is appended:

RUY LOPEZ.

SHIPLEY. White.	LASKER. Black.	SHIPLEY. White.	LASKER. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	36. B—B4ch	RxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	37. R—Kt5ch	QxR
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	38. QxQch	R—B4
4. Kt—B3	B—Kt5	39. Q—Kt7ch	K—Q4
5. Castles	P—Q3	40. Q—Kt8ch	K—B4
6. Kt—K2	P—QR3	41. P—Kt3	PxP
7. BxKt	PxB	42. PxP	P—Q4
8. P—QB3	B—QB4	43. Q—QR2	P—R4
9. Kt—Kt3	B—Kt3	44. P—QB4	P—Q5
10. P—Q4	PxP	45. PxP	RxP
11. KtxP	B—Q2	46. Q—B6	R—QB4
12. Kt—R5	KtxKt	47. Q—R4ch	K—Q6
13. QxKt	Q—K2	48. Q—R	R—B7
14. P—Q5	Castles.	49. Q—Kt	K—B6
15. KR—K	P—B3	50. Q—Rch	K—Kt7
16. Q—K2	Q—B2	51. Q—Bch	KxP
17. Q—Q3	KR—K	52. Q—Qch	K—Kt5
18. K—R	P—QB4	53. Q—Kt4	BxPch
19. Kt—B3	P—B5	54. P—Q6	Q—Q
20. Q—Kt3	BxKt	55. QxP	P—B4
21. PxB	R—K4	56. Q—Kch	K—R5
22. RxR	BPxR	57. K—B	K—KB7
23. Q—B3	R—KB	58. Q—Qch	K—R6
24. P—KKt4	P—KR4	59. Q—Q3ch	K—Kt5
25. P—KR3	PxP	60. Q—R6	P—R5
26. PxP	P—KKt2	61. Q—Kt6ch	K—R6
27. R—KKt	Q—R3ch	62. Q—Kt5	R—QKt7
28. K—Kt2	PxP	63. Q—R6	B—K6ch
29. PxP	P—P	64. Q—Q	R—Q7ch
30. R—Bch	K—B2	65. K—K	B—Q5
31. Q—Q5ch	K—B3	66. Q—K6	B—Q7ch
32. R—Kt2	Q—R5ch	67. K—Q	K—Kt7
33. K—Kt3	Q—R4ch	68. Q—Kt6ch	B—Kt5ch
34. Q—Q5	Q—Kt5	69. Q—K2	P—R2
35. Q—Kt5!	K—Kt4(7)	70. Resigns.	

THE LIMITATIONS OF DUSE

D'Annunzio's "Francesca" a Melodrama of Thirteenth Century Blood and Horror.

Duse's Francesca a Twentieth Century Portrait in Half-Tones.

In the second act of d'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini," (as it was decidedly not given last night at the Victoria Theatre,) there is a scene on the ramparts of the castle of the Malatesti in which Francesca, seeing the warders at work over a caldron of Greek fire, "fearlessly" catches a wisp of it on the end of a spear, and glorying in its flaming colors, and in the thought of the incomparably barbaric tortures it inflicts upon the enemy, "flings it about in her hands" in an incendiary ecstasy at its beauty, "her voice rising like a song." This is the scene as the Italian poet wrote it.

As Duse interpreted it last night, the Greek fire was a masked incandescent bulb at the end of a staff, and the whole was tethered to a very conspicuous pair of electric wires. This makeshift may have been a practical necessity, though it is hard to see why a flaming torch should not have been used. But there is no reason why the accompanying action should have been rendered in the timid spirit of the property man. Even in the delivery of the lines there was no rapturous torrent of expression. The entire flamboyant episode was in subdued and neutral values.

The passage was characteristic of Duse's embodiment of the part as a whole. In the first act sundry parcels of blood that have been spilled are sopped up by a charwoman and poured into a bed of roses in a marble sarcophagus, from which Francesca later plucks a rose to give Paulo when he came for her. In the second act the youngest of the Malatesti comes on the stage with an eye shocked blind, his face covered with blood, and then for a space becomes the centre of attention.

In the fourth act a prisoner, who has been heard howling in a cell below, is wantonly butchered, and his head is later thumped about the stage in a cloth saturated with his blood. In the last act Paolo is slaughtered while he is trying to hide his guilt from Giovanni, and Francesca is killed with him. The whole play is a study of the barbaric callousness of the thirteenth century, as true to the time as are the flowing costumes of the actors and the Byzantine architecture. And in it all Duse walks and talks an embodiment of the repressed emotions, the undemonstrative manners of the twentieth century. It reminds one very keenly of the way she used to suppress masterful force of Magda and relax the dramatic tension of the gambling scene in "La Dame Aux Camelias."

Just as the utterly subdued and marvelously nuanced character of Anna in "La Citta Morta" gave scope to the best there is in her art, so Francesca throws a limelight on its limitations. It was, of course, a performance altogether worth seeing for the sincerity of its conception, the beauty and refinement of its feeling. But it possessed no supreme interest because it stubbornly ignored the necessities of the piece as a whole. It might be possible, though it would probably be uncritical in the extreme, to maintain that such a play has no place on the stage. But granting the play—and Duse insists upon it as a work of genius—it must be interpreted after its own rhetorical convention.

To point the contrast, the acting of the support was frankly and admirably melodramatic. Carlo Rosapina's Giovanni, in particular, was a creation of intense dramatic imagination and emotional force. As Guglielmo Lucio in "La Gioconda" was heetic and decadent, and his poet, Alessandro, in "La Citta Morta" was efflorescent in fleshliness, so his crippled hunchback last night was savagely virile and bestially cunning. Each in itself was an imaginative and perfectly individualized impersonation. Rosapina is not as great an actor by far as his countryman Novelli, and Novelli, admirable as he is, is far below Duse. But according to all standards of justice Rosapina's creation was the most admirable in last night's performance.

MR. GRAU'S SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mme. Gadski, Georg Anthes, Van Rooy, and Others Reach Port on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

A group of Maurice Grau's company for the Metropolitan Opera House arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday. It included Mme. Gadski and Messrs. Georg Anthes, Emil Gerhäuser, the new tenors; Anton Van Rooy, baritone; Johann Elmblad, basso and stage manager; Alfred Hertz, stage manager, who is here for the first time, and Jacques Bars. Mr. Elmblad was here fifteen years ago. He is almost six and a half feet tall, and had a sad story to tell about his experience in trying to make his berth fit his height. Mr. Hertz declined to discuss music, but was eulogistic of the American high ball. The new tenor, Georg Anthes, said that the King of Saxony refused to let him go from the Opera House at Dresden, and that he paid the fine, $6,000, for breaking his contract. He will not be able to return to his old position until the expiration of three years and then only in case of a vacancy. Though considered good in the German repertoire, his specialty is to sing in modern Italian operas.

"HUCKLEBERRY FINN."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11.—Mark Twain's play, "Huckleberry Finn," had its first presentation on any stage at Parsons Theatre this evening, and scored a success. It was disclosed to be something entirely different from any stage entertainment ever given before. While it was found to be a play of merit for which much credit is due to Lee Arthur, who collaborated with Mark Twain on the dramatization, it incorporated spectacular and musical elements calling for gorgeous scenery and a company of eighty people.

All the famous episodes have been ingeniously woven into a play.

Spectacular and musical effects were introduced, but aside from these the stage story followed that of the book, and was well-knit and interesting.

Can't Deport Mascagni Musicians.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams yesterday received from the Treasury Department at Washington a decision in the Mascagni Orchestra case. The Department decides that the "musicians were admissible to the United States, and being here lawfully are not subject to arrest and deportation." The decision is based on that clause of the immigration laws which exempts "professional actors, artists, lecturers, and singers" from the exclusion clause.

CAN'T PERSUADE MRS. OSBORN.

Two committees of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor are now in pursuit of Mrs. Osborn of playhouse fame in an endeavor to help her settle the strike of her men tailors who want $20 a week, and can get but $18. The second committee was the result of a meeting of the association at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night.

At the meeting the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, Chairman of the association's Sweat Shop Committee, reported that he had found Mrs. Osborn "a hard person to settle the matter with," and pleaded the appointment of a special committee to aid him. At this point Edward Ransford wanted to know whether Mrs. Osborn ran a "sweat shop," and Mr. Moran replied that it "came under that head." Without further delay the second committee was appointed, to consist of Mrs. Theodore Sutro, the Rev. Dr. Moran, and Miss M. Lawrence.

A resolution was adopted expressing the sympathy of the association in the effort of the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union to secure shorter hours, and asking the association's friends to co-operate in the movement.

SUPPORTS LEADER MURPHY.

Reports of an alliance between Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of Tammany Hall, and the followers of Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn have been in part verified. Hugh McLaughlin after his talk with Mr. Murphy, according to many friends that he drew [illegible] that the return of Richard Croker would mean an open fight between Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn organization.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

The accounts of campaign expenses filed yesterday by candidates with the County Clerk were as follows:

Vernon M. Davis, Justice-elect of the Supreme Court, $6,256.

E. E. McCall, Supreme Court Justice-elect, $5,987. Both he and Mr. Davis gave $5,000 to Tammany Hall.

William A. Keener, defeated Republican nominee for a Supreme Court Justiceship, spent $1,000, all of which went to the Republican State Committee.

James W. McLaughlin, Justice-elect of the Eighth District Municipal Court, $2,000.

William R. Hearst, elected to Congress from the Eleventh District, spent $12,423.

State Senator Thomas F. Grady, re-elected, spent $404.

State Senator Bernard F. Martin, also re-elected, spent $160.

ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

By Method of Automatic Closure by Compartments the Measure Must Be Passed by Nov. 28.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Premier Balfour's motion to apply automatic closure, by compartments, to the Government's Education bill, was agreed to in the House of Commons to-day by 222 votes to 103. Following this method the bill must be passed by Nov. 28.

A vigorous amendment to the motion made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the Liberal leader, which drew fighting speeches from Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and many others, was defeated by 284 votes to 152.

SOCIALISM IN AMERICA.

French Observer Says Millionaires May Ultimately Place Their Plants in Hands of Employes.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Prof. Leopold Mabilleau of the College of France, who visited the United States in January of this year, delivered a lecture at the Musée Social this evening on the United States and Socialism. The speaker based his remarks on his recent observations in America.

Prof. Mabilleau described the extraordinary vitality and wealth of the United States, and cited Mr. Carnegie's maxim that to die rich was to die dishonored. He then argued that while the distribution of land and other wealth in America had, up to the present time, prevented socialistic ideas from penetrating deeply into the masses, it was not impossible that the multimillionaires of America would one day place their vast establishments in the hands of their employes, and thus realize the best form of true socialism.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman for Chancellor.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 11.—Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, formerly one of the best-known clergymen of New York, now at the head of the Presbyterian National evangelistic campaign for which $100,000 has been raised, is favorably mentioned for Chancellor of the National Technical School, to be located in Indiana. He is one of the promoters and endowers of the school.

LEGAL NOTES.

CANCELLATION OF JUDGMENTS AGAINST DISCHARGED BANKRUPTS.—An order denying a motion made by Samuel Mollner to cancel a judgment against him on the ground that he had been discharged in bankruptcy has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Mollner, in making up the schedules in his bankruptcy petition, recited the judgment in question, but stated that he did not know the residence of John A. Moore, the judgment creditor. The latter's claim, in opposing the motion for a cancellation, was that Mollner's statement was "not true or correct in fact." "It is nowhere directly alleged by Moore," said Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Tribunal, "nor is there any proof to show that the statement that his address was unknown to Mollner was fraudulently inserted in the petition or schedules in bankruptcy. It is doubtful, under such circumstances, whether the discharge can be attacked collaterally in this proceeding." After calling attention to the code provision that if it appears that the bankrupt has been discharged the judgment must be cancelled, Justice Patterson continued: "But if we assume that fraud in procuring the discharge would be a good ground for denying an application such as the present, there is no proof in this case that such fraud was practiced by the bankrupt."

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SECURITY FOR COSTS.—The Appellate Division of this city has decided that in an action by a trustee in bankruptcy the defendant is entitled, under Section 3,268 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to security for costs as a matter of right, unless the cause of action arose after the adjudication in bankruptcy. Justice O'Brien, for the court, quotes the following language from the case of Welch vs. Gaffney, (1 How., Pr. N. S., 146,) showing the distinction between the two sections of the Code regarding the giving of security for costs: "Where an official assignee of a debtor sues upon a cause of action arising 'before the assignment' he may be required by the defendant as of right to give security for costs (Code, Sec. 3,268). Where the cause of action comes to the assignee 'subsequent to the assignment,' it is discretionary with the court whether it will require the plaintiff to give security or not (Code, Sec. 3,271). This is the feature which distinguishes these two sections. If, for example, the defendant had bought the goods from the assignee 'subsequent' to the assignment, or if he had taken property from the assignee's possession, the case would have been brought under the provisions of Section 3,271. In the present instance the cause arose prior to the assignment, and the assignee must give security for costs."

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VERDICT NOT INADEQUATE.—An order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court setting aside as inadequate a verdict for $200 awarded by a jury to George Gubbitosi, whose six-year-old son, James, was run over and killed by a wagon owned by Isaac Rothschild and another, has been reversed by the Appellate Division of this city. The court said, by Justice Ingraham, that where a jury is required to ascertain the pecuniary injury to the next of kin of a decedent, killed in the manner of plaintiff's intestate, and the verdict is limited to such a sum as the jury deems to be fair and just compensation, the court will be unable to say, in the case of the killing of a young child, that its death has caused pecuniary loss to the parents; and that where a substantial amount has been awarded the trial court is not justified in setting aside the verdict on the ground that it is inadequate. (Terhune vs. Cody Contracting Co., 72 App. Div. 1.)

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Hynard—Barron.

Miss Elizabeth F. Barron, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Barron of 320 West Seventy-seventh Street, was married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Divine Paternity to William C. Hynard. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Patterson, and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents. The maid of honor was Miss Madeline Barron, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Finley, Miss Julia Renwick, Miss Caroline Michales, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Miss Elizabeth Ridgeway, and Miss Alice Brown. James S. Barron, 2d., was best man, and the ushers were Joseph Finley, Halsted Hynard, George Meehan, Joseph E. Hudgeson, Charles Slosson, and Milton McGuire.

Patrick—Cooley.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 11.—Miss Grace Webster Cooley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Cooley of Rockview Terrace, North Plainfield, and Capt. Mason Mathews Patrick, U. S. A., were married at the home of the bride's parents at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, officiated. Miss Annie M. Gilman of Newton, Mass., was maid of honor, and Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, U. S. A. Medical Corps, Washington, D. C., was best man. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Martin, Blossom Fitz-Randolph, Marie Honeycutt, and Eleanor Luske.

Brewster—Hodge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The marriage of Miss Ellen Hodge, daughter of Ledyard Hodge of this city, to Dr. George W. Brewster of Boston took place to-day at noon at the Church of the Covenant in the presence of several hundred friends. The ushers were L. H. H. Brewster, Benjamin Brewster, and Dr. Davenport of Easton, Morris Whitridge and William G. Wilson of Baltimore, and Commander William K. Hodges, United States Navy, the bride's brother. Only the members of the families and a few intimate friends were present at the reception at the residence of the bride's parents, which followed the ceremony. The bride was escorted by her brother, Henry W. Hodge of New York. The bride's attendant was Miss Mary Hodge, another sister. Dr. Brewster's best man was his brother, Benjamin Brewster, and the ushers were Dr. Davenport of Easton, Morris Whitridge and William G. Wilson of Baltimore, and Commander William K. Hodges, United States Navy, the bride's brother.

Eshelman—Tobias.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A pretty wedding took place last evening at the home here of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Tobias when their daughter, Miss Mary Wood Tobias, and Edwin M. Eshelman of this city were married by the Rev. Mr. MacLeod of the First Presbyterian Church. The parlors were decorated in palms and chrysanthemums, the bay window, which served as a chancel, being especially pretty in white blossoms.

Macy—Law.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Miss Martha Law and Oliver Carter Macy were married at noon to-day at Briarcliff Manor, the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Law. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John S. Penman of Bangor, Me., a brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Alexander MacColl, rector of the Briarcliff Manor Congregational Church.

Robinson—Sloan.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—A society wedding which took place here to-day was that of Miss Elizabeth Bash Sloan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sloan, to George D. F. Robinson of Washington. The ceremony was performed at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston.

R. M. FIELD DEAD.

Manager of the Boston Museum Succumbs to Disease at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, died at his home, in Jamaica Plain, to-day of Bright's disease. Mr. Field had been in failing health for some time, and it is thought that his end was hastened by the death of his wife, Cynthia A. Field, Oct. 23. Since then he had been living with his son.

Mr. Field was at the time of his death perhaps the best-known and best-liked theatrical man in the United States. He had been manager of the Museum since 1864, and during that time had come in contact with the most prominent people of his business and established among them the reputation of being a modest, upright man, sincere in his endeavor to maintain the drama for its own sake.

He was born in Boston sixty-seven years ago. His father was the teacher who conducted the famous controversy with Horace Mann, in which thirty-one schoolmasters argued on the subject of corporal punishment. He was early attracted to the theatre and the Museum was the first he ever entered. He was graduated from the Latin School, and upon the death of his father went to sea. At the age of twenty he became a reporter for The Boston Post, and in 1864 was asked to manage the Museum. He established a stock company there which is said to have been second to none in this country, capable of jumping from Shakespeare to a farce comedy on twenty-four hours' notice. About 1895 he became connected with the firm of Rich & Harris and Charles Frohman in the conducting of theatre.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Julius F. Munckwitz.

Julius F. Munckwitz, an architect, who designed some important buildings in this city, and who through many years was prominently identified with the development of Central Park, died at his home, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on Monday morning. He was born in Leipsic, Germany, seventy-one years ago, and came to this country in 1840. He did his first work on the parks in 1857, and became Supervising Architect and Superintendent of Parks in 1871, holding that post until 1884. He leaves a son, who bears his name, and who is the present architect of the Park Department, and two daughters. Funeral services will be held at his home this morning.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE HUNTINGTON NICHOLLS, S. T. D., rector emeritus of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., died there yesterday after an illness of less than one day, at the age of eighty-four years.

Mrs. MARY ANN DURLAND, widow of ex-Sheriff William Durland of Queens County, died at her home in Jamaica on Monday in the eighty-second year of her age. She is survived by a son, William Durland, of Durland's Riding Academy, Manhattan, and two daughters, Mrs. James M. Oakley and Mrs. Ditmars Johnson of Jamaica.

FRANCIS J. SCHMID, well known in the coach and carriage trade as the pioneer in the manufacture of coach trimmings in this city, died at his residence, 540 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, Monday, after a brief illness. He was born in Bavaria, and in 1849 came to this country. A widow and one daughter—Mrs. L. F. W. Seifert of City Island—survive him.

Railway Trainmen Trouble Adjusted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The wage controversy between the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which for a time threatened to tie up all the principal switching terminals in Chicago, was amicably adjusted to-night at a conference between the railroad managers and officials of the Brotherhood. The men will receive an increase of about 12 per cent.

Appeals for Needy Ones.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities renews its appeal for $50 with which to maintain a man in the country, where his health may be restored. The bureau also appeals for $40 with which to aid a man, his wife, and six children. Both the man and the woman are seriously ill. Contributions should be sent to the Central Office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Business Notices.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

ICARIA.
A New Collar.
E. & W.
E. & W.

MARRIED.

EVANS—ROBINSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, at Christ Church, Riverdale, by the Right Rev. Dr. Worthington, Bishop of Nebraska, assisted by the Rev. John Campbell and the Rev. Mr. Carstensen, Loretta Booth, daughter of the late Moses Mason Robinson, to Morgan Dafydd Evans of New York.

DIED.

DICKEY.—On Monday, Frank Richmond Dickey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dickey and husband of Sara D. Dickey.

Funeral service at his late residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

Newburg papers please copy.

HEDGES.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 9, 1902, Andrew J. Hedges, in his 75th year.

Funeral services from his late residence, 968 Broad Street, on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KLEBERG.—At New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, Annie Mander, wife of the late A. A. Kleberg.

Funeral on Thursday at 11 A. M. from her late residence, 24 Columbus Place.

LOWERRE.—On Sunday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 45 East Sixty-seventh Street, Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr., age 60 years.

Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are kindly invited to attend. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of family.

McNEILL.—At his home, 334 West 22d St., Nov. 11, 1902, Robert McNeill.

Notice of interment hereafter.

MUNCKWITZ.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, Julius Munckwitz.

Funeral from his late residence, 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Wednesday, Nov. 12, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MYERS.—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 10, Annie Mallan, widow of Joseph M. Myers, and daughter of the late Col. James Lee of New York, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral service at her late residence, Wednesday at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:20 train from foot of Liberty Street, Central Railroad of New Jersey.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Monday, Nov. 10, Sarah A. Van Arsdale, widow of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale.

Funeral services at Middle Dutch Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

VARKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at his home in New Rochelle, suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, Fred Weed Varker, aeronaut, son of the late [illegible] Varker.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VISITORS TO THE CITY

are invited to the warerooms of *THE GORHAM CO.*, Silversmiths, where the most recent productions in hand-wrought MARTELÉ and ATHENIC; Italian Renaissance, Eighteenth-Century French and Colonial designs are now being shown.

In the selection of FAMILY SILVER, as well as in the choice of GIFTS for Weddings the Gorham trade-mark adds a much-prized endorsement of both sterling value and approved design.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway & 19th Street and 21-23 Maiden Lane

Special Announcement

Coincident with the dedication

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break violently.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 11	994,584
To date this year	160,755,402
Corresponding date last year	237,455,712

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 11	$3,189,000
To date this year	$792,913,536
Corresponding date last year	$876,872,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	½	Hocking Valley pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	2¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Corn Products	½	Rubber Goods	½
Detroit South	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Det. So. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Det. Un. Ry.	½	Vulcan Det. pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Wheel. & L. Erie	⅞
Ft. W. & D. C.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Mex. Nat. pf.	1⅝
Am. Locomotive	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2
Am. Smelting	1½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sugar	2⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Nat. R. R. of M.	¾
Anaconda Copper	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	3
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	N. Y. Central	1¼
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	1
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Pacific Coast	2
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	½	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	1¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	3½	Reading	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	5⅜	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	5	Rub. Goods pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	So. Ry. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. pf.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	St. L. & S. F.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¾
Col. Southern	1	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Southern Pacific	2½
Consol. Gas	⅞	Southern Ry. stock	⅞
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	7	So. Ry. pf., stamped	½
Den. & R. G.	¾	Stand. R. & T.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	2	Texas & Pacific	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	¾
Erie	¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1¾
General Electric	2¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	1⅛	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	⅝
Hocking Valley	⅝	U. S. Express	1½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Realty & Con.	4¼
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. R. & C. pf.	2¼
Int. Power	1	U. S. Steel	⅛
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Kan. & Mich.	4½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	⅝	Wabash	½
Louis. & Nash.	3¼	West. Union	⅝
Manhattan	1½	Westinghouse	3
Met. Street Ry.	3¼	West. 1st pf.	17
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	W. & L. E., 1st pf.	2
		Wis. Central pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Lake Shore 2d con 7s.	1	Nat. Starch 5s.	7

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1
Green Bay deb. B.	1	Tenn. Coal & I., De B. 6s.	1½
Hock. Valley 4½s.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The Stock Exchange had yesterday another million-share day; and again quotations were weak. Reasons for the declines were nowhere available—current explanations (and there were many) bearing for the most part disproof upon their own face. Free and easy reports circulated as mediums of assault upon credit, it being represented by the busy rumor mongerers that "trouble" was impending in various quarters. Some particularly silly tales took liberties with the names of conspicuous Western operators—who actually were buyers of stocks on a substantial scale throughout the weakest periods of the day. Petty professional jealousy had much to do with these particular libels.

One feature of the day's transactions provocative of abundant gossip and theorizing was presented in the especial weakness of stocks (notably Amalgamated Copper and St. Paul Railway shares) with whose control Standard Oil millionaires are identified. According to the oracles the entire Rockefeller contingent had become violently bearish and were bent on market demoralization. It was in no half-hearted way that the sensationalists hippodromed this scarecrow. They proclaimed it as the sure sign of impending panic—littler financial interests being marked for destruction. It will seem strange to some men outside of Wall Street, but the truth is that this sort of stuff was effective as a security market influence.

Of business developments the day's record contained not one legitimately disturbing item. Further increases in railway earnings were recorded. The Southern Pacific figures for September, for example, show a gain of $900,000, over 12½ per cent.—an increase of $1,000 for every hour of every day in the month. In this particular property the adoption of an extraordinary policy of expenditure for "betterments and additions to properties and equipment" is responsible for the absorption of net earnings at a rate approaching $2,000,000 per month, the September outlays for such improvements (as a charge against current revenues) rising above $1,960,000, while total fixed charges aggregate only about $1,340,000. The investor with an eye to the future is not made pessimistic by such wholesale present appropriations. Yet there are traders on the Stock Exchange who actually calculate that it is a sign of distress that an American railway can thus earn and pay out for permanent improvements at the rate of $20,000,000 per year. Upbuilding at such rate is upbuilding that fast advances; and it is upbuilding whose profitable return can be counted upon for promptness as well as for largeness.

Even the professional bugaboo strutters have abandoned the money market as a text for gloominess.

COPPER'S LOW FIGURE.

The stock of Amalgamated Copper—the Copper Trust—broke sharply yesterday over 5 points from the high for the day, closing for a net loss of 3½, at the lowest figure price on record.

The break did much to unsettle the whole market, because, whether rightly or wrongly, taken to indicate the attitude of the Standard Oil people toward the market. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the selling came from the professional element. Standard Oil interests bought on the decline, though making no effort to bid prices up.

THE BREAK IN ST. PAUL.

Several reasons were offered for the sharp decline in St. Paul—all in the last fifteen minutes of trading. One of these was that a Western speculative account had been forced overboard; while another was that the issue had been deliberately marked down by the Standard Oil crowd in an endeavor to force liquidation.

Whatever the reason, the stock slumped off badly in the late trading, the uncovering of stop loss orders hastening the decline.

In the Street it is pointed out that inasmuch as the stock is now on a fixed 7 per cent. basis it is selling at present prices (176) on what is regarded as an investment basis.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Sugar Trust stock was sold by brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests. The selling was said to be designed for its effect upon the general market.

The drop of 9 points in Northwest was on selling of a limited nature. This is the stock in which the Moore brothers are known to have interested themselves last Spring; but it is believed that, failing to secure the representation in the board that they desired, they liquidated their holdings some time ago. Yesterday's selling was probably for the account of some of their followers.

Gates selling was reported in Norfolk, Chesapeake, St. Paul, and Tennessee Coal.

The pool in Southern Pacific was credited with some of the sales of Southern Pacific, but the fact seems to be that the greater part of the selling was by the Waldorf crowd.

Morgan interests gave active support to the Steel Trust stocks.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA BONDS.

Hallgarten & Co. and Blair & Co. will receive subscriptions until the close of business on Nov. 20 for $7,000,000 of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company's 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds to run until Oct. 1, 1912. The bonds are offered at 98 and accrued interest and are secured by a deposit with the Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee of $9,881,300 of the capital stock of the Southern Cotton Oil Company and $2,200,200 of the capital stock of the Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Neither of the three companies has any mortgage indebtedness, and under the trust agreement securing the bonds no mortgage can be created by any of these companies on their present properties. The securities pledged cost the Virginia-Carolina Chemical more than $13,000,000. The bonds are to be redeemed at the rate of $500,000 annually, beginning Oct. 1, 1904 at 102½, and the whole is subject to a payment at the interest period upon sixty days' notice at 105.

New Low Record in Bar Silver.

Bar silver broke another record for low prices yesterday, when it was quoted officially at 49⅝ in sympathy with a corresponding drop in London. The cause is said to be a large amount of silver thrown on the world's market as a result of the payment of the Chinese indemnity in silver. Silver reached 49½ last week, which was the first time the white metal had fallen below 50 in this country.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application made to the New York Stock Exchange to list $300,000 Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage gold bonds of 1936.

Certificate filed at Trenton, N. J., by the American Smelting and Refining Company, which was incorporated last April, showing that $100,000,000 of its capital stock has been paid in, $89,300,000 by the purchase of property and $10,700,000 in cash.

Montreal dispatches stating that it is reported there that the American Locomotive Company is behind a syndicate which has purchased a large tract of land near that city and that it will erect a large plant on the new site.

Incorporation at Tallahassee, Fla., of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, with a capital of $3,000,000.

According to London cables the committee appointed by the Nickel Corporation to consider the offer to be bought out by the International Nickel Company recommends acceptance.

Dispatches from Cleveland stating that the Ohio oil producers claim enough parties to the proposed consolidation to warrant capitalization from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Incorporation at Roanoke, Va., of the West End Furnace Company, with a capital of $500,000.

Advices from Leavenworth, Kan., that the minority stockholders of the Home Riverside Coal Mining Company have petitioned for a receivership.

Another new low record made for bar silver in the London market.

Decrease of $4,235,370 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $2,523,497 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Consolidation of the electric light and power plants of the cities of Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, and Santa Ana, Cal., under the name of the Edison Electric Light Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $346,524,208; balances, $10,997,214; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $350,359.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87@$4.87⅛; cables, $4.87½@$4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5c premium and par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON-TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times in its City article to-day says that there was a greater demand for money yesterday and that loan rates increased slightly. The discount market was firm, quotations not having appreciably altered. On the Stock Exchange there was little or no increase in business, but there was a more cheerful view in regard to American rails, and most other departments were firm in sympathy. Home rails were especially strong. Foreigners were fairly well supported. Mining shares were inactive.

The arrangement of American discount passed off easily; temporary declines occurred in the afternoon on arbitrage selling, but prices were well maintained on the whole. The Times says: "The reduction of overloaded bull commitments is regarded approvingly by the soundest judges, and we may safely assume that it will be continued."

Bar silver further relapsed to 22 15-16d per ounce, the lowest price yet touched. American operators were offering freely, with no buyers.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Discounts were steadier to-day. Rates were strengthened by the fall in French exchange and less Continental inquiry for bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened with a fairly good tendency, but there was no expansion of the trading. The check to the decline of Americans created a better all-around impression. Consols were dull, owing to lack of business.

Americans were unsettled, though they recovered somewhat to above parity on bear covering. Later they were irregular, and at the close were steady. Foreigners drooped, Spanish securities being the weakest. They became stronger later. Grand Trunks hardened at first, but weakened, in spite of a heavy increase in the traffic returns. Much interest was attached to the junior issues, in view of the recent growth of the bull account, circulated by their introduction on the Amsterdam Boerse.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 93 3-16; consols, for the account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 88; Atchison preferred, 102; Baltimore and Ohio, 104⅞; Canadian Pacific, 135⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48⅜; Chicago Great Western, 28⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 187½; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 67; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 147½; Louisville and Nashville, 134½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27⅜; New York Central, 156; Norfolk and Western, 73; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 31⅝; Pennsylvania, 82½; Rand Mines, 11⅝; Reading, 30⅝; Reading first preferred, 84; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 35⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 68⅜; Union Pacific, 103⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 87; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 46, and Spanish 4s, 85⅝.

Bar silver easy, 22 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.45; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, owing to New York advices. Spanish Fours rallied sharply on bear covering, but generally were inactive. Rentes were heavy at first, owing to a statement concerning the amount of the withdrawals from the savings banks. They became firmer later. Turkish Tobacco shares were in brisk demand, due to the advantages which the tobacco monopoly will reap in consequence of the concession to the Deutsche Bank. Industrials were firm. Rio Tintos were in good inquiry.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 77½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 12½ centimes for checks. Spanish Fours, 86.25.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Business had a better tendency on the Boerse to-day, owing to encouraging reports from the coke syndicate regarding large orders, especially from abroad, and expectation that the reduction in the production up to November, which had been fixed at 15 per cent., would not be maintained. Mines were firm. Banks fluctuated. Internationals were irregular. Canadian Pacific was strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Money is a trifle firmer to-day, and the Clearing House rate for many of the loans to-day was 5 per cent. Outside money was mostly quoted at 5½ and 6 per cent. Sterling exchange remains quiet but firm. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium and par. Call loans, 5@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $27,356,294; balances, $1,971,789. Nervousness characterized the stock market, and the closing was weak. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,615	Atchison	83⅞	82¼	82¼
372	Atchison pf.	99	98	98
18	Boston & Albany	258	258	258
15	Boston Elevated	153	153	153
5	Boston Elevated sub.	73	73	73
8	Boston & Lowell	240	240	240
20	B. R. T.	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝
9	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	83	83	83
510	Mass. Elec.	37	36	36¼
51	Mass. Elec. pf.	97	96½	96½
120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222	222	222
15	N. Y. Central	152½	152½	152½
25	Pennsylvania	79½	79½	79½
12	Quincy Bridge	196½	196½	196½
781	Union Pacific	103	101¾	101¾
16	Union Pac. pf.	91¾	90¾	91¾
16	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

309	American	162	161	161
170	Cumberland	125	123	125
1,315	Mexican	2	2	2
50	New England	137	137	137
200	Western	27	26½	27
4	Western pf.	99	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

200	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	22	22
313	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	79½	79½
100	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	25	23	23
8,146	Am. Sugar	117¼	113⅝	113⅝
33	Am. Sugar pf.	117	116¼	116¼
20	Am. Woolen	13½	13½	13½
215	Am. Woolen pf.	77	76	76
4,705	Dom. I. & S.	58½	54⅝	55½
11	Edison	265½	265½	265½
21	Gen. Electric	180¼	178	178
100	Internat'l Buttonhole	3	3	3
1,330	Mass. Gas	37	37	37
1,220	Mass. Gas pf.	85	84	84
62	Pullman	223	222	223
1,167	Swift P. & P.	146	135	135
775	United Fruit	106⅝	106⅛	106½
351	United Shoe Machine	50	49	50
50	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30½	30½
1,405	U. S. Steel	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
900	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅞	83½	83½

MINING.

245	Allouez	2¼	2¼	2¼
410	Adventure	17½	16½	16⅜
10,295	Amalgamated	60⅜	55½	56⅝
200	Arcadian	4½	4	4
207½	Atlantic	8⅛	8	8
200	Am. Zinc	10	10	10
230	Bingham	27	25½	25½
75	Bonanza	65c.	55c.	55c.
46	Calumet & Hecla	497	495	495
1,565	Centennial	17	15½	15½
725	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,691	Copper Range	58⅝	53⅜	54⅝
168	Dom. Coal	126½	122	128
144	Dom. Coal pf.	117	117	117
250	Guanajuato	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
185	Isle Royale	13⅝	13	13
490	Mass.	14⅛	14	14
200	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
175	Michigan	6	7	7
1,045	Mohawk	43	39½	39½
200	Montreal & Boston	2½	2½	2½
120	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Old Dominion	15½	15½	15½
1,525	Osceola	51½	49	49
20	Parrot	25	25	25
315	Phoenix	5	4½	4½
10	Rhode Island	2	2	2
120	Santa Fe	1⅜	1½	1½
200	Shannon	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
341	Tamarack	150	150	150
330	Trinity	10½	10	10
75	United Copper	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,765	United States	20½	19	19
450	U. S. Coal Oil	14⅛	13¾	13¾
525	Utah	21	20	20
20	Victoria	5	5	5
125	Winona	3¼	3	3¼
200	Wyandotte	75c.	75c.	75c.

British Columbia, 5⅛ bid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—The trading to-day was excessively flat and featureless. Buying was virtually nothing, and, as holders would not let go at concessions, the market was brought to almost a standstill. The tone held quite steady. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,118 shares of stock and $73,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
390	Seaboard Ry. common	28	27⅝	27⅝
400	Seaboard Ry. pf.	46	46	46
10	Consolidated Gas	73½	73½	73½
100	United Rys. & El. com.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
60	Continental	211	210	210
50	Jacobs Shoe	167	167	167
10	Union	72½	72½	72½
15	American	80	80	80
50	Alabama Coal & Iron pf	89½	89½	89½
33	Exchange Bank	195	195	195

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101⅝	101½	101½
6,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	84½	84½
9,000	Georgia & Ala. con. 5s	112	112	112
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68½	68½	68½
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3,000	City & Suburban 1st 5s	115	115	115
3,000	Cotton Duck incomes	39	39	39
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
3,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s	114½	114½	114½
4,000	Nashville Rys. 5s, cts.	77¾	77¾	77¾
3,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	49	49	49
1,000	Ga. Midland 5th 5s	115	115	115
1,000	Gas 5s	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
15,000	Rich & Peters. 6s	117	117	117
1,000	Nor. & Car. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
10,000	Wil. & Wel. 5s	122	123	123

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—There was an appreciable decrease in the volume of local business to-day, sales aggregating 43,426 shares and $44,250 bonds, against 66,550 shares and $135,400 bonds yesterday. This lessened activity, however, was due almost wholly to the falling off in the dealings in Reading and United States Steel, which were, as was the case Monday, leaders in to-day's operations. Trading in them was largely of an arbitrage character. There was some good buying in the general list during the morning, the bargain hunters being out in force, but the failure of New York to retain its early improvements induced them to hold off in the afternoon. The professional element became bolder, and their hammering soon put most with much severer changes at the close being for small fractions, the only exception being United Gas, which declined a point, to 111. The close was unsettled. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	American Rys.	54½	54½	54½
3,342	Cambria Steel	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝
2,857	Cons. Lake Superior	22½	21½	21⅝
91	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	72	72	72
100	Diamond Steel pf.	3½	3¼	3¼
670	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¼	9½
5	Elec. Storage Battery	80	80	80
4,255	Lehigh Valley R. R.	31	29⅝	30
40	Marsden	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
782	Pennsylvania R. R.	79½	78½	78½
131	Pennsylvania Steel	50	50	50
35	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	100	100	100
104	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
3,600	Philadelphia Electric	8⅝	8½	8 9-16
890	Philadelphia Co.	46½	46⅜	46⅜
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49½	49	49
2,503	Phil. Rapid Transit	17⅜	16¼	16¼
12,450	Reading	29 13-16	28⅞	29
150	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
1,400	Reading 2d pf.	36½	35⅝	35⅝
200	Southern Ry.	35¾	35¾	35¾
650	Susquehanna Steel	2 11-16	2⅝	2⅝
1,401	United Gas Imp.	112½	111	111
2,114	Union Traction	46⅝	46	46⅛
4,895	United States Steel	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝
200	United States Steel pf.	85	84⅝	85
100	Wm. Cramp & Sons Co.	62½	62½	62½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—New York exchange was quoted at 10c discount to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks felt the temper of the Eastern market in its closing hour, and prices of most stocks fell off. Swift's plunged down again for heavy losses, selling as low as 135. The feeling prevails that the packing combination cannot be undertaken with the air so full of such expressions of conservatism as have been heard of late. American Can shares were weak again, the preferred losing a point. South Side Elevated sold near 106. Metropolitan Elevated was easy. Biscuit was firm on the declaration of dividends. Match sold at 140. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	American Can com.	10⅜	10¼	10¼
570	American Can pf.	44	43	43
30	Chicago Edison	175	174	174
28	Chicago City Ry.	210	210	210
30	Diamond Match	140	139	140
10	Lake Street Elevated	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
216	Met. Elevated pf.	86½	85¾	85¾
25	North Chicago Ry. com.	180	177	177
1,003	National Biscuit com.	45⅝	44⅞	45
284	National Biscuit pf.	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
50	Quaker Oats com.	71	71	71
50	South Side Elevated	107	106½	106⅝
18	Street's W. S. C. Line	30½	30½	30½
1,656	Swift Co.	145	134⅞	134⅞
175	United Box Bd.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
400	United Box Bd. pf.	59	58⅝	58⅝
97	West Chicago	90	89	89

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
170	Brewing	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛
170	Brewing pf.	47	47	47
2,585	Crucible Steel	20	19	19
523	Crucible Steel pf.	85	84½	84½
35	Fire-Proofing	27⅜	27	27
360	Fire-Proofing pf.	37½	37½	37½
200	Luster Mining	14	14	14
50	Mfrs. L. & H.	89	89	89
350	Marsden	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Philadelphia Company	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
40	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
660	Pittsburg Coal	28⅝	27½	27½
221	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88½	88½
16	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59½	59½
10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,700	River Coal	10⅝	9¾	9¾
180	River Coal pf.	40	39½	39½
900	United States Steel	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝
155	United States Steel pf.	85	84⅝	84⅞
75	Westingh. Air Brake	176	175	175
915	Westingh. Electric 2s	103	99¼	99¼
850	Window Glass	51	50	50
22	Window Glass pf.	59½	59½	59½
146	American Trust	142½	138½	141½
5	Bank of Pittsburg	135½	135½	135½
149	Colonial Trust	587	580	583
10	Columbia Nat. Bank	465	465	465
10	Commonwealth Trust	238	238	238
15	German-Am. Sav. & Tr.	170	170	170
2	Germania Savings Bank	300	300	300
25	No. American Savings	130	130	130
68	Real Estate Trust	130	130	130
$4,000	Brewing 6s	112	112	112

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Consolidated	.06	.06
Andes	.07	.06
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.50	.39
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.20	1.20
Challenge Consolidated	.15	.14
Chollar	.11	.12
Confidence	.70	.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	.94	.94
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.05	.04
Gould & Curry	.10	.09
Hale & Norcross	.22	.18
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.80	.81
Occidental Consolidated	.18	.13
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Overman	.23	.22
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.05	.05
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.23	.23
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Consolidated	.33	.30
Utah Consolidated	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.17	.15
Silver bars	49⅝	49⅞
Mexican dollars	39@40	40@41
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stock to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¾	9	8¼	9
Alamo	3½	4	3¾	4
American Consolidated	2¼	2½	2	2½
Anaconda	15	20	13	20
Blue Bell	5	7	5	7
C., K. & N.	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
C. C. Consolidated	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6½
Coriolanus	4¼	4½	4⅛	4⅜
C., C. & M.	2	3	2	3
Dante	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Doctor Jackpot	12¼	12¾	12¼	13
Elkton	35	35¾	35	35¾
El Paso	69½	71	69¼	69½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8¾	10	8¾	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¾	5	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	59

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 96 10,000 95½
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 16,000 101¾ 500 102 14,000 101⅝ registered 6,000 101⅞ 14,000 101⅝ 10,000 101 adjustmt 4s 10,000 91¼ stamped 4,000 91½
Balto & Ohio pr lien 3½s 15,000 94⅛ gold 4s 5,000 100¼ 8,000 100⅜
B, L E & W V 4s 10,000 96⅜
Blyn Un Gas 5s 1,000 115⅛ 3,000 115⅛
Canada So 1st 1,000c 105½
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s 20,000 78 2,000 78½ 10,000 78 2d inc 5s 10,000 38 10,000 38¼ 10,000 37⅛ 3d inc 5s 15,000 26
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 105
C & Alt R R 3s 7,000 82½
Chic, B & Quincy 4s joint bds 11,000 95⅝ 1,000 95½ 5,000 95⅝ registered 10,000 94⅜
C & E Ill gen 5s 4,000 120⅛ 10,000 120½
C, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A 4,000 113⅛ terminal 5s 10,000 113¼
Chic & N Westn con 7s 1,000 134½
Chic Ter Tran 4s 1,000 87
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 101⅛
Col F & I conv 5s 90,000 95⅛ 25,000 95½ 50,000 95⅛
St L, I M & So gen 5s 10,000 95⅛ 66,000 95 2,000 94½ 35,000 93⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s 15,000c20f 80⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 4,000 92⅜ 5,000 92½
Col & 9th Av 1st 1,000 120
Consol Tob 4s 25,000 65 10,000 64⅝ 2,000 65 10,000 64⅞ 97,000 65 7,000 65⅛ 5,000 65 26,000 64⅝ 30,000 64⅝ 20,000 64⅝ 20,000 64⅝
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s 18,000 76 2,000 76½ 4,000 76½ 23,000 75
East Tenn, V & G divisional 5s 1,000 117½
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s 1,000 118¼
Elev, H & Hst 4,000 102
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 8,000 23⅜ 4,000 23⅝ 5,000 23⅜ 8,000 23⅜ 10,000 23¼ 15,000 23 2,000 23⅛ 11,000 23 8,000 23⅛ 5,000 23⅜ 5,000 23⅜ 1,000 24 2,000 23⅜ 15,000 23½ 15,000 23¼ 5,000 23 1,000 23½ 3,000 22 6,000 21¾ 5,000 21½ 4,000 22
Hocking Val 4½s 2,000 108½
H, E, F S & M 4s 6,000 88
Kans City So 3s 10,000 69⅜
L S & M S 2d 7s 6,000 105½
Louis & Nash unified 4s 10,000 101½
Manhattan con 4s 1,000 104¾ 63,000 104½
Met St gen 6s 7,000 118 3,000 117½
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 26¼ 2,000 27 25,000 26 10,000 26¼
Mex Cent 2d inc 20,000 17
Mo, K & East 1st 3,000 109½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 15,000 81½ 2,000 81 1,000 81¼ 10,000 81 8,000 81¼ 8,000 81
Mo, K & T ext 5s 2,000 103½
Mo Pac trust 5s 15,000 106
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s 1,000 75½ 1,000 76 10,000 75¼ 30,000 75
Mob & O new 6s 9,000 130½
Natl Starch 5s 1,000 80
N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s 3,000 94¼
N Y Cent & H R 1st 7s 1,000 102½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s 4,000 95
N Y, O & W ref 4s 1,000 102¼
N Y, Sus & Westn gen 5s 3,000 108
Norf & W con 4s 6,000 100¾
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s 20,000 93¼ 1,000 93⅛ 1,000 93¼ 10,000 93½
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 73
Northn Pac 4s 1,000 108¼ 5,000 103⅞ 1,000 103¼
Or R & N con 4s 3,000 102⅝
Oreg S L 1st 6s 1,000 126
Oreg Sh L 1st con 5s 1,000 115¾ 2,000 115⅞
4½ & partcptg 5,000 93 1,000 93¼ 15,000 93⅛ 30,000 93 137,000 93⅛ 6,000 92⅞ 75,000 92⅜
Penn conv 3½s 25,000 106⅜ 10,000 106⅝ 2,000 106⅞ 10,000 106⅛ 30,000 106⅞ 45,000 105⅝ 10,000 106⅞ 10,000 106 30,000 105⅝ 110,000 105⅝
Utica & B Riv 4s 5,000 108½
Peo & E inc 4s 5,000 77
Reading gen 4s 1,000 97½ 9,000 97¼ 1,000 97½ 10,000 97⅛
Rio Gde Wn 1st 2,000 100½
Rio Gde Wn coll trust 4s 2,000 91¼
R, W & O con 5s 5,000 120⅝
St L, I M & So gen 5s 5,000 114¼ 5,000 114½ unity & ref 4s 1,000 92⅜ 1,000 92
St L Southw 1st 4s 1,000 97⅛ 1,000 97½
St Paul, Min & M, Dak ext 6s 1,000 113⅝
St P & N Pac 6s 5,000 128
Seaboard A L Ry refundg 5s 1,000 101⅜ 1,000 101⅝ 2,000 101½ gold 4s 1,000 84⅛
So Car & Ga 1st 1,000 107
Southn Pac 4s 1,000 93⅜ 11,000 93¼ 5,000 93 4,000 92½
Stand R & T inc 10,000 13 5,000 12⅝ 3,000 12½
Tenn Coal, I & R, DeBard C & I 6s 1,000 102 4,000 101
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2,000 120
Third Av 1st 5s 2,000 120½
Third Av con 4s 4,000 98⅜ 11,000 98⅝ 1,000 98⅜ 6,000 98⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 104⅞ 16,000 105 10,000 104⅞ 500 104¾
Un Pac conv 4s 35,000 106⅛ 43,000 106⅜ 10,000 106⅛ 7,000 106⅜ 11,000 106⅜ 55,000 106⅝ 145,000 106⅞ 110,000 106⅜ 9,000 106⅛ 13,000 106⅜ 60,000 106¾ 2,000 106⅞ 10,000 106⅛ 6,000 106⅜ 127,000 106 45,000 105⅞ 10,000 106⅞ 10,000 106 30,000 105⅝ 110,000 105⅝
Utica & B Riv 4s 5,000 108½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 117
Wabash deb B 30,000 77⅛ 10,000 77½ 20,000 77⅝ 25,000 77¼ 5,000 77 5,000 77⅛ 10,000 77⅜ 8,000 77½ 7,000 77⅝ 10,000 77½ 20,000 77⅞ 10,000 77⅝ 13,000 77½ 11,000 77⅝ 5,000 77½ 20,000 77¾ 11,000 77¼ 70,000 77 5,000 76¾ 35,000 76½ 100,000 76 1,000 75⅞ 10,000 76 20,000 76½ 10,000 76
West Shore 4s 1,000 113
Wis Cent gen 4s 6,000 91¼

Total sales $3,189,000

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	109¼	110
2s, c., 1930	109¼	110
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109
3s, 1918, sm	106½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	136½	137½
4s, c., 1925	136½	137½
5s, r., 1904	104½	105
5s, c., 1904	104¾	105¼
D. C. 3-65s	124	..
Adams Exp	200	240
Alb. & Sus	225	..
Alle. & W	145	..
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	22½	..
Am. Bicycle	⅞	1
Am. Bic. pf	3	4
Am. Coal	190	200
Am. Tel	36	39
Am. Exp	225	245
A. L. Co. pf	40	45
A. M. Co. pf	20	23
Am. Snuff	127	130
Am. Sm. & R. pf	94½	100
A. T. & C.	90	94
Am. Tob. pf	138	147
Am. W. Co	13⅜	13¾
Ann Arbor	40	45
Asp. L. pf	39	70
A. M. 1st pf	90	95
B. & L. pf	105	..
B. Un. Gas	218	225
B. R. & P.	120	123
B. R. & P. pf	..	..
Can.	141	143
B. C. R. & M.	250	..
Bostwick Co.	50	51
Canada Soo	81	83
C. R. R. of N. J.	170	..
C. B. & Q.	188	210
C. I. & L. pf.	91	..
C. & E. I.	..	..
C. St. P., M. & Om.	140	160
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. U. Tr. pf.	47	50
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	116	125
C. L. & W.	66	71
C. L. & W. pf.	92	94
C. F. I. pf.	125	130
Com. Cable	160	180
Consol. Coal	83	100
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140
Dis. Match	137	140
Ev. Co. of A. pf.	4½	5
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	88
Gen. Ch. Co.	63	66
G. C. Co. pf.	100	103
Homestake	65	72
Ill. C., L.	108	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 49½c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .02, 300 Beef and Belcher at .35, 1,400 Brunswick at .03, 500 Chemical at .05, 400 Consol-

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $9,912,109.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FOR SALE.
New Amsterdam Gas
Bonds 1st Cons. 5s due 1948.
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	472	472	472
1st week Nov	$135,295	$122,058	$102,292
From July 1	2,725,084	2,484,561	2,159,520

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
1st week Nov	910,000	847,000	644,000
From July 1	15,478,266	13,663,433	11,181,645

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	2,390	2,393	2,311
1st week Nov	341,200	332,600	290,600
From July 1	6,566,800	6,473,700	6,124,000

HOCKING VALLEY—

Mileage	347	347	347
1st week Nov	108,534	108,443	94,102
From July 1	2,186,120	1,950,648	1,601,516

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Mileage	4,284	4,285	3,998
Month October	3,997,521	3,752,331	3,414,924
From July 1	14,481,216	13,736,540	12,046,156

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	1,006	857	820
1st week Nov	104,970	106,324	116,351
From July 1	1,967,916	1,856,199	1,691,844

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,355	2,480	2,222
1st week Nov	359,845	353,534	348,513
From July 1	6,624,861	6,345,770	5,451,423

NORTHERN PACIFIC—

Mileage	5,394	5,255	5,457
Month October	5,295,951	4,642,635	3,543,664
From July 1	17,648,181	15,379,260	12,437,211

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	436	430	371
1st week Nov	60,325	50,441	47,562
From July 1	1,121,996	1,069,041	925,402

BOSTON & MAINE reports to the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioner for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	8,838,685	8,630,462	8,363,583
Oper. expenses	5,971,251	5,963,816	5,550,699
Net earnings	2,867,433	2,670,646	2,812,884
Total income	3,067,253	2,982,518	2,931,502
Int., rent and tax.	2,026,584	1,999,811	2,010,284
Surplus	1,040,669	982,707	921,218

CONNECTING TERMINAL RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	24,763	28,988	4,225
Oper. expenses	15,848	20,073	4,225
Net earnings	8,915	8,915	
Fixed charges	$8,915; cash on hand, $1,486; profit and loss deficiency, $25,687.		

ERIE reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	9,411,024	10,023,489	8,910,124
Op. expenses	6,246,195	6,211,121	5,916,772
Net earnings	3,164,829	3,812,368	2,993,353
Other income	42,306	42,395	42,400
Total income	3,206,430	3,864,763	3,035,752
Charges	2,571,609	2,597,396	2,213,256
Balance	634,821	1,267,367	822,496

GULF & SHIP ISLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,374,684	1,030,849	343,835
Exp. and taxes	940,514	795,560	144,954
Net earnings	434,311	235,289	198,881
Charges	175,311	230,742	*55,431
Surplus	258,859	4,547	254,312

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	103,861	107,742	*3,902
Op. expenses	53,183	62,900	20,288
Net earnings	20,658	44,843	*24,185
Other income	17,254	511	16,773
Total income	37,942	45,354	*7,412
Fixed charges	55,272	34,566	20,714
Deficit	17,330	†19,796	28,126

*Decrease. †Surplus.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$3,734,484	$3,488,379	$3,113,961
Op. expenses	2,437,584	2,317,803	2,117,765
Net earnings	1,296,900	1,170,576	996,196

Bankers and Brokers.

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Capital $18,000,000.
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FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Central Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, secured by such Indenture to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture, to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provision of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

336	964	1636	2464	3296	4311	4776	5372	6092	7141
411	990	1727	2482	3318	4312	4883	5505	6750	7164
495	981	1751	2635	3325	4351	4973	5590	6753	7221
507	1034	1775	2759	3445	4361	5002	5603	6790	7245
627	1092	1782	2836	3477	4413	5015	5673	6821	7251
739	1132	1801	2935	3493	4416	5047	5704	6829	7293
793	1144	1811	2973	3547	4439	5074	6014	6833	7414
795	1155	1951	2975	3896	4468	5222	6220	6834	7444
797	1159	1961	2978	3944	4501	5227	6224	6907	7568
818	1168	1970	2983	3978	4545	5243	6541	6941	7674
851	1172	1976	3018	4068	4611	5254	6545	6953	7693
852	1233	2131	3169	4138	4618	5330	6554	6965	7824
809	1462	2132	3223	4223	4663	5331	6559	6972	7905
882	1509	2170	3239	4224	4671	5366	6655	7097	7922
893	1579	2174	3262	4232	4682	5371	6686	7180	8026.

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 28th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said Trust Indenture to purchase and retire 85 of such Bonds, and, it having been found that such Bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such Trust Indenture, Bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the Bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

19	852	1199	1507	1892	2167	3070	3502
59	890	1206	1509	1837	2346	3104	3510
136	891	1219	1516	1980	2356	3235	3644
313	903	1224	1629	1982	2628	3254	3672
324	1020	1263	1713	1983	2630	3257	3901
341	1092	1287	1738	2013	2734	3340	3877
679	1094	1339	1767	2042	2758	3342	3902
699	1098	1426	1770	2100	2960	3364	3915
739	1102	1454	1788	2126	2976	3367	
748	1143	1466	1809	2127	3022	3468	
771	1184	1477	1874	2166	3057	3488	

The Bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, Equitable Building, New York City.

The Bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz., from and after the 31st day of December, 1902.

New York, October 27th, 1902.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO
By CHARLES H. TWEED, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds OF The Distilling Company of America.

Proposals for the sale of $500,000 Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of The Distilling Company of America, due January 1st, 1911, will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1902, and payment for the bonds accepted will be made on December 8th, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
HENRY C. DEMING, Vice President.

Cincinnati, November 1, 1902.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., ST. L. & C. consolidated six per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1902, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 225, 56, 623, 837, 1096, 532, and 707, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1903, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS AND STOCK
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Office No. 55 William Street, Corner Pine Street,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH,
At 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF PLEDGEE.

$2,000,000 First Mortgage five per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Northern Coal & Coke Company, a Colorado Corporation.
Also 6,666 shares of capital stock of said Company

WABASH—

Mileage	2,484	2,307	2,358
1st week Nov	393,724	376,108	320,455
From July 1	7,829,962	7,061,811	6,456,446

LEWISTON & YOUNGSTOWN FRONTIER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	4,404	5,103	699
Op. expenses	3,407	3,255	*152
Net earnings	997	1,848	851
Fixed charges	2,362	2,411	49
Deficit	1,365	563	*802
Cash on hand, $32; profit and loss deficiency, $1,365.			

NEWBURG, DUTCHESS & CONNECTICUT for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	45,350	42,298	*2,561
Op. expenses	32,116	32,516	400
Net earnings	13,542	10,483	*3,060
Other Income	135	63	*72
Total income	13,678	10,546	*3,132
Fixed charges	4,550	4,947	397
Surplus	9,128	5,599	*3,529

*Decrease. DIVIDEND NO. 100.

Norwood & St. Lawrence Railroad for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1902: Gross earnings, $6,372; operating expenses, $4,682; fixed charges, $56; net income, $1,631; cash on hand, $690; profit and loss surplus, $1,574.

S. Hoven Norton, Road Director.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$15,000 Long Island City & Flushing R. R. 1st Cons. Guar. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Prior Lien 3½ p. c., 1925.
$11,000 Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1948.
$11,000 Pitts. Junction & Middle Div. R. R. 1st Mtge. 3½ p. c., 1925.
$15,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Iowa Extn.) 1st Mtge. 7s, 1909.
$5,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R., Brooklyn, 5 p. c. Genl. Consld., 1931.
$10,000 City of Jersey City 5 p. c. Assessment Bds., 1922.
$5,000 Richmond and Danville R. R. 6 p. c. Consld. Bds., 1915.
$10,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R., Series A, 6s, 1908.
$16,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Pacific Extn.) 1st Mtge. 5s, 1921.
$10,000 Columbus & Hocking Valley R. R. Extnd. 1st 4s, 1948.
$15,000 Northern Ohio R. R. 1st 5s, 1945.
$15,000 Virginia Midland R. R., 6th Series 3s, 1931.
$10,000 Clev., Chic., Cinn. & St. L. R. R. (St. Louis Div.) 1st Coll. Trust 4s, 1990.
$12,000 City Montgomery, Ala., Corporation 5 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$10,000 Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Extended Guar. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1910.
300 shs. Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw R. R. (Guar. 3½ p. c.)
200 shs. Beach Creek R. R. (Guar. 4 p. c.)
10 shs. United National Bank, Troy, N. Y.
Right to subscribe for 50 shs. Liberty National Bank, N. Y., new stock.
$15,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator Co. 1st 4s, 1938.
$3,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 2½s, 1998, Regstd.
$20,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. (Mich. Cent. Coll.) 2½s, Regstd. Ctfs., 1996.
$10,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. (Lake Shore Coll.) 3½s, 1998.
$10,000 Long Island R. R. Ferry Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Gunr. Bds., 1922.
$27,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. Genl. Mtgs. 4½s, 1992.
$12,000 Michigan Central R. R. (1st Mtge. on Detroit & Bay City R. R.) 5s, 1931.
$9,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Skg. Fund 4s, 1937.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st Convt. 5s, 1910.
$10,000 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds., (N. Y. Security & Trust Co. Receipts.)
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
50 shs. Foster Bros. & Chatillon Co.
$6,000 St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bond Certfs., due Nov., 1989.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
40 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
40 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
6 shs. Home Insurance Co.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$17,000 Thayer Mining & Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6s Bds, (Hypd.)
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co., Prefd.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
25 shs. American Trading Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
12½ shs. American Trading Co. of N. Y. com.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Hanover National Bank.
10 shs. Central National Bank.
100 shs. Wells-Fargo Express.
36 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
$5,000 St. Louis & Southwestern Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 4 p. c. Income Bds.
$7,000 Kansas City Elevated Ry. Co. Guar. 4 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$7,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 Chesapeake Dry Dock & Construction Co. 6s, 1937.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
100 shs. Empire Steel Co. Prefd.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
11 shs. Hanover National Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Prefd.
200 shs. International Fire Engine Co. common.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
11 shs. Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Prefd.
$5,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Deb. A Ctfs.
15 shs. 4th National Bank.
160 shs. Peck Bros. & Co. of New Haven, Conn., (Hypd.)
$5,000 42d Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Income 6s, 1915.
5 shs. Holland Trust Co.
50 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Seventh Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Empire State Bank.
5 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
$1,000 Broadway & 7th Avenue R. R. 5 p. c. Bond, 1914.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
100 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
6 shs. N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone Co.
150 shs. International Banking Corporation.
$2,000 Indiana Natural & Ill. Gas Co. 6s, 1908.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Mutual Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
7 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
2 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
100 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
10 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
8 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. 5th Avenue Transportation Co., Ltd.
100 shs. Holland Trust Co.
For account of The Trust Co. of the Republic.
$14,000 United States Ship Building Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1932.

N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES E. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. WHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.
TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph.
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
M. C. D. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	John S. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
S. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
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This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

ODD LOTS
IN ALL
ACTIVE STOCKS
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A. H. PACE & CO.
60 WALL ST., N. Y.
HIGHEST BANK AND MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCES.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKSELLS."
204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E.C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dividends.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1, 1902.

The Board

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fulton Street Parcel Changes Hands—Sale of Thirty Lots at Fort George—No. 447 Broadway at Auction.

William A. White & Sons and E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Colgate estate the four-story brick building 67 Fulton Street, 24.10 by 96.2 and irregular.

E. Waterhouse has sold the plot of about thirty lots, extending through from Fort George Avenue to Speedway Park, having frontages of 100 feet on the former and 376 feet on the latter, with a depth of about 400 feet. It is said that the property has been held at about $60,000.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Charles Main and Ezra H. Winchester the four-story dwelling 52 West Twenty-fifth Street, 27.6 by 98.9.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the five-story double tenement 331 West Seventeenth Street, 25 by 92.

It is reported that Arthur R. Parsons has sold the six-story flat 6 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

M. Sturtz has sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Kugler to L. M. Kash for improvement 18 and 20 First Avenue, 44 by 100.

John Katzman has bought the seven-story apartment house 140 West Fourth Street, giving in part payment the two five-story buildings 312 and 314 East Eleventh Street. Mr. Katzman has also bought 259 and 261 West Twelfth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.

Frederick Zittel negotiated the recent sale of 994 Columbus Avenue for Mrs. Cornelia Seymour to James Carney.

M. F. Kerby has sold for Victoria McVeany six lots on North Street in the Mount Hope section.

James C. Farnsworth has sold for Singleton Van Schaick to E. A. Hussey for $15,500 the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 217 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Max Marx to Duane S. Everson the three-story brick dwelling 421 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 21 by 55 by 99.11.

Max Marx has sold to a client of J. Romaine Brown the three-story private dwelling 887 St. Nicholas Avenue, about 90 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 22 by 90 by 21.6 by 85.10.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

447 Broadway, running through to 24 Mercer Street, 150 feet north of Howard Street, 24.11 by 200.3 by 24.9 by 200.3, five-story brick and stone building; partition sale, to Moses Gardner.....$144,000

53 Greene Street, west side, 60.3 feet south of Broome Street, 23.10 by 90.3 by 33.11 by 100, six-story stone-front building; trustees' sale, to C. Zabriskie..... 79,000

48 Dey Street, north side, 174.3 feet east of Greenwich Street, 18.11 by 78, five-story stone-front building; trustees' sale, to Emanuel Einstein..... 27,000

By James L. Wells.

806 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 462.3 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling and stables; public auction sale, to Frederick Volmer..... 8,500

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 456.8 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 100 by 100, frame stable and vacant; public auction sale, to Julius Esch..... 8,500

By Vincent A. Ryan.

47 East Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 208.4 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Heilner & Wolf..... 30,700

34 and 36 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 460 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two two-story frame dwellings; partition sale, to Janpole & Werner..... 20,300

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

346 West Nineteenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 92, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Young..... 4,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executors' sale, 131 and 133 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 315 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brownstone-front double flat; 141 West Sixty-first Street, north side, 362.6 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20.10 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 879 Tenth Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, five-story stone-front flat; 881 Tenth Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 20 by 100, five-story stone-front flat.

By Byran L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 211 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, five-story brick single flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executors' sale, Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, extending to Townsend Avenue, 146 by 206.10 by 194.6 by 200, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, A. J. Scheer, referee, 56 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $23,729.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, 56 East Eleventh Street, south side, 205.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 94.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,881.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus R. McMahon, referee, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 75 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,631.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Timothy Power, referee, 240 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 408.8 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,273.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 298.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 88.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, No. 4 East, for a five-story brick tenement, with stores, 29 by 87.10; J. Fleigman of 1,460 Fifth Avenue, owner; N. Lauger of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Blackwell's Island, opposite Fifty-fourth Street, for a three-story brick hospital, 128 by 25.6; Department of Public Charities, owner; York & Sawyer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 368 and 370 Madison Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 50 by 80.7; M. Lippman of 1,771 Madison Avenue, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

Burnside Avenue, southwest corner of Anthony Avenue, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 15 by 56; D. Havens of 2,066 Anthony Avenue, owner; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

Van Cortlandt Avenue, south side, 85 feet west of Mosholu Parkway, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 18; Mrs. Matthew Janson, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Anthony Avenue, rear, for a one-story frame storeroom, 30 by 20; Patrick Tierney, premises, owner; D. J. McIsaacs of 283 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $160.

Alterations.

No. 47 West Eighty-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. C. E. Pratchalt, premises, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 459 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick loft building, three stories; estate of Mary C. Clark of 80 William Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $25,000.

Avenue D and Tenth Street, northeast corner, to a six-story brick factory; D. H. McAlpin, owner; A. C. Longyear of 126 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 245 and 247 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a one-story brick workshop and studio; J. Morrison, Jr., of 42 West Thirty-second Street, owner; F. Sellar, premises, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 268 to 270 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; to a one-story brick office building, with stores; estate of E. H. M. Just of 2,320 Eighth Avenue, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 73 by 93; Filomena Pezuro of 2,128 Hughes Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 769 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Hughes Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of William Street; to a one-story frame dwelling, 24 by 25; Elizabeth Cassidy, owner; John F. Demmerlein of 2,505 Lorillard Place, architect; cost, $300.

White Plains Road, 76 feet south of Becker Avenue, to four brick stores and dwellings; Bacon & Hahle of 115 Broadway, owners; D. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Nov. 11.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 63 ft n of 166th St, 87x70; Mayer L. Auerbach and wife to Paul L. Roenne..... $100

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 7, e s, 20.3x94.11x 20.2x96.6; Walter B. Tufts to Karl N. Meyer; mtg $7,500)..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, 25 ft s w of Thwaites Place, 25x106.6x25x107.9, Westchester; Sarah M. Bernstein to Richard R. Schoeler..... 1

BROOME ST, 2 e corner of Suffolk St, E 25.6x100, s 18.9, w 2.1x70.11; Stanton Realty Co. to Max Rosenberg..... 1

EAST END AV, 69, e s, 102.3 ft n of 83d St, 25.6x100; Johanna Gutchuust, widow, to Rudolph Steltmacker and wife; (mtg $13,000)..... 18,000

ESSEX ST, 139, w s, 150.1 ft n of Rivington St, 25x89, Charles Steinhauser to Aaron Zwerdling, (mtg $31,000)..... 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Simon Adler to George Docter and another, quitclaim..... 1

LOTS 24, 35, 62, 70, 71, 84, 85, 104, 114, 133, 137, 140, 141, 155, 145, 151, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 198, 204, 205, 211, 212, 214, 231, 233, 236, 240, 261, 269, 272, 279, 284, 290, 295, 298, 306, also ½ part of 309, 310, 311, 316, 317, 319, 320, 325, 326, 328, 335, 336, 337, 339, 340, 341, 342, 344, 345, 346, 349, 350, 351, 353, 355, 359, 361, 362, 367, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 381, 384, 387, 390, 392, 393, 394, 395, 398, 399, 400, 401, 410, 413, 414, 416, 417 to 427, 432 to 439, 448, 449, 462 to 468, 494, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 515, 529, 530, 531, map of Arden property, Eastchester and Westchester; also ½ part of Eastchester Road, e s, 50 ft s of Cornell Av, 25x100; Allan G. Macdonell to Thomas Gilleran, all liens, (R § 82.50)..... $1

LOTS 137, 140, 401, 413, 414, 418 to 423, inclusive, and 468, map of Arden property; George P. Shirmer to Allan G. Macdonell, all liens..... 1

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 33.3x109; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to George F. Moody..... 8,300

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 33.3x100; George F. Moody to August Kuhn, (mtg $6,000)..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Charles H. Day to Mildred A. Yeandle, (mtg ——)..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x 73.3; William G. Crane to Myer Hellman, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 100 ft s of 142d St, 25x102.8x25x103.3; Jacob Dohrmann to Julie Loewenstern, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

WEST END AV, n w corner of 92d St, 38.1x33x Irregular; City Real Estate Company to Jane F. Kenny..... 100

WEST END AV, 759, s w corner of 97th St, 25.2x84; Francis M. Jencks to Ashbel P. Fitch, (mtg $12,000)..... 18,500

1ST AV, 416, e s, 24.3x100x24.10x100; Annie Crozier to the New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association, (mtg $5,000,) ½ part, all title..... 1

2D AV, n e corner of 29th St, 44x57.7x 35.6x53.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Robert Freedman, quitclaim..... 1

10TH AV, s e corner of 203d St, runs e 98.10x s e and s — to 202d St, x w 196.10 to 10th Av x n 100.1; Moritz L. and Carl Ernest to William H. Bullwinkel..... 100

10TH AV, s w corner of 25th St, 20x68.7; Caroline I. Ferris and another to Peter M. Pentony..... 1

17TH ST, 331 West, 16.8x92; Eleanor A. Butler to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

25TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.10x98.9; William R. Mead and wife to Julia H. Eldridge..... 1

25TH ST, 39 West, 68.7 ft w of 10th Av, 6.5x20; Caroline I. Ferris and another to Peter M. Pentony, quitclaim..... 1

27TH ST, n s, 77.6 ft e of 7th Av, 28.4x 99.2x27.8x70.2; James E. Leach to Benjamin Sire, (mtg $12,000)..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; William Wheeler and wife to George S. Yuengling, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

69TH ST, n s, 70.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.2x102.2; Mortimer S. Brown to Margaret A. Redington..... 21,750

74TH ST, 102 East; Henry L. Sandford, individually and as administrator, to Harry M. Conrad, ½ part, B. & S., (mtg $6,000)..... 1

93D ST, 169 West, 17.6x9.4x17x90.1; Jane F. Kenny to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of West End Av, 20x98.2x20x97.6; Jacob Axelrod to Carl Lewis, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy to Florence B. D. Reynolds..... 24,325

124TH ST, 214 West, 16x100.11; Henry Levy; heir, to Jacob Levy and others, all title and quitclaim..... 1

124TH ST, 102 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; J. Henry Yockel, as trustee, to the Claremont Construction Company, (mtg $130,000 and all liens)... 1

135TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Joseph Sonsin to Eugenia G. Wahlig, ½ part, (mtg $5,000)..... 1

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 78x 99.11; Henry Seaman to Peter Frees, (mtg $60,000)..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Walnut Av, 172.5x206.6 e 140th St x172.10x200; Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to Frederic N. Gilbert..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202; Samuel Birnbaum to Herman Rosenbaum, 3 years..... $2,875

GRAND ST, 56; Ephraim Drucker to Nathan Kohn and another, 5 years 3 months..... 700

WILLIS AV, 215; Rose Rouse to Nathan Siotopolsky, 3 years..... 1,400

3D AV, 2,096; Joseph H. Myers to Amelia Baumann, 5 years, from June 1, 1901, and renewal at $5,700..... 3,500

7TH ST, 73 and 75; Clemens Studinski to Hyman Rosenberg and another, 3 years..... 6,000

8TH ST, 54 East; W. H. Taylor to Pauline Garten and another, 2 5-12 years, $2,000..... 2,200

13TH ST, 410 and 412 West; Van Norden Trust Company to Giovanni B. Raffetto, 15 years..... 2,500

74TH ST, 134 East; Malvina Kalisher and others to Jacob Stein, 3 years..... 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Saul, to United States Trust Company; 80th St, 200 West..... $15,000

BAUMAN, William, executor, to Title Insurance Company; Lenox Av, s w corner of 138th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 23,000

BOCCUZZI, Felice, to Nicholas Aleinkoff; Mangin St, e s, 75 ft s of Rivington St, prior mtgs, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BULLWINKEL, William H., to Alfred M. Hoyt; 10th Av, s e corner of 203d St, 199.1x202d St x196.10x—x98.10, 3 years..... 18,000

CHRISTENSEN, Jennie B. P., to Charlotte Le V. Lindley; 54th St, n s, 175 ft w of 4th Av, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 6,000

DONOVAN, Daniel D., to J. Clarence Davies; Lot 174, amended map of Cammann estate, due Jan. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 54

ENNIS, John W., to Edward J. Brady and another, trustees; 14th St, 142 East, prior mortgage $24,500..... 25,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 11th St, 331 West, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Carl Fischer; 2d Av, n e corner of 29th St, due Jan. 1, 1907..... 40,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Louis Romm; 2d Av, n e corner of 29th St, prior mtg $40,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Broome St, n e corner Suffolk St; also Broome St, 192, prior mortgage ....., due May 1, 1904, 6 per cent..... 13,000

HASBROUCK, Harriet F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 123 West 126th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 6,000

KENNY, Jane F., to Ten Eyck Wendell; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

KITCHING, George, to Sara S. Kissam; 71st St, 336 West, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 5 per cent..... 2,500

KRAUSS, Henry, to Lambert Suydam and another, trustees; 122 Columbia St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

LOEWENSTEIN, Julie, to Jacob Dohrmann; St. Ann's Av, 341, prior mtg $15,000, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 2,000

MOODY, George F., to Ida Held; Morris Av, n e corner of 149th St, 5 years..... 6,000

PENTONY, Peter M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, s w corner of 25th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 9,000

PHILLIPS, Adeline I., to Harriet Boas; Columbus Av, w s, 74.2 ft n of 71st St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 30,000

REDINGTON, Margaret A., to City Trust Company; 69th St, n s, 70.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

REYNOLDS, Florence B. D., to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 123d St, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 17,000

RODE, Minnie H., to Dollar Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, 175 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, gold..... 8,500

RONNE, Paul L., to Mary E. Fairbrother; Audubon Av, w s, 63 ft n of 166th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

ROSENBLUM, David, to Abraham G. Goldstein; 57th St, 45 East; bond given to secure performance of agreement between Morris Rosenblum and another and party of second part, 1 year..... 1,000

SANDERS, Loretto E., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 88th St, s s, 468 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,500

SCHOELER, Richard B., to Sarah M. Bernstein; Boston Road, n w s, 25 ft s w of Thwaites Place, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 600

SONSIN, Joseph, and another to Lambert Suydam; 135th St, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 35,000

SONSIN, Joseph, and another to Lambert S. Quackenbush; 135th St, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 1,200

STAHL, Adam, to Barbara Krebs; 338 East 93d St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,000

WALKER, Hannah L., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 135th St, n s, 251.8 ft w of 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 9,170

WALLACE, Fannie M., to Title Insurance Company; Hester St, s w corner of Baxter St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

YEANDLE, Mildred A., to Vernon G. Bruce; Morris Av, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, due May 10, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARKER, George A., trustee, to George A. Barker..... $9,000

BARKER, George A., to Helen Wilkens.. 9,000

BUHLER, William, to Nannette Boerckel. 2,250

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 1

CONDIT, William L., and others, executors, to Josephine Wandell..... 4,021

COX, Abraham B., and another, executors, to Loretta W. Boardman..... 30,303

DURANT, Agnes L., to William F. Moore 5,000

FROST, Mary R., to Anna L. Nicoll..... 4,500

GLOVER, John J., executor, to William C. Foster, administrator..... 1

GREEN, Meyer H., and another, executors, to Hoyt H. Green..... 60,000

HAFT, Isaac, to the State Bank..... 1

JANFOLK, Aaron M., and another to the State Bank..... 1

KROMMER, Sylvester, and another to George Weber..... 1,300

LAIMBEER, Clara S., (Bloodgood,) to Sarah E. Burden..... 1

LEVI, Joseph C., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... 1

MEYER, Karl N., and another to Anton Mueller..... 4,700

MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to Edwin Downing..... 2,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York to German Savings Bank..... 13,000

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY and another, executors, to Continental Trust Company..... 21,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, w s, whole front between 33d and 34th Sts; Kingston Foundry Company against Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, contractor..... $330

7TH AV and 86th St, n w corner, 100x78; Harris Bartlestone against John H. Browning, owner; William H. Graham, contractor..... 81

125TH ST, 117 to 125 East; Morris Miller against Leo Sommers, owner and contractor..... 109

146TH ST, n s, 124.4 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Abraham Levin against William T. Hookey and another, owners; John S. Stothers, contractor..... 46

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROOME and Suffolk Sts, n e corner, 25x 75, and 192 Broome St; Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Avrutine with Robert Friedman..... 22,000

JACKSON AV, e s, 96.3 ft n of 166th St, 100x87.6; Lucy G. Barnard with Catharine A. Lavelle..... 15,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Vernon G. Bruce with Mildred A. Yeandle..... 1,100

135TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 75x100; Lambert Suydam with Joseph Sonsin and Eugenia G. Wahlig..... 35,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV and 79th St, n w corner, 102.2x100; Jacob Du Bois against William Quinn and another, Sept. 13, 1900, canceled..... $31,227

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; James H. Black against Charles H. Day and another, July 3, 1902..... 305

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; John Bell Company against Charles H. Day and another, June 21, 1902..... 101

MORRIS AV, e s, 302.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; John Bell Company against Charles H. Day and another, June 21, 1902..... 111

96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 150x100; Thomas G. Knight against Abraham M. Morgenroth and another, Oct. 24, 1902, canceled..... 810

149TH ST and Morris Av, s w corner, 140x 33.3; Phillip G. Boulton against estate of F. J. Hudner, April 17, 1902..... 55

Lis Pendens.

UNION AV, w s, 261.7 ft s of 168th St, —x141.4x 12.2x—; Mary Cannon against Jacob N. Nash and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Swaln.

WEST END AV, w s, 83.5 ft n of 90th St, 18x82; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against John T. Farley and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

117TH ST, 333 and 535 East; Morris Silverman against Mania Rothbard, (specific performance;) attorney, O. Englander.

19TH ST, 333 West; Jonathan Friedmann against Walter M. Fernbach and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Friedmann.

24TH ST, Lot 76, map of Rose Hill farm, 18th Ward; Isaac Hauben against Nathan Cohen and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

25TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Henry Barger, trustee, against Frazier Gilman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Barger.

36TH ST, 149, 219, and 223 East; 1,705 and 1,707 3d Av, 212 East 37th St, 305 East 38th St, and 740th St, 223 1st Av, 75x102.2; 75x102.2; Valentine Cook, Jr., and another, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Hansen, Zinnser & Power.

63TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.5x 100.5; Warner W. Westervelt and another, executors, against Alice V. McCabe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. Westervelt.

92D ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, runs n 56.5 x w 173.10 to Riverside Drive, or Av, x s 25.7 x e 60 x s 36 x e 110 to beginning; Julia G. Walker and another with the Riverside Building Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brookfield, Chisholm & Thompson.

92D ST, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, runs n 56.5 x w 173.10 to Riverside Drive x s 25.7 x e 60 x s 36 x e 110 to beginning; George R. Schieffelin against Riverside Building Company and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Schieffelin.

161ST ST, s s, 98 ft e of Eagle Av, 27x110; Frances L. Pratt against Charles Ogden, individually and as executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Jordan.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Supreme Court of the United States:

82—Milten Berger Lawder et al., petitioners, vs. William F. Stone, Collector, &c.—Submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

83—George H. Earle, Jr., receiver, vs. Susan Carson.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant.

84—Joseph Beals vs. James J. Cone et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

12—Kipling vs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
24—B. B. Hill Co. vs. Sawyer Boss Co.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co. vs. Taucel.
28—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Française.
32—Howell Torpedo Co. vs. E. W. Bliss Co.
33—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
34—George Frost Co. vs. Cowan.
35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
36—In re Colonial Brewery.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Lacombe presiding.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

12—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Nearseal Unhairing Co.
20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.
21—Same vs. same.
4—Greene vs. Man. Refrigerating Co.
29—Stevens Linen Works vs. Don. (8 cases.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.
9—Kamioner vs. Grant.
527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
538—Miller vs. same.
540—Madden vs. American Ice Co.
542—Silverstein vs. American Ice Co.
General calendar.
92—Belchow vs. Am. Ice Co.
98—Palmer vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
103—Thomas vs. Bache.
88—Doying vs. Bedford Quarries Co.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
109—Coleman vs. same.
15—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decisions:

Stevens, appellant, vs. the Marcellus Electric Railroad Company et al.; Quinn, appellant, vs. Baird; Micelan, Jr., vs. the Irving National Bank, appellant; Horstman vs. Fiege et al., appellants; Richards vs. Hillman et al., appellants; Verity and another, appellants, vs. Sternberg and another; Lowry vs. the Collateral Loan Association, appellant; Lowrey vs. same, appellant; Collins vs. Fowler, appellant; Wagner, appellant, vs. the Buffalo and Rochester Transit Company; Zeigler, appellant, vs. Bailey; Oswego County Savings Bank, appellant, vs. the Town of Genoa; Chenango Valley Savings Bank, appellant, vs. the Railroad Commission; Berkery vs. the Erie Railroad Company, appellant; Baird vs. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; McGuire vs. Corey, appellant.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

People ex rel. Gleason vs. Fire Commissioners of New York, appellants; People ex rel. Shaughnessy vs. the Board of Aldermen of New York.—Orders affirmed with costs.

Hoffman House, New York, appellant, vs. Stokes; Beck vs. the Catholic University of America, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

McCready vs. Lindenborn, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

In re Douglass, appellant, vs. the Supervisors of Westchester County.—Order reversed with costs, and the motion to refund granted with $10 costs.

People ex rel Waddy vs. Police Commissioner of New York, appellant.—Order reversed and application denied, without costs.

In re will of Hopkins.—Judgment of Appellate Division and decree of Surrogate reversed and proceedings remitted to Westchester County for trial before a jury in the Supreme Court, to determine whether the will in question was revoked by testator, costs in all courts to abide event.

People vs. American Loan and Trust Company.—Order affirmed, questions answered, and costs allowed as matter of opinion.

Stokes, appellant, vs. Stokes.—Order reversed and judgment ordered upon the directed verdict, with costs in all courts.

Home Bank, appellant, vs. Garver, assignee.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

43—Perlhinger vs. Grell.
38—Lyons vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
44—Benedict vs. Deshel.
45—Worthington vs. Grisser.
46—Tyrrell vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
10—Becker vs. City of New York.
47—Barsons vs. Mullchie.
49—Ward vs. N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
50—Blumenberg Press vs. Mutual Mercantile Agency.
51—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
52—Clark vs. Man. Ry. Co.
53—Connor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
54—Wiebler vs. Cook.
55—Kratt vs. Hopkins.
48—Harvey vs. McConchie.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Pe[illegible]

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Hoffman House, New York, appellant, vs. Stokes; Beck vs. the Catholic University of America, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide events.

McCready vs. Lindenborn, appellant.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs.

In re Douglass, appellant, vs. the Supervisors of Westchester County.—Order reversed with costs, and the motion to refund granted with $10 costs.

People ex rel Waddy vs. Police Commissioner of New York, appellant.—Order reversed and application denied, without costs.

In re will of Hopkins.—Judgment of Appellate Division and decree of Surrogate reversed and proceedings remitted to Westchester County for trial before a jury in the Supreme Court, to determine whether the will in question was revoked by testator, costs in all courts to abide event.

People vs. American Loan and Trust Company.—Order affirmed, questions answered, and costs allowed as matter of opinion.

Stokes, appellant, vs. Stokes.—Order reversed and judgment ordered upon the directed verdict, with costs in all courts.

Home Bank, appellant, vs. Garver, assignee.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Nov. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

43—Perlhinger vs. Grell.
38—Lyons vs. Degnon-McLean Con. Co.
44—Benedict vs. Deshel.
45—Worthington vs. Grisser.
46—Tyrrell vs. Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank.
10—Becker vs. City of New York.
47—Barsons vs. Mullchie.
49—Ward vs. N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
50—Blumenberg Press vs. Mutual Mercantile Agency.
51—Sheehan vs. Erbe.
52—Clark vs. Man. Ry. Co.
53—Connor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
54—Wiebler vs. Cook.
55—Kratt vs. Hopkins.
48—Harvey vs. McConchie.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mitchell vs. Schreiner.
2—N. J. Cons. Co. vs. Farmers' Loan & T. Co.
3—In re Keen.
4—Dalton vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Walthier vs. same.
7—Shevlin vs. same.
8—Ognibene vs. same.
9—Curtis vs. same.
10—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
11—De Barry vs. Gillig.
12—In re U. S. Trust Co.
13—Marthens vs. Marthens.
14—Gillilan vs. German-Am. R. E. T. G. Co.
15—Merriman vs. Betty.
16—Phillips vs. Tongue.
17—Zapf vs. Zapf.
18—Ruckdeschel vs. Ruckdeschel.
19—Parker vs. Levenson
20—Sullivan vs. American Surety Co.
21—Beer vs. Dowling.
22—Stern vs. Police Department.
23—In re Keystone Realty Co.
24—In re Bathgate Av.
25—In re Brooks.
26—In re Washington Av.
27—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Coles.
28—Anisansel vs. Cogsheall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

A BUILDER'S STORY.

David Maydole made a reputation and a fortune in the manufacture of hammers. A man who was once being shown through the great factory said: "I suppose, Mr. Maydole, you make as good a hammer as is made."

"I make the best hammer that is manufactured," promptly replied Mr. Maydole.

The difference in business ideals is plainly revealed by the character of the product turned out. A Tiffany article is always the best of its kind.

As an example of the highest type of street and house building yet attained in this or any other city on the continent, PROSPECT PARK SOUTH stands absolutely unique. Nothing else in the city affords a basis of comparison. It stands alone in its class. Our ideals of workmanship and material are so far in advance of all other builders of detached houses that poor workmen avoid us and dealers in material dare send us none but doubly inspected, XXX brand, A No. 1 quality. If they do, it goes back.

But One Standard,

that the best. We are often asked by purchasers to build houses of cheaper quality and lower grade to meet the prices of some other builders; but we can only afford to build the best house that can be built.

Artistic Ideas.

We speak modestly about our taste, but we simply tell you what others have told us over and over again when we say that in point of artistic merit Prospect Park South is as far ahead of everything else in its line as Fifth Avenue is ahead of Baxter Street.

The most delightful employment of the owner of Prospect Park South is the personal selection of styles of architecture, including interior detail and finish of the houses.

Our French chateau, Swiss chalet, Romanesque, Mexican, Japanese, Domestic Gothic, Nurnberg, Old Colonial and Mission types of houses have been admired and copied by architects from Maine to California and very feebly by local builders, who, catching merely a part of the idea, evolve only the grotesque.

Our Advantages.

Almost all builders buy lumber and materials on six months' to one year's time. We pay spot cash for very large lots, saving 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. over the other fellow. We buy nails by the car load direct from the manufacturer, and sheathing paper by the ton. We have our own architect and keep him busy all the time.

You pay us a profit of about 5 per cent. (sometimes less) over cash wholesale prices.

About Prices.

The only argument used by cheap builders against houses in Prospect Park South is that prices are high. They would be for the ordinary builder's house, but our prices are lower than any others, quality and values considered. Our $8,000 house will be the best house that $8,000 can build. Our $40,000 house the best that $40,000 can put together.

Houses to Order.

Most of our business is now building houses to order (we have sixteen under way) for those who believe the facts above stated. We guarantee you absolutely against one penny of extras on your house.

See our completed houses. Electric L, Flatbush train, from Park Row to our office at Beverley Road in 22 minutes. Flatbush avenue or Smith street trolley to Beverley Road.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

256-257 Broadway, New York.

Real Estate.

[From New York Times.]

"SELLER'S TITLE WAS NO GOOD

"THE COURT AT THE TRIAL DECIDED THAT THE PURCHASER MUST TAKE IT. THE APPELLATE DIVISION HAS DIRECTED A REVERSAL."

(In the case in question, the purchaser was ready to accept the title, provided she was assured that it was marketable. The question involved was one of law, about which there could reasonably be different opinions. The litigation was expensive, and the seller not only had to bear the heavy expense of it, but found himself at the end of it burdened by an unmarketable title.)

If this company had insured his title,

FIRST—It would have conducted, at its own expense, the costly litigation involved.

SECOND—It would, if defeated, have made good the loss to the insured.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$6,000,000**

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York.
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Capital and Surplus, $8,000,000.

Furnishes money on bond and mortgage, where the security is approved, to enable purchasers of real estate to complete transactions.

"R U Looking" for furnished houses, rooms, or flats? Vacant property brings no returns; have customers for above. Downey's Renting Agency, 204 7th Av.

Owners.—We have cash buyers; send us list of your property. Muhlker Bros., 1,396 Lexington Av.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH. BARGAIN. Built for $12,000 FOR WALL ST. BROKER who was unfortunate. He paid $1,000 on it. Has lost all in speculation. Builder must sell. PRICE $10,500. TERMS: $500 CASH and $80 monthly pays all, or MAKE OFFER. ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST, NEW DETACHED COLONIAL HOUSES ever erected in Flatbush. Finished in MAHOGANY, SYCAMORE, and OAK. OAK FLOORS, BEAM CEILINGS, LAVISHLY DECORATED. 12 LARGE Rooms, 2 tiled baths, ELEGANT BILLIARD ROOM, and many other attractions found only in the very highest-priced houses. Fine, large grounds. Most Beautiful location, WITH EVERY IMPROVEMENT. Near "L" Road and Trolleys. 28 minutes to Manhattan. Call any day. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AVE.

FLATBUSH, PRICE, $6,000.
ON 22D ST., NEAR OCEAN Av., new detached houses, beautifully decorated, PARQUET floors, quartered oak trim, MODERN plumbing; UNIQUE THROUGHOUT; 10% CASH, BALANCE $45.00 per month PAYS ALL. Brighton Beach rapid transit to MANHATTAN in 28 MINUTES. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE houses; owner on premises, HARRY S. SHAFTER, 760 East 22d St., B'klyn.

IN GARDEN SPOT OF BROOKLYN.
Just completed, 3 three-story and basement limestone houses; three-story extension; Nos. 1,248-50-52 Bergen St., near Brooklyn Av.; complete in detail of advanced modern building; tiled bathroom, parquet floors, &c.; cannot be duplicated anywhere for price. Inquire premises of owner and builder, THOMAS H. FRASER. Open daily.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 22d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to BOERUM & HENRY, 409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FLATBUSH, $8,000 AND $2,750.
TWO DETACHED HOUSES NEAR OCEAN AV. and elevated station. FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS AND TRIM; elegant gas fixtures and decorations. MUST BE SOLD BEFORE DEC. 1ST. Terms, $500 down on one; $250 down on the other, BALANCE TO SUIT. C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,067 FLATBUSH AVENUE

150 FEET FROM **FIRST STREET** PROSPECT PARK.
561 to 569. Three and four story private dwellings. Every modern improvement. $21,500 to $26,000. PETER F. DELANEY, Builder. On premises.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

Greatest bargain ever offered in Brooklyn; $3,900; 4-story, basement, and cellar brick dwelling; 114 Prospect St.; three blocks bridge entrance; good order; fine investment. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES.
2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur Pl., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x125; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder: 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Exceptional bargain for quick purchaser; 8-room, two-family house; excellent condition; $1,800. $600 down. Room 607, 7 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

For sale or rent—Five acres with residence; all modern improvements, stable, &c.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Ave., Cor. 26th St.

SHORE FRONT, NORTH SIDE;
$35 DOWN, BALANCE $5 MONTHLY;
32 MINUTES OUT; 6 CENT COMMUTATION. CALL PERSONALLY OR WRITE NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 1,123 BROADWAY.

Nearly three acres in village, house 10 rooms; steam heat, sanitary plumbing; shade, fruit, barn, poultry house; $4,000. Box 330 Rockville Centre, L. I.

For Sale—Stable, 50 cabs; good buildings, plenty of room for more; will sell cheap. W. E. Hoffman, A. E.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.

Aeolian Hall

5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50c. sq. ft. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH S 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT, corner of Church and White Sts.; old established trade. WARREN & SKILLIN, 96 BROADWAY.

CHARLES H. EATON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 0420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Attractive offices, north light, 635 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $12.50 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 24th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business: 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

BLEECKER STREET, NO. 289.—Large lofts to rent; suitable for storage or other purposes; $25. WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

27 Frankfort St.—Large basement and sub-cellar, 30x70; plenty of light. Apply Janitor.

To Let.—24 loft, 25x90, elevator and good light, reasonable. Smith, 2,505 3d Av., near 138th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To buy lands in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States. Address C. A. Ballreich, 227 Central Block, Pueblo, Col.

I manage, rent, sell, exchange, and lease Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,091 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Farms wanted; cash customers; send full particulars. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., New York.

CHURCH property wanted; give full particulars. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Wanted—Old tenements or private houses below 23d St. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Desirable furnished house, West 11th St.; 12 rooms, bath; rent, season, $1,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

ONLY $800.00 PER ANNUM.
149TH STREET, NOS. 544 TO 558 WEST.—Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings; ten rooms and two bathrooms; will be decorated to suit. Caretaker in No. 544, or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$750.00.—Elegant, 12-room, stone-front dwelling house; mirrors and chandeliers. 16 East 121st.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the Pulsons Biltmore estate; large and beautifully furnished cottage, with stable and garden, for season or year. For terms apply Thompson Real Estate Co., 9 Pack Square, Asheville, N. C.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location on a Side-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD, QUIET AND COMFORT. FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms. Extraordinary Rates.
Transient, $2.50 upward daily.
Single rooms, $3.50 weekly; double rooms, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75 weekly.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, dressing room or two bedrooms, $17.50 weekly.
Superior cuisine; breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly.
Three meals, $8.75 weekly.
Breakfast or luncheon, 50c.; dinner, 75c.
Shops or theatres 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
25-27 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 8336 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 117TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service, fine sound night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN T. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE, Superintendent on application.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.
Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH, with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $550 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $37.50 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; southern exposure; up to date; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

61-69 EAST 86th
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory.
Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st.
1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

WASHINGTON SQUARE,
NO. 68 SOUTH.
Corner apartment; seven light rooms and bath; ample closets; hot water, steam heat; $50.

A New Elevator Apartment House.
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs.; 4 and 5 large light rooms and bath. Rents, $32 and $40.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

12 WEST 126TH ST.
Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE VICTORIA.
Lenox Ave., S. E. corner 138th St.
New and Modern Apartment Suites of 4-5-6-7 Rooms and Bath.
ALL LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, MARBLE BATH ROOMS, OPEN NICKEL PLUMBING
PLENTY OF CLOSET ROOM. BUTLER'S PANTRIES and PRIVATE HALLS.
Wide extension courts supply direct light and air. Electric light, long distance telephone in each apartment. All-night elevator service. Liveried attendants.
These Apartments must be seen to be appreciated, as they are the finest and cheapest in the City. | Rents, $30 to $50.
Phone, 3433 Harlem. H. NICHOLSBURG, Owner, on Premises.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.

FOXHALL,
Recently Completed,
FACING COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
A few Desirable Suites Remaining.
Corner 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
HIGH CLASS SEVEN STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.
This house commands attention from those who seek choice Apartments where every device for comfort is installed and in a section that is exclusive. All rooms are light and airy; open fireplaces, with elegant logs and andirons; drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; beveled plate mirror; closed door in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms.
Suites of five to seven rooms and bath, $60 to $100.
RICHTINGER & IRVING, Agents, 2,649 Broadway, between 100th and 101st Sts.
'Phone, 3,186—Riverside.

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c.
Rent, $1,050 to $1,400.
5-6-7-8 large rooms beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN KOVEN.
2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 106th St.
Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.
Agent J. H. MILLER, 501 W. 113th St.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 115TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

COLUMBIA ARMS.
Amsterdam Ave. and 115th St.
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Overlooking Columbia University.
5, 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $40-$65.
Apply on premises, or AMEND & SKILLEN, 96 BROADWAY.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 90TH ST. & MADISON AVE., OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $600 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2754—79.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
48 to 52 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

The Milward, 44 West 131st St.—Ready for immediate possession, a very desirable parlor floor apartment; seven light rooms and bath; all modern improvements; large, sunny dining room, overlooking private house rear; adults only; owner resides on premises; rent, $33.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $35.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath. Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 23d St.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION.—Exquisite five-room second-floor apartment, facing Morningside Park; finely reputed property, restricted to refined adults; rent, $34.00. 342 Manhattan Av.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $900 to $1,350. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Elegant corner apartments; elevator service, bath, and all improvements; rents moderate. Inquire R. A. Gilde, southeast corner 97th St. and West End Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

12 West 30th St.—Apartment, furnished, two rooms and bath; splendid central location; $25 per month.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ROTHSTEIN & SCHIFFMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received a writ of replevin against Rothstein & Schiffman, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 135 Grand Street, for $1,100, in favor of Otto A. and Ida Schreiber. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that the place was closed up by the firm on Saturday last. The business was started in December, 1900.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE SOCIETY.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received an execution against the Anti-Cigarette Society, manufacturer of a patent medicine for the cure of cigarette smoking and the drinking habit, at 65 Bleecker Street, for $387, in favor of the Ben.-E. Hampton Company for advertising, and a Sheriff made a levy at the place of business. The concern was incorporated on March 5 last, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $100,000.

H. SPIEGEL, SON & CO.—H. Spiegel, Son & Co., manufacturers of shirts at 27 East Tenth Street, have been closed up since Monday morning, and creditors have placed their claims in the hands of attorneys, with a view of putting them into bankruptcy. The business was started about eighteen months ago, and the partners were Henrietta Spiegel, Samuel Spiegel, and Max Conay. On Oct 3 they claimed to have assets of $42,000 and liabilities of $24,000, and Bradstreet's took away their rating on Oct. 14. Mrs. Spiegel was the owner of 454 Ninth Avenue, which was valued at $40,000 and mortgaged for $31,000, and it was said that she had transferred the property on Friday last to Leopold Rothstein for $1. Max Conay of the firm was also a partner in the firm of B. Conay & Co., manufacturers of gloves at 50 Bond Street, in which firm he became a partner in 1898. Neither partner was in when the reporter called there yesterday, and those in charge declined to give any information regarding the affairs of either firm.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL ROSE.—Samuel Rose of 272 Grand Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,333 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892.

JACOB R. REESE.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed John C. Coleman temporary receiver of the assets of Jacob R. Reese, jobber in dry goods at 255 Church Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

BERNSTEIN BROTHERS.—Abraham and Morris Bernstein, who compose the firm of Bernstein Brothers, formerly at 17 East Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,290 and no assets. Their stock was taken on a writ of replevin in January, 1902.

DANIEL O'REARDON.—Daniel O'Reardon, a traveling salesman, at 23 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $60,621, and no assets. Part of the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of O'Reardon & Co., exporters and manufacturers' agents in this city, who made an assignment in March, 1892. $3,000 of the liabilities were incurred in London from 1896 to 1900, and some were contracted at Florence, S. C., in 1893, and at Providence, R. I. The largest creditors are Elizabeth R. Delafield $34,784, and Charles O. Burns $10,132, both for borrowed money.

B. J. MILHEISER & SONS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against B. J. Milheiser & Sons, composed of Benjamin J., William I., and Moses Milheiser, manufacturers of waists at 119 Spring Street, by the following creditors: Frank Bauer, $300; York Manufacturing Company, $219, and the United States Paper Company, $1. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $1,000 and admitted in writing their insolvency. They began business in September, 1901.

GEORGE P. HERDLING.—George P. Herdling, hotel keeper, residing at 864 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $133,700 and no assets. He was formerly for fifteen years proprietor of the United States Hotel, at Fulton and Pearl Streets, and also of the Metropolitan Hotel, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, from 1897 to Feb. 28, 1901, when he sold out to Fife & Selover. Of his liabilities, $112,000 are to Theodore Mundorf, Charles T. Jones, and two others for balance of the unexpired lease of the Metropolitan Hotel, which, although he assigned the lease to Fife & Selover, he has not been released from. Among the other creditors are the Charles Ortmann Company, $9,000, balance of a chattel mortgage, and William Ottman & Co., $3,000, for meat. Most of the debts were contracted in 1900.

M. GOLDBERG & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Max Goldberg and William Wasserstrom, who compose the firm of M. Goldberg & Co., manufacturers of leather belts at 59 Walker Street, by the following creditors: Mallaney & Smith, $187; Berkovitz, Goldsmith & Spiegel, $666, and E. Kasnowitz & Brother, $389. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on Nov. 1 transferred cash to various creditors and also transferred a portion of their stock to persons unknown, and on Nov. 6 transferred $150 in cash to S. Lipschitz, a creditor. Mr. Goldberg has been in business since 1895, and the firm was formed on Jan. 1, 1900. Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for the petitioning creditors, said that the liabilities are about $10,000, and that considerable of their stock was taken off a replevin for $80.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Frederick F.—V. Seeser.... $1,283
ARBEITER, Israil—J. S. Silis and another.... 42
BUNYARD, Harry A.—L. R. More and another.... 80
BERNINGER, Isidore—J. S. Silis and another.... 236
BAKER, Hibbard—Barrington Realty Company.... 978
BACCI, Michael—A. Spinnetta.... 1,215
BOFF, Sophia and John A.—A. Yost.... 151
CONNOR, Louise M.—T. McMahon, Jr.... 520
CALLER, Eysle—K. Salzman.... 79
CLEVEN, Samuel—E. W. Dunscomb.... 32
CIRRITO, Vincent and John—W. H. Schmohl.... 1,800
DONALDSON, Margaret—H. L. Finlayson.... 211
DALY, Katharine—L. Rheims Company.... 186
DEVISLE, Armand F. and Ulysses T.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company.... 63
DE SPOTTE, Clyde—Modes, Fashion and Pattern Company.... 48
DUNN, William W.—M. R. Haffendin and another.... 82
ENGELS, Oscar—M. S. Schenck.... 502
ENGELS, Oscar—M. S. Schenck.... costs.... 102
EDEN, Edward—G. D. Gregory.... 85
FAHEY, Bridget—E. J. Deegan and another, costs.... 70
FRISCH, Harry—L. Spiegelberg and another.... 361
GILES, Leonard W.—J. Mara.... 114
GREEN, Annie—K. Salzman.... 88
GUINAN, Michael—M. H. Gillespie and another, costs.... 10
HUNTINGTON, Emily C.—R. A. Boehles.... 103
HALLOCK, Alice E.—Richardson & Boynton Company.... 167
HOPTON, Almon—M. Schweers and another.... 170
HAMPTON, George H.—J. R. Alverez.... 100
HAIGHT, William C.—T. A. Emmis and another, costs.... 45
HAND, George B.—H. W. Miller and another, costs.... 248
HERRMANN, Carl, and Arthur W. Tams—American Surety Company of New York.... 386
KURTZ, William—T. Henry.... 525
KORST, George E., and Herman C. Lohman—R. Weber.... 1,384
KRANDT, Herman—G. L. Lowenthal, costs.... 68
LEVINSON, Nathan—B. Russotto.... 70
LOHMAN, Herman C.—New York Edison Company.... 677
LUTZ, Lewis—United Mine and Trading Company.... 475
MARKERT, Anthony—A. B. Selter.... 38
MANASCHEWITZ, Max—K. Salzman.... 170
MARGOLIN, Barnet—K. Salzman.... 20
MESSINGESER, Isaac—K. Salzman.... 22
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Sullivan.... 641
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. U. Storm, costs.... 101
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Levy & Levy, costs.... 81
MORRIS, Nicholas A.—J. Bull.... 42
MOMAND, Ragnald—N. Karatsonyi and another.... 354
NURICK, Abraham—J. S. Silis and another.... 72
PAPA, Janes, by guardian—S. E. Bloch and another, costs.... 71
PINKNEY, Eugene A.—Tribune Association.... 115
O'BRIEN, Matthew—P. Skelly.... 284
OFFER, Samuel—S. Bretchman.... 449
RIMBACH, Adam J., and Ignatz Hitter—People of the State of New York.... 500
READ, Clara L.—C. J. Cantwell.... 149
PETERS, William K.—C. Shea and another.... 33
PUCCI, Antonio G.—O. J. Gude Company.... 77
POLLOCK, David—New York Central Coal Company.... 31
ROLLINSON, William—F. E.—M. Woodie.... 146
ROSENBLATT, Leon—T. Mulligan and another.... 129
RUSSELL, Walter G.—S. Horowitz.... 22
RAINES, George and Isaac—S. Salzman.... 30
RUBIN, Kopel—K. Salzman.... 30
ROBSTEIN, Davis—K. Salzman.... 124
SMITH, Warren D. W.—G. L. Felb.... 7,018
SMITH, Charles H.—H. Schaus.... 51
SOMMER, Jacob—W. H. Sidway.... 268
SUSSMAN, Mike—R. Russotto.... 44
SCHATZSKY, Mayer—H. Jacobs.... 46
SILVER, Abrach—K. Salzman.... 35
STILLINGS, John A. R.—T. Fawcett.... 264
SEGALL, Louis—S. Krowitz.... 45
SEANTON, Esther H.—A. J. Cully.... 79
SIRE, Leander L.—G. D. Curtis and another.... 519
SIRE, Leander L.—G. D. Curtis and another.... costs.... 394
SCHIFF, David—J. Hammerslough and another.... 336
STEIN, Meyer—International Shirt and Collar Company.... 128
THE PHOTO PROCESS PLATE COMPANY.... 396
WEBER, Sarah T. and Henry—E. A. Acker.... 203

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash.... 76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed.... 65
Oats, No. 2.... 34¾
Flour, Minnesota patents.... $4.15
Cotton, middling.... 8.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.... 05½
Sugar, granulated.... 4.35
Molasses O. K., prime.... 40
Beef, family.... 17.00
Beef hams.... 31.00
Tallow, prime.... 06¼
Pork, mess.... 18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.... 09
Lard, prime.... 11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.... 24.00
Butter, Western creamery.... 25½

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 71½@72c; No. 3, 66@70c; No. 2 red, 70¾@71¾c; No. 2 corn, 53½c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 29½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 45¾c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@16.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.37½@10.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.20@10.40; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.50@9.67½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10@10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Business at the Cotton Exchange was upon a large scale at lower prices. The market started easy at a decline of 2@4 points, and quiet and unsettled generally weak. At one time there was a loss of 10 to 15 points apparent. The market was finally steady at a decline of 6 to 12 points. The weakness in cotton was scarcely to be accounted for by the more legitimate influences, which developed no new phases that were more bearish than hertofore apparent. The decline in prices was more directly the result of continued liquidation under the force of stop orders. The local market was weakened by a revised and increased crop estimate by a Memphis prognosticator of note who now is reckoning upon a crop of 11,700,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations 10 points lower on the basis of 8.30 for middling upland and 8.55 for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 574 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, unchanged at 7 11-16c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, 1-16c lower at 7 9-16c; sales, 1,900 bales. Savannah, ⅛c lower at 7⅞c; sales, 541 bales. Charleston, ⅛c lower at 7 9-16c; sales, 300 bales. Wilmington, unchanged at 7¾c; sales, nil. Norfolk, 1-16c lower at 7 13-16c; sales, 806 bales. Baltimore, unchanged at 8¼c; sales nil. Galveston, 1-16c lower at 7 13-16c; sales, 1,093 bales. Augusta, 1-16c lower at 7¾c; sales, 375 bales. Memphis, 1-16c lower at 7½c; sales, 3,300 bales. St. Louis, 1-16c lower at 7¾c; sales nil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.95	7.95	7.87	7.88@7.90
December	8.02	8.03	7.92	7.95@7.96
January	8.06	8.10	7.95	7.98@7.99
Februar—	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.85@7.86
March	7.97	7.98	7.86	7.90@7.91
April	7.97	7.96	7.90	7.92@7.94
May	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.95@7.96
June	7.99	7.99	7.98	7.98@7.99
July	8.03	8.03	7.96	7.98@7.99
August	7.92	7.92	7.80	7.86@7.87

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 63,000 bales; American, 63,000 bales. Middling upland, 4.46d. Futures closed steady, 2 points decline. Closed barely steady, net 2½@3 points lower; November, 4.24; November-December, 4.29@4.30; December-January, 4.28@4.29; January-February, February-March, March-April, and April-May, 4.27; May-June-June-July, and July-August, 4.27@4.28. Manchester yarns steady. Cloths—Moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a day of stubborn bullishness in the wheat market, with the tendency steadily upward and speculative offerings so light that final prices were at the best point of the day, or ½@⅝c higher than the previous night. The late curb trade developed even greater strength, for May at 3 o'clock was 78¾@70c bid. The primary cause for all this strength in wheat was a smaller movement in the Northwest and contentions that the entire Western receipts would not drop off. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81¾c; No. Northern, Duluth, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c, and No. 2 red, New York, 76½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 77¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, 66@70c; December, 68¾c; May, 72½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; December, 40¾@40½c; May, 38½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, 33c; December, 28¾c; May, 29¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 11.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 71c; November, 73c; December, 70¾c; May, 73¼c; macaroni, No. 1, 67¾c; No. 2, 65¾c. Oats—December, 29¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾@73c; December, 72¾c; No. 2 spring, 72¾c. Barley—No. 2, 65½c; sample, 35@56½c. Corn—December, 50¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 11.—Wheat—December, 71¾@71½c; May, 73c; on track: No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.40@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; Spring clears, $3.15@3.30; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.95@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.90; red-dog, $22.½@$3, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.25@2.30, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.40@3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.30@3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine, white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.25@1.27. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.15; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middlings, $17@22 in 200-lb sacks; mixed feed, $18@18.50; linseed oilcake, $25.50; corn oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oil meal, $26.50@27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	78 3-16	78¾	78-3-16	78¾
May	77 11-16	78 13-16	77⅞	78¾
Corn—				
December	54¾	55	54½	54¾
January	....	....	....	54¾
May	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	35¾
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$11.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	71½	72¼	71 7-16	72⅝
May	73¾	74⅝	73⅜	74⅝
July	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72½
Corn—				
December	50¼	51	50¼	50¾
May	41⅜	42	41⅜	41⅝
July	41	41½	40¾	41⅜
Oats—				
December	30	30¼	29 9-16	29¾
May	31½	31⅝	30 13-16	31¼
Lard—				
January	$9.20	$9.22½	$9.15	$9.15
May	8.40	8.42½	8.40	8.40
Ribs—				
January	8.05	8.05	8.00	8.00
May	7.02½	7.02½	7.87½	7.87½
Pork—				
January	15.15	15.20	15.10	15.12½
May	14.25	14.35	14.25	14.27½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $20@$20.50; short clear, $21@23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $10@$18; packet, $14@$15.50; extra India mess, $26@28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8½c; 160 lb, 9¼c; pigs, 9¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 13c; 10 lb, 12¾c; 12 lb, 12¼c; 14 lb, 12¼c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6¼c. LARD—$11@11.10; city kettle, $10.40@10.60; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.30; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 15c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

COFFEE.—The coffee market after opening steady with first prices unchanged to 5 points lower, as a result of rather weak early cables, ruled only moderately active during the session, but showed a steadier tone, the close being net unchanged on all options except April, which was net 5 points higher. The market closed steady, with total sales footing up some 30,000 bags. The spot market ruled quiet but about steady with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.75@4.80
December	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
January	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.85@4.90
February	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
March	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.05@5.10
April	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15@5.20
May	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
June	....	....	....	5.25@5.35
July	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
August	....	....	....	5.40@5.45
September	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.50
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio—No. 7 Rio, 4¾50; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 27,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 675,000 bags. Santos—Good average Santos, 4¾200; receipts, 42,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,620,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M., was net ½@1½ pfennig higher; sales, 54,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., steady; March declined ¼f; others declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., declined ¼f; total sales, 43,000 bags; January, 34.25; February, 34.50; March, 34.75; April, 35.00; May, 35.25; June, 35.50; July, 35.75; August, 36.00; September, 36.25; October, 36.25; November and December, 34.25.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:42	Sun sets...4:47	Moon sets...3:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:22	Gov. Isl'd...4:47	H. Gate....6:33
P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....4.45	Gov. Isl'd...5:06	H. Gate....7:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Leeward Islands, British, Dutch, and French Guiana		12:30 P. M.
Cherokee, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Horatio, Northern Brazil	3:00 A. M.	....
Jamestown, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	....	2:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:30 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	....	6:30 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Comal, Mobile and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M.		12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples	8:30 A. M.		11:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	....		10:00 A. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	....		....
British Prince, Antwerp	....		....
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	*9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	....		....
Columbia, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	....		3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.		12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	....		3:00 P. M.
Koronia, Leeward and Windward Islands, the Guianas	9:30 A. M.	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Ky West	....		3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	....		5:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.		1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.		3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.		10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Brazil via Pernambuco, Santos, &c	4:00 A. M.		6:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M.	*12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursdays, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hong Kong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii at the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 11; Shanghai, Oct. 14; Yokohama, Oct. 21, and Honolulu, Nov. 2, reached San Francisco per steamer Gaelic and were dispatched east Nov. 9 at 6 P. M. Due in New York on the morning of Friday, Nov. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 12.

El Cid, Galveston, Nov. 7.
Lampasas, Galveston, Nov. 6.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Nov. 5.
Soldier Prince, Bahia, Oct. 28.

THURSDAY, NOV. 13.

Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 6.
El Valle, New Orleans, Nov. 8.
Neckar, Bremen, Nov. 1.
Pretoria, Plymouth, Nov. 3.
Selassia, Glasgow, Oct. 29.

FRIDAY, NOV. 14.

Kroonland, Southampton, Nov. 5.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 29.

SATURDAY, NOV. 15.

Calabria, Naples, Oct. 31.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Oct. 29.
La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 8.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Philadelphia, Cherbourg, Nov. 8.

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.

Adana, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Heathburn, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Trojan Prince, Gibraltar, Nov. 3.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 6.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Gregory, Para, Nov. 5.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Watson, Swansea Oct. 29, with coal to order. Arrived at the Bar at about 10:40 P. M.

SS Foxhall, Rose, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 8, to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at about midnight.

SS Oneida, Rich, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 6 and Wilmington, N. C., 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. H. Clyde & Co.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Cardenas, &c., Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Hugoma, McLean, San Juan, &c., Oct. 31, with mdse. to the M. F. Price Co.—vessel to Scammell Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Aragon, Blue, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 6 with mdse. to the Export Lumber Co.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, La Guayra, &c., Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Beacon, (Nor.,) Peterson, Port Maria Nov. 4 and Port Antonio 5th, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Segurance, Leighton, Colon Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) Fiske, Baltimore, Nov. 9, with mdse. in transit to the Hamburg-American Line. Will finish loading for Copenhagen.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Oct. 29, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 12:23 A. M.

SS Huntington, (Br.,) Nicholson, Swansea Oct. 26, with coal to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Genoa, &c., Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Orient Point, (Br., new, 2,870 tons,) Wise, Swansea Oct. 29, with coal to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bradhering, Kingston, &c., Nov. 1, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Altai, (Ger.,) Bussman, Savanilla, &c., Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Kronprins Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Richter, Bremen Nov. 4 and Southampton and Cherbourg 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Timbertown, (Br., new, 2,643 tons,) Matheson, Santos Oct. 14 and Rio Janeiro 23d, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Niagara, Irvine, Tampico Nov. 1 and Havana 5th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:08 A. M.

SS Navigator, (Nor.,) Jacobson, Progreso Nov. 2, with hemp to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Pawtuxet, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Comal, Woodward, Brunswick Oct. 28 and Mobile Nov. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 11, 9:30 P. M., south southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Manse Hats, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sigio, for Galveston.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS City of Memphis, for Savannah.
SS Hector, for Newport News.

Spoken.

Bark Drumcairn, (Br.,) Smith, from New York for Salonica, was spoken Oct. 22, in lat. 9 south, lon. 34 west.

By Cable.

SS Kroonland, (Br.,) Gordon, (2nd) Cabin, from New York for Southampton, was passed Nov. 12, 2 A. M., off the Lizard.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albrecht, from New York for Hamburg, was passed Nov. 12, 2 A. M., off the Lizard.

SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, sld. from Port Natal for New York Nov. 9.

SS Terence, (Br.,) Capt. Grimes, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Nov. 5.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Capt. Dempwolf, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point today.

SS Perugia, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Capt. Sartorio, (from Genoa,) sld. from Naples for New York Nov. 5.

SS Fairmead, (Br.,) Capt. Lewer, sld. from Messina for New York Nov. 6.

SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. De Barbiar, from New York, arr. at Naples Nov. 7.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New York via Palermo, arr. at Trieste Nov. 7.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to-day.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) Capt. Lamb, from New York for Gibraltar, passed Gibraltar, (2nd) Nov. 12, 2 A. M.

SS Fan

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY L. RUMPHORST, plaintiff, against JOHN F. REINECKE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date on or about the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known as Nos. 81 and 83 Christie (late First) Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Christie Street distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northwest corner of Christie and Hester (late Eagle) Streets; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Christie Street fifty feet two inches, or thereabouts; thence westerly along land now or late of Leonard Fisher, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet, or thereabouts; thence southerly and parallel with Christie Street fifty feet six inches, or thereabouts; thence easterly along land now or late of Sarah Gomperts, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet to the point on the westerly side of Christie Street, designated as the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

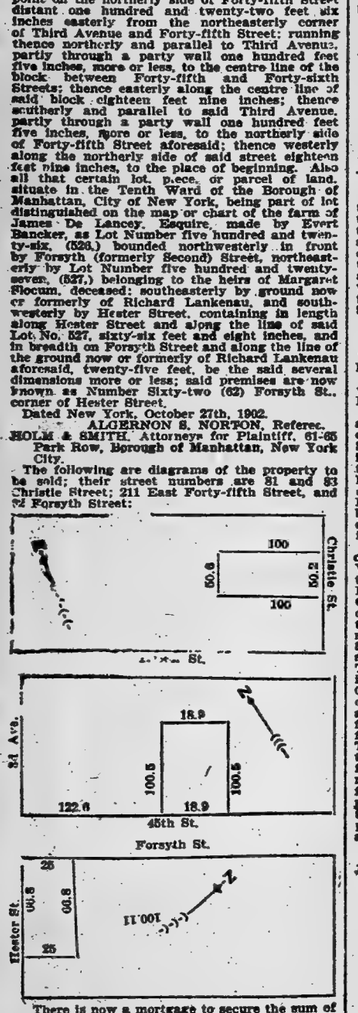
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; running thence northerly and parallel to Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line of said block eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and parallel to said Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly side of said street eighteen feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of lot distinguished on the map or chart of the farm of James De Lancey, Esquire, made by Evert Bancker, as Lot Number five hundred and twenty-six, (526,) bounded northwesterly in front by Forsyth (formerly Second) Street, northeasterly by Lot Number five hundred and twenty-seven, (527,) belonging to the heirs of Margaret Slocum, deceased; southeasterly by ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau, and southwesterly by Hester Street, containing in length along Hester Street and along the line of said Lot No. 527, sixty-six feet and eight inches, and in breadth on Forsyth Street and along the line of the ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau aforesaid, twenty-five feet, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises are now known as Number Sixty-two (62) Forsyth St., corner of Hester Street.

Dated New York, October 27th, 1902.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold; their street numbers are 81 and 83 Christie Street; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, and 62 Forsyth Street:



There is now a mortgage to secure the sum of $3,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 18th day of November, 1898, on the undivided interest or share of John F. Reinecke in all of the above premises, said mortgage to be paid off by the referee, the premises being sold free and clear of liens or incumbrances. There are no taxes due on same.

Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1902.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

n5-2aw3wW&S2n26

SIXTY-THIRD STREET. — SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edwin A. McAlpin, George L. McAlpin, David H. McAlpin, Jr., and Charles W. McAlpin, as executors under the last will and testament of David H. McAlpin, deceased, Plaintiffs, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Ella T. von E. Wendel, Russell Sage and Margaret O. Sage, sued as Margaret Slocum Sage, his wife, and John Henry Hammond, as receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue and the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-third Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-third Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.

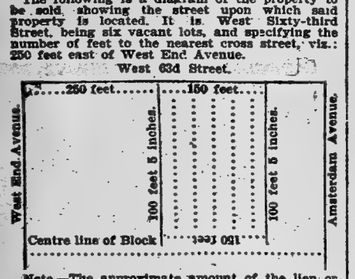
Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located. It is West Sixty-third Street, being six vacant lots, and specifying the number of feet to the nearest cross street, viz.: 250 feet east of West End Avenue.

West 63d Street.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $50,413.23, with interest on $50,070.23 from October 8th, 1902, and interest on $343.00 from October, 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,151.79.

SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.

TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n8-2aw3wW&S2n26

Surrogate Notices.

LA BAU, ALICIA V., or MARY ALICIA VANDERBILT LA BAU BERGER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 10, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alicia V. La Bau, or Mary Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau Berger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Browne, their attorneys, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of September, 1902.

EDITH LA BAU DYER,
LILLIAN LA BAU AYMAR,
Executrices.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Executrices, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s24-1aw6mW

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Z. Melville Knowles, 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 1st day of September, 1902. EMILY J. MURTAUGH, Executrix. Z. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney and Counsel for Executrix, 302 Broadway, New York City. s1-1aw6mW

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HANSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the late village of Wakefield, now a part of the City of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled map of part of South Mount Vernon, New York, property of George J. Penfield, made by R. W. Burrowes, Civil Engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, as lots numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the east by Railroad Avenue or Bronx River Place; on the south by River Street; on the west by Meadow Street; on the north by Lots 8 and 27 on said map, being about one hundred and thirty-six feet by two hundred and forty feet, more or less.

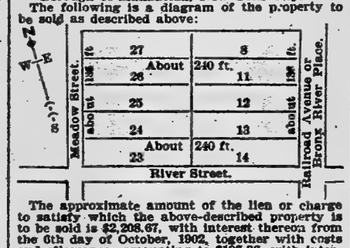
Also all the property, right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the land in the streets, alleys, and avenues bounding and abutting upon said lots herein conveyed to the centre line thereof.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,268.67, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $197.36, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 27, 1902.

JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

o29-2aw3wW&S&n19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN L. LAWRENCE, sole acting executor, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES ROGERS and others, Defendants.

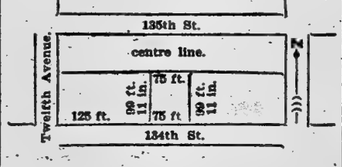
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots, pieces, or parcels of ground situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and along said centre line seventy-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Twelfth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part of, in, and to said street in front of the above-described premises.

Dated New York, Oct. 20th, 1902.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON, Referee.

J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 128 Broadway, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,251.44, with interest from October 4th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54 and interest.

Dated New York, October 28rd, 1902.

JOSEPH F. MULQUEEN, Referee.

o27-1aw3wM&W&n18

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK A. JOHNSON and GEORGE W. ANDERSON, individually and as members of the firm of JOHNSON & ANDERSON, Bankrupts.—No. 5,272.

To the creditors of Frederick A. Johnson and George W. Anderson, individually and as members of the firm of Johnson & Anderson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Frederick A. Johnson and George W. Anderson, individually and as members of the firm of Johnson & Anderson, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a triustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 11th, 1902.

NO. 5,342.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE T. LEWIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George T. Lewis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said George T. Lewis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

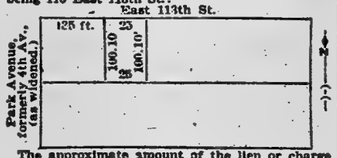
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 23rd, 1902.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 110 East 113th St.:

East 113th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,251.44, with interest from October 4th, 1902, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54 and interest.

Dated New York, October 23rd, 1902.

JOSEPH F. MULQUEEN, Referee

BIG BRIDGE CABLES RESISTED THE FIRE

Damage to New East River Structure Not More Than $50,000.

Fire Again Appears in the Wreckage, but Is Soon Extinguished—No Insurance Carried.

Fire again started about 7:30 o'clock last night at the Manhattan end of the new East River Bridge. Capt. Brogan of Engine Company 11, Acting Chief of the Fourth Battalion, with his engine and men, worked on the fire until 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and were the last to leave. At that time there was not the slightest sign of fire. The men employed by the Roebling Construction Company were working on the bridge all the afternoon and they saw no signs of fire.

In the evening the watchman noticed that some of the wreckage which hung from cable No. 4, about 75 feet from the tower and 200 feet above the water, was again burning. Engines Nos. 11 and 15 were summoned, and the hose being carried about 275 feet up the tower, a stream of water was thrown on the flames, extinguishing them in a few minutes.

The damage to the bridge by fire on Monday night can be repaired at a cost of $50,000 according to estimates made yesterday by Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Commission, Charles J. Roebling of the Roebling Construction Company, and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. The engineers from the Department of Bridges and the Roebling Company were early on the scene. Not one of them before he ascended the tower thought the damage would foot less than $300,000, and there were one or two who were inclined to agree with the estimates made by engineers the night of the fire that the loss probably would reach $1,000,000. As soon as they reached the top of the tower, however, all the engineers saw that the estimates of the previous night were excessive, and that the loss to the Roebling Company would be about $50,000.

In the party that went to the top of the tower yesterday besides those mentioned were Engineer Martin, who is in charge of the steel work; Chief Engineer William Hildebrandt of the Roebling Company, and Alexander Johnson, the Assistant Engineer of the Department of Bridges, who is looking after the work on the New York side of the river. Mr. Nichols was one of the first of the engineers to return to earth.

"It will require about thirty days," said Mr. Nichols, "to repair the damage done by the fire. The work will mainly be the clearing away of the debris. As for the condition of the bridge, the main cables are practically intact, with the exception of a few of the surface wires in the two southern cables. Cable No. 2, the inner southern cable, is the worst damaged of the lot. The two northern cables are not damaged at all. In regard to the waterproofing, that would have been finished in two or three weeks, and was as fine work of its kind as I have ever seen. The waterproofing is a composition known as 'durable metal,' and is made of oxidized linseed oil, asphaltum, and varnished gums. On some of the cables it is practically intact to within five feet of the tower. In other places, where it was burned away, the canvas covering underneath it was hardly damaged. I think the bridge will be finished on time."

"The fire was chiefly a spectacular affair," said Charles J. Roebling, "and our loss will be about $50,000. The cables, according to the examination, are not seriously damaged, and will not have to be cut. A quantity of grease, oil, timber, and other inflammable material burned very fiercely for a while, it is true, but you must remember that the fire would have had to burn an entire day to harm the cables, which are constructed to resist a heat of 800 degrees.

"The general work will not be delayed more than two months at the outside, and probably not that length of time. That time will be needed to clear away the wreckage. The chief expense and delay will be the tedious and dangerous character of the work required in clearing the cables of the remains of the footwalks and other temporary woodwork. We carried no insurance."

Mr. Lindenthal made known his views in a report to the Mayor. He did not know that there had been a fire until he read the morning papers. The report, in part, said:

Three of the main cables have been damaged by the fire at points near their saddles—to what extent has not yet been ascertained—but it will be less than at first had been supposed. It will be necessary to cut out the damaged wires—probably several hundred of them—and replace the same with sound wires. This work may delay the completion of the structure not to exceed sixty days.

The bracing between the towers has been bent and warped in several places, and it will have to be straightened.

A minute inspection of the damage sustained is now being made by engineers of this department. A preliminary estimate of the damage does not exceed $50,000.

It is miraculous that no lives were lost. Had the fire occurred one-half hour sooner, when over one hundred workmen were on the footbridges, working on the main cable, great loss of life would have been almost unavoidable.

None of the damage will fall upon the city, which is amply protected in its contract for the work. The principal loss was sustained by the John A. Roebling Sons Company, which company has the contract for the steel wire cables.

The fire was of an unusual nature, and probably the first one of its kind in the history of metal bridge construction.

As a general rule, the city as well as the contractors' sureties, require that structures in process of construction shall be insured to protect the city, which advances to the contractor a certain percentage of the contract money, as the work progresses. In the case of the new bridge the amount advanced was 70 per cent. The contract of the Roebling Company, however, has no insurance stipulation in it, neither the city nor the sureties having required any, as such a thing as a fire on a structure made of rock and iron was never thought of by any of the parties to the contract.

A peculiar effect of the fire discovered yesterday was at the hoisting engine house on the pier, directly underneath the tower. All around that structure, which was a plank shanty, had fallen huge iron bolts, two of them sticking upright in the pier flooring. The roof of the shanty was splintered in a thousand pieces, but the engine and all the contents of the shanty practically were unscathed. A little piece of iron that had been broken off of the drum of the hoisting machinery was the only damage done within the hut, the tables, chairs, and the workingmen's clothes being absolutely uninjured.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department was enthusiastic yesterday in his praise of the work of his men on the night of the fire. He said that they had worked exposed to the greatest dangers, and he intended to appeal to the Commissioner for special recognition of them. The Chief said:

"I am unable to tell the names of the men who carried the line of hose to the top of the tower, but they were members of Engine Companies 11 and 17 and Hook and Ladder Companies 11 and 18. It was the worst fire the department has had to deal with in years, and an additional element of danger was added by the poor lighting facilities and the poor means of attacking the fire. The fire was at a height of 330 feet above high tide, and there was no way to reach it except by means of frail wooden ladders. In addition to these elements, there were bolts, heated to a white heat, and pieces of heated iron, which fell from the structure. I saw bolts the size of my fist fall, strike the piers, and bore their way through the heavy planking."

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMBINE.

Southern California Companies to be Consolidated with $10,000,000 Capital.

It was learned yesterday that several electric light and power companies in Southern California are to be consolidated. The principal plants which will be included in a new company are those at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Anna, and Redlands. The new company will probably be known as the Edison Electric Light Company of Southern California. The authorized capital stock of the new company will, it is said, be $10,000,000. Some of the bonds of the company have been subscribed for by Eastern capitalists.

The present capacity of the plants which are to be combined is 12,000 horse power. This is to be increased to four times its present power. It is expected that some of the power will come from the Kern River and the Santa Anna Cañon, from where it will be distributed by transmission lines.

Numbers of prominent people too honest to impose upon others, and too unknown to be imposed upon themselves, use and recommend DR. D. KAHN'S RESTAURANT for Coughs and Colds.—Adv.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TAMMANY GETS CONTROL OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Fusion Members Desert and Give Democrats Seven Majority.

Issue Raised on Question of Unseating Patrick Chambers—Mayor Low Criticised.

A decisive victory was won by the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday over their Republican-Fusion brethren. While the fight for the control of the board was not marked by any bitter disputes, the Tammany members outgeneraled their opponents, and on the final vote changed a Fusion majority of 4 to a Tammany majority of 7. Now that the representatives of Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democracy have grasped the reins of power in the Board of Aldermen, it is expected that political battles will be waged in the board until after the Fall election of next year, when a successor to Mayor Low will be chosen.

The Aldermanic chamber was crowded with politicians yesterday. Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn, who acts as the representative of the Brooklyn Democracy, was accorded the privilege of the floor, and he held a short talk with President Fornes, who, though a Democrat, has not deserted the Fusion forces.

The first trouble at the meeting occurred when Mayor Low's veto message of the fireworks ordinance was considered. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, made an attack on the attitude of the Mayor, and said that the executive of the city had always shown a disposition to take from the Board of Aldermen its legal powers. Alderman Sullivan declared that Mayor Low, by his veto message, was trying to shirk responsibility for the disaster in Madison Square on election night.

The majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections was read in favor of the seating of Joseph Krulish, the anti-Tammany candidate in the Twenty-eighth Aldermanic District. Alderman McCall moved that the report of the minority, favoring the seating of Patrick Chambers, be approved. There was a Parliamentary contest carried on by Alderman Peck, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, for the introduction of a supplemental report. President Fornes ruled that report out. On the motion for the previous question, made by Alderman McCall, the Tammany men had 42 votes, while the Fusionists could muster only 35. Alderman Frank Dowling, who is the Fusion Alderman from William S. Devery's district, and who made an appeal to Tammany Hall during the last election, was absent. Tammany politicians, including Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, ex-Councilman John J. Murphy, David Van Nostrand, ex-Sheriff Dunn, and Representative Riordan, were present. When the vote was announced the Fusion members became excited.

"Are the rules of this board being overrun?" shouted Alderman James.

"Yes," came from all over the room. Alderman Sullivan, in order to bring the question to a quick vote, moved that the majority report in favor of the seating of the anti-Tammany man be adopted.

"Are you sincere?" shouted Alderman Myers.

"I am sincere," replied Alderman Sullivan, "as I want to see this majority report immediately executed."

Alderman Dowling of Brooklyn, who confesses allegiance to Michael J. Dady, said that the assertion had been made that he had gone over to Tammany Hall. In a long speech the Alderman said he was a Republican and intended to stay so.

"Hurry up!" "Cut it out!" "Tune up!" were some of the admonitions shouted by the members.

Alderman Peck, in explaining his vote, said:

"If this board deliberately keeps a man out of his seat when he is elected by votes, it will be a blot and a disgrace on the Board of Aldermen and the City of New York."

President Fornes said he would vote on the facts, and sided with the Fusion members. The Aldermen who changed from the Fusion side to the Tammany side were Messrs. Bill, Goldwater, Malone, Florence, and Lundy, all of whom are declared by their fellow-members to be Democrats, with the exception of Alderman Lundy, who is a Republican. The minority report in favor of continuing Alderman Chambers was then adopted by a vote of 41 to 35.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury managed to get Tammany votes to put through appropriations for $141,000 for the purchase of horses and other street-cleaning necessities in Brooklyn, and $163,000 for similar purposes in Manhattan and the Bronx. There were 60 votes in the affirmative.

CAPT. CREEDEN IS RETIRED.

Police Officer, While Under Charges, Leaves the Force with a Pension —Other Retirements.

Capt. Timothy J. Creeden yesterday was retired by Police Commissioner Partridge on the report of the Board of Police Surgeons that he is physically unfit for further service. That action was taken notwithstanding the fact that Capt. Creeden has been under charges because of the existence of an alleged poolroom in the quarters of the William E. Riley Association. Just before he was to have been placed on trial Capt. Creeden was stricken with apoplexy in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. He has, however, improved. Creeden's ward man, Downes, was tried on a similar charge made at the same time, but Col. Partridge has not yet rendered his decision.

Creeden is now sixty-three years old. He created a sensation at the Lexow investigation, when he testified that he had paid $15,000 for his Captaincy, and made other revelations concerning the department which gained for him the nickname "Squealer" in the Police Department.

Col. Partridge also announced the retirement of Capt. Anthony S. Woods of Long Island City for the same reason, at a pension of $1,350 a year. He was Chief of Police of Long Island City before consolidation. Patrolman John J. Garvin of the East Twenty-second Street Station was retired on a pension of $500, and Doorman Peter Cassidy of the Church Street Station on a pension of $900 a year.

INQUEST INTO THE FIREWORKS TRAGEDY

Capt. Zalinski Testifies as to Danger at Public Exhibitions.

Coroner's Jury To-day Will Hear Report on Tests Made with Mortar Used in Madison Square.

The first official step to fix the responsibility for and establish the causes of the fireworks disaster in Madison Square on election night, which thus far has caused the death of fourteen persons and maimed and injured scores of others, was taken yesterday, when an inquest was begun before Coroner Scholer and a jury.

The fourteenth victim of the explosion died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. He was Thomas Davin, forty-nine years old, of 342 East Twenty-third Street.

No direct testimony was brought out to show that proper care had not been exercised by those employes of the Pain Manufacturing Company who were in charge of the display. Capt. Edward L. Zalinski, a retired United States Army officer and a recognized expert on explosives, who was the last witness of the day, gave expert testimony, severely arraigning the custom of giving pyrotechnical exhibitions in the streets and public places of a crowded city.

When the inquest is resumed this morning an interesting feature will be the introduction in evidence of a report on tests made last Monday with one of the Pain Company's mortars at the proving grounds, Sandy Hook. One of the mortars used at the display on election night and several heavy shells of the same type as that which exploded were taken to the grounds by County Detective Qualls. Thirteen shells were fired. At times the fuses were cut so as to cause a premature explosion, and on one occasion the shell was placed in the mortar upside down, and yet the test passed off without accident.

The test was made in the presence of Major Bernie and Capt. Dunn, United States Army, and of Mr. Beale, the chief expert on pyrotechnics of the Pain Company.

Capt. Zalinski was the last witness yesterday. John C. Craig, the foreman in charge of the display, who had been a witness earlier in the day, testified that he thought the explosion due to gases generated in the mortar. Capt. Zalinski was asked if that was his theory. He replied in the negative.

"What, according to your opinion, caused the explosion?" asked Assistant District Attorney Train.

"A defective fuse," was his reply, "causing the slow match to ignite the contents of the shell before the quick match could get to work on the propelling charge. That caused the premature explosion of the shell and unusual conditions in the mortar, such as the generating of gases, causing the heavy and disastrous detonation that followed."

"Do you consider mortars like those exhibited here safe?"

"I do," the witness replied.

"What would you recommend to insure safety?"

"First of all, I would never allow the discharge of fireworks in any public place except under official supervision. In the second place, I would have the mortars buried under the ground, and in the third place, I would never allow the crowd nearer than 75 or 100 feet from where the fireworks were set off, even under those circumstances. Be as careful as you will, explosives are always dangerous. I have always had the mortars buried at the exhibitions I have supervised."

"Did you adhere to that rule at the exhibition you gave before President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay last Fourth of July?" asked Mr. Train.

"I did," the witness replied.

Craig, the foreman, in his testimony had denied the assertion of Sergt. Brennan of the Tenderloin Station, who testified that Craig had told him that if the police would keep the street clear from curb to curb, that would be sufficient to insure safety to the crowd. On the contrary, Craig testified he had found it necessary to send some of his men on two occasions in the course of the evening to ask that more police be sent to the scene.

During the noon recess Coroner Scholer took the jury to the scene of the disaster.

Three victims of the disaster were discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday. The others are making progress toward recovery, with the exception of three, who are in a serious condition and probably will not live.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY PLANS.

Commissioner Hawkes Considering the Offer of the Rogers Syndicate to Provide Improved Service.

To Staten Island in twenty minutes, with fifteen minutes headway for boats, is a plan submitted to the city authorities by Edward Lauterbach in behalf of H. H. Rogers and others, who are interested in transit facilities to the Borough of Richmond. In the main the plan has the approval of the city administration.

As a return for its investment, the Rogers syndicate asks exclusive use of the Whitehall Street ferry slips and a twenty-five years' franchise, with terminals at Tompkinsville and West New Brighton, and promises $10,000 a year rent, with a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the city's outlay for Staten Island terminals. It promises to provide an all-night service, access to every trolley and steam railroad line at the termini, new double-decked ferryboats, improved car service and 5-cent regular fares with a commutation fare of 3 cents.

Commodore McDougall Hawkes said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"It is my purpose to give the people of Staten Island the best transit facilities possible, regardless of the people interested in furnishing them. I am opposed to the purchase of ferry structures put up by a company, as that would prevent outsiders coming in and bidding. I hope to be able to express definite views on the proposition just submitted by the end of this week."

Lower Tax Rate for Jersey City.

The Jersey City Tax Board decided yesterday to make the tax rate for 1903 $27.80 per $1,000 of ratables, but the fact will not be officially announced until the next meeting of the board. The present tax rate is $28.

The Charm of Quiet Furniture

is beautifully expressed in our showing of pieces for the bedroom. Simplicity of design is the entire feeling produced in the long roomy Bureau, the ample Chest of Drawers, the low Twin Beds and Chairs, all conforming in design and simple treatment. Mahogany, Maple, Satin Wood and White Enamel are the woods shown to fine advantage in this conception.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.

"Miants from Broadway."

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Umbrellas.

Ladies',—26 inch covered with pure silk. Handles:—Imported gun metal set with stones,—silver trimmed, burnt ivory and pearl, bronze and silver inlaid with gold,—and a very large variety of imported novelties.

3.75 and 4.75

value 5.00 to 7.50.

Men's,—28 inch covered with pure silk. Handles:—stag, cape horn, burnt ivory and natural woods,—plain or mounted with silver.

3.75 and 4.75

value 5.00 and 6.00.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

300 Antique Persian Rugs,—fine selected pieces.

22.50

value 30.00.

Silky Kazaks,—average size 8 ft. 6 in. x 3 ft. 10 in.

16.50 to 24.75

value 20.00 to 32.50.

Carabagh and Shirvan Rugs.

8.50 to 12.75 each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.

4th floor.

Renaissance and novelty lace bedsets, patterns,—single or double bed size.

8.50, 12.50, 18.50 and 25.00

usual prices 12.50 to 40.00 per set.

50 Brass bedsteads,—new sample models.

27.50, 35.00 and 45.00

usual prices 35.00 to 65.00.

Mattresses, Upholstered springs, Pillows and Bolsters.

Twenty-third Street.

Kayler's

Take pleasure in announcing to their Patrons . . .

THE OPENING

of their New Store at

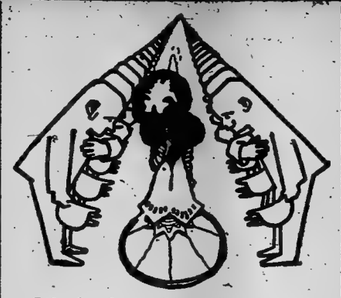
508 Fifth Avenue

Few Doors North of 42d St.

Saturday, November 15

Dinner to Tody Hamilton.

A dinner will be tendered to R. F. (Tody) Hamilton by his numerous newspaper friends at the rooms of the New York Press Club, on the evening of Nov. 20, to celebrate his return to the United States after an absence of five years abroad with [illegible]



It's lucky with suits, as with women, that all men haven't the same taste.

Permits a variety of pattern and material according to the number of our customers—a collection of sack suits worth any man's looking at.

$16 to $38.

Youths' sizes, 32 to 34 inch chest, are less; $14 to $25.

Speaking of young men, we've that flattish brim derby young men are taking up; $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Av.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

YOUR SAVINGS each week or month buy from us what is wanted—the highest class or moderately priced clothing, whichever you prefer. Our prices we guarantee are as low as any cash house, and you have the advantage of our liberal system of

CREDIT.

SUITS—A lot of handsome and durable Fall Suits, in cheviots, mixtures and tweeds; $20 would be the right price for these suits; special at.. 15.00

OVERCOATS—TOP COATS—Fall and Winter Overcoats, a very large stock to choose from, in all this season's materials, handsomely finished; our $20 overcoat now marked at 15.00

BOYS' SUITS—Boys' Two-Piece Suits in handsome fancy mixtures, strictly all wool; a suit made to sell for $6.50; special, 4.95

SHOES—Men's Shoes in patent leather, velour, wax calf and box calf; regular $5.00 values, at 3.50

T. KELLY

470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

One Flight Up.

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10.



OVERCOATS!!

This season we've cut them 46, 48 and 50 inches long,—longer, we believe, than others, because our full, broad shouldered, distinguished-looking garments would stand it.

If you wish one with that grand sweeping appearance it may be found in all our shops.

The luxurious ones, with elegant silk trimmings, $45, $50, $55 and $60.

Same style in serge and worsted linings, $15 to $25.

The shapely "Paddocks" are ready, $25 to $45.

Every other good sort for Men, Young Men and the Little Gentlemen.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY & 31ST ST., N. Y.

Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Eddy Refrigerators.

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKIE"

Porcelain Lined Refrigerators

The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Our $4.98 Hats for Ladies are as much a badge of smartness as hats of ecclesiastics are a badge of office. Exclusive makes in modish fashion to suit all tastes in millinery.

Finer Hats here at better prices.

The Paris

THIRD AVE., 61st and 62d Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.00.

It is the only Whisky of the kind.

Nothing equals its high standard of purity.

Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.

Send for descriptive circular.

FRANK G. DU[illegible]

RECEIVER'S SALE

Comprising the stock of

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Broadway and 12th St.

As the premises occupied by them must be vacated the entire stock on hand and in process of manufacture will be disposed of at a

SACRIFICE

The high grade of goods made by Meyer Jonasson & Co is well known to the public. Prices will speak for themselves. To commence this

SALE

articles in the following departments will be offered on Wednesday morning, November 12th.

SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Tailored Dress Suits manufactured for this season's business have been divided into five lots of prices:

$21.50 $27.50 $32.50 $38.00 $48.00

Former Prices $28.00 to $75.00.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

XX Quality Persian Lamb Blouse and Straight Front Effect Jackets; finished with fancy buckle; all sizes, value, $125.00,

At $75.00

XX Quality Blouse and Straight Front Persian Jackets, Blended Sable trimmed; finished with ornaments; value, $150.00,

At $100.00

Isabella color Fox Scarf with two brush tails and claws; value, $9.75,

At $6.50

Alaska Sable extra size Cluster Scarf, finished with tails; value $15.00,

At $9.75

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

The entire stock, consisting of 1,000 Waists, including such fabrics as Taffetas, Peau de Cygne, Crepe de Chine, Etc.

At $3.90 $4.90 $5.90

Former Prices, $5.00 to $10.00.

Trimmed Waists, for dress or evening wear,

At $9.75 $13.75 $15.50

Former Prices, $15.00 to $25.00.

Stern Brothers

(Third Floor)

are prepared to accept orders for

EVENING GOWNS AND WAISTS,
STREET AND CARRIAGE COSTUMES
TAILOR GOWNS AND COATS

AFTER THE VERY LATEST IMPORTED MODELS.

Orders completed to meet every requirement.

Later Importations of their

Classique Corsets

in a great variety of models, especially fashioned to conform to the present modes, assuring absolute comfort and perfect fit.

They are produced by the most skilled French Corset makers, and of the most desirable and exclusive materials.

West Twenty-third Street

Upholstery Department.

(Third Floor.)

On Wednesday, November 12th,

we will offer the following very special values in

Lace Curtains.

Irish Point..$5, $6, $8.50 pair
Arabine.....$6, $7, $8 "
Renaissance, $9, $12.50, $17.50 "
Brussels...$10.50, $18.50 "
Point d'Arab, $7.50, $13.50, $20 "
Sash Curtains and Bonne-Femmes also in above styles.

Bed Sets.

(Full size.)

Ruffled Sets..$4, $5, $6 each
Bobbinet Sets, 7.50, $10, $15 "
Renaissance Sets, $15, $25, $32.50 "
Point d'Arab, $20, $40, $100 "

Small sizes for single bedsteads also in above.

Greatly Reduced, Sash Curtains.

An extensive collection of High-Grade Irish Point Sash Curtains, at $5.00, $6.00, $7.50 pair, reduced from $7.00, $8.50, $10.50 pair.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy and cooler; winds northeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,491. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ON HIS WAY TO HUNTING GROUNDS

Canebrakes of Mississippi, Where Bears Abound, His Destination.

Trip Last Night Was Through Kentucky, and Mr. Roosevelt Is Expected to Reach Memphis This Morning.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt is speeding down through Kentucky to-night on his way to Smedes, Miss., about twenty-five miles north of Vicksburg, for a four days' bear hunt.

The place selected for the hunt is some miles from the railroad, and is in the region which was formerly the favorite hunting ground of Gen. Wade Hampton, the famous leader of the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry.

Gen. Hampton at one time owned a plantation in this vicinity and hunted black bear in the cane brakes with horse and hounds. Before the war he is said to have killed more than fifty bears in a single season, some of them with a knife.

Years ago the President and Gen. Hampton planned a hunt in this region, but it was never made, and when President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central proposed the present trip, the President readily assented.

The President, however, does not anticipate the pleasure of killing a bear so much as the pleasure of a few days' complete recreation in the woods. He has had a hard and trying Summer and Fall, and feels that he has earned a holiday, and that privilege is what he is after, whether he can get a bear or not. To one who has hunted grizzlies in the Rockies, black bear are not very big game. But hunting bear with horse and hounds will be a new experience for him.

If a bear shall not be secured, it will not be the fault of Mr. Fish. He has arranged to have one of the best packs of hounds in the Mississippi Delta at the camp. On the arrival of the President's train at Memphis to-morrow morning he will be joined by Mr. Fish and John McElhenny of Louisiana, who was Lieutenant in the President's regiment during the Spanish war. The train will then proceed to Smedes over the Mississippi and Yazoo Railroad. It will be held upon a siding until next Wednesday, when the President will return to Memphis.

The President's trip across Ohio to-day was pleasant, but uneventful. Despite the fact that the itinerary had not been published in advance, crowds were waiting at almost all the stations, and there was plenty of cheers as the train swept by.

At Trimway, a small place west of Dennison, the school children lined up on either side of a large American flag and waved their handkerchiefs. The President stepped on the rear platform and waved his hat in response to the demonstration of the little ones. At other places he showed himself, and at Dennison he made a few remarks to the crowd.

He said:

"Gentlemen and Ladies: I want to thank you very much for coming here to greet me, and to say that I appreciate it. I only wish that I wasn't always afraid of some accident happening to the small folk. You know the problem of the little apples in the middle of the barrel. The little folk are just like that, always come in the middle.

"I shall not try to make a speech to you. I am going South to meet at Memphis a man who has done distinguished service—Gen. Luke Wright—in the Philippines, and I am going to take four or five days' holiday first.

"It is a great pleasure to come here in your beautiful State; to have passed through Pennsylvania, as I have, to have not merely the hope, but the belief, that our people, as a whole, will so handle themselves that the good times we are enjoying may be continued; that we shall be careful not to mar them by foolish action, and at the same time will have the forethought to cut out any evil that hampers the development of the good." [Cheers and applause.]

The only stop between Dennison and Cincinnati was at Columbus, where a stop of fifteen minutes was made to change locomotives. The gallery at the station overlooking the tracks was crowded with people. Dr. Washington Gladden and Gen. Axline greeted the President as he stepped out of his car. After a brief chat with them, the President went forward and shook hands with the engineer and fireman who were leaving at the end of their run, and thanked them for the safe journey from Columbus. He shook hands with other railroad men about the station and engaged in conversation with Chief Deitsch over his pleasant experiences with railroad men.

As he walked about the station he was accompanied by Dr. Lung, Secretary Cortelyou, and others, with Detectives Tyree, Walsh, Sutton, and Connell of the United States Secret Service in close range. Local detectives were also in the station.

After the President had greeted the crowd that was held outside of the gates he returned to the other end of the station, escorted by a crowd, and again saluted the engineer and other trainmen as he passed them.

Among the incidents was his introduction to Lieut. Poppe of the Cincinnati police force, a veteran soldier. As the train pulled out the President, with Gen. Duke and Mr. Knott on either side, bowed his farewell acknowledgments. The train left here on schedule time, and is expected to reach Memphis at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

XENIA, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The Presidential train stopped here for water. In answer to the calls of a large crowd the President appeared on the rear platform and spoke as follows:

"I shall not try to make a speech. I shall simply thank you for coming out to greet me and say how glad I am to be met, as I have been to-day, in passing through your beautiful State. I never pass through it without realizing what an heritage you and I have, and I earnestly hope that each and all of us will resolve to keep that heritage at the high level at which it should be." [Applause.]

TO AVOID COAL FAMINES.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 12.—The United States Steel Corporation, presumably as a result of the great coal strike, is taking steps to hereafter have a definite coal supply. To this end the company has secured control of 5,000 acres of fine coal territory in Sullivan County, Ind. The land has been leased for a term of years.

The step is taken to indicate that the corporation's Western plants, six of which are in Indiana and one in Chicago, will not be removed, as has been rumored. The removal, if it took place, would be the direct result of the gradual failure of natural gas, which trouble is overcome by a nearby supply of coal, easy of access.

Canadian Barge's Large Wheat Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 12.—The barge Hamilton of the Montreal Towing Company's fleet has brought down the largest cargo of wheat ever taken through Canada's inland waterways. She left Fort William with more than 70,000 bushels. At Kingston she discharged 11,000 bushels on account of the strong current she had to traverse in the rapids, bringing 60,000 bushels to Montreal. The largest cargo previously was 50,000 bushels.

PRESIDENT'S INFLUENCE IN DELAWARE FIGHT.

Believed the Administration Favors Addicks's Election—Postmaster General Says Union Republicans Deserve Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The announcement that the President had decided to recognize the Union Republicans in Delaware caused more talk among politicians around town to-day than anything that has occurred of late. The common belief is that the purpose is to give the "regular" members of the Legislature a chance to change their minds if they desire and vote for the election of Addicks to the Senate. The latter has steadfastly claimed that if the Administration would once recognize his following it would settle the factional fight speedily. It has also been claimed that the only thing that held the other side together was the recognition from President McKinley and President Roosevelt. Mr. Addicks, when he was here Monday, said to Postmaster General Payne that but for the countenance of the Administration the regulars would not have mustered over 4,000 votes at the recent election.

By some it was predicted that the result will be a deal with the Democrats by which Addicks and a Democrat will be elected to the Senate, the Democratic members supporting Addicks on this basis.

Addicks has repeatedly stated that he would not allow himself to be elected by the Democratic votes. Those who are well informed on the trend of affairs in the State say there may be a long fight ahead for Addicks in attaining his ambition, but that he still has the power and the will to keep the State Republican, and there is no danger that the Democrats will get control.

Much depends on the course the President takes in the choice of a United States Marshal in the next few days. If he should take a Union Republican the effect might be to influence Republicans who are weary of the long dead-lock to go to Addicks and bring the contest to an end by his election.

Postmaster General Payne, who has represented the President in considering the claims of both sides of the fight, takes the ground that the recent election substantiates Addicks's claims and believes that without going into the question as to Addicks's methods the Administration must recognize his following as having established its right to be consulted and to claim to represent the party in the State.

Mr. Payne says that the regular Republicans will not be ignored, but the Union Republicans will be recognized.

"WHITE" REPUBLICANS CONFUSED BY PRESIDENT.

Alabama Party Determined to Proceed with Their Movement—Senator Pritchard of North Carolina Wavering.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The panic spread among the Southern Republicans by the President's warfare upon the "white party" movement is growing, and it is reported from Alabama that the Federal officials down there are confidently expecting to have to follow District Attorney Vaughan and Internal Revenue Collector Bingham out of office. Those marked for decapitation by rumor are Postmaster J. W. Hughes of Birmingham, District Attorney W. S. Reese at Montgomery, and Marshal Frank Simmons at Mobile.

In spite of this the Alabama Republicans are apparently determined to go on with their effort to rehabilitate, as they put it, their party. Whether their determination will outlast a continued period of Presidential displeasure remains to be seen, but without criticising the President they are keeping right on in their course.

But in North Carolina, the other great centre of the movement for a white man's party, it is not certain that the same determination will be displayed. It is believed that if the fight is to continue it will have to get along without the originator and leader of the movement, Senator Pritchard.

Mr. Pritchard was reported as saying in private conversation some time ago that he would go on with his fight whether the President supported him or not. Lately he has not manifested so much determination. He is not doing any talking, but the impression is gaining ground that the Senator does not care to withstand the displeasure of the President. Mr. Pritchard's term will expire next March, and North Carolinians say that he is a candidate for a Federal Judgeship.

Should Senator Pritchard give up the fight to establish a white man's party, it would considerably embarrass, if it did not ruin, the movement in his State. When he originated it and spread it from North Carolina to several other States, going personally to Alabama to inaugurate it there, it was believed that he had the President's countenance. He started the movement directly after a conference with the President at Oyster Bay. This, more than anything else, made him the leader of the movement. It has now been shown that the President never approved the movement, or else he has ceased to approve it. Nevertheless, Pritchard remains the leader, and if he gives up the fight it will unquestionably have a demoralizing effect in North Carolina.

Democratic comment from the Southerners in Washington is divided. Some Southerners are rejoiced in the destruction by the President of a movement which they think might ultimately have taken some votes from them. Others, who are in the majority, regret the affair, asserting that they would rather have a respectable opponent to fight than a party of the kind which has made the South solid.

WILL LET TARIFF ALONE.

Congressman Grosvenor Says the Subject Will Not Be Taken Up at Next Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—"We certainly cannot do anything with the tariff this session," announced Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who arrived in town to-day. "When the Dingley bill was framed it took from the 15th of March until July to do it. I imagine we will worry along with the appropriation bills at this session and then knock off work until the following session."

As to the general prospect of tariff revision, Gen. Grosvenor was equally pessimistic. "I cannot see any prospect for tariff revision," he said. "In the first place it is a debatable question as to the demand for it. The defeat of Foss in Massachusetts might be taken as a pointer that there is not. Out my way, when we talked about tariff revision to the people we noticed one thing—that they were responsive to the suggestion that the Republican Party is willing to revise the tariff when it is wise to do so, and they were enthusiastic over the statement that when revision comes it must be undertaken by the Republican Party, and that party alone.

"The majority in my district was increased in this election. The people were afraid to tamper with prosperity, and Democrats who felt that way voted the Republican ticket."

Along the Historic Hudson River run the tracks of the New York Central. You can enjoy the beauties of the American Rhine if you travel by the Central.—Adv.

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No better food than Grape-Nuts. Delicious, nourishing, economical.—Adv.

CIVIL SERVICE TANGLE OVER POLICE POSITIONS

Questions Impossible to Answer Said to Have Been Put.

President Ogden's Substitute Examination List Reported to Have Embarrassed the Commission.

The Civil Service Commission yesterday held a long session, which ended about 7 o'clock in the evening. President Willis L. Ogden and Commissioners Vanderbilt, Mason, and Spencer were present. One of the most important matters considered was the problem of what to do with 1,200 applicants for places as patrolmen who tried to pass the civil service ordeal at the last examination. There has been much comment about this examination by the officials interested, and now the situation has become a serious one in many ways.

Prior to the examination, during the absence of Chief Examiner Ireland, President Ogden caused to be prepared a substitute set of questions to be used at the examination of applicants for the police force. The original set had been prepared by the Board of Examiners of the Civil Service Commission, but President Ogden asserted that he had received information that some copies of the questions had been sold to applicants. That statement was made to the men when they gathered to take the examination. The officials of the Civil Service Commission resented the insinuation, and when the proof was searched out it was declared yesterday that President Ogden's information had come in the shape of an anonymous letter. Here are a few of the questions said to have been propounded in the substitute set:

Where is Friedland Beach?
Name six avenues or thoroughfares which run through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx?
Name two parks in the Borough of Richmond?
Name two parks in the Borough of Queens?

The applicants also were told to give the substance of a police rule indicated in the list of questions by its number.

When the work of rating the papers was started the expert examiners faced a serious problem. In the first place, it is asserted that there is no Friedland Beach in Greater New York. When President Ogden was asked after the examination about that question he told several persons that the printer could not read the handwriting of Police Commissioner Partridge.

Several of the applicants say that the second question, directing that they should name six streets or thoroughfares which run through the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, could never be answered because, they assert, there are only two main avenues which run through these two boroughs, and they are Broadway and Third Avenue.

The names of two parks in the Borough of Richmond were known to but few of the applicants, and hundreds of them also failed to know or remember the names of two parks in the Borough of Queens.

The last question concerning the police rule was the one which has caused much talk among the applicants and their friends. It is the custom of the Civil Service Commission to issue for the guidance of applicants a digest of the rules of the Police Department, in which none are set forth in full. The applicants are not furnished with the complete rules until after appointment. The culmination of all the difficulty came when it was found that less than 100 of the 1,200 applicants succeeded in getting the necessary percentage to have their names put on the list. In one rating it was found that none of the applicants could possibly get over 60 per cent., which is below the average.

If the eligible list is made up of only 100 men, another examination will have to be held in a very short time. These applicants who failed to pass are not eligible to take another examination within a year. A way out of the dilemma suggested by several officials was to have the examination declared void and hold another test, allowing the men who tried to pass the last examination another chance. No action was taken on the matter at yesterday's meeting.

One phase of the question which was discussed by men outside of the Civil Service Commission yesterday was the remark that has been attributed to President Ogden that Police Commissioner Partridge had taken some part in the preparation of the examination papers. A rule of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which received the approval of the State Civil Service Commission, is that no official who has the appointing power shall take part in the preparation of the questions to be answered by applicants for places under him.

The session held yesterday was the first one in the new headquarters of the commission at 61 Elm Street.

MOLDERS GO OUT ON STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Twenty-six molders employed at the plant here of the Adriance, Platt & Co., manufacturers of the Buckeye mowers, reapers, and binders, went on a strike this morning. The Buckeye plant employs both union and non-union men.

W. A. Adriance, a member of the firm, said that recently an officer of the local Molders' Union called on him and told him that the conditions in the shop were such that the men could no longer work under them.

The grievance complained of, in the opinion of Mr. Adriance, is simply a subterfuge to turn the control of the foundry over to the union. The striking molders claim that their wages were cut, hours were lengthened, and apprentices were given journeymen's work after one year's service, whereas the union requires four years.

In Memory of Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 12.—A tablet in bronze and marble will be placed in the National Academy Chapel in about ten days in memory of Lieut. Commander Jesse M. Roper, who, while commanding the gunboat Petrel off Cavite, Philippine Islands, in the Spring of 1901, lost his life in a gallant attempt to save the life of a seaman who had been overcome by steam in the engine room of the vessel. The tablet is being made in Philadelphia, and will be placed in the old chapel for the present, but it will form one of a number which will adorn the walls of the splendid new chapel for which an appropriation has been made by Congress.

Order Rails from German Firms.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 12.—Mackenzie, Mann & Co., owners of the Canadian Northern Railway and a railway in Nova Scotia, have just closed with German railmakers for 40,000 tons of rails and fastenings. This is the largest single order ever sent out of Canada, and competition for it was keen. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railroad have recently placed large contracts with German makers, the latter ordering some around the Horn to Vancouver. The German State Railways will soon begin relaying rails on all their tracks, and the Canadian Railways want to get their orders filled before the rise.

Furniture Makers Disagree on Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—The National Association of Manufacturers of Chamber Suits, composed of manufacturers of all kinds of furniture excepting chairs, upholstered parlor sets, and iron bedsteads, after an all-day session here, to-day failed to agree regarding prices, most of the members holding out for a sharp advance, and to-night practically disbanded their organization. About 125 members were present, representing about the same number of manufacturing plants.

Pall Mall Leader Cigarettes. Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

MASCAGNI ASKS FOR ITALY'S INTERVENTION.

His Arrest May Develop Into an International Affair—Foreign Minister Awaits a Report from the Washington Embassy.

ROME, Nov. 12.—The Tribuna says that Italy purposes to make an international matter of the arrest in Boston of Signor Mascagni. In its issue to-day the paper says:

"Mascagni telegraphed to Premier Zanardelli, requesting the intervention of the Italian Government to protect him from the vexatious treatment of which he says he has been a victim in America. Signor Zanardelli replied to the musician, assuring him of the interest taken in his case by the Government, and informing him that he (the Premier) would request Signor Prinetti (Minister of Foreign Affairs) to take up the matter.

"Signor Prinetti immediately took up Mascagni's case."

Signor Prinetti is awaiting the receipt of a report from the Italian Embassy at Washington before acting in the affair. United States Ambassador Meyer has not been asked for an explanation, although he dined with members of the Foreign Office last night.

The charge of apathy brought by Mascagni against the Italian Consul at Boston is regarded here as without justification, and as an outcome of the musician's ignorance of the fact that an Italian citizen in the United States is entirely subject to American laws.

SAD LOT OF WORKING WOMEN.

Average Cost of Living in Cleveland (Ohio) $5.24, and Average Wage $4.83 Per Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Director of Charities Harrison R. Cooley has been looking into the condition of Cleveland's working women. In the report which he has prepared for personal investigation and observation he avers that he is grievously surprised at the result. He found that the average cost of living for a woman of this class was $5.24, while the average wage is but $4.83. He stated that out of 38 women he questioned 12 were earning $3 and 6 were receiving but $2 a week. This, he declares, is a fair representation of the general conditions.

The Director said: "To those who are permitted to see it, the tragedy of our modern industrial and social system is appalling. The cruel and unjust conditions really cause a ruin and degradation of life a hundredfold more than the things reformers are most prone to attack."

WINDOW GLASS AGREEMENT.

Signed by Jobbers' Association to Protect This Season's Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—The legislative body of the Jobbers' Association has completed and signed an agreement that will protect the window glass trade for the present season.

The Jobbers' Association was confronted with a cut in prices by the independent jobbers, who claimed they controlled the product of the independent factories. It was stated that these factories were being operated under the Philadelphia scale, and that the differential in the wages allowed the independents to put their goods on the market on the same basis as those factories operated under the Burns scale, which is 12 per cent. higher.

The agreement carries with it a narrowing of prices on a limited delivery of glass. The limit is much below the capacity of the plants, and is said to be made to protect the industry from the inroads of the mechanical blowing machines.

WOMAN'S FEAR OF CATS.

Sight of One Causes Her to Scream and Dislocate Her Jaw—Replaced Twice in One Day.

Hysteria, following an attack by a cat, has been an ailment of Lizzie Cunningham for thirty-one years, and it has been attended frequently by a dislocation of the jaw. She was attended twice yesterday by Bellevue Hospital Surgeons, who said that her case was one of the queerest that had ever come to their attention. Dr. Hallowell was called to the woman's home, at 447 East Seventeenth Street, in the morning, and found her with her mouth wide open and fixed. With a few manipulations he restored the jaw to its proper position.

Three hours later, with jaw dislocated again, she walked into the hospital, and she was met by Dr. Morris, who diagnosed her case as lockjaw, and was about to send her to a ward when Dr. Hallowell happened to enter. He recognized her and replaced her jaw. The woman said she was sixteen years of age at the time of her encounter with the animal in her parents' home. Ever since she has been oppressed with a morbid fear of cats. Whenever she sees one running toward her she opens her mouth to scream and is unable to close it again.

SAYS HIS WIFE BEAT HIM.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Dr. Julius Broder, a young physician of the east side, who has a suit for a separation, said that his wife beat him, threw water down his back, jammed his head into a corner, cast a plate of soup at his nose, and did other things that made uninhabitable the room, flat, or house in which she dwelt, and created such disturbances in his office that patients were driven away.

After the physician had completed his testimony, his wife, who has started a countersuit for divorce on the ground of her husband's infidelity, took the stand and denied almost in toto his assertions about her alleged misconduct and declared that in the instances of quarrels which he had enumerated he was the aggressor; that he threw the plate of soup, and that he assaulted her in his office at the time policemen were called. The husband and the wife had a certain amount of corroborating testimony.

According to the testimony, Dr. and Mrs. Broder were married in 1894. They separated shortly after the marriage. The physician said that his wife refused to live with him because he did not occupy elegant apartments. After he had secured a better home his wife joined him. Then, he said, his wife made unreasonable demands for fine dresses.

"One day," he said, "my wife came home and told me that she had seen a bargain in a dress. She told me it had been marked down from $100 to $130, and she demanded that I get it for her. I told her that I did not have $1.50."

Mrs. Broder's denial was general. She declared that her husband had a violent temper, had misused her, and had been unfaithful.

The trial is to be resumed.

BLACKMAILER FOUND GUILTY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Harlow Casar of Peruville, charged with attempting to blackmail Benn Conger, a wealthy manufacturer of Groton, was to-day found guilty with a recommendation for clemency.

Last July Mr. Conger received a letter threatening his life if he did not leave $12,000 in a secluded spot on a stated night. On the night in question Casar and a companion drove to the spot, where a dozen deputies had been stationed by the Sheriff. The men escaped, although some thirty shots were fired, one of which wounded their horse. By means of the blood Casar was traced to his home and arrested, and afterward indicted. The court withheld sentence.

Pennsylvania Special—60 Hours to Chicago. Leaves Jersey City 10 A. M. daily.—Adv.

NEW HOTEL BRUNSWICK ON MADISON SQUARE

Arrangements for a Twenty-Story Structure Complete.

The Land for the Site Figures at $2,750,000 and the Building at $4,750,000—Knickerbocker Trust Company Active in the Deal.

Negotiations involving the old Hotel Brunswick site took such form yesterday as to justify an announcement on the part of the promoters of the enterprise, and this announcement is that a twenty-story hotel will be erected on the property, and that work upon it will be begun on May 1, 1903.

All of the land necessary has been secured under contract, including the entire frontage on Fifth Avenue, and extending 130 feet in depth on both Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The real estate operation, that is, the purchase of the site from the present various owners and the putting up of the building will be conducted by the Brunswick Construction Company, while, after its completion, the hotel will be turned over to and conducted by the Brunswick Hotel Company, of which Gustav Baumann, present lessee and proprietor of the Holland House, will be the President and active head.

Both of these companies are of recent organization, and the following facts regarding them were made public yesterday by S. H. G. Stewart of Stewart & Co., 115 Broadway, who has carried forward all the negotiations in the new hotel enterprise. The Brunswick Construction Company will have a nominal capital, but will issue bonds to the amount of $7,500,000 to cover the cost of the new hotel—the land figuring in the deal at $2,750,000 and the building at $4,750,000. The President of this company will be Judge Henry E. Howland; its Treasurer, W. S. Randall of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and its Secretary, H. B. Cocheu.

The Brunswick Hotel Company will probably have among its Directors ex-Gov. Ames of Boston, Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, and Robert J. Park. Among its shareholders will be William F. Havemeyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles T. Barney, Henry Seligman, George R. Sheldon, Stewart H. Chisholm, and Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston. This company will issue no bonds, but will secure $1,500,000 as working capital by the sale of its 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock to that amount. This money, it is understood, is to be devoted to the fitting out of the hotel and such other preliminary expenses as may prove necessary. Upon the completion of the building it will be transferred by the Brunswick Construction Company to the Brunswick Hotel Company in consideration for which the latter corporation will assume payment of the construction company's $7,500,000 bond issue.

It was stated yesterday that the organization of both of these companies had been fully perfected, and the financing of them arranged. In the latter, it is understood, the Knickerbocker Trust Company has been active, and it is likely that the contract for the erection of the new hotel will be awarded to the General Building and Construction Company, in which Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, is largely interested.

Ever since the old Brunswick closed its doors about ten years ago the property has been in negotiation almost continually, the stumbling block usually being the high price demanded by some individual owner. Recently the old buildings have been remodeled, some of them at considerable expense, and leased as stores and apartments, but all of the present lessees have been successfully dealt with in the deal just announced. The properties included in the site of the new Hotel Brunswick comprise, besides the parcels fronting on Fifth Avenue, the I. Townsend Burden residence and the Stevenson estate's holdings running through from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street.

BURNED BRIDGE INJURES CRAFT

Dangling Wreckage of East River Structure Catches the City of Worcester's Topmast.

While the Norwich Line steamboat City of Worcester was passing under the damaged new East River Bridge yesterday morning on the way to her dock on the North River, the brass ball on the mainmast caught in wreckage hanging from the burned cables, and snapped off. The sharp point of the falling topmast pierced the hurricane and saloon decks, and was brought up in a box of dry goods on the main deck. No one was injured.

Col. S. M. Mansfield, Chief of the United States Army Engineer Corps of the Department of the East, was asked yesterday if he had received any complaint regarding the accident, and also if he intended to take any steps against those responsible for the obstruction against which the mast of the steamer struck.

"We have received no complaints," said the Colonel, "and, as the obstruction is only temporary, we will take no notice of it."

BARRED FROM TWO REPUBLICS.

Garcia Apparently Must Spend His Life Being Carried Between Havana and New York.

Constantino Garcia, who says that he is a member of the well-known cigar family of that name, apparently is condemned to pass the remainder of his life being tossed between Havana and New York. He is a Cuban who had been here for two or there months, and last week he stowed away on the Ward liner Mexico, which sailed for Havana. The Cuban Government recently established an Immigration Bureau modeled on that at Ellis Island, and when Garcia was handed over to the officials there they ordered him deported, notwithstanding his expostulations that he was a native Cuban.

He came back on the Ward liner Monterey, which arrived here on Saturday, and was held at Ellis Island. Yesterday the board decided to exclude him, and ordered him to be taken back to Cuba by the first steamship. The Ward Line is at present figuring out its losses on Garcia's transportation, and Garcia says that the only way he can solve the problem is to jump overboard.

Debt of Odd Fellows' Home Paid.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Odd Fellows' Home here was freed from debt today by Grand Master H. S. Pine of Jersey City, who was accompanied here by Henry Puster, a Trustee. When the Odd Fellows' home passed into the hands of the Grand Lodge last Summer it was not thought that its debt would be paid so quickly. Grand Master Pine lifted the three-thousand-dollar mortgage and paid its floating debt of $350. Mr. Pine said the financial support given to the home justified the liquidation of indebtedness, and that the Grand Lodge is in a position to do better than its agreement to lift the debt.

"Black and White" Scotch is good It is the best there is and has a perfect flavor.—Adv.

Beefeet Form Sausages. With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more particular in their selection. "Beefeet" means purity, deliciousness, cleanliness.—Adv.

BROOKLYN LAWYER HELD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Benjamin F. Chadsey Arrested on Charge of Embezzlement—Another Charge Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Benjamin F. Chadsey, a lawyer of Brooklyn, N. Y., was arrested to-day on the charge of embezzlement. He was taken into custody just as he landed from a Panama steamer.

Chadsey is charged with stealing $900 from Isabella Miller of Brooklyn. Edward Orr, the Brooklyn officer who assisted in the arrest, said Chadsey pretended to take a train west, but instead came here by the Panama route under the name of B. C. Franck. Chadsey says he is innocent and came to look after mines. Another charge is pending against him in Brooklyn.

Benjamin F. Chadsey formerly had an office at 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and disappeared on Oct. 24.

Mrs. Isabella Miller was guardian for Louis Meyer, a minor. The claim was that Chadsey, acting as Meyer's attorney, secured a verdict of $1,800 for him in an accident case, and failed to turn over some part of it. Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, hearing the case, issued a bench warrant for Chadsey's arrest shortly before he disappeared.

Another case in which Chadsey was implicated related to the estate of Daniel Collins, a jeweler in Brooklyn. Chadsey was attorney for the estate, and in connection with John H. Collins, the administrator, a brother of the testator, and George L. Weed, auctioned off the contents of Collins's store, July last. Mrs. Collins, now Mrs. Fierabend, brought proceedings to recover part of the proceeds from Collins. He was subsequently arrested, and is now under bail awaiting a hearing. Chadsey was ordered by the Surrogate to return to Mrs. Fierabend $800 alleged to have been obtained as excessive counsel fees.

On this judgment Sheriff Dike issued an attachment for Chadsey's person, which is now being held for service.

DELAY ON THE RALEIGH.

Not Thought Likely That Cruiser Will Be Able to Take Part in Caribbean Sea Manoeuvres.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 12.—Considerable doubt is entertained by the navy yard authorities here as to the possibility of getting the cruiser Raleigh in commission before the first of the coming month. Unexpected delays have arisen in connection with the fittings of her new boilers and in the heating system of the vessel. The Texas, Newark, and Raleigh were included in the list of vessels to come under the command of Rear Admiral Higginson and to take part in the Caribbean Sea manoeuvres in December. The first two of this trio will, according to recent reports and the advanced stage of their commissioning, be ready to participate in the evolutions soon after the fleet assembles at Culebra, although they may not be at Hampton Roads before the majority of the vessels depart for the South. The Raleigh will, however, be detained so long that she can hardly hope to be on hand until after the Christmas vacation.

The commanding officer, Commander Nazro, and the heads of the various departments reported for duty some weeks ago; but it has not been found practicable to place the vessel in commission, owing to the impossibility of heating and lighting her.

RICH OIL WELL IN CANADA.

A "Spouter" with a Capacity of 1,000 Barrels a Day Opened Near Chatham, Ontario.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 12.—A wonderful oil find has just been made on the Scannon farm, near Chatham, Ontario. Before the well could be capped the surroundings were flooded and a good deal of trouble was experienced in shutting it off.

The finders are Good and Kittermaster of Petrolea, who for some time have been quietly prospecting and leasing the land. Already the Standard Oil Company is making diligent inquiry as to the find and symptoms of the locality. The capacity of the well has been put as high as 1,000 barrels per day.

LIVELY RATE WAR BEGINS.

Old Fight of Eastern Standard Roads Against Differential Lines Resumed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The old fight of the Eastern standard roads against the differential lines is being thrashed out once more by the Central Passenger Association, and unless existing troubles are adjusted there is a probability of a conflict both on rates and time between Chicago and New York.

The occasion for the disturbance is claimed to be an attempt on the part of the standard lines to be classified as differential. The Big Four insists upon a differential rate on Western business, and this is strongly opposed by all the differential and some of the standard lines. The Michigan Central, it is said, also demands the right to make a differential rate, as it is not running any limited trains between Chicago and New York.

On the other hand, a number of roads do not think Erie, with its direct service, is entitled to a differential rate.

The result of the controversy is expected to be a reference to arbitration to settle the whole question. This would mean a complete revision, in which some of the smaller roads are likely to be hurt.

It is asserted that in the demand of the Big Four to be made a differential line is a hidden motive, and that this road is being used simply as a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for some of the big standard lines.

YOUNG WOMAN HIT BY A HORSE.

August Reiss, said to be the proprietor of a hotel at 685 Sixth Avenue, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening on a charge of reckless driving in Sixth Avenue. It was said that Reiss drove a spirited horse down the east side of Sixth Avenue, thereby violating an ordinance.

At Eighteenth Street Miss Annabel Hill, a young woman from up the State, who boards at 11 West Eighteenth Street, stepped from the curb at the east side of the avenue. Reiss's horse, attached to a runabout, knocked her down and trampled upon her, she complained.

Reiss, it was said, attempted to drive on, but he was stopped by several men. Miss Hill was pulled from under the animal's feet, and Policeman Browne placed Reiss under arrest. In a cab Miss Hill went to the police station and entered a complaint against Reiss. Reiss said his horse had danced around Miss Hill and never touched her. Miss Hill was sent to the New York Hospital.

ALIENS AT TETUAN IN PERIL.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 12.—Serious disturbances have broken out at Tetuan, Morocco.

A Spanish mail steamship has, in consequence of the trouble, been dispatched from Ceuta to embark the European residents of Tetuan.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted.—Adv.

Stock Reports of Pennsylvania Special Letters may be dictated to official stenographer en route.—Adv.

JEWELRY ROBBERY IN THE HOLLAND HOUSE

Trusted Porter Followed to a Bowery Pawnshop and Arrested.

Necklace of Pearls Offered for $35, Although Valued at $2,500—Mrs. Matheson Lost a Collection Worth $12,000.

The mystery of a robbery in the Holland House has been cleared up, it is believed, by the arrest of Patrick Bolan, who was for more than five years a trusted porter in the hotel. So great was the confidence of his employers that it was only a week ago that suspicion was directed toward him, but since then he has been shadowed by Detective Reap, who, with Detective Holland, followed him yesterday to pawnshops in the Bowery. Bolan did not attempt to do any business until he reached a small loan office near Chatham Square. There, the detectives said, he attempted to borrow $35 on a necklace of pearls. They arrested him before he had completed the negotiations.

The necklace they recognized as the property of Mrs. William J. Matheson, wife of the President of William J. Matheson & Co., white lead manufacturers, at 186 Front Street, this city. It contained sixty-nine graded pearls that weighed 248 grains. Its value is $2,500, and it is the first item of a collection of jewels valued, according to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau, at $12,000 that was stolen from Mrs. Matheson in the Holland House on April 4 last. Bolan at first told the detectives that he had found the necklace a week ago in a chiffonier drawer in Room 235 at the hotel, but later, they say, he broke down and confessed the robbery. He is said to have told Capt. Titus where the stolen property, except two rings, could be found, and the police say it will be recovered to-day.

Bolan is thirty-four years of age, married, and he lived at 326 East Thirty-fourth Street. The detectives found upon him a ring of Roman gold, with an opal in a cabochon setting, and a diamond weighing half a karat on each side. There was also a gold seal ring, the device on which was a woman's hand holding a rose and some leaves. At Bolan's home the detectives found a gold watch belonging to James Gayley, First Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation and a business associate of Andrew Carnegie. The watch, according to the inscription, was presented to Gayley by the employes of the Missouri Furnace Company on Nov. 11, 1882. They also found two gun metal watches, a silver watch, and two gold chains.

The jewels that were taken from Mrs. Matheson were in a pogskin case, and the list, besides the pearl necklace that was recovered, as given out yesterday by Capt. Titus, is as follows:

One gold necklace, very fine and thin; heart-shaped pendant attached, set with emerald and diamond.
One large diamond marquise ring.
One diamond and opal ring, containing five opals, with diamond between each; Tiffany make.
One gold ring, with five pearls set around band.
One gold ring, with ruby, sapphire, and diamond, each hung on small pendant.
One long chain of coral beads, rather pink in color.
One wire spangled bracelet, sapphires and moonstones alternating.
One gold chain spangled bracelet, set with Russian amethyst; very dark.
One gold wire spangled bracelet set with pearls.
One turquois matrix necklace, with tiny gold beads and heart-shaped turquois pendant.
One chain of very small gold beads; turquois pendant, set with pearl at top.
One turquois stickpin.
One gold stickpin, circlet of pearls.
One white enameled stickpin, shaped like four-leaf clover; set with large diamond.
One large Deetly carved locket: photo inside; outside dull gold and marked "H. H. H., Dec. 25."
One opal stickpin.
Two pearl shirt studs.
One gold bowknot bracelet.
One opal stickpin, set with

MR. PLATT FEELS SURE OF ODELL'S SUPPORT

The Governor, However, Declines to Give a Direct Reply.

The Senator Says He Will Certainly Be a Candidate If There Is a Fight—John Raines to be the State Senate Leader.

Senator Platt was shown a published statement last night in which it was set forth that, while Gov. Odell had declared that he knew of no opposition to the re-election of Senator Platt, except such as emanated from a few newspapers, he refused to say that he himself was personally in favor of the re-election of the Senator.

"I guess if they had pinned him down he would have said so," was the Senator's comment.

Later Gov. Odell was seen, and when shown the published statement and informed of Senator Platt's comment, said: "I don't care to discuss that."

Senator Platt and the Governor had a long interview yesterday. Senator Platt, in describing it in his rooms at the Fifth Avenue, said that it was of a most pleasant character. When asked what had been talked about, he said:

"Oh, we cussed and discussed."

"Did you ascertain what the Governor's opinion was as to the passage of a State Constabulary bill?"

"I did not."

When asked whether he thought there was any prospect of the enactment of such legislation, the Senator said that depended entirely upon the attitude of the Governor. He reiterated his belief that such a measure ought to be passed, and said it was certain that if such a bill were put through, the Republican Party would not poll any less votes in New York City than it did at the recent election.

To the suggestion that the fight against him was growing somewhat "fierce," the Senator said with a smile: "Well, when it gets very fierce, then I will certainly be a candidate."

"Do you mean to say that you are not a candidate at present?"

"Merely a tentative candidate," the Senator answered with another broad smile.

The Senator said that he and the Governor had talked about various matters which might be the subject of legislation at the coming session, but that it was too early to give out any information as to what might be brought up.

It is settled that Senator Raines will be the leader of the Senate, but Senator Platt refused to say whether or not Senator Elsberg stood any show of being the Chairman of the Committee on Cities. The Senator said that he expected to have another interview with the Governor before his departure about State matters.

Gov. Odell, when asked if he was any more favorable to the passage of a State constabulary measure than he was at the last session of the Legislature, when that subject was the occasion of a disagreement between himself and Senator Platt, said:

"The Sphinx would be loquacious compared to me on all matters that come before the Legislature. Whatever recommendations I may have to make with regard to legislation will be made in my annual message."

When asked if he was contemplating any changes in his staff, the Governor said he had not got around to that as yet, and did not expect to have anything to say about appointments until Jan. 1, the day on which the Legislature meets. The Governor will remain here until to-night.

THE CUNNEEN CASE APPEALED.

Republican State Committee's Action Followed by Appointment of Tammany Lawyers to Watch the Canvass.

The Republican State Committee has filed in the County Clerk's office formal notice that an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the case of John Cunneen and the Prohibition ticket. Justice Bischoff decided last month, not long before the election, that the Secretary of State must place Mr. Cunneen's name in the Prohibition column as well as under the Democratic emblem on the official ballots. Now that the Prohibition vote has elected Mr. Cunneen to the office of Attorney General, comes the announcement of an appeal.

Following the news of this appeal, Chairman Charles H. Knox of the Tammany Law Committee, at the request of Leader Murphy, appointed Robert L. Luce and Charles W. Dayton of that committee to attend and watch the official canvass every day until its close in the interest of Mr. Cunneen.

Murphy May Quit District Leadership.

Tammany leaders who have the confidence of Charles F. Murphy, the new leader of the Wigwam, declared last evening that in a few weeks after the return of Mr. Murphy from his stay at Mount Clemens, Mich., he would probably resign as district leader of the Eighteenth Assembly District. It was stated that the duties of the leadership of the Wigwam had become so large that Leader Murphy could not afford to give the time necessary to attend to the affairs of his district organization. The names of ex-Councilman John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, and ex-Alderman Gaffney have been mentioned for the district place.

Frank Mott's Vote May Be Close.

David B. Hill sent down word from Albany yesterday to his friends in New York that the canvass of the vote for Frank Mott for Secretary of State should be watched carefully, as there was a chance of his election on the official count. In several counties above the Harlem River the canvass of the returns show that Candidate Mott ran ahead of his ticket. In Jamestown it is said Mr. Mott ran nearly 2,000 ahead of Bird S. Coler, candidate for Governor.

ELECTION EXPENSES FILED.

Among the election expense accounts filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the following:

Justice-elect Edward B. Amend of the Supreme Court of New York County spent $189.61, which was used for printing and circulating campaign literature.

Samuel J. Foley, State Senator-elect in the Twelfth District, spent $1,010.

L. S. Rider, Congressman-elect from the Fourteenth, spent $1,007.68.

Francis Burton Harrison, Congressman-elect from the Thirteenth, filed an account of $8,253.20.

John C. Fitzgerald, who succeeds Congressman-elect "Tim" Sullivan as a State Senator, stated that his campaign expenditures aggregated $943.31.

John C. Wallace, a Congressional candidate, filed the words: "I have spent nothing."

Evans Styles Potter, who ran for Assemblyman in the Twenty-first District, got rid of $354.75.

TRACHOMA NOT PREVALENT.

Dr. A. B. Norton's Views on the Alleged Epidemic of That Eye Disease in Public Schools.

In an editorial which will appear in the forthcoming number of The Homoepathic Eye, Ear and Throat Journal, Dr. A. B. Norton will take issue with the generally expressed opinion that the disease known as trachoma is prevalent to an alarming extent among children in the public schools. He questions in the first place whether the malady, of which so many cases have been recently treated, is true trachoma. He asserts his belief, founded on a large hospital experience with these very cases and others, that it is not in the majority of instances, but rather an allied disease, noncontagious, and of far less serious character, called "follicular conjunctivitis," or "follicular granulation," sometimes also "false trachoma."

The two conditions, he asserts, exist independently and may exist together, thus complicating the diagnosis. His conclusion is that not more than 5 per cent. of the cases diagnosed as trachoma by the School Inspectors would be so diagnosed "by any competent oculist." For the condition of follicular conjunctivitis, Dr. Norton says a simple remedy may be found in expressing the morbid substance with a roller forceps. The operator, he says, confines the patient to the hospital for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The treatment of true trachoma, on the other hand, involves a period of months, or years, and sometimes of surgery, to prevent blindness.

NEGRO HELD AS HIGHWAYMAN.

Accused of Robbing Women—May Be Wanted in Connection With the Recent Boston Murders.

The police last night, after a chase, captured Thomas Jenkins, a negro, of 423 East Ninety-seventh Street, whom they charge with having committed numerous highway robberies, in which women were the victims, in Madison and Fifth Avenues. Mrs. Addie F. Stewart of 724 Lexington Avenue was robbed last night. On Monday night Mrs. Orvetta Boese, widow of the artist, and her daughter, Miss Florence De Vere Boese, the vocalist, 557 Fifth Avenue, were attacked.

Mrs. Stewart was going through Fifty-eighth Street about 11 o'clock when she was followed by the negro, whose actions attracted the attention of Policeman Sullivan. He saw the negro dart forward and wrench the chatelaine bag out of Mrs. Stewart's hand. The policeman started in pursuit of the fleeing negro, and soon caught him. Mrs. Stewart followed to the station house, where the bag, containing some money and a gold watch and chain, was found in the prisoner's possession.

Capt. Lantry said that the man answered the description of the negro wanted in Boston in connection with the "Jack the Slugger" murders, for which A. G. Mason was at first arrested. George Leo Orange Perry, a negro, is now held on suspicion of being implicated in the crime.

Jenkins is a tall, well-built man, with a small head, small, piercing eyes, small ears, and very black skin. He has a scar on his chin, beginning a little below the right side of the mouth and extending straight downward under the chin.

STEAM PILOT BOAT'S TRIAL.

The New Jersey, the Second Steam Vessel, Will Put Three Sailing Vessels Out of the Service.

The new steam pilot boat New Jersey, that was built by Brown & Sons of Tottenville, S. I., for the New York, New Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilot Association, at a cost of $80,000, had a trial trip yesterday. With several pilots and many friends of the builders on board, she left Stapleton at 11:15 A. M., and ran to Sandy Hook in sixty-five minutes. She was met at the bar by the steam pilot boat New York. Gustave Peterson, pilot of the American liner St. Louis, that was going out, was taken offf by the new boat.

The trial trip was from the whistling buoy to the Sandy Hook Lightship, four miles and a quarter, and the New Jersey, followed by the New York, covered the distance in sixteen minutes. She returned over the same course in exactly the same time. The boat landed at Stapleton at 5 P. M.

The New Jersey is equipped with electric lights that are operated from the pilot house. She is constructed of oak, and her cabins are finished in white enamel, with mahogany trimmings. She has fore and aft compound engines, and her builders guarantee a speed of eleven knots. The New Jersey, when on station, will carry twenty pilots and will cruise off shore. Her crew consists of a Captain, one mate, two engineers, three oilers, four firemen, one boatkeeper, and four deckboys. Capt. Rennessey has command. She will put three sailing vessels out of the service. Her dimensions are 135 feet over all, 125 feet keel, 28 feet beam, 17.6 feet deep, and 13.6 feet draught.

ALCOHOL FROM ACETYLENE.

Prof. Bogert Thinks the Product Will Not Become Commercially Dangerous.

A dispatch from Washington printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday referred to a letter from the United States Consul at Rouen, which stated that producers of alcohol in France are much disturbed over a new invention by which alcohol is made synthetically from acetylene. By the new invention, it is stated, the production of the ordinary distillation alcohol is seriously threatened.

Prof. Marston Taylor Bogert of the Department of Chemistry of Columbia University was asked yesterday in regard to the probability of the report. He said:

"I do not think that there is any danger of synthetic alcohol becoming commercially dangerous in France or anywhere else. The process of producing alcohol from acetylene is an old one. It depends upon the production of ethylene from acetylene and the subsequent conversion of the ethylene to ethyl sulphuric acid which yields alcohol when distilled with steam. The difficulty has always been in the first step of the process, that is, in the conversion of acetylene to ethylene. If a large yield of ethylene could be obtained readily and cheaply from acetylene synthetic alcohol would possibly become a serious competitor of fermentation alcohol. As far as I am aware, however, no processes have as yet been devised by which this can be accomplished.

"Many patents for the production of synthetic alcohol have been taken out both here and abroad, but as far as I know no one of them has ever proved a success, or has been commercially feasible. I do not think that the product has ever been put on the market. Experiments carried on in the chemical laboratories of Columbia have shown to me the difficulty of obtaining the article economically.

"Synthetic alcohol is known to the chemist as ethyl alcohol. It differs from the ordinary fermentation alcohol in that it is purer and also is a chemical individual. Ordinary alcohol contains a great deal of ethyl alcohol, but is also likely to contain small amounts of aldehyde, acetale, fusel oil, &c. The difference between the two may well be likened to that existing between synthetic indigo and the natural product."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY MEETING.

The Institution in a Most Satisfactory Financial Condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Catholic University of America was held to-day at the university. The finances were reported to be in a most satisfactory condition. During the year the receipts amounted to $158,917 and the disbursements to $155,268. The gross indebtedness of the university is $193,500, the assets on hand amount to $59,493.10, making the net indebtedness $11,700 less than last year.

The Committee on Organization reported in favor of the establishment of teaching Fellows in different departments of the university. The board amended its by-laws by voting to change the time of meeting from November to the second Wednesday after Easter.

Bishop Harkins of Providence, R. I., was elected a Trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Corrigan. The board elected the following officers:

President—Cardinal Gibbons.
Vice President—Archbishop Williams, Boston.
Secretary—Bishop Maes, Covington, Ky.
Treasurer—Thomas B. Waggaman, Washington, D. C.

The Rector, Bishop Conaty, was appointed Acting Assistant Treasurer. There was no appointment to the Vice Rectorship, the matter being left undecided for the present.

The board voted to lease a site on the university grounds for the erection of an apostolic mission house.

To Examine Into Rose's Sanity.

Harry J. Rose, the actor, who murdered his wife in their apartment in West Thirty-third Street, is to be examined as to his sanity by a commission appointed yesterday by Justice Lambert in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, and consisting of Capt. William J. Lynch of the court squad, Dr. Constantine J. McGuire of 120 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and ex-Justice Charles Donohue. This action was despite the vehement protests of Assistant District Attorney Clarke, who is prosecuting the case, after Lawyers Abraham H. Hummel and Joseph Moss had made affidavit that Rose had refused to discuss the case with them when they visited him in prison, and they were therefore unable to advise him.

Firemen Overcome by Smoke.

Two firemen were overcome by smoke at 6 o'clock last night while fighting flames in the cellar of the paint, oil, and varnish store of Frederick M. Geyler, at 2,348 Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The patrons of the Hotel Minot, next door, were alarmed and rushed into the street, but a panic was avoided, and they returned to the hotel. The fire did about $5,000 damage. The men overcome were Firemen Lehr of Engine 5 and Clifford of Engine 53. They were carried to safety, and soon revived.

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OPPOSITION TO MORRIS

Senator Elsberg and Lauterbach Talk with Gov. Odell.

Report That an Appeal Will Be Made to President Roosevelt Regarding New York County Disaffection.

Senator Elsberg had a long conference with Gov. Odell yesterday afternoon, and Edward Lauterbach talked with the Governor for over half an hour last night in the rooms of the State Committee. The interviews of these two prominent leaders of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District with the Governor created the impression that the fight against Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee had begun, inasmuch as the Twenty-ninth District is the hotbed of opposition to the present County Chairman.

For some days there has been a story in circulation among Republican politicians that an effort would be made to convince President Roosevelt, Gov. Odell, and State Chairman Dunn of the unwisdom of allowing Mr. Morris to remain in control of the local Republican organization. It has been charged against Mr. Morris that he has interfered with the politics of different districts to such an extent as to cause serious disaffection, and that the discontent engendered by his conduct and that of National Committeeman Gibbs with whom he is said to act in concert, was one of the causes, if not the principal cause, of the big Republican slump at the recent election.

Neither Mr. Lauterbach nor Senator Elsberg, when seen last evening, would discuss the nature of the conference they had had with the Governor. When Mr. Lauterbach was asked if there was to be any change in the Chairmanship of the County Committee, he said he did not know.

When Senator Platt was told of the conferences which Senator Elsberg and Mr. Lauterbach had had with the Governor, and the general impression as to their character, he said:

"Mr. Morris will be re-elected Chairman of the County Committee. They cannot beat him even if they try. I know the criticism which is being indulged in against Mr. Morris, but you can say for me that it is my judgment that he did as well as any one could have done in the last election. The result in this city was due to a combination of circumstances."

When Gov. Odell was asked if there was to be any change in the organization of the County Committee, he refused to discuss the matter.

Some of those who are insistent in their demands for a change in the county organization have expressed the opinion that unless it is thoroughly reorganized there will be no prospect of fusion or of victory for the Republican Party in the next Mayoralty election. They also assert that unless the work of building up the organization is begun at once it will be bad for the prospects of the Republican Party, so far as New York State is concerned, in the Presidential election of 1904. This is the view which will be pressed both upon President Roosevelt and Gov. Odell. It is hinted that there is a bare possibility that the question of Senator Platt's giving way for the rebuilding of the organization in New York County may become involved in the election of his successor.

Senator Platt, when asked what he thought about the prospects locally, said:

"I am for fusion, but not with Low."

Two names which are being mentioned in connection with the Chairmanship of the County Committee in the event that it should be decided not to re-elect Mr. Morris are those of Judge Olcott and Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the latter as a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

PHILIPPINE MONEY PROBLEM.

Exchange Rate Raised—Strong Plea for Currency Reform to be Made to Congress.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—The further decline in the price of silver has forced the Government to raise the rate of exchange to $2.50 Mexican for $1 gold.

The cheapening of silver has resulted in increasing the loss of the Government and all other holders of silver. The instability of the present currency is seriously damaging business, and the members of the Civil Commission and representatives of commercial interests in the islands will unite in making a strong plea to Congress for the establishment of a non-fluctuating Philippine currency.

Endow an Assyriology Professorship.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Edward W. and Clarence H. Clark of Philadelphia have subscribed $100,000 to found a Professorship of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania. The Messrs. Clark have been among the largest subscribers to the Babylonian expeditions of the university for the past fourteen years, and the success of these expeditions—now known all over the world—has led them to endow this professorship. The Trustees of the university have accepted the gift, and have named the chair "The Clark Professorship of Assyriology." Dr. Hilprecht will be the first incumbent.

Engineering Record Transferred.

Henry C. Meyer, who founded The Engineering Record twenty-five years ago, and has been its editor and owner, has retired from active business, his interest having been purchased by James H. McGraw of The Street Railway Journal, The Electrical World and Engineer, and The American Electrician. Mr. Meyer will continue in an editorial capacity as an adviser of Mr. McGraw in the conduct of The Engineering Record, although having no business connection with the publication.

Dutch West Indies Agents.

President-Director Wierdsma of the Holland-America Steamship Line announced just before sailing for Europe yesterday on the White Star liner Teutonic that he had completed arrangements whereby the Holland-America Line will become agents for the Dutch West Indian Line on Jan. 1 next. This line runs ships from Holland to West Indian points and thence to New York. Heretofore Kunhardt & Co. of 32 Beaver Street have been the New York agents.

Old Wagner Homestead Burned.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—What was commonly known as the Wagner Homestead, in the town of Palatine, opposite this village, was destroyed by fire last night. The house was erected by George Wagner, a soldier of the Revolution, and it was owned and occupied at the time of the fire by Chauncey Wagner, eighty-two years old, a grandson of the builder, and a son of Senator Webster Wagner.

For the Harvard-Princeton Debate.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—At the final trials for the Harvard debate held last night the following men were chosen from whom the three members of the team will be selected next week: R. A. Blair, P. G.; Robert Candee, 1903; J. J. Forstall, 1904; Hornblower, 1904; R. B. Reed, 1903; A. P. Scott, 1903. The prize of $50 for the best debate was equally divided between Hornblower and Scott. The debate with Harvard will be held here on Dec. 12.

H. O. Havemeyer Founds a School.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—Henry O. Havemeyer to-day laid the cornerstone of a new district schoolhouse at Sound Beach, toward the erection of which he contributed $10,000, besides giving the site. The schoolhouse is within a mile of Mr. Havemeyer's Greenwich residence. It will cost $20,000.

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HUGH M'LAUGHLIN DISCUSSES MR. HILL

Would Not Turn Him Down Because of Mistakes.

The Brooklyn Leader Says He Advised Against Personal Politics—"Boodle and Personal Animosities Account for Our Defeat."

Hugh McLaughlin last night expressed admiration for and confidence in Mr. Hill, commended James Shevlin and Senator P. H. McCarren warmly, and roundly denounced the "carping critics" who, he said, were unsuccessfully attempting to create discord in the Democratic ranks in New York City and in the State.

"I consider Mr. Hill is fallible," he said. "He makes mistakes, as do other men, but if I were a Democratic member of the coming Legislature I should consider it an honor to be able to cast my vote for Mr. Hill. He has been twice Governor and United States Senator for a full term, and no one has ever been able to trace a pound of cheese or a bottle of quack medicine to him which he did not acquire honestly.

"Mr. Coler was the choice of the rank and file of the party. There were a few people here and there who were opposed to Mr. Coler's nomination, as they feared that in the event of his election he, as Governor, would not be controlled by 'boodlers.'

"Now, I went to Saratoga to help Mr. Coler, but there was no combination. I don't make combinations. They make themselves.

"It was not party politics that cost the Democracy the loss of the State, through the action of the Democrats of Albany, Clinton, and Rensselaer Counties. It was personal politics, pure and simple. Mr. Hill is not infallible, and makes mistakes like other men.

"I'm very much like one, whose sands of life being nearly run out, is willing to give others the benefit of his experience, but I must confess to a little disappointment that my advice was not followed."

"What advice did you give?" Mr. McLaughlin was asked.

"I advised that there should be no personal politics. It is true we did not carry the State, but that is no evidence of Mr. Hill's incapacity for leadership. Boodle and personal animosities account for our defeat. We did win a moral victory and the Democracy knows that heed was paid to the sentiment of the rank and file in the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Mr. Coler was the man wanted, and his vote in New York City demonstrated that he is the most popular Democrat in the State. It can't be much comfort to some people in Brooklyn when they have to go miles up the State to find evidence of the unpopularity of the Democratic nominee.

"Personally, I don't care for public opinion or those who assume to voice public opinion. The newspapers are very much like a trust. They publish what they want to, and leave out the rest.

"I don't believe any one is absolutely honest, and I take no stock in reformers. These latter declared Mr. Coler had raised $300,000 when the fact is the entire fund was less than $75,000. The Republicans had ten times that amount.

"One great trouble with the Democrats is that they are cowards. If they get their hand in the Treasury up to the wrist they shiver, and if they ever reach as far down as their elbow they faint. But the Republicans dive in to the shoulder right off, and then complain because their arms are not longer."

TON OF COAL STOLEN.

Driver Left His Cart at the Curb and It Was Found Empty Later.

Joseph Schwartz of 712 Fifth Street drives a coal cart for Burns Brothers, coal dealers whose yards are at the foot of Delancey Street, and he was sent yesterday with a ton of coal to a customer on Second Avenue, near Second Street. He left the cart at the curb and went into the house to notify the purchaser of the arrival of the coal.

When he came out to dump his cart, it and the horse and the coal were out of sight. At 11 o'clock last night Policeman Dooley of the Eldridge Street Station found the coal cart, empty, at Grand and Forsyth Streets.

Ladies' Dog Show Was a Success.

At the last meeting of the council of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America the Bench Show Committee reported that the recent Dog Show held by the association in the Madison Square Garden was a financial success and that it would not be necessary to call upon the subscribers to the guarantee fund. Application has already been made for dates for next year's show, and in addition a two days' show will be held on the grounds of James L. Kernochan at Hempstead, L. I., beginning on Memorial Day.

Announcement was made of several prizes for the next show. Mrs. Smyth offers a cup for the best puppy whelped in 1903, open to members, at the next Ladies' Kennel Association of America show, and Miss Cameron a cup for best toy terrier, bred by a member, same conditions; also the Grasmere Cup for the best bull terrier, under twelve pounds, to be won five times, for mehbers only. Mrs. Kernochan offers a cup for Irish terriers, and Miss Brownell puts up the cup which she won for the best brace of Boston terriers for the 1903 show.

New members were elected as follows: Mrs. H. Speckman, Mrs. William Lennox, Miss H. S. Hebberton, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. J. W. Henning, Mrs. G. H. Lauder, Mrs. James B. Thompson, Miss L. H. Benedict, Mrs. P. Hone, Mrs. Kotman, Miss N. G. Duval, and Mrs. G. A. Freeman.



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DEACONS AND ELDERS IN A RAIDING PARTY.

Committee of Church Folk Maintains Clifton's (N. J.) Proprieties and Six Arrests Are Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 12.—The church folk of Clifton, headed by Deacon J. Grant Thornburn, last night organized themselves into a vigilance committee and made a raid on the house of a new-comer in the town, a Mrs. Eva Littlefield, who says she is the wife of a New York policeman. The elders and other pillars who followed Deacon Thornburn's lead were unaccustomed to such work, and while they captured five women and one man, they permitted the escape of two other men and set the place afire. The blaze was extinguished, however, before much damage had been done.

All of Clifton, until the advent of Mrs. Littlefield, was accustomed to be abed and asleep by 9:30 o'clock at night. The first shock administered to this atmosphere of conservatism was in Mrs. Littlefield's method of renting her house, near Paget Avenue. She consulted no one except the agent.

The developments were not long in coming. Hardly had the house been furnished, which was done with no concession to Clifton standards, than four young women visitors arrived from New York. That astonishing circumstance was turned into a menace to the peace of mind of the community when it became known that not one of the household apparently dreamed of going to bed before 11 o'clock. The music of the piano was heard even at that hour, and singing by mixed voices drowned out the chirping of night insects which had survived the Summer.

The flock of the Rev. Mr. Ellsworth of the Reformed Church decided on a course unheard of before in Clifton. Complaint was lodged against Mrs. Littlefield, and her musical visitors with the township authorities, but they are averred to be men of worldly minds, who chuckled and winked and said Clifton went to bed too early, anyhow. Then it was agreed that drastic measures must be adopted. Nothing less than a vigilance committee could bring back repose to Clifton. Those elders who associated vigilance committees with lynchings, red shirts, and bowie knives were reassured, and last night the party started out. In addition to Deacon Thornburn, it was composed of E. J. Mersells, George Bailey, and J. Pascal Alyea of the Reformed Church; Arthur Groocock of the Baptist Church, and M. J. McCall, County Superintendent of the Sunday School Association; Bertram Saunders of the county Christian Endeavor, and others.

On the way to Mrs. Littlefield's house Justice of the Peace Finn was roused and invited to go along. When the party reached its destination it was disconcerted by hearing some one singing "The Holy City," but Deacon Thornburn rushed through the door and announced that all present were under arrest. Then the women fainted, two young men fled, and the lamp was overturned, starting the fire.

When order was restored Justice Finn opened court in the dining room and held the prisoners under bonds. The Elders considerately guarded the captives until daylight, when bondsmen were obtained.

FIRE CHIEF GUERIN BETTER.

Other 39 Victims of Avenue C Explosion All Improved—Plumber Held for the Coroner.

Joseph Schwartz of 638 Fifth Street, the plumber who is charged with having left a lighted candle in the cellar of the tenement 121 Avenue C, near Eighth Street, causing a gas explosion as the firemen extinguished a small blaze there on Tuesday afternoon, yesterday was remanded to the custody of Coroner Scholer by Magistrate Brann, in the Essex Market Court.

All of the forty persons who were injured were reported to be doing well yesterday, and no further fatalities are expected. Battalion Chief William Quirk of the Fire Department remains in St. Francis's Hospital suffering from burns and a severe scalp wound, and also from pleurisy contracted while fighting the East River Bridge fire. His condition, however, is not considered serious. Four of the injured were discharged from Bellevue Tuesday night.

HARPERS

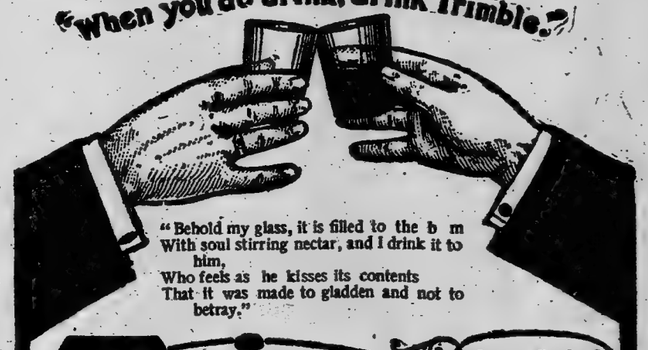
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BREAK IN ROCK ISLAND

Temporary Demoralization Followed by Recovery in the Shares.

BIG SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEAL

Fully 10,000 Northwest Shares Sold Privately at Heavy Loss to the Vanderbilts by Western Interests Close to Gates.

Between an eight-point break in Rock Island common stock on the curb, rumors of several large Western interests "badly hit," a day of great activity on the Stock Exchange, during which over a million and a quarter shares changed hands, and reports, later confirmed, that large blocks of Chicago and Northwest and Southern Pacific had been taken over at private sale to relieve the Westerners who were carrying them—between all these Wall Street had an exciting day of it yesterday.

By far the greatest interest centred in the sensational break in the Rock Island stocks on the curb. Early in the day under the influence of irresponsible reports that the Moore Brothers were in a difficult position there was heavy selling of the Rock Island stocks, particularly the common, which, after opening 2 points down at 47, sold off 6 points more to 41, to within 1 point of the lowest price at which the stock has ever sold. The presumption was that the Moores were so cramped that they would be unable to give the Rock Island stocks the support which heretofore they have had, and that in consequence a very heavy decline would occur. Many of those who had bought the common stock as high as 60 threw it overboard at yesterday's low prices, the rush of sellers at the opening being such that for a time the market for the stock was utterly demoralized.

Determined support was given later, and it was rumored that the position of the Rock Island insiders had been strengthened by the transfer by them to the Vanderbilts of a block of Chicago and Northwest, of which the Moore Brothers are large holders. Subsequently this rumor was partially confirmed, but the sellers of the Chicago and Northwest stock were said to be not the Moore Brothers, but other Rock Island insiders. At all events, before midday the Rock Island stocks, which had been very weak, became strong, and buying that seemed to be for insiders caused a recovery from 41 to 48¼, the latter being more than a point above the opening sale. At the same time the preferred started upward from 69¼, and sold up nearly 6 points to 75. The advance in the stock was helped also by short covering, the stocks having been freely sold on the decline.

As for the reports of the purchase by private sale by the Vanderbilt interests of a large block of Northwest—10,000 shares, not 20,000, as in some quarters reported—there is semi-official authority that the purchase was actually made. The sellers, however, were not the Moore Brothers, but other Western interests, and the price at which they parted with their holdings is understood to have been $204 a share, while their purchase price is said to have averaged $256. This would represent a loss of over half a million dollars. The stock closed in the market last night at $222, being helped by the announcement that valuable rights are to be given to stockholders.

The first reports on the Street had it that it was the Moores who had been obliged to sell this stock, but an official of the First National Bank, speaking for those interests, said there was absolutely no truth in the report.

From other quarters it was learned that the transfer was made by interests close to the Gates people.

Concerning the private sale of a large block of Southern Pacific—said to be fully 60,000 shares—it is understood that the buying was for Standard Oil account, though it is believed that ultimately the stock so purchased will be turned over to Union Pacific interests. One report had it that E. H. Harriman was the purchaser of the stock, but this is denied. That the private transfer was actually effected is, however, beyond dispute. Here, again, the sellers are understood to be Westerners. It was also reported that the Rockefellers had taken over a large block of Rock Island preferred stock.

Not unnaturally, when it became known in the Street that these transfers had been made, and that a serious menace to the situation had been removed—for it was recognized that the Western element had in some quarters been dangerously overextended—the stock market, which had opened weak, steadied and finally closed strong under the leadership of Standard Oil, Gould, Vanderbilt, and Harriman stocks. Notable of these were Northwest, Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Missouri Pacific in the railroad stocks and Sugar, Copper, Colorado Fuel (with which the Harriman and Gould interests have identified themselves) in the industrial group.

WOMAN'S LAWYER NOT THERE.

Wanted His Fee in Full First—Justice Truax's Attendant Acts as Counsel.

While the usual Wednesday whirl of undefended divorce cases was in progress before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday, a good-looking woman interrupted the solemnity of the occasion by announcing a grievance she had with her lawyer. It was not yet time for her case to be tried, and the one that preceded it on the calendar was being heard when she raised her voice.

"My lawyer hasn't showed up," she said, "because I wouldn't pay him all his $75 before the trial."

The case she interrupted was over in a minute, and she explained that she had engaged a man named Nemeth to prosecute her suit, in which she accused her husband of infidelity. Her name was Mrs. Martha Fritsche. She said she had paid the lawyer $40, and had promised to pay another $35 when he secured her divorce decree or her, but he had the case adjourned and declined to come to court this time unless she would pay up at once.

"We'll hear your case anyway," said Justice Truax.

Calling her to the witness stand, the Court asked her just such questions as lawyers usually ask in these cases. She told him about her marriage and subsequent troubles.

"Who is your first witness?" inquired the Justice. He was told, "Mr. Peters." Then J. Lewis Strahan, who is the Justice's personal attendant, stepped up to the front and called in a loud voice:

"Mr. Peters."

As Peters was ascending to the witness chair, the Justice turned to Strahan and said:

"You manage this woman's case."

Long ago Strahan was a lawyer, but he stopped active practice when he donned the uniform of a Justice's attendant. With alacrity, however, he advanced and began to examine the witness.

"Did you serve the summons and complaint in this case, Mr. Peters?" he asked.

"No," responded Peters.

It developed that the man who did serve the papers had been taken away from the courtroom by Mrs. Fritsche's lawyer—at least she said that was the trouble. So Counsel Strahan asked for an adjournment until Wednesday next, and it was granted. All this was in the morning. To the surprise of the court, the lawyer appeared in the afternoon and said he wanted to conduct Mrs. Fritsche's case. He was allowed to do so, and the Justice reserved his decision. Mrs. Fritsche said she was in a hurry to get the decree, as she expected to leave for Europe as soon as she could and stay there the rest of her life.

BLOW AT EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Court of Appeals' Decision on the Hopkins Will Case.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, in the case of the Hopkins will. That is the contest which attracted attention a few months ago because of the severe arraignment of experts in the dissenting opinion of Justice John Woodward in the Appellate Division, in which he said:

"The admission of this testimony is but another instance of the abuse of expert evidence. So notorious is it becoming that if it is not checked it seems to me that a reaction must eventually come that will abolish such testimony altogether."

In this case the will, signed by Robert B. Hopkins, when found after the testator's death, was defaced by fourteen ordinary marks, variously drawn vertically, across the signature. The experts testified that the straight marks were in the same handwriting as the signature of the testator, and that the crooked marks were in the handwriting of [illegible]

NORTHWEST MERGER CASE.

Defense Admits the Issue Is a Financial Corporation's Right to Buy Stock of Competing Roads.

Another hearing was had before Special Examiner Frederick G. Ingersoll yesterday in the Post Office Building in the proceedings instituted by the United States to test the legality of the merger which created the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Griggs, for the defendants, began by presenting a statement showing that for years prior to 1900 many of the prominent railroad companies of the country had acquired much of the stock of competing lines, and that the fact was generally known and communicated to the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Congress before the passage of the Sherman anti-trust act, and that the latter statute was not intended to declare the transactions illegal. Then he offered in evidence copies of Poor's Manual from 1871 to 1902, railway statistics prepared by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and maps of the railways of the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Boston and Maine, Illinois Central, Baltimore and Ohio, the Southern, Southern Pacific, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Companies. For the purpose of expediting matters he suggested that transcripts be made of the excerpts needed.

Solicitor Richards said he had no desire to stand in the way of the most expeditious manner of getting the matter in, subject, of course, to objections. He was not prepared to admit that the statements offered are accurate. He argued that the anti-trust act undoubtedly referred to railroads and railroad combinations, and that, if other railway companies entered into combinations to restrain trade even before the passage of the Sherman act, it was no defense for any present violation of the law. It would be a fair defense to show that no combination in restraint of trade had been effected, but it was not a defense to present the entire railroad history of the country.

In reply ex-Judge Young asserted that Mr. Richards did not clearly understand the position of the defense. There was no intention of pleading "the baby act." The question at issue was whether the purchase of stock of competing companies by a financial corporation was a violation of the Sherman act. He contended the defendants had done nothing in violation of law or in restraint of trade.

Capt. John P. Meany then explained how the statistics in Poor's Manual were compiled, and spoke of its general circulation.

After the introduction of numerous documents an adjournment was taken until Nov. 21 at 11 o'clock.

The case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company will be called this morning, and by agreement of counsel be adjourned until next Monday at 11 o'clock.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY REPORT.

President Gould Expects the West Side Electric Equipment to be Completed April 1.

The Manhattan Railway Company yesterday made public its annual report for the year ended Sept. 30 last. The year was a very prosperous one. The number of passengers carried was 223,427,283, as against 213,152,316 for the previous year, an increase of 29,274,967.

The financial statement shows:

	1902.	1901.
Earn's from operation..	$11,097,746.33	$9,920,063.36
Operating expenses....	5,548,395.24	5,328,649.04
Net earnings.....	$5,522,351.06	$4,291,914.94
Other income.....	515,800.00	535,306.32
Gross income.....	$6,038,151.09	$5,127,222.26
Interest on bonds...	1,309,680.92	1,309,680.92
Taxes	902,408.14	873,451.23
Total int. & taxes..	$2,712,089.06	$2,683,132.15
Net income.....	3,326,062.03	2,444,091.11
Dividends, 4% on $48,000,000	1,920,000.00	1,920,000.00
Surplus for year...	$1,406,062.03	$524,091.11
Surplus balance, profit and loss, Sept. 30, '00	.....	4,442,265.41
Surplus balance, profit and loss, Sept. 30, '01	4,966,356.52	.....
Surplus balance, profit and loss account....	$6,372,418.55	$4,966,356.52

Speaking of the affairs of the company, the report of President Gould says:

"The statement of operations for the past year, showing an increase of over 29,000,000 in the number of passengers carried, and a decrease in the operating ratio, is an encouraging indication that the results which were predicted when the stockholders decided to equip the system with electricity will be more than realized, particularly as only one-half the lines have been under full electric operation since Sept. 15 last, and that the high cost of fuel has materially increased the expenses.

"Since the last annual meeting substantial progress has been made with the new equipment. The Second and Third Avenue lines have been completed, with 608 cars in operation. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines, on which eighty cars are now running, should be finished not later than April 1, 1903.

"Among other improvements, the new extension and station in Bronx Park, the stations and elevators at One Hundred and Tenth Street, new yard and shop facilities are being pushed as fast as material can be secured, and another year should see their completion."

NORTHWESTERN ROAD PLAN.

Stockholders to Vote on Large Stock Increase and Elkhorn Purchase.

A circular letter has been issued to stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company calling for a special meeting to be held Feb. 10, at which it is proposed to increase the capital stock of the company by authorizing an issue of additional common shares so that the entire capital stock shall be $100,000,000.

At this same meeting the question of acquiring the franchises and property of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad Company will also be considered. The Directors have decided that stockholders shall be invited to subscribe to the increased stock to the extent of 15 per cent. of their present holdings.

New Orleans Hardware Men's Special.

For the annual convention of the National Hardware Association and the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, tickets are on sale from to-day until next Tuesday, inclusive, from New York to New Orleans and return for $36.15, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Southern Railway, the route of the thirty-nine-hour limited New York to New Orleans, operating through sleeping and dining cars. The special Hardware Association delegation will leave New York next Sunday at 4:25 P. M.

Three New Railroads for the South.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Two new railroads have just been announced for Arkansas, one running from Newport, the seat of Jackson County, to Craighead, the seat of Randolph County, a distance of seventy-five miles, and another from Newport to Jonesborough, the seat of Craighead County. It is also stated that the proposed Iron Mountain bond issue is to be used for the defraying of the expenses of building a direct line between Memphis and Kansas City, which will be both shorter and of easier grade than the "Frisco" line.

The Southern Railway's Mail Train.

In an account of the new Southern mail train in the issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Nov. 2, the train was inaccurately referred to as that of the Southern Air Line instead of the Southern Railway Company.

Solicitor for Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day elected George V. Massey of Delaware general solicitor of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James A. Logan.

Pure Extract of Choicest Malt.
Malt-Nutrine, prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., is no experiment. Years of practical tests and careful and innumerable analyses have resulted in the one perfect tonic, known as Malt-Nutrine.

The Man Who Once Drinks
EVANS ALE
Always Drinks It.
The man who doesn't drink it is missing the best help to health and happiness.
Restaurants and Dealers Everywhere.
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COAL STRIKE DISCUSSED

John R. Dos Passos Addresses Nineteenth Century Club.

Labor the Question Underlying All Issues—Likelihood of a Proletarian Government—David T. Marvel Speaks.

Members of the Nineteenth Century Club to the number of nearly two hundred gathered last evening in the rooms of the Aldine Club, Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, to listen to a discussion of the relation of the public to the coal strike. President Walter S. Logan presided and introduced John R. Dos Passos as the first speaker. He described the coal strike as a three-cornered controversy, in which the parties were the operators, the miners, and the public, and said that, if the public had not been aroused through its necessities the controversy might still be going on. He continued:

"Capital, in purchasing or maintaining anthracite coal properties and coal mines, must know the crying and urgent necessities of the people for fuel. It must be presumed to know that a few months' deprivation of this indispensable article, more valuable than gold, as we were about to realize, would produce the most poignant distress among all classes and especially would cause frightful suffering among the poor. Capital was dealing with an article which was impressed with a clear trust, of which the public were the beneficiaries. Capital had no allodial right, as the lawyers sometimes say, to the coal; it was a mere instrument. It was bound discreetly, prudently, and humanely to exercise its proprietorship."

The coal operators, said the speaker, made a mistake in refusing arbitration, because whether there was anything to arbitrate or not, the demand was made by a large organization of labor. "I pity capital," said Mr. Dos Passos, "for being forced to do what it did not want to do. Labor has the right to organize and protect itself. It has the same right to accumulate strength by unity; it has the same right to acquire protection by organization as capital has to accumulate and concentrate its wealth, or to enlarge, multiply, and conserve its money.

"If President Roosevelt had no official right to intervene his action was a pure piece of impertinent intermeddling in the private affairs of two individuals.

"But I do not admit that Mr. Roosevelt's intervention was unofficial and that it was not based upon any Constitutional foundation. On the contrary, I can find authority in the Constitution, satisfactory at least to myself, which clearly upholds the action which the President took. His oath of office compels him, to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and among the powers which are expressly given to him is the conspicuous one 'that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.' Now, among the laws which he is thus charged with overseeing is the anti-trust law.

"The question of labor underlies the question of tariff, trust, or currency; it is far below all the superficial and ephemeral distinctions of parties as they now exist. The masses, I mean by that the farmer, the shop and the factory laborer, own this country. I mean that they can control its political welfare. A sense of real grievance followed by party organization is all that is required to enable labor to dominate.

"We may have then the government of the proletariat. Whether it will be good or bad depends upon the then existing condition of the masses. If they are treated well and decently, if they are educated and advanced, and a spirit of real brotherhood prevails, these things will be reflected in the Government. If not, and a spirit of strife constantly exists between capital and labor, and labor has to fight for each and every one of its rights, it will not require either a philosopher or a historian to predict the kind of government that will eventually prevail in this country."

After a recess of five minutes David T. Marvel, ex-Secretary of State of Delaware, was presented as the next speaker. He was opposed to public ownership of the mines on the ground that it was opposed to individual effort, the foundation of the country's commercial growth.

A light supper was then served and the members of the club held an informal discussion of the merits of the coal strike. Among those present were Recorder Goff, Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, John Brooks Leavitt, G. F. Kunz, C. Burrows Green, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. William A. Budd, W. Gilman Tucker, Dr. W. H. Phyfe, and Dr. E. R. L. Gould.

MORE OPERATORS REPLY TO MITCHELL STATEMENT.

They Are Unanimous in Refusing Recognition of Mine Workers' Body as an Issue in Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In addition to the reply of President Baer of the Reading Company to President Mitchell's statement for the miners, others have been filed by the Delaware and Hudson Company, the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, the Pennsylvania, and the Scranton Company.

It is evident from the replies that the anthracite coal operators will resist every effort to make the recognition of the mine workers' organization an issue in the arbitration.

They also agree in resisting the demands of the miners for an increase of pay for piece work, reduction of hours for time work, and the weighing rather than the measurement of coal.

The reply for the Delaware and Lackawanna Company is signed by W. H. Truesdale, President of the company, and says:

"This company unequivocally asserts that it will under no condition recognize or enter into any agreement with the association known as the United Mine Workers of America or any branch thereof. Nor will it permit said association or its officers to dictate the terms and conditions under which it shall conduct its business."

Referring to the recent strike, Mr. Truesdale says that he is reliably informed that 80 per cent. of its employes were opposed to the strike, but were forced to enter upon it by a majority vote of the Mine Workers in other fields. He declared that it is impossible to adopt a uniform rate to be paid to the miners for a unit of coal mined at all mines. The declaration also is made that the anthracite miners as a rule do not work as many hours a day as do the bituminous miners.

He declares that there is no unjust discrimination in the weighing of coal, as it is measured rather than weighed, and he asserts that the demand is "out of all reason, and its effect, so far as this company is concerned, is a demand for an additional increase in the wages now paid miners of from 5 to 40 per cent."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company says that those of its employes who perform contract or piece work, as a matter of their own volition work only about six hours a day and take numerous holidays, without the consent or approval of this respondent, and their earnings, by hours of actual work, are, therefore, much higher than those in any similar employment.

Speaking [illegible] of all the allegations of combination with the demand for shorter hours and increased wages, President Olyphant says that the effect of the proposed reduction necessarily would increase the price of coal.

President Olyphant also takes exception to the proposition to arbitrate the question of the recognition of the miners' union.

President T. P. Fowler for the Scranton Coal Company and the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Company asserts that if the average wage earned by the anthracite piece workers is less than that paid to workers in other employment it is because "they fix their own hours of labor and the amount of the earnings without any regard to the interests or wishes of their employers, and in total disregard of the earnings and welfare of every other class of employes."

He continues:

"We deny that agreements between employers and employes through workingmen's organizations are beneficial and successful in the bituminous coal fields or elsewhere, and assert that any such agreement as a method of regulating production would be and is injurious to the best interests of the public."

The statements made for the Lehigh Valley and the Pennsylvania Companies cover the same ground as the other statements.

COAL STILL HARD TO GET.

Dealers Say They Cannot Overtake Demand—Board of Delegates Says There Are Flotillas of Unloaded Barges.

Notwithstanding the increasing shipments of anthracite from the mines, it was as hard as ever yesterday for consumers to get anthracite from the dealers. Over 35,000 tons of anthracite come to tidewater here daily, but the dealers here say that it is so widely distributed that none of them can get more than 100 tons or so at a time.

In the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton districts of Brooklyn there are loud complaints from householders that coal ordered several weeks back has not been delivered. The dealers say they cannot overtake the demand, and cannot get coal enough to go round.

The Board of Delegates took up the coal question at its meeting yesterday in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue. Several of the delegates said that the dealers were responsible for the present condition of things, as there were flotillas of coal barges at different parts of the river front which were not being unloaded. A resolution was passed favoring the operation of the coal mines and the delivery of coal by the National Government until such time as every one was supplied.

THE SOFT COAL ORDINANCE.

Mayor Low Leaves It to the Health Board After Saturday.

Mayor Low decided yesterday, after a conference with Health Commissioner Lederle, that all questions as to the use of soft coal after Nov. 15 would be left to the Department of Health. Mayor Low's first order was that the use of soft coal would have to be stopped on Nov. 15, and that after that date the ordinance would be enforced. Commissioner Lederle has been carrying on an independent investigation as to the quantity of anthracite coal which can be used by the factories of New York. The result of that investigation was made known to Mayor Low. After the conference the Mayor said:

"It is not my desire to interfere with the commerce or industries of the city. In reference to the smoke nuisance, I have decided that the Department of Health should deal with that matter. At the conference with Commissioner Lederle, this matter was fully discussed."

MANY FIREMEN REINSTATED.

Fifty-eight Long Island City Department Employes Dismissed by Scannell Each Will Get $6,000 Back Pay.

By a decision of the Court of Appeals fifty-eight former Queens County firemen are reinstated and are to receive back pay with interest for the time they have been idle.

The men were appointed during the last days of the Gleason administration, and were dismissed from the department on March 18, 1898, by Commissioner Scannell, on the ground that their appointment was illegal, and that there was not a sufficient appropriation with which to pay them. There were originally sixty-two firemen concerned in the suit, but four have died during the long litigation. The men who are reinstated will get about $6,000 each, and the heirs of the four who have died will receive what is due them. The city will have to pay between $350,000 and $400,000.

THE HAUGHIAN WILL UPHELD.

In the suit of James Haughian to test the validity of the will of his brother Charles T. Haughian, which was admitted to probate, which has been on trial before Justice Smith of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, the jury yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict sustaining the document.

Charles T. Haughian was President of the Crome Steel Trust, and left an estate worth over $250,000. The will was executed in 1897 in this City Court, in New York, three years before the testator's death. Judge Louis J. Conlon of the City Court, who had been the testator's legal adviser for many years, was named as the executor, and Justices Fitzsimons and McCarthy were the witnesses. Judge Conlon was also made a beneficiary for $10,000.

The Haughians came from Ireland many years ago, but the brothers had been estranged for twenty-five years. Charles Haughian left large bequests to many of his friends, but cut his brother off without a cent. James Haughian, in the suit just decided, tried to upset the will on the ground that the testator was not [illegible] mentally incapacitated. He also charged undue influ-

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108 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
605 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

HARPERS

The INTRUSIONS of PEGGY
By ANTHONY HOPE
Illustrated $1.50

"A 'Dolly Dialogue' version of 'Vanity Fair'—an innocent Becky Sharp."—Brooklyn Eagle.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

COMMANDER OF BOERS' "IRISH BRIGADE" HERE

Col. Blake, Originally a West Pointer, on the Oceanic.

Ex-Mayor Phelan of San Francisco Toasted Noah, Columbus, and J. P. Morgan as Masters of the Sea.

Col. John Y. F. Blake, the West Pointer who left this country eight years ago for the Transvaal, and who commanded the famous "Irish Brigade" through the Boer war, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. He was accompanied by Commandant Malan of the Boer Army, and they will lecture here. Gen. Viljoen, who was to have come with them, was detained, and will arrive later.

"We are busted Boers," said Col. Blake, "and don't really know what we are coming over for. I want to see a lot of my old friends, but I will go back to Africa in March or April.

"Have I taken the oath of allegiance? Not I, and never will. Neither has my friend, the commandant, here. Nobody took it voluntarily. The British are laying all kinds of snares down there to trap the Dutch into taking the oath. If you want to go from the Transvaal, for instance, into the Orange Free State, you have to get a pass, for the Transvaal is under military rule. Then, if you want to go back again, you have to take the oath of allegiance. The only way you can evade it is to stay right where you are, and even then you are liable to be thrown into jail. There are a whole lot of them in jail now.

The Right Hon. Horace C. Plunkett, to whose efforts is due largely the recent improvement in economic conditions in Ireland, was another arrival on the Oceanic. He will remain in this country about six weeks, and although he will visit the West, he said that his trip is entirely of a private nature, and had no connection with the agricultural work he is prosecuting in Ireland as Vice President of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland.

Another arrival on the Oceanic was ex-Mayor James D. Phelan of San Francisco. At the usual charity concert given in the saloon on Tuesday night, Mr. Phelan made an address, which he ended with the toast: "To the three great masters of the sea, Noah, Columbus, and J. Pierpont Morgan." "I don't mean, however, that Mr. Morgan is the owner of all the watered stock," added Mr. Phelan.

Fred Huth Jackson, a Director of the Bank of England; E. D. Millet, the artist, and Señor don Guillermo de Landa y Escendon, Mayor of Mexico City and representative of President Diaz at the Coronation of Edward VII., also arrived on the liner.

TWO PUNSTERS IN COURT.

Any one who has strolled through the County Court House within the last few days must have heard the echo of a controversy between Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who was defeated for the Governorship in 1898, and Charles H. Knox, who was beaten in his run for a Supreme Court Justiceship last year. They are the opposing lawyers in a case on trial before Justice Alfred Steckler, who has just lost his fight for a permanent place on the bench.

"Now, your Honor," said Ex-Justice Van Wyck yesterday, "my learned friend on the other side doesn't feel that real madness that he seems to feel. It's not real. He's very, very fond of me."

Mr. Knox, whose expression belied the accusation of pretense in the matter of "real madness," replied:

"Your name ought to be Van Wick, instead of Van Wyck—you're so inflammable!"

"Well," retorted the Ex-Justice with a smile, "we'll have to call you Knucks or Nuts. Which'll it be?"

The case is a suit brought by one secret organization against another, the plaintiff complaining that the defendant has appropriated a name that ought not to belong to it.

CONLON WILL CASE DECIDED.

A decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday gives the real estate of John P. Conlon to the various charitable institutions named in his will rather than to Mrs. Eva K. Conlon, who brought suit to get the land. The amount involved was about $60,000.

Mr. Conlon died in 1899. The institutions he named in his bequests included the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Destitute Children, which was to get more than any of the other legatees. In bringing her suit Mrs. Conlon claimed that she ought to get the property because, under an agreement made when she was married, she had given her husband not only the care ordinarily given to a husband by a wife, but even "the care usually given to a wife by a husband." She said he had promised her the money if she would care for him well.

The decision stated that the plaintiff's witnesses had been contradictory.

DR. LORENZ TO OPERATE HERE.

It is now definitely announced that Dr. Lorenz, the celebrated orthopedic surgeon of Vienna, who came to this country to perform his original operation on the child of J. Ogden Armour of Chicago for congenital dislocation of the hip joints, and who afterward operated on hundreds of other children for the same disease, will come to New York. He will treat the poor at the clinic of Dr. Newton M. Shaffer in the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. Dr. Lorenz, who is now in the West, is expected to arrive here about Dec. 1. It is said that he will also operate at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

Before the arrival of Dr. Lorenz, Dr. Shaffer will receive from the poor applications in behalf of Dr. Lorenz. The applicants will be examined at the Cornell College Dispensary, First Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.
Macys
B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.
Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.
The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.
To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.
First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

Books—1st Fl., rear.
We buy Books and sell them in a free, liberal way, untrammelled by agreements with publishers. Others charge more than we do. They are pledged to charge more—having yielded to the dictation of the Trust.
Don't forget that the price-differences in your favor are much greater on our other lines of merchandise than they are on books.
Temporal Power—Corelli.
The Climax—Pidgin.
The Red Shirts—Hamblen.
The Long Straight Road—Horton.
The Fortunes of Oliver Horn—Hopkinson Smith.
Paul Kelver—Jerome.
Love and the Soul Hunters—Hobbes.
Donovan Pasha—Gilbert Parker.
Istar of Babylon—Potter.
The Virginian.
The Maid at Arms—Merriman.
The Intrusion of Peggy—Hope.
The Two Vanrevels—Tarkington.
Captain Macklin—R. H. Davis.
Fuel of Fire—E. Y. Fowler.
Wolfville Nights—A. H. Lewis.
The Blood Tax—D. Gerard.
The Spenders—H. L. Wilson.
The Publishers Permit All Others to Sell Them at $1.08. Our Price, 98c
The Book of Joyous Children—J. W. Riley; sold elsewhere at $1.20; our price $1.08.
Just So Stories—Kipling; sold elsewhere at $1.20; our price $1.08.

Stationery.—1st Floor, Rear.
Macy's Special Value Box, containing five quires fine grade satin, linen and vellum-finished paper and 100 envelopes, 36c.
Box containing one quire high grade blue, cream, gray and violet cambric-finished paper..... 13c
Cabinet containing four quires vellum paper, assorted tints.... 36c
Special Box, containing two quires blue violet and white paper and envelopes with square flaps..... 31c
Packages containing one pound blue, gray and cream Bond paper, 19c; Package of Envelopes to match..... 5c
Special Holly Cabinet, containing four quires white and tinted paper and envelopes..... 49c
Boxes containing five quires Hurd's blue or white fine grade Bond paper..... 59c
Box containing one quire Whiting's cream and azure Renaissance paper..... 17c
Hurd's Venetian Pink Linen and Envelopes, quire, 22c., 38c. and..... Lawn 42c
Hurd's Venetian Red Linen Paper and Envelopes, quire, 22c., 38c. and..... Lawn 42c
Hurd's cream, lavender, gray and blue Etamine paper and envelopes, quire, 28c. and..... 44c
Hurd's grayette, white and purple aster linen lawn paper and envelopes, quire, 32c.; note size.. 24c
Packages containing one pound fine grade satin and linen paper, 8c.; 100 envelopes to match, 10c.
Boxes containing 60 sheets blue and cream high grade vellum paper, with envelopes..... 19c
Packages containing pound blue and cream Puritan vellum paper, 9c.; 100 envelopes to match.. 13c
Cabinets containing 60 sheets linen and satin-finished paper, with envelopes..... 19c
Business Envelopes, full size, 6¼ in.; a thousand..... 78c
Balcony, 35th St.

What's the difference?



The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...
Insist on having the Genuine
GENUINE

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.
ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS
SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.



If you have talked with any one who has used Medical Lake Soap, Salts, Tablets, Plasters or Ointments you know why they are the greatest remedies sold. Effective, but simple, they CURE!
BOUGHT OF ANY DRUGGIST.
Salts, 25, 50, 1.00 a box. Soap, 25c. a cake. Tablets, 25c. a bottle. Ointment, 25c. a box. Plasters, 25c. each.
Medical Lake Salts M'f'g Co., SOLE M'F'RS
New York and Spokane, Wash.
Out-of-town mail orders promptly filled on receipt of price.

The Horse Show is generally considered an excuse for a Fashion Show. Don't go there unless your style is right—as for the head—make it one of
Young's Hats
YOU BETTER MADE
Young's stores are situated at 199-299-603-849-1197-1359 Broadway, N. Y.; 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Young's prices are—Derbys, $3 and $4; Alpines, $3 $3.50; Silk Hats, $5 and $6; Opera Hats, $6 and $8.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Table Linens
for Thanksgiving Day

The great American feast day is the occasion when every ambitious housekeeper wishes her table to look its very best. The turkey dinner on Thanksgiving is looked forward to and backward to, as the one greatest occasion when the dining-room is the most delightful expectation and memory of all the joys of the year.

And the first picture that the eye expects is the soft, rich lustre of snow-white linens, as good appetite waits for the coming of the turkey.

The Linens worthy of the day and the dinner, are here. We have brought them from every linen-making district of the world to give you lavish variety from which to select qualities and patterns of rich and exclusive beauty.

Not all are expensive; but we have the most sumptuous linens that the looms have made.

We invite you to see them. A few scant suggestions follow:

Thanksgiving Linens from Germany—

Bleached Satin Damask Table-cloths, made for and confined to us by the largest manufacturer of linens in the world.

One beautiful design has a wide satin band border with flower and scroll center—

2x2½ yds., $11.	2x3½ yds., $15.
2½x2½ yds., $13.	2½x3 yds., $16.
2x3 yds., $13.	2x4 yds., $17.

Napkins, 22 in., $9.50 dozen; 26 in., $12.50 dozen.

From France—

Bleached Double Damask Dinner-cloths; Semis de Perles pattern; a very handsome design.

2x2 yds., $4.50.	2x4 yds., $8.75.
2x2½ yds., $6.	2½x3 yds., $9.75.
2x3 yds., $6.50.	2½x3½ yds., $11.50.
2x3½ yds., $7.75.	2½x4 yds., $12.75.
2½x2½ yds., $8.25.	

Napkins, 22 in., $6 dozen; 27 in., $8 dozen.

From Belgium—

Bleached Dinner-cloths, made of the famous Courtrai flax; the kind that has a gloss like silk; six new and exclusive patterns—

71x72 in., $3.75.	90x108 in., $7.
71x90 in., $4.50.	90x126 in., $8.
71x108 in., $5.50.	90x144 in., $9.50.

Napkins, 22 in., $4 dozen; 26 in., $5.50 dozen.

From Ireland—

Bleached Double Damask Table-cloths, in a splendid design of hydrangeas with double border and round center—

2x2 yds., $5.85.	2x3 yds., $6.75.
2x2½ yds., $7.35.	Up to 2½x4 yds., $16.75.

Napkins, 22 in., $6.65 dozen; 27 in., $9.35 dozen.

From Scotland—

Bleached Double Damask Table-cloths; special patterns.

70x72 in., $2.50. 70x90 in., $3.25. 70x108 in., $3.75.

Same quality, by the yard, 70 in. wide, $1.25.

A beautiful, fine bleached damask at $1 yard.

Cloths, 72x72 in., $2.25; 72x90 in., $2.75; 72x108 in., $3.25.

Napkins, 20 in., $2; 22 in., $2.50; 24 in., $3 dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Helps for Preparing The Thanksgiving Turkey

And for the cranberry sauce, and the mince pie, and all the other essentials that go to round out the Thanksgiving feast into one huge, harmonious whole.

For, if the dinner is to go off without a hitch, the preparations must work as smoothly. For, if the housekeeper worries lest the turkey be not sufficiently brown, for the lack of an efficient basting spoon, the guests may feel the subtly discordant note.

Dependence placed on this Housefurnishing Store, for all the utensils needed in making ready the perfect feast, will justify itself by results.

Whether the implements be wood or iron, tin or agate ware—you may rely upon them for quality, service, combined with moderate pricing.

These hints from a vast collection:

Chopping Bowls, 8c to 60c.	Meat Boards, 30c to 65c.
Pastry Boards, 28c to 45c.	Rolling Pins, 8c to 25c.
Salad Sets, 15c to $2.	Wooden Spoons, 5c to 16c.
Slaw Cutters, 20c and 30c.	Steels, 25c to $1.25.
Game Shears, $3.50.	Corkscrews, 5c to $5.
Larding Needles, 8c each to $1 set.	Meat Skewers, 20c, 40c set.
Paring Knives, 5c to 35c.	Oyster Knives, 18c and 25c.
Mincing Knives, 10c to 45c.	Vegetable Scoops, 15c, 20c.
Garnishing Knives, 40c.	Nut Crackers, 12c and 25c.
Champagne Wire Nippers, 45c, 60c.	Nut sets, 10c to 70c.
Champagne Taps, 50c and 80c.	Meat Choppers, 75c to $4.50.
Raisin Seeders, 65c and $1.50.	Almond Graters, $1.10.
Family Scales, 90c to $3.50.	Pepper Mills, 40c to $1.75.
Double Roasting Pans, 25c to $1.90.	Colanders, 20c to $1.50.
Russia Iron Pans, 50c to 85c.	Puree Sieves, $1 to $1.30.
Basting Spoons, 7c to 14c.	Pudding Moulds, 40c to 85c.
Brown Bread Moulds, 30c to 55c.	Ice-cream Bricks, 18c to 35c.
Individual Jelly Moulds, 8c to 75c.	Ice-cream Forms; 75c and $1.
Apple Corers, 5c and 10c.	

Basement.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets—Reduced

The Lace Curtains show their popularity by their having dwindled to lots of three pairs, or less, of a single pattern. And they are all handsome designs of this season's stock. Reductions increase with the smallness of the lots—a fifth off for three-pair lots, a quarter for two-pair lots, a third for single pairs.

Housekeepers that have single rooms, or small apartments to furnish with lace curtains will do well to grasp this opportunity.

An attractive group of Lace Bed Sets, too, is reduced about twenty per cent. Figures:

Lace Curtains

White Irish Point—					
One-pair lots—At	$2.63	$3.50	$4.25	$4.50 to $8	pair
From	$4	$5.50	$6.50	$6.75 to $12.25	
Two-pair lots—At	$3	$3.85	$5	$6 to $12	pair
From	$4	$4.50	$6.50	$8 to $15.50	
Three-pair lots—At	$3.25	$5	$5.25	$8.25 to $20	pair
From	$4	$6	$6.75	$10.50 to $25	
Renaissance Lace—					
Two-pair lots—At	$4.75	$6	$6.25	$6.75 to $30	pair
From	$6.25	$8	$8.50	$9 to $40	
Three-pair lots—At	$5.25	$5.50	$6	$7.50 to $38.50	pair
From	$6.50	$7	$7.50	$9.25 to $48	

Renaissance Bed Sets

Full-size and ruffled, with bolster piece:

At	$5.75	$6	$7	$7.75	$9	$14.75 each
From	$7.25	$7.50	$8.75	$10.50	$11.25	$18.50

Third floor.

A Handsome Piano at a Popular Price---
The Kurtzmann, $250

We've been seeking a worthy piano to sell at this price for a couple of years. It was not easy to find. The superior character of the Campbell and Doll pianos for less than two hundred, together with the superb qualities of our pianos at three hundred dollars or thereabouts, made the search and test most difficult.



Today we are satisfied that we have a piano at $250 that will add distinction to the notable line shown by the Wanamaker Piano Store.

The *Kurtzmann* has a full, strong, rich, brilliant tone, superb action; and from the strictly artistic and musical point of view is above criticism.

The *Kurtzmann* Pianos made for us have the most beautiful cases ever designed for pianos at this price—rich, massive, ornate, refined and artistic in the fullest sense, they will be welcomed to the best furnished homes as a superb piece of furniture, as well as a piano of unusual artistic quality at the price.

Of course you can arrange to buy the *Kurtzmann* on the easy payment plan—$15 down and $8 a month.

Come and see and hear it in our Piano Store. Fifth floor.

Does a $3 Hat for $1.75 Appeal to You?

It has to a good many hundred men during the last two days. For these hats are a standard three-dollar quality, from a maker who turns out no hats of a cheaper grade. They are Derbies and Soft Hats, the season's most popular styles—the Derbies with the flat brim, the soft hats in pearl, nutria and black.

And they cost you a dollar and a quarter less than you have a right to expect—

$1.75 Each

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 370 Broadway.

Men's Neckwear to Order

The man who wants really elegant Scarfs; exclusive in style, of richest, most luxurious weaves, will appreciate the Wanamaker collection of Paris and London silks for the making of scarfs to order.

Our neckwear expert selects these silks abroad in person; and buys lavish quantities—immense in variety, but only enough silk for two to six scarfs of a pattern.

The larger part of these silks are exclusive with us in America; and can be found nowhere else outside of the neckwear shops of London and Paris.

Prices, $1.75 to $5, according to shape ordered. Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth Street.

The Wanamaker **Under-Price** Store

The Velvet Sale a Tremendous Success

This superb offering of Velvets has exactly met a great popular desire. Our Basement Store has been thronged by the eager purchasers to whom it meant a positive saving of forty-five cents on every yard.

A thousand women, who would have hesitated to buy a velvet dress at a dollar a yard, have welcomed the chance to secure the smartest gown of the season when

Dollar Velvet Costs Only 55c

We secured thirty thousand yards in all—the very best dollar quality, silk-faced, We have already sold twenty thousand yards and women have just begun to realize what we are offering, for on Tuesday we sold more than twelve thousand yards; and it will soon be entirely gone now.

If you want a black velvet dress you'd best seize the opportunity quickly; for the present saving is enormous; and the velvet is a beautiful quality. 55c a yard, instead of $1. A quantity has been reserved for mail orders.

The Sale of Silver

Only a splendid assortment, to begin with, could stand the continued strain of selling to which this stock of Silver-plated Ware has been subjected, and yet offer as satisfactory choosing today as this:

QUADRUPLE-PLATED TABLEWARE a Quarter to a Third Under-Price

5-piece Tea Sets, $9.50, $10.75, $12.50, $18.75.
3-piece Coffee Sets, $4.50.
Water Pitchers, $3, $3.50, $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.25, $1.75, $2.75.
3-light Candelabra, $3.75; 4-light, $4.50; 5-light, $4.75.
Candlesticks, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.

Bread Trays, $1.50, $1.75.	Crumb Sets, $2.
Syrup Jugs and Plates, $2.	Bonbon Dishes, $1.
Fruit Baskets, $3.75.	Nut Bowls, $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75.	Soup Tureens, $4.50.
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz.	Cake Baskets, $2.50.
Waiters, $1 to $2.50.	Card Trays, 65c.

GENUINE ROGERS' EXTRA PLATED KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS About Half Price

Tea Spoons, 85c doz.	Dessert Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Table Spoons, $1.70 doz.	Medium Forks, $1.70 doz.
Dessert Forks, $1.50 doz.	Coffee Spoons, $1 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.25 doz.	Gravy Ladles, 45c, 50c.
Oyster Ladles, 85c.	Cold Meat Forks, 45c.
Berry Spoons, 75c.	Butter Knives, 25c.
Cream Ladles, 25c.	Pie Knives, 25c.
Sugar Spoons, 20c.	

Triple-Plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen.

Women's Flannelette Garments

Petticoats, nightgowns, dressing sacques, well made of this most comfortable Winter material, and priced ever so low:

Petticoats at 20c—In stripes, with plain deep hem.

Nightgowns at 50c—In light stripes; yoke front and back.

Dressing Sacques at 75c—In stripes; short fitted back, full front, belt at waist; trimmed with ruffle edged with lace.

Short Ends of Dress Goods

Not so short that they can't be made into skirts, waists, or even, in some cases, into full dresses. But too short to figure in our regular stock. Hence rounded up, and priced *a third below usual figures by the yard:*

Evening Shades. Albatross, Cashmere, Veiling, Wool Crepes, in white, light blue, pink, gray, tan. Some of these were already under-price in our regular stock. For instance, the 37½c Albatross is regularly 50c; the 40c Cashmere is worth 65c; the Crepe Cloth at 75c is worth $1. Now all take another price-tumble of a third.

Colored Dress Goods. In skirt, children's coat and dress patterns—2 to 6 yards long; in Broadcloths, Cheviots, Serges, Venetian Cloths, Zibelines, etc. Reduced one-third.

Black Dress Goods. These sell as fast as we put them out. All popular weaves—Serges, Cheviots, Zibelines, Crepe de Paris, Veilings, and so on. All a third under-price.

Some Odd Hosiery Values

Odd, because they are so much better than you'd expect, as ordinary hosiery values go, outside of Wanamaker's. For men, women and children.

For Men—12½c a pair—Fast black cotton Socks, or assorted shades of tan; medium-weight, seamless; with heels and toes extra strong.

For Women—12½c a pair—Fast black cotton Stockings of a suitable Winter weight; double soles, toes and high-spliced heels; narrowed ankles.

For Children—12½c a pair—Fast black Stockings that won't turn green; made of fine, firm cotton yarn, elastic and serviceable; ankles narrowed, heels and toes doubly strong.

More Handkerchief News

In addition to the quartette of offerings told of yesterday, are these two:

Women's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10c
Pure linen, 1800 count; half-inch and one-inch hems; worth 20c each.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c
Hand-embroidered, sheer linen; worth double.

Luxurious Sorts of Silk Stockings

Silk is the highest form of luxury applied to Hosiery. It begets a feeling of self-satisfaction that is, fortunately, obtainable without undue outlay, and may be indulged, at least occasionally.

For example, in this very well planned collection of Women's Silk Stockings, there are excellent kinds as inexpensive as 75c a pair, for plated black silk. The range of choice at $1, $2 and $3 a pair is eminently satisfying; and you may soar as high as $25 a pair, if you like—to a delicate combination of pure silk and real lace.

Here are certain helpful details:

At $1 pair—Two weights of black spun silk; fine quality and unusually good value.
At $1.50 pair—Of black spun silk; white or colored side clocks, or all-black, plain or Richelieu ribbed; or plain with fast black cotton soles.
At $2.75 pair—English pure silk, black, with assorted patterns of openwork ankles or side clocks; also tan or Yale blue, with openwork ankles. Also French pure silk, in black with openwork ankles, at $3 pair.
At $3.25 pair—English, pure silk, black, with pretty designs in openwork ankles or side clocks.
At $25 pair—Of French pure silk, black, with ankle insertion of real lace. Broadway.

"Reliable" Shoes for Women Unequaled at $3

More than that—you won't be able to find a match for them, in quality of materials, care in workmanship, and style, at half-a-dollar more. For it was particularly the $3.50 class of women's shoes that we started out to beat when we designed the

Wanamaker-Reliable $3 Shoes

Every sort of boots the average woman needs for her Winter's wearing is included in the collection. Forty-six handsome styles in all—lace and button, in Robert Foerderer's famous Vici kid, Heyl's patent leather, also box and enamel calfskin and kidskin. There are broad and narrow lasts, light and heavy soles, shoes for dress as well as for street wearing—and all at

Three Dollars a Pair

We shall be glad to show you the complete assortment of styles. Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Sheets and Pillow-Cases
Ready-Made—Low-Priced

The list of mills making sheetings is contracting, for they are turning their attention to cognate lines in which there is greater profit—heavy cotton fabrics for women's shirt-waists, for example.

So the makers that have stuck to sheeting are behind on their orders, and have incidentally raised prices.

The present offerings of Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow-Cases are made from one of the best-known standard sheetings. Hems are straight, edges are true, and the goods are marked at the old prices that you'll have trouble in matching a little later on. These sizes and prices:

Plain Hemmed Bleached Sheets

54 x 90 in., at 42c.	72 x 90 in., at 52c.	90 x 90 in., at 65c.
63 x 90 in., at 47c.	81 x 90 in., at 58c.	90 x 99 in., at 70c.
63 x 99 in., at 52c.	81 x 99 in., at 64c.	

Bleached Pillow-Cases

42 x 36 in., at 12c.	45 x 36 in., at 14c.	50 x 38½ in., at 17c.
42 x 38½ in., at 14c.	45 x 38½ in., at 15c.	54 x 38½ in., at 19c.

Fourth avenue.

Spachtel Work
At Half Prices

You all know these pretty pieces of effective embroidered work, in the shape of Pillow Shams, Bureau Scarfs, and the like.

We have just secured a handsome assortment from a manufacturer who is dropping this particular part of his business, at a price which makes possible

Half Prices to You

There are heavy scarfs, in both spachtel and blind work, 20 x 54 in., that are regularly $1—now 50c each. Same, 20 x 36 in., 35c, instead of 70c. Some Pillow Shams in the offering, 30 in. square, are 25c and 50c, worth twice as much. Broadway.

Dressing Sacques
Charming, Yet Comfortable

We need to dilate only upon the extreme attractiveness of these many varieties of Dressing Sacques. Every woman knows, as well as we do, of their comfort.

They have really made them look different this year. Jaunty short backs that are almost perky; accordion plaitings that fall gracefully from yokes; attractive effects obtained by faggoting, lace insertion, and so on.

Materials are as varied as styles—China silk, albatross and French flannel among the most popular. Then the wide assortment of *Flannelette Dressing Sacques*, of which a few details:

At $1—Figured; box-plaited front and back, turnover collar, trimmed with velvet ribbon.
At $1.25—Striped; plaited front and fitted back, bell sleeves; trimmed with embroidery.
At $1.50—Figured; full front, fitted back, pointed collar; forming bretelles over shoulder; trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbon.
At $1.75—Striped; full front and back, girdle at waist; turnover collar and cuffs, trimmed with ruffle and edged with lace.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Brilliantine Waists

Many attractive effects have been produced, since people discovered how to make dots and other small figures in glistening metallic printing stick to fabrics used for waists and dresses.

These Brilliantine Waists are a good example. They are in black, with metallic polka-dots; have slot seams, and are stitched and piped with white. The collar is the usual stock, with turnover piped with white. Remarkably pretty waists—and as serviceable as they are pretty—for $2.25 each.

Other Winter waists are here in profusion, of velveteen, albatross, flannel, etamine, fancy vestings, and other stylish materials, from $1.75 to $10.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BANKS AND CURRENCY DISCUSSED BY EXPERTS

Addresses Before the American Bankers' Association.

No Decisive Stand Taken on Questions of Assets, Currency, or Branch Banking—More Elastic Currency Law Demanded.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—The attitude of the American Bankers' Association toward the currency question was fixed today. No decisive stand was taken on the questions of assets, currency, or branch banking, it being considered unwise to act until a solution of the question shall have been evolved; but provision was made for the appointment of a committee to consider carefully the entire subject and to report at the next meeting. The same resolution stated the association's approval of a law imparting a greater degree of elasticity to the currency system, to make it responsive to the demands of the business interests of the country.

The discussions of those questions to-day were very thorough and interesting. Ex-Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, Congressman Charles N. Fowler, and Editor Horace White of The New York Evening Post were leaders in the discussion. No two of them agreed fully, though Mr. White was on the side of the question championed by Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Dawes made a vigorous speech against a permanent system of assets currency, though he approved the idea of an emergency currency.

Mr. Frame's effort to get the convention to go on record against the propositions failed, as his resolution was sent back to the Executive Council.

Congressman Fowler spoke on assets currency and branch banking. He discussed the features of his Bill ex tempore. Congressman Fowler did not spare the bankers, but criticised them with a freedom which, however, won applause. He was given an ovation when he had concluded, although more than once when he asked if the convention did not agree with the doctrines he was expounding he was answered by cries of "No."

Willis S. Payne of New York spoke briefly, urging the necessity of having proper provision in the law for an emergency currency. The present currency was barely sufficient for trade, he said, and indications were that with a continuation of the present prosperity there would be a still greater demand for currency. The Government obligations due to the recent prodigality of Congress would shortly fall due, and that would require a great deal of currency. He commended the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the recent stringency. He said the Suffolk system would have been perfect had it been protected by some form of guarantee. He suggested a highly taxed emergency currency, which would be retired as soon as the emergency ceased.

CHARLES G. DAWES'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Controller of the Treasury Dawes in his address on branch banking spoke in part as follows:

"Financial reforms in the United States, with its vast population and diversified interests, are, as they should be, a matter of evolution. Public sentiment is the factor which, in matters affecting all classes of the people, determines the trend of legislation in representing government. A general public perception of the need of reform in our currency laws will lead as a rule to corrective legislation, provided our lawmakers and currency reformers will advocate practical plans which are not so radical as to be at variance with and in advance of public sentiment.

"Whether branch banking is right or wrong as an economic principle, as practical men we can make up our minds at the outset that the public will have nothing to do now with the branch banking idea, and that to couple it with another measure of currency reform in any plan of legislation will be to injure the chances of both. The most of the arguments for branch banking assume that a community can be as well served by an agent acting at a distance under a delegated authority as by an independent local institution possessing full authority and power to pass upon local questions. Now the record of corporation development in the United States indicates that the process of centralization and consolidation which is going on is accompanied by the absorption into head offices of an increasing number of functions formerly exercised by independent institutions. To allow any great latitude or discretion in the making of local loans by the agents of branch banks would result in a diversity of policy inconsistent with the highest success of such institutions.

"The branch bank, operating under less expense than the independent bank, can take the bulk of the deposits by offering a higher rate of interest to depositors. The growing tendency to pay high rates on deposits is one of the characteristics of the centralization of banking interests already going on in the country.

"For the small bankers as bankers, I make no special plea. They are not entitled to the protection of the restrictive provisions of law relative to branch banking, unless, in addition to their own interests, the interests of the people of the Nation are subserved. The question is a broader one than that of the small banks, and as long as the opponents of branch banking base their claims only upon the alleged right of the local banks to be protected from the competition of the central bank, they will make little impression as against arguments upholding branch banking as securing economies and other benefits to the people as a whole.

"Our present banking facilities are well caring for our great industrial concerns. These great combinations seem to be doing well, and it is to the National interest that they prosper. But it is not the large concerns which are suffering these days; it is the small ones. With an increasing public agitation to regulate and curb industrial combinations, which has arisen largely from the feeling that the scope of individual endeavor is being so contracted as to endanger the highest national progress, let us beware how we remove restrictive legislation already on our statute books. Branch banking may come in time, when attained further in the great process of industrial centralization and National development shall have continued, but it is not time for it now, and from the standpoint of public policy, as bankers and as citizens, we should oppose it at the present time."

Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley followed with a speech on the currency question in which he said among other things:

"I do not believe the American people are yet ready for an asset currency, pure and simple, or for such a radical departure in our currency system as is provided for in the Fowler bill. I believe, however, that an emergency currency engrafted upon our present system might prove beneficial and would also test the working of an asset currency, to which we may have to come when the Government bonds are no longer available as security. Such an emergency circulation, I believe, might be had, if the present law should be amended, so as to permit all National banks holding Government bonds as security for circulation to issue 10 per cent. additional currency on the amount of bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, the same to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and also providing that all banks having a surplus fund equal to 20 per cent. of their capital should be authorized to issue 10 per cent. of asset currency, to be secured by approved bonds or by bills receivable specifically set apart for that purpose, as in the Bank of France. As the present law provides that all circulation issued by the Government to the banks is a first lien upon assets, there would be no necessity for change of the law in that respect. The setting aside of the bonds should also be guaranteed in a similar manner with the infliction of a penalty if the security is not set aside as guaranteed.

Horace White, editor of The New York Evening Post, spoke in part as follows:

"A bill embodying the principle of assets currency, but differing in important details from the Indianapolis plan, was reported by the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the 5th of April last. This is known as the Fowler bill.

"Before going further, we had best tell what we mean by assets currency. This is a phrase peculiar to our own country. Properly speaking, all banknotes are assets currency, since their goodness depends upon the assets of the issuing bank. This is true of our own National banknotes, since the bonds deposited in the Treasury as security for them are assets of the issuing bank. So the distinctive feature of assets currency, as we use the term, is that the bank itself holds all the assets on which the goodness of the notes depends, instead of depositing some part of them in the Public Treasury.

"I shall glance first at the Fowler bill. I am glad that Mr. Fowler is here to speak for his own measure, because he is well equipped for that task. He and I have discussed his plan together, both verbally and in writing. While entertaining high opinion of his abilities and sympathy with his aims, I have not been able to give entire approval to the details of his measure, and this has been a source of keen regret to me because we have fought battles together for sound money these many years.

"By the first section of the bill a department of banking and currency is established in the Treasury Department under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not object to this provision, but I do not think that the Secretary of the Treasury has time to be a controller of the Currency, or that we gain much by having three Secretaries of the Treasury, but I admit that this is not a very important matter.

"The second section provides that if any National bank shall assume the current redemption of an amount of United States notes equal to 20 per cent. of its paid capital, it shall have the right to issue circulating notes, not secured by United States bonds—to issue them at various times, in varying amounts and at varying rates of taxation. I confess I do not know what the effect of such an arrangement would be in a time of great stringency, when the banks should be compelled to pay out their reserves, or in case of a large exportation of gold. The Government's responsibility for these notes is not changed by the bill. It must still redeem them on demand, but having done so, it may demand redemption of them again by the bank. The plan might work well, or it might not.

"The bill we are considering has a plan for the eventual retirement and cancellation of greenbacks. There is a method for eventually retiring the stamped greenbacks. It is somewhat intricate. A safety fund equal to 5 per cent. of all outstanding banknotes is established in the Treasury for the redemption of failed banknotes. Into this fund is paid also the tax on banknote circulation and the interest received by the Treasury on deposits of public money in the banks. Whenever the accumulations of this fund from all sources exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of National banknotes existing, the excess shall be applied to the redemption and cancellation of stamped greenbacks, beginning with those last stamped, and proceeding backward in the reverse order of their assumption by the banks. I suppose that the stamped notes would be redeemed by this process at some time, the tax on note circulation being continuous and the duration of the Government (as we hope) eternal, but at what time this result would be reached no man can say.

"The bill provides that the United States shall be divided into Clearing House districts, and that each district shall contain one Clearing House, whose charter, to run twenty years, shall be granted by the Board of Control. They are to effect clearings between banks, and perform 'such other business and service as said Board of Control may approve.' It is now proposed to make the Clearing Houses chartered institutions, subject to a Board of Control in Washington, and also subject to the process of the courts of law. Each bank will have its own twenty-year charter and will be a partner in another twenty-year charter—that of the Clearing House of its district. This looks like a very complicated scheme, but the greatest objection to it is that it cripples the powers of the Clearing House to take immediate action in any given case. Suppose that the Clearing House committee desires to issue loan certificates in an emergency. The Board of Control may not think the emergency sufficiently grave to warrant such a step. Or, some bank in the Clearing House district may object, and apply for an injunction to prevent it. Under present conditions, too, the Clearing House committee can suspend any member for any reason it deems sufficient. The nature of such business requires prompt decision, but if the Clearing House becomes a chartered company, any bank may appeal to the courts whenever any action is taken that is not to its liking, and thus cause delay. But the acts of the Clearing House are generally such as do not admit of delay. If they are not put in force at once they are of no use. The only chartered Clearing House that I ever heard of was the Gold Exchange Bank, which was incorporated under the law of New York in 1867 in order to facilitate the business of buying and selling gold, during the suspension of specie payments. Its operations were those of a bank and Clearing House united. During the Black Friday conspiracy of 1869, it was put in the hands of a receiver by Judge Cardozo, at the suit of a bogus claimant, all clearings were forbidden, and the fees of lawyers and receivers, amounting to $100,000, were paid out of the assets.

"Now, why should we adopt indirect methods, instead of direct ones, either to get ride of the greenbacks or to establish a system of assets currency? The straight method would be to provide that the Government shall use a certain portion of its surplus revenue to pay and retire its past-due notes, and that the banks issue their own notes according to the safety fund plan. There is really no reason why these two things should be coupled together at all.

"That assets currency will come, I have not the least doubt. It will come because it will be a necessity. The yearly spasm in the money market, in connection with the crop movement, would force Congress to act eventually, even if nothing else should compel it. Why should we have such a yearly spasm any more than Canada? She has a harvest time also, but she has no more constriction of the money market in the Fall than in the Spring. All seasons are the same to her, because her banks can issue their notes in the amounts and at the times and places where they are wanted.

"Assets currency ought to be better than Government notes, because the assets of the banks consist of the circulating properties of the country. If these assets are not good, nothing is good. If they were not good, the Government could not long exist. Although the assets of the banks as a whole are good, it does not follow that those of each individual bank are good. There will always be a certain percentage of bankers so eager for profit that they will not keep the necessary reserve against thir liabilities. Hence there will always be a certain percentage of bank failures. But no system of assets currency can have any chance of adoption in this country which contains the possibility of depreciated bank notes. The failure of one bank, if its notes were not provided for and kept at par, would discredit the whole system, because it would put every noteholder to the necessity of examining the contents of his pocketbook, and scrutinizing all the notes offered to him in trade, and perhaps keeping a bank note reporter at his elbow to determine the goodness of the paper money in circulation, as was customary before the civil war.

"There are some superstitions prevailing in the public mind, and in the banking mind also, regarding bank notes. It is commonly believed that it would be dangerous to allow a bank to issue notes exceeding the amount of its paid capital, and that anything above 60 or 80 per cent. of its capital ought to be heavily taxed. Both the Indianapolis plan and the Fowler bill embody this conception. The soundest banking system that the country had before the civil war was the State Bank of Indiana; yet this bank was allowed to issue notes to double the amount of its capital, and it did so, and it never failed to redeem them, even in the panic of 1857.

"This is not difficult to understand. The State Bank of Indiana kept the right proportion of reserve to liabilities, and when a bank does so it is immaterial whether its liabilities are for notes or for deposits, or for a combination of the two.

"Yet, as regards the safety of a bank, there is no difference whatever between a note liability and a deposit liability. The former is a check drawn by the bank's President against his reserve fund, the latter is the check of the depositor, or his right to draw it, against the same reserve fund. Of a given amount of liabilities composed partly of notes and partly of checks, the notes will stay out longer than the checks and give the banker less trouble. Only about one-fourth of the National bank notes now existing are presented for redemption each year.

"There is no necessary or logical relation between a bank's capital and its circulation any more than there is between its capital and its deposits. Both are liabilities, and the same percentage of reserve that will protect one will protect both. Why is it, then, that all of our banking laws and projects of law restrict the note issues of banks to a certain proportion of their capital, while they allow deposits to multiply to any extent? Why is it that bankers themselves see no danger in the unlimited increase of deposits, but look with great favor thereon, yet think that note-issues should be restricted to the paid-up capital of the issuing bank, even where they are secured by bonds in the Treasury? This queer notion is an inheritance from the days of heterogeneous State bank notes, when banking was in great disorder, and when failures were frequent and disastrous. Banks were known to the public only as note-issuing institutions.

"We have accepted without question or examination the doctrine that the note liabilities of a bank should be restricted to the amount of its paid capital, or to some proportion less than its capital. If this is a sound doctrine, then it is logical to say that all note issues above 60 or 80 per cent. of capital should be termed 'emergency circulation,' and be heavily taxed. If it is not sound, then the proposed tax is unphilosophical and is really an obstacle to the relief sought for by such circulation.

"Before closing, I wish to speak of one feature of the Indianapolis plan of assets currency which has not attracted the attention that it deserves. It provides that the Government shall hold a 5 per cent. redemption fund for all bank notes as now; also a 5 per cent. guarantee fund, with the power to replenish it by taxation when needful; also a paramount lien on the assets of failed banks and on the shareholders' liability, for the redemption of the notes of such banks. Having supplied the Government in this way with the means for redemption of bank notes, it provides that the Treasury shall receive at par all such notes in payments to itself except for duties on imports, and that it shall not pay them to its own creditors without their consent. Under this plan, therefore, the noteholder can lose nothing, because he can use the notes in payments to the Government, and the Government cannot lose, because it is armed with the power to recoup itself. It is said by some that if the Government is to be responsible for a note circulation it will issue such circulation itself, instead of intrusting that function to banks. That is one of the things that remain to be tried. Experience has taught the Government that it can not [illegible] Pearl Streets, just below Wall.

COLORADO FUEL FIGHT ON

Hawley, Gould, and Harriman Opposing the Management.

Chairman Osgood Says He Offered Them Representation, but Refused to Concede a Majority in the Directorate.

The efforts of certain railway representatives to effect an agreement with J. C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, have failed, and the war for control is on again. Only this time the faction opposing the present management is headed by Edwin Hawley, George J. Gould, and E. H. Harriman. This change, however, so it was learned yesterday, is only a change in the head, for the old Blair interests are allied with the new forces. In fact, it was stated that, although John W. Gates had no longer an active interest in the company, the interests associated with him were still dominant, and that the change of names of the Proxy Committee was intended as more or less of a blind.

J. C. Osgood issued a circular to stockholders yesterday in which he attacks the railroad Presidents who are asking for proxies, and asks for proxies in favor of J. C. Osgood, J. L. Jerome, and J. A. Kebler.

The circular says that the railway systems represented by Messrs. Hawley, Gould, and Harriman are competitors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in the selling of coal, and that they are not the only railroads which are customers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, but that the Atchison, the Burlington, and the Rock Island are of equal importance.

"Messrs. Hawley, Gould, and Harriman," says the circular, "have never before had any interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, had nothing to do with building it up, have no personal knowledge of its properties or business, and can have but one object now in asking the stockholders to put it in their control, and that is to operate it in the interest of their railways and competing coal enterprises. It must be apparent that these gentlemen, owning a comparatively small interest in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and very large interests in direct competition with it, are not justified in asking the stockholders to turn over the control of the property to them and leave to their direction the fixing of prices their railroads shall pay for the products of the company which they may buy, to arbitrarily raise the rates of freight which the company shall pay on the immense tonnage of raw products it uses in the manufacture of steel or the finished products it sends to market or to eliminate its competition with the other coal companies in which they are interested."

Speaking of negotiations for harmony, which have been under way, the circular says:

"At their request, I have had numerous interviews with Messrs. Hawley, Gould, and Harriman, who invited me to co-operate with them in the election of a Board of Directors. At all of these interviews they have expressed themselves as friendly to the present management, and as not desiring any change, but said they wished to have a representation on the Board of Directors in order to protect their railway interests, and to prevent the company from getting into the hands of adverse interests. I was willing to co-operate with them, giving them a representation in proportion to their holdings of stock, but declined to do so when they insisted on having a majority of the board, believing that it would be fatal to the best interests of the company, for the reasons which I have already stated. They at no time claimed to have more than a minority interest in the stock, and can only expect to elect a majority of the board by securing proxies which they evidently believe the power of their names will influence in their favor."

TIFFANY STRIKE CONTINUES.

Tiffany & Co. have issued to the silversmiths who recently petitioned for a decrease of working hours from ten a day to nine, with pay as at present, a statement in which the firm declines to grant the concession. The statement expresses willingness on the part of the firm to consider individual cases on their merits, and begs the employes to consider, in making up their minds on the ultimate pressing of the demand, that they are employed throughout the year without loss of time, except at their own option.

It is further said that if the silversmiths decide to stop work and go out in a body Tiffany & Co. will close down their works until these employes, or those who may take their places, are ready to resume under precisely the same conditions of time and pay as now prevail, and the promise is made that those who remain, or who, having been induced to stop work, will return in one week, will be given preference in the matter of continued employment and pay.

In reply to Tiffany's statement, the Press Committee of the Chasers' League of North America has issued a letter, in which the case of the employes is presented as follows:

That when the petition was originally presented, the men were told that if they would wait a week their request would probably be granted. That after waiting a week without result, those who refused to go to work last Monday were at once discharged. That when Tiffany & Co. moved their factory from Prince Street to Forest Hill, N. J., the employes were discharged without warning on the Monday after Christmas, and told that they would be sent for when needed—in some cases not for two months. In addition the Chasers' League declares that it takes from seven to ten years to learn the chaser's trade, and that at the end of this time wages range from $18 a week to $25.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—The silversmiths employed by Tiffany & Co. of New York at the Forest Hill shops and the leather workers who struck in sympathy profess to be confident of success. It is said offers of employment are coming to them from New York, and are being accepted wherever the conditions for which the strikers are striving prevail.

Another meeting of the strikers was held to-day at Columbia Hall, on Mount Prospect Avenue, at which several addresses were made detailing the present status of the strike and expressing the hope that the matter will be promptly terminated.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL AWARDS.

It was announced late yesterday afternoon that the Rapid Transit Construction Company, successful bidder for the Brooklyn extension of the city's subway system, had awarded sub-contracts for two sections of the extension.

The first section, extending down Broadway, this borough, from Ann Street to the centre of Bridge Street, will be built by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company of 21 Park Row. This firm is the holder of sub-contracts for three sections of the Manhattan-Bronx subway.

The third section of the Brooklyn extension has been turned over to Cranford & McNamee, Brooklyn contractors. The limits of the section are as follows: From a point near Clinton Street, Brooklyn, along Joralemon Street, Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue to the intersection of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. At the last-named crossing is to be the terminal of the extension.

These two awards of sub-contracts leave only Section 3 of the extension to be given out. This is the river section. August Belmont, President of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, said yesterday that bids for it would be opened and the award made next week.

Just within the time limit set by the Rapid Transit Commission a formal start on the Brooklyn tunnel was made last Saturday afternoon. At that time no awards of sub-contracts had been made, but the Belmont Company invited an engineer of the Degnon-McLean Company to attend the breaking of ground. It was assumed then that this engineer's concern would have a hand in the building of the extension.

Ground was broken by Calvin W. Hendrick, Division Engineer of Sewers for the commission. He wielded a pick about a minute and uprooted a cobble stone, after which a squad of laborers went to work. [illegible] that [illegible] Court and Joralemon Streets, just below Borough Hall.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Our Restaurant.

Express Elevator Service. String Orchestra.
Entire Eighth Floor.

The Restaurant is as delightful as modern art can make it. Prompt and exact service, superior linen, handsome silver and fine glass are the fit accompaniments of the appetizing cuisine here awaiting your orders. The mural decorations are the work of Frederic Crowninshield; those who have studied them pronounce them splendid examples of this famous artist's genius.

Thanksgiving Sale of Sterling Silver Quadruple Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.

Main Floor, Front.

This is our first great sale of these goods. For months we have been planning and preparing for it—and have been so earnest and enthusiastic in our endeavors and efforts that not a stone has been left unturned to make it a great, grand and most successful event. We went to manufacturers and told them plainly the object of our visit; we gave them to understand that no lines were too large for us, providing prices were right, and this purchasing in extraordinarily large quantities naturally permitted them to concede liberally.

Other manufacturers, at our request, gave us exclusive control of certain patterns. The head of this section worked indefatigably looking after all details, both big and little, in order to make this an unparalleled sale of Sterling Silver, Quadruple Plated Ware and Cutlery in the annals of retail trading.

Accordingly you may come prepared to seek

Values That Are the Marvel of the Year.

No passé patterns in Silverware will greet you—but the best designs of the best makers, such as are rich and pretty enough to grace the table or buffet of the most aristocratic.

We desire to impress upon you strongly that one of the best features of this sale is the low prices which prevail, and which positively will not be matched anywhere else for goods of equal quality and merit.

Sterling Silver Table Ware.

Sterling Silver 5 piece Tea Sets.....$139.00, $143.00, $175.00
Sterling Silver Fruit Bowls.....$15.50, $22.50, $34.00, $50.00
Sterling Silver Comports.....$35.00 to $50.00
Sterling Silver Water Pitchers.....$39.00 to $63.00
Sterling Silver Vases.....$6.95 to $63.00
Sterling Silver Bread Trays.....$10.75, $12.75, $14.50, $18.75, $20.00, $39.00
Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes.....$1.95 to $15.00
Sterling Silver Child's Cups.....$2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $5.75 to $9.00
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings.....75, $1.25, $1.75, $2.15 to $3.50
Sterling Silver Peppers and Salts; satin engraved or plain; each.....$1.25
Sterling Silver Peppers and Salts; embossed; extra large; each.....$1.50
Sterling Silver Sugar Shells; gold lined bowl.....95
Peppers and Salts; cut glass; heavy sterling tops; each.....39, 59, 75
Sterling Silver Butter Knives.....$1.75
Sterling Gravy Ladles.....$2.25
Sterling Silver Berry Spoons.....$3.25
Sterling Silver Cold Meat Forks.....$2.75
Sterling Silver Sugar Tongs.....$1.25
Sterling Silver Tomato Servers.....$2.75
Sterling Silver Bonbon Spoons; fancy French gray and gold bowls.....$1.25

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, gray and bright finish.....$2.75
Mirror, gray and bright finish.....$5.75
Sterling Mounted Dressing Comb.....65, 95, $1.25
Sterling Mounted Cloth Brushes.....$1.95
Sterling Mounted Hat Brushes.....95
Sterling Mounted Bonnet Brushes.....$1.15
Sterling Mounted Whisk Brooms.....$1.25
Sterling Top Salve Jars.....40, 50, 75
Sterling Top Powder Jars.....75, $1.50, $2.50
Manicure Pieces to match above, each.....50
Sterling Mounted Manicure Set; 8 pieces in case.....$6.25
Sterling Mounted Manicure Toilet Set, case of 20 pieces.....$33.00
Sterling Mounted Toilet Set; comb, brush and mirror; handsome new design; French gray finish, in case.....$15.00
Sterling Mounted Toilet Sets, in new art and flower designs, at.....$50.00

Quadruple Plated Ware.

This is a rare opportunity. The following items: Bread Trays, Candlesticks, Waiters, Child's Cup, Cigarette Jars, Butter Dishes, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Salts and Peppers, in case, each.....95
Crumb Sets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Shaving Sets, Child's Cup, Jewel Cases.....$1.95
Spoon Trays, Syrup Jars and Plates, Chocolate Pots, Waiters, Crumb Sets, Shaving Sets, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Ink Wells, Jewel Cases.....$2.50
Cake Baskets, Spoon Trays, Crumb Sets, Butter Dishes, Water Pitchers, Fern Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, Chocolate Pots, Jewel Cases.....$3.50
3 light Candelabra, Nut Bowls, Flasks, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, Tobacco Boxes.....$4.50
Candelabra; 4 and 5 light, quadruple plated; French gray and bright finish.....$5.75 and $7.50
Quadruple Plated Tea Set, 5 pieces; satin engraved or polished.....$11.00
Silver Plated Hair Receivers; polished, with bead borders.....45
Quadruple Plated Peppers and Salts; satin engraved and plain polished, in box, set.....75
Silver Plated Embossed Peppers and Salts, in oak case.....59
Silver Plated Nut Set; 12 picks and two crackers; complete, in oak case.....$1.25
Nut Sets; nickel plated cracker and six picks, set.....35

High Grade Cutlery.

Carving Knife and Fork, best quality steel; 9 inch blade; stag handles.....$1.25
Carving Set, 3 pieces; Knife, Fork and Steel; stag handle; fancy sterling ferrules; complete in silk lined case, set.....$1.95
Steak or Game Carving Set; stag handles and sterling ferrules, in silk lined case.....$1.50
Carving Set, 3 pieces, in case; large stag handles, with handsome fancy silver mounting; Landers, Frary and Clark celebrated make; complete.....$3.75
Dinner Knives, steel blades, with celluloid handles and fancy ferrule; set of six.....$1.95
Fruit Knives, pearl handles; silver plated blades and sterling ferrules; set of six.....$2.75
Silver plated Fruit Knives, satin or polished handles; set of six.....$1.48
Also a full line of Rogers Bros.' 1847 Table Ware, in 5 newest patterns.

Rogers A1 Table Ware.

Tea Spoons, 3 fancy patterns; dozen..95
Dessert Spoons and Forks, 3 fancy patterns; dozen.....$1.75
Table Spoons and Forks; 3 fancy patterns; dozen.....$1.95
Dinner and Dessert Knives; satin and polished handles; dozen.....$2.25
Cold Meat Forks.....35
Berry Spoons.....65
Gravy Ladles.....45
Soup Ladles.....$1.25
Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, each..19
3 piece Child's Set; Rogers A1 plate Knife, Fork and Spoon, set.....65

Excellent Furniture Offerings.

Fifth Floor.

No need at this time to tell about the greatness of our stock of Furniture, nor to dwell upon the beauties and art of this and that period. The point in force now is that we are offering at the present time values in Furniture for every room of the house, such as will not be duplicated anywhere else.

HANDSOME MORRIS CHAIRS; mahogany finish or quarter sawed golden oak; can be adjusted to four different positions; complete, with reversible cushions; covered with best quality plain or figured velour; stitched edge; all hair filled; complete with cushions.....$9.50
Other styles up to $55.

OUR SPECIAL COUCH; 32 inches wide; 6 feet 6 inches long, with 7 rows of deep tufting and indestructible upholstery; covered in best quality plain or figured velour.....$15.00

BOX COUCHES; 32 inches wide, 76 inches long; with large roomy box, fitted with patent self-opener; upholstered with best steel springs and covered with best quality plain or figured denim.....$12.50

LEATHER COUCHES; handsome quarter sawed oak or mahogany finish frame; finely polished; upholstered with best steel springs; covered with best quality leather; deep tufted; our guarantee with every couch.....$36.75

LEATHER LIBRARY CHAIRS; large and roomy; upholstered with best steel springs; deep tufted back and arms; covered in best quality leather; very comfortable.....$33.00

SIDEBOARDS: Rich design, very massive carving, 4 feet long; shaped top drawer for silver, one large drawer for linen, two large closets; cast brass trimmings; large bevel mirror.....$26.50
Other styles in Sideboards, in all the popular woods and finishes, up to $380.00.

HANDSOME CHINA CLOSETS; Finished golden or weathered oak; bent glass ends; three shelves; polish finish.....$15.00
Other styles in solid mahogany, natural mahogany, Flemish or Antwerp oak, up to $149.00.

DINING ROOM EXTENSION TABLES: Quarter sawed golden oak, 46x46 inches round; top polish finish; can be extended to 8 feet.....$22.50
Other styles in solid mahogany, natural mahogany, framed, weathered or Antwerp oak; round or square tops; 10 and 12 feet lengths.....$150.00

DINING CHAIRS: Made from selected quarter sawed golden oak; framed seat, closely woven cane; finely polished.....$2.75
ARM CHAIRS to match the above.....$5.50
Other styles in all the different woods and finishes up to $45.

Oriental Rugs.

Third Floor.

If you're intent upon buying Rugs, we advise you by all means to invest in the hand made products of the Eastern countries, because they are unmatched in beauty and quaintness of design, richness of coloring and durability.

No substitute device has been conceived in this present age of progress that will compete with Oriental hand made fabrics in any point of desirability.

In purchasing you need not go into very great expense, either, as prices at this store are very reasonable. We illustrate this fact in the following mention of items:—

Finest grade East India Rugs, for parlor or reception rooms; average sizes 8x10 to 9x12 feet.....$148.00
Best quality Sultanabad Rugs, for library and dining rooms; average sizes 8x10 to 9x12.....$85.00
Turkish Silk Rugs; exclusive designs and colorings; special at.....$59.00
Turkish Kirman Prayer Rugs, average size 3½x6 feet.....$32.50
Extra heavy Persian and Kurd Rugs; average size 3½x6½ feet.....$28.50
Antique and modern Shirvan Rugs; large assortment to select from.....$16.50
Two bales of fine Kirmanshah Tebriz and Sennah Mats.....$12.50
150 pieces small Persian Rugs; all in good condition.....$6.50
Three bales Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs.....$4.50
Large square Kazaks; suitable for foyer halls and small rooms; from.....$32.50 to $65.00

We're House Decorators

Fourth Floor,

and employ a corps of artistic and expert workmen. If you've a house or even a single room to refurnish and fix up, let us show you what we can do. In almost a twinkling we'll work out a complete transformation. As by the inspiration of magic, your walls may glow with color, your windows be draped with richness, your floors covered with the softest carpets or sunset rug hues. We'll revivify your chairs and sofa with ornately elaborate upholstery—in short, we'll work out for you in little time a complete transformation.

And you'll be as much delighted with the pricing as the fixing. Just a few hints follow as to value giving:—

Irish Point Lace Curtains, stylish designs, good quality net; pair.....$3.85
Irish Point Lace Curtains, heavily embroidered, very effective designs; pair.....$6.00
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, neat, pretty styles; pr..$6.75
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, handsome insertions, wide edgings; pair.....$11.50 and $22.50
Stores Bonne Femme, richly trimmed with Beige colored Renaissance Lace; mounted on finest grade of French Mull; per window.....$13.75
Real Renaissance trimmed Bed Sets, mounted on best grade Bobbinet; set.....$8.50
Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct copies of the higher grades of laces; pair.....$1.85
Mercerized Portieres, exceedingly silky in appearance; richly fringed; pair.....$6.85
Ottoman Tapestry Portieres, in choice colorings, pr...$4.50
Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, rich Oriental effects; each.....$4.85

Small Leather Goods.

Main Floor.

New white Belts for evening wear.....$1.50 and $1.95
A new bag, a compromise between the wrist and the much used chatelaine; in suede, seal, patent leather, alligator and fancy calf; neat frame and patent hook.....$1.00
Pocketbooks, real crocodile, in all the new shades, gray, tan, brown, and the new greens; handsomely finished; never sold for less than $1.95, at.....$1.00
Combination Pocketbooks, all leather, calf lined, sterling silver corners, each.....59
Fitted Wrist Bags, holding purse and vinaigrette, in light tan, gray or black.....$6.75

Toilet Goods.

Main Floor.

Meadow Brook Violet Water; 4 oz. bottles, sprinkler top; a bottle.....45
Ideal Talcum Powder, highly perfumed; a box.....10
Aromatic Tooth Powder, sprinkler top bottle.....17
Meadow Brook Violet Soap, 3 cakes in a box; a box.....19
Perfumed Orris Root, ¼ lb. box; for.....35
Sachet Powder, in violet and Jacque rose, 2 oz. jar; a jar.....18

Special Prices on Towels.

Main Floor Annex.

If you have a shortage of Towels of any sort, now's the time to replenish it. Our new Linen Dept. is showing complete lines of Towels at prices considerably below the normal. The following specials for to-day:

500 dozen hemstitched Huck Towels; wide damask borders; sizes 22½x40 inches; dozen.....$2.90
350 dozen hemstitched Huck Towels; white and with colored borders; sizes 19x38 inches; dozen.....$2.25
300 dozen hemmed Union Huck Towels; size 20x38 inches; dozen.....$1.40

Children's Hats.

Children's large felt Sailors; in navy blue, dark red and the new golf [illegible] red; special for this occasion, at..95
Boys' and Youths' Derbies and Alpines; in fine fur felt; with pure silk trimmings; in all the newest blocks; special price.....$1.35

A Special Sale of Fancy Woolen Waistings.

Main Floor, Annex.

These came to us by a mere chance; the styles are up to date, in pretty Persian stripes, in light blue, navy, cardinal, tan, white, black and green; sell almost everywhere at 75c. yard; here to-day at.....50
Novelties in washable cotton mercerized Cheviots; in cream, white, tan, white with black; also pretty plaids in dark green effects; at.....75 and 85
yard.....
Fleeced back white material for waists, in large range of pretty designs; all new and novel ideas.

Balance of Samples of Cluny Lace, Renaissance Lace, Scarfs, Squares and Tea Cloth, at one-half import price.

Main Floor, Annex.

500 Renaissance Centrepieces; were imported to retail at $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50; will be on sale, at, each.....$1.35
500 Renaissance Scarfs; 60 inches long, in three pretty designs; value $2.95, at, each.....$1.95
Extra fine double Damask Pattern Table Cloths for Thanksgiving dinners, at
8-4 $2.95 and $3.25
8-10 $3.50 and $3.95
8-12 $4.25 and $4.75

Good News from The Book Store.

Second Floor.

The Holiday season is approaching very rapidly, and in our Book Store we are consequently offering some very special values. The goods and prices quoted below cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

SIX THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY, a clear, concise and complete history of the world. Published in 10 large volumes, divided as follows:—

1. Mediaeval History.
2. Modern Europe.
3. American History.
4. The World's Great Philosophers.
5. Famous Men of the World.
6. Famous Warriors of the World.
7. Famous Foreign Statesmen.
8. Famous American Statesmen.
9. Literature of the 19th Century.
10. Achievements of the 19th Century.

This valuable work was compiled and published to be sold on the monthly payment plan, and was issued in three editions, as follows:—

Club edition, set $25.00; Half Morocco, set $30.00; edition de luxe, set $40. We have secured a number of sets which we offer as follows:—

Cloth, 10 volumes, $10.00.
Half Morocco, 10 volumes, $13.00.
Edition de Luxe, 10 volumes, $15.00.

LIFE AND TIMES OF QUEEN VICTORIA; with which is incorporated "The Domestic Life of the Queen," by Oliphant, beautifully illustrated with photogravures; published at $16.00; our prices,

The Four Large Volumes for $5.50.

OUR COMBINATION MAGAZINE OFFERS will be ready this week. By this plan you get four magazines for the price of three. Write for lists to our Book Department

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Princeton Preparing for Saturday's Game.

FINAL LINE-UP AT HARVARD

Columbia Loses Another End and Now Has but Three Left—Annapolis Guard Has Typhoid.

With but two days remaining before the championship football game between Yale and Princeton on Saturday, the practice of the two rival teams was practically concluded yesterday. At Yale the regular men practiced only a short secret half and five minutes open half, and were then all bundled back to town, while the subs played a hard half. In the open practice the scrubs made a touch-down on the 'Varsity. On the kick-off McClintock, scrub full back, caught the ball and dodged back twenty yards through almost the entire 'Varsity team before he was downed by Ward on the 'Varsity forty-five-yard line. On the next play, a fake kick-off, McClintock skirted Shevlin's end for fifteen more yards. Hare, scrub end, and Allen, half back for the second team, got through a hole between Glass and Kinney on the 'Varsity twenty-five-yard line, and made a touch-down. To-morrow the entire university will turn out to cheer the team in its last practice before meeting Princeton.

The Tigers had their last hard practice of the season yesterday, and the only unfortunate plays were several very costly fumbles. Punts were not handled as cleanly as usual, neither Pearson nor McClave being able to stick to the kick in a sure manner. From the line-up yesterday it would seem as if the changes of Tuesday would be permanent. Barney was at centre on the scrub and Short opposed him on the 'Varsity. Bradley was at left guard and will undoubtedly play Saturday. The 'Varsity scored one touch-down in the ten minutes of the first half. In the second half two touch-downs were made on long end runs.

The entire undergraduate body marched to practice yesterday. Before going to the field Coaches Bannard and "Johnny" Baird addressed the men from the steps of "Old North." Another feature was the presence of a new mascot, a young tiger cub, which was a gift to "Doc" Hillebrand, the former Princeton baseball and football Captain, from a naval officer.

What looked like a final 'Varsity eleven represented Harvard against the scrub yesterday, and scored four well-earned touch-downs. Graydon, Marshall, Capt. Kernan, and Putnam were behind the line, Sugden in King's place at centre, Barnard and Marshall at guards, Shea and Knowlton at tackle, and Bowditch and Mills at the ends. Kernan made one run of 70 yards, Foster carried the ball over for a touch-down from the 30-yard line, Stillman made several splendid gains, and Graydon's line plunges were exceptionally fierce. Mills was used to good effect in the tandem formations, and his defensive work was also excellent.

Columbia's football eleven lost another man in yesterday's practice. Arthur Wolff, the only remaining end of ability, broke his collarbone in tackling a runner and is out of the game for the rest of the season. Columbia's injured ends now comprise Wood, Wolff, Post, and Sladkus, the only uninjured men being De Sallier, Earle, and Frambach.

There was some improvement in the 'Varsity's play yesterday, due to the presence of Head Coach Morley at quarter back. Morley played there because of the absence of the usual player in the position. One touch-down was scored on the scrub, and two on the freshmen who were played later. There were some changes in the line-up. To save his ankle for the Amherst game, Capt. Weekes remained out of yesterday's practice. The other absentees were Shaw, Thorpe, Goodman, Smith, and Cobb.

Reports from Annapolis are that each day is showing some improvement in the work of the Midshipmen football team. Yesterday a few minutes were devoted to signal work, after which the 'Varsity and scrub elevens lined up for two halves of fifteen minutes each. In the first half the 'Varsity held the ball most of the time and scored three touch-downs. The second half was more of a kicking game for the benefit of the ends. Capt. Belknap, guard; Whiting, left end; Fretz, centre, and Smith, quarter, were not in the line-up. Carpenter, left guard, who was developing into the best goal kicker on the team, was also out of the line-up, and it was stated that symptoms of typhoid had developed, and the chances are that he will not play again this season.

SILVER CUPS FOR TROTTERS.

Trophies Given by New York Driving Club to Owners of Winning Horses —Empire City Season Closes.

The New York Driving Club closed its season at the Empire City track, Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Ten events were scheduled, but only eight of them took place. David Bonner, Isaac Keating, and George W. Grote acted as judges, while George Coleman started the heats and Frank Walker, J. C. Floyd Jones, and C. M. Koelsh held the watches. One of the features of the programme was the special trotting team race for a silver cup offered by Arthur Lape, which had two entries, Lydell Whitehead's pair, Marion Wilkes, 2:14¼, and Saratoga Bell, 2:21¾, driven by Billy Andrews, and Patrick Ryan's team, Argoneta, 2:14, and Mary Lynn Holt, 2:23¼, having three races to their credit in the Speedway championship races. Jack Curry drove the latter team.

In the first heat Mary Lynn Holt made a bad break and before she could be steadied Mr. Whitehead's team was by the post with a couple of open lengths to the good. The time was announced as 2:25¾. Both teams broke in the second heat. Turning into the stretch, Saratoga Bell made a break and before Andrews could straighten them out they lost fully ten lengths. This left Argoneta and Mary Linn Holt easy winners in 2:27¾. The final was the best heat of the three. Curry following the pace until the final dash, when he reached even terms and passed the Whitehead team within 50 yards of the finish, winning by half a length in 2:29¾.

In the pacing event there were only two starters—C. K. G. Billings's brown gelding Dr. Monical, (2:09¾,) and Frederick Dietz's pacer Bessie Bonehill, (2:05¾.) Both owners drove. Before the first quarter post had been reached Bessie Bonehill lost her stride and Dr. Monical simply jogged home, winning in 2:16¾. The second heat was a repetition of the first, Dr. Monical winning in 2:09½. Later Mr. Billings drove his pacer Fred S. Wedgewood an exhibition mile, paced by a runner, in 2:09¾.

In the event for trotters Frederick Gerken, behind the brown gelding Joe N., and Fred T. Steinway, with Lou Mitchell, were the only starters. Joe N. made a break shortly after the word was given and lost so much ground that both horses were jogged home, Lou Mitchell's time being 2:26¾. The second heat was either trotter's race within a hundred yards of the finish, when Lou Mitchell showed a wonderful burst of speed and won in 2:17¼.

The balance of the events were one-mile dashes, and the best was the trotting dash with three entries—Charles Lloyd's gelding Allebrieve, H. C. Mapes's gelding Jolly Bachelor, and Luke Burke's Speedway favorite West Wilkes. At the first quarter pole Jolly Bachelor took the lead and was whipped out a winner by a head from West Wilkes, in 2:12½.

The Monk, C. K. G. Billings's famous trotter, with a mark of 2:03¾, stepped a mile and an eighth against time, paced by a runner. The time was 2:25½, breaking no record.

At the close of the racing the members assembled at the clubhouse, where there was a concert and luncheon. C. K. G. Billings, President of the New York Driving Club, presented H. C. Mapes with a silver cup, awarded to him by the club for having won the largest number of trotting heats during the season with Jolly Bachelor, eight in all, the fastest of which was a mile in 2:13¼. F. G. Schmidt was awarded a similar cup, under the same conditions, he having won seven pacing heats with the mare Mercury Wilkes, her best heat being a mile in 2:12½. Patrick Ryan was awarded the special cup offered by Arthur Lape, after which the Vice President of the club, Edgar Bronk, presented Mr. Billings with two silver cups—one for the pacer winning the fastest mile heat, which was covered by his mare Hontas Crooke in 2:09, and one for the trotter winning the fastest heat, which Louise Jefferson captured in 2:09½.

MR. ISELIN ON CUP RACE

Managing Owner of Defender Yachts Talks of Coming Contest.

SAYS NEW BOAT WILL BE FAST

Yachtsman Will Go to Bristol To-morrow to Consult with Herreshoffs Over Construction.

C. Oliver Iselin, the yachtsman, identified with the racing management of boats that defended the America's Cup in several international races, and who will be the managing owner of the new sloop planned to defend the cup from Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenger, arrived in New York yesterday on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic, accompanied by his wife and daughters, after having been abroad for about four months. To yachting friends who were at the pier to meet him, Mr. Iselin stated that he had returned ready to take up at once the preparation for the defense of the cup. He already has arranged to go to Bristol to-morrow to consult with the Herreshoffs over the construction of the yacht planned to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger.

Mr. Iselin stated that while abroad he saw but few yachtsmen, and, as he was in London only four days, just before he sailed for New York, he did not see Sir Thomas Lipton at all. On the day that the Oceanic sailed he received an invitation to visit the Baronet's home, but could not then accept. Mr. Iselin thus had no definite knowledge of Sir Thomas Lipton's plans. He smiled, however, when asked his opinion of a statement credited to the challenging yachtsman to the effect that Sir Thomas believed his Shamrock III., when completed, would be fully 15 minutes faster over the distance of the cup course than was the second Shamrock.

"If that statement is correct, the cup is as good as lost," Mr. Iselin said. "I have doubts, however, as to whether Sir Thomas said such a thing, even if he believed that it was true. It may be well to recall that in anticipation of races for the cup on former occasions there were similar alarming reports of the speed of the challenging yachts. Fifteen minutes' improvement in the speed of a challenger is not reasonable, however. I have no doubt that the new challenger will be fast, but we will have a fast yacht ready to meet her. In fact, I have every reason to believe that the new boat to be built at Bristol will be faster than anything of her kind that we have ever known in the past. With the new boat and Capt. Charles Barr to sail her, Sir Thomas must cross the Atlantic Ocean with a very fast boat, indeed, if he is to take the cup home with him, for conditions are more favorable for us than ever before."

Concerning the construction of the new defender, Mr. Iselin said that the boat probably will be of nickel steel, and the lines of the craft in a general way will be about those of recent cup defenders. Of the talked-of use of aluminium in the new Shamrock, Mr. Iselin said: "I do not believe that aluminium will be used in the new boat. If they do use it, they are welcome to do so. They can use all they want to. We had all that metal we shall want for a long time in the Defender. There will be no aluminium in the next defender."

Discussing the old cup yachts, Mr. Iselin said: "The Constitution was five minutes faster than Columbia. She did not get a good chance. It was no fault of the committee, but the boat was not ready."

Mr. Iselin was asked his opinion of the story to the effect that something radically wrong had been discovered in the Shamrock, II., and that in the new Shamrock marked changes would be made. "I do not believe that Fife is experimenting at this late day," he answered.

Interscholastic A. A. Meeting.

At the last Interscholastic Athletic Association meeting the resignation of W. W. Swan of the Woodbridge School as Second Vice President was read and accepted. Valentine Farrelly of De La Salle was elected unanimously to fill the vacancy. President D. Manny, Jr., appointed committees to arrange basket ball and hockey schedules to be played this Winter.

The schools represented were Barnard, Columbia Grammar, Berkeley, Sachs, De La Salle, Chapin, and Cutler.

IF YOU ARE A MAN OF GOOD TASTE THERE'S A TREAT FOR YOU IN

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star Irish Whiskey

NEVER WERE SPIRITS MORE SKILLFULLY MADE.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

IRISH YACHTSMEN HOPEFUL.

Royal Ulster Y. C. Officials Anticipate Good Results from Cup Race.

BELFAST, Ireland, Nov. 12.—The Earl of Shaftesbury has been elected Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, in succession to the late Marquis of Dufferin. In acknowledging his election Lord Shaftesbury declared himself sanguine regarding the outcome of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup. But, he added, whatever the result, these friendly contests, carried on as they were in the most sportsmanlike spirit, could not fail to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Col. Sharman-Crawford, the Vice Commodore, remarked that the Shamrock III. would be a more representative boat, in management and every other way, than ever before. He would accompany the challenger to the United States, and anticipated that he would be able to cable to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, "Have the safe ready for the America's Cup."

Columbia, '06, Won at Basket Ball.

Columbia's freshmen basketball team won its first game of the season yesterday by defeating the team of the Commercial High School in the Columbia gymnasium. The collegians found their opponents easy and won by a score of 54-8. The line-up was:

Columbia, 1906.	Position.	Commercial High.
Haight	Forward	Semel, Cutting
See	Forward	Clark, Tinger
Keyes	Centre	Cook
Moore, Loewenthal	Guard	Sherwood, Bruhm
O'Connell	Guard	Stube, Nathan

Mixed Foursome Golf at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 12.—Miss Ruth Badgley and C. W. O'Conner captured the two silver pitchers offered by C. F. Watson for the best scores made in the mixed foursome handicap golf tournament on the links of the Essex County Country Club this afternoon. The match was medal play at eighteen holes. The card of the winners was 85 strokes scratch, but they were allowed a handicap of 2. Other cards turned in were: Miss M. A. Charles and George Richards, 90—6—84; Mrs. E. F. Sanford and C. N. Watson, 86—1—85; Miss Hester Kyle and Arthur Stokes, 91—6—85; Miss S. H. Hernandez and William Watson, 92—6—86.

Orange Football Team Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 12.—The all-professional football team of Philadelphia played a one-sided game to-day with the team of the Orange Athletic Club and won by the high score of 40 to 0. The professionals were composed almost entirely of former college players, and they were superior in all respects of the game to the visitors.

W. & J. Sloane

We invite the attention of lovers of fine Rugs to our notable showing of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Our stock includes rare specimens of every recognized weave and in most desirable sizes, as well as many Rugs of unusual dimensions. Having our own agents in Persia, Turkey and India, the facilities possessed by us for obtaining Rugs of the rarest quality and color are absolutely unequalled.

Broadway & 19th Street

BENNINGS RECORDS BROKEN.

Best Time for the Track Lowered in Four Races at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Track records were reduced at the Bennings race course to-day in sweeping style, new marks being hung up for four of the six events. In the race for the Dixie Stakes, one mile and three-quarters for three-year-olds, Adelaide Prince, favorite at even money, was an easy winner, and reduced the old record for the distance 11 4-5 seconds, by running in 3:06 3-5. Demurrer lowered the best time for a mile and sixty yards from 1:45 1-5 to 1:43 4-5; Cameron the best time for a mile and a sixteenth from 1:49 to 1:47 1-5, and Carrier Pigeon the mile and three-quarters record for a hurdle race from 3:21 2-5 to 3:17 2-5.

The largest attendance of the week was out to witness the races, and backers fared very well on the day, three favorites finishing first. The surprise of the afternoon came in the fourth event when the long-chance outsider Alpaca won after a head finish with Merrymaker and Ivernia. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; hurle race; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters. Carrier Pigeon, 141 pounds, (Heider,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Silver Twist, 141, (Connelly,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Cryptogram, 138, (Dayton,) 20 to 1, third. Time—3:17 2-5. Tamarin, Arius, Beauregard, Victor, Gascar, and J. A. Warner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Athelrose, 106 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Sweet Marjorie, 106, (H. Michaels,) 6 to 1 and 2½ to 1, second; Lady Knighthood, 106, (Cochran,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Sungold, King Carter, Mount Kisco, Wheeler B., Right Cross, Hist, Sontag, Avignon, Mrs. Wiggs, Conspicuous, Jeanne Marie, Lady in Waiting, Hemlock, Prague, Roll Call, Anne Hathaway, and Sailmaker also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Dixie Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-quarters. Adelaide Prince, 113 pounds, (Redfern,) even and 2 to 5, won; Potheen, 116, (Lyne,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Flintlock, 113, (Minder,) 10 to 1, third. Time—3:06 3-5. Rightaway and Blanche Herman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Alpaca, 101 pounds, (McCafferty,) 20 to 1 and 12 to 1, won; Merrymaker, 101, (Redfern,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Ivernia, 101, (Cochran,) 40 to 1 third. Time—1:43 4-5. Contend and Gallant also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixty yards. Demurrer, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Douro, 106, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Belvino, 109, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Contend and Gallant also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Cameron, 117 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Jim Clark, 105, (Minder,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Orontas, 117, (Blake,) 1 0to 1, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Hunter Raine, Goldcure, Carbuncle, Sattire, Ben Battle, and Circus also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs. Pigeon Post, 128 pounds; Paul Clifford, 125; Hackensack and Watkins Overton, 105 each; Forward, 102; Tugal Bey, White Crest, and Colonsay, 100 each, and Charmel and Dinksie, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Duke of Kendall, Gimcrack, Hackensack, Dramatist, The Guide, Saccharometer, and Ink, 112 pounds each, and Bassanio, Lady Sarah, Dinksie, and Mrs. Frank Foster, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; one mile and forty yards. Dublin, 140 pounds; Young Henry, 135; G. Whittier, 129; Carbuncle, 128; Nevermore, 120; Captain Arnold, 118; Examiner, 116; First Chord, 114; Ben Howard, 112, and Gates, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Toscan, 115 pounds; Sparkle Esher, 112; Right and True and Dark Planet, 110 each; Captivator, 109; Trapezist, 107; Reckless Chicle, Cincinnatus, and Turnpike, 105 each; Hilarity, Dinkzie, Bright Girl, Watkins Overton, and Daddy Bender, 102 each, and Zealotry, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Waterton, Rappenecker, and Knight of the Garter, 112 pounds each; Great American, 103; Bar le Duc, Goldeby, Musidora, and Courtenay, 107 each; C. Rosenfeld, Ray, and Lady Potentate, 104 each, and H. L. Coleman, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Douro, 126 pounds; Saint Finnan and Contend, 120 each; Gold Cure, 115; Orontas and Carbuncle, 114 each; The Huguenot, 112; Jim Clark, 105; Major Mansir, Provost, and Cogswell, 100 each, and Alsike, 88.

Quaker Runners Beat Cornell.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 12.—The University of Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in the cross-country run to-day on Franklin Field by a score of 17 points to 19. The distance was four miles and a quarter, with three water jumps of thirteen feet each and twenty-one hurdles, the obstacles being similar to those used over the National steeplechase course. The runners finished in the following order: A. C. W. Bowen, Pennsylvania; W. E. Schmidt, Cornell; W. H. Woodward, Cornell; I. A. Orton, Pennsylvania; C. P. Major, Pennsylvania; H. F. Plummer, Cornell; E. C. Rutshman, Pennsylvania, and T. H. Forster, Cornell.

Bowen led all the way, and won by 150 yards. His time was 23:40. The scoring was one point for the first, two for the second, &c., the team with the lower score being adjudged the winner.

Knickerbocker Billiard Tourney.

In the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy handicap billiard tournament last night only one game was played, Mr. Moran (21) defeating Mr. Tree (21) by a score of 21 to 16.

Registered Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel Underwear.

It keeps the bodily temperature even; safeguards against sudden weather changes, and insures a marked freedom from chills and colds of all kinds.

Booklet about it, or the garments at

"The Linen Store,"

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Always Something New for Swell Dressers.



A New Derby,
Low Crown,
Wide Flat Brims,
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The "Kitchener," a Wide-Brim Alpine,
2.75
Why pay 5.00 elsewhere?

New Styles in Shoes.



Flat Lasts,
Narrow Shanks,
High Heels,
4.98
Sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00

Nettleton's Samples, 2.97.
Box Calf, Enamel, Vici Kid, Patent Leather, worth 5.00 and 6.00.

Black Calf (button), 2.97, worth 5.00. They are high heels and flat last.

Underwear is CHEAP—Here.
Pure Wool, 98c.
Merinos, 49 and 75c.
Wright's Health Underwear, 98c.
Lots of odds and ends at 69c each, all worth 1.50 to 2.00



Fownes Gloves, $1.50.
Heavy Welking Gloves, 98c, worth 1.50

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1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
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323 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
168 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
689 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
382 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

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14 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St. Tel. call 2075 Columbus.
418 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2773 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
624 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2736 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
897 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2132 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
288 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

248 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2766 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3262 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1268 Union Ave., near 169th St. Tel. call 911 Melrose.
783 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
605 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Butter is to be the great attraction in our stores during the next three days. We are direct receivers of the finest butter coming to this market, as the leading creameries throughout the country ship us only their choicest grades. You can buy the best butter in our stores during this sale at a less price than other groceries pay for it.

VERY BEST FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER

A POUND 25 CENTS

Remember there is to be no restriction as to quantity. Take all you please at the price quoted while the sale lasts.

COFFEE,
Best Mocha and Java.
Absolutely Pure,
A POUND, 23c. 5 POUNDS, $1.10

PEAS—BAKED BEANS—CORN.
A can Early June Peas,
A can Baked Beans,
A can State Corn,
ALL THREE FOR 25c.

DATES.
New Dates, Best quality,
Full Pound Package.
A PACKAGE, 7c. 3 PACKAGES FOR 20c.

SARDINES.
Imported Sardines, with Key,
Good Quality,
3 CANS FOR 25c.

ANOTHER NEW STORE
is added this week to our splendid system of Retail Branch Stores.
1620 Fulton Street, Near Troy Ave., Borough of Brooklyn,
opens to-day and is now ready for our friends. This will be welcome news, we know, to the careful housekeepers of that particular locality, as they now have the way open to them to take advantage of our extremely low prices.

SPECIAL CANNED GOODS SALE.

FRUITS.
Essie Brand Cherries, finest California, a dozen, $2.70; a can 23c
Essie Brand Peaches, finest California, a dozen, $2.46; a can 21c
Essie Brand Pears, finest California, a dozen, $2.46; a can 21c
Essie Brand Apricots, finest California, a dozen, $2.10; a can 18c
Essie Brand Green Gages or Egg Plums, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
East View Brand Cherries, California, a dozen, $2.22; a can 19c
East View Brand Peaches, California, a dozen, $2.10; a can 18c
East View Brand Pears, California, a dozen, $2.10; a can 18c
East View Brand Apricots, California, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
East View Brand Green Gages or Egg Plums, dozen, $1.50; can 13c
Tip Top Peaches, Maryland pack, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
Patapsco Peaches, Maryland pack, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Munsen Pears, Maryland pack, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Pineapple, Singapore, Sliced, a dozen, $1.86; a can 16c
Pineapple, Singapore, Chunks, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c

VEGETABLES.
Hudson's Asparagus, very best Long Island, a dozen, $3.90; a can 33c
Mattituck Asparagus, Long Island, 29c

VEGETABLES.
Essie Tomatoes, finest Jerseys, extra large can, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
Jersey Tomatoes, solid packed, a dozen, $1.38; a can 12c
Standard Tomatoes, Maryland, a dozen, $1.02; a can 9c
Essie Brand Corn, finest fancy Maine, a dozen, $1.26; a can 11c
Monocacy Valley Corn, a dozen, 90c.; a can 8c
Essie Succotash, finest Maine, a dozen, $1.50; a can 13c
Essie Peas, finest extra sifted, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
Hillside Peas, fancy sifted, a dozen, $1.50; a can 13c
Queen Peas, early June, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Safe Peas, Maryland, a dozen, 90c.; a can 8c
French Peas, best extra fine, a dozen, $2.10; a can 18c
French Peas, Petit Pois, a dozen, $1.38; a can 12c
Refugee String Beans, choice, a dozen, $1.26; a can 11c
Little Valley String Beans, a dozen, 90c.; a can 8c
Booth's Lima Beans, choice, a dozen, $1.26; a can 11c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, dozen, $1.38; a can 12c
Housekeeper's or Booth's Baked Beans, dozen, $1.12; can 10c
Calvert Baked Beans, 2-lb. can, 5c

FISH.
Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, a dozen, $2.34; a can 20c
Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. tall can, a dozen, $2.10; a can 18c
Columbia River Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, a dozen, $1.38; a can 12c
Sport Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, 1-lb. flat can, a dozen, $1.98; a can 17c
Sport Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, 1-lb. tall can, a dozen, $1.74; a can 15c
Purity Brand, fancy sock-eye Salmon, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Hatchery Brand, fancy Red Alaska Salmon, a dozen, $1.50; a can 13c
Borealis Brand, fancy Alaska Salmon, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Best French Sardines, large, ¼s, with key, a dozen, $1.98; a can 17c
Choice French Sardines, ¼s, with key, a dozen, $1.14; a can 10c
Domestic Sardines, ¼s, in oil, a dozen, 45c.; a can 4c
Mustard Sardines, Gold Label Brand, a dozen, $1.26; a can 11c
Mustard Sardines, choice brands, a dozen, 90c.; a can 8c
Marshall's Kippered Herring, best imported, a dozen, $1.95; a can 17c
Gilt Edge Kippered Herring, domestic, a dozen, $1.50; a can 13c

SOUPS AND PLUM PUDDING.
Anderson's Concentrated Soups, all kinds, dozen, 83c.; a can, 7c
Campbell's Condensed Soups, 8c

CRACKERS.
A package Zu Zu Ginger Snaps,
A package Kennedy's Oysterettes,
A package Uneeda Milk Biscuit,
ALL THREE FOR 10c.

BUCKWHEAT.
A package Butler's Famous Triumph Buckwheat,
A quart bottle of Molasses or Syrup,
BOTH FOR 23c.

MINCE MEAT.
Butler's Blue Ribbon Mince Meat. Extra Fine and Guaranteed the Equal of Any Other Made,
A PACKAGE, 8c.

OLIVES.
Fancy Queen Olives, 4 oz. Luncheon Bottle,
A BOTTLE, 5c.

SWEET

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208 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Ave., nr. Meserole Ave.
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173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
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52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 229B West Brighton.

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222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
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429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1994 Bergen.
326 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
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148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 733 Bergen.

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167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 2181 Union.
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Steinway & Sons respectfully advise patrons who intend purchasing

Pianos for Christmas

to select them at once and thereby guarantee their prompt delivery. It will be impossible to insure the delivery on Christmas Day of pianos bought late in the season.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months | $1,103,820.00
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The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

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B & K Boys' Clothes

2-button Double-breasted suits $12.
Hats in all right shapes $1.50.

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Tin, Shingle or Slate, made as good as new at small expense with small quantity Callahan's RUBBER ROOF CEMENT. Stops all holes and breaks. Any one can do it. If roof needs painting use Callahan's ELASTIC PAINT OIL. Lasts 6 years. Handsome color and gloss. Your roofer, painter or yourself. Circular on request.

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Wear Levoy's new Clip; attached to your Glasses, 25c.; no pinching, tilting, nor falling; oculists' prescriptions filled; quick repairs factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 22d St. Telephone, 2,000—18th.

FOR 31 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE
HIRES Root Beer 7-20-4 10c.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ricketts—Renshaw.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—At St. John's Episcopal Church at noon to-day President Palmer Chamberlaine Ricketts of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was married to Miss Vera C. Renshaw of Baltimore.

The assemblage was seated by Dr. William P. Mason, George S. Robinson, John Knickerbocker, and William Henry Warren of Troy, Horace G. Young of Albany, and Henry Burden, second, of New York.

The six bridesmaids were. Miss Boone, Miss Jenkins, Miss Hutton, and Miss Hopkins of Baltimore; Miss Renshaw Jones of New York, and Miss Mary Lane of Troy. The maid of honor was Miss Pendleton of Baltimore.

The bridal procession was met at the altar steps by the clergyman, the Rev. H. R. Freeman, who stood waiting with the bridegroom and his best man, who was his brother, Louis Davidson Ricketts of Bisbee, Arizona.

The students of the Institute sat together at the rear of the church, and immediately after the ceremony they passed out, and as the bride and bridegrom entered the carriage one of the seniors climbed on the box seat of the carriage and threw out hundreds of yards of satin ribbon of red and white, the colors of the Institute. These were caught by the senior class men, and they ran ahead of the carriage, the ribbons serving as reins.

Behind the carriage the under classmen marched, and when the house was reached the boys gave their yell, "'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, Rensselaer Ricketts Rensselaer!"

A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Renshaw at their residence, on Park Place. The weddings gifts included a service of cut glass given by the students and Faculty of the Institute, it being a reproduction of the White House glass. A beautiful silver service was presented by Pittsburg alumni of the Institute.

Hanna—Richards.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 12.—The marriage of Lieut. Mathew Elting Hanna of the Second Cavalry, United States Army, and Military Attaché of the United States Legation at Havana, Cuba, and Miss Helen Dodd Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Richards of New York, was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church here this afternoon. Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. William R. Shafter, Chief Justice and Mrs. Gummere, and Chancellor Magie. The bride, who is the granddaughter of Amzi Dodd of Bloomfield, entered the church on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore a gown of white lace and carried lilies of the valley. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell of Hampton, Va., an uncle of the bride, who was assisted in the services by the Rev. Dr. George L. Curtis, pastor of the church. Mrs. William S. Dodd of Bloomfield, the bride's aunt, was the matron of honor, and the four bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Johnson of Oswego, N. Y.; Miss Evelyn Blunt of Rock Island, Ill.; Miss Nina Frissell of New York, and Miss May Oakes of Bloomfield. The best man was Lieut. Frank McCoy, aide to ex-Governor General Wood, and the ushers were West Point cadets. After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's grandfather, in Broad Street. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna left at once for Havana, where they will reside.

Heap—Wright.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Calvary Church, Germantown, was the scene of a fashionable wedding at noon to-day, when Miss Josephine Bigelow Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Wright, became the bride of Lieut. Col. David Porter Heap, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The Rev. Dr. James De Wolf Perry performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with palms, foliage plants, and flowers.

The bride wore a beautiful gown of crepe de chine, trimmed with chiffon and lace. Miss Henrietta Price Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney L. Wright, was maid of honor. She wore a gown of pale green pongee, trimmed with white lace. The best man was Julian Girard Buckley of Geneseo, N. Y., and the ushers were Sydney L. Wright, Charles G. Wright, Cushman Newhall, and William Logan Fisher Wright.

A wedding breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents, at which only relatives and intimate friends were present. After the breakfast Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Heap started on a short trip to Washington, and will return to Germantown before proceeding to San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. Heap is a grandson of Commodore David Porter, after whom he is named. He served in the civil war, since which he has been in charge of numerous important engineering works, and is specially identified with the work of the lighthouse establishment. At present he is division engineer of the Pacific Coast, and is stationed at San Francisco.

Wise—Booth.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12.—The marriage to-day in Williamsburg, the old colonial capital of Virginia, of Major Henry A. Wise of New York and Miss Henrietta Booth was one of the most interesting social events of the year. The ceremony unites two prominent Virginia families. The bridegroom is a son of Hon. John S. Wise of New York, and a grandson of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise of this State, whose connection with its history is so well known. The bride is a daughter of Dr. E. G. Booth of Carter's Grove on the James River.

The ceremony took place in Old Bruton Episcopal Church, one of the oldest edifices of the kind in the United States. The Rev. Dr. Landon Mason of Richmond officiated.

Miss Clara Booth, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Virginia Peachy Wise, Elizabeth Morecock, Susan Gordon Webb of Williamsburg, Misses Patterson and Rutherford of Baltimore, Miss Edith Thomson of Atlanta, and Misses Nellie Tucker and Lizzie Bowdern of Norfolk.

The best man was Capt. Hugh D. Wise of the Ninth United States Infantry, and the ushers were Messrs. Hugh and John D. Wise, Jr., Spencer Carter of New York, Dr. Henry A Wise, George Nelms Wise, Dr. Langhorn, Edwin Booth, and Thomson Booth.

Converse—Berry.

James Cogswell Converse, son of James Converse of Pittsburg, and Miss Lita Isabel Berry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, were married at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan. The columns of the church were concealed partly by Autumn leaves and pink chrysanthemums, and on the altar were white flowers. The bride was frocked in white satin, veiled with tulle, chiffon and point lace, and her tulle veil was edged with lace. The cascade bouquet was of valley lilies. Miss Gladys Berry, was her sister's maid of honor. Her white chiffon gown had dashes of pink chiffon in floating ends and tiny roses. She carried an armful of pink roses and wore a white hat with pink roses. The bridesmaids, the Misses Bessie Johnson of Cleveland, Miss Katherine Whiting, Miss Ruby Moller, and Miss Mary Simons, were in pink chiffon, and they wore pink felt hats with pink roses and carried pink roses. Frank Brookfield was best man, and the ushers were E. C. Converse, Jr., Richard di Zerega, Thomas L. Clarke, James F. Pierce, Henry G. Lapham of Worcester, and Gerald Hughes of Denver.

Reed—Wilcox.

The wedding of Miss Adele Wilcox, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clermont H. Wilcox, 115 West Seventy-fifth Street, and David Siken Reed took place yesterday afternoon in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The Right Rev. Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, officiated. The decorations in the church were white chrysanthemums in clusters, with palms and vines. Miss Katharine Reed was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Emmie Sutton Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mason Day; Miss Grace Ballard, Miss Edith Talcott, and Miss Agatha Waters. They were in white, and the maid of honor wore pink. The ushers were members of the class in Princeton, 1900, of which the bridegroom was a representative. The best man was William F. Robbins, and the ushers T. Jefferson Elliott, Joseph W. Lugg, Joseph son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Reed of Pittsburg, Penn.

Hall—Harrington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church, on Capitol Hill, was the scene of an interesting wedding to-day at noon, when Miss Rosa Harrington, daughter of Col. F. M. Harrington, United States Marine Corps, of Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., formerly of this city, and Capt. Newton H. Hall, United States Marine Corps, were married by the bride's brother, the Rev. S. W. Harrington, assisted by the Rev. Valentine Schmit, rector of the church, and the Rev. William Rainey, United States Navy. Capt. Philip Bannon, United States Marine Corps, was best man. Miss Harrington wore a tailor-made gown of dark broadcloth, with hat to match, and carried Bride roses. She was unattended. Capt. and Mrs. Hall left after the ceremony for a week's trip before going to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the Captain is stationed. He was promoted for gallantry during the siege of Peking.

King—Hodges.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 12.—The Regent Street Baptist Church was this afternoon filled with the friends of Miss Laura Jane Hodges and Dr. Earl H. King, who were married by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscox. Miss Nellie M. Balcom was bridesmaid and Arthur W. Case was best man. The ushers included Walter H. Cogan, Eugene E. Hayden, James M. Hastings, and James C. Hodges. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hodges.

Miles—Dame.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—An interesting wedding which took place here this evening was that of Miss Elizabeth Lee Dame to Walter Herndon Miles of Richmond, Va. The bride is a daughter of the Rev. Dr. William M. Dame, who was Chaplain of Mosby's command during the civil war, and is now rector of Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, where the ceremony was performed. The Rev. Dr. Dame officiated, assisted by his son, the Rev. William Page Dame.

Carmen—Cook.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 12.—Miss Rosa Mode Cook, daughter of William Cook, was married to-night in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, South Orange, to the Rev. Frederic Carmen, rector of St. Peter's Church, Denver, Col. The Rev. Charles L. Pardee, assisted by the Rev. Marquis Simpson of Minneapolis, performed the ceremony. A reception followed in the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Cook, at 220 Highland Avenue, Orange. The bride was given away by her father, and the matron of honor was Mrs. Arthur Blackmere Turner of New York. The flower girls were Jane Daly Cook, a sister of the bride, and Elizabeth Allen Cook, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Ralph Roeschlaub of New York and the ushers were Arthur Blackmere Turner of New York and William Leslie Trowbridge of East Orange.

Struthers—Jackson.

Miss Helen F. Jackson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson of 303 Madison Avenue, and Robert Struthers, Jr., of 717 St. Nicholas Avenue, were married last evening in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren performed the ceremony. The matron of honor was Mrs. W. Duff Ballard. The bridesmaids were Miss May Riker, Miss Marie Lahens, Miss Katherine Post Newbold, and Miss Florence Martin. J. Walter Wood Struthers was best man, and the ushers were Fearsall Bradhurst Jackson, W. Redmond Cross, Samuel T. Gilford, George B. Watts, Herman Stone, and Courtney Newcomb. As the bride's family was in mourning, only relatives and intimate friends were present at the ceremony and a small reception afterward.

Clarke—Drummond.

Miss Elizabeth Drummond, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Drummond, was married yesterday afternoon to George H. Clarke, the son of George C. Clarke, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and palms. The bride wore heavy white satin and a veil of tulle. The maid of honor was Miss Emily J. Betts, in pink silk, with a large picture hat. Henry C. Plympton was best man. The ushers were Albert H. Dyett, Alexander F. Martin, Howard Drummond, Edmund J. Drummond, Henry C. Gennert, and Charles E. Tefft. A reception followed the ceremony in the residence of the bride's father, at 136 West Seventy-third Street.

Chapman—Raymond.

In the residence of Mrs. A. Raymond, at 20 West Eighty-fourth Street, at noon yesterday, her daughter, Madeline, was married to W. P. Chapman, Jr., by the Rev. Abbot E. Kittredge. The bride's sister was maid of honor and the bridegroom's brother was best man. The bride was given away by her brother, John M. Raymond. Her costume was of écru silk and point lace, with diamond ornaments. Among those who attended was the grandmother of the bride, Mrs. S. E. Olcott, who is ninety-eight years of age. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne, Mr. and Mrs. Dunning, Jr., Miss Wilcox, Mrs. Edgar Olcott, N. Whitman, Mrs. Knapp, W. J. Green and Miss Green, Miss Anna Payne, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Travis.

Morris—Anderson.

In the Borough Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening Miss Isabella Jeannette Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Anderson of Bensonhurst, was married to R. Howard Morris by the Rev. William W. Ludwig. The bride was gowned in white crêpe de chine, with chiffon and cream applique trimming, and she carried white roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Montague Bennet of Danbury, Conn. The flower girl was Miss Effie May Morris. The best man was Cassius H. Watson, and the ushers were Robert P. Anderson, brother of the bride, and Herbert Eugene Revere. The bride is the solo contralto in one of the Baptist Churches of Brooklyn.

Cornell—Storms.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 12.—The wedding of Miss Helen Tenbroeck Storms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Storms, who is also a granddaughter of Commodore William Voorhis, and Joseph I. Cornell, took place this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the First Reformed Church, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. It was a pink chrysanthemum wedding. Miss Ethel C. Storms of Nyack, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Marion Valleau and Miss Sarah T. Rekerson were bridesmaids. J. Arthur Polhemus of Nyack was best man, and the ushers were William Parslow, H. B. Hodgetts, Walter Duryea, and Frederick Williamson.

McClees—Blanchard.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 12.—In the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. E. Blanchard, at noon to-day, their daughter, Miss Edith Arline Blanchard, was married to Herbert Carleton McClees of Brooklyn by the Rev. William H. Morgan. The attendants were Miss Ada Burrowes of Red Bank as maid of honor and Leslie T. Blanchard, brother of the bride, as best man. The ushers were William C. Wild of Brooklyn and James P. Hendrickson of Red Bank.

Affleck—Polkinhorn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The marriage of Miss Florence Polkinhorn to Philip Gladstone Affleck took place at 8 o'clock this evening at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church here. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Blanche Polkinhorn, as maid of honor and the following bridesmaids: Miss Grace Butler, Miss Penn Anderson, Miss Leonora Couts, Miss Mary Lutz, all of this city; Miss Soper of New York, and Miss Stafford of Philadelphia. Dr. Henry Polkinhorn was best man. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the church, officiated.

Irwin—Leonard.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Miss Mabel Leonard, daughter of ex-Mayor Thomas H. Leonard of Atlantic Highlands, and Otis Bath R. Irwin were married this afternoon at the bride's home by the Rev. A. B. Mc[illegible]. Edith Leonard, the bride's sister, was maid of honor.

Potts—McAnerney.

Miss Florence C. McAnerney, the daughter of Col. John P. McAnerney, was married yesterday to Hugh Rockhill Potts in the residence of the bride's father, at 20 West Forty-ninth Street. Owing to the critical condition of the bride's brother, who met with an accident at Tuxedo last week, the reception cards were recalled, and only intimate friends and relatives were present at the ceremony.

Rutherford—Lyster.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Miss Florence M. Lyster of this city was married here to-night to Capt. Samuel McPherson Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, who is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. After a wedding trip, on which the home of Capt. Rutherford at Harrisburg, Penn., will be visited, the couple will proceed to Fort Riley.

Phillips—Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The marriage of Miss Laura Marie Russell, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Henry Russell of this place, to Albert Phillips of Newark, N. J., took place in St. Timothy's Episcopal Church at noon to-day. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. Craft, rector of the church.

Marriage of an Aged Quaker.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 12.—Barclay White, aged eighty-two years, a resident of this place, and Miss Eadolo V. Mills of Philadelphia, were married today in Mr. White's residence by Quaker ceremony. The bride, who is about fifty years old, was employed formerly by her husband as a nurse. Mr. White was at one time Government Indian Agent in the West. He is a member of the Hicksite Society of Friends in Burlington County.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were many weddings yesterday. Arriving steamships, especially the Oceanic and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, brought many well-known people who have been away a greater part of the Summer. Quite a number of the younger element are at Idle Hour, the country seat of William K. Vanderbilt, where a large house party is being given by the host in honor of his nephew's fiancée, Miss Cathleen Neilson. The party will not break up until Monday morning.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin, who arrived yesterday on the Oceanic, went to their country residence, at Premium Point. They will come in town for the Horse Show.

***

Miss Madeleine Goddard of Providence, who has been visiting the Princess Ruspoli and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord at Chatsworth, has returned home. Chatsworth has had several small week-end parties, and many members have arranged for brief stays there after the Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander gave a large dinner at the Laurel House, Lakewood, on Tuesday evening. Among the arrivals there are Miss Annette Townsend of Washington, the granddaughter of Mrs. Clarence Peil, and Mrs. Victor Newcomb.

***

Mrs. John W. Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Galeto Colonna, after their arrival here, went to the Belgravia, and they will remain there during their stay in New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Lippincott will give a ball in Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, on Dec. 19, for their débutante daughter, Miss Constance Lippincott.

***

Mrs. Frederick Willits of Philadelphia has cards out for a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Natalie Stover Willits, on Friday, Nov. 21.

***

The engagement has been announced in Washington of Miss Rosa Charlotte Vincent, daughter of Mrs. William Vincent of that city, and Hubley Potter, son of William Potter and nephew of Mrs. Dundas Lippincott of Philadelphia.

***

Mrs. Spencer Aldrich of West End Avenue is in Philadelphia as the guest of Mrs. Henry Harrison Kimball.

***

Mrs. William E. Carter and Miss Elsie Whelen are at Newport. Mrs. Carter is supervising some of the alterations in her cottage there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, who were married a few weeks ago in London, returned yesterday on board the Oceanic. They will be at their town house, 24 Washington Square North, for the rest of the season. Mrs. James Hude Beekman and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, who have been abroad since early Summer, returned also. On the same ship were Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. Hooper. Mrs. Hooper and Miss De Forest have been traveling in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Whitridge were also on the Oceanic, as were Mrs. John De Ruter, the Misses Bourne, Mrs. William H. Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. F. de Billier, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Burnham, the Misses Burnham, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Spencer.

***

The Hon. Claude Anson and his wife, Lady Clodagh Anson, who were on board the Oceanic, are well known in London society. They are to entertain here during the Horse Show. He is the son of the second Earl of Lichfield and brother of the present peer, and she is the daughter of the fifth Marquis of Waterford and a niece of the late Lord William Beresford and Lords Marcus and Charles Beresford. The Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, who arrived also, has several entertainments arranged for him.

***

Creighton Webb, fresh from Hombourg, Paris and London, was on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, as were Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has been with her niece, the Princess Cantacuzene, and Mrs. George Law, who visits New York for the first time in several years. Mrs. Daw is at the Waldorf-Astoria.

***

Several society people have been seen in the audiences of the week at "Among Those Present." Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison and a party of guests had a box on Monday evening. On Tuesday evening and last night Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, John Sayre Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, Eliot Gregory, and Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall were seen at the theatre.

***

S. W. Wyllys Pomeroy, Mrs. Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, E. H. Coster, J. Warren Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hoyt, and the Countess Cassini were among the passengers on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. William Barclay Parsons arrived on board the Trave.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan announce their intention of holding a two-day bench show at their place at Hempstead early in the Spring. The date has not been fixed, but it is to be the initial show of a series that will be features in the Spring season at Meadow Brook.

***

Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore will bring out a second daughter this Winter. She and the Misses Brown will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Horse Show.

***

Miss Mae Drexel Fell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and a niece of John R. Drexel, will make her début to-morrow evening at a dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel at their country place near Philadelphia. Miss Fell will be in town Horse Show week, and will be a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

***

Mrs. Ysnaga, the mother of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, is in Philadelphia, the guest of Mrs. George Boker.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Evans R. Dick have cards out for a reception on Nov. 25 at their Philadelphia residence, 111 South Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Dick will then introduce her daughter, Miss Isabel Mildred Dick. The Dicks still retain their apartment at Sherry's in this city, and will spend part of the Winter here.

***

Miss Margaretta Morris of Philadelphia gave a reception yesterday afternoon for

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge accounts opened with persons of recognized responsibility.

WE'VE changed a good many departments since Summer closed. Had to. Increasing business demanded that they be given ampler quarters. Consequently they are better able now than during any previous time to serve you well. The list is worth preserving carefully.



BASEMENT.
Barber Shop. | Hardware.
Bric-a-Brac. | Lawn and Garden Tools.
Crockery. | Restaurant.
Electrical Supplies. | Stoves.
Housefurnishings. | Willow Ware.

MAIN FLOOR.
Blankets and Comforters. | Mackintoshes.
Cigars and Tobacco. | Manicure Sets.
Clothing. | Men's Furnishings.
Clocks. | Millinery, Untrimmed.
Confectionery. | Muslins.
Cotton Goods. | Neckwear.
Cutlery. | Notions.
Cut Flowers. | Optical Goods.
Domestics. | Post Office.
Dress Goods. | Paper Patterns.
Drug Department. | Ribbons.
Favors. | Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Flannels. | Shoes.
Gloves. | Silks and Velvets.
Handkerchiefs. | Silverware.
Hats and Caps. | Soda Water.
Hosiery—Men, Women and Children. | Telegraph and Cable Office.
Jewelry. | Transfer Office.
Laces. | Trimmings.
Leather Goods. | Umbrellas.
Linens and Renaissance. | Veilings.
Linings. | White Goods.
Lost and Found Desk. | Woollens.

MAIN FLOOR—Balcony.
Department of Accounts. | Superintendent's Office.
Siegel Cooper & Co. Bank.

SECOND FLOOR.
Books—Library Club. | Mackintoshes.
Cloaks. | Manicure.
Clothing. | Millinery Salon.
Corsets. | Muslin Underwear.
Physician's Office | Shirt Waists.
Furs. | Shoes.
Hats and Caps. | Telephone (Public).
Infants' and Children's Wear. | Women's Wrappers, Gowns.
Ladies' Parlor.

THIRD FLOOR.
Automobiles. | Office Supplies.
Artists' Materials. | Paper Flowers.
Artificial Plants. | Pictures—Framed and Unframed.
Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. | Rugs.
Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies. | Steam Launches.
Cameras and Supplies. | Sporting Goods.
Carpets. | Sewing Machines.
Fishing Tackle. | Stationery.
Guns and Ammunition. | Toys and Games.
Horse Goods. | Trunks.
Lace Curtains. | Upholstery Department.
Lamps. | Visiting Cards.
Musical Instruments and Sheet Music. | Wall Papers.
Main Office.

FOURTH FLOOR.
Birds and Animals. | Lunch Room.
Fish and Sea Food. | Meats.
Fruits. | Soda Water.
Game and Poultry. | Vegetables.
Groceries. | Wines and Liquors.

FIFTH FLOOR.
Furniture. | Pianos and Automatic Piano Players.
Auditorium.

SEVENTH FLOOR.
Conservatory. | Photograph Gallery.

Toyland | Bring Your Children and Make Them Happy | Is Ready

Piano and Song Recital
At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon,
In the Auditorium of the
New Art Piano Store.
(FIFTH FLOOR.)

ARTISTS:
MISS ISABELLE SAEGER . . . . Soprano
MISS ALTA YOLO . . . . . Contralto
MR. HARRY DE LORME . . . . . Tenor
MISS DORIS A. WARD . . . At the Piano

1. The Water Nymph, Op. 13, No. 5.....Ethelbert Nevin
With the aid of the Playano.
2. The Flower Song (Faust).....Gounod
MISS YOLO.
3. Come Into the Garden, Maud.....Balfe
MR. DE LORME.
4. In the Springtime.
MISS SAEGER.
5. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2.....Liszt
With the aid of the Playano.
6. Aria del Pagia (Ugonotti).....Meyerbeer
MISS YOLO.
7. Tenor Solo.....Selected
MR. DE LORME.
8. Aria (Robert le Diable).....Meyerbeer
MISS SAEGER.
9. Stride la Vampa (Il Trovatore).....Verdi
MISS YOLO.
10. Toreador's Song (Carmen).....Bizet
MR. DE LORME.
11. For All Eternity.....Mascheroni
MISS SAEGER.
12. Sylvia Ballet.....Delibes
With the aid of the Playano.

Flannelette Underwear For Women.

Just such another list of those specials which make our Thursday offerings so much looked for and appreciated. Newest styles of good quality. Prices are equally timely.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.
FLANNELETTE SKIRTS, pink and blue stripes, deep hem and band, cut very full, 25
FLANNELETTE SKIRTS; fine pink and blue stripe, deep flounce, silk scallop edge, 49
FLANNELETTE SKIRTS; pretty stripes; deep ruffle with feather-stitching, fitted top, French band, 69
FINE DAISY CLOTH UNDERSKIRTS, plain pink and blue, deep hem and yoke band, 39

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS.
FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, two good styles, some with Hubbard yoke and hemstitched ruffles; others with deep rolling collar, cut full and long, 59
FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, pretty striped effects, square yoke, hemstitched tucks, fancy braid trimming, 75
FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, daisy cloth, several styles, fine striped effects and solid colors, square and high neck, trimming of fancy braid and satin ribbon, 98
FLANNELETTE NIGHT GOWNS, fancy stripes, Hubbard yoke, trimmed with folds of mercerized sateen and ribbon bow, 1.50
(Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Wrappers.

Select, Handsome Garments, Indispensable These Mornings. Specially Underpriced for To-day.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, Flannelette and Percale, good dark and medium patterns, extra full skirts with flounce and braid trimming on waists; special, 75
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, Flannelette and Percale, excellent patterns, including black and white effects, extra full skirts with deep flounce, bretelles on waists, with fancy braid trimming, 98
WOMEN'S WRAPPERS, German Flannel; very handsome patterns; full skirts, neatly trimmed waists; made to sell at $3.00; special, 2.50
(Second Floor, East, 19th S.)

Sateen Petticoats.

Timely Necessities for Women and Misses. Price Attractions That Insure Rapid Sales.

WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS; mercerized, two very good styles; made to sell at 98c.; to-day, 69
WOMEN'S BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS; fine quality; special lustre; accordion-plaited flounce, with ruffle; very special, 1.00
MISSES' SATEEN PETTICOATS; umbrella style; blue, red and black; lengths 32 to 36, 75
MISSES' SATEEN PETTICOATS; superior quality; umbrella flounce, deep ruffle; red, blue and black; lengths 32 to 36, 98
(Second Floor, East, 19th S.)

Horse Show | Master Creations of The Milliner's Art | Millinery

Waists in Great Demand.

Thousands of Waists on Special Sale To-day at Extraordinary Prices.



Another of those masterful events which immediately attract attention and bring crowds of eager customers to The Big Store.

TEN THOUSAND FLANNEL WAISTS, in a variety of very attractive styles, on sale to-day, at 1.90

FIVE THOUSAND BLACK MERCERIZED or WHITE DAMASK WAISTS, very pretty styles; on sale to-day, at 95c

Also TWO HUNDRED BOTANY CASHMERE WAISTS, with round yoke of Val. lace and hemstitching; entire waist box plaited; in solid white or black; also pink, light blue, Nile, as illustrated in left-hand cut, at 3.95

And TWO HUNDRED BOTANY CASHMERE WAISTS, in the "Frock and Frills" style, with ornaments of silk-embroidered chiffon, as illustrated in right-hand cut, at 4.50



(Second Floor, Sixth Ave.)

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THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Among the Princes, potentates, sovereigns, and Chief Executives of all the nations of the earth there are but two who could have made the speech to which the members and guests of the Chamber of Commerce listened as the first address of the evening at the annual dinner of the Chamber. President ROOSEVELT is one of these, for he made the speech. The other is Kaiser WILLIAM II. The German Emperor is a man of high ability, who, while he is not unfrequently betrayed into indiscretions in public utterance, nevertheless now and then makes speeches full of wisdom, speeches that are statesmanlike in their range and level. The Kaiser, moreover, speaks seriously what is in his heart and mind. He is capable of making an after-dinner speech in tone and manner very like that made by the President of the United States on Tuesday evening. It gratifies our National pride, however, to believe that even in moments when he should quite forget the monarchical idea, WILLIAM II. would be something less sound, less wise, less admirable than President ROOSEVELT in his really remarkable utterance.

It was a speech full of the Roosevelt flavor in the manner of its delivery. It lacked oratorical grace, for Mr. ROOSEVELT makes no pretension to skill in the orator's art. But voice and gesture and attitude were in his own characteristic way so fitted to the matter of the deliverance that conviction of his deep sincerity grew in the mind of every hearer. Frankly, we think the gentlemen from England and France and Germany who for the first time heard our President speak must have been astonished.

The words of the President carried his meaning straight to the mind of the listener. Simple, often homely, but chosen with the sure judgment of a man trained to expression who thoroughly knows what he wishes to say, they give to the report of the speech the quality of a piece of literature of extraordinary excellence. There was no palavering, no time wasted "in the language of idle compliment." There was abundant candor, sometimes verging on audacity. The passage we here quote exhibits this quality:

> With the great powers of the world we desire no rivalry that is not honorable to both parties. We wish them well. We believe that the trend of the modern spirit is ever stronger toward peace, not war; toward friendship, not hostility, as the normal international attitude. We are glad indeed that we are on good terms with all the other peoples of mankind, and no effort on our part shall be spared to secure a continuance of these relations.
>
> And remember, gentlemen, that we shall be a potent factor for peace largely in proportion to the way in which we make it evident that our attitude is due, not to weakness, not to inability to defend ourselves, but to a genuine repugnance to wrongdoing, a genuine desire for self-respecting friendship with our neighbors. The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace; but the voice of the just man armed is potent.
>
> We need to keep in a condition of preparedness, especially as regards our navy, not because we want war, but because we desire to stand with those whose plea for peace is listened to with respectful attention.

We can imagine that the representatives of great sovereigns who sat near the President listened with the deepest interest to these words. Exception to them they could not take. For are they not beyond all doubt the words of peace? "The voice of the just man armed is potent" for peace, said the President. That is a political maxim of uncontestable truth.

It was a very remarkable audience to which the President spoke. The chief men of commerce were there, the great financiers, the men who have organized and controlled vast industrial and commercial combinations, men of powerful political influence, and the representatives of foreign commercial bodies and foreign Governments. To that distinguished assemblage, President ROOSEVELT laid down the moral law in a tone as devoid of hesitation, timidity, or deference as he would have employed in addressing a Sunday school. The moral teachings of the Old and the New Testament were almost hurled into the ears of men little accustomed to shape their business dealings to Scriptural admonition. Speaking of the relations of the employer and the employed, he said:

> Arrogance, suspicion, brutal envy of the well-to-do, brutal indifference toward those who are not well-to-do, the hard refusal to consider the rights of others, the foolish refusal to consider the limits of beneficent action, the base appeal to the spirit of selfish greed, whether it take the form of envy of the fortunate or of oppression of the unfortunate—from these and from kindred vices this Nation must be kept free if it is to remain in its present position in the forefront of the peoples of mankind.

On the other hand, good will come, even from present evils, if we face them armed with the old homely virtues. If we show that we are fearless of soul, cool of head, and kindly of heart; if, without betraying the weakness that cringes before wrongdoing, we yet show by deeds and words our knowledge that in such a Government as ours each of us must be in very truth his brother's keeper.

The President also admonished those who heard him that they were charged with the duty to make "full acknowledgment of the interests of the third party, the public." This is the first public utterance of the President since his success in bringing the coal strike to arbitration. It is in fact a proclamation of the principles upon which he acted, and one, we must say, which is well calculated to temper criticism of his course.

There was one passage in the President's speech which was heard and has been read with surprise. We quote it:

> At a time when the growing complexity of our social and industrial life has rendered inevitable the intrusion of the State into spheres of work wherein it formerly took no part, and when there is also a growing tendency to demand the illegitimate and unwise transfer to the Government of much of the work that should be done by private persons, singly or associated together, it is a pleasure to address a body whose members possess to an eminent degree the traditional American self-reliance of spirit which makes them scorn to ask from the Government, whether of State or of Nation, anything but a fair field and no favor—who confide, not in being helped by others, but in their own skill, energy, and business capacity to achieve success.

The impression this made upon his audience was pointedly expressed by one of the company, who turned to his neighbor at table with the remark: "What a magnificent candidate he would make for the Democratic Party." We must remember that it was a Republican President speaking to an audience of which the majority were presumably Republicans who proclaimed this unconquerable tariff-for-revenue-only doctrine. To preach self-reliance, and to commend men for scorning to ask from the Government anything but a fair field and no favor, to say, in short, that a man must himself "pull his own weight," is to throw protection to the dogs. If we may venture the paradox, this speech can be truthfully described as the utterance of a full-grown man who is still growing. We do not want to misread the signs or to force the augury, but let us express the fervent hope that this fine scorn of bounty begging, this praise of the resolute man who asks no favor from his Government, this exhortation to the noble virtue of self-reliance, portends a coming change or reveals a change already come in the economical and political beliefs of the President of the United States. At any rate, the words we have quoted are enough to make the ship subsidy men shudder.

THE JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

There seems to be particular reason for impressing on the laymen of this community, who are nevertheless citizens and voters, that it is a very considerable achievement to be a good Judge, and that a Judge is an expert of high degree, whose expertness increases enormously with his experience; that to have a good and experienced Judge means not only a far more certain administration of justice, but means also a great saving of time and money to the community. These morals we have been trying to commend to the community of late, on account of the unsuccessful effort to displace Judge GRAY from the bench of the Court of Appeals, for no better reason than that there was a citizen and jurist "of opposite political faith," who thought he would like the place which Judge GRAY had filled so long and so worthily.

We have been having some object lessons in this community of late concerning the desirableness of having good and experienced Judges. To one of them we called attention the other day. The case was one in which the Trial Judge had yielded to the temptation to allow his court to be turned into a "scandalfest" and to allow all manner of questions to be put, on behalf of a discharged valet, of and concerning his employer, which the Appellate Court promptly decided had nothing to do with the case. On the first trial, with these irrelevant matters admitted, the valet received a large verdict. On the second, with them excluded, the jury promptly found that the employer owed the valet nothing.

That was a civil action. A far more impressive object lesson has just been furnished by a like reversal of the verdict in an action which was not only criminal but capital, the gravest, that is to say, with which a court of justice can be called upon to deal. On the first trial the jury was out but a few hours when it found the defendant guilty. On the second trial, with all the evidence admitted which had not been excluded by the decision of the appellate tribunal, a jury which was doubtless composed of the same sort of people as the first took only a few minutes to find the same defendant innocent. According to this second verdict, which is legally conclusive, an innocent man had been deprived of his liberty for more than three years, a great part of which period he had passed under sentence of death. Nobody can possibly pretend that here is not a failure of justice and the "wrong without a remedy," which the law falsely asserts cannot legally be.

Nor is this all. The first verdict, which the Court of Appeals decided to be unlawful and a second and better instructed jury has decided to be unjust, cost twice as much time and twice as much money to obtain as the second.

What is the difference between these two trials, of which one resulted in a conclusion agreeable to justice and according to law and the other in a conclusion repugnant to both? What can it be, excepting that the second trial was competently and impartially conducted? When Judge LANNING reported himself decided to have been before mistried, the reporter of one of our esteemed yellow contemporaries, with graceful tact and deference, applied to him for some particulars of his judicial career. The learned Justice answered that there he was just an ordinary Judge, "who had never been impeached," appearing to intimate that, since that was the case, his interlocutor's interest in him would cease and determine. But in fact Judge LAMBERT's conduct of the trial of MOLINEUX has been an object lesson, possibly to some of his colleagues of the urban bench, assuredly to the lay public, in the art of conducting a criminal trial so as to save the time and money of suitors and of the public. In other words, it is an object lesson to show the public value of an expert Judge, and how desirable it is for the public, when they obtain an expert Judge, not to haggle about his wages, but to pay him well and to keep him as long as his faculties, improved by experience, remain at their service.

THE PRESIDENT AND ADDICKS.

In his latest Delaware appointment the President has made an illogical application of a bad principle, not in a way to correct its badness, but in a way to aggravate its badness.

He has reappointed to the place of United States District Attorney the former incumbent of that office, who resigned to run as an Addicks candidate for Congress, with the result that a Democrat was elected. One who is reported to have talked with the President on this subject and to have his confidence, explains that this was done because in the recent election the Addicks faction was shown to have about 13,000 votes and its opponents in the State only 8,000. The President, accordingly, "has now decided that the Union [Addicks] Republicans are the dominant portion in the party in Delaware," and are entitled to a corresponding share in the patronage. The principle of giving appointments to the Administration party in a State is in itself not a sound one, since the people are entitled to the best men that can be had without regard to partisan considerations. But if offices are to be given in recognition of partisan strength in the State they should be given to the best men in the party and not to the worst. They should be used to promote purity and not corruption, loyalty to principle and not unscrupulous greed. The contrary is done when a man is honored as the representative of the Addicks faction and when the appointee himself has just been guilty of betraying his party in the interest of a bad faction and to the loss of a Representative in Congress. On no intelligent theory of decent party expediency, much less on any theory of fidelity to the best interests of the country, does it seem possible to explain this appointment.

THE FREE IMPORTATION OF ANTHRACITE.

The explanation given by Secretary SHAW of his order instructing the customs officials at the ports to which coal was brought to construe the law so liberally as to disregard its specific provisions is more creditable to his sympathies than to his sense of official duty. In a special dispatch to the Evening Post Mr. SHAW is quoted as saying that

> His action then was not intended as sweeping nullification of the tariff on anthracite, but merely a command to cease hair splitting over the assay of certain coal cargoes in course of importation. In the presence of a crisis which threatened to end in disaster, suffering, and death for thousands of helpless people, it seemed to him, he says, a pitiful business to keep loads of coal waiting at a wharf while the chemists squabble over tests, which varied only a trifle either way, according to the lumps of coal that happened to be subjected to their processes. He had no idea then, and has none now, of interfering with a tariff law, but only wished to rebuke a pettifogging interpretation of it in the face of an impending National calamity.

This is both interesting and instructive. Exactly what Secretary SHAW accomplished by his order was to temporarily effect a "sweeping nullification of the duty on anthracite." The provision of the schedule which makes all coal carrying less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon dutiable at the rate of 67 cents per ton is extremely specific—no more or less so, however, than other schedules which make the duty assessed upon imported merchandise dependent upon the results of analyses of the composition of the goods—as in the case of sugar, for example. The Secretary of the Treasury had no more right to direct that coal carrying less than 92 per cent. of fixed carbon should be assumed to be exempt from duty than he would have had in the case of a dozen other articles of merchandise, except that in this instance the public convenience would be better served by carelessness in enforcing the law than by care in respecting its provisions. To observe with scrupulous care the provisions of the law can scarcely be called "pettifogging" on the part of those sworn to do their duty as public officers; and if Congress, in its supreme responsibility, is indifferent to the existence of a provision of the law which threatens "to end in disaster, suffering, and death to thousands of helpless people," Custom House subordinates should not be encouraged to follow courses which make them liable to severe penalties for the exercise of a discretion they do not possess.

As a matter of fact, it is probable that not a pound of all the Welsh anthracite which was hustled through the Custom House carried as much as 90 per cent. of fixed carbon. Secretary SHAW doubtless meant well, but he exceeded his official right in giving the appraisers instructions which admitted of no other interpretation than that they should pass free merchandise which the law makes dutiable. This is a precedent which might very well be abused. If an officer feels at liberty to assume under any conditions that he may suspend a law because he thinks it proper to do so, he might do the same under a great variety of conditions with less excuse than is found in this instance. On the whole, the conclusion is irresistible that Mr. SHAW had better not have explained his order.

"A THREE POWER STANDARD."

We have already spoken of the strange susceptibility which made some English journals, normally among the sanest, discover the mare's nest of the project of a German alliance in the Kaiser's visit to his uncle the King. The Prime Minister, we observe, since our remarks were made, has taken the same view, and has entirely disclaimed any knowledge of the "fantastic inventions" of that part of the London press which most prides itself on not being fantastic.

Mr. BALFOUR would probably not include The London Mail in this category. Nor do we. But The London Mail comes to the assistance of the Teutonophobes with a communication from "An Englishman in Germany," who declares that the increase of the German Navy is directed against Great Britain and gives the facts which to him seem to sustain that theory. He declares in favor of a "Three Power Standard," which, it seems, means that the British Navy, instead of being only superior to the combined navies of any two other Powers, ought to be superior to those of any three; and not obscurely intimates his belief that Great Britain ought to demand assurances that the increase of the German Navy would be stopped, or, failing them, declare war at once.

All this is very interesting as showing the temper of the British public about Germany. But to the dispassionate observer, the theory that the Kaiser is visiting England in the hope of an alliance is entirely incompatible with the theory that he is plotting to wipe Great Britain and the British colonial empire off the map of the world. As the French wag exclaimed to the café-chanteuse who had expressed in one verse of her song the desire to be a soldier, and in the next her yearning to be an angel: "Well, which will you have, to be a soldier or to be an angel? You can't cumulate; you must choose."

MARCONI'S SUCCESSES.

A great deal of significance attaches to the report of the Captain of the Italian cruiser Carlos Alberto to the Minister of Marine at Rome, to the effect that from his ship, now at Sydney, N. S., daily communication has been held with the Marconi station at Poldhu, on the Cornwall coast, as well as throughout the voyage.

This is of first importance, and comes from an official source which divests it of any suspicion of exaggeration. The Carlos Alberto was detailed to assist in MARCONI'S experiments in transatlantic wireless telegraphy. Perhaps the most interesting fact in connection with its work is that it has established the practicability of simultaneously communicating from shipboard with both sides of the ocean over distances of at least 3,000 miles.

The practical value of these results is greater than the general reader is probably prepared to appreciate. MARCONI'S work has been done with great patience and thoroughness, and it is much to be regretted that international jealousies have resulted in hedging him round with a cordon of hostile patents, most of which should not have been granted. There are discoveries in connection with which an international agreement to protect the inventor would be fully warranted in the public interest and in obedience to the dictates of abstract justice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It is pleasant to learn from the speech delivered by the Chairman of the "German Day" meeting in Madison Square Garden that organization of the various German-American societies of the country into one harmoniously working band is not for the purpose of segregating our citizens of German origin or descent from their fellow-citizens in the United States, but to provide opportunities for closer friendship and more intimate intercourse with those other Americans. There is just a trace of difficulty in seeing how the action taken is going to have the result mentioned, but—well, intention counts enormously in such things, and if Dr. ANDERSON expressed the sentiments of all those whom he addressed there can be no doubt that the new confederation will attain the very desirable ends he outlined for his hearers. It is not often, however, that as many people of a single mind can be assembled in one place as were present in the Garden, and the chances are not exactly minute that the Chairman's words, eloquent and admirable as they were, created surprise not wholly pleasurable for a few of the gathered multitude. Be that as it may, the speech was good, and if not quite all those that followed emphasized its sentiments as vigorously as they might, certainly none was antagonistic to them, and the proceedings as a whole exemplified an intelligent and enthusiastic patriotism. That being the case, of what importance is an academic objection to segregation as a path to assimilation? One can arrive by paths not straight, and often there are excellent reasons for preferring them to straight paths. Neither time nor strength is saved by going over a hill instead of around it—unless the hill is considerably broader than high. Still, Dr. ANDERSON did well to make the situation clear, for otherwise some distinguished visitors, to say nothing of natives not distinguished for anything in particular, might have received mistaken notions in respect to the real nature of "German Day," and as to the underlying motives of those who participated in its celebration.

—It is not at all remarkable that the arrest of Signor MASCAGNI has produced "an unpleasant impression" in Italy. That is exactly the impression produced here, where the possibility that the composer has illustrated some very trying phases of the much-explaining "artistic temperament" is naturally accepted with greater readiness than by his own countrymen. The peculiarities of artists, and especially of musicians, are not matters of recent discovery, however, and, though Signor MASCAGNI may have been very trying, indeed, to his American managers, yet the latter will not escape criticism, in the United States any more than in Italy, for their failure to prevent an outcome of the trouble in every way so deplorable. By strong implication it was their duty to possess the diplomacy necessary for the handling of so difficult an undertaking, and the mere fact that they have involved themselves and Signor MASCAGNI in a maze of lawsuits shows that they were mistaken as to the value of their experience and the extent of their abilities. It matters little which side is right as regards the details of the wretched squabble. Reproach for the scandal falls upon the country, and in a way the reproach will be the greater in proportion to the annoyances and losses that legal proceedings may bring upon the eminent stranger. His ignorance of our customs and statutes will be his sufficient defense abroad, where they are only too willing to find excuses for charging us with inappreciation of art and artists. The successful exploitation of men and women abnormally endowed in any particular way itself requires talents out of the common—talents that are not, perhaps, most likely to be developed in Missouri. But Italy need not worry about her gifted son. The Boston Judge took exactly the proper view of the controversy submitted to him when he advised and urged an amicable settlement of the misunderstandings. Signor MASCAGNI is quite safe here, and—he will know better next time.

—Recognizing as we do with enthusiasm the remarkable—we are tempted to say awful—respectability of our Chamber of Commerce, and of everybody and everything connected with it, we have the best of rights to express a sorrowful surprise that the designers who made the menu cards used and the bronze medals distributed at the banquet of this ancient and honorable organization should both have borne prominent among their symbolical decoration the winged and serpent-wreathed wand of Hermes. It was there, we know, because, for the remote ancestors of some of us, that emblem called to mind the God of Commerce, a handsome fellow, as well as thrifty and enterprising. But, alas! that divinity took under such protection as he could give not only merchants. His sympathies were all too wide, and he was credited with equal kindness for traders and for—thieves! This may or may not prove that Hermes lacked the talent for delicate distinctions. From our memories of historical novels and other sources of accurate information we incline to the opinion that the original owner of the caduceus might have studied long and hard before he discovered any particular difference between the men who, in his time, did business by day and those for whose operations the night was safer; but that was unnumbered years ago, and, now, who could measure—who could even see across—the abyss that yawns between commerce and robbery? Hence do we regret that the mercurial wand appeared where it did. Of course, nobody was really deceived by it—nobody can really imagine for an instant that if Hermes still had altars the worshippers who flocked around them could possibly include representatives of both the classes that once heaped them with offerings. But why give opportunity for irreverent jests? Why, in these days, when almost everybody knows something of mythology, tempt the cynic smile, the anarch scowl? It was a mistake, the selection of this ornament so ambiguous, so deceptive, around which cluster associations so repugnant to all who are ever to enter the noble temple dedicated to such high service by the after-dinner speeches of the great and good.

—Terrible as is the thought that any man may become involved in the web of circumstance, and, with human justice, or, rather, human law, what it has been shown to be by the experience of ROLAND MOLINEUX, suffer for years all but the very greatest penalties imposed on convicted criminals, there is consolation in another conclusion no less easily and logically to be drawn from the grim episode—the conclusion that, with what approaches close to certainty, the innocent man will escape in the end. By a curious inconsistency we put in jail any man accused of murder, despite the care with which we maintain the presumption of his innocence until the moment when the jury pronounces against him, but this inconsistency is unavoidable, and, though there is no practical difference between imprisonment under charges and imprisonment under conviction, the moral difference is enormous. The ultimate and irremediable error has, indeed, been made more than once, and men have died for murders they did not commit. Such instances, however, have been extremely rare since our laws began to take their present shape, and at present the chance of an error so abhorrent is, as chances go, quite negligible. For its own protection society is sometimes forced to impose long confinement on those whom it afterward declares to be innocent, but it also imposes upon itself the task of proving guilt "beyond reasonable doubt," and, failing in this, it sets the prisoner free, not with a grudging admission of "not proven," but with a frank acknowledgment of "not guilty." In their ordinary intercourse men show no such scrupulousness. Outside the courts it is the common habit to require proof of innocence as the answer to a fairly reasonable suspicion of guilt, and very heavy penalties are often laid on those who cannot perform in their own behalf the difficult task which always confronts the attorney for the people in a criminal case. And though the law does not require the accused man to prove his innocence, it lets him do so if he can and will, and it lays no weight upon his inability or refusal to do so.

DANGER FROM DOGS IN TENEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"'Tis dogs' delight to bark and bite," and these are the traits that render it necessary to exclude those noisy and treacherous animals from tenement houses and flats. Dogs have pretty much outlived their usefulness, and the pleasure they afford becomes quite limited when the comfort of other people than their owners is considered.

Mr. Haines says that excluding dogs from tenements is "class legislation," but it is taking care of a class that will not take care of themselves.

The presence of these animals in tenement houses is unsavory, unsanitary, and infectious. Having practiced medicine more than forty years in tenement houses and among puerperal patients who are liable to become infected, I most emphatically and unhesitatingly denounce the custom of harboring dogs in those places.

I pray the Aldermen to pass their ordinance against dogs with this amendment, "that no one shall keep more than one dog in a private house unless they have a kennel for them."

R. B. BURTON, M. D.
New York, Nov. 8, 1902.

Dogs Needed in the City for Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of date I notice that an Alderman named Goldwater is about bringing forward a motion to banish dogs from flats, &c., in the Borough of Manhattan, with the evident object of making people who value dogs go to the Bronx and take up some of the detached and semi-detached residences. If he is not making a move on behalf of the property owners in the district over the bridge, it must be that he is anxious that flat-house thieves should have more scope for their work.

I for one can prove that dogs are a protection for many a woman left alone all day in her flat in this city. "Every dog has his day," and let Mr. Alderman Goldwater's dog have his.

SOME SENATORS AND ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a matter of history that on the eve of the last Presidential election a bill was passed in the lower house of Congress to strengthen the Sherman anti-trust act. This bill went to the Senate, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Hoar is Chairman, and in that committee it was allowed to die, despite the fact that Republican leaders in the Senate had pledged themselves that the bill would be called up early in the second session, beginning in December, 1900. Senator Vest is authority for this statement, as he was recently quoted in The Washington Post. It would seem that this bill was passed in the House as a "bluff" to fool people, and with the secret understanding between Republican leaders that it was to be allowed to die in committee in the Senate.

Senator Hoar had recently something to say in reference to "trusts," but he has yet to explain why his Committee on Judiciary failed in 1900 to take favorable action on a bill which was aimed to curb trusts more fully than the Sherman act had provided for. "Actions speak louder than words."

Senator Hoar is regarded as an able lawyer, and with Senators Spooner, Morgan, and others could doubtless easily frame an act strong enough to meet all requirements for curbing bad trusts, but it appears that the citadel of the trusts is in the United States Senate.

Senator Hoar and his colleagues who prevented the passage of the bill above referred to should be asked to explain why they did it.

J. B. WATSON.
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1902.

Work of the Cloth Spongers' Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Justice to all" has ever been the aim of the Cloth Spongers' Union, and it has been a surprise to the members of this organization to learn that a movement is on foot, whose sources are unknown to us, but which has evidently the purpose of discrediting the good work done by the organization.

All who are familiar with the work of the cloth sponger as it has been in former years, his pay, his hours of labor, the unhealthy conditions under which he had to work, will surely agree that the union, in the few years of its existence, has ameliorated the condition of its members, although the full object of the organization has not been realized as yet.

We know, furthermore, that the organization has so improved the trade that it requires a thoroughly skilled mechanic, acquainted with the modern improvements of the trade and the machinery connected with it, to be able to turn out the best work possible. Our books show an increase of 1607 new members and 12 new firms inside one year, and the organization has successfully directed its efforts also to keep the whole work and the trade in general in the City of New York.

Your editorial of Friday, Nov. 7, on this subject is undoubtedly founded upon unreliable information and accusation from untrustworthy persons. We desire to deny the charges there made; those accusations cannot be substantiated, and such unjustifiable attacks will certainly not prevent our organization from marching on to further improvements of the condition of its members.

MICHAEL BRAYER, President.
New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

The President's Trip to Cast His Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading the backhanded compliment you have given President Roosevelt on his taking the journey to Oyster Bay to cast his vote, found on Page 8 of to-day's TIMES.

"But—there is always a 'but,'" while you cast a reflection on his keeping so many of his "guards and secretaries" from voting, would they have been able to vote even if the President had "remained quietly in Washington"? Is it at all likely that these men would have been able to obtain the necessary vacation to enable them to visit their various homes to vote; and would they have been likely to make the trip even if such vacation had been granted? Is it not more than likely that they have certain duties which must be performed, whether in Washington or Oyster Bay, and that they would be needed by the President in either case?

Your article ends very graciously, but the effect of a back-handed compliment is produced unnecessarily.

WALTER D. POLLARD.
Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1902.

Newspaper Semi-Centennials.

The Wheeling (West Va.) Intelligencer, the leading Republican journal of its State, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Monday, Nov. 10, by issuing an edition of seventy-four pages, which, it says, was nearly three times larger than any paper ever before issued in its State. The number was profusely illustrated with half-tones and contained a large amount of matter concerning the industrial, commercial, political, and social history of West Virginia.

The Washington Star, one of the best newspapers ever printed at the Federal Capital, will commemorate its fiftieth anniversary, which occurs on Dec. 16, by issuing a greatly enlarged paper, with a fac simile of its first number and a special supplement of forty pages, printed in magazine form and profusely illustrated, with a cover in color.

NUGGETS.

Bunkoed Again.

"I don't think much of this museum," said Jinks. "Why, they ain't got no skull of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the one I was in, up to New York, has two."—Baltimore American.

A Tiresome Person.

"No," said Mr. Biggins; "I haven't any use for philosophers."

"Why not?

"My idea of a philosopher is a man who pretends he enjoys hard luck."—Washington Star.

Short on Comfort.

"It must be a great comfort to you to own such splendid furniture."

"Comfort! Say, there isn't but one comfortable chair in the whole lot, and my wife invariably wants to sit in that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

First After-Dinner Speech.

"I wonder who made the first after-dinner speech?" asked the Philosopher.

"Adam," replied the Wise Guy promptly. "As soon as he got through with the core of that apple, he said, 'the woman tempted me,' didn't he?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

The Lucky Man in the Case.

"Do you remember Miss May, the girl who had such a bad disposition? Well, she is married."

"Indeed! Who is the lucky man?"

"Fred."

"Why, he is the one she discarded?"

"Just so! That is why I say he is lucky."—Chicago News.

WOMANLY SARCASM.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

She was dangling from a strap,
Threatening many a big man's lap,
As the car swept shrieking, screaming
round the curves;
She had changed hands oft and oft
Till each arm had been aloft
All it wanted to—'twas dreadful for the
nerves.

Near the lady, in a seat,
Dressed in clothing stylish, neat,
Sat a man who gabbled freely to a friend.
She had naught to do but listen,
First to that man, then to this'n',
And she thought their conversation ne'er
would end.

Seemed her nerves would clean unravel!—
Hark! She heard them speak of travel,
And she harkened as she hadn't done before;
One man said he guessed he'd go
"To th' continent—ye know"—
But the lady didn't listen any more.

'Stead of that she said: "Beg pardon,
But this job I've got's a hard un—
I've been standing till my brain has slipped
a cog;
But whate'er you do," says she,
"Keep away from Germanee,
For they've just increased their tariff on
the hog."

GEN. BLISS GOING ON A MISSION TO CUBA

Is to Make an Investigation Regarding Reciprocity.

Will Also Endeavor to Clear Up Apprehension in the Island as to the American Offers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A conference bearing on the subject of the Cuban reciprocity treaty was held at the War Department to-day, those taking part in it being Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, and Gen. Tasker Bliss. The last-named was called into the conference at Secretary Hay's suggestion because of his expert knowledge of the existing Cuban tariff. Before the conference Secretary Hay had talked on the subject with Senator Cullom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and also with Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister here.

Señor Quesada was not able to submit to Secretary Hay a draft of the reciprocity treaty which has been under consideration so long by the authorities at Havana, as the document has not left that city. Officially, therefore, the United States Government continues in ignorance of the extent and character of the changes, if any, which President Palma may desire to make in the treaty. From other than official sources, however, the disposition of the Cuban President in this matter has been developed pretty clearly. The cardinal objection of President Palma to the treaty as it stands is the insufficient rebate of 20 per cent. proposed on Cuban imports into the United States, and Secretary Hay's purpose is to ascertain, if possible, how far he can yield in that matter and still be able to rely upon the support of Congress next session when the treaty is submitted. So far his advices do not favor any increase of the rebate, and, indeed, he has been assured by some persons with whom he has talked that under no conditions would Congress consent to any substantial increase of this rebate.

It is understood that the Cubans, too, are entirely unwilling to accept any small increase. In the face of a great shortage in the European crop and a rapidly rising market they have acquired confidence in their ability to get along for an indefinite period of time without reciprocity with the United States, and so it is understood that they are showing an indifference in the prosecution of the treaty negotiations which is serving in turn to stimulate the efforts of the United States negotiators.

President Palma makes the point that conditions have changed in Cuba, so that, whereas the 20 per cent. rebate might have served when it was first proposed, it would at present afford so little relief as not to warrant the sacrifice of Cuban revenues that would be involved in its acceptance.

Secretary Hay has determined to clear up that point, and to that end, after talking with Secretary Root to-day, it was decided that Gen. Bliss should be sent at once to Cuba to make an investigation of the industrial situation and the fiscal possibilities of the island. It is improbable that, pending his return, the State Department can advance the treaty negotiations in any way.

A high official of the Government who is well informed regarding the United States's relations with Cuba, in discussing the proposed treaty to-day, said:

"The principal mission of Gen. Bliss will be to clear up in the minds of the Cubans some apprehensions which they have regarding the effect of the concession offered by the United States and the various concessions which the United States demands from Cuba. It seems apparent that the situation is not understood in Cuba, and the negotiations halt on that account.

"There is no disposition to offer a greater concession to Cuba than 20 per cent., which will include all products of the island, while the concessions demanded vary from 10 to 70 per cent. This is explained by the fact that the concessions must be considered not so much upon percentages as upon existing tariffs. The tariff of the United States on all articles produced in Cuba is so high that a 20 per cent. reduction will mean much to the island. This relates especially to sugar and tobacco.

"It is possible that the demands of this country may be modified slightly on an investigation of trade conditions in Cuba. It is not likely, however, that any greater concession will be offered to Cuba, as it is held that the high rate of duty on sugar and tobacco will, with 20 per cent. reduction, enable the Cubans either to undersell all other foreigners or secure greater profits on their products than people of other nations.

"The reciprocity treaty is likely to be a separate document from any general treaty provided for under the Platt amendment. It makes no difference whether or not a treaty is negotiated with Cuba save on the subject of the Isle of Pines. The Platt amendment being a part of our law and a part of the Cuban Constitution, it is held that it operates as a binding proposition even if the provisions of the amendment are not embodied in a treaty. The United States will secure the coaling stations, and Cuba is bound to carry out the provisions of her own Constitution. That the embodiment of the terms of the Platt amendment in a treaty would be a good thing is not denied, but such action is not necessary save to establish closer and more friendly relations between the two Governments from a diplomatic point of view."

CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The report by District Attorney Holland in the matter of alleged violation of the civil service laws by Senator Quay in soliciting and receiving contributions of money from Federal office holders for political purposes was received at the Department of Justice this morning. Up to the close of business this afternoon it had not reached Attorney General Knox, and had not been examined either by him or any other of the leading officials of the department. The report makes a bulky document, and evidently goes over a great deal of ground.

Nothing definite can be said of Mr. Knox's opinion of the investigation or the nature of the report. He and Messrs. Beck and Hoyt, Assistant Attorneys General, spent the day in the Supreme Court cases where the United States is a party. The belief is current at the department that the report avoids the main issue as much as possible, and is ex parte in all essential features.

There is said to be an admission from Col. McMichael that he sent Senator Quay a check for a political contribution, but it is not stated by whom the check was indorsed, a matter of importance in view of the strict prohibition imposed by the law against receiving as well as soliciting political contributions.

CHANGES IN ARMY CHIEFS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The slate for the promotion to Major Generals, to fill vacancies caused by retirements which will take place next year has been arranged. There will be three vacancies—Gen. Hughes, retiring April 11; Gen. Davis, July 26, and Gen. Miles, Aug. 8. The latter is Lieutenant General, and will be succeeded by Major Gen. Young. The Brigadiers to be promoted to be Major Generals are James F. Wade, Samuel Sumner, and Leonard Wood. These men are now the three ranking Brigadier Generals in the order named.

Gen. Wade has been a Brigadier General since May, 1897, and has seen many men advanced to the higher grade while he has remained stationary. It is presumed that he will succeed Gen. Davis in command of the Philippines, when the latter retires next July. It is expected that Col. H. C. Hasbrouck of the artillery will be made a Brigadier General and retired, and that Col. F. Moore of the cavalry will be selected for a longer service.

NEW MINISTER TO GUATEMALA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—W. Godfrey Hunter has tendered his resignation as United States Minister to Guatemala. The President has accepted the resignation and has selected Leslie Combes, at present United States pension agent at Louisville, to succeed Dr. Hunter as Minister at Guatemala City. Dr. Hunter also is Minister to Honduras, and Mr. Combes will likewise assume that post.

Dr. Hunter has had a stormy career in Central America ever since he went there in 1897. It is assumed that he has at last become tired of the struggle, for it has been known that for some time he had contemplated resigning. The place pays $10,000 a year.

Name and Address Wanted.

Will "A Plain Elderly Woman" kindly send her name and address to THE TIMES office?

FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Benjamin Kidd, the Economist, Believes It Is Assured.

Says the Country Is Richer Than America West of the Mississippi—Middle Class Population Needed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Times says that Benjamin Kidd, the author of "Social Evolution," has returned to the Cape Colony capital from his tour of the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Natal, and the Transkei.

Mr. Kidd considers South Africa to be a richer country than the United States west of the Mississippi, and believes that its future is assured. He thinks that the leading questions in the future will be of an economic character. He describes the country at present as being "without entrails."

The principal problem before the politicians, in the opinion of Mr. Kidd, is the creation of a middle class in the shape of a consuming population settled on the land and a class of well-paid white workers.

KAISER A SPLENDID SHOT.

He Astonishes the Spectators of a Big Drive at Sandringham.

SANDRINGHAM, England, Nov. 12.—Emperor William to-day proved his prowess as a marvelous shot. Clad in a light green hunting suit, he kept three loaders busier than they had ever been in their lives before.

King Edward, the Prince of Wales, Count Wolff-Metternich, (the German Ambassador,) and the other members of the shooting party who accompanied the Emperor, are all good shots, but twice as many pheasants fell to Emperor William's gun as to those of the others.

The large crowd that had come to witness to-day's drive, which was the biggest of those arranged for the royal visit, had an excellent view of the sport, and as bird after bird dropped before the unerring aim of the German Emperor the spectators openly expressed their astonishment and admiration, much to his Majesty's amusement.

The day's bag was one of the biggest on record.

FRENCH PRESS IMAGINATIVE.

Papers Suggest that King Edward and the Kaiser Want to Take Portugal's Colonies Away.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Referring to the "senseless speculations" of French journalists in regard to the visits of Emperor William and the King of Portugal to Sandringham, the Paris correspondent of The Times says there is a competition of imaginative invention in the French press. The papers have determined that such a journey as that of the Kaiser must have a political object, the only question being whether the Emperor will delude King Edward or King Edward delude the Emperor.

It is suggested, moreover, that the two monarchs together have probably laid a trap for the King of Portugal, who will not escape until he has abandoned, in favor of covetous Great Britain, Delagoa Bay, Lorenzo Marques, and perhaps also Angola, Guinea, and Mozambique.

The fact is, the correspondent says, French newspapers are not expected to give sound judgments. Most Continental readers ask for spicy articles, not solid information, and the wild talk about Emperor William is due to the desire to satisfy the demand for sensational news.

THE "NEW ART" POPULAR.

Success of the Turin Exhibition, Which Closed Yesterday, Shows It Has Taken Firm Root.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Times's correspondent at Rome says that the exhibition of modern decorative art at Turin closed yesterday.

The financial and artistic success of the exhibition, the correspondent observes, may be said to prove that what is known as the "new art" has taken firm root, and, having shaken off the grotesque and fantastic excrescences which marred its inception, is developing along lines assuring a future industrially successful and aesthetically wholesome.

Incidentally, says the correspondent, the exhibition raises the question whether one of the effects of the huge modern fortunes may not be to create, especially in the United States, conditions under which masterpieces equal to the classic models may again be produced.

CONDITION OF SOUTH ITALY.

Baron Sonnino's Lecture on the Miserable State of the Peasants Has Produced a Deep Impression.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The tone of the provincial press and of the Deputies now in Rome, says The Times's correspondent in the Italian capital, evidences the depth of the impression produced by Baron Sonnino's lecture on the condition of the southern provinces. The vituperation indulged in by the Ministerial organs suggests the existence of embarrassment in official spheres.

The correspondent says that, whatever its ultimate fate, Baron Sonnino's plan can hardly fail to exercise an immediate effect on the political situation.

RUSSIA NEEDS EDUCATION.

It Is Believed There Will Be No Real Progress Until It Is Provided.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There is a consensus of newspaper opinion, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, that Russia's most pressing need is an effective system of national elementary education, and that no real progress will be made until this want is supplied.

The correspondent says the demand that greater powers and more independence be conferred on the local representative bodies is warmly supported by the public. It is further agreed that the question ought to be done with the village communes.

BEQUESTS BY JAMES TISSOT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that James Tissot, the painter, bequeathed to the Louvre his picture, "The Prodigal Son." His engravings were bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale and the museums of Nantes and Besançon.

AMERICAN SLAIN IN COLOMBIA.

R. Kane of Washington, Armorer of the Bogota, Killed in a Battle with Revolutionists.

PANAMA, Nov. 12.—The first American casualties as a result of the Colombian revolution occurred yesterday.

The Government fleet captured a boat having on board correspondence showing the whereabouts of two revolutionary schooners loaded with provisions. The Government warships headed for the place indicated. On arriving there the Bogota, (formerly the Jessie Banning of San Francisco,) manned by an American crew, commanded by Capt. Marmaduke, lowered two boats with armed men, but as the schooners were aground, they waited until high tide to attack them.

In the meanwhile the revolutionists were discovered in ambush close to the beach, and when the Bogota's boats pulled ahead the second time the rebels opened fire on them, killing the ship's armorer, Richard Kane of Washington, and wounding George Walker, who was shot through the legs. The Bogota and Chucuito then opened fire on the enemy and killed every man in sight. One shot fired at a group of ten rebels killed every one of them.

One of the schooners was captured, but the first shot at the other schooner set her on fire, and she was destroyed.

The body of Kane will be buried here with military honors.

A man named R. Kain has been mentioned in dispatches as being one of the crew of the Bogota. It was asserted that he fought under Dewey at Manila.

CHATEAU D'EU DESTROYED.

Duc d'Orleans Castle Almost All Burned —Some of the Art Treasures Saved.

ROUEN, Nov. 12.—The fire which broke out at the Château d'Eu, the seat of the Duc d'Orléans, last evening, practically destroyed the building. Only one wing, the chapel, and some of the art treasures were saved.

The destruction of the château was caused by a fire in one of the chimneys, which was at first thought to be not dangerous. Owing to the great height of the building, the pressure of water was insufficient to permit the flames to be reached, and the château soon became a vast furnace.

The greatest efforts were made to save the art treasures in the building, but they were not entirely successful. Many objects of great value were destroyed, including two-thirds of the library of 50,000 volumes. Among the art works which were rescued was a statue of "Psyche." This painting was presented to the late Duc d'Orléans, on the occasion of his marriage, by the City of Paris. A large bronze statue by Princess Marie d'Orléans was also saved.

NEW HEIR TO BELGIAN THRONE.

Count of Flanders, the King's Brother, Resigns His Claim in Favor of His Son, Prince Albert.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 12.—In an inspired note the Etoile Belge to-day says that the Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold, has abdicated his claim to the Belgian throne in favor of his son, Prince Albert.

The Count of Flanders was born in 1837. Last Summer he resigned his positions as Lieutenant General and Chief Commander of Cavalry in the Belgian Army.

Prince Albert was born in 1875. In 1900 he married the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

WEYLER AGAIN WAR MINISTER.

He Will Retain His Portfolio If Sagasta Succeeds in Forming a New Cabinet.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Duke of Tetuan and Marshal Lopez Domingues have absolutely declined to support Señor Sagasta in the formation of a Liberal Concentration Cabinet.

Gen. Weyler will again hold the war portfolio provided Señor Sagasta succeeds in forming a Cabinet. That the General is to be included in the new Ministry is due to the fact that Lopez Domingues declined to support Sagasta.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet is progressing rapidly. Señor Sagasta was received in audience by King Alfonso this afternoon, and subsequently stated that he hoped to be able to form a Cabinet with the assistance of Señor Romero Robledo, and to present to the King to-morrow a list of Ministers.

SEVEN AMERICANS DEAD FROM CHOLERA IN MANILA.

A Number of Other Soldiers Who Were Guarding the Maraquina River Are Seriously Ill.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—Cholera made its appearance yesterday among a detachment of the Fifth Infantry, which is stationed here. Seven men have already died, and a number of others are seriously ill.

The soldiers in question had been placed on guard along the Maraquina River, whence Manila receives its water supply, as it was deemed necessary to protect the stream from possible pollution. The cholera developed while the men were on this duty.

It was believed that cholera had entirely disappeared from Manila, and its reappearance has caused a general feeling of apprehension.

SUGAR CROP OF 1902.

Belgian and German Statisticians Estimate a Total of Between 5,350,000 and 5,850,000 Tons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Bremen, in a report to the State Department dated Oct. 18, gives the estimates for the sugar crop of 1902-3, as issued by Mr. Gieseker, the noted Belgian statistician, and Otto Licht of Magdeburg, a veteran publisher of Sugar statistics. Mr. Gieseker estimates the total crop at 5,350,000 tons, Germany leading with 1,730,000 tons. According to Mr. Licht's figures, in which Consul Diederich places more confidence, the crop will aggregate 5,850,000 tons, or 983,000 tons less than last year.

Consul Diederich looks for at least 6,000,000 tons of beet sugar for this year. In his opinion Mr. Gieseker and Mr. Licht will have to revise their estimates considerably, as in France, the decrease of 800,000 and 880,000, shown in their estimates, are not warranted by reports from that country. Cuba, according to the Consul's estimates, will produce 850,000 tons against 983,000 tons for last year.

C. L. FAIR PERSONAL ESTATE.

Official Appraisement Places Its Gross Value at $492,232.

According to an official appraisement of the personal estate of Charles L. Fair, who, together with his wife, was killed in an automobile smash-up in France last August, his gross personal estate amounts to $492,232. The net sum is $470,530, deductions having been made as follows: Fee of the temporary administratrix, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., a sister of Mr. Fair, $10,000; commissions, $5,112; debts of the decedent for furniture, $6,000; other minor expenses, $390.

Items catalogued by the appraisers in the list of Mr. Fair's effects include these: Furniture at the Bolzenhyn Apartment House and at 231 West Seventy-fifth Street, this city, $10,000; jewelry, $500; cash with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., $1,000; railroad bonds, $483,000; [illegible]

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

A Great Audience Present in Carnegie Hall.

Her Beautiful Art and Wide Scope Exhibited in a Long Programme of Arias and Songs.

Mme. Sembrich has made a place all her own in the admiration and affection of the New York musical public. It is a place such as only a very few of the high priests and priestesses of art have ever been able to occupy, and the fact is one that does honor to both the artist and her public, for it signifies the consummate art of the one and the appreciation by the other of the inestimable value of the supreme qualities in vocalism, and an eager submission to the sway of powers that are in music as rare as they are beautiful. It was an impressive tribute to the singer that every seat in Carnegie Hall was filled yesterday afternoon at her song recital, with an audience of gentleness and refinement, quick to understand and to enjoy her performance in all its parts.

At the risk of seeming ungracious, it must be said that it is a never-ending pity that such a recital must be given in such a place, in every way unfitted for it—of acoustics and of a size that dissipate certain of the loveliest qualities of Mme. Sembrich's art, and prevent their fullest realization. But after this has been said there is little else to cite in detraction from the enjoyment of the occasion. It is now almost a task of supererogation to dwell on the exquisite perfection of her voice, its velvety smoothness and luscious quality; its absolute equalization, her all-compelling mastery of the technical problems of song. They are all matters that this public has learned more and more thoroughly to admire and to enjoy with each recurring visit of the artist. Her cantabile, that can be suave or charged with emotional significance, her sustained and perfect legato style, her beauty of phrasing are never failing. Her art is pre-eminently one that conceals art, and its technical brilliancy is always merged in the higher aesthetic enjoyment that she gives. Her methods are subtle and elusive, but they are none the less victorious. To many her technique of itself cannot fail to be a source of keen enjoyment, and also, it may be hoped, of instruction and of profit. Mme. Sembrich's voice, too, seems to gain a little in every successive season in warmth and glow, and she showed again yesterday how she can mold it and color it to the purposes of dramatic expression, however far it may be from the attributes of a "dramatic" soprano. She was, at least after the very beginning, in her most excellent voice and her most captivating mood.

The programme yesterday was a delightful epitome of some of the most varied products of the composers for the voice; the sustained dignity of Gluck, the open-air vigor of Handel, the grace and wit of the Italian, Pergolesi, and the Frenchman, Campra; a delightful surprise in the shape of a comic air from one of Bach's secular cantatas, and Beethoven's "Neue Liebe, Neues Leben," made up the first part of it; the second included songs by Schubert, Schumann, Loewe, and Brahms; the third modern songs in French by Bizet, in Russian by Tschaikowsky, in German by Hugo Wolff, Strauss, Grieg, and Bungert, and in English by the American, Van Der Stucken. An art that can compass all these things is an astonishment and a never-ceasing delight.

It did not seem as if the singer were quite warmed to her work in the beautiful air from Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," with which she began; yet the air is peculiarly hers in its range and the qualities of style it demands. The sustained cantabile, the elevation and purity of conception were there; but something of the sensuous beauty and fullness of tone that Mme. Sembrich showed in such full measure later on were not. Exquisite in its grace and the mischievous contrast of expression was her singing of the air from Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," the first of the opera bouffe that later took so important a place on the Italian stage. Doubtless not many knew of the great Bach as a writer of comic cantatas, and indeed it was most rarely that he left the serious walks of music. The little air from the mythological piece called "The Contest between Phoebus and Pan" shows him in a highly ingratiating light, as a very pretty wit, and the possessor of a vein of blithe humor in melody that, it was clear, went straight to Mme. Sembrich's heart.

With all the beauty of these larger works there was nothing that touched the hearers in her programme so deeply as her singing of the songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms. The "Spring Dreams" and "The Hateful Color" were the selections from the first named; "The Walnut Tree" and "Spring Night," from Schumann, and two of the less known songs, "Immer Leiser Wird Mein Schlummer" and "Dort in den Weiden," the latter one of his essays in the folksong spirit, were from Brahms. Schumann's magic in the first of his songs was as an open book to Mme. Sembrich, and her interpretation of that delicious dramatike picture was as the whispering of a maiden's secret. Her highest note of passion was struck in the "Spring Night," a performance of splendid eloquence—what a thrill came with the vehemence of her "Jauchsen möcht ich, möchte weinen"! This—and this alone of all her numbers—Mme. Sembrich repeated to still the tumultuous demands it called forth.

Of almost equal interest were many of the songs in the last group—"modern songs in various languages"—and in these, as in the others, the charm that the perfect art and vivifying personality of the singer exerted through them was untailing. It was an afternoon of uncommon enjoyment. After Mme. Sembrich had finished her programme there was a scene of tumultuous enthusiasm. She was many times recalled, and, sitting down to the piano herself, sang the Polish song of Chopin's, "The Maiden's Wish," that she has so often sung upon such occasions.

FREDERIC LAMOND'S RECITAL.

An Exacting Programme of Five Beethoven Sonatas.

Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a pianoforte recital in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon, in which he showed his true artistic stature and quality as he did not at his first appearance with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Thursday. His performance of Beethoven's fifth concerto then was scholarly and competent, but essentially prosaic. Yesterday found him immeasurably nearer the spirit of the master. He played five of Beethoven's most difficult and profound sonatas, and revealed an understanding of their significance, a clear insight into some of their deepest depths, and a command of technical resources that marked him out as an artist of altogether exceptional power. The five sonatas included three of the last ones of Beethoven's composition—that called "for the Hammer Klavier," opus 106, the most colossal of the whole list in the magnitude of its musical and intellectual content and the elaboration of its style—the one in C minor, opus 111, and that in A flat, opus 110, all belonging to that period when the composer had cast off conventional fetters and was pouring out in his music a burden of suffering and sorrow and aspiration in such terms as needs almost a touch of the seer to expound. Added to these—and wisely at the end, because of their lesser exactions upon player and listener—were two of the greatest sonatas of his middle period—that dedicated to Count Waldstein and that known as the "Appassionata."

To interpret such a programme is the severest tax upon the intellectual and physical equipment of the pianist. But it could hardly escape attention yesterday that he played the last two sonatas upon the programme apparently with even more freshness of spirit and unwearied power than those that went before. To carry through such a recital, to hold an audience, to keep the mood unbroken, could be done by only a very few. Mr. Lamond did not quite succeed at all points, but he went so far in it as to make his performance in every way an extraordinary achievement.

He showed himself yesterday a truly qualified interpreter of Beethoven. He is not in the highest sense a poet, nor has he the burning fire of genius that alone can illuminate and show forth all there is in these last sonatas. But he has temperament, after all. It is strong and robust, sane and wholesome; there is a certain al fresco quality about him that brings him in close sympathy with the larger moods of the composer. What he did yesterday was on broad and simple lines; he saw the essential simplicity of Beethoven's art, that underlies even the abstrusenesses of the "Hammer Klavier" sonata, and expounded it with an unerring skill. This sonata, in particular, he made to sound with all the fullness of its many voices, with a clear balancing of its inner parts, and a splendid eloquence and freedom of movement that its enormous technical difficulties could not clog. His tone is rarely sensuously beautiful, and he does not pay much attention to varieties of touch and of tone color; yet he can do so when he regards it as an essential to his effect, as he did in the Waldstein sonata. Something of the celestial and ethereal beauty of the variations in the arietta of the C minor sonata was missed—Mr. Lamond has nothing in the range of his emotions to express them in such terms as Mr. Paderewski, for instance, can command; but this was the one place in which any such suggestion of comparison was forced upon the listener. There were tenderness and sentiment in the A flat sonata, of which the pianist gave a beautiful reading, and there was a consuming passion in the sonata to which the name of "passionate" is given. Mr. Lamond is sparing in his manifestations of such things; but he has them.

MARTIN HARVEY'S DOUBLE BILL.

Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" and a Curtain Raiser Founded on the Legend of the Marseillaise.

The public has been peculiarly unfortunate in the manner of Mr. Martin Harvey's introduction to it. The first two plays in his repertory had already been long familiar, the one through an excellent performance by Mr. Henry Miller, and the other through a no less excellent performance by the company of the Irving Place Theatre, and both were obliged to divide the evening of their presentation with other productions. Throughout his stay he has been somewhat in the shadow of the more sensational productions of Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Signora Duse. Last night, when for the first time he commanded undivided attention, his plays, though new to the New York public and welcome in that they afforded good acting parts, were, when regarded as dramatic literature, in nowise out of the ordinary.

To those who have known him on his native heath, the result is a partial disappointment, for both in physique and in temperament he is that very rare and admirable thing, an actor whose natural medium is the poetry of the refined emotions. The Pelleas he played to Mrs. Campbell's Melisande is a thing long to be remembered; and such incidental parts as that of the husband in Barrie's "The Wedding Guest" stand out in memory with the distinctness of a cameo. Yet, even against the power of evil fortune, his unmistakable quality has steadily made way. His reception last night was spontaneous and warm. No one capable of taking pleasure in a new and powerful poetic temperament can afford to miss the chance to make Mr. Harvey's acquaintance.

"Rouget de L'Isle," the curtain raiser, "founded on the legend of the Marseillaise," told the romance of the musician who wrote the great French national hymn, and died of starvation at the very hour when his song burst triumphant from the lips of the nation. The play, which was written by Freeman Wills and Fitzmaurice King, was both hackneyed in its methods and false in its situations; but the part of the hungry, patriotic soul of the musician gave Mr. Harvey a fine opportunity for the illustration of the childlike sweetness, the fervent love, the pride and the dignity of an artistic spirit—an opportunity which he used to the utmost. As the violin of L'Isle plays the song to an opera singer, a sweetheart of his youth, now grown beyond him in fame and in fortune, and Mr. Harvey renders the passage with such mimetic force that the spirit of this most dramatic of all national anthems seems fairly to stream from his mobile masque.

Mr. Marion Crawford's cigarette maker, it will be remembered, was a Russian nobleman, who, as the result of an accident, had lost the memory of his name and of his birthplace, and who, on the Wednesday of every week of his humble, hardworking life, was haunted by the presentiment that that day would bring his family and his friends to reclaim him, until in a very romantic manner they finally came. The stage adaptation, by Mr. Charles Hannan, is a much more creditable piece of work than that in the curtain raiser, and it succeeds in preserving not a little of the atmosphere of the novel. Beyond this, little praise can be given it, except that it also shows off to advantage the sweetness and the refined grace of Mr. Harvey's manner and his intense emotional fervor.

If it be objected that the two plays show Mr. Harvey in very similar characters, the answer—all insufficient—is that all Mr. Harvey's characters are similar. On the one hand, his personality, and his temperament, too, are very pronounced, and on the other he has not deeply studied the art of differentiation in bearing and in gesture. Of a kin with this is the fact that his manner is as yet somewhat unnecessarily a manner of the stage. In London, where he is the idol of an increasing coterie of matinée girls—though they know not the name—it is feared that a too easy popularity may confirm these slight errors in his ways. Perhaps the experiences of his travels will mend this matter. As yet he is to be accounted comparatively a novice. Time will no doubt increase the range of his technique and broaden his artistic sympathies. A very little improvement in these matters, if joined with a considerable improvement in the quality of the plays he presents, will suffice to place him in the first rank of the actors of his generation.

NOTES OF THE PLAYERS.

Viola Allen, who is starring in "The Eternal City," was unable to give a matinée performance in Providence, R. I., because of a slight illness due to overwork. She appeared there last night, however, and it is thought she will be able to continue to-night.

Stuart Robson will appear next year in a dramatization of Charles Dana Gibson's series of sketches entitled "The Education of Mr. Pip."

Sylvia Lynden has obtained the rights to A. W. Pinero's play "The Gay Lord Quex" and will star next year as Sophie Fullgarney, the rôle originated by Irene Vanbrugh.

Evelyn Florence Nesbit, until recently a member of the company at Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse, has left there to enter a boarding school at Pompton Plains, N. J.

J. W. MACKAY'S BODY HERE.

It Arrives on the Oceanic and Is Interred in the Family Mausoleum at Greenwood.

The body of John W. Mackay, who died in London on July 20, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic. The delay in bringing the body over was due to the illness of Mrs. Mackay in London. Mrs. Mackay and her daughter, the Princess Colonna, also arrived on the Oceanic, and were met at Quarantine by Clarence H. Mackay, who went down the bay in a revenue cutter.

The casket was in a specially constructed mortuary chapel, which was situated forward on the port side of the main deck, and adjoining the specie room. The chapel, which was about 12 feet square, was draped entirely in black, relieved by white cording. There were many flowers, including three large crosses, one of violets, one of sweet peas, and one of smilax. The casket was of ebony, with massive solid silver handles. The name plate, which was of silver, was about 10 inches square, and each of the screws, also of silver, which held the cover in place, was surmounted by a cross. On top of the casket was a large solid silver crucifix.

The funeral arrangements were in charge of Superintendent E. Cushman of Greenwood Cemetery. An undertaker's wagon belonging to Edwin Beyka of 219 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, three carriages, and an automobile were awaiting the funeral party on the pier, and left for Greenwood as soon as the casket was taken off the ship at 11:45. Mrs. Mackay and the Princess Colonna, Clarence H. Mackay, George G. Ward, and George Clapperton of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Companies, H. Lamberton, and Dr. Bryant accompanied the party.

They reached Greenwood at 12:30, and after a brief private service, at which the Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey officiated, the body was placed in the Mackay mausoleum, which stands on a little eminence in the cemetery near Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The mausoleum took nearly a year to build, is of granite, with exterior decorations of bronze, and contains an altar built of seven different varieties of marble. It was opened with services in May, 1898, and the bodies of Major Hungerford, Mrs. Mackay's father, and J. W. Mackay, Jr., are now buried there.

Ex-Mayor of Adelaide Here.

Ex-Mayor Arthur Wellington Ware, C. M. G., of Adelaide, Australia, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday on a tour of the world. Mr. Ware will visit Mayor Low at the City Hall to-day, and then will start sight-seeing. Mr. Ware attended the coronation ceremonies of King Edward.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salerooms in Greater New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard Butler.

Richard Butler died yesterday after a prolonged illness in the Hotel Renaissance, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He was born on Aug. 9, 1831, in Birmingham, Ohio. He came to this city in 1846 and entered the importing house of A. W. Spies & Co., and five years later he became a partner in the firm of William H. Cary & Co., and continued in the business until its dissolution in 1879. Then Mr. Butler turned his attention to the hard rubber business, and in 1879 he was made President of a hard rubber company that in 1883 was reorganized as the Butler Hard Rubber Company, with works at Butler, N. J., and a warehouse in this city. In 1898 the company was bought by the American Hard Rubber Company. Mr. Butler retired from business about two years ago.

He was one of the founders and a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a life member of the New England Society. He was Secretary of the committee for the erection of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, and he achieved the success of the undertaking after twelve years of hard work. The French Government for his services made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He served eight years on the staff of Gen. Ward in the First Brigade of the New York State Militia, and was appointed Captain and subsequently Major. At one time he had a fine gallery of paintings, mostly the work of American artists.

He was a member of the Union League Club and Chairman of the Art Committee. He also belonged to the Century Association, Grolier Club, Racquet Club, the Ohio Society, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Mendelssohn Glee Club.

Mr. Butler was married twice. His first wife was Miss Clough, by whom he had three daughters. Of these two survive—Mrs. George Glaenzer and a younger daughter, who was married last year in Massachusetts. A third daughter married Chester Hasbrouck of this city, and died some years ago. Mr. Butler was a widower for many years, and married a second time five years ago. His second wife was Mrs. H. A. Hascall.

Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood.

Prof. Ogden Nicholas Rood, who was the head of the department of physics in Columbia University for thirty-eight years, died of pneumonia yesterday in his home, at 395 Lexington Avenue. He had been ill only six days. The expectation on Tuesday was that he would recover. He was the oldest member of the Columbia Faculty, being seventy-one years of age. He was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1831, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1852. The two years following he spent at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, from which he took the degree of Master of Arts. From 1854 to 1857 Prof. Rood studied abroad at the Universities of Munich and Berlin. In 1858 he married Matilde Prunner of Munich. On his return to this country he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Troy (N. Y.) University, where he remained until 1864, when he was called to Columbia to fill the chair of physics.

Through his research and experimental work he came to be known as the "Father of American Experimental Physics," and he was regarded generally as one of the ablest men in this country in his specialty. He was the first to apply stereoscopic photography to the microscope, the first to make quantitative analysis in color-contrast, the first to measure the duration of flashes of lightning, and the first to make a photometer entirely independent of color.

Prof. Rood was associated with many scientific societies. In 1867 he was Vice President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Physical Society, the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, the American Otological Society, the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Barnard Club, the Century Association, the Alumni Association of Yale University, and an honorary member of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Nearly one hundred monographs and treatises on various scientific subjects came from his pen. Among the best known were "Modern Chromatics" and "The Voice and the Ear." He was also a water-colorist, many of his sketches have been on exhibition at the annual exhibitions of the American Water Color Society. He received the degree of LL. D. at the Yale bicentennial celebration.

The university flag at Columbia was at half-mast yesterday out of respect for Prof. Rood, and much regret regarding his death was expressed by the students, among whom he was popular as an instructor.

Samuel V. Speyer.

Samuel V. Speyer, a lawyer of 115 Broadway, and one of the founders of the Oratorio Society, died of apoplexy in the New York Hospital yesterday. He had been ill since Thursday last. He was unmarried, and is survived by his mother, a brother, and a sister. His sister is the wife of Ferdinand Herrmann of the banking house of Speyer & Co.

Mr. Speyer was fifty-three years of age, and was born in this city. He was a graduate of the Columbia University Law School, and was a member of the Bar Association. He was at times associated with the late David Dudley Field and the firm of Smith & Perkins. He was one of the founders of the Society of Ethical Culture. He lived at 72 East Eighty-second Street.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. A. G. MASON, Secretary of the National Bee Keepers' Association and a well-known writer on the subject of bee culture, died in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday. He was seventy-four years of age.

Countess CECILIA VON BUDINGER MACHIVET is dead at the Academy of Our Lady, near Longwood, Ill., aged ninety-nine years. The Countess was born at the Castle Compe, Isembourg, Germany, and was the daughter of and inherited the estates of Count Budinger. She went to Chicago from Cleveland twenty-two years ago, and had since lived at the Academy of Our Lady.

W. L. Peck's Death After an Operation.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Nov. 12.—William L. Peck of this place died this morning in Rooseveit Hospital, New York, where he underwent an operation on Nov. 4 for a tumor. He was seventy-two years of age. He was interested in the fertilizing business in New York, and he had property in Brentwood, Bay Shore, and New York. At Brentwood he had a farm of 400 acres. He leaves two sons, William L. and Benjamin S. Peck.

RECEIVED BY THE MAYOR.

Mayor Low received yesterday the representatives of foreign Governments who came to New York to attend the dedication ceremonies of the new Chamber of Commerce. The delegation was headed by Prince Henry of Piess, and the following were also present:

Sir Albert K. Rollit, representative of King Edward VII.; Sir Vincent Barrington, H. C. Richards, K. C., M. P.; Mr. Dickson, M. P., representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce; Major S. Fred Page of London, Faithful Begg, W. P. Wood, President of the London Corn Exchange; Mr. Heckmann, Vice President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; K. V. Murray of the London Chamber and H. L. Henderson of the London Chamber, and Lieut. Gen. J. W. Loring, M. P.

Mayor Low received the visitors in the Aldermanic Chamber. A. Foster Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce introduced the visitors. Prince Henry of Piess bowed to Mayor Low in military style. H. C. Richards of the English delegation made a speech. Mayor Low replied with statements about the commercial supremacy of New York in this country, and the visitors were heartily welcomed. The delegation then attended a luncheon given by Mayor Low at the Hardware Club. Prince Henry of Piess said that he would go to Washington to-day and that he would go to Niagara Falls before returning to New York.

Gift to New York Public Library.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, held yesterday afternoon in the library building in Lafayette Place, Alexander Maitland, one of the Trustees, made a gift to the library of pamphlets and tracts, mostly Boston imprints from 1690 to 1791. Some of them Charles H. Russell, Secretary of the board, declared are of great rarity and value. Among them, he said, is a proclamation of Count d'Estaing, a French Admiral, in 1778, from his flagship, the Languedoc, urging the French Canadians to rise against Great Britain. This is believed to be the only copy in existence.

Change in Century Bank Presidency.

The resignation of George M. Gillies as President of the Century Bank was announced yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Gillies resigns to take charge of the west side branch of one of the down-town banks. George Chapman, who has until recently been associated with the Astors and has represented them in the Directorate of several corporations, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Gillies.

The Will of Charles Sternbach.

The will of Charles Sternbach, formerly a member of the firm of H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co., and a Director of the Park National Bank at the time of his death, was yesterday admitted to probate. After a bequest to his brother, Lewis Sternbach, and a few minor legacies to relatives in Europe, the entire estate, without restriction, is bequeathed to his two sons, Maurice C. Sternbach and Sidney M. Sternbach, in equal shares.

Illness of Mrs. Samuel L. Clemens.

Friends of the family of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) said yesterday that reports of Mrs. Clemens's illness had been somewhat exaggerated. She has been ill for several months, but her condition, which was not critical at any time, has shown improvement.

Business Notices.

ICARIA. E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

CLARKE—DRUMMOND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Elizabeth Dodds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Drummond, to George Herbert Clarke.

MACY—LAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., by the Rev. John S. Penman, assisted by the Rev. Alexander MacColl, Martha J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Law to Oliver Carter Macy of New York City.

WATKINS—SOUTHER.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, Tom Churchill Watkins and Marion Page, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Souther.

DIED.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, at his residence, Hotel Renaissance, 43d St. and 5th Av., New York, Richard Butler, in his 72d year.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

DICKEY.—On Monday, Frank Richmond Dickey, only son of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dickey and husband of Sara D. Dickey.

Funeral service at his late residence, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

Newburg papers please copy.

KLEBERG.—At New Rochelle, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, Annie Mander, wife of the late A. A. Kleberg.

Funeral on Thursday at 11 A. M. from her late residence, 24 Columbus Place.

LEAVITT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, Henry Young, eldest son of Henry S. and Martha A. Leavitt, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., on Friday morning, Nov. 14th, at 10 o'clock.

PECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, William L. Peck, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Bay Shore, L. I. Carriages will meet Long Island train leaving 34th St., East River, at 10:50 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROOD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, in the City of New York, Ogden N. Rood, Professor of Physics at Columbia University.

Funeral services at East Hall, Columbia University, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

SPEYER.—On Nov. 11, at the New York Hospital, after a short illness, Samuel V. Speyer, in his 54th year.

Funeral private at the convenience of family.

VARKER.—Suddenly, of typhoid pneumonia, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, at his home, New Rochelle, Fred Wood Varker, beloved son of the late Thomas Varker.

Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, corner 53d St. and 5th Av., Thursday, at 10 A. M.

SOCIETY OF NINTH COMPANY VETERANS, 7TH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

Announcement is made with deep regret of the death of our comrade, Fred Wood Varker. Members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Thomas's Church at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, Nov. 13. HORACE C. DU VAL, President.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Monday, Nov. 10, Sarah A. Van Arsdale, widow of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale.

Funeral services at Middle Dutch Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., Thursday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT, The world-wide-known undertaker. Only one place of business, 5th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel., 14 18th St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY. From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated Railroad. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

MISSES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS' FOOTWEAR.

First Shoes and Ankle Ties in delicate shades for Infants.
Smart Shoes for Misses and Children, suitable for Street and School Wear, of Kid and Calfskin with heavy extension soles. Also dressy shoes of fine kidskin and patent leather with cloth tops, heavy and lightweight soles for dancing and dress wear. Slippers and Pumps.

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B. Altman & Co. Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue.

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Ornamented Cloth $1.50

A delightful novel of quaint New England life—the best so far of Mrs. Greene's popular

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
FRIDAY, Nov. 14th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15th, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
Herr Anton Van Roov
BARYTONE.
His first appearance in New York this season.
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 5, E minor.....Tschaikowsky
Aria, (an Jenem Tag) "Hans Helling" Marschner
Prelude Symphonique, No. 1, in E flat..Castani
New, first time.
Final scene from "DIE WALKUERE" Wagner
Wotan's Farewell and Fire Charm.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, $2 to 75c. Boxes, $12 and $15. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts. Seats from $5 to $14. Boxes, $80 and $100. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S THIRD CONCERT.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
Prices as usual at box office, Ditson's, Ticket Agencies, hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, **A COUNTRY GIRL.** MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. MR. MARTIN HARVEY In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

V—Hammerstein's VICTORIA. 42d St. B'way & 7th Ave. 2D WEEK. Last 3 Performances. SIG. NORA ELBONORA

DUSE To-night at 8. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CARNEGIE HALL SAT. EV'G. NOV. 22d.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN.
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS. Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00. At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's.
—WEBER PIANOS USED.—

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Hear the New Song Hits!!
MABELLE GILMAN
In a New Romantic Comic Opera
THE MOCKING BIRD,
by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. TO-DAY for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after To-morrow, the 14th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Sat. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Piano Recital RAOUL **PUGNO**
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1. $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat., 2:10. HENRIETTA **CROSMAN**
LAST WEEK. The Sword of the King
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. Seats now on sale.
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Jos. Hart, Carrie De Mar & "Foxy Grandpa"
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Mat. All seats 25 & 50c.
NEXT SUNDAY. Direction Wm. A. Brady.
FOXY GRANDPA Concert—Jos. Hart, Carrie De Mar & Big Vaudeville Bill. Seats 25c. & 50c.
Next Week—Geo. W. Monroe, 'Doings Mrs. Dooley.'

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
*** SEATS ON SALE 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL
Theodore Bjorksten
Seats $1.00 to $2.00 at Ditson's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Saty
LAST 3 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th. Mat. Tues. Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. & Burlesque, HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS. **TWIRLY-WHIRLY**

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. & Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Thoroughbred Burlesquers.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena 36. Nicholas Garden. Col. av. & 66th st. Aft. & Ev'g.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Rec. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

Harlem Opera House. Geo. W. Lederer's "Sally in Our Alley." Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Next Week, John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." Seats now on Sale.

14th St. Theatre, near 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. —FAUST— TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av. Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30. "TOMMY ROT."

GRAND—ARE YOU A MASON? Next Week—Anna Held

KEITH'S Every and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT. THE SMART SET. Next Week, NOT GUILTY.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES. THE BOOKING Office, 209 5th Av. Telephone, 3200 Madison Sq.

WORLD'S PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of Director of the Mint on the Output of 1901 and Its Manipulation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, has completed his report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1901. The final figures for the world's output by countries are as follows:

	Gold.	Silver, Commercial Value.
North America—		
United States	$78,666,700	$33,128,400
Mexico	10,284,800	34,593,900
Canada	24,128,500	3,145,600
Africa	9,089,500	.....
Australasia	76,880,200	7,829,500
Europe—		
Russia	22,850,900	84,200
Austria-Hungary	2,136,700	1,198,000
Germany	59,900	3,318,000
Norway	.....	99,500
Sweden	41,700	32,400
Italy	35,200	450,800
Spain	8,600	1,911,200
Portugal	1,300	2,300
Greece	.....	692,400
Turkey	24,500	257,500
Finland	1,300	4,700
France	.....	271,300
Great Britain	276,200	133,000
South America—		
Argentina	30,000	27,100
Bolivia	119,600	6,152,600
Chile	1,067,200	5,533,100
Colombia	2,801,300	1,129,000
Ecuador	110,000	4,600
Brazil	2,775,400	.....
Venezuela	321,200	.....
Guiana, (British)	1,771,600	.....
Guiana, (Dutch)	405,000	.....
Guiana, (French)	2,000,000	.....
Peru	1,329,200	3,360,500
Uruguay	31,700	500
Central America	640,300	527,500
Asia—		
Japan	1,201,600	1,037,800
China	9,091,500	.....
Korea	4,500,000	.....
India, (British)	9,395,900	.....
East Indies, (British)	861,700	.....
East Indies, (Dutch)	435,000	48,400
Total	$263,374,700	$104,999,100

The total number of fine ounces of gold produced was 12,740,746 and of silver 174,908,573, the coinage value of the latter being $226,260,770.

The imports and exports of the precious metals of the principal countries of the world during the calendar year 1901 are exhibited in the following table, the information relating to foreign countries having been received principally through representatives of the United States in those countries:

	Gold. Imports.	Gold. Exports.
United States	$54,761,880	$57,783,939
Africa	1,595,958	9,713,580
Austria-Hungary	35,111,855	7,585,750
Canada	4,574,809	24,744,890
Costa Rica	235,077	550,510
Denmark	804,000	.....
Egypt	14,677,469	11,971,274
France	62,798,158	27,985,000
Federated Malay States	1,870,878	750,000
Germany	61,126,228	12,278,509
Great Britain	104,060,588	67,961,962
India, (British)	26,952,409	20,660,050
Italy	914,994	2,603,100
Japan	5,308,563	5,720,562
Korea	1,290	2,450,737
Mexico	.....	9,758,594
Netherlands	4,207,059	691,906
Nicaragua	.....	435,000
Norway	516,386	.....
Siam	2,361,450	79,700
Sweden	731,463	.....
Switzerland	13,407,332	4,000,891
Russia	4,459,885	84,870,227
Portugal	1,322,387	1,355,909

The net exports of Australasian gold is estimated at $76,880,200 and of Chinese gold $9,091,500.

	Silver. Imports.	Silver. Exports.
United States	$31,146,782	$35,638,358
Africa	1,744,947	55,394
Argentina	23,995	86,959
Austria-Hungary	993,975	1,263,382
Bolivia	.....	13,691,268
Canada	242,215	2,136,359
Costa Rica	.....	47,040
Dutch Guiana	52,360	29,097
Egypt	572,037	50,952
France	18,885,436	27,119,395
Federated Malay States	11,063,547	9,432,220
Germany	4,479,537	6,381,803
Great Britain	51,141,061	58,644,532
India	39,885,187	16,549,234
Italy	1,430,707	1,398,994
Japan	154,255	1,281,509
Korea	450,557	100,453
Mexico	2,270,873	50,269,609
Netherlands	3,278,008	889,557
Nicaragua	50,000	50,720
Norway	187,264	.....
Peru	6,738	983,712
Siam	762,207	186,016
Sweden	83,062	.....
Switzerland	3,429,956	2,278,442
Russia	4,818,854	1,905,930
China	4,334,047	148,310
Hongkong	7,623,616	3,747
Straits Settlements	13,587,004	167,333
East Africa	806,510	32,227
Arabia	617,226	286,905
Ceylon	2,011,280	1,154,470
Persia	393,217	236,105
Turkey	886,462	.....
Australasia, (net)	.....	6,069,558

Mr. Roberts says that the industrial consumption of the precious metals in the world is estimated in round numbers at $80,000,000 gold and $57,000,000 silver.

The silver market was depressed throughout the year. The highest quotation on the London market was 29⅝d. on Jan. 2, and the lowest 24 15-16d. in December. The purchases on account of the Government of India fell off heavily from the preceding year. The coinage of the Indian mints for the eleven months ended with February, 1902, was only 48,507,600 rupees, against 150,780,754 rupees in the same month of the previous year. The demand for China also declined, owing to the retirement of most of the foreign troops called there during the Boxer troubles of 1900. While the troops were there the shipments of silver were exceptionally large, and after their retirement silver bars and Mexican dollars accumulated at the seaports in unusual amounts, rendering further imports for the time unnecessary. The European demand for silver for coinage purposes is light, as the Governments are pursuing the policy of supplying the needs for subsidiary coins by the recoinage of full legal tender coins.

About 30 per cent. of the silver output of the United States is from silver ore, the remainder being produced in conjunction with lead and copper.

After allowing for industrial consumption the increase in the gold stocks of the principal countries of the world during the calendar year 1901 are estimated to have been approximately as follows:

United States	$63,800,000	Italy	$3,500,000
Austria-Hungary	27,600,000	Netherlands	5,000,000
Belgium	1,800,000	Portugal	2,300,000
Great Britain	17,000,000	Roumania	1,800,000
India	5,800,000	Sweden	1,800,000
France	40,400,000	Switzerland	5,500,000
Germany	41,700,000		

The only countries showing a loss during the year are Norway, $1,600,000, and Russia, $9,700,000.

ROCK ISLAND STOCK LISTED.

Among the securities listed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange were the new issues of the Rock Island Railroad. There were listed $67,053,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and $47,497,800 preferred and $67,855,200 common stock of the Rock Island Company. The preferred bears non-cumulative dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. until 1910, then 5 per cent. until 1917, and after that 6 per cent., all earnings in excess to go to the common stock.

The application for listing of these securities contains the following financial exhibition:

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF THE RAILWAYS CONSTITUTING THE SYSTEM AS OF AUG. 31, 1902.

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment		$190,407,614.64
Stocks owned—		
Outside companies	$223,959.37	
Subsidiary companies	4,163,163.97	
Proprietary railroad companies	32,692,409.80	37,079,533.14
Bonds owned—		
Outside companies	$1,038,489.63	
Subsidiary companies	2,131,484.63	
Proprietary railroad companies	3,825,854.10	6,090,828.36
Advances and loans—		
To outside companies	$238,399.35	
To subsidiary companies	6,587,015.48	6,825,414.83
Other investments (real estate, &c.)		764,527.54
Material and supplies		3,354,577.77
Cash and current assets—		
Cash	$6,515,216.57	
Due from station agents and conductors	1,657,920.40	
Due from companies and individuals	3,006,803.43	
Bills receivable	215,880.04	
Due from U. S. Government	262,807.13	
Due from express companies	61,005.51	
Capital stock held for delivery on subscription rights for B. C. R. and N. R. R. Co. stock and C. R. I. and P. Ry. Co. stock	9,350,540.00	21,130,173.08
Deferred assets		637,138.39
Total		$267,189,807.75

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock—		
In hands of public	$35,203,055.00	
Owned by companies in Rock Island system	26,068,230.00	
Authorized for delivery Oct. 15, 1902	8,235,500.00	
		$99,506,785.00
Funded debt—		
In hands of public	$127,559,500.00	
Owned by companies in Rock Island system	3,518,500.00	
		131,078,000.00
Current liabilities		4,218,670.73
Deferred liabilities		10,042,161.28
Renewal funds		277,565.01
Profit and loss—June 30, 1902	$20,509,259.56	
Income account—July 1 to Aug. 31, 1902	1,557,366.17	22,066,625.73
Total		$267,189,807.75

The income account as of Aug. 31 shows:

EARNINGS.

Freight	$4,977,724.96
Passenger	2,233,268.59
Mail, exp. and misc.	311,398.12
	$7,522,411.67

OPERATING EXPENSES.

Maint. of way & struct.	$1,094,079.91
Maint. of equipment	520,083.52
Conducting transportation	2,082,524.01
Gen. and traffic exp.	413,956.04
	4,110,643.48
Net earnings	$3,411,768.19
Other income	171,436.63
Total	$3,583,204.82
Taxes	$216,373.69
Interest and rentals	1,184,774.71
	1,401,048.40
Balance	$2,182,156.42
Out of the above balance there was paid on Aug. 1, 1902, a dividend on the capital stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. amounting to	624,790.25
Surplus for two months	$1,557,366.17

The balance sheet of the Rock Island Company as of Nov. 1, 1902, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Stock of C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., (1,130,898 shares)	$115,353,000
Expenses	47,000
Total	$115,400,000

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—	
Preferred	$47,497,800
Common	67,855,200
Common	67,855,200
	$115,353,000
Current liabilities	47,000
Total	$115,400,000

The total funded debt is $131,078,000, and the mileage under operation is about 7,000 miles, with about 1,000 miles more under construction.

CITY BOND ALLOTMENTS.

Controller Grout announced last night the allotment of bonds in the sale of $7,500,000 3½ per cent. corporate stock which took place Tuesday afternoon. The highest price paid was 108.5 and the lowest to secure bonds was 106.66. The amounts alloted are as follows:

Eugene H. Paul, $1,200 at 108.50.
Charles C. Ackerman, $20 at 107.50.
Irma Hammel, $50 at 107.25.
William D. Holmes, $50 at 107.
W. H. Mayer, $1,000 at 107.
Home Insurance Company, $200,000 at 107; $200,000 at 106.75, and $200,000 at 106.50.
Windsor Trust Company, $100,000 at 107.65; $200,000 at 107.25, and $200,000 at 107.02.
Clarence S. Day & Co., $26,000 at 106.94, and $25,000 at 106.42.
Mary P. Hoadly, $25,000 at 106.50.
James McGovern & Co., $240,000 at 106.40.
Union Trust Company of New York, $1,000,000 at 106.15.
The Security Trust Company of New York, $88,000 at 106.16.
Assurance Company of America, $50,000 at 106.16.
National Standard Insurance Company, $50,000 at 106.16.
Glen Falls Insurance Company, $100,000 at 106.16.
A. Wallace, $15,000 at 106.
W. L. F. Martens, $2,000 at 106.
Palisades Trust and Guarantee Company, $80,000 at 105.95.
Madeline Pumpelly Kidd, $2,000 at 105.50.
Charles K. Phipard, $250,000 at 105.40.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co., $905,680 at 105.299.

This makes the issue of $4,000,000 for the rapid transit stock maturing Nov. 1, 1952.

The allotment of the $1,500,000 dock stock maturing the same year, is as follows:

Charles C. Ackerman, $20 at 107.50.
Windsor Trust Company, $150,000 at 107.51; $100,000 at 106.46; $100,000 at 106.26, and $150,000 at 106.75.
Home Insurance Company, $200,000 at 106.25, and $200,000 at 106.
Edward Canfield, $100,000 at 106.57.
Baldwin & Blackman, $45,000 at 106.
John M. Bowers, trustee, $24,000 at 105.50.
Lincoln Trust Company, $230,000 at 105.392.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co., $80,980 at 105.299.

The stock for schoolhouses and sites was alloted as follows:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co., $100,000 at 105.299.
Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, $150,000 at 107.25.
Edward Canfield, $50,000 at 106.531; $50,000 at 106.71; $100,000 at 106.451; $100,000 at 106.34; $100,000 at 106.18, and $100,000 at 105.87.
The Onondaga County Savings Bank, $250,000 at 105.56.

The $1,000,000 stock for repaving streets, payable in 1942, was sold entire to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company at 106.66.

The average price of the 1932 stock was $106.152. The average price of the 1942 stock was $106.66. The average price of the entire loan was $106.229. The average term of the stock is about 45 2-3 years. This shows a net income basis of about 3.245 per cent. The total amount of bids aggregated $40,097,210, or over five times the amount of the loan. The last sale was on a net income basis of 3.28 per cent.

Schoolboys in Football Games.

The football teams of Irving School and Barnard were unable to finish the football game which they started at Fort Lee, N. J., yesterday on account of starting so late that they were only able to play one half when darkness put a stop to further play.

The score at the end of the half was Irving, 5; Barnard, 0.

In a closely contested game, in which neither side scored in the first half, Hamilton Institute's eleven defeated the Yonkers High School eleven at Fort Lee, N. J., yesterday by making a touch-down near the finish of the second half.

Hayward of the Hamilton team, playing left tackle, received the ball, made a run of thirty yards around Yonkers's left end, but was downed 10 yards from Yonkers's goal. Capt. Rosenfeld, at full back, then plunged through the right line and scored. Gledhill, playing right tackle, failed to kick accurately enough to make the goal, making the score, Hamilton Institute, 5; Yonkers High School, 0.

Amateur Handicap Pool Tournament.

In the amateur handicap pool tournament in the Montauk Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn, the game last night was between Irving (100) and Lawson, (60,) the former winning by 100 to 38. To-night the players in the tournament will be Embrich (85) and Gordon, (60.) The score by innings in the game between Irving and Lawson was as follows:

Irving	14	14	11	11	13	4	8	9	8—100
Lawson	6	6	4	4	5	3	5	3	2—38

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 3 Nights, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY, Seats ready To-day, 9 A. M.
WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE.
(First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Sat. at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Last times, positively, Nov. 29.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway & 44th St. "Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORN MISS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. THE TWO SCHOOLS.
Last 2 afternoons at 2:30.
Saturday morning at 11.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
Next week at the New York Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE, Ev'gs at 8:20. Last week but one. Every eve. & Sat. Mat. ALT HEIDELBERG

NEW YORK Evs. 8:15. LAST MAT. SAT.
LAST WEEK **Hagenbeck's Trained Animals**

3 RD AVE. Mat. To-day. THE BLIND GIRL. Next Week—"THE GAMEKEEPER."

NEWARK'S SOLDIER ATHLETES.

Fine Performances by the Members of the First Regiment Athletic Association—Company E's Trophy.

Sixteen events made up the programme of the sixth indoor athletic games of the First Regiment Athletic Association of Newark, N. J., which were decided last night. The contests took place in the armory of the First Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, Sussex Avenue and Jay Street, Newark, and the big structure was filled with a very representative assemblage. The officers of the regiment, who had charge of the competitions, ran them off with commendable promptitude, and they are to be congratulated for the success of the initial indoor meeting of the season.

The athletic members of the several companies vied with each other in doing their utmost to win the silver cup, which was to be awarded to the company, the members of which secured the greatest number of points. This trophy was won by Company E last Spring, and the cup will remain in its custody for another term, as the E men outclassed all the others, scoring in all 49 points. Company I was the next best, with a total of 24 points. Charles Conrad of Company I divided the night's honors with the brothers Sile and Hampton Vorhies. Conrad won the potato race, and by a brilliant spurt in the final lap of the company relay race won by a few feet from Lawrence of Company E after a hard struggle in the last fifty yards. Hampton Vorhies won both the one-mile handicap run and obstacle race, his brother, Sile, being second in the latter event. In the one-mile run Hampton Vorhies took command in the third lap, and made the pace to suit himself. When he entered the final lap Vorhies cut loose and romped home, the easiest of winners, by over twenty yards, with Regan second, hard pressed by Klingle. Summary:

75-Yard Dash, Novice, Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by F. Probst, Co. K; George Heverlan, Co. B, second. Time—0:08 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. M. Chambosse, Co. K; A. Lindeman, Field Music, second. Time—0:08 1-5. Final Heat—Won by A. Lindeman, Field Music; C. M. Chambosse, Co. K, second; F. Probst, Co. K, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Potato Race.—Won by C. Conrad, Co. I; Max Siedel, Co. B, second; J. Smith, Co. E, third. Time—0:33 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Connolly, Co. B; George Heverlan, Co. B, second; George Manson, Co. A, third. Time—1:00.

One-Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by H. Clark, Co. E; E. Rehman, Co. E, second; B. Stanley, Co. E, third. Time—2:22.

220-Yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by Alvin E. Borton, Co. I, (2 yards;) Sile Vorhies, Co. E, (14 yards,) second; William Englehard, Co. G, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:28 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, Handicap, Trial Heats.—First heat won by Otto Young, Co. I, (14 feet;) E. Curran, Co. C, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:08 4-5. Second heat won by Charles Conrad, Co. I, (scratch;) James Terwilliger, Co. E, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:08 4-5. Third heat won by Theodore F. Hayes, Co. E, (7 feet;) John Doon, Co. I, (11 feet,) second. Time—0:08 4-5. Final heat won by Theodore F. Hayes, Co. E, (7 feet;) John Doon, Co. I, (11 feet,) second; E. Curran, Co. B, (11 feet,) third. Time—0:08 4-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race of Essex County, One Mile.—Won by Newark High School Team No. 1: Brennan, Hill, Marsh, and Honlss; Newark High School Team No. 2: McCracken, Van Duyne, Traphagen, and Gies, second. Time—3:57 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. E. Burton, Co. I, (14 yards;) George Layng, Co. E, (5 yards,) second; Jacob Helf, Co. B, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:53 1-5. Albert Jenkins, Co. B, (10 yards,) finished third but was disqualified.

Three-Legged Race.—Won by George Layng and J. Terwilliger, Company E; Louis Rommel and Jesse Rogers, Field Music, second; William Englehard and Harry Schmale, Company G, third. Time—0:13 4-5.

One-Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Bauderman, Company C, (scratch;) J. K. Frank, Company B, (25 yards,) second; E. Stanley, Company E, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:09.

Tug of War, Five-Minute Pull.—Non-Commissioned Staff—Vogel, Linderman, Eckerson, Van Nuse, and James Madden beat Company E—Klotz, Cleeg, Summer, Hoagland, and Kline, by 18 inches.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Hampton A. Vorhies, Company E, (scratch;) Joseph Regan, Company F, (65 yards,) second; W. J. Klingel, Company H, (55 yards,) third. Time—4:56 1-5.

Obstacle Race.—Won by Sile Vorhies, Co. E; Hampton A. Vorhies, Co. E, second; Clifford Green, Co. E, third. Time—1:41 2-5.

Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by Co. I team—John Doon, Alvin E. Burton, W. O'Brien, and Charles F. Conrad; Co. E team—H. Vorhies, T. Hayes, J. Lawrence, and George Layng—second; Co. K team—G. P. Pfalzer, F. Probst, C. W. Chambosse, and George Peterson—third. Time—3:47 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Theodore Hayes, Co. E, height 5 feet 6 inches; F. B. Gale, Co. C, 5 feet 6 inches, second; George Mason, Co. A, 5 feet 4 inches, third; D. C. Kiesler, Co. I, 5 feet 4 inches, fourth. In jumping off the tie for first place Hayes beat Gale, clearing 5 feet 4 inches, and Mason beat Kiesler for third place with a jump of 5 feet.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

A. L. Musso.—Deputy Sheriff Cronin has received two attachments against A. L. Musso, an importer of Italian wines and groceries at 615 Hudson Street, one for $258 in favor of James P. Smith & Co. and the other for $247 in favor of the United Wine and Trading Company, and made a levy at the store. Assistant Deputy Sheriff Nathan Metzger, who had charge of the place, yesterday afternoon said that there was very little stuff left to attach. It was probably worth about $250, and it consisted of wines and canned tomatoes. There were several hundred boxes in the store, but nearly all of them were empty. Mr. Musso could not be found there. It was said that he had not been there for several days, and a report was current that he had gone back to Italy. Many creditors called at the store yesterday, trying to collect their bills or learn something about the failure. Mr. Musso began business on June 12 last, and a month later claimed to be worth $7,500. He had been an active salesman in this line for two years prior to starting in business for himself. He was reported to have bought more than $5,000 worth of goods to stock the store.

Out of Town.

John W. Young.—The petition of John W. Young, a hardware merchant of New Bedford, Ill., in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings, was granted by Judge Kohlsaat, in Chicago, yesterday, and J. W. Ross was appointed receiver. Liabilities scheduled $60,940, mostly unsecured; assets, $39,984, chiefly merchandise.

Marquette Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Philip J. Maguire was appointed receiver for the assets of the Marquette Mutual Life Insurance Company in Chicago yesterday. The receiver was appointed upon a petition filed by Illinois Insurance Superintendent Yates, who declares that the company is insolvent. An injunction was also secured restraining the officials of the concern from further proceeding with its business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

M. Goldberg & Co.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Walter P. Long temporary receiver of the assets of M. Goldberg & Co., manufacturers of leather belts at 59 Walker Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday.

David Levine.—David Levine, salesman, of 202 East Fifty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $7,057 and no assets. He was formerly in the dry goods and clothing business at London, Ontario, where he made an assignment on Jan. 15, 1901, and the assets were sold for $2,000.

Elron & Cohen.—Moses Elron and Morris Cohen, composing the firm of Elron & Cohen, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear at 96 East Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $17,116 and nominal assets to the amount of $12,635. The assets consist of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $500, and accounts, $9,135. Among the creditors are the Jefferson Bank, $1,350; State Bank, $1,250, and James Talcott, $686.

N. Pollin & Son.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Nathan & Barnett Pollin, who compose the firm of N. Pollin & Son, manufacturers of fur trimmings at 24 East Broadway, by James, Schell & Elkus, attorneys for the following-named creditors: Leopold Well & Brother, $216; Joseph Steiner & Brothers, $1,400, and Stern & Zobel, $687. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that on Tuesday last they consented to the petition in bankruptcy. They have been in business six years.

H. Spiegel, Son & Co.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against H. Spiegel, Son & Co., manufacturers of skirts at 27 East Tenth Street, composed of Henrietta Spiegel, Samuel Spiegel, and Max Conay, by Stern, Singer & Barr, for the following-named creditors: A. D. Juillard & Co., $914; Gelberman, Sommerich & Co., $316, and H. A. Caesar & Co., $1,382. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that on Monday last they transferred a portion of their property, consisting of cash, to various creditors to prefer them, and also transferred merchandise and accounts to persons unknown.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTERMAN, Theodore F. Laceng, costs $71
BOLTON, Victoria R. C.—S. A. Brophy..... 1,179
BUCKLEY, Mary S.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company 196
BAILEY, James S.—H. Durando 312
BLACK, Norman S., and Gilbert C. Orcutt—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Company, costs 50
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL IRON Works—National Surety Company 4,383
COLONIAL REALTY COMPANY—Sun Printing and Publishing Company 244
COOKE, James B.—M. McNeil 1,079
CONREY, Elizabeth—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 204
CAPLES, Byron H.—S. B. Mayle 127
COLLINS, Hester H.—E. E. Harrison 120
COOPER, Max—R. Cohen, costs 116
CONSTANTINO, Domenico, and Anthony Peruso—J. Verra 169
CHURCHMAN, Oliver E.—S. A. Duffy 255
COMANITI, Stephen—St. Francis Monastery 202
DEAN, William G.—D. S. Dodd 973
DRISLANE, Cornelius J.—C. H. Smith 88
DIETSCH, Charles H.—George Ringler & Co. 1,367
DUNN, William W.—A. D. Ireland 272
DOWD, John C. and James H.—F. W. Frisch and another, costs 104
FANNING, Joseph E.—George Ringler & Co. 2,174
FANNING, Joseph E.—George Ringler & Co. 3,225
FRANKOVITZ, George and Angelika—E. Stranszer 47
FELIX, Peter W.—D. C. Devlin and another 1,592
FASS, Caroline—

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash..... .76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .65½
Oats, No. 2..... .34½
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.15
Cotton, middling..... 8.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .05½
Sugar, granulated..... 4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .40
Beef, family..... 17.00
Beef hams..... 21.00
Tallow, prime..... .06¼
Pork, mess..... 18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb..... .08¾
Lard, prime..... 10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 24.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .26

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73½c; No. 3, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 71¼@72c; No. 2 corn, 53¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 3 white, 28½@31½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17. No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.37½@10.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10.10@10.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.50@9.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 4 points. For a time the market ruled steady, then there came a break. This was a matter of 7 to 10 points on the most active positions. The loss had its start in renewed unfavorable stock market conditions. After the renewed selling pressure called out by this phase of the situation, the market once more developed inherent strength. The evidences of a comparatively strong spot position started active speculative buying, and on this the market closed firm at a net rise of 7 to 14 points. Throughout the session trading was very active, and the transactions in future deliveries are estimated at 400,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 8.30c for middling uplland and 8.55c for middling Gulf. Sales amounted to 337 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, steady and unchanged at 7 11-16c; sales, 5,000 bales. Mobile, quiet and unchanged at 7 9-16c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah, quiet, 1-16c lower, at 7 9-16c; sales, 538 bales. Charleston, steady and unchanged at 7 9-16c; sales, 1,200 bales. Wilmington, firm and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, nil. Norfolk, quiet and unchanged at 7 13-16c; sales, 1,022 bales. Baltimore, nominal, ¼c lower, at 8c; sales, nil. Augusta, quiet, steady, and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, 1,085 bales. Memphis, steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 9-16c; sales, 3,300 bales. St. Louis, quiet, ⅛c lower, at 7⅝c; sales, 812 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	7.91	7.98	7.98	8.02@8.04
December	8.00	8.09	7.90	8.08@ ..
January	8.01	8.09	7.93	8.08@8.09
February	7.93	7.98	7.83	7.96@7.97
March	7.93	8.00	7.86	7.99@8.00
April	8.01	8.02	8.01	8.01@8.03
May	7.98	8.05	7.90	8.04@8.05
June	7.96	7.98	7.95	8.07@ ..
July	8.01	8.04	7.94	8.07@ ..
August	..	..	..	7.93@7.95

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Spot in fair demand; prices 2 points higher to 2 points lower; American middling, fair, 4.88; good middling, 4.54; middling, 4.46; low middling, 4.36; good ordinary, 4.24; ordinary, 4.12. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,900 bales American. Receipts, 11,000 bales, including 10,300 bales American. Futures opened and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.32@4.33; November and December, 4.25; December and January, 4.26@4.27; January and February, 4.25@4.26; February and March, 4.25@4.26; March and April, 4.25@4.26; April and May, 4.26; May and June, 4.26; June and July, 4.26; July and August, 4.26.

BREADSTUFFS.—Bulls continued their leadership in wheat for a time, being aided by smaller interior receipts, but before the close they found offerings too heavy to absorb, and consequently withdrew, allowing prices to fall off so that closing figures were ¼@½c net lower. The feature of trade here was a sharp break in December to July under the bear drive, it was said, to the fact that the Grain Committee had passed some 30,000 bushels of red wheat over the regular Inspector's grading, making it contract. Ultimately all but ½c of this discount was regained, but the close was unsettled with pit sentiment somewhat bearish. The complete Western movement was 1,315,000 bushels, against a total of 1,086,000 bushels a year ago. The seaboard clearances of flour were only 18,200 barrels, and of wheat 202,700 bushels, while exporters bought only a moderate amount of wheat in comparison with their recent activity along this line. The business reported at New York was two loads of No. 2 red, and at outports 24 loads. Paris closed 10 to 30 points net higher. Liverpool closed at net declines. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 82⅞c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82⅝c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 80⅛c, and No. 2 red, New York, 76½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; No. 2 hard, 66@70c; December, 68⅝@68¾c; May, 72¾@72⅞c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; December, 40½c; May, 38¼@38⅜c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 30c; No. 2 white, 34c; December, 28½c; May, 29½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70½c; November, 72¾c; December, 70½c; May, 73¼c; macaroni, No. 1, 67½c; No. 2, 65½c. Oats—December, 29½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74c; December, 72½c; May—No. 1 Northern, 66@66½c; sample, 35@65c. Corn—December, 51¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—Wheat—December, 71¾c; May, 72¼@73c; on track, No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.25@2.30, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.70@3.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.85@1.95; coarse, $1.25@$1.27. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.85; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $18@$18.50; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $22.50; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78¾	78¾	78 15-16	78⅞
May	78¾	78 15-16	78 7-16	78¼
Corn—				
November	..	..	..	64
December	54⅞	55¾	54⅞	55⅝
January	50½	50⅞	50½	50⅞
February	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼
May	46⅞	46 11-16	46¼	46¼
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	35¼
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$10.85

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72¼	72⅝	71⅞	72⅛
May	74⅝	74⅞	74 3-16	74½
July	72⅞	72⅞	72¼	72½
Corn—				
December	50⅞	51⅜	50⅝	51
May	41⅝	41¾	41 13-16	41¼
July	41	41⅛	40¾	40¾
Oats—				
December	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅜
May	31	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞
Lard—				
January	$9.05	$9.10	$8.95	$9.05
May	8.37½	8.47½	8.35	8.45
Ribs—				
January	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.95
May	7.55	7.65	7.52½	7.60
Pork—				
January	15.05	15.15	15.00	15.10
May	14.20	14.35	14.30	14.32½

COFFEE.—After opening steady at unchanged prices, coffee ruled fairly active, and for a time was quite steady, but turned easier with the progressing session, finally closing net 5 to 10 points lower but steady at the decline, with the total sales footing up 63,750 bags. Speculation at the start was very dull, as a result partly of the rather colorless character of the news from foreign markets. During the forenoon the market was only moderately active and fairly steady, but values soon gave way before renewed offerings of the bear contingent and of houses with European connections. The spot market was quiet and easy with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.70@4.75
December	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
January	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.80@4.85
February	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.90@4.95
March	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.00@5.05
April	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.05@5.10
May	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.10@5.15
June	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.15@5.25
July	5.35	5.35	5.25	5.25@5.30
August	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
September	5.50	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Rio steady; No. 7 Rio, 4¾350; exchange, 12 1-32d; receipts, 14,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 674,000 bags. Santos quiet; good average Santos, 4¾300; receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 1,635,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net changed; sales, 47,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady and ¼f higher; at 3 P. M. steady and ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 33,000 bags; January, 34.75; February, 35.00; March, 35.25; April, 35.50; May, 35.75; June, 36.00; July, 36.25; August, 36.50; September, 36.75; October, 36.75; November, 34.75; December, 34.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $20; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$15.50; extra, pressed, $26@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.00. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8½c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9½@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¼c; 10 lb, 12c; 12 lb, 12c; 14 lb, 11¾c; pickled shoulders, 9¼c; pickled hams, 12c@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¾@6¾c; country, 6¼c. LARD—$10.75@$10.85; city lard, $10.30@$10.40; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.15; Brazil kegs, $13; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 18c; city lard stearine, 12½c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 58½@53½c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.75@$1.77½; N, $1.80; D, $1.85; E, $1.90@$1.95; F, $2.10; G, $2.40@$2.50; H, I, K, M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $4.30; W W, $4.80.

OILS.—Petroleum, Barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.25; refined barrels, $7.75, and in bulk, $4.50; naphtha, in barrels, $6.50; gasoline, in barrels, $8.50; cylinder, 29 gravity, 19½c; engine, 16c; spindle, 12½c; lard, extra, 65c; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c; No. 1 boiled linseed, 58c; No. 2, 55c; raw, 54c; No. 1 boiled Lard, 60c; No. 2, 55c; raw, 54c; Neatsfoot, pure, 60c; No. 1, 55c; Whale, crude, 40c; refined, 50c; Sperm, crude, 70c; refined, 85c.

SEED.—Prime timothy, $3.60@$3.70; prime clover, $8.50@$9.50; prime to choice flaxseed, $1.17@$1.20; Western, $1.20@$1.25; Timothy, $3.50@$3.60; Clover, $8.50@$9.50;

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 12	1,251,403
To date this year	162,006,805
Corresponding date last year	238,203,438

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 12	$4,324,000
To date this year	$707,237,556
Corresponding date last year	$882,127,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6½ per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Hocking Valley	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelting	1¼	Int. Paper	½
Am. Sugar	1⅝	K. C., Ft. S. & M.	
Am. Sugar pf	½	pf	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Manhattan	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	2½
Balt. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	1⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.	5	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	½	So. Ry. pf., sta.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	6	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Union Bag & P.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	1½
Con. Tobacco pf.	⅝	U. S. Realty & C. pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	2	U. S. Steel pf.	1
General Electric	1		
Gt. North. pf.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	
Am. Hide & L.	½	pf.	1
Am. Linseed pf.	3½	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Snuff	3	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Woolen	⅝	N. Y., O. & St.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1½	North American	3
Brunswick	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅛	People's Gas	½
Chi., I. & So. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	9	Pullman	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Ry. Steel Spring	⅝
Corn Prod. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods	⅛
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Rutland pf.	⅝
Det. South. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3
Dist. of Am. cfts.	½	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. C.	3	Third Avenue	2½
Int. Pump	2½	Twin City	2½
Kan. & Mich.	1½	Union B. & P. pf.	1½
Kan. City South	1⅝	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	½
Kan. C. So. pf.	1⅝	Union Pac. pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	4½	Un. Ry. Inv. pf.	2½
Long Island	2	U. S. Express	½
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Met. Sec. Co.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
M. W. S. El., Chi.	1½	West. Union	½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
		W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. G. 5s	1¾	Pac. Coast 1st	1½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Br. Ry. 4s	1	Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Erie 1st con. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton. 3½s	1	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	1½
		Stand. R. & T. 1st	3

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Twelve hundred thousand shares changed hands on the Stock Exchange yesterday. There was no new feature of consequence. A rally, due chiefly to the covering of short contracts, marked the opening and closing hour of the day's business; but during most of the session professional speculators were showing their power to keep quotations in check. In some quarters further breaks were brought about. At no time anywhere was there indication of any important effort to sustain prices, much less advance them—despite abundant fables naming various financiers of importance as engaged in rescue work.

Again there was a day of agitated gossip as to speculators sacrificed in the market's reaction. Some names were mentioned freely. Yet nowhere was any evidence forthcoming to warrant the crowding tales of millionaire losses. Wall Street traders are sometimes not above taking liberties with the name of a rival; and this seems to be of those times. John W. Gates, for example, has had the fortune to accumulate a lot of jealousies. Mr. Gates is not much loved anywhere. He has that manner of independence that does not endear him to the average Wall Street personage. And in his slashing campaigns, damaging a good many old-time conservative theories, he has collided with folks who were better off before than after they met him. Thus as soon as it seems necessary to provide a victim to round out current chronicles there rises a chorus naming Gates as the chief and worst loser. Yet as a matter of fact there is no indication that the Western man figures in current market snarls at all. Most of the gossip about him is born of ill-will, much of it by envy, little of it free from prejudice of some sort or other. And the Gates rumors are typical of the majority of circulating reports—fables invented to order. It may be difficult to arouse much sentiment of sympathy for Mr. Gates under all the circumstances; but that doesn't change the facts in the fashion of Wall Street rumormongering. Ninety per cent. of the circulating tales are entertaining to 1 per cent. true.

The short interest in the market is extensive beyond any record known in a long time. But it is not questionable that liquidation on a large scale has been in progress for days past; and a host of "small" accounts have been so closed. But that any important interest has been seriously hurt is wholly a matter of guesswork. The transfer of a 20,000-share lot of Chicago and Northwestern stock at a price substantially under the market has provoked a good deal of sensationalizing, many of the oracles setting the transaction down to the account of financiers of front rank—the truth being that the delivery was for a relatively small trader who had plunged beyond his depth.

Money market conditions do not change into any new ill aspect; and general business records keep up their daily reiteration of good times tokens.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

There is very little to be said of the movement of particular stocks yesterday, for the reason that few were influenced by developments especially affecting them. Such exceptions as there were may briefly be referred to.

Standard Oil brokers were the largest buyers of Union Pacific and St. Paul, though in neither case making any effort to bid the price up. In St. Paul there seemed to be a practically unlimited order to buy between 175 and 176, while in Union Pacific there was equally good buying around 101.

The same interests were also buyers of Sugar and Copper Trust stocks, and, to a lesser degree, of the shares of the United States Realty and Construction Company.

Gould brokers were the principal buyers of Missouri Pacific and Manhattan, the latter being helped by its excellent annual report.

The rise in Colorado Fuel was due to the belief that the entrance into the property of such interests as Edwin Hawley, George J. Gould and E. H. Harriman cannot fail to benefit it materially.

Morgan interests bought the Steel stocks. Northwest rose on the announcement of forthcoming rights, while Rock Island's nine-point drop was on the forced sale of a single 100 shares.

OPENING PRICES LOW.

The opening of the stock market yesterday was characterized by a semi-demoralized condition like that which usually prevails after a week closing on the previous afternoon unexplained by any news developments. Prices opened down in active stocks anywhere from a half point to two points, such representative stocks as Atchison, Baltimore and Ohio, Amalgamated Copper, and Texas Pacific showing a loss of a point each, Erie of 1½ points, and Southern Pacific of two.

The lowest prices for the day, however, were, with only here and there an exception, established at the opening, the market steadying and later rallying under the appearance of what may be described as bankers' buying, large financial interests apparently having united to prevent any further decline.

BARGAIN HUNTERS APLENTY.

Yesterday was a gala day for bargain hunters in Wall Street, and many of them were not slow to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the initial declines in prices to pick up cheap stocks.

As usually is the case under such circumstances, not a few of these buyers had first consulted their bankers, and from them had not only received advices that many stocks were on the bargain counter, but had been assured that there was nothing inherently wrong in the situation, that various entanglements had been straightened out, and that the situation was infinitely improved by the enforced liquidation.

These bankers themselves were among the heaviest buyers throughout the day, while the numerous twenty, thirty, and fifty share lots—to say nothing of larger amounts—bought by investment houses and actually transferred to the buyers, in their name, clearly attest how keen was the hunt for bargains.

FINALLY LIQUIDATED.

Considering the developments of yesterday, and in view of the strength shown in certain stocks and of weakness in others, Wall Street is rather inclined to the belief that there was more truth than poetry in the report that certain speculative Western interests were being "gunned for," and that the prime influences in the movement were the Standard Oil interests.

Certainly, however this be, the campaign by whomsoever directed has been a successful one. The Western plungers have finally liquidated—and the Standard Oil, Harriman, Vanderbilt following have the stocks this liquidated, some of them openly, some by private transfer.

SOME BEAR DEVICES.

The bears in the stock market yesterday, discomfited by the persistent strength of stocks and their failure to go down after the opening, hit upon several devices which have in times past been more or less successful in depressing prices. One of these was the "hammering" of one stock after another, the chief favorites in this connection being Southern Pacific, Copper, St. Paul, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

When these failed, the bears rushed into the money market at 2:30 o'clock, and in an apparent wild desire to borrow bid up the call rate to 6¼ and 7 per cent. Even this, however, failed to intimidate the buyers of stocks, the market going up even in the face of the money advance.

RUMOR MONGERS BUSY.

The rumor mongers were busy in Wall Street yesterday, and as a result, before the opening of the market several Stock Exchange houses and trust companies were in difficulty. Of course, there was not any foundation for the reports, but they served the purpose for which they were designed and frightened out timid holders of stocks.

Nor did the circulators of canards confine themselves to New York, as was later revealed when cables from Amsterdam reported the market there in a semi-demoralized condition due to reports that half a dozen Wall Street houses had failed. Even London sent over anxious inquiries in respect to various disturbing reports heard in that centre from this quarter.

AMERICAN MALTING.

The annual report of the American Malting Company for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, made public yesterday, shows:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross profits	$751,470	$721,977	$29,493
Interest on bonds	$243,695	$257,727	*$14,032
Taxes	81,505	80,989	516
Reserve fund	102,516	.....	102,516
Total deductions	$427,716	$338,716	$89,000
Net surplus	$323,754	$383,261	*$59,807

*Decrease.

The net surplus of $323,754 for the last fiscal year was credited to profit and loss account, reducing the deficit therein from $1,012,427 to $688,672. In the report of the previous year, for reasons then stated, no corresponding reduction whatever was made. During the year ended Aug. 31 last the company derived cash amounting to $77,383 from the sale of property. Of this amount $40,748 was passed to the sinking fund from which $30,496 was withdrawn and used in the purchase of $32,000 par value of the company's first mortgage bonds, which were canceled by the Trustees, leaving a balance in the sinking fund with accrued interest of $11,328. Bonds for $107,000 par value, having been redeemed and canceled in September, 1901, the amount of mortgage bonds now outstanding is $3,861,000, par value, of which $55,000 are owned by the company and held as an asset. During the year the company disposed of $10,000 of securities in other companies.

The fiscal year ended Aug. 31 last, the committee who signed the report says, was most trying for the company. The failure of the corn crop caused a large absorption of barley for animal food, in substitution for corn and oats, and a large quantity of barley grown in the Northwest remained in that locality or was shipped South and Southwest, instead of to the principal malt houses in Milwaukee, Chicago, and Buffalo. This condition continued until substantially all the barley of the crop of 1901 was exhausted, causing a constant rise in the price without a corresponding advance in the price of malt. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, the committee says the company has been able to fill all the contracts with its customers to their entire satisfaction.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say today:

Our monthly blast furnace statement reflects the disheartened feeling among furnacemen who have been experiencing so much trouble in securing a supply of coke. The active furnace capacity Nov. 1 was 387,559 gross tons weekly, against 345,048 tons Oct. 1. The reduced capacity occurs despite the fact that the pig iron production in October was 1,503,978 tons, or more than in any preceding month since May.

More furnaces were blown out during October than were blown in, quite a number of furnacemen having grown tired of banking every few days because they had run out of fuel, and decided to discontinue operations completely until better delivery could be made. The furnaces in the anthracite region, which were laid off during the miners' strike, are slowly resuming. A few have been blown in since the first of the month and others are being prepared for an early resumption of work.

The general conditions in the iron trade continue favorable in the main. Consumption is exceedingly heavy. Inquiries for rails now in hand are large enough to cover the unsold capacity of the steel rail mills for next year. It is stated that a mill in this country can promise delivery on new orders before September, and some are sold up beyond that. The plate mills are steadily setting delivery dates further in the future. The demand for wire products was heavier in October than in any month since January, and this month's business is keeping up with the October record. The supply of pig iron is still under the consumption, and importations on old orders are quite large.

Business in foreign steel billets is almost at a standstill, not because of the duty question, but because buyers are endeavoring to secure lower prices. Billets of easy specifications can be imported, duty paid, at a shade better than $27.50, New York, but many consumers say the price is not low enough to enable them to work the steel into finished products and sell at ruling market rates. A few lots of 1,000 tons each have been sold the past week, but they were purchases by steel manufacturers whose product is curtailed by shortage of fuel.

The long expected reduction in merchant pipe has been announced by the National Tube Company. This reduction has had some sentimental effect on the market at large, following the reductions recently made in other finished products. The fact must be borne in mind that the reduction has not been made because of declining trade, but is a result of the greatly increased productive capacity. The consumption continues large.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$15,000 Long Island City and Flushing Railroad Company first consolidated 5 per cent. guaranteed bonds, due May, 1937, 116¾.

$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds, due July, 1925, 94.

$11,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July, 1948, 106½.

$11,000 Pittsburg Junction and Middle Division Railroad Company first mortgage 5½ per cent. bonds, due November, 1925, 87½.

$15,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, Iowa extension, first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due June, 1909, 120½.

$5,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, general consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due April, 1931, 112½.

$10,000 City of Jersey City, N. J., 5 per cent. assessment bonds, due January, 1922, coupons January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 113½.

$5,000 Richmond and Danville Railroad Company consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1915, 119¾.

$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, 6 per cent. bonds, due July, 1908, 109¾.

$10,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, Pacific extension, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due April, 1921, 128.

$10,000 Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad extended first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due October, 1948, 102¾.

$15,000 Northern Ohio Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1945, 112¾.

$15,000 Virginia Midland Railroad Company sixth series 5 per cent. bonds, due March, 1931, 115¾.

$10,000 Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, St. Louis Division, first collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds, due November, 1990, 101¾.

$12,000 City of Montgomery, Ala., 5 per cent. corporation bonds, due January, 1907, 97¾ and interest.

$10,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company 4½ per cent. extended bonds, due June, 1910, guaranteed by Central Railroad of New Jersey, interest quarterly, 106¾.

200 shares Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, (guaranteed 3½ per cent. by Michigan Central Railroad,) $100 each, 94¾.

200 shares Beech Creek Railroad Company, (guaranteed 4 per cent. by New York Central and Hudson River Railroad,) $50 each, 108½.

10 shares United National Bank of Troy, N. Y., $100 each, 301½.

Right to subscribe for fifty shares Liberty National Bank, New York, (new stock,) $200 per share.

$10,000 Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company second mortgage bonds, (New York Security and Trust Company receipts under agreement of June 4, 1898,) 1.

50 shares Foster Brothers & Chatillon Company, $100 each, 100¼.

$6,000 St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. gold income certificates, due November, 1989, coupons January and July, 38.

6 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 338.

$17,000 Thayer Mining and Milling Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, dated Jan. 2, 1902, (hypothecated,) $500 each, $300 in cash.

25 shares Eastern Trust Company, $100 each, 191.

10 shares Terft-Weller Company preferred, $100 each, 91.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 380.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 325.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 425.

10 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 190.

35 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 426.

$1,000 Chesapeake Dry Dock and Construction Company 5 per cent. bond, due 1937, interest Jan., 15, 1903, 93½.

20 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) 50 each, 130.

11 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 641.

5 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 297½.

10 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 355.

11 shares Borden's Condensed Milk Company preferred, $100 each, 108.

160 shares Peck Brothers & Co. of New Haven, Conn., (hypothecated,) $25 each, $1,500.

6 shares New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, $100 each, 165½.

5 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

$1,000 Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad 5 per cent. bond, due 1914, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108¾.

150 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 5.

10 shares Title Insurance Company of New York, $100 each, 160.

100 shares Tefft-Weller Company common, $100 each, 11.

10 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 345.

8 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 237.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $6,500,000 additional Chicago Great Western common stock and $10,000,000 Michigan Central Railroad 3½ per cent. first mortgage bonds of 1952.

Experts on iron ore said to be making investigations in the southern part of Indiana to discover the richness of the iron ore deposits which are reported to have been found there.

According to Los Angeles dispatches a plan is under way providing for the consolidation of all the principal asphalt refineries in California.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Oil Well Supply Company will soon have its new million-dollar plant in operation.

Dispatches from Chicago stating that there is a five-million-dollar combination of all the passenger lines on Lake Michigan under way.

Adjournment until next Wednesday of the special meeting of the stockholders of the International Silver Company called for yesterday.

President Callaway of the American Locomotive Company quoted as saying that the report that the company had bought a tract of land at Montreal, Canada, and would establish a locomotive plant there is untrue.

Statement that the International Axe and Tool Company, when formed, will have an authorized capitalization of $42,000,000, divided into $21,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, $6,000,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, and $15,000,000 common stock.

Pittsburg advices that the Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company will build two blast furnaces at Buffalo to cost $1,250,000, besides ore docks at Stony Point.

Increase from 1 to 1¼ per cent. in the quarterly dividend rate declared by the Pittsburg Brewing Company on its common stock.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6½ per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $316,515,252; balances, $10,732,427; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $652,584.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95¾; guilders, 39⅞ and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was more abundant yesterday. Discount rates were steady and the market was very quiet. Gold was in demand in the bullion market for export to France.

On the Stock Exchange the tone was dull except in home rails, which were again firm. Consols were weak.

The chief feature was a further decline in American rails, but the prices at the finish were rather above the lowest points touched in the course of the day. The market was again subjected to wide fluctuations owing to the disturbed condition of Wall Street. The Times says:

"Part of what has been a weak list is held now probably in stronger hands, but the resistance to the salutary process of closing unwieldy positions is still considerable to all appearance."

As a rule the declines in American rails were heavy.

Mining shares gave way in nearly all cases. South Africans were especially weak. Foreigns were dull on the whole.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Money was in moderate demand to-day, and the supplies were fairly plentiful. Discounts were firm on the weakness of foreign exchanges and tenders for Treasury bills.

The weakness of Americans depressed business on the Stock Exchange generally, though there was no material fall. Consols started firm, eased, and then recovered. Home rails were firm, especially Undergrounds, and fair business was transacted in those shares. Americans opened flat and irregular and became fairly animated, but there was no attempt to rally them until New York's opening prices were received, after which they improved, and closed generally firm. Copper shares were weak, owing to the break in Amalgamated Copper in New York.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 5-16; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 86⅝; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 102½; Canadian Pacific, 133½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 27¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180¼; De Beers deferred, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91; Erie, 35½; Erie first preferred, 66¼; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 145¾; Louisville and Nashville, 130; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 72; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 81½; Rand Mines, 11½; Reading, 29; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 36¼; Southern Railway, 33⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 93½; Southern Pacific, 65¼; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific preferred, 93¼; United States Steel, 36⅜; United States Steel preferred, 85⅛; Wabash, 31¾; Wabash preferred, 45½; Spanish 4s, 85¾.

Bar silver steady at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 7-16 per cent.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.55; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened hesitating. Spaniards were dull on realizations. Rio Tintos reacted on New York advices, and later were generally worse. Some industrials were freely offered and declined sharply. Kafirs were weak. At the close prices were generally heavy, except a few industrials, which were in demand.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 77½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 86.20.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day. Locals were irregularly maintained in spite of the fact that navigation shares and Canadian Pacifics were very flat. Internationals were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Call loans at the Clearing House were again all at 5 per cent. and outside money ruled from 5 to 6 per cent. Sterling exchange continues firm, but posted rates are unchanged. New York funds sold at 5c premium; call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $28,166,116; balances, $2,317,996. The rally for Sugar from 112⅞ to 115½, and of other New York specialties, helped the whole stock market, and considerable strength was shown in the late dealings. The closing came fairly active and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,750	Atchison	82¾	81	82¾
261	Atchison pf.	99¼	97½	99¼
10	Boston & Albany	259	258½	258½
5	Boston & Maine	193½	193½	193½
1	Boston & Maine pf.	175	175	175
3	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
158	Boston Elevated	154¾	153¾	154¾
40	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125¾	125¾	125¾
10	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
1,415	Massachusetts Electric	36½	35	35
30	Mass. Electric pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼
305	N. Y., N. H. & H.	220	220	221
3	Nor. & Worcester	232	232	232
100	Pere Marquette	79¾	79¾	79¾
20	Quincy Bridge	196½	196½	196½
29	Rutland pf.	71	70	71
585	Union Pac.	101¼	100¼	101¼
185	Union Pacific pf.	101¾	90	101¾
63	Wor., Nashua & Roch.	145	145	145

TELEPHONES.

681	American	161	160½	160½
52	American Sub.	108	107	107
12	Cumberland	125	125	125
1,625	Mexican	2	2	2
20	New England	157	157	157
95	Western	103½	103½	103½
1	Western pf.	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

37	Am. Ag. Chemical.	27½	27½	27½
13	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	80	79	79
205	Am. Pneu. Service.	6½	6½	6½
10	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	24	24	24
8,014	American Sugar.	115¾	112⅞	115
75	American Sugar pf.	117	116	116
50	American Woolen.	14	14	14
40	American Woolen pf.	76½	76	76½
2,185	Dominion Iron & Steel.	54	54	54
27	Edison	265	265	265
11	General Electric.	177½	177	177½
1,507	Massachusetts Gas pf.	97¼	97	97¼
1,180	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84½	83	83
25	Mergenthaler	187	187	187
10	Minn. Gen. Electric pf.	110½	110½	110½
31	Pullman	223	223	223
50	Seattle Electric pf.	104	104	104
800	Swift Pack. & Prov.	135	125	131
716	United Fruit.	108	106	106
71	United Shoe Machine.	49½	49	49
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	30½	30½	30½
150	U. S. Leather.	12¾	12⅝	12¾
5	U. S. Rubber.	16	16	16
25	U. S. Rubber pf.	52	52	52
1,213	United States Steel.	37	35¾	36½
658	United States Steel pf.	84⅞	83	84⅞

MINING.

500	Adventure	16½	16	16½
8,947	Amalgamated	56½	54⅝	56¼
70	Arcadian	4½	4	4
50	Atlantic	7	7	7
450	Bingham	25	24½	24½
5	Calumet & Hecla.	495	495	495
730	Centennial	15⅝	15	15
275	Cons. Mercur.	1½	1⅝	1⅝
9,536	Copper Range.	54½	52⅝	54⅝
984	Daly West.	49	45	45
284	Dominion Coal.	126	126	125½
355	Elm River.	2⅛	2	2
100	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
175	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
200	Isle Royale.	13	12½	12½
500	Mass.	14¼	14	14¼
25	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
222	Michigan	7⅛	7	7
1,005	Mohawk	38¾	38	38¾
140	Montreal & Boston.	2⅝	2½	2½
165	Old Colony.	1¾	1¾	1¾
495	Old Dominion.	15¾	14⅝	15
355	Osceola	48	47½	48
36	Parrot	24	22	23
60	Rhode Island.	2	2	2
25	Santa Fe.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
155	Shannon	9	9	9
116	Tamarack	150	148	150
830	Trinity	9½	9	9½
50	United Copper.	31	31	31
1,445	United States.	19¾	19	19¾
380	U. S. Coal & Oil.	13¾	13	13½
705	Utah	20¼	20	20
180	Victoria	5⅞	5	5⅞
100	Winona	3	3	3
270	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—There was a pressure directed against the Seaboard group to-day which weakened those issues enough to have a decidedly adverse effect on the whole list. The selling was due to the closing out of several moderately large accounts, which the owners preferred to liquidate rather than put up additional support. The unloading caught the market short of buyers, but the low prices to which the issues fell soon attracted purchasers in the market, who readily bought around the lower figures on the belief that they were securing bargains. United Railways showed a tendency also to ease off, but both groups steadied before the day had passed. Alabama Coal and Iron common enjoyed the distinction of being quite strong, despite the general speculative sentiment. The general closing was much steadier; money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 5,304 shares of stock and $129,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	Seaboard Ry. common.	26¼	25½	26¼
3,000	Seaboard Ry. pf.	45¼	44	45
25	Northern Central.	122	122	122
1	Consolidated Gas.	73½	73½	73½
20	C. B. & Q.	13	13	13
31	Nashville Ry. common.	4	4	4
10	Central	59¾	59¾	59¾
236	Ala. Coal & Iron com.	36	36	36
37	Mechanics' Bank.	31½	31½	31½
4	G. S. F. 1st pf.	100	100	100

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Seaboard Ry. 40-yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
7,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	84	83½	84
1,000	Carolina Central 4s.	96¾	96¾	96¾
2,000	West Va. Central 6s.	115	115	115
35,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68	67¾	68
20,000	United Rys. & El. 4s.	94¾	94¼	94¾
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. Ry. 5s.	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	78	78	78
32,000	Cotton Duck incomes.	30½	30	30½
1,000	United El. L. & P.	83	83	83
1,000	Charles. & W. Car. 5s.	114	114	114
2,000	Nashville Ry. 5s cts.	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st.	49	49	49
2,000	Va. Midland 2d 6s.	115	115	115
1,000	Ala. Midland 5s.	112½	112½	112½
1,000	Charles. & W. Car. 6s.	115½	115½	115½
2,000	Ches. Dry Dock 5s.	93½	93½	93½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except in the Rock Island stocks, which were extremely active, the trading in the outside market yesterday presented no new feature. Outside of the very active stocks there were a few net changes of importance, but for the most part stocks were little dealt in and prices little changed. In Empire Steel preferred and a few other stocks in which there was some urgent selling prices declined abruptly, but in most cases no disposition was shown to dispose of stocks under the unfavorable conditions which resulted from the declines in the Stock Exchange market and in the Rock Island stocks on the curb.

During most of the day the trading in the Rock Islands was attended with considerable excitement. At the opening the selling of the stock suggested a panic, sales being made at widely different prices at the same time. From 47 the common stock rushed down to 41 in a few minutes and the preferred dropped 3 points to 60½. Before long, however, inside support and short covering turned the tide, and the quotation began to advance again. At the close the common stock showed a net loss of 2¼ points and the preferred a net gain of 1 point.

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Empire Steel preferred sold down more than 5 points to 40. Only a few hundred shares were traded in.

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Greene Consolidated sold up to 23½ and back to 23⅛. It was one of the firmest stocks of the day.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
56¾	56¾	50,192	*Amal. Copper Co.	55	56¾	54½	56½	+ ½
9½	10	2,160	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10½	10	10	— ½
33½	34	2,430	Am. Car & Found. Co	33	34	33	34	— ½
88½	89	450	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	89	89	88¾	88¾	—1
52	53	50	*Am. Grass Twine	53	53	53	53	...
51¾	52½	900	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	52½	51½	52	+ ¾
9¾	10¼	1,900	*Am. Ice Co	10	10¼	9½	10	+ ⅜
37½	38	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37	37¼	37	37½	+ ½
17½	20	60	*Am. Linseed Co	20¼	20¼	20¼	20⅜	...
40	50	150	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	41	41	41	41	—3½
27	27½	3,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	26	27⅜	26	27	— ⅜
90½	91	1,700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	90	91	89¼	91	...
...	...	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf	22	22	22	22	...
42¼	42⅝	12,650	*Am. S. & R. Co	41	42⅝	39⅝	42⅝	+1½
92	92¾	610	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	91¼	93	91	92½	— ⅜
128	130	100	*Am. Snuff Co	127	127	127	127	—3
114¾	115	38,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	113	115¼	113	115	+1½
115½	116¼	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	116½	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ½
160	167	17	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	160	160	160	160	...
13½	14	150	*Am. Woolen Co	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
85	92	800	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	84½	86	84	86	+ ½
68	70	100	Ann Arbor pf	69	69	69	69	— ½
83¼	83⅝	66,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	81	83⅝	80⅝	83⅝	+1⅝
98½	98⅝	15,620	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97	98¾	96½	98½	+ ⅜
100⅞	101	33,925	Baltimore & Ohio	99¾	101	99¾	101	+ ⅞
100¾	101¼	330	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd	99⅝	100¼	99¾	100¼	...
57½	57¾	19,965	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	56⅝	59½	56¼	57½	—1⅜
10½	10⅝	210	Brunswick City	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
130¼	130½	22,700	Canadian Pacific	129½	130¾	128¾	130¼	+ ½
130	130½	600	*Ca. P. s. c., 4th in. pd	130	130	130	130	+ ½
45¾	46	7,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	44½	45½	44½	45⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	32½	2,950	Chicago & Alton	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½	+1
69¾	70	410	Chicago & Alton pf	68	69¾	68	69	— ⅜
28	28¼	13,900	Chi. Great West.	26	28⅝	25⅝	28¼	+ ⅝
39½	40	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	39½	40	39	39¾	+1⅜
176¾	177	96,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	176	177¼	175¼	177	+ ⅝
191½	192	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	192	192¼	191½	191½	+ ½
222¾	223	2,200	Chicago & Northw	215	224	215	223	+5
190	195	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	181	181	181	181	—9
17¾	18	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans	17	18	17	18	...
32¾	34	3,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33¼	34	32	33¾	— ⅝
15½	16	700	Chicago Union Trac	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
47	50	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	47	47	47	47	+ ½
95	101	900	C., C., C. & St. L	95½	96	93½	96	+1½
68	75	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	68	68	68	68	...
83¾	83⅞	25,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	78	83¾	78	83⅝	+5
28½	29	2,435	Colorado & Southern	28	29½	28	29	+ ⅛
70½	71	800	Col. & Southern 1st pf	70½	71	70¾	71	+1
44	44½	1,400	Col. & Southern 2d pf	43	44	44	44	...
19¾	19	1,200	Col. & H. C. & I.	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
170	175	50	Commercial Cable	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	171⅞	...
214¼	214½	8,500	Consolidated Gas	212½	214¾	212¼	214½	+1½
117	117¼	8,800	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117	117	116	117	+ ¾
29½	30	1,300	Corn Products	20	30	28¼	30	...
81	83	110	Corn Products pf	81	81	81	81	—1½
157	158	8,000	Delaware & Hudson	155	157	154	157	...
240	245	100	Del., Lack. & West	240	240	240	240	+2
40¼	40¾	1,000	Denver & R. G	40⅜	40¼	39⅝	40¼	— ⅝
88	88½	475	Denver & R. G. pf	86¼	88½	88	88½	...
17½	17½	1,200	Detroit Southern	17	17½	16⅜	17⅝	— ⅝
35¼	35½	500	Detroit Southern pf	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
83½	86	30	Detroit United Ry	84⅝	84⅝	83¼	83¼	...
4½	5	225	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	5	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
16	16¼	1,100	*Dul., S. S. & At	16	16	15	16	— ⅛
24¼	25½	1,200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24	24	23	24	— ⅛
34½	35	30,040	Erie	33¾	34½	33	34½	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	3,940	Erie 1st pf	64½	64¾	64	64½	— ⅛
48¾	49	1,600	Erie 2d pf	47	48¾	47	48	— ½
55	59	300	*Ft. Worth & D. C	57½	58	57	57	—1
178	178½	2,000	General Electric	175	178	175	178	+1
184½	185	1,000	Great Northern pf	183	185	182	185	+1½
88	89	1,900	Hocking Valley	87½	90	87½	89	+1½
88¼	88¾	900	Hocking Valley pf	88	88¾	88	88¾	— ⅛
142	142½	9,014	Illinois Central	141	142¾	141	142	+ ½
17¾	18¼	210	International Paper	18	18	18	18	+ ½
...	...	200	*Internat. Power Co	65	65	65	65	...
15	24	150	*Internat. Silver	17	17	17	17	...
49	49½	100	Internat. Steam Pump	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	—1
38½	39	600	Iowa Central	38	39	38	38¾	— ⅛
66	67	150	Iowa Central pf	67	67	67	67	...
78¾	79	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	78	79	78	79	+1
37½	...	100	Kanawha & Michigan	37½	37½	37½	37½	—1½
31¼	31¾	3,300	Kansas City South	31½	31½	30½	31½	—1⅛
53	53¼	2,300	Kansas City South. pf	51	53	51	52⅝	—1½
30	35	100	Keokuk & D. M	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
50	55	200	Lake Erie & West	50	50	50	50	—4¼
73	75	800	Long Island	75	75½	74	74	—2
126⅝	126¾	13,750	Louisville & Nashville	127¼	127½	125	126¼	—1½
134½	134⅝	52,650	Manhattan Elevated	132½	134½	132	134½	+1½
85	100	18	Maryland Coal pf	100	100	100	100	...
117	119	725	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd	117	117½	117	117	—1
136¾	137	2,850	*Met. Street Railway	135¾	137¾	135¾	137	+ ⅝
37	40	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi	38	38	38	38	—1½
23¼	23½	1,400	Mexican Central	23¼	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
75¼	78	8,250	Minn., St. P. & S. M	75	77	74	75½	+ ½
121	125	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	121	121	120	120	—1
26¾	26¾	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25⅝	26¾	25¼	26¾	— ⅛
57	57½	3,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	55	57	55	57	+1½
107⅜	107¼	67,850	Missouri Pacific	105¼	107½	105	107½	+2⅛
100	103	850	Nash., Chat. & St. L	99¾	100	99¾	100	—1
44	44¾	1,000	*Nat. Biscuit Co	44	44	40	44	— ½
24¾	25	4,310	*Nat. Lead Co	24⅛	25⅜	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
94	94¼	1,100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	93	95	92¾	93½	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	1,100	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	16¾	17¼	16¾	17¼	...
36¼	36½	1,400	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	35½	36¼	35½	36	—i
43	50	300	New Central Coal	45	45	45	45	...
168	170	700	*N. Y. Air Brake	165	168	165	168	+1
150¾	150¾	11,855	New York Central	149	150½	148¾	150⅝	+ ⅝
42½	43	1,000	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	42	43	41½	43	—1
84	85	600	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	84½	85	84¼	84½	+ ⅛
221	223	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	221	221	221	221	+ ½
30½	30⅝	8,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅛
70⅝	70¾	19,065	Norfolk & Western	69	70¾	69	70⅝	+ ⅛
90	92½	25	Norfolk & Western pf	93	93	93	93	...
117	120	1,000	North American	120	120	117	117	—3
70	72	1,100	Pacific Coast	69	70	69	70	...
38	40	500	Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
156¾	156⅝	42,900	Pennsylvania R. R	156	156⅝	155	156½	+ ⅜
101¼	101½	4,900	People's Gas, Chicago	101¼	101⅞	100¾	100¾	— ¼
92	93	100	P., C., C. & St. L	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	—2⅝
50⅝	50¾	2,500	Pressed Steel Car	58½	59½	58¼	59⅜	+ ⅛
91	92	230	Pressed Steel Car pf	91½	92½	91	91	+ ⅛
223	227	225	Pullman Company	223	223	223	223	—2
33	34	500	*Ry. Steel Spring	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	— ⅜
87	88	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	87	87	87	87	...
57¾	57¾	49,508	Reading	57¾	57⅞	56	57⅝	— ⅛
84½	84¾	1,800	Reading 1st pf	84½	84⅞	84	84½	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	2,500	Reading 2d pf	70¾	71¼	70⅜	71¼	— ⅛
18⅝	19	4,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	19	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
75½	76	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	75	75¾	75	75	...
20½	21¼	1,200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co	20	20⅞	19½	20¼	— ⅞
70¼	72	100	Rutland pf	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ⅛
15	16	200	St. Jo. & G. I	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
65	67	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	65½	66	65½	66	+ ¼
25	27	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	26	26	26	26	+ ¼
72½	73	2,825	St. L. & San Fran	70	73	70	73	...
70	82	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	82	81	81	—3
71	71¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71¼	70	71½	...
27½	28	3,400	St. L. Southw	27	27	25½	27	+ ⅝
62	62¼	7,150	St. L. Southw. pf	60¾	62¾	60¼	62	+ ⅝
60	61	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	60¼	61	60	60	—1½
90	91	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
63¾	64¼	132,600	Southern Pacific	63¼	64⅛	62⅝	64	— ⅛
33¾	33⅝	18,800	South. Ry., stamped	32½	33⅝	32½	33¼	+ ⅛
91½	92	1,800	So. Ry. pf., stamped	92	92¼	91½	92	+1
5	5¾	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	5¼	5½	5½	5½	...
57	58	14,050	Tennessee Coal & Iron	55¾	57	54¾	57	+ ¼
41¾	42	7,810	Texas & Pacific	41	42⅛	40¼	42	...
38	42	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr	39	39	39	39	+1
125	126	200	Third Avenue	126	126	125½	125½	—2½
29⅞	30	1,300	Tol., St. L. & West	28	29⅞	27	29⅞	+ ⅝
45⅝	46	1,450	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	45	45⅞	44	45⅞	+ ⅝
113	114	875	Twin City R. T	114	114	113½	113½	—2½
12¼	13	300	*Union Bag & P. Co	12	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
75½	75¾	400	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	—1¼
50¾	53	1,450	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	51	51	49¾	50½	— ⅛
102	102¼	92,275	Union Pacific	100⅜	102⅝	100⅜	102⅝	+1½
89½	89¾	2,025	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¾	89¾	89⅝	—1
60	65	350	United Rys. Invest. pf	62	62	62	62	—2½
128	128	350	U. S. Express	128	128	128	128	—2
12¼	12⅜	6,000	*U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12⅜	— ⅛
88¼	89	1,200	*U. S. Leather pf	89⅝	89⅝	88¾	88¾	— ⅜
16¾	16¾	750	United States Rubber	16	16¾	15¾	16½	— ⅛
51⅜	53⅜	300	U. S. Rubber pf	52½	52½	51½	51½	—2½
36¾	36¾	65,717	U. S. Steel	36	36¾	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	35,260	U. S. Steel pf	82¾	84½	82⅝	84½	+1
22¾	23	3,050	U. S. Realty	23	24⅞	22½	23	— ⅛
68	69	4,041	U. S. Realty pf	67¼	69	66½	68½	+ ¾
61⅞	62	2,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	61¼	62½	60½	62	...
122	125	64	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	...
31¼	31⅝	2,100	Wabash	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	— ⅜
44¼	44⅝	5,100	Wabash pf	44¼	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	...
86½	86½	2,400	Western Union Tel	86⅜	88	86	86½	— ½
24⅞	25	350	Wheeling & Lake Erie	25	25	24⅝	25	...
53	55	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	—3
34⅜	35	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	34½	34½	34	34	—1
24¾	25	3,300	Wisconsin Central	24¾	25	24	24¾	...
45¾	49¼	1,950	Wisconsin Central pf	49	49½	47¾	48¾	— ⅛

Sales.....1,251,403 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,610	Amal. Copper	54⅞	56⅞	54¾	56⅝
20	Am. Cotton Oil	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
120	Am. C. & F.	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	Am. Ice	9⅜	10¼	9⅜	10¼
800	Am. Locomotive	26¼	27½	26	27½
40	Am. Smelting	40½	41¼	40½	41¼
13,500	Am. Sugar	113½	113	113	114⅝
37,420	A. Top. & S. Fe	81¼	83¼	80⅝	83¼
410	A. T. & S. F. pf.	96¾	98⅜	96⅝	98⅜
3,860	Balt. & Ohio	99⅝	100⅞	99¼	100¾
5,720	Brook. Rap. Tr.	58⅜	59¼	56⅜	57⅝
760	Can. Pacific	129⅝	130¾	129¼	130¼
600	Ches. & Ohio	44½	45¾	44½	45¼
50	Chi. & Alton	31½	32	31½	32
10	Chi. & Alton pf.	69	69	69	69
630	Chi. Gt. West.	25½	26⅜	25½	26¼
13,930	C., Mil. & St. P.	175⅝	177¼	175	177¼
1,370	Col. Fuel & Ir.	78¼	83¾	78¼	83¼
130	Col. Southern	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞
30	C. & Hock. Coal.	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
30	Den. & Rio Gr.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾
50	Det. Southern	16¾	17½	16¾	17¼
6,690	Erie	34	34⅝	34	34⅝
30	Erie 1st pf.	64	64	64	64
290	Ill. Central	141	142⅜	141	141⅝
50	Kan. City So.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
320	Louis. & Nashv.	127	127⅜	125½	125⅝
4,630	Manhattan	132½	134	132	134⅛
10	Met. Street	136	136	136	136
140	Mex. Central	23¼	23½	23	23¼
100	Mo., K. & Tex.	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26¼
80	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56	56	56	56
18,970	Mo. Pacific	106¼	107⅝	104¾	107⅜
30	Nat. Lead	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
210	N. R. R. of Mex.	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅝
210	N. Y. Central	149	150¼	149	149⅞
320	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	30⅜	29¾	30⅛
2,420	Nor. & Western.	69	70¼	69¼	70
200	Pacific Mail	38	38⅛	38	38
980	Pennsylvania	155¾	156⅜	155½	156⅜
450	People's Gas	101¼	101¼	100¾	101
20	Pressed Steel C.	59	59⅜	58¾	58⅝
13,180	Reading	57½	58¼	57¼	57⅝
10	Reading 1st pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
150	Republic Steel	18¼	19	18¼	19
30	St. L. Southw.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼
30	St.L. & S.F. 2d pf.	71	71	71	71
18,800	Southern Pacific	63¾	64¼	63¾	64⅛
1,040	Southern Ry.	32⅝	33¼	32¼	33
1,340	Tenn. Coal & Ir.	55	57	55	56⅝
350	Texas Pacific	40¼	42¼	40¼	42⅛
18,830	Union Pacific	100⅝	102⅝	100⅜	102⅝
7,000	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12	12⅛
100	U. S. Leather pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	15¼	16	15¼	16
30,440	U. S. Steel	36	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝
1,120	U. S. Steel pf.	82¾	84½	82¾	84½
200	Wabash	30¾	31	30¾	31
700	Wabash pf.	44	44¾	44	44⅝
30	West. Union	85¾	86	85¾	86
130	Wis. Central	24	25¼	24	24⅞

Sales. Stocks. First. High. Low. Last.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption shows:

Available cash balance	$204,565,221
Gold	115,482,459
Silver	44,794,994
United States notes	2,479,099
Treasury notes of 1890	63,058
National banknotes	12,517,083
Total receipts this day	1,767,206
Total receipts this month	17,818,482
Total receipts this year	215,701,770
Total expenditures this day	1,950,000
Total expenditures this month	20,280,000
Total expenditures this year	204,605,969
Deposits in National banks	149,783,590
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	318,173
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	527,336
Customs	1,201,901
Miscellaneous	88,587

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$367,773,569
Silver dollars	467,602,000
Silver dollars of 1890	830,300
Silver bullion of 1890	24,706,700
Total	$860,912,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$367,773,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,602,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,537,000
Total	$860,912,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$90,599,809
Gold certificates	24,892,560
Silver Coin and bullion	2,700,944
Silver certificates	3,442,750
United States notes	2,479,099
Other assets	20,220,966
Total in Treasury	$144,336,213
Deposits in National banks	149,783,590
Total	$294,119,809
Current liabilities	89,554,587
Available cash balance	$204,565,221

Western Electric Bonds Offered.

N. W. Harris & Co. of 31 Pine Street are offering to investors $1,000,000 twenty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Edison Electric Company of Los Angeles at 102 and interest. This company is a consolidation of various light and power companies operating in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redland, and vicinity and controls a combination of over

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,912,106.55
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
45 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Henry Clews, James B. Clews, John H. Clews, Member N. Y. Stock Ex. Member N. Y. Stock Ex. C. P. Holsderber, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad St.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

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BRANCH OFFICES.
963 8d Av., cor. 57th St. 452 8th Av., cor. 25th St.
457 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
87 Hudson St., Mere. Ex. 116 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
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SIMON BORG & CO.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.04	.07
Belcher	.15	.16
Best & Belcher	.47	.50
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.15	1.20
Challenge Con	.14	.15
Choller	.09	.11
Confidence	.70	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	.93	.94
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.05	.05
Gould & Curry	.08	.10
Hale & Norcross	.21	.22
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.75	.80
Occidental Con	.10	.13
Ophir	1.10	1.15
Overman	.18	.20
Potosi	.16	.18
Savage	.05	.05
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.22	.23
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.30	.33
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.16	.17
Silver bars	49⅝	49⅝
Mexican dollars	39@40	39@40
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¼	9	8¼	8
Alamo	3¾	4	3¾	4
American Consolidated	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
Anaconda	15	19	15	20
Blue Bell	5½	6¾	6	7
C., K. & N	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
C. C. Consolidated	6¾	7¼	6¾	6¾
Coriolanus	4	4½	4¼	4½
C., C. & M	2¾	3	3	3
Dante	3	3¾	3¼	3¼
Doctor Jackpot	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Elkton	35	35¾	35	35¾
El Paso	68½	71	69½	71
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8¼	10	8¼	10
Gold Dollar Consolidated	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	50	60¾	59	61
Golden Fleece	10	30	10	25
Gold Bond	3½	4¼	3¾	4¼
Gold Sovereign	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾
Gould	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
Gold Exploration	2¾	3	2¾	3
Isabella	31¾	32¾	32½	33¼
Jackpot	11	11½	12	12½
Keystone	4¼	4½	4	4½
Last Dollar	50	60	50	65
Lexington	4½	5¼	4¾	5¼
Little Puck	4	4¼	4	4¼
Little Bessie	3¾

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,641
1st week Nov.	$194,220	$174,090	$162,250
From July 1	3,251,068	2,730,691	2,564,028
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
1st week Nov.	283,294	336,559	299,549
From July 1	4,974,134	6,205,750	5,675,777
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
1st week Nov.	143,346	140,942	122,020
From July 1	2,703,909	2,864,947	2,556,168
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
1st week Nov.	35,357	31,582	27,045
From July 1	625,804	570,469	509,324
C., C., C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	1,801	1,801	1,891
1st week Nov.	388,499	385,805	370,007
From July 1	7,246,516	7,155,518	6,375,130
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
1st week Nov.	130,194	127,000	.....
From July 1	2,238,207	2,000,478	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Nov.	7,710	6,289	6,433
From July 1	149,439	127,132	128,908
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
1st week Nov.	27,170	21,354	24,096
From July 1	626,014	556,275	527,457
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,062	4,082
1st week Nov.	626,467	552,012	539,714
From Jan. 1	26,097,873	24,639,000	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
1st week Nov.	26,559	19,747	14,530
From July 1	315,275	372,721	300,725
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
1st week Nov.	48,624	55,343	38,716
From July 1	896,200	900,403	819,635
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,064
1st week Nov.	435,454	325,101	315,016
From July 1	7,340,163	5,770,918	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
1st week Nov.	80,372	75,149	68,631
From July 1	1,416,830	1,326,372	1,177,175
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
1st week Nov.	694,000	653,000	580,000
From Jan. 1	30,281,210	29,844,725	25,824,613
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Nov.	20,000	21,000	17,000
From Jan. 1	696,008	1,161,804	1,162,800
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
1st week Nov.	173,403	125,119	120,697
From July 1	3,102,574	2,517,051	6,371,986
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,600
1st week Nov.	344,417	305,122	290,814
From July 1	7,052,435	6,145,352	5,733,236
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
1st week Nov.	50,466	49,331	47,301
From July 1	971,126	934,662	817,363
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,106	6,918	6,735
1st week Nov.	801,757	764,481	687,657
From July 1	15,037,866	13,431,511	12,576,365
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
1st week Nov.	218,869	230,048	228,281
From Jan. 1	9,019,191	9,455,538	7,510,387

ALLEGHENY VALLEY reports changes over last year for September, and for nine months ended Sept. 30, as follows:

	Month September.	Increase.	Nine Months End. Sept. 30.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$48,508		$260,964	
Operating expenses	43,330		331,067	
Net earnings	5,268		*70,103	

*Decrease.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE & NORTHERN for

	September— 1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$23,033	$25,524	$24,416
Exp. and taxes	8,490	14,387	13,473
Net earnings	15,463	13,614	10,943
Surplus	7,376	.....	.....
Gross, 3 months	73,848	80,643	91,223
Exp. and taxes	29,780	42,927	48,006
Net, 3 months	44,067	37,716	43,217
Charges and rent	18,925	18,925	.....
Betterm't & addi.	1,777	1,316	.....
Surplus, 3 months	23,385	17,475	.....

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the quarter and six months ended Sept. 30, 1902—Sept. 30 quarter:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	7,839,963	7,795,021	6,632,986
Oper. expenses	5,123,233	4,828,913	3,674,807
Net earnings	2,715,730	2,966,108	2,958,179
Other income	310,000	304,620	287,570
Total income	3,025,730	3,270,728	3,245,749
Charges	1,045,000	979,920	1,047,571
Surplus	2,080,730	2,291,108	2,178,178

For nine months:

Gross earnings	21,926,963	21,485,240	19,361,368
Oper. expenses	14,834,233	13,764,710	11,358,468
Net earnings	7,092,730	7,720,530	8,002,900
Other income	1,190,000	969,420	411,358
Total net	8,282,730	8,690,950	8,417,258
Charges	2,665,000	2,634,420	2,902,358
Surplus	5,617,730	6,055,530	5,511,900

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,184,854	2,106,310	78,544
Oper. expenses	1,281,644	1,117,697	163,947
Net earnings	903,210	988,613	*85,403
Other income	93,938	94,032	*894
Total net	997,148	1,083,245	*86,097
Charges	489,409	506,914	*17,505
Surplus	507,739	576,331	*68,592

*Decrease.

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK to the New York Railroad Commissioner for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	102,212	98,919	3,293
Oper. expenses	86,450	60,246	26,204
Net earnings	15,762	38,673	*22,911
Total income	15,493	38,677	*20,208
Surplus	3,157	23,227	*20,070

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	12,072,403	11,207,297	10,380,506
Operating ex.	8,235,909	7,196,445	6,630,013
Net earnings	3,833,494	4,010,852	3,750,493
Other income	58,008	68,798	44,023
Total income	3,891,502	4,079,650	3,803,516
Charges	2,050,063	2,036,451	2,012,835
Surplus	1,841,400	2,043,199	1,790,681

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	1,040,121	1,005,800	1,357,855
Operating ex.	925,982	1,032,043	845,480
Net earnings	170,139	573,766	512,375
Other income	98,979	63,375	66,715
Total income	269,118	637,141	579,090
Charges	320,247	299,873	285,609
Deficit	51,129	*367,268	293,421

*Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE reports for September—

Gross earnings	568,912	675,334	502,898
Operating ex.	369,924	347,153	317,183
Net earnings	198,988	328,181	185,715
Ratio op. ex.	65.3%	51.4%	67.3%
Gross, 9 months	4,625,596	4,909,448	4,203,617
Operating ex.	3,058,333	2,960,741	2,741,813
Net, 9 months	2,567,263	2,008,707	1,461,804

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for September—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	311,897	231,460	80,437
Ex. and taxes	171,919	149,698	22,821
Net earnings	139,978	82,362	57,616
Surplus	73,187	.....	.....
Gross, 3 mos	725,221	625,596	95,225
Ex. and taxes	481,024	439,061	42,363
Net, 3 months	242,798	188,836	53,862
Charges and rent	189,000	189,388	*388
Bet. and addi	12,620	26,278	*13,640
Surplus	41,169	†26,730	67,899

*Decrease. †Deficit.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	8,007,015	7,100,819	6,367,271
Exp. and taxes	4,962,879	4,544,793	3,860,605
Net earnings	3,044,136	2,556,026	2,496,666
Ratio op. exp	62.0%	64.0%	60.7%
Total income	3,070,556	2,637,317	.....
Charges and rent	1,344,102	1,361,403	.....
Balance	1,726,456	1,275,914	.....
Bet., addit. and equipment	1,994,833	735,064	.....
Deficit	38,377	*490,850	.....
Gross, 3 months	21,786,894	21,029,020	18,092,237
Exp. and taxes	14,261,007	13,264,032	11,672,015
Net 3 months	7,525,687	7,764,988	6,420,272
Total income	7,785,597	8,064,577	.....
Charges and rent	4,011,126	4,025,421	.....
Balance	3,794,471	4,059,156	.....
Bett., addit. and equipment	5,274,269	2,387,133	.....
Deficit, 3 months	1,479,798	*1,672,023	.....

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for October—

Gross earnings	119,367	110,370	108,265
Op. expenses	81,868	75,012	72,116
Net earnings	35,499	34,458	34,149
Charges	22,587	23,050	22,748
Surplus	12,902	11,408	11,401
Gross, 3 months	410,661	410,422	413,983
Op. expenses	306,223	286,319	293,494
Net earnings	105,338	124,104	123,489
Surplus	15,187	31,902	32,469

Abstracts of railroad reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

ROCHESTER & SUBURBAN—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$23,388	$23,790	$402
Op. expenses	13,068	11,889	*1,179
Net earnings	10,290	11,901	1,611
Other income	5,403	4,133	*1,270
Total income	15,693	16,034	341
Fixed charges	6,132	6,237	105
Surplus	9,541	9,777	236
Cash on hand, $2,929; profit and loss surplus, $17,620.			

ALBANY & HUDSON RY. & POWER CO.—

Gross earnings	61,782	59,588	*2,194
Op. expenses	35,555	41,911	6,356
Net earnings	26,227	17,677	*8,550
Other income	9,107	5,007	*4,100
Total income	35,334	22,684	*12,650
Fixed charges	37,185	32,557	*4,628
Deficit	1,851	9,873	8,022
Cash on hand, $1,756; profit and loss surplus, $34,207.			

BENNINGTON & HOOSICK VALLEY—

Gross earnings	11,919	12,947	*1,028
Op. expenses	6,850	7,125	275
Net earnings	5,069	5,822	753
Other income	44	.....	*44
Total income	5,113	5,822	709
Fixed charges	2,446	2,446	.....
Surplus	2,667	3,376	709

*Decrease.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Rumors of Deal Involving Lower Broadway Properties.

ADJOIN THE EMPIRE BUILDING

Sales of Apartment Hotels Near Longacre Square and on Upper Broadway—Day's Results at Auction.

The holdings of the Peter Harmony estate at 63 and 65 Broadway, according to a report current yesterday, have been sold. These two buildings cover a frontage of 79.8 feet on the west side of Broadway, 78 feet south of Rector Street, and extend through to Trinity Place, with a depth of 215 feet. They adjoin on the south the twenty-story Empire Building, owned by the O. B. Potter Trust. This structure has been one of the most successful of the modern buildings in the financial district, and the reported sale of the Harmony estate's plot caused the opinion to be expressed in well-informed circles that the transaction probably foreshadowed an enlargement of the Empire Building.

The present Broadway frontage of the latter is 78 feet, and with the adjoining properties mentioned it would be increased to about 158 feet. Frederick Potter, who is actively in charge of the affairs of the O. B. Potter Trust, is at present in the Adirondacks. His representative in the estate's offices in the Empire Building would neither confirm nor deny yesterday the reported purchase of the Harmony estate's property.

At the offices of P. Harmony's Nephews & Co. it was stated that there had been negotiations for the property, but to inquiries as to the present state of affairs, replies were non-committal.

R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for Harvey J. Lefler, for about $100,000, the new seven-story apartment hotel 112 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Thomas J. McLaughlin has sold the seven-story apartment house on the west side of Broadway, 60 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, on plot 60 by 100.

It was reported yesterday that the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, a lot 33 by 100, had been leased for a term of forty-two years at an annual rental of $25,000, and that a new business structure will be erected on the site. There is now on the lot a four-story dwelling, which was formerly the residence of Dr. C. M. Bell. Mrs. Bell acquired the property in 1870 for $115,000. No confirmation of the report could be obtained yesterday.

A twelve-story apartment hotel will be erected by Gustav A. Kaven at 144 and 146 Madison Avenue, a plot 49.4 by 94.8, to which Mr. Kaven took title yesterday. The operation will involve in the neighborhood of $600,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Walter L. Suydam to an investor the three-story dwelling 146 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16.6 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have resold for Ernest G. Stedman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 42 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5. The price is said to have been about $125,000.

George Nicholas has sold for Blair Ingalls 65 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story English basement dwelling, 18.2 by 100, recently purchased by Mr. Ingalls at auction.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for the estate of Anna M. Harris the four-story dwelling, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, 21.1 by 98.9, and have also leased the house for a term of years.

Henry B. Sire has bought from Caroline T. Newman the four-story dwelling, 61 West Fifty-fourth Street, 12.4 by 100.5. Mr. Sire recently bought the adjoining house, No. 63.

Charles Schmidt has bought the six four-story tenements, 136 to 146 West Fifty-second Street, each 25 by 100.5.

Richard L. Harmer & Co. have sold for a Mr. McFallen the five-story brick flat 173 St. Nicholas Avenue, 22.9 by 100 and irregular.

George W. Oakley has sold for Franklin Brandreth to the Day Star Colored Baptist Church the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for John B. Hagenbuchler the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninth Street, a plot 46.8 by 120. The buyers, J. Kleinfeld and J. Rothfeld, will improve the property.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Augustus Prentice 158 and 160 Orchard Street, five-story front and rear buildings, on plot 50 by 87.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the three six-story buildings 228, 230, and 232 East Eighteenth Street, on plot 80.8 by 102.2.

John Salomon has sold for Rachel Zabetski to Rosa Sapiro the property 36 and 36½ Scammel Street.

The real estate brokerage firm of George R. Read has been incorporated as George R. Read & Co., with a capitalization of $300,000. Mr. Read, W. J. Van Pelt, his partner, and W. J. Kuder, a confidential assistant for several years, are the organizing Directors. The business will be transferred to the corporation on Dec. 1, when the corporate organization will be perfected.

C. K. G. Billings has filed plans for the new dwelling which he will erect on the Fort Washington Ridge Road, at about One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. The house will be one and a half stories in height, with a two-story ornamental tower. Architect Guy Lowell of Boston has estimated its cost at $32,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

211 West Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 19.8 by 100.5, five-story brick single flat; executor's sale, to J. J. Curtis.....$20,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

Jerome Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, extending to Townsend Avenue, 140 by 205.10 by 194.6 by 200, vacant; executor's sale, to Clara Friedman..... 13,200

10 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, W. M. Purdy and another, as trustees..... 23,200

By Vincent A. Ryan.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, 75 by 96.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to G. H. Allison..... 8,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

240 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 408.8 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.10 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Alfred P. Rastell..... 11,200

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Pauline May..... 14,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Odell, reference, 246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 70 feet west of Second Avenue, 18 and 20 respectively, by 98.9, two and four story buildings.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 119 East Nineteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 20 by 100.8, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,563.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Linus A. Gould, referee, 2,321 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 20.11 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 207 to 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 108.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 128.9 by 99.11, eight three-story stone-front dwellings; 1,925 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19.11 by 74, four-story stone-front tenement; 201 and 203 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 74 feet east of Third Avenue, 36 by 100.11, two four-story brick tenements.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John M. Quinn, referee, 304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,358.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 360 feet w of Fifth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.10; C. M. and W. M. Silverman of 1,435 Madison Avenue, owners; Neville & Bagge of 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Fort Washington Road, at about One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 70.4 by 40; C. K. G. Billings of 54 Wall Street, owner; Guy Lowell, Boston, Mass., architect; cost, $32,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 120 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30 by 48; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. E. Levy of 231 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Crotona Avenue, west side, 240 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; A. B. Levy of 231 Broadway, owner; D. E. Levy of 231 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southwest corner of Topping Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 52; James F. Byrnes of 534 Willis Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Ninth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 25 by 14.6; Catherine Cash, Seventh Street, William's Bridge, owner; John Davidson, Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $1,200.

Alterations.

No. 272 Pearl Street, to five-story brick lofts, with store; R. W. and H. W. De Forest of 30 Broad Street, owners; J. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,050.

No. 131 Eldridge Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. and W. Bachrach of 1,187 Lexington Avenue, owners; H. Rockmore of 252 Delancey Street, architect; cost, 1,500.

No. 916 Fifth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; E. J. Bernstein of 230 Rivington Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,585 Madison Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Silverman of 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, achitects; cost, $2,000.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Sixth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 21 by 58; John Salm, Jr., premises, owner; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,700.

White Plains Avenue, northwest corner of Ninth Street, to a two-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 36; Catherine Cash, Seventh Street, William's Bridge, owner; John Davidson of 50 West Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $950.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 12.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 15th St, 106x 25.3; Unionport; Laura Bayles to Inga M. Olsen..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, 997, w s, 16.9x50; Brook Av, 923, w s, 25x80.3x25.2x58.4; Anne J. Daly to Helen M. Daly, (mtg $15,750)..... 1

BROOME ST, 32, n e corner of Goerck St, 25x75; Max Gold to Max Lipman, ½ part.

CONVENT AV, e s, 35.11 ft n of 146th St, 15x50; Edward A. Scott to Kate Fanning, (mtg $7,000,) Ca. G..... 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; John W. Cornish to Stephen M. Anderson, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Charles A. Stein to Henrietta Zoller, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

LOT 480, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Oscar F. Shaw to Laura Bayles, B. & S.

LOT 480, Section A, map of Vyse estate; Laura Bayles to Inga M. Olsen..... 1

LOTS 275 and 276, Second B, No. 2, partition map of William Adee; Georgia A. Allen and another to Alice B. Ten Eyck..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Herman Mendel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, one-fifth part, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Leon S. Mendel to Pincus Lowenfeld, one-tenth part, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Silverson, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Samuel E. Jacobs to Louis J. Marx, 1-10 part, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Joseph E. Fox to Louis J. Marx, 1-5 part, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 141 and 143, w s, 37.6x 87.10; Bertha Jacobs and others, executors, to Louis J. Marx, 2-5 part, (mtg $17,000)..... 13,000

MADISON AV, w s, 49.5 ft s of 123d St, 24.8x94.8; Mary A. Brown, widow, and others to Gustavus A. Kaven..... 100

MADISON AV, 144, w s, 24.8x94.8; City Real Property Investing Company to Gustavus A. Kaven, (mtg $350,000)..... 100

REAR part of Lot 22 B, map No. 2, Olinville, 25x25; John Knewitz and others, executors, to Mary Campbell..... 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 50 ft n from street leading from Robbins Av to Terrace Place, 50x100; Maria Wauer to Mary Tetger, (mtg $3,000)..... 6,100

SHERMAN AV, w s, 32.6 ft n of 163d St, 50x100; John Massimino to Antoinette Petry..... 1

SHERMAN AV, w s, 82.6 ft n of 163d St, 75x100; John Massimino to Antoinette Petry..... 1

STANTON ST, s s, 80 ft e of Bowery, 20.10x50.5x20.10x50.4; Eliza E. Swainson to Eleanor Lee, (mtg $9,900,) B. & S..... 10,600

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 508.9 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; Frederick Grasmuck and wife to Theodore A. Grasmuck, B. & S., ½ part and all title..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 558.9 ft s of 145th St, 50x100, Theodore A. Grasmuck to Frederick Grasmuck, one-half part and all title..... Exch.

TREMONT AV, n s, plot 106, map of East Tremont, 50x188.11x50x190; Sarah E. Moore to Ferdinand C. Bamman..... 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 107.6 ft n of 173d St, 25x157.2x25x157.5; Lawrence McGrath to Annie J. Baumann, (mtg $1,500)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Joseph A. Flynn to Mary E. Wood, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $220,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Henry B. Platt to Mary E. Wood, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $220,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Charles A. Stein to Henrietta Zoller, (mtg $22,500)..... 100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Albert B. Boardman to Mary E. Wood, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $220,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, e s corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Frank H. Platt to Mary E. Wood, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $220,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x125; Edwin Warfield to Mary E. Wood, all title, quitclaim, (mtg $220,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x125; Mary E. Wood, widow, to Edward T. Platt, B. & S..... 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, s s, 100 ft e of Lot 2, map of estate of Harriet Bates; Alfred Brusadelli to Giovanni Lordi and another..... 100

WHITE ST, 127, s s, 21x90.2x21.9x98.7; James S. Barclay and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

WHITE ST, 129, s s, 21.3x75.1x21.3x75.3; Alexander Patton and others to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 14,750

WORTH AV, s s, 90 ft e of Fifth St, 67.10x76.6x67x61; Lawrence McGrath to Annie J. Baumann, (mtg $3,630)..... 1

15TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Morris Jones to Marguerite Barnett, (mtg $20,000)..... 33,500

19TH ST, 47 East, 25x92; Inga M. Olsen to Laura Bayles, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

19TH ST, 426 West, 25x92; Edward A. Scott to Kate Fanning, (mtg $7,500,) Ca. G..... 1

26TH ST, 321 West, 25x98.9; Abraham Stern to Louis J. Marx, all title, (mtg $9,000)..... 1

32D ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Isidore Jackson and another..... 1

35TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft n of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Francis X. O'Connor to Jane McCauley, (mtg $18,000)..... Exch.

48TH ST, 237 West, 20x100.5; Jane McCauley to Julius Jacob, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

52D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.5; George B. McAneny to Charles Schmidt, Jr..... Omitted

72D ST, 427 East, 25x102.3; Ludwig Weinberger to Ignatz Schultz, (mtg $10,500). 1

77TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2x irregular; Sarah Breckenridge and another to Samuel Rose, 1-3 part, (mtg $28,000)..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Jacob Heinrich to Anna Heinrich, ¼, (mtg $15,000)..... Gift.

80TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 78.11x102.2x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Benjamin Light, (mtg $78,000)..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Margaret Wagner to John Clark, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

97TH ST, 212 East, 22x100.11; Giovanni Lordi and others to Alfred Brusadelli, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

98TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; A. H. Elliott, trustee, to Maria T. Higgins, ½ part and all title..... 1

103D ST, s s, 118 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x76x20x77.2; George Gerlach and wife to Lizzie Kilbride..... 100

112TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 19x 100.11; W. A. Mitchell to Charles R. Youngs, quitclaim..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x ½ block; Eleanor A. Queripel to Abraham Ruth..... 1

119TH ST, 311 West, 25x100.11; Antoinette Petry to Anna Hallon, (mtg $22,000)..... 34,500

119TH ST, 311 West, 25x100.11; Anna Hallon to Reinhard H. Luthin, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 58x 100.11; John J. Sperry to City of New York..... 38,100

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 25.3x99.11; Peter J. McCoy to Amelia Lyon and another, joint tenants, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

132D ST, s s, 445 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Hal Bell, referee, to Benjamin Bihn, (mtg $6,000)..... 9,350

136TH ST, s s, 426 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Regina Wehinger to William Schmidt, B. & S..... 1

159TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x99.11; 150th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Laura Bayles to Inga M. Olsen, (mtg $34,000)..... 1

154TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Charles Suker et al. to Frank Acker, one-fifth part..... 1

176TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Morris Av, 15x125; Jessie Adler, widow, to Frederick W. Markus..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 149th St; Samuel B. Ogden to Edwin M. Chennels, 5½ years..... $1,020

DYERS ST, 15, Jasper Alexander to Duck, Won & Co., 5 years 5½ months..... 720

LENOX AV, 582; Ray Finn and another to Christian Kelsten, 4 years 6 months..... 1,020

RIVINGTON ST, 149; Marx Hamerschlag to Jacob Rosenberg, 3 years 7 months..... 1,225

WEBSTER AV, 1,922; New York Beer and Liquor Dealers' Distributing Association to Charles H. Linnell, 5 years..... 1,800

2D AV, 816, s w corner of 50th St; 125 East 50th St; Benjah H. Redman to August Finck, 5 years..... 4,300

4TH ST, 162 West; Annie C. B. Foster to Annie C. Spencer, 5 years..... 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, Elmer A., to George A. Meyer, trustee; 126th St, n s, 86 w e of 6th Av; Consol. Coupon, 3 years..... $6,000

ANDERSON, Stephen M., and another to John W. Cromwell, Fourth Avenue, s e corner 132d St and Fourth Av, 3 years..... 11,000

AUTEN, Mary A., to Male Winterbottom; 12th St, 347 West, due April 20, 1906..... 600

BAMMAN, Ferdinand C., to Phebe A. Brenner; Tremont Av, n s, being plot 106, map of East Tremont, 2 years..... 5,000

BLOCK, Henry M., and others to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 613 East 6th St, due April 30, 1906..... 28,000

BRUSADELLI, Alfred, to Giovanni Lordi and another; 212 East 97th St, (mtg $6,000,) 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,200

CRAWFORD, Joseph E., to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; 4th St, w s, being lot 31, map of Briggs estate at William's Bridge; also Brigg's Av, n s, being Lot 36 of same map, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,550

FETZER, Mary, and another, to Charles A. Furhman; 149th St, s w sp, 125 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 years..... 2,700

FITZER, Mary, to Marie Waner; Robbins Av, w s, 50 ft n from street leading from Robbins Av to Terrace Place, 1 year..... 500

FREEDMAN, Joseph, to Barnett Friedman; Cherry St, 229 and 231, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

FREIMAN, Louis J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Rivington St, n s, 40.8 ft w of Willett St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

FRESHER, Anton, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 33d St, 337 East, one year, 4 per cent..... 1,000

FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Lewis A. London; 6th St, s s, 268 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 25,000

GATES, Charles L., and another, executors and trustees, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 160 East 125th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 6,000

HALLON, Anna, to Joseph Putzel;

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.

Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.

Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.

Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator, and uniformed service.

RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

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THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Cars Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.

2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 spacious rooms for refined tastes, opposite St. John's Cathedral, Columbia University, &c. Rent, $1,080 to $1,400.

5-6-7-8 large rooms beautifully finished, entirely modern, one block of Riverside Drive. Superintendent. Rent, $480-$1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.

Separate telephones, refrigeration, and electric lifts under leases; exceptional ventilation, location, and plans; liveried attendants; cars at doors; individual management.

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ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

CLEMENT COURT
N. W. COR. 110TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENT HOUSE.

Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.

RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.

C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734-79.

"THE ANTOINETTES,"
43 to 53 E. 58th St.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Park Av., 58th St., and 59th St., near Madison Av.; fireproof apartments from 6 to 8 rooms and hotel accommodations from 1 to 7 rooms; apartments for housekeeping from $1,200 to $1,800; restaurant accommodations; 10 minutes from the atres and dry goods district. Inquire on premises.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

54 EAST 59TH ST.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; southern exposure; up to date; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.

HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

61-69 EAST 86th
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE, Pamphlet on application.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.

One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; being thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 West 31st. 1,200 apartments to let, $420 to $7,200; selected lists sent free; give size, price, location desired.

A New Elevator Apartment House.
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs.; 4 and 5 large light rooms and bath. Rents, $32 and $40.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $35.
PAUL B. PUGE, OWNER.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; heat, $48. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

12 WEST 18TH ST.
Apartment—Very desirable; fourth floor; fireproof.

Sunny apartment, eight and nine rooms; bath, elevator, every convenience; reasonable. 127 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

10 West 28th St.—Apartments, new, 4 rooms and bath, $45 month; splendid central location.

To Let—Apartment 2,155 7th Av., 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $22.00. Apply janitor.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Desirable furnished house, West 11th St.; 12 rooms, bath; rent, season, $1,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A—House, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

$750 Oh—Elegant 12-room, stone-front dwelling [illegible]

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RICHARD H. EWART, plaintiff, against THE FRIENDLY AID SOCIETY, and others, defendants.

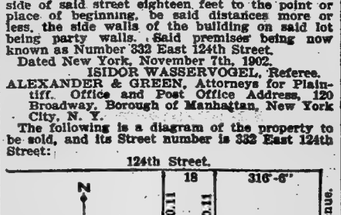
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1902, and duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of June, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of said City and County of New York, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street distant seventy (70) feet westerly along the same, from the point of intersection thereof with the westerly side of Second Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches and to the centre line of the block between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-third Streets, and running thence westerly and parallel with said southerly side of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet, and running thence northerly again parallel with said westerly side of said Second Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches, and to said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street, and running thence easterly and along said southerly line of said Thirty-fourth Street twenty-two (22) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, October 20th, 1902.
SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

ELLIOT & S. SIDNEY SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 248 East Thirty-fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the two mortgage liens to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,623.72, with interest thereon from the 7th day of June, 1902, together with the disbursements and allowances and costs amounting to $361.84, with interest thereon from the 26th day of June, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The premises are to be sold subject to six prior mortgages amounting to approximately $16,000.00, with interest upon $10,000 thereof since July 23d, 1902, and upon $6,000 thereof from July 23d, 1901.

Also subject to all unpaid taxes thereon since 1896, the approximate aggregate amount of which is $1,792.13, and interest.

Subject also to a certain agreement entered into on or about the twenty-ninth day of March, 1864, between one Ida Dienst and the Manhattan Railway Company and the New York Elevated Railroad Company.

Dated, New York, October 20, 1902.
SYLVAN BIER, Referee.

o22-2aw3wW&Sa&n13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen feet six inches west of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running south parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet; thence north parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence east along the south side of said street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be said distances more or less, the side walls of the building on said lot being party walls. Said premises being now known as Number 332 East 124th Street.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1902.
ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its Street number is 332 East 124th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Five Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 08-100 Dollars, ($5,238.08,) with interest from the 30th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to One Hundred and Forty-five and 37-100 Dollars, ($145.37,) with interest from the 8th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Hundred Eighty-two and 63-100 Dollars ($282.63) and interest.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.
n10-2aw3wM&Th&d1

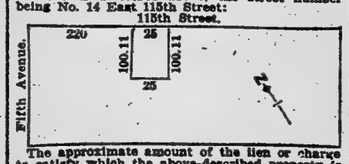
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS V. EBERT, Plaintiff, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty (220) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; the westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.
HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 14 East 115th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,062.53, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $376, with interest from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,150 and interest.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.
n3-2aw3wW&Th&n24

Surrogate Notices.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 13th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. BARTINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Referees' Notices.

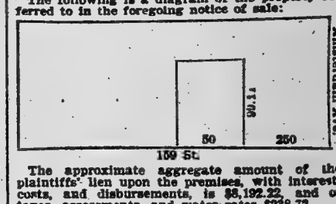
139TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,192.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates $238.72.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n3-2aw3wM&Th&n24

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.

ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-1aw6mTh.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au7-1awdmTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902. ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City.
jy31-1aw6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 300 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.

JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 90 State Street, Albany, New York.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES HENRY FLETCHER, alleged bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the goods of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of manufactured millinery goods, manufactured costumes, and articles of ladies' wear, dry goods suitable for a ladies' tailoring establishment, and fixtures, now on the premises at No. 534 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, are offered for sale by the receiver herein. The said stock may be inspected (subject to reasonable regulations as to handling fine costumes and delicate fabrics) on the said premises on November 15th and 17th, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Written bids may be submitted to the Receiver, undersigned, on the premises, 534 Fifth Avenue, on or before November 18th, at 10 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Bids may be offered for:

1. The entire stock and fixtures of the bankrupt; or,
2. For the fixtures separately; or,
3. For the manufactured hats and bonnets separately; or,
4. For the manufactured costumes and garments separately; or,
5. For piece goods, trimmings, laces, and dry goods generally, separately.

Each bid must correspond to one of the above classes, and be accompanied by a deposit of at least 10% of the amount bid. — Receiver reserves the right to reject all or any bids, and all bids accepted by him are subject to confirmation by the Court. If the Receiver rejects all bids, or all bids for any separate portion of the stock, or for the fixtures, the portion remaining unsold will be sold at public auction on said premises on November 21st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer in bankruptcy.—Dated November 13th, 1902.

CHARLES M. HOUGH, Receiver.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 4,987.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL LOBENTHAL and LEVI LOBENTHAL, individually, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal, individually, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal, individually, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 12, 1902.

NO. 5,376.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. WILLIS and JULIUS T. STAPLES, composing firm of Willis & Staples, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William F. Willis and Julius T. Staples, composing firm of Willis & Staples, of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said William F. Willis and Julius T. Saples, composing firm of Willis & Staples, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 11th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN ROTHSTEIN, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell, Saturday, November 15th, 1902, 10 A. M., at 36-38 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, &c. At 11 A. M. at 47 Leonard Street, assets consisting of textile materials, &c. Order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver. DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. 120th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St.
Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
Stenography and Typewriting
542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St., Marcus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Reopens Oct. 1st.
Established in 1816.
176 West 73d St., Sherman Square.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
18 and 15 West 56th Street.
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

THE MISSES WREAKS
Primary, Intermediate, and Special College-Preparatory classes. Parlor boarders for Art and Music. Reopens Oct. 2. 12 East 73d St.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH.
53 West 45th Street.

THE MERINGTON SCHOOL,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
902 West End Ave.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
282 West 85th St., c. West End Ave. and Annex.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, 52 E. 30th St. Repons Oct. 2d. Kindergarten. French a specialty.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

CHURCH CHOIR POSITIONS
can be obtained by singers or organists by enrolling with Townsend H. Fellows Co., Choir Exchange, 10 Carnegie Hall. NO COMMISSIONS.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 125th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of Gold-filled Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 180 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. E. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rapsch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

Oriental antique rugs, large and small; table and cushion silk covers; brought by Persian family; cheap; wholesale or retail; write. Call evenings or Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Kalayjian, 319 East 83d St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 381 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes, $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; reputable. Call Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 6th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—JOHN J. HALSTEAD, Pearson Halstead, and James W. Halstead, as trustees under the last will and testament of Pearson S. Halstead, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS FELDMAN, Samuel Sherofsky, Nathan Stimmel, and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant, and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane";) Marcus Nathan, August Hausmann and Maria Hausmann, his wife; Paul Janowsky and Lote Janowsky, his wife; Simon Hayes and Annie Hayes, his wife; Harris Cohen and Fannie Cohen, his wife; Harris Fernberg and Rosa Fernberg, his wife; Joseph Glaser and Cilla Glaser, his wife, and Michael Walther, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6, 1902.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address No. 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants: Nathan Stimmel and "Jane" Stimmel, his wife, (of whose Christian name the plaintiffs are ignorant and who is therefore designated by the fictitious name of "Jane":)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Dated October 15, 1902.
o15-1aw6mTh

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Notice of intention to render account.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, that the undersigned, the temporary receiver and the permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will render a full, accurate, and final account of all its proceedings as such temporary receiver and as such permanent receiver, on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1902, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver, 59 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver and Permanent Receiver, 52 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n13-1awtuTh

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, notice is hereby given that all creditors of AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY shall present their claims against it to John A. Miller, one of its receivers, at his office, No. 763 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, within three months from October 28th, 1902, (or if any such creditors be residents of the Southern District of New York, then at their option to R. Lindsay Coleman, one of the ancillary receivers of said defendant, at his office in the Park Row Building, Manhattan, New York City,) and in default of such presentation shall be barred of recovery.

Auction Sales.

As per adjournment from November 3d, 1902, Robert C. Shephard, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, at his office, No. 150 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City, to-day, November 13th, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, about 125 uncollectible book accounts due the assigned estate of the Wilbur B. Ketcham Company, aggregating $450. By order of W. L. Mershon, Assignee.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 385 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash. Mahlan, Bookman, 1 William St. Tele-6121—Broad.

Machinery.

Boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, centrifugal; miscellaneous machinery, locomobile engines; everything. Maslins, 105 First St., Jersey City.

Pianos and Organs.

All cars transfer to Bloomingdales
3d Av., 59th to 60th Sts.

Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.
They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson	$155
Harmony	$175
Richardson	$195
Milton	$225
Burnham	$175
Ricca	$200

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only

$5 Per Month.

No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO,
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B

GEN. MOLINEUX GIVES THANKS TO FRIENDS

Says He Does Not Deserve Special Credit for Faith in His Son.

Justice Lambert Says He Will Not Discuss Cornish's Criticism as He May Have to Preside at His Trial.

Roland B. Molineux spent a quiet day yesterday at the home of his father, 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Only intimate friends of the family were admitted to the house, and there were few of these. Two policemen were on guard in the block to protect the home from intruders. Gen. Molineux in the evening gave out the following statement:

"In view of the innumerable acts and expressions of kindness to my son Roland, to my family, and to myself, which it is a physical impossibility for me to acknowledge promptly in person, I am constrained to take this means of expressing my heartfelt gratitude for these manifestations of good-will.

"From the beginning I have firmly believed in the innocence of my son. In this belief his friends have as firmly joined, and it has been my strongest support to know that those who knew my son best, believed most implicitly in his innocence.

"The Wardens and other officials of the prisons both in New York and Sing Sing, where he spent so many weary days, from Mr. Collins, the Superintendent of State Prisons, to every watchman and keeper, have shown at all times the greatest consideration and courtesy to my son and to all the members of my family. None of us has asked or expected any unusual favor or privilege. The officials have kept strictly within their several duties as prescribed by law and the prison rules, but within the limits of those duties they have been most kind, and we shall never forget that kindness in such an hour of trouble.

"The police officials have most efficiently and kindly protected my family from the annoyance of well-meaning but sometimes injudicious visitors, and have enabled me to preserve the privacy of my home. They have shown me every proper courtesy, and I wish to extend to them my hearty thanks.

"To my counsel, who have so nobly and skillfully fought the battle of my son throughout his troubles, my gratitude is due, and it is theirs, in full measure, pressed down and overflowing. I have grown to regard them as my warm friends, as well as my attorneys, and I need say nothing more except to express my complete satisfaction with their conduct of my son's affairs.

"For the very many friends, some of them of long standing and some of whom I have learned to know during these past four years, I feel the warmest and most cordial gratitude. It will please them to know that their kind words and sympathetic letters, coming as they have, from every State in the Union, and also from abroad, have served to strengthen and support us all.

"As for myself, I have only done my best for my son, whom I knew to be unjustly charged with a terrible crime, and I do not deserve the credit which some of my friends are so kind as to give me. I have done only that which any man worthy of the name would do under like circumstances."

The man who had just been released after nearly four years in jail, took advantage of his freedom yesterday long enough to slip out of the house for a couple of hours just after luncheon. He took a long walk just for the exercise.

It was reported that Molineux had disposed of two plays to a dramatic manager—plays he had written while in prison. Neither of the plays had anything to do with his case, but were written simply as a method of passing the tedious hours. It is said they will be produced next season. Molineux himself would say nothing about them.

The acquitted man has made no definite plans for the future, members of his family say. He is now thirty-six years old, and it is regarded as a little late for him to attempt any other line of business than that in which he was engaged when he was accused—the making of dry colors. Gen. H. L. Molineux, the father, said yesterday that Roland would have no difficulty in obtaining employment. In any event, he will remain in New York.

There was considerable discussion over the attack, as reported yesterday, made by Harry S. Cornish against Justice John S. Lambert and Bartow F. Weeks, one of Molineux's counsel. Cornish is reported to have said that Justice Lambert made an excellent counsel for the defense in his trial of the case. Cornish also charged Mr. Weeks with having instigated Molineux's alleged crime by bringing the Wefers letter to the attention of Molineux.

Justice Lambert was still at the Hoffman House yesterday. He said that he would not dignify Cornish's attack with a reply.

"Of course, if the matter were brought to my attention officially," said the Justice, "it might be different. But it would be unbecoming in me to say anything, especially as I might be called upon to preside over a trial of Cornish for this crime. Mr. Black had a perfect right to make his accusation of Cornish, and any lawyer would have been able to present to the court quite as much legal evidence against Cornish as appeared against Molineux in the trial of this case."

Justice Lambert said his stay in the city had been extremely pleasant. He said that he deserved no special commendation for the manner of conducting this case, as there were, a dozen up-State Judges he knew whose methods would have been similar to his.

Mr. Weeks said yesterday that he would not make any reply to Cornish's charge—that a "man of Cornish's character scarcely needed notice" from him. He said that the counsel for the defense of Molineux would take no proceedings against Cornish and that their relationship with him ended with the trial of the case.

"We demand no blood," said Mr. Weeks. "It was necessary, as a part of our defense to point out the likelihood of Cornish's having committed this crime, but we shall not urge the District Attorney to take any action in the matter. We shall lay no evidence before him and shall not mention the subject again officially."

Many telegrams from friends and persons unknown to the lawyers in all parts of the country were received by ex-Gov. Black and his associate counsel yesterday, congratulating them upon the result of the trial. A quantity of telegrams, letters, flowers, and other remembrances were also delivered to the Molineux home in Newark. Gen. Molineux said that he never before realized how many friends he had.

The General and his two sons, Cecil and Leslie, left the home early yesterday morning, and went to their business establishments. Gen. Molineux found a royal welcome awaiting him at the store of the F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Company, of which firm he is a member. He remained there only a short time, however, going later to the offices of Weeks, Battle, and Marshall.

Mrs. Ronald B. Molineux left the family home yesterday morning and drove over to the Murray Hill Hotel, where she has staid for several weeks past. She gave up her room there, and returned to the Fort Greene Place house, where she will remain with her husband. All disagreements between young Mrs. Molineux and her mother-in-law, it is said, have been settled.

District Attorney Jerome refused yesterday to make any comment upon the Molineux verdict or trial. He said he had given strict orders that no member of his staff should say anything.

Capt. Titus, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said that his department was not making any further efforts to find out who really murdered Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. Harry S. Cornish says he may issue a statement with reference to the case within a few days.

BUCHANAN JURY DISAGREES.

Fourth Trial of Contest for Physician's Estate Will Be Necessary.

Mrs. Margaret Buchanan's third suit to upset the will of her husband, Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who left the bulk of his estate to a Mrs. Foster, resulted yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. Dr. Buchanan died in 1896, and his estate was valued at $200,000. It was about 1887 that the doctor's disagreement with his wife and daughters was followed by his friendship with Mrs. Foster. Since his death Mrs. Foster has married an Englishman, and now lives abroad.

After the jury had announced its disagreement D. A. MacIntyre, counsel for Mrs. Buchanan, asked that the case be tried again as soon as possible, and Justice Giegerich restored it to the calendar.

Nervous?

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

quiets and strengthens the nerves, allaying their weakened and irritated condition, which causes wakefulness, nervousness and exhaustion. It improves the appetite, cures stomach ailments and induces refreshing sleep. Insist on having

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

PERIL OF FIRE ALONG THE SUBWAY ROUTE

Commissioner Sturgis Seeks to Have His Authority Defined.

Fire Marshal Finds Fatal Blaze in The Times Building Due to Sheathing Used by Contractors.

Corporation Counsel Rives has been asked by Fire Commissioner Sturgis for an opinion relative to the powers of the latter in determining the quality of the sheathing of inclosures and partitions used by contractors where excavations make apertures in buildings necessary. Fire Marshal Freel in a letter to Commissioner Sturgis contends that the sheathing used by the subway contractors under THE NEW YORK TIMES Building was highly dangerous. His communication was as follows:

"I respectfully report, that at 3:40 o'clock P. M. on Saturday last, the 8th inst., a fire occurred in the vault of THE TIMES Building, Park Row, Spruce, and Nassau Streets, as a result of which four employes of the mailing department, who were at work in the mailing room, which is located in the basement of the building, were overcome by smoke and rendered unconscious. They were subsequently taken to the outer air and transferred to hospitals, where two of them died without regaining consciousness, and the remaining two are at present suffering from the result of inhalation of smoke.

"The fire originated in the vault under the sidewalk used as a press room, a portion of which was cut off by wooden partition, covered on the press room side with roofing felt, which partition ran from the floor level to the top of the vault. The partition was erected by the contractors who were building the rapid transit tunnel, and was intended to fence the press room off from that part of the vault through which the tunnel was to run. At the time of the fire some workmen of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company were engaged in water-proofing the side and top of the tunnel. Illumination was furnished by some banjo gasolene lamps, one of which had been hanging in a corner against the wooden partition. Immediately underneath where the gasolene lamp was hung there was some bagging and an opening in the partition, looking into the press room, that extended from the floor level to the height of between three and four feet, the opening being twelve inches wide. That opening was covered temporarily with a piece of muslin sheeting.

"The fire was caused by some burning oil sputtering from one of the banjo lamps and falling unobserved on the bagging just underneath, which caught fire and in turn set fire to the muslin sheeting. Just at that point there was a break or aperture in the vault wall that led to the outer shaft openings, through which a strong current of air passed. The current of air caused the fire to blow through the opening in the wood partition and set fire to the roofing felt sheathing on the press room side. The tar paper ignited and burned rapidly, throwing off a dense, heavy, suffocating smoke, which made it necessary to abandon the building and caused the loss of life spoken of above.

"I would respectfully report, therefore, that the fire was caused by sputtering of burning oil from a gasolene lamp which was being used by the contractors on the rapid transit tunnel, and would further report that in my opinion the sheathing of inclosures of that character with tar felt paper inside of buildings along the line of the rapid transit tunnel is highly dangerous and is a menace to the safety of human life, and would respectfully ask that the Corporation Counsel be communicated with and his opinion requested as to the powers of our department in the premises."

Mr. Rives said yesterday afternoon that he had not yet examined the question, but would go into it thoroughly and report to Commissioner Sturgis at the earliest practicable moment.

LEGAL NOTES.

INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE IN A WILL CASE.—A judgment of the Supreme Court, dismissing the action brought by Annie Spindler to set aside the probate of the will of her brother, John Hamilton, on the ground that the execution of the instrument was produced by undue influence exerted by Mary E. Gibson, has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Hamilton was sixty years old at the time of his death, and left, besides his sister, a widow. He had separated from his wife in 1898 on account of his infatuation with the defendant. The assertion of Mrs. Spindler that her brother was of a weak mind, and, therefore, easily subject to undue influence, was substantiated, so it was contended, by the fact that he abandoned his wife and sister and gave his property to a stranger. The Appellate tribunal, however, while ordering a reversal on technical grounds, finds against Mrs. Spindler's contention. Justice O'Brien, for the court, says that it appears from the plaintiff's own evidence that her brother was strong minded and able to understand and attend to his own affairs, and that this ability continued even after he became fatally ill. The trial Justice refused to allow Mr. Spindler, the plaintiff's husband, to testify to conversations with the deceased just prior to his death, on the ground that the witness was incompetent to give such evidence because he was interested in the event. Mr. Spindler, the trial Justice held, in the event of the will being set aside, would be a tenant by courtesy in the property his wife would get. Justice O'Brien holds that that was not a sufficient reason, because now, by statute, a wife is permitted to dispose of her interest in lands without the consent of her husband.

***

RIGHT TO LIGHT AND AIR.—In the case of Stevens vs. Salomon, Justice Steckler yesterday granted an injunction restraining the defendant, who was erecting an extension to the rear of the building 19 West Forty-second Street, thereby shutting off light and air from the windows. The plaintiff was a tenant of the building before it was purchased by the defendant in August last. Salomon collected rent for September and October, and in the latter month leased the premises to plaintiff for three years and six months from Nov. 1. Justice Steckler said in part: "When the lease was made there was no structure in the yard interfering with the light and air coming into plaintiff's rear room. Although it does not appear that the plaintiff had a right of access to the yard, the light passing into the windows from the yard was essential to the beneficial use of the premises. The evidence establishes that at the time the lease was made it was the intention of the parties that plaintiff should have such use of the premises. To the extent of the light and air coming from the yard into the rear room the plaintiff was therefore entitled to an easement in the yard, and an attempt to change the condition of affairs to her detriment may be defeated by an injunction."

***

PARTICULARS IN SLANDER SUIT.—The Appellate Division has rendered a decision holding that the Special Term of the Supreme Court was right in granting an order requiring the plaintiff in a slander suit brought by William Payten Mason against Charles W. Clark to furnish a bill of particulars, specifying the name or names of the person or persons in whose presence he asserts the alleged slanderous words sued on were uttered. The court says that to prevent surprise at the trial, it is necessary for the defendant to know the exact time and place of the persons in whose presence the alleged slander was spoken, because the complaint only alleges that the words were spoken in the presence of "divers persons." The plaintiff can still prove his cause of action, the court adds, even if it should appear that there were others present than those he may mention in the bill of particulars.

THE ORCHESTRELLE

In the sweetness and variety of its tonal qualities the Orchestrelle is unequaled by any other musical instrument. Its tones are wonderfully imitative of the strings, woods and brasses of the orchestra. It is the only instrument capable of affording a satisfactory reproduction of symphonic and operatic music. It has been aptly called "The Home Orchestra."

OFFERS THE ONLY PRACTICAL MEANS

To master the Orchestrelle a slight familiarity with the instrument and a little pleasurable practice is required. A few days, a week at most, is sufficient to make the novice a good performer.

PADEREWSKI SAYS!

The Orchestrelle combines all the effects which can be produced by the most skillful manipulation of a grand organ with those of an orchestra.

Prices from $600 to $2500.

The Aeolian Company
Aeolian Hall, Fifth Ave. near 34th St.
New York.



Overcoat tips—to put you on the inside.

What sort of materials and colors are good? Rough finished cloths, blacks and grays, with a sprinkling of browns and plaids.

What shapes? Full long and medium lengths; skirted paddocks, and belt-back tourists.

What will a really good overcoat cost? $16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Notice to the Public.

Bass & Co. will be grateful if the public communicate with them when they have reason to suspect the genuineness of ale supplied either as "Bottled Bass" or "Draught Bass," and Bass & Co. hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who is detected selling as "Bass" (whether in bottle or on draught) ale which is not of their manufacture.



THE BEST LIVERY

Absolutely correct, ready or to order.

In all our Great Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

NO ONE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR FIREWORKS DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury Gives Verdict Freeing Pain Company Employes—Recommends Prohibition of Bombs in the City.

Responsibility for the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square, which has caused fourteen deaths, was not determined by the Coroner's jury in a verdict returned yesterday. It was declared that the cause of the explosion was not known to the jury, therefore no person or persons could be held responsible. John C. Craig, the foreman in charge of the display, and John Lamantia, employed by the Pain Manufacturing Company, were discharged from custody. The jury's report ended as follows:

"We recommend that the explosion of fireworks known as 'bombs' shall be prohibited at all times in the streets and public squares of the City of New York."

Coroner Scholer was not pleased with the verdict.

"I firmly believed," said he, "that from the evidence it would have been possible for the jury to say definitely with what person, persons, or body the responsibility lay."

In his charge to the jury the Coroner plainly indicated his belief that the jury could place the blame.

Two of the persons injured at the explosion are in a serious condition in Bellevue Hospital. They are Frank O'Connor, seventeen years old, of 50 East Houston Street, and James Peebles, 22 years old, colored, of 91 Clinton Place. Both have fractured skulls. Twenty of the injured are still in Bellevue Hospital.

Kugler's

Take pleasure in announcing to their Patrons

THE OPENING

of their New Store at

808 FIFTH AVENUE,

Few Doors North of 62d St.

Saturday, November 15th.

If you've had trouble with bulging-front shirts, here's an end to it—the patent tab bosom shirt we make. Dealers sell them. "Cluett" brand.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK

The Best Shoe

Acknowledged to be the representative American Shoe, possessing all the qualities demanded by the American purchaser,—who is a connoisseur above all things of correct and pleasing footwear.

Ladies' .....3.50 per pair
Misses' .....3.00 " "
Children's .....2.50 " "

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Imported Dresses on sale, at reduced prices.

Morning, reception, theatre and ball gowns made to order.

Tailor-made dresses and riding habits.
Travelling and driving coats.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of Corsets.

Straight front Corsets,—made of white coutil, with extended dip hip.

Stocking supporters attached.

Sizes 19 to 30 inches.

1.95 per pair,
value 3.25.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Upholstery Dep't.
4th floor.

French and Saxony Velour Portieres,—reversible,—new border designs.
22.50, 24.50 and 35.00 per pair.

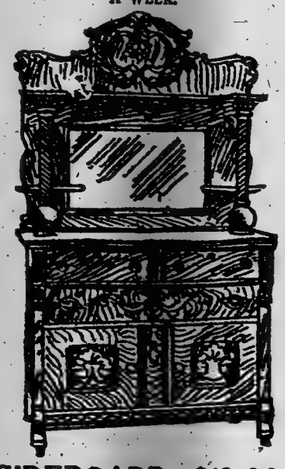
About 400 pairs, corded Arabian lace curtains. Full size.
4.00, 5.00 and 6.50 per pair.

Sash curtains to match.
2.50 to 4.50

English Art Taffetas and Cretonnes.

Twenty-third Street.

One Dollar
A WEEK.



SIDEBOARD, $12.98.

Quartered oak, hand carved, one drawer lined with velvet, swell front, French plate mirror.

T. KELLY,
263 Sixth Ave.
Near 17th St.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

James McCreery & Co.

House Gowns
3d Floor.

Ladies' breakfast robes, made of albatross, trimmed with lace.
20.00

Accordeon pleated negligees, trimmed with lace.
20.00

Japanese, quilted silk, lounging robes, plain or embroidered.
12.75 and 14.75

Plain or figured, French Flannel Kimonas, trimmed with ribbon.
7.50

Plain or striped eider down robes.
4.50, 3.75 and 2.95

Twenty-third Street.



All bluffs are dangerous—our advice—look before you leap.

Temper trying, to find you paid too much for the wrong Overcoat. No chance here. Custom-work not more elegant than our "swell" styles. Master tailors shape and build every Overcoat here, from $12.00 to $40.00.

Notice to good dressers. Stylish Suits, $12.00 to $28.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. New Chambers.

O'Neill's

Magnificent Costumes and Smart White Coats

For Horse Show Week

at concessions in prices which make them now actually less than what they cost to land.



Costume of Cloth (Biscuit) from Paquin, formerly $447.50,
Now $297.00

Costume of Cloth (grey) from Doucet, formerly $359.00,
Now $245.00

Costume of Cloth, Velvet and Fur by Gustave Beer, formerly $395.00,
Now $245.00

And several other elegant designs by Paquin, Masson, Tampler et Cie, etc., that have been reduced in price more than one-third for this occasion.

ALSO

New York Fine Costumes, copies of Parisian models of Crepe de Chine, Lace, Cloth and Velvet, at equally great concessions from original prices.

VELVET COSTUME with Lace and Sequins (Doucet Model) formerly $145.00. now **$97.50**

CREPE DE CHENE Costume, trimmed with lace (Gustave Beer Model) formerly $79.50 **$59.00**

RICH BLACK LACE COSTUME, elegantly trimmed with White Lace and Pearls, formerly $255, now **$197.50**

And Fifty other beautiful Costumes similarly reduced.

Smart White Coats

Broadcloth, lined with satin, (Paquin Model)
Military Coats, (Masson Model)
Collarless Coats, (Miller Model)
at $25.00, $35.00 and $47.50.

Formerly one-third more.

Stunning Hats

For the Horse Show

For next week's great social function we are making a special showing of imported Model Hats, supplemented by many exquisite creations produced in our own workrooms—Beaver, Fur and Foliage effects predominate.



Charming designs in Handsome Toques trimmed with rich furs—Squirrel, Ermine and mink combined with drapings of Lace, Chiffon and elegant ostrich plumes.

All told, the most impressive gathering of Swell Trimmed Millinery that has ever been assembled in any one house on Sixth Avenue.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Stern Brothers

An unusually attractive display of
Trimmed Millinery Second Floor
New Importations of Paris Models
Also Original Designs
For Street and Evening Wear
West Twenty-third Street

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
AXMINSTERS, 95 PER YD.
(Reduced from $1.25.)

Rich designs and colorings—specially adapted for Parlors and Libraries.

PARLOR FURNITURE—3 and 5 Piece Suites—Mahogany and Mahogany Finish, some inlaid, others plain; also many odd pieces, all at lowest prices.

"LONG CREDIT" places a comfortably furnished home within reach of all.

CASH or CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.
Knox Hats
ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

Going to the Horse Show?

OF COURSE.

A Timely Article by a Specialist on Horses in the

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ORDERS A WAGE ADVANCE

Ten Per Cent. Increase to About 100,000 Persons.

Voluntary Raise in Rate Because of the Company's Prosperity—Difference of $7,200,000 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The following notice was posted to-day in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: "Taking effect Nov. 1, 1902, an advance of 10 per cent. will be made in the wages of all employes permanently in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburg, who are now earnings less than $200 per month."

This order will affect about 100,000 men, and was due to the suggestion of President A. J. Cassatt. He announced his plan at the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the railroad on Wednesday. It was adopted without discussion, and ordered enforced immediately. The Directors had not been previously advised of Mr. Cassatt's plans, but they gave prompt acquiescence to all that he recommended.

It is reliably reported that Mr. Cassatt's statement to the board was about as follows:

"The country is passing through an unexampled period of prosperity, and, as far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned, this prosperity is bound to continue for at least two years, if contracts are kept. It is time that our employes be given a share in this prosperity. All the railroads in the United States and all employers of labor are contemplating an advance in wages. The cost of living has increased 20 to 25 per cent., but wages have not increased accordingly.

"This movement is bound to come, and the Pennsylvania may as well lead as follow. We have more business offered than we can handle, and can't see our way out of that difficulty unless we keep our men loyal to the company and help them while they help us. I therefore recommend a flat increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and advise that this announcement be made to the employes first and to the public later."

On June 30, 1902, the Pennsylvania had in its employ in lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, 94,885 men. That number has been largely increased since that date on account of the great congestion of traffic along the lines, and it was said at General Manager Hutchinson's office to-day that the number of men affected by the order would probably reach 105,000.

The added cost to the company probably will be $600,000 a month, or $7,200,000 a year.

POKER PLAYED ON A LOG.

Jackpot of $200 Seized by a Bogus Marshal, Who Marched Players from Fort Lee Woods.

Mayor Burns of Fort Lee is investigating a complaint in which appear particulars of a poker game on a log in the Fort Lee woods, and the seizure of a jackpot of $200 by somebody who pretended to be, as alleged, a Marshal. Two of the men who undertook to "buck the tiger" in the woods are wealthy men, who are on a visit from Florida. Mayor Burns refuses to make public their names. One of the players told the following story to the Mayor:

"We were standing in front of Grant's Tomb when a stranger stepped up and asked for a light. I gave him a match, and the three of us got into a conversation. We walked along, and finally the stranger suggested that we go across the ferry at Manhattan Street to see the new park at Granwood. Not having any special place to go, we accepted the man's invitation and across the ferry we went. We took a trolley car to the park and walked around for fully half an hour. Two men came along while we were sitting on a bench. They sat down also, and soon we were all talking. The five of us in a little while left the park and strolled toward the woods.

"As it was a fine day we sat down on a log, and one of the strangers suggested a game of poker. We said we would play, and a game was started on a log. At first my friend and I won, and finally there was a big jackpot, with over $200 on the log. we were more or less excited. I opened the pot, and at that moment a man stepped from behind a tree. He had a revolver and showed a Marshal's badge. 'All five of you are under arrest,' he said.

"Before we got over the surprise, the Marshal scooped the $200 off the log and told us to march ahead of him. We walked ahead of him as he ordered. When we got to the park again he told us to stay where we were until he returned, as he was going to see if the Justice was at home. As soon as he left, the three strangers who were with us said they were going to vamoose, and started toward Fort Lee. We went to a nearby hotel and told the bartender what had happened. He told us to go to Mayor Burns, and we did so. Now we look to the police to find the bogus Marshal."

The vicinity has been the scene of several swindles, the victims having been strangers who were induced to cross by the ferry.

TO FIND LOVERS' BODIES.

Arrangements Made to Grapple in Hudson River for Couple Missing from Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Arrangements have been made to grapple in the Hudson River opposite Hyde Park tomorrow night for the bodies of James Waters and his sweetheart, Miss Kittie McLaughlin, who drove away from here nearly three weeks ago and have not been seen since.

Dr. Stanbrough has identified a blanket which the couple had in his wagon as his property. Mr. Waters had the doctor's horse and wagon when he was last seen. The blanket was found a mile above Hyde Park by Joseph Terpenning, a towerman on the Hudson River Railroad.

Every clue that has been followed up locating the young people in different places has failed, and the authorities now regard it as almost certain that the horse ran away and dragged them into the river, drowning them.

PARROT IN DIVORCE CASE.

Rochester Woman Alleges in Plea Husband Taught Bird to Swear.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—In entering a complaint for separation from her husband, one of the charges made by Mrs. Lottie E. Schultz is that he taught her parrot to swear, although there are numerous charges of cruelty and neglect in her complaint.

The couple have been married nearly twenty years and have one daughter of seventeen, who also objects to the bird's imprecations.

Defendant, the wife claims, taught the parrot to say "D— you, get up," in lieu of getting an alarm clock.

BURGLAR WORSTS THREE MEN, FATALLY WOUNDING ONE.

They Had Gone to the Assistance of a Woman, Whose House at Bath Beach He Had Entered.

Bath Beach was the scene last night of a murderous assault made by an unknown man upon three other men who had gone to the defense of a woman who had been left alone in her cottage home at Bath and Fifteenth Avenues. One of the woman's protectors is dying in the Norwegian Hospital from a terrific slash across his abdomen made by the unknown, and the others were badly hurt.

The house where the affray occurred is that of William R. Gardner, who had not yet returned from his business in Manhattan. Mrs. Gardner says that the stranger, whom she describes as being about fifty years old, which is also about her own age, and having a dark complexion and mustache and wearing a dark suit of clothes, black derby hat and light overcoat, knocked at the door She called through the door, "Who's there?" but received no reply. The man, she says, then proceeded around the house to the kitchen window, which he pried open while she watched him, and started to climb in. At this she ran out of the front door, screaming for help.

Carl Buckmuller of Bay Eighth Street and Cropsey Avenue and John McMahon and Frank McMahon, brothers, of Bay Eighth Street and Bath Avenues, hurried to the house. Buckmuller, who was first to reach the cottage, encountered the unknown in the doorway. He had a knife in his hand and made a lunge at Buckmuller, cutting his clothes but not even scratching the skin. The intruder then knocked Buckmuller down with such force that in falling he broke his left arm.

The McMahons then closed with the stranger and Buckmuller, not knowing how badly he was hurt, arose and tried to help them. It was while the trio were struggling with the unknown that John McMahon was slashed in the abdomen and the doctors found afterward that the knife had reached his liver. Almost with the same sweep of his arm the intruder slashed him across the left cheek and then ran away, making good his escape.

Dr. E. H. Mayne of Bay Eighteenth Street and Bath Avenue, and Dr. Frank Duffy of Bay Sixteenth Street, Bath Beach, were the first to reach the wounded men. They ordered the removal of John McMahon and Buckmuller to the hospital, but Frank McMahon remained at home.

Mrs. Gardner said that the man, whatever his motives were, was a total stranger to her, and she was positive she had never seen him before.

Word of the tragedy was promptly communicated to the police, who were soon scouring the surrounding country, but up to a late hour had obtained no clue. Their opinion is that the man had been watching Mrs. Gardner through the window until satisfied that she was alone, and that he then knocked to make this more certain before beginning his attack. They say that burglary was his probable motive.

"HELD UP" IN THEIR BED.

Thrilling Story of a Burglary as Told by Two Boston Guests of the Hotel Vendome.

Several detectives from Capt. Titus's Headquarters staff and from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were engaged all day yesterday in following up a thrilling story of a burglary said to have been committed by a negro in a room on the eighth floor of the Hotel Vendome at Broadway and Forty-first Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The robber is said to have scaled the fire escape to that lofty height and then to have broken through the window into a room in which two Boston business men were sleeping. Capt. Walsh described these men as James F. McLaughlin and A. L. Allen, but later said these were not their real names, which, he added, must be suppressed until after the police had finished their investigations.

The men, according to the story, were roused by the robber, and turning up the electric lights saw him standing near the foot of the bed covering them with a revolver.

"If you move I'll shoot you," he is reported to have said, following the remark with the command "Hands up!" They did as ordered, and he slowly backed out of the window and down the fire escape. "McLaughlin" is said to have shouted for help from the lofty window, but receiving no response both men dressed hurriedly and summoned the elevator.

The boy who was running it was afraid to enter their room, and they, too, hesitated lest the man should come back, but at last ran in, to find that their clothing had been rifled, and that "Allen" had lost a diamond-studded watch, valued at $130, and his friend had also lost his watch and $12 in money.

The police were then notified, and Roundsman Miller and three men made a thorough search of the room and the fire escape, but it is said they obtained no clue.

A young colored man, George Frasier, of 309 West Thirty-seventh Street, was arrested by Central Office detectives last night on suspicion of being connected with a burglary at the Marlborough Hotel two weeks ago. The victims of the Hotel Vendome intruder were taken to Police Headquarters to see him, but could not identify the prisoner as the man who had entered their room. Later they left for Boston.

MANY HOMES WITHOUT BIBLES.

In Newark, 650 Families Were Found Without Church Connections.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Essex County Bible Society, which is conducting a house to house canvass of the city, has discovered that in 3,000 homes visited 650 families were without church connection, and that one family in every seven was without Bibles or the desire to supply themselves with the book. It is the first canvass of the kind in twenty years. The society will devise means to remedy the situation.

At the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the society last evening the following named officers were elected: President—Rev. Dr. B. H. B. Sleght of this city; Secretary—Rev. Dr. Charles B. Bullard of East Orange; Treasurer—Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer.

KILLED BY PAPIER MACHE MASK

Paint Melted and Caused Girl's Death by Blood Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 13.—Little Freda Henke, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Henke of 24 Church Street, this city, is dead at her home as a result of blood poisoning contracted by wearing a papier mache mask at a Hallowe'en party she recently gave a number of her young friends.

At the party all the children wore masks, and there was much romping. The perspiration on the girl's face melted the paint on the mask and this contaminated an abrasion on her upper lip.

Special Train to Princeton.
Account Yale vs. Princeton Football Game, Nov. 15, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leave West 23d St. Station 10:25 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., returning after the game. Regular trains will leave [illegible] Station 9:35 A. M., 9:55 A. M., and [illegible]

TRINITY BUILDING SOLD

The New Realty Combine's First Large Purchase.

Amount Involved in the Deal Thought to be About $1,800,000—A Modern Office Building Expected.

The first large purchase by the recently organized United States Realty and Construction Company came to light yesterday in the shape of an announcement that that corporation, in conjunction with the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, had acquired the Trinity Building property at 111 Broadway.

Although none of the interested parties would give the slightest intimation as to the amount involved in the deal, competent judges placed the price in the neighborhood of $1,750,000 or $1,800,000. It is known that about six months ago an offer of $1,650,000 was refused by the owners of the property, and the then negotiators have since expressed the opinion that an extra $100,000 would probably have brought about a sale.

The Trinity Building plot has frontages of 40 feet on Broadway and 46.1 feet on Trinity Place, its northerly side along Thames Street measuring 262.9 feet, and its southerly side, adjoining Trinity Churchyard, 258.7 feet. Its area is approximately 11,180 square feet. With a purchase price of $1,800,000, the rate per square foot would be about $161. This figure has frequently been exceeded in the realty dealings of the last few years in that neighborhood, but it is interesting to note that the Boreel Building block, about 15,000 square feet, just north of the Trinity Building, was bought by the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company for $2,050,000, or about $136 per square foot.

The present sellers of the Trinity Building are Frederick Ayer of Boston and the estate of Daniel B. Fearing. The brokers in the deal were Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr.

Messrs. Flake and Dowling, Vice Presidents of the United States Realty and Construction Company, and the active managers of the real estate interests, said yesterday afternoon that they were not yet in a position to say anything as to the future of the property.

It may be assumed, however, that the erection of a new office building on the plot will not be deferred for any length of time. This site, with Trinity Churchyard to the south of it, practically assured of exceptional light and air privileges for all time, has long been regarded as one of the most attractive parcels in the entire city for office building construction.

When the Boreel Building was sold to the Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company, and subsequently resold to the George A. Fuller Company, there were frequent rumors that the Trinity Building had also been acquired by the latter corporation, and that the two parcels would be united as an office building site—Thames Street being closed for this purpose and a new street made by taking the necessary strip along the southerly side of the Trinity Building plot.

Nothing came of this scheme, however, and the Boreel Building has since passed into the possession of what is known as the Thames Court Company, in which A. R. Peacock and other steel men are said to be in control, but in which it is believed the George A. Fuller Company maintained a considerable interest. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the improvement of these two important properties may be carried forward simultaneously, although as distinct and separate structures.

An interesting feature of the situation is that the Fuller Company owns a good-sized plot at the northwest corner of Thames and Temple Streets, including the historic "Old Tom's" building, the idea being to erect there a light and power station for the proposed tall structure on the Boreel block. In these facilities the new Trinity Building will be able to share, thus making possible large economies in its operation.

The present Trinity Building, a six-story brick structure, was erected about 1852, and was owned then by W. F. Bulkley, E. B. Claflin, Daniel B. Fearing, and William H. Russell. Since then the ownership has been subject to much subdivision among heirs, which fact is undoubtedly responsible in large measure for the failure to improve the property. The matter of ownership was much simplified about three years ago, when Frederick Ayer bought a one-third interest for $475,000, thus increasing his share in the property to four-ninths. The sale of the old building and its probable demolition have an added interest for real estate men, not only because the real estate auction room is in its basement, but also because, with the passing of the Real Estate Exchange in Liberty Street, and the organizing of the Real Estate Board of Brokers, "One Hundred and Eleven" has come to be regarded as real estate headquarters, if any one place may now be so designated.

SENATOR QUAY'S TRIP WEST.

To See Annual Dance of the Delaware Indians and to Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—Senator Penrose, Richard C. Adams, and Walter Logan are coming West to see the great annual dance of the Delaware Indians, which will be held Monday, Nov. 17, at Dewey, Indian Territory.

The party will arrive in St. Louis next Saturday and will be met there by D. D. Thomas, President of the Surety Company of this city. From there they will go through to Dewey in the private car of Senator Quay. While in the Indian Territory a big turkey and deer hunt will be had, with famous Indian hunters as guides.

This trip was arranged as an outing and vacation rest from business for Senator Quay. Mr. Adams is a sachem of the Delaware Indians. He is the financial agent in Washington of the Indians of the Indian Territory, and has written several books about the Indians, including a book of excellent verse.

Mr. Logan is the accredited attorney of the Delaware Indians in their $16,000,000 claim against the Government.

MAY BLAST OFF MOUNTAIN TOP.

Special to The New York Times.

REDDING, Cal., Nov. 13.—The Mountain Copper Company is considering a novel method for opening up its famous Iron Mountain mine. In order to overcome the fires burning in its ore bodies, it is proposed to explode 250 tons of powder at one shot and blow off the top of the mountain.

If that is done, the blast will be touched off about New Year's Day. With that work accomplished, the company will be able to work the property in the open, and not be troubled by the fumes of combustion in the many tunnels that penetrate the mountain.

TO FINANCE BIG COAL COMPANY.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 13.—J. K. Sefrit of Chicago, A. M. Ogle of Indianapolis, J. H. McClellan of Brazil, and J. Smith Talley and Jacob Kolsom of Terre Haute, leading Indiana coal operators, are in New York making final arrangements for financing the $25,000,000 company which is to take over most of the bituminous coal mines in Indiana.

The miner are the ones whose output is nearly altogether sold in the Chicago and the Northwest markets. The block coal territory is not in the deal. It is proposed to issue preferred and common stock in equal amounts. The options on the properties were taken up to Jan. 1, but it is expected to complete the organization of the new company by Dec. 1.

Herpicide Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the hair.—Adv.

Ambrosian Eye.
[illegible] Ambrosian Eye Lotion [illegible] where [illegible]

JUMPED FROM PORCH ROOF WITH A WOMAN IN HIS ARMS.

Cut Off from Stairs in a Hotel Fire an Unknown Man Makes a Daring Rescue.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Fire was discovered in the Columbia Hotel, on the Ridgewood Road, in Kingsland, this afternoon, and before the flames could be extinguished the building had been destroyed, entailing a loss of about $10,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

While the fire was in progress an unknown man, who was a guest at the hotel, at a perilous risk to his own life, saved Mrs. James Roche, the wife of the proprietor, from death. In the hotel at the time of the fire were the bartender, Elmer Hopping; Mrs. Roche, and the unknown man.

Flames were seen shooting from one of the upper floors, and this man rushed up into the room occupied by Mrs. Roche, whom he knew to be seriously ill, and, wrapping a blanket about her, started down the stairs with her in his arms. He had not gone far when the smoke almost overpowered him, and he was forced to abandon the stairs. He then fled to one of the rooms on the second floor.

He opened the window and then got out on the roof of the porch, and, with the woman still in his arms, jumped to the ground. Neither the woman nor her rescuer was hurt by the jump. He carried the woman to the house of a neighbor, and she will be cared for there until other quarters are found by her husband, who was absent at the time of the fire. The name of the rescuer could not be learned, and he left this place. It is not known were he went.

HOBOKEN BONDS REFUSED.

Action of New York Bidders Based on Counsel's Doubt as to Constitutionality of a Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The refusal of a New York banking firm to accept Hoboken school bonds on which they were low bidders has caused some little excitement in different sections of the State where it is feared the latest school law may be unconstitutional.

The action of the bidders in refusing to carry out their contract is based upon an opinion from a Boston law firm that there is a flaw in the act under which the bonds were issued. At all events the State Educational Department, City Counsel Mintuon of Hoboken, and Attorney General McCarter are all considering the point as raised, and the result of their determination will shortly be announced.

The bonds are for $65,000, and the money is wanted for a new school house.

"We believe," said Secretary Batts of the State Board of Education this evening, "that the Boston lawyers have never seen the law which governs bonds as much as though the conclusion were based upon the old case of Lowthorp against the City of Trenton. In this case it was held that the law then existing made an illegal classification of cities by population in matters involving the building of school houses, but this decision was carefully considered in the construction of the recent acts. However, when Mr. Mintuon prepares a brief on the subject the whole incident will be referred to the Attorney General, though from our conception of the law there would seem no reasonable excuse for complaint as to a possible illegality in the act."

HIS HOME FOR HIS HONOR.

The Rev. W. F. Johnson's Effort to Cover the Shortage in the Accounts of the Howard Asylum.

Blind and infirm with age, the Rev. William F. Johnson, formerly Superintendent of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, has offered to turn over to the city authorities his home and all of the real estate he owns to save his name and the honor of his family.

A few days ago Controller Grout made public the statement that he had found evidences of gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Howard Orphan Asylum. At the same time he declared that he did not believe that the aged Superintendent had been guilty of any misconduct, but, because of his infirmity, had been imposed on by some of his subordinates. The Grand Jury is considering the matter.

"I want to save the family name and my own honor," Dr. Johnson said yesterday. "To secure the moneys which have been misapplied I will convey my own home to the institution."

The house is on Herkimer Street, near Rochester Avenue. It is worth about $6,000, which is sufficient to cover the shortage.

GOELET CHAUFFEUR ARRESTED.

He Pays His Respects to Policeman Mallan, Who Accused Him of Speeding.

The large white automobile in which Robert W. Goelet was arrested at Ninety-fifth Street and Central Park West for speeding two weeks ago, was stopped again last night by Bicycle Policeman Mallan, who arrested Mr. Goelet. The vehicle contained only the chauffeur, Daniel J. Dillon, twenty-one years old, of 155 East Fortieth Street.

Dillon was indignant. He said the machine is the property of William K. Goelet, a banker, whose address he did not seem to have. The policeman said Dillon was running the machine at a rate of fifteen miles an hour.

"He's a fresh fool," said Dillon. "I wasn't going more than eight miles an hour."

He was bailed later.

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLS DEER.

First Cripples the Animal with a Stone, Then Cuts Its Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—"Eddie" Wilbert, the ten-year-old son of E. A. Wilbert, a farmer residing at Atco, Wayne County, Penn., saw a deer crossing a field near his home yesterday, and started in pursuit.

After running a few rods, the boy threw a stone which broke one of the animal's hind legs. The lad was then able to overtake the deer, and at once attacked it with a club. A fierce fight ensued, and the deer eventually knocked the boy to the ground, but he clung fast, and finally dealt it a blow over the head that stunned it.

"Eddie" next ran to his home, where he secured a table carving knife and cut the deer's throat. Then he went after an uncle to help carry the carcass home. The deer was a doe and weighed 130 pounds.

MRS. JEEN'S FALSE TEETH.

She Lost Them, Although She "Wore Them All the Time."

This relates to the mystery of how Mrs. Anna Jeen's false teeth became lost without her knowledge, although she "wore them all the time." Mrs. Jeen's teeth came into the public notice through an advertisement in a morning newspaper yesterday: "Lost—Set of teeth; elevated road or O'Neill's restaurant; reward. Candy store, 134 Edgecombe Avenue."

Mrs. Jeen keeps the little candy store, and she said last night that she had her teeth with her when she went into O'Neill's restaurant, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Wednesday noon for her luncheon. "I know I had 'em," declared Mrs. Jeen; for didn't I eat with 'em?" But when she reached the elevated station they were gone, and she does not remember having tasted anything that resembled them.

An Official Stenographer
is at the instant command of business men on the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

DEUTSCHLAND IN PORT WITH DISABLED ENGINE

High Sea Drenched the Lookout in the Crow's Nest.

Patrick Sheedy Returns from Five Months' Search for the Owner of His Stolen Murillo—Edouard de Reszke Arrives.

The ill-fortune that went with the crack Hamburg-American racer, Deutschland, when she sailed from this port nearly seven months ago, on which trip her stern post and rudders were torn out, was again abroad the big liner when she landed last night her first westward trip since the accident. She left here April 17, and on account of the accident which happened to her stern, steered with her screws into Cherbourg. The death of Capt. Albers, two days later, was attributed to worry over the accident.

Thorough and extensive repairs were made, and she sailed from Hamburg on Nov. 6. Just after the liner passed Nantucket early yesterday morning, a cylinder of the starboard engine was fractured, and the liner proceeded to port under half speed. The disabling of the engine was the cause of another delay in docking, and it was 7:30 P. M. before the first passenger landed.

Capt. Barends signaled Sandy Hook that the engine was disabled, and it was thought at first that on account of the thick weather the assistance of tugs would be necessary to bring the steamship into port. After the vessel was docked, General Passenger Agent Meyer of the line, who came down in a tug to meet the liner, gave out this statement:

"This morning at 5:20 o'clock a bolt of the third crank shaft bearing broke, whereby the low pressure cylinder cover was cracked. By immediate action of the engineer in charge, who shut off the main steam valve, further damage was avoided. Repairs will be completed in time for the ship to sail as scheduled on Wednesday, Nov. 19."

The noise of the accident awakened most of the passengers on the steamship, and there was some alarm on account of the sudden stoppage of the vessel. Among those who tumbled out of their berths were Edouard de Reszke, the basso, and Patrick Sheedy, who said that he wanted to die with his clothes on. The stewards were sent about the decks to reassure the frightened ones, but the excitement did not subside until the vessel again got under way after an hour's delay. Officers of the ship said that only the prompt action of the engineers prevented a serious accident, which would have laid the liner up for weeks again.

The Deutschland had her first day of heavy weather and bad luck last Sunday, the day after she left Cherbourg. Early in the morning, while she was driving along against a heavy northwest gale, a high sea broke over the starboard rail, smashed in the iron bulwark forward on the promenade deck for a distance of fifteen feet, broke the iron ladder from the promenade deck to the well, and carried away a port ventilator forward.

One very high sea dashed into the crow's nest and drenched the lookout. The noise and pounding of the sea awakened the passengers, but nobody was injured then or during the four succeeding days, when gales and rough seas prevailed. To complete the chapter of accidents a switch burned out on the pier last night, and until repairs were effected the Customs Inspectors were able to examine only hand baggage.

The best day's run was 576 knots on Wednesday, and the average speed until the time of the accident was 21.38 knots. A notable addition to the Deutschland is the Vienna Café on the bridge deck. Tea, coffee, and chocolate are passed around by a Turk in a red fez and yellow bloomers.

Capt. Barends, who succeeds Capt. Albers, was for six years commander of the Fuerst Bismarck. The voyage he ended yesterday was the first half of his one hundredth and eighth round trip across the Atlantic.

Patrick Sheedy, who has been on a five months' tour of South America and Europe looking for the owners of a Murillo bequeathed to him by Adam Worth, who stole it, arrived on the Deutschland. The painting of Mary Magdalene, which Worth stole fifty years ago, is now in the safe of the Pinkertons here, and there is $50,000 insurance on it. Worth also stole the famous Gainsborough, and he was so pleased with Sheedy's success in negotiating for the disposal of the picture that he promised to leave him the Murillo. Worth died on Jan. 3, and last May the painting was handed over to Sheedy by one of Worth's gang. Worth had previously dropped a hint that the painting had been stolen from a South American monastery, and Sheedy immediately set out on a hunt.

"I wanted either to return it for a consideration, or to obtain a release from the owners. No," he replied, in answer to a question. "I didn't find the owners, and am very glad I didn't. Now I have a pretty clear title to the picture.

"I don't know what to do with it, though. I haven't an art gallery, not even a home, although I will put the painting on exhibition in a day or two up at the Sturtevant House. The Gainesborough sold for $200,000, and the Murillo is worth more than that. Of course, I can't sell it to any Government, when there is anything shady about it, but I am willing to indemnify a purchaser against loss for twenty years. Yes, I would take $400,000 for it.

"I did all I could to find the owners. I have been away five months, and visited Bolivia, Argentina, Paraguay, and nearly every monastery in South America. I don't think much of South America. The principal industry there is exchanging bad money for good.

"No, there was no gambling on the ship coming across. I haven't touched a card for twenty-six years, and wouldn't on the ocean if they guaranteed me half the ship."

Edouard de Reszke said that this will make his tenth trip to this country, and he likes it better every time. The racing stable owned by himself and his brother Jean, he said, had just about cleared expenses last season. He will appear this season for the first time in "Gioconda" and "Ernani" and will have a new rôle in "The Barber of Seville."

Other arrivals were John Brinckerhoff Jackson, United States Minister to Greece; Theodor Lewald, whom Germany is sending as Special Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, and A. Lanfear Norrie.

MATCHES MAY GET SCARCE.

Licenses for Keeping Them to be Restricted After Jan. 1.

Parlor matches may be scarce articles in New York after New Year's Day as, according to Secretary Frank S. Gardner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, no licenses for keeping them will be issued after that date except to manufacturers and wholesalers, who will at that only be allowed to carry them for shipment out of the city.

Mr. Gardner called the attention of the members of the organization to this yesterday. He explains that there is so much confusion over the interpretation of the charter provisions for the storage and handling of combustibles that nearly all commercial fire insurance may be rendered void. He referred particularly to the drug, chemical, paint, and varnish trades as being affected by existing conditions.

Long, Quick Run by Trolley Car.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—What is said to be the fastest long-distance run ever made on an electric traction railway was recorded by a special car on the Lake Shore Electric Line on a trip from Cleveland to Toledo to-day. The car left this city at 3 o'clock in the morning, arriving in Toledo, a distance of 120 miles, at 6:10 o'clock, making the actual running time 3 hours and 10 minutes.

Reduced Rate to New Orleans.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell from Nov. 13th to 18th, account Convention of American Hardware Manufacturers, trip ticket at $26.15.

INSANE PATIENT AS MESSENGER OF CUPID.

He Posed as Wealthy Vassar Student in Advertisement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A patient of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie has been amusing himself at the expense of matrimonially inclined readers of an advertisement, which he inserted in an Oakland (Cal.) paper.

Dr. Pilgrim, Superintendent of the institution, is responsible for the matter becoming public. According to his statement, the patient in question, who has passed many years in criminal institutions, has posed as a wealthy Vassar girl and received hundreds upon hundreds of endearing epistles. About two months ago the advertisement was inserted in the Oakland paper. The notice described the advertiser as being young, handsome, and wealthy; a Vassar student, receiving a thorough education in the languages, who desired to meet a young man of refinement and education, with matrimonial intentions.

The advertisement went on to say the advertiser would graduate next June, and it was signed "Miss May Gaynor," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Day by day the Poughkeepsie postal authorities noticed the mail for "Miss Gaynor" growing larger. It came to the general delivery window, and Postmaster Sherrill decided the matter should be investigated. When a man who was in the daily habit of getting the mail was accosted and asked to explain, he said Miss Gaynor was his sister, and she had authorized him to get her mail. This was not sufficient for the Postmaster, who did detective work with the result that the "brother" was found in league with an insane man confined at the State Hospital.

The name of the man who posed as "Miss Gaynor" is withheld for a time by the authorities. They acknowledge, however, he has been confined in Sing Sing Prison and the Matteawan State Hospital.

The letters were all answered regularly, and it is stated pictures of a handsome young woman were sent by the patient to all who requested them. Mail was received from almost every State in the Union, it was stated.

MASCAGNI FEELS SAFE WITH ITALY'S PROTECTION.

Composer Appears in Providence and Is Not Molested—Italian Ambassador Receives Instructions.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, appeared here to-night with his company before a fair sized audience. A carriage with four horses was at the railroad station awaiting his coming and conveyed him to his hotel. Before he would remove his ulster he insisted upon viewing the hall where the performance was to be given. On his return he remarked that it felt queer to go an hour without being arrested.

His manager said that they were now under the protection of the Italian Government and consequently felt perfectly secure from further molestation.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Foreign Minister Prinetti has instructed the Italian Ambassador at Washington to lend all possible aid to Signor Mascagni in his difficulties and to go to Boston if necessary.

Several Senators and Deputies have given notice of their intention to interrogate the Government on the Mascagni affair at the opening of Parliament.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, who arrived here to-day, was the guest of the Circolo Italiano at a banquet at the Hotel Tuileries to-night. The engagement to speak at the banquet was made some time ago, and before Pietro Mascagni came here. The composer's manager, Max Kronberg, said that before the Ambassador returned to Washington Mascagni would call upon him.

LOSES JOB BECAUSE HE IS MILITIAMAN.

Regulation of Schenectady Trades Assembly Enforced on Employe by Painting Contractors' Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—A commotion has been created in local labor circles by the discharge from employment of William Potter because of his connection with the Second Regiment.

This step was taken because of the action of the trades assembly last month in demanding the expulsion, by the various allied local unions, of all members who are members of the two local militia companies.

Potter was discharged by Shafer & Barry, painting contractors, on Tuesday of this week, and when he demanded to know why he was not wanted any more he was given the following letter from the painters' union:

Shafer and Barry:

Gentlemen: This is to certify that Mr. William Potter was expelled from Local Union No. 62, cause being a member of the National Guard contrary to our rules as laid down in out National by-laws, and the members of Local Union No. 62 refuse to work with Mr. William Potter.

FRANK C. SHAFER, President.
DOUGLAS H. PRATT, Recording Secretary

Accompanying this letter was a letter of recommendation. Potter has been a member of Company F for years, and served through the Spanish-American war. He joined the union two years ago. He served in the Hudson Valley strike region from Oct. 7, when the companies of the Second Regiment were ordered out, until Oct. 30. The two companies here are almost wholly made up of trades-unionists, and the other soldiers are expecting to be discharged at any time.

AUTOMOBILE CASE ON TRIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 13.—An interesting case on trial before the Rockland Supreme Court, at New City, is that of Mrs. Sarah T. Lovatt versus Edward C. Wallace of New York, whose automobile, it is charged, last Spring frightened Mr. Lovatt's horse, which ran away, throwing Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt out and injuring both severely.

The trial of the case began this morning, and will probably continue all day to-morrow. Judge Maddox is presiding. Mrs. Lovatt, who was more seriously injured than her husband and whose injuries are said to be permanent, sues Mr. Wallace for $20,000.

A jury was secured yesterday afternoon, after much difficulty, and the taking of testimony began this morning, when Mr. Lovatt testified to the accident, which occurred a mile west of this village on the afternoon of May 29. Mr. Lovatt testified that he and his wife were driving up the hill when Mr. Wallace and his son were coming down in their automobile at a rapid rate of speed. He said he threw up his hands and called to Mr. Wallace to stop, but that the latter paid no attention to his call. Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt were thrown out, the witness said, but even then, he testified, the automobile did not stop, but went on rapidly.

Mrs. Lovatt, who received a bad fracture, has been ill ever since. Congressman Tompkins is counsel for Mrs. Lovatt, while Lawyer Bovee of New York is defending the suit for Mr. Wallace.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore, making the 960 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

In Spaulding Milk the highest standard has been reached and maintained by the Milk Commission.—Adv.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE "HOLD UP" BROKEN

Murphy Orders the Tammany Aldermen into Line.

Pennsylvania Road Agrees to the Changes Urged, Except the Labor Clauses—Engineers Ready.

The "hold up" of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise has been broken. Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall has left orders with the organization members of the Board of Aldermen to swing in line for the franchise, because it is a work of such vast importance to the interests of the city that no "hold up" should be allowed. This action of Mr. Murphy puts at an end to all organized opposition to the passage of the franchise. That the vote will be promptly taken on the matter was shown yesterday by a statement given out by Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the board. He said:

"All the charges which have been made that the Aldermen are holding up the tunnel contract are false. The fact of the matter is that the contract is still in the hands of the Rapid Transit Commission awaiting two signatures. I have been informed that one of the delayed signatures is that of Alexander E. Orr, the President of the commission. We tried to get the contract sent down to the Board of Aldermen on Monday so that it would come before the board on Tuesday. The Rapid Transit Commission refused to send down the franchise, because two signatures were missing to the document. I think that the franchise will be passed without opposition. Anyway, we will take prompt action, and no opposition is expected."

TAMMANY ORDERS RECEIVED.

Several other Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen acknowledged yesterday that orders had been received from Mr. Murphy that the organization members should not oppose the Pennsylvania grant. This action of the Tammany leader was entirely unexpected.

When the matter was first considered by the Board of Aldermen, President Jacob A. Cantor was one of the members to oppose the grant. There rallied around him a number of Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen, including Timothy P. Sullivan and John T. McCall, the two leaders of the board. President Cantor claimed that the first franchise, which was approved by the Board of Estimate, did not make any definite statement as to the terms on which the franchise should be renewed, and, therefore, it was a franchise in perpetuity, which was prohibited by the State Constitution and the Greater New York charter. Mr. Cantor also claimed that there should be a provision in the franchise declaring that no workman should labor more than eight hours a day on the tunnel work.

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contended that it was impossible for the workmen on the tunnel to do more than eight hours' work, and in most instances they would only be called upon to do from five to six hours' work under ground. The Pennsylvania officials also protested against the eight-hour clause, because they claimed the City of New York had no right to dictate how a private corporation should conduct the work of its laborers.

Another contention by President Cantor and Alderman Sullivan was that the prevailing rate of wages clause should be put in the franchise. Mayor Low and Corporation Counsel Rives showed that the prevailing rate of wages law had been declared unconstitutional, and the Pennsylvania officials said that it was not necessary to insert such a clause in the contract because the work of building the tunnel could not be done by men for less than the prevailing rate of wages for similar labor and also that in many instances higher wages would have to be paid

opinion, these two points being the questions relating to the eight-hour law and "the prevailing rate of wages clause."

President Orr, when told that the Tammany men were going to let the franchise go through, expressed himself as much pleased. He said he expected to see the tunnel completed in less than five years. He added that Alderman McCall had been mistaken in stating that the franchise was delayed because it lacked the signatures of certain members of the Rapid Transit Commission. The delay, he explained, had been unavoidable, for he had just got the franchise draft back from the Pennsylvania officials a few days ago, having sent it to them as soon as he secured a printed copy of it.

READY TO BEGIN WORK.

Engineer Charles Jacobs, who drew the plans of the proposed tunnel, had not heard, until informed of it yesterday afternoon by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, of Mr. Murphy's action concerning the removal of political obstacles to beginning the work. Mr. Jacobs did not wish to be quoted in regard to the engineering situation, but said that the work might be begun at once as soon as the company's legal rights were assured.

It was learned as a matter of fact that everything is ready for the immediate commencement of the work as soon as political obstacles have been removed, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company does not intend to lose a day in beginning the construction when its lawyers feel assured of its franchise. Everything, in fact, has been ready for some time for the commencement of the great task, and every day's delay is said to have been a heavy loss to the company. It will be thus a measure of economy to begin as soon as possible.

It was stated authoritatively that when the work gets under full swing there will be 10,000 men employed upon it, and that officials of the company expect it to be finished within three years. Not all of that number of men will be engaged at the start. When the work commences the construction will be attacked from many directions. Simultaneously it will begin at both sides of the river, while orders will be telegraphed for the steel and iron work that will be needed, the plans of which were long since drawn and are now in the hands of the founders. Thus men will be put on the work at widely separated points when the company's lawyers give the word. As the work progresses the number of men employed will be increased until it reaches a maximum of 10,000.

It is expected that many men who have been working on the rapid transit subway will find employment in this undertaking. The proposed work of the Pennsylvania Company in New York is, however, much larger than that on the rapid transit railroad. Upon the latter only $35,000,000 are to be spent, while the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends to spend on the enlargement of its terminal facilities in New York $50,000,000.

This is said to be the largest expenditure now confronting the engineering profession anywhere in the world with the exception of the Panama Canal. It is much larger than what Mr. Yerkes and his associates propose to spend on underground work in London. The actual employment of the men and the paying out of the weekly wages has been waiting only for the clearing away of the legal and political obstacles in the way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

MR. JEROME'S DINNER PARTY.

Capt. Walsh Visited in the Tenderloin After the Theatre—Raids Not on the Programme.

District Attorney Jerome, Police Commissioner Partridge, Deputy Commissioner Piper, and Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Gans, and Morgan, the three members of Mr. Jerome's staff who live in his Rutgers Street house, dined together at the City Club last evening. Mr. Jerome inquired for Commissioner John McGraw Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department, but he was not in the clubhouse.

After dinner the members of the party entered cabs and went away, leaving word to have Commissioner Woodbury join them later. Mr. Woodbury entered the clubhouse at 9 o'clock, and when informed that the party had gone to Daly's Theatre he went there. Commissioner Partridge and Messrs. Gans and Morgan left the other members of the party at the theatre.

Prior to leaving the City Club, District Attorney Jerome laughed when asked if he was going to do any raiding.

"Do you think I'd tell the whole town if I were?" he asked.

After leaving the theatre Mr. Jerome, Capt. Piper, and Mr. Morgan went to the West Thirtieth Street Station and had a short conference with Capt. Walsh. Afterward Capt. Piper boarded a car going uptown, and District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Morgan went down town. Mr. Jerome repeated that raids had not been contemplated.

MR. RAINES NO CANDIDATE.

He Would Decline Position of First Deputy Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—It has been generally understood in local Democratic circles since the election of John Cunneen of Buffalo as Attorney General became assured that Attorney George Raines of this city was slated for the position of First Deputy Attorney General on the staff of Mr. Cunneen. There was considerable opposition to his supposed candidacy, some of the rank and file claiming he had at times been wavering in his Democracy.

To-day, however Mr. Raines threw balm to the "soreheads" by announcing that he would not accept the office. He said:

"I do not wish to be Deputy Attorney General. I have refused the nominations for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General of this State. Why should I accept a subordinate office? There is neither honor nor money in political office, and I want none of it. I would not accept any political office."

CHILD KILLED AS DREAM TOLD.

Uncle's Warning Vision of Girl's Death Under Electric Car Came True.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Charles Nolte last night dreamed that his four-year-old niece, the daughter of Mrs. John Liebig, had been killed by an electric street car. This afternoon the little girl met death in exactly the manner in which her uncle had dreamed it.

Mr. Nolte says the dream so vividly impressed him that this morning he stopped at Mrs. Liebig's house and told her of it, adding, by way of warning, that she had better keep a close watch on the child. The little one ran out of the house in the afternoon and started across the street toward the home of her grandmother, when the car struck her. The mother is ill from the shock.

HORSEMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Merry Rayner, Formerly Employed by J. R. Keene, Takes Poison in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—Merry Rayner, formerly a racing employe of James R. Keene, the New York financier, attempted to commit suicide in the County Jail this morning, where he is serving a term for vagrancy.

Dr. H. B. Young, the jail physician, had lanced Rayner's arm, when the prisoner seized a bottle of laudanum from the medicine chest and drank the contents. Dr. Young saw the act, and saved the man's life.

Rayner has been dissipating, and was a victim of the morphine habit. He is well known among horsemen as the man who managed Mr. Keene's brilliant racing campaign in 1898.

Actor Thomas Doyle Dead.

Thomas Doyle, an actor, aged fifty years, died suddenly of Bright's disease at the Tyler apartments, 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, yesterday. He was born in California, and during his long career as an actor gained many friends in the profession. Some few years ago, he began to appear in the companies formed by William A. Brady. Recently he played with "Would You for Five Millions?" until the company returned to New York for reorganization. His body has been taken charge of by the Actors' Fund of America.

Speakership of New Jersey House.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The Essex County Republican Assemblymen at a caucus to-night unanimously agreed to stand by ex-Speaker Allen, the Assemblyman from [illegible], for Speaker of the House.

PRESIDENT IN CAMP, READY FOR BEARS

Mr. Roosevelt's Hunting Party Plunges Into the Wilderness.

Tents Pitched Fifteen Miles from Smedes, Miss.—Plans to Keep Out Intruders.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt and his party arrived here at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, and went at once to the hunting camp, about fifteen miles distant.

This place is a siding on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railway, where cotton is loaded from the big Smedes plantations. A plantation store and the residence of one of the managers are the only structures, except negro cabins, in sight. Work on the neighboring plantations was suspended this afternoon and several hundred negroes were at the siding when the train stopped. Most of the men sat on the cotton bales, but the black mammies and the pickaninnies stood along the track. They showed their white teeth in broad grins, but made no other demonstrations as the President steepped from the train. He was clad in hunting costume, riding trousers, heavy leather leggins, blue flannel shirt, corduroy coat, and wore a brown slouch hat; around his waist was buckled his cartridge belt and at his side hung his ivory-handled hunting knife. The other members of the party also wore hunting suits. While the guns, blankets, and other small baggage were being loaded into a four-mule wagon, the President chatted with the manager of the Smedes estate and two ladies who had come especially to greet him.

The hunting party, which joined the President at Memphis, includes President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central, Mr. Dickinson, counsel for the same road; John M. Parker of New Orleans, La.; John McElhenny, formerly Lieutenant in the Rough Riders; Major G. N. Helm, W. W. Mangum, and H. L. Foote. The latter three are big Mississippi planters, and well-known bear hunters in this country. Mr. Foote is considered one of the best shots in the State. Mr. Parker has had charge of the preparation for the hunt.

Two disappointments met the President here. The first one was that Mr. Mangum became too ill to proceed to camp to-night, and the other was the story which came back from camp that in trying the pack of hounds to-day half of the dogs had gone off after a deer, which was jumped while their keeper was on the trail of a bear.

As there are only twenty-two dogs in the pack the split is very disquieting. Mr. Mangum, as soon as he heard of this accident, put himself in communication with Bobo, a famous bear hunter, who has a fine pack of forty-five dogs on his place, about 100 miles north of here, at Bobo station. If his pack can be obtained there will be a sufficiency of dogs. In place of Mr. Mangum it has been arranged that Hugh Foote and Hoke Collier will hunt with the President. They will start out at daylight to-morrow morning. Paths have been cut through the undergrowth, to be used as cut-offs to the river crossing, and on these stations the members of the party, except the President, will be stationed.

The President and his guides will follow the hounds through the undergrowth, in order to be at hand if a bear is brought to bay. "It will be hard," said Mr. Mangum, "and I predict the President will lose at least five pounds in the next five days. I rode through this a few days ago, and when I got out my clothes were almost torn off of me. I looked as if I had been in a railroad wreck."

Mr. Mangum says the black bears hereabout weigh from 300 to 600 pounds. "We have a set of scales at the camp," said he, "and the beasts will be weighed when they are brought in."

The camp is on the banks of the Little Sunflower River, in a practically unbroken wilderness. There are no settlers for miles in any direction. The oak, ash, and cypress forest is choked with an undergrowth of bud vine, and is as thick, Mr. Parker said, "as the hair on a dog's back." A trail has been cut to the camp, which consists of three sleeping tents and one cook tent.

Hoke Collier, a negro who was a scout in the Confederate Army during the civil war, and who afterward acted as guide for Gen. Wade Hampton, has charge of the pack of hounds, which has been at the camp for a week. Among them is the most celebrated bear dog in this country. He is now the property of Mr. Foote. This is to be his last hunt. Mr. Parker told the President, as he is old and decrepit, "though he has one more hunt in him, and when he opens his mouth it means bear."

Collier, Mr. Parker said, was credited with having been in at the killing of 1,600 bears. He is said to have killed nearly 150 in a single season.

"It will be rough work," said Mr. Parker.

"That is exactly what I want," replied President Roosevelt.

"But we will have bear meat for Sunday dinner," added Mr. Parker.

"Let us get the bear before we arrange for the dinner," responded the President, laughing.

A heavily wooded ridge beyond the Little Sunflower, where there is a chance for panther as well as bear, is to be tried first. Later the hounds will be loosed in the cane brakes in the swamps on this side of the river. Mr. Parker seems absolutely certain that the President will get a bear.

"When we strike the trail," said he, "we will follow it until we get what made it."

"That is the kind of talk I like to hear," replied the President.

Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Lung probably will not go out after bear, but Mr. Parker promises them a little less arduous sport in the form of a deer drive. He says there are also plenty of deer in the woods.

When all was in readiness, the members of the party, except Mr. Fish and Mr. Dickinson, mounted small, wirty, tough-looking horses and dashed away for the woods at a breakneck canter. The President's mount was a black horse. He did not look spirited, but it was explained that he was just the sort of animal needed to force a way through the dense undergrowth. Mr. Fish and Mr. Dickinson followed the others in a buckboard drawn by two mules.

Measures have been adopted to keep curious persons away from the camp. The country for miles around its location is owned by the Illinois Central Railroad, but of course there would be no practicable legal way of preventing the invasion by onlookers. It would, however, be very difficult for any one to reach camp on foot, and arrangements have been made to prevent any one from obtaining a horse or a mule here without a permit. In that way the managers of the hunt believe that privacy has been assured.

Princeton Freshmen Win Cane Spree.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The freshmen won the annual cane spree this evening from the sophomores by winning the middle and lightweight sprees. In the lightweight E. D. Townsend, 1905, took the cane from A. H. Scott, 1906, in 3 minutes and 47 seconds from the opening of the second round. In the middleweight F. B. La Forge, 1906, won from T. F. Gray, 1905, in 3 minutes and 35 seconds, and in the heavyweight A. W. Barnwart, 1906, won from U. H. Poindexter, 1905, in 22 minutes from the opening of the second round.

Business Block Burns at Olyphant, Penn

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 13.—In the town of Olyphant, six miles north of Scranton, an entire block was burned in the business portion. The blaze was caused by an explosion of a gas tank. Building after building went down to ashes in a remarkably short time. The telephone exchange and jail were among the buildings destroyed. The people fought desperately with the flames for the protection of their property, and goods and furniture were strewn about. A call for help brought fire companies from Scranton, Throop, Peckville, and Dickson City. A fireman named Pettigrew had a terrible gash cut in his side by flying glass. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The principal losers are:

Atherton & Sutton, $30,000.
Markey Hardware Store, $20,000.
John McAndrews, $5,000.
O'Brien's Shoe Store, $4,000.

To-morrow

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will contain "A World Study," a review by Worthington C. Ford, of "The New Empire," by Brooks Adams. "Told as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski, some recent books of verse, and the latest fiction will be among the many other subjects of review. Nov. 22 the annual Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be issued, containing an article summarizing the plans of all the leading magazines for the year 1903, and many other matter of special interest.—Adv.

TO COLONIZE IN CANADA.

United States Syndicate and Dominion Government Reach a Basis of Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—A general understanding has been reached between the Ontario Government and the American syndicate represented by J. F. Egan of Rock Island, Ill., and Judge Utt of Chicago. An agreement is being drafted regarding the colonization scheme of the syndicate. In general terms the syndicate gets the right to acquire land in New Ontario up to 2,000,000 acres at 50 cents per acre, the usual price to settlers, the syndicate agreeing not to charge settlers more than $3 per acre, and not to give more than 160 acres to one settler.

The Government is to have complete control over the class of settlers, the syndicate agreeing to deport within fifteen days any one named by the Government. The syndicate will construct twelve miles of roads in each township allotted to it. Two million acres at 160 acres for each settler will call for 12,500 settlers. The contract runs for ten years. The company has already been formed and financed, so that no stock will be for sale. The Directorate will be announced when the agreement is signed, but Mr. Egan will no doubt be General Manager and President.

CHARGED WITH MURDER AT 81.

It Is Claimed Octogenarian of Buffalo Made Two Attempts to Poison His Daughter.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Theodore Affars, eighty-one years old, was arrested to-night on a charge of attempted murder. It is alleged that the old man made two attempts to administer poison to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Burley.

The first attempt, made early in June, the police say, was entirely unsuccessful. His second attempt, which it is alleged was made on Tuesday night, came near being successful. Mr. and Mrs. Burley and William J. Mapes got a quantity of arsenic which had been placed in the teapot.

Affars had given his daughter $600, in return for which he was to receive his board and a small weekly allowance. He became dissatisfied with his treatment and demanded the return of his money. Mrs. Burley refused to give up the cash and Affars became incensed.

After trying numerous schemes to regain possession of the money, it is alleged, Affars decided to poison his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Burley and Mapes, who were visiting at the house, became violently ill after supper Tuesday night, and their lives were saved only by prompt work of doctors.

A chemical examination of the food on the table developed the presence of a large quantity of arsenic in the tea and bread. Affars is said to have made a confession.

MILEAGE PLAN DEFEATED.

No Interchangeable Bureau for the Eastern Trunk Line Territory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The proposition to establish an interchangeable mileage bureau for Eastern trunk line territory between Buffalo and the Atlantic seaboard has been defeated.

The sale of interchangeable mileage tickets by the Central and Western Passenger Association lines has proved a great convenience to commercial travelers and small merchants who cannot afford to buy individual mileage books of the large number of roads over which they have to travel.

For this reason efforts have been made lately to have the system extended East to Buffalo and Pittsburg. A majority of the roads, including the Pennsylvania, are said to have been in favor of the proposition, but the Vanderbilt lines, the Reading, and the Jersey Central, it is understood, would not consent to it.

The stand taken by the dissenters is due to the conclusion that interchangeable mileage would be a detriment to their present arrangement in selling their own mileage tickets. The lines which favored the proposition may go ahead and establish an independent bureau.

MAY HOLD CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST

Case of Woman Who Died in Washington Is Believed to Have Been Wrongly Diagnosed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—An inquest was held to-day on the remains of Miss Louise Hoge, the daughter of the assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, who came here to act as bridesmaid for her friend, Miss Ethel Bogan. She was taken ill, and the wedding was postponed.

Miss Hoge was not a member of the Christian Science Church, but believed in its doctrines, and refused to take medicine. She was ill three weeks, and could not be persuaded to accept medical attendance. A reader from one of the local Christian Science organizations was called and gave the "treatment" of that faith. This woman pronounced the disease to be typhoid fever.

The autopsy to-day showed that the young woman died of pneumonia. It is considered likely that the Christian Science practitioner will be prosecuted for practicing medicine without a license.

FROG KILLED AT MURDER TRIAL

The Symptoms of Poisoning by Strychnine Explained to Jury in the Woodward Case.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—Prof. Marshall of the University of Pennsylvania killed a frog with strychnine at the Paul Woodward murder trial here to-day, explained to the jury the symptoms of poisoning, and said that as the creature died so died the boys, Brice Jennings and Paul Coffin, in the depths of the forest, to which the State alleges, they had been lured by Woodward and there put to death by him with the poison.

Counsel for the prisoner tried to prevent the demonstration, but he was overruled by Judge Garrison. The strychnine injected into the frog was a part of that extracted from the body of young Coffin. Prof. Marshall spoke as if he were addressing one of his classes of medical students.

RHODESIA TO BE A COLONY?

Chief Object of Chamberlain's Journey Said to be to Arrange for Britain to Take Over the Country.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Express this morning asserts that the principal object of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to South Africa is to make arrangements for the British Government to take over Rhodesia.

In 1888, part of what is now known as Rhodesia was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and in the following year a royal charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring on it large powers of administration.

In accordance with an order in Council of November, 1898, a resident Commissioner in Rhodesia was appointed by the British Government. To assist the company's administrator there is now an Executive Council, consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than four members appointed by the company with the approval of the Colonial Secretary of State. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of the administrator, the Resident Commissioner, five nominees of the company approved by the Secretary of State, and four members elected by the registered voters.

NO SPANISH CABINET YET.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—All efforts to form a concentration Cabinet have failed, and Señor Sagasta has now begun an attempt to form a homogeneous Liberal Ministry.

It appears that Romero Robledo demanded that if he enter the Cabinet he receive the Interior portfolio or that two among the Cabinet officers should be chosen from members of his party, in addition to the giving of high posts to certain of his followers. He also insisted upon a considerable modification of the legislative programme of the Liberal Party.

The Liberal leaders declined to accede to these conditions, with the result that the project to form a concentration Cabinet fell through.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS' CHANGE OF FRONT

"Healers" Will Not Hereafter Treat Contagious Diseases.

Mrs. Eddy's "Advice," It Is Admitted, Was Doubtless Prompted by the Action Taken in the Quimby Case.

The first retrogressive step among the disciples of Christian Science has been taken in obedience to the "advice" of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, the head of the cult. Assurance that it will be heeded is given by members of the sect in this city.

At the offices of the Christian Science Publication Committee, at 1133 Broadway, it is admitted that Christian Scientists will not hereafter treat what are commonly known as contagious diseases. W. D. McCrackan, who is in charge of these offices, yesterday gave out a statement with this preface, headed "Mrs. Eddy's Advice to Christian Scientists Concerning Infectious and Contagious Diseases":

In view of the interest manifested in the Quimby case in White Plains, attention is called to the following from an editorial in the last number of The Christian Science Sentinel, the official organ of the denomination: "Mrs. Eddy advises that 'until public thought becomes better acquainted with Christian Science the Christian Scientists shall decline to doctor infectious or contagious diseases.'"

Appended to this is the editorial referred to headed, "Rights and Duties," signed by Archibald McLellan, editor. It says in part:

Christian Scientists present themselves to the world as a people consistently following the teachings of Jesus, the accepted Master and exemplar of Christianity, rendering to God the things that are God's and to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. Their position is that of law-abiding citizens, enjoined to be scrupulously exact in observing the laws of the land, careful of the rights of their fellow-men, asking no more for themselves than they are willing to grant to others, and patiently to seek the religious liberty guaranteed to all men under the constitution of all free countries.

The first amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"; and further, (fourteenth amendment, Section 1,) that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States * * * nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The essential features of these provisions of the Federal Constitution reappear in the Constitution of the several States, of which the following excerpt from the Constitution of the State of Illinois may serve as an example:

"The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination shall forever be guaranteed, and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege, or capacity on account of his religious opinions."

A different phase of the question is presented, however, in the matter of reporting cases of so-called contagious disease, in keeping with the law or regulation which, subject to the above Constitutional limitations, has been enacted with a view to conserve the public welfare, and so long as the law demands that such cases be reported, Christian Scientists should be prompt and unfailing in their obedience and give the public the benefit of any serious doubt which may attend the classification of disease.

In obedience to this "advice" the Christian Scientists will not treat cases of smallpox, yellow fever, diphtheria, chickenpox, cholera, scarlet fever, mumps, measles, typhoid fever, and typhus fever.

"When and how are you to determine the contagiousness of the disease?" a TIMES reporter asked Mr. McCrackan yesterday.

His reply was in writing as follows:

"Christian Science practitioners come under the same laws as all citizens uninstructed in materia medica, and in reporting diseases their responsibility is that of private citizens only."

"If Christian Science," the reporter said, "can cure rheumatism, neuralgia, and other non-contagious diseases, and all illness, according to your doctrine, being an illusion, why cannot scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox, and typhus fever be cured by Christian Science methods?"

"They can be," was Mr. McCrackan's reply, but he would not go into details.

One of his assistants explained, however, that in the White Plains diphtheria cases treated by the Christian Scientists the percentage of recoveries was much higher than those treated by regular practitioners.

"What diseases commonly considered contagious in their effects," the reporter asked Mr. McCrackan, "will you include in this new departure? Which will you refuse to treat, and which refer to the authorities!"

"Those diseases which are denominated contagious or infectious in sanitary ordinances," answered Mr. McCrackan, and he would say no more.

John L. and Rosalind Roberts, first and second readers of the Fifth Church, live at 430 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. To all questions submitted last night their answer was:

"Mr. McCrackan, whose office is in the St. James's Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, will say all that is necessary on the subject."

Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, first reader of the church at 143 West Forty-eighth Street, did live at 24 West Seventy-second Street. At that house a maid assured a reporter that Mrs. Stetson had moved to Central Park West and Eightieth Street.

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, mother of John Carroll Lathrop, who attended the Quimby children at White Plains, when asked about Mrs. Eddy's "advice," said:

"I understand its meaning. What Mrs. Eddy means to say is, I gather from Mr. McLellan's article, that, while the condition of public opinion remains as it is, and ignorance of our purposes and work continues widespread, it is better to suspend for a time the treatment of a certain class of diseases. Doubtless she took into consideration the White Plains case with which my son's name was unpleasantly associated. Of course the advice from Boston will be generally heeded. So far as reporting contagious diseases is concerned, we have been doing that for a long time."

Embezzling Banker's Fourth Sentence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—J. M. McKnight, ex-President of the defunct German National Bank of this city, to-day was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary by Judge Walter Evans of the Federal Court, having been convicted of embezzling the bank's funds. That is McKnight's fourth sentence on the same charge, previous sentences having been set aside by the higher court.

Mediocrity

In your apparel suggests mediocrity in other things. The individuality and specific character in the Saks clothes reflect themselves upon the wearer. Take an overcoat, for instance; you can never realize how much of that "indefinable something" can be put into a garment until you see it expressed in one identified by the Saks label. They are ready-for-service in the broadest sense.

Men's good-grade Winter Overcoats of Vicuna Coatings, black and newest mixtures, cut on the latest 40, 42 and 45 inch models. Coats good enough for most anybody to wear.....$20.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of Friezes, Meltons, Kerseys, Cheviots, Chinchillas, Vicunas, Elysians; all styles and lengths, including the new Surtout Walking Frock.....$12.50 to $48.00

Winter Overcoats for the Young Men, long or short Box; also Single or Double Breasted Great Coats, of Frieze, Vicuna and Fancy Coatings. Lined with Serge or Italian Cloth; sizes 28 to 36.....$10.00 to $25.00

Boys' Overcoats of Oxford or Gray Frieze; also Fancy Cheviots; both single and double breasted; also Surtout Coats of Oxford Frieze; sizes 8 to 16 years.....$5.00 to $25.00

Our Furnishing shop is full of the up-to-the-minute styles in Ties, Shirts, Pajamas, House Coats and such things.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS ONLY.

FAREWELL TO MINISTER WU

Dined by the Silk and American Asiatic Associations.

AN APPEAL FOR RECIPROCITY

He Wants Chinese Merchants Admitted Here—James J. Hill Pays High Tribute to the Envoy's Work.

Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, on the eve of his going home, was the guest of honor last night at a complimentary dinner given by the Silk Association of America and the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's.

Minister Wu, with characteristic frankness, asked every now and then why more windows could not properly be opened that there might be a breath of air to make endurable the cigar and cigarette smoke. He was as polite in his requests as a diplomat could possibly be. When the other guests objected to the opening of the windows because of the draughts he found comfort in his fan.

Minister Wu has been long enough in this country to understand that the Chinese politeness in asking a man how old he is, how much he makes, and such other queries as are gracious in his country belong to the antipodes. He confined his greetings to asking after the health of his visitors, but with an amiable smile said to those he met:

"You are some days older than you were the last time I saw you, but you are looking very well."

Shortly after the toes were served, preliminary to the hot birds and the cold bottles, J. W. Congdon, the toastmaster, rose, as the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The orchestra then made an attempt at playing the Chinese National hymn. It was a failure, however, and the Chairman explained that the Chinese characters on the programme made it difficult.

Mr. Congdon read letters of regret from the President and Secretary Hay, in which they expressed their high esteem and appreciation of what the Chinese Minister had done in this country. The President referred to the cordial relations between the two countries during the regime of Minister Wu, and the Secretary of State said that the United States had a right to expect that on Mr. Wu's return to his own country he would prove of great benefit not only to the interests of China but to the whole commercial world.

MR. WU INTRODUCED.

After referring to the Chinese Minister as a man with the patience of William McKinley, "one of the aristocrats of brains," and referring to his statesmanship in working with the President for the safety of the American Legation in Peking, the Chairman introduced the guest of the evening. Minister Wu, dressed in a dark red jacket with peacock green sleeves said in part:

"I am called back to my own country for a higher duty. It is one of our precepts that you must obey and be patient. It is your duty. It is etiquette. I am going to a higher duty. In my years with you, I have seen exemplified the fact that the age of diplomats, where it was deceit, is gone. I am satisfied with my conscience and with the approval of the people of this country. We tell the truth one to the other, and it is a chance for mutual helpfulness. Six years ago there was a great lack of interest in the affairs of the Far East. That time has gone. There is a great change in regard to the news of the Orient. Happenings there are now published."

Mr. Wu said he wished that the Americans might persuade him to become a citizen, with or without his "bifurcated garments" so that he might be elected a Senator from the Empire State to the United States "Legislature." He added that there was great consolation in the fact that on his return he would be the Minister of Commerce in China.

"You have the Philippine Islands," he continued, "and are no longer separated by the Pacific Ocean, which has almost become the property of China and the United States. We are practically neighbors. The Boxer disturbance has opened your eyes to the fact that China is a great province for your produce and manufactures. Who would have thought that there would be a cessation of the cotton interest in this country because of the Boxer troubles?

"It closed mills in many of your States. This to my mind is clear proof that the peace and prosperity of China are interwoven with a great many of your States.

"China is not so far off, with steam and electricity. China is reached easily. The increased speed of the train and the steamship brings us nearer together. When the Pacific cable is completed we will be your nearest neighbor. When the Panama Canal is dug, the distance to China will be decreased by thousands of miles. The whole world is a great workshop. The exchange of goods helps both nations, educational, and promotes good feeling. We want your cotton goods, machinery, steel goods, and other things you manufacture. You should surpass the trade we have with Great Britain.

"On the other hand, China has some goods to sell to you, like raw silk and tea. Notwithstanding the introduction of other teas, I am glad you still like our teas.

"The question arises, what steps are to be taken to improve the trade between the two nations. The improvement of trade will bring us to a better understanding. There should be a reciprocity between the merchants of the two nations and the two countries. We ought to have a direct communication. You should get closer to the Chinese merchant. He is conservative. Getting close to him, you would get some hints as to what he wants.

"You should facilitate the coming of the Chinese merchant to your country. Our people have a great deal of common sense. They will not buy what they have not seen. They must see for themselves before they buy. Let them come here and the trade will be vastly increased.

"It is a great opportunity for you. They know in China in the last few years that you are just, because of the Administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. I am not a politician and I do not know your political views, but I say that your policy in the last five years has been fair and just and that my people entertain a very friendly feeling for you. You have a great opportunity.

"Since I have been in this country I have met with uniform courtesy and consideration, for which I want to express my grateful acknowledgment. It is true that I am leaving with great regret, but with gratification that I am returning to my fatherland. In severing my official connection with you I do not lose my interest in you and your welfare.

"When I am in my own country I shall not forget my efforts to make friends of the two countries. I go to a higher position, and whatever I can do I will for you. On the list of toasts I find a quotation I think from the Bible, 'Sorrowing most of all that they should see his face no more, they accompanied him to the ship.' I don't like that, for I hope to see many of you in China."

At the conclusion of his remarks the Chinese Minister was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Wu was followed by Mayor Low, who spoke of the prosperity that comes with good government.

JAMES J. HILL SPEAKS.

James Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, who followed Mayor Low, spoke on "The Development of America and China Commensurate with their Commerce". Regarding Mr. Wu, he said:

"I think the efforts of his Excellency in breaking down the barriers of prejudice and opening the eyes of intelligence have done a great deal more for the advancement and the improvement of the relations between his country and ours than anything that has happened in many years before."

Mr. Hill paid a high compliment to the commercial integrity of the Chinese. He said there is no race on the face of the earth who has learned a lesson of the value of commercial integrity better than the Chinese.

"The Chinaman knows that credit is better than capital," he said.

Concluding his speech Mr. Hill in a muted way took the side of those in opposition to the Chinese Exclusion act.

"There is one thing we ought to do," said he. "We ought to see that our National legislation will not prevent an ambitious Chinaman who wants to come to this country through any motive, but certainly no unfriendly one, or he would not come here to get an education—let him come to our colleges.

"Open the door. Don't say no. If the Chinaman seeking an education in this country thinks it wise to get his education here he won't be any the less friendly to us. Don't drive him out. Let him be welcome. I would like to see 25,000 or 30,000 Chinamen a year come to this country. They won't do any harm. They won't drive you or anybody out."

The two concluding speakers were John Foord, Secretary of the American Asiatic Association, and William Barclay Parsons, President of the American China Development Company.

Operation on City Clerk of Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—City Clerk James F. Connelly underwent an operation on Monday last in the hospital of Dr. S. G. Gant in Lexington Avenue, New York. A tumorous growth had to be removed. He was removed afterward to the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.



Says the prophet: "The man who won't change his mind is likely to get stuck on his stock of wisdom."

Most of our $35 overcoats are bought by men who used to pay the tailor $50 to $75.

We get the best woollens, they are cut by the best cutters, and tailored by the best tailors—all right in our own shop.

Medium length overcoats of Oxford Meltons—silk lined, $35.

Medium length overcoats of blue and black Kerseys—silk lined, $35.

Medium lengthers of fine imported overcoatings—silk lined, $35.

Extra long overcoats in the new overplaided and fancy effects, $35.

Surtout overcoats of Oxford Vicuna and Meltons—$35.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH ST.

Try Figures—
You Can't Get Away from Figures.

Use any price quoted in the appended list of store news as the subtrahend of a little example in subtraction. Get the minuend elsewhere—a price quoted on a similar article of like good quality. *Note the remainder!*

This will tell you why "you always find such crowds at Bloomingdales'"—and why "shopping at Bloomingdales' always pays."

Seal Fur Coats $39.
Regular $75 and $85 seal fur coats, effectively trimmed with chinchilla; mink, Persian or Alaska sable, collars, cuffs and revers. One of the smartest and most fashionable garments of the season.

Women's Waists $1.98.
Of excellent quality black brilliantine, made with tailor stitched pleats back and front; button on the side with large moire buttons; separate stock collar; waists lined throughout; sizes 32 to 46.

Wrappers 88c.
Made of fine quality black, blue and fancy fleece-back flannelette; with neat figures, stripes and fancy effects; trimmed in the newest way with woven embroidery and bordering of the same material as the wrapper itself. Every one has a specially made corset, which is detachable and can be removed when the wrapper is laundered. Sizes 34 to 46; actual value $1.50.

Comfortables $3.98.
Best French sateen; filled with pure down; handsome designs; look like silk; or satin; they should sell for $5.

Oval Mirror $6.98.
Size 18 x 40; French plate bevelled mirror with sprays of gold flowers; value $12.

Dinner Sets $10.50.
Thin English Porcelain; with flow blue underglaze decorations; 100 pieces; including soup tureen.

Women's Gloves $1.
Fine quality cape gloves; mannish styles; made of imported skins; prix seams; Paris point embroidery, guaranteed to fit perfectly; actual value $1.50; colors, tan, oak and English red.

Grocery Specials.
Granulated Sugar, very best, only 3½ lbs. with 50 cents' worth of groceries or more, for 13c
No mail orders filled.
Tomatoes, fancy, red ripe, big cans, 10c
Stringless Beans, per can, 10c., 13c., 14c., 16c., 18c
California Asparagus, per can, 17c., 22c
California Prunes, meaty, per lb., 5c.; 5 lbs., 20c
New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail, 45c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans, 16c., 20c., 28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans, 18c., 21c
California Egg Plums or Green Gages, big cans, 13c., 16c., 22c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor: extra fine quality, bean or ground, our regular 29c. kind, per lb., 18c
One stick best Chicory given away with every purchase of coffee.

Altas Seal Coats $29.
Regular $59 Altas seal fur coats; cut on the newest and most correct lines; with rolling collar and cuffs of Nutria Beaver, Alaska Sable or Baum Marten Opossum.

Umbrellas $1.
The best umbrella for $1 on the market. Made of union silk taffeta, a sturdy material, which will outlast silk. They will roll tightly; have Paragon frames; steel rods; tape borders; case and tassel; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men or women. Guaranteed fully for one year.

Women's Shoes $1.60.
Made by Brophey Bros., Lynn, Mass. These shoes are of selected kidskin; medium weight soles; all sizes; 2½ to 8; handsome styles; worth $2.50.

Men's Shoes $2.20.
Regular $4 and $5 shoes; patent colt and vici kid welt soles; strictly welt oak soles.

Blankets $2.50.
Size 10-4—splendid quality wool; very serviceable grade; heavy, warm and strong; 11-4 size, $3.

Fancy Mirrors $4.75.
Size 18x40, bevelled French plate mirror; in deep polished mahogany finished frame; brown and gold or all green; value $8.

Dinner Sets $13.50.
Fine thin china; 102 pieces; gold traced handles; two decorations for choice; regular value $17.

Men's Gloves $1.
1,800 pairs of craven tan English heavy cape gloves; with spear point embroidery; made from fine selected skins; fully guaranteed; money

SENATOR DEPEW PUZZLED BY ELECTION RESULTS

Says the People's Message to Congress Is Hard to Interpret.

Men as Well as Measures, He Tells Springfield Board of Trade, Influenced the Result.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 13.—Senator Depew spoke to-night at the dinner of the Board of Trade. He urged the necessity of ship subsidies in building up an American merchant marine, and condemned the financial policy of the Government in hoarding revenues until a money stringency resulted. Regarding the interpretation of the result as expressed on Nov. 4, the Senator said:

"Statesmen and publicists are endeavoring to find out what were the instructions given to the Congress which was elected a few days ago. Ordinarily it is not difficult to interpret the results of a National canvass and a National vote. But our present situation is obscured by two happenings. The coal strike, because it was the most gigantic and long continued contest between capital and labor, attracted the attention of the whole world, although the contest was wholly within the border of a single State. But it affected the supply of an article of prime necessity to the family and the factory. The coming of Winter meant also the approach of calamity and dangerous conditions of turbulence and riot. These conditions were rapidly crystallising public opinion into a wholesale condemnation of the party in power. We have not yet reached that period of judicial and passionless intelligence when we can refrain from charging Administrations with responsibility for all our ills, financial, pestilential, and industrial.

"Suddenly the air was clarified, the situation reversed, the peril removed by the action of President Roosevelt. It was an exercise of the Presidential function which has evoked no end of hostile criticism on the one hand and greater popularity from the mass of the people on the other than any Presidential act in our time. The highest evidence of this effect is that for the first time in National relations the ruler of a foreign country has been cheered in the popular branch of the Congress of another nation, as Roosevelt was in the Chamber of Deputies of France; and, second, for the first time since labor and capital assumed such tremendous proportions in their organizations, the President of the United States and the President of a labor organization, whose long struggle had ended, had their portraits carried upon banners side by side at the head of the labor processions. It is therefore impossible to judge how many votes were cast for this or that policy as distinguished from those which were meant for an emphatic indorsement of President Roosevelt.

"On the other hand, for the first time in six years the only overwhelmingly eminent National factor in the Democratic Party, the only President they have had for over forty years, emerged from the classic shadows of Princeton and his retirement under the eaves of the Calvinistic theology of his minister father, to speak for his party, and throw his great influence in the scale. Said a Tammany leader who knows the sentiment of New York City better than any member of that organization: 'Mr. Cleveland's letter and speech gave to us in the old City of New York alone 18,000 votes from men who hitherto have either voted against us or refrained from voting at all, because they were afraid of the new doctrines of our party.' We can neither eliminate these two factors, nor can we estimate the extent of the personality which decided the recent results.

"The independent press and the political philosopher were never so urgent as now in demanding some form of free trade under the alluring cries of anti-trust and revenue reform. The system under which the United States has grown is neither a Bible nor a fetich. It is not the result of superstition nor inspiration. It is the practical working out by an elastic and widely adjusted scheme during a hundred years, under the most favorable conditions of a new country and isolation from the Old World, of the problems of production, development, wealth, distribution, and employment. We protectionists believe that we have the greatest home market and mightiest productive power, the most marvelous internal interchanges, the highest development of productive energy, the best scale of wages, and the greatest comfort and happiness among the people, with the widest distribution of wealth, of any country that ever existed, because of this system. We are quite willing to admit, however, that the time has arrived when friends of protection should readjust the schedules of existing conditions in a way which they only can, so as to neither check nor alarm our manufacturing interests, to disturb our markets, nor to threaten our labor. This should first be done along the lines of reciprocity. Now, the Cuban proposition is too transparent to be longer delayed, and must be acted on at once. Canada is too large a customer of ours and we buy too little of her to let present conditions remain. We must stimulate our commercial relations with the South and Central American republics and with Mexico. We cannot get too far in a hurry. We must see first what will be the effects of the practical working of these policies. So far as the suggested relations with European Governments are concerned, the proposed treaties were too radical. They alarmed our industries. We might stand 10 per cent. reduction, for instance, as an experiment, while 20 per cent. creates an alarm which defeats the measure."

TIE FOR MAYOR IN ITHACA.

Democratic and Republican Candidates Each Received 1,682 Votes.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The official canvass as completed for Ithaca this morning shows that the vote cast for Democratic and Republican candidates for Mayor was a tie. William R. Gunderman, the present Mayor, who was the candidate on the Republican ticket, and George R. Miller, the Democratic candidate, each received 1,682 votes.

It had been supposed previously that Miller had been elected with a majority of seven votes. A special election probably will be held.

H. B. COMAN ADMITS DEFEAT.

Republican Candidate for Attorney General Will Not Contest Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman, who was the Republican candidate for Attorney General at the recent election, conceded the election of John Cunneen, of Buffalo, his opponent for the office on the Democratic and Prohibition tickets.

"I desire to set at rest," said Mr. Coman, "certain rumors which have lately been given currency, to the effect that I intended to contest the election of Mr. Cunneen, on the ground that the votes cast for him upon the Prohibition ticket were illegal. I have never entertained a thought of making a contest upon that ground, and have never made such a suggestion to any person."

New Commercial Trust Directors.

At a meeting of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, held in Jersey City yesterday, the following new Directors were elected:

Richard A. McCurdy, President Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Frederic C. Cromwell, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Company.
James N. Jarvie, Arbuckle Brothers.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Director United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
George G. Haven, Trustee Mutual Life Insurance Company.
James Timpson, Assistant Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Company.
Charles D. Dickey, Brown Brothers.

American Malting Directors.

The American Malting Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. These Directors were elected: Michael Coleman, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles W. Goodyear, John G. Jenkins, George F. Neddlehof, Seymour Scott, Charles A. Stadler, Henry Stanton, Charles Sohnger, Albert Thiele, John J. Tracy, Frederick Uhlhorn, and Frederick Wallington.

EXAMINING "VOID" BALLOTS.

About 4,000 to be Inspected in the Interest of John Cunneen, Charles W. Dayton Says.

The Board of County Canvassers continued their work yesterday in the City Hall. Charles W. Dayton, who is looking after the vote for Attorney General for John Cunneen, recently secured an order from Justice Scott of the Supreme Court directing that the ballots in the envelopes marked "void" by the Election Inspectors be opened and examined. This work was begun early yesterday. Mr. Dayton said when asked about the "void" ballots:

"Probably about 4,000 void ballots will be found in New York County envelopes. This is less than the usual number, and in no possible way can these void ballots have any effect on the Gubernatorial election. The object of opening the envelopes is to find if there are not 300 or 400 ballots which should legally have been counted for John Cunneen for Attorney General. The method of examination is for the lawyers representing the Republican side of the contest and those representing the Democracy to examine carefully and dictate to a stenographer every mark on the ballots. This will take a long time, as some of the markings are very peculiar. When all this work has been completed the matter will be brought before the Supreme Court for a decision as to the number of votes which they find legal, and then an order will be issued directing the County Board of Canvassers to count these ballots in making up the official returns."

Under the request of Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall, Robert E. Luce and ex-Councilman John T. Oakley will assist Charles W. Dayton in watching the canvass of the vote for John Cunneen.

WHAT CAME OUT IN THE WASH.

Laundress Found Concealed in the Sleeve of a Shirtwaist a Bag Containing Much Jewelry.

Something "came out in the wash" in a laundry at 65 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday which caused great astonishment among the workers there and subsequently caused much joy in the household of a wealthy woman on the Park Slope.

The "something" was a small chamois bag containing a diamond sunburst, three diamond rings, a diamond pin, a seal ring, diamond locket, gold watch, silver watch, and twelve small pieces of jewelry, the whole estimated by its owner to be worth $1,500. The gems were found in a sleeve of a shirtwaist sent in by a customer to be laundered. Mrs. A. P. Ralph, the owner of the laundry, declined to give the name of the careless customer, and would only say that she was a wealthy resident of St. John's Place.

"I was sorting out a lot of washing which had come in the night before," said Mrs. Ralph, "when I picked up a shirtwaist which seemed to be unusually heavy. In one of the sleeves I found the chamois bag, which I was astonished to find filled with valuable jewelry. Among the pieces was a sunburst which was easily worth $500. As soon as I could do so I took the bag up to the owner. She said she had not missed the jewels, and was much surprised at my handing them over to her. She had concealed the bag in the sleeve of the shirtwaist, thinking it would be safe in so unusual a hiding place, and later had unthinkingly sent the waist to the laundry."

Mrs. Ralph said that the owner of the jewels had sent word that she intended to call upon her, but she modestly declared that she did not even think of such a thing as a reward.

CAUGHT IN THE POST OFFICE.

Prisoner Believed to Have Sent Letters to Various Persons Demanding Money on Pain of Death.

On suspicion of having sent threatening letters through the mails, in which the writer declares he is the head of a secret order of Russian nihilists, and demands a large sum of money, a man was arrested yesterday by Central Office detectives as he inquired for mail at the general delivery window in the General Post Office.

The prisoner describes himself as William Becker, twenty-nine years old, and says he is a seaman on the steamer America, now lying in dry dock in Hoboken, but which ordinarily plies between this port and Trinidad. He was locked up at Police Headquarters.

The police say they think the man has adopted the medium of threatening letters in order to get money, but declare they place no credence in the "Russian nihilist" part of the scheme. The police made public one letter addressed to "Dr. T. Lewis," 780 Park Avenue, and say they base their complaint against the prisoner on that letter. They say that others who have received similar letters are T. P. Bennett, a tea and coffee merchant, at 10 Fulton Street; C. E. Birdseye of 105 Hudson Street, or 137 Pearl Street; E. C. Jones of the baking firm at 1 Nassau Street, and Dr. M. Louis Well, Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue.

The letter sent to Dr. Lewis, whose name does not appear at the Park Avenue address in the directory, was rather lengthy, poorly written, and ungrammatical. It demanded that he send $1,000 in a letter addressed to "C. C. Barton, care of Post Office, New York City," by 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on pain of death. It was dated Nov. 1, post marked Hoboken, and signed "C. C. Barton, Ala F. Rennesky, Chief; M. Robow, H. Wardone, and N. Metsky."

The matter was placed in the hands of the police, and detectives watched the general delivery window at the General Post Office. They say that the prisoner called at 3:30 o'clock yesterday for mail addressed to C. C. Barton. The prisoner said he met a man in City Hall Park yesterday, who asked him to go into the Post Office and inquire for mail in that name.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS AMAZED.

Forbidden Books Found in Raided Place, Which Appeared to be a Smugglers' Clearing House.

Three United States Deputy Surveyors found more than they expected yesterday when they raided the Hotel de Lyons, a small establishment, kept by Charles Thirion in Greenwich Street, near Christopher Street, as a smugglers' lair. They say it is a clearing house for fine supplies brought in without paying duty by stewards of steamships.

They seized about 1,500 imported cigars, 500 cigarettes, 400 packages of fine Turkish tobacco, 70 bottles of liqueurs, and smaller quantities of canned truffles, pate de foie gras, and fine soaps, perfumery, and other toilet articles, all of which they had bargained for.

They were astonished, however, when, upon ransacking a small closet off the kitchen, they came upon about 100 books, all printed and bound in the most luxurious manner, and all just the kind of books that Anthony Comstock is constantly searching for, and they handled them with fear, lest he should pounce upon them while they had them in their possession. A dealer said that many of the volumes would easily sell for $100 apiece. Thirion was arrested and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $5,000 bail, fixed by United States Commissioner Shields, before whom he was arraigned. He brought a smile to the faces of his captors when he tried to clear himself by producing bills showing that he had bought the liqueurs. They have been working on the case for a month, and stated that the firm issuing the bills is one to whom he has been selling the goods.

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT ELIOT.

His Commendation of Strike Breakers Calls Forth an Answer from President Gompers.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—President Gompers, speaking to-day before the American Federation of Labor, replied to the criticism by President Eliot of Harvard University on labor unions and strikes. Mr. Gompers referred particularly to President Eliot's assertion that the strike breaker was "a good type of the American hero."

"No man who, as an educator," said President Gompers, "poses as a strike breaker, is fit for the position he holds. Compared to such a man Benedict Arnold was a martyr and Judas Iscariot a saint."

The delegates applauded with vehemence. Cheers were again called forth when it was declared that the men who acted the rôle of strike breakers were looking backward toward barbarism and not toward the future.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

COUNTY COMMITTEE FIGHT

Gov. Odell's Attitude Toward Local Republican Contest.

Gibbs Says Chairman Morris Will Be Re-elected Despite Protest—The Governor Now Favors Senator Platt's Re-election.

Robert C. Morris and National Committeeman Gibbs had a conference with Gov. Odell yesterday with regard to the re-election of Mr. Morris as Chairman of the County Committee. Senator Elsberg also saw the Governor to advise against the selection of Mr. Morris.

When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, after he had his second talk of the day with the Governor, Mr. Morris refused to tell what had passed between him and the Governor, but gave it to be understood that he would be a candidate for re-election, and expected to be chosen. National Committeeman Gibbs said that, as far as he was able to learn, no protest had been made against the re-election of Mr. Morris.

"But it don't matter whether there is a protest or not," said Mr. Gibbs. "Mr. Morris will be re-elected, and if anybody tries to prevent his re-election they will get the worst beating they have ever had in their lives."

Gov. Odell when asked what the prospects were for a change in the personnel of the County Committee said that he had no desire to be drawn into any local squabbles. It can be stated authoritatively, however, that the Governor is far from satisfied with the showing made by the local organization, and believes that there is room for improvement. In conversation with some who have discussed the subject with him, the Governor is reported to have said that the local Republican leaders have been too much absorbed with the controlling of conventions and have not given the proper amount of attention to the getting of votes.

The Governor's own opinions on this subject have been strengthened by the views which up-State leaders have expressed to him since the election as to the efficiency of the Manhattan and Brooklyn organizations. It has been called to the attention of the Governor that in several of the districts, the leaders of which hold either Federal or State positions, the Republican vote has been on the decrease, instead of on the increase.

In the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in which Mr. Morris resides, and the only district of Manhattan which at the last election maintained its Republican majority at anything like normal figures, Alexander T. Mason, whom Mr. Morris opposed, was re-elected leader.

It has been the custom to allow every Republican district leader to send a list of McCullagh deputies to the County Chairman, and these men were appointed for that district. In accordance with this custom, Mr. Mason, some time previous to the recent election, sent such a list to Mr. Morris. The list was disregarded by Mr. Morris, it is stated, and the McCullagh deputies for the Twenty-ninth were appointed in accordance with Morris's own suggestions.

The reason why Senator Elsberg, Edward Lauterbach, and other prominent Republicans of the Twenty-ninth District have not taken the initiative in organizing a movement to defeat Mr. Morris is said to be the candidacy of Senator Elsberg for Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities. Despite his candidacy, James M. Gilbert, leader of Onondaga County, Senator White's home county, called at State Headquarters yesterday, and when asked whether Senator White would be a candidate for Chairman of the Cities Committee, said:

"He certainly will be. He is the ranking Republican member on the committee, he has had seven years' service in the Senate, and he is entitled to the place. I think, moreover, that it is safe to say that he will get it."

Gov. Odell did yesterday what he had declined to do the night before—committed himself as being personally in favor of the re-election of Senator Platt. The Governor said he had not intended to be evasive in his answer to the direct question which was put to him the night previous on this subject, and was sorry that his position had been made to appear doubtful.

Senator Platt said yesterday that the reappointment of Health Officer Alvah H. Doty had been decided upon.

Now that the election of Mr. Cunneen, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, has been conceded by his Republican opponent, Mr. Coman, candidates for the positions in New York which Mr. Cunneen will have to fill are beginning to spring up. James Lindsay Gordon, Augustus A. Rogers, and Maurice B. Blumenthal are among those who would like to be Deputies Attorney General.

Gov. Odell will remain in the city until Sunday morning. He will attend a dinner Saturday night to be given by James H. Hyde and Senator Chauncey M. Depew to M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador.

WOMAN'S BODY IN EAST RIVER.

Identified as That of Mrs. Westermann, Who Jumped from a Ferryboat.

The body of Mrs. A. R. Westermann, thirty years old, of 310 West Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan, was found in the East River yesterday afternoon near the foot of Freeman Street, Greenpoint, by the crew of the towboat Mascot.

A search of the clothing disclosed a letter written to Mrs. Westermann by a furniture company in Manhattan, from which the police recognized the body as that of the woman who in the early part of last week had jumped from the ferryboat Kentucky in the East Twenty-third Street line while the boat was making a trip from Williamsburg to Manhattan.

On the ferryboat she confided to another woman whose acquaintance she made that she had had trouble with her husband, and before she told what the trouble was she rushed out of the cabin and leaped from the stern of the boat into the water.

The woman's husband has since been taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is a patient now.

CABMAN BEGGED FOR MERCY.

Jonathan Edwards Dropped Charge Against Man Who Ran Him Down.

Jonathan Edwards, a lawyer, with an office at 87 Nassau Street, and who lives at 144 East Forty-fourth Street, in attempting to cross Broadway last night was knocked down and run over by a cab driven by Raymond Gillien of 237 East Twenty-third Street. Policeman Kelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station saw the accident, and arrested the cabman.

"Oh, don't press this charge, Sir," pleaded Gillien; "I have only been married two days, and have been saving up to go to housekeeping. I did all I could to avoid running into you, Sir, indeed I did." And the cabman sank on his knees before the complainant.

"Drop it, Sergeant," said Mr. Edwards, as he started for the door and limped hastily out.

Gillien followed him into the street, and the Sergeant heard the late prisoner begging the lawyer to get into his cab.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave



Sale of Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats.

Vogel Brothers' Winter Suits and Overcoats represent the highest art of men's dress—made to fit well—made to wear well—made up to the style demands of the day, with broad, square, shapely shoulders—with collars that fit the neck snugly, and with a grace of line possible only in the finest custom tailor-made clothes and ours. You'll come here sooner or later if you want stylish clothes at moderate prices—then you'll see the real difference between Vogel Brothers' clothing and the ordinary kind.

Paddocks and Surtouts, $20 — The ultra-fashionable overcoats, made exactly as the Fifth Avenue tailors make them, tight-fitting upper bodies and long skirts, made of Oxford moulés. Pictured in cut above. Special at $20.

Men's Winter Great Coats, $15 — This is the winter overcoat we have made popular. They're cut very loose, 50 inches long, with big, broad shoulders and wide sleeves—made of Oxford frieze. Pictured above. The usual price is $20. Our special price $15.

Other Style Overcoats, $15 — Made of very fine kerseys, moulés and friezes in blue, black and Oxford, 44 inches long, broad, shapely shoulders, long, narrow velvet collars, full draped backs, hanging in loose, graceful folds to a very wide bell bottom. Special price $15.

Men's Winter Suits, $15 — The new 3-button double-breasted and military single-breasted sack suits, with broad, shapely shoulders and close-fitting collars; made of black and blue thibets, shaggy black worsted cheviots and the new roughish greens and grays. Special at $15.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 P. M.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10:30 P. M.

In the selection of
WEDDING & HOLIDAY GIFTS,
Nothing is more appropriate than
STERLING SILVER
and the large and increasing assortment made by Reed & Barton offers exceptional advantages.
In variety and price can be found a wide range of selection, and standard patterns may be matched and duplicated at any time.
REED & BARTON
(Founded 1824).
41 Union Square and 6 Maiden Lane

WOMAN RESCUED ON THE BRINK OF NIAGARA FALLS.

State Reservation Employes Save Buffalo Woman Who Sought Death in the Cataract.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Helen Costello of Buffalo was rescued at the brink of the American Falls to-day by employes of the State Reservation. Word was received at the reservation office this afternoon that a woman had attempted to commit suicide and was floating down stream toward the falls. Superintendent Perry took a long rope and hurried to the bridge which connects Green Island with Goat Island. The woman was seen clinging to a submerged log at a point a few feet below the bridge. A noose was fitted about the body of John Marshall, a reservation workman, and he was lowered into the rushing waters. He succeeded in reaching the woman's side, and placed a rope about her waist. The two then were hauled slowly to the stone abutment. A ladder was lowered and the woman was taken up safely.

Mrs. Costello is weak from cold, but the hospital physicians say she will recover. Domestic troubles caused the woman to seek death.

Non Vult Plea in Lowden Murder Case.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 13.—George Lowden, who was on trial here, accused of murdering Robert Kane, at Avon, on April 21 last, offered a plea of non vult this afternoon and it was accepted. Before this he took the stand in his own behalf and said that Kane had attacked him with a razor, because he had refused to loan him 65 cents. He struggled with Kane, who received the wound accidentally. Having entered his story his counsel offered the plea of non vult if the State would reduce the crime charged to murder in the second degree. The prosecutor did so with the consent of the court. Lowden will be sentenced Dec. 3.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR

That is the result of a course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. We have special reference to persons with weak lungs and sensitive throats.

Scott's Emulsion does some things better than others. This is one of them. It has a peculiar action on the throat and lungs which gives them strength and makes them tough.

That's how Scott's Emulsion drives out coughs, colds and bronchitis. It keeps them out, too.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HIGH LICENSE FOR VERMONT.

Bill Favorably Reported to Legislature —State Dispensary Measure Has Strong Advocates.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 13.—For the first time in half a century, a majority of the Temperance Committee of the Legislature is in favor of license, with the result that to-day the local option high-license bill was reported favorably to the General Assembly. The bill has the indorsement of thirteen members of the committee, while twelve members reported a dispensary bill.

The opinion prevails among the legislators that the contest will be a bitter one between the supporters of the two measures, with advocates of a new prohibitory bill ready at any moment to offer their draft as a compromise.

FOUR WORKMEN KILLED IN FURNACE EXPLOSION.

Forty Others Injured, Some Probably Fatally, in Steel Manufacturing Plant at Lebanon, Penn.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 13.—The explosion of a large boiler in scrap puddle furnace No. 8, at the west works of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company's plant late this afternoon caused the death of four workmen, and about forty others were more or less seriously injured.

The boiler exploded without warning, and in an instant the entire place was black with death-dealing débris. The wreck and ruin of the nine immediate puddle furnaces was complete.

Thousands of persons were attracted to the scene, and weeping women and children crowded about the place making frantic efforts to obtain tidings of their loved ones.

Physicians were called from every quarter of the city, and the hospital ambulances and other vehicles were hurried into service. The offices of the works were at once converted into a hospital, and a corps of nurses from the Good Samaritan Hospital were brought to the place. Many of the injured, it is believed, cannot live through the night.

It is feared the list of dead will be materially increased when the ruins of the nine wrecked puddle furnaces are explored. The exploded boiler was hurled high into the air, and passed over the offices, burying itself in the south bank of Quittapahilla Creek, several hundred yards away. The plant has been closed, and workmen are removing the débris.

MRS. TINGLEY AND HER SCHOOL.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Katherine Tingley of the Universal Brotherhood has received word from New York to the effect that the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will send a representative to California to aid similar societies in this State in the institution of proceedings to have the children removed from the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma.

Mrs. Tingley, in a statement published to-day, says she courts the most searching investigation, and has applied to the State authorities of California for a commission to investigate the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma. She demands the protection of the State not only in the interest of the school, but in the interest of the State of California, and in justice to the Mayor and other officials of San Diego who have indorsed the school.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams received a telegram from the Commissioner General's office in Washington yesterday stating that an appeal had been received at the Treasury Department from the Ellis Island board's decision ordering the eleven Cuban "Lotus Buds" deported. No particulars as to grounds of the appeal were given. The Commissioner was instructed not to send the children back to Cuba until the department had passed on the question.

Fireboat New Yorker Reconstructed.

The fireboat New Yorker, which was condemned last April because her boilers did not come up to the Government requirements, went out on her trial trip yesterday after being reconstructed and equipped with new boilers by Alexander Miller & Brothers of Jersey City. The test was successful in every way, and a speed of 14.8 knots per hour maintained against the strong ebb tide. Fire Chief Croker, Chief Conway, and Battalion Chief Dingler of Jersey City, and Chaplain Walkley were among those on board.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.
Broadway at Sixth Avenue, 34th to 35th Street.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.
The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.
To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.
First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

We cheerfully send Goods C. O. D.

Men's Suits.
2d Fl., Rear.
$14.96 for Suits that the manufacturers made to sell their merchant customers at $17.50, $20.00 and $22.50. To our knowledge no better fabrics were ever used for Ready-made Clothing. The style and workmanship are in complete harmony.

Men's Overcoats.
$14.96 for Overcoats that any competent judge would pronounce $22.50 values and be on the safe side of conservatism in the statement. Made of dependable dark gray and black Vicuna-finished cheviots and dark gray kersey cloth, full bodies with backs hanging loosely from shoulders—42, 44 and 46 inch lengths. Half of the number lined throughout with heavy silk; bodies of the others lined with strong mohair serge and sleeves with handsome satin.

Young Men's Suits.
$9.96 Six hundred Suits in this lot. Single and long-roll Three-button Double-breasted styles. The maker's prices were $11.50, $13.50 and $15. No use pausing to talk about fit and tailoring.

Young Men's Overcoats.
$9.96 Two hundred Swagger Overcoats for young men 14 to 20 years of age. Made of black and dark gray melton-finished cheviots, and seventy-five sample Overcoats made of various black and gray all-wool materials, bodies lined with mohair serge, sleeves with lustrous satin, none worth less than $15.00.

Boys' $6.00 Suits and Coats at $3.94.
Five hundred Boys' Overcoats, made of all-wool frieze, cut full and loose, strong linings, fine tailoring, sizes, 6 to 16 years . . . $3.94
One hundred Boys' Overcoats, made of all-wool Cheviot, double breasted style, finished with hood, belt and brass buttons, sizes 2½ to 8 years . . . $3.94
Two hundred Boys' Sailor Suits, made of blue serge, full blouse, hand embroidered or trimmed with soutache braid, sizes 3 to 10 years . . . $3.94
Four hundred Boys' Two-piece and Norfolk Suits, made of fancy cheviots and blue serges and cheviots. The Norfolk Suits have bloomer trousers; many of the Two-piece Suits have extra pair of trousers—all seams sewed with silk, taped and reinforced, sizes 8 to 16 years . . . $3.94

Men's Shirts Made-to-Measure $2.99
That's our price for precisely the same Shirts made by others at $4.50.
David and John Anderson's best imported Belfast madras—choicest patterns and colorings.
The foregoing statement is the whole kernel of the Shirt question.
Shirts made of another grade of madras, $2.34. The price elsewhere is $3.50.
Come here and let us show you specimens of our work; survey the piece-goods we've gathered for you to choose from—then remember the Macy price-policy and the guarantee that makes the fitting sure.

White Dress Shirts.
$1.99 for the kind sold elsewhere at $2.50.
$2.49 for the kind sold elsewhere at $3.50.
$2.99 for the kind sold elsewhere at $4.00.
1st Fl., Rear, 34th St. Side.

MATINEE DISTURBED VOTING.

Proposition Was That Women's Ballot Box Be Taken to a Theatre in Brooklyn.

A ballot box almost went to a matinée in Brooklyn yesterday. While voting for officers the delegates to the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs were invited to attend a theatrical performance, and it was suggested that the ballot box be taken from Association Hall to the Amphion Theatre, where the voting might be continued during the entertainment that the Twelfth Night Club of New York proposed.

A coach was hired, but at the last moment it was decided that the box should be kept in the hall and the polls kept open during the evening. The balloting was continued until a late hour. The result is to be announced this morning. Mrs. Charles M. Dow, the Acting President, heads the regular ticket. Her rivals are Mrs. Louis Van Loon Lynch and Mrs. William Hayes, President of the Packer Alumnæ.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Smartest Styles in Walking Suits for Women

Notwithstanding the elaborate stock of suits we show, new styles follow each other in a continuous procession, on our floor.

The very latest idea conceived by the progressive manufacturer receives its first welcome here.

Today we show some very smart Walking Suits, that are not only new and handsome, but decidedly under-price.

These—

At $12, worth $16—
Suits of cheviot, in plain and Oxford mixtures; made with tight-fitting and double-breasted Eton jackets; gored skirts finished with rows of stitching.

At $15, worth $19.50—
Suits of tweed, melton, cheviot, broadcloth and homespun; fly-front; tight-fitting and blouse styles; some with slot seams, others with shawl collar. Some skirts plaited, others gored.

At $20, worth $27.50—
Suits of cheviot, in Oxford mixtures; a few of mixed tailor material; blouse jackets; some trimmed with corduroy and various other strappings; gored skirts, variously trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Coats That Women Are Wearing

You will find all varieties of these at Wanamaker's, and some that you won't be able to find outside of our two stores in anything like an adequate assortment. Applique Coats, for example—those superbly rich hip and three-quarter length coats with elaborate designs in broadcloth on silk grounds. We have made such a pronounced success in the past with these coats from Berlin that we greatly increased our importations for this season. The assortment of these exclusive, beautiful coats is still excellent, but cannot be replenished as styles are sold.

Along other lines the choosing is equally unlimited—there's a divided allegiance shown to the loose coats that fall from the shoulders, and to the charmingly stylish blouse coats, with fitted backs, and skirts in Louis styles.

Some hints of stylish, practical wraps:

At $16.50—Coat of black cheviot; three-quarter length with semi-fitting back; fly-front; turn-over cuffs; satin lining.
At $20—Coat of black kersey; three-quarter length; box back; fly-front; welted seams; satin lining.
At $27.50—Coat of wool ottoman; suitable for mourning wear; 27 in. long; semi-fitting; fly-front; satin lined.
At $37.50—Coat of tan kersey; box back; fly-front; seams strapped and stitched; large sailor collar and cuffs of inlaid velvet stitched; satin lining.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Underwear
In Moderate Weights

Every woman has her own personal equation, when it comes to choosing proper underwear for given temperatures. Some demand much heavier garments than others. But the majority of women likes underwear of moderate, in-between weights for average Winter weather.

It is precisely these medium weights that we have in broadest variety. Of whatever materials you may fancy your garments, you will be able to find them in this stock, accurate in dimensions, comfortable in fit, handsomely finished and trimmed, and priced in a manner that is possible only by the magnitude of our annual underwear business.

Here are some hints for now:

At 50c each—Vests, Drawers and Tights of white cotton, shaped. Same in slightly heavier weight, cream-colored. Same qualities, in extra sizes, 65c each; all hand-trimmed and finished with silk. White ribbed cotton Union Suits, high neck, long or short sleeves, ankle length. Same, in extra sizes, short sleeves, 85c.
At 75c each—White merino Vests, Drawers or Tights. Same in slightly heavier weight; also natural color Vests and Tights. Extra sizes, in white, 85c each. Also genuine Swiss ribbed white merino Vests; low neck, short sleeves or sleeveless.
At $1 each—Swiss ribbed white merino Vests, high neck, short or long sleeves; or low neck, sleeveless, in silk-and-wool. White silk-and-cotton or merino Vests or Tights, extra sizes in same, $1.15. Union Suits of white or cream-colored cotton; high neck, long or short sleeves. Same in extra sizes, $1.25 each.
At $1.50 each—White silk-and-merino shaped Vests, long sleeves. Tights to match, in knee or ankle length. Genuine Swiss silk-and-wool Vests, long sleeves, white or black. White merino Union Suits, long or short sleeves.
At $2 each—Union Suits of white or cream-colored silk-and-cotton, or white and natural-colored merino; high neck, long sleeves. Broadway.

A Stirring Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Today and tomorrow thousands of men and boys expect to supply their clothing needs. Several hundreds out of those thousands may secure the best clothing known to ready-made, and save a good, snug sum on the purchase.

It's a lucky sale, indeed, to come right at the moment you expected to buy at full prices; and probably we've too few to go round, though quantities would be quite ample under ordinary conditions. Here are the facts in detail:

Men's $15 to $20 Suits at $12.50

The best fifteen to twenty-dollar suits shown in New York this season. Our own regular lines, sold under-price only because certain groups are broken in sizes. And it is always the smartest and best styles that get in this condition first.

They are Sack Suits, of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds; coats single or double-breasted. Splendid suits to buy for this little price—$12.50 a suit.

All regular sizes in the group.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

These Offerings for Boys—

All in suits made for our regular stock, and unmatched elsewhere at their former prices. Now marked this way—

$5 Blue Serge Sailor Suits at $3.75—
Handsome Suits, of splendid fast color blue serge, neatly trimmed with narrow braid; in sizes for 3 to 12 years. Regular $5 value, at $3.75 a suit.

$5 to $6.50 Suits at $3.75—
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits and Norfolk Jacket Suits, with sailor collars; made of mixed cheviots, blue serge, and striped velveteens; in sizes for 3 to 6 years. Not to be matched anywhere under $5 to $6.50; now $3.75 a suit.

$5 to $6.50 Norfolk Jacket Suits at $3.75—
Smart new suits of fancy cheviot, handsomely made throughout; sizes for 7 to 16 years. Regularly $5 to $6.50; now at $3.75 a suit.

$4.75 and $5 Double-breasted Jacket Suits at $3.50—
Made of excellent blue serge and blue and fancy cheviots; knee trousers; sizes for 8 to 16 years. Reduced from $4.75 and $5, to $3.50 a suit.

Boys' $6 Frieze Reefers at $5—
Of blue and Oxford gray frieze—warm and serviceable; sizes for 5 to 14 years. Value $6; now at $5.

Boys' $6 Top-Coats at $5—
Of Oxford gray frieze—handsome, dressy garments; in sizes for 4 to 16 years. Value $6; now at $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

4,000 Yards of Mixed Cheviots
At 75c, instead of $1

This is one of the season's favorite suiting fabrics; and today's offering is in the two choicest colorings—Oxford mixture and a dark gray mixture. The cheviot is absolutely all-wool, of an excellent weave. Just exactly the grade and fabric that hundreds of women are planning to buy.

Today you can save twenty-five cents a yard—

75c a yard, instead of $1

56 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Some Fascinating Belts for Women

Already there's a holiday air noticeable in this collection of Belts for Women. Among the simpler belts, for every-day use, there is an attractive variety of styles, but it is the more elaborate belts from Paris that are particularly noteworthy for their beauty and richness.

The body of these belts is chiefly silk elastic, the strands held together in some cases by ornamental cross-bars, or by buckles and back-pieces in superb designs. Cut steel, French gilt and jeweled ornaments are extensively used. These belts adapt themselves admirably for Christmas gifts.

Some details follow:

Black satin stitched Belts, round and square gun-metal buckles, studded with rhinestones, $2.25.
Black plaited satin Belts, with gilt and oxidized side slides, clasp and back-pieces; some steel-studded, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.
Postilion Belts, in taffeta and peau de soie: plain and stitched, with and without buckles, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.75.
Black silk elastic Belts, in one or two strands; with gold-plated, gun-metal, oxidized or black clasps and back-pieces, with hook for holding up skirt; $1, $1.25 and $1.75.
Velvet elastic Belts; gold-plated, gun-metal, oxidized and French gray finished clasps and back-pieces, $2.75 and $3.25.
An exquisite group of imported silk elastic Belts, one, two and three strands; in bright red, gilt, pearl gray, shaded colors and black; 2 to 4 in. wide; handsomely studded with assorted jewels and fine cut steel, $14, $15, $17, $20, $21 to $50 each.

Broadway.

Hat-Boxes And Such Things

There's just one way for a man to get his silk hat around the country in safety—in a hat-box designed especially for the purpose.

We have a good selection of these convenient articles, some of which are equipped with additional space for collars, cuffs and neckties.

Here's a word, too, of other helps to easy traveling:

Alligator Hat-Boxes, hand-sewed; satin-lined; space for three hats. $25.
Sole leather hand-sewed Hat-Boxes; space for three hats. $15.75.
Single Hat-Boxes; hand-sewed; satin compartment in lid for opera hat. $12.50.
All leather silk-lined Hat-Boxes, with brass spring lock, hand-sewed bottom. $3.75.
Shopping Bags of brown net, in large variety, 25c to $1.25.
Leather Bag-tags, in all colors, from 10c to 25c.
Sterling silver Bag-tags with leather straps and covered buckles. 25c to $1.50.
Shawl-Straps in numerous designs, and a large assortment. 25c to $2.25. Basement.

Girls' Suits
Reduced One-fourth

Or more. We firmly believe in clearing out the odd lots and broken sizes among these handsome Suits for girls now, when they are just beginning to be needed, rather than later.

So a most attractive group gets a new price-mark today—

$15 a Suit

instead of $20 to $25—the original prices. There are cheviots, cloth and mixed effects, in black and colors, and a particularly stylish line of the much-favored Velveteen Walking Suits, with Norfolk jackets, lined with heavy satin, in tan, green and blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Candied Perfection
—The Wanamaker Sort

Better Candies than the Wanamaker kinds are not made. Manufacturers who equal them in quality exceed them by far in prices. Whether you test prices by our mixed chocolates and bonbons, our fancy candies, or our candied fruits, the result is the same—vastly in our favor.

Then you may always be absolutely sure of the purity of our candies. Every pound that is made in our spacious, airy, clean factory contains nothing but absolutely pure ingredients—varying, of course, in expensiveness, with the cost of the candy—but all absolutely free from harmful substances.

Three lines of our candies you have always known—the 60c, 30c and 20c kinds—each unequaled at their price. Now there's a new arrival—a grade of delicious 40-cent chocolates we're selling at 30c a pound.

But here's the whole list:

Parisian Almonds, 80c lb. — Salted Almonds, 80c lb.
Chocolate Wafers, 80c lb. — Glace Nuts, 80c lb.
Perfume Drops, 80c lb. — Assorted Fruit, 60c lb.
Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c lb.
Assorted Almonds, 60c lb. — Scotch Kisses, 60c lb.
Assorted Gum-drops, 50c lb.
Jelly Gum-drops, 50c lb. — French Caramels, 50c lb.
Chestnuts and Acorns, 50c lb.
Small Table Candies, 50c lb.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c lb.
Old-fashioned Bonbons, 40c lb.
Mixed Bonbons and Chocolates, 30c lb.
Nut Candies, 30c lb. — Clear Candies, 25c lb.
Buttercups, 25c lb.
Glace Fruit, boxes of 5 lbs., $1.50. Best Glace Fruit, 2-lbs., in basket, $1.25.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Honey Nougats, Molasses Chips and Peppermints; regularly 40c, now 30c lb.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, and nougat; and Mixed Chocolates; regularly 30c lb., now 20c.

The special candy for today:
Cocoanut Stripe, regularly 30c, at 25c lb.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Certain features in the Basement Store today are of particular and timely importance to economically-minded men. Most prominent is an offering of

Men's Unlaundered Shirts, 35c Each

They are really phenomenally good shirts to pay such a trifling price for. It is only by virtue of large, steady purchases of them that such a figure is possible.

They are of good muslin, with fine three-ply linen bosoms; strong and carefully made in well-fitting shapes. They have open backs, re-inforced front and back, continuous facing at all openings, collar-button shield and scarf-loop. Two sleeve-lengths, long and short. In full assortment of sizes.

Then two other noteworthy bargains:

Men's Neckwear, 25c

It's unusual to get neckwear of good materials and in good taste, without paying much more than a quarter for it. This *is* unusual neckwear for 25c, because it's really the fifty-cent kind. That is, the maker has put the short ends of the materials he uses in his 50-cent neckwear into these ties. In four-in-hand and Teck shapes, and a good assortment of colors and patterns. 25c each.

Blanket Bath-robes, $2

Many men who wish for, and really need a warm Blanket Bath-robe, hesitate to buy on account of the usual cost. Here their needs may be filled at a very low price.

These Bath-robes are made of gray blankets with fancy striped borders, pocket, collar and cuffs, and cord and tassel; and are regular $3 value. But the manufacturer was cleaning house, so you get the Bath-robes for $2 each. (Our lowest-priced regular Bath-robe sells for $3.75.)

Glove Offerings for Women

Some of the lots which created such a stir in our recent Sale of Gloves for Women have been re-inforced by new supplies; so that these three important groups of stylish, seasonable new gloves are offered today at these marvelously low prices:

At 55c, worth 75c—Women's Lambskin Gloves; 2-clasp; one row embroidery; in stylish street colors; all sizes.
At 70c, worth $1—Women's Extra Fine Glace Lambskin Gloves, with Paris point embroidery; best sewing and finish.
Also Women's Full Pique Glace Street Gloves, in white, colors and black.
At 95c, worth $1.50—Women's Grenoble-made real Kid Gloves; fine, soft quality of skins; crochet or Paris point embroidery; in black and colors.
Also Women's full pique Mocha Gloves, in gray and reindeer.

Embroidery Strips
At Half

Choice patterns in Swiss Muslin, Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries, mostly in 4½-yard lengths. There are Edgings and Insertions—a St. Gall manufacturer's clean-up, at 10c to $1 a piece. Just half price.

Molasses Wafers
20 Cents a Pound

Everbody knows and likes these crisp, delicious bits of molasses candy. A fresh lot in the Under-Price Store today at 20c lb.; regularly 25c.

As to Shoeing the Family

Many a man shies before the prospect, when Winter approaches, with its increased demands for substantial, comfortable footwear. The Wanamaker Under-Price Shoe Store comes to his aid with an easy solution.

For here, in splendid, complete lots are new Winter shoes for men, women and children. Shoes, many of which are sold regularly in other shoe stores at the higher prices mentioned below; but are sold here, thanks to the power of extremely large purchases, at prices that benefit the heads of families by their extreme lowness:

Men's Shoes, $2.85
Samples of $4 and $5 lines; also lots of splendid dress Shoes. You are bound to save a half or a third of the real value.

Men's Shoes, $1.90
Black box calfskin lace Shoes, with tips: full round toe-lasts; oak-tanned leather (the kind you read so much about now) in both inner and outer soles; Goodyear welted and stitched, the best way to make shoes and sizes for all feet.

Men's Stout Shoes, $1.50
Black Casco calf; heavy sewed soles; full round toes with tips; all sizes in broad widths.

Women's Kidskin Boots, $1.60
Black chrome-tanned kidskin lace and button; welted and stitched.

Women's Stout Shoes, $1.90
Black box calfskin, with dull kid tops; medium toes and heels; stout oak-tanned leather soles.

Women's Fine Shoes, $2.40
Fit for any foot in shape, make and material; high-class box calfskin, patent and enameled leather and fine kidskin; various weights and styles.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes
Black kidskin Shoes with spring heels; lace styles; sturdy, well made and easy fitting; sizes 6 to 8, 85c; 8 to 10, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

Small Boys' Shoes, $1.20
Black box calf lace Shoes, with stout uppers and good firm oak soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

Large Boys' Shoes, $1.50
Box calfskin and satin oil leather lace Shoes with heels; good solid sewed soles.

Rubber Shoes at Half
Men's, 50c. Women's, 25c.
Girls', 20c. Children's, 17c.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Handkerchiefs of linen or silk, with initials or with colored borders; for personal use or for appropriate holiday gifts, at these little prices:

At 12½c, worth 20c—
Men's Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; unlaundered; with hemstitched ½-inch hems; full sizes. 9600 Handkerchiefs at 12½c each.

At 25c, worth 50c—
Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, in full assortment of letters; full size; with ½-inch and one-inch hems—at precisely half price.

At 25c, worth 50c—
Men's colored border Silk Handkerchiefs in beautiful designs; mostly a manufacturer's samples, and in perfect condition. Regular 50c goods at 25c.

Broadway.

Flannelette Wrappers

Vary them as you will, you can't detract from the comfort of Flannelette Wrappers for chilly mornings. And as far as these styles are concerned the variations only make them prettier and more attractive:

At $1.25—Blue ground, white dots; full front, trimmed with braid, forming yoke; fitted back; ruffle on skirt.
At $1.50—Striped; plaited front to yoke; plain fitted back; deep ruffle on skirt.
At $1.75—Striped; full front, trimmed with self-stitched straps; yoke back; ruffle on skirt.
At $2.25—Striped; yoke front; bretelles over shoulders; trimmed with ribbon band and edged with ribbon ruffle; ruffle on skirt.
At $2.50—Striped; plaited yoke front; double bretelles over shoulder, trimmed with fancy braid and ribbon ruffle; circular flounce on skirt, trimmed with braid and small ruffle.
At $2.75—Persian designs; full front, trimmed with satin ribbon edged with velvet; plaited back; ruffle on skirt.

Other styles up to $3.75. Second floor, 10th st.

Nemo Corsets In a New Style

Extreme grace and beauty of line is exhibited by the Nemo Corsets in the new "Umbrella" model. The design is original and ingenious, and produces, by the use of well-modeled curves, precisely the effect in greatest favor just now—straight front, and graceful curves in the back and over the hips—giving a well-defined waist-line.

The Nemo "Umbrella" Corsets, in white or gray, are $3 each. A Broadway window contains an attractive showing of them today; and in the Corset section on the Second floor, expert fitters will explain their features.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's Dress Hats
Reduced one-third

We have taken fifty of our most attractive French Beaver Hats, for children of 6 to 14 years, and cut a full third off former prices for today's selling.

They are in various colors, with trimmings of velvet and silk ribbon, buckles, breasts, and so on, and were priced formerly at $8 to $14. Today they're

$5.25 to $9.50

Second Floor, Broadway and Tenth.

Warm Petticoats Of Knitted Wool

Women who have never worn these comforting garments don't know how much of its terrors a cold day loses by means of them. They will go nicely under a silk petticoat or walking skirt—lots of girls will wear them at the coming big foot-ball games.

In light and dark colors—plain, with attractive borders, or striped in all sorts of color-combinations.

Pure wool; and finished with crocheted edge. 85c to $1.50. Second Floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COAL SOLD AT $12 A TON

Dealers Blame Speculators for Present High Prices.

Demand for Anthracite Cannot Be Supplied, but Situation, It Is Expected, Will Soon Be Relieved.

Although coal dealers and operators agreed that the shipments to tidewater were increasing, domestic anthracite was as hard to buy yesterday as during the days of the strike.

The retail price ranged all the way from $6.50 to $11 and $12 a ton. As a rule those who quoted $6.50 had none to sell, and those who charged higher prices blamed it on the ubiquitous speculators who charged a premium to the regular dealers on any they had managed to secure.

A large number of dealers who were seen agreed on one point, and that was that coal was scarce. A member of the firm of J. Rheinfrank & Co., foot of East Fourteenth Street, said:

"We have no coal at present. All we can get is in lots of about 100 tons at a time. The yards in this neighborhood are nearly all bare of coal. What comes to tidewater is so thinly spread over a large area that its effect is not seen."

Thomas Thedford, 293 Third Avenue, said: "We cannot supply our customers. The price is $6.50 a ton when we can get the coal, but we have none at present. The small lots which are dribbled out to us from time to time are only a drop in the bucket. Of course in a week or two the situation will be relieved."

Thomas Stokes, 804 Tenth Avenue, said that the price was $6.50 a ton, but there was none on hand for immediate delivery. Asked what the value of a fixed price was when there was no coal to deliver, he said: "If we wanted to pay a premium of $3 a ton on coal to speculators we could have it, and it would cost our customers just that much more. It is only a matter of a week or two, I think, when there will be relief."

Regarding the coal supposed to be in the hands of speculators, he said he believed it came from the individual operators. They were a law to themselves when it came to prices.

The price was $7.50 a ton at Henry Berghorn's yards, 2,330 First Avenue, but his representative said yesterday that even at this price it could not be promised for immediate delivery. He was reminded that Mr. Berghorn was the first to sell coal at the schedule price of $6.50 a ton. He admitted this, but said that to supply customers some high priced coal had to be bought from speculators.

A representative of Hencken & Wellenbrock, Ninety-fourth Street and First Avenue, and foot of East Fourth Street, said that No. 2 nut was $9 a ton, and the ordinary domestic sizes were $11 and $12 a ton. He blamed the high prices upon the individual operators, who, he said, sold to speculators, who, in turn, sold to dealers who had to get it to keep up their trade.

At the office of J. Samuel Smoot, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, it was stated that the firm was two weeks behind in its orders. A member of the firm said:

"We have coal, but we are putting it out sparingly. There is no need for any alarm, I believe. By next week I think there will be plenty coming in."

Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal, said that the great demand for coal made matters appear worse than they were.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that several millions of tons of coal which is stored in the cellars of householders during the Summer is missing this year. Every one is nervous about coal, and the dealers are swamped with orders which come in faster than they can be filled. About 30,000 or 35,000 tons of coal comes to tide water here every day. This would help to relieve the situation if every one was not clamoring for coal. The high-priced coal is from the mines of the individual operators, who are taking advantage of the present situation. When every one gets a little, the excitement about coal will subside. A week or two will show a great change for the better."

Brooklyn is worse off than Manhattan. Dealers there said yesterday that some customers had been waiting four weeks and more for coal. Many yards were bare. In the Bay Ridge section householders, who in former years bought anthracite in ten-ton lots were buying it by the bushel from peddlers.

SHAPIRO WANTS TO BE TRIED.

Brought from Matteawan to Have His Sanity Tested—Witnesses in Murder Case Said to be Dead.

After four years spent in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, Charles Shapiro, accused of the deliberate murder of Louis Lieberman in 1897, was transferred to the Tombs yesterday afternoon. Under an order of Justice Ernest Hall, before whom he was brought on a writ of habeas corpus, he will be examined by a lunacy commission. If he is sane he will be tried for murder in the first degree; if he is still insane he will be returned to Matteawan.

Two months after the murder of Lieberman, who was shot to death in the east side of this city, Shapiro was indicted. That was in December, 1897. Early in 1898, however, a commission adjudged him insane, and he was sent to the asylum, there to remain with the indictment hanging over his head until such time as there should be a permanent decision as to his mental condition. Recently his lawyer, Alexander S. Rosenthal, came forward with the assertion that the man had become sane, and ought to have a trial. The physicians of the asylum maintained that their patient had not recovered.

The prisoner was produced in court on the writ of habeas corpus and sat quietly beside an officer. Dr. Allison of the asylum was present, and an Assistant District Attorney argued that Shapiro should be recommitted to Matteawan. At first Justice Hall said he would name a commission to go to Matteawan and examine the man there, but Mr. Rosenthal pleaded that he had no funds with which to pay the expenses of travel for such a commission, and so the order sending Shapiro to the Tombs was signed. The commission, consisting of two physicians and a layman, probably will be appointed to-day.

In arguing for the retention of the prisoner, the Assistant District Attorney remarked that the witnesses in the case were supposed to be dead, and so, even though Shapiro were really guilty, there would be little chance to convict him. Justice Hall replied that if the witnesses were dead and the man was sane, he had the right to his freedom.

WHY THEY THRASHED GEORGE.

Public Schoolboys Took Their Teacher at Her Word to Her Dismay.

The boy pupils of Public School No. 55, in West Twentieth Street, on Wednesday last established a precedent which tends to destroy a long-held tradition of schoolboy days, when pupils dreamed that some day they would be big and strong enough to administer to the teacher the same style and amount of punishment which was meted out to them for various breaches of deportment. The pupils, in this case, reversed this tradition, and as a consequence some fifteen or twenty of them, with their teacher and Principal, were in the Children's Court before Justice Mayer yesterday with George Edward Gowan, a small, weak-looking lad, as complainant against the boys, whom he charged with assault.

Miss Anna Murphy was the teacher whose figurative use of the English language, taken too literally by the pupils, caused all the trouble. Edgar Vanderbilt, the Principal of the school, was in court, when she told her story.

George Edward Gowan was late for school, and without any apparent or reasonable excuse and without the little piece of paper which might inform the teacher in the conventional way that "George had to go on an errand, and so forth."

George hung his head as he walked to his seat, and Miss Murphy, told him that by custom he should stand in the back of the room. George is quick to quality to the extent of saving nine

was popular, and Miss Murphy never dreamed but that all the boys sympathized with him. But secretly there was formed during the session a vigilance committee, composed of about a dozen of young knights, ready to carry out her every wish in this respect. And they did. So much so that George's delicate face is marred by a bruised eye and several other marks of an encounter, for George only has one pair of arms, and they were insufficient against ten times their number.

After George had told his story of the encounter on the highway of Twentieth Street against the great odds which confronted him, and he showed his bruised face to the Court, Justice Mayer was plainly impressed.

"Who was it hit you first?" asked Judge Mayer.

"They all hit me at once," said George, crying.

Miss Murphy admitted to the remark which evidently caused the trouble. She explained that she meant to add that his parents should give him the thrashing, and she did not think the pupils would take it upon themselves to save them the trouble.

Justice Mayer admonished her in mild terms. "You cannot be too careful," he said, "what you say to children, and you should, as a teacher, be more expressive in your language. You see, the boys took you literally and carried out what you thought the boy deserved."

The Judge then discharged all the boys after lecturing them in severe tones, and to George he said:

"Now, because you've had these boys in court, I don't want you to go back to school and stick up your nose at the teacher. You get to school on time and be a good boy."

George said he would.

BOY FREIGHT THIEVES CAUGHT.

Three of a Band of About Fifteen Arraigned and Held.

Three boys, the youngest ten years old and the eldest fourteen, were before Justice Mayer in the Children's Court yesterday charged with grand larceny by John J. Loftus, the general dispatcher of the New York Central Railroad in the company's yards on the upper west side. They were Herman Peters of 239 West Sixty-seventh Street, Angelo Gellela of 304 West Sixty-ninth Street, and Louis Ducey of 369 West Sixty-ninth Street. They were charged with breaking the seals of freight cars and stealing goods, including meat, from the refrigerator cars, canned goods, and brass, all to the value of $1,000.

The boys are said to be only three of a band which numbers about fifteen, and which has been systematically and with considerable daring and boldness robbing the cars and yards of everything they might get of value.

The story told by Gellela to Justice Mayer, and which the latter characterized as being more impressive than any story he had yet heard in that court, as showing the utter lack of moral sense or appreciation of the gravity of the crime, was that the gang descended into the railroad yards by means of a rope attached to the wall above on Seventy-second Street. The distance from this will to the tracks is estimated at sixty feet. Their method was, he told the Judge, to post sentinels along the wall so that an alarm could be given in the event of a policeman discovering them.

Two or three of them would go down by the aid of the rope, he said, and then wait till a freight train had switched in and the brakeman had left the cars in the middle. Then they would break the seal and take whatever could be carried by them. If it happened to be eatables they enjoyed the feast together.

The rest of the stuff they buried in a spot in the yard, and would come later and take it away. Peters told Loftus where much of the stuff was buried, and the dispatcher found it exactly where the boy had said it was located. It consisted of brass taken from machinery and plumbing goods of all kinds.

Justice Mayer held all three for examination. The police expect to arrest more of the gang.

TARRANT SUIT DISMISSED.

Claim for $25,000 Damages on Account of a Death in the Drug Company's Building.

The trial of the first of thirty suits against the Tarrant Drug Company, whose building was burned two years ago, has resulted in a victory for the company. The suit of Mrs. Rosa Schuck, who claimed $25,000 damages on account of the death of her son in the explosion accompanying the fire, was dismissed by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff named as co-defendants in the suit the drug firms of Rogers & Pyatt and McKesson & Robbins, who, she alleged, had stored high explosives in the building prior to the day of the fatal explosion.

In dismissing the complaint, after many witnesses had been heard, Justice Freedman said that there was no testimony that fixed the responsibility, and none to prove that young Schuck had been killed by explosives belonging to the defendants.

The other suits that have been begun call for damages aggregating nearly $1,000,000.

BURKE TRUSTEES IN COURT.

Permission Asked to Sell Minnesota Lands for the Relief Fund.

Another step toward the realization of John M. Burke's $4,000,000 philanthropic scheme was taken in the Supreme Court yesterday when the Trustees of the Winifred M. Burke Relief Fund applied to Justice Hall for permission to sell 16,288 acres of Minnesota lands given to the fund by Mr. Burke.

The $4,000,000 benefaction of Mr. Burke was designed to aid convalescents, and the name of the fund is a testimonial to the giver's mother. The Minnesota lands, according to F. H. Denman, Mr. Burke's lawyer, are worth not less than $15 an acre, and it is expected that $400,000 will be realised by selling them. The Trustees who signed the application were John M. Burke, President; Edward M. Shepard, Abram S. Hewitt, Frank K. Sturgis, and W. Hubbard White.

DASHED INTO THE EAST RIVER.

Driver Jumped in Time, but Two Horses Were Drowned.

Two horses were drowned and 2,500 pounds of lamb and veal and a big covered butcher's wagon belonging to Charles Trautman of Jamaica lost in the East River at Forty-third Street, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning as the climax of a runaway. The driver had loaded up at the packing house of J. J. Harrington & Co., at the corner of First Avenue, and was just starting for Jamaica when the horses bolted.

When within about ten feet of the foot-high stringpiece, the driver threw himself to the ground, sustaining many cuts and bruises in his tumble. Team and wagon disappeared in the swift running tide, and though the packing house folk and the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station angled for the wreck most of the day, they found no trace of it.

City Hall Park Firehouse Doomed.

Owing to the danger from excavations in the subway, the old fire house at the northeast corner of City Hall Park is to be torn down at once. Justice Hall of the Supreme Court signed an order for its demolition yesterday.

Proposed Coadjutor for Bishop Potter.

A committee appointed by the last Episcopal Diocesan Convention, and of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a member, met yesterday to consider the calling of a convention to elect a Coadjutor to Bishop Potter. Most of the members of the committee were present and the feeling was expressed that Bishop Potter must be afforded some relief in his work. Adjournment was had in order to confer with another committee, of which the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington is Chairman, and which was named to consider a readjustment of diocesan lines throughout the State of New York by cutting off the Hudson River counties of the present diocese and erecting therefrom a Diocese of Hudson.

"The Negro as a Political Factor."

Prof. Kelly Miller will address the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Prof. Miller's subject will be "The Negro as a Political Factor." Mr. Miller is a professor in Howard University, in Washington.

Brooklyn Courts Closed for Funeral.

Because of the funeral of Frank R. Dudley, son of Supreme Court Justice [illegible] Supreme Court, Kings County, and the County Court, Kings County, have closed and [illegible]

BISSERT'S BAIL FORFEITED

Bench Warrant Issued for the ex-Wardman's Arrest.

Failed to Appear When Case Was Called to Ascertain Whether He Was Still Within Reach.

Recorder Goff yesterday, at the request of Assistant District Attorney Gans, forfeited a $2,500 bail bond, offered as surety for ex-Wardman Bissert by John H. Iden, grocer of 100 East Fourth Street, and issued a bench warrant for Bissert's arrest. The action was taken after the latter had failed to respond when called to trial before the Recorder in Part IV., Court of General Sessions, on a charge of bribery.

The charge grew out of Bissert's conduct while wardman of ex-Captain Diamond at the East Fifth Street station in 1900. The complainant was Lena Schmidt, who kept a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street and charged Bissert with having extorted $550 from her on one occasion and $50 on another. He was indicted on each charge. On the first of these he was convicted last December and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years. Of this term he actually served six months before the Appellate Division gave him a new trial.

District Attorney Jerome, who sent the case to the Court of Appeals and expects a decision from that tribunal shortly, wanted to ascertain whether or not Bissert was within reach and therefore had the case against him under the second indictment placed on the calendar of the Recorder's court.

Frederick B. House appeared as counsel for Bissert. He told the court that he had had such short notice of the District Attorney's action that he had found it impossible to notify his client to be on hand. Mr. Gans then asked the Recorder to forfeit Bissert's bail bond, which the latter did, placing a bench warrant for the ex-wardman's arrest in the hands of Detective Sergeant McNaught.

The request of Mr. Gans led to an exciting encounter between the two lawyers, which began with a wordy wrangle in the court room and wound up in the corridor with a scene of disorder, during which the intervention of the court officers alone prevented them from coming to blows.

Mr. House began by saying that he doubted whether his client's bond on the second indictment was still in force, as Bissert had been surrendered on another charge, convicted, and sent to prison, since the bond was presented.

"I have sent for the bond, your Honor," said Mr. Gans addressing the court, "to show that this statement of Mr. House is as reliable as some other statements he has made."

"What!" retorted Mr. House angrily, "Do you mean to insinuate that I have made untruthful statements to the court?"

The Recorder called counsel to order sharply and Mr. Gans made no reply.

After the Recorder had acted upon the motion of Mr. Gans the latter left the court room. He was followed by Mr. House, who blocked Mr. Gans's way in the corridor and shouted to him, and a violent quarrel ensued. Mr. House raised an umbrella in a threatening manner, whereupon a court officer interfered and parted the two men.

Mr. Gans said last night that the case of Wardman Bissert had been placed on the calendar solely to ascertain whether he was within the jurisdiction of the court or not. When he is brought in on the bench warrant, he will have to put up bail in a much higher amount to be released.

When Bissert came back from Sing Sing, after having been granted a new trial by the Appellate Division, he drew a terrible picture of his experiences in prison and is quoted as saying that whatever might happen he would never return there. His life at Sing Sing was torment from beginning to finish through the action of prisoners he had helped to convict, and at the District Attorney's office it is felt that Bissert would do almost anything to avoid a repetition of his sufferings.

John H. Iden said last night that a Deputy Sheriff had come to his grocery store at 61 First Avenue early in the evening to execute a judgment for the amount of the bond.

"That was the first I knew about the District Attorney's action," said Mr. Iden. "I was dumfounded and thought the man was joking. As far as I understand I fulfilled my last obligation as Bissert's surety when I produced him on the trial on which he was convicted and sent to prison. I am not surety in the case on appeal. The bond in the case was furnished by Joseph Stolzenberg, Bissert's brother-in-law. I will consult my lawyer to-morrow about the matter and will then see the District Attorney."

Mr. Iden said he did not know where Bissert was, as he had made no effort to keep track of him, but had been told that the ex-wardman was with his father in the Borough of the Bronx.

DETECTIVE SERGEANTS' STATUS

Justice Bischoff Decides That This Grade Is Held Only at the Pleasure of the Commissioner.

That Police Commissioner Partridge acted legally when he reduced to the ranks or otherwise deprived 130 "Murphy" Detective Sergeants of their grade and salary of $2,000 a year was the gist of a decision handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Henry Bischoff. The case on which the decision was rendered was that of ex-Detective Sergeant "Eddy" Sugden, William S. Devery's right hand man, who is now supposed to do the duty of a patrolman, against Police Commissioner Partridge.

A decision had been rendered in the case of Lahey vs. the Police Commissioner that the grade of Detective Sergeant was not permanent, as had been contended, after April 1, 1901. Justice Bischoff's decision establishes that the men of this grade in the Detective Bureau hold it at the pleasure of the Commissioner, and that the only competitive examination they can enter under the civil service rules is for the grade of Roundsman or for Sergeantcies, and not, as was supposed, for Captaincies.

The decision will be appealed to the Appellate Division, and, if sustained there, to the Court of Appeals.

Commissioner Partridge has appointed a few members of the Detective Bureau to the grade of Detective Sergeant, and they fully recognize that the advancement is simply a detail at an average advance in salary of $600 a year.

CLEARING BRIDGE WRECKAGE.

Damaged Footbridges on the New East River Span Cut Loose.

The Roebling Construction Company yesterday began the work of removing the foot bridges that were damaged on the New East River Bridge Monday night as a result of the fire on the New York tower of the structure. The foot bridge on the Williamsburg side was first removed, and the fact that traffic was stopped just before the temporary structure was cut loose from the main cables, gave rise to a report that the foot bridge had fallen by accident, and that traffic was stopped by the police for that reason.

Chief Engineer Nichols yesterday made a report concerning the fire to Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. It was along the same lines as the statement he made a few days ago with reference to the fire.

Dockbuilder Dies in a Saloon.

Charles Bond, fifty-five years old, a dockbuilder, of 345 East Twenty-first Street, died suddenly in the back room of Andrew Sheridan's saloon at 375 First Avenue last night. Dr. Hallwell, the Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon summoned, said he believed the man died from heart disease.

Coming Colorado Fuel Circular.

J. C. Osgood, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, requests stockholders in that company who have not had their certificates transferred to their own name to send their names and addresses that they may receive a circular letter relative to the impending election for Directors of the company. Stockholders are urged by Mr. Osgood not to give their proxies to Messrs. Gould, Harriman, and [illegible] have reserved and read

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 19th to 20th STREET

A Great Clothing Sale Made Greater.

Second Floor.

Last Friday and Saturday were the two busiest and most successful days our Clothing Store has experienced this season. We mean to eclipse them—yet the prices we quote are the same—namely,

$9.25 and **$12.75**

The garments embraced in the $9.25 lot range in values up to $18.00.

Those selling at $12.75 were manufactured to retail up to $25.00.

But to the point of transcendence. Let us try to paint an impressionistic mercantile picture. For instance:—

Very busy last Friday and Saturday.
Enormous selling.
Results—depleted lots.
Thousands of dollars' worth of the highest class Suits and Overcoats purchased last week at our own prices.
Sold as bought, thus—$9.25 for values up to $18.00,
$12.75 for values up to $25.00.
Are we successful as impressionists?
Have we related the facts vividly?
Have we held your attention? If so, good.
Have we excited your interest? If so, better.
Will you come? If so, then our best has been done.

Our $15.00 Suits and Overcoats.

At this price we are showing an entirely new fall line of suits in Tweeds, Worsteds and Cassimeres. Every good style is represented and every garment is hand-made. Men of all proportions may be fitted. A really splendid selection of Suits, and, of course, a fine line of Overcoats.

Our $20.00 Suits and Overcoats

Embrace a variety of patterns seldom shown outside of high class tailor shops; in Suits, pure worsteds and cheviots in both finished and unfinished effects; in Overcoats almost every stylish rough and smooth fabric. They have the long, graceful collars, the proper shoulders, and are absolutely perfect-fitting.

Our $25.00 and $30.00 Suits and Overcoats.

Exclusiveness and elegance are the distinguishing features of the garments at this price. The fabrics are of the best standard makes, trimmings also absolutely the best, and fit, of course, guaranteed for men of all proportions. The garments at these prices are infinitely superior to those to be found anywhere else at the same figures.

Our $35.00 and $40.00 Suits and Overcoats

Are on a par with the most excellent garments to be found anywhere at any price. They represent the acme of perfection. A splendid selection of best weaves in every good and fashionable style. No custom tailor can better them in any particular, at any price.

The Season's Greatest Offerings in Boys' Clothing.

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday Only.

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted two-piece Suits of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds.

$2.65 For those that have sold up to now for $2.95 and $3.50.

$3.25 For those that have sold up to now for $3.95 and $4.50.

$4.45 For those that have sold up to now for $5.00 to $6.50.

Among the Suits at $4.45 we include blue and black Cheviots and Serges.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS of navy blue Serges and Cheviots—trimmed with white, black or red soutache braid.

Boys' Knee Pants.

Our 50c. Boys' Knee Pants, all wool . . . 39
Our 75c. Boys' Knee Pants, all wool . . . 50
Our $1.00 Boys' Knee Pants, all wool . . . 75
A clearance sale of Boys' Cambric Shirt Waists, with two detachable collars, sizes 4 to 12 . . . 39
RUSSIAN BLOUSE FLANNEL WAISTS, sizes 2½ to 8 years; also Shirt Waists and Blouses, sizes 5 to 14 years, for to-day and to-morrow, our regular $1.00 line, for . . . 75

Children's Hats.

Children's large felt Sailors; in navy blue, dark red and the new golf red; special for this occasion, at . . . 95
Boys' and Children's Tam o' Shanters, in serge, cheviot and cloth; all the popular colors; plain or with silk embroidery; also boys' nautical tans, in navy blue, with fancy bands; the proper style for the regulation suits; special value . . . $1.35
Boys' and Youths' Derbies and Alpines; in fine fur felt; with pure silk trimmings; in all the newest blocks; special price . . . $1.35

Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Neckwear, 55c.

Main Floor.

Special lot of extremely fine quality, rich, heavy Neckwear in the leading shapes of to-day; folded squares to tie as Puff or Ascot, also many handsome designs in Four-in-hands; actual worth $1.00 to $1.50, at . . . 55

Four Specials in Misses' and Girls' Coats.

Third Floor.

Misses' English Monte Carlo Coats, lined throughout with guaranteed satin; a handsomely tailored garment; value $18.75, sizes 14 and 16 . . . $14.75
Girls' good quality Kersey Coat, inverted box plait down back; stole collar, elaborately trimmed with bias bands of Panne Velvet; full sleeves with fancy cuff; value $14.75, at . . . $10.00
Girls' new model full length Rain-proof Coats; can be worn with or without belt, pretty full sleeve with deep cuff; 8 to 14 years . . . $7.50
Misses' Cheviot Box Coats; in Oxford gray only; lined with good quality satin, velvet collar and turn-over cuff; a very stylish garment; 14 and 16 years; value $8.50, at . . . $6.75

Gloves for the Horse Show,

Main Floor.

Knowing full well the demands that would be made upon us for Gloves for the Horse Show, we have brought together an assemblage representing the latest and smartest French modes, such as will not be seen anywhere else. Accordingly your every Glove want can be met, from the good practical sorts at $1.00 to the cleverest fancies from the French designers.

One clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, broad cut, new embroidery, red, orange and two-toned . . . $1.00
"Princess Chic," one pearl button, Prix seam, spear point, contrasting bandelets, sewn red and orange . . . $1.50
Made from choice selected Russian skins; also 2 clasp, of the same selection of stock . . . $1.50
"Vassar," one pearl button, turn-over cuff, Prix seam, handsome embroidery, self, red and orange sewn; a marvel of production . . . $2.00
One clasp pique real Mocha Gloves, tan, mode, black and slate . . . $1.00
Two clasp Glace Glove; Imperial Point; white, black, pearl and season shades; Simpson Crawford Co. importation . . . $1.00
Two clasp full pique real Mocha Gloves; unique embroidery; finest selected Arabian Mocha skins; an ideal unlined Glove . . . $1.35
Three clasp real kid Gloves; Imperial Point; white, black, pearl and latest shades; made from fine selected real kid skins; exceedingly stylish, well cut, perfect fitting . . . $1.50

Men's Gloves.

A new Glove for men's wear, the "Washington"; one pearl button, Prix seam Cape; handsome embroidery, new turn-over cuff; specially made for us, pair . . . $2.00

We also offer a large consignment of men's one-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves; selected skins, various shades of tan; in every detail the greatest Glove offered at the price; real worth $1.35, at, pair . . . $1.00

The Thanksgiving Sale of Sterling Silver, Quadruple-Plated Ware and Cutlery

Main Floor,

which began at this store yesterday, is an admirable illustration of the triumph of aggressive and progressive merchandising. It is a sale that at once earns a distinctive reputation for great economy, as it transcends all similar events that have preceded it. This is a strong statement, but we are hazarding nothing by making it, as it is based upon bedrock facts.

The importance of this sale is due not alone to its extraordinary value-giving, nor to the richness and desirability of its wares, but also to its opportuneness, coming, as it does, just before the Thanksgiving Festival, when housewives are preparing to replenish their stock in these goods, and when the thought of gift-giving is uppermost in the minds of many. To realize in full its advantages one must come and see the goods and note the prices.

Sterling Silver Tableware.

Sterling Silver 5 piece Tea Sets, $139.00, $143.00, $175.00
Sterling Silver Fruit Bowls, $15.50, $22.50, $34.00, $50.00
Sterling Silver Compots . . . $35.00 to $50.00
Sterling Silver Water Pitchers . . . $39.00 to $63.00
Sterling Silver Vases . . . $6.95 to $63.00
Sterling Silver Bread Trays . . . $10.75, $12.75, $14.50, $18.75, $20, $39
Sterling Silver Bonbon Dishes . . . $1.95 to $15.00
Sterling Silver Child's Cups, $2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $5.75 to $9.00
Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, 75, $1.25, $1.75, $2.15 to $3.50
Sterling Silver Peppers and Salts; satin, engraved or plain; each . . . $1.25
Sterling Silver Peppers and Salts; embossed, extra large, each . . . $1.50
Sterling Silver Sugar Shells; gold-lined bowl . . . 95
Peppers and Salts; cut glass; heavy sterling tops; each . . . 39, 59, 75

High Grade Cutlery.

Carving Knife and Fork, best quality steel; 9 inch blade; stag handles . . . $1.25
Carving Set, three pieces; Knife, Fork and Steel, stag handle; fancy sterling ferrules; complete in silk lined case, set . . . $1.95
Steak or Game Carving Set; stag handles and sterling ferrules, in silk lined case . . . $1.50
Carving Set, 3 pieces, in case; large stag handles, with handsome fancy silver mounting; Landers, Frary and Clark celebrated make; complete . . . $3.75
Dinner Knives, steel blades, with celluloid handles and fancy ferrules; set of six . . . $1.95
Fruit Knives, pearl Handles; silver plated blades and sterling ferrules; set of six . . . $2.75
Silver plated Fruit Knives, satin or polished handles; set of six . . . $1.48
Also a full line of Rogers Bros. 1847 Table Ware, in 5 newest patterns.

Sterling Silver Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, gray and bright finish . . . $2.75
Mirrors, gray and bright finish . . . $5.75
Sterling Mounted Dressing Combs . . . 65, 95, $1.25
Sterling Mounted Cloth Brushes . . . $1.95
Sterling Mounted Hat Brushes . . . 95
Sterling Mounted Bonnet Brushes . . . $1.15
Sterling Mounted Whisk Brooms . . . $1.25
Sterling Top Salve Jars . . . 40, 50, 75
Sterling Top Powder Jars . . . 75, $1.50, $2.50
Manicure Pieces to match above, each . . . 50
Sterling Mounted Manicure Sets; 8 pieces in case . . . $6.25
Sterling Mounted Case of 26 pieces; Manicure and Toilet combined . . . $33.00
Sterling Mounted Toilet Set; comb, brush and mirror; handsome new design; French gray finish, in case . . . $15.00
Sterling Mounted Toilet Sets in new art and flower designs, at . . . $50.00

Table Ware.

Tea Spoons, 3 fancy patterns; dozen . . . 95
Dessert Spoons and Forks, 3 fancy patterns; dozen . . . $1.75
Table Spoons and Forks, 3 fancy patterns; dozen . . . $1.95
Dinner and Dessert Knives; satin and polished handles; dozen . . . $2.25
Cold Meat Forks . . . 35
Berry Spoons . . . 65
Gravy Ladles . . . 45
Soup Ladles . . . $1.25
Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, each . . . 19
3 piece Child's Sets; Rogers A1 plate Knife, Fork and Spoon, set . . . 65

Quadruple-Plated Ware.

This sale is a rare opportunity. The following items: Bread Trays, Candlesticks, Waiters, Child's Cups, Cigarette Jars, Butter Dishes, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Salts and Peppers in case . . . 95

Crumb Sets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Shaving Sets, Child's Cups, Jewel Cases . . . $1.95

Spoon Trays, Syrup Jars and Plates, Chocolate Pots, Waiters, Crumb Sets, Shaving Sets, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Ink Wells, Jewel Cases . . . $2.50

Cake Baskets, Spoon Trays, Crumb Sets, Butter Dishes, Water Pitchers, Fern Dishes, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, Chocolate Pots, Jewel Cases . . . $3.50

3 light Candelabra, Nut Bowls, Flasks, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Waiters, Tobacco Boxes . . . $4.50

Candelabra; 4 and 5 light, quadruple plated, French gray and bright finish . . . $5.75 and $7.50

Quadruple Plated Tea Sets, 5 pieces; satin engraved or polished . . . $11.00

Silver plated Hair Receivers; polished, with bead borders . . . 45

Quadruple plated Peppers and Salts; satin engraved and plain polished; set, in box . . . 75

Silver plated Embossed Peppers and Salts, in box . . . 25

Silver plated Nut Sets, in oak case . . . 59

Silver plated Nut Set; 12 picks and two crackers; complete in oak case . . . $1.25

Nut Sets; nickel plated cracker and six picks, set . . . 35

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Second Floor.

A very superior quality of Women's Swiss ribbed Wool Vests; 90% wool, 10% cotton; medium weight; silk crocheted neck and edge; cream white Vests in high neck, long or short sleeves; Pants with French bands, ankle length; natural color; high neck, long or short sleeves; Pants French band, ankle length; positively the very best offering of the season; actual value 85c., for . . . 65

Women's medium and heavy weight CARTWRIGHT & WARNER UNDERWEAR; pure wool, non-shrinkable, natural color and white merino; the best full fashioned; numbers worth from $2.25 to $3.50 each; for to-day only . . . 1.35

Children's Cartwright & Warner natural wool heavy weight Shirts and Drawers, medium and heavy weight white Shirts and Pants; best qualities, full fashioned; worth $1.50 to $2.75, for to-day only . . . 95

CHILDREN'S CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS; good quality; felled seams, nicely buttonholed; for to-day only; sizes 1 to 8 years; value 19c., for . . . 12½

Men's Underwear.

Main Floor.

In Men's Underwear, or, in fact, in Knit Goods of any description, we sell only what we can recommend for wear and service. To-day we place on sale another 50 dozen of the heavy weight fawn colored Merino Shirts we offered last week. At this price they are of very excellent quality; all self finished throughout; all sizes of Shirts and Drawers; the product of the Winsted Knitting Mills; sold regularly at $1.00 and $1.25 a garment, special . . . 69

Men's full size heavy weight Domet Flannel Pajamas; military style; pearl buttons; good patterns; suit . . . 89

Men's heavy weight Domet Flannel Night Shirts, made full length and width; pearl buttons; collar and pocket; good patterns, in blue or pink stripes, each . . . 50

Men's Cartwright & Warner pure wool, non-shrinkable, medium and heavy weight Underwear, also white merinos, medium and heavy; full fashioned, regular made; colors and white; worth $2.50 to $3.75, for to-day broken sizes only, at . . . $1.75

Latest Designs in Women's Paris Neckwear.

Main Floor.

New things are daily arriving to meet the demands of the Horse Show—the gala fashion event—and the holiday season, any of which may be duplicated in special size or colors to match Milady's gown.

We also direct attention to a

Superb Assortment of Ruffs, Muffs, Stoles, Capes and Rigolettes,

in Liberty Satins, Chiffons, Nets, Feather Boas and Taffeta, with lace ribbon combination, at prices consistent with quality.

Latest shapes in Plauen, or Lierre Lace Collars . . . 75, $1.45
And up to $9.75.
Iris Crochet Skeleton Stock; boned and perfect fitting . . . 95, $1.50
And up to $3.75 each.

Three Glove Specials For Friday.

Main Floor.

Clearing out various styles of Women's Suede and Glace Gloves, including white, tan, brown and mode Glace; slate, black, mode and tan Suede; French cut; $1.00 value; at, pair . . . 75

Boys' and Misses' full pique Dogskin Gloves, imported stock, tans and browns, strong wear, great value; regular selling price $1.00 the pair, at . . . 79

Men's Real Arabian Mocha and Pique Dogskin Gloves; good and strong for autumn wear; sell regularly for $1.00 and $1.25 pair, for . . . 75

SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE "LILY WHITE" PROBLEM

Surprise in North Carolina at President's Present Attitude.

Openly Stated During the Campaign that Senator Pritchard's Course Was Indorsed by the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 13.—The understanding here is that there is a break between Senator Pritchard and President Roosevelt over the attempt of the latter to establish a "lily-white" Republican Party in North Carolina and Alabama. Senator Pritchard saw the President at Oyster Bay and went from there to Greensborough, where the Republican State Convention was held on Aug. 28 last. Every negro delegate to this political meeting was excluded and was not permitted to take any part in the proceedings.

From this convention Senator Pritchard went directly to Alabama and took the lead in the Republican State Convention of that State, and the negroes were shut out of that body. The Senator asserted in his speeches throughout the North Carolina campaign that the action in North Carolina and Alabama was taken after his consultation with the President at Oyster Bay and that it was the judgment of the President that this was the only means whereby the Republican Party in the several Southern States could be augmented into a majority party.

Under these circumstances and in view of these facts the Senator was astounded when he saw the announcement of the appointment of the negro as Collector of the Port at Charleston, S. C., and heard of the removal from office of Mr. Bingham of Alabama, because Mr. Bingham had done exactly in Alabama what Pritchard had done in North Carolina.

Senator Pritchard arrived in Washington on last Sunday night. He gave out before he left Asheville that he was going to Washington to have an interview with the President and would then publish his views on the recent election in North Carolina. Mr. Pritchard knew the President intended to leave Washington on Monday night last, to be absent two weeks, and yet the Senator did not show himself at the White House during Monday last.

It is reported here that the President is really incensed at Pritchard. The latter and other Southern Republicans who are now in Washington say that what they call the "back-down" of the President was brought about by J. S. Clarkson, Collector of the Port of New York City. The view of Clarkson is understood to be that the several Southern States, excepting West Virginia and Maryland, are Democratic, and will be so at the election of 1904, and that the negroes hold the balance of power in New York, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maryland, and it is necessary to hold them for the election two years hence; therefore it was absolutely necessary for the President to denounce the attempt to organize a "lily white" party in North Carolina and Alabama in no uncertain manner.

Pritchard, before going to Washington, said he intended to maintain his position and to enforce the policy set on foot at Greensborough. He said that the policy of the President and Clarkson would serve to keep the Republicans in a minority in the Southern States for fifty years. In his judgment, the white people of those States did not intend to have the negroes take part in political affairs, and the sooner the President and Mr. Clarkson became acquainted with this fact the better for all concerned.

Already the alleged change in the attitude of the President has had the effect of starting another Republican organization in this State. Senator Pritchard has enemies throughout every county. His domination of the Republican Party has been because he was the dispenser of the Federal patronage; now that it is understood he is in disfavor at the White House such Republican leaders as ex-Gov. Russell, Judge Charles A. Cook of the Supreme Court, District Attorney A. E. Holton, ex-District Attorney C. M. Bernard, ex-Collector J. J. Mott, ex-United States Marshal J. B. Hill, and many others of like character have prepared a call for a State Convention of the Republicans to be held in Raleigh early in the new year for the purpose of reorganizing the party, and for the express purpose of dethroning Senator Pritchard from any further leadership of the party.

The President is to be asked by the new organization to remove each one of the prominent Federal office holders who were appointed on the recommendation of Pritchard.

Referring to the second organization that will spring up in the Southern States under the policy of Roosevelt and Clarkson, Pritchard is quoted as saying that one party will be known as the "lily-white" Republican Party and will be composed of nine-tenths of the white Republicans; the other will be known as the negro Republican Party, and will be composed of all the negroes and one-tenth of the white Republicans—the latter expecting to hold all the Federal offices. Pritchard also is quoted as saying that there will be great scandal in every Southern State in 1904 over the appointment of delegates to the National Convention; that the negroes will send contesting delegations from each State and each Congressional district under the policy of the President, and appeal to the National Convention to seat them or incur the hostility of their race in the Northern States, as herein mentioned in the election of 1904.

LONG ISLAND ROAD'S REPORT.

Over $1,000,000 Spent on Improvements —Statement of the Income Account.

The Long Island Railroad made public yesterday its annual report for the year ended June 30, 1902. Both gross and net earnings show increases. There were heavy expenditures for improvements, over $1,000,000 having been spent for such purposes of which about $875,000 was charged to capital account.

The income account shows:

EARNINGS.	1902.	1901.
Freight	$1,603,974.65	$1,407,587.44
Passenger	3,401,228.45	3,017,176.07
Express	737,889.88	673,705.11
Mails	38,325.37	42,496.86
Miscellaneous	29,102.07	30,621.64
Rents	51,106.82	47,171.21
Gross earnings	$5,883,607.24	$5,218,758.33
EXPENSES.		
Maintenance of way and structures	$710,697.24	$694,841.60
Maint. of equipment	535,234.37	490,062.88
Conducting transport'n.	2,724,758.96	2,410,456.41
General expenses	140,860.37	135,771.29
Operating expenses	$4,111,550.94	$3,731,132.18
Net earnings	1,772,056.30	1,487,626.15
Interest on investments	92,250.00	127,837.50
Ferry income	226,103.65	140,009.06
Interest	14,333.92	18,063.81
Total	$332,687.57	$285,910.37
Gross income	2,104,743.87	1,773,536.52
Interest on funded debt	560,613.33	837,280.01
Int. on real estate mtgs.	3,826.67	4,340.00
Rentals leased lines	484,294.84	464,794.21
Taxes	210,831.57	258,700.51
Extraordinary exp.		258,700.51
Sundries	922.69	2,266.86
Total	$1,560,489.10	$1,577,727.18
Net income	544,254.77	195,809.34
Trans. to extraordinary expenditure fund	544,254.77	195,809.34

The report says that, when the East River tunnels are built, the only problem to be met will be the handling of the increased traffic, for which preparations in the way of better equipment, better roadway, and other improvements are already under way.

ROCK ISLAND COAST EXTENSION

The Road Will Have Its Own Line to the Pacific by Jan. 1, 1905, Report Says.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Nov. 13.—It is reported here that the Rock Island system will have its own line to the Pacific Coast by Jan. 1, 1905. This information was contained in a letter from the general office of the Rock Island to a Des Moines jobber, in substance as follows:

This line will be completed by the construction of 535 miles of new road, and the Rock Island will be 400 miles shorter between Kansas City and a deep-water harbor on the Pacific than the Union Pacific. Agiabampo, a deep-water harbor on the Gulf of California, in old Mexico, will be the Pacific terminus of the road.

The Rock Island will be extended from El Paso. The Rock Island has secured control of a road known as the Rio Grande, San Madre and Pacific, which extended southwest from El Paso to Terrazas, Mexico, a distance of 178 miles. From Terrazas surveys have been made to Agiabampo through Tulaca and St. Rosa, Mexico, following the course of the Rio Mayo River to Santa Cruz on the Pacific Coast.

From Santa Cruz the coast line will be followed for fifteen miles to Agaibampo. Construction work south of Terrazas will be begun in the next few months.

MORE MAINE TROLLEY LINES.

Two Hundred Miles to be Built in a Year—Gov. Hill Heavily Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 13.—It is expected that within the next year 200 more miles of electric railway will be built in Maine, making a total mileage for the State of 500 miles.

Gov. Hill is the largest holder of electric railway stock in the State, being principal owner in three of the most important lines, and being now engaged in making arrangements for the building of extensions of these lines, aggregating 100 miles of track. Rockland and Augusta would be brought within forty-five miles of each other by rail, just one-half the present distance by the steam road.

Thomas J. Lynch, F. G. Kingsman, H. G. Staples, and C. R. Whitten of Augusta, and F. S. Thorne of Gardiner are to build two lines from Augusta to Waterville, a distance of twenty miles, one on either side of the Kennebec River. A road is to be built in Aroostook County, connecting several important towns; one in Hancock County, from Ellsworth to Castine; an extension of the Bangor and Hampden line to Winterport and Frankfort, and several other short lines.

At present there is a continuous system of electric roads from Brunswick to Portland, and thence to Biddeford, Saco, and York, and in the near future, by this building of a link between Gardiner and Brunswick, the system will be made continuous from Augusta to York, traversing the most thickly populated section of the State on a route practically parallel with the steam roads.

RAILROAD INSURED ITSELF.

The Northern Pacific Did Not Replace Its Expired Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—It has just been learned that the Northern Pacific Railroad insurance, one of the largest schedules in the West, has not been replaced since it expired on Oct. 21, and that the road is now carrying its own risk.

The schedule amounts to $20,000,000, and the company has always carried a third of the risk, placing about $13,000,000 with the Western railway underwriters. Losses have been so heavy that the syndicate was forced to make a material increase in rates, and when the railroad heard of this it decided to carry its own line, for a while at least. This was because the notice of the increase in rates came after the appropriations had been made on the old basis, it is said.

LEASED BY ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Road Gets Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Line for $18,888,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—The Illinois Central has secured control of the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company by a lease, a copy of which has been filed at the County Clerk's office, Trigg, Ky.

The lease includes the road from Memphis to Louisville, formerly the property of the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern, the Falls of Rough Road, from Owensborough to Horeb Branch, and the branch lines from Cecilia to Hodgenville. It runs for ninety-nine years, dating from Sept. 15, 1897.

The consideration is $18,888,000 first mortgage gold bonds of the Illinois Central, out of a total issue of $25,000,000 on the property leased.

ANN HARBOR SUIT JUDGMENTS.

Allowances for Expenses of the Committee of Reorganization.

The last step in the decision of the suit that was brought some time ago against the Ann Harbor Railroad Company of Georgia and R. W. Gallaway, C. J. Lawrence, G. W. Quintard and another, A. F. Eno, and R. D. Murray, a committee of reorganization of the railroad, by the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Seventh National Bank and the New York County Bank, was taken yesterday when judgments in favor of the defendants, as allowance for expenses, were filed in the office of the County Clerk.

The judgments are against all three of the complainants and in favor of the several defendants as follows: R. W. Gallaway, $306; C. J. Lawrence, $217; G. W. Quintard and another, $217; A. F. Eno, $215; R. D. Murray, $215, and the Ann Harbor Railroad Company, $946.

The suit, which was for about $600,000, was decided in favor of the defendants by Judge Brown, as referee, on the evidence submitted by the complainants.

MR. GOMPERS'S WARNING.

He Tells Federation of Labor What Perils Beset Jurisdiction Claims of Different Labor Bodies.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Pres. Samuel Gompers at the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day delivered an impassioned warning to the members of the organization that the immediate future of trade and labor assemblies was seriously endangered by the conflicting claims of jurisdiction made by different bodies.

Unless such things were approached in calmness and handled with moderation, he declared, the labor organizations of the country would soon be involved in a conflict which by comparison would dwarf all the struggles in which labor organizations have been engaged thus far.

The matter unless checked, he asserted, would come to a point where laboring men would fight with laboring men from behind barricades in the manner in which men deal with their mortal foes.

His warning of danger and his counsels of peace and moderation met a hearty response from the assembled delegates and wild applause greeted the speaker as he closed that portion of his annual address in which he had pointed out the perils which in his opinion will surely come unless methods are altered and altered soon.

The first day of the convention, aside from the address of President Gompers, was not of great interest to outsiders.

EXCITING CHASE ON A CAR.

Policeman Captures Driver Who Had Run Down a Man.

After an exciting race east on Twenty-third Street, from Broadway to within a hundred feet of the East Twenty-third Street ferry-house, Policeman Hutchinson of the West Thirtieth Street Station captured last night John Hossman, twenty-two years old, of 639 Union Street, Brooklyn. Hossman is a driver for John W. Frey of 108 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and at Broadway and Twenty-third Street had knocked down George Weldon, forty-five years old, a guest at the Victoria Hotel. He found that Mr. Weldon refused to make a complaint.

Policeman Hutchinson, stationed in Madison Square Park, saw the accident and ran out to head off Hossman, but the latter, standing on the footboard of his wagon, urged his horse into a breakneck pace east on Twenty-third Street. An east-bound trolley car swung along from West Twenty-third Street and Policeman Hutchinson, springing aboard, ordered the motorman to give chase. Policeman Hutchinson took his prisoner to the Victoria Hotel whither Mr. Weldon had gone after the accident. Mr. Weldon sent word that he did not wish to make a complaint against the driver, who after he had given his name at the West

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SUGGESTS UNIVERSAL COIN DENOMINATIONS

Secretary Shaw's Speech Before Foreign Commerce Delegates.

Admiral Dewey and Foreign Ambassadors Also Make Addresses at the Washington Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A banquet was given at the Arlington Hotel to-night in honor of the representatives of foreign commercial bodies who came over to America to attend the dedication of the New York Chamber of Commerce Building, and who arrived in Washington from the metropolis for a short visit to-day. In addition to the foreigners there were present Secretary Shaw and Postmaster General Payne, Admiral Dewey, Gens. Corbin, Young, and Wood, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and local business men.

A. Barton Hepburn, the Chairman of the Committee of Reception of the New York Chamber of Commerce, sat at the head of the table with Ambassador Cambon of France on his right and Ambassador Herbert of Great Britain on his left, while to the right and left of the Ambassadors were seated respectively Prince Henry of Piess and Count Quadt of the German Embassy. Gen. Young was to have made a speech, but left the hall early, before there was an opportunity to deliver it.

Secretary Shaw said that the spread of intelligence and the prudence of commerce were making for international peace, and continued:

"The consent of rulers to engage in wars involving the expenditure of well-nigh limitless blood and treasure has not always been difficult to obtain. Statesmen have not always trembled as they have declared war and made appropriations for its maintenance. But commerce trembles. It counts the cost. Commerce is not wanting in ambition, but it is never ambitious to squander the accumulations of centuries in rebuking the injury of a day. And so, gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire State, our hosts, and distinguished guests from foreign chambers, I felicitate you all, and thank my God that the day has come when nations shall no longer war without cause, when great navies are no longer looked upon as threatening the peace of the world, and when armaments and fortifications have lost much of their terror.

"I do not know that the world will ever adopt uniform standards of weight and measures, but I am convinced that such a course would be to the advantage of commerce, and if this ever shall be accomplished, the metric system, for which we acknowledge indebtedness to nations represented here to-night, will of necessity afford the solution. It is evident that all values will soon be measured in gold. In fact, this is already done internationally, and Governments that provide anything else than the gold standard for local use impose a tax upon every international transaction sufficient to bar their people from competition in the world's commerce. I do not know that the world will ever adopt universal denominations of money, but if it shall, I am satisfied that the unit of value will be divided into tenths and hundreds, for this would be for the convenience of commerce.

"I may be dreaming when I suggest that some time, perhaps far off, and possibly nearer than we think, the prices current of the world will be written in a common language, and in uniform measures of quantity and denominations of money, but if so, my excuse then for the vision shall be that more than one dream of yesterday is paying dividends to-day."

After Secretary Shaw had finished the evening was given over to informal speechmaking. Ambassador Cambon proposed a toast to the President of the United States, which was drunk standing. After that a toast was proposed to the rulers of the foreign countries represented at the banquet, to which responses were made by Ambassador Cambon, Ambassador Herbert, and Prince Henry of Piess. They all contained cordial references to President Roosevelt. The Chairman then called in succession on Admiral Dewey, Gen. Corbin, Sir Albert K. Rollit, and Messrs. J. Y. Henderson and F. Faithful Begg.

To-morrow the visitors will go to Mount Vernon and other places of interest in Washington, and will leave the city late in the afternoon.

To Tap Coalfields in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 13.—It is understood that the Southern Railway will buy the Tennessee Northern Road and build through the Bowel Valley into Middleborough, Ky., where a connection will be made with the Harland and Middleborough Road. The plan is to penetrate every available coal point in the Kentucky and Tennessee Mountains, tapping the vast tracts which are being rapidly bought up by northern capitalists. It is estimated that the transfers of coal properties in this section within six months has reached $500,000. William Pardee, the Pennsylvania capitalist, is buying up Kentucky and Tennessee coal lands rapidly.

SUIT FOR RACE TRACK MONEY.

Woman Sought to Recover from Coney Island Jockey Club $449 She Lost in Bets.

Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court has handed down a decision that affects the preliminary stages of the case of Beatrice Holloran against the Coney Island Jockey Club. It is one of the suits, brought through Benjamin Steinhardt, lawyer, in an attempt to prove that the managers of race tracks are liable for losses sustained by those who go there and gamble away their money with the bookmakers.

In the Municipal Court the woman said that she had lost $449 while betting. As she expressed it, the suit was based on "money had and lost at gambling on horse races." In the City Court, Bowers & Sands, for the Jockey Club, demanded a fuller statement of the plaintiff's cause of action than was set forth in the oral complaint.

An objection to the written complaint when filed was that it did not conform to the oral one. Justice O'Dwyer decided that the plaintiff had not stated a good cause for action. The complaint was set aside, but it can be presented anew.

Mr. Steinhardt said yesterday that his ground of action was that the racing associations had not complied with the anti-gambling laws, and were therefore liable, not having prevented the losses of the plaintiffs, as they would have done if they had obeyed laws.

A. A. U. SWIMMING RACES.

Many Entries for the Championships To-morrow at the New York Athletic Club.

The swimming races for the metropolitan championships of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held in the tank of the New York Athletic Club to-morrow night. All the fast swimmers in the vicinity of New York have entered, and the expectations are that a record or two will be lowered in championships, a 75-yard race for novices has been added.

The championship events are the 100, 400, and 1,000 yard swimming races, and a plunge for distance.

The New York Athletic Club and Knickerbocker Aquatic Club has sent in the largest number of entries, while Columbia University will be represented in the 100 and 1,000 yard and novice races, and the Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association, Xavier Athletic Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, and the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will have entries. The full list of entries is:

100-Yard Swim.—New York A. C., Charles Ruberl, H. H. Loudensiager, W. R. Orthwein, R. C. Beecroft, and F. A. Wenck, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, D. H. Bratton, L. de B. Handley, and James Ruddy. Columbia University, A. R. Camp. Xavier A. C., M. Metzler. Twelfth Regiment A. A., William C. Miller.

400-Yard Swim.—New York A. C., Charles Ruberl, F. A. Wenck, Otto Wahle, and F. C. Kitching. Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, L. J. Goodwin.

1,000-Yard Swim.—New York A. C., Otto Wahle and T. E. Kitching. Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, E. H. Adams and V. de P. Goodwin. Columbia University, J. W. Spencer.

Plunge for Distance.—New York A. C., W. E. Dickey and F. J. Wells. Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, D. H Bratton, J. M. Davis, and George W. Van Cleaf.

75-Yard Swim, Novice.—New York A. C., G. Smythe and Herman S. Riederer. Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, C. M. Daniels, George Kreeb, and F. Toombs. Columbia University, R. H. Willis, Frank C. Brown, and M. Cherry. Mowhawk A. C., Robert G. Schaefer.

COLUMBIA ATHLETES BUSY.

Hard Practice for Cross-Country Runners—Gymnastic Meet with Pennsylvania.

Candidates for the Columbia cross-country team are getting down to hard work in preparation for the coming intercollegiate championship cross-country meet, at Morris Park on Nov. 26. The men are running every afternoon on the South Field track, and the practice consists of short sprints and runs of from two to five miles. Next week the trying-out process will begin. The work of the candidates so far has been poor. The first squad of candidates consists of Capt. Scharps, Bartholomae, Lawson, Langler, Hammerslough, and Palmer. The second squad is composed of O'Connell, Braunstain, McDonald, King, McAnerney, Drogg, and Coler. Only Bartholomae, Scharps, and O'Connell have run on previous Columbia cross-country teams, as four men must be chosen to complete the Varsity team.

Columbia's annual cane sprees between the freshmen and sophomores will probably be held next week. The sophomore candidates are E. A. Kraetzer, H. W. Abbott, M. D. Ferris, G. W. Tucker, Jr., J. A. Taylor, G. A. Yunger, J. R. Fisher, T. R. Rush, and T. Thorpe.

J. W. Spencer, manager of the Columbia gymnastic team, has managed a dual gymnastic meet with Pennsylvania, to be held in the Columbia gymnasium on Feb. 27. Local meets will also be arranged with other colleges.

Candidates for the Columbia hockey team will soon begin practice in stick work and shooting goals in the Columbia gymnasium. They will not begin training on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink until next month.

A departure is planned by the Columbia baseball team this year. A second team will be formed, for which a schedule of a dozen games will be arranged. This is done in order to arouse interest among the substitutes that they may stick together, as they have not done in past seasons, and give the Varsity a chance for good practice.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

In the three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night, Mr. Griffith defeated Mr. Moran by the score of 16 to 17. The victor played very steadily, although his best effort only netted 3 points. Moran's highest run was 2 points. The game to-night will be between H. White and F. Boyd.

Military Athletics in Brooklyn.

An unusually good list of entries has been received for the indoor athletic meeting, which is to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. The programme of events is very attractive and Trainer Eldridge has his men in the pink of physical condition. Track-Captain Hillman has been hard at work with a corps of assistants coaching the men in the hope of making new armory records. The 440-yard handicap, open to the members of the National Guard, has brought [illegible] active work in the gymnasium under the direction of H. H. Elias, Captain. Practice games are played regularly with the freshmen. For the 'Varsity the make-up has been: Forwards—Allen, Tyler, Fisher; Centres—Rogers and Keyser; Guards—Elias, Trubenbach, and Von Sholly. Others who are eligible for the team this year are Earle, Goodman, Townsend, O'Connell of last year's squad, Shegmüller, Kaye, Yunger, Gillies, and Quinn.

Walsh, Edwards, Sedley and Northridge have entered.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, will also hold its annual games at the armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn, under the sanction of the Military Athletic League to-morrow night. The several events have filled well and the entries include many excellent men. In the one-mile bicycle race Frank and Keiter, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Warner of the Twenty-third Regiment, and Cranston, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Block and Carette, of the Twenty-second Regiment, Danforth, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and Markheim of the Seventy-first Regiment, will be among the competitors in other events on the programme.

Connecticut Dogs in Field Trials.

Trials Club ended to-day. First prize in the all-age class and the membership stakes went to Wampawag Chief, owned by W. F. Hawley of Bridgeport. Sixty members of the association attended the trials and twenty-four dogs were entered.

Handicap Pool Tournament.

In last night's game of the handicap pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, Gordon (90) defeated Embrick (85) by the net score of 90 to 88. Gordon played surprisingly well considering the fact that he has had very little practice since the tournament began. The scores were:

Gordon—[illegible] Total.
Embrick—[illegible] Total.

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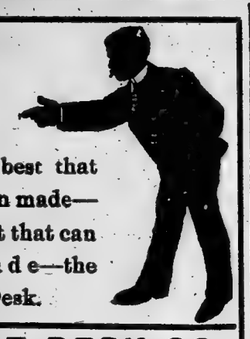
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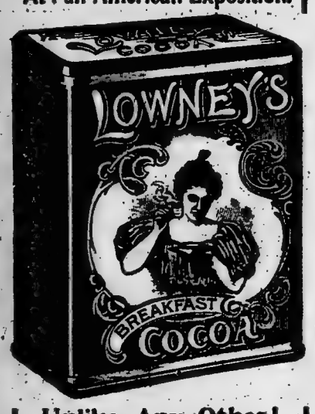
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WOMEN'S TALK ABOUT ORDINARY MAN

College President Places Responsibility for Household Drudgery.

Suppositions About Reversed Conditions Introduced at the Banquet of the Emma Willard Association.

A man is responsible for the devotion of women to household drudgery, Miss Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, told the members of the Emma Willard Association yesterday at their twelfth annual banquet at Sherry's. Only two or three men were present when Miss Thomas spoke, and a long line of Presidents and Deans, sitting at the President's table and representing every other woman's college in the country, listened with smiles of satisfaction.

"It seems to me," Miss Thomas said, "that the German women of to-day are the counterpart of our women in the early part of the last century. They make a fetich of household duties. An unmarried woman whom I knew when I was in Germany, the sister of one of the professors, spent every morning in the kitchen of her apartment, cooking for herself, and when I asked her why she did it she said it was because it was womanly. I saw a man and his wife in Leipsic buying kitchen utensils together. The wife was not considered capable of buying them alone. Women should be willing to cook and dust if it is necessary, but they should realize that it is not an intellectual occupation, and endeavor to broaden the mental horizon.

"I wonder if we would have much respect for the men of our families if the conditions had been reversed. Suppose men had been educated in singing and dancing and, say, harness making. Suppose, after having obtained his education, a man devoted himself to currying his horses, polishing harnesses, and making horseshoes and seldom went out except to buy hay and oats, and then discussed with the people he met only the mistakes of the stable boys. Should we care much for the opinions of men, much as we might love them?

"Don't women spend too much time with their babies, forgetting that the time the children need the mother most is when they go out into the world, and that then they turn to others who have had a wider experience? It seems natural to give the broader education to men, for they are the bread winners, but the women should have the best, for they must educate their children, and they have the narrower lives. It is to be hoped that the greater number of college women will spend their lives in their own homes, for we want the children of college-educated mothers. Many people think that household duties should be taught in college, but the time is short, and we expect the college women to have the ability to become the best of workers and dishwashers, and we shall have a new generation of cooks and housekeepers."

Miss Pendleton of Wellesley College told the association that she was looking forward to the time when the girls' college will not be looked upon as a curiosity and the people will give no more thought to what the college girl is doing at Vassar than they do to the work and play of her brother at Harvard.

A feature of the day was a toast to Emma Willard, proposed by the oldest living graduate of the school, Mrs. Whitman Phillips, a white-haired woman, who was graduated in 1830 from what was then known as the Troy Female Seminary. Her voice could not be heard in all parts of the big banquet hall as she gave the toast: "To the woman of yesterday whose hand has moved the wheels of progress down the nineteenth century at the rate of forty miles an hour!"

Mrs. Sage, President and founder of the association, presided, and Mr. Sage in a letter of regret told of his admiration for the Emma Willard School, not only for its general work, but for what it had done for his wife.

Mrs. Sage returned the compliment by saying that people asked her frequently if she really felt that the school had done anything for her.

"And I tell them," she said, "that it was through my going to Troy that I met Mr. Sage, and so I owe everything to it."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Lewis—Frazer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Miss Phoebe Elise Frazer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. David R. Frazer, was married to Russell Wing Lewis in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon. The bride entered the church upon the arm of her brother, Dr. Thomson Frazer, who gave her away. The ceremony was performed by her father, the Rev. Dr. Frazer, pastor of the church. There was no maid of honor, the only attendants being the six bridesmaids, the Misses Florence Frazer, sister of the bride; Olive Lord Hollister, Elia Carrington, Elizabeth Edgar, Rose Thomson of this city, and Edna H. Mason of Hartford, Conn. James Harrington of Milburn, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were Spalding Frazer, brother of the bride; Morris Twining Weeks, Hamilton Braine, Wentworth Harrington of this city, and William Gwynne of Summit.

Blackburn—Summerfield.

Miss Edna Isobel Summerfield and Claude A. C. Blackburn, son of Arthur Blackburn of Haine, Devonshire, England, were married in the Church of the Resurrection at Richmond Hill on Wednesday evening. The Rev. William P. Evans performed the ceremony. The uncle of the bride, Edward H. Unkles, gave her away. Miss Florence Summerfield, her sister, was maid of honor, and Miss May Schieren, Miss Mabel Burke, Miss Emily Unkles, and Miss Agnes Small were the bridesmaids. Miss Marjorie Breckenridge was flower girl. Victor W. Hungerford was best man, and the ushers were David H. Lanman, Nelson F. Griffin, G. Arthur Schieren, and Charles A. Dearing. A small reception followed for the bridal party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rollin A. Breckinridge on Oak Street.

Potter—Woodruff.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Miss Mabel Adele Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Woodruff, was married to Harry Sloat Potter in Trinity Reformed Church this evening by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Schenck. The maid of honor was Miss Evelyn Taylor of Philadelphia, and the best man was R. C. Vail of Rahway. Miss Helen Schley was the flower girl. The ushers were Edward I. Scrrell, Percy Dayton, William Slape, and John MacLaughlin of this city; Neal Potter of Metuchen, and C. H. Florendon of Westfield. A reception in the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Potter will reside in East Second Street after returning from their honeymoon trip.

King—Drake.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Samuel Dobbins King and Miss Jane Lewis Drake were married in St. Luke's Methodist Church this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Wilson. Miss Elsie B. Miller was maid of honor and George F. King was best man. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were H. Ralph Tuttle, William J. H. Hoffman, and Harry M. Marble of this city, and George Demarest of Montclair. After the ceremony a reception was held in the home of the bride's mother, at 401 Mulberry Street.

Campbell—Burdette.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Miss Emily Burdette, daughter of Mrs. A. S. Burdette, was married to-day to N. Demarest Campbell, son of ex-Prosecutor A. D. Campbell. The wedding was in the home of the bride's parents, on Meyer Street, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, pastor of the First Reformed Church.

Gen. Hawkins Head of Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, retired, has been detailed to act as Governor of the Soldiers' Home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the Vanderbilt house party at Idle Hour, the hunts in Westchester and at Meadow Brook, and dinners, house parties, and a musicale at Tuxedo, suburban society will be busy the next few days. In town very little is doing and the activity will not commence before the week of the Horse Show. Among those who are expected to return to-day from the South are Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Oswald Garrison Villard, son of the late Henry Villard and grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, and Miss Julia Sandford of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Villard met Miss Sandford on his trip South with Robert C. Ogden and others. They toured in a special car, investigating the educational status of the Southern States. Miss Sandford, who comes of an old Southern family, is visiting Mrs. Henry Villard at Thorwood, Dobbs Ferry.

***

The wedding of Miss Alice Constance Ward, the sister of Reginald Henshaw Ward, and Capt. Cyril Blackburne-Tew is to be celebrated on Dec. 3 in Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London. There is to be a reception after the ceremony in the Hyde Park Hotel. Capt. Blackburne-Tew has taken an apartment in Paris for the Winter.

***

The date for the wedding of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Charles Gordon, and Morton Burr Stelle is Thursday, Jan. 8, 1903. It is to be celebrated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks have opened their town house for the season. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are also in town, having arrived from Newport a few days ago.

***

Miss Leary, who arrived in town yesterday, will resume her Tuesdays a little later in the Winter. She will retain for Wednesday evenings the opera box that she had last year.

***

There is no truth in the report that Miss Josephine Drexel is going into a convent. She has been traveling in Mexico and has visited her aunt, Mother Katherine, who was Miss Katherine Drexel. Mrs. Joseph Drexel is in Philadelphia and Miss Josephine Drexel will open her house a little later in the season.

***

Lady Herbert, who has been on a short visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, left yesterday for Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., will leave to-morrow for the South.

***

Mrs. Walden Pell will give a dance on Dec. 17 for Miss Gertrude Pell, one of the débutantes of the Winter.

***

Miss Marion Fish and Mrs. Storrs Wells were in Paris last week. They will remain abroad until the holidays.

***

Mrs. William M. Ivins will give a reception on Thursday, Dec. 4, in her residence, at 55 East Twenty-fifth Street.

***

The first of a series of musicale teas is to be given to-morrow afternoon in Mrs. Kate J. Collins's rooms, at 8 West Thirty-third Street. The teas are to be along the lines of those given in Paris each season by The Figaro. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John L. Waterbury, and others have promised to attend the tea, at which some new artists are to be presented.

***

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening by James Speyer in his residence, at 257 Madison Avenue, in honor of the Mayor of the City of Mexico, Señor Dore Guillermo de Sandos y Escandore, who arrived on the Oceanic that day. He was Mexico's special envoy to the coronation of King Edward. The dinner was one of twenty covers.

***

Mrs. George Vanderbilt did not accompany her husband to New York on his flying trip after the large house party at Biltmore House. The party broke up on Tuesday and the guests came north with Mr. Vanderbilt on his special car. Mr. Vanderbilt is in town to inspect the work on his residence and he will not wait in New York for the Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Donnell Swan have returned to Baltimore. A reception is to be given them by Mr. and Mrs. John Sawyer Wilson on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25, in Baltimore.

***

Mme. Sembrich will sing at one of the musical mornings to be given in December in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria.

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A concert is to be given for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the College Women's Club on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sherry's. The first performance of "Flora's Holiday," a song cycle of old English melodies, arranged by H. Lane Wilson, is to be given. The artists are to be Mme. Mary Hissem De Moss, soprano; Mme. Isabelle Bouton, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Francis Rogers, baritone. Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, will play, and Bruno Huhn will be the conductor.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Alexander Pavlow of the Russian Diplomatic Service, who arrived in America on Tuesday, is now a guest at the Russian Embassy, where his fiancée, Mlle. Irene des Planques, will spend the early Winter.

Owing to the Lenten season of the Russians beginning almost immediately and extending to Jan. 20, the marriage of Mr. Pavlow and Mlle. des Planques, which is to take place during the latter's visit to America, will have to be deferred until after the above date, when it will be celebrated with much ceremony at the Orthodox Greek Church in New York City, where the Ambassador and his household will take up their residence for a week.

The bride-to-be is a tall and very handsome young woman, with exquisitely fair complexion and dark hair and eyes, and is an old school friend of the Countess Marguerite Cassini and has recently been her guest in Paris. Her father, M. des Planques, formerly of the French Diplomatic Service, is now one of the Directors of the Russian-Chinese Bank, with a residence at Nagasaki, Japan. He is now en route from the East to France and is expected to be present at his daughter's marriage, in January.

Mr. Pavlow will make a short visit only at present, as he will go to St. Petersburg on business before his marriage.

The new church of the Greek faith now building in New York, which will also be the scene of the marriage of Pierre Rogestvensky and Miss Martha Hoy, will be consecrated Dec. 23, when the Ambassador and his staff will be present.

The French Ambassador dined this evening with the First Secretary of his embassy and Mme. de Margarie at their home. Among the additional guests were Mme. des Planches, wife of the Italian Ambassador; Miss Josephine Boardman, Count Gherardesa of the Italian Embassy, Mr. Hermite, and Mr. Ayguespasee of the French Embassy.

To-morrow evening M. Cambon will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and on Saturday will go to New York for the dinner given in his honor at Sherry's by Senator Depew and Mr. Hyde.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay have issued invitations to the first Cabinet dinner of the season in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, which will take place Jan. 3.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden have closed their villa and returned to-day to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Tuxedo, who have been visiting Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, concluded their Newport visit to-day.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray left for New York this morning.

Meenan of St. Mary's Church, her annual check for $150 for the Firemen's Relief Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have closed their villa for the season and have returned to New York.

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman will leave on the 26th inst. for Southern California for the benefit of her health.

Mrs. Harold Brown returned from New York this evening.

TRIPLE WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Three Generations in One Family Represented at an Unusual Occasion in Brooklyn.

Three generations in one family were represented at a triple wedding celebration last evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Rockwell at 124 Halsey Street, Brooklyn. The occasion was the golden anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, the silver wedding anniversary of their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall Marshall of 814 Prospect Place, and the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Marshall's daughter, Miss Georgia Maud Marshall, and James W. Hutt, Jr.

About two hundred guests witnessed the ceremony that was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell, the bridegroom and bride of 1852, gazed smilingly on the bride and bridegroom of 1902. Miss Marshall was gowned in white chiffon over white silk. She was attended by her sister, Miss May Marshall, as maid of honor, and by Miss Catherine Marshall of Lewes, Del.; Miss Dorothy Hutt and Miss Phebe Rockwell Marshall as bridesmaids. Miss Edna Rockwell Cahoon and Miss Louise Evans were the flower girls. The bride was given away by her father.

Among the gifts that were displayed in the dining room was a large wedding cake. Imbedded in the icing of the cake, on the top, were fifty quarter eagles, arranged to form the figures 1852 and 1902.

BANKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

American Association's Convention, in Session at New Orleans, Hears from Secretary Shaw.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—At the convention of the American Bankers' Association to-day the following officers were elected: President—Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank of Norfolk, Va.; First Vice President—Frank G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee; Executive Council—John Skelton Williams, President Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Richmond, Va.; W. T. Fenton, cashier of the First National Bank of the Republic, Chicago; D. Sloan, President of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, Lonaconing, Md.; Arthur Reynolds, President Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa; James T. Hayden, President of the Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, and James G. Brown of Raleigh, N. C.

The following telegram was read from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw:

"Please convey my greetings and best wishes to your association and my regret at not being able to be present. I certainly hope that which statesmanship has failed to accomplish may be consummated through commerce, and that portion of our common country most favored by nature may become at least equal sharer in the Nation's prosperity."

Representative T. E. Burton of Cleveland delivered an address on "Financial Crisis," and after the new officers were installed the convention adjourned sine die.

The new Executive Council met later and elected the following officers: Chairman—E. F. Swinney of Kansas City; Treasurer—George F. Orde of Chicago; Secretary—James R. Branch; Assistant Secretary—W. G. Fitzwilson.

WOULD CHANGE CHURCH NAME.

Diocese of Albany Objects to the Title "Protestant Episcopal."

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The Convention of the Diocese of Albany of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at its session to-day, by a vote of 90 to 21, recommended to the general church conference that it change the corporate title of the church, which is now Protestant Episcopal, without suggesting any preferred new name.

IN THE SHOPS.

One can still buy Dewey souvenir spoons in the shops.

***

The spoon that has three "coons" for mascots in the bowl is the Horse Show spoon. It has a riding whip and a horseshoe at the end of the handle.

***

Black velvet is used on a crêpe de chine gown in something of a tan shade, which is made up with a heavy, open, white lace. The lace forms the flounce around the lower edge of the skirt and the bolero on the waist. The black velvet is effective with it, and more so from the little medallions of embroidery which are used to finish the ends. The ribbon is an inch or more wide and is threaded into the fronts of the lace jacket, with the ends hanging, and upon these are medallions, as well as upon the ends of the velvet which forms the ribbon bows on each sleeve and at the back of the frock at the waist line. The medallions are oval, put on lengthwise, with pink roses in the centre and pale blue around, and there is an embroidered edge which is of a tan or yellow shade. Inside the edge, on the blue, are French knots in black. The bits of embroidery brighten the entire gown.

***

Golden copper is appearing in manicure sets and, with the silver trimming, is pretty and effective.

***

Here are some new Horse Show trinkets. One is a key ring, the ring being a horseshoe and the ends which meet two horses' heads.

***

The short pencils for watch chain, chatelain, or vest pocket have horses' and dogs' heads. They have been seen for some time in the form of small owls. When not screwed out to the full length only the head is to be seen.

***

Silver whistles in the shape of horses' heads are new also.

***

So is a match box of silver which has for ornamentation a saddle and stirrups. The saddle is at the cover end of the box, the top of which is hollowed out to give the effect of the seat.

***

Paper cutters in silver, small and medium size, have horses or dogs' heads for handles.

***

Here is one of the prettiest and simplest of chinchilla collars. There is a plain band of the fur for the throat, two short ones forming stole ends for the front. There have been similar collars in other furs. A variation in this is the fringe of good-sized balls of the fur that finish the two ends that are attached to two or three inch lengths of heavy silk cord.

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Among the prettiest, daintiest, and warmest of pajamas for women are those of white cashmere that are edged with broad bands of pale pink cashmere.

***

Persian bands edge other suits of pajamas in delicate colors.

***

A pretty gown of white silk, which has insertions of lace in the seams and bands of it around the lower edge of the skirt, has medallions of the lace at the head of the flare, and the centres are heavy spheres of white velvet, with black dots to represent ermine.

***

A girl who had a birthday recently received among other things a nice little individual block of what looked like ice cream. There had been among her gifts many eatables, and this, which was kept outside the window until the last minute by the merrymakers who had arranged her presents, did not seem more unreasonable than their other jokes. "But I am not going to eat it all alone," said the girl, as she opened the package and revealed the dainty upon a plate, with a spoon beside it. And she did not eat it at all, for it was a bonbon box, though it looked for all the world like the ice it was supposed to represent. Inside it was filled with small candies, arranged in bars of color repeating those on the outside of the box.

***

Trellis wall papers, which the paper shops have been showing for some time, are

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Sunny Days in Toyland

Every section of this Children's Fairyland is aglow with active interest.

Selections are at their best now. Anything the little ones may desire, from a handful of beads to a Flying Machine—all at prices that elect this as Toy Headquarters.

We've Been Talking About Christmas For Several Weeks.

AND we are already doing a thriving Christmas business. Every succeeding day makes The Big Store a cheerier holiday centre of activity.



New things are pouring in from all parts of the world. Everywhere throughout the Siegel Cooper Store there is a notable expansion of already plethoric stocks. There are no thin spaces, no glaring gaps; everything is here in amplest and broadest variety.

You observe agreeably in every section of The Big Store the quickened vitality of holiday animation. Remarkable preparations are rife.

In the great and wonderful Toy Store on the Third Floor interest hourly intensifies. It is a radiant attraction. The Temple of Dolls, the Mimic Horse Show and the Inclined Railway are features of fascinating diversity.

Toys! Toys! You see them on every side. They rise before your gaze in pyramids, battalions, phalanxes, squadrons—in every possible form.

Children go wild with delight when their eyes feast upon all these Toyland riches.

Ever so many people are taking opportunity by the forelock and buying beforehand. Wise idea. Thousands are opening charge accounts. Another sagacious plan, for at no time of the year is a charge account more appreciated than during the rush of the Christmas holidays. It saves lots of time.

Some folks are purchasing pianos and saying: "Hold until we say deliver." Others are buying Furniture, Decorative Upholstery and myriad other things under similar conditions. People are buying, buying, buying with increasing enthusiasm, for where is a more attractive or entertaining store?

The Siegel Cooper Store continues to be the largest and greatest in the world.

Two Silk Bargains.

BLACK TAFFETA. Pure dye guaranteed Black Taffeta; 75c. quality, to-day, at, per yd., 50

PEAU DE SOIE. All Silk Peau de Soie; black and all desirable evening tints; per yard, 69

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Women's Silk Petticoats.

150 BLACK TAFFETA SILK PETTICOATS; good rustling silk; accordion pleated ruffles; regular $5.00 skirt, 3.75

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Women's Night Gowns.

200 WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS; good muslin; square neck yoke of fine embroidery, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; regularly 69c.; special, to-day, 45

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Table Lamps.

TALL TABLE LAMPS; with 10-inch Globe to match; handsomely decorated; special, 1.75

SQUAT-SHAPE TABLE LAMPS; hand-painted decorations, with 10-inch Globe to match; special, 2.75

VERY FANCY SQUAT TABLE LAMPS; with 11-inch Globe; hand-painted decorations on very rich tinted backgrounds; special, 4.75

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Engraving.

TWO VERY SPECIAL OFFERS.

The Engraving Department again makes two most advantageous offers. The opportunity is quite too good in every way to be willfully disregarded.

PLATE and 50 ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS in the latest shaded Old English; $3.50 quality, 1.50

PLATE and 50 CARDS, in Roman or block letter; $2.00 grade, 1.25

(Third Floor, Centre.)

Gas Fixtures.

GAS CHANDELIERS, fancy design, solid brass; 2-arm size, 1.30

3-arm size, 1.80

GAS SIDE BRACKETS, 1-bend size, 30

2-bend size, 58

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, bulb shape, 28

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS, upright, complete with shade, mantle and fixture, 35

WELSBACH No. 1 MANTLE, 15

SIEGEL COOPER MANTLE, 8

(Basement.)

The Men's Store



Men's Suits AND *Overcoats*

All Sorts of Fabrics, Colors and Styles, all Sizes. Plenty of Extra Large Sizes for Big Men. One of the season's best opportunities. TO-DAY. 6.50

(Main Floor, East.)

Piano, Violin & Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon, In the Auditorium OF THE *New Art Piano Store.* (FIFTH FLOOR.)

ARTISTS:

MISS ELISE STEVENS ..... Soprano
MISS HENRIETTA SCHEIBE .. Contralto
MR. PAUL DUFAULT ..... Tenor
MR. EDWIN LOCKHART ..... Bass
—and—
MISS EMMA ANDERSON .... Violiniste
MISS DORIS A. WARD ... At the Piano

1. The Spinning Wheel (Martha) ..... Flotow Quartet.
2. Forgotten ..... Cowles Miss Scheibe.
3. Andante and Scherzo, Capriccioso, Op. 16. F. David Miss Anderson.
4. Calm as the Night.... Gotze Miss Stevens—Mr. Lockhart.
5. (a) Mignon ..... d'Hardelot (b) La Vivandiere ... Godard Mr. Dufault.
6. When Little Birdie By By Goes ..... Dow Quartet.
7. Kammenoi-Ostrow, Op. 17.. Rubinstein With the aid of the Playano.
8. Under the Juniper Tree.... Hollander Miss Stevens.
9. Passage-Bird's Farewell ..... Hildach Miss Scheibe—Mr. Dufault.
10. Cavatina ..... Bohm Miss Anderson.
11. Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind..... Sargeant Mr. Lockhart.
12. My Old Kentucky Home.. Clazen Quartet.

Dress Goods at About Half-Price.

Check Suitings. 5,000 yards of double width KNICKERBOCKER CHECK SUITINGS, all the desirable mixtures; 39c. quality; to-day, at, per yard, 19

Whipcord Suitings. 8,000 yards of 38-inch, solid color, WHIPCORD SUITINGS; black, navy, royal, red, garnet, brown, green, tan, gray, &c.; special, to-day, 29

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 19th St.)

Cigars.

KEY WEST HAVANA SECONDS; box of 100, 2.75

GENUINE PORTO RICAN BREVAS; box of 100, 1.95

MARCONI INVINCIBLES; box of 50, 2.00

"DAILY EDITION" PURITANOS; box of 50, 1.25

LUCKE'S ROLLED CIGARS; box of 50, 85

(Main Floor, East, 18th Street.)

Oil Stoves.

NO. 30 ALUMINUM HEATER, has brass fount, holds 3 quarts of oil, best burner, 12-inch cylinder wick, 33 inches high, Russian iron fount, all nickel plated, 6.25

NO. 45 ALUMINUM HEATER, has brass fount, holds 5 quarts of oil, best burner, 15-inch cylinder wick, 42 inches high, and will heat a large suite of rooms, 7.75

(Basement.)

Extraordinary Special Sale of

MEN'S BATH AND LOUNGING ROBES

At Sensationally Low Prices.

THIS is a Sale of commanding importance, and will unquestionably attract the immediate attention of men who appreciate the comforts and beauties of these very serviceable garments.



Patterns Are Newest; Qualities Are Best.

The sale represents the entire made-up stock of one of the largest manufacturers of Bath and Lounging Robes in the United States. Seeing a splendid opportunity to dispose of them quickly, and being inclined to do this rather than hazard any sales, the maker sold them to us at prices which permit us to OFFER THEM AT LESS THAN SUCH GARMENTS WERE EVER BEFORE SOLD AT ANYWHERE.

EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES with cord and tassel, large variety to select from, made to sell at $4.00; special this sale, 2.95

BLANKET ROBES, cut full length and width, all sizes, made to sell at $4.75, special this sale, 3.25

TERRY CLOTH BATH ROBES, extremely serviceable, made to sell at $3.50; special this sale, 1.95

BLANKET AND EIDERDOWN ROBES, beautiful patterns, heavy cord and tassel, all sizes, made to sell at $10.00; special this sale, 5.75

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKET ROBES, HEAVY CAMEL'S HAIR ROBES and DOUBLE-FACED EIDERDOWN ROBES, with heavy silk cord trimming and silk girdle with tassels to match, made to sell up to $18.00; special this sale, 9.75

(Men's Furnishing Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE CUBAN WORM.

That the Cuban worm partakes the characteristics of his kind in showing a disposition, when trampled, to turn, is a truth which we might have acquired by analogy and reasoning. Congress has forced us to acquire it, yet once more, by experience. We have set Cuba free. Our position thereupon, as represented by OXNARD, is that Cuba cannot possibly be too grateful to us, and that, if we maintain our Dingley exclusiveness against this child of our invention, or intervention, the child ought to be too grateful to be starved to death by so noble a parent and benefactor. The Cuban point of view, we now find, is different. Cuba resents being starved to death. Cuba even finds that the concession of "20 per cent." in favor of her products, from the uttermost Chinese rates of Dingley, is inadequate as a compensation for the sacrifices we have demanded of her. The trampled worm has the cheek, if a worm can be said to have a cheek, to demand an equivalent when it makes a bargain.

Cuba is in a better position to demand the equivalent than she was a year ago, by reason of the withdrawal of the sugar bounties in Europe, and the consequent probability that she can sell her sugar crop at a profit in any neutral market. Hence the hurried conferences of which we read in the Washington dispatches. If Cuba had been shut up to us as a customer she would scarcely have ventured on so high a tone. But now Cuba, by our action, is directed to looking for other customers. It even appears likely that she has found them. That puts a new face on the procedures of OXNARD and his confederates or victims in Congress. It is no longer a question of magnanimity or comity or international decency, or of any other of the things that OXNARD and his accomplices scouted. It is a question of business. We shall be surprised if the business interests concerned in the Cuban trade do not bring that difference forcibly to the attention of the next session of Congress.

JONAH AT ALBANY.

The unusual number of whales which have been observed making their way up the North River during the last three days are going to Albany to eat up DAVID B. HILL. In some mysterious and Marconian manner these leviathans of the deep have been advised of the intention of the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., to pitch Mr. HILL over the rail. It was in the columns of The Albany Argus, under the unfeeling headline "Overboard with Our Jonah," that Mr. MURPHY delivered an allocution to the unfaithful, pointing out what he wanted them to do with Mr. HILL. The Democracy could never prosper until it was rid of him as its leader. HILL had refused to nominate Judge PARKER, whom the party longed to support at the polls. Instead he nominated Mr. COLER, and then contrived a cell in which he kept his candidate through the campaign. Mr. HILL himself thereupon stepped briskly to the front and proceeded to fan into a hot flame smoldering resentments and hatreds all over the State, "a frightful accumulation, a bitter growth of thirty years of prominence in the politics of the Democratic Party." For his arrogance, and his insolence, and his selfishness, therefore, Mr. HILL must go overboard.

Mr. MURPHY'S article was written without consulting Mr. HILL, we think. The ex-Governor has never seemed to be enamored of the rôle of Jonah. Very likely he would kick, scratch, pull hair, and throw things about the deck if Mr. MURPHY should attempt to feed him to the whales. Besides, the Jonah business is nearly always purely rhetorical. Leaders are displaced by successful rivals, not thrown overboard by mumbling apes emerging from the deserved obscurity of a somewhat remote and disgraceful past. Republicans of high moral purposes have misled legions of whales with false hopes in respect to the person of the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT. A like disappointment is in store for the cetaceans now spouting off Albany.

Besides, the Democracy of New York is not so far gone in idiocy as to wish the dismissal of HILL in order that MURPHY of Troy may be exalted to the leadership. Mr. MURPHY, Judge HERRICK, and SMITH M. WEED have never publicly explained why so many Democratic votes went to ODELL in Rensselaer, Albany, and Clinton. It is the general belief that they were false to the ticket. Mr. HILL has at times been unwise, he may be selfish and not above resentment; but if he had ends of his own, he at any rate sought to attain them by means which were helpful to his party. He came very near restoring it to power. Mr. MURPHY and his associates in the Jonah undertaking had no ends save the defeat of HILL. They were willing to rob the party of its victory in order to accomplish his discomfiture. Their policy is absolutely sterile. His, but for them, would very likely have borne the fruit of success. HILL was the foe of CROKER. MURPHY was his ally and associate. This is enough to determine the attitude of the party toward the two men.

"NON-RECOGNITION."

It will impress itself upon the mind of the average reader of the statements submitted to the Arbitration Commission by the coal road Presidents, that they devote more space to affirming their unalterable determination not to recognize the union, nor to permit the commission to recognize it, than is quite consistent with a determination not to recognize it. In point of fact, they are giving it the most formal kind of recognition, though perhaps in the way best calculated to prolong the trouble which led to the strike and kept it alive for five months.

This discussion of the status of the United Mine Workers before the commission is obviously premature and from every point of view gratuitous. The Commissioners probably understand very well their duty under the agreement in accordance with which they were appointed. The statement of the demands of the miners, which President MITCHELL was permitted to present, was an ex parte statement and could not be otherwise regarded. It committed the commission to nothing, and in no sense defined the limits of their inquiry or imposed a duty other than that which would have devolved upon them had Mr. MITCHELL'S statement not been written. Equally ex parte and without weight in determining the action of the commission are the replies of the coal road Presidents and owners of representative collieries.

In view of the fact that he is, in some sense, "fighting outside the breastworks," Mr. MITCHELL showed very good judgment in raising as he did the question of the recognition of the union in future relations between mine owners and miners. Probably it was in the hope of calling out just such a reply as the operators have made. If so, he has succeeded beyond reasonable expectation; but it is difficult to understand why the operators should have fallen headlong into the trap he laid for them. Nothing that could have happened would have strengthened Mr. MITCHELL as much as this has done, or tended more effectually to solidify the union and make it more tolerant of violations of the terms of the modus vivendi in the "slugging" of non-union miners and mine laborers. As an answer to so much of Mr. MITCHELL'S statement as related to the recognition of the union, it would have been sufficient for the operators to refer the Commissioners to the terms of the agreement under which they act. The operators have been badly advised from the first, or perhaps not advised at all. If Mr. BAER had made the rule, and secured for it the concurrence of all for whom he acted, that every statement made by or on behalf of the operators should be approved by counsel before being submitted to the public, many ill-considered and foolish utterances would have been avoided. Perhaps it is not too late to adopt this plan of avoiding unnecessary declarations which can serve only to embarrass the Commissioners in the difficult and delicate work before them.

THE COST OF JUDGESHIPS.

One of the most significant incidents of the recent election, and, after his re-election, the most inspiriting, is the report of his campaign expenditure filed by Justice JOHN CLINTON GRAY. It was that he had expended nothing.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the expediency or the decency of campaign expenditures by candidates for the bench. The practice of contribution, sometimes in very large amounts, exists. It is adopted or submitted to by some men of undoubted integrity and independence. By these it is defended, or excused, by reasoning of no little plausibility and ingenuity. We must admit that it is not necessarily an indication that the men who make contribution either regard themselves as unfaithful to the highest ideal of judicial purity or actually are so. But the fact remains that if no contributions were ever made, there would be no such opportunity as now arises for mere money to influence the nomination, and there would be no occasion for the suspicion which now prevails that money sometimes outweighs brains and character as a qualification for nomination and election. It is not easy to imagine any Judge, pure, high-minded, sensitive not only as to the real character of the judiciary, but as to the public confidence in its character, who would not at heart prefer the attitude Justice GRAY is now able to assume to that he would occupy had he been forced to report that he had expended, say, $20,000 for his election.

TRAFFIC OF THE ELEVATED LINES.

The annual report of the Manhattan elevated system, showing that 223,427,283 passengers were carried during the year ended Sept. 30, against 194,152,316 during the year preceding—a gain of 29,274,967—will doubtless surprise a great many people. But when all the facts are considered, the figures are not so far from what might have been expected. The elevated system is beginning to reap the benefits of a policy designed to increase its facilities and to render the public a better and more satisfactory service. Previous to the year under review the high-water mark of passenger movement was reached in 1893, when 321,497,197 were carried. In the succeeding years, during which the operation for eight fiscal years ended June 30, the passenger movement and the gross passenger earnings were as follows:

	Passengers Carried.	Passenger Earnings.
1893	221,407,197	$11,070,360
1894	202,751,532	10,137,577
1895	187,614,958	9,380,749
1896	184,703,639	9,235,182
1897	182,964,851	9,148,243
1898	183,360,846	9,168,042
1899	174,342,575	8,703,996
1900	184,164,110	9,123,076

An analysis of this table and a comparison of its figures with those for the year ended Sept. 30 will show the value to a corporation engaged in the carriage of passengers of a policy calculated to meet the reasonable requirements of the public. The drop which began in 1894 reflected the general substitution of cable traction for horses on the lines directly competitive with the elevated system. The great improvement of the surface transportation facilities diverted more travel from the elevated roads to the street lines than was offset by the increase of population. A further drop took place between 1898 and 1899 when the cable traction system gave place to electricity and better cars moved at higher average speeds were substituted for the cable cars. The marked gain in the elevated passenger movement in the past year is in part due to the up-town movement of population, the growth of the districts too remote from the business centres to be quickly reached by surface lines, and the progress in the substitution of electricity for locomotives, which has involved new and more comfortable cars, better lights, longer trains, higher speeds, and a much better provision for the public comfort in every way than was considered necessary before surface competition became formidable.

A north and south movement of nearly 223,500,000 passengers is a very significant fact, and one which warrants the confident prediction that from the day the subway is opened to traffic it will have all the business it can comfortably accommodate. For a time there will be some readjustment of traffic, and those better accommodated by the underground route will change their traveling habits; but with the steady growth of population and the increasing separation of the business and residential centres through the northward movement into Westchester and the Bronx there will be traffic enough for all systems, and only those lines will show a permanent falling off in passenger earnings which neglect to give adequate accommodations and to provide as well for the convenience of the traveling public as the state of the art permits. Within five years from the completion of the subway there will be complaint of congestion of the lines of north and south travel, and plans will be under consideration for systems undreamed of now.

THE SURPRISE OF MR. COOLEY.

In the city of Cleveland, Ohio, of which Mr. TOM L. JOHNSON is Mayor, there is a Director of Charities, Mr. HARRISON R. COOLEY by name, who is of an inquiring and sociological turn of mind. He has been examining into the condition of the workingwomen of Cleveland, and declares that he is "grievously surprised" at the result. Here is a statement of his discoveries:

He found that the average cost of living for a woman of this class was $5.24, while the average wage is but $4.83. He stated that out of thirty-eight women he questioned twelve were earning $3 and six were receiving but $2 a week. This, he declares, is a fair representation of the general conditions.

In these conditions Mr. COOLEY sees the appalling "tragedy of our modern industrial and social system." These "cruel and unjust conditions," in his judgment, "cause a ruin and degradation of life a hundredfold more than the things which reformers are most prone to attack." Mr. COOLEY'S statistics will nowhere cause so much surprise as among wage-earning women and girls. A good many will fail to see the outlines of a social tragedy in a city where the average wage of workingwomen is $4.83 per week. More of them will learn with astonishment that the average cost of living for workingwomen in Cleveland is $5.24 per week.

Mr. COOLEY'S statistics are vitiated by the circumstance that the field of his inquiry is far too narrow to serve as the basis for striking an average. The income and outgo, not of thirty-eight, but of two or three thousand workingwomen would furnish an adequate basis for economic deduction. Of the thirty-eight women questioned by Mr. COOLEY, it is extremely probable that some were girls living at home, whose cost of living is defrayed by their parents. It is perfectly well known that the pressure for employment by this class of working girls keeps the weekly wage rate considerably below the level which would necessarily be established if all working girls had to support themselves. Many of them work either to provide their own clothing and pin money, or to contribute their wages to the general fund for the sustenance of the family. They can afford to work for less, they often do work for less, than the sum required for the cost of living of a girl dependent upon herself. This is one of the well-understood hard conditions of the labor market for women.

Of course it is impossible that the average living expense of workingwomen in Cleveland is as high as $5.24, while their average wage is but $4.83 per week. The wage average may not be far out of the way, but the cost of living average is too high. The report of the Aldrich committee showed the annual income of nineteen Cleveland workingmen's families to be $914.05, equal to $171.95 per head, including, of course, children with adults. The earnings of the male head of the family averaged $708.01. Mr. COOLEY'S report shows the average for women to be $251.24 per year. The average expenditure of these nineteen families was $828.37, equal to $155.83 per capita. Mr. COOLEY'S average expenditure for workingwomen is $274.48. It is evident that he has reached his conclusions too hastily and with too little labor.

Of the nineteen families whose circumstances were inquired into by the Aldrich committee, thirteen were able to lay aside a total of $1,841.91 yearly, equal to $141.69 per family, notwithstanding the fact that fifteen of the nineteen families spent $874.72 for liquor and tobacco. Probably Mr. COOLEY would find, if he pursued his inquiries far enough, that a large umber of the working women and girls of Cleveland not only have savings bank deposits, but are able to buy little luxuries of dress and adornment indicative of some margin between necessary outgo and income. Neither his statistics nor those of the Aldrich committee can be accepted as fixing a law of average, although, as the Aldrich committee made inquiries all over the country, its figures doubtless present a much nearer approximation than Mr. COOLEY'S. Social tragedies have been a part of the human lot since man existed. But a study of the industrial conditions, say in London fifty years ago, would convince Mr. COOLEY that the situation in Cleveland is not so black as his meagre figures and his leaping fancy paint it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Often as we have expressed the opinion that a city is no place for dogs, we yet find ourselves curiously out of sympathy with sentiments like those which inspired the letter of the correspondent who wrote to us over the signature "Human Rights." He seems to dislike dogs, as dogs, and that—well, that is a feeling calculated to inspire fierce antagonism in those who do like dogs, as dogs, with much fervor and have a deeply implanted instinct that such a liking, if not virtue, is closely related to it. And "Human Rights" betrayed a woeful ignorance of dogs when he said that "the cemetery is the best place for dogs without a pedigree." We to whom experience has revealed all the heights and depths of canine nature are so nearly sure of few things in the world as we are that with dogs pedigree counts for nothing except at a bench show, and even there it has no relation to the faults and merits that make a man or woman love or dislike an individual dog. Of course heredity works its will with dogs as with the rest of animated nature, but the dog with a pedigree has no more ancestors than the dog without one, and the former has rarely been bred for intelligence, loyalty, and affection to human friends, while the other always has been so bred, to a greater or less extent, by the very conditions of his existence. As for the keeping of dogs in houses harboring more than one family, we admit that there are real and weighty objections to it, but that is not to admit the necessity for a law penalizing such keeping. If our correspondent dislikes to live in a house where other people have dogs, he will not need to search far, whatever his inclinations may be in the direction of rent-paying, to find a house whence dogs are rigorously excluded. The great majority of landlords are of his own opinion, or, if not that, are willing to be guided by those who hold it. The comparatively few landlords who stand out against the prevailing sentiment can only rent their flats to folks of like mind with themselves; and thus, so far as we can see, everybody is suited—everybody, that is, who does not hate dogs, as dogs, and want to send the very best of them, as dogs, to the cemetery.

—Believers in "Christian Science" probably haven't enough intelligence to realize that their Temple of Delusion has been blown to fragments by its own builder, but for the exploiters of its squalid rites it must be clear enough that the end has come. For the official organ of the Eddyite conspiracy promulgates an order from Mrs. EDDY herself for all her book agents, commonly known as "healers," to cease the treatment of contagious diseases! A local capper for the game invented by an old Maine quack never used his large command of language to better purpose than in describing this order as "a radical departure." That's exactly what it is, and we withdraw the explosion metaphor in favor of this one, which is only another way of saying that Eddyism has been pulled up by the roots. For to bid the "healers" steer clear of contagious diseases is explicit recognition of the existence of disease, and not only does it do that, but it recognizes that there are two classes of diseases—either admission quite enough to drag "Christian Science" out of the ground with a mighty jerk and leave it to wither and dry—or deliquesce, like the slimy fungus it is—on the nearest garbage heap. Presumably this amazing order was issued with the expectation that it would save the "healers" from getting into trouble with the health authorities, but in reality it does no such thing, delivering them, instead, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the law. For how, pray, are the healers, with their vaunted inability to see any difference between one disease and another, to perform what is often the hardest task of trained doctors who are also trained biologists—the task of diagnosis? Maladies do not come bearing neatly printed signs, and skill in selling "Science and Health" will give little help toward deciding when a sore throat is diphtheria and when it isn't. The order is grossly stupid, obviously suicidal—so much so that we can hardly believe it comes from the shrewdest "seeress" of the day, and are inclined to see in it the work of some rash and ignorant wielder of her power. If that is true, what has become of Mrs. EDDY? Is she dead, as has so often been suspected, or has she sunk in helpless senility, leaving somebody among the few who have shared her long and strict seclusion to exercise her authority until the truth can no longer be concealed? But these are trivial mysteries; the important thing is that the new order, by whomsoever issued, is a fatal blow to "Christian Science."

—To warm but apparently somewhat laborious praise of Mr. CARNEGIE'S recent speech as Rector of St. Andrews University, The Electrical World and Engineer adds sharp criticism that seems to be much more spontaneous, and is therefore much more interesting. In the first place it finds fault with the sometime master of many forges for talking as he did about "Europe versus America." In that phrase it declares "lurks the main fallacy of his remarkable address, for the peace, prosperity, comfort, and happiness of the world depend upon Europe and America"—with accent on the "and." "There need be no 'versus' about it. In fact, there cannot be. No one country can do all the business, for if it did, the other countries would have no purchasing power left. There is a popular coon song: 'If you don't have no money, you needn't come around,' and that applies to international affairs as well. You cannot carry on trade with a people who have neither cash nor products left." A second point is made against the undue importance ascribed by Mr. CARNEGIE to magnitude or quantity in relation to cheapness of production. The Electrical World and Engineer does not deny that quantity and cost are usually in inverse ratio, but it insists that there are effective limitations to the tendency toward concentration, combination, and consolidation. "The centrifugal forces," it says, "still remain operative in ways that may be obscure but are none the less pronounced. If all the world looked alike, made and wore the same clothes, ate the same foods, used the same speech, thought along the same lines, voted the same ticket, and was just America, it would be about the dullest, most dismal and altogether insipid universe imaginable, to be escaped from at the first opportunity. But, happily, there will remain great differences among mankind, with resulting varieties of production and varieties of wants; and export trade and import trade will both flourish, while the traveler will ever be greeted by something new and strange to please him when he goes abroad." There is a lot of suggestion—and of consolation—in that.

EX POST FACTO DOG LAWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A resolution has been offered in the Board of Aldermen providing for the banishment of dogs from apartment houses and similar residences, and this is to submit an amendment to the proposition to the effect that it shall include cats, parrots, canaries, monkeys, in short, all sorts of birds and animals, and one sub-class of the human family—the drunkard. A fellow of this species creates more disturbance of peace in an apartment house than a whole kennel of barking dogs. I know a man who was driven from a very desirable apartment by one of these sots—a wretched human being who came home in a drunken stupor almost every night of his life during the dark hours between 12 and 2, making the night hideous with his reelings, his harangues, and the abominations springing from a superfluity of deleterious liquor. The vilest cur in the streets is a gentleman compared with a beast of this kind. If apartment houses are to be invaded with the Aldermanic broom, let the sweep be clean, and remove the genuine nuisance as well as the imaginary.

The proposed ordinance is plainly of the ex post facto sort—forbidden by the Constitution of the United States—applying as it does to dogs acquired under existing regulations. It would be a manifest injustice and wrong to compel persons to separate from pets which have become dear to them as companions, nay, comrades—even friends. And is the City of New York, moreover, ready to pay for the dogs which it is proposed to banish? The reasons against any such ordinance easily outweigh, in the mind of any sensible person, those in favor of it, but if stupidity is to prevail in the matter it should at least be considered enough to make the ordinance apply only to the future—to prevent the further increase of apartment house dogs.

B. B. TOWNSEND.

New York, Nov. 9, 1902.

Mr. Scudder's Candidacies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article upon the election of Townsend Scudder, which appeared on the editorial page of your paper on Friday, Nov. 7, there were certain errors of fact which I beg to be permitted to correct. The satement was made to the effect that Mr. Scudder had been a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress two years ago, in 1900, and that he was then defeated by 2,331 votes. The facts touching Mr. Scudder's Congressional campaigns are as follows:

In 1898 he first became a candidate for election to this office, his opponent being Mr. Joseph M. Belford, who had been elected two years previous by a plurality of about 12,000 over the Democratic candidate. In this campaign of 1898 Mr. Scudder defeated Mr. Belford by 441 votes in the district, which then comprised all of Long Island except Kings County. In 1900 Mr. Scudder declined to accept a renomination.

The Democratic candidate that year was defeated by Mr. Storm by 5,671 plurality.

Since that campaign of 1900 a reapportionment has been made, and Long Island City and Newtown, both strongly Democratic, were left out of the First Congressional District, leaving it Republican by several thousand normal plurality. This district Mr. Scudder has carried this year by a plurality ranging from 98 to 108. He has thus been elected on the only occasions on which he has been a candidate. ROGER THORNE.

Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 9, 1902.

Cost of Coal at Plainfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the outspoken attitude of the press, together with the determination of the railroad Presidents that the public should not be imposed upon, coal is selling in New York and its vicinity to-day at $6.50 per ton. In Plainfield, N. J., on the line of the Reading Railroad, dealers are asking for freshly mined coal $7 per ton. With no handling or boatage, it should be cheaper there than in New York. At Bound Brook, just west of Plainfield, the price is $6.25. Will you kindly print this and give your many Plainfield readers the satisfaction of seeing the coal situation in this city openly treated, with the hope that the dealers may come to a level in price with their neighbors? W. JAMES.

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 5, 1902.

The Molineux Verdict.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the editorial on the acquittal of Molineux THE TIMES has spoken the sentiments of my heart; and proclaimed the views of every sane man. JUSTICE.

New York, Nov. 12, 1902.

"Particulars Are Withheld."

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Gen. Corbin made so many recommendations in his admirable report that it is a pity he fell off his horse on the occasion of the star military review, ordered up in his honor and in those of others, on a recent remarkable occasion. Particulars are withheld, not by request, but because they have been successfully suppressed. But the falloff is a fact.

NUGGETS.

The Expert Witness.

The expert has overdone his own industry and has ruined it. The expert has been so pert that he has become an ex-expert.—Troy Times.

Circumstances Alter Faces.

"But she used to be considered quite a beauty."

"That was before her father failed."—Detroit Free Press.

The Best Man Uncertainty.

"Shure, Oi'm no partisan, Jerry. Oi vote for th' best man."

"An' how c'n yez tell which wus th' best man till afther th' votes ar-re counted, Dinny?"—Colorado Springs Gazette.

It Didn't Go.

Freddie—Did you bet on the football game, Willie?

Willie—Why, I was going to, but when I offered to bet a husky fellow two ice cream sodas to a box of caramels he just gave me a rude stare!—Chicago News.

THIS BAD OLD WORLD.

W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore American.

There's plenty of good in this bad old world,
In spite of what cynics say.
There's many a hand held out to help
Another on his way.
The world is selfish, the world is cold,
And its idol is success;
Yet it often steps aside for fear
On the fallen it will press.

There's many a hero gives up his life
In humble duty done,
With no hope of glory to shrine his name
Past the setting of the sun.
Dearly the world loves dollars, and yet,
In spite of its grasp and greed,
There's many a dollar freely spent
On the widow and orphan's need.

Bad as it is, with its vice and sin,
This old worn world of ours,
It bends with awe before pure things,
And love and faith are powers.
It may follow the winner with homage and cheers,
Though his right ties in a fog;
But there are plenty to set the world back
Hand to fur the under dog.

U. S. BANK FOR PORTO RICO.

It Can Issue Circulating Notes, Though the Banco Espanol Claimed Exclusive Privileges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The grant of a charter by the Controller of the Currency to a National bank in Porto Rico was made after careful inquiry into the propriety and the legality of the proceeding.

This grant in no manner interferes with the rights and privileges of the Banco Espanol at San Juan, whose charter was obtained from the Spanish Government. The charter of the Banco Espanol is limited to a certain time, and during its life that institution is privileged to carry on a general banking business, including the issue of circulating notes. Under the treaty of Paris Spanish subjects "have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners."

Before the charter was issued to the First National Bank of Porto Rico inquiry was made of the Attorney General whether the National bank laws extended to the island, to which an affirmative response was given. Thereupon the charter was issued.

Subsequently application was made by the bank for circulating notes, the required bonds being deposited as security therefor. The notes are now being printed by the Bureau of Enraving, and will be issued as soon as they are ready. Upon learning that the First National Bank intended to issue circulating notes the Banco Espanol raised a question as to the right of issue, claiming exclusive privileges for itself to issue circulating notes under its Spanish charter. This right is not recognized by the Treasury.

TO HASTEN CUBAN TREATY.

Government Anxious to Get It in the Senate Before Holidays—Islanders Oppose Concessions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss will sail for Cuba Saturday if he can obtain steamship accommodations, but if not, he will go by way of Tampa and reach Havana early next week. It is the intention of those interested in the commercial treaty with Cuba to have it ready if possible in three weeks, and Gen. Bliss will endeavor to adjust the differences by that time. It is considered important to have the treaty sent to the Senate before the holiday recess. A determined minority could postpone ratification on it for some time.

Those best informed regarding conditions existing in the island do not expect any speedy action. They believe that a large number of Cubans are opposed to granting the concessions the United States will seek. There is also talk that they may test the effectiveness of the Platt amendment by entering into negotiations with other countries regarding trade relations.

The position which the United States Government holds in Cuba, and its relations with the leading foreign nations at the present time, are such that it is believed none of the governments would care to make any treaty with Cuba which was not sanctioned by the United States. It is the desire of this Government to leave the negotiations, should they fail, in such shape that it will not appear that an attempt had been made to extort from Cuba more than the United States was willing to give.

It is said by an official, dealing with the subject of Cuba, that a commercial treaty will be necessary to establish Cuba on such a basis that she can float the proposed loan. With all negotiations hung up and strained relations existing between the old and the new republic, it is believed that there would be difficulty in selling the bonds of Cuba. At the same time, this Government does not wish to appear in the attitude of holding that particular club over the Cuban Government.

SENATOR HANNA'S PLANS.

Friends Deny Rumors of His Prospective Retirement—He Says His Health is Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The stories circulated several months ago in regard to the probable retirement of Senator Hanna from public life have been revived. His term of office as Senator from Ohio will expire March 4, 1905, and the Legislature which will choose his successor will not be elected until November, 1904. Whether or not Senator Hanna will retire at the end of his Senatorial term is likely to depend entirely on the condition of his health and the continuance of Republican domination in Ohio.

At the present time, his friends say, the Senator has no intention of retiring. Persons close to Mr. Hanna are confident that if his health continues good he will be a candidate for the Senate in 1905. The report is also revived that Mr. Hanna contemplates resigning his position as Chairman of the Republican National Committee. There is no foundation for that report.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—The attention of Senator Hanna to-day was called to reports of his ill-health. The Senator declared that there was absolutely no foundation for such rumors, and that his health is as good now as at any time during the last year.

GEN. GROSVENOR A "MEDIUM."

Ohio Representative Obligingly Goes Into a Trance, and with Prophetic Eye Sees Mr. Cannon as Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Gen. Grosvenor is confident that Mr. Cannon will be chosen Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress. He was met to-day by several newspaper correspondents, who insisted he should go into communion with himself and give out a prophecy as to the outcome of the contest already started for the Speakership.

"Well, boys," said the Representative, "I will just go into a trance for a few minutes and reveal to you what I may see."

Stroking his long white beard, and assuming a far-away gaze, the General said: "With my prophetic eye I cannot see any one in the Speaker's chair except 'Uncle Joe' Cannon. I see him now, pounding the desk with his gavel, or sawing the air with that long arm, as he expounds parliamentary law. I can only see 'Santa Claus'"—and here the General laid his hand on his own breast—"down in his old seat on the floor; I see Dalzell leading the host in a fight for a rule; I see Babcock in his accustomed place, diplomatic and able; I see Payne and Sherman pursuing their accustomed rôles and Littlefield doing business at the old stand—all this I see in my vision, but 'Uncle Joe' is in the chair."

WILL EXECUTE LADRONES.

Existence of Armed Bands in Philippines Sufficient Justification for Imposing Capital Punishment.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—The United States Commission has passed an act to assist the suppression of Ladronism. It makes highway robbery committed by three or more persons a capital offense.

A conviction does not require proof of the actual commission of the crime, the existence of a band of brigands under arms being sufficient. Severe penalties are prescribed for those assisting ladrones in the commission of crimes.

The commission has also passed a sweeping Vagrancy act, drawn up so as to reach both dissolute natives and foreigners, and it has enacted a law requiring officials to warn the people of the impending danger of famine and to urge the raising of crops of quick-growing foodstuffs. The Government is furnishing seeds and will use public lands for this purpose.

RUSSELL SAGE'S CONDITION.

His Wife Says He Is Better and Will Soon Be Out Again.

"When the fatal moment comes to Mr. Sage," said Mrs. Russell Sage, when seen last night at the Sage residence, 506 Fifth Avenue, concerning a rumor that Mr. Sage's condition [illegible] serious, "you [illegible] it."

[illegible] this picture [illegible] inches by six and eight inches. [illegible] Henry T. Chapman.

return from Cedarhurst. The bronchial trouble has disappeared, and if I can only keep him at home to rest for a little while longer, I will be very happy. Of course, a person eighty-six year old does not recuperate so rapidly as a young person, but it won't be long before Mr. Sage will be at his office again."

BANQUET TO PEARY.

Explorer Guest of Honor of the Peary Arctic Club—Sir Clements R. Markham's Praise of Him.

Commander Peary, as the guest of honor at a dinner given at the University Club last night by the Peary Arctic Club, had his first opportunity to meet the members of the organization that has backed him in his great enterprise in the frozen north. Commander Peary left for the arctic regions on his last expedition in July, 1899, while the Peary Arctic Club was not organized until January, 1899.

Among the guests of the club present at the banquet were Mayor Low, Col. D. L. Brainard of the Lockwood and Brainard Expedition, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society; Prof. H. C. Bumpus, Director of the American Museum of Natural History; Prof. Henry F. Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History; Madison Grant, Secretary of the New York Zoological Society; Chandler Robbins of the American Geographical Society, Melville E. Stone of The Associated Press, F. P. Dunn, Walter H. Clark, President M. W. Stryker of Hamilton College, Frederick C. Penfield, Samuel Rowland, Clarence W. Seaman's, Prof. Ralph Tarr of Cornell University, J. Everit Macy, and Cyrus S. Adams. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Peary Arctic Club, presided.

Lying about the President's table were certain faded documents and some instruments, records left for years in cairns in the snow of the far north and later recovered by Commander Peary, having kept their stories to tell in some instances nearly twenty years after they had been deposited.

After the dinner Secretary Herbert L. Bridgman read a long letter from Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, in which the writer expressed his regret at not being able to attend the dinner, and said, among other things:

I have already expressed my sense of the great value of Peary's former work in having crossed the inland ice of Greenland at so high a latitude and discovered its northern termination. I have also given expression to my sense of the excellent work he has done among the Eskimos, and to my admiration of the higher qualities displayed by Peary in the performance of these important services to geography. No one wished him success more cordially and heartily than I did when he set out on his great enterprise of exploring the northern face of the Greenland archipelago.

There remained two pieces of work to complete the arctic story, both of the highest geographical importance, both calling forth the best qualities of an explorer. One was the exploration of the gap between Prince Patrick Island and Aldrich's farthest; the other was the completion of the discovery of the northern side of Greenland. One has now been done by Sverdrup and his gallant companions, the other by Peary. The two explorers have completed our knowledge of arctic geography. Can there be higher praise?

Another letter of regret was read from Sir Robert Bond, Premier of New Foundland.

Mayor Low made a short complimentary address in which he said he felt safe in tendering the thanks of the people of New York to Commander Peary for his splendid achievements in adding to the sum of human knowledge. Short addresses were also made by Dr. Stryker and John A. Taylor, counsel of the club, and Commander Peary showed a number of pictures and gave a full outline of the work accomplished by him on his last expedition. He made no reference to any future plans for exploration, but it was hinted that he may not yet give up his great ambition to reach the pole.

LITHOGRAPHERS ORGANIZE.

Firms Form a Protective Association and Deny That It Is a Trust.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Representatives of several lithographing firms, who have held meetings in this city, announce that an organization has been perfected which will be known as the Poster Printers Association. H. C. Miner has been elected President. The headquarters will be in New Yory city and the constituent concerns are as follows:

The Courier Company of Buffalo, the Metropolitan Printing Company of New York, the Seers Lithographing Company of New York, the Miner Lithographing Company of New York, the Donaldson Lithographing Company of Cincinnati, the Erie Lithographing Company of Erie, the H. A. Thomas and Wylie Company of New York, the Enquirer Job Print Company of Cincinnati, the W. J. Morgan Company of Cleveland, the J. Ottoman Lithographing Company of New York, the Federal Lithographing Company of New York, the American Show Printing Company of Milwaukee, the Riverside Printing Company of Milwaukee, and the Calvert Lithographing Company of Detroit.

The object of the association is said to be the protection of the interests of the members. The formation of a trust is denied by those interested.

MAYOR INSPECTS FISH MARKET.

Application for Renewal of the Fishmongers' Association Lease Pending.

Mayor Low made a visit to Fulton Market yesterday, particularly to the section devoted to the handling of fish in the two slips north of Fulton Ferry, where there are generally twenty to thirty fishing smacks tied up discharging their catch. The rivalry between the Fishmongers' Association and the New York Wholesale Fish Exchange at Fulton Market led the Mayor to make the visit.

The lease of the Fishmongers' Association expires in about two years, and advances have been made several times to the Sinking Fund Commission for a renewal. An application was recently made to the Sinking Fund Commission, and Controller Grout has already inspected the district and balanced the claims of the rival organizations. The matter is now before the Sinking Fund for final action. A proposition has been made to the organizations that the fishmongers take their present quarters for another lease, and the new association have the property at the north and immediately adjoining.

The Mayor had no power to make any decision in the case, but made the visit to find out for his own benefit the status of the case.

Tuckahoe Wants to be Incorporated.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The residents of Tuckahoe will ask the next Legislature for a village charter. The village is now a part of East Chester. The territory it is proposed to embrace in the village extends from Mount Vernon to Yonkers and from the Bronx River to "The Hill." It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and has about 615 acres. The residents believe that with a village charter they can be afforded better police protection and benefit in other ways.

Allopaths in Jamaica Hospital.

The women in charge of the Jamaica Hospital, which has of late been conducted by homeopathic physicians alone, have succeeded in bringing about the re-establishment of a staff of doctors of the allopathic school. Drs. S. M. E. Hicks and J. L. Bulkley will act as an allopathic staff, and will work with, but independently of, the homeopathic staff. The two bodies have formed a nominal organization. Dr. R. L. MacFarland is President and Dr. Hicks Secretary. The doctors of one school will carry to completion each case begun by a doctor of that school, thus avoiding possibility of clashing or confusion of treatment.

Alden Chester an Appellate Judge.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Gov. Odell has designated Justice Alden Chester as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Department to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Fursman.

Brooklyn Museum Open Again.

The picture galleries of the Brooklyn Museum will again be opened to the public on and after next Sunday. The galleries have been closed for two weeks for the semi-annual cleaning and changes. The most important painting of the new exhibition is "Peter Stuyvesant Watching the Festivities on the Battery," by John [illegible]. The dimensions of this picture are [illegible] inches by six and eight inches.

PETITION BY DOUKHOBORS

They Beg the Sultan of Turkey to Grant Land to Them.

SAY THEY CAN OBEY NO LAWS

Declare They Can Be Subject to No Ruler but God—Their Expectations in Canada Not Fulfilled.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Viedomosti, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, publishes the text of an extraordinary petition addressed by the Doukhobor fanatics to the Sultan of Turkey and probably to other sovereigns. The Doukhobors say:

"We obey only the commands of God, and can obey no other commands or laws. We cannot submit ourselves to the laws and regulations of any State, or be subject to any ruler except the Lord.

"Our expectation that we would be allowed to live in Canada according to our belief has not been fulfilled. True, we are exempt from military service, but they demand that we become subjects of Great Britain, not God's subjects.

"We declare before God that it is impossible for us to obey the laws of Canada, and we would sooner bear any oppression than be false to Him."

The petition concludes by begging for some tiny corner of land where the Doukhobors can cultivate fruits and vegetables without using beasts of burden, and where they will not be compelled to obey laws made by man, or be subjects of any monarch except God.

ENGLAND'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

Less Raw Material Used, but More Spindles Employed Than in Other Countries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times reports a lecture on the British cotton industry by the Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He said that Great Britain had fallen from the highest position to the lowest, relatively to the United States and Europe, if judged by the test of raw material consumed. On the other hand, Great Britain employed far more spindles than her competitors. This was due to the fact that English yarn was much finer and more valuable than that produced elsewhere.

The lecturer said he thought it improbable that British superiority would be lost in the home or neutral markets.

A Short Holiday for Ranavalona.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that ex-Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar, who has been in captivity at Algiers for years, has been allowed to go to Biskra, Algeria, for a few days.

ELABORATE SEARCH FOR A BRIGAND IN SICILY.

Sixty Persons, Including a Marquis and a Mayor, Arrested—The Bandit Still at Large.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Rome says the Sicilian police, who have for a long time been trying to capture a notorious brigand named Varsalone, yesterday raided the district of Cammarata, in the Province of Girgenti, and took prisoners sixty persons, among whom were a Marquis, a Mayor, several doctors and a number of lawyers.

In the course of these dragnet operations, a wealthy landowner named Lino barricaded his house and shot one policeman dead and wounded another.

The police were unsuccessful, inasmuch as they failed to capture Varsalone, who is still at large.

SITUATION AT TETUAN GRAVE.

Three British Cruisers Sail for There—Foreigners Believed to be in Serious Peril.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 13.—The British cruisers Furious, Pactolus, and Prometheus have sailed from here for Tetuan, Morocco.

MADRID, Nov. 13.—A dispatch received here from Tetuan shows that the situation has grown more serious.

A body of armed Tetuanites has been defeated in a fight with the Kabyle rebels and compelled to retreat to the town. The rebels are encamped at Samos, half an hour distant from Tetuan. All business is suspended in the city.

The position of the Europeans at Tetuan is considered to be most grave. The newspapers here comment on Spain's continued ill-fortune, as evidenced by the fact that the country is without a Cabinet at the time of such an important crisis.

THE CZARINA ILL.

It Is Said That She Has Fallen Into a Condition of Deep Melancholy.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In a dispatch from Livadia, Russia, a correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Czarina has fallen into a condition of deep melancholy, which takes the form of preserving silence for long periods, even in the presence of guests.

Her Majesty's condition, says the correspondent, is causing her doctors considerable anxiety.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE ENDING.

About Two-thirds of the Miners Have Already Returned to Work.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The general coal miners' strike has practically come to an end, although many of the men are still holding out. About two-thirds of the strikers have already returned to work at the mines.

The Miners' Congress, now being held at Lens, has voted in favor of the resumption of work.

LEBAUDY AIRSHIP SUCCESSFUL.

Makes Evolutions in All Directions—Four Persons in the Car.

NANTES, France, Nov. 13.—The airship built for the brothers Pierre and Paul Lebaudy had a very successful trial to-day in this neighborhood.

Several free ascents and descents were effected, accompanied by evolutions in all directions over the fields and woods bordering the Seine between La Roche Guyon and the town of Bonnieres. The flying machine returned each time to its point of departure at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. There were four persons in the car.

[illegible] remarkably favorable balloon is similar [illegible] twice the [illegible] Lebaudy [illegible] cubic meters. The car is 8½ yards long. The propeller is driven by a motor of forty-horse power.

The first trial of the machine took place on Nov. 3, when it was successfully manoeuvred for half an hour.

NO MONEY TO PAY FOR NEW FRENCH WARSHIPS.

The Minister of Marine Had to Countermand Orders for the Construction of Three Vessels.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Replying to an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies today concerning the countermanding of orders for the construction of three battleships, the contracts for which were signed by his predecessor, Minister of Marine Pelletan explained that he had been obliged to take this step because, on assuming office, he had found that the naval contracts in force exceeded the appropriations by 25,000,000f. Instead of asking for supplementary credits he preferred temporarily to postpone what expenditure was not absolutely necessary.

After a lengthy and heated debate the Chamber adopted, by 331 to 114 votes, an order of the day expressing confidence in the intention of the Government to conciliate the interest of national defense with the present financial resources of the republic, and referring the matter to the Budget Commission to find the ways and means necessary for the execution of the naval programme.

LEADER OF VENEZUELAN REBELS REACHES CURACAO.

Gen. Matos Arrives There in a Small Boat—Disbanding of Revolutionary Forces Continues.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Nov. 13.—Gen. Matos, chief of the Venezuelan revolutionists, and his son arrived here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They came in a small boat, in which they left Tucacas, Venezuela, last evening.

Gen. Matos is very ill. His landing was witnessed by a considerable crowd, and gave rise to demonstrations of a varied character.

CARACAS, Nov. 13.—Gen. Matos was recently near Nirgua, three days' march from Tucacas. That place and Barquisimeto were the only two points whence it was possible for him to flee from Venezuela.

Gen. Matos was accompanied, when near Nirgua, by Gens. Mendoza, Riera, Solagnie, Crespo, Torres, and others.

The Government forces have captured Matos's hammock, cap, and slippers, and some letters which gave a clue to the connection of Matos with the Mochist party.

The Official Gazette yesterday published a Presidential decree re-establishing Caracas as the capital of the republic and as the seat of executive power.

The disbanding of the revolutionary forces continues. It has just become known that the Government Generals, having discovered that the revolutionists were short of ammunition, attacked them at midnight, Nov. 2, in their last stronghold, near San Mateo, spreading terror in their ranks and precipitating the retreat which the revolutionary leaders had planned for the next morning.

THE ROUMANIAN JEWS.

Alliance Israelite Universelle Appeals to France to Take a Similar Position to That of America.

The American Hebrew, in its issue of today, says that as a sequel to Secretary Hay's note on behalf of the Roumanian Jews to the signatories of the Berlin treaty the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris has addressed a petition to the French Government, through Foreign Minister Delcassé, asking it to take a position similar to that of the United States.

The petition cites Article 44 of the treaty of Berlin, which looked to the safeguarding of civil and political rights to all Roumanians, regardless of their religion, and discusses at some length the infractions. It states that as a result of the persecution suffered through laws abridging their political rights and taking away their means of livelihood the Jews of Roumania are ruined and face the alternative of starvation or emigration. Finally it says:

"For twenty years the Roumanian Jews have been hoping that the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty would see to it that Article 44 was properly complied with; disappointed therein, they can look forward only to exile. The Republic of the United States has not only extended to them a noble hospitality, but has drawn the attention of the powers to the infraction of the Berlin treaty. We hope, Sir, that it will not be in vain that this Republic has appealed to France."

BRITISH SNUB FOR ROUMANIA.

That Country's Minister Not Invited to the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Jewish Chronicle this morning asserts that the name of M. Catargi, Roumanian Minister in London, was omitted from the list of diplomats invited to attend the Lord Mayor's inaugural banquet.

This was done, according to the paper, as a mark of displeasure at the persecution of the Jews in Roumania.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

Lord Mayor of London Expresses Gratitude for American Contributions.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—In acknowledging the final installment of $75,000 contributed by Americans toward the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, Lord Mayor Samuel to-day wrote to Chairman Van Duzer of the American committee as follows:

"The liberality shown by your countrymen is a practical demonstration of the regard and esteem entertained for her Majesty in the United States. This generous tribute will touch the hearts of the English people."

BOXER INDEMNITY ARBITRATION.

The Plan Likely to Succeed—Mr. Wu May Represent China at the Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Considerable satisfaction is felt at the State Department at the reported willingness of Germany to submit to The Hague tribunal the question whether the Chinese indemnity shall be paid on a silver or a gold basis. The proposition to arbitrate this question really originated with the Chinese Government, and, while Minister Wu refrains from claiming any credit for the idea, there is good reason to believe that it was his. China formally adhered to The Hague convention, in which she was not an original participant, with the express purpose of securing a judicial settlement of some of the many vexatious issues which remain as the aftermath of the Boxer rising.

It is certain that Minister Wu sought the aid of Secretary Hay in bringing the powers to accept this plan of settlement of the indemnity question. Mr. Hay looked upon the plan with favor, and agreed to do what he could to convince the other powers of its merits.

If Germany has accepted the proposition there is strong ground for the belief that it will prevail. Of course, however, there must be a practically unanimous agreement among the powers on this question, and it is pointed out that Great Britain and Japan, the two powers that scaled their indemnity claims down much more severely than others, feel that they would not recoup their actual expenditures on account of the Boxer rebellion if they should consent to accept a settlement on a silver basis.

If the movement prevails it is almost certain that Minister Wu will be sent to The Hague by his Government to represent it in the arbitration, a task for which he is well qualified on account of his thorough legal education according to English methods.

CHINESE PRESS NOT SATISFIED.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 13.—Unusually strong articles are appearing in the Chinese newspapers declaring that, by the withdrawal of the British troops from Shanghai to Wei-hai-Wei and the withdrawal of the German forces from here to Taing-Tau, (Kiao Chou,) the independence of the Yang-tse Valley is still menaced.

The Chinese want the British and the Germans to get out of China altogether, instead of merely evacuating Shanghai and Kiao-chau to the respective garrison [illegible]

GERMAN RETALIATORY DUTIES AUTHORIZED

Reichstag Passes Reprisal Paragraph of Tariff Bill.

Afterward Discusses a Motion to Change the House Rules in Order to Defeat Obstructive Tactics.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Reichstag to-day adopted by 192 to 71 votes the paragraph of the Tariff bill authorizing the Government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods.

The Agrarians openly affirmed that it was necessary to arm the Government with weapons for reprisal, especially against the United States customs practices.

Dr. Brumer, National Liberal, cited an instance in which he said $200,000 worth of enameled goods were ordered in Germany for New York, but the customs officials "changed the classification at the instance of the American trust, whereupon the New York importer canceled the order." It was proved, the speaker continued, to the customs officials that the invoice was in exact accord with the German seller's books, and that, instead of the goods being undervalued, the books showed that shipments had been made to India at lower prices. Dr. Brumer added:

"It is said that we must not offend the United States, but they will respect us more and we shall gain more by showing our teeth than by always giving pleasant words."

Herr Gothein, Radical Liberal, replied that such words were no fitting epilogue to the sentiments expressed by Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Home Secretary, in the presence of the Foreign Secretary, Baron von Richthofen, at the farewell dinner to Ambassador White. He added:

"They make discord among the wishes spoken there for friendly relations with the United States. Why empower the Government to do something it does not want to do? Although the present Government would not apply the paragraph, some succeeding Government might commit such a folly. Retaliatory duties are the weapon of Chauvinism and not of patriotism."

Herr Fischbach, Radical, said all the Chambers of Commerce were opposed to a tariff war with the United States.

Herr Broemel, Radical, remarked that if Germany adopted retaliatory measures against the United States on account of regulations which applied to the goods of all countries it would be a serious breach of the existing treaties.

The proceedings to-day demonstrated that the House rules can and will be changed so that the tariff obstructionists will no longer be able to prevent the dispatch of business. By a succession of roll calls, in which the majority commanded over 200 votes out of an attendance of less than 300, the Reichstag determined to set aside the order of business and take up a motion to change the rules.

The session lasted until 9:45 P. M., and was of unprecedented length. The majority desired to reach a vote on the question, and many exciting passages characterized the debate. Ultimately the President of the Reichstag announced that the illumination of the hall was not provided for later than 10 o'clock. The Reichstag then adjourned, to meet at noon to-morrow, when the debate on the amendment of the rules will be resumed. To-day's session lasted nine and three-quarter hours.

The incident of the day was Herr Richter's declaration that obstruction in a parliamentary body was contrary to the dignity of the House, and that it was futile and childish. This old Radical leader's withdrawal from the minority and his action in supporting the Conservative and Centrist majority, which he has been fighting for thirty years, caused Herr Bebel, Socialist, to rise, point a finger at Herr Richter, and exclaim, passionately:

"Go over to the Right. Your place is among the anti-Semites."

Herr Richter made an angry answer, which was lost in the uproar which followed Herr Bebel's remarks.

Herr Richter's entire party followed him, and acted with the majority against the Socialists and Moderate Radicals.

The step taken by Herr Richter was interpreted in the lobbies as due to the reiterated attacks of the Socialists upon Berlin's Municipal Government, which is controlled by Herr Richter's friends, the Socialist position being that the Berlin Councilmen lack the courage to resist Emperor William's interference in city affairs.

It can be announced authoritatively that the Ministry has not decided to drop the Tariff bill, but is determined to persist until the dissolution of the Reichstag in June. The tariff debate, however, will probably be suspended for a time by the presentation of the budget in a few days.

SAYS GERMAN ENTERPRISE IS PRACTICALLY EXTINCT.

Memorial from the Commercial Treaties Association to Imperial Chancellor von Buelow.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that a memorial in regard to the tariff question presented to Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, by the Commercial Treaties Association, was published last evening. The association now numbers 17,000 members.

The memorial says that for two and a half years the whole economic life of Germany has been in a condition bearing the character of a crisis, which the uncertainty in regard to the commercial policy of the country has greatly contributed to intensify and prolong. It adds:

"A satisfactory state of things will not be restored until stability and security have been introduced in our commercial relations with foreign countries. * * * German industry in its most productive branches is suffering from want of employment, and the spirit of enterprise is practically extinct, new plants hardly anywhere being acquired."

The memorialists urgently request that, with a view to "the present altogether intolerable situation," the existing commercial treaties be prolonged for ten, or at least five years, instead of waiting until the present unprofitable tariff discussion in the Reichstag has yielded some further result.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Ministry has decided not to agree with Russia or any other country to a five years' extension of existing commercial treaties.

SHOOTING IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

An Officer, Believed to be Insane, Fires a Pistol in the Lobby.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Intense excitement was caused in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the firing of a pistol in the lobby. The members crowded to the scene of the shooting and found that an officer of a colonial regiment had emptied his revolver in the air while shouting "Vive la Patrie."

The man is believed to be insane. It is not thought he is an Anarchist. The bullets all went into the ceiling, nobody being hurt.

The police are endeavoring to find out how it was that an armed man succeeded in getting near the chamber, as there has been a rigorous exclusion of arms from the House since the time of the Anarchist plots of 1893.

Works by F. Goodall, R. A., Go Cheap.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Small prices were realised to-day at the auction, held under bankruptcy proceedings, of pictures by Frederick Goodall, R. A. "The Flight into Egypt" realised $1,275, while "The Snake Charmer" brought $1,020. For these pictures Mr. Goodall once refused an offer of $30,000. Only nine pictures realised over

REICHSRATH MEMBERS AGAIN GET EXCITED

One Deputy Kicked and Thrown Down the Gangway.

Battle Between Czechs and Germans Lasts a Quarter of an Hour After the Sitting Is Suspended.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The sitting of the lower house of the Reichsrath was suspended to-day after the German and Czech members had come to blows.

The cause of the trouble was a debate on the advisability of the use of the two languages in the names of stations on the Bohemian railroads. Herr Schnal started the disorder by shouting: "You Germans are a lot of pigs."

Thereupon a number of German Deputies cast themselves upon Herr Schnal, shouting, "Smash him!" "Kick him!" which they proceeded to do.

Eventually Herr Schnal was thrown down the gangway to the bottom of the amphitheatre. The fighting continued for a quarter of an hour after the suspension of the sitting.

Throughout the disorder the combatants were encouraged by hearty plaudits from the Strangers' Gallery.

TERRIFIC ERUPTION OF THE STROMBOLI VOLCANO.

A Colossal Column of Fire Rising—Many Houses on the Island Have Been Destroyed.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The volcano on Stromboli Island (off the north coast of Sicily) has commenced a terrible eruption.

A colossal column of fire is rising, and incandescent stones are being emitted from the craters.

Many houses on the island have been destroyed.

The Stromboli volcano was reported on Sept. 9 to be in full eruption. It was then throwing up columns of fire and torrents of stones. This eruption lasted for some days. Lava streamed down the sides of the mountain to the sea, while huge boulders were hurled from the crater to a great height, falling into the sea fully two and a half miles from the shore. Coincident with this eruption there was probably a submarine eruption between Stromboli and Sicily.

Stromboli is the northernmost of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the north coast of Sicily. Its population is placed at 500 persons, and its area is eight square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and has a constantly active volcano 3,040 feet high. The crater on the top has been regarded as extinct; usually the only active crater is on the side of the mountain at a height of about 2,150 feet.

The wording of the dispatch from Rome would seem to indicate that both craters are in eruption.

On the east side of the island is the small town of Stromboli.

THE ERUPTIONS IN GUATEMALA.

Steamship Brings News to San Francisco—Destruction of Life and Property Has Been Great.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The steamship Newport, from Panama, brings particulars of the recent eruption of the volcano Santa Maria, in Guatemala. According to the officers of the Newport, the destruction of life and property has been great. The necessity for relief ships is urgent.

The coffee plantations in the districts of Costa Cuca, Chuva, Reforma, Palmar, Costa Grande, and Kouhutz have been buried seven feet deep in volcanic ashes and débris.

Thousands of cattle have been destroyed and the loss of life is thought to be large.

When the Newport was at Champerico the officers found the people of that port panic-stricken.

Kok, Hagamann & Co. offered $2,000 to any person who would go to their Miramar plantation, in Costa Cuca, and bring them news of conditions there. When the steamship Newport sailed this offer was still standing.

President Cabrera of Guatemala has resorted to the most stringent means to prevent particulars of the extent of the damage from reaching the outside world.

The Newport brings news of the total destruction of the towns of Palmar, San Felipe, Colombia, and Coatepec. They are completely buried in débris from Santa Maria.

VOLCANIC OUTBREAK IN SAMOA.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Nov. 13.—According to advices received here from Apia, Samoa, via Tonga, a volcanic eruption has broken out in Savaii, (the westernmost and largest island of the Samoan group.)

Six craters are reported to be emitting smoke and flames.

The village in the vicinity is covered two inches deep with ashes.

Hurrying the British Education Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Government's "guillotine scheme," with regard to the Education bill was put into operation in the House of Commons last night at 11 o'clock. The attendance was small. Five clauses of the bill, with their numerous attendant amendments, were all closured and voted without discussion. Members of the Opposition challenged every vote, with the result that twenty divisions were taken between 11 o'clock and 3 o'clock this morning, when the House adjourned.

MISS GEORGE'S SEASON OPENS.

She Appears in F. A. Matthews's "Pretty Peggy" at Bridgeton.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 13.—Grace George appeared here to-night in the first performance of Frances Aymar Matthew's new Peg Woffington play, "Pretty Peggy." The audience included many New Yorkers and Philadelphians. The piece differs from "Masks and Faces" and other stories of the early days of Covent Garden Theatre principally in that it presents Peg Woffington as a young girl, detailing the romance of her early love for David Garrick.

A scene showing a performance of "As You Like It" on the stage of the Covent Garden, with the fictitious audience mixed with the real, is the chief novelty of the production. Miss George pleased in the title rôle, and was compelled to respond to several curtain calls. Vincent Serrano and Annie W. C. Tiffany were the principal members of a cast which has forty-seven speaking parts.

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

Signora Duse yesterday afternoon offered to Eleanor Robson the use of the stage and her dressing room at the Victoria for the dress rehearsal of "Audrey," which opens in Richmond, Va., on Monday. Duse is acquainted with Miss Robson and extended the courtesy to her because Miss Robson could not use either the Madison Square stage, where her play is to be produced, or that of the Savoy, where the previous rehearsals have been held, the respective managers objecting on the ground that the "Audrey" scenery might delay the evening performance.

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It is stated that Haddon Chambers is rapidly completing the play which he is writing for Ada Rehan, who is to appear in it early in the new year.

***

Weedon Grossmith on Tuesday will be the only man guest of the Twelfth Night Club. He complied with the club's invitation yesterday, but not without some trepidation, he says.

***

Some comment has been excited by the fact that Mme. Mantelli, late of Mascagni's opera company, is going to appear in vaudeville. She says that fearing the step might prove detrimental to her opera career, she

is too late in the season for me to engage you, so take it and next year I will make you a satisfactory proposition."

Viola Allen Recovers from Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Viola Allen, who is playing here in "The Eternal City," is said to have practically recovered from the attack of illness from which she suffered yesterday. Although unable to appear at the matinée which had been billed yesterday, she took her part in the play last evening as usual, and at the close had apparently suffered no ill effects from so doing. To-night she also appeared.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Caskie Harrison.

Dr. Caskie Harrison, head of the Brooklyn Latin School, died on Wednesday in his home at 44 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1848, and was a graduate of Rugby School and Trinity College, England. He was head professor of the University of the South from 1870 to 1882, and then came to Brooklyn, where he founded the Latin School. He was the author of the "Odes of Horace in English Verse," and he collaborated in the preparation of Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar and Goodwin's Greek Grammar. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Reform Club of Manhattan.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES HILL, senior member of the Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday in his 88th year at Englewood, Ill.

Circuit Court Judge J. P. CADWELL of Ohio died yesterday at Battle Creek, Mich. His home was in Jefferson, Ohio. Death followed an operation.

Police Justice OLIVER BOURKE of Catskill, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday at the age of seventy-six years. He was one of Catskill's oldest merchants, and had conducted a market for over forty years. He was an ex-Postmaster of the town.

ELDEN F. CULVER, Secretary of the Illinois Humane Society, died yesterday at Asheville, N. C., where he had gone for his health. Mr. Culver was one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society, and was actively connected with the work of that organization for thirty-three years. He was seventy-three years of age.

Col. HENRY D. BEALL, sixty-five years old, for twenty-eight years a well-known member of The Baltimore Sun's editorial staff, died in Baltimore yesterday as the result of a stroke of paralysis sustained two weeks ago. Col. Beall was a native of Virginia, and during the civil war was a member of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. Before the war he was engaged in newspaper work in New Orleans, and shortly after the war was similarly employed in Chicago.

HENRY EASON, for thirty years Drum Major of Rankin Post, G. A. R., died on Wednesday at his home, at 14 Lindon Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Brooklyn, and when he was thirteen years of age he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Thirty-first Regiment and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. When he recovered he re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. Mayor Low appointed him in 1883 an Inspector in the Water Department. He never recovered fully from the wounds he received in battle. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

HENRY YOUNG LEAVITT, a business man in Wall Street, who was prominent in musical and amateur sporting circles, died on Wednesday in his apartment in the Everitt House. He was a grandson of David Leavitt and the eldest son of H. S. Leavitt. Born in Brooklyn in 1846, he was graduated from Harvard in 1867. He then entered a business career in this city, during part of which he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He was an authority on woodcock and ruffled grouse and a contributor to magazines on the subject of the habits and haunts of the birds. He also composed a number of songs, some of which became popular. He was a member of the Union and Racquet Clubs.

Aid Asked for Hungarian Woman.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $60 to pay rent for a Hungarian woman with four young children. She can earn sufficient for other needs, gives her children good care, and is industrious.

The society acknowledges the following contributions: "C. M. H." $50; "J. R." and "W. G. L. B.," $25 each; "H. H. T.," $20; Mrs. C. F. Taylor, $15; "J. B. J." and "S. S. E.," $10 each; "W. F. M.," $5; "Freeport, L. I.," $1.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BROWN—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 20 East 92d St., New York City, by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Edith Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Austin Williams, to Herbert Doty Brown.

CONVERSE—BERRY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, assisted by the Rev. John Williams, Lita Isabel Berry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Berry, to Mr. James Cogswell Converse.

Baltimore and Pittsburg papers please copy.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Entered into rest of Paradise, at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 12, Harriet Bartlett, widow of Prof. W. H. C. Bartlett and daughter of the late Samuel Whitehorne of Newport, R. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, at his residence, Hotel Renaissance, 43d St. and 5th Av., New York, Richard Butler, in his 72d year.

Funeral services will be held at the Collegiate Church, 48th St. and 5th Av., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

ELY.—On the 13th of November, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, 26 West 37th St., Caroline E. Ely, in her 80th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. James, Long Island, on Saturday next, Nov. 15, on the arrival of a special train leaving Long Island City at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Kindly omit flowers.

LEAVITT.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, Henry Young, eldest son of Henry S. and Martha A. Leavitt, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square and 16th St., on Friday morning, Nov. 14th, at 10 o'clock.

LONSDALE.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1902, Elizabeth Lonsdale, aged 70 years.

Funeral service on Saturday, Nov. 15, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J., at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn.

MARTIN.—At Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 10, Elizabeth, wife of Hugh Martin.

Funeral at Galveston, Texas.

PECK.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, William L. Peck, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Bay Shore, L. I. Carriages will meet Long Island train leaving 34th St., East River, at 10:50 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

ROOD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, in the City of New York, Ogden N. Rood, Professor of Physics at Columbia University.

Funeral services at Earl Hall, Columbia University, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.

SPEYER.—On Nov. 11, at the New York Hospital, after a short illness, Samuel V. Speyer, in his 54th year.

Funeral private at the convenience of family.

PALMER.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York, held November 12th, 1902, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Trustees of the Broadway Savings Institution of the City of New York with sorrow make record of the death on November 1st, 1902, of FRANCIS ASBURY PALMER, their President.

"FRANCIS ASBURY PALMER was one of the original incorporators of the Broadway Savings Institution in the year 1851, and had been ever since a Trustee and officer thereof, closely identified therewith, active in the administration of its affairs, and for the past twenty-one years its President, serving during all that period without recompense, and its growth and success was very dear to him and in a very large measure due to his unceasing watchfulness and care. His experience as a banker, as well as his ability and good judgment, have contributed in a large measure to its present condition and prosperity, and in his death the depositors of this institution have lost a faithful friend, and one who, for upward of fifty years, was ever careful of their interests; and the officers and Trustees have likewise sustained a personal loss in the death of their associate and friend, and desire to make record thereof.

"RESOLVED, that this well merited record be spread in full upon the official minutes of this Broadway Savings Institution, and also be published in the daily papers."

H. F. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT,
The world-wide-known undertaker. Only one place of business, 8th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel., 14 18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 13.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ARATA, Angelo, 148 Cherry St.	1	12
[illegible]	45	11
[illegible]	68	12

THE TIME SAVER!

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

20 HOURS

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

New Pullman Equipment of Smoking, Dining, Drawing-Room Sleeping, Compartment and Observation Cars.

FINANCIAL NEWS.
STENOGRAPHERS AND LADIES' MAIDS.

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		DAILY.			DAILY.
Lv. NEW YORK	West 23d Street,	1.55 P.M	Lv. CHICAGO		12.00 Noon
	Desbrosses St.,	2.00 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Cortlandt Street,	8.53 A.M.
	Cortlandt Street,	2.00 "		Desbrosses St.,	8.53 "
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "		West 23d Street.	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO		8.55 A.M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt

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The WOOING OF WISTARIA

A Love Story of Japan.

Told with all the delicate charm, humor and pathos of the author's first great success, "A Japanese Nightingale."

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CARTER, Mary E., 265 W. 114th St.	33	12
DARREAL, Olga M., 151 E. 12th St..	23	9
DAVIN, Thomas, 342 E. 22d St....	49	11
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KELLY, James, 317 W. 37th St....	18	10
LYONS, Loretta, Rose Is., 20 E....	1	13
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McNEILL, R., 334 W. 22d St.....	55	11
McKNIGHT, Sarah, 431 W. 30th St.	67	12
McDONALD, Bridget, 232 E. 116th..	70	11
NODINE, Louis, 508 W. 49th St....	84	12
O'DONNELL, Regina, 433 E. 117th St	1	10
PEARSON, Mary R., 851 3d Av.....	3	12
PALMIERI, Vincenzo, 420 E. 11th St.	5	12
PARRAZZA, Andrew, 290 Bayside St	1	12
PIERTELL, T., 11 Albany St.....	60	12
PARCAN, Emilie, 533 E. 72d St....	1	13
RYNE, R. W., 319 W. 13th St.....	53	11
ROBERTSON, Mary, 656 Water St....	67	9
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ROS

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902: . . Sixty-first Season . . . 1903
WALTER DAMROSCH . . . . Conductor
FRIDAY, Nov. 14th, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, Nov. 15th, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
Herr Anton Van Rooy
BARYTONE.
His first appearance in New York this season.
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 5, E minor . . . . . Tschaikowsky
Aria, (an Jenem Tag) "Hans Heiling" . . . Marschner
Prelude Symphonique, No. 1, in E flat . . Castani
New: first time.
Final scene from "DIE WALKUERE" . . . Wagner
Wotan's Farewell and Fire Charm.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's. Seats, $2 to 75c. Boxes, $12 and $15. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts. Seats from $5 to $14. Boxes, $80 and $100. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
First Concert
Wed. Evg., Nov. 19, at 8:30.
Orchestra of 90.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOISTS:
GABRILOWITSCH, ELSA RUEGGER.
Programme—BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, C minor; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Piano in G major, No. 4; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Liebestod; RUBINSTEIN, Concerto for Violoncello; WAGNER, Prelude "Die Meistersinger."
Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

V—Hammerstein's VICTORIA, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. 2D WEEK. Last 2 Performances. SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE. To-night at 8. FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

CARNEGIE HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . . . Director
"ST. PAUL"
SOLOISTS:
Shannah Cumming, Katharine Pelton, Ellison Van Hoose, Anton Van Rooy.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL SAT. EV'G. NOV. 22d.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS.
Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00. At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's.
—THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Hear the New Song Hit!
MABELLE GILMAN
in a New Romantic Comic Opera
THE MOCKING BIRD,
by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

MENDELSSOHN HALL Sat. Aft., Nov. 15, at 3.
Piano Recital RAOUL PUGNO
Management . . . . . HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1. $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

Martinique
An Illustrated Lecture by DR. E. O. HOVEY.
Describing the Disaster from Personal Observation.
Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Friday, November 14th, 8 P. M. 50 and 75 cents.

WALLACH'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs., 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:10.
LAST WEEK.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
The Sword of the King
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow, Jos. Hart, Carrie DeMar in "Foxy Grandpa" Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Mat. All seats 25 & 50c.
NEXT SUNDAY. Direction Wm. A. Brady, FOXY GRANDPA Concert—Jos. Hart, Carrie De Mar & Big Vaudeville Bill. Seats 25c. & 50c. Next Week—Geo. W. Monroe, 'Doings Mrs. Dooley.'

HORSE SHOW.
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and on and after TO-DAY for reserved seats for any single performance.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA.
SEATS ON SALE 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
SONG RECITAL
Theodore Bjorksten
Seats $1.00 to $2.00 at Ditson's.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"TOMMY ROT."
TO-DAY AT 2 Benefit Performance for Mabel Bouton.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:15.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Thoroughbred Burlesquers.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT MATINEE TO-MORROW.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
LAST 3 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque, HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
MIGS COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

Hazlem } Geo. W. Lederer's } Evgs., 8:15.
Opera House } Sally in Our Alley. } Mat. Sat.
Next } John Drew in "The Mummy | Seats now
Week. } and the Humming Bird." on Sale.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. —FAUST.—
THE MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW YORK. Evs. 8:15. LAST MAT. SAT.
Hagenbeck's Trained Animals

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th. MAT. SAT.
THE SMART SET. Next Week, NOT GUILTY.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Princeton Both Hopeful of Victory To-morrow.

DIFFERENCE IN PRACTICE

Scrubs Score Easily on Harvard's 'Varsity—Columbia Not Confident of Defeating Amherst.

Final preparations for the big championship football game at Princeton to-morrow were made yesterday by the Yale and Princeton elevens. Both teams worked well, and a close contest with low scoring is expected. At Princeton the work was the fastest that has been seen on the local gridiron this season, and the men went through it with plenty of snap.

The Yale players, both 'Varsity and substitute, were sent through the formation in secret practice for fully an hour, followed by signal work in open practice. From Harvard discouraging reports emanated. The scrub team scored one the 'Varsity, and when the latter got the ball on the scrub's three yard line the scrub held it for downs, and the 'Varsity had an off day all around. The best team that Columbia can muster will be lined up against Amherst on the Polo Grounds to-morrow. While the Morningside players say they do not fear the Amherst eleven, they are taking no chances, and three new men for ends were tried yesterday. They were Lippe, Boehm, and Kohn.

Yale was given a sharp hour in secret practice of line-up drill by Frank Hinkey, '95, and head Coach Swan. The open half was merely used for light drill in blocking kicks, fielding punts, and kick-offs, formation of interference for fielders, and end running. All of the players are now in good fettle except Metcalf and Chadwick, who promise to be all right by to-morrow.

This practice finished two weeks of practical rest for the Yale team, in marked contrast to the heavy daily work at Princeton. The Bucknell game last Saturday was the only severe drill Yale has had since the West Point game. Whether this policy of rest has been beneficial remains to be seen to-morrow, but Yale men generally have been in perfect accord with trainer Mike Murphy, in his demand that the Yale team be brought up to physical form. Princeton will go into the game keyed up to top notch form and team play through two weeks' constant and heavy practice, while Yale will have a team that has put physical condition before team tactics.

From a Yale standpoint the game at Princeton seems likely to offer nearly equal chances for victory. In general, Yale men believe that the Eli team is superior, and that Princeton's play will be inferior except in the matter of De Witt's kicking and the end play. Thus far this season Yale has put up a more consistent groundgaining game than Princeton, and has shown greater rushing powers and stronger defense tactics. But with Princeton's strong back field second defense and fast ends, De Witt's punting game is very likely to be a stumbling block for the New Haven eleven. Yale cannot equal Princeton at a kicking contest. At the same time Yale will probably be able, from previous record, to put up a stronger line play than Princeton, both on defense and offense, and this superiority should mean that Yale's short gain tactics, using a great variety of guard, tackle, and end-back plays, should prove a heavy element in her favor. Shevlin, Hogan, and Glass form a line gaining trio that ought to make heavy inroads on the Princeton line, and that ought to counterbalance McClave, Foulke, and Hart of Princeton. On the other hand Princeton's superiority in ends, very likely will offer several opportunities for good end gains, and also will cut down Yale's chances for consistent running back of punts, Yale's most partisan supporters are not claiming more than a small and very close score.

Contrary to all expectations and precedents, the Princeton eleven was sent through two hard halves of practice against the scrub yesterday. The whole undergraduate body, with the band of the First Regiment of Philadelphia, marched to the field, singing the songs and giving the cheers that will be used to-morrow. The practice was very encouraging, and hopes have risen greatly as to the results against Yale. The 'Varsity scored six touch-downs against the second eleven, but the scrub was very light. The interference was perfect and got started quickly. Every man was right in his place and shielded the runner like a stone wall. It was due to this that several long end runs were made. Foulke got loose around the right end, and, protected by fine interference, ran fifty yards, and was finally pushed out of bounds. He also made two runs of twenty yards each and another of thirty. The most spectacular play, however, was S. McClave's touch-down from the kick-off. He ran straight up the field, shielded by a regular V-shaped interference. On the next kick-off he ran the ball back another fifty yards. Pearson showed good judgment in running back punts.

In a scrimmage Pearson had a finger knocked out of joint, but unless a swelling sets in he will be in shape for the game. Capt. Davis is still troubled with a bruised back, and played only one half. Crawford, a substitute, filled the place. For his first time on the 'Varsity, he played a fine game. The line was strong on both the offense and defense. They charged evenly and low and made wide openings for the backs. Only once did the scrub gain its five yards against the line. The line-up tomorrow will be: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Bradley; centre, Short; right guard, Dewitt; right tackle, Reed; right end, Henry; quarter back, Pearson; left half back, Hart; right half back, Foulke; full back, R. McClave.

It was a sad tale that the Harvard coaches had to tell after yesterday's practice. The first team was scored on by the scrub through straight-line plunging, being pushed back from their own forty-yard line. The coaches stormed and raged in their efforts to brace the 'Varsity, but slowly and surely the big men dropped back and the second team carried the ball over the line. What made the outlook still more gloomy was when the 'Varsity advanced the ball as far as the three-yard line they were held for downs as they were by the Pennsylvanians last Saturday. The 'Varsity scored twice during the game, but both were made on long end runs. Practically no gains were made on line plunging and the tackles' back formation failed to make a yard.

The Carlisle Indians will go against the University of Pennsylvania to-morrow with their eleven in the weakest condition it has been this season. The condition of the best Indian players is discouraging. Johnson's shoulder, which has bothered him all season, is in bad shape; Yarlett has been in the hospital since last Saturday, Bradley is suffering from a severe muscle bruise, Beaver is crippled badly, Capt. Williams has a bruised hip, Lubo practically has but the use of one arm, Exendine a severely wrenched shoulder joint, and Sheldon a twisted knee. Sanook Phillips, White, and the Eskimo, Schouchuk, are the only players in good shape. The loss of Martin Wheelock, who has gone to his Wisconsin home with weak lungs, is a sad blow to the team.

The Annapolis 'Varsity team still continues the good work which has marked the practice this week, except that fumbles were a bit numerous yesterday and the scrubs were able to score twice on account of these accidents. The 'Varsity scored two touch-downs against the scrubs, and Strassberger dropped a goal from the 30-yard line. John Rodgers, one of the scrubs at left tackle, afforded a few moments' amusement to the spectators at yesterday's practice. Rodgers got the pigskin on a fumble, and as quick as a flash he was off with it toward the 'Varsity's goal. Not a man of the regulars was near him, nor did he look behind to see if any of them was after him until he had run sixty-five yards and safely planted the leather behind the posts.

Columbia's lack of available ends brought out three new candidates yesterday. They were Boehm, who played on the scrub during the greater part of last Fall; Kohn, a sprinter and a member of the track team, and Vincent Lippe, one of the university's strong men, who played at the College of the City of New York. Goodman, quarter back, and Tomlinson, guard, were back at their old positions, and materially strengthened the eleven. Smith, Weekes, and Erb did not play. The scrub scored one touchdown and the 'Varsity scored one, a showing that does not augur well for to-morrow's game with Amherst. Students in Morningside Heights are worried over the contest with the Massachusetts team. Amherst held Harvard to 6—0, and is coming to town in full confidence of winning.

The Cornell coaches were obliged to let up in the severe work of the Cornell eleven yesterday because of the fear that many of the players have gone stale. The whole eleven has the appearance of being overtrained. It is believed that rest is the most beneficial thing. The work consisted of long blackboard exercises in which formations were carefully worked out, and brisk signal practice where candidates were told to put into operation the things they learned in exercise. Purcell, Hunt, Tydeman, and Lueder of the regular team were absent.

The alumni of Syracuse University, of whom there are nearly 500 in New York, are taking great interest in the football game between Syracuse University and West Point to-morrow, and a large contingent will go up to West Point. The Syracuse team is more nearly matched with West Point than with any other team it has met this year, and a closely contested game is looked for.

Considerable improvement was noticed in the work of the Fordham College eleven, despite the fact that a number of the regular players were not in the line-up. Curley, Robertson, Hand, and Glennon have not appeared since last Saturday's game. Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn canceled her game with Fordham for to-morrow, but Pratt Institute has decided to fill the vacant date.

Practice at New York University has been very light during the last few days. The team has been running together well, but a trifle slow. Two of the men have been laid off for a couple of days. Capt. Connelly and Half Back Draper still have slight injuries, but both will probably get into the union game. No trouble is expected with Rensselaer to-morrow. Lorrenz and Warren probably will play in Connelly and Draper's positions in this game. When the team lined up against Webb Academy last Wednesday the tackle back formation was used to good advantage and several touch-downs were quickly scored.

COLUMBIA, '06, 32; XAVIER, '06, 0.

Columbia's freshman football team won its first college game of the season yesterday when it defeated the St. Francis Xavier eleven on South Field by a score of 32 to 0. The Columbia freshmen completely outplayed their opponents. The most spectacular play was a 100-yard run for a touchdown by Schoonmaker. The freshmen scored 22 points in the first half and 10 in the second. The line-up:

Columbia, '06, 32.	Position.	Xavier, '06, 0.
Ulmann	Left end	Burns
Dickson	Left tackle	Egan
Protheroe	Left guard	Cary
Echeverria	Centre	McGuire
Greene	Right guard	O'Brien
Stevens, Schoonmaker	Right tackle	Meising
Schultz	Right end	McNulty
Bulkley	Quarter back	Smith
Murphy	Left half back	Toner
Willard	Right half back	Standcliff
Martin	Full back	Quinn

Touch-downs—Bulkley, Murphy, 2; Schoonmaker2; Willard. Goals from touch-downs—Willard, 2. Referee—Mr. Dwyer, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Joyce, St. Francis Xavier. Time of game—Twenty-five-minute halves.

HOCKEY OFFICERS ELECTED.

Committee Appointed to Arrange the Winter Games of the Amateur League.

The annual meeting of the American Amateur Hockey League was held in the New York Athletic Club last night. After the reports of the different committees had been presented the delegates proceeded to elect officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows: President—Howard Drakeley, Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn; Vice President—Bartow S. Weeks, New York Athletic Club; Secretary and Treasurer—Harold S. Hayward, St. Nicholas Skating Club; Executive Committee—M. St. G. Davies, Hockey Club of New York, and C. E. Dunn, Skating Club of Brooklyn.

President Drakeley appointed Hayward, Dunn, Philips, and Davies as a Schedule Committee, who will meet next week and arrange the games for the Winter.

Dyker Meadow Golf Activity.

Notwithstanding the fact that the golf season is drawing rapidly to a close, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club of Brooklyn has arranged competitions up to Dec. 1. Next Saturday there will be an 18-hole handicap match for a prize offered by Lloyd Saltus. The November monthly handicap will be played on Saturday, Nov. 22, and first and second prizes will be given. George Low, the club professional, has presented a set of clubs and a bag for a Thanksgiving Day tournament, Nov. 27, 18 holes, medal play.

Intercollegiate Gymnastic Contest.

The Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association has selected the New York University gymnasium as the place in which to hold the annual contests on March 27. C. de Zafra, [illegible] team, has offered [illegible] Three

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S THIRD CONCERT.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
AND OTHER COMPOSERS.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ANTON VAN ROOY, ELLISON VAN HOOSE, LILLIAN PRAY, MARIE WARNER, ALBERT QUESNEL, CARRIE HIRSCHMANN, Piano Solo. MAX BENDIX, Violinist. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes and Box Seats at Opera House, Ditson's, Ticket Agencies, and Hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Last 2 Nights, 8:20. Last Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE.
(First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat. at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Last times, positively, Nov. 29.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED in "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE.
By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. THE TWO SCHOOLS.
Last Afternoon at 2:30.
To-morrow, Morning at 11. Last Time Here.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
Next week at the New York Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Wed. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3.
Camille Engel's Compositions will be interpreted by Lillian Pray, Emilio de Gorgoza, P. Gallico, L. Lichtenberg, M. Lilling.
Tickets $1.50 & $2.00 at Ditson's,

BOSTOCK'S Annual Xmas Festival. St. Nicholas Garden. Col. av. & 66th st. Aft. & Evg.

GRAND—ARE YOU A MASON? Next Week—ANNA HELD

[illegible] Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125th. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Grapevine & Chance, others. Matinees Mon.

FAST TIME AT WASHINGTON.

Track Records Were Beaten in Four Races, and Equaled in Two Others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Record breaking became almost commonplace on the new Bennings race track to-day. Each of the six events produced a fast race, with new track records resulting in four contests, while the best previous time for the course was equaled in the remaining two races. The remarkably fast time was due to the great improvement made in the condition of the course, which now is all of three seconds faster than it was in the Spring, when the horses ran over a deep cushion of earth and sand. The fact that the horses racing here now are somewhat better than at former meetings has helped to the making of faster time.

The sport to-day was thoroughly interesting, the finishes being well contested in most cases, while the results were unusually satisfactory to the betting crowd as three post favorites and two well-backed second choices were returned winners. In the opening race a skillfully planned coup just failed. The horse White Ghost, who was to have been the medium of this "killing," was backed at odds that were as long as 100 to 1 at the opening of the betting. White Ghost ran well enough to have won, but the coup went wrong because of the horse getting away last, and though he closed to second place, Tugal Bey managed to beat him. In the high-weight handicap the Gougharres Stable's fast horse Dublin took up 140 pounds and making most of the running won easily in time that constituted a new record for a mile and sixty yards. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; six and a half furlongs. Tugal Bey, 101 pounds, (Cochran,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; White Ghost, 100, (Mulholland,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; Forward, 104, (Minder,) 4 to 5, third. Time—1:21 2-5. Pigeon Post, Watkins Overton, Dinkzie, and Charmel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Gimcrack, 112 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Dramatist, 112, (Lyne,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Saccharometer, 112, (Gannon,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Duke of Kendal, Hackensack, Ink, The Guide, and Mrs. Franforter also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap; one mile and forty yards. Dublin, 140 pounds, (Lyne,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; G. Whittier, 129, (Rice,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Ben Howard, 112, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43 2-5. Captain Arnold, Examiner, and Gates also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Right and True, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, won; Dark Planet, 110, (Lyne,) 4 to 5 and 8 to 5, second; Bright Girl, 102, (Cochran,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Trapezist, Reckless, Hilarity, Cincinnatus, Daddy Bender, Zealotry, and Sparkle Esher also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Ray, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won; Great American, 109, (Robertson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Rappenecker, 112, (Lyne,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Knight of the Garter, Waterton, Goldsby, Courtenay, Musidora, C. Rosenfeld, Lady Potentate, and H. L. Coleman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. The Hugenot, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Cogswell, 100, (Rice,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Orontas, 115, (Blake,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Major Mansir, St. Finnan, Provost, and Alsike also ran. St. Finnan was left at the post.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. General Mart Gary and Frank Kenney, 116 pounds each; Pleasant Sall, Ondurdis, Uncle Louis, Vesuvia, Tour, Guesswork, and Toddy, 112 each; Annie Gray, Cassville, Slidell, Playlike, Erdenia, Dr. Korbee, Simple Sue, and Silver Fluah, 107 each; Miss Hastings, Miss Herman, Merriment, White Owl, and Atheola, 104 each, and Pigeon Top, Stella W., Whisp, The Stewardess, Francoic, The Dancer, Starter, and Lady Fan, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for maidens two years old; five furlongs. Sir Faust, Michelmas, Wheeler B., Nanature, Bandura, Meemenfield, Glennevis, Uranium, Guess, 112 pounds each; Star and Garter, Mrs. Wiggs, Lady Knighthood, Alhambra, Rosewater, Cranesville, Tioga, Gene Merle, Louise Elston, Healing Salve, and Sontage, 109 pounds each, and Pine Brook, Silver Foam, Irene Mac, Profitable, Squid, and Whiten, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Eloim, Mark Cheek, Military, Basuto, and Sharpless, 108 pounds each; Tireless, True Blue, Alpaca, and Dandy Belle, 105 each; Cornwall and Meisteranger, 103 each, and Barricade, Virginia Grace, Nuptial, Ascension, Sedition, Ivernia, May J., Malden, Messina, Tenagra, and Freelander, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Grail, 107 pounds; Ben Battle and Black Dick, 106 pounds each; Barbara Frietchie, Mollie Payton, and Guesswork, 103 each, and Lavator, Merrymaker, Carroll D., and Ida, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Blackstock, Betauket, Remorse, Emshes, Cornwall, and Extinguisher, 112 pounds each, and Huntress, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Aminte, Historian, and Morotoma, 112 pounds each; Lady Lillie Virgie, and Moon Daisy, 107 each; John Nevin, War Cry, Colonsay, Sailmaker, Bondage, and Fullback, 90 each, and Fortunatus, Pine Top, Pastoral, Jim Buck, Bridesmaid, and Witfull, 87 each.

Cresceus Breaks a Track Record.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 13.—In an attempt to lower the trotting record for one mile, Cresceus, the champion, driven by George H. Ketcham, this afternoon, went the distance in 2:07, breaking the record for the Riverside Park track. The weather was warm and the track in good condition. About 2,500 persons witnessed the performance.

Horse Show at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—The prize list for the sixth annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, which will be held Nov. 27, 28, and 29, has been issued. There are forty-five classes, divided into competitions for roadsters, pacers, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, saddle horses, ponies, and jumpers. The contests, open to all, are twenty-one, the remaining events being for exhibits owned and used by amateurs in New Jersey. Silver cups will be given as prizes in the local competitions.

Hill Climbing for Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. [illegible] thrown open to all motor vehicles. There will be two classes, gasoline and steam. Eagle Rock, the hill made famous in bicycle contests, will be the course, and the date has been set for Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27. The hill is a mile long, the grade 14 per cent. at the start, ending in a sharp curve with a 17 per cent. rise. Accurate timing will be insured. W. S. St. Stuart, Secretary of the Contest Committee, at 8 Central Avenue, Newark, is receiving the entries. There is no entry fee.



A "READY-MADE" suit must be torn apart if it doesn't fit when you buy. A "custom-made" suit takes a week or ten days. Then it may fit and may not.

¶ But a "Semi-ready" suit is finished to order by experts in a few hours. It is 90% complete (by Specialists) when sold.

¶ Suits and Overcoats for men $18 to $75.

¶ You need not buy because you look, nor keep because you buy.

A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
SOLE CONTROLLERS FOR NEW YORK
BROADWAY & ELEVENTH STREET

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Can be found at our Golf Parlors.
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Lessons and Instructions from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Full line NICHOLS SPECIAL Clubs, Golf Balls and Caddy Bags in all Six Stores.

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67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 W. 42d St., 125th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
SIX STORES:
1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bushwick Council Team Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night the Bushwick Council five won two games, defeating the teams of Philadelphia and Fraternity Councils. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 162; Ferguson, 148; Field, 181; Stoner, 169; Griffin, 164. Total, 822.
Bushwick Council—Linz, 178; Ridderhoff, 175; Meyer, 222; Meht, 180; Baker, 172. Total, 927.
SECOND GAME.—Fraternity Council—Lee, 242; Ferguson, 135; Field, 171; Stoner, 138; Griffin, 147. Total, 833.
Philadelphos Council—Martin, 193; Medicus, 157; Vandekar, 171; Stoddart, 151; Bierschenck, 170. Total, 842.
THIRD GAME.—Philadelphos Council—Martin, 190; Medicus, 149; Vandekar, 166; Stoddart, 190; Bierschenck, 179. Total, 847.
Bushwick Council—Linz, 213; Ridderhoff, 194; Meyer, 148; Meht, 174; Baker, 174. Total, 903.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arpe's Broadway Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickersich, 146; Taylor, 146; Hayes, 125; Schafer, 199; Turlington, 168. Total, 784.
Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 160; Dietz, 147; Cuff, 149; Taylor, 155; Hooper, 145. Total, 756.
SECOND GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 163; Dietz, 174; Cuff, 143; Taylor, 187; Hooper, 188. Total, 855.
Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 167; A. Toense, 134; Fischer, 124; Raubitschek, 159; R. Toense, 95. Total, 679.
THIRD GAME.—Kisch Manufacturing Company—Wolff, 164; A. Toense, 107; Fischer, 95; Raubitschek, 174; R. Toense, 145. Total, 685.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.—Rickersich, 116; Taylor, 155; Hayes, 171; Schafer, 161; Turlington, 123. Total, 780.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 191; Horner, 210; Simons, 166; Spencer, 151; Fish, 123. Total, 801.
Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Blackman, 144; McFarland, 120; Cahill, 140; Nolan, 139; Brady, 158. Total, 701.
SECOND GAME.—Probst, Wetzler & Co.—Blackman, 121; McFarland, 141; Cahill, 148; Nolan, 151; Brady, 128. Total, 687.
Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 155; Larkin, 156; Cordes, 137; Mott, 117; Leo, 158. Total, 723.
THIRD GAME.—Arnold, Leo & Co.—Kernan, 145; Larkin, 172; Cordes, 131; Mott, 155; Leo, 165. Total, 771.
Vermilye & Co.—Chauncey, 136; Horner, 189; Simons, 98; Spencer, 123; Fish, 100. Total, 646.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND TOURNAMENT.
Quodt's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.
FIRST GAME.—Prospect Wheelmen—W. Shannon, 130; L. Tyrrell, 138; Henry, 183; E. Tyrrell, 142; G. Shannon, 146. Total, 736.
Logan Wheelmen—McKeag, 151; Schoales, 137; Bint, 133; Lewis, 158; Weinpahl, 188. Total, 767.
SECOND GAME.—Logan Wheelmen—McKeag, 151; Schoales, 100; Bint, 142; Lewis, 173; Weinpahl, 178. Total, 744.
Montauk Wheelmen—Burt, 134; Schreiner, 157; Grimm, 172; Totten, 150; Toester, 150. Total, 763.
THIRD GAME.—Montauk Wheelmen—Burt, 186; Schreiner, 181; Grimm, 106; Totten, 166; Toester, 147. Total, 788.
Prospect Wheelmen—W. Shannon, 126; L. Tyrrell, 117; Henry, 159; E. Tyrrell, 128; G. Shannon, 140. Total, 670.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—The Metal Worker—Jimerson, 137; McFall, 128; Durkin, 136; Barnett, 142; Deasy, 134. Total, 674.
E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 88; Somers, 79; Foote, 132; Tatem, 89; Doolittle, 195. Total, 583.
SECOND GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Kerr, 157; Somers, 121; Foote, 101; Cooke, 125; Doolittle, 137. Total, 639.
Jenkins Brothers—Brady, 110; Utz, 115; Keating, 183; Martin, 188; Mahoney, 122. Total, 718.
THIRD GAME.—Jenkins Brothers—Brady, 143; Utz, 144; Keating, 206; Martin, 162; Mahoney, 132. Total, 807.
The Metal Worker—Chew, 142; Jimerson, 194; Durkin, 164; Barnett, 182; Deasy, 180. Total, 862.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.
FIRST GAME.—McGivney Council—Green, 146; Lee, 167; Hulbert, 169; Moran, 151; Scheffler, 175. Total, 804.
Congress Own Council—Coleman, 126; F. Shugrue, 127; Gallagher, 125; E. Shugrue, 97; Boyle, 182. Total, 664.
SECOND GAME.—Congress Own Council—Coleman, 130; F. Shugrue, 133; Gallagher, 95; E. Shugrue, 115; Boyle, 142. Total, 615.
New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 128; Rogers, 169; Brown, 212; McAdam, 175; Galvin, 166. Total, 850.
THIRD GAME.—New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 149; Rogers, 133; Brown, 166; McAdam, 167; Galvin, 177. Total, 794.
McGivney Council—Green, 144; Lee, 224; Hulbert, 187; Moran, 214; Scheffler, 151. Total, 930.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, notions, 74 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Plymouth Clothing House, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Ringel, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Thomas, notions and jewelry; Hotel Navarre.
Samler, L., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Sosa Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Friend, cloaks, suits, and waists; B. F. Joel, dress goods, silks, millinery, ribbons, and notions; St. Denis Hotel.
Hollender, L. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. O. Lee, furnishing goods and laces, 290 Fifth Avenue; Holland House.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, prints and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; L. M. Gross, furnishing goods, 65 Fourth Avenue; Hoffman House.
Bishop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, notions, furnishing goods, and trimmings, 406 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Tredor, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Reeves, J. S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. E. Sparkman, notions and furnishing goods, laces and ribbons, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Guttman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and ribbons, 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Neweller, linens and white goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Hanlon, R., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Manheimer, millinery and flowers; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, silks and dress goods, 406 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Peck, George R., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Birrell, carpets, 2 Walker Street.
Burnham, Hanna & Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, hosiery, 43 Leonard Street.
Petzis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullogh, laces and ribbons, Walker Street.
Hall Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, silks and dress goods, 395 Broadway; Hotel Bartholdi.
Gladding, B., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss K. Mohsill, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. McNulty, silks, 3 Walker Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods and silks, 57 White Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA — Gov. W. H. Crane, Massachusetts; Joy Morton, Chicago.

HOLLAND—William H. Self, Pittsburg; Frank P. Blair, St. Paul; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Theodore Lewald, German representative to the St. Louis Exposition; W. N. Murray, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Dr. F. E. Beal, Omaha; C. H. Craig, Memphis; Lieut. F. A. Trout, United States Navy.

GRAND—Major R. F. Ames, United States Army; Capt. R. H. Westcott, United States Army; Capt. H. M. Dichmann, United States Army; Major S. A. Wolf, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, Washington; Frank Schofield, London.

MURRAY HILL—Erastus Young, Omaha; Col. C. B. Hall, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE — Charles Hartsell, Acting Governor General, San Juan.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. W. Ramsden, Halifax, England.

EARLINGTON—Albo Giglioli, Leghorn, Italy; Major Walter Howe, United States Army; S. S. De Lano; St. Louis.

VICTORIA—Terrence V. Powderly, Scranton; F. S. Lathrop, Savannah; A. E. McBee, Louisville.

HOFFMAN—B. S. Suares, Paris; H. M. Gothin, Kidderminster, England; W. Petersen, Paris.

ALBERMARLE—R. H. Springer, San Francisco; W. B. Spencer, New Orleans.

SAVOY—J. W. Garthwaite, Oakland, Cal.

NETHERLAND — George D. F. Robinson, Washington; M. E. Hanna, Havana.

MAJESTIC—Leonard Hacking, London; L. S. Benton, Detroit; D. A. McCullam, Chicago; E. H. Pierson, St. Louis; Deming Jarvis, Richmond.

ASTOR—Capt. E. T. Burns, United States Army; Dr. L. Levuer, Hamburg; John Alfred, Nassau, N. P.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Pressure continues light over the Eastern Coast, with generally fair weather east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio. A depression is central to-night in Western Arkansas, and pressure is falling quite generally over the plateau region and the North Pacific Coast.

Rain has fallen in the upper lake region, and thence southwesterly over a narrow belt to Eastern Texas. There have also been light rains in New England and the eastern lake region. After an interval of about twenty-four hours of fair weather on the Pacific Coast a second rainy period has set in over California, and thence northward to the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

There has been a marked fall in temperature in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and thence southwesterly into Texas, also to New England. It is somewhat warmer in the Upper Missouri Valley and on the Pacific Coast.

Fair weather will prevail to-morrow, except in the Lower Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, and Eastern Texas, where showers are probable. Showers are probable Saturday in Florida and the south portion of the South Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

It will be decidedly colder to-morrow in the lower lake region and thence southwestward through the Ohio Valley, Western Tennessee, Eastern Missouri, Arkansas, and Eastern Texas. It will be colder Saturday in Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast fresh to brisk southeast, shifting to northwest; on the East Gulf Coast light variable winds will continue; on the upper lakes the winds will become fresh from the northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh southwest winds will become northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Lobos, Cal., northward to the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair, colder; fresh south winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; to-morrow, probably showers; light, variable winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair to-day and to-morrow; variable winds, mostly light to fresh west.

North Carolina and District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow; light, variable winds.

South Carolina, fair to-day; to-morrow, showers; fresh east to southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness to-day, probably showers, cooler in west portions; to-morrow, showers; fresh northwest winds, becoming northeast.

Minnesota, fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; light, variable winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day; to-morrow, showers and cooler.

North and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
3 A. M.	40	56	56	56
6 A. M.	40	57	56	56
9 A. M.	40	60	60	60
12 M.	40	53	53	53
3 P. M.	41	50	53	53
6 P. M.	39	51	52	52
9 P. M.	38	49	52	50
12 P. M.	37	47	50	50

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	54½
Weather Bureau	52⅞
Corresponding date 1901	39
Corresponding date for last 25 years	45

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 50 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 64 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 47 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—226 West Houston Street; Morris W. Ostrand; damage, $35.

4:50 A. M.—1,115 First Avenue; Augustus Frank; damage, $200.

5:30 P. M.—Henry Street; Philip Jocher; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; New York Bill Posting Company; damage, $10.

7 P. M.—721 Grove Street, the Bronx; E. Fitzgerald; damage, $10.

7:45 P. M.—27 East Third Street; Jacob Kaufman; damage, $50.

7:55 P. M.—35 Jones Street; Carmine Salimine; damage, $25.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

American Consumers' Association, Patterson, real estate; capital, $250,000. Directors—E. A. Domalien, August Geib, and E. A. Roche, New York.

Middleburg Steel and Iron Company, Utica; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—G. Barrett Wright, Walter L. Eliot, Edward Lauterbach, Jr., and Edward Lauterbach, New York.

Consolidated Coal Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. O. Eisenstadt and Samuel Thomas, Brooklyn; Charles Brown, Jersey City.

Graphology Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Hugo Von Hagen, New York, John McGarry, White Plains; W. R. Rowlands, Brooklyn.

Mittenthal Brothers Amusement Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—B. E. Forrester, H. R. Deleon, and Leon Laski, New York.

Practical Appliance Company, New York, to manufacture time clocks; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. E. Ely, H. B. Palmer, and H. W. Doherty, New York.

F. S. Towle Company, New York, machinery to make tin cans; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. L. Worrall, Hugo Kohlmann, and H. C. Eidert, New York.

Caledonia Woolen Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. L. Thiele, Newark; Ralph Wolf and F. W. Sperling, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Orange Automobile Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John M. Schmidt, Harry H. Pilch, and Cleveland V. Childs.

Michigan Crude Oil Company; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Cleveland V. Childs, S. Bloomfield, and H. N. Smith.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board to consist of Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, and Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster, will convene at the War Department, at the call of the President, to consider the details of carrying out the act of Congress appropriating $500,000 for suitable buildings at military posts for post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, and amusement rooms and gymnasium.

Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon, will report to Major Gen. Chaffee for special duty and to accompany him to his station.

Capt. Charles G. Walcutt, Jr., Quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster General for consultation.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking part in the naval manoeuvres in the West Indian waters, and will place himself in communication with Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson.

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General, in addition to his present duties, is assigned as Subsistence Superintendent of the transport service at San Francisco, to relieve Major William H. Baldwin.

Capt. John E. Martin, Nineteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science at the University of Maine.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. H. Tillman is ordered to command the Amphitrite.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is ordered to the Hancock.

Lieut. N. Mansfield is ordered to Shelby, Ohio, as inspector of engineering material.

Lieut. W. G. Miller is ordered to the Independence for duty with the crew of the Wyoming and to duty on that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. A. J. Hepburn is ordered to the Amphitrite.

Ensign J. F. Babcock is ordered to the Dolphin as watch and division officer.

Asiatic Station.—Lieut. Commander J. H. Holcomb is ordered to command of Pollock Station.

Capt. R. M. Dutton is ordered to Yokohama Hospital.

Lieuts. H. G. Macfarland, L. F. Lyon, and H. A. Bispham, and Midshipman W. G. Diman are ordered to Elcano.

Midshipman O. C. Dowling is ordered to the Vicksburg.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Arrivals—Nina at San Juan, Dolphin at Charleston, Yankton at Port Antonio, Justin at Yokohama, Nashville, Albany, Chicago, and Illinois at St. Vincent; Leonidas at Baltimore, Helena at Nan Kin.

Sailings—Brutus, Norfolk to Baltimore; Indiana, New York to Hampton Roads; Mayflower, Washington to Hampton Roads; Helena, from Chinglang to Nan Hin; Newport, Newport for Boston; Hartford, Funchal to Gibraltar.

The Relief has arrived at Lazare Island, Nov. 12.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

178—George A. Foster, Sheriff, &c., et al., appellants, vs. J. T. Prijor et al. Leave granted to file additional briefs in opposition to motion to dismiss, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

91—Martha E. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Parry L. Deweese, receiver, &c.—Resignation of Parry L. Deweese as receiver suggested and appearance of Edwin P. Brown, his successor in office, as defendant in error filed and entered on motion for defendant in error.

99—Owen McCann, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of Levi Wilks, Dairy and Food Commissioner.—In error to the Supreme Court, State of Pennsylvania.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

89—E. M. Ayres, plaintiff in error, vs. John B. Pottsorter and wife.—Argued for the plaintiff in error by Mr. Ayres and for the defendants in error by Mr. Pottsorter and wife.

90—Anton Mencke, petitioner, vs. a cargo of Java sugar, &c., et al.—Argued for the petitioner and for the respondent.

91—Martha E. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edwin P. Brown, receiver, &c.—Argued for the defendant in error and for the plaintiffs in error.

84—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Sallie E. Hillmon.—Argument commenced for the respondent.

Call for Friday: 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, (and 102 and 104,) 105 and 106.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

32—Hoyt Manufacturing Co. vs. E. W. Bliss Co.	39—Corey Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Soap Co.
33—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.	22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
34—George Frost Co. vs. Cohn.	40—Parsons vs. SS. John S. Parsons.
35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.	41—Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. vs. Buchanan.
36—In re Colonial Brewery.	42—In re Colonial Brewery.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

20—Union Special Sewing Machine Co. vs. Am. Raveller Co.	4—Greene vs. Man. Refrigerating Co.
21—Same vs. same.	29—Stevens Linen Works vs. Don. (8 cases.)

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

527—Glasby vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	15—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
539—Miller vs. same.	427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
542—Sullivan vs. American Ice Co.	111—Little vs. Erie R. R. Co.
General calendar.	112—Moran vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	113—Powell vs. same.
109—Coleman vs. same.	115—Jackson vs. George A. Fuller Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

Cases noticed.

1—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & Elec. Co.	15—Thomas Bache.
2—Reehan vs. Central of Georgia Ry. Co.	16—In re Gonzales.
3—Same vs. same.	17—United States vs. Carter.
4—Ballis vs. Le Maire Optical Co.	18—Reichard vs.
5—Williams vs. Schleicher.	19—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Dairymen's Mfg. Co.
6—Same vs. same.	20—Page vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co. vs. Orange Co. Gas & E. Co.	21—Keasby & Mattison Co. vs. Neuberger.
8—Rinehart vs. Lazarus.	22—Strauss vs. Conried.
9—Same vs. Baer.	23—Van Tine vs. Hilands.
10—Flaherty vs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	24—Rascovar vs. Amer. Linseed Co.
11—Jaeger vs. Penn. R. R. Co.	25—Young vs. Clipper Mfg. Co.
12—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.	26—Palmer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
13—United States vs. Neely.	27—A. L. Hummel Adv. Agency vs. Hammond.
14—Alves vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	28—Burger vs. Lucas.
	29—Kessler vs. Best.
	30—Am. Ore Mach. Co. vs. Atlas Cement Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

177—Watts vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Friday, Nov. 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—O'Brien, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Benoit.	29—Gorman vs. Van de Carr.
2—Same vs. Liebowitz.	33—United Press vs. A. S. Abell Co.
3—Voepel vs. Warden, &c.	34—Moore vs. Monumental Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4—Coesfeld vs. Hagan.	37—Smith vs. Young.
5—Cohen vs. City of New York.	38—Same vs. Schwarzler.
6—Grant vs. Mayor, &c.	42—Same vs. Converse.
7—Lord vs. Feitner.	27—Hunt vs. Prov. Sav. Life Assur. Society.
8—Smith vs. Willcox.	40—Muller vs. Bamann.
9—City of New York vs. Moore.	43—Booth vs. Dodge.
10—Same vs. same.	44—Same vs. same.
11—Thourot vs. Holuf	45—Albert vs. Pool.
12—Chrichton vs. Columbia Ins. Co.	47—Jones vs. Lester.
13—Ing vs. Benarest.	49—Chapin vs. Long.
14—Frost vs. Reinach.	51—Hutchinson vs. Simpson.
15—Kuno vs. Fitzgerald Bros. Brew. Co.	52—Steele vs. R. M. Gilmour Mfg. Co.
Non-enumerated motions.	53—Scheftel vs. Virginia Hot Springs Co.
26—Tredwell vs. Nichols.	54—In re McDonald.
28—Droege vs. Baxter.	

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lewis vs. Shaler.	15—Stitebeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Merriman vs. Betty.	16—Taggart vs. same.
3—Olcott vs. Olcott.	17—Whipple vs. same.
4—Barry vs. Bank of New York.	18—Levene vs. Jenkelson.
5—Ellison vs. Ellison.	19—Smith vs. Starkey.
6—Hammond vs. McClymonds	20—In re Bradbury.
7—Same vs. same.	21—Russell vs. Hogel.
8—Quackenbush vs. Quackenbush.	22—Tufts vs. Harris.
9—Weissmen vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.	24—In re Orchard St.
10—Bailey vs. same.	24—Perry vs. Levenson.
11—Bond vs. same.	25—In re Bodine.
12—Bentley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	26—Brown vs. Butcher.
	27—Kohly vs. Fernandes
	28—Price vs. Asiano.
	29—Castilla vs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

869½—In re Morris Av. 1755—In re E. 230th St.	852—Fanning vs. Supreme Council C. M. B. A.
1556—In re W. 184th St.	857—Rubin vs. Schwartz.
1558—In re E. 178th St.	
98—In re public place at E. 149th St.	890—Barry vs. McArthur.
1899—In re Plimpton Av.	900—Insurance Press vs. Montauk Fire D. T. Co.
1865—In re Harlem River Terrace.	902—King vs. Libaire.
1753—In re E. 189th St.	927—Birch vs. Birch.
774—In re Walton Av.	935—Hart vs. Abrahams.
1394¼—In re Fordham Road.	944—Barry vs. Bank of New York.
853—In re E. 182d St.	957—Stuart vs. Bailey.
1994—Spencer vs. Andrews.	963—Saruya vs. Smith.
1995—Douglas vs. Street	1081—Grial vs. Grial.
1996—Schwab vs. Clauter.	1086—Tony's Shoe Cleaning Co. vs. Fasano.
Demurrer.	1088—Hafers vs. Hafers.
62—Bradley vs. City of New York.	1091—Woolsey vs. Henn.
General calendar.	1092—Kiely vs. Frayer.
516—Hutchinson vs. Curtis.	1094—Lodowez vs. Lodowez.
517—Same vs. Stadler.	1095—Goetz vs. Knatz.
518—Same vs. Scott.	1097—Ruff vs. Hamburger.
519—Same vs. Warner.	1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischhauer.
520—Same vs. Chapman.	1117—Aressy vs. Barbier
521—Same vs. Schley.	1120—Schomeyer vs. Wichelhus.
522—Same vs. Neldlinger.	

Highest number reached in regular call, 1217.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(November Term.)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest, 8323—Miner vs. Walls.

8196—Casey vs. Conger.	1883—De Lima vs. Newman.
6917—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.	6140—Martin vs. City of New York.
8229—Kaempffe vs. Von Seldeveck	6159—McComb vs. Heilner.
8270—Dusel vs. Farrell.	8363—Berlinger vs. Wells.
7757—Doyle vs. Woodbury.	8266—Jeffroy vs. First Nat. Merc. Co.
7755—De Stefano vs. same.	6702—Elec. Storage Battery Co. vs. City of New York.
7754—Dillon vs. same.	7734—Paul vs. Cruger.
7753—Greenwood vs. same.	8341—Russell vs. Kennedy.
7752—Schwartz vs. same	8353—Black vs. Howard.
5347—Walker vs. Babcock.	8381—Pittsburgh Steel Co. vs. Nat. Cooperage Co.
7559—McQuillen vs. Hart.	8354—Boyton vs. Brown.
8382—Von Graberg vs. Bischoff.	6441¾—Ritter vs. B'way Realty Co.
7507—Bedlow vs. Parr.	8402—De Coster vs. De Coster.
7575—Asch vs. Goldsmith.	7144—Lang vs. Winters.
7799—Byesville Lamp & Glass Co. vs. Parsons.	7417—Van Zee vs. Melhado.
7848—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brew. Co. vs. Lyons.	7567—Aspegren vs. Dinkelspiel.
7873—Orr Felt & Blanket Co. vs. Lyons.	7658—Cornell vs. Iron-Clad Pavement and Con. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6233—Reed vs. Albright.	1125—Young vs. H. S. Johnston Drug Co.
968—Payne vs. Williams.	1084—Rohrbeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	959—Bridgman vs. Willis.
1126—Stearns vs. C. & C. Elec. Co.	825—G. H. Haulenbeck Agency vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
1136—Pakas vs. Standard Dredging Co.	749—French vs. Cunningham.
1139—Plotzki vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	6002—Labarbiera vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Co.
1148—Kantrowitz vs. Angerman.	704—Fry vs. Douglas.
1149—Smith vs. Bodon.	925—Briethart vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
1161—Empire State Rubber Co. vs. Assoc. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co.	1163—Hammer vs. Lock Stub Check Co.
1169—Flood vs. Patton.	6282—Keough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1178—Solomon vs. Stewart.	770—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Nat. B'way Bank
1187—Arnold vs. Peabody.	3069—Koch vs. Fox.
1188—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1141—Ward vs. Griggs.
1193—United Typewriter & Supplies Co. vs. Kraus.	1147—Dambmann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5850—Weiss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1060—Casper vs. same.
1005—Dressner vs. Fredericks.	1218—Hoffmann vs. Seligman.
1001—Weiss vs. Silverman.	1223—Cahn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
1027—Lounsberry vs. Harris.	1299—Klenke vs. Bergman.
1055—Mitchell vs. Williams.	1240—Bowie vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
1092—Smith vs. Poerschke.	1277—Levey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1017—Friend vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1286—Brenner vs. Herdling.
1143—Blodgett vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.	1310—Aderer vs. Goldsmith.
1098—Schevitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1311—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Boullioh.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.	175—Bohmer vs. same.
776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.	272—Motley vs. same.
777—Same vs. same.	1221—Bates vs. Janvrin.
486—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	6941—Butler vs. Mail & Exp. Pub. Co.
896—Spieler vs. Lendner.	1688—Dempsey vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
688—Herrman vs. McGuire.	1222—Lucy vs. Mayor, &c.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.	1325—Murphy vs. Townes.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.	1303¼—Koch vs. Sell.
686—Walter vs. Hangen.	1252—Janover vs. Mayor, &c.
1002—Koster vs. Erbe.	754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.	1348—Brady vs. T. Cunningham Co.
1021—Roeders vs. Columbus Ins. Co.	1352—Gunn vs. Tooker.
1094—Stanton vs. Freund.	1357—Tonjes vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1109—Dowling vs. Naughton.	1029—Sullivan vs. Jempson.
1112—Daly vs. Walaeck	995—Radle vs. Herwig.
1121—Rakofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.	757—Woodward vs. Smith.
1123—Van Wyck vs. City of New York.	7009—Craven vs. Bloomingdale.
668—Ellinger vs. Weil	1296—McGee vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
946—Basserman vs. Guttreund.	806—Downey vs. Clyde SS. Co.
6192—City of New York vs. Feehawken	6552—Golio vs. Bradley.
6934—Geraty vs. Mayor, &c.	1100—Claffey vs. Mayor, &c.
6870—Probst vs. H. B. Claflin Co.	1199—Slattery vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
992—Dolan vs. City of New York.	885—Blitzen vs. Platt.
	906—Maher vs. Lawyer.
	1197—Dartin vs. Littig.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned until Nov. 17.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lena Harlan.	24—Hugo B. E. Bauer.
2—John Lansing Miner.	25—William Hare.
3—Charlotte A. Williams.	26—Catharine Kearns or Mary Nagle.
4—Same.	27—Justus Wetteran.
5—George Moore.	28—Benjamin L. Curtis.
6—George Guttroff.	29—John Gerken.
7—Winfield S. Brennan	30—Edwin Van de Water.
8—Frederick Akers.	31—Lucretia G. Clows.
9—Conrad Stein.	32—Edwards Pierrepont.
10—Minerva A. Baron.	33—Caroline A. Bates.
11—Michael Gibney.	34—Valentine Tuhmann
12—Charlotte Miller.	35—Lewis W. Babcock.
13—William F. Lord.	36—Heywarde S. Cozens.
14—Frank Stanley Lord.	37—James H. Hamersley
15—Gertrude Lord.	38—Charles L. St. John.
16—Otto Ritter.	39—Robert F. Bixby.
17—Frederick Gretz.	40—Mary M. Agnew.
18—Joseph E. Wade.	41—Mary Ann Hall.
19—Helen C. Wade.	42—Mary Ann Hall.
20—Frederick Ackers.	43—Mary Ann Hall.
21—Frederick Ackers.	44—Mary Ann Hall.
22—Frederick Ackers.	45—Mary Ann Hall.
23—Frederick Ackers.	46—Mary Ann Hall.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

1844—Joseph A. Booth.	1854—Elizabeth Gwynn.
1845—Susan Prime.	1856—Elizabeth Kelly.
1946—Wilhelm Rothfuss.	1818—Margaret Ann Bergen.
1851—Michelina Papesca.	

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarty, P. J.; Delehanty and Seabury, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Appeals from judgments.

118—Snell vs. Stabler.	103—Freedman vs. Dickinson.
102—Patchell vs. Barry.	106—Kavanagh vs. Kerr

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No case on.

2073—Lafke vs. Weisberg.	1519—Swan vs. same.
1596—Armster vs. Seide Fur Co.	861—Krulewich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.	1374—Goodman vs. same.
1363—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1522—Perna vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1370—Ballway vs. same.	1597—Murphy vs. Kashowitz.
1371—Clarkin vs. same.	1648—Goodman vs. Kurstok.
1256—Smith vs. same.	

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 13	706,187
To date this year	162,712,992
Corresponding date last year	239,206,513

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 13	$2,677,000
To date this year	$799,914,550
Corresponding date last year	$883,003,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. .... ½	Met. Sec. Co. 3
Am. Hide & L. .... ½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. 2½
Am. H. & L. pf. 1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 5
Am. Ice pf. .... ½	Nash. C. & St. L. 3
Am. Locomotive .... ¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. .... ½
Am. Smelting pf. 1	N. Y., N. H. & H. 1¼
Anaconda Copper 1	North American 4½
B. & O. rects., 50 per cent. paid 1	Pacific Mail 1¼
Buff., R. & P. .... ¼	Penn. R. R. .... ⅞
Canadian Pacific 1	People's Gas .... ½
Can. Pac. sub. cts. 1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 2½
Ches. & Ohio .... ⅝	Pressed S. Car pf. .... ½
Chi. & Alton pf. 1½	Ry. Steel Spring 1½
Chi. G. W. pf. .... ½	Ry. St. Spring pf. 1
Chi. & N. W. 1½	Reading 1st pf. .... ½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. 2
Col. Fuel & I. 1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1¼
Col. So. 1st pf. 1	St. L. S. W. .... ½
Col. So. 2d pf. 1	St. L. S. W. pf. 1
Col. & H. C. & I. .... ¾	South. Ry. pf. .... ½
Consol. Gas .... ½	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs. 1
Con. Tobacco pf. 1¼	Tenn. Coal & I. .... ⅛
Del. & Hudson 1	Texas & Pacific .... ½
Del., L. & W. 2	Tex. Pac. Land Tr. .... ½
Den. & R. G. 1	Tol. St. L. & W. pf. .... ⅝
Den. & R. G. pf. 1¼	Twin City 1¼
Det. Sg. pf. .... ¾	Un. Bag & P. .... ⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. 1	Un. Bag & P. pf. 1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf. .... ½	Union Pacific pf. .... ½
Erie 1st pf. .... ½	U. S. C. I. P. pf. .... ½
Erie 2d pf. 2	Un. Rys. Inv. pf. 1
General Electric 1	U. S. Express 2
Hock. Valley .... ½	U. S. Realty & Con. .... ¾
Hock. Valley pf. 1½	Va.-Car. Chem. .... ¼
Ill. Central 1	Wabash .... ⅝
Iowa Central 1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf. 4
Iowa Cent. pf. 1	W. & L. E. 2d pf. 1¾
Kan. C. So. pf. .... ½	Wis. Central .... ¾
Long Island 1	Wis. Central pf. .... ¾

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper 1⅞	Missouri Pacific 1¼
Am. Grass Twine .... ⅝	N. Y. Air Brake .... ½
Am. Snuff 2	Reading 1¼
Am. Sugar .... ⅝	Third Avenue .... ⅝
Brklyn R. T. 1⅛	Union Pacific .... ⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. .... ¾	Un. Ry. Invest 3½
Chi., St. P., M. & O. 12⅝	U. S. R. & R. 7
Corn Products .... ½	U. S. Rubber .... ⅝
Evans. & T. H. .... ½	U. S. Realty & C. pf. .... ½
Int. Power 3	Vulcan Detinning 1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Amal. Copper, 3d pf. inc. 1	N. Y., L. & W. term. & imp. 4s 3
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s 2⅝	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s 1½
Mex. C. 1st pf. inc. 1	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s. 1½
	Wabash deb. B. 1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc 1	

MARKET MOVEMENT.

During most of yesterday the stock market was strong, many quotations advancing substantially; but just before the close of the day's business the system of attack was renewed and the best prices of the day disturbed. Especially vigorous assaults were made upon Amalgamated Copper, St. Paul, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Rock Island. It was the first day of the new Rock Island issues upon the Stock Exchange. On the day before, their last day in the curb market, manipulative devices had been able to mark Rock Island common down close to $40 per share, with the preferred stock correspondingly weak. When they opened yesterday on the Stock Exchange it was at a very material advance, the lowest figure scored for the common stock being 47½ and 77 for the preferred.

It is one of the interesting phases of current Stock Exchange buccaneering that the campaigns of attack are loudly proclaimed in advance. Yesterday, for instance, it was common report throughout Wall Street all day long that the closing market would be assailed with new vigor, that Rock Island and the other named issues were to be especial targets. In free-and-easy fashion it was promised by all the oracles that liquidation was going to be forced on a new tremendous scale. Actually what came to pass was that the bears kept in full their promise to make an attack as fierce as they were capable of, but there they ended—for, with few exceptions, there was no sign of new liquidation induced in any part of the market.

Virtually every holder and owner of stocks who could be scared has already been scared. Campaigning along that line would seem to have reached its victimizing limit. And aside from the hip-podroming of scarecrows, not one security market bear "argument" is there anywhere.

Malicious gossip continues to assail credit in many parts of the Street, but, also, it continues utterly impossible to corroborate any one of the crowding rumors that distribute innuendoes against financial institutions and scatter insinuations against individual solvency.

It is a healthful promise that in one instance at least there is to be vigorous legal inquiry into the source and motive of some of the more flagrant of the recently current representations. One of the most important law firms of the city has advised one group of financiers that they can proceed against certain distributors of stock jobbery stories, wherein wrongful and apparently malicious use has been made of prominent names.

Some token may perhaps be found in items like the following in yesterday's dispatches—some token as to whether prosperity is real and tangible or merely a theory or recollection:

Philadelphia.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Board of Directors has voluntarily authorized an increase of 10 per cent. in the salaries of employes receiving less than $200 per month. This applies to the system east of Pittsburg and Erie.

ROCK ISLAND STOCKS.

The new Rock Island stocks signalized their first appearance on the board by opening up well above the closing prices on the curb on the day previous, the common being up a point and the preferred 2 points. Thereafter the stocks rose still higher, maintaining the strength until well toward the close, when the common weakened somewhat under bear selling by the same interest who sold Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Copper, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Despite this drive, the common at the close was three-quarters of a point above last night's curb close and the preferred 3 full points.

After the close of business the Street had it from many quarters that the stocks have been singled out for attack by a conspicuous operator and are to be forced much lower. Prominent interests in the property, when told of the report, did not appear much disturbed.

ST. PAUL'S UPS AND DOWNS.

St. Paul, which on Wednesday was dealt in to the extent of nearly 100,000 shares, making it second only to Southern Pacific in to the extent of 62,000 shares. Its movement was highly irregular, and, for a standard investment issue, was regarded as quite unnatural. It opened decidedly strong at an advance of a point, rose a point higher, then sagged off more than a point, recovered nearly all its loss, and thereafter held steady until about 2:45 P. M., when it broke sharply under a bear attack which some time previous had been "tipped off" as coming.

In connection with this attack the gossip was that it had been engineered by a well-known professional who is heavily short of this stock as well as of the general market, and who is not slow to realize that no stock so much as St. Paul influences sentiment in the Street, the saying being that "as goes St. Paul so goes the market."

The gossips had Standard Oil interests both buying and selling the stock, though as a matter of fact there was nothing to indicate what these interests did. Undoubtedly, however, there was not a little profit taking by buyers on the day previous.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Whoever the present bear leader in the Street is, it is conceded that he is remarkably clever. Whensoever the general market becomes strong, at that moment this aggressive bear seizes upon some one stock or other which seems to him likely to yield to attack. Thus it was that yesterday copper, which had opened 1¼ points up, was put under pressure throughout the market session, being viciously attacked in the late trading and yielding nearly 3 points from the high.

The decline was used as a pretext for a revival of the story that Standard Oil interests were still against the market—were, in fact, selling Copper, St. Paul, Sugar, and other of their stocks.

The Street, learning the source of all the present bear talk (for it comes from a quarter where much bullishness has been professed) is beginning to accept all the present doleful talk with some reservation.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Apropos of the decline in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, one story had it that the selling was by a Director who is largely interested in other railroads, and was forced to sell his Brooklyn stock to protect his holdings elsewhere.

Leading interests in the property say, however, that the report is absurd. Said one of them:

"The selling is by bears, and is pretty nearly all for the short account. We are satisfied to hold our stock."

THE LATE RAID.

The raid on the market in the concluding half hour of business was not unexpected—had, in fact, been generally looked for. About 2 o'clock the rumor went round that the professionals had planned a late raid, such as that made on Monday, and that its purpose was to induce hasty liquidation and to permit of a weak opening in the morning. The stocks selected as especial targets were said to be Copper, St. Paul, Rock Island common, and Southern Pacific—these, by the way, (Rock Island excepted,) being the same stocks as had been chosen on Monday.

The "raid" came on time, with St. Paul and Copper suffering most under it. Little long stock, however, came out, while there was in evidence the same kind of buying that appeared at Tuesday's low level.

It is understood that the drive was planned by several prominent professional operators, who are heavily short of the market, and seek, by weakening leading stocks, to facilitate covering elsewhere.

NOT A NATURAL MARKET.

Banking interests, discussing yesterday's market and its action, were generally of the opinion that the market was not a natural one, because too much the subject of professional manipulation. It was no more natural, they said, that St. Paul should open up nearly two points than that later it should fall almost three; no more natural that Southern Pacific should be "footballed" up and down than that Missouri Pacific should close decidedly weak at a net decline of over a point, or that Brooklyn Rapid Transit should slump off without apparent reason.

The market's erratic course was ascribed largely to professionalism; but it was said that on the Street's present nervous condition such irregularity is only to be expected.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further advance in Colorado Fuel was in some quarters ascribed to competitive buying. In others it was said the purchases were apparently induced by the belief that the entrance of the new interests to the property would benefit it materially.

As on Wednesday, so yesterday, there was buying of Union Pacific on a scale down by banking interests identified with the property, but no effort was made to bid up prices.

The selling of Manhattan and Missouri Pacific was said to be intended to carry the impression that the Goulds had reversed their market position and were bearish. Manhattan for its last quarter reports an increase in net earnings of $375,000.

The 12¾-point break in Omaha was on the execution of a single hundred share selling order, and was without significance.

The Steel stocks were again given support, while there was what was characterized as good buying in all the coal stocks except Reading, which was sold by a leading operator.

Morgan brokers bought North American.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded in this market yesterday to the extent of 30,000 shares, buying probably 20,000 shares and selling the balance, the sales being made on the rise.

The cables reported London sentiment much more hopefully inclined in respect to American securities.

NO IRON TRADE REACTION.

Discussing the condition of the iron trade Rogers, Brown & Co. have this to say:

"The talk of reaction in the iron trade has no foundation in fact. The latest advices from all markets agree that there is no decline in the rate of consumption; in some lines there is noted an increase. Nor is current buying falling off. Sales of pig iron, plates, rails, wire and some other forms have noticeably increased since Nov. 1, and this in spite of the fact that some building ventures are known to have been postponed on account of high prices and slow deliveries. A check in demand that would overtake furnaces and mills to partly catch up on orders, and at the same time reduce prices to a point that would shut out foreign stuff, would not be an unmixed evil. This condition is not likely to come, however, until the railroads are able to move the traffic offered and thus increase production.

"Conservative manufacturers want to see prices reduced wherever they are abnormally high. A decline in coke that would enable a reduction in pig iron is most needed. The past week has given some evidence of relief of the coke famine. Some of the coke carrying roads have recently received installments of much needed motive power, and more are promised soon."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Charter applied for in Pennsylvania by the Montello Brick Works of Reading, capital $500,000.

According to reports from Mount Holly, N. J., a trolley line is projected from that place to Burlington, N. J., a distance of seven miles.

Chicago dispatches stating that the shortage of rolling stock on the Western roads entering that city has become serious.

Deal being consummated for the purchase of the Richmond and Petersburg Electric Railway by the Virginia Passenger and Power Company.

Official announcement that both the common and preferred stockholders of the John B. Stetson Company are given the privilege of subscribing at par to one share of additional stock for every six shares of old stock held.

Approval by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners of the petition of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for authority to issue bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 and $1,000,000 in new stock.

Reports from Los Angeles that a corporation known as the Southern California Trust Company, with a capital of $4,500,000, has secured an option on 7,000 acres of orange groves and proposes to improve the orange industry of Southern California.

continued the issuing of monthly reports of its earnings.

Newly listed Rock Island shares added to the stocks cleared through the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House.

Proposed combination of malleable iron manufacturers said to be making considerable progress.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $34,798,139; balances, $8,511,186; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $854,379.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾, and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium@par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In its city article to-day The Times says the demands connected with the Stock Exchange pay day had little effect on loan rates yesterday, day-to-day money seldom commanding more than 2½ per cent. Discount rates were a shade easier.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was firm in most departments. Home rails were bought rather largely for investment. It is believed that the purchases represent part of the cash to be paid by the Morgans to the shareholders of the companies forming the Atlantic shipping combination.

South Africans were depressed by realizations by tired bulls.

American rails opened generally higher. The tendency was more cheerful as a result of the belief in New York that liquidations are practically ended. The early advance was well maintained throughout the day.

Foreigns were rather firmer.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The demand for money increased to-day on account of Stock Exchange requirements. Supplies were plentiful and rates were fairly easy. Discounts were harder.

On the Stock Exchange there was a pay-day attendance and business was moderate. Prices were fairly maintained until foreign selling caused some relapses. Consols hardened. Home rails advanced and were the best section.

Americans were steadier and well above parity, though the operators were mostly onlookers. This hardening tendency was a reflection of the tone in New York. The rally was maintained and prices closed firm. Grand Trunks were active and firmer.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; Consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 4⅝, ex dividend; Atchison, 87⅜, ex dividend; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 104½; Canadian Pacific, 134½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47, ex dividend; Chicago Great Western, 27½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 42⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¾; Erie, 36; Erie 1st preferred, 66½; Erie 2d preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 145¾; Louisville and Nashville, 130½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 73¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30½; Pennsylvania, 80½, ex dividend; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 29⅞; Reading 1st preferred, 43¼; Reading 2d preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 38; United States Steel preferred, 87⅛; Wabash, 33; Wabash preferred, 46½; Spanish Fours, 85⅞.

Bar silver steady, 22 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 33.90; Lisbon, 20.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day was £100,000, of which £50,000 was for shipment to South America, and £50,000 for Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy and Spaniards at first were weak. They closed firm. Later there was an improvement, especially in the official list. Industrials were in good demand, owing to hurried bear covering. Kafirs and De Beers opened weak, recovered somewhat, relapsed sharply during the last hour, and closed at the lowest prices of the day on a rumor that an operator had been compelled to liquidate heavy commitments. After the close of the Bourse there were fresh offers of Kafirs.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 85.85.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 45,075,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 46,575,000f, gold in hand decreased 225,000f, bills discounted increased 28,475,000f, and silver in hand decreased 925,000f.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Business was hesitating and feverish on the Boerse to-day owing to New York advices. Nevertheless prices were somewhat firmer, especially mines, on large exports to Holland, Belgium, and France, due to the coal miners' strike in France. Internationals were quiet. Canadian Pacifics recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £220,000, circulation decreased £366,000, bullion decreased £186,517, other securities decreased £815,000, other deposits decreased £759,000, public deposits increased £196,000, notes reserve increased £207,000, and Government securities were unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability is 46.75 per cent., as compared with 45.71 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Further improvement was made on local values to-day, and, while the early advances were not fully maintained, most stocks reflected net gains at the close. Bell Telephone and American Asphalt 5s receipts leading with 2 points each. Lehigh Navigation allotments were up 1, to 19, but the stock was off ⅞ to 68¾. Philadelphia Rapid Transit advanced 1, to 17, but receded ½ in the afternoon. American Railways, Union Traction, Cambria Steel, and Pennsylvania Railroad gained substantial fractions. Catawissa first preferred and United Companies of New Jersey were a point better. Reading, however, was off ⅛ to 43⅜.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

L. J. Noud of St. Paul has been appointed special agent of the Grain Dealers' Mutual National Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis.

It is reported in insurance circles that the Auditor of the State of Mississippi has compiled a list of fire insurance companies which are not authorized to do business in that State and are writing lines of insurance on cotton risks at Vicksburg, and that he contemplates publishing this list in his views of so-called "illegal" insurance companies. The Mississippi Auditor has control of the power for issuing licenses to insurance companies.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
68	American Rys.	53¾	53¾	53¾
160	American Cement.	8 11-16	8¾	8¾
65	Bell Telephone.	72	72	72
25	Cambria Iron.	47	47	47
1,576	Cambria Steel.	37¼	37½	37¼
5	Catawaissa 1st pf.	62	62	62
1,143	Con. Lake Sup.	22⅛	21¾	21¾
782	Litt Bros. pf.	72	71½	71½
500	Diamond Steel.	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
206	Elec. Co. of Am.	3½	3¾	3¾
200	Erie.	35¼	35¼	35¼
308	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	57½	57½	57½
2,827	Lehigh Val. R. R.	30¼	29¾	30¼
107	Lehigh Navigation.	70	69¼	69¾
1,427	Lehigh Nav. allots.	19¼	18	19
25	Maraden.	41	41	41
512	Penna. R. R.	78⅞	78 9-16	78 9-16
63	Penna. Steel pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
137	Phila. Trac.	98	98	98
990	Philadelphia Elec.	8¾	8 11-16	8 11-16
1,297	Phila. Company.	47	46½	46½
155	Phila. Co. pf.	49½	49¾	49¾
1,410	Phila. Rapid Trans.	17	16½	16½
10,660	Reading.	29 1-16	28⅝	28⅝
100	Reading 2d pf.	35¾	35¾	35¾
25	Susq. Steel.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Un. Co. of N. J.	282½	282	282
635	United Gas Imp.	111½	111	111
160	United Power Co.	49½	49	49
678	Union Traction.	47	46¾	46¾
4,593	U. S. Steel.	38¼	37	37
380	U. S. Steel pf.	85¾	85	85
10	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	70¼	70¼	70¼
50	Western Union Tel. Co.	89¾	89¾	89¾

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Money at the Clearing House to-day loaned again at 5 per cent., and outside call money was quoted at from 5½ to 6 per cent. Time money ranged from 5½ to 6 per cent., but in specially favored cases the first-named figure was shaded a trifle. New York funds sold at 5 cents premium and par. Sterling exchange was weaker in tone and posted rates were reduced ¼ cent all around. Clearing House exchanges, $25,391,802; balances, $1,969,656. An early rally in the stock market failed to hold, and the closing was quiet and irregular. Quincy was the soft spot in the Copper group. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Atchison.	83⅛	83	83
307	Atchison pf.	98½	98½	98½
12	Boston & Albany.	259	259	259
6	B., C. & M., Class 4.	197½	197½	197½
10	Boston Elevated.	155	154¼	154¼
10	Chi. J. R. & S. Yards.	153	153	153
47	Fitchburg pf.	142	142	142
100	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
5	Manchester & Lawrence.	250	250	250
850	Massachusetts Electric.	36¾	36½	36½
23	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	96½	96¼	96¼
4	Mexican Central.	23¼	23¼	23¼
54	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	223	221	221
20	Old Colony.	210½	210	210½
150	Pere Marquette.	80	79½	80
6	Quincy Bridge.	196	196	196
420	Union Pacific.	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞
20	West End.	94½	94	94½

TELEPHONES.

273	American.	162½	161	162
50	American Sub.	109½	109½	109½
10	Western.	27	27	27
4	Western pf.	99	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Agricult. Chemical.	21½	21½	21½
6,200	American Sugar.	116¼	114¾	114¾
198	American Sugar pf.	117½	116	116⅝
30	American Woolen pf.	76½	76½	76½
885	Dominion Iron & Steel.	55⅞	54¾	55
2	Edison.	245	245	245
10	General Electric.	177½	177½	177½
204	Massachusetts Gas pf.	84	83	83
15	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	87	87	87
25	Pullman.	225	225	225
2	Seattle Electric pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
360	Swift Pack. & Prov.	136	135¾	135¾
50	Torrington.	26	26	26
50	Torrington pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾
325	United Fruit.	108	106¾	107
100	United States Leather.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
45	United Shoe Machine.	49	49	50
54	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
601	United States Steel.	37¼	37¼	37½
302	United States Steel pf.	85⅝	85	85½

MINING.

245	Adventure.	17	16¼	17
5,727	Amalgamated.	57⅜	55½	55¼
100	American Zinc.	10	10	10
225	Arcadian.	4¼	4	4
105	Atlantic.	7¼	7¼	7½
210	Bingham.	25½	24½	25
130	British Columbia.	6⅜	6¼	6⅝
35	Calumet & Hecla.	495	485	485
845	Centennial.	16⅜	16	16½
50	Central Oil.	6½	6½	6½
6,335	Copper Range.	55⅞	54	54½
1,125	Consolidated Mercur.	2	1¾	1⅞
450	Daly West.	45	44	44
230	Dominion Coal.	127	125	127
400	Elm River.	2	2	2
5	Franklin.	8½	8½	8½
100	Guanajuato.	3½	3½	3½
900	Mass.	15	14½	14½
50	Michigan.	7¾	7¾	7¾
650	Montreal & Boston.	3⅝	2¼	2¼
475	Mohawk.	39½	39	39¼
150	Old Dominion.	15⅝	15¼	15¼
65	Osceola.	44¾	44¾	45½
65	Phoenix.	4	4	4
57	Quincy.	110	109	109½
10	Santa Fé.	1¾	1¾	1¾
160	Shannon.	9	9	9
151	Tamarack.	149	148	148
320	Trinity.	9¼	9	9¼
50	United Copper.	31	31	31
920	United States.	20	19¾	19¾
280	U. S. Coal & Oil.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
450	Utah.	21¾	20¾	20¾
105	Victoria.	5	5	5
25	Winona.	3	3	3
95	Wolverine.	59	58	59

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—The market today eased off enough to evidence the selling of belated holders who sold out their accounts at a time when the market would have recovered. The unloading was by interests who were impressed more by the period of yesterday's decline than they were by the later rallying tendency. There was no urgent pressure, but shrewd buyers knew enough about the usual sequence of events to hold back long enough to successfully exact some fractional concessions from determined sellers. The price changes were chiefly on the side of declines, but no one was wise enough to indicate that the confident steadiness of the market had been disturbed. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Comparisons for the day, amounting to 2,236 shares of stock and $58,500 worth of bonds, were as foloiws:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Railway.	26¾	26½	26¼
550	Seaboard Railway pf.	45⅝	45	45
250	Consolidated Gas.	72¾	72¾	72¾
1	Cotton Duck, trust rcts.	8	8	8
102	G. B. S. Brewing.	13	13	13
25	Un. Elec. L. & P. pf.	38½	38½	38¼
200	United Ry. & Elec.	13¾	13¾	13⅝
45	United States F. & G.	148	147	147¼
5	International.	145	145	145
40	Continental.	210	210	210
25	Union.	72	72	72
48	Maryland Nat. Bank.	18	18	18

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s.	84¾	84¾	84¾
2,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s.	112	112	112
2,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s.	115½	115½	115½
10,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68¾	68	68
12,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s.	95	94¾	94¾
1,000	Atlanta Street Railway.	106¼	106¼	106¼
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	78	78	78
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st.	50	50	50
4,500	G. B. S. Brew. Inc.	37½	37	37½
1,000	Nor. & Car. 6s.	132½	132½	132½
15,000	Nash. 1st Sta. 5s.	64¼	64¼	64¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at par, time and call loans 6 per cent. Local issues were much more quiet and steady than yesterday. Improvement was noticed in nearly every issue traded in. Swift's bobbed about again, now up, now down, but selling to over 135. Title and Trust gained nearly 2 points. Can preferred over 1, and Box Board and Biscuit were firmer. Match sold at 139, but slipped back a little. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
785	American Can.	10¼	10	10
240	American Can pf.	42½	42	42
15	Chicago Title & Trust.	120	119¼	119¼
92	Chicago Edison.	175	174	175
170	Diamond Match.	139	138½	138½
10	Lake St. Elevated.	9½	9½	9½
20	Masonic Temple.	47	47	47
150	North Chicago St. Ry.	175	175	175
605	National Biscuit.	45	44¼	44¾
207	National Biscuit pf.	104½	104	104¾
1,138	Swift & Co.	136	130½	134
300	United Box Board.	11¾	11	11⅝
200	Northwestern Elevated.	33	32¼	33

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

L. J. Noud of St. Paul has been appointed special agent of the Grain Dealers' Mutual National Fire Insurance Company of Indianapolis.

It is reported in insurance circles that the Auditor of the State of Mississippi has compiled a list of fire insurance companies which are not authorized to do business in that State and are writing lines of insurance on cotton risks at Vicksburg, and that he contemplates publishing this list in his views of so-called "illegal" insurance companies. The Mississippi Auditor has control of the power for issuing licenses to insurance companies.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the absence of the Rock Island stocks the outside market yesterday presented a much quieter aspect than on any day for some time back. Among the stocks traded in were some that have not figured at all in recent transactions, but the dealings in these in no wise compensated for the loss in activity caused by the removal of the stocks yesterday transferred to the Stock Exchange. The other outside securities which are soon to be listed have not displayed any activity so that their departure will hardly affect the market, as did the listing of United States Realty and yesterday the Rock Islands.

Considerable irregularity was shown in prices without any stock showing any notable activity. In some cases very substantial recoveries occurred in stocks which had been depressed by hasty selling on the earlier days of the week, but these were largely offset by further declines elsewhere in the list. Recent developments have very much unsettled the market, and violent fluctuations are now a daily occurrence in stocks which for a long time had moved within more or less narrow limits. Among these are the Distillers' Securities stock and bonds and American Can preferred, the latter of which yesterday dropped from 44 to 40, while an even larger advance occurred in Distillers' Securities bonds.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES was one of the most active stocks, though the transactions were very much smaller than those which had been daily recorded in the Rock Islands. There was, however, no material variation in the price of the stock, the final sale at 105⅝ showing a gain of only a quarter of a point. Having lost the stock that had been most attractive to them traders turned to Northern Securities, but found much less excitement in it, and at the same time much less profit or loss, as the case might be.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Allis-Chalmers pf.	85⅞	85	85¼
20	American Can.	10	10	10
1,950	American Can pf.	44	40	40
100	American Elevated.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	American Sparklets.	1½	1½	1½
100	American Sparklets pf.	7½	7½	7½
10	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	91	91	91
500	Am. Writing Paper.	5¼	5¼	5¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 13, 1902.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
53⅝	55½	40,720	*Amal. Copper Co.	58	58	55¼	53⅝	—1⅞
10½	11	730	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10½	+ ½
37	37⅝	400	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36½	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+1⅛
⅞	1	200	Am. Biscuit Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅝	34½	34¼	34½	+ ½
89	90	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
52¼	52⅝	310	*Am. Grass Twine.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52¾	— ⅝
47	48	600	Am. Cotton Oil, ex d.	49	49	48	48	...
220	240	16	Am. Express	220	220	220	220	...
10⅛	10½	425	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
38	38½	600	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37	38	37	38	+ ⅞
27½	28	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	27½	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
91	91¼	700	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91¼	91⅝	91	91	...
42½	43	900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	43½	43½	42½	42¾	— ⅛
92½	98⅞	100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1½
124	128	200	*Am. Snuff Co.	126	126	125	125	—2
114	114⅛	13,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	116	116⅝	113⅞	114⅛	— ⅞
90	94	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	94	94	94	94	...
87	92	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87	87	87	87	+1
82½	83	31,100	*Atch., Top. & S. F.	83⅞	84½	82¾	83	— ⅝
96½	98¾	3,300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	99¼	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
101	101¼	25,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	101½	102	101	101	...
101	101¼	350	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd.	101	101¼	101	101¼	+1
55⅝	56	30,775	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58½	59	55⅝	55⅞	—1⅝
120	126	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	123	123	123	123	+1
130¾	130⅞	14,500	Canadian Pacific	131⅞	132½	130⅜	130⅝	+ ⅛
130½	131	100	*Can. P. cts., 4th in. pd.	131½	131½	131¼	131¼	+1¼
43½	44	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio.	46¼	46⅝	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
32⅝	33	850	Chicago & Alton	34	34	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
70	71	700	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	70½	70	70½	+1½
26⅝	26¾	7,350	Chicago Great West.	26⅝	27	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
83	83½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	83½	83½	83½	83½	...
39⅝	40½	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	39⅝	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+ ½
176¼	176⅝	62,830	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	179	179	176¼	176⅝	— ⅜
192	192½	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	...
222½	224½	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	225	225	224	224⅝	+1⅝
186	190	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	185½	185½	183½	185⅞	+4⅛
150	152	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	150¼	150½	150¼	150¼	—1⅜
18¼	18½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
33¼	33½	800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34	33½	33½	+ ¼
15½	16	500	Chi. Union Trac.	16	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
96½	98	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	98	98	98	98	—2
85	86	15,700	Colorad. Fuel & Iron.	86¼	86¼	84¼	85¼	+1⅝
29	29½	1,000	Colorado & Southern.	29½	29⅞	29	29	...
71⅜	72⅝	310	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	72½	72½	72	72	+1
44⅞	45⅞	1,300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	45	45½	45	45	+1
19	19¼	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
214½	215	2,435	Consolidated Gas	215¼	216¼	215	215	+ ½
82	100	20	Consolidation Coal.	81	81	81	81	...
117⅜	118⅝	250	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	118⅜	119⅜	118¼	118½	+1¼
29	30	493	Corn Products	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
157	158¼	900	Delaware & Hudson	159	159½	158	158	+1
242	245	300	Del., Lack. & West.	240	242	240	242	+2
41½	41¾	1,800	Denver & R. G.	41	41½	41	41¼	+1
89½	90	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	+1⅛
17½	18	700	Detroit Southern	17½	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	36	400	Detroit Southern pf.	36¾	36¾	36	36	+ ⅝
16½	17	700	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+1
24½	25	500	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24⅝	25	24½	24½	+ ½
34⅝	34¾	17,610	Erie	35½	35⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ½
64⅜	65	1,200	Erie 1st pf.	64⅜	65⅝	64⅜	65	+ ½
48½	49	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	49	50	49	50	+2
55	55½	200	Evans. & T. H.	56¼	56¼	55½	55½	— ½
178	179	700	General Electric	180	180½	179	179	+1
184½	186	100	Great Northern pf.	184⅝	184¾	184¼	184¾	— ¼
89½	90	400	Hocking Valley	89¼	89½	89	89½	+ ½
88	90	100	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90	90	90	+1¼
142¾	143¼	6,000	Illinois Central	144	144	142¾	143	+1
18	18½	100	International Paper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
61	68	1,400	*Internat. Power Co.	63	64	62	62	—3
39	40	200	Iowa Central	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+1½
67½	68	1,400	Iowa Central pf.	67⅝	68¼	67¼	68	+1
78¾	79	760	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	79½	78¾	78⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	900	Kansas City South.	32	32½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
52⅞	53¼	2,200	Kansas City South. pf.	53	53⅜	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
30	33	100	Keokuk & D. M.	34⅝	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
74	76	200	Long Island	75	75	75	75	+1
126¼	127	13,400	Louisville & Nashville.	127½	129	126¼	126½	...
134⅝	134¾	19,930	Manhattan Elevated	135½	135¾	134½	134⅝	+ ⅛
118	119	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	119½	120	119½	120	+3
137½	137¾	1,500	*Met. Street Railway	138	138	136¾	137	...
23⅝	24	1,500	Mexican Central	23½	24	23½	23½	...
77¼	77½	1,475	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	78	79¼	78	78	+2½
125	130	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	125	125	125	125	+5
26½	26⅝	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26¼	...
57⅜	57⅝	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57½	58¼	57	57⅝	+ ⅜
106¼	106⅝	36,400	Missouri Pacific	107⅝	107⅞	106¼	106¼	—1½
...	...	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	103	103	103	103	+3
44	44½	800	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45	45	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
25	25½	1,200	*National Lead Co.	25¼	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
16½	16⅞	1,700	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
167	170	500	*New York Air Brake.	170	170	167½	167½	— ½
150	150¼	6,020	New York Central	151	151¼	149⅞	150½	+ ½
42¼	42¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
222½	225	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	224	224	222½	222¼	+1½
30	30⅛	6,725	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30⅝	30¼	30	30	— ¼
70½	70⅝	11,405	Norfolk & Western.	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
120	121	600	North American	119	121½	119	121½	+1½
70	71	400	Pacific Coast	70	70½	70	70	...
39	40	600	Pacific Mail	38½	39⅝	38½	39⅝	+1⅛
157	157⅜	27,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	157¾	158	157	157¼	+ ⅞
101⅝	101¾	4,200	People's Gas, Chicago.	102⅝	103	101¾	101¾	+1
94	96	200	P., C. C. & St. L.	95	95	93	93	—2½
59¼	60	700	Pressed Steel Car.	59⅜	60½	59½	59½	— ⅛
91	92	300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92	92⅝	91½	91½	+ ⅛
34½	35	700	*Ry. Steel Spring	35	35	34¾	34¾	+1½
87⅜	88	400	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88	88	88	88	+1
56⅞	56⅞	23,830	Reading	58¾	59¼	56⅝	56⅝	—1½
84⅝	85	690	Reading 1st pf.	85	85	85	85	+ ½
71¼	71½	400	Reading 2d pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
19	19½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅜
75½	76	2,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	76	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅜
47¼	47¾	20,100	Rock Island	47½	48¾	47½	47½	...
77⅜	78	3,300	Rock Island pf.	77	78¼	77	78	...
20¼	21¼	485	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
17½	18⅜	378	St. Jo. & G. I.	16½	17½	16½	17½	+2¼
27½	28	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	27	27	27	28	+2
74	78½	1,600	St. L. & San Fran.	74⅜	74½	74	74½	+1½
71¾	72	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	71½	72	71½	71¾	+ ¼
27½	28	300	St. Louis Southw.	28	28	28	27½	+ ½
63½	63⅝	4,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	65	65	63	63	+1
89¾	91	100	Sloss-Sh. S. &. I. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
63⅝	63¾	55,000	Southern Pacific	64¾	65	63⅝	63¾	— ⅛
33	33¼	8,000	So. Railway, stamped.	33½	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
...	...	100	So. Ry. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ½
...	...	100	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	92¼	92¾	92	92	...
91⅞	92¼	300	So. Ry., M. & O. st. cts.	91	93	91	92	+1
57¼	57⅝	5,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	58	58¼	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
42½	42⅝	5,600	Texas & Pacific	42¾	43¼	42½	42½	+ ⅛
39	42	600	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	40	40½	40	40½	+1⅛
124	125	700	Third Avenue	126	126	124	124½	— ⅜
20¼	20⅝	1,000	Tol., St. L. & West.	20	20¼	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
46	46⅜	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	47¼	46½	46⅛	+ ⅛
113¼	114⅜	540	Twin City R. T.	114½	114⅝	114	114⅝	+1⅛
12⅝	12⅞	100	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
77	78	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	76¾	76⅞	76¾	76¾	+1
13½	14	50	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13½	13½	13½	13¾	...
50	52	150	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	51	51	51	51	+ ½
101⅜	101⅞	44,700	Union Pacific	102⅜	102⅞	101¾	101⅞	+ ⅛
87⅞	90	1,300	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90½	90	90¼	+ ½
20	23	500	United Rys. Invest.	23	25	20¼	20½	+ ½
62½	63	110	United Rys. Invest. pf.	63	63	63	63	+1
128	130	100	U. S. Express	130	130	130	130	+2
12½	12⅝	1,875	*U. S. Leather.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
89	89½	555	*U. S. Leather pf.	89½	89½	89	89	+ ⅛
16	16½	110	U. S. Rubber	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
...	...	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	25	25	25	25	—7
37	37⅜	29,030	U. S. Steel.	37¾	37¾	37	37	+ ⅜
84¾	84⅝	16,100	U. S. Steel pf.	85½	85⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	24¼	5,100	U. S. Realty	23½	24⅞	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68¼	1,100	U. S. Realty pf.	69	69½	68	68	— ⅛
62⅜	63	750	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63	63	63	63	+1
29½	31	500	*Vulcan Detinning	31½	32½	30	30	—1½
79½	80	200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80½	81	80¼	81	+ ½
31¾	32	2,200	Wabash	31¾	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅜	2,700	Wabash pf.	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
88¾	89	1,300	Western Union Tel.	89	89	88	88⅞	+ ⅜
54⅝	56	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	+1
35¼	35½	700	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+1⅞
25	27⅜	1,400	Wisconsin Central	25½	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
49¼	49⅝	1,400	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	50¼	49½	49¼	+ ⅝
Sales.....		706,187	*Unlisted.					

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of November showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$22,746
St. Louis & San Francisco	35,862
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	15,732
Total increase 3 roads	$74,341
Increase previously reported	534,709
Total increase 28 roads	$609,050
The following showed decreases:	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$1,660
Detroit Southern	1,485
Rio Grande Southern	413
Total decrease 3 roads	$3,558
Decrease previously reported	80,172
Total decrease 9 roads	$83,730
Net increase 37 roads	$525,320

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	738	727	727
1st week Nov.	$145,225	$122,479	$108,700
From July 1	2,541,293	2,171,322	1,968,709
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
1st week Nov.	86,975	88,525	71,984
From July 1	1,883,712	1,711,723	1,486,612
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
1st week Nov.	24,381	25,898	21,400
From July 1	502,984	455,059	398,744
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Nov.	12,052	12,465	11,673
From July 1	223,023	209,155	203,346
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,514	3,187	3,049
1st week Nov.	450,045	414,183	352,563
From July 1	8,609,621	7,458,555	6,400,434
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Nov.	65,562	49,828	47,972
From Jan. 1	2,327,901	2,318,021	1,662,413
TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO—			
Mileage	88	88	88
4th week Oct	14,019	17,850	.....
Month	43,801	54,726	.....
From July 1	151,201	181,043	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Nov.	69,617	60,945	55,551
From Jan. 1	3,023,724	2,652,066	2,376,170
DUNKIRK, ALLEGHENY VALLEY AND PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	86,572	88,618	2,044
Op. expenses	74,038	52,529	*22,109
Net earnings	11,933	36,087	24,154
Other income	175	455	280
Total income	12,108	36,542	24,434
Fixed charges	6,675	3,731	57
Surplus	5,433	32,811	24,377
*Decrease.			
MANHATTAN RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	2,466,112	2,082,276	1,889,601
Op. expenses	1,288,941	1,312,180	1,236,711
Net earnings	1,168,171	781,146	652,890
Other income	81,286	191,286	192,963
Total income	1,249,457	972,434	845,853
Fixed charges	622,341	622,341	624,000
Surplus	627,116	350,093	221,853

NEW YORK AND ROCKAWAY BEACH RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	226,340	229,017	2,677
Op. expenses	82,965	78,767	*4,198
Net earnings	143,375	150,250	6,875
Charges	15,420	17,030	1,610
Surplus	127,955	133,220	5,265
*Increase.			

SCHENECTADY RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	123,998	47,492	76,506
Op. expenses	76,301	23,887	52,414
Net earnings	47,697	23,605	24,092
Other income	10,479	11,849	4,630
Total income	64,176	35,454	28,722
Fixed charges	32,844	5,316	27,534
Surplus	31,332	30,144	1,188

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.76¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66
Oats, No. 2	.34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.35
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅛
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	10.80
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.26

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 64@66c; No. 2 red, 71¼@72c; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 53½c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 29@33½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.50@10.55; short ribs sides, (loose,) $10.10@10.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.50@9.67½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10@10.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 4 points, and subsequently showed considerable irregularity, at one time prices being 1@2 points above the closing level of the previous day on a few positions; at another time showing a net loss of 3@9 points, and closing steady at net unchanged prices to a decline of 6 points. The weakness was most marked in the more remote positions. There was no net change in November, while the final decline in December was only 2 points. Trading was very active throughout the session the market showed a firm undertone, with strong houses buying largely.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 5 points higher on the basis of 8.35c for middling upland and 8.60c for middling Gulf. Sales were 46 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quieter, unchanged, at 7 11-16c, sales 4,000 bales; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7 9-16c, sales 500 bales; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 7 9-16c, sales 405 bales; Charleston quiet, unchanged, at 7 9-16c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk firm, unchanged, at 7¾c, sales 633 [illegible] nominal, ½c lower, at 7¾c; sales [illegible] at 7 15-16c, sales [illegible] at 7 15-16c, sales [illegible] at 7 15-16c,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-third Street Corner—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, by the United States Realty and Construction Company and the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

The southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-third Street, a plot 100 by 102.2, owned by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, will probably change hands in the near future. An offer, very favorably regarded by Mr. Grant, has recently been made for the property. The plot faces Sherman Square, and was purchased by Mr. Grant in 1895. It is now covered by one-story buildings.

Charles A. Shaw, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, denied yesterday a report to the effect that that corporation had acquired the two old buildings at 38 and 40 Pine Street. These properties, with a frontage of 47 feet, adjoin the insurance company's ten-story building on the east.

It is reported that Catherine Wilson has sold the seven-story apartment house, with stores, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, on plot 100 by 165.

L. J. Du Mahaut has leased for Campbell & Clement to Ernest W. Eager the twelve-story hotel now in course of construction at 11 and 13 East Thirty-second Street, on plot 50 by 100. The lease covers a period of 21 years and six months, and the aggregate net rental for the entire term is $752,000, or about $35,000 a year. The structure will be ready for occupancy on Oct. 1, 1903.

The Murdock estate has leased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 313 Fifth Avenue, on lot 20 by 100, at an annual rental of $12,000 net.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Hobart Estate Company to a client the four-story building 51 West Twenty-ninth Street, on lot 29 by 98.9.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan has bought from Ruth E. Scott the four-story dwelling 30 East Seventy-ninth Street, on lot 20 by 75, adjoining the southwest corner of Park Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Bella G. Bronner the three-story dwelling 845 Lexington Avenue, 16.8 by 80.

The S. B. Shaw Company has sold for E. B. Corey to Adolf G. Lackman the two-story brick stable 132 West Forty-ninth Street, on plot 34.6 by 100.

George Nicholas has sold for Sarah A. Griffin the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 106 West Seventy-first Street, 19 by 100 by 100.

Max Marx has bought, through David Stewart, from John J. Moriarty, the five-story tenement 106 West Fourth Street, 20.3 by 47.11 by 20 by 51.10, giving in exchange a farm of eighty acres in Pope County, Ill.

William Lemberg & Co. and N. F. Walsh have sold for Mary Brosler to a builder for improvement 77 and 79 Madison Street. The price is reported at $40,000.

Baum & Latin have bought the northwest corner of Baxter and Leonard Streets, old buildings, on plot 52.5 by 52.5 and irregular.

Peter Axelrad has sold for P. Abeles to Henry Smith, for $26,500, the five-story flat 23 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Augustus Prentice, who recently sold 158 and 160 Orchard Street, took in exchange the tenements 536 and 538 East Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 103.3.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold for Leopold Kaufman to a Mr. Kerner the five-story tenement 139 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue; also, for the Worth estate, 32 Goerck Street, a six-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Reiss Brothers report that they have leased for a Mrs. Buellesbach to Jacob Hanroth the building 919 Melrose Avenue for a term of five years.

Nevins & Perelman have bought 232, 234, 230 East Fourth Street, old buildings, on plot 75 by 97.6.

Jacob A. King and Horace S. Ely have leased the entire building 676 Broadway to Aaron Garfunkle for a term of years at a gross rental of about $50,000.

Martin Walter has sold for Charles O. Kirkup to Michael Gleason the plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, about 150 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, being 40 feet front on Webster Avenue, and about 287 feet in depth, running through and fronting on Park Avenue 40 feet.

James C. Farnsworth has sold to L. A. Thompson twenty-three acres of property known as the Kopetschny Farm, at Glen Cove, L. I. It is understood that the purchase price is $10,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 70 feet west of Second Avenue, 15 and 22, respectively, by 98.9, two and four story buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. H. Ewart.....$36,804

By Vincent A. Ryan.

2,321 to 2,329 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 99.11 by 76, five four-story brick tenements, with stores; partition sale; Nos. 2,321, to George McGovern..... 43,250
Nos. 2,323 to 2,329, to Hurliman & Duggan.....

207 to 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 103.9 feet east of Third Avenue, 128.9 by 99.11, eight three-story stone-front dwellings; partition sale, to W. H., F. J., and J. C. Fry, parties in interest..... 68,950

1,925 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 19.11 by 74, four-story stone-front tenement; partition sale, to George McGovern..... 48,000

201 and 203 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 74 feet east of Third Avenue, 36 by 100.11, two four-story brick tenements; partition sale, No. 201, to W. H. Fry..... 29,000
No. 203, to Hurliman & Duggan.....

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

304 to 308 East Twelfth Street, south side, 122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Gilbert W. Minor..... 10,000
122 feet east of Second Avenue, 66 by 103.3, leasehold, three five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Gilbert W. Minor..... 12,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 77.5 by 25, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $41,928.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, referee, 306 East Forty-first Street, south side, 92.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 67 by 17.10 by 59.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,486.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert C. Wells, referee, 964 Third Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $36,435.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 342 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,208.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Alexander U. Zinke, referee, Lot 97 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, being on the north side of North Chestnut Drive, 40 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 151 and 153 Clinton Street, for a five-story brick clubhouse, 45.10 by 90.6; Social Hall Association of 205 Henry Street, owner; Howells & Stokes of 100 William Street, architects; cost, $110,000.

Nos. 66 and 68 Third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 37.9 by 88.2; Falk & Feine of 338 East Fourth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

Tacoma Street, south side, 150 feet east of St. Lawrence Avenue, rear, for a one-story workshop and shed, 40 by 16; William Muller of 1,237 Tacoma Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 761 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

Alterations.

No. 40 West Forty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. C. Phillips of 350 Madison Avenue, owner; H. S. Kissam of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 33 Cannon Street, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Daniels of 35 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; G. A. O'Rourke of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 196 feet west of Second Avenue, to a three-story public school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, to a playground; city owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,350.

Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, to two six-story brick tenements; New York Improved Tenement Association of 35 Wall Street, owner; E. Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $750.

Robbins Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 16 by 28; Natalie Candela of 96 Westchester Avenue, owner; Christopher Lobse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, southwest corner of Crotona Avenue, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 18 by 40; Gustave Kaestner, premises, owner and architect; cost, $30.

Mortgage on Savoy Theatre Property.

Congressman-elect Timothy D. Sullivan and another have borrowed $100,000 on the Savoy Theatre property on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Broadway. The mortgagee is Elizabeth A. Grinnell. The mortgage has five years to run, is payable in gold, and bears 4 per cent. interest.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Nov. 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,297, e s, 25x100; William H. Smith and another to Henry Stewart, (mtg $24,000).....$100

ANTHONY AV, e s, 194 ft s of old s s of Burnside Av, runs s e 100x s 75x e 27.11x s e 25x s 63x w 145.11 to avenue x n 150; Mary T. Cannon to Bernhard Bloch, ½ part, mtg $3,133, and all liens), re-recorded.....4,088

AVENUE C, e s, part of Lot 198, map of Prospect Hill estate; Frank Murphy to H. Asa Collins, all title, (mtg $4,500).....6,500

BRYANT ST, 1,215, w s, 151.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; Charles W. Hunter to Dora Welsberg, (mtg $2,410 and all liens).....75

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 85 ft s of 158th St, 82x100; Frank G. Coryell to Robert E. Lavelle, ¼ part, quitclaim.....1

COURTLANDT AV, 800, w s, 28x98; Magdalena Siemon to Catharine Kensler.....100

DYCKMAN ST, Inwood St, n s, 700 ft w of Prescott Av, 200x100; Francis A. Thayer to Hartmann Schrader.....100

DYCKMAN ST, n e s, 700 ft n w of Prescott Av, runs n e 350 ft to centre of old road, s e n 354x w 438.10x s 425x s e 183.9x n e 100x s e 50x s w 200 to street x s e 200; Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors, to Francis A. Thayer.....85,000

INTERVALE AV, 85 ft e of Cauldwell Av, and 85 ft s of 158th St, runs e 15x s 82x w 15x n 82; Thomas H. Baskerville to Robert E. Lavelle, quitclaim.....1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 144 ft n of Home St, 25.2x75.1x28x83.11; Ernst Fritz to Victor Gerberds, (mtg $3,500).....1

JACKSON ST, w s, Lot 434, map of Unionport, 100x210 to Jefferson St; 5th St, s s of Westchester Creek; 4th St, n s; Avenue A, e s; Lots 490 and 491 of same map; Stephen H. Feeks to Florence S. Crosby.....1,440

LIND AV, e s, 309.4 ft s of Union St, 51.6x172.2x50x159.6; Mary A. Ferguson to James A. Ferguson, E. & S., ½ part.....1

LIND AV, n e corner of 166th St, 27.10x162x27x168.9; James A. Ferguson to Mary A. Ferguson, B. & S.....1

LOT 204, map of H. P. Rose, Section 3, St. Raymond Park; Hudson F. Rose to James Dolan.....1

LOTS 107 and 108, map of Neill estate; Adeline Grossmann to Ferdinand W. Frankenberg and wife, joint tenants, (mtg $2,000 and all liens).....100

NORTH WILLIAM ST, 104½, s e s, runs s w 11.9± e 13.11± n w 7.3; George L. Ronalds to Mary Lyons.....1

SOUTH ST, 199, n s, 20x80; William Post, as executor, to Bernhard Freund.....1

SOUTH ST, 199, n s, 20x80; Rose D. W. Post to Bernhard Freund, quitclaim.....1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 19, map of South Vernon Park, 25.2x102.10x 25x99.2; James F. Donnelly to William D. Miller.....1

1ST AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 49th St, 25x100; Katherine Feary to E. W. Yard, (mtg $21,000).....200

4TH ST, 232 East, 24x96.2; Robert F. Teuchler to Augusta Aussenhofer, quitclair and all liens.....1

38TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x98.9; Park E. Bell to Angelica Putnam, (mtg $15,000).....1

40TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 14.3x 98.9; Katharine Brady to Eugene J. Flood, (mtg $6,000).....1

40TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 98.9; Mary L. Edwards to Fanny Kempner, (mtg $25,000).....100

133D ST, 29 West, 18.9x99.11; Ella W. Eddowes to Matilda Neggesmith, (mtg $3,000).....6,000

137TH ST, 307 West, 15x99.11; Fanny Kempner to Mary L. Edwards, (mtg $9,000).....100

142D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; John Stothers to Richard D. Williams.....100

143D ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Alzina Sloper to Heman K. Nelson, (mtg $3,000).....7,650

153D ST, s s, 127 w of Macomb's Dam Road, 100x100; Francis V. S. Oliver to Mary F. Hoe.....12,000

158TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Morris Cukor, referee, to Moise Geismann.....7,500

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 53; Henry Rauch to Max Rubin, 3 years.....$480

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Carmine St; Nathan Kirsh to Francesco Ciaffone, 5 years.....8,000

EAST BROADWAY, 46; Levy Rothstein to Jacob Levy, 4 5-12 years.....1,032

ESSEX ST, 89; Frank Hillman and another to Abram Schnitzler, 5 years.....3,254

LUDLOW ST, 145; Abraham Abrams to Nathan Sender, 10 months.....420

MELROSE AV, 919, w s; Mary Buellesbach to Jacob Hanhart, 5 years.....312

7TH AV, 709, e s, 20x90; Thomas F. Murtha, guardian, to Gustav Boehme, 5 years.....1,500

36TH ST, 446 West; John D. Hass to Henry Holter, 5 years.....1,000

107TH ST, 315 East; Enrico P. Berti to Guerino & Amoruso, July 21, 1902, to May 1, 1906.....$480, 600

115TH ST, 429 East; Henry Dietsch to Raymond L. Tabaceini, 2½ years.....240

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BECK, John G., to Charles M. Riddle; Johnson Av, w s, 32.3 ft n e from the s e c of Kappock St, 3 years.....$2,000

BLEIER, Sigmund H., to Warren D. Smith; Lots 44, 45, and 46, map of West chester Terrace, ½ part, due Aug. 10, 1903, 4½ per cent.....1,000

BLOOM, Angeline R., to John Haycock; 44th St, 535 West, 5 years.....9,500

FRANKENBERG, Ferd W., to Adeline Grossmann; Lots 107 and 108, map of the Neill estate, installments.....1,375

FREEMAN, Harry, and another to Title Insurance Company of New York; 48th St, 319 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,500

FREEMAN, Harry, and another to Title Insurance Company of New York; 48th St, 317 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,500

FREEMAN, Harry, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, 317 East, prior mortgage $12,500, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

FREEMAN, Harry, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 48th St, 319 East, prior mortgage $12,500, installments, 6 per cent.....1,500

GEISMANN, Moise, to John P. Sjoberg; Milton St, n e s, 100 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years.....5,000

GOODWIN, Clifford C., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 49th St, 1 year, 4 per cent.....5,000

KINSLER, Catherine, to Magdalena Siemon; Courtlandt Av, w s, 23.6 ft n of 158th St, 5 years.....4,000

KORNBLUM, Pearl, and others to Samuel J. Kornblum; Ludlow St, e s, 126.6 ft s of Hester St, prior mortgage $18,000, 3 years.....2,500

KUEHL, Elizabeth, to John H. Burt; 161st St, n s, 93.6 ft e of Tinton Av, prior mortgage $1,700, due Aug. 12, 1903.....800

LYNCH, Lawrence, to John B. Johnson 2d Av, 2.155, s w corner of 111th St, due Oct. 1, 1905.....1,000

MACNEVIN, Joseph, to Howard Gould; Lot 416, map of building lots at Fordham, part of farm of Charles Berrian, 30 days.....2,000

MARGULIES, Alexander or Elise, to Annie H. Campbell; Lots 101 and 102 map of property of W. F. Duncan at William's Bridge, due April 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....230

MILLER, William D., to Murtha J. Garry; White Plains Road, e s, being Lot 19, Map No. 1, South Vernon Park, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,500

NELSON, Herman K., to Alzina Sloper; 143d St, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, due Jan. 1, 1906.....5,000

O'CONNOR, Mary A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 79th St, s s, 203.3 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....6,000

SMITH, John, to Gustav Lange; 153d St, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, due Nov. 1, 1907.....10,000

SMITH, John, to Sarah A. Harrington; 153d St, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, due Nov. 1, 1903.....2,000

STIFFSONN, Rosa, and another, to Felix Jellenik, trustee; 139th St, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....5,000

STIFFSONN, Rosa, and another, to Felix Jellenik; 139th St, n s, 99.1 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....2,500

SULLIVAN, Timothy D., and another, to Eliza A. Grinnell; 34th St, s s, 625 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent, gold...100,000

THAYER, Francis A., to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors; begins 100 ft n e of Dyckman St, at the s corner of Lot 200 on the map of A. R. Van Nest, 5 years, 4 per cent.....65,000

THAYER, Francis A., to Franklin W. Gilley and others, executors; begins 100 ft n e of Dyckman St, at the s corner of Lot 200 on the map of A. R. Van Nest, 1 year, 4 per cent.....10,000

WALKER, Margaret J., to Elisha H. Bridges; 134th St, n s, 408.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Dec. 1, 1905.....5,500

WILDEY, Charles F., to George B. Turrell; 34th St, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.....50,000

WILLIAMS, Richard D., to John Strothers; 142d St, n s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years.....1,000

FLOOD, Eugene J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 40th St, 216 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOWNE, Walter, guardian, to John E. Parsons and others, trustees, 7-20 part.....7,000

BOWNE, Walter, guardian, to John E. Parsons and another, trustees, 13-20 part.....12,000

BUCKENHAU, Sarah C., to Martha A. Herrick, assigns 2 mortgages.....99,000

ERNST, Moritz L., and another to Max Steinfeld.....2,500

FISCHER, Frederick, to Rosanna Fischer.....2,500

FOUNTAIN, Gideon E., and another to James T. Stanley.....1

HALSEY, Stephen B., executor, to Gertrude Draper.....4,800

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company.....20,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Edwin C. Atkinson, as guardian.....2,000

LURIE, Lazar, to Louis J. Marx, other considerations and.....4,750

MILLER, George M., trustee, to Stephen Duncan.....15,000

MITCHELL, A. H., to Delia H. Casey.....1

PARSHALL, Phebe A., executrix, to Phebe A. Parshall.....8,500

SANDFORD, Joseph W., Jr., to Gilbert F. Reeder.....1

STEIN, Josephine, and others, executors and trustees, to Josephine Stein, guardian, 15 assignments.....Omitted

STEIN, Josephine, and others, executors and trustees, to Josephine Stein, Jr., 5 assignments.....Omitted

STEIN, Josephine, and others, executors and trustees, to Charlotte Trubenbach, 6 assignments.....Omitted

VEHSLAGE, Henry E., and another, executors, to Anna M. Vehslage, nee Wernsing, 3 assignments.....17,000

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to the Jefferson Bank.....1

Mechanics' Liens.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 225 ft e of Dykeman St, 25x100; Louis Pinusick against Charles A. Lehman, owner and contractor; Lazar Cohen, contractor.....$750

SOUTH ST, 201; Isaac Sekulsky against Alarb & McGuire, owners; Sam Koerner, contractor.....115

3D AV, 644; Robert Alexander against William J. Tierney and another, owners; United Cigar Stores Company, contractor.....488

105TH ST, 315 West; New York Flexible Wood Flooring Company against Julius Heiman, owner; Mathestus Brothers, contractors.....109

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Ephraim B. Demarest against Ernest E. and Annie Califano, owners; Henry E. Champoli, contractor.....104

Satisfied Mechanics' Lien.

6TH AV, 916; Jacob Hepfel against Michael Kelly, Nov. 7, 1902.....$18

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685; Milton Hopkins and another, executors, against Simon Feist and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Stanton.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between 108th and 109th Sts, 201.10x100; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against John W. Noble, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

GARDEN ST, n s, 365.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Mary Plunkett against Elizabeth C. Gilsbach, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

ZULETT AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Edward Regenhard against Sophie Maase, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

1ST AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 63d St, 25x81.5; Lillie Neuhaus against David Rothschild and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Hyde.

25TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Henry Barger, trustee, against Frazier Gilman and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Barger.

35TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x98.9x irregular; John Reid against Margaret L. Ames, administratrix, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

74TH ST, 102 West; William E. Thom, trustee, against James H. Spaun and another, (foreclosure or mortgage;) attorney, A. G. McLaughlin.

132D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John G. McCullough against Mary E. Dunn and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; E. H. Ogden-Lumber Company against Caroline Wiedhopf, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson.

135TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Frank A. Wahling against James Hutchinson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Euring & Geiger.

152D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Rosetta McLoughlin against Lottie E. McKeeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

152D ST, s s, 806.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x 99.11; John C. Adams, executor, &c., against Lottie E. McKeeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

152D ST, s s, 115 ft e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Rosetta McLoughlin against Lottie E. McKeeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

152D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x 99.11; Mary F. Hoe, executrix, and another against Lottie E. McKeeney and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

160TH ST, n s, 72.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x135.2x 25x—; Augusta H. Beyer against James W. Cooper and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAXWELL L. ROEDER.—A judgment for $12,394 was entered yesterday against Maxwell L. Roeder in favor of the Omaha National Bank of Omaha, Neb., for the amount due on a note of $8,400 made at Omaha on Nov. 10, 1893, by M. L. Roeder & Brother.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRY CROZIER.—Harry Crozier of 718 Tremont Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $12,685 and no assets. He was formerly in the liquor business. His largest creditors are Freund Brothers & Co., $7,300.

JOHN H. A. WINTER.—John H. A. Winter of 925 Jefferson Place, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $12,016 and assets $75 cash in bank. He has only two creditors, Louis Fijux, $10,066 for rent on a lease, and Eugene Rauchfuss, $1,950 for borrowed money.

EIRON & COHEN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough temporary receiver of the assets of Eiron & Cohen, wholesale dealers in hosiery and underwear at 96 East Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Wednesday on the application of R. Gruehn & Co., creditors.

B. J. MIHLHEISER & SONS.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Marshall S. Hagar temporary receiver of the assets of B. J. Mihlheiser & Sons, manufacturers of waists at 119 Spring Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Tuesday, on the application of Frank & Bauer, creditors.

N. POLLIN & SON.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Robert A. Inch temporary receiver of the assets of N. Pollin & Son, manufacturers of fur trimmings at 24 East Broadway, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Wednesday on the application of Joseph Steiner & Brother, creditors. The liabilities are $7,000 and assets $3,000.

PIETRO ANZOLONE.—Pietro Anzolone, a laborer of 303 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities to the amount of $15,369 and assets to the amount of $281 in debts due him. He came here from Italy many years ago, and began life in this city as a day laborer. When he had saved a little money he went into the building and contracting business, later on he became a banker on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, in Little Italy, and also opened a liquor saloon. Of his liabilities $3,000 are to George Ehret for deficiency on a chattel mortgage on a saloon. He owes $7,335 to eight creditors, mostly Italians, for borrowed money; $1,971 for work, labor, and services, and $2,000 on a note.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Eliza H.—Riverside Bank.....$306

BELL, Eugene C.—Phenix Brass Foundry Company.....1,086

BOYD, Richard C.—J. Vale, costs.....470

BERTIN, Paul and Leontrice—Lincoln National Bank.....1,037

BERTIN, Paul and Leontrice—Lincoln National Bank.....1,031

BOND, Frederick.....Waite.....91

BENDAHAN, Carlos—Sanches & Hays Company.....53

BUNKER, William R.—H. Roseland.....119

BISERT, George, and John H. Iden—People of the State of New York.....2,500

COLBELLI, Joe—Mutual Disp.....220

CRONKITE, Roman L.—C. Otten.....139

CUNNINGHAM, Thomas J.—Corbin Cabinet Lock Company of New York.....39

DEVLIN, Annie L., or Harvey—C. Berry.....378

DROLLINGER, William—H. F. Bruning and another.....341

DOERSCH, Conrad—S. Kaufman.....297

DIAMOND, Joseph—L. Baron.....181

DURANDO, Harriette—M. D. Williamson.....340

DURANDO, Harriet—H. C. Hart.....116

ELLIOTT, Robert W.—M. W. Curry.....632

ELLIOTT, Robert W.—M. W. Curry.....632

ENGEL, Isaac, Trustee—Union Square Bank, costs.....158

FITZGERALD BROTHERS' BREWING Company—H. Kuno, costs.....113

FALK, Sarah—R. Kasindorf.....683

FLETCHER, Austin B.—E. P. Doyle, costs.....129

FOSHAY, Stephen, and John Dorrite—People of the State of New York.....1,500

GRAY, Milton C.—C. Otten.....555

GARRONE, Rosa M., administratrix—A. Franchi, costs.....78

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK City—W. U. Lawson, costs.....79

HART, Henry B., and Thomas McNamara—W. R. Willcox, Commissioner, costs.....76

GINSBERG, Moses—Corn Exchange Bank.....197

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. Sherockenbaum.....186

JONES, Robert H.—G. Stiegler.....133

JACOBSON, Philip—G. Frey.....31

LAFENTA, Joseph—M. B. Cossa.....20

LEITNER, Joseph—G. Shapiro.....122

LAMBERT, John—L. Gretsch and another.....62

LAMAR, David—N. Levy.....35

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Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL

WHITE PLAINS,

400 feet above sea level.

The Ideal Residence Section for all seasons.

The Homes already established are valued at from $8,000.00 to $30,000.00.

The Plots are 100 feet wide and from 175 to 250 feet deep, having every improvement and convenience.

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A house can be built ready for the Spring on a plot purchased now.

Satisfactory terms will be made with reliable parties.

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Manhattan, N. Y.

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HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.

"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

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For Sale or Rent.—Mount Vernon, N. Y., two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout; first floor, sliding room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 7 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Uttehl, 11 South Third Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270B.

BUILDERS!—Block front near Mount Vernon Station, suitable for flats; streets paved, curbed, sewered; water, gas, electricity. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—House, eight rooms and bath; lot 50x100; near station; cheap; easy terms. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—House furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

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LOVELY SUBURBAN HOME.

37 minutes from N. Y.

LARGE MANSION.—Stable costing alone over $20,000. Former owner held the property at $75,000. Can be purchased at a low cash price. Lots in rear of property can be cut up and sold for more than enough to pay the whole purchase price, leaving mansion and stable free and clear. Lots fronting on two streets, 275x1,000 feet. For further particulars apply

ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH,
10 West 23d St., New York.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Country Seat.—Stone and brick mansion; elegantly decorated; conservatory; greenhouse; grapery; extensive grounds; large shade trees; fruit; garden; cottage; stable. Sell for fraction of cost. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

200 acres; twelve-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen!—Island about four acres; 300 feet causeway would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Buffalo, N. Y., corner property, on square, near business centre; might exchange for property near this city. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Water front, 16 acres, 14-room house; barn; trolley. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear lots, corner, 200x100, Port Jervis, N. Y., to exchange for flats or tenements; will assume the payment of taxes and interest. Kretsch, 854 East 138th St.

100-acre farm, free and clear, Bristol, Pa., to exchange for flat or tenements; will assume to pay taxes and interest. Kretsch, 854 East 138th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of Joseph Corbitt, deceased, THE FOLLOWING

**VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE:

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 29th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—1,359 3d Av., near 72d St., second flat, 25-foot single house, six rooms; rent $23. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Sunny apartment, eight and nine rooms; bath, elevator, every convenience; reasonable. 127 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

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THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 3, 5, 6 & 8 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
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Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
Extraordinary Rates.
Transient, $2.50 upward daily.
Single rooms, $3.50 weekly; double rooms, $5.25.
Parlor and bedroom, $8.75 weekly.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, dressing room or two bedrooms, $17.50 weekly.
Superior cuisine; breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly.
Three meals, $3.75 weekly.
Breakfast or luncheon, 50c.; dinner, 75c.
Shops or theatres 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
APARTMENTS. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

Bankruptcy Notices.

No. 5,148.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ALTSCHUH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of meeting to elect new Trustee. Notice is hereby given that the trustee heretofore elected in this proceeding having failed to qualify by filing his bond within the time fixed by the bankruptcy act, a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of November, A. D., 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for another election of a trustee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 11, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BRODEZKY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel Brodezky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Samuel Brodezky was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Esq., No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Nov. 12th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,082.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN R. KERBY, individually and as partner of the firm known as John & John E. Kerby, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John E. Kerby of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 6th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the sitting upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 24th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 11th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB R. REESE, bankrupt. No. 5,391.
To the creditors of Jacob R. Reese of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Jacob R. Reese was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 13th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KINZELBERG, bankrupt. No. 5,367.
To the creditors of Max Kinzelberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Max Kinzelberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 13th, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. WILLIS and JULIUS T. STAPLES, doing business as WILLIS & STAPLES, Bankrupts.
Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of hosiery, dry goods, notions, stationery, and kindred articles, together with safe, office furniture, fixtures, &c., as follows:
Sealed bids therefor should be submitted to Le Roy S. Gove, receiver, at the office of Lesser Brothers, his attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, on or before Wednesday, November 19th, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened, and each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof.
Said property may be inspected at said place of business, 368 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, November 17th, and Tuesday, November 18th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Should the receiver reject all bids submitted, said property will be sold at public auction thereafter closed, by J. Auctioneer in bankruptcy, on the premises stated, on Saturday, November 22, 1902, at 10:30 A. M.
LE ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAYER BROS. & WERTHEIMER, Robert A. Inch, receiver.
Charles Thongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell Monday, November 17th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 535 Broadway, entire stock of above partners, consisting of elegant lines of gold-filled jewelry, sterling silver novelties, Webster Clocks, Manufacturing plant, large line of show cases, safe, cabinets, &c. Catalogues day of sale.

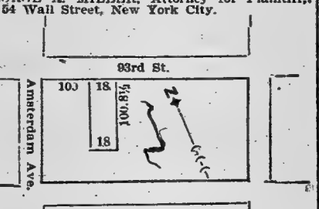
Surrogate Notices.

JOSEPH, H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. JOSEPH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction of business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of September, 1902. JOHN ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors.
JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City. s18-1awdwF

CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of September, 1902. JOHN ALFRED B. ROBINSON, Executors.
JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City. s18-1awdwF

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDMUND L. BAYLIES and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against WALDEN P. ANDERSON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-third Street eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-second Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street, eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; together with so much of Ninety-third Street as adjoins and appertains to said lot.
Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.
NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.
GEORGE A. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,916.10, with interest thereon from October 28, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $323.80 with interest from November 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $671.80 and interest.
Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.
NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.
n14-2aw3wF&M&d9

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK M. HOYT, Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL, Sarah Coleman, Arthur Cohn and Mary Cohn, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Manhattan Railway Company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company, Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, Karl M. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Moses K. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated June 21st, 1900.
DE GROVE & RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To Sarah Coleman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the ninth day of October, 1902.
Dated New York, October 9th, 1902.
DE GROVE & RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
o10-1aw7wf

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, datsd the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 23d, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
Dated October 14th, 1902.
MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
o17-1aw6wF

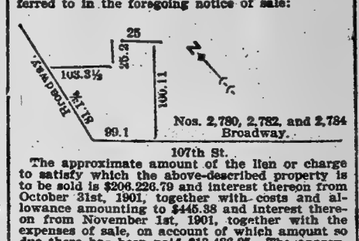
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LIZZIE L. GEORGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated September 13th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office No. 116 Nassau Street, New York City.
To William R. George:
The foregoing summons is served upon by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1902; the original complaint herein was filed in said Clerk's office on the 27th day of September, 1902.
Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.
WILLIAMS & FOLSOM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.
MYER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary H. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie R. Woodland, Margarette M. Versailio, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Pollion of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FOSTER, MOLTON & MORAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-2aw3wF&Tu&n14

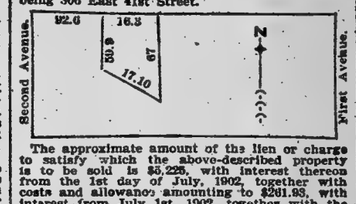
Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. STOLL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of November, 1901, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, and of an order bearing date the 11th day of September, 1902, and duly entered in said Clerk's office on that day, I, the undersigned, the referee thereby appointed, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:
All that certain place or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street with the easterly side of Broadway (formerly the Boulevard); running thence easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, ninety-nine feet and one inch; thence northerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets; thence westerly, along said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to One Hundred and Seventh Street, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred and three feet and three and a half inches to the easterly side of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, eighty-one feet and one and three-quarter inches, more or less, to the corner, the point or place of beginning—Together with all gas and electric fixtures, ranges, heaters, elevators, pumps, and machinery and connections of every description, whether or not the same or any of them are securely attached to the freehold or otherwise, the same having been declared by the defendant Joseph A. Stoll to be real estate and covered by the lien of the mortgage made to the plaintiff by said defendant.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



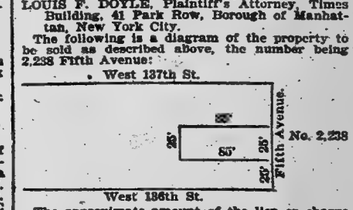
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,486.25, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $445.38 and interest thereon from November 1st, 1901, together with the expenses of sale, on account of which amount so due there has been paid $13,486.25. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is as follows: Taxes for 1901, $3,475.99 and interest, and water rates amounting to about $525.00; also any taxes for 1902 which may be a lien at time of sale.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, the 5th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, October 28th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The sale of the above-described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, November 5th, 1902.
NORMAN W. CHANDLER, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, as Trustee, &c., plaintiff, against PATRICK O'NEILL et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of July, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the block bounded and between First and Second Avenues and 40th and 41st Streets, and bounded and described as follows to wit:
Beginning at a point on the south side of 41st Street, distant ninety-two (92) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Forty-first Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-first Street sixteen (16) feet and three (3) inches; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue sixty-seven (67) feet more or less to land formerly of Kipp; thence northwest along said mentioned land seventeen (17) feet and ten (10) inches more or less; thence northerly parallel with Second Avenue fifty-nine (59) feet and nine (9) inches more or less to the southerly side of 41st Street at the point or place of beginning; the easterly and westerly walls of the said house being party walls, and the said premises being known and distinguished as No. 306 East 41st Street.
Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.
JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.
BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 306 East 41st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,225, with interest thereon from the 1st day of July, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $261.93, with interest from July 1st, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $182.30 and interest, and also taxes for 1902, whatever they may be.
Dated New York, October 13th, 1902.
JOHN HUNTER, JR., Referee.
o24-2aw3wF&Tu&n14

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ALICE G. SARLES, plaintiff, against WILLIAM LYMAN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-five feet to the said westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated November 10th, 1902.
FRANK HENDRICK, Referee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the number being 2,238 Fifth Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,591.05, with interest thereon from November 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $342, with interest from November 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,019.50 and interest.
Dated November 10th, 1902.
FRANK HENDRICK, Referee.
n12-2aw3wW&Fsd3

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FOSTER, MOLTON & MORAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-2aw3wF&Tu&n14

Auction Sales.

THE
Verestchagin
Collection
WILL BE
On View Nov. 14th to 26th
IN THE
ASTOR GALLERY
OF THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Including the Napoleonic Group
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN.
ADMISSION 50c.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.
ITALIAN IS TAUGHT
at the Dante Club, Aeolian, 362 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 13 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 53 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Musical.

Piano.—Instruction for beginners; competent, patient instructress; terms reasonable; highest recommendations. B. J., 52 Avenue A.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 112-115 WEST 79TH ST., THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., near 69th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 & 14 East 49th Street. Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 160 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 6. Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. HERMAN H. HOSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros. 28-32 Centre St.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Allen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 2195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter, Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,982 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call, Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Henry Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen Grandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanser, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian names of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanser, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seised, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale already had of said property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others entitled to participate therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
[Seal.]
FOSTER, MOLTON & MORAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-2aw3wF&Tu&n14

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Av., 59th to 60th Sts.
Pianos $1 A Week



Greatest Piano Values in America.
They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson	$155
Harmony	$175
Richardson	$195
Milton	$225
Burnham	$175
Ricca	$200

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

WATERS PIANOS
A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for
$225
cash, or $250 on installments, only
$7 Per Month.
Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,
$170
cash, or $190 on installments, only
$5 Per Month.
No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
**MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR.

WILL NOT CHEAPEN SUBWAY STATIONS

Rapid Transit Board Disapproves Mr. Belmont's Suggestion.

No Station at 104th Street—Astor Tenants' Claims Scaled—Pipe Galleries to Brooklyn—Federal Vaults.

Among the incidents of interest at yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was the reading of a letter from August Belmont, who demanded that the cost of subway stations be decreased. As President of the Rapid Transit Construction Company, he said that there was no need of placing fancy tiling or enameled brick in the station spaces that would be covered with advertisements. Mr. Belmont stated in his letter that the contractors had overestimated the cost of decorating subway stations. In reference to the request for a decrease in the expenditures in this direction, Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons told the commission that he had brought down the cost of stations to the minimum, that the contract provided for the use of handsome finishings, and that he had informed Mr. Belmont of his unwillingness to do away with such decorations as would make the stations as beautiful, for instance, as the Grand Central Station, "though not so ornate, perhaps."

President Orr interrupted the engineer with the remark that he thought the decorations in the Sixtieth Street Station a trifle elaborate. Mr. Parsons replied that there has been no waste beyond the restrictions provided in the original specifications. Mayor Low, who was present as an ex-officio member of the commission, remarked that the stations ought to be tiled all over, regardless of advertising spaces, as tiling or enamel alone would make sure the cleanliness of the walls.

The commission, although it took no formal vote, instructed Mr. Parsons to tell Mr. Belmont that the stations would have to be decorated according to the contract. It was stated that such a change as Mr. Belmont suggested would save many thousands of dollars for the construction company.

Another demand in the Belmont letter was that the city come up to the mark in its agreement to furnish easements at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. In answer to this, Controller Grout explained that the matter would be settled to the contracting company's satisfaction, and the auditor of the Finance Department probably had delayed the payment because of a delayed bond issue.

Reference was made in the letter of Mr. Belmont to the difficulties experienced in obtaining consents of property owners for the right to tunnel through the block of private property between Eighth and Ninth Streets, west of Fourth Avenue. In the discussion that followed the reading of the letter it was mentioned that, in accordance with a private agreement, John Wanamaker was to have the option of choosing between alternative plans of the station nearest his drygoods store, at Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue.

Chief Engineer Parsons said that, if Mr. Wanamaker should choose the more expensive plan, he (Mr. Wanamaker) would pay the difference in cost, amounting to some thousands of dollars. When asked about this matter after the meeting Mr. Parsons said it was a private matter, and he would not talk of it. It was understood that the agreement, whatever it was, had been made between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Wanamaker.

The report of the committee about the Astor property at Broadway and Forty-second Street showed that the trustees of the Astor estate had demanded more money than the Commissioners wanted to pay for the privilege of tunneling under the site. It appeared that a Mrs. Lurch leased the plot for $15,000 a year. To various sub-tenants she let out different parts of the building, realizing a total annual rental of $22,500. When the committee conferred with the lessee and the sub-lessees it was found that the former wanted $32,000, and the latter demanded a total of about $100,000. The committee reported that a fair payment would be a total of $20,690 to all the tenants. The report was adopted.

Chief Engineer Parsons's request for a raise of salary for some of his staff was acted upon favorably. Among the increases were those of several assistant engineers from $2,200 to $2,750 a year.

A letter from the Mayor on the subject of the Times Building fire was read next. Fire Commissioner Sturgis's report, stating that the flames had started in the subway adjoining the building, was inclosed.

After the Fire Commissioner's statement and that of the Fire Marshal had been read, Secretary Burrows read a report of Mr. Parsons, who stated that Inspector E. C. Smoth said the fire originated in the cellar of the building rather than in the tunnel. On the building's side of the temporary wooden partition, according to the Inspector, there was evidence of fire immediately after the fatal smoke had disappeared, whereas there was nothing to indicate the ravages of flames on the tunnel side of the partition. With Mr. Parsons's report, was one submitted by Albert Carr, First Division Engineer of the subway. He, too, said there was no trace of fire on the tunnel side of the partition.

Mayor Low called attention to the divergence of opinions expressed in the reports of the Fire Department and those of the engineer. He moved that the latter be referred to Commissioner Sturgis. The commission agreed to this.

In the letter, through which Contractor McDonald asked to do away with the station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West, it was stated that the advantages of such a station would be disproportionate to the expense involved. Mr. Parsons supported this contention, and the station was ordered wiped off the tunnel map.

Secretary Burrows reported that the contractor of the tunnel asked a requisition of $698,000 for October work. The amount was approved by unanimous vote. Up to date the total amount paid to the contractor has been $21,941,000.

Controller Grout made a motion that the Chief Engineer be told to prepare alternative plans, one to provide for pipe galleries along the Broadway division of the Brooklyn tunnel. Mr. Parsons will do this, and the Controller thinks that the city may be able to spend the money necessary for having the galleries built simultaneously with the tunnel extension.

In reference to the invasion of Federal vaults near the Post Office, A. B. Boardman, one of the commission's lawyers, reported that Secretary Gage, before he retired from the Treasury portfolio, had refused to grant to the commission a perpetual right of way through the space occupied by these vaults, saying there was no precedent for such a grant, but that the Government, in all probability, would never revoke its temporary grant.

President Orr thought, he said, that it was unreasonable for the Government to refuse to give up something it had never known it owned until the commission told it so. Mr. Shepard proposed that another attempt to secure a permanent grant be made in the next Congress. In the last session Senator Platt and a Representative did all they could to get the permit, and it was they who received Secretary Gage's ultimatum on the subject.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Officers Elected and Departments Established at a Meeting at Miss Helen Gould's House.

The last meeting of the Organizing Committee of the American Institute of Social Service was held on Wednesday afternoon at the city home of Miss Helen Miller Gould, for the election of officers. Those present were Warner Van Norden, Richard Watson Gilder, William B. Howland, Mornay Williams, Washington Choate, Josiah Strong, W. H. Tolman, Miss Gould, Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Mrs. W. H. Tolman, and the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett of Ireland. Chairman Van Norden presided. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Josiah Strong.
Vice Presidents—Abram S. Hewitt and Warner Van Norden.
Director—W. H. Tolman.
Treasurer—Spencer Trask.
Recording Secretary—E. A. McAlpin, Jr.
Finance Committee—W. R. Corwine, Spencer Trask, and Warner Van Norden.

Among the first official acts of the institute was the election of Mr. Plunkett as a collaborator of the institute.

The American Institute of Social Service will consist of forty men and women, who will be its governing body. The executive

Established 1851.

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., New York.

in the President and in the Director. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, distinguished students of social subjects may be elected for one year by the institute as collaborators of the institute; the number of collaborators will be limited to fifty. Men and women who are distinguished for their public services, or who are known to be deeply interested in social and industrial betterment, may be elected by the institute for one year as associates, which number of associates is to be limited to 100.

The institute formally established the following departments: Bureau of information, investigation, illustration, publication, legislation, the lecture bureau, training school for social Secretaries, library and archives, the department of security, personal study and research, international relations, relations with other societies. James H. Hyde was the unanimous choice of the institute for Chairman of the department of international relations.

The object of the American Institute of Social Service is social and industrial betterment. It is practically the enlargement and extension of the League for Social Service, organized by Josiah Strong and W. H. Tolman in 1898, under the Treasurership of Spencer Trask. The present headquarters of the institute are 237 Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Prof. Germain Martin Tells of Its Great Achievements in the Eighteenth Century.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris, who has come to this country as the first lecturer of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States, delivered yesterday, under the auspices of the Romance Department, at Columbia University, a lecture in French on "The French Industries in the Eighteenth Century." Prof. Germain Martin said in part:

"In their travels through France, foreigners are often astonished to find that in every city they visit whole parts of the town were built in the eighteenth century. The reason is that at this time the commercial and industrial activity of France was at a height which it has perhaps never equaled since. It was the time when France was colonizing part of the great country in which I have to-day the honor of speaking.

"Nor was this enterprising spirit apparent only abroad; in the interior of France itself it was, if anything, still greater, and in order to be convinced of it we need but to number the new factories then started, the number of new articles then first manufactured. There was no one in France who considered himself above this task. Lafayette, who gave in both continents such an illustrious example of his generous activity, did not scorn giving his attention to industrial affairs also. He started a weaving and spinning mill on his estate to the end that his farmers, who had a great number of sheep, might utilize their wool. And, after him, Mme. de Lafayette herself pursued the realization of this design, which does honor to the philanthropy of both.

"Buffon, the author of the "Natural History," engaged very actively in perfecting the blacksmiths' forges in the region where he lived. He studied the melting of metals and minerals, and, if this enterprise instead of giving him any pecuniary profit cost him indeed considerable money, at least the result he looked for was attained. He advanced the science of metallurgy.

"After the high nobility might be named the servants who made it possible for the factory of Sèvres to reach so high a perfection in the manufacture of porcelain—Reaumur, for instance. Vaucausson, famous for his automatons, made important improvements in the manufacture of silk in the great mills of Lyons.

"The eighteenth century thus allows us to follow the train of thoughts and of ideas which, with exceptional intensity, were then current both in the political and economical domains. Electricity was guessed at and all but discovered; for the first time an automobile vehicle was seen upon the roads. In fine the eighteenth century was directly responsible for most of the progress of the nineteenth century."

WIFE NOT RECONCILED.

Justice McLean Tried to Induce Dr. Broder and Mrs. Broder to Live Together Again.

Having heard testimony in the separation case of Dr. Julius Broder against his wife, Justice McLean tried in vain yesterday to aid in reconciling the couple. The doctor charges that his wife, who is much larger than he, beat him, poured hot soup on him, and otherwise made his life unendurable.

At the end of the testimony the plaintiff's lawyer suggested to the court that it was a case in which there ought to be a reconciliation. He asked that Justice McLean help to bring about such an end of the trouble, and the Justice, after saying he would be glad to do so if he could, called the doctor to the bench and talked to him. The doctor was smiling when he returned to his seat beside his lawyers. Then the wife was called up, and she, although not radiant, appeared to be in a peaceful mood at the end of the consultation.

Out of the courtroom trooped the opposing lawyers with their clients, the Justice having adjourned the case to give time for a settlement. In a short while, however, the doctor and his wife came back as gloomy as ever. They said they could not patch it up, and the Justice took the papers in the case under advisement.

DR. STEWART'S RESIGNATION.

Bellevue Hospital Trustees Adjourn Stormy Meeting After a Tie Vote Without Taking Definite Action.

The Board of Trustees of Bellevue Hospital had a long and warm discussion yesterday afternoon over the resignation of Dr. George T. Stewart, Superintendent of Bellevue. Nothing definite was done about it, and the matter went over until the next meeting, which will probably take place Tuesday. Meantime Night Superintendent M. J. Rickard is Acting Superintendent and may get the permanent position, for which he is supported by half the Trustees.

Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the board; James K. Paulding, Secretary; Miles Tierney, Marcus Stine, Thomas E. Teck, and Charities Commissioner Homer Folks were the members of the board present. They refused to say anything about what had been done, except that Dr. Stewart's resignation was not accepted.

It is said around the hospital that the reason of the non-acceptance of the resignation is that Dr. Brannan has a candidate he wishes named. Two other members of the board are said to stand with him. The remainder want Rickard named. Dr. Brannan, it is said, also objected that if Dr. Stewart's resignation were accepted he would not be eligible for appointment to another city position in the civil service list for a whole year, whereas if he should be appointed to a position before he resigned he could then hand in his resignation, which could be accepted at once. The matter of his resignation came to a vote during the meeting, but it was a tie, 3 to 3.

WOMAN PROMOTER MUST PAY.

Sued on a Note for $800 Which She Had Refused to Settle.

A woman promoter, Mrs. Ellen W. McCarthy, was the defendant in an action in the Supreme Court yesterday to make her pay $800 on a note she made in 1898, when she persuaded one George K. McLeod to become a stockholder in the "Photo Identification Company." The jury rendered a verdict forcing her to pay the $800, and interest amounting to $200 besides.

Mrs. McCarthy's associates in the organization of the "Photo Identification Company," besides Mr. McLeod, were Gregory & Gregory, stock brokers. Mr. McLeod, who is a Canadian, claimed that the company never was anything in reality. His lawyer asserted that Mr. McLeod was a lamb to be shorn.

According to the complaint McLeod, who had an office at 56 Broadway, in the same building with Mrs. McCarthy, agreed to put $4,000 into the new company, and Mrs. McCarthy promised $800. Soon McLeod paid his $4,000, but he found, as he claimed, that instead of the promised $800 Mrs. McCarthy she gave him her note for $800, which she would not make good. Mrs. McCarthy said she gave the note as a matter of convenience and never received anything for it.

J. H. Sutphin Quits Bank Presidency.

John H. Sutphin, who for almost a quarter of a century was Clerk of the Queens County Court, has resigned as President of the Bank of Jamaica, and the resignation has been accepted by the Board of Directors. Pressure of other business is given as the reason. Mr. Sutphin was made President [illegible] succeeding E. W. Dutton.

Two Pleas in Bennett-Biggar Case.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 13.—Dr. G. C. Hendricks of Bayonne and ex-Justice of the Peace Samuel Stanton of Hoboken, who have been accused of conspiring with Laura Biggar to defraud the heirs of Henry M. Bennett, whose widow Mrs. Emma Bennett, is now dead, pleaded guilty to an indictment [illegible]



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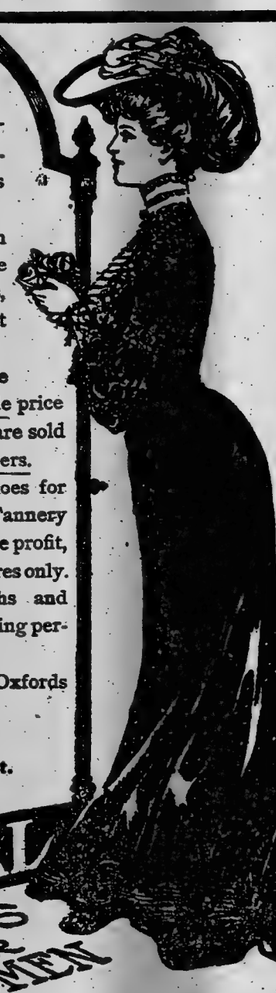
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166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

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115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.	357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.	111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
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Kid and Suede Gloves.
Light and medium colors.
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All the latest shades in kid for evening wear. 2 to 30 button length.

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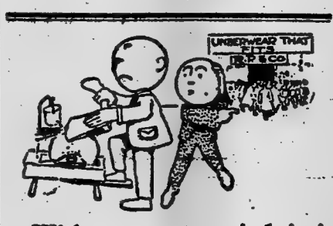
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The best "Hockanum" Whipcord Suits, Tan, Oxford or Silver Gray | Sack, $25.00 Frock, $27.00
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In Laces
In Ribbons

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Venise Galoons—straight, serpentine and medallion effects—white, butter Arabian and black—usually .49..... .29
Venise Appliques—white, butter and Arabian—usually .29..... .15
Liberty Satin and Plain and Moire Taffeta Ribbons—all shades, also Black and White—
3 to 3½ inch—usually .19..... .15
4 to 4½ inch—usually .25..... .19

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In Linings
In Notions

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50-inch All Wool Storm Serges—double warp—value .89..... .59
54-inch All Wool Coverts—value .08... .75
54-inch Snowflake Suitings—value 1.19. .85
Yard wide Percalines—good quality—Black and leading shades—value 15... .10
Taffeta Seam Binding—extra wide—9-yard pcs.—value .15..... .10
Black Sewing Silks—½-oz. spools—regularly .26 each..... .19
Fancy Silk Stripe Belting—10-yd. pcs.—regularly .35..... .25

This is what we'll offer
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In Ginghams
In Quilting Fabrics

Yard wide Flannelettes—light colors—for waists and dresses—value 14 cents. 6¾
Extra heavy Seersuckers and Corded Ginghams—elsewhere .12½..... 8¾
Fleeced back Sateens—excellent dress styles—15 cent quality..... 8¾
Oil color Turkey reds—brilliant shade—best make—usually .12½..... 9

This is what we'll offer
In Muslins
In Sheetings
In Pillows

Sheetings and Pillow Cases.

BLEACHED.		BROWN.	
42 inch.....	9	5-4.....	9
5-4.....	10	6-4.....	11
50 inch.....	11	7-4.....	12½
6-4.....	12½	8-4.....	14
7-4.....	14	9-4.....	16
8-4.....	16	10-4.....	18
9-4.....	18		
10-4.....	19¾		

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Yard wide Unbleached Muslins—value, 5¾..... 3¾
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Extra White Geese Feather Pillows—herringbone ticking—22x30..... 1.88
26x30..... 2.25

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In Comfortables
In Spreads

California Blankets—White, light and dark Gray—three-quarter and full size—value 4.50..... 2.98
Heavy Cotton Blankets—White and Gray—delicate borders—value 1.25 .89
French Sateen Comfortables—fancy fig'd—Hygela Down filled..... 4.98
Fancy Silkoline Comfortables—lamb's wool filled—full size—Special. 2.49
Full size White Crochet Spreads—Marseilles designs—value 1.15..... .89
Extra fine White Crochet—full size—value 1.69..... 1.25

This is what we'll offer
In Damasks
In Towels
In Lunch Cloths

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All Linen Satin Double Damasks—68 to 72 inches wide—value 1.00..... .89
Extra heavy hemstitched Huck Towels—size 19x38—usually .25..... .19
All Linen Damask Towels—Knot fringe—24x50—usually .35..... .25
8-4 size—All Linen Lunch Cloths—col'd borders—usually .59..... .49
All Linen Lunch Cloths—size 12-4—value 1.69..... 1.39

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In Babies' Coats
In Children's Wear

Babies' All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—box pleat Skirts—deep round Capes, with rows silk braid and ribbon; also triple capes, turnover cuffs—silk braid trim'd—sizes to 3 yrs..... 3.98
Caps—Emb'd and Corded Silk, also Ripple Cloth—lace ruches, ribbon bows and fur trimmings—Silk Ties—sizes to 4 years—value .59..... .39
Babies' Corded Silk and Velvet Bonnets—Cream and Dark colors—full wired flare pokes—lace and chiffon ruches—value 1.50..... .98
Girls' Dresses in Plaids and Fancy Mixtures—variety of colors—full blouse front—velvet and braid trim—4 to 14 years—value 1.98..... .98
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In Woven Underwear
In Ladies' Petticoats

Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose—Double Knees, Heels and Toes—all sizes..... .12½
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Men's Heavy Wool Fleeced Lined Health Underwear—value 1.00..... .47
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced lined Vests and Pants, Silk trim'd—all sizes..... .29
Children's Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants—fleece lined—all sizes, each... .24
Mercerized Sateen Petticoats—lined and unlined—two graduated accordion flounces—ruffle finish and dust ruffle..... .98
[illegible] French Sateen Skirts—[illegible]

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In Draperies
In Curtainings

300 pair French Net Curtains—wide lace insertings—Renaissance designs with Van Dyke edge—Value 4.98 pair..... 2.98
500 pair Rich Irish Point and corded Arabian Curtains—rich, showy designs—about 30 styles—Value 7.00 to 9.00..... 5.98
Double face Flax and Verona Velours—50 inches wide—Value 1.98 to 2.98..... .98
French Net Curtainings—rich Cluny insertings and edge—Arabian and White—value .59..... .39
Net Vestibule Panels, with Real Renaissance and Arabian medallion centres—value 5.00..... 2.98

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In Shades
In Travelling Bags

Granite Art Squares—in reds, blues, greens and wood tones—small and large designs—3x2½ yds.—regular value 2.75..... 1.79
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7.6x10.6 ft..... 7.49
Newest designs and colorings.
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High grade Travelling Bags—Alligator and Sole Leather—English handsewed frames—best handles, locks and workmanship—principally large sizes.
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Reduced because some sizes are missing.

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In Ladies' Skirts
In Ladies' Waists

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Peau de Soie and Taffeta Waists—Black and Colors—newest styles—perfect fit—all sizes—value 5.00..... 3.49
Blanket Cloth, Golf Capes—Black and Colors, high collar—stitched bands.... 2.98
Fine Black Kersey Capes—medium length—strap seams, button finish—value 7.98..... 5.98
Plush Box Coats—medium length—Satin lined—beaver collar and Revers—value 17.98..... 13.98
Fine Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—inverted pleat back—circular cape—velvet collar—value 12.00..... 9.98
Walking Skirts—Oxford Black and Blue—flare or gore effect—stitched straps, tucks or button finish—value 5.00..... 3.19
Fine Broadcloth and Cheviot Dress Skirts—trim'd hips—cloth strappings, stitched side pleats—value 10.00..... 6.98
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This is what we'll offer
In Wrappers
In Kimono Robes
In Dressing Sacques

Wool Cashmere Wrappers—Navy, Red, Blue and other shades—tucked yoke effect—Watteau back—lace and ribbon trim—value 5.50..... 3.98
Heavy Flannelette Wrappers—double shoulder ruffles—value .98..... .69
Men's Bath Robes—Heavy Blanket Cloth—pretty stripes..... 2.98
Fancy Silk Dressing Sacques—Black and colors—sailor collar—insertings and ruffles of lace—full front..... 3.98
Ripple and Plain Elderdown Robes—double breast—deep sailor collar—heavy girdle..... 2.98

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In Neckwear
In Corsets

Ladies' fine Trim'd Hats—Black and colored—newest effects—elsewhere 8.00 and 10.00..... 3.98
Children's Camel's hair Flats—stitched brim—all colors..... .98
Children's Beaver Flats—all colors—value 2.50..... 1.98
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats—Walking Hats and Rolling Brims—large variety—value 2.00..... 1.69
Venise Lace Collars—White, butter and Arabic—also Black Liberty Silk Ruffs—fancy pleated ends, liberty ruche trim—value 1.39..... .98
Tucked Taffetta Stocks—white tie—hemstitched top collar and ends—colors and Black—value .60..... .49
Sateen and Coutille Corsets—Straight fronts, medium and long lengths—value 1.00 to 1.50..... .79

This is what we'll offer
In Boys' Hats
In Boys' Waists
In Boys' Shirts

Caps—Cadets, Yachts, Golfs, Tams and Toques in cloth, serge, and velvet—all colors—value .75—Friday .49
Laundered Percale Waists—neat figures and stripes—Byron collar—4 to 12 yrs.—value .49..... .39
All Wool Flannel Waists and Blouses—best colors—4 to 13 yrs.—value .75..... .49
Negligee Shirts—Madras and Corded Percale—detached cuffs—12 to 14 neck—value .49..... .39
Laundered Percale Shirts—all sizes—two collars—cuffs attached; also stiff bosom Shirts—value .69..... .39

This is what we'll offer
In Stationery
In Art Embroideries
In Cutlery

Reversible Tapestry Cushion slip Covers—Oriental effects—tassel corners—22-inch—were .39..... .29
Figured Silk Lambrequins—yard wide—full length—value 2.25..... 1.49
Dinner Knives and Forks—fancy handles—excellent steel—set of six each—value 1.19..... .89
Carver and Fork—Genuine stag handles—good steel—6-inch blade—value 1.29 pair..... .98
Fine Mourning Stationery—[illegible] on all sizes and [illegible]

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,493. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ONE BEAR FALLS PREY TO PRESIDENT'S PARTY

Killed with a Knife After Exhausting Chase with Dogs.

Mr. Roosevelt Might Have Shot the Game Had He Remained Where Old Hunter Placed Him.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 14.—A lean black bear which weighs 235 pounds is hanging up at the President's camp on the Little Sunflower, but to the regret of the entire party the first trophy of the hunt did not fall to the President's rifle. The bear's trail was struck by the hounds soon after the party started this morning.

The members of the party, except the President, Mr. Foote, Mr. Parker, and Holt Collier, had been stationed at the various crossings, and as soon as the dogs gave tongue the President and his guides plunged through the dense underbrush in pursuit. Within a few minutes the dogs showed the direction the quarry was taking, and Holt Collier, with the instinct of an old bear hunter, immediately made up his mind where the animal would come out.

To save the President needless hard riding through the brush, he directed Mr. Foote to take the President along the trail to a certain cut-off. This was done, and the President and Mr. Foote rode to the assigned station. On their way several swamp deer were jumped up, but no effort was made to get a shot at them. Then for several hours the President and Mr. Foote waited. The trail of the bear carried the yelping hounds out of hearing, and shortly after noon Mr. Foote abandoned hope that the quarry would come back their way, and he and the President returned to camp for luncheon.

Had they remained the President would have had a shot, as the bear, with the pack at its heels, crossed at almost the exact spot which Holt had indicated.

About a mile beyond this point the bear, exhausted by its long race, ran into a water hole and turned upon the dogs. They were all over him in an instant. The poor beast was too exhausted to make much of a fight, but it grabbed one of the hounds by the neck and crushed it through its spine, killing it instantly.

As the bear was making a sweep with its paw at another dog Holt Collier jumped from his horse and, clutching his rifle, knocked the game over with a blow on the head.

Then he blew his horn, indicating that the quarry had been brought to bay. A messenger was sent back for the President. Meantime Holt roped the bear and tied him to a tree. When the President arrived he would neither shoot it nor permit it to be shot.

"Put it out of its misery," said he to Mr. Parker, and the latter ended its life with his knife.

On the way back to camp with the dead bear the dogs struck a fresh trail and the President, Mr. Foote, Mr. Mangum, Secretary Cortelyou, and Dr. Lung followed it. The Associated Press correspondent arrived at camp just as Holt Collier, with the bear slung across the horse's haunches, descended the river bank opposite.

"If the Colonel had stayed whar I put him," said the aggrieved Holt, "he would 'er done got this yere one."

Mr. Fish and Mr. Parker also returned to camp, but at dark, when the Associated Press correspondent left there was no sign of the President and some anxiety was manifested lest the President in his enthusiasm would get too far away and be forced to sleep on the trail.

The camp is admirably located under some big oaks on the edge of the Sunflower. The brush has been cleared away and three sleeping tents and one cook tent have been put up.

The President expressed his satisfaction at the simplicity of the arrangements. His tent contains four cots, which were occupied last night by himself, Mr. Fish, Mr. Dickinson, and Secretary Cortelyou. The negroes slept on blankets under an open tent fly. None of the small army of newspaper men and photographers who followed the President here succeeded in reaching camp to-day. The only newspaper men allowed there were the three press associations' representatives, who came with the party. All kinds of expedients were attempted by the others to get to camp, but without avail. Every trail leading out to the woods was guarded, and no negro could be found who cared to risk making an attempt to guide visitors in.

Two outside newspaper men, however, did succeed in getting within half a mile of camp. They procured horses and followed a blazed trail until they were stopped by two negro guards with guns.

"You have no legal right to stop us," declared the correspondents.

"This is the only law we know," replied the negro, tapping his shotgun. The newspaper men started back and then tried the ruse of riding around the guards, but the latter, who had mules, knew the woods better and cut them off almost in sight of camp. This time Freedman Wallace, one of the guards, turned the discomfited correspondents back at the point of his shotgun.

The correspondents left with vague threats of legal proceedings against Wallace, but as the camp and country for miles around is the private property of the Illinois Central, it is not probable that a legal action would stick. Besides, Mr. Mangum, who is managing the hunt, is the Magistrate before whom the case would be tried.

One of the newspaper men here this morning tried to bribe a darky to show him the way to the President's camp. He offered the negro $25.

"Deed, Mistah," responded the negro, "I wouldn't take you out there for a million dollars. Mistah Mangum told us any of us who took white men there would be shot or hung, and I ain't goin' to take no chances."

One enterprising photographer, finding that he could not secure a photograph of the President, induced a man who bore a slight resemblance to the President to pose on horseback in a cotton field, and went away measurably satisfied that the counterfeit would pass for the original.

Some of the negroes of the surrounding plantations have knocked off work at cotton picking since the Presidential party arrived, and are spending their time hanging around the telegraph office in the box car on the siding. That and the special trains are the only attractions. It is decidedly dull, but they do not so regard it. When one of the plantation managers remonstrated with one of them he replied:

"Deed, Marsa, I can't work till dis excitement is over."

Bob Stobo telegraphs from Bobo station to-day that he could not bring his pack of dogs here, as he was engaged with a party of Chicago hunters.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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"Dewey's Wheels Are Pure."
"Pet of the Makers." "We use the makers."
P. Dewey & Sons Co., 124 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

FIGHTS WESTERN UNION.

Pennsylvania Railroad Refuses to Accept an Indemnity Bond—Suit Will Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Now that the Pennsylvania Railroad has refused a heavy bond, which was offered by the Western Union Telegraph Company as a partial means to effect a settlement of the dispute concerning the right of way for lines of the Western Union along tracks and across property controlled by the railroad company, the biggest legal struggle between the opposing interests for years is in sight.

On Nov. 20 the Western Union will file suit for an injunction directed against the Pennsylvania Railroad in the United States court at Pittsburg. Allowing for legal notice of five days required by law to give the defendants time to appear and make answer, a preliminary hearing will take place on Nov. 25. Then a day will be fixed by the court, it is expected, for formal argument. But in the meantime the Western Union attorneys will ask for a temporary injunction, restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad from removing any of its poles or wires or interfering in any way with the operation of its lines along railroad property.

The Western Union Company sets up the claim that its lines rightfully occupy space along the Pennsylvania Railroad because of what is broadly termed post road rights. This means that right of way along the railroad is legally unrestricted for the reason that the United States mails use the railroads for transportation purposes, and that the latter are therefore public servants in the broadest possible sense. In fact the Western Union Company claims that these post roads rights are of equal importance to the eminent domain rights of the railroads.

Accompanied by Superintendent Altberger of the Western Union, H. D. Esterbrook, one of the leading counsel of that company, who was in Philadelphia several days, went yesterday to the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Broad Street Station. The Western Union representatives saw Mr. Massey, chief counsel for the Pennsylvania, and to him offered to furnish bond to indemnify the railroad against all damage resulting from the occupation of the right of way by Western Union lines. They being refused, Mr. Altberger returned last night to New York.

LABOR FIGHTS MILITIA.

More Union Men of Schenectady, Connected with the National Guard, Will Be Expelled.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The discharge of William Potter by Shafer & Barry because he had been expelled by his union for being a member of the militia will be followed by the expulsion and, consequently, the discharge from employment of every union man thus connected.

This statement by a prominent officer of the Trades Assembly of this city has created a sensation in National Guard ranks in Schenectady, and many local men are wondering whether to leave the Guard before they lose their jobs.

There are two local militia companies—E and F of the Second Regiment—composed almost altogether of trades unionists, and the action of the Trades Assembly means that the two companies either will be given up or their members compelled to leave the city, as they will not be able to secure employment here as nonunionists.

The Trades Assembly has declared a boycott on the Schenectady Railway Company, owned and controlled by the General Electric Company, because one of the contractors on the new car barns employed non-union carpenters. The assembly represents 12,000 trades unionists and their families, and as many of those who will make the boycott effective are in the employ of the General Electric Company the situation is decidedly an interesting one.

TRUSTED EMPLOYE ACCUSED.

A Missing New Orleans Salesman Charged with Embezzlement and Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—Deputies of the city criminal courts are searching for Joseph F. Edwards, once a traveling salesman for the Texas Moline Plow Company. He is charged with embezzlement and forgery. Edwards was considered a model employe. He was not addicted to the gambling or tobacco habit, and it is said that he had a perfect abhorrence for all games of chance.

Edwards was last seen in the city on Oct. 25. Suspicion was not aroused until the 10th of the present month, when an application for Edwards's position was made, the applicant stating that he had heard that Edwards had disappeared. Later a letter which had not been stamped was discovered in a desk. It was addressed to the Texas Moline Company. The letter read:

"Please accept my immediate resignation. I am offered a handsome proposition in an enterprise to be conducted in a new and developing country, and my sense of speculation is so strong I could not resist the offer. When I make a million you shall be remembered, and in the meantime believe me to be sincerely yours,

"JOSEPH F. EDWARDS."

In the same envelope was another and still more startling communication, which asked the firm to credit parties named with $7,556.02. The firm communicated with the customers named in the schedule, and found that he had collected from them, and also $225 for another customer. Edwards has a family consisting of a wife, two grown daughters, and a baby six weeks old.

BECOME BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 14.—About twenty Americans employed in responsible positions under the Government of Yukon Territory have been required to become naturalized British subjects or step out. A large number have taken the oath of allegiance, thereby securing their retention.

William Fuersti, who arrived from Dawson to-day, resigned rather than lose his American citizenship. For three years he has been a stenographer in the office of Gold Commissioner Senkler, where rapidity and expertness were required in reporting contests in litigation involving properties worth millions. A year ago some of the Canadians at Dawson began a persistent agitation for the replacing of all Americans in the Government employ with Canadians. Gold Commissioner Senkler decided that Fuersti should stay.

This Summer James Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, in response to vigorous requests by the Canadian element, let it be known that Americans must take the oath of allegiance or give way to British subjects. A number were let out. Owing to Fuersti's efficiency and the desire of his superior to retain him, red-hot correspondence with the Ottawa Government followed. This resulted in a final decision that Fuersti must apply for Canadian papers or walk out. He chose the latter and is now en route to California.

Among Americans who have become naturalized are William Walsh, expert detective; D. A. Blankman, court stenographer, chief stenographer of the Higher Court, and a number of members of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The Detroit and Chicago Limited leaves Grand Central Station 4:00 P. M. arrives Chicago 3:15 next day. 24-hour train via New York Central and Michigan Central.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and delicate spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Delivered anywhere in Greater New York.—Adv.

No better food product can be obtained than Borden's Milk.—Adv.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT SANDRINGHAM HOUSE

Crowning Event of Emperor William's Visit to England.

Sir Henry Irving and Arthur Bourchier, with Their Companies, Delight the Royal Party.

SANDRINGHAM, England, Nov. 14.—The theatrical performance given to-night at Sandringham House was the crowning event of the German Emperor's visit to England.

Workmen had been busy during the past few days with the work of converting the handsome ball room into a bijou theatre, and special scenery was painted for the occasion. Sir Henry Irving and his company made a record journey from Belfast, Ireland, where they played last night, and to which city they will return to-night for to-morrow's performance. Arthur Bourchier with his company made a journey under similar conditions from London.

A number of royal carriages were sent to meet the actors at the railway station, where they arrived at 6 o'clock, and drove immediately to Sandringham House. A hurried rehearsal was at once proceeded with, and everything worked so smoothly that the players had time to dine before the opening of the performance.

The invited guests began to assemble at 9:30 o'clock in the theatre, which had accommodation for 250 persons. In addition to the house party, the local clergy, members of the county families, and the royal servants were in the audience. At 9:50 o'clock the strains of the national anthem, played by the orchestra, announced the coming of the King and Queen, the German Emperor, and the Prince of Wales, all wearing the insignia of various orders. The party included Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde.

The stage was tastefully decorated with banks of flowers, while above the centre of the proscenium the German Eagle and the British royal arms were prettily interwoven in the scheme of decoration, and floral devices representing the British lion and the German flag flanked either side of the stage. The programme was a white card surmounted by a golden crown.

The curtain rose at 10 o'clock on Conan Doyle's one-act drama, "A Story of Waterloo," Sir Henry Irving, Lloyd Belmore, Benjamin Webster, and Mabel Hackney sustaining the principal parts. The members of the royal party displayed their appreciation of the acting in a very marked manner. At the end of this piece there was an interval of a quarter of an hour, but none of the spectators left the theatre. Arthur Bourchier, assisted by Gerald Biron, H. B. Warner, and Violet Vanbrugh, then presented Leo Trevor's play, "Doctor Johnson," the audience again applauding heartily. The curtain was twice raised at the conclusion of the performance.

King Edward then commanded Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Bourchier, and Mrs. Bourchier (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) to take supper with the royal party. Sir Henry Irving had time to change from his theatrical costume into evening dress, but the King laughingly insisted that Mr. Bourchier attend the supper still attired in his costume representing the corpulent Dr. Johnson.

The German Emperor had a long conversation with Mr. Bourchier, in the course of which he spoke of his great interest in the theatre and how he was impressed by its educational influence. He referred to Herr von Wildenbruch's play, "Harold," which he believed would prove a success in England.

Been afterward, Mr. Bourchier said it was the most delightful experience he had ever had. "We were all made to feel quite at home," he said. "The King was kindness itself, and the Emperor deeply impressed me by his knowledge of theatrical affairs. The Queen was charming from first to last and we were splendidly treated."

LOUISIANA INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Situation So Serious Special Instructions Have Been Sent Out to Apprehend Violators.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Not for many years have insurance frauds been so frequent or general in Louisiana as they are to-day. Fraudulent policies have been sold recently in several sections. At Shreveport swindlers have been reaping a harvest with bogus policies bearing the name "Phenix Insurance Company of New York."

In Southwestern Louisiana wild-cat companies and unauthorized agents have been operating. In New Orleans and near-by parishes extensive life insurance frauds have been practiced. The situation has become serious enough to warrant special instructions to all the Sheriffs and Police Departments in the State being sent out by the Insurance Department, and Insurance Commissioner McGivney is now devoting much of his time to the apprehension of violators of the law.

It has just been discovered that two new bogus fire insurance companies are operating out of New Orleans, but there is no law through which they can be reached, it is said.

LIFE INSURANCE CASE HEARD.

Boston Executrix Claims $240,000 on Husband's Life Policy, Which Company Wants Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Judge Colt, in the United States court, to-day, in the cross suits of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Mrs. Lydia W. Pearson, executrix, involving the validity of a policy of insurance on the life of James G. Pearson for $240,000, granted a motion made by the insurance company, that a special examiner be appointed to hear the evidence in the case, and continued the motion of Mrs. Pearson to have issues framed for a trial by jury, for further hearing.

The company contends in its suit the policy never took effect because the policy was obtained and the first premium paid when Mr. Pearson was seriously ill and about to undergo an operation for appendicitis, which facts were not made known to it, and he died a day or two later. It seeks the cancellation of the policy.

The suit of Mrs. Pearson is to recover the amount of the policy, which she claims was valid and binding. The court has not yet named the examiner.

SUCCESS OF JESSE GRANT.

President Grant's Son Made a Fortune by Nome Mining Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 14.—Jesse Grant, son of ex-President Grant, has made a comfortable fortune by the successful operation of mining property at Nome, in which he became interested three years ago. His home is in San Diego, Cal., wither he returned to-day. He is also interested in Mexican mines.

Mr. Grant declares he was not cut out for business because he has been financially unsuccessful in all his business ventures except mining. After each failure he has returned to mining and expects to continue that pursuit. He is about forty years old. He looks like an athlete, and made friends with Nome miners.

Reduced Rate to New Orleans.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell from Nov. 13th to 18th, account Convention of American Hardware Association, round trip tickets at $36.15, good for eleven days.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

East River Bridge Fire.
Half-tone pictures showing damage done, in Pictorial Review, to-day's Commercial Advertiser; 48 pages in all. Front page in colors. 5 cents.—Adv.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT'S EYES GIVE HIM TROUBLE.

The President's Son Leaves School at Groton, Mass., and Starts for Washington Under Doctor's Care.

Special to The New York Times.

GROTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., left here to-night in charge of three physicians en route to Washington. He is said to be suffering from some trouble with his eyes, which made it desirable that he go home at once.

No details of the lad's trouble are obtainable here.

NO ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

Salaries of Railroad Employes Out There Already Higher Than in the East, Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The 10 per cent. advance in the wages of all employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who earn less than $200 a month is met by Western railroad officials with the statement:

"Well, they could afford it."

Salaries, it is said, have been much higher in the West than on the Eastern railroads.

"There will be no such advance by the Western roads," said President George B. Harris of the Burlington. "They do business in a different way. They meet their employes by departments or trades and treat with them. I have not heard that any Western road contemplates announcing such an advance. As a matter of fact, Western railroad men are far better paid and always have been than the men on the Eastern roads."

General Manager C. A. Goodnow of the Rock Island said that even with the advance made to the Pennsylvania men Western railroad employes are drawing more money in their respective lines.

"There is no trouble concerning the standing of the Western railroad men when it comes to pay," he said. "They are advanced by the different roads whenever possible. There is hardly a body of men on the Rock Island which has not received a heavy increase during the last year. In the aggregate the sum added to the pay roll for the year will be enormous."

THE READING RAISES WAGES.

Ten Per Cent. Increase Granted to All of the Railroad's 18,000 Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Reading Company has decided to increase the pay of all of its 18,000 employes about 10 per cent. The decision to make the increase was reached this week by the executive officers. The announcement of the advance will be made within the next few days, probably Monday, and the increase will date from Nov. 1.

"The rate of advance will probably be a flat figure of 10 per cent.," said a prominent official to-day, "and include every employe except the executive officers. For a year the company has been readjusting the pay of employes all over the system until now they are on an equitable basis. We feel, however, that notwithstanding our heavy losses by the coal strike we can afford to make this advance.

"We have more business than we can handle, and need the best services of every man in our employ. In making the advance we pattern after no other company. The matter has been under consideration for weeks, and the details have just been worked out. The formal announcement will be made in a few days."

It is understood that President Baer was the leader in the movement to raise wages. He took the position that the loss by the coal strike was a side issue for which the Reading employes other than the miners should not suffer.

HIGHER WAGES FOR OTHERS.

Report That the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Will Grant an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—The report came to-day from authoritative sources that the Baltimore and Ohio will take up the precedent established by its now controlling company, the Pennsylvania. The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio will be held Monday of next week. From sources thoroughly reliable it was learned that already plans have been framed for increasing the wages of the men.

The question will probably be approached in an indefinite way at the meeting Monday, and at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio formal action will be taken. Whether the advance will be so wide-spread in its application on the Baltimore and Ohio as it was on the Pennsylvania is a matter of speculation at present.

More Pennsylvania Employes Get Raise.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The officials of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg gave notice to-day that the wages of all employes receiving less than $200 per month would be advanced 10 per cent., to meet the increase by the Eastern system of the Pennsylvania system yesterday. The advance will affect about 40,000 employes.

MERGER COSTS MEN JOBS.

Transatlantic Steamship Consolidation Results in a Reduction of Clerical Force.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—A number of the employes of the Atlantic Transport Company will be discharged as a result of the merger of the transatlantic steamship lines. A large force of clerks was employed in the home offices of the company in this city. President Baker of the Atlantic Transport, who is also a Director in the new consolidated company, had a conference with the manager of the defunct company here to-day on the matter.

Mr. Baker subsequently said that while a reduction of the clerical force had been decided upon, the exact number of men to be dropped had not yet been determined. He also said that the reduction was a necessary sequence of the consolidation.

It is understood that some of the minor official positions have also been abolished and that the salaries of others retained in important clerical positions will in several instances be reduced. Eight or ten men have already been notified that their services will no longer be needed after Dec. 1.

TESTS OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Discharge of Torpedo by the Adder That Ran Aground in a Fog Afterward.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 14.—The tests of the Holland boats were continued to-day. This morning the Moccasin made eight runs to standardize her screws. The Adder had a torpedo test. She ran a mile submerged, and turned while under water. She rose twice, and was exposed only thirty-five and forty seconds. The torpedo went a trifle to the right of the mark, owing to the swing of the boat, but if the object had been larger than a hundred-foot boat the torpedo would have found its mark.

In a fog this afternoon the Adder ran aground, but she floated unharmed this evening. To-morrow the Adder will have her ten-mile straight run.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
imparts a superior delicacy of flavor, try it, use it.—Adv.

Yale-Princeton Football Contest.
Three pages of pictures of star players in to-day's game in Pictorial Review, to-day's Commercial Advertiser; 48 pages in all. 5 cents.—Adv.

"Black and White"—Scotch
It all right—it's a gentleman's drink and suits.—Adv.

ARRESTED AS THEY RECEIVED MARKED BILLS

Two Alleged Blackmailers Astonished When Trap Was Sprung.

Police Say Chief Clerk H. C. Wilson of the Army Building and Dr. B. T. Whitmore Tried to Extort $4,500 from a Company.

A man giving the name of Harry A. Williams of 143 East Twenty-seventh Street, but who Capt. Titus declares is Henry C. Wilson, for twenty years Chief Clerk and civil engineer in the Department of the East, United States Army, with offices in the Army Building in Whitehall Street, was arrested last evening in the Hoffman House Café, Beaver and New Streets, on the charge of extorting $4,500. Another man, who gave the name of Benjamin F. Whitmore, reporter, of 171 West Seventy-third Street, but who Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau says is Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore of 122 West Seventy-third Street, was arrested with him on a similar charge.

The prisoners are accused of trying to "hold up" the Waterfront Improvement Company of Jersey City, who were filling in cribwork on Riker's Island in the East River under contract with Commissioner John McGaw Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department. They were "played" by the detectives from the Central Office, marked money being paid to them, the police say.

Capt. Titus gave out the details of the case last night. When Major Woodbury took hold of the Street Cleaning Department, one of his schemes was to clean up the water front and stop sending refuse to sea. It was determined by the City of New York to enlarge Riker's Island, and Commissioner Woodbury formed the plan of filling in a large crib for the enlargement with refuse. The Water Front Improvement Company secured the contract, but had not sufficient apparatus on hand for the work, and Major Woodbury got the use of the Government tug Humphreys and the dredge Hell Gate, with the condition that an army officer should be placed nominally in charge of the work. Capt. Piper, now Deputy Police Commissioner, was the man named. Major Woodbury gave a bond for the maintenance of the plant.

As Capt. Titus's story goes, Capt. Piper was informed six weeks ago by H. A. S. Martin, a representative of the waterfront company, that he had been approached by Whitmore and told that if his company did not pay him a certain sum of money per week, as an agent for two men close to the power to stop the work on the Island, the boats engaged would be taken away from them and the work necessarily brought to a close. By that time the pumping boat Hudson, a deck scow and a dumper had been added by the Government to those already used on the work.

TRAP PLANNED AT CONFERENCE.

Capt. Piper, Police Commissioner Partridge, Commissioner Woodbury, District Attorney Jerome, and Capt. Titus were quickly apprised of the matter and a conference was held by them, Assistant District Attorney Kresel acting for Mr. Jerome. It was decided that the best way to get to the bottom of the matter and land some one in the toils was to go on with the game. Detective Sergt. McConville was selected to impersonate Oscar L. Gubelman, the Treasurer of the Waterfront Company, and continue negotiations with Whitmore.

McConville succeeded in getting a number of talks with Whitmore, always asking who was to get the money demanded, $4,500, if he should pay it. Whitmore declared that the person he represented could stop the work on the plant in a day, and he asked for $5,000 and $150 a week to go to that person.

"Four thousand dollars is enough, isn't it?" McConville is reported to have said, and Whitmore answered: "A few hundred dollars either way doesn't make any difference to the people I'm agent for."

It was decided to bring matters closer, both sides being anxious to come to terms, and the next meeting was held in the rooms of the Directors of the Waterfront Company in the Commercial Trust Building in Jersey City on Nov. 6. Capt. Titus says that Whitmore then made the statement that he represented Mr. Wilson, who was connected with people at Washington who could stop the work in twenty-four hours if the money were not paid. McConville (as Gubelman) said his company did not want to pay the money unless the man to whom the money went could be seen personally by them. Whitmore assented, and a meeting was arranged for Thursday last in the Hoffman House Café in Beaver Street.

Wilson appeared with Whitmore, but McConville said he had been unable to see the President and Vice President of the company and would like to make an appointment for the following day. This was agreed to. McConville had succeeded in making the amount to be paid $4,500.

Detectives Barnett, Brown, and Crystal of Capt. Titus's staff were now brought into the case with Mr. Kresel, and a rehearsal of their parts was had. Four $1,000 bills, four $100 bills, and two $50 bills were marked and then all started for the meeting. Mr. Martin, the Waterfront company's representative, went with McConville, who still impersonated Mr. Gubelman.

Barnett, Brown, Crystal, and Kresel waited outside the café in a position from which they could easily see all that passed. Capt. Titus says McConville and Martin met Whitmore and Wilson in the café at 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon. They went to business at once. McConville, according to Capt. Titus, said he had the money with him, and pulled it. He handed $2,250 over to Wilson. Wilson counted it carefully, and, Capt. Titus says, put it in his pocket. Then McConville counted out $2,250 to Whitmore. Whitmore counted the money, and then, Capt. Titus declares, handed it over to Wilson. The latter put the whole amount in his pocket.

PLACED UNDER ARREST.

It was then time for the signal agreed on to end the matter. Kresel, Brown, Crystal, and Barnett walked in and McConville announced to the two men that they were under arrest. Wilson and Whitmore were stupefied, but recovered quickly and submitted without a word. They were immediately taken to Police Headquarters. Wilson was searched in the presence of all the others, and Capt. Titus says the marked money was found in his possession. According to Capt. Titus, he asked neither of the men any questions, and they volunteered no statement. Wilson, when his "pedigree" was entered, gave his age as forty-four, and said he was a widower. Whitmore said he was fifty-one years old, and that his wife was visiting in the West.

After they had been locked up they sent out a message and in a little time Lawyer George Gordon Battle appeared with a friend and had a talk with both men. He will act as their counsel, he said. He remained with them half an hour and then left. At midnight he returned, having been on a vain search for bail. He said that Dr. Whitmore has been for eighteen years connected with Parke Davis & Co., wholesale druggists, doing "literary work"; that he was an old friend of Clerk Wilson's, and that both men declared themselves innocent of any crime. They would make no statement until arraigned in court to-day, he said.

Capt. Titus said Whitmore is not a reporter, but a physician, and his address, instead of that he gave, 122 West Seventy-third Street. Whitmore gave his age as fifty-one. Wilson gave his age as forty-four and his occupation as engineer.

Capt. Titus later said that Wilson's desk in his offices in the Army Building had been sealed, and that Capt. Piper had been in communication with the officials of the War Department concerning the case.

Edward W. Fitch, New York manager of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., 94 Malden Lane, was seen last night at his home, 273 West Eighty-fourth Street, and informed of the arrest of Dr. Whitmore. He was astounded.

"Dr. Whitmore," said he, "has been with our house for eighteen or twenty years in a most responsible position in the department of scientific work. He has always been regarded as a man of the highest character. We have never had the slightest reason to suspect otherwise. He is a man of reputation and weight, and I am astonished. I cannot understand it. I don't believe it."

Mr. Fitch was informed that Dr. Whitmore was in need of a bondsman, but he replied that he intended to take no steps in that direction. He said he had met "Major" Wilson a few times, but did not know him well.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department was seen at his home last night.

"I personally arranged the details of the matter of the Riker's Island filling, with Secretary Root of the War Department, he acting for the Government of the Nation and I for the Government of the city," he said. "All I will say is that this thing was simply a very foolish attempt on the part of these two men to extort money from that company."

Commissioner Woodbury said that Gen. Gillespie, head of the Navigation Board, is coming to the city to-day about the case.

Dr. Benjamin Thomas Whitmore was born in Charles County, Maryland. He was educated at Cote Brillante College, St. Louis, Mo., and at the Louisville School of Medicine. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Manhattan College for his services in medicine. He was for nearly ten years a member of the surgical staff of the Mullanphy Hospital in St. Louis, and he held for four years the Chair of Physiology in Cote Brillante College. He has written much medical literature. Dr. Whitmore is a member of the Lotos Club, Drug Trade Club, Chicago Medical Society, and Mississippi Valley Physicians' Mutual Aid, and American Aid Associations.

GEN. CORBIN DID NOT FALL OFF HIS HORSE.

An Alleged Incident of the German Military Manoeuvres Declared to be a Fiction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the story current to the effect that Gen. Corbin, during the German military manoeuvres, fell from his horse and that Emperor William gave orders that mention of the incident be suppressed, shows that it is wholly a fiction. It is learned that Gen. Corbin was provided with a fine large horse, according to the usual courtesy of the Emperor.

Although he was a powerful mount, the General's weight, which is something over 200 pounds, was more than he was accustomed to, and the horse now and then stumbled. In crossing a plowed field, in the course of the first day of the manoeuvres, the animal suddenly stumbled hard and went down on his nose. Like an expert horseman, which Corbin is, he dismounted and was on his feet almost at the instant the horse fell. This was all there was of the matter. Gen. Corbin did the only thing a good horseman could or should have done.

The Emperor begged the American General not to ride the horse and to take another, but he declared that the horse was the finest in the field and insisted on keeping him, which he did through all the manoeuvres, although his German aid-de-camp rode five different animals, so hard was the duty to which the horses were put from day to day.

COLORADO FUEL FIGHT.

New Proxy Committee Reported to Have Acquired Control of the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 14.—The statement was made this morning, on advices from New York, that the new proxy committee, consisting of Edwin Hawley, George J. Gould, and E. H. Harriman, has already secured control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Not only have the large holdings of John W. Gates been transferred to Mr. Gould, and, possibly, to other members of the committee, but proxies have been secured bringing the total holdings of stock of the railroad interests up to nearly the figure held by John Lambert, representative of Gates when he appeared before the Osgood Directors at the specially called meeting last August, with 194,000 shares in his pocket.

This is also the understanding of the Denver attorneys of Mr. Gates. Mr. Waterman of Attorneys Wilcox, Dale & Waterman said this morning that despite any change in control at the annual meeting Dec. 10, their instructions were to continue the litigation against the Osgood management started by Gates.

THE ARREST OF MASCAGNI.

Italian Ambassador Will Report the Composer's Case to His Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The case of Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, who came to Boston two weeks ago to-day and who has been twice arrested for alleged breach of contract, will be reported to the Italian Government by Commendator Edmonde Mayor Des Planches, Italy's Ambassador to the United States.

After considering the information received from the Ambassador, the Italian Government will decide whether or not official action shall be taken in the case. The Ambassador, now in Boston on a brief visit, held a long conference at the Abbotsford Hotel last night with Mascagni and Samuel Krontzerg, his present manager. He informed them that this course would be taken by him, and that it was in fact the only course he could take under the circumstances. All newspaper clippings referring to the case will be collected and sent to Italy, together with the Ambassador's notes, for the guidance of the Government.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The latest news which has been received here regarding the Mascagni affair has convinced the Italian press that the American authorities did their utmost within the limits of the law to mitigate the composer's situation. The Italian Consul at Boston has telegraphed to the Foreign Ministry here that it was impossible to do more than he did for the maestro.

TEMPERANCE IN A BARROOM.

Wisconsin W. C. T. U. Will Entertain Convention in a Theatre—Committee Will Meet in a Rathskeller.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14.—The Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union has decided to entertain the next National Convention in the Alhambra Theatre, which is the only place available for the sessions. The union must take the Alhambra or give up the convention. The women will not give up the convention. They must use a barroom for a meeting place of the Executive Committee. A bar is one of the features of the theatrical auditorium. The rathskeller in the basement will be transformed and used for a committee room.

These facts do not in any way dismay the local wearers of the white ribbon. The barroom and rathskeller will go out of business for one week. Every bottle, every glass, every beer faucet, every bit of evidence of the real nature of the place except the bar and fixtures will disappear. Sentiment will cut no figure whatever, for, as expressed by a prominent worker, "Our work is the Lord's work and we care not where we do it."

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of clarke Turkish tobaccos.—Adv.

STOCK MARKET'S BREAK

Semi-Panicky Conditions Send Prices Tumbling Again.

Decline Precipitated by Rumors—Pools Unload, and Western Contingent is Said to Have Lost Heavily.

Semi-panicky conditions ruled for a time on the Stock Exchange yesterday, under a pressure of liquidating sales and selling for the short account which fairly staggered the market. As a result of this selling, the market, which had opened heavy, developed sudden and extreme weakness, with practically every active stock on the list tumbling from 2 to 8 points each, while one extreme decline of 22 points was reported—this, however, in an inconspicuous issue, Homestake Mining Company.

In the break, the culmination, apparently, of the decline which set in a full month ago and has carried prices down on an average of 20 points from the high level, the accounts of many operators, big as well as little, were, in the vernacular, "wiped out."

So extreme, indeed, was yesterday's break that at one time it looked as if an old-time panic could not be averted. At the critical period, however, leading banking houses—notably those acting for Standard Oil and Vanderbilt interests—came to the market's support, and, putting in large buying orders, first steadied, and finally rallied, the market, on an average of a point or more from the low figures.

MANY RUMORS IN CIRCULATION.

While the decline was in progress the Street was filled with all sorts and conditions of rumors—all of them wholly disquieting. Most of these had to do with the Western element, whose position, it was declared, was decidedly shaky and could only be bettered by enforced liquidation such as, it was declared, was being seen in the market—especially in such stocks as Rock Island, St. Paul, Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Reading, Louisville, and New York Central, in which the Westerners were reported to be especially interested.

But the stories did not stop there. They declared even that certain of the Westerners had "laid down" and were unable to meet their loans, and that as a consequence several local and Western banks were in difficulty.

Then, too, the name of a well-known Boston operator was on the lips of many of the gossips, the declaration being that as a result of the Boston bank failure and the break in Amalgamated Copper this gentleman was in sore financial distress.

To cap all, there came reports of Mr. Morgan's absence from the Street and of his alleged illness—reports that soon took on an alarming phase, one statement being that he was sick beyond hope of recovery. The report that Mr. Morgan is seriously ill was authoritatively and emphatically denied. He is slightly indisposed from a cold, it is said.

As a result of these and other such stories a feeling of uneasiness began to spread through the Street. Manifestation of it soon appeared when stoc

calls for margin had been promptly complied with.

There was a report that one banking institution was in trouble, but the President of the Clearing House and the Bank Examiner both denied that this was true.

The situation itself was described in this way by the President of one of the biggest banks of Wall Street:

"What has happened is exactly what a great many people have been prophesying for a year and a half. There has been a baying movement for nearly five years. Naturally, this must be followed by a selling movement. No one who had foresight enough was hurt much by this decline, although it came suddenly. All such declines come suddenly. The country at large, the farming, industrial, railroad, and banking interests are all in good shape, earning money and prosperous, so that when this liquidation has exhausted itself the sky in Wall Street will assume again a friendlier aspect."

Reports that several of the large banks had called many loans were authoritatively denied. Call money was around 6 per cent. There were no important developments in the money market.

WESTERN CONTINGENT'S LOSSES.

There is much speculation in Wall Street as to how great have been the losses of the so-called "Western contingent"—for admittedly the interests have suffered heavily as a result of the market's continued decline.

Not unnaturally none of the parties interested would "stand for" admissions of heavy losses, but it was generally believed that three well-defined groups of operators were heavily out of pocket. These were "the Gates crowd," "the Moore crowd," and the Lawson interests in Boston. In the case of the Gates people one story had it that Mr. Gates himself was out $7,000,000, although there were reports that he had in fact been a gainer by the slump of the past few days.

As for the Moores, it was pointed out that they had started in to buy control of Northwest when it was around 210. They were thought to have sold on the advance to above 270, while "the Gates crowd" trailed on in the belief that the Moores were still buying. This of course is only gossip, but what is not gossip but fact is that one of the Gates people took a loss of over half a million dollars on 10,000 shares privately transferred the other day to the Vanderbilts at 204, the average purchase price being 238.

Another fact is that John W. Gates on his return from Europe some weeks ago started bulling Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western. Yesterday the former was down twenty points from the high figure reached then and the latter over twelve points. Yet that Mr. Gates was not so badly hurt would appear from the fact that at the bottom prices yesterday Charles Gates, his son, was a buyer of Baltimore and Ohio. The Gates people were also known to be interested in St. Paul, New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and Illinois Central, all of which are down considerably.

The leading stock in which the Moores are interested is Rock Island, which they control, and a decline in which would, it is believed, not affect them inasmuch as their stock is owned outright.

The conspicuous members of the so-called Gates crowd are John W. Gates, John Dupee, John Lambert, Isaac L. Elwood, and John Drake, while the members of "the Moore crowd" are J. H. Moore, W. H. Moore, H. C. Frick, and Pittsburg steel men generally, D. G. Reid, W. B. Leeds, and John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust Company. Lawson of Boston operates for himself, and has no well-known associates in his deals.

Representatives of these interests on the Street who were seen yesterday afternoon were practically unanimous in denying any heavy losses. The Moore people wished a clear distinction drawn between themselves and the Gates interests, saying that it had become too common to identify Mr. Gates with all the Western interests, and that as a matter of fact he had nothing in common with some big Western operators. The assumption in these quarters seemed to be that the Gates crowd had lost heavily, the representatives of the Moores saying that they had got out of the market some time ago, and were, as one banker put it, "on Easy Street."

John W. Gates himself was out of town, but one member of his firm said: "The West has lost no more than anybody else. Everybody was in on the market, and the decline affected the East as much as it did the West."

At the office of Counselman & Co., who have important Western connections, it was stated that the West had been buyers on the break more than sellers, and that they knew of no large losses. Practically the same statement was made at the office of McIntyre & Marshall, who have some big Western operators among their customers. The effect of the heavy slump, it was said, had been profitable on account of selling out at the top notch prices and getting ready for the decline.

The Street generally, however, was inclined to credit enormous losses to the Western operators, and this formed the staple subject of gossip around the closing hours. Mr. Gates was supposed to have been the heaviest sufferer, and no mention was made of any big individual losses of any Eastern interest except in the case of Mr. Lawson.

BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

Controller of the Currency Closes the Doors of the Central National—The Cause, Losses Sustained.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The Central National Bank of this city did not open for business to-day, the Controller of the Currency having ordered Bank Examiner W. E. Neal to close its doors and take charge of its business as temporary receiver.

The failure of negotiations for the Eliot National Bank to liquidate the Central National is understood to have contributed to the failure, as well as the fact that the bank never fully recovered from a blow which it received twenty years ago, when, with the Pacific Bank, which failed at that time, it was involved in the collapse of the Lebanon Springs Railroad in Vermont. The Central Bank lost $350,000, an assessment of about 100 per cent. was made upon the stockholders, and no dividends were paid for thirteen years.

The National Shawmut Bank announced to-day that it would advance to depositors of the Central National 50 per cent. of their present balances in that institution.

The Central National Bank is among the smaller institutions of the city. It was organized in 1873, with a capital of $500,000. Otis H. Luke is President and J. Adams Brown cashier.

Director Moses W. Richardson of the bank said to-night that depositors probably would be paid in full, and while the stockholders may be called upon for a quick assessment, in the end they will lose nothing. Officers of other banks are of the opinion that the Central's failure will not be noticed in financial circles.

The State of Massachusetts was a depositor in the failed bank, but State Treasurer Bradford said the Commonwealth will not be hampered at all by the closing of the bank. The City of Boston, which has deposits in thirty-odd National banks and trust companies, had in the Central National Bank $26,201. The Sinking Fund Commissioners, however, fare somewhat worse than the City Treasurer, for of their account $182,199 is in the Central Bank, making a total of $208,320 of the city's cash assets that are involved by the suspension.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A statement regarding the closing of the Central National Bank of Boston was issued to-day by the Controller of the Currency. It says:

"The failure is due to losses sustained. There is no apparent dishonesty on the part of the officers of the bank, so far as the records of the Controller's office show. The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank, as shown by the last report of condition, Sept. 15, 1902:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$3,114,412.20
United States bonds	466,750.00
Stocks, &c.	123,844.06
Real estate	20,878.20
Due from banks	958,862.57
Specie	502,931.79
Redemption fund	17,750.00
Total	$5,212,428.82
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$500,000.00
Profits	229,633.21
Circulating notes	349,980.00
Due to banks	917,714.87
Individual deposits	2,750,090.74
Bills payable	465,000.00
Total	$5,212,428.82

The National Bank of North America is the local correspondent of the Central National Bank of Boston, which was closed to-day. The Central National has a small balance to its credit with the National Bank of North America.

Deer Season Closes a Failure.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 14.—To-day brought to a close the season for killing deer in this State. It is the general opinion of sportsmen that the season was a failure. There were only about 150 deer killed in the entire four days.

SCIENTIST TELLS OF THE ASCENT OF PELÉE

Dr. Hovey's Lecture on Eruptions at Martinique and St. Vincent.

Pictures Taken at the Edges of the Craters While Earthquakes Shook Cameras.

Dr. E. O. Hovey, Assistant Curator of the Museum of Natural History, who was one of the American scientists who went to investigate the recent eruptions of Mont Pelée, on Martinique, and of Soufrière, on St. Vincent, gave an illustrated lecture last night in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, on his experiences. Some of the pictures shown—there were more than 100 of them—taken at the very edges of the craters, were startling.

Dr. Hovey, with other scientists, took passage to the stricken islands on the Dixie when that vessel conveyed supplies from the United States to the sufferers, and arrived in Martinique on May 21, one day after the second great eruption of Pelée. That was earlier than the visit of Prof. Heilprin of Philadelphia, who was the first scientist to ascend Pelée, but, after remaining in Martinique two days, Dr. Hovey, Prof. Jaggers of Harvard, Prof. Russell of the University of Michigan, and Prof. Curtis of Boston pushed on to St. Vincent and began their labors on Soufrière, being the first to ascend that volcano.

The lecture and views last night therefore began at St. Vincent on the east, where the whole topography of the island was completely changed. There was shown a series of pictures tracing the path of the explorers up the smoking slopes of gray ashes, and the lenses caught with great clearness the spouting of the hot mud and the secondary explosions in the vast mud banks. There was shown, in one picture of the very crater itself, a terrific avalanche of enormous boulders. These pictures were taken under all sorts of adverse conditions, and several of the exposures were made during the vibrations of earthquakes.

The next series of pictures was of scenes on the westward side, where all save one of the 1,320 victims of the eruption of May 7 were killed. Vast gorges filled with giant tree trunks, awful chasms overlooking pits of boiling mud, and great cañons whose courses were marked by tongues of hissing steam were depicted on the screen.

The lecturer described two ascensions to the crater of Mont Pelée. There had been several eruptions between Prof. Heilprin's visit and that of Dr. Hovey, and the scenes about the summit were somewhat different, but the general descriptions of the ascents were substantially the same as those by the Philadelphia scientist. The ruins of ill-fated St. Pierre, Morne Rouge, Prêcheure, and a half dozen other towns and villages in the stricken district were shown.

THE COLORADO SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Wolcott Willing to Take It, He Says, but Not to Contest for It.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—"I am back here because I live here, and because I have lived here for thirty-three years and expect to remain in Colorado until I die," said ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott this morning in reply to a question if he had returned to Denver for the express purpose of making the race for the United States Senate.

Mr. Wolcott returned from a two months' absence in the East last evening.

"I went away from Denver during the campaign because the people believed that State issues should be brought to the front and Senatorial issues eliminated," said Mr. Wolcott. "I would consider it a great honor to be returned to the Senate of the United States. Understand me, however, I am not going to make a contest for it. I am willing to do whatever the people want."

CHARGE PARTY TREACHERY.

Friends of C. H. Cotton Accuse Members of Brooklyn's Invincible Club.

The Invincible Club, a leading Republican organization of Brooklyn, is greatly stirred up over charges that several of the members were active in causing the defeat in the last election of Charles H. Cotton, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Fourth District.

John E. Bullwinkel, the Democratic candidate, was elected in the strong Republican district, and Cotton's friends in the club says Bullwinkel's success in a large measure was due to Republican activity in his behalf. Two members of the Invincible Club, accused of working openly against Cotton, were censured by the Board of Directors at a meeting of that body on Thursday night. It is said that further action will be taken.

Newark Republican Nominations.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—At the caucuses of the Republican members of the County Board of Freeholders to-night County Counsel Joseph L. Munn was nominated to succeed himself. County Physician Washington was turned down in favor of Dr. William H. MacKenzie, and Board Clerk William A. Crune failed of renomination, the caucus deciding on August Seffel.

SAYS YOUNG SON IS A THIEF.

Father Makes the Arrest Himself, When Efforts at Reformation Fail.

Little Bernard Arnowitz stood unmoved in the Tenderloin Police Station last night while his father told how he had at last been obliged to cause his arrest as a thief.

The elder Arnowitz is a jeweler at 301 West Forty-eighth Street, and lives at 518 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The boy, who is fifteen years old, he said, had frequently taken money from his store and would remain away from home until the stolen funds were exhausted.

All efforts at his reformation had failed. Finally, the father said, the boy had robbed his employers, at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, of $15, and detectives were sent in search of him. Mr. Arnowitz found his son in a lodging house at Forty-fourth Street and Second Avenue, and arrested him.

Ex-Chief Bonner's Son a Fireman.

Hugh Bonner, Jr., son of ex-Chief Bonner, was one of the thirty-five firemen appointde yesterday by Commissioner Sturgis. He is twenty-two years of age and 6 feet in height. He asked that he be assigned to one of the companies that has the most work to do, and his request was granted by sending him to Truck 6 in Canal Street. Another appointee was Jacob Fulcher, a negro of 202 Prince Street, Brooklyn, who was assigned to Truck 61 in that borough. James F. Murray was made Deputy Chief for Brooklyn and Queens. He has been discharging the duties of the position since the retirement of Deputy Chief James Dale on May 3 last.

Beet Sugar Company in Trouble.

DENVER, Nov. 14.—Receivership proceedings against the first company to manufacture beet sugar in Colorado were filed in the district court to-day. The corporate name of the defendant is the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing Company, located at Grand Junction. The ultimate purpose of the suit is to straighten out the finances of the company and to resume operations in the factory. The plaintiff is the International Trust Company, the trustee under the four-hundred-thousand-dollar mortgage standing against the defendant. The plant has been shut down for two seasons.

Feet Crushed Under a Train.

Louis L. Magnus, a traveling salesman, of 1,878 Seventh Avepue, sprang from a New York, New Haven and Hartford train at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night, was drawn under the wheels, and had both of his feet crushed. At the Harlem Hospital it was found that his left foot would have to be amputated, and probably the right foot also. Magnus refused to remain at the hospital and was taken home in a cab.

College Clubs of New York

Is the title of an interesting article describing the unique position which these clubs occupy in the lives of their members—wherein they differ from ordinary clubs—description of the buildings they occupy, &c., which

WILL APPEAR IN THE SATURDAY ISSUE OF

The Evening Post

Order from your newsdealer.

3 cents Price Daily and Saturday 3 cents

BAD FREIGHT CONGESTION.

A Serious Situation Confronts the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 14.—The freight congestion problem has grown so serious that the Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to be thinking of refusing to receive any more freight for shipment to Pittsburg and points east of here. Several hundred miles of yards and sidings are blocked with loaded freight cars. The railroad company now says that through freight west is also blocked, contradicting merchants who say that through freight is sent around Pittsburg and arrives at its destination promptly, while only freight destined for Pittsburg is held up.

An officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad said that in the Herrs Island stockyards there are cattle that arrived here a week ago bound for New York, and it has been impossible to get them out of Pittsburg, and this means a great loss to the railroad, which has to feed and water the cattle. Hundreds of cars of perishable freight have become a total loss on account of the congestion.

If the company decides to refuse freight, shippers will be notified of the fact and the time set. The railroad will not adopt such a drastic measure unless no other remedy is available, for to decline to receive freight for Eastern shipment will mean a serious loss to the company, to shippers, retailers, and consumers.

ANTI-SMOKE ORDINANCE.

Health Department Will Use Discretion in Enforcing It—Coal Scarcity Situation Unchanged.

The suspension of the health ordinance against the smoke nuisance on account of the scarcity of anthracite during the coal strike normally expires to-day, but it was learned yesterday that the matter will be largely left to the Health Department, and that the suspension will likely continue a little longer. It was expected that President Lederle of the Board of Health would have a conference yesterday with Mayor Low on the matter, but it was not considered necessary, and any further action that may be taken will be in the discretion of the Health Department.

Dr. Lederle, interviewed on the subject, said common sense would be the guide in the matter.

"There appears to be little doubt in my mind," he said, "that coal is still very scarce. The large dealers are doling it out in small quantities only to people who cannot get along without it. I believe those who are careless and create a nuisance when it can be avoided will be looked after by the department. In cases where the burning of soft coal is unavoidable and due care is observed, no action will be taken."

From an unofficial source it was learned yesterday that thirty-one collieries are now being operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and that the output of anthracite is fast coming up to the normal. On Wednesday it shipped 1,159 carloads containing nearly 30,000 tons. What proportion of this anthracite reached tide water here could not be learned.

Wholesale and retail dealers were chary of talking prices to reporters yesterday. The representative of a down-town wholesale firm was asked by a TIMES reporter what the price of anthracite was.

"On the float it is $11 a ton," he began. Then he hesitated and said: "Are you a reporter?"

On receiving a reply in the affirmative he said:

"We have nothing to say about coal or prices. I know nothing about the coal outlook."

Most of the retail dealers continued to quote $6.50 a ton, but said they had no coal. Soft coal was unaccountably high in Brooklyn. F. S. Sanford of the F. S. Sanford Company said it was $7 a ton retail, while anthracite, when it could be procured, was only $6.50.

Coal on Pennsylvania Ferryboats.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of the Health Board restricting the use of soft coal after to-day, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been accumulating anthracite coal for the last week, and commencing to-morrow, all their ferryboats, including the Annex to Brooklyn, will begin using hard coal.

LABORING MEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The American Federation Has a Large Number Submitted for Action by the Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—At to-day's session of the American Federation of Labor Convention eighty-seven resolutions were submitted. Many of them related to minor points of organization, to requests that various firms be placed upon the "unfair list," and to claims of jurisdiction. Outside of these the following are the resolutions of chief interest:

That the United States Government be asked to return to Porto Rico those people who were induced to leave that island for Hawaii, "under fake promises of better industrial conditions."

That any man who shall have reached the age of sixty years, who is a naturalized citizen, and has lived twenty-one years in the country, and whose average annual income has been less than $1,000 per annum, be given a life pension of $12 per month.

That a protest be made against the Ship Subsidy bill "as it is calculated to extend over the sea the same monopoly held by the railroads on lands," and that the Federation encourage the development of a naturalized body of American seamen.

That the Federation protest against the construction of either the Panama or Nicaragua Canals, "as the country must either acquire more territory or encroach upon the liberties of the Latin-American States."

That efforts be made to defeat the Anti-Ticket Scalping bill, now before Congress, and all city ordinances enacted against ticket brokers.

That the 4,000 employes of the National Bureau of Printing and Engraving be unionized.

Declaration by the American Federation of Labor that a building devoted to the use of union labor be erected in every town of 15,000 or more inhabitants.

For the recognition of principles of international socialism.

To encourage the study of economic subjects in all organizations.

These resolutions were received and referred to the various committees, whose reports upon them will be submitted later to the convention for final action.

FELL UNDER CAR WHEELS.

Edward Fornan of New York Fatally Hurt at Cold Spring—On His Way to Seek Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Edward Fornan, aged fourteen, of 349 East Sixty-first Street, New York, was fatally hurt by a New York Central freight train yesterday afternoon at Cold Spring. The lad had been told he might be given work at the iron works of J. B. & J. N. Cornell, at Cold Spring. He had no money to reach there and decided to steal a ride on a freight train.

The train was speeding fast when he reached Cold Spring, but he jumped and fell under the wheels. They passed over his left knee and left shoulder. At the hospital the lad displayed unusual nerve.

"It's no use sending for father," he said. "He is poor and can't come. I came to get money to help father and mother. It be good to

The boy

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Our remarkable purchase last week of nearly 9,000 Ladies' Trimmed Hats filled our well-known large salesrooms as well as our stockrooms to such an extent that we found it impossible to exhibit more than half the lot. Of course the 4,500 soon disappeared. We will sell the balance To-day and Monday at the same remarkably low price of

$1.95

All these hats have been made for the best retail trade, and always sold at $5.00 and $7.50.

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Blue Label Soups



The rare and delicate quality of any one of the *twenty varieties* of "Blue Label" Soups will give zest to your feast. No uncertainty. Ready for immediate serving after heating.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

The Four Hundred at the Horse Show and Four Hundred Thousand at the other shows adopt the Young Hat as the properest of head wear.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Young's stores are situated at 199-299-605-849-1197-1359 Broadway, N. Y.; 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Young's prices are—Derbys, $3 and $4; Alpines, $3 and $3.50; Silk Hats, $5 and $6; Opera Hats, $6 and $8.

FATAL BATTLE WITH BURGLARS IN OHIO TOWN.

Unknown Robber's Head Blown Off with a Shotgun—Town Marshal Badly Wounded.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Marshal Henry Krohm was seriously shot and an unknown burglar had his head blown off in a bloody battle here early to-day. The shooting occurred during a fight with four robbers who completely terrorized the town. The gang stole horses and rigs, entered several houses, and shot recklessly in a wild charge down the main street of the town.

J. E. Baird was awakened by burglars in his house. He got up and saw two masked men standing on either side of his bed. Drawn revolvers were pointed at his head, but, in spite of this, he jumped from bed and grappled with the intruders. In the darkness they broke away and fled from the house.

The burglars then entered the home of Town Marshal Krohm, who opened fire on them. When he had shot three times, one of the robbers who had jumped into a buggy, got out and began blazing away at the Marshal. At the third shot the latter fell with a bullet through his hips.

Baird, who had meantime arrived at the scene, picked up the officer's gun and continued the firing. The robbers, however, drove rapidly away.

Baird followed them to the home of Superintendent Hillier of the Cleveland, Elyria and Western Railway. Even when Baird again opened fire on the robbers they walked into the Hillier home, after smashing in the door.

The noise on the street aroused Hillier, and he reached for his gun, loaded with quail shot.

A burglar cautiously opened the door, and Hillier blew his head off with the first discharge. The other robber turned and ran, but Hillier discharged the second barrel. The robber yelled and tottered, but did not fall. He ran into the street and disappeared.

A posse was at once formed and is pursuing the robbers.

Marshal Krohm is seriously and perhaps fatally wounded. It is not known how badly the other robber is hurt. The dead robber's linen is marked "Davis." He had in his pocket a mileage book sold at Oil City, Penn., to "Mr. Davis."

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—The horse and buggy stolen at Elyria, with which it is supposed the burglars escaped, was found at Rockport, a few miles west of this city, to-day. The Cleveland police are working on the case and hope to apprehend the burglars.

ZINC ORE FROM ILLINOIS.

First Product from That State Comes from Mrs. McKinley's Land.

METROLPOLIS, Ill., Nov. 14.—The Empire Lead and Spar Mines on the Illinois Central Railway, in Pope County, have just shipped the first carload of zinc ore ever mined in Illinois.

This mine is on land owned by Mrs. William McKinley, widow of the President, and was operated by the Saxtons for several years after the civil war for spar and lead. So much carbonate of zinc ore was found that the mines were finally abandoned, the value of the brown color rock not being known. Operations were resumed recently by an Ohio man.

Reinterment of Gen. Greene's Remains.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14.—The remains of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, one of the foremost military leaders of the Revolution, were reinterred this afternoon, being placed under the Greene monument in Johnson Square. Col Asa Bird Gardiner of New York delivered the oration of the day on behalf of the National Society of the Cincinnati. Among the distinguished guests of the city was Gov. Charles D. Kimball of Rhode Island, in which State Gen. Greene was born.

SLASHER STILL AT LARGE.

Man He Seriously Wounded in Fight at Bath Beach Is Out of Danger.

With the murderous assailant still at large, the stabbing affray before the cottage of William R. Gardner at Bath and Fifteenth Avenues, Bath Beach, Thursday night, remains almost as much of a mystery as ever. John McMahon, who was slashed across the abdomen, was reported to be out of danger at the Norwegian Hospital last night. His son, Frank McMahon, whose cheek was cut, and Carl Buchmueller, the retired hotel keeper, who was badly beaten, are not seriously injured.

Mrs. Gardner, whose cries brought the men to the scene when the slasher attempted to force his way into her home, after recovering somewhat from the shock yesterday, recalled that the man who did the stabbing had tried to break into the house in about the same manner five weeks ago.

A strange man annoyed many other residents of the locality about the same time, and it is quite generally believed that this person and the slasher may prove to be one and the same. Mrs. Gardner also recalled yesterday that after the fight before her door the stranger had escaped on a Bath Avenue electric car which happened to pass at that moment.

CURB BROKER'S OBJECT LESSON

Relieves Several Colleagues of Valuable Pins, Which He Then Returns to Their Astonished Owners.

While the business of the curb market in Broad Street yesterday was at its height one of the brokers, whose specialty happened to be inactive, conceived a plan to demonstrate to his brethren the vanity of wearing stick pins.

He slipped quickly into the crowd and began all unnoticed to extract some valuable pins from the cravats of the busy bidders. He got some very fine specimens, one diamond set pin being valued at $30, and another with pearls worth nearly that amount. Of the dozen pins which he thus collected not one had cost less than $10. He slipped them into his pocket, and when the market slackened he stepped into the centre of the crowd, made a little speech on the folly of wearing loose jewelry, and then handed the pins back to the astonished owners, who had not even discovered their loss.

Among those who had been so cleverly robbed were Thomas Delaney, "Eddie" Beyer, and A. V. Roe.

HELD UP A KENTUCKIAN.

Daniel Richardson, a well-to-do merchant of Brandenberg, Ky., was held up by highwaymen in Fortieth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, last Thursday night, beaten, and robbed of $360 in cash, a gold watch valued at $100, and a diamond stud valued at $50. He caused the arrest last night of Frederick Moore, a cab driver, of 490 Ninth Avenue.

Richardson took a room at the Grand Union Hotel and engaged Moore, he says, to show him some sights. Richardson asserts that the cab was stopped on Fortieth Street and two men came up, telling him to get out. He was half dragged out, his hands held behind his back, and he was stunned by a blow. When he returned to consciousness a couple of hours later, Mr. Richardson says he was without his money and jewelry. He determined to do some detective work himself, and finally found Moore.

To Lecture on Tuberculosis.

The Committee on Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society last night, in the Charity Organization Society's building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, decided to give lectures the first Monday in every month in public school buildings at night, on the subject of consumption. The lectures will be in



"TRICKS OF THE TRADE."

Slate in your coal—water in your milk—flour in your sugar—chicory in your coffee,—and "Hemlock" in your shoes!

All, adulterants, to enhance profit, by deceiving consumers.

Eight widths and 18 half sizes—making 744 fittings in each style.

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Ninety per cent. of all $3.50 shoes sold today have brittle Hemlock, or Imitation Oak, soles under their black finish.

Every pair of Regal Shoes for Men has a genuine Live Oak Sole, which adds a dollar to the wear, and $400. per day to the factory cost.

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ALEXANDER

Yiddish, and Italian in the lower east side, and an effort will be made to have a Chinese interpreter reach the residents of Mott and Pell Streets. It was said that more than 50 per cent. of the negro deaths were caused by tuberculosis.

Unveiling of the Porter Statue.

A bronze statue of Gen. Josiah Porter will be unveiled at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Van Cortlandt Park, with military ceremonies. Mayor Low probably will accept the statue on behalf of the city, which will be presented by a committee of which Gen. [illegible] is Chairman.



ARBITRATORS BEGIN THE MINE HEARINGS

President Mitchell Makes a Statement for the Miners.

He Tells What Their Demands Are and Why They Make Them — Subsequently He Appears as a Witness.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 14.—The commission appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing between the anthracite mine workers and their employers to-day began the hearing of the miners' side of the case. Judge Gray presided. It is expected that more than two weeks will be taken up in hearing both sides. The hearings are being held in the beautiful chamber of the State Superior Court.

It was a notable day in the annals of the law in the upper anthracite region. Such an array of lawyers has never been seen in this part of the State and it is doubtful whether attorneys have ever been so numerous on one side of a case in this State as were present in the interests of the coal companies to-day. Ranged around three tables in front of the seven Commissioners, who occupied the Judges' bench, were no less than thirty lawyers, twenty-four of whom were looking after the interests of the mine owners.

At the opening Mr. Mitchell said that he would file a further statement Monday in answer to some of the allegations of the operators made in reply to his preliminary one. Attorney John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre, on behalf of the non-union men, inquired of the commission what course the proceedings would take with respect to them. Judge Gray answered that that was a question which would have to be considered.

President Mitchell then presented the miners' case. His statement contained 6,000 words. After reciting the demands for increased pay for the miner, a shorter work day for the laborer, the weighing of the coal, and an industrial agreement, the refusal of all of which led to the strike, Mr. Mitchell spoke on the question of higher wages. He said:

"Of the 147,000 men and boys employed in and around the mines, strippings, washeries, and breakers in the anthracite coal fields, 64,072, or 43 per cent., are employed on contract, or piece work; the remaining 83,000, or 57 per cent., are employed by the hour, day, week, or month. Of the 64,072 contract men, 37,804 are miners and 26,268 are miners' laborers.

"The work of a miner and a miner's laborer is extremely hazardous; in fact, it is more dangerous than employment in any other important industry in the world. The number of persons killed and injured is greater than in any other industry. Each day the anthracite coal mines are in operation 2 6-10 persons lose their lives and three times as many are maimed, and yet these men receive less wages annually than are received by men performing precisely similar work in other fields under more favorable and less hazardous conditions.

"The number of years a man can retain his health and strength in this occupation is limited. If he escapes death or injury by falls of rock or coal, he cannot escape attacks of miners' asthma. There is scarcely a mine worker who has not contracted this malady. Reputable insurance companies will not issue policies to this class of workmen; the risks are so great that the premiums would be prohibitive to men whose earnings are so low. The entire 20 per cent. which they demand as an increase in their wages would not suffice to carry an insurance of $1,000."

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

In supporting the demand for the reduction of the hours of the day laborers, Mr. Mitchell showed that it amounted practically to a demand for 20 per cent. increase of compensation for 83,000 men, or 57 per cent. of all mine employes. He said the eight-hour day is the standard working day in the mining industry. He continued:

"The reports of the United States Geological Survey demonstrate that more coal has been produced annually since the inauguration of the eight-hour workday than in any preceding year. Each miner produced more coal per working day in eight hours than he formerly produced in ten hours, and there is no reason why the same results would not be obtained in the anthracite field. The bituminous workers receive in many instances from 20 to 40 per cent. higher wages for eight hours' work than are paid in the anthracite mines for ten hours' work."

Defending the demand that coal shall be weighed and paid for by weight and that 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton, Mr. Mitchell declared that the present method of measuring the coal produced by the miners in the Lackawanna, Wyoming, and Lehigh regions has been the source of more discontent than any other of the many injustices imposed upon the miners. Paying for coal by the car or by a ton weighing from 2,740 to 3,150 pounds is a flagrant injustice. The cars have been made larger; more topping is required, and there has been no corresponding increase in the amount paid per car or per ton.

Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said:

"The anthracite companies, not satisfied with an extra legal ton of from 2,740 to 3,190 pounds, have a system of docking through which they appropriate an additional part of the miners' earnings. A miner is docked all the way from 500 to 1,000 pounds upon a car, as a penalty for loading impurities for which he has already been penalized to the extent of from 700 to 800 pounds in excess of impure weight. In other words, he is punished twice for the same offense."

Mr. Mitchell then took up the fourth demand of the miners for a trade agreement, with the necessary machinery for the adjustment of local grievances. He outlined the history and policy of the United Mine Workers of America, and explained that before a strike is inaugurated by the district organization the approval of the President of the National Union must be obtained, but the President of the National organization has no authority to inaugurate a strike.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNION.

As to the responsibility of the mine workers' organization, Mr. Mitchell said the United Mine Workers of America have contracts with the operators of fourteen States and districts, fixing the amount the miners shall receive per ton, the amount the various classes of labor shall receive per day, the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, and the methods and machinery for the adjustment of local grievances by joint conference with the mine owners. Continuing, he said:

"Where the United Mine Workers of America is recognized and contracted with, it assumes the responsibility of disciplining its members. The trade agreement has proved effective in restraining workmen from engaging in local or general strikes. There have been no strikes of any magnitude in any of the coal mining States in which trade agreements exist. We seek to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences in the anthracite field."

Mr. Mitchell said the competition between anthracite and bituminous coal is not a valid reason for opposition to recognition of the miners' organization; that many of the railroads officered by the same men who control the anthracite coal mines, enter into trade agreements with railroad organizations, a majority of whose members are employed upon other and competing roads.

Continuing, he said:

"Recognition of the union does not mean dictation or interference by men not employed by the companies; it simply means that officers selected by the mine workers shall exercise supervision over the organization or shall counsel with the mine workers as to how their trade affairs shall be conducted. The miners have as much right to select spokesmen to act for them, to present their grievances, to manage their affairs, as have the stockholders of any one of the anthracite coal companies to elect their officers to perform like functions.

"For the information of the commission, we herewith outline more specifically a plan of procedure which, if adopted, would prevent local strikes and preserve peace and harmony during the time covered by the award which you are empowered to make.

"First—The rate of wages, the hours of labor, the method of weighing and paying for the product of the miners' work should be incorporated in an agreement between the representatives of the various coal companies and the representatives of the organization of which the complainant in this case are members.

"Second—Should any grievance arise at any colliery, the miners employed thereat should present the matter in writing to the mine foreman, who should give his decision thereon in writing within two days. If the miners employed at the colliery are not satisfied with the decision of the mine foreman, the matter should be referred to a committee of conservative representative mine workers selected by the employes at each colliery. It should be the duty of this committee to co-operate with the mine foremen in the adjustment of local disputes which cannot be settled between the mine foremen and the mine worker or mine workers involved.

"Third—Should the mine foremen and mine committee fail to adjust the grievance complained of, the matter in dispute should be referred to the company's Superintendent and a general grievance committee, which should be constituted or representative mine workers from each colliery operated by any one company. Should this fail to adjust it, it should be referred to the General Manager of the coal companies and the District President of the miners' organization, and should they fail to adjust it they should call upon the services of some disinterested person, whose decision should be final. Pending an adjustment in the manner set forth, the mines and the miners should continue at work."

Mr. Mitchell concluded with a plea for children—the boys who work in the mines and breakers and the girls who work in mills and factories.

MR. MITCHELL AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Mitchell then took the stand as a witness. He said that he began doing mining work as a door boy when he was twelve years of age, and had occupied all positions in the bituminous fields except foreman. He had not worked in the anthracite region. He then explained his connection with the Knights of Labor and gave figures showing the membership of the United Mine Workers. Ex-Congressman Wolverton, for the operators, interrupted to say that he regarded this line of questioning as irrelevant and would reserve the right to object.

"Has the President or the Executive Board ever ordered a strike since they have been at the head of this organization or since it has been in existence?" asked Clarence M. Darrow of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys.

"No," was the reply, "except upon the affirmative vote of the miners themselves. The officers carry out the instructions of the miners."

In answer to further questionings President Mitchell said that last year 513 men were killed in the mines and 1,200 injured. The number of deaths in the bituminous fields, in proportion to the number of men employed, was not so great as in the anthracite regions.

He said the agitation for high wages was begun two years ago. This had crystallized into a demand to be paid by weight, which, in his opinion, was the only honest method of determining the amount the men earn. "The miners know and believe," said Mr. Mitchell, "that they are not paid for the coal they mine." He said that a miner must pile the coal six inches above the top of the mine cars. The distance from the place where he is working to the breaker is often more than a mile, and the coal is shaken down to the level. The worker is docked if there are not six inches of topping on the car at the breaker, and gets nothing if there are more than six inches of topping.

Mr. Darrow's next question brought out the first public statement made since the late strike was inaugurated regarding the amount of aid given the strikers. Mr. Mitchell said that $1,500,000 had been distributed among the workers, and that non-union men on strike had shared equally with the unionists, although they had paid no dues. He said he did not know of a single instance where his organization had failed to keep its contracts. Speaking very deliberately, Mr. Mitchell said:

"I would say that our experience as an organization demonstrates conclusively that discipline can be maintained where trade agreements exist. As a matter of fact, in those States where we have trade agreements, if any of our local unions were to attempt to violate agreements or refuse to go back to work when we instructed them to do so we would put them out of the union."

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

David Willcox of New York, general counsel of the Delaware and Hudson, cross-examined Mr. Mitchell at length regarding the general workings of the organization. Mr. Willcox read from the mine workers' constitution and asked whether there was any provision in it which authorized the expulsion of men who violate agreements. Mr. Mitchell said that he would have such authority because that had been the policy of the organization. "Usually," said he, "the process of enforcing the agreement is the agreement itself. The constitution does not specifically contain any provision for turning a man out of the organization, but it does confer power on its officers to interpret it and to exercise supervision under it. The interpretation is the law."

"Then you are now making the law," said Mr. Willcox.

In the afternoon Mr. Wilcox resumed the examination of Mr. Mitchell and read newspaper accounts referring to the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention, at which it was proposed to call for a National convention of all miners employed in the United States for the purpose of considering the situation in the anthracite fields and a general suspension of work.

Mr. Wilcox—As I understand it, workers in the bituminous fields are under contracts.

Mr. Mitchell—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you say those contracts are superior to the constitution of the United Mine Workers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How, then, could that convention have considered the question of inaugurating a National suspension? A.—It did not consider it because by unanimous vote it was decided not to inaugurate a National suspension. It was called for the purpose of considering the application of the anthracite miners that a sympathetic strike be inaugurated in the bituminous fields.

Q.—What was the object of the convention? A.—Well, I had my own reasons for not telling them that. They knew it. The real purpose of the convention was carried out and $1,500,000 was got from them to help to sustain these anthracite men while on strike.

Mr. Wilcox then inquired if under the constitution of the United Miners, should there be a strike in the Western Pennsylvania bituminous mines, and it should turn out that anthracite coal was going there, the national officers could not order a strike in the anthracite district. Mr. Mitchell, with emphasis, said that they could not, and in support of his statement, read from one of the agreements with the bituminous operators.

Q.—The Constitution gives the President a good deal of discretion, does it not? A.—That is true of every Constitution, even the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Wilcox at this point read the testimony of Mr. Mitchell before the Industrial Commission, in which he explained the policy and conditions of the mine workers at that time.

Referring to the strike of 1900, Mr. Wilcox handed to Mr. Mitchell for identification a copy of the resolutions passed at the Hazleton convention of Aug. 27, and inquired if he was able to state how much those demands would have added to the labor cost of mining either in dollars and cents or in percentage. Mr. Mitchell replied that the increase would have amounted to 20 per cent.

Q.—Wouldn't it surprise you to know that the increase would have been about 70 per cent.? A.—I do not remember. I think we fixed the minimum price at about $1.75 per day. I do not think the men were earning 70 per cent. less than that.

Mr. Wilcox inquired as to the methods adopted for the purpose of getting the men out on the strike of 1900.

Q.—What methods do you adopt to prevent interference with non-union men? A.—Well, ordinarily, in the bituminous fields all the mine workers in States where they have contracts are members of the organization. In parts of Central and Western Pennsylvania they are not. They work together in harmony. There is no difficulty between them. The organization tries by persuasion to have the non-unionist come into the union. In the anthracite field they have worked the same way.

Q.—There is no definite method of preventing interference or anything done on that subject particularly, is there? A.—There is usually no interference, and consequently no necessity of having laws to prevent it.

Q.—Mr. Mitchell, during the last strike there was considerable violence in the anthracite regions, was there not? A.—There was some violence, but to what extent I am not fully informed.

Mr. Wilcox at this point read the proclamation of Gov. Stone of Oct. 6 last, calling out the entire division of the National Guard of the State, and continuing his questions, said:

In your letter to President Roosevelt of Oct. 16 you said: There have been a few crimes and a number of misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike." You recollect that don't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Has anything been done to discipline those people? A.—I understand that where the miners were guilty of lawlessness they have been arrested and are under indictment.

Q.—I mean anything been done by your organization? A.—We have no method of punishing a man who has committed a crime, except expulsion from the union. We have no record that any man who has been arrested was a member of the Mine Workers' of America.

Q.—You said there were crimes and misdemeanors chargeable to those on strike? A.—Because there were any amount of non-union men on strike.

Q.—You think it was the non-union men who got up this state of affairs?

THE UNION'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Mitchell responded by saying that his information was that it was not members of the union. "We take the position that courts are established to determine the innocence or guilt of any one arrested, and until then we have no right to proceed against him. We have in every possible way tried to dissuade our men from committing acts of violence."

Q.—There are no rules on the subject? A.—Our organization has no rules governing the subject, because few of our members ever commit crimes.

Mr. Wilcox asked if Mr. Mitchell approved of the methods of the miners during a strike in Hopkins County, Ky., but Mr. Mitchell insisted that he knew of no lawlessness committed by the union men. He said that two miners who were sent to prison for violating a restraining order were pardoned by the President. "We deny that the courts have any reason to restrain members of laboring unions," said Mr. Mitchell with considerable emphasis, "from doing anything that is lawful. We have had people sent to prison for holding meetings on ground held by us by lease." He then mentioned the action of Judge Jackson in West Virginia in sending men to jail.

Q.—Have you ever known of an injunction being granted against your order which you thought was proper? A.—There have been provisions of injunctions restraining our people from violating the law that were proper. Our only objection to the injunction was because it restrained us from doing things we had a legal right to do. It is far reaching enough to restrain and punish those who violate the law.

The subject of boycotting occupied the attention of the commission the last half hour of the session. Mr. Willcox read from a mass of data which he had compiled. Judge Gray, who had been closely following Mr. Willcox throughout his examination, and who had been waiting for a direct question to the witness, with some impatience took the witness in hand.

Judge Gray—Excuse me, there is no question about the right of a man to deal with whom he pleases. What the commission would like to know is, more directly, whether your organization, or you as their representative, approve of using the boycott as a weapon to the extent outlined in the resolution read a while ago—that where what you call a "scab" laborer is in question all persons, provision dealers, those who furnish the necessaries of life, are warned to refrain from furnishing such necessaries to the so-called "scab" laborers or their families to the gain of the members of your union?

Mr. Mitchell—I should say, Mr. Chairman, that the union, as such, has not sanctioned any such action on the part of its members.

Judge Gray—Do they encourage it?

Mr. Mitchell—They do not. There are times during great excitement, such as prevails in a strike, that members and local unions in mass meeting may feel justified in advising their friends and brother members not to purchase from a storekeeper who supplies goods to a non-union man.

Judge Gray—That is not the question. What we would like to know is whether you justify the attempted withdrawal from those who have offended you of the necessaries of life, of the things by which men live, and which are, therefore, the life?

Mr. Mitchell—I should say emphatically no.

Judge Gray—That was the purport of the resolution which was read, and I expected the question to be brought down to that, and as this is for the information of the commission I thought it worth while to ask the question.

The commission at 4 o'clock adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with Mr. Mitchell still on the stand.

THREE LABORERS INJURED.

Part of a Pile of Concrete Slid Into the Subway at Broadway and Ninety-third Street.

Three laborers in the subway at Ninety-third Street and Broadway were injured yesterday afternoon by concrete that slid. Stature Murie of 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street had his left leg fractured, and he was hurt internally. Pasquale Mariano of 24 Mulberry Street, and Dante Saveira of 337 East One Hundred and Ninth Street had their heads wounded.

The men, with others, were at work on the east side of the tunnel "shoring" up the sides. Above them was a pile of concrete for the foundation work in the tunnel. The concrete slid, and about two tons of it fell into the excavation.

All of the laborers, except the three mentioned, succeeded in getting out of the way. Murie was unconscious when pulled out. The injured men were sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. It is believed that the sliding of the concrete was started by boys who were playing on the pile.

DRAGGED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Guard Shut the Gate on Firth's Coat, and Nearly Caused His Death.

By his coat catching in the gate of a moving elevated train, Richard Firth of 965 Rogers Place, Bronx, was dragged the entire length of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street elevated railroad station last night. He narrowly missed being crushed to death.

Firth left the last car just as the guard signaled, "Go ahead." In closing the gate caught Firth's overcoat. The guard tried to get the gate open, but could not, and Firth was within ten feet of the end of the partition when the guard's signals to stop the train were effective. Firth was taken to Lincoln Hospital suffering from severe contusions.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL PLAN.

Alderman T. P. Sullivan Explains His Attitude Toward It.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who has been opposing the granting of the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, declared last evening that he had received no orders from Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall to vote for the grant. Alderman Sullivan said:

"'I am not against the tunnel. I will be in favor of it if the city is given more favorable conditions, but unless the labor men are absolutely protected I will at all times vote against the granting of the franchise, and will put forth my best endeavors to defeat it. I think there should be a clause in the franchise that if the city at any time finds that the enterprise is detrimental to the commerce of New York the city will be able to purchase the tunnel under condemnation proceedings. I want to say that the Rapid Transit Commissioners are alone to blame at this time for the delay in taking up the franchise."

Alderman Sullivan added that the matter was likely to come before the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday, when there would be full discussion.

SAYS WOODWARD CONFESSED.

Evidence Against the Alleged Murderer of Two New Jersey Boys.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 14.—Paul Woodward, on trial for the murder of Brice Jennings and Paul Coffin, showed the first real interest in the proceedings to-day when he shouted "That man is a liar!" after John Hogan had given damaging evidence against him.

Hogan has been confined in the next cell to Woodward while awaiting trial for selling liquor on Sunday. He testified that Woodward had confessed to him that he had lured the boys into the woods and poisoned them with strychnine in their drinking water. According to the alleged confession the poison took effect in about ten minutes, when Woodward robbed his victims and fled to Philadelphia.

Frank Siebert, a local drug clerk, testified that he had sold strychnine to Woodward on two occasions just before the boys disappeared. William Shelding testified that the day after the boys went away and before their bodies were found Woodward gave him young Coffin's watch and asked him to repair it. Sterling of the same place

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SANDED LEATHER SET,	2.50
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WINDSOR DE LUXE,	5.00

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Every Winged Hour Throbs With Activity at This Vast Store

AND Saturday! Seems as if it were a festal day. The people flock here en masse. Into the Departments featuring Wearing Apparel of every sort, Shoes and everything for personal adornment and comfort as well as home needfuls, they surge in endless streams.

This great store becomes a fascinating picture of stirring business. But it never becomes a hot, uncomfortable store. The ceilings are high, ventilation is perfect.

The methods of ascension to the various floors as well as those of descent are safe and reliable. The electric elevator system is perfect. Thousands of people ascend and descend daily. The Moving Stairway and the inclined Elevators (also moving "stairways") take you from floor to floor when you don't want to walk. All you do is to step on. The mechanism does the rest.

But we're forgetting the special merchandise attractions for to-day. Let the Departments speak for themselves.

Everybody Seems to Be Shouting Cheap Clothing Prices.

THE matter has assumed the form of an epidemic, with indications of no abatement. Each dealer asseverates that his prices are lower than those of his competitor. The fact remains, however, that the average man does not care to boast that he is wearing "cheap" clothes. He isn't so particular, though, if he obtains clothes better than usual for less than usual.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is a widely known fact that The Big Store gives you satisfactory clothing value in every instance. AND WE DO THAT EVERY BUSINESS DAY OF THE WEEK. We make no price comparisons, give no fictitious valuations. The special offerings in our Clothing Stores on the Main and Second Floors for to-day represent limited quantities—130 Men's Overcoats and 180 Youths' Suits. The prices at which they are marked indicate that they will be eagerly snapped up. The morning demand will probably exceed the expectation.

The Men's Store (Main Floor.) THIS MORNING.

130 Men's Overcoats made of heavy weight friezes in Oxford and black; diagonal overcoatings in olive and gray. LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SATIN. SPECIAL OFFERING at 9.50 Sizes 34 to 50 breast.

The Boys' Store (2nd Floor.) THIS MORNING.

180 Youths' Suits made of Cheviots, in navy, black and mixtures; also Overplaid Suits that combine style and service. A VERY SENSATIONAL OFFERING. SPECIAL OFFERING at 3.50 Sizes 13 to 19 years

Men's Suits—Eleven Dollars. AT 11.00 A great selection of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED SACK SUITS in black, Oxford and fancy mixtures. Also 3-button CUTAWAY SUITS of black diagonals. Sizes to fit any build from 34 to 50 breast.

Boys' Suits—Three Fifty. AT 3.50 Every style of suit, including the popular RUSSIAN BLOUSE, SAILOR, NORFOLK, DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKET and 3-PIECE VEST, in all the best-wearing fabrics and designs. Sizes to fit all ages from 3½ to 17 yrs.

Men's Overcoats, 12.50 — Fine quality Winter Overcoats in Oxford, black and combination colors, serge lined: MANHATTAN (medium length), horizontal pockets; COLUMBIA (48 and 50 in.), vertical or slash pockets; sizes for every build.

Men's Overcoats, 16.50 — Meltons, Friezes and English Coatings in the very latest HARVARD (50 in.), PRINCETON (47 in.), and CONSERVATIVE (44 in.) Winter Top Coats, cut in the new full sweep and graceful outlines; sizes for every build.

Boys' Overcoats, 2.85 — The NEW LONG COATS, with vertical pockets, and the regular BOX COATS; also RUSSIAN COATS in great variety. Fabrics of firm texture in Oxford, navy, olive and brown mixtures; all sizes 2½ to 16 years.

Boys' Over-garments 4.85 — The new Melton and Frieze Overcoats, both in long coats for the larger boys, and in Russian and other fetching styles for the little fellows; also STORM REEFERS lined with red army flannel; all sizes; 2½ to 17 years.

Finer Grades Overcoats, 18.50 to 47.50

Coats & Vests for Dress, 18.50 — Finest quality garments for morning, afternoon and evening wear. PRINCE ALBERTS; FULL DRESS and TUXEDOS, showing the "ear marks" of high-class journeymen tailoring; all sizes.

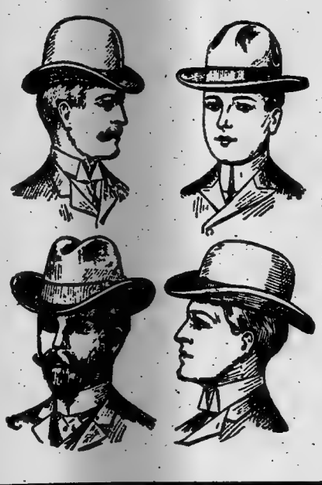
Men's Trousers, 3.00 — A most comprehensive selection of fine stripes, hairlines and novel effects in worsteds, cassimeres and fancy cheviots; sizes to fit every build, height and width; higher grades, $4.50 to $7.50.

Finer Grades Overgarments, 5.75 to 11.75

Youths' Overcoats, 6.75 — A special showing of splendid overgarments for the "coming man" of 14 to 20 years. Garments that show all the style of the "Man's Coat" and still retain a certain "youthful" touch.

Mother's Friend Waists & Blouses 35 — Fresh, new and bright patterns in Madras and Percales. There is no need to say another word about the celebrated "Mother's Friend." It is known everywhere.

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VALUES THAT CANNOT BE DESCRIBED IN COLD TYPE. (Main Floor, East.)

that there must be a murder in Camden, as two boys were missing.

ALMSHOUSE INMATE'S JOY.

Hears from Her Son Whom She Had Mourned as Dead.

Something like a flood of sunshine burst into the dull and dreary life of Mrs. Mary Roth, an inmate of the Kings County Almshouse in Flatbush yesterday when she learned that her son, Andrew Roth, whom she had believed dead for the past eight years, was alive and well.

About ten years ago Mrs. Roth, her husband, and their four children lived in Brooklyn. The husband and father died at that time and Mrs. Roth went to the Almshouse. Andrew was placed in St. John's Home, Brooklyn. He was sent from there to a farmer in Ohio and drifted about the country until he finally settled in the village of Perth, N. Y. He is doing well there, it is said, and two weeks ago he wrote to Deputy Charities Commissioner Teale in Brooklyn inquiring about his mother.

Commissioner Teale found that Mrs. Roth was still in the Almshouse, and yesterday she was informed that the son whom she had mourned as dead was anxious to hear from her. Andrew, who is Mrs. Roth's only surviving child, will the Almshouse people believe, take his mother to live with him in Perth.

Winners in Army Rifle Competition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—General Corbin has made public the reports on annual rifle competition for the army. They show that the Department of the East won the team competition with a score of 581, Preston Savage, Artificer, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry, has the largest individual score, 425, and Alcide Doubery, Sergeant, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, was awarded the gold medal prize, and was transferred to the "distinguished" class, with a score of 411.

HUNTINGTON ESTATE SUES.

Widow of Railroad Man Seeks to Recover a $293,000 Debt.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 14.—Arabella D. Huntington, widow and one of the executors of the will of Collis P. Huntington, has filed an amended complaint in the proceedings against Sylvester H. Kneeland, Isaac E. Gates, and about twenty others, to bar them from disposing of certain properties in New York City deeded by Kneeland to Gates.

The complaint alleges that Kneeland is indebted to the Huntington estate in the sum of $293,000 for money borrowed on notes during Mr. Huntington's lifetime and still unpaid.

John F. Carroll to Give a Dinner.

John F. Carroll will give a dinner at the Democratic Club this evening to the election Captains of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District and the local candidates. It is said that the dinner will rival some of those given while Tammany was in control of the municipal Government.

First Review of Mounted Policemen.

The first inspection and review of the mounted police of Manhattan and the Bronx are to be conducted this afternoon in Van Cortlandt Park. About one hundred mounted patrolmen will appear under the command of Capt. Donovan of the Tremont Station. They will drill for an hour and then Inspector Cross will inspect them.

DEATH OF A FOOTBALL PLAYER.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—Albert Miller, a football player and athlete, died last night, an operation for appendicitis having been performed on Sunday last. He was a son of Albert E. Miller of 50 Ridge Street, this city, and was twenty-eight years of age. He was prominent on the football field for a number of years, and was considered an authority on the rules of the game.

He was employed as coach for the Forest Hill Field Club, with which organization he played as half-back. He had played with the Newark Athletic Club, the Montclair Athletic Club, and the Orange Athletic Club. The game of football scheduled for to-morrow between the Forest Hill Field Club and the Second United States Artillery teams at Fort Hamilton has been postponed out of respect for Mr. Miller.

THOUGHT HE WAS MOLINEUX.

Eager to catch a glimpse of a man they supposed to be Roland B. Molineux, a large crowd gathered in front of the Broadway Central Hotel last evening, and became so demonstrative that the reserves of the Mercer Street Station had to be called out to preserve order.

The police say that the crowd gathered as the result of a practical joke played by a man upon a bookkeeper employed in a ribbon house, who was being shaved in the barber shop of the hotel. The joker directed the attention of passersby to the bookkeeper, who, he said, was Molineux, and the crowd soon gathered.

Hypnotist Has Right to Bury Wife Alive

EMPORIA, Kan., Nov. 14.—Judge Madden, in the District Court, last night, decided that a man had the right to bury his wife alive. The city asked for an injunction to prohibit a "professor" giving an exhibition of hypnotism by burying his wife under ground and leaving her buried six days. The city claimed the exhibition endangered life. The hypnotist claimed the city had no right to draw a distinction against this kind of exhibition.

STUDENTS IN A REVOLT.

University of Colorado Undergraduates Will Not Attend Classes During the Celebration.

BOULDER, Col., Nov. 14.—Five hundred students of the University of Colorado are on strike. They have revolted over lessons during the celebration now in progress.

The students held class meetings and voted unanimously not to attend classes during the celebration. Girls who attend are threatened with ostracism, and boys have been told that they will be ducked in the lake. To-day not a boy or girl reported at classes.

There is some talk of President Baker taking drastic measures with the leaders as an example of discipline. It is generally believed that no action will be taken.

Automobilist Arrested for Speeding.

A man who described himself as Charles H. Stitt, a broker, of 496 West End Avenue, was arrested last evening at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Central Park West by Bicycle Policeman Lenkuhl of the West One Hundredth Street Station. The charge was that he was speeding his automobile more than fifteen miles an hour. He protested against his arrest, and said he was going at a reasonable rate of speed. He was released under bail.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Watch Business

There are probably some thousands of people in New York who little realize either the extent or character of the business done in Watches by the Wanamaker Store.

The vast selling of our two stores in New York and Philadelphia is the less important of the two cardinal features of this great business.

Of infinitely greater significance is the character and variety of the Watches that constitute the Wanamaker stock.

Wanamaker's is the sole agency, in New York and Philadelphia, for *the best time-keepers in the world*—

The JULES MONARD WATCHES

Made in Geneva under the immediate, personal supervision of one of those old masters, who is today, so far as we know, the only man of his guild who still attends personally to the adjustment of every watch bearing his name.

Jules Monard's master-touch makes his watches the best in the world today—though not the highest-priced.

Another feature of this stock is the "Wanamaker Special" Watch for Men, made especially for us in Geneva. The thin model, a handsome watch, the most perfect time-keeper, and in every way the best watch sold at the price, $50.

In the matter of American Watches, our position is illustrated by the fact that the Wanamaker Store is the first house to show

The New 10-line Waltham Watch for Women

A watch on which this famous concern has been working for four years—the smallest watch they have ever made—very thin, about as big around as a quarter of a dollar, 18k gold open-face case. Price, $75.

In the matter of general stocks of American Watches we also possess many advantages by reason of our position as largest retail buyers. In spite of the fact that many wholesale dealers are paying premiums on movements which are manufactured far short of the demand, American Watches are as low in price as ever at Wanamaker's.

Our variety of Watch Cases is quite exceptional; and we can meet any special wishes in the shortest possible time.

Here are a few price-hints:

Jules Monard Watches in 18k cases—
For men, $100, $125, $130.
For women, $75, $120, $140.

The Wanamaker Special Watches, for men; open-face 14k case, $50; 18k case, $60.

Women's 14k Gold Watches; Waltham and Elgin movements; $19.50 to $75.

Women's 14k Gold Chatelaine Watches; enameled cases; $20 to $152.

Women's Gold-filled Watches; enameled cases; $5.50 to $18.50.

Women's Gun-metal Watches, $5 to $11.

Women's Silver Watches, $5 to $11.

Men's 14k Gold Watches; Waltham and Elgin movements; $29.25 to $112.

Men's Gold-filled Watches; cases guaranteed for 25 years; $14.50 to $21.75.

Men's Gun-metal Watches; $3.50 to $8.50.

Men's Nickel Watches, $1.75 to $5.

Men's 14k gold Repeating Watches, $62 to $340.

Men's Gold-filled Repeating Watches, $35, $37.75.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Chinchilla Coats for Girls

Only a question of a little while before these Chinchilla Coats will be the most comfortable wraps imaginable. They are most cozy looking coats, too, the thick, rough material and the warm red flannel lining that many of them have, suggest all sorts of weather-resisting qualities. Descriptions:

At $9.50—Double-breasted Box Reefers, of chinchilla; military buttons; lined with red flannel.

At $13.75—Double-breasted Box Reefer, of chinchilla; bound with black braid; velvet collar; lined with red flannel; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $15—Box Coats, of chinchilla; bell sleeves; bound with braid; velvet collar; sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

"Frozen Milk Caramels"

15c a lb., instead of 25c

These are a delicious sort of caramel sandwiches. A generous thickness of rich cream candy is flanked, on either side, by a layer of chocolate or taffy. Ordinarily sold at 25c a pound, today they're only

15c a Pound

Basement.

The Handsome December Number of------

Everybody's Magazine

Is Out Today!

Ten Cents

Your Winter Overcoat

Is Ready, at Wanamaker's

We were so busy selling overcoats last Saturday that one might have thought all New York was buying overcoats. But thousands have that purchase planned for today; and they should know about the splendid Wanamaker stocks.

Every sort of Overcoats that a man should want is here; but not an overcoat that has a speck of cotton in its fabric is to be found at Wanamaker's. Every fabric used in Wanamaker Clothing, for men and boys, is absolutely pure wool in every fibre, carefully selected and well sponged. All seams are sewed with silk thread; and all overcoats at fifteen dollars and upwards have hand-made collars and button-holes. Here are hints of prices:

At $8.50—Good, serviceable Overcoats of all-wool Oxford frieze; smartly cut and well made.

At $10—Overcoats of all-wool frieze in Oxford mixture and black; heavy Mercerized cotton lining. A good, serviceable garment.

At $12—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford and black frieze, with satin shoulders and sleeve-linings; fancy striped body-lining.

At $15—Overcoats of black Oxford cheviots; lengths 44, 46 and 48 inches; fine backs, broad shoulders; hand-made collars and button-holes; extra good quality of serge lining; satin sleeve-lining.

At $20—Overcoats of heavy all-wool cheviot overcoating, with heavy serge linings; satin sleeve-linings; loose backs, broad shoulders.

At $20 and $22—Very stylish Surtout Overcoats of Oxford and black cheviot. Coats that appeal to stylish dressers.

At $25—Silk-lined Overcoats of Oxford cheviot; splendidly made; neat and stylish.

At $30 to $55—A beautiful assortment of the finest Overcoats ever shown ready-made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Hats for Horse-Show Week

The week of the Horse-show makes more serious demands on a man's wardrobe for daytime or evening than any other metropolitan occasion. The man of any pretensions to position adheres then, more rigidly than ever, to the conventions of dress. And, of course, a man's hat is, figuratively as well as literally, the climax of his dress. Unless it is correct in style, the effect of his appearance is marred. With a hat chosen from the Wanamaker stock, there is no such thing as incorrect style. More men are finding this out every day.

The collection of Stetson Derby Hats—conceded to be the top-notch of hat making—as well as Wanamaker Silk and Opera Hats, than which no hats for dress wear are better in style and make, is most complete.

You'll be sure of being right if you select your Horse-show Hat from these:

Stetson Derby Hats

The "Dresden"—Full crown, flat-set brim; $3.50.

The "Raglan"—Curled brim, full crown; $3.50.

The "Oxford"—Curled brim, slightly tapered crown; featherweight self-conforming Derby; $5.

The "Etna"—Flexible, self-conforming; flat-set brim; full crown; $5.

Wanamaker Silk and Opera Hats

Silk Hats at $7.50—equal to the best hats sold at $10. In a design made especially for us; crown moderately belled; flaring brim—a distinguished looking hat. In three heights of crown and three widths of brim. Other blocks in excellent variety.

Silk Hats at $6. The best hats at $6 on the market. In a variety of the season's stylish blocks.

Opera Hats at $6 and $7.50—correct in style, and of excellent construction; and quality of silk.

Tuxedo Soft Hats at $3.50. In black, lined to edge. For wear with dinner coats.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

News That's Intended for Men

We're making this Men's Furnishing Store, on the handy corner of Broadway and Ninth, a most attractive place for men to stop in, on their way uptown of a Saturday. Here are a few hints of the sort of things men need just now, that will bring in a good many visitors today:

Men's Mackintoshes.

We guarantee every Mackintosh that we sell to be thoroughly waterproof, regardless of price. In addition, all our coats are stylishly made, cut a little more generously in every dimension than you will find elsewhere. Every seam sewed and cemented.

At $5—Plain black or navy blue serge.

At $7.50—Plain black or navy blue cheviot.

At $10—Plain black or navy blue serge, or tan mixed cloth.

At $12.50—Plain black, navy blue and tan cheviot.

At $22.50—Plain navy blue unfinished worsted or tan melton.

Men's $1 Dress Shirts

The most remarkable value in Shirts to be found anywhere. These Dollar Dress Shirts have never been equaled outside of Wanamaker's under a dollar-and-a-half each, in cut, material, comfort, fit and other fine points of shirtmaking. Made of Williamsville muslin, with four-ply linen bosom, hand-made buttonholes; and five different sleeve-lengths. Five styles and all sizes now here.

Men's Scarfs, 50c each

The popular Scarfs of the day; 2¾-inch Four-in-hands; that tie in a long, handsome knot. Made to look well with the turned point, or Piccadilly collars, that are increasing in vogue. We are showing today a most handsome group of these scarfs, in plain colors and dark grounds with neat refined figures. The equal of most $1 scarfs, and worthy of the consideration of all well-dressed men.

Broadway and Ninth.

Horse Show Hats at $12

And hats worthy of the Horse Show, too—little as is the price. Not a hat in the group is worth less than $25. They are made of imported shapes, selected for their smartness and beauty from the best designs to be found in Paris. Mostly of velvet and felt—shapes that would cost you $8.50 to $17 untrimmed. These have all been newly trimmed by our best experts, with high class trimmings—ostrich plumes, ornaments, fine laces, ribbon—presenting hats of a character that you would count excellent value at $25 or more. Today we have thirty or forty for you to choose from, **at $12 each.**

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Suits Under-Price

Fine, smart, new Tailor-made Suits, of the very choicest fabrics, made in most stylish manner—exactly such suits as women enjoy wearing during these early days before the heavy wrap hides the suit. But we have been fortunate in buying; and so shall you be, if you choose from these:

At $17.50—Suits that are excellent $20 values; made of cheviot, in black and blue; double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets; revers faced with peau de soie; seven-gore flared skirts; entire suits silk-lined throughout.

At $20, worth up to $30—Suits of cheviot, made with fly-front jacket; gored skirt; all silk-lined throughout.

At $27.50, worth $35—Suits of broadcloth and tailor mixtures; blouse styles, prettily trimmed, and all silk-lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Stirring News of Women's Garments

Among the splendid stocks of things for women's wear, such as Silk Waists, Muslin Undergarments and Dressing Sacques, there are splendid opportunities for economy today. Details follow:

Silk Waists at $2.50, worth $3.75 and $4.50

Handsome new Waists of Louisine, Taffeta and Moire; in plain shades and black. Four attractive styles; full fronts, plaited in many different effects; some buttoned in front; others at the side. Now a third or more, under-price.

White Petticoats sharply reduced

At $2.50, from $3.75—Of cambric; deep lawn ruffle with point de Paris insertion and edging; and hemstitched plaits above.

At $3, from $6 and $7.50—Of cambric; in two styles; deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with blind embroidery and two rows of insertion above; or deep lawn ruffle forming Van Dyke points, trimmed with point de Paris insertion and edging in fancy designs. Some are slightly mussed.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

Dressing Sacques Under-Price

At $1, from $1.25 and $1.50—Of flannelette, two styles in stripes; full front and fitted back; large sailor collar with ruffle, trimmed with velvet ribbon or fancy braid; sleeves and lower part of sacque finished with ruffle.

At $1.25, from $1.75—Of flannelette, two styles in light and dark stripes; full front and fitted back; sailor collar and front trimmed with satin ribbon bands; or full front and back-girdle at waist; torchon lace edging.

Underwear and Hosiery

Men and women who have a Winter supply of Underwear and Hosiery to buy for themselves or for the children cannot find a more satisfactory stock of seasonable garments or one that is easier to choose from, than this Wanamaker collection.

Even these hints can't begin to give a rudimentary idea of its scope:

Men's Underwear

At $1 each—Medium-weight balbriggan Shirts or Drawers, or heavy-weight white merino.

At $1.50 each—Medium-weight French silver-gray merino Shirts or Drawers, or heavy-weight natural-colored merino Shirts, full fashioned and regular made; Drawers to match, in short or regular length inseam.

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a pair—English or German fast black cotton Socks; also black with split feet. Heavy cotton, in tan, slate, navy blue or cadet blue.

At 37½c a pair—Seamless cashmere Half Hose; medium or heavy weight in black or natural color.

Women's Underwear

At 50c each—Medium-weight ribbed cotton Vests; high neck, long or short sleeves; Drawers to match, with or without band, knee or ankle length. Heavy-weight cotton Vests or Drawers.

At $1 each—Medium or heavy-weight white ribbed merino Vests or Drawers; silk-trimmed or finished by hand.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair—Medium or heavy-weight cotton, all black, black with split soles or unbleached feet; also fine-gage fast black lisle thread.

At 37½c a pair—Black cashmere Stockings, seamless heels and toes; also of narrow ribbed black merino.

Children's Underwear

At 50c to 65c—Perfect-fitting Combination Suits, made from improved patterns, in white or silver-gray ribbed cotton; size 20, 50c; 22 and 24, 55c; 26 and 28, 60c; 30 and 32, 65c. Same in ribbed merino, size 20, $1.05; advance 5c on each larger size.

Children's Stockings

Of fast black cotton, narrow ribbed; less fashioned; double knees, heels and toes; sizes 5, 5½ and 6, 20c; 6½, 7 and 7½, 25c; 8 and 8½, 30c; 9, 9½ and 10, 35c.

Of fast black heavy merino, extra strong, well-made and elastic; sizes 5 to 7, 30c; 7½ and 8, 35c; 8½ and 9, 40c; 9½ and 10, 45c.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

An Extraordinary Sale of Gloves

It's immediate glove-buying time for some thousands of men and women today—first, because they need the gloves; second, because we announce today a Sale of Gloves that presents the best offerings and the broadest variety in high-class gloves, shown this season under-price.

All the gloves are in the smart, new styles of excellent skins, and thoroughly well-made.

These four groups:

Men's $1.50 Gloves, $1 pair—

Men's Cape and Mocha Gloves—full Prix seam and full pique sewn—the two most desirable styles now worn by men; and in qualities actually worth $1.50; full line of sizes and colors. The cape colors are Havana, Manila oak, russet and rouge. The mocha colors are gray only.

Women's $1.65 and $2 Gloves at $1.20 a pair—

Women's Washable Kid Gloves, in full pique and overseam; genuine kidskin of highest grade; Paris point embroidery and two-clasp. This washable glove has grown more and more in favor since its introduction a short time ago, and is an unqualified success.

Women's $1 Gloves, 70c pair—

Women's full pique and overseam Glace Lambskin Gloves, of full dollar value. The overseam gloves have two clasps and Paris points, and in fit and finish are the same as the best dollar glove; and in appearance look like $1.50 gloves. The Pique Gloves have two clasps and are specially desirable for street wear, being heavier, and in the handsome, durable street shades and black.

Women's 75c Gloves, 55c pair—

Women's fine German Lambskin Gloves, in new assortment of colors, with plenty in black and white. This is one of the most popular gloves presented this season, and is a particularly high grade to buy at this little price.

Men's Colored Shirts, 50c

A thousand men—literally a regiment—seized the opportunity last week to buy colored shirts at the rate of two for one—

Dollar Shirts at Fifty Cents

Another installment of the lot is here today—bodies of good muslin, bosoms and detached cuffs of madras or percale in attractive patterns and colorings. These shirts were made to sell at a dollar—but the manufacturer had too many. Hence half price, 50c each.

Corsets Fractionally Priced

Corsets in a variety of stylish new straight-front models, priced in a most attractive manner:

At 50c—Of strong jean, in white and drab; low bust, short hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom, broad bones for slight figures; sizes 18 to 24 in.

At 50c, worth 75c—White and drab; low bust; the new dip hips; bias cut; bound top and bottom; sizes 19 to 26 in.

At 85c, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets in black; medium low bust; medium long hips; bias cut; sizes 19 to 21 in.

At $1, worth $1.50—Sonnette Corsets in white; medium low bust; medium long hips. Others with low bust and short hips; bias cut; lace and ribbon-trimmed at top; for slight and full figures; sizes 18 to 30 in.

At 10c, worth 25c—Black Silk Corset Laces of good quality.

Boys' Hats, 50c

Our new Hat Store for men and boys brought with it different lines of boys' hats from those previously in stock. To reduce the number of sorts we offer today five hundred Boys' Derby and Soft Hats, at

50c, instead of $1.25 and $1.50

—their real values. The shapes are stylish, quality is excellent. The Derbies are in black, the Soft Hats in black and pearl. A notable offering indeed.

Women's Handkerchiefs Much Under-Priced

Two groups of dainty All-linen Handkerchiefs for women are priced a third to a half below their worth, for a busy Saturday's selling:

At 10c, worth 15c—Handkerchiefs with embroidery and revering; or with dainty plaits with fleur-de-lis, buds and sprays; or in the new French tape border effect.

At 10c, worth 20c—Handkerchiefs of 1800 linen; with quarter, half or one-inch hems; at just half-price.

Seasonable Garments for Women

They'll attract not only by their neat appearance, but by their modest little prices.

Flannelette Petticoats, 25c—
Light stripes, finished with embroidered scalloped edges; yoke band.

Black Sateen Petticoats, $1.25—
In stripes; umbrella ruffle, finished with side-plaited ruffle.

Flannelette Nightgowns, 50c—
In light stripes; yoke back and front.

Children's School Hats, 25c

They are the attractive colored felt hats for little children, that we have been selling all along at 75c each.

We wish to hurry out the remainder of the stock, hence set this absurdly low price on them—

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH

This group is not large, so promptness is advisable.

$1.50 Umbrellas at $1

Serviceable, good-looking Umbrellas at just two-thirds their value.

Of piece-dyed union taffeta, in 26 and 28-inch sizes, for men and women; and with plain or fancy handles. Regular $1.50 values at a rainy-weather price—

ONE DOLLAR EACH

A Most Interesting Sale of Framed Pictures at 50c

This morning, there will be displayed in the Under-Price Store a singularly attractive collection of Framed Pictures, at the lowest price for which such charming pictures have ever been sold.

There are colored prints in two series—one, of figure subjects in upright panel form—9½ x 20 in.; the other, of over a hundred landscape and figure subjects, 15 x 18 in.

The pictures are in green-and-gilt or all-gilt ornamented frames; and are artistic enough to make most attractive decorations for the home; or holiday gifts that are bound to be acceptable.

They have been sold hitherto, on special occasions, at 75c each; today choose among them at

Fifty Cents Each

The Best Shoes a Man Ever Bought for $1.90!

This is one of the best pieces of good fortune that has come to our Under-Price Shoe Store in many a day. It is a lucky trade incident for thousands of men who want to buy their Winter Shoes today.

A factory started out to make the best three-dollar shoes in the world. But the makers weren't willing to exploit the first product of the factory, good as it was; so they asked us to sell the shoes—many thousands of pairs—until their hands and machines got to working perfectly.

Hence these superb three-dollar shoes are ready for you today

At $1.90 a Pair

Made of fine black box calfskin, lace style, with tips; full round toe-lasts; oak-tanned leather that you read so much about now, in both inner and outer soles; Goodyear welted and stitched, the best way to make shoes; and they are here in sizes for all feet.

If you had intended to pay $3 or $3.50 for your shoes, you'll be money in pocket if you see these before you buy. **$1.90 a Pair.**

Lace Curtains and Upholsteries

Here is a group of new, handsome Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Table Covers, and similar home furnishings, at prices so low that they don't bear any relation to the real value of the goods.

The actual differences exactly represent your profit:

White Irish Point Lace Curtains

1-pair lots—$2.65, $3.50, $4.25 to $8 pair.
From $4, $5.50, $6.50 to $12.25.
2-pair lots—$3, $3.85, $5.25, $7.25 to $12 pair.
From $4, $4.50, $6.75, $9 to $15.50.
3-pair lots—$8.25, $10.75, $12 to $20 pair.
From $10.50, $13.50, $15 to $25.

Renaissance Lace Curtains

2-pair lots—$4.75, $6, $6.25, $6.75 to $30 pair.
From $6.25, $8, $8.50, $9 to $40.
3-pair lots—$5.25, $5.50, $6, $7.50 to $38.50.
From $6.50, $7, $7.50, $9.25 to $48 pair.

Table Covers

Tapestry Table Covers in varied assortment, in conventional designs; from this season's stock, and in the popular sizes, at reduced prices:
2 yards square, at $1.85 each, from $2.50.
2x2½ yards, at $2.50 and $4, from $3.25, $5.75.
2x3 yards, at $3 and $3.50, from $4 and $4.75.
Third floor.

Renaissance Bed Sets

Full-sized and ruffled, with bolster pieces—
At $5.75, $6, $7, $7.75, $9, $14.75.
From $7.25, $7.50, $8.75, $10.50, $11.25, $18.50.

Couch Covers

A special lot of high-grade Couch-covers, in Turkish designs and good colorings; fringed all around; 60 in. wide x 3 yds. long; at $6.50, from $8.50 each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LOSES ON APPEAL

Must Reconvey Property to the Medical College Laboratory.

Court Finds Conditions of the Trust Were Violated—Dissenting Opinion of Justices Van Brunt and McLaughlin.

In an opinion handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the case of the appeal by the New York University from a judgment of the Supreme Court decreeing a reconveyance by the university to the Medical College Laboratory of the City of New York of certain property deeded by the Medical College Laboratory to the university in trust, the decision of the lower court is affirmed. The property in question is on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of First Avenue, and its value as stated in the decree is from $150,000 to $200,000. According to the findings of the Appellate Court, the transfer to the New York University from the Medical College Laboratory by deed dated Feb. 8, 1897, was a conveyance in trust or upon conditions.

Both the property and the entire control of all matters relating to medical affairs were to be vested in a Medical Committee, and each member of the Governing Faculty of the Medical College Laboratory was guaranteed a salary of $3,000 per annum for three years. While the deed on its face appeared to be unconditional, these, according to the decree, were understood to be the conditions upon which the transfer was made.

Two months later, when it seemed that a consolidation of the University Medical College with Bellevue Hospital Medical College was assured, the resignations of eight members of the Governing Faculty were called for and received. After the consolidation was effected the Medical Committee was not consulted regarding the affairs of the Medical College. A letter from Col. Oliver H. Payne, who became a member of the council in 1894 and who had previously given enough money to pay off the obligations of the Medical College Laboratory, is quoted in the decree. He had advised the transfer of the property, and in his letter dated Jan. 8, 1898, said:

I feel that the agreement upon which I relied when giving the advice has been entirely violated and my own honor demands the property should be returned.

The Appellate Court finds that the New York University violated the conditions of the trust and directs that the property be deeded back to the grantor.

In a dissenting opinion rendered by Justice Van Brunt, and concurred in by Justice McLaughlin, the former says:

"If the conveyance from the plaintiff to the defendant was made upon an understanding whereby an implied trust arose in favor of the plaintiff, notwithstanding the fact that upon the face of the deed making the conveyance it appeared to have been entirely an absolute one, then it seems to be the settled law that the failure upon the part of the grantee to comply with the terms of the implied trust justifies the court in setting aside the conveyance, but that it imposes upon it the duty of enforcing the trust.

"I cannot find that it has ever been held that where a party has mistaken his rights under a contract, by claiming too much, he thereby loses all claim to protection to rights which, were admittedly conferred upon him by the contract.'

"It further seems to me that the weight of evidence is decided against the proposition which has been urged by the plaintiff, that the Medical Committee of the council of the defendant, with the assistance of the Faculty of the Medical Department, was to have absolute control of the affairs of such Medical Department. It is admitted that the council of the defendant had the power to fix the salaries of the occupants of the various chairs in the Medical Department. This whole scheme, if the present claim upon the part of the plaintiff is sustained, was a misrepresentation to the world at large of the condition under which this deed of gift was executed.

"No instrument in writing could be nullified upon what so clearly appears to be mistaken evidence. If deeds solemnly entered into are to be set aside upon oral testimony contradicted by every written communication of every witness, the sooner dependence upon written contracts under seal is abolished the better."

CORPORATIONS FIGHTING JERSEY CITY ASSESSMENT.

They Find an Ally in the Municipality of Hoboken Which Takes Legal Steps to Protect Its Interests.

A tax complication has arisen in the two cities across the Hudson River. Mayor Fagan of Jersey City is at odds with Mayor Adolph Lankering of Hoboken, and various railroad and other corporations of Jersey City are at odds with Mayor Fagan. The cause of the dispute is the fact that the Jersey City Tax Board, under direction of Mayor Fagan, has largely increased the valuations of corporate property.

When the Tax Board submitted its report to the County Board for the Equalization of Taxes the total was $96,000,000. When the board on Wednesday semi-officially announced that the tax rate would not exceed $27.80 per $1,000 of ratables, it was found that the total was $90,600,000.

That was effected by these increases: North Jersey Street Railway, from $503,500 to $1,043,500; Hudson County Gas Company, from $820,660 to $1,208,400; American Sugar Refinery, from $830,100 to $1,102,100; Lorillard Tobacco Factory, from $869,690 to $1,858,300; Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway, from $373,450 to $543,950; New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, from $170,000 to $225,000; United States Electric Company, from $163,575 to $202,075; Western Union Telegraph Company, from $30,000 to $33,000; Central Stock Yards, from $320,000 to $340,000; Dixon Crucible Works, from $225,000 to $313,700. Various small companies found their property correspondingly increased in value.

These corporations at once decided to dispute the valuations and appeal to the State Board of Taxation, but before they had time to act they found an unexpected ally in Mayor Lankering of Hoboken. He asserted that if the Jersey City valuations were allowed to stand, Hoboken would not receive its fair proportion of the franchise tax collected by the State from railroad, trolley, and telegraph companies using public streets.

The Hoboken Mayor retained William D. Edwards, who applied to Justice Gilbert Collins, who granted a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not issue removing to the Supreme Court for review the valuations fixed by the Jersey City Tax Board. This rule is returnable at Trenton on Monday. Mr. Edwards at once began presenting testimony before Theodore Rurode, a Supreme Court Commissioner.

RENAISSANCE IN FRANCE.

Prof. Germain Martin's Lecture on Architecture at New York University.

Prof. Germain Martin of the University of Paris, who is visiting this country as first lecturer of the Fédération de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis, delivered an interesting lecture on "The Renaissance in France" yesterday afternoon at the New York University, Washington Square. He said in part:

"The French style of architecture, which has been improperly called gothic style, was fated to have a very rapid evolution. Perfection was quickly reached, but it soon fell corrupted under the too great profusion of ornamentation. It then became necessary to renovate this art in decadence. French artists, however, instead of drawing their inspiration from national sources, sought it in Italy. Italy was then all the fashion. The Kings of France went there periodically to make their conquests, and as the arts were in that country much more widely cultivated than in France, the French artists received the greater number of their impressions from the Italian artists.

"These latter, indeed, were often invited to the Court of France. They came in great numbers, and often in the company built or ornamented those magnificent royal castles. They built also a few interesting churches—St. Gervais and Ste. Etienne du Mont, in Paris.

"Nor was architecture alone to fall under the influence of Italy, where the models of Roman antiquity were then, so to speak, being revived. All of the arts were vivified with it. The goldsmith's art, thanks to the lessons of Benvenuto Cellini, was advanced and refined. Carvings of the most exquisite delicacy were made to adorn the common articles of furniture. And in all these things French talent was happily commingled with trans-Alpine inspirations. In a word, the Italian artists found in the French disciples who rapidly became most original masters.

"So, side by side with the Italian Renaissance was constituted the French Renaissance, that fortunate combination of the genius of two truly artistic nations."

BLACKMAILING LETTER CASE.

Ship's Carpenter, Who Asked for Replies, Held for Trial—His Captain Spoke for Him.

Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday held for examination William Becker, a carpenter from the American ship Americus, who had been arraigned on a charge of blackmail, the allegation being that he sent threatening letters through the mails demanding money.

Letters to well-to-do men in the city, purporting to have been written by a group of Russian Nihilists and threatening slow death or lunacy by poison unless sums of money were sent to a certain person through general delivery, have been trickling through the mails since Oct. 1, according to the police. Becker was arrested in the Post Office when he asked for mail in the name of a man to whom the answers had been directed to be sent.

Becker in court denied that he had written the letters or that he was a Nihilist. He said a man who spoke English very poorly had met him in the City Hall Park and asked him to get the letters. The Captain of Becker's ship was in court, and he said that Becker, who had joined the vessel in September, was a steady and reliable man, who was not given to strong drink. The police declare they found a letter of a compromising nature in the man's possession, and believe him to be insane.

Among those who received the threatening letters are Dr. T. Lewis, 780 Park Avenue; J. P. Bennett, coffee broker of 10 Fulton Street; C. E. Birdseye of 105 Hudson Street; E. C. Jones, a banker, and Dr. Louis Weil of Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

A report came from Jersey City last evening to the effect that the police are investigating a similar case there, but that no arrests had been made.

LARGEST RUG IN AMERICA.

Is 59.8 by 37.8 and Weights 2,750 Pounds —Made in Berlin for Chamber of Commerce Hall.

One of the features of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce that has attracted great attention is the enormous rug upon the marble floor of the large assembly room. This rug, which was designed and furnished by Messrs. W. & J. Sloane of this city, is a hand-tufted Berlin, 59 feet 8 by 37 feet 8, and weighs 2,750 pounds. The rug is the largest and handsomest carpet woven in one piece which has ever been brought to this country, and it is so heavy that it took fifty men to carry it into the Chamber of Commerce building.

It was hand woven in Germany, and its enormous size precluded its being shipped in the hold of the steamship which brought it to this country, and it was, therefore, placed on the deck, packed in a specially made zinc-lined case. The total weight of the package was more than three tons.

When the work of weaving this rug was progressing it was necessary to strengthen the looms several times, as the heavy beams nearly broke under the weight and tension of the rug, but the main difficulty arose when the workmen had to take the rug from the loom to finish and shear it, and it was finally necessary to take a portion of the outside wall of the building away in order to remove the rug, as the other openings proved too narrow. A noteworthy feature of this rug is its great depth of pile and beautiful even texture.

PRUDENTIAL SUIT ARGUED.

Affidavit of Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts About Merger with Trust Company.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson, in Jersey City, yesterday heard arguments on the suit brought by John Illingsworth and William Rowbotham, stockholders in the Prudential Insurance Company, to prevent a deal with the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark. R. V. Lindabury offered the affidavit of Frederick L. Cutting, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in answer to an affidavit that was filed last week by John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Company. In it Commissioner Cutting says that Mr. Dryden asked his opinion on the proposed merger and he replied that he did not consider the consolidation would be of advantage to the stockholders of the Prudential. The reasons were set forth in the affidavit.

The Vice Chancellor said that he would decide later as to the admissibility of the affidavit. The argument followed. Mr. Lindabury and John R. Harden summing up for the complainants and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs and Attorney General Robert V. McCarter for the defendant companies. Decision was reserved.

DINNER TO JULES CAMBON.

French Ambassador to be the Guest of Senator Depew and James H. Hyde.

Jules Cambon, the retiring Ambassador from France, will be the guest of honor at a notable dinner to be given to-night at Sherry's. The hosts are Senator Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde, and the 250 diners will include the best-known men in finance, literature, and art, the army and navy, and National and State politics. A reception will precede the dinner. Senator Depew will be the toastmaster, and among the speakers will be Secretary of War Elihu Root, Gov. B. B. Odell, Archbishop Ireland, Mark Twain, President Eliot of Harvard, Mr. Hyde, and M. Cambon.

At the speakers' table there will be seated J. Pierpont Morgan, Senator Platt, Attorney General Knox, President W. R. Harper of Chicago University, President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Rear Admiral Barker, Whitelaw Reid, Melville E. Stone, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Justice Parker, and James W. Alexander.

CHURCH EDIFICE TO BE SOLD.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, of which the Rev. Howard L. Jones is pastor, had sold its property and would erect a new edifice on another site.

George Leask, a member of the church's committee having the matter in charge, said last evening that the church had decided to sell and that negotiations are now pending, upon which, however, definite action will not be taken until the meeting of the church corporation on Nov. 25. The decision to sell, Mr. Leask said, was owing to the fact that the church is not conveniently situated for a very considerable part of the congregation.

The church acquired this corner in 1880. The plot has a frontage of 80 feet on Madison Avenue and extends 132.6 feet along Sixty-fourth Street. The price mentioned in reports of the sale said to be pending is $400,000.

The Deutschland's Sailing Date.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland will sail, as scheduled, on next Wednesday. She will also keep the engagements for her later sailings. The ship will return to Europe fully repaired and in first-class condition. The accident on her last voyage was caused by the breaking of a bolt of the third crankshaft bearing, in consequence of which the cylinder cover was slightly damaged. The agents deny that she broke a shaft.

Montefiore Home League.

Jacob H. Schiff will deliver an address to the members of the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, at their annual meeting to be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, at the Home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. The business of the meeting, for the ensuing year, will be transacted and officers will be elected.

INCOMPETENT JUROR COMPELLED TO SERVE

Troubles of a Young Swiss in Judge Hascall's Court.

His Days in the Jury Box and His Nights in a Bakery—Imprisoned for Non-Attendance One Day.

Although he could not understand what the lawyers were talking about, Alfred Mathey, a young Swiss, was forced to serve on a City Court jury during the week of Nov. 3-10. During that period, being a poor man and unable to hire a substitute in a bakery where he worked, he labored by night as well as by day, with three hours for sleep in the twenty-four. When he started his term of jury duty he had in his pocket a statement that certified that a Commissioner of Jurors had found him unfit for service, in consequence of his unfamiliarity with the English language and because he did not possess property worth $250.

After having served his first week and Monday of his second, Mathey was so exhausted that he remained in bed and sent his wife to see Judge Hascall. She carried the paper that showed that her husband ought not to serve. After trying in vain to get a word with the Judge, the Clerk refusing to allow her to see his Honor, she went home. Meanwhile Mathey's name was called. He was the foreman in a case that had progressed on Monday.

On Wednesday Mathey took his wife and baby to court, also his certificate from the Commissioner of Jurors. Judge Hascall fined him $50, with the alternative of going to jail for two days. Not having the money, he was forced to the alternative, and a Deputy Sheriff, acting in accordance with a commitment signed by the Judge, had him locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail, whence he was dismissed on Thursday afternoon.

When the young couple were seen at their home, a very small apartment in a West Twenty-fifth Street tenement, they were disconsolate. Mrs. Mathey, between sobs, told how her husband made only $12 a week for his night work in the bakery, and she had to work all the time to help support themselves and their large family of children. In the first week of his service on the jury, she said, he just had time to get his dinner at home each night, and then he rushed off to the bakery, to stay until 4 o'clock in the morning. The bakery is at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. During the first four days of this week, two of which he spent in jail, he paid a substitute at the bakery $2.50 a day. He was unable longer to stand the strain, she said.

"Goot grazious!" exclaimed Mr. Mathey, who, although indignant, said he saw some humor in the situation, "vat iss dis American chury? I servt mit it for von veek, und I verstand nicht vas der lawyers did say!"

The wife said her husband was half sick when she went to the court on Tuesday. He told her to go down, saying she would be able to explain for him. At the court the Clerk first told her it would be all right, but then she heard her husband's name called, and afterward an attendant told her she must run up town and get Mr. Mathey. That she did. When they reached the court, he having left his bed with difficulty, the attendant told him to "be good" and return early the next day—Wednesday.

Before he had a chance to return the attendant, Keegan, appeared at the tenement. He did not treat Mathey roughly, but told him to get out of bed and come to court. Mathey obeyed. He says that he tried to explain things to the Judge and that the latter would not listen to him. From court he went to the Sheriff's office, and from there to jail.

"It has ruint me," he said, yesterday. "Mein frau und me haf a hart time. Ve can't make der ents meet alretty, und now ve lose money py paying a man dat vorkt in der bakery."

Mrs. Mathey said that their combined earnings supported them with such a narrow margin that even the comparatively slight expenses entailed in this trouble threw them behind. It would take them many months, he said, to square up the loss of a few dollars.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IS COSTLY.

City Will Have to Spend $305,008 Additional on Aqueduct Work.

The City Record yesterday gave figures which showed that the city will have to pay $305,008 for complying with the eight-hour law on the aqueduct work.

Chief Engineer Hill of the Aqueduct Commission gives in his report all the items of added cost to the city. The laborers, instead of being worked ten hours, will only have eight hours, and additional price is charged for quarrying, cutting, and hauling stone. The Board of Estimate has already passed a bond issue appropriating the amount necessary to comply with the eight-hour law.

WARDMAN DOWNES DISMISSED.

Found Guilty of Aiding Poolroom in ex-Capt. Creeden's Precinct.

Commissioner Partridge yesterday dismissed from the Police Department John H. Downes, wardman for Timothy J. Creeden, ex-Captain of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, for neglect of duty, disobedience, and for "aiding and abetting one William E. Reilly in keeping and occupying the premises at 314 East Eighty-first Street as a poolroom."

Evidence was given to show that Citizens' Union detectives had been introduced to the place by Downes, and had made bets and lost money there, and that he had obtained entry for them at other gambling rooms in the precinct.

Creeden was to have been tried on charges, but was retired on Tuesday.

A Lake Shore Appointment.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—The office of Superintendent of Passenger Transportation has been created by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, with S. T. Gage at its head. Mr. Gage has been Chief Clerk to the General Superintendent of the Lake Shore for many years. It is stated that no successor will be appointed to the late General Manager Blodgett, for the present at least.

Sunday Concert of Educational Alliance.

The Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, announces the second of its series of Sunday night concerts. It is under the direction of Sam Franko, and consists of music, arranged for strings, piano, and organ, with vocal solos. Admission fees are 5 and 10 cents for reserved seats. The programme will include the Egmont overture of Beethoven, and, by request, the fantasie on Hebrew melodies, by Lewandowski, will be repeated.

Negro as a Political Factor.

Kelly Miller, Professor of Mathematics in Howard University, Washington, D. C., is to address the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, this morning at 11 o'clock. His subject is to be "The Negro as a Political Factor." Prof. Miller is regarded in Washington as one of the best representatives of his race in the United States.

DISMISSED BY CORONERS.

Chief Clerk Hillman Dropped and Stephen M. Simonson Appointed.

The Board of Coroners at a meeting yesterday dismissed William S. Hillman, chief clerk. He was formerly the private secretary of John C. Sheehan and was known as his right-hand man. His salary was $3,000. In his place Stephen M. Simonson of 338 West Fifty-seventh Street was appointed. Simonson, who is a Republican, served as an Alderman from 1870 to 1876 and was one time Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York. The removal of Hillman, the Coroners said, was for the good of the service.

William Chamberlain, the replevin clerk, was dismissed also. Benjamin B. Tingdale was appointed in his stead. The Coroners appointed Joseph Lasmer, private secretary of Coroner Jackson, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Jere Hagan.

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 19th to 20th STREET

A Great Clothing Sale Made Greater.

Second Floor.

We told in yesterday's papers in an impressionistic sort of way—how we had gone into the market and bought Suits and Overcoats of the highest grades from makers who were anxious to sell. As our clientele shares every advantage that we may secure—we accordingly now make Clothing offerings that are little short of phenomenal. Such a statement emanating from this source is sufficient in itself to create selling here to-day such as we have never before experienced.

We're proud of our Clothing record—not solely because of the success it exemplifies, but because it's proof of something well done, because it's proof of healthy progressiveness—not the spasmodic sort with which many houses are imbued.



Men's Suits and Overcoats, $9.25.

Values Up to $18.00.

Choose from Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots. Every garment is lined, finished, trimmed and made in the very best manner—in fact, the most particular can be satisfied. There are single-breasted Sacks, with the long, graceful collar, besides other natty effects; also 2 and 3 button Sacks. In addition to fancy Suits we include in this offering Black Worsteds, Thibets and Unfinished Clays.

THE OVERCOATS include none but the most stylish garments of rough, smooth and fancy coatings, besides Priestly Cravenettes, in extra long and boxy styles, or the regular length.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, $12.75.

Values Up to $25.00.

Represented are Cassimeres, Tweeds, Clay Diagonals, Worsteds and fancy Cheviots; every pattern is new and stylish; regular sizes from 34 to 42.

THE OVERCOATS are made of absolutely pure wool, blue kersey and rough surface coatings, in Oxford and brownish grays. They are cut in medium length, and also in that very modish long, full style. Some have vertical pockets, others regulation cut. They are lined with mohair serge. The rough garments are finished in raw edge style. The Kerseys are made with velvet collar. Regular sizes 34 to 42.

Pickwick Clothing.

A Right Shape For Every Shape.

Second Floor.

The Pickwick system unquestionably represents the crowning triumph of the garment builder's craft. Pickwick Garments are the most perfect fitting in all the world. There is no size or shape of man that cannot be fitted in a Pickwick Suit or Overcoat.

Our $15.00 Suits and Overcoats.

At this price we are showing an entirely new fall line of suits in Tweeds, Worsteds and Cassimeres. Every good style is represented and every garment is hand-made. Men of all proportions may be fitted. A really splendid selection of Suits and, of course, a fine line of Overcoats.

Our $20.00 Suits and Overcoats

embrace a variety of patterns seldom shown outside of high-class tailor shops; in Suits, pure worsteds and cheviots in both finished and unfinished effects; in Overcoats, almost every stylish rough and smooth fabric. They have the long, graceful collars, the proper shoulders, and are absolutely perfect fitting.

Our $25.00 and $30.00 Suits and Overcoats.

Exclusiveness and elegance are the distinguishing features of the garments. At this price the fabrics are of the best standard makes, trimmings absolutely the best and fit, of course, guaranteed for men of all proportions. The garments at these prices are strictly hand-made throughout, and are infinitely superior to those to be found anywhere else at the same figures.

Our $35.00 and $40.00 Suits and Overcoats

Are on a par with the most excellent garments to be found anywhere at any price. They represent the acme of perfection. A splendid selection of best weaves in every good and fashionable style. No custom tailor can better them in any particular, at any price.

The Season's Greatest Offerings in Boys' Clothing.

Second Floor.

Special Prices for Saturday Only.

Boys' Norfolk and double-breasted two-piece Suits of Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds.

$2.65 For those that have sold up to now for $2.95 and $3.50.

$3.25 For those that have sold up to now for $3.95 and $4.50.

$4.45 For those that have sold up to now for $5.00 to $6.50.

Among the Suits at $4.45 we include blue and black Cheviots and Serges.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS of navy blue Serges and Cheviots—trimmed with white, black or red soutache braid.

Specials in Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' all-wool Frieze long Overcoats; 5 to 12 years; $5.00 values, for $3.50

Our $5.00 Double-breasted Boys' Frieze Overcoats cannot be duplicated elsewhere under $6.50; sizes range from 3 to 10 years; our price for this sale, $5.00

For Boys from 12 to 16 years we have a long, stylish Overcoat of Irish Frieze, real value from $8.00 to $10.00, for this sale $7.50

We are displaying a large variety of Novelty Overcoats, sizes 2½ to 8 years; price ranges from $6.50 to $20.00

"Kneipp" Linen Mesh Underwear for Men.

Main Floor.

Made only from pure Irish Linen Yarns, spun by York Street Flax Spinning Co., Ltd., Belfast, Ireland, and manufactured in Saxony.

Linen is a well known, clean and healthy material, but its use as Underwear has been somewhat limited, owing to the chilly feeling which is experienced when it is worn next to the skin.

The Kneipp Linen Underwear, however, is free from this disadvantage; it is a knitted elastic material, which protects the body from cold and freely allows the escape of perspiration. Unlike Woollen Underwear, it is not stained by the perspiration from the axilla, a proof that the perspiration passes freely through the material.

In introducing Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear we feel that we have found an ideal Underwear, beautiful in appearance and meeting all the requirements of hygiene, and at a price within the reach of all.

Heavy weight natural linen, color or white, $3.50 the Garment.

Medium weight natural linen, color only, $3.25 the Garment.

Our Men's $2.00 and $3.00 Hats.

Once more we call your attention to our Men's Hats at these prices. Elsewhere you would have to pay for the same goods from $1.00 to $2.00 more; these are the only two prices at which we sell Men's Hats. They are in all the latest blocks and carry our full guarantee.

Men's Shoes, $5.00.

Second Floor.

Our custom finished line of $5.00 Shoes offers exceptionally strong value; they are made to closely resemble the high priced Shoes of the leading custom makers. They are the best Shoes obtainable at the price of $5.00.

Men's Ess-See-Ess Shoes, $3.50.

Made of the best upper materials, with Flintstone Oak Soles; look like $5.00 Shoes and will wear as well.

Men's Shoes at $2.50.

At this price we offer Patent Leather, Patent Kid, Box and Velour Calfskin Shoes, the regular values of which are $3.00; both single and double soles are to be found in this line.

Newest Fashions in Women's Neckwear.

Main Floor.

To the Simpson Crawford Co. Store for a modest little Necktie or for the most elaborate neck affair that style interpreters have evolved.

We're as ready to meet your wishes for a low priced tie as for the prettiest and fluffiest neck ruff at a score or more dollars.

The great Fashion Event, the Horse Show, will, you know, call for frequent changes in neck dressing. Of course, you'll acquiesce if you want to ring true to styledom.

Every design that is favored by fashion, every quality that is produced or shown anywhere. Always something new and interesting at low prices.

Fine tailor made Bishop Stocks, plain or fancy, colored silk; more than 50 different models after French samples; each, 48, 68 and 98

And as high as $3.95.

New Victoria Stoles or Shoulder Wraps; black and white combinations or all black, with muffs to match, at exceptional prices.

Plauen Lierre Lace Collars, handsome patterns; many new, this season's shapes, which adds a finish to gown or jacket; each 75, 95 and $1.50

And as high as $9.75.

Fancy silk or crepe de chine Stocks, in hand needlework, fancy beaded or lace trimmed; new, smart and perfectly shaped 48 and 95

And up to $4.25.

Fine Taffeta Silk Boas, with new English and high Medici Collar; our own exclusive design and in every way the latest novelty; each $12.75 and $19.75

Misses' Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Third Floor.

That elusive element—style—is always present in our Misses' and Children's Suit Dept. Both mother and daughters will find many pleasant surprises in store for them—individuality, effectiveness, quality and exclusiveness are all features of our garments, while modesty in price is never first sight of—in fact, you'll find our third floor an ideal place when looking for outer wear for your daughter.

MISSES' ZIBELINE SUITS; blouse coat with double cape, Postilion back, collar, vest and belt of bright, contrasting velvet; trimmed with heavy crochet ornaments of fancy braid; coat taffeta lined, side plaited or napped seam skirt over silk drop, or percaline lined; blouse can be worn over waist until very cold weather; 14 and 16 year sizes $24.75

MISSES' NORFOLK PEDESTRIENNE SUITS; of Mixed Tweed; collar and turn-back cuff of solid color velvet; taffeta lined; skirt box plaited and tailor stitched; 14 and 16 year sizes $15.00

MISSES' MONTE CARLO COATS; 44 inches long, flat collar of velvet and self material, tailor stitched, large sleeves, with mousquetaire cuffs; self strapped with consecutive rolls of stitching; lined throughout with good grade of satin $18.75

MISSES' KERSEY BOX COATS; fly front, mandolin sleeves with fancy cuffs; velvet coat collar, patch pockets, self strapped; handsomely tailored and lined throughout with Skinner's satin; 14 to 16 years $10.00

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH KERSEY ENGLISH BOX COATS, storm collar, full double cape and counsellor collar, bishop sleeve, with fancy turn over cuff; body and sleeves satin lined $15.00

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH BOX COATS, in two styles, Zibeline or Kersey, with velvet rolling collar and large cape trimmed with bias bands of velvet and crochet ornaments; large sleeves, with band or turned back cuff $10.00

GIRLS' REGULATION SUITS, of Shepherd's Check; large sailor collar, trimmed with fancy braid; reinforced yoke, taffeta sailor knot, shield and emblem on sleeve and collar; unlined box plaited skirt; 6 to 14 years $7.75

A full line of Girls' Skirts in lengths from 28 to 33 inches, at $4.50, $6.00 and $7.50.

Also a full line of Misses' Walking Skirts in lengths from 36 to 40, at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.50.

Another Offering of Women's and Misses' Semi-Dress Hats.

Second Floor.

Beautifully trimmed with fine wings or imported quills. Figured on a retail basis these Hats would sell regularly for $5.00 and $6.00 each; special for Saturday $2.95 and $3.95

Sale of Misses' Trimmed Hats.

Mothers who have waited until now to purchase their daughters' Dress Hats will find here most remarkable values, as beautiful creations are on sale in the section adjoining our showroom, on second floor, at greatly reduced prices.

The lot embraces the entire balance of this season's stock of Misses' and Children's fancy trimmed Hats, that heretofore sold at $9.00 to $12.00 each; now $6.95

Gloves for the Horse Show.

Main Floor.

The Horse Show next week means that you'll need practically a new stock of Gloves. Such a conspicuous feature of one's toilet needs constant replenishing at any time, and more especially when such an important Society Event is on the cards. By paying heed to the opportunities present herewith you can do this to your perfect satisfaction, in every particular, including the important one of price.

One clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, broad cut, new embroidery, red, orange and two-toned. $1.00

Special clearing lot of Women's 2-clasp Glace prime German Lambskin embroidered Gloves; in black, brown, slate and modes; these Gloves are just imported and were made to sell for $1.00; special at 79

Made from choice selected Russian skins; also 2 clasp, of the same selection of stock $1.50

"Vassar," one pearl button, turn-over cuff, Prix seam, handsome embroidery, self, red and orange sewn; a marvel of production $2.00

One clasp pique real Mocha Gloves, tan, mode, black and slate $1.00

Two clasp Glace Gloves; Imperial Point; white, black, pearl and season shades; Simpson Crawford Co. importation $1.00

Two clasp full pique real Mocha Gloves; unique embroidery; finest selected Arabian Mocha skins; an ideal unlined Glove $1.35

Three clasp real kid Gloves; Imperial Point; white, black, pearl and latest shades; made from fine selected real kid skins; exceedingly stylish, well cut, perfect fitting $1.50

Of course we also carry very large and complete lines of gloves for men, boys and girls.

Men's Gloves.

Main Floor.

A new Glove for men's wear, the "Washington;" one pearl button, Prix seam, Cape; handsome embroidery, new turn-over cuff; specially made for us, pair $2.00

We also offer a large consignment of men's one-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, selected skins, various shades of tan; in every detail the greatest Glove offered at the price; real value $1.35, at pair $1.00

Specials from the 20th Century Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

GRAPES—Delicious Malaga, fancy imported, lb. 10

CRANBERRIES—Fancy, Large Cape Cod Stock, 2 qts. 25

CHEESE—Fancy Herkimer County double cream, sharp or mild, lb. 17

Camembert, fresh shipments weekly by steamer, best quality 25

Edam, new importation; finest quality Dutch, each 90

BOILED HAM—Armour's Star, Sugar Cured, sliced to order, lb. 33

SCRAPPLE—Philadelphia Farm Scrapple, lb. 8

CERVELAT SAUSAGE—Selected Farmer or Holsteiner, lb. 12

TABLE RAISINS—Fancy Malaga Dessert Clusters, daintily 1 lb. box 25

DATES—New Persian Fard Dates, 1 lb. packages, 2 for 15

MUSHROOMS—Champignons, first choice, can 25

SALMON—McGowan's finest Columbia River, 1 lb. flat cans 20

LOBSTER—Parchment lined cans, 1 lb. flats 23

TOMATOES—Whole red ripe fruit, quart glass jars 20

CROW, CROW—Crosse & Blackwell's, large bottles 29

OLIVES—Manzanilla Olives, 16 oz. vase bottle 25

PRESERVES—Royal Stuart, Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Quince, Plum, &c. Delicious; finest procurable, 2 lb. glass jar 48

ORANGE MARMALADE—"Royal Stuart," superior to all others, 1 lb. glass jar 16

SALAD DRESSING—"Royal Stuart," finest ingredients, scientifically prepared, large bottles, 43c.; small bottles 25

CHOCOLATE—Swiss Milk Chocolate, 3 packages for 10

TEA—Spring pickings Formosa, Oolong; delightful bouquet; very fragrant, mellow character; regularly 75c.; lb. 60

Basket Fired Japan, choice garden grown; regularly 75c.; lb. 60

COFFEE—"Waverly" blend, fresh roasted Mocha and Java; rich, mellow beverage; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 26

Breakfast Java, delicious flavor, excellent body; 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb. 20

Maracaibo, fine quality, fresh, dry roast; 5 lbs., 65c.; lb. 14

BREAD—Baked in our own ovens; largest and best loaf in town 5

PIES—Our own baking; delicious fresh fruit pies; large family size, each 30

POUND CAKE—Plain, Raisin, Citron, or Marble; our baking; lb. 15

LAYER CAKE—Three layers rich sponge cake, fresh fruit filling, all flavors 20

CRACKERS—N. B. C.'s Ginger Wafers, Albert Biscuits or Butter Thins; tin carton 10

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

THE LUXURY OF WHISKEY DRINKING.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

It's expensve, but that's of no account to those who know it.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 28 B'way, N. Y.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1902...Sixty-first Season...1903
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
SATURDAY, Nov. 15th, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloist:
Herr Anton Van Rooy
BARYTONE.
His first appearance in New York this season.
PROGRAM:
Symphony No. 5, E minor.....Tschaikowsky
Aria, (an Jenem Tag) "Hans Heiling" Marschner
Prelude Symphonique, No. 1, in E flat..Caetani
New, first time.
Final scene from "DIE WALKUERE" Wagner
Wotan's Farewell and Fire Charm.
Tickets on sale at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's.
Seats, $2 to 75c. Boxes, $12 and $15. Subscriptions to Eight Afternoon or Eight Evening Concerts. Seats from $5 to $14. Boxes, $80 and $140. Box office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY, 8:15.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S THIRD CONCERT.
GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.
AND OTHER COMPOSERS.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ANTON VAN ROOY, ELLISON VAN HOOSE, LILLIAN PRAY, MARIE MARNER, ALBERT QUESNEL, CARRIE HIRSCHMANN. Piano Solo, MAX BENDIX, Violinist. Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes and Box Seats at Opera House, Ditson's, Ticket Agencies, and Hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The New Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2462 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Thurs. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company
IN THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Matinée To-day at 2. Last Performance.
VICTORIA. SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY EVENING
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
"ST. PAUL"
SOLOISTS:
Shannah Cumming, Katharine Pelton, Ellison Van Hoose, Anton Van Rooy.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

CARNEGIE HALL SAT. EV'G, NOV. 22d.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS. Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00. At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's.
—THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
Jos. Hart, Carrie DeMar in "Foxy Grandpa"
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Mat. All seats 25 & 50c.
NEXT SUNDAY, Direction Wm. Brady,
FOXY GRANDPA Concert—Jos. Hart, Carrie De Mar & Big Vaudeville Bill. Seats 25c. & 50c.
Next Week—Geo. W. Monroe, 'Doings Mrs. Dooley.'

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Hear the New Song Hits!! Mat. To-day, 2:15.
MABELLE GILMAN
in a New Romantic Comic Opera
THE MOCKING BIRD,
by Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-day, 2:10.
HENRIETTA CROSMAN
LAST WEEK. The Sword of the King
MONDAY, NOV. 17TH. Seats now on sale.
JAMES K. HACKETT in "THE CRISIS."

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 19.
MRS. FISKE
IN
MARY OF MAGDALA.
SEATS ON SALE 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

MENDELSSOHN HALL This (Sat.) Aft. at 3.
Piano Recital RAOUL PUGNO
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.
THE BALDWIN PIANO USED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A thrilling & realistic melodramatic production.
"THE NINETY AND NINE."
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Ev. 8:15.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. & 7 Av. Sharp. Mat. To-day
LAST 3 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av. Mats. at 2:45. "TOMMY ROT." To-day & Thurs., 2:30

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th. Mat. Tues., Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY
& Burlesque. HUMMING BIRDS AND ONIONS.

THE DEWEY 14th St. E. of B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY. Thoroughbred Burlesquers.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena St. Nicholas Garden. Col. av. & 66th st. & Aft. & Eve.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d & 3d Sts. 8th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Reg. 75c.
Big COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mats. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. 2D MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

Casino. Geo. W. Lederer's Evgs., 8:15.
Opera House. "Sally in Our Alley." Mat. To-day.
Knickerbocker. John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird." Seats now.

MR. VAN COTT'S SCHEME FOR COUNTY COMMITTEE

Will Submit a Reorganization Plan to the Governor.

Mr. Odell Hears Grievances of Various Leaders, but Keeps Silent—New County Chairman Possible.

Postmaster Van Cott, who is the Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to suggest to Gov. Odell a plan for the reorganization of the Republican County Committee. He did not see the Governor, who had gone to the theatre with Senator Platt.

Mr. Van Cott's plan is to appoint a committee of seven, of which the Chairman and Executive Chairman of the County Committee shall be ex-officio members, which committee shall be known as the Campaign Committee, and which shall seek out the weak spots of the present county organization, and make recommendations to the General Committee for their eradication.

"My idea," said Mr. Van Cott in discussing his plan, "would be to select one member from the lower section of the city, one from the west side, one from the east side, one from Harlem, and one from Brooklyn. Those selected should be men who are thoroughly familiar with conditions in their respective sections. I believe if that plan were adopted we would be able to strengthen the organization so as to get good results in the next campaign."

Ex-Senator Slater, who was defeated for a renomination, as his friends assert, through the interference of National Committeeman Gibbs and Chairman Morris in the politics of his district, had a long talk with the Governor yesterday about the local situation. He informed the Governor that the need of reorganization was imperative. Abraham Gruber, the leader of the Twenty-first District, who also has political differences with Messrs. Gibbs and Morris, likewise called to see the Governor. When the Governor was seen and asked if he had any views to express on the local Republican situation, he said:

"Both sides have been filling me up with information, but I have not a word to say—at least not just now."

It was learned that a peculiar condition of affairs exists within the county organization. Several of the district leaders have advised that a new Chairman should be chosen, but they have refrained from suggesting the name of any person to succeed Mr. Morris. The reason given is that they do not think there will be very much show for the Republicans in the next municipal election, owing to the present poor prospects of Fusion, and therefore none of them is willing to shoulder responsibility for the showing of the organization. It is conceded that whatever Gov. Odell wants done will be done, and the adoption of some such plan as that which Postmaster Van Cott suggests is likely to be the outcome of the present differences.

Gov. Odell had a few things to say yesterday about legislation at the coming session.

"The two most important matters which will come before the Legislature this Winter," he said, "will be the proposed plan for the improvement of the canals and legislation looking toward the total abolition of the direct State tax."

With regard to his reported decision to appoint Col. Joseph Dickey a Railroad Commissioner to succeed Ashley Cole, the Governor said that he would make no announcement of appointments until Jan. 1. The general impression is that the appointment of Col. Dickey will be made.

TO BAR PARLOR MATCHES.

Chicago Taking Steps to Follow the Movement Begun in This City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The parlor match seems to be doomed, as Fire Department officials and insurance men unite in declaring it to be dangerous to life and property. An ordinance based on the New York measure is being prepared for an early presentation to the Chicago Council and statements made by Aldermen to-day indicate that the act will be received favorably.

The proposed ordinance, which is being prepared by Alderman Luther P. Friestedt of the Thirteenth Ward, will aim to give to the Fire Department the police powers enjoyed by the New York department. Whether the city charter is sufficiently broad in the authority given the Council to permit this legislation is yet to be determined, but the Aldermen believe it is.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:20.
JOHN DREW. THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE.
WM. FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE.
(First American Appearance of Miss Fay Davis.)

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Last times, positively, Nov. 20.

CRITERION THEATRE. Broadway & 44th St. "Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. MATINEE TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:30. THE TWO SCHOOLS. Mat. To-day.
This Morning at 11, Last Time Here.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE 15TH CENTURY MORALITY PLAY
EVERYMAN.
Next week at the New York Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wed.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.

ELMENDORF Carnegie Lyceum, Thurs., Nov. 20, at 3:30 and also at 8:30 P. M.
LECTURES "LONDON & THE CORONATION." Fine motion pictures.
Tickets at box office & Tyson's, Hotel Manhattan

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mr. Chauncey Olcott's Farewell Performance Sat., Dec. 13.
OLCOTT'S Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation Kng Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

Collegiate Football Game To-day.
2 P. M., Celum. F'd (Polo Gds.) Columbia vs. Amherst. Seats on sale all hotel theatre ticket offices. Adm. $1.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 43d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"The Romance of a Poor Young Man."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve'gs at 8:20. To-day Matinée and Every Evening. ALT HEIDELBERG

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. THE SMART SET. Next Week. NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK. To-day Mat., 2:15. To-night, 8:15. LAST 2 TIMES Hagenbeck's Trained Animals

BEST SEATS FOR ALL THE THEATRES. THE BOOKING Office, 250 5th Av. Telephone, 2300 Madison Sq.

GRAND Matinée To-day. Are You a Mason?
3 RD AVE. Mat. To-day. THE BLIND GIRL.

MILLIONAIRE CONVICTED.

Father of Congressman Butler of Missouri Sentenced to Three Years for Attempting to Bribe.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 14.—Col. Edward Butler, millionaire and politician of St. Louis, on trial charged with attempting to bribe Dr. Chapman of the St. Louis Board of Health in order to influence his vote on the indorsement of a garbage contract with the city, has been found guilty by the jury, which fixed the punishment at three years in the penitentiary. The verdict, found last night, was announced to-day. T. H. Hickman, foreman of the jury, said the verdict was reached on the first ballot.

Col. Butler and his wife, his two sons, Congressman James J. and Edward, Jr., and their wives were in the courtroom when the verdict was received. Judge Hockaday read the verdict as follows:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Edward Butler, guilty as charged, and assess his punishment at imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of three years."

All eyes were turned toward Butler. A defiant glance came to his face, then his features subsided into the expression of half disgust which he wore while listening to the testimony and arguments.

A motion for a new trial was overruled.

When asked by Judge Hockaday whether he had any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed on him, Edward Butler said:

"I have nothing to say, your Honor, further than that I am not guilty of the charge preferred against me."

"The jury has passed on that question, Mr. Butler," was Judge Hockaday's reply. "In accordance with the verdict I sentence you to imprisonment in the State penitentiary for a term of three years."

The filing of an appeal to the State Supreme Court followed. Judge Hockaday fixed Butler's bond at $10,000, which was signed by a number of prominent citizens of Columbia.

CALL THE REV. DR. LORIMER.

Great Excitement When Members of Boston Tremont Temple Choose ex-Pastor for Their Pastor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—With tumultuous excitement, applause, cheers, and heated parliamentary controversy, the members of Tremont Temple by a large majority tonight voted for the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, ex-pastor, now in the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Church, New York, as pastor.

The Rev. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn received the second largest number of votes. The excitement became so intense at one time that Deacon Wentworth, who was presiding, protested against the parliamentary tactics of one of the supporters of the Rev. Mr. Myers, and said:

"I am very sory that we have as a member of this church one who would stoop to methods so diabolical. His language is most insulting. Things have been done here unworthy of the lowest political caucus and meeting. Let this man meet me to-morrow with two other men at any time and any place."

The astounded audience listened in amazement. The whole excitement arose over the question of when and how the votes cast were to be counted. Those who favored Mr. Myers were anxious to have the votes counted before the audience and the result announced at once. The Deacons were opposed to this course.

SPEECH OF EDWARD M. SHEPARD

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Edward M. Shepard of New York addressed the American Free Trade League at a banquet at the Copley Square Hotel to-night. Mr. Shepard's topic was "The Present Political Situation of the Free Trade Cause."

In the course of his address he said he heard President Roosevelt deliver his Chamber of Commerce speech in New York this week, and he thought the President's mind leaned strongly toward the free trade cause in the he refrained from any declaration of faith on the morality of the protective doctrine.

Mr. Shepard said that President Roosevelt was in a large measure known to be out of sympathy with many in his own party. Some members of the party would like to suppress him, but he could not be suppressed.

TOBACCO TRUST YIELDS.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Continental Tobacco Company, known as the Tobacco Trust, has decided to treat all Philadelphia jobbers alike, instead of showing special favors to those who order tobacco in 100 or more pound lots. The decision was due to the action of the Philadelphia Jobbers' Association, the membership of which includes nearly every jobber in the city.

Heretofore what was known as the "drop shipment" plan was followed in this city. To jobbers who bought more than 100 pounds of tobacco at an order a special rebate of 2 cents a pound was allowed. No rebate was allowed where less than 100 pounds was ordered. This, the Jobbers' Association declared, was discriminating, and the trust was asked to treat all alike. The protest was successful, and a rebate of 2 cents a pound to all Philadelphia jobbers has been allowed. The rebate affects Philadelphia only.

HIGH PRICES FOR OLD BOOKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Prince Society Publications were the feature of the sale of the library of the late William H. Whitmore at Libbie's to-day, and these, with the portraits, brought from New York and other places an additional number of buyers. Among the new arrivals were Mr. Sabin and Mr. Wright, the New York dealers, and the representatives of the Worcester Historical Society's library, and J. Pierpont Morgan. The latter is interested in the early American portraits, of which he is forming a great collection.

The Prince Society Publications consist of reprints of the writings of early Americans.

Mr. Whitmore's diary contained twenty-six volumes, the whole bringing a total of $388, or an average price of about $15. The highest price was paid for the reprint of Samuel Woods's "New England's Prospect," a small quarto, bound in full green morocco, with gilt top, Boston, 1865, of which 150 copies were printed. Increase Mathers's "The Blessed Hope and the Glorious Appearing of the Great God, Our Saviour Jesus Christ," a tiny volume bound in old calf, printed by Timothy Green for Nicholas Boone "at his shop over against the old meeting house," in 1701, was sold to J. O. Sabin of New York for $155.

Report of Asphalt Companies' Receivers

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The receivers for the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day brief supplemental reports of progress in reducing expenses by consolidating the underlying companies. "Practically all the companies now have a uniform organization," they explain, "thus rendering unnecessary the duplicate officials." More contracts have been secured than the companies had last year, but it is said that the lateness of the season may delay much of the work until Spring.

Yacht Commander C. S. Crosby Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Capt. Christopher S. Crosby, one of the best-known yacht commanders in this country, died suddenly at his home here on Tuesday, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in Eastport, Maine, and went to sea when young, but abandoned deep sea sailing for yachting some years ago. His best-known achievements was in command of the Cerconet in his famous ocean race from New York to Queenstown in 1887 against the Dauntless. Capt. Crosby was a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

Miss Marie Strakosch's Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 14.—Miss Marie Strakosch, the opera singer, daughter of Max Strakosch, will soon marry Dr. George King, wealthy son of Deacon William King. The announcement of the engagement was made to-day by Dr. King. It was while Miss Strakosch was singing in "Cavalleria Rusticana" in the Opera House here that Dr. King met her and be-

WOMEN'S ELECTION PROVOKED A CANDIDATE

Close of the Convention of the State Federation of Clubs.

Mrs. Lynch Attributed Defeat to Her Religion—"Vocal Ping-Pong" at the Conclusion.

The eighth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs wound up yesterday in Association Hall, Brooklyn, with what one fair delegate described as a "long, loud, and strenuous session of vocal ping-pong." The closing meeting was an executive one, all but delegates being excluded. Even the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, who had been invited to pronounce the benediction, was obliged to stand in the lobby until the convention got through wrestling with its secrets. The sessions of the convention were not concluded without some unpleasantness. It developed at the election of officers.

The result of the voting on Thursday was announced yesterday. Mrs. Charles M. Dow of Jamestown was elected President, receiving 100 votes, as against 74 polled by Mrs. Louise Van Loon Lynch of Syracuse. Mrs. Lynch, who for some reason known only by the women was called the "Greater New York candidate," when the announcement of her defeat for the Presidency was made, left the convention hall. She declared that she had been voted against because of her religious belief.

"I feel," she said, in an interview later, "that I owe my defeat to my religion, and I am proud of it. It was for the same thing that I was defeated four years ago at Syracuse. I am a Roman Catholic, and before I came to this convention I received two letters from women high up in the Federation advising me not to run for the Presidency, as there was considerable feeling against me on account of my religion."

Several delegates declared after the election that Mrs. Lynch had no grounds for believing that she had been defeated because of her religion.

"The idea of such a thing is absurd," declared Mrs. John H. Burtis of Brooklyn, who was one of the tellers. "No question of religion entered even in the smallest way into the election."

The other officers elected are: First Vice President—Mrs. Philip Carpenter, New York; Second Vice President—Mrs. Dore Lyon, New York; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Harry Hastings, New York; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Miriam Mason Greely, New York; Treasurer—Mrs. George B. Baird, Oneonta; General Federation Secretary—Mrs. William Eastwood, Rochester; Executive Board—Mrs. Thomas Emory, Syracuse; Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; Mrs. Charles F. Naething, New York; Mrs. S. M. Lindsley, Utica.

The final session of the four days' convention was lively. Two subjects were sidetracked, much to the exasperation of several delegates who had traveled many miles to talk on the subjects. One of the questions was the industrial school project and the other a proposed law in the interest of suffrage for women. Discussion of either was shut off by referring both matters to the incoming board.

"I've spent $150 on this trip," said one indignant up-State delegate, "particularly to express my views on these subjects, and I haven't had a chance to say a single word. I think it's real mean."

Those in favor of the establishment of an industrial school believe that the chances of the project being carried out are very bright, as the most of the new officers elected are, it is said, in favor of the school.

DETECTIVES' DISGUISES PROVED TO BE TOO GOOD.

Upset Plan to Catch Threatening Letter Writer, So They Develop Into Handwriting Experts.

Frank C. White of 2,211 First Avenue was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night on complaint of Dr. Vito C. Vicchio, an Italian physician, who is also the proprietor of a drug store at 2,203 First Avenue.

The doctor, who has a large practice among the tenement houses on the east side of Harlem, received a lead-pencilled letter mailed at Station L. It read as follows:

Dear Doctor: Unless you leave $500 alongside of the cellar door of the fish store at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and First Avenue to-night (Friday,) at 8 o'clock, we will get you on your rounds in some hallway. If we don't get you we will get one of your children. Put the money in an envelope. THE GAND.

Dr. Vicchio, who has two pretty children—Tony, a boy of seven, and Virginia, a girl of nine years—hurried to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Detectives Howard and Cassidy instructed the physician to leave a folded sheet of white paper in the place designated. Then the detectives made an arrangement with the proprietor of the fish store, A. J. Welter, to work for him last night as extra hands.

Following his instructions the physician strolled along First Avenue past the shop. "Leave it," said a rough-looking helper who was rolling a barrel of fish.

The physician passed on, looking in vain for the detectives.

He started back again past the store and glanced into the window. As he did so a man cleaning the windows nodded to him and pointed to the cellar door. Still the detectives did not appear.

Confident that the man who had spoken to him and the one who had nodded were members of "The Gang," the physician hurried into his drug store. He had been there but a few moments when young White appeared.

"Let me have a stamp, please," said White, who, showing an addressed envelope, said, "I am writing to Roland B. Molineux."

Soon after he went away the detectives arrived and upbraided the physician for not leaving the letter.

"I did not see you around," replied the physician. "But it does not matter now, I have a clue." And he told the detectives of the actions of the two men attached to the fish store.

"They were tough-looking characters," he said, "and wore jumpers and overalls. I can go right back now and identify them for you."

The detectives looked disgusted. "We were those men," said Detective Howard. "I was rolling out the barrel of fish and asked you to drop the letter."

In the conversation that followed the physician informed the detectives of the letter that White had mailed to Molineux, so the detectives arrested White.

He sent a note to a friend to come to his aid, and the police say that the writing of the letter was identical with that of the letter received by Dr. Vicchio.

RAILROAD DEAL EXPLAINED.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Company Seeking a Tidewater Outlet in the Southeast.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—When the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad last Summer purchased the Chicago and Eastern Illinois there were numerous conjectures as to the meaning of the deal, inasmuch as the two properties have no physical connection at St. Louis. It now develops that the 'Frisco was looking forward to greatly strengthening its position, as it now has taken over two more roads. One is the St. Louis and Gulf Railway, a line of about 250 miles through the St. Francis Basin, west of the Mississippi River and south of Cape Girardeau, Mo. The other is the St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern Railroad, which has about 250 miles of road now in operation and about 180 miles between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau under construction. These two properties make a total of about 700 miles, giving the 'Frisco system a total of about 1,000 miles.

The St. Louis, Memphis and Southeastern, in connection with the Eastern Illinois at Cape Girardeau, gives lines of low gradients from both St. Louis and Chicago to Memphis and the Southeast to within 400 miles of New Orleans. There is now little doubt that the 'Frisco, in strengthening its St. Louis and Memphis and Southeastern route, is saying its plans for reaching the Atlantic Coast at Savannah via Birmingham. The expansion of its Southeastern system will give it valuable connections as well as a tidewater outlet.

As regards the Chicago-St. Louis line of the 'Frisco, the location of this line, the

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decided upon, but the distance will be about the same as existing lines between the two cities.

WASHINGTON FAVORITES WON.

Best Backed Horses Were First in Four Races at the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—One of the most attractive programmes of the week, coupled with delightful weather and a fast track, made splendid racing at the Bennings track to-day, while the results were most satisfactory for the betting public. The attendance was small, however, and made up largely of visitors from New York. Four of the six races were won by favorites, and as all the fields were large, the prices against these winners were liberal. As on former days of the meeting, fast time was made in all the races, track records being equaled in two events. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Frank Kenny, 115 pounds, (Landry,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Slidell, 107, (Lyne,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Guesswork, 112, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:08. General Mart Gary, Tour, Vesuvia, Onduras, Pleasant Sail, Playlike, Annie Grace, Cassville, Simple Susan, Erdenia, Miss Hastings, Blanche Herman, The Stewardess, Stella W., Pigeon Top, and Starter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Cranesville, 109 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Alhambra, 109, (Shea,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Ornature, 112, (Lyne,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Sir Faust, Michaelmas, Wheeler B., Bendure, Mennenfield, Star and Garter, Mrs. Wiggs, Jeanne Marie, Fine Brook, Silver Foam, Irene Mac, Profitable, Louise Elston, Healing Salve, Sontag, and Squid also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. True Blue, 105 pounds, (Jones,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, won; Maiden, 105, (W. Miller,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Dandie Belle, 106, (Collins,) 100 to 1, third. Time—1:20 4-5. Basuto, Eloim, Alpaca, Cornwall, Barricade, Ascension, Virginia Grace, Sedition, May J., and Tenagra also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Merry Maker, 98 pounds, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Grail, 107, (Lyne,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Black Dick, 106, (Gannon,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Mollie Payton, Bartara Frietchle, Carroll D., and Fiara also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Emshee, 112 pounds, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Extinguisher, 112, (Shea,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Blackstock, 112, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Setauket, Remorse, and Huntress also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Wilful, 87 pounds, (Redfern,) even and 1 to 2, won; Bondage, 94, (Crosthwaite,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second; Alle Virgie, 107, (Lyne,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Jeanie, Historian, Lady Tenole, War Cry, Sailmaker, John Nevin, Fortunatus, Pinetop, Pastoral, Jim Buck, and Bridesmaid II. also ran.

Amateur Billiard Tournament.

Of the thirty-six games which made up the schedule of the three-cushion carom handicap billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, twenty-eight have been decided. Last night Harry White (22) defeated Frank Boyd (25) by the score of 22 to 21. The winner's best effort was a run of three and the loser's high run was two caroms.

The standing of the players, with their handicaps and games won and lost thus far in the tourney, follow:

	Handicap.	Won.	Lost.
J. Trae	21	5	1
H. White	22	4	1
H. Fitch	20	4	1
H. Griffith	18	4	3
F. Boyd	25	3	2
G. F. Perry	25	3	2
W. Heineman	21	2	6
H. Moran	21	2	6
J. Dalton	20	2	6

Play will be resumed on Monday night, when the contestants will be H. Fitch (20) and G. F. Perry. (25.)

Victory for W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Princeton Teams Ready for Championship Game.

NEW HAVEN MEN FAVORITES

Columbia's Weakened Condition Favors an Amherst Victory—Harvard Meets Dartmouth and Carlisle Plays Pennsylvania.

Of all the football battles which are to be fought this afternoon, none ranks in importance with the Yale-Princeton contest. Black and orange and the Yale blue will be the prominent colors to-day, and from a football standpoint all roads will lead to the football field in the vicinity of Princeton University. Last night the Yale eleven, with the substitutes, accompanied by a host of New Haven students, arrived in this city. The players were quartered at the Murray Hill Hotel. While the coaches and Trainer Mike Murphy looked after the welfare of the athletes, the undergraduates swarmed through the hotel corridors and displayed rolls of greenbacks with which they emphasized their belief in Yale's ability to defeat the Princeton men. Odds of 2 to 1 were freely offered on the wearers of the blue. The Yale team is a general favorite. The practical rest of two weeks, which the players have had, is expected to help them wonderfully against the Princeton men, who have been kept at hard practice. No later than last Thursday the Princeton players went through two hard halves as a final preparation for to-day's struggle.

The other games scheduled for this afternoon are: Columbia and Amherst at the Polo Grounds, Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge, Carlisle and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Bucknell and Naval Cadets at Annapolis, Union and Vermont at Burlington, Lafayette and Cornell at Ithaca, Wesleyan and Williams at Williamstown, Swarthmore and Jefferson College at Swarthmore, West Point Cadets and Syracuse at West Point, and Brown and Boston at Providence.

A BIG CROWD EXPECTED.

Princeton is prepared for Yale in more ways than one. All arrangements for the crowd have been completed, both by the university authorities and the railroads. The former have done everything to expedite the handling of the spectators. The entrances to the stands have been made widely removed from each other, so that there will be no confusion at the gates, the different colored tickets indicating the gates. A competent corps of ushers will direct the visitors. The seating capacities of the stands by means of several additions have been increased greatly, and the 18,000 tickets have all been sold. The management said yesterday that fully 5,000 more could have been sold if there had been sufficient room. The Pennsylvania Railroad in order to prevent any trouble has completed two sets of switches on which the New York and Philadelphia specials will be placed widely separated from each other, and as soon as the game is finished the trains will return to their destinations.

The Princeton players enter the game to-day in almost perfect shape. Their condition is the best for several years. Capt. Davis had one of his hands torn yesterday by the tiger cub which is to act as mascot, but it will not interfere with the speedy end's playing to-day. Pearson's hand is in fair shape. The fingers which he had knocked out of place did not swell very much, and his hand, except for a slight stiffness, is practically well. The linemen are in splendid shape, and are prepared to back their speed and science against Yale's weight. The backs are suffering from minor bruises, but these will not affect their playing in the slightest. The practice yesterday was very short and light. The scrub and 'Varsity lined up against each other, for a few moments only, in order to perfect several plays, and to try a method of blocking which will be used to prevent the blocking of De Witt's punts. No attempt was made to tackle on the practice, and there was no attempt to score. De Witt punted well, and dropped several goals from the 40-yard line. The excellent work of the past few days has aroused Princeton's hopes, and she goes into the game with a confident feeling of victory. A clear, cool day would greatly favor the Tiger eleven, as the long, sweeping end runs and mass on tackle plays are dependant on a dry field.

Visitors have been pouring into town since early yesterday. Already the hotels are filled, and the prospects of a record-breaking crowd are evident. Last night the university Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Club gave a concert in Alexander Hall.

Following are names of the Princeton team and substitutes, together with the weight, age, and height of each:

Name and Position.	Weight.	Age.	Height.
Capt. Davis, left end.	193	22	5.09
E. C. Brown, left tackle.	203	21	6.02
H. M. Bradley, left guard.	196	19	5.09
H. H. Short, centre.	190	20	5.10
J. R. De Witt, right guard.	198	21	6.01
R. R. Reed, right tackle.	176	20	6.00
H. H. Henry, right end.	177	20	6.00
F. G. Pearson, quarter back.	162	22	5.08
H. R. Hart, left half back.	165	21	5.08
W. L. Foulke, right half back.	163	21	5.07½
R. F. McClave, full back.	174	21	5.11
SUBSTITUTES.			
N. B. Tooker, left end.	161	18	5.11½
P. H. Brasher, right end.	150	21	6.00
E. L. Rafferty, right tackle.	185	19	6.02
C. S. Whelan, left tackle.	175	18	6.03
O. Dutcher, left guard.	201	20	6.01
J. C. Waller, right guard.	200	18	5.10
S. McClave, half back.	164	22	5.07½
E. L. Barney, centre.	225	21	6.00
J. R. Vetterlein, quarter back.	160	19	5.09½
H. L. Moore, right half back.	146	21	5.10
W. H. Delaney, full back.	155	22	5.10

The Yale team held only a very short signal practice yesterday afternoon and afterward took the train to this city, where they remained over night at the Murray Hill Hotel. They will go to Princeton on a special train this morning. The team will return directly after the game on their special train and remain in New York to-night, returning to New Haven to-morrow morning. While the team and coaches were not confident last night over the outcome of to-day's contest, the undergraduates were enthusiastic over the chances for a Yale victory. Only a small amount of betting was heard from, but Princeton money was taken up readily at odds of from 2 to 1 to 5 to 3. About 500 Yale undergraduates will attend the Princeton game to-day. The Yale contingent at Princeton will number several thousands, as there has been a big demand from New York Yale men for seats at the game.

The Yale team which will enter the contest is not in the best of physical shape, in spite of the heroic measures instituted by Trainer Mike Murphy. Capt. Chadwick, Holt, and Metcalf are the only bad cases of poor shape. Chadwick has been very nervous over the championship games and has not slept nor eaten regularly for two weeks. Metcalf also is in poor condition owing to the nervous strain of his change from quarter-back to right half-back within a week of the Princeton game. Rafferty, left end, though he played last year and in 1900, has trained but three weeks this season and will probably not be allowed to play out the game, owing to the fact that the injury to his head still bothers him, and because he is to be kept in shape for the Harvard game. The remaining members of the team are in fairly good condition. Glass and Shevlin both have small abscesses in the ears that have kept them from sleep for a day or two, but otherwise they are in perfect trim. Goss hurt his hands a month ago and will have to play with them bandaged, thus interfering with his tackling. The Yale team, as a whole, will enter the game fresh from a two weeks' practical test, but will have to be watched carefully during the game on account of the necessity for reserving them for the severe Harvard game a week hence in New Haven.

The Yale line up as announced last night will be:

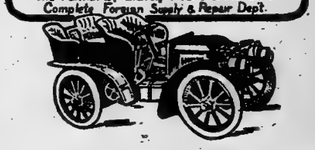
Left end, Rafferty, (substitutes, Wilhelmi, Coffin, and Hare;) left tackle, Kinney, (substitutes, Hamlin and Bissell;) left guard, Glass, (substitute, Rorabach;) centre, Holt, (substitute, Hamlin;) right guard, Goss, (substitute, Brown;) right tackle, Hogan; right end, Shevlin; quarter-back, Rockwell, (substitutes, Metcalf and Winslow;) left half-back, Capt. Chadwick, (substitutes, Vanderpool and Preston;) right half-back, Metcalf, (substitutes, Ward and Allen;) full back, Bowman, (substitute, Farmer.)

For comparison the following statistics of the team and substitutes will be useful:

STATISTICS YALE ELEVEN.

Name and Position.	Wght.	Age.	Hght.
Charles D. Rafferty, left end.	179	22	5.10
Ralph P. Kinney, left tackle.	198	20	6.03
Edgar T. Glass, left guard.	206	25	6.03
Henry Holt, centre.	210	21	6.00
George Goss, right guard.	204	21	6.01
James J. Hogan, right tackle.	191	24	5.11
Thomas L. Shevlin, right end.	183	19	5.10
Foster M. Rockwell, quarter back.	158	21	
C. R. Chadwick, left half back.	158		
[illegible]			

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SUBSTITUTES.

Name and Position.	Wght.	Age.	Hght.
Ralston R. Coffin, left end.	169	20	6.00
C. J. Hamlin, left tackle.	207	21	6.02
Fritz Wilhelmi, left end.	170	22	6.00
Malcolm Farmer, full back.	160	19	5.09
Samuel D. Ward, half back.	178	22	6.00
S. C. Vanderpool, half back.	162	21	5.10

COLUMBIA'S HARD-LUCK STORY.

Columbia meets Amherst at football to-day in her next to last home game of the season. Prospects favor Amherst for success, but Columbia has strong hopes of winning. The Amherst collegians held Harvard to 6—0 early in the season and have one of the strongest of the minor elevens. They have come to town with the express determination of defeating the Blue and White.

Columbia is handicapped now, as she has been most of the season, by the crippling of many of her best men. Smith can scarcely bend his knee, which has steadily failed to improve since it was first injured. Weekes's ankle is still sore. Goodman has a badly injured shoulder. Thorpe has an abscess in his neck. Duden has the muscles torn from his ribs, and Wood, Wolff, Post, and Sladhus are out of the game because of their crippled legs. The team therefore that will represent Columbia on the gridiron this afternoon is by no means indicative of the full strength of the Blue and White. The injuries to four of Columbia's best ends make these positions even weaker than before. With inefficient ends, poor punting, and a disrupted team, it is no wonder therefore that pessimism exists on Morningside Heights over the outcome of to-day's gridiron game. There will be many changes in Columbia's line-up to-day. Stangland will go from full back to guard and Frambach will take Stangland's former place. Jenks, the old Hamilton College player, will be at tackle. The complete line-up will be: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Tomlinson; centre, Duden; right guard, Stangland; right tackle, Jenks; right end, De Sallier; quarter back, Goodman; left half back, Weekes; right half back, Smith, and full back, Frambach. The practice yesterday was light, consisting merely of running through signals. Goodman, Erb, Weekes, Smith, and Shaw were the absentees.

All of Harvard's regular players except the two Marshalls will line up against Dartmouth in the last home game on Soldiers' Field this afternoon. Both of the absentees will watch the Yale-Princeton game at Princeton, to gather pointers which may prove useful in the practice next week. Head Coach Farley will also go to Princeton, so that Harvard will have a good estimate of Yale's strength when she begins her final preparation for the Ellis.

Yesterday's practice was very light. All the men are in excellent condition, and expect a hard game with the Dartmouth players, who scored twice against Harvard last year. No risks, however, will be taken with the regular players, for Harvard would rather lose to Dartmouth than spoil in any way her chances against Yale.

The Harvard freshmen will play the Yale freshmen football team on Yale Field to-day. The Harvard team left for New Haven yesterday. Montgomery has been taken from the 'Varsity squad and lent to the freshmen for this game. The line-up will be as follows: Bartells, left end; Paul, left tackle; Carrick, left guard; Parkinson, centre; White, right guard; Upton, right tackle; Montgomery, right end; Metcalf, quarter; Nichols, (Captain,) left half back; Nesmith, right half back, and Guild full back.

Smarting under two successive defeats, Cornell will endeavor to square accounts with Lafayette to-day, and, despite the fact that Cornell's work has been light during the week owing to the development of staleness in some of her players, the coaches and Capt. Warner expect Cornell to win. Waud will play in Smith's place at right tackle and Purcell will be out of it on account of a dislocated toe. Sheble will fill his place. The Lafayette team is already on the ground. Capt. Trout says that they will have to do without the services of their crack full back, Scannell, who has left for home on account of the death of his father. The betting is the heaviest on any game yet played, and wagers are made for the most part at even money.

For the first time in a number of years the Annapolis football team will meet the Bucknell University eleven on the Annapolis gridiron this afternoon. In preparation for this contest the naval cadets went through the final practice on Thursday and the coaches allowed the team to rest yesterday. Carpenter, left guard, who has a fever, will not be in the line-up, and his position will be filled by Aiken, who played at tackle during the first of the season, with the exception of the Yale contest. But as the practice this week has shown considerable improvement in team work by the cadets a victory is looked for for them.

Annapolis will line up as follows: Whiting, Howard, left end; Grady, Rees, left tackle; Aiken, left guard; Fretz, centre; Belknap, right guard; Goss, right tackle; Soule, right end; McNair, quarter back; Doherty left half back; Strassburger, right half back; Halsey, full back.

Fordham's practice yesterday, in preparation for Pratt Institute to-day, was exceedingly light, being carried on without the services of six regular players. Foley, 1904, made his first appearance with the 'Varsity and showed up well at right half. Connors, the scrub full back, played that position in place of Curtin, who injured his leg in a scrimmage. Capt. Fogarty also was absent, but he expects to be in condition to play to-day.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Cutler and Columbia Grammar Schools Meet for Championship Game.

The final end and most interesting game in the Interscholastic League football championship series will take place on University Field, Morris Heights, this afternoon, when the Cutler and Columbia Grammar School teams will play for first honors of the football season.

Both elevens have showed unusual strength this season, and, as on their records they seem to be most evenly matched, general interest is keen, while partisan feeling among the schoolboy enthusiasts over football has reached an extreme that promises an unprecedented attendance at to-day's game. One of Cutler's most notable achievements this year was when she defeated De La Salle by an overwhelming score, though De La Salle for eight years regularly had beaten the Cutler eleven. That one triumph established Cutler as favorite for the championship contest to-day. Columbia Grammar School also showed exceptionable strength, as indicated in the game with Barnard, when Columbia won by 11 to 5, after one of the sharpest and hardest struggles of the interscholastic season.

The students of both these schools have been engaged for the past week in rehearsing school songs and yells to let loose to-day in the course of the game, so that any amount of enthusiasm is assured.

The teams will line up as follows:

Cutler.	Position.	Columbia G. S.
Sierck.	Left end.	Basch
Edgell.	Left tackle.	Keating
Parsons.	Left guard.	Roving
Havemeyer.	Centre.	Krug
Leferts.	Right guard.	Lestrad
Kendal.	Right tackle.	Pearsall
Bussel.	Right end.	Binger
Cornell.	Quarter back.	Spielman
Wilson.	Left half back.	Link
Beales.	Right half back.	Donovan
Dalley.	Full back.	Mitchell

WATERTOWN, 57; HOBART, 0.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Watertown Athletic Association football team defeated the Hobart College team in this city to-day by a score of 57 to 0.

Football in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 13.—At Greenville to-day Furman University defeated South Carolina college in a game of football for the championship of South Carolina by a score of 10 to 0.

Carolina recently defeated Clemson, 12 to 6, and Clemson had defeated Furman by a score of 28 to 0. The result of to-day's game, therefore, was a surprise.

Princeton's Basket Ball Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The schedule of games to be played this season by Princeton University's basket ball team has [illegible] the manager of the [illegible] announced as follows:

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

15th ANNIVERSARY SALE

On Nov. 12th, 1887, we opened the first Brill Store. Just fifteen years ago, with a small capital, we laid the foundation of this business. Our 15th Anniversary could not have come at a better time; on the very threshold of Winter. We determined to organize a great Special Sale and to forego profits during this, our anniversary week, so as to establish a record for biggest sales and biggest values. We mean to make the Brill Stores the first thought of the wisely economical man and woman in search of good clothing, sold at close profits, and we want the patrons who have helped to make our success, and the people who will make our future success, to share in this greatest bargain carnival of modern retailing.

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, well cut and well tailored, made in the new loose effect; good value at $5; sizes 3 to 16 years; special..... $3.00

Boys' Winter Overcoats of Cheviots and Friezes, nicely cut and tailored, made in the new long, loose effect; good value at $6; sizes 3 to 16 years; 15th anniversary special..... $4.00

Boys' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons in the prevailing cut; sizes 3 to 16 years; this week..... $5.00

Youths' Overcoats.

Youths' fine Winter Overcoats made of Friezes and Cheviots, in the new loose effects; sizes 14 to 20 years, worth $9.00; anniversary price..... $6.00

Youths' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots, Meltons; cut in the season's best styles; sizes 14 to 20 years; good value at $12; great 15th anniversary special..... $8.00

Boys' Suits.

Tearabout Suits, stoutest all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots, in blue, black and fancy mixtures, patent triple-taped seams, double-stayed, anti-sag pockets; double seats and double knees; patent moisture-proof crotch lining and linen canvas leg lining; all seams are sewed with extra quality silk; 2-piece suits, 7 to 16 years; never sold less than $5.00; 15th anniversary sale price..... $3.50

Boys' 3-piece Suits, Coat, Vest and Pants, made of black Thibets, fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and blue rough wool worsted Serge, strongly made and well trimmed; coat has the military broad effect; pants are lined; sizes 10 to 16; excellent value at $7.00; for 15th anniversary week..... $5.00

Boys' 3-piece Suits, black and blue Cheviots and fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots; all wool; pants have double seats and knees; good value at $6; sizes 9 to 16 years; 15th anniversary price..... $4.00

Boys' Suits to fit all ages from 3 to 16; blouse suits that range from 3 to 10, in all qualities blue and red serges, fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and 2-piece suits that range from 7 to 16, in fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, and also the all-wool black Thibet; worth much more money..... $3.00

Boys' Knee Pants.

Boys' Good Corduroy Knee Pants, with patent bands and taped seams, regular price 50c; 15th anniversary price; only 2 pairs to a customer..... 25c

Youths' Suits.

Fancy all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots in all the latest colorings; would be good value at $8; sizes 13 to 20 years; anniversary week..... $6.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, single and double-breasted Serge, extra quality double-breasted All-Wool Cloths; also the new two-button Black Thibet Suits, with broad military shoulders; sizes 14 to 20 years; 15th anniversary price..... $8.00

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Winter Overcoats of good quality all-wool Frieze, in black and Oxford; well cut and tailored; 15th anniversary special..... $8.00

Men's Heavy Winter Overcoats of extra quality all-wool Frieze, in black and Oxford; special price, anniversary week only..... $10.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and Oxford; also the new long, loose Overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined; special 15th anniversary sale price..... $12.50

Men's Winter Overcoats of extra quality Kersey, Frieze and Melton, many silk-lined; regular price $25.00; during this our 15th anniversary week..... $15.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of fine all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, nobby cut and elegantly made; three-quarter length and the nobby, full, broad-shouldered coats; usual price $25; special 15th anniversary price..... $18.00

Men's very fine Oxford Melton Overcoats, splendid style and finish, cloth lined, satin saddle back; anniversary price..... $20.00

Men's extra fine Winter Overcoats of heavy Vicuna, in Oxford and black, silk or extra heavy serge lining; for this sale..... $25.00

Men's handsome Overcoats of excellent quality Vicuna, cut and tailored in the finest possible manner, lined with good-wearing silk; special price for 15th anniversary week..... $30.00

Men's Suits.

Good quality all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, nicely cut and well made and serge lined; worth $12; for this anniversary sale..... $8.00

Fancy Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black Cheviots in single-breasted Sack, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all-wool, good serge lining; well worth $15 to $18; great 15th anniversary special..... $10.00

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Black Cheviots and Thibets, single-breasted Sack, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value; this week..... $12.50

Fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, Black Thibets and Cheviots, Black Unfinished Worsteds—single-breasted Sack Suits, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits; special..... $15.00

Very fine Fancy Worsted Cassimeres and Cheviots, Black Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets and the new three-button double-breasted Sack Suits; worth $22 to $25, at..... $18.00

Men's Sack Suits of finest fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, swell cut, best make; usual $35 value; this week only..... $25.00

Men's Furnishings.

Look in on our Neckwear 15th anniversary special sale; too nice to miss owning some of them; not exaggerating a bit when we say they are worth $1.00 and $1.50; English squares and the new French folded four-in-hands; not to be found in any of the city stores; our price..... 50c

An opportunity to make your collar money go further than ever before; Standing and Wing Collars; the latter kind worn by smart dressers; anniversary week makes us feel good—5c. a collar or 60c. a dozen—ought to make you feel good, too..... 5c

We are going to give you a hosiery treat, the kind of which has never been given to you before; French Lisle, Balbriggan and Silks, plain and silk embroidered; a large variety of patterns; $1.50, $1.00 and 50c. are the regular prices; in honor of our 15th anniversary the price will be 29c. a pair; we expect they'll go with a rush..... 29c

Men's Stuttgarter Natural Wool Underwear; 15th anniversary sale; we are clearing them out; some numbers all sizes and same numbers broken up; that's the reason we are going to sell them 50c. on the $1.00; the original price remains on the ticket; we sell them at ½ off regular price.

A crack-a-jack good Cape Glove, made from selected lambskins; long and short fingers; 15th anniversary week price..... 98c

Pajamas—not the ordinary kind, but fine French Madras and English Oxfords; worth $1.50 and $2.00; 15th anniversary sale price..... 75c

Men's Strollers' Shoes.

In honor of our 15th anniversary we will sell our now celebrated Strollers' Shoes at a price that should appeal to every one; sold in our four stores—the best shoe value in New York at $3.50; anniversary price, $3.00

Men's Shoes, all leathers, all styles, all sizes, all widths; "nuf ced"; extra anniversary bargain, $2.45

Boys' shoes in box calf and vici kid, the regular $1.25 and $1.50 shoes, are to go in this anniversary sale, sizes 8½ to 13½, 1 to 5½..... 98c

Men's Dress Shoes.

Men's Shoes—Leathers, patent calf, the best wearing patent leather; a high-class shoe in all of the latest style toe and last; hand-welted soles, usually sold at $3.00; anniversary sale price..... $2.25

Opera Hats.

Two makes—the imported and domestic. The imported is marked Paris; the domestic is marked London; rather misleading, but we sell it to you for what it is, a domestic hat. In our opinion the men will like the shape even better than the French. However, both are here at a special anniversary price, for this week only..... $4.00

Men's Alpine Hats in pearl and black; very fine quality; for this 15th anniversary sale..... $2.40

Men's Derby Hats—During this sale we will sell hundreds of our finest Derby Hats, the most desirable shapes, value $1.80 to $3, at..... $1.50

Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, 47 Cortlandt St., 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.
All Four Stores Open Late To-night.

Prospect Athletic Club, at South Orange; Jan. 14—Columbia, at New York; 16—Yale, at New Haven; 17—Harvard, at Cambridge; Feb. 7—Pratt Institute, at Brooklyn; 12—Harvard, at Princeton; 14—Bucknell, at Princeton; 18—Columbia, at Princeton; 21—Yale, at Princeton; 27—Cornell, at Ithaca; March 7—Cornell, at Ithaca.

ALUMINIUM FOR SHAMROCK III.

That Metal Decided On as Material for Deck of Challenging Yacht.

GLASGOW, Nov. 14.—It is announced here that William Fife has determined upon aluminium as the material to be used in the construction of Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock III. While this decision has been reached, it is said that the designers of the new yacht will hold to the plan of using mild steel for all essential parts of the hull where there is any possibility of severe strains.

Experiments are being made here by Sir Thomas Lipton's shipbuilders with a patent woven wood fibre for covering the aluminium of the deck, as it promises lightness and durability and at the same time is relied upon to give the crew a secure foothold. Capt. Wringe is assisting in the superintendence of the work of construction on the challenger.

YALE TRAP SHOOTERS WON.

Intercollegiate Tournament at Princeton Resulted in a Close Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The intercollegiate trap shooting tournament was decided here to-day and resulted in a victory for Yale University, with a total score of 206 kills out of a possible 250. For Princeton, Capt. Archer made a most creditable showing and earned a double triumph by capturing the individual championship and in doing so breaking the inter-collegiate trap shooting record, his score being 47 kills in a possible 50.

The terms of the competition called for teams of five men, each team to shoot at 250 clay birds, from unknown angles, or 50 birds per man. Yale's winning score was 206 kills, while Harvard was second with 205, and Princeton third with 204. The fourth team was the University of Pennsylvania, with 176 kills.

ACEFUL WILL RACE ABROAD.

Whitney and Duryea's Colt to be Shipped to England To-day.

Aceful, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea, and engaged in the Epsom Derby of 1903, will be shipped to England to-day, to be trained there by William C. Whitney's trainer, John Huggins, for his English engagements next year, the special desire of his owners being, however, to have him race for the Derby. With Aceful will be sent the three-year-old Slipthrift, who also will be raced in England, though the real purpose of sending him is to provide Aceful with a companion on the voyage.

Aceful, by Mirthful-Myrtle Harkness, was regarded as one of the best, if not the best, of the American two-year-olds in the early Fall, and it then was announced that Whitney and Duryea would send him to England to keep his engagement in the English Derby. The colt met defeats then that caused some doubt as to whether he was as good a horse as had been supposed, but after deliberation his owners determined to send him abroad. The colt was bred by Joseph E. Madden in Kentucky, and after having been sold by that turfman [illegible] was retained by Madden Summer. Madden trained him for his new owners to the end of the season, and it was said, retained an interest in the horse's earnings. The entry in the English Derby, made by J. E. Madden, now has been transferred to Whitney and Duryea, however.

Royal Lancer's Derby Gold Cup.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The race for the Derby Gold Cup was run for at the Derby November meeting to-day and resulted in a victory for Royal Lancer. The American-bred horse King's Courier finished second and Tpsilanti third. Nineteen horses ran, that number including William C. Whitney's English-bred colt Ballantrae, who was the first favorite.

Sporting Goods.

SPORTING GOODS.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 25 West 42d St., 125th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y.
SIX STORES:
1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NOT FIRE, BUT WATER.

Two weeks ago we had a fire in our Cortlandt Street store, and we know you will agree with us, when you see the goods offered, how much fire and water one can have and escape actual damage. It is impracticable to divide all these goods between our six stores, but in all six stores we will give our patrons some genuine bargains.

Stevens Crack Shot Rifle, slightly damaged, worth $4.00	$2.00
Stevens Ideal Rifle, slightly damaged, worth $10.00	4.75
Guns, double-barrel, Eclipse Victor, machine made, worth $10.00	6.00
Guns, double-barrel, Eclipse Meteor, machine made, worth $12.00	7.00
Syracuse, hammerless, worth $27.50	18.50
Rough Rider Rifle, worth $5.00	2.00
1,000 Shot Air Rifle, slightly damaged, worth $2.00	1.00
500 Shot Air Rifle, slightly damaged, worth $1.50	60c
Single Shot Air Rifle, slightly damaged, worth $1.00	30c
1,000 Ingersoll Oil Lamps, worth $1.00	35c
1,000 Ingersoll Foot Pumps, worth 25c	15c
1,000 Ingersoll Foot Pumps, worth 50c	20c
1,000 pair Roller Skates, worth 50c	25c
1,000 pair Roller Skates, full clamps, worth $1.00	50c
1,000 Nodark Camera, worth $5.00	60c
500 Table Tennis Sets, corrugated bats with cork handles, solid oak posts, four balls, worth $1.50	80c
500 Table Tennis Sets, corrugated rackets, cork handles, black walnut ferrules, walnut posts, green nets, bound with white tape, four balls, worth $2.00	1.00

In Cortlandt Store Only.
THE ADDITIONAL GOODS.

7	only Ingersoll Bicycles, equipped complete, new and up to date models, worth $27.00	$7.50
15	prs. Hartford and Morgan & Wright Tires, worth $5.00 and $5.50 pr., as long as they last, pr	2.00
5,000	COLUMBIA NEW MOULDED Records, each box slightly soiled, worth 50c. sale	20c
1,000	Sweaters and Jerseys, in boys' and men's, sold at $1.00, $2.00 and $3.00; on sale at 50c., 1.00 and	1.50
1,000	Cotton and Worsted Athletic Shirts and Pants, in solid colors and stripes, sold at 50c. and $1.00; on sale at 10c., 25c. and	50c
100	Bicycle Suits, sold at $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 and $8.00 suit, at 1.50, 2.00 and	3.00
100	prs. Football Shoes, sold at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 pr., at, pr. 1.00 and	1.50
25	doz. Victor Indoor Baseballs, horsehide covers and best made, slightly damaged, worth $1.00	60c
200	Nichols special and Hunt Golf Clubs, all kinds, sold at $1.25 to $2.25 each, slightly damaged, on sale at, each	65c

Remember, this fire has not interrupted the sporting goods business in any of our six stores. Night and day we have been at work telegraphing and rushing orders until each store is complete with new Golf, Camera, Hockey, Football, Skates, Striking Bags and Boxing Gloves, Guns and Rifles, Gym. Shoes and Athletic Clothing.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Established 1887.
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
129 and 131 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
These Sales to sell can make quicker at any time up to 2 P. M. the day before the sale.

Sporting Goods.

"TEACHES BOXING IN HIS CHURCH."

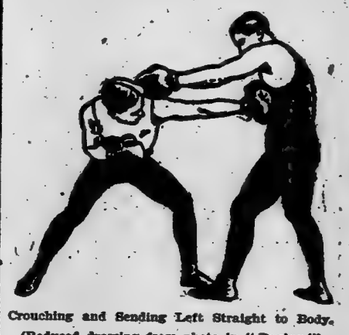
"Rev. John L. Scudder, Yale Athlete of Thirty Years Ago, Introduces Muscular Christianity Into His Congregation."

(From The New York World, Nov. 12, 1902.)

The Rev. Dr. Scudder knows perfectly well that boxing is the best form of exercise, but a great many boys are not in a position to go to a gymnasium and have an instructor. This month's issue (No. 162) of Spalding's Athletic Library, —the American authority on athletics— is devoted to Boxing. It contains 100 pages of pictures and 100 of reading matter on the subject, written by Prof. Wm. Elmer.

How a Boy Can Learn to Box.

Every trick known to the boxing world—from the correct position to the "knockout" blow—is thoroughly explained in the text, and so realistically illustrated by full page instantaneous



Crouching and Sending Left Straight to Body. (Reduced drawing from photo in "Boxing.")

photos of Prof. Elmer and his partner, that any boy can become expert with the aid of this book. The price is ten cents and it will be sent by mail, or you can buy it from any newsdealer.

All dealers sell Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods.

FREE—Spalding's handsomely illustrated Catalogue of all athletic sports sent free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
126-130 Nassau Street { TWO STORES } 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, easily made; high-grade goods. Lights, cues, cushions, cloths, chalk, Pocket, etc., 146, 148 East 6th St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE "SUCCESS" OF MR. ADDICKS.

There is a feeling of deep and almost bitter resentment in Delaware at the recent action of President ROOSEVELT in bestowing the most important office at present at his disposal upon an Addicks man. This feeling is naturally the strongest among the Republicans who have fought stubbornly and unselfishly against the policy of Mr. ADDICKS, and who had hoped at the last that this man's greedy ambition was about to be foiled.

The only plea in justification of the President is that he has "recognized" the stronger part of the Republicans in Delaware. Assuming that his calculation is correct, that the issue was clearly presented, that ADDICKS succeeded through the tactics he employs and the influences he controls in getting more support than his opponents, surely this is an instance in which Mr. ROOSEVELT would be justified in applying in practice the idea he so eloquently expressed at the Chamber of Commerce dinner last Tuesday. Then he said:

> There are very different kinds of success. There is the success that brings with it the seared soul—the success which is achieved by wolfish greed and vulpine cunning—the success which makes honest men uneasy or indignant in its presence. Then there is the other kind of success—the success which comes as the reward of keen insight, of sagacity, of resolution, of address, combined with unflinching rectitude of behavior public and private. The first kind of success may, in a sense—and a poor sense at that—benefit the individual, but it is always and necessarily a curse to the community; whereas the man who wins the second kind as an incident of its winning becomes a beneficiary to the whole Commonwealth.

The success of Mr. ADDICKS is very clearly described in this passage. It is of the kind that is "always and necessarily a curse to the community." It ought not to be rewarded, even if the reward were bestowed by a private person out of his own pocket. For the President to reward it by public office, at the expense of the people in money and in honor, is, we submit, a grave failure to observe the obligations of the trust he has been selected by the Nation to administer.

We might add that the Addicks man who was chosen for appointment had been guilty of open treachery to the party and had wantonly lost it a seat in the House. But this is aside. It only aggravates an error in the President's interpretation of his duty which honorable and well-informed men must regard with deep regret, and, considering the standard for which Mr. ROOSEVELT in so many ways stands, with humiliation.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE STREET.

We do not know whether there are still any capitalists in London who buy American stocks, either on margin or for investment. We presume there are no longer any such persons to be found in London. They must have all gone mad or have been disabled by nervous prostration, in consequence of their attempts to follow and understand the behavior of the New York stock market.

For instance: Yesterday morning's newspapers printed a statement that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had granted an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all its employés receiving less than $200 a month. About 105,000 men are affected, and the aggregate increase in their wages will be several million dollars. In recommending this increase to the Board of Directors President CASSATT is reported to have made an explanation substantially in these words:

> The country is passing through an unexampled period of prosperity, and, as far as the Pennsylvania is concerned, this prosperity is bound to continue for at least two years, if contracts are kept. It is time that our employés be given a share in this prosperity. All the railroads in the United States and all employers of labor are contemplating an advance in wages. The cost of living has increased 20 to 25 per cent., but wages have not increased accordingly. This movement is bound to come, and the Pennsylvania may as well lead as follow. We have more business offered than we can handle, and can't see our way out of the trouble unless we keep our men loyal to the company and help them while they help us. I, therefore, recommend a flat increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and advise that this announcement be made to the employés first and to the public later.

What could a London "operator" believe or think or say when, having before him this clear evidence of railroad prosperity, which other widely known facts prove to be general, he observed at the close of our Stock Exchange that Pennsylvania Railroad shares had suffered a loss of 2¾ points as the result of the day's proceedings in that highly logical mart? Railroad earnings and other familiar criteria of trade conditions reveal the great prosperity of the country—they give proof of the great earning power of its industries. Yet the table of Stock Exchange transactions wears a veritable panic aspect.

Of course, it is easy to find explanations for this state of things, explanations which do not particularly impeach either the sanity or the morality of the enlightened gentlemen of the Stock Exchange. The explanation is heard that the group of wild men from the West with no respect for the rules of the game, who burst upon the market some months ago, and are accused of highly reprehensible conduct in keeping quotations far above their legitimate level, have now been forced to unload, sell out, or in some way get out. It is said, too, that the bears are just now unusually numerous, large, and predatory. But whatever may be the truth as to that, must it not be plain to every one that the Stock Exchange is capable of detaching itself from prevailing conditions of trade and industry to an extent which makes it no longer a useful or a safe indication of what is really going on in the United States of America?

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SOUTH.

The New York correspondent of The Charleston News and Courier sends to that paper the report of an interview with Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN of this city which ought to be widely republished in the South and brought to the attention of the greatest possible number of voters. The correspondent says that—

> some of the most thoughtful Southerners in New York are declaring to-day that the greatest political opportunity is now open to the South that she has had since the civil war. They say that the only possible restoration of the Democratic Party to power and usefulness is through "the solid South," and that this "consummation devoutly to be wished" must be achieved by the South's leadership in renouncing all false theories and reviving the principles and doctrines of JEFFERSON and TILDEN.
>
> They insist that without the undivided support of the Southern States the Democratic Party cannot possibly regain its old-time prestige and glory, and that since the responsibility of redemption rests in the South, leadership in directing the policy of the party belongs to the South.

Mr. RYAN, who is a native of Virginia, and whose loyalty to the interests of the South cannot be doubted, gave to the correspondent his views on the opportunity that now lies before the Democracy of the Southern States. We reprint the report of the interview:

> The remarkable vitality of the Democratic Party is shown by the recovery on Tuesday of so much of the ground which was lost by departing from the principles of JEFFERSON and TILDEN in favor of State Socialism and other wild heresies. Where serious losses occurred it was because unwise leadership clung to these errors and sought victory by the methods of the demagogue rather than by adherence to old-fashioned Democratic principles. Mr. COLER would have been elected Governor in New York if he had not been weighed down by the coal plank. In spite of his partial disavowal of this undemocratic declaration a large number of Democratic and independent voters were deterred from supporting him through disgust at the sacrifice of principle to expediency.
>
> The future success of the party lies with the Democrats of the Southern States. They have the power to control and direct its policy in the Democratic National Convention and in Congress if they choose to do so. It lies with them to give it sound guidance and to put it on the road to victory. If the Democrats of the South will cut loose from the Socialistic element, whether in the East or West, which has had too large a share in party control during the last six years, and will return to their former resolute support of fundamental Democratic principles, the country will again be willing to intrust to the party the direction of National affairs. All the interests of the South lie in the direction of a sound currency and the reform of the banking circulation, which the Republicans have neglected to give in the face of solemn pledges. With strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, with no encroachment upon the rights of the several States and with no such extension of Federal power as is being urged by Republican leaders; by strict economy in administration, and moderate taxation for public purposes, the party will recover its old influence. The assertion of these principles brought victory in the past, and adherence to them will regain for the party the confidence of the American people.
>
> Every Democrat of "light and leading" in the South must feel that these are true and wise words. All such Democrats ought so to let their light shine and so use their leadership as to make the mass of Democrats in the South know and feel the truth and wisdom of Mr. RYAN's views. It is futile, it is fatal to waste time over the errors of the past. There is no possible advancement for the Democratic Party, no hope, along the path it followed in the last two National campaigns. Its leaders must look further back and further forward for guidance. Mr. RYAN tells them where to look.

THE GERMAN TRADE MUDDLE.

It is a very curious and unsatisfactory situation in which the German Government finds itself with reference to commercial treaties and legislation. The three incidents reported in our dispatches yesterday morning, all occurring the same day, show what difficulties the Ministry and the whole country have to face. A report was submitted to Chancellor VON BUELOW by the Commercial Treaties Association pleading for an extension of at least five years of the commercial treaties in order that the manufacturers and merchants might have some sense of stability and security, the want of which had practically extinguished all enterprise. This plea was declined by the Government, probably because it did not dare to incur the opposition that would be aroused in the Reichstag. And this fear was fully justified by the action of the majority in the Reichstag, which insisted on giving to the Government the authority to impose retaliatory duties if other countries discriminated against German goods.

Now the Government does not wish such authority, and will not use it. It would be in violation of all treaty obligations if retaliation were resorted to against duties applying to all countries alike, and there is no pretense that [illegible] are any others imposed by the United States, which is the country especially aimed at. It would also be opposed to the sentiment of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the empire. But the same majority that is forcing on the Ministry the power to retaliate which the Ministry does not desire is steadily adding to the duties in the Tariff bill before the Reichstag. What will be the outcome it is not easy to see. The Government appears to be preparing for an appeal to the country, but there is no reason to suppose that the policy of the farming protectionists would not receive the approval of the voters at the polls. It looks as if the question would have to await solution until a severe and acute commercial and industrial crisis has aroused and changed public opinion.

It does not become Americans to complain of the motives of the majority. They are precisely the same as the motives of our own reigning party. We may call them selfish if we will, but so are our own. The main difference in the German and the American situation is that German protection is in the interest of farmers and increases the cost of living and of production, while the home market for manufactures is far more limited than our own. We can stand, and have stood, very heavy burdens of taxation for the especial benefit of manufactures. If we had had to export the bulk of our product and had been in great part dependent on imported food, our position would have been as troublesome as that of Germany is to-day.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF MASCAGNI.

It is not exactly news that a man may compose the most delightful music without having clear notions on the subject of international law. The composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" has just afforded a modern instance of this familiar truth.

The law is well known in Anglo-Saxon communities to be no respecter of persons. If the law did respect persons, there is some reason to believe that it would respect MASCAGNI much more than the managers with whom he has had the painful differences which have brought these troubles upon him. As a matter of fact, by reason of a professional renown at present almost or quite unique, he has conciliated the good regards of the whole humane part of the American population. These regards were very gracefully attested by a Bostonian Judge.

But, most evidently, there is nothing in the case which calls for any international dealing. It is a case which the American courts can perfectly deal with without invoking any extraneous influence whatsoever. It is perfectly well for Signor ZANARDELLI to assure the distinguished defendant that the Italian Government has a great interest in his case. But the plain fact is that it is a case to be dealt with, like any other, by the operation of impartial law.

It is quite true that in some cases of international susceptibilities Governments may intervene to mitigate the rigor of the law. We have lately received from Italy, in the cases of certain officers of an American man-of-war accused of violating municipal regulations, proof that such interference may be both graceful and effective. But the case of Signor MASCAGNI is not in that category. He is a party to a civil suit, based upon a contract, in which any attempt to disturb the course of justice by invoking his representative position would of itself be an attempt to defy justice. It is true that one of his claims is understood to be that the contract, by its terms, was to be construed, in case of disagreement, by the Italian and not by the American courts. That fact appearing, any American court would of course decline to take jurisdiction of his case. But the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs can of course do nothing for him, except to express the interest that cultivated Italy feels in his case, an interest that is equally shared by cultivated America. So when MASCAGNI, or MASCAGNI's manager, expresses confidence in the composer's case, now that that case has been taken up by the Italian Government, the expression involves also an insult to the American administration of justice. Presumably such an insult was not meant. But certainly it ought not to have been offered.

MILITIA DUTY AND "LABOR."

At last we have a clear-cut, definite, distinct case, embodying the issue that "certain representatives of" organized labor have had the fatuity to make with the people of the State of New York. A man has been discharged from his employment, at the dictate of a labor union, for fulfilling his public duty as a citizen by enrolling himself in the National Guard of the State of New York.

The discharge was demanded, and granted, of one WILLIAM POTTER, a painter, and a good painter, as his employers testified. The demand was made by one "FRANK C. SHAFER, President," and one "DOUGLAS H. PRATT, Recording Secretary," who certified to the employers that the man had been expelled from their union for "being a member of the National Guard, contrary to our rules." It was, it seems, contrary to the rules of the union conducted by SHAFER and PRATT that a man should remain a member of it who had fulfilled his Constitutional duty and exercised his Constitutional right of joining the embodied militia of the State of New York.

Where do these idiots imagine that their "rules" are going to lead them? They stand, their order stands, in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, which declares that a "well-regulated militia is essential to the security of a free State"; to the Constitution of the State of New York, which [illegible] able-bodied males be-tween certain ages shall constitute the militia; to the common sense of mankind, which proclaims that there must be, in the last resort, some security for law and order. Here is a good citizen who is not only exercising his Constitutional rights, but performing his Constitutional duties. And these Anarchists proclaim that, for that reason, he shall be hunted out of his employment.

We do not at present pretend to say what law can be invoked against SHAFER and PRATT. Evidently both of them ought to be at this moment in jail. The question how they are to be put in jail concerns all of us, since all of us are interested in punishing and suppressing such malefactors. Perhaps they could be brought to book under the section of the Penal Code which makes it a misdemeanor for two or more persons to conspire "to prevent another from exercising a lawful trade or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, or intimidation." If there is no efficacious law, we shall have to make one, and we must. But meanwhile the attention of the District Attorney of Schenectady should be attracted to these Anarchists in his jurisdiction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A recent reference in this column to the departure of a daughter of Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON from Wellesley College was based on reports in some respects inaccurate, and Mr. WASHINGTON has called our attention, in a most courteous note, to a statement on the subject that has been made by President CAROLINE HAZARD of Wellesley, the substance of which statement we gladly reprint at Mr. WASHINGTON's request. "Miss WASHINGTON," says Miss HAZARD, "entered Wellesley last Autumn as a special student. There are always such students at Wellesley, none of whom ever lodge in college buildings. Last year there were nineteen special students. This means that such a student is not a member of any regular class, but chooses work in several of the departments of the college as may best suit her desires. Miss WASHINGTON was exactly on the same footing as any other special student in college, and conducted herself in a ladylike and fitting way in every respect. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that her presence was the cause of embarrassment to the authorities of Wellesley. She left entirely of her own accord, having never intended to pursue a regular college course, as the authorities at Wellesley were perfectly aware." In his own note to us Mr. WASHINGTON further explains the case. "I sent my daughter North," he writes, "to take some special studies after she had finished two regular industrial courses at the Tuskegee Institute, in the same way that I have sent at least a dozen of our students to other institutions in order to better prepare them for work at the Tuskegee Institute. I never lose sight, and never intend to, of the fundamental ideas of our institution, and they are always kept in view." Thus are the rumors as to why Miss WASHINGTON withdrew from Wellesley dissipated, and our own questionings as to why she went there satisfactorily answered. And we may add, by way of parenthesis, that Mr. WASHINGTON knows, among many other things, exactly how to persuade a newspaper to straighten out a little misunderstanding like this one. He assumes the desire on the paper's part to be just to everybody, and that accurate information with which to replace inaccurate will be gladly received and used. His method is equally shrewd and admirable.

—Something less than his customary adroitness was shown by the official spokesman of "Christian Science" in New York, when, in answer to a question as to how the "healers," under Mrs. EDDY's command to turn all contagious diseases over to the doctors are going to make the required diagnoses, he replied: "Christian Science practitioners come under the same laws as all citizens uninstructed in materia medica, and in reporting diseases their responsibility is that of private citizens only." That might do well enough for use among the believers in "Christian Science," for they can swallow anything, provided it is both false and illogical, but with the general public, to which it was addressed, such nonsense will hardly go down. The ordinarily sane citizen is confronted by no necessity to discriminate between contagious and non-contagious maladies. His responsibility, so far as concerns the spreading of infection, ends when, finding that something more or less serious is the matter with himself or some member of his family, he has performed the obvious duty of calling in a doctor. It requires no medical education to do that, and it involves no possibility of mistakes fatal to the neighbors—doesn't, that is, if the doctor knows his business and performs it, and the local health authorities know theirs, and perform that. However it may be with the doctor and the health authorities, the same citizen, though "uninstructed in materia medica," does all that is or can be demanded of him, and his public responsibility is at an end when he obeys the doctor's orders. The position of the "healer" is entirely different. Not only without medical knowledge, but contemptuous of it, he yet assumes to discriminate between diseases—to treat all those not dangerous to others than his patient, and to abandon those that are to the real physicians! The man who can call these two responsibilities the same is, to put the most charitable of interpretations upon his words, "rattled."

—It is hard to believe that even the Doukhobors are crazy enough to have appealed to the Sultan for land upon which they can live without paying any attention to the laws and customs of the land. The news that this has been done by Canada's troublesome fanatics is made the more incredible by the fact that it comes, not from Constantinople, but from St. Petersburg. The natural inference from this peculiar origin is that the story is a Muscovite invention, designed to palliate and explain the severity which first started the Doukhobors on their travels. That severity, however, was some time since made easily comprehensible, if not altogether excusable, by the mad antics in which these most undesirable of immigrants have indulged ever since certain misguided sentimentalists steered them into this country. Their implacable consistency in living up to their convictions is deprived of any admirable quality by the utter incompatibility of those convictions with any form of civilized life, and their ideas are no less dangerous to others than to themselves. And of all places in the world, Turkey is least likely to tolerate their vagaries. To be sure, there is not much law of any kind in that country, but there are extremely well-defined notions as to the extent of personal liberty, and most drastic methods of enforcing those notions are in vogue. The Sultan would solve the Doukhobor problem, if he had one, in about two days by the simple expedient of setting the Kurds on them. And the "Spirit Wrestlers" are a sufficiently practical people in all matters outside of their private madnesses. Knowing Russia, they cannot be altogether ignorant of Turkey, and, aware of these two strenuous disciplines [illegible]

—How is it that these never-named "speculators" are so much more successful in getting coal than the regular dealers are? Mining is going on in the big mines as well as the little ones, and yet we are asked to believe that practically all the coal in the retail market comes from the "independent operators"—those wicked fellows who alone are base enough to take advantage of an eager demand and sell their merchandise for all it will bring. It may be so, but with easier and simpler explanations at hand in considerable numbers, at least a few people will prefer not to subject their credulity to the terrible strain involved in acceptance of the current theory. Either the regular dealers are strangely lacking in enterprise or they have mysterious reasons for purchasing from "speculators" instead of from those whose dearest purpose—let themselves tell it—is to keep down the price of coal.

Long Words in the English Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

English-speaking people who have ever glanced curiously through a German newspaper have been surprised at the length of some of the words seen in their columns, and have, no doubt, wondered how in the world our Teutonic friends could pronounce them. But the noble language of Shakespeare and Byron has a few "jaw-breakers" which for number of letters and syllables will be hard to beat even by our German-American fellow-citizens.

Let us take, for instance, the adverb "super-erogatorialistically," or another, "ultra-latitudedinarianistically." There are many such words in our language, and they are perfectly proper words, too. "Transmagnificandubantiality" is a hybrid that was stuttered some years ago on the vaudeville stage, but as it undoubtedly emanated from the intellect of a valetudinarianistic-hypochondriac, it's not worth considering.

Leaving out medical terms, what is the largest word in the English language?

New York, Nov. 13, 1902. D. C.

Superfluous Final Syllables.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How the new Filipino Bishop manages to get on without the "apostolical succession," &c.—NEW YORK TIMES, Nov. 7.

"Apostolical," eh? To the pure, classic English of the American newspaper we owe "economical" for economic, "production" for product, and many more needed improvements upon our mother tongue. How long before we shall be riding in electrical cars, listening to comical operas, or reading about the Celtical race in "The Topicals of the Times"? Don't you think the English language is loaded with a sufficient dead weight of mute syllables, silent letters, and fantastic spelling without adding any more absurd, meaningless endings?

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Nov. 11, 1902.

The Non-Union Workman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a reader of your paper to speak a word of approval of the plain words of Dr. Hillis touching the treatment of non-union workers by union men.

It seems to me that no open-minded, appreciative person can follow the course of Mr. Mitchell without admiring his courage, his modesty, and his good sense, and for one I feel that the cause of labor can be justly proud of having produced a hero to face the power of the trusts of Mr. Mitchell's type.

But there is another type of hero to the front whom I believe is coming to command a still larger share of the popular respect and admiration. He is the workingman who has dared to assert his right as an American citizen to follow his calling independent of the union, and Dr. Hillis deserves thanks for the earnest way in which he has called attention to him.

I prophesy that the day will come when intelligent, freedom-loving workingmen will raise a monument to the martyrs who have suffered in this cause—the cause of true American freedom.

EDWARD L. CHICHESTER.

Quaker Hill, N. J., Nov. 10, 1902.

Smoke Nuisance on Elevated Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say a few words on the much-discussed smoke nuisance. At the early stages of the strike the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company began to use soft coal, claiming they could not obtain any other, and that it was a thing of impossibility to get any quantity of hard coal. Thereupon there was much public agitation. The press took the matter up, the Board of Health investigated it. The result was that the Manhattan Railroad Company in some mysterious manner seemed able to obtain all the hard coal they wanted, and there was no more of the objectionable smoke.

Now they are again worse offenders than ever, and a traveler on the Ninth Avenue elevated road must endure much. This morning all the passengers who were compelled on account of the overcrowding to stand on the platform, and many of those inside the car, were compelled to inhale the dangerous gases and thick soft coal smoke coming from a Ninth Avenue elevated engine.

Can they not be compelled to stop or remedy this unsanitary nuisance?

I trust that the fact that this matter must have been brought often to your attention will not deter you from continuing to give it the hospitality of your columns, as it is a matter of public importance.

ONE OF THE TOO PATIENT ONES.

New York, Nov. 13, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Exception.

Attorney—Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

Client—Except, of course, a lawyer.—Town and Country.

Too Rough.

"I wish you had broken the news more gently," sighed the editor, as the office boy piled the first page by dropping the form down a flight of stairs.—Baltimore American.

Too Mean for Anything.

Delia—What did you fall out about?

Celia—Why, we hadn't been engaged a week before he quit buying boxes, and brought me candy in a paper bag.—Detroit Free Press.

In the Depths.

"He's trying to get a reputation as the worst pessimist in town."

"He is the worst already."

"O! no; he's only trying to be."

"But he declares he knows it will just be his luck not to succeed."—Catholic Standard and Times.

As Usual.

"Good morning, Sir," said a stranger accosting Rip Van Winkle, as the latter came down out of the mountains from his twenty-year sleep, "and how are you feeling this morning?"

"I am feeling bum—very bum," replied Rip in the usual grumbling way of mankind; "why, I never slept a wink all night."—Boston Post.

A PHOTOGRAPH.

From The Chicago Daily News.

It dropped from a bureau recess,
A photograph—carte de visite;
I had thought I would clear out the mess
And make the thing tidy and neat.

A pensive and beautiful face,
A crown of luxuriant hair,
A person of exquisite grace
That fashion could hardly impair.

Her eyes into mine seem to gaze,
Reproachfully asking if I
Remember the sweet bygone days.
My answer is only a sigh.

Ah, yes! I remember quite well,
Sweet girl, all the vows that I swore
As we walked in the meadow or dell,
And you gave me the rose that you wore.

I think that you gave me a rose;
I took your white hand, I am sure,
And took—something else, I suppose,
For all that you look so demure.

Our tryst by the old locust tree—
Or was it in town that we met?
It really seems awful of me,
But somehow I almost forget.

I loved you, at least—that I know—
With a pure, yet a passionate flame,
Even now I can feel the old glow,
But I wish I could think of your name.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES

He Warmly Defends Officers in Command in the Islands.

Regarding Samar Campaign, He Says Written Instructions Only Justified Conditions There to be Overcome.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The annual report of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, just made public, closes Sept. 30, the date when he relinquished his command of the Division of the Philippines.

The report covers the campaign of Gen. J. H. Smith in Samar and discusses the actions of various officers and the work of the army in the suppression of recent insurrections.

Gen. Chaffee warmly defends the officers and assumes full responsibility for all that was done under official orders.

Speaking of the campaign in Samar, Gen. Chaffee says that he finds nothing in the written instructions which "was not justified by the conditions there to be overcome."

Gen. Chaffee requests the removal of all censure that has been passed publicly upon Gen. Bell regarding the orders, circulars, and instructions which he issued while putting down the insurrection.

An interesting feature of Gen. Chaffee's report relates to the Moros in Mindanao and Jolo. He says that it will require time, tact, and patience to establish United States authority over all the Moro settlements. In this connection he says:

> The sooner the Sultan of Jolo's title, actual or assumed, as sovereign and as sole owner of land in the Jolo Archipelago is quieted the better for the situation. Probably there is little doubt that a money consideration would relieve the situation of his claim and presence; and if this be done, laws, just but simple, and so plainly stated as to be understood by the Moro population generally, could be enforced through the dattos upon their followers without much trouble or frequent resort to force.
>
> It will be impossible for many years to ignore chieftainships—dattos—and to deal directly with the individual Moros as is done with civilized, Christian people. It will, however, be a long step ahead for the inhabitants of the Jolo Archipelago when the dattos are independent of the Sultan and recognize the United States as the only sovereignty to whom allegiance is due and as the only authority empowered to enact laws for the government of the inhabitants and the country; that all the inhabitants are equal before the law; that Christian people have a right to live.
>
> These few simple propositions acknowledged, the government of the Moro people would not be at all difficult. But to advance so far will consume much time, and may result in occasional conflict; for the modification of present beliefs to accord with the above ideas will in some cases require that military force be used.

Gen. Chaffee says that force has been used to the degree needed to make it understood plainly that persons entitled to protection cannot be murdered, and that the authority of the United States cannot be questioned. The inaction of the United States forces, he says, has been misunderstood, and the dattos believe the troops to be cowards and afraid to attack their defenses. He says force must be applied to humble their pride and assumed invincibility.

Under the reorganization army act there have been organized fifty companies of Philippine scouts, with a total strength of 5,000, composed of six different tribes. Gen. Chaffee says: "They are fairly efficient and effective, and when carefully officered serve their purpose well."

In conclusion Gen. Chaffee makes a statement of the general character of the army and the duty of the troops, which is in the nature of a reply to criticisms that have been made. He says:

> The officers and enlisted men of the army who have served in the division during the past year have faithfully and efficiently performed duty as it fell to their lot. A very considerable party have been dispersed by company or detachment to occupy stations for purposes of observation, and to give moral support to municipal authorities and municipal police. This duty has been performed without friction so far as known to me, with but comparatively few exceptions. Some alleged wrongs done natives by soldiers it has been impossible to redress because of failure to identify the responsible party or parties, but when established disciplinary measures have been enforced.
>
> The assumption and statement that the presence of soldiers in a community is very demoralizing with respect to the natives is not true as a broad proposition; in my opinion the opposite view is most worthy to be noted. An individual soldier here and there has no doubt wronged a native, or with threat of physical force compelled obedience to his demands, but these instances are exceptional, not the rule, so that unless the alleged demoralizing influence broadens so as to make the presence of the white race, as a race, demoralizing to the native races, the influence for good by the soldiers is indeed small and undeserving of comment compared with their many virtues, which by precept and example are object lessons for good.

Accompanying Gen. Chaffee's report are the reports of staff officers and general officers who command various departments. Gen. F. Sanger, as Inspector General, makes a strong recommendation in favor of the re-establishment of the canteen. The termination of organized opposition to the Government, he says, renders necessary the establishment of something to occupy the attention of the soldiers and a place of amusement separate from that appointed in most of the places where troops are stationed.

Major Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, who was Gen. Bell's superior, in a report of the operations of Northern Luzon, says:

> I authorized the policy and fully approve of the methods by which the insurrection in the Provinces of Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas was ended. The humane code of the laws of war as published during the Administration of President Lincoln was followed in all operations against semi-civilized insurgents habitually violating every law of war known to civilized nations, and treating their own people with every barbarity that can be inflicted upon the helpless.

Gen. Davis, now in command of the Philippines, made a report on July 3, 1902, on the subject of slavery. The report was based upon the action of Col. William M. Wallace, commanding at Jolo, in which he refuses to return escaped slaves. The Sultan made a complaint to Gen. Chaffee in regard to the matter, which was referred back to Gen. Davis in command of the Department.

Gen. Davis declared that escaping slaves should be protected in their freedom and that all should know that the taking and owning of slaves is forbidden by United States laws. He says that it would be impracticable to secure the freedom of slaves by remuneration to their owners as tens of thousands would continue voluntarily their services. They are not especially unhappy and have few wants or necessities.

He expresses the opinion that slavery is not uncommon among Christian Filipinos, and adds that "slavery will never be eradicated in these Islands until public sentiment in the communities is opposed to it and this sentiment is of slow growth."

GROWTH OF IMPORTATIONS.

Manufacturers' Materials Now Form Larger Per Cent. of Total Imports Than Ever Before.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—No feature of the foreign commerce of the United States is considered more interesting or more suggestive than the figures which show the growth in importations of manufacturers' materials.

The September report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics shows that the importations for these in the nine months ended with September, 1902, were not only larger than in the corresponding period of any preceding year, but formed a larger percentage of the total imports than on any preceding occasion. The total importation of manufacturers' materials in the nine months ended with September, 1902, amounted to $323,771,211, and formed 46.39 per cent. of the total imports.

A comparison of these figures with those for the corresponding period of 1890 shows an increase of 60 per cent. in the importations of manufacturers' materials during that time, the total importation of materials in the nine months of 1890 having been $206,724,960. The share which they formed of the total imports in 1890 was only 33.03 per cent., as against 46.39 per cent. in the corresponding months of 1902.

No Action on Cuban Children's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The appeal of the Cuban children who recently arrived in New York, destined for the Universal Brotherhood School at Point Loma, Cal., but who were detained until the character of the school could be investigated, has reached the Treasury Department. Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent is now in San Francisco, and Assistant Secretary Taylor has telegraphed him to proceed to Point Loma and make an investigation of the character of the school. No action will be taken until Mr. Sargent has been heard from.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND TARIFF REFORM.

Decision on One Question Likely to Affect the Other—Speaker Will Have to Fill Three Vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—There are indications that a movement is on foot by those members of the House who favor a reduction in certain customs duties to introduce that question into the contest for the Speakership of the next House.

A considerable number of the members from States in the Middle West favor a reduction on the lines laid down in the Iowa Republican platform. Mr. Babcock stands for this idea, and there is a disposition to rally the advocates of tariff reform to his support as a candidate for Speaker. In the recent Congressional campaign Republican speakers in the West promised the reduction of rates believed to be too high, and gave assurances that the Republicans would in due season deal with these high rates along protection lines, and with regard to the protection of all domestic industries.

Word comes from the West that Mr. Cannon will be questioned in regard to his views on the question, and that he will be asked to give the tariff reform men reasonable assurances that he will at least do what he can to allow the House an opportunity to pass upon this question. Mr. Cannon is believed to occupy a conservative position on the tariff. He is in full accord with his party on the question of affording ample protection to American industries, but never has been an ardent advocate of maintaining high rates regardless of the necessity for so doing. In a caucus to consider the question of reducing rates it is considered probable that Mr. Cannon would be found arrayed with those who advocate the Iowa idea, but in the presence of a contest for the Speakership, in which he is perhaps the leading candidate, it is doubtful if he would feel warranted in making any declaration or giving any promises. His friends say it would be manifestly imprudent for him to be drawn into such a contention at this time.

No matter who may be chosen Speaker, it is not probable that there will be any material change in the personnel of the Ways and Means Committee, the body which exerts paramount influence over the revenue question in the House. The members of that committee, both of the majority and minority, are among the oldest men of the House, and to reconstruct it with new material would be a radical departure from a custom that is unbroken.

There will be three vacancies on the committee when the present Congress expires, two on the Republican and one on the Democratic side. The Republicans who will not be members of the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-eighth Congress are Hopkins of Illinois, who is likely to succeed Mr. Mason as Senator, and Steele of Indiana, who was not re-elected. Newlands (Dem.) of Nevada expects to succeed Mr. Jones in the Senate, and was not a candidate at the recent election. The death of Mr. Russell of Connecticut since the adjournment of the last session makes a vacancy which Speaker Henderson will doubtless fill shortly after Congress reassembles next month.

There are eleven Republicans on the committee, and, with three vacancies to fill, the Speaker of the next House could materially strengthen those who sympathize with Mr. Babcock in his views on tariff reduction. In fact, with the addition of three men of that class, the friends of lower duties would be able to get a bill for reduction out of the committee without the aid of Democratic votes. This is a point which will not be overlooked in the campaign for the Speakership when the contest begins in earnest.

Mr. Burton of Ohio is contemplating announcing himself as a candidate, and quite a number of his friends in the House are urging him to do so. Mr. Burton is Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee and a strong man. With the Ohio delegation behind him, he would be a candidate who would have to be reckoned with. He has advised his friends that he will not decide whether he will be a candidate until his arrival in Washington. This evidently means that he will consult the members of the Ohio delegation before taking any step in this direction.

Mr. Babcock will be in Milwaukee tomorrow, where he will meet the members-elect of the Fifty-eighth Congress from Wisconsin, and perhaps a few from contiguous States. The question of his candidacy, it is expected, will then be determined. The Minnesota delegation will meet next week to consider what its members will do, and other State delegations will probably make formal expression before Congress assembles, or shortly after.

Thus far there are three probable candidates from the Middle West and as many from the East, not counting Mr. Littlefield of Maine. The Eastern candidates are Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Payne and Sherman of New York, and the Middle Western candidates are Cannon of Illinois, Babcock of Wisconsin, and Burton of Ohio. While Mr. Cannon is believed to be the strongest candidate so far, it is evident that there will be a lively contest before the question as to who shall get the caucus nomination is decided.

CANAL RIGHT OF WAY.

Secretary Hay Says Negotiations with Colombia Are Making Progress—Will Resist Dilatory Tactics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The preliminary steps to getting title to the Panama Canal are more encouraging. Mr. Cromwell of New York, whose law firm has conducted the sale of the canal company's property, had a conference with Secretary Hay to-day to offer any service he might be able to give to expedite the pending negotiations. The Secretary informed him that there was really small ground for solicitude; that he was making substantial progress, and that he was sanguine of a satisfactory conclusion of negotiations for right of way soon.

Had there been undue delay, it was the purpose of the Administration to ask Congress so to amend the Spooner act that the agreement with Colombia should not be required to precede the purchase from the New Panama Canal Company. From conferences with a number of Senators, Mr. Hay has satisfied himself that there would be no objection from Congress to this course of procedure, and with the passage of the proposed amendment this Government would go on and perfect the purchase, and then take up the work of construction.

The fact is not to be disguised that any attempt on the part of Colombia to hold up the United States for the payment of an additional sum for the right of way exceeding the bounds of reason is to be resisted by this Government to the limit. And it is clear from what Secretary Hay has said that the Administration has not distressed itself over apparent dilatory tactics. It is distinctly recognized that the canal is a world project. The international right of eminent domain is considered in connection with the canal, and the obstructive course of Colombia will not be tolerated a moment beyond the ordinary limits of polite diplomatic intercourse.

It is understood that Mr. Hay has the second and modified agreement with Colombia ready to submit to the President on his return to Washington. It strikes a middle ground between the agreement of the original protocol and the present demands of the Colombians. It is expected that if this Government accedes to a modified bargain the extreme limit of price that will be considered will be in the neighborhood of $8,500,000. But from the position of the President up to this time, it is believed that he will insist on adhering to the original price of $7,000,000, which was carefully agreed on between the two Governments.

Italians Like "The Strenuous Life."

ROME, Nov. 14.—President Roosevelt's work, "The Strenuous Life," has found its way into Italy through the French translation. All the press comments on the book are of the most favorable character, and they eulogize the President as a

REICHSTAG'S TIME SAVED

The French Method of Voting by Card Is Adopted.

Tariff Obstructionists' Principal Weapon Taken from Them—Socialists Create a Scene.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The Reichstag today, by 197 to 78 votes, decided to abandon voting by roll call, and adopted a method of voting by card similar to that in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Socialists and Moderate Radicals, being in a hopeless minority, offered only a listless opposition. For three hours, until the decisive vote was taken, the time was spent in monotonous roll calls on minor propositions.

The new procedure was tried immediately after the vote. Four bronze cups were carried by servants up and down the aisles. Each cup was attended by an Assistant Secretary. Into these cups the members dropped cards on which their names were printed, and with "Yea" or "Nay," and "Not Voting" also printed on them. Each member marked out two of these designations, leaving one standing as his vote.

The Socialists attempted to waste time in preparing their cards, but after all delays the vote, which was 194 to 71 on an obstructive motion of the Moderate Radicals, was announced in eighteen minutes, as against thirty-five minutes for the old way. It is calculated that when the members get accustomed to the method 300 votes will be taken and counted in five minutes.

"If any member doubts the correctness of the count," said President von Ballestrem, "he can verify the ballots in the Secretary's room."

Herr Spahn, Centrist, said:

"We shall have to adopt a rule to limit debate before our Parliament is as effective a working body as the United States Congress."

After a subsequent vote by the new process, Herr Singer, Socialist, complained that members dropped their cards into the cups themselves, instead of handing them to the Secretaries for deposit. This occasioned a stormy scene, the Socialists crying "It is false! It is a swindle!"

The tariff obstructionists in the Reichstag have by no means given up the fight, but, by the adoption of the new voting rule, their principal weapon is now taken out of their hands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Referring to the method adopted for overcoming obstruction in the Reichstag, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says an uneasy feeling exists among Constitutionalists that the future liberties of the nation are being gravely imperilled by those provoking and by those practicing such reprisals.

It is pointed out, adds the correspondent, that Socialist obstruction has defeated its own object by uniting the heterogeneous majority and improving the prospects of the Tariff bill.

TARIFF ON ENAMELED WARE.

Stransky & Co. Explain the Hold-Up of a German Importation—American Trust's Big Advance.

A cable dispatch from Berlin published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday announced that the Reichstag had adopted, by 192 to 71 votes, the paragraph of the Tariff bill authorizing the Government to retaliate on any country discriminating against German goods. In the course of the debate Dr. Brumer, National Liberal, cited an instance in which he said $200,000 worth of enameled goods were ordered in Germany for New York, but that the customs officials "changed the classification at the instance of the American trust, whereupon the New York importer canceled the order."

The New York firm referred to is Stransky & Co., 9 and 11 Murray Street, wholesale dealers in enameled goods. It was said there that the American trust had advanced prices more than 50 per cent. in two years.

Maurice Stransky, the head of the concern, is in Washington conferring with the German Ambassador, but a member of the firm said:

"Concerning the importation you refer to the German Foreign Office has cabled the German Embassy at Washington saying it will furnish particulars to show the transaction referred to was in every way perfectly regular.

"The point in the whole deal is that the goods were purchased unassorted—that is, just as they run from the furnaces. The Collector of Customs here takes the ground that the goods, which arrived early last July, ought to be advanced to the prices as provided by the German trust.

"Our contention is that these goods were not to be compared with that trust price list, for the reason that they are of a different class, being unassorted. The comparison of the two grades of goods is unfair to us. It is a well-known fact, and can be proved by any of the department store buyers in the United States, that enamelware goods sold by the trust here as the run of the furnace can be bought from 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than goods which are assorted. We assert that the importation in question should not be advanced to the same rate of duty as assorted goods.

"The matter is before the Board of General Appraisers here and we expect a decision soon.

"On account of the delay at the Custom House we have not accepted the goods, the manufacturer of which never before shipped that particular class here. The examiner has made a mistake in the classification.

"While I do not assert it as a fact, the inference is that the American trust is responsible for the present trouble. The trust, though formed only two years ago, has advanced prices from 50 to 65 per cent., especially on the smaller articles. We can furnish better goods for less money after paying the duties than will the National Company.

"Now, these goods are held back awaiting the decision of the Appraisers. If it is adverse to us I do not care to say what course we will adopt. Thus far we have not canceled the order."

A DIG AT THE REICHSRATH.

Remark of the President of the German Reichstag Likely to Cause Trouble.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—In the course of the stormy scene in the Reichstag to-day, after the adoption of the new voting procedure, the President of the House, Herr von Ballestrem, rang his bell and excitely exclaimed:

"Gentlemen, remember that this is the German Reichstag and not the Austrian Reichsrath!"

The evening papers quote the President's remark, but suppress the words, "Austrian Reichsrath."

Such an exclamation from the President of the Reichstag is considered likely to produce comment in Austria, and may possibly call forth an official disclaimer here.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

Pretender's Followers Desert on Hearing of the Approach of the Sultan and His Army.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Wiring on Nov. 9, The Times's correspondent at Fez says that the Pretender to the throne having gathered a large following, the Sultan, with the entire Moorish army, was to leave Fez on the following day, (Nov. 10) in order to suppress the rebellion.

In a dispatch dated Nov. 10 the correspondent says reassuring news has been received from Tesa. The pretender's followers, hearing of the Sultan's approach, deserted.

"TAY PAY'S" NEW PAPER.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A new paper, [illegible] by C. F. O'Connor, [illegible] to-day. It had an excellent reception by the public and met with a large sale.

Mr. O'Connor is the recipient of many congratulations on his achievement in bringing out a penny literary paper.

MORE EXTRACTS FROM MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS.

He Tells Why He Had to Flee from Pretoria in 1900—The Philadelphia 'Schoolboys' Message.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times publishes further extracts from ex-President Kruger's memoirs, dealing with the Sand River convention, the war of independence of 1880-81, and Mr. Kruger's four Presidencies.

Referring to his flight from Pretoria after the relief of Mafeking, when Great Britain's troops began to stream into the South African Republic, the ex-President says:

"It became daily clearer that in my old age I should have to leave wife, home, and all that was dear to me in order to seek refuge in the east of the republic, and there commence the struggle anew. The thought of departure lay heavy on my heart, the more so as my wife was so old and weak that I could not think of taking her. * * *

"On my last day in Pretoria, May 21, 1900, I received an American lad, Jimmy Smith bringing an address in which thousands of Philadelphia schoolboys sent a message of sympathy to the leader of a people engaged in defending their independence.

"I was obliged to desert Pretoria or allow myself to be taken prisoner. Age prevented me from riding; it was therefore impossible for me to accompany the commandos further."

Mr. Kruger then describes his "long pilgrimage" to Europe via Lorenzo Marques and his reception in France.

The Presbyterians and the Boers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Scottish Presbyters of Cape Town, says The Times's correspondent in that city, have passed a resolution assuring their brethren of the Dutch Reformed Church of their sympathy. While regretting the temporary estrangement due to the war, they hope it will be possible to co-operate in Christian work in the future.

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORSHIP.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—It is unofficially reported, says a dispatch from Melbourne to The Times, that either the Duke of Somerset or Lord Windsor will probably be appointed Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia.

CZAREWITCH'S STATE GRAVE.

It Is Reported That There Is Little Hope for His Recovery.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Rappel publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that the Grand Duke Michael, the Czarewitch, is in a very weak condition. He has had to give up the course of physical exercises which he had been pursuing under the guidance of the American athlete, L. J. Phelan.

His Russian physicians, it is stated, pronounce the Grand Duke's condition to be hopeless unless the climate of the Crimea should work a miracle.

The Grand Duke Michael is the only brother of the Czar, and was born in 1878.

In the event of his death the heir to the throne would be the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Czar's eldest uncle, who was born in 1847.

AUSTRIAN'S MARRIAGE ILLEGAL.

Decision Rendered on Thursday a Warning to Foreign Women.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—An important decision rendered yesterday by the Provincial Civil Court shows the urgent necessity for American and English women who may be contemplating marriage with Austrians first to obtain competent legal advice in the matter.

In the present instance an Austrian named Clemens Kolischer was married in London in 1898 to an Englishwoman, a singer, by a civil ceremony. Kolischer described himself as having no religious faith and the bride described herself as belonging to the Protestant Church.

Kolischer recently applied to the Vienna courts for a legal separation and the tribunal in yesterday's decision held that the marriage was invalid on account of the difference of religion between the contracting parties, in spite of the contention submitted by the woman's counsel that such marriages are perfectly legal in England, France, and Germany.

ANOTHER DROP IN SILVER.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In its City article to-day The Times says that bar silver yesterday was flat at 22⅞d. per ounce, the lowest price on record.

There were free selling orders.

Commercial bar silver took another slump yesterday in London, and by reflection in this market establishing a new low record of 49⅛ cents an ounce.

The market showed signs of a further break and to-day will probably see a still lower record, for on the London market at the close yesterday silver was still very weak and buyers were waiting for lower prices.

AMERICAN METHODISTS' GIFT.

Bishop Simpson Memorial Window Unveiled in London Chapel.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Ambassador Choate to-day unveiled, in the presence of a small company, mostly clergymen, the memorial window to Bishop Simpson in Wesley's Chapel, in this city, the gift of the American Methodists to the mother chapel.

Mr. Choate made a brief speech, in the course of which he said it was not only a pleasure but a duty to represent six millions of Americans in the dedication of a memorial to the famous "War Bishop," Matthew Simpson.

Dr. Herbert Welsh also spoke.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

SOFIA, Nov. 14.—The Cabinet has resigned on account of personal differences.

It is probable that Premier Daneff will form a new Ministry.

Anarchists Arrested at Xeres, Spain.

XERES, Spain, Nov. 14.—The gendarmerie have arrested a number of Anarchists on the charge of having been concerned in the recent outbreak near Gibraltar.

Irish Newspaper Owner Sentenced.

LIMERICK, Nov. 14.—Jeremiah Buckley, proprietor of The Limerick Leader, was sentenced here to-day to four months' imprisonment at hard labor for inciting to intimidation and conspiracy, although he advised the people to keep within the law. Mr. Buckley gave notice of an appeal, and was released on bail.

THE ERUPTION OF STROMBOLI.

ROME, Nov. 14.—The eruption of the Stromboli volcano is increasing in violence, and is accompanied by earthquake shocks [illegible] alarming detonations.

[illegible] caused by the volcano are felt [illegible] of the principal manufacturing

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S PAEAN OF TRIUMPH

A Proclamation on the Collapse of the Revolution.

Matos and His Supporters Denounced—Four Leaders of the Rebellion Captured While Trying to Escape.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mail advices received here from Caracas quote a proclamation issued by President Castro in connection with the collapse of the Matos revolution. In concluding his proclamation Castro says:

"The most sublime triumph has this day crowned the efforts of patriotic heroism. After seven days of great and superhuman efforts, in the most deadly and bloody struggle recorded in our history, 6,000 of the right, I can say 6,000 heroes, have obliged 10,000 mercenary assassins, hired for the misfortunes of our country, to bite the dust.

"Gen. Matos and his followers have now an opportunity to rejoice in their work. In the seven days of unceasing battle they have seen the blood of all their countrymen run in torrents.

"Three thousand killed and wounded is the least these unnatural sons of our beloved country have caused. They will be pursued at all times and in all places by a frightful vision of widows and orphans, the only legacy which they have transmitted to their families; and so will it be with all those who have unjustly and wickedly taken part in the most unreasonable and criminal of revolutions.

"The God of Nations has crowned our just and patriotic efforts, and the peace of Venezuela, the doorway of her aggrandizement and prosperity, is an evident fact."

PUERTO CABELLO, Venezuela, Nov. 14.—The Government warship Rayo arrived here yesterday, bringing as prisoners the revolutionary Generals, Francisco Batalla, Santos Dominici, Cesar Vicentini, and Duarte Coll, and ten others.

They were captured on board a small schooner near Chichirivachi while endeavoring to escape to Curaçao.

CARACAS, Nov. 14.—Gen. Bello Rodrigues, who was a Cabinet Minister during the administration of Andrade, and who has been one of the leaders of the revolution, has offered to surrender to the Government.

BOLIVIA'S ACRE EXPEDITION.

LAPAZ, Bolivia,, Nov. 14.—The Bolivian military expedition of 2,000 men being fitted out for the purpose of operating against the Brazilian revolutionists in Acre, and which is to be commanded by President Pando in person, cannot arrive at its destination in less than four months.

ITALY AND THE MAD MULLAH.

Latter Proposed an Alliance, but It Is Believed That Italy Will Aid Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—With reference to Somaliland, the Rome correspondent of The Times says that more than one proposal for an alliance has been received by Italy from the Mad Mullah and his agents.

However, says the correspondent, there is reason to believe that these proposals have been treated in a manner consonant with the straightforward understanding between Italy and Great Britain.

It may be confidently asserted, the correspondent adds, that there is every disposition to afford to Great Britain such moral assistance as is compatible with the interests which Italy is justified in considering.

FRANCE PROFITS BY ENGLAND.

It Is Estimated That 1,800,000,000f. Is Annually Paid by the Latter Country to the Former.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Jean Finot, editor of the Revue des Revues, publishes an article, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, on British-French relations.

M. Finot points out that the amount of English purchases in France is constantly growing, showing an increase of 232,000,000f. in the last five years. England last year took over 30 per cent. of all French exports. M. Finot adds:

"The money left in our country by Englishmen visiting Paris or favorite resorts is commonly estimated at 500,000,000f., making 1,800,000,000f. as the formidable total yearly paid to France by England."

PROPOSED REFORMS IN ITALY.

Government Formulates Its Social Programme—It Includes Partial Abolition of the Land Tax.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Baron Sonnino's scheme for reform in the southern provinces, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, seems to have induced the Government to formulate the social programme which Premier Zanardelli has been compiling for several months.

The programme includes the reduction of the cost of salt, the partial abolition of the land tax on small holdings, &c., and exemption from the income tax for grazing farms and workmen's wages, together with a Divorce and Affiliation bill.

The cost of the programme, which will probably be £1,500,000, is to be covered by a special fund formed out of the budget surpluses.

PRINCE INSPECTS COKEFIELDS.

Henry of Piess, a Manufacturer, Says After Seeing Pennsylvania Plants, American Methods Excel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—Prince Henry of Piess spent almost the entire day to-day in the coke fields of Western Pennsylvania.

The Prince came to Pittsburg as the guest of President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trip from Washington was made in the private car of Mr. Loree.

On the way from Washington it developed that Prince Henry was the largest manufacturer of coke in Germany; in fact, holds the same position as H. C. Frick held for so long in the United States. It was then decided that his entire day should be spent in the Connelsville district. He was extremely interested and declared that the American methods far surpassed those that were used in the manufacture of coke by himself.

The Prince arrived in this city late in the afternoon, but insisted upon inspecting the plant of Jones & Laughlins, after which he was taken to the Duquesne Club, where he [illegible] of the prominent manufacturers

of the city at luncheon. The Prince left to-night in Mr. Loree's car for Buffalo.

ITALY HONORS BOSTON AUTHORS.

Italian Ambassador Invests Two with the Order of the Crown.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Signor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, has just made two Boston authors Chevaliers of Italy and invested them with the Order of the Crown, acting for the King of Italy.

One of the recipients of the honor is A. R. Willard, author of "History of Modern Italian Art," "Life and Work of the Painter Domencio Morelli," and "The Land of the Latins," a book of miscellaneous sketches.

The other author honored is W. R. Thayer, a native of Boston, formerly an instructor at Harvard, who has published two volumes on "The Dawn of Italian Independence."

The decorations are in the form of a Maltese cross, the obverse of which bears the cross of Savoy. The presentation was made at a dinner given by the Circolo Italiano.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day there are hunts at Meadow Brook and Westchester, a musicale at Tuxedo, the last days of the William K. Vanderbilt house party at Idle Hour, with a musical entertainment to-morrow evening, and other house parties at different country seats. The only entertainment in town to-day is the musicale to be given by Mrs. K. J. Collins of 8 West Thirty-third Street. It is a musical tea under fashionable patronage.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie de Neufville and Lewis Iselin. The engagement is of more than usual interest, owing to the prominence of Miss de Neufville and her fiancé in the younger set. Mr. Iselin is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, (Miss Edith C. Jones,) a grandson of Adrian Iselin, and a nephew of C. Oliver Iselin, William E. Iselin, and Adrian Iselin, Jr. Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Mrs. Gordon MacDonald are his aunts. Miss de Neufville, who made her début two years ago, has always been considered a beauty. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville, (Miss Maria V. Parker,) and a younger sister of Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder. She will spend much of the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder at their town house, 56 East Sixty-first Street, as Mr. and Mrs. de Neufville will remain at Babylon, L. I.

***

Among those who were booked for the Teutonic this week were J. Murray Bacon, H. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fereday, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hamilton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. Edwin Clarence Moller, and Miss Moller sail in the coming week for New York. They have been abroad since May.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett are at their new town house on Madison Avenue for the season. They had a party last week at Chatsworth.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have returned to town for the season, and they have opened their new town house on Fifth Avenue.

***

Mrs. Ellen Yznaga has been paying a short visit to Mrs. George Baker of Philadelphia.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will give a dinner to-morrow evening at Tuxedo. They will not come to town until after Thanksgiving.

***

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster has closed her country house, Scrooby, at Cazenovia, N. Y., and is settled for the Winter in her residence at 696 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mrs. Herman Stewart Le Roy, who has been ill, is convalescing. She passed the early part of the Summer in Cazenovia, but she has returned to her town house.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Adolph Low have closed their country seat at Sharon, Conn., and come to town for the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who have been this Autumn at their country house near Roslyn, L. I., will come in for the Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore will be in town to-morrow to remain for the Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden have returned to their residence on Madison Square North. They will entertain during the Winter with a series of dinners.

***

A dinner dance was given on Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Childs Drexel at Wootten, Bryn Mawr, for Miss Mae Drexel Fell, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer. Miss Fell, who is a débutante of the Winter, will pass the coming week in New York.

***

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray have arrived in New York, where they will be a greater part of the Winter. Mrs. Gray has closed her Newport house and has given up her residence in Albany.

***

There was a large attendance yesterday at the funeral services for Henry Young Leavitt in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. Mr. Leavitt was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Leavitt. His brother married Miss Gandy. He was a bachelor and a very popular man in club life, and related to many of the old New York families.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, the Countess Festetics, and Miss Lounsbery are due in town to-day. They have been at Versailles, Ky., since the early part of October.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henri I. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. John G. Neeser, and the Misses Neeser have arrived from abroad. They were among the passengers on the Deutschland, which reached here on Thursday.

***

The reception season was begun yesterday. Mrs. Belden J. Rogers gave a small card party in her residence at 438 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Guy Aemilius Irving of New Brighton, S. I., had a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Adelaide Irving.

***

The Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord and the Princess Poggio Suassa have returned from Chatsworth. Among those who have been there are the Baron and Baroness de Selliere, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, and Miss Ward McAllister.

***

The artists at the musical tea at Mrs. Collins's this afternoon will be Mme. Adrienne Remeyi, Alexander Musgrove, and S. M. Fabian. The Von Ende String Quartet will play. In addition to the music, there will be an exhibition of paintings and old brocades. Sherry will serve the refreshments.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, was the guest of honor at a dinner this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.

The additional guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Mexican Ambassador, Mme. Mayo des Planches, wife of the Ambassador from Italy; the Austrian Minister and Baroness Hengelmuller, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Rear Admiral Kenney, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, daughter of the Russian Ambassador; Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture; Miss Cockrell, Miss Patten, and Mr. Henry Shaw.

The decoration was a beautiful arrangement of yellow chrysanthemums.

As a worm-destroyer, DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE is unequaled, and to the weak and sickly it is wonderfully [illegible] as a strength-

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

First Concert of Its Sixty-first Season Given Yesterday.

Walter Damrosch Makes His Initial Appearance as Its Conductor.

The Philharmonic Society began its sixty-first season yesterday afternoon with what has, in accordance with immemorial custom, been called a "public rehearsal," to be followed this evening by the first concert. Mr. Walter Damrosch appeared for the first time as its conductor—his appointment being the second change in that post since Mr. Thomas departed, in 1891, to be succeeded by Mr. Seidl, who after his much lamented death, in 1898, was followed by Mr. Paur. Mr. Damrosch comes to the place a conductor of large experience gained in great measure before the New York public through altogether exceptional circumstances that enter into various recent chapters of musical history in this city. He has worked hard for his experience, nevertheless, and, largely through his own industry, courage, and determination to profit by the opportunities that have been set before him, he has made himself a conductor of real power and authority.

That he is a musician of temperament, though not of the highest, and not to be named alongside of the greatest that have exercised their function in New York, has become increasingly evident in recent years as his advancing maturity, his command over men, his technical skill and grasp of the essential qualities of his art have come to him. He has got of late conducted many orchestral concerts in this city; but those who have heard the best things he has done here have realized that he has reached a point where there need be no fear of seeing him put at the head of the most distinguished symphonic organization in this country.

It is a place that will subject him to the closest scrutiny, the most critical tests and exacting comparisons; a place that ought to bring out all the best there is in him. There are circumstances that make it a place of peculiar difficulty, and that require somewhat unusual qualities in the man who fills it. There is a special responsibility resting upon it at the present time, for the best friends of the Philharmonic Society cannot conceal from themselves the fact that it has had to face more criticism in recent years than ever before in its long history—and criticism that has been quite justified. The standards of orchestral playing have been advanced many degrees, and the Philharmonic has not kept pace with the advance. Its high position and the affection and respect for it that have almost been born into numerous generations of New York concertgoers will not exempt it from demands for better things, and measurements by standards that are constantly gaining wider acceptance But there is no reason to believe that it wishes such exemption, or that it is not ready to follow loyally a leader who shall be in earnest in addition to keep it in the pre-eminent place it has so long occupied. And there are, indeed, many reasons why the friends of the Philharmonic Society—who include some of the most candid and uncompromising critics—should look forward with hope to Mr. Damrosch's service with it.

One reason was to be found in the playing of the programme yesterday afternoon. Few more splendidly eloquent performances of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony have been heard here. Mr. Damrosch's reading was vigorous, full of the propulsive energy of the piece, tinged with the persistent sombre melancholy of it. Technically it was in many places superb. The Philharmonic Orchestra has certain excellencies of its own which we never hear under any circumstances from any other. Chief among these is the magnificent sonority and muscular power of its strings, the majestic weight of the whole body of its tone. It has a quality all its own. In some music it is of inestimable value—it is so in this symphony of Tschaikowsky's; especially in the first movement, and in the last. What these strings lack is the flexibility and grace needed for some of the more delicate passages.

There have been a few changes made in the personnel that are an improvement. The new first horn, a well-known master of his instrument, intoned the impassioned romance in the second movement with exquisite justness of phrase and finish of ennunciation, though his tone lacks something of the poetic quality of some other players. The wood wind, too, is improved in the quality of the first oboe. The orchestra in general played in tune, as it has not always done. Mr. Damrosch made it evident that he had his men well in hand. In attack, in precision, in dynamic gradation, in refinements of phrasing and modifications of tempo, he got good results, if not the finest or subtlest. A certain enthusiasm was manifested in the playing that enlivened and vivified everything that was done.

There was a novelty upon the programme —a symphonic prelude by a titled young Italian, who figures as R. Caetani, and who, we are informed by the commentator, is Don Roffredo Caetani, second son of the Duke of Sermonata, pupil of Sgambati, adherents of Wagner, persona grata at Bayreuth. A title is not necessarily a disqualification for writing music with originality and force; but it was either that or something else that has kept both of those desirable features out of Don Roffredo's prelude. He has spoken in an impressive way, and, has said little or nothing. His music may be approved for a certain command of orchestral color that it displays; but even that is taught better nowadays to talented conservatory pupils.

Herr Anton Van Rooy was in his most robust voice, and sang the air "An jenem Tage" from Marschner's "Hans Heiling," with as much conviction as its rather out-of-date romantic manner can well accommodate. His singing of the farewell of Wotan at the close of "Die Walküre" was magnificent in its breadth and accent of sorrow.

MR. BJORKSTEN'S RECITAL.

Mr. Theodor Bjorksten gave a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening, which, like so many of the numerous recitals given in these early days of the musical season by local singers, was attended by a small audience, apparently composed chiefly of friends of the singer. He had made a programme that was quite unconventional, containing many items of more or less interest drawn from sources unfamiliar. It included songs by the almost forgotten German composers, Klein and Zelter, forerunners of the great school of Lied composers of the early part of this century; Telemann, who flourished in the first part of the eighteenth century; French composers equally unknown nowadays, Lefébron and Garat, and Paer, whose name is a name only in the histories; a group of folksongs from Sweden, La Bresse in Burgundy, South Germany, and Italy. Weber, whom few now suspect of having written songs, was represented by a "Minnelied"; Schubert, by the "Serenade," that is more familiar on the concert stage in almost any other guise than the original setting for the voice; there were songs by Richard Strauss, and a singularly poignant tragical composition by Bungert, "Der Sandträger," and a group of modern French songs.

The choice of such a list speaks for Mr. Bjorksten's musical taste, and a praiseworthy desire to avoid the commonplace and hackneyed. He sang many of them with intelligence and understanding. Unfortunately, his voice and vocal method are not such as to make any of them sound really beautiful. He has a tenor voice of light, thin quality, often unsteady, often showing vicious and unmanageable methods of attack and production. He got his best results in songs requiring a full tone, such as in the air "Fuyes, douce image," from Massenet's "Manon."

Actress Loses Railway Damage Suit.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has won in the trial of a suit instituted to recover $30,000 damages for Ada Carter, an actress, who asserted that her ankle was broken in a street car accident on the Eighth Avenue trolley line. Ex-Justice Edgar L. Fursman, who recently retired from the Supreme Court bench, represented the defendant company. He contended that Miss Carter jumped off the car backward.

IN THE SHOPS.

It suggests Christmas, the big turban of chinchilla that is trimmed with holly berries and green leaves.

***

A stunning muff is shown with it. It is one of the big, crumply muffs, as big as a soda pillow, without any hard stuffing to swell it into stiff lines, and it is pretty, smart and comfortable.

***

There are many combinations of furs this year. An ermine muff has an ermine bow on edge on top with two stiff loops. It is formed of two bands of the ermine that are separated slightly in the middle, a bit of black Persian lamb marking the separation. There are narrow ruffles of lace and chiffon on the ends.

***

A pretty horse show hat is of narrow plaitings of white tulle. It has a broad brim and a low crown, and around the crown is a broad band of ermine, tied in a straight square bow in front, two long loops extending on either side and no ends.

***

Another hat is of the plaited tulle, with, at one side, sprays of maidenhair fern and white chrysanthemums carried down over the back.

***

An attractive little outing hat in white is of corduroy, in tricorner shape, and it is soft, not stiff like a felt. Around the crown are folds of white silk, knotted at one side. A pompon effect is given by a cluster of short white feathers, standing straight from the knot.

***

Women who really use powder puffs and not merely dab them at their faces, like soft ones. At one time they were obliged to rip the tops, handles, and hard centres out of the puffs to get the soft fluffy substance which they could manipulate. Now puffs are made of elderdown without hard centres or handles. Each has a little loop of ribbon attached to one side.

***

One of the most serviceable powder puffs for the pocket, and a generous one in size, is an oval of chamois made double at one end; a sewed pocket with the inside piece of chamois perforated. There is, of course, powder in the pocket. When not in use the chamois is rolled with the powder pocket in and tied with the narrow ribbons that are attached.

***

French powder papers come put in little square boxes ready for use.

***

Perfumed tablets come in bottles for scenting the bath. One of them dissolved will give a delicious odor of violet to a bathtub of water. They are economical too, for it is said that one dissolved tablet will perfume a room, and that Japanese incense and potpourri are unnecessary.

***

The prettiest thing in the way of a bead bag, or of finishing a bead bag at the top, is a pointed network of silver chain, edged by a tiny ball fringe that can be drawn up with a silver chain. The bag is in the design of one of the old-fashioned wrist bags, and most of these now to be seen are mounted with modern silver frames. They close with clasps. Drawn up at the necks, they have the old-time effect which is desirable.

***

A wrist bag of gilt chain work, with a plain, square-cornered frame of the metal, which has distinction, being without ornament, is long across and very shallow. The long lower edge is finished with a fringe of balls of coral, and the result is very pretty.

***

In some of the best dry goods shops exceedingly pretty designs of French jewelry are to be found, and among the prettiest pieces are hat pins showing designs in holly or mistletoe. The sprays are flat and broad, the mistletoe berry of imitation pearls and the holly berries of red. The leaves are of a green gilt. Jewelry of this kind is not made of the precious metals, but it is designed artistically and is not inexpensive.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Henry B. Turner.

Capt. Henry Browne Turner, formerly commanding Company F of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., died at his residence, 1,125 Madison Avenue, yesterday, after a brief illness. For many years he was the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and later was the head of the firm of H. B. Turner & Co., coal merchants, with yards at the foot of East Twenty-third Street. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Seventh Regiment Veterans Association, and the Union League Club. He was active in Republican politics.

He leaves a widow and three sons, Henry Browne Turner, Jr., Lieut. Frederick Goodwin Turner of the Fifth United States Cavalry, now in the Philippines, and Charles Turner. Funeral services will be held at the house this evening.

Obituary Note.

ANSEL O. REQUA, for many years Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Albany County, died at his home near Albany, Thursday night.

Appeal for a Suffering Family.

Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University and Rabbi H. P. Mendes have issued a joint appeal to the public for aid for a consumptive Syrian, his wife, and three children, who are now threatened with death from disease, hunger, and exposure. The sum of $200 is required to repatriate them. In their own climate their health may be restored.

Business Notices.

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HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

DENHOLM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1902, Margaret Spittal, beloved wife of Alexander Denholm.

Funeral service Monday, 17th, at her late residence, 247 West 4th St., at 1 o'clock.

DENISON.—Thursday evening, Nov. 13, 1902, at her residence, 121 Madison Av., Caroline Latou, widow of Henry A. Denison.

Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ELY.—On the 13th of November, 1902, at the residence of her daughter, 26 West 37th St., Caroline Duncan Ely, in her 80th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. James, Long Island, on Saturday next, Nov. 15, on the arrival of a special train leaving Long Island City at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Kindly omit flowers.

LONSDALE.—In this city, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1902, Elizabeth Lonsdale, aged 70 years.

Funeral service on Saturday, Nov. 15, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, N. J., at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn.

NEWBERY.—On the 14th inst., the wife of Beverley R. Newbery, of a daughter.

THOMAS.—At Brattleborough, Vt., Julia Hazard of Flushing, N. Y., only daughter of Josephine H. Sherman and the late Capt. Daniel G. Thomas of the United States Army.

Interment at Woodlawn, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Penn., and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

TURNER.—On Friday, Nov. 14, Henry B., husband of Emma Hayward Turner, in his sixtieth year.

Services at his late residence, 1,125 Madison Av., Saturday, Nov. 15, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT,
The world-wide-known undertaker. Only one place of business, 8th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel., 14 18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 14.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
AMETRANO, Alberto, 356 W. 38th St.	1	13
ALEXANDER, Sarah, 69 Lewis St.	18	15
BORDEN, Mary E., 97 Central Park West	61	15
BRODIE, Isador, 33 Elridge St.	2	15
BAMFORD, Ernest, 231 E. 15th St.	44	8
BERWIN, Marcus, 213 E. 73d St.	44	16
BOUTON, Charles F., 607 West End Av.	48	13
BARRY, John, 657 Courtlandt Av.	35	12
BROWN, Frank 797 8th Av.	32	12
BURNS, Henry, 13 Clinton St.	42	12
BEERMAN, Lena, 932 1st Av.	28	13
BANTMEN, Emma 117 Roosevelt St.	1	13
CURRAN Ann, 456 E. 14th St.	85	12
CASSIERI, Rosa, 218 Mott St.	38	12
CUNNINGHAM, Margaret, 975 2d Av.	49	12
CRONJE, William, 51 Greenwich Av.	18	13
CUNNINGHAM, Dennis, 2,068 2d Av.	60	12
DUNPHY, Ellen A., 1,833 Amsterdam Av.	3	12
D'ACIERNO, Giovanni, 71 Mulberry	18	15
DRUMMOND, John, 1,880 8th Av.	59	12
DRISCOLL, Florence, 70 New Chambers St.	52	13
DALY, Patrick S., 509 W. 53d St.	7	12
DONNELLY, Margaret, 329 W 141st.	53	13
DOMAN, Tessie, Bayonne, N.	3	12
ELY, Caroline D., 26 W. 37th St.	70

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "The Great Prophet Like Unto Moses."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—Dr. Chas. L. Rhoades will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Morning topic: "The Relation of the Church to Amusements." Evening topic: "The World's Indebtedness to the Christian." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All welcome. Thanksgiving service Nov. 27 at 11 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermon, 11 A. M., Pastor, W. C. Bitting, "The Garment of Kindness"; 7:45 P. M., Rev. W. P. Odell, D. D., Calvary Methodist Church, exchanges pulpits with the pastor.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11TH ST., West of 7th Av., Rev. C. E. NASH, D. D., Pastor.—10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. 5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 121st St.—Preaching by the PASTOR, REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. A cordial church home. Morning Theme—The Christian's Joy.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Rector, Rev. George Alexander Strong. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning prayer and holy communion; 8 P. M., evening prayer. Preaching at both services by the rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M.; musical service, 4 P. M.; anthem, "Now the Day Is Over," by Radford; sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith; evening service, 8 P. M.; address by rector, subject "Waste Lives." Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street. Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector. Services: 8 A. M., the Holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon, and Holy communion. 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th:—Communions 7, 8, 9. Eucharistic service sung at 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer—Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock Choral Litany, preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.. 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E. Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 122D ST. AND Lenox Av., Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.—Holy communion, 10 A. M. Service at 11, Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., preacher. Evening service at 8. Sermon by Rev. D. M. Steele.

RIGHT REV. EDWIN GARDNER WEED, D.D., Bishop of Florida, will preach in Church of the Transfiguration, E. 29th St., Sunday, 10:30 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning. The parish Sunday school will hold its session in the church rooms at 2:45 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon by Rev. Dr. Rylance, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon by the rector, 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 72d St.—Dr. Remensnyder Pastor.—Services 11 and 4:30.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "Two Views of Man."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

Bishop JAS. M. THOBURN, D. D. A farewell meeting, on the eve of his departure for India, will be held under the auspices of the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, at Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8 P. M. Addresses by Bishop Andrews, Bishop Thoburn, and Dr. A. B. Leonard. Methodist pastors have tickets.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"He That Overcometh." 7:45 P. M.—Pastor will preach. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8; evening prelude, "Have Labor Unions Been a Curse or a Blessing to Mankind?"

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, West 18th Av.—Rev. Arthur Jamieson will preach Morning, 10:45; evening, 7:45. Subject, "Look Backward."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 59th St. Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "THE DOOM OF THE REBELLIOUS." Afternoon subject: "The Insufficiency of Law." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45, and Mr. Sears, 7:30. MARINERS' TEMPLE, CHATHAM SQUARE.—Mr. Hunter, 10:45, and Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St. West of Columbus Av. Dr. James Oliver Wilson, Pastor, will preach, 11 A. M.—"Old-Time Sectarianism Outlawed by Present-Day Catholicity." 8 P. M.—"Truth Fallen in the Street."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D. Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor. 11 A. M.—"UNIVERSAL SALVATION." 8 P. M.—"ONE WORLD AT A TIME." Second in a series of discourses to Young People and their friends. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Near 6th Av. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"Miracles Yet to be Wrought." 7:45—"Judas, or the Reproach of a Bad Name." Children's Hour, Nov. 21, 3:30. Public invited. The Rev. Dr. Henry Spellmyer to preside.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 116th St., Between 1st and 2d Avs.—George E. Strobridge, D. D., pastor, preaches 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sunday school rally, 2:30 P. M.

7th Av.—METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—14th St. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. Pastor preaches 10:45 and 7:45. Monday, Council; Tuesday, Bishop Thoburn's farewell; Wednesday, Prayer meeting; Thursday, Young People's Night; Friday, Epworth League concert. Seats free.

Popular Concert To-night.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Ministers: REV. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., SHEPHERD KNAPP. Services Sunday, November 16th. Dr. RICHARDS will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday school 9:45 A. M. Young women's Bible Class 10 A. M. Young men's Bible Class 10 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M.; subject: "The Tragedy of a Nameless Prophet," third in the course of "Tales from an Old Chronicle and Their Present Day Lessons"; Sunday school at 9 A. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

HARLEM CHURCH, 125th St., near 7th Av. Rev. [illegible] Pastor. 11 A. M.—"[illegible]" 7:45 P. M.—"[illegible]" Everybody welcome. Seats free.

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Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian), 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.

On Sunday, Nov. 16, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Morning Topic: "The Beatitude of the Pure in Heart."

Afternoon Topic: "The Scene of the Burning Bush."

The Home Sunday school meets at 9:45 A. M. REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D. At 7:30, will preach a third sermon on the "Ten Most Interesting Chapters in the Bible." Wednesday evening service at 8:15. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., pastor. Services, 11 and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Enthronement of Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Tragedy of Haman."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor will preach. 11 A. M., "The Glorious Gospel." 4:30 P. M., "The Larger Life."

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Weekly service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, 7:45, by pastor, Rev. H. Roswell Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward G. W. Meury will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St., Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Lapsed Multitude." Evening—"The Great Salvation."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 48th St., Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Right Kind of Revival." Evening—"A Witness for Christ at Satan's Seat."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"What Lyman Did." Evening—"The Man Who Would Not."

FULTON STREET NOON PRAYER MEETing, 113 Fulton St. Special services on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at noon hour, 12 to 1 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; evening subject, "Queen Esther and the Royal Sceptre"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject of sermon will be "Not One Name; But One Aim." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "Bishop Spalding the Catholic." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject—"What Shall We Do with Our Money?" Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, minister in charge, will preach. Morning subject, "The New Doctrine of Reward and Punishment." Evening service of music. Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Brief address, "In His Steps."

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches. Protestants and Catholics invited. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Pastor's class in the study of the Gospel of St. Matthew, 10:15. Church Service with Sermon by the Pastor, 11. Subject, "The Problem of Life in the City," being the first in a series on "Life Problems To-day."

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV. SUNDAY NIGHT SUBJECT. "THE DEVIL'S THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT." Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HENRY FRANK.—Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 11:15, "Has Church Debased Marriage?" Prologue, "Molineux and Capital Punishment."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., Near 27th St. Sunday at 11 A. M., "Relation of Religion to Government."

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association. "Tuxedo," Madison Av., 59th St.—Sunday, at 3 and 8, Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

MR. FRANK MOSS, TO MEN, CHURCH OF the Saviour, 109th St., Madison Av., 8 P. M. Dr. Stone, 11 A. M. Seats free.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, November 16th, at 11:15 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. Adler. Subject, "The Head of Medusa; the Attitude Toward Suffering." All interested are invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET Y. M. C. A., Sunday, Nov. 16th, Ernest John Cooper will speak on the uprising of the Boxers. M. Rubsling Wood will sing.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

SWAIM ABHEDANANDA WILL LECTURE ON Sunday afternoon at 3:15, Carnegie Lyceum, 7th Av. and 57th St.; subject, "Philosophy and Religion." Admission free. Collection.

THANK-OFFERING MASS MEETING, Carnegie Hall, SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 3 P. M. Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Thank-Offering Commission. Mr. John M. Cornell will preside. Bishops McCabe and Hamilton will speak. Combined Methodist Vested Choirs of the city will lead in singing. For tickets, apply to Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D., 150 Fifth Av., inclosing return (stamped) envelope.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Lecture by Donald Nicholson Tuesday, Nov. 18, 8:15 P. M. "The Bible and the Zodiac." 226 West 58th St., Genealogical Hall. Public invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, [illegible] Av., near 125th St.—Lecture [illegible] 8:15. Nov. 16, "Dual." by [illegible] Admission free.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 23.

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SUBJECT—World's Temperance Lesson. Isa., xxviii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—They also have erred through wine. Isa., xxviii., 7.

Prosperity is no proof of progress. Neither is it of security. The increase of resources and comforts, the enlargement of possessions, even growth in ability and influence, in the individual, or in the nation, does not certify that either is advancing toward the highest and best conceptions of life. To this fact history bears solemn and uniform testimony. It says that both individuals and nations may grow richer and richer—may roll in luxuries—may increase in learning—may enlarge their powers as well as their possessions—and yet instead of advancing be all the while retrograding until at last they are overwhelmed and destroyed.

For in the midst of these things their state may be only as that of the great lakes on our northern boundary. Sometimes—like every human life—the surfaces of these lakes are ruffled by sudden storms, but ordinarily they are smooth and placid, with no motion but the deep breathings and swellings which belong to all great bodies of water. Precious lives and untold wealth float on their bosoms every day without fear or hesitation. And yet these waters which appear so smooth and placid are all the while moving slowly, but certainly, down to lower levels until they enter upon the wild rush of the rapids, and plunge headlong over the Falls of Niagara.

Their progress down, however, is never thought of when the merchant steamers, and the pleasure parties, glide over their broad expanse, and when great cities and pleasant homes spring up upon their borders. But when they leap high and helplessly in the rapids, and go over the Falls, men look on them with unmixed awe. Then they can see clearly that there is a great difference between Lake Superior at Duluth, and Lake Superior at Niagara, and yet at both Duluth and Niagara it is the same water that is flowing. So it has often been with individuals and with nations. Their very prosperity—like the widening of the stream into the lake—makes their downward tendency to be imperceptible to others and unfelt by themselves. But "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" (Mark, viii., 36.) For the life that is bounded only by earthly conditions always has a downward flow. The life that is united to God is the only life whose flow is upward, and whose end is heaven.

Such a downward condition characterized both "The Kingdom of Israel" and "The Kingdom of Judah" in the time of Isaiah. For his ministry extended through "the days of Uzziah," or "Azariah," as he is called in II. Kings, xv., 1-2—"Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, Kings of Judah." (I., 1.) It was a period of almost uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a hundred years. Of every King but one, however, it is said, "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," (II. Chron., xxvi., 4; xxvii., 2; xxix., 2.) The one exception was Ahaz, but he reigned only sixteen years. Of him alone it is said: "He did not that which was right in the sight of the Lord," (II. Chron., xxviii., 1.)

RIGHT AND RIGHTEOUS.

But there is a great difference between doing "that which is right" and doing that which is righteous. So these four Kings found it. For it is written of Uzziah: "The high places were not removed; the people sacrificed and burnt incense still in the high places." (II. Kings, xv., 4.) The same is written of Jotham, (II. Kings, xv., 35.) Of Ahaz the record is far worse, (II. Kings, xvi., 3-4; II. Chron., xxviii., 2-4.) Of Hezekiah alone is it declared: "He removed the high places, and brake the images, and cut down the groves, and brake in pieces the brazen serpent that Moses had made, for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it, and he called it Nehushtan. He trusted in the Lord God of Israel, so that after him was none like him among all the Kings of Judah, nor any that were before him. For he clave to the Lord and departed not from following Him, but kept His commandments, which the Lord commanded Moses." (II. Kings, xviii., 4-6.) Yet the downward tendency of the nation had then gained such momentum that within a century after his death Jerusalem was taken by her enemies, the people scattered, the temple itself burned to the ground, and the Babylonian captivity began. (II. Chron., xxxvi., 14-21.)

Yet during the reign of all these Kings there was great outward prosperity. The foundation of this prosperity was largely laid when Isaiah was a young man, by Uzziah, who then sat upon the throne. He must have been a man of very great and of very versatile ability. He not only greatly extended and fortified his kingdom by his military power, but he gave wise attention to the developing of its internal resources. He had much cattle, both in the low country and in the plains—husbandmen also, and vine dressers in the mountains and in Carmel; for he loved husbandry. He also encouraged the inventive genius of his people, "and he made in Jerusalem engines invented by cunning men, to be on the towers, and upon the bulwarks, to shoot arrows and great stones withal." (2 Chron., xxvi., 10-15.) Thus agriculture and manufactures flourished at home, while his army of 375,000 trained soldiers extended his fame and power abroad. These were all "right" things to do, and God—as He generally does—prospered him and his people in doing them.

But there is a record that he made any attempt to restore the Temple which had been despoiled during the reign of his father, Amaziah, (2 Chron., xxv., 23-24,) or to break up the idolatry into which his people had fallen. So in all spiritual things there was a constantly increasing decay. "Wealth had brought the corrupting influences of luxury with it into the higher classes—military glory had fostered haughty pride in the people as a whole. Public virtue was decaying, and the germs of fatal degeneracy were only visible in all classes alike in the tendency to idolatry and superstition, which was only too marked." (Geikie.) The Temple services were not neglected, and God was not forgotten. But the services—as Isaiah himself testifies—were merely religious forms, without heart or power. (I., 10-15.) God Himself was neither loved nor feared. As is generally the case, however, when a nation is wealthy and prosperous, there was no lack of religious activities. On the contrary, it became the fashion to engage in them—it was the respectable thing to do. But there was a great lack of religious sincerity and humility because of sin. Religion was only worldliness dressed in the garments of piety. It appeared indeed beautiful outwardly, but within it was full of all uncleanness. (Matt., 23-27.)

INTEMPERANCE FOSTERED.

Every prophet of the time—Isaiah, Hosea, Joel, Amos, and Micah—testified to the corruption of the people. One marked feature of it to which they all bore witness was intemperance. This was fostered by the growing worldliness, and it in turn increased the worldliness which fostered it. Thus Hosea, in the name of the Lord, said: "When I would heal Israel, then is the iniquity of Ephraim discovered, and the wickedness of Samaria; for they commit falsehood—and the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spoileth without. They make the King glad with their wickedness, and the Princes with their lies. On the day of our King, the Princes made themselves sick with the heat of wine—he stretched out his hand with scorners." (vii., 1-5, R. V.)

The prophet Joel said: "Awake, ye drunkards, and weep; and howl all ye drinkers of wine, because of the new wine; for it is cut off from your mouth." (I., 5.) "They have cast lots for My people, and have given a boy for an harlot, and sold a girl for wine, that they might drink." (iii., 3.) And Amos still more emphatically said: "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion, and trust in the mountain of Samaria; that lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon their couches; that chant to the sound of the viol; that drink wine in bowls and anoint themselves with the chief ointments; but they are not grieved for the afflictions of Joseph." (vi., 1-6.) And then Micah adds: "If a man walking in the spirit and falsehood do lie, saying, 'I will prophesy unto thee of wine and strong drink,' he shall even be the prophet of this people." (ii., 11.)

Isaiah—not only in this lesson, but elsewhere in his prophecy—calls especial attention to this sad condition. In the passage now brought before us, however—although living in Jerusalem—he is not speaking to the people of Judah, but to those of the northern kingdom, the Kingdom of Israel. Nearly a hundred years before one of her Kings—Omri—had "bought the hill of Samaria of Shemer for two talents of silver, and built on the hill and called the name of the city which he built after the name of Shemer, owner of the hill, Samaria." (First Kings, xvi., 24.) It was in the territory of the tribe of Ephraim. It was a rounded hill commanding a magnificent view of rich valleys in every direction. It became the capital of the northern kingdom—"the crown of pride," to all the people—"a flow-

he spoke to all the nation of Israel, and his words were as applicable to Judah as well. In no unmistakable, and in no flattering terms he said: "Woe to the crown of pride—to the drunkards of Ephraim—whose glorious beauty is a fading flower, which are on the head of the fat valleys of them that are overcome with wine! They have erred through wine, and through strong drink are out of the way; the priest and the prophet have erred through strong drink; they are swallowed up of wine; they are out of the way through strong drink; they err in vision; they stumble in judgment. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean," (vv. 1, 7, 8.)

Later in his ministry he repeated the charge in a still more emphatic manner—"His watchmen are blind; they are all without knowledge; they are all dumb dogs that cannot bark; dreaming, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, the dogs are greedy, they can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they have all turned to their own way—each to his gain from every quarter. Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink; and to-morrow shall be as this day—a day great beyond measure." (Lvi., 10-12.) For he saw that they were intoxicated, as many have been since, not simply with wine and strong drink, but more especially with pride, with self-sufficiency, covetousness, self-righteousness, idolatry, and every worldly ambition. Because of all these things, he could see nothing but "woe" before them.

But seeing all this, Isaiah was no merely superficial reformer who thought if only drunkenness could be put down, the nation would be all right. His lips had been touched with "a live coal from off the Altar," where atonement for sin had been made. He stood before God, and before the people, as one whose iniquity had been taken away, and whose sin had been purged, (vi., 6-7.) So he looked at them as God saw them, and it was clear to him that the real difficulty and danger of the people was not that they drank wine and strong drink, or that every man selfishly sought to aggrandize himself, or that all were filled with pride, but that they were estranged from God. The poetic form of his address somewhat obscures the logic of his argument, but it does not make it impossible to discern it.

IMPENDING JUDGMENT.

He saw that they were satisfied with their earthly possessions and with their carnal enjoyments. Out of them they had made a crown of glory and a diadem of beauty with which they were perfectly contented. The fear that death or any other dread calamity might take them away from all these they entirely dismissed. In fact, they carelessly said, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us," (V. 15.) So they felt perfectly secure and took no thought for the future. In their sober moments they knew, and confessed, "We have made lies our refuge and under falsehood have we hid ourselves," (V. 15,) but that did not disturb them any more than it has many since that time. It was the only foundation that they had, however, for the future and they were content to rest in it, but the argument of their hopes they well knew had neither length nor breadth. "For," the prophet said to them very plainly, "the bed is shorter than a man can stretch himself on it and the covering narrower than a man can wrap himself in it," (V. 20.) So when they said peace and safety, then sudden destruction would come upon them "as a thief in the night," (I. Thess., v., 2-3.)

Therefore the prophet faithfully warned them of impending judgment. "Behold," he said, "the Lord hath a mighty and a strong one; as a tempest of hail, a destroying storm, as a tempest of mighty waters overflowing, shall he cast down to the earth with the hand. The crown of pride of the drunkards of Ephraim shall be trodden under foot, and the fading flower of his glorious beauty, which is on the head of the fat valley, shall be as the first ripe fig before the Summer, which, when he that looketh upon it seeth, while it is yet in his hand—he eateth it up," (V. 2-4, R. V.) If they did not hear his words and do them they would be like "a foolish man which built his house upon the sand." (Matt., vii., 26-27.)

But the prophet did not declare the judgments of God alone. With equal faithfulness he declared also His grace. For he said, "In that day," when the foundation of their hopes shall be swept away, "in that day shall the Lord of hosts be for a crown of glory, and for a diadem of beauty, unto the residue of the people; and for a spirit of judgment to Him that sitteth in judgment, and for strength to them that turn the battle to the gate," (Verses 5 and 6.) For "thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone—a tried stone—a precious cornerstone—a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste," (Verse 16)—or, as the Apostle Peter puts it, "shall not be confounded," (I. Peter, ii., 6.)

Building upon this "sure foundation," he shall not fear when the storm comes, or hasten to flee from impending danger, for his home is "founded upon a rock," (Matt., vii., 25.) This is the great Gospel for every sin-burdened soul resting under the condemnation of God's law. For "other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ," (I. Cor., iii., 11.) Neither is there salvation in any other—for there is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved," (Acts, iv., 12.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Why is prosperity no proof of progress or security, and how is it illustrated?

How was this downward tendency characteristic of the time of Isaiah, and what is said of each of the Kings who reigned in that time?

How is the difference between doing right things and righteous things seen in the case of Uzziah?

What prophets were contemporary with Isaiah, and to what did they testify?

To whom did Isaiah address himself, and how did the history of Samaria give force to his words?

How did Isaiah look at the people, and what did he see concerning the foundation on which they rested?

How did he declare the judgment of God, and the grace of God, and what is the instruction for us?

Bible Institute Meetings Resumed.

The People's Bible Institute, of which the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Neely is President, has resumed its public meetings at 3:30 on Saturday afternoons, at 150 Fifth Avenue. To-day the Sunday school lesson for the following day is to be taught by Robert Remington Doherty, Ph. D. An increase in the attendance indicates an advance in the interest in the plans of the institute for the study of the Bible, and a desire for professional training on the part of Sunday school teachers. The meetings are free to all.

New Church Edifice for St. Matthew's.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—J. Jerome Deery, an architect here, has been commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for a new church and rectory for St. Matthew's Catholic congregation, Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York. Both buildings will be in the Romanesque style of architecture with extension walls of stone. The church will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The rectory will be four stories high, to measure 20 by 80 feet. The cost will be about $125,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The furniture factory of Kilgour Brothers, Beauharnois, Quebec, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $100,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 14.—The buildings of Mine No. 8, belonging to the Parke County Coal Company, at Rosedale, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000. The mine had a capacity of 600 tons per day and employed 175 men.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The storehouse of David Gill, Jr., and lumber yard of the Hutton Company, on Rondout Creek, were destroyed by fire to-day. Last night an old icehouse adjoining, owned by the Newark Lime and Cement Company, was fired by incendiaries, but the flames were soon extinguished. To-day's fire was also incendiary. The loss is $25,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:15 A. M.—2, 4, and 6 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street; James Daly; damage, $2,000.

12:43 A. M.—2,829 Broadway; Norris & Hobby; damage, $1,000.

6:40 A. M.—370 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Laura Jones; damage, $200.

9:05 A. M.—82 Christy Street; Abraham Schwartz; damage trifling.

9:50 A. M.—140 Norfolk Street; David Katz; damage, $200.

12 M.—10 West Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—57 Division Street; Mount estate; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—130 Norfolk Street; Harris Schwartz; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—158 East Sixty-first Street; Mrs. E. Cullman; damage, $500.

5:25 P. M.—236 St. Ann's Avenue; Edward Gibberis; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—[illegible] Street; Ridge Sole

LITTLE CRIPPLES SEEK HELP FROM DR. LORENZ

Anxious Mothers Crowd to Register for the Cornell Clinics.

Many Disappointed by Finding That Their Children's Ailments Were Not of the Kind the Surgeon Will Treat.

Poorly clad women, carrying crippled children in their arms, crowded about the Cornell University Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday morning as soon as the doors were opened. They were there to make applications for Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna to treat their children for congenital dislocation of the hipbones.

Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, head of the Chair of Orthopaedic Surgery at Cornell, has invited the distinguished surgeon to visit the clinic of the college, and he has accepted. He probably will arrive here about Dec. 1, as he is now in San Francisco, and will remain here for several weeks, during which time he will visit several hospitals, including that for the Ruptured and Crippled

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New High Individual Score Made in Plumbing and Steam Supply League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League last night, Henry Maurer of the John Simmon Company team rolled 242, which is a new individual record for the tournament. The scores follow:

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmon Company, Team No. 1—Wiegand, 145; Eckhoff, 115; Shopp, 127; Boyle, 150; Maurer, 155. Total, 692.

F. N. Dubois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 142; Coleman, 139; Ketcham, 89; Marnell, 112; McGroarty, 126. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.—F. N. Dubois & Co., (Diamond)—Kelly, 125; Coleman, 167; Ketcham, 191; Marnell, 108; McGroarty, 147. Total, 648.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 147; C. Behrer, 189; Smith, 153; McTamney, 115; M. Behrer, 180. Total, 784.

THIRD GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 166; C. Behrer, 215; Smith, 132; McTamney, 153; M. Behrer, 126. Total, 792.

John Simmon Company, Team No. 1—Wiegand, 139; Eckhoff, 99; Shopp, 120; Boyle, 144; Maurer, 242. Total, 744.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Second National Bank—Hawkins, 123; Hill, 134; Eckhoff, 116; Meredith, 119; Shotwell, 172. Total, 664.

First National Bank—Church, 149; Garrison, 165; Murphy, 146; Harriman, 142; Brown, 168. Total, 760.

SECOND GAME.—Second National Bank—Hawkins, 156; Hill, 165; Eckhoff, 127; Meredith, 128; Shotwell, 170. Total, 744.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 125; Farrell, 137; Odz, 102; N. Morrissey, 105; G. Morrissey, 173. Total, 732.

THIRD GAME.—Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Hanna, 163; Farrell, 177; Odz, 134; N. Morrissey, 135; G. Messer, 164. Total, 653.

First National Bank—Church, 146; Garrison, 152; Murphy, 118; Harriman, 211; Brown, 134. Total, 761.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—Corbett, 208; Cathcart, 125; Newman, 117; Leydenburg, 159; Gallagher, 143. Total, 752.

Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 159; Rossiter, 121; English, 132; McGoldrick, 180; Campbell, 134. Total, 736.

SECOND GAME.—Charles Head & Co.—Sackett, 180; Rossiter, 143; English, 148; McGoldrick, 113; Campbell, 121. Total, 655.

Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 159; S. Sohmer, 121; Thomas, 123; A. Sohmer, 134; Cross, 127. Total, 664.

THIRD GAME.—Jacquelin & Co.—McDonald, 93; S. Sohmer, 81; Thomas, 135; A. Sohmer, 107; Cross, 169. Total, 625.

Stewart, Barr & Co.—Corbett, 158; Cathcart, 142; Newman, 129; Leydenburg, 142; Gallagher, 127. Total, 698.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 178; McLean, 165; Thompson, 121; Church, 170; Haviland, 202. Total, 836.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 175; Clauss, 199; Rothman, 153; Nowak, 222; Richter, 161. Total, 900.

SECOND GAME.—Phoenix Bowling Club—Hunt, 182; McLean, 171; Thompson, 144; Church, 199; Haviland, 166. Total, 862.

Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 137; Link, 162; Elder, 153; Schuler, 147; Meyer, 138. Total, 737.

THIRD GAME.—Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 187; Link, 180; Elder, 178; Schuler, 156; Meyer, 169. Total, 852.

Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 159; Clauss, 190; Rothman, 169; Nowak, 228; Richter, 194. Total, 940.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—Ford, 120; McNamara, 150; Kristie, 136; Welch, 119; Huberth, 153. Total, 687.

Castilian Council—Feeley, 157; E. Patterson, 183; Lynch, 120; Smith, 157; Fox, 149. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Castilian Council—Feeley, 180; E. Patterson, 103; Lynch, 168; Smith, 125; Fox, 150. Total, 736.

St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 193; Flynn, 121; Kavanagh, 127; King, 160; Murphy, 129. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—St. Nicholas Council—Boyle, 134; Flynn, 95; Kavanagh, 111; King, 158; Murphy, 167. Total 680.

Regina Coeli Council—Ford, 168; McNamara, 143; Hennessey, 157; Welch, 153. Hulberth, 165. Total, 786.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Gamble, 145; Dunham, 157; McIlvaney, 135; Morley, 132; Cordieu, 139. Total, 709.

Midwood Council—Suydam, 173; Crowell, 109; Pearce, 130; Becker, 181; Heingartner, 133. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Gamble, 167; Dunham, 170; McIlvaney, 143; Morley, 142; Cordieu, 183. Total, 825.

Atlantis Council—Hill, 163; Williams, 132; Forrest, 137; Langenburg, 171; Koefler, 149. Total, 752.

THIRD GAME.—Atlantic Council—Hill, 180; Williams, 156; Forrest, 171; Langenburg, 240; Koefler, 147. Total, 536.

Midwood Council—Suydam, 139; Crowell, 142; Pearce, 124; Becher, 164; Heingartner, 131. Total, 700.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.

SECTION I.

FIRST GAME.—Defendam Council—Henrich, 146; Reid, 175; Seidenkop, 187; Cahoon, 172; Warner, 170. Total, 850.

Colfax Council—Dormagen, 179; Meyer, 188; McMillan, 141; Sanford, 139; Sherwood, 133. Total, 780.

SECOND GAME.—Colfax Council—Dormagen, 213; Meyer, 158; McMillan, 180; Sanford, 171; Sherwood, 172. Total, 855.

Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 176; Brewer, 199; Hunt, 133; Lawrence, 142; Baines, 184. Total, 834.

THIRD GAME.—Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 181; Brewer, 140; Hunt, 152; Lawrence, 130; Barnes, 235. Total, 838.

Defendam Council—Henrich, 139; Reids, 200; Seidenkop, 125; Cahoon, 147; Warner, 146. Total, 757.

SECTION TWO.

FIRST GAME.—Audubon Council—Hichmann, 177; Barry, 167; Sweet, 208; Van Riper, 166; Bogardus, 201. Total, 919.

Standard Council—Schweinfurth, 178; Wagner, 140; Deaker, 135; Schweinfurth, 146; Green, 156. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.—Standard Council—Hitchcock, 147; Wagner, 132; Deaker, 171; Schweinfurth, 143; Green, 171. Total, 764.

Ogden Council—Murray, 131; Frech, 123; Brimmeyer, 110; Garafalo, 164; Hebard, 173. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.—Ogden Council—Murray, 174; Frech, 136; Brimmeyer, 98; Garafalo, 181; Hebard, 139. Total, 728.

Audubon Council—Richmann, 140; Barry, 154; Sweet, 157; Van Riker, 179; Bogardus, 195. Total, 805.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

ROBERT SCHROEDER.—Robert Schroeder of Duane, Franklin County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica, with debts amounting to $200,790 and no assets. His liabilities consist largely of deficiency judgments held by New York and London creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

S. A. MYERS & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of S. A. Myers & Co., manufacturers of woven wire mattresses, at 220 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $31,551 to eighty creditors, and nominal assets of $10,427, consisting of stock, $5,397; machinery, $2,028; accounts, $2,091, and cash in bank, $11.

ANDREW J. MCINTOSH.—Andrew J. McIntosh of 32 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $32,962, and assets, $130, consisting of cash in a bank in Philadelphia, $5, and five bonds of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, $125. The debts were contracted between 1891 and 1897, principally for borrowed money and on notes. There are ten creditors, the largest being Sadie E. d'Utassy, $7,078; Hector McIntosh, $7,000; F. A. Foster & Co., Boston, $6,500, and C. C. Valentine, $5,200. Mr. McIntosh was formerly a manufacturer of down quilts from 1890 to 1895. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 6, 1899, but nothing was done with it and it lapsed a year later.

S. LICHTMAN & SONS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against S. Lichtman & Sons, composed of Solomon, Aaron, and Harry Lichtman, retail dealers in clothing at 110 Hester Street, by the following-named creditors: Jacob Pollock, $422; Joseph Bodermann, $209, and Goodman & Minsk, $902. It was alleged that they are insolvent; that on Nov. 3 they conveyed their stock, worth $7,500, to Greenwald, Kupferberg, Kark & Co., auctioneers, who sold it and gave them the proceeds, and that on Nov. 5 the balance of their stock worth $500, was seized by a City Marshal under an attachment. Their store has been closed since the 5th inst. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets.

ANGELO L. MUSSO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Angelo L. Musso, importer of Italian wines and groceries at 615 Hudson Street, by the following-named creditors: R. C. Williams & Co., $211; Godillot & Co., $33, and R. V. Delapenha & Co., $236. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he has removed part of his property, transferred a part of his property to certain creditors, and allowed two creditors to obtain a preference by attachment. The Sheriff levied upon what was left of his stock on Wednesday, and Mr. Musso has not been seen at his store since Monday last. The stock levied upon by the Sheriff has been appraised at $1,000. Four barrels, supposed to contain whisky, were found to be filled with water. The safe has been claimed by the maker.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Commercial mortality in the United States for the week ended Nov. 15, as reported to Bradstreet's, was as follows:

229 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 62; New England, 24; Southern, 52; Western, 42; Northwestern, 5; Pacific, 11, and Territories, 2. Canada had 16, against 24 for the preceding week. About 96 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 4 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Receiver for Lenake Coal Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 14.—Simeon H. Rollinson of West Orange has been appointed receiver of the Lenake Coal Company of Orange and East Orange and the Living Stone Company of this city. Complications growing out of the coal strike and costly litigation are said to be responsible for the appointment. The complainant was the Binghamton Trust Company. The companies were incorporated four years ago.

Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Morris Anderson, formerly in the hat business at 39 West Fourth Street, was discharged in bankruptcy on Monday last.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERT, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company $546
ALEXANDER, Eliza H.—Riverside Bank 2,807
ASTON, Thomas H.—City of New York.. 95
ALLARD, Isaiah—City of New York 147
ALBERT, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company $349
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY OF New York—S. E. Moorhead 2,223
ANDREWS, Benjamin—H. A. Caeser and another 422
BARBER, Nathan—L. C. Weir, President. 27
BRYAN, Carrie B.—J. Juran 224
BROUWER-AUCHER, Gerard P.—J. Meyer and another 422
BRONNER, Cora E.—J. Riese and another 176
BERTHOLD, Martin—City of New York... 145
BARNSTOFF, Fourth Comp'y, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, One Hundred and Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery; First Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, One Hundred and Fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Lieuts. Power, Ball, Mitchell, and Dengler will join the companies to which they are assigned.

The resignation of First Lieut. Arthur M. Line, Assistant Surgeon, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 15.

Major Charles Lynch, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, (Captain and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,) will proceed to Fort Porter for duty.

Second Lieut. Dean Halford is assigned to the Twenty-second Infantry.

Navy.

Lieut. T. T. Craven's orders to the Newark are revoked; he is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. A. L. Willard is ordered to the Newark.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. J. Grow is ordered to the Marblehead.

Passed Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany is commissioned from Nov. 1, with rank of Lieutenant, (junior grade.)

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gov. E. W. Durbin, Indiana; Congressman William Alden Smith, Michigan.

HOLLAND—R. Child Bayile, London; Mme. C. Sellamy, Cairo, Egypt.

IMPERIAL—Rene Antoine May, Paris; William E. Travers, Montreal.

GRAND—W. W. Waddington, Washington; Tennis S. Hamlin, Washington; Capt. W. D. Newbill, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Col. J. H. Pratt, Omaha; J. S. Underwood, Birmingham, Ala.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Osker Ames, Boston; Capt. Charles Lamlele, Seville, Spain.

SAVOY—Ponsonby Ogle, London.

NETHERLAND—Charles Bobbs, Chicago; H. A. Harmon, Cleveland.

HOFFMAN—G. Stallman, Kidderminster, England; Paul Asch, Milwaukee.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Wells, Nottingham, England; Benjamin F. Jennings, Pittsburg; V. Sanchez, Havana.

ASTOR—Gen. William Gary Smith, Chicago; Mrs. Lemuel Ely Quigg, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Crippen, Russell & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: G. M. Crippen, ladies' wrappers; Hotel Navarre.

Hale Brothers Company, Sacramento, Cal.: G. A. Stuart, clothing, 395 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. K. Meinhard, gloves, jewelry, and umbrellas; Hotel Normandie.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, infants' wear, and muslin underwear, 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. I. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cohen, S. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohan, Hotel Imperial.

Brown & Co., Pittston, Penn.; J. W. Cohn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. W. Brown, corsets and Japanese goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery, ribbons, and laces; J. C. Heiman, millinery, 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Farrell, J. & Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. Anning, flannels, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

McClean, Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; C. B. Bowman, notions, fancy goods, and ribbons; Hotel Cadillac.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Rothschild, B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Cohn Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Bah, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, carpets, 2 Walker Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:46	Sun sets...4:44	Moon rises...	...

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...	6:58	Gov. Isl'd... 7:17	H. Gate... 2:44
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	7:22	Gov. Isl'd... 7:42	H. Gate... 3:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 15.

Mails Close, Vessels Sail.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Augusta Victoria, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Prince, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Buckman, Jamaica	.....	9:00 A. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	11.
Columbia, Glasgow	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Korona, Leeward and Windward Islands, the Guianas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Minnetonka, London	.....	8:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam...	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk..	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

British Monarch, Argentina	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples..	8:30 A. M.	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kronprins Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Croatia, Port au Prince..	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg..	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, (except Saturdays) at 6:30 A. M. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Honolulu Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 20 and up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 25 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 15.

Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.	
Calabria, Naples, Oct. 31.	
City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 12.	
Coamo, San Juan, Nov. 11.	
Comahicke, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.	
Hekla, Copenhagen, Oct. 29.	
Kroonland, Southampton, Nov. 5.	
La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 8.	
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.	
Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 8.	
Mariana, St. Thomas, Nov. 9.	
Philadelphia, Cherbourg, Nov. 8.	
Salamis, Glasgow, Oct. 29.	

SUNDAY, NOV. 16.

Adana, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.	
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 13.	
El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 11.	
Heathburn, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.	

MONDAY, NOV. 17.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 6.	
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 7.	
Gregory, Para, Nov. 5.	
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 12.	
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 3.	

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Nov. 12.	
Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 13.	
City of Washington, Colon, Nov. 11.	
Friedrich Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 3.	
Gibnroy, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.	
Hannover, Bremen, Nov. 4.	
Palatia, Naples, Nov. 3.	

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.	
El Dia, Galveston, Nov. 14.	
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 12.	
Riverdale, St. Michael's, Nov. 9.	

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Roessing, Hamburg, Nov. 1, Boulogne, 2d, and Plymouth, 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Tecatan, Smith, Chanlouga, &c., Nov. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Baron Driesen, (Rus.,) Laureat, Rostock, &c., Aug. 7, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Parsons, Wilby & Co. Arrived New York the 9th day of September.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. and H. C. Foster.

SS Bruna, (Br.,) Hughes, Barbadoes, 10th inst., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

ing and Refining Company. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol, &c., Oct. 25, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Apache, Hearse, Jacksonville, Nov. 11, and Charleston, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Denver Risk, Galveston, Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Nov. 8, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle. Anchored outside the Bar at 11 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south-southwest, light breeze; foggy.

Sailed.

SS Atholl, (Br.,) for Newcastle, England.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

SS Aros Castle, (Br.,) for Cape Town.

SS Ottawa, (Br.,) for Gothenburg and Amarhuus.

SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

United States revenue cutter Culgoa, for ——.

SS Spero, (Nor.,) for Norfolk.

SS Niagara, for Havana.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

SS Niceto, (Span.,) for Cardenas, Cienfuegos, &c.

SS Eras, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Ja.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 2:33 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Veriyngde, from New York, arr. at Havre at noon to-day.

SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, from New York via St. Michael's and Naples, arr. at Genoa Nov. 12.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, from New York via Barbados, arr. at Para yesterday.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Hambleton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Amazoniense, (Br.,) Capt. Hughes, for New York, sld. from Para Nov. 11.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from this port yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Movville to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 9 A. M. today.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Frankland, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Capt. Ohle, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Barbados yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Partridge, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro to-day.

SS Semantha, (Br.,) Capt. Simmons, from Manchester for New York, sld. from Cardiff today.

SS Elm Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Iliff, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Adelaide Nov. 11.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from New York via Pernambuco and Santos, arr. at Rio Grande Do Sul Nov. 12.

SS Naupha, (Ger.,) Capt. Kraeft, for New York, sld. from Stettin Nov. 11.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Mascazzini, for New York, sld. from Naples Nov. 12.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen Nov. 12.

SS Indrawadi, Capt. Condy, for New York, sld. from Yokohama yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne-sur-Mer at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Hilgiica, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore, &c., for New York, passed Malta to-day.

SS Imogen, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville at 10:30 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

Notice to Mariners.

PORTO RICO.

JOBOS HARBOR LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 22, 1902, a fixed white lens-lantern light will be established on the structure recently erected on the easterly point of the east-eramost of the Raton Islands, (Islas Ratones,) westerly entrance to Jobos Harbor, southerly coast of the island of Porto Rico. The light will be shown 33 feet above the water, and will illuminate 270 degrees of the horizon, the dark sector lying to the northward of the light between the bearings N. 22 DEG. W., and S. 18 degrees W. (SW. ¼ S.) To vessels approaching from the eastward the light will be obscured by trees on Islas del Barca and Isla Pajaros in the narrow sector between N. 70 degrees W. (WNW. ¾ W.) and N. 82 degrees W. (WNW. ¼ W. to W.) Trees on the Islas Ratones obscure the light between N. 77 degrees E. (ENE. ¼ E.) and S. 78 degree E. (ESE. 15-16 E.) (Bearings from seaward.) The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 1009 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 17 degrees 56 minutes 42.6 seconds; Longitude, west, 66 degrees, 16 minutes 58.5 seconds. The structure is a rectangular, pyramidal, skeleton tower, 30 feet high, with a white silhouette at its base, and its lower part is painted black and its upper part white.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 226, after No. 1,197; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1902, Page 14.)

PONCE HARBOR RANGE LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 22, 1902, the following-described lights will be established to mark a range line to guide between Tasmanian Shoal and Cardona Island into Ponce Harbor, southerly coast of the island of Porto Rico.

Front Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, visible 30 degrees on either side of the range line, 15 feet above the water, on a black pile dolphin with deck surmounted by a pyramidal, skeleton tower, 15 feet high. A lower half red, upper half white, with shelf supporting the lantern, recently erected in 8 feet of water about 600 feet southerly from the end of the Quartermaster's landing and 1 15-52 miles N. 34 degrees 30 minutes E. (NE. 15-16 N.) from Cardona Island Lighthouse. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 911, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 17 degrees 59 minutes 18.25 seconds; Longitude, west, 66 degrees 37 minutes 15.6 seconds.

Rear Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, visible 30 degrees on either side of the range line, 44 feet above the water, on a shelf on a red post on the roof of the Capitania, (Port Captain's Office,) 950 feet N. 13 degrees 52 minutes E. (N. by E. 7-16 E.) from the front light, and 1¾ miles N. 32 degrees 30 minutes E. (NNE. ⅝ E.) from Cardona Island Lighthouse. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 17 degrees 59 minutes 27.8 seconds; Longitude, west, 66 degrees 37 minutes 13 seconds.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 226, after No. 1,199; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse Sub-district, 1902, Page 13.)

MAYAGUEZ HARBOR RANGE LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 22, 1902, the following-described lights will be established to mark a range line to guide between the Outer and Inner Manchas, on the northerly side, and Great Manchas, (Allart Bank,) on the southerly side, into Mayaguez Harbor, westerly coast of the island of Porto Rico.

Front Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, visible 30 degrees on either side of the range line, 9 feet above the water, on a black pile dolphin with deck surmounted by a pyramidal, skeleton tower, 35 feet high. A lower half red, upper half white, with shelf supporting the lantern, recently erected in 5 feet of water in Mayaguez Harbor. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 930 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 18 degrees 12 minutes 30.8 seconds; Longitude, west, 67 degrees 9 minutes 21.8 seconds.

Rear Light.—A fixed red lens-lantern light, visible 30 degrees on either side of the range line, 50¼ feet above the water, on top of a pyramidal, skeleton tower, 46½ feet high, painted in alternate white and red sections, located about 100 feet from the shore line, between the Custom House shed and the Public Landing, and 1,250 feet (0.5 mile) S. 71 degrees 30 minutes E. (ENE. ¾ E.) in rear of the front light. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from the above-named chart, will be: Latitude, north, 18 degrees 12 minutes 35.8 seconds; Longitude, west, 67 degrees 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 226, after No. 1,202; List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse Sub-district, 1902, Page 14.)

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; heights are referred to mean high water, depths to mean low water.

Surrogate Notices.

DE ANGARICA, JOAQUIN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Lucretia G. Angarica, Rosa C. de Angarica, Luz a de la Calle, Ines E. de Angarica, John H. Ives, Andres M. Companioni, Emilia la Rua de Castroverde, Nathaniel Wilson, American Surety Company, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOAQUIN C. DE ANGARICA, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Andres M. Companioni and Lucretia G. Angarica, as administrators with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and each of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks break violently.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 14	1,364,200
To date this year	164,077,201
Corresponding date last year	239,872,431

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 14	$4,740,000
To date this year	$804,654,556
Corresponding date last year	$891,287,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of ½ of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.....1	Int. Paper pf.....1½
Am. Malting pf.....3	Kan. & Mich.....½
Ann Arbor pf.....½	U. S. Rubber pf.....½
Del., L. & W.....4	

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper.....1¾	Met. W. S. El., Chi..1
Am. Hide & L.....½	Mexican Central.....¾
Am. H. & L. pf.....1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.3¼
Am. Car & Fdy.....½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.....4½
Am. Grass Twine.....1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas..1
Am. Cotton Oil.....2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.....1¾
Am. Ice pf.....¾	Missouri Pacific.....1½
Am. Linseed.....½	Nashv. C. & St. L...3
Am. Locom.....1¾	Nat. Lead pf.....1¾
Am. Locom. pf.....1	Nat. R. R. of M.....¾
Am. Smelting.....¾	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.1
Am. Smelt. pf.....2	N. Y. Air Brake.....4½
Am. Sugar pf.....1½	N. Y. Central.....1½
Anaconda Copper.....½	N. Y., C. & St. L.....1½
Ann Arbor.....5	N. Y., Ont. & W.....¾
At., T. & S. F.....1¾	Norf. & West.....1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.1	Pacific Mail.....1¾
Balt. & Ohio.....3¾	Penn. R. R.....2¾
Balt. & Ohio rects..1½	People's Gas.....2
B'klyn Union Gas.....2	Peoria & East.....10
Canadian Pacific.....3½	P., C., C. & St. L...1
Ches. & Ohio.....1¾	Pressed S. Car.....½
Chi. & Alton.....1¾	Pressed S. C. pf.....1½
Chi. & Alton pf.....1½	Pullman.....1
Chi., Gt. West.....1½	Quicksilver.....1½
Chi., G. W. pf., A...1½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.....½
Chi. G. W. pf., B...2¾	Reading.....2¾
Chi., M. & St. P....5½	Reading 1st pf.....½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1	Reading 2d pf.....1¼
Chi. & N. W.....2¾	Rep. Steel pf.....1¾
Chi. Term. Tr.....1½	Rock Island.....4
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...1	Rock Island pf.....4½
Chi. Union Tract.....⅝	Rubber Goods.....½
C., C., C. & St. L...3½	Rutland pf.....2
Col. Fuel & I.....2¾	St. J. & G. I.....1¼
Col. Southern.....1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.1
Col. So. 1st pf.....1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.3
Col. So. 2d pf.....1½	St. L. & S. F.....1
Col. & H. C. & I.....1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.1¾
Comm. Cable.....3	St. L. S. W.....½
Consol. Gas.....3	St. L. S. W. pf.....2
Con. Tobacco pf.....2½	Southern Pacific.....2½
Corn Products.....2	Southern Railway.....¾
Del. & Hudson.....3	So. Ry. pf.....¾
Den. & R. G.....1½	So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.....1
Den. & R. G. pf.....1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.....2¾
Des M. & Ft. D.....4	Texas & Pacific.....1
Det. South.....¾	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.....2
Det. South. pf.....1	Third Avenue.....1½
Dis. Un. Ry.....3	Twin City.....1
Dist. of Am. pf.....3	Union Pacific.....2½
Dul., S. S. & A.....⅝	Union Pac. pf.....½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.1	Un. Rv. Inv. pf.....½
Erie.....1¾	U. S. Cast I. P. pf..1¾
Erie 1st pf.....1½	U. S. Express.....6
Erie 2d pf.....1¼	U. S. Leather pf.....¾
Evans. & T. H.....2¾	U. S. Realty.....2¾
General Electric.....2¼	U. S. Realty pf.....2¾
Gt. North. pf.....1¾	U. S. Steel.....¾
Hocking Valley.....1½	U. S. Steel pf.....1¼
Hock. Valley pf.....2	Va.-Car. Chem.....1¼
Homestake.....22	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.....1½
Illinois Central.....3	Vulcan Detinning.....½
Iowa Central.....2	Wabash.....1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.....1	Wabash pf.....1¼
Kan. City South.....2	West. Union.....⅞
Kan. C. So. pf.....1¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf..1¼
Louis. & Nash.....3	Wis. Central.....1¼
Manhattan.....1¾	Wis. Central pf.....1½
Met. Sec. Co.....2¼	
Met. Street Ry.....1½	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

K. C. & Pac. 1st.....2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s.....2	Heus. & Tex. gen. 4s.2½
Cht., R. I. & P. R. R. 4s.....1¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s.....1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.....1¼
Det., M. & M. 4s.....3½	Penn. conv. 3½s.....1
Green Bay deb. B.....1¼	Seaboard A. L. 5s..1
	Wabash deb. B.....2¼

MARKET MEMORY.

Almost panic conditions ruled on the Stock Exchange yesterday, transactions running toward a million and a half total; and only two or three stocks in the entire list escaped declines. Most of the changes showed severe shrinkage, stocks high in the conservative investment list—stocks like St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and the like—being knocked down as if they were friendless. St. Paul, for example, fell over 7 points. Just before the close of business a rallying tendency developed, leaving final prices better than earlier low figures; but the list of net changes for the day still made a discouraging exhibit.

Of factors directing the market course of the day or influencing it it was impossible anywhere to locate any that were tangible having to do with intrinsic business conditions. It was a day of rumors of the wildest sort. The names of the very foremost financiers and financial institution of the country were freely bandied about. The rumormongers did not hesitate to make explicit and sweeping assaults upon credit. This was as it had been for days and weeks past; only yesterday there was new and more ferocious malignity in the campaigning. Actually there was not one development or any disclosed fact that could be construed into warrant for the avalanches of insinuations and worse.

Sales of long stock as well as for the short account were in large volume. Commission house transactions were heavy and some were conspicuous buyers; but such were in the minority. The important buying of the day was traceable to powerful financial interests who have been adding to their holdings throughout the recent disquietude, buying on a large scale as quotations have sagged. However current Wall Street gossip may go, the Standard Oil "crowd" have been leaders in this manner of accumulation, and purchases for that account were yesterday apparently larger than at any time hitherto.

There were indications of extensive buying by professional speculators to cover short accounts. On a smaller scale this has been a notable feature of the final hour of Stock Exchange business for some time past, and is not construable as signifying any change of speculative front among the professionals. It reflects merely manoeuvres in the Stock Exchange game as they play it.

In the market of to-day interest will attach especially to theories as to what the weekly Clearing House bank statement will show. The Treasury has made heavy drafts upon the banks, and out-of-town calls for funds have in some instances been exceptionally large. With knowledge of this, the oracles are all forecasting what they are pleased to call a bad bank statement. Conservative bankers say there is no warrant for apprehension on the score of New York bank conditions—none whatever.

ferred from regular staple lines to holiday goods. These latter are in exceptionally active demand, the outlook being that distribution for in excess of any previous year will be realized. More than usual activity is, however, noted in Spring goods, which are being ordered more freely than in average years. This is taken to indicate widespread confidence in prosperous conditions next year.

Little or no improvement is noted in the fuel situation, which particularly affects iron and steel manufacturers, many of whom are reported discouraged by their inability to fill orders now on their books.

From all over the country come complaints of congestion of railroad tonnage affecting the movement of the leading crops to the eastward and of merchandise to the west. Gross railway earnings naturally show increases over a year ago, those for the full month of October indicating a gain of over 6 per cent. on this month a year ago, which was a record breaker in this respect. Speculative dullness is mainly responsible for clearings not showing larger gains over last week and for the slight decrease noted from a year ago. The disposition on the part of the railroads to recognize the justice of the requests for higher wages has become more marked, especially significant in this respect being the wholesale advance in wages granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This action is probably significant of the general movement in this direction which will ultimately affect probably 500,000 men. As a factor making for industrial peace, this tendency is notable. As the railroads, however, may be expected to try to get some of the expenditure for increased wages back out of higher rates to shippers, the ultimate result must be in another addition to the item of cost ultimately to be borne by the consumer.

The effect of higher costs affecting demand is perhaps best illustrated by the further falling off shown in export trade in October and the ten months. This year's total of exports of leading agricultural products is now below those of any of the preceding four years, and any reduction of this unfavorable showing must apparently come from the exports of manufactures, which show a disposition to increase after the check, which was likewise the result of higher prices affecting foreign consumption of our goods. Reports that money is beginning to return from the country come from Western points, but no large movement is looked for until well on into December.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Lower prices for railway stocks than at any time since last March do not necessarily indicate loss of traffic or a setback in business. On the contrary, coincident with the collapse of the stock market, there were numerous evidences that manufacturing and transporting interests have not sufficient facilities to meet demands, although plants and equipments are now of greater efficiency than at any previous time. Distribution of merchandise is fully maintained, preparations being made for a heavy holiday trade, and frequent complaints of tardy deliveries testify to the heavy consumption. Prospects for continued activity are bright because of unprecedented harvests, prosperity in the agricultural sections assuring a good demand for other products. Threatened labor controversies have been averted in some cases wages being advanced, while a number of increases were voluntarily given. Railway earnings continue to advance, the first week of November showing a rise of 4.8 per cent. over 1901 and 15.2 per cent. over 1900. Full returns for October show a gain of 50 per cent. over earnings in the same month four years ago.

Bank exchanges for the week at New York were 3.7 per cent. smaller than last year and 27.1 per cent. larger than in 1898, while at other leading cities there were gains of 6.8 and 16.7 per cent., respectively. High temperature retards retail trade in seasonable goods.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $2,647,800.

The banks received from the interior $4,695,400 and sent to the interior $5,714,200, in which sum included $1,000,000 through the Sub-Treasury of $530,000 to New Orleans and $250,000 to San Francisco. The gain from the interior was $981,000.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,054,400, of which $754,500 was on New York Assay Office checks and $299,900 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $17,176,600, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $21,860,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $4,683,400.

The total gain from the interior and by new gold was $3,285,000, which, deducted from the loss of $4,683,400 on Sub-Treasury operations, makes the net loss $2,647,800.

The feature of the week is the return of currency from the Central South in amounts more than sufficient in the aggregate to offset the transfers through the Sub-Treasury of $530,000 to New Orleans. Shipments of currency to the West were lighter than last week, and $100,000 gold coin sent to Canada is included in this report. The loss to the Sub-Treasury was the largest for any week since Sept. 13.

COTTON EXCHANGE BALLOTING.

On the Cotton Exchange yesterday the members voted on the question of establishing weekly clearings. This proposal was rejected by a vote of 120 to 60. The question as to whether or not the present system should be continued was then submitted, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 104 to 69.

The vote in favor of a clearing house for contracts was 100 to 68.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that a shoe factory to cost $1,000,000 gold is projected for Monterey, Mexico, by Ohio capitalists.

According to Springfield (Ohio) dispatches the employes of the plant of the International Harvester Company in that city will be increased from 1,500 to 2,000.

Another new record made by bar silver in the London market.

Plan to combine the passenger steamship lines of Lake Michigan into one $5,000,000 company expected to follow the return of the chief promoter from the East, where he has been arranging for the financing of the scheme.

San Francisco dispatches stating that the San Francisco, Oakland and San José Railroad, organized a year ago, has just filed its articles of incorporation.

Paris advices that the imports of France for the last ten months decreased $876,600 and the exports for the same period increased $34,601,406.

Decrease of $104,011 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $261,645 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application made by the Coahuila and Pacific Railroad to the New York Stock Exchange to list $2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1930.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 5@6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5¼ per cent. for ninety days and 5¼@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $322,979,052; balances, $19,977,346; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,152,169.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅛; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Times in its City article to-day says money was still in fair demand yesterday. The discount market was steady.

Gold was wanted in the bullion market for France and Austria, but none is at present available.

On the Stock Exchange business was on a small scale, and the tone was dull

depressed prices, which finished at the lowest level of the day.

The general mining market was rather more active.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Money was in moderate demand to-day and rates were easy. One reason for the abundance is believed to be the employment of funds being collected here to make the necessary payments connected with the American shipping combination. Discounts were easier, owing to the continuation of foreign bill buying.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were quietly firm, though somewhat affected by the flatness of Kafirs. The ease of money induced a demand for investment securities. Consols were supported. Home rails reacted.

Americans opened weak and inanimate, due to the immediate future being regarded as uncertain, and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was firm. The depression in Kafirs was attributed to a big bear attack, with the view of recovering the stock before Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's departure for South Africa. The selling was supposed to emanate from Germany.

Rio Tintos were offered on Paris advices and the flatness in Copper, buyers of which were afraid to operate owing to the stringency of money in the United States.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; Consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 8¼; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 100⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¾; Canadian Pacific, 133; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46¾; Chicago Great Western, 27; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180¼; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 41½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 34⅞; Erie 1st preferred, 66; Erie 2d preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville and Nashville, 120¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; New York Central, 153¾; Norfolk and Western, 71⅞; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 28⅝; Reading 1st preferred, 43½; Reading 2d preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 33⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 64½; Union Pacific, 108⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 37⅛; United States Steel preferred, 87; Wabash, 32½; Wabash preferred, 45¼. Spanish Fours, 85½.

Bar silver steady, 22¾d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 22¾d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.15; Lisbon, 26.

The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day were £5,000 for shipment to South America and £200,000 for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. The official list was steady. Industrials were strong. Kafirs declined on liquidation in London, but improved slightly later. During the last hour industrials reacted, the official list was heavy, and Kafirs sagged on fresh offers. Foreigns were fairly firm. Rio Tintos were dull.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 12c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 86.12.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Prices on the Boerse were depressed. There was a sharp break in mines on London advices. This was followed by a temporary improvement, which was lost on Western Boerse reports.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 15¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,090	Amal. Copper	54¾	56¾	53	54¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Am. Locomotive	27½	27¾	26½	26½
9,440	Am. Sugar	113⅞	114¾	112⅝	114¾
16,180	A., T. & S. F.	82½	87½	80¾	81¾
280	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98¼	97¾	97¾
5,970	Balt. & Ohio	100⅜	100⅝	95⅝	97¼
10,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	55⅞	57	55	55⅞
2,900	Canadian Pac.	129⅜	129⅝	125⅛	127¼
920	Ches. & Ohio	45¾	45½	43¾	44⅛
130	Chic. & Alton	32	32½	29½	30¾
840	Chic. Gt. West.	26¼	26¾	24⅝	25
23,810	C., M. & St. P.	176	176	169¼	170⅜
230	Chi. Term. Tran.	17½	17½	15¼	16
760	Col. Fuel & Iron	84¾	84¾	81½	81¾
40	Col. Southern	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½
20	Col. & H. Coal	19	19	19	19
10	Detroit South	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
6,480	Erie	34½	34½	32⅝	33⅜
130	Ill. Cent.	142	142	138⅝	140
410	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124¾	121½	122⅝
6,410	Manhattan	134¾	135⅝	131⅜	133
20	Met. Street	136½	136½	136⅜	136½
120	Mexican Cent.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½
190	Mo., K. & T.	25¾	25⅝	25	25
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56¾	56¾	55	55
16,260	Mo. Pacific	106	106¼	103¾	104⅝
20	Nat. Lead	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
60	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	17	17	16½	16½
410	N. Y. Central	150	150	148	148
790	N. Y., O. & W.	29⅝	30	28¾	29⅜
1,390	Norf. & West.	70	70¾	67¾	68¾
20	Pacific Mail	39	39	38¼	38¼
1,080	Pennsylvania	156⅝	157	154	154¼
810	People's Gas	100	100	98½	98⅝
16,010	Reading	56½	56⅝	53	53⅜
190	Rep. Steel	19⅜	19⅜	18⅜	18⅞
50	Rock Island	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	St. L. & S. F.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼
16,750	Southern Pac.	63¼	63⅜	60½	61⅜
1,720	Southern Ry.	33	33	31½	32⅛
950	Tenn. C. & I.	57⅜	57⅜	54½	54⅝
570	Texas Pacific	42	42¼	41	41¼
35,280	Union Pacific	104	105⅛	98¾	99⅛
1,200	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12	12⅛
18,300	U. S. Steel	36¾	37	35⅝	36¼
990	U. S. Steel pf.	84¾	84¾	83	83⅛
160	Wabash	30¾	31½	30¾	30¾
920	Wabash pf.	44½	44½	42¾	42¾
170	Western Union	88½	88⅝	88	88
10	Wheel. & L. E.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
120	Wis. Central	24¾	25	24	24
207,400					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. of Ga. 2d inc. 36	36	36	36	36

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The market developed a hesitating mood to-day, due to the irregular and uncertain movements on Thursday of Wall Street. There were one or two issues sold at concessions, which gave the list a somewhat jagged and misleading appearance. The tone was steady, so much so that shortly after some of the declines were recorded the same securities could have been sold at fully recovered figures. The market has become a waiting one among buyers, and holders are maintaining their confidence with favorable effect on the market. The breaks in Seaboards and United States Fidelity were the chief adverse features. Money on call was at 5@5½ per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101¼	101¼		101¼
8,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84½	83⅝		83⅝
2,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	111⅞	111⅞		111⅞
10,000	Ga. & Fla. 5s	112½	112½		112½
14,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. inc.	68	67½		67½
3,000	Unit. Rys. & Elec. 4s	94¾	94¾		94¾
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77		77
5,000	Cotton Duck inc.	33½	33		33
13,000	G. R. & I. Rwy.	49	49		49
15,000	Washington 1st sta.	64¼	64¼		64¼
3,270	Seaboard Railway	26½	24¾		25¼
1,200	Seaboard Railway pf.	44	43¾		43¾
315	Atlantic Coast Line	165	161		161
70	Consolidated Gas	71¼	71		71
155	United States F. & G.	147½	145¼		145¼
115	Fidelity & Deposit	160	160		160
15	International	145	145		145
10	Continental	210	210		210
90	Mercantile	165	165		165
10	Union Bank	118	118		118

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	309	309	310
4th week Oct.	$105,365	$96,352	$85,097
From July 1	894,910	819,098	622,417

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Oct.	190,044	178,401	.....
From July 1	1,979,887	1,853,562	.....

RUTLAND RAILROAD—

4th week Oct.	77,138	63,005	.....
From July 1	870,238	780,884	.....

BATH & HAMMONDSPORT for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	8,495	8,780	*395
Operating ex.	5,978	5,359	617
Net earnings	2,519	3,421	*902
Fixed charges	4,153	4,162	*9
Deficit	1,634	741	893

*Decrease.

Cash on hand, $2,570; profit and loss deficiency, $1,763.

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN (New York) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	98,342	118,568	20,226
Operating ex.	67,906	81,864	14,856
Net earnings	30,434	36,704	5,270
Other income	1,416	1,181	235
Total income	32,850	38,185	5,335
Fixed charges	25,125	26,390	665
Surplus	6,823	11,795	4,970

COOPERSTOWN & CHARLOTTE VALLEY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	14,075	16,841	*2,766
Operating ex.	9,959	5,414	1,545
Net earnings	4,116	5,427	*4,311
Fixed charges	812	801	11
Surplus	3,304	7,626	*4,322

Cash on hand, $8,881; profit and loss surplus, $7,430.

ELMIRA & LAKE ONTARIO (Northern Central lessee) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	185,829	204,629	*18,800
Operating ex.	167,740	187,586	*19,846
Net earnings	18,139	17,043	1,156
Fixed charges	10,383	12,140	*1,482
Surplus	7,541	4,903	2,638

ELMIRA & WILLIAMSPORT (Northern Central lessee) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	296,111	274,613	21,498
Op. expenses	220,741	212,213	8,528
Net earnings	75,370	62,400	12,970
Fixed charges	49,774	44,427	5,347
Surplus	25,595	17,972	7,623

STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC, since Sept. 1 the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	72,150	79,909	*7,750
Op. expenses	43,950	42,103	1,847
Net earnings	28,200	37,806	*9,606
Other income	2,237	288	2,249
Total income	30,737	38,094	*7,357
Fixed charges	18,930	27,221	*8,291
Surplus	11,807	10,873	934

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	52,776	49,729	3,047
Op. expenses	39,564	36,134	3,430
Net earnings	13,212	13,595	*383
Other income	5,589	5,587	2
Total income	18,801	19,182	*381
Fixed charges	8,748	8,788	*40
Surplus	10,053	10,394	*341

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	155,500	128,150	27,350
Op. expenses	76,010	69,037	6,973
Net earnings	79,490	59,113	20,377
Other income	11,169	11,979	*810
Total income	90,659	71,092	19,567
Fixed charges	50,349	50,349	.....
Surplus	40,310	20,743	19,567

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	17,533	18,272	*739
Op. expenses	11,799	11,110	689
Net earnings	5,734	7,162	*1,428
Fixed charges	4,732	4,767	*35
Net inc., all sources	1,002	2,395	*1,393

TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS & MAMARONECK for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	23,962	22,892	1,070
Op. expenses	16,800	16,816	*16
Net earnings	7,162	6,076	1,086
Other income	.....	730	*730
Total income	7,162	6,806	356
Fixed charges	4,357	4,303	54
Surplus	2,805	2,503	302

UNION RAILWAY CO. (New York) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	298,874	271,961	26,913
Op. expenses	194,495	162,791	35,704
Net earnings	100,379	109,170	*8,791
Other income	.....	625	*625
Total income	100,379	109,795	*9,416
Fixed charges	68,085	35,542	32,543
Surplus	32,294	74,253	*41,959

WESTCHESTER ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	75,687	72,810	2,877
Op. expenses	66,149	59,540	6,609
Net earnings	9,538	13,264	*3,726
Fixed charges	9,040	8,988	52
Surplus	498	4,276	*3,778

YONKERS RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	74,196	63,088	11,108
Op. expenses	53,875	42,100	11,775
Net earnings	20,321	20,988	*667
Other income	.....	204	*204
Total income	20,321	21,194	*873
Fixed charges	16,208	15,750	458
Net inc., all sources	4,113	5,444	*1,331

*Decrease.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$203,638,074
Gold	115,977,488
Silver	6,153,034
United States notes	2,696,622
Treasury notes of 1890	82,507
National banknotes	12,918,187
Total receipts this day	1,744,370
Total receipts this month	21,464,548
Total receipts this year	218,207,255
Total expenditures this day	1,950,000
Total expenditures this month	24,490,000
Total expenditures this year	208,755,969
Deposits in National banks	148,853,270
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	921,652
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	724,006
From customs	967,663
Miscellaneous	62,705

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$369,530,566
Silver dollars	467,642,009
Silver dollars of 1890	848,309
Silver bullion of 1890	24,618,700
Total	$862,639,584

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$369,530,566
Silver certificates outstanding	467,642,009
Treasury notes outstanding	25,467,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—New York exchange was at 10c premium to-day. Time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks were weak in the last hour, under the influence of the bear raid in New York. Trade was not heavy. The Stock Exchange was forced to close out fifty shares of Swift's for U. G. Peters under the rules of the board. Mr. Peters has offices at 204 Stock Exchange Building, and could not be found to-day. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	Amal. Copper	54¾	56¾	53	54¾
20	Am. Cotton Oil.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
10	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	Am. Locomotive	27½	27¾	26½	26½
9,440	Am. Sugar	113⅞	114¾	112⅝	114¾
16,180	A., T. & S. F.	82½	87½	80¾	81¾
280	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¼	98¼	97¾	97¾
5,970	Balt. & Ohio	100⅜	100⅝	95⅝	97¼
10,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	55⅞	57	55	55⅞
2,900	Canadian Pac.	129⅜	129⅝	125⅛	127¼
920	Ches. & Ohio	45¾	45½	43¾	44⅛
130	Chic. & Alton	32	32½	29½	30¾
840	Chic. Gt. West.	26¼	26¾	24⅝	25
23,810	C., M. & St. P.	176	176	169¼	170⅜

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 14, 1902.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
53½	53¾	59,960	*Amal. Copper Co.	55	55¼	53	53⅝	−1⅝
10	10½	1,650	Am. Hide & Leather	10½	10½	10	10	−⅝
35	36½	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	−1⅞
⅞	1	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
34	34½	800	Am. Car & F. Co.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	−⅛
88½	89	477	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89½	90½	80	89	...
50½	52	250	*Am. Grass Twine	51	51½	51	51¼	−1½
45½	46	2,100	Am. Cotton Oil	47	47	45¾	45½	−2½
104½	104½	300	*Am. Ice Co.	104½	104½	104½	104½	−⅞
37¼	37¾	800	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38½	38½	36⅞	37¼	−⅝
14	18	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	17½	17½	17½	17½	−½
42	45	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
26½	26¾	2,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28	26½	26½	−1⅛
90	91	520	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	92	92	90	90	−1
5½	6	200	*Am. Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	...
24	26	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	25	25	25	+3
41½	42	1,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42½	42½	41⅝	41⅝	−¾
91⅝	93¼	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93	93	92	92	−2
114	114½	17,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	113⅝	114⅝	113	114½	+⅜
114	116	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	115	115	−1½
86	88	400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	88	88	86¼	86¼	−⅞
33	40	100	Ann Arbor	33½	33½	33½	30½	−5
68	69¼	100	Ann Arbor pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1½
81¼	81⅝	60,650	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82½	82⅝	80⅝	81⅛	−1⅝
97⅝	97¾	8,210	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	97	97⅝	−1
97¼	97⅞	86,575	Baltimore & Ohio.	100⅝	100⅝	95½	97⅜	−3⅝
93	93½	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+½
97	98	700	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	−1½
56	56⅛	30,680	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅝	57	54⅝	56¼	+⅞
219	222	200	B'klyn Union Gas, x d.	218	220	218	220	−2
10	10½	100	Brunswick City	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
49	51	500	*Butterick Co.	49	49	49	49	−2½
127¼	127⅜	32,250	Canadian Pacific	129⅝	129⅞	125⅝	127⅛	−3½
44⅞	44⅞	17,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	45⅞	45⅞	43	44⅛	−1⅝
31½	31⅝	3,700	Chicago & Alton	32	32½	30	31½	−1⅝
69	69½	755	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	70	69	69	−1½
25	25⅝	8,000	Chicago Great West.	26⅛	26½	24⅝	25¼	−1½
80	82	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	82	82	82	82	−1½
37⅝	39	600	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	39⅝	39⅝	38	38	−2⅝
90	90	100	Chi. Gt. West. deb.	89½	89½	89½	89½	−⅝
170⅝	171	142,960	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175½	175¾	169	171	−5½
190	192	2,380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	192	192	190½	190½	−1
221¾	224	4,750	Chicago & Northw.	223	227	220	221¾	−2¾
16¾	17	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans.	17½	17½	16	16¾	−1½
32⅝	32½	2,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	33½	31¼	32½	−1
15	15¾	1,400	Chicago Union Trac.	15¾	16	15	15¾	−⅝
94	96¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	97	94¼	94½	−3½
82¼	82⅝	13,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84¼	84⅝	80¾	82¼	−2⅝
27½	28	400	Colorado & Southern	28⅝	29⅞	27½	27⅝	−1½
70½	71	150	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	−1½
43½	44	1,000	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44½	44½	43½	43½	−1½
18¾	19	400	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	19	18½	18½	−1
170	175	500	Commercial Cable	174	175	173	173	−2
211¾	212	6,500	Consolidated Gas	213	213	211	212	−3
116½	117	700	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	116	116¼	−2½
27	27⅛	2,595	Corn Products	29½	29½	27¼	27⅛	−2
80	81	300	Corn Products pf.	80¼	81	80	80⅝	−¾
155	156	1,800	Delaware & Hudson	157	157	153½	155	−3
238	243	100	Del., Lack. & West.	243	243	243	243	+1
39¾	40	1,100	Denver & R. G.	40⅜	40⅜	39⅜	40	−1¼
88	88½	550	Denver & R. G. pf.	89½	89¾	88	88½	−1⅝
41	44	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	40	40	40	40	−4
16⅞	17	1,000	Detroit Southern	17½	17½	16⅝	17	−⅝
35	36	100	Detroit Southern pf.	35	35	35	35	−1
83	85	200	Detroit United Ry.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	−2½
4	4½	200	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
33	35	390	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	34⅞	34⅞	32¾	33¼	−3
16	16¾	1,350	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16½	16⅞	16¾	16¾	−⅝
23¾	24	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23⅞	−1
33	33¼	32,800	Erie	34⅜	34⅝	33⅛	33⅛	−1⅝
63½	63½	1,750	Erie 1st pf.	64½	64½	63½	63½	−1½
46¼	46⅜	1,100	Erie 2d pf.	47½	47½	47	47	−3
52	53	1,000	Evans. & T. H.	53	54½	52⅜	52⅝	−2⅝
12½	12⅝	7,000	*U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12	12¼	−⅜
88	88½	3,180	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	88½	88	88½	−¾
15½	16⅜	20	U. S. Rubber	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	...
52	55	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	52	52	52	52	+1½
36½	36⅝	61,002	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36⅞	35½	36¼	−½
83¼	83¾	43,558	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅞	84⅞	82⅜	83¼	−1½
20¾	21¼	7,200	U. S. Realty & Con.	24	24	20	21⅝	−2⅝
65¼	65⅝	6,220	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68	68	64½	65⅞	−2⅞
61⅞	62	1,200	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63	63	61½	61⅞	−1½
122	125	500	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	124	124	123	123	−1½
28	30	100	*Vulcan Detinning	29½	29½	29½	29½	−½
30¼	30¾	3,800	Wabash	30½	31¾	30¼	30⅝	−1⅛
43	43⅜	4,600	Wabash pf.	44	44⅜	42¾	43½	−1¼
87½	88	2,350	Western Union Tel.	88⅜	88⅝	87⅜	88	−⅞
24¼	24½	1,100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	26⅜	26⅜	25	25	...
53	53⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅝	−1½
34⅜	35	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	−⅜
23⅝	24	2,900	Wisconsin Central	25	25	23⅝	23⅝	−1⅜
47⅜	48	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	49¼	49¼	47⅝	48	−1⅞

Sales....1,364,209 *Unlisted.

S. V. WHITE SELLS HIS SEAT.

His Stock Exchange Firm Will Wind Up Its Affairs, but He Will Not Retire from Business.

S. V. White, known as "Deacon" White, and for many years one of the leading figures in Wall Street, has sold his seat on the Stock Exchange. Mr. White has been a member of the Exchange since 1869. He is at present the head of the firm of S. V. White & Co., at 7 Wall Street. His partner in this firm is A. W. Allen. The firm will wind up its business at once, but Mr. White does not intend to retire from business. He said yesterday that he would confine himself to dealing in securities in the market, which he had studied through many years of active business, doing his trading through some of his many friends.

Mr. White is seventy-one years old, having been born in North Carolina in 1831. He was graduated from Knox College, and became a bookkeeper in St. Louis. He then studied law and practiced his profession in Des Moines from 1856 to 1865, when he came to New York and became a stock broker in partnership with Charles B. Marvin. In 1882 he formed the firm of S. V. White & Co., which failed in 1891 for $1,000,000. In 1892 he resumed and paid off all his debts, but in 1893 he failed again in connection with the slump in Cordage. Since then he has not been heard of much in Wall Street. In 1900 he argued a test case on a disputed point of the internal revenue tax law.

He is a prominent member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and as such was a friend of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mr. White's seat on the Exchange has been bought by a son of Henry D. Babcock of the firm of Hollister & Babcock.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Syndicate Supply Company, New York; (teas and coffees;) capital, $10,000. Directors—W. S. Kraft, Louis Kraft, and M. R. Finkelstein, New York.

I. J. Dawson Company, New York, (to manufacture electrical apparatus;) capital, $10,000. Directors—I. J. Dawson, John Cassin, and Edward Harper, Brooklyn.

The Organization Company, New York, (to act for corporations;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Phillips; J. G. Dean, and Ralph Boswell, New York.

William N. Gokey Shoe Company, Jamestown; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. N. Gokey, G. F. Gokey, and F. P. Todd, Jamestown.

Mineral Springs Realty Company, Buffalo; capital, $55,000. Directors—J. H. Smith, W. H. Rice, and J. J. Gunnell, Buffalo.

United States Cities Corporation, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—W. E. Harmon, W. G. Goldsmith, A. D. Moore, and Leonidas Keaves, New York; R. H. Lee Martin, Larchmont.

Realty Securities Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—L. S. Taber, Warren Crain, and Robert Truslow, New York.

Universal Manufacturing and Construction Company, New York, (metal goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—M. F. Jurinck, Brooklyn; Henry Worth, Etna, N. J.; David Numan, New York.

Kennedy-Tierney Company, Binghamton, (hotels and restaurants;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. Kennedy, E. M. Tierney, and T. J. Keenan, Binghamton.

Thomas Millen Company, Syracuse, (to manufacture cement;) capital, $300,000. Directors—A. J. Campbell, W. H. Wiltsie, and F. J. Snyder, Syracuse.

Elliott-Williams Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, (tents, awnings, flags;) capital, $50,000. Directors—James Elliott, G. A. Elliott, and H. C. Williams, Buffalo.

McCormick, Hobbs & Co., Poughkeepsie, (commission business;) capital, $51,000. Directors—John McCormick, M. R. Hobbs, and F. E. Fountain, Brooklyn.

Villafrati Co-operative Association, New York; capital, $1,200. Directors—Francesco Daleo, Angelo Castrogiovanni, and Giuseppe Dina, New York.

Julius Schmid, Borough of Queens, New York City, (manufacture of gut skins;) capital, $75,000. Directors—Julius Schmid, Astoria; John Manheimer, and A. L. Strouse, New York.

Imperial Cleaner Company, Borough of Queens, New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. A. Wingate, T. E. Hodgskin, and E. R. Smith, New York.

Tonnele Company, New York, (photography;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Walter Tonnele, Thomas Tryon, and Hector Rosenfeld, New York.

Brunswick Construction Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frank Kling, J. S. Rose, and J. P. Hayden, New York.

Advance Machinery Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—R. C. Durland, S. C. Steinhardt, and C. G. Ludvigh, New York.

Columbus Realty Company, Mount Vernon; capital, $250,000. Directors—W. H. Rowe, Fred Frederick Steele and W. E. Steele, Mount Vernon.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Pennsylvania Oil Company, to produce and deal in petroleum. Incorporators—Louis Emery, Jr., Bradford, Penn.; Hugh Cain, New York City; C. H. Rathbone, Tampico, Mexico, and J. C. Lienneman, Lima.

Green River Coal Company of Philadelphia, to mine coal, &c.; capital, $100,000.

Central City Contracting Company of Wilmington, to do a general construction business; capital, $100,000.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Emerson Troy Granite Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Walter E. Emerson, Michael T. Barrett, Edward M. Waldron, and Harry Compton.

Davenport Hose Coupling Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Cleveland V. Childs, S. Bloomfield, and H. N. Smith.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Abraham Hochman, respondent, vs. Hyman Hauptman and another, Abraham Barasch, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

In the matter of Ida C. Colwell.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Vincent Muessman, an infant, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Hatch, JJ.

Ella A. Tiemann et al., plaintiffs, vs. Citizens' Insurance Company, defendant.—Judgment ordered for plaintiffs, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Henery Schubkegel, respondent, vs. Jacob D. Butler, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Margaret C. Holt, appellant, vs. Joseph Fleischman, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ.

Henry Sundheimer, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and O'Brien, JJ. (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Charles Hayden and another, appellants, vs. Patrick Mullins, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Edwin Wingert, appellant, vs. David Krakauer and another, respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Hatch and Ingraham, JJ., (Ingraham, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Owen Murphy, appellant, vs. Isaac A. Hopper, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered; costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Max Hochstim, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Opinions by McLaughlin, Ingraham, and Hatch, JJ.

Mathew McPhillips, respondent, vs. Mary Fitzgerald, as executrix, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting as to damages.)

Augusta Stevens, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Medical College Laboratory, respondent, vs. New York University, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J., (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

John Murdock, appellant, vs. Market and Fulton National Bank, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Boerum Street.—Motion granted. Memorandum per curiam.

People ex rel. Frank Hill vs. John Proctor Clark.—Motion denied.

Frederick P. Brauer, as administrator, vs. The City of New York and Bart Dunn.—Motion for resettlement granted. Memorandum per curiam.

Solomon Koffler vs. William H. Henshaw et al.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below as stated in memorandum per curiam.

Tompkins McIlvaine vs. George Steinson.—Motion granted to the extent stated in memorandum per curiam.

The People of the State of New York vs. Mary Johnson, same vs. Charles Steiger, same vs. Rose Bass, same vs. Julius Abrams.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted.

William Johnston vs. William S. Harris.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Philip Cohen and another vs. Samuel Gross et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Marguerite F. C. O'Donnell vs. Benjamin Salinsky.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Cornelia Harding vs. Georgiana Taylor.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Alfredrick S. Hatch.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

FEDERALS COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Supreme Court of United States:

94—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Sallie E. Hillman.—Argument for the petitioner concluded.

106—Edward D. Page, bankrupt, appellant, vs. Charles W. Edmunds.—Argued and submitted. Adjourned until Monday next.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Nov. 15

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Jacob Bookman, Peter Jungmann.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex-parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Edward A. Price vs. Robert L. Gilbert—Henry W. Showers.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Eugene A. Farrar vs. Richard Kane—William H. Ricketts.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hall, J.—Adler vs. Pollack—Cornelius P. Kitchell. Lehman vs. Lehman—Alfred E. Ommen. Continental Insurance Company vs. New York and Hudson River Railroad Company—Charles Andrews. Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Miller—Frederick H. Comstock.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Hall vs. Crohen—William L. Turner. Nichols vs. Frank—Benjamin Oppenheimer. In re Bradbury—Thomas P. Wickes. Barry vs. Bank of New York—Arthur H. Masten.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—In re Barnecott—Edward B. La Fetra.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Oriental Bank vs. Aaron—Cheney S. Guggenheimer. Farrar vs. Kane—Patrick Whalen.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Topping vs. Stevens—Edwin L. Snedeker, to compute and sell. In re Vose—Walter J. Rooney, to inquire.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. International Banking Corporation.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1920.
$4,000 West Chicago Street R'way Consol. 5s.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
1 share Central Trust Co.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
1 share Newport Trust Co.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pref'd.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. First National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd. & $90 scrip.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d Pfd.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
100 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
25 shs. New Jersey Steamboat.
300 shs. American Thread Pref'd.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd.
19 shs. American Press Association.
45 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
34 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 1st Pfd.
10 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Pfd.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
97 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
25 shs. Western National Bank.
40 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
117 shs. Otis Elevator common.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 1st 6s, 1911, Guar.
250 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
75 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
7 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
30 shs. Saratoga Asso. for the Impt. of the Breed of Horses, "Saratoga Racing Asso."
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
5 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
30 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. common.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
100 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
5 shs. Empire State Trust Co.

FINANCIAL.

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,913,166.85
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

The GREENWICH BANK
ORGANIZED 1830
402 HUDSON STREET,
NEW YORK CITY,
WILL OPEN A BRANCH AT
1440 Broadway,
between 40th and 41st Streets,
on Monday, November 17th.
BANKING, MERCANTILE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS INVITED.

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27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Deal exclusively in Municipal, Railroad and other bonds adapted for trust funds and savings.
Issue Travellers' Letters of Credit Available in All Parts of the World.
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LEHMAN BROS.,
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange,
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

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BANKERS,
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NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,844,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Moran,
Frank H. Platt,	Rosmer B. Parsons,
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Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Rolla, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Riverton B. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Forrest,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank E. Lawrence,
Eugene J. O'Brien.	Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 48, 85, 90, 150, 189, 222, 228, 231, 264, 306, 381, 391, 406, 437, 443, 467, 473, 481, 524, 696, 715, 749, 763, 786, 804, 839, 846, 878, 986, 1015, 1030, 1063, 1126, 1134, 1146, 1170, 1221, 1365, 1374, 1375, 1378, 1432, 1447, 1471, 1486, 1487, 1522, 1526, 1537, 1550, 1553, 1566, 1573, 1588, 1678, have, in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of January, 1903, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, Atlantic Building, Wall and William Sts., New York City, after which date the interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

TRICKETT, HERRERA & CO.,
41-43 Wall St., New York City.
STOCKS—BONDS—GRAIN—COTTON.
We execute orders upon all securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, for cash or on margin. Market letter on request. We invite mail

FINANCIAL.

$7,000,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
Five Per Cent.
Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due October 1st, 1912.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each with privilege of registration as to principal. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in the city of New York. Redeemable to the amount of $500,000 Bonds annually, beginning October 1, 1904, at 102½, and the whole issue subject to payment at any interest period upon sixty days' notice at 105.

The total authorized issue of these bonds is limited to $7,000,000, and they are issued under a Trust Agreement with Central Trust Company, as Trustee, and secured by deposit and pledge of $9,881,300 capital stock (total issue $10,000,000) of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and $2,209,200 capital stock (total issue $2,219,200) of the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Company, which stocks represent an expenditure to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company of more than $13,000,000.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the Charleston (S. C.) Mining & Manufacturing Company, have no mortgage indebtedness, and by the terms of the Trust Agreement, no mortgage can be created by any of these Companies on their present properties.

The Trust Agreement provides that the Company shall retire $500,000 bonds each year beginning October 1, 1904, either by delivery to the Trustee of $500,000 bonds for cancellation, or by depositing sufficient cash to redeem by lot $500,000 bonds at 102½ and accrued interest.

The share capital of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company consists of $12,000,000 Preferred 8% Stock, market value of which is about $128 per share, and $27,984,000 Common Stock, now paying dividends at the rate of 5%, selling at about $66 per share. Both classes of stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Reference is made to the following statements contained in a letter of the President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company to us:

The profits of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the last fiscal year amounted to $4,143,471.01, from which was charged $662,086.62 for depreciation, leaving $3,481,384.39 which would have been applicable to the interest charge of $350,000 per annum on the entire issue of bonds.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company's net earnings for the last fiscal year were $1,759,931.71, from which dividends were paid at the rate of 8% per annum, and the Company possessed net cash and quick assets amounting to $4,365,225.42.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company controls the most extensive phosphate rock properties of any Company now in existence.

Copies of the letter of the President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company referred to above, as also copies of the Trust Agreement, may be had at either of our offices.

Application will be made to have the bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions for the Bonds at 98 and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, November 20, 1902, the right being reserved to refuse any subscription, or to allot a less amount than applied for.

Payment for allotments and delivery of bonds, to be made on or before Tuesday, November 25th, 1902. Pending engraving of the bonds, temporary bonds will be delivered.

We consider this issue of bonds a very desirable investment.

HALLGARTEN & CO., 74 Broadway.
BLAIR & CO., 33 Wall Street.
New York, November 10th, 1902.

$1,000,000
First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
OF
The Edison Electric Company,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Dated September 1, 1902. Due September 1, 1922. Optional on any interest payment date on and after September 1, 1907, at 110 and interest, Denomination $1,000. Interest payable March 1 and September 1 in Los Angeles or New York. Principal may be registered.

Los Angeles Trust Company, Los Angeles, Trustee.
United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, Co-Trustee.

Provision is made in the Trust Deed for a substantial sinking fund, which becomes operative September 1, 1907, for which bonds will be drawn at 110 and interest if they cannot be purchased cheaper in the open market.

This Company is a consolidation of several electric lighting and power companies operating in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Highlands, Redlands, Colton, Riverside, Pomona, Claremont, Whittier, Fullerton, Orange and Santa Ana, California, covering a population in excess of 150,000.

The company has valuable water power privileges, and is producing a large percentage of its power at low cost at its hydraulic plants, using its steam driven stations as reserve. An additional large water power is now being developed.

The company's territory is productive, prosperous and developing rapidly.

It operates under favorable franchises. It has an established earning capacity largely in excess of its fixed charges, and its business is increasing steadily.

PRICE 102 AND INTEREST.

Special Circular Sent on Application.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS,
CHICAGO NEW YORK, BOSTON
31 Pine Street.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% Bonds
NON-TAXABLE
Maturing November 1, 1952.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Farson, Leach & Co.

Chas. H. Freshman, James Arkell, Paul W. Horbach, W. J. Arkell, Specials.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.
Bankers and Brokers,
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
American Chicle Co. Stocks;
Railway Automatic Sales Co. Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1886, and agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Fifty-seventh Street Apartment Hotel Sold — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Central Realty Company has sold, through Frank E. Smith, the new twelve-story apartment hotel, known as the St. Hubert, at 120, 122, and 124 West Fifty-seventh Street. The purchaser, Meyer Grayhead, gives in part payment the five-story apartment house, on plot 90 by 100, at 774 to 778 Eighth Avenue.

Lorenz Weiher has sold to a client of John H. Berry the new seven-story elevator apartment house, known as the West Point, at 334 and 336 West Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 75 by 100.8.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church Corporation its property at 240, 242, and 244 West Fortieth Street, 75 by 100.

Jacob Wolf has bought from the Campbell estate the southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet on the street by 77.2 feet on the avenue.

Isaac Strauss has sold for the German Savings Bank to Nathan Adelsdorfer for about $70,000, the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 35 by 95 by 100. The same broker also negotiated the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street by Mr. Adelsdorfer.

Morris O. Ranger has sold for Lucia Coulson to Mitchell A. C. Levy the four-story dwelling 29 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103. It is understood that Mr. Levy will erect a loft building on the lot.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the estate of George Lord Day 150 Bleecker Street, a seven-story building on lot 25 by 125.

Snowber & Co. have resold for W. Anthony Moore the four-story dwelling 154 West Sixty-fifth Street, 19 by 100.5.

Max Marx, A. M. Bendheim, and others have sold the block front on the west side of Audubon Avenue, between One Hundred and Ninety-first and One Hundred and Ninety-second Streets, 200 by 100, and the southwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-first Street, a plot 92.3 by 100 by 97.9 by 100.

Louis Schrag and the McVickar Realty Trust Company have sold for Elizabeth N. Whiteside to John Reinhardt the five-story double tenement 216 East Sixth Street.

M. A. Meyer is the buyer of 16 West Seventy-first Street, and Mrs. Margaret A. Reddington of 6 West Sixty-ninth Street, two dwellings recently reported sold.

R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for John C. Barry the four-story brownstone-front flats 688 to 694 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; also the southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Marion Avenue, a plot 50 by 90; also the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Vero Avenue, 110 by 134; also a 75-foot frontage on Jerome Avenue, commencing 75 feet north of Minerva Place.

Mr. Bliss has also sold for George W. Stetson a plot of 20 lots on the north side of St. John's Place, Brooklyn, 100 feet west of Bedford Avenue, running 318 feet on St. John's Place through to Sterling Place, with a frontage of 118 feet on the latter street.

Mark F. Healy & Co. have sold for the Mary J. Brown estate the plot, 60 by 100, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Prospect Avenue, to William J. Duane and another, for improvement with flats and stores.

John J. Bell has sold the three-family dwelling 520 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

Hell & Stern report the following leases: For D. L. Newburg, the entire upper part of the building 9 East West Fourth Street, to Fox & Lederer, at $7,000 per annum; for the Mutual Real Estate Company, two floors in the building 616 and 618 Broadway, to Goldberg, Harris & Co., at $6,000 per annum; for Henry Corn, three floors in the building 97½ Fifth Avenue, to M. Goldberg & Sons, at $6,000 per annum; for Heilner & Wolf, two floors in the building 5 East Seventeenth Street, to Rudinger & Klapper, at $7,000 per annum; for Max Danziger and William Hyams, the entire upper part of the building 444 Broadway, to A. Steinhardt & Brother, at an aggregate rental of $35,000. All of these leases are for a term of years.

Samuel Frothingham & Co. report the following sales at Lenox, Mass.: For Thomas Motley, executor, to Grenville L. Winthrop, the Robeson estate property; also the Hackeman place, Nestledown, to J. E. Alexandre.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

306 East Forty-first Street, south side, 92.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 16 by 67 by 17.10 by 59.9, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George J. Humphrey $6,850

By James L. Wells.

844 Third Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet north of Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Excelsior Savings Bank 31,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

234 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 342 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. E. Brush, as guardian. 14,150

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Lot 97 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, being on the north side of North Chestnut Drive, 40 by 100.11; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. J. McKelvey, as committee 3,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for two six-story brick tenements, 50 by 87.11; Silverman & Liebeskind of 76 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $140,000.

Second Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Tenth Street, William's Bridge, for a two-story stable and a one-story shed, 20 by 25; Alfred Mellke, Second Avenue and Eighth Street, William's Bridge, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Nos. 232 to 236 East Fifty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick stable; J. B. Bloomingdale of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; W. Kurtzer, Spring Street and the Bowery, architect; cost, $5,000.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, northwest corner, to three-story brick offices, dwelling, and stores; C. Garfield of 111 Broadway, owner; Ernest A. Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 8 East Eighteenth Street, to three-story brick lofts, with store; A. F. Lawrence of 42 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; G. M. McCabe of 41 East Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 303 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; W. Boroschek, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $500.

Catherine Street, 50 feet south of Twenty-second Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; Adam Muth, premises, owner; J. Meilville Lawrence, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Rider Avenue, to a one-story frame engine room, 25 by 30; Edward Gustavson of 400 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 14, 1902.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 225 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x100; Samuel Greenstein to Moritz Weisberger, (mtg $21,000) $100

AVENUE C, w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 59.11x83x59.10x83; Aaron Goodman and another to Max Wachsman and another, (mtg $44,000,) other considerations and.

AVENUE C, w s, 21.5 ft n of 6th St, 59.2 x83x50.9x83; Avenue C w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 59.11x83x59.10x83; Daniel Loewenthal to Aaron Goodman and another, (mtg $70,500; and $3,500) 100

AVENUE D, 93 and 95, n w corner of 7th St, 36.6x77; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John Katzman, (mtg $27,000) 1

AVENUE D, 93 and 95, n w corner of 7th St, 36.6x77; John Katzman to Samuel Greenstein, (mtg $30,750) 100

BAY AV, s s, 48.4 ft w of North St, 50x100; Richard T. Fordham to F. P. Scofield 1

BROOK AV, n w corner of 149th St, 49.11x90x40.11x90.5; Louis A. Wagner and another to Albert Rothermel, B. & S. 1

BROOME ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x87.6; Frank Hillman and another to Maurice J. Burstein, (mtg $105,000,) other considerations and 100

CHARLES ST, 24, e s, 20x74.11; Joseph Folstein to Isaac Folstein, ½ part 1

CHIEBOLM ST, w s, 7.5 ft n of Freeman St, 162.7x115.2x174.5x96.4; William H. Birrell to Nellie A. Lavelle 100

ELIZABETH ST, 184, e s, 25x96.6; Elizabeth St, 180 and 182, e s, 50x98; Augustus Prentice to Jacob Weinstein, (mtg $33,000) 1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, 175.7 ft s of 170th St, 85.6x213.11x281.7x167.3; Hawen Av, e s, 180.9 ft s of 170th St, 31.5x106.10x31.7x114.9; Edmund L. Mooney to John O. Baker ..... Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, n s, 250 ft e of Main St, 50x100, City Island; John C. McClure to Ella C. Wood 1

FREEMAN ST, n w corner of Chisholm St, runs w 100x n 126.6x s e 128.2x e 56.4x s 7.5; Clara E. Mapes to Nellie A. Lavelle, (mtg $1,500) 100

HOUSTON ST, 290, n s, 20x100.6; Morris Weinstein and another to Max Schwartz, (mtg $16,000) 100

INTERIOR GORE at centre line of block between 31st and 32d Sts, and 483.4 ft n w of 5th Av, runs s e 2.0x w x n e to beginning; Frederick S. Tallmadge to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, all title ..... Nom.

JACOB ST, n w corner of Pyne St, 100x 100; Charles W. Roux to Michael A. Hoffman ..... Nom.

LOT 478, Block P, amended map of H. P. Rose; John Palmieri, referee, to William M. Golden, Jr 2,100

MADISON AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 24.6x70; Christian Knorr to Joseph Heymann, (mtg $13,000,) other considerations and 100

MANHATTAN AV, 115, w s, 127.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Theodore S. Coxy to Gustave A. Kerker, (mtg $7,000,) other considerations and 1,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 377.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Mildred A. Yeandle to George J. Zwicker ..... Nom.

RUTGERS SLIP, 65 to 69, and 516 and 518 Water St, Pumping Rutgers Slip, n e corner of Water St, 74x70x73.7x70; William Lane to Henry Schwartz and another, (mtg $38,000) 60,000

SPRING ST, 286 and 288, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, runs s 100x e 25x n 12.6x e 3x n 87.6x w 28.2; John R. Ferrier to Walter S. Simpson, correction deed ..... Nom.

SPRING ST, 286 and 288, s s, 75 ft e of Hudson St, runs s 100x e 25x n 12.6x e 3x n 87.6x w 28.2; Walter S. Simpson to Bender Isaacs, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 78 ft s of 151st St, 23.6x116.5x2?x111.5; Mary E. Mick to William N. Kone, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

THE WOOLOT on Conners' Farm, at Westchester; George P. Baisley to Thomas B. Watson ..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 230, e s; Herbert Schlicher to Vincenzo Campiglia, (mtgs $6,450) ..... Nom.

TOPPING ST, e s, 55 ft e of 174th St, 25x 100; James E. McVeany and wife to Elizabeth L. Patchen, (mtg $1,000) 1

TOPPING ST, e s, 55 ft s of 174th St, 25x 100; Elizabeth L. Patchen to James E. McVeany and wife, (mtg $1,000) 1

TOPPING ST, e s, 55 ft s of 174th St, 25x 100; Victoria E. McVeany to James E. McVeany, (mtg $1,100) 1

TOPPING ST, e s, 55 ft s of 174th St, 25x 100; James E. McVeany to Victoria E. McVeany, (mtg $1,100) 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 13th St, 52x104.2x51.10x100; Charles Remsen and others, trustees, to the Thirteenth Street Company 157,250

WALL ST, 104, and Front St, 118, begins Wall St, n w corner Front St, 33.9x34.7x 34.8x35.6; Frederick A. Schermerhorn and another to Frederick Beadel and others, other considerations and 100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 185th St, 50x91; James W. Dwyer to James A. Newman ..... Nom.

183D ST, 95, and Houston St, 200, begins 1st St, n w s, 325 ft w of Avenue A, 25 x80.4x25.2x77.2; Marcus Roth to Miriam Kohn, (mtg $7,750) 35,730

5TH ST, 712, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x96; Julius Livingston to Max Rynbran, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

6TH ST, s s, 62.6 ft e of Avenue C, 50x97; Lena Michelson to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, n s, part of gore Lot 78, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Joseph Kucera and wife to Joseph Jorasek 1

10TH AV, 740, e s, 25.8x73; Carl F. Schmidt to August Battenhausen 1

182D ST, 151, n s, 142.4 ft w of 3d Av, 18.10x½ block; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Abraham Diamond, (mtgs $15,000,) other considerations and 100

31ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 5th Av, runs n e 98.9x n w 14.2x s 3x w 96x s e 16.8.; Frederick S. Tallmadge to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, other considerations and 100

31ST ST, 37, n s, 483.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; Mary E. Rider to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, other considerations and 100

31ST ST, n s, 483.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8 x73.9x27.4x95.0; John B. Rider and another to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, other considerations and 100

81ST ST, 162 West, 18.9x102.2; George J. Wills to Charles T. Wills 1

99TH ST, s s, 116.1 ft e of Riverside Av, 120x100.11; Hyman Sonn and another to the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $66,500,) other considerations and 100

106TH ST, 303, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 10x100.11; Charles H. Covell to Ximena E. Covell, (mtgs $31,000) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, 139, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Jonas Weil and another to Bena Wolff, (mtg $15,000) 1

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x 100.11; Myer Bach to Barney Cohen, (mtg $28,000) 1

114TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Bena Wolff to Joseph Lauber, (mtg $24,380) 1

114TH ST, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; Harry B. Powell to the United States Life Insurance Company, (mtg $15,000) 250

114TH ST, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company to Joseph Hyams 100

116TH ST, 346, s s, 158.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Anna K. Shaw and another to John J. Dixon and another ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 216 West, 27x100.11; J. Prentice Kellogg to Ethel T. Kellogg 1

116TH ST, s s, 555.6 ft e of 8th Av, 21x 100.11; J. Prentice Kellogg to Ethel T. Kellogg 1

121ST ST, 72, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Henry Schwartz, Jr., and another, executors, to William Lane, (mtg $16,000) 28,000

121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; William Lane to Adolph Scheibel, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

123D ST, s s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 49.6 x100.11; Michael A. Hoffman to Elizabeth Roux, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 99.11; Harriet A. Brainerd, individually and as executrix, to American Savings Bank, (R S $5,75) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; John A. Walsh, referee, to Pauline May, (mtg $12,500) 2,100

163D ST, s w s, s w ½ of Lot 24, map of North Melrose, 25x100; Henry J. McGough to Annie Carty, all title 1

163D ST, s w s, s w ½ of Lot 24, map of North Melrose, 25x100; Annie Carty to Henry J. McGough and wife, all title.. 1

164TH ST, 1,031 East, 19x74.7; James E. Brown to Alexander V. Trust, all liens 1

167TH ST, 719 East, 27x100; Elizabeth Searle, widow, to A. W. Searle and others, quitclaim 1

167TH ST, 719 East, 27x100; A. W. Searle and others to Patrick Connolly 1

177TH ST, s s, 85.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 75x125; Henry L. Dreyer to William C. Dewey, other considerations and 100

180TH ST, n s, 72.1 ft e of Clinton St, 25 x135.2; James W. Cooper to Harry S. Cooper, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C and 2d St, 12 lots, &c., Unionport; Joseph Wagner to I. Lieber, 3 years $372

BROADWAY, w s, at 73d and 74th Sts; Onward Construction Company to Mortimer K. Flagg, 3 years 3,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,486; Hyman D. Baker to Charles Roder, 8 years 4,000

LUDLOW ST, n e corner of Stanton St; Valentine S. Frank to Clara Josephsohn, 2 10-12 years 3,000

PARK ROW, 138; John Callahan to Henry P. Ghiold, 3 years ..... $1,140 and $50 MUCH of dwelling as is now standing on part of the s w ½ of Lot 24, map of North Melrose; Annie Carty to Henry J. McGough and another, 5 years 1,200

WARREN ST, 122; John W. Lumsden to Security Warehousing Company, 5 months ..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 151; Julius Landauer and another to Louis Isaacson, 5 years 720

1ST AV, 391, and 23d St, 350 East; Adam Stiehl to Andrew Sheridan, 15 years, $2,300 and 2,800

4TH ST, 73 East; Samuel Makransky to Ike Lifschitz, from June 15, 1901, to May 1, 1906 1,000

9TH AV, 447, and 35th St, 404 West; George H. Werfelman to William Molloy, 11½ years 3,000

11TH ST, 341 East; John Kennedy to Francis Cepirio, Sr., and another, 5 years 4,000

116TH ST, 835 East; Louis Teven to Frank Bapp, 5 years 588

124TH ST, 413 and 415 East; William S. Rogers, attorney, to Patrick F. O'Neil, 5 years 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

BAISLEY, George P., and another to Anna Artcher; the wood lot on Conner's farm, Westchester, 3 years $1,500

BARNETT, Samuel, to Samuel Banner, as trustee; Ridge St, 91, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

BATTENHAUSEN, August, to Flora W. Schinder; 10th Av, 740, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 20,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, 35 and 37 West, due May 1, 1904, 4½ per cent 75,000

BURSTEIN, Maurice J., to Frank Hillman and another; Broome St, s w corner of Orchard St, installments, 6 per cent 100,000

CENTRAL BUILDING IMPROVEMENT and Investment Company to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 99th St, s s, 236.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years, 4 per cent 70,000

COCHRANE, St. John, and another to New York Savings Bank; 36th St, s s, 542 ft e of 8th Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent 12,000

CONNOLLY, Patrick, to Arthur W. Searle; 719 East 167th St, 3 years 3,700

DEWEY, William C., to the City Mortgage Company; 134th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

DEWEY, William C., to Margaret G. Earle; 177th St, s s, 85.9 ft e of Jerome Av, 3 years 4,000

DIXON, John J., to Anne K. Shaw and another; 116th St, 349 East, 3 years 6,000

FRANK, Lizzie, to Michael Josephsohn; Ludlow St, 79, corner of Stanton St, (subject to mortgage for $10,000) 1,000

FRANKE, Minna, to William M. Kingsland; 127th St, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 17,000

GOLDEN, William M., Jr., to Willis P. Odell; Lot 478, Block P of amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,800

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Daniel Loewenthal; Avenue C w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Daniel Loewenthal; Avenue C, w s, 21.5 ft n of 6th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Lena Michelson; 6th St, s s, 288 ft e of Avenue C, prior mortgage $21,000, 5 years, 6 per cent 3,500

GORDON, Louis, and others, to Winfield S. Hoyt, trustee; 104 Monroe St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 24,000

HAGGIN, Lizzie W., widow, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 54th St, 10 East, 2 years, 4 per cent 11,000

HERRICK, Elias J., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n e corner of 28th St, prior mtg ——, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent 10,000

HEYMANN, Joseph, and wife to Christian C. Knorr and wife; Madison Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

HYAMS, Joseph, to United States Life Insurance Company; 114th St, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, due May 11, 1903 10,000

KATZMAN, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 93 and 95 Avenue D, n w corner of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,750

KERNER, Lena, to Jonas Weil and another; 110th St, 139 East, installments, 6 per cent 3,050

LAVELLE, Nellie A., to Clara E. Mapes; Freeman St, n w corner of Chisholm St, 1 year 1,000

LAVELLE, Nellie A., to William H. Berrell; Chisholm St, w s, 7.5 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year 3,000

LINDNER, Bruno, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Allen St, w s, 116.8 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 6,500

LOEWENTHAL, Daniel, to Henriette Zoeller; 95 Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,500

METZGER, Isaac, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, e s, 62.2 ft s of 83d St, 1 year, 4 per cent 11,000

MORGENROTH, Abraham M., to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; 96th St, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av; also 95th St, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, prior mtg $274,500, demand, 6 per cent 35,000

PARK REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 63d St, equal lien, due April 8, 1904 42,500

PARK REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Madison Av, s e corner of 63d St, equal lien, due April 8, 1904 42,500

POWELL, Seneca D., to Joseph W. Sanford; 40th St, 12 West, prior mtg $60,000, due March 1, 1904, 6 per cent 15,000

RATHBONE, Josephine N., and others to Henry A. C. Taylor; 55th St, 45 West, due Jan. 2, 1905, 4 per cent 10,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 35,000

RYSHPAN, Max, to Julius I. Livingston; 6th St, 712, 3 years 6 per cent 10,250

SPERONI, John L., to Peter Donald; 116th St, s s, 160 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years, gold 20,000

THIRTEENTH STREET COMPANY to Charles Remsen and another, trustees; University Place, s e corner of 13th St, 1 year 156,250

WACHSMAN, Max, and another to Aaron Goodman and another; Avenue C, w s, 21.2 ft s of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,500

WEBSTER, Howell A., to the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company; 562 and 564 West 161st St, 2 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent., each 1,375

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Augustus Prentice; Elizabeth Street, 180 to 184, 1 year, 5½ per cent 19,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Elizabeth St, 180 to 184, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

ZIEGLER, Katharina, or Kate, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; William St, 179, due Dec. 1, 1903, 4 per cent 5,000

ZWICKER, George J., to Sadie B. Clocke; Morris Av, e s, 377.11 ft s of Burnside Av, due Nov. 1, 1905 3,500

ZWICKER, George J., to Jennie B. Calderwood; Morris Av, e s, 377.11 ft s of Burnside Av, prior mtg $3,500, installments, 6 per cent 1,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Frederic M., to Esther C. Titus. $12,000

CARLETON, Elizabeth H., to Arlington C. Hall 50,500

DOOLING, John T., to Benjamin C. Curren, an interest 1,000

EBERT, Louis V., to Edward M. Burghard 1

FAHRENHOLZ, Anna, to Helen A. Kudlich, all title 3,000

HESS, Charles A., to Bertha Doctor 1

HUBBARD, Grosvenor S., trustee, to New York Security and Trust Company 43,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 6,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to George R. Lockwood, trustee. 6,500

MINNERLY, Vincent S., and another to Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee 43,000

NEUMANN, Louise, to Margaretha Neumann 1,000

NEW YORK MORTGAGE AND SECURITY Company to Elizabeth B. Beyer. 4,000

PERELMAN, Harry W., to Marks Kirshbaum 1

ROGERS, Henry H., to the Evangelical Alliance for the United States of America, 10-23 part 5,000

ROGERS, Henry H., to the American and Foreign Christian Union, 13-23 part 6,500

SAYRE, Reginald H., guardian to Lewis A. Sayre 1

SCHEELE, Adelheid, to Harlem Savings Bank 2,500

SICKEL, Simon, to Max Marx 1

TAPSCOTT, Lillian E., to Irwin & Co. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John M. Denison and another, executors 25,000

TRUE, Herbert H., to Amelia Friedmann. 1

TWELFTH WARD BANK to Alma Schreiner 1

WAGNER, Louis A., to Edward M. Burghard 1

WEISBERGER, Moritz, to John Katzman. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100x175; Clifford V. Brush against Catherine W. Hoelzer, owner; Bernard Wilson, contractor $512

2D AV and 3d Av, 128 and 129th St, whole block; Arthur Clarke against Manhattan Railway Company, owner; Standard Frame and Sash Company, contractor 650

124TH ST, 159 West; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co. against Ten Associates, owner; William F. Beal, contractor 5,623

105TH ST, 315 West; Henry Degenhardt against Julius Heiman, owner; Mathesius Brothers, contractors 41

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 28, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

134TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x—; city mortgage, with William C. Dewey $25,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 89; Jacob Margovitz against Congregation Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk and another, April 12, 1902 ..... $1,700

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 943; Alfred Blumenthal against Walter A. Dick and another, June 18, 1902 84

3D AV, w s, 50 ft n of 161st St; August Cross against Helen A. Pierce and another, Oct. 28, 1902 37

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Boynton & Van Winkle against David Rothschild, Jan. 29, 1902. 2,758

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Kirchof & Brown against David Rothschild, Jan. 28, 1902 4,677

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; David G. Morrison against David Rothschild, Jan. 28, 1902 3,900

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; John Feehan & Brother against David Rothschild, Jan. 31, 1902. 700

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Oppenheimer & Co. against David Rothschild, Jan. 28, 1902 2,787

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Sigmund Adler against David Rothschild, Jan. 30, 1902 1,159

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Leon Noel against David Rothschild, Jan. 29, 1902 382

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Bradley & Currier Company against David Rothschild, Jan. 29, 1902. 2,386

89TH ST and Madison Av, n e corner, 88.2x100.8; Joseph H. Presk against David Rothschild, Jan. 28, 1902 1,091

89TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of West End Av, 90.11x—x irregular; Henry C. Pelton against Central Building and Improvement Company and another, May 23, 1902 450

Lis Pendens.

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 175.1 ft n of Canal St, 50x94.3; Mabel R. Cushing against Jessie L. Van Vechten and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roby & Taylor.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 30 ft n of 107th St, 50.11x 75; William Rankin against George A. Reeber and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 83.3 ft s w of 149th St, 100x100; William J. McConvill and another against William H. D. North and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Good.

VANDEWATER ST, 24 and 26; 24 and 36 West 39th St, and other property in Kings County; Henrietta E. Munro against the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and another, (partition;) attorney, R. Benedict.

8TH ST, 350 East; City of New York against George Wyer, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

12TH AV AND 49TH ST, 75x150; Frank Weunemer against the Dealers' Hygiene Ice Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Sultan.

81ST ST, 165 West, 25.5x102.2; Daniel M. Griffen and another, executors, against Mary E. Merington and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. J. Barker.

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 16.8x 105.8x16.8x104.10; Murphy Varnish Company against Elka Gordon and another, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorneys, White & Otheman.

131ST ST, s s, 220 ft e of 12th Av, 75x100; Frank Weunemer against the Crystal Hygiene Ice Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Sultan.

138TH ST, 5 to 13 East, and 6 to 14 East 139th St; Frank Weunemer against the Traders' Ice Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Sultan.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	76⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66½
Oats, No. 2	34½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05½
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef, hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	08¾
Lard, prime	10.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	26½

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@73c; No. 3, 66½@70c; No. 2 red, 71½@72½c; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 white, 29¾@32c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 43@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.10; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $10.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $10.55@$10.60; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $10@$10.20; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.50@$9.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10@$10.25; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton continued upon a heavy scale. The market opened easy at a decline of 2@4 points. Subsequently it was very irregular and governed almost entirely by speculative influences, more especially the decided weakness in the stock market. Many Wall Street operators were owners of cotton, and to protect their security interests they sold their cotton. This led to a decline, which brought on the market scattered selling, and, while fluctuations were frequent and at some times violent, the general tendency was lower until a net loss of 10 to 15 points was reached. The market closed barely steady, with the decline finally a matter of 10 to 14 points. The future sales reached 300,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 5 points lower on the basis of 8.30c for middling upland and 8.55c for middling Gulf. Sales were 415 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and unchanged at 7 11-16c; sales, 4,000 bales. Mobile, quiet and unchanged at 7 9-16c; sales, 600 bales. Savannah, quiet and unchanged at 7 9-16c; sales, 1,048 bales. Charleston, quiet and unchanged at 7 9-16c; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, nil. Norfolk, steady and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, 455 bales. Baltimore, nominal and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, nil. Galveston, easy, 1-16c lower, at 7¾c; sales, 800 bales. Augusta, firm and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, 603 bales. Memphis, quiet, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c; sales, 3,000 bales. St. Louis, quiet and unchanged at 7¾c; sales, 200 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.03	8.03	7.90	7.90@7.92
December	8.03	8.09	7.95	7.96@7.97
January	8.05	8.11	7.90	7.91@7.92
February	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.82@7.84
March	7.94	7.84	7.84	7.85@7.86
April				7.86@7.87
May	7.96	7.98	7.87	7.87@7.88
June				7.91@7.92
July	7.98	8.00	7.91	7.91@7.92
August	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.78@7.80

New York Cotton Exchange.

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3. Bales.	1901.2. Bales.
Port receipts	346,228	340,534
Overland to mills and Canada	52,032	49,806
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	49,000	46,245
Gain of stock at interior towns	29,556	20,021
Brought into sight for week	476,816	456,906

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	2,936,844	2,753,999
Overland to mills and Canada	258,507	269,148
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	465,000	448,695
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	444,620	431,011
Brought into sight thus far for season	4,105,061	3,902,853

The total crop movement is for 75 days this year against 76 days in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Spot quiet; prices 4 points lower; American middling fair, 4.86; good middling, 4.52; middling, 4.40

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500,
including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines. Rents from $420 to $700. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3389 Harlem.

THE FRONTENAC
76-78 WEST 113TH ST.
2 five-room Apartments to let. Rent $420. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

CLEMENT COURT
N.W. COR. 99TH ST. & MADISON AVE.,
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
NEW 7-STORY HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSE.
Suites of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; all latest improvements, electric elevator, telephone, safe in every apartment. All-night service. Finest apartments at moderate rents in the City.
RENTS, $500 TO $1,000.
C. M. SILVERMAN, owner & builder on premises. Send for descriptive booklet. Tel. 2734—79.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

61-69 EAST 86th
Suites, 6-7-8 Rooms and Bath.
High-class in appointments and service.
Rents, $50 to $80.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A.—Only 9 out of 48 apartments unrented in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; 6 and 7 large rooms; every improvement; houses model in neatness; easy of access, and electric elevated station is at 67th St.; rents, $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

A New Elevator Apartment House.
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St., between Lenox and Seventh Ave.; 4 and 5 large light rooms and bath. Rents, $32 and $40.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $20 to $30.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

MAGNIFICENT LOCATION.
Outside second floor, 5-room apartment, $35; parlor flat, $30; highly reputable property, facing Morningside Park, for refined adults. 342 Manhattan Av.

Bachelor apartments, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A.—1,259 3d Av., near 72d St., second flat, 25-foot single house, six rooms; rent $23.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St.

Sunny apartment, eight and nine rooms; bath, elevator, every convenience; reasonable. 127 Riverside Drive, near 85th St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Apartment 2,185 7th Av., 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $22.00. Apply janitor.

10 West 28th St.—Apartments, new, 4 rooms and bath; $45 month; splendid central location.

$13—Steam Heat, $14.—4 rooms; bath; hot water; Barry, 3,810 3d Av., 171st St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. SEEGER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that John W. Seeger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 31st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 10th, 1902.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel 1050—Col.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms. Extraordinary Rates.
Transient, $2.50 upward daily.
Single rooms, $3.50 weekly; double rooms, $5.25.
Parlor and bedroom, $8.75 weekly.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, dressing room or two bedrooms, $17.50 weekly.
Superior cuisine; breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly.
Three meals, $8.75 weekly.
Breakfast or luncheon, 50c.; dinner, 75c.
Shops or theatres 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
APARTMENTS, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Rent from $125 to $200 per month.
Connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK, one block from UNION SQUARE.
Meals served in apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of parlor, four bedrooms and bath.
T. THOMPSON, MANAGER.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET. — SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edwin A. McAlpin, George L. McAlpin, David H. McAlpin, Jr., and Charles W. McAlpin, as executors under the last will and testament of David H. McAlpin, deceased, Plaintiffs, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Ella V. von E. Wendel, Russell Sage and Margaret O. Sage, sued as Margaret Slocum Sage, his wife, and John Henry Hammond, as receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue and the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, running thence southerly, and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-third Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-third Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.
SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.
TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold showing the street upon which said property is located. It is West Sixty-third Street, being six vacant lots, and specifying the number of feet to the nearest cross street, viz.: 250 feet east of West End Avenue.

West 63d Street.

West End Avenue.	250 feet	150 feet	Amsterdam Avenue.
100 feet 5 inches.			100 feet 5 inches.
Centre line of Block		1393 051	

Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $50,413.23, with interest on $50,070.23 from October 8th, 1902, and interest on $343.00 from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75.08 and interest.
Dated New York, October 27, 1902.
JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.
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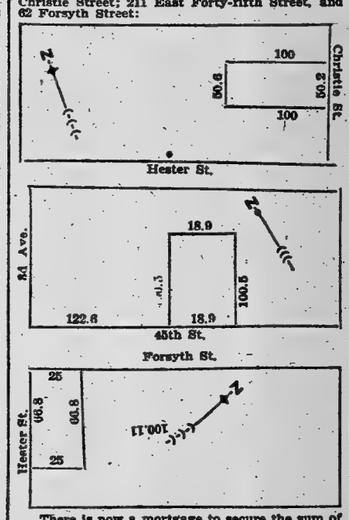
Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER CORNELIUS SONIUS, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Peter Cornelius Sonius, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 11th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 10th, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY L. RUMPHORST, plaintiff, against JOHN F. REINECKE et al., defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date on or about the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those two certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the 10th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, known as Nos. 81 and 83 Christie (late First) Street, bounded and containing as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Christie Street distant one hundred feet eleven inches northerly from the northwest corner of Christie and Hester (late Eagle) Streets; running thence northerly along the westerly line of Christie Street fifty feet two inches, or thereabouts; thence westerly along land now or late of Leonard Fisher, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet, or thereabouts; thence southerly and parallel with Christie Street fifty feet six inches, or thereabouts; thence easterly along land now or late of Sarah Gomperts, and parallel to Hester Street, one hundred feet to the point on the westerly side of Christie Street, designated as the point of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street distant one hundred and twenty-two feet six inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Forty-fifth Street; running thence northerly and parallel to Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets; thence easterly along the centre line of said block eighteen feet nine inches; thence southerly and parallel to said Third Avenue, partly through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street aforesaid; thence westerly along the northerly side of said street eighteen feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Tenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, being part of lot distinguished on the map or chart of the farm of James De Lancey, Esquire, made by Evert Bancker, as Lot Number five hundred and twenty-six, (526,) bounded northwesterly in front by Forsyth (formerly Second) Street, northeasterly by Lot Number five hundred and twenty-seven, (527,) belonging to the heirs of Margaret Slocum, deceased; southeasterly by ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau, and southwesterly by Hester Street, containing in length along Hester Street and along the line of said Lot No. 527, sixty-six feet and eight inches, and in breadth on Forsyth Street and along the line of the ground now or formerly of Richard Lankenau aforesaid, twenty-five feet, be the said several dimensions more or less; said premises are now known as Number Sixty-two (62) Forsyth St., corner of Hester Street.
Dated New York, October 27th, 1902.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 61-63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the property to be sold; their street numbers are 81 and 83 Christie Street; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, and 62 Forsyth Street:



There is now a mortgage to secure the sum of $3,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum from the 18th day of November, 1898, on the undivided interest or share of John F. Reinecke in all of the above premises, said mortgage to be paid off by the referee, the premises being sold free and clear of liens or incumbrances. There are no taxes due on same.
Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1902.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
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Bankruptcy Notices.

NO. 5,366.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS BAUMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Morris Bauman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Morris Bauman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room, 703, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
November 14th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,380.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARNET BRODEZKY, sometimes known as Benjamin Brodesky, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Barnet Brodezky, sometimes known as Benjamin Brodesky, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Barnet Brodezky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
November 14th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

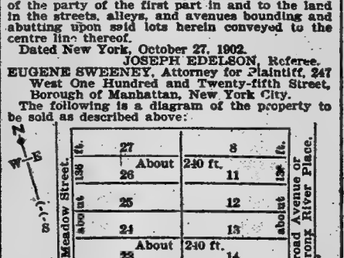
NO. 5,357.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAUL HOFTCHER, WILLIAM TEICHLAUF and JOSEPH BECK, composing firm of HOFTCHNER, TEICHLAUF & BECK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Saul Hotchner, William Teichlauf, and Joseph Beck, composing firm of Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the first day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Saul Hotchner, William Teichlauf, and Joseph Beck, composing firm of Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in New York City, on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Nov. 15th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 5,383.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS KITT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Morris Kitt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Morris Kitt was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 42 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 15th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Nathan Rothstein, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, November 15, 1902, 10 A. M., at 26-28 Lispenard Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trimmed and untrimmed hats, feathers, flowers, &c.; 10 A. M., at 14-16 Lispenard, machines, &c.; 11 A. M., at 41 Leonard Street, assets consisting of braids, materials, &c. Order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver. DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

NO. 5,346.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC WOLFF, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Isaac Wolff, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Wolff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
November 14th, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARIA T. CORSA, plaintiff, against GEORGE E. HANSON and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the late village of Wakefield, now a part of the City of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled map of part of South Mount Vernon, New York, property of George J. Penfield, made by R. W. Burrowes, Civil Engineer, Mount Vernon, N. Y., dated August 13th, 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County at White Plains, as lots numbered 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the east by Railroad Avenue or Bronx River Place; on the south by River Street; on the west by Meadow Street; on the north by Lots 8 and 27 on said map, being about one hundred and thirty-six feet by two hundred and forty feet, more or less.
Also all the property, right, title, and interest of the party of the first part in and to the land in the streets, alleys, and avenues bounding and abutting upon said lots herein conveyed to the centre line thereof.
Dated New York, October 27, 1902.
JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.
EUGENE SWEENEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,208.67, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $197.36, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $75.08 and interest.
Dated New York, October 27, 1902.
JOSEPH EDELSON, Referee.

Instruction.

MANHATTAN.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Madison Square, New York; 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
200 branches in the leading cities of the world.
Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them.
Four Medals Paris Exposition, 1900.
Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson.
Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

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We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL 119th Year. 34-38 E. 51st St.
Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

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Stenography and Typewriting
542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St.
Marcus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

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Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

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Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

PROGRESSIVE SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
11 EAST 59TH ST.
Expert individual instruction, shorthand and typewriting; day and evening.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 12 and 15 West 86th Street, Central Park, New York City. REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Spanish Academy, 70 West 95th.—Senor Agustin Alfaro, (of Madrid,) director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora de Alfaro, commercial branches. Free course at 8.

MISS EVERDELL'S Classes for GIRLS. KINDERGARTEN IN FRENCH. 58 West 45th Street.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

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STAMMERING
CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class.
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THE MITCHELL'S MILITARY BOYS' SCHOOL
A strictly select Military Home School believed to be the only one of the kind in New England, located in Billerica, about eighteen miles from Boston, Mass., limited to 40 boys; buildings new, modern sanitary accommodations; grounds cover about seventy acres; unlimited facilities for outdoor sports. Gymnasium. Military training as attractive feature, and especially adapted to boys of our class. Fits for college, technology and business. Long distance telephone. Connected by steam cars and electrics with all surrounding cities. $500 per year; ages 7 to 16, inclusive. Careful inspection invited. Circular.
M. C. MITCHELL, Principal and Proprietor.

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CHURCH CHOIR POSITIONS
can be obtained by singers or organists by enrolling with Townsend H. Fellows Co., Choir Exchange, 10 Carnegie Hall. NO COMMISSIONS.

Piano instruction for beginners; competent, patient instructress; terms reasonable; highest recommendations. B. J., 52 Avenue A.

Musical instruments for band, orchestra; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY, 127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

For Sale.

$2.50 GOLD GLASSES $1.
This Week our opticians will examine your eyes free and sell you a pair of $2.50 Gold Glasses for $1. "Warranted 5 years." You will never have this chance again. KEENE OPTICAL CO., 120 Broadway, New York. Hours 8 to 4, Saturdays included. Glasses made and repaired while you wait.

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—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
F. E. HOFFMAN,
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 23-32 Centre St.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or instalment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $3 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS
new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or instalments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

At Sacrifice Prices!! Last Days!—Trunks, Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Pocketbooks. Tunnel takes building. Don't miss the chance. Schwartz's, 52 4th Av., near 9th.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED-SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 319 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

A National cash register; cost $300; new design; sell cheap. 184 3d Av., store.

Surrogate Notices.

HEPWORTH, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Powell, No. 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1902. ADALINE A. HEPWORTH, Executrix. WILSON M. POWELL, Attorney for Executrix, No. 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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They afford you an opportunity for a saving of from $125 to $200!

Wilson	$155
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Richardson	$195
Milton	$225
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Ricca	$200

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms of $1 a week.
We present with every piano selected a beautiful stool to match and a new style cover.
On cash sales we will box and ship pianos to any part of the United States free of charge.

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A beautiful new style **Waters Upright**, 7⅞ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

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The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

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A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
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$75 beautiful Weber, excellent condition; Empire upright, $85; parlor upright, Chickering grand; great bargains. Instalments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$30 beautiful upright. Colonial upright, latest improvements, excellent condition, $95. Steinway, bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Surrogate Notices.

FAIRCHILD, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Fairchild, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of January, 1903, next. Dated New York, July 26th, 1902.
JAMES W. HYDE,
Executor.
10 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1sw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the

COLLEGE MEN SET TRAP FOR DEVERY'S CAPTAINS

Sworn In by Supt. McCullagh, They Posed as "Floaters."

Cause Arrest of Two Ninth District Politicians on Charges of Conspiring to Commit Ballot Frauds.

The Devery faction in the Ninth Assembly District was chagrined yesterday over the developments on Thursday in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where two supposed "floaters," arrested with two of Devery's district Captains, turned out to be Deputy State Superintendents of Election. As such they became complaining witnesses against their fellow-prisoners. The cases of the Captains will come up for an examination next Tuesday before Magistrate Barlow. Interesting developments in regard to illegal voting and registration in the Ninth are expected and the ex-Chief of Police may be implicated.

The most recent disclosures culminated a season of unquiet among the Deveryites, who, since election day, first strongly suspected that spies had got into their camp, then had their fears confirmed vaguely, and finally knew that conditions could hardly be worse, as it was uncertain as to who was not involved.

The method of State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh getting into the inner circle of the alleged iniquities of the Ninth were given yesterday, in the absence of Mr. McCullagh at his home in Orange County, by Deputy Attorney General Emil E. Fuchs. In the registration season Superintendent McCullagh made it known that he would appreciate the services of educated volunteer agents in his bureau, and there was a gratifying response by scores of young men of good social standing.

Mr. McCullagh bears William S. Devery no good will, and so it was perhaps that he combined business with pleasure in paying particular attention to the Ninth District. In any event, he had in it, from the first registration day to election day, twenty-five bright and zealous young men, the pick of the volunteers, many of whom rendered excellent service. Of these, five especially distinguished themselves: Bertrand D. Deplerris, a college graduate of independent means, living at 58 West Seventy-second Street; Dr. George F. Demerest of 87 West Twenty-seventh Street, who is taking a post-graduate course in medicine and surgery, and three medical students, James P. Erskine of 318 West Fifty-seventh Street; E. St. John Ward of 288 Lexington Avenue, and Henry Clark Townsend, Jr., of 354 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the last-named being stroke in the Columbia College eight.

They were sworn in as Deputy State Superintendents of Elections, disguised themselves as city flotsam and jetsam, and drifted into the region of election "graft." At first they picked up what came to the hundreds of hangers-on attracted by the Devery largesse, but when safe from suspicion, Deplerris and Demerest played their cards so well that they became objects of interest to two of Devery's Captains, Charles Miller, a saloon keeper of 233 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Joseph McCormack, a shade manufacturer, of 572 Eighth Avenue. Gaining finally their confidence, the two young men found no difficulty in obtaining membership in Devery's Four Corners Club, with all the advantages incidental thereto, and in enrolling also as members Messrs. Erskine, Ward, and Townsend.

The new members were provided with a home in West Twenty-sixth Street, and "found," and at the eleventh hour registered under false names, they charge, at the prompting of Miller and McCormack.

On election day the disguised deputies voted, they say, at the bidding of their patrons, the Captains, taking care to invalidate their ballots by blundering and so marking them that they have been identified among the thrown-out ballots of Twenty-fifth Election District of the Ninth. The "floaters" assert that they then were given slips, with names on and told where to vote them. Only one of them, Mr. Deplerris, got his vote as "John Robb" in. Messrs. Erskine, Townsend, and Ward failed in attempting to vote as "Charles Riggs," "Theodore S. Conkling," and "Arthur Weeks," respectively.

For these services, including false registration as "George Gordon" by Dr. Demerest, the masqueraders received from $3 to 25 cents. Dr. Demerest would have voted on another man's name, but there was a shuffle of the repeaters' slips, and he came to grief because he gave the name of a negro voter, and was detected by one of the Election Board. All the transactions were under the scrutiny of other McCullagh deputies not made up as "floaters."

When the plot to entrap the alleged violators of the election law was completed, McCullagh deputies swooped down on Miller, McCormack, and the five disguised "floaters," took them to the Tenderloin Station, and locked them up. In court next morning Frank Farrell, Devery's friend, bailed out the two Captains. According to plan, Messrs. Erskine, Ward, and Townsend were bailed out, and no sooner had they their liberty than they revealed their true status to the Magistrate and Farrell.

Mr. Deplerris and Dr. Demerest were, as a ruse, left in jail. They sent for Devery's Captains and say they threatened to "squeal" if their plight were ignored, and that obtained for them the kind offices of Farrell as bondsman.

From court they hied them to the Four Corners Club, and were received as victims of McCullagh oppression. Their demand for a porterhouse steak, and "fixings" was complied with, and Dr. Demerest's hint that a Turkish bath would be agreeable resulted in his being sent to one in a carriage. The pickings, however, were over the Ninth for a year, and they were not suspected when, Nov. 5, they slipped out of existence, so far as their abettors knew, to reappear in court on Thursday as co-defendants with Miller and McCormack.

The denouement was startling when, at a convenient opportunity, the supposed "hoboes" threw off the mask and, as Deputy State Superintendents of Elections made, with Messrs. Erskine, Townsend, and Ward, affidavits charging Miller and McCormack with violating the election law by bribing and procuring and abetting in false registration and criminal exercise of the franchise. On these charges the captives were bailed for examination by Farrell.

Deputy Attorney General Fuchs said yesterday that he could not confirm the report that after Messrs. Erskine, Ward, and Townsend revealed their true mission to the Ninth, they had been cajoled and entreated to get out of town and provided $10,000 to keep out of the way until the affair had "blown over." He had heard, however, that the amount received would be given willingly by politicians to have the matter hushed up. That was before Mr. Deplerris and Dr. Demerest had thrown off their masks.

Superintendent McCullagh is said to have in reserve another "college man in politics," who was active in the Ninth during registration and on election day, and that through him he will go "higher up."

Louis Lowenstein, lawyer for Miller and McCormack, hinted yesterday that before he was through he might spring a surprise on Superintendent McCullagh. He said that he suspected Mr. Deplerris and Dr. Demerest the second day he saw them as masqueraders.

TO MINE IRON IN NEW YORK.

Salisbury Company Will Develop Oak Mountain Property.

The organization of the Salisbury Steel and Iron Company, which has filed articles of incorporation at Albany, with an authorised capital stock of $1,000,000, was perfected on Thursday by the election of its officers and Board of Directors. The following officers were chosen: George M. Bard of Wilmington, Del., President; Victor Adams, Little Falls, N. Y., Vice President; H. L. Wilkins, Secretary, and W. H. Switzer, Treasurer.

The company has acquired 320 acres of iron ore lands on Oak Mountain, in Herkimer County, N. Y., five miles from the terminal of the Dolgeville Railroad and sixteen miles from the New York Central Road at Little Falls, N. Y. Surveys have already been made for the construction of a railroad from the terminal of the Dolgeville Road to the mines.

WOMAN'S PROPERTY GUARDED.

Washington Lawyer Restrained from Disposing of Mrs. Hughes's Estate.

Edward G. Niles, the Washington lawyer who is said to have obtained extraordinary influence over aged Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, has been ordered by Justice Hall of the Supreme Court to refrain from disposing of any of her property. The Justice issued the order on the application of A. J. Shipman, of Hanly, Mooney & Shipman, who discovered several days ago that Mrs. Hughes had been placed in a Riverdale sanitarium after a Judge of Putnam County had approved local physicians' certificates that the woman was insane.

At Mr. Shipman's request a commission in lunacy was appointed to examine Mrs. Hughes. The Commissioners are James M. Gifford, lawyer, and Drs. Waldo and Trautman.

Mr. Hughes's husband was a well-known merchant of this city, David Michael Hughes. When he died she came into possession of an estate valued at about $200,000.

While Mr. Shipman admitted that Mrs. Hughes was incompetent to manage her affairs, he said that Niles had placed her in the hospital wrongfully, previously having caused himself to be named as committeee of her person and property. Mrs. Hughes at present is living at the Park Avenue Hotel.

ELECTOR'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

Conviction of Max Hochstim for Interfering with a McCullagh Deputy Is Reversed.

That a man presenting himself at a polling booth may vote, and—in the event of a question being raised—have the legality of his action tested later is established by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down. This principle is set forth in granting a new trial to Max Hochstim, who was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for interfering with an election officer while trying to arrest an elector before allowing him to cast his ballot.

James Bassett presented himself at the polling place of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Assembly District on Nov. 7, 1899. William M. Chapman, a McCullagh deputy, had ascertained that Bassett was not qualified to vote, so when the elector presented himself to vote Chapman placed him under arrest. Hochstim, who was standing by, protested that the man should be allowed to vote before being arrested, and there was a row over the subject.

The decision concedes that it was proved that Hochstim interfered with Chapman. Attention is called to the fact that the law permits an arrest without a warrant when the election law is violated in the presence of a Deputy Superintendent. But such officer has no right to make an arrest under other circumstances. Here, says the decision, "no proof was offered to the effect that Bassett had violated or attempted to violate any provision of the election law or committed any crime. In the absence of such proof, therefore, Chapman had no right to arrest Bassett.

"Under the facts established," continues the decision, "Chapman's act was unauthorized and an unjustifiable interference with an elector's right to vote." Hochstim, consequently, it is reasoned, in interfering with Chapman, interfered with a man doing an illegal act, and could not be held responsible.

ELECTION RESULT UNCHANGED.

Erroneous Report of the Defeat of E. R. Finch and W. H. Douglas for Assembly and Congress.

There was an erroneous report yesterday that an examination of protested and alleged void ballots in this county showed the defeat of Edward R. Finch (Rep.) for member of Assembly in the Fifth District and William H. Douglas (Rep.) for Congress in the Fifteenth District.

As a matter of fact, the committee, of which Alderman Reginald S. Doull is Chairman, has not reached any of the Assembly districts comprising the Fifteenth Congress District, so nothing is officially known of the so-called defective ballots there.

So far as the Fifth Assembly District is concerned, Alderman Doull said:

"Edward R. Finch (Rep.) is elected to the Assembly, and if every void ballot was counted for his opponent, Harold H. O'Connor, Mr. Finch would still have a majority of 28. There were not enough void or defective ballots in the district to affect the result."

The plurality given to Representative Douglas in the Fifteenth District by the police returns is 415, and there are not enough void ballots in the entire district, assuming that all were counted for Henry B. Martin, (Dem.,) to change the result already announced.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO USE FLUES IN A PARTY WALL.—Between the two buildings at 853 and 851 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, there is a party wall twelve inches thick. The building at No. 853 was erected first, and the flues in it extend two inches beyond the centre line of the party wall. When the adjoining building was constructed, flues for it were provided in the wall on the other side. A Mr. McKnight, the original owner of both buildings, sold No. 853 to Simon Batt before he built No. 851. The latter building he sold to Adelaide Kelly. Her attempt to cut into the flues in the party wall was restrained by an injunction, and the action of the Supreme Court in doing so has been upheld by the Second Appellate Division. The cutting into the flues by the defendant caused the plaintiff's house to fill with smoke. Mrs. Kelly's contention was that, inasmuch as the flues extend two inches into her half of the party wall, she could lawfully connect with them. A case cited by her counsel recognizing the principle that where flues are constructed in a party wall for the common use of the contiguous buildings and accessible to either, they may be used by either, and another case where flues were built in a party wall for the use of both houses, cannot be used, said Justice Hirschberg, for the Appellate Court, as authority to confer an easement upon one owner to use flues designed for the other owner where independent provision has been made for the former, and the use would be detrimental to the latter's enjoyment of his unquestioned rights.

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A CASE UNDER THE LABOR LAW.—Expounding the labor laws Judge Hatch, whose decision is concurred in by Justice Laughlin, holds that an employer is equally liable for accidents caused by defects in scaffolding erected in rooms or shops as he is for similar accidents on the outside of buildings. Edwin Wingert was hurt by the collapse of scaffolding erected for the purpose of placing some heavy machinery in a factory owned by David Krakauer, piano manufacturer. Wingert brought suit in the Supreme Court, contending that Krakauer was liable under the Labor act, but the complaint was dismissed. Wingert then appealed to the Appellate Division with the result that the above opinion is rendered and a new trial is ordered.

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JUDGMENT AGAINST METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY REVERSED.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Vincent Muessman, an infant, vs. the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, reversing the judgment of the lower court, awarding the plaintiff a verdict of $30,000 for injuries, which resulted in the amputation of both legs by his being run over by a car at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The judgment of the lower court was reversed because the court refused to charge the jury, at the request of the attorney for the railway company, that "if the plaintiff was struck by the car as soon as he stepped upon the track, his negligence contributed to his injury and he cannot recover." The Appellate Court holds that if this charge had been made to the jury, it might have found from the evidence that young Muessman started to cross the track when the car was so close that the motorman could not stop the car before striking him, in which case there was then no evidence to justify a verdict.

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RIGHT TO REMOVE A BODY FROM A CEMETERY.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme court in the Second Department has handed down a decision in which it denies the right to persons to disinter the bodies of relatives where the cemeteries refuse their consent. The action before them was that of Howard Cohen against the Congregation Shearith Israel. The church has a cemetery at Cypress Hills. An order had been entered by the court below directing that the removal of the body of the applicant's mother be permitted by the cemetery authorities. The congregation took an appeal, and Justice Woodward, writing the opinion of the court, says, in part: "If the Supreme Court possesses authority upon petition and motion to order a cemetery corporation to permit the disinterment of a body buried within its grounds, such authority must be found in some statutory enactment. I am unable to find it in either of the laws relied upon by the petitioner. It seems to me, therefore, that the Special Term was without power to make the order appealed from, and that on this ground it is our duty to reverse it."

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

MINNIE KURZ TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

To be a Witness in the Third Trial of Capt. Herlihy.

Discharged from Custody in the Tombs, the Woman Is Where the District Attorney Can Get Her.

Minnie Kurz, who figured in the bribery cases against ex-Capt. Diamond and ex-Wardman Bissert and has been a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of conspiring to keep witnesses for the prosecution in the case against Capt. Herlihy out of the jurisdiction of the courts of this State, has turned State's evidence. She was taken before Judge McMahon yesterday and discharged on her own recognizance.

For a time speculation prevailed as to the reasons that actuated the District Attorney in taking the action. It was said that as she had sought to thwart the efforts of the prosecution in bringing the police officials mentioned to justice, the action of District Attorney Jerome was extraordinary.

Minnie Kurz was brought into notoriety as the reputed owner of a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant Street, the protection of which brought about the conviction of ex-Wardman Bissert on a bribery charge. The woman was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in that case, but she went to New Jersey before Bissert was called to trial. After his conviction she returned to this State and she was arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. She was released on bail, but it was forfeited. She was arrested later on a bench warrant and sent to the penitentiary, where she served for a term of three months.

At the end of her term, about three months ago, she was arrested on the conspiracy charge, an indictment having been found against her, and sent to the Tombs in default of bail. Lately she was taken daily to the District Attorney's office, where, it is said, she made a confession of her dealings with Capt. Diamond and Wardman Bissert and her connection with the Herlihy case.

The case of Capt. Herlihy is to be brought to trial soon for the third time. Minnie Kurz will be a witness, and it is believed in the District Attorney's office that her story will impress the jury.

The release of the woman was made conditional upon her going of her own volition to the House of the Good Shepherd and remaining there as long as the Sisters deem necessary. From there the District Attorney can get her at any time her attendance as a witness is desired. She was taken there yesterday by County Detective Maher.

Philip Wadleimper, counsel for Andrew Witt, who was indicted with Minnie Kurz, was in court when the woman appeared, and he made application that his client, who is under $6,000 bail, be discharged also. The application was denied by Justice McMahon.

MRS. WORMSER WINS AGAIN.

Twice Sued by Levi L. Gans for $10,000 Said to be Due on Securities Purchased from Him.

Mrs. Tillie Wormser, wife of Leopold Wormser, has won again in the trial of a suit brought against her by Levi L. Gans, father of Assistant District Attorney Gans, for the recovery of $10,000 claimed to have been due on American Box Strap Company shares she purchased from Mr. Gans. The first trial of the suit resulted in a similar verdict, but the Appellate Division ordered a new trial when the case was appealed.

The ground taken by the Appellate Division was that the evidence strongly preponderated against the position taken by Mrs. Wormser, who claimed that Mr. Gans told her husband, who purchased the stock on her behalf, that certain machinery owned by the company had cost $22,000, whereas it had cost only $6,500. She gave her check for $10,000, but payments on it were ordered stopped, she said, when she discovered the real cost of the machinery.

Mr. Gans admitted in the first trial that he had mentioned the sum of $22,000, but said he had not referred to machinery alone. Mr. Wormser conceded that Mr. Gans denied having made the statement originally credited to him, and Mr. Gans's son, the Assistant District Attorney, testified that Mr. Wormser admitted the lack of such an assertion as was attributed to the plaintiff.

The second trial, just finished, was before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court. The verdict called for the payment of $500 costs by Mr. Gans.

RUSSIAN SHIP DETAINED.

Two Deaths on the Baron Driesen Cause Inquiry by Health Officer.

The Russian steamship Baron Driesen, which arrived here yesterday from Java ports, via the Delaware Breakwater, laden with sugar, is detained at Quarantine for observation and disinfection. Two deaths among the crew have occurred.

Health Officer Doty said last night that there were no suspicious circumstances in connection with the two deaths. One of the men, he said, went ashore sick before the ship left Java, two months ago, and died in the hospital, it was supposed from cholera. The vessel came through the Suez Canal, and at Suez the cook left the ship. Soon after going ashore, however, he changed his mind, and rejoined the ship at Port Said. A month later he was taken ill with an affection of the throat and lungs, and died after a six days' illness.

The vessel reached Delaware Breakwater a few days later, and the Quarantine officials there performed an autopsy on the body, but found nothing to indicate bubonic plague. Dr. Doty said that the vessel probably would be released to-day after disinfection.

DEMAND FOR SUNDAY CLOSING.

Retail Butchers Ask the Mayor to Enforce Law on East Side.

Mayor Low yesterday received a letter signed by George Pfaehler, Jr., representing the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers of New York, complaining that there are hundreds violating the Sunday Closing law on the lower east side. The letter continues:

"Whereas you have issued an order some weeks ago permitting these shops to keep open on account of their holidays, we desire to know whether you have rescinded that order, and if so, why the Police Department is so negligent in enforcing that law. It has been resolved by this association, and a committee of five hundred has been appointed to go to that district the coming Sunday, and cause arrests to be made of all violators of the Sunday Closing law, irrespective of whether butchers, grocers, or any other tradesmen."

Not one half the patients supposed to be suffering from Consumption really have that distressing disease. Thousands are simply thin-blooded from which they are entirely lost to Consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery puts rich blood in the veins and flesh on the body. It's a guaranteed remedy. If it don't give satisfaction in your case, you will get your money back.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe.

It is the fashion to be well shod.

And not only to be Well shod, but attractively, daintily, suitably.

Sorosis Shoes are perfect, from every point of view.

Women's ..... 3.50 Per Pair
Misses' ..... 3.00 Per Pair
Children's ..... 2.50 Per Pair

They are worth the price of a first class custom made boot or shoe.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.



Don't put off buying to-day what you may need to put on to-morrow.

Suits—sacks of fancy mixtures; frock coats.

Overcoats—long and medium length; paddock and tourist.

Underwear—not just one, but all the good sorts.

Hats—silk, opera, Derbies.

Shoes—"Trump," $3.50; "Pedestrian," $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.



For dress-up occasions you want to be correct and have on the proper collar. The one named below is right for day or evening.

Cluett "Pokely" 25c.
Arrow "Pokely" 15c.

You may as well have the best at the price.

They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts, or any equally good shirt—if you can find such. Good dealers sell them.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.



Customer Astonished.

His gymnastic feats wonderfully pleased us. He is now a customer satisfied and convinced our Coats and Overcoats are balanced and cut to fit. No falling off at the collar, no hugging in at the bottom. With his Overcoat he got ease, grace and comfort.

Overcoats exactly right, $15, $18 & $20—and up to $40.

Suits as good as you want, $15 & $18—and up to $28.

Young Men 31 to 35 chest, $10 to $22.

Our Regular Dollar Gray Mocha Glove, reduced to 70c.

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Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York,

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Going to the Horse Show?

Of course. A timely article by a specialist on horses in the SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES will interest you. Fifteen years' experience from which they are extracted lead to the belief that one of this kind Sir. D. FARRIS'S will satisfy Many would cure. Also.

Drawings and designs, lettering, ornament, mounted wherever in bulk or single. J. Gunther, 1207 Chestnut Av., Phila.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs.

Sable Fox, round muff. 12.50.

Alaska Sable, round muff. 11.50 and 16.50.

Sable Fox Boa, with natural brush at ends. 10.50.

Alaska Sable, shaped scarf, trimmed with six natural tails. 16.50.

Brown Fox Boa,—2 yards long, trimmed with natural tails. 22.50.

Alaska Sable Boa,—2 1-2 yds. long, with 6 full tails. 22.50.

Persian Lamb Coats,—with large flare collar. 85.00.

Misses' and Children's Fur Sets.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.,

Misses' Suit Dep't.

Pebble cheviot blouse suits. Tailor-made, with slot seams. Finished with velvet collars and satin revers,—mounted on taffetas silk drop skirt lining. Colors,—blue and black. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 30.00.

Norfolk Suits,—various materials. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 22 50

Boucle and Kersey Cloth Jackets. Sizes 14 and 16 years. 7.50

Children's full length,—military cape coats—made of fancy mixtures. Velvet collar and cuffs. Sizes 6 to 14 years. 8.50

Full length box coats,—various materials and colors. Sizes 6 to 10 years. 7.50

Children's one and two-piece dresses. 4 50

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B & K

Overcoats.

Overcoats that are right in goods, cut and style—all lengths:

$12 to $40.

Open to-night till 10.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.

(Nearly opposite Cooper Union.)

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West Fourteenth Street.

Saturday Is Children's Day

LITTLE CHILDREN'S SAMPLE COATS—worth $6.00 and $8.00.....at 3.98

will be one of the specials in Misses' Department.

They comprise beautiful little garments of Velvet, Broadcloth, Venetian and Thibet—trimmed in fancy styles or tailored effects—ages 2 to 6 years—this season's prettiest styles.

ALSO ABOUT 500 GARMENTS, AS FOLLOWS:—

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER COATS
Kersey, Overplaid and Zibelines—box and inverted pleat back—all the new rich colors—stitched silk velvet collar—6 to 14 yrs—value $8.00..... 4.98

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS
Fine Kersey and Rough Cloth—deep round cape and double collar—stitched Panne Velvet bands—turnover cuffs—finely tailored—6 to 14 yrs—Ten dollar garments.... 6.98

Parents have learned to look here for choice styles, large assortments and fine values.....The stock is now particularly attractive.

Misses' Tailor-made Suits
$7.98 to $25.98

New Mannish cloths—new Winter colorings—Norfolk or Blouse—satin-lined Jacket—14 to 18 years—value $15.98..... 12.98

Cheviots, Venetians and Tweeds—black and best colors—Norfolk style—lined or unlined skirts 9.98

Misses' Skirts
$2.98 to $8.98

All-Wool Cheviot Serges—best colors—tailor stitched seams—velvet bound—best linings..... 3.98

Fine quality Serge—Black and colors—flare or flounce effect—stitched taffeta band trim..... 5.98

Girls' Dresses
$1.98 to $19.98

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NOV 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if this sentence used by Mr. Howells in his essay on Maria Edgeworth in "Heroines of Fiction" is good English: "She began author well back in the eighteenth century, but she began novelist distinctly within the nineteenth." There is good authority in the classics of English literature for the expression "began author." It is old fashioned and perhaps Mr. Howells may be open to the not serious charge of whimsicality in employing it at this late day. But whimsicality and quaintness of phraseology seems natural in writing about Miss Edgeworth. The expression is elliptical, but its meaning is perfectly clear. Mr. Howells is doubtless not infallible, but he has certainly earned a position in letters which makes off-hand criticism of his use of the language rather dangerous. Another of our readers writes to include Keats's mention of Cortes instead of Balboa as the discoverer of the Pacific, "silent upon a peak in Darien," among the recently enumerated "errors of authors." It is somewhat late in the day to note anew that unimportant misstatement of a mere fact which has never been regarded as a blemish upon the wonderful beauty of one of the most perfect sonnets in English poetry.

Tolstoi, the subject of an interesting book by no means definite "study" by Dmitri Merejkowski, which is noticed in another column to-day, continues to puzzle the wondering world as well as his baffled critics. A few weeks ago he was supposed to be at death's door and the newspaper correspondents at Yasnaia were preparing, if he was not already dead, to get the authorities' confirming the fact of his decease. Now he is said to be in reasonably good health and able to receive visitors. Whether he is or not, he is still the most interesting figure in the literary world, and the most puzzling. Whether he is a great man or a great fool is a question which will not be settled for many years, if ever. Whether he is a great writer or a great bore is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next generation. Whether he is a great saint or a great sinner is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next world. Whether he is a great prophet or a great charlatan is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next century. Whether he is a great reformer or a great revolutionist is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next year. Whether he is a great man or a great fool is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next day. Whether he is a great writer or a great bore is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next hour. Whether he is a great saint or a great sinner is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next minute. Whether he is a great prophet or a great charlatan is a question which will be settled by the verdict of the next second.

The Saturday Review will be greatly increased in size for this issue and will contain, as usual, all the news of the world of books and many reviews of the latest publications.

Really serious complaints come from London of an American invasion of the English book market. We already knew that Mr. Howells's "The Kentons" had sold largely in England and that Marshall Saunders's commendable dog story, "Beautiful Joe," had been eagerly read by some hundreds of thousands of English men and women who know a good dog when they see one. But only lately the sales of the most popular American novels were comparatively light in the British isles. Now comes the cry that not only is the English author losing his American market, but is in danger also of having the sales of his books at home cut down by the wicked rivalry of mere Americans.

"Beautiful Joe," by the way, has a sequel called "Beautiful Joe's Paradise," which is one of the books designed for the coming holiday season. It is a fine book to look at, and, for one who does not object to sentiment in regard to dogs, it is a good book to read. One of the gravestones in that famous dogs' burying ground in Kensington Gardens, London, bears the inscription, "May we meet again," which may be bad theology, but undoubtedly expressed the honest desire of the human companion of the departed dog. "Beautiful Joe's Paradise" is a boy's dream of a place good dogs and other animals go to when they die.

Archer B. Hulbert, the first volume of whose series entitled "Historic Highways" was lately noticed, has just returned from a four months' trip for study in England and France. He passed much of his time in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale. He has secured a copy of a manuscript written by a participator in Braddock's unfortunate campaign, which will be reproduced in the fourth volume of his series, "Braddock's Road." For the fifth volume, "The Old Glade," treating of Forbes's road through Pennsylvania, he has made an exhaustive study of the Forbes-Bouquet-St. Clair correspondence now in the British Museum, and he has also secured, both in London and in Paris, many photographs of old maps of the interior of America which have not hitherto been reproduced. These will help to illustrate his exceedingly interesting histories of our highways.

John Atkinson Hobson, the author of "Imperialism," which is reviewed to-day, is a Little Englander, to be sure, a Briton who believes that the best interests of all Britons are at home. Wherefore he looks forward hopefully to a day when all the British colonies will peacefully sever their connection with Great Britain. Of course this is not a popular view in England. No view is less popular there at the present moment. But Mr. Hobson is liked because he has the courage of his convictions and does not confuse his main idea with a mess of unpatriotic heresies. He is not a Little Englander because he hates Mr. Chamberlain and is "agin the Government." Mr. Hobson has written a number of other books on political subjects and was until lately an Oxford University extension lecturer on literature and economics. His wife is an American woman.

Anne Lee Merrill, well-known both as author and publisher, has a book entitled "Lyrics of Lowly Life." A Hamlet in old Shakespeare, the very title of which is inspiring to read, called his book "Words, Words, Words." Miss Merrill's book is a collection of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, who has made a name for himself in literature. Mr. Dunbar's poems are written in the negro dialect, and they are full of the quaint humor and pathos of the negro character. Miss Merrill's book is a collection of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, who has made a name for himself in literature. Mr. Dunbar's poems are written in the negro dialect, and they are full of the quaint humor and pathos of the negro character.

A WORLD STUDY.

Brooks Adams's Notable New Book on "The New Empire."

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review of Books by

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

MR. ADAMS outlines his working hypothesis in his first chapter. Out of trade conditions came not only towns and cities, but the structure we call civil society and its administrative mechanism. When two social centres come into active competition the one absorbs the other, either economically or destructively, either by underselling or by war. Out of small States are thus formed larger political entities and empires. This is the teaching of all past history. Mr. Adams's special contribution is the importance given to the possession or command of metals, precious and useful. The ease with which metal weapons and implements supplanted those of stone is an early instance of the power implied in possessing a knowledge of smelting of metals. The necessity grew with the increase of social bodies and the intensity of the struggle for existence.

To procure ore men have wandered far and wide, and thus while the introduction of metal induced a more rapid concentration at the heart of the civilized mass, it caused a proportionate expansion at the circumference. Yet no empire and no system can expand equally in all directions, for the resistance to expansion is variable, consequently growth is irregular; and as the shape of the organism changes, the arteries connecting its extremities must alter their course to correspond. But an alteration of the course of the circulation presupposes a displacement of the heart, and for this reason society tends toward instability of equilibrium.

To explain the history of the civilized world by the changes in the course of trade, and to show how the centre of the empire has moved from Asia westward, and how commerce and the metals have influenced if not dictated these movements—these are the problems Mr. Adams seeks to outline, basing his studies upon geography, history, and economics. His work, therefore, is properly classed as a "world study."

It is no dispraise of the result to say that the attempt has been only partially successful. The field to be covered was enormous in extent, and certain sections of it cannot be covered because of the lack of materials. To begin with the Asiatic Empires of antiquity and to end with the possibilities attaching to the future partition of China was to invite failure. The wonder is that Mr. Adams has accomplished as much as he has. For he has thrown his facts into new combinations, he has given a connecting thread to most remote conditions, and he offers explanations and suggestions which challenge our attention even if they do not always convince. To reduce the history of the world to a formula is a dream; but a formula can be framed which will explain a very large part of that history. Commerce is a leading influence, and economic history has proved highly fruitful in results. It is as an essay in economic history that this book must be read.

Egypt became powerful through her copper mines in the Sinaitic Peninsula, and through the gold and iron obtained from Nubia. These metals made her the western terminus of commerce, and to her flowed the products and manufactures of Asia, to be exchanged for copper. The rise of Ur and the gradual transfer of power to Babylon and Nineveh may be explained by this trade, while the opening of the Mediterranean region led to a further displacement of the seat of empire. Nineveh perished as Athens and Syracuse rose. The Persian attempt upon Greece was merely an effort to maintain the old colony against the new, and in the contest Asia succumbed.

The plan of Alexander, to whom the genius of Greece fell, was to command the great trade routes to the East; and in his day, as in that of the Roman Empire, the basin of the Aegean Sea became the seat of empire, as the most convenient centre for the spheres of weight. After the mines on the Rhine failed the economic equilibrium [illegible] by the Roman Empire was inevitably lost. [illegible] to Greece and failed through a want of the [illegible] energy which gives certain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The influence of the mines of Eastern Germany on mediæval Germany and its commerce, on Russian development and markets, and on Italian industries; the split to navigate the Cossus through the bifurcation of the Dniester's cataracts, leading to a closure of the caravans or overland routes for through traffic from Asia; the closure of the Eastern trade routes by the Arabs, and the scarcity of metals in the Middle Ages, especially of silver, which was replaced only by the discovery and exploitation of America; the meteoric rise and fall of Spain and the more certain increase in wealth and power of England, which terminated in making her the centre of commerce and the industrial nation of the world; the disturbance and shifting of this centre by the United States after 1807; and, finally, the desire and even the necessity of Europe to obtain possession of the exceedingly rich coal and mineral deposits of China—these are the outlines of the principal features of Mr. Adams's story.

To cover so vast a field within the compass of 300 pages was a great task, and it is not strange to find omissions and imperfections. They do not affect the general quality of the work, which was intended to point out future policy from the experience of the past, and accomplishes this intention by dwelling upon what has been one of the great causes of national welfare and power from the earliest beginnings of social existence.

The qualities of Mr. Adams's writing deserve notice. He is one of the most industrious of readers and marshals his facts in a convincing manner. Literary form is difficult to attain where page after page is occupied with river systems, customs of cities and arrays of facts. The connecting thread of relation must be skilfully woven to give a consistent and continuous pattern. But the writer had a distinct purpose in preparing this essay, a purpose at once theoretical and practical, and in developing his intelligence he tilts at certain existing methods which from his point of view demand reformation. The one is the introduction of scientific methods into the study of history; the other is a pressing necessity for radical changes in the administrative working of the national government if the United States is to hold a position in the very front of its industrial and commercial competitors.

It does not follow that Mr. Adams is a pessimist who sees only ruin or incompetence in the future. His whole book preaches the text that the people who are most adaptable will command supremacy; that the nation which has the simplest and most efficient administrative system will surprise in the race. The mechanisms which operates cheapest will in the end supplant all others. Mental inflexibility is a danger to be avoided; yet the manner of teaching history leads to cultivating this inflexibility. The fact is made much of, at the expense of the theory or underlying principle; and the accumulation of facts is looked upon as the function of students in history. The charge is in a great measure true, and no subject of historical study can be undertaken without a realizing sense of the immense amount of futile labor that has been expended in collecting unrelated facts, and in carefully annotating matter of comparative unimportance as though it were vital. Against such practices Mr. Adams enters a vigorous and timely protest, and makes a plea for generalisation. The result may not be happy or fruitful; but it may lead to as good results as have followed the same method in science. No one objects to a "working hypothesis" in scientific studies, and without many such hypotheses modern science could not have existed. A theory is good so long as it will stand the tests made of it, and it is set aside when it has accomplished its purposes, and has either been disproved or fails to apply to new conditions. So in history, the same method of study can be applied and will certainly tend to produce that flexibility of mind on which success depends.

Here lies the divergence between the scientific and the liberal training. Prof. Langley insists that nothing must be taken as fixed and that the mind should be held open to proceed to successive generalisations as the range of observation expands. The college proceeds on nearly an opposite principle. The college assumes certain ethical premises and the conclusions of study must be made to square with these. This is as it should be from the inductive standpoint, for the college is the offspring of the Church and the daughter of the mediæval convent. Nevertheless such an assumption places liberal in antagonism to scientific methods, and especially between inductive and ethical history the gulf cannot be bridged.

This reads like an "apologia," for Mr. Adams has a gift for generalisation, and this volume is full of examples. The study of trade routes gives rise to the following: "As the valleys of these rivers [the Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine] are nearly parallel, the inhabitants during the Middle Ages had no very intimate relations with each other because relatively little commerce passed from valley to valley. Consequently Germany did not centralize before the invention of the locomotive." The rise and fall of commercial activity leads to this conclusion: "Wherever commercial exchanges centre, movement is rapid, because men's minds are highly stimulated; when a region falls into eccentricity, the stimulant is reduced, and proportionate languor supervenes. This law seems to be universal." The number of such sentences from these pages could be enlarged indefinitely, and certainly prove that Mr. Adams practices what he preaches, and does not fear to generalize upon the widest scale. It is in his earlier chapters, where he is following the course of historical events, that the happiest results are obtained. In his last chapter, where he tends to depart from the rôle of historian and to assume that of prophet, there is not so complete a grasp of the subject. True, the matter is far more complex and the field of commercial interests far more difficult to describe. Even with that allowance there is a perceptible departure from the philosophic relation of historical sequence and the illustration of the advocate of a theory or system by facts and proofs, with partisan conclusions rather than upon hard economic fact.

The attitude of Mr. Adams in this book is one to be highly prized. In questioning existing conditions he seeks to point out the policy the United States must pursue if it is to be first among nations. In calling attention to what he regards as a weakness in modern educational methods, he pleads for the broadest and most catholic reforms. He has done a high service in reminding us of the opposing life of the great nations and peoples of the past, for the industrial development of recent years has blinded us to former experience and given occasion to a spirit that is based upon interest and extreme selfishness. If the book lends war as a means to peaceful it only as an instrument of last resort. As a whole it is a most stimulating book, and deserves to be studied. The maps were specially prepared for the book.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

A Novel by Mme. Serao.*

Many are the tricks of the English tongue, and, through one of them, the title of Mme. Serao's novel does not convey to the ear the thing that is meant. For Rome in this tale is not the conquered, but the conqueror.

Mme. Serao tells her story with a Tolstoian simplicity and directness. Again and again are we reminded of the great Russian by the writer's impersonal attitude, her vision, her insight, her sympathy, her sureness of touch—these hall-marks of genius. Occasionally one is a little wearied with detail, as in the description of Sangiorgio's journey from the Basilicata to Rome and of his search for a lodging. One discerns, too, a single lapse from the absolute lifelikeness of the portraits; it would have been impossible for a finished woman of the world, such as was Angelica, to have the behavior of an ingénue in relation to her lover; to have been unaware that she imperilled her reputation, or to have been indifferent to that peril, since she "knew not how to love." For the rest, the story is realism in its best sense.

The eager young legislator, journeying toward Rome, possessed by one dream, that of parliamentary distinction; the brilliant orator who, for his brief hour, makes the dream a reality; the crushed man who steals alone into obscurity, beaten, wrecked—nothing could be finer, nothing more tragic than the portrayal of this life. Save for the one inharmonious touch already noted, Angelica is not less admirably drawn. We are made not only to see but to feel her, as one feels the presence of exquisite womanhood. There is a sense of floating fragrance upon the pages that contain her, and surely never was a woman's dress more beautifully described than is hers in the ball at the Quirinal.

Don Silvio is a majestic and pathetic figure. In his interview with his wife's infatuated lover he rises to the high-water mark of detachment from self; albeit one does not forgive him the political absorption that alienated her. His monologue upon the limitations of men is admirable. Is not all life a problem of comparative values, all wisdom a question of choice?

The political features of the novel are profound in their interest, broad in their application. Here Mme. Serao is sure of her ground. She writes from within.

The tourist's Rome is little exploited. The city is the background to the human drama. A few pages are given to the hero's visits to churches and ruins, showing their effect upon a man dominated by a single idea—the political. One smiles as one contrasts these scenes as viewed by the Philistine eye of the Honorable Sangiorgio with the selfsame monuments of religion and antiquity seen through the eyes of Corinne and of Oswald. It is worthy of note that Macaulay as well as the deputy from the provinces deprecates the "deceptive harmony" which makes a vast building look smaller than it really is, as "purposeless, reprehensible."

Giustini's swift, comprehensive view of the city of mystery and of obsession is eloquence itself. One gains here a clue to the title of the book which would else seem almost a misnomer. As we read this tragedy of a man's subjugation we declare it to be a conquest not by the Eternal City but by the Eternal Feminine—one more case of "cherches le femme." Giustini's revealing words show, however, if not a positive undercurrent of allegory, at least a woof of analogy. The woman is the city; the city is the woman.

We hope we have made it obvious that one cannot close "The Conquest of Rome" without the rare experience of an intellectual feast. Its acuteness, its vigor, its "lift" are a perpetual surprise. The tragedy is inevitable, inexorable, but it is so softened by the beauty of the narration that the reader pays it a reader's highest tribute, that of seeking its pages again and yet again for the pure joy of their nature and their art.

*THE CONQUEST OF ROME. By Matilde Serao, author of "The Land of Cockaigne," "The Ballet Dancer," &c. In two volumes. Pp. 617. 12mo. Cloth. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

WOMEN POETS.

A Group of Them Represented in Nine Books of Verse.

NOW THERE are books of poems by women we certainly have variety, if not so much more as an amiable public might wish. In Miss Olcott's work there is a large proportion of prose, though little that is pure commonplace. Reminiscences of Browning and Mrs. Browning are not infrequent. Such stanzas, for example, as the following from the dramatic poem called "In the Darkness of Love" strongly suggest a compound of "Mr. Sludge the Medium" and "Altar Vision":

So let them think of me.
I cannot make a fuss at dying, Sir.
Once having died and made no outward stir,
That all my gossip friends should come and see.
In six hours 'tis their turn. Meantime I shave
Plain truth in saying I have passed the globe
And left my body but soul's follower.

Like both the Brownings, Miss Olcott is far more sensitive to beauty of thought than to beauty of word or phrase, although, unlike that gifted couple, she does not drag her verse "back by the hair," to use Mrs. Browning's own expression, "into attitudes grotesquely ridiculous." She has a personal vision and a respect for her instrument, and she approaches her task without a suggestion of flippancy and with a fervor of purpose that promises well for her poetic future if it does not quite assure it. Her dedicatory poem contains a fair proportion of the felicities and flaws of her somewhat strained style and highly subjective point of view:

I hide within my book till eyes
Which draw my own shall look and read:
Others may look, yet give no heed:
The printed word has no surprise
For alien eyes.

Whoever reads, save only one,
May read. But one alone shall find
The impress of the hidden mind,
Uttering speech where speech is none
For but the one.

Lucia Gray Swett avoids any possible imperfections of style by casting entirely aside that garment from her thought. Nevertheless, she appears to be a poet born to dissatisfaction with her work, if we may judge from the poem which she calls "A Tyrolean Song." Therein she complains that when she has the words the "tune" escapes her, and that when the tune is there the words are gone, and, although she has not openly confessed as much, we suspect that her ideas also are subject to this caprice, absenting themselves when most needed. Her method may be indicated by the last two stanzas of the poem that gives her book its title:

When I look out o'er the city,
Hear its rush and roar and strife,
See the crowds in one wild hurry
As though all too short were life,

Then I close my eyes and listen,
While all care and trouble cease
As again I hear your voices,
Sisters of Reparatrice.

We are glad to hear through "The Two Songs" that her audience bids fair to be fit if few, since children and old men take kindly to her verse, she says, and there are certainly arenas more ignoble than kindergartens and Homes for the Aged.

"Love, Laurels, and Laughter," as its title indicates, is not written in a mood of dedication, but in literary effectiveness and crispness of thought it is refreshing. The author has a fancy for technical proficiency not shared by some of her more seriously intentioned companions, and she loves and laughs in graceful metres gracefully handled. She knows her golf, her whist, her Paris, and her fashionable Bohemia. She has a ready wit for punning, an ear for easy rhymes, a genuine gift of irony, a light piquancy, and many other qualities of a kind to appeal to the editor of "Lyra Elegantiarum." The chief fault of the little collection as a whole is that most of the poems are rather long for their theme. One that is not too long to quote, though not of her best, is the following:

A BROWN STUDY.

A cheerful room. The fire burns bright
In the wide grate. For stronger light
A lamp on study table stands
'Mid treasures trove in many lands.
What matters it without is night!

A realm of books enchants the sight;
On table, wherewithal to write
For my despotic Muse demands
A cheerful room.

Great leather chairs to ease invite;
Here one can follow Fancy's flight,
And gazing on those blazing brands,
What castles rise from fairy strands!
This is a region of delight—
A cheerful room.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is so well known as a poet of various emotions that it is hardly worth while to characterise her latest volume in detail. It should be said, however, that it contains some of her most serious work and enough moral teaching to make an almost unlimited number of "leaflets" to be distributed at the proper leaflet seasons, which nowadays come round as punctually as marble and kite time. Most of the teaching is of the old-fashioned incontrovertible sort to the effect that if every one did his best the world would be a more endurable place than it is; that small kindnesses oil the wheels; that it's better being good than bad, wiser being sane than mad, and so on along the line followed by all but the inexperienced in popular morality. A few of the poems are addressed to Man, and are supposed to emanate from representa-

Give Woman, as in the earlier impolite lines on "Woman and War," ending:

O men, wise men, superior beings, say,
Is there no substitute for war in this
Great age and era? If you answer "No,"
Then let us rear our children to be wolves,
And teach them from the cradle how to kill.
Why should we women waste our time and words
In talking peace, when men declare for war?

Between this universe and that marked by the very simple and charming sentiment of the poem called "We Two" lies an arid tract of verse in which the "Divine Power" which the author tells us is signified by her title is so concealed as not to be recognised by the ordinary reader.

When the Birds Go North Again," by Ella Higginson, is a collection of poems for which no especial claim is made, but which within a limited compass hold much depth and deficiency of feeling. Their author attempts no difficult metres and has not perfect command over those which she does attempt; nevertheless, there are considerably notes, and there are many pleasant pictures of landscape into which the human element is introduced without the absurdity that so frequently accompanies this secondary sort of nature poetry. In the group of sonnets there are sincerity and simplicity enough to make the inevitable comparison with Christina Rossetti's impeccable art less disconcerting than a comparison based merely upon technical accomplishment would necessarily be. This representative fragment gives the quality of the lighter poems:

Before Love came—
(The rose lifts up its head and longs for rain)
Before Love came I sang of Love,

Its joy, its pain.
But when Love came—
(The rose beneath the longed-for rain is bent)
But when Love came—its joy, its pain—
All my song went.

Poems by Elizabeth Akers.*

Taking its title from a pathetic "Sunset Song," to which nearly 150 lyrics are added, the last volume of Elizabeth Akers contains a harvest of notable verse. These poems, with a few exceptions, have not appeared in the magazines. When Lowell edited The Atlantic, and anonymity ruled its pages, this author was its frequent contributor.

In these last poems, if it is oftener the sad side than the sunny that secures treatment, notes of hope are not lacking. In the "Sunset Song" referred to minor chords are touched which it is not easy to escape from:

Is it a dream? The day is done,
The long, warm, fragrant Summer day;
Afar beyond the hills, the sun
In purpled splendor sinks away;
The firefly lights her floating spark,
While here and there the first large stars
Look out, impatient for the dark;
The cows stand waiting by the bars;
A group of children saunters by
Toward home, with laugh and sportive word,
One pausing, as she hears the high
Soft prelude of an unseen bird—
"Sweet—sweet—sweet—
Sorrowful—sorrowful—sorrowful!"
* * * * * *
Down from immeasurable heights
The clear notes drop like crystal rain—
The echo of all lost delights,
All youth's high hopes, all hidden pain,
All love's soft music, heard no more,
But dreamed of and remembered long—
Ah, how can mortal bird outpour
Such human heart-break in a song?
What can he know of lonely years,
Of idols only raised to fall,
Of broken faith and secret tears?
And yet his song repeats them all—
"Sweet—sweet—sweet—
Sorrowful—sorrowful—sorrowful!"

The breath from the woods and fields which permeates all of Mrs. Akers's poetry, where nature is appealed to, is the real thing. She cites no flower or bird out of season, or without strict knowledge of them and their detailed environment. No poem perhaps in this volume illustrates this accomplishment better and with such cyclopedic fullness as her song of "The Rail Fence":

This is the squirrel's own highway,
This fence of slanting stakes and rails,
Traversing, weather-stained and gray,
New England's rocky hills and vales;
From right to left, from left to right,
It keeps its many-elbowed line,
This way and that, till lost to sight,
A zigzag length of splintery pine.
* * * * * *
It skirts for miles the country road—
Three stripes of dust and two of grass—
Where teams crawl by with heavy load,
And farm-boys whistle as they pass;
It runs by river, ledge, and mill,
It bridges gully, ditch, and swale,
It threads the wood and climbs the hill,
This rambling boundary of the rail.

Nothing which verse can do, it would seem, is too hard a pattern for her to attempt at times, such as the double Sestina, the Virelai Noveau, all the French archaic forms, double acrostics and the like. These, of course, are not of the essence of poetry, but, like the "exercises" in music, they give flexibility to its instrument. In the present volume is a poem of ten stanzas in which every word is a monosyllable, and it flows on as if no such characteristic hampered it. The poem on "James Gates Percival" is an acrostic repeated; "Harrington" is one, "Dewdrops" is another, and a difficult one. It is possible that the poem "True," which is purely monosyllabic, is the only one in the English language of its length that is. Ben Jonson's song, "Drink to Me Only," has 118 words, of which all but eight are monosyllables. Tennyson's song, "Ask Me No More," has 125 words, of which seven are disyllables, but this one of Mrs. Akers's has over 300 words, all of which are monosyllables, and the reader, until told, will not notice the unusual handicap.

In the Virelai Noveau, titled, "Why, Love, Do You Pass Me By?" all the stern requirements of the form are fulfilled. One of this sort, however, that Austin Dobson wrote had but forty-six, instead of the necessary fifty-seven lines, and only attained the other necessary characteristics by employing five identical rhymes, of which "nie" and "high" are samples.

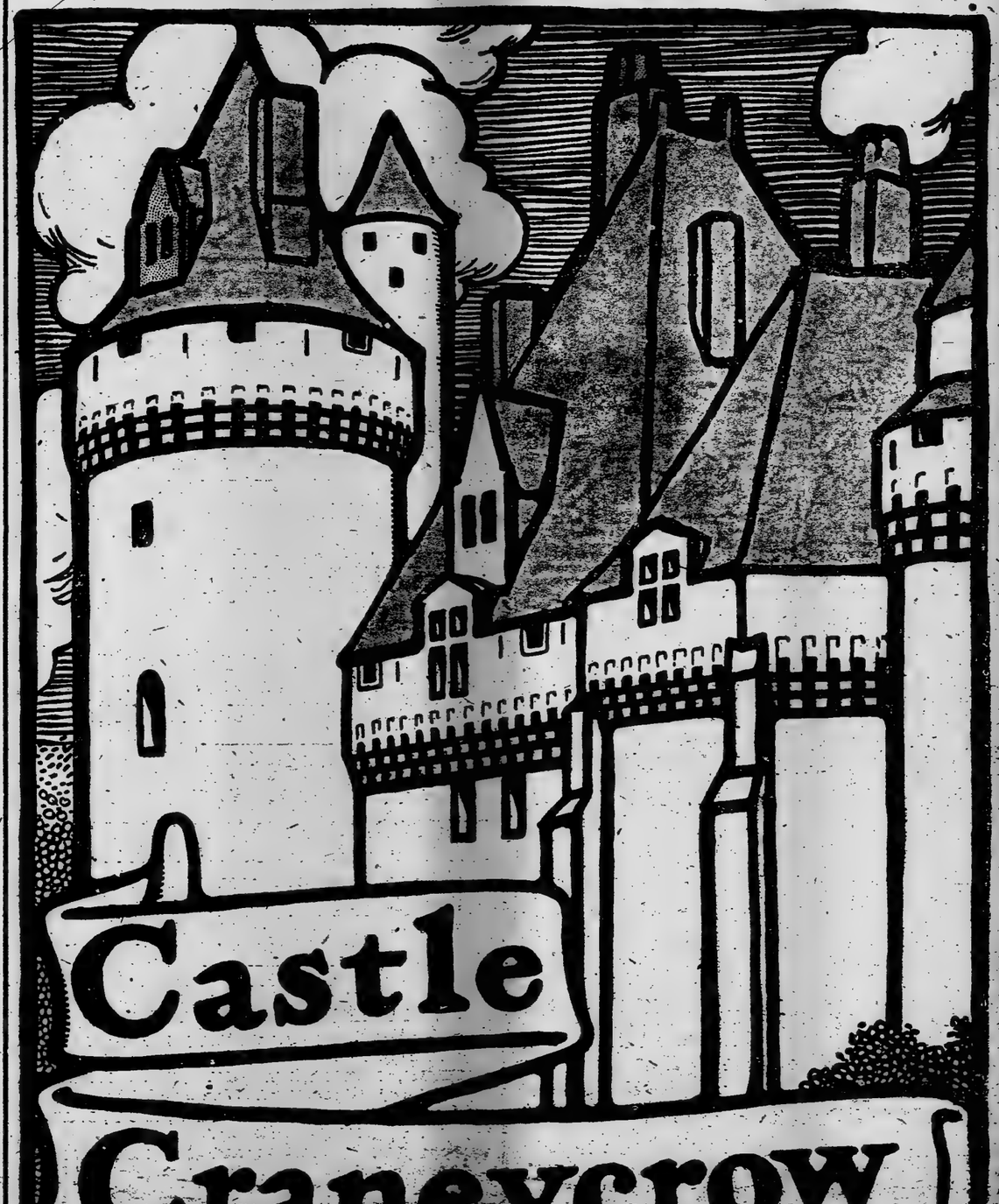
But passing from mere poetical gymnastics to poetry itself, the lovers of musical thought will find in this collection of multiplied themes, with varying slope and times, pages of comfort and critical delineation of no trivial stamp—poems that can be returned to, as one often does to Longfellow's human and heart-touching strains.

The publishers have added the famous "Rock Me to Sleep," though others impudently claimed it, and they give a synopsis of its history.

*THE SUNSET SONG AND OTHER POEMS. By Elizabeth Akers Allen. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pp. 318. Price, $1.25, net.

*POEMS. By Mary Olcott. London and New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.
SISTERS OF REPARATRICE. By Lucia Gray Swett. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1902.
LOVE, LAURELS, AND LAUGHTER. By Beatrice Hanscom. Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1902.
POEMS OF POWER. By Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company. 1902.
WHEN THE BIRDS GO NORTH AGAIN. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902.

THIS IS A BOOK TO BE PICKED UP AT ANY TIME, BUT NOT TO BE PUT DOWN TILL FINISHED.—*THE BOOKMAN.*



1902

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WILLIAM MORRIS.

Elizabeth Luther Cary's New Book About the Poet, Craftsman and Socialist.*

IN outward appearance this volume is too much that of the conventional gift-book to be encouraging to those with whom good reading matter is the principal thing. Yet surely as a gift-book it would have much in its favor—the tasteful cover, the thirteen excellent photogravures, and other illustrations, the large and handsome page. It must be confessed that the type is only a good variety of a bad species, precisely that which Morris deprecated with its "preposterous thicks and thins" and consequent laterality, "as all later type," he said, "has grown to be, owing to commercial exigencies." The exterior semblance of the book does, in fact, belie the sincerity of its spiritual contents. We have had warning of such fortune in Miss Cary's previous volumes, similarly made, upon Thompson, Browning, and the Rossettis; also in her critical work done in these columns for sympathetic interpretation hardly to be excelled. In her "Morris" we have a study of the poet, craftsman, socialist, which would have deserved a welcome no less cordial if it had come wearing the plainest dress.

She has done the thing extremely well, but at a disadvantage as compared with her "Tennyson," "Browning," and "The Rossettis," because in Mackail's biography of Morris she has had her good things said before her, as they had not been in her previous studies. She has triumphed over her misfortune less by adding to Mackail's biography, which was remarkable for its fullness, than by limiting herself to the more public expression of Morris's personality. She has related her book to Mackail's in a very satisfactory manner, making not the least attempt to disguise the amount of her indebtedness, but quoting him frankly at her need and making frequent allusions to his work. She has supplemented him with other sources, Morris's own writings and the other products of his multiform activity being chief of these, and she has vitalized all her material and impressed on it the stamp of her own mind. The last effect is not at all that of a compilation, so skilful are the "callida junctura," but of a biography having distinct literary value. At one point her divergence from Mackail is obvious: She brings to Morris's socialism a less sympathetic appreciation, her political economy being apparently that of the Manchester school, and Morris's preference for the thirteenth century to the nineteenth one in which she does not share.

To no side of Morris's threefold aspect does Miss Cary bring an excessive or indiscriminate admiration. Her satisfaction in his poetry is confined pretty closely to his "Death of Jason" and "The Earthly Paradise." Even here the poetry was mainly external; simple, and sensuous, but not passionate; another decorative effect, and inclining us to the opinion that decorative art was the main haunt and region of his excursive faculty, the man attempting many things, but always at one with himself and simple in the characteristic temper of his life. It is a reproach of his poems that we do not oftener return to them, though wondering that we do not, so pleasantly do we remember them. There is scant praise, but not too scant, for "Love Enough" and "The Defense of Guinevere" our sole memory of which is one preposterous line, describing the mutual kiss of the two lovers:

And both their mouths went wandering one way, the wonder being how they met.

The long-drawn monotony of many things that Morris wrote is noted, especially the "lengthened sweetness" of the prose romances, which were the fruit of his last literary period. Here was abundant lack of character and of any light except that which shines on sea and land. And the land doubtful. "The Coasts of Bohemia," and that sort of thing, so that "News from Nowhere" might have been title enough for the whole series. The book that bore this title was, we are told, Morris's reaction on "Looking Backward," and as compared with that it certainly presents an engaging social state. The various stages of Morris's socialistic sentiment and passion are faithfully pre-

we find, one of his archaistic whims, though a general appreciation to the "golden type" might be a real gain. We may hesitate at this or that in Morris's variegated scheme of work, but we shall go along with Miss Cary in her cordial liking for the man, beautiful of face, meritorious in his strength, enthusiastic in his work, in love with life, of blustering temper, and of child-like heart.

Ambrosine.*

To subject a book by the author of "The Visits of Elizabeth" to harsh criticism from the point of view of morality would probably seem like attempting to break a butterfly upon the wheel. The light-heartedness, the sustained gayety, and pretty fragility of that book surely exempted it from serious reprobation. Like the comedies of the Restoration, it viewed vice merrily, and like them, we trust, it whimsically exaggerated the wickedness of social life. But "The Visits of Elizabeth" did no harm in a moral way, and we feel sure that "The Reflections of Ambrosine" will prove equally harmless. The newer book, however, lacks something of the gayety and light-heartedness of the other; it is neither so pretty nor so fragile; its satire of life seems to have more bitterness; its irony is harsher.

The story has more body, and a more easily definable artistic form than its predecessor. "The Reflections of Ambrosine" is avowedly a novel. It is a diary, this time, which is supposed to be opened to the public gaze—the diary of a girl born in the United States, bred in France in the atmosphere of the Faubourg St. Germain, inoculated with the philosophy of Voltaire through the ministrations of an aged woman of the most exquisite manners, the keenest sense of worldly honor, and an abiding conviction of the claims of rank and blood.

It is a very worldly code to which Ambrosine is trained. She sleeps in a cold room, sits upright in her chair, is correct in every detail of old-fashioned deportment; her life is frugal, and she has to sacrifice her own comfort and desires for the sake of others. Yet she is utterly selfish, and so, it seems, are most of the persons in her set. The spiritual side of her nature has been neglected.

One must take her seriously, thus far, for all her traits are presented very vividly. As for the story she tells of her afflictions, which are not unbearable, her worldly marriage and its disagreeable consequences, the way the husband she despised treated her, and how she treated him; the vulgar parvenu society forced upon her by her marriage, and the immoral fashionable society in which she always felt less out of her element, it shall not be further summarized here.

As Ambrosine's character is developed she becomes a trifle less selfish, but she is never quite as good as she seems to think she is, and at least one act of her life, which she regards as generous, seems to have been dictated by pure malice. But everything depends on the point of view, and Mrs. Elinor Glyn keeps strictly to Ambrosine's.

The story is told in a clever and sufficiently sprightly manner, but without the nimble play of wit which distinguishes "The Visits of Elizabeth." There is no phrase between the covers of this new book nearly as suggestive and amusing as Elizabeth's remark: "It is better to be born in the gutter than in the suburbs." But there is much in "The Reflections of Ambrosine" which will delight the fastidious. The phase of life it reveals may be somewhat objectionable, and the fatness and tact of Ambrosine as its interpreter open to suspicion, but there is an appreciable charm, and the book will not be neglected.

The Perfect Gentleman.*

Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Napoleon Jackson" is a symphony in black, and gracefully and tenderly composed. If ever there was a man, black or white, who deserved to spend his time in lolling around it was the husband of Rose Ann, the washerwoman of Palmetto Bayou. The two are models of connubial felicity. 'Poleon was born lazy, and his hard working wife glories in his idleness. If neighbors find fault with the sloth, Rose Ann at once defends him. Ensconced in his red plush armchair 'Poleon is the negro dolce far niente.

Perhaps there is some little of a hidden satire in the story. Are there not hus-

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*THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE. A novel. By Ellen Glyn. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

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IMPERIALISM.

J. A. Hobson's New Book on Its Growth and Its Influence in British Politics.*

CAREFUL observers of the political life of England have noticed of late years that antagonism between imperialists and anti-imperialists has gone far to render out of date the old-fashioned divisions between parties. To some extent the same tendency has developed in this country also, although this particular issue has not been quite so prominently before American electors. It is sometimes contended that it is only an old question with a new name, but in any case its influence on present day affairs has so many novel implications that it is time for the whole matter to be treated afresh by writers on political philosophy.

Mr. Hobson's book will be of the greatest value to all students of this subject. From a purely literary point of view it is of course not as brilliant a piece of work as Goldwin Smith's "Commonwealth or Empire," but it covers the ground more completely and is based on such a complete collection of data as has not been brought together by any previous writer on the same topic. At the same time it is anything but a dull volume. The materials are well arranged, the various steps in the argument are set forth without confusion, and the style is everywhere clear and forcible. Mr. Hobson's previous work as an economist has prepared him for the scientific side of his task, while his experience as a lecturer and contributor to the magazines has given him the necessary skill in popular presentation.

A thorough discussion of the pros and cons of the theme of any single chapter would occupy more space than can be given to the whole of this review, so it must suffice to give an outline of Mr. Hobson's own argument. An introduction, emphasizing the distinction between nationalism and imperialism, leads up to the main treatise, which is divided into two sections, dealing respectively with the economics and the politics of imperialism.

A chapter on "The Measure of Imperialism" gives surprising details of the expansion of European powers, especially Great Britain, during the last thirty years. It is shown that this expansion is virtually an expansion of autocracy, as in no case are the new possessions granted representative government. "The Commercial Value of Imperialism" is next examined, with the result that, in the case of England at least, it is found to be delusive. Trade does not follow the flag. The theory of "imperialism as an outlet for population" is also discovered to be deceptive, for "the new empire is even more barren for settlement than for profitable trade." "Economic Parasites of Imperialism" is the title of a chapter which proves that, though bad business for the nation, this tendency is good business for certain classes and certain trades within the nation. These commercial interests are scrutinized in detail, special attention being paid to investors and dealers in investments. These classes are described as utilising patriotic sentiment for the furtherance of selfish ends. It is next explained to free traders that imperialism is based on protection. Mr. Hobson argues here that Englishmen should be willing for other nations to do their share in opening up undeveloped countries, being content to await the profit that must accrue from every increase of world-wealth through ordinary processes of exchange. England's immense carrying trade in particular assures her of an adequate share of these gains.

The following chapter, which defines "The Economic Tap Root of Imperialism," is one of the most important in the book. It is a discussion of the plea that expansion is required to provide new outlets for surplus capital and has now become a necessity of life to a nation with growing powers of production. In most of the book Mr. Hobson is considering the phenomena of English imperialism, but here he devotes considerable attention to the United States, particularly to the connection between the development of trusts and that of the imperialistic movement. The remedy suggested for overproduction is that markets should be found at home by means of such a social reform as will distribute income more satisfactorily. The concluding chapter of the economic section of the book is concerned with "Imperialist Finance." It traces the rapid growth of English expenditure upon armaments, and argues that there is no way out except either a radical scheme of land reform or recourse to protection.

The political section of the book deals in turn with "The Political Significance of Imperialism," "The Scientific Defense of Imperialism," "Moral and Sentimental Fetishes," "Imperialism and the Lower Races," "Imperialism in Asia," "Imperial Federation," and "The Outcome." Mr. Hobson has no mercy on the claim that it is a final "poisons the springs of democracy in the mind and character of the people." Returned Anglo-Indians and others bring back to their native land the characters, sentiments, and ideas imposed by a despotic environment, and do much to corrupt healthy public opinion, especially in the south of England. The use of the biological argument of the survival of the fittest to support imperial expansion receives a keen analysis in a chapter of forty pages. One of the most delicate phases of the question is its relation to moral considerations. Here Mr. Hobson has been conspicuously successful. He makes no secret of his utter disbelief in the arguments used for political expansion by those who are interested in missions and philanthropy. At the same time he brings no charges of hypocrisy and recognizes the purity of motive which leads to conclusions with which he does not agree. He admits, too, that the native races cannot be left alone, but he insists upon the necessity of certain safeguards against their exploitation for mercenary purposes. Of the remaining topics considered it must suffice to say that Mr. Hobson does not believe that England has a permanent hold upon India; that he anticipates a Yellow Peril, but of an economic rather than a military nature, and that he regards the new imperialism as furnishing a disruptive force in the relations of Great Britain with her self-governing colonies.

*IMPERIALISM. A Study. By J. A. Hobson, M.A. Cloth. Pp. 400. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.

A Romance of the War.*

In a general way "The Whirlwind" may be called the most exuberant of romances. It is a story of the war of the rebellion. John Mead is the hero. He is the son of a good-for-nothing drunken father; his mother is a washerwoman. You do not catch exactly just where the first scenes occur, but probably in some Middle Western State. The earliest introduction of the little boy is when he steals a ride behind the carriage in which rides Lucy Darr. The Darr family are the great folks in the county and the Meads the poor trash. It is the love John has for Lucy which induces him to study. He overcomes many difficulties, and just before the war begins he becomes a law student. Fired with patriotic zeal, he enters the service of the United States, and participates in many of the notable actions. The campaign in Missouri is accurately followed. Lucy loves John, and when he is wounded she starts out to join him. She goes to Lexington, and becomes a hospital nurse. Through her devotion his life is saved. Invalided for a time, when he is strong again John re-enters the service and rises quickly. Finally John and Lucy are married. Every now and then there appears in the romance a Southern girl whose first name is Alabama. The author calls that young person "Her Saccharissima." She showers kisses, and apparently only lives to be kissed. In fact the kissing business is carried out to lavishness in "The Whirlwind." The sentiment of loyalty to the country is wonderfully well expressed by the author. Some of the Southern readers might take umbrage at the caricaturing of their pronunciation.

Covered with glory, John marries Lucy. Then he becomes a candidate for the Presidential office. He might have been elected, but he is assassinated. If not for the presence of Alabama, the kissing person, who subsequently as a widow inveigles John, we might have liked the romance very much better. Mr. Rupert Hughes possesses strong dramatic powers. The words he uses are chosen with skill, and often produce marked effects. There is a swearing Southern General, whose method of speech is more or less impressive. The officers of the United States employ the same picturesque language.

*THE WHIRLWIND. A Civil War Story. By Rupert Hughes. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 494. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Fear of Cowardice.*

In his latest novel "Four Feathers," the author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler" has a central idea which we fancy is new to fiction, an idea which is clearly psychological in its inception and which is developed with admirable dramatic instinct. In fact, "Four Feathers" is a novel of unusual merit, logical throughout, (if one is willing to accept the rather strained ethical code which the author holds to,) vivid in its descriptive passages, reasonably strong and true in its characterization, (its Irish heroine, if a bit too strenuous, is certainly a charming girl,) and absorbingly interesting.

One of its two heroes, Harry Feversham, is afflicted by the fear of cowardice. That is the curse of his life. The son of an unimaginative soldier and a highly imaginative mother, who dies young, he is destined from the first for the military career. He belongs to a family of soldiers. But from his boyhood he is burdened by a fear that his courage will fail him in a critical moment. As a matter of fact, the fear is realised, though the reader never for a moment doubts Feversham's courage or that he will work out his redemption nobly. Contrasted with this new kind of hero is another, Col. Durrance, less imaginative, but not less noble, a loyal, brave man; and there are other personages worth knowing in Mr. Mason's new story.

The plot is unnackneyed, and skillfully worked out, and the scenes and incidents in the Orient are less artificial than similar scenes in other recent novels.

*THE FOUR FEATHERS. By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Short Stories, Kipling, Mr. Jerome's Long Novel and Other London Topics.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The regular discussion as to the reason why short stories are so popular has come round again. Its periodic time, as I have found after careful observation, is about one year and seven months, and it is as regular in its orbit as are the planets. I have a theory of my own as to the matter, which I venture to mention. It seems rather an obvious one, but so far I have not seen it in print. A man will read a long novel, because he is interested in the development of the story, and the steady progress of the narrative lures him on from page to page. His attention becomes fixed on the story, and he does not grow weary of it; that is to say, unless it is tedious or stupid. When he sits down to read a volume of short stories, he may enjoy the first one of the series, but no sooner has he read it than, beginning another, he finds himself compelled to think of a totally new plot, and to concern himself with a new set of characters. Suppose that he tries a third story. The result is the same, and he becomes heartily tired of the effort to interest himself in three successive stories read one after another, within the space of, say, half an hour. He may not have read sixty pages in all, but he feels more tired than he would have felt if he had read 300 pages of a long novel.

But you may say, a volume of short stories may be taken up at any time, and read one story at a sitting. In that case the sameness of the author's style and method palls upon the reader. He does not find this annoyance when reading a long novel, for he is not constantly comparing it with a some other long novel by the same author, which he has finished a few minutes, or a day or two earlier. Kipling can write short stories and one can read them one after another without any sense of weariness, but there is only one Kipling. The average writer of short stories, no matter how good they may be, cannot expect to hold a reader's attention when he offers the latter a dozen short stories all at once.

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The publishers are undoubtedly right in saying that a volume of short stories, unless it is written by Kipling, does not sell. Now and then a publisher is right in matters connected with the book trade, and this is one of the cases where his judgment cannot be impeached. Every year volumes of short stories are published which represent the best work of the authors, but they do not sell. Even Marie Corelli cannot find any great number of readers for a volume of short stories. I do not believe that any book of the kind, with the exception of those written by Mr. Kipling, has had a remunerative sale in England within the last ten years, which is the period during which I have been personally acquainted with the London book market.

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One of the best of recent collections of short stories is Sir Gilbert Parker's "Donovan Pasha." For several Winters Sir Gilbert has visited Egypt, and he has at present on the stocks a novel, the scene of which is laid in Egypt. The short stories which are collected in "Donovan Pasha" deal with the Egypt of the Khédive Ismael, and are doubtless thoroughly true to life. I know my Egypt pretty well, though it is the Egypt of the British occupation, and I can testify that so far as my knowledge of the Egyptian character goes, Sir Gilbert Parker may be thoroughly trusted. The stories are admirably written, and are full of adventure and interest. Any one of them, if published by itself, would attract immediate attention. The book ought to sell, and to my mind it shows Sir Gilbert in even a more favorable light as a story writer than do his long novels, excellent as those are. But it remains to be seen whether the book will have any considerable sale. It ought to interest both the class that reads only for the sake of sensation and the class that reads with an intelligent appreciation of good work. In short, there is nothing to be said concerning the book which is not of the nature of praise, but it is a collection of short stories, and if it has a large sale it will show that Sir Gilbert Parker is next to Kipling in popular estimation.

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Mr. John Morley wrote a charming letter when he turned over Lord Acton's library to the University of Cambridge. It was to a large extent a library composed of books dealing with religious and ecclesiastic matters, and as such it could hardly have appealed to as thorough an agnostic as Mr. Morley. But it was of very great value, and there can be no two opinions as to Mr. Morley's generosity in giving it away. Evidently Mr. Morley does not contemplate writing in the near future of religious questions. He is at present the statesman who stands highest in the affections of the Nonconformists, but although they have forgiven his "Life of Rousseau," with its persistent spelling of the name of the Deity with a little "g," they could not pardon any future offenses of the kind at the hands of their political leader.

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Mr. Kipling's "Just So Stories" has not, so far as I have noticed, received a single adverse criticism from the English press. The chorus of praise has been as unanimous as that which greeted the "Jungle Stories." Punch has done Mr. Kipling the honor of parodying the "Just So Stories," but the so-called parodies are rather imitations than parodies. The writer of them has caught not only the style but the spirit of the stories, and has failed to give to his attempts the touch which converts an intimation into a parody.

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Bret Harte's parodies of several popular novelists—a volume which will be the last that we shall ever have from his pen—has been received with rather faint praise. The usual verdict is that they are not as good as the parodies of Thackeray, Dickens, and other novelists, which he wrote in his early days. This was sure to be said. Whenever a writer does anything that is supremely good, he ought never to attempt anything more in the same line, for if he does, he will certainly be told that his later work is greatly inferior to his earlier. I cannot see that any of Harte's earlier parodies are better in any respect than several of those in his new volume—for example, those of Kipling and Anthony Hope. But the critics do not seem to care for them, and were Harte alive he would probably be greatly disappointed with the reception which his volume has had.

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Mr. Jerome's "Paul Kelver" is now in its fourth edition. Those who really admire Mr. Jerome ought to be heartily glad of his latest success. Like all other men who have written funny things, Mr. Jerome was anxious to show that he could do better work. Every humorist has this desire. Did not Mark Twain show it when he wrote anonymously his "Joan of Arc"—a book that no mere funny man could possibly have written? But when the humorist writes a serious book the public, as a rule, will have none of it. "Joan of Arc" undoubtedly has a good sale, if for no other reason than that it is written by Mark Twain, but it will never have anything like the popularity of his purely humorous books. I read "Paul Kelver" while it was running as a serial in To-Day, where, by the by, it is still running, and I feared that it was too good a book to find favor with the admirers of "Three Men in a Boat." But it has succeeded, and Mr. Jerome may be congratulated on having proved that he can write a long and serious novel, that not only deserves success, but actually attains it.

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Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne is another author who has just tried to show that he can do better work than writing of the adventures of Capt. Kettle. No doubt Capt. Kettle is an extremely entertaining person, but after all, he belongs to the region of farce, and Mr. Hyne wanted to show that he could write a long novel without a trace of farce or melodrama. His new book, "Thompson's Progress," is an earnest and conscientious piece of work. It is a thoroughly good novel, though it will disappoint those who may take it up with the expectation of finding a new Kettle book. "Thompson's Progress" reminds one in some respects of the work of Mr. Hamlin Garland, and those who like Mr. Garland's books cannot fail to like Mr. Hyne's book—though, of course, I do not mean to suggest that the admirers of Mr. Garland will furnish the only public for "Thompson's Progress."

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Another good, honest, well-written book is Mr. Francis Gribble's "Romance of the Tuileries." I know hardly any writer of stories who has grown more steadily than Mr. Gribble, and this growth has been the result of hard work and earnest striving after excellence. Those who read his new book will find that it is a very interesting story, and that it contains at least one character—that of the heroine—who is entitled to be called a true creation.

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Miss Rhoda Broughton's "Lavinia" I have not yet seen, but I look forward with pleasure to renewing my acquaintance with that admirable and always entertaining story teller. The Academy has discovered that "Lavinia" is a title which was used forty-odd years ago by Ruffini, the author of "Doctor Antonio." I mentioned this in THE TIMES when Miss Broughton's story first appeared in Temple Bar, and the fact that so alert a paper as The Academy has only just now remembered the existence of Ruffini's book shows how utterly it has been forgotten. Ruffini made one great success, "Doctor Antonio," but his other books, some of which were distinctly better than "Doctor Antonio," are apparently dead and buried.

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Matilda Serao's "Conquest of Rome" has just appeared in an English translation, and I saw it reviewed in one of the leading weeklies as the author's latest book. It was published in Italy some years ago, and Signora Serao has written several books since it appeared. The London press speaks of it in terms of high praise, though some of the critics find it rather dull. This is doubtless due to the fact that it is to some extent a portrait gallery of living Italian statesmen and politicians, the names of very few of whom have ever come to the ears of readers outside of Italy. To any one who knows Italian politics and the men of the Chamber of Deputies, the book is exceedingly interesting, but it appeals more to an Italian than to a foreign reader. Still no one can read it without admiring the virile genius of the author and the admirable style in which she writes. I wish I had my Italian copy of the book at hand, for I should like to quote certain passages from it which in the matter of style are, so far as I can judge, absolutely the best specimens of contemporary Italian in existence.

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Anthony Hope's "Intrusions of Peggy" is delightful, even if some readers may find it a little too subtle for their tastes. There is something of Mr. Henry James in the book, which is perhaps the highest compliment that can be paid it. "Peggy's Intrusions" is certainly a delightful story, and it shows the versatility of the man who could write it, after having written such widely different books as the "Prisoner of Zenda" and the "God in the Car." Most of us probably prefer Mr. Hope when he writes of "Mr. Rassendyl" or of "Phroso," but surely a book like "Peggy's Intrusions" belongs to a higher class of literature, and ought to be ranked as such.

W. L. ALDEN.

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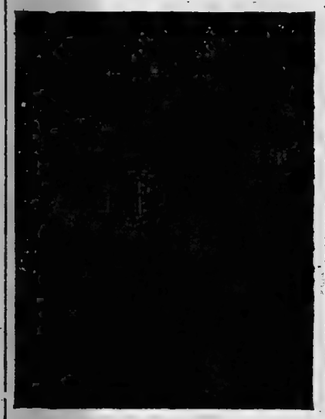
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HIDDEN PERSIA.

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HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR has again produced a volume describing adventures encountered and strange discoveries made in a practically unknown land, and for thrilling incident and vivid description rivals, if it does not surpass, the work with which he startled the world four years ago on his return from Thibet. This book deals with the semi-civilised peoples of Persia, whose principal cities are inaccessible except by camel train, and whose far-stretching deserts, infested with robber bands and beset with natural dangers, are almost as trackless and uncharted as the ocean. Mr. Landor provided himself with the best official English and German maps, but found not only dry grooves marked as important rivers and towns and cities put down in places where they had no existence, but he also discovered mountains in places where the maps showed deserts and oases situated hundreds of miles from where they were placed.

But there are far more startling discoveries revealed by Mr. Landor about this land where Russia and England are face to face, and concerning which at least his own countrymen appear to know little or nothing. He found tortures being practiced upon prisoners in the administration of justice and heard of cases of crucifixion and stoning to death under the indirect sanction of officials in the remoter provinces. He met one man who had suffered from official blinding, or atrophising of the eyes, by the application of a hot iron in front, and met many who had had tendons of the arms and legs cut out, while he found that disfigurement and deprivation of essential limbs, such as one or more fingers or the ears or nose, were common methods of punishment, imprisonment being too expensive for the Government except in the bigger cities.

Mr. Landor says he crossed an "electric desert," where the air and soil were highly charged with the magnetic fluid, and all he had to do to light his pipe was to snap his fingers over it; declares he found another desert where the normal temperature at day was 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and where icicles formed on his face at night; was twice attacked by bands of robbers, rescued people lost in the desert, got lost himself with his entire caravan, found fossil remains of gigantic turtles on the tops of mountains, discovered a large town not down on any map whose inhabitants did not know its name, discovered that the way to stand intense heat on the desert was to wear a heavy overcoat and Winter underclothing, and finally came to a half-buried city the ruins of which were eighty-six miles long.

Mr. Landor is careful to explain that this ancient city, which he calls "the London of the East," was very narrow, but it must have had millions of inhabitants. Mr. Landor did not stumble upon these gigantic ruins. They were called to his attention by the Amir of Sistan, who told him that in ancient times Sistan had been the centre of the world, and that these ruins marked the site of its capital. The ruins lay partly in Sistan and partly in Afghan, and extended along the course of an arm of the Helmund River. In many places this ancient city is covered altogether by sand, which led many people to believe it a series of villages, but Mr. Landor says it was one continuous city, whose people had reached a high degree of civilization. This was shown by ancient coins, seals, jewelry, implements, beads, and other curiosities taken from the ruins, rivaling in many respects the Greek Abbott of the kind from Egypt. Some of the cameos were delicately cut in hard stone and resembled ancient Greek work. The gold rings were beautifully designed and simple in outline. "Personally," says Mr. Landor, "I have certainly never seen modern Persian work which in any way approached in beauty of line and execution the articles exhumed from the great city." He says a great profusion of beads of amber, jasper, crystal, turquoise, carnelian, and agate, taken from these ruins, and some of them were handsomely designed and cut, some were ornamented and others were made up of combinations like lapis lazuli. All, even the hardest crystal ones, had clean holes drilled through them.

As we approached the ruins we could not help but be impressed by their grandeur. They were certainly the most imposing I had seen in the many months I had been in Persia. The high walls and towers of the city could be seen from a great distance, and the eastern aspect now displays a continuous mass of fine sand, interrupted only by some of the higher buildings projecting above it.

One could distinguish quite plainly where the wall of the city continued for a long distance to the southeast with occasional towers, but this portion of the wall is now in a bad state of decay and fast being covered with sand. The first 300 yards of it, which are the best preserved, however, show what a place of great strength Zaidan must have been. The towers appear to have been enormous.

The city boundary made a detour to the southeast at the third tower, all the buildings visible being on the east of the wall and none to the west. The modern village of Zaidan should, of course, be excepted.

There seems to have been a great space intervening between this wall and the nearest habitations, but why that was would now be difficult to ascertain, except by digging to a considerable depth.

All over the country Landor encountered ruins, most of them of small towns and villages, and which he thought had not been inhabited for centuries. In one place he discovered remains of an ancient race of cliff-dwellers, and he explored their rock habitations. There were large chambers dug in the rock side by side, and one room measured 20 feet by 12 and was 6 feet high. The door was low, and inside were receptacles apparently for storing grain. These rock caverns were not quite straight, but formed an elbow into the mountain side. Curious fossil remains were frequently encountered by the traveler, and these in conjunction with the near-by ruins and rock-dwellings indicated the age of this ancient extinct civilization.

Near my camp I came across some very curious imprints in the hard rock, like lava. There were some rocks hollowed out, in a fantastic way, as if the hollows had been formed by some softer matter having been inclosed in the rock and having gradually disappeared, and also a perfect cast of a large tibia bone. On other rocks were footprints of large animals, evidently made when the lava was soft.

The mountain itself to which I had climbed was most interesting. Imbedded in the rock were quantities of fossil white and black seashells, and about half way up the mountain a huge fossil, much damaged, resembling a gigantic turtle. Near it on the rock were impressions of enormous paws.

In one place Mr. Landor and one of his camel men walked into a village where the whole population turned out and opened fire on them, but they got back in safety to the camp, the desert men, he says, being poor marksmen. A few nights after that they had an adventure.

We had gone but another mile when suddenly a figure with a gun in hand sprang before us and seized the camel man by the chest.

"Whose caravan is this?" he shouted.

"It is the ferengki's," hastily replied the camel man.

There was a short pause in the conversation, when our interlocutor, looking up at my camel which had got closer upon him, perceived himself covered by my rifle.

Sadek had leaped off his camel as quick as lightning and aimed the muzzle of his Winchester in the man's face. As the stranger's demeanor was most peculiar and his answers incoherent as well as flippant, Sadek first disarmed his adversary, then turned his own rifle the round way about and gave the man a good pounding for his impertinence in holding up my camel men. We heard a number of voices of people hidden all around. When the fellow managed to effect an escape he gave an alarm shout, and we saw a lot of black figures jump up and stampede for their lives.

In the larger cities Mr. Landor was treated with consideration, and he was received by the Emir. The palace of the latter at Teheran he describes as truly barbaric, containing beautiful old mosaics alongside cheap chromo advertisements of soap, effective rugs and cheap English statues presented by Queen Victoria, looking glasses [illegible] and thirty-one [illegible].

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from Connecticut, the walls being plastered with colored photographs of Parisian ballet dancers and the gardens ornamented with cast-iron Austrian animals. What struck the traveler in this home of Persia's ruler was the prominence given everywhere about the house to portraits of the Czar, while it was only with difficulty he found a picture of England's sovereign stowed away in an obscure place. The thing, he says, was not important in itself, but highly significant in connection with the status of Persia as a buffer State between Great Britain and Russia, each struggling against the other for its control. The Shah's army, he says, is contemptible, and that the only drill the soldiers receive is a day or two before the Shah's birthday, when a grand review is held, while the large cities are incapable of defense and are armed with antiquated pieces of artillery, which the garrison does not even know how to fire. There is a great deal in Mr. Landor's work about the politics of the country, as bearing upon its relationship to England and Russia. He found Russia more active than Great Britain in establishing the right kind of agents in the Persian towns, and the British Government frequently lax in checking the onward march of the Russian influence. Mr. Landor says Persia, under proper management, does not need to prepare for war, and may yet be reformed and developed in its political integrity. Mr. Landor says:

In Persia it is to be hoped for the peace of all that neither Russia nor England will acquire any territorial rights, but that the integrity of the Shah's empire may long be preserved. Only it would not be unwise to prepare for emergencies in case the country—already half spoiled by European ways—should one day collapse and make interference necessary. The integrity of States in Asia intended to serve as buffers is all very well when such States can look after themselves, but with misgovernment and want of proper reform, as in Persia, great trouble may be expected sooner than we imagine, unless we on our side are prepared to help Persia in getting up on her legs as much as Russia does on her side.

If this can be done, with little trouble to ourselves, and in a way agreeable to the Persians themselves, there is no reason why as an independent State Persia should not fully develop her resources, reorganize her Government and army, become a powerful nation, and establish a flourishing trade, Russia and England profiting equally by the assistance given her.

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We have before us the first three of the seventeen volumes of the New International Encyclopaedia, publication of which has been begun by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is a thoroughly modern work, abreast of its date in every particular—contents, illustrations, and dress. The staff of editors and contributors is notable—a "partial list" takes up eight pages of the introduction. The editors in chief are Daniel Colt Gilman, for twenty-five years the President of Johns Hopkins University and now President of the Carnegie Institution; Harry Thurston Peck, editor of The Bookman and professor in Columbia University, and Frank Moore Colby, who has been Professor of History, Politics, and Economics at Amherst, Columbia, and New York Universities; was an editor of Johnson's and of the 1898 International Cyclopaedia and of the International Yearbook, besides being the author of "Outlines of General History." The high rank of the editors in chief is well sustained by the long list of subordinate editors and contributors, many of whom stand at the head of their particular specialty, while almost every one is an authority on at least one department of human knowledge.

Cyrus C. Adams, first President of the department of geography of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, is editor of the geographical and commercial articles. Charles Dexter Allen, the author of numerous standard works on bookplates, writes on this subject. "Pronunciation" is in charge of F. Sturgis Allen, chief editor of Webster's International Dictionary. "The United States Supreme Court" is treated by Justice David J. Brewer, and "The Church of England" by the Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Melvil Dewey, Director of the State Library at Albany, writes on "Libraries," and Hamilton Wright Mabie on "Edgar Allan Poe." "Books," "Literary Property," &c., are in the hands of George Haven Putnam, the authority on international copyrights. Mrs. Rorer has the article on "Cookery." "Oriental Biography" is in the hands of Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., a former Fellow in Indo-Iranian at Columbia. Russell Sturgis, author of the "Dictionary of Architecture," writes on "Decorative Art," John Boyd Thacher, ex-Mayor of Albany, on "Autographs." "Discoveries in America" are treated by George Parker Winship, author of several books and a bibliography of this subject.

These random selections, chosen haphazard as the eye travels down the list, give a fair idea of the high standard of work to be expected from such specialists.

The first volume covers "A—Armeria." It opens with a large map of the world showing the two hemispheres. The next plate is a colored picture of the Abalones, a California shellfish, of which large quantities are exported to China for food. Then comes a striking photograph of the ruins of Abu-Simbel, the famous rock-cut temples of Rameses II., discovered by Burckhardt. In all there are sixteen maps, seven plates, and 32 engravings, while many small drawings are incorporated in the text. A beautiful photograph of the Capitol at Albany and another of Chillon and the Dent du Midi in the Alps are especially worthy of notice. A photograph of St. Paul's Church showing the western facade and tower against the background of the skyscrapers across the street, forms an effective contrast to the views of the colossal Egyptian, Greek, and Mexican temples which illustrate the same article, "Architecture."

"Armfelt—Bigelow" is covered by Volume II. The first important article is "Armor," the last the "Bible." Five colored plates, eleven maps, and thirty-six engravings illuminate the text. Three of the maps are devoted to Asia; of the engravings, two show automobiles, two are for bees, and Berlin has two. The article on the Bible is over twenty-two pages long, and covers all points the ordinary reader can use, while the more thorough investigator will find an extremely useful bibliography three-quarters of a page long. All the results of higher criticism, modern exegesis, and the "Polychrome Bible" are set forth clearly and succinctly under six general heads and innumerable sub- and sub-sub-heads. Unfortunately the arrangement of these is not exactly ideal. Subheads of the same value under the different general heads should have been distinguished by the same symbol, and in no case should a symbol used for a general head be used for a special head also.

The last of the three volumes before us runs from "Big-Endians," one of Gulliver's egg squabblers, to "Canada," to which are devoted fourteen pages and a map. There are in the volume five plates, eight maps, and forty engravings. Of the last there are two for Boston, four for bridges, and two for buttermaking. A lifelike portrait of Bismarck and one of the bronze bust of Cæsar in the Berlin Museum form an interesting contrast. The more notable articles include "Birds," which covers fifteen pages and has two plates, and "The Blind," five pages long, of which one is a bibliography. "Books, Bookplates," &c., needs eighteen pages, illustrated by a very good copy of the Grolier Club bookplate. To "Boston" five pages, a map, and two plates are devoted. "Bridges" and allied subjects are treated in fifteen pages, with three plates, of which the most interesting shows the Scherzer Rolling Lift (bascule) Bridge over the Chicago River in two positions—open and closed. The article on "Canada" has a half-page bibliography which is worthy of especial comment, as it is condensed, comprehensive, and up-to-date.

The books are not too large for comfortable use and not so small as to cramp the maps and illustrations. Paper, binding, &c., are of the best, the colored illustrations and the maps are sharp, clear, and new, and the type is large and easily read. Every debatable word and name is pronounced for the reader, and dates are given for the people whose names are made subjects of articles—a little point, but astonishingly useful on many occasions.

It may be but carping criticism to complain that so good a work is not perfect. But it does seem that if the same map had to do duty more than once the fact should have been mentioned somewhere. The table of contents gives one page for the map of Afghanistan, another for the map of Asia, yet one is a duplicate of the other; the same is true of Bolivia and Brazil, and will be still more frequent as the number of volumes increases.

Typographical errors are infrequent though it does seem odd to find on Page 519 that Anaxagoras "died." Some queer constructions have slipped into the work. See "Anchor," Page 522. A ship has been moored, "and her chain cannot sweep over an anchor and trip (i. e., cause it to let go its hold) it."

The arrangement of numerous subjects of the same name, as Albany, Albert, &c., is not always the ideal one. Take Albany, for instance, the first one mentioned is a seaport of West Australia; next the capital of New York State, then towns in Linn County, Ore.; Dougherty County, Ga., and Gentry County, Mo. After all these follow the names of ancient Scotland and the Duke of Albany. "King Lear's" daughter Goneril, wife of the Duke of Albany; Aloysia, wife of the Chevalier Charles Edward Stuart. Last of all come the Albany Convention of 1754, and the Albany Regency of 1820-50, the Barnburners. It is necessary to go through the list to find any particular Albany, but any particular Albert is still harder to find. There are nearly forty of them, beginning with the husband of Lotte in Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther," and ending with Albertus Magnus. Between these two extremes there surges a host of Emperors, Dukes, musicians, and geographical names, arranged neither by dates, by rank, nor by the alphabet. By contrast the excellent bibliographies appended to every important article and the numerous cross-references shine all the brighter.

*THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA. Editors, Daniel Coit Gilman, Harry Thurston Peck, and Frank Moore Colby. Plates, maps, engravings, and illustrations. In 17 volumes. Vol. I., pp. xx-832; Vol. II., iv.-962; Vol. III., iv.-856. Royal 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Pett Ridge's New Book.*

Among the contemporaneous chroniclers of London low life in the form of fiction, Mr. Pett Ridge may not rank with Henry Nevinson and Arthur Morrison as a "sociologist," but he holds his own in any comparison as a humorist. His long stories are apt to reach their conclusions tamely; that is the case with "Erb." His employment of the mechanics of novel-writing is always somewhat crude. He is at his best as a sketch-writer, and one must look upon "Erb" as nothing more than a series of fresh sketches of life in London to do it justice.

The open-air meeting with its flood of cockney oratory, the servants' ball in Eaton Square, the meeting of the labor society in a public house upper room, the benefit performance in a Surreyside theatre, the elocution lesson down Bermondsey way—the story resolves itself thus into graphic and humorous sketches of things that might have happened, that have happened, in fact, and will happen again in London.

Herbert Barnes, called 'Erb, is a born agitator, a youth who loves the excitement of contest, who has the faculty for organization, and the eloquence, courage, and steadfastness of purpose required for leadership. Alice, his elder sister, is a parlormaid in an Eaton Square mansion. Louisa, his younger sister, is a pert, loquacious factory girl. Rosalind, his sweetheart, is the lame daughter of an old transpontine actor of the dirtier sort, a sort of echo of Papa Snevellicci in "Nicholas Nickleby." Echoes of Dickens are not uncommon in the books of Mr. Pett Ridge. But all these low life characters are the real thing.

We are not so sure of Mr. Pett Ridge's representatives of high life. It is perfectly true that the English "nobility and gentry" in the present hour are greatly concerned about the labor movement, wherefore the interest manifested in the doings and sayings of 'Erb by Lady Frances and her uncle may not be exaggerated. But the author does not treat the labor movement very seriously. Indeed, he is open to the charge of belittling it by ridicule so that the seriousness of the aristocrats seems somewhat out of the picture.

But who cares about aristocrats when Aunt Emma comes up from Kent for a day and goes to the Moore & Burgess show in the afternoon, has her tea in the Lyons shop just off Piccadilly Circus, and sits in ecstasy through the Drury Lane melodrama at night? With Louisa's gift for persiflage to entertain him, with the humors of the Eaton Square butler as a solace, one could have done very well without even a glimpse of the aristocracy.

*"ERB." By W. Pett Ridge. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

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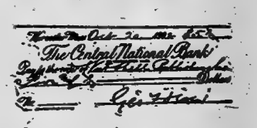
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NUMBER 1 OF

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL

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THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE FIRST NUMBER ARE

EDITORIAL.—The BASIS of CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By Prof. Percy Gardner, Litt. D., of Oxford.—THE CONCEPT of the INFINITE. By Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University.—The OUTSTANDING CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SCIENCE and FAITH. By Sir Oliver Lodge, D. Sc., F. R. S.—"RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD" in ST. PAUL'S THEOLOGY. Principal James Drummond, LL. D., Litt. D., of Oxford.—CATASTROPHIES and the MORAL ORDER. I. Prof. G. H. Howison. II. Rev. R. A. Armstrong. III. Rev. R. F. Horton, D. D.—MATTHEW ARNOLD. By Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, LL. D.—EARLY DOCTRINAL MODIFICATIONS of the GOSPEL. F. C. Conybeare, M. A.—And 6 Number of Signed Reviews.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14 Henrietta Street, London, W. C., ENGLAND.

1902

QUERIES.

G. DE B. GREENE, 27 Washington Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.: "I read with much interest the letter from Mr. George Dunlap in THE SATURDAY TIMES REVIEW of Oct. 18 on the verses published in Punch on the death of Lincoln. Could you tell me where I could obtain copies of these verses? Any information you could give me on this subject would be appreciated."

Brooks's poem can be found in Stedman's "Victorian Anthology." It is printed each year about the time of Lincoln's birthday by many newspapers.

"L. R. E.," Saybrook, Conn.: "Who is the author of the poem beginning:

"'There came to town last Sunday night
The queerest little craft,
Without an inch of rigging on;
I looked and looked—and laughed.
It seemed so curious that she
Should cross the unknown water,
And moor herself within my room—
My daughter! O my daughter!'

"I have heard that the lines are accredited to Mortimer M. Thompson in a volume called 'The Humbler Poets.'"

The author is George Washington Cable. The poem is called "The New Arrival" and first appeared in The New Orleans Picayune. It is printed over Mr. Cable's name in Stedman's "American Anthology."

"K. O'R.," Albany, N. Y.: "Some time ago, in reading in one of the New York papers a description of Andrew Carnegie's Scottish home, I noted that in one of the rooms, over the fireplace, was an inscription that read somewhat as follows:

"'Gae east,
Gae north,
Gae south,
Gae west,
Hame's best,'

or,

"'Blow east,
Blow north,
Blow south,
Blow west,
Home's best.'

"I am not sure that either of these two is right, but that is the idea of the quotation. I would ask that you kindly favor me, in your Literary Supplement, with the correct quotation."

The first quotation is a version of the ancient Scotch proverb, "East, west, hame's best."

J. ROSEN, Arlington, N. J.: "Where can I get 'La Divina Commedia' in Italian?"

Longmans, Green & Co. publish an edition at $2; Lee & Shepard issue another edition at $1.25.

"E. D. R.," Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "The parody on Morris's verses, recently printed over the name of S. Osborn, was really written by Timothy Reed, who was born in 1793, graduated from Williams in 1812, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1818, and died in 1855. The lines in question were probably written before 1830. He once told the writer that one day while calling at a school for young ladies kept in Keene, N. H., by Miss Catharine Fiske and her mother, Mrs. Morse, he observed on the piano a piece of music with the words of Moore's poem. While waiting he wrote what he called 'The Answer,' and left it on the piano as he went out. As he never signed his poems, it is not strange that his daughters have had occasion to set right sundry mistakes."

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE, 402 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "Samuel Milliken asks who is the author of 'An Epitaph on a Highwayman?' The poem is by Charles G. D. Roberts, and was first published in The Cosmopolitan several years ago. It is now included in one of Mr. Roberts's books."

C. H. LINCOLN, Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.: "I need the words of John Burroughs's poem 'My Own Shall Come to Me,' asked for by L. Letts, 208 West Eleventh Street, New York City:

Serene, I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, or tide, or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time or fate,
For, lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face.

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears.

The waters know their own and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor thief, nor spoon, nor deep, nor Ash,
Can keep my own away from me."

We are obliged to our correspondent for sending this poem. Its real title, however, is "Waiting." It was written in 1865 and was first printed in the old Knickerbocker Magazine.

"J. S. W.," Tallahassee, Fla.: "I remember reading some few years since, in one of the monthly magazines, a story entitled 'A Scarlet Sin.' If you can do so, will you kindly inform me, through Queries column in SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, in what magazine and number it appeared?"

This is the title of a novel by Florence Marryat, (Mrs. Francis Lean,) the English novelist, who died in 1899. It can be had in paper covers from George Munro's Sons, 25 cents.

G. P. PATTERSON, 30 Wall Street, New York City: "Where can I secure the following books: 'The Garden Lovers' in the Paperweight Land; 'Taylor's Partners in Gold'; and 'Man on Horse-back,' Wakeman Press, Boston?"

N. Y.: "Your correspondent, Theodore F. Wolfe, Succasunna, N. J., is in error in calling The New World Parke Godwin's. Park Benjamin was its editor.

Appeals to Readers.

WALTER S. CHURCH, Geneva, N. Y.: "Will some reader favor the Geneva (N. Y.) Young Men's Christian Association with the name of the author of the inclosed lines, which are wanted for an inscription on our book plate?

'It is not what people eat, but what they Digest, that makes them Strong.

'It is not what they gain, but what they Save, that makes them Rich.

'It is not what they read, but what they REMEMBER, that makes them LEARNED.

'It is not what they Profess, but what they Practice, that makes them RIGHTEOUS.'"

GEORGE S. J. HYDE, 230 Haverhill Street, Lawrence, Mass.: "Some twenty-five or thirty years ago there was a Judge Payne, who was great at impromptus at public dinners, &c. One of them ran:

'Do what you can, being what you are,
Shine like a glowworm, if you cannot be a star.'

This and many others were, I think, gathered up into a volume and published. Will some one kindly tell me where this book can be obtained?"

A. CROSS, 4 West Forty-seventh Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me where to find a poem with the refrain: 'But the feet of my idol were always clay'?"

"E.," 20 Winans Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Will some of your readers kindly furnish me with a brief, dignified Latin phrase or sentence for a monument inscription that shall suitably commemorate the life and work of one who was a learned scholar, a distinguished and ardent patriot, a wise physician, and a zealous citizen, and who, though not a professed Christian and rather intolerant of religious creeds and forms, nevertheless gave his best years and talents to the saving of human life, both by the exercise of superior skill and the published results of advanced scientific research which made him a recognized authority in matters of sanitation and hygiene?"

W. J. WILLIAMS, 239 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have been searching the dictionaries for the word 'dagon,' which away down East when I was a boy, a single ox yoked in shafts was called. The word Dagon occurs in the Old Testament, but it refers to a god. Perhaps you or some of your readers may be able to explain its application to a one-ox team."

LEO WOLFSON, 821 East Eleventh Street, New York City: "Who is the author of the poem containing these lines:

'And her hair was black as night,
And her eyes starry bright;
Olives on her brow were blooming,
Roses red her lips perfuming.'"

Stories by Miss Cholmondeley.

Miss Cholmondeley's literary style suggests a quaint mixture of old-fashioned formulas with modern realism. Some of her methods are those of the lady novelists of the time when Mary J. Holmes and Augusta Evans Wilson were at their zenith, while every now and then comes a flash of real humor or feeling of which either of those good ladies might have blushed to have been found guilty.

In "Moth and Rust," the longest, and the one which gives its name to the collection of four stories just published in book form, Miss Cholmondeley, more than in any of the others, applies these old-fashioned principles. The story is not a pleasant one for ordinary light reading. All the troubles and tribulations of either Mrs. Richmond's or Mrs. Wilson's busiest heroines fall to the lot of poor Janet, without that happy ending which is always a sequel to their woes. "Moth and Rust" reveals the unfolding of a woman's soul through trouble and sorrow. She is a beautiful woman, sprung from the common people, a woman whose instincts, in spite of her surroundings, are pure, and lead her along the right paths. But she is a stupid woman, whom stolid mind can grasp only the ordinary facts of everyday existence. And she meets and loves an equally stolid gentleman of a higher scale of society than that in which poor Janet moves. Physical beauty wins over lack of mental attributes, however, and the fair Janet is introduced to the reader and to George's mother at once and the same time as that gentleman's fiancée. It is a story that will hold the attention until the last line is read, and then, if the reader still has time on his hands, he will calmly take up the paper or the magazine and read another story without once feeling that delicious sense of "being afraid to take away the taste."

If Miss Cholmondeley would only credit her readers with imagination there might be more charm about her writing. She seems to entertain a strange fear that unless things are written they cannot be understood.

There are moments when one wishes she might have spared trifling details that might well have been spared, or blue pencilled whole pages of platitudes which stud the book. The artistic effect might thus have been heightened; but no, she turns her brilliant calcium light upon every chink and brings her characters out—glaringly weak at times.

Of the four stories "Geoffrey's Wife" shows the least disposition to emphasize minor details. Although scarcely equaling one-fourth the length of the first story, it carries with it more concentration and conviction than any of the others. Here is the real artistic touch; the thrill of horror and feels upon discovering with Geoffrey his awful mistake, the tenderness of the unbidden sympathy which wells up at his grief, are all genuine. "Geoffrey's Wife" is a story which makes one think that Miss Cholmondeley is capable of far more than she has yet given us.

"MOTH AND RUST." By Mary Cholmondeley. 12mo, cloth, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Book on Pintoricchio.

A book on "Pintoricchio, His Life, Work, and Time," edited by Corrado Ricci, is said to be the first adequate life of the painter. It is especially interesting for the reproduction of such fragments of his paintings as formed a part of the decoration of the Borgia apartments. The illustrations include fifteen full-page plates in color, besides other full-page photogravures and smaller illustrations. The book was published by the J. B. Lippincott Company this week.

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The New York Times
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NEW YORK, NOV. 15, 1902.—20 PAGES.

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Last season Bishop Potter delivered at Yale a series of six lectures on "The Citizen in His Relation to the Industrial Situation." They are now published in a little volume of some 250 pages of fair print, which can easily be read through at a couple of sittings, and which no one desirous of understanding the influences at work in this country bearing on the relations of capital and labor to our society can afford to ignore.

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On the other hand, the Bishop reserves such indignation as he thinks proper to indulge for those who possess wealth or power in the industrial world with no adequate sense of their responsibility in the use thereof. On this subject he not infrequently waxes eloquent, and it is not difficult for him to find phrases in the Scriptures suited to the expression of his feelings. Yet, on the whole, he is as just to the rich as to the poor, and it would be a dull Dives who could not derive instruction from this volume. For one thing—and it is about all our space permits us to note specifically of the doctrine of the writer—he has no trace of Socialism in his teaching as Socialism is usually understood. He has, on the contrary, no illusions as to the need of individual effort, self-control, training, and development to secure the best results in the industrial world. Only he insists that the individual shall recognise his duties as well as his interests and see that his highest and most lasting interests are dependent on the faithful doing of those duties.

THE FIRST FRENCH CLASSIC.

Dr. William Clark of Trinity College, Toronto, has done a service to serious readers, who are readers only of English, by compiling the volume on "Pascal and the Port Royalists," which Messrs. Scribner have published in the series bearing the rather alarming title of "The World's Epoch Makers."

We are not entirely prepared to subscribe to the declaration that Pascal was one of "The World's Epoch Makers." That he was the first French classic is at least an equally safe and a much more impregnable distinction. When we think of his predecessors in French prose, we do not feel like robbing him of this title to honor. We may say many things in praise of Rabelais, but nobody ever thought of describing him as a classic. And even the delightful Montaigne no modern man professes to regard as a model. But when we come to Pascal, there is no doubt that he is a classic, and a French classic, in the strictest sense. According to the common computation, English literature was between a generation and a century in catching up to French literature in those qualities which make things classic, just as, three hundred years earlier, English Gothic architecture had lagged more than a generation behind French in the same qualities. The English reader may cite Pascal's predecessor, Hooker, as the illustration of the beauty of temper in theological controversy which Pascal exhibited, as surely he could not cite Pascal's almost contemporary, Milton. And Hooker deserves also to be called an English classic, even though nobody now reads him. But no Englishman, a century after Hooker, could have said of him what Voltaire, on this point the very best of judges, said of Pascal: "The first book of genius which we see in prose is the 'Provincial Letters.' All sorts of eloquence are contained in this. There is not a single word which, for a hundred years, has been affected by the changes which so frequently modify living languages."

Here we come to Johnson's definition of a normal style, "a mode of phraseology so consonant and congenial to the principles of its respective language as to remain settled and unaltered." Pascal meets that requirement for the French language. He met it in Voltaire's time. He meets it in ours. And he has, in addition, that charm of temper which keeps Hooker, for some readers, still alive and still classical, the attraction of "urbanity."

On this latter point Dr. Clark quotes a modern French critic, who says of Pascal: "The seventeenth century already trained itself and prepared itself for liberty by religion and literature, which are already two liberties, and the pledge of all the rest."

That is very well said, and very well sustained. We are not saying that the reader who already knows his St. Beuve will derive much novelty from Dr. Clark's compilation. But to elicit a classic from his environment, to "dust him off," so to speak, by showing what element of perennial and human there may be in those controversies, superficially so obsolete, in which he was engaged, and to present him, to those readers who cannot read his actual words, more or less "in his habit as he lived," is a considerable and a laudable feat. And this feat Dr. Clark has very fairly and very faithfully performed in this volume.

MR. LANG ON WILKIE COLLINS.

Because the early Autumn was wet in Scotland, because the trout would not rise to the surface of the lochs and chilly dampness made the Roman camp at Ardoch and the old castle at Stirling uncomfortable lounging places, Andrew Lang has fallen foul of Wilkie Collins. A six-penny edition of "The Woman in White" came his way, and he read it through. Now he says Count Fosco is "not a thing of nature," that the scheming baronet "is but the accustomed villain of six-penny fiction," and is inclined to wonder that a novel so verbose had "a success so victorious." Alas! Mr. Lang is growing old. He admits frankly that Wilkie Collins thrilled the novel readers of the sixties, and he is frank enough, also, to admit that the Scotch weather has made him "sulky and captious."

Surely there is no English story teller now more inventive, ingenious, and careful in shaping his plots, more readable than Wilkie Collins. Perhaps Mr. Lang has not lately been trying to get any good out of "recent fiction." A fair comparison of Wilkie Collins's two or three most famous books with the newest "novels of incident" would certainly result in a more favorable opinion of Collins's skill, while we are not confident that he cannot still hold his own pretty well as a writer of the "novel of character." Noel Vanstone, and Magdalen, Miss Gwilt, Captain Wragge and his wife, and a dozen other personages of Wilkie Collins are still very much alive.

Bookbindings at Scribners'.

A notable collection of recently executed bookbindings was on view at the Scribners' this week. The occasion was their annual exhibition, which began on Nov. 12 and will continue until Nov. 19. Bookbinders of Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States were represented by one or more examples. The binders of this country were not all of them exhibitors, but a most excellent showing was made. Bradstreet's, Miss Bulkley, Miss Chapin, Club Bindery, Dudley & Hodge, Miss Foote, Macdonald, Pawson & Nicholson, Miss Preston, Miss Sears, Miss Starr, Stikeman, Miss Upton, Verberg, and Zahn had places in the catalogue. Some idea of the wide range in the value of the books exhibited may be gathered from the fact that the prices varied from $15 up to $1,200 for a beautiful example of binding by Cobden-Sanderson.

One of the bindings sent by Rivière was a first edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with the title in the rarest form. This was bound in full dark brown crushed levant morocco, with a central panel containing the lettering on a dotted ground, and a wide border with small trees, with the leaves inlaid in brown and green morocco on a background of minute pointille. Both covers and the back were similarly treated, and the edges were gilt on the rough.

Macdonald sent a copy of "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" bound in full light brown crushed levant morocco, with embellishments in Viennese inlay as introduced in revival last year by Ralph Randolph Adams. Stikeman executed a beautiful doublure on "Sonnets from the Portuguese" as one of his exhibits. Water lily leaves, rose leaves and blooms formed the decorative motifs which have been delightfully tooled in gold. The Club Bindery sent "A Child's Garden of Verses," by Robert Louis Stevenson, which was characteristically bound in full green crushed levant morocco, with five fillaged lines on the edges of the covers. The corner pieces introduced conventionalized clover leaves and blossoms tooled in gold. The doublure is of a Chinese yellow crushed levant morocco, with a gold tooled border of clover leaves. The flies are of brocaded silk in a Persian pattern, and the edges of the book are gilded.

An eighteenth century embroidered binding (French) was one of the most interesting numbers in the exhibition. The binding was of white satin beautifully embroidered in gold and silver threads and colored silks. The front cover was ornamented with a super-libro containing the arms of Charles-Alexandre de Lorraine, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, and on the back the initials of this Prince were cunningly embroidered in very rich gold.

"On the Cross."

A number of readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW have written to us that "On the Cross," a romance by Wilhelmine von Hillern, in which the performance of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau is involved, was published in a translation in this country some years ago. A translation has just been published in Philadelphia by A. Drexel Biddle. This week we have received two letters, both in feminine handwriting, and so nearly alike as to puzzle an expert in chirography, asserting that "On the Cross" is a new book, and that our readers have been confusing it with a book called "Crossways," published some years ago, for which Wilhelmine von Hillern wrote a preface.

One of these letters is dated Camden, N. J., the other Strafford, Penn. They reached us in the same mail. One of the writers, signing her name "Mary E. Blessley," declares: "I never heard of 'On the Cross' before this season, and yet I am thoroughly familiar with its author's various works. I have had the pleasure of knowing Baroness von Hillern for years."

The American Catalogue, founded by F. Leypoldt and edited by R. R. Bowker, in its volume dated 1890, covering the years 1890-95, records the publication in 1883 of a translation by M. J. Safford of "On the Cross: Romance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau," by Wilhelmine von Hillern. The book was sold for $1 a copy in cloth binding and 50 cents in paper covers. The publisher was George Gottsberger Peck, whose office was then at 11 Murray Street, New York City. This discussion is now closed.

Rosier's "True Relation."

The first sale at Sotheby's this season occurred Oct. 20-24, when a miscellaneous collection was sold, including books from the libraries of the Rev. Frederick Brown of Beckenham, Kent, and C. B. Lee Warner of Holt, Norfolk. The four days' auction brought a total of almost £2,000.

The rarest item was Rosier's "True Relation of Capt. George Waymouth's Voyage," London, 1605, a large copy, but, unfortunately, without the title page. This went to Quaritch for £68. The Drake copy, now in this country, sold twenty years ago for £301; the Barlow copy, now in the Lenox Library, realized $1,825 in New York in 1896; Mr. Lefferts's beautiful example was privately sold last year for a still larger sum. The New York Historical Society has a copy bequeathed to it by Francis L. Hawks. The "True Relation" is the second earliest English publication touching the history of the New England Coast.

LONDON NEWS.

Among the English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Frowde will publish immediately an accurate reprint of "Manchester al Mondo," the author of which was the first Earl of Manchester, who died in 1642. He was a colleague of Lord Bacon, and was the successor of Coke as Chief Justice. In that capacity he sentenced Sir Walter Raleigh to death. It is believed that the only edition of his book since 1690 is that published in 1890 by Messrs. Pickering. The new edition will contain Lord Manchester's "address to the world" precisely as it left its author's hands.

***

T. Fisher Unwin's prospective publications include Dr. M. A. Stein's "Ruins of Khotan," which has already enjoyed a great deal of advance advertising. Dr. Stein is in the Indian education service, and obtained Government permission to visit Khotan on an exploring trip. He made excavations and discovered, in the ruins of cities buried in the sand, many statues, and legal documents inscribed on clay, resembling Assyrian and Babylonian antiquities. Mr. Unwin is also preparing E. S. Shuckburgh's "Augustus: Life and Times of the Founder of the Roman Empire." The author of this is a well-known English scholar, who always commands respect when he treats of classical subjects.

***

The late Charles Bradlaugh's daughter, Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner, has made a study of the British wars of Queen Victoria's reign. She regards them as having caused a great waste of life and money unredeemed by the advantages derived.

***

"King Edward the Seventh and His Court," by T. H. S. Escott, will be reminiscent and anecdotal. Its author has been much in the society of public men and has had exceptional opportunities for gathering interesting gossip.

***

"The Little White Bird," by J. M. Barrie, was published here this week by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. So great was the demand that the first edition of 20,000 copies is already exhausted. Ralph Connor's "Glengarry Days" has also been in great demand.

***

There has never been so great a demand in the British Colonies for any book as there now is for the Boer General De Wet's "Three Years' War." Gen. De Wet has been induced by Mr. Constable, his London publisher, to sit for his portrait to John S. Sargent, and a photogravure reproduction of Sargent's painting will form the frontispiece to the book. Much care is taken to prevent the publication of any portion of De Wet's book before Dec. 1. No part of it will be published serially nor will any article by De Wet or report of an interview with him be countenanced by his publishers. Meanwhile 250,000 copies of the book have been ordered in France and Germany.

***

Ian Maclaren's new book, "His Majesty, Baby," is dedicated "to Andrew Carnegie, the munificent benefactor of Scots students." Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will published this book in New York.

***

Paul Sabatier contributes to the Contemporary Review for December an article on "St. Francis and the Twentieth Century."

E. B.

A Keats Letter for £42 10s.

The principal item in the early part of the Gilbert Ellis sale in London was one of the love letters of John Keats to Fanny Browne. At the F. S. Ellis sale in 1885 this letter was sold for £14 5s. It now is resold for £42 10s.

Except in Forman's edition of the "Letters," this communication has never been printed. It occupies one side of an octavo sheet, and has no date or place of writing, though it was written at Kentish Town, a little after Keats's first serious physical attack. Possibly its real date can be placed somewhere during the first week in May, 1820. Keats had apparently annotated a copy of Spenser's poems, and with the volume sent this letter, which is as follows:

Tuesday afternoon.

My dearest Fanny:

For this week past I have been employed in marking the most beautiful passages in Spenser, intending it for you, and comforting myself in being somehow occupied to give you however small a pleasure. It has lightened my time very much. I am much better. God bless you. Your affectionate

J. KEATS.

It would be an interesting matter to trace that annotated copy of Spenser, especially because Spenser was the poet whose influence left on the poetry of Keats so deep an impression. Four months after the letter was written Keats left England never to return; in five months more he was dead in Rome. Ten years after his death the curious woman whom he had so pathetically loved wrote to Sir Charles Dilke in reference to a memoir of the poet:

"The kindest act would be to let him rest forever in the obscurity to which circumstances have condemned him."

TOLSTOI.

Dmitri Merejkowski's New Appreciation of His Eminent Fellow-Countryman.*

A HASTY examination of chapters here and there in "Tolstoi as Man and Artist," by Dmitri Merejkowski, a translation of which is published to-day, is sufficient to show that the book is primarily a study of one imaginative artist by another. It is eloquent and sympathetic, but it scarcely includes a final estimate of Tolstoi. It will not relieve the common mind of all its bewilderment concerning the distinguished Russian. But it will be cordially welcomed both by readers who make Tolstoi a literary idol and others who view his writings with profound respect but less enthusiasm.

It is announced as "the first complete study of the great Russian from the pen of a fellow-countryman," but it makes liberal use of the revelation of Bers, the Count's brother-in-law, who has been, in a small way, his Boswell, and it is so far from complete that there is a succeeding "Study of the Religion of Tolstoi and Dostoievski," by the same author, which has not yet been translated into English.

Half of the present volume is devoted to a comparison of the art of Tolstoi with that of his famous predecessor Dostoievski, whom Merejkowski regards as the antithesis of his hero in nearly every respect. His sympathies are more strongly with Dostoievski. The subjoined excerpts from the book have been taken without regard to the sequence, but will serve to give the reader a good idea of its quality:

In Russian society, and to some extent among critics, the opinion has taken root that about 1878, and in the early years of the next decade, there took place in Tolstoi a deep-seated moral and religious change; a change which radically transformed, not only the whole of his own life, but also his intellectual and literary activity, and, as it were, snapped his existence into halves. In the first period, people say, he was only a great writer, perhaps, too, a great man, but at any rate a man of this world with human and Russian passions, grievances, doubts, and foibles; in the second he shook off all the trammels of historical life and culture. Some say that he is a Christian champion, others an atheist, others still that he is a fanatic, a fourth party that he is a sage who has attained the highest moral illumination, and, like Socrates, Buddha, and Confucius, becomes the founder of a new religion.

Tolstoi himself, in his "Confession," written in 1879, confirms, and, as it were, insists on, the unity, unchangeableness, and finality of this new religious birth.

* * * * * * *

It would be difficult to doubt such forcible and reliable testimony, even if we had not at command a still more trustworthy source, his own artistic creations, which in reality from the first to the last are nothing but one vast diary of fifty years, one endless and minute "confession." In the literature of all ages and nations there can scarcely be found another writer who has laid bare the private, personal, and sometimes delicate aspects of his own life with such noble and unreserved candor. He seems to have told us everything that he had to tell, and we know all about him, like his own Irtenev or Nekhludov.

Tolstoi, although an artist of European celebrity, and himself deeply characteristic of Russian nature, is wholly devoid of that capacity for fully absorbing universal culture, which seems to be a rival a distinguishing feature of the Russian. In spite of all his calculated and supposedly Christian cosmopolitanism, among the great Russian authors there is not, I think, another so hampered as he, in his creative power, by conditions of place and time and the limits of his own nationality. All that is not Russian and contemporary is, I will not say inimical, but simply alien to him, incomprehensible and uninteresting. The creator of "Peace and War" (a work meant to be historical) may perhaps on his intellectual side acknowledge history, and even be to some extent acquainted with it. But the imagination of his heart has never felt it; he never penetrated, or tried, or thought it worth while to penetrate into the spiritual life of other ages and nations. The "eighteenth" or "the distant" for him does not exist—that inspired realization of "history"—nor grief for, nor living delight in, the past. Every fibre and root in him is fixed in the present. His only interests are contemporary national activity—the Russian working class and the Russian gentleman. We know that in his youth he was in Italy, but he brought thence no impressions. We did not know the artistic surroundings, his neighbors, there would be reason to think that he had never crossed the Alps. The "fragments of sacred wonders" awoke in him no tremor. "The old stones of wonder" . . . [illegible] like. If we go to Rome, we go unmoved and with a light heart; he remembers of Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" as an "absurd production." It is not from his own recollection, but from having seen some casual copy.

* * * * * * *

The whole series of Resurrection illustrations an ascetically Christian standpoint as a mass of sexual uncleanness. The criticism of Apocrypha, Scriptures, Gospels, letters, and [illegible] the Church, the Sacraments, Sacrifice, Divine Service

ROM READERS.

...ensaru Not From New Jersey.

...New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

...y correspondent, "Paul Howell Drin..." in your issue of Nov. 1, states that ...ew Jersey produced the greatest Ameri... writer of the eighteenth century," ... Freneau, and also says that "Fre... spent the greater part of his life at ...Jersey." I think Mr. Detaker errs in ... statements. Born in Frankfort ..., New York, in the year 1752, Philip ... went to a New Jersey farm with ... father before he was three years of ... He was graduated from Princeton, ... to New York, spent two years in ... West Indies, and soon after the War ... the Revolution broke out set out on a ...rivateering expedition, sinking British ...erchantmen, and giving battle to any ...ngel floating that hated flag.

...e had a vessel of his own, the Aurora, ... 1798, and started out again. This expe... was ill-starred. His vessel was cap... and when Philip Freneau next saw ...ew York he was on board the English ...rison ship, the Scorpion, which anchored ...n New York Harbor near the Battery. ...hile there he composed his best-known ...oem, "The British Prisonship." Many ...ther patriotic verses did this never-rest... poet compose, poems which served to ...heer the ragged Continental soldiers on ...heir march and by their campfires.

On the close of the war, Freneau took several sea voyages, but was in the city when Washington was inaugurated President. He lived some years in a house in Wall Street, but in the year 1791 he went to Philadelphia, where for two years he edited a bitter partisan sheet, The National Gazette. He remained there two years, going back to New York in 1793, dying there in the year 1822 at the age of seventy. While not at home in New York all of these years, he claimed it as his residence.

STANLEY M. WARD, M. D.
Hampton, N. H., Nov. 10, 1902.

"The Confessions of a Wife."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your Boston correspondent, "Katherine Barstow," in writing of "The Confessions of a Wife," voices the opinion I formed at midsummer as to the authorship of this remarkable story. If it was not written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, then she has a literary double, for her favorite situations and types, as remarked in the above-mentioned letter, come strongly to the front. Not the least of these is the use, as in "The Successors of Mary First," of "mowamer," and "popper." The telephone experiences, too, are particularly characteristic, and there are many other points of resemblance. It is not surprising that Mrs. Phelps Ward wished this story to stand on its own feet in preference to appearing with the prestige which her name would have given it. Nothing better—taking the purely literary standpoint—has come from her pen.

While we may not many of us (I hope) admire the strenuous Marna—who might have been happier and better balanced had she possessed the saving grace of humor—we cannot fail to agree that here is a strong piece of work, charming in style, and convincing in emotion. But heaven defend mankind from women of this type!

R. A.
Flatbush, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1902.

help me along. But the advice she gave me was to stand upon my own merits, to send my manuscripts unintroduced to editors, briefly stating my desires. She forwarded my last recommendations would be of no assistance here.

I nerved myself to receive curt refusals. To my utter astonishment nothing could exceed the courtesy of the replies. In some instances the manuscript was accepted with liberal remuneration; in others, when refused, the editors were at pains to write that the refusal was not owing to incompetency, but to the fact that either the length or topic chosen was not suitable for that special publication. In every case the greatest consideration and kindness marked the replies. This has been my own personal experience, and no hearsay evidence, so I think now I have justly defended a maligned race of men, and as comparisons are odious I will say no more.

CONSTANCE COLVILLE.
California, Nov. 3, 1902.

He Cannot Understand It,

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It strikes me as very unfortunate that authors of note who can write truly good stories so often turn away from the real in life and allow their imaginations to run amuck into those fanciful and unknown regions which put them out of sympathy with the most kindly disposed reader.

I have just finished Mr. J. M. Barrie's "The Little White Bird," and if there was ever a "queer" story written, this is certainly entitled to first place. With what pleasant recollections many of us look back upon the reading of that little classic "Sentimental Tommy," beside which the present sketch is the merest drivel! From a start to finish the reader is left in complete bewilderment as to who Mary and Mary's husband are, and why their benefactor would never speak to Mary, though they met face to face in Kensington Gardens; and why this same gentleman talked to David about his mother, Mary, in such a high-handed and ridiculous manner. Then the affair with Joey and the sausages, and the little dog (which was created by feeding sausages into one end of a machine and lifting out the dog at the other) is a scene that to a person of refined and delicate taste is little short of revolting. And what do Joey and Joey and Jocrkin have to do with the story, anyway?

Like most of Mr. Barrie's work, there is the same clean-cut, straightforward, inimitable style, and one must admit the touch of genuine human sympathy existing between the little boy David and his "father"; but what on earth is the pantomime, and why should children be very careful in the choice of parents, so that they may go to see it "real often"? These certainly are parts of the story perfectly unintelligible to the "average reader," and when the book is laid aside the said reader feels that he has been led through a veritable labyrinth of incongruities. Moreover, he is almost glad to get out again on the level plain of every-day life, notwithstanding its multifold commonplaces.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902. I. W. V.

The Evolution of "Bronx."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Recently in an estimable journal (not, however, in its Saturday Review) some fun was poked at a local poet who had rhymed together "Bronx" and "onyx," and he was considered as having transcended the bounds of poetic license. There is some-

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by her, entitled "Harry of England." This story and eight others, collected and published in book form several years ago under the title of "Miss Ayr of Virginia," furnish the material from which an estimate may be made of Miss Magruder as a writer of short stories.

After a careful reading, even the second time, of these stories, it does not seem too much to say that for grace and perfection of workmanship, sometimes for dramatic presentation, for spontaneity and freshness, and a flow of humor which is almost Lamblike in its radiance and soft beneficence, they easily take rank with the best short stories in American literature. Judged even by the most arbitrary rules which prevail among modern critics, as to the nature and essentials of the short story, Miss Magruder could be weighed and not found wanting. Always she has a story to tell—some phenomena of human nature or life to present—and she sets them forth with perfect unity and completeness. The style in which she does this is free, easily followed, the very best style for story telling when a man or a woman has the gift. Her wonderful felicity is the precious thing about her—there is no sense that what she produces is born of painful effort. The De Goncourts speak somewhere of the struggle with which an author tears forth a beautiful page from his vitals. Miss Magruder tears no pages from her vitals; easy, rapid, graceful improvisation, that is her method, done as readily, one feels, as she breathes, yet full of individuality. The very tricks of it, if there are any, are characteristic of the woman whose moral insight is close and keen and whose ability to read human nature is of such a quality as to be very near akin to creative ability. And it is in Miss Magruder's reading of human nature that one feels her own abounding vitality and robust common sense. CRITIC.

Glen Allen, Va., Nov. 1, 1902.

Derelict Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In the New Testament are found quotations from the Book of Enoch, one of the Jewish Scriptures, and from the Hymn of Cleanthes, made by Paul in his speech on Mars' Hill, yet how few who read it are familiar with either! The former, lost for a thousand years and rediscovered by Bruce the traveler in the Abyssinian Bible and translated by Richard Laurence, Archbishop of Cashel, describes the Ancient of Days and the "Son of Man," a new conception of the Deity found only in the later Jewish Scriptures: "A support shall He be for the righteous and the holy to lean upon, without falling: and He shall be the light of nations. He shall be the hope of those whose hearts are troubled. All who dwell on earth shall fall down and worship before Him, shall bless and glorify Him." The latter, the only surviving work of a grand old poet, found in a Greek anthology, a hymn to the Supreme Being, under the name of Jove, unequaled by modern efforts:

"All bounteous Jove, who in the clouds enwrapt,
The lightning wieldest—oh, deliver helpless man
From baneful ignorance! Disperse it all
From out his mind, and grant him to acquire
Knowledge, by aid of which thou all things here
With equity dost rule."

In 1846 the writer bought a book in Paris called "La Madeleine," absolutely unique in its style. A few passages from a chapter headed "Le Voyageur" are preserved in a scrapbook. The rest was destroyed, as, like Bailey's "Festus," it treated of subjects thought sacred, and was charged with being blasphemous and immoral, and no other copy appears to be obtainable.

"Voyageur, voyageur,
Qu'as tu vu?
Qu'as tu vu, voyageur?

"Et dans ton coeur,
Voyageur,
Quelle image douce et belle,
Chère et riante,
Si grande,
Est restée?"

New York, Nov. 1, 1902. P. R. J.

Subjective Taste in the Sanctum.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

That there is such a thing as a literary standard no person of cultivated taste will deny. If a writer wholly lacks the literary gift, he may not be cognizant of the fact himself, but the "initiated" will detect it at once.

Yet over and above a certain degree of merit—a degree, too, that cannot always be fixed—we very much doubt whether any man has a right to pronounce judgment in a dogmatic way upon any production. His is the privilege of saying what he thinks, but we are of the opinion that he should be too modest to utter an ipse dixit. So much depends on the censor's subjective taste. There is not a writer of experience who has not proved this again and again. A production that received the scantest courtesy from one editor has been gobbled by another as if it were the rarest kind of a tidbit, and in the judgment of many cultivated persons the second editor may have had the better taste.

Is it not true that each editor has his peculiar ideas of the kind of periodical the people want, or, at least, ought to want? and the writer who proffers his wares comes up (or down) to that standard, his production is pronounced "good" "just what we want"; otherwise the editorial verdict is adverse. Another editor sets a different standard, and so on through the whole list. "One man's meat is another man's poison"—that is true in the literary world as everywhere else.

How long must will suffice. By an inadvertence the same book received at about the same time two of the editor. He criticised and condemned the other. One hopeless fault-found to that he returned by the hand of the two editors and we shared this fate with them, but what puzzled us, indeed, was to find that the two editors had selected the same book as the best of the month.

Now, we do not say that the two editors were not right in their judgment, but we do say that the fact that they were so widely apart in their estimate of the same book is a strong argument in favor of the theory that the literary standard is largely subjective. Is it not time that the literary standard was relegated to the rear? Is it not time that the literary standard was relegated to the rear? Is it not time that the literary standard was relegated to the rear?

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NOTES AND NEWS.

DODD, MEAD & CO. are publishing this week the second volume of George Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," dealing with the subject from the Renaissance to the death of eighteenth century classicism; the Rev. James Drummond's "Life of James Martineau," "Every Day in the Year," by James L. Ford and Mary K. Ford, and G. Le Nôtre's "House of the Combrays," translated by Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder. The last-named is a tale of the Royalist intrigues of the Chouans in the early part of the nineteenth century. There is much adventure and excitement in these stories of the old romantic leaders. In a preface M. Victorien Sardou, the well-known playwright, vouches for their accuracy.

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Charles Scribner's Sons published Wednesday Frank R. Stockton's last book, "John Gayther's Garden and the Stories Told Therein," containing eleven stories and eight illustrations; "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," by Clarence King, with maps; "Vive l'Empereur," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, with six illustrations in color, by F. C. Yohn; "A Nonsense Anthology," edited by Carolyn Wells, in which English and American "Kings of Nonsense" are represented by quotations from their works; "The Essence of Christianity, a Study in the History of Definition," by Prof. William Adams Brown of Union Theological Seminary; "The Messages of Israel's Lawgivers," by Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D., Woolsey Professor of Biblical Literature in Yale University; "A Literary History of Persia, from the Earliest Times Until Firdawsi," by Edward G. Browne, lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge; two new volumes in the Caxton Series, "The Poems of John Keats," with portrait, and "The Story of Rosalind," by Thomas Lodge, with illustrations by E. J. Sullivan; "Lombard Studies," by the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Cesaresco, author of "Italian Characters," &c., with many illustrations and a photogravure frontispiece.

***

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing this week "Andrew Carnegie, A Character Sketch of His Life," by Barnard Alderson, with eight portraits and views; a new cheaper edition, uniform with the above-mentioned biography, of Andrew Carnegie's "The Empire of Business"; an illustrated edition of Gilbert Parker's "The Lane That Has No Turning," the pictures, numbering about seventy, being by Frank E. Schoonover.

***

Harper & Brothers bring out this week "A Doffed Coronet," a new book by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." This is autobiographic in form, telling of the author's exciting experiences in Egypt when Cairo was seething with intrigue and adventure after the rebellion of Arabi Pasha. At the same time these publishers issue an account of a trip "on an Irish jaunting car through Donegal and Connemara," taken by Samuel G. Bayne and a party of friends, and "The Adventures of M. d'Haricot," by J. Storer Clouston. These adventures are related by M. d'Haricot himself, who goes to England and endeavors to be thoroughly British. Mr. Clouston is an Englishman, the author of "The Lunatic at Large."

***

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week Leslie Stephen's "Studies of a Biographer," in two volumes; "Rhode Island: Its Making and Its Meaning. A Survey of the Annals of the Commonwealth from Its Settlement to the Death of Roger Williams, 1636-1683," by Irving Berdine Richman, with introduction by James Bryce, M. P., in two volumes; Carlyle's "French Revolution," in three volumes, edited by C. R. L. Fletcher, M. A.; the Hampshire edition of the works of Jane Austen, in five volumes. The title page of the new edition of Jane Austen has a vignette taken from the portrait of Miss Austen at the age of fifteen by Zoffani; at the end of each volume are two papers which illustrate the topographical details of the story.

***

The Macmillan Company has just issued "The Mind of Man: A Text Book of Psychology," by Gustav Spiller; "Politics and Religion: A Study in Scottish History from the Reformation to the Revolution," by William Law Mathieson, in two volumes; in the English Men of Letters Series, "John Greenleaf Whittier," by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "John Ermine of the Yellowstone," by Frederic Remington; M. Ostrogorski's "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties," translated from the French by Frederick Clarke, M. A., formerly Taylorian Scholar in the University of Oxford, in two volumes, with preface by the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; "Scottish History and Life," edited by James Paton, F. L. S., with 437 illustrations, chiefly from the Scottish Historical Loan Collections in the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901; "The Loyalists in the American Revolution," by Claude Halstead Van Tyne; "A Discussion of Composition, Especially as Applied to Architecture," by John Vredenburgh Van Pelt; "Witchcraft and Second Sight in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland," being "tales and traditions collected entirely from oral sources" by the late John Gregorson Campbell; "A Course of Modern Analysis. An Introduction to the General Theory of Infinite Series and of Analytic Functions; With an Account of the Principal Transcendental Functions," by E. T. Whittaker, M. A.

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John Milton's "Lycidas" has just been published by John Lane in his Flowers of Parnassus Series of Famous Poems, edited by F. B. Money-Coutts. Milton's famous dirge is illustrated with eight pictures by G. Brodie.

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L. C. Page & Co. publish this week "Our Noblest Friend, the Horse," by Francis N. Ware. The book has over fifty illustrations of noted horses, horses of noted people, and scenes illustrating special points in the management, &c., of horses. The various matters discussed by Mr. Ware are: Horses in Nature and Situation; [illegible] Temper; Intelligence; Memory; Affection; Courage; Speed; Endurance; Beauty; Form; Color; Markings; Gaits; Action; Vices; Diseases; Accidents; Age; Breeding; Training; Driving; Riding; Stable Management; Shoeing; Horses in Art; Horses in Literature; Horses in History; Horses in Sport; Horses in War; Horses in Peace; Horses in Labor; Horses in Pleasure; Horses in Business; Horses in Society; Horses in Religion; Horses in Philosophy; Horses in Science; Horses in Education; Horses in Government; Horses in Law; Horses in Medicine; Horses in Agriculture; Horses in Commerce; Horses in Industry; Horses in Transportation; Horses in Communication; Horses in Recreation; Horses in Entertainment

AUTHOR ACCUSED.

"The Shadow of the Czar" Said to Resemble Another Popular Romance.

The Book News of Philadelphia, in its November issue, makes the following statement:

"We read the first fifty pages of 'The Shadow of the Czar' and scent a striking similarity to Mr. George Barr McCutcheon's successful story, 'Graustark.' We read fifty more pages and we become convinced that here is indeed a second though a better and stronger 'Graustark.' The Princess incognito, (this time, however, unconsciously,) her conquest of the hero's heart under circumstances most romantic, the hero's aristocratic though by no means noble standing, the revelation of the girl's identity, the dangers, nay, the necessities of separation, even the denouements; yes, they are all here, and save a difference in setting and certain contrasts in events, 'Graustark' and 'The Shadow of the Czar' possess a speaking likeness—only the latter is the former intensified. Mr. Carling excels Mr. McCutcheon in point of dramatic effect, he excels him in breadth and in reality of characterization; he is his superior in magnetic sway of interest. There is something of Mr. Weyman's sweep in Mr. Carling, his events have a rush, his actions a vividness, his situations a thrill that is unsurpassed even in 'The Gentleman of France' or that greater story, 'Count Hannibal.'

"Now to be sure, 'The Shadow of the Czar' is purely romantic. From many a pen its possibilities would stand forth in all the force of their ludicrousness, but Mr. Carling, fortunately, has in his keeping that rare gift, possessed only by Weyman, Pemberton, and a few others of our contemporary novelists, of being able to impart plausibility to almost any absurd romance. On no point does Mr. Carling leave us in doubt. His explanation for every contingency is ready, and these explanations are the means by which all is made possible, even probable. Then, besides these qualifications, we find Mr. Carling possessing a mind for statesmanship. There is a play of diplomacy, a handling of a difficult political situation from which there might be derived more than one lesson in diplomatic shrewdness.

"In short, Mr. Carling's book is one well worth the reading, and, if we must recognize a certain plagiarism in his subject and plot, yet we must confess that his imitation is decidedly in the way of an improvement, the one case in which imitation is justifiable.

"All that we could desire in the way of excitement and human interest is embodied in Mr. Carling's book."

The attention of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, the publishers of "The Shadow of the Czar," was called to the above statement. Their reply was that Mr. Carling does not live in this country, and that he has probably not even heard of "Graustark," much less imitated it.

ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
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IN TWENTY-ONE PLATES, INVENTED AND ENGRAVED BY
WILLIAM BLAKE
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March, 1826.

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THE LEGENDS OF THE IROQUOIS
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The greater part of these legends were told by the "Cornplanter," a noted chief of the Senecas, to one of the pioneers of Western New York, and are told in the simplest narrative form characteristic of the Indian. Explanatory notes accompany the legends and make clear many traits of Indian character heretofore little understood.

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1902

Ronsard." The three editions are in cloth, and are brought out especially for library use.

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"The Tragedy of Pelée" is the title of George Kennan's book telling of his experiences and observations in Martinique in the three weeks immediately after the second eruption of Mont Pelée. The Outlook Company published the book last Wednesday. The illustrations include drawings by George Varian, who was with Mr. Kennan throughout his stay on the island, and photographs taken by the author himself.

***

"A Book of Meditations," by Edward Howard Griggs, author of "The New Humanism," will be published this month by B. W. Huebsch. The author describes his new book as "a volume of personal reflections, sketches, and poems dealing with life and art; an autobiography, not of events and accidents, but of thoughts and impressions."

***

"The Discovery and Decipherment of the Tri-Lingual Cuneiform Inscriptions," by Arthur John Booth, M. A., has just come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. by Lucien Pissarro, who, together with Esther Pissarro, also fashioned the borders and initial letters.

***

"Later Lyrics," a new volume of poems by John B. Tabb, author of "Poems" and "Lyrics," is announced for publication by John Lane. Mr. Tabb's volume, which will be uniform with his preceding ones, concludes with a number of pointed epigrams, the following being one on "The First Edition":

Sighed the Book, "I am bound to be read,
But tho' on the shelf others put me
Till they know what the critics have said,
My friends are the first that will cut me."

***

John Lane announces for immediate publication "Selected Poems," by William Watson, and "The Triumph of Love," by Edmond Holmes, a sonnet sequence and companion book to the author's "The Silence of Love." Mr. Watson's volume contains selections from his previous books, including the best specimens of his verse. He will be remembered as the author of "The Ode on the Coronation" of King Edward VII. The volume will also have a bibliography of Mr. Watson's works with a full list of contents. Mr. Holmes is the author of "Walt Whitman: A Study and a Selection."

***

"From Grieg to Brahms," by Daniel Gregory Mason, will be brought out early this month by the Outlook Company. The volume contains essays on Grieg, Dvorak, Saint Saens, Franck, Tschaikowsky, and Brahms, with especial reference to the contribution which each has made of some special quality of expression or beauty to modern music. Mr. Mason is the nephew of Dr. William Mason and grandson of Lowell Mason.

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "The Gospel in the Christian Year," by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, being "Parochial Sermons, Advent to Trinity." The same house is issuing "The Forests of Upper India and Their Inhabitants," by Thomas W. Webber, late Forest Surveyor for Northwest Provinces.

***

"The Great Mountains and Forests of South America," by Paul Fountain, is being published this week by Longmans, Green & Co. A few years ago Mr. Fountain published a volume on "The Great Deserts and Forests of North America." He has been traveling over the American continents for some years. His chapters on South America are said to have a touch of the pioneer in them because the author writes of the time he traveled over it; and South America was not as well known then as it is now.

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The Autumn issue of the "Law Book Bulletin," published by Little, Brown & Co., contains a list of important law books of 1902 brought out by all publishers. There are illustrated articles concerning Daniel Webster, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, James B. Thayer, Emery Washburn, and Melville Bigelow.

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"The Literature of American History," the bibliographical guide edited by J. N. Larned, is to appear in a second edition, the demand in less than five months having exhausted an edition which was expected to last a year. The publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce that they will issue this month the "Supplement for 1900 and 1901," edited by Philip P. Wells.

***

"Animals Before Man in North America: Their Lives and Times," by Dr. F. A. Lucas, Curator of the Division of Comparative Anatomy, United States National Museum, Washington, will be issued this month by D. Appleton & Co. This is said to be an authoritative study in which Dr. Lucas has pictured the early life of our continent, telling of the extinct and almost forgotten animals of the past. Examples in zoological gardens would lead one to believe that these animals had been brought from elsewhere. But Dr. Lucas is thoroughly acquainted with his subject and has written entertainingly of this life of a bygone age.

Boston Notes.

The Charles E. Peabody Company, which publishes "The Literary Review and Book Plate Collector," has bought "The Literary Review" and "The New Literary Review" and the rights to all the books belonging to "Richard G. Badger & Co., Incorporated," and will continue their publication. Mr. Badger, at the same time, is publishing "The New Review," and confusion seems inevitable.

***

An odd feature of the Autumn trade is the call for the late Miss Channing's "The Minister Boys," which has come into demand without waiting for the actual holiday rush. Its odd appearance is commanding well-read little girls' attention to others' eyes and otherwise to behave unless the smart child who never tears her pages, or dirties them, or allows anything [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

History and Biography.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton. Edited by A. W. Wood, G. W. Prothero, Stanley Leathes. Vol. I. "The Renaissance." Folio. Pp. xxxi.-907. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.75 net.

THE DIAMOND MINES OF SOUTH AFRICA. Some Account of Their Rise and Development. By Gardner F. Williams. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xvIII.-621. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10 net.

MY LIFE IN MANY STATES AND FOREIGN LANDS. Dictated in My Seventy-fourth Year. By George Francis Train. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxi.-344. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

LIFE OF ULRICH ZWINGLI. The Swiss Patriot—and Reformer. By Samuel Simpson. 12mo. Pp. 287. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company.

COLONEL ALEXANDER K. McCLURE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY. 8vo. Pp. viii.-52. Salem, Mass.: The Salem Press Company.

CAREER AND CONVERSATION OF JOHN SWINTON, Journalist, Orator, Economist. By Robert Waters. 12mo. Pp. 84. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. (Paper.)

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES MARTINEAU. By James Drummond. With portraits. In two volumes. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6 net.

A HISTORY OF CRITICISM AND LITERARY TASTE IN EUROPE. From Earliest Texts to Present Day. By George Saintsbury. In 2 volumes. Vol. II. "From Renaissance to Decline of 18th Century Orthodoxy." 8vo. Pp. xvIII.-394. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

RHODE ISLAND. Its Making and Its Meaning. Survey of the Annals of the Commonwealth from Its Settlement to the Death of Roger Williams, 1636-1683. By Irving Berdine Richman. Introduction by James Bryce. 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. about 300 per vol. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50 net.

TOLSTOI AS MAN AND ARTIST. With an Essay on Dostoievski. By Dmitri Merejkowski. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Religion.

THE SMOKE AND THE FLAME. A Study in the Development of Religion. By Charles F. Dole. 12mo. Pp. xxIII.-286. Boston: The American Unitarian Association. 80 cents net.

THE GOSPEL IN THE CHRISTIAN YEAR AND IN CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE. Practical Sermons for the People. Advent to Trinity. By Randolph H. McKim. 12mo. Pp. xII.-343. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

THE RELIGION OF A MATURE MIND. By George Albert Coe. 12mo. Pp. 440. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

The Drama, Poetry and Art.

MOODS AND OUTDOOR VERSES. By Richard Askham. With Introduction by Edwin Markham. 12mo. Pp. III.-92. San Francisco, Cal.: Elder & Shepard. $1 net.

DRAMATIC VERSES. By Trumbull Stickney. 12mo. Pp. 130. New York: Charles H. Goodspeed. $2.50 net.

A SUMMER SNOWFLAKE. By W. D. Ellwanger. 8vo. Pp. x.-80. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

AMONG THE GREAT MASTERS OF PAINTING. Scenes in the Lives of Famous Painters. 32 Reproductions of Famous Paintings. With Text by Walter Rowlands. New Edition. 12mo. Pp. 273. Boston; Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

DELIGHT THE SOUL OF ART. Five Lectures. By Arthur Jerome Eddy. 12mo. Pp. 287. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.

SONGS OF TWO CENTURIES. By Will Carleton. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. 157. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

AMONG THE TREES AGAIN. By Eralcon Stein. 16mo. Pp. 90. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

DONE IN THE OPEN. Drawings By Frederic Remington. Introduction and Verses by Owen Wister. Large folio. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE SOCIAL LADDER. By C. D. Gibson. Oblong 4to. New York: R. H. Russell.

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. A Poetical Epitome of the World's History. Edited by James L. Ford and Mary K. Ford. 8vo. Pp. ix.-443. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BOOK OF JOB. In 21 Plates Invented and Engraved by William Blake. Large folio. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

Essays and General Literature.

MEN AND WOMEN. By Minot J. Savage. 12mo. Pp. 178. Boston: The American Unitarian Association. 80 cents net.

CONCLUSIONS. By Jerome D. Barry. Small 8vo. Pp. 68. New York: The Kaufman Publishing Company.

THE POWER OF TRUTH. Individual Problems and Possibilities. By William George Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 151. New York: Brentano's.

THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS. A Study of Victory Over Life's Troubles. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 8vo. Pp. xvIII.-256. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

THE ROMANCE OF THE COMMONPLACE. By Gelett Burgess. 12mo. Pp. 32. San Francisco, Cal.: Paul Elder & Morgan Shepard. Paper.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DESPAIR. By David Starr Jordan. 12mo. Pp. 38. San Francisco, Cal.: Paul Elder & Morgan Shepard. Paper.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON. English Men of Letters Series. By Austin Dobson. 12mo. Pp. 214. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents net.

INCENTIVES FOR LIFE. Personal and Public. By James M. Ludlow. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

STUDIES OF A BIOGRAPHER. By Leslie Stephens. Vols. III. and IV. Second Series. 12mo. Pp. about 270. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4 net.

Travel and Description.

TWO ON THEIR TRAVELS. By Ethel Colquhoun. Eight colored plates, and other illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xvI.-242. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

A PORTION OF A LIFE'S VOYAGE. Ambrose C. Fulton's Talk to the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association Respecting Some of His Experiences During ..ear a Century. 8vo. Pp. 144. Davenport, Iowa: The Osborn-Shelley Company. (Pamphlet.)

NEW YORK OLD AND NEW. Its Story, Streets, and Landmarks. By Rufus R. Wilson. Illustrated. Two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about 300 per volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $3.50 net.

THE CHRISTMAS KALENDS OF PROVENCE AND SOME OTHER PROVENCAL FESTIVALS. By Thomas A. Janvier. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vII.-261. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE TWO ISLANDS AND WHAT CAME OF THEM. By Thomas Condon. 12mo. Pp. 208. Portland, Ore.: The J. K. Gill Company.

THE CATHEDRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Their History and Architecture. By P. H. Litchfield. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. xII.-462. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE; OR, NOTES OF A JOURNEY FROM PEKIN TO NEW YORK IN 1902. By Clarence Cary. 8vo. Pp. 53. New York: The Evening Post Job Printing House. Pamphlet. 50 cents.

New Editions.

CRANFORD. By Mrs. Gaskell. Preface by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxv.-356. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

POEMS. By Percy Bysshe Shelley. Introduced by Walter Raleigh. Illustrations by Robert Anning Bell. 12mo. Pp. xxIII.-324. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

POEMS. By Dante Gabriel Rossetti. 8vo. Pp. lxxx.-327. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5 net.

POEMS AND BALLADS. Second and Third Series. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. 8vo. Pp. lx.-327. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5 net.

THE RENAISSANCE. Studies in Art and Poetry. 8vo. Pp. lx.-346. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $4 net.

THELMA. By Marie Corelli. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 539. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With Preface by Austin Dobson. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxvII.-304. New York: The Macmillan Company. 80 cents.

THE NOVELS, STORIES, AND SKETCHES OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH. Vols. VII., VIII., IX. 12mo. Pp. about 375 per vol. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THOREAU, THE POET NATURALIST. With Memorial Verses. By William Ellery Channing. New edition, enlarged. Edited by F. B. Sanborn. 8vo. Pp. xx.-392. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. $3 net.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Thomas Carlyle. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.50.

THE MARBLE FAUN. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 8vo. Pp. 440. Illustrations. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Nature and Out of Door Books.

HOW TO ATTRACT THE BIRDS. By Neltje Blanchan. Square 8vo. Pp. 220. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35 net.

AMERICAN ANIMALS. A Popular Guide to the Mammals of North America North of Mexico, with Intimate Biographies of the More Familiar Species. By Witmer Stone and William Everett Cram. 8vo. Pp. xxIII.-318. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $3 net.

BILLY AND HANS. A True History. By W. J. Stillman. 16mo. Pp. vIII.-99. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents net.

Fiction.

DANNY. By Alfred Ollivant. 12mo. Pp. ix.-425. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE BEAUTIFUL MRS. MOULTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. 12mo. Pp. 326. New York: John Lane.

OLDFIELD. A Kentucky Tale of the Last Century. By Nancy Huston Banks. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-432. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE WEAVING OF WEBS. By F. W. Van Praag. 12mo. Pp. 240. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

ONE'S WOMENKIND. A Novel. By Louis Zangwill. 12mo. Pp. 339. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

THE CONQUEST. The True Story of Lewis and Clark. By Eva Emery Dye. 12mo. Pp. 443. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

SIGNORA, A CHILD OF THE OPERA HOUSE. By Gustav Kobbé. 12mo. Pp. 305. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE. By Elinor Glyn. 12mo. Pp. 310. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE WINNING OF SARENNE. By St. Clair Beall. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 343. New York: The Federal Book Company.

PENRUDDOCK OF THE WHITE LAMBS. A Tale of Holland, England, and America. By Samuel Harden Church. 12mo. Pp. xII.-325. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

THE MASTER OF APPLEBY. A Novel Tale Concerning Itself in Part with the Great Struggle in the Two Carolinas, but Chiefly with the Adventures Therein of Two Gentlemen Who Loved One and the Same Lady. By Francis Lynde. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 378. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

WITH FORCE AND ARMS. A Tale of Love and Salem Witchcraft. By Howard R. Garis. 12mo. vIII.-343. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.

THE MARCH OF THE WHITE GUARD. By Gilbert Parker. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 123. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

Juvenile.

WITH ROGERS ON THE FRONTIER. By J. Macdonald Oxley. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 253. New York: A. Wessels Company. 90 cents net.

THE NEW PUPIL. A School Story. By Raymond Jacberns. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vII.-253. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF SANTA CLAUS. By L. Frank Baum. Illustrated. Small folio. Pp. 200. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

DOGTOWN. Being Some Chapters from the Annals of the Waddles Family Set Down in the Language of House People. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xIII.-329. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

THE STORY OF JOAN OF ARC. For Boys and Girls. By Kate E. Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. vII.-184. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

MOON CHILDREN. By Laura Dayton Fessenden and R. J. Campbell. Folio. Pp. 91. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

OLD MOTHER HUBBARD. Pictured by Harry Otis Kennedy. Designed by Charles Jerome Costello. Folio. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

YANKEE MOTHER GOOSE. By Benjamin F. Cobb. Illustrated by Ella S. Brism. Folio. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

2002. CHILD LIFE ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW. By Laura Dayton Fessenden and S. J. Campbell. Small folio, Pp. 184. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

A ROUND ROBIN. Stories for Children. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Alfred Henry Lewis, Kate Upson Clark, Peter Dunne, &c. Folio. Pp. 199. Chicago: Jamieson-Higgins Company.

Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Conditions of the Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1901. 8vo. Pp. lxvIII.-780. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. (Advance sheets.)

HOW TO MAKE RUGS. By Candace Wheeler. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 130. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CELEBRATION of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the University and the Inauguration of Ira Remsen as President. 8vo. Pp. 183. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

PRACTICAL COOKING AND SERVING. A Complete Manual of How to Select, Prepare, and Serve Food. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvIII.-730. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2 net.

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It may be said for Mr. Crosby Butler that he brings enthusiasm to his task and a thorough knowledge of authorities. He knows his modern Attica and is well read in the literature of Athens in the past. Prof. J. F. Mahaffy's inspiriting books have aided him not a little in reconstructing the social life of the Greeks and with respect to art and archaeology Dorpfeld, Collignon, and A. T. Murray have been of assistance. For illustrations he has preferred outline drawings of the ruins and the conjectural appearance of Athens at remote epochs; sculpture is used in many small cuts from the photograph to show the little known pieces discovered in recent excavations rather than the famous statuary. The illustrations, though abundant, are not given for their own sake, but strictly in elucidation of the text.

Mr. Butler has a clear and ready style and a decided gift at drawing a picture with his pen. His desire to instruct the reader never makes him pedantic or dry, and he paints the surroundings of Athens in order to give a background for the deeds that were enacted there as well as for the changes that took place during the revolving years under the strain of Persian and Greek, of barbarian and Venetian and Turkish conquerors. If is not alone the classic period he deals with, but the mediæval and the modern—a large theme in all conscience!

Were one to seek flaws in this pleasant and yet far from unobstructive volume it would be the lack of distinguishing between the fabulous and the possibly historical in the first chapters. It might be said that Mr. Butler fails to realize, or, rather, fails to impart that such a head as Attica must always have had inhabitants, even before the Pelasgians or Pelargians. Moreover, he makes no attempt to explain the origin of Pallas Athenê or to follow up the attributes given her in order to define her original meaning as a divinity, as we might expect in a story of Athens; he is content to take the old legends as they are without attempting to explain them through comparative mythology.

His work throughout is very even, but perhaps the descriptions of the battles of Marathon and Salamis are the most vivid and stirring. Not the least interesting is the last chapter on Modern Athens. No startling novelties may be expected in the rather hefty volume; the author avoids tickish subjects, and though archæology is perforce a constant theme, yet he keeps clear of that spirit of contention which is generally the sign of the antiquarian.

Little Stories of Married Life.*

Most of these "Little Stories" have appeared in the magazines from time to time, but this does not detract in the least from their attractiveness as they now appear in one book with Mary Stewart Cutting's name on the title page. Indeed, if possible, it adds materially to the collection, for the stories are of that rarely dainty style that bears rereading now and then. All of Mrs. Cutting's people are so charming that it is really a liberal education to be with them. Here are the nice, good, everyday folk who are not boring one by constantly saying and doing uncommon things, who are not neurotic nor bad-tempered, who never do things that they are ashamed of, (or perhaps should be,) but who all, every one of them, are sensible and content; not too rich, nor yet too poor; just for all the world like what one supposes his neighbors to be. The husbands are all manly chaps, devoted to their wives; the wives blissfully indifferent to other people's husbands, and devoted only to their own, their babies, and their housework.

It is quite a treat, take any of Mrs. Cutting's stories then, you lucky dog, Immediately you are in the midst of very dear friends, in the land—the little, trivial and sensible land—that knows the valuable truth that one cannot get at first hand. There is no fuss in the people's lives, because, I suppose, they have so much tact and tenderness, has made her characters so real and lifelike, so like the people we would like to know, that they ought to do more real wholesome good than a whole colony of live missionaries. And one doesn't have to be married, either, to come within the gentle influence of Mrs. Cutting's "Little Stories."

Another Life of Dumas.*

This volume by Mr. Spurr is more striking for its admirable typography and useful illustrations than it is for the entertainment which its perusal offers. A year ago it would have been perfectly true, as the author says in his introduction, that his excuse in producing a book on the life and work of the great Dumas is that no distinctive biography of him exists in English. To-day, as our readers know, this is not the case.

Mr. Spurr's work is at best an intelligent, if not scholarly, compilation of what has been said in French of the remarkable writer's literary achievements, his personality, and the episodes of his long, laborious, fantastic career. One part deals with his life and character, another with his writings, another with his genius, while exhaustive appendices serve to separate the real Dumas from that of his panegyrists, his own work from that of his many collaborators, and to set forth in brief array the significant chronology of his life.

But when it is considered that the stupendous amount of biographical material—true, untrue, brilliant, fascinating—which exists in the French language has been boiled down to less than 100 pages, the reader who expects to find the fantastic creator of the most wonderful romances of his day meandering at large will be keenly disappointed. Over 150 books and articles have been consulted by Mr. Spurr in the preparation of his work, and, with the acumen of a statistician rather than that of a sympathetic biographer, he has made both the most and the least of them—the most because few dates have escaped him, and the least because he has articulated mere skeletons which bear no sort of resemblance to the live bodies from which they have been extracted. Such a process of vital elimination might do for a man of commonplace existence, for an author less real, less human than Dumas—but not for the creator of Edmond Dantes, of d'Artagnan, who attempted to revive in his own life the personality of the creatures of his brain.

In dealing with the writings and the genius of Dumas, Mr. Spurr makes excellent extracts from his authorities, and every word counts for something—if only for a date. The reader, however, gains a much more truthful idea of Dumas's work and his place in literature than it was possible to obtain concerning his career from the brief preceding pages. Nine illustrations, more or less uncommon, are scattered through the text.

Full as it is of data and provided with an exhaustive index, "The Life and Writings of Alexandre Dumas" forms an admirable reference book. To the student of Dumas it may appeal as an excellent compendium with the ready means of pursuing the subject further. But to the hero worshipper it can scarcely prove inspiring. One can hardly peruse it satisfactorily with the feet higher than the head.

A Library of Criticism.*

This illustrated work, the scheme of which was fully described in a review of the earlier volumes, should be of particular interest to librarians and workers in intellectual literary paths. It presents brief biographies of English and American authors, followed by extracts of the most significant reviews and criticisms of their personality and works—contemporaneous and modern, expository, historical, and analytical.

In the present volume, which covers the period 1785-1827, take a page at random. On Page 40 is a biographical sketch of Thomas Day, including a list of his works and a bibliography. Then follow the appreciation on his tombstone, personal comment by Leslie Stephen, (Vol. XIV., "Dictionary of National Biography,") and an extract from the Lockwood's life. Following these personal tributes are criticisms of Day's best-known book, "Sanford and Merton," by Agnes Repplier, J. Keir, and Henry Francis Cary.

Burke comes in this volume; also Burns, Byron, and Franklin. To Burke are devoted 22 pages, to Burns 46, to Byron 91, and to Franklin 31. In several cases the author's works are taken up separately; and, for example, in the case of Byron, several dozen extracts are given from the pens of the most authoritative critics, to "English Bards," "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," "The Prisoner of Chillon," &c.

Of course, one might easily see how such a book, developed by such a scheme, might be indefinitely lengthened like looking at successive and converging mirrors. In the present instance only Macaulay, and he owing to the length of his articles, fills about one-fifth of the volume. Also, it is to be noted, that many of the extracts are by no means short, and that only one or two pages each are devoted to the majority of the writers. Still, the book is a most valuable one, and will be found of great service to the student of literature.

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OKS AND MEN.

D. Appleton & Co. will pub- [illegible] some time in December [illegible]. "Personal Reminiscences of Bismarck," by Sidney Whitman. Whitman asserts that he is now the Englishman living who was in any intimate with the great German [illegible]. He became acquainted with [illegible] shortly after the Chancellor's [illegible] from office. Mr. Whitman visited almost a dozen times during the seven years of Bismarck's life, and his last visit, arrived a few hours after the German had breathed his last. He was one of the privileged few who saw the Statesman. While Mr. Whitman was living in Germany he met not only Bismarck, but all the great men of the [illegible]. The forthcoming volume will contain a chapter which is said to be exclusive [illegible] of historical interest. The German publisher has printed 4,000 copies of the book as a first edition, and says it is the most interesting work of Bismarck that has ever appeared. Mr. Whitman first gained attention as an authority on German affairs when he wrote, in 1888, his "Imperial Germany." It was translated into French and German, and was mentioned two or three times in open debate in the Prussian Reichsrath. The chapter on Bismarck has been incorporated in some of the German school books, and the book itself is used as a textbook at the University of Oxford.

Andrew Lang As a Sociologist. Whatever Andrew Lang turns his pen to—essay, biography, novel, history, or fairy story—it is sure to have that quality which is inseparable from the man of letters. In his forthcoming book, "The Disentanglers," which Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly to publish, he presents a series of social and character studies which are held together by a thread of narrative so slight that no professional novelist would ever think of carrying it beyond a short story. The Disentanglers is an association formed by two English university men, aided and abetted by their artistic and literary friends, who, like themselves, are fighting the battle of life with an education as their only capital. This association undertakes to break up undesirable attachments with matrimony in view. The idea is certainly original, but the author does not particularly occupy himself with working it out. He appears to be more fascinated with the personality of the clients who call upon the Disentanglers and in the matrimonal plots and counterplots which these self-styled "benefactors of society" are to undermine and render naught. It's the persons of the clients and their friends or their friends' friends may be recognized well-known London personages, while the conversation is bristling with bright comment on current books, authors, and artists. The last episode of the book is evidently intended to show how a problem, which would very likely have made a Sherlock Holmes embarrassed, may be politely worked out with sensational developments in which modern inventions such as flying machines, automobiles, and submarines have important rôles.

According to Biography. The "Life of James Madison," by Gaillard Hunt, which will be published next week by Doubleday, Page & Co., has a special interest besides that which concerns the subject itself. It is the first of a series of biographies arranged for by this house, through which it is intended to present, not only an array of the lives of those Americans, who, in the last century, have made American history, but also an account of that history itself—in politics, law, finance, and in the departments of industrial, commercial, scientific, and artistic development. When put in chronological order, the volumes will form a consecutive history of the country, the facts of which will be made readily accessible through exhaustive indices. In the forthcoming volume throughout the life narrative of one of our Nation's builders, the reader is fully informed concerning the events which preceded the War for Independence, the formation of the Confederation, and finally of the United States of America; the discussions which preceded the adoption of the Constitution, the early international relations of the United States, with a detailed account of the foreign policy of the United States Government between the years 1782 and 1790, which Madison so strenuously opposed.

Democratic Governments. Frederick Clarke has translated from the French M. Ostrogiraki's interesting and valuable work on "Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties." It will shortly be presented in two volumes by the Macmillan Company, with an introduction by James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce's indorsement of the work of the French scholar is of certain significance when it is understood that just as Mr. Bryce's book dealt with democracy in America, so the forthcoming work deals with comparative democracy the world over, with special reference to the political situation in England, France, and the United States. The author proceeds from the theory that due attention has not been given to the fact that political forces, as distinct from political forms, need thorough elucidation. Hence he does not deal with the externals of democratic government or with its constitutional arrangement, but with the human forces and tendencies which inspire its motive power and which make it what it actually is—not what it appears to be on paper.

"The Life of James Martineau." An important and elaborate work from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. this week is "The Life of James Martineau," by the Rev. James Drummond. To students of metaphysics Dr. Martineau particularly appeals, but no less to those who find inspiration in eloquent defense of practical Christianity. He was educated for the ministry, and took orders with the Unitarians, in 1828; from then on he was an able defender of Unitarianism, both as a theologian and as a man and educator. In later years he distinguished himself by attempting to reconcile the claims of faith and reason in revealed religion, and as the champion of spiritual faith against the various schools of atheism and materialism. He was Principal of the Manchester New College from 1908 until 1885, when he was succeeded by his biographer, Dr. Drummond.

Mainly Personal. It is no surprise to those who know Booth Tarkington to hear that the author has asked for a rear seat in the Indiana Legislature, to which he has just been elected. He dislikes public speaking very much, and, as he recently said to a friend who was trying to hearten him up for a public speech: "I am all right so long as I stick to the words of others. When I use my own the floor sinks from under me." Since Mr. Tarkington's election he has received a number of requests from publishers for a novel based upon his own political experiences.

***Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, the young artist who made the illustrations for Richard Le Gallienne's new romance of "An Old Country House," has just gone back to her Philadelphia studio from the Pennsylvania mountains, where she has been recuperating from overworked eyes. Besides her illustrations for books, Miss Green has been doing much work for Harper's Magazine.

***The second Stevenson anniversary was held in San Francisco on the novelist's birthday, last Thursday. The programme included a visit to the Robert Louis Stevenson Monument, for the purpose of decorating it with flowers, and an oyster supper, which was given in the Bush-Street Café, 425 Bush Street, a favorite haunt of Stevenson's, formerly Donadieu's, and described in Sidney Colvin's Letters, Volume I., Page 189. The gathering was held under the auspices of Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Bruce Porter, designer of the monument. David Starr Jordan, LL. D., President of Stanford University, and Ernest E. Baker, D. D., addressed the company. It was proposed at this time to form an organization for the purpose of making this an annual gathering, it being considered a desirable step to take in a city so rich in Stevenson associations.

***Doubleday, Page & Co. last year held a series of exhibitions, including a notable one of FitzGerald's first editions and manuscripts, at their book shop in Fifth Avenue. This year they have begun a second series of exhibits, the first being the original drawings which Rudyard Kipling has made for his "Just So Stories." The publishers have just opened another exhibition to be continued for a fortnight, consisting of a collection of original drawings and sketches by Florence Scoville Shinn. Kipling's pictures will remain, together with the color pictures by Blanche Ostertag from "Old Songs for Young America," which artist has been compared to Boutet de Monvel.

***Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, who has been for some time past secretary to Mr. Buckle, the editor of The London Times, has now become editor of The London Morning Advertiser. Mr. Fyfe has written many essays, delivered lectures, and one of his hobbies is the Endowed Theatre.

***M. H. Spielmann has become editor of The Magazine of Art, which was issued in new form under his management Oct. 27. There is to be an American edition of the magazine.

***The American Home Library is the title of a company which has recently been incorporated for the purpose of distributing standard books by the "unit method" at reasonable prices. The prices will be according to the length of the text and the binding material. Mr. Howard Bell, who introduced the system in England in 1901, will have charge of the American company. This method was originally introduced by Phillip Reclam of Leipsic in Germany in 1867.

***In Elizabeth Higgins's novel "Out of the West," Major Frank North is for the first time described. He is the man who whipped the Sioux Indians until they decided to let the Union Pacific Railroad come through Nebraska, and so link the East with the West. The scenes of the book are laid in "Columbia Junction," which is the present Columbus, Neb., whose site was the Sioux battleground of final protest against the great railroad.

***George Kibbe Turner, whose novel of New England's industrial feudalism, "The Taskmasters," was recently issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., spent much of his early life in a factory town of New England, in the affairs of which his family was a powerful factor. "The Taskmaster" is Mr. Turner's first novel, and some of his friends accuse him of Socialistic tendencies, in view of the nature of the story. But the author declares that he has no dogma to set forth in the novel. His only design, he says, was to present a phase of life as he saw it.

***It is reported by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. that in the sixteen years since the publication of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "The Birds' Christmas Carol" the sale has amounted to almost 300,000 copies. Of these 25,000 have been taken during the last twelve months.

***Mark Twain has been suffering for some time in the matter of a correspondence loaded with requests for favors from unknown people. All of the requests are preceded by profuse compliments. He recently said that "no compliment has the slightest value when it is charged for, yet I think I never got one unaccompanied by the bill." The latest letter was from a school teacher who asks for his portrait in oil. "There is nothing we would appreciate so much. It could be used for years and years in the school." But it seems that the fact that this picture would cost the author $1,000 or so never entered the correspondent's brain.

***Eleanor Hoyt, whose "Misdemeanors of Nancy," is one of the best-selling books, has written a new experience at a smothered-in house party in Northern New Hampshire for the Christmas Annual Country Life in America.

***Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, author of "The Strongest Master," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is the daughter of Edward E. Pratt and granddaughter of Rufus Choate. She was born at Dorchester, Mass., in 1857. For the last nine years she has lived in France. Among her earlier books are "The Story of Christine Rochefort" and "A Transatlantic Chatelaine."

***R. K. Munkittrick has written the verses for the volume of pictures by the late Gus Dirks. It is called "Bugville Life," and contains sixty-four pages, beautifully printed, with cover in colors. The pictures appeared in Judge. The volume will be published by the Judge Company Nov. 22.

***Philip H. Goepp, whose "Symphonies and their Meaning" was published several years ago, has contributed a second series of papers describing the special attention of the composers of the great symphonies under the same title. J. B. Lippincott Company issue it in uniform binding.

***Herbert von Herkomer, the eminent English portrait painter, has said that Maxfield Parrish, the illustrator of the new edition of Kenneth Grahame's "Dream Days," just published by John Lane, can be "modern, mediaeval, or classic. * * * He is poetic, without ever being maudlin, and has the saving clause of humor. * * * He has a sense of characterization, without a touch of ugliness."

***It seems to be the fashion for English men of letters when they write matter that is more or less personal to publish it anonymously. So "Musings Without Method" is published this week by McClure, Phillips & Co., without the author's name attached. These essays, political, literary, and personal, appeared in the editorial section of Blackwood's Magazine. It is said that much of the personal matter in the "Musings" is written in a manner which, with all due deference to the law of libel, is still frank enough to confirm the politic quality of the author's judgment in printing the book anonymously.

***Elinor Glyn, author of "The Visits of Elizabeth" and the recently published "Reflections of Ambrosine," is Mrs. Clayton Glyn, a sister of Lady Duff Gordon. She is an intimate friend of Lady Warwick. Lady Gordon is one of the well-known titled Englishwomen who have gone into trade. She conducts a successful dressmaking establishment in London under the name of "Lucette." Mrs. Glyn lives in Harlow, Essex.

***The author of "The Negro in Africa and America," Joseph Alexander Tillinghast, is a native of North Carolina. He has lived in that State most of his life. He was graduated from Davidson College, N. C., and from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. For several years Mr. Tillinghast was engaged in the education of the deaf, being Superintendent of the State institution in Montana, and of a Government school in Belfast, Iceland. For the past two years he has been a graduate student in the President White School in History and Political Science of Cornell University. Mr. Tillinghast is just past thirty years of age and is now Professor of Social Science in Converse College, S. C.

***Will Carleton, whose new volume of poems, "Songs of Two Centuries," has just been issued by Harper & Brothers, tells of an incident which occurred in a hotel some years ago. Mr. Carleton asked for his bill. The proprietor said there was no charge. But Mr. Carleton was not satisfied with this, and asked the reason. The proprietor told him that some years ago he and his wife had a quarrel and had decided to get a divorce. He sent for a lawyer, who drew up an agreement about their property. About that time the man read Mr. Carleton's poems, "Betsey and I Are Out" and "How Betsey and I Made Up." These poems he took to his wife, and they "made up." So, concluded the hotel keeper, "there'll never be a bill for you in this house, Mr. Carleton."

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VOL. LII.....NO. 16,493. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1902.—34 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TWO MORE "LILY WHITES" TO GO, IT IS REPORTED

Further Rebuke of President to Southern Republicans.

District Attorney at Montgomery and Birmingham Postmaster Are Said to be Slated for Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—According to good authority, further attacks by the President upon the Republican organization in the South are contemplated.

It is reported that District Attorney Reese at Montgomery and Postmaster Hughes of Birmingham are about to be removed from office. The offense charged against both men is the same—that they were associated with Internal Revenue Collector Bingham (already removed) in the expulsion of certain negroes from the late State convention in Alabama.

The fate of these men has been for some days in doubt. Following Collector Bingham's removal there were reports from the South that they were to go, but these reports lacked confirmation in Washington. Men close to the President intimated that the warning given by the removal of Mr. Bingham was enough, and that if no further ground of offense was given the other Republican leaders in Alabama would be safe.

The apparent change of front shown now is possibly attributable to the determined attitude of the Alabama Republicans. They have given no indication of yielding in their purpose to transform and reorganize their party, and even the removals of the District Attorney and Collector Bingham and the appointments of Judge Jones, District Attorney Roulhac, and Collector Thompson have had no effect upon them. They have not attacked the President, but have manifested an immovability of determination decidedly unlike the attitude of their brethren in North Carolina and other States.

This, it is said here, is responsible for the President's reported determination to remove these other officials.

Mr. Roosevelt has been away from Washington for some days, but his personal and political representative here is Postmaster General Payne, who is currently regarded as the custodian of the President's boom for renomination. Mr. Payne is regarded as the politician of the Administration. He it was who secured the recognition of Mr. Addicks, it is said, and who appeared in public as the exponent of the reasons for Mr. Bingham's removal. His right-hand man is Surveyor of the Port Clarkson of New York, an employe of the Treasury Department, who is generally understood to be Mr. Payne's general manager for the Southern States. Rightly or wrongly, the Southern Republicans attribute every political move made in the South as made by Mr. Payne and the President at the advice of Mr. Clarkson.

The politicians' estimate of Mr. Clarkson's procedure toward the South is that he is playing a very common sense sort of game. He realizes, they think, that whatever may be the chances of the Southern Republican organization for purifying their party and making it an ideal political organization in the future, they cannot hope to make it much of a factor in the present.

Mr. Clarkson, the politicians say, does not care much about the possibility of fracturing the solid South in some remote year, but does care a great deal about having the Southern delegates vote right at the National Convention of 1904. If he were to allow the negroes to be put out of the organization, some anti-Roosevelt candidate might get the white delegates; and Mr. Clarkson, it is thought, remembers 1892 too vividly to doubt the importance of having the Southern delegates with him in a National Convention.

Mr. Clarkson, it is understood, calculates on the possibility of having the whites control the Southern organization and turning it against Mr. Roosevelt at the convention. There are continual reports in the South that something will be done, and there are rumors of underground anti-Roosevelt movements among the whites whom he has so sharply attacked.

But the politicians think that, even if these reports are true, Mr. Payne and Mr. Clarkson have taken a pretty good chance, for the negroes will undoubtedly contest the election of many Southern delegates, and the Committee on Credentials will, it is thought, likely be made up largely of Administration men.

ANOTHER WAGE INCREASE.

Pittsburg and Lake Erie Announces That It Will Follow Pennsylvania's Example with Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—Pittsburg and Lake Erie employes are to have equal rates of pay with those of other railroads in this territory. This means that the recent increase on the Pennsylvania system of 10 per cent. upon the prevailing wages will be met by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie. Announcement to this effect was made to-day by Col. J. N. Schoonmaker, Vice President and General Manager.

The official statement follows:

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company has paid its employes in the past a higher rate of wage than competing lines, for the reason that conditions then existing limited their earning power. I cannot say how nearly the recent advance on Pennsylvania lines equalizes the wage rate, but same will be determined as quickly as possible. I can say, however, that the limiting conditions referred to are practically all removed, and this company is in shape to accord its employes equal facilities for wage-earning and equal rate of wage for like service paid by other lines in this section, and when determined, will give its employes the benefit of the same.

There has been some doubt expressed among men in the employ of the Pennsylvania regarding the manner in which the 10 per cent. increase would be adjusted in salaries ranging from $185 up to the limit of $200. There are a number of men whose salaries come within these figures, and they have not known whether they would get the full 10 per cent. advance, or whether they would be advanced to $200 without regard to what the per cent. would make their salary.

This matter has been set at rest by the statement which has just been issued that the full 10 per cent. would be paid regardless of whether it brought the salary over $200 or not. In some cases this will make a revision of salaries in a number of offices necessary, and will be the cause of giving a number of other men advances, for there are many men who have assistants with salaries a few dollars lower than their own, who will now find that their assistants are drawing larger salaries than they do. Naturally this will bring forth a complaint, and there must be an adjustment made in some manner.

OPPOSITION TO DR. LORIMER.

Yet a Majority of Ballots at Boston Tremont Temple Church Favors His Recall.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—There was a lively meeting of members at Tremont Temple this afternoon, at which a ballot was taken to secure the sentiment of the church on calling a new pastor. Strong opposition developed to the recall of the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, now pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, although a majority was secured in favor of recalling him if he will return.

Next to Dr. Lorimer, the majority of ballots favored the calling of the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn out of several names presented. Some feeling was developed against the Pulpit Committee through the desire of the members to have the votes counted in open meeting, and one member was several times declared out of order. A formal statement will not be given out until next week.

LARGE SUM FOR CHARITY.

Among Philadelphia Woman's Bequests Is One for St. Luke's Hospital, This City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The bulk of an estate conservatively valued at $47,000 is left to charitable and religious institutions by the will of Eliza G. Landreth, who died recently at her home, 1119 South Forty-eighth Street. A. Leads Smith is constituted executor.

The will provides that after the death of Lydia C. Holt a trust fund of $5,000 shall revert to St. Luke's Hospital of New York for the endowment of a free bed. After the death of Maria E. Graff, another legatee, a trust fund of $3,000 is to revert to the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women. In the event of the death of one of the beneficiaries without issue, a trust fund of $2,500 is to revert to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for the endowment fund of the church. It is also provided that at the death of Lydia Holt $5,000 shall go to the Episcopal Hospital to endow a free bed.

All the residue of the estate is left to St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church for the endowment fund.

MUTINY IN PENNSYLVANIA JAIL.

Outbreak Occurs While Prisoners Are Taking Exercise, and One of Them Receives a Serious Wound.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 15.—A mutiny occurred in the jail at Lock Haven this morning, which may result in the death of a prisoner. During the time that the prisoners are given their exercise in the corridors and yard some one smuggled whisky into them.

Charles Hesslin, a man with a bad record, started a fight with an Italian. The Sheriff ordered the men back into their cells, but they refused to go. Policeman Brendall was called in, among others, to help quell the riot. As he entered the corridor he was greeted with a shower of whisky bottles, and as he advanced he was set upon by the prisoners, led by Hesslin.

The policeman fired his revolver and the ball entered Hesslin's side, making a serious wound. The others then fell back and were finally driven into their cells.

Pneumatic Tube Contract Canceled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The contract with the Illinois Pneumatic Service Company was cancelled, and new bids were advertised for by Postmaster General Payne this afternoon. The Batcheller Company, which operated the pneumatic tube service in New York, caused the cancellation of the contract. This company submitted numerous affidavits in support of the charge that the contract had not been fairly obtained.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Three Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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"Banking That Is Profitable to the Customer."
A booklet issued by the EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, forwarded free on application to their main office, 115 Broadway, or their Herald Square Branch, 1,362 Broadway, cor. 37th St.—Adv.

"The Twentieth Century Limited," one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central Lines & Big Four Route.—Adv.

BEAR BEATS DOGS AWAY AND ESCAPES PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt Twice Is Eluded by Big Game.

A String of Trout the Only Trophy of the Hunting Party—No Chase To-day.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 15.—No fresh bear-skin has been hung up to-day at the camp on the Little Sunflower up to 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour the President, Mr. McIlhenny, and Holt Collier were still out in pursuit of a bear which was started early in the morning, but the remainder of the party had abandoned the chase, and twenty of the twenty-eight dogs had straggled back to camp completely worn out.

The President had ill-luck to-day. Twice he narrowly missed a chance for a shot. The pack split almost immediately after leaving this morning, Holt Collier, with half the hounds, following the trail of one bear down the river, and nothing had been heard of him at 4 o'clock. The other bear went in the opposite direction, and gave the President, the other members of the party, and the remainder of the dogs a merry chase.

He was a big fellow and kept well ahead of the dogs. He was cut off several times and thrashed up and down the brush over an area of about four square miles. Once Mr. Dickinson and Major Helm heard him close by, but they did not get a glimpse of him.

At one stage Mr. Foote, who was with the President, heard the dogs quartering through the woods above them, and by hard riding he and the President managed to reach a cut-off ahead of the pack. They waited and Mr Foote felt certain that the President was at last to have a shot, but they were too late. In about five minutes the dogs swept by in full cry, within thirty yards of them, but the bear had passed before they got there.

Two hours later the President had another unfortunate experience. The dogs were by that time playing out rapidly, owing to the excessive heat, but five of them hung on and finally brought the beast to bay in a dense thicket. The President and Mr. Foote heard the dogs fighting him, and got within 100 yards on their horses. There they dismounted and went in, but the bear evidently heard them, and fanning off the dogs, turned and fled before the President got sight of him.

The fact that he disposed of the dogs so easily indicated that he was a large, strong brute, and that was proven later when he went into the identical water hole where the first bear was bayed yesterday. Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Lung, who were in the thicket close by, heard the splash, but the animal did not stop, and neither of them got up in time for a shot. When they examined the footprints, which measured eight inches across, the experts declared that he was very large, probably weighing 400 pounds.

The only member of the party who bagged anything was Judge Dickinson. He caught a string of trout in the Sunflower after luncheon. There will be no hunt to-morrow. The dogs will be rested, and the pursuit of bear will be resumed on Monday.

The two bears killed yesterday, one of them a cub, furnished meat for the camp last night and to-day.

REWARD FOR SAVING TRAIN.

Pennsylvania Railroad Offers the Boy Who Stopped an Express a College Education.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—John Gregg, fourteen years old, of Principia, Mr., saved the Colonial express from going into a wash-out in September, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has therefore placed him on its pay roll, and will give him a college education if he desires it. His father and mother are dead, and he lives with his sister.

Young Gregg discovered the wash-out just before the express was due. He stripped off his coat and dashed down the tracks until he caught sight of the train flying along at a sixty-mile-an-hour rate. Waving his coat above his head he brought the train to a stop. When the passengers came tumbling out of the cars to see what had caused the stop, the boy had disappeared.

The railroad officials instituted an investigation which resulted in learning who he was. A representative of the railroad went to Principio a few days ago and found a bright-faced lad in knickerbockers, who blushed when told that he had saved the lives of 200 passengers. John was told that he could go through college or learn any trade he cared to select.

"I guess I'd rather be a fireman than anything else," he said. He was told to take a year to think it over.

OVERWHELMED WITH FREIGHT.

Serious Congestion on the Various Railway Lines in the Pittsburg District.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 15.—The united efforts of the railroad officials in this district and of the large car companies to relieve the freight congestion in the Pittsburg territory have proved fruitless, and to-day prosperity has the various lines choked with traffic.

A large amount of borrowed equipment is being used on all the lines in this vicinity, and 165 new cars are being turned into Pittsburg each day by the Pressed Steel Car Company and the Standard Steel Car Company, yet the congested condition of the road remains unchanged.

Samuel M. Trump, General Superintendent of Transportation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, spent Thursday and Friday in the Pittsburg district trying to plan a way for relieving the congestion. He says that the problem that confronts the traffic managers is the most difficult ever presented to the officials of the road.

For a distance of thirty miles or more outside the city the side tracks are crowded with laden cars waiting for shipment, while many cars of perishable products are going to loss on account of non-delivery.

It is impossible to even estimate what the total loss will be.

Hang an Alderman in Effigy.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 15.—Last night citizens of the Sixth Ward of this city hung in effigy Alderman Henry Kellenbach of the Third Ward. A few days ago Kellenbach gave a decision in a case in which a tanning company was charged with maintaining a nuisance in favor of the company. The decision caused indignation and the hanging resulted. The Alderman declares that the leaders of the crowd will be made to answer for their actions.

Squadron Off for Winter Manoeuvres.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 15.—The North Atlantic Squadron, which has been in Hampton Roads for the past week, sailed to-day for Culebra, Cuba, where the Winter manoeuvres will occur. The squadron included the Kearsarge, the Massachusetts, the Cincinnati, Alabama, Indiana, and Machias. The Texas and Newark will join the squadron later in the Southern waters.

Brimcliff Milk is a pure food product, the yield of over a thousand Jerseys.—Adv.

Rent rare books, autographs, libraries, bargains, etc., in the want columns of The Sunday Times.—Adv.

DEMANDS $100,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Miss Marie E. Kaye Brings Suit Against Robert Fulford—Husband of the Late Annie Pixley and Inherited a Fortune.

With the plea that she has followed him half around the world in a vain effort to make him marry her, Marie E. Kaye is suing Robert Fulford, who was the husband of the late Annie Pixley, for breach of promise. Fulford is an Englishman and inherited the big fortune Miss Pixley accumulated as an actress. Miss Kaye demands $100,000 damages, and she claims that the defendant possesses some hundreds of thousands.

In her complaint Miss Kaye, who has just passed her twenty-third birthday, tells a romantic story. Before setting forth the facts of her travels during the last seven years, most of which time she says was spent with Fulford, she states that diligent efforts on her part have been unavailing to find him since she began her suit last July. Although he is a resident of New York State, it has been impossible to serve him with a summons to answer the suit, and it is for this reason that she has secured from Supreme Court Justice Hall an order directing the service of the papers by publication. At present Fulford is supposed to be in Philadelphia.

In 1894, says Miss Kaye, she was introduced to Fulford at her sister's home, in West Twenty-third Street. The mutual friend who brought the stranger there was a Mr. Swope, then manager of the Westminster Hotel, in Irving Place. The sister, Kate M. Kaye, has since married a Mr. Bastice of this city. According to Miss Kaye, she was a schoolgirl at the time, and Fulford, who was twenty-seven years her senior and lived at the Westminster Hotel, told her that his wife, Annie Pixley, had died only a year previously, in 1893.

Subsequently, after Fulford had paid her many attentions, taking her out to dinners and theatres and ball games, she found that she was in love with him, and he promised to marry her, but said he must wait a while, out of respect to his first wife. This was in the Summer of 1894. Less than a year later she went to Fernbank, a suburb of Cincinnati, to visit her brother, the Rev. James Kaye, and Fulford followed her. When they had seen a great deal of each other it was agreed between them, she claims, that the brother should be asked to wed them, but Fulford changed his mind and said he wished to keep their engagement secret a little longer.

About that time, her complaint continues, Fulford offered to pay Mr. Kaye's expenses to Europe for a pleasure trip, and after some delay both the men went abroad, leaving her to take care of her brother's church work in Fernbank. The next time she saw Fulford was six months later, after they had returned to New York. After that, she says, he took her traveling, and they visited all the European countries. Regularly, she declares, he renewed his promise to marry her, but on their coming again to this country she perceived that he was not fond of her any more.

A reconciliation was effected, however, and she states that the next time he made a promise it was in the presence of her sister. Then, in the Summer of 1901, after following him to Lake George, she learned that there was another woman in the case. This other woman's name does not appear in the complaint. Miss Kaye says that an effort was made to get her to marry this woman's son, who was about her own age, but that she refused. Last January Fulford went South, and since then she has not heard from him.

The law firm of Howe & Hummel, representing Miss Kaye, state that they have in their possession numerous letters written by Fulford.

"We can prove our case through the letters," said Abraham Hummel yesterday. Not long ago, soon after we started this suit, a representative of Mr. Fulford called on us and offered a settlement. It was not satisfactory. The representative said that if we would bring our suit in Philadelphia the defendant would appear personally. We declined. We know that Fulford is not a citizen of Pennsylvania, as is claimed. He has lived in New York for twenty years."

McCOMB WILL ATTACKED.

Suit of Mrs. Herzog to Obtain One Quarter of $15,000,000—Her Marriage to an Artist.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—On the ground that J. Jennings McComb of Dobbs Ferry was of unsound mind, and consequently incapable of making a will, Mrs. Fannie McComb Herzog, daughter of the testator, has instituted an action to obtain one-quarter of the estate that is valued at $15,000,000.

Papers were filed in the County Clerk's office here to-day. Frank M. Davis, Ann Chidester, and the other heirs named in the will are made defendants in the action of the wife of Louis Herzog, an artist of Philadelphia. By the terms of the will Mrs. Herzog was granted an annuity of $15,000 during her lifetime. Mr. McComb, who was the owner of the Navarre Apartments, Central Park South, New York, died in March, 1901.

Before her marriage Mrs. Herzog sought to get a decision as to the legal force of the codicil that practically prohibited her from marrying Herzog, as she declared. The Appellate Division gave Mrs. Herzog to understand that it would not decide the merits of the point until the marriage had taken place. Following the suggestion of the Appellate Division, Miss McComb was married to Mr. Herzog in the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 1 last.

On March 27 last Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, was asked to pass upon the construction of the codicil of the McComb will, which provided that if his daughter, Fannie Rayne, married Louis Herzog, she was to forfeit all share in the estate except an annuity of $15,000.

In the argument, ex-United States District Attorney Wallace MacFarland, counsel for Mrs. Herzog, asserted that the codicil deprived his client of the right to choose a husband, and that the command amounted to a threat and was against public policy, as it placed a bar to marriage in her way. John L. Notman, on behalf of the other heirs, argued that there was no restraint of marriage in the disputed codicil, as it required no one's consent to Miss McComb's marriage, and did not require her to marry against her will.

SUSQUEHANNA ELECTRIC PLANT

Project to Supply Baltimore with Power Generated by the River Is Assured.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The purchase of the $2,000,000 of common stock of the United Electric Light and Power Company from the United Railways and Electric Company by a syndicate acting through the Continental Trust Company was completed to-day. For the stock, which constitutes the entire issue, $900,000 is to be paid on or before Jan. 15, 1903.

The purchase of the control of the light and power company practically assures the launching of the great Susquehanna River electric power development project by the syndicate. There are to be three developments, that will cost between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000, and two years will be required to complete the work, the purpose being to supply motive power for the street railway system of Baltimore, to supply electricity for lighting the streets, and for general power and heating purposes.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." P. J. Sauer & Son, Qs. 130 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

TWO WOMEN ARRESTED NEAR SANDRINGHAM

Brooklyn Woman and Daughter Wanted to See the Queen.

Mrs. Annie Ovington and Daughter Sadie by Their Actions Attracted the Police—Their Lives in This City.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Sensational stories were current at Sandringham to-day regarding the arrest of suspicious individuals in the neighborhood of the royal residence. Late last night, it was asserted, two men disguised as women were intercepted by the police while on their way to the house. The facts are that two women, believed to be lunatics, who wanted to present a petition to Queen Alexandra, were detained by the police.

The two women detained for trying to approach Queen Alexandra lived in Brooklyn, N. Y. They recently returned from a visit to Ireland. Their names are Mrs. Annie M. Ovington and Sadie Ovington, her daughter.

The mother when examined by a Magistrate made a rambling statement to the effect that she was the victim of a conspiracy, and that she was being pursued, and therefore craved the Queen's protection. She was then taken to the County Asylum. The daughter apparently is an imbecile.

Mrs. Ovington and her daughter lived until about three months ago at 444 Warren Street, Brooklyn. They hired three rooms from James Moore, the owner of the house. The two women disappeared from there on Aug. 5. They had lived in the Moore house for about a year, and for seventeen years prior to their going there had resided at 703 Union Street, Brooklyn. At the latter address lives Mrs. Thomas McKelvey, another daughter of Mrs. Ovington. When Mrs. McKelvey was seen at her home last night and told that her mother and sister were in the custody of the English authorities, she was greatly astonished.

"Why, I can't understand how they came to be in England," she said. "I have not seen my mother and sister Sadie for a long time. We formerly lived together, but their peculiar behavior became such that I could not stand it, and so we separated. Mother and Sadie have acted oddly for years. I think they are troubled with religious mania, but they are entirely harmless, and I do not believe that they ever even thought of injuring anybody.

"My mother is the widow of John Ovington, who was a corn merchant in Strathbury, Ireland. She has some high connections in the old country. One of her brothers, William Parks, is an artist of reputation in Dublin and London. Another brother, Samuel Parks, is in business in Dublin. Her sister, who lives in County Meath, Ireland, owns a very large estate in Australia. Besides Sadie and myself, mother has another daughter, Anna, who is married, and who lives somewhere on Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn. I don't know her address. Sadie was the only one of us who could get along well with mother, and they have been always together. Mother is fifty-two years old, and Sadie twenty-one years old.

"About eight years ago mother and Sadie left home suddenly and went to Strathbury in Ireland and remained there for six months. Since that time they have talked nothing but religion. I do not know anything about their movements since they left Mr. Moore's house last August. Whether mother had any money or not I do not know, as she said little about such things. They of course must have had money to get to England, but why they went there I can't understand."

James Moore, in whose house Mrs. Ovington and her daughter Sadie last lived in Brooklyn, said last night that the two women had acted strangely while they were his tenants. Both mother and daughter, he said, seemed to be intensely religious, and went every Thursday and Sunday night to the Sunlight Mission, at 676 Union Street. The two women kept very much to themselves while in the house, having little to say to anybody. They occupied three rooms on the second floor. The daughter, Sadie, Mr. Moore said, worked for a time in the Planet Mills, on President Street. She lost her position there last July.

On Aug. 5 the two women left the house together and never came back. Some weeks later Mr. Moore received a month's rent—$5—from them by mail. On the envelope was written: "Return to Mrs. Brooks, 1,398 Broadway, New York." Mr. Moore wrote to that address, inquiring about the women, but received no reply. He did not hear from Mrs. Ovington or her daughter again after that. About two weeks ago, having become satisfied that the mother and daughter would not return to the house, Mr. Moore sent word to Mrs. McKelvey and had her take charge of their effects. When the rooms occupied by the two were entered the furniture and other belongings of the pair were all found packed up as if the women had prepared them for removal.

TAX "FIXER" REPENTENT.

Capt. Williams, Fugitive, Negotiating with Chicago Authorities for Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Capt. Edward Williams, absconding manager of the Masonic Temple and indicted and convicted for "fixing" taxes, has been located, and within a few hours is expected to arrive in Chicago and tell all he knows concerning the corruption existing among the taxing bodies and the fixers who relegated to themselves the authority to make unlawful entries on the tax records.

For several days rumors have been current that the fugitive official of the temple had been located. To-day the fact developed that it was through his own volition, and rather than to leave his bondsmen in the lurch he would return to Chicago and bring upon his head the charge of turning informer.

While the whereabouts of Williams is known only to three persons—a close personal friend who is conducting negotiations with State Attorney Deneen for his surrender; a woman in whom he confided, and one of the three bondsmen, who has a mere inkling of his whereabouts—it is generally understood that the Captain is in hiding in the mountains of Kentucky or Tennessee. He is said to be smoothly shaven and in no immediate danger of detection.

The accusation of having "dumped" his bondsmen is resting heavily upon him, however, and rather than continue under it he is said to be carrying on negotiations toward surrendering and making a clean breast of all he knows.

There is another element standing in the way of a successful termination of the negotiations—fear that powerful influences closely identified with the Masonic Temple management will retaliate by throwing upon him the entire responsibility for gross irregularities in the management of that extensive property, and that new indictments will be brought for diverting the funds of the Masonic Temple Fraternity Association.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send 2c. stamp to Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Place, New York City. Telephone 0056—Cortlandt.—Adv.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY MAY LOCK OUT 10,000 MEN.

Threatened Reprisal for Labor Unions' Boycott on the Schenectady Railway Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 15.—The Trades Assembly this afternoon met to ratify the boycott of the Schenectady Railway Company's lines. The reports of the various committees appointed to arrange the details for the conduct of the boycott were received. The railway company is owned and controlled by the General Electric Company, and the assertion has been made, unofficially, by an officer of the company that if the boycott is persisted in the company will shut down its works here on Jan. 1, throwing 10,000 men out of employment.

That would be a serious blow to the city, but the Trades Assembly insists that its boycott must be carried out. The boycott has been ordered because Andrew Kinum, one of the contractors on the new car barns of the company, refused to hire union carpenters, and also because the railway company refused to permit a union to be formed among its employes. The men as a whole, it is said, do not want a union to be formed, only 18 out of 400 of them favoring the project. The Trades Assembly declares that a union must be formed anyway, and that the boycott will be maintained until the union is organized and recognized.

A committee from the assembly went to Albany this afternoon to confer with the Albany and Troy branch of the Amalgamated Association, with the intention to get them to forbid the cars of the Schenectady Railway to run into either city.

WILL SPEND $200,000,000.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Proposed Improvements Will Cost This Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Two hundred million dollars will be spent by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the companies which are parts of the Pennsylvania system during the next two years in improving and re-equipping the trunk lines and branches, building new tunnels, and in general preparation to handle the company's enormously increased traffic. Among the expenditures which the Directors of the Pennsylvania, and its allied corporations have authorized to be made are these:

New York terminal, tunnel, and approaches	$50,000,000
Ward's Island bridges and connections with New York, New Haven and Hartford	5,000,000
New freight yards at Jersey City, two miles piers, and Red Hook terminal	4,000,000
Elevation of tracks on New York division and line changes	2,000,000
New Washington terminal	10,000,000
New equipment	7,520,000
Improvements on all other roads east of Pittsburg	24,880,000
Improvements on all lines west of Pittsburg, including wage increase	100,000,000

This extraordinary expenditure has been provided for as follows: The Baltimore and Ohio and other subsidiary lines have made stock issues and allotments to cover the $160,000,000 which they will spend. The Baltimore and Ohio alone has issued $42,000,000 of new stock.

The last Legislature authorized the Pennsylvania to issue $100,000,000 of new stock. Of this amount $92,500,000 has been issued, leaving $47,500,000 in reserve. The $30,000,000 necessary to build the New York terminal will be provided by an outside corporation which has been formed among Pennsylvania Railroad officials and Directors. It is announced that the stock and bonds issued by this New York company will all be taken up by New York and Philadelphia trust companies and banks closely allied with the Pennsylvania.

FIGHT HARRIMAN'S SYSTEM.

The Northern Pacific Railway Making Surveys in the Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 15.—That relations between the Northern Pacific Railway and the Harriman system are not wholly harmonious is evident by the vigorous efforts the Northern Pacific is now making to complete surveys for two important branch lines which will penetrate territory that the Harriman system now seeks to control through the Oregon Railway and Navigation Lines.

President Mellen announced to-day that the Northern Pacific intends to follow a survey now in progress with construction work next year. One line comprises a railroad down the north bank of the Columbia River from Calama to the Pacific Ocean opposite Astoria, paralleling the Portland and Astoria Railroad, which is controlled by the Southern Pacific. It is believed that ocean commerce now going up the Columbia and Willamette Rivers eventually will be conducted at the mouth of the Columbia, making it necessary for the Northern Pacific to have an outlet for its Oregon business.

President Mellen also is having surveyed a line from the Columbia River to Yakima Valley, in Central Washington, crossing the Cascades through Cispus or Satus Pass. This road will parallel the Vancouver and Yakima Road now building under the Oregon Railway and Navigation auspices.

ANTHRACITE AT $7.50 A TON.

Still Scarce, Although the Output Is Said to be Near the Normal at Most Collieries.

Coal was still scarce yesterday in spite of the mild weather and the fact that the output at the mines is nearing the usual point in most of the collieries in question. At the offices of the Erie Railroad it was said that the output now was fully up to the normal. A representative of the company said that when every one received a little anthracite the clamor would stop and matters would quiet down.

At the yards of J. Samuel Smoot, President of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, 636 Sixth Avenue, it was said that anthracite was $7 and $7.50 a ton, and none could be promised for immediate delivery. The opinion of Mr. Smoot's representative was that the operators were doing their best under the conditions.

In South Brooklyn coal was so scarce yesterday that peddlers were doing a big trade selling coal by the bushel to householders in sizes that they would formerly have rejected. This coal was picked up in small lots at different yards, and retailed at 30 cents a bushel. Some of the people in the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton sections have been out of anthracite for months and can only get promises from the dealers.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said yesterday that the continuing of the suspension of the smoke ordinance would not protect people who maintained a smoke nuisance unnecessarily. There was no reason, he said, for burning soft coal in stationary engines, which consumed comparatively little coal, while the small steam sizes of anthracite could be had.

Record Flour Output in Minneapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 15.—For the week ended Nov. 8, the Minneapolis flour mills made the largest run in their history, turning out a total of 448,710 barrels of flour, increasing the record for a week's run by the round sum of 22,000 barrels. For the corresponding week in 1901 the total output was 351,220, and for 1900 it was 235,410. For this week the total was not expected to be more than 400,000 barrels.

Florida, Cuba, and Resorts South.
Southern Ry. quickest and best service; route of "Southerner's" Palm Limited; all tourist tickets on sale. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Save Money by Saving Gas.
One Automatic Gas Regulator will do it by controlling the pressure at the meter. No special burners required. Write for circulars. Peerless Automatic Gas Regulator Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

YALE FOOTBALL TEAM DEFEATS PRINCETON

New Haven Eleven Wins After a Fiercely Fought Game.

SCORING ALL IN FIRST HALF

Two Touch-Downs Made by Chadwick for Victors, While DeWitt Kicks a Goal from the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—In the hardest fought and most spectacular football game of the season Yale University's eleven defeated the Princeton team by a score of 12 to 5 on University Field to-day. The contest was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever gathered on the grounds, a fair estimate of the attendance putting it at 20,000 persons, massed on four sides of the square of grand stands built about the football gridiron on the athletic field, and elbowing each other for standing room in the space set apart for spectators who were too late to secure seats.

The wide difference between the play in the two halves added much to the sensational aspect of the struggle, and made cause for the wildest enthusiasm, all the scoring done in the entire contest being accomplished in the first twenty-five minutes of the first half, while through the remainder of the game the teams battled stubbornly and desperately, using all the strength of each eleven in massed plays and employing all the wiles known to football strategy without making the least change in the score.

The crowd gathered with a rush that was as inspiriting as was the first twenty-five minutes of fast and sensational football. At 2 o'clock, the hour set by agreement for the call of time, there were but a few thousand spectators on the grounds, and these were nearly all local enthusiasts and Princeton under-graduates.

The work of the rooters for Princeton, however, had begun, and the trained chorus of college partisans had proved in excellent voice in the first uplifting of cheers on the east side of the field, when there came a sudden response of Yale cries from the west stand. A section of the Yale partisans had drifted on the grounds unheralded amid the crowd of visitors arriving on special trains from New York and Philadelphia, and thereafter Yale, too, was heard. The Yale football team had been in Princeton since just before noon, having come over from New York on an early train, but until then had not made its appearance on the grounds.

THE YALE TEAM APPEARS.

At 2 o'clock to the minute the Yale eleven marched on the gridiron, with Capt. Chadwick at the head of the line, and the Yale "rooters" sounded a welcome that for an instant drowned even the multitudinous cheers of the Princetonians, who then outnumbered the Yale visitors by fifty to one. Princeton asserted itself in the next instant, however, as the home team marched on the field headed by Capt. Davis, and as the Yale cheers were engulfed in the huge volume of chorused roaring from the Princetonians the stands began to fill with a suddenness and rapidity that smacked strongly of football methods.

The long line of special trains from New York, Philadelphia, and intermediate points had been coming in through nearly all the morning, but the crowd had only just begun to assemble at the field, coming then with a rush that filled the entire square of stands about the gridiron within ten minutes after the first team

the long, hard grind of the struggle on the gridiron an excessively severe trial of the condition and stamina of the players.

The heat alone might have been regarded as reason for the numerous changes made in the line-up of the Princeton eleven in the second half. The Yale men played the game out with very nearly the same men in line at the finish as at the opening of the contest, only two changes being made in the course of the contest and these being ordered in the last few minutes of the contest, seemingly to both the surprise and disappointment of the men who were relieved.

Of the Princeton eleven on the other hand only three of the players who entered the play at the opening of the contest finished the game at the posts originally occupied, changes and substitutions practically putting a new team in the field before time was called on the triumph of the visitors from New Haven. For all the greater tax put on the victors they stood the ordeal well, though Princeton did hold them down and check additions to the score in the final half.

Before the beginning of the contest the betting men measured the probabilities of the contest in the manner of betting men by the odds of 5 to 3 on Yale. For the crowd at large, the lovers of football and college partisans there was no gauge of what might happen.

The quick succession of events that in the first half thrilled the spectators to the extremes of excitement and the tension that was put on the crowd by the prolonged expectancy in the last half wrought on the great gathering in a way that kept nerves tingling and prevented any abatement in the excitement until the end actually had arrived. For the enthusiasts in the crowd there was no necessity for analysis of the plays or the score.

SWIFT PLAY AT THE OPENING.

Remarkable occurrences came in swift succession in the opening of the battle, beginning with De Witt's goal for Princeton, kicked from the field in the first ten minutes' play, and followed fast by two brilliant touch-downs by Chadwick, the Brooklyn lad, left half-back and Captain of the Yale team, Bowman each time kicking the goal with the precision of rifle shooting.

With the score than at 12 to 5 in favor of the visiting team, the crowd settled into roaring, exulting ecstasy over the conflict, expectant of the things that such a beginning seemed to guarantee. But at the figures established in those first few minutes of terrifically swift and sensational play, the score thereafter remained in spite of the most desperate efforts of the players, exerted in every method of attack that cunning and skill and strength could bring to bear.

Princeton's hope was in De Witt almost through the remainder of the struggle, but only once more did he get even approximately near the goal posts in an effort for a goal from the field. Yale looked to Chadwick to repeat his sensational runs, but try as he would, he could not again elude the interference of the Princeton guards.

There only remained the work that could be accomplished by the full battering force of mass plays, and into these both teams hurled themselves with such evenly matched vigor and smashing impact that the ball simply was shifted up and down the gridiron, twice getting dangerously near the Princeton goal posts; once so very close that when the ball was lost to Yale on downs the decision of the linesmen was that Yale had failed by less than a foot to make the necessary gain when on the Princeton four-yard mark.

In all that terrific struggle through the latter part of the game Chadwick, Glass, and Shevlin for Yale played football of the highest order, standing out conspicuously in the Yale team, while for Princeton, aside from the kicking of De Witt, the sole hope was in team work.

The score hardly shows Yale's real superiority over Princeton, however. Princeton was outclassed at most points of the game. In Kicking De Witt easily held the honors, but his beautiful punting was minimized by the very clever work of the Yale backfield.

No matter who caught De Witt's sky-scraping punts, whether Chadwick, Bowman, or Metcalf, the ball invariably was brought back from 15 to 20 yards by a dodging, wriggling Yale man before he could be knocked off his legs by the Princeton ends.

The game was so free from unnecessary roughness that one overcritical old-time football player termed it "sissyfied." The Yale men played a most desperate game, and Princeton players were but a trifle less reckless. On a few occasions Yale were tackles that called for hisses from the strongly partisan spectators, but such fouls all were within the rules.

YALE'S EFFECTIVE TACTICS.

Yale was most effective with plays in which the tandem and a new circular wedge were used, both invariably for gains. Yale men tackled fiercely and threw themselves daringly under Princeton's attempted mass plays. Princeton also played fiercely, but her attempts were futile before the quick charging Yale line. When the Princeton linemen went low the Yale men would jump over, and when they stood up Yale would brush them aside. Princeton's defense had been a mainstay through the season, but the wonderful holding ability of her line was seldom manifest in this game.

Early in the second half Yale secured the ball on her 50-yard line, and by hard, straight football carried it to within two feet of Princeton's goal. Here the Princeton line held like a rock and Yale lost what looked like a sure touchdown. On two other occasions Yale had the ball within striking distance of Princeton's goal. Once she lost it for holding and again on a fumble. Princeton at no time of the game seemed to be at her best, while the Yale team played a rarely fine game. To illustrate the weakness of Princeton's offense, it is only necessary to record that in the entire first half the team gained but seven yards, the kicks excepted. Time and again Yale's heavy forwards would bend Princeton's line back before the play was started, and several times Glass broke through De Witt, Princeton's star guard, and tackled the Princeton runner back of the line.

Yale's offense was a revelation to Princeton, and the latter's much vaunted defense was crumbled before the brushing line plays of Yale. It is a remarkable fact that Yale rarely attempted an end run, depending almost entirely on line plunges and mass on tackle. Capt. Chadwick played a remarkable game, scoring both of his touch-downs after sensational runs of fifty yards each.

The battle between Glass and De Witt, who are recognized as the leading men in their respective positions, was interesting. The former, however, had all the better of the big Princetonian. At kicking De Witt's work was little short of marvelous. He was always hurried by the Yale forwards, but in spite of this handicap his punts averaged about fifty yards. There is no telling what the score would have been had Princeton been without the services of De Witt. When Princeton was supposed to excel, namely, in the back of the crowd, she was lamentably weak, and not until near the close of the second half, when almost an entire new set of men had been put behind the line, did Princeton show any aggressive line-bucking.

PENALTIES FOR YALE.

Yale's men appeared to be in much better physical condition than Princeton despite the fact that the latter had a two-weeks' rest. Yale was penalized five times during the game, three times for holding and twice for offside, while Princeton was penalized only twice, both times for offside. The fumbling of the two teams was about equal. Once Princeton secured the ball on Yale's 25-yard line when a Yale man dropped it, and almost everybody anticipated another field goal by De Witt. After three futile attempts to advance the ball, however, Yale secured it and immediately kicked it out of danger.

Both elevens played straight football with the exception of a few sham kicks, on one of which De Witt gained five yards for Princeton and on another of which Bowman went through Princeton's centre for ten yards. Aside from these there was no ground gained by such plays.

Though Yale won the game, her victory was by a much smaller score than her partisans had anticipated, and both on that account and because of the fact that Princeton scored, the Yale men who bet on the contest were losers. In the betting on the actual result, the odds were 5 to 3 on Yale, though in some instances Princeton men bet 4 to 5. A more popular form of betting by the Yale men, however, was even money that Yale would score 20, while other bets were made that Princeton would not score. After the first half Yale men bet freely on the proposition that Yale would make at least two more touch-downs, and these bets also were lost.

THE CONTEST IN DETAIL.

Course of the Ball During the Struggle —De Witt's Drop Kicking and Chadwick's Runs the Features.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Two tries at goals from the field, one of which was successful, and two long runs for touchdowns were the features of the first half, and for that matter, of the game. A Yale man's fumble lost the ball for his eleven, and this gave De Witt the giant guard his first opportunity to show his ability as a drop kicker, but the ball propelled from the forty-eight-yard line failed to go over the bar. Another attempt by the same player following a fumble by a Yale player was successful, the ball sailing straight and true from the forty-five-yard line. Before the players had a chance to warm up to their work again, Capt. Chadwick of Yale dashed through an opening between Brown and Bradley and scored after running fifty-three yards. Both sides punted freely after this, the advantage being with Princeton. Thrice Yale was penalized, and this with a twenty-yard run by Pearson enabled the Orange and Black to get the ball to within twenty-eight yards of the goal line guarded by the Blue. Old Nassau could not penetrate Yale's defense at this point, and lost the ball. For the remainder of the half the sons of Old Eli had things much their own way. The centre, guards, and tackles of Old Nassau were shoved out of the way until the ball was carried well into Princeton territory, where a foul gave the ball to the Orange and Black. Failure to gain forced the Princetonians to punt. Yale once more started its irresistible offense, and Chadwick soon after distinguished himself for a second time by running fifty-five yards for a second touch-down, the last of the game.

Bowman's kick-off was caught by R. McClave, who rushed back to the twenty-three-yard line. On the first down De Witt punted to Metcalf on Yale's forty-five-yard line. On the second play Bowman fumbled and Pearson fell on the ball. After two failures to gain, De Witt tried a drop kick from the forty-eight-yard line, but failed to score.

Bowman's punt was returned by Foulke. Princeton's line proved strong and Bowman kicked. Glass broke through De Witt and pulled Hart down for a loss. On De Witt's kick Metcalf fumbled and Capt. Davis secured the ball. McClave and Hart could get only four yards, and De Witt tried a forty-five-yard field goal. The kick was true. Score—Princeton, 5; Yale, 0.

McClave was downed on the fifteen-yard line on Bowman's kick-off. Foulke could not gain and De Witt punted to Metcalf. Henry and Davis pulled the runner down without a gain on Princeton's fifty-three-yard line. On the next play Capt. Chadwick broke through Brown and Bradley, and, eluding Pearson, ran for a touch-down. Bowman easily kicked the goal. Score—Princeton, 5; Yale, 6.

On De Witt's kick-off Davis was off side. The next try enabled Metcalf to get back to his 25-yard line. A "cross-back" failed at Davis, but Metcalf got 4 yards. Chadwick landed the ball on the 45-yard mark. Bowman tried both De Witt and Short, but his failures forced him to punt. Pearson was downed on his 35-yard line. De Witt punted to Metcalf, who was downed by Davis on the Blues' 45-yard line. Metcalf could not gain, and Bowman punted finely, Kinney downing Pearson on Princeton's 10-yard line.

Princeton kicked to the centre, where Metcalf slipped in starting. On the next play Glass was too quick and the umpire called him off side. A fake play netted Hogan 8 yards. Shevlin was offside, and the second loss forced Yale to kick. Pearson ran the leather back 20 yards. Hogan stopped Foulke twice. On De Witt's punt Shevlin used his hands too freely, and the umpire gave the ball to Princeton on Yale's 25-yard line. McClave and Hart made only 3 yards, and the ball went to Yale on her own 28-yard mark.

The sturdy sons of Eli now started a hard, overpowering offense. Glass got 4 yards at left centre. Kinney and Hogan in three attempts got 8 yards through Bradley. Metcalf failed to gain, but Hogan got 8 yards in two attempts at Bradley. The same hole was worked for 14 yards more by Metcalf. Glass put De Witt to one side, and Hogan got 8 yards. Metcalf on two hurdle plays made 8 yards through Reed. Kinney held the wrong man and the umpire gave the ball to the Tigers. De Witt's fake kick netted over 4 yards, and R. McClave made it first down. A double pass to Pearson lost and Princeton kicked to Metcalf, who was downed after a twenty-yard run on his own forty-third-yard line. Chadwick slipped past Brown for 8 yards, and Kinney added 2 more. On the next play Chadwick broke through Brown and Bradley for the second time, and again scored after a fifty-five-yard run. Davis made a good attempt to catch the fleet captain, but Hogan blocked him off. Bowman kicked the goal. Score—Yale, 12; Princeton, 5.

After the kick-off which Rockwell carried back to his twenty-yard line, Yale started in on short-line plays. Glass and Bowman got five yards, Shevlin reeled off 13 yards, and Metcalf in two plays ran the ball back to within 10 yards of the centre. Glass jumped short for 3 yards. The Tigers braced and Bowman punted. De Witt returned, and Metcalf was pushed back for a loss. Bowman punted to Pearson, and time was called with the ball in the Tigers' possession on their twenty-five-yard line.

PLAY IN THE SECOND HALF.

In the second half neither team was able to score, although Yale kept the ball in Princeton's field most of the time. The Princetonians' physical condition was not as good as Yale's and numerous substitutions were made. Princeton did good work at the start and succeeded in keeping the ball long enough in Yale territory to enable De Witt to make two attempts at field goals, both of which were unsuccessful. The wearers of the Blue succeeded in working the ball down within one yard of Princeton's goal line, but they did not have the necessary strength to push it over, and De Witt punted out of danger. A fumble enabled him to boost the leather still further away from his goal line which was never seriously menaced thereafter.

Considerable punting was indulged in at the start of the half. Some short gains placed the ball on Princeton's 50-yard line in the visitors' possession. Metcalf lost ten yards at Brown. Glass hit De Witt and Dashiell saw it, giving Princeton the ball. The Princetonians were growing weak and substitutes were run in. R. McClave hurdled Holt for 5 yards and Brown reeled off 10 in two attempts. Glass stopped it, McClave and De Witt boosted the leather to Yale's 20-yard line. Bowman was forced to kick. S. McClave and Foulke ran the ball to the 52-yard line. De Witt attempted a field goal, but the ball went into the air. He put it on side and Tooker fell on the ball. De Witt tried another goal from the 42-yard line, but his kick was blocked by Kinney, who secured the ball. Yale again started her battering-ram style of play and by consecutive gains got the ball on the one-yard line. Here Princeton showed nerve and held for downs, Capt. Chadwick failing to gain the remaining one yard on the fourth down.

De Witt punted at once. On the first play Metcalf fumbled, Ames securing the leather. To get the ball out of the dangerous territory De Witt immediately punted again. Tooker, who had been substituted, stopped Metcalf in his tracks. Bowman punted and the ball rolled to the Orange and Black's 23-yard mark. Foulke's fake kick was stopped. A 75-yard punt by De Witt landed the ball on Yale's 10-yard line. Princeton was impregnable, and Bowman sent a 60-yard punt down the field. Yale here started to use a modification of the quarter-back kick, and Pearson was downed repeatedly for big losses by Shevlin, who grew stronger every play. An exchange of punits in which Pearson had to do the kicking for the Tigers, placed the ball in Yale's possession, 25 yards from the Tigers' goal.

Here Princeton's defense was too strong, and Yale could not gain. Bowman dropped back for a drop kick, but his attempt went wide of the posts. De Witt punted. Again Bowman used his short kick, and Shevlin downed Pearson on his own 30-yard line. Bowman ran De Witt's punt back 25 yards in splendid style. An exchange of punts placed the ball on Princeton's 40-yard line when the game was called. The line up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Davis, Crawford	Left end	Rafferty, Hare
Brown, Short	Left tackle	Kinney Bradley
Rafferty	Left guard	Glass
Short, Barney	Centre	Holt
De Witt	Right guard	Goss
Reed	Right tackle	Hogan
Henry Tooker	Right end	Shevlin
Pearson	Quarter back	Rockwell Hart
S. McClave	Left half back	Chadwick
Foulke,		Metcalf,
Bush	Right half back	Farmer
R. McClave,		
Ames	Full back	Bowman

Touch-downs—Chadwick, (2.) Goals from Touch-down—Bowman, (2.) Goal from Field—De Witt. Referee—Edgar N. Wrightington of Harvard. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiell of Lehigh. Timer—"Jack" Minds of University of Pennsylvania. Linesmen—T. B. Hull of Yale and H. H. Janeway of Princeton. Time of Halves—35 minutes.

FOOTBALL RIVALS FRIENDLY.

Yale and Princeton Meet in Broadway Theatres and Sing Together.

Yale and Princeton last night celebrated together in an amiable, sensible way the triumph of the former over the latter. There were a few young men who could not forget the amenities of the football field who found occasion to play at the merry game of roughhouse, but Broadway never saw a more orderly celebration than that of last night, where the two universities celebrated together. The boys were on their good behavior.

Here and there and occasionally in places where it might not be expected there was a clash of the Orange and Black and the Blue. At a corner of Broadway two of the boys met by accident in a way that would have made their mothers weep and their fathers sigh for the old days, as they lit their cigars and promised to be severe with erring sons.

"Hello, Princeton," remarked the man from Yale.

"Hello, Yale," replied the man from Princeton.

Then they embraced to avoid missing their footing. The man with the telescope saved them from falling together. Yale and Princeton thereupon decided to patronize him. They gazed at the moon, "its craters, mountains, and plains."

The Princeton man insisted that the globe he saw was De Witt's goal from the field, and the Yale man that he could see nothing but extinct craters, which seemed to him to be the holes Chadwick had made through the Princeton defense. They agreed that they were good fellows, and went to the theatre together.

At the Casino, where Princeton has celebrated many victories over Yale, the winner was the popular favorite. In the first balcony and in many of the auditorium seats Yale men were gathered. They took up the chorus, "Oh, Mr. Dooley," substituting the words, "Oh, Mr. Eli." As they made it the chorus ran:

Oh, Mr. Eli; oh, Mr. Eli,
You play the grandest game of all.
Oh, Mr. Eli; oh, Mr. Eli,
Oh, gosh, the Tiger must be sore.

At the Broadway Theatre the evening was enlivened by the remarks of the Yale boys, who insisted that the Tiger had felt the effect of the silver slipper to her great sorrow. One of the girls in the chorus gave a Princeton cheer that was taken up by the Princeton men and heartily joined in by the men from Yale. Then Edna Wallace Hopper, a favorite at Yale, sang:

Four and seven little men standing in a row,
They can all play football, that you know.
Yale can run up a score, she has done it before,
You'll read it in the papers in the morning.

The Princeton man joined in the song with the Yale men, though it was he who said they had heard when Princeton met defeat. At a late hour Princeton and Yale were still celebrating and some of the boys were not quite certain who had won. The demonstrations, however, kept the policemen but moderately busy in persuading the collegians that they ought to go home and to bed. It was a very quiet, orderly celebration of a great struggle.

FIRE DESTROYS BRYANT HOME.

Furniture and Effects of the Poet Had Been Removed from the House at Roslyn, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Nothing remains to-night of the beautiful and historical home of William Cullen Bryant, the poet, at Roslyn, but four burned and blackened walls. The entire house above the first story was burned down this afternoon and the adjoining buildings came near sharing the same fate.

The Bryant homestead was leased to W. Butler Duncan, who has occupied it two and a half years. This afternoon fire started back of the stove in the laundry. The laundress tried to put it out with a dipper, but it soon spread beyond control. The Roslyn Fire Company was reinforced by the Sea Cliff and Mineola Companies and these prevented the fire from spreading to the house of Mrs. Alfred White, Bryant's granddaughter, which adjoins the homestead.

Mr. Duncan was at home when the fire started and took prompt measures to have his furniture and effects removed. His loss will be small. The house is a total loss. It is believed to be insured. It was owned by the Bryant estate, the heirs being prohibited from selling it as long as any descendants of the poet remained. The furniture and effects of the poet were not in the house, having been removed into storage when the house was leased. The house was built in 1777, and was in excellent repair, having been constructed of hand-hewn oak timbers, which were apparently in as good condition as when placed in the building.

Mr. Duncan's children were at home, but Mrs. Duncan was in the city. People came from many miles to see the ruins of the house, and there was universal regret over the destruction of a building about which clung so many associations.

A THIEF CAUGHT AT VASSAR.

Handy Man About the College Had $2,000 Worth of Students' Jewelry.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Poughkeepsie police arrested to-day Vent Gildersleeve, employed as a handy man at Vassar College, for robbing the rooms of students. There have been a series of robberies at the college which have baffled detection.

Two weeks ago E. S. Atwater reported to the police that his daughter had been robbed of two valuable rings, one a nine-diamond cluster and the other a three pearl. Chief McCabe gave a description to all jewelers and pawnbrokers. In this way when Gildersleeve pawned a watch and one of the stolen rings the police were notified.

When searched a thousand-dollar sapphire and diamond ring belonging to Miss Williams of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Atwater's nine-diamond ring were found in his pockets. The jewelry recovered is valued at $2,000.

SCHOONER CREW RESCUED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Capt. Conwell of the schooner Thomas Winsmore, from Jacksonville, reports Nov. 10, in latitude 35.25, longitude 78.14, sighted the schooner Ebenezer Haggett, Capt. Warren, from Brunswick, Oct. 29, for New York, waterlogged and dismasted, flying signals of distress.

A boat was manned to go to her assistance, but the schooner John H. Brown, from Fernandina for Providence, being in a more favorable position, boarded the Haggett and rescued all hands.

Arrested Cashier Had Played Races.

Melbourne W. Fluckiger, twenty-four years old, of 28 Magnolia Avenue, Jersey City, employed as cashier in the Adams Express Company's office in the Pennsylvania Station, was arrested last night, charged with the embezzlement of $1,457. He admitted that he had taken the money, his peculations having been begun on Aug. 20. When asked what he had done with the money he said he had lost it playing the races. In default of bail he was locked up.

Col. Dyer Entertains First Sergeants.

Col. George R. Dyer, Twelfth Regiment, gave a dinner to all the First Sergeants of the Twelfth Regiment at his house last night in appreciation of the good work of the First Sergeants and their devotion to duty.

Col. Dyer during the evening spoke of the work to be accomplished in the future, and took occasion to deny the reports that he desired that the enlisted men should be kept further apart from the officers than they had been.

Brooklyn Bridge Traffic.

The report of the Department of Bridges for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was made public yesterday. Of the traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge, Commissioner Lindenthal says it has been maintained with steadiness and safety. Carriageway reports show that 4,131,161 horses, 198,850 single vehicles, and 88,978 double vehicles passed over. The total number of trolley cars [illegible] The greatest number of cars [illegible] was 292, between 6 and 7 P. M., July 16.

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TRADE UNIONISTS IN NATIONAL GUARD

Expressions of Opinions of Labor Men on the Subject.

Liberty of Action Permitted Generally by Trade Organizations—A Few Compel Expulsion of Guardsmen.

The question of the relationship of trades unionists to the National Guard was discussed in many quarters yesterday as a result of the action of the Painters and Decorators' Union of Schenectady in expelling from membership William Potter because he served with his company when the National Guard was called out by Gov. Odell.

More than one labor leader doubted the accuracy of the telegraphed reports from Schenectady, while others said the facts as stated were insufficient upon which to base expressions of opinion. Among the latter was Sheriff O'Brien of New York County, who was elected on the Fusion ticket a year ago, and had been Chairman of the Board of Walking Delegates for more than twenty terms.

When asked his opinion about the matter, the Sheriff said that if Potter had joined the National Guard after his union had adopted a rule forbidding its members to do so it was within the province of the union to expel him, but that if on the other hand Potter had belonged to the National Guard before said rule had been adopted by the union, then the latter had no right to expel him from membership, because a man could not resign from the National Guard, but must serve out his full term.

"I know nothing of the details of this case," he continued, "further than what I have seen in a paper which disputed my men in regard to it, and from which I am led to doubt the whole story. There are very few labor unions that have positive rules against their members joining the National Guard, in fact I cannot now recall any of consequence in this city that have such rules.

"On the other hand, I know as a fact that such a proposition has been voted down again and again by large majorities in big labor organizations in New York, the general sentiment of the members seeming to be against it. The subject is by no means a new one, but has been discussed off and on for years by people who wanted rules of this kind adopted.

"You must remember that it requires a two-thirds majority for a labor organization to adopt such a proposition into the organic law, and when it has come up in recent years it has been very far from getting any such vote."

"Should the National Guard be composed only of persons who are inimical to organized labor or who at least are not identified with organized labor?" he was asked.

"Well, that is an abstract question. I can only tell you what the facts are, that the labor organizations of New York as a whole have refused to take action on the matter, giving liberty to their members to suit themselves and regarding the subject apparently as one which they did not wish to take up.

"A very large percentage of the members of the National Guard of New York is composed of union workmen. I could mention whole regiments that are composed of labor union men. You will probably find the majority of the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments favorable to organized labor, and if the unions to which these men belong should adopt rules against their members belonging to the National Guard—as they are very unlikely to do—it would be wrong to expel these men, because they cannot resign from the militia, and must serve out the terms for which they have enlisted. Their re-enlistment after the adoption of such rules by their unions would, however, be a thing the unions might consider together with the further enlistment of members.

"As a matter of fact, opinion among many labor men is divided on this question, some holding that the militia should be composed practically of labor union men and others saying there should be none in the ranks. The latter see how awkward it would be to have members of a union called out as soldiers to mount guard in a strike in which their own union was involved.

"The former says it would be better to have friends than foes in the National Guard. This is one of the reasons why no action has been taken on the matter by the organizations as a whole or individually to any extent. Personally, I do not see that it is a practical question, because the National Guard is not maintained by the State for the purpose of looking after labor unions. It has other objects, and the history of strikes in New York shows that they have been on the whole peaceable.

"I remember a strike I was engaged in some years ago in this city when Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner, and when it was over Mr. Roosevelt complimented me on the peaceful manner in which it had gone off, saying it had not been necessary for him even to keep a police reserve. The labor organizations devote their attention to more practical questions than fooling with the militia organization."

"In the event of disturbances in this city which the police could not handle, would you call for the National Guard?"

"Only the Governor can call out the National Guard," was the reply, "but the requisition goes through the Sheriff of the county. The question you ask is an abstract one concerning the duties of the Sheriff, which are prescribed by law."

In some labor unions, Sheriff O'Brien said, the joining of the National Guard by members was discouraged mildly without there being any rule against it, while in others the matter was not given serious attention. He said that the subject came up for discussion periodically, especially when there were big strikes on, and as soon as the strikes were over it was dropped.

Most of the Socialist unions have passed iron-clad rules against their members joining the National Guard, and the matter came up several times at the meetings of the Central Federated Union. The last time it came before that body was in reference to a statement that some of the striking anthracite miners were in the National Guard.

At that time James Holland, delegate of the Eccentric Firemens' Association, defended the position of his organization regarding the militia. He said that the question of joining the militia was separate and apart from that of trades unionism. It was purely a question of patriotism, he said, and his union was not against its members joining the National Guard.

Civil Service Commissioner William A. Perrine, who is business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, containing 12 local unions, said yesterday:

"I believe, not officially, but from my own personal point of view, that the unions should not object to their members joining the militia. At our last convention the matter of members joining the National Guard came up, but no action was taken. If I had my will the National Guardsmen would be composed of trades unionists. They would not be likely to strike to kill during a strike. In any case, I believe that it was poor policy on the part of the Painters' Union of Schenectady to dismiss Potter. In my opinion, if he cannot get a position he has a legal case against the union for damages."

James Wilson, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, said:

"I am opposed to members of trades unions joining the National Guard. While a good many of the unions here have no rule against it, most of them do not like to have their members in the militia. They may be called on to shoot against fellow-workmen, in whose fight as trades unionists they have very hearty sympathy. I believe no member of a trades union should join the militia. No man who is in the National Guard can be a delegate to the National convention of our organization."

Richard J. Waldron, Financial Secretary of the Amalgamated Painters and Decorators' Society, said:

"Our union has no rule against members joining the National Guard. In fact, I believe in a trades unionist joining it. During strikes it is better for the trades unions to have their friends than their enemies among the troops who are detailed to watch the strike. We look on the question of members joining the militia as one in which the unions have no more right to interfere than they have to interfere with a man's politics."

William F. Long, President of the Lithographers' Association, said:

"While my union has no specific rule regarding members joining the National Guard, the general sentiment, I think, is against it. My own opinion is that a trades unionist is liable to find himself in a very embarrassing position if he is in the National Guard and is called upon to shoot against strikers. A man cannot serve two masters. He cannot be an efficient member of the National Guard during a strike and a good trades unionist at the same time."

In the miscellaneous trades, which are separate and distinct from the building trades, the sentiment against union men joining the militia is more pronounced than among the unions of the latter. Some of the cigarmakers' unions have iron-clad rules forbidding their members to join the militia. The Passementerie Workers' Union has a plank in its constitution which may be regarded as a typical one in such cases. It forbids any member to join the National Guard, and provides that any member who joins the National Guard will be expelled.

In this case members who join the union know what they pledge themselves to before they become members. In some unions, which have passed resolutions against members joining the National Guard, members who joined it before such resolution was passed are allowed to remain in the union.

Free Lectures at Columbia.

Two free public lectures will be held at Columbia University on Tuesday. Prof. Alcée Fortier of Tulane University will speak at 4 P. M. in Room 305 Schermerhorn Hall, on "La Tragédie Française." "The Art of India" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson in Room 309 Havemeyer Hall, at 4:30 P. M.

Other lectures on the East by Prof. Jackson will be held on Tuesdays at 4:30 P. M. in Room 309 Havemeyer Hall as follows: Nov. 25, "The Shah Namah; or, Great Epic of Persia"; Dec. 2, "The Art of Persia"; Dec. 9, "The Sanskrit Dramas of Harsha."

Tavern Club at Columbia.

A new addition to the club list of Columbia University, which already numbers nearly 100, is the Tavern Club. This new organization is composed of some 40 upper classmen, whose purpose is to have the present tavern conducted as a distinctively Columbia institution, and to have a new tavern built as soon as possible. A committee of which Rol C. Magras, 1903, is Chairman, has been appointed to [illegible] plans and to arouse interest among alumni.

A. JAECKEL & CO.

Furriers and Importers.

To meet the increasing demand of our patrons for

Evening and Carriage Coats
of an Exclusive Quality

We have made extensive preparations for the

HORSE SHOW AND OPERA

Our assortment of

CLOTHS in the new PASTEL SHADES and Zibelines,

with which we copy any of the models shown, is most superior.

Everything in Furs and Fur Garments our specialty.

37 UNION SQUARE, WEST.

Pompadours & Wavy Knots

Specially designed to meet the most advanced ideas of good taste and correct style; the contour of the wearer's face being specially considered. They are always a ready finishing touch to the completion of the coiffure.



WIGS for Ladies TOUPEES for Gentlemen
that give a degree of comfort that is always enjoyable.

GRAY HAIR

for Elderly Ladies, made up into Wigs, Half Wigs, Waves and Bangs of finest materials and workmanship. Any shade readily matched, from slightly sprinkled gray to lustrous silver white.

HAIR DRESSING

Hair Coloring, Shampooing, Manicuring and Scalp Treatment.

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Largest Hair Store in the World.
54 WEST 14th St., (near 6th Ave.,) NEW YORK.

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LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
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Boys' and Youths' Attire.

Clothing that pleases Boys and Parents. The little men like our well-made, neat and natty styles, while their mothers appreciate their wear-resisting qualities.

For larger boys and youths, our assortment is equally choice and attractive.

We originate styles, manufacture our own clothing in large quantities, and sell direct to the consumer at one moderate profit; these are reasons why you should buy of us.

Always the largest range for selection, and lowest prices for quality.

60-62 West 23d Street.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MATERIALS FOR SKYSCRAPERS.

Over 100,000 Feet of Lumber Rejected in One Week by the Building Department.

Superintendent Stewart completed yesterday the work of rejecting material ordered by contractors, builders, and owners for use on skyscrapers in course of construction. The boom, which has extended all over New York in the construction of tall buildings of the fireproof type, has overtaxed the inspectors of the Building Department. Superintendent Stewart said yesterday that he had found it necessary to assign special men to see that the law is strictly complied with, but that more inspectors were needed to protect the interests of the city by thoroughly testing the materials destined to be placed in skyscrapers.

"During the last week," said Superintendent Stewart, "I have found it necessary to reject over 100,000 feet of lumber ordered to be placed in high buildings. I have inaugurated a new system in the handling of this subject. Now when material is ordered for fireproof buildings I receive notice and send inspectors to the yards before the material is delivered. Samples are taken to the department and careful tests are made. During the first part of my administration I allowed all the companies opportunity to furnish fireproof wood. Now the lines must be drawn tighter.

"Last week a New Jersey concern furnished for a New York building in the banking district 51,000 feet of lumber which had to be rejected. This was done as not complying with Section 105 of the Building Code. Ten thousand feet of flooring was rejected in the so-called Flat Iron Building. This was furnished by a New York company. If these companies cannot bring their product up to the standard they will not be able to blame this department. We cannot place the lives of thousands of people in skyscrapers in danger simply because a few concerns cannot treat wood to comply with the law. All the wood which has been treated by the electric process has passed the inspectors and not a foot of such material has been turned down by this department."

WOMEN APPEAL TO THE MAYOR.

Express Dissatisfaction with the Police Department.

The Women's Prison Reform Committee of the New York Monthly Meeting of Friends, of which Anna M. Jackson of 215 East Fifteenth Street, is Chairman, has sent the following to Mayor Low:

At the regular meeting of the Women's Prison Reform Committee of New York Monthly Meeting of Friends, held Nov. 12, the members of the committee expressed great disappointment in regard to present conditions in our city. From the position they occupy they have special opportunities for observing the failure to enforce the laws. This committee believes that without the officials of the city showing respect for the laws, the people will not do so. We therefore respectfully ask a vigorous attempt at an exact enforcement of the laws as now on the statute books.

The committee was moved to write the letter, a member said yesterday, by reports indicating disorderly conduct on the streets and lax care by the police. She added that the committee felt disappointed "that they had not found the improvement under this reform administration that they did under Mayor Strong with Theodore Roosevelt in the Police Department."

SWARTHMORE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Prominent Educators Present at the Installation of Dr. Joseph Swain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—In the presence of leading educators from all parts of the country, Dr. Joseph Swain to-day was installed as President of Swarthmore College.

The inaugural exercises were held in Collection Hall. Joseph Wharton of this city presided. Addresses were made by Dean Elizabeth Bond, John Kalvey Richards, United States Solicitor General, and Alexander Griswold Cummins of New York.

Greetings from colleges and universities were delivered by M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College; William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago, and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University. President Swain ended the formal exercises with his inaugural address.

Aged Couple's Celebration.

Robert B. Scofield at 152 Taylor Street, Williamsburg, celebrated with friends last evening the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Scofield, who are in their eighty-fourth year, and are connected with St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Bedford Avenue. The elder Mr. Scofield was born in Stamford, Conn., and his wife was [illegible]

TO THE STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

Forty-second Street West, at the Fifth Avenue, seems the shabbiest corner in town, with its piles of faded stone and bricks and dingy rubbish.

But the "Popular Shop" is fair to look at and clean on the outside; within, one finds the things which have made its name a household word wherever homes are set up.

The "Popular Shop,"
CORDIALLY INVITING VISITORS TO VIEW
The Very Attractive Offerings for
TOWN HOUSES and APARTMENTS.
Not to be had elsewhere.

The Picturesque Papers for Walls.
The Quaint Nursery Posters
The "Liberty" Flax & Cotton Stuffs
The Morris Tapestries and Velours
The McHUGH (Mission) Furniture
Upholstered Seats, English Style
The Madeira Willow Chairs
The Fallowfield Draught Screens.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.
Selections by Retail Customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

CHINCHILLA MUFFS, $35, $50, AND $75. Collars, $40, $60, to $125. Muffs, Victorines, Victorines, $150 to $225. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

STECK PIANO

Richard Wagner said: "The Steck Piano is everywhere acknowledged to be excellent. My great friend, Franz Liszt, expressed the liveliest satisfaction after he had played upon it. This magnificent instrument has taken up its useful abode in my home, where it will ever serve for my pleasant entertainment."

The testimony of the greatest and most original dramatic composer of all times should be of some interest to you if

MITCHELL SAYS MINERS WANT $600 PER ANNUM

That Sum Necessary to Maintain and Educate Children.

If Operators Tax the Poor for Increased Wages, the Responsibility Is Not with Unions.

SCRANTON, Nov. 15.—When the coal strike commission resumed its sessions today the cross-examination of President Mitchell was resumed by David Willcox, general counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Company. Previous to that, however, Chairman Gray, for the commission, addressed John T. Lenehan, who, at yesterday's session, said he represented the non-union men who worked during the strike, and wanted to know what their status would be before the commission. Judge Gray said:

"The commission has considered the matter of your application and has decided that it will ask you to submit to it a statement showing whom you represent, by what authority, what point other than those already at issue between the formal parties to this controversy you wish to inject into this hearing, and a concise statement of what you claim or what your position is in regard to the general propositions between the formal and logical parties to this commission and also state that you guarantee submission to the award of this commission."

"How soon must this be done," Mr. Lenehan asked.

"As soon as you can," replied Judge Gray.

Mr. Mitchell, answering a question by Mr. Willcox, said that the local unions or mass meetings may direct the operations of pickets. Mr. Willcox then read from a statement made by President Gompers of the Federation of Labor at the Chicago trust conference in September, 1899, in which Mr. Gompers is alleged to have said that any trust legislation which did not specially exempt organized labor from its operations would meet the unquestioned opposition of all the labor forces. Mr. Willcox asked Mr. Mitchell if that expressed his views. Mr. Mitchell replied that organized labor unions would not look with favor upon any law that would legislate them out of business.

Mr. Mitchell, answering further questions, said he regarded as living wages for a miner not less than $600 per annum, which would cover his actual necessities and permit him to educate his children.

TO AVOID CHILD LABOR.

Judge Gray asked the witness if he meant to say he regarded not less than $600 a year for a miner would be a wage to permit the children to avail themselves of the public schools, and permit the family to spend a portion of the income for education and still not make it necessary to resort to child labor. Mr. Mitchell answered in the affirmative.

On the question of the minimum age at which a boy should go on the breaker, Mr. Mitchell said he would advocate that it be put at fourteen years. Personally, he thought boys should be kept at school until they are at least sixteen.

Q.—Do you know the wages that are paid are about $60,000,000? A.—I have read that statement.

Q.—Don't you or your committee know it? A.—No, Sir, we don't.

Q.—This is a demand of $12,000,000 increase in the cost of production? A.—On that calculation, yes. That would be about 12 or 13 cents a ton.

Mr. Willcox took up one of President Baer's statements and Mr. Mitchell said it was susceptible of several interpretations. "For instance," he said, "Mr. Baer is quoted as saying that slate pickers receive 85 cents a day. That may be true in some cases, but we know that most slate pickers get much less than that amount."

Mr. Mitchell said that if the miners had known at the outset that the differences would go to a board of arbitration, they would have asked for more, so that, while the arbitrators were settling the question, they would settle it right.

He denied that his organization restricted the quantity of work a man should perform, but said it did believe in regulating the hours of work.

Judge Gray asked: "If I blast and throw down enough coal to employ three laborers to load, and you only throw down enough to employ two, am I not to be allowed to employ the third laborer?"

"You would not be, because your laborers could not all work in the same place," Mr. Mitchell replied. "You would have to work at two different breasts to do that, and as you would have to comply with the law of Pennsylvania in looking after the safety of your laborers, you could only do that by being with them and working with them."

Commissioner Watkins asked Mr. Mitchell if the union permitted a miner to employ three laborers.

"The organization is opposed," said Mr. Mitchell, "to miners employing more than one laborer. It is not the execution of any well-defined policy. It is simply a regulation that the miners of the anthracite field find necessary to protect themselves against favoritism and against one man going out and hiring a lot of laborers and bringing them in and having them work for him."

RATE OF PAY QUESTION.

In reply to a question as to whether he believed that all miners should be paid by the day rather than by the car or ton, Mr. Mitchell said he did not know whether it would be practicable. Here followed a long line of questions on the paying of wages by the ton. The miners' leader said that every miner should be paid for every pound of merchantable coal produced by him.

Mr. Mitchell denied any knowledge of the organization having ordered a strike because of the employment of non-union men, but he had heard that local unions had suspended work on that account.

He had no personal views to offer on the subject of members of the union joining the National Guard, but he felt that they should exercise the same rights and privileges that every one else does in that respect.

When Mr. Willcox ended his cross-examination, Mr. Mitchell was questioned by Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

Mr. MacVeagh said that he did not wish to have Mr. Mitchell suppose that he (Mr. MacVeagh) was opposed to the proper organization of labor. He thought that, where there are large corporations as employers, it may be to the interests of the employed that they should be organized. Mr. MacVeagh added that the men he represented knew they were not infallible, and that in the management of their property they might have made mistakes.

Mr. MacVeagh held Mr. Mitchell down to an exact statement of the grievances which the miners had against the companies represented by him. Mr Mitchell said these are that the companies have failed to pay wages sufficiently high; that they have failed to establish conditions of employment that were fair; that they have a wrong system of measuring the earnings of the miners, and that their opposition to the treatment of the men as organized men had not been for the best.

Mr. MacVeagh repeated the demand for a 20 per cent. increase over the wages paid before the strike, and asked Mr. Mitchell if he really knew what those wages were. Mr. Mitchell answered that he did in a general way, but that he would have to examine the scale from the mine.

"But you are not now prepared to ask for an increase of those wages," said Mr. MacVeagh, "because you don't know what the present wages are."

Mr. Mitchell's reply was that he was prepared to ask for the increase, even though he did not have the tables before him.

AVERAGE WORKMAN'S WAGES.

President Mitchell could not give the average wages paid to workmen generally throughout the United States, and Mr. MacVeagh then asked: "Then you are not competent to tell the commission on what you base a fair American standard of living, except in a sentimental way?"

"I think I am," replied Mr. Mitchell.

Referring to the question of who would bear the burden of the increased price of coal in the event of an advance, Mr. Mitchell said that [illegible] to him that the consumer would [illegible] for the increase. Declaring that [illegible] per year.

poor stand for it. We are not responsible for that."

The witness was next examined in regard to the demand for a shorter workday and also the demand for the weighing of merchantable coal at 2,240 pounds to the ton. This line of questioning brought out nothing new.

Mr. MacVeagh then took up the fourth demand of the union for trade agreements between the mine workers and the employers and examined Mr. Mitchell at great length on it.

The commission adjourned until Monday, with Mr. Mitchell still on the stand.

PENNSYLVANIA DENIES CHARGE.

The Company Says It Makes No Discrimination in Freight Rates on Anthracite Coal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The freight rates on anthracite coal are declared to be entirely just and equitable in an answer which the Pennsylvania Railroad filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission today, in response to the complaint of William R. Hearst of New York, against the anthracite coal-carrying roads.

The complaint charged that the rail lines out of the anthracite fields were exacting unjust and discriminative rates for the transportation of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania fields to New York, New England, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the first to answer, makes a general denial of these allegations and points out the difference in the conditions that exists with respect to the anthracite and the bituminous coal fields that necessitates a difference in the freight schedules for the two classes of traffic.

The transportation features, service, and other conditions necessarily incident to the carriage of anthracite coal, according to the answer, are so substantially dissimilar and different from the conditions incident to the transportation of other general traffic in carloads that the freight rates for the latter do not furnish a just or equitable basis of comparison.

For these reasons the Pennsylvania Company asks the commission to dismiss the complaint.

THE COUNTY CANVASS.

Congressman Douglass Re-elected—Preliminary Work on the Vote for Governor Complete.

The preliminary work of canvassing the vote in New York County cast at the last election was completed last evening, and on Monday the work of tabulating the vote by Assembly districts will be completed. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who was elected Chairman of the Board of County Canvassers, said yesterday that the work of calling off the vote from the returns was this year completed in four days and that in previous years from ten days to two weeks have been consumed at this work.

The tabulation of the vote cast in the first twenty-three Assembly districts was completed last evening and the vote for Governor is as follows:

First Assembly District—Odell, 953; Coler, 3,133.
Second—Odell, 1,335; Coler, 5,080.
Third—Odell, 1,825; Coler, 5,046.
Fourth—Odell, 1,705; Coler, 3,870.
Fifth—Odell, 3,504; Coler, 3,798.
Sixth—Odell, 1,593; Coler, 5,895.
Seventh—Odell, 2,270; Coler, 5,091.
Eighth—Odell, 1,421; Coler, 2,664.
Ninth—Odell, 2,409; Coler, 5,659.
Tenth—Odell, 2,114; Coler, 4,086.
Eleventh—Odell, 1,769; Coler, 4,063.
Twelfth—Odell, 1,192; Coler, 3,304.
Thirteenth—Odell, 1,402; Coler, 4,077.
Fourteenth—Odell, 1,642; Coler, 4,721.
Fifteenth—Odell, 2,113; Coler, 1,834.
Sixteenth—Odell, 1,721; Coler, 4,282.
Seventeenth—Odell, 1,670; Coler, 4,548.
Eighteenth—Odell, 1,684; Coler, 6,291.
Nineteenth—Odell, 5,643; Coler, 4,979.
Twentieth—Odell, 2,444; Coler, 5,340.
Twenty-first—Odell, 3,668; Coler, 8,317.
Twenty-second—Odell, 1,828; Coler, 5,576.
Twenty-third—Odell, 7,036; Coler, 8,502.

The remaining twelve districts will be announced on Monday, as well as the total vote in New York County.

The canvassers yesterday completed the count of votes of the Fifteenth Congressional District, in which W. H. Douglass was the Republican candidate and Henry B. Martin the Tammany candidate. The official returns show that Candidate Douglass was elected by 414 votes. An examination of the ballots in the void envelopes cannot alter the result, and the Tammany lawyers acknowledge the election of Douglass as the only Republican Congressman elected in New York County.

ROARED BECAUSE OF A SHOCK.

Lion's Part in a Play Inspired by an Electric Current Passing Through His Iron Cage.

George M. McCarthy, President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, believes that lions come within his jurisdiction, provided they desert their native jungle and come to the United States to live in cages and take part in shows. During the past week one of these degenerate animals has been taking part in a play called "The Lion's Bride" at a Jersey City theatre. It was his duty to roar whenever the bride appeared, because a Turkish Sultan, whose bride she would not be, had sentenced her to be eaten by the lion.

The roars he emitted at sight of the girl frightened the audience, but an animal expert who saw the show informed President McCarthy that the lion's roars were caused by pain and not by anger or a desire to eat the heroine. He also said that he believed the pain was due to electricity.

President McCarthy visited the theatre yesterday and found that the bottom of the lion's cage, which was of iron, was connected with several electric wires that made the lion roar whenever the current was turned on. He notified the manager that the electricity must be omitted, even if the lion refused to roar without it. The order will be obeyed. The manager said it did not make much difference, as the show was only booked for the week which ended last night.

DECREE FOR MRS. RANGER.

John Henry Ranger Left the City After the Suit for Divorce Was Started—His Suit Dismissed.

Justice Truax has signed an interlocutory decree of divorce in the suit brought by Mrs. Jessica M. Ranger against John Henry Ranger, a well-to-do trader of the Orient. Mrs. Ranger lives at 46 East Fiftieth Street and in the Directory she appears as "Ranger, Jessica M., widow." Mr. Ranger formerly lived in New York, but he has not been here since the suit for divorce was begun, two years ago, and the papers in the case were served on him in China through a United States Consul.

According to the decree, which will become final in three months, Mr. Ranger is prohibited from marrying again, and a counter-suit instituted by him against Mrs. Ranger is dismissed. The couple were married in September, 1896, and much of the husband's testimony was taken before the Consul in London. One of the lawyers said that Mr. Ranger had given up his business interests here. The referee who took the testimony of Mrs. Ranger and the detectives was William J. H. McKim.

It was learned yesterday that the facts alleged to have been discovered by the detectives consisted of happenings in foreign countries, and that the seekers for evidence on behalf of the wife had to travel thousands of miles.

MOTHER SUED BY DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Augusta M. C. Higgins has begun a suit against her mother, Mrs. Augusta Young, with a view of setting aside the will of her father, Gilbert G. Young, a manufacturer, who died in Brooklyn in December last after an operation for gangrene that was due to treatment by a chiropodist. It is alleged by Mrs. Higgins that Mrs. Young exerted undue influence on Mr. Young; that the document purporting to be the last will is not the last one, and that the Surrogate who admitted the will to probate did not establish the fact that the testator was of sound mind.

Mr. Young's home was at 111 Hancock street, Brooklyn, and when he died he was sixty-four years old. He had objected to an operation that involved the loss of his leg at the knee. He was President of the Young-Brenner Organic Company, a well-known Mason, and a member of many clubs, [illegible] Yacht, Crescent Athletic, Country

Sozodont
TOOTH POWDER
in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.
Something New! 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

WAGES UP 8 TO 13 PER CENT.

Action of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Affects Many Employes.

The wages or salaries of the majority of the employes in the operating department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad system east of Buffalo have been increased from 8 to 13 per cent., and in time all employes in this and the other departments will be in like happy circumstances. Affected by the increase, which averages more than 10 per cent., are the employes of the operating department of the Central, Beech Creek, Adirondack, West Shore, Mohawk and Malone, Fall Brook, Wallkill Valley, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and other tributary roads of 3,000 mile.

The officials of the system said yesterday that they could not estimate the amount the increase in pay, so far as it has gone, would amount to annually, but it was estimated at $3,000,000, and may, when all adjustments of increase are made, amount to nearly $5,000,000 a year. Nor were they able to furnish a scale of wages or tables showing the increase in each class of employes.

Information in regard to the good fortune of the employes of the Central came officially from the office of General Superintendent A. H. Smith.

"In increasing the wages of its employes," said his representative, "the New York Central led instead of following the lead of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We began to figure on the plan as soon as Summer was over, and the bulk of the changes went quietly into effect Nov. 1. Some increases were posted before that date. The employes of the operating department are largely a majority of all the employes of the system. The last all-around raise in wages was less than three years ago. The present one was wholly voluntary, and not at the suggestion or demand of any organization. We did not make a 'flat' increase. It would not be possible. Every class of employe has in such a case to be considered and graduated according to nature of work, so that the benefits may be equitable and satisfactory all around. The work of increasing wages therefore involves much work and patient and correct calculation, as we have to deal with men whose salaries are fixed and men whose wages depend on what work they do, such as the pay per mile of many. Some employes get 8 per cent. increase, the minimum, and so on to 13 per cent., the maximum. The monthly gains of those so far favorably affected are from $45 to $150.

"On the whole the average increase in wages so far in operation is over 10 per cent., or more than that of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The general rank and file have profited by it since Nov. 1. This takes in from clerks to yardmen and comprehends telegraph operators, tower men, agents, brakemen, yard masters, yard clerks, passenger and freight conductors, baggagemen, and trainmen. In the consideration of the various classes we have endeavored to adjust inequalities that may have existed, at the same time giving fair compensation, and there has been no grumbling. I cannot say when the wages of all classes will be adjusted on a basis of increase, but it will probably be before the year is out. We are still figuring on the question as are the departments of motive power and maintenance of way."

MATCHES AFTER NEXT MONTH.

Mr. Sturgis's Understanding of What the Explosives Commission Will Propose—Safe Matches Needed.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis denied yesterday that there is any conflict of authority over the proposed prohibition of parlor matches in this city at the end of this year. He said that the Municipal Explosives Commission, in formulating permanent rules on the subject, will endeavor to act so as to not limit the business to any particular kind of matches covered by patent or other monopoly.

"The commission does not desire to exclude from use in the City of New York any safe match," he added, "and by this is meant that they would recognize the use not only of what are called 'safety' matches, but of any match which has not in the experience of the Fire Department been the cause of frequent and serious loss of property and of human life."

A public hearing is to be had on the matter in Fire Headquarters at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

LITTLE GIRL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Expired on a Train and Her Frantic Mother Tried to Commit Suicide.

Ida Gessner, seven years old, died suddenly of heart disease on a West Shore Railroad train on Friday night. Mrs. Gessner, when she realized that her daughter was dead, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself from the car.

The girl and her mother were on their way from Glenville, N. Y., to New York City to spend Thanksgiving with the child's grandmother. When the train was near Weehawken the little girl, who seemed to be the picture of health, suddenly complained of a very severe pain over her heart, and the next minute lapsed into unconsciousness. The screams of the mother attracted the attention of the other passengers, among whom was a physician, but despite all that could be done the girl died just as the train entered the Weehawken tunnel.

When told that her child was dead Mrs. Gessner fainted, but quickly revived and became hysterical. She tried to leap from the train, and it was with great difficulty that the other passengers restrained her. In the struggle a window in the car was broken. Upon arriving at Weehawken an undertaker took charge of the body.

JERSEY CITY'S TAX RATE.

The Jersey City Tax Board yesterday officially announced that the tax rate for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1 would be $27.80 per $1,000 of ratables. Mayor Fagin at once approved the board's action.

As regards the writ of certiorari, the application for which is to be argued before the Supreme Court at Trenton tomorrow, Mayor Fagin said he had no fears as to the result. He thought the Tax Board was justified in increasing the valuations of corporate property as, in his opinion, all such property had been greatly undervalued by Democratic boards.

George L. Record, Corporation Counsel, declined to produce any evidence in relation to the valuations in question, saying he would produce his witnesses before the court.

PICTURE GALLERY VIEWED.

Members of the National Arts Club and their friends to the number of over 100 yesterday made a trip by special train to Paterson, N. J., to visit the collection of paintings owned by Catholina Lambert. This collection is especially rich in British and Dutch paintings. A reception was tendered the visitors by Mr. Lambert. Among those present were ex-Justice and Mrs. Bookstaver, Miss Clara McChesney, William Laurel Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bush-Brown, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, E. A. Drake, William Walter, Charles B. Lamb, and many others well known in artistic and literary circles.

This is the second in a series of trips arranged to visit the fine private collections around New York, the first being made a few weeks ago to the home of William T. Evans, Montclair, N. J.

Smallpox Reappears in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Board of Health to-day ordered that all inhabitants of Boston who have not been successfully vaccinated within seven years be vaccinated at once. This action was taken because of the appearance of smallpox in the city.

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

The remainder of their Foreign Models of Costumes, Tailored Suits and short or long outside Garments, superb combinations of material and embroidery, of rich lace and spangles, that for exclusiveness and originality are representative of the best the masters have produced.

ALSO

Walking Suits and Coats.
In plain Cheviots and mannish materials; several different models.
Value $19.50; at $14.50

Cravenette Rain Coats.
Two models, in Oxford, Black or Tan.
Value $21.00; at $13.50

Cloth Jackets.
Of Zibeline, lined with gray satin, silk facings.
Value $17.00; at $12.00

Top Coats.
Of Tan Covert Cloth.
Value $14.50; at $10.00

Cloth Jackets.
Three-quarter and Monte Carlo styles.
Value $21.00; at $15.50
Value $31.00; at $21.00

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Silk Waists
of Peau de Soie, Taffeta or Peau de Cygne, made in various styles of tucking, hemstitching and feather hemstitching; some finished with fancy buttons, others with plaid silk. Colors black, white, cadet, cardinal, royal, rose, gun metal, light blue, tan, garnet, gray or pink.
Values $5.50 & $6.00; at $3.95

Sample Silk Waists
of Taffeta, Peau de Soie or Peau de Cynge Silk, fine tucked yoke effects, and feather or tailor stitching, trimmed with fancy buttons. Others with tucking and hemstitching. In all the fashionable shades and black.
Values $6.75 to $8.00; at $4.95

ALSO

Waists made with hem or tailor stitching; fine tucking in various designs, some with yokes of fagoting; others with fancy trimming.
Values $7.50 to $12.00; at $5.90

Saks & Company

ANNOUNCE AN UNUSUAL COLLECTION OF

Neckwear for Women,
designed for street and evening wear, which includes Stole End Boas, with Muffs to match of Chiffon and Liberty, in white, gray, blue, pink, black and white and black. Also, Feather Boas in white, black or colors, hand-embroidered collar and cuff sets, and the latest novelties in Veilings.

ALSO

Tailor-made Silk Stocks, in white, black or colors, at 85 cents
Hand-embroidered Pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½ cents

Saks & Company

offer an unusually exclusive and tasteful collection of

MILLINERY

that exhausts the cleverness of their own milliners and the famous Parisian masters.

They are of Tulle, Flowers and Fur, created for the Horse Show and such functions where true beauty is thoroughly appreciated.

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Women's High-Class Novelty Hose,
embracing a variety of exclusive and elegant patterns. Some are embroidered, some lace ankle, some entire lace; others of boot effects with jacquard designs. Also black spun silk of an excellent quality, with lustrous finish.
Values $1.25 to $2.00; at 75 cents per pair

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Seal Combination Pocketbooks,
calf lined, mounted with Sterling silver rim;
Value $1.00; at 75 cents

College Pins.
Sterling silver of heavy gauge, gilt, hard enamel finish; all the prominent colleges; extra heavy pin, tongue and catch,
Value 50 cents; at 35 cents

Rope Lorgnette Chain
of Sterling silver, with Sterling slide of medallion pattern,
Value $3.50; at $2.75

Herald Square Umbrella
for Men or Women, 26-inch or 28-inch. Made of silk taffeta, paragon frames; handles of weichsel, furze, boxwood, etc., plain and Sterling silver mounted, $2.50

Saks & Company

$5.00 Shoes for Women at $3.85
will place on sale for MONDAY SPECIAL their
Button or lace, the latest lasts, all leathers, newest toes and tips, Louis XV. or military heels. Altogether an exceptionally good shoe.

Saks & Company

Have an exquisite collection of Roses, Chrysanthemums, Violets, Pond Lilies, and so forth, made of ribbon that require but the soul to rival nature's creations for beauty.

Pillow Ribbons,
in variegated stripes, with draw strings,
3¼ inches wide, per yard, 25 cents

Plaid Ribbons
in various combinations,
3¼ inches wide, per yard, 28 cents
5 inches wide, per yard, 38 cents

Hair Bows,
made of fancy or plain ribbons, all colors, including black and white, with bone hairpin, at 19 cents each

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Infants' Long Cloaks,
Made of Bedford cord material, with double full cape, yoke and frills, trimmed with braid and ribbon.
Values up to $4.00; at $2.98
Also a complete assortment of the newest styles, in a variety of materials and trimmings, some with lace, others with ribbon and fancy braid.
From $3.98 to $30.00

Children's Coats,
In a variety of styles, white and colors, prettily trimmed collars, braid, satin or velvet fold effects, stitched; ages 6 months to 4 years; at $2.98

Children's Coats,
Latest style and materials; fur, velvet or lace trimmings, also novelty and plain braids, stitched, leather or satin folds, prettily arranged.
From $5.00 to $25.00

Infants' Long Slips,
made of Nainsook, prettily trimmed.
At 38 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, up to $16.50

Saks & Company

Gloves for Women.
Here is a glove for general wear which will be as faithful in fit, style and service as those at twice its cost elsewhere.

Gracia, at $1.00,
Women's two-clasp Pique Sewed Glace Gloves, with Paris point embroidery, in Tans, Reds, Modes, Beavers, Grays, Pearls or White.
Women's two-clasp Glace Gloves, Paris Point Embroidery; Tans, Modes, Beavers, Grays, Pearls, White or Black.
Women's three-clasp Suede Gloves, Silk Filet Embroidery, in Modes, Beavers, Grays, White or Black.
Women's one-clasp Prix Seam Cape Gloves, in Oak, Havana or English Red Tans.
Women's one-clasp Half Pique Mocha Gloves, in Beavers, Grays or Black.

A most generous variety of gloves for extraordinary wear is another of the strong features of our glove shop.

Saks & Company

Have the daintiest examples of dressing sacques, rich in lace and ribbons, to be found anywhere—at prices with which few can compete.

Dressing Sacques
of Albatross or China Silk, effectively trimmed, with lace insertions and ribbon, sailor collar, flowing sleeves; pink or light blue, at $3.98

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques,
In various styles and colors, which include cardinal, light blue, pink or gray, at 75 cents, 98 cents, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

Eiderdown Bath Robes,
Made of Ripple Eiderdown, sailor collar, trimmed with Persian band, satin binding; in cardinal, light blue, pink or gray, at $5.00

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Ladies' Travelling Trunks,
sizes 40, 42 and 44 inch; fully riveted basswood box, covered with heavy duck canvas, rawhide bound; narrow French slats; best lock and hinges; two sole leather straps. Has two dress trays with straps and buckles, and one top tray with waist compartment; also separate hat compartment and shoe box. Lined with imported figured linen.
Value $20.00. at $12.50

Dress Suit Cases
of extra heavy oak tanned sole leather, stitched and riveted; brass lock of English design, with high hasp; Irish linen lined, shirt pocket in cover; outside straps and buckles, at $5.00

In the United States and its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and [illegible]

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL

Journalists Barred from Sandringham During the Kaiser's Visit—The Lord Mayor's Snub to Roumania—Greek Remains an Obligatory Subject at Oxford—Dean Fremantle's Lecture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Emperor William's visit to King Edward at Sandringham ended to-day, and the Kaiser has gone to visit Lord Lonsdale at Lowther Castle.

Continental writers express the belief that the Emperor has come to England to supplement knowledge derived from other sources and to exert his unquestioned political talents in Germany's interest. Solemn warnings have been addressed here to British statesmen against yielding anything to Germany, a country which, it is declared, can never be a true friend to Great Britain.

Judging from the Premier's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet he regards such admonitions as uncalled for and unwise. Mr. Balfour ridiculed the "wild and fantastic speculations" respecting diplomatic bargains and graceful concessions.

Great stress has been laid on the non-political character of the Kaiser's visit, especially by the German press, but the fact remains that the Premier and three leading Cabinet Ministers were invited to meet him, while with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Lansdowne he held long conversations.

Journalists have been kept at a distance at Sandringham and have been obliged to obtain their information at second hand. They do not complain of their exclusion from domestic proceedings, where good taste forbids intrusion on the royal family's privacy, but they consider that it is going too far when accredited representatives of the best English papers are warned off by policemen from semi-public entertainments, where the King's tenants and villagers are allowed to be present in crowds. Englishmen remember Prince Henry's acceptance of the American editors' hospitality and his frank recognition of their influence, and admit with something like envy that they have much leeway to make up before they can boast equality with their transatlantic brethren where royalty is concerned.

THE PLAYS AT SANDRINGHAM.

If the journalists were not wanted, entertainers were made welcome. From time immemorial actors have been proud to call themselves the King's servants, and even the most eminent of them were flattered by the royal "command" to amuse the King and Kaiser. Chevalier has sung his inimitable coster songs, Irving has played the veteran in Sir Conan Doyle's story of Waterloo, and other artists have performed in favorite plays of the royal family. The Kaiser expressly desired Sir Henry Irving to play "A Story of Waterloo," in which he makes one of his best impersonations, while the military flavor of the piece suits the taste of the War Lord and master of many legions.

Irving is the acknowledged king of actors, so, as befits his position, he travels in royal fashion. He is now acting in Belfast, and a special service of steamers and trains was arranged to suit his convenience on the journey to and from Sandringham.

The Earl of Lonsdale, the Kaiser's host, has been honored with his Majesty's friendship for many years. He once spent £50,000 in entertaining the Emperor. At the time of the Jameson raid and the famous telegram from the Kaiser to Mr. Kruger, Lord Lonsdale came forward as his Majesty's apologist, explaining, "on the authority of his Imperial Majesty," that nothing had been further from the Emperor's mind and intention than to express anything antagonistic to England, or that was capable of conveying the construction put upon his message.

"The worst of being an Emperor is that one has to hear such a lot of humbug" is what the Kaiser is reported to have once said to Lord Lonsdale.

BALFOUR'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

Premier Balfour's appearance at the Lord Mayor's banquet this week was very successful. His speech, though not brilliant as oratory, commended itself to the people generally.

An interesting echo of the banquet has just reached the public ears. Sir Marcus Samuel did not include the Roumanian Minister among the diplomats he invited, this omission being intended to express his regret and displeasure at the continued persecution of the Jews in Roumania. The Government was consulted, and left the responsibility with Sir Marcus, whose action commends itself to all who hate persecution—that is to say, to the whole British Nation.

One of the first duties Lord Mayor Samuel had to perform was the acknowledgment of the balance of the sum subscribed by Americans for the Queen Victoria Memorial. Americans have contributed £15,000, thus giving practical evidence of their admiration for the Queen, who certainly did her best to promote good feeling between the two nations. King Edward sincerely desires to follow her example, which means much in a country so deeply attached to the monarchical system as England.

The Lord Mayor speaks truly when he says "this generous tribute by Americans will deeply touch the hearts of the English people."

Britons' love of their sovereign is only one outcome of their conservative nature, which manifests itself in many curious ways. There could not be a more characteristic example of their dislike of change than was afforded at Oxford this week. The university held a debate in congregation about the retention of Greek in the matriculation examination. It was proposed that candidates for honors in some final examinations should be relieved of the obligation to undergo examination in elementary Greek at the beginning of their university course.

The mover of the resolution urged that Oxford must frankly acknowledge that a really liberal education was possible without Greek, unless she was to lose touch with the nation and impoverish her own intellectual life. The President of Trinity College declared that no sane man could hold a different opinion, yet, by twenty-three majority in a very full house, the congregation rejected the resolution. Candidates for science honors will be compelled, therefore, on matriculation to continue to pass an examination in Greek grammar and two Greek plays.

OXFORD MEN'S CONSERVATISM.

In this matter Anglican clergymen educated at Oxford exert an immense influence. Throughout England schools attended by sons of professional men, merchants, and thriving tradesmen are staffed by clergymen, graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. They are saturated with the traditions of the old universities, and Oxford men especially dislike and suspect modern developments and thwart all attempts by enlightened men to widen education and adapt it to the pressing requirements of present-day life.

Oxford is still the home of lost causes and forgotten beliefs. Her influence counts for more than anything else in the revival of those Romish doctrines which are detestable to the vast majority of the British population. People still quote Macaulay's saying that Cambridge had the honor of educating those celebrated Protestant Bishops whom Oxford had the honor of burning.

Heretics are no longer burned here, but they are made to feel very uncomfortable. Dean Fremantle, whose unorthodox opinions have been recorded in these dispatches, has been so violently attacked that he has found it necessary to repudiate the report of his discourse. He says that the object of the reporter seemed to have been to make a sensation, not to give the facts, and that the report was absolutely untrustworthy and misleading.

When it was pointed out to him that he approved the report before it was published the Dean replied:

"The report was submitted amid the hurry and confusion of the meeting breaking up, and the corrections indicated by me were not made."

I know the reporter who made the report. He is a most trustworthy, capable, and honorable man. He told me last night that Dr. Fremantle gave unqualified approval to the report, which he read through, and that the only correction he indicated was that the reporter should omit some subsequent observations of one of the audience, who said in strong language it was regrettable that such opinions should be expressed by Dr. Fremantle.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CHAMPION.

Lady Colebrook Everywhere Recognized as the "Dea ex Machina" of the Party.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The dullness of the political atmosphere has been dispelled by the appearance of a new leader, namely, Lady Colebrook. Not since Disraeli's time has a woman taken such an active part in inner political circles.

Lady Colebrook is now regarded as the "dea ex machina" of Lord Rosebery's party wherever she goes; and she goes almost everywhere, championing the ex-Premier's cause. Society credits this talented and fascinating woman with several defections which have occurred from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's section of the Liberal Party. She is exceptionally interesting to Americans, as she has two sisters-in-law who are well known on the other side of the Atlantic, her brother, Arthur Paget, having married Miss Mary Stevens, and her brother Almeric having married Pauline, daughter of William C. Whitney, both of New York.

Lady Colebrook is gifted with rare intelligence and an excellent voice; she can be seen at all the principal race meetings and social gatherings, and the catholicity of her political friendships can be judged from the fact that after a recent large reception to the Liberal League she stayed at the Duke of Devonshire's for the Derby week. Lord Rosebery has gained a powerful ally, whose leadership is more open than his own.

Sir Edward Colebrook seldom is seen in public, and is generally known as a bookworm.

TO ADOPT AMERICAN PLAN.

British Admiralty Favors Measure Resembling United States Navy Personnel Bill.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Admiralty is considering the advisability of taking an important leaf out of the American Navy's book. The scheme now under consideration at Whitehall is to adopt a measure closely resembling the Navy Personnel bill passed by the American Congress. A departmental committee is sitting and has had submitted to it various reports regarding the workings of the new American system.

It is said the committee is likely to adopt a plan by which engineers now serving will retire with an honorary line rank, but that in the future engineers will be selected from the cadets of the training ship Britannia, under the system employed at Annapolis, and thereafter will hold executive rank.

One of the great difficulties in the way of the plan is the Britannia's lack of facilities to accommodate a sufficient number of cadets to supply both sections of the service. The investigation probably will be bitterly opposed by certain classes in the navy.

RUSH TO THE INDIAN DURBAR.

Estimated That 50,000 British and Americans Will Visit Delhi for the Function.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The excitement over the Indian durbar continues. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 British and Americans will visit Delhi for the occasion. The enormous prices charged, however, have caused many people to abandon the idea of being present. It will cost two persons with two servants $3,000 in traveling expenses alone. The cost of the stay of visitors at Delhi cannot be fully estimated. The hotels there are already charging eight times their usual tariff, and the available houses of the town have all been quickly hired at from $30,000 to $35,000 apiece. The Indian Princes are sparing no expense in taking steps to return the hospitality which was extended to them in England at the time of the coronation. Owing to the scarcity of houses, some rude huts have been built among the camps, and, though they will only contain fireplaces and a few simple comforts, extravagant prices are demanded for them. They will be of three classes. The first will cost $100 daily for board and lodging for each person, and $100 will be charged daily for carriage hire. Some of the travelers are taking their own carriages and horses.

The most envied of the Americans going hence to the durbar is Mrs. Adair, who starts at the end of the month. She will be Lord Kitchener's guest, and will act as his hostess, entertaining a very large party invited by the British General. Mrs. Adair is taking a large number of her own servants, including her chef. After the durbar Mrs. Adair will visit Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy, and Lady Curzon.

Another American who will take a prominent part in the durbar is Mrs. "Jack" Leslie, whose husband has just been appointed on the staff of the Duke of Connaught, who will represent King Edward at the Indian ceremonies.

SIAMESE CROWN PRINCE REPORTED ENGAGED.

London Paper Announces That He Will Wed Daughter of Emperor of Japan.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Evening News announces that the Crown Prince of Siam, Chowfa Maha Vejiravudh, is engaged to marry the eldest daughter of the Emperor of Japan. The Princess is fourteen years of age.

The officials of the Siamese Legation here informed a representative of The Associated Press that the report of the Crown Prince's engagement is unfounded. As, however, considerable political importance would attach to such a marriage, a diplomatic denial would naturally be forthcoming were the announcement made before all the details were fully arranged.

MAY BUY ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

Report That American Syndicate Is Negotiating for the Great Central System.

LONDON, Nov 15.—The Westminster Gazette to-day revives the report that Americans are trying to buy British railroads.

The paper says it hears that an American syndicate has offered to purchase the Great Central, that the negotiations are still in progress, and that if they are successful the road will be electrified throughout.

PROSPERITY IN INDIA.

Lord George Hamilton's Financial Statement Shows a Most Encouraging Condition of Affairs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.—In his financial statement, issued this week, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, showed that, for a poor country, which some say is bled by the British Government, India has done fairly well.

Indian finances showed last year a surplus of £1,670,000. This year the surplus is £4,900,000. After material grants in aid of suffering industries the year closing next April will, it is expected, show a surplus of £897,000.

These results are astonishing, in view of all that India has gone through in the shape of famine, plague, and other natural troubles, at the same time that she has been creating a gold reserve and establishing a gold standard.

ENGLAND'S CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Reports of Tragedies of Every Kind Fill the Newspapers.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The protracted coronation rejoicings have been succeeded by a wave of crime. Accounts of murder trials and stories of other tragedies fill the columns of such papers as report those occurrences, and to the long list of criminal cases now proceeding some new tragedy is added almost daily. Suicide also is unusually prevalent. The murders are mostly confined to the lower classes.

Much interest has been evoked this week over the recent stabbing case in which a young woman most deliberately killed a member of the Stock Exchange on the street in the busiest section of the city. The prisoner in this case will shortly be put on trial for her life.

Another case that has attracted much public attention is the alleged murder by burning and stabbing of a servant girl by an evangelist at Peasenhall, County of Suffolk. A jury this week failed to agree regarding the guilt of the accused and another trial will be held.

The case of George Chapman, who was arraigned in a Police Court recently on the charge of having poisoned a young woman who was reputed to be his wife is still in the Coroner's stage, but accounts of the inquiry have been published fully and create eager interest. Of ordinary wife murder and murder by common assault there have been several examples and executions within a fortnight.

HINDU TEMPLE IN LONDON.

Educated Natives of Bengal Raising a Fund to Build One.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A number of educated natives of Bengal are forming a fund to provide a Hindu temple in this city. There are very few of the great religions of the world which have not places of worship in or near London, but Hinduism is one of them, and the need for such a building is regarded in India as a pressing one.

The number of young Hindus who come here for study and other purposes grows greater every year, and they are at present unable to perform the public rites of their religion. It is hoped, moreover, that the existence of a temple in London will remove the objections of the more orthodox Hindus to visiting this country. The great caste question at present stands in their way.

Some of the very strict Hindus are arguing that a temple on English soil cannot possess the sanctity of one in India. Nevertheless there is said to be no doubt that the fund will be raised, and that a handsome building will be erected. But it will take a trip [illegible] of ascending

ENGLISH DRAMATIC CRITICS ALARMED

Manager Obtains Damages for an Unfavorable Notice.

No Question of Malice Raised, but the Plaintiff Says the Criticism Affected the Play's Popularity.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—From the time when all players were legally "rogues and vagabonds" the relations between the Stage and the Law in this country have been of a queer character, and a decision rendered yesterday by a special jury, in a case heard before Justice Ridley here, is regarded as one of the queerest verdicts of the kind ever arrived at.

As a result of this decision it really looks as though dramatic critics in England will find their usefulness entirely gone. No great loss, some people will perhaps say, but it need hardly be stated that the critics and the newspapers do not take this view, and are writing with withering sarcasm of the verdict rendered by the "intelligent jury."

A theatrical manager, author, composer, and actor named McQuire sued The Western Morning News for libel, alleging that the paper, which is published at Plymouth, and is one of the best known of the English provincial journals, printed a criticism of a musical play written and composed by himself which caused a serious diminution in the popularity of the piece.

Now, there have been many criticisms of plays which have been libelous, and to which the authors and actors could properly object; there have been many criticisms which were dictated by personal malice, which made unfair attacks, and which deliberately conveyed false impressions. But how any malice or anything but an honest statement of opinion could be read in the notice on which the action was based is what is puzzling the dramatic critics of the country.

The play was produced in Plymouth in June, 1901, and the criticism was as follows:

"A three-act musical absurdity entitled 'The Major,' written and composed by T. C. McQuire, was presented last evening before a full house by the author's company. It cannot be said that many left the building with the satisfaction of having seen anything like the standard of play which is generally to be witnessed at the Theatre Royal. Although it may be described as a play, 'The Major' is composed of nothing but nonsense of a not very humorous character, whilst the music is far from attractive. This comedy would be very much improved had it a substantial plot and were a good deal of the sorry stuff taken out of it, which lowers both the players and the play. No doubt the actors and actresses are well suited to the piece, which gives excellent scope for music hall artists to display their talent. Among Mr. McQuire's company there is not one good actor or actress, and, with the exception of Mr. Ernest Braime, not one of them can be said to have a voice for singing. The introduction of common, not to say vulgar, songs does not tend to improve the character of the performance, and the dancing, which forms a prominent feature, is carried out with very little gracefulness."

The plaintiff, Mr. McQuire, alleged that the effect of this criticism was a serious diminution in his receipts. He declared that the same play had been produced in Plymouth about a year before, when the receipts were nearly £100 more for the week than in 1901. He apparently quite overlooked the fact that the people of Plymouth might have had enough of the piece.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £100. Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

The papers and critics are trying to comfort themselves with the reflection that a case like this does not constitute a precedent, and that the jury followed no guidance except, as one paper says, "that of some muddled and confused notion of their own which they probably mistook for a sense of equity." It appears that when the play was produced in Plymouth for the first time The Western Morning News gave it a better notice than on its reproduction. This very fact, of course, proves, even did the second notice in itself not do so, that there was no malice. The jury apparently accepted the argument of the plaintiff that, as he got more money in Plymouth the first than the second time, there could be no cause for this phenomenon but The Western Morning News's criticism.

But this argument works both ways, and people are asking why no credit was given to the newspaper for having insured the success of the play on the first occasion. "Hence," says The Times, "we deduce the fundamental principle that newspapers and their critics exist not to inform the public but to induce the public to go to plays, whether they be good or bad. If they praise the plays they are only doing their duty imperfectly, because their praise is never lavish enough or indiscriminate enough for the manager and actors concerned. Still, they may be pardoned if they praise as well as they can. But if they criticise, and, still more, if they dare to condemn, they are robbers who stand between the manager and his legitimate profits."

The same paper thinks that in the end the public will have to learn that an objection is the highest praise a critic can bestow. Criticism will be reserved only for the greatest actors, who do not mind its Fustian actors will be lauded indiscriminately.

DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S NEW ARCTIC BOOK.

Expense of Publication, $20,000, Paid by the King—Commandant Cagni Rewarded with a Similar Sum.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Nov. 6.—Il Secolo of this city announces that the Duca degli Abruzzi will publish this month the account of his voyage in the arctic seas in 1899-1900. The work, which will be fully illustrated with photographs taken by the author, will be brought out simultaneously in Italian, English, French, Spanish, German, and Russian.

It is reported that the Duke had spent nearly $20,000 on the production of the volume when the knowledge of this fact came to the King. Thereupon Victor Emmanuel sent the author his check for the amount, saying that he thought it proper to assume the expense of publication himself.

But royal amenities did not cease there, for the Duke immediately dispatched a similar sum to Commandant Cagni, who accompanied the expedition, in recognition of all the trouble and hardship he had endured.

Commandant Cagni, Americans may recall, was the young Lieutenant who accompanied the Duke as courier in the United States in 1897 when the royal Italian party

KAISER'S VISIT CONCLUDED.

Bids King Edward Good-Bye and Leaves for Short Stay with Lord and Lady Lonsdale.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Emperor William concluded his visit to King Edward this morning, and started on his visit to Lord and Lady Lonsdale, at Lowther Castle, Penrith, Cumberland.

Hours before the Emperor's departure the road to the railroad station was lined by hundreds of spectators. A strong force of police guarded the route. Chief Inspector Melville of Scotland Yard, who has been attached to the Emperor's suite and who accompanies his Majesty north, took the most stringent precautions to keep all unauthorized persons at a distance from the platform.

The imperial and royal procession, which was attended by considerable display, was headed by a detachment of cavalry. Emperor William, King Edward, and the Prince of Wales occupied an open carriage drawn by four horses and preceded by outriders. Before entering the train the Emperor inspected the guard of honor. Emperor William and King Edward entered the saloon car together and kissed each other on both cheeks. King Edward then left the car and stood chatting with the Emperor until the train moved, when he again shook hands with the Emperor. The King's last words were: "Good-bye, again. Au revoir."

Emperor William stood for some time at a window as the train moved away, acknowledging the cheers of the crowds about the station.

A LETTER FROM KARL INGER.

Austrian Who Has Become a Chief in Somaliland Says He Can Quickly End the Troubles There.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—That extremely picturesque personage, Karl Inger, the Austrian who has become a sort of Prince in Somaliland, is greatly annoyed at the reports that he is aiding the Mad Mullah to fight the British, and has written a denial of the statements, which is worded in a manner quite in harmony with the general impression regarding this remarkable adventurer.

Karl Inger calls himself "Emir Soliman ibn Inger Abdullah," and, from all accounts, he has a perfect right to use the title, as he holds absolute sway over a large number of African natives. If he ever makes up his mind to write his memoirs they should make fascinating reading. Certainly no one but himself could describe his life, for he appears in the zone of civilization and disappears from it in the most mysterious manner, and how he obtained his influence over the wild tribesmen of Somaliland is quite unknown to Europeans.

At present Herr Inger's whereabouts seem to be in Budapest. The letter referred to is at any rate dated from that city, although of course it is possible that it may have been sent there for transmission. The letter was addressed to The Times of this city. The paper does not print all of it, as, it says, "part of it appears to be of a private nature only and not intended for publication." The Times, however, prints the following translation of part of the communication, saying that these extracts comprise the greater part of the letter and are sufficient to show what the attitude of Inger is:

Sir: I have the right to reckon myself among those who can honestly regret the recent sad news from Somaliland. I have no other motive in writing to-day than that of my long-standing loyalty toward England, your country, and I write to you because your esteemed paper, The Times, has, in the absence of any authentic information about myself, referred to me in purely objective language and refrained from the insulting expressions used by other papers. That means much, and is for me sufficient evidence that I am writing to a man of honor.

If Col. Swayne reports that I am at Schebeili his information must be very faulty. I have been here some months now, and in any case have taken no part in the operations against Col. Swayne. * * *

That I have relations with Sheikh Abdullah—the "Mad Mullah," as he is called in England—and, in fact, with the Somali tribes in general, is true enough. But the sole object of these relations is to bring the Somalis into touch with the civilized world by peaceful m[illegible]—to open their country to trade. * * *

I need only allude to the fact that on May 10, 1901, acting within my rights—rights which may be trampled upon but cannot be denied—and with due regard to the European territorial rights on the coast, I granted an English syndicate a concession for fifty years in independent Somaliland, that the aforesaid concession was recognized by the local British authorities, and that the failure of the English syndicate to fulfill the one stipulation I made—viz., that they should secure the approval of the British Government—has been the only ground why that concession has not been worked up to date to make it clear that neither I myself nor the free and independent Somali tribes can be held responsible for the present sad state of affairs.

My only motive in writing to you, Sir, to-day is to prevent, if possible, any further unnnecessary bloodshed. For I know, and am absolutely sure, that the Somali tribes will meet force with force and will fight to the very last man.

But I am equally sure that I could put an end to the whole sad state of affairs quickly and without recourse to force. I require no new expedition or £150,000; all I need is the good-will of the Foreign Office toward myself and the Somali tribes.

I have already done more than most people would do in approaching the Foreign Office, and really cannot approach it again directly, for I have no wish to expose myself to insults. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett is dead, and I have no one who could mediate for me with the Foreign Office. * * *

Should Col. Swayne's column be in any danger, I could bring it into safety within fourteen days.

England can protect its interests in East Africa and attain the objects of its policy without war, provided the Foreign Office shows its good-will. These are my words.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Brilliant Festivities Attending Inauguration of Dr. Rodrigues Alves.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 15.—There were brilliant festivities here to-day in honor of the inauguration of President Dr. Rodrigues Alves. They included an imposing procession and a ball, at which the officers of the United States battleship Iowa and of the British, Portuguese, French, and Argentine warships in these waters were present. On Monday there will be a great festival on board the Iowa, and President Alves and his suite, accompanied by United States Consul General Seeger, will visit the Iowa, where Admiral Sumner, Minister Bryan, and Capt. Perry will receive.

The new Cabinet is as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—BARON RIO BRANCO.
Minister of the Treasury—SENATOR BULHOES.
Minister of War—FIELD MARSHAL ARGOLLA.
Minister of the Navy—ADMIRAL NORONHA.
Minister of Justice and of the Interior—SENHOR SEABRA.
Minister of Industry, Communications, and Public Works—SENHOR MUELLER.

The composition of the Cabinet inspires general confidence. The Vice President-elect, Dr. Silviano Brandao, former Governor of the State of Minas-Geraes, died last October.

Dr. Rodrigues Alves, who succeeds President Campos-Salles, is a former President of the State of San Paulo, a former Minister of Finance, and a former Senator. Baron Rio Branco is a very distinguished and most popular Brazilian diplomatist.

Senhor Seabra was leader of the House during two administrations.

Senhor Mueller is a German-Brazilian and Governor of the State of Santa Catharina.

WHAT PROMINENT PEOPLE ARE DOING IN FRANCE

News of the Artists and Musicians—Luncheon in Honor of James Stokes—House Warmings and Receptions Announced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The American painter, Edwin Lord Weeks, has been stopping this week with C. Inman Barnard at Vernonnet. He rode over from Paris on a bicycle.

Mme. Chartran, wife of the eminent portrait painter so well known in New York, will commence her weekly receptions on Nov. 23. The Chartran villa, on the outskirts of Neuilly, in pure Italian style, is one of the finest near Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Potter and Morton Michell have left here for the Carleton, London.

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will be the soloist at the Lamoureux concert, Nov. 23, and will subsequently give two piano recitals in the Salle Aeolean.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Partridge of New New are stopping at the Grand Hotel.

F. Ferry, son of Francisco Ferry, proprietor of the historic Chateau Chenonceaux, will leave next month for Cuba.

Last Monday M. and Mme. Lazare Weiller gave a luncheon at their mansion in the Rue de la Bienfaisance in honor of James Stokes, the philanthropist of New York, who has just arrived from a tour through Europe, in the course of which he has visited numerous philanthropic institutions of which he is the founder. To the Young Men's Christian Association of Paris Mr. Stokes has recently made a donation of several hundred thousand francs, and as reward for his zeal the French Government has made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Among Mme. Weiller's guests were Senator Poirrier, (ex-President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce,) Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Mme. Siegfried, and Léopold Mabilleau, who is associated with the Alliance Française.

E. de la Baize leaves here to-day for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman of New York and their three children leave Paris to-day for Frankfort. Afterward they will travel in Italy, and will spend the remainder of the Winter season in Egypt.

Mr. and Mrs. Burr of New York have arrived at the Hotel de l'Athenée.

The Duchess Anita Della Rovere is also stopping at the Athenée. She is a niece of Mrs. Greer Allen, and owns the beautiful château della Rovere in the Province of Rome.

Prescott Lawrence has been elected a member of the Cercle de la Rue Royale, his proposer and seconder being respectively Henry Ridgway and Comte Philippe d'Alsace.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Phelps will give a house warming in their magnificent new mansion in the Rue Presbourg toward the middle of January.

Mrs. Van Dusen Reed is stopping at the Château de Boulleaume with the parents of her son-in-law, Comte Pierre de Chequelles.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Chase entertained at dinner at Ritz's Mr. and Mrs. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Dodge, Commander and Mrs. Barber, and Mr. and Mrs. Whiting.

WEDDING OF CLAUDE MONET'S STEPDAUGHTER.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Claude Monet's stepdaughter, Mlle. Hoshede, was married on Wednesday at the little church in Giverny, in that lovely part of Normandy which has come to be known as Monet's country. The bridegroom was M. Saleron, a lawyer.

The great master of impressionism gave his daughter away. In the bridal procession were Monet's son-in-law, the American painter Butler, of Columbus, Ohio; Octave and Mme. Mirbeau, who came in an automobile; M. Durand-Ruel, the American painters Bechtel and Collins, Inman Barnard, and a few intimate friends.

The usual Norman feast, lasting for two days, followed the ceremony.

DUC DE RICHELIEU COMING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Duc de Richelieu has left his apartment in the Rue de la Boissière for the Château de Haut Buisson, in Sarthe, in order to bid good-by to his mother, the Princesse de Monaco, before leaving for the United States, where he expects to reside for some months.

The young Duke is a grandson of the American banker Michael Heine, who owns the ancient château and domain of Richelieu. The Duke is twenty-seven years of age, and, like his stepfather, the Prince de Monaco, is devoted to science.

RETIREMENT OF ZURLINDEN.

Last of the Prominent Dreyfus Conspirators to Seek Oblivion—His Connection with the Famous Picquart Episode.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The papers here make brief announcement of the fact that Gen. Zurlinden of the French Army, having reached the age of sixty-five years, has been placed on the reserve list. It is added that he was Minister of War in 1895 and again in 1898.

With the passing on of this officer to oblivion the last prominent official in the famous Dreyfus conspiracy disappears from public view. At length he goes the way of Mercier, Gonse, and the famous harlequin of the General Staff of 1895, Du Paty de Clam. The circumstances in which Zurlinden most recently served his country are worth recalling at this time. Not only has he twice been Minister of War, but he was Military Governor of Paris at a time when a coup d'état was momentarily expected in favor of the Nationalists and their secret supporters, the followers of the Bourbon-Orléanist pretender.

The last time he was Minister of War was for a period of less than a fortnight—from Sept. 5 to 17, 1898. He accepted that office for the sole purpose of closing the mouth of one of the most troublesome Dreyfusards—Lieut. Col. Picquart. He did it in this way: He formulated an elaborate acte d'accusation against that officer, charging him with forgery. On the resignation of Zurlinden the retiring Minister induced Gen. Chanoine, who succeeded him in the War Office, to execute the order of prosecution against Picquart at his (Zurlinden's) bidding. In the meantime Zurlinden became Military Governor of Paris.

Although Picquart had already been "remis en réforme" by a Military Commission, a civil charge that he had communicated official documents in his keeping was still hanging over his head. His trial was to have taken place Sept. 20. Here was Zurlinden's opportunity. The trial was about to begin when the military police appeared before the court with an order from the Ministry of War for the arrest of Picquart on the trumped-up charge made by Zurlinden, and a demand for his surrender to the military authorities. Zurlinden, now in his capacity as Military Governor of Paris, would not only have charge of the conduct of the court-martial which should try Picquart, but the prisoner, in the meantime, would be in his custody.

It is difficult to say what would have been the outcome of Zurlinden's scheme. Evidently Picquart felt the desperate position in which he had been placed. When the objections to his surrender made by his counsel had been overruled, he arose and solemnly spoke the words which perhaps saved his life:

"I shall this evening sleep in a cell in Cherche-Midi. Now is probably the last time prior to a secret trial that I can say a word in public. But I want people to know that if I be found dead in my cell with the rops of a Lemercier-Picard (a police spy who was either murdered or committed suicide) or the razor of Henry (the forger of the General Staff who was found dead in his cell in Mont Valérien Aug. 31, 1898,) I shall not have committed suicide. A man like myself does not for a moment think of that. I shall face this accusation erect and fearless. That is all I have to say, Monsieur le Président."

MAKING OF THE BRITISH-PORTUGUESE TREATY

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LISBON, Nov. 5.—On the supposition that the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain would be an inestimable auxiliary to the Cape-to-Cairo enterprie, much has appeared in the European press on the subject. As early as last August it was announced in London that a project for the purchase of Portuguese East Africa would be embraced in a measure to be presented to the British Parliament at its approaching session. Since then much has transpired in semi-official circles, both here and in London, tending to show that negotiations for a transfer of the territory were actually under way, but that Germany required a quid pro quo on the part of Great Britain before the bargain could be sealed. As to this quid pro quo, concessions in China or on the West African coast have been mentioned. Your correspondent is enabled with some degree of authority and certainty to outline what is actually taking place.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, intended to visit South Africa, occurred the arrival here of the new British Minister, Sir Martin Gosselin, with full powers from Downing Street to arrange a treaty with Portugal concerning Delagoa Bay. During his sojourn in South Africa Mr. Chamberlain will acquire all needful information in regard to the value of the Bay in the light of South African development. He may even visit Lorenzo Marques, but, in any event, there will be no attempt on the part of Great Britain to acquire anything like entire political control over Portuguese East Africa. Nor will the question of a German quid pro quo be considered for a moment, for the simple reason that, with the commercial and industrial interests of Lorenzo Marques practically in British hands, the immediate advantage to German East Africa is at once obvious—just as they are with the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo Railway.

There is in the archives of the British Legation here the draft of a treaty made by Lord Morier and Senhor de Andrade [illegible] May 20, 1879.

Summer of that year the treaty was dispatched to Downing Street with a note urging its immediate ratification. But Mr. Disraeli was not attracted by its conditions, and when the Corvo Government went out of office all chance of official Portuguese support went with it.

According to the text of this document, which is now being overhauled by Sir Martin Gosselin:

"His Most Faithful Majesty being desirous that the port of Lorenzo Marques should be available as an outlet for the commerce of her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and convinced that the material well-being that will thereby accrue to those dominions must tend to create a corresponding well-being in his own dominions; being likewise desirous of giving an additional proof of those feelings of amity, good will, and confidence which have at all times animated the crowns of Portugal and Great Britain toward each other, as also to place on record his wish to facilitate the task of maintaining the peace and security of South Africa, concedes to her Britannic Majesty:

"1. Immunity from dues and charges of every kind or goods in transit from the port of Lorenzo Marques to the British frontier, and from the British frontier to the port of Lorenzo Marques.

"2. The right under such conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon to embark and disembark troops, stores, and munitions of war at Lorenzo Marques, and the free passage of such troops, arms, and munitions of war from and to her Britannic Majesty's dominions across the dominions of his Most Faithful Majesty."

As the text of this treaty was drawn when the Transvaal was an undisputed British dominion, it is more than possible that its main features may be conserved in the new treaty which Sir Martin Gosselin is drawing up. There would be nothing in such an arrangement which could possibly injure Portuguese pride—for its administration would certainly improve the commercial and industrial situation in Delagoa Bay—and would such an agreement [illegible] for other Powers

KING OF THE BELGIANS ATTACKED BY ANARCHIST

Three Shots Fired As the Monarch Was Proceeding to Church.

Italian Bookkeeper Out of Work the Would-Be Assassin—Admits His Belief in Anarchism and Confesses Attempt to Kill—The King Unscathed.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the King of the Belgians this morning as his Majesty was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a Te Deum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette. No one was hurt.

The man who fired the shots is an Italian. He stood in front of the Bank of Brussels, on the Rue Royale. The other cartridges in his revolver proved to be blank, but it is known that ball cartridges were fired. The man was immediately arrested, and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. He gave the name of Robino.

The royal cortège consisted of several carriages, besides that of the King, containing the Count and Countess of Flanders, Prince and Princess Albert of Flanders, the Princess Clementine, and aides de camp and ladies of honor.

When Robino reached the police station he showed ample signs of the rough handling which he had received from the crowd. The prisoner, who appeared to be weak-minded, said his only reason for shooting was exasperation at seeing "so many tired-looking personages occupying such grand coaches."

Robino is a bookkeeper. He was born at Binardo, near Naples, in 1859, and has lately lived in Brussels. When examined by the police he confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold, and said he held Anarchist beliefs.

A fuller investigation satisfied the police that Rubino really fired a ball cartridge, the bullet of which smashed the window of Comte D'Oultremont's carriage and grazed the Grand Marshal's face.

When rescued from the mob Rubino was placed in a cab, and infuriated crowds of people immediately surrounded it and attacked the vehicle with knives and sticks. The police had great difficulty in forcing a way to the police station through the crowd, which shouted alternately, "Kill him!" and "Long Live the King!" The cab was badly hacked with knives. A search of the prisoner revealed a package of ball cartridges.

It is reported that Rubino had been heard to express Anarchist opinions, and it was also said that he came to Brussels from London expressly to kill King Leopold and went to the cathedral this morning for this purpose, but refrained from shooting at the King for fear of killing soldiers who stood between him and his Majesty. Rubino is also reported to have said he was employed in the Italian Secret Service in London, and that he came to Brussels a fortnight ago with the intention of assassinating King Leopold.

The news of the outrage spread rapidly throughout the city, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The people thronged the streets, eagerly discussing the attempt on the life of the King, and large crowds gathered in front of the various bulletin boards. The newspapers issued frequent editions, and these were eagerly bought.

King Leopold appeared to be quite unmoved by the attempt of Rubino to kill him. After luncheon at the palace his Majesty entered a motor car and proceeded to the railroad station, where he boarded a train bound for Groenendael.

That Rubino intended to assassinate King Leopold seemed fully established this evening by the prisoner's confession to the police. The latter at first denied all the reports to the effect that the revolver contained ball cartridges or that Rubino was connected with anarchism. But they finally admitted that the prisoner had confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and that he held Anarchist beliefs.

The self-confessed would-be regicide is a small, bald-headed man with a heavy black mustache. He maintained perfect calm during his interrogation by the police. He informed the police that he came from London, where he went on a futile search for work. There Rubino obtained assistance from the Italian Embassy, and was temporarily engaged to watch Anarchists. He was dismissed, however, as the embassy officials discovered that he sympathized with the Anarchists. It was then that he bought a revolver and fifty cartridges and came to Brussels. Failing to find work, Rubino said he "determined to act," and went to the cathedral with the intention of shooting the King. But, as already cabled, he did not fire at his Majesty for fear of hitting intervening soldiers. Then Rubino proceeded to the Rue Royale, where he awaited the cortège. The royal carriage containing the King passed before Rubino was able to draw his revolver, hence the shots only hit the carriage following.

In Rubino's pockets were found picture postcards bearing portraits of King Leopold, Prince Albert, and the Princess Elisabeth. The prisoner said he procured the cards so as to be able to recognize the members of the royal family, and expressed the hope that others would be more successful than himself. He also said he did not regret his act and would have fired at any monarch—"at the King of Italy as readily as at the King of the Belgians, because monarchs are tyrants who cause the misery of their peoples." Finally, Rubino declared he hated Socialists because they were friends of the police, and asserted that he had no accomplices.

The police are to-night engaged in scouring the Anarchist resorts here on a search for possible accomplices of Rubino. One arrest has already been made of a noted Belgian Anarchist named Chapelle. Many other arrests will probably follow. Several persons who were near to Rubino when he fired the revolver assert that he was accompanied by another man who escaped among the crowd. It is thought possible that this individual was an accomplice who caried off the revolver which the police have not yet found.

Rubino, who has a wife and child in London, continues to affect a profound indifference as to his fate, which cannot be death since capital punishment has been abolished in Belgium.

New Spanish Cabinet Sworn In.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—The members of the new Cabinet took the oath of office to-day.

A Coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburg.

ROME, Nov. 15.—A Coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburg will not be appointed to-day as expected. Indications point to a decision on the subject not being reached for some time.

GERMANY DISCUSSES TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF QUESTION

Prussian Minister Says American Competition in Iron Is Artificially Encouraged—Tobacco Forces in Saxony Unite to Fight the American Tobacco Trust—Commission to Ascertain Effect of Trusts on Wages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In connection with the trust conference the other day the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Moeller, said that while America was a serious competitor of Germany, the competition was being artificially encouraged by the Rhenish iron industry, for it practically amounted to this when the United States was able to obtain iron from Germany at prices which hardly covered the cost of production and which were lower than those paid by the German consumer.

The German iron manufacturers, however, are asking an increase in duties on the ground that owing to the cheap railroad freight rates in America Germany is unable to compete. At the same time it is said American shipbuilders are being encouraged by the sale of German iron at such low prices.

The fight against American industrial invasion is being joined by tobacco manufacturers in Saxony, who are joining forces against the advances of the American Tobacco Trust.

American cattle breeders, on the other hand, will be glad to hear that the German Government proposes to permit the importation of live cattle when the new Meat bill goes into effect, on April 1, 1903. This step is made necessary by the high prices of meat now prevailing in Germany.

GERMANY TO PROBE TRUSTS.

Commission Appointed to Ascertain Their Effects on Wages.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Government Commission appointed to inquire into the kartels or syndicates that control or largely affect so many departments of production in Germany held its first meeting yesterday. The commission is composed of four professors, eight members of the Reichstag, and nineteen business men.

Home Secretary Posadowsky, in explaining the range which the commission's researches are expected to take, said he would lay before them material which had been collected in the United States. He referred, it is understood, both to the testimony taken by the Congressional Committee and to various investigations made by representatives of the German Government who had been sent to the United States. The commission's work, judged from the programme prepared, will be a most exhaustive examination into the effects of kartels on wages, the price of raw material, domestic and foreign prices, and the economics of production affected.

It is not unlikely that the Government will use the report as a basis for proposing legislation providing for national supervision of combinations of capital.

CZAREWITCH A CONSUMPTIVE?

It Is Reported That the Heir to the Russian Throne Is Dying of the Disease.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In connection with the reports of the serious illness of the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of the Czar, and heir presumptive to the throne, I learn on the highest authority that the disease which has made such inroads on his strength is tuberculosis, and that it has reached an advanced stage.

Dispatches from Paris yesterday morning stated that the Grand Duke Michael was in a very weak condition. It was said that he had been obliged to give up the course of physical exercises which he had been pursuing under the guidance of the American athlete L. J. Phelan.

His Russian physicians, it was stated, had pronounced the Grand Duke's condition as hopeless unless the climate of the Crimea should work a miracle.

TROUBLE IN GERMAN REICHSTAG

Keen Contest in the Berlin Body, but the Public Is Little Interested.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The languid interest which the public takes in Parliamentary affairs in Germany was shown this week when the Reichstag was the scene of a keen political contest, by which a great change was wrought in the House rules. Yet the public was scarcely aware that anything was going on. The galleries and the Chamber were from one-half to two-thirds empty and the incidents of the debate were scantily reported in the newspapers.

Probably one reason for this was that the Government paid no attention to the fight. The Ministerial seats were always empty. The Ministers, since the majority defeated the Government's wishes regarding the Tariff bill, have taken no notice of the Reichstag. They affect to treat its deliberations as of no consequence, no Cabinet Minister making the slightest suggestion. A German Ministry can afford to diregard Parliament because it is not essential to command a majority in order to retain power. So long as the Emperor is satisfied the Ministry's position is safe.

FORGED MARKET DISPATCHES.

Reported on Berlin Boerse That Fake Dispatches to New York Influenced Wall Street.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—It was reported on the Boerse to-day that forged dispatches had been sent from here to New York to influence Wall Street operations. It seems that a Berlin bank cabled instructions to buy three times $30,000 of Canadian Pacific, and instead of that a New York bank replied that it had sold three times $90,000 of Canadian Pacific. Another bank, which sent no order, was notified from New York that $90,000 of Canadian Pacific had been sold for its account.

A number of the leading financial houses, when shown the above dispatch to-day, said that the Berlin rumor was absurd, explaining that all stock orders by cable were given in private cipher code. They were inclined to the belief that the rumor itself was put out in Berlin to cover certain operations there.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL TOPICS IN GERMANY.

Heyse's New Play—Opposition to Production of "Mary of Magdala"—"Mascagni Got What He Deserved," Says Strauss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Emanuel Lederer has secured Paul Heyse's new play, "The Star of Mantua," which contains a rôle suitable for Miss Marlowe. Mr. Lederer visited Heyse in Munich. The author was delighted with the reception of "Mary of Magdala" in Milwaukee.

From other sources it is learned that strenuous efforts are being made by religious circles to get the courts to prevent the presentation here of "Mary of Magdala." In consequence the Deutsche Theater hesitates to go on with the arrangements for the production.

Richard Strauss, when seen regarding Mascagni's troubles, declined to say much except that probably the composer got what he deserved.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The first performance of Humperdinck's "Sleeping Beauty," to which the musical world had looked forward for several months, took place Wednesday at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Critics from Berlin and from all the musical centres of Germany half filled the house. Externally the production pleased every one. The staging was splendid, and the mechanical effects were skillfully arranged. One picture, "The Starry World," was one of the most beautiful spectacular displays ever seen in Germany. But the foremost critics complain that the music lacks originality, is full of reminiscences of other composers, and that in the effort for simplicity and naturalness Humperdinck has produced colorless melodies and a series of inexpressive trifles. Even the composer's friends admit his failure. They say a hedge of thorns will soon close over "The Sleeping Beauty."

The critics were also very unkind to Wildenbruch's new tragedy "King Laurin," who is a kind of Wandering Jew, reappearing in this play as the Emperor Justinian. The play deals with a psychological impossibility, making the whole history of the Eastern Empire turn on a love affair of the Emperor. It lasted four hours.

Belle Applegate, an American, made her début this week in "Carmen" at Dresden, and a musical critic, Prof. Starke, who unfavorably reviewed her performance, was caned in the Dresdner Nachrichten office by a stranger, who quietly walked in and began to beat him. Before the professor's outcries brought help the stranger left the office as unobtrusively as he had entered it. Prof. Starke attributes the attack on him to his criticism.

Sudermann is writing a series of articles on the brutality of German theatrical critics. He affirms that their criticism is pitched in a low tone because it deals with personalities, often of a gross character, and says that dramatic art is consequently affected, because every play writer that comes forward is treated as a free target for critical abuse.

ROYAL BETROTHAL DISCUSSED.

Kaiser and King Edward Consider Match Between German Crown Prince and Princess Alice of Albany.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—One of the objects of Emperor William's visit to King Edward was to discuss the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William and Princess Alice of Albany, who is a charming girl, nineteen years of age. The Duchess of Albany went to England on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, and proceeded to Sandringham with the Emperor.

Princess Alice and the Crown Prince are second cousins, and are described as mutually sympathetic. She has been quite Prussianized by having lived in Germany the greater part of the last three years with her mother, and has been under close observation from time to time of the Emperor and Empress.

A dynastic alliance such as this is, on the political side, is regarded as bringing Great Britain and Germany closer together, and would from that standpoint be unpopular in Germany. Princess Alice's brother, the young Prince of Coburg, is a thorough little German. He is now in the military school near Potsdam.

CASEY TO LEAVE PANAMA.

American Admiral Reports That His Presence on the Isthmus Is No Longer Required.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Rear Admiral Casey, dated Panama, Nov. 14:

"Your dispatch has been received. Owing to the recent changed conditions my presence here not necessary. Leave in about one week. Government forces now on line of the railroad, and reinforcements expected soon. Think Government will be able to insure a free transit and to permit withdrawal of the train guards and embarkation of marines ssoon. Panther to remain here until relieved by a vessel sent to Colon or Panama."

The department has ordered Rear Admiral Coghlan, commanding the Carribean Sea division, to send a vessel to Colon to relieve the Panther, withdrawing the marine battalion from the isthmus to join the fleet off Culabra.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 15.—The Harrison Line steamer Inventor arrived here this morning and landed a further body of 800 troops from Sabanilla. This force will be sent out this evening. The Government has now more than 5,000 soldiers on the railroad line between this city and Panama.

NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR CANADA.

Mgr. Sbarretti, Now in Washington, Considered Most Likely Candidate.

ROME, Nov. 15.—The appointment of an Apostolic Delegate in Canada, to succeed Archbishop Falconio, made Papal Delegate in the United States, has been suspended. Mgr. Zaleski, who was designated for the position, said the cold climate of Canada would be bad for his health, which was injured by his residence of ten years in India.

The most likely candidate is now said to be Mgr. Sbarretti, who is in Washington awaiting a new appointment. Archbishop Chapelle warmly supports Mgr. Sbarretti.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SPHERES OF THE POWERS IN WEST AFRICA.—It is expected that the work of the Commissioners who are defining the boundaries of Togoland, the Ivory Coast, and the Gold Coast will be completed by January, 1903. A map has already been made of the Gold Coast from Gambaga to the Volta, and at present French and British Commissioners are delimiting the western region.

Fine grass lands have been discovered in the northern part of the British sections, where, it is believed, cattle raising could be carried on on a large scale, and hence the mining camps and coast towns supplied with fresh meat with the assistance of the new Gold Coast railway.

A mixed commission of English and French officers has just been appointed to delimit the Anglo-French frontier to the north of Nigeria, from the Niger to Lake Chad. Starting from Ilo, the Commissioners will follow the boundary to the north of Sokoto. The chief British Commissioner is Col. G. S. Elliot, R. E.

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TO JOIN THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.—It is well known that no questions are asked of persons wishing to join the French Foreign Legion, and that no proofs of identity are required. As a matter of fact, there have been many cases of Frenchmen volunteering for service in the Legion, which is reserved for foreign subjects, under a false name and nationality. A certain delay, nevertheless, occurs between the application and its acceptance, and there appears to be a belief current among the working classes that in order to hasten the necessary formalities it is sufficient to get locked up; it being supposed that the police authorities take the matter in hand and push it forward. A bricklayer named Alphonse Pade has found out to his cost that this belief has no serious foundation. On Sept. 18 he called at one of the Paris police stations and requested the inspector on duty to arrest him for vagrancy. The request being refused, Pade smashed a window and this had the desired effect. In the Police Court he said that he had acted in this way in order to be admitted into the Foreign Legion more rapidly, as he could get no work in Paris. The Judge asked how long an interval was required to conclude the formalities, and on being informed that the average was one month, sent Pade to prison for that time.

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THE CZAR MAY VISIT THE SULTAN.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Paris Figaro has sent to his paper a telegram asserting that in one of his interviews with the Grand Duke Nicholas the Sultan expressed a desire to receive the Czar at Constantinople. The Grand Duke promised to convey the Sultan's invitation to the Czar. The Sultan has since sent the Czar a formal invitation in an autograph letter, which was intrusted to the head of the Turkish mission sent to Livadia.

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NUMBER OF MINERS IN FRANCE.—At the beginning of the present miners' strike in France, Government statistics show the number of men employed in mines to have been 162,100, divided as follows: Nord and Pas-de-Calais, 85,000; Loire, 20,000; South, (Tarn, Gard, Aveyron,) 41,000; Centre, (Commentary, Saint Eliel,) 7,000; Saône-et-Loire (Montceau,) 9,000. Of the total number, only 60,000 belong to the trades union. The amount paid in wages during 1901 was 215,370,000f., giving an average of 4f. 66c. per man a day, or 1,833f. a year. Since the Convention of Arras, however, the miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais enjoy special advantages.

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PAN-GERMAN MOVEMENT IN BOHEMIA.—According to Vienna advices the Kurier Livovski of Tarnow reports an interesting incident connected with the Pan-German movement. It appears that fifty dragoons resident in the German districts of Bohemia having completed their term of military service in Galicia surrendered their arms preparatory to returning home. On entering the train which was to convey them to their destinations the dragoons hung the Prussian flags out of the windows and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein." They were immediately placed under arrest by the military authorities.

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DRESS EXHIBITION IN RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg is to have an International Exhibition of Dress from Nov. 15 to the end of February, 1903. There will be exhibits of textile fabrics, the wearing apparel of both sexes, and the industries connected therewith in the Tauride Palace. Besides a historic section, the exhibition will comprise six classes, forming the modern section: 1, cloths, furs, and skins; 2, wearing apparel and linen; 3, boots and shoes; 4, hairdressing, perfumery, and cosmetics; 5, clothing, hairdressing, and toilet accessories, and 6, jewelry.

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ATTEMPT ON JABLANCZY'S LIFE.—The facts concerning the recent attempt made upon the life of Field Marshal Jablanczy in Budapest, concerning which a sensational cable dispatch was sent to this country, are as follows: A woman addressed him in the street. The General supposed she was a mendicant, and put his hand into his pocket for money, when he perceived the end of a revolver pointed at him in her basket. Thereupon he handed her over to a constable. The woman, who had called four times at the Harved Office with a petition without obtaining a hearing, had purchased the weapon to frighten the officials, but it was found to contain no cartridges. Two years ago the General was shot at in revenge by a retired officer, who fired several times at him in vain.

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DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PARISIAN.—By the death of Baron Georges de Heeckeren, recently reported by cable, social Paris loses a most conspicuous figure in sports and salons and France a soldier of many adventures. The Baron derived his title from an old family in the Netherlands, by whom his father was adopted, afterward taking their name and arms. He was of Alsatian stock. He fought in the war of 1870-71 and escaped out of Metz in the disguise of a peasant; he again escaped from the Germans when disaster fell upon the eastern army, and rode through a thousand dangers to Bordeaux. But the most thrilling page in his life was his duel with the Russian Prince Dolgorouki. He had struck the Prince in a theatre in Paris owing to an affair with a woman, though the Prince was not directly involved. The combatants met in the Duchy of Luxembourg. De Heeckeren broke the Prince's shoulder with his pistol bullet. The singular fact is that De Heeckeren's father had also fought with a Russian, many years before, and had killed his man. It was a duel with pistols at five paces, and his opponent was the celebrated poet Pouchkine. Baron Georges has been humorously described as an erudite D'Artagnan. He was very muscular and very accomplished.

TREATY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND.

Evidence That Chamberlain Is Determined That the Bond-Hay Convention Shall Be Ratified.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 15.—Great interest is manifested here in the new Bond-Hay convention. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons on Nov. 13 is regarded as evidence that he does not propose to permit Canada to interfere and prevent the ratification of the treaty in the way in which Canada killed the Bond-Blaine convention of 1890.

It is believed here that Mr. Chamberlain realizes how Newfoundland has been hampered by France on one side and by Canada on the other, and that he is determined to give her an opportunity to work out her future by a commercial union with the United States.

In the course of the speech referred to in the above dispatch Mr. Chamberlain denied that the Bond-Hay convention prohibited Newfoundland from according preferential duties to its mother country and her colonies, but he admitted that if such preferences were made they would also by the terms of the convention apply to the chief imports from the United States.

Honored by Munich Academy.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Nov. 15.—The Academy of Sciences has elected Prof. Josiah Willard Gibbs, Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale, to be a corresponding member.

HAPPENINGS IN BELGIUM

Who Is to Succeed the Grand Duke of Luxembourg?

Hope in Some Quarters That the Duchy Will Be Annexed to Belgium—Anti-Gambling Bill May "Die Easy."

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7.—The question of the succession to the Luxembourg Grand Ducal throne is one which has caused considerable comment in official circles here of late. It will be remembered that the hereditary Grand Duke William, son of the reigning Grand Duke, broke his leg while out shooting on his estate at the Château de Hohenburg last September. The true cause of the accident only recently transpired. The Grand Duke had an attack of apoplexy and fell. This was the second attack he has had during the past three years, and a third attack may be expected at any time.

Should the Grand Duke die, as he has no male heir the question of the future of the duchy would become a problem menacing the peace of Europe. Owing to the Grand Duke William's precarious state of health, this vexed question of the Luxembourg succession may be opened at any time. There are not a few diplomats here in Belgium who are of the opinion that the easiest and the best solution of the difficulty would be to annex the Grand Duchy to Belgium.

Strong commercial and racial bonds already exist between the two countries, which were until 1830 governed by the same ruler, since the King of Holland was also Grand Duke of Luxembourg. Annexation to Belgium would be a solution agreeable to the people of Luxembourg, who have no desire to be absorbed by the German Empire.

It is not at all certain that King Leopold will sign the Anti-Gambling bill passed by Parliament last session. Should the sovereign refuse to do so, the Government could hardly complain, having established a precedent in 1884. At that time, shortly after the overthrow of the last Liberal Cabinet, a decree was enacted by the Government to the effect that three laws passed by Parliament concerning the municipalities of Esschenbeck, Bois d'Acren, and Hasrode, not having received the royal sanction, would not be promulgated. It is possible that, owing to this precedent, the Anti-Gambling act may not become law.

A meeting of the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce was held here last week for the purpose of founding a Latin-American Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was attended by the Consular representatives of fourteen Spanish-American republics and presided over by M. Pietri-Daudet, Consul General of Venezuela in Belgium. The formation of a Latin-American Chamber of Commerce here will be a valuable addition to the existing commercial associations of the kind in the Belgian capital, foremost among which is the Anglo-American Chamber of Commerce, the President of which is Mr. Findlay-Smith.

The engagement is announced from the Château de Chimay of Countess Alice de Caraman-Chimay, second daughter of the late Prince Eugene de Chimay, and of the Princess née de Graffenried-Villars, with Prince Jean Borghese, son of Prince Marc-Antonio Borghese.

The fiancée is the sister of Countess de Salis-Saglio and of Prince Philippe de Caraman-Chimay, owner of the famous Château de Beaumont. The fiancé is the brother of Prince Borghese, of the Duke de Ceri, of the Prince de Vivaro, and of the Duke de Poggio-Nativo. The marriage will take place on Dec. 9 next, in the chapel of the Château de Horpacs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Dunn and the Misses Dunn of Washington, D. C., have left Brussels for Seville. Mrs. Abbott and the Misses Abbott of Cambridge, Mass., have returned to Brussels from Switzerland. Recent American arrivals here include Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sargent, Mr. George W. Wallis, Capt. Norris, Mr. M. Archibald, Dr. and Mrs. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Perry, Miss Rebecca Bliss, Mrs. John Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lay, and Miss Georgiana Butler.

ANOTHER VENEZUELAN BATTLE.

Castro's Troops Reoccupy the Town of Coro After Five Hours' Fighting.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 15.—President Castro's First Lieutenant, Leopoldo Baptista, sailed yesterday morning from Puerto Cabello with three warships and a force of 1,500 men to reoccupy the town of Coro, situated 208 miles northwest of Caracas, which has been in the possession of the revolutionists.

A battle between the rival forces took place to-day, and lasted five hours, with the result that the Government troops captured the town. A body of revolutionists numbering 320 have escaped in the direction of Sabaneta, closely pursued by Baptista's troops.

GERMAN EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Reasons Which Induced the Berlin Government to Decide to Take Part in the Fair.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—In connection with the visit of Dr. Theodor Lewald, German Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, who sails for America on the Deutschland to-morrow, it is interesting to note what finally induced the German Government to take part in the coming World's Fair.

It was felt here, that after Great Britain, France, and other European countries had accepted the American invitation to participate, it would have been a mistake not to be represented. The American Government, through the imperial embassy in Washington, and the United States ambassador in Berlin, had emphasized the fact that it placed much value on German official representation, and it was considered that a refusal on the part of Germany would hurt the very friendly relations now existing between the two countries.

But reasons of a commercial nature also spoke for the acceptance of the American invitation. While it is true that the value of the exports from Germany to the United States in 1901 fell below that of those of 1899 by 55,000,000 marks, nevertheless there was an increase in the exports of certain classes of goods which it is considered advisable to show at an exposition. These include lithographs, engravings, porcelain, toys, cutlery, musical instruments, and optical and astronomical instruments.

It is believed here that the increased exports in all these lines are due in large measure to the admirable displays made by Germany at the Paris and Düsseldorf Expositions.

MOST NORTHERLY RAILROAD.

The Riksgraensbanan Inaugurated by Norway and Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Nov. 15.—The most northerly railroad in the world—the Riksgraensbanan—was inaugurated to-day in the presence of the Norwegian and Swedish authorities.

Chilean Cabinet Has Resigned.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Nov. 15.—The Chilian Cabinet has resigned.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Elaborate Preparations to Make Foreigners Welcome—The Workingman and His Two Friends—A $12,000 Treasure Unearthed Near Castiglione.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 6.—There are two questions of some importance this week. One is of national interest to all Italy. The other now concerns foreigners and Romans, but it is sooner or later to interest Italian cities other than Rome. The first is the rapidly augmenting movement for the amelioration of the lot of the tillers of the soil. The second is a really marvelous scheme to make foreigners welcome in Rome, not merely for the Carnival season, which lasts from Christmas until Easter, but for all the year. I shall speak of the latter first, partly because, in these letters, I have already announced the formation of a society here to make foreigners welcome, and partly on account of the unique character of the undertaking.

The "Association nationale italienne pour le mouvement des Etrangers" is no longer obliged to depend upon the courtesy of the Italia Cosmopolita—printed in four languages—for its support. The association now has an organ of its own, L'Etranger en Italie, (The Foreigner in Italy,) printed in two languages—English and French. The first number, which is now before me, contains an article by the President of the association, Signor di Sant' Onofrio, in which he eloquently sets forth the advantage of a Winter's sojourn in Rome and certain other cities, with wholesome advice to Italian hotel keepers as to how they may best keep their foreign guests. The rest of the paper is made up of letters from Ministers and other functionaries commending the movement and offering their cordial support. And, in order to show the practical results already achieved by the association, a complaint is printed, addressed to the Minister of Public Works, requesting that the evening trains from Florence and Pisa make better time. This complaint having been forwarded to the Inspector's Office of Italian Railroads, the occupant of that office solemnly assures the association that he will do all in his power to have the trouble remedied.

The paper also announces the "projection" of an electric car service "every twenty minutes from some central point of the city and by way of St. Paul's within twenty-five minutes of the time to arrive at the seaside on the splendid Laurentina shore, where a bathing establishment is to be reared." Hence the following important item: "On spending a lira every good Roman may take a salubrious bath, and within little more than an hour, return to his abode."

It is all very serious, sincere, and —naïve. Of course, the association has a constitution, statutes, and all things that may add solemnity to the organization. Its "ordinary acts" read as follows:

"1. To forward the promotion in Italy and abroad of committees, in the various districts or regions and special localities to be determined upon, favoring the passage or residence of foreigners in this our land.

"2. To promote the opening of offices in the important regions and districts of Italy and abroad as necessity requires.

"3. To forward a relationship or convention with the various offices of the Government, the public direction and the transport or forwarding agencies as far as may concern the traffic with foreign countries and the foreigners themselves.

"4. To promote the publication of the needful in Italian and foreign journals and periodicals.

"5. To favor the publication of guides and other books, visitors' lists, and make provisions for their dissemination.

"6. To afford foreigners advantageous information and facilitate them in their travels, lodging accommodation, living and any other need that may occur."

The "extraordinary acts" are:

"7. To take into consideration claims made by foreigners and their representatives so that they may obtain in their special cases amends for damage with indemnity, &c.

"8. To favor the publication of advertisements or notices collectively to the benefit of members and non-members.

"9. To organize a service of guides, carriages, and means of transport.

"10. To promote or organize amusements, diversions, festivities, plays, exhibitions, lectures, concerts, &c.

"11. To promote or organize tours, excursions, &c.

"12. To promote or establish hotels, clubs, resorts, châlets, places for recreation, and to make provisions for their maintenance."

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The Agrarian Movement.

Italian farmers may be divided into three classes—the gentleman farmer, who works his estate himself; the farming tenant, who hires farms here and there from land owners, and attempts to get all he can out of them at the smallest expense, and the small farmer, who has his own little farm just as his ancestors had, and works it with the help of his family. With the exception of the gentleman farmer, the others, together with the peasants who help them, have at present two bodies of friends between which they are likely to have a hard time—the political economists and the Socialists. Each category, it may be said, has the encouragement of the Government, publicly or by stealth. Individually, they are opposed to each other.

All that has prevented overt demonstrations this Autumn has been the uniform abundance of the harvest. To be sure, some demonstrations have been made, but these were of small importance. In the neighborhood of Genoa the Socialists, being unable to arouse the peasants because of the plentiful supply of work, turned their attention to the dock laborers in Genoa and attempted to make them go on a strike. This was followed by a row in the Town Council, which boasts of several Socialist members. Chairs and windows were smashed and the rioters finally marched to the office of the Caffaro and broke the windows there. The average Italian laborer, however, who played so conspicuous a part in the riots of May, 1898, was not visible. And there is no danger that the soldier, as was the case in the Saracco administration, will be called upon to do menial labor in order to save the proprietors from ruin.

The Socialist organ, Avanti, continues its sermons on "equality," but, as it is chiefly controlled by Socialists of the Turanti stamp, it preaches peace. At the same time, it declares that the proprietors still thirst for the workingman's blood. After the riots of 1898 many land owners took advantage of the disorders to diminish wages and withdraw concessions to the workingman. In the three years following, the price of agricultural labor sank in the north to 28 cents a day and in the south to 8 and 10 cents. This Autumn it has been respectively 36 and 15 cents, and there has been an abundance of work.

This does not mean, however, that the problem of labor in Italy has been solved, but it does mean that, in the current period of comparative tranquillity the Cabinet, whose Socialistic proclivities are well known, has been enabled to carry on a campaign of education, of the resulting good of which there can be no doubt.

It is unfortunate, however, that the whole network of electoral and other associations upon which Italian Socialism leans is organized on a revolutionist basis. Were it not so, the recent discourses of Premier Zanardelli and Baron Sonnino could be taken home by Italians for practical application. "Because the revolutionary doctrine has not been embraced this year," the Italian workingman will say, "is no reason why it should not be embraced at another time, and," he would continue, "we hear fine words from men in power when the harvest is good. Why do they not give us fine actions when it is poor?"

It is curious, however, that it is the Socialists, and not the political economists of the administration, who advocate the only thing which would in a generation or so completely reorganize the whole social and political fabric of the peninsula—compulsory education for all classes. To-day the illiterates as far south as the Province of Naples constitute 20 per cent. of the adult population. In Naples and Calabria and Sicily this proportion rises to nearly 70 per cent.

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Italy and England.

Although the idea is resented here that when Great Britain dropped Italy to take up Japan she threw the former into the arms of France, still, the discouragement that all Italian aspirations for expansion met with in the London press rankles in the Italian mind. And the recent criticism of the safety of Italian cities for the British tourist is not calculated to assuage the pain.

Such papers as La Tribuna and Il Messaggero of Rome, Il Caffaro of Genoa, Il Secola of Milan, and even the Giornale di Sicilia of Palermo remember that when nearly the entire European press, with the exception of the Hungarian, was arrayed against Great Britain in the Boer war, the popular press of Italy graciously championed Britannia's cause. Now the British press and Government constantly throw cold water upon Italian aspirations toward Tripoli and Barca, while the London papers speak of Florence and Venice as pestholes. This is resented, and the Italian press is more and more adopting the Gallic tone toward England, but without the Gallic basis of argument.

It is pointed out that Italy is precisely the power which, in full possession of Tripoli and Barca, could best maintain the equilibrium of the Mediterranean, which England seems so fearful will be disturbed; that an Italian Governor General in those places would establish an almost ideal buffer State between the English and the French in North Africa, and that British discouragement of the Italian claim augments that of the French.

There is certainly logic in the Italian argument—wisdom and laudable desire as well.

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Buried Treasure in Sicily.

Il Giornale di Sicilia prints a story which illustrates well the superstitious temperament of the Sicilian mind. It seems that the recent flood in the island washed to light a store of gold coins at Castiglione, which tradition had long said existed in the neighborhood. According to their weight they are worth nearly $12,000. To collectors they are probably worth as much more. Naturally the greatest excitement prevailed among the peasants round about Castiglione, and work was at once neglected to search for more treasure. It is said among the peasantry that the treasure was discovered by the ghost of a man who was murdered near the place some time last Summer.

But the most pernicious phase of the affair is the rumor that there is, near Pietramarina, an even larger treasure which can only be brought to light in the same manner. As there is no record of a recent murder at Pietramarina, and as no ghost has been seen to walk there, the authorities are having the place patrolled in case some superstitious peasants should attempt to produce the conditions which should precede the unearthing of the gold.

THE OBSERVER.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL DEFENSE.

It Is Proposed That the Commonwealth Provide £200,000 and New Zealand £40,000 a Year.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Oct. 8.—The final proposal agreed upon by the Imperial Conference with respect to the naval defense of these colonies has been laid by the Acting Federal Premier before the Federal Parliament. Under this proposal the Commonwealth will contribute £200,000 and New Zealand £40,000 a year toward the cost of the Australian squadron. These amounts together total half the annual cost, and the other half will be borne by the British Admiralty.

The vessels of the squadron will be largely improved as regards modernness of type and power of armament. The chief vessels will be first-class armored cruisers of 10,000 or 12,000 tons, and one is to be manned by Australians and New Zealanders. Three vessels of the existing squadron will be similarly manned—in order to serve as training ships for a Naval Brigade Reserve. These colonial sailors will be paid special rates, and will be enrolled on the basis of the population of the States. Australia is to have eight nominations for naval cadetships, and New Zealand a proportionate number. The agreement expressly recognizes the importance of Australia as a base for coaling and other supplies. The proposals outlined are of course subject to the approval of the Federal and New Zealand Legislatures.

Apropos of the arrangement, the London correspondent of The Sydney Daily Telegraph tells an incident of the preliminary negotiations between Sir Edmund Barton and Mr. Seddon. The two Premiers, he says, had agreed to recommend a contribution of £240,000, of which New Zealand's share should be £40,000, when Mr. Seddon stipulated that one-third of the vessels should always be in New Zealand waters. Sir Edmund protested against Mr. Seddon demanding a third of the benefit for a sixth of the cost, and brought the New Zealand Premier to terms by a clever counter-move. If Mr. Seddon insisted, Sir Edmund said, then he would recommend the Australian Parliament to vote £200,000 for the exclusive right to the services of a slightly smaller fleet, provided that in times of peace the ships were prohibited from using any coal other than English or Australian. This would mean that New Zealand would be left to make special arrangements for a fleet of her own, and would also lose the benefit of coal contracts with the Australian squadron. Needless to say, Mr. Seddon capitulated, and agreed to be satisfied if one warship and one cruiser for drill purposes were permanently stationed in New Zealand waters.

The story finds ready acceptance with those who know Mr. Seddon's characteristics at all well.

Another Rebel Defeat in Morocco.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—Although confidence was restored at Tetuan, Morocco, yesterday, and the loyal chiefs of the Kabyles had come in, there remained some bodies of rebels in arms, and they, apparently, have now been routed, for it is announced in a dispatch from Ceuta to-day that the Governor of Tetuan has again defeated a body of Kabyles, who fled, leaving four dead, many wounded, and much ammunition on the field.

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ORGANIZED LABOR AND PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

So intelligent and thoughtful a man as Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS should have hesitated before attacking with the violence born of ill-temper the remarkable statement of President ELIOT in his recent address before the Economic Club of Boston. As reported verbatim in the Boston papers of the following morning, President ELIOT said:

> The doctrine that violence may be justly employed by labor unions to prevent the non-union man from working how he will and for what he will is wrong, is un-American; it fights against the happiness, peace, and prosperity of our Nation, and we must find some means of preventing it. I said once that the "scab" workman is a good type of a hero; I remain of that opinion, and I believe that it is the opinion of nine-tenths of the American people.

Mr. GOMPERS's reply to this, in his address at the New Orleans meeting of the American Federation, was:

> No man who, as an educator, poses as a strike breaker is fit for the position he holds. Compared to such a man BENEDICT ARNOLD was a martyr and JUDAS ISCARIOT a saint.

This was a very foolish thing to say. It was calculated, no doubt, to call out "vehement applause," but much more benefit to the delegates and to those they represent would have come from a thoughtful inquiry as to the correctness of the opinion expressed by President ELIOT that nine-tenths, or any other considerable proportion of the American people think as he does, and if so, what basis there is for such an estimate of the man who has the courage to declare and maintain his independence of union dictation and control.

Within the past few years there has undoubtedly been a marked change in intelligent public opinion in this country respecting the advantages to labor and the benefit to the community of organization on lines which may now be regarded as typical of the tendencies of the labor movement. When labor organization began to take systematic shape in this country, and the unions showed a capacity to develop in directions promising greater good for the wage earner than had been sought by or was possible through the agency of the first crude attempts in that direction, thoughtful men with humanitarian instincts and philanthropic purpose were actively in sympathy with it. Many discovered in it a sign of progress, and predicted for it great usefulness in educating and elevating the wage earner to higher standards of individual interest and public duty. It was believed that crude and often dangerous ideas would be corrected and give place to sounder and saner views if those more in contact with affairs than the average wage earner is supposed to be would co-operate with him, and by precept and example assist him to an understanding of economic and ethical principles. Many wise and broad-minded men joined the Knights of Labor in its early days, attracted by the purposes it proclaimed and pledged itself to follow in its efforts to effect a readjustment of the relations between employers and employed on lines advantageous to both. They left it disappointed and disgusted when they found that what it promised was very different from what it performed, and that it was in fact little more than a great agency for the promotion of sympathetic strikes, led by ignorant and in many cases dangerous demagogues. Men of the class described, of whom President ELIOT might very well have been one, for it included many Professors, students of sociology, philanthropists, and amiable friends of humanity, are no longer wanted in the labor unions, and could not now gain admission to them. The acceptable member is the one who will howl his vehement appreciation of such an utterance as that of Mr. GOMPERS above quoted, and not one who would deem it his duty to question or contradict it.

The net result of this separation of the labor movement from conservative and educational influences which sought to aid it has been the marked change in public sentiment above referred to. The most advanced thought of the time on the present tendencies of the labor movement was clearly and with characteristic vigor expressed by the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT in his letter read at the dinner to JOHN FRITZ in this city on the 31st of October, as follows:

> The developments of the twentieth century show that these institutions are in great peril. Their essence is to be found in individual liberty, involving the right of free labor and the acquisition of private property under lawful conditions. When the right of free action shall be suppressed the possibility of a career like that of JOHN FRITZ will be destroyed. Collectivism ending in socialism may afford other advantages, but these advantages will be obtained only by the sacrifice of personal freedom, and will arrest the progress of civilization due during the ages that have passed to the substitution of freedom for force. JOHN FRITZ is a living proof of the results of individual and industrial liberty in a country endowed with boundless resources. In vain shall we seek for a like career in nations or in countries where the individual initiative has been suppressed. The stagnation of China, whose men are physically strong, and whose resources are abundant, is in marked contrast with our own land, where heretofore every citizen has been free to employ his labor and his energies in his own way, so long as the rights of others are respected. JOHN FRITZ, therefore, is to us more than a man whom we love and respect, more than a friend to whom we wish many years of health and happiness; he is an example of the free spirit of American institutions, a beacon light warning the present and coming generations against permitting any invasion of the principle of the liberty of the citizen, which alone has made our beloved country great and free.

What has made even optimistic socialists distrustful of the influence of organized labor upon American institutions? The use of force to destroy not only independence of thought and action, but to "remove" those guilty of these crimes against the dominant spirit of trades unionism. The bludgeon, the bullet, the dynamite cartridge, the terrible boycott extending the penalties of the major excommunicator to helpless women and children, are agencies destructive of many things besides obstacles to strikes. They are destroying personal liberty, manhood, and self-respect among those who submit to them, and are making public enemies of those who employ them. The man who in a great majority of the mechanical trades secures employment without presenting his union card, does so at the risk of his life and at the peril of those for whose welfare and happiness he should have more concern than for his own safety. Under these conditions, it is not at all surprising that President ELIOT may feel warranted in claiming to speak for nine-tenths of the American people when he says that the man who dares set the tyranny of the union at defiance is a hero. He risks his life in support of a principle.

Leaders of labor like Mr. GOMPERS would do well to consider whether the unions can succeed in accomplishing anything good or useful without the support of public sympathy. The men who are now outspoken in condemning the collectivism which destroys individual liberty and closes the door to individual ambition are men of light and leading. Nothing will come of calling them names or comparing them to JUDAS ISCARIOT and BENEDICT ARNOLD, except shame and confusion to the one who makes such answer to their friendly warnings.

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

The dinner given to Ambassador JULES CAMBON last night by Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW and Mr. JAMES H. HYDE was a graceful recognition of the Ambassador's helpful part in the admirable work of the Alliance Française, of which he is the honorary President. It was as well an expression of the esteem and good-will of the American people for the French Ambassador who is about to retire from the post he has so long adorned.

Mr. HYDE has given much time and thought to the organization of the Alliance Française and to the furtherance of its objects. It seeks to promote friendly relations between the people of France and the people of the United States, to increase their knowledge of each other, to bring them nearer together, and to inspire a mutual sympathy with each other's national character and aspirations. Professor GERMAIN MARTIN, of the University of Paris, comes to us as the first lecturer of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States. He is now delivering his lectures in this city.

Ambassador CAMBON's interest in the work of the Alliance led to his acceptance of the office of honorary President. He has heartily co-operated with Mr. HYDE's efforts in this country, and his knowledge of our people will enable him to be of useful service in helping on its work in France after his return, while, in the United States, Mr. HYDE's energy and industry and fertility of resource will continue to further the excellent purposes of the organization.

TWO SOUTHERN LEADERS.

At a large meeting in New Orleans last week addresses were made by two Southern leaders who, in their respective fields, pursuing a common aim, are probably exerting on the future of the South and of the Nation an influence as strong and wholesome as that of any other two men in the country. One was Dr. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, President of Tulane University; the other was Dr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, Principal of Tuskegee Institute. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Southern Educational Association and was presided over by Mr. E. B. KRUTTSCHNITT, President of the School Board of New Orleans, an eminent lawyer of the city, and a nephew of JUDAH P. BENJAMIN. The audience consisted of some 3,000, of whom several hundred were white men and women of the best classes and the remainder colored. The object of the meeting was the promotion of education among the blacks on the well-known lines advocated by Dr. WASHINGTON.

The significant feature of the addresses of Dr. ALDERMAN and Dr. WASHINGTON was that each recognized with the most perfect frankness the line that divides the two races and each urged the kind and degree of training for both races which will establish between them relations of mutual helpfulness through the self-support and self-respect of each. Dr. ALDERMAN said:

> I share the unalterable faith of my race in regard to the necessity for racial integrity, and in the belief that intelligence and fitness ought to rule. But I have it in my heart to believe that the Negro race, with very limited opportunities for education, comes up from the ranks of labor to the influential position which Mr. MITCHELL undoubtedly occupies in the coal mining industry, unassisted by influence or fortuitous conditions, has more reason to be proud of his success in life than any of the formidable array of counsel against him or the officers of the corporations they represent.
>
> In saying that Mr. MITCHELL has shown the capacity to be a first-class witness we do not mean to imply that we consider his testimony on either direct or cross examination before the Anthracite Arbitration Commission at its opening hearing of great value. In some things he did not tell the truth; in very little did he tell the whole truth, and throughout he refrained from telling nothing but the truth. In the attitude of a witness he was really an advocate. In this capacity, however, he displayed great skill and adroitness, fencing with questions inviting dangerous admissions and forgetting exact facts with facility when to remember them would have been inconvenient.
>
> He appeared to least advantage in his replies to questions touching the moral aspects of measures adopted to overcome opposition to the union. He disclaimed any knowledge of actions infringing the liberty of non-union men; waved aside as of little consequence the acts of violence which have occurred, as the unauthorized acts of individuals; and was finally forced to admit that the union had no rules under which it could, if it desired to, purge itself of responsibility for crimes committed by its members. He did not approve of the boycott, but denied that the United Mine Workers had sanctioned or encouraged boycotting, or was in any way responsible for it. All of this was disingenuous and in the highest degree indiscreet. No one is deceived by an attempt to underrate the conditions which have produced a reign of terror in the anthracite regions, and which, so far as the non-union mine workers are concerned, still exists. MITCHELL had a chance to repudiate crime and violence and to put his organization on record as opposing them. Not only did he fail to use it, but he left in the public mind the impression that if he had dared to do so he would have approved and commended them as means justified by the ends in view. Judge GRAY punctured his inflated self-complacency by incisive questions under which he was distinctly uncomfortable; and his answers, while skillfully evasive, were not such as to establish the witness in the public confidence as a man whose influence has been, or ever will be, used for the defense of human rights against the tyranny of organized oppression when its crimes are committed in the name of labor.

A NEW WAY TO COLLEGE.

Mr. D. O. S. LOWELL of New Dorchester, Mass., has a new plan for regulating admission to college. At present the colleges admit either on certificate of work done in preparatory schools, or on examinations, or on a combination of the two. There are objections to both of these plans, though Mr. LOWELL seems to think that the objections to examinations are the more serious. The result may be affected by many accidents. Boys quite fitted to be, and desirous to be, good students may not be able to pass, through nervousness, through lack of readiness, through the peculiar range of the questions, &c., and a boy may pass a lucky examination who will not at all make a good student. As securing faithful and earnest and sufficiently capable students is the real object, Mr. LOWELL makes the following proposition:

> My plea for a new method of admission is this: Throw the doors as wide as if the college were a race track. Make the curriculum a race for life, free for all, with but three conditions—a good moral character, seeming earnestness of purpose, and very with varying conditions; for convenience let us call it $100 down. Should the applicant prove capable of continuing his course, let the deposit apply to his tuition. Should he fail to appear or prove incapable, let the money go into the college treasury to pay for the trouble of dealing with an incompetent and to fine him for his presumption.

There is a sensible idea in this. It might be regarded as too radical, and we do not see why it might not be applied in connection with a modification of the admission by certificate. In any case, the responsibility is largely thrown on the student, and that is where it ought to be. The lad who is ready to stake a moderate amount on his being able to keep up with the requirement of his college is not likely to be much mistaken as to what he can do. On the other hand, the money test would have a certain efficacy in weeding out the idlers and the seekers for a fashionable degree. It would not be so much the amount forfeited that would have this effect as the fact that all admission to college would be on probation. Anything that would tend to produce a more practical and serious temper in the student has its merits and is worth considering. As Mr. LOWELL says:

> Why exclude from trial any who earnestly and honestly wish to secure a higher education, provided they are willing to risk their money on their ability to succeed? And, inasmuch as it is an undisputed fact that many teachers object to the certificate system because it throws upon them, as they think, too much responsibility; inasmuch as the examination system places all the responsibility upon the college, and the results have been proved fallible; inasmuch as both the prevailing methods have grave faults, why not shift the responsibility to the persons vitally concerned and let them prove whether they can stay in the race?

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

Judge O'BRIEN of the Court of Appeals does us the honor to take some editorial remarks in this journal, on the decision of that court respecting the right to privacy, as a text for an article on "The Right of Privacy" in the current number of The Columbia Law Review. Judge O'BRIEN insists that the decision of the Court of Appeals by no means went to the length of denying the right to privacy, but merely set forth that the plaintiff, in the case submitted to it, "had not stated a case for the interference of a court of equity by the writ or process of injunction."

With every respect for Judge O'BRIEN, it seems to us that his version of the scope of the decision of the court and our own come, practically, to precisely the same thing. To say that an assumed right is not enforceable by the courts is surely tantamount to denying that it is a legal right at all. And, indeed, though the decision went only so far as to deny an injunction, Judge O'BRIEN's own argument is that the right of privacy does not legally exist. "The rules," he says, "for the regulation of conduct with respect to the courtesies and proprieties of life, and that enjoin delicate regard for the feelings and sensibilities of others, are not to be found in statutes or judicial decisions." And he concludes, not only that the young woman whose portrait was used without her consent and against her wish to advertise a brand of flour, or the other young woman whose portrait was used to sell certain newspapers, upon the occasion of the suicide of a young man who had at one time been engaged to marry her, has not suffered any injury of which the courts will take cognizance.

With respect to the former case, the case decided, Judge O'BRIEN says: "If the use of this young woman's picture was a legal injury at all it was an injury either to her person or to her character. We may discard entirely the suggestion that a lady has anything in the nature of a property right in her form or features that is invaded by the circulation of her picture against her will or without her consent." Oh, may we? It is tolerably well known that popular actresses have posed for photographers, and divided with them the profits of property rights in their own forms and features. It is matter of common gossip that "professional beauties" have acquired pin money in the same manner. If a lady has nothing in the nature of a property right in her own form and features, who has a better right? Has not the Court of Appeals in effect decided that somebody has, to wit, anybody who chooses to make advertising use of them without her consent? Suppose that, after the manufacturers who embellished their announcements with her portrait had been for some time in undisturbed possession of the property right which they apparently have, though she apparently has not, in "her form or features," and had for some years made her picture the trade mark of their business, the young lady herself should decide to go into business on her own account and should decide to make her own portrait the trade mark of her own business. Then suppose the manufacturers who had preempted her portrait should apply to the equity side of the Court of Appeals to prevent her from infringing their trade mark. Would not the court be forced to decide, either that her form and features were "ferae naturae," and that anybody who captured them with a kodak had the prior right to them, as against herself, or else that she really had a property right in them, which it was an offense to infringe?

We observe, with interest, that the editor of The Columbia Law Review, in which Judge O'BRIEN's remarks appear, makes some editorial remarks upon them which indicate that the learned Judge's reasoning by no means convinces him. The safest comment upon the present aspect of the matter seems to be that some legislation is needed. As Judge O'BRIEN points out, it would be difficult to draw such a statute without making more And he cites one instance of an attempt to protect the right of privacy by statute, which covered the legislative attempter with ridicule and never came to anything. That was largely because, on the face of it, the attempt was to protect the shrinking sensibilities of those two sensitive plants, THOMAS C. PLATT and RICHARD CROKER. Naturally, "solutae sunt risu tabulae"; the project was dismissed with guffaws. But, in this matter of the right of privacy, it seems to us that the Court of Appeals of the State of New York has missed a great opportunity, for which a lower court had prepared the way, to expand, in view of a new contingency, the body of "Judge-made law" so as to protect a private right and serve a public need. The theoretical basis of the actual law of criminal libel, we believe, is only the exiguous assumption that to say malicious things about a man provokes him, or might provoke him, to a breach of the peace. Yet upon that narrow basis the courts have erected a body of decisions under which it is unsafe to publish malicious or impertinent things. Upon the equally slender basis of the property right of a man or a woman, in his or her own form and features, a right which Judge O'BRIEN simply scouts, might have been erected those bulwarks of the right of privacy against new and unforeseen modes of attack, which the Court of Appeals of the State of New York has ignored and broken down altogether.

A NEGLECTED ART CENTRE.

The Carnegie Art Institute is holding its annual exhibition in Pittsburg, a loan exhibition, this time, of foreign and native paintings. It recalls a statement once attributed to Mr. CARNEGIE that Pittsburg was to be an "art centre"; and also his generous efforts to supply at least the physical requisites for such a midpoint toward which artists and art-loving persons gravitate. What he has done and what he is still doing betoken his affectionate remembrance of the city where he passed his early years and made his fortune; but do not do credit to his perception of the way in which art centres come to exist.

Like a poet, an art centre is born, not made. It depends not upon art museums or art schools, but upon the presence of artists and those who employ their skill. People are ever putting the cart before the horse and imagining that they can grow literature or music or fine art at a given spot, like wheat or potatoes. We are ever forgetting that just as a crop must have the right kind of soil, so the art centre must have nourishing surroundings. With all the wealth of the Persian King at their disposal THEMISTOKLES and PERIKLES could never have made Athens an art centre had not art naturally converged thither from the islands of the Aegean, from the Peloponnese, across the sea from Ionia; artists found there the right encouragement and the right atmosphere.

It is fine to see rich Americans endow art galleries, museums, and art schools in various parts of the United States; but New York is the most neglected of all, judged according to her size, her prominence, and her inevitable and indeed unchallenged greatness as an art centre. Compared with other cities, in view of her population, New York is faring badly. For the present at least the attempt to form an art centre elsewhere really means a waste of wealth and energy for the country at large. The reason is plain.

Seen from the largest angle of view, a benefit should be placed where the greatest number of people can enjoy its advantages. The handy saying is: Put your money where it will do most good. New York has the artists, art dealers, students, collectors, and art patrons in so great a majority compared with any other city in the Union that any foundation here will find a hundred beneficiaries here to one elsewhere. So long, then, as New York is not thoroughly equipped with art schools and museums, so long will the United States be at a disadvantage in the race for glory.

Everything indeed points to further concentration at New York, so that even Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago must remain in a second class as regards the fine and industrial arts. As to Pittsburg, it is hard to see how she can attain even third rank for a long while. Art is a live thing, and it is the artists, not museums or exhibitions or art academies, that make a centre. They help, that is all. Means should be taken to relieve artists of some heavy burdens of life in New York, such as rent. Schools and museums should be founded in order to give the people what Paris, London, Berlin, and Florence have. But the idea that buildings and exhibitions and prizes can evolve art is a false lead.

In a city which is naturally an art centre because the demand for art forms is there; because thither flock the artists—there, indeed, such things are most useful when properly managed with special reference to living art, the artists, and art collectors of the day. Such is New York.

MRS. TINGLEY'S DOG.

Interest in the Theosophical dog which is the cynosure of Mrs. TINGLEY'S California side show, setting forth the spectacular aspects of that cultus, survives that which brightened around the bouquet of lotus buds imported from Cuba to make a part of the same display. The buds are now sent back to the equatorial gardens which their tender beauty embellished in its birth, but the dog remains wearing his purple robe when important rituals are celebrated, and asserting his right to consideration as a feature of the performance so closely connected with its spiritual and religious significance that without him the latter would be void and of no effect. In ure of the system of which Mrs. TINGLEY is the chief priestess, the animal, though small and of the diffident King Charles variety, may dilate with the high memories attaching to his kind till the largest of the bears which President ROOSEVELT has gone forth to shoot would dwindle to a mole beside him.

He does not appear with great frequency as an object of worship, the emblem of a religious system, but is not unknown in that relation, and Anubis was not only before Jupiter, but while Olympus echoed the wolf's howl instead of the jealous twittering and chattering of the goddesses who came after. The jackal god, with a brevet dog's rank, kept the stage for thousands of years, and is no doubt the most specious sample in the canine heirarchy, but it need not be doubted that it went through its phases of puppyhood and was once as little regarded as Mrs. TINGLEY'S dog Spot now is. In the growth and the duration of its influence there is perhaps a token that the latter may dilate in importance as the years and centuries go on, and instead of exciting the mirth of a heedless and light-minded generation with its purple shirtwaists and other investitures of glowing murex dyes, it may come to have its shrines and altars and its sculptured images in brass and alabaster, with its scale of liturgical barks recorded in octaves of musical notation, setting forth to all after time the choric features of its worship with the openness and absence of mystery belonging to secular compositions like that, for instance, of the plantation jig. There is no telling what time may bring about in religions and their various emblems, the latter, no matter what they are, being in general dignified by the pretentions set up for them, and by the mere force of continuance, like that which clothed even the ugly Egyptian crocodile and the Chinese dragon with supernal and inspiring attributes. At present the hunting dogs of astronomy which Bootes leads across the zenith in their leash of siderial fire loom large beside the California pup under review, and Canis Major and Canis Minor picked out in arrowy light against the blue of the same concave also present proportions which are rather overbearing in the contrast, but there is no reason why the comparatively modest, mundane animal should lose heart or moit a feather of its supernatural pretentions. Theosophy being an offshoot of one of the oldest religions, with a hierarchy of gods taking in all shapes known to the eye or the imagination and never yet fully catalogued, its further indefinite duration may fairly be looked for and in that stretching period there is at least a chance that Mrs. TINGLEY'S small canine familiar may take on historic, legendary, and mythological proportions large enough to insure it more respectful attention in after time than it gets in this, with a place in the world's procession of idols which it ought to be proud of. Instead of surviving in a minor metrical chant

> A sonnet,
> Upon it,
> Dog gone it!

it may pervade a tale as resounding as the deep-mouthed fugue of Actaeon's hounds or Memnon's sunrise music. Whatever memory or celebration of the animal the future may have in store for it, it has cut quite a figure in the period now current, confirming anew the declaration that

> Let Hercules himself do what he may,
> The cat will mew and dog will have his day.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Among the less important, but, for the civilian more interesting, passages in the annual report just issued by the Chief of Ordnance is that relating to the Gathmann gun, a weapon which has been the subject of much discussion and many prophecies. "The total cost to this department," says Gen. CROZIER, "of all experiments with the Gathmann system, from the time of its submission in its original form, has been $135,062.60." That is not an alarming statement in itself, and it excites no great amount of horror, even when read in connection with the statement preceding it, which is—"The conclusion of the joint board of army and navy officers which made the [last] test was as follows: 'There is nothing in the Gathmann system to recommend its adoption in the public service of the United States or to warrant further experiments.'" If the invention, when first offered to the Government, had commended itself to the ordnance experts as likely to be useful, nobody would have objected to the expenditure of the sum mentioned by such a well-to-do old gentleman as Uncle Sam, even if the result had been rejection in the end. But, after referring to the recent tests of an 18-inch Gathmann gun in comparison with the 12-inch service rifle, Gen. CROZIER says: "The object was to throw a large charge of high explosive, the capacity of the projectile being increased at the expense of its strength until there was no expectation of penetration of armor before explosion. All previous experiments had resulted in the general professional opinion that a projectile exploded on the outside of an armored structure would do it less damage than a similar projectile without explosive charge, but with power of penetrating the armor. This experiment, tried on a larger scale than any which had preceded it, confirmed the opinion already existing." Now, $135,062.60 is not too much, for those who can afford it, to spend in proving that a cannon which seems to be good is in reality bad, but one can regret at least that $2.60 wasted on a cannon that had all the premonitory symptoms of ultimate failure. In other words, might not inventors reasonably be required to develop their inventions at their own expense to the point where they gave evidences of value to competent judges of such things?

——There is much significance in the news that a lumber company owning several hundred square miles of pine lands in Texas has asked the Department of Agriculture to give it some expert advice as to what parts of the tract to cut and what to protect, so that it may remain a source of permanent supply of this valuable timber. As outlined, the plan will in effect turn the tract into a Government school of forestry, where experiments can be tried and methods illustrated for the benefit of the whole country. The company, in adopting this policy, is simply acting in its own interests, of course, and with a very obvious desire wise have to pay for. But for lumbermen to recognise the fact that there is money in something else than cutting down trees as fast as possible, without a thought of putting trees in their places, is a novelty indeed, and marks an intellectual advance that is full of encouragement. Hitherto the distinction between our many lumbermen and our few foresters has been that between raiding guerrillas and the farmers whose crops they half steal and half destroy, and naturally the hostility between the two has been intense. Evidently a better day is dawning, however, and, with so good a beginning as this in Texas, one can confidently expect that within a few years the commercial exploiters of the woods and the would-be protectors of them, instead of regarding each other as enemies, will come to be the best of friends. Their real interests are the same, and when they once get together they will make short work of their common foes—the sentimentalists who have done so much harm by preaching the doctrine that to cut down a tree is wicked, and that the only proper treatment of a forest is to let it alone. These crazy people were mistaken by the lumbermen for foresters, and the real foresters, who are as ready to fell a tree in due season as they are to plant or protect one, have too long been kept out of their kingdom in consequence.

——Opposition to the shortening of college courses is oftenest and most strongly expressed, curiously enough, in the papers that are supposed to speak for the very men in whose assumed interests such shortening is proposed—the professional men depicted by the advocates of the change as bemoaning any delay in undertaking the study necessary for getting to practical work. We have already quoted from the engineering papers on this subject, and now we find a writer in The New York Medical Journal who says: "Looking back in my own case, I believe that every year spent in college was worth double one spent in the medical school—not simply for the purpose of training the mind, but for purely professional purposes. No man who has not become familiar with the exact sciences can view with a proper perspective the weaknesses and deficiencies of our profession. I have often been astonished at the lack of logic and even common sense in the medical education we received years ago. Much that we were taught has long since gone by the board, but the exact knowledge we acquired at college remains untarnished because it was true. Not only that, but a perception of the truth enabled us to recognize it afterward in other matters." The writer of this article holds that the opportunity to save time comes not in the college course, but after it, when the educated man can acquire special knowledge much more quickly than the uneducated man, and he adds: "The technical education of medicine is in no sense an education."

——Harper's Weekly is troubled because Judge GRAY and Bishop SPALDING, while visiting the coal breakers, distributed an unrecorded number of small coins among the boys working in those grimy edifices. This, our neighbor fears, was a betrayal of sympathy for the miners, and it is absolutely "astounded" that such gifts were made by a man occupying a seat on the bench of a United States court and deputed, by virtue of his position, to preside over the Anthracite Coal Commission. "What would Judge GRAY think or say," it asks, "of an occupant of a judicial tribunal who, while a litigation was pending before him, should publicly make a gift of money to the children of one of the litigants? Would he deem such conduct worthy of a Judge, or calculated to convince the bar that the judgment to be rendered in the case then pending would be entirely unbiased?" That hath a most serious sound, but somehow it moves to smiles rather than to tears, and we can still hope that public confidence will not be withdrawn either from the Judge or the Bishop. In the things that really counted, the commissioners have shown themselves commendably careful to preserve the shadow as well as the substance of perfect impartiality. They have refused to traverse the coal region in trains supplied by the operators, and in many other ways they have manifested full appreciation of the delicacy of their great task. That two or all of them gave pennies to the breaker boys proved sympathy, indeed, but only sympathy for unfortunate little fellows whose untimely toils are the fault of no one class. No harm was done—except as harm is aways done by hasty gifts that relieve needs without helping to remove them.

NUGGETS.

His Choice.

Cousin May (hotly)—I think you're too stingy to ever get married.

Cousin Jack—Well, I'd rather be shrewd than beshrewed.—Philadelphia Press.

Fortunate Hunting Trip.

"So you had a successful hunting trip?"

"Eminently successful. We didn't bring back any game, but nobody was shot by any of the members of the party."—Washington Star.

How It Happened.

Judge—How did you come to club this man so severely?

Officer—Well, yer Honor, he kept perfictly shtill an' wudn't dodge a single crack Oi made at him.—Judge.

Too Excessively Economical.

"Yes, I had to discharge Bridget because she was too economical—"

"But I don't see—"

"Well, I happened to discover she had saved double her wages in two months."—Brooklyn Life.

Humiliating.

"What's the trouble, Henry?" asked his wife. "Wasn't the majority as large as you expected?"

"I'm not thinking about the election, Jess," gloomily replied the statesman whose admiring constituents had returned him to Congress for another term. "You remember there is a brand of five-cent cigars named for me? Well, they're selling them two for 5 cents now."—Chicago Tribune.

AS THE LEAVES FLOAT DOWN.

"Now watch," she said, "how the leaves float down,
Drifting, drifting, drifting;
Yellow, and crimson, and gold, and brown,
Through shadow and sunlight shifting.
And the gray old earth receives them all,
As each to her warm heart presses,
For she is the Mother; they hear her call,
And answer with soft caresses:

"'Oh, Mother, our Mother, too long, we vow,—
The length of the seasons' summing—
We have strayed from your bosom, but now
We are coming, coming, coming.'

"Now watch," she said, "how our lives drift on,
Flowing, ebbing, flowing;
Cheery, and dreary, and glad, and wan,
Going—ah, whither?—going.
But the gray old earth serenely waits,
For she knows we will seek none other;
When the winter of death is at our gates
We will turn to the dear All Mother:

"'Oh, Mother, our Mother, too long, too long,
While the mills of fate were humming,
We have turned from your side to the heedless throng—
We are coming, coming, coming.'"

The tides swing in, and the tides swing out—
She whispers no more unto me—
I walk with faith to run with doubt,
And the dreams that I build undo me;
The fondest hopes in failures end,
Each chasing a ghostly other,
But still she waiteth, the changeless friend,
And I turn to the dear All Mother.

Oh, Mother, my Mother, whose constant love
The total of loves is summing,
The way is rugged where now I rove—
I am coming, coming, coming.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

HEPBURN AGAINST CANNON

Iowa Man Thinks Mr. Babcock More Desirable.

He Believes the Illinois Representative Is Too Arbitrary and Aggressive for Speaker of the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa is not a supporter of Mr. Cannon and thinks Mr. Babcock would make a more desirable Speaker than the Illinois man. Mr. Hepburn thinks the Speaker should be taken from the Mississippi Valley, for the reason that the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate, the clerk of the House, and four members of the Cabinet are closely identified with the Eastern border. Of Mr. Cannon Mr. Hepburn thus expressed himself:

"I have great respect for the abilities of Mr. Cannon. While he is not an educated man, in the sense of the school men, he probably knows a greater number of facts than any other member of the House of Representatives, and particularly facts connected with the everyday workings of our Government. Such practical matters of revenue and expenditures he has at his fingers' ends, so to speak, and while he is not at all a persuasive man, he has great powers of expression, and, with the exception of the late Benjamin Butterworth, is the best debater I have ever known in the House.

"But he is an aggressive man, disposed to be arbitrary, and passionately addicted to having his own way, and, if these temperamental qualities were aided by the present House rules, there would be but little necessity for having any other Representative in the House than the one from the Danville district. I don't mean that he would be unjust or usurpative of power; he would not have to do that; he would not have to be a usurper—simply exercise the power conferred by the rules on the Speaker.

"A great many men," said Mr. Hepburn, "will come to the House of Representatives fresh from their first election, with the idea that they are invested with some political power, and that they will have some opportunity on the floor to represent their constituency. That is the opinion of the new members, who almost invariably on the first day of the session vote for a continuation of the rules of the House. After they have been in the House a few weekse they learn that by voting for the rules they have transferred their political power to the Speaker, and instead of having the respectable and honorable position of representative of 200,000 people, citizens of the United States, they have just such a position, and only such a position, as the Speaker accords to them."

For these reasons Mr. Hepburn thinks a man should be made Speaker who will use the great power of the rules as infrequently as possible. He thinks Babcock is the man, and one who would strive to protect the representative character of the membership.

WISCONSIN INDORSES MR. CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

Caucus Declares for Him Unanimously After Mr. Babcock Declines to Become a Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois received the unanimous indorsement of the Wisconsin Republican delegation in caucus to-day, for Speaker of the House, in the Fifty-eighth Congress, after Joseph W. Babcock had obtained the same indorsement and declined to become a candidate.

It was the Wisconsin delegation that determined the election of David B. Henderson of Iowa, when Speaker Reed retired from public life. And now it is Wisconsin that insures what is declared to be a clear field for "Uncle Joe" Cannon. As a result of the caucus it is predicted the Illinois candidate will be the unanimous choice of the Republicans for Speaker in the next Congress.

Five committee Chairmanships are assured the Wisconsin delegation in the House in the Fifty-eighth Congress by the action, if no hitch occurs before organization is perfected. Were Mr. Babcock to enter the race and be defeated, animosities might result that would imperil the positions for which Wisconsin members are naturally in line. Now it is considered the Speakership has been saved to the West.

Mr. Babcock, it is believed, will continue at the head of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Jenkins will retain the Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, which he succeeds at the coming session, and Mr. Cooper will continue as Chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, while Mr. Davidson will become Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and Mr. Brown will succeed to the Chairmanship of the Mines and Mining Committee.

Mr. Babcock caused surprise by his announcement that he would not be a candidate for Speaker, it having been assured that he would receive the formal indorsement of his home delegation and become at once a formidable contestant for the office. When he withdrew he urged the members of the delegation to unite upon Representative Cannon, the only other candidate in the Wesdes.

Tariff revision was discussed at considerable length in the caucus, both before and after the Speakership question was disposed of, and there was unanimity of opinion that revision along protective lines is demanded.

The question of an extra session also came up, and the opinion prevailed that one will be called by President Roosevelt, probably soon after the end of the Fifty-seventh Congress in March.

CURRENCY EXPANSION PLAN.

Col. Myron T. Herrick Thinks Government Might Issue Emergency Funds Upon Deposit of State Bonds.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Col. Myron T. Herrick, retiring President of the American Bankers' Association, returned home from the convention of that organization at New Orleans to-day.

In discussing the work of the meeting and proposed plans for an expansion of the currency Col. Herrick said:

"It was evident that the majority of those attending the convention were against branch banking and asset currency. It was also evident that the convention was in favor of more elastic and emergency currency.

"In my opinion, the bankers as a class favor the interests of emergency currency, an expansion of the present bond system, so as to include State and municipal bonds. Among the many plans suggested, the one that appears to me the most advisable to advocate, especially when considering our present system of paper currency, is that the Government should be placed in a position whereby it may issue emergency currency upon the deposit of State, county, and municipal bonds. For such currency a liberal rate of interest should be charged, not under 5, or perhaps 6, per cent.

"On an economic basis so-called asset or credit currency would probably be the best. The security would be beyond question, as the restrictions upon eligible bonds could be so made as to satisfy the most conservative. If this plan were adopted and the bonds of any city held by the Government should overreach the indebtedness permitted under the plan, the depositing bank would at once be notified to either exchange the bonds or redeem the currency. This would give its also an intelligent standard for municipal indebtedness and a moral restriction as to its limit.

"Again, the great influence in hoarding money is because the banker feels that he has no available resource for adding to his currency in an emergency. In credit currency based on the capital of the bank, a conservative limit would be 50 per cent. of the bank's capital. This limit alone would still be a menace in times of great need.

"Under the plan of accepting bonds for such currency it would not be necessary to place any limit as to the amount any one bank or any number of banks should have. If it was found that a limit should be necessary for the reason that there appeared to be danger of too great an expansion the rate of interest or tax could at once be raised, which would have the immediate effect of contraction, thus keeping the volume always within safe and conservative lines."

AGAINST SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

American Federation of Labor Declares Itself Opposed to the Measure, but Tables Canal Resolution.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—"Resolved, That we declare our unfaltering fealty to the trade labor movement of our country, devoting our best efforts to the uplifting of the wage earners of our country, giving them hope and encouragement and appealing to them to unite with organized workers, so that the fraternity of man, of the world, may be achieved at the earliest possible date."

This is the message sent out by the American Federation of Labor on the twenty-first anniversary of its birth to the laboring men throughout the world.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on the motion declaring against the subsidy bill, and the convention was about to adopt the report, when William J. Gilthorpe of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders took the floor to speak in its favor. He declared the American marine requires protection, and that this could be secured through the passage of the subsidy bill, and he urged that the report of the Resolutions Committee be not concurred in.

When he took his seat, a storm broke loose. President Gompers gave the floor to James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, who delivered a vehement address, declaring that no greater combination existed in the United States than that of the great shipyards, and that union labor had no more relentless foe.

On the final vote the motion of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted. Mr. Gilthorpe cast the sole negative vote.

The resolution declaring against the Nicaragua or Panama canal came next. It was laid on the table.

INDIANS CLAIM BLACK HILLS.

Sioux Chiefs Meet Representative Martin and Charge That They Were Wrongfully Deprived of Land.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., Nov. 15.—A conference was held here to-day between twenty-three Sioux Indian chiefs and Representative E. W. Martin, in the course of which the Indians declared their intentions of making demands on the Government for the entire Black Hills country.

The Indians complain that they were wrongfully deprived of much of their property by the operation of the treaty of 1877, by which the Black Hills region was ceded to the whites. They asserted that as they understood the treaty it only referred to that region within the foothills, or, as they expressed it, "to the edge of the pines."

A courier came to Mr. Martin from the Indian reservation two weeks ago asking that he meet the chiefs here in formal council. The Indians arrived yesterday, riding nearly 200 miles from their reservation. The council took place by the large Hot Springs, which has been a spot selected for the Indians for councils for hundreds of years. The Indians ranged themselves in a circle, of which Mr. Martin was a part. There were ten orators who spoke in their native tongue. The strictest ceremony was observed. Each speaker stepped forward and shook hands with Mr. Martin before beginning and again at the close.

Mr. Martin agreed to present the claims of the Indians to the Government when he returns to Washington.

SEEKING PROF. LORENZ'S AID.

Influence Brought to Bear on Philadelphia Hospital Authorities to Put Hip Disease Patients on List.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The authorities of the Jefferson Medical College have decided that it will be impossible to receive any more applications of patients suffering from congenital hip dislocation seeking to be treated by Prof. Lorenz during the approaching visit of the Vienna surgeon in this city. Notice to that effect was posted to-day at the entrance to Jefferson Hospital.

Of the numerous applications which have been considered twenty have been placed on the preferred list. Prof. Lorenz will select a certain number of them to operate on at the clinic, which promises to be one of the most memorable ever witnessed in this city. X-ray photographs and a complete history of each of the preferred cases have been made, and will be submitted to Dr. Lorenz.

In addition to the twenty, there is an indefinite number of cases which have been placed on another list after the appeals from the applicants and their friends had made it next to impossible to refuse. Influence of every sort has been brought to bear upon the hospital authorities to induce them to make exceptions.

CATHOLIC MISSION SEMINARY.

Ground for the New Institution Broken at Washington by Cardinal Gibbons.

Gardinal Gibbons last Thursday broke ground for the Catholic Mission Seminary at Washington. The ceremony was witnessed by all the Catholic Archbishops at present in the United States, besides many Bishops and the Superiors of all the religious orders surrounding the Catholic University at Washington.

The new seminary is to be known as the Apostolic Mission House, and is the only religious institution, not a part of the University, which has been allowed to locate within its grounds. The undertaking represented by the seminary has heretofore been entirely in the hands of the Catholic Union, of which Archbishop Farley of New York is President, and the members of which are Catholic priests who agree to give all their spare time to preaching missions and doing evangelical work in those parts of the country in which there is a lack of clergy and churches; but at a meeting of the Archbishops on Tuesday it was decided to make this a national undertaking.

The purpose of the seminary is to furnish a school where young men wishing to work in home or foreign missions can receive their entire education and where priests and ecclesiastical students of the Philippines and other American possessions can learn American ideas and principles, so that they can inculcate them on their return to their native country. Father Walter Elliot is to be in charge of promoting the work of the new institution, and Father A. P. Doyle of this city is Secretary.

A large sum of money will be required for the work, $50,000 being needed for building purposes. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been subscribed during the past month.

TO CONSECRATE CATHEDRAL.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception will be consecrated in this city to-morrow, and well-known church leaders from various sections of the country will participate.

Among those who will be present are Archbishop Farley, New York; Bishops Ludden, Syracuse; Cauthier, Kingston, Ontario; Gabriels, Ogdensburg; Tierney, Hartford; Harkins, Providence; Michael, Burlington, Kelty, Savannah; Kane, St. Louis; Foley, Detroit; Chittand, Indianapolis; O'Connell, Portland, Me.; Northrup, Charleston; McQuaid, Rochester; Quigley, Buffalo; Bevans, Springfield, Mass., and Conaty, Washington, and Mgrs. Doane, Newark, N. J.; Lynch, Utica; Rooker, Washington; Kennedy, American College, Rome; Cannon, Lockport; Griffin, Worcester; O'Callahan, Boston; Kennedy, Syracuse, and Edwards, New York.

In addition nearly all of the priests of the Albany Diocese are expected to participate in the exercises.

SEEKS MISSING SWEETHEART.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 15.—Fred Ade, a young soldier but recently discharged, left here to-day for Philadelphia to look for Lizzie Arnold, to whom he was to have been married this week.

Young Ade left the army to come here and marry Miss Arnold. He purchased a house from his prospective father-in-law, and with his sweetheart had purchased the household effects.

A day or two before the wedding Miss Arnold left her home at night, without her hat, and went to Philadelphia. She left no word from her intended husband, and has not been heard from since.

The young man is heart-broken, and declares that he will search all Philadelphia before he gives her up.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT HOME

Leaves School for Ten Days to Rest His Eyes.

Fog-Bound for Hours on the East River While on His Way to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. — Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the President's oldest son, arrived in Washington at 4:50 o'clock this afternoon from Groton, Mass., where he is attending school. Mrs. Roosevelt received a telegram yesterday from the master of the Groton School informing her that it would be best for her son to take a rest of a week or ten days for the benefit of his eyes, which have been affected by the strain of study. Mrs. Roosevelt was asked if she preferred to have him remain in Groton or come to Washington, and she directed that he come to Washington. He was not accompanied by physicians on the trip.

"I am well," he said, as he walked out of the station. "It is only my eyes that need rest."

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who left Croton, Mass., Friday night, where he has been at school, on account of trouble with his eyes, was fog-bound in the East River for several hours yesterday morning. Young Roosevelt came down on the Federal express from Boston, and arrived at Mott Haven about 4 o'clock.

After a delay at Mott Haven of nearly an hour the train was switched on the transport express for transfer to Jersey City. The big transport had hardly cleared her slip and was just under good headway when the fog fell. It grew more dense steadily, and after about ten minutes Capt. Van Gelder had to slow down. After this for several hours the boat had to grope its way around at the slowest possible speed, and finally had to come to a standstill to await the lifting of the haze.

Capt. Van Gelder, in speaking of the fog after his arrival at Jersey City at 9:35 A.M., said:

"We had no idea of the density of the fog until we got into Hell Gate. Up to that time we had experienced very little trouble. After that I proceeded very cautiously. When the new East River Bridge loomed up ahead, I came to a stop as I did not care to run the risk of getting tangled up in the debris from Monday night's fire.

"'Teddy' came on deck about 6:30 o'clock, and was with me for some time. He seemed to greatly enjoy the long trip between stations."

Young Roosevelt was not accompanied by three doctors, as it was reported yesterday morning. He was unaccompanied. His eyes have been bothering him considerably of late, and his physician advised him to take a rest. His condition is not considered at all serious. He left for Washington at 9:50 o'clock, fifteen minutes after his arrival at Jersey City.

DUSE'S LEADING WOMAN ILL.

Emilia Varini May Undergo an Operation for Appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital.

Miss Emilia Varini, leading woman for Mme. Duse, who closed her New York engagement at the Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon, is lying at the Roosevelt Hospital in a dangerous condition. It is thought that she is suffering from appendicitis, and an operation may be performed to-day.

Miss Varini played the rôle of the model in "Gioconda" during Duse's first week here, and during the one just ended took that of Malatestino dall'occhio, the villainous young brother. After the performance Thursday night she was taken slightly ill in her apartments, at 260 West Thirty-ninth Street. Friday morning she arose to dress, but fainted while doing so. Thinking that the illness was only momentary, and that she could appear as usual, she did not notify Mme. Duse until the latter was in her dressing room, about 7:30 Friday night. The latter hurriedly found Miss Varini's understudy, Miss Oceania Rosaspina, and told her that she must go on. She did so, and, because of the peculiarity of the make-up, no one recognized the change. Miss Rosaspina also appeared yesterday afternoon.

Miss Varini's illness increased yesterday, and her physician advised that she be taken to Roosevelt Hospital, as he feared a dangerous attack of appendicitis. She was removed there during the day, and a consultation of physicians was held.

The Duse company will play in Baltimore this week the same répertoire as here.

MME. BAUERMEISTER ARRIVES.

What with Gales and Rain and Hail and Mal de Mer She Did Not Like Her Trip.

Mme. Bauermeister, who says that she is the "little Miss Standby" of Mr. Grau's forces, arrived last evening on the American liner Philadelphia. "The Philadelphia is a lovely ship," she said, "but we had an awful trip, nothing but gales and rain and hail. I have crossed the ocean sixteen times and sixteen times have I been sick. I feel upside down even now. I knew nobody on the ship, as all the other singers are on other vessels. My beautiful Mephistopheles, M. Mancinelli, was on the poor Lucania, which was stuck in the mud when we passed her. I was so sorry that I could not help him."

The Philadelphia, which usually appears with great regularity on Saturday morning, did not dock until 5 o'clock last evening. The French liner La Touraine, which also as a rule is in Quarantine early Saturday morning and sometimes on Friday, was sighted east of Fire Island at 10:55 o'clock last night. All the liners have been delayed by head winds, heavy seas, and dense fogs.

MRS. YEAMANS'S TESTIMONIAL.

Not a little comment was created in theatrical circles yesterday by the action of William Gillette in refusing to purchase tickets of Adele Ritchie for the testimonial benefit to be given to Mrs. Annie Yeamans, the veteran comedienne, at the Casino next Wednesday.

Mrs. Yeamans is one of the oldest and best-known actresses on Broadway, and recently a number of her old-time friends proposed a testimonial for the celebration of her sixty-seventh birthday, Nov. 19. Charles Frohman, "Tom" Seabrooke, George Tyler, John Drew, David Belasco, and numbers of others are said to have bought seats at a high premium offered them by Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Adele Ritchie, and others.

But when Mr. Gillette received several seats with the request that he dispose of them to his friends, he replied in a short note to Miss Ritchie that he was not aware that Mrs. Yeamans was in destitute circumstances, and therefore he could not use the tickets. Miss Ritchie at once wrote to him a curt note in answer, saying that the affair was hardly a benefit, but a testimony to the faithful work during a half century of Mrs. Yeamans, and that many actors had felt themselves honored to be able to testify to it.

Last night a note was sent to Mr. Gillette at the Knickerbocker Theatre asking him if he had really refused to participate in the affair. He wrote on it, "Quite correct."

"THE GIRL FROM KAYS."

Owen Hall's Latest Musical Comedy Well Received in London.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—"The Girl from Kays," Owen Hall's latest musical comedy, was produced to-night at the Apollo Theatre under the management of George Edwardes.

The piece was lavishly staged and the company included Letty Lind, Kate Cutler, Ethel Irving, and Louis Bradfield. The performance met with a good reception from a large audience, although the critics complain that the book is dull and the music commonplace. They do not prophesy a successful run.

Dressler [illegible]

Marie Dressler, who has been in [illegible] typhoid fever at the Lorella apartments, on West Forty-fifth Street, for about six weeks, was reported last night to have suffered a relapse, and to be in a critical condition. A consultation of several physicians was held there late last night.

LASKER'S CHESS FEAT.

World's Champion Plays Twenty-three Games and Two Games of Checkers Simultaneously.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Emanuel Lasker, the chess champion of the world, arrived in Chicago to-day and gave an exhibition of his skill at the rooms of the Chicago Chess and Checker Club. He played twenty-three games of chess and two games of checkers simultaneously between 2.15 and 5.50 P. M., winning seventeen games of chess, losing two and drawing four. He drew the two games of checkers. Following is the score in detail:

Player and Opening.	Number of Moves.	Result.
F. Chase, Kiezentzki Gambit	20	Lost
George Janes, Kiezentzki Gambit	20	Drawn
V. S. Kennedy, Kiezentzki Gambit	35	Lost
W. A. Shaw, Kiezentzki Gambit	30	Lost
J. A. Richards, Kiezentzki Gambit	27	Lost
R. H. Eoys, Kiezentzki Gambit	35	Lost
H. K. Walker, Kiezentzki Gambit	23	Lost
F. J. Wellmuth, Kiezentzki Gambit	23	Lost
A. O. Wuensche, Kiezentzki Gambit	23	Lost
F. W. Lynn, Kienzentzki Gambit	19	Lost
Max Sonnenschein, King's Gambit Declined	27	Lost
M. Block, King's Gambit Declined	35	Lost
R. Henderson, King's Gambit Declined	28	Lost
H. D. Smith, King's Gambit Declined	30	Lost
Mrs. F. W. Lynn, King's Gambit Declined	26	Won
L. W. Parke, Falkebeer Counter Gambit	30	Won
C. C. Allen, Falkebeer Counter Gambit	30	Drawn
G. A. L'Hommeda, Rice Gambit	32	Drawn
J. H. Brown, Sicilian Defense	18	Lost
H. T. Pardee, Scotch Gambit	33	Lost
B. Frank, Giuoco Piano	35	Drawn
W. D. Cravens, Scotch Gambit	43	Drawn
J. Abbott, Queen's Gambit Declined	30	Lost

WEDDINGS AND RECEPTIONS.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Buckingham-Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Robinson, to Prof. Emile Andrew Huber is to be on Dec. 3. Only the immediate relatives will attend the marriage in the church, but a reception will follow the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Alberto de Vera Verastegui gave a reception last evening in their residence, at 301 West Ninety-eighth Street, at which Mrs. St. John-Brenon gave a reading. There was music also.

Bernard Cohen of 51 West Ninety-seventh Street announces the engagement of his daughter, Tillie Cohen, to Louis Solomon.

Miss Ella May Miles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miles, and Arthur Montgomery Johnson are to be married on Wednesday evening next in the residence of the bride's parents, at East New York Avenue and Amboy Street, Brooklyn.

Johnson—Ruggles.

The wedding of Henry Meyer Johnson and Mrs. Grace Baldwin Ruggles of New York was celebrated very quietly yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. The bride was gowned in gray satin crêpe de chine, trimmed with gray fur, and she wore a hat to match. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will live at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street during the Winter and will spend the Summer at Mr. Johnson's country place at Bay Shore, L. I. Relatives only were asked to the wedding, and among those present were Burnet R. Ruggles and Miss Grace Ruggles, children of the bride; Miss Louisa Johnson, daughter of the bridegroom; Bradish Johnson, Edwin Johnson, Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. Washington Morton, Mrs. Daniel E. Seybel, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Baldwin, Mrs. James Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, and Miss Mabel Jones.

Neudick—Streeter.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—Miss Edith R. Streeter, a teacher in the Brooklyn Public Schools, and Gustav A. Neudick, an official of the Washburn & Moen works of the American Steel and Wire Company, were married this evening in the home of the bride's mother, at Millbury. The bride is a native of Millbury. Mr. Neudick is a member of the Millbury Republican Town Committee.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The various misleading statements of the White House visitors telegraphed from Washington are extremely annoying to the President's family, as they have been able to do scarcely any entertaining this Autumn. Had the mansion been in order there is little doubt that Prince Henry of Pless, a recent guest at the German Embassy, would not only have been received at the White House, but entertained in a style befitting his rank and mission. The Prince and Count Quadt, the German Charge d'Affairs, called at the President's office, where the Kaiser's representative paid his respects to the President.

The return of Mrs. Hay brings all the Cabinet hostesses again to Washington, with the exception of Mrs. Root, who is still in Europe.

The British Ambassador and Lady Herbert have returned from New York and are now occupying their embassy on Connecticut Avenue for the first time since their arrival in America.

Herr Von Holleben, the Ambassador from Germany, who has been in Europe for the past six months will sail next Tuesday for New York, and is expected at his embassy in this city Nov. 25.

Society was much surprised to-day to learn of the ruptured engagement of Miss Martha Hoy and M. Pierre Rogestvensky, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy, whose marriage was announced for the third week in January. As the engagement was made public three weeks ago with the full approval of Mr. and Mrs. Hoy and the Russian Ambassador, the reason for breaking it off is a mystery. The announcement of the rupture was made by Miss Hoy's family this morning.

Mrs. Sumerwell's Reception in East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Edward K. Sumerwell, wife of the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of East Orange at the recent election, gave a reception in her residence, in Evergreen Place, this afternoon and evening. Many prominent society people of the Oranges and New York were present. The reception was made the occasion of the introduction of Mrs. Sumerwell's niece, Miss Allene Cope Fry, to society. The receiving party in the afternoon consisted of Mrs. Robert C. Ogden, Mrs. George Whitney, Mrs. Edward O. Stanley, Mrs. Percy Thompson, and Mrs. D. E. Bolton of East Orange, and Miss Louise McCoun of Louisville, Ky. In the evening Mrs. Sumerwell was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Arthur Boyer, Miss Lillian Frankfurt, and Miss Elsie Anderson of East Orange, Miss Julia Wetter and Miss Amy Randolph of Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. George Inness, Jr., and Mrs. Walter Shoup of New York.

Author Entertains Italian Ambassador.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Italian Ambassador, Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, was the guest of honor this afternoon at a luncheon at the Hotel Somerset, given by Ashton Rollins Willard, who has been decorated by the King of Italy. Twenty guests were invited to meet the Ambassador, among them being Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Honorary President of the Circolo Italiano; Count di Campello, President of the society, and Mrs. John Elliott, (Maude Howe.)

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 15.—William A. Duer of New York has rented for next season one of the Pinard cottages on Narragansett Avenue, and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is expected to spend a portion of the Summer with her mother, Mrs. Duer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mrs. Joseph F. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have closed their cottages and have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman left to-day for a week's visit to New York for the Horse Show.

Mrs. W. H. Sands and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, who have been seriously ill, are both convalescent.

Mental unrest is a sure sign of physical disease; often of ailments beyond the reach of ordinary remedies. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE restores the debilitated organs, and healthy action brings strength.—Adv.

DEATH OF DR. W. H. CRIM.

Prominent Baltimore Physician and Noted Collector of Antiques Suddenly Stricken.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Dr. William H. Crim, one of the most prominent physicians in Maryland, for many years Surgeon Major of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and a noted collector of antiques, died suddenly from heart disease this evening. He was born in Loudoun County, Va., fifty-seven years ago, and is survived by his widow, formerly Mrs. Ella Hazleton of Philadelphia, whose first husband was the late William B. Hazleton.

Dr. Crim's home is a museum of rare antiques. The spacious old-fashioned house in West Fayette Street is filled with paintings and curios. An extension table in the quaint dining room was used by President Lincoln during his first term in the White House. Two spoon urns belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton. A double sofa, a card table, and hall chairs by Chippendale, that once graced the library of Chief Justice Taney, one of Martin Luther's armchairs, a secretary presented by the French Minister to President Buchanan, and a bookcase with diamond cut glass doors, an heirloom in the family of Commodore Buchanan of the Confederate Navy, are part of the collection.

In one of the bedchambers is the famous Lafayette bed, a massive four-poster, which stood in the room occupied by Lafayette at the old Fountain Inn during his visit to Baltimore. Another four-poster is of the famous Jefferson design.

The walls of one curio room are lined with weapons of the last 200 years. A pistol, two pikes, and a rifle that were used by John Brown and his party at Harper's Ferry occupy a prominent place.

NOTED HORSE TRAINER DEAD.

James Murphy, Well Known to Racegoers, Passes Away at Lexington, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 15.—James Murphy, the noted trainer of thoroughbred horses, was found in the street here this morning bleeding profusely from the lungs. He lingered until this afternoon, when he died.

Mr. Murphy was sixty-two years old, and for the past few years had met with reverses. He trained a few horses of his own and raced this season in the East.

At one time the name of "War Jig" Jim Murphy was on the lips of thousands of racegoers. He began with War Jig, a horse he purchased of Major B. G. Thomas, winning many good races. He went to James Haggin, and brought out Ben Ali, winner of the California, St. Louis, and Kentucky Derbies; Dan Fox, winner of the Coney Island Derby, and Tyrant and Hidalgo. He went to James Morrissey, and trained Banburg, Kaluiah, Montana Regent, French Park, and other good performers. He won many great match races, among others the ten-thousand-dollar match between Ellwood and Banburg.

Isaac Murphy rode for him when training the majority of his great horses. He formed a partnership with Robert Holloway, and for years their stable figured among the best.

COBWEB HALL IN DANGER.

Old Landmark in Duane Street Saved from Flames After a Hard Struggle.

Gallant efforts of the firemen saved old Cobweb Hall, at 80 Duane Street, from destruction by fire at 10:30 last night. In combatting the flames in the building next door, a five-story granite structure, the fire fighters broke the front door of "the hall," swept dusty cobwebs aside, brushed past the five-cent bar on the left, and the ten-cent bar from which thirsty actors drank fifty years ago, on the right hand side of the entrance, and rattled up the creaky stairs to the top floor with lines of hose, while a big crowd outside watched the attempt to save the old landmark.

The flames started on the Manhattan Alley side of the five-story building at 78 Duane Street. Probation Officer Baxter G. Stevenson of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was on post with Policeman Thaddeus Murphy, discovered the blaze, and, running to Broadway and Reade Street, turned in an alarm. Owing to the narrow Manhattan Alley, the firemen made little headway with the fire till they forced the doors of 76 Duane Street and Cobweb Hall, on the front side of the burning structure.

The fire was due to spontaneous combustion in a lot of inflammable printing waste on the top floor of 78, occupied by the Charles E. Day Company, machine printers. Their type fonts and material were completely gutted, and the Mills Printing Company, on the fourth floor, and the George F. Werner's Sons' leather shop, on the third floor, were damaged by fire and water.

Cobweb Hall, too, was slightly damaged by water, the firemen said, for the first time. Day & Co. suffer a loss of about $2,500, according to Battalion Chief Martin, while the water loss to the other firms will be about $1,500.

Patrick Ferrigan is the present owner of "the hall." He has kept it intact from change since the times of Pattullo, the original proprietor, who died many years ago after making a big fortune in the venture. The same old rusty silverware, ceilings dusty with cobwebs, bar furniture, tables, and chairs of remote date, old prints on the walls, and Pattullo's name in silver letters, which ornaments the front windows of the hostelry, a part of the agreement of sale, are as strongly in evidence as in 1840, when the place was at the zenith of its popularity among actors, professional people, and sporting men.

THROWN RIDING TO HOUNDS.

W. Scott Cameron Shaken Up in Accident at the Meadow Brook Fox Hunt.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 15.—One more was added to the long list of fox hunting mishaps at the Meadow Brook Hunt to-day when W. Scott Cameron, who was acting as Master of the Hounds, and E. S. Page were thrown at the third jump. Mr. Page quickly regained his feet, but Mr. Cameron lay unconscious, and many among the large crowd of spectators in the road thought he had been killed or seriously injured.

Several of the huntsmen who had been stopped by the jump were immediately at his side. They wrapped him in blankets and overcoats as he began to revive, and then laid him on an extemporized stretcher and brought him five miles to his home at this place, where he was attended by Dr. C. O. J. Finn. It was said at the Cameron house late to-night that Mr. Cameron had not been injured at all. The wind was simply knocked out of him temporarily, it was said, and that after being driven home he had been up and about all the evening.

"He was badly shaken up," was all that Dr. Finn would say about the matter. Mr. Cameron is the son of Mrs. A. Scott Cameron of 31 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York. He was graduated from Yale in 1897 and is a member of the Country, Meadow Brook, and Riding Clubs.

JOHN F. CARROLL'S DINNER.

Captains of the Twenty-ninth District Entertained at the Democratic Club —Punch in Ballot Boxes.

John F. Carroll, as the Tammany leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, gave a dinner to the district Captains at the Democratic Club last evening. The dinner was arranged to celebrate "a near-and-yet-so-far" achievement in the district, the Republican majority having been pulled down from 3,800 last year to 700 this year by the Tammanyites.

The dinner was attended by about fifty men. Mr. Carroll presided, and, besides the Captains, J. Edward Jetter, William McAdoo, and Randolph Guggenheimer, Moses R. Ryttenberg, Rollin M. Morgan, Charles H. Knox, Joseph F. Mulqueen, and Moses Herman were among the guests.

Alfred F. Seligsberg acted as toastmaster. He impressed upon John W. Keller the duty of responding to the toast "The Ladies." Mr. Seligsberg responded to the toast "True Reform," and Mr. McAdoo had the toast "The United States."

The punch was served in ballot-boxes. The songs, sentimental, descriptive, and patriotic, were numerous. The one that seemed to please the diners best was one that was prepared for Devery in the campaign, paraphrased to "Carroll, Carroll, Carroll all the time."

No Branch Stores



No Agents

Marie Antoinette Fantaise Brisé

It is an entirely new style of front coiffure—a side parting with a droop of wavy hair in the centre, giving a most pleasing effect.

LOVER'S KNOT

is the vogue for the low hair dress of the back hair; simple to arrange and gives a most graceful outline to the head. These coiffures and many other styles which I have created are made of only the finest quality of human hair and an exact match is guaranteed.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

I now have on exhibition the largest and finest assortment that has ever been displayed by any dealer in the United States. There are a great variety of designs in genuine Tortoise and Amber Shell, plain and beautifully mounted with solid gold and pearls. You are cordially invited to call and examine them. You will receive many suggestions as to gifts.

933 Broadway A. Simonson 21-22 Streets

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

T. Morris Perot.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—T. Morris Perot, for many years prominently identified in every movement that marked city progress, died to-day at his home, 1,810 Pine Street, in his seventy-fifth year.

Mr. Perot, who was head of the Francis Perot's Son's Malting Company, one of the oldest business houses in America, was born in this city May 8, 1828. In 1880 he purchased his father's malt manufactory, which was held by the family through eight generations.

Mr. Perot was one of the most prominent of the Committee of One Hundred in its early days. He was actively identified with the Society to Protect Children from Cruelty and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For over twenty-five years he was President of the Mercantile Library, and was a Director at the time of his death. He also served as Vice President of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. In the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy he was for many years Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a Director of the United Security Trust Company, besides being prominently identified with the Maternity Hospital, for a number of years Mr. Perot was President of the Woman's Medical College.

The Rev. Dr. James Nilan.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. James Nilan, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, and one of the most widely known priests of New York State, died here this morning from heart disease. He was sixty-six years old. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. He was educated at St. John's College, Fordham, and continued his ecclesiastical studies in Rome. For a few years thereafter he was engaged in missionary work in New York City, and in 1868 he went to Port Jervis as pastor of St. Mary's Church. In 1877 he was transferred to this city. Father Nilan's death occurred the day before he was to begin a week's celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his ordination and his twenty-fifth anniversary as pastor of St. Peter's. Archbishop Ireland and many other prelates and priests were to be present. On Monday evening a civic demonstration was to have taken place.

T. Henry Mason.

T. HENRY MASON, millionaire, who had large interests in copper and was a member of the Stock Exchange, died yesterday in his home at 215 Madison Avenue. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Mason was born in Bristol, R. I., on Oct. 3, 1845, and was discended from Sampson Mason, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1640. He was the son of Thomas F. Mason, the organizer of the Quincy Mining Company. He was Vice President of the Adventure Consolidated Copper Company, President of the Quincy Mining Company, Vice President of the Rhode Island Copper Company, and a Director in other corporations. He was a member of the Union League, the Lotos, and the New York Yacht Clubs. He left a widow.

Obituary Note.

WILLIAM CONWELL, who some years ago was widely known as the world's champion lofty tumbler, died yesterday at Richmond, Ind., in the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

CLIFTON B. BEACH, ex-member of Congress from the Twentieth Ohio District, died yesterday at his home at Rocky River, Ohio, after a lingering illness. He was fifty-seven years of age.

WILLIAM WALLACE BENJAMIN, a tinfoil manufacturer of New York, died of typhoid fever y

WILSON AND WHITMORE ARRAIGNED AND HELD

They Plead Not Guilty to the Charge of Blackmail.

BAIL FURNISHED FOR DOCTOR

Lawyer Battle Says the Prisoners Were Acting as Detectives When Arrested—Detective Sergeant McConville's Story.

Having spent the night in separate cells at Police Headquarters, Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore of 122 West Seventy-third Street and Harry C. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Army Harbor Improvement Board in this city, who were arrested on Friday night, charged with having acted in concert to extort $4,500 blackmail from the Waterfront Improvement Company of Jersey City, were taken yesterday to the Tombs Court and arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, who held them in $2,500 bail each for examination to-morrow.

Herbert Turrell, a chemist of 90 Maiden Lane, who is a personal friend of Dr. Whitmore, later came forward and offered bail in his case, but Wilson, unable to furnish a bondsman, was committed to the Tombs, where he still remains.

The proceedings before Magistrate Cornell were of the briefest nature. Whitmore and Wilson were formally charged with attempted extortion in a short affidavit sworn to by Detective Sergeant McConville, in which the latter briefly outlined the negotiations with them in which he had taken part, impersonating an official of the Waterfront Company. The prisoners were represented by George Gordon Battle, of Weeks, Battle & Marshall, who entered a plea of not guilty on their behalf.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel, who with Mr. Shurman represented the District Attorney's office, asked that bail be fixed in $5,000. Mr. Battle objected, saying that his clients were of good standing, held responsible positions, and were not likely to make any attempt to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

"In view of the serious charges, on which they have been brought before me," said Magistrate Cornell, "there might be some question as to their good standing, but I will fix their bail in $2,500."

STATEMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Both men appeared nervous in court. Both declined to discuss the case, referring those who questioned them to their counsel, Mr. Battle. The latter made the following statement about the case:

"Mr. Wilson some time ago became convinced that crooked work had been done in connection with the hiring of those boats and barges, and set out to run the guilty parties down if he could. Knowing that it would have been inconsistent with the interests of justice for him to appear in the matter, he went to Dr. Whitmore, a friend of twenty years' standing, and asked him to help him out. That is the only connection Dr. Whitmore had with the case, and we will be able to show that at the examination on Monday.

"They had five or six meetings with these parties, and, while it might have been injudicious on their part to play amateur detectives, we will be able to show that they did it with the best intentions. They thought they were approaching the unraveling of a plot, when they were themselves caught. We will prove that Mr. Wilson, who has been in the department for over twenty years, had confided what he was doing to an associate, Mr. Preston, and so confident was he of success that he intended to report the whole matter to his superior, Col. Mansfield, on the latter's return next Monday."

At the Army Building, in Whitehall Street, inquiries for Preston, "the associate," brought out the statement that no such man was known there.

Col. S. M. Mansfield, Chief of the United States Engineer Corps of the Department of the East, and Wilson's immediate superior officer, returned unexpectedly yesterday from Portland, Me., where he had been on business for the department. When apprised of the arrest of his chief clerk he expressed the greatest surprise when acquainted with the case.

"I always had perfect confidence in Wilson," he said, "and it is hard for me to believe he could be guilty of anything like this. I think his work in connection with the department is straight, but, of course, that cannot be determined until the contents of his desk and safe have been examined."

The desk and safe of the accused man in the Army Building have both been sealed. Across the locks of both appeared a slip of paper bearing the following inscription:

"Sealed by order of Gen. Gillespie. To be opened by Major Marshall. Telephone order received 5 P. M., Nov. 14. Alexander A. Piper, U. S. A., retired."

The seals were placed on the desk and safe immediately after the arrest of the two men. Yesterday Capt. Piper, who personally took charge of the case for the Police Department, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Kresel and Detective Sergeant McConville, went to the Army Building to open the desk and safe and examine their contents, in hopes that they might yield up some documentary evidence of a nature to throw light on the case. As the offices in the Army Building are closed at noon on Saturday, it was decided after a conference with Col. Mansfield and Major W. L. Marshall, the officer next in command, to defer the examination of the papers until to-morrow.

No one at the Army Building would discuss the case. Major Marshall laughingly replied to a question that the desk and safe were not the only things that had been sealed by order of Gen. Gillespie.

Assistant District Attorney Kresel spent the greater part of the day going over the evidence in the case with Detective Sergeant McConville, through whom the two arrested men were trapped. When seen at his office in the Criminal Courts Building, he said he thought the prosecution had a strong case against Wilson and Dr. Whitmore.

According to Mr. Kresel, the idea that an extensive plot on the part of Wilson and Whitmore to blackmail contractors might be discovered had about been abandoned. Nor, he said, was there anything in the evidence so far adduced to show that Dr. Whitmore represented anybody higher up than Wilson.

"Detective Sergeant McConville," said Mr. Kresel, "impersonated Oscar L. Gubelman, Secretary and Treasurer of the Waterfront Improvement Company, and as such was a party to several meetings between Dr. Whitmore and Mr. Martin, the manager. Dr. Whitmore wanted $5,000 in a lump sum paid for the use of the Government craft from June 18, when they were turned over to the company, to Dec. 18, and a stipulation made that from that date $6 a day should be paid by the company for each boat.

"Finally a sum of $4,500 was compromised upon, and this money was paid over just before the men were arrested. Half of the amount was paid to each, but Dr. Whitmore, after counting the money given him, handed it over to Wilson, who had it in his possession when he was arrested. There is nothing to indicate that any third party was implicated, though Wilson intimated that this was the case. However, we are still continuing our investigation into the case and cannot say anything definitely until the contents of Wilson's safe and desk have been examined on Monday."

DR. WHITMORE TO THE POLICE.

According to Detective Sergeant McConville, Dr. Whitmore on their first meeting represented himself as a man with a strong influence at Washington, and said that he had been "lobbying" in Washington, this State, Colorado, Missouri, and Massachusetts for years and could influence legislation in those States.

"Whitmore told me," said McConville, "that during the Spanish-American war he had gone to Washington, where, through the judicious expenditure of $4,000, he had effected a saving of $60,000 to his firm. He said that two men in Government positions at Washington had greatly helped him on that occasion, and that he wanted to reciprocate their kindness now by getting this money for them from the waterfront company.

"Next time he called he said that these two men were working for a salary of $200 a month, and that they had figures to show that the firm was making $8,000 a month out of the contract and were not paying a cent for the lease of the dredges and other boats, and that they thought they ought to get a slice.

"The conversation drifted in on the subject of legislation, and Dr. Whitmore told me that he could get legislation for us. He explained that he had a strong pull with Congress and that he could influence legislation in Colorado, Missouri, Massachusetts, and New York, adding that he had worked as a lobbyist for four years and had received $10,000 a year for his work."

Later on McConville, explained Dr. Whitmore, when pressed to tell where the money was to go, admitted that the man he represented was Wilson, and that the latter was next in authority to Col. Mansfield in the Army Harbor and River Improvement Board, under whose jurisdiction the dredges and boats employed were. Wilson, Whitmore said, according to McConville, was anxious to remain in the background. Finally he agreed to get a letter of authorization to collect the money from Wilson. This letter was submitted to McConville at a conference held a week ago yesterday at the Grand Union Hotel and is now in the possession of the police.

"Wilson first met me," the detective continued, "on Thursday evening at the Hoffman House Café. He was alone, and was very bold and aggressive. At one time he brought his fist down on the table with a bang and said that he was the man the money was to go to and that unless we produced the 'stuff' the dredges would be taken away from us, as there was another firm of contractors willing to pay $25 a day for the privilege of using them. Then we arranged to pay the money out the following day, and on that occasion the arrest took place."

Edward W. Fitch, local manager of the firm of Parke & Davis, when told about the alleged statement of Dr. Whitmore said: "I do not believe Dr. Whitmore ever made that statement. If he did, he told a lie. Dr. Whitmore certainly never did any such work for this firm."

Mr. Fitch re-asserted his belief in Dr. Whitmore's innocence. "Dr. Whitmore," he said, "has been with us a great many years and I have always known him as an honest, upright man. It is incredible to think that a man with a standing and a reputation and a position such as his at stake would risk it for such a paltry sum of money.

"If Dr. Whitmore did this, then he must have walked into the trap with his eyes wide open. It was only the day before the arrest took place that I pointed out to him that detectives were watching the house, and jocularly remarked that they might be watching him. I believe Dr. Whitmore went into this simply as a friend of Wilson, whom to my knowledge he has known for many years, for the purpose stated by the latter. I am awaiting the unfolding of events, and have no doubt that he will be exonerated. However, we have no statement to make in the case. I must refer you to Mr. Battle, his counsel, for that."

DR. WHITMORE RELEASED.

Dr. Whitmore immediately upon his release from the Tombs went to the office of Parke, Davis & Co. Later he called upon his counsel, Mr. Battle, and afterward went to Brooklyn, where he saw Assistant Corporation Counsel James McKeen, who is an old friend of his, and for many years was counsel of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. They had a long conference.

"I have known Dr. Whitmore for a great number of years," said Mr. McKeen, after the conference. "He has a host of friends, and they all know him as the very soul of honor and a man who would be incapable of such an act as that with which he has been charged. The explanation he gives of his connection with the matter seems to me quite an acceptable one, and I cannot doubt but that he will be completely vindicated."

Mr. McKeen said he had been counsel of the drug firm during the time of the Spanish-American war. When acquainted with the alleged statement of Dr. Whitmore regarding his exploits at Washington and the saving thus effected to the firm, he said he knew nothing about the matter whatever, but did not believe a word of it.

"Did Dr. Whitmore go to Washington at all during that period?" he was asked.

"Yes, I presume so," was the reply. "I presume he did go there at the time in connection with the stamp question which came up at that time."

It had been said that Gen. Gillespie, Chief of the Navigation Board, would come to this city to-morrow to take charge of the case for the Government. Deputy Commissioner Piper, who has been in communication with the General, said yesterday that, while Gen. Gillespie might come to the city, it would not be in connection with the case, as his connection with it had closed with the issuing of the order in pursuance of which Wilson's safe and desk in the Army Building were sealed.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILER CAUGHT

Impersonated a Policeman and Levied Tribute on Street Market Venders, It Is Charged.

Patrolman Chauncey De Graff of the West One Hundredth Street Station was standing at the southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue early last evening, watching the busy throng of shoppers bargaining for their week's supply of provisions with the venders in "Paddy's Market," which in that part of the city extends from Ninety-sixth to One Hundredth Street. On the opposite corner he noticed a tall man, with broad shoulders and a flowing mustache, talking with a vender. De Graff says that he noticed that, although the vendor handed the man some money, the man did not take away a parcel. Then De Graff says the tall man went to the next vender, and a like transaction occurred.

"De Graff waited until the man had passed along to the middle of the block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets and then he walked up to the first vender.

"What did you give that man money for?" he asked.

"He's a policeman," replied the vender. "I no give him money, he chase me away."

"How much did you give him?" asked De Graff.

"Twenty-five cents," replied the vender. "Everybody pay the same."

De Graff says that the man saw him talking to the vender and started to run up the avenue, and De Graff gave chase. At the corner of Ninety-eighth Street the policeman says, the man took a handful of money from his pocket and threw it into a sewer opening. Three pieces of money remained on top, and they were all quarters.

De Graff caught the man, and then went back along the line with him. He got two of the venders to go to the station house as complainants, and took the names of about a dozen others, who said they would appear as witnesses against the man.

At the station house the prisoner said he was James McCullen, a stone mason, thirty-nine years old, of 39 West Ninety-eighth Street. The complainants said they were Herman Pollock of 433 East Seventy-sixth Street and Jacob Klock of 202 West One Hundred and Second Street.

Pollock said at the station house that McCullen first appeared in "Paddy's Market" on Saturday night a week ago. He went to Pollock and a number of others and collected a quarter from each, threatening to drive them away if they did not give the money, claiming that he was a policeman.

"When the man came around the second time I thought he must sure be a cop," said Pollock, "and I gave him another quarter."

On the station house blotter McCullen is charged with "impersonating an officer" and "blackmailing."

LAW CLERKS' TRENTON SEARCH

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—A force of clerks from the office of the New York law firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson came to this city to-day and made application at the office of the Secretary of State for permission to examine all of the certificates of incorporation filed since 1896, the time of the passage of the General Corporation act. There are about 18,000 certificates in all, and the work of examining them will require several days.

No explanation was made as to the purpose of the request, which was granted, but the examinations thus far made show that the men are interested in certificates permitting the issuance of preferred stock. Significance is attached to the fact that Mr. Guthrie was counsel for the United States Steel Corporation in the litigation over the company's effort to convert $200,000,000 of preferred stock into 5 per cent. bonds.

One of the suits against the conversion of the preferred stock, that of Miriam Berger, was decided in the company's favor. The other suit, that of J. Aspinwall Hodge, was decided against the company by Vice Chancellor Emery, and will come up for argument on appeal before the Court of Errors at the November term, which begins Tuesday.

WHITE MEN HELD BY INDIANS?

The Tiburon Island Natives Said to Have Several Prisoners.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—James McCuen of Hermosillo, Mexico, who is now visiting friends in Los Angeles, says that recently a Seri Indian, one of the mainland tribe, who was employed on his cattle ranch, told him that there are several white men held as prisoners on Tiburon Island.

It is believed by those who heard the story that among the prisoners are Lieut. R. E. L. Robinson and his partner, Mr. Logan, of Cleveland, who went to the island ten years ago and never returned, and Capt. Porter of San Diego, another of the several persons who, it has been reported, were massacred and eaten by the Indians.

FOR A NATION OF SHARPSHOOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES I find a letter from "D." concerning the need for better marksmanship in the National Guard. While your correspondent is on the right track in setting forth the need for better marksmanship as a National safeguard, I beg leave to differ with him as to the method for bringing this about.

In the first place, the name chosen for our State troops is unfortunate and misleading. They are not a National Guard, but are State militia, and should be so termed. Their only province is to serve within the borders of the State, either for police duty or for repelling invasion. The confusion incident to mustering them into the volunteer service in the Spanish war shows the error of naming them a "National Guard." As a matter of fact, only from 30 to 50 per cent. of the men who volunteered were really members of the National Guard in its regular regimental formation prior to the outbreak of the war. Consequently, to drill these men in long-distance shooting is not to give assurance that you are drilling the volunteers who will enter the service in time of war. Some time since I made public a suggestion which it seems was along right lines, since the ideas there suggested are being considered now by the Government, and I believe there is some possibility of their being carried out in a tentative manner.

The essential feature of this suggestion was that the United States Government should undertake to teach the use of the rifle to all the young citizens who chose to learn without any cost to them. That can be done by establishing numerous easily accessible rifle ranges, more particularly in large centres of population, where it is impossible for any except the wealthy youths to have any experience with the use of the rifle. In each of these rifle ranges experienced instructors should instruct the youths who present themselves in the use of the rifle, which should always be of the latest and most improved form in use in the regular army. All men of the age, of say fourteen and upward, presenting themselves should be allowed a certain maximum number of shots each week free and be allowed additional shots at the actual cost of the ammunition used. Record of the scores made should be kept at each range, and all making above a certain percentage should be given medals. All those making above a certain high average would be enrolled tentatively into the Corps of the United States Volunteer Sharpshooters. One each year all entitled to membership in this corps should be invited to a week's camp and long distance rifle practice at the Government's expense. During this week the men could be instructed in camp duties and given a general idea of open-order drill, such as would be of value to sharpshooters. All those men who made a high score, but not a sufficiently high one to become a member of the United States Volunteer Sharpshooters, would be put into another class and invited to become United States Volunteer Reserves, and would also be given a week's drill and practice at the Government's expense. By giving the youth of the country an opportunity to practice rifle shooting they could soon build up a corps which would make of us a Nation of sharpshooters, and this without entailing any such outlay as would be required to drill a like number of men under the conditions imposed in the so-called National Guard service. In these days of open-order, long-distance fighting, mere drill is almost worthless. Our men must first of all be good marksmen, next be able to care for themselves in camp or on the march, next be submissive to discipline, and last of all know something of drill. The system proposed by me would give the Government a corps of sharpshooters who would be invaluable and a volunteer reserve with a skeletonal regimental formation—somewhat like the militia battalions of the English regiments—which could be called out promptly in an emergency and without any entangling affiliations with the National Guard. Members of the National Guard could belong to both organizations, with an understanding that it called out by the United States for active service they would be allowed to resign from the State service.

In casting about for means of improving our posts of National defense, I am quite sure that this or some similar scheme must be undertaken.

The difficulty is that the crowded condition of our population prevents our youth from having an opportunity to become marksmen by pursuit of the chase. If it is desirable—and I am quite sure that all will agree with me that it is desirable—that they should become marksmen, it is only the Government that can make marksmen of them. A drill master can make a fairly good soldier in a few weeks' time, but it takes some natural aptitude and some years' practice during youth to make a marksman. CASWELL A. MAY.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

Good Shots in National Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to an article entitled "National Guard Marksmen," which appeared in THE TIMES on Monday last, permit me to say that the individual who makes the several absurd statements in the above-mentioned article only advertises his ignorance of the subject of which he writes.

In the first place, every person with common sense already knows that the soldier who cannot shoot is worthless. On the other hand, a soldier who is a good shot and cannot execute his drill is deficient.

It is a matter of record that 95 per cent. of our National Guardsmen are qualified marksmen, which means that our friend "D." and his "flock of barns" would not be safe at a range of 500 yards or more.

The State appreciates its soldiers and provides them with armories and rifle ranges in order that they may perfect themselves not only in the use of the rifle, but also in the "niceties of drill."

In conclusion, we shall continue to "pound the armory floor with empty muskets" until it comes time to pound those who would break down the laws of the State. Let "D." shoulder a gun like a man and give five years of his valuable time to the cause, at the expiration of which he will be in a position to speak with more intelligence on the subject. CONSTANTER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 11, 1902.

THE DECREES OF FASHION.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 15.—At a convention of parents and teachers in St. Luke's Episcopal Church here to-day, Mrs. Helen Gilbert Ecob of Philadelphia, the author of "The Well-Dressed Woman," delivered an address on "The Decree of Fashion."

"The decree of fashion has become a fixed system," she said. "The interests of the fashion machine decide every Spring and Fall what shall be worn, much the same as politicians decide on a platform. The trick of the trade is to change the fashion in order to keep up the trade manufacturers and modistes. Women have yet to learn how to clothe the body intelligently, giving it the maximum of warmth and the minimum of weight, so that there will be no pressure to interfere with the play of the muscles. The clothing should not be suspended from the shoulders, but should be sustained by the entire body.

"Because the modern style of dress has been accepted, women have not thought out anything better. Just as soon as they begin to think and become emancipated from the present order, the inventive genius will devise newer and better methods of dress. It must be the result of study. The best woman may do at the present time is to modify the prevailing styles. There are certain principles that may always be followed. What is beautiful once is beautiful always. A fashion that is beautiful to-day will be beautiful to-morrow. All principles of dress should be governed by common sense. A trailing skirt may be beautiful in a drawing room, but not on the street, where it not only collects dirt, but impedes the action of the body. There must be a purpose in dress. Do not use unnecessary trimming; for instance, buttons that button nothing, bows that tie nothing, and braids that finish nothing. For example, what is the use of wearing a hat, if the purpose is not to shade the face or give warmth? It should never be considered as a headdress. The hair is the natural ornament of the head. The hope of this new movement is in the greater independence of women, the growing love of nature, new ideals for womanhood. It is no longer a question of creeds, but of life."

Other addresses were delivered by Mrs. Jeanne Nawell Barrett of Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. James L. Hughes of Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Paul Babcock of Montclair, and Miss S. Swabb of Poona, India.

THE REPUBLICAN FIGHT

Gov. Odell's Inquiry Into the Local Squabble.

Indications That He May Openly Assume Authority in the Organization Regardless of Senator Platt.

The action of local Republican leaders in airing their political grievances to Gov. Odell during the past few days instead of to Senator Platt is regarded in political circles as indicating that the Republicans have come to recognize Odell as the real leader of the party. And the fact that Gov. Odell has not referred them to Senator Platt, but has accepted their recognition of his leadership is thought to foreshadow in the near future his open assumption of authority in the organization.

For some time past there has been an impression in political circles that Platt was the Republican leader by sufferance rather than by the real power which he possessed. When Gov. Odell, at Saratoga, compelled the Senator to withdraw George R. Sheldon as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, this impression became a conviction. It was believed, however, until within a few days, that Gov. Odell, for sentimental reasons would leave to Senator Platt the semblance of his authority as leader, and only show his hand when it became absolutely necessary for him to do so.

In connection with the fight which is being made against the re-election of Robert C. Morris as Chairman of the County Committee, there was a development yesterday of some interest to Republican politicians. William J. Chamberlain, the replevin clerk of the Coroners' office, who was removed without any charges being preferred against him, is the Secretary of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District organization. He is a supporter of Alexander T. Mason, whom Mr. Morris tried to have deposed, and his removal to make way for a man who is said to be a friend of Mr. Morris is regarded as an additional move by Mr. Morris to get control of the Twenty-ninth's organization.

Gov. Odell has now heard from all sides in connection with the County Committee squabble. That he has taken so much pains to learn the real facts of the situation is thought to indicate that before the annual meeting of the committee in December he will have some suggestions to offer. It is said to be certain that any suggestions which he may make will be regarded as mandates.

It is being suggested that the best way to popularize the Republican county organization and gain votes for Republican candidates would be to provide a system of direct nominations in the Assembly districts. It is pointed out that under such a system the recent rejection by leaders for alleged selfish purposes of men who were favored by the sentiment of the district could never have occurred, and the most serious cause of Republican disaffection would therefore never have originated.

It has been figured out that 160,000 voters in Greater New York changed their political attitude at the recent election, as compared with the election a year ago, when Mr. Low was elected Mayor. Gov. Odell believes these voters should be conciliated and impressed with the fairness of Republican Party methods.

"The politician who goes around with a mailed fist generally winds up with a sore head," said Col. Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, yesterday in discussing the troubles in the Republican County organization. Col. Gruber's aphorism seems to voice the sentiment of a good many Republicans both inside and outside of the organization just now.

Albany County's Official Vote.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The official vote of Albany County as tabulated by the Board of Supervisors is: Odell, 22,950; Coler, 16,330; Higgins, 22,837; Bulger, 16,358; O'Brien, 22,856; Mott, 16,269; Coman, 22,946; Gunneen, 16,478; Werner, 22,296; Gray, 16,949. The Greater New York Democracy polled about forty votes in the county and the Prohibition ticket about 200.

Statements of Election Expenses.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The following statements of election expenses were filed with the Secretary of State to-day:

Richard W. Sherman, Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, $1,676.60; Charles N. Bulger, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, $1,491.75.

GRANGERS FAVOR GOOD TRUSTS

Report to National Convention Suggests Federal Legislation, However, to Prevent Discrimination.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 15.—The report of the Executive Committee was made to the National Grange to-day. It deals principally with the trust question, although it notes with satisfaction the defeat of the Ship Subsidy bill, the legislation providing for the irrigation of Western lands, and the enactment of the oleomargarine law by Congress.

The report says it is not the intention to denounce trusts, for the committee believes in co-operation and the uniting of forces for the common good of all. It favors combined interests that would reduce the cost of the necessaries of life, but it is unalterably opposed to every combination that asks Congress for special legislation that will give it a monopoly of the market in order to control prices. As a remedy the committee suggests Federal legislation compelling corporations doing business in several States to conduct it on uniform terms, so as to permit no unjust discrimination in prices, and when dealing with the necessaries of life to require corporations to at all times provide an adequate supply.

PLEAD ALIBI FOR WOODWARD.

Father, Mother, and Boarder Say He Was Home the Day Coffin and Jennings Were Murdered.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 15.—The State rested shortly before noon to-day in the trial of Paul Woodward for the murder of Price Jennings and John Coffin, the boys that he is alleged to have killed by administering strychnine.

Evidence had been produced by the prosecution to show that the boys died of strychnine poisoning; that Woodward had bought strychnine; that he had in his possession articles that had belonged to the dead boys; that he had talked of the murder to companions before it had become generally known that the murder had been committed; that he had been seen near the scene of the crime on the day the boys were killed, and that he had made a confession of guilt to one Hogan, a saloon keeper who was awaiting trial for violating the Sunday law and who occupied a cell next to that of Woodward.

Great surprise was created when the defense, instead of pleading insanity, as had been expected, tried to establish an alibi for the prisoner. Woodward's mother and father and a boarder at the Woodward house were called to prove that he was at home on the day of the murder. They swore that he was about the house all day, in spite of the testimony of a score of other persons who had said that they saw him with the two boys at various places on that day.

The court adjourned at noon for the day.

Pastor to Remain in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Rev. J. C. Love, pastor of the Union Baptist Church of this place, who was offered the Secretaryship of the National Baptist Publication Board of Nashville, Tenn., will announce to his congregation to-morrow that he will decline the offer and remain here.

Man Thawed Dynamite and Was Killed.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—William Aldons met a terrible death Thursday afternoon at the North River Garnet Mines in the northern part of Warren County. He was thawing out a stick of dynamite, when it exploded, tearing off one arm and making a hole in his head. He died in a few minutes.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

An inspection is invited of a collection of their most recent importations, including paintings by the following masters: Schreyer, Detaille, Bougereau, Corot, Ziem, Rosa Bonheur, J. J. Henner, Boudin, Chas. Jacque, Thaulow, Gerome, and many others.

326 Fifth Ave., Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.

LUCANIA AGROUND IN THE LOWER BAY

The Liner Stuck in the Mud Eight Hours.

No Injury Done to the Steamship—Editor Strachey of The Spectator Arrives—An Iowa Fugitive Among the Passengers.

The Lucania, the swiftest of the Cunard fleet, ran aground on the southern edge of Gedney Channel when she was entering the lower bay at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and remained stuck in the mud until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The big liner was not injured, her passengers were not frightened, and nobody grumbled but a few who, counting on the previous regularity of the Lucania, had made engagements for the afternoon. Vernon M. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line here, said that neither Capt. Pritchard nor Pilot E. E. Mitchell was to blame, and that the mishap was due entirely to the dense fog. It was Capt. Pritchard's first trip on the Lucania, as he was transferred from the Ivernia to relieve Capt. McKay, who asked for a rest on account of trouble with his eyes.

The liner had just entered the Gedney Channel, which connects the main ship channel with the sea, when a heavy fog came up. The pilot favored continuing on the course, but Capt. Pritchard decided to anchor. As soon as the anchor had caught the big vessel's stern swung with the tide and grounded on the southern edge of the channel, the bow all the while remaining clear. Several turns of the giant screws did not budge her, and word of the mishap was signaled to Sandy Hook, and thence to the office of the line here. The Cunarder Umbria, which was about to sail, endeavored to get in communication with the Lucania by wireless telegraphy, but the tall city buildings interfered.

"The most exasperating part of the whole affair," said Capt. Pritchard, "was the fact that only a few minutes after we grounded the fog lifted and the sun came out."

Vernon M. Brown immediately took the tugs John Nichols and H. B. Kirkham and the wrecking tugs W. E. Chapman and I. J. Merritt, and hurried down the bay. Their efforts were for a time ineffectual by reason both of the falling tide and the large fleet of outgoing steamships, which interfered with the work of the tugs. The two after boilers, which contained 150 tons of water, were emptied, but failed to lighten her sufficiently. The revenue cutter Gresham went out, offered assistance, and stood by until the liner at 5 o'clock finally cleared. She pulled off under her own steam, while the tugs were useful in keeping her in position. She reached her dock at 7:30 last night.

One of the passengers was St. Leo Strachey, editor of The London Spectator. "This is my first trip to your country," said Mr. Strachey. "I had read much about the entrance to the harbor, and I was not disappointed. The effect of the electric lights on the water front and tall buildings was wonderful, more beautiful than Venice. I never saw anything like it."

Mr. Strachey is here on a vacation only, and will spend three weeks here and in Washington. While in the city he will stay at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was met at the pier by Douglas Robinson.

Mark Hambourg, the pianist, who will give a series of concerts under the management of the Knabe Company, and M. Mancinelli, who will conduct the Italian operas this Winter at the Metropolitan, also arrived. He will conduct "Otello," with which the opera season opens a week from to-morrow night.

W. J. Bishop, formerly a bookkeeper and cashier for S. R. & T. C. McConnell, harness manufacturers of Burlington, Iowa, arrived on the steamship in charge of Detective E. B. Seamans. Bishop is accused of having embezzled $500 from the firm, and was arrested in London by Scotland Yard detectives. He was taken to Police Headquarters by Detectives Moody and Leeson.

MOTHERS AND THE CANTEEN.

W. C. T. U. Will Make Inquiries Regarding Soldier Sons to Fight Change of Present Law.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Opinions of mothers of regular army soldiers are to be used by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in support of the contention that the anti-canteen law should not be repealed by Congress.

This step has been decided on by the national officers of the union at Rest Cottage, Evanston.

"The opinion of the mothers is about the most effective argument we could present before a Congressional Committee," said Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, national President. "We anticipate some effort to bring about a change in the anti-canteen law, and we will certainly oppose it."

Each of the 10,000 local chapters of the organization will be urged to communicate with the mothers of soldiers in their localities and ask them their opinion of the canteen. The mothers also will be asked whether their sons send more or less money home since the canteen was abolished than they did before.

FOR PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION.

Grand Army Committee on Public Schools Holds a Meeting in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Committee on Patriotic Instruction in Public Schools, appointed by Allen C. Bakewell, commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, held a meeting at the Capitol this afternoon. Joseph A. Goulden of New York was appointed chairman and Prof. W. H. Scott of Syracuse, secretary. Addresses were made by Col. Henry P. Butler of New York, on "Military Training in Public Schools"; by Prof. O. D. Robinson of Albany on "How to Teach Patriotism"; by Bishop C. C. McCabe of New York on "Patriotism"; and by Prof. William H. Scott of Syracuse on "Moral Influence of Patriotic Instruction."

Resolutions were offered by John W. Vrooman of Herkimer, pledging the committee to raise money for prizes for the best essays on civics submitted by pupils of public schools in the State; by Col. Butler, asking the Legislature and the Governor to favor an appropriation to place a copy of the "Manual of Patriotism" in the hands of every teacher in the State; and by Dr. Isaac H. Stout of Albany, recommending every public school receiving State aid to give instruction during at least one year after the seventh grade in civics and American History.

Yardmaster Run Over by Freight Car.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 15.—Arthur Richey, yard master of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at this place, was run over by a freight car while on duty to-day. Both his legs were cut off, yet at the General Hospital, where he was taken, it is said there is a faint chance that he will live. Richey is only twenty-two years old and was married but three weeks ago. He is a son of M. M. Richey, the General Superintendent of the Jersey Central system until a few months ago, when he resigned to take the same position on a Southern railroad, his present office being in Birmingham, Ala.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 17th and 18th,

Colored Dress Goods.

2,300 yards IMPORTED ZIBELINES,
also
1,000 yards COVERT CLOTHS, MIXTURES and CANVAS EFFECTS,
originally $1.45 to $2.00 per yard,
will be offered (rear of rotunda), at 95c. yard.

Lace Dep't. On Monday, November 17th, a limited number of High-class NOVELTY and REAL BRUSSELS LACE ROBES (unmade), original prices $145.00 to $750.00, will be offered at $75.00 to $365.00

Also REAL MUGUET and other High-class Novelty Laces (this season's importations); original prices $3.85 to $7.50 per yard, as follows: . . $1.95 & 2.35 per yard.

Suit Dep't, Second Floor. Tailor-made Gowns and Evening Dresses are shown in the latest models, specially prepared for the present and Winter occasions.

For Monday and Tuesday:
TAILOR-MADE GOWNS of Imported Zibeline Panné Cloth, in Capuchin Brown, Parme Violet, Royal Blue, Moss Green, Auto Red and Black, with Blouse Coat, . $28.00

Lace Drapery Department.

An entirely new feature is shown in Lace Window Draperies, Sash Curtains and Vestibule Panels; Bed Spreads, Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, Sideboard, Reception, Dinner and Tea Table Covers, of Filet Italien and other laces combined, similar to fine lace pieces used during XVI. and XVII. Centuries.

Estimates and designs submitted for special sizes to be made to order.

Leather Goods Dep't.

A select variety of High-grade Leather articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, embracing Leather Travelling Bags, fitted with sterling silver, ebony and pompic ware toilet articles in plain and elaborate designs, for men and women. Wrist Bags of the popular leathers, including dull finished Alligator and Lizard skins, also of OSTRICH, the latest novelty.

Pocket Books and Card Cases with artistic mountings of gold and jewels. Dress Suit Cases.

Sterling Silver Mounted Flasks, Jewel Cases, Portfolios, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

Men's Letter Cases with gold and sterling silver mountings. Photograph Frames, etc.

Wrist Bags with Solid Gold Frames.

Furs and Fur Garments.

Fur Garments, Auto Coats, Blouses and Capes, of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Alaska Seal, Mink, Persian Lamb, Ermine, Broadtail, Caracul, Petit Gris and Russian Pony Skins. Fur Lined Garments for Carriage and Evening wear; Victorines, Collar Pieces and Muffs.

For Monday, November 17th:

Persian Lamb Jackets (Leipzig dye), .	$105.00
Persian Lamb Blouse Coats (Leipzig dye),	145.00
With Chinchilla, Baum Marten or Mink Collar and Revers.	
Alaska Seal Jackets, ...	$235.00

	MUFFS.	STOLES.
Russian Squirrel,	$14.25	$22.50
Abyssinian Monkey,	8.25	12.50
Black Lynx,	$21.00, 24.00	16.50, 25.00
Chinchilla, .	14.50, 21.00	20.00
Sable Fox, .	7.50, 10.75	8.25, 13.75
Alaska Sable,	6.75, 8.75	7.50, 16.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO M. JULES CAMBON

Entertained by Senator Depew and James H. Hyde.

Distinguished Company Meets the French Diplomat—Secretary Root Charges Him with a Greeting to Spain.

If a history of New York's elaborate dinners were written to-day, the list would contain few feasts that could surpass the one tendered to the retiring French Ambassador at Sherry's last night. The hosts of M. Cambon were Senator Chauncey M. Depew and James H. Hyde. The guests included many of America's greatest financiers, scholars, divines, statesmen, jurists, and politicians.

Six Governors of States, two officers of the Cabinet, nine college and university Presidents, a score of heads of great banking institutions, high officials of the army and navy, an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church—these were among the 260 men who assembled to bid good-bye to M. Cambon, long the representative of the French Republic at Washington.

The table of honor, placed on a slightly raised platform, was set for twenty-one. Festooned delicately along the white cloth was a web of maiden-hair fern. At the corners and at intervals along the edge, with the fern as a background, huge bouquets of white and pink orchids spread out in front of the plates and half hid the men who sat behind them.

In the centre, under an old-fashioned French tapestry that had been draped from the ceiling, sat M. Cambon, without the uniform he usually wears, his only decoration being the insignia of his rank in the Legion of Honor. On his left was Mr. Hyde, joint host with Senator Depew, and on his right was the Senator, smiling alternately at the Ambassador and at Gov. Odell, who was one seat further away.

To the right of the Governor were Secretary of War Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Attorney General Knox, Major Gen. Corbin, Melville E. Stone, President Hadley of Yale, Judge Parker of the Court of Appeals, and James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which Mr. Hyde is the First Vice President.

The other half of the table, to Mr. Hyde's left, was occupied by President Eliot of Harvard, Archbishop Ireland, Senator Thomas C. Platt, President Harper of the University of Chicago, President Butler of Columbia, Whitelaw Reid, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, and Rear Admiral Barker.

The banquet hall was what is known at Sherry's as the grand ballroom, with a ceiling two stories high, ornately embellished with gilt and with hundreds of electric lights. In addition to the guests' table were twenty others, each shaped like a fraction of a circle, with the convex side toward the hosts and the guest of honor. The arrangement was such that every diner faced squarely toward the main table.

GENERAL SCHEME OF DECORATION.

Besides the floral decorations of the long raised table, each smaller table contained three or four bunches of American Beauty roses and clusters of lilies of the valley interspersed. Each linen cloth was trellised with maidenhair fern.

In every arch of the balcony, which surrounds three sides of the room, were tall palms and evergreen vines. At the four corners of the room, in antique vases as high as a man's shoulders, were masses of red, white, and pink chrysanthemums set off by intertwined leaves. The chrysanthemums were as large as sunflowers.

There lay next to each plate an engraved souvenir booklet, its cover embossed with a representation of the coats-of-arms of France and the United States interwoven. The booklet, the leaves of which were tied together with a small silk cord, contained diagrams of the tables and seats, with the names of the guests as they sat. The menu was as follows:

Huitres
Potage Ambassadeur
Hors d'Oeuvre
Filet de Sole a la Dieppoise
Belle d'Agneau Richelieu, Pommes Chateau
Ris de Veau a la Financiere
Chaufroid de Volaille a la Russe
Becasses roties Salade
Glace Diplomate
Fruits Dessert Café

Old Sherry
Champagne '89
Mouton Rothschild, 1880

Before the guests filed into the ballroom there was a reception in the hall adjoining, and the visitors were introduced to the Ambassador by Mr. Hyde as they came in. From 7:30 to 8:15 the handshaking continued, and then the diners began to drift to their seats one by one.

Senator Depew escorted M. Cambon to the main table, and Mr. Hyde followed with Gov. Odell. Senator Platt came in alone, but was soon joined by President Harper, and they talked together for the rest of the evening. James Hill walked in with Jacob H. Schiff.

There was no fixed order about the entrance to the banquet hall, and it took fully ten minutes for all the guests to find their seats. The band played "The Marseillaise" all the time. When finally the seats were mostly filled the only vacant place at the raised table was that assigned to J. Pierpont Morgan, and it was announced that his slight illness had kept him at home. The menu was well under way when, at 9 o'clock, he arrived.

J. P. MORGAN'S ARRIVAL.

Except for the hum of voices and the unceasing playing of the banjo orchestra, which was concealed from view in a back room, nothing of particular interest had happened up to the time Mr. Morgan came. As soon, however, as he appeared in the hallway, the news of his arrival was circulated along the rows of tables.

Mr. Hyde left his seat, and in a few seconds he was escorting the lacking diner to his place at the guests' table. By the time the financier had reached there, most of the men in the hall had risen from their seats to get a look at him.

While the banquet was in progress, the sidewalks outside Sherry's, both along Fifth Avenue and in Forty-fourth Street, were lined with policemen. In the halls and ballroom, as well as scattered through the galleries, were many detectives. The detectives saw to it that everybody who invaded the building had a right to be there.

At the conclusion of the repast Senator Depew, who was toastmaster, read letters of regret from President Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and Secretary of State John Hay. Mr. Roosevelt wrote:

I wish I could be with you and meet your distinguished guests. I feel M. Cambon's retirement a personal loss to me no less than a loss to the United States. With hearty regrets to him and to you, I am, sincerely yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Hewitt wrote that "the limitations of age" deprived him of the pleasure of attending the dinner. He continued:

It is pleasant after a lapse of more than a hundred years to contrast the career of the French Ambassador of our time with that of Citizen Genet during the administration of President Washington. The memory of that stormy time only intensifies the admiration which we feel for M. Cambon, who has done more than any other man to strengthen the ties of respect and affection between the two great republics of the twentieth century.

Secretary Hay testified to the popularity of the retiring Ambassador, to whom he attributed a strengthening of the friendly relations between France and this country.

The letters having been read, speechmaking began. The talkers were Senator Depew, Mr. Hyde, M. Cambon, Secretary Root, President Eliot, and Archbishop Ireland. The Secretary of War, during his brief speech, said that he hoped M. Cambon, upon going to Spain as his country's representative to the Court of Alfonso XIII., would carry to the Spanish people a message of respect and esteem from the United States.

SENATOR DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

Senator Depew spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Hyde and myself are delighted that, for a cordial good-bye and godspeed to the French Ambassador, there should be present such a representative company of Americans.

"The relations between France and the United States have been most picturesque for 126 years. The romantic chapters of Lafayette, and other Frenchmen, whose adventures, skill, and genius discovered and mapped out lakes and rivers which have since developed into our magnificent system of waterways, which has made possible the vast internal commerce of the country.

"In the battle for empire and territory in the seventeenth century, the English colonies stood loyally by the mother country, and were her most efficient aids in wresting from France the domain of Canada. For this France bore no grudge against Washington and his compatriots, on the contrary the French soldiers learned and respected the quality and character of the American troops. At the crisis of the Revolutionary War, when prospects of success were darkest, France recognised the independence of our country and formed an alliance for its maintenance. Second in our affections, next to Washington, is the memory of that brilliant young Frenchman who cast his lot at the beginning and continued with us until the triumph—Lafayette. Next comes that great soldier, Marshall de Rochambeau, whose splendid army and cordial co-operation with Gen. Washington brought about the surrender at Yorktown and the independence of the United States. Since then the relations between the two countries have been courtesy and friendship, rather than closeness and commerce.

"We are to celebrate next year the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from France, which has been of such incalculable benefit to our country. It gave us the mouth of the Mississippi and a vast domain out of which have been carved fifteen of our most prosperous and powerful Commonwealths. The terms of the purchase made the conveyance practically a gift from France, and France has loyally supported our title ever since. This commemorative exposition is to be the most important and significant of the long line of industrial fairs which originated in the desire to celebrate the discovery and development of the Nation. It is desirable that among the first in welcome as well as in display at this great exhibition at St. Louis, shall be the generous nation from whose transfer has come to us so large a contribution to the power, wealth, and happiness of our country.

"The current of diplomacy flowed smoothly on with occasional commercial concessions until the breaking out of the Spanish war. It was a matter of vital moment to the cost and continuance of that struggle that Europe should remaing neutral. Hundreds of years of neighborhood, of intimate and racial relations, of common interchanges and extended commerce along an extensive border, and financial obligations had created the closest ties between Spain and France. It was well known that in the war the people of France, like the people of the Continent generally, sympathized strongly with Spain. Happily, France had at Washington a statesman and a diplomat, whose intimate knowledge of our country and of our situation enabled him to keep his Government so perfectly informed that official France remained absolutely neutral in the contest.

"No task is more difficult than for a representative of a foreign power whose people speak another language, and whose traditions differ from the country to which he is accredited, to be other than simply the Ambassador of his Government to the capital where he goes. It is thus that the capable Ministers of France, who have been sent to us for a hundred years, have had their relations mainly if not solely with the State Department and with the President.

"But the distinguished statesman and diplomat, who is our guest to-night, learned our language, absorbed the genius of our institutions, and was touched by the spirit of our people. His activities were extended most acceptably in significant speeches at our great educational institutions in the promotion of that study of languages which bring the people of his country and ours closer together, by each having a more familiar understanding of the other. He has appeared before our great commercial bodies, and given the information for closer and more intimate commercial relations between our two countries to the great benefit of both. He has been a welcome contributor to our journals, and always in a way most instructive and beneficial. If the task of learning our language was difficult, and that he did, he has performed a much more difficult thing for a foreigner among our people—he has won our hearts."

Mr. Hyde followed the Senator. He proposed the health of President Loubet of France, and the guests drank it standing. Then they drank in honor of President Roosevelt and M. Cambon.

M. CAMBON'S REPLY.

The Ambassador, after saying a few words in English, expressed his farewell regrets in French. He said in part:

"If at all the solemn periods of your history you have found France associated with you, it has not been really through happy coincident that on all these occasions the two peoples have been side by side without ever any serious misunderstanding, without ever a divergence of political tenets; it has been owing to something else than political interests. It has been because there certainly exists sympathy between the two countries. I have heard the sentiment that this was the case. I am convinced that diplomacy in our day must not resemble that of the sixteenth, seventeenth, or eighteenth century. I am convinced that there is to-day between the peoples of the earth something else than political ties, than commercial interests. I am convinced that our two republics by different institutions are following the same end of government of the people by the people.

"As I saw that these ties were different from those which united other countries, I have thought it was my duty to remind the American people of the similarity existing exclusively between French and American democracy. This is why you have seen me traversing the country instead of remaining solely at Washington, and this is why you have seen me particularly visiting your universities, where is developed your great American democracy. If I have succeeded you must give all the honor to my country, to the sentiments of my countrymen, to the sympathies which you yourselves have always manifested for me, and these—as they are very much above and more important than the personality of the man who is about to quit your France—are the most precious memories which I shall retain and which I shall endeavor to make known on my return.

"I will not fail to inform my countrymen of what you have been to me, and that Frenchmen are always sure to find heartfelt sympathy in America, as you yourselves when you will do us the honor of visiting my country are always sure to find in France."

SPEECH OF SECRETARY ROOT.

Secretary Root was the next speaker, and in the course of his remarks, said:

"I have an idea that the reason why the President would not shoot the bear in Mississippi, was that he was caught and tied. The bears in Wall Street do not seem to have been caught. [Laughter.] It is a melancholy situation to help you in speeding this parting guest. M. Cambon has been an ideal Ambassador. He has not merely defended, maintained, promoted the interests of his own country, but he has illustrated and made attractive and charming to the people to whom he was accredited all that was noblest and best in the people of his own country.

"M. Cambon has illustrated to us all that was best in the Latin world. I have been sorry that he learned to speak English. I understand him better, but the grace, the beauties, of his French always seem to me to bring into our rougher and ruder Teutonic civilization something of the infinite grace and beauty of taste with which the French people are endowing civilization.

"It is not the least of his claims to our affection that in those dark days for Spain when the hardship and unbending decrees of fate required that this great Republic of overwhelming power should put an end to Spain's dominion in the Western Hemisphere, when that people whose dignity, whose personal worth, whose abounding and estimable qualities all recognise were compelled to yield to overwhelming power, he was their fitting and sympathetic representative and defendant. [Applause.]

"I hope that when M. Cambon goes to his new mission at Madrid he will be able with certainty to say to the gentlemen of Spain that he left behind him in America nothing but respect and esteem and admiration for them. [Applause.] I hope he will tell them that his advocacy of his cause, to which he brought all his subtlety of intellect, all the ability of the trained diplomatist of France, has but raised him in our esteem and given him an added title to our respect. And it is delightful to know that this, our friend, whom we have learned to esteem so highly, is going among those whose gratitude he has earned and whose affection he must have. Success to him in his new field, and, what is of least importance to him, glory to him in his new field. Our best and warmest hopes go with him for his success and his promotion of blessing and prosperity to the people of Spain and the people of France alike. [Applause.]

"Who knows but from his agency may come a great Latin republican empire on the Continent of Europe, in which the Seine and the Guadalquivir will flow in unison and harmony, and in which each nation may take to the other what it may bring to the common advancement of civilization, and from which the two together may form a trust—a combination—in the interests of civilization and for the protection of all that adorns and advances mankind?

"One word more. I am sure that she would see us and feel how we can in a few years build up nations, for France has noble qualities and she must together with all these noble qualities keep in the race, even in material things, material things are the footstools upon which we stand and lead into those higher regions. We need the real and the ideal and those two nations united, exchanging what is best in each and every one, will make of the two Republics the wonders of the civilized world.

"May the prayer go to the high heavens that there be no clouds henceforward between France and the United States. Days of war have passed away. At times wars must come, for in the frailties and weaknesses of the world as it is there are emergencies when force must be brought to the assistance of justice and humanity, but let there be as little as possible of this spirit of warfare.

"Let the days come when arbitration will be the supreme judge of difficulties between nations. Let the days come when each people, loving its own land and firm in the defense of its own interests, will feel that there is beyond one's own land a great brotherhood of man; that there is beyond one's own land the interests of humanity which we must all strive to serve, and in serving which the Republic of the United States will be the first and stanchest advocate of all that is best for manhood in peace and in quietness and happiness.

"And you will see that this spirit of brotherhood will grow; you will see that oceans only separate in appearance one people from another, for the interests of one nation are those of another. We are rich, we sell in your market; we intend to do so, but that we may succeed we wish you to be rich, we wish you to be so that you can sell to us and buy from us. We wish the welfare of every nation for its own sake and because that welfare reacts on our nation.

"Carry back to France with you our wishes for the welfare of France. She has been in history the great nation, she is a great nation, she will be. She will not have the vast territory of our Nation, she will not have the immense population of our nation, but she will have the arts of civilization, she will have the spirit of chivalry, she will have the spirit of industry, she will always, with her 40,000,000, be as far as 40,000,000 anywhere could build up a nation—a nation great and supreme. She will reign the world over by her arts and her language and the spirit of her institutions, but especially will she reign in America by virtue of the magnificent historic traditions which make America and France vital friends. Friends they are and friends may they ever be." [Great applause.]

LIST OF THE GUESTS.

Following is a complete list of the guests at the dinner:

Adams, Charles F.
Alexander, Charles B.
Alexander, James W.
Allen, Henry T.
Altgeld, Archbishop John J.
Baker, Rear Admiral Albert S.
Baring, Hugo.
Barrington, Eugene.
Bartlett, Judge E. T.
Beck, Assistant Attorney General J. M.
Belmont, August.
Belmont, Perry.
Bishop, Joseph B.
Black, H. S.
Blair, C. Ledyard.
Bliss, Cornelius N.
Boothroyd, James T.
Bremner, Wilfred B.
Boynton, Charles H.
Brown, Stanley.
Burlingham, the Hon. Charles C.
Butler, President N. M.
Cambon, Ambassador J.
Chaffee, Gen. A. R.
Champlilion, A. C.
Chandon de Briailes, R.
Clarkson, Surveyor J. S.
Clement, E. H.
Clowry, Herbert C.
Coggeshall, Edwin W.
Cohn, Adolphe.
Colby, Bainbridge.
Collins, Mayor P. A., Boston.
Coolidge, A. C.
Coolidge, T. J., Jr.
Corbin, Major Gen. H. C.
Cornell, William T.
Cowles, Commander W. S.
Cowperthwaite, M. T.
Crane, Charles R.
Crane, Dr. Thomas F.
Crocker, William H.
Cullen, Judge E. M.
Cuyler, T. De Witt.
Delano, Eugene.
Deming, Henry C.
Depew, Chauncey M.
Depew, Chauncey M., Jr.
Dodge, M. Hartley.
Doubleday, Frank N.
Dougherty, Col. W. E.
Dowling, Robert E.
Dryden, Senator J. F.
Durbin, Gov. W. T.
Du Val, Horace C.
Eliot, President C. W.
Fairchild, Charles S.
Faramond de Laffajolle, Lieut.
Fitzgerald, Gen. Louis.
Fiske, Albert.
Forgang, James B.
Fortier, Alcée.
Frick, Henry Clay.
Frohman, Charles.
Gage, ex-Secretary L. J.
Gillespie, Gen. G. L.
Gillespie, Lawrence L.
Gofflot, Louis V.
Gould, City Chamberlain E. R.
Gould, Edwin.
Gourd, Henry E.
Grant, ex-Mayor H. J.
Grau, Maurice.
Gray, Judge John C.
Gregory, Eliot.
Guinet, J.
Gulliver, William C.
Hadley, President A. T.
Haight, Judge Albert.
Hardy, Arthur S.
Harjes, John H.
Harper, President W. R.
Harriman, E. H.
Harvey, George.
Hatch, Justice E. W.
Hastings, Thomas.
Haven, George G.
Hedge, Homer W.
Hendricks, Francis.
Hendrix, Joseph C.
Higginson, H. L.
Hill, Assistant Secretary of State David J.
Hill, James J.
Hollis, F. W.
Hooper, F. W.
Howe, A. H.
Howells, William Dean.
Howland, H. E.
Hubbard, Gen. T. H.
Hunn, Gov. John.
Hyde, James H.
Ingres, Maxime.
Inman, Samuel.
Ireland, Archbishop.
Ives, Gen. Brayton.
James, President E. J.
Jay, Col. William.
Jesup, Morris K.
Johnson, Bradish.
Johnson, Robert U.
Johnston, Walter S.
Juliiet, Edouard.
Kahn, Otto H.
Kilbourne, Frederick E.
Kimbel, Francis.
Knapp, Charles W.
Knoedler, Roland F.
Knox, Attorney General Philander C.
Kountze, Luther.
Krech, Alvin W.
Lacombe, Judge E. H.
La Farge, John.
Laffan, W. M.
Lambert, Dr. E. W.
Lambert, Dr. Samuel.
Lane, William C.
Laughlin, Judge F. C.
Leipziger, Henry M.
Levermore, C. H.
Lincoln, Robert T.
Loubat, Duc de.
Lyman, Henry D.
Low, Joseph T.
MacCracken, Chancellor Henry M.
Mallard, Henry.
Margerie, Pierre de.
Martin, Germain.
Mather, F. J.
Maybury, William C.
Melion, A. W.
Middlebrook, F. J.
Miller, Charles R.
Miller, George M.
Mills, Col. Albert L.
Mills, D. O.
Moffat, D. H.
Morawetz, Victor.
Morgan, J. Pierpont.
Morgenthau, Henry.
Morton, A. H.
Morton, Levi P.
Munsey, Frank A.
Murphy, Gov. Franklin.
McCarter, Thomas N.
McCarter, Uzal H.
McCook, Col. John J.
McCook, the Rev. Dr. J. H.
McCormick, H. F.
McCurdy, Richard A.
McIntyre, William H.
McKelway, Dr. St. C.
McLaughlin, Justice C. B.
Navarro, Jose F. de.
Oakman, Walter G.
O'Brien, Justice Denis.
O'Brien, Justice M. J.
Ochs, Adolph S.
Ochs, George W.
Odell, Gov. B. B., Jr.
Parker, Judge A. B.
Patterson, Justice E.
Peabody, Joseph.
Pendreigh, Frank H.
Peirce, Assistant Secretary of State H. H. D.
Pierce, Winslow S.
Perkins, George W.
Platt, Senator T. C.
Porte, M. L.
Provost, Sutherland M.
Pulitzer, Ralph.
Quinby, William E.
Ramsey, Joseph, Jr.
Rea, Samuel.
Read, William A.
Reid, Whitelaw.
Rhoades, Lyman.
Ripley, Sidney D.
Rives, Corporation Counsel George L.
Roe, Major Gen. C. F.
Root, Secretary Elihu.
Rosenfeld, E. I.
Rosengarten, J. G.
Ryan, Thomas F.
St. Gaudens, Augustus.
Sampers, H. P.
Sands, B. Aymar.
Savage, Gov. E. P.
Schiff, Jacob H.
Schiff, Mortimer L.
Schulman, the Rev. Dr. Samuel.
Shaw, Dr. Albert.
Sheerer, William.
Seelye, Dr. L. Clarke.
Sickles, David B.
Sleicher, John A.
Spalding, A. G.
Smith, ex-Postmaster General C. E.
Smith, Charles S.
Smith, Henry A.
Smith, James Henry.
Smith, President George Williamson.
Snyder, Valentine P.
Spencer, Samuel.
Speyer, James.
Squire, George H.
Steele, Charles.
Stickney, Gov. Wm. W.
Stillman, James.
Stoddard, Henry L.
Stone, Melville E.
Strachey, S. L.
Stranahan, Collector N. H.
Tarbell, Gage E.
Tattnall, Henry.
Taylor, President J. M.
Tisne, Gaston.
Tucker, President W. J.
Vann, Jude I. G.
Van Brunt, Justice C. H.
Velten, L.
Ward, George Gray.
Ward, J. Q. A.
Wallace, William James.
Waterbury, John I.
Watterson, Henry.
Westinghouse, George.
Whitney, William C.
Widener, P. A. B.
Williams, John S.
Williamson, C. F.
Wilkins, Beriah.
Wilson, George T.
Winthrop, Henry R.
Wood, Gen. Leonard.
Woodward, Benjamin D.
Young, George W.

To Lay French Hospital Cornerstone.

M. Jules Cambon on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock will lay the cornerstone of the new French Hospital at 450 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is expected that Mayor Low, President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and Commissioner of Charities Homer Folks will be present at the ceremony, which will also be attended by prominent members of the French colony and societies.

M. Cambon to Speak at Columbia.

Ambassador Jules Cambon will pay a farewell visit to Columbia University tomorrow at 4 P. M. The exercises will be held in the auditorium of the Horace Mann School, Broadway and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. President Nicholas Murray Butler will preside and M. Cambon will deliver in French his "Farewell to American Universities." The public will be admitted without tickets.

ADVENTURE OF CHICAGO MAN IN HERALD SQUARE.

He Paid $40 for a Ring That Was Worth $2 and Then Had Two Men Arrested.

William Lee, known as "Billy" Lee, said to be an actor, of 256 West Forty-third Street, and James Rice of 217 West Thirty-sixth Street, who described himself as a performer, were in cells in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, having been accused of petit larceny. The complainant was a man who said he was a visitor from Chicago, and who had been visiting friends at 129 East Fifty-ninth Street, having alleged that they victimized him out of $40.

The complainant's story is that on Friday evening he was accosted in Herald Square by Lee, who, after relating a story of hard luck, offered to sell for $12 a bicycle valued at $100. He repulsed the man, saying that he did not want to buy a bicycle, but Lee was persistent, he said, and followed him and suggested that he buy a diamond ring. He was willing to sell the ring for $40, although he said it was worth $250. He hinted, according to Stillings, that the ring had been obtained in a shady manner.

Stillings was attracted, he said, by the appearance of the ring, and examined it. While he was doing so Rice came along, greeted Lee, and said that any transactions that Stillings might have with Lee would be to Stillings's benefit.

"This man is all right," Rice said, referring to Lee, as Stillings remembered. "If you want to buy this ring and haven't the money, I will advance it to you if you will come up to One Hundred and Fourth Street."

Stillings was reassured by Rice's words and decided that he would buy the ring. He paid $40. The next morning an expert, to whom he submitted the ring for valuation, told him that it was worth about $2. Last evening he saw Lee and Rice walking arm in arm in Herald Square, and called upon Policeman Lewes to arrest them.

QUICK ANSWER FROM CUBA.

It Will Be Required by United States on Reciprocity Treaty, or Negotiations Will Terminate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Before Secretary Root left here for New York to-day, he had a long conference on the subject of Cuba with Secretary Hay. It it gathered now that the presence of Gen. Bliss, who is going to Havana to assist the State Department in preparing the treaty, was suggested by President Palma and that it also is acceptable to Minister Squiers.

Reports from Cuba are to the effect that the Cubans are divided upon the question of reciprocity. The Cuban Senate is reported to be favorable to the treaty as offered, with a few minor changes, but there is a prospect of trouble in the House. Gen. Bliss will present definite propositions from this Government. He will state the extreme concession which the United States will grant, which is 20 per cent. on Cuban products, and also will give the Cubans the lowest possible rates of concessions which this country will demand of Cuba.

It is expected that Gen. Bliss will endeavor to close up the negotiations speedily, and that after his propositions are made a very short time will be allowed the Cubans to reply before the negotiations will terminate. The opinion of the department is that there has been too much procrastination, and that the Cubans must be given to understand that delays will not be acceptable to this country.

TO RAISE SWITCHMEN'S WAGES.

The "Big Four" Railroad Will Grant the Advance at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15.—An advance in wages amounting to about 10 per cent. will be granted "Big Four" switchmen or yard employes at once, according to President M. E. Ingalls. He said to-day:

"The demand for more wages for switchmen began at Chicago, and is sweeping over the country. We are granting the advance in all the larger cities. The 'Big Four' has raised the wages of all other employes equivalent to 10 per cent. within the last year."

MASCAGNI'S BOSTON CONCERT.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Pietro Mascagni, the composer, resumed his tour this afternoon with a concert in Symphony Hall, which the Italian Ambassador attended.

The audience was wildly enthusiastic. The intermezzo from "Ratcliffe," his new opera, was played for the first time in this country.

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NEW TOMATOES, Cedar brand, finest Jersey, whole, ripe fruit, 3¼-lb. can, 13c.; doz. 1.50
NEW TOMATOES, Old Hartford Brand, choice Delaware fruit, 2-lb. can, 8c.; doz. 90c
NEW LIMA BEANS, Luxury Brand, extra small, fine quality, 2-lb. can, 10c.; doz 1.10
NEW PEAS, Floral Brand, sifted Early June, very fine quality, 2-lb. can, 12c.; doz 1.35
NEW PEAS, Floral Brand, fine sifted Early June; 2-lb. can, 13c.; doz 1.50
NEW PEAS, Floral Brand, extra fine sifted; 2-lb. can, 15c.; doz 1.80
NEW SWEET WRINKLED PEAS, extra fine; 2-lb. can, 12c.; doz 1.35
New Corn (Ruby Brand), best Maine corn; can contains more and better corn than other brand; can, 12c.; doz. 1.40
NEW STRINGLESS BEANS, (Floral brand), very fine; 2-lb. can, 12c.; doz 1.35
NEW ASPARAGUS, Colossal; very large; quart jar, 50c.; Extra Large White, 45c. jar; Tips 30c
NEW ASPARAGUS; Hickmott's Extra Large White, 30c.; doz., $3.50; Hickmott's Asparagus Tips, 20c.; doz 2.30
NEW PUMPKIN, best New York State canning, 10c.; doz., $1.10; SQUASH, 3-lbs., 12c.; doz 1.35
NEW BEETS, (Hazard's), Strawberry, quart jar 27c
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Very Hard Cash.
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Tempest and Sunshine.
White Company.
With Wolfe in Canada.
Michael Strogoff.
Paul and Virginia.
Scarlet Letter.
Reards.
Son of Porthos, etc.
First Violin.
Tale of Two Cities.
Data of Ethics.
Views Afoot.
Drummond's Addresses.
Aesop's Fables.
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PRIME MINISTER ON GOLF

Balfour Does Not Favor Action Against the Lively Ball.

AMERICAN INVENTION HONORED

Advent of the New Ball Causes Consternation in English Golf Ranks—Radical Changes It Is Causing.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of golf has a Prime Minister devoted, in the midst of his national duties, serious attention and discussion to disputed points of golf policy. Premier Balfour of England, an enthusiastic player and whose ranking in the home of golfers is well up among the leaders, has just given a very exhaustive opinion on the subject of designating a standard golf ball. Incidentally, he pays a tribute to American progress in the game because the entire discussion abroad has been aroused over the increasing popularity of the rubber-filled, lively ball.

This ball is an American invention, and although it took some time to win its way to favor, it attained almost universal success last year, and while its merits have been heralded as peculiarly fitted to "duffers," champions have also found elements of advantage in it. While the leading golfers use both styles of golf balls, as occasion may require, Findlay Douglas is almost the only notable example who has refused to recognize the superiority of the rubber-filled ball. He is faithful to the regulation gutta-percha ball, and indeed, in his case, the new ball would not possess material advantages.

The chief merit of the lively ball is that it will carry a longer distance with no greater expenditure of force than is required to send the gutta-percha ball a less distance. To a powerful driver, and a man need not necessarily be powerful in strength to gain that reputation on the links, the new ball would not be so much of a benefit as to a less skillful driver. Because a moderate driver can gain from thirty to forty yards with the rubber-filled ball it does not follow that the longer driver with the gutta-percha ball can gain an equal distance with the livelier ball. The latter will be lucky if he gains five or ten yards.

It is on this principle that Douglas has preferred to stick to the ball he has always played with. Travis, on the other hand, has always been a shorter driver than Douglas. He has improved materially in the last two years, however, but he has never attained phenomenal distance from the tee, as many other players have done. He created quite a stir when he pinned his faith to the lively ball in the National championship tournament at Atlantic City in 1901, and as he defeated Douglas in the final round, some of the credit for his success was given to the new ball. More players used the rubber ball in that tournament than in any previous event, and from that time dated the real boom in the lively ball's popularity.

AMERICAN GOLF BALLS ABROAD.

A few of these new American golf balls found their way to England. Travis carried some out when he was there last year, and Devereaux Emmet also introduced them to several clubs. They were regarded first, if not with suspicion, at least as an injudicious innovation, and the better players naturally resented the fact that the poorer players who used the balls gave the former much harder work to win than formerly.

Charles Hutchings added more fuel to the foreign discussion when he won the amateur championship of Great Britain last Spring, using the lively American ball throughout the entire match. Many of the conditions that were said to have aided Travis's former victory were here duplicated, and foreign golfers were forced to devote more attention to the merits and demerits of the new ball than ever before. Since that time thousands of these rubber-filled balls have been sent to England. They cost much more than the regular guttapercha ball, but that seems to have no deterrent effect upon their popularity. When mediocre golfers discover that they can save from five to ten strokes by using a new kind of ball, they are bound to do it, and as there are 100 of this class to one of truly championship rank, it will be seen how far-reaching are the effects.

The extensive use of the new ball on English and Scotch links has occasioned an unusual amount of discussion, and for the first time in English golf history, the question of making a standard golf ball has been seriously considered. This point was brought up in the United States Golf Association at the annual meeting last February, but it received no serious consideration, the opinion of the delegates generally being that it would be injudicious to designate a certain make of ball as the standard one which should be used in the championship events.

On this interesting topic Prime Minister Balfour has seen fit to give the benefit of his experience and ideas, and his statements represent the American idea. He says that in case a special golf ball should be termed the standard one, "it would destroy the unlimited freedom of selection which, among all games belongs, so far as I know, alone to golf."

The call for a standard golf ball practically resolves itself down to a discrimination against the rubber filled ball, for the gutta percha ball, notwithstanding the scores of different makes is one class and the rubber filled ball is the other. Those who desire a standard ball want the regulation "gutty" selected for use in all of the National tournaments.

MANY FREAK CLUBS USED.

The howl for a standard ball has nearly died out here, for it is regarded as illogical and unsportsmanlike. Golfers have always been free to use whatever they desired in playing the game. Freak clubs have been numerous, and the peculiar inventions that ingenious players have devised to improve their game would make an interesting study. Richard Peters used to put with a billiard cue, and Miss Ruth Underhill uses a putter with the face extended on both sides of the shaft, and sways it in front of her while putting, as one occasionally sees strokes made in croquet. If a player wanted to knock his ball over the course with a basebail bat, there is no rule to prevent him. The best golf implements, however, generally contribute to the best golf, and freak devices seldom find favor outside of the original users. The new golf ball will undoubtedly change the present conditions somewhat as to length of holes. Many clubs are already considering the feasibility of lengthening their courses to meet the conditions that the new ball gives evidence of making permanent.

The present discussion is to some extent a repetition of the tumult that was caused in the golfing world of Great Britain several years ago when gutta-percha balls began to be used. The crude feather ball had been in use for years, and the gutta-percha ball changed the game in many features. In the days of the feather ball the holes were laid out to test the cunning of the player rather than his strength, and only with the improvement in both balls and clubs did the laying out of golf courses assume a more scientific standard and the measurements of the different holes become a matter of deep study. While the old holes were chiefly a test of skill, the new holes became both a test of strength and skill. Which of the two should be given the greater importance has been a question open to considerable discussion. Many golfers believe that the present tendency is to give more honor to the element of strength. Certain it is that only the golfer who possesses strength in drives as well as skill can hope to play the long 6,000-yard courses in low figures.

The vast majority of golfers, after all, play the game for their enjoyment and exercise, but they like to come somewhere near the top mark in their club tournaments, although they are never seen in the championship events. This average class, therefore, has been particularly attracted to the new balls, for it practically shortens the course for the ordinary player, making his rest in the game keener. The new ball will naturally occasion a general revision of handicaps, and this will equalise to a large extent the inequalities that the new ball has introduced into the game.

The Royal and Ancient St. Andrews Club of Scotland, the arbiter of difficult golf points in Great Britain, has been asked to give an opinion regarding the use of the lively ball, but it is still holding the subject in abeyance. The new ball is surely causing radical changes in the established methods of golf, and those who are steeped in its old traditions have difficulty in conforming for time and a proper wisdom in equalising the differences whenever practicable can alone solve this problem.

FAST RACES BY SWIMMERS.

Metropolitan Association Championships in N. Y. A. C. Tank Made Close Sport.

Some remarkably fast swimming was done last night in the races for the Metropolitan Association swimming championships held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club in the tank of that club. J. W. Spencer set a tank record in the 1,000-yard swim, covering the distance in 15:23 2-5. The best indoor record is 15:23 1-5 made by Howard F. Brewer at Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 21, 1902, in a tank with forty-nine turns. Spencer's time was one-fifth of a second slower, but he had only thirty-nine turns in last night's race. It is figured that the kick-off on a turn is worth a second, so that Spencer's time is regarded as equal to 9 4-5 second faster than Brewer's time.

Charles Ruberl of the New York Athletic Club, before starting in the 400-yard swim had the officials announce that he would attempt to break the record for the 440-yard. He won the 400-yard race, and then continued in his effort for a record. He failed in this, as the best he could do was 6:12 3-5, the record being 6:10½, made by Howard F. Brewer in San Francisco, Cal., on July 6, 1898. Ruberl, however, broke the record for the 250 and 350 yards, reducing the first by 8 seconds and the second by 12 seconds.

The 100-yard swim made the best contest of the evening, as the finishes were extremely close, especially in the final heat, when Wenck, Orthwein, and Ruddy lined up. They struck the water as one man, and swam stroke for stroke for the entire distance, Wenck winning by a reach of the hand, with Orthwein a few inches behind, and Ruddy about a stroke further back.

The club members and guests occupied the three balconies overlooking the tank, and filled them to their full capacity. Their entries carried off three of the events in the 100 and 400 yard and the plunge.

The swimmers representing the Knickerbocker Aquatic Club were all formerly members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who formed themselves into a swimming club and assumed the name Knickerbocker out of a feeling of loyalty to the title under which they successfully competed for three or four years. They had been swimming in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's tank, but had to vacate on election night, so that in last night's contests they were not up to their usual form.

In the plunge for distance five of the best divers lined up on the edge of the tank for the word go. Three trial were allowed each competitor, the longest distance to count. W. E. Dickey on his first trial covered 55 feet 9 inches, on his second he covered 42 feet, and on his third 56 feet, which entitled him to first honors.

J. W. Spencer, besides establishing a new record in the 1,000-yard race, gave an exhibition of clean, powerful swimming which elicited much applause at the finish of the race. Summary:

75-Yard Swim, Novice.—First Heat—Won by Herman S. Riederer, New York Athletic Club; W. H. Thornberry, West Side Y. M. C. A., second. Time—0:58 3-5. Second heat—Won by C. M. Daniels, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club; G. F. Wakeman, Yale Swimming Club, second. Time—0:53 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by G. F. Wakeman, Yale Swimming Club; C. M. Daniels, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, second. Time—0:54.

100-Yard Swim.—First heat won by Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club; Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, second. Time—1:08 3-5. Second heat won by E. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club; W. R. Orthwein, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—1:11 4-5. Final heat won by E. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club; W. R. Orthwein, New York Athletic Club, second; Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Aquatic Club, third. Time—1:08 3-5.

400-Yard Swim.—Won by Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club; L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second. Time—5:37 4-5.

1,000-Yard Swim.—Won by J. W. Spencer, Columbia University; T. E. Kitching, New York Athletic Club, second; E. H. Adams, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—15:23 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by W. E. Dickey, New York Athletic Club; best plunge, 56 feet; Frederick Staylor, New York Athletic Club, second; best plunge, 54 feet; Dr. J. M. Davis, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third; best plunge, 48 feet.

RUIN IN GUATEMALA.

Volcanic Eruptions Destroy Coffee Plantations and Owners Are Impoverished.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—James C. McNally, United States Consul General at Guatemala City, has made a report to the State Department in regard to the eruption of the Santa Maria volcano, which occurred Oct. 24, causing the total ruin of the best coffee plantations in Guatemala as well as half the coffee crop for the year, the total known loss being estimated at more than $5,000,000. He says:

"The volcano is still active, and ashes are falling on places thirty miles distant from the crater. The losses to the owners of coffee plantations are at this time incalculable, but it is conceded as conservative that the coffee loss will reach between 350,000 and 400,000 quintals of 100 pounds each.

"Most of the ruined plantations were owned by Germans, and the absolute loss of the properties has impoverished many who were before the 24th inst. reputed wealthy.

"Many owners had borrowed money on the present crop, while others had mortgaged their plantations to foreign banking houses, which carries a measure of misfortune to Europe. The reported loss of life is meagre, and it is thought that the people escaped from the vicinity of the volcano at the first sign of trouble from that source."

The Consul General says intense excitement prevails at the capital because of the serious loss that the country has suffered which has had the effect of sending exchanges skyward, quotations the day the report was sent being 900 per cent. premium, with no one willing to sell even at that price.

Continuing, he says:

"Business, which was seriously quiet before this latest misfortune to the country, is now completely paralyzed, as merchants cannot fix prices for their goods on account of the frequent fluctuations."

ICE COMPANIES TO COMBINE.

Several Large Concerns in New England Concerned in the Project.

Special to The New York Times.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Plans are under way for a combination of several of the largest ice companies in New England cities. A syndicate of New York and Boston capitalists has the formation of the deal in hand, and they already have received favorable assurances from the largest concerns.

The business of the projected combination will be transacted through a general office in Boston. It is not proposed to ship the ice outside the cities included in the consolidation.

CIDER TO PUT OUT FIRE.

Serves Purpose of Water at a Blaze in a Distillery.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A fire broke out in the distillery of W. T. Lodge, at Burnside, kindled by a spark from a defective chimney, which lodged in the roof. The rafters blazed fiercely and the whole plant was threatened with destruction.

There was no water at hand, but beneath the rafters were many large vats of cider. Mr. Lodge used it instead of water, and it answered the purpose admirably. About 200 gallons were used, and but little damage was caused.

SUBMARINE BOAT TESTS.

The Moccasin, Submerged, Makes 7.28 Knots an Hour.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 15.—The trials of the Holland submarine boats were continued to-day.

The Moccasin, submerged, made 7.28 knots, or a quarter of a knot in excess of the required speed. Capt. C. J. Train of the Inspection Board of the navy was on board the Moccasin during the submerged test. He praised the boat, and said he would test as soon as he could board the Moccasin as any boat in the navy.

The Adder in a surface run over a ten-mile course a mark made 7.8 knots an

SPEEDWAY HORSES RACE

Trotting Championship Won by the Campaigner Kingmond.

SPHINX S. FIRST IN PACING

Isaac Hopper's Team Gets the Trophy in Pacing Team Race—Large Crowd Watches the Sport.

Kingmond added to the triumphs that he has won this season in Grand Circuit trotting races by winning the trotting championship of the Speedway yesterday afternoon, placing to his credit the fourth brush of the series of six arranged by the New York Road Drivers' Association. There were nine other events on the card, all of which were well contested, thousands of people viewing them from the sidewalks and grand stand on the lower stretch of the Speedway. The two heats which Kingmond won, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, were by far the most sensational of the afternoon.

The first brush of the day for trotters had three entries—Axtello, 2:15, driven by M. C. Harrison; McMillan, 2:17¼, driven by Dr. J. F. Moore, and Ida Highwood, 2:00¾, driven by E. E. Smathers. HIighwood took the lead and held it close to the finish, where McMillan, who had been following pace, showed a burst of speed that landed him a winner by a half length. Axtello, who had not figured in the first heat, won the second in fast time, and also the third by a half length from McMillan. Possibility, driven by Thomas E. Russell, won brush No. 2, with two straight heats.

Great interest centred in the championship brush for pacing teams, as the two entries, Mercury Wilkes and Plumbline, driven by F. G. Schmidt and Prince Tell, and Bessie Reid, owned by Isaac A. Hopper, each had a brush to their credit. It took three heats to decide the brush. In the first, Mr. Hopper's team won easily. In the second heat Mr. Schmidt managed to win by half a length. Plumbline's eagerness to get away in the final lost the race to Mr. Schmidt, as Plumbline carried his master to a break near the finish.

Four starters appeared in the championship trotting event against Kingmond. They were The King, 2:10¼, driven by David Lamar; Equity, driven by A. E. Perren; Swift, 2:15¼, driven by Col. John F. Cockerill, President of the Road Drivers' Association, and Queen Wilkes, driven by E. E. Smathers. The start of the first heat was ragged and a quarter was covered before they began to step. Then Queen Wilkes set the pace and gained a slight lead, but she only held it an instant, when Kingmond closed in on one side of her and Equity on the other. For a hundred yards it seemed impossible for any one of the trio to gain even a head. Finally, when close to the finish, Equity made a dash and gained a half length, but it proved fatal, for she made a bad break a few feet from the wire and finished on a run half a length in front of Kingmond, who had Queen Wilkes at his saddle and Swift a close fourth.

Kingmond was awarded the decision and the five were jogged back to the start for the second heat. Again the start was poor, Kingmond getting away two lengths behind, while Equity rushed to the lead. Mr. Bohling, despite the handicap, urged Kingmond so effectually that before the head of the stretch was reached he had closed the gap and was stepping nose and nose with Queen Wilkes and Equity, who were in front. As pretty a race as was ever seen on the Speedway followed, and a blanket would have covered the trio at a point within fifty yards of the post where Kingmond gained a slight lead, which he increased to a half length as they dashed by the post, with Queen Wilkes second, Equity third, and Swift fourth.

Brush 5, for pacers, proved a walkover for Comet, 2:17¼, driven by Robert Marshall, and Ogden Smith, driven by G. W. Smith.

Three heats were necessary to decide the championship trotting team event, with two entries, Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, driven by E. De Cesna, who have three brushes to their credit, and Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, driven by L. Whitehead. Algonita broke in the first heat and the Whitehead team won in a jog. In the second heat the Whitehead team lost, but in the final the Whitehead team won by a narrow margin.

Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, driven by David Lamar, won the first heat of the pacing championship brush, by a length, but lost the second and third to Sphinx S., 2:07, driven by E. E. Smathers. The summarics:

Brush 1.—Trotting.

Axtello, 2:15, (M. C. Harrison)	3	1	1
McMillan, 2:17¼, (Dr. J. F. Moore)	1	2	2
Ida Highwood, (E. E. Smathers)	2	3	
James L., 2:09½, (J. Washington Smith)	4		

Brush 2.—Trotting.

Possibility, (Thomas F. Russell)	1	1	
Freeland, 2:17¾, (D. Goodman)	2	2	
Lady Alexandria, (Dr. J. S. Scott)	3	3	
Irene Taylor, (M. L. Simon)	4	4	

Brush 3.—Championship Pacing Teams. (Nov. 1 brush won by Mercury Wilkes and Excellence. Nov. 8 brush won by Prince Tell and Bessie Reid.)

Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, (Isaac A. Hopper)	1	2	1
Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, (F. G. Schmidt)	2	1	2

Brush 4.—Championship Trotters.—Oct. 25, brush won by Kingmond; Nov. 1, brush won by Kingmond; Nov 8, brush won by Kingmond.

Kingmond, 2:09, (Claus Bohling)	1	1	
Equity, 2:12¾, (A. E. Ferren,)	2	3	
Queen Wilkes, (E. E. Smathers,)	3	2	
Swift, 2:15¼, (John F. Cockerill,)	4	4	
The King, 2:10¼, (David Lamar,)	5	5	

Brush 6.—Pacers.

Comet, 2:17¼, (Robert Marshall,)	1	1	
Flossie R., (C. J. Millett,)	2	2	

Brush 6.—Pacers.

Ogden Smith, (J. Washington Smith,)	1	1	
Miss Minnie Lynn, (Dr. H. D. Gill,)	2	2	
McShedd, 2:17, (Dr. A. H. Kramer,)	3		
Sheridan, (J. H. Ferster,)	4		

Brush 7.—Champion Trotting Teams.—Oct 25, brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt; Nov. 1 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt; Nov. 8, brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.

Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, (Edward Whitehead,)	1	2	1
de Cernea,)	2	1	2

Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, (L.

Brush 8.—Trotters.

Ilderim, 2:23¼, (W. J. Clark)	1	2	1
Princess Pique, 2:40, (Thomas B. Leahy)	2	1	2
George Gurnett, 2:16¾, (Claus Bohling)	3	3	
Silk Lace, 2:15½, (E. D. Mix)	4	4	

Brush 9.—Championship Pacing, Oct. 25 brush won by Nathan Straus; Nov. 1 brush won by Nathan Straus; Nov. 8 brush won by Nathan Straus.

Sphinx S., 2:07, (E. E. Smathers)	2	1	1
Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, (David Lamar)	1	2	2
Moth Miller, 2:07, (George H. Huber)	3	3	

Brush 10.—Pacing.

Redinda, 2:07¼, (J. L. Dodge)	1	1	
Red Lawn, 2:16¾, (David Lamar)	2		
Jack, 2:12¼, (Dr. H. D. Gill)	4	3	
Bud Stout, (A. E. Perren)	3		

BOY STABS ANOTHER.

Wounded Lad Taken Home and His Assailant Arrested.

William Hopcroft, thirteen years old, of 59 East Sixty-fifth Street, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night, charged with felonious assault, his offense being that he stabbed Lawrence Fitzpatrick, ten years old, of 108 East Sixty-sixth Street.

A few days ago the six-year-old brother of Lawrence Fitzpatrick was playing with the wheel of a bicycle in front of his home when the Hopcroft boy happened along and induced the little fellow to part with the wheel in exchange for two marbles. Yesterday afternoon Lawrence saw Hopcroft and demanded the return of the wheel. The demand was refused, and Lawrence slapped his face. Hopcroft jerked out a knife, which he carried open in the belt of his trousers, and stabbed Lawrence several times in the back.

The injured boy was taken home by his little brother and attended by Dr. Reed of 803 Lexington Avenue. The doctor said that the wounds were serious, but not necessarily fatal. Hopcroft was arrested later at his home by Detective Wilkerson and locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

SELF-STYLED LATIMER SLAYER.

Doughty Known in Vineland, N. J., and Believed to be Insane.

VINELAND, N. J., Nov. 15.—Ralph E. Doughty, who is held in New York on his own confession that he is the slayer of Albert C. Latimer of Brooklyn, is a son of Councilman Eldridge C. Doughty of West Cape May, a leader and Deacon in the Baptist Church.

Some time ago Doughty stole a bicycle, and he disappeared when a warrant was

TROLLEY CAR TOOK A PLUNGE.

Nine Passengers and Conductor Unhurt—Motorman's Wrist Sprained.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Closed Car No. 54 of the Middlesex and Somerset trolley line, coming from Bound Brook with nine passengers, jumped the track and plunged down an eight-foot embankment, while running past Riverside Park at full speed at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. There was a tremendous crash as the car struck bottom, and the passengers, although they had braced their feet against the opposite seats or grabbed straps at the first intimation of danger, were shot downward to the forward end in a confused and tangled heap. It seemed as if the car would turn a half somersault, but it remained standing on end.

Motorman Hardy jumped as his platform buried itself, escaping with a sprained wrist. Conductor McCallum was uninjured. The struggling passengers gradually separated and climbed to the track, where, after they had felt themselves all over and rearranged their clothing, it was found that no bones had been broken, and all continued their journey on the following car. Hardy reversed the power as soon as the car left the rails, but it pitched over the brink before the motors had done little, if anything, toward stopping its headway.

ROW ON A BROADWAY CAR.

Four Men and a Brindle Bull and a Controller Handle Got Mixed Up.

Four men and a brindle bulldog were the central figures in a fight which set Greeley Square in an uproar at 10 o'clock last night and which resulted in the entire party being marched off to the West Thirtieth Street Station by Policeman Lues. The men were Henry Roe, real estate, 101 West Forty-fifth Street; William F. Roe, his brother, of 106 West Forty-first Street; Conductor William Woodward, 856 Sixth Avenue, and Motorman Joseph Currie of 796 Sixth Avenue.

Conflicting stories are told of the row, but it started at Thirty-fifth Street, where the Roes and their dog got on the southbound Broadway car of the trolley men, and refused to get off when the conductor told them it was against the company's rules to carry the dog. It culminated a little more than a block below, where blows were exchanged right and left, and Motorman Currie hit William Roe on the head with the controller handle, while women screamed and men in the outer ranks crowded closer to see.

Conductor Woodward had a rapidly swelling black eye when he stood before Sergt. Shibles. He was let go, but the others were locked up on various charges and counter-charges, which the Magistrate will have to rule upon in the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. The brindle bulldog was put in Henry Roe's cell.

WOMEN TUSSLE IN STREET.

The Left Eyelid of One of the Contestants Nearly Severed—Insult Alleged by the Other.

Mrs. May Madden of 218 East Sixteenth Street, who described herself as the wife of a wealthy furniture dealer, and Mamie Wilson of 46 West Ninety-ninth Street, both well dressed, engaged in a tussle at Broadway and Forty-first Street shortly before midnight last night. They began by slapping each other and pulling hair, then they clinched and rolled. The Wilson woman uttered a shrill cry and staggered to her feet, with her left eyelid hanging by a shred of skin.

Policeman Fox came along soon and took both women to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where Dr. Hitzroth of the New York Hospital dressed the wounded eye. He said the injury was remarkable, because the eyelid had been nearly severed, although the eyeball had not been touched.

Mrs. Madden, who declared that the Wilson woman insulted her in passing, denied using a knife, and said the injury was done by a ring, but bystanders told the policeman that they had seen her throw away a knife. She was locked up on a charge of felonious assault. The injured woman was taken in an ambulance to her home.

MAY BE STRIKE ON NEW BRIDGE.

Employment of Non-Union Labor in Clearing Away the Debris Is Objected To.

There may be another strike on the new East River bridge. The Bridgemen's Union determined to order one yesterday, but it was decided to postpone action till to-morrow morning. The men get from $4 to $4.50 a day and are satisfied with the pay, but object to the employment of unskilled or non-union labor on the structure.

Samuel J. Parks, delegate of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, which controls the iron workers on the new bridge, said yesterday evening that he thought the trouble would be settled. If the housesmiths struck 500 men would be affected.

"I am going to Trenton on Tuesday," he continued, "and will see the Roebling Construction Company and try to have the trouble settled. We want skilled workmen employed at the work of removing the debris. We do not want to take the chances of working alongside of unskilled men. I think the Roeblings will see the force of this."

FIRE'S DAMAGE TO BRIDGE.

Commission Appointed to Examine and Report Upon It.

Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal announced yesterday morning that he had appointed a commission of three engineers to examine the Williamsburg Bridge and report to him upon the damage done to the bridge by the recent fire.

The commission will consist of George S. Morrison, consulting engineer, 40 Wall Street; C. C. Schneider, Vice President of the American Bridge Company, 100 Broadway, and Leffert L. Buck, consulting engineer of the Williamsburg Bridge. They will report as to the extent and manner in which repairs shall be made to the steel wire cables and to the other steel work, and will formulate specifications for repairs. The reports of the engineers at work on the bridge will be referred to the commission.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT PLAN.

Bill for New Executive Government Office Likely to Come Up in Congress Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The bill for the creation of a new Executive department, to be known as the Department of Commerce, is likely to be brought before the House at the coming session. The bill is now before the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, of which Mr. Hepburn of Iowa is Chairman.

There is a great diversity of views in regard to the bureaus and divisions that should be divorced from the departments of which they now form a part and transferred to the proposed Department of Commerce. Most of the divisions which the bill proposes to constitute into a new department are taken from the departments of the Treasury and the Interior, in each of which there are a number of divisions which have no logical connection with either.

There has come a strong opposition from those interested in the several divisions proposed to be transferred, with the result that the progress of the bill has been obstructed in the House. Some time ago it was suggested to the President that the existing differences as to the propriety of transferring some of the divisions included in the bill might be reconciled by the detail of a competent person from each of them to meet with the House Committee on Commerce, and if possible make selections of the bureaus or divisions that should properly constitute the new department.

Chairman Hepburn is here to take up the matter with those who may be detailed from the departments, but it seems that none have been thus far detailed. On the return of the President the matter will be called to his attention, but it is hoped that something will be done before the Christmas holidays which will enable the committee to act on the Senate bill.

The bill provides for establishing a bureau of manufactures which is to have

PIANO

The Estey Piano is kin to the Estey Organ in true merit and worth. It is the best Piano made at a moderate price.

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Many an Estey Organ has sung for a quarter of a century without its voice breaking once. Best workmanship and materials are still used. Write to Estey Warerooms, 5th Avenue and 17th Street, for catalogues, or call and see our holiday stock.

ORGAN

UP-TO-DATE, ELEGANTLY FINISHED, perfect fitting Alaska Seal Jackets and Coats at lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturing Fur Merchant, 42d and 41st Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

WILD SEARCH FOR A CHILD.

Parents and Neighbors Frantic Over Drowning Story Told by a Four-Year-Old.

Because little "Tommy" Coyne, aged three and one-half years, got it into his head to take a walk all by himself and because little "Mickey" Blake, aged four years, is an imaginative boy with a taste for the tragic—because of these two things there was frantic running to and fro of a frantic father and mother and a lot of equally frantic neighbors in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon and a hurried search of Harlem River at the One Hundred and Thirtieth Street dock for a drowned boy.

Daniel Coyne, the father of little "Tommy," who lives at 153 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, nearly opposite the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, was coming home about 4 in the afternoon, when "Mickey" Blake stood in front of him.

"Does you know where Tommy is?" says Mickey, standing with his legs wide apart. Daniel said he did not know.

"Well, I knows where Tommy is," says "Mickey." "Tommy's drownded. He's fell into the river at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street—and he's drownded."

The father ran to the station house and told Sergt. Dillon. Then he ran to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Harlem River, followed by a crowd of neighbors.

Meanwhile "Mickey" Blake told his story to "Joe" Coyne, "Tommy's" brother, aged five. He was afraid to tell his mother, but got another boy to do it. Mrs. Coyne ran out weeping and told the neighbors, and a crowd of tearful women came to the station house. The Sergeant sent them with two policemen to the dock, and the neighbors and the officers looked on the dock and under it, while the crowd grew and grew.

While this was going on Policeman Dugan found a very little boy at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. The little boy was crying very loud. Bribed with a stick of candy, he was silenced and brought back to the station house, where he was recognized as the missing "Tommy."

The miserable parents returning from the fruitless search in the river found the youngster sitting on the front stoop sucking his stick of candy.

CORONER GETS A REVOLVER.

Finding Italian Witnesses Untruthful, Mr. O'Gorman Decides Personally to Investigate a Murder.

Coroner O'Gorman of the Bronx held yesterday an inquest into the death of Cosimo Iaciofal, an Italian, who on the night of Oct. 25 was stabbed during a quarrel at 556 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and died next day at Lebanon Hospital.

The police neglected to report the case to the Coroner till the man was dead. Since then they have been trying to collect evidence, and yesterday several Italian witnesses secured by them were examined by the Coroner. They were very unsatisfactory witnesses, claiming to know little English and to have been in this country only one or two years.

Yet Coroner O'Gorman recognized several of them as men who have been working for himself and his father, who are builders, for eight or nine years. In spite of the fact that a very dangerous looking stiletto was produced in evidence therefore the Coroner abruptly closed the hearing and announced that he would himself investigate the case, going into Mud Hollow in person with a revolver in his pocket.

He says he knows the name of the slayer, but the man has disappeared since the death of Iaciofal. He does not anticipate trouble. The revolver is merely precautionary, he says.

FOUGHT DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Fugitive from German Justice Struggled All the Way to the Pier.

Fighting and raving every foot of the way, Wilhelm S. Schoo, a fugitive from German justice, was driven from the Ludlow Street Jail yesterday morning and placed upon the Hamburg-American liner Blucher, which will take him home to serve out the remainder of a long sentence.

It is seldom that the United States authorities are so glad to get rid of a prisoner, for he put up a terrific fight when arrested up town a few months ago, and, although his hands were securely fettered during yesterday's ride, he used head and feet so effectively that not one of the three burly United States Deputy Marshals who accompanied him escaped without scratches or bruises. He kicked or butted out the carriage windows and utterly wrecked the interior of the vehicle. It would have been useless for the Marshals to have called in extra help, since with the four big men who were struggling inside there was not room left even for the smallest policeman.

Schoo is said to be the black sheep of a noble family in Berlin. He was formerly an officer in the German Army, but he had an altercation with a policeman in the German capital two years ago and shot him in the jaw, the wound, however, not being fatal.

Schoo was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but soon after his confinement was transferred to an insane asylum, from which he escaped. A sister in this city sheltered him, and he has threatened to kill her as soon as he regains his liberty for having betrayed him to the authorities, a charge of which, according to the Marshals, she is wholly innocent.

But sooner had Deputy United States Marshals Bernhard, Gardiner, and Ankner reached the jail at 7 o'clock yesterday morning than Schoo began the trouble by dealing Bernhard a violent blow in the face. The three then fell upon him and, after rolling over and over a few times they fixed the handcuffs and carried him to the waiting carriage. They had hard work to keep him from biting them, and he did manage to give Bernhard a kick in the ribs which took the breath out of him for the moment.

The Marshals nerved themselves for the final struggle when they should reach the pier in Hoboken. Schoo balanced out of the empty window frame, saw the big ship and her gold-laced officers, and stalwart sailors—and trotted up the gangway plank like an obedient child when told to do so.

Boy Hunter Accidentally Killed.

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—While on a squirrel hunt William Holmes, aged eleven years, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was accompanied by Andrew Parker, eighteen

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Millinery—New Arrivals.

On Monday an exhibition of newcomers—an array of choice and artistic creations in fine Millinery—novel and original ideas in Chiffon, Maline, Lace, Moire and Fur Hats—Imported Flowers, Fruits and Velvet Foliage and artistic designs in Flower Wreaths, Montures, Garnitures and Hair Ornaments especially adapted for the Horse Show and other Social Functions.

Draped Velvet Hats.

LADIES' HATS, of black silk mirlor velvet, handsomely draped, all the fashionable effects and large shapes; no other trimming but a plume necessary to complete this hat; regularly $3.50 ..... 1.95

Ostrich Feather Plumes.

BLACK FRENCH OSTRICH PLUMES, fine quality, the most popular hat trimming, at manufacturer's cost:—

13 in. long; reg. $2.48 ..... 1.45 | 15 in. long; reg. $3.50 ..... 2.48
14 in. long; reg. $2.98 ..... 1.65 | 17 in. long; reg. $4.48 ..... 2.98

Ladies' Suits and Coats. Third Floor.

LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS—A clearing sale of the balance of this season's fine suits, consisting of Broadcloths, Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures; silk lined throughout, elaborately trimmed; a variety of styles, none worth less than $50.00; sale price 32.75

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, finely tailored, in light or dark fancy mixtures; Norfolk jacket, with velvet collar and cuffs; value $30.00 ..... 19.75

LADIES' COATS, three-quarter length, loose fitting, of all wool heavy black diagonal or pebble cheviot, lined throughout with all silk satin, finished with fancy braid; value $35.00 ..... 23.75

LADIES' JACKETS of fine all wool tan and black Kersey or black Montagnac, finely tailored; slot seams, lined with Skinner's satin; regularly $14.00 ..... 8.95

Fine Furs—Unusual Values.

Fur Garments, Stoles, Muffs, Children's Sets, Trimmings, &c.—Newest fashions, thorough reliability and a substantial saving as compared with downtown prices. These few items from the lower priced sorts:—

ALASKA SABLE CLUSTER SCARFS, 8 full tails to match 9.75
ALASKA SABLE SCARFS, 63 inches long, with 4 full tails to match 14.25
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS, full size, to match above 8.50
SABLE OPOSSUM SCARFS, 63 inches long, with 4 full tails to match 9.75
MINK CLUSTER SCARFS, with 6 full fox tails 10.75
FOUR STRIPE MINK MUFFS, fine quality, full size 13.50

Fur Garments remodeled and relined in our own workrooms.

Reliable Silks—Big Values. Main floor.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, all silk, a good grade and high lustre, 20 in. wide; reg. 98c. per yd 69c
BLACK MOIRE VELOUR, a splendid quality and extra heavy, 22 in. wide; reg. $1.25 per yd 89c
COLORED SILK ARMURE, self stripe, in street and evening shades, 20 in. wide; reg. 75c. per yd 49c
FIGURED LIBERTY SATIN, pure silk, all the newest colorings, 24 in. wide; reg. 89c. per yd 59c

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STORMPROOF SERG

THE MOLINEUX CASE

Letters from Readers on the Trial and Acquittal.

Value of Expert Evidence, the System of Criminal Trials, the Prosecutor's Explanations, and Other Features Discussed.

VALUE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in your issue of Nov. 12 on the acquittal of Molineux induces me to believe that opinions appropriate to the public importance of the Molineux trial would not be out of place in your columns. It is unnecessary to add anything to the jury's verdict, as a verdict reached unanimously in a few minutes by twelve jurors without the influence of one juror upon another, speaks for itself. The question, however, remains, why, was Molineux indicted? This is not answered by the fact that Molineux was convicted at the first trial, because that conviction was condemned by a unanimous bench of seven of the ablest and highest Judges in our State. The Molineux indictment can only be accounted for by the method of securing indictments pursued in the District Attorney's office. This method did not have its beginning with the indictment of Molineux, but having been sufficiently successful in the past, it was followed in this case.

What is this method of procuring indictments? It consists in presenting before the Grand Jury the suspicious circumstances pointing most strongly against that person suspected of the crime by the prosecuting officials, and if that body finds a true bill, to hope to find between the time of the indictment and the trial the necessary evidence which will make the circumstances convicting as well as convincing. But this evidence cannot always be found, and it is to be hoped that against a man wrongly indicted will never be found. What, then, does our District Attorney's office do? It resorts to expert testimony to supply, by the weight of its opinion, the necessary facts to sustain the circumstances against the person indicted.

It is this illegitimate resort to expert evidence which has made this kind of evidence so obnoxious to courts and the public. It would, however, be missed by the courts in any case where scientific and expert study or experience enable the facts to be better comprehended and judged. Courts and juries are entitled to so much expert evidence as they would rely on in deciding a private matter of their own. Most men rely on medical experts to tell them the cause of death or the nature of an injury, but not what some other person had to do with either. In the same way, where the writing or the circumstances which point to the writing are conflicting, expert evidence is necessary to make the writing possible by one side or the other; but expert evidence on handwriting cannot take the place of basic evidence of that writing.

The expert witness, however, is not the greatest sinner, as he gives his opinions on the facts submitted to him, and though he is often charged with expressing opinions colored by the source whence come his expert fees, the imputation is neither fair nor just. The expert witness is often too positive, yet as a class he does not belong to witnesses for hire.

The expert has made up his mind upon such facts as were submitted to him, and his error lies in shutting out of his mind everything else. It is counsel who submits the facts to him, and counsel believes it is his right to conduct his case in a manner most certain to secure a verdict in his favor. If he can get favorable expert opinions on one statement of facts, he feels he is not bound to give the expert a judicial statement of the facts. For any omission in his statement of the facts, which would lessen the value of the expert opinions obtained by him, he leaves to opposing counsel to supply. This requires an expert knowledge on the part of counsel, to be able to submit to the expert witness in cross-examination that one fact or series of facts which would radically change his opinion. When this is not done, the expert witnesses of both sides leave the witness chair unshaken, with the undeserved comment of "a plague on both of you."

Questionable as must be the method of getting favorable expert opinions on a favorable statement of the facts in any case, it is always condemnable when done by the public prosecutor. The number of legal victims, though flattering to the zeal of the District Attorney, is no cause for public rejoicing, especially if the prosecution has had any unfair advantage. The trial of a case largely dependent on expert witnesses is especially unfair to a prisoner, as the prosecution had the advantage of the public treasury to procure the expert witnesses. The defendant may be allowed to meet expert with expert, but if his means and that of his family are not equal to the necessary cost, this privilege is not worth having. In the Molineux trial the sacrifice of the loving father left nothing undone, but if that father, no less loving and willing, had not the means to do so, what might have been to-day the verdict on the accusation against Roland Molineux?

Expert evidence has a necessary and legitimate function, and it should not be called upon to do more. Upon a proper presentation of the facts any fact requiring expert explanation would be readily understood by the jury, however much the opinions of the experts may differ—opinions as applied to facts are different from opinions taking the place of facts. Opinions depend on the individual, his education, his last experience, and quite often on the action of the liver. The possibility of honest opinion differing can be seen in any volume of law reports where Judges of equal commanding ability and disinterestedness entertain opposing opinions on the same conceded facts. The reliance upon expert opinion in trials of great public interest is an expense, a scandal, and a disgrace. If before procuring an indictment the District Attorney had all the facts upon which to ask for a conviction, leaving to expert testimony only the interpretation of any fact which science or special experience has exploited, these trials would insure public confidence that justice is not a lottery, but is the same to the poor as to the rich, "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."

R. L. PRITCHARD.

New York, Nov. 13, 1902.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MOLINEUX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your article upon the acquittal of Molineux with interest, but not with conviction. Shortly after the conviction of this same person upon his former trial you published an article which, if my memory serves me, was entitled "Co-operative Vice." Since that time, whenever any discussion has arisen in regard to this case, I have regretted that I had not cut it out and preserved it. It was and is good reading; it is pertinent to the news of the day, and I wish you would republish it now. It might serve to clear the atmosphere in many an office and home now thick with fog or laden with malaria.

New York seems to have gone wild with joy over the acquittal of poor, persecuted Molineux. It would seem that almost anything in the way of hysterical jubilation might be expected of a community that could commit the capital blunder of electing Seth Low to head a reform movement.

This trial makes one regret more than ever that our juries are limited to a verdict of guilty or not guilty, when in so many instances the simple fact is that the case is not proved. ORLANDO LEACH.

Avon, Mass., Nov. 13, 1902.

SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the acquittal of Molineux is timely and to the point. This persecution of an innocent man and the methods adopted during these four years to convict should set the people, as well as the bar of this State, considering whether our system in conducting such trials is just and fair to the accused, and if not, what changes should be made to make it so.

In this case had the accused been a poor man, however worthy, or had this grand old General spared his money or his heroic exertions day and night, what would have been the outcome?

To defend the life of his son, the name and honor of his family, the father of this innocent accused has been compelled to [illegible]

honest labor. He had in his early manhood freely given his best days in his country's defense; had time and again risked his life upon the field of battle; in fact on one occasion was left as dead, and rescued and carried lifeless from the bloody field by the writer's brother. What a return the State has made this gallant soldier in his old age!

By every principle of law and justice the accused is innocent until his conviction determines his guilt. Therefore,

First—If expert witnesses are to be used they should be so selected, employed, and paid by the State that their testimony should depend solely upon the facts ascertained, not influenced or biased toward either the State or accused. If these gentlemen were not paid to find certain conditions their testimony would not be so conflicting.

Second—The District Attorney should never insist upon a conviction unless the facts permitted no other conclusion. Of late years it has seemed as if the assistants were trying to convict as if it was a personal matter, or trying to establish a great reputation for their future benefit. As officers of the State, they should be as impartial as the Judge presiding.

Third—The prisoner should have the last say to the jury, so that he might answer, if possible, every argument made to show guilt upon the proven facts. Now he must try and anticipate what may be said by the District Attorney. If he fail in that, even if the facts proven as to his guilt or innocence are about equal, what chance has he of an acquittal, though entirely innocent, when an able man like Osborne has the last say, if he is determined to convict? All lawyers know the advantage of the last plea to a jury. Such advantage should be given the accused, to show his innocence, and not to the State to convict.

Fourth—If found innocent, the State should at least pay the accused the reasonable expense he has incurred in defending his name and life when unjustly accused.

From the experience taught us by the bitter fight to condemn and save Molineux—the District Attorney and his able staff, the police, detectives, paid witnesses, and all the power of the State on the one side, and this gallant father unaided on the other—it would seem that some improvement in our methods of trying persons accused of such crimes as end in death upon conviction should be speedily effected.

A. J. PROVOST.

New York, Nov. 12, 1902.

THE INFLUENCES ACQUITTING MOLINEUX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am told that members of the District Attorney's staff explain that their failure to convict Roland Molineux was due to the powerful influences arrayed against them, the Grand Army of the Republic being especially mentioned. Perhaps the author of this beautiful theory will tell us where this influence displayed itself.

Was it in the action of the Coroner's Jury, upon whose findings Mr. Molineux was arrested and locked up, without being offered the usual privilege of appearing before a committing magistrate? Was it shown in the finding of the first Grand Jury which indicted him upon illegal evidence? Was it in the action of Recorder Goff in throwing the whole weight of his judicial influence against this young man? Was it in the action of District Attorney Gardiner, himself a Grand Army man, in not only pursuing Molineux with unrelenting vigor to his death, but in telling stories to the prejudice of the son of his "friend" Gen. Molineux in the waiting room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria to a member of the Grand Jury panel who was shortly afterward called to serve in the Jury before which Mr. Molineux's case was brought?

As the record shows, the only men whose action could have been influenced by the Grand Army of the Republic to the advantage of Mr. Molineux were the members of the Court of Appeals, the Judge who presided over the final trial, and the jury, who by a unanimous vote, decided without debate that he was an innocent man.

The action of the second Grand Jury, which refused to indict, was without effect, as it was followed by the arrest of the accused as he was leaving the courtroom, upon a warrant issued by Judge Jerome, holding him for the alleged crime of attempting to poison Cornish, as though the larger crime, of which he had just been held guiltless, did not include this lesser offense. This seems to a laymen to have been a straining of the law, but it accomplished its purpose as it enabled the District Attorney to go before a third Grand Jury whose indictment of Molineux, as the subsequent action of the Court of Appeals would seem to indicate, would have been quashed had not Judge Blanchard, another Grand Army man, refused to allow counsel to inspect the minutes of the jury.

What is said here of the Grand Army is equally true of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

No, the forces that have overcome the District Attorney are the forces of truth and justice. Wherever he has encountered a tribunal controlled in its action solely by a consideration of facts, in the dry light of sound reason, the District Attorney has found his efforts to convict Molineux hopeless. In all of the three cases where this occurred he has been promptly thrown out of court by a unanimous decision against him.

A gentleman who served on one of the three Grand Juries that considered the Molineux case tells me that in but one of some fifteen hundred cases coming before him as a Grand Juror did he observe what seemed to him to be a bitter and determined purpose on the part of the District Attorney to shut all inquiry which did not lead to the door of the chosen victim, and this was in the Molineux case. There is good reason for believing that had the efforts of the Grand Jury to make a full investigation been assisted by an open minded District Attorney the mystery of the Adams murder might have been revealed.

I have observed criticism upon our criminal law growing out of this case. There is no trouble with the law, as Judge Lambert's conduct of the last trial has clearly shown. The law is all right when it is administered by officials who understand it and insist that it shall in no way be strained to deprive an accused man of the fair trial the law guarantees to him.

As for the Grand Jury, one of its offices is to stand between the accused man and the evil purpose of the servants of the Sovereign. The Sovereign in this case is "The People of the State of New York," in whose name all criminal processes are brought. Had the finding of the only Grand Jury whose action was in the line of the decision of the Court of Appeals been allowed to stand "The People of the State of New York" would not be now placed in the false position of pursuing with bitter vindictiveness an innocent man during four of the best years of his life.

I understand that the custom of allowing the representative of the People to have the final word before the judge, in a criminal trial, is a survival of the common law theory that the District Attorney represents, not only the People but the accused, as in theory the Judge Advocate does before a court-martial. When District Attorneys are more concerned to do justice than to secure convictions we may witness a return to the earlier and sounder practice in criminal courts.

GRAND ARMY.

New York, Nov. 13, 1902.

FALLIBILITY OF HANDWRITING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the first trial of Molineux was characterized by the utter disregard, or by the crass ignorance of the trial Judge, of the recognized limitations of criminal procedure, and by the unworded and unprofessional ferocity on the part of the prosecutor seems to be the unanimous opinion of the New York press, but it does seem to the writer that there has been an insufficient reprobation on their part of the self-assurance of the handwriting experts, who have evinced not only a willingness, but an anxious desire, to consign an innocent man to an ignominious death upon the flimsy evidence of an upward "shading of a pen stroke," or of the "angularity" of letters bearing a certain supposed resemblance to the usual handwriting of their victim.

Indeed, it seems monstrous that reputable members of society can be found who are willing to barter a man's life away upon so trivial a presumption and for a money consideration. It is to be hoped, however, that the utter failure and breakdown of this expert evidence in this trial will put an end to the admissibility of such evidence in our courts of justice and lead these experts to some other mode of gaining a living.

The liability of error on the part of tellers of financial institutions in payments of forged checks has been so frequently demonstrated that their evidence in such cases should be taken with extreme caution. Indeed, in this very case a teller swore to Molineux's signature, but, fortunately, the jury took no stock in his evidence.

Many years ago the teller of one of the oldest of our banks paid a forged check for $40,000 on a firm with which the writer was connected, and more recently the teller of the same institution paid a series of [illegible]

was almost impossible to distinguish from the firm's signature.

And again, many years ago Mr. A. A. Low, father of Mayor Low, one of our most distinguished merchants and best of men, testified to the forgery of a signature which afterward proved authentic, and which led to the temporary conviction of the accused.

ONLOOKER.

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 16, 1902.

IRON RECORDS BROKEN.

Total Ore Mined This Year Will Reach 26,000,000 Tons—Enormous Increase Expected Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—A special from Duluth says that the United States Steel Corporation expects to move a great deal more ore in 1903 than this year, and will consume 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons more in its own furnaces, at which construction is now going on.

It is the opinion of all posted lake ore men that the total tonnage to be mined another year will not be less than 29,000,000, and that an even 30,000,000 tons is not impossible. This year it is now evident that the total will pass 26,000,000 tons, which is an increase over the year before of more than 25 per cent. This is a great surprise to all mining men and shippers, who had no conception of the immense growth of the industry. With such a record for the entire region it is natural that mines should exceed past efforts. The Fayal Mine will close the season with total shipments of more than 1,800,000 tons, which is far above the product of any single mine of any kind in the past.

This is all done in about 190 days, an average of about 10,000 tons (or ten immense trains) per day. Many mines of the various ranges are closing down, their season allotments having been filled. They are now devoting themselves to the accumulation of stock piles for the Summer of 1903, when the activity of shipping will recommence. They enter the Winter with smaller stocks of mined ore than in many years and will have to work with great vigor in order to accumulate the required amount by Spring.

The large new mine of the International Harvester Company, the trust, has started shipping and will make a trial order of a few thousand tons this Fall. This mine was an unbroken forest as late as June.

EVANS WILL ADJUDICATED.

Account of Executors of Estate of Wealthy Dentist, Who Left Funds for Philadelphia Museum.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The first account of the executors of the estate of Thomas W. Evans, the wealthy dentist, who died Nov. 14, 1897, and whose will was the subject of much litigation in the Philadelphia and French courts by reason of his bequest of $1,000,000 or more for the establishment here of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Institute, was adjudicated in the Orphans' Court to-day by President Judge Hanna.

The executors of the estate are Horace S. Ely, Arthur E. Valois, Charles F. Muller, Edward A. Crane, Joseph M. Wilson, and William W. Heberton, and their account shows proceeds from the sales of certain real estate amounting to $39,525.71. From this, court costs amounting to $20 and a claim of the Woodlands Cemetery Company for $17,861.50 are deducted.

The amount set apart for expenses and costs in the case and settlement of the estate is $5,000; overpayment by executors per personal estate account, $4,005.80, making a total of $26,867.30, to be subtracted. The balance remaining, of $26,884.41, is ordered distributed pro rata among the legatees. The balance of income from real estate, $2,539.21, is to be retained by the executors, to be accounted for in a future account.

The adjudication cites the fact that Dr. Evans's will was executed at Davos-Platz, Switzerland, and duly admitted to probate in the local Register of Wills' office. It also refers to the provision for the interment of Dr. Evans's body in his family lot in Woodland Cemetery, and the direction that a monument be erected on his grave at a cost of not less than $100,000 or more than $200,000. In case the lot was not large enough, the purchase of additional ground was provided for and has been bought. Here Dr. Evans directed that the bodies of his father, mother and sister be transferred.

NEW PRESIDENT OF RAILROAD.

Warren G. Elliott Succeeds Henry Walters as Head of Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—Henry Walters to-day resigned as President of the Atlantic Coast Line Company of Connecticut, and Warren G. Elliott was elected as his successor. President Elliott's headquarters will be in Baltimore. He is at present the executive of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the organization of which he was elected President to-day is the parent company.

The change was made at a meeting of the Directors held in this city. Michael Jenkins was re-elected Vice President, and R. D. Cronly, Secretary, of the Atlantic Coast Line Company. Mr. Walters will remain as a Director and Chairman of the board. His reason for retiring from the Presidency is to be relieved of the details of that office and thus be enabled to devote more of his time to the recently acquired property, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad will be held at Richmond Monday for the purpose of authorizing an increase in the capital stock, now $15,000,000, to $38,150,000, and for the issue of $35,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds in order to pay for the 306,000 Louisville and Nashville shares recently bought from Mr. Morgan.

CHICAGO FREIGHT CONGESTION.

Railroads Unable to Handle the Business, and More Cars Are Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Freight has accumulated in the railroad yards in Chicago to such an extent that the congestion is greater than ever before, according to railway officials.

Chicago merchants who do wholesale business have been complaining for months of the delay in getting their merchandise to points of destination. Freight offices have been so deluged with requests from shippers for "tracers" for shipments that, according to one merchant, the local Freight Agents' Association has appealed to persons shipping goods not to ask to have them traced unless the delay is longer than a week, or unless the property is perishable.

There is a big shortage in rolling stock. One railroad operator said to-day that it would require at least 2,500 more cars to handle the freight offered to his road for transportation without delay.

WON'T HELP OUT UNION PACIFIC.

E. H. Harriman Tells Striking Boilermakers He Will Not Loan Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 15.—E. H. Harriman has written John McNeill, President of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, in charge of the striking boilermakers of the Union Pacific system, assuring him that no more Southern Pacific locomotives will be sent to the Union Pacific as long as the strike on that road lasts.

Mr. Harriman says he was not aware that Southern Pacific engines were being sent to the Union Pacific, and that if it was true it must stop immediately. He further advised that instructions had been issued Southern Pacific Superintendents to be careful that these instructions were not disobeyed.

The letter was in answer to one sent Mr. Harriman by President McNeill saying that all the boilermakers on the Southern Pacific system would be called out if the practice of sending locomotives from that road to help out the Union Pacific was not stopped.

Trotting Stallion Wig Wag Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 15.—John Splan has sold to Mrs. Polly McPhee of Vienna, Austria, for Douglas Thomas, Paris, Ky., the three-year-old bay trotting stallion Wig Wag, by Wagner, 2:19¾, dam Eldredge by [illegible]

DISGUISED DETECTIVES TRAPPED WOMEN.

Room in Harlem Apartment House Raided on Complaint of a Woman Who Lost on Races.

After disguising themselves until their Captain could hardly recognize them yesterday, Detectives Cassidy and Howard of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station got evidence, they said, against a man and a woman believed to be connected with the running of a place that has been described as a poolroom in the ground story of an apartment house in West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The persons arrested are Robert A. Brown, thirty-two years of age, who described himself as a writer for an illustrated weekly; Catherine Dare, twenty-seven years of age, who described herself as "a saleslady," and two women who, the detectives said, were making bets on the races, Lena Barr, thirty years of age, of 1,446 Broadway, and Mary Lynch, forty-five years of age, of 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

A complaint was received in the police station yesterday from a woman who said she had lost $76 in the flat, and the detectives disguised themselves as linemen. They got permission from the janitor to go to the roof to repair telephone wires, and then loitered and listened for sounds that would betray the existence of a poolroom. They heard voices in the airshaft and went down to the ground story. At first they were refused admittance, but they insisted that they would have to make some important wire connections in the flat and were admitted. Cassidy took his satchel of tools and both men tried to be busy in attaching loose wires that were hanging from the roof to non-conductors on the wall in the rear of the house.

A few minutes after their arrival, the detectives said, bets were placed by the women and the returns of the races began to come in over the wire. Then the detectives informed every one in the room that they were under arrest. Telling their experiences, they said that the expressions that appeared on the faces of the four persons in the room were remarkable.

CAUGHT WITH SILVER BOOTY.

Landlady Recognized Laundress Wanted for Previous Larceny Charge.

Annie Jones, a negro woman for whom the police have been looking since last August, was arrested last night at Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue and was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, charged with grand larceny.

Last August the woman called at 332 West Fifty-sixth Street, a boarding house kept by Mrs. Sallie Booker and Mrs. Ella Shopwell, and asked for the washing of Mrs. Roeber, who was one of the boarders and the wife of the Secretary of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The woman was allowed to go to the room, but a short while later Mrs. Roeber reported that a diamond locket, a gold chain, and a pearl pin had been taken from her room. The case was reported to the police.

Last night the same woman called at the same house and asked for the washing of Miss Birdie Platt, a pupil of Joseffy, the pianist. She was again allowed to go to the room, but as she was descending the stairs with a bundle under her arm she met Mrs. Shopwell, and the latter exclaimed, "Why, you are the very woman for whom I have been looking ever since August."

The woman promptly pushed by Mrs. Shopwell and made a dash for the door and ran up the street. At the corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue she encountered Mrs. Booker, who was returning from an errand. Mrs. Booker also recognized the woman, and throwing her arms about her called for the police. Policeman Finnan heard her cries and hurried to Mrs. Booker's assistance.

In the struggle, however, the bundle which the woman carried was dropped, and silverware was scattered all over the sidewalk. Sugar bowls, a teapot, spoons, forks, and a full manicure set of solid silver were exposed to view, and the woman was taken to the station house while Mrs. Booker marched home with the bundle of silverware, followed by an admiring crowd, who escorted her to her door.

A BOSTOCK LEOPARD DIES.

Only One of Her Five Cubs Remains Alive.

Nellie, one of the finest of the performing leopards in Bostock's collection at the St. Nicholas Garden, died yesterday morning, in spite of a sugical operation designed to save her life. Of five cubs, the animal's first litter, the birth of which was the cause of her death, only one remained alive. Every means was used to save the creature's life, for she was unusually docile and intelligent, and large offers for her had recently been refused.

The leopard's trainer, Mme. Morrelli, it was said, wept over the death of the animal, as if it had been a child. The single living cub was added to the family of a lioness named Jennie, who seemed to take to it kindly.

GRAPPLERS FIND ONE BODY.

That of James A. Waters, Drowned with Fiancee, Is Recovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The body of James A. Waters was recovered this afternoon by grapplers in the river off the Hyde Park steamboat landing. The men continued dragging for the body of Waters's fiancée.

No doubt remains that the young couple met their death through the horse running away and plunging with them into the river.

Student Killed While Gunning.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—F. K. J. Carnell, twenty-one years old, of Bristol, Conn., a member of the 1901 class of Yale, who has been taking a post-graduate course in the Sheffield Scientific School, was fatally shot while gunning this afternoon. Carnell was getting out of his boat at Umbrella Island, off Stony Creek, in Long Island Sound when the gun was discharged, the shot entering his right arm. The young man was brought to the New Haven Hospital, where the arm was amputated. He died shortly before midnight.

Son Succeeds Father in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15.—Morris Shepherd of Texarkana was to-day elected to Congress from the old Fourth Texas District to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late Congressman John L. Shepherd. Young Shepherd was elected on Nov. 4 to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the new First District, also to succeed his father, who had received the Democratic nomination. The vote at the special election to-day was light, but was overwhelming in Shepherd's favor, Lee, the Republican candidate, polling very few votes.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—There has been light rains from the upper lake region eastward, the Ohio Valley, and portions of the Gulf States and on the North Pacific coast, and light snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the eastern portion of the Middle Plateau, and in North Dakota; elsewhere the weather was generally fair. Temperatures are abnormally high in the Atlantic and Gulf States, ranging from 10 to 22 degrees above the seasonal average. They have fallen in the lake region and Central West, but remain above the seasonal average over the former districts.

There will be showers to-morrow in the Southwest and in the Middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and probably snow over the northern portion of the Michigan peninsula. On Monday rain or snow is probable in the extreme Northwest; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Monday, except on the North Pacific coast, where there will be rain.

It will be cooler to-morrow from Texas northeastward through the Middle Mississippi and the Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and cooler Monday in the Middle Atlantic and north portion of the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Northwest and extreme Central West, and colder Monday in the extreme Northwest.

On the New England Coast the winds will be light to southwest to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh south, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and mostly northeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh east to south, shifting later to north; on the upper lakes fresh to northwest, becoming variable; and on the lower lakes fresh west.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have light to fresh southwest to west winds, and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are ordered displayed on the Pacific Coast at Eureka, Cal., and at the mouth of the Columbia River.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TO-MORROW.

[illegible]

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Established 1851.

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., New York.



Meet us half way—you give your order and we'll fulfil it. Our 26 years experience has placed us in the front rank of the tailoring world. We avoid two extremes, the cheap and the extravagant.

We aim to make you the very best suit to order of the up-to-date Unfinished Worsted in Invisible Plaids and Stripes also blue and black Blind Cheviots, for $20.00; English Walking Coats $23.00.

Our novel up-to-date Overcoats in neat black and white effects, Invisible Plaids also Velours and Meltons made extremely long and loose, silk lined throughout; to order $25.00.

Our Tuxedo Suit at $35.00, and Full Dress $40.00 are the talk of New York for their style and beauty.

Samples, fashion booklet and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

warm to-day. To-morrow, fair; cooler in extreme south portion; fresh west to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day; not so warm in interior. To-morrow, fair, cooler; light to fresh south winds, shifting to west.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy and not so warm to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

Virginia, fair to-day; cooler in southwest portion. To-morrow, fair; cooler in north and east portions; variable winds.

North Carolina, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; probably cooler to-morrow; fresh northeast winds on the coast.

South Carolina, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; light to fresh northeast winds on the coast.

New England, fair, cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair, light to fresh winds.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, cooler in south portion; to-morrow, fair, light to fresh west to north winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, cooler in east and central portions; to-morrow, fair, fresh west winds.

West Virginia, partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow, fair.

North Dakota, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow, rain or snow, with colder in west portion.

South Dakota, fair, warmer to-day, increasing cloudiness; to-morrow, probably rain or snow and colder in west portion.

Minnesota, partly cloudy to-day, warmer in west portion; to-morrow, fair, west to north winds, becoming east to southeast and fresh to brisk.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy and not so warm; winds west to northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	35	54	56
6 A. M.	36	52	54
9 A. M.	36	52	54
12 M.	39	58	65
4 P. M.	39	67	65
6 P. M.	38	67	66
9 P. M.	35	62	64
12 P. M.	34	58	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60½
Weather Bureau	59
Corresponding date 1901	37
Corresponding date for last 25 years	43

The thermometer registered 51 degrees at 8 A. M. and 65 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 8:30 A. M. The humidity was 98 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Senator John F. Dryden, New Jersey; Assistant Secretaries of State David J. Hill and H. D. Peirce, Washington; Ex-Senator Thomas F. Carter, Montana; Gen. George S. Field, Buffalo; Gen. Leonard Wood, Washington; Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia; E. D. Jordan, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE.—Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island; Congressman R. R. Hitt, Illinois.

HOLLAND.—Ambassador Jules Cambon, Washington.

IMPERIAL.—Col. J. G. Davage, Texas; Cal. J. C. Ralston, Louisiana.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. Fremont, United States Navy; Dr. V. Havard, United States Army; Dr. E. H. Hostetter, United States Navy.

GILSEY.—Capt. Charles Byrne, United States Army.

MANHATTAN.—Gen. H. C. Corbin, Washington; Dr. J. Wolf, Trinidad, B. W. I.; L. K. Oliver, Pittsburg; F. T'P. Townsend, Buffalo.

PLAZA.—G. W. Dunham, Cleveland; Mrs. Mason Bey, Cairo, Egypt.

MURRAY HILL.—Ex-Mayor James K. McGuire, Syracuse; Senator O. H. Platt, Connecticut.

PARK AVENUE.—Capt. C. V. Dewes, Saint Thomas.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Collector Francis Hendricks, Syracuse; Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Washington; Monsignor Tugnat, Liverpool; Col. Theo. A. Bingham, Washington.

EARLINGTON.—Senator H. C. Henderson, West Virginia; Major Charles S. Smith, United States Army; Col. Fred May, Washington.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15.—Fire to-day destroyed the plant of the Michigan Cereal Company and damaged the building and stock of the Povyer Printing Machine Company, adjoining, causing a total loss of $60,000, about equally divided between the two firms, partially insured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—A loss of $25,000 was caused by fire to-day in the establishment of Weeks Brothers, candy manufacturers, this city. A defective flue was the cause. The loss is thought to be covered by insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—John J. Campbell's woolen mill was to-day destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:40 A. M.—592 Washington Street; Curry Brothers; damage, $10.

5:45 A. M.—124 Avenue C; William Schoenberg; damage, $50.

6:35 A. M.—114 and 116 Spring Street; S. Benedict & Sons; damage, $200.

6:53 A. M.—5 Stanton Street; Catherine Murphy; no damage.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ABBOTT E. HAWKINS.—An attachment has been obtained here against Abbott E. Hawkins, a dry goods dealer at Woodhull, Steuben County, N. Y., by Ira B. Stewart for the [illegible]



We import direct from Turkey, Persia and India

Oriental Rugs

A Specialty with us.

For the current week we offer:

200 Carabagh and Shirvan Rugs, Average size 3.6x4.6 ft., at $7.00 & $8.00

150 Guendjec and Mousoul Rugs, Average size 3.6x8 ft., at $12.00 & $14.00

100 Iran Rugs, average size 4x6 ft., at $28.00

125 Turkish, India and Persian Rugs, Sizes from 8x10 up to 12.3x15 ft., from $45.00 to $90.00

A Lot of Silk Rugs at greatly reduced prices.
200 slightly imperfect rugs at about half value.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
877 & 879 BROADWAY.

Special Opening Offerings

at the

NEW CHINA & GLASS SHOP

Thanksgiving is not too far off to begin the replenishing of one's china closet, especially when the replenishing may be had at one-third and one-half below regular prices, at the inauguration sales now going on in our stores—in fact, the circumstance can be regarded as a supplementary cause for thanksgiving.

CUT GLASS		FINE CHINA	
Rich Cut Bowls, 8 in.	$2.75 ea., worth $4.50	Fish Sets, 14 pieces	$7.50 set, worth $10.00
Rich Cut Celery Trays	3.00 ea., worth 5.00	Fish Sets, 14 pieces	10.50 set, worth 15.00
Rich Cut Tankards, 2-quart	4.75 ea., worth 7.50	English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces	10.75 set, worth 15.00
Rich Cut Decanters, 1-quart	4.75 ea., worth 6.75	Ramekins and Plates, Cobalt	4.50 doz., worth 9.75
Rich Cut Decanters, Handled, 1-quart	5.75 ea., worth 7.50	Limoges Soup and Dinner Plates, Cobalt Borders	1.00 ea., worth 2.00

A. Geller & Co.

6 and 8 West 22d Street, near Fifth Ave.

THE Holiday Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will appear on Saturday, December 6th, 1902. This will be the sixth edition of this publication. It will contain, besides the customary rich variety of articles on current literature and the news of the book world, two specially prepared lists of Christmas Books. The best fifty holiday books will be described in detail, and there will be a supplementary list of fifty other books adapted to holiday purchases, with semi-critical notices of each. There will also be special articles on Christmas literature and other appropriate subjects, a variety of literary news, gossip, and reviews, and more than the usual amount of literary matter of interest. Not one of the many popular features of this, the most widely circulated literary journal in the world, will be neglected.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best publication of its kind issued and is the only one that treats books as news. The coming Holiday Number will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for the variety and extent of the publishers' announcements.

$2,500 to Joseph B. Brown without notice to creditors, according to the new law.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS A. MARCONNIER.—Louis A. Marconnier, a milkman, of 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $2,179, and assets, $106 in outstanding accounts. He claims exemption for his horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $225.

JAMES W. MORRISON, JR.—James W. Morrison, Jr., of 143 West Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $11,804, and no assets. He was formerly a partner in the firm of A. P. Fries & Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., and the debts were contracted in that city between 1890 and 1896. His books were destroyed in the fire there in May, 1901.

ARENSSEN & MITTLEDORF.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Arenssen & Mittledorf, composed of Jeremiah Arenssen and Max Mittledorf, manufacturers of cloaks at 147 Spring Street, by Julius C. Kremer, for the following-named creditors: Solomon Tenenbaum, $478; A. Orently & Co., $307, and Abraham Cohen, $65. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they allowed Harris Siegel to obtain an attachment on Nov. 7 and admitted in writing their insolvency. The firm was formed on Jan. 1 last. Mr. Arenssen had previously been in business in the same line.

B. CONAY & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against B. Conay & Co., composed of Bernhard and Max Conay, manufacturers of gloves, at 50 Bond Street, by Joseph Fried for the following-named creditors: Varick Bank, $650; Eisenbach Brothers & Co., $4,871, for glove leather, and John Menke & Co., $174. The claim of John Menke & Co. is for goods sold to the firm of H. Spiegel, Son & Co., manufacturers of skirts, at 27 East Tenth Street

MANY SITES OFFERED FOR NEW POST OFFICE

Proposals for New York Structure Opened in Washington.

Collector of Port, Postmaster, and United States District Attorney to Make Preliminary Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Proposals for the new Post Office site in New York were opened to-day in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The law prescribes that the site shall be between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets, and creates a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General to pass on the proposals. After reading the bids the commission sent copies of them to the local representatives of the three departments represented—one to the Collector of the Port, one to the Postmaster, and one to the United States District Attorney in New York.

Those three men were requested to examine the sites proposed, reporting their findings to their respective chiefs. The commission intends to go to New York and personally examine the sites, but wishes the advice of the three local representatives first.

It is certain that the site will be somewhere between Third and Eighth Avenues, and the commission is inclined to insist that it shall be not less than 200 by 275 or 300 feet. Under the law it must be bounded on every side by a street. The principal dilemma with which the commission is grappling is the question whether the Post Office shall be an ornamental affair or one constructed solely with an idea to utility. If it is to be the latter, and the question of adding a beautiful structure to the city is to be of minor consideration, the commission will get a site as near the Grand Central Station as possible. If the former, the site will be somewhere between Thirtieth and Fortieth Streets.

The commission is desirous to do what New York wants, however, and intends to get light on that point. It is evident, however, that if the commission were to decide without reference to the opinion of New York, it would select a site near the Grand Central Station. It is conceded by the commission that if New York wants an addition to its architectural beauties, the site ought to be in a part of the town where the building will show off to the best advantage. Their own predilection, however, seems to be for a site where the building will not "show off" so well, but will be handier for purposes and afford a greater relief to the mail congestion. The proposals are as follows, giving something as to present state of the various properties and the names of the owners or the brokers by whom they were offered:

Sixth Avenue, west side, from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Street, 197.6 by 300; old three and four story buildings. Price, $3,000,000. Offered by J. S. Sturtevant.

Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, the block, 271.9 by 136.5 by 296.3 by 225; two and three story buildings. Price, $2,875,000. Offered by S. Osgood Pell & Co.

Broadway, Eighth Avenue, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, the block, 216 by 201 by 200 by 121; old buildings. Price, $1,500,000. Owned by United States Realty and Construction Company. Offered by Holdridge & Ward.

Madison and Fourth Avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, the block, Madison Square Garden. Price not given.

Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, 205 by 439 by 197.6 by 399.6; the block, old buildings and wellings. Price not given.

Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, the block, 205 by 350 by 197.6 by 300, old buildings and stables. Price not given.

Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues, Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, the block. Price not given. Owned by the New York Central Railroad.

Lexington and Fourth Avenues, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, the block, 197.6 by 425, dwellings and old buildings. Price, $1,800,000.

Lexington and Fourth Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, the block, 197.6 by 425, Metropolitan Street Railway's car barns. Price, $2,000,000.

Sixth Avenue, west side, Thirty-first to Thirty-second Street, 197.6 by 325, old three and four story buildings. Price, $2,000,000, approximate.

Sixth Avenue, east side, Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, 200.10 by 240, vacant; all Sixth Avenue car stables property. Price, $1,400,000. Owned by the Century Realty Company.

Lexington Avenue, Depew Place, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, the block, 200.10 by 275, dwellings and warehouses. Price $1,102,500. Offered by Hopton & Weeks and Julian T. Saxe and Company.

Lexington Avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, 200.10 by 167.2 by 205. Price $700,000. Offered by Leopold Weil.

Lexington Avenue, Depew Place, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, the block; Grand Central Palace. Price $1,300,000. Owned by the Goelet estate and offered by its trustees.

Broadway, Central Park West, Grand Circle and Sixty-first Street, 38 by 267 by 230.10 by 195, former site of Durland's Riding Academy. Price, $1,750,000. Offered by E. S. Willard.

Lexington and Third Avenues, Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, the block, 200.10 by 420; dwellings and stables. Price not given. Offered by Whitehouse & Porter.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, the block, 212 by 197.6 by 80 by 155.7; business structures. Price not given. Offered by E. Kleinsmith.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets, the block, 205.6 by 93.9 by 200.10 by 44.11, old buildings. Price, $1,200,000. Offered by Ogden & Clarkson.

Broadway, west side, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, 103.8 feet on Broadway and irregular. Herald Square Theatre and adjoining buildings. Price not given. Offered by William M. Ryan.

CAPT. WALSH'S NEW SCHEME.

He Hopes That It Will Result in Closing All Disreputable Resorts in the Tenderloin.

The usual smile on the face of Capt. Richard Walsh, the present commander of the Tenderloin, broadened perceptibly as two plain clothes policemen entered the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, each bringing a woman he had arrested in the resort known as the Haymarket, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. When the prisoners had been duly registered in what the Captain is pleased to call his "hotel," the Captain confided to the reporters that he had a new scheme by which he hopes to make the maintenance of undesirable resorts so unprofitable that they will have to go out of business.

"Inspector Brooks and I have almost reached the conclusion that we cannot close those places by raiding them, for the night after a raid, and while the proprietor is out on bail to await action by the Court of Special Sessions, the place is opened and violates the law just as though it had never been touched.

"To-day the Inspector and I went to the Haymarket and looked over the place. Mr. Cory, the manager, told me that he was trying to run a respectable place, and that a person who was once arrested from there was never again admitted. He promised to hold to this rule. Similar promises have been made to me by the managers of the other resorts. Every night now, Inspector Brooks sends me a dozen men from his staff, who are not known to the habitues of these places. They mingle with the customers, and in this way are enabled to pick up the women of questionable character. Of course, the proprietors will not keep the promises they make, but by sending new men out every night, I will so scare the persons forming the principal attraction of these resorts that they will not dare go there. As a result the money-spending customers who make the business profitable will soon cease their patronage, and the resorts then will have to close."

New Real Estate Company.

The United States Realty Corporation has been incorporated at Albany with a capital stock of $200,000, with privilege of increasing this amount to $10,000,000. Its President is William E. Harmon of the real estate firm of Wood, Harmon & Co. The object of the new company as announced yesterday is to buy and handle income-producing property in New York and the leading cities of the country.

PORTER STATUE UNVEILED

Brilliant Military Ceremonies at Van Cortlandt Park.

Mayor Low Accepts the Monument from the National Guard Association and the Twenty-second Regiment.

The unveiling of the statue of Gen. Josiah Porter at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon was attended by a military pageant which the fair weather made especially brilliant. Adjt. Gen. Henry made the address of presentation on the part of the National Guard Association, and Mayor Low accepted the memorial on the part of the city. Afterward the Mayor, aided by Gen. Roe and his staff, reviewed the troops, and the two batteries fired salutes.

The veiled statue stood facing the drill ground, and upon the green expanse beyond, surrounded by a cordon of police, marched one by one the various military organizations. At the head was the Twenty-second Regiment Band, then the Twenty-second Regiment, Gen. Porter's old command, commanded by Col. Bartlett, and followed by details from the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments. Next followed the First Battery, with guns and horses; next the two Signal Corps mounted, and last a troop of Squadron A, with the Second Battery bringing up the rear.

With Gen. Roe were Gen. McGrath, Gen. Scott, Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, and Col. Kipp.

The Guardsmen wheeled into a wide half moon facing the statue, and the exercises began with a brief invocation by the Rev. Dr. William N. Dunnell, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment. The veil was drawn by Mrs. Mary Porter Robinson, daughter of Gen. Porter, and the Second Battery, far on the right, boomed out a salute.

Col. Charles H. Luscomb, Chairman of the committee of the National Guard Association, introduced Gen. Henry, who spoke of Gen. Porter's career as a citizen and soldier and of the service he had rendered the National Guard of the State of New York. He had something to say, too, of the importance of the militia for the protection of the rights of citizens and the community, and closed by presenting the bronze memorial on the part of the Twenty-second Regiment and the National Guard Association to Mayor Low as the city's representative.

The Mayor in his reply spoke briefly of Gen. Porter's life—his service first in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, his civil war record in the First Massachusetts Artillery, commonly known as "Porter's Battery," and after the war his record as Captain and Colonel of the Twenty-second New York and his services as Adjutant General of the State Guard.

The Mayor said that Gen. Porter was a type of the multitude of men who have come from elsewhere and cast in their lot with the Empire State and the metropolitan city, and thanked the National Guard Association for placing the memorial within the limits of the General's adopted city.

Then the Mayor turned over to Park Commissioner Eustis the statue which he had just received, and the Commissioner spoke of the appropriateness of placing thus upon the city's drill ground and in a spot made historic by associations with the Continental Army the first statue which adorned the park of the Bronx. A benediction closed the ceremonies, and Mayor Low attended by Gen. Roe and his staff in full uniform, descended from the speaker's stand and advanced into the field. Then the whole military force passed in review before the city's Executive, a detail of the Old Guard, which had arrived late, falling in behind the other infantry. After the column had passed, the two batteries swung into the middle of the field at a gallop, unlimbered, and fired a salute in the faces of the crowd and the reviewing officers. When the smoke cleared away, most of the guardsmen were gone, and the statue of Gen. Porter stood conspicuous in its new bronze amid the crowd of sightseers and officers.

Upon the marble pedestal of the statue is written in bronze letters:

"He labored to increase the efficiency, perfect the discipline, and elevate the standard of the National Guard."

WEDDING IN HONOLULU.

Miss Vogt of Brooklyn Went Across Country to Meet Thomas Hurley, a London Business Man.

Word has been received in Brooklyn of the marriage of Miss Louise Vogt of 188 McDonough Street, that borough, and Thomas Hurley of London, England, in Honolulu, H. I., on Oct. 23. Miss Vogt journeyed to Honolulu to meet her fiancé, and they were married on the day of her arrival there in the Central Union Church by the Rev. William Morris Kincaid. Mr. and Mrs. Hurley are on their way to Brooklyn, where they will live.

Miss Vogt met Mr. Hurley four years ago while she was a pupil in the College of Music in Manhattan. Mr. Hurley was traveling in this country as the representative of a large London business house. A year later Miss Vogt went abroad, accompanied by her parents, to continue her study of music, and in London she met Mr. Hurley again. The young man went with the Vogts on a tour of Europe, and on the trip he secured the promise of Miss Vogt to become his bride.

After his return to London Mr. Hurley was sent to Asia by his firm. It was agreed that Miss Vogt should meet Mr. Hurley in Japan, and that they would be married there. Some months ago Mr. Hurley, after a long trip through Asia, arrived in Hong Kong, and cabled to Miss Vogt to meet him in the land of the Mikado. Later, however, he learned that there was an epidemic of cholera in Japan, and, rather than expose his bride-to-be to danger in that country, he decided to have her meet him in Honolulu.

When Miss Vogt arrived in San Francisco she received a message from Mr. Hurley, informing her of the change of plans. Mr. Hurley arrived in Honolulu a few days before Miss Vogt. They intend to prolong their honeymoon by a trip through Canada, and expect to reach the home of the bride's parents in Brooklyn about Christmas. Mrs. Hurley is a daughter of John H. Vogt, a manufacturer in Manhattan.

BEQUEST OF A YOUNG ACTOR.

Stepmother Threatens to Contest the Will of William A. Cross, Who Sang on His Deathbed.

It is expected that there will be a contest over the will of William A. Cross, who was a young amateur actor of Brooklyn, when it comes up for probate before Surrogate Church on Nov. 25. Mr. Cross, who was twenty-seven years of age, had been for twelve years in the employ of A. J. Nutting, a clothing merchant of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and a strong friendship sprang up between the two, Mr. Nutting showing the young man many kindnesses. When Mr. Cross became ill with consumption, his employer, it is said, sent him South. Mr. Cross died several weeks ago in his home in Brooklyn under dramatic circumstances.

While the members of his family were gathered about his bed he called for a glass, and upon its being given to him, he sang two stanzas of the song "The Irishman's Toast" from the play 'Shaun Aroon." Soon afterward he died. For two weeks prior to the day of his death Mr. Cross had been unable to speak above a whisper. Those who heard him sing say that he rendered the song in a strong, clear voice.

Mr. Cross had an interest in the estate of his father, who died some years ago, amounting to about $2,000. Shortly before his death the young man made a will, in which, after naming his stepmother as the residuary legatee, he bequeathed a third share of his interest in his father's estate to his "good and true friend." Mr. Nutting, as a token of gratitude for the many kindnesses shown him by the merchant.

Mrs. Cross, the stepmother, says that because of that bequest she will oppose the probate of the will. In the office of Mr. Nutting it was said yesterday that he would accept the bequest of his young friend in the spirit that it was made, and would oppose any effort which might be made to prevent the carrying out of the last wishes of the young man.

We offer an extensive assortment of

Selected Furs

at reasonable prices.

Scarfs, Stoles, Long Boas,

in all the fashionable furs,

Muffs to match.

Special for Monday, Nov. 17th.

Boas.

An assortment of Boas in Sable and Isabella dyed Fox and Alaska Sable, at

$18.50,

value $25.00.

Coats.

Persian Lamb Coats,

Leipsic dye, price

$125.00,

value $160.00.

Fur Department

2nd Floor.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

From the Dwelling of Our Forefathers,

where each bit of Furniture had its distinct character and purpose—comes the creation of our reproductions. The tall Clock of the Welcome Hall—the roomy Highboy of revered memory, and the Tester Bed with hangings of chintz. Pieces that bring an atmosphere of that early life and honest purpose.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.

"Minute from Broadway"

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, AUTOmobile and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Coachmen's Outfits, 41st St. Annex. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMPETENCY OF EXPERTS.—An electric car motorman who has only had occasion to use the reverse lever of a car twice, and then under circumstances entirely different from those surrounding a certain accident, is not entitled to testify as an expert as to the distance within which the car could have been stopped on the occasion of the accident by the use of the reverse lever. Franklin Bliss, a child five years old, had run across the trolley tracks of the United Traction Company in one of the streets of Troy, and in turning and running back had been run over. The plaintiff claimed that the motorman in charge of the car was careless and inattentive to his duties and could have stopped the car in time to avoid the accident. The alleged expert had testified that by the use of the reverse lever a car ought to be stopped instantly. The Third Appellate Division, in reversing a judgment for the plaintiff, decides, by Justice Chase, that a momentary incidental experience with a reverse current under special conditions is not sufficient to make one an expert. The expert's answer, says Justice Chase, that a car ought to be stopped instantly was clearly a guess and a mere speculative opinion. "It is quite possible that, under the charge of the court in connection with this testimony, the jury may have reasoned that as the motorman confessedly saw the boy start to run in front of his car when he was eight or nine feet away from him, the car ought to have been stopped instantly, and that the failure to stop the car instantly was negligence on the part of the defendant. Such conclusion should not be based upon the testimony of a witness whose competency to speak as an expert had not been sufficiently shown."

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STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHT TO EXAMINE CORPORATION'S BOOKS.—The Appellate Division of this city, in a decision rendered on Friday, puts a check on the prevalent idea that a stockholder is entitled for any purpose and to any extent to examine the books of the corporation in which he owns stocks. The case before the court was an appeal from an order granting an inspection of the books of the Colwell Lead Company to Ida Cora Colwell, a stockholder owning only 180 shares out of an issue of 3,000. The petitioner stated that her reason for the examination was that she wanted to find out whether the affairs of the company had been properly conducted during the year past. Being a stockholder, owning more than 6 per cent. of the capital stock, she was entitled under Section 52 of the stock corporation law, upon written request of the company's Treasurer, to a statement embracing a particular account of all its assets and liabilities. That remedy, however, the petitioner did not invoke. Assuming, said Justice O'Brien for the appellate tribunal, that the remedy under the stock corporation law is not exclusive, and that in a proper case the Supreme Court has the right to order an inspection, it would yet follow that the allegations of the petitioner, in the absence of facts to support them, that the transactions complained of were of doubtful legality and unauthorized, are mere conclusions upon which judicial action cannot be founded. "It is always an easy matter," continued Justice O'Brien, "to find out some of the transactions of a going concern, and if by merely stating these and characterizing them in the opinion of the stockholder as of doubtful legality, a mandamus will issue entitling the stockholder to an unlimited examination of the books for a period of twelve years, then every barrier to an unlimited examination of the affairs of a corporation will be removed, and the rule hereafter to be followed will be to allow such examination as matter of course and matter of right. We do not understand that this is the law or that our courts have gone to such an extent."

The worst Coughs generally yield to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and not a few

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow in their

Cloak Departments

the remainder of their

High-Cost Imported Garments

consisting of

Carriage, Street and Evening Wraps

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Also the following Exceptional Values

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, trimmed with fancy braid, collar and belt of taffeta silk, $19.75, 28.50

CLOTH COATS — Collar and Reveres of Alaska Sable, $22.50; Collar and Reveres of Persian Lamb, $29.00

BROADCLOTH & PEAU DE SOIE COATS, 48 inches long, fancy silk facing, $62.50

Attention is directed to later importations of

Paris Lingerie

Consisting of

NIGHT ROBES, PETTICOATS, CORSET COVERS, CHEMISES AND PANTALONS

Made of Linon, Batiste, Silk and Nainsook, trimmed with Real Valenciennes, Cluny, Hand Crochet and Filet Laces and Old English Hand Embroideries.

TEA GOWNS, NEGLIGEES, MATINEES & NIGHTINGALES of Brocaded, Surah and China Silks, Albatross, Flannel, Cashmeres and Challies

COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

trimmed with Laces, Hand and Hamburg Embroideries, MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED.

To-morrow, On Second Floor

New and Very Desirable

Women's Shirt & Dress Waists

of Fleece-Lined Pique, $1.89

Of French Flannel, embroidered and printed dots, black and white shepherd plaids, $2.95

Of Sicilian with metal dots, in black, navy and white, $3.75

Of Vestings, tailor-made, $3.95

Lace Departments

The following Exceptional Offerings To-morrow

Lace Robes — White & Silver Spangled, White Point D'Esprit, with taffeta silk appliqued, Former Price $25.00, $19.50; Black and Black and Silver Spangled, White & Black Lace & Mousseline with ribbon and other desirable combinations, Former Prices $75.00 to $95.00, $45.00, $57.50

POINT VENISE LACES, INSERTIONS & GALOONS, Ecru and White, 2 to 6 in. wide, Formerly 45c to $6.75 yd. 25c to $4.50

POINT-GAZE & REPOUSSE LACES Ecru and White, 3 to 5 in. wide, Formerly 30c to 75c yd. 19c, 25, 30, 45

Silk Departments

A special purchase of PEAU DE CYGNE, in self-colored stripes and dots, in the most desirable shades, for street and evening wear, Value $1.00 yd. 59c

1,500 yds. BLACK TAFFETAS, 23 in. wide, superior quality, 68c

Girls' & Misses' Apparel

Very Attractive styles, specially Designed for This Season

CHILDREN'S COATS, 1 to 4 yrs., of blue, brown or castor corduroy, Value $7.50, $4.95

GIRLS' RUSSIAN LONG CLOAKS, 4 to 14 yrs., blue, brown, green or red heavy Zibeline cloth, black braid trimming, with belt, Value $10.50, $7.50

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER COATS, 4 to 14 yrs., navy blue Chinchilla, red flannel lining, embroidered chevron on sleeve, Value $12.50, $8.75

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, 14 to 18 yrs., heavy navy blue or black cheviots, or mannish mixtures, Norfolk jacket, interlined and lined with taffeta silk, Value $22.50, $15.00

MISSES' BLOUSE SUITS, 14 to 18 yrs., broadcloth or cheviots, coat velvet faced, taffeta silk bands, interlined for winter, new gored skirt over silk drop, Value $26.50, $19.75

Special Sale of

400 Pairs French

Point Arabe Lace Curtains

33 1/3 % Below Regular Values

Among the prices are the following:

$5.50, 8.50, 12.00, 18.75, 27.50 Pr.

Upholstery Dep't, THIRD FLOOR.

CURTAINS of Embroidered Velour, fringed, Pr. $19.50

PANELS to match, " $12.50

VALANCES " " Each $5.50

IMPORTED TAPESTRY PORTIERES, fringed, Pr. $5.95, 7.25 Formerly $7.50 & 9.50

CRIENTAL TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, extra size, $6.75 Formerly $8.50

SPECIAL DESIGNS & ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRAPERY.

West Twenty-third Street

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERsian, Moire Persian, (Ladies' Dyed,) Jackets, and Capes, Natural Astrakhan, Natural Lustre, Chinchillas, Chinchilla, C. Chevron, Nass.—do not sell Sheepskin or Imitation Stock.

HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS, $40, $60, $75, $100, $150. Extra large, $200, $250. Neck pieces, Victorines, mantles, capes, at correspondingly low prices.

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX, THE MINK MUFFS, $15, $20, $25, $30, $35. Other beautiful Boas, extra long, $20, $25. The latest Collarettes, $10 to $25. Collarettes, $10 to $25.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Favorably Known for Their Low Prices.

Our offerings this week will be decidedly attractive, many novelties having been added to our already large assortments comprised in the following departments:—

Blue and Black Cheviot Suits.

Jacket, blouse effect, trimmed with braid, capes over shoulders; skirt kilt style, with silk drop, at $25.00

Jacket, double breasted, tight fitting; skirt seven gored flare, with silk drop, at $19.98

WAIST DEPARTMENT.

Fancy Black Silk Waists, many styles of Louisienne and Peau de Soie, we consider a special bargain at $4.95 each

French Flannel Waists, all colors, in various designs; the best value in the city at $2.50 and $4.95 each

Tailor Made Waists, Etamine, Prunella Cloth, French Flannel and double warp Albatross, at $4.25 to $5.50 each

The Bijou, our imported Corset, $3.75 to $9.75. Expert fitters in attendance.

SUPERIOR VALUES IN FINE LACES.

Real Duchesse Laces, 1 to 5 inches wide; a large variety of patterns, at $1.25, $1.98, $2.35 to $10.75 yard

Real Duchesse Lace Collars and Cuffs to match, at $6.98, $11.00, $14.00 each

Real Duchesse Berthas $9.98, $13.25 to $35.00 each

NECKWEAR FOR WOMEN.

Real Irish Crochet Collars, suitable for either cloaks or dresses, special low values at $4.65, $6.48, $7.75, $10.25

Embroidered top Collars, fine emb'y, at 19c., 24c., 32c. to 85c. each

SILKS AND VELVETS.

21 inch Moire Velour, a full line of street and evening shades; $1.00 quality for 79c. yard

50 pieces Changeable Peau de Cygne, in all the new color combinations; value $1.10, for 89c. yard

100 pcs. Black Silk Face Velvets; regular $1.00 quality, at 50c. yard

We have now in stock an accumulation of Remnants of this season's plain and fancy Silks and Satins, which we will place on sale Monday morning and dispose of at greatly reduced prices. Short lengths, suitable for fancy work; also longer lengths, for waists, dresses and linings. For sale on Centre Tables.

A PICTURE—SPECIAL—Mucha—Posters.

Framed artistically in Mahogany and Gold, size 18x32; actual value $5.00, offered at the unusually low price of $1.89 each

Prompt attention paid to customers shopping by mail.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Silk Petticoat Department.

Silk Petticoats,

(black only), best quality, deep accordion ruffle, edged with double ruche and single ruche above, at

$11.75, value $18.75.

Golf Petticoats,

in silk, (black only), in 36 and 38 inches, at

$6.75, value $9.50.

Mohair Petticoats,

in black, with black or black and white silk flouncings, and gray with gray silk flouncings, in different designs, at

$4.75, value $6.75 to $7.50.

Moire Velour Top,

in black with silk flouncings, at

$5.45, value $8.75.

Jersey Top,

with silk flouncings, at

$8.75, value $12.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and 20th Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

NOVELTIES IN

Evening Silks.

Pekin Broché, Louis XVI., Moiré Renaissance, Imprimé, Damas Karnak, Moiré Façonné, Dresden Chené, Metal Brocade, Velours au Sabre, Crêpe Guirlande de Roses, Mousseline Broché Gouache, Hand Painted Crêpe de Chine.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Velvets.

Broadway & 19th Street.

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Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
November 16, 1902

CORNELL'S PRESIDENT AGAINST SHORT COURSE

Mr. Schurman's Speech at Colorado State University.

Better to Admit High School Graduates Direct to Professional Schools Than Break Down Standards of Liberal Culture.

BOULDER, Col., Nov. 15.—This was the last day of the quartocentennial celebration of the State University. Despite a heavy snowstorm a large audience attended the exercises this forenoon at the Presbyterian church, the principal feature of which was an oration by President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University. After addresses by President James F. Baker of the Colorado University and others, President Schurman spoke in part as follows:

"I want to say a word on the education of young women on equal terms with young men. Twenty-five years ago it was a great novelty. To-day in one form or another it is universally an accepted principle. It is important, however, to call attention to the fact that the universality of the principle does not necessarily imply uniformity of method. Through all the West the State universities have been open to young women on the same terms as to young men. Everywhere they go into the classrooms with the young men and enjoy the same instruction at the same time. This mingling of young men and women in the classrooms and laboratories is generally designated as co-education. Recently, however, we have seen one of the largest and newest of our universities abandoning such co-education. Chicago has voted in favor of the segregation of men and women, at least for the two lower classes, in college halls. This might be called a system of co-ordinate education. As I understand it, the young women have, or may have, instruction by the same teachers, and in the same classrooms, though not at the same time with the young men.

"Whether this is a better arrangement than the co-educational system prevailing in Colorado, and the other State universities of the West, only time can determine. But on one point neither Colorado nor any other of the modern universities which have done themselves glory by doing justice to women can ever compromise, namely, on the right of women in the United States to receive the highest education on equal terms with men.

GREEK CONCEPTION OF CULTURE.

"In this presence it is unnecessary to vindicate the idea of liberal culture. It is the education of man as man. It qualifies the student, not for winning bread, but for high thinking and intelligent living. It has to do, not with the body and its needs, but with the mind and its aspirations; it appeals to perception, to imagination, to emotion, to intellect and to conscience. The study of the Greek language may or may not survive in the progress of the human race. But the Greek conception of culture is immortal.

"A man may be honest because it pays to be honest, but he is not an honest man. A man may pursue liberal studies for the sake of results to be applied to utilitarian objects, but such a man will never be liberally educated. The poets will not breathe their secrets to him. The thoughts of the philosophers are voiceless to him. No object of beauty can be a joy to him, and no law of nature can strike him with admiration or declare the glory of God. This conception of liberal culture is the most prominent conception contained in the definition of the object of this university. In an age in which educational landmarks are fading, in which everything seems to be in a flux, it should not be difficult for the scholars of Colorado to hold to this great and glorious conception of liberal education. To ignore it, to educate man merely as a bread winner, to fit him merely for some profession, to teach him how to do something instead of to be something, would in practice be the abandonment of the Hellenic conception of liberal culture which has dominated Christendom and made civilization what it is, and the adoption of the stunted and stagnant civilization which makes and keeps China what we know her to-day.

"While I thus glory in the old conception of a liberal education and believe it is essential to the highest civilization, I am not wedded to all the details of the curriculum of twenty-five or thirty years ago. I have already said that many changes have taken place in that curriculum and that others are proposed. Perhaps it may be worth our while to make a brief survey of some of the more important changes.

"The most important has undoubtedly been the substitution of courses largely or wholly elective for courses completely or almost completely prescribed. There were many reasons for this change. One of the most influential, however, was the multiplication of courses consequent upon the advancement of knowledge and the foundation of new professorships. It is obvious to the poorest observer that the meaning of an A. B. degree is no longer what it was thirty years ago. Then it meant proficiency in Greek, Latin, and other subjects of the fixed curriculum. To-day college studies have nearly everywhere been made elective, if not for the entire four years of the course, at least for the greater portion of the time. And at first sight it looks as though the idea of liberal culture had disappeared. Many persons, indeed, are lamenting that the sciences in our A. B. course have taken the place of the humanities. And they proclaim that a revolution has occurred and that we are in a state of educational anarchy.

CHANGE IS NOT GREAT.

"When, however, one ignores superficial phenomena, one will find the changes more apparent than real. The much vaunted physical sciences have not in general attracted large numbers of students in our colleges of liberal arts. For the class graduating with the A. B. degree at Cornell University in the year 1901 our records show that on the average only one-fifth of all the studies taken were in mathematics and the physical sciences, the remaining 80 per cent., or four-fifths of the whole, being in languages, philosophy, history, and political science. These figures embrace not only the senior year, but the entire four years of the course. I believe that these figures are not exceptional, and that they are substantially true of other institutions. It follows, therefore, that as in the past so at the present time liberal culture is being realized in our universities through the study of language, philosophy, and kindred subjects.

"Many of our universities, especially those situated in large cities, have comparatively small colleges of liberal arts, while their professional schools are exceedingly large. They become, therefore, interested in professional education and too easily overlook the independent value of liberal culture. Their President and professors come to think of a liberal education as a mere preparation for professional courses. At the same time, being crowded with students in the professional courses, they keep advancing the entrance requirements until finally they close the doors to all but college graduates. That stage having been reached, they reflect that the college graduate who has spent four years in a high school, four years in college, and must spend four years more before he receives his professional degree, enters upon his professional practice too late in life. To reduce the age they then propose to shorten the college course—that is, to reduce the time devoted to a liberal education. Some compromise might perhaps be attempted. Some institutions now permit seniors in good standing in arts to elect for the final year of their A B course work in the professional schools. And in most cases, probably in all cases except law, this could be justified on the ground that the elementary professional studies belong essentially to the college of liberal arts and sciences.

TO ACCOMMODATE MINORITY.

"Not content, however, with this arrangement, it has been proposed to shorten the arts course from four years to three. It is important to examine the reason underlying this proposal. The controlling factor only a small minority of college graduates take law, medicine, or other professional courses. To accommodate the minority, or rather, to get this minority sooner engaged in the active practice of their professions, it is proposed also to shorten by one year the time which the majority devote to a liberal education. I can only say that I regard the proposed change, although it has been made by a university of such high standing as Harvard, with a good deal of anxiety. At Harvard it may perhaps be administered without injurious consequences. For Harvard stands for high scholarship and high standards, and it has been steadily advancing its requirements for admission. But even Harvard cannot change the fact, which is a fact of human nature, that for liberal culture it is indispensable that the student shall have attained a certain age and enjoyed a certain leisurely continuity of study. Subjects like philosophy nd political science cannot be studied with profit by immature minds, and minds are not mature enough for such work much under twenty years of age. It is not essential that students of law and medicine should be college graduates before entering upon their course of professional study. And my solution, therefore, of the difficulty is to maintain substantially intact the four years' course of liberal culture, and to encourage students entering upon it who are young enough, and who have or can secure means for the purpose, to take both the A B course and the professional course, while, on the other hand, permitting students who enter upon their studies later in life, and who are poor and must earn means for their own education, to enter the professional schools on graduating satisfactorily at public high schools.

"It has, for instance, been suggested that the A B course should be reduced not only from four years to three, but from four years to two, so that students of law and medicine might at the end of their sophomore year as A B's enter upon the study of law and medicine in professional schools which close their doors to all but A B's. And the Deans of professional schools have suggested that it was possible for students in the academic departments of their universities to cover the present four years' course in two years. Nothing could be more fallacious. This is a quantitative view of education which should be immediately banished from all our thoughts and discussions. Liberal culture cannot be forced. It takes time.

"I say nothing of giving the A B degree for a two years' course. It is a proposal that will meet with no favor. It breaks with the universal practice of the country. But apart from the suggestion of conferring the A B on sophomores there is no objection to requiring two years of arts study for admission to professional courses if any institution is willing to exclude all other classes of students. I am persuaded, however, that neither the University of Colorado nor any othr Stat university can vr adopt such a proposal."

TEACHERS COLLEGE APPEAL.

Trustees Find It Difficult to Get Funds Because of the Promised Rockefeller Gift.

The Finance Committee of the Trustees of Teachers College has issued an appeal to the public for an increase of its endowment, accompanied by an explanation of the work which the college is doing. Owing to the recently promised gift of John D. Rockefeller, under certain conditions, and for other reasons, the Trustees say, the financial condition of the institution has been so optimistically pictured as to make it difficult for them to secure more funds.

"The annual deficit is far too large for safety," the Trustees aver, and, continuing, they say "that the work of the college must soon be seriously hampered unless its endowment is materially increased. The institution now earns approximately 70 per cent. of its total expenditures, but upward of $70,000 must be raised annually to meet expenses. The college asks the public to relieve it permanently of this great burden."

In his letter promising to donate the $250,000 as an endowment fund John D. Rockefeller, Jr., writing for his father, states that his father understands the total indebtedness of the college to be $200,000, and that as soon as he shall receive satisfactory evidence that this entire indebtedness has been wiped out the amount he promises will be forthcoming.

Explaining the nature and amount of the college indebtedness, the statement goes on:

"The debts to which Mr. Rockefeller refers amount to $190,000, no part of which has been incurred for running expenses in any form. The removal of the Horace Mann School to its new building a year ago necessitated a new heating and lighting plant and extensive changes in the main building, whereby the capacity of the departments of domestic art and science, biology, geography, mathematics, Latin, and Greek, and of the library and museum have been more than doubled.

"The cost of these improvements has been, approximately, $100,000 for heating and lighting plant, and $40,000 for alterations in the main building, all of which has been borrowed and is still owing. Besides this, the college owes $10,000 for accumulated interest charges on the above debt and $40,000 on four lots which have been conveyed to it for a note bearing no interest for six years.

"The justification of this expense is the increase of $33,500 in students' fees as a result of the increased attendance the first year after the changes were made.

"Toward this total indebtedness of $190,000 there is now on hand or pledged the sum of $55,000, leaving $135,000 which must be raised to secure the first $250,000 pledged by Mr. Rockefeller. Over $100,000 has also been promised by others toward the second installment of his pledge. Less than $300,000 are required, therefore, in order to free the college from debt and to add $750,000 to its endowment.

"The Trustees of Teachers College have given continuously and liberally to its support from the beginning. The gifts from this source for current expenses alone have amounted to over $40,000 annually, and since the incorporation of the institution, in 1889, upward of $2,400,000 have come from Trustees and their immediate relatives.

"The earning capacity of the college through tuition fees has increased by $120,000 within six years, the equivalent of $3,000,000 at 4 per cent. On this record of self-help by its students and of gifts from its friends the undersigned, on behalf of Teachers College, appeal to the public for contributions to pay its debt and to increase its endowment fund."

Tekakwitha Sewing Circle's Dance.

A reception and a dance are to be given by the members of the Tekakwitha Sewing Circle on Wednesday evening next in Leslie's Rooms, Broadway and Eighty-third Street. The proceeds are to be devoted to St. Joseph's Day Nursery. The officers are: President, Miss Agnes O'Neil; Vice President, Miss Ella Byrne; Secretary, Miss Mary Gallagher; Treasurer, Miss Mary Kelly; Financial

SILK HATS SLIGHTLY OUT OF FAVOR NOW

Decreased Use in Hotels, Restaurants, and Even at Church.

The War with Spain and the Advent of the Slouch Hat—The Opera Hat and Dress Suits.

The man crowned with a silk hat is not as much in evidence as he used to be. Careful observation shows that the halo of respectability, or the insignia of sportiveness, seems to be slightly out of favor in the New Century. That the silk hat is to be relegated with the coon skin cap of our squirrel-shooting grandfathers to the glass cases guarding treasures of the past, according to the hatters is not to be presumed. The coon-skin cap served a good purpose in its day, when there were no fashionable hat stores in the forests. They were a convenient headcovering when men had to sleep on the ground.

In the process of evolution there came the "beaver" with its silky curls, the "Grandfather's Hat" that was prominent in the campaigns won and lost between Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland, Presidents of the United States.

It is true that John W. Gates and other men of more or less prominence are seen at times in the evening wearing silk hats, but the rule is that the man in a dress suit wears an opera hat. The silk hat worn by the man in a "Tuxedo," according to the apparent dictates of fortune at present is about as permissible as wearing tan shoes with the same garments. With the long tails of the dress suit the silk hat, according to the present fashion is about as much out of order as if the wearer should appear in his pajamas at the opera.

At a banquet recently held in one of the great restaurants "a man of the world of fashion" appeared with a shining silk hat. Those who knew him wondered. As he took his check for his coat and hat, he apologized, saying that he had gone to sleep in his opera hat the night before and that the mechanism had been put out of order. He explained that he had been restless and that in the morning he had found his hat crushed under the weight of his torso, much to the discomfort of his floating ribs. As he woke up late, he said, it was impossible for him to take the time to buy a new opera hat.

The unfortunate man was a descendant of Daniel Boone, who was accustomed to sleep in his coonskin cap, hoping that the red men seeking his scalp might in removing the cap give him the alarm that would mean their swift journey to the "Happy Hunting Ground."

Similar indications of heredity are shown by those whose immediate ancestors wore the slouch hat, or the sombrero of the West and Southwest, and who came to New York to live in luxury. They were among the first this season to discard the silk hat and to wear a modified slouch, usually a Fedora. They did not begin this with Western assurance that their ways were without doubt superior to other ways, for when they first came here they wore silk hats just as they found the men here wearing them. They were in New York to make money where money is made, and they were going to observe the sensible rule to do "in Rome as the Romans do."

Then came the war with Spain, where the soldier, regular or volunteer, became the public idol, and the military hat was an insignia of merit. This campaign hat, costing about 72 cents, would not do, not that it was less valuable than the slouch, but because there are few who feel comfortable in borrowed plumage. The next thing to it was the slouch hat in Winter and the Panama in Summer. The silk hat staid in the hatter.

In addition to these and other causes leading to the present discredit of the silk hat was the introduction of a fad at the Horse Show of three years ago. This was in line with the fashion made almost universal by E. Berry Wall in the days when he was known as the "King of the Dudes." Then no gentleman could be supposed to be properly dressed who did not leave the lower button of his waistcoat unbuttoned. To corpulent persons this was a providential fashion. To the hungry it was suggestive of an emptiness that might better be relieved by a tight belt. At this time the fashion was to see that one's valet should not polish a hat, but rather should rub it here and there against the grain. This led to the assurance of those whose hats were old that they were in the best of fashion. The sale of silk hats decreased.

In the regular order of the evolutions of the fashionable world it became stylish to leave the upper button of one's coat unbuttoned, an apparent result of the Spanish war, where the exposed throats of the sailor lads who did and dared off Santiago were admired as characteristic of their heroism. With this way of wearing one's coat there was also the Summer rage, particularly popular with men who feared that their hair was falling out, of going without any headgear at all, no matter how hot the sun. With the coming of the Fall and the approach of a Winter showing no arctic attributes, the heavy high hat was left in its box and the derby again came into vogue.

The manufacturers and sellers of the once popular silk hat are far-sighted. They were the first to see the danger that even the felt, or derby hats, might become conventional with those who wear frock coats in the afternoon. They threw on the market a new style of silk hat, most noticeable for its gloss. It was from one to two inches lower in the crown than the silk hats of recent seasons. This made it apparent that the wearer had bought a new "tile."

The silk hat, however, has not been relegated to the headgear of the days when men wore laces, silk, and satin; knickerbockers, white stockings, and silver buckles on their shoes. Visits to the corridors of fashionable hotels and the halls leading to the tables of much frequented restaurants, talks with the men who check the hats, show that the silk headgear has fallen off in popular favor on an average of 40 per cent. Counting the hats worn when the people stream out of the churches shows a decrease in popularity of the silk hat amounting to a little less than 19 per cent.

The high hat, however, has not lost its favor with the politicians, and has gained an amazing popularity on the east side and the Bowery, where to be without one on the occasion of a wedding, funeral, or to go to church with is a seeming mark of extreme poverty.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John S. Switzer, Fourth Infantry, will join his company.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed Nov. 12, vice Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, relieved.

Transfers and assignments of the officers of the artillery corps: Second Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman is assigned to the Ninety-first Company, Coast Artillery, and will join it.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Donnohue, is assigned to the Ninety-second Company, Coast Artillery.

Second Lieut. Byrd A. Page is transferred from the Twelfth to the Ninety-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Baker is assigned to the One Hundred and First Company, Coast Artillery, and will join it.

Second Lieut. Glen F. Jenks is transferred from the One Hundred and Twenty-third to the One Hundred and Second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter.

Second Lieut. Harry F. Reed is assigned to the Forty-second Company, Coast Artillery, and will join it.

Second Lieut. David Y. Beckham is assigned to the Fifth Company, CoastAr tillery.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins is selected to be Governor of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to relieve Brig. Gen. George D. Ruggles, Jan. 10.

Col. Edward B. Williston is selected to be Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, to relieve Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Bernard, Jan. 10.

First Lieut. Robert B. Grubbs, Assistant Surgeon, will report to commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty at the United States General Hospital.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Mason is assigned to the Eighth Infantry, and will join that regiment at Fort Columbus.

First Lieut. William E. Bennett, Jr., Nineteenth Infantry, will proceed to Whipple Barracks and report for duty.

First Lieut. Frank W. Ball, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Logan and report for duty.

Second Lieut. John V. Greene is assigned to the Forty-third Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Mayback is transferred from the Forty-third to the Forty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join the latter.

Capt. Frederick B. Branch, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged.

Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon, will report to the Commanding General for instruction.

A board of officers, to consist of Major James Parker, United States Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General; John F. Guilfoyle, Twelfth Cavalry, William A. Mann, Fourteenth Infantry; Frederick W. Sibley, Eleventh Infantry, and Capt. Harry C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry, is appointed to meet at the War Department for the purpose of revising the small arms firing regulations.

Navy.

Capt. Knox is ordered to San Francisco for duty as senior assistant to the Rear Admiral commanding naval defense, Pacific Coast District.

Commander J. D. Adams is ordered to the navy yard, New York, Dec. 1.

Surgeon W. K. Du Bose is ordered to the navy yard, League Island, on duty in connection with fitting out the Maine and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman G. C. Weitervelt is ordered from the Dolphin to the Wasp.

Lieut. J. H. Rowen is ordered from the Minneapolis to the navy yard, League Island.

Lieut. A. L. Willard's orders detaching him from duty at the navy yard, Washington, are modified. He will continue on duty at that station until further instructed.

Lieut. G. B. Rice's resignation is accepted to take effect Dec. 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Arrivals—Newport at Boston; Fortune at Port Royal; Mayflower at Fort Monroe.

Sailings—Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Machias, from Fort Monroe for Culebra; Cincinnati, from Norfolk for Hampton Roads; Monadnock, from Hongkong for Amoy; Dolphin, from Port Royal for Washington.

COMMENDS POINT LOMA SCHOOL.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city has appointed a committee to draft a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington and the President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children stating that in the opinion of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce the school at Point Loma is properly conducted and the children well cared for and looked after. The letter will be forwarded at once.

This is the school to which the Cuban children recently held in New York were bound.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

"Féminisme," it is considered, has triumphed in Paris in the appointment of Mme. Rose Caron, long known as one of the first sopranos of Paris, to a professorship at the Conservatoire of Music. It is many years since a woman had this honor bestowed upon her, the last recipient being Mlle. Laborde, whose success was so great that two singers of the day, Calvé and Deina, owe their musical training to her. Mme. Caron's career as a singer in opera has been brilliant; her success has doubtless been greatly aided by her personal beauty.

⁂

There has been a great change in recent years in the taste of London musical audiences, especially of the more popular kind. There is an unmistakable decline in the demand for chamber concerts, for instance, which is most significantly shown in the condition of the famous old "Pops," where string quartets used to hold large audiences twice a week. These have now dwindled to one in two weeks. On the other hand, there is a vast increase in the popular interest in orchestral music, and the cheap promenade concerts at Queen's Hall, where the most of the audiences stand, packed like sardines in a box, are highly successful. The "ballad concert," the English popularity of which has never had anything to correspond to it in this country, holds its own without loss.

⁂

Emil Paur, well known to New Yorkers, conducted one of the recent Queen's Hall concerts in the absence of Mr. Henry J. Wood. Mr. Wood, the regular conductor of the series, has been ill, owing to the strain, it is said, of "conducting an important orchestral concert every night, two on Saturdays, and one on Sundays."

⁂

M. Alvarez, who is to be one of Mr. Grau's principal tenors at this season's opera and is well remembered for his previous appearances here, has "arrived" from beginnings that were very unpromising. He is the son of an Inspector in the market at Bordeaux. He showed a fondness for music and he passed his "three years" in the regimental band. Then he came to Paris, discovered he had a voice, gave himself to study, and supported himself by playing a cornet in an orchestra. He was refused at the Conservatoire of Music, but in spite of this initial check he made his début with great success in "Don Juan" at Ghent. It was on this occasion that he took the name of Alvarez, or, rather, it was taken for him by the manager. He accepted it with the intention of reverting to his own name, but his success was such that he was forced to continue to be Alvarez. He has recently been singing in a series of special representations at the Opéra Comique, in Paris.

⁂

The sad story of Amalie Materna's destitution reaches a climax in the accounts of the sale recently of all her effects. This took place at the castle of St. Johann, near Graz, Austria, which has been her home for several years. Very small prices are said to have been realized for objects of value and of artistic associations. As to Frau Materna's intentions for her future, nothing definite seems to be known. It is thought that she will remove to Vienna. She is still in receipt of a moderate pension from the Opera there, and with the aid of singing lessons she and her friends hope that she may be able to maintain herself in comparative comfort.

⁂

Hans Richter, the great German conductor, seems to have had a disagreement with the manager of his concerts in London, and the series will be discontinued after the present season. These concerts have been given for twenty-three years, and their cessation causes a good deal of surprise, as they have become one of the most important features of the musical season in the English capital.

⁂

Almost everybody who keeps abreast of current musical news has heard of Charpentier, the composer of "Louise," but there are few who know that he is a lineal descendant of one of the great men of early French musical history. His ancestor, Marc-Antoine Charpentier, was born in Paris in 1634 and died there in 1702. One of his best works was the music to Molière's "Le malade imaginaire," consisting of an overture, intermezzo, and chaconne, independent numbers for orchestra; a duo between Angelique and Cleante; a trio and incidental music. Charpentier did not hesitate to borrow his own work, for the chaconne is from his opera "Médée." When a revival of Molière's comedy was planned for the Grand Théâtre of Paris in 1892, Camille Saint-Saëns undertook to restore the music, with the result that the Parisians witnessed a performance almost like one or two hundred years previous.

New Yorkers cannot hope for a duplication of this unique presentation, but they will get the next best thing. When Mr. Sam Franko was in Paris last Summer he received from Saint-Saëns a copy of the score of the three orchestral numbers, the original being in manuscript, the property of the French composer. Mr. Franko announces these numbers as a feature of the programme for his first concert of old music next January.

⁂

The Manuscript Society has a number of features planned for the coming season, including several concerts at Carnegie Hall and a series of afternoon receptions, with music. The society has been in existence now for fourteen years, and still keeps the object before it of encouraging American composers by performing the works of its members. Its membership is now about 300. It has headquarters at 26 East Twenty-third Street.

⁂

The Philadelphia Orchestra announces that at its first concert in New York, in Carnegie Hall on Monday, Nov. 26; the soloist will be Mark Hambourg, who returns to this country after an absence of two years. The Philadelphia Orchestra is in the second year of its professional existence, and is the outgrowth of the Philadelphia Symphony Society, an amateur organization, which had been in existence for several years. The conductor, Mr. Fritz Scheel, was for many years prominent as an orchestra leader on the Pacific Coast, and a leading spirit in the movement to develop interest in music in California. Last year the orchestra had an tnusually successful season, considering the fact that it was its first year, and that it was beset by many embarrassments and difficulties. It is guaranteed by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, the guarantee extending for a minimum time of three years, which includes the present season.

⁂

Frederic Lamond will give his second piano recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 25. He will play a miscellaneous programme. Raoul Pugno will give his second recital there on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 10. The largest part of his programmes will be devoted to compositions of Chopin.

⁂

Mr. Oumiroff, a Bohemian baritone, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 3. Mr. Oumiroff sang last Summer at Newport and Bar Harbor.

⁂

The following artists will sing Carl Venth's song cycle entitled, "Hiawatha," in Mendelssohn Hall on Friday afternoon, the 28th. Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano; Isabelle Bouton, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Julian Walker, baritone. Mr. Venth will play the piano.

⁂

Creatore and his band are to give a popular concert in Carnegie Hall at popular prices, with a popular programme, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14.

⁂

Daniel Frohman has arranged with Mr. Walter Damrosch for a series of musical lectures on the Wagner operas, to take place afternoons at Daly's Theatre as follows: Jan. 8, "Tristan and Isolde;" Jan. 13, "Parsifal;" Jan. 15, "Rheingold;" Jan. 20, "Die Walküre;" Jan. 22, "Siegfried," and Jan. 26, "Götterdämmerung."

⁂

The first recital this season by Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, will be given Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, at Daly's Theatre.

⁂

Something more ambitious than the usual music written for a drama is that composed by Mr. Henry K. Hadley as a setting for "Audrey," which is to be produced in New York at Madison Square Theatre on Nov. 24. This young composer, in fact, has believed that the play merits musical treatment on a high plane. He has set the poetic spirit of the drama into what is practically a suite, duly divided for the entr'actes. For each of the dominant characters he has composed a theme, and these are worked with the action of the play at the dramatic moments.

Arthur Hochman will be the solo pianist in a concert which is to be given next Monday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He will play the Liszt E flat concerto. Mme. Alma Webster Powell will sing. Mr. Bullerjahn will conduct Raff's Symphony "In the Woods," Goldmark's Overture, "Sakuntala," the prelude to "Lohengrin," and compositions by Pirani. This will be the only appearance of young Hochman in this city, as immediately after the concert he will start on his Western tournée.

Miss Judd to Tell a Mark Twain Story.

Miss Ida Benfey Judd will tell the story of "Following the Equator," by Mark Twain, at the Carnegie Lyceum Friday night, Nov. 21.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
THIS SUNDAY, 8:15,
Daniel Frohman's 3d Concert.
WAGNER NIGHT
and SELECTIONS from DVORAK, VERDI, LISZT, and other composers.
WALTER DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA.
ANTON VON ROOY.....Baritone
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MARIE MAURER.....Contralto
ALBERT QUESNEL.....Tenor
MAX BENDIX.....Violin
CARRIE HIRSCHMAN..Piano Soloist
Selections, "DIE MEISTERSINGER," "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN," "TRISTAN & ISOLDE," "TANNHAUSER." Solos, duets, quintette and orchestral. LISZT CONCERTO for piano and orchestra. (Miss Hirschman). Seats, 50c. to $1.50. Boxes and Box Seats at Opera House, Ditson's, Ticket Agencies, and Hotels.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S THEATRE
DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager
At 8:10. Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
3D MONTH
OF THE SUCCESSFUL, MERRY, AND TUNEFUL MUSICAL PLAY
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THE AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO., With its SPLENDID CAST, SUPERB SCENERY, HANDSOME CHORUSES, AND DELIGHTFUL MUSIC.
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Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ENGAGEMENT FOR 6 WEEKS ONLY.
JAMES K.
HACKETT
Produces Winston Churchill's Play,
THE CRISIS
Especially prepared for the stage, from his celebrated novel, by the author himself.
MR. HACKETT
and his Original Supporting Company will appear. New and Elaborate Scenery.
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.

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Use either 33d or 34th St. entrances.
Hours, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
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JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Manager.

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THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the Authors of "Florodora."
FLORODORA.
MATS. WED. & SAT.
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"More favorably received than —HERALD.

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OPENS WED. EVG., NOV. 26TH.
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ARISTOCRACY.
By Bronson Howard.
PRICES Eve. 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. 25—50.
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SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
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THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY—and Burlesque, "Humming Bird and Onions."
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AL. H. WILSON.
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James Thornton, Tom Brown, Cyrene Navarre.

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SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING CAST.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY
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TWO WEEKS IN NEW YORK
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM GILLETTE
IN HIS INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS
"SHERLOCK HOLMES"
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
LAST MATINEE NOV. 29.
NIGHT
SEATS FOR EVERY REMAINING PERFORMANCE NOW ON SALE.
Dec. 1.—N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott in "The Altar of Friendship." Sale Nov. 26.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45 St. Klaw & Erlanger.....Mgrs.
TO-NIGHT RICE'S SUNDAY "POP."
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A Matinee To-morrow,
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
Charles Frohman presents
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EVERYMAN.
The production is the same as produced at Oxford University, England, at the Mendelssohn Hall.
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Evgs. at 8 sharp. Regular Matinées Saturdays.
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SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In His Play,
DU BARRY.
MRS. CARTER'S Season will close positively
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ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
EDEN MUSEE World in Wax.
NEW TO-DAY.

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To-morrow Evening and all the Week.
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5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
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By CLARA MORRIS
Ralph Stuart & all the Favorites in the Cast.
WEEK OF NOVEMBER 24TH.
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
Henry V. Donnelly as Sir John Falstaff.

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Eighteenth Annual Exhibition.
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SHOW OPENS DAILY AT 9 O'CLOCK.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
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GEO. MONROE in the new musical farce,
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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 30TH—SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
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Tmgt—10 Big Acts
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Ross & Fenton, Johnson & Dean, Misses Delmore & Co., Crane Bros. & Belmont, Montrell, Julian Rose, Musical Johnstons, Berani & Nevarro, Yamemoto Bros.

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A DOLLAR SHOW FOR TEN CENTS.
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FRANK M'KEE'S
Marvelous and Colossal Melodrama,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
THE ACME OF STAGE REALISM REACHED AT LAST.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
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14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
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Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
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"Olcott's New Songs a Great Success."

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Winston & Reynolds, Crane Bros. & Belmont, Kine & Gotthold, Rita Redmond, Fred Brown and 9 other Big Acts.
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MABELLE GILMAN
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By Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

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TO-NIGHT CONCERT Big Sunday 25, 35, 50c
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Charles Frohman presents
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In an entirely New Comedy, entitled,
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By H. V. Esmond, author "When We Were Twenty-one," "The Wilderness," &c.
COMPANY INCLUDES:
Fay Davis, (her first appearance,) Hilda Spong, Jeffreys Lewis, Helen Lowell, Georgie Dickson, Annie Adams, Mrs. Sol Smith, Julian L'Estrange, W. H. Thompson, Charles Harbury, Richard Bennett, Joseph Francoeur, Wallace Erskine, and others.
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Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Saturday at 2.

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SHERLOCK HOLMES
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CHARLES FROHMAN'S
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EVGS. 8 SHARP. MATS. AT 2.
3D MONTH.
Miss Harned's season in Iris has been extended until Saturday, Dec. 6. Miss Marlowe's engagement begins Dec. 8. Seats for every remaining performance now on sale.
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Virginia Harned
In A. W. Pinero's latest play,
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"A PLAY to be seen by every one."—Times.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

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MRS. LE MOYNE
in an original play by Glen MacDonough entitled
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Dec. 1—E. S. Willard in The Cardinal.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., nr. B'way.
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CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
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A COUNTRY MOUSE
PRECEDED BY a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
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GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
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"Success."—Sun.
"Success."—World.
Mary Mannering
In an Original Modern Play, Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE,
BY CLYDE FITCH.
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
"Miss Mannering is the same sweet, interesting actress as of old—arch, piquant, ingenuous, demure, merry, and sweet."—TRIBUNE.
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Charles Frohman Presents
ALFRED CAPUS'S 4-ACT COMEDY,
THE TWO SCHOOLS
"THE MOST WELCOME DRAMATIC PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON."—MAIL AND EXP.
Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th.
Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
Dramatized by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington.
THE CAST INCLUDES
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred. Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, Anne Caverly, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb, And Others.
Sale of seats Thursday at 9 A. M. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. Mail orders, when accompanied by check, will be filed as received.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St. & 7th Ave.
ONE WEEK, BEGINNING TO-MORROW EVENING. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS, DIRECT FROM THE EMPIRE THEATRE.
JOHN DREW IN THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF HIS CAREER;
TO-NIGHT-1,000
RESERVED ORCHESTRA SEATS,
THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING BIRD.
50c.-75c.
Grapewin & Chance, Billy Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Robyns, Chas. B. Lawlor and daughters, Gallando, La Belle Blanche, Mitchell & Cain, Sullivan & Pasquelina, Scenograph and others.
NOV. 24—MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL
Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Nights, "The Joy of Living"; Wed. & Fri. Nights, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"; Thanksgiving Mat., "Magda"; Saturday Mat., "Aunt Jeannie." Seat sale Thursday.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Ev

FOOTBALL SEASON NEARING END

Harvard Made a Poor Showing in Game with Dartmouth—Carlisle Indians Defeat Pennsylvania—West Point Scores Frequently in Syracuse Contest, While Annapolis Is Easily Beaten by Bucknell—Columbia Loses.

The games yesterday marked the beginning of the end of the football season. Unquestionably the contest of the day was that between Yale and Princeton, and the result, a victory for Yale, justified the confidence replaced in the Blue by the betting public. While Harvard won the game with Dartmouth by a fair score, the form displayed by the Crimson players was not sufficently good to inspire confidence among her supporters, as to the result of the contest with Yale this coming Saturday. As a matter of fact Harvard was outplayed until the last ten minutes of the contest. With the score 6 to 5 in Dartmouth's favor, the Crimson players nerved by desperation, twice forced the wearied players from Hanover back for touchdowns, winning finally by the score of 10 to 5.

The University of Pennsylvania was again defeated, this time by the Carlisle Indians. The erratic team representing the Navy this year was overwhelmingly defeated by Bucknell, while the hope of the Army ran up the magnificent score of 46 against the strong Syracuse eleven. Daly played in the first half and distinguished himself by dropping a neat goal from the field. In the second half West Point relied on substitutes, who did almost as well as the regular players. Poor old Columbia was not even strong enough to withstand the Amherst eleven. Since the Princeton game the Blue and White players have gone back steadily. Starting the season with a rush, the eleven did as well as any of the larger colleges. Now it does not seem to have speed enough to beat any of the weaker teams.

Cornell had no difficulty in beating Lafayette by a score of 28 to 0 yesterday. In view of the fact that Cornell has been defeated in the last two years by Lafayette, the large score made yesterday gave the Cornell students great cause for satisfaction. New York University defeated Rensselaer, and the Harvard freshmen succeeded in beating the Yale freshmen.

In the West the University of Michigan continues to carry all before it. Twenty-one points were scored against the University of Chicago yesterday.

HARVARD, 16; DARTMOUTH, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15.—Harvard defeated Dartmouth 16 to 6 this afternoon in a game which, from a Harvard standpoint, was very discouraging. Up to the last ten minutes Harvard was absolutely outplayed in every way, being weak on the defense and without concerted offense. In this latter respect the lack of spirit in the backs was noticeable. Graydon, whose hurdling and plunging have been features of other games, seemed to make no effort to advance the ball. In the last minutes of play, with the gloom so deep that spectators could scarcely distinguish the players, Harvard woke up and made two touchdowns, Dartmouth's men, being too badly used up to make resistance. Barnard, for Harvard, missed two goals, one from in front of the goal posts. Line-up:

Harvard, 16.	Position.	Dartmouth, 6.
Mills	Left end	Bullock, Herr
Shea	Left tackle	Frost
Whitwell	Left guard	Gilman
Sugden, Force	Centre	Smith
Barnard	Right guard	Clough, Gage
Knowlton	Right tackle	Plack
Bowditch	Right end	Farmer
Daly	Quarter back	Witham, Kernan, Dillon
Stillman	Left half back	Patterson, Putnam, Vaughn
Hurley	Right half back	Grover
Graydon	Full back	Harper, Brown

Touch-downs—Graydon, 2. Kernan, Vaughn. Goals from touch-downs—Barnard, Witham. Umpire—E. F. Deland. Referee—Jennings of Dartmouth. Linesmen—McDonald of Harvard and Pulsifer of Dartmouth. Timer—Fred Wood. Length of halves—25 minutes.

INDIANS, 5; PENN, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Much to the surprise of their supporters, the University of Pennsylvania football eleven was defeated to-day by the team from the Carlisle Indian School. To render the defeat more humiliating, the Indians prevented Penn from scoring, the final score being 5 to 0. Penn's failure to cross Carlisle's goal line was due principally to Torry. The ball had been worked down the field until it rested within a foot of the Indians' goal. The pigskin was passed to Torry, who fumbled, and the Indians immediately kicked it out of danger. At another time Bennett tried for a goal from the 30-yard line, but the ball fell short. These two chances occurred in the first half, and Penn did not secure another opportunity to score.

The Red and Blue gave the worst exhibition of football they have displayed on Franklin Field since their regeneration on the occasion of the Bucknell game. During the first half the ball was in the Indians' territory for every one of the thirty minutes of play.

Penn's defense was sufficiently strong in the first half to prevent Carlisle forcing the ball over the goal line, but in the second half the Indians resorted to rushing and hurling tactics, which gave them the victory. The Indians made four yards gains in four plays, when the umpire gave the ball to Pennsylvania for holding. On the first play Gardiner got around left end for a 20-yard run, and two more plays landed the ball on the Indians' 18-yard line. With four yards to make on the third down, Penn tried a quarter back kick, and the Indians secured the ball on their 15-yard line.

Penn's backs could not stop Capt. Williams's hurdles, which gave the Indians 4½ yards at each effort.

It took just twenty-five plays for the Indians to carry the ball 90 yards for their solitary touch-down. There was no fumbling and no delay. First Williams would leap over the line and Parker would follow. At midfield the Quakers made a temporary brace, but not enough to stop the fierce plunges. From midfield the ball traveled along 5 and 6 yards at a time. Within the 1-yard line the Quakers braced, and once held the Indians, but on the second plunge by Williams the ball went over the line. Johnson made a miserable failure of his attempt to kick the goal.

Pennsylvania kicked off, and the Indians rushed the ball along for 20 yards, when they were compelled to kick, and Penn put the ball in play on her 30-yard line. Penn did not seriously menace the Indians in the last fifteen minutes of the game, and the time was called with the ball in the possession of the Indians on Penn's 25-yard line. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 0.	Positions.	Indians, 5.
Metzgar	Right end	Bradley
Richardson, Thomas	Left end	Beaver
Baird	Right tackle	Exindine
Torry	Left tackle	White, Lobo
McCabe	Centre	Gannock
Pickerell, Mitchell	Right guard	Phillips
Hoffman	Left guard	Dillon
Gardiner	Right half back	Parker
Weechler	Left half back	Sheldon
Dale, Mulford	Quarterback	Johnson
Bennett, Sloan	Full back	Williams

Touch-downs—Williams. Referee—Corbin, Yale. Umpire—Langford, Trinity. Linesmen—Smith, Carlisle, and Taylor, University of Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

WEST POINT, 46; SYRACUSE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Syracuse was badly defeated in a game of two twenty-five-minute halves by a score of 46 to 0 here to-day. From the start the visitors were at the mercy of the soldiers. West Point pushed, and hurled their opponents all over the field. Daly's run and punting were the features of the game. Rogers, Hackett, Torney, Farnsworth, and Bunker showed wonderful improvement in offensive and defensive work.

Torney made the first touch-down, and added a goal five minutes after the game was kicked off. From the visitors' next kick-off Daly ran with the ball of eleven players, and Torney made the fourth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the fifth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the sixth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the seventh touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the eighth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the ninth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the tenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the eleventh touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the twelfth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the thirteenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the fourteenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the fifteenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the sixteenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the seventeenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. Cooper made the eighteenth touch-down. Daly kicked goal. 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AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Restrictions Upon the Use of Motor Vehicles in Europe—Successful Experiment with Petroleum on Country Roads—Charcoal as Fuel for Steam Automobiles—A Motor Fire Engine—Why Some Tires Wear Poorly.

In view of the tendency toward restrictive legislation against motor vehicles in this country, the summary of automobile regulations in Europe, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, is of particular interest, and an examination of the regulations of the principal European countries shows that not only the individual operator is held to a high standard of personal capacity and ability, but that the machine also is rigidly inspected, and must conform to the strict regulations of the law before its use is permitted on the highways.

In France no one can operate an automobile who is not provided with a "certificate of capacity," issued by the prefect of the department in which he resides, on the recommendation of the Government engineers. A special certificate of capacity will be established for the operators of motor cycles weighing less than 150 kilograms, (331 pounds.)

In addition, the vehicle must conform to regulations which prescribe certain models of construction in order to prevent the escape or dropping of any product which might cause fire or an explosion. They must not frighten horses or emit disagreeable odors; the steering gear must be so arranged that the operator can manipulate it and at the same time watch the road ahead. There must be no obstruction to the operator's view ahead, the gauges must be so placed as to be easily seen by him, and they must be illuminated at night. The automobile must respond quickly to the steering gear and be able to make short turns. Automobiles weighing more than 250 kilograms (551 pounds) must have a motor by which the carriage can move backward. There must be two distinct systems of brakes, each one of which shall be sufficiently powerful to control automatically the speed of the motor or to stop it. At least one of the systems shall act directly on the wheels or on the hubs, and shall be able to instantly stop the wheels. One of the brake systems, or a special apparatus, must be able to stop all backward movements of the vehicle.

A certificate that automobiles fulfill all the requirements will be given by the Government engineers upon the request of the manufacturer or owner. When the engineer officer delegated for the purpose shall have satisfied himself that the automobile fulfills all the requirements of these prescriptions, he issues a certificate, one copy of which is sent either to the manufacturer or to the owner, as the case may be. The manufacturer is allowed to deliver to the public any number of automobiles of the types which have been recognized as fulfilling all the legal requirements. He gives each automobile a number in order in the series to which it belongs, and gives to the purchaser a copy of the certificate issued by the Government engineers, and another certificate stating that the automobile delivered is entirely in conformity with the type.

Each automobile must carry in characters easily distinguished: (1) The name of the manufacturer, the type, and the order number in the series of the type; (2) the name and residence of the owner.

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Every owner of an automobile, before using it on the public highways in France, must make a declaration to the Prefect of the department in which he resides, which will be acknowledged by a receipt. The declaration will set forth the name and residence of the owner and will be accompanied by the certificate for the vehicle. A declaration made in one department is sufficient for the whole of France.

The operator of an automobile will be required to show, at the request of any competent authority, his "certificate of capacity" and the receipt for the declaration of his machine. The operator of an automobile must always have the speed of his machine under control. He must slow up, or even stop, whenever the automobile could cause an accident, create a disturbance, or interfere with the circulation. The speed must be lowered to that of a man walking when the way is narrow or encumbered. In no case shall the speed exceed 30 kilometers (18.75 miles) an hour in the open country and 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) in the thickly settled districts, with the exception that automobile races can be run upon public highways after obtaining a special permission from each of the Prefects interested, which is granted upon the recommendation of the chief road inspectors. Besides the permission mentioned, the organizers of the race must obtain at least eight days in advance the consent of the Mayors of each of the towns through which the course may pass. The speed may exceed 30 kilometers (18.75 miles) per hour, in the open country, but in no case can it exceed 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) in the thickly settled districts.

The approach of an automobile, if necessary, must be signaled by a trumpet. All automobiles must carry in front a white light and a green light. After two violations of the law in one year, the "certificats of capacity" issued upon the recommendation of the Government engineers, may be withdrawn by a prefectoral decree, the holder of the certificate having been heard in his defense.

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The regulations in force in Austria for the operation of automobiles or motor wheels are very stringent. Only such automobiles or motor wheels may be driven in the public streets of Vienna as have been officially inspected and approved as to their motor system, transmission of power, brakes, steering apparatus, and safety contrivances. Such approbation is obtained either for the various vehicles singly or by request of the manufacturer, for a certain type or model after which a number of vehicles is to be constructed. This approbation may be withdrawn for important reasons. The inspection is made by a commission of experts appointed by the local authorities. Moreover, before operating his vehicle, every owner of an automobile must have the official certificate of approbation visaed by the police authorities. On change of ownership, a like visa is obligatory on the new possessor. Racing by automobiles and motor wheels in the public streets is prohibited, as are also trial trips by types of vehicles not yet approved, unless by special consent of the authorities, the conditions being fixed in each case.

The owner of an automobile or motor wheel is responible for his vehicle being managed only by persons fully qualified for this task, and he is answerable for any accident or damages resulting from incapacity, oversight, or recklessness of the driver. The driver must always carry with him the certificate of approbation of the vehicle he is in, and, on request, be ready to show it to the police. When the latter make objection to anything about an automobile or a motor wheel the driver is obliged to stop his machine forthwith.

Any violation, under ordinary conditions, of the regulations which leads to the injury of any person is treated as a transgression, punishable by imprisonment for from one to six months; if death of the injured person ensues, such violation is treated as a crime, punishable by imprisonment for from six months to one year. Under dangerous conditions, the violation of the regulations, when it leads to injury of a person, is treated as a transgression, punishable by imprisonment for from six months to two years; if death of the injured person ensues, it is treated as a crime, punishable by rigid imprisonment up to three years. When, by violation of regulations, no damages of any kind have resulted, it is nevertheless treated as a transgression, punishable by a fine of from $2 to $30 or imprisonment for from three days to three months.

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In Belgium the speed of automobiles and motor cycles must never exceed in the open country 30 kilometers (31 miles) per hour, and in traversing cities, 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) per hour. Drivers are obliged to slow up, and even stop, their vehicles at the approach of teams or saddle horses showing signs of fear.

In Antwerp, drivers of automobiles or motor cycles are prohibited from running their machines at a greater speed than that of the ordinary trot of a horse, or from running in circles on public thoroughfares. At points where the circulation of vehicles is active, their speed must not exceed that of a slow trot. In narrow streets, at corners, crossroads, and elsewhere, where the traffic is intense, drivers must slacken speed, and in such places not proceed more rapidly than foot passengers. They must give way to pedestrians and to vehicles for children or invalids, and at corners they must keep off from the sidewalks and, as far as possible, keep the middle of the road.

All automobiles and motor cycles must be furnished with two metal plates conspicuously affixed, one on the front and the other on the back, bearing a regulation number taken from a special register for the whole of Belgium. These plates are delivered, on payment of their value, by the agents of the Administration designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works. All vehicles must carry, from nightfall until morning, at least one well-lighted lamp, throwing the rays of light forward. Automobiles and motor cycles must carry, in addition, a lamp fixed on the back of the vehicle, in such manner as to clearly illuminate the number. They must be provided with a sounding apparatus, the sound of which may be heard at a distance of at least 100 meters (54.6 yards,) and with brakes, susceptible of responding instantaneously, and of wedging the wheels.

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In Germany the regulations prescribe that each driver must be more than eighteen years of age, and have a certificate of competency from a driving school or a public expert, and that carelessness or negligence in the use of his machine may be punished by temporary or permanent suspension of his license. He is also held responsible for the condition of his automobile. Where the vehicle is owned by a person other than the driver, the owner is held responsible for both automobile and driver. The latter must be registered with the machine, and in case of a change of driver or location, the owner must report it to the police.

Every automobile owned in Berlin must carry visibly displayed a plate, bearing a number, issued by the police, also the name of the maker, owner, and the weight and horsepower of the machine. Machines owned by non-residents of Berlin may be temporarily used here, provided that their drivers are able to show an official police certificate from their place of residence elsewhere in Germany. Similar certificates, "vised" by the German police officials, are requisite to enable a foreigner to use his automobile in Berlin.

The speed within city limits shall in no case exceed 15 kilometers (9.32 miles) per hour, and must be relatively diminished at dusk and at all times on crowded, curving, or slippery streets, or when crossing bridges or narrow portions of a thoroughfare. There are also regulations regarding brakes, bells, ability to make turns and prohibiting excessive noise, steam, smoke or odor. There are State regulations in Saxony and other States of the Empire.

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Holland has a very stringent national law. The speed may never be more than 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) per hour, and when descending a slope, when near or at a turn in the road, when crossing roads or at crossings, when passing over bridges or passing buildings, and when nearing built-up communities, the speed may not be more than 8 kilometers (4.9 miles) per hour. Also in foggy weather, that speed may not be exceeded on any road. Besides, the speed must be decreased every time that the safety of the traffic demands it. To the carriage must be affixed in the front and back, in black or white Arabic figures on a white or black background, the rotation number; the figures must be at least 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) long and 6 centimeters (2.4 inches) wide. Between sundown and sunrise, the number in front must be clearly shown by means of a light. On both sides of the carriage a lantern giving a clear light must be carried; the light must be visible from ahead and from the sides. The carriage must be provided with an apparatus by which, if necessary, it can instantly be brought to a standstill, within a distance of 10 meters, (10.9 yards.) The carriage must be provided with a bell or horn, by which a sounding signal can be made, which must be distinctly heard at a distance of 100 meters (100 yards.)

The following permissions, licenses, &c., are required for Amsterdam and surrounding country: 1. An official permit authorizing the bearer to make use of such streets and roads in Amsterdam as are open to automobile traffic. 2. A red permission certificate, signed by the Chief of Police, which must be attached to the automobile in a conspicuous place as a safeguard against arrest. 3. When the automobile is a two-seated one a city number plate must be visibly attached a handbreadth under the saddle.

On the provincial roads outside of Amsterdam are required: 1. A Government license, issued by the Minister of Waterways, Commerce and Industries. 2. A State number plate, bearing white figures on a black background, to be attached to the automobile in a conspicuous place. When the automobile weighs less than 150 kilograms (about 330 pounds) no State license or State number is required.

Besides, the provincial Government of the Province of North Holland requires: 1. A written permit from the provincial Government for running an automobile or motor carriage. 2. A written permit from same for the owner to act as driver. 3. A written permit from same made out in the name of the driver, or "chauffeur," who, while in the service of the owner, can be charged with driving the automobile. 4. An official printed copy of the conditions under which the various permits are granted.

There are also local regulations in almost every small town, so that it is no wonder that little automobile touring is done in Holland.

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Some interesting experiments with crude petroleum to lay the dust on country roads have recently been tried, and the results so far indicate that in addition to the suppression of dust the roads are made more durable by the treatment. The oil, which was brought from Texas, blended with the top dressing of the roads and made a smooth layer which when kicked up by the hoofs of the horses was quickly smoothed down again by the tires instead of being blown away by the wind. The effect of the oil upon rubber tires has not been determined, but it is believed that it will be so completely absorbed by the road dressing that no damage to the tires can result.

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While the steam automobile of the present day is a reliable and satisfactory vehicle in most respects, a serious drawback to its use is the high cost of fuel, which is several times that of the gasoline vehicle of similar power using an internal combustion motor. Attempts have been made to substitute kerosene for gasoline as a fuel, but without marked success so far on account of the difficulty in preventing the clogging of the kerosene burners by a deposit of carbon.

A burner has now been devised to use charcoal as a fuel, and is said to operate successfully. It is claimed for it that it is safer than either gasoline or kerosene, more economical than any other power generator, has no odor, smoke, soot, or other disagreeable feature, is more easily managed than any other, and requires less attention. It produces no clinkers and very little ashes, the latter being in the form of a fine powder which is easily disposed of. Two bushels of charcoal, costing about 25 cents, are said to be sufficient to operate the vehicle over sixty miles of ordinary roads.

The charcoal-burning device consists of a cylindrical burner, which is fitted to the bottom of the boiler, and a square hopper connected with the burner at one side and placed under the feed pipe, which is built in the outside. The fuel is fed into the hopper, and when the burner is heated to the proper temperature the charcoal descends by gravity into the fuel hopper, which usually is located under the bin. A worm screw extends from the hopper into the burner, and is connected to the engine by a bevel gear and chain, so that the feed is regulated by the speed of the engine. The exhaust steam furnishes a draught for the burner, giving the greatest draught when most steam is being used. In consequence, the draught and feed are said to be perfectly automatic.

To start the fire it is only necessary to turn a small quantity of charcoal into the burner by using a small hand crank provided for this purpose, and then to light it with a gasoline blow torch or a piece of paper and a bellows. Sufficient steam to start the vehicle will be generated in about ten minutes' time, and as soon as the engine begins to run the feed becomes automatic. No attention is required if the vehicle comes to a stop, as the feed then stops. On the other hand the pressure of steam will be maintained for several hours while the vehicle is standing, while the fire in the burner will keep for twenty-four hours, so that it may be kept over night without difficulty. This is claimed to make the charcoal-burning automobile a particularly valuable vehicle for a physician's use, as the fire can be kept in it all the time at slight cost, and the vehicle would be almost instantly available at any time of day or night. There is a door in the furnace so that wood may be used for fuel in case of emergency.

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In the present stage of the development of the automobile the pneumatic tire is the weakest and most unsatisfactory part of the vehicle. The cost of tire repairs and replacements is frequently the heaviest running expense of the vehicle, while the delay and inconvenience often caused by the failure of a tire cannot be measured in money. This is especially true of the large and expensive tires used on the heavy fast machines, which wear most rapidly and are most costly to replace. These tires cost from $40 to $79 each, a set of four costing from $160 to $316. A set for a light carriage of the runabout type costs from $50 to $80, so that the expense of these very necessary parts of the vehicle is apparent.

Of late the experiment has been tried of substituting solid tires on the rear wheels for the pneumatic ones, and the results are said to have been very satisfactory. The vibration was not increased to an uncomfortable degree, and the tractive force of the vehicle, especially on a hill, was much increased. Hills which could not be climbed with a vehicle fitted with pneumatic tires on all four wheels were surmounted when solid tires were placed on the rear wheels.

It is believed by persons who have studied the matter that there are but two solutions to the problem. One is to make the pneumatic tire absolutely puncture proof by using a metallic or otherwise protected tread and the other is to substitute a mechanical device between the frame and the body of the vehicle which will take up all the jars of the road. Much work has been done along both lines, but without success so far.

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Some automobilists complain of continual ill luck with tires, while their friends, using the same makes, will have practically no trouble. The apparent discrepancy is not due to any difference in the quality of the tires, but to the amount of care which they receive. The average motor car driver or mechanic will too often attend to every part of the vehicle but the tires. These he will neglect to keep thoroughly inflated, and perfectly clean, so that mud gets in between the tire and the rim and dries there. This rusts the rim and crowds the tire, while not kept inflated the tire becomes thin, worn and the rim is injured by striking stones and other obstructions. An official of one of the tire manufacturing companies is responsible for the statement that if several well-known automobilists should purchase tires of the same make for identical vehicles, he could foretell almost exactly how long each set would last, on account of his knowledge of the care which the respective cars would receive.

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A device which does not seem to receive from the makers the attention which it merits is the sprag, the iron rod suspended from the rear axle to hold the car on a grade in case of brakes do not operate or are not in use. Too often the sprags fitted to heavy large cars are altogether too slender for the purpose; often they are stout enough but so short that they must be certain to ride over them. It is not often that the sprag is needed, but when it is wanted the need is great and immediate, and not only the car, but the lives of its occupants may depend upon the apparently insignificant device.

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A motor fire engine has recently been completed in the workshops of the London Fire Brigade and is now in use in the streets of the British capital. In appearance the engine is not unlike an ordinary fire engine, with the addition of a very large tank placed horisontally upon it and giving it somewhat of an appearance of a railroad locomotive. A closer examination, however, discloses the presence of a high-pressure, two-cylinder engine, which is placed under the driver's box and is secured to the iron frame of the vehicle by stiff semi-elliptical springs. The cylinders are 5½ inches in diameter and have a 6-inch stroke. The crank shaft is set almost transversely across the car and runs in four bearings, one of which is between the cranks and one close up to the chain sprocket.

The power is transmitted by a short chain to the counter shaft, which carries a differential gear, and from the sprockets of the countershaft to sprockets bolted to the spokes of the four-foot non-tired driving wheels.

The boiler is of the usual water tube type used in fire engines, with a working pressure of 110 pounds to the square inch. Oil is used for fuel, and steam can be raised from cold water in eight minutes, but when the engines are standing in the house a gas flame is kept burning to keep a head of steam in the boiler, and to keep the vaporizer of the oil burner heated at the same time.

Sufficient water for a run of twenty miles is carried in tanks, and on its way to the boiler it is heated by passing through a coil in the exhaust muffler. The oil tank is located under the driver's seat and holds forty gallons. The consumption, either for running or for pumping at full speed, is about seven gallons per hour, so that a supply for almost six hours is carried. The oil is fed to the burner at a pressure of 40 pounds to the square inch.

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Rawhide bands have been tied on pneumatic tires abroad to prevent punctures and a set fitted to a motor brougham owned by Lord Hastings have been in daily use in London for six months without being punctured.

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Leather or cloth shields fitted underneath the body of a motor vehicle will protect the working parts from dust and mud and are almost essential in bad weather.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

High Score in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night the Bedford Council team tallied the high score of 1012, Waterbury rolling 235. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Price Council—Boynton, 161; Woolley, 169; Lorens, 153; Shea, 173; Forman, 180. Total, 835.

Bedford Council—Morris, 198; Markwell, 208; Miller, 171; Waterbury, 235; Weingarth, 203. Total, 1,012.

SECOND GAME.—Price Council—Boynton, 163; Wolley, 172; Lorens, 141; Shea, 164; Forman, 168. Total, 808.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 166; Smith, 140; Dodes, 157; McNeill, 170; Cooper, 191. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 148; Smith, 180; Dodes, 211; McNeill, 233; Cooper, 178. Total, 940.

Bedford Council—Morris, 181; Markwell, 183; Miller, 168; Waterbury, 188; Weingarth, 187. Total, 904.

Knights of Columbus Bowlers.

The standing of the teams in the Knights of Columbus Bowling League tournament is:

	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
McGivney	1	1	886
Castilian	1	1	776
New Amsterdam	2	2	850
Riverside	3	3	940
Congress Own	4	4	764
St. Nicholas	4	4	744
San Salvador	4	4	760
Regina Coeli	5	5	763
Alminante	4	4	764
Vera Cruz	3	6	764
Genoa	3	6	815
Mystic Rose	3	6	776
Lafayette	3	6	800
Silver Heels	1	7	804

CUP YACHTS COMPARED

What the Figures of the Big Races Show Regarding Speed.

MEASUREMENT RULE TALK

Yacht Racing Association to Discuss It This Week—Many Boats Being Built at Morris Heights.

In a discussion of the possibilities of next year's contest for the America's Cup, Oliver Iselin, who has been of greater prominence than any other one man in the active work of defending the cup, is quoted as saying something to this effect: "If Sir Thomas Lipton's new boat is fifteen minutes faster than Shamrock II. over a thirty-mile course, the cup will, in my opinion, return to England."

Doubtless the expression "fifteen minutes faster" means something to the trained yachtsman, but the use of it is misleading to the layman. The difficulty will be to determine that the new boat is faster by any number of minutes. It is utterly impossible to determine the relative speeds of two or more yachts in any way other than by testing them under the same conditions and at the same time. Of course it will be an easy matter to race the new Shamrock against Shamrock II. next Summer and learn which is the faster, and by how much, but that is an entirely different matter, and the result will be of no exact value in attempting to determine whether or not the new yacht, if she had been in existence a year ago and had sailed in the cup races against Columbia and Shamrock II., could have beaten either or both of them.

The "glorious uncertainty" of the sport of yacht racing is one of the things that make it interesting, and as an illustration of this uncertainty take the records of the actual times, disregarding time allowance, of the last four contests for the America's Cup. In 1893 Vigilant sailed the first windward and leeward race in a gentle breeze in 4 hours 5 minutes and 47 seconds, and beat Valkyrie by 7 minutes and 36 seconds. She covered the triangular course in 3 hours 25 minutes and 1 second in a fairly strong wind, and won by 12 minutes and 23 seconds. In the third race, windward and leeward, her time was 3 hours 24 minutes and 39 seconds, and the margin to her credit was 2 minutes and 13 seconds. Just to see where it leads, take the average time of the three races, and it figures 3 hours 38 minutes and 29 seconds for covering the course, and 7 minutes and 24 seconds actual margin of winning.

The records of the Defender-Valkyrie III. contest in 1895 are of little value. The first race was sailed in a very light wind, Defender covered the course in 5 hours and 24 seconds, and won by 8 minutes and 20 seconds. In the second run Defender sailed in disabled condition, and in the third she sailed alone, so that the records are worthless in making comparisons. In the Columbia-Shamrock contest in 1899, Columbia sailed the first windward and leeward race in a fairly good wind in 4 hours, 53 minutes, and 53 seconds, and won by 10 minutes and 14 seconds. The second race may be left out of consideration, as Shamrock was disabled soon after the start, and Columbia completed the course alone.

In the third race, also windward and leeward, in a strong wind, Columbia covered the course in 3:38:36, and her margin of safety was 6 minutes 18 seconds. The averages of these two races are 4:16:09 for elapsed time and 8 minutes 16 seconds as a winning margin. Therefore these figures, if they were of really exact value, would show that Columbia was slower than Vigilant, although in the trials of 1899 Columbia won from Defender, which in the trials of 1895 had beaten Vigilant. What they really do show is that Columbia in 1899 beat Shamrock by a little more than Vigilant beat Valkyrie in 1893.

Coming down to last year's contest, a glance at the record shows that in the first race, windward and leeward, in a fair sailing breeze, Columbia sailed thirty miles in 4 hours 31 minutes and 7 seconds, and beat Shamrock II. by 57 seconds. In the triangular race, sailed in a strong breeze, Columbia covered the thirty-mile course in 3 hours, 13 minutes and 18 seconds, and won by 2 minutes and 52 seconds. In the third race, to leeward and windward, with a good wind, Columbia finished in 4 hours 33 minutes and 40 seconds, and was 2 seconds astern at the end. She won only because her time allowance was 43 seconds. The average time made by Columbia was 4 hours 6 minutes and 1 2-3 seconds, and her winning margin was 1 minute and 9 seconds.

WHAT THE COMPARISONS SHOW.

This would show, if the figures were of real value, that Columbia in 1901 was faster by about 10 minutes than she was in 1899, but not nearly as fast as was Vigilant in 1893. The real result is that Columbia's margin of winning was cut down from 8 minutes and 10 seconds over the original Shamrock, to 1 minute and 9 seconds over Shamrock II. It follows that the English designers and builders made an advance in the way of greater speed in Shamrock II., and proved it, while in the American made any gains in Constitution, it has not yet been demonstrated.

Nine yachtsmen out of ten believe that Constitution was last year capable of better things than the record shows, but no one knows it for a fact. At least five out of ten have faith that Herreshoff has not reached his limit, and that he will turn out a new yacht that will leave both Columbia and Constitution astern, and about every yachtsman is convinced that he must do it in order to keep the cup in America.

There will be a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound at 41 West Thirty-first Street next Wednesday evening to take action on an amendment to the measurement rule. When the association accepted the Larchmont rule, a year ago, it did so mainly to avoid confusion in the racing on the Sound, and it provided for the appointment of a committee of naval architects to study the operations of the rule and report thereon at the October meeting this year. This action preceded that of the New York Yacht Club in the matter of formulating a new measurement rule by four months.

At the October meeting the naval architects' committee reported that it was advisable to make a change in the existing rule, and asked for further time in which to work the change in a formula. That has now been accomplished, and the detailed report will be presented on Wednesday evening. The proposed change will not make it necessary to remeasure the yachts. The several measurers will find it necessary simply to make new calculations from the measurements already taken.

As an alternative, the rule recently adopted by the New York Yacht Club has been brought before the association. No direct action has been taken, but many of the members of the association have expressed themselves as being opposed to it.

The House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club announces that the dining room of the club's city house, at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, will be open to ladies accompanied by members for luncheon on Saturday afternoons from 12 to 3 o'clock. The committee also announces a lecture by Capt. Howard Patterson on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 20, on "Chart Sailing as Applied to Domestic Navigation." There will be a mess dinner for members on the same evening.

The Nominating Committees of the various yacht clubs are now busy in making up tickets to be presented at the annual meetings, most of which are to be held in January and February. In many of the clubs present officers are sure of re-election; in fact, will not be allowed to retire if their consciences have their way. Commodore Stephen W. Roach and Secretary E. M. MacLellan of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will have to serve for some time to come. Commodore George G. Tyson, Secretary John G. Porter, and Treasurer George T. Higgins of the Riverside Yacht Club will be renominated. So will Commodore Frank Gifford and Treasurer Richard Outwater of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and so, also, Commodore Thomas H. Macdonald of the Bridgeport Yacht Club. The racing officials of the clubs named will probably remain in service. In the New Rochelle Yacht Club there will be a number of changes in the Board of Trustees, as several members have declined renomination. Whether the Nominating Committee will presuade Commodore Scott to serve another term, or will endeavor to find a resident of New Rochelle to take the principal office, has not as yet been decided. The "home" feeling is strong in the club, and the drift of things for several years has been toward filling most of the offices with residents, or at least Summer residents of New Rochelle.

Larchmont Yacht Club members during the past week have repudiated strongly the statement that Commodore Frederick C. Adams was to give up his position as Commodore of the club owing to ill-health. Commodore Adams is about to start on a trip to California, but he expects to return in January at the latest, and he surely will not resign before the annual meeting of the club.

NEW YACHTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

Great interest has been given to this year's preparations in the yachting line, owing to the challenge for the America's Cup and the consequent international yacht races, and the interest shown by yachtsmen even at this time indicates that next year will be a notable one in these waters. From the shipyards at Morris Heights are being turned out a number of handsome vessels that give promise of speed and attractive cruising qualities. One of the most noteworthy of the larger class of cruising yachts now on the stocks is the 165-foot steel steam yacht Aria, for which the keel and stern frame are already set up, and the general frames are being bent and some of them are in place.

The Aria was designed for Edward H. Blake of Bangor, Maine, who formerly owned the steam yacht Aria, in which he did a great deal of cruising last year. When the yacht was sold the present Aria I. was ordered to take her place, and so the new boat may be called an enlarged and improved Aria, designed for general river service and coastwise cruising, and combining all the latest improvements. The designs show a boat of moderate trim and with very fair and easy lines. The hull is constructed of steel throughout, with scantling of ample strength for deep-water cruising, and the hatches, skylights, fittings, &c., will have strength and simplicity and are designed to stand any sort of heavy weather.

The frames and planking are almost set up for the attractive 115-foot composite steam yacht building for S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, and designed especially for service among the Thousand Islands. Nothing will be omitted in the construction of this vessel to make her the most completely equipped craft on the St. Lawrence River. This yacht has several watertight bulkheads and is arranged with detachable bow and stern for passage through the canals. The motive power is triple expansion engines and Seabury water tube boiler, and the contract speed is fourteen miles per hour. The electric plant and storage batteries will be of large capacity and that there will be no necessity for shutting off any set of lights when search light or deck lights are in use, as is sometimes the case.

The accommodations consist of four large staterooms for owners and guests; the owner's quarters are below, aft of the machinery compartment, and consist of two large staterooms taking in the full width of the yacht. Directly following are arranged two staterooms for guests, located on either side, with entrance arranged through the main saloon from deck aft. The owner's quarters will be finished in bird's-eye maple and the guests' rooms, saloon, &c., will be in mahogany. Arranged well forward of the machinery room are the crew's quarters, finished in pine and well ventilated and lighted by portlights and skylights. The galley is very large, and will be fully equipped in every detail. Mr. Vandergrift formerly owned the eighty-five-foot steam yacht Cherokee, designed and built by the Seabury Company.

There is also on the stocks a twin-screw steam yacht, to be delivered about May 1 and ordered by J. Adolph Mollenhauer of New York, who will use this boat for making daily trips from Glen Cove to this city, and also for general cruising. She will be about 100 feet over all.

A decided novelty in the high-speed line is shown in the plans of a 110-foot steam yacht to be built to the order of S. Parker Bremer of Boston. This yacht will be similar in general appearance to the steam yacht Vixen, built for the Sea Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury Company for John D. Archbold, who for the past six months has used the boat for daily trips from Tarrytown to this city. Mr. Bremer is the owner of the steam yacht Velthra, well-known in the vicinity of Boston. The dimensions of the new yacht are 110 feet over all, 104 feet water line, 14 foot beam, 4 feet 9 inches draught. She will have double stack and be fitted and equipped with twin-screw, triple expansion engines, and water tube boiler. The general construction will be wood throughout, steel floors, and steel stringers.

The flush-deck steam yacht Inia, 103 feet over all, is also being built for Henry S. F. Davis of this city, and the work on her is well under way. This yacht will be schooner rigged, flush deck, and with forward deckhouse arranged as dining saloon, while the main saloon or social hall will be arranged aft. She will be fitted with triple-expansion engines and water-tube boiler. The owner's and guests' quarters are aft, and the crew's accommodations forward of machinery. All well lighted. She will be launched about May 1.

A craft for which the keel will soon be laid is that of a sixty-five-foot steam launch intended for Lake George service next season. This yacht is of special note as many new and up-to-date ideas are to be embodied in her general construction. The frame will be of steel, with cedar planking. The owner's quarters are arranged aft, and the boat will be used only for day service on Lake George. There is also in course of construction and rapidly nearing completion a fifty-four-foot steam launch with cabin accomodations, and to be used for inland lake service.

One of the finest new auxiliary cruising yawls that will be seen next season is the vessel which is being built for J. H. Smedley of Detroit. The boat is intended for general service in the vicinity of Detroit, and will also be used for extensive inland cruising. The hull is to be very strongly built, and will be 67 feet over all. The propelling power will be a 14 horse power explosive type engine. A number of cabin naphtha cruising launches that have been ordered for delivery early in the Spring are now in process of construction.

Among the steam yachts laid up at the Morris Heights basins are Helenira, Inga, Alilta, Maspeth, Chetolah, Laurita, Calypso, Margaret, Bellemere, Amabile, Genevieve, Hirondelle, Vivi, Gladys, Adrienne, Halcyon, Cherokke, Vamoose, Hildegarde, Lorna, Rambler, Dawn, Advance, Norwood, Vixen, and Coranto. A number of these are being overhauled and altered for next season's service.

EMPEROR'S YACHT BOUGHT.

Randall Morgan of Philadelphia has lately bought the Austrian Emperor's yacht, Wauturus. Mr. Morgan intends to renovate the yacht, though she is not two years old. He has taken her to Morse's dry dock in Brooklyn, where she will be overhauled, although an Emperor thought she was in perfect trim. Crowned heads and royalty have been entertained upon her decks, but Mr. Morgan thinks she ought to be looking better before he takes his family aboard this Winter.

She was built for the Austrian Emperor in Leith, England, in 1900. She is 225 feet long, 27 feet beam, goes 12 knots an hour, and carries a crew of 45, all Austrians, who were lately sent home.

Mystery surrounds the meaning of the name "Wauturus." In vain have yachting men tried to discover its meaning. Mr. Morgan will not change the name.

C. OLIVER ISELIN AT BRISTOL.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 15.—C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the proposed new sloop for the defense of the America's Cup, visited the boat shops here to-day and held a consultation lasting nearly four hours with Nat Herreshoff, the designer. Mr. Iselin came here to familiarize himself with the plans and to consult with the designer on many of the details of the new craft which are yet to be worked out. Before leaving for New York Mr. Iselin stated that matters at the boat shops are being rapidly shaped for beginning the construction of the new craft. The wooden keel mold has been nearly completed, and it is expected that during the coming week the lead will be poured. In speaking of the material for construction, he said that it was undecided as yet whether bronze or nickel steel would be used for plating, but that the matter was now under consideration. When asked about the sail area of the new boat, he said it would probably be the same as that of the Constitution, or something over 14,000 square feet.

Should there be no delay in obtaining the plating material, Mr. Iselin said that he looked for an early launching.

He said he expected to make frequent visits here during the time when the boat is under construction, as has been his custom in previous years.

Two small yachts were to-day launched from the boat shops as a preliminary to clearing space for laying the keel of the new sloop.

ARMORY ATHLETIC GAMES

Indoor Contests Held by Two of Brooklyn's Regiments.

SCHOOLBOYS IN RELAY RACE

High School of Brooklyn Team Beat Pratt Institute in Mile Event—Twenty-third Regiment Winners.

Without exception every one of the sixteen events decided at the indoor athletic games of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn last night was productive of keen competition and good finishes. The games were held in the Thirteenth Regiment's Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, and the spacious building was taxed to its utmost with a gathering of men and women, who cheered the athletes vociferously in every event. Two of the contests particularly appealed to the military enthusiasts. These were the Victoria Cross and rifle firing events. The competitors in the former were pairs from each company. One of the partners started and ran the full length of the armory floor, and then picked up the supposedly dead body of his mate, as well as his rifle. Laden with his comrade's weight and two guns the runner made his way back to the starting point, and the first to accomplish the feat won. Beecher and Bishop of Company E got first honors in this event.

A great deal of interest centred in the interscholastic relay race at one mile, but the lads from the Boys' High School of Brooklyn won by fully 150 yards from the Pratt Institute team, which in turn was 100 yards ahead of the representatives of Erasmus Hall. The names of the winners are Jessup, Samson, Kittle, and Swan. Many falls are looked for when bicycle races are decided on an armory floor, but there was not a single accident during either of the bicycle events last night. Smye Northridge was somewhat hard pressed at the finish of the one-quarter-mile handicap run, by Edwards, who was conceding him six yards. J. J. Farrell of Company E won the one-mile handicap from the ten-yard mark in 4:52 1-5, finishing eight yards before C. H. Beecher, who had twenty yards. All of the other events were equally well contested, and Company E easily outclassed the other companies, winning the point trophy with a total of 84 points. Company G was second and Company M third in the order of merit. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap; Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by P. Maujer, Co. E, (4½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Second Heat—Won by William Rowan, Co. E, (1½ yards.) Time—0:10 4-5. Third Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Co. E, (scratch.) Time—0:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Fred. Herr, Co. M, (2½ yards.) Time—0:11 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. Yenter, Co. E, (5½ yards.) Time—0:10 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by L. Robertson, Co. E, (2 yards.) Time—0:10 3-5. Second Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by H. L. Hillman, Co. E, (scratch;) P. Maujer, Co. E, (4½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. Yenter, Co. E, (5½ yards;) L. Robertson, Co. E, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:10 3-5.
Final Heat.—Won by P. Maujer, Co. E, (4½ yards;) H. L. Hillman, Co. E, (scratch,) second; L. Robertson, Co. E, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Y. Beecher, Co. E, (40 yards;) W. Hull, Co. G, (30 yards,) second; James Farrell, Co. E, (5 yards,) third. Time—2:05 2-5.

Interscholastic Relay Race, Invitation. One Mile.—Won by Boys' High School (Brooklyn) team; Pratt Institute (Brooklyn) team, second; Erasmus Hall (Brooklyn) team, third. Time—3:42 2-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by F. P. Boorum, Jr., Co. G, (110 yards;) Jack Karkella, Co. E, (55 yards,) second; Joe Fogler, Co. G, (5 yards,) third. Time—2:30.

220-Yard Hurdle Handicap.—Won by H. L. Hillman, Co. E, (scratch;) W. P. Beecher, Co. E, (8 yards,) second; R. Samson, Co. M, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:28 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Smye Northridge, Co. G, (35 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Co. (9 yards,) second; H. J. Seeley, Jr., Co. G, (13 yards,) third. Time—0:50 2-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Trial Heats—First heat won by John Scales, Co. E; I. Bishop, Co. E, second; R. McLentock, Co. I, third. Time—0:37 4-5. Second heat won by Frank B. Werner, Co. L; William J. Nelson, Co. A, second; E. Truesdale, Co. A, third. Time—0:39.
Final heat won by John Scales, Co. E; Frank R. Werner, Co. L, second; R. McLentock, Co. I, third. Time—0:36 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Trial Heats—First heat won by A. R. Zender, Co. E, (10 yards;) G. B. Wetherell, Co. M, (12 yards,) second; William Rowan, Co. E, (2

AMERICAN BILLIARDISTS

Yankee Players to Contest in Coming French Tournament.

VARIOUS STYLES COMPARED

Chances for an Annual International Affair—Little Hope of Inducing the English Champion to Enter.

It seems almost like carrying coals to Newcastle for American billiardists to invade Paris, for the French capital has long been noted as the one place in the world where the game with the cue and ivory ball was played at its best. In fact billiards is primarily of French origin, the game originally having been invented for the amusement of one of the French kings. In France, however, the game is conducted very differently from the methods pursued in this country and has an immense following outside of those who play. In a measure the tournament for which the leading American professional experts have entered is a world's championship at the 18-inch balk line game, two shots to be counted within the balk lines. In a measure, it is the continuation of a meeting which promises to become both international and annual. It will be remembered that a year ago a world's championship at 18-inch balk line with one shot in balk, which is distinctively the American style, was played in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, the title and trophy being won by Jacob Schaefer, the wizard billiardist. In this tournament both Schaefer and his old rival, George Slosson, came through to the final match, each having met with one defeat, and then Schaefer won the championship after Slosson had obtained a long lead in the first part of the match. In that tournament Louis Barutel was the French representative and he did some amazingly fine playing.

The five Americans who will participate in the French tournament are: Jacob Schaefer, George Slosson, George Sutton, Leonard Howison, and possibly Maurice Daly. Schaefer, Sutton, and Howison are now reported to be in Paris and have been playing there for some months in the French academies. These Americans have found it immensely profitable to play abroad, for in Paris the game is conducted somewhat in the same way that horse racing is in this country. Both afternoon and evening sessions are played of several short games, usually the programme comprising six or seven matches. The spectators, besides paying a small admission fee to the academy, regularly bet upon their favorites on the odds quoted by the house and thus are able to wager small amounts of money with the prospect of being successful after a day of picking winners. For their services the players receive a salary and in addition a percentage of the money bet on them.

CRACK FRENCHMEN ENTERED.

Against the Americans who will be seen in this international tournament will be the best men of France, and will include Vignaux, Cure, Furniel, and Gibelin. John Roberts, the great English champion, is also in Paris, but it is hardly possible that he will enter in such a tournament as the one proposed, for the reason that the English style of billiards at which Roberts is so proficient differs greatly from either the American or French billiards. In fact, English billiards is played upon what appears to be an enlarged pool table, with six pockets, and the balls are much smaller than the regulation ivory balls in straight American billiards. Roberts will probably give some very interesting exhibitions, however, during the tournament, and thereby make a very pleasing diversion to the regular matches.

It is pleasant to know that George Slosson will be one of the American contingent, for Slosson has done much to advance the sport in this country, and he will have another opportunity of getting at two of his rivals—Schaefer and Vignaux. Slosson's frequent trips to Paris in the past have made him familiar with the methods of the French capital and he is surely an opponent worthy of the best they can bring against him. For some time past Slosson has been looking well after his game, and has not only entered the tournament, signing the official contract to be a contestant, but has placed his cash forfeit for appearance there.

The "Student" is to sail in about three weeks, and as he is in good condition his friends expect him to make a good showing. He began practice in earnest last night, and a good-sized crowd watched him manipulate the cue. For some time he has been working with the ivories just enough to keep him from becoming stale, but from now on he will play every afternoon and evening.

Slosson says that never in the history of billiards has a tournament been held that included so many leading players as the coming one will have. This is due to the decision of the courts, which allowed all the academies in Paris to remain open, thus producing a lively competition that resulted in the engagement of nearly all of the best players in this country. The best in America will there play the best in France, which will include Vignaux, Curé, Fournier, and Gibelin.

Maurice Daly said yesterday that he also might be a contestant His decision will rest upon later developments regarding the entries, which, according to the conditions, have closed in Paris. It is probable that the time will be extended, for A. F. Troecher, under whose auspices the tournament is to be held, has cabled the Paris agent asking for such extension. The reason for keeping the entries open is that the majority of American players at home, especially those in the West, have not even heard of the tournament, as yet, and therefore had no chance to enter.

In the preliminary tournament that begins on Dec. 15 a large number of players are expected to take part. In this all must compete who have accepted odds from opponents, and among those Americans who have done so are George Sutton, Leonard Howison, Benjamin Saylor, and "Willie" Hoppe. The last named, although only a sixteen-year-old boy, is likely to try to be one of the two who win the most games in the preliminary, and thus become eligible to meet the more prominent experts in the principal tournament, beginning Jan. 10.

The real reason for playing the two shots in the Paris tournament is easily accounted for because Vignaux, who is the leading French professional, has always claimed that the American one-shot in game was far too difficult and an unnatural method of play. The two-shot in game allows of beautiful position play, and thereby makes it possible for a skillful man to get the balls well together and make long runs by deft work with the maple wand. This is really the feature of billiard play, which appeals to the spectator, because it has always been a fact that in the professional matches spectators invariably root for a long run which develops the man's touch and power of holding the ivories well within his control for a long period of time. It also indicates that he is not merely counting as best he can without regard as to what a few shots further along may bring in the break of the ball, but is carefully considering each shot in its relation to the continuation of the run.

The official agreement as sent out for the Paris tournament and circulated widely in this country among the professional billiard players is as follows:

"First—The tournament will be for the international championship at the 18-inch balk-line game, two shots in, represented by a suitable emblem.

"Second—The tournament will be held in Paris, beginning in December, 1902, and terminating the early part of 1903, the fixed dates to be determined upon by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

"Third—The tournament will be open to all players who sign the agreement governing the terms and conditions of the tournament, and who deposit with the promoters of the tournament an entrance fee of 500f. in two installments of 250f. each, the first installment to be paid upon signing the agreement, not later than Nov. 10, 1902, and the second installment payable ten days before the date fixed and announced for the commencement of the tournament. No entry will be accepted unless the same is accompanied by the first installment of 250f., and this sum will be declared forfeited and the entry canceled in the event of the second installment not being paid within the time above provided for. After the entrance fee of 500f. shall have been paid in, the full amount shall be subject to forfeiture, and the player's entry subject to cancellation should he fail to be present at the opening of any game for which he may have been scheduled, after public notice having been given of his being scheduled to play in any game twelve hours in advance of the time set for the game.

"Fourth—Each player entered in the tournament shall be required to play with every other contestant entered in the tournament, and each game shall consist of 500 points up, and be played under the regular rules governing the eighteen-inch balkline game, two shots in.

"Fifth—Should the entries exceed six players, a preliminary tournament will be played to determine the entries in the final tournament. Such of the players who will have entered the tournament who, since January 1st, 1902, shall have played in public matches without having received any odds from their adversaries, shall be eligible to play in the final tournament without entering the preliminary tournament, and only such players shall be required to play in the preliminary tournament who shall have received odds from their adversaries in any matches they shall have played in public since Jan. 1, 1902.

"Sixth—In the event of a preliminary tournament, each player participating in said preliminary tournament will be required to play with each of the other contestants who will have entered the preliminary tournament.

"The two players winning the greatest number of games in the preliminary tournament shall be eligible to participate in the final tournament, and shall receive as prizes the sum of 750 francs and 250 francs, respectively. It will be required of the two winners of the preliminary tournament that they make good their entrance fee for the final tournament in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this announcement, thus putting them on an equality with the other contestants in the final tournament who will not have been obliged to participate in the preliminary tournament.

"Seventh—The entrance fees of 500 francs from each of the players participating in the final tournament shall be distributed among the contestants as follows: Fifty per cent. to go to the winner of the tournament, who will also receive a cash prize of 3,000 francs. He will also become the holder of the championship emblem under the terms and conditions provided for by the rules governing the said emblem; 25 per cent. to go to the one finishing second in the tournament, who will also receive a cash prize of 1,000 francs; 15 per cent. to go to the player finishing third in the tournament; 10 per cent. to go to the player finishing fourth in the tournament.

"Eighth—In the event of ties the general average in the tournament games of the players tying shall determine the standing of those who have tied, the player having the highest general average being conceded first place, and the one with the next highest general average second, and so on.

"Ninth—The winner of the emblem and the title of champion must conform to the rules governing said emblem, and shall forfeit the emblem and title to championship should he accept any challenge from a player who shall have been invited to participate in the tournament and who shall have refused to do so, or who, after having entered the tournament, shall have failed to conform to the rules governing said tournament in violation of his agreement.

"Tenth—Any question of dispute between the contestants during the tournament, or in connection with any match games thereafter, shall be decided by the donors of the emblem, their decision in all matters of dispute being final."

So far as amateur playing in this city is concerned, the efforts to form a club among the amateur billiard players appears to be meeting with some success. While the new organization has not yet been perfected, it is reported that it has nearly been accomplished and that it expects to be in a position to hold the annual championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union some time in February or March. This seems to be different from the original plan, as the first information was that the club would hold its own tournament and be a merging of the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. However, this has not been distinctly decided upon, and may be changed, because among the upper-class players the feeling is prevalent that it will be much better to have all of the amateur experts within one organization, and not divided as they have been for several seasons.

MORE POOL CONTESTS.

Prizes Offered for Another Brooklyn Tournament — Standing of the Montauk Players.

Clarence E. Green is arranging for a sweepstakes pool tournament to take place in December at the Billiard and Pool Academy, 585 and 587 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Each player will deposit $25 with Green at the time of making an entry, which will go into the sweepstakes. Green will add $200 in cash and the entire amount will be divided among the contestants. The tourney will be limited to ten players, and if more are received, a preliminary contest will be held. The division will be: First, $150; second, $125; third, $100; fourth, $50, and fifth, $25, but this may be subject to revision. Two games of 125 points will be played each night. The entry list is now open and several applications have been made.

Players have been scheduled in the handicap pool tournament at the Montauk Billiard Parlors, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, for the coming week as follows: Monday—Robinson (100) vs. Gordon (80); Tuesday—Kowenhoven (90) vs. Cadley (75); Wednesday—Suydam (85) vs. Lawson (60); Thursday—Peppard (100) vs. Cadley (75); Friday—Robinson (100) vs. Lewisohn (85.) Standing to date in the contest is:

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.
Robinson, (100)	1	0	49
Peppard, (100)	1	1	14
Irving, (100)	2	1	14
Kowenhoven, (90)	0	2	11
Embrick, (85)	1	1	12
Lewisohn, (85)	2	0	12
Suydam, (85)	1	1	14
Gordon, (80)	2	0	12
Cadley, (75)	0	2	8
Lawson, (60)	0	2	5

SCORES AT CREEDMOOR.

The following scores were made yesterday in the match between the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club and the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Creedmoor:

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

	800 Yds.	900 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	T't'l.
Corp. W. B. Short	33	33	33	99
Sergt. A. E. Wells	31	34	30	95
Daniel Meyers	34	31	29	95
Alexander Stevens	29	30	27	86
F. A. Wessel	28	29	29	86
Sergt. F. X. O'Connor	25	32	26	83
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall	28	30	21	79
				622

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Walter G. Hudson	30	33	28	91
Lieut. Albert S. Jones	30	29	31	90
Capt. William B. Martin	22	26	33	88
Sergt. Franklin Phillips	23	34	30	87
Capt. Hobart Tuttle	26	28	24	78
Col. Leslie C. Bruce	32	30	18	80
Sergt. John Malcolm	21	29	26	76
				590

Thanksgiving Run for Cyclists.

Much enthusiasm has been aroused over the closing event of the year of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. This will be held on Thanksgiving Day, and will be a fifty-mile handicap, unpaced, with a handicap of forty minutes. It will start at 8 A. M. with the limit men, and the course will be from Bedford Rest to Bellmore and return. There are fifteen prizes, of which five are time prizes, and a silver loving cup offered to the club scoring the most points in the handicap.

The election for State officers will take place before Dec. 10. The nominees are Henry Veit of Brooklyn for State Centurion and Fred Mommer of Manhattan for Secretary. Information and entry blanks for the Thanksgiving Day handicap can be obtained from Henry Veit, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, Brooklyn; Charles A. Lehritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York, and at the Stuyvesant Wheelmen's rooms, 134 Seventh Street, New York.

BALTUSROL GOLFERS WIN.

Defeat Fox Hills at Staten Island by Seven Holes.

Baltusrol and Fox Hills golfers met in team competition yesterday on the links of the latter club at Staten Island, and the visitors won by 18 holes to 11. Nine members played on each team. J. M. Ward, the new Fox Hills champion, was beaten by one hole. Charles Seeley headed the home team and defeated his Baltusrol opponent, Lansdale, by 5 holes. The players and scores are:

BALTUSROL.	Holes.	FOX HILLS.	Holes.
W. P. Lansdale	0	C. H. Seeley	5
J. B. Sullivan	1	J. M. Ward	0
Paul Wilcox	2	R. L. Redfield	0
J. J. De Ralmes, Jr.	4	Lindsley Toppin	0
Hugh Toler	3	J. K. Jewett	0
M. W. Candler	3	J. A. Janin	0
W. Wharton	5	W. W. Lowrey	0
C. S. O'Connor	0	L. Livingston, Jr.	1
T. T. Reid	0	M. M. Singer	2
Total	18	Total	11

Championship for Yountakah Golfers.

The golfers of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, began their annual championship contest yesterday. The eight who qualified in the eighteen-hole medal play round will continue at match play this week. Marc M. Michael made the lowest score, 86 strokes. The eligibles were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Marc M. Michael	44	42	86
A. H. Larkin	43	44	87
P. C. Ruiner	44	46	90
Alpheus Geer	48	43	91
G. B. Martin	47	48	95
W. E. Clarke	45	53	98
E. W. Herrick	53	49	102
C. Spiegle	52	51	103

The handicap was won by E. W. Herrick with 102, 22—80.

Crescent Athletic Golfers Play.

The club cup match play competition on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge, was brought down to the final round yesterday. James Rhett and Thomas Hovenden will meet in the deciding game next Saturday. In his semi-final match Rhett did the course in 79. He missed a short put on the fifteenth hole for a three, and but for this he would have won the special cup given for the best aggregate score during the season. He is now tied at 57, with H. S. Bowns. The results of the two club cup rounds are:

First Round—C. C. Mason beat A. L. Adams, by 2 up and 1 to play; James Rhett beat W. F. Pickett, by 3 up and 1 to play; G. C. Cassels beat W. T. Smith, by 6 up and 5 to play; Thomas Hovenden beat D. V. B. Hegeman, by 8 up and 7 to play.

Semi-Final—Rhett beat Mason, by 3 up and 2 to play; Hovenden beat Cassels, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Garden City Golf Championship.

Walter J. Travis, who holds the championship of his home club, the Garden City Golf Club, led the field yesterday in the qualifying round of the annual championship tournament. The mtach was 18 holes, medal play, and Travis turned in the lowcard of 79 strokes. Three tied at 91 for the seventh and eighth places, and they will play off before the draw is made for the first match play round this week. The eligible championship list is:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Walter J. Travis	38	41	79
Deveraux Emmett	40	47	87
C. B. Macdonald	43	44	87
G. L. Hubbell	42	47	89
P. R. Jennings	46	44	90
A. M. Robbins	45	45	90
T. Toscani	46	45	91
James A. Stillman	45	46	91
C. L. Perkins	45	46	91

Baldwin Wins in Dyker Meadow Golf.

S. S. Baldwin won the cup given by Lloyd Saltus yesterday in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. His net score was 74 from fifteen strokes handicap. W. J. Geddes and M. T. Lyon tied for the best gross score record at 87. The results were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
S. S. Baldwin	89	15	74
W. J. Gedden	87	11	76
M. T. Lyon	87	10	77
J. S. Bartle	94	15	79
H. S. Whitney	88	7	81
A. B. Byrne	101	18	83
T. A. Eddy	98	14	84
J. H. Merritt	91	7	84
C. Adams	99	14	85
J. D. Dithridge	104	19	85
F. N. Doubleday	91	6	85
H. E. Pierrepont	95	8	87
Grant Notman	103	15	88
James L. Taylor	97	8	89
F. W. Blossom	113	22	91
Howard Maxwell	102	8	94

Tie in Hillside Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 15.—The play for the Golf Committee Cup at the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club to-day resulted in a tie for first honors between H. De P. Wright and W. L. Gienney, each making 79 from scratch. The scores of the other players were: C. W. Abbott, 87, 6—81; R. F. Murray, 89, 8—81; F. A. Clark, 94, 12—82; Dr. B. Van D. Hedges, 92, 6—86; D. H. Rowland, 90, 12—87; E. T. Newkirk, 90, 12—87. W. T. Gienney and Arthur Peterson won first and second honors for the Boys' Cup.

Harvard and Annapolis Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 15.—The Naval Academy athletic authorities have again granted the use of the navy baseball grounds to Harvard for one week for the Spring practice work of that team. A game with Harvard and the middies' baseball team has been arranged for April 11 of next year, but several practice games will be played between the two nines during Harvard's stay here.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Silks.
Remnants of Crepe de Chine.
We shall place on sale Monday all our remnants of Crepe de Chine at exactly ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES; lengths, one to ten yards; colors, ivory, cream, maize, cardinal, lavender, blue, reseda, pink, grey and tan.
None sent C. O. D. or credited.

Special Sale of Suits.
$25.00 and $27.00 Suits for $14.50
Made of Cheviot and Broadcloth, in colors and black, blouse, Norfolk, tight fitting and fly front styles, $14.50

$20.00 Suits for $11.95.
WALKING SUITS of MEN'S WEAR MIXTURES, all wool materials, newest models. Jackets silk lined, $20.00 value for $11.95.

$3.00 and $5.00 Waists for $1.95 and $2.90.
French Flannel Waists, made of best materials and most desirable styles, all colors and sizes, $3.00 and $5.00 Waists for $1.95 and $2.90.

Colored Dress Goods.
$1.50 OXFORD FRIEZE AT 95 CTS.
OXFORD SKIRTING, 56 inches wide, heavy quality, in dark Oxford, brown and blue, 95 cts.

$1.25 Cheviot, 75 Cts.
NOVELTY CHEVIOT, all wool, with white flakes, 47 inches wide, medium weight, the best value offered this season, 75 cts.

$1.25 Zibeline, 95 Cts.
The most fashionable material for street gowns, 48 inches wide, in blue, brown, green and garnet, regular price $1.25, at 95 cts.

Novelty Waisting, 75 and 88 Ct. Quality, 49 Cts.
TUCKED WAISTING CLOTH, with fine stripes on grounds of rose, light blue, reseda and white, special for Monday, 49 cts.

Black French Broadcloth, $2.25 Quality, $1.49.
GUARANTEED FRENCH BROADCLOTH, 52 inches wide, jet black, lustrous finish, regular price $2.25, for $1.49.

Upholstery Dep't.
POINT D'ARABE LACE CURTAINS in Arabian colors and designs, at reduced prices, $4.75 for $3.50, $6.00 for $4.65, $7.50 for $5.50, $8.25 for $6.00.
REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, worth $7.00, at $5.50—$8.00 at $6.00—$12.00 at $8.50.
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, special at $3.50—$5.00—$6.00.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1.00—$1.50—$2.00.
TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS, $1.35—$2.50—$3.50.
TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS in great variety.

Fine Leather Bags.
Extraordinary Offer.
A manufacturer's stock of Leather Bags at prices never before offered. Finished in best style and made of the highest grade of leather.
BUFFALO LEATHER, calf lined, double inside pockets, brass lock and catches.
14-inch, regular price $7.50, for..$4.95 | 15-inch, regular price $8.50, for..$5.50
TEXAS STEER LEATHER, calf lined, double inside pocket, imported frame, gold plated or nickel lock and catches.
14-inch, regular price $8.50, for..$5.95 | 18-inch, regular price $12.50, for..$7.95
15-inch, regular price $9.50, for..$6.50 | 19-inch, regular price $13.50, for..$8.95
16-inch, regular price $10.50, for..$6.95 | 20-inch, regular price $15.00, for..$9.95
GENUINE BROWN ALLIGATOR, calf lined, double inside pocket, brass lock and catches.
14-inch, regular price $8.00, for..$5.95 | 17-inch, regular price $12.00, for..$8.25
15-inch, regular price $9.50, for..$6.95 | 18-inch, regular price $13.50, for..$8.75
16-inch, regular price $11.00, for..$7.50 | 20-inch, regular price $15.00, for..$9.95
GENUINE HORN BACK ALLIGATOR, calf lined, double inside pocket, brass lock and catches.
14-inch, regular price $13.50, for..$9.45 | 17-inch, regular price $19.50, for..$13.25
15-inch, regular price $15.50, for..$10.75 | 18-inch, regular price $21.50, for..$14.50
16-inch, regular price $17.50, for..$12.00 | 20-inch, regular price $25.00, for..$17.50

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

Thanksgiving Ahead! Ready, Mrs. Housekeeper,
With a Great Underprice Sale of Household Needs.
Ready in this broad Store of Household Utilities that you have always depended on. Ready with every one of the thousand and two things that all the housewives in Brooklyn can possibly need. Ready with the biggest, most comprehensive, most money saving Sale that we ever had—that anybody ever had.
There isn't much else to say. You know the rest. You know that every good household utility is here just as soon as it is proved good. You know that no matter how hard you try you can't buy anything here that isn't good—that we won't stand back of. You know that every business day in the year prices here are the lowest anywhere. It is because these things are true and you have found them out that we have built up the biggest Household Utilities business in the country—we couldn't have done it any other way.
And now comes the great annual occasion—the Thanksgiving Sale. We get ready for it months ahead; buying in vast quantities, getting every price advantage that it is possible to get in any way. And we are turning these price savings over to you, making a Sale of Household Utilities Never Paralleled in Price Saving.

Proper Utilities for Preparing the Dinner.
For Preparing the Vegetables:
Vegetable Cleaning Brush 5c
Sharp edge Vegetable Knife 8c
Onion Paring Knife 10c
French Julienne Potato Knife 42c
Saratoga Potato Slicer 78c
Fancy Cutters, to form stars, hearts, etc., 8c., 12c. and 15c
The "Improved" Slicer, cuts three forms 15c
French Potato Ball Scoops 15c
Twirlers, for making the "rope coil" 17c
Cabbage Cutters 15c
Cranberry Presses 19c
Hollywood Butter Pats 5c
Hollywood Potato Mashers 15c
Apple Corers 4c
Apple Corers and Parers 5c
Potato Peeling Machines 49c
Apple Paring Machines, Corers and Slicers, 59c
Mayonnaise Oil Droppers 21c
Mayonnaise Dressing Mixers 99c
Squash Strainers 19c
Salad Washers 69c
Puree Strainers 89c
Puree Straining Brushes 35c
Vegetable Washing Bowls 39c
For Preparing Fowl or Roast:
Dressing Trays, oblong, galvanized 49c
Dressing Trays, oval, agate $1.13
Meat Cutting Blocks, square and thick 25c
Boning Knives, "Rogers" steel 29c
Butchers' Knives 25c. and 37c
French Trimming Knives 25c. and 38c
Larding Needles, in case, set of 12 69c
Skewers of steel, can be used many times, 10c. and 19c
Dressing Spoons, agate 10c
Pepper and Salt Shakers 7c
Measuring Spoons, set of three 9c
Cleaners, heavy cast steel 29c
Meat Saws 35c
Fowl Scissors $1.59
Forged steel Mincing Knives 19c
Chopping Bowls, finished in oil, will not crack 25c
Gravy Strainers, very best heavy tin 21c
Household Scales, dial recorder, with scoop, 98c
"Lee" Steels, for putting sharp edges on knives 47c
Soup Strainers, very best heavy tin 47c
For Preparing the Dessert:
Pastry Bags 17c
Jelly Bags, felt 85c
Decorating Tubes 7c. and 10c
Pastry Jaggers 10c
Pastry Brushes 19c
Pastry Spoons, slotted bowl 7c
Pastry Spoons, hollywood 8c
Icing Bowls, white enameled 17c
Jelly Strainers 47c
Lemon Graters 5c
Almond Graters 75c
Egg Separators 8c
Cream Whips 21c
Egg Beaters 5c
Timbal Form Irons 59c
Fancy Cake Cutters, a set 35c
Lemon Squeezers 23c
Raisin Seeders 58c
Flour Sieves, wood rim 10c
Flour Scoops 24c
Flour Dredges 28c
Sugar Dredges 34c
Spice Sets 24c
Spice Scoops, nickel 24c
Nutmeg Graters 9c
Chocolate Graters 19c
Cake Coolers 15c
Rolling Pins, hollywood 18c
Measuring Cups 5c
Large enameled Mixing Bowls 39c
Food Choppers, for citron or bread crumbs 89c
Pastry Knives 19c., 23c. and 37c
Coffee Mills 25c., 59c. and 83c

Proper Utilities for Cooking the Dinner.
For Cooking the Vegetables:
Agate Vegetable Boiling Kettles 99c
Saratoga Friers 16c
Steel Frying Kettles, wire drainer 49c
Cauliflower Draining Baskets 11c
Rice Steamers $1.34
Potato Steamers 95c
Compartment Vegetable Steamers $1.98
Fireproof Macaroni Bakers $1.29
For Cooking the Fowl or Roast:
Cooking with self-basting Roasters is acknowledged to be the most economical method and to produce the most nutritious and delicious of any manner of roasting.
"Silver's" celebrated Royal Roaster is the best style made. It is the most scientific in construction; 8x12, 74c.; 10x14, 89c.; 11x15, 99c.; 12x17 $1.12
Best Russia Iron Roasting Pans, 9x14, 29c.; 10x15, 34c.; 11x16 39c
Basting Spoons, long handle, strong 6c
Cooking Forks, forged, retinned 7c
Cooking Forks, wood handle, steel tines, 19c. and 29c
For Cooking the Dessert:
Mince Pie Plates 8c
Pumpkin Pie Plates 7c
Deep Apple Pie Plates 7c
Jelly Cake Pans 7c
Custard Baking Pans 10c
Rice Pudding Pans 11c
Plum Pudding Boilers 89c
Fruit Cake, spring forms 47c
Angel Cake Pans 25c
Sunshine Cake Pans 25c
Charlotte Russe Pans 15c
Tart forms, a dozen 10c

Proper Utilities for Serving the Dinner.
For the Host:
Genuine stag handle Carving Sets, best American steel 98c
Genuine stag handle Carving Sets, Turkish blade $1.43
Genuine stag handle Carving Sets, fancy ferrule, finest steel $1.87
Genuine stag handle Carving Sets "Rodgers'" English steel $1.58
Genuine stag handle Carving Sets, 3 pieces, finest steel $2.78
Famous "Lee" Table Steels...58c. and 59c
Leg of Lamb Holders 89c
Cold Meat Serving Forks...$1.05 and $1.57
Corkscrews, self-acting 15c. and 24c
Wine Coolers $1.39
Sideboard Bottle Cord Outfits $3.37
For the Hostess:
Round Bread Cutting Boards...67c. and 98c
Swiss carved wood Salad Sets...55c. and 92c
Boxwood Salad Sets 23c. and 33c
Salt Spoons 2c. and 6c
Mustard Spoons 4c. and 5c
Egg Spoons 5c. and 6c
Horse Radish Spoons 5c
Numbered Napkin Rings 10c
Ornamenting Skewers 59c. and 79c
Bread Trays 47c., 95c and $1.74
Fruit Dishes $1.49 and $2.89
Fruit Sets, six knives and stand, 49c. and 58c
Nut Picks, nickeled, a dozen 15c
Pepper Grinding Mills 37c. and 95c
Salad Bowls $1.98
Best orangewood Toothpicks 9c
Double pointed hardwood Toothpicks 9c
For the Table Girl:
Serving Trays, nickel plated, oval, $1.39, $1.74 and $2.10
Serving Trays, finest nickel plate, beaded edge $2.46 and $4.19
Serving Trays, French faience, nickel trimmings $4.85 and $6.95
Serving Trays, papier mache, orchid decoration 38c. and 58c
Crumb Trays and Scrapers, ebony handles, 21c., 45c. and $1.24

Proper Utilities for Use Before and After the Dinner.
For Scouring:
Dish Washing Cloths 5c
Plate Scrapers 18c
Coffee Pot Cleaning Brush 29c
Silver Cleaning Brush 29c
Cut Glass Washing Brush 37c
Tumbler Cleaning Brush 14c
Dish Mops 6c., 8c., 9c. and 12c
Knife Scouring Boards 27c. and 49c
Cup and Pitcher Brush 70c
Pot Scraping Chains 4c., 5c. and 8c
Sapolio 5c
Brick Dust 5c
"Uncle Sam" Scouring Powder 5c
"Washington" Knife Powder 9c
Yankee Cleaner 15c
For Polishing:
"Quick" Steel Knife Polishers 25c
"Wonderful" Metal Polish 10c
"Electro Silicon" 5c
"Greene's" Silver Polish 13c
Silver Polishing Brushes..8c., 12c. and 25c
"Selvyt" Polishing Cloth 12c
"Witch Kloth" 10c
Chamois Skins 5c., 8c. and 10c
Chamois Knife Polisher 35c

Special Offering of "El and Ge" Enameled Cooking Utensils.
A special enameled ware, about price of tinware. Is the product of the famous Lalance, Grosjean factory and has their guarantee.
Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 quart, 39c.; 3 quart, 45c.; 4 quart 49c
Lipped Saucepans, 1½ quart, 10c.; 2 quart, 14c.; 2½ quart, 18c.; 3 quart, 18c.; 4 quart, 20c.; 5 quart 25c
Dish Rinsing Pans, 10 quart, 29c.; 14 quart, 35c.; 17 quart 43c
Tea Kettles, 4 quart, 39c.; 5 quart, 49c.; 7 quart 59c
Rice and Farina Boilers, 1 quart, 29c.; 2 quart, 39c.; 3 quart 59c
Berlin covered Saucepans, 1¾ quart, 19c.; 2½ quart, 25c.; 3¾ quart, 31c.; 6 quart 39c
Milk Pans, 2 quart, 9c.; 3 quart, 12c.; 4 quart 14c
Pudding Pans, 2 quart, 10c.; 3 quart, 14c.; 4 quart, 16c.; 5 quart, 18c.; 6 quart, 21c
Pie Plates, 9 inch, 9c.; 10 inch 10c
Pie Plates, deep, 9 inch, 9c.; 10 inch 11c
Wash Basins, 11 inch, 14c.; 12 inch 17c
Colanders, 9 inch, 19c.; 10 inch 25c
Basting Spoons, 10 inch, 6c.; 12 inch 7c
Roasting Pans, oblong, 13 inch, 35c.; 14 inch, 39c.; 15 inch 45c
Ham Boilers, oval 98c
Lipped Kettles, 2 quart, 12c.; 2½ quart, 16c.; 3 quart, 19c.; 4 quart, 20c.; 6 quart 27c
Skimmers, 4 inch, 7c.; 5 inch 8c
Ladles, 3½ inch, 9c.; 4½ inch 11c
Large Cooking Pots, 4 quart, 39c.; 12 quart, 59c.; 14 quart, 98c.; 18 quart $1.24
Berlin Kettles, 1¾ quart, 19c.; 2½ quart, 27c.; 3¾ quart, 34c.; 6 quart, 48c.; 8 quart 52c
Jelly Cake Pans, 9 inch, 11c.; 10 inch 13c
Fancy high grade, nickel mounted enamel Serving Coffee Pots, in French gray, with Good Morning filter; 3 pint, regular price, $2.67; 4 pint, regular price, $3.19; 5 pint, regular price, $3.59—all reduced to 1.98
Basement.

A. D. MATTHEWS SONS.
Helping a Husband!
This is the province of every good wife. It's in the planning. Now mark! We planned months ago to secure some of the big savings that await your coming to-morrow. It isn't merely saying so in print—but we must produce the results to-morrow. Now what makes a woman clever is being right on the spot when the gold is being distributed.
Here is To-Morrow's Bargain Plan in Part.
Some people are impressed most when an advertisement is spread over a page—but what would you think of a guide-post that went into details? Matthews has pointed the way for 65 years.
Women's $3.00 quality shoes $1.65.
Men's best shoe bargain ever, $1.75.
Dining Room Furniture ¼ to ⅓ off.
2 Dining Chairs, slat back, $1.39.
$14.50 Extension Tables, figured oak, handsome, for $9.98.
Carpets and Rugs about half.
$1.50 Wilton Velvets, small patterns, $1.10 yard.
$1.10 yd. all wool Velvets, variety $.74 and .89 yd.
$.75 best all wool Ingrain $.55.
See the rugs, low prices.
Sale of Silver for Thanksgiving Tables, at prices which, for quality, challenge competition.
Superb Millinery Attractions! 500 $2.00 & 2.50 manufacturers sample hats, Velvet, ready-to-wear shapes in great variety for $.98.
Bring the baby to-morrow.
Pretty Riderdown Coats, cape trimmed, $1.98.
White Dresses, 39c.; of Outing Flannel, 59c.
A Layout of Lovely Laces.
Venice, irregular and medallion effects, 25c. to $1.39.
Assorted Machine and Torchons, 5c., 8c. and 10c. yd.
Embroideries at lowest prices ever sold.
$6 and $4.75 Lovely Neck Ruffs for $3.98.
Great Savings on Silks and Velvets.
40c. yd. value Cream and Black Taffeta, 29c. yd.
60c. yd. Moire Velour, 44c.
21-in. Metallic Velvet, 65c.
Rich Black Dress Velvet, 89c.
$2 yd. 27-in. Imported Velvet, $1.50.
5 lbs. choice Guatemala Coffee for 75c.
$1.50 Books for $1.08, including The Confessions of a Wife.
50c. Graphophone Records for 29c. each
50 and 52-in. Royal Black Dress Fabrics, 69c., 75c. and $1.00 yd.
All Popular Music, 15c.
All for 15c.
1 pkg. of Gold Dust,
1 cake Babbitt's Soap,
½-lb. pkg. Pure Borax,
1 can Enameline Stove Polish,
1 cake Scouring Soap,
1 cake Ironing wax.
No C. O. D. No mail orders.
69 Cents for a Dozen all Linen Thanksgiving Napkins, 18 inches wide,
is Monday's bugle call here for the Thanksgiving Sale of Linens.
Only 1 doz. to a customer.
A complete service of Kitchen and Table Ware at lowest prices ever quoted in the basement. Bring a big basket and carry all you can load in it at $.01, .03, .04, .05, etc.
A. D. Matthews Sons
Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Agnew
Allen
Ashely
Atkinson

BALLARD
Bardon
Barry
Bartlett
Bauer
Bayard
Beall
Benedict
Benson
Benton
Berwin
Bobbs
Bourke
Bouton
Boyd
Bresler
Broderick
Brown
Budd
Burke
Burrows
Burt
Butler

CADWELL
Calahan
Campbell
Carr
Carter
Chapin
Chauncey
Child
Clancy
Clark
Cleary
Coffey
Combes
Conley
Conlver
Coon
Cooper
Cox
Creed
Crean
Crippen
Crook
Culver
Cunningham
Curran
Curry

DALY
Darr
Davidson
Davis
Delany
Delfus
Denholm
Dennison
De Vine
Dickey
Digby
Dodlin
Drennan
Duffy
Dunphy
Durkee
Durland
Dyer

EASON
Elliott
Ely
Embree

FARON
Fater
Farley
Feld
Field
Fields
Finn
Finnerty
Fischer
Fishar
Fleming
Flynn
Foster
Fox
Frank
Franklin
Fuhrman

GERATY
Gerhard
Gerome
Gibson
Gonsalves
Gorman
Goss
Green
Grener
Grin
Grimmel
Groskurth

HALBERSTADT
Hall
Hanna
Harrington
Harrison
Hart
Hastings
Havens
Haviland
Hayman
Hayne
Hazzard
Heaney
Hedges
Henderson
Henry
Hickey
Higgins
Hill
Hines
Hintze
Hock
Hogan
Howell
Hull
Honneman
Hunt
Hunter
Hurlbut
Hutchinson

IGO
Ivey

JEFFERS
Jenkins
Johnson
Judson

KAUFMAN
Keenan
Kehoe
Kelly
Kennard
Kiernan
Kiley
Kinfilla
Kingston
Kleberg
Knapp
Knowles
Krause
Kruse

LANDER
Leavitt
Leszynsky
Levy
Lincoln
Lockwood
Lonsdale
Loomis
Lowerre
Lyddy
Lynch

MACAULAY
McCausland
McCabe
McCarthy
McChesney
McCloskey
McClelland
McFarland
McGuire
McGrath
McGuire
McIntosh
McKenzie
McLeod
McMahon
McNeill
Malin
Mandel
Marsh
Mattes
Martin
Mason
Masur
Maxwell
Meek
Merwin
Meyer
Melins
Mignot
Miles
Miller
Monahan
Montgomery
Mook
Moran
Morrisey
Mott
Moulton
Mulligan
Mulvey
Munckwitz
Murdock
Murphy
Murray
Myers

NAURATH
Neary
Nelson
Nesbitt
Newcomb
Newhouse
Newman
Nicholls
Nodine
North

O'BRIEN
O'Connor
Odell
O'Donnell
O'Flaherty
O'Gorman
Oldaker
O'Neill

PAIGE
Pancoast
Peck
Pettit
Phillips
Phoenix
Platner
Plunkett
Pollock
Publow

RANKIN
Raynor
Reddan
Reddin
Reilly
Reinig
Reynolds
Rhyne
Richards
Richter
Robertson
Robinson
Rock
Rood
Rosenberg
Ross
Rutledge

SCHAFFER
Schlegelmilch
Schleiden
Schmid
Schnake
Schneider
Schulein
Schwartz
Simpson
Simpson
Singheimer
Skidmore
Skinner
Smith
Speyer
Stanton
Stevenson
Stevewinger
Sullivan
Sweeney
Syme

THOMAS
Thompson
Thurston
Tomney
Tooker
Tucker
Turan
Tuting

VAN ARSDALE
Van der Veer
Van Wart
Varker
Victory
Viscount
Von Loewenstein

WACKER
Wade
Waefelaer
Walsh
Ward
Washburn
Watterhouse
Well
Wendeborn
Westphal
Whitmore
Weimers
Weiss
Williams
Wilson
Winsch
Woehling
Wood
Woods
Wustl

ZADICK
Zehnder

A

ADAMS.—Nov. 9, Johan O. Adams, 1,529 Pacific Street.

AGNEW.—Nov. 13, Margaret A., wife of Robert Agnew, 716 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

ALLEN.—Nov. 8, John Dewitt Allen, at Riverdale, N. Y.

ASHELY.—Nov. 12, George Ashely, 489 Hudson Avenue.

ATKINSON.—Nov. 10, Roger T. Atkinson, at Norfolk, 30 years of age.

B

BALLARD.—Nov. 13, Emma Ballard, wife of Henry Ballard of Lake View, N. J.

BARRY.—Nov. 12, John Barry, in the 33d year of his age.

BARDON.—Nov. 13, at 97 Central Park West, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Thomas F. Bardon.

BAUER.—Nov. 10, John Bauer, aged 56 years, 226 West Seventeenth Street.

BARTLETT.—Nov. 12, in Yonkers, N. Y., Harriet Bartlett.

BAYARD.—Nov. 11, David, husband of Barbara Bayard, 634 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn.

BEALL.—Nov. 13, Col. Henry D. Beall, sixty-five years old, of Baltimore.

BENEDICT.—Nov. 8, Edwin F. Benedict, aged 54 years, 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

BENSON.—Nov. 12, Edward J., son of Oliver A. and Ann Benson.

BENSON.—Nov. 12, Edward J., son of Oliver A. and Ann Benson, 120 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

BENTON.—On Nov. 8, Eugene W. Benton, in his 71st year, at 233 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BERWIN.—Nov. 13, Marcus, husband of Ida Berwin, in his sixty-fourth year. 213 East Seventy-third Street.

BOBBS.—Nov. 10, George Bobbs, at Fishkill.

BOURKE.—Nov. 13, Oliver Bourke of Catskill, N. Y., 76 years.

BOUTON.—697 West End Avenue, Charles F. Bouton, in his 47th year.

BOYD.—Nov. 8, Mary Irene, wife of Garfield Boyd, aged 20 years, at 308 Third Avenue.

BRESLER.—Nov. 9, Emma, wife of George Bresler, at 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

BRODERICK.—Nov. 14, Francis Cornelius, son of May E. and William Broderick, aged 6 years, of 39 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn.

BROWN.—Orson H. Brown of Oswego, N. Y., aged 86 years.

BUDD.—Nov. 14, at 246 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Margaret, daughter of Mabel and Alfred M. Budd, aged 18 months.

BURKE.—Nov. 11, at 84 Morton Street, Mary Cecelia Burke.

BURKE.—Nov. 11, Katherine, wife of James Burke, 329 East Thirty-second St.

BURROWS.—Nov. 10, William H. Burrows, at 615 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint.

BURT.—At White Plains, Nov. 8, James L. Burt, aged 46 years and 10 months.

BUTLER.—Nov. 12, Richard Butler, in his 72d year, Hotel Renaissance, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

C

CADWELL.—Nov. 13, Judge J. P. Cadwell, at Jefferson, Ohio.

CALAHAN.—Nov. 13, Mary Calahan, native of Parish of Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland, residence 620 East Sixteenth Street.

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 8, at 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Samuel Campbell.

CARR.—Nov. 10, 1902, Marcella Carr, at 464 West Thirty-fifth Street.

CARTER.—Nov. 12, Mary E., wife of John F. Carter, 265 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

CHAPIN.—Nov. 11, in her 90th year, Mary A. Chapin, 351 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

CHAUNCEY.—Nov. 9, Agnes B. Chauncey, aged 68 years, of 247 Seventh Street, Jersey City.

CHILD.—Nov. 9, Miss Abbie B. Child, of Boston.

COFFEY.—Nov. 8, Margaret Coffey, 330 East Seventy-seventh Street.

CLANCY.—Nov. 14, at Mount Kisco, Patrick Clancy, in the 73d year of his age.

CLARK.—Nov. 12, at Sound Beach, Conn., Richard, only child of George B. and Ethel Binney Clark, aged 5 years.

CLEARY.—Nov. 6, Patrick Cleary, native of Sligo County, Ireland, at 146 West Sixty-fourth Street.

COMBES.—Nov. 8, at Newark, N. J., James Van Dyke Combes, in his 69th year.

CONLEY.—Nov. 8, Charles F. Conley, Unca.

CONNER.—Nov. 8, Susan E., widow of Martin W., in her 80th year, at 315 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

COON.—Charles Coon, in Middletown, Conn., 79 years of age.

COOPER.—Nov. 14, at 281 Bowery, Emma Cooper, in the 81st year of her age.

COX.—Nov. 7, at Washington, N. J., Dr. Henry M. Cox, aged 65 years.

CREED.—Nov. 14, at Queens, N. Y., Marietta Leane, wife of Gilbert Creed, in the 62d year of her age.

CREGAN.—On Nov. 13, Martin Joseph, son of Michael and Catherine Cregan, aged 5½ months, 136 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn.

CRIPPEN.—Nov. 14, Stephen Crippen, aged 86 years, at 28 St. Mark's Avenue.

CROAK.—Nov. 9, 554 Seventeenth Street, Bridget Croak.

CULVER.—Nov. 13, Belden F. Culver, at Asheville, N. C., 73 years of age.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 11, Lillian May, daughter of Carrie M. Brown, in the 12th year of her age, 2,017 Valentine Avenue, Tremont.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 12, Denis B., husband of E. Cunningham, 2,065 Second Avenue.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 12, Margaret, wife of Declan Cunningham, 975 Second Ave.

CURRY.—Nov. 10, Katherine, wife of the late John Curry, native of Castlebianey, County Monaghan, Ireland, at 552 West Forty-fifth Street.

CURRAN.—Nov. 12, Ann Curran, native of Parish of Nobbar, County Mead, Ireland, aged 85 years, 424 East Fourteenth Street.

D

DALY.—Nov. 12, Patrick, son of Patric's Daly and Mary Tuttle, 509 West Fifty-second Street, aged 7 years.

DARR.—Nov. 11, at Liberty, N. Y., Philip Howard Darr.

DAVIDSON.—Nov. 10, at Bath, N. Y., Col. Andrew Davidson, aged 62 years.

DAVIS.—Nov. 13, at San Francisco, Jessica, wife of George A. Davis, in the 78th year of her age.

DELANEY.—Nov. 11, at 29 Spencer Street, Bridget, wife of Patrick Delaney, aged 45 years, a native of Charlyville, County Cork, Ireland.

DELIUS.—Nov. 11, at 70 Palmetto Street, Emily C., wife of Herman A. Delius, in her 61st year.

DENHOLM.—Nov. 13, Margaret Spittall, wife of Alexander Denholm, 247 West Fourth Street.

DENISON.—Nov. 13, at 121 Madison Avenue, Caroline Latou.

DE VINE.—Nov. 8, John W. De Vine of 627 Amsterdam Avenue.

DICKEY.—Nov. 10, at 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, Frank Richmond Dickey.

DIGBY.—Nov. 9, William, husband of Delia Digby, 182 East Fourth Street, Long Island City.

DODIN.—Nov. 1, at Turin, Italy, Beatrice Fiansotti, wife of A. J. J. Dodin, in the 26th year of her age.

DRENNAN.—Nov. 8, at 552 West Thirty-seventh Street, Patrick Dremnan, native of Queen's County, Ireland.

DUFFY.—Nov. 11, at Chestnut Hills, Penn., Carrie A., daughter of Lillie Duffy, in her 19th year.

DUNPHY.—Nov. 12, Ellen Elizabeth, aged 8, child of John and Ellen Dunphy, 1,803 Amsterdam Avenue.

DURKEE.—Nov. 14, Eugene R. Durkee, West Park, N. Y.

DURLAND.—Of Jamaica, N. Y., Mary Ann Durland, in the 82d year of her age.

DYER.—Nov. 12, at Stamford, Conn., John N. Dyer, 414 East Eighty-fourth Street.

E

EASON.—Nov. 12, Henry Eason, at 14 Linden Street, Brooklyn.

ELLIOTT.—Nov. 13, at 120 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City Heights, Alexander Elliott, Sr., in his 83d year.

ELY.—Nov. 13, Caroline D. Ely, at 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, in her 80th year.

EMBREE.—Nov. 12, at 9 School Street, Yonkers, N. Y., John Embree, aged 82.

F

FARLEY.—Nov. 8, at Old Short Hills, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 8, 1902, Julia Hobbs, wife of Frederick C. Farley.

FARON.—Nov. 12, Sarah J., wife of the late Hiram A. Faron, at 1,477 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

FATER.—At 79 Varick Street, Anthony Fater, husband of Ellen Hayes.

FIELDS.—Nov. 11, at 116 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Anne, wife of John J. Fields, aged 79 years.

FEID.—Nov. 10, at 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, David Feid.

FIELD.—Nov. 11, at Jamaica Plain, Richard M. Field, aged 70 years.

FINN.—Nov. 9, James Finn of 164 East Eighty-ninth Street, husband of Mary Myers.

FINNERTY.—Nov. 14, Gertrude B., daughter of Annie E. Finnerty, in her 22d year, at Tompkinsville, S. I.

FISCHER.—Nov. 9, at 1,285 Forty-fifth Street, Borough Park, Louis Carl Fischer, in the 76th year of his age.

FISHER.—Nov. 14, Jacob Runkle Fisher, at New Germantown, N. J.

FLEMING.—Nov. 12, at New Hamburg, J. K. Fleming, aged 86 years.

FLYNN.—Nov. 9, at 362 Elton Street, Brooklyn, Mary A., wife of Thomas J. Flynn.

FRANK.—Nov. 10, at 237 West Seventy-first Street, Solomon Frank, aged 67 years.

FOSTER.—Nov. 8, at Belford, N. J., Harry H. Foster, aged 61 years.

FOX.—Nov. 13, Julia, wife of Henry Fox, 182 East Seventy-second Street.

FRANKLIN.—Nov. 13, Isabella Murtha, wife of Conrad Franklin, at 632 East Fourteenth Street.

FUHRMAN.—Nov. 10, at 41 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, John H. Fuhrman, aged 28 years.

G

GERATY.—Nov. 13, at 1,804 Third Avenue, Eugene, son of Jane Geraty.

GERHARD.—Nov. 10, at 155 East Ninety-first Street, George Gerhard, aged 72 years.

GEROME.—Nov. 9, at Sidney Centre, N. Y., C. H. Gerome.

GIBSON.—Nov. 8, at Cincinnati, John McCormick Gibson.

GONSALVES.—Nov. 12, Rose Gonsalves, at 30 Lawrence Street.

GORMAN.—Nov. 13, at 57 Douglass Street, Kate M. Gorman.

GOSS.—Nov. 8, at 443 Central Park West, Mrs. Theodosia Curtis, widow of the Rev. C. C. Goss.

GREEN.—Nov. 8, J. Evarts Green of Worcester, Mass.

GRENER.—John L., aged 83, husband of Mary Grener, 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

GRIM.—Nov. 8, at Rockville Centre, L. I., Elvira Victoria, wife of Charles F. Grim, aged 65 years.

GRIMMEL.—Nov. 12, William H. Grimmel, aged 63 years, at 62 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

GROSKURTH.—Nov. 13, Amelia Groskurth, in her 57th year; 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

H

HALBERSTADT.—Nov. 9, at 6 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Leopold Halberstadt, husband of Beckie Wolferman.

HALL.—Nov. 14, 543 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Hannah Louise, wife of James Hall, in her 46th year.

HANNAH.—Nov. 8, Edward, son of Henrietta Hannah, at 900 Mott Street.

HARRINGTON.—Nov. 8, at 50 Carmine Street, Eilen Harrington.

HARRISON.—Nov. 12, at 44 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Caskie, husband of Margaret Sydnor Harrison, in the 55th year of his age.

HART.—Nov. 12, at 56 Scammel Street, child of John and Catherine Hart, aged 1 year and 15 days.

HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, at 935 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, Michael Hastings, native of Glen, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 47, husband of Mary Madigan.

HAVENS.—At Cleveland, Ohio, James Franklin, son of William E. and May A. Havens, aged 2 years and 10 months.

HAVILAND.—Nov. 13, at Limoges, France, Mary Haviland.

HAYNE.—Nov. 12, at Irvington on the Hudson, Rev. Joseph H. Hayne.

HAYMAN.—Nov. 8, Raphael L. Hayman, at 968 Lexington Avenue.

HAZZARD.—Nov. 12, 150 West Sixty-sixth Street, Francis Hazzard.

HEANEY.—Nov. 13, Daniel Heaney, 418 Pleasant Avenue.

HEDGES.—Nov. 9, at Newark, N. J., Andrew J. Hedges, in his 75th year, at 968 Broad Street.

HENDERSON.—Nov. 10, at 28 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Phebe A., widow of James Henderson.

HENRY.—Nov. 10, at 187 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, Alice Henry.

HICKEY.—Nov. 12, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph T. Hickey, 158 Forty-second Street.

HIGGINS.—Nov. 11, James Higgins, husband of Anne McDermott, at 429 West Fifty-second Street, in the 39th year of his age; native of Charlestown, County Mayo, Ireland.

HILL.—Nov. 13, Rev. Dr. James Hill, in his 88th year, at Englewood, Ill.

HINES.—Nov. 12, at 160 East Fifty-fifth Street, Joseph J. Hines.

HINTZE.—Nov. 13, Charles D., husband of Pauline Hintze, in his 49th year; 46 Palisade Avenue.

HOCK.—John Hock, aged 50, 563 Barbey Street, Brooklyn.

HOGAN.—Nov. 11, at 216 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Josephine L. Hogan.

HOWELL.—Nov. 11, Frederick B., son of Josephine V. and the late William H. Howell.

HULL.—Nov. 11, at Pelham Manor, N. Y., Frances Fletcher, wife of Charles B. Hull.

HUNT.—Nov. 10, 1902, Mary, wife of James Hunt, native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland.

HUNNEMAN.—Nov. 8, Henrietta, in her 66th year, at 926 Sixth Avenue.

HUNTER.—Nov. 7, James, son of Willard and the late Margaret Hunter, at 962 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

HURLBUT.—Nov. 9, at Springfield, Mass., Dr. Jarus Searle Hurlbut.

HUTCHINSON.—Nov. 9, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., Agnes, daughter of George A. and Julia E. Hutchinson.

I

IGO.—Nov. 10, James Igo, 183 Franklin Av.

IVEY.—Nov. 13, at Montclair, N. J., Ella Whitlock, wife of Louis G. Ivey, 36 North Mountain Avenue.

J

JEFFERS.—Nov. 9, Daniel Jeffers, 85 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

JENKINS.—Nov. 10, Caroline Jenkins, 245 Hewes Street, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 11, Hannah More Johnson at Germantown, Penn.

JUDSON.—Nov. 10, Thomas S. Judson, Matteawan, N. Y., aged 67 years.

K

KAUFMANN.—Nov. 12, Herrmann Kaufmann, son of Hermann and Wilhelmine Kaufmann, aged 4 years; 859 Cauldwell Avenue.

KELLY.—Nov. 9, Lewis T. Kelly, 62 Pearsall Street, Blissville, Long Island City, aged 36 years.

KELLY.—Nov. 13, Catherine Kelly, native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland; 59 Marion Street.

KENNARD.—Nov. 9, at 251 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Charles E. Kennard, in the 51st year of his age.

KEENAN.—Nov. 10, 129 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, Joseph M. Keenan, in his 73d year.

KEHOE.—Nov. 13, Owen Kehoe, husband of Mary Kehoe.

KIERNAN.—Nov. 14, Mrs. Kate Kiernan, daughter of Mrs. Catherine Whearty; 331 West Fortieth Street.

KILEY.—Nov. 9, at 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, Mary Crotty, wife of John Kiley, native of County Clare, Ireland.

KINFILLA.—Nov. 12, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Julia Kinfilla, 1787 Avenue A.

KINGSTON.—Nov. 8, Agnes A., daughter of George F. and Jeanette Kingston, 924 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

KLEBERG.—Nov. 11, at New Rochelle, Annie Mander Kleberg.

KNAPP.—Nov. 12, at East Orange, N. J., Alice Smith, widow of Herbert Wright Knapp.

KNOWLES.—Nov. 10, at Amwalk, Westchester County, Mary L., wife of Z. M. Knowles.

KRAUSE.—Nov. 8, at Union, N. J., Charles F. Krause, Sr., aged 70 years.

KRUSE.—Nov. 8, at Sea Side, Rockaway Beach, Emma Umgeldter, wife of Theodore Kruse, in her 49th year.

L

LAUDER.—Nov. 8, John M. Lauder of 172 Taylor Street, Williamsburg, 45 years.

LEAVITT.—Nov. 12, Henry Young Leavitt, at the Everett House, aged 56 years.

LESZYNSKY.—Nov. 9, at 2 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Henry S. Leszynsky, in his 80th year.

LEVY.—Nov. 9, Joseph Levy, 121 East Forty-seventh Street.

LEWIS.—Nov. 7, Lemuel Lewis, in the 28th year of his age, at 83 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

LINCOLN.—Nov. 10, at Easthampton, L. I., Luther J. B. Lincoln, aged 51 years.

LOCKWOOD.—Nov. 9, at Brewster, N. Y., Susan J. Lockwood.

LONSDALE.—Nov. 12, Elisabeth Lonsdale, aged 70 years.

LOOMIS.—Nov. 10, at Boston, Isaac L. Loomis, aged 48 years.

LOWERRE.—Nov. 9, at 45 East Sixty-seventh Street, Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr.

LYDDY.—Nov. 9, at 141 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, John H. Lyddy.

LYNCH.—Nov. 14, Ellen Lynch, (née Reid.)

M

MACAULAY.—Nov. 12, at Blythebourne, L. I., Albert James Macaulay.

MACFARLAND.—Nov. 11, Elizabeth J., wife of Robert MacFarland, aged 47 years, 221 East Fortieth Street.

MACKIN.—Nov. 8, Stephen Mackin, 402 East Eighty-ninth Street, born in Turnavall, County Armagh, Ireland.

MACHIVET.—Nov. 12, Countess Cecilia von Budinger Machivet, at Longwood, Ill., aged 90 years.

MAIN.—Nov. 9, at 228 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, Ann Given, wife of Edward H. Main.

MANDEL.—Nov. 8, Dr. Louis J. Mandel, aged 25 years, at 528 Fifth Street.

MARSH.—Nov. 8, at East Orange, N. J., Mrs. Ann Eliza, widow of Joseph D. Marsh.

MARTIN.—Nov. 9, George A. Martin, aged 47 years, 815 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

MASON.—Nov. 12, Dr. A. G. Mason, 74 years of age, at Toledo, Ohio.

MASUR.—Moritz Masur, in his 70th year, 526 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

MATTES.—Nov. 13, at 113 East Eightieth Street, Christine M. Mattes, aged 21 years.

MAXWELL.—Nov. 13, at 150 Clifton Place, Eliza Sickles Maxwell, aged 97 years.

McCABE.—At 322 East Thirty-eighth Street, Thomas McCabe, husband of Annie Beilly, native of Fowland Kilmore, County Longford, Ireland.

McCABE.—Nov. 13, at 421 East Fifteenth Street, Annie McCabe.

McCARTHY.—On Nov. 12, Nora Teresa, child of John and Bridget McCarthy, aged 4 years and 9 months, 104 Eighth Avenue.

McCARTHY.—Nov. 12, Broadway, King's Bridge, William P., son of Margaret McCarthy.

McCAUSLAND.—Nov. 13, at 307 East Ninth Street, Annie McCausland.

McCLOSKEY.—Nov. 13, at 102 Graham Street, John A., son of Mary McCloskey.

McCLOSKEY.—Nov. 12, at 102 Graham Street, John, son of Mary McCloskey.

McCHESNEY.—Nov. 8, at Troy, N. Y., Nelson McChesney, aged 75 years.

McDONALD.—Nov. 14, at 373 Hudson Street, Percival McDonald, husband of Annie Lyons.

McGRATH.—Nov. 14, at 443 Willis Avenue, Thomas McGrath.

McGUIRE.—Nov. 10, Francis J. McGuire, 276 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

McINTOSH.—Nov. 10, Francis J. Schmid, at 540 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

McKENZIE.—Nov. 8, 1902, Henry C. Schnake, in his 58th year, 522 Hudson Street.

McLEOD.—Nov. 10, Annie McLeoy, wife of Angus McLeod, 903 Columbus Av.

McMAHON.—Nov. 12, Michael McMahon of 46 Fulton Street, native of County Kerry, Ireland.

McNEILL.—Nov. 11, at 324 West Twenty-second Street, Robert McNeill.

MEEK.—Nov. 10, at 402 West Thirty-seventh Street, William H. Meek.

MELINS.—Nov. 13, at 598½ Washington Street, George W. Melins, husband of Henrietta Clendenny, in the 50th year of his age.

MERWIN.—Nov. 9, 579 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, Adelaide A., widow of Joseph H. Merwin.

MEYER.—Nov. 9, Mina, wife of Henry Meyer, aged 59 years, at 7 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

MIGNOT.—At New Orleans, the Rev. H. C. Mignot, aged 60 years.

MILES.—Nov. 7, at 716 Madison Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Hanna, widow of J. H. Miles, aged 67 years.

MILLER.—Nov. 13, at Newark, N. J., Albert A., elder son of Albert A. Miller, in the 29th year of his age.

MOLOHAN.—Nov. 9 at Louisville, Ky., Charles G. Molohan, aged 76 years, 548 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

MONAHAN.—Nov. 11, John, husband of Bridget Monahan, 64 High Street, Brooklyn.

MONTGOMERY.—William E., husband of Minie Bannon, 624 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

MOOK.—Nov. 12, at Sound Beach, Conn., Anna M. Mook.

MORAN.—Nov. 12, Michael, husband of Elisa Farrell, 1,020 Kent Avenue.

MORRIS.—Nov. 12, James Morris, 530 Eighth Avenue.

MOTT.—Nov. 12, at 1,355 Flushing Avenue, Sarah M., widow of George D. Mott, in her 55th year.

MOULTON.—Nov. 8, Clara L., wife of George S. Moulton.

MULLIGAN.—Nov. 13, at 442 East Twenty-third Street, Michael Mulligan, husband of Bridget Nolan.

MULVEY.—Nov. 9, Maggie, daughter of Francis and Julia Mulvey, in her 12th year, at 1,857 Second Avenue.

MUNCKWITZ.—Nov. 10, at 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Julius Munckwitz.

MURDOCK.—Nov. 12, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Isabel, wife of Robert Murdock.

MURPHY.—Nov. 14, at 302 First Avenue, Ellen Murphy.

MURRAY.—Nov. 10, Anna Bella, wife of the late Bernard Murray.

MYERS.—Nov. 10, at Plainfield, N. J., Annie Mallan, in the 50th year of her age.

MYERS.—Nov. 11, Solomon H. Myers, husband of Mary Morris, 138 East Ninety-second Street.

N

NAURATH.—At 631 Union Place, Union Hill, N. J., Mary F., wife of J. P. Naurath.

NEARY.—Nov. 10, Michael, son of Michael Neary, in his 29th year.

NELSON.—Nov. 10, James Nelson, husband of Margaret Nelson, 182 East Fourth Street, Long Island City.

NESBITT.—Nov. 13, at Longwood, near Brookeville, Md., George Fash, son of George F. and Louis P. Nesbitt, in the 35th year of his age.

NEWCOMB.—Nov. 10, at 233 East Twelfth Street, Obadiah Newcomb, M. D.

NEWHOUSE.—Charles Newhouse, in his 55th year, 605 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

NEWMAN.—Nov. 9, Bettie, in her 67th year, wife of Levy Newman, 160 East Eighty-second Street.

NICHOLLS.—Nov. 11, at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., the Rev. George Huntington Nicholls at the age of 84 years.

NODINE.—On Nov. 10, Alonzo Nodine, in his 60th year, at 147 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn.

NORTH.—Nov. 10, at 309 East Twentieth Street, Edward North, in the 77th year of his age.

O

O'BRIEN.—Nov. 10, at Clarks Mills, N. Y., Edward O'Brien.

O'BRIEN.—On Nov. 12, Martin O'Brien, native of McCarney, Tipperary County, Ireland, 543 West Thirtieth Street.

O'CONNOR.—Nov. 6, at Grass Valley, Cal., John A. O'Connor, brother of Charles A. O'Connor.

O'DONNELL.—Nov. 10, at 433 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Regina, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Quinn O'Donnell.

ODELL.—Nov. 6, Catharine, wife of the late Edward Odell, aged 86 years.

O'FLAHERTY.—Nov. 14, Mrs. Hanorah O'Flaherty, 1,157 Lexington Avenue.

O'GORMAN.—Nov. 10, at 221 East Twenty-fifth Street, William O'Gorman, aged 67 years.

OLDAKER.—Nov. 11, at 892 Green Avenue, Alfred E. Oldaker.

O'NEILL.—John O'Neill, husband of Bridget Clancy, aged 56 years, at 335 East Sixty-ninth Street.

P

PAIGE.—Nov. 13, at Binghamton, N. Y., Col. Clinton F. Paige, aged 75 years.

PANCOAST.—Nov. 10, at 144 West Nineteenth Street, William G., husband of Nellie P. Pancoast.

PECK.—Nov. 12, William L. Peck, in the 71st year of his age, at Bayshore, L. I.

PETTIT.—Nov. 14, at 163 Washington Park, Mary Holmes, wife of Michael L. Pettit, aged 74 years.

PHILLIPS.—Nov. 10, at 1,060 Amsterdam Avenue, William B. Phillips, aged 85 years.

PHOENIX.—Nov. 11, at 681 Monroe Street, David G. Phoenix, in the 73d year of his age.

PLATNER.—Nov. 12, Theresa Platner, 89 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City.

PLUNKETT.—Nov. —, at 355 Dean Street, William Plunkett.

POLLOCK.—Nov. 12, 1902, Emily, wife of Robert B. Pollock, at 288 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

PUBLOW.—Nov. 11, at 3,610 Broadway, Donald Robert Publow, aged 6 years.

R

RANKIN.—Nov. 10, At Rockville Centre, L. I., Bessie Rankin, in the 77th year of her age.

RAYNOR.—Nov. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth Raynor, in her 80th year, at Hempstead, L. I.

REDDAN.—Nov. 10, at Denver, Col., Michael, son of James and Catherine Reddan, native of Parish of Mullagh, County Clare, Ireland; at 142 Willis Avenue.

REDDIN.—Nov. 13, Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Reddin, native of Coolcappa, County Limerick, Ireland, at 210 East Forty-first Street.

REILLY.—Nov. 9, Catharine Reilly, at 421 East Tenth Street.

REINIG.—Nov. 13, Kate, wife of J. P. Reinig, at 106 West One Hundred and First Street.

REYNOLDS.—Nov. 13, Gilbert C., son of William and Grovenia Reynolds, aged 32 years, at 71 West Forty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J.

RHYNE.—Nov. 11, at 319 West Thirteenth Street, Ralph Rhyne, aged 53 years.

RICHARDS.—Nov. 10, at Painter, N. C., Charles Edward Richards.

RICHTER.—Nov. 7, William Richter, aged 35 years, at Neptune Avenue and Cortlandt Street, Coney Island.

ROBERTSON.—Nov. 14, in New Iberia, La., Mimie Chouteau, daughter of Elizabeth Wolf Robertson.

ROBINSON.—Nov. 12, Georgianna, wife of Capt. George W. Robinson, aged 65 years, at East Patchogue, L. I.

ROCKS.—Nov. 10, Bridget, (McDenough,) wife of Peter Rocks, native of County Fermaugh, Ireland; 524 East Twelfth Street.

ROOD.—Nov. 12, in the City of New York, Ogden N. Rood, at Earl Hall, Columbia University.

ROSENBERG.—Nov. 13, Mayer Rosenberg, aged 58 years, 517 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

ROSS.—Nov. 12, 1902, Frances C., daughter of Thomas J. Ross and Mary E. Eagan, aged 14 years, at 14 First Street.

RUTLEDGE.—Nov. 12, Bridget, wife of David Rutledge, at 1,699 Lexington Avenue.

RYAN.—Elizabeth Ryan, aged 27, at 129 East Fiftieth Street.

S

SCHAFFER.—Nov. 12, William E. Schaffer, age 45, at 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

SCHLEGELMILCH.—Nov. 9, Michael A. Schlegelmilch, aged 51 years, 444 East Eighty-fourth Street.

SCHLEIDEN.—Nov. 12, Emilio B. Schleiden, aged 65 years, at 624 Central Park West.

SCHMID.—Nov. 10, Francis J. Schmid, at 540 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

SCHNAKE.—Nov. 8, 1902, Henry C. Schnake, in his 58th year, 522 Hudson Street.

SCHNEIDER.—Nov. 13, Frank A. Schneider, 238 West Seventeenth Street.

SCHULEIN.—Nov. 9, Moses Schulein, husband of Bella Ullman, in his 46th year, at 8 West One Hundred and Second Street.

SCHWARZ.—Nov. 13, Philip, husband of Catherine Schwarz, 320 Second Avenue.

SIMONSON.—Nov. 7, Solomon Simonson, aged 59, at 159 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

SIMPSON.—Nov. 14, Lionel Simpson, 588 Lexington Avenue.

SINSHEIMER.—Nov. 8, Anna, wife of Solomon Sinsheimer, 65 East Ninety-second Street.

SKIDMORE.—Nov. 8, in Bridgeport, Conn., Philo Hurd Skidmore, aged 51 years.

SKINNER.—Nov. 10, Madeleine Eloise, only daughter of David S. and Effie C. Skinner, at 382 Clermont Avenue.

SMITH.—Nov. 10, Philip, son of Ann Smith, in the 41st year of his age, at 206 West Twenty-sixth Street.

SPEYER.—Nov. 11, at 72 East Eighty-second Street, Samuel V. Speyer, in his 54th year.

STANTON.—Nov. 10, at 440 Miller Avenue, Grace Margaret, daughter of Alice Stanton.

STEVENSON.—James, father of Mary V. Stevenson, 43 Jane Street.

STEVEWINGER.—On Nov. 8, 1902, William L. Stevewinger, in his 31st year, 266 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

SULLIVAN.—Nov. 8, Patrick J. Sullivan, Armenia, &c.

SWEET.—Nov. 13, at Salisbury, Conn., Edwin S. Sweet, in his 65th year.

SYME.—Nov. 10, Elisabeth Jackson Scott, daughter of Robert W. and Christina Syme of Bayonne, N. J.

T

THOMAS.—Nov. 14, at Brattleborough, Vt., Julia Hazard of Flushing, N. Y., daughter of Josephine Thomas Sherman.

THOMPSON.—Nov. 13, at 260 Keap Street, Brooklyn, Helen, daughter of Richard and Lillian F. Thompson, aged 8 years and 10 months.

THURSTON.—Nov. 14, Clara K. Thurston, aged 68 years, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TOMNEY.—Nov. 8, Mabel H., wife of Edmund J. Tomney, 708 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

TOOKER.—Nov. 9, at Chicago, Dr. Robert Newton Tooker, aged 61 years.

TUCKER.—Nov. 10, Edwin Benjamin Tucker, son of Mary A. Tucker, in his 40th year, at 1 Prospect Terrace, East Orange, N. J.

TURNAN.—Nov. 2, John, son of Elisabeth Turnan, at 415 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

TUTING.—Nov. 12, William H. L., husband of Lissie Tuting, aged 37 years, at 87 Murray Street.

V

VAN ARSDALE.—Nov. 10, at 206 West Fifteenth Street, Sarah H. Van Arsdale, widow of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale.

VANDERVEER.—At Davenport, Iowa, Nov. 8, Mary E., widow of William T. Vanderveer.

VAN WART.—Nov. 13, Charles Van Wart, aged 32 years, at 159 Seaview Avenue, Jersey City.

VARKER.—Nov. 11, at New Rochelle, Fred Wood Varker.

VICTORY.—Nov.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Nov. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Motions.

1—In re Morgan.
2—Elec. Battery Co. vs. Buffalo Elec. Carriage Co.
3—United States vs. Nordlinger.
4—Same vs. Nichols.
5—In re Colonial Brewery.
6—Same.
7—Same.
33—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
34—George Frost Co. vs. Cohn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT———, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

29—Stevens Linen Wks. vs. Don. (8 cases.)
30—Union Special Sewing Machine Co vs. Am. Raveller Co.
31—Same vs. same.
17—Royal Metal Mfg. Co. vs. Art. Metal Works.
23—Young vs. Wolf.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
539—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
542—Sullivan vs. Am. Ice Co.

General calendar.

106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy discharges:

8260—Andrew F. Burleigh.
5226—E. & M. Roman.
5240—August Nieman.
5196—Harris Bernstein.
3923—Elias Krautman.
4670—William E. Cohen.
5004—Richard D. Alliger
5159—Solomon Marcus.
5257—Simon D. Heineman.
5253—John I. Jones.
5023—Nathan Kreiss.
5170—Emanuel C. Cohen
4910—Frederick Meyer.
4934—Charles Hilebrand
5183—Simon Jacobs.
5223—Louis Collat.
5111—Gross & Harris.
4158—Sarah J. Clark.
3636—Levi, Adrams & Co.
5117—Moore & Sansone.
5228—David Streicher.

Cases under objection.

4730—Otto G. Mayer.
5128—William W. Ford.
5145—Charles W. Chase.

Adjourned cases.

4913—Dorothy Weibel.
4963—E. E. Gwynne.
4373—J. F. Booraem.
5061—Herman A. Brodek
5215—J. D. Lynch.
5247—Emma G. Lindh.
5199—Solomon Hausman
5060—Benjamin B. Badean.
5054—Albert Kessner.
4118—Albert G. Thorne.
4018—Stultz & Kretschman.
5147—Reuben Nikiad.
4729—Joseph Blumenfeld

Motions.

In re Colonial Brewery.
In re Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works.
In re Arthur E. Smith.
In re Frankfort & Shaine
In re Solomon & Haubenstock.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars, Monday, Nov. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Driggs vs. Boyle.
2—In re Stewart.
3—In re Rhinelander.
4—Allen vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5—Wade vs. Wade.
6—Moorhead vs. Am. Surety Co.
7—Eseman vs. Inter. St Ry. Co.
8—Saul vs. same.
9—Curtis vs. same.
10—Ramsey vs. Darrin.
11—Kavanagh vs. Kerr
12—In re Simon.
13—Hasbrook vs. Simons.
14—Goddu vs. N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
15—Petrocelli vs. Erie R. R. Co.
16—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.
17—In re Riverside Park Extension.
18—Buccola vs. Buccola.
19—Larned vs. Tesoro.
20—Kruse vs. Kapff.
21—Stedwell sv. Hartmann.
22—Adler vs. Goldberg.
23—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank s. Brill.
24—Carpenter vs. Ryan.
25—Hirschtal vs. Feist.
26—Mahoney s. Bernhard.
27—Excelsior Sav. Bank vs. Richards.
28—Borbech s. Met. St. Ry.
29—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Bird.
30—In re Hoyt.
31—In re Brown.
32—Schmid vs. Schmid.
33—Bullwinkle vs. Gierken.
34—Silverstein vs. Weinkrantz.
35—Hasberg vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
36—Hoagland & Robinson Co. vs. Robinson Co.
37—Dobbs vs. Brinkerhoff.
38—Whitbeck vs. Whitbeck.
39—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank.
40—Boaz vs. Coolbaugh.
41—Doyle vs. Union Ry. Co.
42—Guralnack vs. Guralnack.
43—Akouphone Mfg. Co. vs. Schneider.
44—Gaeta vs. Erie R. R. Co.
45—Hurwitz vs. Hurwitz.
46—Levy vs. Plume.
47—Muchmore vs. Muchmore.
48—Hanan vs. Deus Gureth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

49—Dunlop vs. Mulry.
50—Davies vs. Heinrich.
51—Noble vs. Kellogg.
52—Hamill vs. City of New York.
53—Russell vs. Moore.
54—Duffy vs. Duffy.
55—In re N. Y. World Co-op. B. & L. Association.
56—Basinski vs. Basinski.
57—Batavia Carriage Wheel Co. vs. Sweet.
58—Lott vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.
59—De Bevoise vs. same.
60—Kear vs. Arkin.
61—Allen vs. Home B'k.
62—Mitchell vs. Sturgis.
63—Stein vs. Cumings.
64—Jackson vs. O'Brien.
65—Field vs. Masche.
66—People, &c., vs. Spreckles.
67—Same vs. Seeth.
68—Same vs. McGovan.
69—Kelly vs. Beaudet.
70—Davidow vs. Davidow.
71—Power vs. Curtis.
72—Levey vs. Anderson.
73—Pulsifer vs. Pulsifer.
74—Crecco vs. Zito.
75—Mayer vs. Corning.
76—In re Simek.
77—Wolf vs. Daly Gold Lining Dental Co.
78—In re W. 18th and W. 23d Sts., N. R.
79—In re Pier at 43d St., N. R.
80—Hopkins vs. Feist.
81—Lipps vs. City of New York.
82—Sargent vs. Kervan.
83—Same vs. same.
84—E. R. Nat. Bank vs. same.
85—Moore vs. same.
86—Levy vs. Armstrong.
87—Ruppers vs. Kohring
88—In re East Side Co-op. B. & L. Ass'n.
89—Tarrytown Nat. B'k vs. Schwalbach.
90—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
91—Gitler vs. Russian Co.
92—In re Welti.
93—North Am. Trust Co. vs. Whitney.
94—Arbecam vs. Bruce.
95—Knowles vs. Conklin.
96—Brown vs. Butcher.
97—Ripley vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
98—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
99—Leipziger vs. same.
100—McQuillan vs. Hart.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stockier, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—(November Term.)—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

6233—Reed vs. Albright.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1130—Plotzki vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1148—Kantrowitz vs. Angerman.
1149—Smith vs. Sodon.
1176—Solomon vs. Stewart.
1187—Arnold vs. Peabody.
1188—Cooper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1193—Empire Typewriter & Supplies Co. vs. Kraus.
1005—Dressner vs. Fredericks.
1009—Weiss vs. Silverman.
1027—Lounsberry vs. Harris.
1055—Mitchell vs. Williams.
1092—Smith vs. Poerschke.
1017—Friend vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1143—Blodgett vs. Atlas Safe & M. T. Co.
1125—Young vs. H. S. Johnston Drug Co.
1084—Rothbeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
950—Bridgman vs. Willis.
825—G. H. Haulenbeck Agency vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
740—French vs. Cunningham.
6002—Labarbiera vs. Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Co.
925—Briethart vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

5574—Lennan vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
583—Grant vs. Pratt & Lambert Co.
776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
485—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
896—Spieler vs. Lendner.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Co. Imp. Co.
888—Herrman vs. McGuire.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
987—Goetz vs. Webber.
686—Walter vs. Hangen.
1002—Koster vs. Erbe.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1021—Roeders vs. Caledonian Ins. Co.
5582—Dexter vs. Press Pub. Co.
1109—Dowling vs. Naughton.
1112—Daly vs. Walaneck
1121—Rakofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1123—Van Wyck vs. City of New York.
668—Ettlinger vs. Weil
946—Basserman vs. Gutfreund.
6192—City of New York vs. Weehawken Sewer Co.
1023—Williams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6934—Geraty vs. Mayor, &c.
6870—Probst vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
902—Dolan vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Charlotte A. Williams, Francis Ehrmann, John J. O'Shaughnessy, Rawden Rawnsley, Giuseppe Cresci, Henry Zweig, Anna W. Perris, Jacob Dachtera.

At 11 A. M.

Lucy A. Wood.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1845—Susan Prime.
1849—Wilhelm Rothfuss.
1856—Elizabeth Kelly.
1818—Margaret Ann Bergen.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions to be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.
1368—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1371—Clarkin vs. same.
1377—Monheimer vs. same.
1519—Swan vs. same.
861—Krulewich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1691—Litler vs. Barnett.
1220—Owens vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1069—Nally vs. Coyle.
1407—Knight vs. Tomlinson.
1326—Pettit vs. Berger.
1905—Moore vs. Blair.
1700—Dulberger vs. Weather.
1701—Goldberger vs. Redighan.
1708—Rosen vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
1711—Gannon vs. Goodwin.
1718—Wallace vs. Edelmuth.
2996—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Brewerage Co.
1916—Duplex Ptg. Co. vs. Goldman.
1705—McGuire vs. Williams.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1387—Baumwenzel vs. Bambrick.
1930—Hall vs. Middlesex, &c., Power Co.
1931—Cuccio vs. Kesler.
1932—Freeman vs. Cosmires.
807—Scheuer vs. Bowen
1391—White vs. Bradley
1145—Sachs vs. Union Railway.
1006—Zahn vs. Bler.
1166—Rosenberg vs. Met. St. Ry.
1134—Pearlman vs. Silverstein.
1347—Bloomingdale vs. 11th Ward Bank.
1006—D. O. Haynes Co. vs. McLean.
1396—Levenson vs. Youghertchen.
1339—Jerchower vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
1151—Silberberg vs. Atlantic Trust Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

3468—Schaeffer vs. Newmark.
2966—Levy vs. Levy.
4360—Greenwald vs. Jacobs.
4396—Bloomingdale vs. Shaheen.
3628—Poole vs. Smith.
3381—Gerson vs. Eagle-bank.
1368—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1377—Monheimer vs. same.
861—Krulewich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1255—Tannenbaum vs. Klee.
1368—Ryan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1371—Clarkin vs. same.
1377—Monheimer vs. same.
1519—Swan vs. same.
861—Krulewich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

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1069—Nally vs. Coyle.
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4272—Lamport vs. Venson.
4529—Sanborn vs. Booth
4474—Little vs. Kenney.
4436—Wangler vs. Lokay.
4356—Evans vs. Haring.
4416—Merrill vs. Goodman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1583—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1561—Lewis vs. Union Railway.
1563—Zeltner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1564—Statelbach vs. same.
1428—Haines vs. Met. St. Ry.
1261—Menken vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
1285—Donn vs. Met. St. Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1991.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sandford for the People.

1—Newton Whitehead.
2—Henry Dawson.
3—Victor Bianco.
4—Morris Newman.
5—William F. Dean.
6—Charles Cohen, Alexander Lewis.
7—Joseph Cassidy.
8—Joseph Stewart.
9—Jesse Fagan.
10—Jose Galiana.
11—Thomas Clarey.
12—George Simon.
13—Michael Welsh. Pleadings.
1—Joseph Peppl.
2—Julius Puschkin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Schurman, Nott, Train, and O'Connor and Deputy Attorney General Coleman for the People.

1—Joseph D. Hackett.
2—Frederick Wagner.
3—John Renge, the younger.
4—Ignace Lewis.
5—Israel Marshak.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Thorne for the People.

1—Samuel Maerson.
2—Rose Caravella.
3—Fred. P. Treft.
4—Hirsch Berlina.
5—Michael Clausen.
6—Jacob Lewis.
7—John Collard.
8—John Williams.
9—Henry A. Hook.
10—Dennis J. Sullivan.
11—Thomas Ross.
12—John Green.
13—John Kennedy.
14—James Smith.
15—Samuel Brown.
16—Edward Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—William Bush.
2—Christopher Wendell
3—Joseph Meyers, William Hughes.
4—Amata Ressa.
5—David W. Davis.
6—Allen H. Dixon.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Mamie Kalter vs. Wolf Golden—Charles A. Curtin.

Referee Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Levey vs. Anderson—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Nov. 17.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is good reason for holding two parts of the Criminal Court for the month of December, 1902, it is therefore

Ordered, that the Civil Term for the month of December, 1902, be dispensed with, and that in its place and stead a Criminal Term be held at Room 10, County Court House, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; it is further

Ordered, that the Civil Term of the Supplementary Calendar for the month of December, 1902, be dispensed with, and that a Trial Calendar be issued for the month of January, 1903; all cases noticed for the month of December shall be published in said calendar, and that all notices of trial shall be deemed good service as of the January term, 1903, unless otherwise ordered.

Contested foreclosures and issues of law heretofore noticed for December term can be tried on any Friday of said term.

Dated Nov. 12, 1902.

By order of the Court.

CHAS. T. HARTZHEIM, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Branch. Court open at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

424—Courtney vs. Burbridge.
203—Ziegler vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

418—Matter of Pfarr.
411—Sheeron vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
430—Hart vs. Maloney.
431—Baker vs. Otis Elevator Co.
432—Obanheim vs. Arbuckle.
433—Boecker vs. Finger.
435—Tallon vs. Morgan.

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5116—Kinelser vs. same.
1231—Wilson vs. Homeopathic Hospital.
5067—Gleason vs. Malley.
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5352—Same vs. same
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5362—Murray vs. same.
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1696—Esmerald & Phoenix Brewing Co. vs. McKenany.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

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Same vs. Miller.
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1—Newton Whitehead.
2—Henry Dawson.
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1—Joseph D. Hackett.
2—Frederick Wagner.
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Referee Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Levey vs. Anderson—Robert C. Ten Eyck.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Nov. 17.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is good reason for holding two parts of the Criminal Court for the month of December, 1902, it is therefore

Ordered, that the Civil Term for the month of December, 1902, be dispensed with, and that in its place and stead a Criminal Term be held at Room 10, County Court House, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York; it is further

Ordered, that the Civil Term of the Supplementary Calendar for the month of December, 1902, be dispensed with, and that a Trial Calendar be issued for the month of January, 1903; all cases noticed for the month of December shall be published in said calendar, and that all notices of trial shall be deemed good service as of the January term, 1903, unless otherwise ordered.

Contested foreclosures and issues of law heretofore noticed for December term can be tried on any Friday of said term.

Dated Nov. 12, 1902.

By order of the Court.

CHAS. T. HARTZHEIM, Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Branch. Court open at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

424—Courtney vs. Burbridge.
203—Ziegler vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

418—Matter of Pfarr.
411—Sheeron vs. C. I. & B. R. R.
430—Hart vs. Maloney.
431—Baker vs. Otis Elevator Co.
432—Obanheim vs. Arbuckle.
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Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Nov. 17.

NOTICE.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—It appearing to the satisfaction of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deals in a Market of Increasing Activity.

Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street Corner Sold—Other Dealings—Complete List of Auction Offerings.

It is seldom that a similar period produces a group of deals of such magnitude and general interest as those presented in the reports of the last few days—indeed, several transactions of the first importance have been made to appear comparatively insignificant by the week's news from lower Broadway and the announcement of plans for the improvement of the old Hotel Brunswick property.

Even with the very meagre details which have been forthcoming, the Trinity Building purchase possesses an extraordinary interest, being the first deal of any importance in which the new United States Realty and Construction Company has engaged and involving one of the most favorably situated parcels in the entire city. The unique feature of this property, its 250 feet of southerly exposure along Trinity Churchyard, has been perhaps sufficiently dwelt upon to demand no additional reference at this time. It has been regarded as the most attractive office building site remaining unimproved in the down-town section, and considered by itself is easily entitled to this distinction. But under existing conditions, there is another element in the situation, if, as is generally believed, the United States Realty and Construction Company, through the George A. Fuller Company, is the owner of a substantial interest in the Boreel Building block, just to the north. The latter property will have to be reckoned with in any scheme for a new Trinity Building, so that the devising of plans for the harmonious improvement of these two much-talked-about parcels now becomes the most interesting phase of this operation.

The new Hotel Brunswick enterprise, calling for an outlay of $7,500,000, is a striking illustration of how a property's special adaptability to a certain purpose will cling to it, despite the development of the surrounding neighborhood along wholly different lines. The city's hotel centre has long since left Madison Square far to the south, and it is hardly probable that there is another property in that neighborhood which would be seriously considered for a new hotel project, with the possible exception of the Fifth Avenue Hotel site. But here is the Brunswick, which, from the time when the old hotel closed its doors several years ago down to the present, has been almost constantly in the eyes of real estate syndicates and hotel men, solely through its peculiar qualifications for hotel uses. Its situation is such that, while it enjoys a magnificent outlook over Madison Square, it is free from nearly all of the noise and traffic of that busy centre, and it is this fact alone that still makes the property an attractive site, although the recognized hotel section is anywhere from half a mile to a mile further south.

Among the miscellaneous business of the week there has been abundant evidence of a broader and more active market. The transformation of that part of Fifth Avenue just north of Thirty-fourth Street goes on apace, and another important improvement is doubtless foreshadowed by the leasing of the Astor property at the southwest corner of Thirty-sixth Street, although of just what character none of the interested parties will disclose. The new twelve-story hotel at 120 to 124 West Forty-seventh Street changed hands, as did also three seven-story structures on the upper west side—one at 315 West Ninety-fourth Street, another at 334 and 336 West Ninety-fifth Street, and the third on Broadway, near One Hundred and First Street. Washington Heights furnished further speculative dealings in the sales of three corners on Audubon Avenue, at One Hundred and Ninety-first and One Hundred and Ninety-second Streets, and of a plot of thirty lots on Fort George Avenue.

The Rapid Transit Board's reversal of its previous decision to have a station of the underground road at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street has occasioned no small amount of unfavorable comment among real estate men having interests in that section. It is apparent that with stations only at Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street and Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street there will be a good-sized intervening area traversed by the rapid transit system but deriving no benefit from it, owing to the long distance between these two stations. The reasons put forward for the abandoning of the station at Central Park West were its cost and also the fact that the surrounding territory is accommodated by the west side elevated station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and the new one at One Hundred and Tenth Street. The Central Park West subway station would have to be equipped with elevators, and there may be some justification for the objection as to its cost, but the elevated railroad excuse does not appeal very strongly to real estate men, unless they are to understand that the rapid transit road is being built, not to benefit to the fullest extent possible the city transportation facilities, but merely to supplement the elevated road. In accordance with this principle, they say, several other subway stations might be abolished with an equal show of reason.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

George R. Read announced yesterday that negotiations had been completed for the sale of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum property, bounded by Broadway, King's Bridge Road, One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets. The tract contains about sixty-five lots, and the price is in the neighborhood of $360,000. It is understood that Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia is interested in the purchase.

William Richtberg has sold for Theresa Solomon the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, old four-story buildings on plot 54.5 by 90.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, which recently sold its property, 240 to 244 West Fortieth Street, has purchased as the site for a new edifice plot 50 by 100.5 on the south side of Forty-fifth Street, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue.

The Commercial Real Estate Corporation has bought from the Shea estate the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-ninth Street, a plot 45.11 by 100, with a two-story building on the corner and a three-story dwelling on the street.

Greene & Taylor have sold 54 West Forty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

A brief option has been given on the property 205 Broadway, 16.9 by 100, owned by the Smith estate of Philadelphia. This fact probably led to the circulation of reports yesterday that the parcel had been sold. It adjoins the southwest corner of Fulton Street, and is now covered by a four-story building.

It was stated yesterday upon authority that no sale of the Harmony estate's property, 63 and 65 Broadway, has yet been effected.

Porter & Co. have sold for Isabella Jex the vacant lot on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 75.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Lewis Wallace to a Miss Hazleton, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling, with extension, 30 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Max Marx has purchased through John B. Karst, Jr., from Young & Gerard of Greenpoint, L. I., northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two five-story apartment houses, with stores, 49.11 by 110.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have resold for Max Marx, to a client, for about $150,000, the two six-story elevator apartment houses 227 to 233 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, each 40 by 100.11.

John Peters has sold for the Kearney estate 244 East Twenty-first Street, and for the Haines estate 246 East Twenty-first Street, running through to 245 East Twentieth Street. These properties combined have a frontage of 42 feet on Twenty-first Street and 25 feet on Twentieth Street. Jacob Weinstein is the purchaser.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for G. Hornahrens, at $44,500, the five-story, three-family flat 108 West Eighteenth Street, 25.10 by 137.8, the buyer giving in exchange, at $26,000, 262 West Ninety-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 100.8. The latter property has been leased for use as a clubhouse for a term of years.

L. Huppert has sold for Jacob Cohen to Isaac Rothfeld the five-story double flat 20 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Samuel Wacht has sold to Della Burstine the two five-story flats 551 and 553 Third Avenue, taking in exchange 220 and 222 Monroe Street, two six-story tenements with stores.

James McFarland has sold to Harry M. Spielberg the two five-story flats 23 and 25 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Barnet Levy the three three-story dwellings 316 to 320 East Fifteenth Street, on plot 55.6 by 103.3; also to Lippman & Gold the northeast corner of Grand and Ridge Streets, old buildings, on plot 95 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Hyman German the two four-story buildings 103 and 105 Avenue A, on plot 43 by 100.

Joseph W. Stern & Edward B. Marks, through Innes & Center, have leased their building 32 East Twenty-second Street for a term of ten years to Oscar Rudolph, picture and frame dealer. The building will be extensively altered.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for Edmund L. Baylies to H. Pell Haggerty a plot at the corner of Jackson Avenue and Baylies Street, Louona Park, Corona, Borough of Queens.

The Auction Room.

With the appearance of buyers for several properties voluntarily offered, last week's auction business showed a healthier tone, although less encouragement is to be had from some of the prices realized. This is true particularly with regard to the partition sale of the Mitchell estate's parcel, 447 Broadway, running through to Crosby Street. This property, a five-story building on a plot 24.11 by 200, was bought by a party having no previous interest in it—Moses Gardner, the linen merchant—on a bid of $144,000, which, it is believed, is a low record for recent years along that section of Broadway.

Nine small parcels in the middle west side district, on Ninth Avenue, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Streets, make up an offering announced by Peter F. Meyer for Tuesday of this week under orders from the executors of the Joseph Corbit estate. A sale of similar character will be held on Wednesday at the stand of Vincent A. Ryan, and will include 187 and 189 Mott Street, 252 West Twentieth Street, 419 East Fiftieth Street, a lot on One Hundred and Sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, and three lots on One Hundred and Second Street, near First Avenue.

The only voluntary offering of any importance is listed for Thursday, when Auctioneer Wells will sell the plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Eighth Street.

A foreclosure sale which may be the subject of some outside competition appears in Tuesday's schedule. The property is a modern nine-story business building at 56 East Eleventh Street, near University Place, and will be sold by Auctioneer Meyer to satisfy a judgment of less than $4,000.

There were recorded last week 245 mortgages for $3,097,952, of which 43, for $983,145, were at 5 per cent.; 90, for $740,986, were at more, and 72, for $1,373,021, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 212 mortgages for $2,848,350, of which 72, for $750,965, were at 5 per cent.; 81, for $811,363, were at more, and 59, for $1,286,022, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,521; subject to other mortgages for $20,500.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Vincent W. Woytisek, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 55.6 feet north of St. Paul's Place, 44.6 by 33.11 by 42.9 by 36.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,222.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,005.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 182 Ninth Avenue, east side, 24.4 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 24.5 by 60, four-story brownstone-front building, with two stores; 343 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 297.9 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 26.1 by 98.9, five-story brick building; 350 and 352 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stable at the rear of 352; 412 and 414 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings; 440 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick building; 318 and 320 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 413 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, 56 East Eleventh Street, south side, 205.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 94.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,881.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, east side, 80.1 feet south of Grand Street, 74.11 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $118,963.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee, 2,096 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Avenue D, One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,144.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Mulqueen, referee, 110 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 135 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,770.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 426 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Avenue D, 22.3 by 70; one and two-story brick and frame buildings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, 515 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 170.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 24.8 by 80, three-story brick building, with extension. Due on judgment, $9,427.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to secure dower, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 308 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Lisette Newman on Aug. 21, 1894.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.—By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 187 and 189 Mott Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, each 25 by 100, two six-story brick stables; 252 West Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 89.11 by 25.3 by 86, six-story brick and stone tenement, a one-half interest; 419 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 145 feet east of First Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Degraw Street, Brooklyn, south side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Avenue, 75 by 124.3, and buildings and vacant; North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., east side, 203 feet north of Waverly Place, 100 by 200 by 92.3 by 238.6, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 346.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 28.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,134.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Edelson, referee, River Street, Wakefield, north side, the block front between Meadow Street and Bronx River Place, 240 by 136, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,406.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 32 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Chamberlin on Feb. 8, 1894.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.—By James L. Wells, public auction sale, Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 512 to 518 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, two seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $28,716; subject to other mortgages for $120,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,585.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Sneudavia, referee, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 68.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,586.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. W. Gahrmann, referee, 205 Allen Street, west side, 98.3 feet south of Houston Street, 16.8 by 87.6, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with six-story brick factory at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,052.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 147 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,261.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, Walton Avenue, northwest side, 268.11 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 110.6 by 200 and irregular, vacant; Walton Avenue, southeast side, 268.11 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.7 by 89.4 by 14.4, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $10,530; on the latter, $2,727.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 127 East Broadway, for a one-story brick building, 25.4 by 54; Mrs. R. Whitehead, Brooklyn, owner; Kaeppler & Uhl of 146 East Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

Fulton Street, south side, One Foot to Twin Street, for three-story brick offices, with stores, 100.1 by 97.3 by 85.10; C. Laue of 243 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 475 feet south of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 37 by 86; Wahlio & Sousui of 836 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $75,000.

Avenue A and Seventh Street, northeast corner, for a one-story brick boiler house, 23 by 30; James J. Hart of 1,020 Prospect Avenue, owner; Frederick Wolsgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 138 Lafayette Street, for a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling, 21 by 45; Philip Mangone of 836 Eighth Avenue, owner; Henry Lane of 788 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 117 Walker Street, to six-story brick lofts; estate of E. F. Keating, owner; A. Eilsen of 3,281 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 1326 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; D. Leventritt of 37 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; J. O. Bunce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nelson Avenue, east side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, 18.2 by 25; Emily C. Young of 1,172 Ogden Avenue, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 200 feet southeast of Brook Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame storage building, 25 by 75; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners; John E. Kirby of 772 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,231 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 55; Annie M. Baird, premises, owner; Lewis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Nov. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 182d St, runs w 125x s 170 to 181st St x e 25x n 99.4x e 100x 70.7; Katie Wendel, Jr., to Louis Wendel, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 402, e s, 50 n of 143th St, 24.11x100; Josephine Satter to John Satter, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom

CHRISTOPHER ST, 45, n s, 121.2 ft w of Waverley Place, 18.4x93.6x18.4x93.6; Nelson H. Stewart and another, executors, to Jennie B. Ferguson, ½ part.. $5,050

CHRISTOPHER ST, 45, n s, 121.2 ft w of Waverley Place, 18.4x93.6x18.4x93.6; Mary J. Innet to Jennie K. Ferguson, ½ part 5,050

EAST END AV, w s, 25.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x96; Katie Brauneck and others, executors and trustees, to John Aichele, (mtg $13,000) 18,000

FRANKLIN ST, 9 and 11, s w s, 75 ft e of Centre St, 42.6x100.1x40.8x100.1; Morris S. Herrman and others to Deborah Herrman ..... Nom

GRAND AV, n w corner of Hampden St, 100x100; William Brodbeck and others to Anthony Smyth and another, other considerations and 100

GRAND ST, 68 and 70, n w corner of Wooster St, 50x64; Deborah Herrman to Rachel Herrman ..... Nom

JEROME AV, e s, 106.5 ft n of Garfield St, 28.6x165.11x25x152.2; Stephen G. Williams to Florence M. Constantian, (mtg $6,390) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 220, w s, 75.11 ft n of 121st St, 22x100; City Real Estate Company to Mary B. Hughes and another, other considerations and 100

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 117th St, runs e 120x n 100.11x w 50x n 100.11x w 70x s 201.10; Simon Sichel to L. Duncan Bulkley, (mtg $245,000,) other considerations and 100

LOT 36, partition map of Mary A. Wells and another; Seward Baker, referee, to Samuel Steinmetz 450

PIERS 23 and 24, East River, all title, &c., in; Matilda C. Ver Planck to James De Lancey ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 67 and 69, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, 59.2x138.5x50.5x107.5; L. Duncan Bulkley to Max Marx, (mtg $76,000,) other considerations and 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 67 and 69, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, 59.2x138.5x50.5x107.5; Max Marx to Louis Kramer, (mtgs $76,000,) other considerations and 100

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of Woodruff Av, 25x65; Catharine Meehan to Joseph F. Barry ..... Nom

TRINITY AV, e s, 380 ft n of 161st St, 20x100; Sarah Greenthal and others to Maria A. Donnegan ..... Nom

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, north part of Lot 136, map of Olinville, 25x110.3x25x111; John Zimmer and others to Michael Brennan 1,800

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, northerly corner of 1st, runs n 100.7x w 123 to 3d Av x s 100 to 1st x e 217, Lots 136 to 124, map of Olinville; John Zimmer to Eva A. Koch and others ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of 1st Av, 100.7x123x100x217; Henry W. Zimmer and others to John Zimmer, all title ..... Nom.

4TH AV, 344, n w corner of 25th St, 19.9x75; Maria Thompson and others to James P. Lee, other consideration and 100

4TH AV, 344, n w corner of 25th St, 19.9x75; Maria Thompson and others, executors, to James P. Lee, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

4TH ST, s s, 405 ft w of —, being w 25 ft of the e 50 ft of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Albert B. Hardy to Florence M. Constantian, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

6TH AV, 916, e s, 22.11 ft s of 52d St, 22.5 x70.6x22.6x80.6; Farrell F. O'Dowd to Annie M. Kelly, rerecorded, (mtg $21,000, R P & M Co) 31,950

27TH ST, 323, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Anna C. Klinker to Daniel Levy, (mtg $27,000) ..... Nom.

33D ST, n s, 345.1 ft e of Broadway, 23.4 x98.9; James Kennedy to William T. Burbridge, 2-12 part, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

33D ST, n s, 345.1 ft e of Broadway, 23.4 x98.9; James Kennedy to Gottfried Walbaum, 1-12 part, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

56TH ST, s s, 111 ft e of 4th Av, 21x100.5; Bertha Chuck to Gustave Simon, (mtgs $22,000) ..... Nom.

65TH ST, n s, 117 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.5; Richard R. Hunt to Mary H. A. Allen ..... Nom.

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, runs n 26x w 5x n 25.6x w 21.6x s 51.6x e 26.6; John J. Sullivan to Leopold Thiel, (mtg $9,500) ..... Nom.

94TH ST, 111, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Helen D. W. Haynes to David O. Haynes, (mtg $21,500) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Marx to Lina Strauss, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration, and 100

100TH ST, 158, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; L. Duncan Bulkley to Max Marx, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and 100

116TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 80x 100.11; L. Duncan Bulkley to Max Marx, (mtgs $110,000,) other considerations and 100

117TH ST, 20, s s, 90 ft w of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Jacob Cohen to Isaac Rothfeld, (mtg $19,350) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 10, s s, 180 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; L. Duncan Bulkley to Max Marx, (mtgs $18,500,) other considerations and 100

119TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Thomas J. Meehan to Irene R. Meehan, (mtg $3,400) ..... Gift

122D ST, n s, 321 ft e of 8th Av, 102x 100.11; Sophia Hirschfeld to Hannah Frankel, (mtg $105,000) ..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 30x99.11; William F. Dobbs to Jonathan W. Hull, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

EAST BROADWAY, 253; Fanny Liebovitz to Samuel J. Schechter, 5 years.. 480

CEDAR ST, 104, s e corner of Trinity Place; John H. Meyer to Ehler Meyer, 10 1-12 years $2,000

GREENWICH AV, 57; Perry St, 1; Marcus Franklin to Mark A. Steedman, 5 years 700

8TH AV, 570; Henry C. Pfaff and another to Isaac P. Jaeger, 10½ years, $3,000.. 3,500

32D ST, 11 and 13, n s, 170 ft w of Madison Av, 50x98.9; James A. Campbell and another to Ernest W. Eager, 21½ years 35,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADAMS, Charles to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 117th St, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, due Oct. 31, 1903, 6 per cent $12,000

ALLEN, Mary H. A., to Richard R. Hunt; 65th St, 51 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 28,000

BLOCK, Henry M., and another to Jacob Roseman; 6th St, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, due July 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,000

BIANCHI, Virginio, to David Reggel; 106th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, due Oct. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 3,000

BULKLEY, L. Duncan, to Simon Sichel; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, prior mortgage $245,000, due May 1, 1904, 4 per cent 100,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; Grand St, 403, demand, 6 per cent 30,000

GOTTLIEB, Aaron, to Mary Renville; Canal St, 59, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

HES, Mary E., and another, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lenox Av, w s, 73.11 ft n of 121st St, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

KRAMER, Louis, to Max Marx; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 59.2 ft s of 114th St, prior mtg $76,600, 3 years 12,500

KURZYNSKY, Lottie, to Joseph J. Meahey; 75th St, n s, 276 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 5 per cent 3,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to Margaret Knox; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent 1,500

LICHTMAN, Samuel, to David Klein; 107th St, s s, 81 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 450

LEE, James P., to Bank for Savings of the City of New York; 4th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 39,000

MINCHEN, John E., to George H. White; 3d Av, e s, 106 ft n e of 19th St, Yonkers, 5 years 3,000

SIMPSON, George H., to City Real Estate Company; Brook Road, n s, being Subdivision 2 of Lot 114, map of Morrisania, ¼ part and all title, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,200

BATTER, John, to Josephine Batter; Brook Av, 462, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years 2,750

SCHWARTZMAN, Samuel, to Julia D. Sturges; 51st St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 20,000

THIEL, Leopold, to John J. Sullivan; 81st St, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years 1,000

WENDEL, Louis, to Katie Wendel; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 182d St to 181st St, demand, 4 per cent 1,080

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company $1

FERRIS, Benjamin, to Clara J. Butler ... 1

GARDNER, George H., to George E. Edwards 9,500

JORDAN, Alexandina, to Helena Rexer ... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 6,500

STERN, Henry, to Clara J. Butler 1

STRAUSS, Lena, to Max Marx ..... Omitted

WITT, George H., to Meta Witte 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

165TH ST, s s, 20.3 ft e of Intervale Av, 50x100; James Colletti against R. Lee Kempe, owner and contractor; Edward Cunningham, contractor 441

BROADWAY and 97th St, n e corner, 100.11x149.7x irregular; Roeser & Sommer against Catherine W. Hoelzle, owner; Bernard Wilson, contractor $1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 23.1x 100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and Louis Werner with Charles Adams $12,000

Lis Pendens.

FORSYTH ST, 190 and 209 to 217; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Hyman D. Baker and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

CENTRAL PARK WEST and 99th St, s w corner, 100x25.2; Albert A. Shattuck and another, trustees, against Charles D. Levin and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Boston.

263TH ST, 217 East; Mary H. Nolen against Ella S. Conkling; (action to set aside deed, &c.; attorneys, Hyland & Zabriskie.

123D ST, 435 West; Meloshue Freudenhammer against William H. Muhlker and another, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Shiland, Shoemaker & Hedges.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE

Estate of Joseph Corbit, deceased,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE:

No. 182 9th Ave.

between 21st & 22d Streets,

343 West 24th Street,

350 & 352 West 25th Street,

412 & 414 West 25th Street,

446 West 26th Street,

AND

318 and 320 West 49th Street.

For books, maps, and terms apply to Weekes Brothers, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 45 William St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

Tuesday, November 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE

ESTATE OF ROBERT BONNER, DECEASED.

3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,

No. 413 West 28th Street.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, November 18, 1902,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT, FORECLOSURE SALE

Abraham H. Sarasohn, Esq., Referee.

Modern 9-story store and loft building, with electric elevator, steam heat, and lot of land,

No. 56 East 11th Street,

Between Broadway and University Place.

ALL RENTED TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.

For particulars apply to Wolf, Kohn and Ullman, Esqs., Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1902,

at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

PARTITION SALE

OF THE

CHOICE AND VALUABLE

IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,

No. 133 West 56th Street,

68 West 96th Street,

1822 Madison Avenue.

4 Lots on North Side

Cathedral Parkway or 110th St.

Block Front on East Side

Amsterdam Avenue,

between 121st & 122d Streets.

16 Valuable lots on

121st and 122d Streets,

near Amsterdam Avenue.

Block Front on West Side

Broadway,

between 131st and 132d Streets.

One Lot Northwest Corner

Broadway and 136th Street.

ALSO

22 desirable lots on

11th and Audubon Avenues,

167th, 180th, 183d & 186th Sts.,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

70 per cent. on Mortgage for one year at 4½ per cent. interest.

For book-maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

to close the estate of Elizabeth Vetter, deceased, by order August Finck, Esq., Executor,

307 EAST 6TH ST.,

three and one-half story basement and cellar brick Tenement, with one story and basement brick extension; size of lot, 25x80.0.

Messrs. DETO, DUER & BAUERDORF, attorneys for executor, 115 Broadway.

Maps with attorneys or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE

to close the estate of MARY B. DOWLING, deceased, by order of Messrs. Robert W. Patterson and C. G. Latta, Executors,

329 WEST 75TH ST.,

ADJOINING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Four-story Basement and Cellar Brick and Limestone Private Dwelling, with extension; exquisitely trimmed hard wood; open plumbing, and modern in every way. Size of lot, 20x102.2.

Messrs. DOUGHERTY, OLCOTT & TENNEY, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William St.

Maps and further particulars with Attorneys, or Auctioneer's Office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

will sell at auction

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1902,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

Estate of F. PFLETSCHINGER, dec'd, by order of William C. Wieland, Esq., Executor,

205 SEVENTH AV.,

near 23d St.

Four-story stone and brick Flat, with Store; size of lot, 18.4x50.

Messrs. DETO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executor, 115 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

Real Estate at Auction.

VINCENT A. RYAN, AUCT'R,

will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1902,

by order of WILLIAM A. LESLIE, Esq., THOMAS L. FEITNER, Esq., and NATHAN A. MOSSMAN, Esq., executors of the estate of Susan Miln, dec'd.

ABSOLUTE WITHOUT RESERVE,

City Real Estate for Sale.

Bargains in Private Houses

78th, near Park Av, three-story brownstone, 18 foot, splendid block.....$20,500
92d, near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; price very low.....26,500
91st, near Madison Av., four-story, butler's pantry extension; just put in order.....35,000
82d, handsome American basement; immediate possession.....50,000
76th, near 5th Av., 19 foot; possession. 65,000
79th, near Madison Av., 22 foot.....80,000
64th. near 5th Av., 25 foot dining room extension; big house for little money.....125,000

Complete list, inside prices, particulars.

DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Exceptional Sacrifice and Bargain

A handsome four-story and basement dwelling, 22x100, Lenox Av., near 122d St.; can secure $20,000 at 4½ per cent. on mortgage. Price, $25,000.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
in whole or in part, on
FIRST AVENUE,
between 31st and 32d Sts, and proposed Av. A,
A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND,
containing 19 vacant lots. For further particulars apply to WM. WICKE CO., 36 East 22d St., New York City.

AN EXTRA WIDE CORNER APARTment and stores, Amsterdam Av., below 93d Street; modern in every respect; now nets 10%, which can be increased to 15% when present leases expire.

ARTHUR S. COX and CO.,
31 Pine Street.

IN THE 60's, BET. 5TH & MAD. AVE.

For sale, a plot of 40 ft. suitable for improvement.

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. (9320) 60 Cedar St.

FINE BUILDING SITE.

Down-town section, fronting on three streets. Leases expire in May. Tenants ready for a new building.

VOORHEES & FLOYD, 51 Maiden Lane.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park, in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

78th St., East; 4-story double flat, remodeled, 8 rooms; improvements; rents about $1,700; price only $16,500. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

Harlem modern triple flat; price, $28,000; mortgage, $19,000; rents, $2,580; consider clear lots or small house in Bronx in exchange. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

$2,000 cash buys elegant heated flat, St. Nicholas Av, 118th St., near underground station. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Well rented St. Nicholas Av. flat near 118th St.; equity, $10,000; exchange, add cash. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Bargain in 20-foot 3-story dwelling near Central Park; asking $19,000. Young & Gahren, 604 Columbus Av.

Elevator apartment house, cor. Madison Av., $325,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

6th and Madison Avs., 74th St.—20-foot modern dwelling; handsomely decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

92d St., East of Park.—Four-story modern dwelling, all improvements; sacrifice; $22,500. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

10 East 128th St., 20x100, three-story brownstone modern dwelling; restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

5th Av., 93d St.—20-foot, modern, four-story dwelling; extension; elegantly decorated; $65,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Lexington Av. Corner.—Choicest location; 8 stores; $35,000. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

2d Av. Corner.—Excellent locality; gilt edge; $42,000. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

78th St., Park Av.—Elegant dwelling; investigate; $26,500. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

Lexington Av.—Single flat store property; only $16,500. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

Lexington Av., Near Office.—Elegant dwelling; sacrifice; $14,500. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

Triple flat, near Madison Av., only $25,000; a decided bargain; terms to suit. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Columbus Av.—Three 5-story double flats, with stores, 75x100, near 80th St.; must be sold to close estate. Rawak, 2 East 110th St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, 30x100; will net 15 per cent.; must be sold; near 79th St. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

5-story double flat, with two on the avenue, at $23,000; terms to suit; will net $1,000 on investment. Call Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

5-story double flat; 6 rooms and bath; near Lenox Av.; $23,500; terms to suit. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

A three-story dwelling, full lot, in the Nineties, near Lexington; $13,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

87th St., East; Yorkville single flat; asking only $11,500; little cash. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

78th St., East; private house, 3-story, basement; $10,000; make offer. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

78th St., East; private house, 3-story, basement; $6,500; bargain. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

Near Park Av.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; bargain; $15,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

$3,500.—In the Nineties, near Lexington, a three-story brick dwelling; $8,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

West End Avenue; American basement; $23,000; want offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

East 64th St., Near Lexington.—Four-story, with extension, $22,500. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Third Av., Harlem.—Full-sized five-story tenement, $20,000. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$12,500—Good, solid single flat, near 3d Av., 116th St. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

East 74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

CHURCH property wanted; give full particulars. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Send us a list of your property for sale or to let. Muhlker Brothers, 1,396 Lexington Av.

5th St.—Fine leasehold; rent, $1,776; price, $9,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—53x100; 2 fine tenements; $4,464; price, $50,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

29th St., East.—Fine plot, 50x98.9; small houses; $19,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—2 flats, 42x100; rented, $3,264; price, $44,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

25th St., East.—Nice little house; $12,000; bay windows. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

63d St., East.—5-story double; leased, $1,350; price, $15,500. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—2 5-story tenements; $21,000; rented, $2,346. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Plot 29x98.9, Murray Hill, near Park Av.; very reasonable. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Sixties.—Under $26,000; four-story stone house, 20 feet wide. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story, 20 feet wide, in 60s; under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Small house on Murray Hill, near Park Av.; under $35,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Three-story house in Park Av., in Sixties; under $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

74th St., near Park Av.—Three-story and basement; $23,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Sixties, near Park Av.—Four-story stone house; only $37,500. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story brick, Murray Hill; 23 feet front; only $26,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

63d St., near Park Av.—Three-story stone; under $30,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

Four-story remodeled house in 60s; bargain for doctor; $25,000. Buek & Crawford, 503 5th Av.

West 86th; 20 feet; four-story; $42,500; a bargain. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

West 87th; 19 feet; four-story; $15,000; little cash. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Central Park West; 25 feet; vacant lot; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Lexington Av., corner; 25 feet; full lot; will sell [illegible]

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NEW HOUSES on the west side (and that is saying a good deal) than 306 to 325 West 100th St. They vary in size, but not in FINISH and EXCELLENCE OF CONSTRUCTION; 17 to 20 feet wide.

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A PARK AVENUE CORNER. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

BROADWAY Plot; ripe for improvement; cheap; bona fide principals only answered.

CORNER; finest on Amsterdam Av.; splendid investment; $100,000; four stores.

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APARTMENT HOUSE netting 10 per cent.; also modern fire-proof business buildings, vicinity 5th Av. and 23d St.; equities, $50,000 to $250,000; can take other property in exchange; investors' opportunity. JOHN H. BERRY, 31 NASSAU ST.

Stable, west side, near 90th St.; five-story, 50x100; great bargain; will net 18 per cent. on investment; also a stable on east side, near 53d St., which can be bought from estate. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

Bargain for liquor dealer; West 61st St., 20x85x100.5, five-story; two families floor; old established saloon; rentals, $2,040; mortgage, $10,000; price, $17,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 663 9th Av.

A.—Columbus Av. corner near 81st St., 25.8x103; five-story; two families on floor; steam heat, hot water; fully rented, $6,200; mortgage, $42,000, 4 per cent.; price, $63,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 663 9th Av.

5th Av. Corner.—Very fine investment; will net 15 per cent.; built four years; all improvements. Call to realize bargain. Rawak, 2 East 116th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000, doctor will buy on sight, 22x90, American basement, adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

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At $47,500, cost actually $70,000, doctor will buy on sight, 22x90, American basement, adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

$4,000 cash buys a five-story apartment, near Central Park West; balance on mortgage; net income of $1,249. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

71st St., near Lexington Av.—4-story brownstone dwelling; $15,000; mtg., $10,000, 4½%. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

31st St., near Madison Av.—Four-story dwelling, 22x100; price $45,000; good profit assured. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

32d St., near Fifth Av.—Four-story dwelling, 25x100; price $75,000; opportunity for a quick purchaser. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 B'way.

Fine Amsterdam Avenue corner, all rented; splendid condition; principals only. Young & Gahren, 604 Columbus Av.

Bargain! 51 West 91st St.; elegant 4-story dwelling. Caretaker. Young & Gahren, 604 Columbus Av.

5-story double flat for sale; rents, $1,800.00; price, $16,250.00. Muhlker Brothers, 1,396 Lexington Av.

Near Central Park, West 71st.—Four-story, 20x100, extension; positive bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

53d, Near 5th Av.—Six-story American basement residence, 25x100; elevator. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

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Near Carnegie Mansion.—Three modern dwellings with extensions; 60 feet; singly or together. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Lot 25x100, with brick building, near Lexington Av., Harlem, $9,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

East 81st St.—Two modern 5-story flats; bargain; $32,500. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

1st Av., Near 72d St.—Tenement, with stores; $23,000. Wm. Wolff's Son, Lexington Av., cor. 76th St.

Attention.—Cold-water flat; full lot; good investment, $18,000; rent, $1,800. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Sacrifice!—Plot 50x100, with buildings, near 2d St., East; price, $19,000. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

$26,000.—Superior double flat, extra wide; private vestibule; strict. Harlem. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$9,000.—Twenty-foot single flat, above 116th St.; mtg., $7,500. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

78th St., Near 2d Av.—25.6-foot flat for $14,000; positive bargain; rent, $1,600. Schmidt, 156 Broadway.

Owner will sacrifice two triple flats, 91st St., near 2d Av.; big bargain. H. Schmidt, 156 Broadway.

Bargain.—Six-story tenement, 47th St., near Broadway; $30,000; good investment and speculative property. Schmidt, 156 Broadway.

Four-story dwelling; rented $1,800; asking $22,500; near Central Park West. Young & Gahren, 604 Columbus Av.

$26,000 buys elegant four-story dwelling near Central Park; fine location. Young & Gahren, 604 Columbus Av.

Small Madison Av. Dwelling, near 114th St.—Few thousand cash; balance easy terms. Bargain. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St.

87th St., Near 9th Av.—25x98.9, five-story flat; rent over $3,000, only $5,000 cash required. WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

47th St., Near 8th Av.—25x98; fivestory flat; price, $30,000; rents, $3,100. WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

Below 42d St., Near 7th Av.—100x100, with lot 25x100, connecting on rear street. A bargain. WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

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Sutton Place, 31, 2-story dwelling; price $6,000. Submit offer to Ch. Volsing, 953 3d Av.

31 Sutton Place.—2-story dwelling; price $5,000; submit offer. Ch. Volsing & Son, 953 3d Av.

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Decatur St., Near this office, bargain, 3-story stone, extension library, parquet floors, open plumbing; brick furnace; burglar alarm, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated; keys at office; any reasonable offer entertained. Wm. H. Marquand, 1,562 Fulton St.

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BALANCE LIKE RENT; VERY PRETTY DETACHED HOUSE, WITH LARGE GROUNDS, NEAR ELEVATED AND TROLLEYS; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

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Beautiful 2-story and basement brick 8-room and bath; all improvements; finest section in Marion St.; owner leaving town compelled to sacrifice; any reasonable offer takes it. T. C. Van Pelt, 16 Court St.

House, near Eighth Av. and Prospect Park; only $1,600 per year. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

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Park Slope and elsewhere; call here before renting elsewhere; have fine selection. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope, near Park; brownstone; $8,500, $1,000 cash, $50 monthly. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope; only $7,000, worth $9,500; 3-story stone dwelling; bargain. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

Dean St., 2-story; Ninth Ward; price $3,000. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place.

2-Story and basement, brick and stone, in excellent order; sacrifice, $5,000. Henry Lockwood, 280 Flatbush Av.

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Corner, 50x100, beautiful South Midwood; 10 rooms, decorated, $8,200. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Hancock St.—2-story and basement stone dwelling; 9 rooms; bath; bargain; $7,000. H. D. Bradley, 1,230 Fulton St.

Woodhaven.—Country villa; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; $4,000. H. D. Bradley, 1,230 Fulton St.

Halsey St.—3-story brownstone; 19 rooms; bath; sacrifice; $8,000.00. H. D. Bradley, 1,230 Fulton St.

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Marcy Av.—Corner; 2 flats; large store, stable; tenants, $95 monthly; $16,500. H. D. Bradley, 1,230 Fulton St.

Sterling Place, near Nostrand Av.—2½-story brick, 2 stories rear; good home; $5,500. J. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

Halsey St., nr. Nostrand Av., opp. High School.—2-story brown-stone; fine location and order; $8,000. J. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

Park Place, 580, near Franklin Av.—2-story brownstone, 9 rooms; open plumbing; 20x46x131; price, $5,300. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

Madison St., Near Bedford.—3-story brick, $4,500; frame, same block, $4,000. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

Quincy St., Near Classon.—3-story frame, 21x40x100; lot, 25; key and particulars. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

Hancock St., Near Bedford Av.—Good location; 11 rooms; brownstone; 3-story; $9,000. Gelhardt, 1,090 Fulton St.

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50 2-Stories 20 3-Stories

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thoroughly up to date in every particular, built of the very best materials, and

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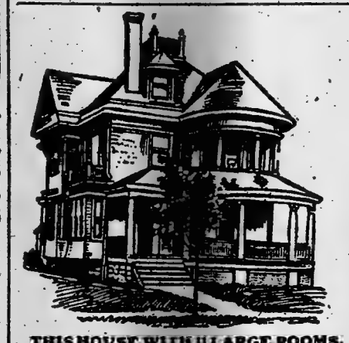
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Monroe St.—2-story basement brick; 9 rooms and bath; only $4,800. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

High-class investments; 25th Ward corner business properties; send for list. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Fine 2-story, basement frame; Decatur St.; asphalt paved; $3,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

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St. Mark's Av.—Full 2-family brick dwellings; only $3,500. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

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Elegant 3-story bay window, stone residence; Stuyvesant Heights; worth $13,500, price, $9,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Only $5,500; 315 Halsey St.; 2-story and basement stone dwelling. Clarence B. Smith, 1,433 Fulton St.

Only [illegible] 5th Ward St., 2-story and basement [illegible]

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AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ALL.

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THREE CENT car fare up to 1905.

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24 LOTS AT $300
36 LOTS AT $310
6 LOTS AT $330
47 LOTS AT $350
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16 LOTS AT $375
10 LOTS AT $385
29 LOTS AT $410
4 LOTS AT $415
3 LOTS AT $440
10 LOTS AT $470
4 LOTS AT $500

WHY YOU should buy at this clearing sale. BECAUSE you have never again will such an opportunity.

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with prices of property adjoining us.
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NOTE—These are, without exception, all choice lots. The very cream of desirable locations still in our possession in spite of the tremendous rush since this "ad" first appeared. Come while they last.

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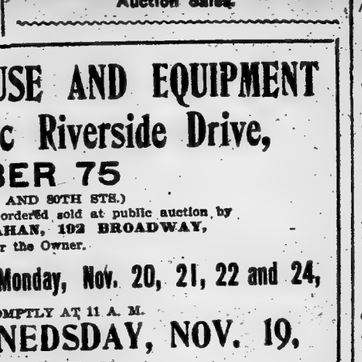
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A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION IN THE CITY FOR A YOUNG FRENCH-WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS AND UND

THE NEGRO AS A POLITICAL FACTOR

Discussed by Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University.

Relations Between White and Black Races Should Be Characterized by the Spirit of Amity, He Argues.

Kelly Miller, professor of mathematics at Howard University, Washington, D. C., delivered an address yesterday morning before the League for Political Education, 25 West Forty-fourth Street. Prof. Miller's topic was "The Negro as a Political Factor." Among the audiencee were several women from the South, who, at a reception following the address, shook hands heartily with the negro professor, and assured him that they agreed with the greater part of what he had said, and expressed the wish that his views might gain wide publicity in the South. Prof. Miller said in part:

"Throughout our discussion it will be necessary to keep sharply in mind the distinction betweeen politics as the science of government and politics as the art of partisan manipulation. The negro constitutes one-eighth of the numerical strength of the American people. He furnishes one-sixth of the wage-earning class, and is inextricably interwoven in the Nation's industrial and economic fabric. He is imbued with the white man's ideas, and strives after his ideals. He speaks the same language and worships God in the same spirit, if not in the same shrine.

"He has colored and complicated every factor in the equation of our National life, and is therefore not merely a reecipient but a partaker in all the purposes and functions of Government. The negro may indeed be eliminated as a factor in party management and party patronage, but he can no more be eliminated from politics, in the broader significancee of the term, than we can eliminate a side from a triangle.

"When recently a political exigency suggested the curtailment of the representative power resident in the black population, by way of cutting down Southern representation in the National Congress, it was the beneficiaries of this power who interposed the most strenuous objection.

"The negro question has been the disturbing element in American politics from the founding of the Constitution to the present hour. During the middle half of the nineteenth century it monopolized public attention and dwarfed all other public measures. That this question will persist as a political factor is easily predictable from acquaintance with the facts in the case and a knowledge of human nature.

"We have to deal with two races of the widest possible ethnic divergence and standing upon far-apart planes of social development. The adjustment of the advanced and backward races of mankind is the most important problem which the nineteenth century has imposed upon the twentieth for solution. In the United States we have but a fragment of this problem which well-nigh covers the habitable globe. In the first place, we may be sure that where the backward element resides in large numbers it will not be accorded political equality. Concrete political equality between the races in this country is as impossible as it would be between those members of the human family under sixteen and those over sixteen years of age.

"The laws of social evolution are not going to suspend operation until the negro works out his political salvation. If history teaches any clear lesson it is that the developed races are superior in all practical tests of power to the backward ones. This is especially true in the political arena. It is in this sphere that the Anglo-Saxon race manifests its peculiar genius. World-wide dominion seems to be in the line of its natural destiny.

"In this country the white race is ensnared in the meshes of its own law. The negro has been the incidental beneficiary of this entanglement. Circumstances have forced him into a political scheme that was not intended to cover his case. By the irony of history the white man's political maxims have risen up to trouble him. It is said that the Anglo-Saxon race is noted for its bad logic but good sense. The Revolutionary fathers must have shut their eyes to the logical results of their own doctrine, or else they lacked the courage of their consequence.

"The negro has been an incidental beneficiary of the two waves of revolutionary feeling which swept the current of popular feeling outside of its accustomed channels. In none other than in revolutionary crises could the Declaration of Independence have been written or the last two amendments appended to the Federal Constitution. The former held out to the negro the hope of ultimate citizenship, the latter was the first step toward its realization. These two milestones of promise and partial fulfillment were a thousand miles apart. History affords no more anomalous spectacle than that of the negro appealing to the white man to live up to his own law, and at the same time the white man frankly admitting his disinclination to do so.

"If by the power of self-government we mean the ability of a people to exist under their own autonomy, according to the requirements of their own stage of development and to adjust themselves to their environment, then all peoples on the face of the earth are capable of self-government. If, on the other hand, it implies the ability of the backward races to regulate their own affairs after the fashion of the most advanced, then the question is not only unnecessary, but preposterous.

"Ireland has for years been waging a gigantic struggle for the priceless boon of self-government, and England, on the other hand, is determined to withhold it, on the ground that the Irishman is not prepared to exercise so high a function with safety to himself and the British Empire.

"The masses of the population of Europe, with centuries of inherited freedom and civilization behind them, are not deemed fit for self-government. Indeed, it is only the Anglo-Saxon race that has as yet demonstrated capacity to use this prerogative as a means of social and political progress. The revolutions and the counter revolutions and the rumors of revolutions which are almost daily occurring in South America show that the form of government, copied from the Anglo-Saxon model, is not suited to the character of the population. Self-government is not an absolute, but a relative term.

"The red Indian governed himself for centuries before the advent of the paleface, and throve much better under his own regime than under alien control. The negroes of Haiti, under their own government are as happy and contented, as thrifty and progressive, and are approaching the standard of European civilization as rapidly as the corresponding number of blacks in Jamaica under British control or as the negroes of Georgia under the dominion of the Stars and Stripes. If it be true that the negro has never shown any capacity for self-government after the European plan it is also true that the white man has never shown any conspicuous success in governing him.

"But those who deny political capacity to the negro point out the reconstruction régime, and explain: 'What need we of further proof?' At the time of reconstruction 90 per cent. of the negroes were densely illiterate, none of them had had experience in governmental matters. This happened, too, at a time when the country was overrun with nondescript adventurers who were going through the country to see whom they might devour. They seized upon the newly enfranchised negro as their natural prey. And yet these ignorant ex-slaves maintained governments for several years, against which the only charges that have ever been preferred were that they were grotesque and extravagant. If we may believe the rumors of municipal mismanagement it is doubtful whether any one of the Southern States, in the palmiest days of reconstruction, could equal New York, Philadelphia, or St. Louis in the quality or extent of public corruption.

"The question of the present day is not whether the negro in his ignorant and degraded state can govern himself, but how far, as he increases his intelligence, substance, and general respectability, he can co-operate with the white man in maintaining good government for all.

"In considering the negro as a political factor, we must take cognizance of his patriotic devotion. As soon as the first pangs of grief at the severance from his native land faded away, the negro fell completely in love with his new environment. The negro is unsurpassed in the strength and intensity of his local attachment. Herein consists the true quality of patriotism. If the human heart ever turns with passionate longing to our own Southland it will not be in quest of the traditions of her warriors and statesmen, but rather to revel in the sorrows, the sighing, and the spiritual strivings as embodied in the plaintive wails of her plantation melodies. It is curious that negro emotion furnished the musical inspiration for the Southern Confederacy. For the famous song of 'Dixie' merely expressed the longing of the slave to return to the land where he was born.

"The political crisis through which the negro has passed since the war has illustrated his patriotism anew. It runs through every chapter of our National history, from Boston Common to San Juan Hill. It does seem remarkable that this crude, untutored race, without the inheritance of freedom, should display such an absorbing passion for free institutions, ever ready to rush to the battle line with exulting battle cry on their lips. On the whole he has voted for the party, the men, and the measures and policies which were calculated to uphold the highest American ideals. He is passionately attached to party organization, which embodies principles too subtle to be grasped in the abstract. His attachment to the party of Lincoln and Sumner was characterized by a blind hysteria bordering on fanaticism. He did not regard it as an instrument to be used, but as a fetich to be worshipped. He bowed down before it with reverence and gratitude, as Friday before the gun of Robinson Crusoe, because it had once rescued him from circumstances of great peril.

"No people of Anglo-Saxon breed would, like the negro, practice civic and political self-sacrifice and say to the country, 'Though you slay me, yet will I serve you.'

"As an effective factor in politics, the negro has the greatest weight in those sections where his numbers are least. The real, deep-seated, far-reaching significance of the recent constitutional measures in the South is not less the elimination of the negro than it is the redistribution of political power between the white and black counties of the several States; and the contest for superiority between the two sections is the only hope which we can foresee for their ultimate undoing.

"In many of the Northern States the white voters are so evenly divided that the negro constitutes the balance of power. It is here that he has the greatest opportunity to wield effective political influence. He will wield this influence all the more effectively if, instead of being blindly attached to the fortunes of a single party, he hoids his vote as a detachable quantity, ready to be cast for the men, measures, and policies best calculated to advance the interests of his race. The negro is fast settling in the larger cities of the country. It is to be feared, however, that the colored voter in the Northern cities by yielding too readily to corrupt influences has done much to chill the ardor of the Northern people for the political rights of his black brethren in the South.

"We must all agree that the controlling political influences in any community should be the highest developed class in that community. But it cannot be claimed that the policies in vogue in the South are calculated to conserve the best interests of all concerned. There is the need of a brand of statesmanship above the pitchfork variety. By following the blind dictates of party politics and refusing to affiliate with the natural leaders of the South when opportunity offered itself the negro has made it possible for the whites to gain control of him. They bear him nothing but political ill-will.

"Benjamin Tillman, for the past dozen years, has been the most dominant force in Southern politics. He is the expounder of the political policy which the whole South has adopted. The aristocratic whites are compelled against their will to join the new propaganda. Indeed, this spirit has been so pervasive that even the white Republicans have cut loose from their black allies and are now masquerading under the style and title of the 'Lilly Whites,' but like their botanic prototypes, they toil not, neither do they spin, but simply desire to array themselves in the glory of political place and patronage. The negro should learn that his political salvation does not depend on any political party. We are beginning to learn that such problems as tax and tariff, capital and labor, and the relative value of the precious metals involve scientific principles and are not the fit subjects of partisan politics.

"During the past six years, under the regency of the party of his love, the race has suffered severer onslaught on its political rights, a more cruel carnival of lynchings and murder, and sharper proscription of civil privilege than at any other time since emancipation.

"President Roosevelt is perhaps as well meaning, as conscientious, as courageous, as patriotic, and as determined to conserve the interests of all the people as any Executive since George Washington. And yet he is merely a passive observer of these occurrences.

"Every one who knows the African is readily convinced that with him kindness wins more than cruelty. These two peoples have got to live together for all time. It is essential, therefore, that their relations should be characterized by the spirit of amity, and not enmity."

A FORETASTE OF MEXICO.

San Antonio Now Modern, Progressive, and Prosperous.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 7.—One of the gateways to the sister republic in the south, far off near the southern border of Texas, the town of San Antonio is a little curtain raiser to the modern play of Mexico. San Antonio has existed for three-quarters of a century on the memories of the slaughter of our soldiers in the Alama, and the taking of Santa Ana at the battle of San Jacinto. But modern San Antonio is like modern Mexico, a place of surprises, because of the new order of things. New City Hall of yellow brick and polished dark red granite columns; new town market, with pale buff brick, set off by red roofs; new Court House of red sandstone, with granite underpinning and stairways; new Post Office of pale buff limestone, with a row of five big arches on its main façade, ten small arches forming a colonnaded balcony on the second, tall square tower with round turret engaged in one of its corners; new artistic San Antonio National Bank, with wrought iron grilles in front, big Moorish window, rough stone façade overrun with vines; new sewage system, carrying the town waste to distant farms; new bridges, stations, and trolleys—in truth, one has to search for the ancient in San Antonio now, though the tall hat of the Mexican, his swarthy skin, and bright-hued clothes are still an important factor in the townscape.

Where a straggling hamlet centred round a stream, and the old rough walls of the Alamo formed part of a stable a little way out of town; where Menger's was a rough hostelry and they hung the venison on the nearest muskeet tree for a refrigerator, we have now a big sprawling town, having as its main centre two plazas redolent with perfume from two well-kept public gardens, surrounded by fine buildings. The use of the local limestone in public buildings, shop fronts, and villas is very happy, especially where it is left rough-faced. It has a warm, soft texture like the stone of Paris when freshly cut. It gives San Antonio a gay look that suits well its quasi-tropical climate. For here the banana (not of the edible fruit) grows to Brobdingnag size; the fig tree is at home on Western soil, roses bloom all the year round, and the size of the cactus in waste corners warns one, even if a norther is blowing, that the United States, in its varied climate, contains also a fairly able imitation of the tropics.

I say the United States, but Texas is so big and independent that one sometimes asks one's self if it is not a foreign land. Was it not Sheridan in Maximilian's day who said that if the Mexicans did not behave we would really have to do something, and if they didn't look out we'd get even with 'em—by giving 'em back Texas? It would be a great empire to give back today.

No one should visit San Antonio without driving out to the ruins of the eighteenth century churches to the southward, in order to get a good whiff of the old, after being surfeited with the evidences of modern progress and well-being. At the "Mission" of Conception, built about 1734, the bells are still in the towers, the ancient oratory, first built, is still solid beside the refectory, and the main church, which was the later building, is still usable for religious services. Remains of rude painting are still to be seen within and without the church, which belonged to a convent. The front entrance has some curious and simple carving. The whole is built of the pale cream limestone, and the exterior, which has escaped at least in recent years the whitewasher's brush, is a dream of soft tones against the deep blue Texan sky.

On the vaulted roof of the lower buildings, where the coping has crumbled, the cactus shows the splendid firm masses of its leaves set with purple fruits. The worst of this ruin is the perspiring German who shows it, voluble in his bad patter of three or four languages, and overflowing with conceit and misinformation. Is there no shy Mexican padré to shuffle reventially about, with his keys at his belt, pointing out these pitiful remnants of primitive art instead of this Goth?

The monastery of San José, a few miles off, is a more ambitious church, so far as carvings are concerned, but it is also much more of a ruin, the main edifice having fallen in long ago, leaving only the tower and two walls. Its date is 1720. The men who carved from the soft limestone the Rococo figures above and about the main entrance must have been Spaniards working after the lights of their time in a cannnered and far from reverential spirit, for even under the mutilations of the century-and more of years that have passed one sees the affected airs of the angels and saints as they pose in the clear air of its new world, without the dull skies of the old continent and the smoke of city chimneys to shroud them, in a special sort of fog. [illegible]

NEW JERSEY PATRONAGE

Offices to be Filled by Gov. Murphy After Jan. 1.

Eighty State Vacancies, Carrying Salaries Aggregating $350,000—Only Eight Not Subject to the Senate's Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Soon after Jan. 1 Gov. Murphy will have the appointing of eighty State officers carrying salaries aggregating $350,000, all but eight of which will have to have the approval of the Senate to make them valid. Many of the positions to be filled are important, and their incumbents will sway no small influence. On this account wire pulling has already begun.

Outside of several judicial appointments the most important office to be filled by Gov. Murphy is that of Banking and Insurance Commissioner. William Bettle of Camden is the present incumbent, but his illness means that he will not be reappointed. Last year there were several wires pulled in the interest of men to succeed Mr. Bettle, whose physical condition was reported critical, but Gov. Murphy stoutly opposed any man who would lobby for the shoes of a man still alive. The post of Banking and Insurance Commissioner is for three years, with a salary of $5,000, and the Commissioner has the appointing of a deputy at $2,500.

The term of Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon will expire April 8, and if he so desires he will be reappointed. Judge Dixon is sixty-four years old, and has been on the Supreme Court bench twenty-eight years.

There are three vacancies for the Governor to fill on the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The three Judges whose terms expire after Jan. 1 are Gottfried Krueger of Newark, John W. Bogert of Hohokus, and Frederic Adams of Summit. Judges Krueger and Bogert are the only members of the court who are not lawyers. Both are said not to desire reappointment. Judge Adams will probably be reappointed. Should the Constitutional amendment for a revision of the judiciary pass the Legislature the coming session and go to a vote of the people, this court as now constituted will probably pass out of existence. Judges in this court get $20 per diem while sitting and the same amount while considering cases.

The term of Henry Nevius, Circuit Judge of Monmouth County, expires March 2. The salary is $7,500 a year.

County Judges whose terms expire on April 1 are Judge Allen B. Endicott of Atlantic, Judge David B. Zabriskie of Bergen, Judge John I. Blair of Hudson, Judge John B. Vreeland of Morris, Judge Benjamin A. Vail of Union, and Judge George W. Shipman of Warren.

The new census will give an increase of salaries to the appointees in the following counties, the amount of salary being dependent on the population of the county: Atlantic will receive $1,400 per annum, Bergen $3,500, Hudson $5,000, Morris $3,000, Union $4,000, and Warren $2,000.

The Governor will have to appoint prosecutors in Atlantic to succeed Joseph E. P. Abbot, salary $1,500 per annum; in Cape May, to succeed Eugene C. Cole, at $1,000; in Hudson to succeed James S. Erwin, $8,000; in Mercer to succeed William J. Crossley, at $5,000; in Morris, to succeed Alfred Elmer Mills, at $2,500; in Sussex, to succeed Henry Huston, $1,200; in Union, to succeed Nicholas C. J. English, at $5,000.

The terms of District Court Judges Abel J. Smith of Hoboken and Charles W. Parker of Jersey City will expire next Winter, the first on Jan. 18, and the second on Feb. 9. Both terms are for five years at a salary of $3,000 per year.

Two members of the State Sewerage Commission are to be appointed at a salary of $1,500 per year for three years, to succeed Charles F. Harrington and William D. Hunt.

William Stainsby's term as Chief of the State Board of Labor and Statistics expires April 4, and his successor must be appointed and the Governor's selection notified before the end of the Legislative season. The term of office is for five years, salary $2,000 a year.

The term of State Prison Supervisor Edward J. Anderson of Somerville expires this winter, salary $3,000 a year, term three years. There is likely to be more trouble over this appointment than any office the Governor will be called upon to fill. Anderson will make a fight for retention, and has many enemies.

Col. John J. Toffey's term as Port Warden of Jersey City, term five years with fees amounting to over $3,000 a year.

Other State officials, whose terms expire and whose successors will be named by the Governor and referred to the Senate, include seven commissioners of Pilotage who receive fees; a member of the Board of Managers of the State Asylum at Trenton; four members of the State Board of Education, no salary; two Trustees of the Rahway Reformatory, no salary; a Trustee of the Jamesburg Reform School, no salary; three Trustees of the State Home for girls, no salary; two members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, no salary; two Managers of the Village for Epileptics, no salary; two Palisade Park Commissioners, no salary; a member of the Public Library Commission and twenty members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College, no salary.

Appointments that the Governor will make without reference to the Senate, none of which includes any salary, are three Inspectors of Steamboats, a member of the State Board of Health, a member of the State Board of Plumbing, a member of the State Board of Dentistry, and a member of the State Oyster Commission.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Rhoades; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Hunter, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Elder, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. Sears, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. Dr. W. P. Odell; 11 and 7:45.
NORTH, 234 West 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev. Arthur Jamison; 10:45 and 7:45.
GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Rent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
TRINITY, 115th St., East of 2d Av.—The Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge; 10:30 and 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 130th St. and 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong; 8, 11, and 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY TRINITY, 122d St. and Lenox Av.—10, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, 11; the Rev. Dr. M. Beck, 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 11.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. Rylance, 11; the Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4. The Rev. Dr. Edwin Gardner Weed, Bishop of Florida, 10:30.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Labeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Edward G. W. Meury; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Dr. Felix Adler; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Swami Abhedananda; 3:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—E. E. Franke; 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West [illegible]—James A. O'Connor; 7:45.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, [illegible]
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe; 8.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smith; 11.
THE SAVIOUR, Madison Av. and [illegible]—The Rev. [illegible]
THE STRANGERS' REST, [illegible]

ARDSLEY WANTS BETTER STATION ACCOMMODATIONS.

Complaints of Residents and Club Members Concerning Danger Because Tracks Must Be Crossed.

Commuters and residents, besides members of the New York Yacht Club and of the Ardsley Club, have complained recently of the station facilities at Ardsley-on-Hudson, saying that they are inadequate. It is on the main line of the Hudson River Railroad, between Dobbs Ferry and Irvington. The New York Yacht Club has a station there and the Ardsley Club has among its members many millionaires. In the immediate neighborhood are wealthy people who are in the habit of using the railroad station either for the purpose of coming into and arriving from New York or for reaching the steam yachts that anchor off the station.

Among those who use the station in that way are Miss Helen Gould, Edwin Gould, A. L. Barber, Philip Schuyler, President of the Ardsley Club; John D. Archbold, John W. Auchincloss, Joseph S. Auerbach, A. L. Barney, N. T. Brady, William Brookfield, Royal Phelps Carroll, E. C. Converse, F. R. Coudert, Jr., Amos F. Eno, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles R. Flint, Elbridge T. Gerry, George J. Gould, J. B. Haggin, E. S. Jaffray, Cyrus Field Judson, E. V. Loew, De Lancey Nicoll, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., William Rockefeller, Gustav Schwab, Dr. George F. Shrady, John Brisben Walker, Francis L. Wellman, and C. C. Worthington.

The complaints of the residents are to the effect that there is no station alongside the track for south-bound trains and nothing there to protect them from the rain and sun while waiting for trains going to New York. They say it is necessary to wait in the station along the track for north-bound trains until the train for New York approaches and then to rush across the four tracks of the road so as to be in place when the train comes to a stop. The residents want a small bridge across the track, and they have said that for several years they have applied for one, but the company has refused to furnish it.

The danger to persons compelled to cross the tracks was pointed out to the railroad officials, but no notice was taken of it, it has been said, and that the natural result followed, Mr. Harris, a lawyer being struck by a south-bound train and rendered insensible. On the track for north-bound trains twenty-two incoming trains stop at Ardsley-on-Hudson daily and nineteen going south, not counting the express and other trains that go past.

Members of the New York Yacht Club going up from this city to meet their yachts at Ardsley have to get out at the station there, look carefully about to see that no [illegible] yacht landing which the club maintains on the river front. The members of the Ardsley Club, when coming to New York, have to do the same thing. The club, besides being patronized by a large number of golfers, is the scene of numerous social events which attract many women from New York.

It is declared by members of the club that the accommodation they ask from the railroad company—a covered walk where people can wait for trains, protected from rain and sun—would cost less than $1,000, and that a bridge across the tracks would add but slightly to the expense. It is said that applications to the company have failed to elicit any definite promise to furnish the desired accommodations.

The station along the track for north-bound trains was not built by the railroad company, but was put up by A. L. Barber at his own expense for the accommodation of the public. A place was left in front of the station for the end of a small footbridge across the tracks, Mr. Barber supposing the railroad company would put it up, but, as has been said, that has not been done. The only concession from the railroad company obtained in a number of years, members of the club say, was a few shovelfuls of gravel scattered between the tracks a couple of weeks ago to prevent people from tripping.

When General Superintendent Smith of the New York Central was interviewed in regard to the matter, he said that negotiations were in progress between the company and Mr. Barber to settle the matter of the control of the station.

"The station at Ardsley-on-Hudson," he said, "is peculiar in that it is a private station, not erected by the company. Until the matters pending between the company and Mr. Barber regarding the station are settled it is not probable that anything will be done."

LAZARUS SCHOLARSHIP WINNER.

R. K. Ryland the Successful Competitor in the Academy of Design.

The third competition in the National Academy of Design for the Jacob H. Lazarus Scholarship was won yesterday by R. K. Ryland of 126 West Twenty-third Street.

The scholarship means a trip abroad, with $1,000 a year for three years allowed for expenses.

Duncan Smith and Paul Chalfin received special honorable mention for their work. Each of the contestants submitted a mural painting, the subject in each case being "Spring." Fred Crowningshield, Chairman; Edgar M. Ward, George W. Maynard, Francis T. Jones, George W. Beck, J. Carroll Beckwith, and Edwin H. Blashfield acted as the Committee of Award.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Great Harvest of Fur Garments,

Ten to Twenty-five Dollars Saved on Each Purchase.

The cold weather has been a laggard—it has frightened some of the big fur manufacturers and brought us in touch with some of the best and most fashionable garments at the lowest prices known in years. The collection is really a rare one of very uncommon interest, furs are fashionable, too, and these the most fashionable kinds. The detail only hints at the value—look at the furs, they are only the Loeser dependable kinds.

$25.00 FOR REGULAR $35.00 ELECTRIC SEAL COAT, large reveres and storm collar, finished with cuffs, lined in satin.

$33.75 FOR REGULAR $45.00 NEAR SEAL JACKET, made from choice selected skins, storm collar, large reveres and the new full-shaped sleeves, lined in a good quality of satin.

$15.00 FOR REGULAR $25.00 SCARF, black lynx cluster, finished with 8 tails.

$60.00 FOR REGULAR $85.00 SCARF, blended Baum marten, straight, finished with tails and claws.

$39.98 FOR SQUIRREL, flat scarfs, finished with tails.

$75.00 FOR PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, made from choice selected skins, perfect in shape, they have large collars and reveres, coat back, lined with fancy satin.

SPECIAL ORDER and remodeling department; will be found a choice selection of fur skins; we are prepared to execute all orders and repairs at short notice.

Harvest of Women's Fine Costumes.

Real $75 to $250 Sorts at $50 to $125.

Our entire collection of high-grade costumes will be offered to-morrow at prices reduced 1/3 to 1/2. The sale includes some of the most elegant and exclusive crepe de Chine, voile, black lace and velvet costumes it is possible to make—full of character and distictiveness. L for Loeser and L for Leaders. Loesers as Leaders, always. And the Loeser costumes have been leaders all season. Former prices were $75 to $250.00. To-morrow's prices are $50 to $125.00.

AT $10.98 TO $102.00—WOMEN'S JACKETS, in all the popular lengths, in a great variety of style and fabrics.

AT $5.98—WALKING SKIRTS, in mannish mixtures, plaited, three bands of material forming yoke; finished with rows of stitching around bottom.

AT $7.50—CHEVIOT WALKING SKIRT, seven-gored, flare plait, slot seams, finished with rows of stitching.

AT $10.98—WALKING SKIRT of extra quality of blue and black cheviot, some stitched in white, others with self-stitching, five-gored, flare flounce, with rows of stitching at top and bottom, habit back, finished with graduated tucks and buttons.

AT $5.98—DRESS SKIRT OF CHEVIOT SERGE, 5 gore, full flare flounce, trimmed with taffeta and buttons, percaline lined and velveteen bound.

AT $8.98—UNLINED DRESS SKIRTS, made from a canvas weave cheviot; seven gore plaited flare, self graduated bands, finished with silk crochet rings.

AT $16.50—TAILOR MADE VELVETEEN SUIT, blouse buttons, new plaited front, fancy collar, new gored skirt, with Gibson belt. The entire suit is piped in white; very effective.

AT $11.98—WALKING SUITS, in snowflake mixtures; Norfolk coat, habit skirt, wide strappings.

AT $15.00—WALKING SUITS, in black kersey, extra quality, Norfolk coat, satin lined, and plaited skirts.

The quantities of the above are limited; sizes broken. No C. O. D.s or approvals.

Harvest of Silks and Velvets.

58c. for Regular 89c. Colored Liberty Satins.

59c. for Regular $1.00 Black and Colored Moire Velour.

79c., 89c., and $1.00 for $1.00 to $1.25 "Guaranteed" Black Taffetas.

THE FIRST is a lot of 22-inch all silk Liberty satins, away under usual price on account of slight imperfections (hardly noticeable); there is white, ivory, cream, ciel, pink, nile, lilac, turquoise, pearl, beige, cardinal, brown and black; no such quality has been offered before for the price, 58c. per yard.

THE SECOND is the regular $1.00 moire velours, in black and colors, at the extraordinary price of 59c. yd.

THE THIRD is a black dress taffeta, "wear guaranteed" woven on the edge, 21, 23 and 27 inches wide. The best qualities ever offered at 79c., 89c. and $1.00.

89c. for $1.25 Black Dress Velveteens.

Last week we startled everybody with a sale of velvets, and now for velveteens. A limited quantity of 27-inch black dress velveteens, a beautiful black, elegant quality and extra wide; a matchless bargain; at 89c. they should not last till noon to-morrow.

Harvest of Dress Goods, Black and Colors.

45c. for 69c. and 75c. Henriettas.

A better lot at a better price than has ever been offered—there are 3,500 yards—all wool, silk finished and 44 inches wide—colors that are suitable for both street and evening wear as well as children's dresses—none of these Henriettas are worth less than 69c. and many of them regular 75c. quality, all at one price, 45c. Colors are cream, pink, nile, helio, rose, pearl, tan, castor, brown, green, reseda, cardinal, garnet, sky, turquoise, royal and navy.

59c. for $1.00 Wool Armures.

This is the last lot we shall have of this splendid fabric; 42 inches wide; almost a plain weave with a brilliant lustrous surface; regular $1.00 quality, at 59c. per yard. Colors are castor, cardinal, garnet, reseda, pearl, royal and navy.

75c. for $1.00 and $1.25 Black Cheviots.

These cheviots are sample pieces from the New York salesroom of a large Pennsylvania mill and made for this season's trade. No two pieces alike; plain cheviots, camel's hair cheviots, crashes, etc., 50 to 54 inches wide and made to sell for $1.00 and $1.25 per yard; your choice at 75c. per yard.

Harvest of Lace Curtains and Portieres.

Real Renaissance at Nearly Half Prices.

It often happens that one great circumstance produces another. Here's the most notable case in point. Our sale of last week really attracted enough attention to bring us these goods at sacrifice prices, and you will find them the best offers we have made yet. A splendid lot of real renaissance lace curtains, including 30 different patterns, all of the best kinds.

At	$5.95	$8.45	$9.85	$12.75	$17.50	$19.75
Regular	$10.00	$12.50	$16.00	$20.00	$25.00	$30.00

Ruffled Renaissance Curtains, $1.89

200 pairs ruffled renaissance curtains, with renaissance edge and insertion, good quality net; special Monday, $1.89 per pair.

Another lot white Irish point curtains, at greatly reduced prices, $3.45, $4.89, $5.98, $7.35, $9.75 per pair; regular value, $4.75, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $16.00 per pair.

American Arabian lace curtains, about 125 pairs at special prices Monday, $3.95, $4.85, $6.95, $8.75 per pair.

Also several hundred pairs white Nottingham curtains at the following reduced prices: $1.69, $

Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday,
November 16, 1902.

Woman Voter a Puzzle to Practical Politicians

In Colorado She Ignores Party Lines and Works at the Polls to Elect Candidates—Independent and Not Afraid to Scratch Ballots When It Suits Her.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 11.—Another election has done much to develop the woman voter; the part she has taken in the campaign has indicated more clearly what is the measure of success or the degree of failure that may be expected of woman suffrage. The political contest in Colorado has been along lines new to her, for political conditions in the State have changed radically since she cast her first ballot. For the last eight years there has been no contest for office worthy to be called one; fusion of the "Silver" party left it a question of how great would be the majority; there was really no opportunity for the woman politician to show what she could do in an out-and-out campaign. This year things have been different. Colorado voters have been arrayed in a straight party contest, with Democrats and Republicans opposing each other along party lines in a struggle that was considered by both sides doubtful. The woman voter was precipitated for the first time into an even ballot of arguments and ballots; conditions arose to excite hostility and bitterness, she had opportunity to work in closer relation with her men colleagues and to become a party leader. In short, woman suffrage was put to the test as it has never been before.

RESULTS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

With what result? Faultfinders who pose as critics, who form opinions from exceptions, who sentence the prisoner upon the testimony of the last witness, and pass judgment upon the whole from a grab sample, say:

"The woman voter has proved a failure; the campaign, her first real experience in political turmoil and strife, has developed spite, narrowness, animosity, deceit, that prove that the woman in politics can be, and is, under similar circumstances, just as small as the man."

No one in Colorado questions that the women did all of their share of the work in organization, registration, and campaigning, and that to them belongs a great proportion of the credit of party success. Women's political clubs were organized in the principal towns throughout the State; headquarters of the Woman's Republican League of Colorado and of the Democratic Federated Women's Clubs were maintained in conjunction with the State headquarters of their respective parties, as in previous elections, but the men who have managed the campaigns acknowledge more efficient and valuable aid than in previous elections. The reason for this is well stated by one of Colorado's leading club women, in this language:

"Suffrage has done more than any one thing to teach women toleration; in short, to broaden them. The time has passed when the woman who differs from me in the way I bring up my children, who bakes johnny-cake by a different recipe, and goes to a different church cannot be my most intimate friend; we may meet at the club and discuss with enthusiasm the pros and cons of questions of vital importance and hopelessly disagree, but we continue to move in the same society, attend the same receptions, return calls, and have learned that differences of opinion are good things to have."

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

One political skirmish, and really the only notable one in the women's ranks, shows that women have grasped the true spirit of American politics. The most interesting incident in the entire campaign in the State this year was the contest for the Democratic nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Miss Emma M. Herey, Superintendent of Arapahoe County, aspired to the position, which, it was conceded, would go to the incumbent for the last two terms, Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell. Miss Herey's friends bolted the Democratic Woman's Club that indorsed Mrs. Grenfell's candidacy, and on this the women of the Democratic Party were split into two warring factions. Miss Herey organized her forces, although in public opinion she was facing certain defeat, opened campaign headquarters in the principal towns, and when it came to convention she polled 40 per cent. of the vote for the nomination.

There were bitter personalities, and the men of the party who tried to make peace before the State Convention retreated from the veritable hornets' nest and left the women to fight it out. And here the critic had a chance. He said the women showed smallness, spite—everything, in fact, that men in politics show, only more openly. And that they showed more plainly than men what were their real opinions may be admitted. Sheep in wolves' pelts were not noticeable; rather the bold, outspoken opposition. But the fight was an incident only; the real character of the woman politician was shown after the fight had been fought and lost. The defeated candidate appeared on the stump for the ticket, and her followers were no less enthusiastic than the Grenfellites and the lesser "ites" into which the Democratic women had been divided in pulling together for the success of their common cause. The campaign throughout showed abler management and more sympathetic, systematic work than any in which women have ever engaged.

To those who declare woman suffrage to be a failure the suggestion is offered by Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, who has served two terms in the Colorado Legislature and is one of the active club women, that judgment has been passed before the new voters have been given an opportunity to show what they are really capable of doing. "It is as reasonable," she said, "to expect women to make the best use of their franchise in the first year it is given them as to look for a foreigner to become as intelligent a citizen the first year he is enfranchised as he will be after he has exercised his right and gained experience by several elections. Colorado women are just beginning to develop their full powers. Even now you should wait a few years before you pass final judgment as to what direction their political efforts will take in the future."

AN INDEPENDENT TENDENCY.

The most positive tendency developed by this campaign has been toward independence. Women are not afraid to scratch their ballots; they are not inclined to vote blindly. The experience of the party Chairmen, this year more than ever, has been that the women are the hardest lot to herd that they ever have encountered. That they will "kick over the traces" if a candidate is objectionable to them—particularly upon moral grounds—and that they will not "hold their noses and vote the party ticket straight," has caused more than one political boss in Colorado to swear unprintable swears.

This spirit of independence has largely come through the work of the women's clubs. Clubwomen have shown themselves keenly alive to the investigation of the social problems that have their solution directly or indirectly through politics, and as the work of the clubs is broadening the independent movement among women voters is extending into new channels. That Colorado has voted this year upon seven amendments to its State Constitution has called for investigation not usually made by the average voter, and women have been foremost in looking into these questions. Club women, though not comprising the majority of the women of the State, are the majority of those who vote, and they have studied systematically these questins, not from a partisan but from a good citizenship standpoint. The amendment creating the City and County of Denver received the most attention, and the author of the bill in the Senate and its most distinguished opponents were invited to argue its merits and demerits before the clubs.

It is a mistake to say that the more refined women take no part or interest in politics. Colorado clubwomen vote "to a man," and the clubwomen, while not in all cases the society leaders, are in the front rank in thought and action. The women who say they do not believe in suffrage for their sex and that they have no desire to vote are, for the most part, the ultra-fashionable or the densely ignorant. Of both these classes the voting percentage is small.

YOUNGER WOMEN PROMINENT.

Of especial significance is the prominence of the younger women in political work during the last year. The leaders during the first few years of suffrage were the middle-aged women. The younger generation is now coming to the front not only in the ranks, but in leadership. The head of the Democratic women's forces of the State, Mrs. Helen Belford, Chairman of the Women's State Campaign Committee, is not far from twenty-five, a product of Colorado schools and a daughter of one of the capital's foremost families. At a Bryan campaign meeting this girlish-appearing young woman presided over an audience of 3,000 and introduced, with the ease and finish of a studied parliamentarian, the former Presidential candidate. With the same womanliness and refinement she has directed the work of a host of women in organizing clubs and spreading the gospel of her party over the State.

Another new thing under the kaleidoscopic sun of Colorado politics is a woman candidate for Congress, Ida Crouch Hazlett of Victor, who stumped the State, and with more dignity than many of her fellow-candidates on the Socialist ticket. The names of twenty-five women appeared on the official ballot in Denver, but only five of these nominations were by the two leading parties—viz.: for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Regent of the State University, and member of the Legislature, on the Democratic, and for Superintendent of Public Instruction and member of the State Senate on the Republican ticket.

LAND BOOMERS IN WESTERN TOWNS

Large Fortunes Being Made by Energetic Promoters.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—The West has developed a class of promoters found nowhere else in the United States. This is the townsite promoter, who is just now growing rich at a rapid pace. Town building requires the work of a master hand. To conduct a town through all the stages of its beginning and place it on a solid financial and commercial basis takes not only energy and pluck, but an active brain. A man who would become a town boomer of the successful kind must be able to turn a quick trade, never lose courage, and have a close insight into the laws of the country where he is constructing towns.

Some very huge fortunes are being made just now in building towns in the Southwest, where the greatest land boom of modern ages is just commencing. The old-time promoter of townsites was one without conscience, and one who has given to the profession a bad name and reputation. The modern townsite boomer, above all, must "deliver the goods," else his scheme [illegible] to the beginning.

Indian Territory alone nearly one-fifth of this number have seen the light of day, have had their names emblazoned on railroad maps and folders, and are in reality hustling burgs. Their people are firm in the belief that they have hit upon a good thing, and the founder of the town has pocketed his fortune and gone elsewhere. For every successful town boom certainly means a pile of money to him who secured the site and encouraged people to buy lots and make it their home.

Promoters or boomers of townsites are born, not made. It requires a man of dominating influence, one who can make others see only the most profitable part of his scheme. The promoter generally commences by purchasing a tract of land, a half section, in a rich valley, let us say, for instance. He employs a surveyor to cut the ground into a site. Business lots 25 by 140 feet and residence lots 60 by 140 are the usual size. He then prepares emblazoned certificates. Every other lot is offered for sale at from $5 to $25 each. Certificates are sold to any one who can be induced to buy. They call for a certain number. On the day the townsite is formally opened there is a big drawing. Each certificate holder gets a number, which entitles him to a certain lot. This lot may be in the centre of the townsite or it may be on the outskirts of the same. But those drawings are generally conceded to be the most attractive and fair way of securing buyers in the newly opened [illegible]

herein the persuasive ability of the real estate agent and town boomer is required. The founder of the town generally prepares an elaborate prospectus, and visits various sections of the East, where he believes the people are attracted toward a new home in the West. He sells his certificates after some time and hard work. The railroads generally grant a reduced rate to those who wish to emigrate to the new town, knowing that the establishment of every town is bringing them so much new business.

The day of the drawing is one of suppressed excitement. The promoters, if there be more than one, are naturally the centre of interest. They erect a frame shack in which the office of the company is located. In front of these offices on a big platform the drawing takes place. A small boy is engaged to draw forth the numbers from a hat. Each town lot is numbered. The certificate holders form in line. One after another they pass the boy, secure a number and hunt up the lot corresponding with it. By the agreement in the certificate, they are issued a deed to this lot at once, and the town is on its first legs The townsite company owns every other lot. These are at once offered for sale, but not at $5 each. Here is where the excellent judgment of the promote is required. He must judge his crowd, know about what price they will pay, and at the same time not get his prices too high nor too low. He must enthuse each and every purchaser, get them interested in starting stores, shops, offices of one sort and the other, until things are moving along.

Lawton, Oklahoma, the most famous recent town boom of the West, blossomed forth on the desert in one day. Its foundation, of course, was laid by the Government, but those who drew farms adjoining the site at once became speculators, and one man, a clerk in a hardware store, is said to have pocketed $30,000. If conducted on a reliable basis townsite promoting is one of the most profitable and honorable industries of the West. Hundreds of men are following this road to success and fortune.

WOMEN AT TRIALS.

Some Regular Attendants Who Have Become Known to Court Officers.

ONE of the regular occurrences at the trial of Roland B. Molineux was the daily scramble of a large crowd of well dressed women to obtain seats in the courtroom. Similar scenes have been witnessed at other trials which at various times have caused widespread curiosity. But what is not generally known is that there are a certain number of women who have no direct interest in the cases being tried, who nevertheless are regular attendants at the sessions of the criminal and police courts.

Some of these have their regular days for attending, the cases being heard having absolutely no special attraction in themselves. Others may be looked for two or three times a week, when some particular Judge is on the bench. Judge Warren Foster appears to be a particular favorite with the women. Two young women attend court three times a week when he is presiding. They are well known to the officer at the door, who has come to expect them and to reserve seats for them. They are good looking and well dressed, appear to be persons of refinement, who actually are making a study of conditions in court during the progress of a trial. They never cause any trouble, but evince the liveliest interest in the proceedings, however technical may be the evidence or however obscure the point at issue in the case.

Down stairs in the Police Court, where cases of the pushcart variety and the petty quarrels and neighborhood disputes are settled the "regulars" are not so much in evidence, but always there are some women in attendance. Sometimes there are as many as thirty; generally ten may be found there. They are not so serious in demeanor as their sisters who attend the more important courts, and Door Officer Hogan has to keep a close eye on them, for the majority of the young people appear to consider that they are in a theatre.

One little woman who comes regularly to this court elicits much sympathy from the officers because of her persistent but polite endeavors to see the Judge. She always carries a bundle of papers, and insists that she has something of importance to communicate, but up to the present she has not been favored with an opportunity.

The Court of Special Sessions has the largest and steadiest attendance. Many women attend here from the opening of court in the morning until adjournment late in the afternoon, and come day after day.

Two young women who came to this court with notebooks a week of two ago to practice shorthand made voluminous notes during the first day, a few the second, and none at all the third. But they still attend regularly, and take much interest in the proceedings.

Always at the conclusion of a big trial the attendance of women at other cases of less importance is abnormally large for three or four weeks. Then the recent recruits fall off in numbers and only the "regulars" remain.

New Dodge in Street Begging.

IDEAS count for success, even in street begging. Old tricks become tiresome through familiarity. The mendicant of the present day, if he would live well, must get something new. One of the latest dodges of the New York solicitor of alms is heroic. It first arouses the indignation of the victim then pacifies him, and finally wins his sympathy and his money. It is worked in this way: A shabbily attired man hurries along the street, apparently unconscious of his surroundings. He expectorates, as though by chance, on to the well-polished shoe of a passer-by. Before the man has time to protest the mendicant drops on his knees and, with the remnants of a well-worn handkerchief, rubs away at the soiled shoe, meanwhile pouring forth profuse apologies. Nine times out of ten he gets a dime for his politeness.

House Hunting for Pay.

PROFESSIONAL house hunting is the latest occupation to be adopted by a woman, says The Boston Post. Her stock of trade consists simply of pleasing manners, a good address, a smart walking costume, and cards engraved like fashionable visiting cards, except that in the lower left-hand corner appear the words, "Professional house hunter." Her already established trade, while not among Boston's most wealthy families, is among a class well enough off to live in private houses or expensive apartments and who will gladly pay for comfort and convenience. This professional house hunter never recommends a place until she has personally visited it. She takes notes as she inspects and writes a full description of every house or apartment, noting not only the interior but the outlook, both [illegible]

LOOKING FOR IDEAS AT THE HORSE SHOW

Its Value as a Public Educator Considered from a Veterinary Expert's Point of View.

By E. A. A. Grange.

IT has long been conceded that nothing brings things to perfection with so much certainty as competition. As a consequence we find students clustering around centres of information awaiting new development or studying closely the old, tried, and orthodox methods. This thirst for knowledge, in horse lore especially, brings multitudes to the ringside of the annual Horse Show in New York. They become educated in numerous and timely matters appertaining to equestrianism. The information gained soon filters through to others, who have been less fortunate in not attending the show. Thus the institution establishes itself as a most important factor in the education of the people. Indeed there is not a trade in any way related to the horse industry that is not influenced in some way by this filtering process.

The shoesmith watches how the feet are pared (or perhaps not pared) in blue-ribbon winners; while m'lady keenly watches the handling of the ribbons, or the pose of the whip by artists who show the classes. The men who ride contribute their quota to the novice who aspires to become proficient in the art. The coachbuilder searches for improvements in vehicles, while the liveries of coachmen and others serve as patterns for the uninitiated to imitate.

Recognized fashions often emanate from the Horse Show. Style of action, color of coat, the cut of the mane or tail, are questions which are frequently discussed with reference to their popularity in the ring. Every billet and buckle of harness is observed as to make-up. New ideas are weighed with care. For those who have not had the best opportunities to observe how stalls should be kept much information is offered in the stables of well-regulated horse shows. Indeed, these institutions are short-course colleges from which a maximum of information about the horse and his management may be gained in a minimum of time.

VALUE OF ORGANIZATION.

Racing and trotting associations offer valuable educational suggestions to the Horse Show, in having a uniform code of rules to govern all association clubs, (if they may be so called,) which suggests a National or international college of horse show associations; such organization to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of all horse shows under its management.

In time such an organization would no doubt improve the present prize lists in a variety of ways, and finally make them a valuable educational feature of the business. The field for improvement in this particular is very broad, not that the present exhibitions are arranged without much forethought and care, but there are things which for obvious reasons have been left out, and which might be introduced at comparatively little cost.

In view of the fact that beginners are most in need of instruction, it might be a good plan to arrange a list so that the novice might form an opinion as to the class for which his animal is best suited without being confused with the often conflicting opinions of his neighbors. In this connection the plan is suggested of introducing a class by giving a close description of what is required. A good illustration is to be found in the current prize list of the National Horse Show Association of America, Page 32, Class 106-7, to wit:

Horses suitable for officers' mounts and cavalry service, United States Army regulations relating to cavalry horses and chargers, reads:

> The cavalry horse must be sound and well bred, gentle under the saddle, free from vicious habits, with free and prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop; without blemish or defect; of a kind disposition, with easy mouth and gait, and otherwise to conform to the following description:
>
> A gelding of uniform and hardy color, in good condition, from 15½ to 16 hands high, weight not less than 1050 nor more than 1,150 pounds, from 4 to 8 years old, head and ears small, forehead broad, eyes large and prominent, vision perfect in every respect, shoulders long and sloping well back, chest full, broad, and deep; barrel large and increasing from girth toward flank, withers elevated, back short and straight, loins and haunches broad and muscular, hocks well bent and under the horse, pasterns slanting, and feet small and sound.

AID FOR BEGINNERS.

If an illustration, with a full description of a typical animal in each class, a previous prize-winner at a recognized show, for instance, were added, it would still further aid beginners in classifying their favorites. An innovation in horse show management which would probably be of signal benefit in promoting the interests of various branches of the horse industry would be to offer prizes for the best-kept stable for a given period, say six months or a year, more or less. The terms for competition could readily be determined by the College of Horse-Show Associations, to which allusion has already been made.

The premiums might be divided up into numerous classes—one prize for private stables, another prize for boarding and livery stables, still another for truck horse stables, and so on. It would, no doubt, be advisable to charge a fee for each stable entering the competition, which would contribute toward defraying the expenses. A measure similar to the foregoing has been adopted in some countries for the best-kept farms, and has done much in promoting the interests of agriculture in the locality, which is somewhat reassuring for the success of our proposition.

In the arrangement of prise lists, many persons think it would be well if that ambiguous term, quality, were intelligently defined when scales of points are arranged to govern judges in making awards. An expert was recently asked if in a show horse the word quality had reference to manners. While the reply was in the negative, authority for it was lacking. The opinion was based on an impression produced by early training, the expert having been brought up in an atmosphere which always associated horseflesh and quality with texture.

Another feature in the horse show business which interests a very large number of persons who attend is the spectacular part of the programme. One would think that the gay trappings, exquisite horses, &c., would be enough to satisfy the most exacting. Yet one hears murmurings because the hurdles over which the horses have to leap are not more picturesque; built, for instance, to represent stone walls, hedges, or something of that sort, and thus do away with the stiff-looking objects which are now placed before the audience. It would seem that an artist could readily produce something having a more pleasing effect, and thus add materially to the enjoyment of the affair.

QUEEN TAKES DOCTOR'S DEGREE

Consort of King of Portugal Attends Poor in Hospital.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—Queen Amélie of Portugal has taken her degree of M. D., and is now the chief physician of her husband, King Carlos, and of her children. The Queen's great hobby is medicine, but she has written and published treatises on a variety of scientific subjects, as well as a volume of poems. Like her mother, the accomplished Countess of Paris, the young Queen is passionately fond of horses and dogs, and has written a very entertaining volume of "Animal Anecdotes," being true stories of her own pets. The Queen devotes most of the time she can spare from the imperative duties of her position to scientific and literary pursuits; she also has the entire supervision of her two sons' education.

It has often been said of the Queen that she is the most energetic woman in the Kingdom; she rises punctually at 8, an early hour for the "dolce far niente" Portuguese. After breakfast, which the Queen takes alone with the King, she retires to her study and proceeds to read the principal French, English, German, Portuguese, and Spanish newspapers of the day. Queen Amélie is a great linguist, and speaks these five languages with equal fluency. The work of reading the daily papers being accomplished, the Queen takes a short walk or drive with the King, returning to the palace at 11; she then resumes her work in her private study until 1 o'clock. It is during these two hours that Queen Amélie accomplishes her principal literary labors of the day. The King and Queen lunch at 1, after which they take a drive, during which Queen Amélie makes a point of visiting one of the Lisbon city hospitals. King Carlos's charming consort is well known to the invalids of the hospitals, who look forward to her visits as the principal event of the day.

The Queen always has a word of kindness and encouragement for the patients, in whom she takes a genuine personal interest. She often bandages the wounds of poor patients herself, and this work she performs as well as a professional, in the opinion of the hospital doctors. Indeed, it is stated that but few trained nurses are as competent in hospital duty as Queen Amélie, who seems to be a natural-born physician.

RUSH TO SOUTHWEST.

Colonists Going There to Settle at Rate of 10,000 a Month.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—At the rate of ten thousand a month, men are going into the Southwestern States and Territories to find a new home where the sod is yet fresh and golden opportunities to accumulate wealth are to be found. In the past year it is estimated that fully three hundred thousand persons went into the Southwest. At a recent meeting of the trunk line railways a rate of one-half fare plus $2 was granted for a round-trip ticket into the country with a privilege of selling the return ticket at any price.

It is estimated that there were three hundred new towns started in Oklahoma and Indian Territories alone during the past three years, and most of them are in thriving condition. In the first place there were eight million acres of free land in these two Territories to be settled upon by the whites. This has been consumed, and those settlers who are going in now do not hope to secure free land, if they can but get it at a reasonable price.

No more free land remains to the homeseeker. The cheapest to be had ranges from $5 to $6 per acre in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, but Missouri and Arkansas offer it at the low rate of $1.25 per acre. One company in Boston has arranged for the purchase of two million acres of this cheap land, upon which they are going to plant orchards. The farmers and fruit growers are coming from New England. Offices have been established in Europe, and colonists are going to the Southwest from all parts of the world. Trunk lines leading to the Southwest assert that Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and Kansas, Missouri, and Arkansas will support twenty million more people than are at present residing there, and that it will give to all of them a good living and an easy life.

HISSED FROM STAGE BY A. O. H.

TWO variety actors who insisted upon doing the common stage caricature of the Irishman were hissed from the stage by indignant members of the A. O. H., last week, in the Jacques Opera House, Waterbury, Conn. They were not permitted to come on again, as they desired to make an explanation to the audience.

The outbreak was the result of an agitation started by a convention of Irish societies in Chicago recently against allowing the Irishman to be burlesqued in the manner he has been. Resolutions were adopted calling upon Irishmen in all parts of the country to discourage in every way degrading burlesques of the Irishman.

The actors who incurred the displeasure of the local members of the A. O. H. were James Sullivan and Harry Keeler. They had been doing the Irish business for five years without a word of protest. In Waterbury, very much to their astonishment, they were greeted by a storm of [illegible] the hisses by applause, but the curtain was rung down and another "turn" substituted. Timothy F. Luddy, County President of the A. O. H., wants it understood that the action was not an outburst of anger on the part of a few irresponsible persons, but that those back of the movement include the members of the A. O. H. and other well-known citizens who do not like to see Irishmen made targets of by every variety actor who finds it profitable to slur upon them.

Effect of Mixed Veils.

THAT women whose hair is beginning to turn gray make a mistake when they wear veils of mixed black and white is the latest report of New York milliners. These veils of a grayish tint are trying, even on hair that has retained all its original lustre and richness of coloring, and when they are drawn taut over locks that have a few gra[illegible]

WILY MISSISSIPPI BEARS WILL KEEP THE PRESIDENT BUSY

No Lack of Strenuous Sport in the Canebrakes if He Cares to Look for It—Dogs Trained for the Chase.

MISSISSIPPI bears are not only numerous," said a New Yorker who is familiar with the subject, "but they are fat, wary, and full of fight, and President Roosevelt will come into an experience with strenuous sport such as none of his previous hunting trips has given him. It will be thoroughly in his line, for if there is any wild sport that requires courage, endurance, and nerve to enjoy it to the full it is the chase of a Mississippi bear through the difficult covers and over the uncertain ground where that bear must be hunted.

"It is the acorns, the hickory nuts, and the pecan nuts of the Mississippi forests that make them a paradise for bears. The bear loves the sweet, rich, nutritious meats of these nuts. He waxes and grows fat on them, and his meat is sweet, juicy, tender, and deliciously flavored.

"The Mississippi bear hunter trains his horses as well as his dogs to hunt the big, shaggy game. The man who can sit a horse well cannot have more thrilling sport if he doesn't mind the risk of being hanged by some pendant vine or knocked on the head by some tree limb that overhangs the trail at the proper height to do the knocking if the rider is not on his guard, as he is borne along through the tangled mazes of a Mississippi bear hunt, over fallen trees and matted stacks of prostrate canebrakes in the wake of a yelping, determined, keen-nosed pack of bear dogs, and on a mount that knows just as well as the dogs do what the meaning of all that hue and cry is, and will mind neither word nor bridle bit until it has brought him as near the inevitable fight as it is possible for it to get.

THE KIND OF DOGS CHOSEN.

"The Mississippi bear dogs are usually meek, despondent-looking fox hounds out of which all scent or knowledge of any other game than bear has been bred and whipped. A Mississippi bear dog fit for the chase through forest, bayou, and brake will be oblivious to deer, fox, wildcat, or whatever other wild beast that may confront him or cross his path, and will know only the track of the bear he is following. The dogs are hunted in packs, but only one or two are turned into the thicket at first. They are selected dogs of tried nose and courage. They go in to find the bear track. When they give tongue the hunters know the game is started, and the remainder of the pack is unleashed and scurries to join the pioneers of the chase.

"The bear will often lead the hunt miles through the tangled woods, and then suddenly fetch it up against the face of a bordering canebrake, into which the wary brute has forced entrance and is making his way, followed by the dogs, which find easy thoroughfare into the unknown depths of it. Then horses must be abandoned, and the hunter, already torn and bleeding from contact with briars and vines and clutching growths of many kinds that have risen up and hung down and poked themselves in from this side and the other as his horse carried him along, must take to the brake or give up the game.

"Imagine, if you can, a wheat field miles in extent, each straw rising to a height of from twenty-five to sixty feet, and standing close ranked as wheat itself, much of the gigantic growth fallen and lodged at all sorts of angles, among thorny vines that drop from the many hoary trees that dot the thicket, and some idea may be had of what 'taking to the brakes' means in a Mississippi bear hunt. Usually the bear will tree in some tree of the kinds that find room to grow in those barely accessible depths, usually a cypress, before he goes a great way into the brake—perhaps a mile. The hunters must crawl laboriously through that frightful maze, like the abundant reptiles that live in it, and the progress is so slow that it will often take hours for them to put a mile or so of the hampering brakes and entangling vines behind them and come to the spot where the dogs have brought the bear to bay. Sometimes the dogs will overtake the bear before it has gone far into the brake, and then there is apt to be a running fight between the pack and the bear, the tumult frequently keeping along the edge of the brake so near that the swaying of the great canes made by the struggling bear and its foes may be seen by the hunters who are following the face of the brake, but neither dogs nor bear are visible. In instances of this kind the bear sometimes at last makes a dash for the open forest again, if the dogs are pressing him too hard, and this is the moment the hunters outside the brake are waiting for. A rifle shot may then bring the hunt to a successful close.

BRUIN AT BAY.

"Or the bear may back up against a cypress tree and engage the dogs in combat in the dense canebrake. The dogs never hesitate to accept Bruin's challenge, and if from one to half a dozen dogs are not stretched mangled and lifeless about the bear where they have fallen beneath the terrific blows of his sweeping fore paws before the hunters can force their way to the scene, it will be an exception to all Mississippi bear hunts. Sometimes a huge bear will be entirely hidden from sight beneath an avalanche of dogs, when the pack is large, but it will be but a moment before he has sent enough of them flying through the air to uncover himself as a target for the hunters' guns, and it requires more than one bullet to end the fight. A Mississippi bear in combat with a pack of dogs pays no attention to the hunters that come upon the scene, nor to the missiles they are pouring into his tough body. He fights the dogs until his last gasp, and the bear's last gasp frequently brings the last gasp to some overconfident dog.

"The bears of the Mississippi forests and canebrakes grow to an immense size. Five hundred pounds is a common weight for one in the Fall. They do not hibernate, and are always ready, if not eager, for a fight. A twelve-mile chase before a bear trees or is brought to bay by the dogs, through the trying covers and fastnesses where the hunt must necessarily be, is nothing uncommon."

Dog Kennel on Roof of Hotel

A NEW departure is the roof garden kennel, the first one in New York having been established on the roof top of the Hotel Earlington, which is at present the home of some thirty-eight high-bred dogs.

The kennels are situated in a room in a tower on the hotel roof. This room is exceptionally well lighted and is quite separate from the remainder of the hotel. Both sides of it are lined with kennels, one side being given up to the hospital group, the other being used as quarters by a number of bright-eyed bulldogs. The cost of the kennels has mounted already to the sum of $2,500, an amount that might be begrudged dogs by any but a lover of the animals. The surroundings are artistic, the woodwork being stained, the walls done in green, and hung with pictures.

Then there is the medicine chest. This is no small soap box with an indifferent bottle or two in it, but an affair stained in green and mounted in wrought iron; its shelves filled with very businesslike looking bottles with white labels and rubber corks. Each dog has its own set of teaspoons, something which physicians have not yet provided for their men and women patients.

All of the dogs have good pedigrees, and their owner, Mr. Earl, is proud of a case that hangs by the kennels filled with medals that they have won at various dog shows. The dog on the roof-top kennel is just as free to exercise as is the dog that runs about in the country. True he has not the fresh soil to scratch, but he has almost half an acre of rooftop in which to run about, and as he is well aware of the fact that if he goes too near the edge he will fall off, he just goes "close to, or near by, not into."

A kennel master is always on the rooftop to look after the animals, and see that there are no sudden fevers or colds, that the kennel door is not left open, and that the steam-heated room does not get too hot. Twice a week every dog on the place must be bathed, and this is as bad as a day's washing. The bathroom is just outside the kennel room, and each dog knows when his turn comes. They are all strapped outside their kennels to the brass rings mounted in lion's mouths, and there they wait in order. The pups come first, and are the most troublesome, but whether or not they like it, they have to go into the bath. Each dog is dried and put in the sun, or if there is no sun he is chained near the steam heater.

When the hour of exercise comes, they only run loose on the roof at certain hours. A treadmill has been invented for them, and they wait anxiously for their turn at grinding the mill. There is one dog, an animal which has won many first prizes, who, after the mill stops, stands and looks pleadingly, working his feet in a most expressive way. When the crank is lifted and the mill started, the dog will run it at good speed until one would think him tired out, and then call for more.

Left-Over Wines for Condiments.

WHAT becomes of the wine left in glasses and bottles at such a function as the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, or other great feasts? Many persons are under the impression that the waiters get it. They do nothing of the kind, because they do not get the chance. Before the last guest had left the Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday, Oscar, chef and incidentally superintendent of the wine cellars, caused the unused wines to be gathered and assorted. "Wasted?" said Oscar, "not a drop of it will be lost. Most of it will be used to flavor soups, gravies, and sauces."

Give Jewels Instead of Flowers.

IT is a fashion the New York friends of stage women have now of sending them a little gift to celebrate their first nights in place of flowers, something which costs probably no more, but which is a permanent expression of regard, and is ever after associated with the play at which it was given. In her latest production Mary Mannering wears a lucky charm presented to her by the author of the play on the opening night. It is a pretty little long oval piece of jade, (jade is always considered lucky,) the two halves separated by a ring of crystal. The gold chain upon which it is worn is also a first night gift from Mrs. Hone.

New Virtue for Nassau Street.

ONE day, while wandering through the down-town business section here in New York," says a writer in The Boston Transcript, "I discovered a certain little street which—what do you think—which re[illegible] Boston. I really mean that this [illegible] tions of Boston. Its 'atmosphere' is not such as a Bostonian in metropolitan exile would expect to find in this motor-paced city; for the 'atmosphere' is strictly that of Boston, by all the gods! This street is called Nassau. A sojourner is at home when his thoughts are on home; and when I am in Nassau Street I experience my only contentment."

Butchers Who Swap Meats.

A HOUSEKEEPER who went to live on the far east side of New York asked a butcher why she couldn't get from him the best cuts of meat. His shop was in Second Avenue, above Thirty-fourth Street. The housekeeper, although she was economical, occasionally wanted a fine steak or a choice piece of other meat for a special occasion. She learned that while the butcher bought a whole ox, he did not keep the best parts of it.

"Every day," he said, "I send the best meat I buy to the shops further west. The butchers over there buy it from me, and I get from them the cheaper cuts, for which they have no use. We have a regular system of exchange."

Studio Among Chimney Pots.

WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, the sculptor, has turned his rooftop in Fourth Avenue into a studio, where he may be found working away among the chimney pots. The roof is covered with tin and ornamented with rugs to make it picturesque. Odd bits of statuary, for which there is no room indoors, find a place there. In the evening the statuary looks strange through the gloom against the red brick walls. A visitor might think he was in [illegible]

Birds Flock to Their Winter Homes in South

Habits of the Feathered Minstrels Whose Songs Do Not Cease in Autumn—New Colors Assumed with the Coming of Colder Weather—Favorite Sleeping Places.

By Leander S. Keyser.

MANY of the birds have gone to their Winter homes in the South, but some still remain, while others have come from the North to fill the vacant places left by the deserters. In this way what might be called the avian succession is kept up throughout the year.

It is a good time to study the birds—the Fall. True, you miss their songs, and you find only empty nests, but there are compensations. First, there are no insects to pester one—no flies, gnats, mosquitos, woodticks, or chiggers, and only the rambler knows what a relief that is. Then, the trees and bushes for the most part are stripped of their foliage, making it comparatively easy to watch the feathered folk and note their markings and behavior. As a rule, too, the birds are not so wary in the Fall as in the breeding season, having no nests and young to conceal. In the last place, after the Autumn has well advanced there are not so many species of birds flitting about to make the problem of identification a complicated one. While the Autumnal garb of many birds is not so brilliant and striking as that of the vernal season, the diligent and wideawake student will soon become familiar with the new patterns assumed.

MINSTRELS OF AUTUMN.

While most of the feathered minstrels cease to sing as soon as the Spring is gone, there are several delightful exceptions. The song-sparrow will sing every month in the year, if the weather will give him half a chance. On the coldest and stormiest days he closes up his music-box; but let there come a bright day in December, January, or February, and his tinkling trills may be heard in the vale or the marsh. The Fall months often call forth his most melodious measures, and they are all the more striking and engaging, because otherwise the whole domain of nature is wrapped in silence. The meadow larks, both the Eastern and the Western, frequently fall into the lyrical mood in the Autumn, making the frost-bound fields of November and even December ring with their sprightly tunes. But most birds only chirp in the Fall, or merely twitter in squeaky voices.

It must not be thought, however, that the birds are not interesting in the Autumn, even though not engaged in singing or nest building or brood rearing. There is fully as much social life among them now as at other seasons; perhaps more. Now they gather in flocks, many of them, and roam over the fields and through the woods in search of food, chirping their good cheer and inviting one another to many a merry banquet. At this season there is neither male nor female, and therefore no rivalries occur on account of the question of sex. Sometimes two birds will engage in a hot pursuit of each other through the copses, but perhaps it is all a good-natured game of tag or something of the kind.

Obviously the life of the birds is not all play at this season. It has its serious phases. As in the human world, so in the bird world the problem of food supply often becomes an engrossing if not an embarrassing one. Avian digestion is extremely rapid. The restless activity of these flitters causes much wear and tear of muscular tissue, which must be rebuilt by a constant supply of nutritious food. It need only be remembered that a little bird like a warbler will gulp down juicy insects by the hour as fast as he can find them in the woods to convince any one that many a bird is almost a gormand, never getting his maw too full. As the Autumn grows apace insects become rarer, and many birds must be content with a dinner of seeds and berries. Such kinds as they relish and find nutritious may not always be plentiful, and hence most of the time of the Autumn and Winter birds must be spent in procuring food.

Life is not all a gala time for them; they must "scratch for a living." People who "wish they were a little bird, to sing and play the livelong day," ought to bear in mind that most of the birds belong to the "laboring classes." No doubt they sometimes must go to bed with empty maws.

BIRDS THAT REMAIN.

What are some of the feathered tenants of field and wood in the time of the "sere and yellow leaf"? The woodthrush, the thrasher, the tanager, the indigo bird, the oriole, the catbird, the yellow-breasted chat, and many others, have all departed, but some are left. There is the chickadee, that animated morsel of cheeriness. Here he has been all Summer; here he will stay all Winter. He is what we call a "permanent resident." Sometimes the open spaces of the woods ring with his well-known minor whistle, as he tilts like a trapeze performer amid the twigs. He never changes the pattern or color of his vesture, but wears his black cap and "choker," blue-gray coat, and white vest in Winter as well as in Summer.

Flinging about in the woods from bole to bole and from branch to branch is the bustling downy woodpecker. He wears a black cap with a crimson or scarlet appendage on the back rim, while his coat is black-and-white striped and open on the back. Larger, but similarly clad, is the hairy woodpecker, which has come from the North to spend the Fall and Winter in central latitudes. He is the bird of the whistling wings. How the sound is produced is a matter of speculation, but whenever he bolts away from his perch the motion of his strong wings produces a distinct whistle.

What sound of the forest is more suggestive of nature's wild estate than the nervous, questioning whinny of the yellow-shafted flicker? It is the quintessence of timidity, coupled with inquiry and warning. "Would the man hurt a bird, I wonder?" he seems to say. The flicker is a common resident of woodlands in the Autumn and Winter, giving himself up mostly to carpentry. In the Spring and Summer he spends much time on the ground, digging and boring for ants and other insects; but at this season he finds nearly, if not quite, all his billsome supplies in the bark of the trees. His stentorian call often startles the Autumnal echoes as it does those of the Spring, proving that it is something more than a nuptial outburst.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE FALL.

The Autumnal muster roll also includes robins, blue jays, tufted titmice, goldfinches, bluebirds, tree sparrows, slate-colored juncos, red-breasted woodpeckers, Carolina wrens, and sometimes a company of myrtle warblers, hardiest of the family Mniotiltidæ. Of course, early in the Fall the woods may swarm with the migrating warblers, sparrows, finches, and blackbirds.

Where all the birds sleep these biting Autumn nights it would be difficult to say, but the acute little juncos lease the farmer's corn shocks hard by the woods. At dusk you may startle a dozen of them from a single shock. They dart pell-mell from their hiding places, chippering their protest, and when you examine the shock you find cozy nooks and ingles among the leaves and stalks, where they found couches and at the same time a covert from the sharp winds. As you stand at the border of the woods in the gloaming you can hear the rustling of the fodder as the juncos move about in their tepees trying to find the choicest and snuggest berths. Usually they select the tops of the standing shocks, perhaps for safety; yet some may also be found in the shocks that have partly fallen to the ground.

WHEN COAL WAS CURRENCY

By F. E. Saward, Editor of The Coal Trade Journal.

ONE of the queer things made of coal is an ancient coinage of money. The articles termed Kimmeridge coal money are found only in one locality, in the pseudo-isle of Dorsetshire. W. Miles, who constructed a very ingenious hypothesis on the subject, attributes these obscure relics to the hands of the Phoenician artists, and regards them as representatives of coin, and of some mystical use in sacrificial of sepulchral rites. These curious articles are found in two secluded valleys, open to the sea, divided by an intervening ridge of considerable elevation, and known as Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow Bays. These bays are in the wildest and least frequented part of Purbeck, where the plowshare is scarcely known, and the scanty population, retaining many primitive characteristics, lives remote from the busy world. The material of which the coins are formed is a bituminous shale, of which an extensive bed exists on that part of the coast. It has been much used in the neighborhood as fuel, and is still in request by the inhabitants for that purpose. It burns freely with a white ash and slaty residue, and diffuses a disagreeable bituminous odor over the apartment in which it may be consumed.

In form, these coal moneys are flat, circular pieces, with beveled and molded edges, from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and from ¼ to ⅝ of an inch in thickness. The accuracy with which the circular form is preserved and the sharpness of the moldings—even after the lapse of many ages—show that the pieces were turned in a lathe. They have on one side two or three or four round holes, apparently for fixing the point of a chuck, and on the other side a small pivot hole. In a few instances these round holes are absent, and the pieces are wholly perforated with a single central square hole, so that the piece may be fixed on a small, square mandrilhead—another circumstance which proves that the people who made these articles were well accustomed to the use of the lathe. These antiquarian problems are discovered beneath the surface, at depths varying from 5 to 18 inches, or occasionally perhaps at a still greater depth. In some spots they are more numerous than in others; in one instance, upward of thirty pieces were dug up within the compass of about a square yard. They are frequently brought to light in some numbers in the construction of drains for the purpose of bringing the land into cultivation. They are generally found at the bottom of the superior stratum of mold, irregularly scattered about, and having no appearance or association to indicate an intentional and careful deposiiure. Of the substances with which the coal money is found associated, the first place must be assigned to fragments of pottery. The with small flat pieces of stone, having each but a few inches of surface.

A British author writes of the unearthing of a piece of sculpture cut out of bituminous shale during some excavations at Silchester, in Hampshire. Looking up the evidence in the Public Library, I find that for several years there have been carried on explorations of a buried Celtic city with the above name. It makes most interesting reading. It is Britain's Pompeii on a small scale, but having—it is computed—about double the antiquity of the Italian city. Among the three-thousand-year-old treasures which have come to light was the coal statue, representative of the human figure from head to groin. There are no legs and probably the sculpture was made without them. The material of the statue is spoken of as bituminous shale, but there is no evidence to show it was not artistically cut out of some kind of timber, (like the totem poles of our Pacific Indians,) and in the course of thousands of year, buried beneath the surface, had become petrified. However, the archaeologist of to-day writes of them as a bituminous shale. This is another illustration of the omniscient utility of coal. The old Celtic word for these coal sculptures is "ogam." Its literal meaning is "man of power." The word alone would explain the raison d'être of the statue. There is a line extending from the lips to the centre of the body, with numbers of irregular cross lines the entire length. Reference to the Century Dictionary shows that these unequal lines on the coal ogams are inscriptions to the memory of the dead "man of power"—being in language power what the hieroglyphics were to the Egyptians. In later centuries the coal-ogam inscriptions were preserved by the Celtic tribes as a secret cipher. The ever-useful bituminous shale was even found to have been used in making the scholars' school slates of 3,000 years ago. Merchants' daybooks were dug out, also made of shale; likewise scales and stamps.

CORRECT UNION JACK.

It Is Not the Flag Which Generally Is Given That Name.

THERE is a royal order duly recorded in England that the union jack shall not be "worn" except upon the ships of the royal navy. Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, has recently ruled, however, that the owner of a merchant ship may always "fly" the jack. The distinction between the words "worn" and "fly" has created something of a controversy in England, and that controversy has developed the fact that the union jack as now commonly understood is not in fact the real union jack at all.

The error has arisen from the fact that the draughtsman who prepared the design for the original union jack did not conform exactly to the words of the royal decree. The orders concerning the jack were drawn at the time of the formation of the British Union in 1800. In the register of the Privy Council of 1801 appears the recommendation of a committee that "the union flag should be altered according to the draft marked C, which is herewith humbly submitted to your Majesty, and in which the cross of St. George is conjoined with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. Patrick."

The colored designs accompanying this document were signed by Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms, and here the union jack is described as "the union flag—viz., azure, the crosses-saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire counterchanged argent and gules; the latter fimbriated of the second; surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltire."

According to this order, the white cross on which the red St. George cross is superimposed, in the flag generally used, should not be a white cross in reality. The white should be merely a narrow border or "fimbriation" to separate the red St. George cross from the blue ground, in accordance with the heraldic law that color is not to be placed upon color. The artist who made the original design, however, did not follow the order. He gave the wide white border, which has since then been universally followed.

TEST BEAMS FOR BIG BUILDINGS

Methods Used in Institute of Technology Laboratories.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Few persons realize how impossible would be the erection of a modern city, the establishment of a modern railroad, or the building of a modern steamer or battleship without a certain amount of preliminary work in scientific laboratories. Never an important building, or a big vessel, a ship dock, railroad bridge, or any one of the indefinite number of large modern structures for the comfort and convenience of humanity is built until the material is thoroughly tested to see if it will bear the strain to which it must be subjected.

Naturally the laboratories of the world are always watching each other; the authorities of the great German institution at Charlottenburg, for example, keep a watchful eye on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Institute of Technology sends its representative to visit Charlottenburg. At first glance this seems simply an example of the rivalry of important educational institutions. But in reality, having in view the actual relations between the modern laboratory and the building processes of modern civilization, it is also in the long run a rivalry between national civilizations.

To see these tests in progress is an interesting glance at what is practically the birth of many a familiar structure, whether the office building of a big city, the floating fortresses of a navy, or the railroad bridge spanning a deep gorge in the mountains hundreds of miles from civilization. In the engineering laboratories of the Institute of Technology these tests are in progress not only night and day, but some of them lasting over several years of constant strain and pressure on a given piece of material. The laboratory itself is what seems almost a chaos of powerful machinery whose sole purpose is to bend, twist, pull, or push the various materials of modern construction to their last points of resistance. Wooden beams, for example, are here kept under constant pressure for years, their sag being recorded from day to day to determine just how much the timber is deflected during the life of a building in which it is placed—a long-continued experiment which, among other things, looks forward to remedying the often uneven floors of a cotton mill.

If a contractor is building a church, a masonry arch large enough for a church door is tested with a weight comparable to that of a church steeple, not loaded, to be sure, with so many pounds of material, but being compressed to the crushing point by steel beams drawn downward by relentless mechanical power. Steel rods are subjected to torsional or twisting tests in order that the necessary dimensions of shafts for engines, steamships, and for all sorts of shafting for the transmission of power may be definitely settled. Bricks are compressed until they crumble into dust, but the recorded result of many tests determines the safe height of a chimney or an office building of brick construction. Steel columns are placed under compression until they buckle or break, and it is then known for a certainty how many pounds they will support without disaster.

Making Artificial Butterflies.

ARTIFICIAL butterflies are sometimes manufactured for sale as rare specimens to natural history museums and private collectors, says The Chicago Daily News. Their preparation mainly consists in spreading with a camel's hair brush very thin gum or paste over the wings of ordinary butterflies and then sprinkling over this certain delicate metallic powders of various colors. By this deft manipulation a very common butterfly can be transformed into one that is extremely rare. The fraud came to light through an alleged specimen of a red admiral, the butterfly so widely noted for its brilliant red and white hues. Sometimes the white specks turn blue and a specimen in which this transformation has taken place is regarded as a great rarity. The dealer knew this, and naturally his red admiral had many blue specks. Unfortunately for him the purchaser was suspicious, and by the use of a magnifying glass and a damp brush quickly discovered the fraud.

Rain Water Good, If You Like It.

WHEN a man gets used to drinking rain water," said Mr. N. D. McDonald of New Orleans, to The Washington Post, "there is no other water in the world that tastes so good. Most of the people in New Orleans have cisterns in their yards which hold an abundant supply of water caught from the clouds—the purest and best in the world, according to my notion. The Winter rainfall alone is used, the Summer catch not being desirable. It is somewhat curious that in northern latitudes the cistern water does not keep wholesome and sweet as it does in our country."

Women at Potter's Wheel.

THE newest outlet for woman's energy is pottery making, says The Brooklyn Eagle. The famous Rockwood Works were started by a woman, and many women are now turning their attention to the possibilities of the wheel, combined with deft fingers and delicate fancy, in the manipulation and designing of clay. All over the country women are becoming interested in pottery making. Classes are formed and [illegible]

IN SUBWAY UNDER BIG SKYSCRAPERS

Complicated Points on the Tunnel Successfully Mastered by Engineers.

TWO interesting places on the Fourth Avenue work of the subway are the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street stations. The arduous part of the job is finished in each case, excavations having been completed and most of the steel erected. The operations have been more complicated than at most other points along the line because of the great concentration of traffic at both of the crossings.

At Fourteenth Street the heavy building of the German Savings Bank had to be upheld while the drills buzzed away directly under the cash windows. Manhattan Island's bed rock, which begins to crop out near the surface a little beyond Great Jones Street, is plentiful under the bank, and when the subway contractors bored down they found that the foundations of the building extended only a few feet before they struck the natural support of the rock. While the line of the tunnel did not trespass on the bank's property, the space required for the station stretched far underneath. The entire foundations on the Fourth Avenue side, and part of those toward Fourteenth Street, had to be torn away.

Gradually the rock and brick were slid out of place, each step in the removing process being followed by the insertion of a substitute wooden support. Finally the building stood on small wooden towers, the bottoms of which rested on bedrock. Then came the work of drilling away the rock itself. The method was similar to that employed in taking out the foundations, except that more care was needed. As each mass of stone became separated a temporary beam supplanted it. The wooden towers grew downward until their length was as great as the total depth of the tunnel.

BANK'S TEMPORARY FOUNDATION.

On these temporary foundations the building stood until the excavation for the station and the surrounding stretches of tunnel were finished. All the while the same processes of substituting artificial supports were in progress under the saloons on the corners opposite the bank, and under the equestrian statue at the edge of Union Square. A passer-by who looks down into the cut this week can see that the contractors of the tunnel have had to build wholly new foundations for the bank. These new ones are of brick and stand just where the little wooden towers stood while the work of excavation was going on. Practically all that work is done as far as Fourteenth Street is concerned, and in a few weeks, when some finishing touches have been placed on the steel framework, the street will be renovated, and the thousands who pass the crossing every day no longer will be forced to wend a crooked way across narrow trestles that overlook a pit full of debris, machinery, and miners.

Up at Twenty-third Street, where the crossing is even more congested than at Fourteenth, the building of the station has progressed simultaneously with the erection of the new wing of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's skyscraper. The digging for the walls of the subway and those of the building was done at the same time, and when the station is finished its westerly boundary will be identical with the easterly line of the building's supporting wall. On the other three corners are the Young Men's Christian Association Building, a restaurant, and a drug store. All of them have had to be held up on two sides. The present appearance of the Young Men's Christian Association structure illustrates as well as any building in the city the disturbing effects of the tunnel operations. Even the stairways leading into the cellar are suspended on chains, just as are the pipes and ducts in the centre of the street. If you want to enter this cellar from the street you find yourself hanging in the air between the sidewalk and the rocky subway bottom. The iron steps, once firmly imbedded in the pavements, tremble and sway like swings. From a little distance you cannot see the chains that support the stairways, and it seems as though the latter were floating in the air with the aid of some mysterious force.

ANOTHER BUSY QUARTER.

A third busy spot on the Fourth Avenue section of the tunnel is at Eighteenth Street, where two hotels, the Clarendon and the Belvidere, as well as a tall office building and a seven-story apartment house, are half upheld on stilts. Here, too, the surface cars run over temporary platforms and foot travelers lose themselves in crooked windings. The extraction of the rocky soil bit by bit has been done in the same way as under the German Savings Bank. Before Fall weather set in the guests of the hotels used to bring their chairs out upon the rough wooden platforms afforded by the subway builders, as though these plank coverings were intended for pleasure verandas rather than for protections to pedestrians. The noise of the drills, the grimy excavators, and the continuous buzz of hoisting apparatus seemed rather to interest than offend the guests, and the unconcern with which they regarded the propping up of their temporary residences showed that they had ample confidence in the precautions of the workmen.

With the exception of the three crossings mentioned, but one portion of the Fourth Avenue section is behindhand. This is the block between Astor Place and Ninth Street, including the stretch across Astor Place itself. The uneasiness of the contractors, caused by the objections of property owners and by the delays of the Board of Aldermen, has given way to much activity since the board decided a month ago that the city should have a fine plaza at this point, and now the tearing up of Astor Place and the demolition of the buildings in the block to the north are proceeding with such rapidity that the change in the appearance of the vicinity is noticeable from day to day. In most places the subway work has been slowly regular, so that one might pass every day for a fortnight without becoming aware of radical advance, but here one may return after an absence of ten hours and see that yards of soil have been uprooted in the interval. The rush continues day and night.

"The work here," said one of the engineers the other day, "must be done at double quick time, if we are to have it finished as early as the rest of the section. Everywhere else in Fourth Avenue we're ahead, so all our extra energy will be expended right here. There will not be a day when the maximum number of men is not employed, and the trucks carrying away the debris will travel as fast and as frequently as the street traffic admits."

ORDER REPLACING TURMOIL.

Order is fast replacing turmoil at the three points where the openwork tunnel operations cross the line of the elevated railway. These places are at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, Fifty-third Street and Broadway, and Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, [illegible] other point where the [illegible]

At the Fifty-third Street intersection there never was much trouble for pedestrians, as the work was deep, and the contractors did not tear up the surface to any extent. The Sixty-fifth Street crossing was a complicated one, but there, too, an effort had to be made to leave the surface alone, for the additional reason that the switching of the Amsterdam and Columbus Avenue trolley cars was done midway between the elevated and the underground road. About twice as many cars passed this point as passed the Fifty-third Street crossing, and the supporting power of the beams used in the operation was accordingly increased to accommodate the greater weight to which they had to be subjected.

The intersection at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street has been the most difficult problem of the three. Here, besides the weight of the elevated tracks, there was an elevated station to be held up. Four stairways, each one thronged with travelers almost all day, were to be supported. Adequate means for the entrance and exit of the passengers had to be provided. And all this was in addition to the care that had to be exercised to protect the normal Forty-second Street crowd that had no connection with the elevated. In short, under this elevated station the work of supporting the heavy steel structure was added to the amount of precaution that was taken all across Forty-second Street, from Broadway to the Grand Central Station, and it is well known that throughout this entire distance the difficulty of protecting traffic and avoiding danger has been greater than anywhere else on the line of the tunnel.

To approach one of the stairways, elevated passengers have to walk around through Bryant Park, unless they will take the opposite winding way and ascend the steps from the cobblestones. Another flight of steps is flanked on two sides by piles of stones, and to get up to the elevated station the passenger is obliged to creep through narrow passages that become choked badly at rush hours. All the while you must look out for the Sixth Avenue and cross-town cars as well as for the stumbling blocks prepared by the tunnelers.

At each of the three intersections most of the underground work has been done, but from the surface there is little intimation of advance. The finishing of the surface portions of the work has been left to the last, for the good reason that there must be convenient outlets for the quantities of beams and implements that have to be carried to and fro at these points more frequently than elsewhere. The work has been so complicated that it was impossible to do it all from below the street level, and no chances of danger were taken even for the sake of the surface pedestrian's convenience.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.
By "A. K."

IN Glen MacDonough's "Among Those Present," in which Mrs. LeMoyne is starring at the Garden Theatre, hits at "society," so called, mark laughter points in the dialogue.

"When Kate Corcoran married last week," says Tommy Dodd, the court clown, "only two of the sensational papers printed pictures of her lingerie."

"Some of her fond mamma's work," says Mrs. Clinton blithely. "If they ever meet with reverses Mrs. Corcoran could support the family as a press agent."

***

"A couple of coming divorces have cast their shadows before," continues Dodd.

"Divorces!" replies Mrs. Clinton. "If they don't stop giving divorces I'll stop giving dinners. Three times last Winter I seated ex-wives next to their former husbands!"

***

"I hope both of you will come to my luncheon on Tuesday for O Mimosa San," says Mrs. Van Corlears, rival of Mrs. Clinton as a would-be entertainer of royalty.

"Somebody from the Japanese legation?" asks Howard Pembroke.

"No, she's the sweetest Japanese Spaniel you ever saw! Smashing idea isn't it. People all come to meet an interesting foreigner and meet a dear little dog!"

***

"My architect, George Black," says Mrs. Clinton, "is frightfully clever, but so forgetful. When he built this bungalow for me he forgot the windows on two sides of it and the dining room."

"Pardon me," asks her Hindu visitor, "What is that small oblong in the corner of that floor?"

Mrs. Clinton (studying plans)—It's a cupboard, or a bed room. I can't tell which.

Hindu visitor (reflectively)—At last I understand the difference between a house and a dwelling.

***

In the second act of Mrs. Clinton's amateur circus at Middle Hampton, L. I., Reggie Keene, in the language of the ringmaster, "performs appalling evolutions upon his trained Arabian barb." To none other are the evolutions so appalling as to Reggie himself. "Oh, Mazeppa had it easy," he explains pathetically. "He was tied on the horse."

His sweetheart warns him to put plenty of resin on his slippers.

"He replies: "If I put on any more resin they will have to pry me off my horse."

***

Mr. Van Corlears, the henpecked husband, gets into a ridiculous costume of crimson tights, long-sleeve shirt and trunks, representing a lion tamer. His wife informs him: "You look like an advertisement for a medicated underwear." "Don't go away," pleads Mrs. Clinton, "we need you in the curio hall. If you deserted it would spoil Mr. Pembroke's lecture on the curios. And his remarks on you are really deliciously funny."

***

"'I have had a most delightful chat with Mr. Spencer Collins," says the Hindu Swami.

Mrs. Clinton—He's worth $142,000,000, works fifteen hours a day, and can't digest anything but aerated milk.

The Swami—He is looking forward to a great happiness. His doctor assure him that next month he may be able to eat a soft-boiled egg.

***

Mrs. Clinton's husband is the spectre at the festival, the one cynical individual who regards the circus contemptuously. Says he: "Van Corlears doesn't seem to enjoy making an ass of himself."

Mrs. Clinton—He's very kind to volunteer. He never runs away from his wife's dinners, and always takes in the stupidest woman. At his wife's dances he entertains the dowagers. Oh, you can't realise what a useful husband that man is!

***

The third act shows Mrs. Clinton surrounded by all the brand-new grandees of her new Fifth Avenue mansion, which is nearly completed. The Swami Mitra, seeing a picture on the wall, inquires: "A distinguished ancestor, Mrs. Clinton?"

PROSPECTORS DARE THE TERRORS OF DEATH'S VALLEY

Report That Gold, Silver and Nitre Have Been Discovered Sends Many to the District North of the Mojave Desert.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOJAVE, Cal., Nov. 3.—"Off again," laughing. "Yes, I reckon I'm always," said a bronzed-faced prospector, "going grub staked or coming back broke."

The last time we had met the miner, as jolly a type of the modern Mark Tapley as could be found on American soil, he was walking with his pack on a patient burro down into Lower California, where the entire floating population seemed to be going to inspect the placer mines reported to be of fabulous wealth. As usual they "played out," and hundreds of men returned over the road, the only people who had made anything out of the deal being the "outfitters." This time it was Death's Valley, and the prospector had reached Mojave, the jumping-off place, and was waiting for a friend who owned a burro, the start to be made the following day.

"I wonder if the valley is any worse than this," queried the man, looking out on the dreary landscape—the desert with its distant buttes, tinted with a golden hue, the long stretch of sand, wind swept, desolate.

"Worse," said a railroad man waiting for his train. "Why, this is paradise compared to Death's Valley."

The paradise was a railroad station, with a few houses and shacks on the lower part of the desert which connects the Los Angeles region and the Bakersfield tract, and is really a desert. The wind blows a gale here. When the wife of a resident wishes to get rid of paper or refuse she merely steps to the west door and throws it into the air, and whiff! it is gone. Perhaps it lands in the next county, perhaps it does not, but the vicinity of Mojave, to the west, is covered with tin cans, bottles, broken refuse, &c., which has blown from the settlement. Hogs wander about the latter and constitute a sanitary corps. Saloons abound, and the man who lives at Mojave is generally considered to be in hard luck; yet there are worse places, as suggested, and Death's Valley is one. Nitre has been discovered there, and gold and silver are reported, and it has long been known for its borax mines.

DANGER NO OBSTACLE.

Nothing, not even the prospect of death, can stop the rush of the peculiar floating population found in the West, always ready to start on a hunt of this kind. The valley so famous, so dreaded, lies not far north of the Mojave Desert, and is really an extension of it, lying east of the Sierra Nevadas in the southern corner of Inyo County. It is a great depression about seventy-five miles in length, hedged in by two ranges of mountains—the Pantamints on the west and the Funeral Range on the east; ranges, the sight of which in their dreariness have been known to set men mad. The valley doubtless at one time was the bed of an ancient lake or river, and the lowest portion is 200 feet below the level of the sea; so if it were possible to make a canal from the ocean the entire valley would fill up. Down at the bottom of this vast pit the sun's rays converge with a heat almost more than human beings can bear. One hundred degrees is the normal in Summer, the mercury not going below that for weeks, while almost any day it will rise to 137 degrees or to 140 degrees, a heat that shrivels almost all vegetation but the mesquite and Spanish bayonet; and these heat lovers both look as though they had encountered a blast from a furnace. The heat is terrifying to man and beast, and the appearance of the vast pit, surrounded by mountains attaining in Mount Telescope 11,000 feet, and in the Funeral peaks 8,000, a wall of blazing rock reflecting the heat like the molten walls of a furnace, is demoralizing to the strongest nerves; hence Death's Valley is studded with dead men's bones.

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

When the first white men came to California the Indians had a tradition of a terrible region where every one who passed its borders died; but it was not until 1850 that Death's Valley really became known. Then a party of immigrants to California ran into the Funeral Mountains, crossed them, and entered the fatal valley. A few escaped, but for years the wreck of their wagons could be seen. The unfortunate pioneers, it is said, went mad; others dropped in their tracks, an end easily imagined when it is known that during the hottest days, to sustain life the dweller in the valley must drink at least once an hour. From this time the report of rich gold mines has lured others into the death trap, and many have lost their lives chasing the golden phantom. It is difficult to describe the terrors of this desolate place. When the heat is most intense the wind sweeps in, due to the volume of heat ascending, and carries down the valley clouds of dust and sand that seem charged with electricity, and if possible a heat still more intense than the normal. Sandstorms are dreaded on all the great deserts of the West, but they are nothing compared with the black phantom that comes drifting down the valley of death, masses of dust seemingly supported by tall upright pillars, waterspouts in all but matter.

Many of the prospectors from the South are going into the valley by way of Daggett, a desert town in the northern end of San Bernardino County, and in Winter the trip is fairly comfortable, though cold may be met with; in a word, it is a region of remarkable extremes. The country grows worse and worse, and at Paradise Valley is as much of a desert as the average man desires to see—grease roots, sand, and dust. Death's Valley was once a lake, or river, and the Amargosa River trail is followed down to reach it; a river of sand in Summer, sometimes a real river in Winter. In Amargosa Valley are the old borax mines, and two days' tramp from here is the best spot in the valley, an oasis of perhaps thirty acres. It does not require much prescience to see that nature is at her worst here. Sandstorms, ancient lakes, alkali springs, volcanic symptoms, all have conspired to give the region a burnt out and terrible appearance, the evidences of the old lake being the most pathetic and remarkable. That it was of vast extent and of great depth there is every reason to believe. The water line can be seen, the pebbles that the waves ground and polished; but the tens of thousands of tons of water that made up this inland ocean have been licked up by the furnacelike heat, leaving a deadly slime in its place, borate of soda, borate of lime being the residuum. In various places there are springs that look all right, but which are deadly salt or poison. Furnace Creek contains one of the few pure streams, which runs from warm water springs higher up. The original discoverer of the borax is said to be a man by the name of Winters, who found his way into the valley thirty years ago, located the borax, and continued on to San Francisco, where he related his discovery to a party of capitalists. They found that everything would have to be teamed to the railroad, 164 miles, and the oasis was turned into a ranch and irrigated by the water from Furnace Creek. Not far from here the first borax refinery was built, and the business carried on for some time, or until the company failed.

A STREAM OF SALT.

Down into the valley flows a stream of salt and alkali that rises in the Pantamint Mountains, and for fifty or more miles this can be traced, now as a swamp, again as a sluggish stream of salty slush. In one place this remarkable stream appears to have frozen over, a crust having formed of ragged edges, almost impassable, yet over this terrific bridge the borax man built a road by crushing down the crust with hammers, and the result is an eighteen-mile road over a mass of salt and alkali slime of unknown depth. How many bones of human beings this Slough of Despond holds never will be known, but the bleached remains are common enough above ground. The borax marshes are all that remains of the old lake that was once 600 feet deep. They lie 200 feet below the surface of the ocean, in the lowest recesses of the valley. From a distance they resemble snow or salt, and being circular, convey the impression that at one time they were the mouths of volcanoes.

The difficulty of living here can hardly be realized, yet there are people who try to exist month after month here. If a cow is killed, the meat will become putrid within an hour. Water has to be kept in a monkey, or cooler wrapped in cloths, and even then is hot, and the main object in life in Summer is to drink as much water as possible, or die. A man who lived in a similar depression to the south told the writer that the only way he managed to exist in Summer was by lying in the irrigating stream as much as he could during the heated part of the day. Such is the region toward which scores of men are tramping and riding, following the phantom of wealth. C. F. H.

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ly mention him. He kept a post inn, a kind of livery stable, you know. Signed the Declaration of Independence, I believe."

***

Tommy Dodd enters to say: "Mrs. Clinton, the library needs only one thing—books."

Mrs. Clinton—Books—I'd forgotten them entirely—there's space for nearly 1,200. Let me see, the room is done in gold and mahogany. Let me have 400 books bound in dark red and the other 800 in shades of brown.

Tommy Dodd—How about the subjects?

Mrs. Clinton (indifferently)—Oh, order everything that everybody has.

***

In "The Mocking Bird," at the Bijou, Mabelle Gilman plays the part of Yvette, a shy young girl of eighteen, who has so many admirers that she is bewildered by their numerous attentions. She finally confesses, after becoming engaged, that it is necessary to tie a knot in her handkerchief to remember who it is that has a claim upon her.

Maxime Grandpre, Yvette's guardian, who wants to marry her, and whom she does not love, has been bitten by an insect, and he is puzzled to know what it could have been. She asks if it could be a flea, and Grandpre replies: "No, I know what a flea is. A flea is a little bug that you put your finger on to kill, and then find out he isn't there."

***

Frank Doane, as the "gentlemanly pirate," makes love to the Marquise de Villebois just for a flirtation. He tells her there is something very attractive about her. The Marquise, who is forty and a widow, begins to blush, yet feels a sensation around her heart. She replies: "Oh, do you think so, you flatter?" He says: "Yes, I do. That's a very pretty satin dress you have on." The Marquise bows in silence and walks away, leaving the pirate in his glory.

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Maxime Grandpre tells Eugene, who loves his young ward, Yvette, that he mustn't pay attentions to her. They are in the house of the Marquise de Villebois. Eugene insists that he will. Maxime Grandpre becomes very angry, and says to him: "For your impertinence I will threw you out of the house." Eugene says: "You don't dare." Maxime says: "No, because it isn't my house, and you know it."

zation of F. Marion Crawford's "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," which Martha Harvey is playing at the Herald Square.

Christian—I was to bring it in here, out of harm's way.

Dumnoff—Well, put it down—out of harm's way.

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Christian—I assure you, Dumnoff, I never knew what it was to be a bachelor until I was a married man.

***

Dumnoff—None of us can read Russian, but the Count can.

Anton—But if I have left before—

Dumnoff—You are staying in the city "a few days." It won't take the Count "a few days" to read two Russian words.

***

Anton—Ah, a doctor—a lawyer—

Dumnoff—And a Count. A company made up of the world's failures!

Anton—And how did you come to this?

Dumnoff—You start rolling down the hill, you'll understand.

Anton—Why not climb the hill again?

Dumnoff—You get to the bottom, you'll understand.

***

Anton—Why doesn't this Count fellow go to Russia to search?

Dumnoff—Do you know the size of Russia? It's the biggest place on the map.

***

Dumnoff—I've pawned everything but my skin.

Christian—Your bear skin?

Dumnoff—No, the skin I live in—the only skin I've got.

***

Christian—I told her she is a woman all over—she said she wasn't—when a woman isn't a woman, whatever's a poor man to do?

A bull in a china shop is nothing to my wife in a cigarette shop.

***

Christian—When Akerlina says go out in the daytime, I go out, but when she wakes up in the middle of the night it's cold work getting out—in the night—very cold!

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Dumnoff—Stay, Herr Anton, you can't go. Schmidt and the furniture are between you and the door.

***

Count—And you, Christian—

Christian—I should like my [illegible]

TOPICS of The DRAMA

The Greatness and the Limitations of Duse —Truth, D'Annunzio and Decadent Art— The Great Yiddish Tragedian in a New Part —The Dramatization of the Social Register.

Between a fit of holy horrors at d'Annunzio's decadence—the delirium tremens of Puritan morality—and an absolute capitulation to the spirit of beauty in his plays, is there no middle ground for the feet of solid criticism to stand on?

Duse, D'Annunzio, and the Chaste Public.

Those chaste, sequestered souls who lately passed by "La Gioconda" and "La Città Morta" in favor of "Francesca da Rimini" would doubtless have been sorely tried if they had realized—as, of course, they did not realize—how bad was their bargain. Even those critics who go to the greatest lengths in admiration of the Duse-d'Annunzio combination admit that both the play and the character of Francesca are the least interesting, the least admirable of all. Duse is always Duse, to be sure—an actress of incomparable, inscrutable intelligence, a woman of poignant, penetrating charm. Even when she is out of her proper medium there is more to praise in her performances than in those of any other actress, except her twin star in the dramatic firmament, the no less divine Sarah. Who can forget the slender and virginal sweetness of Duse's look and bearing in the first act, through which breathed not only the fresh beauty of youth, but also its unreasoning gladness, its vague, intangible melancholy? Who can forget how in the second act all this was transmuted into the solid and full-faced dignity of the young matron; and how, as the dark and terrible play wore on, the shadows of thought appeared about the corners of the mouth and beneath the eyes? Who can forget the spiritual longing, the rich earthly desire, with which the head of Francesca drew near Paolo as the two read together from the story of Launcelot of the Lake, or the cry of impotent horror as the fated soul sought to repel his first kiss? No one who has the eyes to see and the heart to feel.

And yet all this did not make up the thirteenth century heroine that the play unmistakably required or save the performance as a whole from weariness, in spite of its gorgeous scenes and the glamour of its lines. Of the twin stars, Duse lives in the melancholy green of indwelling, almost saturnine, emotions, Bernhardt in emotions that irradiate scarlet. "Francesca" was deeply imbued with blood and it required to be treated in a manner outwardly melodramatic. Even more clearly than the charm of Duse's artistic methods and temperament, one saw in it their limitations. There are very few actors, of course, who can pass freely from realistic, subtly nuanced parts to parts written in the elder rhetoric of the stage—who can do both the Duse thing and the Sarah thing. But such actors do exist. Sonnenthal, for example, is equally marvelous whether he illustrate the dull, stolid, utterly naturalistic truckster Henschel in Hauptmann's play, the elevated, rhythmical, rhetorical Nathan der Weise, or the grotesque Lear. Duse's limitation, in a word, is that she magnifies one artistic style to the neglect of all others, and is so willful in her naturalism that she consciously does violence to the intention of her authors, even when its is explicitly stated in the very language of the play.

How complete, how comprehending, how soul satisfying, on the other hand, were Duse's performances in "La Gioconda" and "La Citta Morta"! Even those who think best of these plays admit that in subject they are decadent, and to any penetrating mind one of them reveal traces of Sadistic degeneracy—as does also the character of Malatestino in "Francesca." Yet the characters of Silvia and Anna are spiritually noble and pure. They afford many of those emotions of spiritual exaltation which our churches somehow or other not infrequently fail to afford. Moreover they are so conceived and so written as to give the fullest possible scope to Duse's genius in its proper field. Those hardy souls that saw them saw the great Italian in her greatest parts, and at a time when her art was most mature. The purity of those whose horror at the mud of human life prevents them from rejoicing in the marble is somehow irresistibly comical. Yet to this pass of absurdity our feeble and anaemic virtue invariably brings us. In our determination to contemplate only what is conventionally approved we close our souls to our supreme opportunities. The pinnacles of life and of art are few and far between and are reached only by those who gird their loins and in the courage of freedom strike upward from the highways of accepted standards.

Truth and Decadent Art.

Yet the highway is none the less the highway. No artist is really great who ignores the fundamental truths of human life. Few critics have been hardy enough (one is inclined to say, perverted enough) to chime in with d'Annunzio's bland assumption that immorality and infidelity are the prerequisites of artistic genius; but out of Boston the pure, Boston the home of truculent morals and anaemic virtues, Mr. Apthorp raises this cry: "If any moralist objects, (as every moralist must,) that Lucio does exceedingly wrong, the only answer is that that is the sort of man that creates great statues in the twentieth century. • • • This is psychological truth, and, as Zola says, truth is always moral." Let the moralists go hang. What is the truth as to life? It is not easy to determine with finality. In the case of such a truth, it is well nigh impossible. On a certain memorable occasion some one in a feminine audience, which one of our foremost comedians was addressing, asked him whether it was possible for an actress to retain her character. The thunder cloud that gathered in the gentle face of the speaker reminded the dullest that he himself came from a long and honorable line of stage folk; and the vehement sincerity with which he denounced the vulgarity of the question brought conviction to those who were present. As for the sort of man that creates great statues in the twentieth century, are there any such in Italy? For the most part they and, for that matter, their fellow-craftsmen the world over, would seem to be of much the same mold as d'Annunzio—people who delight in collops of flesh thrown into sensational attitudes. Need one pause to remind Boston of the chaste Bacchante? In the English speaking world there is one noble and dignified sculptor. Before Mr. Apthorp indulges in universal negatives as to the virtue of artists would it not be well to address him in the manner of the inquiring female cited above? A truth loving and laughter loving public would eagerly await the result.

D'Annunzio and His Motives.

Sundry protests in THE TIMES against the Old Guard of Mid-Victorian moralists, who under the guise of dramatic criticism attack the private motives of writers, [illegible] interest is a letter from Mr. James Platt White, evoked by the charge that "the bland, profuse, reckless, and loquacious Mr. d'Annunzio traffics in the universality of sexual desire." From it is quoted the report of a personal interview with d'Annunzio, recorded by one of the great Viennese dramatic critics, together with a pertinent comment on the views expressed.

Before bringing wholesale charges of literary prostitution would it not be well to study the facts? In Herr Hermann Bahr's brilliant "Premieren," he who runs may read the following account of an interview with Signor d'Annunzio:

"If I understand him aright, he is striving after what we (the Germans) would call 'Fate-Tragedy.' He desires that through him the theatre, now a corrupted place of sustenance for lazy and silly people, should once more become a church of the people. Here should the people hear what is the meaning of life, here should they learn to recognize the law which sways us here, to revere fate. He does not wish to construct plays which represent what passes in the real world, showing us what we already know, portraying the better appearances of things. No, he wishes to create dramas—dramas are explorations of life, disclosures of secrets, revelations of the riddles of existence. What otherwise we cannot explain, what appears to us a random chance, what has no meaning for us, that dramas shall arrange and decide, and they will cause us to feel what our existence means. For what was the method of Greek tragedy? It showed us cases from life, the misfortune of some hero, the curse upon some family. Well, our contemporary plays do that also. But to what end? In our contemporary plays we nowadays experience ultimately that this or that has happened to this or that individual man or woman. Greek tragedy causes us to feel that to this hero or that family this misfortune or that curse must have happened. It shows us the hand of the gods in the lives of men, it causes us to detect in all deeds and events the law, the ever-powerful, unalterable principle. That is what d'Annunzio strives for. That is the vision which inspires him. In the actions and sorrows of men of to-day he wishes to show what life is. The law which sways us without our knowledge he wishes to show. We believe ourselves free, but free we are not. We believe that we sway our lives, and yet we merely obey our fate; everything is irrevocably predestined from our first breath to our last. We believe that we are doing something, but everything is surely coming to pass with us according to a higher, eternal will. A power of darkness sways us. If we serve, we are its puppets. All existence is merely a cheerless play produced before an unknown god, and we without our knowledge are the players. To us it is frightfully earnest, but the god merely smiles. We torture ourselves in our little scene without ever perceiving what meaning it has in the whole cheerless play. We have a thousand intentions and plans, we wish many things, we consider and take council, we believe ourselves to decide, to sway our actions, but it only seems so to us, as it only seems that the actor hesitates and chooses before he allows the decision to be made—it is all in the part which fate has assigned us, preordained as it most inevitably came to pass. And that, indeed, is the great power of Greek tragedy that it places us for once, during a wonderful and self-revealing hour, beside the unknown god, and permits us, too, for once to look at the play, in which at other times we must play our part until we recognize that it is only a play; then we, too, may smile where otherwise we should weep. That is what d'Annunzio means when he speaks of seeking the manner of ancient drama."

With such a theory of Greek tragedy one rather quarrels. It catches us by the external play of events, and ignores the substance of the 'Orestela' and the 'Hippolytus.' It is not, surely, Greek thought, but rather the thought of yesterday before the great idealistic renaissance had set in; the unknown god is not the 'President of the Immortals' of Aeschylus's conception, but of Mr. Hardy's. One is irresistibly reminded of Leconte de Lisle's adaptation of the 'Oresteia,' in which 'the Eumenides' is calmly omitted, which ends not with the solemn procession escorting the reconciled Furies to her temple, but with Orestes's first vision of them. It is also quite clear, however, that no more than the author of 'Poèmes Barbares' or the author of 'Jude the Obscure' is Signor d'Annunzio, a trafficker in filth."

Five Cents to the Heart of Russia.

One of the favorite delights of those who from time to time cease to be attracted by the so-called "attractions" of Broadway is to take the five-cent trolley ride down the Bowery that projects one into the heart of Central Europe. No travel is so cheap, and perhaps none is more profitable. At a bound one is in the midst of a city of 300,000, the whole atmosphere of which is rich with strange suggestion. The novelty and the delight of a first experience in the Yiddish theatres is so great as to imperil one's critical balance. Time was when the little band of five-cent globe trotters rejoiced in proclaiming that Herr Jacob Adler, once of the Windsor Theatre and now of the People's Theatre, was more virile and more imaginative in his art than any of the actors familiar to the up-town public. Last Thursday night Herr Adler appeared for the first time in an adaptation of Richard Voss's powerful folk-drama "Schuldig!" made by Messrs. Charles Henry Meltzer and Frank Donaldson, and opportunity was afforded to revise the impressions of four years ago.

The occasion was in a manner disappointing. The play had had only three rehearsals, and Herr Adler's performance was obviously incomplete in many details that in the course of time will give it greater lifelikeness. His part, furthermore, was almost identical with that of Fabricius in Wilbrandt's play, in which Sonnenthal made such a powerful impression at the Irving Place Theatre last Winter; and the broad, crude outlines of character conception which the primitive audience at the People's Theatre demands were unavoidably contracted with the finely shaded, well rounded, yet vigorous conception of the foremost of the royal Viennese players.

A man who has been in jail twenty years, dead to the world, and almost dead to himself, is suddenly released, and, rising up as if out of the grave before his wife and children, finds that his return is the cause of embarrassment, even grief. Herr von Sonnenthal and Herr Adler alike denoted the hollow, dehumanized voice, the dead, unexpressive bearing and gestures, the sad spiritual quiet of habitual resignation, and the terrible sadness in realizing that his freedom means woe to those whose memory he has so long cherished. But here the similarity ceases. Herr von Sonnenthal, as [illegible] added a whole range of subtle but striking effects—the surprise and the familiarity of every fresh object encountered, the rekindling of human pride and of human passion, the struggle of each of the new emotions with the long habit of self-effacement.

Herr Adler lacked much of this. His attitudes and gestures were in the older school of Continental acting, in which emotion is habitually expressed by violent facial contortion, by incessant play gesture, by trembling, shuddering, staggering, even by falling prostrate. Let us not quarrel in this matter of artistic conventions. For those who like this sort of thing this is just the sort of thing they like. Only last Winter at the Royal Playhouse in Berlin, the patron of which is none other than the great war lord and art lord Wilhelm, Herr Matkowsky and Frau Poppe played Macbeth and his lady in a manner no less pronounced. Compared with the Royal Berlin players—and this is the only fair comparison—Herr Adler's performance was on a very high plane. It still lacks something of the irresistible force of his Yiddish King Lear; but it is strong, both in an imaginative realization of details and in the dynamics of pure emotion, and it moved his audience to such extremities of demonstration that the usher in the gallery was obliged to subdue the gods with sharp blows of his staff before the play could go on. The actor who in such a part can raise the primal emotions to the velocity of a whirlwind is unquestionably a great actor.

The Dramatization of the Social Register.

Before Mr. Stuart Robson carries out his intention of putting on the stage a dramatization of Gibson's Mr. Pipp pictures let him go to the Garden Theatre and see Mrs. Le Moyne's new play. Mr. Glen Macdonough's "Among Those Present" is not, to be sure, the "dramatization" of a series of society cartoons, but it is the "dramatization" of the social register, which, on the whole, affords as promising material. Judging by the emotions of the first night's audience, this is not the sort of thing that simply of itself and without further compound is likely to go down. Topical hits are all right, and the exploitation of familiar character types is not necessarily bad, but when a really original playwright comes down the pike he will make the discovery that what the public longs for and sighs for and incontinently cries for is the dramatization of drama.

JOHN CORBIN.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The speedy purification of the American stage is not looked forward to by Stuart Robson as the probable outcome of co-operation between the Church Club and the Actors' Church Alliance.

The Church Club is composed of Episcopalians. The Actors' Church Alliance consists of clergymen and actors. The New York branch of the Church Club decided, at a recent meeting, to aid the Alliance in carrying out a plan sketched by the Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bentley, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and General Secretary of the alliance.

According to this plan a committee of clergymen has been appointed to visit the New York theatres and ascertain which plays are unfit for the eyes of religious men and women and improper for children to know about.

This information is to be sent to pastors in every city throughout the country. The clergymen so informed will be expected to confer with influential members of their congregations and thus induce the customary patrons to stay away from the proscribed plays. On the other hand, the same pastors, when informed from New York that a certain play is worthy and elevating, will endeavor to augment the local audiences whenever the elevating play arrives.

Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, was interviewed in Minneapolis the other day regarding this movement, in the course of which Mr. Robson said:

"So the ministers are going to help advertise the theatres! Well, I don't think the movement will have any important influence. There are no prominent actors interested so far as I know, except perhaps Joe Jefferson, who was induced to address the Church Alliance the other day. And are the rank and file of the dramatic profession, assisted by some ministers of the Gospel, going to advise the public what are moral plays and what are immoral plays? Why, no two actors or literary men or critics, however experienced and well informed, will agree half the time as to what is a moral or an immoral play.

"For my part, I claim to be a moral man. I think I live a reputable life. Yet I should call 'Camille' a moral play. I think that any play that goes to make vice repulsive has an influence in favor of good morals.

"But I agree with Bronson Howard's opinion as expressed the other day before the American Dramatists' Society—that we shouldn't ask before putting on or attending a play, 'Is it a fit production for my daughter to attend?' Shakespeare certainly never thought of people's daughters in such a connection, nor have any of the great dramatists. I might be quite willing to have my wife see a play that would not be just the thing for my daughter. The play might be very instructive, very elevating, really very moral, and still not an ideal entertainment for a girls' boarding school.

"As to what constitutes the immoral play the best judges will constantly differ, and you can no more lay down fixed rules than you can in selecting another form of art—I mean literature. If you are to keep your mind fixed on your little daughter, you would certainly throw Balzac out of desirable literature. Poor Mr. Shakespeare would go overboard at once.

"I don't think the stage especially needs any help from the Church. The stage will regulate itself. In fact, the Church tried for centuries to destroy the stage entirely. Almost any other institution except the stage would have been annihilated, but the dramatic instinct proved stronger than the religious instinct. Society would have its drama, and the stage has now become so strong that it is respected by the pulpit. Clergymen are now making terms with actors. The Church can no longer ignore the fact that the theatre is a mighty teacher.

"Yes, the stage can regulate itself. It has always done so, despite the tendency of every generation to mourn the degeneracy of the drama.

"We have had enough plays nowadays, I'm sure. But they are certainly much better than those of Wycherly and Congreve, which were all filth and no wit. To-day we have plays that deal with delicate subjects. But Pinero, Jones, Ibsen, and Sudermann never fail to the depths of many old-time dramatists. Most of the works of these modern writers are to my mind not only moral and instructive, but remarkably artistic as well. "Sapho" may not be a very high-grade dramatization, but it is taken from one of the very best modern novels."

AN OLD-TIME PLAYER'S BENEFIT.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans will be the special pet of the Casino players all of the week of Nov. 17. Her fellow-players always make a great ado over the comedienne, as much for her kindly consideration and sweetness of disposition as for her talent and experience in stage delineation. The sixty-seventh anniversary of her birth occurs on Wednesday, Nov. 19, and on the same day she will complete her fifty-seventh consecutive year before the public as an entertainer. At ten years of age she began as a circus rider, and has been continuously before the public ever since. She has played in every civilized section of the globe, having twice gone completely around the earth as a comedy star. Her tours have taken her from the United States, Canada and Mexico on this continent to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, South Africa, East India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Cuina, the Philippines, and Hawaii.

There are few of the older theatregoers who do not still [illegible] Broadway. The remembrance of her Mrs. Mulligan in "The Mulligan Guards," her Minnehaha in "The Leather Patch," her Cordelia in "Cordelia's Aspirations," &c., still causes grins on the faces of those who were theatregoers in the early eighties. Of her later creations, the most prominent are the "cook lady" in "Why Smith Left Home," a rôle she played steadily for three years, and her still later work as Mrs. Brown, the official mother-in-law, in "A Chinese Honeymoon." The two-hundredth performance of this musical comedy occurs to-morrow night, and with this performance will begin the feasting and toasting to a long life for Mrs. Yeamans at the Casino Theatre. She will be a special guest at a banquet that night to celebrate the two hundredth performance. The next afternoon, Tuesday, she will preside at a spread to be given by Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke in her honor. On Wednesday, the principals of the "Honeymoon" company tender her a birthday party, and another jolly time is being planned for after the performance Wednesday night, which will last well into Thursday morning.

COSTUMES OF "AUDREY."

Little has been said about one of the features of the production of "Audrey," which is to be made in Richmond to-morrow evening, and a week later at the Madison Square Theatre, in New York. Yet in the matter of costuming at least, it is said that it will be one of the notable dramas of the season. Absolute accuracy in historical effect has been demanded by the author and managers, and the result has been an amount of labor for designer and costumers that has almost caused rebellion.

Percy Moran, who has made the designs, spent practically the entire Summer in getting data. His task seemed easy at first, but when he looked among his collection of prints he found he had few which would throw light upon the clothing worn in Virginia in the first half of the eighteenth century. There were suggestions of the influence of the French fashions, which in their turn had been borrowed from the brilliant Court of Persia, but it was evident that these had been modified to some extent at least by the ideas that obtained at the English Court.

So Mr. Moran had a merry chase. He obtained photographs of the various Evelyn Byrd portraits that are to be found in the houses of old families in Virginia. These gave suggestions, but none was complete. He went to various friends, who have collections of old prints. Few of these aided him in his search. From them he went to all the libraries in New York. A little more material was gathered here, and his ideas of the various details were generally settled, except in the matter of headware and footgear. It was only when he wandered one day into a little old bookshop that he was able to find some old prints lying about which settled all his doubts.

Then came the work for the costumers. Mr. Moran insisted that they hold themselves to the same rule of fidelity. As a consequence the shops of New York and Paris were scraped over to find just the right material. Only one store in New York had the kind of silk brocaded with pure gold which was demanded for a ball dress for Marmaduke Maward. It was in Paris that the gold fabric embroidered with forget-me-nots and bluebirds was discovered, and it was the last piece in the only shop that was obtained for the Audrey ball gown to be worn by Eleanor Robson. Ribbons for another gown were made especially in French works because the kind demanded had long gone out of fashion.

GILLETTE, THE DETECTIVE, MYSTIFIED.

A story is told how a critic of a London journal succeeded for once in mystifying William Gillette, the great detective, while he was playing there in "Sherlock Holmes" last year.

After telling the story of the play he startled the reader by suddenly declaring it to be an undeniable fact that "the mythopoeic tendency has been busy" with the famous detective. And then before one had a chance to recover from the shock of "mythopoeic" he completed his task of mystifying by declaring Holmes to be "an eponymous hero."

It is pretty safe to say that not five people in a hundred who read the criticism knew the meaning of the two words. Curiosity prompted Mr. Gillette to look through several dictionaries, but neither of them could be found. A wild shot might be made at "mythopoeic" and perhaps a dimly gathered application might be had, but as for "eponymous" it still remains a sealed book to him.

The scrapbooks of Mr. Gillette as "Sherlock Holmes" show that during its four years of stage life he has been called almost everything, and it is probably a source of pleasure for Messrs. Doyle and Gillette to know that in spite of the fact of him being an "eponymous hero," he lived and was intensely popular in London for eight months and still survives.

NEW PLAY FOR MRS. CARTER.

David Belasco has secured for Mrs. Leslie Carter a new play which is due to the collaboration of Eugene Morand, Vance Thompson, and Marcel Schwob. Morand, the French dramatist, wrote "Izeyl" for Bernhardt, and, in collaboration with Marcel Schwob, the "Hamlet" in which Bernhardt appeared in her last tour in the United States. "Messaline," in which Calvé made her hit here last season, was his, and his "Griselidis," the opera for which Massenet wrote his daintiest music, was well received by some in Paris last season. While "Griselidis" was crowding the Opera Comique, Morand's "Blessed Isle" was brought out at the Theatre Bernhardt. The new play which David Belasco has secured was written especially for Mrs. Leslie Carter. Marcel Schwob, after doing his share of the work, went away to Samoa to visit the grave of his old friend, Robert Louis Stevenson. He is there now. He will return in a month or two. The production is set for next season. Vance Thompson, who arrived from Paris a fortnight ago, delivered the manuscript to Mr. Belasco at the Belasco Theatre.

FITCH BREAKS RULE?

When Clyde Fitch wrote "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" for Mary Mannering, so it is declared, he broke one of the unwritten laws of the American dramatist which prescribes that the gentleman with the dialect shall be either a comedian figuring only in the counterplot, or a subtle and seductive villain foiled in the last act. From the Elizabethans to Pinero the rule has been for all right-minded heroines to beware of the insinuating individual who does contortion tricks with the language in which he woes her. Making a poverty-stricken Count from the Continent, who has to "think se word," while his phraseology changes from the Magyar in his mouth to the English on his lips, an honorable and misjudged gentleman and a loyal lover is a departure from tradition. To find a parallel for it the playgoer must go back in memory to "Prince Karl." The most difficult task that Arthur Byron has to overcome nightly is to disabuse the audience of the impression that the fourth act is certain to see his exposure as an impostor.

BOSTONIANS ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Sixty-eight of the Bostonian Opera Company made an ascent of Pike's Peak recently. The company was filling an engagement at Colorado Springs, and being in the vicinity of the mountain decided on the trip. It was quite a risk on the part of the singers, owing to the altitude of the peak, which is over 14,000 feet above sea level. However, no accident happened, and it is said "Robin Hood" was never better sung by the Bostonians than after the climb.

ACTORS' MATINEE AT IRVING PLACE.

The professional matinée which Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place, acceding to numerous requests by his American colleagues, will give on Monday, Nov. 24, offers the following programme: Bjoernson's "Ueber Unsere Kraft," first act; "A Blank Page," second act; the beautiful second act of "Old Heidelberg," the present success at Mr. Conried's theatre, and the last act of "The Night of St. Bartholomew," in which Manager Conried will appear in the part of King Charles IX.

STUDENTS' MATINEE.

The students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts will gave a matinée at the Empire Theatre on Thursday, Nov. 20. The programme will include "Cherry Blossoms," a new Japanese monologue by Van [illegible]

NEW PLAYS COME TO BROADWAY

Unusually Heavy Week of Openings—"The Eternal City" and "Mary of Magdala" in the Lot—Critical Guide to Plays Now Running.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

VICTORIA—"Eternal City"—Monday.
EMPIRE—William Faversham—Monday.
WALLACK'S—Jas. K. Hackett—Monday.
MANHATTAN—Mrs. Fiske—Wednesday.
EMPIRE—Special Matinée of Dramatic Arts School—Thursday.
FIFTH AVENUE—"Carmen"—Monday.

Surely the local decriers of the drama as uninteresting will rest on their oars during these peaceful days of Fall, for the playhouses of Broadway are being filled with an almost unsurpassed class of attractions.

This week Eleanora Duse leaves, perhaps to come again in the Spring, but she is followed by four attractions of the first class, two of which are heralded as belonging to the category of the "none better." Then a few weeks more and twe great Shakespeare productions will be presented by Richard Mansfield and E. H. Sothern.

"The Eternal City" is the first of the much heralded plays to come to Broadway. It is the second drama which Hall Caine has furnished for Viola Allen, she having appeared in the original production of "The Christian." The play has every evidence of even outrivaling its predecessor. Beerbohm Tree is presenting it successfully in London, as George Tyler has been doing in the United States for about six weeks.

This dramatization by Hall Caine of his book "The Eternal City" tells the love story of a modern Italian Socialist, David Rossi, who is represented as being the son of a Pope. The programme reads: "The action of the play is in the future, hence no personal reference is intended." According to the words of its producer, George Tyler, "it is a big melodrama, which the critics can pick to pieces, but which the whole German Army couldn't keep the public away from. It is founded on the principles which make the great public cry: 'May God save her!' 'Thank God, she's saved!' and 'the villain still pursues her!'"

Not without some friction between Hall Caine and the management, the story of the book has been changed in the play so as to preserve the good name of Donna Roma, who in the novel is pictured as a fallen woman.

Then the book ends unhappily, while a contrary condition exists in the drama. All that portion of Mr. Caine's story which deals with Roma and David's life in London has been eliminated, and the play opens in Rome with the day of the papal jubilee and consequent procession.

The Baron Bonelli is Prime Minister, and has assembled in the loggia of his palace a number of guests to witness the procession, including his ward, Donna Roma. Rossi, the reformer, addressed the Pope as the procession passes the palace, and incidentally insults the Baron and his ward in his speech. Then follows the development of the story through five acts and eight scenes. Rossi is arrested, escapes, learns that Donna Roma is the sweetheart of his childhood, kills the Baron, finds himself to be the son of the Pope, is made Prime Minister, and weds Roma.

The costuming and the staging of the production are stated to be on a magnificent scale. The music was composed by Pietro Mascagni.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

David Rossi, Member of House of Deputies.. Edward Morgan
Baron Bonelli, Prime Minister of Italy..... Frederic de Belleville
His Holiness Pius X..... E. M. Holland
Father Pfferi, a Capuchin Friar..C. Leslie Allen
Cardinal Secretary, attendant to the Pope... Charles Slater
Monsignore, attendant to the Pope.....
Captain of Noble Guards.....Edward Cathcart
Bruno Rocco, Rossi's friend.....Thomas Cooper
Elena, Rossi's friend.....W. E. Bonney
Little Joseph, Rossi's friend.....Affie Nell Warner
Tommaso Mariotti, Rossi's friend.....Barbe Bertrand
Luigi, Rossi's friend.....E. M. Holland
Charles Minghelli, a police spy...Henry Harmon
General Potter, Ambassador.....C. L. Allen
Sir Evelyn Wise, Ambassador....J. R. Furlong
Don Camillo Murelli, Roman noble..... Thomas F. Graham
Princess Bellini, Roman noble..Miss Mary Myers
Signorina Doria, Roman noble.....Alice Watson
Signora Cavalli, Roman noble.Augusta Bertrand
General Mora, Governor of Castello St. Angelo.....Jefferson Lloyd
Major Doria.....W. G. Duessing
Commendatore Angelelli, Chief of Police.... Adolph Lestina
Captain Cavalli.....Warner Oland
Captain Conti.....Paul Dayton
Felice, the Baron's man.....William Evelle
Natalina, Donna Roma's maid..... Miss Affie McVicker
Giovanni, a man servant.....Frank Bixby
Giuseppe, Donna Roma's footman..... Newbold Robinson
Donna Roma Volonna, the Baron's ward.... Viola Allen
Noble Guards, Swiss Guards, Carabiniers, Police, Revelers, Singers, Choristers, &c.

SCENES OF THE PLAY.

ACT. I.—Tableau 1—A Loggia of Baron Bonelli's Palace. Tableau 2, (same day)—David Rossi's Apartments.
ACT II. (one month later)—Dona Roma's Studio (painted by Ernest Albert.)
ACT III.—Tableau 1 (one month later)—Hall in Castello St. Angelo. Tableau 2, (same day)—Gardens of Vatican.
ACT IV., (next day)—Donna Roma's Studio.
ACT V.—Tableau 1, (same night—Antechamber in the Vatican. Tableau 2, (next day)—Loggia of Castello St. Angelo.

MRS. FISKE AS "MARY OF MAGDALA."

Mrs. Fiske's second year at the Manhattan begins Wednesday night with Paul Heyse's dramatic version of an incident in the life of Christ. In taking this rôle Mrs. Fiske is said to have assumed the most ambitious and difficult one of her career.

"Mary of Magdala" treats of Jerusalem during the Roman occupation, when Tiberius reigned. It is promised that the production will be elaborate, beautiful, and archaeologically accurate.

This play is built around the New Testament story of Christ saving the soul of Mary Magdalen. The scene is laid in Jerusalem. The first act takes place in Mary's house—an abode of tasteful luxury, suggesting as its inmate an exceptional woman. At the opening Mary is shown to be impatient at the absence and silence of Judas, in whom she has placed her faith, and for whom she has shunned all others. As she wonders about him her privacy is invaded by three young men—Jotham and Joab, the latter a son of Caiaphas, high priest of Jerusalem, and Haran, their temporary companion, a young traveler, whom they introduce. Mary resents their intrusion, and as Rachel, her servant, summons the watch, Value Flavius, the young Roman consul of Jerusalem, representative of Pontius Pilate, comes to her assistance. Flavius has been smitten and takes occasion to tell his love, but Mary with dignity reproves him and tells him her story.

As she talks Judas appears and is angered at the presence of the Roman, who holds Judas in contempt because he has seen him meekly following the new Prophet, a Nazarene. Flavius retires and Judas seeks to justify himself with Mary, to whom he recounts the wonders of the ministrations and personality of the Prophet, who he hoped would prove the rescuer of Judea from Roman rule. Mary, strangely affected by the cause of Judas's absence from her, and filled with wonder at what he relates, repulses him and herself resolves to see the Prophet.

The next act opens in the palace of Flavius who is interrupted in dictating a letter to Fulvia, his friend in Rome, by an incident relating to his servant Miriam, who asks to be relieved from his employment that she may follow the Prophet, who has wrought a wonderful cure of her crippled son. As Flavius graciously consents to this a visitor—Mary of Magdala—is announced. She comes in almost regal style and is courteously entertained by Flavius with music and dancing. She seeks in a neighboring garden to catch a glimpse of the Nazarene. Caiaphas, the high priest, is announced, and at his request is left alone with Mary, whom he seeks to enlist in his purpose to seize the Prophet. He wishes Mary to work upon Flavius and secure his influence with Pilate to this. Mary scorns Caiaphas and denounces him, after which she goes out to the garden. Caiaphas entreats Flavius to the same purpose, but unsuccessfully. As they argue a tumult is heard in the garden. Mary rushes in pursued by a mob that would kill her. Flavius seeks to defend her, but the mob persists until Simon, an aged Jew, a follower of [illegible] him that is without sin cast the first stone." In awe the mob melts away, and Mary, rising, is transfigured by her experience and the memory of the Prophet upon whom she looked.

The third act takes place in a public square in Jerusalem. Here is shown the incidental life of a cosmopolitan city, when merchants were nomads and all traffic was in the open air. Merchants ply their trade and politicians, priests, lovers, and all the varied throng pursue their interests and impulses. The Roman bugle is heard, and a troop of soldiers swing past, scorning the Jews, whom they oppress, and followed by the imprecations of those dominated. On one side of the square is the house of Caiaphas, on the other the house of Simon, wherein the Nazarene is preaching. The throng gathers about this door, but is dismissed because no more can enter. Mary of Magdala appears in sober garb, and finds a way in. Caiaphas and one of his priests appear and plot to seize the prophet. Judas, moody and self-absorbed, also comes, and Caiaphas would enlist him, but he refuses and enters the house of Simon, from which comes Haran, the young traveler, who recounts how Mary within has been touched to a passionate penitence and devotion. The night is falling and the square is empty when Mary comes from the house of Simon, followed by Judas, who appeals to her on the score of their former love. She repulses him gently, but firmly, and bids him go his way in peace. As Judas stands alone, torn by conflicting emotions, Flavius enters and taunts him with the mildness of the prophet's teachings, whereas Judas would have the prophet rise with his race and destroy the power of Rome. As Flavius departs, Judas is frenzied by his emotions. In his bitterness he determines upon the betrayal, and fatefully knocks at the door of Caiaphas.

The fourth act returns to the home of Mary, who is filled with penitence and exalted by the new life that has been revealed to her. Flavius brings tidings of the arrest of the Nazarene and the design to put him to death. Mary is frenzied by this intelligence, and Flavius offers to intercede with Pilate if she will listen to his love. He will return at midnight for her answer. Judas appears after the departure of Flavius, and in his guilty face Mary reads the truth. He tells her that she must fly with him, but she shrinks from him in horror. He leaves her, saying that if she does not go with him in the morning he will kill her. After Judas's departure Mary is left in agony of doubt as to her duty. She would save the prophet, yet she has been re-created through his influence, and thus a conflict arises in her soul. When Flavius knocks she has decided to accede to his demand and then to welcome death at Judas's hands. She moves to open the door, but an abyss seems to open before her. As in a vision she sees the face of the prophet and hears his voice, "Art thou not born again?" Her duty is clear, and Flavius's summons is unanswered.

In the last act a wild ravine near Jerusalem is disclosed. A tempest is raging, and Judas appears, alone in the solitude, frenzied with remorse. Down a rocky path leading from Calvary comes Haran, dismayed by what he has seen. As he names Judas as the betrayer and rushes toward Jerusalem, Judas flees into the darkness to his death, and a multitude comes down the steep descent with Caiaphas, Flavius, priests, and soldiers. Flavius denounces the crucifixion, and Mary's voice in frenzy is heard on the height. She enters, grief stricken, and taxes herself with the tragedy, pointing to Flavius as an accomplice. Caiaphas, declaring that she is mad, orders her to be secured, but she is defended by Flavius and his soldiers. The aged Simon tells Mary that the Nazarene has said that he will return, and a flood of light symbolizes the end of the drama.

PERSONS REPRESENTED:

Caiaphas.....M. J. Jordan
Aulus Flavius.....Henry J. Woodruff
Haran.....Scott Craven
Jotham.....Max Figman
Joab.....James Young
Gamaliel.....Frank McCormack
Judas of Kerioth.....Tyrone Power
Simon.....W. B. Mack
Quintus.....Sydney Smith
Macro.....Herbert McKenzie
A Torch Bearer.....Henry Haskins
Mary of Magdala.....Mrs. Fiske
Rachel.....Rose Eytinge
Miriam.....Ida Hamilton
Romans, soldiers, Hebrews, priests, men and women of Jerusalem, Egyptian dancing girls, &c.
Period of the Drama—The reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, who ruled from A. D. 14 to A. D. 37.

The scene of the play throughout is Jerusalem.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AT EMPIRE.

William Faversham comes to the Empire Monday night in a new three-act comedy, "Imprudence," by H. V. Esmond. Mr. Faversham's second starring season will begin with this production, which will also bring him back to the stage on which, as a juvenile and leading actor of the Empire stock company, he won his present advancement by creating successful parts in "Under the Red Robe" and "The Masqueraders." "Imprudence" will then have its first metropolitan production. It is being done here previous to a London presentation, in which respect it is following in the footsteps of several other English plays which began their successful careers on this side of the Atlantic.

Harlesdon Manor, the home of the Greaves, is the scene of Mr. Esmond's story. Jim Greaves is a gilded youth who has reformed and settled down as the easy-going husband of an Alderman's widow. It is made plain that all the gilding was worn off Jim before he married the widow. All that is left of it is a lot of scandal, which links his name with that of a certain fair, golden-haired Lady Duncan. This charmer, greatly to Jim's consternation, visits Harlesdon Manor and wins Mrs. Greaves's friendship, while she is zealously striving at the same time to win a millionaire husband, and to catch a handsome young man ecclesiastically inclined in her alluring net. With her advent to the manor trouble begins. Mrs. Greaves has discovered in her husband's desk letters from some friend who addresses him as "Toodles" and signs herself "Wang," and which reveal his fondness for some damsel of the past. Then follows a series of amusing complications. Two young lovers are torn apart by Lady Duncan, but finally matters are explained to their mutual satisfaction. Jim Greaves manages to placate his wife, and the original peaceful state of affairs which existed before the advent of Lady Duncan returns.

Following is the complete cast of "Imprudence":

Jack Frere.....William Faversham
Sir Harry Harmon.....Charles Hanbury
Jim Greaves.....Richard Bennett
Mr. Munkittrick.....W. H. Thompson
Captain Becher.....Julian L'Estrange
Mr. Raddles.....Joseph Francoeur
Hagson.....Wallace Erskine
Ford, butler.....Herbert Foliard
Jenkins, footman.....H. C. Redding
Mrs. Jim Greaves.....Jeffreys Lewis
Lady Duncan.....Hilda Spong
Hon. Mrs. Herring.....Mrs. Georgia Dickson
Lady Roop.....Annie Adams
Lady Fairleigh.....Mrs. Sol Smith
Miss Perrott.....Helen Lowell
Fielding.....Helen Douglas
Fowler.....Caroline Starbuck
Miss Wilhelmina Marr.....Fay Davis

JAMES K. HACKETT IN "THE CRISIS."

The second American historical novel of his own writing which Winston Churchill presents in dramatic form "The Crisis," in which Mr. Hackett appears Monday night at Walack's.

Mr. Churchill has eliminated all the historical characters and battle scenes which occur in the book and confined the play mainly to the romance of Stephen Brice, the young Abolitionist, and Virginia Carvel, the daughter of the South, whose hearts and hands are eventually joined across the b

PROGRAMME MUSIC IN THE LEAD

What the Incipient Musical Season Has Already Brought Forth.

The musical season has only just begun; but few can have failed to remark, in what has already been offered to the public, the preponderance of that which is known as programme music—music that has a title; that is intended to represent something else that is not music; to depict external or "poetic" ideas; to follow out a "programme" that shall more or less clearly define its form and emotional content. It is entirely significant of the modern tendency in musical art, which is more and more given over to the view of music thus described. We have recently heard again Richard Strauss's interpretation of Lenau's "Don Juan," in his struggle after a sensual ideal and his wreck in disgust and death; Hans Huber's new symphony intended to celebrate the life and works of Arnold Böcklin, a distinguished representative of the sister art of painting; Tschaikowsky's overture depicting the passion and the fate of Romeo and Juliet; Saint-Saëns's frankly pictorial and illustrative musical narrative of Hercules ensnared by Omphale, and Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture, designed to intensify the spectator's mood in the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini." And the commentators have even read a note of "occult dramatic significance" into the first movement of Brahms's F major symphony, though Brahms's aesthetic principles were far removed from such ideas, and he stands as the chief exemplar in these days of "absolute" music.

All this indicates the path along which the art of music is now traveling, and to which it seems almost definitely committed. Richard Strauss has made himself the most striking figure in the musical world to-day by works in which he has devoted an extraordinary talent to the extremest development of the "programme" school of music. His "Don Juan," the first published of his symphonic poems wherein he breaks with the classical traditions, has lost in thirteen years much of the revolutionary character that made some of the critics cry out against it in 1889. He has gone far since then. But it seems for the moment as if even Strauss had turned back, as from a trackless forest, from such an undertaking as the interpretation of a pessimistic and paradoxical philosophy in music, which he attempted in "Also Sprach Zarathustra," and had returned to the comparatively simpler and more innocent tasks of characterizing men and their adventures.

Programme music is nothing new, as all musical amateurs know; but the modern development takes it far from the standards and ideals of the classical composers who have considered it and have expressed themselves in it and about it.

How far, for instance, have we gone from Beethoven's ideal, as expressed in his note upon the "Pastoral" Symphony—"more the expression of feeling than painting"; or in the memoranda that have been found in his sketches: "The hearers should be allowed to discover the situations"; "All painting in instrumental music, if pushed too far, is a failure." Schumann said that while good music was not harmed by a descriptive title, it was a bad indication if a composition needed one. How many of the works of the extreme left in music to-day could undergo this test? The composers of the present day are writing less and less for the expression of purely musical ideas; for the creation of music that shall be sufficient in and of itself to afford aesthetic enjoyment. The tendency is toward a closer and closer dependence upon the details and form of the external idea that it is intended to interpret. The contrast between Strauss's "Don Juan" and "Also Sprach Zarathustra" is instructive in this way. In the former he follows the general trend of the ideas set forth in the extracts from Lenau's poem prefixed to the score. They denote Don Juan's state of mind, his desires, ambitions; the music is a mood picture, highly elaborated and developed, but comprehensible purely as such. Commentators have affixed a significance to the individual themes and to various passages of the music as identifying episodes of the hero's wild life and his evil fate; but these are not the composer's, they are unnecessary, and the music speaks eloquently for itself, upon the mere hint of the composer's intention. Such was in a general way the procedure of Liszt, the originator of the symphonic poem in its present form; he happened to be so poor in his endowment of musical ideas that his strivings are of insufferable dreariness. Strauss possesses a much richer fountain of inspiration. But in such works as "Also Sprach Zarathustra" and "Ein Heldenleben" he has deliberately made necessary an exegesis for every measure. The music is hopelessly dependent upon the printed word, section by section, as it proceeds. He may have, "on more than one occasion," as Mr. Philip Hale remarks, "slyly smiled at his prying and pontifical interpreters," but he has not been able to afford that luxury on recent occasions.

Another recent production presented a little different problem, though not an unprecedented one. Liszt took for the subject of his symphonic poem "Die Hunnenschlacht" a picture by Kaulbach. Hans Huber, in his "Böcklin" symphony, endeavored to celebrate the life and work of his fellow-countryman, the noted painter of mythological scenes, Arnold Böcklin. He had a scheme in which not only movements but sections and even separate themes should signify certain pictures or the mood called up by them. As Böcklin's pictures must, in the nature of things, be known intimately by but a few, the public, to follow Herr Huber in an exact interpretation of his intentions, must be dependent upon descriptions of them, and in the New York production were dependent upon a translation of those descriptions.

Their images, thus twice reflected, must be visualized by each for himself, and then turned, as it were, upon the to dispense with it all, except in the free and imaginative series of variations that ends the work, did credit to his perspicuity. He has thereby allowed his symphony to stand in a much more independent position as music, and has showed himself confident of its value as such. The Böcklin pictures did their work, and did it sufficiently, when they aroused in him the moods that he has written down in terms of music. It is thus the expression of himself, and not of something else that another artist has already expressed. And that is what music must be, the expression of the composer himself.

It is an interesting question how far the programme idea will be pushed in music. That it has come to stay, and is destined to occupy a predominant place cannot be doubted. That its prophets have secured a largely increased measure of acceptance for it is also evident. It has been one of the chief sources of stimulus to the technical development of orchestral writing. That, too, has come to stay. Dr. Hanslick called this technical virtuosity a "vampire," that sucks the blood from the creative power of present-day composers. The comparison is foolish and futile. There has been an increase made in the expressive power of the orchestra, just as Mozart and Beethoven made such increases in their time. And as they employed this increased effectiveness for their own purposes and in their own way, and handed it on to their successors, so will they, in turn, keep up the line of progress. The man of genius who shall be raised up for a great orchestral composer will avail himself of all the powers that have been developed in the mighty instrument, and with gratitude. Will he be a programme musician, and to what extent?

M. PUGNO'S RECITAL.

It was not so much a pianist's programme as a musician's and a music lover's that M. Raoul Pugno presented yesterday afternoon at his first recital, in Mendelssohn Hall. He was rewarded for it by the keen enjoyment of a large audience. There are not many pianists who will play Bach's music, in these days, as Bach wrote it and without brass ornaments provided by Liszt to make it "pianistic." M. Pugno dared to do it yesterday; and the F minor prelude and fugue from the second book of the "Well-Tempered Clavichord" and the three movements of the "Italian Concerto" were a delightful part of the programme, whether they were "pianistic" or not. He played them beautifully, poetically, with a spirit of romance, as they should be played, and with the structure of the fugue clearly but not obtrusively displayed. Perhaps the "presto" of the concerto was taken too fast, so that it lost sometimes some of the clearness of its outline, and he fell at times into some of his unpleasant habits of explosiveness.

There are strange contrasts in his playing—beautiful tone color, exquisite voicing of themes, a fine cantabile, and passages of the utmost poise and balance, suddenly interrupted by an outburst in which for a moment phrases are chopped and broken and modified in tone in the thrown to the winds. Schumann's "Faschingsschwank aus Wien," of which he played the whole, was one of his most excellent achievements. In this his besetting faults were sometimes in keeping with the humor and rough gayety of the piece; his most gracious and insinuating charm were expended upon the "Romanza" and the "Scherzino," and the intermezzo and finale were with a whirl of boisterous life. There was an extraordinary sense of picturesqueness and power in the whole that somehow seemed exactly in the spirit Schumann conceived for the work. "Des Abends," from the same composer's "Fantasiestücke," was exquisitely sung; the "Ende vom Lied"—another piece neglected unduly by the pianists—M. Pugno was less successful with; the "humor" that the composer wanted in the beginning he felt, but not the contrasting spirit of the second section.

M. Pugno played the C sharp minor sonata of Beethoven in a truly poetic vein, though not with the breadth and elevation of mood that it needs. His last numbers consisted of two Chopin pieces, two pieces of his own, a trifle by Grieg, and Liszt's thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody. It was a delightful programme, and, on the whole, a performance that engaged the attention and imparted pleasure throughout. M. Pugno is a pianist whose unconventional ideas and musical style are for the edification of those who love good piano playing.

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON

The Repertory for the First Week—Unfamiliar Masterpieces to be Given Later.

The sale of seats for the subscription performances, and the programmes of the Metropolitan Opera House, promise an unusually brilliant season. Never in the history of the Metropolitan has the subscription been so heavy as this year, and, despite the fact that only one absolute novelty is likely to be produced—a one-act opera by Miss Smyth, called, "Der Wald"—the repertory will be of unusual interest.

To a large majority of American operagoers of this generation, several of the works announced for production by Mr. Grau are virtually new. Among them may be mentioned more particularly "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Ernani," which will be given, as well as several favorite operas of Verdi, and two works of Mozart's, "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "Il Seraglio." ("Die Entführung aus dem Serail,") besides "Don Giovanni." Ponchielli's "Gioconda," which will be produced on an unusually elaborate scale, will be another semi-novelty.

For the first week the repertory will be as follows:

Monday evening, Nov. 24—Verdi's opera "Otello" in Italian. Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Bars, Journet, Dufriche, Vanni, Begue, and Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 26—Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," in Italian. Mmes. Sembrich, Bauermeister; Messrs. Campanari, Edouard de Reszke, Gilibert, Vanni, Begue, and Saligna. Conductor, Mr. Marchetti.

Thursday evening, Nov. 27—Thanksgiving extra performance. Verdi's opera "Aida" in Italian. Mmes. Emma Eames, Maryili, Louise Homer; Messrs. Scotti, Edouard de Reszke, Journet, Vanni, and De Marchi. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Friday evening, Nov. 28—Wagner's opera "Lohengrin" in German. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (his first appearance,) Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29—Verdi's opera "La Traviata" in Italian. Mmes. Sembrich, Van Cauteren, Bauermeister; Messrs. Campanari, Vanni, Bars, Dufriche, Gilibert, and De Marchi. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

Saturday evening, Nov. 29—First of the series of the popular Saturday night performances. Bizet's opera "Carmen" in French. Mmes. Bergland, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Fitzl Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Declery, Begue, Gilibert, Reiss, and Journet. Conductor, Mr. Fion.

Many of the singers who will be heard during the approaching season have now reached New York, while others are expected to arrive shortly. The probable, though not yet certain, inability of Mme. Melba to appear will not in any way disturb the plans which Mr. Maurice Grau has already outlined.

Among the older favorites who have been engaged by Mr. Grau is Mr. Johann Elmblad, the well-known basso, who sang with success a season or dosen or more years ago. Mr. Schjelderup, who is a Swede, has interpreted many important Wagnerian rôles, notably that of Hunding. He has also won distinction as Rocco in "Fidelio," Sarastro in "The Magic Flute," and Marcel in "Les Huguenots." He has had the same responsibility at the Berlin and Stockholm Opera Houses.

Rehearsals are now in active progress at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Alfred Hertz, the conductor engaged to direct the interpretation of the German operas and music dramas, though only thirty, looks ten years older. Mme. Emma Eames will probably be heard this season in the part of Tosca, which she is now studying.

The standing room question, interesting to many of the habitués of the Opera House, is not yet settled. The management of the Metropolitan is hopeful, however, that a reversion to the old custom of permitting operagoers to stand in the promenade spaces will eventually be authorized.

THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The resignation of F. X. Arens as director of the People's Symphony Concerts, which attained so noteworthy a success at Cooper Union during the last two seasons, has necessarily caused some delay in arranging a series for this season, but plans have now been completed for a continuance of the concerts, which will still carry on the important musical purposes for which they were established and lend to them many novel and attractive features. Mr. Arens's duties in other directions compelled him to relinquish the active personal interest in the enterprise which he has heretofore bestowed upon it, but he has consented to act as musical manager of the concerts, and will direct the last of the series. For the other concerts four prominent conductors of this city have promised to serve in place of Mr. Arens, and they will continue the policy of preceding the leading numbers of the various programmes with explanatory remarks and by forming part of a carefully arranged scheme of compositions in illustration of musical progress and advancement. These gentlemen will be Messrs. Walter and Frank Damrosch, Hermann Hans Wetzler, and Arthur Mees, none of whom needs any introduction to the local musical public, and whose interest in the enterprise at once gives assurance of a high standard of performance. As heretofore, good soloists will be engaged for the different concerts. The programmes will be a decided advance upon those which have been offered hitherto, and are now made possible by the elevation of taste brought about by the hearing and study of the works of the great masters as presented in the programmes of Mr. Arens in former seasons. The dates of the concerts are as follows: Dec. 9, Jan. 13, Feb. 17, March 19, and April 21. As before, the prices of tickets will be so low as to place the concerts within the reach of every one, the scale running from 25 cents to $2.50 for subscription tickets for the season, which makes the cost of each concert from 5 to 50 cents. Notice of the opening of the sale of tickets will be made at an early date.

"ST. PAUL" BY THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

The first of the Oratorio Society's concerts for this season will be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. The work to be performed will be Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." The solo quartet will consist of Mrs. Shanna Cumming, soprano; Miss Katharine Pelton, contralto; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor, and Mr. Anton Van Rooy, bass. Mr. Frank Damrosch will conduct.

An admirable idea will be carried out by Mr. Damrosch on Monday evening. A full rehearsal of the work will be held, and as many of the public school teachers of the city as Carnegie Hall will hold have been invited to be present. The occasion will doubtless be eagerly taken advantage of by the teachers, one of whose duties is to teach music, and who, in many cases, have very little opportunity of hearing it performed.

A note in the programme states that the first New York performance of "St. Paul" took place in 1838, within two years of the publication of the revised score. It was brought forward by the Sacred Music Society, and was conducted by U. C. Hill, that zealous worker for the cause of music in the early days and one of the founders of the Philharmonic Society—one of those whose names deserve cherishing by a grateful posterity. Not till four years later was the work heard in Boston, from the Handel and Haydn Society. There are six performances recorded in the annals of the New York Oratorio Society, but as two of these were those "public rehearsals" such as the society used to give on the afternoons preceding the evening concerts, it would perhaps be more proper to say that there have been four. The first was in November, 1875, and the last in March, 1894.

S. CAMILLO ENGEL'S COMPOSITIONS.

The following compositions by S. Camillo Engel will be interpreted by Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano; Emilio de Gogorza, baritone; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Paolo Gallico, pianist, at Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Max Liebling will assist at the piano.

Ballade.
Novellette. Paolo Gallico.

Lyrisches Intermezzo—
"Ich hab' im Traum geweinet."
"Allnaechtlich in Traume."
"Es fleilt ein Stern."
"In wunderschoenen Monat Mai."
"Und wuessten's die Blumen, die Kleinen."
Mrs. Lillian Pray.

Romanza, for violin and piano.
Leopold Lichtenberg and Paolo Gallico.

English Songs—
"Prayer to the Honeyed Moon."
"The Tear."
"Oh, My Love's Like a Red, Red Rose."
"Claribel."
"The Dewdrops Fell."
Emilio de Gogorza.

Spring.
Valses Nobles.
Paolo Gallico.

"FLORA'S HOLIDAY."

The first performance of "Flora's Holiday," a cycle of old English melodies for four voices, with piano accompaniment, arranged by H. Lane Wilson, will be given at Sherry's, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Thursday afternoon. The performance will be for the benefit of the College Women's Club Scholarship Fund. The singers will be Mme. Mary Hissem de Moss, soprano; Mme. Isabelle Bouton, contralto; John Young, tenor, and Francis Rogers, baritone. Hans Kronold will be the 'cellist, and Bruno Huhn will conduct.

NEW CENTURY VOCAL QUARTET.

On Thursday evening the New Century Vocal Quartet of female voices will give a concert in Mendelssohn Hall with the assistance of Elkan Kosman, violin. The quartet is composed of Elsie North, first soprano; Mrs. George Gebbie, second soprano; Elizabeth Pattee, first alto; Agnes B. Reifsnyder, second alto. Following is the programme:

"The Fountain" ..... Gilchrist
New Century Quartet.
Ballado ..... Sinding
Elkan Kosman.
Indian bell song, from "Lakme" ..... Delibes
Miss North.
(a) Indian lullaby ..... Beach
(b) "Lady-Bird," ..... Cowen
New Century Quartet.
"Pilgrim's Song" ..... Tschaikowsky
Miss Reifsnyder.
"Water Fay" ..... Horatio Parker
New Century Quartet.
"Endymion" ..... Lisa Lehmann
Mrs. Gebbie.
Rondo capriccioso ..... Saint-Saens
Elkan Kosman.
Song of the Rhine Daughters, from "Die Gooetterdaemmerung" ..... Wagner
Miss North, Mrs. Gebbie, and Miss Reifsnyder.
(a) "Gute Nacht"; (b) "Seliger Glaube"; (c) "Die Blauen Frueblingsaugen" ..... Ries
Miss Pattee.
"Ave Maria" ..... Brahms
New Century Quartet.

THIRD FROHMAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

The programme for Mr. Frohman's third Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night will be largely devoted to Wagner. Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano; Miss Marie Maurer, contralto; Ellison Van Hoose and Albert Quesnel, tenors, and Anton Van Rooy, baritone, will be the singers. Conductor Walter Damrosch will play a violin obbligato. Walter Damrosch will conduct. This is the programme:

PART I.
Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
Orchestra.
Concerto, E flat major, for piano and orchestra ..... Liszt
Miss Carrie Hirschman.
Aria, from "Ballo in Maschera" ..... Verdi
Herr Van Rooy.
Slavonic dances ..... Dvorak
Orchestra.
PART II.—WAGNER.
Overture, "Die Meistersinger."
Duet from "The Flying Dutchman," Act II.
Senta ..... Mrs. Pray
The Dutchman ..... Herr Van Rooy
Prelude and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde."
Dreams, Study from "Tristan and Isolde."
Orchestra, with violin obbligato, by Mr. Bendix.
Song to the Evening Star, "Tannhaeuser."
Herr Van Rooy.
Prize Song, "Die Meistersinger."
Mr. Van Hoose.
Quintette, "Die Meistersinger."
Mrs. Pray, Miss Maurer, and Messrs. Van Hoose, Quesnel, and Van Rooy.

For his last concert, Sunday, Nov. 23, Mr. Frohman announces the People's Choral Union of 1,000 voices, in addition to the Damrosch Orchestra and well-known soloists.

MISS MARIE SCHADE'S RECITAL.

Following is the programme to be given by Miss Marie Schade at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon:

Ballade ..... Grieg
Sonata, F minor ..... Schumann
Mazurka, A minor,
Etude, Op. 10, No. 11, ... Chopin
Ballade,
Allegro de Concert ..... Guiraud
Die Lorelay ..... Lisst
Fantasiestuck ..... J. P. E. Hartmann
Prelude and Fugue, A minor ..... Bach

MR. WETZLER'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The first symphony concert in the series of five which are projected by Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler will be given at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Wetzler is an ambitious young musician resident in New York, who has had experience in several branches of his art, and is possessed of the laudable ambition to impress himself upon this public as a conductor. He made an attempt last year. His series of concerts this year is planned upon a high artistic plane, and if he carries it through successfully he will have an important achievement to his credit. He has an orchestra of ninety men, drawn from the best orchestral players of the city, so it is announced, and has expended uncommon pains, at an unusually large number of rehearsals, in preparing his performances. The concertmeister is Mr. Max Bendix, who will later appear as a soloist. At the first concert Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, and Miss Elsa Ruegger will play. The programme will be as follows:

Symphony No. 5, C minor ..... Beethoven
Concerto in G major, No. 4 ..... Beethoven
Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch.
Prelude and "Isolde's Liebestod" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Violoncello ..... Rubinstein
Miss Elsa Ruegger.
Prelude, "The Meistersinger of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner

KOCIAN'S FIRST APPEARANCE.

The first appearance in this country of Kocian, the young Bohemian violinist, will be made on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall. He will have the assistance of Miss Julia Geyer, pianist; Mr. Franz Spindler, accompanist, and Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra. The programme will be as follows:

Overture—"Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Orchestra.
Concerto, F sharp, minor ..... Ernst
Kocian.
Two Slavonic Dances ..... Dvorak
Orchestra.
Concertstueck for Piano, with Orchestra ..... Weber
Miss Julia Geyer.
Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
Orchestra.
(a) Serenade Mélancholique } ..... Tschaikowsky
(b) Valse scherzo }
Kocian.
Dream Pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Orchestra.
Danse des Sorcieres ..... Paganini
Kocian.

Arthur Whiting's Compositions.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Arthur Whiting, who is known here as a pianist and composer of individuality and originality, will give a recital of his own compositions in Mendelssohn Hall. He himself will play the piano, and will be assisted by Miss Margaret Lemon, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Francis Rogers. The programme will be as follows:

Duets—Contralto and Baritone:
"Fair and Fair" ..... George Peele
"O, There's a Heart for Every One" .....
Charles Swain
"Love Is Life's End" ..... Edmund Spenser
Songs—Soprano:
"When I Am Dead, My Dearest" .....
Christina Rosetti
"The Sunrise Wakes the Lark" .....
Christina Rosetti
"A Birthday" ..... Christina Rosetti
Barrack-Room Ballads—Baritone:
"Danny Deever" ..... Rudyard Kipling
"Soldier, Soldier" ..... Rudyard Kipling
"Fuzzy Wuzzy" ..... Rudyard Kipling
Duet—Soprano and Tenor:
"My Delight and Thy Delight" .....
Robert Bridges
Suite—Pianoforte, Op. 20.
"La Danseuse."
Song Cycle—"Florians" ..... Oliver Herford

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Keith bill for the week has Eddie Girard of "Natural Gas" fame as the topliner. With Jessie Gardner, he presents a farcical sketch, "The Soubrette and the Cop." Thomas J. Ryan and Mary Richfield offer a sketch by Will M. Cressy entitled "Mag Haggerty's Father." The Anderssen brothers offer their European acrobatic novelties; Edwin Latell his musical comedy act, Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell, high-class singing and dancing specialties; Clarice Vance, coon songs; Fyne and Dandy, acrobatic and juggling comedy; Sailor and Barbaretto, singing specialties in character; Lew Simmons and Frank White, "Get on the Band Wagon"; Howley and Leslie, comedy singing and dancing; the Lucados, equilibrists; Pelot, comedy juggling, and Pauline Saxon, "A Sis Perkins Girl." Both biograph and stereopticon views will be given.

Booker T. Washington is represented among the celebrities in wax at the Eden Musée Hall of Fame. The figure is said to be a strikingly lifelike one, and attracts a good deal of attention from visitors. De Koita, the Wizard, continues to amuse and mystify the audiences in the Winter Garden with his scientific illusions. He introduced new feats of legerdemain every week. The cinematograph pictures and the concerts are the other attractions.

The Dewey begins the week with A. Reeves's burlesque company, presenting striking vaudeville acts. Two burlettas, "Mr. Dooley" and "A Merry-Go Round," will be introduced.

Hurtig & Seamon present a number of attractions headed by Ross and Fenton, travesty artists; Johnson and Dean in original dances, and the Misses Dilmore in "A Bridegroom's Reverie."

The bill at Huber's Museum next week includes M. Dumont, whose beard is nine feet long; Mme. Myers, bearded lady; a Wild West exhibition, the armless painter, Capt. Austin, midget policeman, and Wu Ching Ma, Boxer dwarf. In the theatre J. B. Burke & Co. will present "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

This is the beginning of the last two weeks of the remarkable run of the Bostock Wild Animal Exhibition at the St. Nicholas. This will be the last opportunity to see the Bonavita lions, Herman Wedon's funny group, and Mme. Morelli's trained leopards and jaguars.

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENT

Academy of Music.
American Theatre.
Eden Musée.
Fourteenth Street Theatre.
Grand Opera House.
Harlem Opera House.
Huber's Museum.
Hurtig & Seamon's.
Herald Square Theatre.
Irving Place Theatre.
Metropolitan Opera House.
Metropolis Theatre.
New Star Theatre.
New York Theatre.
Proctor's Theatres.
St. Nicholas Garden.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

So much has been said of the Horse Show that is to be opened to-morrow in the Madison Square Garden that little remains to be added. It is still a speculation whether it will be as great a social success as in former seasons. It may be predicted, however, that there will be little if any change. People in New York who care for what the more serious-minded would call the "frivols" make a business of pleasure. They are rather "set" in their ways, and they take the Horse Show as a matter of course. They are sometimes a bit shy of it the first day or so, but before the end of the week it will be seen that everybody who has any claim to social prestige will be found in the boxes or the seats. Each year there are many new-comers, and to some the Horse Show is their one chance of coming before the public. There are cases cited of New Yorkers who are not very greatly blessed with this world's goods of spectacular displays during Horse Show week. But even if they are not heard from during the rest of the year the impression is a bit lasting, and it has its good results.

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So far there has been very little on the tapis in town. People are getting settled. The mild weather has made the country extremely attractive, and never has Tuxedo seemed so gay nor has Meadow Brook had a jollier season. There is as much doing at either of these suburban resorts each week as there will be in town during the Winter, house parties in these days meaning lavish expenditures. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander had an entire vaudeville company to amuse her guests last week, and the concert at the club had excellent singers. This week there is another concert, besides several parties. The house party at Idle Hour, William K. Vanderbilt's place at Oakdale, in honor of Miss Neilson, has been memorable. It has lasted a week, and every kind of amusement possible has been provided for the guests. If there is one man who can enjoy life and make others enjoy it with him, that man is William K. Vanderbilt. He is a delightful host, and his good humor is infectious. The party will break up to-morrow and come to town for the Horse Show. The younger Vanderbilts are very much interested in all equine matters. It will be remembered that Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Neilson gained several prizes with their traps at the Newport show this Summer. Reginald Vanderbilt has been congratulated by many friends and well-wishers on the reception of his diploma from Yale.

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Another rumor comes by way of Baltimore. It is the reported engagement of Miss Lota Robinson, the daughter of the late Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, to William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney is reported regularly every month as engaged, and there is no doubt that he pays little attention to the gossip. It has been rather insistent in Baltimore, however, notwithstanding repeated denials from the Misses Robinson and Mr. Lucas, who is the executor of the Robinson estate. Miss Lota Robinson is an extremely attractive member of the Robinson family. She has been much in New York, where for some winters she visited Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., then Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. She was the guest last Summer at Newport of Mr. and Mrs. McLean of Washington and Cincinnati. She is an intimate friend of the May family, and has known Mr. Whitney for years.

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There are many debutantes this Winter, and each day new dates are announced for coming out receptions and dances. Mrs. Walden Pell brings out Miss Gertrude Pell on Dec. 17; Mrs. William Baylis introduces Miss Adelaide Baylis on Dec. 13, at 712 Fifth Avenue, formerly the residence of Dr. John Hall; Mrs. M. Dwight Collier gives a tea for Miss Georgette Collier on Dec. 4; Miss Kelley will be brought out by her grandmother, Mrs. Albert Kelley, at 20 West Fiftieth Street on Dec. 6; and on the same day Mrs. Henry C. Nicoll has an afternoon reception in her residence at 51 East Fifty-seventh Street for Miss Nannie Camac Nicoll, and Mrs. August P. Montant will introduce Miss Marie Adele Montant at 39 West Thirty-first Street. Dec. 12 is the date for the tea Mrs. Hillbourne Roosevelt will give for Miss Dorothy Roosevelt. Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt are to have dances, and the coming out ball of Miss Jean Reid is set for January. Other dates are to be announced later. Much entertaining is likely to be proposed for Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Harriman and Miss Violet Cruger.

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The weddings of the week are to be interesting. To-morrow afternoon in St. Thomas's Church Miss Cecil Boardman and James Hammond McLean are to be married; on Tuesday Miss Edith Coppell, the daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence Elliman are to be married in Grace Church and in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church is to be the wedding of Miss Ella Fitch the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain. In the Church of the Incarnation on Wednesday is to be the marriage of Miss Florence Jacquelin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, to Charles R. Swords. On Thursday Miss Anna Bates Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Van Duzer Lawrence, and Pressley Bisland are to be married. That is to be a home wedding.

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It is only a week before the first night of the opera, and as the teas and receptions and entertainments generally for débutantes will commence almost immediately, it looks as if the season would be in full swing immediately after Thanksgiving. For the opera there are only a very few changes in the parterre boxes. Here and there familiar faces will be missed, as many families are in mourning this Winter. Very few persons, however, have gone abroad, and it is unlikely that there will be a general flitting until February. Mrs. Ladenburg is always one of the first to leave. She rarely stops until after the Christmas holidays. She always has a month or more hunting in Ireland and with the Quorn Hunt before she proceeds to the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt expect to sail in February, and Mrs. Astor always leaves the last week of that month or at the very beginning of March. Society will have two steady months of opera, dancing, receptions, dinners, and other entertainments before the flight of the first swallows will be a reminder that Spring is approaching again.

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Aiken is looking forward to a very gay Winter. Mr. Whitney has shipped his horses there for quarters during the cold months, and his picturesque cottage, added to and improved, is being made ready for occupancy. Mrs. Duncan Elliott and Mrs. Butler Duncan are expected, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin will also be among the Winter residents. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are closing their place at Hempstead, and are to take their household gods to the South within a fortnight, and will there rejoice under their Southern vines and fig trees—if there are fig trees at Aiken.

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Major and Mrs. Mallery will be absent this year. They are to be abroad. Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Mrs. Mallery's sister-in-law, has sailed. She will pass the Winter as usual in Egypt, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron will be on the Continent also, and in the land of the lotos during the Winter months. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, are abroad, and they are looked for to return in December, as the wedding of Miss Neilson and Reginald C. Vanderbilt is to be in January. There is much promise of gay seasons at Cannes and at Pau and at Biarritz, and Rome will be another centre for visitors to foreign shores, but the season seldom begins, except at Pau, until after Christmas.

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Among the débutantes of the Winter is Miss Julia Calhoun, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun. Several entertainments are to be given for her. She made her bow at the recent ball at Tuxedo, where her parents have a cottage, and she is identified with the Tuxedo set which will have so many débutantes this Winter. Miss Nathalie Ingraham is another débutante. She is the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Ingraham and is a very clever and charming girl. Mrs. Ingraham is in New York this Winter for the first time in several years.

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The list of foreign guests at the Horse Show will include Mr. and Lady Clodagh Anson, who are en route to Texas, where Mr. Anson has large properties. The Ansons have just come from London, where a fortnight ago Lady Bertha Anson and Mr. Egerton were married. Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox and Lady Lennox have planned to remain until the Horse Show, although [illegible] booking [illegible]

who are entertaining at the hotels among the pines, including Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Maud Jaffray Hunnewell, and Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin. Mr. and Mrs. Claflin have opened their new residence, which is one of the most imposing country seats in the environs of Lakewood. The Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord and her sister, the Princess Poggio Suassia, who are settled at Chatsworth for a part of the Winter, will be in the city for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, who, as usual, are giving house parties over Sunday, will be in town for a few days.

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Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll are at the Hot Springs of Virginia. Mrs. Carroll has improved in health. They may go abroad later in the season.

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The engagement of Miss Marie de Neufville, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neufville, to Lewis Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, which was announced in this column yesterday, has been the most notable of the week. Miss de Neufville is a beautiful girl. She made her début two years ago. She is the younger sister of Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder. Miss de Neufville's mother, who was Miss Maria V. Parker, was one of the subjects of toasts of a generation ago, and she is now a very handsome woman. She was one of the models for the famous picture of the Muses. Mr. Iselin's mother was Miss Jones, a member of an old and distinguished New York family. His father is one of the sons of Adrian Iselin, the banker, who married Miss O'Donnell of Baltimore. Mr. Iselin has three aunts, sisters of his father, Mrs. Delancy Astor Kane, Mrs. John Beresford, and Miss Georgianna Iselin. C. Oliver Iselin is one of his uncles. The wedding will probably not be celebrated before next Autumn. Miss de Neufville will spend most of the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Schroeder, at 56 East Sixty-first Street.

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The engagement of Miss Grace Armitage Wilcox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin A. Wilcox, of 933 Madison Avenue, and Alfred Augustus Fraser, Jr., son of A. A. Fraser of Oakdale, L. I., is announced.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson celebrated their silver wedding at Islip on Friday evening with a large dinner, which was followed by a dance. Mrs. Johnson was Miss Aimee Gaillard. She and Mr. Johnson have three children. The eldest, Bradish G. Johnson, is a member of the Knickerbocker and other clubs. The other children are Aymar Johnson and Elizabeth Aymar Johnson. Mrs. Johnson is a niece of the Misses Aymar. She and Mr. Johnson live in Winter at the Aymar town house, 102 Fifth Avenue. Many handsome gifts were received by them. The list of guests comprised the leading families on the south side of Long Island, including the Wilmerdings, the Livingstons, and others.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have closed their home at Newport and have taken an apartment in the Waldorf-Astoria, where they will remain until the completion of their new house at 580 Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Frederick Bell and her sister, Mrs. Charles Harriott, will pass the Winter in this city. Mrs. Bell has just returned from Homburg. She gave many notable entertainments while abroad.

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Mrs. Davis Johnson has changed the date of the coming out reception for her daughter, Miss Madeleine Johnson, from Saturday, Nov. 29, to Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6.

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Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, and James Hammond McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond McLean, are to be married to-morrow afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires, rector of the church. Miss Boardman, who is to be given away by her father, will have her sister Geraldine as her maid of honor, and the Misses Violet Stewart, Katharine Drake, Ruth Emmons, and Madge Niles, the latter the fiancée of Sewall Boardman, will be bridesmaids. Harry Gruner will be Mr. McLean's best man, and the ushers will be Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, Sewall and Philip Boardman, brothers of the bride-to-be; Alexander Smith and Schuyler Smith, Ronald Coldbaugh, and Prentice Kellogg. The reception in the Boardman residence will be small, as the bride's family are in mourning.

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On Tuesday Miss Edith Howard Coppell, daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence B. Elliman, son of William Elliman, are to be married at 4 o'clock in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Rosalie Southgate Elliman, a sister of Mr. Elliman, will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Florence and Grace Coppell, sisters of Miss Edith Coppell, will be her bridesmaids. De Lancey Coster will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Herbert Coppell, Walter A. Pease, Edgar Hatfield Booth, Stephen Pell, Robert Barclay, Philip Sands, and Douglas Elliman. Arthur Coppell will give the bride away. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Elliman will live in the La Montagne house, at 114

Letters to The Editor of The Times

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON UNIONISM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Eliot is reported as having said that "the prime object of the union seems to be to work as few hours as possible, produce as little as possible, and receive as much money as possible." Whether literally true or not, this is true enough as a general statement, and it agrees with my own observation of and experience with union labor. It is undeniable that the steady policy of union influence is toward restriction of output and hence toward higher cost of the product of labor. To this influence, more than to all the tariffs and trusts in the world, may the honest inquirer look for the source of the burden which we hear now oppress the manufacturer, and the "outrages" that are inflicted upon consumers in the way of higher prices. To prate of tariff burdens in the face of the constant exactions of organized labor is as if one should complain of tight boots when a highwayman clutches one by the throat.

But President Eliot did not tell all the truth. Human nature is not confined to members of trades unions. Human beings everywhere will take all they can get with the least outlay of effort. If non-union workers labor more faithfully than union workers do it is not because they are fonder of work, but because they can shirk with less impunity. Behind them stands no portentous figure to protect and defend. If they do ill and are dismissed, for them there is no appeal and no help.

But is shirking and skimping confined to members of trades unions, or even to mechanics and laborers? Not if we believe what we hear. Does not every one strive for something easy, somthing "soft"—some place with light work and large pay? Mankind spend half their time and energy in seeking such places for themselves or their friends. No department of human endeavor is exempt from the search. Alike it pervades business, politics, Government, law, society, religion. Legislators, Judges, administrators, constabulary, clergymen, teachers, clerks, messengers—all that either serve the public or toil in private, work every device possible to human ingenuity that offers shorter hours of labor with larger pay, or shorter hours with the same pay. Are not these things so? If they are not, then we can believe nothing that we hear.

But when they get these are they content? Not at all. Concession only opens the way for new demands. Strike succeeds strike with clock-like regularity, and the warfare between capital and labor, between employer and employed, is perpetual and all but universal. And so far ahead as one can see it will be eternal. The only effect unionism has had is to make the combatants more nearly equal and the issue—if issue there shall be—more doubtful. Questions of tariffs and trusts sink into insignificance in presence of this overwhelming problem.

And now what is the solution? There is none and there never will be one. The antagonism between capital and labor, between employer and employed, is only the latest expression of the world-long envy and hate felt by toil of leisure, by unthrift of thrift, by poor of riches, by lowliness of arrogance and ostentation. Legislation has been tried and it is confessed a failure; arbitration is truce only; Christianity is the dream of a sick girl. If relief comes at all it will come through invention and discovery. The historian tells us that the Jeffersonian embargo gave such impulse to American in the way of self-help that its beneficent influence is felt to this day. It may be so with the embargoes, which labor nowadays lays upon the people. If labor shall refuse to dig coal science may make light and heat from other sources. If labor shall refuse to distribute the products of ranch and farm and orchard chemistry may furnish proteids and albuminoids and sugars and starches from the laboratory. If labor shall desert factories and mills invention may with its machines convert raw materials into ready-made garment and shelter as it even now turns out bags, boxes, baskets, and barrels from the wood and wire fed in at the hoppers. And thus, after all, out of the bramble difficulty may be plucked the fruit success and content. But in the meantime we must continue to drift. C. HUNT.

Brooklyn, Nov. 13, 1902.

THE SOFT COAL BOGEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Soft coal at the present time has the call over contagious diseases and Tammanyism as a bogey. Why is it? Here is a fuel which admittedly makes more steam than pea-anthracite by 15 per cent., and, though in ordinary years a trifle more expensive, will this Winter, and perhaps much longer, be decidedly cheaper than pea and buckwheat. It will be cheaper for the simple reason that for a long time to come the demand for anthracite will be far above the supply. I was informed last week by the manager of the largest retail coal dealers in this city that, although the newspapers were at that time heralding the immediate advent of sufficient hard coal and calling severely upon the health authorities to insist upon its exclusive use, as a matter of cold fact nine yards out of ten were at that very moment empty, and, in his opinion, there was likely to be a hard-coal famine here throughout the Winter.

There is one reason, and only one, why soft coal is a bogey, namely, because under present ordinary conditions, it produces smoke. Thinking to myself that gunpowder and many other substances that are boons to mankind would not have become so unless we had learned how to use them, I set out to ascertain whether there were not appliances on the market in New York City by the use of which smoke could be avoided, or nearly so, while burning bituminous coal. To my astonishment I discovered that there were not only one, but several excellent, and by no means expensive, so-called smoke consumers, or smoke abaters, on the market and in actual use here today, although the owners of these appliances seemed to be singularly backward in making known their advantages. As an example that came under my eyes, a well-known firm in Forty-second Street used soft coal for over five years without a complaint from either the health authorities or the neighbors by means of a smoke consumer.

Is it not a wonder then, that with these simple facts to be learned for the mere investigating soft coal does not meet with a warmer welcome, as a relief from the tyrant anthracite, in this city?

AN INVESTIGATOR.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

CAPITAL, LABOR, AND COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company says in this morning's TIMES that the wages paid by his company to its miners are just and adequate. The members of the United Mine Workers' Union, on the other hand, have repeatedly denied this assertion by saying "that they cannot earn enough money to support their families let alone send their children to school, but instead are compelled by poverty to force them into the breakers at a very tender age," and there you are.

That it is manifestly unfair to compel an employer to pay more than the market rate of wages is absolutely true, and any reasonable proletarian, organized or unorganized, down in his innermost heart must admit it. On the other hand, that the workingmen have a right to associate for the purpose of increasing their earning capacity and bettering their economic condition, and furthermore that they have the legal right to refuse to work singly or collectively whenever and wherever they please, has been decided by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of these United States. And there you are again.

Now, anybody who has ever studied the primary principles of political economy knows that wages are regulated by the inevitable law of supply and demand, just like the price of gooseberries, or potatoes, and it is as unalterable as the law of gravitation. And there you are again. So the solution of this Brobdinagian problem, it seems to me, would be to open up more opportunities to labor, so as to relieve the glut in the labor market and then, according to all the rules of economics, wages ought to rise of their own accord. To ask a boss to pay more wages than he can hire others in the free and open market is simply asking charity, and to compel him to pay more is, to put it very mildly, unjust.

Now, come to think of it, there is lots of coal in Pennsylvania, and there are plenty of idle labor and capital in this land of the Union and home of the trusts, and the public want lots of anthracite, and they want it P. D. Q., or, like Mercutio, they'll cry out in a voice that will be heeded by the belligerents: "A plague o' both your houses. We want coal." Land, labor, and capital, Mr. Editor, are the only sources of all material wealth. Now, why can't they get together? There's no reason on earth why all the people shouldn't have plenty of all the good things of this world.

Capital is not the enemy of labor, and capital never did or never will or never can or never has robbed labor. It's monopoly that does the trick, the Socialist to the contrary notwithstanding. While it is true that one cannot be a monopolist unless he's a capitalist, yet one can be a capitalist without being a monopolist. This is a point that a Socialist can never get through his cranium. Were it not for monopoly and special privilege capital would be the assistant, the helpmeet of labor. When these two parents—labor and capital—co-operate wealth is born from dear old mother earth. Will the people, and particularly organized labor, ever catch on to the fact that it's not capital but monopoly that they must fight before they can permanently better their condition? When they quarrel with capital they're barking up the wrong tree, or, in other words, "they're biting off their own nose to spite their face." Can anybody refute this proposition? To wit: If Mr. Olyphant couldn't get all the men he wanted to dig coal for less money than the union compels him to pay he'd be forced by the law of supply and demand to pay a good deal more than the union will ever have the gall to ask of him.

D. CAVANAGH.

New York City, Nov. 14, 1902.

GOV. ODELL'S TAX PLANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the politicians believe, or pretend to believe, that there is some great mystery in the vote in New York City at the late election. To me the explanation seems sufficiently obvious and any other result would have been a surprise. The fact that in all other parts of the country there was no more than the usual reaction after a Presidential election, and in many parts Republican majorities as great as in the Presidential year, show conclusively that some local cause was at work and that the tariff or the coal strike or the trusts was not the moving cause. The two causes which I think fully explain the phenomenon were as follows:

First—The tax measures of Gov. Odell.

Second—The administration of Mayor Low.

Shortly after Gov. Odell's election, a friend of mine, who had been visiting relatives in one of the interior counties of this State, told me that several of the farmers living near his old home had told him that they were assured by the local Republican leaders that Gov. Odell intended to have the State tax paid almost, if not quite, by New York City. We know that it is just what Gov. Odell has attempted to do. He has relieved the corporations doing business in large cities from the county tax, which they heretofore had to pay, and has substituted a system of taxation which gives everything to the State at large. He has, in a word, taken $10,000,000 from New York City and generously given it back $4,000,000.

The farmers of the State understand this condition perfectly, and fortunately the people of New York seem to understand it pretty well, too; hence the abnormal Republican majority up the State and the abnormal Democratic majority in the city. When we analyze the vote in New York City and note that the great Republican loss was among the more intelligent of the voters, this explanation seems doubly fortified. Just so long as Gov. Odell is allowed to tinker the State taxes, so long will New York City continue to be unfairly burdened, and if Gov. Odell or any one else thinks that New Yorkers cannot and do not see this he is making the mistake of his life.

Every tax measure ever advocated by Gov. Odell has been a cunning device to exact more than its fair share of the State taxes from our large cities, and especially from the City of New York. The whole system of indirect taxes is a vicious one, tending to encourage extravagance and corruption, and it is a cloak to cover another raid on the good people of New York City.

Every Assemblyman and Senator from New York who does not oppose any further schemes to change the tax laws of the State shows himself recusant to the interests he represents, or else far less intelligent than the consistency which elected him.

The personal taxes in New York this year were far less than ever before. The reason is because the Republican Legislature and Governor have taken from New York City, so far as they were able, the right to collect and spend its own taxes and have handed them over to the State at large. The slightest study of the last tax levy and the existing tax laws will show that I do not exaggerate.

Is it a strange and mysterious thing that the people of New York, especially those most interested in its material welfare, have shown themselves opposed to this policy?

The next great underlying cause, in my opinion, was the dissatisfaction with the present city administration. Mayor Low was elected on a non-partisan ticket, pledged to give the city an honest, economical, and business administration, free from politics of every description. He was expected to improve the Police and Fire Departments, to reduce taxation, to reform the waste and extravagance that it was claimed had existed under the Tammany régime.

Has he done any of those things? As has been aptly said, "He was expected to reduce expenses with an axe and not with a pair of scissors." As a matter of fact, the present budget is as large as the Tammany budget. The Police Department is less efficient than it has been under any recent administration.

Mayor Low's Fire Commissioner is doing exactly the right thing if his desire is to reduce the Fire Department to the same condition. The Mayor by his attitude has done all he could to encourage "the hold-up" of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His office has become a headquarters for demagogues and agitators. The Mayor himself has been playing, or trying to play, politics, even to the extent of taking the stump during the recent canvass, ever since he has been in office. He has done more than any man who has ever held office in New York to encourage extravagance by his advocacy of the plan to raise valuations of real property. He has insisted on exploiting his socialistic ideas on every possible occasion.

Indeed, if Mayor Low ever runs for office again it will undoubtedly be either on the Social Democratic or Socialist-Labor ticket. I cannot conceive of his ever receiving either a Republican or a Democratic nomination. As for running on a reform ticket, he has made it very difficult for any one to do that for years to come.

Many of my friends who voted for Odell and Low told me that they would not vote for a Republican or Reformer on account of the two causes which I have named.

Some five weeks ago I wrote a letter, which was published, in which I pointed out that the forces that I now speak of were at work, and that I looked for a terrible reversal in the city vote.

I am not a prophet or a son of a prophet, nor does it seem to me that any power of prophecy was necessary to forsee the result. As Charles F. Murphy said, when congratulated on his forecast of the vote, "I did not prophesy, I knew."

KNICKERBOCKER.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

"JUSTICES" AND "JUDGES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a trifle, for I am sure that you agree with me that our scholarship and character are judged more or less by trifles. I noticed in your editorial this morning, concerning a member of our highest judicial bench of the State that you speak of him as "Justice," when writing. I think we should all use the official name of such officials. It is easily verified that the official name of a member of our highest State bench, as well as of some of our lower courts, is "Judge," not following the analogy of the official titles in the Federal courts, and the official title of a member of our State Supreme Court bench is "Justice," and I think these distinctions should be made, at least in all writings. LAWYER.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

A PLEA FOR THE TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The weather this Autumn has happily been tempered to our shorn condition, but the pinch is coming. The coal question is still a problem. The wood question can in a measure be solved by individuals. The lesson of the hour, it seems, is to avoid the "willful waste" that is sure to make "woeful want."

A year or two ago passengers on one of our suburban railroads were, day after day, shocked by seeing the burning up of quantities of discarded ties. Such a destruction of good, well-seasoned wood smote the heart of every lover of trees and of every thrifty householder. Nothing could have been better as firewood and, of course, just to that amount the felling of timber would have been unnecessary. It is safe to say that in no other country in the world would such waste have been permitted. Any observing traveler abroad knows how carefully even the fagots are gathered up into bundles for fuel. Here it is equally noticeable that when trees are felled or ground is cleared, enough light wood is burned—"to get it out of the way"—to supply a frugal French family for a year. The same recklessness as to the destruction of timber on a larger scale allows railroads, campers, and loafers to spread fire and desolation through our forests. Sorrier sights of this kind can hardly be imagined than are seen from car windows on the New Jersey and Long Island railroads or among our almost miscalled "North Woods."

The present stress for fuel did not perceptibly lessen the number of bonfires on election night, nor does it seem to lead to the clearing of woods of broken and scattered branches or the gathering of brushwood for kindling. Of course, an enormous amount of tree felling is inevitable this season, but the slaughter can be discriminating. Overcrowded, dying, and dead trees can be removed to the advantage of those that remain. Young trees can be guarded for the future. When an order of a hundred cords of wood goes out to supply one private greenhouse, we realize the drain upon our already depleted forests. Whole mountain sides are denuded of their trees every year, not only for building and fuel, but for making paper, carwheels, toothpicks, and countless other necessities. All this only points to precautions against senseless waste. One is glad to know that gas, oil, oiled bricks, kelp, peat, and other substitutes for coal and wood are being so successfully used.

But after all this plea is for the evergreens. Now that the holiday time is approaching one shrinks from the thought of the yearly devastation among the fir trees. A year or two ago a nurseryman said that, at the present rate of destruction, the spruce would soon become extinct; and a trader in Christmas trees said that the demand was so out of proportion to the supply and the waste was so reckless that that class of trees was doomed. Those may find pleasure who can in the spectacle of hundreds of thousands of yards of Christmas festooning in the department stores. One can but think what it means in the loss of trees and the robbing of our woods of their luminous laurel blooms come next June. Even if the 8,000 or 9,000 licensed saloons in New York stick up their green emblems of "Peace on Earth."

The lady who boasted exultingly that her society bazaar was furnished with two barrels of arbutus from New England would have been surprised to know that "May flowers" by the barrel suggested nightingales' tongues by the quart, or any other barbarity.

One of our large stores last Winter decked out the toy department with manufactured green and tinsel. The effect was pretty and worthy of imitation as a device for sparing the trees. B.

New York, Nov. 11, 1902.

THE MADISON SQUARE DISASTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Election night I stood within twenty feet of the explosion in Madison Square, and it seems to me that the real cause of the horror was a defective bomb, which, instead of rising in the air, exploded almost directly opposite the top floor of 11 Madison Avenue, breaking the windows and showering glass and sparks of fire among the dense crowd packed on the stoop below. Some one shouted "Look out!" and the terrified people scattered in all directions, knocking over the unexploded bombs, which until then were standing in the middle of the street.

The falling sparks must have ignited those bombs, for they instantly went off with terrific rapid fire concussions here, there, and everywhere, amid the fleeing, panic-stricken crowd.

Not knowing the danger, I was thoroughly self-possessed at the time, for on extricating myself from beneath the struggling mass of humanity in front of Dr. Parkhurst's church, I said, banteringly, to the man next me:

"What's your hurry! There's no danger."

"Danger," he replied; "why, young fellow, I saw 'em going up in the air! Dozens of 'em."

Then for the first time I realized that the angel of death had been nigh.

I saw the same kind of a "short bomb" at the first celebration, which was held in the centre of Madison Square Park a few weeks previous to this accident, but as the people were a good distance away from the scene no one was injured.

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While taking early morning walks during the last few weeks I was astonished to find such a large number of wagons distributing milk in the vicinity of my residence in West One Hundred and Third Street. From time to time I noted the names on these wagons, and up to date have found represented thirty-two different dairies or dealers. If thirty-two dealers, many of them local, distribute milk to the people in eight or ten blocks in my neighborhood, the question naturally arises: How many dealers are engaged in peddling it out on the whole of Manhattan Island, not to mention the grocers who deal in it?

Several wagons were often seen on a block at the same time. A driver would sometimes deliver a single bottle of milk to a customer in one block and then drive at break-neck speed several blocks before reaching another customer. From 6 to 8 o'clock every morning these thirty-two wagons pass and repass each other several times in their hurry to serve their customers. What a waste of time and money in this distribution! One-tenth the number of men and wagons now employed could easily supply the demand at two-thirds perhaps one-half, the present cost, while the dealers at this reduced price would make a larger profit than is made now.

Such a change would necessarily throw quite a large number out of work, but for every one losing a place ten would be benefitted in the reduction of the price of milk, a majority of whom belong to the wage-earning class. The cost now delivered in bottles is generally 8 cents per quart. A few dairies charge 7 cents, and a small number of others, giving a high grade of milk put up with great care, get from 9 to 12 cents per quart.

Will not some public-spirited man, with brains and money, solve this milk problem and at the same time become a public benefactor? W.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

TRIBUTE TO A. H. STEELE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A great and grand soul, a high and noble character, a kindly, charitable nature, a charming, magnetic personality has gone out of the community forever in the demise of Adelbert H. Steele. And to the public, as in the private life, a sunlike light, a great force for right and good is gone out forever. He had that indefinable quality called presence; he commanded attention, respect, consideration whenever and wherever he appeared, in private as in public life. He filled the platform, the hall. Tall, admirably proportioned, of intellectual, was altogether one who might have adorned the page of Plutarch or the canvas of Van Dyke. He was one of those few men that the world is better for their having lived.

And if there is any one word that sums up Adelbert H. Steele it is the word principle—principle that Confucius said meant all good. Who will not miss his sincere and hearty greeting and friendship? In him all felt there was a tower of strength for the right. And in his death a strong, vigorous man, in the meridian of life, stepped out of the world without warning. What a commentary on the sadness, the littleness, the precariousness of all life, in which at best the tears of sorrow outnumber the smiles of joy! By what slight tenure do we hold!

There was no more patriotic citizen than Adelbert H. Steele—none who took a deeper, broader, more active interest in public matters; gave more time, more work, more sacrifice without selfish hope or thought. There was none more zealous of the public welfare, none who loved his country more, and, above all else in this, as in all things, he was absolutely honest, absolutely honorable. Above all else was his honesty, high and pure and immovable as the firmament. When a mere boy he followed the regiment of his town and fought for his country throughout the rebellion, and so throughout his life he was ever to be found among the powers of light battling against the powers of darkness, so always for what he believed the right he was a crusader, to the wronged a Chevalier Bayard. His ideal was Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln's creed was his, "Government of, by, and for the people," and, like Lincoln, he detested all time-servers, temporizers, sophists. The man who sold out a public trust, who sacrificed the interests of the people for private gain, was in his creed a traitor. Like Lincoln, he sought to do only those things that in the end would square themselves with immutable and eternal right.

His was the sentiment of Henry Clay, "I would rather be right than be President." He believed in a government of equality, of honesty, of free citizenship, a republic of equity, a democracy of worth, in which the gold of Dives bought no preferment over the rags of Lazarus. Mr. Steele was the originator and chief supporter of the successful cast side movement of the Republicans, and was in general an exceptionally ardent and faithful worker for the party.

On every hand I meet those who say: "In Mr. Steele's death I feel as though I had lost a member of my own family—I have lost my own father over again," and this from friend and neighbor is the highest tribute.

He was the most loving, kind, and considerate of husbands and fathers, true to his home, which is the foundation and security of all society, all government.

I know not how better to describe Adelbert H. Steele than in the language of the master of men.

> A combination, and a form, indeed,
> Where every god did seem to set his seal,
> To give the world assurance of a man.

I was his friend, he was mine; there never was a truer. A lover of the true, a hater of the false, and friend and neighbor, through me, pay this feeble and inadequate tribute of their highest respect for the life and their profoundest grief for the death of Adelbert H. Steele.

CHARLES WHELP.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

MISSTATEMENTS ABOUT MRS. OSBORN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, in justice to Mrs. Osborn and company of Fifth Avenue and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, call attention to a misstatement that was sent out by one of the press agencies on Tuesday which has caused a great deal of annoyance to both Mrs. Osborn and myself, as Chairman of the committee? It is stated that I found Mrs. Osborn a hard person to deal with and that C. A. I. L. looked upon Mrs. Osborn's house of business as a sweatshop. Neither of these statements is correct. Mrs. Osborn and her manager, Mr. Moeran, received me with the greatest courtesy and gave me all the information I desired.

Her house being supposed to be a sweatshop is perfectly ridiculous, as everything in it is of most satisfactory character. The way the mistake occurred was the matter having been handled by the Sweatshop Committee. We have carefully considered the dispute between Mrs. Osborn and her tailors, and have made a report to both parties which we hope will prove satisfactory.

FRANCIS J. CLAY MORAN, B. O.,
Chairman of the Sweatshop Committee of C. A. I. L.

New York, Nov. 13, 1902.

TOASTS TO KING AND PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appears in to-day's paper a brief paragraph under the heading: "Celebrated the King's Birthday." It has reference to the annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club at Delmonico's the night before. Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General, was one of the persons present at this dinner. In your report it is stated that, "Toasts were drunk to King Edward and to President Roosevelt." Further, "R. M. Stuart Wortley, the President of the club, was toastmaster, and read the following cable dispatch from King Edward:

The King thanks the members of the club for their good wishes for his birthday.

Assuming all this to be correct—assuming it, please remember—would it be disloyal to the King of England if I, an American citizen, should ask Mr. Wortley, another American citizen, and the others who made up that gathering, Englishmen chiefly, no doubt, and, therefore, also all American citizens—would it be disloyal, I repeat, if I should ask them by what right they placed the name of a foreign monarch ahead of the name of the President of the United States? And, if Mr. Wortley and his friends should excuse themselves by asserting that they are in America as sojourners merely, and are in business here, not because they love America, but, as Mr. Croker would say, "for their own pockets all the time," what then becomes of this professed friendship of "our kin beyond the sea" of which we hear so much? It is a violent assumption this, of believing that such a large body of Englishmen, or any considerable number of them, or any of them at all, are not full-fledged American citizens; for it is notorious that it is a neck-and-neck race between Englishmen and all other foreigners as to who upon landing shall reach first the naturalization bureau to swear allegiance to Uncle Sam. It is, as I say a violent assumption; but one is entitled, in arguing a fine point, to avail even of violent assumptions. That way, oftentimes, the truth lies.

Meanwhile King Edward did what was right and proper, and nobody, I feel certain, will blame him. But how about R. M. Stuart Wortley? Did he do what was right and proper? Did his act denote courtesy and loyalty, first and above all, to the President of the United States? Or may it be taken as the act of a man, making his living "in our midst," as it were, and who yet elects to remain an "unreconstructed" alien? Questions in casuistry, so much favored by THE TIMES, ought in fairness be made to give way until this little intricacy is straightened out. I. M. WALL.

New York, Nov. 11, 1902.

LABOR UNIONS' AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the items of interest on the first page of yesterday morning's TIMES was one entitled "To Lose His Job Because He Is a Militiaman." To this condition of affairs you have paid editorial respects in to-day's issue.

Returning, however, to yesterday's paper. The text of the article shows that one William Potter was discharged by Shafer & Barry, his employers, as the officers of "Local Union No. 62" had notified them that the members of its union "refuse to work with him," assigning as a reason therefor that he was "a member of the National Guard, contrary to our rules, as laid down in our National by-laws."

Under the provisions of Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, under the title "Powers of Congress," Subdivision 15 reads, "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Pursuant to this power, Congress, under the act of May 8, 1792, (see Section 1,625 of the Revised Statutes,) has enacted as follows: "Every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia."

Information is asked for the benefit of the civil and military authorities as to the objects of this "National association," whose by-laws prohibit its members from working with a man upon whom the Constitution of the United States has imposed an obligation, from which he cannot escape, and the following questions are submitted:

1. Are members between the above ages (eighteen and forty-five) eligible to such association, and, if so, upon what theory do they justify refusal to work with Potter when he performs his legal duty?

2. If composed of individuals under eighteen or over forty-five, of what benefit is this organization to labor?

3. If composed of persons who are not citizens of the United States, what standing has a "local union" under the laws of the State of New York or National by-laws "under the Federal laws?

4. If their membership is as above composed, from what country do they come and what right have they to exist as an association?

5. Whence is derived the authority exercised by a union of any sort to abrogate an act of Cogress and say to a man: "We will not work with you if you obey the law, and, so far as the power of our organization can be asserted, if you do your duty we will procure your discharge from the employment"?

Under the Constitution of the United States the judiciary alone can release a man from an obligation imposed by Congress, and this only by declaring the act to be in contravention of the Constitution. Here appears a tribunal which imposes the loss of a means of living upon him who obeys the laws of his State and of the United States. Let the public know where this authority springs from, and, if it does not exist, seek out the originators of the idea that a union is above the law of the land and can make a by-law violating the law of the land, when such power is not conceded to the most gigantic of the "trusts," against which this union is formed to contend. If found to be without legal authority, then place such nullifiers and defiers of the law where their "National by-laws" will cease to oppress law-abiding citizens, whether employed or employer!

Should such authority spring from anarchy, let the honest, law-abiding labor man know that he can change his union or adopt by-laws which recognize the law of the State where he abides, and of the United States, as superior to the enactment of a union.

A member of the National Guard of a State is in law only a militiaman belonging to the active class, and it has been held by the highest courts of the United States and of the States that a State is without power to create any body of militia independent of the provisions of the Federal statutes without the consent of Congress.

JAMES P. NORTHROP.

New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

Militia Duty and "Labor."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you very heartily for your admirable editorial on "Militia Duty and Labor." It is high time somebody called down these "Anarchists," which they certainly are, at least in intent. Keep up the fight against them, and make it red hot! J. R. D. LOCKWOOD.

New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY'S CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be of interest to many to know that the New York University will carry the case of the old medical property to the Court of Appeals in order to learn from the highest authority whether a university can be held bound by an oral contract alleged to have been made by a committeeman confessedly without the knowledge or consent of his corporation—a contract in direct opposition to the policy of the university as declared by the Chancellor, and still further, a contract not mentioned by this committeeman in any of the formal reports made by him to his corporation, or in any way until he took the witness stand.

This is to every university an important question of law. The question of fact as to whether such an oral contract was really made concerns chiefly the New York University. We are content with the position of Chief Justice Van Brunt that the alleged contract rests solely "upon the oral testimony contradicted by every written communication of every witness." As to the ethics of the alleged oral contract, we leave it where the Chief Justice leaves it in the following words: "This whole scheme if the present claim upon the part of the plaintiff is sustained was a misrepresentation to the world at large of the condition under which this deed of gift was executed." Because the university distinctly refused four years ago, and now refuses, to take the responsibility for such a misrepresentation, it will maintain its opposition in the court of last resort.

From the education standpoint the university from the beginning has had a single aim, namely, to establish university control over medical education as contrasted with what was virtually proprietary control.

HENRY MITCHELL MacCRACKEN,
Chancellor of New York University.

New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

"WE, THE PEOPLE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"We, the people * * * do ordain and establish," &c.

The memorable words contained in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States have been given new force and vitality by the people of the United States for more than a century past by the regular and effective exercise of the electoral franchise. At every State or National election the people have reasserted their paramount rights in the execution of the important functions of Government, and have given new and resilient energy to Republican institutions, and to the Magna Charta of American liberties. Not by any radical or irrational action, but by cool, deliberate, judicial calmness have the people given expression to their wishes in the exercise of their sovereign rights. And the recent elections have only served to show the strong devotion of the people to the institutions of the country, and a determination to render such institutions permanent and indestructible.

A hundred years of independence and self-government has placed our Government on a foundation as strong and durable as the Rock of Gibraltar. And as we might expect a laborer with a pickaxe to undermine the eternal foundations of Gibraltar, so may we fear that the existence or continuance of any known or prospective evils may undermine our form of government. For the elements which protect and expand American free institutions seem to pass by heredity, and to grow stronger in process of evolution and expansion, and these elements seem to pervade the very atmosphere of the Western hemisphere.

The people of all nations seem at once, on arrival in this country, in a state of healthful mental and physical equilibrium, to acquire the spirit of, and at once join in the exercise of the duties and responsibilities of free citizenship. And it is a most powerful and eloquent tribute to the virtue and substantial character of our system of government that there has not been during a hundred years of crucial experience, despite the yearly admixture by emigration or intermarriage of foreign blood, a serious revolt against the established forms or practice and its administration by the people in their sovereign capacity. And what a spectacle it is to see a nation, originally founded by sturdy Anglo-Saxons, governed by as many peoples, and speaking as many languages as assembled to lay the cornerstone and join in the commemorative exercises at the Tower of Babel. And yet all the people and races are as thoroughly fused—with a few unimportant exceptions—in the national life, habits, and endowed with the true spirit of American institutions as were the original Anglo-Saxons who won the battles for American independence and made

dered firm and indestructible and placed upon eternal foundations by the free and unrestricted use of the ballot—that silent yet subtle and powerful exponent of sovereignty—during the past hundred years, "We, the People," expresses as firm and powerful, self-executing system of government as was ever established for the regulation of the political affairs of a nation. And all people, all combinations or associations, corporate or incorporate, for whatsoever purpose formed, or in whatsoever capacity they may act, or attempt to act, must render due allegiance to that all-powerful sovereignty expressed by "We, the People." And so long as the people retain and exercise the ballot as an exponent of practical self-government, there need be no fears for the safety, stability, and progress of the Nation.

The American Eagle, strong, fine, and aggressive, was chosen with admirable precision to express the rugged, independent, and staying qualities of the people of this great and growing Republic. Lines that bring before us that strong, useful, and jolly good citizen, the irrepressible Celt, well express the spirit of national unity as typified by the bird of birds, whose power and fame are known and dreaded as much abroad as in our own domains.

'Tis the Eagle, bedad, the American Burrd,
Is a-soaring across the sea,
Asshtickin' his claws in the haythen's wool
Where a barber would love to be!
Oh, the light av a Nation is ridin' the wings
Of the Eagle, and, on me sowl,
'Tis Civilization an' Progress hangs to the
Tail av the bald-headed fowl!

There's a fire in the eye of the bould Yankee
Burrd
Is a burnin' the jungle down;
An' wrinkled Murther an' Hatred dies
In the majesty of his frown.

GEORGE A. BENHAM.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1902.

PRAISE FOR MASCAGNI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again America is showing itself undiplomatic in its treatment of Pietro Mascagni. This man is the most remarkable man that ever came from the antipodes to our shores, and he came unlike others; he had only the recommendation of humility, and unheralded unassumption, and he came not in selected season, but when Fall was sleeping on the arm of Winter. His music proved to be sweetness from a bird in a tree, not noises from a turtle in a barrel, as many compositions from musical artists more honored than he. Where may we turn to find a man more thoughtful of his subordinates, for, when he observed during a performance an insect upon the coat of his furthest assistant, he touched the coat with his defty fingers in order to fling the crawling creature into space, instead of allowing the flush of embarrassment to dint the cheeks of his co-player?

If our statesmen, who have had sunshine thrown into many shadowed hours, would pay for it now with a few words, how soon would this valuable mind have an end to his troubles?

Let Uncle Sam stroke his beard and hum that wafted, ringletted joy that is never heard without calling forth thoughts of moss-covered buckets and springs whose waters shine under the soft rays of the moon—"Cavalleria Rusticana"—and see it he won't feel good enough to help the humblest and the greatest man Italy ever sent us. STOVER CAVANAGH.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

IN DELAWARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 14th inst. appeared an article entitled, "Mr. Addicks's Appeal to the Administration," wherein your Washington correspondent reported that Addicks had represented to Mr. Payne, the Postmaster General of the United States and patronage monger of the Administration, that the vote in Delaware showed (1) a Republican majority for the State ticket of 4,000; (2) that Byrne, the Addicks candidate for Congress, had polled 13 votes to every 8 cast for Ball, the regular Republican nominee.

Based on the face of the returns these representations appear to be true, but, looking beneath the surface at the real facts, they are fatally misleading.

1. It is not unfair to estimate that there were at least 2,000 Democrats who sold their votes to Addicks, so that the representation that Delaware was safely Republican on the State ticket is really based on Addicks's pocketbook.

2. The vote in the two lower counties in this State shows that at the election on the 4th of November Addicks had won over by his well-known means at least one-half of the regular Republican vote. Besides, there are about 4,500 negro voters in Delaware, of whom over 90 per cent. are not only purchasable, but a vast majority of whom, although voting only the Republican ticket, will only do so for a cash consideration, and most of these under the circumstances can in all fairness be placed in the Addicks camp. So that when we examine Byrne's vote of 13,000, and compare it with Ball's vote of 8,000, the difference of 5,000 is, to about 90 per cent. thereof, easily explained, and, remembering the purchased Democratic vote, the proof that the Addicks faction is the dominant one in the Republican Party in Delaware grows very thin and faint.

Yet on these representations, which a very slight inquiry would have proved to be false, Mr. Roosevelt has seen fit to appoint W. M. Byrne the United States District Attorney for Delaware, although he well knew that Byrne was a traitor to the regular Republicans in this last campaign. Moreover, while Byrne was holding the office of District Attorney, to which he was appointed by McKinley in 1899, he had violated the civil service rule by undue political activity in the campaign of 1900, by stumping New York State for McKinley in company with Roosevelt himself. In other words, Byrne, to Roosevelt's own knowledge, had, besides thrusting a knife into the regular Republican Party, which gave him his first appointment as District Attorney, violated the moral-itical code which Roosevelt so strenuously preaches.

And what does all this mean? It means just this, and only this, that Roosevelt has joined hands with Addicks, who is striving to the utmost to dishonor, degrade, and overthrow the fair name and fame of the oldest State in the Union—to assist in creating in the United States the establishment of the rotten borough system. The fight in Delaware is now between the Democrats and the regular Republicans combined and Addicks, and is for the honor of the State; and in this last election the Democrats placed three regular Republicans on their ticket for the Assembly, feeling that the good name of the State was a far greater prize than party victory.

All of this could or should, have been known by Roosevelt, had he seen fit to consult with a regular Republican of Delaware after his audience with Addicks. But his present peculiar trend seems to have blinded all ideas of political morality and caused him to offer, in Byrne's appointment, a wanton insult to the people of Delaware. THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 14, 1902.

PREFERS THIEVES TO DOGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Must be a rather tough section of Manhattan in which "A Friend of the Dog" resides when the friend asserts that canine defenders are necessary there because of the prevalence of flathouse thieves. Hope the silver candlesticks, at least, (through the vigilance of "Prince" or "Nellie" or some other doggie,) have been preserved to date. But how cruel of "A Friend," &c., to propose keeping all the flathouse thieves down there and sending all the doggies up here! The former are preferred.

In the outlying districts of the Bronx, (such as Classon Point, for instance,) remote from the built-up sections, dogs to guard from robber raids the market gardeners' turnips and farm implements are in rife profusion, but in the residential sections of the Bronx they are not required. They are, however, nevertheless all too prevalent—in the Bronx as elsewhere. In a twenty-five minutes' walk this morning from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue to the Melrose station of the New York and Harlem Railroad I saw forty-one dogs. No more than a half dozen of the species were definable, and only four of the brutes were in charge of any one, the other thirty-seven running wild—nuisances unspeakable.

Where are the officers who are supposed to see to it that dogs are licensed? Where are the dog catchers? From the appearance of the measly curs I saw this morning not more than a half dozen of them were licensed.

DOGS IN APARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Dr. Burton, may be right in his contention that dogs carry infection, but it is my very candid opinion—with the doctor's pardon!—that he would be unable, despite his forty years of the practice of medicine, to substantiate his opinion in a court of law. I think he would "go to pieces" under the cross-examination, and be utterly unable to show a single

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In the annals of Wall Street the records of the past week are unprecedented—quotation records put opposite business have fallen; at times panicky conditions have actually prevailed. Coincidently not one bad business development has anywhere appeared. The professional speculators of Wall Street have created crazy hubbub, invented and circulated sensational rumors uncountable, chronicling impossibilities foolish to the extent of idiocy. A score of important operators have been bulletined as "broke." The very biggest names that Wall Street knows have been crammed into this list. And along with the announcement of each additional name have issued representations abounding in detail. Malevolence has played its part. Envy has had rare chance to disport. Every man of Wall Street consequence possessed of enemies has had to face vindictive assaults. That a yarn was grotesque could not estop it. So there have been flings at Mr. Morgan, and at the closest associates of him; at the Messrs. Moore, John J. Mitchell, and John W. Gates, and with especial vindictiveness at Talbot J. Taylor and James R. Keene. Yet in not one single case has investigation been able to verify even a fraction of the rumor mongering sensationalism. Gates may have lost money, lost heavily, and his Western confrères and bankers may have been brought into some participation with him in the setback suffered by his Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk and Western, Colorado Fuel, and other pools. Judge Moore and Mr. Reid and Mr. Leeds have naturally not looked with gratification and equanimity upon the shrinkage in their Rock Island market values, and Mr. Keene and Mr. Taylor, as the chief independent owners of Southern Pacific Railway shares, are confronted by current market records that are unenjoyable, of course.

But how paltry and pitiable is all the pessimistic hurrah touching any one of these interests! Just a little common sense, just a tiny bit of straightforward calculation, puts crowding canards to rout.

That Rock Island's concentrated ownership is amply safeguarded is known in every Wall Street banking quarter—recognized as beyond all dispute. That the Southern Pacific "pool" is strong beyond danger from any assault amply discloses itself in the fact that the pool, so far as its own members know, has bought barely one-half the stock it started able and ready to take; and, consequently, that declining quotations provide actual opportunities for profit to the pool, enabling it to round out its quota at reduced figures; and, moreover, shares are not concentrated, but are held pro rata by the pool's subscribers, (including the very foremost brokerage houses of Wall Street,)—all this is fact clear and knowable everywhere.

And similarly baseless, in all probability, are most of the long list of sensations spawned so uproariously by the professional rumormongers.

It proves nothing—or, at least, reveals nothing of underlying facts—that quotations under the extraordinary pressure of the week have shrunk severely. Many owners and holders of securities have been scared into liquidation. Sensational representations have been so emphatic and fringed with so much circumstantial detail that it is not at all strange that widespread timidity showed in general. Under conditions such as have been ruling on the Stock Exchange, in the face of so much desperate manipulation, so much reckless misrepresentation, it cannot at all be surprising that normal calmness has been disturbed and confidence overcome. And it is idle to urge that a market break, under such circumstances is illogical. There are times in the security market, as in every other mortal relationship, when apprehension can be dominating. The sense or senselessness of causes inducing that apprehension cuts little figure.

Meanwhile the business record stays satisfactory—actually inspiriting. Take railway earnings for a barometer of the country's condition: the showing uniformly warrants confidence. In September an increase of over 9 per cent. is recorded, in October nearly 7, and in November, so far as reported, 6½. Such exhibits are simply phenomenal—representing as they do increase for this year over last year, that had increase over the year preceding, whose record was still an increase over the year before. Records like these not only hitherto were never known—they were never dreamed of.

The complete foreign trade returns for October go further than did those for September to upset the theory that the exporting interests of this country have been losing ground in the markets abroad, and to demolish the pessimistic notion that our manufacturers had entered into foreign competition only to meet ignominious defeat. A total of $143,179,752 for merchandise exports has been rolled up for the late month, which is less than two and one-half million dollars behind October, 1901, while the groups of exports which are mainly of agricultural origin, and which were affected by a loss of $4,600,000 in cotton values alone, show a contraction of more than six millions. Here, then, is testimony to the fact that the multifarious products which go to make up other exports foot up for October a value of $57,736,097, (the group named being valued at $85,443,055,) and by comparison it is to be shown that this constitutes a gain of about $3,700,000 over a year ago. Against the preceding month, September, the increase is nearly $6,600,000. It is, in fact, almost the largest on record, and comes within a mere trifle of the result for October, 1900, progress having been as follows, beginning with January of that year:

1900.	Principal Exports.	Additional Exports.	Total Exports.
January	$64,544,409	$53,052,739	$117,597,148
February	69,678,199	49,748,786	119,426,985
March	72,720,700	61,487,525	134,157,225
April	64,938,367	53,837,315	118,772,580
May	58,556,904	54,970,945	113,437,849
June	53,277,067	55,374,860	108,651,957
	50,354,568	50,098,200	100,452,807
	51,254,381	52,321,604	103,575,985
	58,334,677	56,803,245	115,201,722
	58,347,825	55,041,764	113,389,589
November	84,550,586	52,151,738	136,702,324
December	91,808,463	54,061,402	145,880,865
1901—			
January	84,324,708	51,998,833	136,325,601
February	65,880,581	47,070,433	112,967,014
March	72,970,543	51,503,100	124,473,643
April	70,087,293	50,066,897	120,754,190
May	68,934,173	55,433,738	124,507,911
June	56,386,612	46,387,651	102,774,263
July	59,810,217	40,642,293	100,452,510
August	61,567,116	46,457,093	108,024,209
September	62,177,732	44,812,104	106,989,926
October	91,604,202	54,055,213	145,659,415
November	85,907,515	50,548,123	136,455,638
December	84,617,010	52,324,529	136,941,539
1902—			
January	76,829,253	52,315,027	129,145,180
February	54,999,706	46,569,989	101,569,695
March	54,891,668	51,857,733	106,749,401
April	54,404,824	54,765,049	109,169,873
May	48,798,681	53,522,850	102,321,531
June	40,642,332	48,596,151	89,240,483
July	38,648,317	50,142,310	88,790,627
August	44,586,780	50,355,530	94,942,310
September	70,043,732	51,176,646	121,220,378
October	85,443,732	57,736,097	143,179,752

It is also a fact worth notice, as indicating the continued phenomenal activity in our export trade, that monthly merchandise values have been larger than for the late month only three times in the commercial history of the country. Two of these were the corresponding months in 1900 and 1901, and the other, December of the former year. Retrogression in our export trade would seem to be a matter of talk for stock market effect rather than a matter of record in view of the light which the above figures shed on the subject. True, there have been arrears accumulating, but then a catastrophe to the corn crop does not come along as a regular thing. There will be interesting exhibits of "something doing" to cancel the losses incurred when the late season's 2,500,000,000 bushels of corn get on the move, and foreign granaries put in their orders to replenish stocks, which have recently been completely wiped out.

The country's agricultural exports for October come out showing a total value of $85,443,055, or rather more than $6,000,000 below the figure for October a year ago. Professional Wall Street may regard this as another "disappointing" statement. The showing is really a good one, and except for the particularly heavy results for the month in 1900 and 1901, it has had no equal for a good many years. In 1901 October values were swollen enormously by the cotton figures. The outward movement was unusually heavy, running to 618,000,000 pounds, and a top notch price, or nearly so, was obtained for it, namely 9.8 cents per pound. This combination had the effect of rushing the cotton value up from $28,348,418 for October, 1899, to no less than $60,473,790 for October, 1900, an increase of fully $32,000,000, and more than the increase for all agricultural products exported, which was less than $29,500,000, the total being $105,347,922, as compared with $75,861,695. Last year cotton came down nearly $14,000,000, and this year it is off another $4,500,000. But after all, the late month, with cotton showing $42,090,423, makes a fine record.

Breadstuffs improved over a year ago, wheat showing up better, with corn still behind but gaining over some more recent months. A value of $21,900,802 for breadstuffs is recorded, materially exceeded only by the 1897-1899 comparisons. Mineral oils make an exhibit which is quite favorable, with values up to $6,291,657. Where ground has really been lost is in cattle and hogs and provisions, although the latter compare very well with averages for years previous to 1898. This may, of course, be traced to crop conditions, which have so much affected the outgo of corn and oats, provisions particularly suffering as to quantity shipped, owing to the check administered by higher prices. To mention one or two instances, salt beef has advanced from 5.97 cents per pound to 7.55 cents, fresh beef from 9 cents to 10 cents, tallow from 5.52 cents to 6.24 cents, bacon from 9.35 cents to 11.01 cents, and lard from 9.48 cents to 10.59 cents. Nevertheless, provisions show an average of $12,923,427, below which the total fell for many years in succession before 1898. The course of all the items for a series of years has been as follows:

	Breadstuffs.	Cattle and Hogs.	Provisions.
October, 1895	$12,297,011	$2,471,473	$10,676,159
October, 1896	20,100,033	2,524,418	11,884,812
October, 1897	26,099,106	2,602,863	11,323,307
October, 1898	24,653,262	2,345,558	14,353,714
October, 1899	24,041,493	2,240,037	14,648,602
October, 1900	21,915,382	2,892,351	13,937,320
October, 1901	20,372,325	2,931,095	15,394,419
October, 1902	21,900,802	2,136,746	12,923,427

	Cotton.	Mineral Oils.	Totals.
October, 1895	$27,808,447	$5,890,514	$59,143,604
October, 1896	37,351,952	6,094,163	77,905,378
October, 1897	32,391,900	4,960,228	77,467,404
October, 1898	30,603,696	4,643,148	76,599,378
October, 1899	28,348,418	5,533,145	75,861,695
October, 1900	60,473,790	6,129,079	105,347,922
October, 1901	46,689,471	6,316,901	91,604,212
October, 1902	42,090,423	6,391,657	85,443,055

With corn exports entering into the late month's statement to the extent of little more than 1,000,000 bushels, (1,152,535 bushels in exact figures,) not the least interesting feature of current foreign trade development will be the results drawn from this source when from the recent bumper crop the corn outgo starts up in volume. This may not be as early as usual, but an idea of what foreign demand has been for corn under conditions favoring a free market abroad may be had from the following brief record for November, December, and January for three periods preceding the late one, when, as at the present time, the outgo was affected by the crop shortage.

Corn Exports.	November. Bushels.	December. Bushels.	January. Bushels.
1898-1899	15,190,835	20,109,949	14,280,194
1899-1900	19,340,114	18,641,456	15,179,668
1900-1901	20,073,576	21,110,631	19,090,147

So throughout the entire list of conditions and records. Here and there may appear commercial and industrial phases other than of inspiriting character—superficially considered. But in every business instance—however comprehensive investigation may be—final results show a situation satisfactory, and more.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

After the removal of the Rock Islands on Thursday morning, the trading in the outside market showed a heavy falling off in activity, and at the same time presented fewer features of interest. The liquidation which began on a large scale a week ago yesterday was carried on during the first part of the week with very little interruption, with the result that the price of most of the active issues showed heavy declines. The most violent fluctuations were those recorded in the Rock Islands, the common stock of which declined more than 10 points and the preferred 7 or 8 points. The rumored embarrassment of well-known operators, some of them closely identified with the Rock Island Company, caused much apprehension among the holders of these securities, and resulted in heavy liquidation at prices which necessarily showed extensive losses. In Rock Island common, in particular, issues which had been among the largest buyers when the stock was selling at 60 were among the largest sellers a few points above 40. On Wednesday, the day preceding the listing of the stock, the movements of both the common and the preferred were extremely violent, a severe decline at the opening being followed by an even sharper recovery in the afternoon.

While the Rock Islands were showing such great activity, the rest of the market was given relatively little attention, but later in the week other stocks began to assume to some extent the place which had been held for a number of days by the Rock Islands.

Northern Securities.

Traders who had been extremely active in the Rock Island stocks turned their attention to Northern Securities when trading in the former issues was taken from the curb, and on the last two or three days of the week it was Northern Securities that held the place of greatest promise. Apparently the penalty of prominence was a heavy decline in price, for this issue, being the one most extensively attacked by the bears, suffered one of the largest losses. Several times, however, substantial recoveries occurred on short covering and support on the part of those interested in the property. Outside of the low-priced stocks, the transactions in Northern Securities assumed larger proportions than those in any other stock.

Greene Consolidated Copper.

All during the week there was persistent buying of Greene Consolidated Copper by a house prominently identified with this stock, with the result that it was strong when most other issues were suffering more or less serious declines. It is stated that the buying of the stock is based on the favorable change in the company's condition resulting from the new issue of stock. The money secured in this way relieves the company entirely from debt, and gives it considerable working capital. The earnings of the company for the month of August, as officially reported, amounted to a little over $144,000, and it is stated that the earnings for the past month showed a considerable improvement over these figures. The rest of the copper shares during the past week have shown more or less activity, and more strength than most other outside stocks. United Copper was the most irregular of them, as it was the object of conflicting efforts. The banking interests identified with the property supported it, while representatives of other interests sought to lower the quotations.

NO WARRANT FOR RAILWAY PESSIMISM

A Study of Current Earnings and Expenses.

What may properly be said concerning recent railroad returns is that they show a good deal of irregularity; but this is not exactly the view adopted in current comment.

The language is hardly strong enough, for, seeing that the temper of stock market operators has been decidedly bearish, nothing but the most bearish construction of any particular development could be expected to fit in with prevailing Wall Street notions. On some roads progress of profit making has gone directly counter to the progress of gross earnings. Atchison, St. Paul, Big Four, Kansas City Southern, and Hocking Valley are among recent examples of decreased net results, showing up with growth in total receipts. Instances of shrinkage in the latter have been comparatively rare apart from the anthracite coalers, conspicuous examples being Chesapeake and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, and Southern Pacific, net in these cases falling off quite heavily. But there have been more numerous records lately of net increase accompanying gross increase, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Wabash, Louisville and Nashville, St. Louis and San Francisco, Seaboard Air Line, Père Marquette, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Chicago Great Western, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Mexican Central, St. Louis Southwestern, and many others, so that with the coal roads losing both in receipts and profits, it is easy to see that it is really irregularity rather than anything else which more strongly marks recent tendencies. Aggregated, by reason of the strikingly unfavorable returns of some of the roads—here the coalers must be mentioned again—an exhibit is made which gives the impression, so much enlarged upon of late, that the railroads are facing the problem of increased cost of operation, and are up against a difficulty not easily surmountable.

As a matter of fact, it has been so thoroughly commented upon as to become very well known, that the cost of operation has been materially reduced the past few years, and that the feature of possible expansion in the bill for wages has not been an unexpected or a sudden development. It is now being magnified out of all proportion to its actual importance, and the matter is approached as though at any moment there might be revealed some hidden danger to expose which should be to invite calamity.

Augmentation of operation cost may be an admitted possibility, as it is known that the fluctuation in wages and in cost of fuel and materials has been in an upward direction. But what still remains an absolutely unknown quantity is as to how far railroad management may yet be able to offset this tendency by the introduction of still further economies in the transportation department. It may be safely contended that effort in this direction has by no means been exhausted, to confirm which assertion it is only necessary to cite the nature of the improvement to property accomplished and under way, the strengthening of bridges, the substitution of heavy for light rails in order to bear the strain of larger loads, and the ordering in practically every case of cars and engines of increased capacity. There would thus appear to be prospects of an offset to the increase in wages and higher cost of supplies, which is now engaging so much attention. While not the safest of guides, according to many students of the railroad position, the operating ratio or proportion of gross earnings absorbed in carrying on the business of the transportation companies has tended downward, until for 1901 it stood at 67.73 per cent, as compared with more than 70 per cent. for the years 1898 to 1896, showing a saving of, say, 2½ per cent., or something like $40,000,000 measured against the late year's gross traffic receipts, results showing up in this way:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses. Amount.	P. C.
1893	$1,207,106,026	$848,457,108	70.29
1894	1,066,943,358	749,185,959	70.22
1895	1,092,396,437	769,198,983	70.41
1896	1,125,632,025	792,865,046	70.43
1897	1,128,860,625	790,074,596	69.74
1898	1,249,558,724	856,892,250	68.14
1899	1,336,096,379	912,154,690	68.27
1900	1,501,695,378	1,018,647,852	68.03
1901	1,612,448,826	1,092,154,199	67.73

The claim, however, has largely been made, resulting in quite free discussion, that increase in cost of conducting transportation has been a feature of returns for the fiscal year 1902, and that by reason particularly of the demands for a higher rate of remuneration on the part of employes this class of expenses will be the most difficult to control. Neither position is altogether tenable. Transportation cost has increased, but not out of proportion to increase in gross earnings, as far as can be seen by taking reports for a number of roads without selection, and footing up the necessary items. Here, for example, are the gross earnings, with comparison for more than a score of companies, whose records are at hand for 1902:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Atchison	$54,474,822	$59,135,086	$4,660,263
St. L. & S. F.	19,324,279	21,620,882	2,296,603
North. Pacific.	32,560,984	41,387,380	8,826,396
Chi. & E. Ill.	5,059,448	6,377,490	618,042
Ches. & Ohio.	15,014,542	16,534,379	1,159,837
Mo., Kan. & T.	15,403,083	16,391,400	988,317
Hocking Valley	4,633,258	5,316,523	683,265
Cent. of Georgia	6,920,715	7,750,091	829,076
Buff., R. & P.	5,850,616	6,313,246	462,629
N. Y. O. & W.	5,322,884	5,456,690	133,812
Chi. Gt. West.	7,013,862	7,549,489	535,627
C., C., C. & St. L.	17,877,489	18,717,071	839,582
Den. & Rio Gr.	16,359,610	17,036,828	677,218
St. Paul	42,599,013	45,913,125	3,244,112
Southern Ry.	35,097,172	37,712,248	2,615,076
Great Northern.	28,350,690	36,032,256	7,681,566
Wabash	17,816,646	19,370,781	1,554,135
Illinois Central.	36,900,440	40,821,030	3,920,590
St. Louis S. W.	7,357,174	7,267,290	*110,014
Chi. & N. W.	43,098,587	46,644,121	3,545,534
Rock Island	25,364,695	28,385,846	3,021,151
*Decrease.			
Total	$443,737,630	$491,324,032	$47,586,402

The changes go from a decrease for St. Louis Southwestern to the heavy increases for Missouri Pacific, Great Northern, Atchison, St. Paul, and Rock Island, the aggregate gain in gross earnings showing up for $47,586,402, or 10.72 per cent. On the roads furnishing this result, conducting transportation makes this exhibit:

CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Atchison	$17,243,303	$18,442,438	$1,190,135
St. L. & S. F.	6,180,104	7,640,347	1,460,243
North. Pacific.	8,061,717	10,139,817	2,078,100
Chi. & E. Ill.	1,854,688	1,947,340	92,372
Ches. & Ohio.	4,944,576	5,177,967	233,392
Mo., K. & T.	5,022,296	6,025,817	703,521
Hocking Val.	1,254,291	1,502,579	248,288
Cent. of Ga.	2,443,466	2,779,032	335,566
Buff., R. & P.	1,877,422	2,121,374	244,452
N. Y. O. & W.	2,046,278	2,228,483	182,207
Chi. Gt. West.	1,980,117	2,141,562	211,445
C., C., C. & St. L.	5,264,206	5,806,633	542,427
Den. & R. G.	5,831,703	6,035,833	204,130
St. Paul	13,832,064	14,861,036	1,028,971
Southern Ry.	11,798,031	12,940,078	1,141,122
Gt. Northern.	7,751,203	8,892,476	1,140,273
Wabash	5,153,988	6,294,988	1,141,000
Illinois Central.	11,758,140	12,041,786	283,646
St. L. S. W.	2,499,144	2,636,721	137,577
Chi. & N. W.	15,591,535	16,856,865	1,265,330
Rock Island	8,055,311	9,161,479	1,106,168
Total	$141,196,649	$155,949,767	$14,753,118
*Decrease.			

Again it is seen that the outcome has differed widely on different systems. Denver and Rio Grande put out less for transportation in 1902 than in 1901, despite a large increase in gross earnings, while in many other cases expansion in these expenses was much less in proportion than expansion in gross earnings, the contrary being true in a few of the remaining examples. Contrasts are shown by Wabash and Southern Railway, Great Northern and Big Four. Taken together, however, transportation outlays increased $14,753,118, or 10.45 per cent., showing that, at least as to this group of roads which happened to fall together, earnings had a slight advantage.

But while this illustration may be justified on the ground that it fits in with current discussion, though it may not confirm current views, it is not to be taken as conclusive evidence that the course of transportation outlays has not run out of line with developments with which it is closely allied. Thus it could be demonstrated that on the basis of train miles it has expanded, —that is to say, conducting transportation per train mile was heavier in 1902 than in 1901 on a sufficient number of roads to indicate that the tendency on the whole has been to advance. But at the same time this is not to be discussed alone, but only in conjunction with actual train mile earnings, which, owing to those influences which may still prove a further corrective, the better loading of trains and handling of traffic, improved in greater proportion.

The whole question of expenses, in fact, is hedged about by many considerations, none of which may be singled out to substantiate any particular position taken up, and all of which may not lead to conclusive proof against every test. It has been commonly urged that labor is the largest factor in the cost of conducting transportation, hence that on this group of expenses the burden of increase in wages may fall most heavily. As a matter of fact, to get down to first principles, labor enters into every department of human activity as the controlling influence, for while the cost of this or that commodity may be cited, this cost is more for labor than anything else. But if, as to the railroads, labor as represented by actual wages is the consideration, then it may be questioned whether labor in transportation expenses stands out more prominently than labor in outlays or maintenance. The latter may include what is paid for rails, ties, bridge material, fencing, and the thousand and one articles which have to be bought for repairs and renewals, but the former certainly takes in the equally important features of fuel and train and station supplies, while it also includes the large disbursements for rent of tracks, yards, and terminals, car mileage, outside agencies, telegraph expenses, stationery, printing, and superintendence, which latter, although labor of a certain order, is not of that kind subject to combination and periodical demand for larger remuneration. It should prove interesting to see just what this cost of conducting transportation really embraces. The items below are for the railroads at large for the fiscal year 1900, taken from the Inter-State Commerce Commission's report for that period.

CONDUCTING TRANSPORTATION.

	1900.
Superintendence	$16,906,828
Engine and roundhouse men	87,508,242
Fuel for locomotives	90,593,965
Water supply for locomotives	5,529,201
Oil, tallow, and waste for locomotives	3,372,779
Other supplies for locomotives	1,736,723
Train service	66,898,178
Train supplies and expenses	13,549,809
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	36,422,737
Telegraph expenses	16,729,114
Station service	65,590,547
Station supplies	9,275,554
Switching charges, balance	3,141,711
Car mileage, balance	10,621,960
Hire of equipment, balance	2,055,918
Loss and damage	7,055,622
Injuries to persons	8,406,980
Clearing wrecks	1,593,028
Operating marine equipment	5,000,769
Advertising	3,987,306
Outside agencies	14,021,334
Commissions	1,392,310
Stock yards and elevators	553,400
Rents for tracks, yards, and terminals	15,955,309
Rents of buildings and other property	4,285,533
Stationery and printing	6,032,160
Other expenses	5,34
Total	$590,563,216

It is seen from this statement that transportation cost for 1900 was $509,563,216, but it will be observed that it covers a whole host of items quite outside of labor or labor influences, as these are generally understood. And moreover analysis of the actual amount paid for services rendered by all employes of railroads gives still further indications of the wide distribution of this constituent of total expenses. It is a matter of record, for instance, that at least 60 per cent. of all operating outlays is for labor of one kind or another, $577,000,000 having been so paid in 1900 and $523,000,000 in 1899 out of $961,000,000 and $857,000,000 for each of these years, respectively. It will be sufficient to introduce these results for the later of the two years.

REMUNERATION OF RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Class.	1900.
General officers	$13,157,420
Other officers	8,141,500
General office clerks	23,127,223
Station agents	16,553,232
Other station men	45,627,010
Enginemen	50,713,401
Firemen	29,203,596
Conductors	30,089,322
Other trainmen	44,844,475
Machinists	22,924,702
Carpenters	28,144,452
Other shopmen	59,470,846
Section foremen	18,481,594
Other trackmen	71,604,298
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	29,599,253
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	16,176,401
Employes—account floating equipment	4,247,315
All other employes and laborers	63,098,165
Total	$577,204,841

How much of this vast payroll goes to remunerate organized labor, that class whose demands have been a recent consideration, and how much of the latter actually pertains to the several groups of operating expenses is hardly to be determined by any available data. What can be plainly seen is that maintenance, like conducting transportation, is involved in the wage question, or there would not be the tens of millions of dollars shown above for the payment of machinists, carpenters, shopmen, trackmen, and other employes not in the transportation department. Assuming, however, that on the latter department is to fall the burden of whatever increase in wages has to be met, then undoubtedly it falls where it can be the most easily met. If this is not so, then railroad officials have been working to no purpose, efforts to increase facilities and add to the efficiency of the service go for naught, and the whole programme of improvement is a farce. There is no more reason to believe that this is the case than there would be for believing that the railroads will return to ten-ton cars and the light train loads of years ago, or that they will restore old grades and curves that in part rendered these small cars and loads a necessity. Progress is to be seen as progress has been seen, and the raising of wages will not stop it. There have been doubts before as to the ability of the railroads to live on the rates they were forced to accept, as to whether they could stand this burden or that. The lamentations of officials are thickly scattered through the pages of reports ten years old and less, and still it has been seen that a period of profit making has dawned such as was never dreamed of, in spite of the failure of the pooling schemes advocated or of rate advances to take place such as were considered the only means of railroad salvation. The roads are not relieved from pooling restrictions, rates apparently struck bottom during the past two or three years, while since 1897 train mile receipts have increased nearly 50 per cent. There will be more records of a character indicating progress in railroad administration, leading to economy in operating outlays, given only the sustaining and stimulating influence of expansion in traffic. Expansion in traffic is still a feature, and from what the outlook promises, traffic will make new high records for some time to come.

There would be cause for uneasiness were there indications of a breakdown in this respect. There is none in what indications are thrown out so far of an increase in the size of the payroll.

MILTON J. PLATT.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO

A Consideration of Some Recent Marked Decreases in Earnings.

Quite contrary to the general experience of the railroads, earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio have been running behind for some time past and for considerable amounts, and, while this untoward development is one which is to be traced to a special cause, the strike of the bituminous coal miners in West Virginia, it nevertheless has progressed so far that for four months ended with October the company's gross total shows a shrinkage of $1,183,000, net earnings reported on for the September quarter indicating a contraction of $708,000. These are conspicuous losses, and so far the corner does not seem to have been turned, the fourth week of October as to gross results recording a loss of $77,000. But while there is much to deplore in such an unfavorable turn in the company's revenues, it may be well to bear in mind that the Chesapeake and Ohio has enjoyed its share of the general prosperity, and that recent losses are not yet comparable with the gains made in the past year or two. Thus, as to gross, the following will show that in the four months, July to October inclusive, last year, a gain of $1,412,490 was recorded over results for the like period two years before—a period itself showing quite substantial increases.

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1899.	1901.	Increase.
July	$1,031,155	$1,346,705	$296,550
August	1,105,299	1,397,278	292,979
September	1,122,648	1,456,053	332,405
October	1,176,598	1,567,154	390,556
Total	$4,456,700	$5,869,190	$1,412,490

Net earnings for the September quarter, using the same years for comparison, expanded very heavily. They showed an increase of $754,961—a 75 per cent. gain shared in by each month in this way:

NET EARNINGS.

August	373,151	629,228	256,077
September	373,110	905,005	231,895
Total	$1,096,630	$1,751,591	$754,961

Current earning power would therefore seem to have been set back to the level of 1899, but it would be decidedly premature to say that no recovery is probable, and that the earnings of three years ago are not likely to be improved upon. What has taken place lately has been the result of unusual and special conditions. In fact, it is obvious that the company's general business has not suffered greatly—if at all—or it would have been impossible to maintain earning power at the standard shown, which is up to a good level, despite the drawback of the strike. The fiscal year 1900—in which of course fell the months the subject of comparison above—was, indeed, a good year. It showed gross earnings which had never been equaled before by nearly one and one-half million dollars, and net earnings at a record height, larger than any previous result by fully $600,000. Surplus earnings, after charges, were in fact for the first time above a million dollars, while the year will always stand out prominently as that in which Chesapeake and Ohio stockholders received their first dividend. Later improvement took all these items far ahead of what 1900 had to show, the outcome for the past decade, quite interesting at this point in the company's history, being set forth in the following tabulation:

	Gross. Earnings.	Net. Earnings.	Surplus.
1893	$10,349,765	$3,466,713	$423,076
1894	9,044,108	3,319,133	14,060
1895	9,594,031	3,427,159	12,704
1896	10,231,131	3,550,192	147,841
1897	10,706,183	3,765,781	362,542
1898	11,788,557	4,135,657	851,098
1899	12,009,539	4,207,779	703,220
1900	13,460,079	4,806,662	1,301,997
1901	15,571,049	5,805,603	2,301,997
1902	16,754,232	5,097,603	1,593,997

HIGH AND LOW THIS YEAR.

A Compilation and Comparison That the Exceptional Market of the Past Week Makes Interesting.

Herewith are presented in tabulated form the range of stock market quotations for the year to date—the opening figures at New Year's, the high prices that have been scored, and the extreme recessions that have been forced:

	Range for Year to Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Amal. Copper Co	69⅜	79	53	55¼
Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	22	32½	21	25
Am. Ag. C. Co. pf	82½	91	78½	78½
Am. Hide & Leather.	9⅝	13⅜	9⅝	10½
Am. Hide & L. pf	41⅜	43½	38	37½
American Bicycle Co	2½	8½	⅞	1
Am. Bicycle Co. pf	10	26½	5	6
Am. Car & F. Co.	30⅜	37⅝	28½	34
Am. Car & F. Co. pf	87	93⅝	85½	90
American Cotton Oil	32⅞	57⅜	30½	46
Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	99½	86	99
Am. District Tel	38	42⅜	32½	40½
American Express	212	265	210	230
Am. Grass Twine	40½	62¼	39½	52
American Ice Co	31⅜	31⅞	9½	10⅜
American Ice Co. pf	67⅜	67⅜	32	37⅜
American Linseed Co	15	28	15	17½
Am. Linseed Co. pf	45	58	41	42
Am. Locomotive Co	31¼	36⅞	26	27½
Am. Loco. Co. pf	90⅜	100⅛	89	91⅞
American Malting Co	6⅜	7½	5	5⅝
Am. Malting Co. pf	25	29	21	23⅞
Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	40¼	49⅝	39⅞	43
Am. S. & R. Co. pf	98	100⅛	91	92½
American Snuff Co	40½	135	40½	125
Am. Snuff Co. pf	87	101	85	90½
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¼	135⅛	113	115½
Am. Sugar R. Co. pf	115	122	115	116½
Am. Tel. & Cable Co	90¼	95	84	95
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	160¾	186	160¾	162
Am. Tobacco Co. pf	140	151½	140	140¾
American Woolen Co	16	17⅞	13¼	13¼
Am. Woolen Co. pf	76¼	80¼	75	75
Ana. Cop. Mining Co	123	146	83	87
Ann Arbor	35	48⅜	32	39½
Ann Arbor pf	66	77¼	62½	69½
Atch., Top. & San F.	80¼	96½	74½	83
Atch., T. & S. F. pf	102⅞	106½	95½	98¼
Baltimore & Ohio	107½	118¾	95½	99⅜
Baltimore & Ohio pf	96	99	92½	94¼
Brook. Rapid Tran	65	73⅜	54⅝	58
Brooklyn Union Gas	234	253	210	220
Brunswick City	10½	14⅝	10	10⅛
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	118½	128	110	121
Buf., Roch. & P. pf	142	145	139	141
Butterick Co	41	53	41	49
Canada Southern	86⅜	97	80	85
Canadian Pacific	113½	145¼	112¼	120¼
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	193	198	170	170
Chesapeake & Ohio	47¼	57¾	43	45
Chicago & Alton	35¼	45⅜	30	42½
Chicago & Alton pf	76½	79	68	69
Chi. & Eastern Ill	134⅜	220⅜	134⅜	200
Chi. & East. Ill. pf	137	151	136½	136½
Chi. Great Western	24¼	35	22⅜	25½
Chi. Great W. pf., A	84⅜	90¼	82	82
Chi. Great W. pf., B	46⅜	51⅜	38	39⅜
Chi. Great West. deb	91⅜	95½	89½	89½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf	77	91¼	75	90
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	53¼	80	49¼	73
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163½	198⅜	160½	173¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	189	200⅜	186	190
Chi. & Northwest.	207	271	204½	225
Chi. & Northwest. pf	235	274½	230	262
Chi., Rock I. & Pac.	154	206	152	180
Chi., St. P., M. & M.	140¼	170¼	140	150¼
C., St. P. M

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 15	657,895
To date this year	164,737,427
Corresponding date last year	240,300,502

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 15	$2,385,000
To date this year	$807,073,556
Corresponding date last year	$892,764,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1¾	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City South	1
Am. Gr. Twine	½	Kan. City South. pf	¾
Am. Hide & L. pf	1	Louisville & Nashv	¾
Am. Locomotive	1	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Locom. pf	1½	Met. Sec. Co	½
Am. Smelting	1¼	Met. Street Ry	1¼
Am. Smelting pf	½	Mex. Central	¾
Am. Sugar	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Am. Sugar pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	4½
Anaconda Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	National Lead	⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	⅛	National Lead pf	1
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	1⅜	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	2½	Norfolk & Western	¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & Western pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	1	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1⅜	Pressed S. Car	¾
Chi., M. & St. Paul	2½	Reading	2
Chi. & N'w'n	3½	Rep. Steel pf	1
Chi. Term. Tr	1	Rock Island pf	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1	Rubber Goods	¾
C., C., C. & St. L	1¼	St. L. & San F	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. L. S'w'n pf	2½
Col. Southern	⅛	Sloss-Sheffield	2½
Col. & H. C. & I	⅞	Southern Pacific	1¼
Consolidated Gas	1½	So. Railway pf	1½
Con. Tobacco pf	⅝	Standard R. & T	½
Delaware & Hudson	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Del., Lack. & W	2	Un. Bag & Paper	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf	½	Union Pacific	1½
Det., S. S. & A. pf	⅞	U. S. Cast I. P. pf.	2⅜
Erie	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Erie 1st pf	¾	U. S. Realty	1⅞
Erie 2d pf	½	U. S. Realty pf	3⅝
General Electric	1	U. S. Steel	¾
Great North. pf	⅝	U. S. Steel pf	1¼
Illinois Central	3	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Int. Power	2	Vulcan Det	½
Int. Silver pf	4	Wis. Central pf	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
Balt. & Ohio rects	⅜	2d pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Ry. Steel Spring	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅛	Rubber Goods pf	1
Clev., Lor. & W	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Texas & Pac. L. Tr.	½
Int. Paper pf	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2
Long Island	2	U. S. Rubber pf	1
N., C. & St. L	⅝	Westinghouse	9
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½	West. 1st pf	2
Pacific Mail	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1⅞
		W. & L. E. 2d pf	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., R. I. & Pac.		N. Y. Gas, El. L., H.	
& P. Rs.	1½	& P. 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. g.	3½	Rio Gr. South. gtd.	4s 1½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1	Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½		

MARKET MOVEMENT.

There was a decided recovery in prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday under the lead of the standard railway shares, with closing prices generally the best for the day and marking net gains extending to active stocks to as high as 4 points. The leaders in this respect were Northwest, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Reading, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio.

The complete change in the market and its general tone may be ascribed to two things: a continuation of the strong buying by banking interests which had appeared on the day previous, and the failure to materialize of any of the direful things predicted on the day previous as among the certainties. These, it need hardly be recalled, included the failures (to be announced overnight) of several leading operators and a number of brokerage houses—while it was gravely intimated that even one big National bank might go down.

Of course, none of these things happened; in well-informed, reasoning quarters they were never treated seriously. What, however, now clearly appears is that the rumors were put out deliberately and for the express purpose of breaking the market. Wall Street now realizes, as it did not before, the forces that were working against the market, and the shameless methods resorted to to force liquidation.

Sentiment in the Street is now more hopeful than at any time in recent months.

It is the general opinion that liquidation has about run its course; while, as a result of the shaking out the position of the banks has been measurably strengthened. Evidence of this showed in yesterday's bank statement, when an increase in reserves and a large decrease in loans was reported.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year, in the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$12,032,646
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	10,062,166
From Jan. 1, 1902	499,945,709
From Jan. 1, 1901	490,843,398

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 11, 1902	$7,613,201
Week ended Nov. 12, 1901	6,176,966
From Jan. 1, 1902	415,161,785
From Jan. 1, 1901	442,276,042

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$35,342
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	98,974
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,377,118
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,511,740

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	$4,610,223
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,453,930
From Jan. 1, 1901	38,545,593

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$35,342

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	$4,511,249
From Jan. 1, 1902	21,076,812
From Jan. 1, 1901	34,033,853

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$2,049
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	19,877
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,076,494
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,306,052

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$407,363
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	683,900
From Jan. 1, 1902	29,551,677
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,021,927

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$405,314
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	664,023
From Jan. 1, 1902	28,475,183
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,715,275

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$37,391
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	118,851
From Jan. 1, 1902	6,453,612
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,818,392

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$407,363
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	5,294,123
From Jan. 1, 1902	56,008,607
From Jan. 1, 1901	81,567,520

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 14, 1902	$369,972
Week ended Nov. 15, 1901	5,175,272
From Jan. 1, 1902	49,552,995
From Jan. 1, 1901	73,749,128

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—There was distinct improvement in the local market to-day, and while trading was not active, except in spots, it was less professional in character. The advance [illegible] from

Philadelphia Company, and Union Traction. Arbitrage houses reported that late New York sellers were buyers of Reading, and this was taken as an indication that shorts were covering. Small net gains ruled at the close. Total sales, 23,524 shares and $43,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
165	Am. Cement	8½	8½	8½
100	Cambria Iron	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2,900	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
670	Con. Lake Superior	21	20¾	21
350	Con. Lake Superior pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾
25	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
25	Electric Storage	80	80	80
200	Erie	32⅝	32⅛	32⅞
1,020	Lehigh Valley	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
7	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
40	Lehigh Nav. allotments	18⅝	18	18⅛
260	Lit Brothers	10½	10¼	10½
800	Marsden	4½	4½	4½
440	Pennsylvania Railroad	78⅝	77½	78⅛
6	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
130	Pennsylvania Electric	1½	1	1½
550	Phila. Rapid Transit	16½	16½	16½
1,302	Phila. Electric	8¾	8½	8¾
1,015	Philadelphia Company	46½	46¼	46⅜
5,145	Reading	27⅞	26 15-16	27⅜
20	Reading 1st pf	42	42	42
1,000	Susq. Iron and Steel	2½	2½	2½
1,934	Union Traction	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝
329	United Gas Imp	111	110½	110⅝
4,771	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
60	U. S. Steel pf	84	84	84

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fairly large amount of business was transacted in the outside market yesterday, and prices generally showed considerable firmness. The burden of liquidation which the market had had to carry during most of the week was to a large extent removed, and with an ease quite as marked as when the declines were in progress prices began to recover. American Can preferred was bid up 2 points without bringing out any considerable amount of stock, and other gains not quite as large were recorded in other issues. Among those that improved in yesterday's market were several of the low-priced stocks in which traders are usually active. Borden's Condensed Milk preferred and other investment stocks profited by the improved conditions, and some of them showed substantial gains.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES showed activity much in excess of what is usual on Saturday, but the fluctuations of the stock were within relatively narrow limits.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalmers	26⅛	25½	26⅛
50	Allis-Chalmers pf	85	85	85
600	American Can	9⅞	9½	9⅞
325	American Can pf	41	40¾	41
11	American Light & Trac.	37	37	37
686	Am. Light & Trac. pf	93	*90	92
100	American Writ. Paper	5	5	5
250	Am. Writ. Paper pf	21	20¾	20¾
900	Bay State Gas	1¾	1 5-16	1⅜
10	Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	109	109	109
300	Champion Oil	9-16	9-16	9-16
235	Consol. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅜	*5½
45	Coll's Arms	52½	52½	52½
200	Compressed Air	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
113	Distillers' Securities	*27½	27	27
300	Electric Lead Reduc.	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Empire Steel pf	40	40	40
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,310	Greene Consol. Copper	23¾	23	23½
3,087	Greene Con. Cop. rts	60	55	60
60	International Salt	10	10	10
2,080	Keystone Mining	½	½	½
800	Manhattan Transit	5¼	4⅞	5¼
5,550	Mont. & Boston Copper	3⅜	2½	2⅝
100	National Enameling	34	34	34
300	New Brunswick Coal	6½	6	6½
200	New York Transport	11½	11	11½
12,725	Northern Securities	104⅝	103½	104⅜
3,000	New Orleans Rys. pf	49	49	49
69	Otis Elevator	38	38	38
15	Otis Elevator pf	100	98½	100
200	Seaboard Air Line	26½	26½	26½
200	Tennessee Copper	16	16	16
100	Union Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	United Copper	31	30¾	30¾
15	Universal Tobacco	4	4	4
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	30	30	30

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†American Malting 6s	100½	100	100
50,000	†International Salt 5s	50	50	50
30,000	Unit. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84⅝	84½	84½

†Sell flat.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 15	6,363,179
Same week last year	4,875,969
To date this year	164,737,427
Corresponding date last year	240,300,502

Bonds for the week	$21,475,000
Same week last year	$28,209,000
To date this year	$807,073,556
Corresponding date last year	$892,764,220

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	Nov. 16,'01.	Nov. 15,'02.	Increase.
Railroads	3,834,176	4,168,499	334,323
Industrial	1,041,783	1,594,680	552,897
Mining	1,050		*1,050

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	Nov. 16,'01.	Nov. 15,'02.	Increase.
Railroads	$26,708,000	$18,029,500	*$8,678,500
Industrial	1,477,000	3,312,500	1,835,500
Government		73,000	73,000
State	24,000	60,000	36,000

*Decrease.

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,410	Amal. Copper	54½	55⅝	53¾	55⅜
20	Am. Car & F	34	34½	34	34½
10	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45½	45½
40	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
140	Am. Locomotive	27½	27½	26½	26⅝
10	Am. Smelting	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
5,000	Am. Sugar	114⅞	115⅝	114½	115⅛
6,210	A., T. & S. F	81⅜	83	81	83
190	A., T. & S. F. pf	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼
3,020	Balt. & Ohio	98⅛	99	96⅜	99
3,800	Brooklyn R. T	56⅛	58	56	57⅞
860	Can. Pacific	123⅝	124⅝	123¼	123½
430	Ches. & Ohio	44⅝	44	44	44⅛
10	Chi. & Alton	32	32	32	32
370	Chi. Great West.	25	25⅝	25	25⅝
5,330	C., M. & St. P	172	173¼	170¼	173½
290	Col. Fuel & I	84½	85	84	84½
60	Col. Southern	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½
10	Den. & Rio G	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2,610	Erie	33⅜	34	32½	34
180	Louis. & Nash	123	124½	122⅝	124
1,900	Manhattan	133⅜	134⅝	132½	134½
40	Met. Street	135¼	136	135¼	136
30	Mex. Central	23⅜	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜
170	Mo., Kan. & T	25	25	24½	24⅝
40	Mo., K. & T. pf	56¼	56⅜	56	56
5,580	Mo. Pacific	104⅜	106½	104⅜	106½
50	Nat. R. R. of M.	16½	16½	16	16½
140	N. Y. Central	146½	146¾	145¾	146⅞
590	N. Y., O. & W	29⅜	29¾	29	29⅜
460	Norf. & West	68⅝	69¾	68½	69¾
600	Pennsylvania	154⅜	156	154⅜	156
130	People's Gas	99½	100¼	99½	99⅝
6,280	Reading	54⅜	55⅝	53⅜	55⅝
10	Rock Island	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
6,800	Southern Pac	62⅛	63⅝	61⅝	63⅛
780	Southern Ry	32⅜	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
290	Tenn. Coal & I	55¼	56⅝	54½	56⅝
110	Texas Pacific	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
11,840	Union Pacific	99⅞	100⅝	99	100⅛
20	Union Pac. pf	89¼	89¼	89½	89¼
1,410	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
6,780	U. S. Steel	36⅝	37	36⅜	37
840	U. S. Steel pf	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84¼
280	Wabash	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30¼
370	Wabash pf	42⅞	43½	42⅝	43½
20	Western Union	88½	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞

75,580

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Nat. R.R. of M. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—The market showed decided improvement to-day. Seaboards being the leader. The closing was firm at the advance. Money on call was at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,962 shares of stock and $58,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
960	Seaboard Ry. com	26¼	25½	26⅛
475	Seaboard Ry. pf	44¾	44¼	44⅞
200	Atlan. Coast Line com.	160	160	160
105	Consolidated Gas	71	70¾	71
50	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. com.	13	13	13
25	W. St. Pidel. & Guar.	146	146	146
100	Fidelity & Deposit	160	159½	160
12	International	145	143	145
10	Farm. & Merch. Bank	70	70	70
50	Philadelphia Co.	46¾	46½	46⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Seabd Ry. 10-year 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
9,000	U. Rys. & Elec. Income	68	67¾	68
7,000	U. Rys. & Elec. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77	77	77
26,000	Un. Elec. Lt. & P. 4½s	84	84	84
1,000	Cons. Gas, E. L. & Pow. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & S. F. com. (semi-an.)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 6	Dec. 12
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Nov. 26	Nov. 8	Nov. 28
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Pennsylvania (semi-annual)	3	Nov. 29	Holders of record	Nov. 5
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 15
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Co. (semi-annual)	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Dec. 2
Adams Express Co. (extra)	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Dec. 2
Amalgamated Copper Co.	½	Nov. 24	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
American Cereal Co. (quarter)	3	Nov. 20	Nov. 15	Nov. 21
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	4	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 5
Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual)	13	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 5
Am. Shipbuilding Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
Associated Mer. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Dec. 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 18	Dec. 2
Bklyn. Union Gas. Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.	$5	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Columbus Gas Light & Heat. Co. pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Consol. Gas Co., Baltimore	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 15
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15		
Fay (J. A.) & Egan com. (quarter)	1	Nov. 20	Nov. 11	Nov. 21
Fay (J. A.) & Egan pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 20	Nov. 11	Nov. 21
Homestake Mining Co. (month)	25c	Nov. 25	Nov. 18	
Kansas Valley Town & Land Co.	$2	Nov. 20	Holders of record	Nov. 15
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1		
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis, pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Lancaster Mills	$12	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 12
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co. (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
Lehigh Coal & Nav. (semi-annual)	2	Nov. 28	Holders of record	Nov. 5
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
National Biscuit Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 29	Nov. 14	Nov. 30
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Min. Co.	1	Nov. 22	Nov. 12	Nov. 23
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
People's Gas, Chicago, (quarter)	1½	Nov. 25	Nov. 14	Nov. 20
Pittsburg Brew'g Co. com. (quar.)	1¼	Nov. 20		
Pittsburg Brew'g Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 20		
Pressed Steel Car Co. com. (quar.)	1	Nov. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Nov. 19	Oct. 29	Nov. 19
Quaker Oats pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 29	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Standard Con. Mining Co. of Bodie	10c	Nov. 21	Nov. 7	
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15		
United Box Board & P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Foun. pf. (quar.)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
Virg. Carol. Chem. Co. com. (quar.)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	Dec. 1

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 15, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,269,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$17,760,000	$2,618,000	$1,437,000	$16,236,000	$1184000
2,050,000	2,294,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	19,230,000	3,942,000	2,025,000		
2,000,000	1,235,500	Merchants' National	11,425,400	2,074,800	1,239,000	12,811,600	
2,000,000	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	13,477,000	1,947,000	1,329,000	13,541,000	
1,500,000	3,270,700	Bank of America	20,725,600	3,059,500	2,671,200	23,088,100	
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	5,249,000	1,078,000	236,000	5,205,000	48,800
25,000,000	15,388,100	National City	119,079,100	29,550,800	5,427,100	108,514,100	5,431,200
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	24,183,000	4,700,300	2,094,200	23,030,100	
600,000	285,400	Merch. Exch. National	5,024,400	882,100	516,600	5,326,300	241,100
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,278,600	879,200	771,300	6,025,400	993,400
300,000	96,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,639,600	425,500	37,600	2,084,200	48,400
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,543,000	424,000	325,000	3,833,000	
200,000	197,700	Greenwich	1,171,900	112,200	172,900	1,056,500	
900,000	525,100	Leath. Manufac. National	4,429,800	971,000	165,000	4,248,300	475,800
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,932,900	1,426,200	217,400	6,530,000	539,900
5,000,000	3,076,100	Am. Exchange National	29,540,000	3,423,000	1,898,000	22,288,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	60,253,000	10,873,800	4,514,900	56,485,100	9,940,900
1,000,000	1,898,700	National Broadway	6,905,000	1,582,100	196,000	6,072,200	496,500
1,000,000	1,429,200	Mercantile National	13,325,400	2,206,900	1,273,200	13,840,200	988,700
422,700	550,800	Pacific	3,085,600	306,000	446,500	3,885,200	
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,078,400	751,400	724,300	5,807,500	49,500
200,000	363,500	People's	2,114,900	204,600	376,000	2,726,800	
2,000,000	1,977,500	North River National	15,652,500	2,068,200	1,227,600	13,026,800	1,175,300
3,000,000	5,908,800	Hanover National	46,584,400	7,947,500	5,932,500	52,911,000	2,612,200
1,000,000	1,000,100	Irving National	5,532,000	446,000	494,900	4,356,000	243,800
1,550,000	901,800	National Citizens'	5,869,200	1,236,100	414,200	6,334,800	644,000
500,000	304,100	Nassau	2,559,300	561,400	330,500	3,097,100	
900,000	1,040,100	Market & Ful. National	6,087,000	815,500	700,000	6,246,000	50,000
1,000,000	271,000	National Shoe & Leather	4,685,400	1,108,700	255,300	5,415,200	49,500
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,858,000	3,870,000	3,207,000	27,418,000	
300,000	407,300	Oriental	1,842,000	227,300	396,300	1,928,000	
1,500,000	6,277,600	Imp. & Traders' National	22,706,000	3,673,000	1,208,000	19,842,000	45,900
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	47,929,000	16,049,000	3,370,000	60,508,000	1,991,000
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,105,800	142,500	100,900	1,285,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	18,285,600	2,972,200	2,215,500	19,666,100	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,352,400	2,281,000	783,000	12,302,000	806,100
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,405,000	1,527,000	1,173,000	10,310,000	285,000
10,000,000	12,219,900	First National	76,246,800	16,872,200	2,408,100	67,245,500	7,090,100
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,326,300	752,500	443,200	5,186,500	490,600
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,465,000	395,000	295,000	2,959,000	
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	3,756,400	820,600	410,300	4,791,900	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	3,676,800	577,400	239,300	3,622,300	
1,000,000	3,262,700	Chase National	40,091,800	10,388,300	1,953,900	47,170,800	984,600
100,000	1,570,300	Fifth Avenue	8,927,500	2,287,100	285,600	9,812,600	
200,000	626,500	German Exchange	2,535,400	140,000	625,000	3,185,400	
200,000	980,500	Germania	2,945,500	415,400	459,400	4,551,200	
300,000	1,195,500	Lincoln National	9,782,300	559,300	1,666,300	10,270,800	246,900
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,464,700	1,465,800	344,600	7,546,900	49,100
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,322,700	442,500	171,400	2,382,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 15, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55¼	55⅝	18,270	*Amal. Copper Co.	54¼	55⅛	53	55¼	+1⅝
10⅝	10⅝	820	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
36⅞	37½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	37½	37	37½	+1
⅞	1⅛	300	Am. Bicycle Co.	⅞	1	⅞	1	+⅛
33¾	34	340	Am. Car & F. Co.	33¾	34	33¾	34	...
51¼	52½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	52	52	52	52	+⅛
45	46	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	+½
10¼	10¼	800	*Am. Ice Co.	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	...
37⅞	37⅞	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+⅛
27½	27½	1,800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27¼	27½	26⅞	27½	+1
90¼	92	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	92	92	91¼	91¼	+1¼
23	24	700	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24¾	25	23⅞	23⅞	−1⅛
42¼	44	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	42	43	42	43	+1½
92	93½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+½
115¼	115½	13,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115	115⅝	114¼	113⅞	−1
116¼	118	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116	116½	116	116½	+1½
13¼	15	100	*Am. Woolen Co.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	−⅞
88	92	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	87	87	87	87	+½
82⅞	83	30,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81⅝	83	81	83	+1⅝
98	98¼	3,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97½	98¼	97	98¼	+⅝
99¼	99¾	53,600	Baltimore & Ohio	98¼	99⅝	96⅝	99⅞	+2
94	94½	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94½	+1
99	99¾	150	*B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd.	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞	−3⅛
58	58⅛	9,270	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56½	58⅛	56	58	+1⅝
129¼	129⅝	15,900	*Can. P. cts., 4th in. pd.	128	129½	127	129¼	+2⅞
44⅝	45	4,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¼	45	43⅞	45	+⅝
32⅛	32⅝	4,025	Chicago & Alton	32	32⅜	31½	32½	+1
69	70	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	69	69	69	69	...
25¼	25⅝	3,550	Chi. Great West.	25½	26	24⅝	25½	+⅛
38	39	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	39	39⅝	39	39⅜	−1⅝
173¼	173½	67,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	172	173½	170½	173¼	+2½
189½	190¾	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190⅛	190¾	190	190	−½
—	225	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	224	226	224	225	+3½
198	200	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	180	180	180	180	−5⅝
17⅝	18	600	Chi. Term. Trans.	17	17⅝	17	17⅝	+1
33½	34	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	33⅞	32½	33½	+1
13½	15½	900	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅜	+⅛
95¼	96½	800	C., C., C. & St. L.	96⅛	96½	96	96	+1⅝
65	75	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	66	66	66	66	−2
84½	85	10,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84¼	85¼	83½	85	+2½
28¼	28½	3,550	Colorado & Southern.	27	28⅝	27	28⅝	+1⅝
70¼	71½	270	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71	71	70⅝	70⅝	...
43½	44	300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44	44	43⅞	43⅝	+⅛
19½	20	300	Col. & H. C. & I.	18½	19	18½	19	+⅛
213	213⅝	1,600	Consolidated Gas	212	214	212	213⅜	+1⅝
116½	116⅝	600	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117	117	116⅜	116⅝	+⅛
28	28½	320	Corn Products	28	28	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
81	83	275	Corn Products pf.	81	81	81	81	+¾
157	158	1,100	Delaware & Hudson.	155½	157	155½	157	+2
244	246	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	244	245	244	245	+2
40	40¼	900	Denver & R. G.	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝	−⅛
88⅝	89	600	Denver & R. G. pf.	88½	89	88½	89	+½
...	...	1,300	Detroit Southern.	17	17	16⅞	17	...
...	...	200	Detroit Southern pf.	34	34⅞	34	34⅞	−⅛
83½	90	25	Detroit United Ry.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	...
16¾	17	300	*Dul., S. S. & At.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	+⅜
24	24½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24	24¼	24	24½	+⅜
33⅛	34	16,645	Erie	33¼	34	32¾	33⅞	+⅝
64⅜	64⅝	750	Erie 1st pf.	64	64¾	64	64½	+⅝
47⅛	47⅝	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	47	47½	+⅞
52¼	53½	700	Evans. & T. H.	52	53	51½	53	+⅞
57	62	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	56½	56½	56½	56½	−⅞
180	181	1,400	General Electric	176	182	176	181½	+1
183½	184	500	Great Northern pf.	183	183⅜	183	183⅜	+⅝
88	89½	1,100	Hocking Valley	88	88¼	87½	88⅞	+⅞
88	89½	300	Hocking Valley pf.	88	88	88	88	...
142⅜	143	3,000	Illinois Central	141	143	140	143	+3
17⅝	18	100	Internat. Paper	18	18	18	18	...
71½	72	200	Internat. Paper pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−1
...	...	400	*Internat. Power Co.	64	65	64	64	+2
32	60	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	41	41	41	41	+4
38	38½	1,000	Iowa Central	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	+¼
67½	68½	200	Iowa Central pf.	67½	68	67½	68	+1
73½	79	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	−¾
30¼	30⅝	1,100	Kansas City South.	30	30½	30	30½	+1
52¼	52⅝	900	Kansas City South. pf.	52	52⅝	51½	52¼	+⅝
50	55	500	Lake Erie & West.	50	50	50	50	...
120	130	500	Lake Erie & West. pf.	120	120	120	120	...
73	78	200	Long Island	74	74	73	73	−2
124¼	124½	3,800	Louisville & Nashville.	123⅜	124¼	122¼	124¼	+⅝
134½	134½	16,000	Manhattan Elevated	133¼	135	132¾	134⅝	+1⅝
118¼	119	300	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	117	118	117	118	+1⅛
137	137¼	2,100	*Met. Street Railway	136	136⅝	136	136⅝	+1⅝
22½	24	3,400	Mexican Central	22¾	23½	22¼	23½	+⅝
76	76½	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75	76½	74½	76½	+1⅝
124	126	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	121	125	121	125	+4½
25½	26	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+⅛
56½	57	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+1⅛
106	106¼	31,200	Missouri Pacific	104⅜	106⅝	104¼	106	+1⅝
100	101½	800	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	...
43½	44½	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44	44	44	44	−⅛
25⅞	25⅝	800	*Nat. Lead Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	+⅝
92	93	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1
16¼	16¼	1,700	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16½	16½	15⅝	16	−⅛
34⅜	35	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	35	35	34⅜	34⅜	−⅛
165	168	400	*New York Air Brake.	164	167	164	167	+4
149¼	150	5,200	New York Central	148¾	149½	148¼	149¾	+1
41	41¼	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	41	41¼	41	41¼	−⅝
110	120	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	−7½
82	85	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80	82	80	82	−2½
29⅜	29⅝	3,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29¼	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅜
68⅞	70	13,900	Norfolk & Western.	69	70	68¼	69⅞	+⅞
37	39	100	Pacific Mail	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	−1½
155⅜	156	31,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	154⅝	156¼	154	156	+1½
99⅜	100	2,400	People's Gas, Chicago.	99½	100	99	99⅝	+⅜
59½	60	600	Pressed Steel Car	58½	59⅜	58½	59⅜	+⅝
34½	34⅝	720	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	−⅛
55⅜	55½	27,900	Reading	54¾	55⅞	53⅞	55⅞	+2
84½	86	1,500	Reading 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	−¼
71¼	71⅜	6,500	Reading 2d pf.	70¼	70⅝	70	70¼	+⅛
18¾	18⅞	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	−⅜
75	75½	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74½	75	74½	75	+1
43¼	43½	14,300	Rock Island	43¼	43½	42⅞	43⅜	...
74⅝	75	3,530	Rock Island pf.	74	75	73⅜	74⅞	+1½
20¼	21	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
70	71	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	69	69	69	69	−1
63	66	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	64	64	63	63	−2
25¼	27	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅛
72	72¾	1,700	St. L. & San Fran.	71	72½	71	72	+2
70¼	70¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+⅛
26⅞	27	1,500	St. Louis Southw.	26	27	26	27	...
63½	64	1,500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62	63¼	63¼	63¼	+2½
60¾	61¼	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	61	62¼	61	62¼	+1½
63¼	63¾	30,300	Southern Pacific	62¼	63½	61¼	63⅜	+1⅝
32½	32⅝	5,500	South. Ry., stamped.	32¼	32⅞	31½	32⅜	+1⅛
92	92½	1,300	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	92	92½	91½	92½	+1½
5⅝	5½	200	Stand. Rope & Twine.	6	6	5½	5½	+⅛
56½	57	3,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	55½	56½	54½	56½	+1
41⅞	42	7,900	Texas & Pacific	41¼	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+⅜
36½	38	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	38	38	38	38	−⅛
123	124½	30	Third Avenue	125	125	125	125	...
29⅜	29⅞	700	Tol., St. L. & West.	29	29⅝	29	29⅜	+⅛
44⅞	45	200	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	47	47	44½	44⅞	−2
112½	114½	500	Twin City R. T.	114	114	113½	113⅞	−⅛
12½	13½	300	*Union Bag & P. Co.	13	13⅝	13	13⅜	+⅛
13⅜	13⅞	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
50	53	400	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	50	50	50	50	+2¾
100⅞	101	60,200	Union Pacific	100	101	99	101	+1½
90	90¼	400	Union Pacific pf.	89½	90¼	89½	90¼	+⅞
62⅜	65	400	United Rys. Invest. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
12⅜	12⅝	2,900	*U. S. Leather.	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅜	+⅜
88¼	88½	900	*U. S. Leather pf.	88	88⅞	88	88	−½
16¼	17	400	U. S. Rubber	15½	16½	15½	16¼	+⅞
51¼	53	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	51	51	51	51	−1
36¾	37	23,900	U. S. Steel.	36¼	37	36⅛	37	+⅜
84⅜	84½	20,900	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	84½	83⅝	84½	+1½
22⅞	23¼	6,100	U. S. Realty	21½	23¼	21¼	23¼	+2
68½	69	3,400	U. S. Realty pf.	63¼	68½	63¼	68½	+4½
62	63	1,220	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61¼	62	61	62	+½
29	30	200	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	+½
30¾	30¾	3,100	Wabash	30⅝	30⅝	29	30⅝	+½
43½	44	2,200	Wabash pf.	42½	43½	42¼	43⅛	...
88¼	88⅝	1,600	Western Union Tel.	88⅜	88½	88	88⅛	+⅛
205	210	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	190	190	190	190	−8
200	210	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	200½	200½	200½	200½	−2
24½	25	1,400	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	24⅞	25	23	25	...
51½	55	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	−1½
35	35¾	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34	34	−1½
24¼	24½	1,235	Wisconsin Central	24	24½	23½	24½	+⅜
48½	49	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	47⅝	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+⅜
Sales.....		657,895	*Unlisted.					

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,968,450	22,398,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,600	24,185,675
Jan. 25	23,332,400	30,709,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,023,350	24,838,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,896,225	20,362,625	27,879,575
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,450	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,250	14,546,675	19,678,550
March 1	9,075,925	14,801,100	13,941,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	5,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,500	9,334,150
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,800
April 12	4,571,750	7,938,200	10,850,275
April 19	6,578,050	14,922,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,759,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,484,000	10,980,100	15,978,475
May 10	5,975,425	10,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	8,346,525	13,299,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,288,975	18,812,325
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,235,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,486,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,484,200	16,859,375
July 5	10,084,725	5,211,225	14,274,550
July 12	12,226,900	12,800,375	19,900,125
July 19	15,769,375	21,029,375	24,981,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	13,738,128	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,952,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,126,600	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	15,148,100	23,884,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	14,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	9,915,875	26,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,054,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,236,625	16,253,025	12,947,900
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,483,175	4,463,925
Oct. 18	5,698,250	15,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,715,175	6,031,825
Nov. 1	12,399,100	16,387,800	8,580,900
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,889,925	4,606,050
Nov. 15	18,328,350	10,103,825	7,669,775

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Nov. 16	$10,103,825	$7,669,775	*$312,025
Nov. 23	14,486,925	12,278,275	6,025,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,865,075	8,536,700
Dec. 7	4,607,675	5,071,125	6,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,326,875	7,025,325
Dec. 23	7,891,250	11,525,900	11,168,075

*Deficit.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$18,328,350	1896	$23,503,925
1901	10,103,825	1895	20,404,050
1900	7,669,775	1894	62,974,050
1899	*312,025	1893	62,974,050
1898	15,031,860	1892	6,078,900
1897	21,765,150	1891	9,452,150

*Deficit.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22¾d per ounce and in New York at 49c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39@41c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at .07½, 300 Best & Belcher at 45, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 200 Isabella at .29, 700 Mexican at .30, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .18, and 100 Work at .03.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Business was inactive on the Boerse to-day. Contangos were normal. Foreigners were steady and industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were heavy at the outset, but closed with a better tone. Kafirs, after fresh realizations, improved and became steadier.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 70c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 86.12.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—In spite of discouraging New York advices, prices to-day were rather firm, except in the case of stocks dependent on New York. Home funds were dull. Locals were well maintained on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares:	Sales.	Previous Quot'ns.
12—Amory	160	160½
—Amoskeag	...	1,900
8—Androscoggin	119	120
—Appleton	...	115¼
60—Arlington Mills	117½	117½
—Atlantic	...	50
4—Bates	169½	168½
—Belvidere Wool Mfg.	...	702½
7—Bigelow Carpet	108½	108
—Boot	...	630
—Boston (New)	...	100
—Boston Belting	...	225
—Boston Duck	...	1,175
—Cabot	...	70¾
—Chicopee	...	50
—Cocheco	...	300
—Columbian	...	1,012½
—Continental	...	36
—Dwight	...	1,015
—Edwards	...	175
—Hamilton Woolen	...	101
12—Franklin	100	100
—Great Falls	...	105
—Grinnell	...	182½
—Hamilton Cotton	...	745
—Hamilton Wool	...	50
—Hill	...	50½
—Hillsboro Mills	...	25
—Jackson	...	890
3—Lancaster	300	300
—Lawrence	...	121
—Lookwood	...	95¾
—Lowell	...	632½
—Low, Bleachery	...	100¾
—Low, Machine Shop	...	810
—Lyman Mills	...	65
—Manchester Mills	...	82
—Massachusetts	...	98
—Massachusetts Cotton of Ga.	...	105
10—Merrimack	97¾	98
98—Merrimack Rights	1.10	1.15
—Middlesex	...	90
—Monadnock	...	850
—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	...	55
5—Nashua Mfg. Company	505	2,005½
—Newmarket Mfg. Company	...	170
—Otis	...	1,852½
5—Pacific	2,210	2,152½
—Pepperell	...	256½
—Queen City Cotton Co.	...	100
—Russell Mills, Plymouth	...	30
—Saltaire Falls Mfg. Company	...	100
—Stafford	...	107½
—Stark	...	980
—Thorndike	...	1,062½
—Tremont and Suffolk	...	170
—Troy Cotton Bleach and Dye	...	95
—Uncasville	...	175
—Union	...	80
—Utica	...	100
—Wamesit	...	100
—Washington	...	100
—Wauregan	...	100
—Weetamoe	...	100
—Westford	...	100
—Whitman	...	100
—Wood	...	100
—Worumbo	...	100

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

Stock Markets Suffered from Influence of Americans.

Investment Securities Strong, in Sympathy with Consols—Home Rails Bought for Investment—Money Again Abundant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Money was again abundant this week. Discount rates became a trifle easier, bills of three months or longer being placed readily at 3 5-16 per cent.

Gold was wanted in the bullion market, chiefly for Paris, but none was available on Thursday. The Austrian demand for gold, though not pressing, is still unsatisfied. Vienna exchange is lower.

Owing to the reflux of coin and notes from circulation the Bank of England's reserve is £229,000 higher, at £22,462,000. Its proportion to current liabilities has risen 1 per cent. to 46⅝ per cent.

Tenders for £2,500,000 Treasury bills were opened at the Bank on Wednesday. The total amount applied for was £5,023,000. The whole amount was allotted in bills at six months, at the average rate of discount of £3 6s. 3d.

The Stock Exchange suffered from the depressing influence of Americans, and the tendency at the end of the week was dull in most departments. Investment securities, however, have been specially strong, in sympathy with consols. Home rails were bought rather largely for investment. It is believed that the purchases represent the employment of part of the cash to be paid on Dec. 1 by the Morgans to the holders of shares in the companies forming the International Marine Company.

South African shares were very depressed, the bulls realizing after becoming tired of holding stock. The statements made at the Consolidated Goldfields meeting on Wednesday were encouraging for holders of shares who can afford to wait, but not comforting to speculators for an immediate rise.

Gold arrived from the Cape and sovereigns were withdrawn for Egypt and South America. Bar silver was dull, the price, 22¾d., being again the lowest on record.

Rates for long bills on Germany and Holland moved against England. Spanish currency slightly depreciated.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Money was in demand to-day for the payment of $12,500,000 of Treasury bills. Discounts were firm. Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive and operators were not particularly cheerful. Attention was centred on Americans. At the opening they were flat and largely determined the general tone of the market. The severe relapse in New York accentuated the nervousness, and fears of a crisis caused inactivity. Subsequently Americans rallied sharply, and at the close were firm. Consols and Grand Trunks were steady. Kafirs were weak, especially Modderfontein. Rands had a better tone. Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 5-16; consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¾; Canadian Pacific, 132⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅜; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177; Den. Beers, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 145; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 71¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92½; Ontario and Western, 19⅝; Pennsylvania, 79½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 33; Southern Railway preferred, 94; Southern Pacific, 64½; Union Pacific, 102⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 37⅛; United States Steel preferred, 36¼; Wabash, 31¼; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 85¾.

Bar silver quiet at 22¾d per ounce.

Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¼@3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.90; Lisbon, 26.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Clearing House rate to-day was 5 per cent; New York funds, 16 2-3 and 20 discount; call loans, 5@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $25,105,493; balances, $1,940,333. The stock market displayed considerable irregularity during the first hour to-day. The temper, however, subsequently improved, and as the New York list developed strength the local specialties also moved up in sympathy. The trade in the Amalgamated and Copper Range made up the bulk. There was large trading in Sugar and the buying of United States Coal and Oil up to 14 also attracted some attention. United Fruit lifted from 106¾ to 107⅝, and Dominion Steel was up from 53⅛ to 55. Otherwise the list showed no changes of importance. The closing came moderately active and strong. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,104	Atchison	83⅜	81½	82⅜
168	Atchison pf.	98	97½	97½
5	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
100	Boston Elevated	154	153	153
100	Mass. Elec.	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
50	Mexican Central	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	222	222	222
25	Rutland pf.	70	70	70
595	Union Pacific	100⅝	99¼	100
63	Union Pacific pf.	89¾	89	89
120	West End	94½	94	94½
2	West End pf.	118½	118½	118½

TELEPHONES.

105	American	162	161½	161½
38	Western	25	24⅝	25
40	Western pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem.	20	20	20
67	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80½	80	80½
1	Am. Pneumatic Service.	5½	5½	5½
2,990	Am. Sugar	115½	114½	115½
1	Am. Sugar pf.	116½	116½	116½
150	Am. Woolen	13½	13	13½
2	Am. Woolen pf.	76	76	76
1,000	Brun. Iron & Steel	55	53½	55
20	Edison	265	265	265
15	General Electric	176	176	176
142	Mass. Gas	37	36⅝	37
317	Mex. Gas pf.	82	82	82
4	Pullman	223	223	223
6	Savannah Elec.	25	25	25
11	Seattle Elec. pf.	104⅝	104	104
240	Swift Pack. & Prov.	133	130	133
40	Torrington, Class A	28	28	28
295	United Fruit	107⅜	105	107⅝
500	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12½	12½
1,257	U. S. Steel	37	36¾	37
205	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	83¾	84¼
8	Westinghouse pf.	89	89	89

MINING.

210	Adventure	16½	16

Soldiers Guard Women on Rough Mountain Drive

No More Cavalier Comic Opera Bandits to Waylay Travelers in Transcaucasia—They Shoot from Behind and Rob the Dead—Americans on Unusual Travels.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MLETY, Transcaucasia, Oct. 20.—In crossing the Caucasus from Tiflis the first day's drive is among the foothills and lower mountains which entirely conceal the higher peaks from view, and it is not until the diligence approaches the third station that the country begins to look really mountainous. As we left the second station, Tailkans, at 3 o'clock in the morning, dashing out into the darkness, all four horses at full gallop, the light of the stars was our only light. For an hour or more we sat silent, wondering, as we rushed along, what might be the real shape and appearance of the dark blotches of things scattered about here and there on the road. Then the sun came slowly up, and nothing could be more beautiful than that first sunrise on the Caucasus, except the second, on the following morning.

Our road lay along the hilltops and through ravines and little narrow valleys, and our horses raced up hill and down dale, while we, wrapped closely in furs, welcomed gladly the first faint heat of the sun's rays. We reached the third station, Douchat, at 6 o'clock and found an assemblage of mild-looking giants who had come out at the sound of our bugle to survey the land and our countenances, and to tell us the pleasant news that there was a prospect of horses in the course of an hour.

The station was, as usual, of stone, with a vine-covered veranda, and there was a pretty arbor of vines on the other side of the road, where one could have refreshments; but, as it was too cold for that at this time of the morning, we sat in our diligence and gratefully drank the very hot tea, and even ate the sour bread with gratitude, for we had had nothing except tea since luncheon the day before, and expected nothing more until lunchtime that same day. While we were sitting there we heard off in the distance the notes of a bugle, and a few moments later another private diligence came in at full gallop. It was a larger one than ours, had six horses, and the occupants were four Russian gentlemen, officers, who spoke French and were most interesting traveling companions for the rest of the way. A little later on, the public diligence sounded its bugle from the hilltop back of us, and soon came swinging in at the same mad pace.

BANDITS SHOOT FROM BEHIND.

By that time we had got our horses and were ready and impatient to start, but there was a grand pow-wow taking place on the veranda, on which all the men of the party were assembled, and soon after Leon, appearing, told us that, as there had been several skirmishes with bandits in the upper mountains of late, it was not considered safe for us to start on alone; but we were to wait for the other two diligences. That caused a delay of a half hour, but it proved to be a very pleasant one, as one of the Russians, an old officer with most courtly manners, came to our diligence, and when we found that we were not in fear of the bandits, but rather had the hope of seeing them, told us tales of their habits and ways of doing things.

"They are not, as you seem to imagine, Mesdames," he said in French, smiling, "noble-hearted and much-to-be-pitied beings. Far from it. They are mean-spirited and shoot from behind." And he told us the tale we had heard once before of the two jolly young students who had set forth from Vladikavkaz on horseback, and two days afterward were found dead, shot in the back; and another of a carriage full of Russian soldiers who started forth armed, with bugle blowing and colors flying, so to speak, and whose bodies, all four, were found in the river a few days later. They had been shot in the back and then flung down the mountain side. Even after that, although we had to confess to some small shivers of excitement, we could not get up a feeling of fear; for we were well armed as a party, and the diligence has always two armed soldiers in back and front.

We had great fun concealing our few valuables in various places which we thought would be least suspected and comparing notes with the Russians as to hiding places. My letter of credit and passport I tucked into a hole torn in the lining of the diligence hood, and my extra money I put down into my boot, and felt safe but uncomfortable.

At last, after much calling to and from the other diligence and a great deal of laughter, we all started forth, our diligence between the other two, and for another three hours dashed on through narrow valleys, overshadowed by the now much higher mountains, on whose sides were here and there ruined Caucasian villages; all the houses of stone, or, on the edge of a high ridge, a beautiful old ruin of a castle. The scenery grew wilder and the mountains higher, the brook was a rushing torrent, and the valleys instead of broad, peaceful glades, were narrower and darker, and still we all three raced along together at full speed, bugles blowing frequently and whips cracking loudly.

Once the laughing face of the youngest Russian officer appeared over the hood of the diligence and he shouted: "Don't be alarmed, mesdames, we are to fire our revolvers just to show that we have them!"

Soon after eleven of the revolvers sounded out loudly, and with many echoes from the mountain side. At the very picturesque little village of Ananour, which is watched over, or seems to be, by an ancient tower on the mountain side back of it, we had more hot tea, which the four Russian officers brought us themselves, and then stood around our diligence and talked to us while we waited for it to get cool enough to be drinkable. How the glasses can stand anything so hot without breaking, and how the Russians can drink anything so very hot without winking even, are two facts which are hard to explain.

AN OFFER OF CIGARETTES.

We were complaining of the very frugal fare we had been having since we started when suddenly the youngest officer disappeared and soon after came back with a fair-sized basket which he presented to us with a bow and laughing eyes. Every one was much interested in and greatly amused at its contents; for first came some very unripe hazel nuts lying among grape leaves in a small basket of twigs; then some blackberries, which looked ripe, but proved to be in the most sour of all stages of greenness; after that a few green apples and a little goat's milk cheese, wrapped up in a grape leaf, and last of all a small package of sweet chocolate and another package which proved to be cigarettes.

As this came forth there was a laugh, and then we were asked if, like most English ladies, we scorned the cigarettes, and we were forced to admit that we had never smoked one nor had any wish to try. The public diligence, finding us too slow for them, left us here as they have to run on time, and our diligence was made to go first as that is considered the safest position. So with many warnings to our driver not to go out of sight, we were sent forth once more, and, of course, at the usual pace. We never quite understood why it was necessary to go from one station to another, seventeen or twenty miles, at a full gallop, no matter what the grade might be, and we could never get a satisfactory reason. So we have concluded that it is an inherited habit, for from the time the road was built, one hundred years ago, it has been infested by bandits, and probably the bandit of that day gave chase instead of shooting from behind; consequently the faster the pace the greater the chance of escape.

Higher and higher grew the mountains and faster and more furious the mountain streams; but still none of the high peaks could be seen, although at every turn we looked to see the snowy heads. Kazbek, the second peak in height in the Caucasus, is 16,546 feet high, and always covered with snow, although the very green grass grows thickly up to the snow line. From the moment of leaving Tiflis the talk of every one is of Kazbek, and the wish of every one is to see that hoary old peak; but it is not until the morning of the second day that it can be seen. As we had started so late, we did not see it until the morning of the third day, but in spite of repeated assurances that it could not be seen, one always had a hope of catching a glimpse of it, and was always on the lookout for it at every turn in the road.

AMERICAN WOMEN CURIOSITIES.

The fifth station, Pesanour, we reached at about 11 o'clock, and found quite a gathering of people who had assembled, we were told, on hearing our bugles in the distance, and being told by the public diligence that two American ladies were on the way, all turned out to behold the curiosities. There were few women in the crowd, and where the Caucasian women are concealed I cannot imagine, for we have seen very few of them. It was the most polite crowd I have ever seen, and we did not at all know that we were the objects of curiosity until told so by the Russians, who were much amused at our unconsciousness.

While waiting for horses we had an exhibition of skill in driving. We first heard yells and the cracking of a long lash, then the rattle of wheels, and soon after down a very steep hill at the side of the station came a wagon and six horses at full speed, a tall young Caucasian in swinging garments standing in the body of the wagon, reins and whip in hand. He drove madly down among all the diligences, not grazing one of them, and around a turn so sharp that we thought the wagon would surely break in two, and drew up his horses in a second on the other side of the road facing us.

We were off in half an hour, making for the station where we were promised dinner, a real dinner, with soup and meat. As, after a two hours' gallop, we drew near the sixth station, Miety, the scene was simply amazing. The narrow valley along which we had been rushing at full speed, both diligences close together, suddenly straightened out and showed in the distance a huge flat plain, as it appeared, out of which rose a mountain, which seemed to be of enormous height and the sides of which, to the height of nearly a thousand feet, were perpendicular. The summit out of sight at this point is in reality 5,000 feet high. Around it on both sides washed a river, which is of the milky color which glacier water usually takes, and opposite one side of it, on a sort of plateau, is the sixth station. The notes of the bugle echoed and re-echoed from the steep rocks, and mingled with the roaring of the river, and we dashed into the courtyard before the last echo had died away.

MARGARET STIRLING.

WINTER TRIPS QUITE THE THING

This Year's Rush for Sunny Climes a Record Breaker.

IT is not so long ago that the mention of the word vacation suggested only the seashore in Summer, with variations in the way of the mountains or trips to the Far North. Recently the trend to Winter holidays has been strongly marked. This was particularly the case last year, and from present indications the coming Winter will be a record breaker. At no previous time have there been so many Winter tours in preparation, and the minimum cost ranges all the way from $30 for a five-days trip to Old Point Comfort and Washington, to $1,200 for one of the more ambitious Oriental tours.

The Winter vacation is difficult for most persons, first, because it takes some time to reach the mild latitudes, and because they are expensive. The latest and probably the most popular development of the desire to get away from Broadway's dirty snow mounds is the Winter cruise. The expense is comparatively small, and the trip altogether delightful. Already four big ocean liners have been chartered for cruises, and three of them will make trips each in January and February [illegible] will [illegible] touching at St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba, and Nassau. The liner will steam over 5,000 miles and $7 a day will cover all the expenses of the tourist. The same steamship, after her return, will make a second cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient, which will last sixty-five days and cost the traveler anywhere from $6 a day up. Already the agents report three-quarters of the number of staterooms have been engaged. Among those who will take the trip are forty millionaires.

At the same time the big White Star liner Celtic will make a trip to the Mediterranean and the Orient. Her cruise will last seventy days, and the minimum total expense will be $100. Madeira, Gibraltar, Spain, Africa, Malta, Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt will be visited, and any number of side trips through Europe and Asia will be arranged. Altogether the big liner will travel 13,612 miles, while the tourists will cover more than 900 miles overland.

Last year the Celtic took a party of 800 over the same route. Most of the number were missionaries and they had frequent clashes with the non-clerical minority. On the Celtic's return many stories were told at the clergymen's expense concerning their conduct in Algiers and other wicked towns. It was there that two ladies of the party—not missionaries—heard that there was a very fine vaudeville show going on somewhere near the outskirts of the town. A few additional details reached their ears, and they decided that they would go incog. and [illegible] reached the hall to find the front rows plentifully sprinkled with the sober garbs of the clergymen. So were the clergymen surprised when they recognized the ladies. One of the ladies shook her finger reproachfully.

"Oh," replied a missionary, "we only came to see."

The Moltke and the Auguste Victoria will also make the Mediterranean trip. Altogether seven cruises to the Holy Land have been arranged.

LIFE IN "LITTLE DUTCHDOM" HOMES

Old World Customs Perpetuated by Michigan Colony.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SOUTH HAVEN, Nov. 13.—An interesting colony of German peasants is engaged in fruit culture in the most southern part of the Michigan fruit belt. They live in a contented seclusion among themselves, which has well earned the name applied to the section by native-born neighbors—"Little Dutchdom." There all the customs of the Fatherland are followed as closely as the tenets of the Lutheran faith, and in comparative ease—luxury for those left behind in the old country—they raise fabulous crops of berries on little checkerboard farms. No less orthodox than the title of their church, German Lutheran Evangelical Zion's Congregation, are the sizes of the families. Many a forty-acre plot supports parents and eight or nine children.

The settlement occupies the extreme southwestern point of Michigan, where it meets Ohio on the lake shore. It is as if lower Michigan were a bottle and the German fruit growers had settled like sediment to the lowest corner.

Many of the farmers have been in this section well toward a half century. Crop after crop of cabbages, onions, and potatoes failed to produce more than enough for the family table. At last, and as a last resort, the miniature farms of sand bought through a seductive land agency, were set to strawberry slips, and the native blackberries and raspberries were allowed to climb over the rail fences. The hitherto useless sand gave these rapid growth, and in a short time the berry industry of a whole section was established. While it has spread over a wide area and to proportions which rival the peach crops further north, the Germans still lead in it, produce the best berries, and command the highest prices. Since the day they found berries were marketable they have cultivated the soil by hand, trimmed and thinned and mothered the grateful bushes, watered them from wells in dry seasons, and ditched them like celery marshes in wet, until their product is known and sought in the markets of several States.

These Germans are all sufficient unto themselves. In their little town of Stevensville, seven miles south of the City of St. Joseph of unsavory Gretna Green notoriety, there are two stores, an inn, a Post Office, and two saloons. The two stores are kept by "Americans." The other public places and the farms for miles around are owned by the foreigners. Although most of them have become naturalized citizens, they are as un-American as in their old homes in Germany.

Many twenty-acre farms support large families. Between the rows of berry bushes are grown enough potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and onions for the home use. In good seasons twenty acres will produce 1,000 16-quart cases of berries, which will net $1,000. Then the family is well off. In bad years the same land may not yield 100 cases. But the money earned in the good year is not withdrawn from the bank, where it was placed. The bank account remains almost intact if meat be not eaten more than twice a month during the Winter. The life is a marked example of old-world thriftiness and economy. The head of the house works in his bare feet and wears his wooden shoes only when "going to town." He has two habits, beer and snuff. The two saloons dispense little but beer at the tables placed under trees in the dooryard. Curiously enough almost every man, woman, and child in the community takes a cheap grade of snuff. It largely supplants the use of tobacco. A man who owns forty acres of land is in very comfortable circumstances. He of eighty acres is a landed aristocrat. Though he, too, wears wooden shoes, he may have put $2,000 in the bank when last Summer's crop was sold and all expenses paid.

"BEANS AND —"

Price of Typewriter Girls' Favorite Dish Advanced in Some Restaurants.

BUSINESS troubles for a host of New York's busy typewriters have been increasing since August. There is on the bill of fare of the city's crowded dairy restaurants one popular dish, known to the waiters who shout the orders to the kitchen as "beans and —."

"Beans and" consists of a portion of beans, Boston or New York, according to the manner of cooking; Boston if they are brown, juicy, and each bean standing alone in its glory, like a well-cooked grain of rice; New York if the portion appears in a thick, white, pasty mass. The "and" is a generous portion of corned beef or ham—or was generous until meat increased in price.

This dish, which nourishes the gray matter that turns out all sorts of important business documents, from patent medicine circulars to lawyers' briefs, and with which bread, white or brown, is thrown in, has from the time the dairy restaurant has been known cost just 10 cents. But with the rise in the price of beef dairy restaurant prices have gone up. "Beef and" in many places costs now 15 cents. Beans also have risen in price owing to a scarce crop out West, and in many restaurants a smaller portion is served. Unless something happens a strike for a rise in wages is imminent.

One Park Row dairy place, popularly known as the Typewriters' Exchange from the number of young women in this line of business who are its patrons, consumes weekly ten barrels of beans in Summer and twelve barrels in Winter.

PUMPKINS VERY SCARCE THIS YEAR

Unfavorable Weather Spoils Crop and Forces Up Prices for Thanksgiving Cook.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EAST SPRINGFIELD, Penn., Nov. 14.—Not for many years has there been such a scarcity of pumpkins as there is this Fall. Such is the fact that stares in the face the Thanksgiving cook, to say nothing of the canning factories with capacities of 1,000,000 cans per season. Farmers are receiving more than twice as much for their pumpkins as in former years. Unfavorable weather has been the cause of the poor crop.

The commercial side of pumpkin raising is apparent when consideration is given the fact that the farmers supplying a single factory in Northern Ohio, for example, collectively often make as high as $15,000 to $20,000 from the sale of their pumpkins in a season. One factory will often use the product of 500 acres. Along the shores of Lake, Erie in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and New York, also in Southern Michigan and Indiana, considerable attention is given to pumpkin raising, and the canned product from these sections is sent far and wide, even to the Philippines, Porto Rico, and China.

Indians on the reservations are particularly fond of canned pumpkin. Often crops of pumpkins at good prices amount to as much as the corn which is raised in the same field. Therefore, when the yield is but about one-tenth, as is the case this year, it means a notable loss. The present price being paid for pumpkins is $4 to $5 per ton, and factory representatives are scouring all the territory above mentioned in quest of the product. It was in the eighties that the pumpkin industry began to develop in Ohio and Pennsylvania. For a time even the corn production gave way to it, and when the farmer found that he had a few more pumpkins than he could dispose of in a plentiful year he successfully fed them to his cattle.

Other products of prominence in the pumpkin raising belt of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio are cucumbers, onions, and tomatoes. The onion industry, in Ohio particularly, is of big importance, and this year's crop was highly satisfactory. Onions have been bringing as high as 75 to 85 cents per bushel this Fall, and some growers are holding their crops for even better prices. The onion crop, it is figured, will be one-third to a half larger than last year. The growing of onions is proving remunerative. One field of seven acres in one of the best onion growing sections in Ohio produced $1,200 worth of onions this year.

The price of cucumbers this year increased $1 per ton over last year. That is, many farmers sold them to factories at that advance. Cucumbers from 1½ to 6 inches in length have been bringing $11 per ton. Some growers have been realizing as high as $100 per acre. Cucumbers bring quick returns. Within ninety days of the time the seed is planted the crop may usually be gathered. Seed is furnished by some canning concerns at fifty cents an acre to farmers who will plant cucumbers. Next season a new plan will be tried by the dealers in buying cucumbers. The different sizes will be graded, and while but thirty cents a hundred pounds will be paid for large cucumbers, three 1¾ to 3½ inches long will bring as high as $1.1t per hundred pounds.

Tomatoes this year, like the pumpkins, were a failure. They are grown in large quantities in the same localities where pumpkins flourish. One canning factory in the Western Reserve, which up to Oct. 1 in each of several years past had packed 20,000 and 40,000 cases of canned tomatoes, this year up to that date had packed but 1,200 cases. Ten tons of tomatoes to the acre are considered a good yield, but fifteen tons are not at all uncommon. Tomatoes bring $8 per ton at the canning factories.

GOOD NATURE IN ITALIAN CAFES

Regular Patrons Overwhelm Casual Guests with Attentions.

NOTHING but good nature prevails in the dingy little Italian café. You see in the doorway, visible from the street above, a display which is in part free lunch, in part bill of fare—red peppers fried in oil, cabbages cooked for greens, raw fish ready for frying also in oil. Everything is Italian and intended to please Italian palates—the wine, the oil, the lean salted shoulder of pig, the sausages. So, too, is the company. Not once a month does any but an Italian find his way into the place. There is always, however, some amiable person ready to translate to the best of his ability for the English-speaking visitor. As a matter of fact, the parrot speaks better English than any one else in the place. He sits in his cage and says, "Polly wants a cracker" with frequency and precision. Then he cries like a baby until the mistress of the place shakes her soiled apron at him and bids him in Italian hold his peace.

If you would see the place aright you must ask some one of the good-natured Italian guests to share your luncheon and your table. You are a very polished person if you can beat him at the game of politeness. He will show how to oil your greens and give you the best piece of lemon to squeeze on the mixture, urging you by precept and example to stir up the greens so as to get them thoroughly saturated with oil. When the host insists upon your eating the salted shoulder of pig raw, and you do so with horrid imaginings of trichinosis, your guest will demand that it be fried, and when it is fried will pick out for you the most tempting pieces, placing them on your plate with amiable smiles that would prove appetising sauce to a worse meal. Perhaps you have seen him only the moment before he joined you emptying his chianti bottle directly into his mouth, but now that he is seated and partaking of your hospitality he calls for a glass and a napkin. He recommends a bottle of Moschato when you ask his advice as to wine, and is genuinely distressed that you find it too sweet.

Your guest is determined that you shall lose none of the charm of the place, not knowing that his own innocent good nature is worth all the rest. You have had a slice of that queer pale cheese put up in bladders that look like ill-formed bottles. But he will have you see and smell and taste other cheeses. So he brings you something that looks like a dirty grindstone, but which is sweet, nutty Parmesan, clean and yellowish within, and most tempting to the nostrils. He shows you the big gallon cans of olive oil, and recommends the fish fried in oil. You may have your macaroni with the delicious, rich, pungent tomato sauce, which he also recommends, and which the Italian women make and then set out on the edge of the dusty street to cool. If you are really hungry, however, you will have what your guest has just been eating, what your host and his wife and his mother-in-law, and nearly everybody else in the place eats—a thick, peppery soup, with plenty of greens and grated cheese in it. All eat their soup with a twisted loaf of bread and a pint of peasant "blue wine" to each person, mostly taken directly from the bottle. It is not ill to take, the blue wine; but it is more like fresh grape juice watered than a fermented drink, and is probably right from California rather than the Italian it is represented to be.

Your guest is sorry to see you go. He says as you rise: "You come again? Leverything gooda, leverything Italian. I your friend."

As you ascend the stairway to the street, from which Italian women in gay rags have been staring down at you as they passed, you look back to see the tempting array of greens and red peppers, to note that the proprietor and all his guests are smiling after you, and to hear the parrot vociferating fluently in excellent English, and you vow that if you survive that meal you'll have another just like it in the same place.

NEW YORK'S WASTE OF FOOD

NEW YORK eats more and wastes more food than any other city in the world, says a man who has made a special study of disposing of the waste material of great cities. It wastes less food in February than in any other month, probably because a smaller quantity of green vegetables is eaten then than in any other month of the year. The well to do buy Southern vegetables in February, but the poor live largely on canned food, in which there is little waste. The waste of even the Winter months, however, is vastly greater than that of any European city.

Food in Paris and London, especially meats, passes from the better grade of hotels to the poorer and to the cheap restaurants, in some cases the proprietor is largely disposed of. The same is true of London, and probably of every great European city. It is true in a very small degree of New York.

The story of all this is told in the products realized in the disposal of waste at Barren Island. Here the proportion of valuable fats recovered from the material treated is far greater than at any similar concern in the world, chiefly because in the great European cities where kitchen waste is treated in a similar manner, the meats and other foods yielding fat are much more nearly used up than in New York. A considerable portion of Europe is washed with soap made from the waste of New York, for the fats thus obtained [illegible]

A MEDICAL CONFESSOR.

Fashionable Physician Explains Method of Disposing of Doleful Patients.

ONE busy up-town doctor has explained the duties of his assistant.

"The young fellow holds a unique position," he said. "I don't believe that there is another man in this city whose duties are exactly the same. He doesn't know enough about medicine to prescribe for a sick doll, and the title of 'doctor' is applied to him simply as a matter of dignity and convenience.

"His is something of a priestly office. He is required to listen to the confessions and general woes of my women patients and distribute advice and consolation. I used to attend to that part of the business myself, but as my practice grew I found that it was simply impossible to care for those who really needed my services from a physical point of view and also give ear to the mental and spiritual complaints of my visitors. Resolved into a few words, my position was that of a man who either had to stultify his talents and curtail his actual usefulness, or cut himself loose from a large number of profitable patients whose treatment consisted in listening to their tales of woe.

"In my extremity I bethought me of an assistant capable of shifting on to his own shoulders the confessional burden. I secured the man who I thought would suit, and soon put his talents to the test.

"'My dear Mrs. Smith,' I said to one of my regular time flichers, 'I have thought over your domestic troubles until I am actually growing gray-headed, but I must confess that I have been unable to hit upon any solution of the problem. Pray, let me introduce you to my assistant, Dr. Willard. He is trustworthy and a thorough man of the world and will no doubt be able to suggest a course of action that would not occur to me this side of eternity.'

"'Will—will it be quite—quite proper to tell him everything?' she whispered.

"'Everything,' I said, and, according to all accounts, she took me at my word and omitted nothing.

"Naturally, it took time to switch them all on to this sidetrack; but I now have them well trained, and, with Dr. Willard's assistance, I am able to do three times the work that I could accomplish unaided."

Disguised Hands Always Bad.

HERE is a truth," says a handwriting expert in The Philadelphia Record, "that is as widespread as the ether: A disguised hand always tries to be poorer than the real hand. That axiom is a great help to us experts. For instance, when a letter done in a disguised hand is brought to us we always know that the writer of the letter is in a higher station than the hand would lead us to infer. Hence, in our detective work, we are able to save much valuable time by eliminating all persons socially below the appearance of the letter, and concentrating our attention on those only who are above it."

His Hands Divining Rods.

HENRY ZACHARY, a Texas plowboy, fifteen years old, who has been visiting in Pueblo for the last week, says The Denver Daily News, is possessed of a magic power in his hands by which he can locate minerals, water, or oil at a great depth with a certainty never before known. While holding the plow in one of his father's fields he felt a peculiar tingling sensation in his hands, which, as often as he returned to that part of the lot, was repeated, and at one spot with such force that he cried out for his father. The elder Zachary ridiculed the boy, and told him to go on with his work. But so surely was the strange tingling repeated that well diggers were put at work, and came upon a good depth of excellent water. Since then young Zachary has done little plowing. From every part of Caldwell County, where the family lived, came constant calls for the services of the boy from people who were anxious for a sure thing in well sinking. Not once did he fail.

Lincoln's Playmate a Flagman.

WORKING as railway flagman in Kokomo, Ind., says The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, at 70 cents a day is John Rooney, formerly an intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln. Rooney is past eighty years of age. He lives alone, keeping house in addition to serving the railway as watchman. Rooney was always Lincoln's partner in "town ball." Wrestling was Lincoln's athletic sport, and Rooney is the only man who ever threw him in a rough and tumble wrestle. "John," said Lincoln, "you are the only man who ever did that." This was many years before the war, when Lincoln was practicing law at Springfield.

The seventh edition of the Annual Financial Review of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be issued Jan. 4, 1903. The Annual Financial Review will consist of at least forty pages, and will include the following features: Elaborate tables, showing fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples. Accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year; statistics of the precious metals. Survey of world conditions in finance and trade. Special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year. Signed articles by specialists, giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the prospects for 1903. Communications, review of conditions by the principal commercial [illegible]



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RIDES ON AXLES OF FAST TRAINS

Illinois Boy Who Utilized Trucks of Pennsylvania Limited to Reach New York—Adventures During Trip of 37,000 Miles.

HAVING traveled 37,000 miles, a large portion of which has been accomplished by riding between the axle bars under the sleeping cars of the limited express in half a dozen countries, Edward Sims, a young man with Bloomington, Ill., as his home, is now in New York endeavoring to secure employment in the engine room or the cook's galley of any steamer bound for Buenos Ayres, at which point he contemplates renewing acquaintance with the car examiners of sundry railroads of South America.

Sims came from Chicago to New York by the Pennsylvania Limited and Royal Blue Line fliers, journeying from the Windy City to Pittsburg under a sleeping car and varying his experience between Pittsburg and Washington by making the trip on the roof of the Pullman car Oconomowoc.

Since he left home, on Sept. 25, 1901, for his last trip, which was to take him to Australia and thence to Ireland, Scotland, England, Germany, Belgium, and France before he resumed his original methods of travel in the United States, the young man has strictly avoided freight trains; although he admits that on two occasions, for very short runs, he was guilty of paying railroad fare. Journeying under sleeping cars between side rods and in coal boxes is not only safer, he says, but, as he naively remarks: "When one has so much to see, how is a fellow to waste the time?"

It would appear that public men in his native State who share with him the dislike for paying fare are proud of his exploits. He carries with him letters of recommendation from a State Senator of Illinois, written on Senate letter paper; from the Mayor of Bloomington, and from the Chief of Police of the same town. Although on one occasion he was detained at Ellis Island for a short time as the result of being caught on the steamship St. Louis when his name was not on the passenger list, he asserts that he has never been sent to jail even for a day as the outcome of any of his adventures.

"My first experience as a tourist—for that's what I consider myself, you know—was obtained when I was seventeen years old," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "That was in 1898. It was nothing to speak of, a little jaunt of 2,750 miles, covered in eleven days on an outlay of $2.11, but it gave me a taste for the life, and I've been on the go ever since.

"Aug. 2, 1899, I started on a much longer journey, being absent from home for two years. A large portion of this time I spent in the Philippines, in China, Japan, and around Hongkong. I got employment on a steamer as a coal passer, and went around the Philippine group altogether twelve times. When I got back to America I made sundry trips through the West. Before I reached home I had made at least one trip under a passenger coach which I shall never forget.

UP PIKE'S PEAK BETWEEN AXLES.

"The Epworth League delegates were to make the ascent of Pike's Peak when I happened along, and I thought it would be a good plan to take the trip myself. I got a nice plank, hid myself under the car, feet to the front, and hands well gripped to the cross-bars. But for once, although I am generally very careful, I had overlooked something in my calculations. I had not figured on the awful slope of that nine miles; and when I had been virtually standing on my head for two hours I was ready enough to slide out, I can tell you.

"Still, one has to see things. Once I was at the top, I was all right; for with all the people there a man who was anxious to wash dishes could not only make a little money and get his meals free, but he could get a good place to sleep, and that was something that could not be insured by some of those who had come up with me.

"I drifted into Denver just before the additional grant of free homesteads in Oklahoma was made. I joined the procession and got into El Reno along with the crowd, and did my best to get in on the ground floor. But it was no good. When I tried to register they told me that I was too young.

"But we can't spend all of our time attending to business. I struck out for Buffalo when the Exposition was on, arriving Aug. 16, and being the first to pass through the gates on Aug. 17, which was Army Day. I went back from Buffalo to Springfield, Ill., on the Continental Limited, the fast Wabash train, having a very pleasant trip underneath.

"When I started from home on the present trip, which began Sept. 25, 1901, I had it in my mind that it would be necessary for me to be in New York for the yacht races. So I went from Chicago to Buffalo, and thence to Albany by the Empire State Express, reaching New York on another train on the following day; and of course I saw the races. I shipped at New York on the steamship Red Hill to work in the engine room. We made Adelaide Dec. 6, and I landed with a little more than 10s. in my pocket. I washed dishes and acted as hostler for a short time; then went to Melbourne. This was one time that I paid my way; but as it was only 483 miles, there was some excuse.

"I took steamship and on March 27, being then in Sydney, signed as a coal passer on the steamship Königin Luise. We went by way of Aden and Port Said to Naples, where I saw the United States warship Illinois, at whose launching I had assisted the United States Government. From Genoa I went to Gibraltar, and Southampton was reached on May 27. Thence I went to Antwerp and Bremerhaven, where I was paid off.

"Once more I paid fare, this time to Bremen; but afterward, having studied railroad methods abroad on this short trip, I had no difficulty in traveling by my usual methods to Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck, Stettin, Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort-on-Main, Cologne, down the Rhine to Aachen, thence to Brussels, Antwerp, Lille, and Calais. I worked my way across the Channel and arrived in England June 23.

UNDER THE FLYING SCOTCHMAN.

"June 27 I made the fastest journey of my life, going from London to Edinburgh on the trucks of the Flying Scotchman—beautiful travel on an excellent roadbed. I took in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ayr, and other towns in Scotland, and July 4 I found myself in Belfast. Hearing that Gens. Kitchener and French were almost due, I stowed away on a boat for Liverpool, tried the London and Northwestern to London, and the London and Southwestern to Southampton.

"Saturday, July 12, I stowed away on the St. Louis. On my arrival here I was taken to Ellis Island and asked to prove that I was an American citizen. Fortunately, this was easy, and they let me go."

Sims's more recent experiences include a journey to the Northwest to help in the harvesting; a journey "underneath" from Minneapolis to Chicago; four weeks spent at home, and finally the fast run from Chicago to New York on the Pennsylvania and Royal Blue Line expresses.

NEW GAME FOR COLLEGE GIRLS

IN the West the college girl has a new game that her sisters in the East know little about. It is called bellecycle, and on the Pacific Coast has assumed proportions quite to be compared with golf, tennis, or ping-pong. A professor at Wellesley College invented this recreation as a personal tonic for nervous breakdown resulting from teaching mental philosophy to young women for twenty-three years, says The San Francisco Chronicle. The exercise is very mild upon the muscles, but it trains and gently builds up the nerves.

Girls are playing it at Mills College as a regular athletic diversion taught by their gymnasium instructor. There is a Bellecycle League. Its headquarters is a sort of clearing house into which all the members report their best individual scores each month. Then the secretaries figure out the various percentages and determine the monthly champion.

There is nothing complicated or mysterious about the play. The first time you see it you comprehend just what is being attempted. Yet the score tells another story. People that are alike in temperament and in personality unconsciously achieve almost identical results when they play bellecycle. Varieties in the game bring out the variations in the individual's control of nerve and concentration of nervous force.

You play bellecycle with seven feather-weight rattan rings of different sizes, each covered with a distinct shade of colored felt. These rings are cast at the target or at an opposing player by means of two light wooden cues like the pointers which teachers use in common schools. The cues are crossed scissorswise and the points thrust inside one of the rings lying on the ground. Then the handles are spread wide apart and the accompanying spreading of the points brings the ring upward. In that instant the points of the cues are raised to a position on a level with the face. In the next second the cues slip to the upper and to the lower rim of the ring.

The ring is suddenly buried from the cues by drawing the hands vigorously apart and [illegible] to the rim the motion of [illegible] be applied exactly the same, the ring will be projected straight forward. Accurate aiming will send it through a suspended ring, forming the principal part of a target, with a net behind the ring to catch and retain the missiles. The smallest rings go through more easily, but to land the largest rings requires extreme precision of aim and nice application of force and nerve power from both arms at the same instant.

Advice to Thrifty Women.

TO the woman who must buy her husband's cravats I want to say a word by way of advice—don't do it, says a writer in The Haberdasher. If you really must buy your husband's cravats, do not try to get a cravat so warm that it will feel like a mustard plaster on his chest. That might be good for his bronchial tubes, but it might endanger his chances of ultimate redemption. It would, perhaps, stave off throat trouble, but it would be apt to produce family trouble, which is a good deal worse. It would keep him warm under the collar, but you have already observed in your married life that that is not always desirable. If you would keep out of divorce courts keep out of the haberdasher's.

Let him pick out his own cravats, and then he alone will be to blame for them. He may not know much about the harmony of colors, but he is not likely, nevertheless, to pick out a cravat that will hurt the eyes of the spectators like a limelight at a championship glove contest. He may not know what he wants, but he knows what he does not want, and ten to one if you have seen something at the cravat counter that you think is perfectly lovely, that is it.

Possibilities of the Trolley.

THE ramifications of the trolley systems of this country are a source of never-ending wonder, says The Chicago Record. Routes fifty and seventy-five miles long from the different large cities are common. So rapid has been the growth of the trolley throughout the New England and Middle States that within five years, it is predicted, one will be able to travel from Augusta, Me., to Chicago, and even much farther West. The network of lines com-

GOOD WAY TO SEE NEW YORK IS FROM TOP OF A 'BUS

Six Special Observation Coaches Run for Convenience of Visitors and Pleasure Seekers—Six Horses Driven by Coachmen in Livery—Route Covers Twelve Miles.

EVERYBODY who comes to New York is anxious to see it thoroughly. Restriction as to time and often a meagre pocketbook are impediments to this general and very reasonable desire. To hire a carriage for a trip that would cover a tenth of the places of interest is quite out of the question for a majority of sightseers. A Western man has shown himself "smarter" than Yankee money makers by meeting this need. Henry J. Mayham, a mining man of Colorado, owned real estate in Denver. To stimulate interest in this he would charter an electric car, take a party of people on a trip, and have a man who would expatiate for the benefit of the guests on the beauty, desirability, or interest of any kind attaching to the territory traversed. The scheme "took" so well that he finally charged for transportation, and when he found that he was having 4,000 or 5,000 sightseers a week on his hands he started a company with a capital of half a million. He extended his field of activity to other cities, including Washington, (which singularly enough has since been dropped,) Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Charleston, S. C.; Boston, and New York, in the order named.

Hence the "Seeing New York Observation Coaches," six in number, which began operations on the 15th of last June.

These coaches are most solidly constructed despite a shelly appearance. The sides are open, and the two compartments seat sixteen. The seats on the top accommodate enough more to make the carrying capacity forty-four. The company sends with the coach a driver, a guard, an announcer, and a representative to see that things go right. They are in livery, and the guard has a long and sonorous horn which he winds with great vigor. This lends a coaching flavor to the trip, and is useful also as an advertisement that the coach is coming when it is near crossings.

There are two trips daily, one at 10 o'clock in the morning and the other at 4 in the afternoon. The price for the trip is $1.50. The out-of-town person sees the abodes of the wealthy, (and the majority of visitors take keener delight in this than anything,) is treated to a drive through Central Park at the fashionable hour, and whirls down Riverside Drive from Grant's Tomb. A dozen miles of "gay New York" are covered, and as many miles of descriptive talk are spun out by the conscientious announcer, who is pointing out one or another object of interest from the time the coach leaves the office of the company on West Twenty-seventh Street with a blast of the guard's horn until it returns there.

One may book for seats a fortnight ahead, and to be sure of getting one it is necessary to engage it in advance. There is no difference in price for the box seat, and children occupying seats are charged full fare. The coach does not stop for passengers en route.

ENGAGED BY GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Several of the fashionable schools for young women engage the whole coach for the trip. When there are conventions here of out-of-town trades people the coaches are in demand, for nothing fills the bill so well, and there is a happy family association among the passengers. If the weather is cool lap rugs are supplied for the warmth of the sightseers.

On Sundays the guard is not allowed to play upon his coaching horn. "Five dollars a toot!" remarked the driver, a respectable party, smooth shaven, and with silver-bowed glasses. He wears a covert coat, fawn leggins, and the kind of brown top hat you see in English sporting prints. Another feature of every trip is that the leaders have to be taken off twice during the trip, when the coach enters the park. The driver, who is no small font of information hirself, says it is against the law to drive through Central Park with more than four horses. Some years ago at a turn in the Park drive known by the blood-curdling name of Break-Neck Hill a swell coaching team with eight horses came to grief, and the animals and the coach and the occupants thereof got dreadfully mixed up.

When the people have climbed up the stepladder to their places the coach rolls down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, then across to Madison Avenue, up that to Twenty-eighth Street, then up Fifth Avenue to the Ninety-first Street entrance to the Park, near the residence of Andrew Carnegie, the last swell house of "Millionaires' Row." Here the leaders are detached and the guard, a stocky, English-looking man, throws a blanket over the off horse, gets astride him, and rides round outside the Park to meet the coach at One Hundred and Tenth Street, where it comes out.

AN AMUSING FEATURE.

One amusing feature of the trip is to see this same guard jump down at places where the horses need encouragement, run forward, and after a kindly yell, as if by a sudden happy thought, hit a horse in the side with his fist.

On one of these mellow Autumnal days the driveway where the coach enters the Park is beautiful. Broad, level as a billiard table, and with its rows of fine trees, it is an ideal stretch. At the left is the reservoir, and along the bridle path a string of horsemen and young women canter along on their nervous, well-groomed cobs. Riding has not "gone out" evidently. In passing one quite sylvan spot, where a tiny stream modestly drops a full three feet into a pool, the announcer humorously calls attention to it as New York's "Niagara."

Break-Neck Hill is a perceptible descent and a winding one, but it is lamentably short of the terror of its name. The driver may feel this, for he remarks, apologetically: "I wouldn't like to go down this now without a brake on the coach." It is negotiated harmlessly and nobody falls off. Indeed, a strong iron bar which is passed from seat to seat on the top of the coach prevents this kind of casualty. It is not wholly unnecessary, as a person sitting on the end in twisting about to reap more fully the ennobling glory of Mrs. Astor's residence, or to see the Wilson residence, which has turned out more wealthy marriages than any family in the country, might be "carried away," literally, by this ardent "rubbering."

At the Morningside neighborhood there was a touch of the subway and board protections which left a narrow roadway and with sharp turns. Here the coachman's skill is pleasingly made evident, for he tools his half-dozen horses through the maze with a confident and unerring management of the ribbons. The route selected for the trip is nearly all over good roads and avoids car tracks. The only time one of the coaches and a car have had any difference as to the right of way the car was nearly shoved off the track, while the huge coach was scarcely jolted.

The course down Riverside Drive is beautiful, and affords a fine view of the Hudson and the Palisades, on one side, and of lordly palaces on the other.

Richard Mansfield's residence, that which the late Miss Charles Fair presented to the late Mrs. Charles Fair, and the magnificent Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, attract as much attention as the plot where Charles Schwab is to build his seven-million-dollar house. In passing a fashionable girls' school the guide gets funny again. "The benches in front of this school are often seen covered with young men!" he says.

Through Seventy-second Street and into the Park once more, to leave it at the Fifty-ninth Street entrance, and send the big coach with a rush down Fifth Avenue to the starting point. This is the only portion of the course that passes over the same territory, and it is something to which nobody objects. The announcer has all he can do in calling out spots of interest on one side before they drop behind. So he annunciates the east side going up and the west side coming down.

Some of the large houses, when they have important buyers here from out of town, have hit on supplying them with tickets for these drives to make their stay in New York pleasanter. Another sign that they have "caught on" is that the "smart set," with their keen scent for novelty, have thought a "party" on one of these stages a jolly lark. One scheme worthy of the mind of Harry Lehr is to prime the announcer with a lot of "personal information," and have him stop in front of the Knickerbocker Club and deliver it, much to the startled wonder of the clubmen.

SELLS ELEVATED ROAD'S ENGINES

Odd Uses to Which They Are Put by Purchasers.

FEW persons who ride far up town on the elevated railroad and pass the sidetracks filled with the superfluous rolling stock of the Manhattan Railway Company do not ask themselves or others this question: What will be done with all of those little locomotives now that electricity is used as motive power on the west as well as the east side lines?

Engines of this sort are in good demand. People from many States, nearby and in the far West as well, have called personally or through their agents and bought them, at prices varying from $2,200 to $6,000 each, depending on their length of service and condition, for all manner of purposes.

In the woods they will be used for hauling logs from the camps to rivers or railroads; in manufacturing towns they will be used for hauling materials to and fro in the yards of mills and foundries; in the Brooklyn Navy Yard one of the engines has been in use for several weeks, and another was bought this week; proprietors of short lines in small towns, leading to neighboring mills or mines, educational institutions or places of public interest frequented by visitors, find them of satisfactory utility and comparatively cheap, both in purchase price and maintenance.

The sale of these locomotives is in the hands of Benjamin Watson, a dealer in railroad supplies, 66 Beaver Street. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Watson said that there were 324 of the engines of that kind owned by the Manhattan Road. They cost more than $2,600,000. When it was announced that electric power would be installed on the elevated lines there were inquiries of the company from all parts of the United States as to the old engines, and the disposition of them was turned over to Mr. Watson. There came a request for eighty locomotives from a foreign country, but as the electric system was not then fully established it was impossible to dispose of that number of engines. They have been selling steadily to various interests in this country, and more than half of the stock of engines has been sold already.

Contrary to the general impression, Mr. Watson said that the demands on the strength of a locomotive are much more exacting than on surface railroad tracks. On the elevated tracks in this city, he said, the engines with a 2 per cent. grade pull 110 tons, and the same locomotives, he thinks, ought to pull 600 tons on a level. All of the engines are in fairly good condition, Mr. Watson said, the Manhattan Company having kept them in good repair at its own repair shops.

With the installation of the electric system 300 motor cars were purchased, and the company is disposing of about three hundred of its old cars. The average cost of each of these was $1,000. Mr. Watson said that the company intends to keep a number of locomotives on hand, so as to be able to run its trains in the event of any accident that might render the motor cars useless.

VETERAN TALKS OF NEW YORK POLICE

No "Star Chamber" While Ex-Commissioner Manierre Was in Office.

I CONCEDE that to-day the city is larger in respect to buildings and population, and this is against running a municipal government in the five boroughs on a higher plane. But it should be remembered that thirty-six years ago the Board of Police did very much more than it does to-day. It not only conducted the affairs of the Police Department but looked after excise, health, street cleaning, elections and, to a certain extent (I refer to the Fire Marshal's Bureau) the Fire Department."

"In the transaction of board business we never sat with closed doors. All was open, and debates on subjects of police administration were made before the public. There was no 'star chamber' work."

Such was part of the reply of Benjamin Franklin Manierre, sole survivor of the New York Police Boards of thirty-six years ago, when asked by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES to give his views on the present police administration. Mr. Manierre is a hale and active octogenarian who comes regularly to this city from his country home at Scarborough, N. Y., to the office of his sons, Manierre & Manierre, lawyers, in the Bank of Commerce building. One of them, Alfred L. Manierre, during the last campaign was candidate on the Prohibition ticket for Governor of this State.

DIFFERENT MEN FOR OFFICE.

"Times and men were such around 1866," said Mr. Manierre, "that a man going into office had no reason to dread that he would go out shorn of reputation. Municipal government was perhaps on a higher plane. We certainly had a different class of office holders. They were merchants or business men; not politicians, in the invidious sense of classification. They were selected because of their pronounced tendencies as citizens, and they did their best according to their lights and abilities. I leave myself out of consideration when I say that Acton, Bosworth, and Bergen, when they died in or left office, found their consciences clear and public esteem unchanged in their regard.

"Then, too, what a splendid personnel the department had, from John A. Kennedy down. His personal merits and example made the force. Far from railing at civil service, do I call attention to the fact that we had no such system in those days. But we had an efficient force of patrolmen, and they protected life and property. We had only petty scandals.

"It was a question of a few days only to take an applicant for appointment and make him a uniformed policeman. But we had the pick of the applicants, and got brawn and obedience. Obedience, because it was as easy to get rid of a man as to appoint him. His tenure of office was solely during good behavior. I cannot recall that a man dismissed in those days got back 'through the courts.' His dismissal stamped him as not fit for the Police Department.

"Many men put on nowadays, it seems to me, know or care little about duty. They seem to think that, having overcome the difficulties, civil service and other, in the way of appointment, they have a life tenure of office. The underlying elements which militate against getting a good police force now are politics and selfishness."

APPOINTED BY LINCOLN.

Born in 1822 at New London, Conn., Mr. Manierre came to New York when four years old in the care of his mother, a Lee, his father, John Manierre, a Huguenot Baptist and a merchant, dying just after he was born. He was educated at a private school, became a bank clerk before he was of age, and in 1844 cast his maiden vote for James K. Polk. He was still a young man when he organized and became the President of the Importers and Traders' Fire Insurance Company. Later on he was identified with the organization of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Manierre was then in the first rank of the business men of this city, and was identified with the Republican Party.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate from the then Sixth District, and served a term of two years. E. D. Morgan was Governor of the State. Two years after his services in the Senate ended President Abraham Lincoln appointed Senator Manierre Provost Marshal for New York. In the exercise of his functions he passed through some stirring events and organized, under the authorization of Gov. Morgan and sent to the field the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Regiment. When Reuben E. Fenton was Governor he appointed Mr. Manierre one of the Commissioners to establish the Asylum for the Blind at Batavia, N. Y.

DAYS BEFORE TWEED.

Mr. Manierre had come to be a well-known man in March, 1866, when the Legislature appointed him a Police Commissioner for a term of eight years to succeed William McMurray, who had been appointed by Gov. Horatio Seymour. Mr. Manierre found at the Mulberry Street Headquarters the other members of the old Metropolitan system, Thomas C. Acton, ex-Judge Joseph H. Bosworth, and W. G. Bergen, all appointed Commissioners by the Legislature. John A. Kennedy was Superintendent, John Young Chief of Detectives, Seth C. Hawley Chief Clerk, and D. B. Hasbrouck (still alive and a Vice President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company) at the head of the Bureau of Elections.

Mr. Manierre served as Police Commissioner until 1873, when he was legislated out of office. In the interim he was appointed, in 1870, under the act which abolished the Metropolitan system, to serve a full term by Mayor A. Oakey Hall. In these seven years of police administration Senator Manierre was a close student of the affairs of his department and saw the initial development of what came in time to be the "system." The old-line Commissioners were succeeded, at different times, by politicians of the Tweed stripe—such as Matthew T. Brennan, Henry, or "Hank," Smith, the "Poor Boy of the Mohawk," and Thomas J., or "Ancillary," Barr, and the executive heads of the force changed from John A. Kennedy to John Jourdan and James J. Kelso.

"OLD MAN SWINK" OF COLORADO

EACH Winter for years back, when the Colorado Legislature has assembled for its biennial session, a certain bucolic-looking legislator from the back counties has taken a familiar seat. He is a farmer-looking old fellow, tall and spare, with iron-gray hair and a thin, scraggy gray beard; exactly the type of man universally represented in cartoons of Uncle Sam. About as emotional as a graven image, he always sits chewing something, and his cud keeps time with his revolving chair as he silently swings from side to side to face the different orators. For weeks he will sit without opening his mouth except to vote, and then his "Aye" or "No" will be cast strictly according to party divisions. He leaves politics to "them as understands it," and never gives his party whip any anxiety to get him in line. The new reporters set him down as a "no-account" ranchman from the backwoods; but those who have reported many sessions tell them to wait a while and see.

Some day some question connected with agriculture comes up; perhaps on irrigation, which is not politics, but religion, in the West. The old fellow ruminates and listens, swinging his chair from side to side. Finally he gets his long legs into a vertical position and talks. He talks down the Denver lawyers. He talks down his party whip. Like Marc Antony, he is no orator as Brutus is, he only speaks right on.

This is "Old Man Swink," the father of the Rocky Ford canteloupe, and of one other source of Colorado wealth.

It was "Old Man Swink" who taught the melon growers of the Arkansas Valley how to raise a fancy product, and then organized them into probably the most powerful farmers' association ever formed. The association had its own agents in the big Eastern cities and its crops were sold before they were in the ground. The melons brought comfort and prosperity into the hot, flat, dreary Arkansas Valley. They built pleasant homes and schools and churches, and created prosperous little towns and villages. Rocky Ford melon growers were contented, but "Old Man Swink" chewed his cud and, like Br'er Rabbit, "wu'ked he min'." He began to fuss and potter around with another kind of crop out in his back lot. People said, "What's 'Old Swink' got in his head now?"

After a while he read that a certain meeting of farmers and capitalists was to be held in Grand Island, Neb. He went out one evening and pulled up some vegetables out of his back yard and packed them along with a clean collar and two handkerchiefs in the old grip which he had brought across the plains with him in the sixties. When he got to Grand Island he went into the convention hall and took a back seat. He was not invited, and it was not proper for him to take part in the proceedings. But he nominated and kept his eye on the capitalists. He picked out the one who seemed to him to be the most likely man, and after the meeting went up in the casual way of the Far Westerner, to whom it never occurs that he is not the equal of any man living, and said, "When y' get through with these people, come up to my room at the hotel and see what we've got in Colorado."

The capitalist was there to see what people had, and he went along. After he had examined what "Old Man Swink" had in his grip, he said, "These were selected specimens."

"Wan't, neither," said "Old Man Swink" in his unemotional way. "I went out and picked 'em in the dark."

"Man alive!" said the capitalist, "you've beat the world."

The capitalist was Henry T. Oxnard, and the thing he was examining was the Colorado sugar beet. So Sugar City grew up alongside Rocky Ford. Hundreds of new settlers moved in. Oxnard built one factory and then another. Sugar City has got a daily paper and an electric light plant. Everybody is getting rich, and "Old Man Swink" chews his cud and wonders what next he can make grow in the Arkansas Valley."

MAGNETIZED WATCHES.

Use of Electricity on Elevated Railway Affects Many Timepieces.

WATCHES, especially those of the higher grades, are suffering to no small extent from an up-to-date malady, magnetization, and the services of doctors for their ailment are needed in proportion to the introduction of electricity for light and traction. Doctors in watches of the finest make say that it has happened that a dozen timepieces have been brought to their repairing counters in one day, "knocked out" by electric currents. Of late much of this has been ascribed to the introduction of electric traction on the system of the Manhattan Railway Company. The influence of such traction on watches on the surface roads became apparent as soon as the cable system was supplanted by overhead and underground trolleys.

The influence of electricity on timepieces was discovered about fifteen years ago when so-called non-magnetizable watches were made for electrical engineers and others who were brought into contact with powerful electrical machinery, and it was usual to ask a visitor to such places to leave his watch outside the building. Such watches had their balance of silver or platinum alloy and the balance spring of gold or palladium, the use of steel in any part of the watch being avoided. But such watches were indifferent recorders of chronology and soon wore out. In this city twelve years ago the advance in the utilization of electricity was marked by "watch sickness," and this came to be established beyond a doubt when watches out of gear were taken to be cleaned or repaired and nothing was found to be the matter with them except magnetization.

This led at first to the trade employing an expert in electricity and chronographs to treat all watches demoralized by electricity, but two years later the principal firms found it more advantageous and economical to install a demagnetizing device as an adjunct to their repairing and cleaning plants, under the charge of an expert. The demagnetizer is a simple, scientific apparatus to which the sick watch is exposed. When the watch is drawn away from it the evil influence is left with the machine and the timepiece is restored to health.

"I do not believe," said an expert in the employ of one of the most important concerns in the United States; "that any one not in the business knows how capricious watches are in regard to electricity. Women are not 'in it' with watches when it comes to freakishness. Two men may go out together with watches of the same grade and only one of the timepieces will 'catch' magnetization. A watch magnetized and demagnetized will develop the ailment sometimes the next day it is worn. No watch magnetized ever fully recovers without demagnetization. The unmagnetizable watch of high grade and faultless performance has not yet been made. Such watches exist, and just 'do'; they are not good timekeepers. Of course a susceptible watch may be kept out of electric influences in an indiarubber bag, but when it comes to that, better do without watches. Devices to protect watches, such as hard-rubber cases, are many, but no watch is thoroughly protected by them, even without a chain. And a watch with a steel chain in such conditions would get as 'sick' as one laid on a dynamo. There's nothing to be done, outside of trusting to street clocks or such chance information about the fleeting hours, but to watch your watch closely and when it develops the up-to-date malady to take it to the doctor. Some day a non-magnetizable watch of high grade that will keep good time will be produced."

MONEY BY MAIL.

Amply Protected by Registration But Not by Special Delivery Stamp.

THE recent discovery of the Post Office Inspectors of this city that mail clerks have been stealing letters bearing special delivery stamps and that many of these missives have contained large sums of money, has revealed to the department that there is, apparently, a pretty general misconception in the public mind as to the function of the special delivery system. The arrest last Monday of one mail clerk in this city, in whose pocket were found several bank notes that had been marked and placed in a decoy special delivery letter, furnished proof for a suspicion the Inspectors had entertained for several months, and it is expected that other dishonest employes in the Postal Service will be arrested in the near future.

"The special delivery stamp placed on a letter," said an official in the department yesterday, "does not mean any more security for the letter than there is for any ordinary letter. People seem to believe that because the charge of the same and for other reasons varying with different persons, a letter is guarded as closely when it bears a special delivery stamp as when it is registered.

"This is not true. A registered letter is watched over during its entire trip, from the time it is mailed until it reaches its addressee, each clerk or Postmaster receiving it into his custody giving a receipt and taking one when he surrenders it to another. The only receipt required in the transportation of a special delivery letter is from the addressee. If the letter does not reach him there is no means of tracing it. The receipt he signs is not so much to insure the safe delivery of the letter as to furnish a record for the department, none being made when the special delivery stamp is sold. Of course it serves, too, to keep a tab on the special delivery mail carrier, the time it is given him and the time it is delivered at its destination being closely marked. During the trip each special delivery letter is placed on top of a bunch of letters, and not buried in it, and each clerk must use all effort to speed it on its way.

"But this does not mean much additional safety for the letter en route. The misunderstanding that it does has led hundreds, yes, I believe thousands, to put special delivery stamps on valuable packages when such packages should have been registered. In the Post Office Department, as well as in every other department of business, there is here and there a 'crooked' clerk, and he has not failed to learn of this. The result has been that we have had hundreds of complaints of the disappearance of special delivery letters. We are conducting a thorough investigation and hope to ferret out those who have been robbing the mails. But it would be better to relieve the temptation and secure safety in the first instance by inducing the people to refrain from sending valuable packages and letters containing money by special delivery, but to use, instead, the registry system."

BEGINNING OF A NEW BELLEVUE

MODERN improvements in Bellevue will begin in a few days, when the old Bellevue Medical College that stands at the right of the entrance to the hospital grounds will be entirely renovated. This will be the first step toward securing a new Bellevue, the needs of which have been advanced so earnestly for over a year.

One of the much-needed improvements will be better facilities for the reception of visitors. The old offices and reception room in the present main building will not be abandoned, but the facilities for taking care of a large number of persons on regular visiting days will be greatly improved when the proposed changes are completed.

The old iron staircase which has stood for years in front of the building, making the main entrance on the first floor, will be torn down, and in its place there will be a more commodious entrance on the ground floor. Three large reception offices will occupy the front of this floor, and the administration rooms will be in the rear.

from Twenty-sixth Street. It is not the intention to abandon this useful part of Bellevue's services, but the space given to it will be somewhat smaller.

The chief feature of the first floor will be a large lecture room, occupying nearly one-half of the floor space. A parlor, bedroom, and sewing room for the housekeeper will be in front, and there will be a large linen room. Dormitories for employes will occupy nearly all of the second and third floors. Three months are allowed to complete these changes, and the contract has just been awarded.

No changes are yet contemplated in the old wards and buildings devoted to the care of patients. Neither will there be any enlargement at present of the alcoholic ward, which in recent years has come to be one of the important features of Bellevue. It is no longer used for the ordinary street drunks, but club men and other wealthy patients of both sexes have been sent there for treatment, and the arrangements of the ward are much superior to

Relic of the "Royal George."

ONE of the few historical relics not American either in origin or association which is numbered among the treasures of the New York Historical Society is a portion of the wreck of the ill-fated British warship Royal George. The sinking of this vessel and the loss of over 600 lives occurred in the Harbor of Spithead in August, 1782. The reminder of this occurrence owned by the Historical Society is an oblong piece of wood, about 2½ feet in length and 1 foot in thickness. It was given by the Rev. George Charles Smith to Joseph Harris, a missionary for many years among seamen. For a time the relic was on the British brig Oregon, but in 1858 Missionary Harris placed the wooden block at the disposal of A. R. Wetmore of this city, and he gave it to the New York Historical Society.

Liability to Deafness.

A FRENCH surgeon says that men are more subject to aural diseases than women, says Golden Penny, and that out of every seven middle-aged persons there are two who do not hear as well with one ear as with the other. In every thousand children under fifteen years of age four show symptoms of some ear diseases, and six a marked deficiency in hearing power. The liability to disease increases from birth to the age of forty, and then begins gradually to decrease as old age advances. Out of the total number of cases subjected to surgical treatment it is estimated that about 80 per cent. are cured.

CUT FLOWER TRUST.

Trade in New York Larger Than All Other Cities Combined.

A REPORT that a flower trust had been formed by a number of dealers in flowers in this city, draws attention to the fact not generally realized that the industry in cut flowers in New York is one of the largest of the special lines of business which centre here. More than $21,000,000 were the receipts of the various dealers in cut flowers in this city last year, and it is estimated that this year the figures will exceed $25,000,000. It is another fact probably not generally known, that New York sells more cut flowers than all of the remaining cities of the United States combined. Of course a not inconsiderable part of this trade is for cities other than this, orders being placed here from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and even from as far away as Chicago, for rare varieties of blooms which can be obtained only from the conservatories here.

In fact, delivering flowers from this city to distances of 2,000 miles is not uncommon, and orders from the Pacific Coast do not come as surprises to local florists. By care and the exercise of ingenuity in packing them the flowers arrive at their destination in a perfectly fresh condition. Similarly, flowers are supplied to the principal trans-Atlantic liners and keep fresh all the way across. These are used for table decoration by the steamship companies, and also to brighten up their staterooms by many of the passengers.

Most of the large florists' establishments of New York have branches in the other principal cities of the country, and when it becomes necessary to deliver flowers on short notice, orders are telegraphed from the central offices here and filled at the branch establishment in the city where they are to be delivered. In this telegraphic order business special code words are used to save expense. The florists' code is quite an extensive one, and illustrates the magnitude of the industry in outside delivery. Florists ascribe the marvelously growing sales to the greater artistic taste of the mass of the people, the demand for flowers not being confined, as so largely in the past, to the wealthy class, but coming from every part of the city.

CUBA'S DECORATION DAY IN WINTER

Dorothy Stanhope Describes Scenes in the Colon Cemetery—Few Signs of Mourning Among the Large Holiday Crowds.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, and the Day of the Dead, (All Souls' Day,) Nov. 2, are the ones set aside for Decoration Days in Cuba. This year the latter day was Sunday, so Monday was also celebrated, and as many persons wished to decorate the graves of their dead without mingling with the large crowds which are accustomed to going to the cemeteries on the first and second, they placed their flowers on Friday, so that four days instead of two were celebrated. People from all over the island came to Havana for the decoration of the graves, since for many of them this city has a sacred bit of ground.

It is the only time of year when women, as a rule, go to the cemetery; they do not go to a funeral, even if it be of some one very near and dear to them. The one exception is in case of the death of a young girl, and the rule even then is the same as in other instances. It was estimated that 20,000 persons passed through the gates of Colon Cemetery Sunday morning and afternoon. Of this number many were women, dressed in black, white, or lavender for the most part, though there were others who wore bright colors, which gave no suggestion of mourning.

We drove out. The last half mile of the way was up the steep hill by the car track which leads to the gate. There are but four cars on this little branch road, and they were crowded to overflowing, while hundreds of people were walking. There were men, women, and children of all ages. All were going along merrily, as if out on a gala occasion. The nearer the cemetery the gayer the scene became; the road was lined with stands of all kinds, where fruits, candies, canes, &c., were sold. These stands did a rushing business, as every one seemed anxious to provide himself or herself with some refreshment before going in. Immediately across the road is a café, bearing a name suitable to its location; here the thirsty found all kinds of drinks to quench their thirst. All of the tables were filled, and the occupants were eating, drinking, and making merry, following the time-honored injunction both in letter and spirit. Policemen stood about the gates and were stationed at various points within.

IMITATION FLOWERS USED.

The main avenue was almost blocked with people. On both sides the tombs were hung with flowers, a few natural ones, more bead ones, but most of the metal so generally used for the purpose; at a little distance the deception is almost complete, so nearly do they resemble natural flowers, or at least while they are fresh and new. One lot was covered with a profusion of cut flowers in costly vases, one pair of which were of Canton china. A Chinese coolie was there as a guard. On many other graves there were vases of flowers, some of which we could see through the high lattice work which surrounds many lots. A large wreath of white metallic roses hung on the gate of the inclosure in which Gen. Calixto Garcia rests. A handsome monument has been erected to his memory there.

The graves of Saco and Cortina, two of Cuba's greatest men, had no new wreaths. Straggling vines wandered over them, while lizards and chameleons played hide-and-seek among the leaves, and yet Saco's memory is reverenced as is that of Washington in our country, and the statue of Cortina was erected by the students of Havana.

The plot of ground in which the victims of the ill-fated Maine were placed before they were taken to Arlington is now used by a girls' orphan asylum. A rude board fence incloses the few graves there. As we passed some of the orphans with their nun guardians were saying prayers over the mounds, for the litle graves are not cemented, with marble covers, like those about them. A few flowers were scattered about.

Many family lots have tiny chapels on them, very much resembling the vaults in our cemeteries. Most of these were open Sunday, and candles were burning on their altars. In other lots where there were no chapels candles were burning on the marble slabs covering the graves. These were in altar candlesticks of silver or highly polished brass. On still other graves there were lamps of brass and glass of a pattern unknown to me, although it may be very common. Through the glass could be seen a fluid several inches deep, in which was a very short piece of lighted candle. Surrounding it were bits of cork, apparently to keep it from touching the sides.

On the open graves there was nothing, of course, since these are left open to show that they are for rent. One may look into the cemented cavity and realize that the grave is actually yawning for its victim. It does not mean that this has never been occupied, for in all likelihood it has been; the law is that if the rent is not paid at the end of five years the casket will be taken out and sent to the osario. In some cemeteries as many as ten caskets are placed in one grave, but in Colon there is plenty of ground, and no need for such crowding. Still, three or four are often buried, one above the other. Even in private lots belonging to families of means this is very common.

FIREMEN REMEMBERED.

There was a large and very beautiful wreath of flowers at the foot of the Firemen's Monument, which is easily the most conspicuous shaft in the grounds. Sunday it drew even more attention than usual, on account of the firemen who were posted at all four corners of the pedestal as a guard. They stood with uncovered heads, their helmets against their chests, and were so motionless that they seemed a part of the monument. We watched them for several moments before any one of them moved, and it was with a start that we finally saw one raise his hand. The sun shone directly down on their bared heads, but they gave no sign of any discomfort. We had seen the beautiful monument many times, but we stopped for a few minutes to look at it again, with its exquisite sculptured figures, each telling a tale, and the busts of the victims in low relief. One of the party who knew the story told in a few words of the twenty-seven firemen in whose memory this monument was erected; how the caving walls of a burning building buried them beyond rescue one day twelve years ago, thereby throwing the city into mourning, for they were all members of prominent Havana families, and numbered their relations by the score. The anniversary of the disaster is still remembered appropriately, and this monument was erected by the city.

We paused for a few moments in front of the Students' Monument, not far from the Firemen's, and sharing with it the distinction of being the best-known of any in the cemetery. By some it is considered the handsomer of the two, although its design is much simpler. On its front elevation are the names of the students to whose memory it was erected. In spite of its beauty, it would doubtless not be sought out as it is, were it not for its story. While standing there, we spoke of the

which of the medical students had scratched the glass of the ornament on the grave of a certain Spanish volunteer officer of the court-martial which chose eight students at random and ordered them to pay the penalty of the indignity with their lives. And we remembered that two of those chosen were the only sons of a widowed mother, and because this was so, the court-martial showed mercy to her and named another student in place of one of the brothers; we remembered that the parents of one of the condemned boys offered his weight in gold if his life would be spared, but the prayer was denied, and the parents died of broken hearts; they were buried within a stone's throw of the spot on which the Students' Monument was reared afterward. We spoke, too, of Capt. Cappevila, the only member of the court-martial who took the students' part, and thereby brought down upon himself the displeasure of the authorities.

IN THE CATACOMBS.

We walked through the catacombs, a long underground passage, in which there are arrangements for a large number of graves, but comparatively few have ever been used. It was very soon decided not to continue the plan of laying out the entire cemetery in catacombs, as was planned originally, so only the first few buried in Colon were placed in the catacombs. Among them was the directing architect of the cemetery, and the stone closing his sepulchre bears the date 1873. There were no bones lying about or arranged in fantastic designs, as in underground burial places of some other lands. The arched roof of the long gallery resounded with careless laughter as hundreds of people passed through. We walked along, jostled first by one and then by another of the thoughtless throng. We did not pass more than half a dozen persons who took a serious view of his surroundings.

But it was not in the underground passage alone that we noticed carelessness of the place. We saw only two instances of sorrow, and we saw those but for a moment. We would not intrude, even by looks. We passed one lot in which several people were sitting on the stone benches; the ladies of the party were in deep black, and as they had the key to the gate we took it that they were of the family. They were receiving their friends, who passed, laughing and talking with them, much as though at a social gathering.

Sitting all about the grounds were groups of people enjoying the afternoon. In memory I went back many years to a little village in the Middle West. Late every Sunday afternoon in Summer old and young were wont to gather in the little graveyard on the edge of town, and there in that little city of the dead discussed the affairs of the living.

The front of the cemetery is filled with the resting places of those sufficiently blessed in this world's goods to pay a goodly sum for them; these graves are all covered. Back of the chapel the graves are like those of our country, and are universally marked by black wooden crosses, on which the letters "E. P. D." and "R. I. B. M." are very conspicuous. The words, for which these stand are never given in full, but every one knows they are equivalent to "Rest in peace." Many of these graves are only rented for a time, and it is from them that the osarios are filled.

In a remote part of the cemetery there is a large heap of black crosses that have been taken from dismantled graves, and near by is a large heap of metal wreaths gathered together in the same way. I well remember that on my first visit to Colon in February of 1899, I saw many little heaps of human bones all about, waiting for the cart to carry them to the others in the far corner. To-day nothing of the kind is to be seen, and the osario is no longer open to the public; in fact, the old bone pit is no longer used.

THE IMPRESSION OF SOLEMNITY.

Some writer has said that Colon does not impress one with its solemnity, that its marble-covered, cemented tombs and metal wreaths destroy that entirely. I have met few that are in sympathy with this sentiment. The first time I was there and stepped aside from the road to allow the passage of a little cortège consisting of a rude casket, borne on the shoulders of six poorly dressed men, it seemed to me that I had never seen anything quite so pathetic. The men hurried through the main avenue lined with the tombs of the rich and great to deposit their burden in the pauper plot in the rear. Last Sunday as we passed through the gate homeward bound one of these little processions went in and placed the little casket on the slab in front of the priest's house, at the left of the entrance. It was a tiny one of light pink. The priest came out and gave his blessing; then the little procession moved on.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Peanut Cure for Insomnia.

PEANUTS as a cure for consumption are widely known and believed in, says the Philadelphia Record. Now a Germantown borough man comes forward with a peanut cure for insomnia. He says of it: "I had been a poor sleeper for five years. Violent exercise, drugs, and other remedies had given me no relief. Finally, at the suggestion of a vegetarian, I tried the peanut. I put beside my bed a bag of peanuts newly roasted, shelled and salted, and on my first attack of insomnia I ate 50, masticating them very thoroughly—giving in fact, 25 chews to each nut. While taking this large dose, I felt a gradual drowsiness stealing over me, and as soon as the dose was ended I fell asleep. Since that time I have always kept fresh peanuts by me at night. They have never failed."

Stockings with White Feet.

A PHYSICIAN, in a published interview, says The Indianapolis Journal, urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do more to promote ease in walking and relieve foot ills than anything else to be suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or lisle thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no matter how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the lisle variety is a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin, unbleached balbriggan he recommends. Preferably the whole sock or stocking may be [illegible], but at least the foot should be. [illegible] tion is added that new cotton [illegible] as all new cotton undergarments, should be washed before being worn, to take out the sizing used by manufacturers.

Saturday, December 6, the annual Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued, containing, besides the customary rich variety of current literature and the news of the book world, two specially prepared lists of Books. THE BEST FIFTY BOOKS [illegible] will be described in detail, and [illegible] supplementary list of fifty [illegible] day week. There will also be [illegible] on Current literature [illegible] subjects not [illegible]

NOV 1902

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THE CUT DIRECT.

ROOSEVELT—Come on, Shaw. Don't speak to that bad man again.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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THE death of R. M. Field, for many years manager of the Boston Museum, recalls his experience some years ago with Maurice Barrymore, when he tried to engage that actor as his leading man. Barrymore was in New York, making $250 or $300 a week, when "Jack" Mason, then leading man of the Museum stock company, resigned. Mr. Field looked over the list of leading men, and finally telegraphed Barrymore:

"Will give you $150 a week to play leads at the Boston Museum.

R. M. FIELD."

Barrymore was sitting in the Lambs Club when the dispatch was handed to him. As he read it he smiled, and then, sending for a blank, indited this reply:

"R. M. Field, Boston Museum.—I have sent your offer to Puck.

MAURICE BARRYMORE."

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LORD SALISBURY made many enemies by the stand which he always took whenever England underwent the perennial campaign for temperance. His attitude was characterized by his opponents as "far too broad," but no argument could ever induce him to change it.

At one time a member of the clergy in the neighborhood of Hatfield, an enthusiastic advocate of what would be called local option on this side of the Atlantic, tried to awaken his lordship to the importance of the question. He pressed every argument, and all were heard with courtesy but without producing the desired effect. Finally the point was brought forward that the undue multiplication of "pubs" in any town was necessarily an inducement to undue drinking.

"Really," replied Lord Salisbury, "I am sorry to appear unsympathetic, but I cannot grant even that. In this house, Hatfield, there are forty bedrooms, but I never feel more inclined to go to sleep here than I do anywhere else."

And that closed the argument, for the clergyman surrendered in despair.

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WILLIAM BARBOUR, who was defeated for Congress in the Sixth New Jersey District, ran counter to a strong feeling of State pride in his canvass because of his residence in New York.

The other day in Paterson he met a stanch Jerseyman, who said: "Sorry I couldn't vote for you, Colonel, but I thought we ought to elect a Jerseyman."

"Well, you must admit I am an American, at any rate," said Mr. Barbour, after explaining how he felt that his Jersey interests identified him with the State.

"America may be good enough for you," said the Paterson man, "but I prefer Jersey."

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PRINCE HENRY of Prussia, who came here as the Kaiser's representative at the dedicatory ceremonies of the New York Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday, was guided up at the wondrous height of the "Flatiron" Building on Twenty-third Street, the other day. The Prince was carried in a carriage at the time, and was accompanied by several friends. Presently one of them asked the Prince the inevitable question—what did he think of the structure?

"Ah, Sir," replied the Prince, "at home I had often read and been told many things about the ingenuity of you Yankees, but I never believed you were capable of such a streak of audacity as this!"

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VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the artist, who is once more in New York, after an absence of nearly fifteen years, if one ignores the few days he spent here before his latest trip to the Caribbean, finds the American metropolis decidedly changed. Back in the eighties the occasional skyscraper depressed him. He said it made the skyline not only ugly, but absolutely terrible.

The other day, after long contemplation of the scores of gigantic structures that now soar heavenward, he said to a friend:

"Harry," then a pause, "it begins to be grand."

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ERNEST STAPLES tells this story of a friend who was very fond of field sports, and possessed a fine pair of red Irish setters. One night he visited a fashionable gambling establishment, taking the dogs with him. He sat down to enjoy supper, when the proprietor, who was also fond of shooting, remarked:

"Those are very fine animals, Mr. Blank, are they broke?"

"Whenups, no," was the response; "they haven't been in here five minutes."

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WHEN [illegible] made his flying trip to Chattanooga, one of the chief points of interest included in his entertainment was Lookout Mountain, standing in solemn majesty above the yellow waters of the Tennessee. From it the mountains, hills, and valleys of seven States seem to blend into a glorious harmony. Down at the base of the mountain the rushing Tennessee twists into Moccasin Bend, the heel, toe, and ankle all sharply defined—Chattanooga in the bend of the ankle and waving fields of grain in the toe itself.

The President's party stood awed by the majestic beauty of the scene. Said one, with an appreciation of the curious:

"The river—see? It's a perfect foot!"

"Yes," remarked President Roosevelt, "even to the corn on the toe."

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WHEN MATTHEW CLUNE, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel, was an Alderman in Peekskill, one of the villa- streets was named by him in this way. The street was in a valley on the outskirts, and after it had been laid out was for some time used as a dumping ground for the village refuse. It having reached about the proper level for use, the Village Board took up the question of naming it. Appropriate names did not seem to suggest themselves, and finally Matty said:

"Phwy not call it afther the burrud that rose from the ashes?"

And Phoenix Avenue it became, and still is.

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DUDLEY BUCK, the composer and organist, has a well-grounded dislike for boy choirs, and a particular aversion to vestments for an organist. He tells this story of how he was once obliged to wear the vestments most unexpectedly.

On one of Mr. Buck's ocean voyages Emma Juch, the singer, was a fellow-passenger. In one of their talks, the conversation turned upon matrimony, and Mr. Buck told Miss Juch, half jokingly, that whenever she married he would play the organ for her. In the

same spirit, Miss Juch laughingly declared that if that time ever came she would hold him to his word.

In less than a year Miss Juch's engagement to Francis L. Wellman, the ex-Assistant District Attorney, was announced. Miss Juch wrote Mr. Buck that she was to be married in Stamford, Conn., and recalled the promise, which she hoped he had not forgotten. When the wedding day came, and Mr. Buck arrived at Stamford to try the organ, he found, to his dismay, that the vested choir of the church was to sing at the ceremony, and that he, as organist, would have to wear vestments. The organ bench was plainly visible from the body of the church, so there was nothing to be done but make the best of it. At the wedding supper, he related as a huge joke on himself how he had had to don a robe for the first time. In telling the story he adds: "Emma said I looked like St. Paul; but I told her I felt more like the devil!"

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"PITTSBURG PHIL," during the recent decline in stocks, stood amid a throng eagerly scanning the tape of an up-town ticker when Charlie Knowall remarked that one only has to have confidence and patience for everything to come out right.

"Yes," assented "Phil," "I have all that all right, but who is the broker who will carry stocks on that combination? It is very much like a Plymouth high ball without the gin. Brokers generally require more or less margin mixed with confidence before they undertake to carry weight for wait."

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EX-GOV. FRANK S. BLACK, as he emerged from the Criminal Courts Building on the day of his speech in defense of Molineux, was greeted by a newsboy with the shout:

"Extra! All about the Molineux case!"

And then, recognising the tall lawyer, the boy exclaimed:

"I guess you know all about it."

"Hardly," replied the Governor. "When you have been in a fight, do you know how often you get hit and how many times your blows land?"

"Not till de gang tells me," said the boy.

"That's why, I guess, I'll have to read the papers," replied the ex-Governor, buying several.

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THE Baltimore Chapter, D. A. R., contains a number of women who are as proud of being Daughters of the Confederacy as Daughters of the Revolution. They never miss an opportunity to show that they still cherish the old Southern sentiment.

Edwin Warfield, President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, deftly steered clear of an attempt to inject sectional feeling at a reception of the chapter in Baltimore in honor of Peggy Stewart Day. In a speech, he suggested that the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters establish a joint home for historic relics. "This is a patriotic organization," he said, "not a mutual admiration society nor a social organization. I think the Sons and Daughters ought to join in this movement. Furthermore," he continued, "I am disappointed at not seeing a flag of our country here. You do not venerate the flag enough. The first thing you see at my home is the Stars and the Stripes."

"How about the Stars and the Bars?" suggested one of the ladies.

"The Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes can be entwined," said Mr. Warfield quickly. "That conflict is over now, and we of Maryland are hanging on our walls side by side the pictures of those who wore the gray and those who wore the blue, of those superb Generals, Grant and Lee. There is no reason why they should not."

The mild rebuke was effective.

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MARSHALL P. WILDER declares that when a certain Irishman famed for hard drinking was asked why he did not take just one drink each day and let it go at that, he answered: "Shure what good would wan be? A birc can't fly with one wing."

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OLIVER SUMNER TEALL is an athlete by proxy. He often has said so, and about three years ago gave color to the assertion by employing a strong man to supply the motive power to a tandem bicycle. Teall gleefully relates how he got the benefit of bicycling that Summer without working. But bicycling becomes passé, and Teall interested himself in golf. Recently, at the Union League Club, there was a discussion about the game, and Teall made a few remarks, causing one of the members to exclaim:

"Why, Teall, I didn't think you played golf! I thought it was too strenuous for you."

"Well," drawled Teall, "I don't play, but I like the game. It's such jolly good exercise, you know. You see, I have my man read to me all the literature on the subject he can get—accounts of matches, golf stories, jokes, poems, and so on, and really, I find the effect of the vernacular of the sport as beneficial as massage."

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PROF. WILLIAM G. SUMNER of Yale, instructor in sociology, devoted a recent lecture to woman's place in society from the earliest periods to the present day.

"The numerous occupations that are open to woman nowadays in the business and industrial worlds," said Prof. Sumner, "has created on her part a comparative indifference to matrimony."

As the class made a note of this, the professor added, wagging a warning finger:

"Mind you, gentlemen, I said comparative, because I never knew of one yet that couldn't be induced to change her mind if the right man tried."

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WHILE Congressman Patrick Henry of Mississippi was visiting a school in Vicksburg recently the teacher, after asking him to make a few remarks, told the children that their visitor bore the name of the great orator whose words, "Give me liberty, or give me death," had been recited so often in the school. At the close of the school session a little boy came up to the Congressman and said:

"Say, mister, if you're the man that said those words, won't you tell the teacher she ought not to keep me after school two hours most every night."

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ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY Osborne during the noon recess of the Molineux trial one day last week told of a celebrated North Carolina lawyer who was practicing in a backwoods mountain district.

While he was waiting for his case to be reached the trial of a notorious highway robber who had been caught red-handed was called. The prisoner had no counsel, and the presiding Judge requested the distinguished lawyer to defend him. The trial lasted two days, and to the court's astonishment the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. As the prisoner was about to be discharged, the lawyer stepped up to the Judge and requested a few words in private.

"What is it?" asked the court.

"I would ask your Honor," replied the lawyer, "to have the prisoner detained in jail to-night. I have to cross a lonely field on my way home, and the rascal happens to know that I have money about me."

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DOWN at Aqueduct Alfred Post, familiarly known as "Judge," from having officiated as such at numerous race meetings, was the centre of a group of devotees.

"I really have a great deal of sympathy for him," remarked the Judge.

"Has he been making disastrous plunges?" inquired one.

"No, I can't say that, nor do I believe that he has lost much money, but he has been playing in such hard luck."

"How so?"

"Why, all Summer, he tells me, he has had correct inspirations on the long shots, and every time he has gone into the betting ring with the intention of backing his choice, some friend has dissuaded him from doing so."

"Isn't he the same fellow who begged all his friends with tears in his eyes to sell out all their stocks before the drop came?"

"They're off," shouted some one as the party broke up in a burst of laughter.

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LAMB STEW. A Favorite Dish at the Stock Exchange Cafe.—Syracuse Evening Herald.

THE son of the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, editor of The Missionary Review of the World, was visiting in a country village where he had spent many of his Summers in earlier youth. In the temporary absence of the pastor Mr. Pierson was asked to address the evening church meeting. There happened also in town that day an evangelist of the strenuous type, who shared the service with Mr. Pierson.

As the congregation was dismissing Mr. Pierson came down the aisle shaking hands with one and another, and greeted a Mr. F., an old character in the place, who stammered considerably.

"How do you do, Mr. F.?" said Mr. Pierson, cordially.

"F-fust rate. [Then, with a second glance.] L-l-less see. Y-you wus one o' them f-fellers what s-spoke ternight, w-wusn't yer?"

"Yes, I was."

"W-w-well, w-wuin't t-that other f-feller good!"

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JOHN KELLY of Weber and Fields's combination, who resides at Flushing, customarily takes the same cab on threatening nights to ride to the Long Island ferry. Upon one occasion, emerging from the theatre he espied his favorite cabby on the opposite side of the street skylarking with a policeman. Giving his peculiar Tyrolese yodel, the man came rushing over.

"Good evening, Mr. Kelly," said he. "It looked so much like clearing I was gambling that you would take the car across town to-night."

"Yes," replied John, "but I noticed that you were playing with a copper."

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AMONG the duties of Dr. Hedden's office boy, who was somewhat averse to overexertion, was the emptying and refilling the water cooler every morning. Archie, the boy, sometimes neglected the emptying part of his task, and one morning the doctor, when he had swallowed a copious draught of the water, was conscious of a foul taste in the liquid.

"Archie," he called, "is this water fresh?"

"Ye-e-s, Sir," answered Archie, hesitatingly.

The doctor noticed the hesitation, so he repeated, severely:

"Archie, are you sure this water is fresh?"

"Part of it is," naively answered Archie.

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SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW says that this is his latest, and he guarantees it to be new. He told it to a group of his friends at the Chamber of Commerce banquet Tuesday night.

"I was walking down Wall Street to-day," he said, "hastening to keep an important business engagement, when I was stopped by a man who said:

"'Pardon me, Senator, but I see you have been taking an active part in this State election, and I am anxious to learn what you think of the result.'

"'I am naturally much pleased by the election of Gov. Odell,' I replied.

"'But there was a big slump in the Republican vote in the city, and Odell's plurality was very small. I was afraid that this might have a serious significance for the future of our great party.'

"I replied that I did not think so, and, remembering my appointment, sought to get rid of my questioner, but he persisted:

"'You greatly relieve my mind,' he said. 'So you are sure you are pleased with the result of the election!'

"'Quite so,' I responded.

"'Then you will be glad, I know, to lend me fifty cents.'

"I said that there had been a slump in the stock market that day and I could only let him have a quarter."

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A WEEK before election Justice Lambert, who presided at the Molineux trial, had Democratic State Committeeman Dowd of Cattaraugus County and the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, Frank Mott of Jamestown, as guests at dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel.

"What majority do you expect to get, Frank?" asked the Justice, who is a Republican.

"Oh, from what Senator Hill says, probably from forty to sixty thousand," replied the young candidate.

"That reminds me," said the Justice, a roguish twinkle in his eyes, "of two enthusiastic Democrats who walked just ahead of me on Madison Avenue just after leaving a well-known Democratic club. Their steps were perhaps slightly uncertain, but the faith that was in them was apparently firm. Said one:

"'I believe (hic) Coler will have 80,000 (hic) majority. What do you (hic) think?'

"'Is that so?' returned the other, rather dubiously; 'well, if I was as (hic) drunk as you are I'd hold (hic) the election right now.'"

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ERNST KUPFER, a model well known in the New York studios, had an unusual experience on his way up town in a Broadway car recently. Mr. Kupfer is the possessor of an abundance of white hair and a flowing beard. A little girl sitting opposite him whispered very audibly to her mother:

"Mamma, see, there's Santa Claus!"

"Hush," said her mother. "That's but a gentleman."

However, the little one was not to be so easily satisfied, so she continued to smile at Mr. Kupfer, and he, taking from his pocket some pictures he had just posed for as Santa Claus, handed them to the little lady. Overjoyed, she called out:

"See, mother, I was right! It is Santa Claus, it is, and now I have a chance I'm going to tell him what I want for Christmas." So without more ado she changed seats and began to pour her astounding number of wishes into the old gentleman's ear.

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BEFORE Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions last week a very young lawyer recently admitted was trying his maiden case. He wished to get in evidence the testimony of two witnesses who had not been duly subpoenaed.

"Do you think," inquired Judge Newburger, "that these witnesses will materially assist us in getting at the facts in this case?"

"I think so, your Honor," was the reply; "I have not yet had an opportunity to communicate with them."

"Then call them at once," said the Judge with a smile, and the young lawyer wondered why the court officers had to rap sharply for order.

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NOT long before the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University a son of Old Nassau went into Scribner's book store and asked for some book by Wilson which had his portrait in it. "I want to see what the man looks like," said he.

He had directed his question to a smooth-shaven, glass-wearing man of middle-age standing near the door. From the fact that he wore no hat it was natural to have taken him for one of the clerks. That he was not a clerk, however, appeared when the gentleman picked up a derby hat from the table as he answered:

"There is no portrait of Wilson in any of his books, but if you will go up to the magazine department and ask for the April issue of such and such a year you will find a very fair likeness of him." Then he bowed and went out.

"Do you know who that was?" asked the Princeton man of a clerk who was passing.

"That was Prof. Woodrow Wilson," was the answer. "Is there anything I can show you?"

"Thank you, no. I have what I came for."

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DURING the recent visit to Cuba Prof. W. O. Atwater, whose views on alcohol as a food have so disturbed his Methodist brethren, was taken by army Surgeons at Columbia Barracks, near Havana, on a tour of inspection of the various kitchens and mess halls of the post. He was an interested and appreciative observer, and after the rather long visit was over one of the army men said:

"Now we will go over home for a rest and incidentally to try some of Prof. Atwater's food."

It was not until the whisky bottles and glasses were produced that the scientist saw the joke. As Prof. Atwater is a total abstainer he stammered out, "But I am not hungry, you know."

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SENATOR PRITCHARD of North Carolina, telling how healthy his section of the State is, remarked: "A mountaineer, aged ninety-two, and his wife, aged ninety, were returning from the funeral of their oldest child, who had died at the age of seventy-one. They were both deeply grieved. As they were discussing their loss the wife said:

"'I always told you, John, that we would never raise that child.'"



A QUEER DUEL IN BUDAPEST

"YES," said the tall, broad-shouldered, smooth-faced man, beaming upon the little group that sat around the table in the Hoboken café, "I am right glad to be back in these United States, as you can all understand, and, as I said before, I come home possessed of a more satisfactory bankroll than I had when I departed in the Spring. The truth is that there is no place for a wide-awake American to pick up more easy money than at the merry-go-rounds those Austrian jockey clubs conduct. They don't do things on a business basis at all, have absolutely no idea of percentage, and a real live layer can procure all the loose change and a little more without having to keep awake nights wondering how he is going to do it.

"The fact of the matter is that before long Austria became too slow-going a country for me. I grew weary of the monotonous task of separating the natives from the coin of the realm, and at last shook the dust of the race tracks from my heels and journeyed into Hungary, where I felt that I might at least expect to encounter something out of the ordinary. I had always been told that the Hungarian nabobs were interesting personages, and I determined to cultivate their acquaintance. I knew that in order to do this I would have to pass for a 'gentleman of quality,' and, accordingly, forgot my name as soon as I entered the town limits of Budapest. At the hotel, which was the swellest in the entire borough, I registered as Sir Thomas Brown of Canada, late a member of the Senate of that delectable country. I was well aware of the fact that there was a real Sir Thomas Brown, but felt certain that none of my Magyar acquaintances had ever had the pleasure of a tête-à-tête with him. So I casually gave out that I was visiting Budapest with a view of ultimately settling there for the benefit of my health. This was enough to cause the most prominent real estate sharks of the country to lay siege to my strong box, and in a few days I was introduced by them to all the noblemen who had job-lot castles or manors to dispose of at cut rates.

"You can understand that it was an easy matter then for me to become a bosom friend of any or all of these titled gentry, and I played the game for what it was worth. I was especially anxious to get a foothold in one or two exclusive clubs, where I might have an opportunity of manipulating the pasteboards at a decent profit, and in an incredibly short time, thanks to the efforts of one or two who believe that I was booked to relieve them of some heavily mortgaged property, I found my fondest hopes realised.

"For a month or so I dallied around the city, picking up a pleasant little sum every few nights and enjoying myself as I had never done before. It was a novel experience to be looked upon with deference by these royal Magyars, and I confess that ere long, despite my predilections for a republican form of government, I comported myself as though I had been a monarchist all my life—in fact, I developed into the most thoroughgoing snob imaginable. I had no idea that I was drifting into this unpleasant channel of thought and conduct until one night, at the most swagger club in all Budapest, I entered into an unseemly argument with Councillor Sopskel, one of the most haughty and fiery members of the Hungarian aristocracy. The old gentleman retorted with some invidious remarks regarding my genealogical tree, and this so angered me that I felt impelled to do him grievous bodily harm. Indeed, I had his bewhiskered countenance in chancery and was smiting it vigorously when the Barons Bezel, Tropsik, Czerny, and Trancsy interfered and assisted me, despite my protestations, to the nearest vehicle, by the jehu of which I was presently conducted to my hotel, where I promptly went to bed.

"I admit that I had been indulging rather freely in the wines from the club's most excellent cellars, and, as a result, awoke in the morning without having the slightest recollection of the unpleasant incident of the night before. All I knew was that I was suffering from an uncommonly bad headache. I did not rise until nearly noon, and was enjoying a light repast, when a card was handed to me bearing the name 'The Right Hon. John Tripper.'

"I had made the Hon. John's acquaintance at the club a few days previous to this, and knew him to be a simple, honest, good-natured young Englishman of the tourist class. I had never cultivated his society, and could not conjecture the reason for this early call. But he made it plain to me as soon as he had entered the room.

"'I say, don't you know,' he drawled, 'you're in a deuced bad hole. Sopskel is furious and vows to have your life, you know. By Jove, he's a regular man-eater, too. Is sending you a challenge by Trancsy. I just left the club, where they're busy on the infernal document. Bally shame, but you're a Britisher, and I'll see you through, you know.'

"For a few minutes I was too dumfounded to speak. Then I said:

"'What the devil are you talking about? Why should Sopskel be furious at me, and why is he going to send a challenge?'

"The Englishman stared at me, and then responded, in his usual slow style:

"'By Jove, you must have been pretty woozy last night. Don't you remember the punching you gave our venerable friend?'

"'Nary a remember,' said I; 'tell me about it. I'm interested.'

"Tripper thereupon proceeded to inform me of the occurrance at the club, and after one or two brandy and sodas to reinforce my shattered nerves I was able to look the situation fairly in the face. I will admit that I did not have the slightest notion of fighting a duel, for Sopskel was famed throughout Hungary as an expert swordsman, and I knew next to nothing about the game. So I intimated to Tripper that, as I had had no intention of offending the Councilor, I was willing to apologise. Moreover, I added, dueling was against the law of the land. Tripper stared at me in undisguised disgust.

"'Ah, I say, don't you know,' he cried, 'you mustn't funk it, Sir Thomas. That would never do. You must—ah,' he broke off, 'here's Trancsy now.'

"It was Trancsy, and a very belligerent Trancsy. He honored me with a cold and formal bow, and then drew forth a weird ebullition on paper, setting forth the grounds why Jans Sopskel, Councilor of Budapest and most worthy nobleman, did challenge me, Sir Thomas Brown, late a member of the Canadian Senate, to meet in mortal combat with whatever weapons I, as the challenged party, should see fit to select. When I noticed this last clause my hesitation vanished. I bowed politely to Trancsy and observed:

"'Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet Councilor Sopskel. With your permission, Baron Trancsy, I will refer you to the Right Hon. John Tripper, now present, who will wait upon you this afternoon with my reply to the note you have just done me the honor of presenting.'

"The moment Trancsy left the room I turned to Tripper and said:

"'Do you happen to have brought my boxing gloves with you from England, Mr. Tripper?'

"'Why, yes,' he said, 'I always carry a set with me, in case—'

"'Great!' I cried, 'the very thing. I could outbox any boy who went to school with me. Now—'

"'Pardon me, Sir Thomas,' said Tripper, 'I'm afraid I don't quite understand you. Surely you don't propose to name boxing gloves as the weapons for your duel?'

"'Why not?' I demanded. 'Here's the old boy's challenge. It says I can select anything I prefer.'

"'By Jove,' protested Tripper, 'I'm afraid boxing gloves aren't very regular, don't you know.'

"'Regular be blessed!' said I; 'I choose boxing gloves, and let old Sopskel put that in his pipe and smoke it. I don't propose to be chopped to mincemeat by him or any other Hungarian swashbuckler.'

"The upshot of it was that Tripper agreed to carry my ultimatum to Sopskel. To the credit of that gentleman, be it said, he refused to climb down, and, on the contrary, insisted that we should box until one or the other was slain. He was nothing if not gory. The next morning was named for the meeting, and I spent the afternoon in using Tripper for a punching bag. Before night I felt that I was ready to step into a ring with any one.

"I must admit that the duel was rather a farce. In fact, it soon degenerated into a rough-and-tumble scrimmage. Sopskel had never had boxing gloves on his hands before, and so I had him at a disadvantage, to say the least. I was doing my best to put him to sleep, when suddenly there was a shout from Trancsy, and the next moment he, the physician in attendance, and old Sopskel himself made a wild dash for the carirage in which they had driven to the field of carnage. Before we realised what was up Tripper and I were struggling with several Hungarian policemen.

"We put up a stiff fight, but were overpowered by numbers. In the confusion attendant upon our arrest, or else with the connivance of the officials, my opponent and his friends were able to make themselves scarce. Once our opposition was overcome, we were haled before the nearest Magistrate, who discharged Tripper, but ordered that I pay a heavy fine and be imprisoned in the city jail for the space of seven days.

"To my amasement, my progress from the court to the prison was like a veritable triumph. It had been months since a conviction had been obtained for dueling, and, despite the fact that my outlandish choice of weapons had been noised abroad, I was looked upon as a martyr. It was a case of 'Hurrah for Sir Thomas!' all along the line, and I can tell you that I held my chest up as, in charge of two policemen, I walked down the narrow streets, between ranks of excited Huns, all cheering, singing, and throwing their caps up in the air.

"When I got to the place of my confinement I was met by a mustachioed, pompous-looking Warden, who greeted me most effusively.

"'If your most worthy Excellency,' said he, 'will be at the pains to accompany me, I shall have the extreme felicity of conducting you to your cell.'

"Upon seeing the 'cell' I burst into a roar of laughter. The dungeon wherein I was to be immured was nothing more nor less than a three-room suite, consisting of a bedroom, library, and reception room, all luxuriously furnished. The walls were covered with hangings and paintings, and the furniture was of the richest. I learned afterward that these comforts were installed by the famous Baron Bela Acsel, who was at one time his privitentiary visitor like myself. With great curiosity I examined the rooms, and then, seeing that the Warden was standing at me inquiringly, I told him that I felt I could be able to [illegible] fairly comfortable. At [illegible] he [illegible] and assured me that luncheon would soon be served.

"Talk about Gargantuan feasts! I never in my life ate meals that could hold a candle to those provided by that Hungarian jailer. The day after my imprisonment began I invited him to take dinner with me, and the poor fellow was so staggered by the thought that he almost fainted. However, he accepted the invitation, and we got along together famously. When dessert was on the table he remarked:

"'There is one thing that grieves me, your Excellency, and that is your Excellency's remaining in solitude. Now, when M. Leo Lancsy, the banker, was here he had company every day. Why do you not invite your friends to join you in a game of cards, and thus help to while the hours away?'

"'Great Scott!' I exclaimed, 'can I have visitors here?'

"'Most assuredly,' he answered, shrugging his shoulders; 'you are entitled to all the privileges of the nobility, your Excellency. Say the word, and I can arrange for a dinner for to-morrow night if you desire to entertain your guests. Josef, the guard, has a livery and makes a good butler. He will wait upon you and upon those who banquet with you.'

"The idea, of course, struck me as utterly preposterous, but I was now prepared for anything. I speedily got word to Tripper, and asked him to invite Trancsy, Bezel, Tropsik, and Sopskel to join me at dinner the following evening. I bore my recent antagonist no ill-will, but, on the contrary, was very anxious to do the right thing by him, for I felt I had, on the whole, treated him rather shabbily.

"My guests arrived in good season, with the exception of Sopskel, who sent word that he would endeavor to be with us later in the evening. Josef made an excellent butler, as the Warden had predicted, and announced the visitors with all the dignity of the real article. Things went swimmingly until about 10 o'clock, when Sopskel appeared. He greeted me grimly, and when I saw his face I realized that something was up, and that, whatever it was, it boded me no good.

"'Before I partake of your hospitality,' he began, 'I desire to ask you if you are really Sir Thomas Brown, formerly a member of the Canadian Senate?'

"'What the devil do you mean by asking me that?' I demanded.

"'Answer my question,' he retorted, sharply; 'are you or are you not Sir Thomas Brown?'

"I began to feel shaky as to my underpinning.

"'Of course I am,' said I; 'who in the dickens else do you think I am?'

"'Then,' said he, triumphantly, ignoring my question, 'will you kindly explain how it is that in answer to an inquiry I cabled to Canada I am informed that Sir Thomas Brown dropped dead on the streets of Ottawa three days ago?'

"The room seemed to be reeling round. Through the tobacco smoke the faces of the Magyars gleamed menacingly at me. I could see a look of bewilderment on Tripper's honest countenance. All at once an inspiration came to me.

"'Heavens!' I cried, 'my poor father! My poor, dear, dead father!'

"Far-fetched as it was, the bluff worked. Next instant I had the whole crowd sympathising with me. Sopskel begged my pardon in most abject terms. Nay, he did more—much against my will, for I was really enjoying myself hugely—he procured a pardon for me next day and escorted me to the railway station, whence I started, ostensibly for Canada, but as a matter of fact for Monte Carlo, where I watched the wheel spin a few days before setting sail for home.

"And, now, as it has been many a long day since I was in New York, I really must cross the river and see if Broadway is still the same old street."

H. A. BRUCE.

GOSSIP from the CLUBS





HE luncheon this afternoon at the National Horse Show Association will be the occasion of the meeting of a large number of clubmen who have just come to town for the season. The Union, Metropolitan, and Manhattan, as well as the Knickerbocker, will be largely represented. One figure which will be missed is that of Prescott Lawrence, who is still abroad. Mr. Lawrence has always been very conspicuous at the Horse Show as one of the judges; he and his brother-in-law, Reginald Rives, dressed very much alike, in togs of the 1830 style, and presented a most picturesque appearance. In the Directors' boxes at the Horse Show one is sure of seeing daily John G. Heckscher, Cornelius Fellowes, Frank Sturgis, Senator Wetmore, and Col. De Lancey Kane, all of whom wear for Horse Show week the inevitable topper with broad, curly brim, and look, each one of them, as if he had stepped out of an old English print.

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George Gould has been elected President of the Country Club at Lakewood. This is a new organization, but one which is already very popular. George Gould is not much of a clubman, and very much of a home body, but in the clubs to which he does belong he is a great favorite. His choice of clubs is confined to those connected with outdoor sports of various kinds, and his only large club in town is the New York Yacht.

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One of the recent candidates for membership in the Meadow Brook Club is George Rose, who recently purchased a large estate near Hempstead. Mr. Rose comes from the South, and his wife was Miss Josephine Maginnis of New Orleans. He is very wealthy, having just inherited several millions of dollars, and he entertains in a most princely fashion. He is very fond of out-door sports, and his stables at Hempstead contain all sorts of traps and motor cars. He and his wife are to make their home in the North and will not go South as they did last year. It has been his custom to return to the North early in the Spring on a small schooner yacht, sailing around Florida and the capes.

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Stuyvesant Fish has been made President of the St. Nicholas Society. The annual meeting of this organization took place on Monday. At the annual dinner, as at the election, the tri-cornered hat, the orange sash, and the long-stemmed pipe are sported. All the members puff



at the pipes, but very few look as if they really enjoyed them. However, it is a time-honored ceremony and the St. Nicholas Society owes its existence to a worthy endeavor to perpetuate old memories.

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Center Hitchcock, who has just returned from abroad, will leave in a few weeks for the Palmer Island Hunting Club in North Carolina. This is one of the new clubs which have been recently established by those who have gone down to Aiken and through the two Carolinas. It is on the seashore. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and James T. Woodward are interested in it also. Center Hitchcock has entirely recovered his health. He is now one of the few of the old guard of dancing club bachelors left free from the snares of matrimony. He belongs to the Union, the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan, Racquet, and a dozen other clubs, and is one of the pillars of the Meadow Brook. He is considered simply irresistible in his hunting togs, and at the Horse Show always dresses in the extreme of the London fashion. Every one is waiting with expectancy for this coming week to see what he will wear.

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Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., his brother, is also devoted to sport, and has for years been identified with the settlements at Meadow Brook and Aiken. The latter place was a favorite retreat for the Eustis family, and after the wedding of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Miss Eustis, the granddaughter of the millionaire Corcoran, the Hitchcock family took up the interests of the place. It was through their influence that it became as popular as it did with New York society.

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The three young clubmen who were so severely injured at Long Island City last week by their motor car precipitating them in an excavation are familiar figures around Gramercy and Stuyvesant Parks. They had seldom lost a day without driving around these squares in their motor, and this machine was especially well-known in Gramercy Park, where many trial speeds were arranged. Some years ago it was impossible in Summer evenings to cross from Gramercy Park



to the side of the streets bounding it on account of the bicycles. It seemed to be a speedway for wheelmen, but within the last eighteen months the numerous automobiles have driven them away. Roderick Terry, Jr., is a member of the Racquet, John S. Barnes, Jr., is a member of the University, and Mr. Gerard a member of the St. Anthony. All three belong to the Yale Club.

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One hears very frequently of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Mrs. Pembroke Jones has come to be one of the leaders of New York society. Mr. Jones is from Delaware. He is from an old and well-known family near Wilmington. He has large interests in the South and Southwest and has made a fortune. He and Mr. Walters of Baltimore, the son of the millionaire who founded the famous art gallery there, have been intimate friends for years, and Mr. Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are almost inseparable. Pembroke Jones is a very courteous man, with much charm of manner. He does not care for society very much himself and is rather disposed to stay in the background while his wife does the entertaining. She was the beautiful Miss Greene from South Carolina, and a great belle in the South.

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It is told of "Jack" Beresford, who married Miss Iselin, and who is one of the most popular clubmen in this city, that at one time he thought that he would take an interest in politics. He was proposed for membership by Congressman George B. McClellan in the Anawanda Club, one of the large organizations on the east side. When his profession or business was demanded it was difficult to give a definition, as Mr. Beresford has always been a clubman with an income, and never has been in any active calling. At last he was put up as "master of hunt." It took a long time for those on the east side to comprehend exactly what business Mr. Beresford had been following.

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For those who go to Aiken it is good news to hear that a ten-thousand-dollar clubhouse will be built on the grounds of the Palmetto Club, and that it will in all probability be opened this year. Mr. William C. Whitney is very much interested in it, and as he intends to be in Aiken a greater part of the Winter, will be one of its most liberal patrons.

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Mr. Louis Keller, the Secretary of the Baltusrol Club, recently found himself in the novel position of a chaperon. He was the only man stopping at Baltusrol during the two days of the golf match. The remaining rooms in the clubhouse were taken by thirty young women, fifteen from Boston—intellectual and erudite—and fifteen from the smart set of New York. These young women were engaged in a golf match. Mr. Keller was a most delightful host and seemed to relish greatly his rôle as a pasha.

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Alfred Duane Pell, who is to be ordained a Deacon in the Episcopal Church, is a man of middle age. He has one particular fad, and that is old china. He is a wonderful collector, and his researches have extended over many years. About four years ago he married Miss Crosby, who was also a collector, and the combined specimens were too numerous to place in any but a very large house. Mr. Pell purchased the great Pichardt residence, on Upper Fifth Avenue, and in it to-day nearly every room is devoted to the china collection. Mr. Pell has complained that he has hardly room and has thought of purchasing another house as an annex to his museum. Each year he and his wife go abroad and add to their many precious specimens. Mr. Pell belongs to but one large club, the New York Athletic, but he never practices gymnastics in the rooms where his china is placed on exhibition. It has been said that neither he nor Mrs. Pell will allow any hands but theirs to dust or clean the collection, and days are spent in that work.

TIPS ON MEN'S DRESS.

IT IS one thing for tailors and haberdashers and others who are interested in the trade end of fashions to tell you what to wear, and quite another for the men who pay attention to dress to wear the garments and articles recommended. The Horse Show is, to a certain extent, the mart of men's fashions. There is more variation there than one finds at any other gathering during the Winter. Here you will see not only the very latest creations for "sport," but also for afternoon and evening and for use every day. The Horse Show allows quite a number of changes of costume for men, and some of them take advantage of it. However, men of fashion prefer to be individual, and to dress in a certain style, a bit conservative, and to refuse to have the newest or the most startling things.

There are others, like John Drew and E. Berry Wall, who always appear in the very latest. To these two may be added Clarence Collins, and again Franklin Plummer.

For a long time David Bishop was regarded as a man who dressed in the very latest and Reginald Vanderbilt frequently had some startling article.

But the spirit of conservatism has swept over many. There are rumors of new frock coats, with wide skirts to be worn unbuttoned, and to be held together by a broad ribbon, but the question is, Who is going to wear them? The frock coat has been worn unbuttoned for the past ten years. Fancy waistcoats have been in fashion for about the same period. Well-dressed men of to-day confine themselves to white duck or buff, but Englishmen still wear the most hideous and extraordinarily ill-fitting waistcoats—double-breasted, wide-lapeled affairs.

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The fashions are quiet this year. For morning suits the shades are gray in all variations—gray mixed with black, gray with a thread of red, or a faint indication of green, dark grays and light grays, the old pepper and salt, slate color, and Oxford mixtures. Green is seen in many of the Scottish and homespuns, but it is not aggressive; it is simply suggested. In fact, there is nothing which would be in the least marked in the patterns. The material which Mr. Follansbee has selected for a morning suit has such faint lines of bluish green that you would not detect them unless you saw them in the sunlight. The suit is a sack, with a jacket coat not too short.

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Tailors are again using the outside breast pocket, but it must be square and not perpendicular. These latter pockets appear on many of the ready-made suits and make the coats cheap and hideous. There is much black in vogue and little brown or green in positive colors.

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The sack or morning suits which many will wear, even in the early afternoons at the show, have rather loose coats with broad backs. They are all long, and the semi-sack, semi-cutaway, with wide skirts, is quite fashionable. When these suits are made with very wide skirts they resemble so much the frock coat that it is permitted to wear with them a top hat. Black cutaways are also worn and are very serviceable for the afternoon. There are a few shepherd plaids of gray and white, which have been imported from England, and several Londoners are wearing these, with coat of the same material, cut semi-frock, and with double-breasted tan waistcoats. But otherwise one sees very few checks or squares in the prevailing patterns.

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All trousers are made wide, and they fall in a straight line from the hips to the shoe. For afternoon, with frock coat, there is little variation of the old striped pattern on dark blue and gray backgrounds.

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The frock coats are not so tight fitting and the skirts are wide. The frock overcoat, made from various Meltons and smooth goods, in blacks principally, are one of the semi-novelties of the year. They look exactly like frock coats and fit loosely, but with a waist effect over the ordinary frock or sack. The frock coats button high and silk is extended to half the width of the lapel.

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There are, of course, many extraordinary things seen in the haberdasher's shops. There are shirts of brown linen with blue sleeves and narrow brown cuffs, and some of blue bosoms and brown cuffs, and much green and pink and ecru. There are scarfs of changeable silk, four-in-hands with wide stripes, and some in hideous purples, magentas, and extraordinary shades. But the well-dressed man will stick to blacks or dark shades. Here and there red four-in-hands are being worn, and some of these will be seen at the Horse Show.

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Evening clothes also remain about the same in style. The tails of the evening dress coat are long and are cut square. White waistcoats, double-breasted in U-shape, or black waistcoats, straight standing collars, and white lawn evening ties arranged in a stiff bow with square ends, patent leather pumps, and black silk hose are integral parts of evening dress. Even with the dinner coat many men are wearing straight, standing collars.

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Evening gloves are of heavy white kid, with white stitching, although some of the haberdashers of fashion have been showing gloves with black stitching. This is a revival of a fashion of some years ago. For the morning and afternoon there are several species of ties. The shape untied of many of these is the same. They come in squares or in individual ties at all the haberdashers. The squares are great pieces of silk, from which one can have his own ties made.

MAN THE UNNECESSARY

An Evening at a Women's Club in London.

OF COURSE Lady Lucy was late.

I believe she did it on purpose, and never in the course of an ill-spent life have I felt so uncomfortable as I did while I was waiting for her.

Man is no doubt an inferior, and, in this twentieth century of ours, almost an unnecessary item of humanity, but it was unkind of Lady Lucy to rub the fact into me in the way she did.

"Come and have dinner at my club," she said to me the afternoon before, and, with a careless glance over her shoulder at her husband; "you may as well come, too, Freddy, but I shall not give you a big dinner, and you are not to try and choose the wines. Last time you were a visitor of mine you made all the members who sat round us laugh at me with your absurd assumption of male authority. Male authority, indeed!"

I murmured my acceptance of the invitation, which was, of course, equivalent to a command, and as I left I noticed that Lord Freddy winked at me emphatically and with much meaning. His lips moved, too, and I thought that I caught the words, "Dine beforehand," but I could not be sure of this.

There was something ridiculously out of place in the seriousness of the hall porter at the Empress Club as I asked for Lady Lucy and gave him my card. He is a large hall porter—there is, in fact, a rumor that his box in the hall, which was built on purpose for him, will have to be destroyed should he ever wish to leave it—and there was no smile on his large, round face as he told a page boy in the usual buttons to see if Lady Lucy were in the club smoking room. That man has missed his vocation. He should have been joke editor on a weekly paper.

A lady came out through the swing doors with some letters in her hand. She was smoking a cigarette, and she dropped the ash into my hat as she passed me. She bought her stamps and popped her letters in the box, chatted to Gorgius (the hall porter) about the racing news, and then strolled back again into the inner precincts.

She had passed me twice, and had not put her hand up to her hair or thrown one glance at the looking glass behind me. I began to fancy that I could not be a man at all, and I felt so uncomfortably out of place in that club hall that I positively wriggled on my chair. The little page came back to me. "Lady Lucy is waiting for you in the smoking room," he said, and I gave my hat and coat to a man in livery, who took them under protest. Then I followed the page boy into the dainty little lift of white and green—the first really feminine thing I had seen in the club.

I wish they would have women servants at the Empress. The men and boys look so contemptuously at the visitors of the so-called sterner sex. Sterner sex, indeed! If you had seen, as I did, the looks of severe reproof with which each remark of mine to Lady Lucy was greeted by the ladies in the smoking library, you would have realized that sternness is no male prerogative.

In a mere male club, perhaps, I might have whispered in the reading room, but it seemed absurd to whisper to Lady Lucy about the weather—there are so many more interesting things about which to whisper to her; and her fellow-members who were immersed in the study of Home Chat and other scientific papers apparently objected to have those studies disturbed by a manly voice.

"Come down to dinner," said Lady Lucy, "and Freddy, if you flirt with the steward at the desk, as you did last Saturday, you may go and dine at your own club, for I won't have you here."

I looked at Freddy in some surprise. Flirting with a club steward seemed unlike him, somehow. I understood it when I saw that the official was a fluffy little lady who looked as though her proper sphere were Charbonnel and Walker's. Her nose was inky, too—but then, no doubt the Empress dinner bills were pretty puzzling now and then.

The presiding genius of the dining room was a very prince of butlers. He ignored Freddy and me entirely, greeted Lady Lucy in the patronizing manner affected by club waiters all the world over, and oracularly suggested various things for dinner.

Freddy, I remember, asked in a feeble voice to see the wine list, but the P. G. gave it to his wife, (to Lady Lucy, not his own wife,) and looked at Freddy as though he thought he might well be content with lemonade, or, perhaps, if he were good, a little sweet champagne. During dinner (the meal was one that could be eaten without serious attention) I looked about me. There were three or four men in the room, but none of them looked quite at his ease. Imagine a shy girl dining at the Bachelors', and you will know exactly what I mean by this.

The ladies at the Empress were not, as I had expected, short-haired and pince-nez'd. That made the place the more uncanny. They were well-dressed women of all ages and all stations, wives of ministers and wives of business men, actresses and authoresses, and many who were proud of being merely women, but they dined by twos or threes, or by themselves, as though they were performing a carefully thought-out imitation of the club lives of their husbands or their brothers. One lady who was alone at a table opposite munched a toothpick after her asparagus, and when she caught my eye upon her she did not turn a hair, either literally or metaphorically. Men are self-conscious at the Empress, women never.

It was quaint to see them push their chairs back, throw down their napkins, and stroll off to the smoking lounge. Something was missing in them as they did so, and I asked Freddy what it was.

"Trousers pockets," he replied quietly, and he was right.

I don't believe that all the ladies in the lounge room really enjoyed their after-dinner smoke. Some of them did, of course, but as a general rule it struck me that they smoked because the regulations of the club permitted it, and not because they wanted to. The cigarettes were brought us in a tumbler, too, which struck me as unbusinesslike.

While we drank our coffee, which—entre parenthèses—was excellent, I asked some questions. There are about three thousand members of the Empress, but the club is, despite its size, exceedingly exclusive. Besides the drawing, dining, tea, and reading rooms into which visitors may be invited, there are some smaller private rooms for members only. Up stairs, upon the top floor, there are sixty bed rooms, and, in a word, the place has all the advantages of a first-class hotel to which the trousered portion of humanity is allowed admission upon sufferance only. Until quite recently the whole service of the club was done by women, but their ignorance of the ways of male clubland brought about their dismissal. The house steward (the manageress, they call her,) is a lady, but—and this I think is most significant—she has a male to help her with the club arithmetic.

While we were waiting for the carriage, Lord Freddy (Lady Lou was "putting on her things") chatted to Gorgius in the porter's box.

"You don't get many men in here except at tea time, I suppose," he asked.

"Oh, yes we do, Sir," said that functionary with a leer like that of the Fat Boy in "Pickwick," "lots of 'em comes in to dinner with the ladies. It gives 'em such a appetite for supper afterwards."

JOHN N. RAPHAEL.

A Fair Compromise.

OLD SALT was the wealthiest man of his day and vicinity. The country was new, and near the State's metropolis, especially, highway robberies were of frequent occurrence.

Old Salt took a large drove of cattle to the city and disposed of them at excellent prices. He crammed the large sum of money realized into his pockets, and despite the protests of his friends started for home, on horseback, with the certainty that he must ride through a deep forest, for hours, in the dark, if he carried out his purpose of finishing the journey that night.

The prophecies of his friends were fulfilled. Robbers stopped him in the wood, and demanded his money in the conventional manner of the craft.

Salt was one of those unfortunates with an imp-imp-imp-ed-iment in his speech. He stuttered painfully. His misfortune now proved his salvation.

"T-t-t-t-ell you the ho-ho-ho-nest t-t-t-truth, b-b-b-oys, I ha'n't g-g-g-ot a c-c-c-ent b-b-b-by me, b-b-b-ut I'll g-g-g-ive you my no-no-note if it'll d-d-d-do you any goo-goo-goo-good."

The rascals must have had a sense of humor, and probably somehow believed that their hold-up told the truth. However it may have been, whatever may have actuated them, they told him to go to sh-sh-sh-eol with his note and allowed him to proceed.

More About the Race Problem.

"Ah, I'm still in the race," said little Willie bravely as he approached the old mill wheel in his little toy boat.





WRAPS AND GOWNS



The hat illustrated is of light brown camels'-hair felt. The brim is edged with golden brown velvet, and a knot of the same velvet conceals the fastening of the golden brown aigrette.

ALTHOUGH the weather is still mild, handsome new furs are much in evidence, not only in the evening for carriage wear, but in the afternoon. Many flat or stole boas, narrow at the neck, but widening to a breadth of a foot or more at the bottom, are worn with street gowns. These boas are so long that their ends almost touch the floor. The leopard skin coat worn by Lady Gordon-Lennox is attracting much attention. It has a deep shawl collar and large muff cuffs of sable, and hangs in a straight line in front from the neck to the floor, but in the back the centre seam curves in a little at the waist line. It is lined with a wool material—tan plaided with lines of white and red—similar to that often used for lining men's coats.

***

Mrs. Frank Gould was out the other afternoon in a beautiful costume of pale gray velvet. The skirt was plain and swept the ground. The coat was fitted smoothly by a number of curved pieces joined with a cord effect. The coat had plain skirts that fell two feet below the waistline, and were straight at the bottom. The sleeves had their fullness at the top brought down by underlying plaits stitched flat; at the elbows the fullness was released and formed sagging puffs to the wrists. The coat was ornamented by a shawl collar and deep cuffs of superb white lace.

***

The effective use of plaid silk is illustrated in a black street costume worn by Mrs. S. T. Peters. It forms the shaped girdle attached to the Eton jacket, and the puffs inserted in the sleeves at the wrists.

***

Miss Helen Drake's wedding frock was made entirely of point lace over silk. The sweeping skirt had a train, but this was not especially long, as it was formed of the third flounce of the three that made up the skirt. All the flounces were scant. Her tulle veil was of one thickness, and that part of it fastened to her hair was laid in plaits that banded the knot of her coiffure. Rising from the pompadour was a diadem of orange blossoms. Not a vestige of the veil could be seen as the bride came down the aisle, as, from the plaits to below the neck, it was kept in so narrow a space as not to be visible from the front.

Black lace on the hat and gold spangles on the gown were the features of the frock worn by Miss Drake's maid of honor, Miss Kathleen Gilbert. The gown itself was of rose pink chiffon, and the accordion-plaited skirt had just above the tiny frills at the bottom a row of chiffon and lace medallions seven or more inches across and perfectly round, so laid that their edges touched. They were bordered with tiny gold spangles, and gold spangles were also used on the bodice and sleeves. Her pink beaver hat was set straight on the head, the front of the brim bent down a little, and in the back quite a bit to fit the coiffure. It was trimmed by a scarf of black lace that was looped to form a curtain drapery in the back.

***

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., often wears a superb necklace of matched pearls that is about two feet long. She seldom wears many jewels, even when not in mourning.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, dining at Sherry's recently, wore over a plaited frock of white mousseline de soie a Monte Carlo coat of delicate white lace over a single thickness of white chiffon. A narrow band of white broadcloth, covered by a fold of white chiffon, finished the neck, and two bands of cloth, perhaps an inch wide, crossed the lace in the back. One outlined a yoke and the other the back seam. The slashes in the side seams over the hips were also each outlined with two narrow white cloth bands. The shoulder seams were long, the sleeves were oblong, and in each were two tucks in the lace. These tucks were an inch wide at the inner seams, and tapered to nothing at the outside, and were two inches above the plain white cloth bands that edged the sleeves.

***

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Jr., is wearing a long wrap of pale blue cloth. It is plain except for the very deep yoke of white lace over white, around the lower edge of which are several rows of very narrow black velvet ribbon. An eight-inch frill of heavy white lace falls from this yoke over the shoulders.

***

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore is wearing a charming sable hat. It has a round crown and a moderately wide brim. At the left, over the ear, a large brown ostrich plume starts and then trails its way down the back against her dark brown hair. She wore with this hat the other day a superb boa of sable that formed a flat collar about her shoulders and hung down the front in flat stole ends almost to the floor. Her plump but well-shaped figure was robed in a skin-tight gown of stone-gray cloth. The Eton coat rounded up a trifle in the back, showing at the centre of the waistline large crossing cords of white passementerie knotted in the centre. The jacket was closed in front with white ornaments.

***

Mrs. Schell's black Princess robe, with its encircling appliques of black velvet edged with the finest jet, and with tiny pansies outlined in jet and steel in the centre of some of these appliques, is most effective.

***

Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox has a black taffeta gown of unusual style. Her ladyship is extremely tall, and also extremely slight, with narrow shoulders and hips. This gown has a skirt of three overlapping flounces. The skirt trails, and the lower flounce is fully two feet deep. Overlapping it is a second, much narrower, and, above this, the one forming the skirt's top. All are tucked vertically and in groups, and the tucks vary a little as to spaces; some are released before reaching the bottom of the flounces. Each flounce has its lower edge trimmed by two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, so crossed as to form a diamond pattern, with the silk showing in the centre. A plain fold of silk forms the girdle. The bodice has a few tucks in the back, from neck to belt, and in front does not blouse, but is held rather flat. A two-inch strip of pale-colored embroidery on a bluish-white ground extends down on each side from under the square turned-down collar of the same embroidery to the waist line. The sleeves are rather close at the top and widen a little at the bottom, where they are square, and are slashed on the inside seams, showing white undersleeves that are gathered into narrow wristbands. With this gown she recently wore a large black hat set very much on the back of her head, with a flaring brim, and with short plumes at the back. A black net veil covered hat and face. Her face is small and her features extremely delicate, so that the very flaring hat that covered the back of her head and left the entire front exposed did not create that hard, bold appearance that such a chapeau so worn would give most women.

***

Miss Nathalie Schenck is wearing a brown velvet street costume. The skirt touches all around, is gored to fit over the hips, and has eight or nine rib tucks, seven or eight inches long, to fit it in the back close to the belt. Three or four half-inch tucks head the shaped flounce, and as many more finish its edge, the flounce itself being about a foot deep. The Eton coat fits smoothly in the back and is barred by a fine brown silk braid a quarter of an inch wide, the body vertically and the yoke collar horizontally. The Bishop sleeves are also trimmed at the wrists with the braid, and so is the front of the coat, which opens to show the underblouse, and pouches a trifle. On the front, however, the braid traces curved designs.

***

The newest thing in the fashionable grape trimming are the tiniest possible bunches of grapes—minus foliage—made of minute bits of imitation turquoises, each perhaps an eighth of an inch across. The clusters themselves are not over an inch and a half long. They were seen on a white chiffon gown striped with black velvet ribbon, having here and there, where the ribbon held a plait or a fold in place, a bunch of turquois grapes.

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An exquisite white marabout boa, looking like ermine, is worn by Mrs. Philip Lydig. It is one of the very long stole boas with ends that widen out, then run down to points like immense Vs, and end just before reaching the hem of the gown they are worn with. In the centre and for a length of perhaps two yards it is six inches wide, and then broadens out to a breadth of sixteen inches. Three rows of black points are inserted, outlining the V shape, perhaps an inch and a half apart, while a row of white tips are on the extreme edge. With this Mrs. Lydig carries a barrel muff of white marabout, with tips inserted, as in ermine. The boa is lined with white liberty satin, and is very light and graceful in appearance.

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One of Mrs. Frank Gould's blouses is of white satin. The back is gathered at the waist line in the centre, and a yoke is outlined by a wide strip of silk embroidery done on the satin. The colors are coral red in roses, and soft green in leaves—both flowers and leaves being done in an odd, set fashion. This embroidery also runs well down the blousing front. Bands of it are also done on the sleeves, a little above the elbow, where the tucks that hold in the fullness of the upper sleeve are released to form the full lower sleeves, which are plaited into cuffs, done in the same coral red and green.

MARIE WELDON.



The figure at the left is gowned in mouse gray albeline, trimmed with stitched designs in gray silk that simulate a yoke around the hips. From the hips the skirt is laid in shallow underlying box-plaits, which are released at the knees. The very dark gray fur toque has a bunch of white grapes with their leaves at the back.

The gown at the right is of black velvet. The perfectly plain skirt is very full in the back. The coat has insertions of heavy white lace, the velvet overlapping these insertions being stitched a quarter of an inch back from the edges, making a soft finish. The black velvet hat has white roses under the brim and heavy black ostrich plumes covering the upper brim.

NOV



PLAYGOERS WHO POSE

NOT since that afternoon several months ago, when Mrs. Patrick Campbell brought joy to the hearts of the symbolists by enacting that weird and sombre concoction, "Pelleas and Melisande," and generally referred to by Oscar Hammerstein as "Paresis and Molasses," has there been in the theatres such a coming together of long-haired enthusiasts and short-haired emotionalists as were assembled at the Victoria on the night when Eleonora Duse exposed in all its nakedness "La Citta Morta," the late frenzy of Gabriele d'Annunzio, scavenger extraordinary of human erotics. Indeed, the audiences which Duse has succeeded in assembling are quite worthy of study, for apart from that particular element which seeks out plays that bear the seal "literary," there were present on the several nights of the actress's engagement as variegated a collection of freaks as is ever likely to meet beneath one roof.

One feels instinctively on such occasions that much of the wild exhilaration is largely in the nature of "pose," for only to the very fewest number at any time is the revelation of genius patent. The great majority may recognize, at times, a particularly incompetent piece of acting; they may even be moved to applause by that which is fairly competent, but of the entire number of those who make up the regular patrons of the theatre it is certainly true that only the smallest number is able to discriminate between that which is only ordinarily good and that which approximates most nearly to nature in acting. The acting of a Duse is something apart from most of what is offered in theatres simply because it is most nearly a genuine simulation of reality. For that very reason it is inappreciable to the considerable majority, which does not know, never has known, and never will know life in all its varied aspects and complexities.

When Millet's "Angelus" was put on exhibition here people flocked to see it, stood in mute admiration, and came forth whispering about the artist's sublime achievement. But the great crowd was "faking" pure and simple, for the direct appeal of the painter's work, its simple beauty, and its spiritual suggestiveness, was as unintelligible to most of them as a sermon in a foreign tongue. So it is with Duse. The natural difficulties of appreciation that stand in the way are enhanced by the fact that the players speak a foreign language. Human emotions are perhaps the same in all languages. But the manifestation of these emotions differs largely in different races. The Italian may find it necessary to illustrate his more strenuous emotional flights with much gesticulation, and, in consequence, Hamlet's injunction, "Nor do not saw the air too much with your hand—so," may not be so applicable to him. The person ignorant of the player's language might make allowance for the different methods of expression and the national characteristics of outward manifestations of hate, and love, and rage. But it is an exceedingly limited audience that has the intelligence to make a similar allowance for the difference in mentality, view point, and emotional capacity, which distinguishes and differentiates the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races. It seems hardly probable that over one-half of one per cent. of the audience at the Victoria had the mental grasp that would justify them in going into paroxysms of joy at what was disclosed by the Italian players, and any depreciation of the acting on their part would have meant just as little as the praise they accorded.

Notwithstanding all this, the audience at the Duse performances rose en masse and proclaimed, with noisy demonstration, bravos, and much hand clapping the presence of genius. For weeks and months, even for years, one is apt to be told of "the night I saw Duse." One meets that sort of thing all the time. When Richard Mansfield comes to town with his new "Julius Caesar" there will be dozens of these devotees of dramatic art who will take you aside and say:

"Ah, but you ought to have seen 'the great cast' some twenty years ago, with Booth and Barrett, and Modjeska, &c." And then they will discourse of the Lester Wallack benefit, with its "great" "Hamlet" cast, but they will not tell you how "such things overdone" lose all sense of proportion; how perspective of characters is lost when the minor ones are overemphasised by men who are used to the centre of the stage and have forgotten how to subordinate themselves; and how, with naught but brilliant stars shining in the view, the firmament becomes all a blur.

How many of these same enthusiasts would have talked about Duse's genius if she had come to some minor theatre unheralded? That same one-half of one per cent. perhaps, if they had happened to drop in to see her.

There is no intention here to discredit the moving force of Duse's acting. To the sensitive auditor the mere presence of her exquisite personality is a cause for satisfaction, the sound of her voice a gratification, and the potency of her intelligence a revelation; but to how many are these things disclosed? Oh, the folly of the pose—the mockery of the cant! It is enough to make a normally healthy man seasick.

***

Here is an illustration of the sort of thing that might have been seen nightly at the Victoria. A young woman, book in hand, was following the lines of the play. So far as Duse or any of the other actors were concerned they might have been replaced by wooden figures and a phonograph. Occasionally at long—very long— intervals, the woman would raise her eyes from the book, glance at the scene, then break into rapturous applause.

"Ah, it's divine," she whispered to her companion as the last curtain fell. "What's that? Oh, yes, thank you. I'm nearly starved. I'd dearly love some lobster."

Fancy one actually capable of realizing the grim tragedy of it all turning away in the same moment to the contemplated joy of broiled lobster. If one could find out how many of the regular theatre-goers failed to show up at their tables in the after-theatre restaurants at the close of the Duse performances, one might perhaps get an approximate idea of the amount of the genuine appreciation. For no person who was truly susceptible to those revelations could have been in the lobster mood at the falling of the curtain.

***

"What does that represent?" asked a young man when the scene in "La Citta Morta" disclosed the room in which the archaeologist had gathered treasures he unearthed, "is it a store?"

"How do I know," was the reply. "It looks to me like a pawnshop."

And there is no doubt whatsoever that these intelligent youths will be telling their friends for months of the glorious acting of Signora Duse. Now, frankly, isn't the whole thing rather pitiful—and why shouldn't one tell the truth about it?

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

THEATRICAL ODDS AND ENDS

ONE of those little displays of presence of mind which sometimes save scenes from "going to pieces" occurred the other night at the Garrick during the second act of "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." The scene is the one in which Geraldine, having just returned from abroad, entertains her friends in the hall, which is littered with trunks and luggage of every description. One side of the stage is pretty well covered by a stairway, and over in the corner at the back stands a tall pedestal supporting a large palm.

Anita Rothe and Mrs. Hone were on the scene when the expressmen entered bearing more luggage. In trying to place a trunk, one of the men struck his arm against the pedestal, which toppled, and the pot containing the palm was precipitated to the floor.

The man stood and gazed helplessly, but, without a moment's hesitation, Miss Rothe spoke:

"Oh, put it back, if you please. No harm done. That's a nice man."

But the pot had evidently been damaged in the descent and refused to stand on its own base.

"Well, never mind," continued Miss Rothe, "would you mind taking it outside and the servant will relieve you. The palm needs watering, anyhow."

And so naturally was the dialogue introduced that not a few in the audience must have been deceived into the belief that it was part of the original text.

***

"Speaking of nightmares," said the man who used to be an actor, "I had one of the good old-fashioned kind last night." No one had been talking about nightmares, but a story was evidently forthcoming, and as there was no effort at contradiction.

"You see, the queer part of the thing," continued the speaker, "is that I have not been on the stage now for seven years. And yet I am supposed to walk on at the Duse performances rose en masse and proclaimed, with noisy demonstration, bravos, and much hand clapping the presence of genius. For weeks and months, even for years, one is apt to be told of "the night I saw Duse." One meets that sort of thing all the time. When Richard Mansfield comes to town with his new "Julius Caesar" there will be dozens of these devotees of dramatic art who will take you aside and say:

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Apropos of that other "Peggy" who went to town, which Miss Mathews wrote for Cecily Spooner, an amusing story is at hand.

It seems that a certain female star, who is now wielding her sword independently on Broadway, read the book and decided that nothing must do but she must have a play for her own use made from it. The idea grew upon her, and she was on the point of arranging for the writing, when news came that the book had already been dramatised and arranged for.

Now, it seems that Miss Mathews, tired and worn out from her labors with Peggy, sent for the family doctor to come and see what ailed her.

"Ah," said the man of medicine, as soon as he had sized up the situation, "too much work. Now what have you been grinding at so hard?"

The authoress admitted that she had been burning the midnight oil over the dramatisation of her Peggy.

"Well, well, that's strange," said the doctor, "I've just come from seeing Miss ——, the actress. She's ill, too. But her trouble is that she didn't get Peggy, which she has taken to her bed in consequence."

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[illegible] of Julia Marlowe, history repeats itself. Now that her play "Queen Fiametta," has been a pronounced failure, paragraphs are going about the country pointing out that the play was of her own selection, and that she also conducted the staging and outlined the advance plans. This is almost the inevitable rule in such cases. Whether Miss Marlowe is entirely responsible or not really makes little difference now, but in the case of her previous successes, has any one taken the trouble to point out what share she had in the preparation and selection of the material?

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An actor who has played abroad with Miss Wynne Mathewison, the young woman who occupied the central figure in Mr. Greet's production of "Everyman," was speaking of her to a group of friends a few nights ago, and said:

"She is the one actress I know who is absolutely wedded to her art ideals. Time and again she has refused London engagements, preferring to continue with Mr. Greet in the provinces. Her reason has been that the touring provided her with an opportunity for playing a wide range of parts, whereas in London she would probably have been identified with some one rôle and been obliged to play it for a season or longer.

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"On one occasion," said Weedon Grossmith, "I decided to take a house in the suburbs, and after considerable hunting about found one that suited me exactly. The rent in this instance came nearer what I wanted to pay. Indeed, it seemed so excessively cheap that I was almost on the point of signing the lease at once. I decided, however, to see how the whole affair looked by gaslight. That night I was making a second tour of the premises, and went into the dining room. It was a balmy Summer night, and as I threw open a window to enjoy the breeze I was startled by a queer tapping sound.

Knock! knock! knock!

"I pricked up my ears and listened. There was silence for a moment, and the noise continued. I turned to the caretaker then and laughingly said:

"'See here, my friend, I know now why this house is so cheap. There's a ghost on the premises.'

"'Oh, no, Sir,' he said, by way of answering me, 'that's only the noise from the coffin factory across the way. They [illegible] works these nights.'

"And I decided," concluded Mr. Grossmith, "not to sign the lease."

WHEN DENNISON PLAYED DETECTIVE



TRACY DENNISON came near losing his life in the Erie Hotel fire. Afterward he almost wished that he had, since by so doing he would have been saved the perplexing complications that grew out of his rescue.

The fire took place in the early hours of St. Patrick's Day. Tracy had spent the preceding evening with "the boys," and had gone up to his room about midnight. At 3 o'clock he was awakened by the usual commotion that accompanies a fire. Bells clanged, steam boilers puffed, water sizzed, and woodwork crackled.

Tracy in his normal condition would have been aroused by the first notes of confusion, but for obvious reasons his sleep was unusually sound that night, and when consciousness was finally dinned into his befogged brain the clamor was several minutes old and the hotel was ablaze in every corner. Tracy's room was smothered in smoke that choked and stifled him as he groped his way to the door. Outside in the corridor conditions were even worse. There the heavy cloud was shot through with flame and somewhere below falling timbers crashed ominously.

Naturally slow-witted when first aroused from a deep sleep, the situation tended to make him still more confused, and instead of going back into his own room and seeking help from the firemen in the street, he blundered down the passage toward the rear of the hotel. At the head of the stairway he stumbled over something that he took to be a rug. His feet became entangled in its folds, and a couple of vigorous kicks failing to clear the way, he stooped to throw the thing aside. He found then that the obstruction was not a rug, but an overcoat.

Mechanically he drew the garment around his shoulders and started down the stairway. At the outset he encountered another obstacle more difficult to deal with than the overcoat. From the foot of the stairs a mass of smoke and flame advanced to meet him; the next instant the stairway swayed, sagged, then gave way with a lurch, and Tracy, overcoat, and all were precipitated to the fiery floor below. With his first somersault downward his mind cleared for a microscopic space of time, and he saw the situation, stripped of all delusions.

"The game's up," he thought, with philosophic candor. "I'm done for this time."

It was ten days later when he found that he had been mercifully granted a respite. The knowledge that flesh and spirit were still united came gradually and painfully. He had a vague perception of smarting, burning wounds, of strange odors, of a woman in a striped gown and white cap, and of another woman in gray. At last all these sensations and surroundings, mingled and chaotic at first, resolved themselves into individual forces, and Tracy knew that he was alive.

Undoubtedly, pain was the most potent factor assisting in the realization of his identity, but the woman in gray was by no means a negligible quantity. As soon as he was able to think consecutively, Tracy found himself taking a decided interest in her. He stared at her often and long from under the edge of his bandages, but his eyes were bad, and it was a week before he could make out just what she looked like. He saw then that there were streaks of white in her dark-brown hair, that her eyes were the kind that seem made for weeping, and that her chin was inclined to repeat itself, but in spite of these defects her general appearance was trim and sympathetic and wholesome, and Tracy came to the conclusion that he liked her very much, indeed.

The object of his tender musings seemed intuitively aware of his flattering frame of mind, for she smiled and drew nearer the bedside.

"You are ever so much better," she said. "You are going to be allowed to talk a little to-day."

"Am I?" murmured Tracy, and wondered what he should say. His life seemed such a blank and there was such a wide chasm in the march of events that needed to be filled in that it seemed more fitting to let other people do the talking. He politely hinted his preference for some such accommodating arrangement. "There are so many things I am anxious to learn, you know," he added, apologetically.

She understood that, she said. "I am going to tell you everything presently—all about the fire, your rescue, and how you came to be here. But first tell me about the message that you were going to deliver to me."

Tracy rolled his eyes clear back under the wads of medicated cotton batting and repeated her words slowly.

"Message?" he said. "For you?"

"Yes, for me—for Mrs. Sapp. I'm Mrs. Sapp, you know. You've heard the doctor call me that every day since you came to, so can have no fear of confiding in the wrong person. I've been simply dying to find out what it is ever since I saw you, and I can't stand it to wait any longer. Tell me now, please."

"But I have nothing to tell you," expostulated Tracy. "I never heard of you, I am sorry to say, until I came to my senses in your house a week ago; consequently I cannot possibly be the bearer of a message for you."

Mrs. Sapp brought a card from a nearby table and held it up before his eyes.

"Isn't this yours?" she asked.

Tracy looked at the scorched bit of pasteboard curiously. "Universal Supply Company, Tracy Dennison, Representative," he read aloud. "Yes; that's mine, all right," he acknowledged; "still—"

She turned the card over and pointed to a memorandum written on the back in a small, uneven hand, in purple ink. Tracy read again:

"March 16th. See Mrs. Jane Sapp, 202 Hancock Street, to-morrow, sure, and deliver message from U. Z."

"But the scribbling is not mine," he declared, stoutly.

Mrs. Sapp's eyes darkened behind a mist that augured a performance of their primal function, but she considerately restrained her emotion.

"It's very strange," she said. "The card was in your overcoat pocket."

Tracy's mind bridged the gulf separating him from the night of the fire. "Ah, yes, the overcoat," he said; "I remember now. But the coat was not mine. I picked it up out in the hall."

"It's a blessing that you had so much foresight," she returned, coolly, "because it was that that saved your life. You had it wrapped tightly around you when you came crashing through to the ground floor, and it prevented your being roasted alive before the firemen could get to you."

"And what happened next?" asked Tracy.

"And then you were taken straight to the hospital, where you were identified by means of this card. When the Superintendent read the memorandum he naturally supposed that you were a friend of mine and notified me of your serious condition. I went down to the hospital at once, but, of course, I didn't know you from Adam. However, when I found that you had a message for me which I could never learn the meaning of unless you got well, I took as much interest in you as if I had known you all my life. You were in an awfully bad fix, and the hospital was so overcrowded that I didn't see any possibility of your getting proper attention, so I asked the doctors to allow me to bring you up here and nurse you. They objected, at first, on the ground that it would be dangerous to move you, but they finally made up their minds that you were going to die anyway, so they decided that if I was willing to take you on my hands I was welcome to you. And here you are. Of course, I don't regret anything I've done," Mrs. Sapp concluded mournfully, "for you'd surely have died if you had staid at the hospital, but I do wish with all my heart that you could tell me who U. Z. is and what that message is that he sent me."

"I wish I could," sighed Tracy. "I certainly ought to make some return for all you've done for me. The overcoat evidently belonged to somebody to whom I gave one of my cards during the day, but since a man who represents a universal supply company naturally distributes those little tokens around pretty freely, it would not be an easy matter to put your finger on the fellow that got hold of that particular card. However, I'll try to locate him."

If Tracy's physical strength had been on a par with his curiosity, he would have set out that very day to run down the bearer of the unknown message. Being constrained by circumstances to preserve an unheroic passivity, he pursued the owner of the overcoat with his thoughts alone, and utilized his material faculties in further cultivating the acquaintance of Mrs. Sapp. This proved to be such an agreeable pastime that at the end of his convalescence, which covered a period of several weeks, Tracy concluded that he would like to make it a permanent occupation.

His declaration evoked the inevitable flow of tears.

"It's awfully nice of you to think so much of me," Mrs. Sapp replied, between gulps, "and I'd like immensely to accept you, but I don't dare to until you find out what that message was."

Tracy collapsed under this unexpected blow.

"I told you once before that I'd do my best just as soon as I am able to be about," he remonstrated, "but I can't for the life of me make out what that has to do with your marrying me."

"It has everything to do with it," said Mrs. Sapp. "I have been thinking about that matter day and night and have turned it over in every possible light, and I have come to the conclusion that U. Z. must be Mr. Sapp."

Tracy sat bolt upright in his invalid chair and stared at her blankly.

"Mr. Sapp!" he ejaculated. "Great heavens, I didn't know there was any such person. I thought you were a widow."

A dry handkerchief was brought into requisition as a prelude to further explanations.

"I sometimes think so, myself," Mrs. Sapp answered, after another round with her eyes, "but I'm not quite sure of it. I've never had any verification of Mr. Sapp's death, and I wouldn't like to assume new responsibilities till I found out just where I stood. He's been gone three years, and I haven't heard a word from him, directly or otherwise, for more than two years, but still that's no sign he's dead. He's stayed away like this before, and then, just as everybody had given him up for good and got ready to order mourning he would turn up as sound as a dollar and throw us all out of gear. History may be only repeating itself this time, and I wouldn't feel safe in committing myself till I make sure about that message."

"But what makes you think it was from him?" asked Tracy. "His initials most certainly would not be U. Z."

"No," she said, "not as long as he stuck to his own name they wouldn't be, but Henry isn't apt to do that when he gets away from home. He has a passion for names with an outlandish look and sound, and as soon as he gets among strangers he adopts one of them. I can't imagine what he could ever make out of U. Z. U. evidently stands for Uriah, but the Z. might mean most anything. There's Zwick, Zwingler, Zellman, and Zolliver. They're all pretty bad, but they're no worse than names Henry has chosen before. He says queer names are a kind of trade mark and help him in his business."

"What is his business?" asked Tracy, dolefully.

"Sometimes it's one thing and sometimes it's another, but no matter what he starts out on he is sure to switch off on to preaching sooner or later. Henry always felt that he had a call that way. He says he thinks he can do more good by exhorting than anything else he can turn his talents to, so as soon as he gets in a place where things are a little wild and rough, he throws up his regular job and goes in for converting the heathen. I'm quite positive that's what he's up to now if he's still alive."

"Mr. Sapp seems to have been rather an eccentric character," remarked Tracy dryly.

"Well," assented Mrs. Sapp, "I suppose you might put it that way, without any disrespect. But he was a good man. He never gave me a bit of trouble when he was at home and not much when he wasn't. He was the best provider I ever saw. He never went away without deeding everything he had in the world over to me, so I'd have plenty of money to keep the house going in case he never comes back. It isn't every man who would have been that thoughtful."

"No," groaned Tracy. "I never met his equal."

Mrs. Sapp's response to this generous observation was angelic. "Well," she said, "I wouldn't put it hardly that strong—since I've met you. I was fond of him, but I'll admit that if I could find out for a certainty that he was done for I wouldn't miss him much. He's been away so much that I've kind of got used to doing without him. When I read that memorandum on your card I had an idea that the message in question was Henry's parting instructions. I hold to that belief still, but in the absence of proof I think it advisable to go rather slow."

Tracy heartily approved of this conservative resolution, but the situation, as it thus resolved itself, was tantalizing. However, it was a stimulus to extraordinary endeavor, and as soon as he was able to quit Mrs. Sapp's hospitable home he took into his own hands the task of solving the mystery of U. Z. and the interrupted message.

Tracy had a small income, aside from the salary received from the Universal Supply Company, so for six months he shunned work and devoted himself exclusively to the pursuit of the obstacle that stood in the way of his happiness. Accepting the theory that U. Z. and Mr. Sapp were the same person he considered that he had a fair clue to work on, but the case was a difficult one, and neither he nor the private detective whom he employed made any appreciable progress in the search. Finally Tracy realized that his funds were running low, and he returned to the office of the Universal Supply Company and asked for a situation.

He had always been a good man on the road and the manager was glad to see him.

"There is a vacancy in the ecclesiastical department," he said. "If you'd like to handle that line of goods we can start you out to-morrow. I warn you, though, that you may find the work rather unpleasant. You will be required to visit a good many out-of-the-way places and may run up against some pretty rough customers."

The prospect as thus presented was not particularly alluring, but Tracy remembered Mr. Sapp and his evangelistic diversions and accepted the proffered position.

His territory lay in the South and West, where missionary work was prosecuted zealously by venturesome enthusiasts, and at each town he struck Tracy inquired for Henry Sapp and U. Z. One

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day he got on the track of the initials. A man named Urquhart Zany was holding revival meetings in a little chapel in the lower part of the town, the hotel keeper told him, and was fairly turning that quarter upside down. Tracy attended the evening meeting, and at the close of the service he sought an interview with the preacher. Zany received him in the general storeroom in the rear of the church. Tracy went at him with characteristic aggressiveness.

"Isn't your real name Henry Sapp?" he asked abruptly.

The exhorter changed color, but did not deny the charge.

"How in the name of heaven did you ever find me?" he quavered. "What do you want of me?".

Tracy braced himself against a rack of hymn books and told the story of his search from the beginning, omitting nothing except his partiality for Mrs. Sapp. Sapp heard him through in a constantly rising fever of excitement.

"Then she never got my message?" he cried. "Upon my word, how things do work together for the good of those who walk in the narrow path. Why, I sent Jane word by that fellow Carter. Was there a man named Richard Carter lost in the fire, do you remember?"

"Yes," said Tracy. "I believe there was."

"Poor fellow," lamented Sapp. "No wonder I didn't hear from him. I've often wondered what became of him. I never thought of his being burned to a cinder. Well, as I said, I sent word to Jane by him that I never expected to come home again, and that if she liked she could apply for a divorce on the grounds of desertion and I wouldn't contest the case. I transmitted the message verbally instead of by letter because there were a number of little explanations that I couldn't very well make in writing without seeming harsh, and I didn't want to hurt Jane's feelings. I'm right glad now, though, that the message miscarried. I'm getting pretty tired of knocking around in this part of the country, and since Jane is still my wife I guess I might as well go home and rest a spell."

Tracy knocked the case of hymn books over backward and bolted angrily across the room.

"Do you know what I think of you?" he said. "I think you are the biggest villain out of jail, and if I had my way I'd clap you into one double quick."

Mr. Sapp's fingers twitched as if he were about to resent this emphatic statement of opinion, but he thought better of it. He eyed Tracy closely, and suddenly a suspicion of possible recent entanglements illumined his sluggish mind.

"That is," he said, tentatively, "if I am not treading on anybody else's toes. If I am I'll still lie low, and you may carry the message that I intrusted to poor Carter. I hope you'll have better luck than he had."

Not even this Christian good-will and magnanimous renunciation were a sop to Tracy's rebellious spirit.

"It's no use," he said. "She'd never get a divorce. I've already sounded her on the subject. She will never marry me nor anybody else so long as you are unhanged. You'd better go home, as you suggested."

When he came back East Tracy called on the Sapps. They both tried to be very entertaining. Mr. Sapp related incidents of missionary work among the heathen and Mrs. Sapp was reminiscent to a degree bordering on tenderness, but Tracy did not enjoy the evening, which made him wonder if he had not been pretty hard hit after all. EMMA M. WISE.



AT THE FRENCH RESTAURANT.

Waiter—(Calling down dumb-waiter.)—Deux Poplets a la marengo avec des petits pois.—Chef, hev you se order?

Voice From Below.—Begorra, 'n I hov that!

SP'ILIN' THE HUNTIN'

By Ed. Mott.

"CONSARN IT, Joe!' says I," remarked the garrulous man from the Knob country, back in the Pike County wilderness, "'you hadn't ought to done it!' says I. 'You hadn't ought to throwed the material ag'in their heads that way so reckless, an'—spiled their huntin',' I says. But Joe he only jest grinned.

"The two young fellers was a leetle tryin', though, that's so. For Yorkers they said they was, but even if they was, they hadn't ought to snickered at Joe's old smooth-bore gun that he thinks more of than he does of anythin' else he's got, an' it's a good un, I tell you. An' when they asked me if I couldn't set 'em out somethin' good to drink, an' I drawed 'em a pitcher o' the ch'icest cider that was ever squeesed out o' the best natural fruit, they hadn't ought to screwed their faces up as if they was dyin' with cramps when they tasted it, an' said, 'No, thank you! We didn't come all the way in here to swill vinegar!' But they had the nicest kind o' shiny guns, an' yaller coats, an' yaller leggins, with more'n a pint o' buttons on 'em, an' bags an' things strapped on to 'em enough to carry away pheasants enough to feed a boardin' house; so they must 'a' ben all right, an' Joe oughtn't to done it.

"The young fellers said they was on their way to the headwaters, 'cordin' to instructions, an' Joe said he'd trudge along with 'em an' show 'em the nighest way, but they said they didn't know as any one had asked him to.

"'Is there any pheasant shootin' there when we git there?' says one of 'em. 'That's what we want to know,' says he.

"Joe he pipes right in an' says it was prime.

"'The liveliest pheasant huntin' I ever had in the Knob country was right there,' says he, an' he kep' straight on a talkin' till them two young fellers they sot right down with open mouths an' listened.

"'Jest e'actly this time last year, it was,' says Joe. 'Me an' Uncle Sim an' Cousin Jonas was up there at the headwaters on a pheasant shootin' trip, an' we bunked in at Hobby's lumber shanty, bein's as we was goin' to stay all night. We didn't kill only three bears, 'cause we wasn't out after bears—only pheasant. Anyhow, there had been a party in there from the Posey country, three bears, an' that sort o' made bears a leetle scarce, I s'pose, so it was lucky for us that we wasn't out after bears—jest pheasants. Fact o' the matter is—but first I must tell you 'bout the two big wildcats,' says Joe.

"'The wildcat muss,' says he, 'started along with Uncle Sim. He'd ben 'way up in the swail after pheasants, an' was on his way back to camp, 'long to'rds night. I seen him comin', an' then I seen him suddenly stop an' whang away at somethin'. He didn't seem to hit it, an' the next second I see what it was, 'cause it jumped out of a tree an' lit square on top of Uncle Sim, an' begun to claw an' chaw him. It was a trifle the rippinest wildcat I had seen in many a day in them parts, an' wildcats never grow small anywheres around there. I grabbed my gun an' scooted to'rds the fracas, hopin' to save some of Uncle Sim's meat for him, anyhow, but 'fore I got there he had slung the wildcat off an' got his second bar'l workin' on it, an' it was givin' its last kick as I ran up. Uncle Sim didn't have no shirt left, an' his shoulders an' chist was clawed up consider'ble.

"'Sim's wildcat,' says Joe, but he hadn't ought to done it,' made a tremendous hullabaloo all through the fight, an' shook out a hair-raisin' yell when it give up the ghost. Uncle Sim he picked up the carcase an' we started on with it. We hadn't gone a rod when along come another big wildcat. It was t'other un's mate that had jogged up to see what the fuss was all about, an' if anythin' could be done about it. I had to sock two bullets in it before it concluded there wasn't nothin' to be done about it but come down, an' down it come, dead as a hammer, an' Uncle Sim said he didn't know when he had inj'yed a day's pheasant huntin' like he had that un,' says Joe, but, consarn his picter's! he hadn't ought to done it.

"'Well, sir,' says Joe, 'that very night, while we was all asleep in the shanty, Uncle Sim was woke up by somethin or other bitin' his ear. Jest about the same time I felt somethin' nibblin' my toe. I wa'n't more than half awake yit, but Uncle Sim he woke me all the way by the most ar'tickly kuss any human or wuhuman bein' ever ris. As he brushed he jumped up an' skinned up to the edge loft in the shanty. Then I see what the bear wa'n't nothin' but a bear that had ben bitin' his ear, but when I see that there was another bear, and that it was nibblin' at my toe, I thought I'd jest leave the two bears together to visit betwixt themselves undisturbed, an' so I j'ined Uncle Sim in the loft.

"'I hadn't more than got there,' says Joe,—an' I ought to took him by the neck an' choked him off right there,—'when I heard Cousin Jonas let out a yoop, an' then I see another bear. This un was nosin' 'round Cousin Jonas, ticklin' of him, I s'pose. Anyhow, he made a spring to git up into the loft, too, but his bear wa'n't through havin' fun with him yit, an' it grabbed him an' pulled him back. Then it ris on its hind feet, an' with its forelegs holdin' him snug, the bear waltsed Cousin Jonas 'round that cabin till it made me an' Uncle Sim's heads swim to look down at it. Cousin Jonas he yelled an' hollered for help, an' t'other two bears they pranced an' hopped around, squealin' an' gruntin', an' havin' more fun than a bushwacker at a circus.

"'By an' by,' says Joe, 'the bear danced Cousin Jonas out o' the cabin an' t'other two bears follered 'em. We had a campfire out in front, an' it was still burnin' bright, so me an' Uncle Sim could see the bears circusin' Cousin Jonas around it like a lot o' Injuns at a green corn dance. Soon as me an' Uncle Sim could git over laughin' I says that mebbe we had better go down an' rescue Cousin Jonas before he was skeert clean to death, an' down we clumb. I got a gun an' Uncle Sim got one, an' Uncle Sim he picked out one o' the bears that didn't have Cousin Jonas, an' I picked out t'other un. They both dropped in their tracks an' never moved or whimpered. That skeert the bear that had Cousin Jonas for a dancin' partner, an' I t dropped him an' made off into the bushes. Me an' Uncle Sim both sent a bullet after him. We heard him howl, an' knowed we'd pinked him, but we didn't go to see about it, bein's as we wa'n't after bear—only jest pheasants. It was quite some time before Cousin Jonas got squirrel arround after that dizzy whirlin'. But he wa'n't hurt a mite,' says Joe, 'an' I knowed for sure that he had su'fled them two young fellers enough.'

"'Most anybody says Joe, when I tell 'em about it, 'ought to have seen the bears before I could believe 'em, for there, layin' criss-cross on my bear an' Uncle Sim's bear, was Cousin Jonas's bear, too! We knowed it was Cousin Jonas's bear 'cause it had two bullet holes in him. He had come back to see what had become o' t'other two bears, an' then kicked the bucket. That's what we calc'lated, anyhow. I've been sorry ever sence that we killed them three bears, for they was only out for a little fun, an' was havin' it. Yes, sir!' says Joe. 'That was a little the pleasnest pheasant huntin' I ever run up ag'in, an' there ain't no two ways about it. You'll find the cabin there yit, an' you couldn't have a properer place to bunk in while you're out there after pheasants, not if you made it yourself,' says Joe, consarn him!

"The two young fellers from York didn't say much, but they got up by an' by an' started. They didn't go to'rds the headwaters, though. They went straight back the way they had come, an' I says to Joe:

"'Consarn it, Joe!' I says, 'you hadn't ought to done it! Jest 'cause we got dead loads o' the material to do it with,' I says, 'aint no kind o' reason why you should go an' throw it reckless that way ag'in folks' heads an' spile their huntin'! You hadn't ought to done it!' I says.

"But Joe he only jest grinned; an' consarn me if I didn't ketch myself a-grinnin', too!"

To a Maker of Musical Instruments

YOU well may build the fragile violin
To give forth all the notes of joy and pain,
And simulate the patter of the rain,
And all the storm's reverberating din.
You may construct, our plaudits glad to win,
The lute that mocks the music of the main,
And e'en the perfume of the blue vervain
Interpret, oh! most witching harlequin!
And yet, with all your deftly subtle skill
That's wedded to a rare felici-tee,
We fancy while we marvel of your work,
In mutest wonder, that you never will
Fashion a drum that in our eyes will be
Quite worthy of the drumsticks of the "Turk."

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

Below the Average.

Jaggles—I hear those publishers have failed.

Waggles—Yes, they were very unsuccessful. In the last six months they issued only a dozen of the best selling books of the day.

Compensations.

Madge—It must be just lovely to be a millionaire.

Marjorie—Oh, I don't know. There isn't half as much pleasure in saving money when you know you can always have more.



"I'VE been ordered to report to you, Sir, for orders," said a boyish and somewhat diffident voice.

Head of Department Williams looked up irritably. Things had been going amiss on the wholesale crockery floor that morning. An invoice of goods had been sent to the wrong customer, and there had been a choleric letter in consequence; and by mistake another small invoice had been charged to an out-of-town dealer whose credit had been recently blacklisted. Two errors like that in one morning, especially in such a methodical and clocklike-work department as the wholesale crockery, was enough to upset the equanimity of its chief. True, he was head of the department, and senior clerk in service, but there were gray-haired men under him who were in every way competent to take his place at the desk, and he could never quite get over the incongruity of his position over them.

"You're no good," he said, brusquely, as he shot a quick, comprehensive look at the frail figure before him; "we want a strong man who is able to lift boxes and handle heavy crockery."

"I'll do the best I can, Sir."

"Oh, of course; that's understood. Well, if they've sent you to me I must make the best of it. Here, Tom," to a broad-shouldered man who was wheeling a heavy truck across the floor, "take this"—he was about to say young man, but in his impatience substituted "duffer" instead—"and show him about unpacking and distributing that new lot of Dresden. And, oh, I say," as the new man reddened and turned to follow his guide, "what's your name?"

"Williams."

"H'm!" The chief turned to his books again, and made the third error of that morning, charging a dozen plates where he should have credited them. He did not like so many namesakes, and there were already three or four Williamses in the establishment. Well, thank goodness! this was not a poor cousin who would look to him for favor.

Presently the mail was brought in, and several papers and a letter were tossed on his desk. He picked up the letter and opened it carelessly, but as he did so his indifference became amazement, and he glanced quickly back at the address to assure himself of its reality. Yes, there it was, "Mr. John Williams, at Burton & True's," and the invitation was as straightforward and direct as the most skeptical could wish, a cordial request for his company at an informal Thanksgiving dinner on the morrow, and signed by "Mrs. Thorndyke Ware."

He drew a long breath. All the twenty-two years of his life had been passed in the city, but he had never received an invitation like this before—nor, indeed, many invitations of any kind. He was entirely alone in the world, and since he had entered the employ of Burton & True, as sweeper in the basement, twelve years before, he had given all the force of his strong, determined nature to the mastery of the business. Society and social intercourse had been a closed—and, as he thought, an undesired—book to him; but this cordially worded invitation brought him a thrill such as had never come to him through any of his promotions from one department to another. But still he could not quite understand it. The other clerks received invitations, but they were something entirely different from this. Mrs. Thorndyke Ware was very wealthy and very exclusive, and this invitation was one which he knew even Mr. Burton and Mr. True themselves might have been glad to receive. The only solution he could imagine was that, as he had been the shipping clerk who had had charge of the packing of many costly articles for the Ware mansion, this might be meant as a token of appreciation for his services—but this explanation was anything but satisfactory.

However, he presented himself at the Ware mansion at the time appointed, and was ushered into a large room that was already filled with guests. Mrs. Thorndyke Ware received him graciously, but, as he thought, with a slightly surprised expression on her face; then he drifted away from one group to another.

At first he felt diffident and out of place, but as this wore off he found himself talking with men whose names he was familiar with as being leaders in the financial world. And little by little they began to listen to him with interest, and then with deference. John Williams had not passed much of his time in idleness, and, besides thoroughly familiarising himself with the various makes and trade marks and other intricate details of the goods in which his employers dealt, he had stored his mind with a vast fund of miscellaneous information. And it so happened that rare and unique makes of earthenware was just now the subject in which the fashionable world was interested.

But as the evening wore away his face began to look puzzled, then questioning, then grave. At last he made his way across the room to his hostess.

"I am glad you have come," she said. "While the guests were arriving I could only just bid you welcome. Now, how is Agnes and how are your sisters?"

"It is about them I wish to speak," he said, bluntly. "Mr. Ware asked me if my people were well, and one of your daughters just asked me if my sisters were coming to the city soon. Now, I am alone in the world. My mother has been dead ten years, and I never had any sisters. There has been a mistake."

"Aren't you John Williams, at Burton & True's?"

"Yes."

She looked puzzled.

"Is there another clerk of the same name in the establishment?"

"Not that I know of. There are several Williamses, but I do not think any of them are named John."

"It is curious. Agnes Williams wrote me that her son was coming to the city to engage with Burton & True, and that she hoped I would look after him a little. She is an old school friend of mine. I thought that you appeared rather older than her son would be."

"Well, my being here is a mistake," he said, gravely. "But you must allow me to thank you, Mrs. Ware, for the pleasantest evening of my life. I will go now. I am sorry for the person whose place I have usurped, but I cannot help being a little glad on my own account. It has given me something to think about and has shown me there are more sides to life than a narrow-minded man sometimes sees."

"But, really, you must not go until the end of the evening," Mrs. Ware interposed, pleasantly. "It has been a mistake, certainly; but I hope you will not make that a reason for leaving us."

He shook his head.

"I would better go," he answered. "I do not like to take advantage of mistakes."

When he saw the new man come in the next morning he left his desk with a sudden presentiment of the truth.

"What did you say your name was?" he asked.

"Williams, Sir."

"John?"

"Yes; John Williams."

"H'm!"

"I am Mr. Burton's nephew," the new man continued, blandly, "and am learning the routine of each department, with a view of entering the firm in January. I would have told you this yesterday if you had given me an opportunity. But I am afraid I shall have to ask you to excuse me from handling the heavy boxes. I am not particularly robust, and must content myself with the lighter work."

"Very well."

Head of Department Williams's creed was to view the world as a huge machine, of which he and his fellow-clerks were cogs. Emotion of any kind was looked down upon by him as unbusinesslike; so now he turned stoically to his desk, and his copy clerk thought he had merely been giving some orders to the new man.

But all through the day there was a peculiar light in the matter-of-fact eyes of the chief, and when he went to his boarding house that night he did not turn to his books, as usual, but sat gazing out across the twinkling lights of the great city, thinking.

In the main office a few weeks later Mr. Burton suddenly laid down his pen.

"Do you know, True," he said, confidentially, "I believe our machine clerk, Williams, is becoming humanised. I actually caught him lifting a beggar child out of the mud to-day and saw him giving her pennies. I must ask him up to the house some time. I wouldn't be surprised if there was considerable good material beneath that shell of his."

"Yes," answered Mr. True, poising his pen meditatively above his ledger, "I think you are right. Williams has been a good automaton, but I always held that a business man could not reach the best success by mere mechanical ability," and then both bent over their desks and were speedily lost in the computations evolved by their swiftly moving pens.



"YES," frankly admitted Mrs. Wiggins to an inquisitive caller, "Silas has been seein' snakes—at least, he seen one snake, anyhow; an' now, as you've been hearin' some of the pertiklars about it, I s'pose I might as well go ahead an' tell you the whole story an' have it right, so it'll get circulated through the neighborhood truth side uppermost if it circulates at all.

"In the first place, I don't want to have you imagine that I'm blamin' Silas very much for the course he took, because I hain't. A man afflicted with boils fer quite a spell (unless his name happens to be Job) is liable to be drove into 'most anything—especially into drinkin'—though, fer that matter, I dunno as it could be called drinkin', exactly, seein' it was only hard cider he indulged in, an' he wouldn't have done that, I s'pose, if it hadn't been fer the boils, as I intimated before, an' the cider bein' recommended to him as a remedy fer them.

"You see, the way it come about was this: Silas had boils—half a dozen of 'em at once—on the back of his neck; couldn't 've had 'em in a worse place, so fur as pain an' inconvenience was concerned, if he'd tried; an' if there is a crankier two-legged specimen of mankind anywhere on top of the earth than Silas was at that time, I don't care to make his acquaintance or have anything to do with him. One siege of that sort is about all I can stand in a lifetime.

"Well, the boils kept gettin' worse every day, an' more of 'em, an' Silas kept gettin' crankier an' crankier, so there was almost no livin' with him, when finally Eph Hubbs dropped in one day an' says, 'Why don't you try hard cider fer your boils?'

"'They feel bad enough now, thank ye,' says Silas, 'without rubbin' cider on 'em.'

"'You don't rub the cider on the boils; you take it internally,' explained Eph. 'Hard cider, with a little sassafras an' black alder bark soaked in it, is what you want. It'll cure you, sure. Boils an' hard cider prepared in that way air deadly enemies. They can't get along together in the same human system at all. My great-grandfather on my mother's side got the prescription from an old Injin doctor years ago, an' if you want to try it you're welcome to it. 'Twon't cost you a cent except fer the cider, an' I'll sell you a five-gallon demijohn of the genuine stuff fer $2 an' throw in the black alder bark an' sassafras.'

"Silas swallowed the bait, same as a pike gulping down a stray grasshopper, an' the next day, when Eph had got that remedy fixed up ready fer use, an' had brung it over an' collected his $2—he didn't forget to do that—he commenced swallowing the cider.

"It was pretty powerful cider, too. Same kind they used to have at barn raisin's when he was younger'n he is now, Silas said, an' it seemed to put new life in him at once. I dunno whether it cured the boils or not, but they finally disappeared. Perhaps they had about run their reg'lar course an' would have got well anyhow, cider or no cider, but of courre Silas laid it all to the cider, an' he was so pleased with the way it worked that he sent the demijohn back an' had it refilled.

"'Might as well clinch the cure while I'm about it,' he says, an' started in with consider'ble enthusiasm on the second five gallons.

"Well, about this time Johnny come home from school one day with one of these toy rubber snakes he had picked up somewhere, an' without thinkin' I laid it on the stand by the bed where Silas was takin' a nap. Bimeby he woke up an' reached fer his glass of hard cider, which I had left on the stand fer him as usual, (he always wanted a glass of it the minute he was awake,) an' then he suddenly changed his mind about takin' it, an' riz up on his hands an' knees an' backed over ag'inst the wall, as fur away from the stand as he could get, with his eyes like saucers an' his hair standin' on end, an' begun yellin' fer help.

"He was pointin' at the toy snake when I reached his bedside an' groanin': 'Send fer the doctor, 'Mandy; I've got 'em at last! I kin see a snake right alongside of that glass of cider, though I know well enough there ain't a snake within a mile! Yes, 'Mandy, I've got 'em the worst way!'

"Scared? I guess he was! It seemed almost as if that snake was a dispensation of Providence. Silas hadn't quite got to the toper stage yet, but there was no tellin' where he might have wound up if Johnny hadn't found that toy rep-tile. So I didn't undeceive him. I simply told him he must have been dreamin', an' got him to lie down an' take another nap; an' then I whisked that rubber snake off the stand an' hid it away in a safe place; an' half an hour later, when Silas woke up ag'in, the first thing he called fer was a glass of ice water, an' I haven't heard him mention the subject of hard cider or snakes from that day to this." WILL S. GIDLEY.

The Idiot Again.

"My coffee is not quite sweet enough," remarked the new boarder.

"Well, if you don't like it you can lump it," retorted the Cheerful Idiot, pushing the loaf sugar his way.

One on "the Kicker."

A PARTY of men and women arrived in the Christopher Street ferry-house a night or two ago just as the 10:45 boat moved out of the slip. It meant a wait of three-quarters of an hour before the next train for Orange, and they were clearly provoked. One man in the party, more aggressive than the rest, took out his watch and declared in a loud tone of voice that the boat had left ten minutes ahead of time. He walked over to the ticket taker, and, holding the watch under that worthy's nose, demanded to know what time it was.

"It's 10:35 by your watch," responded the ticket taker.

Then the traveler produced one of the Lackawanna time tables, and, showing it to the ferry official, demanded to know what time it said the train left.

"10:45 o'clock," responded the man, promptly.

"Yes, that's right," thundered the passenger, "yet they call this a time-table. A timetable, indeed! I guess not; it's a rebus the railroad company has trimmed out of The Youth's Companion and has printed so passengers who miss their confounded trains this way may have something to amuse themselves with until the next train comes along."

When the disgruntled one had finished his tirade the ticket taker, with the calmness that only a man who is able to make another man feel small and insignificant can assume, informed him that the boat which had just left was the 10:30 boat, which for some reason happened to be a few minutes late. The other members of the party laughed, but the kicker was silent.

Unprejudiced.

"But, Judge, you were asleep when the testimony was presented. How can you give a decision?"

"Easily, Sir, easily; for no one can accuse me of having been prejudiced by the arguments of either side.



THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

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XXII.

WELL, Mr. Idiot," asked Mr. Brief the other morning as the two met at the Breakfast Table, "how did the election suit you? Any of your men get in?"

"Every one of 'em," replied the Idiot. "That is, either into office or in the soup. There wasn't a man I voted for that didn't get somewhere."

"What are you, anyhow, in politics?" asked the lawyer. "A Democrat or a Republican?"

"Oh, I'm all over the lot," replied the Idiot. "It all depends on who's in power when election day comes around. I generally line up with the opposition. I belong to what you call the sympathetic vote. I'm always sorry for the man who's on the outside and in my politics am a pure philanthropist, and vote accordingly. If you won't tell anybody I'll confide one of my greatest secrets in you—I actually voted the Prohibition ticket once!"

"You didn't!" ejaculated Mr. Brief.

"Yes, I did," said the Idiot. "I'd been up late the night before and had a splitting headache, and I tell you I was hot for Temperance Reform that morning. I wanted the whole country placed on a bromo seltzer basis, and I put a wet towel on my head and went to the polls like a little man and voted a straight ballot for the whole H_2O crowd. And really, Mr. Brief, you don't know what a satisfaction it gives a man to vote the Prohibition ticket. It makes him feel like a citizen de luxe—only a limited number to be had, you know. You feel like an aristocrat—none of your common hoi polloi crowd. I think there were nine of us in town that year, and I tell you it made me feel grand when the returns came in: Smithers, Democrat, 197,642 votes; Jawkins, Republican, 196,427 votes; Pommery, Prohibition, 9 votes—and I was one of the 9. Just you try it once if you want to feel exclusive."

"Thanks," returned Mr. Brief, "but I'm not that kind. I don't want to feel exclusive—I'd rather be inclusive. Majorities for me."

"That's all right," said the Idiot. "I don't blame you—there are others like you, but for me let me train with the minority. Minorities are always right in the long run. Majorities have nothing but defeat ahead of them, but your first-class minority has hope without responsibility."

"Did you vote for Coler or Odell?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"Sir, it would be a direct violation of the secrecy of the ballot if I were to tell you," the Idiot answered, "and I didn't sneak into a polling booth and mark my ticket in the deadly darkness of the early morning just to give it away to the first inquisitive person I meet. Suffice it to say that the man I voted for got it—he got it good and hard, too."

"I don't believe you voted for that Coal Plank," said the Doctor.

"I don't believe I did," observed the Idiot, "but I don't think that Coal Plank was bad—not for a plank, anyhow. I'm something of a Socialist myself, you know. I'd like to see the Government take up everything—coal mines, railroads, department stores, tailor shops, restaurants, theatres, farming, literature, art, science—everything you can think of, from blacksmithing to making baby clothes. Then we could all get a Government job whenever we wanted it, and every year when taxes are due, instead of our having to pay good money into the treasury the treasury could declare a dividend and pay it to us."

"Dividend enough!" said the Anglomaniac.

"From wherever it happened to be," replied the Idiot. "If there wasn't enough in this country we could import some from the other side. I understand there are nine or ten dollars yet in the Bank of England—not to mention the thirty or forty francs that are supposed to be stowed away in the stockings of France. But from what I can observe of the energy and the industry of the American people I fancy we'd make enough right here without having to seek it in foreign fields."

"Why not provide every man with a printing press and let him print his own money?" asked Mr. Brief, dryly.

"It would frustrate the whole scheme," said the Idiot, "because men wouldn't do anything else if you did that. I know I'd work overtime on a job like that, and so I guess would everybody else. But it isn't the commercial advantages of Socialism that I care so much about; it's the spiritual. Take it in the case of literature, for instance—what a superb influence it would have on literature if the people had something to say about it. Imagine a Presidential campaign with literature as an issue. Suppose we had Mark Twain running for President against Mr. Dooley, with the taxation of dialect as the burning question; or Henry James in a contest with Winston Churchill on a platform condemning the Historical Novel and calling for the Purification of Style—it would be a great campaign, that. Instead of the stump speeches we get nowadays from Chauncey Depew and Bourke Cockran you'd hear rattling good orations from men like Hamilton W. Mabie and Harry Thurston Peck; Tammany Hall would wither before the growing power of the Authors' Club; our magazines instead of being cold storage warehouses for mere manuscript would become redhot political organs that would be worth reading for the livelier interest their pages would have, and authors anxious to see their own fellow-craftsmen win at the polls would exert themselves more strenuously than ever to bring their output to the highest stage of perfection. Then, too, such an arrangement would do away with the everlasting quarrels of the critics, one of whom claims that the reader of the day wants realistic novels containing accurate descriptions of door-knobs, pin-cushions, and bric-a-brac mixed up with psychology, while the other insists that the romance is the thing, in which historic figures are made to say and do the things they would have said and done if they'd only been bright enough. By a vote of the people, if literature were produced under Governmental supervision we should know just what they wanted for a term of years anyhow just by reading the election returns. Can't you imagine it? Extras will come out on election night:

"'Clean Sweep for Romance.

"'Winston Churchill Carries the Country by a Rousing Majority.

"'Boston Shows Decided Gains for Henry James; But Churchill Gets the State.

"'Nebraska in Doubt, but Probably Goes for Mary Maclane by Small Majority.

"'Historical Novel Majority in Next Congress Assured.

"'Tarkington Elected in Indiana Over Lew Wallace by 10,000.'"

"Is there any opium in your cigarettes?" asked the Anglomaniac.

"No," said the Idiot. "Do you find it improves them?"

"Thank Heaven I never smoke cigarettes!" the Anglomaniac retorted. "A good pipe is good enough for me."

"Well, you want to be careful you don't die in it," said the Idiot. "Some day you'll discuss. What a boon it would be, too, if the Government, following out Senator Hill's suggestions, should also go into the tailor business—"

"You forget, Mr. Idiot," said the Doctor, "that in advocating that coal plank the Senator was dealing with a public necessity. There might be some justification of the Government in going into the coal fields and taking charge, when there would be none whatsoever in its opening up a tailoring establishment. Coal is a necessity."

"So are clothes," returned the Idiot. "Fact is, clothes are even more of a public utility than coal. You could go anywhere you pleased without a lump of coal to your name and nobody'd interfere with you, but if you so much as walked out on your front doorstep without clothes—well, they'd have you in jail as soon as they could summon the Black Maria to take you there. A coal famine is undoubtedly a dreadful thing, but a duds famine would be positively awful. It would close up every industry in the country, would so materially interfere with inter-State commerce as to bring it practically to a standstill, and universal ruin would stare the country in the face. If there is a public utility greater than the garments we wear on our backs, I don't know what it is, and if the Nation is going into one, it might just as well go into another. And, just as the entrance of the Federal Government into literature would materially improve it, so might we look for a betterment sartorially if a Tailor General with broad powers were to be added to the Cabinet of the President. We are not a gifted people in the matter of dress, taking us in the large, and we never shall be until the Government takes the matter in charge. In fashions we are not a Republic, but a colony. We threw off the British political yoke in 1776, but have not yet doffed the trousers and clawhammer coats of the mother country. We are still in servitude to the sartorial powers at London, and not a Jefferson among us to declare our independence of King Edward in the matter of waistcoats, nor a Washington among tailors to lead us on to glorious victory over the pants of Poole. If King Edward in a fit of absent-mindedness were to appear on the street without a necktie on, every man jack of us would eschew neckwear from the moment the fact was cabled over. If, owing to the pressure of other duties, the Princess of Wales neglects to sew a button on the Prince's vest, lo and behold! every clubman and social light in town strides pridefully buttonless up and down the highways of fashion and thinks himself a much larger pumpkin than the fellow whose watchfob other half keeps him decently in repair. What's the result? In politics a world power, we are a dependency in pantaloons; leaders of the world in industry, in dress we are in the swaddling clothes of infancy, and we'll stay there until some strong constructive statesman like Senator Hill comes along and calls for Federal intervention, for the pre-emption by Government of the dud-fields of the Nation and the establishment at Washington of a Department of Tailoring. We are the only people in the world who have no characteristic dress. The Russian, the Turk, the Heathen Chinee, the Frenchman, the Spaniard, the Greek—even our North American Indians—all have it, but for us there isn't even a feather we can call our own."

"The Baptists are the best-dressed people in the world," said the Anglomaniac.

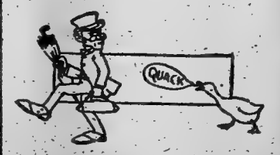
"They would be if they were big enough for their clothes," said the Idiot. "But that is no reason why we should



A bogus physician, while walking one day,
Observed by the roadside a duck,
Which waddled away with no reckless delay,
Being blessed with a small share of pluck.

"Hallo!" said the scholar, "my fat, feathered friend!
Despite your long bill, you've no brains;
Such a bill I would send to the homes I attend.
Do you ever go in when it rains?"

This persiflage finished, he hurried along,
But was suddenly taken aback,
And made use of a strong, naughty phrase—which was wrong!
As the duck from a distance cried "Quack!"



When the fraudulent doctor this apt retort heard,
He chased the poor creature with ire;
For the casual word of the web-footed bird
Had punctured his medical tire.

ERIC MOORE.

His Point of View.

Col. Julep—'Twas a godsend, Sir, that Kentucky had a big wheat crop this year, Sir.

Major Eastern—Godsend to the farmers, of course.

Col. Julep—But that's not what I was driving at. Just think of the fine lot of straws to pull the old Bourbon through.

Had Tried Them All.

"He tells me that he believes in experimental religion."

"I reckon he does. During the last ten years he has belonged to a dozen denominations, including Theosophy, Spiritualism, Mormonism, and the Salvation Army."

Tough Laughter.

A [illegible] "Every time I [illegible] Every time I [illegible] Every time I [illegible]

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

SOME of the young doctors in Bellevue Hospital are having a laugh at the expense of a recent recruit who was on house watch the other night and was awakened from a doze to attend a hurry call in the reception room. He found there a stout, florid-faced woman with her hands clasped across her stomach, as though in pain, and tears coursing down her cheeks. But it was obviously not an emergency case, and the young doctor was annoyed.

"Yours is a very simple ailment," he said to the woman, "and could have been treated at home. You should have waited until the morning and not come around here at this hour of the night."

The woman looked at him pityingly.

"Ah, gwan," she retorted. "There's nawthin' the matter with me. It's me man Jim that's hurt, an' he's outside in the wagon."

⁂

"How do you like editing a magazine for women?"

"It would be all right if the women contributors would not get entangled in the ragged and ripped frills of what they think is fine writing."

⁂

A woman who is not superstitious says that she has proved that signs reputed to bring bad luck have done nothing but good for her.

"Why, the first present my husband ever gave me," she says, "was a pair of scissors. I didn't know him very well then—I didn't care if I never saw him again—but I thought they were pretty good scissors, and I accepted them. There was no cutting friendship with them, for three years later we were married.

"And the second present he gave me was a little opal ring. I have worn it ever since, nothing has happened, and it is not the stone for my birth month, either."

⁂

Are patches coming back? It begins to look like it. Those beauty spots which the Court ladies wore so many years ago and so christened "court plaster," which we use for utilitarian purposes to-day, are becoming. It is a delight to every pretty girl to wear fancy dress and tack on a tiny bit of black plaster at the corner of her mouth next her pet dimple, and it gives a certain witchery to her expression. The girls are beginning to wear these patches again, and it is not only the bridesmaids in "A Chinese Honeymoon" who wear them on their shoulders in their low-cut evening gowns. See a nice little girl on her way shopping in the street cars some day and notice the spots on her veil. They form a diamond, perhaps, or a square, or a chenille five-spot like the five of clubs. They are most of them even fives, diamonds or squares. But by the side of the eye or down on the cheek a stray dot seems to have crept in. It is simply impossible for any one who looks at that pretty girl to look away without determining what is the matter with those dots. It is only after much thought that the secret comes out. There are two tiny patches on the girl's face beneath the veil.

⁂

Madge—Why are you sure she isn't much over twenty?

Marjorie—She hasn't yet given up having a birthday party every year.

⁂

It happened on a bridge train, just at the hour when Brooklynites were returning from the Manhattan theatres. Of course the cars were crowded. A beautiful woman, no longer young, and her husband boarded the train, and finding a vacant seat the woman sat down, while the man stood in front of her holding the strap, swaying with every movement of the car.

"There!" she laughed, "we finally got here, and a seat, too—what luxury! How I do hate to stand in these jerky cars." Just then her attention was attracted by the fretful wailings of a baby, and, looking across the car she saw a poor Italian woman holding a baby and trying to keep on her feet at the same time. There were men all around her, comfortably seated, chatting, and enjoying themselves, apparently unmindful of the woman with her heavy burden.

"Dear me, John, do look at that wretched little woman, with a baby, too! Do go over and tell her to come here."

The man moved over and beckoned the woman to come. The pretty woman immediately arose and the Italian woman sank down in the vacant seat with a heavy sigh, murmuring her thanks in an embarrassed sort of way. Plainly she was not used to consideration.

Settling back, she removed the wrappings from her baby, and disclosed one of those radiantly beautiful children sometimes seen in "Little Italy." The other woman was all attention at once. Her eyes hungrily devoured every feature and her face grew suddenly wistful. The husband looked on, his face showing his sympathy for his wife. The Italian woman noticed too—and understood.

Just then the car came to a standstill and every one began the race for the ticket office and transfers. Only the woman lingered. Her eyes were just a little dim. The husband woke her from her reverie. "Come, sweetheart," he said. "We are in Brooklyn."

The Italian woman looked up suddenly and motioned the other woman to bend down.

"May the good Madonna," she whispered, "send you one as beautiful as mine."

⁂

Clara—I'm dying to see the ring. Oh, isn't it pretty? He ought to make a good husband.

Maud—You think so?

"Oh, yes. He's so much more extravagant than he used to be."

⁂

"Isn't that natural?" said a girl, drawing a deep sigh, at a matinée performance of Mary Mannering's play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," the other day as the curtain fell upon the act where Mrs. Wrighton and her friends take a lesson in whist. "The way Vi Thompson talks is exactly as other girls go on when they are doing anything of the kind. I took lessons in whist for six whole months, and spent a lot of money, and at the end I didn't know a single thing about it. We used to talk all through the lessons, and then people would invite us out to play whist, and they would be such good players, and we didn't know enough to tell what was trumps."

⁂

There is no doubt a great deal of truth in all the wise saws one might quote about human nature being the same the world over, but still there is a difference. Who could imagine a Spanish Enoch Arden, or even a Frenchman or an Italian playing so self-sacrificing a part? There is an Italian laborer in a little town in New Jersey in whose family affairs the neighbors are somewhat interested, who does not let the idea of self-sacrifice enter largely into his principles of life. Life has gone rather badly with him, to be sure. Two years ago his wife ran away and left him with a family of little children to take care of. He has done this as well as possible under the circumstances, and conducted his housekeeping in a thoroughly masculine way which is worth considering. During the week he is at work a good distance from his home, and, except what he can do for them mornings and evenings, the children look out for themselves during the day. On Saturday he does his marketing, laying in a stock of provisions large enough to last through the week. On Sunday, with a number of friends as assistants, he cooks. He has built something in the nature of the old-fashioned brick oven, in which he can do a large amount of cooking at one time, and there he bakes innumerable loaves of black bread and other things which will keep until the next cooking day. Only a man would think of doing his housework in this simple and systematic way, and it is a great success. However, Tony has found a long continuance of even weekly housework tiresome, and he is about to bring to his home another helpmeet.

"But supposing your other wife should come home?" asked an overcurious neighbor one day.

Evidently Tony had not thought of anything so unpleasant. He considered the matter for a moment after it had been presented to him. Then he replied calmly:

"She coma home? I killa her."

⁂

Italian wives are, as a rule, helpmeets in fact. No one would doubt that who sees the tremendous loads of wood the Italian women in New York carry upon their heads, a Winter supply of fuel which has made them laugh at the thought of the coal strike. But they also assist their liege lords in commercial ventures. A business man who has occasion to pass through the Italian quarter of the lower part of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, has been interested to learn what was the business of an old Italian man he passed frequently sitting beside a cart in which were big bundles wrapped in dirty bagging. After a time his curiosity was rewarded. The old man is one of the partners in a firm of Italian bakers. The wife is the other and the harder working partner. They bake the bread, the little pushcart is loaded with it and wheeled to a convenient location; then the man sits on the ground beside it to watch while his wife goes around taking orders. She passes from house to house in the Italian quarter and from room to room where the different families live, sells as much bread as she can, delivers it, and thus the pair move from place to place through the quarter until they have disposed of their stock.

⁂

Wilfred had been taken to have his teeth treated, and part of the process consisted of removing stains from them. This was effected by an automatic cleaner worked by means of a treadle. Whenever the small wheel whirred uncomfortably near his gums Wilfred grew restive. After an unusually narrow escape he signaled the dentist to stop, and then remarked:

"Say, Mister, please don't put your little merry-go-round on my teeth again! I don't like it!"

⁂

He—Darling, when may I expect your answer?

She—Can't you wait until to-morrow? Your proposal has been so sudden that I don't want to tell you now just how much I love you.

⁂

A New York man who can say more and stronger things about living out of town and doing business in the city than most people is not a born commuter—he has not acquired commuting, but it has been thrust upon him. There is such a lovely place up on the Hudson where his wife and daughter decided to camp for a time at a little country hotel. And papa, they argued, could come out whenever he pleased and stay over night or at least over Sunday. His first trip was made by boat.

"Such a nice sail for your father, dear," said the mother to her daughter as they talked it over. The late boat was quite late, 12 o'clock midnight it got in, but then, of course, they would go to meet him. There had been a little misunderstanding about that boat, however. It was not 12, but 2 A. M. when it would come in. This the mother, daughter, and party of friends discovered when they reached the landing at 12. They were sorry, but a bright thought occurred to them. A young man who was coming to the house would be on that very boat; he had been there before and knew the way to the house—barely a half mile, to be sure, not more than ten minutes' walk, but then it was a country half mile along a country road without lights. But with faith in the young man, the party turned back home, and were soon sleeping the untroubled sleep of those who find commuting the most comfortable thing in the world when they do not commute themselves.

But at 2 o'clock the wife wakened and listened for her husband. Ten minutes passed, and he did not come; twenty, half an hour. It certainly was very strange. For two mortal hours she watched and wondered. A little before 4 o'clock there was the sound of a pistol shot which did not reassure her, but at the hands of her watch pointed to 4 she heard some one come up the stairs, and there were sounds of language that does not appear in a Sunday school book or church catechism.

It had been all right; the young man who knew the road was on the boat, but the road he knew was the daylight road, and he had only been over that once. At night it was quite different. They had walked miles on all the different roads put down in that part of the country to disconcert the unfamiliar. Finally the unwilling commuter, boiling hot from carrying a heavy bag, umbrella, overcoat, and a bad temper, had sat down on a rock and refused to budge, while the young man who should have known, but didn't, investigated one of the few roads remaining to explore, and the pistol shot was his signal that the goal was in sight. It is a funny story, as the wife tells it, and she laughs hysterically in the recital, but the husband is not allowed to tell it at all, for his version is not fit to print.

⁂

She—Now that we are engaged, dear, when can you arrange to meet all the members of my family?

He—Can't we manage it on the installment plan—say one every six months for ten years?

⁂

Mrs. Leslie Carter loves bright colors, but she can't wear them on account of that mass of red-gold hair which covers her head. Black and white and dark blue are her colors, but at the same time she likes the warmth of others and to see them around her. Every one would know that who goes into her rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Her parlor is at the front, an up-town corner room, and the paper on the wall is in a pattern of bright, rich crimson. There are clusters of great roses with their stems covering the upper part of the walls, and the dado is of plain red, to match the color of the roses. This was not the original decoration of the room. The walls were previously of a plain neutral tint, one of those shades used so much for walls upon which pictures are to be hung. But to Mrs. Carter it looked cold, and upon going away for a time when she was playing out of town, she said to the proprietor of the hotel:

"Now before I come back do have something done to those walls and put a little warmth into them."

The big flowers and the dado were the result. The roses threw bouquets at her the moment she entered the rooms upon her return.

"They do seem to throw themselves at you the minute you come in at the door, don't they?" she says depreciatingly to her visitors. But though her tone is apologetic, there is a look of something very much like admiration in her eyes, for Mrs. Carter is fond of flowers as well as of bright colors.

⁂

Willie—I guess sister is engaged to that fellow all right.

Mrs. Slimson—What makes you think that?

"Because she told the girl to take the sofa out of the parlor and put the big armchair in it's place."

⁂

Every now and again something bobs up about walking sticks for women. They are introduced into some of the shops, advertised for a time, and perhaps some one buys them. If those that are bought are used, the world at large does not have a chance to see them. There is here and there a woman, however, who makes a fad of the practice. There is one woman who stops at the Waldorf at different times during the year who always carries a stick, and a few other women like to carry them in Summer. Ethel Barrymore is one of the stage women but little given to fads who carries a walking stick in Summer and uses it like a man. Her last Summer she passed at Marion, Mass., and there she wandered around all the season followed by her dogs and carrying her cane.

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FROM THE SOLDIER'S STORY PACK.

AT a recent assemblage of Loyal Legion men these stories were told by one of the party:

"When Sherman's army was advancing on Raleigh, N. C., in 1865, I was put in charge of a forage detail of a Sergeant, Corporal, and thirteen men, taken from the three regiments composing the brigade, with instructions to bring in forage and turn it over to the brigade Quartermaster for distribution. The division, Gen. Corse's of the Fifteenth Corps, was on the extreme right of the army, and our detail started off through the woods at right angles to the line of march. A light rain was falling, but by the time we reached a turnpike leading in a direction parallel to the line of march of the army the rain had ceased. The freshly made footsteps of a man were plainly visible on this road, going the same direction with ourselves, toward Raleigh, and as we tramped along we indulged in much comment as to who had made them and what he was doing out by himself so near the flank of a great army.

"It was in the forenoon that we started out, and as it had been a long, long time since we had eaten a meal in a house, with civilized surroundings, we determined to stop at the first big white house we came to and get dinner. Finally we reached a plantation which appeared to meet our requirements and we halted. I inquired of the woman of the house if she could supply us with a dinner and she at once replied: 'Come right in and sit down on the porch. Dinner will be ready in a few minutes.' It was somewhat surprising to find so hospitable and prompt a hostess, and we were also surprised to see so many good-looking, well-dressed girls around as were present. In a very short time we were invited into a long dining room, where a table, glittering with silver and glass, was spread with a bounteous feast, and ranged about it were these good-looking girls ready to wait upon us.

"As we sat down we noticed that there were two empty chairs and the good matron asked where the other two men were. I told her that our party of sixteen were all present, and she then said that about two hours before a Yankee soldier had stopped at the house and stated that along about noon a party of eighteen Yankee soldiers would stop at the house for dinner; that thereupon she at once set the negroes to work catching and dressing chickens, baking bread, making pies, and preparing vegetables, and had also sent word to the neighboring plantations for the girls to come and help wait on the Yankees. The result we saw before us.

"What a delightful surprise that was! A splendid dinner, with the sauce of ravenous appetites, a smiling hostess, and a bevy of charming girls for waitresses. Why, it was like being with home folks once more and sitting down to one of mother's best dinners. But there was one thing which marred the complete success of the affair. Our hostess, in my opinion, never ceased to consider herself defrauded; she was 'beat' upon feeling eighteen hungry men, and there were but sixteen of us.

"And the boys behaved beautifully. They put on their best manners, were full of chat and banter, but polite and courteous, and keenly appreciative of this display of unexpected kindness. After an hour's stay we bade these hospitable people good-bye and drifted on our way. With the exception of the one referred to, we were the first Yankee soldiers those folks had ever seen; I hope they saw no others.

"As to who that ordinary mounted orderly was, leaving his footprints in the mud, we never knew. We never saw soldiers [illegible] but we should have seen hide or hair of us or know anything about us. His stopping at the house and ordering, in a lofty sort of a way, the preparation of dinner for eighteen men was merely a freak on his part. We were much obliged to him, however, and were thankful that the people at the plantation had not improved the time in sending out word to Joe Wheeler's Confederate cavalry of our expected arrival.

***

"When the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Sherman's army our forage party was running a grist mill outside the lines grinding corn for the brigade. We had supplied ourselves with riding horses in the meantime, and one evening Dick Jones and I rode out into the country several miles, with the view of staying all night at a house where we could get a good supper and breakfast and sleep in a bed. As night approached a heavy black cloud came up in the west and we galloped in at an open gate and up to a detached kitchen just as a thunderstorm was about to break. A woman came out of the kitchen and three men ran to the porch to escape the storm. In answer to an inquiry, we were told that we could stay all night, and a black boy was sent with us to put up our horses. Returning to the house we found but two men, and the talk at the table was very much restrained. The family consisted of father, mother, married daughter, and son-in-law. No reference was made by them to the third man we had seen run in out of the rain, and this fact, combined with his absence, gave Jones and me a good deal of concern, for we feared that he had hurried away to the outposts of Johnston's army and that we were liable to be captured at any moment.

"After supper we assembled around the 'fat wood' fire in the sitting room, and we two Yanks did all we could to liven up the situation. But it wouldn't liven. About ten days previously Lee's army had surrendered up in Virginia, and the woods were full of Confederates from that command, returning to their homes. The old gentleman asked us if we had seen any of them and we replied that we had. Then he suggested that they were all paroled and we said that we didn't know and didn't care whether they were or not. As the talk progressed, in a halting sort of way, he walked up and down in a state of great uneasiness, occasionally leaving the room for a few moments, until the nerves of my man and myself were on edge with apprehension. The rain was coming down in torrents, the night was dark as a pocket, we were far from our camp, with no knowledge as to its exact location, and the Confederate outposts were near by.

"Finally the old gentleman explained that a relative of his had recently returned from Lee's army; that he had no parole, as he was out on a scout when the surrender took place; that he was not far away, and that if we found him we would probably make a prisoner of him and he would be sent North. Then we knew that the third man we had seen on the porch was a soldier from Lee's army. I told the old gentleman that we would not disturb any man from Lee's command, regardless of whether or not he had a parole; that we were glad to see the Confederates go home; that we were nearer to the Confederate camp than to our own, and that we had no intention to capture anybody. The old gentleman brightened up at this and said the relative was his own boy, and that he was inclined to bring him into the room. I urged him to do so, and he went out to return with his 'boy'—his only boy, he told us—a fine, manly looking soldier, over six feet in height, twenty-nine years old, weight about 200 pounds, and dressed in a gray suit, with an officer's insignia on the collar.

"We were soon made acquainted, and, with the fears of the family and the suspicions of Jones and myself removed, we passed a delightful evening, or night, rather, for it was nearly daylight when we went to bed. The Confederate was a modest young fellow, but he had seen active service in the cavalry and it was pleasant to note the love and admiration of father, mother, and sister as he detailed some of his experiences. The two Yanks had also seen the seamy side of war and were ready to spin a few yarns themselves.

"In the course of the evening writing materials were produced, as I had previously agreed with the father, before the son was brought into the room, that I would write out a parole for the young man's protection. I had never seen a parole, but I wrote out a document, of which I kept a copy, which ran like this: 'I, James Boling, First Lieutenant, Company I, Third North Carolina Cavalry, do solemnly swear that I will not take up arms against the United States until I am regularly exchanged. So help me God.'

"I was a mere boy then, and I have always since been rather proud of that bit of writing. He signed his name and rank and I signed mine. Then he offered me his sword—handsome and of high price. He had told me about the sword and of its having been presented to him by his company, and I saw that he valued it highly, and when he produced it I said we would let that business go over until morning.

"The next day, when my man and I mounted our horses at the front gate, where the family and house servants were assembled, the Lieutenant handed me the sword. There were tears in his eyes and his voice shook. I handed the beautiful weapon back to him.

"We bade the family good-bye and galloped down the road on our return to the Union lines."

Trials of "L" Ticket Choppers.



HOW many people, as they deposit their five-cent pink pasteboards in the ticket chopper at the elevated road station, give so much as a glance at the man who patiently pumps the handle up and down? He is a personage not sufficiently important to claim even a thought from the average passer-by and yet he has as many troubles, if less varied in their nature, as the proverbial policeman.

If by chance the chopper enters a patron's mind it is as a man whose sole business is to move a pumplike handle up and down. His duties are looked upon as equal in their strenuousness to those of the man who calls off stations on an ocean liner. This, however, is an injustice to the man and his position.

From the moment the chopper takes his stand beside the ticket machine until he pumps the last fare through the knives he must be on the alert to see that persons riding on the elevated trains pay full fare, if indeed they pay at all.

"How to Beat the Elevated Road," by an ex-ticket chopper, may some day blossom forth as a sensation in the literary world. Less interesting experiences have been published.

Perhaps it is the chopper's misfortune to be affiliated with a company which most persons feel no compunction in "beating." Since the beginning of elevated roads and street cars there seems to have existed a feeling that a free ride is something gained—a victory of which to be proud. No explanation seems forthcoming except that almost every one has spent more or less standing, when they would be sitting, in the vehicles of these same companies. Every free ride is as revenge for a stand-up trip.

The ingenious office boy is one of the greatest banes of the ticket chopper's existence. This young man is continually reducing how he can lessen his carfare bill. Ten cents a day to a three-dollar-a-week boy is far too much, to his mind, merely to take him to and from his place of business. Therefore, if he can locate this by one-half or even more by a little ingenuity he feels that he should, in the interest of economy, do so. Per ex. If three lads be under the necessity of taking the elevated road to their straight and narrow path of honesty because he secured two rides for 5 cents.

Many lads have conceived the idea of putting a ticket under a sponge each morning and allowing it to remain until it is sufficiently moist to split in two. If the office boy has risen to the dignity of a desk he keeps a sponge solely for this purpose. How can the ticket chopper, at a busy hour—these ingenious lads always manage to be "busy hour" patrons—notice that a ticket is only pink on one side and that it is only half the usual weight? But the small boy has no difficulty in noticing the extra 30 cents a week in his pocket, and he jingles it joyously as he runs for the train.

To buy a string of twelve or fifteen tickets at once and cut them up into fifteen or twenty smaller pieces is another happily invented scheme of the young man who would cut down traveling expenses. It is easily done and is seldom detected by the chopper. The boy with the under-size ticket, like the one with the pink-on-one-side ticket, always joins the rushing crowds. These boys seem to enjoy standing on the stairs until they see a crowd running for a train.

College boys often indulge in what they call a "ticket rush," much to the discomfort of the ticket chopper. They buy about half enough tickets for the crowd, and as the head man drops them in a bunch they all rush through and on to the train, leaving the man very wrathfully pumping down the too few pink cards. A laugh is all the chopper gets for his extra vigor at the handle, and as a rule he cannot appreciate the benefit of higher education for ticket-rushing boys.

The "bluffer" is another trial to the chopper. This type of elevated road beat really has his ticket, but he only makes a pretense of dropping it in the machine. In this way the same ticket does service indefinitely.

Even women loom up on dark clouds on the ticket chopper's horizon. Their forgetfulness of saying a nickel is to escape unstopped through the exit gate and in the [illegible] screen them from the chopper's eye. This is an easy trick to do, as it is next to impossible for the man at the machine to keep his eyes on two gates and the chopper at the same time.

Strangers in New York frequently enter by the exit gates unconsciously and wonder where they buy their tickets or why the conductor does not collect their fares.

Occasionally an absent-minded old man drops his money into the machine instead of purchasing a ticket. The coins play havoc with the knives and give the chopper no end of trouble.

Girls frequently step in front of a man passing through the passageway to the train and indicate to the chopper that the man following has the tickets. In this manner they save many a five-cent piece for chewing gum. What matters it to them if a well-meaning man is caused a little unpleasantness? Again, the chopper is helpless, for the girl is on her way rejoicing by the time he has finished his argument with the man.

Once in a while conscientious persons find their way up the wooden steps to the elevated station. The ticket man says these occasions are few and far between, but he acknowledges that such instances have been brought to his notice.

One man tells of a woman who was so honest as to throw her ticket out of the train window to him. She had had her ticket in her purse and entered by the exit gate, intending to step over and put it in the machine. But it was not until she was seated in the train that she remembered her mistake. Opening the window hurriedly she threw the ticket out and called to the chopper. After a moment the bewildered man was able to walk after it and place it in the machine.

Another instance of the conscientiousness of a woman occurred recently. She had forgotten to put her ticket in the machine, and all during her trip on the train felt that people about her knew it; her conscience was active in the extreme. When she reached her station and detrained her first dive was over to the man at the machine.

"I forgot to put this in when I got on," she said to him as she threw the pink ticket from her.

The chopper had difficulty in retaining his equilibrium long enough to indemnify politely. Had he been addicted to profane culture he says the words would have passed [illegible].



"THE view is quite charming, isn't it, Colonel?"

The Colonel, who had been under marching orders from himself up and down the hotel veranda, had come to a halt to contemplate the view, which was of an expanse of undulating green, with a row of trees in the centre and two fair and graceful golfers in the immediate foreground. It is to be presumed that the Colonel was interested in the trees. At any rate, he was so absorbed that he had not heard the light approaching footsteps of Miss Marian Weldon. At the sound of her bantering voice at his elbow he turned hastily, with a twinkle in the eyes that this same young woman had informed him could be "simply ferocious."

"The view, my dear Miss Weldon," he remarked in his crisp, punctilious tone, "has become more charming within a few seconds."

"You never miss a chance, do you, Colonel?" laughed Marian, who delighted in little conversational tilts with the Colonel. "Tell me how many hearts you have broken in your time. Answer truthfully."

The military sternness of the Colonel's countenance gave way to a smile, but it was a designing smile, calculated to lure on the foe.

"You're courageous to ask that question," he said, still looking down at her with his twinkling eyes.

"Why?"

"Why? Because I might ask you the same question, and you know it would tax your arithmetic to count them up."

"I retreat; you've routed me," cried Marian. "I know you are too much for me, Colonel, and I haven't approached you this time to exchange shots, but with a flag of truce. I want to form an alliance with you, and not to break hearts, but to mend them."

"So you think I am good at both? Thank you," exclaimed the Colonel. "Come over here and sit down, and tell me the circumstances."

"They are simple enough, in two senses," said Marian, after she had settled herself comfortably in the big rocking chair. "Your interesting nephew, Mr. Robert Creighton, who has apparently inherited none of your tact with the ladies, Colonel, is, I believe, in his room packing his trunk, and your prospective niece-in-law, Dora, is lying on my bed crying, with a letter to her mother all ready for mailing, in which she says that she is going to start for home instantly."

"Well, well," commented the Colonel, stroking his white mustache, "true love seems to have struck one of the rough places."

"And the worst of it is," continued Marian, earnestly, "that Mr. Robert Creighton is evidently quite capable of the folly of taking the next train to New York. A little while ago, in my presence, he vowed that he would, and then stalked away like the indignant hero in the play."

"Yes," said the Colonel, thoughtfully; "I can see Bob doing that. He has inherited the family trait of flying off the handle and continuing to fly for a while as a matter of pride. But I am afraid any interference by me would only serve to send him off the sooner. He never took me into his confidence in affairs of the heart." The Colonel paused, and then added, winking slowly: "Between you and me, Miss Weldon, I think he fears me as a rival."

The Colonel drew himself up and assumed a statuesque pose that compelled laughter, but Marian quickly became serious again. Dora's happiness was trembling in the balance.

"I don't think myself, Colonel, that it would be well for you to take any direct steps, but I have thought of a plan whereby I think you can take some indirect steps to good purpose." A gleam of amusement came into Marian's eyes as she spoke. The Colonel, all unsuspicious of the trap that was being laid for him, exclaimed:

"Name the indirect steps, Miss Weldon. I've marched thirty miles a day in my time, and I don't think I will let a few steps interfere with patching up a couple of broken hearts."

"I knew you wouldn't, Colonel," answered Marian, with a touch of gratitude in her voice. "You see, Dora is a little in the wrong, and is willing, I think, to admit it to him if she can do it gracefully, without having to be too humble. What we want to do is to relieve the strain of the situation, to create a diversion."

"Exactly," exclaimed the Colonel, heartily. "We must execute a flank movement. Miss Weldon, you should have been a man and a soldier."

"Well, Colonel," replied Marian, quickly, "let us suppose that I am, that I am a General—your superior officer, Colonel. It is a soldier's first duty to obey orders, I believe."

"General, I report for duty," exclaimed the Colonel, saluting.

"But will you obey orders?" asked Marian, gazing at him searchingly.

"Command me," answered the Colonel, diplomatically.

"Well, you've already given your word that you would take the steps I'm going to suggest. These steps, Colonel, are around the end of a ping-pong table."

"Wha-at's that!" The Colonel drew back as if a bayonet had been thrust at his throat. His consternation caused Marian to burst into laughter, but she hastened to take advantage of his speechless pause.

"Why, certainly. My orders, Sir, are that you go to the room of Mr. Robert Creighton and tell him that you have promised a lady that you will learn the game of ping-pong this afternoon, but that she has a friend who is anxious to try the game, and another player is necessary. You needn't mention the ladies' names. I trust to your strategy, Sir, to bring in the prisoner. Meanwhile, I will tell Dora that three expectant ping-pongists are waiting for her, and that she must dry her tears and play, or be considered unaccommodating. When we get them into the billiard room and at the table it will be too late for either to withdraw. They can't sulk in public. And before we've been playing five minutes they will have forgotten their wrongs. This is the diversion I've had in mind, Colonel. Don't you think it is a good one?"

"Oh, excellent," cried the Colonel, giving Marian one of his ferocious looks. "I think I may say so, since it appears that I am expected to furnish the diversion myself."

"You're only to help, Colonel," answered Marian, smilingly. "I don't expect you to play all alone, you know."

"But I would just as soon get astride a hobbyhorse right here on the veranda, or go in bathing with my sword on, or—or do any other absurd thing as to play this ridiculous game."

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why—"

quoted Marian, softly, glancing at the Colonel out of the corner of her eye with a smile that a much less susceptible man would have found difficulty in resisting.

The Colonel excitedly fumbled for his glasses, at a loss for words.

"But, after all," exclaimed Marian in a tone that had changed suddenly from triumph to solicitude, "perhaps I'm wrong in giving this order. If you've rheumatism, Colonel, or don't feel quite light enough on your feet, why, of course, I withdraw—"

"Say no more," interrupted the Colonel, hastily. "I am not yet decrepit. I never thought I would come to it, but I imagine I'm equal to this child's game."

Twenty minutes later the opposing ping-pong forces were marshaled in the billiard room, the Colonel and Dora on one side and Marian and Creighton on the other. The lovers had each given Marian an accusing look when they discovered the make-up of the party. Then Dora had assumed an air of gayety, but quite overlooking Creighton. The latter had a manner of heavy gloom. The Colonel was all business. After he had had the rules explained to him and stood waiting for the first service he presented a picture of concentrated ferocity that caused Marian to pause as she was drawing back her racket for the serve and to explain laughingly:

"Gracious, Colonel, I should hate to be this poor little ball when you get after it!"

One of the Colonel's strongest traits was thoroughness. He would have felt much more at home on a prancing horse amid martial music and waving battle flags, but he never alighted anything he undertook. Besides, insinuations had been made that he was not as quick and agile as he used to be. It is true that his first few drives went very wild, but the Colonel quickly saw that finesse is the secret of the ping-pong art. He watched the ball intently, fiercely. In a little while his eyes began to light up with exultation when he made a clever stroke, and the habitual sternness of his features to deepen when the ball cleared the table or sunk into the net.

The Colonel's earnestness as a ping-pongist had caused Dora's manner to change from forced to spontaneous gayety, and the gloom on Creighton's face was by no means as heavy as it had been. Several times he smiled. It was quite plain that the clouds were breaking. Only once or twice did the Colonel slowly wink at Marian to indicate that he appreciated the situation. He was too busy for many winks.

When the messenger from the broker's office in the hotel entered and announced, after waiting for several minutes to attract the Colonel's attention, "A telegram for you, Colonel," the latter exclaimed, with his eye on the ball:

"Don't interrupt me now, Sir. Don't you see I'm very much engaged?"

A few moments later the Colonel's brokers in New York received over their private wire from the hotel the following message:

"Colonel won't take telegram. He's too busy playing ping-pong."

The brokers laughed. They knew the Colonel. But, after all, this was no laughing matter. A certain stock, of which the Colonel owned a thousand shares, had risen a point, but threatened to drop again at any minute. The brokers telegraphed back:

"Tell Colonel ping-pong costing him thousand."

On the receipt of the second message the manager of the office himself went to the billiard room.

"I beg your pardon for interrupting you, Colonel," he said, as the Colonel was about to serve, "but this is very important." The Colonel tore open the envelope impatiently.

"Sell, by all means," he exclaimed, and served the ball.

Rapid as the Colonel had been in this dispatch of business, Dora found time to snatch a half-whispered word with one of her opponents.

"I am afraid I was very cross this morning, Bob. It was just a case of nerves. Let's forget it. What's the score?" she added, hastily, finding the Colonel's penetrating gaze fixed upon her.

"Thirty, love," answered Bob, lingering over the last word in a way there was no mistaking.

Though the Colonel's eyes frequently twinkled, it was not often that he beamed. But he did that night as he came in to dinner.

"Children," he remarked, as he unfolded his napkin, "that little game of ping-pong this afternoon has brought me in just three thousand dollars. Steel and Iron went up a point about 2 o'clock, and they telegraphed me to sell. I would have done it then and there if I hadn't been so busy watching that little ball. By the time they got my order the stock had jumped three points more. Yes, Sir. You two," he continued, with a glance at Dora and her fiancé, "had better announce the wedding day, or I may spend the money. And you, Miss Weldon, may as well tell me the date of your birthday, for I will find it out, by fair means or foul."

"Bob," said the Colonel, as he cracked a nut at the conclusion of the repast, "if you care to go to the billiard room and reserve that table in the corner, we might have a little game after I have finished my cigar."

J. W. WELCH.

Legally Safe.

"Ephem, s'pose de good Lawd should come doun an' look inter yer eye an' say, 'Ephem, what hab you done wid all dose chickens dat yer hab stole?' What would yer say?"

"Parson, I mought say dat my old 'ooman cooked 'em, but you knows dat a man ain't bound to testify agin his wife."

Humor in Apartment Hunting.

APARTMENT hunting in New York is usually anything save a jolly jaunt.

Humor seems to run in streaks. People are said to have streaks of humor, and I think there must be a "Humor Belt," just as there is a "Pie Belt." Janitors of apartment buildings, however, are the last persons on earth I would expect to find in a well-defined "Humor Belt." Janitors are very much in the limbo of humor; the only practical use they have in humor is to pose as lay figures for the artists and joke writers of the weekly comics. But on my hunt last week I encountered several oases of mirth in the desert of grim janitors.

My spirits were flagging when I found myself looking out of a back apartment near the Drive. I turned to my janitor escort and said:

"There is absolutely no view here. Nothing but brick walls and chimneys."

"No, Sir," he replied. "But that hardly matters. If you had a view of the Drive it would become so sterilized in a month that you would not know you had a view. It is always that way. Now, if you do not have the view, you will always enjoy the view when you go out."

I pondered his theory and wondered if the Hudson and the Palisades would ever become stereotyped. Then my tired mind wondered how on earth a sterilized landscape would look. I thought that some of the impressionists used a sterilizing process of which I had not heard, a process in which green turned to pink, brown to vivid red. I looked at Grant's Tomb and wondered if I would be unmindful of it if the sterilizing process should change it to a bright yellow. What a botch it would be, I thought, if the Palisades should turn pink and the river bright green. By the time I had reached the next apartment I was hand in hand with the ghost of Corot, steeled forever against any tendency to admire the impressionists.

The next janitor I met was a West Indian negro. He was not a master of English, as he came from one of the Danish islands. He had the courtly persuasiveness of the tropic-dwelling gentleman of the old school. By the time I met him all flats looked alike to me, at least all unfurnished apartments. But he showed me everything in detail. We were in the kitchen.

"Look at de new patented fertilisers, Sir, to fertilize de water, Sir. Dey is de best aout."

I was odorously jarred. Fertilized water! It would go well, I thought, with the so-called vegetable soaps. We might all have lily complexions, and palm gardens inside our own systems. But if the fertilization should bring forth onions instead of lilies! Or if the mysterious power should take a turn for potatoes! I saw myself developing into an expressionless root, little eyes and fat, pudgy cheeks. Horrors! Then my nostrils came in for trouble. I remembered all the lawns in the country I had passed which were struggling under the terrible odors of fertilizers. That thought nearly drove me to an Amsterdam Avenue corner, but I smoked hard and went my way to another house near the Drive.

Two maidens between forty and fifty years of age, from Boston, contemplating spending the Winter in New York, had the ear of the janitor when I entered the building. I listened to their endless questions until they were ready to be taken to the apartment in question. I told the janitor in three words my needs, and he told me to come with the party.

When we were in the rooms the janitor, a husky Irishman, discoursed upon the unique virtues of the apartment. He told of the fine class of people who dwelt in the building, of the healthfulness of the place, of the inevitable view, of Lord knows what not. After a pause he sized me up, then said:

"I tell you what, Sir, this is a great building. Last Winter there were five boys born here—boys, mind you."

He glanced at the maidens of sere and yellow and smiled most heroically. He threw out his chest. The maidens glanced at each other, and their faces took the blush of an Autumn leaf in December. Then they posted out of the room. They were at the elevator when we finished inspecting the rooms.

Benefactor of Mankind.

"Hobbs is weak, financially, isn't he?"

"Well, he hasn't much to boast of, but he gives employment to a great many men."

"Who are they?"

"Other fellows' bill collectors."

BETWEEN DAWN AND SUNRISE

FACING the open sea between Seaconnet Point and Gooseberry Island is a rough bit of desert, made into odd shapes by wind and tide and river. It is a strange, secluded spot, never inviting, but never commonplace. The sand hills are always shifting and changing under the fierce lashing of the winds which come sweeping in from the sea.

Here and there half-buried hulks of wrecks are slowly disappearing under the sand. All about are shells and masses of seaweed and bits of wreckage.

One morning two figures moved slowly up the beach to the mouth of the river that cuts its way through the dunes. One of them held an armful of wreckage, the other carried a fishing pole and net. It was scarcely yet daylight, but already they had been on the beach two hours.

When they reached the river they paused beside the half-buried wreck of a schooner, and the young man who carried the pole and net sat down upon one of the blackened ribs:

"Look here, Jim," he said, abruptly. "What is the matter with you? Yesterday you seemed sorry about my going away, and wished I could stay over for another week's snipe shooting on the marsh; now you are as glum as your northeast weather. I've scarcely been able to get a word out of you this morning, and, from what little you did say, I fancied you wanted me to go away at once instead of waiting until to-morrow. Now, what is it? Has it anything to do with your disappearance last night?"

His companion shot a quick, frightened glance at him.

"Nothin' ain't the matter with me," he answered, dejectedly, as he dug his bare feet in the sand, "only I was thinkin' your arm was gittin' 'bout well, an'—an' nothin' wa'n't henderin' your goin'."

The young man looked at him keenly.

"You are not consistent, Jim," he said. "Yesterday I heard you say that it would be 'awful lonesome' after I left. Now you are hinting that it is time for me to go. Something happened to you last night. What is it? Why do you want me to go?"

The boy's face paled; then a look of dogged resolution came into his eyes.

"We're poor folks an' can't 'ford to keep you right along," he replied, sharply. "No," a flush spreading over his face as the young man's hand went toward his pocket, "we don't want no pay. We ain't keepin' a boardin' house. You ought to know that! I've told you times 'nough. I didn't want to have it to say, but you've made me. It's jest this: I want you to go this mornin', 'stead o' waitin' till to-morrer."

"Well, that's plain enough."

The young man reached down and picked up a starfish, and, after gazing at it a moment, tossed it into the edge of the water. Suddenly he looked up with an expression of concern on his face.

"See here, Jim! We must have a better understanding before I leave. I don't know what your sudden change means. Perhaps it's none of my business. But I can never forget how you saved my life on that terrible night of the wreck. Not many men would have plunged into the breakers as you did. And then to think of the long weeks of my illness, when I lay bruised and unconscious, and you and your mother watched and cared for me. And later, when I was able to get out, how you and I walked over the dunes and marshes, hunting and fishing. I can never make it up to you, Jim, but you must let me do something. It isn't right for me to go away without making some return. If you will not take money, there is surely some ambition you would like to have gratified. Come, what suggested the young man, "one with all the late improvements? Yours is getting old. And then there are the books I heard you speaking about. You said you liked to read and study, but could get no books. I will send you a good assortment."

"I tell you I don't want—nothin'!" reiterated Jim, fiercely. "If you send any books they'll be sent back!" He drew a quick breath and added almost pleadingly: "You said that I saved you from the wreck, an' took care of you, an' that I ought to be paid. I don't want nothin'; but if you'll go away now, right off, it'll more 'n make us even. It's the only thing I have to ask you for."

The young man looked perplexed.

"Very well, Jim," he said, after a moment's thought, "I will do as you say. But I wish you would be more open with me."

He rose from the wreck and held out his hand regretfully.

Jim scarcely touched it.

A shadow moved across the sand, and they looked up. A black-backed gull was flying past athwart the gale. Sometimes it would face the wind and fly against it steadily, vigorously, yet never advance an inch. It almost seemed to be flying backward, so oddly balanced was it.

"You must trim your sails to the wind, Jim," the young man remarked, significantly. "One pair of wings are too feeble to combat the elements. Well, good-bye to you. If you ever need anything, you must write. You know my address. I will stop at the house and see your mother."

As he was turning away something seemed to occur to him, and he looked at the boy curiously.

"Has your strange behavior anything to do with the black-whiskered man you met on the beach one night?" he asked.

Jim looked up with dilating eyes.

"Did you—see—him?" he gasped.

Then, by a strong effort, he commanded himself. "Oh, you mean the fisherman who wanted to borrow a pair of oars. Cur'us how you happened to see him. Must 'a been clost on to midnight."

"I couldn't sleep, and was walking out among the dunes," the young man replied, with assumed carelessness, but with eyes fixed keenly upon the boy's face. "I heard a boat grate on the beach, and thinking it rather odd, I determined to investigate. It was light enough for me to see you both.

"Strange that a man should come at midnight to borrow oars. Well, don't forget what I told you. If you ever need anything, let me know. I shall tell my father—"

"Your father!"

The wreckage slipped from the nerveless arms of the boy, and he stared at the young man with wild, frightened eyes.

"Your father?" he repeated, in a dazed sort of way; "why, he's dead!"

The young man gazed at him wonderingly for a moment; then he grasped him by the arm and led him to the wreck.

"Sit down here, Jim," he said, firmly, "and tell me all about it—everything. There is some mystery here that I must understand. What do you mean by saying that my father is dead?"

The wild, frightened eyes remained fixed on his questioner's face.

"Ain't—ain't you Nelson Parker's son?"

"Yes."

"Him as ust to run a factory up in Maine?"

"Yes; he runs a factory there."

"But he's dead," repeated the boy, in a voice that was scarcely audible.

"He was—killed in a strike six years ago."

A quick intelligence flashed into the young man's mind.

"You are mistaken, Jim," he said, kindly; "he was quite well when I left him, two months ago. What made you think that he was dead?"

And he reached out his hand to put it on the boy's shoulder.

But the boy was on his hands and knees now, crawling toward him, his face upraised, and his eyes full of a strange, pitiful inquiry.

"Are you sure?" he whispered.

"Yes, perfectly sure," Mr. Parker answered, gently. "My father was hurt in a strike six years ago; but he got over it. What do you know about it, Jim?"

But the boy's face was pressed in the sand, and he was sobbing convulsively.

"Then my father didn't kill him—he didn't, didn't, didn't!" he cried, passionately. "And he needn't hide any more; an' we can all go away from this awful place. An'—but you are sure?" looking up piteously.

"Certain, Jim. It is all right. Now, tell me about it."

The boy rose slowly and held out his hand.

"I'll shake hands with you now," he said, simply; "I couldn't afore."

Then he stooped down and began to pick up the wreckage.

"I guess I'll take this firewood to the house. I must tell mother."

The young man watched him for some moments in silence.

"I suppose that man on the beach was your father?" he said, presently.

"Yes. He hides on Cranb'ry Island, an' I take him vittles an' things. Sometimes in the night he comes over to see us. He knew 'bout a sick young feller bein' here, but didn't know his name till last night."

"That explains your conduct. He told you to send me off at once, I suppose."

Jim nodded.

"He was 'fraid you'd find out something. He told me all 'bout the shootin'. He said that was an accident. He was with the strikers, and the revolver went off 'fore he thought. He didn't mean to hurt your father."

"I see. And as soon as he saw my father fall he ran away?"

"Yes; an' come here. We've been livin' here ever since. I s'pose we'll go off to some fact'ry now an' git work. Father used to be a good weaver. Mebbe I'll have a chance to go to school some," and into his eyes came a gleam of eager anticipation.

"You will go back with me, of course," said the young man, smiling. "Your father can have all the work he wants in our factory, and I will attend to your schooling. Come, we'll take these things to the house, and then I'll go with you to Cranberry Island and see your father."

As they disappeared behind the dunes the sun rose majestically and made a broad, golden path across the sea.

A Trick of the Trade

MR. B. B. BLANK, President of the Blank Blank Life Insurance Company, New York:

Dear Mr. Blank: Can't touch King. He says he wants from $100,000 to $150,000 worth of endowment insurance, but it seems impossible to fix him up. Best men in the field have tried him, and I've been up against him myself, but we can't land him. Other companies turned down, too.

This, in substance, was the letter handed President Blank of the Blank Blank Life Insurance Company by his private secretary one morning. The name signed to the communication was that of the agency director of the company's branch in the metropolis of the Southwest.

President Blank read and reread it.

"Can't touch him," he mused. "Too bad, too bad, and wants insurance, too. Let's see what can be done."

He turned to his call board and pressed the little ivory button around which curved the name "Stenographer."

"Please take this, Mr. Crane, and get it off at once," he said to the young man who entered. "Can't touch King. Will see him myself. Will be in New York in less than a month with his application. Very truly,

B. B. BLANK, &c.

Within twenty-four hours after receipt of these instructions Burgess was in St., quartered at one of its most fashionable clubhouses. He made his plans on the train, being guided entirely by a stroke of good fortune which came through a friend who was also bound for S. From the friend, who was a member of the club in question, he learned that King was a fellow-member, and when the friend invited him to stop there he accepted with profuse thanks.

Of course, Burgess soon met King, but he said not a word of life insurance at any time. He played billiards with King, he chatted with King, and he told King his choicest stories. And King—he voted Burgess a royal fellow and rode him about town in his automobile.

Two weeks passed, and the King and Burgess combination was a subject of comment at the club. Finally King decided that a man like Burgess was gentleman enough to go to his home and meet his wife and daughters. That very night Burgess had made the plan himself this particular point couldn't have been worked up better, and he laconically replied:

"*Life* insurance."

"Life insurance!" repeated King, almost incredulously. "What company?"

"Blank Blank of New York."

"Why, these fellows down here have been bothering me over a year. Life insurance! And you never mentioned it to me."

"No need mentioning it to you," said Burgess, indifferently.

"Why?" came flatly from King.

"Why not to me!"

"Because," answered Burgess, still indifferent, "you are blackballed in our company."

"I blackballed!" snapped King. "For what?"

"That I don't know," was the still indifferent response, "but for some reason you are."

King shifted uneasily and bit the end of his cigar. Burgess, keenly noting the effect, suddenly became interested.

"How much insurance did you think of considering?" he asked.

"Oh, about $100,000 endowment," said King; "but I don't understand the blackballing business. Why, your men were after me less than a month ago!"

"I know," returned Burgess, coolly but decisively, "it happened recently."

"Umph!" from King, with a shrug of the shoulders.

"Suppose I do this," said Burgess, sympathetically, after a brief pause, "suppose you sign an application for

A STORY'S METAMORPHOSIS

To the Editor of The Mirror Magazine:

Dear Sir: I inclose herein a short sketch, which I trust you will find eminently suitable for publication in your magazine. It is needless to say that I consider it of exceptional merit, portraying as it does the peculiar idiosyncrasies of a character whose personality cannot fail to impress your readers favorably. Awaiting your check for the same, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
GORDON SEAMAN WESTOVER.

SYKE THE FISHERMAN'S ADVENTURE.

The old fisherman of the coast had been variously dubbed by his lifelong companions as Syke, Sparrow, and Grisly—names which had a delicious flavor of the locality in which the old representative of one of the most ancient and honorable of callings resided—but it was the first which seemed to cling with the greatest persistency to him, and in the course of time his reputation as "Syke, the Fisherman," spread with such alarming rapidity that, had he been entering the race for an elective office, he would undoubtedly have received the greatest number of ballots ever cast in that county for a candidate of any party. Syke was noted for his sterling honesty, his remarkable bravery on all occasions and emergencies, and a coolness and self-possession in the face of dangers which might well have made the stoutest heart tremble with fear and trepidation. There were many hairbreadth encounters with smugglers along the coast, which had all ended in adding one more laurel wreath to the already much-heralded and glorious reputation of the invincible follower of old Neptune. It would require a small library of folios even to attempt to delineate the interesting character of old Syke or to specify the numerous heroic adventures which in the aggregate had helped to form and develop his moral and intellectual life—

To Gordon Seaman Westover:

Dear Sir: I return your story of "Syke the Fisherman." I do not hesitate to say that I never finished reading it. I would suggest to the writer that he use plainer and smaller words in his composition and to chop his sentences in two once in a while. Shakespeare wrote most of his immortal plays in one and two syllables. Why cannot modern ambitious writers follow his example?

Yours truly,
EDITOR THE MIRROR MAGAZINE.

To the Editor of The Mirror Magazine:

Dear Sir: I thought your periodical circulated among educated adults, and not among the ignorant and unlettered. However, as you seem to think you know what you want I have taken a good deal of trouble to rewrite the story. I have made the sentences shorter, and the words simple enough to be understood by you.

Still waiting somewhat anxiously for that check, I remain, Yours, &c.,
GORDON S. WESTOVER.

SYKE'S ADVENTURE.

Syke was an old fisherman of the coast who had received many appropriate names from his companions, but none of them clung to him with greater tenacity than the one used in this story. Syke followed the sea for a living, sailing on old Neptune's stormy bosom when waves and wind made it anything but a pleasant and safe place to be. In his eventful career the old fisherman had accumulated an amount of experience and advanture which made him known along the whole coast. It would ill become me to attempt to recount half these adventures and—

To Gordon S. Westover:

Dear Sir: I am forced to return your story once more without having finished it. The opening is still too complicated and heavy. You need to take a few lessons in the art of simple writing. Authors of today need to learn to write as they talk—simply, naturally, and without affectation.

Yours truly,
EDITOR THE MIRROR MAGAZINE.

To the Editor The Mirror Magazine:

Dear Sir: If you insist upon publishing stuff for juveniles, here you are. I guess it is simple enough this time. It is written in one syllables. If that won't do I'll try half syllables, but I doubt my ability to succeed. Yours, &c.,

G. S. WESTOVER.

SYKE.

Syke was an old man. He caught fish to pay for his food. His home was on the coast. The sea was his friend, and he went out on it now and then to sail and fish and clam. He was brave, this man Syke was, and once he threw down two men who struck at him in the dark. He was so brave that men knew him far and wide. This tale is told of him, and I know it to be true.

A ship was blown on the rocks one dark, wet night. No one was as bold as Syke, and he went out to it in his small boat. He was thrown in the water, but he got back to the shore in time. He was wet and cold, but he had a small thing in his arms. It was a little girl chjld he had found on the ship. She was all that was left of the crew. It was a dear child, and Syke grew fond of her.

She grew up, bright and full of life and fun. Syke had no one else to love, and he said she was the light of his eye. But one day she left him. She was gone for days. Sykes was sad, and mad. He knew some one had led her from him. He left the sea to hunt for her. He went all up and down the coast; then to the town, and back to the next town. Then he went to the next State. One year was gone; two years; and Syke was with no dear girl. He grew gray and sad, but could not stay in one place. He went up and down the world to hunt for his lost girl. The sea knew him no more. Ten years went by. Syke came home to die. He was worn out, and knew that his time had come. His girl was still lost. He was too weak to walk with-out a cane and crutch. He would sit by the sad sea and moan and groan at his loss.

One night a ship was swept up on the sands of the coast. Guns shot out so loud to warn the men on the beach that old Syke left his home, and went down with the rest to watch and see. He grew young once more and ran with great speed and strength. His friends said he was daft. But Syke had had a dream. He would go out to the ship. The rest of the men said no; but he would go, and go he did.

Then comes the best part of the tale. He brought back with him a girl grown up and full of strength and love, with eyes bright and clear. Syke knew her; said it was his lost girl. If she should die he would go with her. She was hurt and was in pain. Old Syke held her head and said strange things in her ears. When she came to and her eyes saw, she knew Syke. She held his hand and spoke so no one could hear her. Syke heard, but he did not tell. He could not speak for love of his lost girl. She made a sigh; Syke grew pale and gave a groan that made the men sad. Then the girl grew so white and pale that she was dead in looks. Syke felt it, and made a groan once more; then he held up his head and said: "I go with her. I leave you all. I can not live now. I have found her, but lost her. I will go where she goes. My last trip on the sea has been made. I go, I go!"

He held down his head then, and in a short time we knew that Syke was no more. He was dead with the girl he was in love with. She, too, was dead, and we did not know why she had left Syke years in the past. So we were all sad, and some of us wept.

To G. S. Westover:

Dear Sir: I have read your story through and I send you the check you asked for. The story is capitally told, and will suit our purposes. I shall advertise it as it deserves, and announce that a new school of writing has been established, and that as the leading exponent of simplicity, brevity, and clarity in composition you deserve the rewards always due genius whenever discovered. I shall take no little pleasure myself in knowing that I discovered, or, rather, developed you.

Yours sincerely,
EDITOR THE MIRROR MAGAZINE.

The Victor.

IT WAS the hour of midnight. The west wind moaned fitfully outside, as it rose and fell among the creaking trees, and the man in the bed tossed sleepily to and fro.

"That window rattles to-night," he said to himself, "but what of it? I don't mind a little thing like the rattling of a window. I wonder which one it is?"

Half an hour passed by. The wind increased in violence. It was a case of victory or defeat for the man in the bed. "It is a good thing," he had said to himself, "to develop my self-control and let that window rattle. I will go to sleep anyway in spite of the pesky thing." But at last he had gotten up in the cold chill air and finding his knife had whittled off the end of a match and inserted it in the crack.

"Now," he said to himself as he crawled shivering back into bed. "I'll be off."

It happened, however, to be the wrong window. Another battle with himself of thirty minutes. "This time," he said, "I'll fix things, you can bet."

Jumping briskly out of bed once more he gathered together six matches, two pencils made into wedges, a comb, a pair of scissors and a nail file, armed with a hairbrush as a hammer, he advanced to the fatal windows like a regiment storming a kopje, and with the skill of a veteran hammered his wedges into every possible crack. Then he stood up in the cold air and chuckled between his chattering teeth as he heard no sound.

"At last!" he exclaimed triumphantly, and sprang once more into bed.

The usual time passed by. Suddenly there was a fitful burst of wind. Ah! what was that sound? The same old thing. Something had worked loose.

But the spirit of man is ever undaunted.

* * * * * * * *

It was thirty minutes later. The man, clad in worsted slippers and a woolen dressing gown lay back in a comfortable chair in the same room. On a table at his elbow were one siphon, one bottle of whisky, and a box of cigars.

"And now," said the man in the chair, as he shook his fist in the face of the enemy, "Rattle and be hanged!"

TOM MASSON.

Gen. Chaffee and a Would-Be Tutor

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, who has just been appointed Commander of the Department of the East, is one of the most popular general officers in the army with the rank and file. This is because the General is a soldier clear through, and does not rely on his uniform or gold lace for his reputation.

In fact, uniforms are to him something to be worn at receptions and other functions when they are absolutely necessary. At other times comfort comes first with him.

A little incident that occurred at Siboney during the Spanish-American war serves to illustrate the General's dislike of frills and at the same time his recognition of the respect due a uniform, according to army regulations.

While most of the troops were in the trenches there was a detachment left at Siboney to guard the baggage and commissary stores. In this detachment was a battalion of a Michigan volunteer regiment which was encamped on the beach.

A young Lieutenant of this regiment was Officer of the Guard one day and was strutting about in his new khaki uniform, filled with a sense of his own importance. He had been down to the end of the wharf to watch the unloading of some supplies, and was walking back when he noticed a man dressed in what looked like the cast-off clothes of a private soldier coming toward him.

The man was apparently fifty-five to sixty years old, of dark complexion, with hair and mustache streaked with gray, and was clad in a faded blue army shirt, open at the neck, khaki trousers covered with mud tucked into boots in the same condition, and a gray campaign hat much the worse for wear, and having several holes cut in it for ventilating purposes.

He was strolling along with his hands in his pockets and the stub of a cigar between his teeth, and he passed the young Lieutenant without a salute or a sign of recognition of his rank. This was more than the young officer's dignity and new uniform could stand, so he stopped the man with a sharp "Halt, there!" The man halted and faced about, and the Lieutenant asked:

"Are you in the army?"

"Yes, Sir," was the reply.

"Regular or volunteers?"

"Regulars, Sir."

"Haven't you been in the service long enough to know that it is customary to salute when you meet an officer in uniform?"

"I know that, Sir; but down here we've sort of overlooked salutes and ceremony."

"Well, I haven't, and I want you to understand it. 'Now, attention!' The man stood at attention.

"Salute!" The salute was given.

"How long have you been in the service?"

"About thirty-five years, Sir."

"Well, you have learned something about army regulations and customs this morning. Remember who gave you the lesson, and when you meet me in uniform, salute. I am Lieut. —— of the ——th Michigan. Now, what's your name and regiment?"

The man who had been given the lesson had been smiling slightly under his gray mustache, and when this last question was shot at him with all the severity which a militia training gives, he straightened up, saluted again, and replied:

"Gen. Chaffee, Sir, commanding the ——th Division."

The Lieutenant was thunderstruck, and for a minute was too dazed to answer or say a word of apology. When he found the use of his tongue again and began to excuse himself, the old General said kindly:

"That's all right, my boy. You were right. Of course you didn't know. I suppose I do look pretty rough, and an enlisted man should salute an officer, even if we do overlook it sometimes. You always stick as closely to regulations as that and you'll make a good officer."

And shifting his stub to the other corner of his mouth, he nodded pleasantly to the still bewildered young man and walked away.

The Main Thing.

Ted—Madge is the loveliest little thing you ever saw. Why, that girl is worth a million!

Ned—But has she got it?

No Doubt of It.

Jaggles—Is your wife really very sick?

Waggles—Yes. She wouldn't take the faith cure this time. She went to see the doctor.

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Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Southwestern Limited—Best Train for Cincinnati and St. Louis—NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

NOV 15 1902

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902.

Range for Year 1901		Range for Year 1902.				Closing Saturday, Nov. 15.		Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 15, 4,353,179.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid.			Range for Week Ended Nov. 15.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 15, '02.
High.	Low.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Bid.	Ask'd					Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	First.	High.	Low.	Last		
130	60½	79	Feb. 1.	33	Nov. 14.	55¾	55⅞	— 6⅝	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 25, '02.	⅜	Q	61¾	61¾	53	53¼	87⅝	257,362
91	80	91	July 20.	78½	Oct. 23.	...	83	...	American Agricultural Chem. Co. pf.	100	17,153,000	Oct. 1, '02.	3	SA	82½	82½	82	83	...	20
...	...	13⅜	Oct. 21.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10¼	11¼	9⅞	10¼	...	7,160
...	...	43½	Sep. 26.	30	Nov. 10.	36½	37½	...	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,200	.....	..	..	36	37¾	30	37½	...	1,000
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	⅞	Nov. 5.	½	1⅛	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1¼	1¼	⅞	⅞	3½	600
35	19	37⅝	Oct. 3.	28¼	Apr. 11.	33⅝	34	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	34	35	33	34	28½	7,770
80½	67	83⅝	Oct. 31.	65¼	Jan. 14.	83½	83	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	80⅞	90	88½	89	83¾	2,127
35½	24	57⅝	Oct. 23.	30¾	Jan. 10.	45	46	— 2¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '01.	2	..	52	52⅝	45½	46	27½	8,400
210	170	265	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 13.	225	245	—10	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '02.	4	SA	230	230	230	230	205	216
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39½	Jan. 9.	51½	52½	— 1½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	53½	54	51	52	...	1,705
41⅜	25⅞	31½	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10½	10⅝	— ⅜	American Ice Co.	100	22,021,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10⅝	11	9½	10⅛	27⅛	5,655
77¾	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	37⅞	38¼	36½	37⅜	42⅝	3,450
30½	5⅛	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	15	17	— 1½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17½	17½	19	360
66	31	58	Mar. 14.	41	Nov. 12.	40	50	+ 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	41	42	41	42	48¾	350
35½	22¼	36½	Apr. 29.	29	Nov. 12.	27½	27¼	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	28¼	26	27¾	31½	14,550
91½	83⅞	100¼	Apr. 29.	89	Jan. 3.	90½	92	— 1⅝	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	¾	Q	92½	92½	89½	91¼	88	4,720
8	4½	7½	May 26.	5	Jan. 20.	5⅝	6¼	— ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,560,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6½	300
30	22½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	23	24	+ 1½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	22⅞	25	22	23½	25	1,400
60	38½	49⅞	May 26.	39½	Nov. 12.	42½	44	— 2	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	43½	39⅞	43	47	28,250
104⅞	88	100½	June 23.	91	Nov. 12.	92	93½	— 2	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	93¾	94	91	92½	98	3,520
40⅞	26	133	Oct. 2.	40½	Jan. 22.	124	126	— 5	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	127	127	125	125	...	300
153	103½	153½	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 12.	113½	115½	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	114¼	117¾	113	115½	119¾	203,350
120	111	122	Aug. 28.	115	Jan. 2.	116¼	118	— ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	116¼	117	115	116½	115½	2,700
100	95	95	Oct. 8.	84	Mar. 10.	89	94	...	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	94	94	94	94	100	10
167¾	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	...	...	...	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,983,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	160	160	160	160	158	17
21⅛	13½	17⅛	Jan. 7.	13¾	May 1.	13¾	15	— ¾	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	15⅝	15⅞	13¾	13¾	16⅝	220
82⅞	70	80½	Sep. 22.	73	Apr. 23.	75	79	— 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	75	75	75	75	17⅞	100
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	83	Nov. 10.	88	92	— 2	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	88	88½	83	87	141	6,010
34	20	48⅝	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	38	40	— 6	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	39½	39½	39½	39½	27⅝	100
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62¼	Feb. 4.	66	69	— 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	69½	69½	69	69½	62	300
91	42¼	96⅞	Sep. 9.	74½	Jan. 27.	82⅞	83	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	83	84½	80⅞	83	81¾	308,350
108	70	106½	Sep. 2.	95½	Jan. 27.	98	98½	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98⅝	99¼	98½	98¾	101¼	48,493
114½	81¾	118¼	Sep. 10.	95½	Nov. 14.	90¼	93⅝	— 2½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	88,566,900	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	101¾	102½	95½	99⅜	108	322,650
97	83⅞	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 26.	...	94½	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,363,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	93	94½	93	94½	95	650
...	...	108⅞	Oct. 25.	96⅝	Nov. 15.	99	99½	— 1⅞	Balt. & Ohio sub ctfs. 50 p. c. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	100½	101¾	96⅝	96⅝	...	2,000
88⅞	53⅞	72⅝	July 21.	54¾	Nov. 14.	58	59½	— 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	59⅝	61	54¾	58	68⅝	103,545
228	175	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	220	230	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	221	222	218	220	212¾	1,000
14¾	8¾	14½	Apr. 23.	10	Jan. 13.	10	11	— ⅞	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¾	10½	10¾	11	400
122	77	128	Aug. 28.	110	Apr. 4.	120	125	+1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,600,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	123	123	123	123	110½	100
146	116	143	Sep. 19.	139	Apr. 2.	141	143	— 2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	141	141	141	141	128½	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	49	52	— 2¼	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	49	49	49	49	...	100
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 8.	112¼	Jan. 28.	120¼	122¾	— 2¾	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	67,214,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	131	132½	127¾	129¼	115	127,335
...	...	144¾	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	129½	130	— 1⅞	Canadian Pac. sub. ctfs. 4th in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	129½	131½	129½	131½	...	800
53¾	29	57½	Sep. 3.	43	Nov. 14.	44⅞	45	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	45½	46¾	43	45	47½	50,320
50½	27	45⅞	July 16.	30	Nov. 10.	32½	33⅝	— 2⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	33⅞	34	30	32½	38½	19,725
82½	72½	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	69	70	— 3	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	71	71	68	69	74¾	3,765
140	91	220½	July 30.	134¾	Jun. 6.	200	206	...	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	100	17,217,800	July 1, '02.	3	SA	206	206	206	206	138	500
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 25.	25½	27½	— 2⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	23,418,000	.....	..	..	27⅜	28	24⅝	25¼	32⅜	54,000
90½	75	90¼	June 24.	82	Nov. 14.	82¾	83½	— 2	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	84	84	82	82	80½	460
56	41	51⅜	Aug. 20.	38	Nov. 14.	38	39	— 2½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	3,480,100	.....	..	..	42½	42¼	38	39⅝	50⅜	3,600
94¾	90	95¼	June 10.	89½	Nov. 14.	89	92	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	26,327,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	90	90	89½	89½	103	500
52⅞	23	80	May 7.	40¾	Jan. 24.	...	75	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	100	16,500,000	May 29, '02.	1	..	73	73	73	73	47¾	100
198	124	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160¾	Jan. 27.	171¾	171½	— 5⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	56,198,900	Oct. 28, '02.	1¾	Q	181¾	182½	169	173¾	170¾	462,820
200	175	200¾	Sep. 20.	186	Jan. 14.	189¾	193½	— 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	192¼	192½	190½	190	188¼	6,675
215	168½	271	Apr. 29.	204¾	Jan. 14.	224	225	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	221½	227	214	225	211	13,550
175¼	116½	206	Sep. 22.	152	Jan. 15.	198	200	—20¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.	100	74,263,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	191½	191¼	180	180	148	602
140¾	125	170¼	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	150	152	—12¾	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	145	100
31	10¼	24½	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	17⅝	18	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18½	18½	18	17⅞	21	4,300
57½	28¾	44	Sep. 10.	30¼	Feb. 20.	33½	34	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33	35	31¾	33½	38½	11,300
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 3.	15⅛	15½	— ¾	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	16	15	15⅝	...	5,910
60	54½	60	Apr. 28.	44¾	Mar. 15.	47	50	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	22,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	47	47	47	50	...	100
101	72½	106⅝	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	95¼	96¼	— 1¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	32,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	95¼	98	93	96	99½	6,500
42¼	27⅝	84½	May 22.	33	Feb. 10.	65	73	— 9	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	72	72	66	66	40	600
136⅝	41⅜	110¾	Feb. 24.	72¾	Aug. 22.	82	83	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	25,531,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	81	86¼	77	85	83¾	93,760
18	6⅝	35⅞	July 17.	14¾	Jan. 13.	25¼	28½	— 1⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	10,305,000	.....	..	..	28¾	30¾	27	29⅝	14¾	12,385
60	40	79¼	Aug. 11.	59¾	Jan. 15.	70¾	71½	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	70	72¾	70	70¾	55	1,530
28⅝	16¼	53¼	Sep. 2.	28	Jan. 14.	43¾	44	— ⅞	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	44	45½	43	43⅝	26¼	6,700
25⅞	12½	24¼	Oct. 17.	20	Jan. 17.	19¾	20	— 1⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,916,400	.....	..	..	20¼	20¾	18½	19	14½	3,700
189	168½	180	Oct. 22.	152	Apr. 15.	170	176	— 2	Commercial Cable Co.	100	13,333,200	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	174	175	173	173	...	550
238	187	230⅜	Apr. 25.	211	Nov. 14.	213	213⅝	— ¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,916,600	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	213½	216¼	211	213⅝	220¼	21,295
88	66½	85	Feb. 18.	80	Apr. 24.	83	100	...	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '02.	2	A	81	81	81	81	...	20
124	98¼	125¾	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	116¾	116¾	— ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,848,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	117½	118¾	115¾	116¾	116	7,630
...	...	39⅝	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	28	28½	— 3¼	Corn Products Co.	100	41,500,500	.....	..	..	30¾	30¾	27¾	27⅞	...	7,918
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	80	Nov. 14.	81	83	— 2⅜	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,333,300	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81¼	82½	80	81	...	1,565
183¼	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	153½	Nov. 14.	157	158	— 3	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	33,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	158	160	153½	151	172¾	10,900
258	188¼	297	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	244	246	+10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	235	245	235	245	239½	2,980
53½	29½	51¾	Aug. 21.	39¼	Nov. 15.	40	40¼	— 3	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	58,000,000	.....	..	..	41¾	41¾	39¼	39⅝	45½	7,400
103¼	80	96¾	Aug. 21.	88	Nov. 14.	89⅝	90	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,680	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89½	90	88	89	94¾	4,945
45	18	53⅜	July 11.	38¼	Jan. 31.	41	44	— 6	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	44	44	40	40	40½	200
17	14¼	25	Sep. 2.	12	Feb. 3.	...	...	— 2	Detroit Southern.	100	10,487,000	.....	..	..	19	19	16½	17	...	9,400
47½	36	45¾	Sep. 2.	33	Feb. 24.	...	...	— 2¾	Detroit Southern pf.	100	5,500,000	.....	..	..	34	34	34	34¼	...	2,900
82	73	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	83¼	90	— 2	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	87	87	84½	84½	75	380
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 28.	4¾	5	— ⅝	Distilling of America tr. receipts.	100	56,625,838	.....	..	..	5	5	4¼	4¼	...	625
...	...	39	Oct. 20.	31¾	Aug. 16.	33	35	— 4½	Distilling of America pf. tr. receipts.	100	25,691,100	.....	..	..	36½	36½	32¾	33½	...	600
12¾	6¼	26	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	16¾	17	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17½	17⅝	15	16¾	11⅜	5,800
22½	13⅜	35¾	Apr. 9.	18⅜	Jan. 14.	24	24½	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	25¾	25¾	23	24½	20¾	4,030
45⅛	24½	44¾	Jan. 2.	32¾	Nov. 14.	33¾	34	— 2¾	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	35½	36	29¾	33¾	42¾	158,900
75	50¾	75¾	Jan. 2.	63½	Nov. 14.	64⅜	64⅝	— 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	65	65¾	63½	64½	73¾	13,440
62⅜	38½	63¾	Jan. 2.	46½	Nov. 10.	47½	47⅝	— 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	49	50	46½	47¼	60	7,200
66	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	60	Mar. 26.	52½	53½	4	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '02.	1½	..	56¼	58¾	51½	53	56½	4,500
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	57	62	— 5½	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,535,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	59	60	56½	56½	25	700
220⅝	183¼	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	180	181	+ 1¼	**General Electric Co.**	100	41,951,300	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	179¾	184¾	175	181¼	258	8,567
208	167½	203¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 5.	183¼	184	— 3	Great Northern pf.	100	123,915,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	185	185⅞	182	183¾	199	4,106
73¼	40½	108	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 13.	88	89¼	+ ¼	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	88	90¼	87½	88¼	62½	5,700
85½	59¾	87¼	Aug. 7.	61¼	Nov. 14.	86	86½	— 3	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2½	SA	86	90	86	86	78¼	2,520
*104	75	99	Feb. 7.	65	Nov. 14.	60	70	—22	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 25, '02.	22c	M	65	65	65	65	...	100
154⅜	124	173¾	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	142¾	143	...	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,200,000	Aug. 30, '02.	2	SA	142¾	144	139¼	143	139¾	46,514
28	18½	23¾	Mar. 20.	17½	Nov. 10.	17⅝	18	— ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	12,442,400	July 1, '02.	1	..	18½	18⅝	17⅛	18	20⅝	2,110
81½	60	77¼	Jan. 7.	70¾	Oct. 7.	71½	72	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	12,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	71½	72¼	71	71½	76¼	1,025
100½	54⅛	193	Apr. 29.	55	June 4.	...	...	— 6	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	68	68	62	64	90	1,800
11	5¼	24½	Oct. 8.	6¼	Jan. 27.	15	24	...	International Silver Co.	100	9,944,700	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	...	150
51	32½	65	May 17.	35	Sep. 29.	52	60	+ 4	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,167,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	..	41	41	41	41	...	123
46	24¾	57¼	Mar. 19.	47	Jan. 3.	48	49¾	— 1½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	50½	50⅝	49	49	47¾	400
43⅝	21	51⅝	Aug. 21.	37½	Jan. 15.	38½	39½	— 1¼	Iowa Central.	100	5,227,900	.....	..	..	39¼	41	37½	38¾	41	4,650
67½	46	90⅝	Apr. 28.	65	Nov. 14.	67¼	68½	— 2	Iowa Central pf.	100	9,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	67	70	65	68	77	4,300
61	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	32¾	Jan. 25.	38¾	44	— 5½	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	39⅞	39¾	37½	38	34½	650
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 7.	77	Nov. 10.	78½	79	— ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,570,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	78½	79¼	77	78¾	...	5,360
22	13½	29	Aug. 28.	19	Jan. 15.	30½	33⅝	— 2⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,953,500	.....	..	..	32	32½	29	30¼	19¼	10,720
49	25	67⅝	Apr. 21.	44	Jan. 15.	52½	52⅝	— 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	53¼	54½	51	52¾	41⅝	11,109
18½	5⅜	5⅝	41	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 2.	33	37	+ ⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	34	34¾	34	34¾	17½	400
48½	24	84	Apr. 22.	45	Jan. 2.	53	65	..	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,900	Sep. 1, '01.	1	..	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	...	25
76½	39⅝	71¼	Jan. 8.	50	Nov. 12.	50	55	— 6	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	34,840,000	.....	..	..	56	56	50	50	72¾	1,210
135⅞	107⅞	126	Feb. 5.	120	Oct. 8.	120	130	...	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,580,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	120	1,600
90	67	91¼	May 2	73	Nov. 15.	73	78	— 4½	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '96.	1	..	76	76	73	73	73	1,400
111¾	76	150¼	Aug. 20.	102¾	Jan. 27.	124¼	124½	— 7½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 14, '02.	2½	SA	130⅝	131½	121	124¼	106⅞	69,950
145	85	140⅝	Jan. 9.	128	Mar. 12.	134¾	134¼	— ¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	134¼	135⅝	132	134⅝	129¼	167,138
75	67½	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 18.	85	100	...	Maryland Coal Co. pf.	100	1,576,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	100	100	100	100	...	18
...	...	134½	July 23.	105¾	May 19.	115¾	119	— 2	Met. Sec. Co. sub ctfs. 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	118¼	120	117	118	...	2,325
177	139	174	Feb. 8.	125	Oct. 12.	137	157¼	— 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	137¼	138	135¼	138¾	167¾	18,258
41	27	43	Jan. 6.	37	Nov. 14.	39¾	39	— ¾	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago.	100	7,498,700	.....	..	..	39¼	39¼	37	37	37	400
36	12⅜	31½	Mar. 31.	22¼	Nov. 15.	23¾	24	— 1½	Mexican Central.	100	47,832,170	.....	..	..	24¼	24¾	22¼	23¼	22¼	12,000
39¾	15	34	Nov. 1.	26¾	Jan. 2.	28	28¾	— ¾	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	29	29¾	27	28¾	32½	14,625
39¾	18	128	Sep. 20.	90	Jan. 2.	124	126	8	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	125	125	120	120	120	1,000
25½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	24	Mar. 5.	25½	28	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	58,100,300	.....	..	..	27	27½	24⅜	25½	26½	20,205
57⅞	37	69¾	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	56¾	57	— 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	57⅞	58¾	54⅝	56⅝	53¾	14,620
124½	98	125⅞	Sep. 10.	98¾	Mar. 11.	103	103½	— 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,403,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	103½	103¾	102¾	103	102¾	346,650
78	73½	122	Apr. 22.	89	Jan. 24.	100	101½	— 2	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	19,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1	..	100¾	105	99¾	100	80	2,530
46	37	53¼	Mar. 20.	40	Nov. 12.	43¾	44¼	— 1½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,000,000

Range (sales) This Year 1902. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Nov. 15. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change from Previous Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Sale at Latest Date. Year Ago.	Sales of the Week. Shares. Ended Nov. 15, '02.
72	63	81¼	Sep. 30.	67¼	June 23.	68	70	— 2	Pacific Coast	100	6,809,600	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	70	70½	69	70	68	1,900
82	62	86	Sep. 5	68	Nov. 11.	68	70	— 2½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	3,914,400	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	75½	75½	74½	74½	72	900
39½	30½	49¾	Mar. 18.	37½	Nov. 12.	37	39	— ½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		37½	40¾	37¼	37¼	46¼	3,100
177½	127½	178	Sep. 4.	147	Jan. 14.	153½	155	— 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	284,572,200	May 21, '02.	2	SA	157½	158¾	153¾	156	146¼	238,340
115	62½	105¾	Sep. 5.	93¾	Jan. 14.	97½	98	— ¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,000,000	Aug. 25, '02.	1½	Q	101	103	96½	99¼	103	30,200
20	14¼	47½	Apr. 3.	20	Nov. 14.	20	40	—10	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				37	37	20	20	42	300
91	77	126½	Sep. 4.	94¾	Jan. 7.	93	94	— 5	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,000	Aug. 15, '02.	1¾	SA	90	96	90	92	72½	1,600
83	73	83½	Oct. 31.	78	Jan. 14.	82¼	83	— ¼	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27, '02.	1	Q	59	60¾	58¾	59¾	44½	7,000
96	75½	96	Oct. 31.	83¾	Feb. 8.	90	92	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	17,500,000	Aug. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	90	92¾	90	90	87½	1,530
240	195½	230	Apr. 29.	215	Jan. 13.	223	225	— 3½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	Q	235	235	222	222	219¾	955
5¼	1¼	4⅝	Mar. 8.	2	Oct. 8.	2¼	3	— 1¼	Quicksilver	100	5,708,700				2¼	2¼	2	2		300
...	...	23¾	Sep. 19.	9	Apr. 14.	24½	26¾	— ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,500,000				24¾	25	23	24¼	...	2,780
...	...	90¾	Oct. 31.	30	Apr. 1.	87½	89¼	— 1	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Sep. 20, '02.	1¾	Q	88¾	88½	87	87½	...	1,300
93	26½	76½	Sep. 5.	33¾	Mar. 10.	85¾	86¼	— 1¼	Reading	50	60,000,000				52¾	52¾	52½	52½	48¼	306,200
92	62	90½	Sep. 8.	73¾	Mar. 10.	84¼	86	— 1¾	Reading 1st pf.	50	23,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	84	86	84	84	78¾	10,110
88	68	90½	Sep. 11.	69	Jan. 14.	71¾	73¾	— 2½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				72½	72½	70	70¾	55	21,600
19¾	11¾	24¾	Sep. 9.	15¾	Jan. 2.	15¾	16¾	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				15½	20¾	13	18¾	15¾	17,400
85	65¾	85¾	Sep. 10.	68	Jan. 14.	75	75½	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,306,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	74	76	74	75	69¾	8,278
...	...	49¾	Nov. 13.	41	Nov. 14.	43¼	43¾	..	Rock Island	100	67,855,200				47¾	48¾	41	43¼	...	61,900
...	...	78¾	Nov. 13.	71	Nov. 14.	74¾	75	..	Rock Island pf.	100	47,497,800				77	78½	71	74¼	...	13,200
26¾	18	23¾	Apr. 21.	17¾	Feb. 8.	20¾	21	— 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1½		22	22	19½	20¾	26¾	3,355
80	66	74	Mar. 21.	66	July 23.	70	71	— 2½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Sep. 16, '02.	1¾	Q	69¾	70	69	70	76	410
113¾	97	125	Apr. 23.	93	Oct. 10.	...	...	— 3	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	July 15, '02.	1	SA	71½	71½	70	70	109	200
15¼	7¾	24½	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	15	17	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000				15¼	17½	15¾	16	11¼	1,026
74½	35	61½	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	62	62	— 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	65¾	68	63	63	61	2,175
38	17	43	Sep. 2.	24½	Nov. 10.	25¼	27	— 5¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				24½	28	24½	25¼		2,282
24	21½	83¼	July 31.	66¾	Jan. 2.	72	73¾	— 5	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	26,408,700				76	76	70	72	55	17,255
82	75	92	July 30.	81	Nov. 12.	81	83	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	84	84	81	81	81½	400
74¾	58¼	80¾	July 30.	70	Nov. 12.	70¾	70¾	— 1¾	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	71	72¾	70	70¾	70¾	5,200
30¾	19	39	Aug. 13.	24½	Mar. 5.	26¾	27	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				27¼	28½	25½	27	29¾	9,100
71	41¼	80	Sep. 9.	35¾	Mar. 5.	63¾	64	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				63½	65	60¾	63¾	60¾	20,150
61¾	12¾	88	Sep. 4.	29¾	June 23.	60¾	61½	— 2½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				64	64	60	63¾	30¾	2,300
98	65¾	95¼	Sep. 9.	90¾	May 15.	95¾	97	— 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90¼	91	90	90	81	700
25	9¾	81¼	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	63¾	65½	— 4¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,532,100				65¾	67¼	60¾	63¾	61¼	481,865
35¾	18	41⅝	Aug. 21.	31¼	Jan. 27.	..	..	— ¾	Southern Railway	100	119,000,000				34	34¾	32	33¾	33¾	600
...	...	39¾	Oct. 17.	31¾	Nov. 14.	32¼	33¾	— 2¾	Southern Railway, stamped	...	...				34¾	34¾	31¾	32¾	...	86,800
94¾	67¼	95¾	Apr. 15.	93	Nov. 14.	..	..	..	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31, '02.	2½	SA	92	92½	92	92½	90¾	200
...	...	97	Oct. 18.	91	Nov. 10.	92	93½	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf., stamped	...	...				91½	92¾	91	92¾	...	10,525
...	...	93	Nov. 13.	90	May 22.	90½	..	..	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,932,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	93	91	91	...	900
8½	3½	8⅝	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	5⅝	5½	..	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000				5½	6	5½	6	5	700
78¾	49¾	74¾	Apr. 24.	54½	Nov. 14.	56¾	57	— 4¼	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2		60¼	61½	54¾	56¾	63¾	41,100
52½	23¾	54¾	Sep. 3.	37¾	Jan. 15.	41⅞	42	— 2	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				43¾	44	40¾	41¾	41¾	44,610
42¾	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	36½	38	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	8,046,300				39	40½	38	38	35¾	1,800
122½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	123	124½	— 4¾	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼		120	126	123¾	123¾	121	1,130
30¾	10¾	33¼	Oct. 24.	19¼	Jan. 21.	29¾	29¾	— ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,985,200				30¾	31	27	29¾	21¾	3,930
29½	22	49¾	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	44½	45	— 2	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				46	47¼	44	44½	35	4,150
100¾	65¾	129	Aug. 23.	107	Jan. 20.	113¾	114¼	— 4¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	15,010,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	117	117	113¾	113¾	107¾	2,295
19¾	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	11¼	Nov. 10.	12¾	13¼	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				12	13⅝	11¼	13⅝	...	2,200
75¾	65	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	76	78	— 1¼	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	77½	77½	75¾	76¾	...	775
133	78	113¼	Aug. 26.	98¾	Feb. 28.	100¾	101	— 1¼	Union Pacific	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	101½	103	98½	101	108½	476,700
94¾	81¾	96	Aug. 29.	86¾	Mar. 6.	90	90¼	— 2	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,544,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91¼	91¾	89	89¼	92	10,310
...	...	24¼	Oct. 27.	20½	Nov. 13.	20	21¼	— 3½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				23	23	20¾	20¾	...	300
...	...	66	Nov. 1.	61	Oct. 9.	62¾	65	— 2	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000				62	63	62	62¼	...	1,210
...	...	17	Oct. 30.	10¾	May 15.	15¾	15¾	— 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,100,300				14¾	14¾	13	13¾	...	1,350
...	...	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	50	53	— 4½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	52	53	45	50	...	3,800
100	54	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	125	133	—12	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	133	133	125	125	94	1,280
16¾	7¾	15½	Sep. 22.	11¼	Feb. 20.	12¾	13¾	— ⅝	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				13	13¼	12	12⅝	11¾	29,755
82¾	60½	91¼	Sep. 22.	76¾	Jan. 21.	85¼	86¼	— 1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	86	86¼	83	83	81½	5,825
...	...	32	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	22¾	23¾	— 5¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,173,600				23¾	23¾	20	23¼	...	37,925
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	64¼	Nov. 14.	68¾	69	— 4½	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	26,902,100				72¼	72½	64¼	68¾	...	24,303
...	...	44¾	Mar. 8.	25	Nov. 13.	...	...	— 7	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,018,800	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	25	25	25	25	...	100
34	13½	19¾	Oct. 3.	14	Jan. 2.	16¼	17	— ½	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,986,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1		17	17	15¼	16¾	15¼	1,990
65	47	64	Mar. 24.	50¾	Jan. 14.	51½	55	— 3	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	Jan. 31, '01.	1		54	54	51	51	50	720
55	24	40⅝	Jan. 7.	35¾	Nov. 12.	36⅝	37	— ½	United States Steel Corporation	...	508,496,200	Sep. 30, '02.	1	Q	37¼	37¾	35¾	37	43¾	289,939
101¼	68	97¾	Jan. 7.	82¾	Nov. 12.	84⅝	84½	— ⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	84¾	85¾	82¾	84½	92¾	206,468
72	51	70¾	Apr. 28.	60.	Jan. 18.	62	63	— 3	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	63¼	64½	60¾	62	64½	11,010
135	116	134½	Sep. 29.	120¾	Jan. 17.	120	125	— 5	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	123	125	123	123	123½	864
...	...	34¼	Oct. 29.	29¼	Nov. 14.	29	30	— 2¾	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	A	30	32¼	29¼	30		900
...	...	81	Oct. 9.	78½	Oct. 16.	78½	80½	+ 1	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1¾	A	80¾	81	80½	81	...	300
26	11¼	38¾	Sep. 10.	21¾	Jan. 14.	30¾	30¾	— 1¾	Wabash	100	28,000,000				35¾	32⅝	29	30¾	20¾	16,000
46¼	23¾	54½	Sep. 10.	41½	Jan. 13.	43½	44	— 2¾	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				46	46	42¼	43½	33	29,650
100¾	81	97¼	Aug. 28.	84¾	July 10.	88¼	88¾	— 2¼	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	90¼	90¼	87¾	88¼	90¾	14,460
180	145	223	Sep. 11.	169¼	Jan. 15.	205	210	—22	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	50	9,388,816	Nov. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	202	206	190	190	...	500
187	157	224	Apr. 9.	156	Jan. 2.	190	200	— 7½	Westinghouse El. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,967,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	205	205	200¼	200¼	...	400
22	11¾	30¾	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	24½	25	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				26	26¾	23	25	19¾	5,750
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49¾	Jan. 27.	51¼	55	— 5	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				54	57	51	52	52½	1,100
33	24	42¾	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	35	35¾	— 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				35¼	35¾	34	34	31¾	1,700
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¾	Jan. 30.	24¼	24½	— 1½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,168,800				25¾	27¾	23¼	24½	21¾	13,435
49¾	38½	57⅝	Aug. 23.	39½	Jan. 24.	48½	49	— 2¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				50¾	50¾	47¾	48¾	42½	8,050

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts.

No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:

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H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President.

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Charles C. Burke, Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely, George G. DeWitt,
Lispenard Stewart, Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris, Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank, Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn, Lenadale Boardman,
James I. Raymond, Harrison E. Gawtry,
Joel F. Freeman, Frank S. Witherbee,
Robert Goelet,

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Fourth National Bank,
American Exchange Nat. Bank,
Central Trust Co.,
Manhattan Trust Co.,
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Telephone No. 6445 Cortlandt. 57 Broadway.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 5 per cent. nominal.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¼@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5¼@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $292,600,011; balances, 10,828,637; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $508,578.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3⅛@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅞ and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10 2-3 @20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5/16c premium.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,844,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Law, Asst. Secretary.
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William Ellis, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Stretton R. Chapin,
William R. Grace,	Charles Y. Forres,
Mark Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran,

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CURRIE & GWYNNE, Unlisted Stocks and Bonds. Mills Bldg. Tel. 2597 and 3098 Broad.

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J. S. PRIMROSE, Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks. Tel. 418 Broad. 56 New Street.

SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS. 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4488 CORT.

HAROLD A. WULFF, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities. Tel. 1,059 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 659 Cortlandt. Curb, 4217 Broad.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902

1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 15, $31,475,000

	Week Ended Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	11
American Bicycle 5s	42	42	42	42	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	95	95	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101½	274½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s, reg	101	101½	101	101½	45
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91¾	91⅞	90⅝	91¼	45
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91¾	91⅞	91	91	25½
Atchison, T. & S. F. deb. 4s, Series L	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	28
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94½	94	94	60
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100½	101	100	100⅝	154
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅞	89⅝	89	89⅝	123
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	22
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	27
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	117	115½	117	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105⅝	106	105¼	105½	13
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	106¾	107	106⅝	106⅝	20
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	78	79	74	74½	198
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	37	38¼	35½	36½	190
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	26	27½	25½	25½	75
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	136½	136⅜	136⅜	60
Central Branch Railway 4s	92	92	92	92	16
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	7
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¼	101½	100½	100½	34
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105	105¼	104½	105	22
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118⅜	119⅝	118	118	8
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	82½	82½	82½	82½	17
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80¾	80¾	80	80	27
C. B. & Q. coll., Ncr. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95⅝	96	95¼	95¼	450
C., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s, reg	94⅝	94¾	94⅝	94⅝	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	104	104	104	104	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	62
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	120½	121	120½	121	34
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	10
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	132	132	132	132	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	9
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	10
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	134	135	134	135	7
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	103	103	103	103	10
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	84½	84⅝	82½	84⅝	1,010
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6s	128½	129	128½	129	8
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	24
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87	87	87	87	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	138½	138½	135½	136½	29
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101	101½	101	101½	16
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	95	96	92½	94	771
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80½	80¼	80	80	30
Colorado & Southern 4s	92⅝	92⅝	91½	91½	19
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	65⅝	65⅞	64	64⅜	2,124
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	14
Detroit City Gas 5s	96½	97	96½	97	23
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1 g. 3½s	79½	79	79	79	180
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	113⅝	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	7
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Erie general 4s	84½	84½	84	84½	53
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97½	98	97¼	97½	12
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93	93½	92½	92½	50
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137½	137½	137¼	137¼	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	114	114¼	112¾	112½	57
Gal., Houston & Henderson 5s	102	102	102	102	6
Green Bay debenture, B	24½	25	21	22	611
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	105½	106½	107½	107½	7
Houston & Texas Central general 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	97	97	97	97	3
International Paper 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	4
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	28
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅜	69⅜	69¾	69¾	1
Kings County Elevated 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96¼	37
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	88	90	88	90	3
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	5
Lake Shore 2d 7s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	5
Long Island unified 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	25
Long Island consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115½	115½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101½	101¾	101	101	42
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119½	119	119½	13
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	2
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	64
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	115	118	117½	117½	13
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	94⅝	94⅝	4
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	6
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80½	80	80½	7
Mexican Central 1st Income	25½	27	25	25½	274
Mexican Central 2d income	16	17	16	17	24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81¼	81¼	80½	80½	68
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105	105	105¼	105¼	17
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	122	121¼	121	121¼	23
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	9
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	76	76	75	75	192
National Starch 5s	90	90	90	90	1
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94	94¼	93	93	56
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	23
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	94	94	94	94	5
New York Central general 3½s	106	106	106	106	2
New York Central 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
New York Dock 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 6s	94½	95	94	94½	53
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	7
N. Y. Lack. & West. term. & imp. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
New York, Ontario & Western def. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	85	85	85	85	120
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	69½
Norfolk & Western, New River 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	1
Northern Pacific 3s	73¼	73¼	72	72	40
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103¼	193
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	103⅝	3
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115⅞	116	115⅝	116	167
Oregon Short Line 4s	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¾	733
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126	126	11
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	113¾	113	110¾	113	22
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	294
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago ref. 5s	104	104	104	104	3
People's Gas & Coke of Chicago 2d gtd. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104½	184
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	7
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	77¾	77¾	77	77	30
Reading general 4s	97¼	97¼	96¾	97¼	224
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	94	94	94	94	15
Rensselaer & Saratoga 1st 7s	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	2
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	112	112	112	112	10
Rio Grande Western coll. trust 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	103½	103½	103	103	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s gtd	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Roma, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	130½	130½	130½	130½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	114	114¼	113	113¾	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92	92	4
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	127	127	126	126	3
St. Louis & Southwestern 1st 4s	87	87¼	86	87¼	19
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	85¼	85¼	85	85	3
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 5s	125	125	125	125	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st con. 6s	167	167	167	167	1
St. P., M. & M. 1st con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Dakota ext. 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	87	87	87	87	10
Seaboard Air Line 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Seaboard Air Line 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Southern Pacific 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1

BONDS.

	Week Ended Nov. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Terminal Ass'n of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Third Avenue 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	17
Third Avenue con. 4s	98¾	99½	98¾	98¾	42
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79½	79½	78	79½	81
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	90	90	90	90	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅞	105	104¼	104½	163½
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106½	106⅝	105⅞	106⅞	6,254
United States Leather 6s	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	25
Utica & Black River 4s					
Virginia Mid. Serial Series D. 4-5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	117⅝	116¾	116¾	11
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100	100	100	16
Wabash debenture, Series B	78	79	75	75⅝	2,630
West Shore 4s	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	9
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	104½	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	5
Western Union coll. trust 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91¼	91⅝	91	91⅝	36
Total sales					$21,342,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	110½	111	110	110	51
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	20
United States 2s, coupon	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Total sales					$73,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	12	12	11½	12	60
Grand total					$21,475,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	109⅞	Apr. 14	108¾	Aug. 23	108⅝	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon. Q. Jan.	109⅝	Mar. 7	107⅞	July 23	108⅝	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	112⅜	Feb. 7	108¼	July 24	110	Nov. 15
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon. Q. Jan.	113	Mar. 14	108¾	July 26	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	130½	Feb. 5	132¼	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon. Q. F.	130⅝	Apr. 2	137⅜	Oct. 9	137⅜	Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg. Q. F.	105⅞	Mar. 11	104	Oct. 23	104	Oct. 23
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon. Q. F.	106¼	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	105½	Oct. 10
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon. Q. F.	116	Mar. 14	108⅜	Aug. 22	108½	Nov. 6
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. small. Q. F.	109⅞	Apr. 23	105⅜	Aug. 23	108½	Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	109¾	Apr. 24	105¾	Aug. 7	108½	Nov. 13
U. S. 3s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	107	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906. J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅜	Sep. 3	104⅜	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906. J. J.					105⅜	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906. J. J.	102½	Feb. 24	102¼	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s. J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914. J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106¼	Oct. 16
North Carolina consol. 4s, 1910. J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104½	Jan. 31
North Carolina 6s, 1919. A. O.					136½	July 19
North Carolina special tax. A. O.	1¾	Oct. 16	1¾	Oct. 16	1¾	Oct. 16
South Carolina 4½s, 1933. J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913. J. J.	96⅝	Feb. 7	95¼	Mar. 21	95⅝	Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	C.¾	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19	95¼	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs.	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	12	Nov. 15
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991. J. J.	90⅝	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96¼	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s. M. S.	95½	Feb. 21	94⅝	Jan. 27	95¼	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s. J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 15	99⅝	Aug. 18

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 17.

American Shipbuilding Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Special meeting.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Books close.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Special meeting.
Old Colony Copper Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Special meeting.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Barney & Smith Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Annual meeting.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Company—Annual meeting.
New York Dock Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

International Silver Company—Adjourned special meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Printers' Roller Washing Machine Company—Annual meeting.
Tracy Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

American Cereal Company—Dividend payable.
Butterick Company—Books close.
Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Company—Books close.
Fay (J. A.) & Egan Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Kansas Valley Town and Land Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Books close.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Quaker Oats Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, Nov. 21.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company of Bodie—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on common.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business was in every respect favorable. Increases on all deposits increased $670,400, reserves on deposits other than United States deposits increased $218,950, loans decreased $5,054,400, specie decreased $1,124,200, legal tenders decreased $265,600, deposits decreased $7,026,400, and circulation increased $201,300.

The bank is eight million less than the largest the actual decrease is not shown in the statement, the tremendous liquidation of Friday not being reflected in the figures. This liquidation was so enormous that, had it been shown, undoubtedly the loan decided would have been more than double that appearing.

Next week's statement, however, ought to show this decrease.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$870,434,200	$852,567,400	$787,846,100
Deposits	878,219,400	848,084,300	830,670,100
Circulation	44,606,100	21,982,800	20,677,500
Specie	171,030,300	176,590,500	158,852,500
Legal tender	66,852,900	70,028,400	58,784,600
Total res.	$237,883,200	$246,624,900	$217,587,100
Res. required	219,554,850	236,521,075	209,917,525
Surplus	$18,328,350	$10,103,825	$7,669,775
Ratio reserve to deposit	27.1%	30.7%	25.9%

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 15	$1,747,727,697	$90,577,295
*Nov. 8	1,897,827,479	91,118,443
Nov. 1	1,653,066,479	89,300,261
Oct. 25	1,827,324,224	92,818,568
Oct. 18	1,721,744,799	92,698,189
Oct. 11	1,702,304,235	72,858,233
Oct. 4	1,779,804,577	84,516,084
Sept. 27	1,748,842,239	82,068,053
Sept. 20	1,543,804,667	69,661,128
Sept. 13	1,660,923,377	81,218,723
Sept. 6	1,399,253,894	67,417,195
Aug. 30	1,276,974,403	49,888,389
Aug. 23	1,329,566,469	60,887,957
Aug. 16	1,352,162,668	63,966,271
Aug. 9	1,198,445,098	62,114,233
Aug. 2	1,477,217,138	63,778,549
July 26	1,514,980,801	67,668,283
July 19	1,517,677,459	65,190,413
July 12	1,586,668,824	63,136,669
*July 5	1,372,942,473	60,401,522
June 28	1,538,881,893	72,359,787
June 21	1,586,729,134	68,886,129
June 14	1,606,387,883	69,282,151
June 7	1,545,297,328	67,776,888
May 31	1,613,077,225	67,578,338
May 24	1,598,182,863	61,894,993
May 17	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
May 10	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
May 3	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
April 26	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
April 19	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
April 12	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
April 5	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
March 29	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
March 22	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
March 15	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
March 8	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
March 1	1,658,183,883	70,660,477
*Feb. 22	1,118,226,254	50,117,777
Feb. 15	1,271,125,179	58,711,251
Feb. 8	1,454,049,599	63,711,251
Feb. 1	1,454,049,599	63,711,251
Jan. 25	1,454,049,599	63,711,251
Jan. 18	1,454,049,599	63,711,251
Jan. 11	1,454,049,599	63,711,251
Jan. 4	1,454,049,599	63,711,251

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 17	95¾ Jan 3	96 Nov 5	.. 97
Atl., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	102¾ Mar 31	100 Oct 11	101¾ Nov 15	101¼ 101⅝
Do registered	A O	102¼ Mar 25	100 Oct 10	101 Nov 11	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	90⅜ Nov 12	91¾ Nov 13	.. ..
Do do registered	Nov.	94 Jan 3	88¾ Mar 28	89⅞ Apr 25	.. ..
Do stamped		93¾ Jan 8	91 Nov 10	91 Nov 15	91 ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	*F A	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*F A	102¼ Apr 28	97⅞ Nov 10	97⅞ Nov 10	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114¾ Oct 8	114¾ Oct 8	114¾ Oct 8	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¼ Jun 25	93 Oct 18	94 Nov 14	94 94¼
Do do registered		97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Sep 5	100⅝ Oct 13	100⅝ Nov 15	100⅝ 101
Do do registered		104 Sep 16	102 Jan 8	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	118 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 16	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	103¼ Feb 21	99 Oct 24	99 Oct 24	.. 99
Do P., L. E. & W. Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Feb 18	95⅝ Nov 13	96 Nov 13	.. 93¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	91¾ Jun 9	85½ Oct 16	85½ Nov 15	80 89¼
Do do registered	Q F	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	114¾ Jun 27	114¼ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	110 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	107 ..
Bkyn. E. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119¾ Feb 20	110 Sep 9	110 Oct 27	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	.. ....	....	103 Ap 14,07	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*J D	130¼ Apr 11	129 Feb 22	130 May 20	.. 129
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	129¾ Mar 10	122⅝ Jul 8	125⅝ Oct 27	125½ ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ....	....	100 No 15,99	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J J	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	.. ..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	M N	106¼ May 29	103⅞ Jun 5	104⅝ Oct 28	104⅜ ..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	124¾ Mar 25	121¼ Oct 29	122 Nov 1	122 ..
Do do registered	A O	124⅝ Feb 14	124⅝ Feb 28	124⅝ Feb 28	.. ..
C. R. I. P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	106 Jan 27	116 Jan 27	116 Jan 27	114 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ....	....	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107⅜ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	103¾ Nov 14	103¾ 105¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	107¾ Nov 6	108 ..
Do do registered	*M S	.. ....	....	101 Au 8, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	96 May 3	91¼ Jan 7	94¾ Sep 9	91¼ 95¾
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*M N	108¾ Apr 15	106½ Jan 28	109 Oct 29	107 108
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	122 Sep 26	119¾ Mar 10	121¾ Oct 6	122 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113¾ Apr 12	108¼ Jan 3	109⅜ Nov 12	108 107
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	....	105¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80¾ Apr 12	74 Nov 15	74¼ Nov 15	74 74¼
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	34¾ Apr 12	32¾ Mar 14	36½ Nov 14	35 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	18¾ Jan 8	25¾ Nov 15	25 27
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	103⅝ Feb 8	91¼ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	90¾ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	108¾ Sep 3	106¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	.. ....	....	102 Je 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136¾ Nov 12	130¾ 137
Do do registered	Q J	139¾ Apr 12	131 Jan 7	134¾ Oct 30	134¾ ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115 Jun 26	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Nov 5	114 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	100 Mar 27	102 Mar 11	105 Mar 27	102 ..
Do con. 5s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	105 Feb 21	101¼ Nov 3	101¾ Nov 3	.. 101
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	100¾ 113
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 7	112 Nov 7	111 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123¾ Apr 30	118 Nov 13	118 Nov 13	.. 111¾
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	....	120¾ De 31, 01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¾ Feb 27	104½ Oct 20	105 Nov 14	105 103¾
Do do registered	*M S	.. ....	....	102 Ap 18,01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	116 Jun 17	106¾ May 13	112 Nov 3	112 114
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	105¾ Apr 2	103 Sep 17	103¾ Nov 10	103 104¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	98 Oct 30	99 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	109¾ Oct 29	106½ Oct 29	106½ Oct 29	106¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	104¾ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	99¾ ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	58 Jan 11	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	88 Jun 11	70 Oct 18	80 Nov 15	.. 80
Do registered	J J	839 Apr 16	85¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	104 Nov 13	104 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	103¾ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102¾ Mar 31	96¾ Nov 13	98¾ Nov 14	98 98¾
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	*J J	110¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	111¾ ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	106 Feb 14	103 Oct 28	105 Oct 29	104 ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	111¼ Feb 20	107¾ Nov 13	107¾ Nov 13	105¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*A O	.. ....	....	102¼ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	*M N	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	110 Feb 20	106¾ Nov 12	106¾ Nov 12	106 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1918	*M S	122 Jan 24	110 Oct 16	117 Nov 12	117 118
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	114 May 19	111 Jun 13	113¾ Nov 15	112¾ ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	131¾ Jul 31	138¾ Apr 4	138¾ July 31	137 ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	132½ Apr 12	120 Nov 7	121 Nov 13	120¾ 121
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Do do registered	M N*	123 May 6	123 Nov 1	123 Nov 1	.. ..
Chi. Ind. Coal R. 1st 6s, 1936	J J*	152½ Jun 24	136 Jan 10	132 Nov 14	132 134
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	141 Jan 22	132 Mar 5	135 Nov 15	134 135
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	103 Sep 8	117¾ ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	112¾ ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1903	*J J	106 Apr 4	102¾ Jan 10	104¼ Oct 21	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	113¾ Nov 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¾ Jan 31	113¾ Nov 15	.. ..
Do do registered	J J	.. ....	....	113 Nov 13	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	124¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Do C. & M. Div. 1st 6s, 1903	J J*	124¾ Apr 3	119¾ Jan 17	121 Oct 31	.. ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	116 Oct 29	110 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	123¾ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 7	119¾ Nov 12	119¼ 120
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J*	117¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	112¾ Oct 27	.. ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	124 Apr 2	123¾ Aug 19	122 Oct 1	122¼ 123½
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	110½ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 29	107¾ Aug 29	.. ..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	101½ Oct 7	102¾ Jan 22	101½ Oct 7	.. ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	*J J	110 Mar 10	104 Jan 8	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	103¾ Feb 7	100¾ Jul 7	100¾ Aug 6	100 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	105¾ Feb 14	103 Oct 28	105 Oct 29	104 ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 5s, 1910	*J J	111½ Feb 20	107½ Nov 13	107¼ Nov 13	105¾ ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	.. ....	....	102¼ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do W'ts. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	100 Mar 20	99¾ Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98 ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	110 Feb 20	106¾ Nov 12	106¾ Nov 12	106 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122 Jan 24	110 Oct 16	117 Nov 12	117 118
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	134 Jan 24	124 May 19	131 Nov 13	124 135
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	103 Nov 12	103 ..
Do do registered	J D*	103 Jan 2	102 Oct 14	102 Oct 14	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	107½ May 8	101 Jan 23	107¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15	106¾ Oct 9	100¾ Oct 9	100¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	100¾ Oct 23	100 Oct 23	100¾ Oct 24	.. 103
Do do registered	Q F	.. ....	....	103 No 15,98	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115¾ July 22	.. ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	....	111 Oc 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110 Apr 10	106½ Oct 31	105¾ Oct 31	105¾ ..
Do do registered	A O*	.. ....	....	107¾ My 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	105¾ Feb 27	105¾ Nov 6	105¾ Nov 6	105 ..
Do do registered	M N*	.. ....	....	103 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117¾ Mar 22	112¾ Nov 1	112½ Nov 1	110 114
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ....	....	114 Dc 23,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124 Apr 21	118¾ Nov 1	118⅝ Nov 1	116¾ ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....	....	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106¼ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	109¾ Mar 7	108 Oct 9	108 Oct 9	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	M N*	119¾ Apr 2	116½ Jan 10	119¾ Jun 10	116¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N*	137¾ Apr 10	133 Oct 23	133 Oct 23	130¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	139½ Jan 8	123¾ Oct 22	123¾ Oct 22	124 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	136¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J D	139½ Jan 10	133¾ Jan 3	133¾ Jan 10	130¾ ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907	*F A	.. ....	....	107¾ Fe 21,01	104 ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¾ Sep 17	110¾ May 2	114¾ Sep 17	114¾ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	132 Apr 28	128 Jan 6	129 Nov 13	125⅝ ..
Do registered	J J*	123¾ Mar 11	122¾ Jul 8	123 Oct 24	126 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	116¾ Apr 18	110¾ Jan 6	116¾ Nov 10	108¾ 109
Do do registered	J J	112 Mar 25	109 Jan 23	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 7	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	*M N	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M N	102¾ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 2	102¾ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	103¾ Jun 28	98¾ Jun 26	103¾ June 28	.. ..
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N*	94¾ Nov 13	82¾ Nov 14	84¾ Nov 15	84¼ 84⅝
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99¾ May 20	98 Apr 28	99¾ May 20	97 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	92 Oct 28	91¼ Jul 8	92 Oct 28	93 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	.. ....	....	92 Oct 28	93 ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	110¼ Jan 10	109¾ Apr 2	110¼ Apr 4	108 ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	.. ....	....	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*M N	142 Apr 30	137½ Aug 20	139¾ Nov 14	138¾ 139¼
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	141¾ Mar 21	138¾ Oct 2	138¾ Oct 2	139¾ ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Jan 6	137¾ Sep 23	137¾ Sep 23	137 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	130¾ Mar 20	125¾ Oct 23	127¾ Nov 10	125¾ 130
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	104¾ Apr 17	86 Feb 6	87 Nov 12	88 89
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	111 May 21	117 Oct 23	117 Oct 30	.. ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	*M N	110 Apr 28	109 Apr 28	110 Apr 28	107¾ ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	114¾ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¾ May 14	108 ..
C. H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	.. ....	....	113¾ De 9, 01	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	.. ....	....	112¾ Oc 30,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	113¾ ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	104¾ Apr 17	100 Oct 13	101¾ Nov 11	101¼ ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102 Jan 8	101¼ Oct 3	101¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾ Jun 27	100 Sep 26	101¾ Nov 3	.. ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	104¾ Apr 2	101¾ Nov 12	101¾ Nov 12	101½ 103
Do do registered	M N*	103 Oct 20	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 20	101 ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	.. ....	....	100 Je 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	....	83 No 22,99	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ....	....	104 Nov 13	104 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	106 Jan 29	102 Oct 8	102¾ Oct 29	101 ..
C. San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	115¾ Apr 22	113¾ Jul 31	113 Nov 3	114¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J J*	132¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	132½ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*A O	.. ....	....	104¾ No 19,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102 Mar 3	98 Oct 2	98 Nov 10	98 99
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A O	82¾ Feb 21	72 May 16	77 Nov 12	76 78
C. I. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1936	A O*	118¾ May 27	114½ Apr 2	115¾ Aug 16	113 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	129 Jun 23	127¾ Jun 23	128 Jun 23	125 ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J D*	87 Feb 27	80 Nov 12	80 Nov 14	79¾ 80
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	91¼ Nov 15	91½ 92½
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	.. ....	....	102 Dec., 99	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	120¾ Jan 29	114¾ Oct 25	115 Nov 7	115 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138 Apr 1	135 Jan 24	135¾ Sep 19	132¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 22	137 ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ....	....	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137 May 19	132¾ Oct 21	133¾ Oct 24	133 ..
Do registered	J J	.. ....	....	135¾ Se 14,00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	118¾ May 2	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*M N	102¾ Mar 5	102 Jun 20	102 Nov 13	102 ..
Dr. Bldg. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117 Mar 12	112 Oct 24	112 Oct 24	111¾ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	F A*	102¼ Oct 22	103¾ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	.. ..
& H., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	144 May 12	142 Jun 23	143 Sep 9	140 142
Do registered	M S*	.. ....	....	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
& Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	110 ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ....	....	122 Je 8, 99	.. ..
Do g. 5s, 1908	*A O	109 Jun 12	106 Oct 7	106 Oct 7	104¾ ..
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	151½ Apr 2	143¾ Nov 10	143¾ Nov 10	143¾ ..
Do registered	*M N	147¾ Jun 16	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	143¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¾ Apr 28	98¾ Oct 10	100¾ Nov 15	100¾ 101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112 Jan 7	106¾ Oct 10	106¾ Oct 10	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	118¾ Apr 17	108 Jul 14	110 Oct 22	110 110¾
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91 Jul 7	84¾ Jun 28	90 Aug 28	.. 89
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	.. ....	....	111 Fe 5,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	106¾ Oct 16	101 Jun 10	102¾ Oct 16	101½ 105
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	85¾ May 15	92¾ Jan 24	92¾ Aug 5	.. ..
Det., M. & M. 1d. grt. 4s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct. 1	91¾ Sep 9	90 Jan 3	79 Nov 15	77 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J D	87¾ Apr 25	84¼ Feb 6	86 Oct 30	.. ..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	85¾ Feb. 26	91 Oct 29	92 Nov 10	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	115 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	113¾ Nov 10	113¾ ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	114¾ ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Feb 20	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	114¼ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118 May 14	115¾ Jan 13	118 May 22	.. ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	122 Jan 26	118¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	116¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	113¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 18	117 Oct 9	117 Oct 9	117 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	108¾ Jan 16	108¾ Jan 13	108¾ Jan 16	106¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 16	137¾ Nov 15	137¼ 137½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. lien, 1996	*J J	102 Jun 12	97¼ Oct 28	97¾ Nov 13	97 98
Do registered	J J	98¾ Jul 29	93¾ Jul 29	96¾ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90 Jan 2	84 Nov 12	84¾ Nov 15	84 84¼
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	99 Apr 28	91 Oct 8	93 Nov 14	92 93
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 Jan 3	130 Oct 17	130 Oct 17	130¾ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾ Apr 29	120¾ Nov 1	120¾ Nov 1	120¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	J J	106 Jan 2	103¾ Apr 1	106 Aug 5	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	137¼ Jun 23	135¾ Nov 6	135¾ Nov 6	.. 134½
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121 Aug 16	116¾ Sep 24	116¾ Sep 24	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	118½ Apr 28	118¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ....	....	109 Oc 27,98	110 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 Mar 3	114 Oct 1	114¾ Oct 15	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Nov 15	100 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	110¾ Jan 13	107¾ Aug 4	108 Nov 11	.. 106¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	116¾ May 2	110 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	115½ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ Nov 6	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ....	....	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	*A O	126¾ Jun 6	121¼ Jul 29	121¼ July 29	121 122
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112 Mar 18	106¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	111 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*A O	.. ....	....	110 Sep. 01	105¾ ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	A O	116 Apr 28	114 May 14	115 May 28	112 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J D	.. ....	....	100 Se 6, 00	106 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J D	106¾ Feb 26	106½ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	105¾ 106¾
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ....	....	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D*	116½ May 28	106 Jan 30	112¾ Nov 15	112 113
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J D*	92¼ Apr 4	86¾ Nov 5	87 Nov 8	86¾ 87½
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	108¾ Jan 27	102 May 8	102 Nov 11	101¾ ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	112 Sep 16	112 Sep 16	112 Sep 16	111¾ ..
Ga., Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	112 Sep 10	109¾ Jan 27	112 Sep 10	111¾ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		20 May 22	20 Jan 15	25 Sep 19	11¾ ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		3½ Oct 20	9¾ Jan 3	22 Nov 15	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	112 May 2	107¾ Nov 14	107¾ Nov 14	.. ..
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	105 Mar 19	103¾ Apr 28	108 Oct 29

1902

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 *J J	104⅞	Jan 23	101⅛	Jul 2	102¼ Nov 11	102⅝	..
Do registered *J J	104⅝	Jan 10	101⅛	Aug 26	102¼ Nov 13	102⅝	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s *J J	109⅝	Apr 3	108	Nov 15	105 1906	106½	..
Do do registered *J J	108	Jan 27	106	Nov 7	106 Nov 7	106	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S	104	Jan 28	102¾	Apr 12	103⅜ Aug 30	102¼	..
Do do registered M S	103⅝	Jan 2	101½	Oct 6	101½ Oct 6	..	..
Do do registered *J D	101⅞	Apr 28	100¾	Oct 4	100⅝ Oct 4	101⅝	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 *J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¼	Jan 4	100¼ Jan 4	..	..
Do do registered *J D	101⅜	Apr 2	100	Nov 7	100 Nov 7	99⅝	100⅝
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 *M N	104½	Nov 8	99¾	Nov 8	99¾ Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered *M N	98	Jan 7	93	Oct 15	94 Nov 14	93½	94½
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	96¼	Jan 10	92½	Oct 15	93¾ Nov 13	..	..
Do do registered *F A	97¼	Jan 23	93	Aug 5	94 Nov 14	93	94
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93½ Sep 22	..	..
Do do registered *F A	..	....	..	....	111⅞ Oc 10, 01	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 J J	..	....	..	....	108 Je 17, 98	..	..
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	107 Jy 6, 00	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. g. 4s, S.A. 1940 J J	95	Apr 3	95	Apr 3	95 1904	..	..
Do do registered J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st grtd. g. 4s, 1991 M S	..	....	..	....	107⅞ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992 Sep.	..	....	..	....	110½ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 *F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993 A O	..	....	..	....	105½ No 15, 01	105	108
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 *J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113½ Nov 13	113	..
Do registered *J J	113½	Jun 11	112¼	Jan 22	110 Oct 23	..	..
Lake Shore con. 7s, 1903 J D	107¾	Mar 3	101¼	Sep 18	105¼ Nov 11	105⅜	..
Do registered, 1903 *J D	107¾	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	105 Oct 28	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 J D	100⅝	Feb 17	100½	Oct 30	100⅝ Nov 7	99⅝	100½
Do g. 3½s, 1997 *J D	..	....	..	....	110¼ Mr 17, 00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 J J*	127½	Feb 6	127½	Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st 6s, 1932 J J*	..	....	..	....	146½ Ap 12, 01	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909 M S*	132½	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	118⅜ De 4, 01	113½	..
Do 5s, 1931 M S	130	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	126 June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 M M	..	....	..	....	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 *J J	..	....	..	....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered *J J	..	....	..	....	106⅝ No 28, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000 *M N	..	....	..	....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927 A O*	121½	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 28	121¾ May 1	..	110¾
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 A O	127½	Mar 12	118½	Oct 4	130¼ Nov 11	120½	121½
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 *F A	114½	Jan 20	113⅜	Jan 27	113⅜ Jan 27	113	..
Utica & S. R. R. Con. g. 4s, 1922 J J*	108⅝	Nov 11	103	Sep 9	108½ Nov 11	103	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 A O*	108	Jan 2	104¼	Jan 2	105⅝ Nov 12	104½	105½
Do registered A O*	100⅝	Sep 22	101	Nov 3	105 Nov 3	..	..
N. Y. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 *J D	..	....	..	....	100 De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000 A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	229½ Sep 12	..	..
Do registered	..	....	..	....	187 No 17, 99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	135½	Jan 14	135½	Jan 14	135¾ Jan 14	130¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 *M N	..	....	..	....	127¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 *J	..	....	..	....	114 Ja 9, 00	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905 *J	106¾	Jan 10	100¼	Mar 18	106¾ Mar 19	102	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 M S	100¾	Jan 4	101½	Oct 13	102¾ Nov 11	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	116¾	Mar 7	116¼	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 25	112¾	117½
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 J D*	135¾	Mar 10	132	Jul 16	133 Aug 11	130	..
Do imp. and ext 6s, 1934 *F A	136	Jul 1	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	130½	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 *A O	135¼	May 28	131⅜	Nov 13	131⅝ Nov 13	129	132
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	103¾	Mar 21	100	Nov 14	100¾ Nov 15	100	100⅝
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 A O*	100¾	Jan 13	100¼	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do registered A O*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	95 Nov 15	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941 J D	..	....	..	....	107¾ Jy 1, 01	106¾	..
Col., C. & I. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1992 *J J	104¼	Apr 21	103¾	Nov 7	103¾ Nov 7	..	..
Sol. V. & N. E. 1st grtd. g. 4s, 1989 M N*	106¾	Mar 31	103	Oct 9	103¾ Nov 15	103	..
N. P. Ry pr. ln. ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997 Q J	103¾	Feb 27	102	Oct 17	103 Nov 7	..	..
Do registered Q F	75¾	Jul 31	72	Nov 15	72 Nov 15	72½	73
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047 Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 11	..	..
Do do registered Q F	102¾	May 20	100	Jan 2	102½ May 20	100¾	..
Do St. P. & Mtd. Div. 4s, 1996 J J*	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921 J J*	97¼	Jun 20	94¾	Oct 13	95¼ Nov 15	95¼	95¾
Do do registered	96¾	Jan 10	94¾	Oct 2	94¾ Nov 11	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 5s, 1923 *F A	128¾	May 1	127¾	Oct 21	128 Nov 11	128	..
Do registered certificates Q F	122	Apr 15	118	Nov 6	118 Nov 6	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 F A*	112¾	Feb 28	110	Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 A O*	100	Jan 14	100	Aug 21	100 Aug 21	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 *J D	94½	Feb 19	94¼	Feb 19	94½ Feb 19	90	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 Q M	119½	May 29	115	Jan 13	117¾ Oct 7	117	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Je 3, 01	115	118
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 *J D	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108½ July 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 *A O	..	....	..	....	..	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J D	114½	Mar 12	109¼	Jun 26	112 Nov 12	..	113
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917 *A O	102½	May 13	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	102	Apr 14	101¼	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 J J*	113¾	May 14	109¾	Oct 18	113¾ Nov 14	110¾	..
Do registered, 1921 J J*	112¾	May 26	110⅜	Jul 8	110⅜ July 8	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937 M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S. B. 1941 *F A	98	Jan 3	97¼	Mar 7	98 Oct 16	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916 M N*	98	May 28	97¼	May 12	98 May 23	..	98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 A O*	123	Jan 21	122¼	May 2	125 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 *J J	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 J J*	..	....	..	....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. & St. L. con. g. gt. 4½s, A. 1940 A O*	116¼	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115¾ June 17	111½	113
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 *A O	113½	Jan 7	112	Oct 9	112¾ Nov 6	111½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 M N*	..	....	..	....	116¾ Fe 14, 01	109	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 M N*	..	....	..	....	108¾ No 4, 01	102	..
Do g. 3½s, Series B, 1949 F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 12	97¾ June 13	94½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 J J*	132	Jun 13	127¾	Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J*	131½	May 2	127¾	Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	130
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 A O	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 *M N	110¼	Mar 8	110¼	Mar 8	110¼ Mar 8	104½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912 M N*	112⅝	Sep 20	105¼	May 19	106½ Nov 5	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 *M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	107	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 *M N	..	....	..	....	112⅜ Mr 7, 00	108	111
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111 Sep 19	110	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 *M S	..	....	..	....	117 May 1, 00	..	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 Q F	130¾	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¾ Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 M N	..	....	..	....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—							
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	125	Mar 5	121½	Oct 29	121¾ Oct 29	122	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	115	Mar 11	112	May 24	112½ Aug 28	..	112
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	117	Jan 27	111¼	Oct 31	111¾ Oct 31	112	113¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 26, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	122	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928 A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	112½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May 2	118	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	96 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	102¾	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101 Nov 1	101½	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	101	Apr 23	100	Oct 28	100 Oct 28	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927 M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 *J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	97¾ Nov 15	97¼	97⅝
Do registered J J	..	....	..	....	96 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. coll. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951 *A O	98	Mar 14	96	Oct 18	94 Nov 15	93	94
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	102¾	Jun 27	99	Sep 30	100 Nov 13	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949 *A O	95¾	Mar 1	91¼	Nov 3	91¼ Nov 13	..	92¾
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1917 A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan. 3	94	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112¾	Mar 26	114 May 15	112	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	82½	Apr 30	80¼	Jul 3	80¾ July 3	78	80
Do guaranteed J J*	94¾	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94¼ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949 *J J*	..	....	..	....	101¾ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947 *J J	96¼	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Nov 8	97	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906 M N*	111½	Jan 7	107	May 14	108 Oct 23	105	..
Do do, Class C, 1906 M N*	110¾	Apr 29	107	May 14	108¼ Aug 14	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	134	Feb 28	130	Nov 14	130 Nov 14	130	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 J J*	115¾	Sep 29	114	Aug 19	115 Nov 7	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 J J*	101	Sep 4	96	Jan 6	101 Sep 10	99¾	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947 A O*	100	Jan 3	100	Jan 3	100 Jan 3	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951 *J J*	98¼	Feb 5	93¼	Oct 20	95 Nov 3	94¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928 *M N	125¾	Jun 16	125¼	Jun 16	125¼ June 16	120¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. grtd. g. 4s, 1936 A O*	94¾	Mar 31	87½	Oct 14	87½ Nov 14	..	..
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 M N*	100¾	Apr 15	98¼	Jan 2	97½ Nov 15	97	98
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 J J	95¼	Aug 15	87	Jan 3	85¼ Nov 13	..	..
Do do trust certificates	81¾	May 29	80¾	May 13	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932 *J D	90¾	Sep 17	88	Jul 22	88 Nov 12	..	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 A O*	117	Feb 17	113	Oct 8	113 Oct 8	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 J J*	141¼	Apr 30	135¾	Aug 22	135¾ Nov 13	137½	..
Do do registered J J*	140	May 14	130	Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s J J*	115¾	May 27	112	Jul 7	113¾ Nov 13	113¾	..
Do do do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	110¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 M N*	118¾	Apr 7	113¾	Nov 6	113¾ Nov 11	112¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 6s, 1937 *J D	108	Apr 22	104	Oct 17	104¾ Oct 30	104½	..
Do do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	102 My 4, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 *J D	107¼	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107¼ Sep 28	106½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 J J*	..	....	..	....	125 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 J J*	141¼	Apr 24	139¼	Sep 27	132¾ Sep 27	135	139
Do registered J J*	..	....	..	....	135 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 J J*	125	Apr 17	124¾	Mar 28	124½ June 13	115	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 *J D	125¾	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	122½	125
Do registered *J D	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 01	..	..
Do 1st land grt. gold g. 4s, 1938 M S*	..	....	..	....	111 Au 15, 01	109½	..
St. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942 *J J	..	....	..	....	118¾ De 11, 01	..	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919 *J J	..	....	..	....	118 Ap 24, 01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 *A O	128	Oct 26	126	Oct 26	126 Oct 26	126¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 *J J	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 17, 98	114	..
Do St. John's Div. 1st 6s, 1934 *J J	..	....	..	....	110 No 30, 01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 M N*	111¼	Nov 5	110	May 28	111¾ Nov 5	113	..
Brans. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 *J J	..	....	..	....	97 Au 22, 01	97	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad land grt. gold g. 6s, 1918 A O*	98	Oct 24	98¼	Jun 3	98 Oct 24	98	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950 A O*	98	Apr 25	98	Apr 25	98 Nov 13	..	..
Do cal. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911 *M N	102¾	Apr 30	101	Nov 12	101 Nov 13	101	102¾
Do Atl. & Bruns. 1st 5s, 1933 J D*	..	....	..	....	106¾ Fe 16, 97	105	..
Shenandoah Cent. 1st con. g. 5s, 1926 *J J	99	Sep 15	98¾	Mar 3	97 Oct 25	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924 J J	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 4, 00	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—							
Do 3-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1908 J D	101¾	Apr 4	98	Jan 2	99 Nov 14	98¾	99¾
Do 3-6 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1909 J D	101¾	May 1	98	Jan 2	99 Nov 14	98¾	99¾
Do Cal. & Or. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938 A O	118	Apr 30	116	Jan 2	116 Nov 12	116	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Series B, 1949 M S	118	Apr 30	116	Jan 2	116 Nov 12	116	..
Ga. & Ala. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945 J J	120	Jun 13	117¾	Oct 21	117¾ Oct 21	..	..
Ga. Pac. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J J	131½	May 2	127¾	Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	130
Do 2d 7s, 1912 J J	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 1, 01	..	..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921 *A O	97	Sep 2	90¼	Oct 30	90½ Nov 14	90½	..
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930 *M N	127¼	Feb 27	122¾	Feb 3	127¼ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920 J J*	123½	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918 *A O	137	Jan 6	133¼	May 28	134½ July 28	..	132½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 *J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 J J*	..	....	..	....	105½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 *J J	92	Feb 14	86	Oct 14	86½ Nov 14	86¼	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909 J J	113	Feb 27	112¼	Jan 29	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910 J J	114¼	Jun 23	112¾	Aug 7	112¾ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 *A O	108½	Jan. 27	105¼	Apr 23	105½ June 6	105	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	....	..	....	108 De 23, 01	103½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912 A O	119½	Jun 13	113½	Jun 13	119½ June 13	117¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 M N*	..	....	..	....	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 M N	111	Feb 24	108½	May 2	110½ Sep 22	108½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 *J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 F A*	108	May 29	108	May 29	108 May 20	107	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 M S*	114½	Feb 14	111¼	Oct 30	111½ Oct 30	112	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J*	..	....	..	....	108½ Jy 29, 01	106	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 J J*	124	Jun 20	118	Oct 6	119 Nov 14	118¾	..
Do registered J J	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	100	Aug 28	95¼	Oct 21	95¼ Oct 29	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-6s, 1996 J J	112	Mar 12	112¼	Feb	113 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 *J J	101½	Apr 28	99	Oct	98 100½ Nov 7	99¾	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Mr 25, 01	116	..
At. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J J*	98¼	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	96 Sep 17	93	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 J J*	129	Sep 4	119	Sep 4	120 Sep 10	118	120
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930 J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	117½ Nov 15	117¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 M N*	122¾	Apr 21	118½	Nov 5	118½ Nov 14	118½	..
Do do registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ja 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938 *M S	117½	Jun 3	113¾	May 9	114½ Nov 6	113¾	115
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 *J J	129	Apr 27	125	Jan 29	128 Nov 5	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 J J*	128¾	Oct 28	125	Jan 30	128¾ Oct 28	126½	127¾
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 *J J	122¾	May 3	119	Jul	122 Oct 3	..	121¾
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 *M S*	..	....	..	....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 *A O	113¾	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	112 Nov 10	111	112
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948 M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92 Sep 9	87½	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 *M N	112	Jun 21	106¾	Nov 14	108½ Nov 12	106	106
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936 *M N	117½	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117 Oct 20	116	118
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 *M N	..	....	..	....	116½ De 30, 01	114¾	..
Do serial, Series C, 6s, 1916 M S	123	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921 M S	113¾	Nov 10	113¼	Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	111	113¾
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926 M S	..	....	..	....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931 M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	110	118
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 F A*	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 J J*	121	May 2	118¼	Oct 29	118¼ Oct 29	117½	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 J J	..	....	..	....	117 Jy 23, 00	122	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943 *J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 A O*	114¼	Mar 11	111	Oct 24	111 Oct 24	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 F A*	119	Nov 14	116¼	Jan 24	119 Nov 14	119	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 A O*	117¼	May 15	112¾	Apr 30	113¼ May 15	108	..
Tex. & Pac. 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 M S	101¾	Sep 23	101¾	Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 *J D	122	May 29	119	Jan 11	120 Nov 13	120	120¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 Mar.	102¾	Feb 19	96	Mar 11	100 Nov 10	99	101
Do La. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *J J	..	....	..	....	111 Ja. 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 J J*	114½	Jan 15	112¼	Jul 2	114 Oct 27	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 A O*	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 22, 01	112	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 *J D	110¾	Apr 28	107	Feb 20	110 Sep 29	..	109
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 *A O	98¾	Feb 14	94½	Jun 9	98½ Sep 27	99	99
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 J J*	93½	Jun 26	91	Jan 3	92 Aug 13	90	93
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J	92¼	Jun 10	88½	Jul 25	89 Nov 13	..	89
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950 *A O	87	Feb 13	78	Oct 13	79½ Nov 13	78½	80
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946 J D	99½	May 5	97	Jun 6	98½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 *J D	113	May 13	110¼	Jun 2	112½ Aug 21	..	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	104¾	Jun 30	103¼	Oct 11	104¼ Nov 15	104⅜	104⅝
Do registered J J*	106¾	Jun 21	104

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 15, 1902.—Continued.

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Acc.
Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923 A O	.. ....	.. ....	95¾ Ap 20.01	.. ..
Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910 J J	.. ....	.. ....	90 J'y 17, 99	100 ..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 A O	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 May 2	100 ..
Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918 *F A	113 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	103¾ Nov 14	107¼ 105½
Ice Ch. 1st g. 5s, 1928 A O	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 21,02	.. ..
Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920 *M N	110¾ Apr 11	95 Oct 21	98 Oct 30	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1926 J J*	95 Mar 31	73 Nov 7	80 Nov 11	.. ..
Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946 *F A*	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	68 Nov 14	60 65
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1946	19 Apr 29	9¾ Jan 27	13 Nov 14	11 13
& Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 *M N	116½ Apr 2	110¾ Nov 6	110¾ Nov 10	111 ..
& R. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1951 J J*	89¾ Feb 27	84½ Aug 26	85 Oct 28	.. ..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1909 *J A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30, 01	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1949 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1948 *J A	105¾ May 7	102¾ Oct 29	103 Oct 30	.. ..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911 J A*	111¾ Apr 24	97½ Nov 16	94 Nov 15	94 94½
Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919 *M N	115 Apr 8	110¾ Aug 22	110¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919 A O	115 Jun 28	105 Jan 20	115 June 28	.. ..
C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926 J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,07	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	.. ..
& H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951 J J*	105¾ Feb 27	103 Feb 27	106¾ Feb 27	.. ..

	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Int. Acc.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928 J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 De 24,01	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. T. Div. 1st 6s, 1917 A O	111¾ Apr 8	106 Oct 27	107 Oct 30	107 107¼
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 *J J	111 Jun 28	106 Aug 15	110 Oct 28	.. 110¾
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105	90 ..
De Barda. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1926 *F A	104 Apr 8	100½ Nov 13	100½ Nov 13	.. 102¾

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929 J J*	100¾ Mar 17	97½ Aug 6	97½ Aug 6	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397 J J	105¾ Apr 8	103½ Apr 8	103½ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered J J	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Oc 30,01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. s. f. g. 6s, 1925 J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 7, 99	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918 *M N	114½ Apr 28	114 Nov 7	114 Nov 7	115¾ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938 *J J	113½ Feb 27	105¾ Oct 9	110¾ Nov 14	.. ..
Do ref. and s. f. 4½s, 1950 *M N	109¾ Apr 29	104½ Nov 8	104½ Nov 10	.. ..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911 M N	112¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	.. ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904 J J*	104 May 9	104 May 9	104 May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest months indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $200.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1½	Del., L. & W	10
Am. Malting pf	1½	General Electric	1½
Buff., R. & P	1	Int. Silver pf	4
Chi. & N. W	3	Nat. Lead pf	2¾
Col. Fuel & I	2	Vulcan Detinning pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	6¾	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. C. & F'y. pf	2½	Nash., C. & St. L	1½
Am. Grass Twine	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Am. Cot. Oil	2½	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Express	10	Nat. R. R. of M	1½
Am. Linseed	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf	3¼
Am. Locom. pf	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	10¾
Am. Smelt. & R. pf	3	N. Y. Central	3
Am. Snuff	5	N. Y., C. & St. L	3%
Am. Woolen pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	7½
Anaconda Copper	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	4
Ann Arbor	5	pf	4¾
Ann Arbor pf	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H	22¾
Balt. & Ohio	2¾	N. Y., Ont. & W	1¾
R. & O. sub. cfts	7¾	North American	3½
B'klyn R. T	2	Pacific Coast	2
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Pac. C. 2d pf	3½
Buff., R. & P. pf	2	Pacific Mail	2¾
Butterick Co	2¾	Pennsylvania	1¾
Can. Pacific	2¾	Peoria & Eastern	10
Can. Pac. sub. cfts	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L	5
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Chi. & Alton	2¾	Pullman Co	8½
Chi. & Alton pf	3	Quicksilver	1¾
Chi. Gt. West	2¾	Ry. Steel Spring pf	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2	Reading	4¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	3¼	Reading 1st pf	1¾
Chi. G. W. deb	1¼	Reading 2d pf	2¾
Chi., M. & St. P	6¾	Rep. Iron & Steel	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	30¾	Rubber Goods	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O	12½	Rubber Goods pf	2½
Chi. Term. Trans	1	Rutland pf	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	1¼	St. J. & G. I	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	2½
Cleve., L. & W	9	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	5¼
Col. Southern	1¾	St. L. & San F	6
Col. & H. Coal	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3
Commercial Cable	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	1¾
Cont. Tob. pf	1¼	St. L. S. W	1
Corn Products	3¼	Sloss-S. S. & I	2¼
Corn Products pf	3½	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf	1
Del. & Hudson	3	Southern Pacific	4¾
Den. & Rio Grande	3	Southern Railway	2¾
Des M. & Ft. D	6	Tenn. Coal & I	4¼
Det. Southern	2	Texas Pacific	2
Det. Southern pf	2¼	Third Avenue	3¾
Dist. United	3	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. 2	
Dist. of Am. pf., t. r.	4¾	Twin City R. T	4¾
Dul., S. S. & A	1¼	U. S. Cast I. Pipe	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	4½
Erie	2¾	Un. Bag & P. pf	1¼
Erie 1st pf	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Erie 2d pf	2¼	Union Pac. pf	2
Evans. & T. H	4	U. Rys. Invest	2½
Ft. W. & D. C	5¼	U. Rys. Invest. pf	2
Gt. North. pf	3	U. S. Express	12
Hocking Valley pf	3	U. S. L. pf	1
Homestake Mining	22	U. S. Red. & Ref	7
Int. Power	6	U. S. Realty	5¾
Int. Steam Pump	1½	U. S. Realty pf	4½
Iowa Central	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf	3
Iowa Central pf	3	Va.-Car. Chem	5
Kanawha & Mich	5¼	Va.-Car. Ch. pf	5
Kan. City South	3¾	Vulcan Detinning	2½
Kan. City So. pf	1¾	Wabash	1½
Lake Erie & W	6	Wabash pf	2¾
Long Island	4½	West. Union Tel	2¼
Louis. & Nash	7¼	Westinghouse El. & Mfg	22
Met. Sec. Sub. cfts	2	West. El. & M. 1st pf	1½
Met. Street Ry	1¾	Wheel & L. E	1
M. W. S. El., Chi.	3½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	5
Mexican Central	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf	4
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3¼	Wis. Central	1¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	5	Wis. Central pf	2¼
Mo., K. & T	1¾		
Mo., K. & T. pf	1¼		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	N. Y., L. & W. Term. 4s	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
Lake Shore 2d 7s	1	Pac. Coast 1st	1
M. & St. L., Ia. Div. 7s	1½	Tol., St. L. & W. inc.	2
Nat. Starch 5s	7	Va. Mid., Serial D	11½
N. Y. G. El. L., H. & P. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Iowa Cent. 5s	1½
At., T. & S. F. 4s, reg	1¼	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1½
At., T. & S. F. deb. 4s, Series L	1%	Mex. Central 1st inc.	1
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	2
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	3½	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1¼	Mo. Pac., Cent. Br. 4s	1
Chi. & Alton 3½s	1	Nat. R. R., Mex. con. 4s	1¾
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1¼	Nort. & W. P. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 4s	2	Nor. Pac. gen. 3s	1½
Consol. Tob. 4s	1¼	Penn. Conv. 3½s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1¼	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	2
Erie 1st con. 4s	1	St. L. S. W. inc	1½
Ft. W. & D. City 1st	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1½
Green Bay deb. B	3	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3
Hock. Val. 4½s	3%	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Hous. & Tex. gen.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	2
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Wabash 1st	1½
		Wabash deb. B	1%

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 15, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,455,127,893	$1,377,532,885	+ 5.7
Boston	122,821,102	114,896,241	+ 7.8
Philadelphia	99,598,084	91,062,067	+ 9.8
Baltimore	20,596,031	20,166,095	+ 2.1
Chicago	152,598,959	142,773,352	+ 6.9
St. Louis	44,790,860	44,962,429	- 0.4
New Orleans	14,860,764	13,041,919	+13.9
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,911,759,813	$1,804,856,988	+ 5.9
Other cities, 5 days	366,674,813	280,094,876	+ 5.6
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,307,434,626	$2,084,951,864	+ 5.9
All cities, 1 day	675,946,374	471,778,389	+ 0.5
Total all cities for week	$2,983,380,992	$2,556,730,253	+ 5.9

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK E XCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Nov. 15.	Closing Asked. Nov. 15.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale	
200	220	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902 4	220	Aug. 28	190	Jan. 4	220	Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Bus	6,500,000	July, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	..	Am. Ag. Chemical	14,710,000	.. ..	32¾	July 29	21	Mar. 11	25	Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.. ..	30	June 19	30	June 19	30	June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	70	July 15, 1901
3	4	Am. Bicycle pf	9,294,900	.. ..	26½	Apr. 14	5	Sep. 24	6	Oct. 16, 1902
190	200	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902 6	180¾	Oct. 30	180¾	Oct. 30	180¼	Oct. 30, 1902
91	97	Am. Cotton Oil pf	10,198,800	June 2, 1902 3	99¾	Apr. 23	98	Feb. 3	99	Nov. 8, 1902
34	39	Am. Dist. Tel	2,845,000	Nov. 15, 1902 1	42¾	May 2	32½	Jan. 14	40¼	Oct. 30, 1902
90½	100	Am. Snuff pf	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	101	Oct. 2	85	Jan. 15	99¼	Oct. 24, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,885,300	.. ..	..	..	..	..	2¾	Dec. 18, 1901
140	148	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902 2	151½	Mar. 31	140	Jan. 9	146¾	Oct. 6, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	3,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1¼	96	Feb. 14	95	Feb. 14	89	Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,985,000	July, 1902 1	*104	June 25	*104	June 25	*104	June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,428,000	July, 1902 2	105½	Jan. 17	105½	Jan. 17	105¾	Jan. 17, 1902
78	82	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1902 1	97	May 22	80	Oct. 13	85	Nov. 3, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	105¾	Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	8,122,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1896
169	170	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902 2	188	Jan. 6	170	Oct. 8	170	Nov. 7, 1902
188	210	Chi. Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902 1¾	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15	194¼	Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	38	Apr. 29, 1900
..	..	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902 1¼	151	July 1	136½	Sep. 13	136¼	Sep. 13, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902 2	91¼	Aug. 19	75	Jan. 16	90	Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf	27,334,800	Oct. 1, 1902 ..	274½	Apr. 29	230	Jan. 18	282	Oct. 9, 1902
190	200	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1902 3½	210	Apr. 15	195	Mar. 6	202	June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1896
116	124	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902 1¼	124½	Sept. 2	118	Jan. 21	124	Sep. 2, 1902
90	92	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	99	May 21	77½	Jan. 27	97	Sep. 2, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902 1¼	*192	Apr. 23	*182	Apr. 24	*182	Oct. 30, 1902
125	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902 4	140	Mar. 28	130¼	Oct. 17	*182	Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	15,000,000	.. ..	24¼	Jan. 9	21¾	June 20	130¼	Oct. 17, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902 1¾	87	Apr. 22	85¾	May 21	85¾	May 21, 1902
..	..	**Den. & Southwestern**	8,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	50	July 3	40	Apr. 19	45	Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902 1¼	64	Feb. 24	40	Feb. 20	61	Aug. 5, 1902
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	750,000	Aug. 1, 1902 7	150	Jan. 7	130	Oct. 14	132	Oct. 14, 1902
115	..	Detroit City Gas	4,625,500	May 15, 1901 2½	90	July 18	65	May 8	87¾	Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902 2½	139¾	Jan. 2	130¼	Jan. 13	139	Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	Oct., 1902 3%	..	..	..	..	405	Mar. 21, 1901
83	88	Evans. & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902 2½	104¾	Feb. 27	82	May 20	91	Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	**Fort Worth & R. G**	3,105,100	.. ..	..	..	..	..	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gas & Elec. Bergen Co**	2,000,000	.. ..	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9	29	Jan. 9, 1902
..	..	Gen. Chemical	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902 1	67½	May 10	63	Nov. 5	63	Nov. 6, 1902
100	103	Gen. Chemical pf	9,416,000	Oct. 1, 1902 2½	103	Sep. 12	89½	June 20	102	Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct., 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*105½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902 ..	84¾	Apr. 9	75	Jan. 8	84¾	Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,526,300	Oct. 15, 1902 2	102	Jan. 4	*100	Sept. 4	*100	Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	*102¾	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	7,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	*108	Sep. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
..	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1902 2	*105	July 17	*105	July 17	*105	Sep. 2, 1902
87	93	International Steam Pump pf	8,850,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	95	Oct. 2	87¼	Jan. 13	90	Nov. 5, 1902
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	..	..	..	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,284,000	.. ..	14	Feb. 26	8¾	Jan. 3	12	May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	..	..	..	..	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902 2	17¾	Mar. 11	13	Oct. 31	15	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf	5,000,000	July 2, 1902 3	55	Apr. 7	53	Jan. 7	55	Apr. 7, 1902
8½	9½	**Manhattan Beach**	3,000,000	.. ..	19	Apr. 24	9	Oct. 13	9¼	Nov. 6, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902 2¼	..	..	..	..	152½	Nov. 12, 1901
..	..	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	6,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902 1¼	61¾	Mar. 22	50	Mar. 3	59	Aug. 29, 1902
125	170	Michigan Central	14,733,000	July 29, 1902 2	192	Apr. 29	150	Mar. 24	174¾	Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	..	..	..	..	118	Apr. 12, 1901
105	107	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	115	Apr. 19	105	Jan. 22	109	Nov. 7, 1902
115	127	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1902 2½	127¾	Apr. 28	118½	Jan. 22	127	Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902 3½	197	Feb. 25	195	Aug. 7	195	Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	**Nat. Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	8¼	June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901 1¼	30	Jan. 29	15	Apr. 17	15	Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901 1¾	70	Jan. 11	61	Jan. 27	68	Feb. 13, 1902
20	25	New York Dock	7,000,000	.. ..	28	Apr. 4	12	Feb. 7	25	Nov. 5, 1902
55	90	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1	64¾	Sep. 3	39½	Feb. 21	60	Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,638,650	.. ..	..	..	..	..	430	Apr. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1¼	141	Apr. 14	135½	Feb. 3	141	Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	3,000,000	July 10, 1902 5	..	..	..	..	*295	Oct. 8, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	65¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	July 23	235	June 16	246	Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	*24	Dec. 13, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	15,235,100	July 2, 1902 1	..	..	..	..	*42	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	1,119,200	July 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
100	108	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902 1¼	106	Mar. 25	100¼	Jan. 6	105	Sept. 4, 1902
..	82½	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	.. ..	85½	Sep. 10	71	Feb. 15	80	Nov. 5, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902 2	93	Sep. 8	80	May 17	87	Sep. 26, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	104	July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 2	..	..	..	..	117	May 16, 1899
..	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22,680,200	July 15, 1902 2	128	May 14	113	Mar. 25	120	Aug. 15, 1902
..	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,300	Oct. 7, 1902 1¾	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼	Aug. 4	193¼	Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1902 3	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12	140	Sep. 12, 1902
5	9	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	May 9, 1902 ½	11¾	Mar. 10	9½	June 5	10	June 18, 1902
..	..	**Rensselaer & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1902 4	..	..	..	..	215	Oct. 25, 1901
139	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902 1¼	*141	Jan. 16	*138	Jan. 7	*139	July 17, 1902
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,900	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	141¼	Feb. 17	50	May 16	50	May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion cfts	.. ..	.. ..	55¾	Mar. 12	53¾	June 30	52¾	Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	Jan. 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	July 15, 1902 2½	..	..	..	..	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
15	25	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,300	.. ..	20	June 9	20	June 9	20	June 9, 1902
..	..	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	12,000,000	.. ..	38	Sep. 11	32	Oct. 17	35¾	Oct. 24, 1902
155	158½	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902 1¾	159½	Feb. 18	156¼	Aug. 5	158	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	**U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co**	21,240,000	July 10, 1902 2½	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6	*280	Jan. 6, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	3,943,800	Oct. 1, 1902 1½	68	Mar. 6	57	Sep. 4	57¼	Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sep. 30, 1902 3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 29, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
200	230	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, 1902 4	250	Aug. 25	194¾	Jan. 25	225	Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1902 1½	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 5, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1902 3	..	..	..	..	*98	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. **Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table par $100, except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Morris and Essex, Kingston and Pembroke common and first preferred, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, and Warren Railroad, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and Anaconda Coal are $25 par.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	555
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	760	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	335	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	165	175
Central Nat	1,000,000	4	S	July1, 02	185	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Sep., 1902	4315	4375
Citisens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	13	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	$25,000,000	5	S	Nov. 1, 02	280	290
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1898	385	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	340	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	310	320
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	225	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	375	425
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	750	77½
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	235	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	28	S	Oct. 6, 02	428	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	638	643
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	690
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	500,000	5	..	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	263	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch Nat ($20)	2,000,000	5½	S	July 1, 02	180	192
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	180	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	525	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	205	225
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	207	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	343	348
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1800	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	240	250
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	265	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	640
People's ($20)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	225	..
Phenix Nat. ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	135	145
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	695	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	630	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	130
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	135	..
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	210	225
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	210	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	575	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	280	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	280	290
Am. Surety ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	385	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	230	245
Broadway Trust	700,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1825	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	735	750
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	220	225
Colonial	1,000,000	8	S	July 1, 02	370	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	68	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	190	195
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	400	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1485	1520
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	5	S	Jan., 02	1400	1500
Flatbush	200,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	135	145
Franklin	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	130	135
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	750	760
Guardian Trust	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	125	135
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	200	210
Lawyers' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	2	S	June 2, 02	240	250
Lawyers' Title In.	2,500,000	2	S	Aug. 1, 02	265	270
Lincoln	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	115
Long Island	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	200	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	80	85
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	230	240
McVickar Realty	500,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1150	1175
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	150	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	4	Q	July 15, 02	210	215
Morton	1,000,000	6	Q	July 1, 02	210	215
United American	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Nassau	1,000,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	210	215
N. Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	12	Q	July 1, 02	1200	1210
N. Y. County & T.	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 02	1000	1010
North Am. Trust	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	135	140
Real Estate	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Realty Assoc.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Richmond	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
State	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Title Guar. & Tr.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Title Insurance	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Tr. Co. of N. Y.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Union	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	135	140
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
United States	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Van Brunt	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Westchester	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140
Williamsburgh	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	135	140

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$8,500,000	..	..	.....	10	16
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	106¼
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1902	73	76
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,300,000	1¼	Q	Sep., 1902	70	74
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85½	87¼
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 1, 02	40	42
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	96	99

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,600	..	..	.....	37½	40
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Aug. 1, 02	91	93
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅞	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	70	77
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	109	111
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	88	90
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1¼	S	Sep., 1900	14	22
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	69
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104	104½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	75
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1902	101½	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1906	800,000	3	S	May, 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	53	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1902	57	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	52
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	108½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	May, 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924	2,000,000	3	S*	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	99
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	90	92
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1902	87½	89
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	3	S	Dec 31, 01	130	140
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 31, 01	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1902	115½	117¼
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96¾	99¼
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	32½	35
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug., 1902	86¼	89

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 15, 02	112	120
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	50c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*65½	57
American Can	41,233,300	..	..	.....	9½	9¾
Do preferred	41,233,300	..	..	.....	41½	42
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 10, 02	125	129
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	90	92
Amer. Elevated	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	⅞
Amer. Malt. 6s	3,983,000	3	S	June, 1902	99?	100?
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,980,475	2½	S	June 1, 02	3½	4½
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	330
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	43	45
Am.Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	50½	50¾
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	88½	90
Am.WritingPaper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Do prefarred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	20½	21¼
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	76	77
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep., 1902	115	125
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	109½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	107½	109
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	*5⅜	6
Brit. Exchec. 2s	£10,000,000	⅝	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99¼
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Camden Land ($3)	.....	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden & Trent. Ryl. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	3½
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	116½	118¼
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	15	16½
Do 6s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	60	70
Cen. & So. Am.Tel.	7,725,800	1½	Q	July 8, 02	102	104½
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	1	S	Aug. 3, 02	22	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62	66
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	May 15, 02	450	..
Compressed Air	6,255,100	..	..	.....	1	2
Consol. Fireworks	515,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	540,000	10	S	Jan., 1902	55	60
Con.Refrigerating	27,300,800	..	..	.....	5½	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	2
Do Preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	10	..
Do deb. 4s	5,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 02	10	15
Cont. Tobacco deb. 6s, 1925	1,561,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104	108
Cramp' Shdp & Engine Building	4,868,600	1¼	Q	June 15,02	61	67
Cuban 6s of 1906	5,000,000	..	..	.....	99	..
Danielson Securities	7,681,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	15	25
Electric Boat	4,927,800	..	..	.....	20	22
Do preferred	1,850,300	..	..	.....	25	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	8¼
Do preferred	9,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Electric Vehicle	10,400,000	8	..	1899	3½	5
Do preferred	6,175,000	5	..	Apr., 1900	10	12
El.-P.matic ($50)	1,900,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Empire Steel	2,200,000	..	..	.....	10	12
Do preferred	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	40	45
Gold El. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¼	⅝
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1902	22	23½
Hall Signal	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	..	123
Hing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	4	7
Howes Oil	28,000,000	..	..	.....	14	18
Do preferred	7,500,000	3	S	Mar 15, 02	60	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov. 1, 02	103	107
Ill. Tunnel	2,250,000	..	..	.....	7	1¼
Internat. Salt ctf.	18,750,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Lanston M'type	2,207,000	..	..	.....	30	40
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	125	130
Manhat. Trans.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	5¼
Marquette	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Co.	22,700,000	1½	Q	July 1, 02	98½	100¼
Mex. Nat. Constr.	.....	..	..	.....	1	2
N. Y. Oil pald off	27,000,000	..	..	.....	2¼	2¾
Nipissing ($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Nor. Pac. Coal	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Nat. Starch pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	98	100
Ontario Silver	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Otis Elevator	11,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	70	72
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	98	100
Pac. Coast Borax	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	100	105
Do preferred	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	100	105
Pacific Mail	30,000,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Pope Manufg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Pressed Steel Car	25,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	70	72
Do preferred	25,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	98	100
Pullman Co.	36,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	200	205
Quicksilver	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Republic Iron & S.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	70	72
Do preferred	30,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	98	100
Rubber Goods Mfg.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	35	..
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	30	32
Do 1st 5s	3,489,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	78	80
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	670	687
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1⅝	1¾
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	133	135
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103¼
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*15½	16¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	22
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	103	106
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	2¾
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	125	129
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	126	130
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	10	12
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	70	75
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	$250,000,000	..	..	.....	96½	97¼
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	30	31
Do 1st 5s, 1949	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	75	82
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	70	75
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	18	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*175	..
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	12⅝	13¼
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	122	125

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,600,000	12½	S	July, 1902	700	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in liq'dation	300,000	1½	S	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	590	..
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	313	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	136	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	330	..
Kings Co. ($20)	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	180	200
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	175	..
New York	200,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 30, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	150
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	250	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
Wchester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	585	..
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	675	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	106	109
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	106	112
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	35
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1902	96	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	160	161
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	109
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	245	247
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106½	110¼
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	111
BklynR.T.4s,new	150,000,000	..	..	.....	87	87
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	113½	115¾
Cent. Crosstown	800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	260	275
Do 1st 5s, 1922	250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	121¼	124¼
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1902	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1902	100	101
Chris. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1902	191	194
Columbus Ry	3,500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Aug. 1, 02	105¼	107
Coney Island & B.	1,908,000	14	Q	Nov. 1, 02	335	410
Do 1st 5s, 1908	300,000	2½	S	July, 1902	99	101
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,228,000	2	S	July 15, 02	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July 15, 02	100	102
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	July 15, 02	69	70
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1902	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	May, 1900	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1901	113	115
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1902	102½	103¼
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	July, 1902	400	415
42d St. & Grand St.	748,000	4½	Q	Nov., 1902	390	395
Do 1st

NOV

1902

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NEWARK, N. J.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain: winds southeast to south.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,494. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

"LILY WHITE" PLAN TO BOOM MR. HANNA

Movement to Prevent Mr. Roosevelt's Nomination in 1904.

President's Fight Against Proposed White Man's Republican Party in South Considered Likely to Cost Him Delegates from There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Delegations pledged to Mark Hanna for the Presidency are likely to appear at the next Republican National Convention, as a result of President Roosevelt's fight against the movement to reorganize the party in the South. A quiet movement is being put on foot in certain Southern States to fight the Roosevelt boom by turning the support of the "Lily White" Republicans to Mr. Hanna.

The "white" Republicans are thoroughly in earnest in their purpose to form a white man's party, with the view of attracting to the party persons who have hitherto held aloof merely on account of the negro question. The attitude of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Clarkson has severely injured their movement and has completely deprived them of Federal patronage. They intend to keep up the fight regardless of this state of things, and as they have control of the party organization in their States they can fight the Administration.

They realize that the negroes will send contesting delegations to the National Convention. They believe, however, that they can make such a fight before the Committee on Credentials that it will be difficult to "turn them down." In most of their States the negro has been disfranchised by the Democratic Legislatures. In Alabama, for instance, only a few hundred negroes are entitled to vote under the law, while there are thousands of white Republicans. Thus if the National Convention, organized in Mr. Roosevelt's interest, admits delegates who represent the few hundred and throws out the thousands of voters who constitute the Republican Party of the State the white men believe that it will be an object lesson of minority government that the Republicans will not wish to carry during the campaign.

Early reports indicated that Senator Pritchard of North Carolina was wavering in his adhesion to the movement of which he is the leader. The bait of a Federal Judgeship was dangled before Mr. Pritchard's eyes. He has long wanted to be a Judge, and the demand for a new Judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, which is apparently about to be granted, gave him an opportunity to realize his ambition. Owing to the volume of business in that circuit, which is made up of the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North and South Carolina, a third Circuit Court Judge is recognized as a necessity, and the place undoubtedly will be created.

But Senator Pritchard has, according to good authority, decided to reject this bait and continue his fight. In Alabama it is certain that the fight is to be continued even if the President lops off all the Federal patronage and continues to give it to Democrats, as he has been doing. How far the Alabama and North Carolina Republicans will be supported in Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, which have indicated sympathy in the movement is not known, but a Hanna movement has been started in these two States at least, and recruits are expected in the others.

Last week ex-Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, a well-known figure of the Fifty-sixth Congress, made a speech nominating Mr. Hanna for President, and he delivered it from the steps of Senator Pritchard's law office, in Marshall, N. C. It is not long since the President delivered a speech in the same town, going there for no other reason except that it was Mr. Pritchard's town, and eulogizing the Senator. Mr. Pritchard's personal newspaper organ is declaring for a continuance of the fight.

That Alabama is prepared to fight to the bitter end, even though it has no eminent statesmen in public office and no grip on Federal patronage, is well known. The doubtful question has been about the attitude of North Carolina. It is certain now that a Hanna movement has been started in that State, and that it will make a fight.

Whether Mr. Hanna is friendly to the movement the Southerners do not know and do not care. Their adhesion to Mr. Hanna is not because of any knowledge they have about his sentiments toward their party organization or toward the negroes, but because they want to beat Mr. Roosevelt and think Mr. Hanna the likeliest candidate.

FAVORS HANNA FOR PRESIDENT.

Senator Scott of West Virginia Opposed to "A Tinkering of the Tariff."

United States Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

"I am in favor of the nomination of Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio for President in 1904," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night. "I understand the people this way want Roosevelt.

"But I want to tell you that down in West Virginia anybody who goes in for a tinkering of the tariff will learn he is fooling with a buzz saw and get hurt."

HIGHER WAGES ON LAKE SHORE.

About 1,000 Switchmen Involved—General Advance Expected Soon.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The Lake Shore Road will post notices to-morrow announcing an average increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of switchmen along the entire system. Not a great while ago the wages of the switchmen in the Chicago yards were raised, and the notice to-morrow will apply to all other switchmen. It will affect about 1,000 men.

It is learned that the same company now has under advisement a more general increase in wages, affecting a great many employes. Officials refused to give out any of the details, but it is stated authoritatively that a sweeping increase may be made before the end of the week.

It is also stated that the Nickel Plate will follow with a general increase.

Rare Private Library Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Nov. 16.—George H. Richmond of Short Hills has acquired the library of George B. De Forest of New York. There are 5,000 volumes in the library, and it is valued at many thousands of dollars. The library contains many first and rare editions, and four books in mosaic bindings, the work of Trauke-Baucommet, valued at $7,500 each. Only twenty-four books bound by this famous binder are believed to be in existence.

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BIG PACKING PLANT BURNED.

Armour & Co.'s Establishment at Sioux City, Iowa, Totally Destroyed—The Loss, $900,000.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The big plant of Armour & Co., which occupied three and one-half acres of ground at the extreme south end of the stock yards district, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss, estimated by Charles W. Lennon, manager of the company, is total, and will amount to $900,000. The insurance is $721,500. Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment all Winter by the fire.

A most terrifying feature of the fire was a series of explosions. One terrific explosion was followed quickly by another and then another. Twenty-four drums, of 100 pounds of ammonia each, exploded before the reserve supply in the ammonia cistern was reached. That ignition almost razed the entire plant from its foundation.

About this time a burning roof of a chute fell upon a lot of live hogs, and their squeals were added to the appalling chorus. In the hog house were 3,500 dressed hogs and 2,500,000 pounds of pork product. Five hundred beef carcasses also were destroyed.

The fire continued to burn all day, and this afternoon there was another terrific explosion, which threw bricks and pieces of iron for hundreds of yards, endangering thousands of spectators, but no one was seriously hurt.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—C. W. Armour of the Armour Packing Company said to-day that the Sioux City plant, destroyed by fire last night, will be rebuilt at once. The new plant will be much larger and finer than the one burned. The company, in the meantime, will remain in the market. The cattle purchased will be distributed between Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago.

BOSTON HAS ELEVATOR GIRLS.

Employed in a Number of Fashionable Stores and in Philanthropic Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Boston's latest institution is the elevator girl. She suddenly has made her appearance in fashionable down-town stores, luncheon rooms for women, dressmaking establishments, and various philanthropic institutions for women that abound here.

It all came about because the elevator man at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union left. Looking around for some one to take his place one of the managers suggested putting in a girl. The idea delighted the other managers, and it was adopted at once. A young and pretty girl was found, and she is now running the elevator, wearing a neat white cap and apron. A week later a girl appeared in the mirror-lined elevator of the Young Women's Christian Association. The idea "caught on," and girls got employment in elevators in other establishments. The elevator girl is fast becoming popular.

RODE IN A BLAZING AUTO.

Occupants Unconscious of Their Danger Until Apprised of It.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—With the entire rear of their big automobile ablaze from a leak in the gasoline tank, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Sinclair of 77 Beech Street, this city, rode two miles through Springfield yesterday afternoon without being aware of the fire. It was only when Postmaster George McDonald, who saw the vehicle approaching like a meteor, and ran out into the road waving his arms, that it dawned upon Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair that something was wrong.

They alighted from the vehicle with considerable alacrity, and it was then discovered that the gasoline tank was ablaze. The flames were finally extinguished, but by that time the automobile was a wreck. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair went home on a train and what was left of the automobile was towed into East Orange later in the evening. A bicyclist, who arrived soon after the fire was extinguished, said he had scorched after the vehicle for two miles in an endeavor to warn the Sinclairs of their danger.

IRISH HUNTING DIFFICULT.

Determined Attempts to Stop It in Tipperary and King's County.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Determined attempts in the course of the last few days to stop the Ormond (Tipperary) and Kings County Hunts are reported in a telegram from Dublin to The Times.

A tenant at one place refused to permit the Ormond Hunt to pass over his land, and a farmer in another place tried to drive back the hounds with a hurling club.

Similar opposition was offered to the King's County Hunt, whose Master has been denounced by the United Irish League.

TO OPPOSE MOTOR CAR ABUSES.

French League Being Formed—Prominent Men Joining It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A league against the abuses of motor car driving, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, is being formed, and has already been joined by Judges, barristers, and literary men.

Meanwhile a prize for elegance of design in automobiles is to be offered at the International Motor Exhibition to be opened in the French capital on Dec. 10.

DR. PARKER'S CONDITION GRAVE

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A bulletin issued by his physicians to-day says that the condition of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, pastor of the City Temple, who has been lying seriously ill for some months, has now become very critical.

W. S. CAMERON'S INJURIES.

His Condition Admittedly Serious—Will Not Ride Again This Year.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 16.—W. Scott Cameron, who was thrown during yesterday's run of the Meadow Brook Hounds, was more severely injured, it is now said, than would be admitted yesterday. Besides the concussion of the brain which rendered him unconscious for a time, he sustained severe bruises of the head, shoulders, and spine, and is suffering from the shock.

Dr. C. G. J. Finn, who is attending him, said Mr. Cameron's condition was as satisfactory and he was improving as rapidly as could be expected. Mr. Cameron is not likely to be able to ride again this season.

A Nobleman Burned to Death.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Count Frank, who was well known in society here, was burned to death in his bed last night through an outbreak of fire at his residence, the Château des Landes, at Suresnes. It is supposed that he fell asleep while reading, and that the lamp in some way set fire to the bedding.

"The Buffalo Limited."

a second edition of the Empire State Express, leaves New York daily, 2:30 P. M.; 4:00 Buffalo 11:40 P. M., to New York Central.—Adv.

TROLLEY CARS BLOCKED BY BROOKLYN FIRE

Fireman Ross's Leg Strained by Fall from a Ladder.

Upper Floors of a Graham Street Structure Burned Out—Four Alarms Sent In—The Loss $75,000.

A blaze which brought out most of the fire-fighting force in the central and lower districts of Brooklyn occurred early last evening in a four-story brick building on Graham Street, between De Kalb and Lafayette Avenues, used for various manufacturing purposes. The fire resulted in a loss estimated at about $75,000 on the building and its contents and caused a complete tie-up of traffic on the De Kalb Avenue trolley line for more than an hour.

The factory extends from 286 to 296 Graham Street, and runs back the length of the block to Classon Avenue in the rear. It is owned by Hugo Tollner of 421 Franklin Avenue. The first floor is occupied by Lewis P. Weis, a manufacturer of machinery; the second floor by J. K. Parker & Co., manufacturers of shirtwaists; the third floor by Dunn & Co., makers of lithographing ink, and the fourth floor by the Parks Machine Company. The fire started in the boiler room on the first floor. The blaze ran up the side of the building to the third and fourth floors, through which it spread rapidly.

When the firemen arrived the interior of the building was a mass of flames, and three additional alarms were sent in. These brought Deputy Chief Murray and Deputy Fire Commissioner Laimbeer to the scene. After two hours' hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the blaze under control and confining it to the building in which it started.

The upper floors of the structure were gutted, and a large part of the machinery and stock in the building ruined. Lewis P. Weis, who occupied the ground floor, was particularly unfortunate, in that only on the day before he had taken into his shop $3,000 worth of new machinery. The fire was the second within a few months by which J. K. Parker & Co. have suffered heavy loss. Last Spring the concern was burned out by a fire which destroyed the big building of the Shadboldt Carriage Company, at Flushing Avenue and Cumberland Street, a part of which was occupied by Parker & Co.

The losses by last night's fire were estimated at $20,000 on the building and $55,000 on the machinery and stock of the tenants.

William Ross, a fireman attached to Truck Company No. 52, had his left leg badly strained by falling from a ladder.

MR. BABCOCK DISAVOWS EXTRA SESSION STATEMENT.

Denies That He Said the President Would Call Congress Together in March—Mr. Payne Professes Ignorance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Surprise was expressed here to-day at the intimations reported to have been given out at Milwaukee yesterday by Senator Spooner and Representative Babcock to the effect that the President intended to call the Fifty-eighth Congress to assemble in extra session late in March next. Postmaster General Payne in reply to questions said he had heard nothing of this intention and had not at any time heard the matter referred to by the President or any of his Cabinet advisers.

The substance of the report published this morning in some of the newspapers was telegraphed to-night to Mr. Babcock. A reply has been received from him authorizing its complete denial. Mr. Babcock declares he made no such utterance and disclaims any knowledge of the President's intention and any authority to speak for him on the tariff or any other public question.

Following is a dispatch received to-night by The Washington Post:

Needa, Wis., Nov. 16.

A dispatch from Milwaukee yesterday quoted me as saying that the President would call an extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress for the purpose of tariff legislation, and that he had modified his ideas of a tariff commission. This is a mistake, as I am not authorized to speak for the President. Will you kindly make this correction in your next issue?

J. W. BABCOCK.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF SURVIVORS FROM SHIPWRECK.

Sixteen Persons from the Elingamite on a Raft, with Only Two Apples for Food—Eight of Them Died.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphs that the eight survivors from the wreck of the British steamship Elingamite who were rescued on a raft by the British survey steamer Penguin, went through a dreadful experience. The raft from which they were taken measured only 12 feet by 7, and had sixteen persons on it when it left the wreck. The only food on board was two apples. The first apple was consumed on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday, each being divided into sixteen portions.

From Sunday, the day they were wrecked, until Thursday, when they were rescued, the survivors drifted sixty-six miles on the half submerged raft. Several attempts were made to land on Three Kings Islands, but without success. Three men died on Monday night through drinking salt water. All the survivors suffered the tortures of thirst, and four other men and the stewardess died from exhaustion before they were picked up by the Penguin.

They had a cruel disappointment on Tuesday night. A steamer was sighted in the distance and frantic shouts were raised by those on the raft to attract attention. The steamer lowered a boat, which passed within fifty yards of them, but the boat's crew apparently did not see the raft and returned to their vessel.

When the Penguin was sighted only one of the survivors was able to stand and all were terribly emaciated.

Maine Candidate for Governor Dies.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 16.—P. O. Ickery, one of the leading citizens of Augusta, and business partner of Gov. Hill, died at his residence in this city to-night after an illness of several weeks, aged sixty-six years. Mr. Vickery served as Mayor of the city, Representative to the Legislature, and was a member of the last State Senate. Just before his illness he announced his candidacy for Governor.

New Jersey Woman's Suffragists.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—The annual convention of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in Union Hall, this city, on Friday next. The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and Henry B. Blackwell will deliver addresses.

SPEED OF NEW CUP YACHT.

Rumor in Bristol That Next Defender Will Be Twenty Minutes Faster Than Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 16.—The belief exists at Bristol that the new cup boat ordered by the syndicate of New York yachtsmen will far exceed in cost the Constitution. Whatever the origin of the rumor, it is a matter that receives a large amount of discussion here. Never in the history of the defense of the America's Cup was there such a wealthy cup defense syndicate. Undoubtedly this fact to some extent serves to support the theories that the new craft to be built at the Herreshoff shops will greatly exceed in cost any previous cup defender. Everything points to the claims that the syndicate has given Designer Herreshoff a free hand as to cost in producing a boat that will be the finest afloat next year.

Concerning the speed of the craft about to be built, it has leaked out from the Herreshoff place that the boat will be ten minutes faster than the Constitution. As the Constitution was conceded to be ten minutes faster than the Columbia with proper care and handling, it is the belief on the part of Bristol yachtsmen that if such an amount of speed is gained in the construction of big ninety-footers in the brief space of three years the yachting public cannot expect that the Bristol man has anywhere near reached his limit of speed, and will not for a good while in the future.

It is understood that the new cup boat will have a greater length over all than the Constitution, and this brings out matters of further interest, one of which is that in consequence of the greater over-all length the policy of the designer is to give the craft fuller lines forward, and in this manner the boat to be launched from the Herreshoff shops next Spring will show a fuller bow than any cup boat turned out in the past eight years. According to what is heard about the matter it will be an easy task to discover the change, owing principally to the long overhang forward. There will be nothing seen in the bow of the new craft that will appear at all radical in design.

In the shop at Herreshoffs the keel for the new schooner yacht to be built of steel for Morton T. Plant of the New York Yacht Club is soon to be set up in frame. Nearly every frame of the craft is bent, and they are now being trued in the new boat shop. Other work being done in a preparatory way for the construction of this new steel craft is the forming of the keel mold.

The latter part of the week a leaden keel was molded for the first 30-feet of new 30-footers, and it is now bolted to the craft. This new racing 30-footer was built in the south shop, but will soon be stored in one of the boat yards for the Winter. The other new 30-footers will soon be set up in the new boat shop.

Steam yacht Mirage, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, a member of the syndicate ordering the new cup boat at Herreshoffs, is being stripped to be laid up for the Winter, and from what is heard probably all of next season, because it is said that Mr. Vanderbilt may not have use for the steam tender next season, in view of the fact that he is to have the big steam yacht North Star in commission on this coast.

WITNESSES AFRAID TO TALK.

Federal Troops Will Be Called For to Protect Men Who Saw Kentucky Murder Committed.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 16.—J. B. Marcum declares he will ask the aid of the United States Government to protect witnesses wanted by the Breathitt County Grand Jury, who say they know the assassins of Jim Cockrill. Marcum is United States Commissioner for his district. Gov. Beckham has refused to send troops. Two men, both of whom say they recognized one of the assassins of Jim Cockrill, have refused to appear before the Grand Jury for fear of meeting a like fate. Marcum says the assassin is an official of the county, and if these witnesses can be protected they will tell who killed both Cockrill and Dr. Cox.

In a published card Marcum also asserts that various plans were laid to assassinate him, and only failed because one of the men selected to kill him played double with his enemies, telling him all of their schemes. He tells of the circumstances causing him to put implicit faith in the statement of the man said to be Moses Feltner. Marcum says the men who were hiring Feltner to kill him are prominent.

Marcum went back to Jackson to-night after a conference with Gov. Beckham. He is counsel for several land and lumber concerns, a railroad, and a Trustee of the Kentucky State College.

ENGLISH CIVIC FEDERATION.

Sir Alfred Mosely, After Meeting Senator Hanna, Says the American Organization Will Be Copied.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—The delegation of English workingmen visiting this country to study industrial conditions in the United States spent the day here sightseeing. To-night a meeting was held in the dining room of the Forest City House, at which were present Sir Alfred Mosely, Senator Hanna, Congressman Burton, Harvey D. Goulder, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Johnson. There was an informal discussion of labor topics.

As a result of the meeting between Senator Hanna and Sir Alfred Mosely the latter makes the announcement that England will have a National Civic Federation after the plan of the American organization of that name. The purpose will be the same, to bring labor and capital into more pleasant relations.

W. C. Stedman, an ex-member of Parliament, was robbed of £22 while asleep in his hotel this morning by a sneak thief. The police were put on the case, but have not as yet made any arrest. Prominent local labor leaders were with the visitors to-day and did their share in entertaining them.

MRS. H. SECOR, JR., IN THE WEST.

Lawyer's Wife Has Taken Up Her Residence in South Dakota.

FREEPORT, L. I., Nov. 16.—The filing of an affidavit in the Village Clerk's office opposing, on the ground of non-residence, the levying of assessment on her personal property here, has revealed the fact that Mrs. Annie V. Secor, daughter of the late George W. Bergen and wife of Horace Secor, Jr., a lawyer of Manhattan, is a resident of Sioux Falls, S. D.

Mrs. Secor and her husband have not been living together for several years. Mr. Secor made his home in Manhattan and his wife made her home here. What led to the separation is known only to their most intimate friends, and they will not talk.

Secretary Wilson Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Wilson is confined to his home with a severe neuralgic cold, which has developed since the recent political campaign, in which the Secretary took an active part. His ailment has been relieved considerably, but it will be several days before he is able to resume his duties in the Agricultural Department.

Dr. Herman T. Richardt Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Dr. Herman T. Richardt is seriously ill at his home, 20 Milford Street, this city, and fears are entertained for his recovery. Dr. Richardt is sixty-five years of age and has been suffering from enlargement of the liver.

BRIARCLIFF MILK is ordered by the best physicians for infants and invalids.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

No Hunt, but Mr. Roosevelt Takes a Ride in the Morning.

A Rough Camp Dinner, with Not Enough Knives and Forks—New Plan of "Insurgent" Reporters.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 16.—Sunday was a quiet day at the President's camp on the Little Sunflower. There was no hunt, but the President and several members of the party spent a couple of hours in the morning rambling over the forest trails on their horses.

Dinner was the chief event of the day. The menu included roast bear paws, 'possum, and sweet potatoes. The meal was served in camp style on a rough pine board table set up in the open air. Tin plates and tin cups were used. There were not enough knives and forks to go around, and the colored cook announced, to the amusement of everybody, as the party sat down, that on account of the scarcity of the articles he had distributed them only to the "Colonel" (as the President is invariably called in camp) and the "foreign gentlemen."

The President is enjoying his outing very much. He has not had three days of such complete freedom and rest since he entered the White House.

The insurgent newspaper men returned to the assault to-day. Having been repulsed on the land side by Mr. Mangum's pickets, they resolved to try to effect an entry to the camp by the water route. A boat was chartered at Vicksburg, according to the story in circulation here, and it is reported that it left that place at 3 o'clock this morning. The route of the expedition is to be up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo, thence up the latter river to the Big Sunflower. The distance, owing to the trials and bends in the river, is more than forty miles, but if the party started it has not reached its destination. The river men say there is now a sand bar at the mouth of the Yazoo which would stop any craft drawing more than twelve inches.

The Chicago party, which is hunting with Bob Bobo's pack of hounds seventy miles north of here, has had better luck than the President's party, according to a message received here to-day. The party during the last week bagged eleven deer and four bears.

Holt Collier vows that the "Colonel" shall not go home empty-handed. His dogs have had a good rest to-day, and will be in fine condition to resume the chase to-morrow. The weather to-night, however, is not favorable. It has turned colder, and rain is falling.

A report circulated among the colored people that the President was coming to Smedes to-day attracted about a thousand negroes to the station. They waited here until dark before they were convinced that the report was incorrect.

NATIONAL BANK ASSOCIATION.

Plan to Issue Insurance to Depositors for the Full Amount of Their Deposit.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Samuel B. Archer of Washington, D. C., Secretary-Treasurer of the Tariff Commission League, is in Boston to confer with leading bankers regarding a plan to form a voluntary association of National banks throughout the country which will issue insurance to depositors for their deposits in full. Under this plan, when a bank fails, if a member of the association, depositors and all other creditors of the insolvent institution will be paid by check from the central association within five days from the time payment is suspended.

"The organization will be somewhat like a mutual insurance company," said Mr. Archer, "and the losses through insolvency will be borne pro rata by members of the association."

Another object is to advocate a National law permitting the associated banks to issue "asset currency" in addition to notes secured by United States bonds. A convention will be held in Washington to consider details.

SOBBED AT THE CHANCEL RAIL.

Services at Holy Trinity Church Interrupted by a Girl's Emotion, While a Missionary Talked.

By leaving her pew and praying at the chancel rail and afterward sitting sobbing at the base of the pulpit while the sermon was in progress, a girl, seemingly about twenty years old, sadly distracted the attention of the congregation at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, at the 11 o'clock services yesterday morning.

It was a misison service and the Rev. Dr. Parr, a returned missionary, was speaking, when the girl suddenly rose from her seat, rushed up the aisle, and knelt at the chancel rail, where she seemed to pray fervently for about five minutes. She rose then and threw herself at the foot of the pulpit, sobbing bitterly.

Dr. Parr's discourse was so interfered with by this proceeding that an usher begged the young woman to return to her pew. The young woman would not, but sat where she was and continued to sob.

Then two ushers removed her to the ladies' parlor, and the Rev. Philip Sweezy, the assistant rector, did his best to calm her. She was so hysterical, however, that he could do nothing to learn the cause of her strange behavior. The young woman was sent home in a cab, and both Mr. Sweezy and the sexton of the church declined to divulge her name, although it was said she belonged to a family well known in Harlem.

FIVE AUTOMOBILISTS PAROLED.

Arrested Because Their Machines Were Without Initials.

Five automobilists were arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with violating a corporation ordinance in not having identifying initials attached to their carriages. All were paroled by Magistrate Mayo until to-morrow. They were Thomas S. Brennan of 444 West Forty-ninth Street, an operator for C. S. Spiegelberg of 156 West Forty-fourth Street; George Nelson of 29 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Harry Brady of 332 West Forty-seventh Street, operators for the New York Transportation Company; Louis Devantry of 165 West Eightieth Street, and Caspar Hirschman of 331 East Ninety-second Street.

The arrests were the result of a determination on the part of the Park police to enforce the ordinance about initials, as well as the observation of the speed limit.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and Bladder, Fevers, and Stomachic Disorders. Send stamp to Poland Water Depot, 9 Park Place, New York City, Telephone 2699—Cortlandt.—Adv.

PITTSBURG FREIGHT BLOCKADE

Nearly 60,000 Men Idle Because of It—Great Loss in Wages and Business.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—Due to the freight blockade, there are idle in the Pittsburg district 59,600 men, who are losing daily in wages $162,000 as follows: Miners, 20,000, losing $66,000; furnace workers, 6,600, losing $13,000; millmen, 13,000, losing $43,000; others idle, 20,000, losing $40,000. Total, 59,600; loss, $162,000.

The freight blockade in the Pittsburg district is growing worse daily. Mills and shops are closed on all hands, while there is plenty of business offering which cannot be taken because raw materials cannot be secured.

The coal operators of the Pittsburg district are back in their shipments to the extent of 1,500,000 tons of coal on account of the car shortage. They estimate that their loss will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

BISHOP POTTER RETURNS $150.

Money Was His Fee for Lecture Delivered in Duluth, Minn.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 16.—Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York lectured here Wednesday evening in the Star lecture course of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He has returned the money paid him for his services, $150. The subject was "Civic Responsibility of Individual." A storm prevailed, but the audience was large.

The Bishop's lecture lasted thirty-five minutes. The audience was surprised at its brevity, and made known its disappointment and disapproval in various ways. The papers next day criticised the lecture in an unfavorable tone. One paper in particular gave the Bishop a severe scolding, declaring that his lecture was very commonplace and not of a standard that is expected of a man of his reputation.

The Bishop Thursday gave a check to Mrs. J. D. Morrison, wife of the Episcopal Bishop of this district, for $150, one-half to go to the State lecture course, which had brought him here, and the other for Episcopal missions. She says he gave the money out of generosity simply, but a clergyman who ought to know says the Bishop did so because the people were disappointed in his lecture.

KANSAS DIVORCE PROBLEM.

In Ten Months 180 Suits Are Brought—561 Marriage Licenses Issued in That Period.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—During the ten months ended Nov. 1 there were filed in the Topeka District Court 180 suits for divorce. During the same period the Probate Court issued 561 marriage licenses, indicating that about a third of the marriages in Topeka are failures. The Ministerial Union will start an investigation to ascertain whether this condition exists throughout the State.

Of the 180 applications for divorce 114 were granted. Two were denied. Nineteen were dismissed by plaintiffs. Fifty-five cases are pending. Of the 180 applicants for divorce, 133 were women. Abandonment is the stock charge. Of the cases heard, defense was made in only eighteen, showing that either separation was agreed upon in advance or the defendant was willing that the plaintiff should have freedom.

Ninety-four couples had been married less than five years, twenty less than one year, two less than one month, and one couple only three days. Ministers and others who have made inquiry into the matter say that most of these unfortunate matrimonial alliances are the result of short acquaintance and hasty marriages.

RUNAWAY ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Policeman Stops a Horse After a Chase of Seven Blocks—Great Excitement, but No One Hurt.

Mounted Patrolman Fitzgerald of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station captured a runaway horse on the Speedway yesterday afternoon after an exciting chase of about seven blocks. The horse was being driven to a bicycle sulky by Leo Shultz of 326 West Twenty-sixth Street. Shultz was driving south on the Speedway at a rapid pace, when at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street the horse got the bit in his teeth and started to run.

The Speedway was crowded with vehicles at the time, and there was great excitement as the animal dashed along. Fitzgerald was near One Hundred and Seventieth Street when the runaway started, and gave chase. He caught up with the animal at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and, grasping the check rein, brought the animal to a stop near One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

The only injury as a result of the runaway was a cut on the right hind leg of Fitzgerald's horse.

SAILOR FIGHT AT NORFOLK.

Naval Y. M. C. A. Rooms the Scene of It—Two Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.—A riot took place at 6 o'clock to-night in the rooms of the Naval Young Men's Christian Association, in Church Street, in which an ex-sailor, named Harry Post, and a policeman were stabbed. The ex-sailor received terrible injuries, and probably will die.

Post became involved in an altercation with a bluejacket, and the men clinched. The crashing of glass brought Policeman Powers, who rushed into the crowd which was now engaged in a free-for-all fight. The policeman attempted to arrest Post and his adversary, but was forced back into the room.

While a crowd of sailors was beating Post, a sailor from the receiving ship Richmond, who refused to give his name, plunged a knife into the arm of the officer, following it with a jab in the back. Forty policemen dispersed the crowd.

Objected to the British Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—The ladies in charge of the patriotic entertainment to be given for the benefit of the St. Rose of Lima Church of this city are having trouble in raising funds on account of a report that there was to be a union jack table festooned with British flags. The sentiment against the scheme was such that the Rev. Father McKeever was forced to announce at to-day's services that the report that any British flags were to be displayed was untrue.

Bound Brook Gun Club.

Special to The New York Times.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Bound Brook Gun Club has been reorganized for the season, the following officers having been elected: Dr. J. H. V. Bache, President; Stanley Brampton, Vice President; Dr. J. R. Pardoe, Treasurer; A. K. Smith, Secretary; Dr. Bache, Captain, and A. R. Jackson and Alexander Crater, Directors. The club will hold regular shoots on the first and third Saturdays.

Automobile Damaged by Fire.

Edward L. Lea of 47 Cortlandt Street invited a friend to ride with him in his automobile yesterday. At Forty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue the machine caught fire. Mr. Lea was first warned of the fire by passers-by, who saw smoke coming from the box at the rear. Policeman Redmond ran into a near-by store and got a bucket of water, with which he extinguished the blaze, but the automobile had been badly damaged.

Burnett's Cocaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

MAY CHARGE LABOR OFFICERS WITH TREASON

Gov. Odell's Attention Directed to Militiaman's Expulsion.

He Says He Will Investigate the Schenectady Union's Attitude Toward State Guardsmen.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—It was reported to-night that Major Gen. Roe and other officials of the National Guard had conferred with Gov. Odell regarding the advisability of bringing treason charges against the officers of the Schenectady labor union, which expelled from its membership a man who had served with Company F, Second Regiment, during its recent service in preserving order during the strike on the Hudson Valley Railroad. The Governor returned to this city to-night, and was asked what steps had been taken. He said:

"The matter of the expulsion of this man has just been officially brought to my attention. I have not as yet had an opportunity to examine into the matter, and cannot say what will be done. I will take it up as quickly as possible and investigate it thoroughly."

UNION PERFECTS BOYCOTT.

Seventy-one Men Will Watch Schenectady Trolley Cars—Members of Union and Business Men Warned.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly has been in session all day arranging details of the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company. The boycott officially goes into effect at midnight, but will actually be enforced at 6 o'clock to-morrow. Seventy-one men, one from each union, will watch the cars and will be aided by others if necessary.

Every union man found riding on the cars will lose his union card; every business man will be warned not to ride again and will be boycotted if the warning is disregarded; if any employe continues to ride after being warned his employer will be notified to discharge him. There are, it is estimated, 2,800 persons who live at such a distance from the General Electric or locomotive works that they are dependent upon the cars.

It has also been decided to extend the boycott to the use of gas and electric light; both of which are manufactured and controlled by the Schenectady Railway Company. Members of unions, business men, and the general public will be asked not to use gas or electric light, and the Trades Assembly is considering petitioning the Common Council to cancel the contract which the company has for lighting the streets with arc lights.

A committee from the Trades Assembly has been in conference since last night with the employes of the United Traction Company, over whose tracks the cars of the Schenectady Railway Company run for two miles in Albany. The United Traction employes were asked to refuse to permit the cars of the Schenectady Railway Company to pass over the tracks, but they decided to defer action until one car has been run into Albany after the boycott has gone into effect.

The Trades' Assembly has arranged for the importation of seventy carry-alls to carry men to and from work. The Trades' Assembly officers state positively that it will not tolerate violence of any sort.

There are about 250 motormen and conductors employed by the Schenectady Railway Company at $2.60 a day, and the refusal of the company to compel these men to join a union is the cause of the boycott. The majority of the men express themselves as perfectly satisfied, and say that they do not want to be unionized. There is a strong undercurrent of opposition to the boycott among trades union members, and public sentiment is unanimously with the company.

Although no statement has been officially given out, officers of the Trades Assembly said to-day that that body would condemn the action of the Painters' Union in charging the parent body with having ordered the expulsion of William Potter.

Douglass H. Pratt, Secretary of the Painters' Union, and the man who caused the action to be taken, said to-night that if the State proposed to prosecute him and the other officers of the union for treason they were perfectly ready for it and would fight it to the last ditch. The Potter episode and the boycott are, they say, part of a general movement to prevent any interference with the desire of the Trades Assembly to completely unionize the city by compelling the unionizing of the only large body of unorganized men at the same time that union men are prevented from belonging to the militia.

James C. Carr, Secretary and Treasurer of the Schenectady Railway Company, said to-night:

"The company has made no plans to fight the boycott. The trades unions are the aggressors, and we will wait and see what is the result. They have not given us any notification of the boycott, and we have nothing to do until they carry it into effect."

Schenectady's populace is much wrought up over

a part of the reserve, as do all other citizens of the State the ages of which lie between the years given.

TRADES' WORKMEN AND MILITIAMEN.

Effort to Induce the Central Union to Start Investigation — Delegates of Organizations Express Opinions on the Subject.

The subject of the expulsion of William Potter from his labor union in Schenectady, N. Y., because he belonged to the National Guard was brought up at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday by James Stewart of the Eccentric Association of Engineers, an organization that allows its members to use their own judgment about joining the National Guard. He submitted a resolution to appoint a committee of five for the purpose of investigating the subject, and reporting on the expediency or inexpediency of members of labor unions becoming militiamen.

Delegate Sanderman of the Brotherhood of Painters said: "The labor unions know how they should act in the matter." No action was taken on the resolution, but the delegates expressed themselves freely on the subject afterward, when asked for their opinions.

Delegate Stewart, the proposer of the resolution, said:

"I do not believe the Schenectady organization was justified in expelling Potter. Some of the members of our organization belong to the National Guard. I believe the unions are going too far when they interfere in such matters. In any case, I think, in case of strikes it is better for the strikers to have friends detailed to preserve order than enemies or people who take no interest in them."

Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said:

"The American people will not stand for any action like that of the Schenectady union. It is better to have a National Guard, and in case of strikes it is better to have union men members of it. This country must have a standing army and a militia to protect its citizens and their interests against invasion from without and dishonesty from within. It is useless to tell any intelligent man that we can do without a National Guard. The militiamen are uncalled for in a well-conducted strike, and when union men are in the National Guard they should not be interfered with. It is certainly better for strikers to have sympathizers in the militia, anyway. It is the privilege of every American citizen to be in the National Guard if he has the requisite qualifications. The militia saved the country from disruption in 1861. But for it we should have had two nations and two separate Governments."

Louis Sanderman of the Brotherhood of Painters said:

"In the national constitution of the brotherhood we have an article prohibiting members from joining the National Guard. Similar prohibitions are embodied in the constitutions of several other unions, but they are not generally lived up to."

Henry Richards of the Wood Carvers' Union said the matter was an open question. Some of the unions looked on the question of members joining the militia as one in which they ought not to interfere. Others, he said, thought a man could not be a good trades unionist and a good National Guardsman at the same time.

Morris Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 said: "I do not see how a man can consistently be a member of the National Guard and a member of a trades union."

Robert Winston, delegate of the Hackmen's Protective League, said that his organization two years ago adopted a rule by which its members could not join the National Guard. A number of members were suspended for violating the rule, but those who were members of the National Guard before the rule went into effect were not disciplined. They will have to leave the union, he said, if they continue to be National Guardsmen after their respective terms of service expire.

SOCIALISTS IN FEDERATION.

Effort to be Made to Have a Member in the Executive Council—Some Opposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—There is a strong probability that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will be enlarged from nine to eleven members at the present convention, and that one of the additional members will be a representative of the Socialistic wing of the labor unions. The Socialists claim that they control nearly one-third of the votes cast in the convention, and they feel fairly confident of getting one man into the board. A strong element is opposed to the increase in number, and the Socialists say they do not expect to win without a fight, but they do expect to have won that much when the fight is over.

Two cities have been mentioned as the place for the next convention—Buffalo and Milwaukee. The latter place claims the better right, as it has been a candidate three times, and on each occasion has withdrawn in favor of the place in which the convention was held.

W. E. Kennedy, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has prepared a resolution which he expects will raise something of a breeze on the floor of the convention. It is to the effect that the present local government of the District of Columbia is antique and obsolete, and that the residents of the district should be allowed to vote.

The resolution is sure of opposition, as it is the avowed policy of the Federation to refrain from political matters.

The visiting delegates were entertained to-day by the local laboring men, who arranged several social affairs for them during the afternoon, and secured one of the theatres for to-night.

GOVERNMENT FOR LABOR.

Proposition for a National Convention to Consider a System.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—Should a movement, begun by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, be favorably received by labor federations of other States, a national convention of delegates from these organizations will be called to meet in Denver to consider and act upon the plan of the Colorado Federation, which has for its purpose the adoption of a system of Government modeled after the National Government.

Secretary Harry B. Waters of the Colorado State Federation is sending out letters embodying the plan proposed to the various State federations. Each federation is urged to appoint delegates to the proposed convention, to be called at a later date.

Died After Taking Medicine.

Mrs. Mary E. Watson, fifty-three years old, housekeeper for a Mrs. Weed in the Powelton Apartments at 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, had been suffering from heart disease, and some medicine had been given to her to take when she was attacked with her trouble. Yesterday afternoon she had a fainting spell and took a large dose of the medicine. She was taken violently ill immediately afterward, and died, despite the efforts of Dr. Bandler, who resides in the house, and an ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital to save her.

Confederate Pensions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 16.—The report of Controller General Derham, just published, gives the total amount paid out this year in Confederate pensions as $200,227. The total number of pensions is 7,750. Eighty-seven veterans collectively received $1,099 in lieu of artificial limbs. The increase in the number of pensions grows yearly, and if this condition continues much longer the appropriation will furnish pittances much smaller than now received.

Park Avenue Changes.

A call has been circulated for a meeting in Grand Central Palace on Wednesday evening to consider proposed changes by the New York Central Railroad Company in closing certain streets north of Grand Central Station and to take up a proposition to maintain other streets that have been closed in opposition to the wishes of property owners. The signers are the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Alexander Haddon, M. D., Henry F. Deane, D. D. S., George F. Shrady, Jr., Thomas J. Ambrose, Cornelius O'Reilley, John F. Friel, E. B. Ramsdell, M. D., D. E. Barry, M. D., Schaefer Company, the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, Montgomery Mase, F. E. Doughty, and the Reformed Episcopal Church.

HORSE SHOW OPENS TO-DAY

Popular Exhibition to Occupy Madison Square Garden for a Week.

PUBLIC INTEREST INCREASED

Quality of Entries Is High and Fashionable Patronage Is Assured—Directors' Luncheon to Exhibitors.

As a preliminary to the opening of the eighteenth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show Association of New York in Madison Square Garden, the luncheon tendered by the Directors of the show to the exhibiting horsemen who have made the annual show the greatest event of its kind in the world took place in the dining hall of the Madison Square Garden Building yesterday afternoon, and most admirably served its purpose of putting the exhibitors in touch with the work on hand for the present week. About 400 guests were present, that number including about all the men who are prominently identified with the show ring horse as breeders or owners and exhibitors of animals kept for purposes of pleasure. Following the time-honored customs of the Horse Show luncheon, formality was put aside for the time and the democracy of the turf prevailed throughout the repast.

There were no set speeches, and the toasts were impromptu, but all went as all has gone in other years at the luncheons preliminary to the week of the Horse Show, while the odor of tanbark and freshly turned earth filled the air and the thumping of hoofs and the cries of grooms in the arena mingled with talk of the horse and the music of the orchestra. The guests formed in friendly groups about the tables, arranged in the shape of a huge horseshoe and flanked by smaller tables, prominent among the diners being:

J. H. Alexandre, F. T. Alder, Hamilton Busbey, David Bonner, J. H. Bradford, H. K. Bloodgood, C. K. G. Billings, J. H. Bradford, Jr., Henry Birrell, Hamilton W. Cary, P. J. Casey, R. F. Carman, George C. Clausen, W. H. Catlin, Herbert Coppell, W. Butler Duncan, Fred. Duncan, H. F. Eldridge, C. Fellowes, R. A. Field, James Galway, H. J. Grant, F. Vivian Gooch, John Gerken, George P. Hulme, James H. Hyde, Louis Haight, A. Housman, Albert C. Hall, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., H. H. Hollister, James T. Hyde, George W. Hawkins, Jr., Shelby T. Harbison, Alexander Hamilton, Charles Hurkamp, S. C. Love, Clarence Levin, E. R. Ladew, Lord Algernon Lenox, T. A. Maitland, A. Newbold Morris, W. H. Moore, Charles E. Warren, R. McKean Barry, D. C. Moorhead, T. A. Delaney, R. W. Meade, J. J. Swann, D. W. Meredith, A. C. MacConnell, G. A. Nicholas, Jr., F. Nuit, F. Apley, William Pollock, E. T. Stotesbury, Charles W. Smith, Charles M. Schroeder, Dr. William Sheppard, Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, W. B. Schermerhorn, R. Penn Smith, Dr. Andrew Smith, W. T. Stockham, Victor E. Schaumburg, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Capt. Charles G. Treat, E. A. Tipton, George Peabody Wetmore, William C. Whitney, James T. Woodward, G. C. Russell, James C. Young.

MR. WHITNEY ON THE SHOW.

William C. Whitney was the first man on his feet when, with the appearance of the coffee, the band started the "Star-Spangled Banner," and immediately thereafter a persistent call for a speech from Mr. Whitney was made. Mr. Whitney, responding, said in part:

"We find ourselves here again, anticipating another Horse Show. About the same crowd was here under pretty much the same circumstances a year ago. We all congratulate ourselves every time this event comes around that we are able to join in the general celebration of the Horse Show opening. This is a gathering of men who love the horse. The Horse Show has come to be a National institution because it is frequented by the real lovers of the horse, who year by year have shown their appreciation of the animal, who is really the greatest friend of humanity—the animal who has cared for and is sought after by everybody; the animal who amuses us in our leisure moments with his great bursts of speed, his beautiful action, and his great usefulness. The Horse Show has come to be a great feature of New York life. For the last two or three months I have been abroad. Whenever I have asked any American citizen I then met when he was coming back to America he has always said: 'I hope to be back for the Horse Show week.' This exhibition is a phenomenal thing. During its progress in the past every hotel in the city has been filled to overflowing. Hundreds and thousands of people gather in this city for the great event, and among them are hundreds who are unable to find the accommodations they look for, but have to put up with the best they can get.

"From morning until night the lovers of the horse are to be found in the Madison Square Garden. In the early morning you see the children here with their nurses and governesses watching the judging of the ponies; in the afternoon are gathered children of an older growth, who have been taught in early childhood the love of the horse, and in the evening the matrons come there, not to show their gowns, as has been popularly supposed, but for the love of the horse. All are there to pay homage to the horse, and from Monday morning until Saturday night, in this year of 1902, the Garden will be thronged with spectators who love the horse. It will be an assemblage of men and women who have lived with that noble animal, who know his characteristics, who know his beauty, who know his usefulness. And who is there among us who does not have admiration for the beautiful, high-bred horse? If you analyze for a moment the circumstances that create this attachment for the horse, you will see that men of strenuous life, who live in the atmosphere and strife of the business world, take relief and save themselves from breaking down in health by seeking outdoor sports, and what better kind of outdoor sport can be found than that in the companionship of the horse, whether it be by watching him as he thunders down the stretch in the race, or whether he and his mate are hitched up and driven along the boulevards, or whether, under the saddle, he is ridden through the parks and along the highways and byways, or whether the huntsman on his back is after the hounds in full cry in that most enjoyable of all exercises, over the fields on the back of a high-bred hunter."

A call for a speech from Cornelius Fellowes, President of the Horse Show Association, then was made. Mr. Fellowes yielded to the demand, saying that he wished to call attention to the fact that the ladies of New York had in their turn done their share to help along the Horse Show. They were not only fond of showing themselves in the boxes and the seats while the classes were being judged, but were able to give an intelligent opinion upon the merits and demerits of the horses shown. To the exhibitors he extended a welcome, as they, too, added to the greatness of the show by bringing their finest specimens of horseflesh and striving for the much-coveted blue ribbon, which, when granted by the National Horse Show Association, was an evidence of great merit.

GUESTS INSPECT THE GARDEN.

Following the luncheon, the guests assembled in the main hall and there witnessed a parade by notable horses that will compete for prizes in the leading classes later in the week. The ring employes and attendants also went through a short drill exhibition to a quickstep played by the ring bugler. The inspection of the horses stabled in the basement kept the more enthusiastic visitors in Madison Square Garden until nightfall.

The preparations in the building for "Horse Show Week" have been thorough, and though the great hall as it now is dressed and decorated appears to be exactly the same as it was for the popular exhibition last Winter, a force of about 200 men under Frank T. Clarke, the Superintendent, was kept hard at work through the greater part of last week. The decorations are in the familiar black and orange colors of the National Horse Show Association of America, relieved by gold lettering and trimmings, and about all other color except the white of the arena railing has been removed or covered. The ring was prepared with great care, and there is small probability of complaints by the owners of horses concerning injury to horses' feet while they are on exhibition. The hard earth of the floor in the big arena has been covered twelve inches deep with loam brought up to New York City from Long Island, and on this there has been laid a top dressing of tanbark, with a light mixture of straw. As it now is, the ring will furnish firm and safe footing, while at the same time it is as elastic as a well-kept race track.

These details of preparation are in harmony with, in all directions there is guarantee of a successful exhibition, the general excellence of the horses entered for the many classes and the interest that the coming exhibition has aroused among horsemen throughout the country indicating that, high as has been the standard of the New York show in the past, there has been a marked improvement this year.

The managers of the show have commented on the fact that the entries for several breeds of horses, notably hackneys and trotting horses, have decreased slightly. Opposed to this falling off, however, is the fact that the quality of the horses entered is exceedingly high, exhibitors generally seeming to have awakened at last to the fact that weeds cannot win against good horses. Thus the hackney rings will not be so large as in former years, but the horses shown will represent the best that intelligent breeding by the wealthy enthusiasts over the hackney type can produce. The same is true of the trotting and light harness classes. The rings of the 1902 show will excel all former exhibitions, however in the heavy harness, saddle, pony, and hunter classes. Among the exhibitors of heavy harness horses, single and double are:

Walter F. Blake, William Trevor, Henry Rowland, Alexander Rutherford, Philip Kearney, F. D. Bowne, C. K. G. Billings, William H. Moore, A. J. Nutting, A. A. Housman, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, William Coleman Freeman, Eben D. Jordan, G. Trowbridge Hollister, Albert C. Burrage, Herbert Coppell, C. L. Blair, John S. Bratton, Dr. John L. Wentz, Mrs. J. Forbes Potter, Mrs. John Gerken, E. F. Slayback, Jay E. Carlisle, Edgar Clausen, L. L. Biddle, G. W. C. Drexel, J. E. Widener, Miss Catherine Cameron, H. H. Salmon, Mrs. G. H. Davidson, Franklin Haines, Frederick Lewisohn, Walter Lewisohn, J. Stevens Ullman, James H. Hyde, W. D. Grand, Mrs. William B. White, H. C. Hoskier, James B. Taylor.

The exhibits include about all the champions of recent years, among them Lord Penn and Lord Derby, His Highness and His Eminence, Burlingham and The Only Way, Promoter and Underwriter, Lord Brilliant and Lord Brilliant, Jr., Lord Wootton and Lady Wootton, Ned Allerton and Billy Allerton, Confidence and Perfection, Royal Blush and Royal Flush, Newsboy and Shopgirl, Silvertail and Sensation, Donner and Blitzen, Bugler and Disturbance, Kitchener and Kopelia, Lord Tantivy and Marquis Ito, Wellington and Lord Harold, Charmian, Comet, Marvelous, Astoria, Cock Robin, Lafayette, Astonishment, Snow Flake, Diana, Canadian Boy and Canadian Lad, the sweet little mare Jewel, Goldenrod, Wilmot, Bobs, Frills, Royal Swell, Sporting Beauty, Lady Mary, Miss Peck, Frolic, Rockingham II., Lord Tom Noddy, and Blaze o' Glory.

Notables entered in the saddle classes are C. K. G. Billings's Pauline, Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, Jefferson Seligman's Masterpiece, George C. Clausen's King Joe, H. T. Peters's Lady Isoult, Mrs. Roche's Iris, W. A. Gibbons's Caughnawaga, Sidney J. Holloway's Elm Ridge, A. J. Cassatt's Cliquot, Richard Donnelly's High Life, Miss Edith Colford's Quandary, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's Jane Carter, Royal Flush, and Joker, C. K. G. Billings's Lightfoot, Mrs. Carolyne Abbott's Hanover, Miss C. C. Cears's Kate, Mrs. Howard Gould's Black Beauty, Mrs. W. J. Steel's Christabel, Mrs. John Spratley's Highland, Miss Emily H. Bedford's Sunflower, Miss W. A. McGibbons's French Park, W. G. Elliott's Meteor, Miss Marion Halloway's America, F. K. Sturgis's Rex Regan, W. Seward Webb's Elsie, W. H. Moore's Adonis, Charles Hurkamp's Conquest, Miss May Deering's Natalie, Miss May Stone Myrich's Superb, Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Dan McCabe, Mrs. John Gerken's Waubun, Mrs. J. W. Robbins's Midnight, Mrs. H. D. McElwaine's Sapphire, C. L. Railey's Socks, Dagonet and Tim, Mrs. R. P. Carman's Messenger Boy, Mrs. C. C. Railey's Henrietta, and H. S. Ladew's Lady of Quality.

With nearly a dozen fox hunting clubs and a great number of breeders of hunters represented among the nominators to the hunting and jumping classes, the rings for the fencers will be as good in quality as they are large numerically. The entries for the prizes offered for qualified hunters and jumpers include many old favorites and winners. Some of the notable horses thus engaged are George Pepper's Rupert, My Fellow, Nestledown, Red Fellow, Gloomington, Pearl, Lord Minto, and The Bard; Adam Beck's King, Patio, Antelope, Falkirk, My Fellow, Hilarus, Irish Bob, Queen Gold, Dunkirk, and Lady Woodburn; Hart Brothers' Sir Roderick, Ninette, and Richmond; H. P. Whitney's Hurricane, Dorothy Manners, and Insolvent; Sidney J. Holloway's Freelance, Allister, Valse Dance, and Buckeye Bob; Charles Hurkamp's Castleman and Hornpipe; J. H. Moore's Chapple Lee and La Touraine; Cortland H. Smith's Up-to-Date, Tip-Top, and Barrister; Richard Donnelly's Nestledown, High Life, and Rifle; Charles Pfizer's Yourfellow and York; R. M. Cameron's Mavada and Damask Rose; A. J. Cassatt's Ruby and Klondike; C. T. Levin's Drayton, Saranac, and Gleneyre; R. M. Taylor's My Lady and Gray Rock; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Rattler, Ripple, Beaumont, and Ralph Pulitzer's American Beauty and Richardson. In the champion classes are the previous winners, Red Oak, Hornpipe, Richmond, Rattler, American Beauty, Westminster Belle, and Glencoe.

From the point of view of the general public, the show will be even more interesting than in former years, for the sale of boxes and the demand for seats shows conclusively that the exhibition has more than held its own with fashionable people, who are more important than the horses in the great spectacle that is to be seen on the fashionable nights of the exhibition. The week of the reign of the horse in New York will open at 9 o'clock this morning. The exhibition will continue morning, afternoon, and night until Saturday. For to-day the ring committeemen through the day are to be Col. De Lancey A. Kane and George Peabody Wetmore, and in the evening are to be William C. Whitney and William H. Taller. The ring judges for the show are:

Thoroughbreds—John E. Madden, Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Hackneys—A. B. McLaren, Chicago, Ill. Trotters and Roadsters—Albert C. Hall, New York; Carl S. Burr, Jr., Conmac, L. I., and Shelby T. Harbison, Lexington, Ky. French Coachers, Half-Breds, and Street-Cleaning Horses—R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I. Four-in-Hands, Tandems, Carriage, and Harness Horses; Horses, Carriages, and Appointments—R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; Thomas A. Maitland, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Orson Moulton, Batavia, N. Y. Pony Stallions and Brood Mares, and Ponies in Harness—Marion Story, Portchester, N. Y. Saddle Horses and Ponies Under Saddle—F. Vivian Gooch, Windsor, England. Hunters and Jumpers—John E. Cowdin, New York; A. B. Duncan, New York, and James K. Maddox, Warrenton, Va. Cavalry Horses and Chargers—Col. Charles G. Treat, United States Army, West Point, N. Y. Veterinary Inspectors—Dr. William Sheppard, M. R. C. V. S., Sheepshead Bay, L. I.; Dr. Thomas G. Sherwood, M. R. C. V. S., New York, and Dr. J. Elmer Ryder, D. V. S., New York.

The programme for the day is as follows:

9 A. M.—Show opens.
9 to 10 A. M.—Exercising horses, ridden or led.
10:30 A. M.—Judging horses suitable to become hunters.
11 A. M.—Judging hunters or jumpers.
12:30 P. M.—Judging pony stallions.
12:40 P. M.—Judging pony brood mares.
12:50 P. M.—Judging pairs of ponies in harness.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging harness horses.
3 P. M.—Judging roadsters in harness.
3:40 P. M.—Judging saddle horses.
4 P. M.—Judging pairs harness horses that have never taken a ribbon at any of the association's previous shows.
4:30 P. M.—Judging teams. (four-in-hands.)
4:50 P. M.—Judging thoroughbred stallions.
5:10 P. M.—Judging qualified hunters, middleweight.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8:30 P. M.—Judging pairs of carriage horses.
9:10 P. M.—Judging saddle horses.
9:50 P. M.—Judging tandems.
10:20 P. M.—Judging qualified hunters.

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Everything in Furs and Fur Garments our specialty.

37 UNION SQUARE, WEST.

MARRIN MAY BE ARRESTED

Missing Lawyer and Politician Said to be in Philadelphia.

Disappeared from Brooklyn Eight Years Ago After Being Accused of Misappropriating Clients' Funds.

Capt. James Reynolds, head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, with the aid of the Philadelphia police, is investigating a report that Frank Marrin, a Brooklyn lawyer and politician who disappeared from that borough eight years ago after he had been accused of misappropriating funds belonging to clients, has been located in the Quaker City, living there under the alias of "Judge Franklin Stone."

According to the report, Marrin when confronted in Philadelphia by a man who knew him in Brooklyn, admitted his identity, but asserted that he did not steal any of the money he had been accused of taking. He told a story of a clerk in whose charge he had intrusted his business, and who, he said, had taken the money. This clerk had confessed to him, but because the clerk was dying of consumption Marrin, to shield him, had run away, and allowed it to be believed that he was the sulprit.

The chief sufferer from Marrin's peculations is Mrs. Caroline Barry, an elderly woman, who lives alone at 471 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She says that by means of bogus mortgages Marrin defrauded her of $70,000. When seen at her home last night Mrs. Barry expressed doubt as to the identity of the man in Philadelphia. She said that even if it was Marrin, she believed he would escape the officers of the law, as he had once before.

In April, 1895, Marrin ventured to Brooklyn and was arrested by Detective Reilly of the District Attorney's office. He was locked up in Brooklyn Police Headquarters, but managed to regain his liberty after a few days. When the statement alleged to have been made by Marrin was read to her, Mrs. Barry said:

"This is the first I have heard of a clerk. I used to visit Marrin's office almost daily, and the only person I ever saw there was Marrin himself, and I am convinced that the statement is all a sham. He has had a long time in which to make up a story, and I believe that he robbed me and robbed other clients without the assistance of any one."

It was unofficially declared last night that Capt. James Reynolds, who is in charge of the Brooklyn Central Office, had gone to Philadelphia to see that Marrin was arrested and to bring him back to Brooklyn. This was denied by the Sergeant in charge of the Detective Bureau. He said:

"Of course, we have asked the Philadelphia police to take the man if they can identify him as Marrin. Capt. Reynolds is simply taking a short vacation. He'll be back in a day or two."

BECKER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Charged with Writing for Money and Threatening Poison.

William Becker, who was arrested in the Post Office several days ago, charged with having sent threatening letters to wealthy men demanding money under penalty of being poisoned, was held for trial in default of $1,500 bail by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Court yesterday morning.

The complainant against Becker was T. P. Bennett, a coffee merchant. Mr. Bennett received one of the letters, in which $1,000 was demanded. The letter was signed C. C. Walton, and Mr. Bennett was ordered to reply to the General Post Office. The police laid in wait for Walton, and when Becker went up to the window and asked for C. C. Walton's mail he was arrested.

Becker claims that he went to the Post Office at the request of a man whom he met in Central Park, and disclaims all knowledge of the blackmailing plot.

SENT FROM COURT TO COURT.

Magistrates Differ as to Where Two Prisoners Should Be Heard.

James Pearlman and James Albert, a junkman, of 74 Adams Street, Brooklyn, were remanded until to-morrow by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning in order to give the Brooklyn police officials time in which to take charge of the prisoners.

On Friday last Detective Burke arrested Michael Altman of 101 Willett Street and David Horschesky of 137 Rivington Street on Grand Street, charged with having in their possession and trying to sell oilcloth and toys that had been stolen. Altman and Horschesky told the police that the stuff had been given to them by Pearlman and Albert. The property has been identified by the Standard Oilcloth Company of 320 Broadway and by William Force, a toy dealer at 72 Front Street.

Pearlman and Albert were arrested and arraigned before Magistrate Dolley in Brooklyn, but he discharged them, saying that there was no complaint against them. He ordered them sent to New York for a hearing. In the Tombs Police Court Magistrate Cornell said that the prisoners belonged in Brooklyn, and held them until the Brooklyn police could be communicated with.

Found Dead in Her Bed.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station reported to the Coroners' office yesterday the death of seventy-year-old Marie Frical, who lived in her own house, at 222 West Forty-fourth Street. It is said she was found dead by one of the servants. It is believed heart disease caused her death.

What Makes the Difference?

Ale drinkers who have been abroad know the striking difference between English Ale as they get it in England and as they get it here. They ask the reason. One reason is this: The Ale is seriously affected by rehandling (Bass is never bottled by the brewers); besides, the climate and conditions are different.

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HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
for their celebrated brands of
Yellow Label, "Sec." (VERY DRY) Gold Label, "Brut." (EXTREMELY DRY)

FAMILY OVERCOME BY GAS.

Mother and Child Quickly Recover — The Father's Condition Dangerous.

Persons living in the tenement house at 313 East Twenty-ninth Street were awakened at an early hour yesterday morning by escaping gas fumes. Several of them started an investigation, with the result that it was discovered that the fumes were coming from the rooms occupied by George Vietor, forty years old and his wife and daughter.

A policeman was called and the door broken down. Vietor and his wife, Emma, were found unconscious on the floor, while Eva, their ten-year-old daughter, was unconscious on the bed. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue and the family taken there. Mrs. Vietor and the little girl regained consciousness quickly, but the husband and father is in a dangerous condition.

An investigation showed that the gas was escaping from an open jet, accidentally turned too far in extinguishing the light.

PRISONERS OF HARLEM RAID.

Two Women and One Man Held for Examination—Denials in the Police Court.

Robert A. Brown, who described himself as a traveling agent for a weekly publication, and Catherine Dare, each giving 76 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street as an address, were held for examination in Harlem Police Court yesterday on charges of violating the poolroom law. Mary Lynch of 326 West Twenty-sixth Street, who was caught in the raid, was held under bail, and Celia Barr of 4,643 Broadway, who said that she was visiting other persons in the house and knew nothing of the alleged poolroom, was discharged.

The prisoners were caught in a raid on an apartment at 76 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street on Saturday afternoon by Detectives Cassidy and Howard. The detectives gained admission to the place by disguising themselves as telephone linemen. The detectives said that Brown was calling out a description of a race when they made the descent upon the place. That was denied by the prisoners in court.

Brown said that he was a boarder at the house with Mrs. Dare, and that he was talking business with a friend in Baltimore when the police entered the place. Mrs. Dare denied that the apartment was run as a woman's poolroom. She said she conducted the place as a boarding house and that Brown and the Lynch woman boarded there.

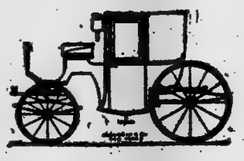
Capt. Smith, whose men made the raid, declares that at the time of the raid or just before it he saw a number of women in the flat across the hall from the one raided. All were in street attire. The police took away a lot of racing cards and racing paraphernalia, besides telephone instruments.

ARRESTED AFTER A CHASE.

Two Men Held as Suspicious Persons—One Had Tools in His Possession.

Detective Macauley of the East Fifty-first Street Station and his brother were talking at Fifty-seventh Street and First Avenue last night when they thought two young men on the opposite corner were acting suspiciously. Macauley walked toward them and they ran, making the circuit of the block before he caught them.

They described themselves as Alfred J. Whiting, twenty-five years old, an electrician, and Oscar Alengrew, twenty-one, a laborer, of 402 East Fifty-eighth Street. Questioned apart, Whiting said Alengrew was a waiter, and Alengrew said Whiting was a cabinetmaker. Whiting had in his possession a long, sharp-pointed file, two combination pincers and wire cutters, half a dozen door keys, four pawn tickets, a lot of long screws and nails, and a gold ring, with a diamond or other stone missing, with the words "Sophie and Alfred" engraved on it. They were held as suspicious persons.



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Values,	$175	$225	$250	$275	$300
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Values,	$125	$150	$175	$200	$225

Persian Lamb Coats, also Blouse Models with collars and revers of Dark Eastern Mink worked in stripes, Chinchilla and Baum Marten, handsomely lined, regular value $200, special $125.

Black Lynx and Bear, Shawl Collars, newest effects. Regular value $35, special $25. Muffs to match, $19.

Sabled Fox Scarfs, with two brushes at each end; nice fluffy fur. Special $10, regular value $15.

Brown Fox Shaped Scarf, 3 yds. long, trimmed on ends with natural brushes; regular value $35; special, $25.

Alaska Sable (skunk) Flat Scarfs, shaped or straight, 2½ yds. long, with six full tails; regular value $30; special, $20.

Handsome dark **Mink Boas,** flat effect, shaped at neck, trimmed with natural Mink tails; regular value $42; special, $30.

Near Seal (Coney) **Coats,** also blouse models:—

XX quality $25; value $35
XXX quality $30; value $40
XXXX quality $35; value $45
XXXXX quality $45; value $55

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CANNON IN THE LEAD FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP

He Already Is Assured of at Least Seventy-eight Votes.

Twenty-seven More Believed to be Certain for Him—Has Support of Members-Elect in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The recent action of Republican members-elect in States of the Middle West makes it reasonably certain that Mr. Cannon will be chosen Speaker of the next House. His declared strength in that section is now sufficient to place him within easy reach of the winning post. He is now assured of the votes of the following States:

Illinois	17	Michigan	11
Indiana	9	Minnesota	8
Iowa	10	Nebraska	5
Kansas	8	Wisconsin	10

These States make a total of seventy-eight votes. There is good reason to believe that every member-elect in the States above named is for Mr. Cannon, although two in Iowa and one in Indiana have been opposed to him, chiefly because they were adherents of Representative Babcock. The latter's announcement Saturday that he would not be a candidate leaves them only one alternative. The other States, by virtue of their location and the logic of Mr. Cannon's candidacy, will fall in behind him. Moreover, statements of the trend in other delegations indicate that Mr. Cannon is certain of additional votes as follows:

Massachusetts	10	Colorado	2
New Hampshire	2	Dakotas	4
Connecticut	5	Montana	1
Tennessee	2	Idaho	1

These 27 votes added to 78 votes first reckoned, give Mr. Cannon exactly the 105 votes necessary to give him a majority, and would enable him to win without the help of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, or the Pacific Coast. But if the lines were to be drawn tightly Mr. Cannon could easily count on several votes in those States.

As the prospective Speaker of the next House, Mr. Cannon will enjoy unusual eminence this Winter, and an eminence such as has not fallen to any member of the House, at least in recent years. Ever since the abdication of Speaker Reed, Mr. Cannon has been tacitly regarded as the virtual leader of the House. But the organization has been in other hands, and his only nominal position has been that of Chairman of the Appropriations Committee. That condition will continue during the approaching session, and in view of his approaching responsibilities, Mr. Cannon's words and action will take on new meaning before the country. In every session for many years he has been a very active member on the floor.

The action of the Wisconsin delegation in going solidly to the support of Mr. Cannon for Speaker of the House was fully expected by those who had information of the individual wishes of the members of the delegation.

There were four Wisconsin members who were not favorable to the candidacy of Mr. Babcock, but they would have supported him had the majority decided that it was the thing to do. Mr. Babcock himself at no time has had a fighting desire to go into the contest. He is a friend of Cannon, and believes the latter would make a better Speaker than any other one named thus far. The Wisconsin members also held this view.

The Wisconsin delegation four years ago, when they united in support of Henderson for Speaker, clinched that result. Seven of the ten members present in the Milwaukee conference yesterday took part in the conference there four years ago. Their reward in 1898 for support of the leading candidate was precedence in the matter of committee appointments as no similar delegation from that State or any other from the West had been advanced before. Wisconsin men appeared on Appropriations, Ways and Means, Judiciary, Rivers and Harbors, Coinage, Merchant Marine, Public Buildings, Military Affairs, and other leading committees, and the Chairmanships of Insular Affairs and District of Columbia were given to them. In the Fifty-eighth Congress the State will have certainly three and probably four Chairmanships of leading committees.

Babcock's candidacy would have gathered sporadic support from all parts of the West and apparently from several Eastern delegations, but it is not believed he could have won. The Maryland Republicans would have been for him, as well as those of some of the Middle Western States. Yet the effect of Mr. Babcock's making the canvass would have been to present two strong candidates from the West and make it possible for an Eastern man to make a combination that would have beaten both. Now the situation is different. Dalzell will not have the support of his own delegation, and will draw but feebly from New York or other Middle States with Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman dividing New York's delegation. Littlefield's canvass is not regarded as formidable. The possibility that Mr. Burton of Ohio will become a candidate is hardly considered.

Dispatches received here to-day state that the Republican members-elect from Minnesota and the two Dakotas at their conferences last night declared for Mr. Cannon for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The action in each case was unanimous.

OCTOBER EXPORTS HEAVY.

Show Tendency Toward Recovery from the Depression Due to Last Year's Short Corn Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—October exports show a decided tendency toward recovery from the depression due largely to the short corn crop of last year and reduced foreign demand for other breadstuffs. The total exports for October were larger than those of any preceding month in the history of our commerce, except October and December, 1900, and October, 1901.

Exports of corn are, of course, less than in October of last year, by reason of the very great shortage in corn due to last year's drought, the total value of corn exported in October, 1902, being $734,682, against $2,348,640 in October of last year, while for the ten months ending with October, the value of corn exports was $5,-385,000, against $47,283,459 in the corresponding months of last year. In wheat, which had shown a material reduction in exports in the last few months, when compared with the extraordinarily high figures of the corresponding months of the preceding year, the figures for October show a marked improvement, the total value of wheat exported in October, 1902, being $12,458,688, against $10,515,414 in October of last year, while flour exports for October of the present year are valued at $7,-243,914, as against $6,066,561 in October of last year.

Breadstuffs as a whole show a total of $21,300,802 in October, 1902, against $20,-372,325 in October, 1901. Exports of provisions and live animals are still below those of October of last year, the figures for October of the present year being $15,-000,173, against $18,225,505, while for the ten months provisions and live animals show a fall in exports of 33,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, and breadstuffs a fall of $81,000,000.

THE STATEHOOD FIGHT.

Delegations from Territories Knocking for Admission Will Open Headquarters in Washington This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that the inquiry Senator Beveridge and his fellow-committeemen from the Senate Committee on Territories are making through Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona will precipitate a free-for-all fight on the Statehood question when the bill comes up in the Senate Dec. 10.

The Tri-State bill was the result of the efforts of Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma, who felt so sure of its passage by the Senate that he declined a renomination to the House, with the intention of becoming one of the first Senators from the new State. It is now said that Mr. Flynn is debating whether the tri-State arrangement is only a means of advantage to the Oklahoma and Indian Territory people, or whether it is the best thing for the whole country. The Oklahoma people have a million of people, possessing rich and varied natural resources and the promise of rapid development by the building of railroads, her claim is held to rest on solid ground.

The people of the Indian Territory are also demanding admission, and they say that, having nearly the same population as Oklahoma, the latter Territory should either pool issues with them or that one large State should be made of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. To further this proposition there will be a "one-State" convention consisting of 1,000 delegates from both Territories on Dec. 3, one week before the Senate takes up the Tri-Statehood bill, and it is the plan to send representative citizens from both Territories to Washington to take a hand in the fight.

Objection to Indian Territory is based on the score of illiteracy. There are 86,000 Indians in the Territory. The rest are either colored persons or white "renters" from other States. There are 36,000 colored people.

Delegate Flynn and a delegation of Oklahoma citizens arrived here last night, after having been rather severely shaken up in a railroad accident near Cincinnati. Delegations from New Mexico and Arizona are expected to arrive this week, and a union tri-State headquarters will be opened.

MORE CHOLERA IN MANILA.

There Is Believed to be Grave Danger of the Infection of the Water Supply.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—The number of cholera cases is increasing in this city, and the spread of the disease is causing some alarm. There are on an average thirty cases daily. The Funst Reserve Hospital, the casual camp at Santa Mesa, and Bilibid prison are now included among the places infected.

The disease is spreading in the Maraquina Valley, where the danger of infection of the water supply is regarded as grave. Should the water supply become infected a general epidemic is considered inevitable.

The cholera reports from the provinces show a decrease in the number of cases.

THE NEW PHILIPPINE CHURCH.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—A conference of the Bishops, priests, and leaders of the Philippine Catholic Church will be held here next week. They propose to address a memorial to Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, setting forth their position.

A number of native priests who sympathize with the movement, but are still adhering to the Roman Catholic Church, will seek an interview with Mgr. Guidi before reaffirming their allegiance to Rome or joining the dissenters.

It is believed that Mgr. Guidi will deal with the Church situation before entering upon negotiations with Civil Governor Taft regarding the friar lands.

Lost Through Silver Depreciation.

MANILA, Nov. 16.—Auditor Lawshe figures the loss to the Philippine Treasury on account of the depreciation of silver since January, including the last decline, at $1,054,000 gold.

MOUNT NEBOH LODGE JUBILEE.

Anniversary Celebrated in Temple Rodoph Sholom—$3,000 Given to Philanthropic Institutions.

The fiftieth anniversary of Mount Neboh Lodge No. 257, F. and A. M., was celebrated in Temple Rodoph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, last night. As an anniversary offering the lodge has given to Mount Sinai Hospital $1,000, to Montefiore Home $1,000, to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews $500, and to the Educational Alliance $500.

W. Adam Wiener, Master of the lodge, made the address of welcome, and gave a short history of the lodge from its installation, with thirteen charter members, to the present time.

The Secretary, Isidor Metzger, read cablegrams from members all over the world, congratulating the lodge on its fifty years of work, and wishing it prosperity for many years more. Mr. Metzger predicted that in the next fifty years the world would see capital and labor walking hand in hand under the banner of Free Masonry.

Elbert Crandall, Grand Master of the Masons in the State of New York, congratulated the lodge on its fifty years of life, and said that it was the largest lodge in membership in the metropolitan district, and had given over $100,000 in the cause of charity.

The remainder of the programme consisted of organ prelude, anthems, and a memorial service.

FIGHT ON ELEVATED STATION.

Two Men Locked Up on Charge of Assaulting a Guard.

Women and children were knocked down during the progress of a fight between two well-dressed young men and a guard at the City Hall terminus of the Third Avenue elevated railroad last night about 6 o'clock.

The combatants continued their struggle till they were separated by Policeman Bevier, one of the biggest men attached to the bridge squad, who took the two men who had been fighting the guard to the Oak Street Police Station, where they were locked up. One said his name was Fred L. Schley, that he was a navy yard machinist, twenty years old, and lived at 236A Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. His friend gave the name of Daniel J. Cully, and said he was a plumber, twenty-eight years old, living at 1,556 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

John Henry, the guard, who lives at 923 Brook Avenue, Bronx, said the prisoners, accompanied by a third man, who took no part in the fight, boarded a Third Avenue train in the Bronx. Schley and Cully were abusive to other passengers, and appeared to be looking for fight all the way down to the bridge. When he was attending to his duties on the platform, as the train moved into the City Hall station, he says Schley pulled him off the train and held his arms while Cully struck him and knocked him down. Both men then attacked him, he said, and blacked his eyes, until the policeman arrived.

CHEF LOST HIS ARMY PIN.

Accused a Woman of Theft—The Article a Gift of Gen. Rosart.

Vincent Orfucci, chef in the Raymond Hotel, 44 East Twenty-eighth Street, lost a gold pin given him twenty-two years ago by Gen. Rosart of the French Army. He caused the arrest last night of Mrs. Mary C. Reid, twenty-seven years old, of 339 West Twenty-fourth Street, on a charge of having stolen the pin.

Orfucci served in the French Army under Captain, afterward Gen. Boulanger, in the Sixty-ninth Field Artillery. Gen. Rosart gave him the pin for his services, and Orfucci says he valued it highly, though it cost only $5.

The chef says that on Oct. 8 Mrs. Reid was in his room, at 106 West Twenty-ninth Street. He missed the pin afterward, and meeting her last night caused her arrest. The woman denied stealing the pin. She was locked up.

KNOCKED A WOMAN DOWN.

Bicyclist Arrested for Speeding and Riding Without a Lamp.

A bicyclist named John Farrell, eighteen years old, of 481 West Thirty-first Street, ran into Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., at the corner of Thirtieth Street and Broadway about 11 o'clock last night. Mrs. Orr was knocked down and severely bruised.

Farrell was arrested on a charge of riding without a light and faster than the law allows. He was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and released after leaving his bicycle as surety for appearance in court to-day.

Dinner to President Hunter.

A dinner will be given at the Hotel Savoy next Saturday night to Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, by the Public School Association. The details are in the control of Ashbel P. Fitch, President of the association, and persons who were pupils in the old Thirteenth Street school, of which Mr. Hunter was Principal before his appointment to the Normal College. Several prominent speakers will be in attendance.

300,000 Bottles Per Day
are filled by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, with Budweiser to supply the daily demands for the brand. Selected barley malt and rice, hops, pure, cold Bohemian water, scientific brewing, filtering, aging, and bottling.

Smith & Mabley

Announce the enlargement of their present establishment by the addition of the 38th Street corner. This has been found necessary owing to the increased demand for the highest-class imported

Automobiles

Panhard, Mors, Renault, C. G. V., and Mercedes.

Other departments having been correspondingly increased, give them the largest and most complete importation, supply, repair and storage facilities in the United States for the exclusive sale and care of the highest grade cars imported and manufactured for them.

513-515-517-519 Seventh Ave., New York.

PRAISE FOR THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Warm Tribute from Inspector General J. C. Breckinridge.

Commends Highly the Work of the Officers—Says the War Has Been Conducted with Great Humanity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, is a voluminous document and covers every phase of the military establishment and each department bureau and command in the army. It contains more than fifty recommendations and suggestions relating to improvements in the army, most of which pertain to technical matters and minor conditions. Much of the report necessarily has been covered in the reports of bureau chiefs and commanding officers. Gen. Breckinridge finds much to commend in all branches of the service and reports progress and improvements everywhere.

The most serious criticism is in regard to absenteeism, where officers are on detached duty, leaving the regiments short of officers. Thus in the Philippines especially it is found that many companies are without Captains and the companies are in command of new and untried officers. The absenteeism, in the opinion of Gen. Breckinridge, is due to a lack of officers in the army.

A large portion of the report is devoted to the army in the Philippines, of which the General speaks in the highest terms of commendation. In the course of his treatment of this topic he says:

"There has been a good deal of discussion in the public press and elsewhere concerning the treatment of the native Filipinos by the American troops, and some rather serious charges have been brought against the army, which, however, have not been substantiated. In the conduct of the American Army toward the Filipinos the exercise of unexampled patience is claimed, and the humanity of the troops engaged has no parallel in the history of dealing with Asiatics and barbarians.

"With what novel duties in both civil and military administration, and in the terrain and character and environment of the war, on the opposite side of the globe, have our soldiers been brought in contact? The world has felt the current of those distant affairs and our Nation may not be fully conscious of the awakening.

"Who among us on the day of the battle of Manila Bay were familiar with the names of men who had faithfully devoted long lives to our service, not without some dangers by land and sea—and now how the character of the Nation has been weighed in the balance according to their words and deeds:

Merritt, with youthful fame in the Shenandoah and the great plains, spears in his maturity on this last scene.

Otis, of honest judgment, far-reaching insight, and a cormorant for work, bearing his honorable wounds with all modesty.

Bates, the gentleman and soldier, the right hand of his chief in diplomacy or emergency.

Wheaton, the thunderbolt and embodiment of military ardor.

MacArthur, judicious, courageous, masterful, and broad-minded.

Hughes, acute and resolute amidst an attempted Moscow, and in the rugged places of Samar and the middle islands.

Funston, who won his fame amidst the hardships of the farthest front.

Young, forever in the lead and seeking the vitals of the enemy.

Smith, tireless and aggressive.

Bell, courteous and recklessly adacious, the prince of the advance guard.

Lawton, "Droit at Loyale," who baptized that land with his blood, and wrought famously and kindly on both hemispheres, doing easily and without undue sacrifice whatever was most needed or most difficult.

Chaffee, whose sterling worth has been displayed in the old and new worlds, wherever American arms have brought her principles, and won success either in the whirl of repelling deadly tyranny from the Antilles or in bringing safety to the beleaguired Legations from the bloody Manchus of the Forbidden City.

Davis, whose omnivorous industry and knowledge have wrought memorable monuments in the form of city government and great memorial structure as well as in his profession.

Grant, who carried from Porto Rico to the Far East a name Americans regard as the epitome of unpretentious and admirable service, and has shown unwearied work and fairness in every sense.

Baldwin, the last to win a star for worsting the enemy in fierce fight, in a career filled with such bearing as brought two medals of honor for soldierly courage to him alone.

"When the rewards of service go to men like these the heart of our army is elate.

"These are not half the names, nor are all of them as well known to their fellow-countrymen as they deserve. But these are among those whom I met or the results of whose work I witnessed during the past year. Famous regiments which fought or endured amidst those scenes will cherish the occasions in their regimental traditions. And young men who hereafter take the oath to serve their country will recall how faithfully and well she was wont to be served when the old regiment first went down to the sea in great ships.

"The army of the past has again proved here the mettle of which it is made, where the navy and civil authorities have writ their names in bold characters among the immortals, and the army of the future is taking step, and the spirit will go marching on still, as always, loyal and true and steadfast to the end. There seems to be something pathetic as well as majestic in the attitude of the army where it has done and deserved so well. Unknown it entered upon its duty there, and but half-known it returns, its merits sterling as of yore.

"The officers of the Inspection Corps in the Philippines substantially agree that extreme and frequently cruelty has not been habitually practiced, and that all well founded complaints of excesses have led to trial and punishment of the offenders."

GAZETTEER OF PHILIPPINES.

Book Prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs Has Been Issued at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, with maps, charts, and illustrations, which was prepared in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, has just been issued and contains a wealth of information concerning our Oriental possessions. The gazetteer proper contains 264 pages, including the index, while the geographical dictionary occupies 668 pages, exclusive of the maps, charts, and illustrations.

When Dewey's brilliant victory awoke National interest in the Philippines the obtainable literature in English on the subject was meagre, much of it was old and almost out of print, while the Spanish works were to be found in but few libraries, so that the work of obtaining complete and accurate information on the islands, their geography, resources, history, etc., has been a difficult one.

"PROPHET NELSON" HELD.

Disturbed the Services of the Seventh Day Adventists and Is Charged with Being Insane.

Helge Nelson, alleged insane man who disturbed the services of the Seventh Day Adventists on Saturday, was yesterday held for examination by Magistrate Crane in Harlem Police Court. Elmore E. Frank, who appears as the complainant against Nelson, says that there is no doubt that Nelson is insane.

Edward Bergenbahl, forty years old, who lives at 321 Atlantic Avenue, who accompanied Nelson to the Church of the Adventists, but who took no special part in the alleged disturbance, was fined $3, which he paid, and was released. Nelson and Bergenbahl are both Swedes, about forty years old. The former has no home, and came from Chicago two weeks ago.

While the services of the Adventists were going on at the church on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, Saturday, Neelson and ington Avenues, Saturday, Nelson and the centre aisle of the edifice, followed by Bergenbahl.

"The Lord has sent me here, and I have got to preach to you," proclaimed Nelson.

There was a scene, and several worshippers endeavored to calm the apparently crazy man. Nelson, however, refused to be quiet, and kept shouting: "I have been sent here by the Lord. I am here and must do His bidding."

Mr. Frank went out and got Policeman Grogan of the West One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and the two men were placed under arrest.

When arraigned in court both prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge of disturbing public worship. Mr. Frank declared that Nelson was a religious agitator and enthusiast, calling himself the "Prophet Nelson," and claiming to occupy the place that Satan held before being driven from heaven.

"He claims," said Mr. Frank, "that the place he now occupies is next to Jesus Christ. He contends that he is the prophet of the Lord and the leader of God's people on earth. He is the publisher and editor of a paper published in Chicago called The Loud Cry or Third Angel."

Mr. Frank added that Nelson had been arrested sixteen times in various cities throughout the country for a similar offense and was undoubtedly insane.

On condition that he would bring testimony to prove that Nelson was insane Magistrate Crane held Nelson until to-day.

A LYNCHING IN KENTUCKY.

Mob Hangs a Man Who Was Sentenced for Life for Killing a Deputy Marshal.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Nov. 16.—Harlan Buckles, who was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Robert L. Reid, was hanged by a mob shortly after 2 o'clock this morning.

The mob numbered from fifty to seventy-five men, some of whom are supposed to have come from Larue County. On account of their number they had little difficulty in getting Buckles from the jail.

He was taken to the Court House yard and hanged to a tree, after which the mob dispersed.

Reid was Deputy Marshal here at the time he was killed.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL FAIR.

Nearly $5,000 in Cash and Donations Pledged at Two Meetings.

The advance sale of seats and boxes for the Beth Israel Hospital fair and festival, which will be opened by Gov. Odell on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, at Madison Square Garden, was swelled by nearly $5,000.

In the afternoon three commercial trade auxiliaries were formed by 150 manufacturers, wholesale and retail merchants, at which $1,500 in cash and donations was pledged. In the evening 600 congregations and societies and secret orders were represented at a gathering of their Presidents—in all representing about 250,000 Jews. Mr. Barnet L. Price presided over the evening sssion, and among the speakers were E. Mandell, R. Burnett, ex-President of the Beth Israel Hospital, and the Rev. Harris Masliansky, editor of The Jewish World. At this meeting $3,000 was contributed.

Appeal to the Mayor for Croker.

A committee representing hotel and business men of the city will call upon Mayor Low at the City Hall at 11:30 this morning and present a petition, stating that they believe the best interests of the city demand the retention of Fire Chief Croker in his present position. Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Hotel Bartholdi, will be Chairman of the committee. The petition has been signed by the proprietors of fifty of the larger hotels.

Fifteen-Year-Old Girl a Suicide.

Alice Mesow, fifteen years old, of 31 Milton Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking carbolic acid. Her parents said they knew of no reason why she should have killed herself. When asked if she had been disappointed in love, they denied it, and also said she was not in the habit of going to any places of amusement.

Trolley Cars Burned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—Early this morning nearly all of the rolling stock of the old Green Line was destroyed by fire. The trolley cars had been stored for the night in the sheds at the foot of East Jersey Street, Elizabethport. An electric light wire fell on the roof of one of them, and the fire that started extend to seven others, all being consumed. Three cars were pulled out. The loss is about $20,-000, which is covered by insurance. Open cars were run on the line to-day.

Trolley Conductor Crushed to Death.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Michael Hayes, thirty-five years old of 544 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, a conductor on an electric car in Mount Vernon, while changing the pole of his car at the end of the road last night was caught between two cars and badly crushed. He was removed to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where he died shortly after midnight.

Another Society with a Long Name.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—Through the instrumentality of the Colorado Humane Society Colorado's Representatives in Congress will introduce at the next session a bill creating a National Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. The idea is to establish a National body to do work throughout the country, similar to that now accomplished by State [illegible] bill prepared by the Colorado society provides for a board of three to be appointed by the President to [illegible]

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY.



Greatest of All November Sales.

THIS annual event will arouse your utmost enthusiasm. We point with pride to this superb exposition of Silverware, Quadruple Plated Ware and Table Cutlery. We display these beautiful pieces in the Main Aisle to-day with all the pomp of presentation that such an auspicious occasion can possibly demand.

Crowds Always Attend These Sales With Eagerness.

No sale of the year is more prolific in the matter of extraordinary inducements. No other store comes even within the shadow of this event in the matter of value-giving. Preparations are begun early and ardently. The most conspicuous success naturally results.

Note the Richness of These Remarkable Displays.

Silverware and Cutlery of such character could not be sold for less. Observe the satiny, lustrous finish of the Silverware, the exquisite decorative beauty, the stylish, artistic achievements.

Designs are the very newest, shapes are the most attractive. Appropriate for wedding presents, to add eclat to the Thanksgiving table, to give bright cheer to Christmas gifts—for a variety of purposes. Some details are subjoined.

Sterling Silver Ware.

Richly varied as to purpose, pattern and price.

STERLING SILVER DINNER OR TEA KNIVES; hollow handles; set of 6, 6.00
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; fancy patterns; set of 6, 9.75
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, fancy patterns; set of 6, 2.95
STERLING SILVER BUTTER SPREADERS, set of 6, 3.75
STERLING SILVER COLD MEAT FORKS, PRESERVE SPOONS, AND LETTUCE FORKS, WITH GILT OR SILVER BOWLS, French gray handles. 2.25
STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS, highly polished, gold lined, 2.95
CIGAR JARS, sterling silver tops, French gray finish, 2.95
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 5 pieces, extra heavy, full size, beautifully embossed, 145.00
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, highly polished, bead trimming, 75.00
STERLING SILVER COFFEE SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, extra heavy, beautifully embossed, French gray finish, 75.00
STERLING SILVER CHOCOLATE SETS, 8 pieces, highly polished, rocco border, 61.25
STERLING SILVER DESSERT SETS, Sugar, cream, and spoon holder; highly polished, gold lined, 45.00
STERLING SILVER BERRY SETS; 3 pieces; bowl, sugar, and creamer; highly polished, gold lined, 30.00
STERLING SILVER BERRY BOWLS; pierced design; highly polished, 22.00
STERLING SILVER OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 3.25
STERLING SILVER BREAD TRAYS, highly polished, rococo border, 17.50
STERLING SILVER DESSERT SETS, highly polished, 2 pieces, gold lined, 12.00

Quadruple Plated Silverware.

A vast collection of new and original designs. The goods have the beauty of designs heretofore characteristic only of the richest sterling silver; the assortment is so large that every taste can be satisfactorily met.

LOT 1—QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE—Many new designs in Butler or bright finish; Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, Claret Pitchers, Baby Cups, Pickle Casters, Mustard Pots, Cigar Jars, Condensed Milk Holders, Horseradish Jars, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls and Fruit Dishes, choice, .75
LOT 2—QUADRUPLE PLATED Candlesticks, Chocolate Pots, Cups, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Sugar Bowls, Bread Trays, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Condensed Milk Holders, Claret Pitchers, Sugar Sifters, Fern Dishes, Cigar Jars, Serving Trays, Tea Pots, and Cake Baskets; choice, 1.25
LOT 3—QUADRUPLE PLATED Fruit Dishes, Nut Bowls, Candlesticks, Crumb Sets, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Cream Pitchers, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Sugar Bowls, with 6 Rogers Tea Spoons, and Nut Bowls; choice, 1.95
LOT 4—QUADRUPLE PLATED Cake Baskets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Crumb Sets, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Baking Dishes, porcelain lined; choice 2.75
LOT 5—QUADRUPLE PLATED Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Fern Dishes, Tea Pots, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Soup Tureens, Salad Bowls, Fruit Dishes, Coffee Pots and Cake Baskets; choice, 3.50

Fine Table Cutlery.

Goods of the highest character known to cutlery making. Handsome Carving Sets, Dinner Knives, Dessert Knives, Game Carvers and other table necessities. Not a better collection is to be found anywhere. Higher quality steel and more artistic handles could not be desired.

GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, fancy lined Case, Antique Ivory Handles, Sterling Silver Ferrules, fine quality steel, 4.00
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces in case, handles made of antique ivory or stag, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 5.00
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces in case, stag or antique ivory handles, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 6.50
GAME CARVERS, 3 pieces in case, ivory or celluloid handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 2.50
GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, in case, stag handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 1.95
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces in case, stag handles, best quality steel, 2.50
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORKS, stag handles, extra fine steel, 2.00
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, .98
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, cocoboo handles, fine quality steel, .75
PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, full size, silver plated blade, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 4.95
PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, silver plated blades, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 2.65
DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, celluloid or rubber handles, fine quality steel, set of 12 pieces, 3.75
DINNER KNIVES, celluloid handles, silver plated ferrules, set of 6, 1.75
NICKEL SILVER NUT SETS, 6 picks in box, .19



Radiant New Millinery.

Some Exquisite Gems from the Leading Fashioners of Gay Paris.

No social function of the season demands more brilliancy of style than the Horse Show. This splendid event calls for all that is new and correct in Fashion's very lastest accomplishments.

Our Millinery Obtains Triumphant Recognition

because of its varied elegance and undisguisable loveliness. The Grand Dame, the matron and the Debutante all bow in adoration at the shrine of the king of animals. What wonder that this store, with its vast following and impressive personality, should be readily patronized, especially for affairs of this sort. We inaugurate the opening week of the Horse Show by announcing MANY MOST EXTRAORDINARY PRICE REDUCTIONS.

We have lowered prices on all Imported Pattern Hats, including upwards of 75 Models recently brought over for the Horse Show, together with a magnificent collection of Hats for Street, Carriage and Evening Wear.

$30.00 and $40.00 Hats reduced to 20.00
$15.00 and $20.00 Hats reduced to $10.00 & 12.75
$10.00 and $12.00 Hats reduced to 7.50
$5.00 and $7.50 Hats reduced to 3.75

The $5.00 Hat Section.

In the $5.00 Hat section of the Millinery Salon we will show to-day an entirely new collection of Hats at this price. There isn't a Hat in the whole collection that would not easily command $10.00. 5.00

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor, Sixth Avenue, 19th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Eighth Street Entrance

Open this morning. The large store, No. 139 Eighth street, just east of Broadway, is now added to our system of stores. It is directly opposite the temporary terminus of the crosstown street-car line from Christopher Street Ferry. People arriving by the Lackawanna route, will find this new entrance to Wanamaker's very handy.

Our stores create a general thoroughfare through the two entire blocks, connected from Broadway to Fourth avenue, and, by subway, from Eighth to Tenth street. The public are invited to use this local convenience freely.

Hopes Deferred The first year of our business in New York made it evident that the *Old Stewart Block* would prove entirely too small for the business that awaited us. Many delays in acquiring the property needed for expansion have occurred, and we are yet distant from our ideal structure. But it will come, although sometimes it has seemed far away as castles in Spain.

Store Birthday Six years ago today we re-opened the "Old Stewart Store." They have been years of uninterrupted growth. Measured by dollars, each month (save one) of the seventy-two has shown by comparison, cumulative increase. But growth in bulk has been greater than in dollars. *That* is a most important fact. The lack of cubic feet would have put a physical barrier to the growth of this business had we not been able to expand by the poor make-shift of our Annex. The rambling old buildings south of Ninth street were put in form for salesrooms, and the connecting subway made them an integral part of our store system.

Contraction and Expansion The Subway Railroad demands a substantial slice off the Fourth avenue front of the block between Eighth and Ninth streets. We are thus forced into a manœuvre as difficult as in military tactics, a change of front in the face of the enemy. Storage and workrooms do not concern you. We move salesrooms very rarely, and only under compulsion; but such removals make a deep impression on the public mind. Despite our conservatism the remark "they are always changing the location of their stores" is heard daily. The above-named conditions compel certain changes.

Office Furniture and Commercial Stationery The business would suffer were we not able to place the stocks, forced out of Fourth avenue and Ninth street, in No. 766 Broadway, and there, in a day or two, you will find Office Furniture and Commercial Stationery duly installed while the toys expand into No. 139 Eighth Street.

In the shabby buildings, but ample salesrooms of the Annex will be found the greatest stock of Toys shown in this city. Unequaled in variety, novelty and quantity, it is a veritable Santa Claus Bazar, at once a joy to children and a Christmas dictionary to the providers of holiday happiness for the juvenile population.

Carriages Such of our visitors as come in carriages will find the Tenth Street Carriage Entrance convenient for every part of the two connected blocks. Sundry improvements within and the freedom of the street without make our carriage entrance extremely commodious and accessible.

Another Chapter in the Greatest Velvet Sale Known in the Trade

Our advertising about Velvets last week aroused incredulous comment from other big stores all over the United States. In the face of an already tremendous demand for Dollar Black Velvets they could not believe it true that even Wanamaker's could sell it at 55 cents a yard. Next they could not believe that any store could sell such a vast quantity as we stated we did.

Then a number of them investigated the sale; and the buyer of one great house said: "*Such a thing could not be done anywhere in the world but at Wanamaker's.*"

Over eleven hundred pieces—twenty-eight thousand, five hundred yards, of this special velvet, were sold last week—twelve thousand yards being the greatest record for a single day.

The unbelievable bargain was believed by our public, who know only strict valuations and absolute facts go into Wanamaker advertising. The unbelievable sales followed as effect follows cause.

A limited quantity is still here this morning—one hundred and seventy-five pieces; but will be gone quickly no doubt.

The 55c Velvet is in the Basement Store.

Another grade of velvet comes on the stage today—an even more remarkable offering than the other.—

$3.50 Black Silk Dress Velvets, $1.75

27 inches wide; fine silk warp; an elegant quality; new and perfect in every particular. One of the largest and best velvet manufacturers in the world wished to adjust his stock previous to inventory, and closed out to us seventy pieces—less than two thousand yards—of one of his best-selling qualities. Black Velvets have not been so popular in many years, and the chance to buy so fine and elegant a quality at *exactly one-half regular price* is remarkable; for these rich Black Silk-faced Velvets are selling rapidly at full prices; for entire dresses, waists, coats and jackets; and it is a great satisfaction to us to be able to offer such fine goods at *exactly half price*, just when our public wants to buy.

Rotunda.

Women's Suits for Horse-Show Wear

Smart tailor-made suits for afternoon wear at the Horse-show are interesting to most women this week. Not only have we a superb variety from which to choose, but today a number of particularly handsome suits are offered under-price:

At $50, worth $60—Handsome Suits in box coat and blouse styles, beautifully trimmed and all silk-lined.

At $60, worth $75—Suits with box and blouse coats, of various handsome materials; all artistically trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

At $75, worth up to $100—An assortment of exquisite and exclusive suits; artistic in style, materials and trimmings.

And at $100—Other handsomely tailored suits, proportionately reduced in price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Coats Moderately Priced

One of the features of this superbly rich collection of Women's Coats in Fall and Winter styles is the closely-trimmed price that many a handsome garment bears.

Every one of the quartette mentioned below is priced at dollars below its value; and one of them is actually reduced by more than one-fourth.

They are all coats in popular lengths and styles:

At $16.50—Coat of black kersey; hip length; double-breasted with double capes; loose back; high turnover collar of slashed velvet; finished with narrow taffeta bands.

At $18—Coat of black or Oxford cheviot; three-quarter length; fly-front; half-fitted back; velvet collar; edges piped with braid; lined throughout with satin.

At $20—Short Jacket of fine tan or olive covert cloth; in two styles; fly-front; strapped seams; finely tailored and shaped; lining of satin.

At $35 from $50—Imported Coats, three-quarter length in three styles; of finest double-faced mixtures, for traveling, driving and rough wear.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

It's an old story, by this time—the extent and beauty of this petticoat collection of ours. But yet ever new—for day by day charming new arrivals lend diversity and change to the stock.

In general its outlines are the same—price-ranges, for instance, $5 to $31.50; materials—plain, changeable or black-and-white striped taffeta, trimmed with flounces, plaits, lace, velvet ribbons, and the like.

But in particular, it's all different. Here are three exquisite petticoats that are brand new:

At $12.50—Petticoat of emerald green taffeta; two full hemstitched ruffles, edged with bias fold of black taffeta.

At $18.75—Petticoat of white taffeta, with black satin stripes, and black dots; deep flounce with side-plaited ruffle; black ruche top and bottom.

At $25—Petticoat of Gobelin blue changeable taffeta; circular flounce, in deep scollops, with side-plaited ruffle; lace insertion edged with black gimp, in a sort of double festoon effect.

Second floor, Tenth street.

French Lingerie At Exceptional Prices

Our extensive, direct importations of delicate French hand-made Lingerie made very low prices possible in the first place—prices that would be difficult to equal.

Today a most attractive tableful of dainty garments is placed on view, many of them marked at still further concessions.

Among the pieces are Drawers, trimmed with lace, French dots, or embroidery, at $1.50 to $5—some of them at half their first low prices. Chemises at $1.75 to $5; Nightgowns from $3.75 to $10, including many reduced a third to one-half.

Also a charming group of Lounging Gowns, moderately priced at $10, $12, $15 to $35.

The occasion offers an excellent chance to buy fascinating bits of Lingerie that are particularly appropriate for mothers to give their young daughters as Christmas gifts.

French Store, Second floor. Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Turnover Collars Collar-and-Cuff Sets

Women are using these dainty, yet smart little finishing touches for the costume very generally, nowadays. In consequence, manufacturers are always trying to evolve new designs that shall be prettier than the last.

We have made a splendid collection of Turnover Collars and Collar-and-Cuff Sets that has lots of the holiday spirit in it. And the real holiday showing is by no means ready yet!

The hand-worked and embroidered Collars are 25c to $2.25 each.
Machine-embroidered Collars are 12½c to 75c each.
Fancy hand-made Stock Collars are $1.50 to $2.25 each.

As to matching sets of Collars and Cuffs:

Plain hemstitched Lawn Sets, black, cream and white lace-trimmed, 25c and 50c.

Hand-worked and embroidered Sets, in all-white and white edged with black and colors, 50c to $3.

Broadway.

Our New "Lea" Corsets

The "Lea" Corset is the newest addition to the notable group of corsets made especially for us, and sold only by us. The others are, of course, the "Lillian" and the "L. R."

The "Lea" is a moderately-priced corset of American make, in a variety of attractive straight-front models with the newest features—including the dip hips. They are particularly adapted for women of average to stout figures. Some details:

At $4—Lea Corsets of coutil; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; gored bust and hips; trimmed with lace.

At $2.50—Lea Corsets of coutil; low bust; flat abdomen; extra dip over hips; garters attached.

At $1.75—Lea Corsets of coutil; low bust; dip over hips; lace-trimmed.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Horse Show Suits for Men

Still plenty of time to buy them, even if you wish to go tomorrow afternoon or evening—if you come to Wanamaker's.

Two reasons: First, the high character of Wanamaker ready-made dress clothing. Second, the complete stock of size-ranges, which enables us to fit a man of any reasonable proportions—tall, stout or regular in figure. No other store that we know of attempts to carry so large a stock of Prince Albert and full dress suits. And the elegance of custom-made is seen in every garment.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of black thibet; serge-lined and silk-faced, at $20. Of black thibet, silk-lined, at $25.

Quite luxurious Prince Albert Coats and Vests of imported black vicuna, silk-lined throughout. The fit and workmanship on these garments are equal to good custom tailoring. All vests are made double-breasted. Price, $35.

For evening dress—Full Dress Suits of unfinished worsted, extra well tailored; lined throughout with extra quality pure silk, at $30.

Tuxedo Suits, made of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced with extra heavy gros-grain silk. Suits beautifully tailored, and equal to fine custom work. Price, $30.

Men's Fancy Vests, in quite a number of stylish patterns, very suitable to be worn with a Prince Albert or double-breasted sack coat, at $3 to $6.50.

Full Dress Vests, in a full assortment of all the latest fabrics, at $3 to $7.

Striped Worsted Trousers, of stylish worsteds, in medium and dark colors, at $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

"Wanamaker-Special" Shoes for Men at $3.90 a Pair

This is one of the famous Wanamaker lines of shoes. It illustrates the Wanamaker price principle thoroughly.

Some years ago this manufacturer was making shoes that were famous as the best five-dollar value found in exclusive shoe stores. (And by the way, many fine shoe stores boast of them today, and sell them at $5.)

We wanted the shoes in our line, and took up the matter with the manufacturer. We told him what vast quantities we would need continuously, season after season, and he quoted us a price substantially below what buyers of smaller quantities had to pay; and by curtailing our profit we found that we could make the permanent price—

$3.90 a Pair

Today there is no equal shoe to be found on the market under $5; and very many five-dollar shoes are not so good. Best materials, splendid shoemaking, the most stylish of the new and staple lasts, and this variety to choose from in the "*Wanamaker-Special*":

Men's kidskin double-soled lace Shoes, London toe-last.
Men's enamel leather, lace; double soles, custom last.
Men's enamel leather, lace; medium weight, straight last.
Men's box calf, lace; double soles, straight last.
Men's box calf, lace; leather linings, double soles.
Men's black grain calf Storm Shoes, Blucher lace; viscolised double soles.
Men's natural tan-color Shrewsbury grain leather, lace; calfskin lined, double waterproofed soles.
Men's wax calf, lace; medium weight, straight last.
Men's black Russia calf, Blucher cut, lace; double soles.
Men's black Russia calf, lace; medium weight, narrow toes.
Men's black kidskin, lace; plain wide toes.
Men's black kidskin, lace; narrow toes, light weight.
Men's black kidskin, lace; heavy soles, full round toes.
Men's Ideal kidskin, lace; light weight, narrow last.
Men's patent leather, button; swagger full-toe last.
Men's patent coltskin, lace; medium weight, swing last.

All at $3.90 a pair; and we ask you to compare them with the best five-dollar shoes to be found outside of Wanamaker's.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth ave. and Ninth st.

Exhibition of Rich and Rare Oriental Rugs.

We have just added to our stock some wonderful specimens of Persian Rugs, which were collected by our expert in foreign markets some months ago.

These rugs comprise exquisite examples of Tabris, Kirman, Senneh and Persian silks; and will claim the attention of connoisseurs and collectors, as well as the furnishers of luxurious homes.

Detailed descriptions of several of these specimens follow; but no adequate idea of the beauty of design, fabric or colorings can be given by such brief hints:

Most notable is a Silk Rug from Tabriz. Ground color of brilliant red in some lights, and a dark rich red in other lights, with a large medallion center of soft olive green, and corners of deep Persian blue. The numerous border lines are of deep reds and blues. The small designs of the rug are worked out in beautiful shades of light blues and greens. The fine detail work is extraordinary. This rug is 20 feet long by 13 feet wide, and is priced at $4,500. A better rug can scarcely be obtained at double the price.

Another rare specimen is a Tabriz Wool Rug. A beautiful shade of soft yellow comprises the ground of this rug with a medallion of ivory white. Borders of ivory and pink. The tracing of the design is of the finest workmanship, and is done in the softest shades of dainty blues, cream and old rose. Size 13 x 10 ft. Price, $1,350.

Perhaps a connoisseur will appreciate most of all a Silk Temple Hanging, of unusual merit. A very dark ground of greenish tone, with deep rich rep border; allover Eastern design in shades of red, blue and yellow. This piece is really old, and is worthy of a place in any museum. Size 9 x 8 feet. Price, $1,150.

Third floor.

Gas Radiators and Oil Heaters

People who dream over the glowing coal fire this Winter will apparently do most of it over coal at ten dollars, or thereabouts.

A realization of that fact, by people who don't wish to spend their all on heating the house, as well as a growing appreciation of the efficiency, cleanliness, economy and simplicity of Gas and Oil Heaters in the newest models, is probably responsible for the steady demand for them.

A demand by the way, that finds a prompt and satisfactory answer in our stock. We are keeping the collection complete and varied, although it is a bit difficult. Here are some of the most popular sorts of Heaters:

At $1.75—4-tubed Gas Radiators; cast iron top and base in aluminum or bronze finish; tubes of American sheet iron with fancy iron trimmings; full jeweled front, brass connections.

At $3.50—4-tubed Sterling Radiators, 19 in. high; extra heavy castings, nickel-plated trimmings, Russia iron cylinders, jeweled front.

At $2.65—4-tubed Radiators, 28 in. high, finished in bronze or aluminum.

At $4 4-tubed Puritan Radiators; sheet aluminum top and base; Russia iron cylinders, full jeweled front; 19 in. high. Same, 6-tubed, $5.25.

At $3.75—"B. & B." Oil Heaters, 24 in. high; steel base, Russia iron cylinder; brass tank, with a 10-in. wick; will hold four quarts of oil; an excellent heater.

At $1.50—Round cylinder Gas Heaters, 20 in. high; star burner; aluminum finish.

At $7.50—Asbestos Gas Grates; oxidised copper finish.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store.

A Pleasing Array of Clocks Under-Price

Beautiful Gift Clocks, dainty Ornamental Clocks for beautifying your own home, Prize Clocks for social competitive games—clocks sharply under-price, to keep a neat saving in your pocket-book—such is the offering today.

The cases are bronze and gilt; some being set with brilliants. Some are one-day, others eight-day clocks.

There will be dollars saved, and fine gift-things secured by those who share them today.

GILT CLOCKS

One-day, $1.75 and $2.50; were $2.50 and $4.
Eight-day, $2.25 and $3.25; were $3.25 and $5.25.
One-day, set with brilliants, $2.50 and $3.50; were $3.50 and $5.25.

BRONZE CLOCKS

One-day, $1.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3 and $3.50; were $2, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.25.
Eight-day, $4.25, $4.75, $5.50, $6; were $6.50, $7.25, $8.25 and $9.

Manufacturer's Samples of Leather Goods Holiday Gift-Things and Useful Articles Under-Price

Four tempting counterfuls of pretty Leather Articles will make busy times in our Basement today. They are exactly such things as people will be seeking in a week or so now; and the saving will be large if you can be pleased today.

Of course, many of the articles show the soil of handling, for they are salesmen's samples; but a very great many show no signs at all that they are not spic-span-new. All are

Worth a Third More, and Up to Double, Today's Prices

Individual descriptions are impossible, for scarcely two items are alike. This general suggestion of prices:

At 10c each—Cigar Cases—Purses, in great variety; Match Cases, Watch Guards; also various useful articles of pigskin, alligator and seal leathers. Worth 25c.

At 25c each—Purses, Cigar Cases, Shaving Pads, Card Cases, Ink-wells, Calendars, Blotters, String Boxes and the like. Mostly worth half-a-dollar.

At 50c each—Cigar Cases, Card Cases, Wallets, Calendars, Shaving Pads, Flasks, Blotters and Music Rolls. Worth 75c and $1.

At 75c each—Wallets, Letter Cases, Cigar Cases, Chatelaine Bags and Opera Bags. Worth $1.25.

At $1 each—Wallets, Cigar Cases, Medicine Cases, Work Boxes, Chatelaine Bags, Telephone Registers and Opera Bags. Worth $1.50 and more.

At $1.50 each—Engagement Pads Sterling silver-mounted, Travelers' Clocks Sterling silver-mounted, Work Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pocketbooks, Card Cases and Wrist Bags. Worth $2 and $2.50.

At $2 each—Medicine Cases, Wrist Bags, Jewel Cases and Letter Cases. Worth $3 and more.

Men's 50c Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c

Handsomely embroidered with initials, in a full assortment of letters, on Japanese silk of rich, heavy quality, and fully worth their original selling price—50c each.

But we got 250 dozens—the rest of an importer's stock, at a concession that makes it possible to offer the handkerchiefs to you at

25 CENTS EACH

Men will be glad to indulge themselves in these luxurious handkerchiefs for their own personal use, or buy them as sure-to-be-welcome gifts.

50c Turnover Collars at 25c

A most attractive group of these popular Linen Turnover Collars, so much fancied by women nowadays—one hundred dozens of them,

AT PRECISELY HALF PRICE

They are hand-worked in a number of dainty designs; some in all-white, others edged and embroidered in colors. An offering of stylish collars that women of taste are sure to appreciate—25c each, instead of 50c.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and T[illegible]

Verestchagin Collection of Paintings,

including

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN HILL,

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ADMISSION 50c.

Hours, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

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The lion's share of style and value can always be obtained at ARNHEIM'S.

The double breasted sack made of Unfinished Worsteds, Invisible Plaids and Stripes—the popular up to date materials; also blue, black and Oxford Cheviot, suit to order $20.00. Special sale of English trousering $6.00.

High grade Overcoatings, Velours, Meltons and Kerseys, silk lined throughout; to order $20.00. Tuxedo suits at $35.00. Full Dress $40.00, made of German or English Drape, lined throughout with silk are exceptional value—better style cannot be had at any price.

Samples, book of information and measuring guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

HARPERS

JOHN FISKE'S AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEAS. 1.00

A great work—The most important contribution to the political history of America.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

B&K TRADE MARK

SUITS TO SUIT.

Nothing can be better-made or of better fabrics, within the limits of price, than the Suits we are selling at $12 to $30.

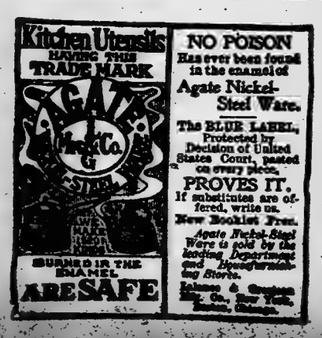
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NO POISON

Has ever been found in the enamel of Agate Nickel-Steel Ware.

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PROVES IT.

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New Booklet Free.

Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is sold by the leading Department and Housefurnishing Stores.

Lawrence & Graham Mfg. Co., New York, Boston, Chicago.

LABOR UNIONS DEFENDED

Dr. Banks Considers Them a Blessing to Toilers Generally.

Without Them the Mass of Workingmen Would Soon Be Forced Into Absolute Serfdom, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks in a sermon preached before the congregation of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, last night defended labor unions. The subject of his discourse was "Have Labor Unions Been a Curse or Blessing to Mankind?" He said in part:

"Dr. Hillis spoke very earnestly last Sunday on some phases of the question of union labor. He brought out strongly two weak points in regard to labor unions. One was that union labor has a tendency to stifle individual ambition. The other, the occasional instances of cruel treatment of non-union men by union men. There still remains, however, a large question undiscussed, and that is the necessity for and the helpfulness of labor unions as a whole.

"No man can go back thirty years and examine into the labor conditions then existing and following its course until today without coming to the deliberate conclusion that, outside of Christianity, nothing has ever been so great a blessing to laboring men generally as labor organizations. Non-union men are themselves today receiving higher wages than it would be possible for them to receive had it not been for the fight waged by the labor organizations. If the employers were not organized into great trusts it might be possible for laboring men to receive just treatment without labor unions. But with the giant combinations which to-day control the great factories, furnaces and mines, and transportation companies of to-day, the mass of laboring men would be forced into absolute serfdom inside of ten years if labor unions did not come to their rescue.

"The old days when the employer and the employe lived in the same street in the same town and met in friendly and social relations are gone. Now the employer may be made up of ten or a score or a hundred thousand men, scattered all over the country, who never see the men at work in their factories, and are utterly removed from all sympathetic and personal touch. Furthermore, the employer has probably pooled his entire investment with other investments like it, and a giant trust controls. It is a mere question of dividends. And unless labor be organized it has no chance of fair treatment.

"In my judgment the labor unions are perfectly logical in their demands for the recognition of their unions, and to sell their labor when they desire to do so through the officers of their union. The employers unite in trusts, and appoint one or more men to represent them, and to say the laboring men shall not have the same privilege is an intolerable assumption of superiority on the part of the employers over their employes.

"There is nothing in the world that would allay the suspicion and unrest in the industrial world to-day so much as for employers everywhere to frankly recognize labor unions. In so doing they recognize the equality of the men who work for them with themselves, and you can never have perfect peace without that.

"Here is an actual occurrence in one of our largest manufacturing establishments. During a serious depression in the business represented by a certain plant wages were reduced 10 per cent. As was expected, not a great many hours passed before a committee from a labor union came and demanded to know the cause of the difficulty, and demanding as well the immediate restoration of their former wage. The President replied: 'You have just as much right to come to me and ask for an increase in your wages as the stockholders have a right to come into my counting room and ask for an increase in dividends. And if you cannot get the wages you have a right to know why you cannot, just the same as the stockholder has a right to know why he cannot get the dividends he thinks himself entitled to. Bring your experts here, and have them go through our books. If they find we can restore this 10 per cent. we will do it, no matter what it costs us.'

"The men said that was a fair proposition and accepted it. Experts were brought in, and in about three weeks a report was handed in to the union. Then the committee visited the President, and told him that they had not only come to withdraw their demand, but to recommend a still further reduction.

"Now, that is not a fable about the angels, but simply a fact from this smoky, everyday world of ours. The way to industrial peace must be along those lines. I do not intend to defend a great deal that unions have done, and I imagine no one would like to defend a great deal that employers have been guilty of doing. There are men on either side, and I would be willing to match the ethics of one against the ethics of the other. Justice, fair treatment, free recognition of the rights of laboring men to speak to their employers through representatives in the same way that the employer speaks would be a tremendous step toward peace."

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S DECLARATION RESENTED.

Central Union Delegate Declares That He Slandered Workmen—Kidnapping of the Mayor of Tampa Denounced.

The statement of President Eliot of Harvard University that members of labor unions look for all the money they can get for as little work as possible was referred to yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union as a slander against organized labor. Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, who introduced the matter, did not mention President Eliot by name.

"Some time ago," he said, "President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, in speaking before a commission, said he was opposed to unions because they would not allow one man to be advanced unless all were advanced. The other day a gentleman who stands far higher than Mr. Schwab made a statement to the effect that members of trades unions look for all the money they can possibly get per day for as little work as they can do. This, I unhesitatingly say, is a slander against the American workingman.

"I admit that the skilled workmen here have more pay per day than those of any other country, but they do far more work in proportion. Go to England or any other country and you will find it so. There are two monuments to the American workingmen in this city. One is the 'flatiron' building at Twenty-third Street and Broadway and the other the Macy Building, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. Although the wages paid here are higher than those paid in Europe, the cost of putting up the two buildings was less than the cost would have been if they had been erected in England, France, or Germany."

Other delegates spoke to the same effect. No specific action was taken, but the consensus of opinion was that President Eliot's statement was unfair and a slur on the trades unions.

Delegate Rooney of the Blacksmiths' Union called attention to the price of gas in this city. He said that no matter whether consumers kept the record of their gas meters or not, they had to pay what the gas companies charged.

"A consumer has no redress if he is overcharged," he said. "If he makes a protest he is told that his bill is there, and if he does not pay he can get no gas."

On the motion of the delegate the matter was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee of the central body.

Morris Brown, Treasurer of the central body, called attention to the alleged spiriting away of the Mayor of Tampa, Fla., recently. He said that the Mayor was kidnapped because he interested himself in a strike of cigarmakers at Tampa.

"A year ago," he continued, "the leaders of a strike of cigarmakers were kidnapped from Tampa to a desolate island, from which they were rescued through the good offices of Indians. The Mayor of Tampa was elected through the votes of the trades unionists and he tried to aid a number of cigarmakers who were on strike, as he had a perfect right to do. For this he was kidnapped by a horde of business men, citizens and hoodlums."

Brown moved that the American Federation of Labor, now in session at New Orleans, be asked to investigate and see that Tampa's Mayor gets redress. The motion was carried, and it was decided also to send to President Roosevelt a protest against the actions of the alleged kidnappers.

A letter was read from R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, in reply to a request that the organization use its influence to have the labor clauses inserted in the contract for the Pennsylvania tunnel. He said that the matter had been referred to a sub-committee.

James Ryan of the Photo Engravers' Union made a report on behalf of a committee that had been appointed to confer with the University Settlement Society and other bodies with regard to the stopping of child labor. He attended a conference on the subject, he said, which was attended by ten women, who are members of outside societies. He was surprised, he said, at the interest they took in the subject. They told him that without the co-operation of the labor unions they could not do much in stopping child labor. It was decided that the committee should be continued.

BOY DIED FROM A FLY BITE.

Poisoned by an Insect with Virus from a Dead Sheep Near His Home.

From the effect of a minute fly bite on the side of his nose, Herman Kaufman, the healthy, ruddy-cheeked four-year-old son of Herman Kaufman, a tobacconist, of 859 Cauldwell Avenue, the Bronx, died last Friday morning shortly before 10 o'clock, after forty-eight hours of agony. Coroners' Physician Riegel issued a certificate of death yesterday, giving septicaemia as the cause of the child's death.

Complaining of pain, the child ran to its mother last Wednesday afternoon and pointed to a minute pimple on the left side of its nose.

Mrs. Kaufman examined the slight swelling, and thought little of it. On Thursday morning the child's face on the left side was swollen and the left eye was completely closed.

Dr. A. A. Richardson of 124 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street treated the child, but by evening increased swelling closed the child's right eye and the wailing of the child redoubled. All night the physician and Mrs. Kaufman worked over the boy, but without avail.

Upon the child's death Dr. Richardson gave a certificate of death by septicaemia, but the Board of Health refused to issue a burial permit and notified Coroner Berry. Acting for the Coroner, Coroners' Physician Riegel investigated the case yesterday. From the little brother and sister of the dead child he learned that a dead sheep lay for several days in a lot near the Kaufman home. Little Herman had been in the lot and looked at the carcass, which was surrounded by a number of blue-bottle flies. A companion of the little lad threw a stone at the carcass, and the disturbed flies took wing. It is supposed that one of them bit the child and inoculated him with virus from the sheep.

TWENTY PRISONERS IN A RAID.

Capt. Gallagher Descends Upon an Italian Resort on Complaints of Gambling.

Twenty Italians, alleged "saginette" players, were taken in a three-story brick house at 82 Bayard Street in a raid personally conducted by Capt. Gallagher of the Elizabeth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. Among those arrested and locked up in the station was Florence Orinnelli, thirty-five years old, of 82 Bayard Street, the alleged proprietor. All the prisoners are charged with disorderly conduct, and the proprietor with keeping and maintaining a gambling house.

About a year ago the same house was raided, and a number of prisoners taken. Complaints from the public school next door recently led to yesterday's raid, in which Detectives Burns and Busby and four policemen took part. The exits were barred, and none of the accused players escaped. Capt. Gallagher seized $12 in money, which was on the board, and several decks of cards as evidence.

When the prisoners were searched at the station house the police relieved most of them of knives and stilettos. Saginette is said to be a sort of Italian poker.

FRACTURED HIS OWN SKULL.

Missed Striking His Brother-in-Law and Fell to the Sidewalk.

During an argument in front of 536 Hudson Street shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon with his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Morisey, thirty-nine years old of 106 Charles Street, James Sheehan, sixty years old of the same address, fell to the sidewalk in some unexplained manner, fracturing his skull. He died three hours later in St. Vincent's Hospital. Morrisey was locked up in the Charles Street Station charged with homicide.

According to the detectives, Morrisey's version of the affair is that Sheehan fell when trying to strike Morrisey. The men had gotten into a violent quarrel, and were shaking their fists at each other, when Sheehan suddenly aimed a blow at his brother-in-law. Morrisey got out of the way, and the force used by Sheehan to land the blow caused him to fall, striking his head on the sidewalk. The hospital surgeon said that Sheehan was suffering from a scalp wound. About 2:30 o'clock Sheehan became unconscious, and a closer examination showed that he had a fracture of the skull.

WANT LOWER FARES IN QUEENS.

Jamaica Residents Would Make This Condition of Tunnel Franchise.

A movement is on foot in Jamaica to have the Aldermen from Queens Borough take advantage of the Pennsylvania tunnel measure to secure lower rates of fare on the Long Island Railroad for points on its line in Queens Borough. The Citizens' Association is back of the plan.

They argue that their village and others are discriminated against. They say that on the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey one can purchase a round-trip ticket from New York to Newark for 25 cents, while from New York to Jamaica and return the Long Island Road, a part of the Pennsylvania system, charges 40 cents. The distance is relatively the same.

They ask that the Aldermen take up the matter, and urge the adoption of cheaper fares in Queens Borough as a condition of the tunnel franchise being granted to the railroad.

TYPHOID FEVER IN TRENTON.

Score of Patients in the Hospital—Many Suspected Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—There is much fear here of an epidemic of typhoid fever. There are now a score of cases of the disease in the hospitals, and physicians say they have many suspected cases under observation.

As yet the health officials have not been able to discover any specific cause for the spread of the disease. It is widely scattered through the city, although the most cases have developed in the centre of the city, where fully half of the streets are in a torn-up condition resulting from the laying of new sewers and pavements.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT'S PLAN.

He Says Senator Platt Approves His County Reorganization Scheme.

Postmaster Van Cott, who is an executive member of the Republican County Committee, had a conference with Senator T. C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, at which he submitted his plan for a reorganization of the County Committee, and said it received the approval of the Senator. Mr. Van Cott's proposition provides for a committee of seven, with the President and Secretary of the committee as ex-officio members. One of the seven is to come from the Bronx, and two each from the northern, central, and southern sections of the county, three from the east side and three from the west side.

Mr. Van Cott tried to see Gov. Odell, but the latter had left for Newburg when the Postmaster reached the hotel.

Boys' Answer to Charge of Stealing.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 16.—Mike Patroski and Frank Skizenacki, two Amsterdam boys, aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, were arrested in Schenectady to-day for stealing $1,000 in bills from the former's mother. Patroski stated that his mother was about to marry again, and he decided to take possession of the money, their joint savings for several years, which she kept under a mattress.

OPERATORS' ANSWER TO MINERS' DEMANDS

The Lehigh Coal Company Says They Are Unjustifiable.

Dividends on Its Stock—Earnings of Miners—Length of Hours of Labor—The Union Question.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The statement of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company submitted to the anthracite coal strike commission in answer to the demands of the miners was made public here to-day. The answer declares the demand of the employes for an increase of 20 per cent. is unjustifiable. It says the company owns and controls about 14,000 acres of coal lands, which are estimated to contain over 500,000,000 tons of available unmined coal. Its employes number about 6,000 and its capacity of production is over 200,000 tons a month. Its capital stock and funded debt amount to upward of $32,000,000. All of its capital stock and bonds were issued for full value. The dividends upon its capital stock to date average only 4.02 per cent. The profit on coal mined by the company during the ten years ended Dec. 31, 1901, has averaged 11.00 cents per ton, after charging off taxes on coal lands and depreciation, but not including any charges for royalty, which represents the value of the coal in the ground. Nor were the rates of freight upon the railroad exorbitant, as is shown by the fact that the company operated its own canal, but it found it advantageous to send the coal to market over the railroad rather than by the canal. Speaking of the wages paid, the statement says:

"In 1901 for a day of ten hours contract miners earned an average of $3.14 per day, skilled laborers $2.31, unskilled laborers $1.83, boys $1 for work underground. The rates for outside labor average as follows: Skilled labor, $1.06; unskilled labor, $1.28; boys, 77 cents. The average annual earnings of adults were $475.25."

Concerning the employes of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company these figures are given:

"Out of 3,043 families, 870 own their own houses. Pianos will be found in 146 and house organs in 337. The company owns and rents to its employes 671 houses, at an average rental of $4.75 a month. The character of these houses is fully up to the average in any part of the country occupied by any other class of workmen. It has been the policy of the company to sell surface rights to those of its employes who desired to put up their own houses, and for many years there has been a steady demand on this account.

"The families of the employes have ample school accommodations, with capable teachers, and over 3,000 children are in attendance, while over 75 per cent. of the whole fund expended in the region is derived from taxes paid by this company on its coal estate."

Regarding the employment of boys, the statement says:

"Slate picking is a very easy occupation compared to the work done by the boy upon a farm, and many are needed to take care of the mine mules and other light work, and in this way the wages of the household are largely and legitimately increased. Since 1897 more than 230 young men have gone from Lansford and other villages in the neighborhood to Normal Schools and colleges and become mining engineers, attorneys, chemists, dentists, architects, ministers, and priests.

"Some of the foreigners prefer to live in a very niggardly and squalid manner, so that they may accumulate the larger part of their earnings and return to Europe to live in idleness, but those who have their permanent home in the region have at least $1,000,000 on deposit in the banks and savings funds in the vicinity, saved from the wages earned in the employment of this company. The annual remittance to their families and friends abroad, through agencies in the region and vicinity, amounted to $150,000 or more. In 1884 the company established a beneficial fund, to which it has contributed the sum of $186,889 and the employes $154,768."

Regarding the demand for shorter hours of labor, the company says:

"The claim for a reduction of 20 per cent. in the hours of labor, without any reduction in earnings, for all employes paid by the hour, day, or week would be peculiarly absurd if enforced as against this company. In point of fact, the breakers of the company are able to run only nine hours a day and not ten. The miners work only from five to seven hours a day, and the real difficulty in the region is that contract labor prices are too high, as the men get an amount sufficient for their wants by working less than three-quarters of a day. As illustrating the influence of the excessive rates paid for contract work, it may be said that during normal conditions in April of this year the men working by contract earned only an average of $2.02 a day, but when it became probable that a strike would be ordered the same men earned an average of $4.46 a day."

The company says that payment by weight is impracticable at its mines, as each mine constitutes a distinct problem and the conditions vary from month to month. The only method which has ever given satisfaction at the company's workings, it is asserted, is payment for cutting coal by the lineal yard. The rate of payment can only be determined in each particular case between the superintendent and the miner.

The company emphatically protests against the miners' demand that there shall be an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, and in this connection the answer says:

"While this company has no objection to its own employes organizing among themselves, it has always objected and does object to organization which includes other anthracite fields, working under different systems of compensation, as a result of which its men are ordered upon strikes by reason of controversies in which they have no interest. It would be still more inexcusable that any outside authority should assume to interfere in the discharge of an employe."

THE COAL SMOKE ORDINANCE.

President Lederle Talks of the Health Department's Attitude Toward Its Enforcement.

President Lederle of the Department of Health said yesterday that, although he should be lenient in the carrying out of the smoke ordinance, which in some cases would be virtually suspended for some weeks, he would keep a sharp lookout for persons who burn soft coal when they have no need to do so. The contractors who use steam rollers on the streets would be well looked after, he said, as they do not use a great deal of coal, and can now get enough of the small steam sizes of anthracite.

"In view of the fact that there ought from now on to be plenty of the small steam sizes of anthracite," he said, "the department will see to it that every one who can use it instead of soft coal will have to use anthracite. People in some cases have learned to burn soft coal with little or no smoke. Others have been entirely reckless about the matter. The latter will have to keep within the law or they will get into trouble."

HOSPITAL VISITORS LIMITED.

Complaints Against New Rule Regarding Patients at Bellevue.

There were many visitors to patients in Bellevue Hospital yesterday who had complaints to make to the management regarding the recently adopted rule that no patient of the hospital shall have more than two visitors on any single day.

The rule was inaugurated recently. Nurses are expected to enforce it, and are censured in case they do not, and too frequent violations will, it is said, result in dismissal. Sunday is the main visiting day at the hospital, and yesterday people flocked to the hospital all the afternoon, the visiting hours being from 1 to 4 o'clock.

In the case of a father and head of a family, a patient in the hospital, and his wife and children go there to see him, the wife and one child only are admitted. If several young men go to call on a friend, at different hours, the first two callers are admitted; the rest turned away.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Bush & Gerts Piano.

Fourth Floor.

This Piano is known all over the United States as "The Reliable Bush & Gerts." It is a singularly sweet-toned and attractive looking instrument—built upon honor and sustained upon merit. It has won success by its pure tonal quality, substantial construction, elegance of design and workmanship and superior finish and case work.

Every good thing is judged by its staying quality, and this feature is pre-eminent in the Bush & Gerts Piano. It is not built with a view to serving the transient present merely, but is designed to fill a larger and more lasting place in the musical arena of the future. The Bush & Gerts Piano is ever improving—never standing still, never deteriorating.

We refer with pride to the many educational, religious and other high class institutions—such as the New England Conservatory of Music—as well as to thousands of purchasers of Bush & Gerts Pianos. Among them we may mention Mr. Charles Edward Barns, scientific writer for one of the best New York papers. All these owners of Bush & Gerts Pianos testify to their merits in no uncertain fashion.

In addition to our own guarantee every Bush & Gerts Piano is accompanied by the manufacturers' warranty for ten years.

The Cecilian Piano Player.

Fourth Floor.

The Cecilian differs from every other instrument of this character, because the music is not in the slightest degree mechanical. It reproduces in marvellous perfection the human and soulful touch of the fingers. By means of this instrument YOU, whether a piano player or not, may, after a little practice, play as well as the skilled musician. Years of hard work and continual practice have gained for him this ability, which you may attain within a very short while. You can do this easily, perfectly and without the immense labor entailed in learning to play the piano.

The cost of the Cecilian is only $250.00, which may be paid on the periodical payment plan.

Unequalled Values in Dress Goods.

Main Floor.

Big business brings many advantages such as are not accorded through ordinary buying channels. Price concessions mean great economy to you, also the assurance of continual newness. Thus are attributed the wonderful, ever-changing profusion of Dress Goods beauty and richness and the numerous attractive offerings, such as the following at very considerably less than regular prices—in fact, so stirring are the values that we doubt if their equal will be met this season.

2,500 yards 42 inch jet black Storm Serge; heavy weight, medium twill; strictly all wool; value 69c. yard, to-day only, at 48

30 pieces 50 inch jet black Serge Cheviot, a superlatively good cloth for rough and ready wear; the 89c. a yard quality, for 58

Odd lots of fine Skirtings, in fancy mixtures, including Meltons, Tweeds, Venetians and double-faced materials; values up to $1.75 yard; a very special offering at 68

50 pieces black Sanglier, Canvas and Mistral all-wool Suitings; 45 to 50 inches wide; a rare collection in point of value; to-day only, at yard 68

One lot containing 10 pieces only of jet black extra heavy all-wool Cheviot; easily the greatest value of the season, at, yard $1.00

50 pieces all-wool fancy weave solid colored Suitings; 48 to 54 inches wide, including Basket Weave Cheviot, Natte Cheviot, Canvas Cheviot, Twine Cloth, Shevron, &c., in all the new street shades; values up to $1.50 yard, at $1.10

Women's Smart Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Third Floor.

Women's custom tailor finished Suits of very fine quality Broadcloth, Cheviot and Canvas Cloth, in black, blue, brown and green; blouse effects, with or without shoulder capes, seven and nine gored skirts, semi-habit back, smartly trimmed with fine stitching, or satin piping, lined throughout with a heavy grade of taffeta, smart, snappy models, selling regularly for $35.00 and $39.75. To-day, only $29.75

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of excellent quality pebble Cheviot, in black and blue, Norfolk jacket, velvet collar, trimmed over shoulder and down front and back with box plaits of self material, half fitted back, stitched belt, lined with black satin; seven gored flaring skirt, inverted plait back; all seams covered with broad box plaits $18.00

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts of Tweed, pin check and mixed mannish material; nine and fifteen gored, inverted plait back, with raised or welted seams, correctly shaped, splendid hanging skirts $5.00

Women's Dress Skirts of fine quality Zibeline, Tweed and Basket Weave cloth, in Oxford, brown, blue, black and white; some are trimmed over the hips with folds of self material; others with the new Grecian back, finely shaped and beautifully tailored skirts; selling regularly at $14.75, $15.00 and $16.50, to-day at $10.00

Women's English Top Coats, Norfolk Style, of fine quality tan Covert Cloth, with a deep yoke, slot seam, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, patch pocket, stitched belt of self material, lined with heavy grade of satin $23.75

Women's Coats of heavy Black Cheviot, 26 inches long, half fitted back, velvet collar, stitched seams, lined with a fine quality of black satin $18.00

Women's Mandarin Coats of black Vicuna, with flat curved velvet collar, bell sleeves, finely tailored and finished; lined with gray satin $12.50

Electric Coats, very choice skins, high storm collar, wide revers and turnover cuffs, lined with Skinner's warranted satin $45.00

A Great Stock of Table Linens.

Main Floor, Rear of Rotunda.

With Thanksgiving Day just a short ways off, of course every housewife's attention is turned to her stock of Linens. It is her pleasure when the feast of thankfulness is spread to have the festal board look as rich, tempting and dainty as possible.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SALE of decorated Table Linen: odd pieces of Cluny Renaissance Lace, Scarfs, Centrepieces and Tea Cloths, both round and square, with Linen Centres, at

Less Than Half Actual Import Price.

We also offer

Fine Quality Double Damask Dinner Cloths,

suitable to deck any Thanksgiving table, at very attractive prices; all of these are full 2 yards wide:—

2x2 yards, $2.95 & $3.25.
2x2½ yards, $3.50 & $3.95.
2x3 yards, $4.25 & $4.75.

Fine Hemstitched Damask Dinner Sets.
2x2 yards, $6.50 & $10.50.
2x2½ yards, $7.50 & $11.50.
2x3 yards, $8.50 & $13.50.

Pattern Table Cloths of Heavy Scotch make:—66x68 inches, $1.45; 66x85 inches, $1.90; 66x105 inches, $2.40

NAPKINS—To match fine double damask cloths, at per dozen ..... $3.95 & $4.50

We are also making a very large showing of newest designs in very fine Irish Linen Tablecloths and Napkins, from the well known makers, John S. Brown & Son, and Wm. Liddell & Co., of Belfast, Ireland.

Women's Dress Waists.

Velveteens, Velvets and Corduroys.

Second Floor.

Probably the vogue of Velvet is due to the English Coronation—or may be to the fact that style creators figured that so rich and dressy a material had not, for many seasons, received the favor it deserved.

We'll not try to reason out the cause of its present great popularity, but are content to know that it this season holds the position of pre-eminence in the textile world. It is the delight of every woman to possess one or two or more pretty Velvet Waists. This is an easy matter, as may be judged from the following itemization:—

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF VELVETEEN, in green, tan, red, royal and black $3.95

WOMEN'S VELVETEEN WAISTS, metallic dots, imported quality, double box plaits in front; large pearl buttons; in red, tan, green, royal and black $5.00

WOMEN'S VELVET WAISTS OF TARTAN PLAIDS; shoulder tucking, Duchess front, with pearl buttons; silk stock, four patterns; also plain Velveteen Waist, shoulder tucking, Duchess front $5.75

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF VELVETEEN in metallic dots, fancy figures; new military effect over shoulder and down front; piped with a lighter shade; entirely new idea; fancy stock $7.75

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF DOTTED PANNE VELVET, shoulder plaiting, epaulets on shoulders, two point collar, cuffs and front piped with plaid silk; large button on front; also Persian Velvet Waist, with fancy stock and cuffs. $8.75

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF CORDUROY; splendid quality; in white, royal, brown, red and green; also Persian Velvet Waist; large box plaits in front; epaulets on shoulder; fancy stock; also hair striped Panne Velvet Waist; in red, green, tan, royal and gun metal $9.75

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF SILK PANNE VELVET; in the tartan plaids; in four patterns; fancy stock $18.50

WOMEN'S DRESS WAISTS OF SILK PANNE; in Persian patterns; fancy lace yoke; front and back. $24.74

WOMEN'S WAISTS, ALL SILK PANNE VELVET; tailor made; in white, red, royal and green; silk stock and girdle $26.00

Grand Display of Holiday Novelties

In Our Art Embroidery Department.

Second Floor.

There are a thousand and one dainty and pretty things in our Art Embroidery Store that would serve admirably as a holiday or birthday gift to relative or friend.

The richest ideas in Art Needlework, the daintiest designs and effects in hand painting on satin, Pyrographic Articles, Lace Scarfs, Sofa Cushions, and so on.

Anything you may select here will reflect credit on your good taste and judgment, and will be highly appreciated by the recipient.

Hand-painted Sofa Cushions in white satin, beautiful designs in orchid, cupid and vase designs; with satin ruffle and edge $24.50

Also painted Bolting Cloth Top with mousseline de sole ruffles edged with baby ribbon and lace. Something entirely new $20.00

Handsome oblong and square Pin Cushions with hand-made satin ribbon, representing nature; from ..... $4.25 to $8.75

Bolting Cloth Dresser Scarfs, with painted roses and medallions of real lace insertion to match cushions $17.50

Renaissance Lace with bolting centres; embroidered in American Beauty Roses, Pond Lilies and Carnation designs; from ..... $19.75 to $35.00

Hand-painted Mantel and Upright Piano Scarfs; in various colors; trimmed with tassels and heavy silk fringe; from ..... $3.75 to $31.50

Hand-painted Veil and Cravat cases $1.75

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

FRENCH CRIME EPIDEMIC

Paris Recently Alarmed by Many Sensational Murders.

The Police Inefficient—Vidal, the Murderer of Women, May Escape the Death Penalty.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—For the past few weeks Paris has been almost daily alarmed by the news of another sensational crime. The murder of Mme. Mercier at Bourg-la-Reine, the attempted burglary by an armed ruffian at the house of Mrs. Kerr, the widow of the American painter, coming in rapid succession at a time, too, when the trial of Vidal, the woman killer, is filling the columns of the daily press with retrospective horrors, have created quite an atmosphere of bloodthirstiness and criminality in this gay city.

There seem to be two reasons for this epidemic of murder: One is the inefficiency of the police, and the other is the clemency of Paris juries, added to the relative leniency on the part of the law. With respect to the former aspect of the situation, the failure of the detective police to unravel a large number of the sanguinary mysteries of recent times, a secret campaign is being diligently pursued to obtain the removal of M. Cochefert, the Chief of the Detective Department, and the appointment in his stead of M. Hamard, the chef adjoint. In addition to M. Cochefert there is a Directeur des Recherches, a M. Puibaraud, who is independent of him, and looks for his instructions to the Ministry of the Interior. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, is the hierarchical superior of the chef de la Sureté, (M. Cochefert,) but he has less authority over M. Puibaraud, who ranks as a Ministerial functionary.

From a situation such as this it stands to reason that misunderstandings result; jealousies and ill-will prevail between the Sureté and the Recherches, and the malefactors benefit proportionately. And in his own fold, that of the Sureté, M. Cochefert has a rival in the person of M. Hamard, his chief assistant, who has friends on the press, who are never tired of contending that when a thief escapes it is due to the incapacity of M. Cochefert, while if by any chance the Sureté does manage to lay its hands upon a criminal, then all the credit is attributed to the energetic and experienced M. Hamard. M. Puibaraud is perhaps less popular with the press, but as he writes articles in the Matin under the signature of Louis Manini, he has at any rate the support of that paper for whatever it may be worth, and he, too, would like to step into M. Cochefert's shoes.

In the meanwhile the weekly list of murders mounts up not merrily indeed, but most horribly. A more shocking crime than that perpetrated on the unfortunate Mme. Mercier, the widow of Col. Mercier, can hardly be conceived.

THE MURDER OF MME. MERCIER.

The environs of Paris are noted for their rich and varied beauty; and few spots are more charming than the little township of Bourg-la-Reine, close to Sceaux, and the famous Robinson, and a stone's throw from Fontenay-aux-Roses, where acres of roses are cultivated for the Paris market. It is here indeed that the Méridionals, the Félibres, and the cigaliers frequently hold their rose festival in midsummer. Chateaubriand wrote most of his memoirs in the Vallée-aux-loups, with its park richly wooded with rare trees, many of them brought from America, which is hard by; the neighborhood is alive with interesting souvenirs of le Grand Monarque, and the view from the heights which can be obtained over Paris is of surpassing beauty.

No wonder that this charming resort is highly popular with Parisians. Beautiful villas are numerous, and many well-known people reside here all the year round. Sully-Prudhomme, the poet, has a fine house at Sceaux, while at Bourg-la-Reine itself, and close to Fontenay-aux-Roses lives M. André Theuriet, the well-known writer, who has been for years the Mayor of the little community, and was an intimate friend of the unfortunate Mme. Mercier, the murdered lady.

In one of his recent novels André Theuriet has described the rose culture of Bourg-la-Reine and of Fontenay-aux-Roses, the rivalries between the different rosieristes, the mild flirtations which are carried on from rose garden to rose garden, and he has painted the existence of the inhabitants in amiable agricultural colors.

The gentle optimism of this somewhat namby-pamby Academician must have received a rude shock when he found lying almost at his very door the body of the unfortunate woman whom some brute had robbed and strangled in the very centre of his rose-paradise.

And now on investigation it would appear that this is not the only crime of the same kind which has been attempted in this smiling locality. For some months past Bourg-la-Reine and the neighborhood have been living in terror of a mysterious personage, to whom they had finally given the grim nickname of "the Strangler"—a thickset, shabby ruffian, who waylaid and robbed young servant maids, and who on more than one occasion would have strangled his victim if he had not been frightened off. Seen by many persons and always recognizable by a large patch over the knee, the "strangler" is universally believed in the locality to have been the murderer of Mme. Mercier.

By a curious coincidence he left a photograph of himself at his victim's side, which presumably fell out of his pocket during the struggle. The police have not yet succeeded in identifying the owner of this portrait, which is that of a most forbidding type of ruffian. But it will be strange if M. Cochefert, with such a document in his possession, fails to run the murderer to earth. Should he fail, then there will be additional reason for believing that the rivalries and jealousies existing between the Sureté Department and the Recherches Department are exercising a paralyzing effect upon the much-vaunted French detective system, which has lamentably failed to secure any knowledge of the whereabouts of the Humberts, more recently of Canon Rosenberg and his gang, and during recent times of quite a long list of malefactors and murderers.

PARIS JURIES' LENIENCY.

That the sentimental attitude of the Paris juries toward crime, especially what is termed the crime passionnel, has tended to encourage it, is certain enough. Within the last few days we have been reading the trial of Vidal, the murderer of women, and it was generally believed that the accused would be condemned, but that owing to the medical evidence he would be accorded extenuating circumstances. In this case, however, the jury has departed from its usual practice. It has rendered a pitiless verdict of guilty, and Vidal has been sentenced to death.

Medical evidence weighs but little with the Parisian bourgeois, and there was no sentimental excuse in favor of a scoundrel who murdered women for the purpose of robbing them. But it is highly probable that the scientific demonstration of Vidal's mental degeneracy will have considerable influence upon M. Loubet, and that Vidal may yet escape with his head. All the modern phraseology of mental science which Lombroso has made fashionable cropped up in the interesting reports of the medical experts on the degree of responsibility which could be attributed to Vidal. He was an "aboutique," that is to say, he had a physical horror of blood, would faint at its sight, and had a peculiar tenderness for animals. He had the bicycling mania in its worst and most dangerous form, and to four bad bicycle accidents was traceable some of his lack of cerebral equilibrium. His face was asymmetric; he had latent tuberculosis, (as had Napoleon the Great,) a symptom often observable in great criminals.

That Vidal is to some extent a lunatic appears to have been fairly clearly demonstrated by the doctors, who contend nevertheless that he was always well aware of what he was doing, and had not lost the sense of moral responsibility. M. Loubet, however, is known to have a horror of causing blood to be shed, even in cases of the most abominable criminals, when there is any reasonable excuse for avoiding it, so that Vidal has still a fair chance of life. The reading out of his death sentence was greeted with loud applause in court and shouts of "A mort! A mort!" In fact, for the moment the court was more like a pandemonium than anything else. Vidal collapsed in the arms of the gendarmes who were guarding him in the dock, and had to be carried off, while his old mother, a typical Southern Frenchwoman, with features such as one sees on a Roman medal, burst into loud sobbing. The Vidals belong to the upper bourgeois class and still keep the Hotel des Hesperides at Hyères, of which Vidal père was formerly proprietor.

CASE OF THE ARTIST SYNDON.

That the representatives of the law are duly alarmed at the increase in France of crimes of violence is proved by the fact that they are determined to prosecute the painter Syndon (who shot the stock broker David, at Etretat,) not for homicide, but murder of the first class—that is to say, with premeditation. Syndon, of course, will escape the guillotine. The passionnel elements of his crime are too obvious for the capital sentence to be pronounced; but it is quite on the cards that instead of a mere acquittal, such as he would be certain to obtain in Paris, the harder-headed Norman jury of Rouen, where the trial will take place, may sentence him to a lengthy term of penal servitude.

In the meanwhile the respective murders of an old lady on the Rue des Martyrs, of Mme. Dreyfus in the Boulevard Rochechouart, and others which were less sensational in character remain unexplained; their perpetrators are still at large. Whether this is due to the apathy or the inefficiency of the police is the question which the public is asking at the present moment with considerable curiosity and not a little anxiety.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A WOMAN "OFFICIAL" IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Mlle. Pattey Made Third in Rank After the Minister of Public Instruction.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—When the history of the Combes Ministry and that of its predecessor, the Waldeck-Rousseau, comes to be written, it will probably be found that they have made more concessions to "Feminism" than any other.

More women are now in the employment of the various departments of the French Government than at any other time in the history of the Third Republic. But in nearly all cases they are employed personally by officials as clerks in the various Consulates or as stenographers in subordinate bureaus in Paris. Though Cabinets succeed one another, the "ministères" were recognized as strongholds of conservative tradition, and nothing hitherto had ever changed there except the Ministers; now, however, a revolution has taken place in the Ministry of Public Instruction, and a young woman, Mlle. Pattey, has been admitted with the title of an "official," occupying a permanent post.

Mlle. Pattey is third in rank after the Minister himself, and is the first civil servant who has ever obtained a permanent post in a French Government office.

MATRON ACCUSES CONSTABLE.

Father Took Two Young Daughters from Newark Home for the Friendless.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Ella Smith, the matron of the Home for the Friendless at Bergen Street and South Orange Avenue, was aroused from her sleep at 1 o'clock this morning to identify Dennis N. Osborn as the constable who, as alleged, accompanied James Rooney to that institution a few days ago, and by representing that he had an order from Prosecutor of the Pleas Chandler W. Riker, took Rooney's two children, aged seven and five years, from the home, where they had been placed by Mrs. Isabelle Rooney, who had been separated from her husband. Mrs. Smith declared in the presence of Detectives Virtue and Devita that Rooney and Osborn demanded the two children, and that it was not until Osborn had told her that he had been sent by Prosecutor Riker that she consented to give them up. She said that the girls clung to her skirts and begged to remain in the home.

"The scene was too much for me," she said, "and I was forced to return to my room when the father placed them in a carriage. I would never have given them up had not Osborn represented to me that he had the authority. I was afraid that they would take them by force. I tried to persuade the father to leave them until the mother could see them but he refused. He said that his sister would take care of them, but I have since learned that they were placed in another institution."

The children are in St. Mary's Asylum. The father denies the allegations of Mrs. Smith, and Osborn says that he went to the institution as a friend. It is believed that the Prosecutor will take some action tomorrow.

Rooney and his wife separated about three years ago, each accusing the other of cruelty. They had three children, two girls, Mary, aged five, and Tessie, aged seven, and a boy, aged eleven, who when a baby was sent to the husband's relatives. Unable to support the girls properly, the mother placed them in the Home for the Friendless, where she visited them regularly.

ARRESTED AS SWINDLERS.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—James and Mary Smith, who claim to be husband and wife, are locked up in Police Headquarters charged with swindling. They have been soliciting aid from charitable persons under the pretense that they could not get work.

It was learned that several persons had offered them positions and had paid part of their wages in advance, but the couple never reported for work. The Rev. Lewis Lampmann, Mrs. Charles Macjin, Superintendent McDougall of the Bureau of Associated Charities, and Manager Ottolenhui of the Newark Theatre were among their victims. It was the latter who succeeded in having the couple run down, although the police had been hunting for them for several days.

The couple are well dressed, and Mrs. Smith has evidently been well reared. She is good looking, talks fluently, and says she is thirty years old. Her husband is eight years older. They claimed to have arrived from Liverpool three weeks ago. They refuse to discuss the charge.

Denver, Northwestern and Pacific.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—The time limit for the purchase of bonds for the new Denver, Northwestern and Pacific Railroad Company expired at midnight last night. It was announced to-day that the entire issue of $20,000,000 had been disposed of.

Injured Yardmaster Rickey Dies.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—Arthur J. Richey, the young yardmaster, whose two legs were crushed yesterday beneath a freight car, which he was attempting to couple, died at 11 o'clock last night in the General Hospital. He was a son of ex-Superintendent M. M. Rickey, and he had been learning the practical work of railroading.

Among the Good Things of Life

Colds are not to be counted. When one does come, take **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.** It cures colds and coughs with certainty and before they do harm. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

MORNINGSIDE PARK SUICIDE.

Dead Man's Brother-in-Law Attributes the Act to Matrimonial Troubles.

George W. Johnstone, a well-dressed man, forty years old, and for eighteen years an employe of the American Express Company, was found last night at Morningside Park and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, with a bullet hole in his head and a new pistol by his side with one chamber empty.

Policeman Feist, passing by upon his beat about 6:15 o'clock, heard the shot and ran to the place to find the man still alive. An ambulance was called, but Johnstone was dead before it arrived.

Theodore B. Brennan of 711 Park Avenue, Hoboken, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, Johnstone. Mr. Brennan said Johnstone had separated from his wife six months ago, and this separation, he thought, was the cause of the suicide.

The dead man had three children, two of whom, boys, are by the divorced wife, and one, a girl of fourteen, by a previous wife. The children are living with the Brennan family. Johnstone had been living at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Columbus Avenue.

HIS TENTH PIG WENT ASTRAY.

Farmer Smith Thinks the Trenton City Troop Captain Has the Prodigal.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—A stray pig may cause an interesting lawsuit between Arthur Smith, a Bucks County (Penn.) farmer, and Capt. E. Yarde Breese, the commander of the Trenton City Troop, and one of Trenton's younger society leaders. On Oct. 20, according to the farmer's story, he drove into the city with a load of pigs. He claims to have had ten when he started, but only nine when he reached the market.

On his way the farmer crossed the Delaware River by the bridge near Capt. Breese's place. Mr. Smith claims he learned from some boys that a pig had wandered into the Breese barn, and went there for his missing animal. Capt. Breese told him there was an animal at the barn which he might have if he proved property. The following conversation is said to have occurred:

The Farmer—It's an all white one.

Capt. Breese—No.

Farmer—It's all black.

Capt. Breese—No; it's black and white.

Having failed to describe the pig in two guesses, the farmer did not get the pig. As a matter of fact, the coachman at the Breese place says the porker appeared at the barn two days before the farmer claims he lost his pig. The farmer claims he has reason to believe that boys released the pig from the crate on the back of his wagon and chased it into the Breese place, and were afraid to follow it.

BALDWIN STATUE AWARD.

Design Submitted by Herbert Adams of New York Accepted by a Philadelphia Board.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The design submitted by Herbert Adams of New York to the Board of Trustees of the Fairmount Park Art Association for the Baldwin Memorial Monument has been selected, and the contract for the statue will shortly be awarded. The design is the first work of this kind ever done by Mr. Adams, who is well known for his portrait studies.

Five sculptors entered the competition. They were Cyrus Dallin, H. T. Bissel, and Herbert Adams of New York and Samuel Murry and Alexander Stirling Calder of Philadelphia. Each received a compensation of $500.

The statue will be erected in Broad Street at Spring Garden, directly opposite the offices of the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

THEFT OF $6,000 ALLEGED.

Mexican Paymaster Said to Have Taken Advantage of a Bank Teller's Error.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 16.—A sensation has been caused here by the imprisonment of Fortunato de la Fuente, Paymaster of the War Department, on the charge of stealing $6,000. Fuente went into the National Bank of Mexico with $14,000 in bills of large denominations and asked for bills of smaller denomination in exchange. The paying teller changed the money for him and the Paymaster left. The entire transaction covered but a few minutes.

A short time afterward the clerk, it is said, discovered that he had given the Paymaster $20,000 instead of $14,000. He swore to a complaint against Fuente. Another customer of the bank was a witness of the transaction. The police searched the house of the Paymaster and say they found the $6,000 secreted in a wardrobe.

Fuente is now in Belem Prison, awaiting the action of the authorities.

SAID HE WAS A SURVEYOR.

Boarding House Keepers in Newark Annoyed by a Stranger.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 16.—The police have in custody Charles W. Russell, who has been masquerading in town for several weeks as a Government surveyor, under the name of "C. W. Fitzgerald." It is said that he made a practice of arranging at first-class boarding houses for board for himself and several assistants. After getting a few meals he disappeared. Night keys being missed, it was feared that some stranger might return and rob boarders.

Russell was arrested in Harrison. He had arranged for board with James Perkins, at 26 Washington Street. On the strength of his representation Mrs. Perkins had contracted for a lot of new bedroom furniture.

Heavy Rain in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 16.—One of the fiercest rainstorms that ever visited this section prevailed from 1 o'clock till daylight this morning. Basements of buildings were flooded in Dallas, doing much damage. All the streams in this part of the State rose rapidly. The rise in the Trinity up to noon approximated twenty feet. The river is still rising at the rate of a foot an hour. Reports from the northern and northwestern parts of the State say the rainfall last night was tremendous. Much damage was done to late cotton.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who has recently returned from the Orient, is seriously ill with a fever at his residence on Chestnut Street, this city.

Bishop O'Connor's Anniversary.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—It has been announced at Seton Hall College here that a meeting of the clergy of the Newark Catholic Diocese will be held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, on Wednesday next for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of Bishop J. J. O'Connor, which will occur on Dec. 22. It is proposed to hold special religious services, and Catholic laymen will have a special celebration in the Krueger Auditorium in Newark.

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NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the price of the Christmas (Edition de Luxe) number of

THE DELINEATOR

will be 15 cents per copy, the annual subscription price remaining the same, $1.00 per year.

The October and November issues of The Delineator were entirely exhausted, although 806,000 copies of the November number were printed. With an edition of

900,000 COPIES

of this special Christmas number (Edition de Luxe) it is the hope of the publishers that the demand may be supplied. Now for sale on all news-stands.

DEATH OF A YALE INSTRUCTOR.

Victim of a Hunting Accident—Shot in the Arm with His Own Gun—Dies After Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16.—Frederick James Carnell, laboratory assistant in physics in Sheffield Scientific School, who accidentally was shot in the arm yesterday afternoon while duck hunting, died at the New Haven Hospital a little after midnight this morning as the result of loss of blood from the wound and the amputation of his arm. Dr. Samuel W. Dudley of the scientific school, who was with Mr. Carnell at the time of the shooting, is prostrated by the shock.

Details of the accident came out to-day. The two Yale instructors had rowed two miles out from Short Beach to Umbrella Island for ducks. Mr. Carnell was just stepping out of the boat with his gun, when the trigger caught in an oarlock and the gun was discharged, all of the shot entering the arm of the unfortunate man.

Dr. Dudley immediately rowed his friend back to the mainland and conveyed him to the hospital in New Haven, where the amputation was performed at midnight. Such a long time had elapsed from the accident that Mr. Carnell could not survive the shock. He was twenty-four years old, and was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School two years ago, remaining as a graduate student and instructor in physics.

BOASTING MAN'S CAREER.

Doughty, Who Said He Killed Latimer, Had Been Punished for Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Nov. 16.—Ralph E. Doughty of this place, who is in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, as the self-accused murderer of Albert C. Latimer, is of a boastful nature, and it is known here that once before he accused himself of a murder. It was in Philadelphia some years ago, when a young girl had been murdered and her slayer not discovered. After the investigation he was released.

It was a surprise to his acquaintances here that he had been locked up in Brooklyn, as he had not been here for about four years. He had been in trouble in Philadelphia, Vineland, and Cape May on charges of stealing bicycles, and he had served terms in the Cape May County Jail and one year in the New Jersey State Prison for the offense. His father is a man in moderate circumstances. It is believed that he is out of his mind. Before he was punished here it was thought advisable to commit him to an institution where he could receive treatment.

WORN-OUT TENPINS FOR FUEL.

One Man's Device in View of the Shortage in Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 16.—This city is facing a coal famine. Small quantities of coal are received daily, but the supply is not equal to one-third of the demand, and there is considerable hustling to get what there is. One man, a proprietor of a large amusement place, has succeeded in keeping his place warm in spite of the lack of coal.

For a long time it was a mystery how he managed, and at last one day some one opened the furnace door and saw what appeared to be a lot of bottles blazing away furiously; others were summoned to view the seeming miracle, and at last the proprietor came along and explained that the objects that looked so much like bottles were in reality tenpins.

He explained that in the years he had maintained bowling alleys in the place, an almost a countless number of tenpins had become too battered to be serviceable; they were made of hardwood and were saturated with varnish so that when fired they furnished a hotter blaze and lasted as long as a coal fire. The man says he has a supply sufficient to last well into the Winter.

BOWERY MAN'S ADVENTURE.

Escaping in a Buggy, He Ran Down and Injured a Woman.

While trying to escape in a buggy on Saturday night, Alfred Bradley, who lived in a lodging house at 58 Bowery, ran down and injured Mrs. Molly Pearlman of 208 Delancey Street, at Grand Street and Bowery. The accident led to his arrest on a charge of reckless driving. And afterward to his arraignment in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of attempted assault and theft of the team. He was held in default of bail.

John McDonough, a driver for the Jackson Express Company, who had used the buggy along the Bowery, fell in with Bradley and another man at Bayard Street, and was knocked down. Bradley, he said, jumped into the buggy and drove away.

THE SANDRINGHAM PRISONERS.

Mrs. McKelvey of Brooklyn Will Try to Communicate with Them Through the British Consul.

Mrs. Thomas McKelvey of 703 Union Street, Brooklyn, whose mother, Mrs. Ann M. Ovington, and sister, Miss Sadie Ovington, are believed to have been the women who got into the hands of the London authorities while trying to see Queen Alexandra at Sandringham, will attempt to-day to get into communication with the two women who are detained, with a view of finding out whether they are really her mother and sister.

She will visit the British Consul and try to get him to send word to the imprisoned women and find out the facts of their identity. Mrs. McKelvey says that, while she is not positive, she has but little doubt that the women who tried to see Queen Alexandra are her mother and sister.

Reports from London say that the women who were arrested fancied that they were pursued by enemies and were seeking the Queen's presence to ask for her protection. Mrs. McKelvey says that when her mother left Ireland and came to this country, many years ago, she fancied that she was being pursued.

The people at the Sunlight Mission, in Union Street, Brooklyn, where Mrs. Ovington and her daughter Sadie were accustomed to attend services said last night that the women acted queerly at the mission. They said that after attending regularly for some time Mrs. Ovington would absent herself, and when asked for a reason for this action would say that she was being talked about. Mrs. McKelvey said also that her mother's real name was Hovendon, but that the name had for some years been called Ovington.

ACTRESS DIES IN BELLEVUE.

Career and Declining Fortunes of Mrs. Louisa Monsanto End in the Alcoholic Ward.

Mrs. Louisa Monsanto, wife of J. M. Monsanto of 508 West One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Street, a Spaniard who came from St. Thomas, D. W. I., and a correspondent of a European newspaper, died last night in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital.

She was taken from her home last Tuesday to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where her case was diagnosed as gastritis. When there but a few hours, according to the Bellevue Hospital records, her illness developed into delirium tremens. She was transferred to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue, where she died.

Mrs. Monsanto was an actress and singer in light opera, and spoke six languages. She was born in France, coming to this country when quite young. From her parents she inherited a modest sum, to which she added, through her efforts on the stage. Success followed success, until she invested nearly all her money in theatrical ventures of various sorts. These failed, and her fortune soon was gone.

Mr. Monsanto said last night that his wife had heart disease, and did not die from the effects of drinking, though she used to drink liquor. He said they have two children, six and nine years of age, who are with his wife's sister in Bath Beach.

Miss Dressler's Condition Grave.

Drs. Frauenthal and Smith of the Post Graduate Hospital held a consultation yesterday at the apartments of Miss Marie Dressler, the actress, 105 West Forty-fifth Street, who is critically ill with typhoid fever. Although no statement was given out, it is understood that indications of hemorrhages were discovered, and that gravest fears are entertained of a fatal termination of the disease.

Lost His Watch, Would Warn Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write this believing a publication of the facts will be a warning to the public. I took a seat last evening about 7:30 o'clock in a One Hundred and Sixteenth Street cross-town car from Second Avenue. Having reached my destination at Seventh Avenue, it was with difficulty I got out, notwithstanding there was standing room inside.

The platform was packed and the consequence was my watch and chain were taken from me, and this would not have occurred had it not been for the overcrowding on the platform. When I spoke to the conductor he signaled to the motorman to go ahead and remarked to me: "I should wait; you will have to look elsewhere for your watch." CONSTANT READER.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

Nuts for Insomnia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES recommending peanuts for insomnia is in a way misleading. I do not want to hurt the peanut trade, but I cannot refrain from telling you that the use of any other nut in the same way will produce the same effect. So will gingersnaps or any other agreeable food.

Many years ago the Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina highly recommended a collation of milk and peanuts just before going to bed as a sure cure for insomnia. This was published all over the country.

If people instead of rolling around in bed for hours will eat crackers and milk, or any kind of nuts; and fill up the stomach they will soon get plenty of sleep. The stomach is the tormentor. ARTHUR SEVILLE.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

What's the Difference?

This: $, and this: c!

Somebody said: "It's the little things that make this world"—and that somebody knew.

It's the little savings—the savings every day on every day needs—that swell the bank account.

You who keep everlastingly saving find Bloomingdales everlastingly offering chances for savings—savings at all times on everything—the big and the little things—luxuries and necessities.

So dollars and cents is one difference trading at Bloomingdales makes.

Why not start your Christmas shopping now? The assortment of holiday merchandise here is already varied and extensive enough for any one's selections, and we will store articles you don't want to bother with yourself until Christmas free of charge.

Women's Waists, $3.98.
Made of fine quality peau de soie; with tailor stitched pleats on back, front, collar and cuffs, finished with crochet buttons. The sleeves are cut in the new full effect. All the smartest colors, as well as black and white.

Crepe Kimonos, $1.98.
Very dainty garments made of fancy crepe, with woven polka dots. They are effectively trimmed in an entirely new style, with Persian satin ribbon down the front and around the sleeves, making most becoming and pretty negligee gowns. The back is shirred at yoke, and the sleeves are the wide, flowing kind. Colors blue, lavender, white, black and cardinal. Value elsewhere $3.

Men's Underwear.
98c—Root's Tivoli make of all wool underwear; all sizes up to 50 inches; the shirts are in camel's hair and natural gray; single and double breasted styles; drawers to match shirts; retailed all over at $1.50 per garment.
50c—Three-quarter wool natural gray shirts and drawers; all sizes.
Heavy ribbed fleece lined shirts and drawers; the drawers are made with double seats; colors blue and ecru.
Extra good quality double-breasted fleece lined shirts in camel's hair and silver shades; drawers to match shirts; all sizes.
$1.49—Finest quality Australian wool underwear; made by one of the best and most reputable underwear manufacturers in the United States; these garments are sold by the best haberdashers in the city at $3 each. They have the stamp and trademark of the maker; all sizes; colors natural gray and white.

Panne Velvet, 88c. Yd.
An excellent quality in all the smart new colors, as well as black. This is the regular $1.25 sort.

Gold Lockets, $8.95.
Beautiful "New Art" design—woman's head, set with fine cut diamond; dainty design.

Gold Brooches, $2.95.
Handsome solid gold "New Art" Brooches, in exquisite designs; worth much more than our special price.

Dinner Sets.
$4.95—Of American Porcelain; 100 pieces; prettily decorated; gold line edges.
$9.50—Fine thin porcelain; Limoges shapes; pretty floral decorations; 101 pieces, including teapot and soup tureen; gold edges.
$10.00—Fine thin china, with two pretty floral decorations; 100 pieces; handles gold stippled.
$10.50—English porcelain, with pretty underglaze flow blue decorations; 102 pieces; value $15.
$14.98—Carlsbad china; 102 pieces; pink flower decorations.
$16.98—Limoges decorated china; 100 pieces.
$23.00—Charles Field Haviland china; 100 pieces.

Wines and Liquors.
Monogram Rye Whiskey, very old and rich; sold elsewhere for $1.50; our price for this sale, full quarts, 95c
Maryland Rye Whiskey, old and mellow; this grade sold elsewhere at twice this price; full quarts, 55c
Sparkling Mosel, a $2.25 quart bottle, $1.25
Imported Port or Sherry, extra fine, per half gallon, $1.10; per gallon, $2.00
Imported Port, per bottle, 49c., 85c., $1.15, $1.50
Imported Sherry, per bottle, 49c., 75c., 90c., $1.25, $1.50

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Women's Gloves, $1.
Mannish style, with broad cut heavy cord-backs; made from fine imported cape stock; in beautiful shades of tan, English red and craven; every pair warranted; worth $1.50.

Women's Hose, 19c.
Heavyweight black cotton imported stockings, with black feet and white split soles; regular price 25c. and 35c. Imported black cotton, with silk embroidered insteps; also lace openwork lisle thread stockings, in six dainty patterns; actual values here 25c. and 35c.

Women's Underwear.
39c.—Oneita combination suits, one of the best and most popular styles on the market. White only; button across the shoulders; every garment cut according to size and perfect in fit; actual value 75c.
79c.—Norfolk and New Brunswick Underwear; excellent quality merino; vests and pants to match; guaranteed not to shrink; colors gray and white; all sizes.
98c.—Black merino tights; knee or ankle lengths; guaranteed to keep their color; launder splendidly; all sizes; actual value $1.50.

Dress Goods, 69c. Yd.
46-inch fancy armure; in shades of cardinal, garnet, castor, seal, gray and navy; worth $1 per yard.

Men's Watches, $19.50.
A wonderful special in solid gold watches; size 12; 14 kt; open face; flat model; engraved, engine turned or plain polished cases; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements.

Women's Watches, $13.50
Gold and enamelled Watches; open face or hunting case styles; some with enamelled miniature face; others 14 kt. gold hunting case style, set with diamond chips and pearls; worth $25.

Groceries.
Granulated Sugar, very best only, 3½ lbs. with 50 cents' worth of groceries or more, for 13c
No mail orders filled for sugar.
Tomatoes, fancy, red ripe, big cans, 10c
Stringless Beans, per can, 10c., 13c., 14c., 16c., 18c.
Peas, per can, 8c., 10c., 11c., 13c., 15c., 17c.
California Asparagus, per can, 17c., 22c
Fine Sago, best, 1-lb. packages, 3c
Pearl Tapioca, best 1-lb. pkgs., 3c
California Prunes, meaty, per lb. 5c.; 5 lbs., 20c
New Lentils, fancy, per lb., 5c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans, 18c., 21c
Crackers, National Biscuit Co.—N. B. C. Sodas, Butter Thins, or Grahams, our regular 10c. packages, for this sale, 8c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean or ground, per lb., 21c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c
One stick best Chiccory given away with every purchase of coffee.
New Bar Le Duc Jelly, per glass, 22c
Cranberries, fancy Cape Cod, qt., 8c

China Closet, $10.98.
Of solid golden oak; with bevelled French plate mirror in top; shaped ends; regular price $15.75—special for to-day $10.98.

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3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

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1902
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CHAMPAGNE

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WORLD'S GREAT NATIONS.
UNPARALLELED RECORD.

AMERICA.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in the WHITE HOUSE at Washington, at the banquet to H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY of PRUSSIA served ONLY this champagne.

ENGLAND.

His MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII of ENGLAND at the CORONATION banquet at BUCKINGHAM PALACE EXPRESSED PREFERENCE by serving this wine SOLELY.

GERMANY.

His MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR on board his yacht THE HOHENZOLLERN at the banquet given by H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY of PRUSSIA to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES served—NO OTHER CHAMPAGNE.

FRANCE.

The PRESIDENT of FRANCE through his Ambassador Monsieur CAMBON at the dinner given in honor of the unveiling of the ROCHAMBEAU STATUE at the FRENCH EMBASSY served this brand EXCLUSIVELY.

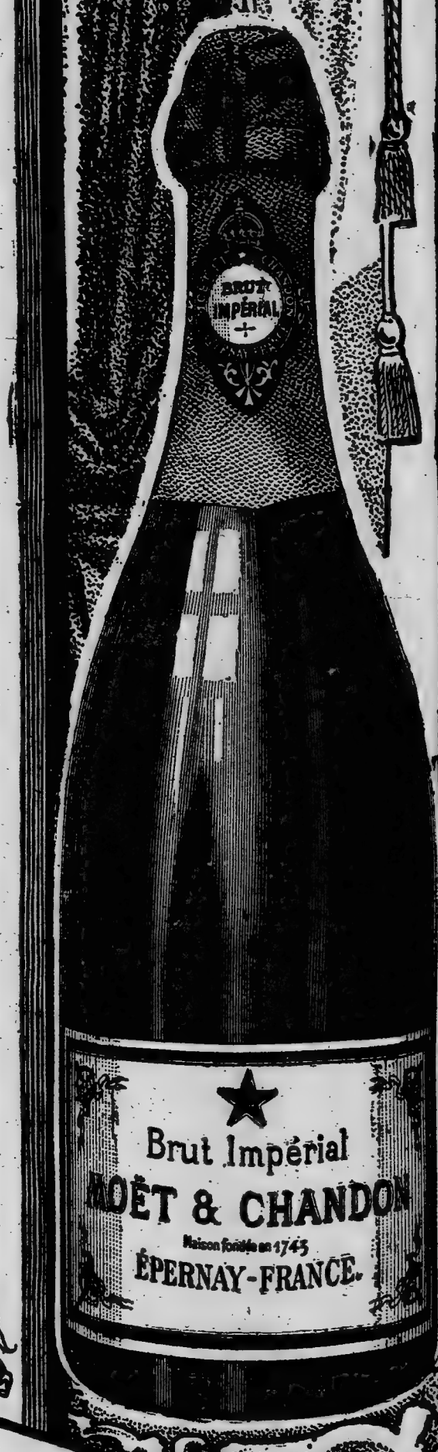
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GERMANY GREAT BRITAIN





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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

SOUND SENSE FROM CONTROLLER RIDGELY.

The address of Mr. RIDGELY to the American Bankers' Association in New Orleans should have a decided influence on the public opinion of the country, and especially on the minds of the bankers, by whom public opinion as to the subject of currency and finance must in the long run be guided.

Mr. RIDGELY temperately, but forcibly and plainly, called attention to some causes of apprehension in the banking and financial situation. In part these arise from sources over which legislation can have little control. The reduction of reserves in reserve cities and in all the banks of the country, the absorption of capital and credits in what may be called slow securities issued by the large number of consolidated corporations at rates often inflated, the change in the forms of credits through the "great increase in the purchase of so-called commercial paper from brokers," the loaning of money by country banks on call on collateral, these are matters which must be regulated by the bank managers themselves, with only indirect restriction by the provisions of the Banking act or the mode of its administration. Unquestionably, they demand caution, and the sooner the caution is applied the better for all concerned. It is well that the official who by his duties is made the most familiar with the situation should utter the note of serious warning which Mr. RIDGELY sounded at New Orleans to the representative bankers of the Union.

There are other causes of difficulty, however, with which legislation can deal because they are inherent in the system created by law, and as to these Mr. RIDGELY spoke with much force and with striking directness. In the first place, there is the senseless absorption of money in the Treasury. This gives rise to a double evil. The money is withdrawn from the channels of trade where it is needed, and the efforts of the Secretary to undo the harm that is thus done, ineffective as they are, are a source of disturbance and speculation. In both ways the mischief is considerable.

The effects of the inelastic character of our currency are still more troublesome. Every year we have the stringency in the credit market that comes from the need of moving the crops. This year it has been worse because the crops are larger and the other demands for money and credit are heavier. In the region where this demand originates, as the Controller shows, there are the following substantial forms and amounts of wealth:

Farm lands	$13,674,000,000
Implements and machinery	761,000,000
Live stock	3,078,000,000
Annual crops	4,000,000,000

On the exchanges arising from this great volume of wealth and production Mr. RIDGELY holds that it would be perfectly safe to allow the banks to issue uncovered notes to the amount of 50 per cent. of their secured notes, providing for ample redemption and for speedy retirement when the need has passed. He is right. It can readily be done, and it should be. It will be done so soon as the bankers are ready to ask it.

TWELVE DOLLARS A MONTH.

A large number of resolutions were read and handed up to the platform at Friday's session of the American Federation of Labor Convention in New Orleans. This was one of them:

That any man who shall have reached the age of sixty years, who is a naturalized citizen, and has lived twenty-one years in this country, and whose average annual income has been less than $1,000 per annum, be given a life pension of $12 per month.

Any person who is capable of right thinking can easily prepare a convincing list of objections to this plan of old-age pensions for wage earners. It is a venture in State Socialism little likely to be favored, much less adopted, in this country. We encourage workingmen to save and lay aside their surplus earnings in man sixty-five years old, who can show that he has earned on the average less than $1,000 per annum, is indeed a very respectable applicant for a pension, compared to the bounty jumpers, deserters, and the others of the perjured and undeserving who make up so vast a proportion of the great army of 1,000,000 pensioners. He touches the heart and awakens the sympathy, even commands a measure of admiration, as a dignified or pathetic figure, when set over against the ignoble bulk of a trust magnate who writes the tariff schedules which authorize him to thrust his great paw into the pockets of millions of American consumers, whom the law makes dependent upon his monopolistic factories.

RECIPROCITY WITH NEWFOUNDLAND

It is gratifying to know that a treaty for reciprocal trade has been signed by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador. Although the terms of the treaty cannot now be made public, it is sure to contain some provision for the abatement of the barbaric economic relations that now exist between the two countries. Fortunately the products of Newfoundland are such that this abatement is likely to encounter less savage opposition from the protected interests than some of the other treaties of like purpose have met. And it is a reasonable inference that the Administration has taken pains to ascertain in a general way the disposition of the Senate toward the agreement which will be submitted to that body. This has been the precaution taken in several recent important instances, and it is likely to have been taken now.

Whether the treaty shall be ratified or not, however, we believe that its negotiation and the discussion to which it must necessarily give rise when it comes before the Senate will be of use. The restrictions put upon our commerce by the tariffs of our own country and of countries which in a way we have driven to protection, become more and more absurd every year with the development of the industry and the international trade of the Union, and every occasion for the examination of concrete examples of their absurdity must tend to the informing of the public mind. If the treaty shall be accepted, it may prove the beginning of a real reform in our commercial policy.

HIGH BUILDINGS AND THE SEWERS.

The danger to which Commissioner LIVINGSTON of the Department of Public Works has called attention, that with the multiplication of high buildings for office and apartment purposes the sewers of the city will be found inadequate to the demands upon them, is not a discovery. This matter has had the attention of experts in public sanitation for some years, but those with reputations at stake have been cautious in announcing their conclusions, as few or no data have been gathered on which to base conclusions. Are the sewers of lower New York overtaxed?

Commissioner LIVINGSTON advocates the immediate expenditure of two or three millions of dollars in the building of new and larger sewers. His views would carry more weight if he would direct a series of investigations to show the relation between flow of water and sewer capacity in the daytime, at night, and under various conditions of weather. Exact figures on this subject are very much needed, and until we have them Commissioner LIVINGSTON is not likely to enlist many of the sanitary engineers in active support of his recommendation. They should be gathered as quickly as possible, since they have an immediate and extremely practical bearing upon the plans for the trunk sewer in Lower Broadway which will have to be built under the rapid transit subway. There are more high buildings along its line than are to be found on any other street of equal length in the world, and measurement of the flow of water through the old sewer now in position and into which all of these skyscrapers discharge their drainage would be very instructive. Commissioner LIVINGSTON will not, we trust, consider it an impertinence if we suggest that the interest of such observations would depend a good deal upon who made them. They could be made to show almost anything.

THE ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS OF NEW YORK.

The Electrical Review makes a computation of much interest relative to the employment of electrical energy for light and power purposes in New York. The total nominal rating of the machinery now installed is 139,100 horse power of engines and 96,500 kilowatts in generators. The engines, however, are capable of carrying a load of 205,000 horse power, and the generators are equal to a load of 136,700 kilowatts. The new plants and enlargements now in hand will add 173,600 to the present nominal rating, bringing the total up to 312,700 nominal and 460,850 actual horse power. The output of the two generating stations now engaged in converting the power of Niagara into electrical energy is 80,000 horse the mines the fuel would move itself as high tension currents over adequate conductors much more cheaply than it can be carried as coal in cars hauled by locomotives. The mountainous culm piles of the Lehigh Valley cannot be profitably washed, separated, and transported to New York as small coal, but they might be brought here as electrical currents with great profit.

ENGLAND'S ANTIQUATED ADMIRALS.

In a debarking interview upon his recent arrival home Lord CHARLES BERESFORD said he cared little for promotion which came by mere keeping alive, and especially when it came too late to make good officers. In a later speech he declared that Admirals ought to be appointed at forty. When appointed at sixty they could not learn to manage either ships or squadrons. He did not mean that an Admiral should be retired at sixty, but that he should not begin his apprenticeship as Admiral when it was too late for him to learn. The pith of this lies in what he did not say. Of England's twelve Admirals only three are below sixty. Prince HENRY, who commands the North Sea fleet, is nearly twenty years younger than the youngest employed British Admiral. Nelson died at forty-seven, and his Captains at Trafalgar averaged twenty-eight.

Englishmen doubt whether the energy and audacity shown by these commanders would be repeated against German commanders, who are the youngest in Europe. These considerations have special application to us as well, for we long had a block in our naval promotions which gave us officers better suited for counsel than action. We got rid of it in some degree by making it to officers' advantage to retire, practically by bribery to retire. The moral Englishmen are drawing is that promotion should be by selection instead of seniority.

THE COLLEGE PROBLEM.

A writer in Harper's Weekly describes a speech by President TUCKER of Dartmouth at a recent meeting of New England College Presidents as follows:

He took a position that must appeal with increasing force to those who want an education for the mere sake of its discipline and of its enlightenments, that the youth who go to college for the training and illumination of the course which leads to the B. A. degree have a right to demand the full measure of the liberal culture of which this degree is the sign and seal.

It would be interesting and pertinent to define with some accuracy "the full measure of the liberal culture of which the degree of B. A. is the sign and seal." If this measure is really large, undoubtedly provision should be made in all our colleges, large and small, by which the student who is willing and able to acquire it shall have the opportunity. No college President of whom we know, certainly not President ELIOT or President BUTLER, wishes to abolish the chance for all the liberal culture that any student can take. But it does not follow that the degree of B. A. necessarily implies the acquisition of that culture, nor does it follow that those students who cannot afford the time or the money for a four years' course should not have the opportunity to get in a course of three or two years the very best that can be given in that time. And a great deal more can be given in the shorter time if the requirements of admission be raised and the standard of work be made more exacting. The real problem of college education at present, it seems to us, is how to provide the very best in the time, be it longer or shorter, that the student can devote to study and residence.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DIAGNOSIS.

What would appear to be unnecessary stress has been laid by the Washington authorities upon an error in diagnosis on the part of a practitioner of Christian Science. The patient was assumed to have typhoid fever, whereas a post-mortem established the fact of death from pneumonia. In some circumstances this would perhaps have made a good deal of difference, but why it should have made any difference at all in the case of Christian Science treatment does not appear. It is not generally supposed that prayers and suggestions are compounded, like a physician's prescription, according to the nature of the ailment dealt with, which, being non-existent and merely a phenomenon resulting from the reflex action of a distorted imagination upon the sub-consciousness or something equally obvious, might as well be called by one name as another.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that it is proposed to hold the practitioner of Christian Science for malpractice in connection with the wrong diagnosis before mentioned. This would be a very silly proceeding. It is on a plane with the directions understood to have been issued by Mother EDDY, instructing adepts of that cult not to treat cases of contagious disease. It is an unfortunate admission that there are such things as contagious diseases, or, for that matter, diseases of any kind. We had supposed the contention of Christian Science to be that there was no such condition. Is this abandoned, or is it possi- how could he be held to be charged with knowledge great enough to make such a mistake culpable? It looks as if the one who essays healing by the gentle method of disabusing the mind of erroneous impressions would in future have to take a physician along to tell him what he is dealing with, lest inadvertently he fall into the error of assuming that scarlet fever is incipient apoplexy or diphtheria an ulcerated tooth. This would be discouraging. All things considered, it looks as if as a gainful occupation the practice of Christian Science had its drawbacks.

"A LIFE-LONG PROTECTIONIST."

Speaking of President ROOSEVELT and protesting that he could not have meant to undermine the foundations of protectionism in his Chamber of Commerce speech, The Press of Philadelphia says: "He is a life-long protectionist by conviction, and an avowed advocate of the upbuilding of an American merchant marine by a policy of Government protection. And being such, and being at the same time a sound reasoner, it may be assumed that he did not say anything inconsistent with his settled views."

In order to verify this notion of Mr. ROOSEVELT as "a life-long protectionist by conviction," it will be necessary to consult the membership list of the Cobden Club in the eighth decade of the last century.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Coroner SCHOLER had good reason for the dissatisfaction he expressed with the verdict of the jurymen who have been so carefully—so very carefully, one is tempted to say, with cynical emphasis—investigating the terrible explosion of fireworks in Madison Square. That the jury did not discover the "cause" of the explosion is credible enough, for of unintended explosions the cause is rarely determinable with any definiteness, but the responsibility for it is quite another matter, and as to that there was no lack of evidence. It is not our contention that any particular man or men should have been picked out and sent to jail, though even that, perhaps, would not have been impossible, but certainly it would have been easy, and profitable as well, to enumerate the persons who manipulated fireworks of a sort so vehement in the midst of a closely crowding multitude, who permitted the manipulation to go on without an effort to warn the spectators of danger, and who allowed the laws against the use of dynamite and gunpowder in the public streets to be set aside and ignored for no sufficient excuse. A divided responsibility is none the less a real one, and though of course it is a very poor thing to base punishment upon, yet the jurymen might have done what they could and much more than they did in that direction. And in advising that the explosion of "bombs" in the streets be prohibited they did not even begin to go far enough. "Bombs" are dangerous, indeed, but it is doubtful whether they are any more dangerous for street use than a dozen other devices of the modern pyrotechnist. An accident that costs fourteen lives and puts scores more in peril is a serious matter, and this jury seems to have treated it, if not exactly with levity, at least with less than due realization of the duties it imposed upon men in their position.

——As it is by the newspapers, and not by the President, that all the details, including some decidedly gruesome, of his bear hunt have been laboriously collected and widely published for the perusal of everybody and his wife and children, it is obviously unjust for a newspaper which is not hostile to hunting and hunters, as such, to find fault with the President because he has not indulged his love for the chase without forcing general attention to fasten upon the more distasteful features of his achievement. But it is not convenient, always, to be entirely just, and we confess to a feeling of dissatisfaction with the President that he should have made it possible—and in a journalistic sense necessary—for us to tell the tale of the pitiable undoing of that "lean black bear." The creature had so little chance for his life with all those well-armed men and their many dogs after him! And there was not even the pretense of self-defense in the way death was inflicted upon him! He was not shot while charging upon his foes, but a man jumped from his horse, went calmly to the spot where the dogs had the frightened beast cornered in a swamp, knocked him on the head with the butt of a gun, and tied his legs together to await the President's pleasure! Surely there was nothing to thrill the blood in that—nothing to remove one's secret doubts as to the defensibility of hunting as a sport. Fortunately the President refused to avail himself of the opportunity to shoot the bear as he lay in bonds, but told somebody else to "put him out of his misery"—which the somebody else proceeded to do—with a knife. It's a queer sort of mercy, come to think of it. The bear would have been in no "misery" if the President hadn't hunted him, and could easily have been put out of it, not by cutting his throat, but by cutting the rope and letting him run off into the canebrake. The killing of bears by those who have an appreciable need of bear meat, or by those with whose pigs or calves the bears have interfered or threaten to interfere, can be criticised only by crazy sentimentalists, but when the hunter is a President the mere fact of the killing is altogether too prominent in the "sport." Times have changed, and opinions with them. The hunter needs some sort of an excuse nowadays, and, really, there doesn't seem to have been much excuse for the killing of this "lean black bear."

——Now it is the doings of the British authorities in the Yukon Territory that again bring out the curious inconsistency of Americans with respect to changes of allegiance. We find it entirely proper, so far as we think about it at all, that the citizens of other countries should pull up stakes, come to this one, and formally promise to live, and, if necessary, die with and for us. To an extent varying with circumstances, but always measurable, we resent the failure or refusal to "take out his papers" of anybody who finds it profitable or convenient permanently to reside here, and we punish metamorphosis. Presumably these feelings are not peculiar to ourselves, but we act and talk as though we thought that such was the case, while we view it as distinctly commendable—an evidence of virtue as well as of wisdom—when the citizens of other nations, the advanced no less than the backward ones, come here and get naturalized. Which shows how queer and illogical even the whitest of white hens' chickens can be when they give their minds to it.

——From Brooklyn comes the rather amusing statement that the man DOUGHTY, who has made so much trouble for the police and the prosecuting officers by falsely charging himself with the LATIMER murder, is to be prosecuted for perjury. "The District Attorney's office," according to this pleasant tale, "is trying to find some charge on which they can send him to State prison for a number of years because of the colossal hoax he has worked on the police. It is probable that he will be prosecuted on a charge of perjury, for, after taking the oath in Magistrate FURLONG'S court last week, he swore that he had killed LATIMER." In other words, DOUGHTY is to be placed in such a position that he will be punished for perjury if he doesn't convict himself of murder! The carrying out of that plan can, without exaggeration, be called remotely probable. "Perjury," as is very well known by "District Attorneys' offices" almost everywhere, is not the mere utterance of lies when under oath, but the doing of it in circumstances and regarding matters few in number and carefully defined. False swearing may or may not be what the law calls perjury, according as it comes within or without the narrow limitations that have been established, and DOUGHTY'S lying was far outside of them. He is a perjurer in the common acceptation of the term, but he could not legally have been required to confess under oath the commission of a murder, and the officials whom he has irritated will have to search long before they find a way to punish him for doing so of his own fantastic choice.

SIGNOR D'ANNUNZIO'S CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with pleasure the intelligent and fair-minded protest of your dramatic critic in this morning's TIMES against the method of criticism which has been employed regarding Signor d'Annunzio's plays. The saying of Walter Savage Landor that "false delicacy is real indelicacy" may with justice be even more strongly expressed, as follows:

False decency is real indecency. In his zealous attempts to proclaim his own moral superiority the critic of a contemporary morning journal has, in abusing the plays of d'Annunzio, resorted to such expressions as would hardly be found in the vocabulary of pure-minded people.

It would indeed be difficult to find in any of the plays themselves expressions as offensive or insinuations so disgusting as those employed by this critic, and the reflection cast upon himself is therefore far greater than that which falls upon his intended victim.

"No very great man ever reached the standard of his greatness in the crowd of his contemporaries. This hath always been reserved for the secondary."

If Shakespeare were living and were to appear to-day for the first time before a modern tribunal he would undoubtedly be "sent to Coventry" on the score of coarse and revolting passages which may be found in some of his plays, and the great and beautiful masterpieces, which are now safely vindicated by time, would in all probability be ignored and swept aside in the tide of unreasoning righteous denunciation.

A like injustice is perpetrated when, in the case of even a minor poet such as d'Annunzio, the beautiful poetic drama of "Francesca da Rimini" is ruthlessly condemned because it emanates from the hand that wrote "Citta Morta." Even if one concedes—as, of course, one must—the repulsiveness and morbidness of the theme in "Citta Morta," it should be admitted, in all fairness, that the illicit passion depicted is not extolled by the author in any way, but is throughout held up to our abhorrence.

Surely immorality does not lie in the choice of subject matter, but rather in the attitude which an author assumes toward his subject.

There is no attempt either in "La Gioconda" or in "Citta Morta" to enlist our sympathies upon the side of vice. The sophistries which the artist Lucio utters in "La Gioconda" in the name of art are not presented by the author as his own views, but merely as a study of temperament and of character, and are fully answered and refuted by other personages in the play. The characters of the much-sinned-against Silvia and Anna are, as your critic says, "spiritually noble and pure," and there has rarely been seen upon the stage in any age a conception as beautiful, elevated, and spiritual as Mme. Duse's rendering of these rôles. K. D.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, REFORMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clarion note sounded by Mr. Roosevelt when he recommended "The Simple Life," by Charles Wagner, to a small band of intelligent listeners in a New England town has swelled at last into a tocsin whose deep-throated voice like a Big Ben at Westminster thrilled the assembled merchants and magnates in the new home and at the annual dinner of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. They heard "the chest notes of conviction" of this new oracle, and tens of millions of their fellow-men have since been engaged in careful study and interpretation of their meaning.

What Mr. Roosevelt recently did to ballast our ship of State is now recognized by the great powers at home and abroad as a bright particular page in our history. But it is chiefly as a moral teacher and reformer that I would have our people consider him. Montesquieu once said: "Were I King I could regenerate France: for the King sets the fashion, and I would make it the fashion to be virtuous." Mr. Roosevelt has so long practiced and preached the strenuous life that out of it has grown a new gospel of "self-reverence, self-reliance, self-control." Let us write that upon the doorposts of our house, and upon our gates; and let it be as a frontlet between the eyes of those who have entered here and of those who still may come.

All true patriots should seek to cast themselves in the heroic mold for which our President has set the pattern. For they constitute the State, and some day may help to maintain it when the arbitrament of arms shall have taken the place of aborted conferences of peace. Then shall we need the sinews of war, which are strong and skilled heads, hearts, and hands, and not strong boxes and thick skulls. PISGAH.

New York, Nov. 13, 1902.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST "HEALERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure your able editorial in this morning's issue on the probable end of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy, the founder, herself striking its mortal blow.

In looking over the article on another page entitled "Christian Scientists' Change stitution protect him? No, a thousand times no! Nor will the law properly administered receive the plea of the Christian Scientist. Weak sentimentalism has prevailed long enough; now let us have justice.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902. H. E. C.

THE REPUBLICAN SHIP IN PERIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to see the editorial in this morning's TIMES regarding President Roosevelt's speech at the Chamber of Commerce.

One of the great needs of the present times is the sort of newspaper work that creates public sentiment instead of mouthing some rubbish at the dictation of party leaders or creeping slavishly after the passions or prejudices of the public.

There is an element of conservatism in the Republican Party that is absolutely necessary to the welfare of the country, but the party itself has for a long time been drifting with the tide with hilarity on board while the band played "Prosperity! O! Prosperity!" Just now there are sharp rocks ahead, and some one will have to do some clever steering or the craft will be split from end to end. There are shallows to be passed, and the good ship will have to be lightened by throwing overboard the tariff juggernaut—already condemned by that great apostle of protection, President McKinley—or the prospect of running aground is sure. Then a political Jonah or two in the shape of certain bosses of the Quay-Clark variety will have to be sacrificed, or the bark will founder in a storm whose clouds even now darken the political horizon. C. W. TYLER.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 13, 1902.

AMERICAN MURAL PAINTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A very recent competition for a mural painting scholarship to Rome held in this city was awarded in a manner to arouse the indignation of every really well-equipped artist knowing the details of the competition. We all are aware of the feeble look of the modern American mural decoration, especially when compared with the frescoes of Renaissance Italy. Here, then, was an unquestionable opportunity to heighten our very slight American art, one of the losing but honorably mentioned competitors showing all through his work the keenest intelligence, an aesthetic sense, intensity of observation—O avis rara!—and a certain appreciation of Italian art.

Was it on this last score that the jury saw fit to refuse him the scholarship? Had he shown that he had already reaped some of the fruits of an intelligent stay in Italy? How like an American jury, and what a pitifully mediocre state of mind it represents in not realizing that in such a man and in him only, lies our hope of a great, significant, beautiful, and convincing American mural art! Three years in Italy, added to his present experience, and we should have in him that almost unheard of American object, a sufficiently equipped mural decorator.

But no, this jury, as other juries before it, prefers giving some "innocent" a taste of Italy. Alas for our mural art! It seems doomed to be ever dull, feeble, and half baked. J. L.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

MR. RYAN AND DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of the 15th inst., "To Democrats of the South," commenting on an interview with Thomas F. Ryan in The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, was very interesting. Mr. Ryan's views were full of wisdom and should be read by Democrats throughout the country. They will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of old-line Democrats, particularly those who wish to see Democracy re-established in her old-time glory.

It is peculiarly gratifying to see men like Mr. Ryan, who as a close friend of the late Mr. Tilden, and one who stands pre-eminent in the business and financial world, come to the front in an endeavor to steer the good ship Democracy to a successful anchorage. The party would do well to have some quiet, unobtrusive thinking like Mr. Ryan representing her in Washington. SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.

New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

Labor Clause in Tunnel Contract.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been looking for an editorial from your leader writer, who is such a profound student of sociology and political economy, on the case of the brakeman who lost his life through the engineer being compelled to work sixty-one hours, with an intermission of six and a quarter hours for sleep, whose heirs brought an action against the railroad and lost it on a technical decision.

On the face of this decision workingmen who say the "courts are against us" would probably be described by your paper as Anarchists and enemies of society.

THE TIMES is against the labor clause in the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. I do not see why it should be, after thinking over the above incident.

The Manhattan Railroad makes its ticket choppers and ticket agents (who must be telegraph operators in addition) work a straight twelve hours per diem for the magnificent sums of $1.50 and $2.25 respectively. Now, if this railroad were running over private land it would be no business of the general public how it treated its employes, but it is using the streets, owned by the city and paid for by the poor as well as the rich. I think the city has the right to say under what conditions it will permit any railroad to use its streets and how it must use its employes. If some such conditions are not inserted in the Pennsylvania franchise that company will do as it likes with its employes.

The street railroads, gas plants, &c., being owned by private companies, permit practically only two classes—rich and middle—to purchase their shares. How many workingmen can buy Manhattan at 134 and Consolidated Gas at 213? You cannot buy a fractional part of these shares. Thus an injustice, it seems to me, is done the working classes, who have certainly paid their share to make these same streets and cannot reap the benefits therefrom. Again, foreign capital can buy shares which (capital) has not contributed anything at all to these same streets.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1902.

Number of City's Senators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "City vs. State," of yesterday, assumes a constitutional limit of one-half the State Senate to the city as now constituted, which is inexact. That limitation embraced New York and Kings Counties as formed on Jan. 1, 1895, since which time a part of Westchester, what is now the Borough of Queens and the entire County of Richmond, none of which sections are embraced in such limitation, have become part of the city, and under the Henderson decision in the Court of Appeals will elect their Senators from the share of the rest of the State.

There will be a rude awakening for those who "jammed" the consolidation scheme through when their rural constituents realize what the next legislative apportionment has in store for them, and, what is more, they were all promptly warned of the consequences.

BENJAMIN F. ROMAINE.

New York, Nov. 12, 1902.

Why a Democrat Voted for Republicans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To many causes is ascribed the recent defeat of the Democratic ticket. As a Democrat who voted a nearly straight Republican ticket I wish to say that my reason for so doing was that I want the opportunity to vote for a Democratic President at the next Presidential election, and I felt that a great injury in putting him forward at this time. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

New York, Nov. 6, 1902.

Mrs. Carrie Nation in a Hurry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Mrs. Carrie Nation is evidently trying to correct some of our everyday evils, would it not be well for her to cease for a moment in her career and commune with herself relative to the rights of others? For instance, to-day at the Grand Central Station, about 9:45 A. M., she was seen to step in front of a line of seven people (who were waiting their turn to purchase tickets, and whose time was no doubt just as valuable as hers) and demand a ticket to Boston. After receiving it she went to the baggage room, where she undoubtedly insisted on receiving attention ahead of others, as she did at the ticket office window.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902. OBSERVER.

About Watering Horses When Warm.

Here is a contribution to the question of allowing horses free access to water. The writer is a gentleman who lays claim to a long and extensive experience of the noble animal:

When perfectly cool there is not the slightest risk of a horse taking more water than is good for him. But when heated and perspiring freely, it is a most dangerous thing to allow him to get much "cold" water. Only a few days ago the plowman of a friend of mine allowed his sweating horse to wander to a drinking trough, and in an hour the animal was found dead in its stall. Inflammation of the lungs is frequently brought on in men by taking a big drink of "cold, unqualified" water when in a state of perspiration. That Mr. Assheton Smith's horses did not suffer from drinking immediately after coming in from hunting was due probably to the fact that they had jogged home five or ten miles from the finish of the run.

A quart or two of cold water will do a perspiring horse no harm and be grateful to him, and when hunting I always allowed my horse a mouthful of water when crossing a stream. But tepid water, or tepid water and oatmeal, is the proper drink.

The quoted words in the description of the effect of "cold, unqualified water" on a hot man are my correspondent's, not mine. As far as I can make out, the rule in this matter is very much the same for horses and men.—London Truth

Nice's Experiments with Oiled Roads.

The municipality of Nice (Riviera) has been trying experiments in the oiling of roads to prevent dust. Some hundreds of yards of the Promenade des Anglais were covered to a depth of about three-eighths of an inch with coal-tar and sand, and afterward faced with a coating of petroleum. The result was not an unqualified success.

A hard, smooth surface was produced from which little, if any, dust was derivable, and of which I have heard a well-known cyclist speak with admiration. But it has proved so dangerous for horse traffic that sixty falls have occurred upon this short strip of road alone since the track was made. The surface is already broken, peeling away in large cakes and exposing the macadam beneath.

A new plan is now being tried upon the level road at Magnan. The surface was thoroughly cleansed, leveled, and dried, and then coated with a very thin varnish of hot coal-tar. Next day sand was sprinkled over it, and after six days a second similar coat was applied. The cost of the application is about 2d. per square yard.

No petroleum has been used in this experiment, but it is about to be tried on the Boulevard Carnot as an alternative. It is, of course, quite premature to say what may be the result in either case.

At Monte Carlo, on the other hand, the experiments with coal-tar on the roads have been decidedly successful, and have made it clear that dust is perfectly preventable. All that is needed is money for oil or tar to be scientifically applied.—London Mail.

Gen. Booth Travels Free.

Gen. Booth and his staff travel free. This was admitted by a staff officer, some one having questioned the propriety of the General's action. A staff officer said: "Railroads in Canada supply Gen. Booth and some eight or ten staff officials who accompany him with free transportation and free haulage of the private car he is using. The car belongs to the Pullman Company. They give the General this privilege because of the character of his mission. It is much cheaper to travel in this manner than for the party to buy railroad tickets and travel in regular coaches. In the States the same courtesy is extended to the General by most of the railroads. The head of the army requires a special car. He has a vast quantity of work to look after and time is precious. He is enabled with a special car to carry on work that otherwise could not be conducted."—Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

NUGGETS.

Inconsistency.

Waggsby—I note that Holdum, President of the Old Settlers' Association, has been sued.

Naggsby—What for?

Waggsby—For refusing to settle.—Los Angeles Herald.

His Vote.

"How does it happen you ran so far behind your ticket?" they asked him.

"I didn't," said the candidate who had escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth. "That is an unfair inference. I got the straight vote. The rest of the ticket simply ran ahead of me—that's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Found It Enjoyable.

Miss Ascum—Did you really attend her wedding?

Miss Wryvell—Oh, yes, indeed, and I enjoyed myself immensely.

Miss Ascum—Did you, really?

Miss Wryvell—Her gown didn't fit her well at all and I heard several people say she looked a perfect fright.—Philadelphia Press.

Thorough Work.

Mrs. Youngwife—A friend has sent me a basket of quinces, and I don't know how to use them.

Mrs. Oldwife—Nothing is simpler. Pare and core them, make preserves of the best pieces, marmalade of the others, and jelly of the cores and peelings.

Mrs. Youngwife—Well, I declare! And what shall I make of the basket they came in?—New York Weekly.

Reason for Delay.

"But if you love me, Madeline, why set the happy day two years away?"

The maiden bowed her head in blushing confession.

"Because, Horace, it will take me fully that long to use up my monogram stationery."

For you can't get letter paper embossed unless you buy a lot of it.—Newark News.

THE ONE-STORY MAN.

S. W. Gillam in Los Angeles Herald.

There are bores in great profusion in this
world we habitate,
And we're pretty sure to strike 'em where-
so'er we navigate—
There's the man who knew your brother
in the days of long ago;
There's the man whose mouth prolific is
forever on the flow;
But they're blessings in comparison—I
stand them very well—
If you'll keep away the man with just one
story he can tell!

I have met him in Chicago, I have met him
in St. Lou;
I ignored him up in Ogden, though his face
and form I knew;
I have met him in Tacoma, in Seattle—
everywhere—
Till you'd think his little répertoire would
grow, but I declare
He performs that same old solo though

KING LEOPOLD'S ESCAPE

Rubino, the Would-Be Assassin, Was Expelled by Anarchists.

He Wanted to Prove That They Were Unjust to Him—His Father Was an Italian Patriot.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Wounded vanity, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, is considered to have been the chief motive for Rubino's attempt to kill the King of the Belgians.

Rubino was denounced last May by the international Anarchist press as a spy, and expelled from the party. Evidently his attack on King Leopold was due to the desire to prove himself an Anarchist "sans peur et sans reproche."

The correspondent adds that Rubino has long been known to the police of various nations as a dangerous Anarchist. He was watched by Italian agents in London until the end of last month. Then he disappeared, only reappearing when his criminal purpose was all but effected.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Ministry of the Interior has established the identity of the assailant of King Leopold. His name is Gennaro Rubino, and he is described in the Ministry's records as an advanced Socialist. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment for stealing at Milan in 1898, but he made his escape to England, where he is supposed to have imbibed his Anarchist principles.

His father was a patriotic Communal Councillor, who served with distinction in the Italian war for independence, but Rubino, while still serving in the army, was condemned to five years' detention for writing a subversive newspaper article. These are the only criminal records that have been found against him. Since leaving Italy he has resided continuously in Scotland and England, first in Glasgow and afterward in London. Some years ago he was accused of treachery by his Anarchist friends and expelled from their ranks.

The Italian press and people express the greatest regret and indignation that a miscreant son should again cast discredit on the national character.

The Pope, King Victor Emmanuel, and Premier Zanardelli have sent telegrams of congratulation to the Belgian King on his escape.

It appears that Rubino has a brother, who is also an Anarchist.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16.—According to some reports Rubino, in the course of his examination before the Magistrate, declared that he selected King Leopold for his attack on account of his Majesty's inhuman conduct toward his daughter, Princess Stéphanie, at the time of her mother's death, and also because he wished to show to the Anarchists in London, who suspected his loyalty, that, while they only talked, he acted.

He would have killed King Edward, Rubino added, but for the strong feeling of the English people in favor of the monarchy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Secretary Hay called at the Belgian Legation to-day to express to the officials there regret at the attempt on the life of the King of Belgium, and to extend the congratulations of the people of this country on the King's escape.

MOROCCAN REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

Is Said to Have Been Taken Prisoner by Moroccan Imperial Troops—Sultan to Suppress Kabyle Revolt.

TANGIER, Nov. 16.—According to a report which has reached here from Fez, the imperial troops have succeeded in capturing the pretender to the throne.

It is stated that the Sultan, at the head of an army of 25,000 men, will direct in person the operations to put down the uprising of the Kabyle tribesmen.

Omar Zarahuni, the pretender to the Moroccan throne, is said to have once been an ordinary Moroccan soldier. He began his mission with a few conjuring tricks, by which the simple-minded and superstitious Berbers were completely taken in. Finding that he was more successful than he had ventured to hope, Omar began to preach larger things, and eventually proclaimed himself a brother of the present Sultan. He succeeded in collecting a considerable following.

Omar is a native of Zarahun, a mountain district near Fez. After serving as a soldier he went to Tunis and Algeria, where he is supposed to have picked up whatever little education he possesses.

The pretender preached humility of spirit. He rode only a donkey, in front of which walked a man carrying a prayer rug, while behind rode a servant on a horse. His followers consisted for the most part of mountaineers from Gjiata, who accepted him as a "Mahdi." He declared that he was working in accordance with the desires of the people of Fez, who were only awaiting his arrival to proclaim him Sultan.

The name by which the pretender has generally been known is "Bu Hamara," "the father of the she-ass," a nickname derived from his refusal to ride anything but a small donkey.

At first the Moroccan Government attached little importance to the doings of the pretender, but afterward it realized that the fanatical outbreak was a good deal more serious than previous affairs of the same kind, which had come to an end without suppression, and a large force was sent against the pretender. Later it was announced that the Sultan, with the entire Moorish army, was to leave Fez on Nov. 10 to suppress the rebellion started by the pretender.

Kaiser Decorates Lord Lonsdale.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The German Emperor has conferred on the Earl of Lonsdale, whom he is visiting, the Order of the Prussian Crown of the First Class.

ART NOTES.

An exhibition of drawings and sketches by Kate Greenaway, the English illustrator, who died a little while ago, is to be opened at the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., in East Sixteenth Street, to-day. It is very seldom that any of Miss Greenaway's original work has been seen in this country, though her charming little picture books are known everywhere. Among the ardent admirers of her work were John Ruskin, Lord Leighton, and Randolph Caldecott.

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The cabled report that the pictures by Frederick Goodall, R. A., sold at auction in London under bankruptcy proceedings, brought exceedingly poor prices, was perhaps, under the circumstances, only to be expected, but is none the less sad. This veteran Academician, whose works have been favorites with the British picture-buying public for over sixty years, has now been brought by illness and financial misfortune to a pitiable condition. It was hoped up to the last moment that some one would come forward to stay the auction. Even on the rumor that this would be done the sale was postponed, but the expected help was not forthcoming, and the treasured paintings which the veteran artist had kept for many years because he regarded them as his masterpieces were sacrificed. Mr. Goodall is eighty-one years old. He has been suffering from acute bronchitis and other pulmonary trouble. His home has been sold and he is being cared for in the house of a friend.

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Paintings by Charles Frederick Naegele will be shown at Louis Katz's galleries, 430 Fifth Avenue, from to-day until Nov. 20.

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The fourth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters will open at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co. on Dec. 27. The society has been invited to send its entire exhibit to the show to be held by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in February.

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In his Presidential address to the Royal Academy at Burlington House, Anton Webb threatened the buildings and antiquities of the United Kingdom, and which probably exists in other countries. Mr. Webb asserts that certain districts are systematically mapped out by art dealers, and anything of interest, such as a paneled room, a moulded ceiling, or even a chest or clock, are all carefully scheduled, the position and means of the owner ascertained, and, as opportunity offers, the property is purchased, the contents sold, generally abroad, and then the land, stripped of its treasures, is resold. Mr. Webb thinks that this is a matter in which united action might be taken by various bodies like the institute with the view to keeping objects of national interest in the country.

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Since the exhibition of American Wood Engravings was opened at the Lenox Library Building some interesting additions have been made. These include individual prints, such as Kruell's recently completed "Beethoven" and Timothy Cole's new (Spanish) series of "masters." A number of original blocks by Alexander Anderson, some of his cuts, hand-pulled in 1894, and several blocks drawn upon by Thomas D. Sugden, the engraver, which form part of a gift recently made to the library, have also been placed on view. As the library will be open on Thanksgiving Day, the exhibition may be seen on that day.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Two fatal accidents similar to the one which caused M. Zola's death are being commented on by the European press. One took place in Paris, the other in Strasburg. In the former case a young man named Henri Debry was found dead in his room, at 1 Rue Taine. He had expired through suffocation caused by carbonic gas produced by a faulty grate. In the Strasburg affair the facts are as follows: Mlle. Freda Boeckal, daughter of the late Dr. Boeckal, had in her service two servants, who slept in the same room, in the upper part of the house. The other morning, as the servants did not make their appearance as usual, Mlle. Boeckal went up to the bedroom. The door was locked. The mistress knocked, and, receiving no reply, she sent for a locksmith to force the door. The two servants were found upon their beds, apparently asleep, but really dead—suffocated by the fumes which had escaped from a defective chimney.

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Paris is the city of sordid crimes par excellence, but certain facts concerning the murder of Mme. Lecomte the other day lift it out of the ordinary. The victim was an octogenarian, whose name was very conspicuous in the times of the Empire. At the age of sixteen Heloise d'Epigne married a M. Lecomte, who was very wealthy, but whom she managed to ruin. Then she ran away with the Comte de Peragallo, Colonel of the Imperial Guard, and with him she lived at Nice, passing her days and nights in the gaming rooms. She was a born gambler; at eighty-four she attended the races and staked considerable sums of money. Twelve years ago the Count died, and then this extraordinary woman ran away with a young man of twenty-five. After a life that supplied material for many a "chronique scandaleuse" she had perished miserably at the hands of an assassin.

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In an article on the British Navy, La Revue of Paris says: "In the personnel of the British Navy there are zeal, capacity, energy, and devotion. What is lacking there, as in the nation generally, is the faith in science and in applied intelligence. Instinct and the inspiration of the moment are not sufficient to win naval battles."

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At a Paris police court the other day a German stepped into the witness box to give evidence in a case of obtaining money under false pretenses. The President of the court was informed that the man could not speak a word of French, and he asked that an interpreter might be called. None was forthcoming, however, and the witness's daughter offered her services. The court felt very much inclined to accept the offer, but the President had some doubts as to the legality of the proceeding. "Can a woman act as interpreter in a court of justice?" was the question raised. The representative of the Public Prosecutor had his doubts on the matter, but was unable to give a definite reply until he had consulted the code. Eventually a barrister present in court interpreted the evidence, but the point of law remained uncleared.

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Le Temps of Paris, in the course of an article on shooting in France, calls attention to the fact that, contrary to what might have been thought, those departments where the greatest number of applications for shooting licenses were made, are precisely those where there is the least game. Says Le Temps: "It happens that these departments, where there is so little game and so many sportsmen, are all situated in the South of France, and in this connection it is impossible not to think of the great Tartarin of Tarascon, who, when there were no hares or partridges to kill, went out cap shooting."

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A commission has been appointed to consider the advisability of providing French sailors with bed sheets. In the army, as in the navy considerable time elapses, as a rule, between proposing and carrying out. Examples are not far to seek. Leather gaiters are still on their trial since their introduction in the army several years ago, although regularly every year company commanders and Colonels send favorable reports to the Ministry of War as to the definite adoption of that article of clothing. French sailors have only blankets as yet, and many years may elapse before they get the proposed sheets.

***

As the result of an official inquiry instituted by the Hungarian Government with regard to the use of the typewriter for official documents, it has been established that such documents cannot be depended on for more than eight or ten years, at the end of which time the characters become invisible. The Orphan Courts have therefore been directed to discontinue the use of the typewriter for documents requiring to be kept a long time.

***

During his stay in France last year the Czar was particularly struck by the ironwork of the grand staircase at Compiegne and at the Petit Trianon. Having given the Palace of Serguiewskaya as a wedding present to his sister, the Grand Duchess Olga, on the occasion of her marriage to Prince Peter of Oldenburg, his Majesty ordered a replica of this ironwork to be made from the moldings taken on the spot by two artists sent especially for that purpose. The work was carried out in Paris, and was sent to St. Petersburg the other day.

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There is a curious police regulation in Paris by which the "guardians of safety" very often manage to get hold of criminals who have for years eluded justice. It is called "street sweeping." Formerly once a month or so, at 2 o'clock A. M., the police passed through the streets and arrested all loiterers almost indiscriminately. Under present conditions the majority of the persons arrested one day are released the next, and it is being asked why the law of 1885 respecting "relegations" is not more strictly enforced. Under this law old offenders can be sent to a penitentiary settlement for life, and it was passed in order to considerably reduce the number of habitual criminals at large.

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The 16th list of subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, who died at Vailima, Samoa, on Dec. 3, 1894, and whose grave is on the summit of Mount Vaea, overlooking Apia, has been published. The total amount subscribed is £1,200, and the committee of the fund are of opinion that it is now certain that a sum will be raised sufficient to insure the erection of a statue worthy of the great writer in one of the public places in Paris.

***

Two Belgian inventors have just finished the construction of an airship. It is particularly in a new type of motor that the inventors—MM. Pierre Eyck of Ghent and De Nys of Brussels—claim originality, and it is in this also that they place their confidence of success. The balloon is egg-shaped and is inflated by means of hydrogen. The maximum length of the apparatus is fifteen meters, and its diameter is six meters. The motive power is supplied by two motors, capable of developing fifteen horse power, but weighing only about seventy pounds. These motors put in motion a couple of screws, which serve not only to control the horizontal movement, but also the vertical, or ascending, movement. Much interest attaches to the trials of the new machine.

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According to intelligence from Abyssinia via Vienna, the Negus Menelek has granted a concession for a railway from the capital, Addis-Abeba, to Addis-Alam, his residence, to M. Makras, a Greek contractor. The line will be about thirty miles long. The same contractor has obtained a concession for exploiting coal mines near Addis-Alam. The coal there is said to be of the best quality, better than at Cardiff.

***

A Parliamentary paper was distributed in the French Chamber of Deputies the other day, giving details of the number of tobacco licenses granted during the year 1901 to the widows and daughters of various deceased functionaries, soldiers, and others. Among 275 recipients was Mme. Francisque Sarcey, widow of the well-known critic.

***

M. Girault has introduced a bill in the French Senate for the prohibition and repression of dueling. In the course of his speech the Senator called dueling a moral disease, which must be repressed at all cost. Under present conditions the penalties were much too severe, with the result that they were never applied. It is consequently urgent to draft new penalties. After a brief discussion the Senate decided that the bill should be considered.

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According to Le Français of Paris, the German Kaiser has some French blood in his veins. It is true the blood is not very pure, for if the genealogical tree published is correct it dates back nearly three hundred years. At all events there is the fact. If the statement of Le Français be accurate, the Kaiser's ancestor, Frederick I., King of Prussia, had for mother a princess who was a descendant from the French Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, who died in 1572. Le Français, in commenting on this, states: "And who knows? It is perhaps because he has a little French blood in his veins that his speeches contain as many unexpected appreciations, and are sometimes as aggressive as those of M. Camille Pelletan."

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The French Ministry of Commerce has just issued its annual report on the strikes in France. According to this document during the year 1901 there were 528 strikes, in which 111,414 men, women, and youths took part, the number of factories and workshops affected being 6,970. These strikes entailed the loss of 1,863,050 days' work, or an average of fifteen days per striker. The figures in 1902 were 902 striker. The figures in 1900 were 902 work.

***

M. Camille Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, has given instruction to the effect that in some of the naval workshops at Toulon and Lorient the experiment is to be tried of an eight hours' day for the workmen. Should the latter get through as much work under the new order of things as heretofore the Minister has the intention of extending the measure to all the arsenals and naval workshops.

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The Danube Canal between Tulcha and Sulina has been formally opened. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and the Princess, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Foreign Ministers, and the members of the Danube Commission.

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Here are some figures which throw some light on the agitation for the withdrawal of deposits from public savings banks of France. From Jan. 1, 1902, to Sept. 30, 1902, withdrawals exceeded deposits by 22,030,946f. This might be explained if the deficiency were spread over the whole period of nine months, but this is not the case. From Sept. 21 to Sept. 30, 1902, the deposits were 2,729,074f. and the withdrawals 9,447,477f. The preceding week was equally striking. For the fortnight ended Oct. 6 it may be said that the French people have been taking their money out of the savings bank at the rate of 1,000,000f. a day.

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It is a fact, more or less well known, that waiters in Parisian cafés and restaurants receive no wages from their employers. In many cases the waiters have to pay a certain sum every morning for the privilege of being employed. In a judgment delivered the other day the legal definition of this sum was given. The court decided that the money paid by a waiter under such conditions could not be regarded as a payment for hiring work nor for the right to work in the establishment (which would be illegal) but simply as a guarantee for the breakage or disappearance of glasses, &c. The result of this discussion is that a waiter who has not broken any glass or cup may claim to have his money refunded.

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The important extension of the great Siberian Railway system from Khabarovsk to Sretensk has already been completed from the first mentioned terminus to Michailovo Semenofskaya, a distance of 226 versts. The most difficult part of the enterprise, the crossing of the Khingan Mountain range, has now to be accomplished, and will give considerable trouble to the engineers. In order to hasten the completion of this whole line, which will cover a distance of 1,126 versts, the Governor General of the Amur has just directed that the constructive work between Sretensk and Pokrova, from which place the track will run direct to Blagovesteschensk, be immediately commenced. The cost of the new Khabarovsk-Sretensk Railway is estimated at about 9,300,000 rubles.

FUNERAL OF VICEROY LIU.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 16.—The funeral of Liu-Kun-Yi, the famous Viceroy of Nan-King, which took place to-day at Nan-King, was the occasion for unprecedented demonstrations of respect on the part of the foreign representatives in that city. The funeral cortege was of immense length, and the obsequies, by command of the Dowager Empress, were carried out with imperial pomp. Nearly a quarter of a million people lined the route to the jetty, where the body was taken on board a Chinese cruiser, which will bear it to Hu-Nan, the native province of the dead statesman.

The foreign men-of-war lying off the city fired minute guns during the progress of the funeral procession.

Gov. Yates of Illinois Better.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—Physicians attending Gov. Yates state to-night that they believe a turn for the better has developed. For five hours this morning his temperature remained stationary at 99 3-5 degrees, only one degree above normal. This is the lowest mark since the beginning of the Governor's illness.

A Magazine Number

of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published Nov. 22, 1902. It will contain an interesting summary of the plans of the leading American periodicals for the year 1903 together with all the other features of interest which appear in the regular weekly issues. Special attention will be given to the Holiday Season, and a great number

AGAIN TRYING TO AGREE ON THE GERMAN TARIFF

Government's Negotiations with the Agrarians Renewed.

Latters' Chief Difficulty the Humiliating Spectacle They Would Present If They Suddenly Yielded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Government's negotiations with the leaders of the Agrarian majority in the Reichstag in regard to the Tariff bill have been resumed behind the scenes, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says that, in view of the German national custom of talking politics after dinner, it is very generally assumed that a private meeting of the more conciliatory of the Agrarian leaders with the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, at the official residence of the President of the Reichstag on Saturday evening was intended to promote the prospects of an understanding.

It is pointed out, adds the correspondent, that the Conservative and Clerical Agrarian majority have now a greater interest in securing a compromise than has the Government. It would be easier for Count von Bülow to renew the existing commercial treaties or to negotiate on the basis of the old autonomous tariff for new ones than to conduct negotiations with his hands bound by the minimum duties provided for in his own bill.

The Agrarians, on the other hand, will lose the benefits they might receive from the minimum duties if they persist in asking for more. Their great difficulty appears to be the humiliating spectacle they would present to their constituents and to the country at large if they suddenly yielded.

MACEDONIA QUIETING DOWN.

Subscriptions for a Spring Campaign Being Collected, but It Is Believed the Attempt Will Fail.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Affairs in Macedonia are steadily quieting down, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times. The incidents recently reported from that region are without importance.

Although during the past few weeks the representatives of the Macedonian Committee in Bulgaria have been busily gathering subscriptions for a Spring campaign, the conviction prevails in diplomatic circles that the attempt will prove abortive, in view of the fact that it will be discountenanced by all the powers, and will receive no support, moral or material, from Bulgaria.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR DEAD.

Born in 1823 and Served with Distinction in the British Army—Married an Englishwoman.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar died here this morning. He was attacked by appendicitis on Thursday, and succumbed to congestion of the kidneys, with which the original malady became complicated.

Prince Edward was born near London in 1823, and was married morganatically in 1851 to Lady Augusta Gordon-Lennox.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar lived nearly all his life in England, and served with distinction in the British Army. He was a Privy Councilor, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the First Life Guards, and the recipient of various British decorations.

The Prince was the eldest son of Duke Bernard of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach and Princess Ida, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. He entered the British Army in 1841, and served in the Crimea, being present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. From 1870 to 1876 he commanded the Home District; from 1878 to 1883 the Southern District, and from 1885 to 1890 he was Commander of the Forces in Ireland. He was raised to the rank of Field Marshal in 1897.

Lady Augusta Catherine Gordon-Lennox, whom the Duke married in 1851, is a daughter of the fifth (late) Duke of Richmond and Gordon. Queen Victoria granted to her the title of Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar in England, while in Germany she held the title of Countess of Dornburg.

THE PROPOSAL TO INVITE M. LOUBET TO ST. LOUIS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Deputy Deloncle has been interviewed with regard to his statement at the banquet of the Industrial, Commercial and Economical Society on Friday that he had received information that the St. Louis Exposition Commission had decided to invite President Loubet to visit America.

M. Deloncle says it was not intended that the matter be made public yet. Two years ago he mentioned to the exposition officials the possibility of a visit from President Loubet. It was a mere after-dinner remark, to which he did not attach much importance. He was surprised when he received information from St. Louis that the idea might materialize and that a proposal to extend a formal invitation to President Loubet to visit the exposition was being seriously considered.

"I attribute this action," M. Deloncle continued, "to a warm and profound liking on the part of Americans for France, especially since the Rambeau fetes. The journey of Prince Henry of Prussia to the United States has also made many American friends of France think that if the German Emperor thought proper to send his brother to the launching of a yacht President Loubet might not be indifferent to the Louisiana purchase centenary.

"There are few events in the history of France more glorious than the cession of Louisiana by Napoleon Bonaparte when he was First Consul. The St. Louis Exposition Commission doubtless believes that the best way of showing America's gratitude to France would be to invite the President of the third French Republic to the centenary celebration of this act of the First Republic. The journey would be quite constitutional, for precedents exist in the visits to Russia of the late President Faure and of President Loubet himself.

"It has been said that King Edward may go to St. Louis, and it is probable that the King of the Belgians will also pay the exposition a visit. If President Loubet goes, he would certainly make a more triumphant trip than did Prince Henry of Prussia."

Ambassador Jusserand Leaves Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—M. Jusserand, the new French Ambassador to the United States, and his wife, who is an American, left here to-day for Paris, where they intend to spend the New Year. They will proceed thence to Washington, where they expect to arrive in January. Premier Deuntzer, United States Minister Swenson and Mrs. Swenson, the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Court dignitaries, and a crowd of personal friends were present at the station to bid M. and Mme. Jusserand farewell. Flowers were in great numbers

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G. A. HENTY, THE AUTHOR, DEAD.

Well-Known Writer of Boys' Books Was Born in 1832—Was a War Correspondent for Many Years.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Times announces the death yesterday on his yacht, at Weymouth, of George Alfred Henty, the well-known writer of books for boys.

Mr. Henty was also a veteran war correspondent and a journalist of distinction. His health had been unsatisfactory for some time, and about a fortnight ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. Henty was one of the most enthusiastic yachtsmen of this country.

George Alfred Henty was born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, on Dec. 8, 1832, and was educated at Westminster School and at Caius College, Cambridge. From Cambridge he went to take part in the Crimean war in the Purveyor's Department, and, returning invalided, was promoted to be Purveyor of the Forces, and sent to Italy to organize hospitals for the Italian legion. After the war he had charge first of the Belfast and then of the Portsmouth districts until he resigned his commission.

For several years Mr. Henty was occupied in mining in Wales, and then became a member of the staff of The Standard, acting as special correspondent in the war between Austria and Italy and accompanying Garibaldi in his campaigns in the Tyrol. He was with the Abyssinian expedition, and saw the Franco-Prussian war, the Paris Commune, and the Carlist insurrection in Spain.

For The Standard Mr. Henty also visited Russia and the mining regions of the United States, and later he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour of India and was with the Turkish Army in the war with Servia.

Mr. Henty's name is associated with a vast number of books for boys founded upon history and upon the author's own observation of people and places.

LEADER McQUADE DEAD.

East River Flats Contractor and Son of Tammany's Treasurer.

Thomas B. McQuade, son of Judge McQuade, Treasurer of Tammany Hall, died at his home, 1,328 Lexington Avenue, yesterday, from a complication of diseases, after an illness of six months. He was fifty-three years old.

He was born in the old Twelfth Ward, and after an education in the city schools entered the contracting business. In this he made a success, and in later years held many important contracts, notable among which was that for filling in the East River flats. He was a member of the Tammany General Committee, the Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, and a member of the Algonquin Club. He leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, from 1,328 Lexington Avenue.

Judge Edward Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Nov. 16.—Edward Stake, Associate Judge of the Fourth Circuit of Maryland, died suddenly to-night of heart trouble. He was a leading jurist, and before he went on the bench was prominent in Republican councils. He had been a member of both houses of the Legislature. He was fifty-six years old.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS T. SYMONDS, one of the best-known fire insurance men of Utica, died yesterday at his home of pneumonia. He was a brother of Charles S. Symonds, President of the Utica City National Bank, and of Commander Frederick M. Symonds, United States Navy.

J. H. OUTHWAITE, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Cleveland, died Saturday in New York City, as the result of a surgical operation. He was interested in extensive ore holdings in Northern Michigan and Minnesota. He also was much interested in horses, and was a prominent member of the Cleveland Driving Park Company. He was forty-five years old.

IN THE SHOPS.

They are really attractive and useful, the screens that are covered with denim, or some serviceable material of that kind, the inside being strapped off with the material to make pockets into which photographs are to be slipped. They are three-fold screens, and, with the straps across the whole length, there is room to accommodate all of one's sisters, cousins, and aunts, and in addition there is a little corner closet in the lower part of the middle fold of the screen. In the lower part of the fold one sees a small door that is about two feet in height, and if the shopping woman is curious she is sure to open it to see how the cupboard looks inside. The woman who visits the shops could not resist the temptation, and she beheld the nicest little three-cornered place ever seen. The screen can be placed closely in a corner, and the tiny cupboard will fit in. In the particular sample cupboard into which the shopping woman peered there was, shocking to relate, a big, black bottle. It is possible that the screens are intended for the bachelor's sanctum. They are inexpensive, costing something more than $6 each.

***

Fruit, which is so popular this year, is appearing in screens. The body of the screen is covered with buckram, or it may be any material, and the upper part of the frame is cut out into fruit designs, and colored appropriately. A narrow line of color cut in a dark wood is effective.

***

Talking about screens, there are some odd little one which take the places of the time-honored work baskets. One screen is perhaps a foot and a half in height, covered with serviceable cotton material in a plain color. It is bound with ribbon and straps of ribbon are tacked here and there on the inside of the folds to hold the sewing utensils. Scissors, big needles, papers of needles, and everything one can think of in connection with needlework are there. Each strap is finished with a pretty little bow, and on the lower part of each fold of the screen are small, gathered pockets for spools of thread. Tacked on at the top of each screen are a needle case and a pin cushion, one in heart shape, and both flat so that the screen may be folded to be packed.

***

There is something attractive about wicker and glass movable tea tables, but they suggest a baby carriage too much to be agreeable. On what would be the top of the baby carriage is a big glass tray, with handles. In front and a little lower down is a glass shelf, and underneath is the floor and more room for storing the tea table supplies. The wheels are of wicker, and there is a wicker handle for pushing it on the principle of the English baby carriage that has the handle in the front.

***

Tiles are set into the furniture made on the mission lines now, and it becomes Dutch. Blue tiles in the dark wood are effective. One pretty desk has a tile on either side of the front which lets down to form the writing table, and on the wood between them is a painting of a little Dutch maiden in a gown of deep blue.

***

A big box of letter paper has on either side raised half cherries, hanging from long stems, realistic fruit like that which is used so much to adorn umbrella handles.

***

The little representations of street letter boxes that are so natural, and have been used for bonbon boxes, have been growing, and each is large enough now to contain a quire of paper with envelopes. The whole thing will cost only 25 cents. It is very fair paper, too.

***

The display of a little pan of baked beans in a shop window does not mean that the place is a baker's. The beans, which look good enough to eat, are the product of the bonbon box maker's skill.

The PIANOLA
was made so *every one* could use the Piano

SIMPLICITY AND artistic efficiency were the two points aimed at in the Pianola's construction. The successful combination of these two qualities is the secret of the Pianola's present popularity.

When used, its perfect reproduction of the most skilful and artistic hand-playing has commended it to the musicians and musical people, while its easy operation, well within every child's understanding, makes it practical to the music-loving but unskilful public.

The enormous increase in the number of Pianolas sold in all parts of the world indicates that the period when every piano will be accompanied by one of these wonderful instruments is not far distant.

Is it not strange that *any one* should delay investigating an instrument which makes the piano so useful and is capable of giving so much genuine enjoyment?

Aeolian Hall is the name of the new home of the Pianola, where all are welcome, whether curiosity or an intention to purchase prompts the visit.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co.
AEOLIAN HALL
362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 16.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ANISH, Esther, 126 2d St.	1	15
ATKINSON, J. W., 330 W. 48th St.	67	16
ANDERSON, Charles, 322 W. 49th St.	35	15
BARTHELS, Charles, 17 Stone St.	57	13
BRUCE, Charles R., 176 E. 81st St.	13	15
BONO, Vincenzo, 56 Elizabeth St.	1	15
BRETTSCHNEIDER, Alexander O., 1,563 3d Av.	59	14
BERNHARD, Samuel, 550 Park Av.	47	15
BURNETT, Margaret, 508 W. 28th St.	26	14
CARROLL, Mary, 319 E. 27th St.	29	15
DENISON, Caroline, 121 Madison Av.	73	13
DOYLE, Thomas, 149 W. 30th St.	50	12
DIFLEY, Thomas, 551 W. 49th St.	33	15
ENRIGHT, Mary, 209 W. 67th St.	55	15
FALLON, Arthur, 17 Washington St.	2	14
FREILACH, B., 40 Gouverneur St.	39	14
GREENBERG, Sarah, 97 Norfolk St.	34	15
GRANT, Catharine, 500 W. 153d St.	42	14
GERBER, Kate, 320 W. 29th St.	42	14
HYMAN, C. M., 182 Allen St.	76	14
HOCK, Harry, 23 Duane St.	21	15
HEILBRUN, Gustave, 73 Avenue D.	82	15
HUNT, George, 1,275 Broadway	49	15
LEROFF, Malke, 134 Ludlow St.	1	15
LEVY, Libby, 220 Henry St.	57	15
METZNER, Adolph, 2,361 8th Av.	35	15
MULRY, Delia, 330 W. 47th St.	70	15
MEIER, Louisa, 158 W. 93d St.	1	15
MASON, T. H., 215 Madison Av.	57	15
MALITZKY, Mary, 71 Ridge St.	26	15
McCOURLAND, Ann, 307 E. 9th St.	67	13
McGUIRE, James, 430 W. 17th St.	1	15
O'NEILL, John L., 325 E. 58th St.	38	14
OUTHWAITE, J., Cleveland, Ohio.	45	14
REDDIN, Margaret, 210 E. 41st St.	47	13
ROSENZWEIG, Barney, 124 7th Av.	5	15
ROSENSTREICH, Aaron, 244 E. Houston St.	1	16
RUSSO, Rosa, 66 Thompson St.	54	15
ROBERTSON, John, 190 Cherry St.	45	14
SCHENK, C., Immigrant Hosp.	1	14
SIMPSON, Lionel, 588 Lexington Av.	50	14
SUDIA, Libbe, 66 Broome St.	62	14
SOFIA, Carmella, 328 E. 109th St.	4	15
SPOSIONE, A., 208 E. 99th St.	1	15
SCHWARTZ, Anna, 137 Rivington St.	20	14
SPILLING, Eva, 168 E. 107th St.	55	15
UTTELL, Barnett, 30 Henry St.	44	14
VIERLING, Maria, 236 E. 90th St.	56	15
WALLACH, Selig, 170 Suffolk St.	1	15
WISSMAN, Felish, 77 E. 4th St.	1	15
ZEMARKOWITZ, T., 23 W. 114th St.	61	15

Bronx.

CRAWFORD, S. L., 2,707 3d Av.	1	14
D'AGOSTINO, Filomena, 647 Morris Av.	1	15
FOX, J. M., St. Joseph's Hosp.	51	15
FRANCIS, Alice, 685 East 134th St.	15	15
GODBEY, Sadie, Lincoln Hosp.	17	15
HARRINGTON, Annie, Lincoln Hosp.	40	14
JONES, Mary F., 464 Wales Av.	7	14
MULLER, J. M., 960 East 138th St.	77	15
McCABE, P., St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	15
McGRATH, T., 443 Willis Av.	56	15
QUINN, Margaret C., 29 Inwood Av.	44	13
STAMPFER, L., Lebanon Hosp.	46	15
SAMMERS, John, Lebanon Hospital.	53	15

Brooklyn.

ALLEN, John, 64 4th Place.	66	14
ANDERSON, S. D., 120 33d St.	2	15
BARTLETT, A. P., 151 Hamilton Av.	1	15
BRUNNER, Anne, 161 Hamburg Av.	3	14
BODY, E. H., 112 Adelphi St.	15	14
BROWN, H., 46 St. Mark's Place.	62	15
CORNELIUSON, S., 1,695 Atlantic Av.	50	11
CURRY, Susan A., 583 Bergen St.	45	15
CONNER, Caroline M., 1,408 Av. G.	51	15
CORNELIUS, W. R., 352 Bergen St.	7	15
CRIPPEN, S., 26 St. Mark's Av.	86	14
COOPER, Hannah, 11 Hubbard St.	76	14
CONNORS, Anne M., 1,026 Pacific St.	1	15
CHIPLIAKOR, Aaron, 92 Osborn St.	6	15
DOHERTY, Charles, 210 Rutledge St.	8	15
DAUM, Philip, 188 Livingston St.	73	14
ELDRIDGE, T., 89 Clermont Av.	1	15
FREDERICKS, F., 84 De Kalb Av.	74	15
GOLDSTEIN, Lizzie, 336 Metropolitan Av.	1	15
GERRITY, Mary M., 36 Erasmus W.	1	15
GREEN, George L., 599 Warren St.	1	15
HARDY, G. H., 99 Ryerson St.	30	15
HELFERICH, H., Ger. Evan. Home.	82	14
HAMILTON, F. C., 313 7th Av.	23	14
JACKEL, Katharine, 806 Graham Av.	1	15
KEIDEL, Herman, 245 Graham Av.	1	15
LOMBARDO, D., 236 Adelphi St.	1	15
LEE, James D. J., 157 Graham St.	14	14
MORAN, C. A., 99 Stockton St.	1	15
MOORE, Lawrence, 196 Hancock St.	4	14
McCARTY, John, 99 Stockton St.	1	15
PROZANSKY, E., 88 Debevoise St.	1	14
PRUSSNER, Helen, 161 Himrod St.	1

OPERA SINGERS ARRIVE ON LA TOURAINE

Julian Story Tells of Mme. Eames's Costumes and New Roles.

New Opera for Jean de Reszke—French Consul General Magny and M. J. Huret Here.

Opera singers predominated in the passenger list of the French liner La Touraine, which arrived yesterday from Havre, a day behind her usual time on account of heavy weather. To quote from the ship's log, however, "sweet winds and pretty weather" prevailed on the last two days of the voyage.

La Touraine added to Mr. Grau's assembling host of artists Mme. Emma Eames-Story, who was accompanied by her husband, Julian Story; Alvarez and Salignac, tenors; Declery, Gilibert, and Scotti, baritones; Mlle. Marylli, the soprano, and M. Flon, the conductor.

Mme. Eames said that she was in splendid voice and excellent health, which the rough voyage had only temporarily affected. "I have mastered three new rôles, in 'La Tosca,' 'Cosi Fan Tutte,' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera.' During my stay in Paris I fitted myself out with innumerable gowns." Mme. Eames went immediately to the Savoy, followed by her twenty-seven trunks.

Mr. Story, who said that he had been commissioned to paint her portraits in this city, and a number in Philadelphia, gave a few more details in regard to Mme. Eames's work, and also about her many costumes. "She worked very hard all the time we were in Italy," he said, "and I never knew her to be more interested than she was in her new rôle in 'La Tosca.' Besides her three new rôles, she mastered also Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' and Verdi's 'Requiem.' She has paid great attention to the costumes for her new parts. She studied from the old engravings, and the gowns are historically accurate in every detail, even to the shoes. Worth made the gowns for 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' and they are Louis XIII. style. For 'Cosi Fan Tutte' they are Louis XV., and were made by Doucet. The costumes in 'La Tosca' are Directoire, and were designed by Landoiff. Mme. Eames will appear next Monday night as Desdemona in 'Otello,' which opens the season."

Mr. Story added that Ernest Weber, the English pianist, was at work on an opera for Jean de Reszka, the libretto for which will be written by Sardou.

M. Scotti has new rôles in "Gioconda," "Ernani," and "Cosi Fan Tutte." "This is my fourth season here," he said, "and I have just finished my fifth season at Covent Garden. I shall have also a new rôle in 'Nozze di Figaro,' the part usually sung by Edouard de Reszke."

Soufflot de Magny, the recently appointed French Consul General here, also arrived on La Touraine. He was formerly French Chargé d'Affaires at Havana.

"I am delighted to be assigned to duty here in your wonderful city," he said, "and shall take great delight in continuing the sight-seeing which I began on my former brief visit. I was greatly impressed with what I saw of New York at that time, and to me yours is the most wonderful city in the world."

J. Huret, one of the editors of the Paris Figaro, was also a passenger. He will investigate, while here, industrial and financial conditions, and in a number of articles he is to write will estimate their effect on European conditions. He will also lecture before the Alliance Francaise.

D. Sloan of Georgia, who trains French racehorses, also arrived for a visit to his home. He recently sold Richard Croker a horse for $5,000f.

La Touraine brought one stowaway, Christi Ligos, a Turcoman. According to her log, she "exchanged bows" with La Champagne of the same line, bound for Havre from New York.

MR. FROHMAN'S SUNDAY CONCERT.

Public interest appeared to be unabated at the third of Mr. Frohman's Sunday concerts, given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. There was an audience that well filled all parts of the house and listened with many manifestations of pleasure. The first part of the programme was devoted to purely instrumental music—the "Fra Diavolo" overture and Slavonic dances by Dvorak for orchestra and Liszt's E flat concerto for piano, which was played by Miss Carrie Hirschman. She was ill-advised to appear in so ambitious a composition, of which the essence is brilliancy, for she is conspicuously lacking in that quality, which requires great strength of finger and of arm—and she has little. Her performance, while painstaking and sincere, was thus singularly ineffective. Her tone was small and poor in quality, and her technical equipment is not sufficient to cope with the difficulties of this work.

The rest of the music was all Wagner's. The second part of the programme began with the long duet of the Dutchman and Senta from the second act of "The Flying Dutchman," sung by Herr Anton van Rooy and Mrs. Liman Fray. The latter is an unfamiliar figure on our concert platforms. It was an ill-assorted pair, and because of Mrs. Fray's thin and piping voice and helpless inefficiency the duet resolved itself into what was almost a solo for Mr. van Rooy, who sang the music with dramatic power and admirable declamatory effect. He also gave the "Song to the Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser." Mr. Ellison van Hoose, who has steadily risen in the appreciation of local concert goers, appeared to excellent advantage in the "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger." The concert was closed with the quintet from the same drama. The instrumental numbers in this part included the prelude and final scene from "Tristan und Isolde," the orchestral arrangement of Wagner's song "Dreams," with violin obbligato by Mr. Max Bendix, and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." In these, as in the other pieces, Mr. Damrosch secured excellent performances, spirited, full of warm blood, and well balanced, especially in the "Meistersinger" prelude, in which the band excelled itself.

Emilia Varini's Condition.

Emilia Varini, leading woman in Mme. Duse's company, who, on Saturday, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from appendicitis, was said to be progressing satisfactorily last night. Her physicians refused to say whether or not an operation had been performed.

MAY CHANGE CHURCH'S NAME.

Resolutions Received by Bishop Potter from Dr. Moore, Secretary of Special Committee.

Bishop Potter has received a communication from the Rev. Dr. S. S. Moore of Parkersburg, West Va., Secretary of the Joint Committee on the Change of Name of the Church, appointed by the last General Convention, containing the resolutions of the committee, recently adopted in Philadelphia.

These resolutions set forth that the Secretary of each diocese and missionary district be informed of the action of the committee and endeavor to ascertain as far as possible the mind of church people in general concerning the subject of a proposed change in the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The committee, before making any recommendation to the General Convention, asks that the next meeting of convention or convocation of each diocese or missionary district consider the matter of a change of name and decide if it wishes a change in the name, and, if so, what that new name shall be.

The committee also asks that the Secretary of each diocesan or missionary district convention or convocation inform the Secretary of the committee as to the action of such body before Dec. 1, 1903.

St. Ann's Church Golden Jubilee.

St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on Advent Sunday, Nov. 30. Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg will be the celebrant of the solemn Pontifical mass at 11:15 A. M. Next Tuesday a golden jubilee entertainment will be given in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, the proceeds of which will be used

BROOKLYN PASTOR RESIGNS.

His Criticism of Fancy Hose Worn by Members of His Flock Caused Trouble, It Is Said.

The Rev. James C. Hume has resigned from the pastorate of the old Bushwick Reformed Church, at Humboldt and Conselyea Streets, Williamsburg. The fact was made known yesterday by the Chairman of the Consistory, William Cokelet.

Mr. Hume had been pastor of the church for about two years, and all had gone well, when last Spring, it is said, he caused great excitement and much adverse criticism by objecting to the fancy open-work hosiery worn by some of the young women of his flock. Many members of the church resigned. The congregation was divided, some defending and some condemning the pastor. The breach became wider and wider, and the Board of Consistory, it is alleged, requested Mr. Hume to retire. He refused until two weeks ago, when he tendered his resignation. This was made generally known to the congregation yesterday, when the Board of Consistory made an urgent appeal to former members of the church to return, as the Rev. Mr. Hume was no longer connected with the church. Many of them did return.

Chairman Cokelet would not tell why the Rev. Mr. Hume resigned. "He is out," said Mr. Cokelet, "and we are now going to build up the church again. The Consistory has not yet another pastor in view."

The old Bushwick Reformed Church was organized nearly 250 years ago. About six years ago the Rev. S. Miller Hagerman got into an open quarrel with his flock, and one Sunday it was necessary to have policemen at the church to keep a certain faction from tearing down the choir loft. Dr. Hagerman afterward retired. With part of his flock he established a rival congregation in a building adjoining the church. This church lasted only a short time, however.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Robert Barr, about eighteen years ago, he also had trouble with some of his flock and Samuel Murphy, then Superintendent. Mr. Murphy resigned, and a large number of Sunday school children retired with him. He opened another Sunday school, but soon closed it.

RELIGION AND AMUSEMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer Discusses the Role of the Church in Elevating Recreation.

Dr. George C. Lorimer talked to his congregation in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning on "The Relation of the Church to Amusements."

"It would be wrong," he said, "to infer that the Church is opposed to every kind of diversion. We need recreation and amusement as much as we need food and sleep. We need those forces that will bring Summer into our lives, and enable us to enter into our work cheerfully.

"There is the peril of undue asceticism. Every now and then we hear of men, church members, who have been so abstemious that they have shut themselves off from worldly amusement, and the world regarded them with awe. They felt the reaction, yielded to temptation, and the world heard with astonishment of a life that was not so ascetic. The fall was due to the natural reaction and the claims of nature for recreation.

"There are various views of what we should do to elevate recreation. I have known of entertainments given by churches that did not tend to elevate humanity. I am in dread whenever the Church attempts to rival the world in giving entertainments. The attempts are always crude, they do not satisfy, and they are often the prelude to some kind of excesses.

"I am astonished at the fatuity that could suggest that the churches have little theatres of their own. The Church is not to amuse the world, but to save the world. She cannot rival the world, and any attempt to do so can but expose her to ridicule. The Church is to save souls, not to exhibit muscular athletes and learned pigs. The Church is in favor of all amusements that are wholesome, and tend to make man more beautiful and more cheerful."

Dr. Lorimer said if all he read about the theatres is true, the theatre is in need of reform, but that it is not the place of the Church to set about the work of reform other than in its general work of reforming all things impure by helping to refine public sentiment and public taste.

"The Church," he said in conclusion, "is in sympathy with all amusements that will help to soften life. The Church is in sympathy with all that is wholesome and pure, whether in the realm of pleasure or business, but the Church recognizes and is intrusted with the duty of teaching that although recreation is necessary it is not the aim and end of life."

Dr. Lorimer Will Not Go to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—Deacon O. M. Wentworth of Tremont Temple received this morning a special delivery letter from the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, in which he was informed that Dr. Lorimer would not consider a call to return to the Temple pastorate. This is considered to put an end to the movement to recall Dr. Lorimer to the pastorate, and it is probable that a call will be extended to the Rev. Cortland Meyers of Brooklyn, who has been the choice of a large minority of the society.

PEACE BELL BLESSED.

Services in Holyrood Episcopal Church on the Site of the Battle of Mount Washington.

On battleground where foemen fell,
The heavenly tale of peace I tell.

That is the inscription on the bell that was rung for the first time yesterday in the belfry tower of Holyrood Episcopal Church, "The Little Church at the Old Fort," at West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Broadway, which marks the site of the battle of Mount Washington, that was fought on Nov. 16, 1776. "The Peace Bell," as it is called, was blessed yesterday afternoon at services that were conducted in the church in memory of those who fought in that conflict.

A large congregation was in attendance at the services, the little gray stone edifice being crowded to its doors. Representatives of the Empire States Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended. The interior of the church was decorated with flags, and two sentries, dressed in the regimentals of the Revolution, guarded the main entrance.

The Rev. C. Morton Murray, the rector of the parish, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by musical and devotional services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. R. E. Woodward, rector of St. John's Church, Long Island City. At the conclusion of the regular service the ceremony of blessing the bell was performed by the rector.

The new bell weighs 510 pounds, and it is about twenty-nine inches in height. Seventy-three per cent. of its composition is Lake Superior copper, the rest being East India block tin. The historical societies named contributed to the purchase of the bell, which they wished to be dedicated to the memories of the distant past and to the work of the future.

At the termination of the church services most of those present retired to the guild room of the church and spent considerable time in examining the collection of Revolutionary relics on exhibition there. They include bayonets, spear heads, cannon balls, coins, &c., all of which have been disclosed in excavations in the neighborhood.

A CATHEDRAL CONSECRATED.

Three Archbishops, Fifteen Bishops, and Over a Thousand Priests Present at Ceremony in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was consecrated to-day, the anniversary of the formation of the parish that worships in it. There were present three Archbishops and fifteen Bishops, and more than a thousand priests.

The first service of the consecration began at 7 A. M., when Bishop Burke blessed the building. At 10:30 the second service was held when a solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Burke. The sermon was delivered by Archbishop Farley, who, in the course of his address, said:

"The significance of the stand always taken by the Catholic Church in proclaiming the indissolubility of the marriage tie

DECORATIVE OBJECTS OF ART.

B. Altman & Co. invite an inspection of their collection of decorative articles, comprising a great variety of artistic pieces, which affords an excellent opportunity for the selection of desirable Holiday Gifts, including

Bronze Groups, Statuettes and Busts; Carrara Marble Statuettes and Busts; Marble and Onyx Pedestals; Hall Clocks, Mantel and Traveling Clocks, Clock Sets, etc. Dutch Silver and Limoges Enamels.

French and Vienna Decorated Porcelains, Vases and Plaques; Curio and Bric-a-Brac Cabinets; Standard, Banquet and Library Lamps, Electric Lamps and Electroliers; Decorated, Engraved and Cut Glassware.

Department on Third Floor.

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

Important Shoe News.

November 17th, 1902.

From this date on, the STROLLER shoe will be sold at $3.00. The reason of our reducing the price of the now famous Stroller shoe, in spite of the fact that material and labor are high, is as follows: We have succeeded in making special advantageous arrangements with a very large and prominent Eastern manufacturer, who has agreed to make our entire output of Stroller shoes for our four stores at a price so low that we are enabled to offer them to the public at $3.00. The shoe will in no way be changed as regards material used, but on the contrary we intend to use the very best of leathers, nothing but rock oak soles, the best of workmanship and the many, many years of experience of our Eastern manufacturer, who will aid us in delivering the very best shoes to be had anywhere at a popular price.

STROLLERS Shoes for Men, New Price, $3.00

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores; 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

to me than when I stood by the side of the grand and beautiful ruins of the Coliseum in Rome. What caused the fall of ancient Rome? The canker worm of lust entered the homes, and the matrons learned to count not the number of their virtues, but the number of their divorces. The Church has always forbidden divorce, and this stand is the only one which will preserve the State from the fate of ancient Rome."

The cornerstone of the cathedral consecrated to-day was laid by Archbishop Hughes, July 2, 1848, and three years later the building was dedicated. It recently has been entirely renovated.

A new pulpit used to-day for the first time was presented to the congregation by John A. McCall of New York, and an elaborate marble, onyx, and gold altar rail was the gift of Anthony N. Brady and Eugene D. Wood.

PRODIGAL SON'S BROTHER.

Dr. Parkhurst Says He Was Anything but a Lovable Character Despite His Thrift and Steadiness.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst preached last night on the elder brother of the prodigal son, who, he declared, notwithstanding his thrift and steadiness, was not lovable and that even his father could not have liked him.

The doctor took his text from the twenty-ninth verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, it being the latter portion of the parable of the prodigal son: "And he, answering, said unto his father: Lo these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy commandment, and yet thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends. But as soon as this thy son was come, which having devoured thy living with harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf."

Dr. Parkhurst said that there were fully 100 sermons preached over the prodigal to one concerning the older brother, who remained at home, obeyed his father, and economised his estate. It was evident that Christ did not mention the eldest son just to finish out his parable, for He made him just as pronounced a character as the much-preached-about younger brother. It was a more difficult character to understand. It was easier to get acquainted with the younger brother and to be sorry for him, but it was not possible to like the elder brother, and impossible to love him. It was in this way, said the speaker, that Christ made up most of his pictures, out of contrasting types.

"While the father and his household rejoiced over the return of the prodigal," said Dr. Parkhurst, "this human pachyderm staid outside the door and sulked. It was true he had remained at home and drudged, and considerable might be said for him, and many hard things at the same time could the young reprobate who did not become filial until he came to the husks substance and needed assistance. We like the wild boy, but we have somehow no sympathy for the elder who remained at home with his father and lived respectably. There is among people a decided tendency to like bad boys. The younger son was bad, but we liked him. The Lord liked him."

Dr. Parkhurst discussed the various kinds of weaknesses in man, and said that in many instances the surrounding conditions were more responsible for a man's sinning than his real nature. He had known drunkards who in their souls loathed alcohol, while their bodies possessed an inherited taste, which they could not control. There were, too, many men who remained sober and refrained from sin because it cost money. Dr. Parkhurst said he was not there to eulogize drunkards, but while he had come in contact with a great many, he had never met the one who was not generous and who had not something left in him of a noble manhood. The elder brother, however, was ugly, and sulked because he really enjoyed it. It was not the flesh in this case, but the real "I," the heart.

Dr. Parkhurst then spoke of the brother's judged others was the standard by which they themselves should be judged. If the elder brother had been a prodigal it would doubtless have been the judgment of the elder that the family reunion and festivities were quite proper. No doubt the riotous young spendthrift did not deserve to be taken into the house and have the fatted calf killed, and doubtless the father who organized the affair would have so admitted, but it was natural in a father to err on the son's side.

"The repentant prodigal dropped into his father's house, and at the same time the disreputable elder dropped out. The exchange was a good one for the father and those who had to live in the house. This is the one hope for you and for me," was Dr. Parkhurst's conclusion.

BIG EPISCOPAL REVIVAL.

Several Bishops to Speak at Missionary Meetings to be Held in Various Churches.

Arrangements have been perfected for the creation of a religious awakening throughout the Episcopal churches hereabout by the holding of a series of missionary meetings in the various churches in the first week of Advent, beginning Nov. 30. For the Diocese of New York, Bishop Potter has issued a brief pastoral letter, in which he makes a personal request that the churchmen of this diocese shall, so far as possible, arrange their engagements for that week so that they may be able to attend the meetings. A similar pastoral letter has been issued by Bishop Burgess of the Diocese of Long Island.

"Christ and the Country" will be discussed at a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday, Dec. 1, with Bishop Tuttle of Missouri as one of the speakers.

On Tuesday meetings are announced to be held in seven churches. Bishop Garrett of Dallas, Texas, will speak at St. John's, Yonkers, with the Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society; Bishop Capers of South Carolina and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford at St. Mary's, Mott Haven; Bishop Potter, Bishop Peterkin of Virginia, and the Rev. Dr. W. Dudley Powers, General Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, and Bishop Hall of Vermont will discuss missions in countries where the Roman Catholic Church is in the ascendant.

At St. Thomas's Church Bishop Doane of Albany will talk on financial methods; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer will speak at Grace Church on "Comity and Co-operation"; at the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks will speak, and at Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., John W. Wood and others will speak.

On Wednesday at Carnegie Hall "The Light of the World" will be the theme. Among the speakers will be the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, and others. On Thursday "Work Among the Negroes" will be the theme at St. George's; at St. Michael's the Rev. Drs. E. Abbott and E. Worcester will speak on "Relations of Christianity to Ethnic Religions."

On Friday at Carnegie Hall the Lord Bishop of Thetford, Bishop Gailor of Tennessee, and Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Board of Missions will be the speakers, and at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Brooklyn Bishops Potter, Garret, and Partridge of Kioto, Japan, will speak.

There will be noonday services in Trinity Church, Manhattan, every weekday in the week and conferences in the afternoons at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

Congregational Secretary Cobb Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb, Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society in the Bible Teachers' Building, has

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL

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CHINA. HOUSEFURNISHINGS. DRAPERIES. RUGS. FURNITURE. CARPETS.

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Scene of annual festivity—it's the central figure in the celebration of this national holiday! If your dining room is not fully equipped for the approaching event, our special selling in this line will certainly interest you. Magnificent mahogany, Antwerp, weathered and golden oak sets, greatly reduced in price. Immense variety of styles. In medium and low priced dining room requisites our figures speak for themselves. If equal values exist, where are they? Our special items represent the best and biggest Thanksgiving bargain ever offered.

GOLD CURIO TABLE—in the latest burnished gold leaf finish—exquisitely decorated with gilt rococo trimmings. Pink silk velvet lined, bevelled glass sides and top. A very charming and dainty little article; special value... 34.65

MUSIC CABINETS of prettiest and most effective styles—in large variety. In highly polished mahogany finish—some with double, others with single doors—brass rail and mirror galleries and many artistic little features. Cabinetwork and details perfect. Very special reductions in this holiday line: $10.50, worth $18.00; $9.69, worth $16.00; $8.00, worth $12.00; $7.25, worth $10.00; $6.55, worth $9.00. Worth $8.50, at... 5.59

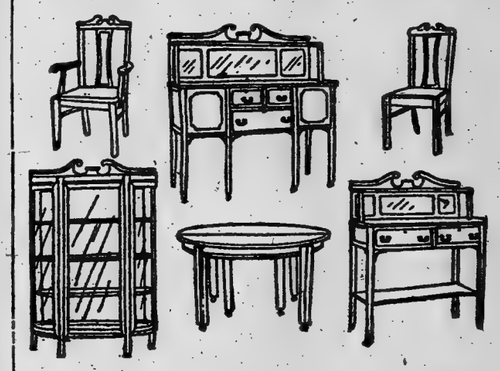
COMBINATION SIDE TABLE AND CHINA CLOSET, in the finest quartered oak, rich Antwerp finish, latticed display section, with two drawers above; very graceful shape; excellent construction; special at... 19.65

CHINA CLOSET, of very neat design, in polished golden oak finish, with plate glass door and sides, carved top, grooved adjustable shelves; very special for this sale, at... 10.45

TURKISH COUCH, of very fine design, with strong, well made frame, claw feet, moulded base, superior springs and upholstery, tufted throughout and covered in fine figured velour; special. 8.80

HANDSOME DINING ROOM SUITS.

This exquisite Sheraton Suit, in solid mahogany, is but a specimen of the many superb models now displayed in our extensive assortment. A large variety of styles, in all the approved woods, and especially in the artistic, Antwerp, Cathedral, fumed and weathered oaks. Very complete lines—splendid variety—strikingly small prices.



VERNIS-MARTIN DESK, of very graceful design, exquisitely decorated and finely finished, very complete interior, ornamental lid in figure design. French legs, with morocco gilt trimmings; very special... 74.35

BUFFET of quaint Mission style, now so popular; this is of superior construction and finish, is in fumed oak, with large French bevelled mirror, drawers, cupboards, &c.; a very desirable bargain; our price 25.95

VERNIS-MARTIN PARLOR CABINETS of very elaborate designs, with mirror back, plate glass shelves, sides and door; decorated in figures and floral designs and exquisitely effective for the modern elegant drawing room; our special prices begin at... 18.00

LIBRARY OR OFFICE ARM CHAIR of superb design and superior construction, massive frame in Antwerp oak, finely hand carved, strong and well finished; best upholstery, covered in Spanish leather, brass nail finish; very special at... 35.35

REED ROCKERS, of very latest and prettiest designs, in best quality reed, with fancy backs, strong frames and superior make and finish throughout; the season's choicest styles, with roll edges, and closely woven seats; very special at 3.00, 1.93 2.59 and...

PIANO STOOL, ebony or mahogany... 1.39

Our specialty:—Flats and apartments furnished en suite.

Novelties for the Dining Room.

Pretty, artistic little accessories which add so greatly to the attractiveness of any room. Hanging China Cabinets and Plate Racks, in all the popular woods and finishes. Odd fancy novelties for the display of fine china. In Pictures, too, a wide variety of very appropriate and charming subjects. Plaques, in decorative styles; fine Beer Steins and Tankards.

UPHOLSTERY MANUFACTURER'S SALE of Nottingham Lace Curtains.

A mill to close out this Fall's accumulation of one to six pairs of best quality NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS has sold to us at our own figures about 3,000 pairs of the newest creations in the Nottingham Lace Curtain line. This assortment includes floral and real lace effects.

LOT NO. 1.—About 25 patterns, 1 to 6 pairs of a pattern; worth $1.75, sale price, pair... 89c

LOT NO. 2.—About 30 patterns, 1 to 6 pairs of a pattern; worth $3.00, sale price, pair... 1.49

LOT NO. 3.—About 27 patterns, 1 to 6 pairs of a pattern; worth $4.25, sale price, pair... 2.29

Estimates and samples submitted for Door and Window Draperies, Wall Coverings, Cosey Corners and Oriental Rooms.

CARPETS

INCOMPARABLE BARGAINS and extensive assortments of special interest; KASHMIR RUGS, reversible and copied from the most effective antiques.

6x9, 15.00; 7.6x10.6, 7.25; 9x12, 10.00.

THE AMERICAN RUG, chenille weave, very heavy—figures on one side, plain on the other, making a decided change on either side.

6x9, 15.00; 7.6x10.6, 23.00; 9x12, 30.00.

500 yards yard wide REVERSIBLE BRUSSELS; these goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction; only, a yard... 75c

1,000 yards INGRAIN CARPETING, suitable for Bedrooms; exquisite colors; a yard... 39c

1,000 yards AXMINSTERS, suitable for Parlors and Libraries... 1.08

Oilcloth and Carpet Catalogue in Colors Free.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—VERY SPECIAL VALUES.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF HIGHEST GRADE ENAMELLED WARE.

We have secured a large quantity of German style enamelled ware, the highest standard of quality, extra heavy steel body, triple and quadruple coated, mottled in a pretty light gray, making it the most attractive and beautiful line of kitchen ware ever shown. We quote below some of the prices of these goods, which are lower than the former prices of common gray ware.

DINNER SETS, best American china, nicely decorated, large and fancy shapes, 100 pieces, including soup plates; per set... 5.98

DINNER SETS, finest American china, decorated in rich colors and lined with gold, 102 pieces, including soup tureen; per set... 7.95

DINNER SETS, best English china, decorated nicely under the glaze; several colors to select from, 112 pretty pieces; per set... 8.85

DINNER SETS, finest Austrian china of the latest shapes and decorations, knobs and handles gilded; a very complete service for 12 people; per set... 13.30

DINNER SETS, finest French china of our latest importation, exquisitely decorated in richest colorings, partly gilded, 102 pieces in set; very special... 17.95

TEA SETS, good quality of American china, decorated in several colors, 56 pcs. to set, for only... 2.59

FISH SETS of finest Austrian china, comprising large platter, 12 plates and sauce boat, very fine decorations; per set... 4.98

GAME SETS, best Austrian china, very rich and beautifully decorated; set for 12 people for only... 4.25

SAUCE PANS, lipped: 1 qt., 12c.; 3 qts., 19c.; 4 qts., 24c.; 6 qts... 30c

TEAPOTS AND COFFEE POTS in 5 sizes. 4 qts., 45c.; 3 qts., 41c.; 2 qts., 37c.; 1½ qts., 31c.; 1 qt... 28c

PRESERVING KETTLES, lipped; 4 qts., 23c.; 6 qts., 30c.; 8 qts., 37c.; 10 qts... 43c

PIE PLATES, 8 sizes. 8 in., 8c.; 9 in., 9c.; 10 in... 11c

MILK OR RICE BOILERS, seamless; 2 quart, 60c.; 4 quart... 1.00

TEA KETTLES, with enamelled covers, 4 quart size, special... 49c

DISH PANS, 14 qt. size; very special, each... 46c

BUCKETS, straight, seamless; 1 qt., 23c.; 2 qts., 30c.; 3 qts., 36c.; 4 qts... 42c

Etched, thin blown glasses, very special.

TUMBLERS, table size, half dozen for... 23c

Champagne size, half dozen for... 17c

Whiskey size, half dozen for... 17c

GOBLETS, large wine size, half dozen for... 42c

Claret size, half dozen for... 42c

Sherry size, half dozen for... 42c

Cordial size, half dozen for... 33c

BERRY SETS, rich patterns of imitation cut glass, large bowl and 12 saucers; set... 52c

CELERY TRAYS, very pretty pattern of imitation cut glass, each... 16c

CAKE STANDS, very handsome, each... 25c

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

ROGERS' BEST SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, in a very rich pattern, at lowest prices.

TEA SPOONS, set of 6, for... 48c

TABLE SPOONS, set of 6, for... 95c

DESSERT SPOONS, set of 6, for... 89c

DESSERT FORKS, set of 6, for... 89c

TABLE FORKS, set of 6, for... 95c

KNIVES, solid handles, set of 6, for... 1.23

SOUP LADLES, each... 1.29

GRAVY LADLES, each... 49c

BERLIN SAUCEPANS AND KETTLES, enamel covers; 2 qts., 26c.; 4 qts., 38c.; 6 qts... 49c

CATALOGUE "GUIDE TO HOUSEKEEPING,"

COMPRISING 664 PAGES, DIVIDED INTO 4 SECTIONS.

For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers.

Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages.

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ANY OF THESE SECTIONS SEPARATELY SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO MAIL ORDER DEPT.

MR. MOSS ON "CITY OF SIN."

Lethargic Attitude of the Churches Is Most Responsible for Conditions in New York, He Says.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss in an address in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Saviour, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night said patriotism and religion had always been inseparable to the Jewish people. To be religious was to be patriotic, and to be patriotic was to be religious. No matter where the Jew went, no matter where driven, no matter where or how persecuted, he always maintained and always followed this code of morals, this standard of ethics, this moral law. Whatever the conditions and whatever the country, he soon became a citizen of that country, and as good a patriot as any other citizen, native or foreign.

The Christian could learn much from the Jew in this way. He saw the Jew to be a lover of law and order, because of his love of his religion and because of his love of his country. Let the Christian, then, shake hands with the Jew across the chasm between them, and then let them bridge the chasm permanently.

In no way were the possibilities and opportunities of the Church greater than in municipal work. A minister some years ago was cursed by a Police Captain—a year ago a Chief of Police—because he asked that the neighborhood be rid of the foul

CONFERENCE OF RELIGION.

Three Days' Meeting to be Held in This City This Week.

The New York State Conference of Religion will hold its third annual meeting in this city this week. The conference will begin to-morrow and last three days. The morning and afternoon sessions will be held in the hall of the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The evening sessions will be held to-morrow in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and West Twentieth Street; Wednesday in the Temple of Shawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and East Fifty-fifth Street; Thursday in All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twentieth Street.

The general theme of the discussions is the fundamental unity of religious men of whatever creed, the fundamental moral interests of religion in which all religious men agree, and the need of uniting all religious forces to promote a higher morality in church and State. The membership of the conference is comprehensive, including Jews with Christians of a dozen denominations.

Prof. Ladd of Yale Divinity School, who recently criticised the present moral

same thing. The preacher went to his Bishop, the Bishop to the Mayor, and the Mayor did not take the opportunity to show his quality. The Bishop took the matter to his convention and the subsequent notoriety the matter achieved aroused and angered the people of the city, and that Bishop's act was responsible for the victorious campaign which followed.

"Corruption has made New York known world-wide as the City of Sin," said Mr. Moss. "It is the lethargic attitude of the churches that is most responsible for conditions in New York."

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

day evening on "The Present Crisis in Morals," with reference to the churches. Among other college men announced as speakers are Profs. Ely of Wisconsin, Nash of Cambridge, Jastrow of Pennsylvania, Porter of Yale, and Knox and Hall of Union Theological Seminary.

New Russian Church in New York.

The Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas, on Ninety-seventh Street, near Fifth Avenue, has been so far completed that the service of consecration is to be held next Sunday. The Russian Bishop of this country, Bishop Tikhon, is coming from the Pacific Coast to officiate at the ceremony, and nearly all the Russian priests in the United States will be present. The new building, the basement of which has been in use for several months, was erected at a cost of $140,000, much of the money having been given by the Czar and the Holy Synod of Russia.

The Rev. Mr. Cobb Declines a Call.

The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., pastor of the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and West Seventy-seventh Street, has declined a call to the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., the Rev. Dr. Edward C. Moore having resigned to accept a professorship in Harvard University.

Conference of Catholic Charities.

The general conference of the Association of Catholic Charities is to be held to-day, with sessions beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the hall of the Catholic Club, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street. The work of the association since its organization in March last is to be discussed, and plans

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VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION,
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ROOSEVELT ROUGH RIDERS
at
SAN JUAN HILL,
ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY
in
ASTOR GALLERY
of
WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Entrance from either 33d or 34th street side.
10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Admission 50c.

HORSE SHOW,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
NOVEMBER 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Harness Horses, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Four-in-Hands, Tandems, & Hunters & Thoroughbreds.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the two Upper Galleries are not Reserved.

CARNEGIE HALL
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 18th, at 8 o'clock.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
"ST. PAUL"
SOLOISTS:
Shannah Cumming, Katharine Pelton, Ellison Van Hoose, Anton Van Rooy.
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA. Eve. 815. Regular Mat. Sat.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY 2:15
—TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME—
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
TO-NIGHT, 8:30,
JAMES K. HACKETT
Produces Winston Churchill's Play,
THE CRISIS.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Saty., 2:15. Dainty and Clever.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
Most tuneful and refined of Comic Operas.
By Sydney Rosenfeld and A. Baldwin Sloane.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:20
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. IMPRUDENCE.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Last two weeks—Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées Wednesday, Sat., & Thanksgiving Day.
MARY MANNERING. Evgs. 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinées Wednesday, Sat., & Thanksgiving Day.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Nov. 27.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Last 6 Nights.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinée Sat. | THE TWO SCHOOLS.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb
Sale of seats Thurs., 9 A. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Opens Wed. Evg., Nov. 26th.
Herbert Stock Co.,
Presenting Bronson Howard's ARISTOCRACY
Prices—Evs., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
The largest & most successful of all melodramas
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

BOSTOCK Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
Aft. & Ev'g.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
AL. REEVES' BIG BURLESQUE CO.
E. 14th St. "Mr. Dooley." "A Merry-Go-Round."

BELASCO THEATRE B'way, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Saty.
LAST 2 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
and Burlesque, "Humming Birds and Onions."

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. GEO. W. MONROE—"DOINGS OF MRS. DOOLEY." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wedy., Family Mats., 25 and 50c.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Reg. 75c.
Big COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. POSITIVELY LAST 4 WEEKS.
Old Limerick Town. All new songs.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th. | BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 15c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day, 25c.
"NOT GUILTY."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evs. at 8:20.
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat.
Last performances of ALT HEIDELBERG

HARLEM Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15
JOHN DREW The Masquer and the Runaway Girl.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Saturday's Game Shows Yale Has a First-Class Team.

NOT A MAN WAS INJURED

Coaches Will Correct Some Shortcomings Noted in Game—Princeton Criticises Dashiel.

The Yale-Princeton football game Saturday proved beyond a doubt what Yale's supporters have claimed for it this season; that if not the most brilliant aggregation that Yale has ever had, Capt. Chadwick's eleven is in the first class of Yale football teams. Yale men were generally surprised at the slight resistance of the Princeton line, and also at the futile efforts of the Tigers' famous pair of ends to stop the Yale backs from running back punts to considerable distances. They were also surprised at the lack of dash and go in the Tiger offense, as up to the middle of the first half Princeton had hardly been able to make more than one first down on line rushing. At the same time Yale men gave Princeton every praise for the fighting spirit shown and for the desperate and successful stand they made on their own one-yard line. The Yale team was agreed that Princeton put up a fierce struggle. The game was so fast and furious that all of the team lost weight, Holt losing sixteen pounds, Glass ten, Goss ten, and Kinney twelve.

Only Goss and Rafferty returned to New Haven yesterday, Capt. Chadwick taking the remainder of the team up to Ardsley, where they are guests of Thomas Cochrane, '94, a Yale coach. They will return to New Haven Tuesday evening and practice will begin Wednesday for the final game of the season with Harvard on Saturday. All are in first-class condition, not a man being injured.

There are several important points of play which the coaches think should be perfected this week. In Saturday's game there was too much fumbling in the line, too much offside play and holding, and the interference did not gain headway fast enough. Hogan and Metcalf's fumbles in the beginning of the game gave Princeton their best chances for scores, but on the other hand Holt's blocking of De Witt's kick for a goal and the general play on De Witt's punts were admirable.

PRINCETON'S ENDS WERE SLOW.

Princeton's ends were not fast enough to nail Metcalf when he caught De Witt's punts, while except on one or two occasions Shevlin, Rafferty, and Hare did some brilliant tackling of fielders, as did Kinney.

The effectiveness of the whole of Yale's varied attack was most notable. Both Brown and Reed were very easy for Yale on tackle back plunges, Hogan, Glass, and Chadwick plowing through both of them regularly. When Short went to tackle he braced up that position greatly. But the entire Tiger line was at Yale's mercy generally, though it made a superb brace on its one-yard line. Glass overwhelmed De Witt in line play, as, for that matter, did all of the Yale linemen. Yale men generally credit this superiority to the programme of complete rest given the previously overworked Yale team by Trainer "Mike" Murphy, and to the fact that the Tigers played no hard game for the two weeks previous to meeting Yale.

The freshmen on Yale's team worked out in admirable shape. Shevlin was fooled once or twice, but on the whole put up a brilliant game for a man who has played the position but three weeks. Kinney, instead of proving weak, as expected, owing to inexperience and injuries, was a tower of strength, and only one small gain was made through his position. Bowman, while his line plunging was not extraordinary, proved a capable punter, and at the close of the game was punting the ball 65 yards, and placing it well.

At Princeton, although the students were not a little chagrined at the defeat, they had only words of praise for the players, and regarded the season on the whole as a successful one, despite the fact that it ended with a defeat. "Garry" Cochran is receiving no end of praise for his good work in bringing out such a strong team from the poor material he had to draw from, and it is usually conceded that he is the best coach the Orange and Black has had in many years. Trainer James Robinson is also being congratulated on having the men in good shape. All of the players who were taken out of the game have recovered from their injuries and were around yesterday, looking none the worse for wear.

The only complaint Princeton men have to make is regarding Umpire Dashiel's poor work. The Yale line men were repeatedly guilty of holding, but Dashiel penalized them for this offense only twice. He is most severely criticised, however, for his failure to penalize Yale when Shevlin tripped Davis as the Princeton Captain was running after Chadwick on the latter's run for the last touch-down. Davis would undoubtedly have overtaken the runner, but Dashiel declared that he had not seen the foul, although the tripping was done in the open field, and was seen by every one in the stands. Dashiel's inefficient work in previous games, coupled with his poor rulings yesterday, makes it very improbable that Princeton will allow him to officiate in any future championship contests.

The election of Captain for next year will be held this week. Capt. Davis will undoubtedly be given a unanimous re-election, but in case he refuses to serve another year either De Witt or Henry will be chosen. Of the eighteen men who represented Princeton in Saturday's game all but Ames, Pearson, S. McClave, and Bush will return to college next year.

The Harvard team spent Sunday in the country, recovering from their efforts against Dartmouth Saturday. Players, coaches, and substitutes were taken in two big barges for a ten-mile ride out to Auburndale, where they spent the entire day walking in the open air and trying as much as possible to steady their nerves for the hard work this week.

Final preparations for the Yale game will begin to-day. One day of signal work will be followed by two of crashing practice against the scrub, after which the season's labor will be practically over. The team is picked and the men are in exceptional condition. Never before in Harvard's football history has a team been brought through to so late a period in such splendid physical shape. Condition alone, however, will not win the game with Yale, and Harvard must have team play, life, aggressiveness, a compact interference, and a determined defense, all of which were lacking in the Dartmouth game.

In fact, Harvard's remarkable tactics on Saturday have been the cause of much comment among the students of football form, who consider the results of the game absolutely conclusive. Dartmouth's record for the season, though very good, does not seem to justify the remarkably good showing which apparently was made against the Crimson team, and the fact that Harvard was able to make two touch-downs at will in the last few minutes of the game is considered an indication that they could have been made sooner, if desired. In other words, there is more than a suspicion that the Harvard team had no desire to show its best form only one week before its biggest game of the season and played the same foxy game with Dartmouth that Yale did with Bucknell two weeks ago.

Columbia men do not know just what to think of their football team. Many of the players are good men who play the game for every ounce of strength in them, but their efforts seem to be unavailing. The only solution seems to be in the injuries of the men. Harold Weekes, for example, is terribly handicapped by his injured ankle. It is swollen to twice its natural size, and he cannot walk, much less run, without pain. His speed, therefore, is not half what it usually is when he is in form. "Buffalo" Smith, his running mate, is also lame with an injured knee, and it is possible he may have water on the knee. A list of the other crippled players is as follows: Goodman, dislocated shoulder; Duden, muscles torn from ribs; Dollin, sprained ankle; Sladkus, broken leg; Post, broken collar bone; Wolff, broken shoulder; Wood, sprained ankle; Thorpe, abscess in neck.

The injuries to these ten men, in view of Columbia's none too big squad of efficient men at the start, combined with the misfortune of not having satisfactory ends and kickers, are regarded by Columbia men as very reasonable explanations of the poor showing of the team in its last four games with Princeton, Pennsylvania, Brown, and Amherst, in which the Morningside team was shut out and had to yield for 95 points. Columbia men realize the misfortunes under which the team has labored, and they support it loyally. They realize, however, that the public takes into account only the matter of victories, and that is really one of the most discouraging features of the situation.

Columbia has two more games remaining on her schedule, with Annapolis at Annapolis on Thursday, and with Syracuse at the Polo Grounds on Thanksgiving Day, and there is practically no chance of winning either game.

Capt. Weekes and Manager Abbott wish it to be stated emphatically that Columbia has no thought of engaging J. C. McCracken, formerly of Pennsylvania, as football coach next year, as has been stated in some quarters. In spite of the poor showing made this season, Columbia will continue to have the graduate coaching system, and it will be a Columbia football player who will be in charge of Columbia's gridiron work in 1903.

STANDING OF SCHOOL TEAMS.

Team playing, practice, and match games have been under way for just one month by most of the football teams of the preparatory schools in this city, and below will be found the standing of the different schools to date. The standing of the four teams in the Interscholastic Football League places Cutler at the top, with a score of 94 to their opponents' 11 in the two games played. Cutler's other games were with schools not in the league:

CUTLER.		COL. GRAMMAR.	
18—St. Fran. Xav..	0	0—Mohigan Lake Mil. Acad....	63
0—Irving	11	6—St. Fran. Xav..	0
11—Yonkers High..	0	0—Mackenzie	6
33—De La Salle....	0	11—Barnard	5
61—Columbia Gram.	0	0—Morrist'n High	111
123	11	0—Cutler	61
	17		146

DE LA SALLE.		BARNARD.	
12—Manh. Col. 24..	2	0—Audubon	11
0—Webb Mili. Ins.	6	0—Montclair M. A.	28
41—Augustinian Ac.	0	0—Hamilton Ins...	17
0—Cutler	33	0—Columbia Gram.	11
0—Chappaqua Ins.	12	5—Madison	10
		0—Irving (½ game)	5
53	51	10	82

IRVING.		TRINITY.	
11—Cutler	0	6—Morristown	0
10—S. I. Academy..	0	6—Cutler	0
0—Mackenzie	5	28—Irving	0
0—Col. Freshmen..	5	5—Horace Mann...	5
6—Barn'd (½ game)	0	11—Pingry	0
28—Sachs	0	17—Yonkers	0
51—S. I. Academy.	0	5—Hamilton	6
11—Hackley Hall...	6		
117	16	78	11

DWIGHT.		SACHS.	
0—Newark Acad...	6	0—Horace Mann...	5
5—N. Y. Mil. Ac..	40	33—Loyola	0
0—Stamford High..	18	7—West End.....	11
5—Montclair High.	5	0—Irving	28
23—Hamilton Ins...	6		
10—Hackley Hall...	0	45	50
43	75		

HAMILTON INS.	
0—Morrist'n High.	5
6—Trinity	5
8—Barnard	0
5—Yonkers High..	0
19	10

Small Economies.

A story is told of a well-known philanthropist of the last century which aptly illustrates a not uncommon state of mind. Two gentleman were canvassing together for a religious or charitable society. On ascending the steps of the philanthropist's house they overheard the master sharply scolding a housemaid for wasting half a match. "It is no use calling here," said one of the collectors to the other. But they did call, and to their great surprise received a liberal donation. The visitors were made so welcome that the more inquisitive of the two gained courage to inquire of the donor how it happened that he, who was evidently so generous, should think it necessary to rate a domestic for such a trifling offense. "Oh," was the reply, "it is simply this: If I did not save in these small matters I should have nothing to give to charity." Doubtless the good man thought he spoke the truth, and so think many people who are constantly quoting the proverb which says that if you take care of the pennies the pounds will take care of themselves. The fact is, that such petty savings are usually more a matter of temperament than of calculation. There are people so vehemently utilitarian in their nature that they cannot ignore waste. Small economists are among the things in which man loses the object of life for the sake of living.—London Globe.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
—NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15—
DANIEL FROHMAN'S 4TH AND LAST CONCERT.
GRAND FESTIVAL PROGRAMME.
WALTER DAMROSCH & ORCHESTRA.
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PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 VOICES.
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THIRD MONTH OF
A COUNTRY GIRL.
THE MERRY MUSICAL PLAY IN 2 ACTS.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30.
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MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

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—WEDNESDAY EVENING—
AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama.—
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FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.
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JULIUS CAESAR.
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AFTERNOONS 2:30. EVENINGS 8:30.
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At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's. —THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

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SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Clever Playing in Jersey City Court—Close Matches Between Brooklyn Experts.

Among the "Club Day" matches played in Egan's Jersey City handball court yesterday were two that aroused the spectators to the height of enthusiasm. "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, played P. Durkin and J. Delaney, and won three out of the four games very cleverly. The partners only scored 11 and 8 aces in the first and second sets, but they won the third, 21—17. Egan cut loose again in the fourth, and by puzzling science and killing in-play won out by 21—7. The other contest, which was productive of excellent play on both sides, was a double-handed match. T. Jackson and J. Hanlon were paired against P. Scott and T. McCabe. Jackson and Hanlon outplayed their opponents, and won the first two sets, 21—15, 21—20, but lost the third, 20—21. The playing of this quartet was really the feature of the day. The service on both sides was very difficult, and many of the sharpest rallies were ended with clever "kills" against the bottom brick. Following are the principal scores:

M. Egan	21	21	17	21
P. Durkin and J. Delaney	11	8	21	7
T. Jackson and J. Hanlon	21	21	19	
P. Scott and T. McCabe	21	21	19	
G. Nees and J. Hanlon	21	21	21	
J. Egan and W. O'Keefe	17	12	18	
T. Keegan and W. Joyce	18	21	21	
James Egan and T. Waldron	21	16	20	
G. Nees and J. McCabe	21	21	21	
C. Cannon and J. Dobbins	11	16	12	
A. Martin and J. McCourt	21	6	21	
M. Kenney and P. Hanlon	18	21	13	
M. Lyden and M. Malloy	11	21	21	
P. Scanlan and J. Hill	21	9	15	

There was a big crowd of players and onlookers at Oliver Drew's handball court, in Degraw Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and some very fast matches were decided. Phil Casey and J. H. Coggins defeated Oliver Drew and J. Donohue in a hard match, winning two of the three sets. James Dunne, Jr., beat Oliver Drew in an extremely close match, Drew won the first game, 21-17, and Dunne took the other two by the score of 21-20 each time. Dr. Gillen and Tom Dunne also played a tight match in which the doctor proved the better. D. Malley won two out of three from M. Dunne by dextrous work, although in the game he lost he was more decisively beaten than Dunne was in either of the games he lost. The scores of these matches follow:

Phil Casey and J. H. Coggins	14	21	21
O. Drew and J. Donohue	21	17	18
James Dunne	17	21	21
Oliver Drew	21	20	20
Dr. Gillen	14	21	21
Thomas Dunne	21	16	18
D. Malley	21	14	21
M. Dunne	18	21	19

Middlebrook Country Club Officers.

The officers of the Middlebrook Country Club have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: President—W. W. Smalley; Vice President—Peter Stryker; Secretary—Irving S. Whiting; Treasurer—W. H. Dunham; Members of the Board of Governors, (three years)—M. V. Brokaw and W. H. Dunham.

ABOARD A TRAINING SHIP.

Daily Routine of Work for the Apprentices at Sea.

Farragut's famous old flagship, the Hartford, is still one of the most useful vessels in the United States Navy. Although she is no longer of avail on the fighting line, being, with her wooden walls, unfit to cope with a modern armor-clad equipped with big guns, she is serving a most excellent purpose as a training ship for naval seamen. Antiquated as she is, she is stanch and spacious, and, as ships go, furnishes comfortable quarters for those aboard of her. Supplied with engines, she retains her masts and sails, and as a fine specimen of the old-fashioned type of American war craft, she would attract attention apart from her historic career.

The Hartford returned recently to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, after a cruise of six months in West Indian waters. Her Southern voyage was begun Feb. 2 at Newport, R. I. She carried 300 apprentices and a regular crew of 190 men, and there were in all 508 persons on board; a pretty large contingent for a vessel only 226 feet long and of only 2,800 tons. Yet there was space enough for all, and the old ship proved herself as reliable as a sailor as she was roomy, weathering a hurricane in good shape and getting back in very seaworthy condition.

"These boys who come on to learn to be seamen are green enough at the start, and nobody blames 'em, Sir; for it's a world of its own, and we have a language the landsmen don't understand. Many a boy who comes on to learn has to be told over and over again what we call things.

"Each petty officer takes a certain number of the landsmen and drills 'em every day in ship work. You may not know that when we are at sea we sail the Hartford. It's only when there's a storm or big headwind that they use steam. In this way the youngsters learn all about going aloft; all about reefing sails; all about bending sail; and spar drill. No boy is ever allowed to go aloft the first time unless a petty officer is with him. It's just the same here as it is in anything. Some boys learn it right off; some never learn.

"But there are some things they must learn. There's the watch system—the first, second, and third watches. The first watch is from noon till 4 P. M., the second from 4 till 6 P. M., the third from 6 till 8 P. M. Then there's the dog watch from 4 till 8 P. M. Then comes the first watch at night from 8 up to midnight, and the second from midnight to 4 A. M.; then the third from 4 A. M. up to 8, when the first watch I mentioned begins again. Seven bells is breakfast; eight bells is breakfast for the relief watch. Nine-thirty o'clock is quarters, and then drills up to 10:15. The drill consists in handling small arms, single stick and sword exercise; great guns; three-inch rifles for landing purposes. Eight bells at noon is dinner. Then come instructions from 2:45 till 3:50 P. M. Two-bells at 5 P. M. is supper. After supper it's scrub and wash down decks. That catches the landsman first pretty hard, but he soon comes to it. Seven bells at night means swing hammocks. At eight bells watches relieve watches and all others turn in.

"After a cruise of six months the landsmen, or seamen, are transferred to receiving ships and thence to battleships, unless there should be occasion to transfer to the battleships immediately."—Leslie's Weekly.

His Last View of Yosemite Valley.

Mrs. Emily A. Hutchings, the widow of the man whose name will always be associated with Yosemite Valley, tells in a letter a pathetic incident of the last moments of her husband, which shows his love and admiration for the great valley that he helped to make world-famous. Mr. Hutchings was killed by the upsetting of his team on the Big Oak Flat road as he was driving down into the valley. Mrs. Hutchings says:

"As we came down into Yosemite a scene was opened to our view which in color effect and magnificent contour is unparalleled the world over. We were impressed beyond expression, and when we neared the point where El Capitan first presents itself my dear husband said, 'It is like heaven.' When the Angel of Death suddenly reached him a few moments later under the massive towering heights of that sun-illumined cliff, he found him, although nominally eighty-two years of age, in the full vigor of life and high energetic purpose, but his grief-stricken wife prayed in vain that the ebbing tide would stay.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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$3.50 SHOES
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER
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PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.
CAUTION. The genuine have W.L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
Estab. in 1876.
MEN'S $5 SHOES FOR $3.50.
It is a fact that W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.
Being the largest manufacturer of $3.50 shoes, W. L. Douglas can purchase the best imported and domestic leathers used in $5.00 shoes at lower prices than other manufacturers. This combined with the Douglas system of manufacturing, which is done at a less cost than other concerns, enables him to produce a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.
W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now being worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00 for their footwear, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.
He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good as those costing $5.00. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince you.
The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo.
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METEORITES.

Rochester Professors Give Some Interesting Facts About Them.

The first meeting of the season of the Rochester Academy of Science was held Monday night in Sibley Hall, University of Rochester, with a good attendance. Prof. Charles Wright Dodge presided.

An interesting report was made by J. M. Davison on the discovery of platinum in meteorites. This metal has been found in meteorites only twice, and each time it was isolated by Mr. Davison. His test was made on an iron meteorite found in Colorado. There is only a slight trace of the substance, and it has not been isolated by other chemists because their tests have been made on very small fragments of meteorites. In both instances, Mr. Davison took large pieces for his experiments, and he was rewarded by finding a small, though perfectly definite, showing of the metal.

Another talk on meteorites was given by Prof. Henry Ward, founder of the Ward Museum, and one of the early members of the academy. Prof. Ward has made a lifelong study of meteorites. He has three new specimens from Maine. There have only been four discovered in New England, and these were of stone formation. In California, where many meteorites are found, and in Mexico, almost all are of iron formation. To ascertain the reason for this phenomena will be an interesting study, Prof. Ward thinks.

While making recent researches in India Prof. Ward was able to get some valuable specimens through the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, giving from his own collection in exchange specimens that the society did not have. On his return to America, Prof. Ward sent to Calcutta others of his specimens, with the request that a further exchange be made. He received a reply to the effect that all specimens had passed into Government possession, and it would be impossible to effect the exchange. He replied by asking the society to keep the specimens he had sent. As meteorites fell in India with almost definite regularity, he said, it was safe to expect another fall within a period of about fifteen months. He also forwarded other specimens, telling the society to credit them to his account. In September last he received a letter from Calcutta telling him that a meteorite fell the 10th of last June in fulfillment of his prediction and would be duly forwarded to him.—Rochester Democrat.

The First Music Hall.

The father of the music halls, Mr. Charles Morton, is about to witness the golden anniversary of the entertainment he originated. In 1849 he acquired the Canterbury Tavern and held a "free and easy" every Saturday night. So successful were these informal entertainments that in 1850 the premises were converted into a music hall, and became known as "the Royal Academy Over the Water," owing to the annual exhibition in its spacious corridors of pictures rejected at Burlington House. For seventeen years Mr. Morton remained the manager of the Canterbury, during which period he further developed its popularity by introducing to England Gounod's "Faust," the music of Marguerite being sung by Miss Russell, a niece of the composer of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." The present building was opened on Sept. 23, 1876, and the ballets then performed on its stage were so much talked about that the King—as Prince of Wales—and the Duke of Cambridge were frequently to be seen in the boxes.—London Chronicle.

New French Stamps.

A new series of postage stamps are about to be put into circulation in France. The present stamps were, from their first issue three years ago, condemned as being inartistic. The new stamps, which will probably make their appearance toward the new year, will bear the well-known figure of the Sower, designed for the French coins by the engraver Roty. France, in this figure, is depicted by the sower, who, with her Phrygian bonnet and naked arms, is engaged in throwing the future harvests in the furrows. The stamp will bear the words "République Française Postes," and in the left hand lower corner there will be designed a shield upon which will be indicated the value.—London Standard's Paris Letter.

NURSING MOTHERS

A mother's poor health is bad enough for the mother but worse still for the nursing baby.

Mothers find Scott's Emulsion a nourishing and strengthening food. If the breast milk is scanty or thin Scott's Emulsion will make it rich and more abundant.

When mothers take Scott's Emulsion the babies share in the benefits. Thin babies grow fat. Weak babies get strong.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Don't Trifle With Your Eyes

If after reading your eyes smart, or while at your daily labor you are annoyed by cloudy vision, consult my Oculists and Eye Surgeons, and have your
Eyes Properly Examined Free of Charge.
I am so anxious to have those whose eyes trouble them become acquainted with the advantages I have to offer that I will furnish for this week at any of my three stores
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FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Lord Derby on the Course, but the Trotter Did Not Race.

PACERS IN LIVELY TILTS

Nathan Straus, Driven by David Lamar, Showed the Way Home to the Pacer Gold Brick.

Stars in the trotting and pacing world were plentiful on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, where the racing stables of C. K. G. Billings, David Lamar, and E. E. Smathers turned out in full force, ready and anxious to meet all comers in a friendly brush for road honors. The sport proved exciting enough to please the most exacting, and rarely, even at a big trotting meet, could more enthusiastic finishes be seen during the same length of time. Thousands of spectators thronged the sidewalks and every point of vantage along both the upper and lower stretches. Lord Derby, 2:05¾, E. E. Smathers's champion trotter, attracted much attention, while David Lamar's pacer, Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, who has won three out of the four races for the Speedway championship, and is looked upon as a sure winner, was greeted enthusiastically. It was expected that Lord Derby would be started against The Monk, 2:05¾, driven by Mr. Billings, but after warming his trotter up and waiting fully a half hour for his rival Mr. Billings sent the gelding back to the stable, much to the disappointment of the crowd who had looked for a brush of the Grand Circuit order.

One of the best heats of the morning was a half-mile go between the pacer Gold Brick, 2:08¼, driven by E. E. Smathers, and Nathan Straus, with David Lamar driving. The start was a poor one, Gold Brick rushing away in the lead and holding it to the quarter post, where Nathan Straus, after slowly but surely closing the gap, reached even terms. Entering the stretch head and head, neither pacer gained even a stride, so evenly did they step until almost upon the line, when Nathan Straus, on being touched with the whip, went out in front like a shot and had a length to the good as the post was passed. The gray gelding Glenmere Boy, 2:14½, driven by Charles Weiland, did some fast work, and won a pretty brush from the trotter Miss Overton, 2:20¼, driven by F. Dietz.

A thrilling finish marked the brush between the three pacing cracks Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by George Huber; Fred W., 2:08¾, driven by A. Frankenstein, and Rotha J., 2:12½, driven by James Murphy of Chicago. Moth Miller assumed the lead soon after getting away, with Rotha J. and Fred W. lapped at his rear wheel. As the trio entered the stretch Mr. Murphy pulled out with Rotha J. and began a hard drive for the lead. He soon gave Fred W. third place, and begun overhauling Moth Miller. Mr. Huber was evidently a trifle overconfident in Moth Miller's finishing qualities, and it cost him the race, for in almost the last stride Rotha J. nipped the heat by a head. After winning several other heats with Rotha J., Mr. Murphy took the lines over the pacer Wesley R., 2:10, and started him with his old rival, Red Lawn, in a pacing mark of 2:16½, driven by David Lamar. Both pacers scored several times before getting away, and then Wesley R. made a runaway race of it, winning as he pleased. Red Lawn redeemed himself in the second heat by winning by a head, and the third by half a length.

Two fast heats were paced by the bay gelding Dr. Monical, driven by C. K. G. Billings, and the mare Mazette, 2:04, driven by ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. On the start Dr. Monical made a break and lost several lengths before he was straightened out, but he gradually recovered the lost ground, and in the final drive won by a narrow margin. The second heat proved an unusually fast one, both drivers declaring that it was as fast as they had ever driven a pacer. From the first turn of the wheels it was a nip and tuck go, each driver urging his favorite to its top speed with word and rein. A perfectly clear road was given the favorites, and as they swept by the post no one but those standing directly on the line could say exactly who won. Even among these few there was a difference of opinion, Mazette being the favored one.

Mr. Billings started The Monk against the old Speedway favorite, Hontas Crooke, 2:09. In the breakaway the pacer went away like a whirlwind, and held the lead to the quarter, where The Monk, without apparent effort or urging, reached even terms and won out by an open length, showing a wonderful burst of speed in the final drive.

Among those who participated in the sport were Charles Lloyd, driving the bay trotter Chain Shot, 2:06½; Louis Kahn, driving the handsome pacer George Wallace, 2:17¼, who scored several creditable victories; David Goodman the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼; Dr. Kramer, driving the pacer McShedd, 2:17; Robert Marshall, driving the pacer Comet, 2:17¼; Joseph S. Meyer, driving the pacer Bicycle Girl, 2:20; Morris S. Herrman, driving the trotter Tom Boy, 2:19¼; A. E. Perren, driving the trotter Equity, 2:12½; W. C. Floyd-Jones, driving the trotter Miss Fearing, 2:19¼; W. J. Clark with the trotter Ilderim, 2:23¼; George Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:17¼, and Claus Bohling with the trotter George Gurnette, 2:16½. During the afternoon the sport continued, the crowd being almost as large as that of the morning. Alexander Newburger drove his colt, Better Luck, in several winning events, while James Murphy stepped his pacer Dusty Wiles, 2:17½, Swift and Sally Simpson were also prominent winners.

Exercise for Busy Men.

"Ten Minutes' Exercise for Busy Men" is the title of a book in pocket form by Luther Gulick, M. D., published by The American Sports Publishing Company, in which the author treats of methods of physical education to be practised with simple apparatus. Five courses are covered in the work, the divisions being "free work," or forms of exercise that may be taken indoors without special apparatus, and exercises with chest weights, dumb bells, wands, and Indian clubs.

William Elmer's Book on Boxing.

William Elmer is the author of a book in popular form entitled "Boxing," published by The American Sports Publishing Company. The work treats comprehensively of boxing, and in addition to instructions to beginners, defines and describes the methods and blows used by the more successful pugilists. The book also contains interesting data concerning boxing and prize ring history.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Dublin, 126 pounds; Syrlin, 124; Unmasked, 119; Demurrer, 118; Belvino and Cinquevalli, 109 each; Conrad and Extinguisher, 108 each; Paul Clifford, 106; Carbuncle, 103; Lyman Hay, 102; Malden and Belle of Lexington, 100 each; Gimcrack, 98; Captivator, 97; Ascension and Nevermore, 96 each; Captain Arnold and Athlana, 90 each; Hackensack, 88, and Illaria, 87.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mount Kisco, Saccharometer, Ink, Lord Advocate, Glennevis, Stonewall, Sungold, Barkelmore, Plantagenet, Right Cross, Mennenfield, Bernard, Hist, Mayor Graham, Mr. Dulde, John Nevin, Uncle Ned, King Carter, 112 pounds each; Swift Sandle, Sontag, Shoo Fly, Lady Sarah, Alhambra, Charmel, Old Glory, Geisha Girl, Rathbride, and Retire, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Paul Clifford, 118 pounds; Moon Daisy, Lady Pontenate, and McWilliams, 109 each; Benckart, 107; Queen Carnival, Alsike, True Blue, Flara, and Loone, 103 each; Mosketo, 102; Dandie Belle, 98; Arrah Gowan, Sedition, and Musidora, 95 each; Lady Radnor and Pearl Finder, 94 each, and Genesee, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Great American, 100 pounds; Lady Sterling and Early Eve, 107; Waterton and Black Dick, 106 each; San Andreas, Ray and Queen Carnival, 105 each; Animosity and Annie Lauretta, 103 each; Knight of the Garter, 101; C. Rosenfeld, 99; Mosketo and Courtenay, 98 each; Ivernia and Lillie Virgie, 95 each, and Rightaway, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Earl of Warwick, 110 pounds; Pearl Diver, 106; Mrs. Frank Foster and Watkins Overton, 102 each; Sir Faust, 101; Gates, 99; Wheeler B. and Turnpike, 97; Fading Light, 96; Ithan, 95; Effie Sheppard and Star and Garter, 94 each; Michaelmas, 93; Pagus, 91, and Lady Mirkirk, 82.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Syrlin, 136 pounds; Young Henry and Demurrer, 122 each; Andy Williams and Cameron, 120 each; The Huguenot, 118; Huntress 116; Rossignol, 114; G. Whittier, 113; Carbuncle and Lady Stone, 108 each; Himself, 107; Jim Clark, 102; Overtoney, 100; April Shower, 92, and Mexo, 91.

SPECIAL MEETING OF GOLFERS.

Changes in the Constitution to be Discussed To-morrow Night—Dues for Associate Clubs.

Golfers are chiefly interested in the special meeting of the United States Golf Association this coming week, which will be held to-morrow night at Delmonico's. This is the first time in the history of the United States Golf Association that a special meeting of the entire body has been called, and while the number of delegates may not be so large as is customary at the regular annual meeting in February, the indications are that the different golf localities of the country will be well represented. Charles B. Macdonald of this city, but who has never given up his allegiance to the Chicago Golf Club, of which he was the chief founder, will represent that club, and he will probably have the proxy of the second delegate, provided no other member can be present. Laurence Curtis, former President of the association, is expected to be one of the Brookline delegates, and J. Herbert Windeler may be the other. The leading Philadelphia clubs will all send delegates.

The metropolitan district will send delegates from nearly every club entitled to representation. The changes in the constitution that are expected to provoke the liveliest discussion are the proposed rulings regarding allied clubs. Their annual dues have been reduced from $25 to $10, but the Executive Committee does not suggest that they be admitted to equal standing with the associate clubs, which pay $100 dues and control all the voting power. There was a strong feeling in many golf circles last year that all the clubs should be placed on an equality, with one delegate for each at the annual meetings.

The equality section has not yet found favor with the Executive Committee, but the associate club delegates have been reduced from two to one for each club to one. The old system, of course, will prevail to-morrow. The regulations for associate membership are also to be made more strict, that is, provided the proposed change in this respect is accepted to-morrow night. Hereafter the Executive Committee will consider not only the championship golf facilities of the club desirous of associate membership, but consideration will be given to the section of the country in which the club is located. If its election into the associate ranks should be deemed likely to give a preponderating influence to that section, the committee reserves the right to refuse associate membership.

This policy of attempting to preserve an equal balance of power in the golf world may be beneficial in some ways, but whether it would work successfully if one or two clubs of pronounced excellence in any locality should apply for associate privileges remains to be seen. The National Association has possibly been influenced to some extent by the mutterings from the West that the East was trying to run things to suit itself. This complaint comes up periodically, but as the West has generally received what it asked for in the way of championship tournaments, the complaints have had little logical basis.

The Westerners have just advanced the plea that they are entitled to the women's national championship next year, and if insisted upon it promises to provoke a lively argument at the annual February meeting. While Chicago has never had the women's event, the majority of Eastern golfers fail to see that there is the slightest reason to ask the women of the United States to go to Chicago to play for golf honors, when over 75 per cent. of those eligible to compete are in the Eastern part of the country. Chicago has only sent two players to the last two championships, Miss Bloise Anthony and Miss J. Anna Carpenter. There are none others in Chicago equal to the score and are leaders in the Metropolitan, Boston, and Philadelphia Associations.

Few competitive matches will be played this week, as most of the clubs are reserving their closing events for Thanksgiving Day. A number of events will be given on local links on Saturday. The championship of the Garden City Club will be brought down to the final round this week, and the survivors will meet in the deciding match on Thanksgiving Day at 36 holes. A members' handicap for Class A and Class B prizes will be started on Saturday at Garden City, and it will be concluded next week Wednesday.

The East Jersey Golf League has just finished the most successful season in its history. The team championship has been won by the Elizabeth Town and County Club with eight matches won and two lost. The Morristown Field Club came second with seven victories and three defeats. The other clubs in their order were Forest Hill, East Orange, Colonia, and South Orange. J. P. Bradshaw of the East Orange Club holds the individual championship of the league.

The team championship contest of the women golfers in Philadelphia was also finished last week, and the highest honors were won by the Merion Cricket Club team, which has been headed in most of its games by Miss Frances Griscom. The team won nine games and lost one. The Huntingdon Valley women came second with eight victories and two defeats, and then followed Philadelphia Country, Avonimink, Philadelphia Cricket, and St. David's.

Plans have just been perfected by the Jamaica Golf Club to lay out a nine-hole course next season with a playing distance of 2,960 yards, and a new clubhouse is to be built which will be ready for opening early in the Spring.

Foreign Cyclists Coming Here.

Five foreign teams and one American team that will strive for the ducats in the six-day bicycle race which begins at Madison Square Garden Dec. 8 are now on their way here, having sailed Saturday on the St. Paul. James C. Kennedy, who has been in Europe seeking talent for the big event, notified his partner, P. T. Powers, to this effect yesterday.

The foreign teams are Gougoltz and Kaser, Bruni and Buisson, Teller and Dorflinger, Lostens and Barasquin, and Darragon and Breton. With the exception of the first-named two, who have displayed their speed in New York before, the foreign contingent are strangers here, but all are among the first flight of Europe's distance riders. The American pair are Eddie Bald and Harry Elkes, who have decided to team up and try their luck at the long-distance game. The two have been sweeping all before them on the other side and will need little preparation to fit them for the struggle.

Bald and Elkes will take an important part in the Garden meet, which takes place on the evening of Dec. 6. Bald will encounter Frank Kramer, America's champion sprinter, in a special heat race, while Elkes will clash with his old rival, Jimmy Michael, in a motor-paced match.

Michael, who has been beating the European champions at the paced game this season, returns next Wednesday with James C. Kennedy on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

GAELIC FOOTBALL MATCH.

Young Ireland and Central Teams Tied in Exciting Game at Celtic Park.

For over two hours yesterday afternoon a very lively game of Gaelic football occupied the attention of nearly 1,000 onlookers at Celtic Park, Long Island City. The contesting teams were the Young Irelands and the Centrals of this city, and the game resulted in the tie score of 5 points for each side.

Gaelic football, while not so intricate, is equally as strenuous a pastime as the game in which American collegians have become so proficient. It gives every opportunity to the players to make good use of their strength and agility. The ball is kicked more frequently than in the American game, and while there is no running with the ball permitted, and consequently little or no tackling, the players keep up a continuous interference, which at times resembles a bare-knuckle scrimmage or a battle royal between a score or more of big, burly Celts. Many of the more expert players can run with the ball at their feet nearly the entire length of the field, and this is called "dribbling." The ball is kept in motion toward the goal line by a series of short kicks, while the runner is protected by rough interference. The referee has a merry time keeping up with the ball so as to watch out for fouls or offside plays, and the position is not a very desirable one.

There were two referees in yesterday's game. President P. J. Conway of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association officiated during the first half, but he was almost exhausted at the call of time, and Daniel Madigan of the same association was the arbiter during the second half. No goals were secured in either half, points only being made. Each side scored 2 points in the first half, and in the second both teams made 3, making 5 points in all for each. The tie will have to be played off before the close of the season, as the teams and their partisans are not satisfied, each side claiming superiority.

YOUNG ELEMENT IN POLO

Junior Players More Prominent This Year Than Ever Before.

PUBLIC FACILITIES BETTER

The National Championship May Be Requested for Van Cortlandt Park Next Season—Success of Gould Boys.

Two characteristic features about the polo season that has just closed have been the increased activity of the young element and the greater opportunity given to the public to witness the game. From present indications neither of these points will be curtailed next season.

From the public standpoint, particularly in the vicinity of New York, the season has been more satisfactory than any other year in the history of American polo. In Philadelphia, the polo clubs adopt a different policy toward the public when big games are scheduled than is done here, as arrangements are made for a large number of spectators and frequently the gallery numbers four or five thousand. Nothing of the sort is ever seen at the clubs around New York. George Gould, however, throws open his Georgian Court grounds during the Lakewood tournament season, and the cottagers and residents in that resort generally turn out in crowds somewhat suggestive of the old-time country fair.

The laying out of polo fields at Van Cortlandt Park, this year, and the establishing of permanent headquarters there by Squadron A gave the public of New York better facilities for witnessing the stirring game than has formerly been the case. Van Cortlandt has not only taken the place in the popular polo world formerly held by Prospect Park, but has eclipsed the fame once held by the latter. The only polo games ever seen at Prospect Park were the annual championships. They were played there continuously from 1895 up to and including 1900, with the exception of 1899, when the big event went by default. In 1901 a change of policy was adopted, that is, of giving the National tournaments, to regular clubs in the association, and the event that year was played at Brookline. Last year the contest was held at Saratoga, and as it was held during the height of the season, a large crowd was attracted to the games.

All of the games, practice or otherwise, at Van Cortlandt Park have been open to the public. The response from the latter has been generous, for on three occasions, when George Gould and his sons played the squadron team, at the recent West Point game, and on election day, when the final match in the squadron tournament was finished, the size of the crowd ran well up into the thousands. Polo has been fixed as a permanent feature at Van Cortlandt, and plans are being made this Winter that will make the game more active there next year. It is not at all doubtful that the squadron will enter an application before the annual meeting of the Polo Association in April to have the National championships played at Van Cortlandt next Summer. The facilities are fully as good as they ever were at Prospect Park, and the field is better, for it has the advantage of being in one of the choicest bits of the old meadow which once formed part of the ancestral Van Cortlandt farm. The squadron polo players have said very little about this possibility, but a number of them are greatly interested in it. One important feature now being done is the enlargement of the stable facilities, and by next Spring many more polo ponies can be accommodated close to the field.

MORE CUPS FOR JUNIORS.

The second notable feature, the young element in the game, has been one of the most encouraging signs of the firm hold that polo has secured upon those who have the time and means to enjoy the game. William A. Hazard, who is now in England endeavoring to bring about a more uniform standard of rules, enlarged upon his customary juvenile cup gifts to the sons of members of the Rockaway Hunting Club by presenting similar cups for competition by the lads in Philadelphia and Boston. The Philadelphia cup was played for. In Boston, however, the juvenile polo element evinced great interest over this special competition, and the trophy was won by a team of three, consisting of William P. Homans, Charles O. Foster, and Robert J. Bradley, Jr. In the New York locality the games were played at Rockaway. The trophies will be continued during the coming year. Mr. Hazard's interest in juvenile polo has met with great success at the Rockaway Club, which today possesses more really young players than any other polo club in America.

Rene La Montagne, Jr., who is one of the leaders on the Rockaway first team, and is still under twenty years of age, is a sample of what junior polo activity can accomplish. Another of the former juveniles has recently been advanced to a position on the regular team, Daniel Chauncey, Jr. He played on the Rockaway team throughout its games in the recent Lakewood tournament, and his skill in goal hitting and steady work marked him as one of the coming Rockaway players. Other prominent juniors from Rockaway this season are S. Oakley Vander Poel, a Yale student and one of the 'Varsity substitute football players; Courtlandt P. Dixon, H. D. Babcock, Jr., Le Grand L. Benedict, Jr., Montague La Montagne, McPherson Kennedy, Jr., W. H. Vander Poel, Curtis Rand, and Laurence B. Rand, the latter also a Yale student.

Rockaway won for the second time the junior championship, the team consisting of A. S. Alexander, Rene La Montagne, Jr., F. S. Conover, and P. F. Collier. The last two are not junior players, but Alexander, with Mantagne, are recent graduates from that class.

While Rockaway can show more young players than any other club, the claims of Lakewood as a developer of new material have made a strong influence in the polo world. The year marked the actual entry into polo of Jay and Kingdon Gould, and after playing a few games, the Polo Association had to raise their handicap standing to 4 goals for Kingdon and 3 for Jay Gould. They are the youngest players in the United States, if not in the world, that have been honored with such high standing. Kingdon is barely fifteen years old, while Jay is about two years younger. They have been well coached in the intricacies of the game by their father, who is one of the most enthusiastic poloists in the country. They are superb riders, and possess the quickness of decision and accuracy of stroke that have led old polo critics to predict a place for them on a par with Foxhall Keene and the Waterbury boys within the near future. They have that fearlessness and aggressiveness in the game that is seldom seen except in young players or those who have learned the game in their early days, and who have been fortunate in escaping severe accidents.

The regular polo team of the Lakewood Club has consisted of George Gould, Kingdon Gould, Jay Gould, and Benjamin Nicoll as back. The Lakewood Club won the Astor gold cup and the National championship for the second time, but some of the bigger men in the club composed the team then, the quartet being Harvey Lyle, J. E. Cowdin, Lawrence Waterbury, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., all except Lyle having been members of the American team that was defeated by the English in the international matches. Kingdon Gould is preparing for Harvard, and he will probably enter in three years. Jay Gould will also take a college course, but he is inclined to favor Princeton or Harvard. George Gould, Jr., a five-year-old lad, is also learning something about polo, and before long he will be numbered in the Gould team, which will then be able to have a complete family quartet.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Nimble Athletes Have Good Sport in Bronx, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs.

There were thirty-five starters in the cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, which took place in the Bronx yesterday afternoon. The start was from the clubhouse on Walton Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, thence to and up Jerome Avenue toward Mosholu Park and back to the Mohawk Club. Frank Kirk of the Mohawk Athletic Club was always in the first flight, and won as he pleased by 100 yards, in 24 minutes. The others finished as follows: W. Spring, Pastime A. C.; T. Lory, Mohawk A. C.; S. Marks, Pastime A. C.; M. McGarry, Mott Haven, A. C.; S. H. O'Neill, Xavier A. A.; C. M. McCarthy, Mohawk A. C.; C. Nicholas, Y. M. C. U.; R. James, Y. M. C. U.; F. W. Thaler, Y. M. C. U.; T. J. Hertes, Xavier A. A., and A. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.

On Thanksgiving Day the Mohawk A. C. will hold an open cross-country handicap run over a five-mile course.

Twenty-one of the twenty-two runners who started in the cross-country run of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City yesterday covered the entire distance, about four and a half miles. W. W. Schell of the Star Athletic Club was first home, his time being 26:08. The route from the clubhouse on Vernon Avenue was out to the reservoir, around Recreation Park, and back.

The competitors were divided into two packs, fast and slow. The "fasts" proved to be aptly named, as two of them finished first and second, and only two of the "slows" were placed in the first ten. The order at the finish follows: W. W. Schell, Star Athletic Club; S. Goldberg, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; M. Mosenthal, Star Athletic Club; E. Estoppey, Shamrock Harriers; D. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club; W. Dail, Star Athletic Club; T. Kennedy, Star Athletic Club; J. Miller, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club; W. Kreuger, E. Grill, J. J. O'Brien, E. Frisbee, W. Moriarty, B. Slattery, J. Albright, R. Carroll, R. W. Kennedy, T. Whelan, E. Riegal, and T. Winfield, all of the Star Athletic Club.

Over a score of young athletes took part in the St. George Athletic Club's junior cross-country run, which took place over the Staten Island hills yesterday. The contest attracted a good deal of interest among the residents in Richmond Borough, and the three-mile course tried the stamina of the competitors thoroughly. John Boylan and M. Juddman alternated in leading the pack during the journey. They looked as if they would finish as named, but in the last 200 yards J. Weyl caught up with them. In a fine sprint to the tape Weyl got home only a few inches ahead of Boylan, with Juddman a good third. Of the remainder, George Downs, M. Thompson, S. Butler, and R. Cordly were the only competitors who negotiated the full course, and they finished in the order named.

Shooting Affray at Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 16.—John Matthew Boudoin, aged twenty-four, an electrician, residing with his wife and two children at 681 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, New York, shot Michael Brennan to-night, and physicians say he can live but a few hours. Brennan, who is a town contractor, was talking with his neighbor John Ramsey, when Boudoin walked up to them, began abusing Ramsey, and drew a revolver. Brennan made an effort to grab the weapon, and in the scrimmage that followed received a bullet in his temple. Ramsey was shot in the arm.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:55 A. M.—207 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; George Aircroft; damage, $25.

8:20 A. M.—478 Grand Street; Max Cooper; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue; Edward L. Lee; damage, $300.

1:35 P. M.—Foot of North Moore Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—274 Monroe Street; Sun Ling; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—559 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street; Gustave Martin; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—158 Ludlow Street; Samuel Kleebacks; damage, $50.

7:55 P. M.—159 Grand Street; Charles Strong; damage trifling.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Southwest storm has advanced slowly northeastward to Southwestern Tennessee, where it is central tonight as a moderate disturbance.

The North Pacific low has moved eastward and now is in the northern plateau region. Pressure has risen in the Southwest and over the Canadian maritime provinces, and a high is moving southeasterly over the Southern slope.

Rain has fallen in East Texas and thence northeastward to the Western Ohio; also on the North Pacific Coast and the north and middle plateau regions.

It is somewhat cooler in New England and the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, but the temperature is still above the seasonal average east of the Mississippi. It is cooler in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and decidedly warmer in the Northwest.

There will be rain to-morrow in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the western portion of the East Gulf States. The rain area will overspread the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States Tuesday, also New England. It will be cooler to-morrow in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, and Tennessee, and decidedly warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and over the east slope and Middle Rocky Mountain regions. It will be cooler Tuesday in the South and Middle Atlantic States and the Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh northeast, shifting to south to-morrow night; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southeast winds will continue, on the West Gulf coast fresh northwest winds will continue, becoming south Tuesday; on the East Gulf coast mostly light southeast winds will prevail, on the lower lakes brisk northeast winds, with rain, will prevail to-morrow morning, becoming west by night and shifting to south Tuesday.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northeast to east winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from San Francisco northward.

The moderate depression off Cape Hatteras is likely to strengthen to brisk to strong northeast winds off coast from North Carolina to New Jersey.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, partly cloudy to-day, with rain by night, except in East Maine; Tuesday rain; fresh northeast to east winds.

Eastern New York, rain to-day and Tuesday; fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, rain to-day and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; fresh east to northeast winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, rain to-day; Tuesday fair and cooler; fresh east to northeast winds, becoming northwest.

Western Pennsylvania, rain to-day and in east portion Tuesday; fresh northeast to north winds, becoming northwest.

Western New York, rain to-day; fresh northeast to north winds; Tuesday fair.

Minnesota, fair and warmer to-day and Tuesday; brisk southeast to south winds.

North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday rain or snow, and colder.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day; Tuesday rain and cooler; light to fresh southeast winds, becoming northeast.

West Virginia, rain to-day; Tuesday fair.

South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair, except rain and colder in west portion.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain to-day and Tuesday; winds southeast to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	34	59	60
6 A. M.	34	55	58
9 A. M.	35	55	60
12 M.	42	56	62
4 P. M.	44	57	59
6 P. M.	42	57	58
9 P. M.	39	55	56
12 P. M.	35	52	52

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....55½
Weather Bureau.....55½
Corresponding day, 1901.....39
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.44

The temperature at 8 A. M. was 55 degrees and at 8 P. M. 56 degrees. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 79 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 66 per cent. The maximum temperature was 61 degrees at 12:01 A. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 12 o'clock midnight.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Dr. A. R. Mathenay, Pittsburg; W. B. Cosgrove, Pittsburg; A. V. R. Barnewall, Sydney, C. B.; George Beebe, Cinequita, Mexico.

CAMBRIDGE—Mme. d'Plagy, Paris; Mrs. Gen. Nathaniel L. Anderson, Washington.

IMPERIAL—J. Roy Saunders, Norfolk, Va.; J. Raymond Price, Pittsburg; H. B. Phillips, Toronto; John Armour, Glasgow.

MURRAY HILL—John C. Davidson, Glasgow; Richard Billings, St. Paul; William Poole, Edinburgh; Richard W. Knott, Louisville; Monsignor Schmits-Didier, Rome.

GRAND—Capt. H. A. Thornton, United States Army.

GILSEY—Robert Buchanan, Liverpool; H. A. Mills, Chicago; M. H. Dingee, Richmond; C. G. Hale, London; Temple Godman, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. P. Starr, St. John, New Brunswick; J. S. Campbell, Pittsburg; R. B. Palmer and Gordon Douglas, Rio Tinto, Spain; D. M. Hamessey, Glasgow; Edwin Schofield, Oldham, England; W. M. Colles, London; F. Millard, Paris; M. Firth, New Zealand.

VICTORIA—A. W. McClure, Toronto; W. Bagley, Nottingham, England; E. P. Kingzett, London; R. Morgan, London.

HOFFMAN—Alex. Gemmell, Ayr, Scotland; Bertram C. Chatham, Leeds, England; E. Blount Greene, London; A. Mallinson, London; J. P. Smith, Paris.

ALBEMARLE—C. C. Vernon, London; E. Mayor des Planches, Italian Minister to the United States, Washington; William Williamson, British Honduras.

MANHATTAN—C. H. Scribner, Chicago; Jules Huret, Paris; Fernando d'Alemany, Barcelona; Alex. Hill, London.

GRAND UNION—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; Sidney Ainsworth, Madison, Wis.

PLAZA—Hall Caine and C. R. Hall Caine, Isle of Man; M. Kern, Baltimore.

SAVOY—Frank Soule, New Orleans; Elmore Harris, Toronto; H. M. Nicholson, Pittsburg; D. Wolfe, Berlin; Louis Cottrin, Lyons, France; Julius and Emma Eames Story, Paris.

NETHERLAND—H. T. Schurz, Baltimore; R. Oppenheim, London; A. O. Beardmore, Toronto.

HERALD SQUARE—Dr. P. H. Flood, San Francisco.

MARLBOROUGH—M. Flore, Paris; T. B. Barton, London.

NAVARRE—Gen. A. L. Mills, United States Army; R. A. Cook, Honolulu.

ASTOR—T. F. Derrick, United States Army; E. d'Portenpart, Washington; E. N. Lee, Richmond.

MAJESTIC—Lawrence Jones, Louisville; C. Maddin, London; Dr. C. E. Smith, St. Paul; M. F. Mallatte, St. Louis.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, laces; Miss M. Doyle, millinery, 454 Brooms Street; Hotel Imperial.

Moore & Biers, Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Murphy, millinery; Hoffman House.

Lens-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. A. Lowther, millinery and ornaments, 631 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norfolk, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Glover, R. E. & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. E. Glover, notions, 80 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. A. Devlin, hosiery; 115 Worth Street.

O'Bryan Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; L. G. O'Bryan, furnishing goods; B. Rankin, piece goods, 54 Worth Street; Hotel Darlington.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; J. B. Ertle, silks, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; 335 Broadway.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods, 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss K. Leahey, laces; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, cloths and colored dress goods, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art goods; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Payne, Devver & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Devver, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

West, H. F., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. B. West, china; Hotel Navarre.

Wightman, D. A., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; E. Fox, millinery; H. E. Clark, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Blass-Gus Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, clothing and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. M. Hubert, boys' clothing; Hotel Navarre.

Davenport Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; E. E. Davenport, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.



STUDEBAKER
Brougham

Each year adds some graceful expression of art to the design; some surprising new evidence of improvement in the mechanical execution; some luxurious comfort or exquisite fitment, to the Studebaker Brougham. The new models now on show at these greatest warerooms are incomparable products of the world's best thought and skill commanded by Studebaker, wrought in rare materials widely gathered; wisely selected.

Extension front Broughams, Demi-Coaches, and our famous Miniature Broughams for one horse, so wonderfully light and roomy, are the greatest attraction now at the Studebaker warerooms. The new forms, and the new upholstery, and the new colorings, are more beautiful than ever before—and they are receiving the homage they deserve. Such comforts and such artistic expression were never before seen in this ideal town vehicle.



1902 Miniature Brougham

Studebaker Electric Automobiles are models of simple construction, safety, comfort.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway, Corner Prince Street, New York.
After 1902 at our new 10-story building, Broadway, 7th Avenue and 48th Street.

Auction Sales. | Auction Sales.

A FORTUNE IN HOUSE AND EQUIPMENT
In the Aristocratic Riverside Drive,
NUMBER 75
(BETWEEN 79TH AND 80TH STS.)
Its magnificent contents have been ordered sold at public auction by
AUSTIN & McLANAHAN, 192 BROADWAY,
Attorneys for the Owner.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 24,
COMMENCING PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19,
9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

The equipment of this house is on the highest plan of artistic and refined taste, combined with large wealth and a love for beautiful effects.

DRAWING ROOM AND RECEPTION HALL

are unique in arrangement. The woodwork, beautifully carved, is in Flemish oak, the furniture and decorations entirely in consonance. Among other things are carved gilt drawing room sets, odd and dainty Louis XVI. chairs, damask coverings, and many cabinets in the highest style of art, costing several thousands of dollars; these are filled with rare works of art, including Ivory Carvings, Miniatures, Jade pieces, some from the City of Pekin, recently brought to this country; Dresden China, Capo di Monte and Sevres Plate, Figures, &c.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND PIANO.

Priceless Chinese and Japanese Porcelains are here in abundance, having been collected with a lavish hand and with the rarest and most artistic discrimination.

Magnificent D'Aubusson Tapestry, size 12x12,
Valued at Ten Thousand Dollars.
Carved Sofa and Chair
from the Palace of SIR JOHN DISOWAY, Baronet, Bombay, India, with

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

However unwelcome it may have been to those forced to it, there can be but one opinion in respect to the enormous stock market liquidation last week. Beyond all question the position not alone of the local banking institutions but as well of many out-of-town banks, particularly those in the West, has been materially improved. More than that, the technical stock market position has been bettered in that a great many margined accounts have disappeared—the stocks, in the process, passing into stronger hands.

Whether the liquidation has finally run its course no man can say; but the action of Saturday's market suggests certainly the withdrawal of any such pressure as that lately seen. Apropos of this, it may be said that while it is undeniably a fact that liquidation has been very heavy, it is equally true that there has been much professional pressure brought to bear upon the market and that at the present time the short interest is very considerable.

When the financial skies take on a more pleasing aspect it will probably be found that the Standard Oil, Gould, and Vanderbilt interests have a much larger line of stocks than they had some weeks ago. It may be, too, that shortly the Street, in a more rational mood, will pay greater heed to the wonderfully prosperous business and trade conditions—for it is these in the end that determine values, apart altogether from what deliberately planned onslaughts may temporarily accomplish.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The German Boersen are watching the movements in Wall Street with the keenest interest, but the break in quotations in New York has exercised comparatively little influence here. Berlin financiers do not expect that a great reaction in Germany would result from any collapse in the American situation, since German holdings of American securities are too unimportant, and the American operators owe practically nothing to the German market.

Nevertheless, the most important feature of the week here, the further heavy break in Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares, was attributed to American sales of these shares. The Deutsche Bank has also been effecting large sales of its holdings in these stocks. Domestic operators, too, have been selling short, and quotations of Hamburg-American stood yesterday at 97 and of North German Lloyd at 95. Both have somewhat improved since Friday.

The renewed relapse was occasioned by the bad freight market and the fear that the American revulsion, reacting upon the general business situation, might cause a disruption of the Morgan shipping combination and thereby disorganize the freight market. A report was also current that Austria would direct the flow of emigration from that country through Trieste instead of via Hamburg and Bremen, as at present is the case.

The other departments of the market were weak and dull, this condition being attributed to the Wall Street situation and the fall in Kafirs on the London Stock Exchange. Iron and coal shares were irregular. The price of iron has broken upon the relaxation of the American demand. Electrical shares show a recovery.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Money was reasonably abundant last week, but there was slight improvement in the situation on the Stock Exchange. An attempt to force a boom in home rails resulted in a few advances, and a small amount of so-called investment buying took place, but the simultaneous break in American securities and in Kafirs left the market as spiritless and uninteresting as it had been for weeks past.

The record fall in the price of silver was one of the features of the week, and this decline was in proportion more marked in India than on the home market. The explanation offered here of the collapse was the lack of any Eastern demand, coupled with the forced liquidation in Wall Street and the rumor that Mexico intended to establish a gold standard.

The general outlook in India, however, is improving, and it is thought that a period of prosperity in that country will tend to check any further decline in silver.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 16.—The tone of the cloth market was generally steady last week. There was a moderate turn-over, which was unevenly distributed, those manufacturers who were in need of work and willing to meet the buyers' views getting the greater part of the business.

Offers from India were fairly numerous, but proved difficult to negotiate, the bulk of the business being in bleaching cloths and miscellaneous finishing goods. The inquiry from China was poor, this market being depressed owing to the decline in silver. A miscellaneous hand-to-mouth demand came from South America and the Levant.

Yarns were steady on a day-to-day demand, and prices were slightly in favor of the buyers. There was no pressure to sell, as the position of the spinners was strong.

Bank of Spain Report.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand increased 160,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 3,651,000 pesetas, and notes in circulation decreased 7,162,000 pesetas.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:48	Sun sets	4:42
Moon rises	6:56		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:31	Gov. Isl'd	8:57
H. Gate	10:53		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:04	Gov. Isl'd	9:26
H. Gate	11:23		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, NOV. 18.		
British Monarch, Argentina	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	3:30 A. M.	
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.		
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Croatia, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Scuthampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracuse, Santos	4:00 A. M.	
THURSDAY, NOV. 20.		
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Havelius, Brasil	9:00 A. M.	
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau		3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 21.		
Mexican, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German lines, and delivered to the respective steamships until within half an hour of the hour of sailing.

CHARLES SATLER.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1902:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$370,190,569	Gold certificates outstanding	$370,190,569
Silver dollars	467,628,000	Silver certificates outstanding	467,628,000
Silver dollars of 1890	825,300	Treasury notes outstanding	25,444,000
Silver bullion of 1890	24,618,700		
Total	$863,262,569	Total	$863,262,569

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$88,425,952.36	
Gold certificates	26,228,590.00	
Standard silver dollars	480,188.00	
Silver certificates	3,575,446.00	
Silver bullion	2,160,052.93	
United States notes	2,480,600.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	69,991.00	
National banknotes	12,818,280.72	
Subsidiary silver coin	6,914,000.21	
Fractional currency	210.79	
Minor coin	696,412.25	
		$143,850,333.26
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$141,526,529.18	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,098,334.63	
Total	$148,624,863.81	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	344,188.25	
		148,969,052.06
Total		$292,819,385.32
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,320,501.48	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,579,347.77	
Disbursing officers' balances	60,442,071.49	
Post Office Department account	5,051,979.72	
Miscellaneous items	1,886,873.76	
		88,279,874.22
Available cash balance		$204,539,511.10

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$613,939.37	$11,752,900.06	$115,733,352.25
Internal revenue	774,397.90	10,000,754.82	89,410,969.33
Miscellaneous	139,870.85	1,239,101.45	15,731,682.34
Total receipts	$1,528,208.12	$22,992,756.33	$220,875,903.92
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	205,000.00	6,530,000.00	48,929,261.42
War	665,000.00	5,320,000.00	52,186,903.77
Navy	305,000.00	2,980,000.00	30,255,356.02
Indians	10,000.00	680,000.00	5,726,222.78
Pensions	400,000.00	9,475,000.00	56,905,086.44
Interest	70,000.00	1,200,000.00	16,428,238.78
Total expenditures	$1,655,000.00	$26,085,000.00	$210,410,969.81
Excess of expenditures over receipts	126,791.88	3,092,243.67	*10,464,934.11
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	679,493.34	10,139,198.01	95,441,516.72
Internal revenue	880,691.00	11,800,676.53	108,120,355.22
Receipts from all sources last year	1,579,115.28	23,396,792.10	215,377,633.56
Expenditures last year	1,490,000.00	21,275,000.00	185,894,771.62
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	919,545.00	9,640,115.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	40,402.50	1,377,082.50	7,474,479.50
Notes received for current redemption	543,291.00	6,915,517.00	59,278,910.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$60,304,471.00	$5,478,487.00	$65,782,958.00
This fiscal year	1,398,833.00	399,147.00	1,797,980.00
This month	75,327.00	39,858.00	115,185.00
This day	3,000.00	5,500.00	8,500.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	60,304,471.00	5,478,487.00	65,782,958.00
This fiscal year	1,398,833.00	399,147.00	1,797,980.00
This month	75,327.00	39,858.00	115,185.00
This day	3,000.00	5,500.00	8,500.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 22 and up to Dec. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Oct. 18; Shanghai, Oct. 22; Yokohama, Oct. 29, and Honolulu, Nov. 8, reached San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, and were dispatched east Nov. 14. Due here Wednesday.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 17.

Adana, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 6.
Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 11.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Nov. 13.
El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 11.
Heathburn, Gibraltar, Nov. 2.
Hekla, Copenhagen, Oct. 29.
Gregory, Para, Nov. 5.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 12.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Nov. 14.
Pretoria, Bermuda, Nov. 15.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Nov. 8.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18.

Alamo, Galveston, Nov. 12.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Nov. 13.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Nov. 18.
City of Washington, Colon, Nov. 11.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 8.
Glenroy, Gibraltar, Nov. 4.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Nov. 10.
Palatia, Naples, Nov. 3.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Nov. 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Aller, Gibraltar, Nov. 10.
Catalina, Barbados, Nov. 11.
El Dia, Galveston, Nov. 14.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Riverdale, St. Michael's, Nov. 9.

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

El Norte, New Orleans, Nov. 15.
Maraval, Port Spain, Nov. 13.
Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 14.
Sicilia, St. Michael's, Nov. 12.
Tennyson, Fernambuco, Nov. 6.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

Sicilia, Naples, Nov. 6.

Arrived.

SS Georgetown, Thersen, Georgetown, S. C., Nov. 13, with lumber to order. Vessel to the Atlantic Coast Steamship Co.

United States gunboat Scorpion, Lieut. Commander Boush, Boston, Mass.

SS Gulf Stream, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Catharine, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Richmond, Page, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Nile, (Br.,) True, Demerara Nov. 4, with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 2:09 P. M.

SS Comanche, Platt, Jacksonville Nov. 13 and Charleston 14th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Fajolle, Havre Nov. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 1:34 A. M.

SS Conway, (Br.,) Elmer, Smyrna Sept. 19 and Philadelphia Nov. 15, with ore to Starace Brothers.

SS St. Nicholas, (Br.,) Lewis, Antwerp Nov. 5, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1:28 A. M.

SS Nadejda, (Nor.,) Dedekam, Laguna Oct. 12, Carthagena Oct. 18, Santa Marta 19th, and Tuscola and Chittagong Nov. 4, with logwood to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:27 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) for Stettin and Copenhagen.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay via St. Vincent, Cape Verde.
SS Thordis, (Nor.,) for Aden, Singapore, and Manilla.
SS Alberta, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Philadelphia and Savannah.
SS Rosneath, (Br.,) for Port of Spain and Guanaco via Norfolk.
SS Atlas, towing barge S. O. Co., No. 94, for Sabine Pass, Texas.
SS Tropic, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—SS (presumed) Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, from Philadelphia and New York for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at noon to-day.

TEXT BOOK UNIFORMITY.

Gov. McMillan of Tennessee Tells of Its Good Effects in His State.

In reply to an inquiry from The Atlanta (Ga.) News respecting the workings of the uniformity textbook law in Tennessee, Gov. Benton McMillan of that State has written a letter in which he says:

"Our Legislature, in 1899, passed a law authorizing the adoption of a uniform system of textbooks. It empowered me, as Governor, to appoint a commission of four persons—I being appointed ex officio. It also authorized me to appoint a sub-commission. Our commission advertised for sealed bids for furnishing the textbooks for a period of five years. It required that a sample of the books to be used should accompany each bid. The duty of the sub-commission was to examine the books carefully, grade them, and report to the commission on their merit. The sub-commission consisted of five persons. They worked on it about a month, made a very careful report, and then, under the law, it became the duty of the commission to open the bids and compare them, examine the books submitted with the bids and the report of the sub-commission thereon, and after full examination, considering the quality of the book, the price, and the whole subject, to award the contract to that bidder whose bids seemed most beneficial to the State, if adopted. It therefore took the whole scope of printing, binding, matter of teachability and adaptability for the uses intended. The commission and sub-commission finished their work and contracts were awarded in September, 1899. We have therefore had it in operation over three years. Under the law, the old books then in use were to be exchanged for the new books at a price not less than 50 per cent. of the amount to be paid for the new book of similar grade.

"You ask as to the workings of our system. I do not hesitate to say that it has worked admirably and is so popular with the people that it was put in our platform, and its continuance became a platform pledge, upon which we have just carried the State by a majority in the neighborhood of 40,000. This subject was discussed by the speakers on the stump and has not been torn down nor weakened.

"The saving to the student in original cost is about one-third, and I think it is a conservative estimate to say that it will save to our people one-fourth of a million dollars a year. I believe it will go above rather than below this figure. I am immensely pleased with it."

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF ALSBERG, MORITZ & CO., which was composed of IRVING ALSBERG, HENRY MORITZ, and EDWIN M. GUINZBURG, doing business as manufacturers of Clothing at No. 20 and 22 Waverly Place, in the City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, EDWIN M. GUINZBURG retiring. IRVING ALSBERG and HENRY MORITZ will continue the business at the same place under the same style firm name as before, and will liquidate all indebtedness of that firm, and receive all amounts due the same.

ALSBERG, MORITZ & CO.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 25, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and material required for an extension to outlet sewer at the foot of West Seventy-second Street. JACOB A. CANTOR, President.

For full particulars see City Record.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 512 ST. PAUL St., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1902.—Proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Md., will be received until noon, Dec. 17, 1902, and then opened. Specifications, blank forms, and information will be furnished on application to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engrs.

Lost and Found.

Lost,—Certificates of deposit Nos. 376 and 478 by City Trust Company in favor of Eugene A. Gilmore, indorsed and now outstanding. Finder will please return to SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Treasurer.

J. M. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Nicomedia, (Ger.,) for Stettin and Copenhagen.
SS Sabine, (Br.,) for Algoa Bay via St. Vincent, Cape Verde.
SS Thordis, (Nor.,) for Aden, Singapore, and Manilla.
SS Alberta, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Philadelphia and Savannah.
SS Rosneath, (Br.,) for Port of Spain and Guanaco via Norfolk.
SS Atlas, towing barge S. O. Co., No. 94, for Sabine Pass, Texas.
SS Tropic, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—SS (presumed) Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from Antwerp for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hanover, (Br.,) Capt. Phelan, from Philadelphia and New York for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at noon to-day.

Meetings and Elections.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

New York, November 7th, 1902.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will also be held at the same place and on the same day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to adopt a by-law of the Company prescribing a period of ten days prior to meetings of the Stockholders of the Company, during which no transfers of stock on the books of the Company may be made; and also for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to alter the certificate of incorporation of the Company by an amended certificate, providing that the Directors shall be clarsified into three classes of three Directors each, holding office respectively for one, two, and three years, so that three Directors shall be elected annually, and to amend the by-laws accordingly; and also for the purpose of transacting such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. L. ELKINS, President.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHOENIX CAP COMPANY.

New York, November 17th, 1902.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Phoenix Cap Company will be held on the 4th day of December, 1902, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, at 118 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) consisting of five hundred (500) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($250,000,) to consist of two thousand five hundred (2,500) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each.

MARTIN SAXE, President.
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Sec'y and Treas.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.,
Office of the Secretary.
Baltimore, October 15, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Baltimore, on Monday, November 17, 1902, being the third Monday in said month, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon November 1, and remain closed until 10 A. M. November 18, 1902.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Oct. 30, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, Dec. 1st, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, November 24, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Trustees to which office will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose terms of office will expire on that day.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Treasurer.

Dividends.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1902.

The transfer books will close in New York on November 14, 1902, at 3 P. M., and will reopen November 26th, 1902, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

New York & Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., November 10th, 1902.

A quarterly DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 1st, 1902, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 21st, 1902. The transfer books will close November 21st, 1902, at 3 P. M. and reopen December 2d, 1902, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
Four Per Cent. Consol. Mtg. Gold Bonds.

COUPONS NO. 18, DUE DECEMBER 1, 1902, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, November 26, 1902.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest on Series F bonds, due Dec. 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

Registration books close November 20th, and reopen December 2d.

RICHARD HEBERTON, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,912,166.69
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

HENRY H. TRUMAN, PERCY H. BRADSHAW.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
HENRY H. THUMAN & CO.
STOCK BROKERS,
25-33 BROAD STREET.
Telephone 5379 Broad. NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

To the Stockholders:

Many holders of stock in The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company have not had their certificates transferred to their own names or are carrying the stock in brokers' offices. If such stockholders will send their addresses to the undersigned a circular-letter of importance to their interests will be mailed to them. Stockholders are urged not to give their proxies to Messrs. Hawley, Gould and Harriman without having read the circular-letter referred to. The New York stock transfer books close November 19th, 1902, at three o'clock P. M. Stockholders should see that their stock is transferred into their own names or the names of their brokers on or before that date.

J. C. OSGOOD, 71 Broadway.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

WE ANNOUNCE TO CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS
A Stock Issue Based on New York Real Estate First Mortgages,

6 Per Cent. Accumulating Certificates.

$50 PER SHARE. ISSUE LIMITED TO $200.000. ESTIMATED VALUE IN TWELVE YEARS, $100.

A Convertible Investment. After five years the full amount invested may be drawn out, plus five-sixths (5-6) of all the credited profits.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1902, $1,113,143.60.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK:

MINOT C. KELLOGG, Pres't. Pres't. Bank of Mt. Vernon. Trustee, Eastchester Savings Bank.
JAMES T. WOOD, V. Pres't, Banker, Director Oysterman's National Bank.
JOSEPH G. ROBIN, 2d V. Pres't, Comptroller, Washington Savings Bank.
ROBERT B. WALDO, Sec'y, Sec'y, Bensonhurst Land Co.
CHAS. L. HEINS, Treas., Swift Chemical Co.

Blanks for subscription sent on application. Also a booklet showing the accumulated value of our 1890 Certificates, and telling what holders think of their investment. Final application should be made at the Bank.

THE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK, 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Asa P. Potter,
BANKER,
60 Wall St., New York.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Corporations, Securities Negotiated and their Issue Supervised.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage
Eastern Division Bonds
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1058	1472	2289	2984	3540
53	607	1142	1506	2343	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	650	1145	1525	2396	3067	3681
140	677	1180	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	680	1209	1549	2465	3108	3717
173	700	1235	1601	2502	3167	3733
176	715	1265	1626	2504	3223	3822
247	768	1275	1706	2568	3294	3861
262	792	1304	1794	2643	3297	3954
269	847	1305	1935	2666	3344	3963
280	850	1306	1948	2765	3349	3972
286	851	1332	2000	2833	3375	3973
316	913	1361	2035	2847	3403	3988
391	926	1391	2072	2849	3418	4038
450	974	1393	2088	2861	3467	4054
471	1006	1423	2098	2864	3495	4106
530	1017	1443	2281	2903	3504	4149

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 3:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS—Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:02 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:45, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo, 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland, 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 12:28 A. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30. Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 27 via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. Cafe Car. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:33, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 36 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 26 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone 900 38th Street for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON,
AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

†9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, †4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:30 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE
RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at 3:06 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:25 A. M., (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:00 A. M., 1:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sunday, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:10, Lakewood only), 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—‡9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—‡4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:30 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, ‖9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

26TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‖9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10, *10:00, 11:00 A. M., ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, ‡4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—†8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7.00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

†From Liberty Street only. *Daily. ‡Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sunday only. §Parlor cars only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,200, 1,354 Broadway, 193 8th Ave., 26 Union Square W., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 960 Fulton St. Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:55nn.	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	*12:55nn.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto...	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"...	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto...	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto...	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleeper.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 26 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE
$1.25 to Providence.
First Class Service.

Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, and RONDOUT from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.

For NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays from Franklin St. at 9.30 A. M.; W. 129th St. at 10.00 A. M.

Albany Evening Line
ROUND TRIP, $2.50.

ADIRONDACK or DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., week days only; direct connections with express trains for points North, East and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Boats for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and the usual landings, every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43 N. R.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for

its circulation. It has the greatest

[illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH:

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 9:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M. 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:13 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:55, 9:55 (Dining Car,) (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car) P. M. (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
10-6-1902

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ‡12.25, ‡12.45, ¶7.00, n5.25, s6.45, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A'ly. N.Y., R.
Buffalo Local	*6.55 AM *7.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express.....	†9.25 AM †9.40 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS.....	†11.55 AM †12.05 PM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*2.40 PM *3.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express.....	†3.55 PM †4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM †5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM *5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM *8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 505, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 360 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 96 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. ☞ N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LOUIS V. EBERT, Plaintiff, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty (220) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of said One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; the westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.

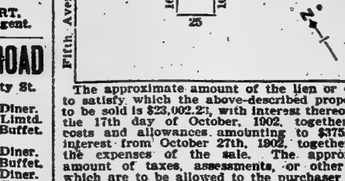
Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being No. 14 East 115th Street:

115th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,002.21, with interest thereon from the 17th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $375, with interest from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,150 and interest.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1902.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Referee.

n3-2aw3wM&Th&n24

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—LEWIS J. CONLAN, plaintiff, against MARY M. O'DWYER, Individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of WILLIAM H. O'DWYER, deceased, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 23, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

To the defendant, Mary M. O'Dwyer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of William H. O'Dwyer, deceased:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 8th, 1902.

WILLIAM G. MULLIGAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address 727 Tremont Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.

n10-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

CATTUS, FENELON C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FENELON C. CATTUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 South William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1902. JOSEPH V. A. CATTUS, [illegible] AGNES [illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Nov. 19, Dec. 15, & Jan. 22.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pretoria, Nov. 22, 11 AM | Pennsylv., Dec. 6, 9:30 AM
Waldersee, Nov. 29, 5 AM | Moltke, Dec. 11, 9 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
from N. Y. Feb'y 3, 1903,
for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa,
at Special Rates.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 3 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 26, 2 PM
SELECT CRUISES.
West Indies. Orient.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz, Nov. 19, 8 AM | Kaiser.... Jan. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser.... Dec. 2, 10 AM | Kronprinz, Feb. 10, 10 AM
Kronprinz, Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kaiser.. Feb. 24, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
FOR BREMEN DIRECT.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich der Grosse, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave.. Nov. 22, 10 AM | Lahn.... Jan. 31, 10 AM
Lahn.... Dec. 6, 10 AM | Trave.... Feb. 28, 9 AM
Trave.. Jan. 17, 11 AM | Lahn.... Mar. 14, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

ORIENT CRUISE, $400 and up.

By specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included.

Visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc. Absolutely no overcrowding. Only the Main Dining Room to be used.

FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Philadelphia.... Nov. 19, 10 AM | St. Louis.. Dec. 3, 10 AM
St. Paul.. Nov. 26, 10 AM | Philadelphia.. Dec. 10, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland. Nov. 22, 10 AM | Zeeland.... Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kroonland. Nov. 29, 10 AM | Finland.. Dec. 13, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S MOLTKE CRUISE

We have chartered the magnificent new twin screw 12,000 ton steamship "Moltke" from the Hamburg-American Line for a

GRAND 70-DAY CRUISE

to the ORIENT and BIBLE LANDS, sails Feb. 4, 1903. Lowest Inclusive Fares ever offered.

Descriptive programme free on request.

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Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

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25 Union Square,
'Phone 3138—18 St. New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM | Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M.
Etruria.. Nov. 29, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM
Campania, Dec. 6, 9 AM | Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 P.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 27, Dec. 18, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days: TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.
Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Seguranca, Nov. 18, 1 PM | City of Washington, Nov. 25, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office, 24 State St., R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric.... Nov. 18, Noon | Celtic.. Dec. 3, 7:30 AM
Oceanic. Nov. 19, 8:30 AM | Teutonic.. Dec. 10, Noon
Majestic.. Nov. 26, Noon | Oceanic.. Dec. 17, 7 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by J. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the city of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen feet six inches west of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running south parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet; thence north parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence east along the south side of said street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be said distances more or less, the side walls of the building on said lot being party walls. Said premises being now known as Number 332 East 124th Street.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1902.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its Street number is 332 East 124th Street:

124th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Five Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 68-100 Dollars, ($5,238.68,) with interest from the 30th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to One Hundred and Forty-five and 37-100 Dollars, ($145.37,) with interest from the 3rd day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Hundred Eighty-two and 63-100 Dollars ($282.63) and interest.

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.

n10-2aw3wM&Th&d1

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAYER BROTHERS & WERTHEIMER, Robert A. Ibach, receiver, Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, November 17, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 338 Broadway, Manhattan, entire stock of shoes, [illegible] consisting of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] silver [illegible]

Autumn Resorts.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."

THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.

NOW OPEN.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED.
ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.

The cuisine and service equal those of the famous retaurants of New York and Paris.

HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
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NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE.
Telephone, 1003 Madison Square.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hamilton & Son

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.

TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMUND L. BAYLIES and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against WALDEN P. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

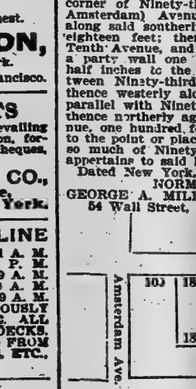
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-third Street eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-second Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street, eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; together with so much of Ninety-third Street as adjoins and appertains to said lot.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.

NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.

GEORGE A. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,916.10, with interest thereon from October 23, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $323.80 with interest from November 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $671.80 and interest.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.

NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.

n14-2aw3wF&M&d9

159TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, &c., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 25th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 190 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,521; subject to other mortgages for $20,500.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Vincent W. Woytisek, referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 55.6 feet north of St. Paul's Place, 44.6 by 33.11 by 42.10 by 36.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,222.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,608.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.,
offer for sale

On 89th St., Near Central Park. — A handsomely decorated and beautifully appointed 20-foot, four-story and basement house; complete in every detail; a bargain to quick buyer. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d St. — Handsomely appointed, high-class dwelling in centre of block; will be sold at unusually low price; should be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

West 77th, between Col. & Ams. — 4-story and basement, high-stoop residence; handsomely decorated; key at our office; price, $38,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

A Bargain. Price, $27,000. — An 18-foot four-story new American basement dwelling; most beautifully built and an uncommon and roomy arrangement; very attractive. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

New 5-story American Basement: — Attractive residence, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; three tiled bathrooms; permit freely given; price, $32,000. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

Convenient 72d Station — 21foot dining-room extension house; 4 story and basement; $40,000; great bargain in the seventies. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 440 Columbus Av.

18 YEARS
of continuous Success denotes public Confidence.
Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE,
in whole or in part, on
FIRST AVENUE,
between 31st and 32d Sts, and proposed Av. A,
A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND,
containing 19 vacant lots. For further particulars apply to WM. WICKE CO., 36 East 22d St., New York City.

CHOICE INVESTMENT.
Building and Lot, 100x103,
East 15th St., between Aves. A and B.

LEASED.
Will show over 7 per cent. net.
E. KNAPP, 41 Maiden Lane.

Exceptional Sacrifice and Bargain
A handsome four-story and basement dwelling, 22x100, Lenox Av., near 122d St.; can secure $20,000 at 4½ per cent. on mortgage. Price, $25,000.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave. & 86th St.

A PARK AVENUE CORNER. — Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments, in excellent repair, netting over 6 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
New, modern six-story loft building, vicinity Broadway and Bleecker. All rented for $6,350. Mortgage $50,000 at 4½ per cent. To close estate, will sell to quick purchaser under $70,000.
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

For Sale—Two adjoining private houses, 18.9 front each, in colored neighborhood; free and clear; must be sold; will rent for $720 each; asking $14,000 for both.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
2,727 Broadway, at 104th St.

$55,000.—Grand bargain, extra wide 10-family apartment house, opposite Morningside Park; always rented for $5,244; savings bank mortgage $41,000; rising rentals, growing value; pays large income. Thomas P. Payne, 96 Broadway.

Lenox Av. store property, near 137th, $25,000; 2-story double flat West 138th, near 7th Av., $26,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuh, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th.

Six-story double tenement, Suffolk, near Stanton; full lot; $35,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Norfolk, near Rivington; full lot, $35,000; rents, $3,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Five-story double tenement, Ludlow, near Broome; full lot, $36,500; rents, $4,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory site, 15½ lots, east side, south of 14th St., on wide street; price, $10,000 per lot! Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

7th St., near 1st Av.—5-story and basement 15-family flat, 18x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

2d Av., near 72d St.—3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $68,000; $6,840. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

8th Av., near 125th St.—5-story double flat and stores; price, $36,000; rent, $2,022; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Builders.—We have plots for sale below 23d St. ready for improvement.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

3d Av. store property near 34th St.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

CHURCH property wanted; give full particulars. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Bronx.

Attention!—Plot 205x216, Unionport, Westchester; proposed eastern boulevard; two corners. Reiss Bros., 921 Melrose Av.; open Sundays.

Plot 100x114; one block to trolley cars; fine location; $2,500; very easy terms. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

Piano manufacturers, attention! Excellent factory location near railroad terminals; avenue frontage, 200x68. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Small plot for builder in lower section of Bronx. T. H. Eason, 389 Willis Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

OUR QUICK METHOD
OF CONVERTING YOUR
REAL ESTATE INTO CASH,
no matter where located, SENT FREE on request; state full particulars and price; established 16 years; large list of buyers; highest references. Write at once.
ROBERT WARD REAL ESTATE CO.,
GARFIELD BUILDING,
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK CITY.

Wanted—To buy lands in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States. Address C. A. Ballreich, 227 Central Block, Pueblo, Col.

Owners!—What property have you to offer for sale or exchange; city or country; parties wanting to buy. Send particulars, H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St.

Wanted—A plot 50x100; 20th to 42d St., 3d and Lexington Avs.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

I manage, rent, sell, exchange, and lease Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,901 Lexington Av., cor. 121st St.

Are you seeking a cheap, reliable painter and decorator, if so, permit me to estimate. H. Miller, 1,991 Lexington Av.

Wanted—Old property in any fair locality in Manhattan.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted—Houses, Brooklyn; particulars; give Jamaica lots or acreage $500 to $20,000 equity. Rodgers, 776 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Farms Wanted.—Cash customers. Send full particulars. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St., New York.

CHURCH property wanted; give full particulars. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Real Estate for Sale.

A Gem at
Grantwood.
Colonial; 9 rooms, hardwood trim, beautiful decorations, hall mantel and grate, combination lighting, hot air heating, porcelain bath, laundry, slate porch, lot 50x101 ft., water, gas, all improvements.
$5,500 $550 cash, then $50 per month, covering interest, insurance, and taxes.
Take Franklin St. or 42d St. Ferry and N. Hudson Co.'s Trolley; or 130th St. Ferry and Fort Lee River Trolley.
WRITE OR CALL FOR TICKETS.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO.
1,135 Broadway, New York.
Entrance 1,133 Madison Square.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, November 18, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of Joseph Corbit, deceased,
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE:
No. 182 9th Ave.
between 21st & 22d Streets,
343 West 24th Street,
350 & 352 West 25th Street,
412 & 414 West 25th Street,
446 West 26th Street,
AND
318 and 320 West 49th Street.
For books, maps, and terms apply to Weekes Brothers, Esqs., Attorneys for Executors, 45 William St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
Tuesday, November 18, 1902,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' SALE
ESTATE OF ROBERT BONNER, DECEASED.
3-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot,
No. 413 West 28th Street.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, November 18, 1902,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT, FORECLOSURE SALE
Abraham H. Sarasohn, Esq., Referee.
Modern 9-story store and loft building, with electric elevator, steam heat, and lot of land,
No. 56 East 11th Street,
Between Broadway and University Place.
ALL RENTED TO DESIRABLE TENANTS.
For particulars apply to Wolf, Kohn and Ullman, Esqs., Attorneys for plaintiff, 203 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
No. 133 West 56th Street,
68 West 96th Street,
1822 Madison Avenue.
4 Lots on North Side
Cathedral Parkway or 110th St.
Block Front on East Side
Amsterdam Avenue,
between 121st & 122d Streets.
16 Valuable lots on
121st and 122d Streets,
near Amsterdam Avenue.
Block Front on West Side
Broadway,
between 181st and 182d Streets.
One Lot Northwest Corner
Broadway and 136th Street.
ALSO
22 desirable lots on
11th and Audubon Avenues, 167th, 180th, 183d & 186th Sts.,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
70 per cent. on Mortgage for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest.
For book-maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

EXCHANGE A large corner dwelling. Price, $50,000. Mtg. $30,000, at 4 per cent. New modern 3-story, 3 tiled bathrooms, 11 bedrooms; within one block of Rapid Transit station. Owner will take smaller house or flats in exchange.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
440 Col. Ave., cor. 81st St.

A.—130th St., 5th and Lenox Avs.; fine 4-story brownstone dwelling; 14 rooms; open plumbing; will trade equity for 5-story flat; 3 families on a floor; price, $18,000; mortgage, $12,000 at 5%.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St.;
2,727 B'way at 104th St.

Free and clear lots, corner, 200x100, Port Jervis, N. Y., to exchange for flats or tenements; will assume the payment of taxes and interest. Kretsch, 854 East 158th St.

Quick Action; real estate bought, sold, exchanged anywhere; mortgages placed. Burroughs Realty Exchange, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

100-acre farm, free and clear, Bristol, Fla., to exchange for flat or tenements; will assume to pay taxes and interest. Kretsch, 854 East 158th.

7½ ACRES.—Farm near Atlantic City, will exchange for city property. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

4-story flat, equity $8,000, for corner lot; will add cash. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Tremendous Bargain.—193-acre farm; fine buildings; ten cows and all additional stock and tools; fine fruit; large stream runs through property; finely located; don't dream over this; price only $3,000 for all. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Country Seat.—Stone and brick mansion; elegantly decorated; conservatory; greenhouse; grapery; extensive grounds; large shade trees; fruit; garden; cottage; stable. Sell for fraction of cost. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

200 acres; twelve-room house; cow barn, accommodating 80 head; feed mill; spring water by gravity; horse barn; everything in fine condition; extra good land. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Yachtsmen!—Island about four acres; 300 feet causeway, would connect with mainland; deep water; restricted neighborhood; trees. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Buffalo, N. Y., corner property, on square, near business centre; might exchange for property near this city. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Water front, 16 acres, 14-room house; barn; trolley. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale.

Mamaroneck.
HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.
BUILDERS!—Block front near Mount Vernon Station, suitable for flats; streets paved, curbed, sewered; water, gas, electricity. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 East 42d St.

For Sale—House, eight rooms and bath; lot 50x100; near station; cheap; easy terms. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.
Yonkers Property.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

Cost, $3,300; sell for $2,750; house, 6 lots, outbuildings; fruits, shade, &c.; in Valley Stream, near station. Particulars O. H. Crommelin, Valley Stream, L. I.

For Sale—Farm, 30 acres; good buildings, plenty fruit; near depot. E. S. Hawkins, Spotswood, L. I.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.



THIS HOUSE WITH 11 LARGE ROOMS, HANDSOMELY DECORATED; OPEN FIREPLACE IN HALL; OAK TRIM; PARQUET FLOORS; EXPOSED BEAMS; TILED BATH; STEAM HEAT; COMBINATION GAS FIXTURES; LARGE LAWN; WAS BUILT FOR GENTLEMAN WHO WAS UNFORTUNATE IN BUSINESS; CAN BE BOUGHT AT YOUR OWN PRICE. $500 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT. MAKE OFFER.

Dodd & Banta,
766 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
TELEPHONE, 723 FLATBUSH.

OUR SPECIALTY IS BUILDING and LAND DEVELOPMENT.
Plots 50x100, restricted.
"THE ACKERSON HOUSES"
Tell the Story.
26 houses now ready for inspection.
All different in design.
You will be pleased with Beverly Square, Flatbush.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY.
Office on property, 297 Marlborough Road. Get off Brighton Beach cars or Flatbush trolley at Avenue "C."
Manhattan Office, 140 Nassau St.

Make Offer. — A SNAP — Any Offer Considered
FLATBUSH.
A GENTLEMAN with means meeting with reverses is compelled to give up his UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOME. Must sell at once. Immense Fine Location. All improvements. NONE BETTER. Near Trolleys and "L" Station; 23 minutes to Park Row. Large grounds. House contains 12 rooms, 2 Tiled Baths, Finished in OAK and CURLY BIRCH. OAK Floors. Handsome Decorations; Electric or Gas lighting; Steam Heat. IT IS ONE OF THE RESIDENCES THAT MAKES FLATBUSH SO ATTRACTIVE. Worth at least $13,000. He asks $11,500, and needs $1,000 cash. Balance to suit. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Ave.

FLATBUSH—NEAR OCEAN AV.
Rigidly restricted section, near elevated and trolley; STREET ENTIRELY IMPROVED; fine new centre hall; DETACHED HOUSE AND GROUNDS; 11 large rooms; two tiled baths; toilet separate; PARQUET FLOORS ON ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR; trimmed in quartered oak; BOOKCASES BUILT IN LIBRARY; plenty of cathedral glass windows; DOORS VENTILATED TO PREVENT WARPING; hot water heating; HANDSOMELY DECORATED. This house was built for $10,500; want an offer; TERMS TO SUIT; will be sacrificed to a quick buyer; any one looking for a bargain in a good house will find one here.
C. S. OSBORN,
1,087 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.

IN GARDEN SPOT OF BROOKLYN.
Just completed, 3 three-story and basement limestone houses; three-story extension; Nos. 1,248-50-52 Bergen St., near Brooklyn Av.; complete in detail of advanced modern building; tiled bathroom, parquet floors, &c.; cannot be duplicated anywhere for price. Inquire premises of owner and builder, THOMAS H. FRASER. Open daily.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grate; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

FLATBUSH, $3,750; $200 DOWN,
BALANCE LIKE RENT; VERY PRETTY DETACHED HOUSE, WITH LARGE GROUNDS, NEAR ELEVATED AND TROLLEYS; 8 ROOMS AND BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AVE.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses; artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

Beautiful 2-story and basement brick 8-room and bath; all improvements; finest section in Marion St.; owner leaving town compelled to sacrifice; any reasonable offer takes it. T. C. Van Pelt, 16 Court St.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Plot of 25 suburban lots; price, $17,500; free and clear; sell cheap or exchange for small flats or private dwellings; make offers. Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St.

Two elegant 4-story stone-front double flats on Prospect Park West; all rented; $3,312 each; price, $31,000 each; might exchange. Walter J. McGill, 203 Montague St.

Finest stone residence best part Decatur Street; appointments perfect; $15,500; must sacrifice. Jones, 189 Montague Street.

Exceptional bargain for quick purchaser, 2 or 3 choice lots, 17th Av., Bath Beach. J. Noonan, 38 4th Place, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

$1,900 buys comfortable home in Richmond Hill section, Queens Borough; fare 5 cents to Park Row; terms better than paying rent. Thomas Hayes, 320 Broadway, Room 703.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Investment Bargain.—Four two-family houses, East Orange, new, always rented; $12,000; mortgage, $7,000; pay 11 per cent.; increase in value. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

Auction Sales.

PARIS.
M. F. CHEVALLIER, Auctioneer,
assisted by MM. Mannheim, Féral, and Lareade, Experts, will sell by public auction, in Paris, on DECEMBER 8, 9, and 10, 1902,
THE VALUABLE WORKS OF ART,
Antique, Middle Ages, and Renaissance Curiosities, forming part of the Collection of the late Mme. CAMILLE LELONG.
The 17th and 18th Century Pictures and Works of Art will be disposed of at several important sales, beginning on APRIL 27, 1903.

Joe Myers will sell at auction at Persian Art Store, No. 430 5th Av., the finest and rarest Rugs and Carpets in New York City; also china antiques; beginning Monday, at 2:30 P. M., until Saturday, Nov. 22. Catalogues in store.

Mortgage Sale.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will expose for sale contents, at 10:30 A. M., of a lunchroom, 311 5th Av., Manhattan. S. L. Peyser, Attorney for Louis Haines, Mortgagee.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 103 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells all week, noon and evening, 132 Rivington St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Public Auction Pound, 135th St.—Nov. 18, 10 A. M., one roan horse, one black horse, one black mare, set of double harness. Wiegel.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25 day of March, 1903.
Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANNING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators, GEORGE V. Mc-LOUGHLIN, Counsel for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Real Estate.

The Public's Company
BECAUSE
FIRST—Every reform in the method of examining a title and protecting a purchaser or lender has originated with it, and the contrast between the methods of twenty years ago and to-day, and the comfort which every real estate owner takes in such contrast, are due entirely to this Company.
When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn.
Capital and Surplus, - $8,000,000
Defends any titles insured, at its own expense, when assailed.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY.
HOUSES WANTED IN BEST SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN—WILL FURNISH LOTS AND MAKE BUILDERS' LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.
C. H. ELDRIDGE,
21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

Sums from $5,000 to $300,000 to loan at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. on bond and mortgage.
GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Owners.—We have cash buyers; send us list of your property. Muhlker Bros., 1,398 Lexington Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH S 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

A store to let at low rent, 16 Rose St., Metropolitan Realty Building, (fireproof;) also large, dry, fireproof storage space in cellar. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; $12.50 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Extra light lofts with power, heat, and elevator; 88-90 Walker St. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

27 Frankfort St.—Large basement and sub-cellar, 30x70; plenty of light. Apply Janitor.

Brooklyn.

TO LET—FINEST CORNER BUILDING ON BROADWAY, BROOKLYN; IN THE BEST BUSINESS LOCALITY. APPLY WHALEN BROTHERS, COR. GRAND ST. AND DRIGGS AV., BROOKLYN.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE,
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

For Sale or Lease on Royalty.—The largest talc mine in the world. This is not a high-grade talc, but in large quantities, easily and cheaply mined. For price and full particulars address Alfred S. Emerson, Murphy, N. C.

Hotel, open day and night, next to Gayety stage entrance; everything complete; 10 years' lease; owner retiring; $450. 206 Middleton St., Brooklyn.

Send 10c in stamps and we will mail you circular how to make your old kerosene lamp to produce a splendid gas light. Address Luther Novelty Co., 154 Lenox Av., New York City, basement.

$800 buys old-established real estate and coal business; good collection list; easy living man or woman; references. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Dentist wanted; excellent location and good prospects. Andrew Pharmacy, 401 State St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 300-302 E. 125th St.—Clean, storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. Telephone 1,197 Harlem.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House.
32-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 7 Apartments Left.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
Rents from $420 to $700.
ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3349 Harlem.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $900 to $3,000; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service, day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious sunny corner apartment; rent $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; has been thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

A.—Only 9 out of 48 apartments unrented in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; 6 and 7 large rooms; every improvement; houses model in neatness; easy of access, and electric elevated station is at 67th St.; rents, $30 to $35. Apply
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 64 Av., near 68th.

A New Elevator Apartment House.
The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th St., between Lenox and Seventh Avs.; 4 and 5 large light rooms and bath. Rents, $32 and $40.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $90.
PAUL B. FUGH, OWNER.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Inducements to desirable tenants; two choice apartments, $48 and $57; light rooms and bath; Mariposa, 147 West 111th St., near 7th Av. drive.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$13—STEAM HEAT, $14.
Four rooms; bath; hot water. Barry, 3,610 3d Av., 171st St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Apartment 2,185 7th Av., 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $22.00. Apply janitor.

4 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; 1,297 Amsterdam Av.; rents, $17 to $20. See janitor.

Must sublet new eight-room apartment, West 83d St., $75 monthly; bargain. Box 165 Times.

10 West 28th St.—Apartments, new, 4 rooms and bath, $45 month; splendid central location.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

One more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rent, $1,200 to $5,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Instruction.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

Musical.

Piano instruction by Miss L. T. Moses, 114 East 82d St.; pupil of William Mason.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 113-115 WEST 79TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST.
and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY.
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons
Commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Machinery.

Boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, centrifugal; miscellaneous machinery; locomobile engines; everything. Maslins, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

November is the best time to buy for Xmas.

Pearls and Precious Stones
unexcelled in quality.

Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue,
Invite inspection of their extensive collection of choice gems.

Apartment Hotels.

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apart

WATER EXHIBITION IN A SKYSCRAPER

Two-Hour Test of Standpipe in the Flatiron Building.

Early Morning Spectacle Alarmed Guests of Hotels—Supreme Effort of Big Engine—Pressure 47 Pounds.

Early risers in the neighborhood of Madison Square yesterday witnessed a spectacular exhibition by members of the Fire Department under the direction of Chief Croker in the "flat-iron" building, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street. From many windows of each story above the thirteenth and from the roof thousands upon thousands of gallons of water were squirted to the street until Broadway, from Twenty-third Street to Twenty-first Street, had a rushing stream of water. The use of hose was for the purpose of ascertaining the water pressure at the top of the building. According to Chief Croker the test was successful and the result was beyond expectations, as a pressure of forty-seven pounds was registered on the gauge behind the stream that was thrown from the twenty-third story.

Many of the Sunday morning strollers believed at first that the structure was on fire, and there was some excitement in the neighboring hotels. Then those who knew that it was a test of the standpipes in the building and were interested in fire-fighting enlarged the crowd till it numbered in the thousands.

The puffing of the engines awoke many of the guests of the Fifth Avenue and Bartholdi Hotels at 8:30 o'clock, and faces were seen at many of the windows. Those who had been alarmed were assured that it was a test, and some retired again, while others remained at the windows to witness the work of the firemen. Camera carriers appeared in great numbers at the scene.

Chief Croker selected Engines Nos. 1 and 14 to make the test, and thirty-five men turned out. Foreman Andariese had charge of Engine No. 1, and Foreman Shay had charge of No. 14. With Chief Croker were Deputy Chief Duane and Battalion Chief Gooderson.

The engines are the most powerful in the fire service. Engine No. 1 is the largest in the country, and it was built at a cost of $6,000. It had yesterday its most severe test. The indicator recorded a pressure of 285 pounds, the highest ever used in New York, the average being about 150 pounds at large fires. The machine fairly jumped off its bearings at times, and it rocked till it seemed as if it might topple over. Almost as heavy a pressure was recorded by Engine No. 14, although it is much smaller.

Two lines of hose from each engine were taken to the thirteenth story and attached to the six-inch standpipe. In each story above the firemen connected hose to the pipe, and Chief Croker with his aides on the roof sent several streams out. The cars on Broadway had to pass, and consequently the streams had to be played almost directly downward to the street, where, when they struck, they sent up mist and foam with a roar like that of a high waterfall.

The test lasted nearly two hours. Chief Croker said that in the event of a fire in any of the surrounding buildings in the neighborhood the "flat-iron" building would be of great aid in fighting the fire. One stream that was thrown from the roof down Broadway to Twenty-first Street had a pressure of forty-seven pounds. That is more than four times the pressure from the average city hydrant. It was not expected that a pressure to exceed sixteen pounds could be recorded at the top of the building.

H. V. NEWCOMB SUES FOR DIVORCE AND ACCOUNTING.

He Charges His Wife with Violating an Agreement Not to Send Him to an Asylum—Mrs. Newcomb Replies.

Horatio Victor Newcomb, ex-President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce from his wife, Florence Ward Newcomb, whom he married more than thirty-five years ago. Mr. Newcomb's principal ground for asking a decree is the alleged fact that a few years ago his wife was a party to his sequestration in a private asylum.

Further on in his complaint Mr. Newcomb alleges that a few years ago, and prior to his being confined in the asylum, he set aside a trust fund of something over $100,000 for the benefit of his wife and two children, with the understanding that should he become incapacitated she and the children were to care for him and to see that he was not sent to a sanitarium. This agreement Mr. Newcomb alleges has been violated. He is also suing his wife for the trust fund.

Mr. Newcomb's attorneys are Howe & Hummel and Gignoux & Gignoux. Mr. Hummel said yesterday that the case would come to trial just as soon as the calendar was sufficiently cleared to permit a hearing.

In his complaint Mr. Newcomb, among other things, alleges that his wife at the time of his marriage refused to say the word "obey" in the marriage ceremony, which, he says, was according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Between the years 1892 and 1899 Mr. Newcomb says that on several occasions she violently assaulted him, several times kicking him out of bed. On one occasion, he says, she assaulted him on Fifth Avenue. She had him committed to the asylum, he further alleges, and after his sanity was restored tried to keep him there.

Mrs. Newcomb specifically denies all the charges, and says that the commitment of her husband to the asylum was by the advice of competent and devoted physicians, who were reinforced by an attorney who was an intimate acquaintance of Mr. Newcomb. The agreement in regard to the trust fund, she said, was faithfully kept by her until he became so violently insane and so hostile to her that upon the advice of her children and family physician she left him. By an agreement entered into in 1901, Mrs. Newcomb says, her husband is debarred from a recovery of the trust fund.

EAST SIDE MEAT SHOPS SHUT.

Sunday Law Observed Strictly After Butchers' Association Protested.

The letter of the Butchers' Association to Mayor Low during the past week, protesting against the east side kosher butchers keeping open on Sundays, evidently had an effect. All the stores were closed tight yesterday, and there was but one arrest recorded by the police of the Eldridge Street Station, in which precinct the majority of the meat shops are located.

Mayor Low had communicated with Commissioner Partridge, and he in turn had sent instructions to the police of the east side stations commanding them to keep the butcher shops closed. The police for this reason were unusually vigilant for any lawbreakers of this sort. Many persons were seen by the police coming out of the meat shops, but they said they were only visiting, and others said they had left the meat which was purchased the day before in the ice boxes, as they were without them.

The Committee of Five Hundred which the butchers' Association threatened to send to the east side to see that the law was enforced did not present an appearance yesterday at the police stations, they evidently being satisfied that the law would be kept to the letter.

The one prisoner was discharged when arraigned at Essex Market Court.

The Rev. Dr. Lasby's Illness.

The serious illness of the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Lasby, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church in Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, caused the services yesterday to be of a very solemn nature. Dr. Lasby is confined at his home, 162 Noble Street, suffering from neuralgia of the heart, and his condition is said to be critical. A week ago last Friday night, while conducting a regular prayer meeting, he was taken ill and had to be removed to his home.

THE King's Strength

and wonderful recuperative powers, which have astonished his physicians and the world, are attributed by those close to His Majesty to his continued use of

Bass' Ale

as a beverage. His Majesty has used this celebrated ale ever since his terrible attack of typhoid fever years ago, at which time it is popularly supposed his life was saved by

Bass' Pale Ale

which was supplied to him at his own request.

NEW POST OFFICE SITE

Postmaster Van Cott Expects Little or No Delay.

He Talks of New York's Postal Needs and Refers to the Defeat of Congressmen Mercer and Loud for Re-election.

Postmaster Van Cott stated yesterday that early this week a meeting will be held to determine on the selection of a site for a new Post Office Building in this city. By direction of Congress the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury were appointed a commission to procure the necessary ground. The offers of sites opened Saturday were referred for investigation and report to Postmaster Van Cott, Collector of Customs Stranahan, and United States District Attorney Burnett.

"What we need," said Postmaster Van Cott yesterday, "is a location where there will be plenty of floor space and abundant light and air. The nearer the locality to the Grand Central Station the better. It should be borne in mind that while the present Post Office in Manhattan will do a business of more than $12,500,000 this year at reduced rates of postage, the total receipts with a three-cent rate of postage were only $3,000,000 for the first year, when the present General Post Office Building was erected.

"And in building we must consider the future. We must have a structure that will answer all purposes as a distributing point for many years to come. There is plenty of room in the Madison Square Garden property, but there are sentimental reasons against its selection. A good spot, but I don't say there are not better, is the block bounded by Broadway, Sixth Avenue, and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. No skyscraper is needed. A two-story building will answer all purposes. We want about 80,000 square feet of space, with plenty of light and air. For the best utilization of the mail wagons there should be a courtyard in the centre. This would facilitate business and at the same time would not offer any obstructions on such busy thoroughfares as Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

In my opinion we can get the necessary land for $1,500,000, and the proposed building will not cost to exceed $1,000,000, so that the entire expense will not exceed $2,500,000. We will lose no time in making a report.

"The present Post Office Building will remain as the general headquarters, but the new structure can be used as a distributing point for all incoming and outgoing mails on the Pennsylvania, West Shore, Long Island, New York Central, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

"By utilizing the pneumatic tubes the present Post Office can take care of mail matter going and coming by way of the Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading, and Baltimore and Ohio systems.

"With anything like speedy action on the part of Congress I see no reason why the proposed new building should not be in active service within a year.

"Mr. Mercer, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, and Mr. Loud, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, who have materially blocked increased Post Office facilities for New York, have failed of re-election to Congress and probably will not continue their opposition.

"I am quite hopeful of an early solution of what is becoming a very grievous question. The transmission of the mails promptly and efficiently is something in which everybody is interested, regardless of politics. It is a business proposition, and should be treated as such. New York needs better mail facilities and should have them."

FELL IN LOVE AS THEY SANG.

Last Couple of Church's Former Choir to Follow Example of the Other Members and Wed.

Miss Minnie L. Smith of Neptune Avenue, near West Side Avenue, Jersey City, and Bertram P. Farrant of 95 Forrest Street are to be married on Wednesday night. Mr. Farrant and Miss Smith are the last couple of the old choir of Zion German Lutheran Church.

Three years ago the choir was composed of seven young men and the same number of young women. Six of the seven couples promptly fell in love, and within a year and a half all were married. Then Mr. Farrant and Miss Smith retired, and the church was dependent upon congregational singing until about a month ago, when a new choir was organized, each member signing a contract not to marry within a year under penalty of $100.

The Rev. William J. Sanft, pastor of the church, who married the other six couples, will also officiate at the wedding of Miss Smith and Mr. Farrant.

FELL FIFTY FEET TO DEATH.

Climbed Out on a Window Sill in Sleep and Then Woke Up.

Waking up and finding himself in his night clothes crouching on the edge of a window ledge fifty feet above the ground, a sleepwalker in Brooklyn early yesterday morning, in terror at his situation, lost his balance and plunged to his death in the street below.

The victim of this somnambulistic tragedy was Charles Kendrick, twenty-nine years old, who lived on the fourth floor of an apartment house at 423 Third Avenue. At an early hour yesterday morning Kendrick, who slept alone, arose quietly from his bed, and walking in his sleep, without awakening any of the other members of the family, made his way into the front room and to a window overlooking the street. Raising the sash he climbed out upon the window ledge, and crouched for a moment there. While he was in this perilous position, the cold night air awoke him, and realizing where he was, he sought wildly to scramble back through the window.

In his haste and terror, however, he lost his balance and fell outward into space. In his downward plunge Kendrick turned completely over. He struck the sidewalk, doubled up, and lay there in a heap insensible.

A passerby in the street ran to him, and finding that he had been badly hurt, sent in a call to the Seney Hospital for an ambulance. Kendrick was removed to the hospital, where it was found that his spine had been broken and that he had been otherwise injured. He died a few hours after reaching the hospital.

Large Sale of Tickets for Charity.

The committee having in charge the charity entertainment and reception which the Young Ladies' Charitable Society will give next Saturday evening in the New Harlem Casino, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, have been compelled to print a second lot of tickets, so large has been the sale. During the nine years of the society's existence this is the first time such a step was necessary. Professional performers only will make up the talent for the entertainment. The proceeds, it is stated, will be used to give temporary relief to the poor of this city, and in so doing race or religion is not considered.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 108 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

SALE CONTINUED.

VERY BEST CREAMERY BUTTER.

A Pound, 25c.

Our Butter Sale last week was such a marked success that we have decided to continue it for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This butter is the finest made, and you can well afford to try it at this price. The quality cannot be matched elsewhere.

A Pound, 25c.

SOAP. 3 Cakes Babbitt's Best Soap, or 3 Cakes Butler's Borax Soap, For 10c.

FLOUR, BAKING POWDER. 7 Pounds Pride of St. Lou's Flour, a Can Davis Baking Powder, Both 19c.

JAMS. Liberty Brand, All Varieties, Good Quality, 3 Jars for 25c.

BEEF EXTRACT. Peerless Brand, Extra Fine Quality, A Jar, 19c.

MACARONI or SPAGHETTI. La Trovatore Brand, Best Imported, Pound Package, A Package, 9c.

CODFISH THREADS. Peerless Brand, Our Best, in Carton, A Package, 8c.

Washing Powder, Clonewell Brand, our best, 4 pound package 15c
1 pound package 5c
6 ounce package 2c

Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, choice California, a pound 13c
Dried Apples, new crop, choice, a pound 11c
Sardines, best domestic, ¼s, oil, with key 7c
Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package 9c
Pickles, Liberty Brand, Gherkins, Chow-Chow or Onions, large bottle 12c
Oranges, choice Jamaica, a dozen 25c
Black Pepper, ¼ lb can 8c
French Mustard, large bottle 5c

HOMINY. Large 5 Pound Package, 14c.

YELLOW MEAL. 3 Pound Linen Bag, 9c.

TAPIOCA. Pearl Tapioca, a package, 7c. Flaked Tapioca, a lb., 5c.

HORSERADISH. Strictly Pure, Best Quality. A Bottle, 9c.

Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, strictly pure, 1 pound can 35c
½ pound can 18c
¼ pound can 10c

Golden Drip Syrup, quart bottle 10c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, a package 5c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle 15c
Butler's Square Blue, 6 squares 10c
Molasses, quart bottle 10c
Olive Oil, best imported, pint bottle 33c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Eagle Brand, a bottle 5c
Prepared Flour, 3 pound package 10c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

BUTLER'S GOLDEN TIPS CEYLON TEA.



Like quality sold elsewhere for 60c. and 70c. a pound.

Absolute Purity Guaranteed.

Pound Package, 50c

½-Pound Package, 25c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

RAISING BEET SEED.

Consul Diederich Describes a Method That Has Been Followed Successfully in Russia.

A report from Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Bremen, calls attention to the importance of the beet-seed question to Americans who are interested in the beet sugar industry, and suggests a means which he believes will obviate the difficulty experienced in the past, of having seed deteriorate in a few season's planting. Heretofore, the only alternative on this side of the water has been to purchase expensive German or French seed every year.

Mr. Diederich suggests a method that has been followed with considerable success in Russia. It is to import German mother seed and raise beet seed. The mother seed is sown by a machine drill in rows 10 to 12 inches apart, about twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. When the young plants come up they are not thinned out, but are allowed to grow until Fall. Then the young beets are dug out, with their tops, and are sorted so that only the perfect plants are preserved. Then they are put in pits, not more than three deep, the layers being arranged with the tops of the beets outward and the root of one almost touching that of another. They are covered with earth, which, in Russia, is increased in depth from time to time as the cold increases with the approach of Winter.

The following Spring the small beets are taken out of the pits, sorted again, and planted two feet apart in soil that has been fertilized thoroughly with some fertilizer of a strong nitrogenous character. They are allowed to grow until the seed turns brown in color; then the stalks are cut and put into bundles, which are allowed to remain in the fields until dry and ready for thrashing.

Of the results of the process Mr. Diederich says: "In Germany on an average 1,700 to 1,800 pounds of beet seed are harvested to an acre, and as the twenty to thirty pounds of mother seed planted per acre will produce enough beet seed to plant ten acres, the result will be a crop on the average of from 17,000 to 18,000 pounds—an amount equal to 160 sacks of beet seed."

IN MEMORY OF GEN. SIGEL.

War Veterans Attended Exercises at the Grave in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Veterans of the civil war and the members of the Gen. Franz Sigel Memorial Association attended exercises yesterday afternoon at the grave of Gen. Sigel, in Woodlawn Cemetery. About 500 veterans met at Melrose Turn Hall, Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and marched to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue, where they boarded cars for the cemetery.

The veterans were under the command of J. H. D. Drewes, President of the memorial association, who delivered a short address and introduced Col. F. W. Hellriegel, Corps Inspector of the State of New York, who also delivered a short address. Capt. Charles Baxter delivered the eulogy. He spoke of the dead General as "a brave man in battle, but a kind man in time of peace." Three volleys were fired over the grave by the Sons of Veterans of Oliver Tilden Post.

Free Sunday Concert in School.

The second of the free public concerts given on Sunday under the auspices of the East Side Civic Club took place yesterday afternoon in Public School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth Street. Upward of 200 of the residents of the vicinity attended. Miss Ruth Lewis, a contralto, sang several ballads, Miss Henrietta Michelson played a number of classic compositions for the piano, E. B. Hancey played the violin, and Miss L. E. Keese and Charles Pegram closed the programme with a vocal duet. All were heartily applauded.

Montefiore Home League Election.

The annual meeting of the League of Young Men and Women of Montefiore Home was held yesterday in the home, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway. Addresses were delivered by Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, and M. Worley Platzek, one of the Directors. Mortimer Hayman, who has been President of the league for four years, retired yesterday, but he was elected as Treasurer. To him a diamond locket was presented in recognition of his services. The new officers are: President, Selon May; Vice President, Amy Rosenfeld; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Barnet L. Hollender; Secretary, Flora Blum; Treasurer, Mortimer Hayman.

SOROSIS TRADE MARK

The best shoe for Women.

The woman of to-day is most particular in her selection of footwear. This accounts for her preference for

Sorosis Boots, Shoes and Slippers

James McCreery & Co. Twenty-third Street.

THE HONOR OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Police Sergeant Daly Gets Filipino Relics and $5 in Gold for a Four-Year-Old Loaf of $2.

Sergt. John Daly was writing in his blotter in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House late yesterday afternoon. He had altogether forgotten an incident of over four years ago, when he was on the desk in the "Tenderloin" Station. Late in the night at that time two privates of the regular army came in and told him a "hard-luck" story; they had been fleeced, were hungry, had to get back to Fort Slocum, and had to get a train soon starting. Daly handed out $2, and the men nearly wept. In less than two weeks war was declared against Spain.

Daly was writing yesterday when a Sergeant and a Corporal in the regular army entered the station house. They had been to the "Tenderloin" Station, and discovered Daly had been moved around and was now in East Thirty-fifth Street.

"Here's a present for you, Sergeant," said the man with Sergeant's stripes to Daly. He threw a Filipino bolo or war instrument on the desk.

"Keep this, too," said the Corporal as he threw down a finely chased gold and stone talisman used in Mindanao Island religious ceremonies.

Daly was astonished, and then the Sergeant said:

"You don't remember the two bones, do you?"

He then explained who he and his companion were, and the three men had a hearty handshake all round. Just after they borrowed Daly's $2 they were packed off to Cuba with the army, then to Porto Rico, and, after the war, to the Philippine Islands. They just got back and the first furlough they had was yesterday, when they made for New York to look up Daly.

There was story telling for some time, and the two soldiers gave Daly a number of other relics they had collected in the Philippines, with the thought of him in their minds.

"And say, 'Serge,'" said one, "just to make sure you get back the spondulix with the right interest take this."

They forced a brand-new five-dollar gold-piece into his hand, and then said they were off for Fort Slocum again. Daly says the coin will hang on his watch chain till he gives out.

Ship Came Through Shower of Dust.

The steamship Nedenes, which arrived yesterday from Laguna with [illegible] hogany for W. D. Munson & [illegible] that while off the coast of [illegible] of dust, which was apparently of volcanic origin, fell for twenty-four hours and covered the decks to a depth of two inches.

BRIDGE REPAIRS NEARLY DONE.

Sunday Morning Interference with Trolley Cars Almost Over.

The work necessitating the stoppage of the trolley cars over the Brooklyn Bridge for a number of Sundays past will soon be completed. For several months past a gang of a hundred or more workmen has been repaving the short stretches of roadway, including the trolley roadbed, between the entrances to the bridge at both ends and the points where the bridge itself begins. To interfere as little as possible with traffic over the bridge, the hours between 12 o'clock on Saturday night and noon on Sunday have been selected. During those hours the workmen have worked like beavers to get as much work as possible done within the short space of time allotted, and yet not more than thirty or forty feet at a time have been completed.

The pavement in these spots is of Belgian block, and the facility with which the stones have been taken out and replaced again has been a sight enjoyed only by that specimen of humanity the Sunday morning "early bird."

The work of yesterday morning was on the north side of the Brooklyn end. The southern side of the Brooklyn end remains to be done.

SCHOOL TEACHER A SUICIDE.

Despondent Because Accused by Parents of Boy She Punished.

Despondent because a complaint had been lodged against her to the members of the Board of Education because she had punished one of her pupils, Celia Ettleson, twenty-two years old, a public school teacher, committed suicide at the home of her sister, Mrs. Cronson, 54 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Cronson heard groans coming from her sister's room between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The young woman had been restless and had not slept during the night. When Mrs. Cronson reached her sister's room she found her unconscious and near her an empty bottle that had contained carbolic acid. Dr. H. Block of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue was sent for, but he was unable to do anything for the young woman, who died soon afterward.

Several days ago, according to Dr. Block, the young woman punished one of her pupils. The youngster went home and told his parents, and they complained to the Board of Education, saying that Miss Ettleson had punished the child unnecessarily. [illegible] against the teacher, [illegible] before the board

O'Neill's

A Most Extraordinary Offering.

Regular Dollar a Yard Black Dress Velvet for 50c.

Briefly these headlines tell the story of the most remarkable offering of Black Silk Faced Velvets that has ever been published in New York city—or for that matter anywhere else.

Price means nothing unless considered in relation to quality. Beyond all question the Velvets we have secured for this Sale are superior in quality to any that have hitherto been offered at anywhere near the price we quote.

There will be several hundred pieces Ready for Sale Monday morning at

50c Per Yard.

As this is far below the actual wholesale price of these fine Velvets, even for large quantities, we attach the following conditions, viz.:

We will not sell less than 1½ yards to a customer, or cut them on the bias.

No reduction in price when purchased by the piece, lengths of which range from 20 to 22½ yards.

Mail orders will be filled at 50c. per yard as long as the goods last.

An important sale of Women's Swiss Ribbed Underwear and a chance to save money.

We have just secured a large quantity of Women's Swiss Ribbed Underwear at a very big reduction from usual import price. The goods are the genuine Swiss Ribbed, and came to us direct from Messrs. Zimmerli & Co. of Zurich, Switzerland—one of the largest and best known manufacturers of this celebrated Underwear.

The lot comprises

Women's Swiss Ribbed Vests, Drawers, Tights, Corset Covers and Union Suits, in wool, merino and silk—also Women's Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Vests.

Three Hundred Dozen

of these elegant undergarments will be ready for you Monday morning, divided into nine lots priced as follows:

Lot 1 at 39c. each; worth 59c.
Lot 2 at 45c. each; worth 75c.
Lot 3 at 59c. each; worth 85c.
Lot 4 at 98c. each; worth $1.98
Lot 5 at $1.25 each; worth $2.25
Lot 6 at $1.48 each; worth $2.50
Lot 7 at $1.98 each; worth $3.00
Lot 8 at $2.48 each; worth $3.50
Lot 9 at $3.48; worth $5.00

A comparison of the prices these garments usually sell for and the prices at which you can buy them Monday will show you at a glance the immense saving to be effected by purchasing your Fall and Winter Underwear now.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.



Architects of house-livery—we know its every rule.

Have the knowledge, without which, livery is but ridiculous pretense.

House footman's suit, including piping; $38.

And to turn from his assistant to the butler—butler's dress suits, $30.

For coachman and groom, livery for town and country.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

FASHIONABLE CARPETS!

Continuation of Our Great Clearance Sale.

We offer odd pieces of Carpetings in patterns we do not intend duplicating, consisting of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS, to close out from 85c. per yard.

We also announce for this week the

Greatest Rug Sale ever offered!

Hand-made India Rugs in the following carpet sizes: 9x12 ft., 13.3x9 ft., 14.3x10.3 ft., 13.9x6.10 ft.; also EXTRA 16.2x10 ft.

At the uniform price of $50 each.

Another lot (3x6 ft.) at $5 each.

Persian Rugs

SPECIAL! Fine Silky Shirases, Shirvans and Kasaks.

TWO LOTS AT $18.50 & $24.50 EACH.

Fine India Jeypore Rugs.

in the new and popular delicate shades; highly suitable for drawing rooms; sizes averaging from 8x9 ft. to 14x18 ft.,

at 50% less than regular value

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND OILCLOTHS.

Immense stock at greatly reduced prices.

Sheet Oilcloths (4 to 6 yds. wide) for kitchens, at about ONE-HALF price.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Special Sale This Week of High-Grade Parlor and Bedroom Furniture. Also Brass Beds, Mattresses, Curtains, &c.

Sale of Oriental Rugs.

50 Turkish Carpets, as follows:

Lot No. 1, 25 Rugs, average size, 9x12 ft., $75.00

Lot No. 2, 25 Rugs, average size, 10x14 ft., $100.00.

Also A Rare Selection of Iran and Kermansha Rugs, $80, $57 & $39.60.

Some of the $80.00 Rugs are such as are usually priced at $125.00 to $160.00 each.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

Horner's Furniture

Visitors to the City are cordially invited to inspect our matchless stock and values.

Eight spacious floors filled with the latest and choicest productions of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, including hundreds of Imported Novelties selected in the London, Paris and Vienna markets.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; northeast winds becoming southeast.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,495. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CONTROLLER GROUT ON NEW YORK'S FINANCES

Says Legislation Is Needed to Remedy the System's Evils.

Consequences of Bond Issue Restrictions, and Partial Assessments of Real Estate Are Pointed Out.

"The Finances of New York" was the subject of an address delivered last night by Controller Edward M. Grout before the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn. The faults of the present financial system of the city were set forth, and the Controller outlined the financial policy during the second year of the administration of Mayor Low. He also told of the legislation necessary to bring the financial system of New York up to modern standards.

One of the startling evils of the present financial system, which Controller Grout said should be remedied at once, was the method by which the city on Jan. 1, although the richest in America, starts business without a dollar in the Treasury and has to go into the money market and borrow money to pay the smallest expenses. That borrowing, Controller Grout said, continues up to Oct. 1, and the amount usually borrowed is $70,000,000, which costs the city $1,250,000 in interest charges.

Controller Grout introduced in the Legislature last year a bill to remedy that, but it was withdrawn on the ground that it endangered mortgaged premises by advancing the date when taxes on the property would become a lien, and increased the burden on those who found it hard to pay the taxes at all.

Controller Grout said he would introduce a bill in the Legislature this year providing that taxes be fixed, and may be paid, with rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. from the date of payment to Dec. 1, on and after Jan. 1 of each year.

"This rate is from ½ to 1 per cent. less than we pay the banks on revenue bonds," said the Controller, "but sufficient, I believe, to attract large payments. The city will save several hundred thousands of dollars of interest each year."

The bill will provide also for the apportionment of the taxes for the year between the buyer and the seller of real estate, as in the case of interest and rents, unless they otherwise contract. Minor provisions of the bill will be made to distribute the payment of taxes over the entire year instead of having them concentrated, as now, in a single month.

Controller Grout then discussed the sinking fund and showed that under the existing law the fund will have $328,000,000 before 1928. The Controller favors the plan conceived by Deputy Controller Stevenson for establishing a separate fund and the cutting down of the sinking fund so that the revenues of the city can be used for reducing taxation. The Controller showed that all the property which the city requires for improvements must be procured by bond issues.

"The result," said the speaker, "is that the budget of New York City never has shown and cannot show the whole expense of government, and no real profit and loss sheet of these municipal enterprises is to be fenched by the municipal bookkeeping. The stock and plant of the Street Cleaning Department, including horses, harness, and feed bags, are paid for by long-term bonds, while the city must either go without pipe galleries in its streets, fire alarm systems, fire boats, and improvements in its buildings which are in the nature of permanent betterments, or else pay for them by taxation, since it is without power to issue bonds for these purposes. I propose to ask the Legislature to revise and to modernize as well as to rectify these charter provisions which define the line between bond issues and taxation, and, incidentally, to provide that the term of a bond shall not exceed the life of that which it was issued to pay for."

Mr. Grout said that a fair test should be given of his plan for the 100 per cent. assessment of real estate before criticism was made.

Controller Grout indicated in his speech just what money the City of New York would expend next year and for what purposes. He said:

"The schools have been allotted $6,000,000 of bond money this year, and will need more than twice that sum next year to bring them up to date and to give every child a seat. They could get no such sum under a sixty-per-cent. assessment of real property. The docks were allowed $6,000,000 this year, and will need more than twice that sum next year if New York is to keep the ocean passenger traffic on this side of the Hudson and to retain its supremacy as the port of entry of the New World. They could get no such sum under a sixty-per-cent. assessment. The water supply needs great enlargement if the city is to be put beyond the possibility in the future of either a water famine or a Ramapo water contract. It cannot be done under a sixty-per-cent. assessment.

"Rapid-transit work must be completed by an east side tunnel, by a second Brooklyn tunnel, by a tunnel in Broadway from Forty-second Street to Fourteenth, tapping the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, and by a Jerome Avenue extension in the Bronx; the city ought to save $300,000 yearly in rents by erecting proper municipal buildings, of which New Yorkers may have reason to be proud; the East River bridges should be hurried to completion; and yet the opening of streets, the grading and paving of them, the construction of sewers, the repaving of cobblestone streets, and a score of other necessities ought not to be stayed. Yet only a small part of this is possible under a 60 per cent. assessment."

CONVICTED OF BOYS' MURDER.

Paul Woodward Found Guilty by Jury After Fifteen Minutes of Deliberation.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 17.—Paul Woodward was convicted to-day of the murders of the boys John Coffin and Price Jennings by luring them to the woods where their bodies were found and there poisoning them and then robbing their bodies. He was remanded for sentence. The jury went out at 4 o'clock and sent word within fifteen minutes that they had found a verdict. Their finding was not announced until nearly two hours later, however, as Judge Garrison left the courtroom when they did, and it was not known where he had gone. Woodward maintained the same attitude of amused indifference that has marked his bearing ever since his arraignment.

He admitted that he bought considerable quantities of strychnine and also accompanying the boys part of the way to the forest where their bodies were found. He admitted that he had confessed the murder to Prosecutor Scovil and fellow-prisoners in the jail. He said these confessions were lies.

His mother, who on Saturday denied that she had ever been convicted of crime, admitted to-day, when confronted with the records, that she had been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses in Philadelphia. The prosecutor said he was prepared, had she persisted in maintaining her contention that she was an innocent woman, to show that seven such criminal charges had been filed against her seven years ago, and on one of these she had been convicted and had served a term in prison.

LONDON TIMES ON THE WALL STREET SITUATION.

It Says Some of Those Who Were Formerly Most Confident Have Begun to Feel Misgivings.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In an editorial article to-day on the Wall Street situation The Times says that some even of the most devoted believers in the invincibility of the American industrial and commercial genius have begun to feel misgivings, and are admitting the need for liquidation of weak accounts for the rise, while professing satisfaction that the process is going on in order that the market may become more healthy.

The Times says that the dream, so long indulged in, of a further great rise in prices has been displaced in many minds by the more modest vision of steady markets, in which to secure part of the profits still shown in many cases. Cautious people are not inclined to resume active operations, thinking that the United States has locked up a too great proportion of capital in temporarily unrealizable securities, creating a position in which time alone, accompanied by a further reduction in the market values, can bring about a really healthy state of things.

SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY.

Timothy Healy the Leader of a New Section, with a Policy of "Commonsense and Moderation."

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The revolt of the Irish Nationalist member Jasper Tully against the Parliamentary leadership of William O'Brien has led to the formation of a new Irish party, under the leadership of Timothy M. Healy, whose policy is announced as that of "common sense and moderation."

Only nine Members of Parliament so far have joined the new section, but eighteen others are, it is reported, ready to adhere to it.

A dispatch from London Nov. 3 said the Dublin executives of the United Irish League had resolved to call on the league at its next convention to expel Mr. Tully from the party for his pro-British conduct in the House of Commons.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS.

Project Under Foot to Shorten the Line Between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad, in order to relieve congestion on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, will build a low-grade freight line from the Susquehanna River to the Delaware. The line will cost about $3,000,000, will include a new bridge across the Susquehanna, and will be completed within two years. The new road is part of an extensive plan which the company will soon announce for shortening its line from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and which includes the building of cut-offs between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

The freight congestion at Pittsburg, which has existed for more than a year, and has caused much anxiety to Pennsylvania officials, can never be relieved, so railroad men say, unless the main line affords more track room for handling the trains which go into and out of Pittsburg. The trouble is not confined to Pittsburg, according to Pennsylvania officials. More tracks are needed on every mile of the line between this city and Pittsburg, and so long as present prosperity continues, congestion at Pittsburg will not be greatly relieved until the main line is kept just as clear as the Pittsburg yards.

BULL MOVEMENT IN WHEAT.

J. Ogden Armour Said to be Buying—Conditions Favorable to an Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Appearances indicate that a bull movement in wheat has been started with J. Ogden Armour as its leader. Some of the wisest people in trade are to-day talking 80 to 85 cents for May wheat before the present campaign ends. The market caused fresh enthusiasm to-day by going over 76 cents.

Armour managers took a whirl in the December wheat, which has been neglected of late. This action put a big following to doing the same thing, buying for December.

There are fresh bull influences in the trade to-day. Liverpool and the Continent have heretofore followed slowly. To-day the English market was up ⅝ to ¾d.—equal to 1 to 1½ cents a bushel. London, Berlin, and Budapest were all higher.

Said a member close to Armour: "There was bull force enough to mark up wheat prices last week when visible supplies were increased 4,000,000 bushels. To-day the visible increased less than 2,000,000. The big rush from the crop is over. I believe Armour has found it out quicker than the others. He is fearless as a speculator when he thinks the coast is clear."

INJURIES TO MIDSHIPMAN.

Condition of Annapolis Cadet Hurt in Football Game May Necessitate Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 17.—A decided change for the worse took place this evening in the condition of Midshipman H. K. Aiken, who was injured in the football game with Bucknell on Saturday.

Naval Surgeons F. W. F. Wieber and George McC. Pickerell, who are attending him, stated to-night that there are some signs of brain irritation, and that an operation is being considered.

The Academy authorities are exceedingly anxious over his condition, and have notified his parents, who are residents of New Orleans, La.

Coal Shortage Threatens Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—A serious coal shortage threatens the Northwest during the coming Winter. About 200 coal mines in the Pittsburg district, which product is shipped exclusively to the lakes, are closed down because of the railroad freight blockade. The mines at work are not shipping 50 per cent. of the usual requirements for this season of the year, and it is expected navigation will close Dec. 1. President Cassatt with other Pennsylvania officials arrived here to-night and will give the freight congestion his personal attention.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Riker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Liver. Send for a copy. It is free. Address Hiram Riker & Sons, 1180 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

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MRS. MOLINEUX SEEKS A DAKOTA DIVORCE

Wife of Man Acquitted of Murder Now at Sioux Falls.

Gen. Molineux Says Idea of Such a Proceeding Did Not Come from His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 17.—No new arrival in the divorce colony here for some time has caused so great a sensation as that of Mrs. Roland B. Molineux of New York. She authorizes the statement that the object of her visit to Sioux Falls is to obtain a divorce. Mrs. Molineux further says that she has no reason for wishing to keep the purpose of her coming here a secret, and, in fact, her manner indicates that she wishes the world to know why she journeys to South Dakota.

She has engaged the services of the law firm of Kittredge, Winans & Scott of this city to conduct her case. The senior member of the firm is United States Senator A. B. Kittredge, while the junior member is State Attoney of Minnehaha County. Mrs. Molineux declines to make public the ground on which her suit is based, and her lawyers profess ignorance of it so far.

Mrs. Molineux speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Molineux, her father-in-law, but refers to her husband in terms which are anything but flattering. She does not allude to him by name or as husband, but invariably speaks of him as "that man." She refers sadly to her life as his wife.

Gen. E. L. Molineux said yesterday that Mrs. Roland B. Molineux, his daughter-in-law, had arrived at his house the night of Tuesday, Nov. 11, the day of the acquittal of her husband of the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams. The young woman left there the ensuing morning. The General had gone to business earlier in the day, and did not see her.

"She left no word," he said, "and that is the last we have seen or heard of her."

As to the report that Mrs. Roland Molineux has gone to South Dakota for the purpose of obtaining a divorce, the General said:

"I know that the idea of a divorce did not come from any member of my family or household. I expect to obtain more particulars to-morrow, which I may or may not communicate to the public."

That there had been an estrangement between Roland B. Molineux and his wife was a rumor circulated repeatedly during his trial, which ended on Tuesday of last week. That rumor was as repeatedly denied by Molineux's counsel and by Gen. Molineux. Gossip had been very active on this subject for several months.

When the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," the wife of the acquitted man was at the Murray Hill Hotel, where she had been staying for several weeks. Young Molineux returned to his father's home, at 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, and ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott, one of Molineux's counsel, went for Mrs. Molineux. She was somewhat nettled, it was said, that her husband had not called for her.

Information was given out that there was a reconciliation that night between young Mrs. Molineux and Roland B. Molineux's family. There had been a disagreement, Mr. Olcott said, between young Mrs. Molineux and Mrs. E. L. Molineux, but all was pleasant again, according to the report. That disagreement arose over the desire of Mrs. Roland B. Molineux to attend a theatrical performance before the last trial. The mother-in-law objected to such a thing being done while Roland was still in jail. But the younger woman insisted, and there was a breach.

On Wednesday, the day following the close of the trial, young Mrs. Molineux took a cab for the Murray Hill Hotel, where she expressed to a reporter her delight at the verdict of the jury, and the intention of herself and her husband to live as quietly as possible. It was supposed that the young woman returned to the Molineux home, in Brooklyn, that night, although it was said yesterday that she did not do so. At any rate, she gave up her room in the Murray Hill Hotel.

Since leaving Gen. Molineux's home, young Mrs. Molineux's expenses had been paid by the father-in-law through Mr. Olcott. Gen. Molineux gave Mr. Olcott a check for $250 at regular intervals, and $35 of that sum was given to Mrs. Molineux each week to pay her board, and other sums were supplied to her for "dresses and other needs," as it was expressed yesterday, from time to time.

When the trial ended there was still a balance of a little less than $100 of that account in Mr. Olcott's hands. On Thursday night, two days after the trial closed, Gen. Molineux telephoned Mr. Olcott, asking him to give his daughter-in-law $200, which he would reimburse to the lawyer. Next morning, Mr. Olcott said yesterday, Mrs. Roland B. Molineux appeared at his office and asked for the money.

"How much did you understand I was to give you?" asked Mr. Olcott.

"Gen. Molineux gave me to understand that it was to be $200 flat," was the reply, according to the lawyer.

That sum was thereupon given to Mrs. Molineux in currency. Had she taken a train for Sioux Falls, S. D., that afternoon, she would have arrived there yesterday morning.

Five letters were sent to Mr. Olcott's office from Gen. Molineux's home, in Brooklyn, addressed to young Mrs. Molineux, yesterday morning. Mr. Olcott said that he had had no definite information on the subject, but that from the fact that the letters were sent to him, and from his understanding Mrs. Molineux had gone to South Dakota, he presumed the story of her seeking a divorce was correct.

Mr. Olcott said that, although he had seen young Mrs. Molineux often in recent months, he had never heard of any intention of her asking for a divorce. He said it was quite as much of a surprise to him as to any one else that she proposed any such thing.

Bartow S. Weeks said that the news from Sioux Falls was something of which he had not previously heard. Mr. Weeks did not manifest any surprise, however. George Gordon Battle, another of Molineux's counsel, referred everybody to ex-Gov. Black, who is in New England.

Mrs. Roland B. Molineux was before her marriage Miss Blanche Chesebrough. She was born in Westbury, L. I., and came to New York when quite young to study vocal music. At the time of her marriage she was a singer in a church choir. Her marriage to young Molineux was a surprise to his friends, and was, according to a letter produced in evidence at his trial, "all very sudden."

She was a friend of Henry C. Barnet, who died under peculiar circumstances at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Nov. 10, 1898. In prosecuting Molineux for murder at his first trial it was sought to prove that the defendant was responsible for Barnet's death. In discussing the motive for the crime, in his summing up before the jury, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne pointed his hand dramatically toward Mrs. Molineux, who sat in the courtroom, and shouted:

"If you want a motive for this crime, gentlemen, there she sits!"

The wedding of Molineux and Miss Chesebrough took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue, Nov. 29, 1898. Molineux was arrested on Feb. 20, 1899, just three months after his wedding. After the first trial, which ended in February, 1900, with a verdict of "guilty," the Molineux family took a home at Sing Sing. For a full year young Mrs. Molineux did not visit her husband in the prison.

PRISONER OUTWITS OFFICER.

Climbs from Window to Top of Railway Coach and Alights at First Stop.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Paul Zowalski, a prisoner who was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, and was in charge of an officer who was taking him to Albany to answer a charge of grand larceny, cleverly outwitted his guard to-day and escaped.

Zowalski and the officer were on the Southwestern Special, en route to their destination. At an early hour this morning, while the train was five miles west of this city and was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, Zowalski received permission to enter a closet.

As he failed to return in a few minutes, the officer looked for him, but found the door locked. It was broken in and the man discovered to be missing, he presumably having leaped from the window.

A few minutes afterward the train stopped at this station. The Albany officer and others went back after Zowalski, expecting to find him dead or injured, but no trace of him was found, though the search was kept up till after daylight. It was subsequently discovered that Zowalski climbed to the top of the coach and rode to this city. He remained on the roof till just before the train started, and then dropped off and escaped in the dark. He was seen by a messenger boy a few minutes later warming himself beside one of the switch engines, and it is supposed that he left before daylight on a freight. How he clambered from the window to the top of the coach is the wonder of all railroad men here.

"SWEATSHOP" LAW INVALID.

Decision Handed Down by a Baltimore Judge Says It Infringes on Property Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 17.—Judge Ritchie of the Criminal Court, to-day decided that the so-called "sweatshop" law is unconstitutional. There as 25,000 persons directly and indirectly affected, and about $20,000,000 is invested in the manufacture of clothing in Baltimore. The case came up on a demurrer, on the ground that the law infringed upon the rights of the citizen to free use of his property under the declaration of rights. The court says:

"The prohibition against the manufacture in every tenement or dwelling house of any of the articles in question except by the family, and by the family except on the conditions prescribed, impairs the right to the free and profitable use of property, whether occupied by the tenant or owner, thereby reducing its value, and interferes with the right to pursue any lawful occupation, not injurious to others, in one's own home, and unless this sweeping prohibition is demanded by the public health it cannot be sustained."

WEST VIRGINIA FOREST FIRES.

Farmhouses and Even Small Villages in the Neighborhood of the Fires Are Being Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, West Va., Nov. 17.—Forest fires are raging in the mountains and timber lands of Boone County, and thousands of acres of the best timber in the State have been seriously damaged, where not completely destroyed. The fire is thought to have been the result of carelessness on the part of hunters.

Farmhouses and even small villages in the neighborhood of the fires are being deserted. The inhabitants fear that the fire will extend from the mountains down into the valleys. The fires are in a sparsely settled district, but some uneasiness is manifested for the safety of hunters who were known to be camping in the neighborhood, and from whom no word has been lately received.

DOCTORS OBJECT TO CORONERS

New York County Medical Association Takes Steps Looking to the Abolishment of the Office.

At a meeting of the New York County Association of the New York State Medical Association, held at 17 West Forty-third Street last night, a resolution was unanimously passed favoring the abolition of the Board of Coroners in this city. The resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Harry R. Purdy, read:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three to investigate and report upon the question of the abolition of the Board of Coroners in the City of New York. The committee shall confer with the Committee on Legislation of the New York State Medical Association and the New York County Association, and such other committees representing medical bodies.

Dr. Purdy said after the meeting that Dr. Van Fleet, the President of the New York County Medical Society, would appoint a committee next Monday night to confer with the committee. The members of the committee appointed last night are Dr. Purdy, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Dr. Elliott Harris.

A JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Gov. Odell to-day appointed a commission to inquire into the delays and expenses in the administration of justice in the Counties of New York and Kings, in the First and Second Judicial Districts. It also will suggest legislation thereon. The commission is composed of the following:

Wheeler H. Peckham,	Robert E. Deyo,
Lawrence Godkin,	Horatio C. King,
Edward Lauterbach,	Edwin Wetmore.
William F. Ing.	

The law under which the commission was appointed gives it the power to examine all persons having knowledge of the present methods in vogue in the courts of the two departments, and also to examine such records or documents as it may deem necessary. Its report must be submitted to the Governor before Dec. 31, 1902, and it may employ such counsel and assistants as it needs. An appropriation of $10,000 is available for its expenditure.

POST FOR R. P. CLARKSON.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 17.—Congressman Hull to-day announced that he would recommend the appointment of Richard P. Clarkson for the position of United States Pension Agent for the Des Moines district.

Mr. Clarkson is a brother of James S. Clarkson, Collector of the Port of New York, and was for years editor of The Iowa State Register.

CARNEGIE COMPANY FURNACE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—Three months ago the Carnegie Company called for bids on the erection of Furnace J at the Edgar Thomson plant, but no contractor would undertake to erect it in the required time. The company put its own men at work and will complete the furnace Dec. 5, a record-breaking time.

The United States Steel Corporation will in the future erect its own furnaces, which in the past have taken more than a year to build. The Carnegie Company is also building Furnace K, and contractors are completing two new stacks at the Elisa Furnaces, which will make four large stacks which are to be fired within the next two months. This will increase the output about 3,000 gross tons a day.

Luxurious Train to California.

the "Overland Limited." The best of everything en route, via Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

980 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, every hour and minute in the day between the West and the East.—Adv.

All Required Power Sunday. Those

STREET CAR BOYCOTT IN SCHENECTADY FAILS

Sixty Per Cent. of Union Workmen Disobey the Order.

Trades Assembly Likely to Rescind It—Reaction in Favor of Potter, Who Was Expelled from the Union.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—To-night's developments make it probable that to-morrow night the Trades Assembly will rescind the order boycotting the Schenectady Railway Company. Forty-two out of 305 members of the Trades Assembly have signed a petition for a meeting, the call expressly saying that the purpose is to reconsider the action taken last Wednesday night when the boycott was declared. The request of only five members is needed to have a meeting called. President Jackson said emphatically to-night that the meeting would declare the boycott off. Later, after an exciting meeting of the Boycott Committee, he was not so emphatic, saying that it was probable that such action would be taken.

The sentiment of the members of many of the unions is strongly against the boycott, and its failure to-day was marked. A meeting of the Boycott Committee was held to-night, at which the men appointed to watch the cars reported that about 40 per cent. of the union men employed in the General Electric Works had refused to patronize the cars to-day. This is a larger percentage than unprejudiced observers are inclined to allow, but the fact that the percentage was not larger obviously discouraged the leaders in the movement. They, however, explain it by saying that many do not know yet that a boycott exists.

It was especially noticeable that when the General Electric Works closed at 5:30 this afternoon the Albany cars were, as usual, jammed to their fullest capacity by employes who live in Albany. A few business men refrained from riding on the cars, but the general public, which is not in sympathy with the boycott, paid no attention to it.

Some of the more radical labor leaders believe that the recalcitrant union men can be whipped into line, and the Carpenters' Union, one of the most powerful bodies affiliated with the Trades Assembly, to-night passed a resolution that any member found riding on the cars during the continuance of the boycott should be fined $1 for the first offense, $5 for the second, and suffer expulsion for the third. George W. Powell, the defeated candidate for Assembly on the Democratic ticket at the last election, is President of the Carpenters' Union. As far as is known, no other union has taken such action.

There will be an attempt on the part of the representatives of this and some other unions, aided by the leaders of the boycott, to prevent the proposed rescinding, but the more conservative element is coming to the front, and unless something happens in the meantime they are likely to outweigh and discredit the radical element.

The vote to-morrow night will not only decide as to the continuance of the boycott, but will be a test of the relative influence of the present leaders and the sober-minded members. The refusal of the United Traction employes to take a hand has also had a share in preventing the boycott from being a success.

The Plumbers' Union met to-night and refused to expel the three members who belong to the militia. The Press Committee of the Trades Assembly, of which Henry V. Jackson, President of the Assembly, is Chairman, explicitly said to-night that the Assembly would not stand sponsor for the expulsion of Potter by the Painters' Union. Potter, in company with a number of other local National Guardsmen, took part in an amateur theatrical performance in a local theatre to-night and was enthusiastically greeted by the 1,500 people present.

The representative of an Albany firm of painters and decorators was in this city to-day, and said that the Albany firms were ready and anxious to give Potter a position. The labor leaders are so disconcerted by the general indignation over Potter's expulsion that they are endeavoring to eliminate it as a feature of the boycott situation.

The Potter case seems to be a leading factor in the failure of the boycott to be effective, it is commented upon not only by the general public but the more conservative trades unionists, who say openly that the leaders have gone too far and they have thus been aroused to oppose the boycott as well.

EXPULSION OF GUARDSMAN.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Gov. Odell said to-day that he had referred to the Attorney General the complaint which had been made to him that William Potter had been expelled from the Painters' Union at Schenectady, and as a result had lost his employment, because he had served as a member of the Second Regiment, National Guard, during its recent tour of strike duty along the Hudson Valley Railroad. Deputy Attorney General George H. Stevens has the matter in charge, and is looking up the law bearing on the case. Upon his report will depend what action, if any, the State will take in the matter.

Gov. Odell had extended conferences with Attorney General Davies and Deputy Stevens during the day. At the conclusion he said that the matter was still being investigated, and that he could not say what would be done until he received a report from Mr. Stevens.

It was learned, however, that the Attorney General had asked the Governor to request Major Gen. Roe to make a report of the matter, giving the full particulars as they had been reported by Potter to the Captain of his company. The case, the Governor was informed, would establish an important precedent, and it was absolutely necessary that the Attorney General should have all of the information possible at hand, so that he might determine what, if any, remedy could be applied.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Major Gen. Roe of the New York National Guard said to-day that the charge of treason has not been made against any one in connection with the expulsion of William Potter, a Schenectady painter, from a labor union because he was a member of the National Guard and served on strike duty at Glens Falls. A similar case to that of Potter has been reported at Olean, where a man belonging to the Painters' Union received a notice last August that he would be dropped from the union because he was a member of the National Guard.

The legality of the action, Gen. Roe said, is being thoroughly investigated. On the presentation of the facts the matter will be brought to the attention of the Governor.

DECLINE CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 17.—The gift of Andrew Carnegie of a $75,000 library to the city, made last April and accepted then, was declined to-night by a rescinding of the vote of acceptance by the City Council. Mr. Carnegie will be notified.

Purchase of Pennsylvania Coal Land.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Cambria Land Improvement Company of Johnstown has purchased 6,000 acres of coal land lying partly in Allegheny and partly in Westmoreland County. The company of which F. W. Otto is President and George H. Cole Secretary was incorporated some time ago, with a capital stock of $200,000, which has since been increased and received a charter Aug. 26. The land is near the Allegheny River, within twenty miles of Pittsburg.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla.

Used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs.—Adv.

"Black and White" Is All Right.

BEARS AGAIN ELUDE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

One Killed, but He Is Not on the Scene —Southern Editors Incensed Over the Exclusion of Outsiders.

Special to The New York Times.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 17.—The bears in the swamp country around the President's camp on the Little Sunflower seemed to have effected a successful combination to prevent the President from having a single shot at one of them on the expedition. The only one the dogs started to-day fled in a northeasterly direction at the first cry of alarm and did not stop running until he reached the canebrakes about nine miles from camp. There he was overtaken by Mr. McDougal, one of the managers of the Smede plantation, who killed him at seventy paces.

The President, who had started this morning in the rain, with Holt Collier, did not hear the dogs after they first struck the trail. The President takes his ill-luck good-naturedly. He says it is simply the fortune of the chase, and that he will have a last try to-morrow. The bear killed to-day weighed 225 pounds.

Judge Dickinson is the only other member of the party, except Mr. McDougal, who has fired a shot. The Judge missed a swamp deer at 100 yards. Mr. McElheney also had a chance at a deer to-day, but his gun refused to go off.

It turned colder to-day, and the rain which began last night ceased falling shortly before noon.

The Presidential party will break camp shortly before dark to-morrow. The special train will leave here during the night and will arrive at Memphis about 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The fact that the Roosevelt Committee on Arrangement had caused the exclusion of visitors, local friends, reporters, and sightseers from the camp near Smedes station during the stay of the bear hunters, has aroused the ire of some of the editors of newspapers published within a short distance of the President's camp. One of the publications near the scene of the hunt advises its readers that any man would have a right to shoot down a negro guard who would try to bar his progress in what is termed a "free country."

The country through which the President is hunting is about as wild and rough as any to be found on the continent. An African jungle would not be more impenetrable than the cane brake in which the President is hunting bear. The population in this particular county numbers about ten blacks to one white.

So far there has been but one disturbance between whites and blacks. A son of a prominent Mississippi planter was hunting with his own set of dogs and was accosted by the colored guards stationed outside the Roosevelt camp. The guard commanded the hunter to halt. The reply was a shot from the white man, but the retreat of the guard put a stop to further trouble.

The feeling of the planters and farmers in the neighborhood of the Roosevelt camp is intense against the policy of the Committee on Arrangements placing negro guards to picket the camp of the President against visiting insurgents. An effort was made to get white men to serve as guards to the President, but it was not successful.

SNUB THE PRESIDENT.

Confederate Veterans and Governor's Guard Refuse to Parade in His Honor at Memphis, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 17.—After President Roosevelt concludes his hunting trip he will come to Memphis and will spend a short time here. It has developed that at a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements last night the Confederate Veterans, the Governor's Guard, and other local militia refused to join in the parade in honor of the President. The Reception Committee has announced that there will be no military feature of the President's parade.

FIRE HORSES DASH UNGUIDED THROUGH CROWDED STREETS.

Start to Respond to Alarm Before Men Can Board Tender—In Collision with Street Car.

A pair of fire horses ran away from the fire house at Chambers and Centre Streets last night when they were to have responded to an alarm. Nan and Bill, the runaways, took the bit in their teeth before the four men attached to Tender No. 7 were half down the ladder. Patrick Walsh, the driver, was thrown against the wall just as he put his foot on the hub of the off wheel, and narrowly escaped injury.

The team sped west after the engine, which was going to the box at Park Place and Church Street. The tender passed the engine before Broadway and Chambers Street were reached. The runaways dashed into an east-bound Chambers Street horse car, opposite the Stewart Building. The front handle and dashboard of the car were broken, and the step of the tender was torn off, and the run was resumed.

"Stop the runaway!" cried hundreds of persons, hurrying toward the bridge, and Policeman Duffy of the Elizabeth Street Station made an attempt to do so, but was thrown headlong after getting one hand on the bridle of Nan.

The big bays tore past trucks and automobiles, and sped toward the North River. Between Greenwich and West Streets, on Chambers, a big truck loaded with hay barred the further progress of the team, and they crashed into the rear end. The pole of the tender was snapped short off, and Bill went down with a deep cut on his flank.

Then led back to the fire station a veterinary patched up Bill and he and Nan were given a "night off."

Capt. Frank Fuchs of the station declined to say anything about the runaway or the cause, but some of the men explained that the cramped condition that obtains on the floor near the tender gives the men no chance to slide down the pole and leap to their places for a rapid "getaway" such as the horses make with machine-like precision once the collar snaps around their necks. The narrow doorway prevented any of the firemen from running in time to stop the team.

SCARCITY OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Nearly all the roads centring in this city complain that they have not enough cars or motive power to handle the business offered them, and yet the statement of east-bound shipments from Chicago last week shows that the railroads handled less business this year than in 1901. The statement of grain brought here by the Western roads last week also shows a falling off from last year. It is further stated that the present merchandise movement is not as great as it was a year ago.

The alleged shortage of cars, it is said, is due to the fact that a large percentage of the locomotives of the leading roads have become disabled through their constant use, and that new ones have not been added in proportion.

First Car of Anthracite at Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.—The first car of anthracite coal received in Cincinnati since the Pennsylvania strike began last May was delivered to-day to the Campbell's Creek Coal Company. It is quoted at $10 a ton wholesale. No more hard coal is expected from the mines for two or three weeks, chiefly because of the congested condition of the railroads around Pittsburg.

Full Half Length Cigarettes.

Specially recommended to gentlemen who appreciate a perfect smoke.—Adv.

HORSE SHOW OPENS AMID ENTHUSIASM

Big Garden Spectacle Well Patronized by Society.

The Judges Make Their Decisions Quickly—Kentucky Horses Defeat English Entries in the Saddle Class.

The annual Horse Show triumphantly reentered Madison Square Garden yesterday. It was the same Horse Show in every detail that for eighteen years has held place as the most popular of the established recurring events, and from the opening of the doors in the morning until the crowd dispersed at the conclusion of the first day's programme the history of earlier Horse Shows was repeated with the utmost precision.

The attendance testified eloquently to the hold the exhibition has on public favor, and the beginning in every way indicated what was a foregone conclusion, that for the eighteenth year the National Horse Show Association of America will have another financial success. The social aspect of the show seems quite as assured, for the boxes were filled with prominent people and the notables of the social and fashionable world were represented even better than is usually the case on the first day of the show.

The general public assembled in strength to pay its respects to the double attraction of the social and the Horse Show, and displayed equal interest in each. The combination of horses, society, and wealth and popular appreciation of the three completed requirements of the occasion, and fulfilled all expectations.

The enthusiasm of the huge gathering on the other hand ran to an extreme that astonished veteran Horse Show frequenters. The enthusiasm in fact was the most surprisingly fresh and spontaneous thing in connection with the show. Presumably the lapse of a year had stored up the high spirits of the general run of patrons, and they gave vent to their feelings in a way that lent much to the impressiveness of the horses' return to first place in the popular mind.

The outer circle did what all promenaders have done at all other Horse Shows, by holding on in the procession, around and around, dividing attention between the ring when the cries called for it and the well-filled boxes of the arena, where the people who paid an increase of $10,000 on the gross sum received for boxes this year over last season sat in unmoved consciousness of being at least half the show.

If there was novelty anywhere in the exhibition it was in regard to fashion. Foremost in the promenading throng were a number of eager sightseers who early were identifeid as man milliners, intent on searching out all such novelties in dress. They were shameless in their persistence and openly made notes of what they thought was worth taking advantage of. Their actions did not in the least disturb the fair occupants of the boxes, but as if there had been a prearranged agreement, the fashionable women made the term for observation very short. Their arrival seemed timed for as nearly 9:30 o'clock as could be managed, and the entrance of the horses for the last class of the night seemed to be the signal for departure. That was at about 10:15 o'clock, and the man milliner who had not got the worth of his admission fee in information of new styles by that time perforce had to wait for another night of the show, for the boxes were all but empty a few minutes later.

The opening was an event only for the professional element, and the dealers, grooms, and a few excessively enthusiastic amateurs worked themselves into something like excitement over the simple formalities of inaugurating the Show, while a few out-of-town visitors and some eager children watched the proceedings and drew erroneous conclusions about what constitutes a New York Horse Show.

The zeal of the attendants and exhibitors in the opening hours was inspiriting, however, and the circus-like entrance into the arena of horses that were called out for exercise made a lively introduction for the day's programme, the ring then being filled with horses of every size and type. Women exhibitors were numerous among those exercising horses, and these and the amateurs who took part with the grooms and stable hands in showing the competitors in the first class in the forenoon, a ring of hunters and jumpers furnished great entertainment for the patrons of riding and driving who congregated about the gates.

For the most part, however, the morning hours brought forth about as little incident as the first part of a Horse Show could be expected to, about the only happening out of the ordinary being when F. Ambrose Clark, stepson of Bishop Potter and one of the most daring cross-country riders and amate

judges in this particular; quite a number of notable people being among those who "got the gate."

In one such class the horses of both Reginald Vanderbilt and James H. Hyde were weeded out early, the blue ribbon eventually going to an exhibitor who is regarded as a dealer. The ruling against the Vanderbilt horse was something of a surprise, as Mr. Vanderbilt recently went to much expense and great trouble to add to his stable of show horses, but in spite of the bad beginning he was good-naturedly philosophical, and a very short time later reappeared in the arena and made a plucky contest for the first honors in another class.

The prettiest competition of the entire day was in the afternoon, when six four-in-hand teams were judged. In this ring, Mrs. John Gerken triumphed over A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt, the prizes being awarded as named. Mrs. Gerken showed a remarkably fine four, bay wheelers and chestnut leaders, driven in his best style by the expert whip, A. Batonyi, while Reginald Vanderbilt drove the Vanderbilt team of bays. These two exhibits were notably superior to the others in the ring, and were very evenly matched, but handling had its part in making the decision of the judges, and the experienced driver of four-in-hands carried away the blue rosette, while Mr. Vanderbilt, with the red, earned his first prize of the show.

Another and more decisive victory for the Vanderbilt family was earned by the superb heavy-weight saddle horse Bonito, exhibited by W. Seward Webb. F. Ambrose Clark was most in evidence among the wealthy amateurs who exhibited hunters and jumpers. He was beaten in one competition of that character by the bay mare Ripple, from A. J. Cassatt's Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, performance over fences only counting then, but in another class, for qualified hunters, Mr. Clark on his own horse, Guidon, had the satisfaction of winning a blue ribbon from Ripple, who was second. There was sharp work for the riders in all the jumping classes, and the hunting men and women found cause for much satisfaction in the promise of hard competitions later on that the jumpers' classes gave in the earliest contests.

THE NIGHT CLASSES.

The conspicuous features of the night ring competitions were the harness tandem and hunters classes, both of which appealed particularly to the fashionable riding and driving set because of the fact that in both contests wealthy amateurs showed against exhibitors who are classed as dealers, though they are not strictly professional. The amateurs fared none too well, however, though some of the ribbons came their way.

It was a signal for a most generous outbreak of applause when in the tandem ring the blue ribbon went to the veteran champions of the ring, Lord Golden and Lord Brilliant, the latter of the team having stood the wear and tear of Horse Show campaigning as few horses have. The handsome old chestnut was in splendid form, however, and in his performance and appearance with his mate last night will be in the way of many of the ambitious new-comers in individual classes.

In this ring Harry Payne Whitney, who has made numerous entries to harness and jumping classes, had the satisfaction of taking a ribbon in his first trial, though that ribbon was one of the consolation kind, his team Kitchener and Kapella coming in for high commendation. Reginald Vanderbilt was not so fortunate, his tandem, driven by himself, being directed to the gate early in the action.

In the hunters' class, the last ring of the night, Harry Payne Whitney again was among the contenders in a really close competition, the awards finally being made with Clarence Moore's Koh-i-noor first and Mr. Whitney's Hurricane second. Joseph E. Widener, who has been one of the pillars of the Horse Show for a number of years, earned the blue ribbon in an uncommonly good ring of heavy harness pairs. In the saddle class, the partisans of the American, and especially of the Kentucky, saddle horse enjoyed a real triumph when the judge, who heretofore has favored the English type, awarded the first honors to the Kentucky saddle horse Mustello over a big field of competitors, among which horses of the English type were numerous.

SOCIETY AT THE SHOW.

Attendance Noteworthy by Reason of the Number of Out of Town Visitors.

The Horse Show, viewed socially, began with a promise of a brilliant week. There was not a very large crowd in the afternoon and many of the boxes were empty, but the evening quite redeemed the comparative dullness of the earlier session. One Horse Show, from a social standpoint, is very much like another, and only now and then are there any special features. Some years have been celebrated by reason of the visiting nobility, and the numbers of "lions" on view. This show will be marked for the out-of-town attendance. Many of the best boxes are taken by Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago people, and the New Yorkers are content with seats, that is, many of them, and they go around and gaze at the strangers. The costumes are consequently somewhat more spectacular than usual.

The New Yorkers are making a fad of dressing in sober shades and quiet colors. In fact, so much does this vein run through the Show that two men who usually wear the most startling clothes—E. Berry Wall and John Drew—are this year so modestly attired that they might be taken for clergymen or for middle-aged, retired gentlemen. Even Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is wont to give rein to his fancy during this week, wore a long, smoke-colored overcoat, which hid his riding togs, and his tie was a plain black ascot. James Henry Smith branched out a little, and a white waistcoat, with a plaid ulster and a pair of intense spats somewhat relieved the sombreness of his afternoon attire.

There was a general longing for the days of the late "Fatty" Bates, when there was really something to be seen. Possibly Alfred Vanderbilt was the most conspicuous man in the afternoon. He wore a cutaway suit of a most hideous shade of brown, a red Ascot, and the customary stovepipe, straight-up-and-down top hat. This last becomes him, as his face is thin. Reginald Vanderbilt was in very quiet garments, Franklin Plummer was entirely in black, and Robert Gerry had a snuff-colored waistcoat and a species of Turkish mixture Ascot. Edward N. Tailer had a bright-red tie, and these were the only bits of color in the prevailing monotone of the men's clothes.

In the evening, of course, nearly every one wore the perfunctory evening clothes, and it is really only in the mornings that anything like a dress novelty among the men may be observed. The women, however, were more or less brilliantly gowned, and there was a splendid display of furs, although some insisted upon wearing the squirrel skins, which in some way or other remind one of the domestic animal which prowls on the back fence and makes night hideous with its serenades.

In the morning the attendance, from a fashionable point of view, was slim. James Henry Smith had his own box with several guests, but for the greater part of the time he sat in No. 12, in which were Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart. The Directors were all in their boxes, and "Gussie" Schermerhorn had with him Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Wetmore, and Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. De Lancey Kane and Miss Fannie Iselin, the daughter of C. Oliver Iselin; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach; James H. Hyde, John G. Heckscher, Cornelius Fellowes, and William C. Whitney, with his step daughter, Miss Adelaide Randolph and his niece, Miss Barney, were all in evidence. Hamilton Cary had with him his sister, Miss Cary, and Miss Anna Sands. Mrs. Cary was not present.

One of the boxes which attracted the most attention was that of Reginald Vanderbilt, who had with him Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Miss Kathleen Neilson, and Miss Morton. Miss Neilson and Mr. Vanderbilt sat at the back of the box. Reginald has grown very stout, and he forms quite a contrast to his brother Alfred, who seems thinner than ever. The Misses Gerry were also there, and among their guests were Baron Monrougues and the Count Gherardesca.

The seats were not well filled. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were among those who were in places, and many people simply took admission. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis were the cynosure of all eyes. Mrs. Davis is a bride, the fifth in number married by Mr. Davis, and she comes from New Zealand. The last Mrs. Davis was from South Africa. Mrs. Davis is a tall young woman with an abundance of red gold hair. She was in New York last year. She sings beautifully and is considered in New Zealand to rival Mme. Melba, who comes from Australia.

But the afternoon session was short and it paled before the splendor of the evening. It is true, every body was not there, but a great many well-known people, more than there were during the afternoon, were present. The number of spectators was also much larger and it was difficult at times to steer through the crowd on the clothes walk. In front of certain boxes the people congregated and became wedged in a solid mass. That was the case wherever there were any of the Vanderbilts, and popular favor seemed equally distributed between Reginald and his brother Alfred.

There were several engaged couples and not a few brides and recently married young matrons, all of whom were very conspicuous. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt had with him Miss Helen Roosevelt, his daughter, and Douglas Robinson, Jr., her fiancé. Miss Eleanor Roosevelt and Robert Fergurson, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin were in evidence, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal were with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud.

Then another interesting couple were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who were guests of James H. Hyde and Mrs. H. B. Hyde. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig were with Mrs. Frank Sturgis, and Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Arthur Kemp were visitors in the box during the evening.

Miss Kathleen Neilson and Miss Gwendolyn Burden seemed to be all over the Garden. Miss Burden was originally in the party with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter. She afterward appeared with Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart and James Henry Smith. Miss Neilson started with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, who, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, were in Box No. 9. She visited all down the line on the upper end of the Garden, and finally landed in the Vanderbilt box with her mother, Mrs. Neilson.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark were in Box No. 72 with Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick. Albert Bostwick has just risen from a sick bed, and he is much missed in the ring where he was always one of the exhibitors and a winner of ribbons. He is looking very pale and thin and wan, but is on the road to recovery.

Other young matrons who were present were Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who were in Box No. 77, and Mrs. James W. Gerard, who was in Box No. 38. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, who in the morning was with Mrs. George Crocker in Box No. 26, was last evening in seats with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong and Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman.

Others who were present were Mrs. John Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister and Miss Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Miss Fellowes, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lester del Garcia, Gen. and Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edey, A. J. Cassatt, John G. Heckshser, Richard Peters, P. F. Collier, S. B. Elkins, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and Miss Brown of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Morosini, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Morse.

NOTABLE GOWNS OBSERVED.

The gowns worn at the Horse Show during the afternoon were unusually quiet in coloring, and most of them comparatively simple as to fashioning and adornment; but in the evening there was marked elaborateness of gowning, and many white and pale costumes were seen.

Hardly a flower was seen during the day, but many violets were in evidence at night. Few huge bunches of the purple flowers were worn, as most of the corsage bouquets were of small size, with the foliage of the flowers.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who wore brown velvet, topped by a brown hat that was trimmed with red in the afternoon, appeared in the evening in black lace and a large black hat. She had with her Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who was in white silk crêpe, embroidered in gold and seashell pink spangles, and wore a large white hat set well back on her head.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman was in pale gray, with a black hat and boa in the afternoon, but at night her frock was white crêpe and lace. Her large hat was of brown fur, and her boa matched it. Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, who was with Mrs. Harriman, was in black, with touches of white, and a large black hat, and Mrs. John R. Drexel, a third in the same box, wore in the evening a white cloth gown trimmed with heavy lace, a large white hat with a broad brim that rolled back from her face, and many pearls.

Mrs Lester del Garcia wore a brown cut velvet gown, showing much Russian and Persian embroidery and ecru lace. Her white beaver hat was trimmed with ostrich tips.

One of the most observed women at the show was Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who was in the Hyde box. Her white silk gown was veiled with white net, spotted with black, and her round turban was white, with a very full white aigrette at the left, caught with a knot of green velvet. Mrs. Hyde was in black, with a black hat, and wore white feathers.

There were a number of recent brides in evidence. Mrs. Goelet Gallatin was in white that had several insertions of black lace and a large pale blue hat. Mrs. John H. Davis, who was Miss Slevwright of New Zealand, was present in the afternoon with her husband. She was in green velvet and white lace, a walking gown. Mrs. Philip Lydig was in the Sturgis box during the evening, and was in black velvet, with a yoke and sleeves of point lace, and a large picture hat of black felt with black plumes. Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark was in pale blue.

Any quantity of ermine hats, wraps, and white gowns were seen on the board walk, far more than in the boxes or seats. Ermine seems to have fallen very largely from grace, and the petit gris, or gray squirrel, has taken its place in the popular favor.

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson wore on of the few all-white costumes shown in the boxes. It was a strikingly handsome frock, and the square white felt hat that topped it with chenille tails at each side formed a quaint setting for her golden hair. A striking contrast to Mrs. Robinson, a tall, blonde beauty, was the petite brunette, Mrs. Joseph Widener, who occupied the same box. Mrs. Widener was in black lace, with a modicum of spangles on the yoke and sleeves, but plenty of them elsewhere. She wore a black hat.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones was in tucked brown crepe and a dark hat and she appeared remarkably well. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in black, came in late. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliot was also in Mrs. Jones's box for a time, and was one of the few who kept her wrap on. It was a cape of changeable lavender velvet, bordered with rich brown fur. Her costume and hat were black lace over white.

Miss Kathleen Neilson, in pale blue crepe, with insertions of blue lace, and an immense picture hat of blue, with a willow ostrich plume at the edge of the brim, was one of the observed of observers. Her mother was in black lace and she wore a curious necklace of squares of turquoise on the front of her bodice.

Miss Morisini, who was in gray silk, covered with gray net and heavily embroidered in gray silk, wore her famous American flag in sapphires, rubies, and diamonds, and a big gray hat laden with gray plumes.

Comparatively few jewels, however, were exhibited. Mrs. Drexel's pearls were the really notable and single jewel feature of the show.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Horses (lightweight) up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality to count.—Won by Clarence F. Levin's Yellow Rose, dun m., 5 years, 15.3 hands; Sidney J. Holloway's Valse Dance, br. g., 6, 15.3, second, and Adam Beck's Queen Gold, ch. m., 4, 15.3, third.

Jumping Class, open to all, performance over fences only to count.—Won by the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Ripple, b. m., 5 years, 16 hands; Adam Beck's Dunkirk, b. g., 6, 15.3 hands, second; George Pepper's Pearl, b. m., 8, 16 hands, third, and F. Ambrose Clark's Red Oak, b. g., aged, 15.2 hands, highly commended.

Pony Stallions, three years old or over, not exceeding 12.1 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. s., 6 years, 11.3 hands; H. C. Hoskier's Jim Blaine, b. s., 8, 10 hands, second, and Master Dallas W. Hainer's Brown Bard, br. s., 10, 11 hands, third.

Pony Brood Mares other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13.1 hands, in foal or with foal at foot.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Vixen, br. m., [illegible] hands; Charles E. Bunn's Arbor Vitæ, ch. m., 7, 12.3 hands, second; G. Howard Davison's Myrtle, br. m., 4, 11.3½ hands, third, and Charles E. Bunn's Belinda, ch. m., 7, 11.2 hands, highly commended.

Pairs of Ponies other than Shetlands, not exceeding 13 hands, showed in harness.—Won by Anna Held's Jack, b. g., 9 years, 12.3½ hands, and Jill, b. m., 6, 12.3½ hands; Charles E. Bunn's Aster, blk. m., 7, 11.3 hands, and Ebo, blk. m., 3, 11.2 hands, second.

Carriage Horses (heavyweight) exceeding 15.2 hands, suitable for heavy cart or four-wheel vehicle, showed in harness to appropriate vehicle.—Won by William H. Moore's Capitol Boy, br. g., aged, 16.1 hands; the Fisk Power & Carroll Horse Company's Grover, b. m., 7, 16 hands, second; Mrs. E. Edward Davis's Gay Boy, b. g., aged, 15.3½ hands, third, and H. Vervacke's Diana, blk. m., 8, 15.3½ hands, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, exceeding 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by W. Seward Webb's Bonito, b. g., 8 years, 15 hands; Mrs. H. O. McElwaine's Sapphire, ch. m., 5, 15 hands, second, and John I. D. Bristol's Neil, b. m., 6, 15.2 hands, third.

Special Novice Class, pairs of horses not under 15.1 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands, shown to four-wheeled vehicle.—Won by James Hobart Moore's Lord Roberts II., b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, and Lord Russell, b. g., 15.2 hands; John Arthur's Canadian Boy, b. g., 6, 15.2 hands, and Canadian Lad, b. g., 7, 15.2 hands, second; Herbert Coppell's On My Honor, br. s., 1, 15.3 hands, and Professor, br. g., 8, 15.3 hands, third, and John S. Bratton's Three Tips, ch. s., 8, 15.1½ hands, and My Surprise, br. g., 8, 15.1½ hands, highly commended.

Four-in-Hands, teams not under 14 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown before a coach, body brake, or drag.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's four, driven by A. Batonyi; Alfred G. and Reginald C. Vanderbilt's four, driven by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, second; Miss Lulu Pitzer's four, driven by M. Morris, third, and John S. Bratton's four, driven by owner, highly commended.

Thoroughbred Stallions, three years old or over, judged solely by appearance, racing performance not regarded.—Won by E. C. Cowdin's Requital, b. g., 9 years, 16.1½ hands, by Eothen-Retribution; Thomas S. Watt's Belmar, gr. s., 10, 15.3½ hands, by Belvidere-Adele, second; William C. Eustis's Lighterman, b. s., 8, 15.3 hands, by Studley-Craze, third, and the Rancocas Stock Farm's Sleipner, 15, 16 hands, by Mortemer-Breeze, highly commended.

Qualified Hunters (middleweight) up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds to hounds, conformation, quality, and performance considered.—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Guidon, ch. g., aged, 16 hands; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Ripple, b. m., 5, 16 hands, second; C. W. Smith's Garnett Ripple, b. g., 8, 16.0½ hands, third, and F. Ambrose Clark's Fancy Jane, blk. m., aged, 16 hands, highly commended.

Roadsters, standard or non-standard bred, four years old or over, shown to harness or wagon.—Won by E. S. Stotesbury's Puritania, br. m., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Bow Bells-Amalie, Mills; Michael Donohue's Sadie McGregor, s. m., 8, 15.3 hands, by Gilman-McGregor, second; James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 5, 15.1 hands, by Red Wilkes-Minnie, third, and William T. M. Hoffman's Ivy Wilkes, br. m., 8, 15.2½ hands, by Albenas, highly commended.

Pairs of Carriage Horses exceeding 15.3 hands, suitable for Stanhope, Victoria, or similar vehicle, shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle.—Won by James Hobart Moore's King John, ch. g., 8 years, 16 hands, and Alice, ch. m., 6, 16; Joseph E. Widener's Brigadier, br. g., 7, 15.3½, and Musketeer, br. g., 6, 15.3½, second; H. C. Hoskier's Lord Tanting, ch. g., aged, 16, and Marquis Ito, ch. g., aged, 16, third, and John S. Bratton's His Highness, br. g., 6, 16.1, and His Eminence, br. g., 6, 16.1, highly commended.

Saddle Horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.2, three years old or over, and up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by James Gayley's Mustello, ch. g., 7 years, 15.1½ hands; Mrs. S. F. Haserot's Little Minister, b. g., 7, 15.2, second; Miss Mary Stone Myrick's Superb, b. g., 5, 15.1½, third, and John W. McComb's Lightfoot, blk. g., 3, 15.1, highly commended.

Harness Tandems, horses to be over 14.3 hands and not to exceed 15.2 hands.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., aged, 14.3½ hands, and Lord Golden II., ch. g., 9, 15.1½; Eben D. Jordan's Plymouth Champion, ch. g., 6, 16.1½, and The Baron, ch. g., 5, 15, second; William H. Moore's Drummer Boy, br. s., 6, 15.1½, and Disturbance, br. g., 6, 15.2, third, and H. P. Whitney's Kitchener, b. g., aged, 14.3½, and Popella, b. m., aged, 14.3½, highly commended.

Qualified Hunters, (heavy weight,) up to carrying 190 pounds, to hounds, conformation, quality, and performance over fences regarded.—Won by Clarence Moore's Kohinoor, ch. g., aged, 16.1 hands; H. P. Whitney's Hurricane, b. g., aged, 16.1, second; James Hobart Moore's Mr. Jorrocks, br. g., 7 years, 16, third, and Adam Beck's Plato, b. g., 6, 16.1, highly commended.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Ring Committee—Day, A. J. Cassatt and E. D. Morgan; evening, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and F. K. Sturgiss.

10 A. M.—Judging hackney yearling fillies.
10:15—Judging hackney two-year-old fillies.
10:25—Judging hackney fillies, three years old.
10:30—Judging hackney mares.
10:35—Judging hackney mares.
10:50—Judging hackney mares.
11—Judging trotters (brood mares) with their produce.
11:15—Judging trotting two-year-old fillies.
11:30—Judging trotting one-year-old colts or fillies.
11:45—Judging trotters, stallions, three years old.
11:55—Judging trotters, stallions, two years old.
12:10 P. M.—Judging Shetland brood mares.
12:30—Judging horses suitable to become hunters.
1—Recess.
2—Judging pairs of horses.
2:30—Judging trotters with a record of 2:30 or better.
2:50—Judging horses, broughams, and appointments.
3:20—Judging standard bred trotting stallions kept for service.
3:40—Preliminary trial over the jumps of ladies' qualified hunters, only those horses then selected to be allowed to compete at 5 P. M., on Friday.
4:30—Judging teams, four-in-hands.
5—Judging cobs under saddle.
5:30—Judging harness horses, (dealers.)
6—Recess.
8:30—Judging saddle horses.
9:10—Judging harness tandems.
9:40—Judging thoroughbred qualified hunters.
10:10—Judging pairs harness horses.

CROWDS AT THE HOTELS.

Seldom have the hostelries of this city been so taxed to accommodate transients on account of the Horse Show.

"It was bad enough last year," said Mr. Abbott at the Fifth Avenue, "but this time it is even worse, though the expected overflow was supposed to have been discounted."

Commercial men are doing a good deal of grumbling. Going to their usual temporary abiding places, they find no vacant rooms and have to find shelter in old-time houses and apartments, or go to Brooklyn or Jersey City.

Many hotel keepers made special arrangements to provide for the large crowds. They decorated their houses handsomely and secured all the available rooms near their respective houses.

The Waldorf-Astoria's floral decorations were unusually handsome. Every available foot of space has been utilized and a large corps of additional waiters secured. Thousands were fed there yesterday.

And what is true of the Waldorf-Astoria applies to all other first-class hotels. At nearly every house persons are being turned away, and only those who secured rooms in advance are being cared for.

An attache of the Hoffman House expressed his firm belief that the Horse Show was instrumental in bringing from 30,000 to 40,000 strangers to New York [illegible] to be present [illegible] ter to provide for them. Yet he said New York now has more and larger hotels than ever before.

RICHMOND HORSE SHOW PARTY.

The Richmond, Va., society people who each year make a pilgrimage to New York to see the Horse Show arrived Sunday night on the Old Dominion liner Princess Anne, from Norfolk. G. N. Wyatt of Richmond was in charge of the party, which numbered about eighty. Saturday night the Old Dominion Company served a banquet in honor of the party. The weather on the way up was not pleasant, but the party, nevertheless, owing to the efforts of Capt. Catherine and the other officers, had an enjoyable excursion.

Among those in the party were Gov. and Mrs. A. J. Montague, Miss May Handy, Miss Langhorne, a sister of Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clawes, Mrs. Bodekee, Miss Hughes, the Misses Bailey, Mrs. C. P. Ferrell, Mr. and Mrs. N. B Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morton and Miss Elizabeth Morton, Miss Redford, Mr. and Mrs. B. Seymour, Miss Stratley, Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wilson, and Miss Wilson, and G. G. Minor.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO REPORT.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last was made public yesterday. The report shows increases in both gross and net earnings over the previous year. Capital liabilities increased $52,733,280, of which $30,996,200 was in common stock and $21,737,080 in bonds. Against this the capital assets show an increase of $42,015,474.

The income account shows:

	1902.	1901.
Gross	$51,178,060	$47,114,430
Expenses	32,888,563	31,046,230
Net	18,289,497	16,068,200
Other income	2,290,108	356,793
Total income	20,579,605	16,424,993
Deductions	11,558,660	9,736,008
Net income	9,020,945	7,188,985
Dividends	3,919,024	3,300,000
Balance	5,101,921	3,888,985
Addit'ns and improvements	2,500,000	2,500,000
Surplus	2,601,021	1,388,985
Previous surplus	1,706,718	317,734
Total surplus	4,307,740	1,706,719

After deducting dividends there remains a surplus of $2,625,221.

Earnings and expenses were as follows:

Gross Earnings.	1902.	1901.
Freight traffic	$38,575,631	$35,553,872
Passenger traffic	9,923,367	9,454,601
Express traffic	1,007,241	942,018
Transportation of mails	1,271,505	1,191,073
Miscellaneous sources	399,816	372,866
Total	$51,178,060	$47,114,430
Expenses.		
Mainten. of way and struc.	$6,270,987	$5,721,695
Maintenance of equipment	6,717,865	6,104,309
Conducting transportation	17,296,651	16,609,911
General expenses	2,600,030	2,610,315
Total	$32,888,563	$31,046,230
Percentage of exp. to earn.	64.26	65.89

During the year $5,834,329 was expended for improvements, of which $2,500,000 was charged to operating expenses and the rest to capital account.

The traffic statistics show a heavy increase in the coal traffic as well as in other freight and in passenger traffic:

Soft Coal Traffic.	1902.	Increase.
Tons carried	16,297,087	2,950,387
Tons carried one mile	3,148,727,528	460,396,554
Average earnings per ton, cents	66.02	*2.01
Other Freight.		
Tons carried	38,710,216	5,181,703
Tons carried one mile	7,495,527,780	354,630,780
Average earnings per ton per mile, cents	0515	.017
Average trainload (tons).	406.53	31.97
Passenger.		
Passengers carried	12,050,275	389,375
Passengers carried 1 mile	492,320,279	34,025,529
Passengers carried per mile of road	3,727	107

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 17.—The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company took place to-day, President L. F. Loree presiding. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

First New York Hearing in the Minnesota State Suit Begun.

Special Examiner Frederick G. Ingersoll yesterday called to order in the Federal Building the first New York hearing of the evidence in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company, to dissolve that corporation on the ground that its formation transgressed the State laws.

W. D. Munn for the complainants merely offered as evidence part of the record of the Peter Power case, containing the evidence of J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, Charles Steele, W. P. Clough, John S. Kennedy, and others, as well as part of the record of the United States Government case. The attorney then asked for an adjournment until to-day when the hearing will be resumed. Mr. Munn said that he would call several witnesses this morning, but declined to state who they would be.

RAILROAD PURCHASE RATIFIED.

Atlantic Coast Line Stockholders Approve Securing of the Louisville and Nashville.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 17.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line, held here to-day, the stockholders unanimously approved the action of the Board of Directors in purchasing the Louisville and Nashville Railway at a cost of $50,000,000. The increase in the capital stock of the system by $15,000,000 was ratified.

The following officers for the system were elected:

President—R. G. Erwin, to succeed W. Elliott, who was made President of the Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut.

First Vice President—Alexander Hamilton of Petersburg, ex-Second Vice President.

Second Vice President—S. C. S. Gaden, ex-Third Vice President.

Third Vice President—T. M. Emerson, ex-Traffic Manager.

A new office, Fourth Vice President, was created. This will be filled by J. R. Kenly, who will also remain General Manager.

Herbert L. Borden was made Secretary, and James F. Post, ex-Secretary-Treasurer, was elected Treasurer. Henry Walters was made Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the previous decision the Directors of Atlantic Coast Line determined to issue $35,000,000 bonds to pay for the Louisville and Nashville Road. Capital stock of the Atlantic Coast Line was increased $15,000,000.

Cuba Central Road to be Operated Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Havana says the Cuba Central Railroad, from Havana to Santiago, will be open for traffic Nov. 28. The trip from Havana to Santiago, about 500 miles, will be made in about twenty-two hours, whereas three days are required by steamship, the only present means of travel. The trip will be several dollars cheaper. The opening of the road will be hailed with great satisfaction by the agricultural and commercial world.

Jersey Central's Tax Payment.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey yesterday paid to Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City $76,616.20 on account of local taxes which were compromised in 1897, the amount fixed upon at that time being $435,810, which was to be paid in annual installments. The final payment, $122,385, is to be made in 1903. The taxes levied for subsequent years were appealed, and one suit brought in consequence is now pending in the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Norfolk and Western Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Directors of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company met here to-day and declared a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent., an increase of one-half of 1 per cent. The dividend is payable on Dec. 19.

Three Bidders for a Southern Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 17.—A report says the Arkansas Southern, running from Eldorado to Ruston, La., is about to be sold and three corporations are after the property—the Rock Island, the Texas Line, and the Iron Mountain. The Texas line would prove a great boon to the 'Frisco in its efforts to reach the Gulf coast, having 108 miles trackage and taking the direction desired. The other two lines desire to make the immense lumber traffic of the road tributary to their lines. The only thing that is said to prevent an [illegible] at this time is the matter [illegible]

Established 1851.

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., New York.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Furriers—83d Season

Imperial Crown

Russian Sables

We are now exhibiting an unrivalled assortment of these rare, beautiful and costly skins in colors absolutely natural and entirely exempt from the undesirable, artificial blending, touching, or darkening processes so frequently resorted to in Europe and elsewhere.

The assortment embraces a variety of

Coats, Wraps, Boas, Collars, and Muffs

fashioned from these skins, and varying in color from medium to positively the rarest and darkest obtainable

Also some Ne Plus Ultra Skins

of a beauty seldom seen outside of the Russian Court

184 Fifth Avenue near 23d street, New York.

Saks & Company

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Relative to

LA PREMIERE CORSETS.

The difficulty of introducing a new high-grade Corset has been realized. We have charged it to experience. It's easier to go around a hill than stumble over it. We'll go around ours. It will be a costly operation, but it will be worth the price. For the next FIVE DAYS we will make a

FIFTY PER CENT. REDUCTION

in all our La Première Corsets, of which there are eight exclusive models and over one hundred styles in Plain or Fancy Coutil, Embroidered Batiste, Fancy Broché, Brocaded Silk and Black Wool Materials. They are the handicraft of expert corsetiers, and are made from imported materials, gored at every possible point, bias cut, and thoroughly whaleboned throughout. It is anticipated that this concession will serve to introduce their merits and establish their worth among those who are accustomed to made-to-order or imported corsets of the highest grade.

Each corset will be fitted, as usual, by the best corset experts at our command.

Regular Prices Range from $5.00 to $35.00.

For this week only we offer as follows:

Regular $5.00 La Premiere Corsets at $2.50
Regular 8.50 La Premiere Corsets at 4.25
Regular 10.00 La Premiere Corsets at 5.0
Regular 12.50 La Premiere Corsets at 6.[illegible]
Regular 15.00 La Premiere Corsets at 7.[illegible]
Regular 18.00 La Premiere Corsets at 9.[illegible]
Regular 22.50 La Premiere Corsets at 11.[illegible]
Regular 35.00 La Premiere Corsets at 17.[illegible]

After this week full prices will again prevail.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Artistic Jewelry

An inspection of our recent productions will be of interest to all lovers of beautiful jewelry. Artistic excellence, fine handiwork and exclusiveness of design are the qualities that give our wares their rare distinction. An inspection is cordially invited.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son, JEWELLERS, 56 West 23d Street.

SHOES

SPECIAL GOODS FOR THE HORSE SHOW

SIXTH AVE. AND NINETEENTH ST.

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B & K TRADE MARK. Competition?

We meet it by making a little better Clothing than the others—not by cheapening it.

Suits, $10 to $35.

Overcoats, $12 to $40.

Browning King & Co

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BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.

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ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

CURES RHEUMATISM sure as nothing else will. Sloan's Liniment 25 cents ALL DRUGGISTS.

LEAKY OLD ROOFS,

Tin, Shingle or Slate, made as good as new at small expense with small quantity Callahan's RUBBER ROOF CEMENT. Stops all holes and breaks. Any one can do it. If roof needs painting use Callahan's ELASTIC PAINT OIL. Lasts 6 years. Handsome color and gloss. Your roofer, painter or yourself. Circular on request.

GEO. CALLAHAN & CO., 216 Front St., near Beekman, N. Y.

Established 1859

Library, Drawing Room, Foyer Hall, Living Room Furniture.

WHAT is "reasonable cost"? Whether you select a three-piece Drawing Room Suite at $36.00 or at $500, a Library Table at $16.00 or at $250.00, a single Chair at $12.00 or $100.00 (we have a wide range of prices); you are paying no middleman's profit, but every dollar is represented in actual value.

This is a different sort of furniture store from any other in New York. You can scarcely afford *not* to see with your own eyes what makes the difference, and how truly all the prices mean "reasonable cost."

We manufacture every piece of Furniture we sell.

SCHRENKEISEN CO.

18, 20, 22 West 20th St., N. Y.

Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

Formerly cor. Canal and Elizabeth Sts.

Last year The New York Times pub-

REMINGTON SUICIDE THEORY CONTESTED

Declarations That the Man Was Shot When He Was Unconscious.

Autopsy Performed After the Body Had Been Removed from Newport—Statements of Physicians and Newport's Police Chief.

Statements attributed to Edward P. Remington, concerning the death of his brother, Robert R. Remington, on Aug. 18 last, in Newport, were published yesterday by The Evening Journal of this city declaring that the indications were that his brother had not committed suicide. According to the statements, Mr. Remington said that when he arrived in Newport he learned that his brother's apartment in the La Forge cottage had been entered within two hours of the death and that all of his letters had been taken. One letter was overlooked, and it was said that it was a copy of a letter that had been written by him to another and that, "if there had been no other evidence of foul play, this letter was a clue sufficient in itself to lead to startling developments." The letter, it was said, is in a safe deposit vault, and that its contents will not be revealed until "the proper time."

The body, it was said, had a gash about six inches in length from the centre of the head to the forehead, and another gash about three inches in length across the forehead, besides two bullet wounds, one of which must have caused death. There were no indications that a weapon had been held close to the head, and the first bullet wound, it was said, would have produced senselessness. Mr. Remington, the statement continued, inferred from the nature of the wounds that his brother did not commit suicide. He took the body to Williamsport, Penn., and there had an autopsy performed by Drs. Nutt, McCormick, Ferd, and Weddigen.

After the autopsy the senior surgeon announced, it was said, that he was convinced that the suicide theory was untenable, and that the other surgeons nodded approval. Mr. Remington afterward met James J. Van Alen, to whose daughter his brother had been engaged at one time, and he was shown letters that his brother had written to Miss Van Alen, but they did not show that his brother's mind had been unbalanced. The pistol found in the Newport Reading Room, where the death occurred, was not, according to Mr. Remington's statement, bought in Weaver's store in Newport, but was of foreign make. The statement concludes:

"The engagement ring, which was purchased in London, was returned to me and is in the safe-deposit vaults. Pathological investigations of the brain of my brother, photographs of the body, and written testimony are also in the vaults waiting for the proper time to come. No one has access to these vaults save myself or persons designated by an order of the court. What the result may be no one knows, but this much is certain, the end is not yet."

At the office of Remington Brothers, 346 Broadway, it was said yesterday that E. P. Remington had not been in New York for some time and that his headquarters are in Pittsburg. Mr. Van Alen sailed for Europe on Nov. 4.

Chief of Police Benjamin H. Richards of Newport was in the Hotel Everett last night. When interviewed on the subject of the death of Mr. Remington, he said:

"You can say this for me, that it is very queer if Remington had all this evidence about the letter, why he did not produce it when we were trying to help him clear the case up. What possible motive could there have been for any one to commit the murder, and, if there was any motive for any one, was it for a minute comparable with the consequences of being found out? I don't think it was.

"Remington said to me when he was first in Newport that he personally was convinced that it was a case of suicide, but that he wanted to make an ivestigation for the sake of his relatives. I told him, 'Very well, if you have any evidence pointing to murder let me know, and we will push the case at once while the trail is warm, if there is any.' But he could offer nothing.

"I can say positively that Robert R. Remington's effects were not touched until his brother arrived and took charge of them. I was there when the famous letter was found, and I asked Remington what it was, but he said that it was not material. The only thing that was unusual about the case was the delay in notifying the police. There was a delay of about an hour.

"The wound on the side of the head might have rendered a man unconscious, but again it might not have done so, for the bullet did not penetrate the skull. The superficial wound, described as a 'gash six inches long,' may well have been made by the third bullet, which was found imbedded in the wall, and the other wound on the side of the head might easily have been made by the body falling against a corner of the table. It would have been absolutely impossible for any one to have entered the club after Remington was seen to go upstairs without attracting attention.

"The revolver was an old French weapon which Robert Remington had probably bought when he was abroad. The story that it had been bought in Newport came from a policeman who had heard of the purchase of a revolver and remarked on it. That story at no time figured in deciding us on the suicide theory."

AUTOPSY AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 17.—The bond of secrecy which has held to silence everyone who was present at the autopsy of the body of the late Robert R. Remington a few months ago in this city was partially released to-day by the statement of two of the three physicians who conducted the autopsy that Remington did not die by his own hand.

From the very first Edward Remington had laid his plans to have the most inviolate secrecy about everything. The physicians who conducted the autopsy were sworn to secrecy. At its conclusion a signed statement was given, to the effect that the young man's death was caused by bullets fired by some other than himself. It went into details, showing that the wounds of the forehead and temple would have caused unconsciousness and that the bullet which caused his death was fired into his mouth. Mr. Remington had theories as to who the guilty party or parties were, and it had been planned to have an arrest made in less than three weeks.

Dr. Ferd Weddigen, a specialist in bacteriological and microscopic work, who was was one of the three physicians who conducted the autopsy on the body of Robert Remington, made a statement to THE TIMES correspondent to-night, concerning the death of Mr. Remington. He said:

"Since making the autopsy we have not been permitted to talk, Mr. Edward Remington desiring that nothing should be said. Since he has said himself, however, that he does not believe that his brother was a suicide, I will say that, from the facts that were developed at the autopsy, it is simply impossible that Mr. Remington committed suicide. We base this belief on several facts In the first place, the calibre of the revolver found at the side of the dead man was .32. In the discharge of a .32-calibre revolver the powder will fimbed itself in an object fully twelve feet away. It will burn hair at that distance. In a shot at close range the powder will easily burn itself into the flesh in such quantities as to be very easily seen. The autopsy developed the fact that there was no powder in the dead man's face. Not a trace of it could be found.

Robert Remington could not have held the revolver himself and fired the shots that killed him and not have the powder show. In the second place, there were three distinct wounds—one was across the forehead, another directly over the temple, and the third in the mouth. The wounds in the temple and mouth were severe. That on the forehead was not so deep. Either one of the wounds in the mouth or temple was such that had Remington fired one he would have been unable to fire the revolver a second time."

Dr. Weddigen said that the wound in the mouth was the one that caused death. It was fired, he said, while Remington was unconscious. Either of the other two wounds would have caused unconsciousness for a long time, particularly the one in the temple. From appearances of the dead man, the lighter wounds were made first and caused the man to fall to the floor. The third shot, the one in the mouth, was fired at close range while the man was unconscious, said Dr. Weddigen.

Dr. H. G. McCormick, one of the physicians who conducted the autopsy, gave out the following signed statement to-night:

[illegible]

sicians had signed a statement for Mr. Remington at the conclusion of the post-mortem examination.

Asked if there were marks of powder in the face and mouth of the deceased man, he said that powder marks were very hard to distinguish for a certainty, and that the whole question of powder marks was a very delicate one. He evaded any further questions. He said that the autopsy had revealed a great many things which he was not at liberty to talk about.

Dr. G. D. Nutt said that he had been sworn to secrecy, and would say nothing until he was released.

"Until Mr. Remington's attorney, Mr. McCormick, releases me I must decline to talk," he said.

S. T. McCormick, the attorney referred to, has declared many times that there was nothing in the story of the murder theory, and repeated the denial to-night, in spite of the statements of the physicians.

In an interview to-night Edward Remington denied that he had written or authorized to be printed, any statement setting forth the facts as to the cause of his brother's death.

EXAMINATION IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 17.—The statement of E. P. Remington that his brother, Robert R. Remington, who died in the Newport Reading Rooms last Summer, was a victim of murder and did not commit suicide, as was reported at the time of his death, is not supported by the authorities here. It is said that the police were unable to find evidence of anything but self-inflicted wounds.

The members of the club who were in the building at the time and the employes say that they are positive that no one but Remington went to the upper floor of the clubhouse or came down between the time that Remington went up stairs and the time that he was discovered dead in an unoccupied room with the door closed. There was no sign of a struggle about the room.

Dr. Henry Ecroyd, the medical examiner, made an examination of the body, and he was assisted by Surgeon Paul Fitzsimons of the United States Navy and Dr. Henry J. Knapp of this city, and all agreed that the wounds in Remington's head were self-inflicted and that death was caused by one of the wounds.

Dr. Ecroyd said this evening that he has no reason for changing that opinion and that he is convinced that death was the result of suicide. There were four wounds in the head. One was a pistol-shot wound a little above and behind the right ear, merely a scalp wound, the bullet being found flattened against the skull under the skin. There were two scalp wounds on the forehead, one running across the forehead and the other running from the forehead a short distance on the top of the head. These two wounds might have been caused by striking against something as the man fell, or might have been unsuccessful shots fired from a pistol held at short range by a nervous person who had the direction, but missed his aim. The fourth wound, which was the cause of death, was in the roof of the mouth, and no person other than the man himself could have fired such a shot unless he was directly in front of the man at close range and somewhat below him when the shot was fired.

Mrs. La Forge, who had charge of the house where Remington boarded, says that as soon as she heard of Mr. Remington's death she locked his room, and no one entered it until E. P. Remington, accompanied by the Chief of Police and two servants of the house, made a thorough examination of Remington's personal effects, which were then as they had been left by Mr. Remington shortly before his death. There was nothing found in the effects to give any clue to the cause of the man's death or to implicate any one in the shooting.

UNION MEN AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Labor Leaders Divided as to Enlistment of Workmen—Lieut. Col. Thurston Speaks for the Guard.

The expulsion of Henry Potter from his union in Schenectady because he belonged to the National Guard of the State was freely talked of yesterday by all classes of workingmen. The question of labor unions and the National Guard was discussed informally by the members of labor organizations in view of the statement that Gov. Odell intended to take up the matter, but no formal action was taken and there appeared to be a general sentiment against taking any such action just now. It is known that some of the regiments, notably the Ninth and Sixty-ninth, are composed nearly altogether of workingmen, many of whom belong to trades unions.

President Samuel J. Parks of the Board of Building Trades said that his own organization, the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, had a rule against members joining the National Guard.

John J. Donnelly, delegate of Bricklayers', Union No. 7, said: "While my union has no rule against its members joining the militia, personally I am against it, and would not be surprised to see it passing such a rule. Some of our members who were in the National Guard went to the war with Spain. I think they will be the last. The National Guard is the weapon the corporations have always used when there are strikes to terrorize organized labor. My union, I believe, would, if the matter came up, act very quickly in barring out members who join the militia."

J. Stanton, delegate of the Electrical Workers, said that, while this union had no positive rule disciplining members for joining the National Guard, he personally was in favor of such a rule.

"What business has a workingman with the National Guard?" he continued. "It has always been employed by the corporations to crush out the strikes. You never heard of the National Guard being ordered out against employers."

Ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Thurston, Lieutenant Colonel and ordnance officer of the National Guard, who was seen yesterday in the absence of Major General Roe of the National Guard of the State, who was out of town, said that he did not believe the National Guard as a body would find it necessary to take any action in the Potter case.

"There is only a small proportion of trades unions which, in my opinion, want to prevent their members from joining the National Guard," he said. "Go to the Sixty-ninth Regiment and you will see how well the trades unions are represented.

"It would be interesting to see what would happen to a walking delegate who ordered a member of the Sixty-ninth to leave the militia.

WHITMORE-WILSON HEARING.

Testimony Concerning the Alleged Effort to Extort $4,500—Unsigned Letter About Withdrawal of Tug.

Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore and Harry C. Wilson, chief clerk of the Army Harbor Improvement Board in this city, who were arrested on Friday last on a charge of having acted in concert to extort $4,500 blackmail from the Water Front Improvement Company of Jersey City, had a preliminary examination before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. A motion for dismissal was denied.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department and Capt. Piper, Deputy Commissioner of Police, testified regarding the circumstances under which the army tug and dredge and other craft, for the use of which the two defendants are accused of having tried to extort money, went into the possession of the Waterfront Company.

H. A. S. Martin, manager of the Waterfront Company, and Detective Sergt. McConville testified regarding the "fake" negotiations that were carried on for three weeks, and that culminated in the arrest with $4,300 marked money in the possession of the accused men.

Mr. Martin testified that on the occasion of his meeting with Wilson, the day before the arrest, the latter was very aggressive, insisting that the money should be paid to him at once, and to back up his threat produced a typewritten letter that had been addressed to Commissioner Woodbury, calling for the withdrawal of the army tug and other craft. No signature was attached to the letter, but it had, he said the words, "Colonel Commanding the Department of the East." According to Mr. Martin, Wilson said he could get Col. Mansfield to sign the letter any time, and that the order would be approved in Washington.

[illegible]

MITCHELL AGAIN UNDER A FIRE OF QUESTIONS

Rigid Cross-Examination Before the Strike Commission.

Wayne MacVeagh, for Coal Operators, Attempts to Show the Irresponsibility of the Miners' Union.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 17.—Chairman Gray announced to-day that the Coal Strike Commission had decided to invite Herman Justi, Commissioner of the Illinois Operators' Association, to appear before the commission and state the conditions existing under the yearly agreements between the soft coal operators and the Illinois miners who belong to Mr. Mitchell's organization. At the suggestion of counsel on both sides invitations will be sent to other soft coal operators.

In the presence of as many persons as could be jammed into the Superior Court room to-day, Wayne MacVeagh, for the Erie Company, and John Mitchell, for the miners, continued their brilliant battle of cross-examination before the Anthracite Coal Commission. The two men, the one in his thirties and the other in his seventies, were followed with intense interest by both the Commissioners and the crowd throughout the day, and the contest will be resumed in the morning.

The fourth demand of the union, which calls for a yearly trade agreement, and which means a straight-out recognition of the union, was the bone of contention, and, although four hours were taken up in a discussion of the question, not much material progress was made. Wayne MacVeagh, skilled in the art of cross-examination, attempted to show the utter irresponsibility of the union, and its unfitness to make contracts which it could not live up to. His principal argument was the alleged boycott, and he often hard pressed the miners' President for an answer. The latter, however, slowly and deliberately gave some reply, but did not always satisfy his inquisitor.

Mr. MacVeagh, in the presence of the assemblage, expressed his admiration of the ability of the witness, and on one occasion, when Mr. Mitchell parried a question regarding the boycotting of a coal and iron policeman by a hotelkeeper, the distinguished attorney threw up his hands, laughed, and said:

"Mr. Mitchell, you are the best witness for yourself that I ever confronted."

Mr. MacVeagh began his examination by reading from newspaper clippings of the methods of a labor organization known as the Operative Plasterers' Association of New York against the employers.

Q.—Do you approve or do you heartily disapprove of these methods? A.—I should say that my union has no such rules.

Mr. MacVeagh repeated his question, and Mr. Mitchell said:

I can only say that in the absence of knowledge as to the causes which made them adopt such actions, I am not competent to pass upon the fairness or unfairness of them. On the surface, and with the information you convey to me, I should say they are unfair.

INCREASED PRICE OF COAL.

Mr. MacVeagh reverted to the subject of placing the responsibility for the increased price of coal.

Q.—Do you still feel at liberty to say that it is none of your business what additional cost the people will have to pay for their coal if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands? A.—I have not said at any time it was none of our business. I have stated it was beyond our control. That we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal.

Q.—Won't your men have to work five years to make up the loss they sustained during the strike? A.—Not by any means.

Q.—Mr. Mitchell, do you think you have the right to ask for an increase in wages which, if granted, would increase the cost of living to hundreds of thousands of the poor?—There are 500,000 persons in the anthracite fields who are starving, and it is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their labor.

Replying to questions by Mr. MacVeagh on the right of private parties to protect their property, Mr. Mitchell said that the provision in the miners' constitution against pickets grew out of the Homestead strike, when a number of private detectives were employed as guards, most of whom he declared had been recruited from the slums of Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. Mitchell insisted that the city, county, and State authorities were competent to handle the matter.

Raising his voice to a high pitch and speaking with great fervor, Mr. MavVeagh asked the witness:

Don't you know as well as you know your name is John Mitchell that in spite of the authorities of this city, of this county, and of this State, this whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable foretaste of hell? A.—I don't know anything of the kind. Q.—Well, you will before we are through with you.

A COMMISSIONER'S QUESTION.

Commissioner Watkins here took a hand in the examination, and it was brought out that none of the pickets employed by the companies represented by Mr. MacVeagh had been recruited outside of the community.

Mr. MacVeagh then read Gov. Stone's proclamation calling out the troops, in which the Governor said there was a reign of terror in the region. Mr. Mitchell denied the correctness of the Governor's assertions.

In reply to a query as to whether he had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day, Mr. Mitchell replied:

We favor a maximum of eight hours. We will accept whatever award the commission makes, and that award will have precedence over the laws of the union.

Mr. MacVeagh—Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails, and he didn't limit himself to eight hours, and you demand it not only for the men in the mines, but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines above ground. So was Garfield when he was, as a boy, trudging along the path of the canal, and so was Mr. McKinley in his early life. I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the curse of this country to-day, and the only serious curse afflicting it.

Mr. Mitchell took quick notice of the word "anarchy," and with considerable spirit promptly inquired:

Trade unions are not held responsible for it, are they?

Mr. MacVeagh—No, certainly not. Trade unions are most admirable, but you make a demand upon them that is to prohibit every man in our employ from working more than eight hours. That strikes us as perfectly inadmissible.

Mr. Mitchell upon the request of Judge Gray, said that the officers of the union under pay had contributed 37 per cent. per month of their salaries for the benefit of the striking miners. The fact was brought out that Mr. Mitchell had had telephone conferences with Senator Hanna just previous to the settlement of the strike of 1900.

Q.—Of course that was the year in which Mr. Bryan was again a candidate for the Presidency, and you were conscious of the great apprehensions entertained by the financial interests of the country as to the possibility of his election? A.—Well, I understand they were very apprehensive.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if any advance secured by the miners was not due to that apprehension.

"I believe," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the fact that an election was pending had something to do with the early settlement of the strike."

Mr. Mitchell denied that he had had any conference with the coal operators at that time, and said that during the strike Senator Hanna had spoken to him over the telephone, and had sent Daniel Keef, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, to see him. He denied that it was through Mr. Keef he agreed that if the 10 per cent. increase was granted that the strike would be called off, but said Senator Hanna had told him the operators had decided to make the offer of 10 per cent.

THE UNION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. MacVeagh here took up the suggestion for a yearly agreement, and attempted to show that the union could not control its members, and therefore an agreement is objectionable.

Mitchell and Mr. MacVeagh [illegible]

Mitchell remarked, "if our union violates the contract the people of this country will take good care that we have no union left. There will be no question about that, and if the operators violate it the people of the United States will see that they regret it."

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a country of majorities, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh replied:

"Yes, but God with one is a majority. If a man is doing right, He is on his side."

The courtroom was convulsed when Mr. Mitchell answered that he would be willing to leave the whole dispute to God.

Mr. MacVeagh, seeking a direct answer to his queries regarding boycotts, asked the witness why he could not use his influence to put an end to boycotting and to further intimidation of men, women, and children, whose lives have been made unendurable. Mr. Mitchell responded that it was the very fathers and husbands of this people who had themselves made their families' lives unendurable. Mr. MacVeagh, drawing himself closer to where the witness was sitting, said to him:

If such cases are shown you until you grow weary of them, as I will show you, will you then agree to take drastic, thoroughgoing, effectual measures to root it out as you would any other deadly, unmanly, un-American, cowardly practice?

This question Mr. Mitchell answered by saying that people have a perfect right to do whatever they choose, provided they come within the law.

When asked whether he countenanced the stoppage of funerals, the preventing of a physician attending a non-unionist or any member of his family, Mr. Mitchell declared that he did not.

Mr. Mitchell was handed a photograph of a young woman school teacher who, it was alleged, had been dismissed from her position because her father had been a non-unionist, and was asked if it was fair to rob her of her place on that account. Judge Gray repeated the question. Mr. Mitchell said:

As a general proposition, I should say no. It is going to an extreme which no labor organization advocates. Under some conditions, however, it would impair the efficiency of the teacher, because the pupils, the children of the men on strike, would not obey, and therefore it was proper to petition for the teacher's removal until at least matters had quieted down.

Mr. Mitchell, in response to questions by Mr. MacVeagh and Judge Gray, declared that a member of a trades union who was a member of a State militia should not escape service, but should willingly perform all the duties of citizenship and accept all the responsibilities that go with them.

A recess was announced at this point.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon Mr. MacVeagh continued his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell and asked him if he thought the increase of wages obtained by the union had not been followed by the increase of the price of the product to the poor consumer. The reply was that the increase of the cost of producing anything is followed by an increase in its selling price, but the increase in the earnings of the workers enables them to pay increased prices for products. Mr. Mitchell declared that a labor union is not a monopoly, and does not desire to be. Its membership, he said, is voluntary. It did not seek to exclude any one.

"But doesn't it put a halter about their necks and drag them in?" remarked Mr. MacVeagh.

"No, it is a democracy in the purest and broadest sense."

Mr. MacVeagh, in pursuance of his declaration made earlier in the day, read from a long list of specific instances which he said at the door of the United Mine Workers, and inquired of Mr. Mitchell if he approved or disapproved of the action of the miners' officers if he should hereafter prove that those officers were responsible for the state of affairs that had existed. Mr. Mitchell replied that any refusal to supply men and their families with the necessaries of life was wrong.

Mr. MacVeagh spoke of calling out the pumpmen, and asked how he could justify such action, when these men were indispensable to the preservation of the property of the operators as the scene for the future work of the miners.

Mr. Mitchell declared if the calling out of the pumpmen had had for its object the destruction of property the union would not have given twelve days' notice of the proposed strike. Their demands had been refused, and they went out in order to force the operators to their terms.

"You offered these owners of properties," said Mr. MacVeagh, "the dread alternative of grovelling themselves in the dust before you or of risking the entire destruction of their property, and you gave them twelve days to decide which alternative they would adopt?"

"That is not a proper statement of the cause," said the miners' President. He said that the pumpmen were acting independently of the miners in their own demands, and that it was not with the desire of humbling the operators.

VIOLENCE IN STRIKE TIMES.

Mr. MacVeagh cited the commission of fourteen murders in the anthracite region.

"How do you explain the coincidence between the inauguration of your strike and the killing of more men than were killed in the battle of Santiago?" Mr. MacVeagh asked.

Mr. Mitchell insisted that a number of them were killed by the Coal and Iron Police stationed at the mines by the operators. He mentioned the names of four who were members of the union.

The number of persons seriously injured during the strike was next gone into by Mr. MacVeagh.

Q.—Can you account for that, except upon the theory that the violent spirit was encouraged by your officers? A.—I do not think our officers encouraged violence.

Mr. MacVeagh, still reading from documents before him, referred to the refusal of a hotel in Forest City, Penn., to board a non-union man. Much amusement was created when Mr. Mitchell remarked that the union was not running hotels.

Q.—Don't you think these acts deserve the statement I made to-day that they were a foretaste of hell? A.—Does our union commit these acts?

Q.—We will follow with the proof, but I ask you what language do you use to characterize this situation? A.—I should simply say that those who committed crimes ought to be punished.

Q.—I am not asking your opinion of criminal law; I am asking your opinion of the condition of a society in which those acts occurred, no matter who was responsible. A.—I should say they ought to be punished.

Q.—Will you tell me of a single instance in which any one of the perpetrators was discharged by the courts? A.—No, I don't know.

courts to punish men who violate the law. I do not know that any of our men have been convicted, except in the case of the two who murdered Mr. Sweeney, who confessed to the murder of a non-union man, and were sent to prison.

Q.—Oh, only sent to prison for killing a non-union man? A.—It is better than to promote a militiaman who had shot a man.

Mr. MacVeagh at this point entered into a long statement of the duties of a soldier in times of excitement and obligation upon him to obey orders. Mr. Mitchell said he did not intend to put the two cases on the same plane, but explained that in the case he referred to the man was deaf, and because he did not halt when called upon to do so, was shot and killed.

Answering additional questions on the subjects of lawlessness, Mr. Mitchell said, with some degree of impatience, "I have time and time again in emphatic language stated that I disapprove of any lawless act, making no exception to that rule."

Mr. MacVeagh then referred to the use of dynamite in blowing up bridges and in cases where non-union men had declined to stop work or where persons had refused to supply the non-union men and their families with the necessaries of life, and inquired:

"What social condition do you think that is?"

The witness answered that he had expressed a very positive opinion as to that.

Q.—That it was intolerable? A.—It, is, indeed, very unfortunate that there should be acts of lawlessness of that character.

Q.—Do you think "unfortunate" is right? A.—Am I obliged to say "intolerable" every time you mention a case?

"No; but you have a beautiful vocabulary, and you are not limited to the use of words."

"I am quite willing to take 'unfortunate,'" remarked Mr. MacVeagh, when Judge Gray, who had been closely following the examination said, addressing Mr. MacVeagh, that the witness had already described another case as "intolerable," Mr. MacVeagh did not press the question further, but inquired of the witness what, in his judgment, caused such a condition of affairs.

Mr. Mitchell then related his view of the matter by stating that it was very largely due to the high pitch of excitement prevailing on account of the big strike. The same, he said, would be true in all strikes, in all great movements, and he mentioned the case of the riot in New York during the funeral of a Jewish rabbi. "I think more men are killed on election day," the witness said, "than have lost their lives in the anthracite strike."

Q.—What causes such excitement that results in the turning of a peaceful community like ours, [referring to the Pennsylvania Coal Company properties,] where for twenty-three years we had had unbroken industrial peace, into a hell on earth?

In answering the question, Mr. Mitchell declared that if 147,000 men of any class, and he cited lawyers by way of illustration, would give up their regular vocation and do nothing for five months, the chances were there would be a good many quarrels and a number of deaths.

JUDGE GRAY'S QUESTION.

Again Judge Gray took a hand in the examination and asked Mr. Mitchell:

In how large a degree does the success of a strike depend upon the existence of such a reign of terror or such conditions as have been characterised as intolerable? A.—I should say that its success would not be dependent upon it at all. The very conditions alleged would reduce the chances of winning the success. In my judgment violence never contributed to the success of a strike because it loses for those on strike the sentiment of the public.

Judge Grey.—It has an influence on those who are willing to work, in deterring them from work, has it not? A.—I have no doubt it does deter them to a limited degree. I do not think any of the anthracite men were deterred from work who would work, for the reason that in the vicinities where the largest number of troops were there were no disturbances of our men. So it would indicate that the men were not on strike because they feared to go to work, although a man may have been deterred because of ostracism.

Mr. MacVeagh declared it to be utter childishness for any one to suppose that in a strike like the last, with the intimidation that had been practiced, the militia controlled the situation. He related instances of alleged assault and murder which had been committed, and said that when the troops arrived there were no evidences of crimes and the troops returned to their camps, only to have other acts of violence occur somewhere else with the same result. Raising his voice, and with finger pointed at Mr. Mitchell, Mr. MacVeagh, after repeating his remark about the militia, exclaimed: "If you could have prevented this intimidation and you did not."

Q.—Do you say that these employers had any chance whatever of succeeding in this strike after this reign of terror was inaugurated? A.—I do not admit that a reign of terror was inaugurated.

Q.—But assuming that it was inaugurated, and these outrages were perpetrated, will you say that in your opinion these operators ever had a ghost of a chance to work their mines without your consent? A.—I do not admit that there was a reign of terror such as you describe. I do not think they truthfully tell the conditions here during the strike. Neither do I think that the mines could have been started this Winter or any time during the Summer even in the absence of one act of lawlessness. I do not believe a sufficient number of men would have returned to work on the wages paid for a year.

Mr. MacVeagh then asked Mr. Mitchell whether if fifteen men had been assaulted in one day, as he would prove, it could be expected of a man to return to his work the next day.

"Very likely that would deter him," Mr. Mitchell answered.

Q.—Now you [illegible] occur they would deter our men? A.—I have said I do not believe they would have gone to work under any circumstances.

Q.—Up to now you did not admit it. A.—They might have deterred some of your men from going to work.

Q.—Therefore this reign of terror was an element in your success? A.—I deny that there was this reign of terror. This reign of terror was largely in the newspapers.

Mitchell, after further questions, said that any man who would use dynamite for the purpose of destroying property ought to be sent to the penitentiary, no matter whether he was a union or non-union man, an operator, or anybody else. He said a miner was well versed in the use of dynamite, and knew when it could be exploded without injury. "It is a peculiar thing," said he, "that no one ever hears a building blown up. The miners, if they wanted to blow up property, knew how to do it."

Q.—Don't you see you have given your whole case away? A.—I do not see how.

Q.—They didn't want to kill people. They wanted to intimidate them without having their blood on the gallows? A.—Do you think they sought to intimidate the railroad judges?

Q.—They sought unquestionably to prevent the movement of troops by exploding dynamite under the bridges? A.—No, Mr. MacVeagh, I don't [illegible]

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A peerless display of room-sized Orientals, measuring up to 11 1-2x17 feet—including Oushaks, Kermans, Ghiordes, Banndhurs, Savalans, Sultanabads, Hyderabads, Punjabs and Amritzars. They are the masterpieces of Persian, Turkish and Indian hand-weavers—the art of dyeing apotheosized. Hundreds of Antique Khorassans, Saraks and Ferrehans in odd sizes for halls, narrow rooms, bijou dens, cozy corners, alcoves and vestibules. The saving by buying here will average at least one-third.

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLES.

Russian Sable is in demand with the crowned heads of Europe and the elite of America.

I make a specialty of Russian Sables. Articles made to order without extra charge, from skins worth $30, $50, $75, $100, Imperial Crown $200, $300 to $500. It requires three skins to make an average muff, two to four for a neck-piece—large muffs, victorines in proportion. I import skins duty free; they are dressed here by experts and manufactured in my own shop. Garments of Russian Sable manufactured by me were awarded highest prizes at the World's Fair.

NOTE.—I quote from the New York Tribune of Oct. 12.—Russian Sables, "the diamonds of the fur trade," can never be permanently rivalled. A single six-skin scarf of Jakutsky district furs, the dark bluish black that is so rare, with a double strip muff, may be seen at C. C. Shayne's 42d St. establishment, and is among the finest examples of this fur in existence. A box of only two skins is valued all up into the four figures. The collection of Russian Sables is valued at more than $250,000, and, now in possession of this establishment, is conceded to be among the finest in the world, each little span-long skin representing months of toil, exposure, and even loss of life.

Sables should be purchased in a good light; from 9 to 12 in the morning, and not later than 4 in the afternoon; my Sable Department was built especially to secure good light. There are three large skylights, and the walls are perfectly white.

I have been handling Russian Sables for 35 years, giving that branch my personal attention, and take pride in selling the best Sables in the world.

NOTE.—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian or Hudson Bay Sables; ladies who have purchased them elsewhere complain that they have a mottled, shabby appearance after being worn a short time; nor do I sell blended or darkened mink, only the genuine natural color.

I am selling Russian and Hudson Bay Sables at lower prices than any other reliable house. Will offer this week Hudson Bay Sable muffs at $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250, $300.

MINK MUFFS, $15, $18, $25, $35, $50; extra large and very dark and handsome, $65 to $75. Mink Neck-pieces, $15, $18, $20, $25, $75; long boas, victorines, the new flat shape, at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 124 & 126 W. 42d St.

Carriage Entrance No. 129 West 41st St., between Broadway and 6th Ave.

Sir Edwin Arnold

contributes for the Christmas number of THE DELINEATOR a noble original poem, entitled "The Nativity." It is the masterpiece of his later life. The illustrations are by J. C. Leyendecker, and in colors.

"Just get The Delineator"

and join in the enjoyment of the host of good things we have prepared.

15 cents per copy. Sold by all Newsdealers and Butterick Agents. Send $1.00 now and get the Magazine for an entire year.

The Butterick Co., 7 West 14th St., New York

averse to trying to create a sentiment against the strikers.

Q.—We did not need to do so. They created it against themselves only too rapidly. A.—Well, if the public had been voting on it you would have found a considerable majority on the other side.

Mr. Mitchell closed his testimony for the day by saying in answer to a question that the alleged acts of intimidation and violence did not contribute to the success of the strike at all.

It is expected the attorneys for the non-union men will present their case to the commission to-morrow. They have asked the commission to take up the grievances of the non-union men growing out of the strike, and as the non-unionists are not a logical party to the arbitration scheme their attorneys have been requested to give reasons why the Commissioners should take up their case.

MAGNET SAVES EYESIGHT.

Bit of Steel Extracted from an Eye by Means of It.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 17.—A magnet in the hands of a skilled oculist yesterday saved the sight of Edward Heinemann, a plumber, who went to the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital nearly blind in one eye.

By the aid of the ophthalmoscope the oculists were greatly surprised to perceive rolling about in the vitreous humor of the eye a bit of steel about one-sixteenth of an inch square. The oculist began the task of extracting the steel by cutting through the three coats of the eye and then running a powerful magnet needle through the opening. Immediately the steel was attracted to the magnet, and it was extracted.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Men's Suits Made to Order

Be as particular as you can about your clothes. When you go to a tailor you have a right to expect handsome fabrics, superb workmanship, perfect fit.

You can buy very handsome clothing ready-made, and you can be fitted very closely in the Wanamaker ready-made stocks. When you pay higher prices you have a right to expect clothes of distinguished style; and a fit with which the least criticism cannot be found.

This our Tailoring organization does, without the extravagant prices that usually accompany clothing of equal character.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests, made to measure, of fine black thibet, lined with silk Merveilleux. Price, $35.

Or fine black thibet, made into the new long cutaway frock, silk-lined, at $30.

Some especially smart patterns in mixed cheviots and striped worsteds, made into single or double-breasted Sack Suits, at $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Domet Flannel Pajamas

The ordinary night robe is poor comfort when the weather turns cold. The trousers of a warm domet flannel pajama suit are welcomed by the man who shudders at cold sheets.

We show today a complete collection of the most desirable fancy stripes and colorings, of domet flannel, which is all cotton, but fleecy, soft and warm; does not shrink and wears well. All are made specially for us over our own patterns; all cut military style, with standing collars.

Prices, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 a suit.

Men's Blanket Bath Robes

The Blanket Bath Robes that we sell are all made in our own factory, and are the top-notch of bath-robe comfort. The blankets from which they are made were woven especially to our order for this particular purpose, in patterns and colorings that men like. Full, comfortable shapes, well-made throughout. Prices, $3.75, $5, $6 and $10.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Dress and Semi-Dress Hats for Men

A good time to buy a new high hat is at Horse Show time. There is scarcely an occasion more deserving of spic-span-newness; and then the whole dress season is ahead.

Silk Hats and Opera Hats, $6 to $7.50.

If you want a Soft Hat or a Derby, and want not only an honored name, but the best hat in the world, bar none, secure a *STETSON.*

Stetson Derby Hats, $3.50 to $5.

Stetson Soft Hats, $3.50 to $7.

Hat Store in Annex.

Very Elegant Fur Garments

We are very proud of our showing of Fur Wraps and other pieces this season. We anticipated the broader demand that has come this Fall, and gathered an unusual supply of beautiful novelties abroad, as well as lavish variety of high-class American Fur Garments.

Here are suggestions of luxurious pieces eminently suitable for Horse Show wear:

At $150—Siberian Squirrel Blouse; large flat collar and revers of velvet and Irish point lace.
At $175—Moire Astrakhan Blouse, trimmed with large lace collar; fancy belt and buttons.
At $225—Jaunty Persian Eton; military collar; wide lapel; faced with lace and velvet.
At $250—Squirrel Automobile Coat; ermine collar and cuffs; squirrel-lined.
At $250—Automobile Coat of Siberian squirrel, trimmed with Japanese fox.
At $300—Long Petit Gris or Siberian squirrel Ulster, without collar; can be worn with any neck-piece.
At $350—Handsome Persian Blouse; extra large collar and lapels of ermine.
At $375—Short Military Coat of white caracul, trimmed with green velvet and heavy white cord.
At $750—Jaunty short loose Coat of Chinchilla, trimmed with Irish point lace and fancy braid.
At $750—Automobile Coat of white caracul, with sable collar.
At $1,000—Handsome Chinchilla Coat, with large flat collar, trimmed with Irish lace and chiffon.
At $80 to $150—Squirrel Stoles and Collars, in all the new leading Parisian styles, including combinations of caracul and ermine.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Velvets in Variety

Our velvet stock corresponds, in extent and variety, with the enormous popularity of the fabric this year. Of particular importance to women who need material for their dresses, waists or coats, is this offering of an unusually fine quality of

Black Silk Velvets at Half

27 inches wide; fine silk warp; an elegant quality; new and perfect in every particular. One of the best-selling qualities of velvet, from a large manufacturer was closed out to us, and is offered to you at *exactly half price.*

$3.50 Velvet at $1.75 a yard

Then here are other desirable styles in Novelty Velvets—nearly a hundred and fifty of them. These are among the newest arrivals:

Snow-flake Velours—32 inches, $3.50. Grounds of black, navy blue, brown, green and garnet, flaked with white.
Angora Panne—$2. In fancy and changeable effects.
Black and White Check Velvets—$1.75. In various small checks.
French Velvets—$2.50. Neat hair-line stripes and pin-head dots, in colors for street costumes.
All-Silk Vestings—$4 and $5.50. Black grounds with neat colored figures and dots.
Black and White Panne—$1.25. Twelve styles at this price, including neat and medium-sized patterns.
Thirty-five different patterns in *Fancy Velvets*, at $1.50 to $2.50 a yard.

Rotunda.

Some of Our "Wanamaker Special"

Boys' Suits—$5

You really don't know what five dollars' worth of boys' clothing is until you've rigged your boy out in a "Wanamaker Special" Suit. It means about $6.50 worth of other folks' values—all-wool materials, silk-sewed seams, well taped, and an abundance of style that shows careful planning and equally careful workmanship.

These Double-breasted Suits, for instance, are in plain blue and fancy mixed cheviots; the seats and knees of the trousers are double. Suits that a lively boy will have a hard time wearing out. Sizes 9 to 16 years—$5.

Then there are Three-piece Suits, in same materials, that are models of style and stayers for wearing capacity, for boys of 9 to 16 years. $5, too.

Extra Trousers, to help out a jacket that's still good? 50c a pair—you'd guess 75c. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Pre-Holiday Display

Of Fine Handkerchiefs

The finest, broadest showing of Handkerchiefs that New York will see this season is on view at Wanamaker's.

This statement is made advisedly. No other American retail house brings or sells so many Handkerchiefs as Wanamaker's.



Nowhere else is there a variety approaching that presented here today. More than three thousand distinct styles—each one selected from a dozen or more—are here to choose from. But the beauty and character of the handkerchiefs are vastly more important than mere numbers.

Take Men's French Novelty Handkerchiefs, for instance: Our expert selects them in person from first sources, in Paris. He buys lavishly, but only one or two of a kind, in the fancy styles. One of the primary principles of the Wanamaker methods of buying fine things, is *exclusiveness.*

You'll find such handkerchiefs only at the swell haberdasher's; you'll find no such variety as here; and you'll pay much higher prices elsewhere.

In Women's Fine Handkerchiefs the variety is simply marvelous. Every design is new each season—the embroidery, the lace trimming, is as beautiful as highest skill can make it; and daintiness is a characteristic of every handkerchief, however low its price.



The plain hemstitched handkerchiefs are marvels of value, worked up after years of direct relations and vast transactions with the best handkerchief makers in the world.

Of course you know that all Wanamaker Handkerchiefs, no matter what the price, *are absolutely pure linen,* excepting only the silk handkerchiefs.

Another feature of the Wanamaker stock is the unusual beauty of *Mourning Handkerchiefs.* The old idea that mourning handkerchiefs must be ugly has been abandoned by us, and the choice, neat designs most admired in colored goods, have been brought out in exquisite black effects that are a decided relief to well-dressed women wearing black.

The Wanamaker Handkerchief stock is distinguished in more ways than we can tell. Today the superb holiday stock is in its freshest fullness. The choice, exclusive things will be picked out early. It's easy to lay away handkerchiefs, and it is pleasant to get the holiday buying done early. All reasons for viewing the collection today, while it is at its very best.

Handkerchiefs for Men

Hemstitched, plain linen, all widths of hems; 12½c to $6.50 each.
Hemstitched, with hand-embroidered initials, 12½c, 25c and $1 each.
Hemmed, with tape or cordered borders, 12½c up to $2.50 each.
Hemstitched, silk, ¼, ½, 1 and 1½-in. hems, 25c to $1.50 each.
Hemstitched, silk, hand-embroidered initials, 25c to $1 each.
Silk, hemmed with tape or corded borders, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
French colored Novelty Handkerchiefs, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Silk Mufflers, from 50c to $7 each.
Hemstitched, white silk, with fancy colored borders, 25c and 50c each.

Handkerchiefs for Women

Hemstitched, plain linen, all widths of hems, 10c to $2.50 each.
Hemstitched, with hand-worked initials, 12½c to $1 each.
Hemstitched and hand-embroidered, in immense varieties of beautiful designs, 12½c up to $16 each.

Handkerchiefs for Women

Plain linen, with hand-embroidered scalloped edges, 12½c to $8 each.
Plain linen, embroidered and lace-trimmed, 12½c to $25 each.
Real lace, in Duchesse and Point laces, with sheer fine linen centers, $1 to $45 each.
Fine French Novelty Handkerchiefs, from $1 to $5.50.
Silk-and-linen, in fancy colored stripes and plaids, $1.
Silk Handkerchiefs, in scalloped embroidered edges, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
Glove Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.75.

Children's Handkerchiefs

Hemstitched, plain linen, 5c to 25c each.
Hemstitched, with colored borders, 10c each.
Hemstitched, embroidered and scalloped embroidered, 25c, 35c and 50c each.
Hemstitched, plain linen, or fancy printed, in fancy boxes; one-quarter and one-half dozen handkerchiefs in a box, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 a box.

Broadway.

We have on the press, to be ready in a few days, a very comple *Catalogue of Handkerchiefs,* which we will be glad to mail to those who live too far away to come to the store. It will help holiday buying.

A Symphony in Violets Perfumes for Gifts

The Main Aisle is a bed of violets today. The rich colorings of the dainty bunches decorate the bottled perfume in a hundred ways; and the perfume in turn gives nature's odor to the violets.

The gift-thought inspires the dainty decoration. The group includes the sweet conjurements of the world's greatest perfumers—Guerlain, Rocco, Legrand, Pinaud, Queen Mary, Colgate, Lundborg, Hudnut and Ricksecker.

Some in pretty bottles, others in gift-boxes, for birthday or holiday gifts.

Guerlain's Tsao-ko, Cyprisine, Le Jardin de mon Cure, Gavotte, Dix Petales de Roses, $2.26 bottle.
Guerlain's Rosiers Toilet Water, $1 bottle.
Legrand's Iris Blanc, Heliotrope, Peau d'Espagne, Opoponax, $1.50 bottle.
Rocco's Nigella, Bouvardia, Marechale, Wonderful, $2 bottle.
Pinaud's Foscarina, $3.25, $5 and $7.50 bottle.
Queen Mary, Queen of Violets, 45c, 80c and $1.50 bottle.

Very pretty Bouquets of Perfumed Violets have been arranged for Horse Show wear. In appearance and perfume the violets are most perfect. Prices, $1, $2, $2.25, $3.75 and $5 a bouquet.

Main aisle.

Fluffy Daintiness in Feather Boas

The charm of the feather boa, lately restored to its former favored position, has vastly increased as the latest importations bear witness. Marabout, coque, ostrich feathers, are used with telling effect in many taking combinations. Some word of prices follows:

Coque Boas, 1¾ yds. long; gray, black, white; $2.75 and $5.
Marabout and Coque Novelty Boas, 1¾ yds. long, $8.
Green and black Boas; white, white-and-black Novelty Boas; 1¾ yds. long, $10; 2 yds. long, $12.
Marabout Novelty Boas, brown and black; stole ends, $10.50.
Marabout Cape Boas; stole ends; squirrel, beige, brown, black and chinchilla; $15.
White Coque Boas, very full; 2 yds. long, $16.
Marabout and Petal Boas, in gray, blue, pink, white and mauve, $7.50 and $20.
Several styles, in Marabout and Coque, $22.
Marabout and Ostrich Stole and Cape Boas, in white and gray, $28 and $32.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Umbrellas

For Winter rains and holiday remembrances, Umbrellas are essential; and our stock presents the practical kinds for personal business use, as well as the handsome styles that delight the recipient on Christmas morning.

Here are suggestions:

26-inch extra quality Union Taffeta Umbrellas, in a choice selection of fancy handles, with taffeta cases, at $1.50 each.
26-inch All-silk Umbrellas, of fine grade Union taffeta; plain or fancy handles; at $2 each.
26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with plain or fancy handles, at $2.90 each.
26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, with more elaborate fancy handles, at $3.50 each.
26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, in an almost endless assortment of fine handles; suitable for holiday gifts; at $5 each.

Broadway.

DRESS GOODS A Budget of News

Are you still short a tailored suit or a separate skirt for your Winter outfit? Two of the present offerings have a distinct bearing on your needs; and they savor strongly of economy as well as timeliness.

The third concerns those hundreds of women, who, every Christmas, include one or more dress-patterns in their holiday list. Fresh, springy designs in crisp percales—at a very little price:

Best $1 Broadcloth at 75c Yard—

The second shipment of these splendid Broadcloths is here today—all there will be of them. They are made with a fine twilled back by the use of selected worsted yarns, that add greatly to the wearing life of the cloth. Shown in twenty of the most popular colorings—Navy Blues, Browns, Greens, Cardinals, Garnets, Castors, Royal Blues, Tans, Reseda, Cadet Blues, Grays, Black. Owing to the fact that the makers are going out of this line of business, you save a quarter of the price on the best Broadcloths made at a dollar.

Rotunda. SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YARD

$1 Mixed and Check Cheviot at 75c Yard—

Favorite Suiting for business-like tailored gowns. In mixtures of Oxford and dark gray and gray and brown mixed checks with slight overplaids in colors that help along the attractiveness of the fabric. Two lots that the wholesaler wanted to turn into cash promptly after filling their orders—hence a saving of 25 per cent. 54 inches wide.

NOW SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YARD

Percale Dress Patterns, $1.25 for 10 Yards—

We persuaded the makers to put up for us in ten-yard lengths with attractive bands, their choicest patterns of Percales designed for next Spring's business. So here are the pretty, new patterns, several months ahead of their season, for your Christmas giving. Scores of attractive new designs, in stripes of black and colors on white grounds; some printed with small figures on the colored stripes, others with the figures between the stripes; others with stripes of colors and white on ground of almost solid color. It's not a bit too early to select for the holidays from the very newest and brightest of the coming season's patterns.

PATTERNS OF 10 YARDS, $1.25 EACH

Fourth avenue.

Coats of Velour and Velveteen

Every day serves to bring out a few more coats of these rich, luxurious materials—velvet and velveteen. The advance of their popularity is rapid.

Here are four new styles; two Norfolk Jackets, always jaunty and stylish, but particularly so when of velveteen; and two Velour Coats of distinctive design. And, considering the beauty and finish of the coats, they are all most moderately priced:

At $16—Norfolk Jacket with collar, cuffs and belt of cloth; fly-front, and lining of white satin.
At $20—Norfolk Jacket of guaranteed fast black velveteen; fancy cuffs; trimming of taffeta. They are just the garment to wear with any kind of skirt or suit.

Two Hip-length Coats of Velour, copied from cloth models after Francis:

At $35—Half-fitted back; collar and cuffs of stitched peau de soie; edges piped with braid.
At $35—Box back; collarless; cuffs and edges protected with wide band of stitched peau de soie; lining of satin.

Imported Coats of velour, $33 to $280.

Second floor, Broadway.

Do You Want a New SIDEBOARD Before Thanksgiving Day?

We have some particularly good news for those who want to make this important addition to the dining-room before the great American feast day.

We show right now the best-assorted line of Sideboards we have ever displayed, covering the full range of pieces in Colonial and modern style in both oak and mahogany. But we have also a number of very choice patterns of Sideboards which will be discontinued when the pieces we tell of are sold. Among the pieces at reduced prices are some splendid patterns in mahogany of Colonial design.

These hints of details and prices:

At $18, from $25—Quartered golden oak Sideboard; swell top base; three drawers and double closet; top has three shelves and beveled edge plate glass mirror.
At $40, from $65—Medium-sized mahogany Sideboard; three drawers and two closets; French pattern plate mirror.
At $40, from $55—Weathered oak Sideboard; enclosed cabinet top; two glass doors; base has three drawers and double cupboard.
At $55, from $85—Quartered golden oak Sideboard; Colonial design; high base; large mirror; five drawers and two cupboards.
At $70, from $95—Mahogany Sideboard; Colonial design; shaped front; four drawers and two cupboards; long, low mirror; moulded frame.
At $75, from $125—Mahogany Sideboard; shaped front; four drawers and two cupboards; enclosed glass cabinet top; mirror back.
At $80, from $120—Mahogany Colonial Sideboard; carved and moulded base; claw feet; three drawers and three cupboards; carved top with long mirror. A fine design.
At $85, from $125—Mahogany Chippendale Sideboard; base has three drawers and three cupboards; long, low mirror; moulded frame; claw feet. A very choice design.
At $95, from $130—Quartered golden oak Sideboard; large size and massive in design; heavy carved base; canopy top; very large mirror.
At $110, from $165—Mahogany Sideboard; Colonial design; base has four drawers and two cupboards with open space between drawers and cupboard; top has one shelf and large mirror; edges are richly carved and sideboard is of superior design.
At $115, from $180—Belgian oak Sideboard of very large size; handsomely carved base and top; top has large enclosed glassware cabinet.

Some other pieces among the reduced Sideboards are priced as follows:

$45, from $65—Mahogany.
$50, from $70—Mahogany.
$55, from $80—Mahogany.
$60, from $90—Mahogany.
$65, from $100—Mahogany.
$95, from $135—Mahogany.
$123, from $165—Golden oak.
$131, from $175—Golden oak.
$180, from $240—Weathered oak.

Fourth floor.

Dinner Sets For Turkey Time

If housekeepers need a new china equipment at all, they'll probably need it most next week, when the table groans under the Thanksgiving feast.

Hence, these splendid offerings of Dinner Sets, at less-than-elsewhere prices, are admirably timed.

Sixty fine new sets of Austrian China have just come in, in new shades and decorations; and some specially priced lots round out a most attractive group:

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower decorations, and all handles gilt.
At $17.50, worth $25—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; flower decorations, and all handles gilt.
At $20, worth $30—French china Dinner Sets of 100 and 101 pieces; flower decorations, and all handles gilt.
At $22.50, worth $35—Chas. Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; two decorations.
At $25, worth $35—French china Dinner Sets, in three makes and eleven decorations; 100 and 101 pieces.

A few sets somewhat imperfect, will be sold at half price:

At $21.25, from $42.50.
At $13.75, from $27.50.
At $6, from $12.
At $20, from $40.
At $10, from $20.

Basement.

The Under-Price Store

There's hardly enough left of the Sale of Leather Goods, announced yesterday, to make another day's story. The attractive articles went in surprising fashion. But some are still left—half price.

Other items of interest, though, today. Quantities are still ample in the Sale of

Ornamental Clocks Reduced

Gilt and bronze clocks, charmingly decorative, some set with brilliants, and all good timekeepers. Clocks that may grace your own mantel or writing-desk, or make an attractive gift or prize. And all priced one-quarter, or more, below their value. Thus:

GILT CLOCKS

One-day, $1.75 and $2.50; were $2.50 and $4.
Eight-day, $2.25 and $3.25; were $3.25 and $5.25.
One-day, set with brilliants, $2.50 and $3.50; were $3.50 and $5.25.

BRONZE CLOCKS

One-day, $1.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3 and $3.50; were $2, $3.75, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.25.
Eight-day, $4.25, $4.75, $5.50; were $6.50, $7.25, $8.25.

Women's Neckwear

About 130 dozens in all—a maker's small lots—closed out to us at a short price. They are mostly Automobile Ties and Twice-around effects, in a wide variety of pretty styles and colorings.

There are Ties of all-silk, silk-and-lace, mousseline de soie, crepe and printed silk; some of which would make attractive bits of hat-trimming.

Full values are $1 to $2; but prices today are Fifty and Sixty-five Cents

Men's Underwear

Shirts and Drawers in weights you'll need presently, if not now. But now's the time to buy them, when you can get such values as these:

At 37½c each—Shirts and Drawers, made of a good quality of cotton; heavy weight in ecru, natural color or blue striped.
At 50c each—Heavy Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers in ecru, blue or salmon color; also medium-weight ribbed ecru cotton; nicely trimmed and finished throughout, and full in size.

Men's 50c Suspenders, 25c

More of the excellent Suspenders that are regular 50c values. That is, the elastic webbing are those used in the maker's 50c suspenders; with leather ends and nickel trimmings. Customers bought them by the dozen pairs, for Christmas gifts, when we told you of them last. 25c a pair.

Flannelette Garments

Petticoats and Nightgowns, of flannelette in excellent quality and pretty designs; and low prices:

Petticoats, 20c—In neat stripes, finished with deep hem.
Nightgowns, 50c—In light stripes, yoke front and back.

Handkerchiefs at Half

Two attractive groups of Handkerchiefs for women, priced at half value, or less:

At 10c and 12½c, worth 20c to 25c—
Sample dozens of new styles, including Women's Handkerchiefs with hemstitched, embroidered and lace-trimmed edges. About 200 dozens, all told, and worth 20c to 25c.
At 25c, worth 50c—
More odd dozens of Women's Handkerchiefs; finer qualities than the preceding; in this season's patterns; all at half price—25c each.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEINWAY PIANOS

STEINWAY HALL,
107 & 109 East 14th Street.

Steinway & Sons respectfully advise patrons who intend purchasing

Pianos for Christmas

to select them at once and thereby guarantee their prompt delivery. It will be impossible to insure the delivery on Christmas Day of pianos bought late in the season.

On account of the upheaval in Fourteenth Street attending the building of the Subway, Steinway & Sons have prepared to meet their customers at their uptown store,

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Corner Fifth Ave. & 46th St.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months } $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months } $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

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MAYOR LOW REFUSED TO RECEIVE A PETITION

Delegation of Hotel and Business Men Highly Indignant.

They Wished to Tell the City's Executive of Their Regard for Chief Croker's Ability—Names of the Men Denied a Hearing.

Mayor Low refused yesterday to receive a committee of five business men who sought to present to him a petition, signed by the proprietors of forty-seven leading hotels and 128 other taxpaying citizens, that expressed confidence in Fire Chief Edward F. Croker and the belief that the best interests of the city demand his retention as Chief of the Fire Department. When the Mayor was informed that the committee awaited his pleasure, he sent John C. Clark, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who is attached to the Mayor's office, to tell the committee that, since the case of Chief Croker is pending before the Fire Commissioner, he could not take cognizance of it in any way. This message was delivered in the corridor, and the committee was not asked into the Mayor's office.

The petition which the Mayor would not receive read as follows:

We, the undersigned taxpayers and property owners in this city, desire to respectfully submit to your Honor our fullest confidence in the ability of Chief of the Fire Department Edward F. Croker. We desire to say that we regard him as an honest, efficient, and fearless officer and public servant, and that this feeling is fully shared by the hotel and business interests of this city.

We believe that the best interests of this city demand his retention as head of the fire force, so important to the protection of life and property, and that this opinion is indorsed by our fellow-citizens.

Milton Roblee, proprietor of the Bartholdi Hotel, was Chairman of the committee, and with him were the following: George W. Sweeney of the Victoria Hotel; Morgan Ross of the Imperial, R. J. Horner of Horner & Co., furniture dealers, and Edward B. La Fetra, a lawyer of 346 Broadway.

When Mr. Roblee informed a clerk at the door of the Mayor's office at 11:25 o'clock that the committee of business men desired to present a petition testifying to the confidence of business men in Chief Croker Attorney Clark was sent to meet them. Mr. Clark told Mr. Roblee that the Mayor could not take up the case of Chief Croker, inasmuch as it is before the Fire Commissioner, and that he could not accept the petition they had brought. Mr. Roblee said that it was not a political matter. They did not know anything about the details of the charges that the Chief is being tried on, but he said they simply wanted to let the Mayor know what the business men of the city think of Mr. Croker as head of the Fire Department. He said that if those 175 names were not sufficient to attract the attention and secure the consideration of the Mayor, he would guarantee to bring the petition back inside of ten days with the signatures of 100,000 property owners in Manhattan. Mr. Clark said that the Mayor had said that he would not receive the communication.

The members of the committee were highly indignant. They pronounced the attitude of the Mayor as outrageous. They thought, as Mr. Roblee said, that the Mayor at least should have seen the committee and told them what he thought about the matter, and explain why, if he could not act upon the matter.

"Before Mayor Low was elected," said Mr. Roblee, "he made promises to the effect that he would exercise supervision over the heads of all of the departments of the Municipal Government, and that he would advise with them and look after it that the business in all branches be properly transacted. We were not putting any question to him that involved politics, even in an indirect way. The petition contains names of prominent business men of all political parties, and no person to whom the petition was shown refused to affix his signature. We could get 100,000 names to that document inside of ten days.

"And the Mayor refused to receive it, arguing that the case is in the hands of the Fire Commissioner. Why could not he receive the statement of the business interests of the city of their opinion of Chief Croker, and talk the matter over with the Fire Commissioner with our interests in view? All we know about Chief Croker is that he is a fireman from head to foot; that at fires he is brave and efficient; in fact, we believe the most efficient Fire Chief New York ever had. What the business men of the city think of the man who has so much to do with the protection of their property from fire ought to be considered by the Mayor, we believe."

Edward La Fetra, in speaking of the matter after the committee had been turned down, said: "The Mayor seemed to believe that because it has been left to the Fire Commissioner to decide whether the Chief of the Fire Department be retained or dismissed, his duty in the matter has ceased. He has refused to consider a suggestion from almost all of the hotel men in the city and several very prominent merchants and professional men for that reason. He seems to have forgotten that he told the people before his election that he would keep in close touch with the heads of the departments. He has left this entire matter to the Fire Commissioner.

"The Mayor, we believe, is the proper person for us to appeal to in this matter. We hold that the Mayor is a public servant who should consider the wishes of the people, and that any number of property owners and taxpayers have a perfect right to petition the Mayor on any subject at any time, and that he should consider what they ask or suggest. No business men I have ever talked with about Chief Croker question that he is an efficient head of the Fire Department. None, to my knowledge, has ever pointed out any error in judgment in his management of the firemen at a fire. Of course, we don't know anything about the Chief in his office, or about his vacation, but those little things are not what should be considered for so important an office as Chief of the Fire Department. We believe the Mayor should have looked into this matter personally, as he said he would do on all occasions.

"We do not know that the Fire Commissioner intends to dismiss Chief Croker, but there is no reason that the committee could see why the Mayor should not have received the suggestion, and, knowing what the business interests of the city desire, confer with the Commissioner, and, considering all points in the controversy, advise action."

When asked what the committee intended doing in the matter, Chairman Roblee said that he did not know. There will be a meeting soon, he said, and a decision will be reached then. Mr. Roblee did not think it would be wise to present the petition to the Fire Commissioner, and said that the document might be held until the case of Mr. Croker is settled, and then, if the action is adverse, the question might be put to the Mayor again.

The names of the following hotel proprietors or managers were signed to the petition:

W. L. Jaques, Murray Hill.
Morgan Ross, Imperial.
E. M. Earlington, Earlington.
William G. Leland, Grand Hotel.
E. Hatfield, Jefferson.
L. & F. Frankel, Albert.
F. L. Merrifield & Son, Continental.
Edward Coyne & Co., New Amsterdam.
George T. Stockham, Criterion.
Mott & Mize, Metropolitan.
Frank Bang, Sturtevant.
Frank W. Harriman, Holland.
C. F. Wildey, Herald Square.
E. Sanford Crowell, Marlborough.
Stearns & Dabb, Navarre.
Campbell & Woodbury, Cadillac.
A. E. Dick, Glenoble.
J. P. Caddagan, Hoffman.
E. O. Boessle, Gilsey.
J. H. Ries, Savoy.
Charles A. Atkins & Co., Normandie.
P. H. Roche, Rossmore.
E. Willis Warfield, The Nevada.
J. J. Rothschild, Majestic.
H. H. Brockway, Ashland.
R. L. M. Bates, Everett.
Charles H. Davis, St. Andrew.
Fred J. Lancaster, Marie Antoinette.
Hitchcock Darling Company, Fifth Avenue.
Rufus W. Frost, Broadway Central.
Hawk & Weatherbee, Manhattan.
W. H. Whittaker, Netherland.
M. Jackson, Morton House.
T. Thompson, Westminster.
A. Z. Ashman, Sinclair House.
Antoine Labiach, Lafayette.
Raymond Orteig, Lafayette-Brevoort.
A. Farnsworth Rich, Kensington.
Milton Roblee, Bartholdi.
J. R. Martin, Café Martin.
Rectors.
Delmonico's.
William Johnson Quinn, Empire.
F. M. Smalley, Victoria.
Maitland E. Graves, Hotel Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.
James B. Regan, Hotel Knickerbocker.
Thomas Hilliard, Waldorf-Astoria.

Other names affixed were those of business and professional men, including several members of the Stock Exchange.

CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE TO BE PROPOSED.

If Carried Into Effect, Many Tammany Clerks May Be Dropped—Enlargement of the Non-Competitive Class Favored by Col. Ogden.

Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, said yesterday that there was immediate need of changes in the civil service of the city. He declared in favor of extending greatly the non-competitive class so that the heads of the departments could dismiss unfaithful subordinates and appoint other men to responsible positions without the formality of passing civil service examinations.

After a conference with Mayor Low Col. Ogden said that his report would be ready in about two weeks, and until then he would give out no specific statements as to the reforms necessary in the municipal service.

The effect of a greater enlargement of the non-competitive class would be to give the Commissioners of the departments the chance to drop from the pay rolls of the city many clerks who were appointed during the Tammany régime, and, under the civil service laws, have held their places. The action of the Municipal Commission is not final in the matter. After Col. Ogden's commission decides what positions, in their opinion, should be in the non-competitive class, the list must be sent to the State Civil Service Commission, which will have to approve the action of the local board before the changes become effective.

Col. Ogden said, in discussing the civil service:

"The net result of the recommendations which will be made is to give the heads of departments greater latitude in surrounding themselves with trustworthy and wide-awake men. In two or three weeks I shall make a report to the Mayor which will be of considerable interest. Since early this year I have been busy finding defects in the present system, as locally administered. There have been some very rotten spots in the system. We have discovered many leaks, many cases of collusion among those who hold positions of trust. Many of these cases have been taken by the throat, and our hope is that the system has been improved and is better than ever before.

"I am convinced that the heads of the city departments should have greater latitude than they have now in surrounding themselves with men whom they can trust. I know there are many people who view with holy horror any attempts to change the civil service laws and to put positions in Class A, the non-competitive class; but if the best results are to be obtained by the city officials, I am convinced that the heads of departments must not only surround themselves with men whom they can trust, but with men who can accomplish results. The number of non-competitive positions must be greatly increased. Of course, the bulk of the clerical work in the departments must be done by men who have passed examinations and are protected by the civil service laws."

"Do you expect that the State Civil Service Commission will approve the changes proposed by your commission?"

"I think that we can obtain the necessary legislation. Mayor Low will consider the matter carefully, and his views, I am confident, will be approved by the Republican State leaders. In fact, the views which have been promulgated are those of advanced students in these matters. From my experience I am prepared to say that the best results will not be obtained unless the civil service of this city is administered on the same business principles as are desirable in the conduct of any large commercial enterprise of the first magnitude, where the head of the business rewards merit and uses a very free hand in getting men who will best serve his interests, while at the same time he dismisses the tricky and unfaithful."

LEGAL NOTES.

REASSESSMENT FOR UNPAID TAXES.—After an assessment fixing the valuation of the property of William H. Douglas at $38,250, made by the Supervisors of Westchester County, had been declared by the courts to be illegal and excessive, and ordered stricken from the rolls, the same tax was two years later again levied against the property. No notice of the new assessment was given to Mr. Douglas, nor was he given an opportunity to be heard. He finally paid the tax, under protest, as his property was about to be sold at auction for unpaid taxes. Decisions of the Westchester County Court and the Appellate Division, denying Mr. Douglas any relief, have been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The second assessment was made by the Supervisors under the guise of a reassessment, the board taking as authority for their action a local statute which gave them the power to reassess lands for unpaid taxes where the tax as levied could not for certain defects be legally enforced. The court of last resort holds that no reassessment could be laid on Mr. Douglas's property because there had been no previous assessment. After the entry of the decree canceling the assessment there remained no unpaid tax. "Thenceforth in the eye of the law," said Judge Vann for the court, "the roll was blank as far as the appellant and his property were concerned, the same as if his name had never been written thereon or a description of the property entered therein. The decree of the Supreme Court wiped out as with a sponge every letter and figure relating to the assessment in question, and thenceforward there was no 'unpaid tax' to be returned by the collector or presented by the Supervisor to the board. No reassessment as such was possible, because no assessment had been made and there was nothing for the Supervisors to act upon. They had nothing before them which the law recognizes as having any substance or existence, and they had no jurisdiction to make a reassessment any more than if no attempt had ever been made to place the property upon the roll." Nor could there, in any event, adds Judge Vann, be a valid reassessment without notice thereof of any kind to the owner.

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STALE CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATES.—That claims against estates which cover long periods of time are not lightly to be allowed is shown by the decision of the Second Appellate Division in re the claim of Martha Hart against the administrator of Bridget Ditton. The claimant asked pay for "services as nurse, housekeeper, confidential secretary, and services generally." The services, she said, had been rendered the decedent from Jan. 1, 1891, to the date of her death, on April 19, 1900, a period of over nine years. The corroborating evidence of the claimant's husband was weakened, not only by the fact of his relationship, but by his assertion, notwithstanding that he admitted his wife had known the deceased only nine or ten years, that the services covered a period of twelve years. "The rule is well settled in this State," said Justice Hirschberg, for the court, in reversing judgment for the plaintiff, "that a claim presented against an estate which covers a long period of time and is unsupported by written evidence, should be carefully scrutinized, and should only be allowed when established by satisfactory evidence relating both to the extent and value of the services. Judged by this rule, the present claim cannot be regarded as satisfactorily proved. Nothing has been established which in any degree tends to account for the long period of over nine years without a demand for payment or a payment on account; the friendly testimony offered in support of the claim is too vague and indefinite, both in respect to the nature and extent of the services, to warrant a judicial determination in its favor with reasonable certainty."

EXPOSITION LADY MANAGERS.

The Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition, in session yesterday in the home of Miss Helen Gould, 579 Fifth Avenue, received indorsement of its action in passing a resolution at its meeting Oct. 2 in St. Louis, against alleged indecent dances and exhibitions in the Exposition Midway. The indorsement came from the Woman's Home Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the shape of a resolution passed by the twenty-first annual convention held recently in Kansas City, Mo., a similar resolution from the Federation of Woman's Clubs of Denver, and a telegram from John Barrett, Commissioner for the Philippines, Asia, and Hawaii.

Little business was accomplished at the meeting yesterday, which was preliminary to the sessions of the Board of Managers to be held in the Albemarle Hotel, Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway, to-day, Wednesday, and Thursday. The members, having perfected their organization at the first meeting in St. Louis Oct. 2, met informally at 11 o'clock and listened to a talk by William Tollman, Secretary of the Social Museum, on "Household Economy." At 1 o'clock luncheon was served, and afterward there was a short business meeting, which was adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock in the Albemarle.

STRUGGLE TO GAIN AID FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Mothers Besiege Cornell Clinic, Where Dr. Lorenz Will Operate.

Though Only Congenital Hip Dislocations Will Be Treated, All Varieties of Little Sufferers Are Presented.

The rooms in the clinic of the Cornell Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, were thronged yesterday from the time the doors were opened till late in the evening. Hundreds of mothers, their relatives, and friends, each group having with it a pale little sufferer, waited for hours to have it examined as a possible patient for Dr. Lorenz of Vienna when he arrives in New York early in December. It did not matter whether the child had congenital dislocation of the hipbones, spinal disease, or deformity of the shoulder or ankle, the parents took them there, as they had read or heard of the cures by the famous surgeon, and they fought to place their applications.

The visitors began to arrive as early as 8 o'clock, and waited outside the building till the doors were opened, when a rush was made to get heard first. Dr. Shaffer, head of the chair of orthopaedic surgery at Cornell, assisted by Drs. Murphy, Fitzhugh, and Scott, with a score of medical students and nurses, received the patients. They were registered in succession, and the three operating tables were filled constantly up to 6 o'clock last night. More than 200 little cripples were examined, yet out of all that number there were selected less than a dozen cases which were diagnosed by the surgeons as true dislocation of the hipbones, which Dr. Lorenz would be likely to operate upon.

The entrance to the clinic, where the hundreds of mothers and fathers were trying to gain entrance, presented a pathetic sight. They came from all parts of the city and from adjacent towns. The three waiting rooms were not enough to hold them all. The two flights of marble stairs leading to the clinic were so crowded that it was almost impossible to pass through. Not alone were the steps used for sitting purposes, but on the floors as well were crouched mothers, nursing crying infants, and fathers holding other and older children.

The records taken yesterday showed that a large proportion of the children were born in foreign countries, and that their parents were unable to speak English. They talked all kinds of languages, and the students and doctors were puzzled in trying to get a history of many of the cases. The women invaded the operating and examining rooms, and at times no amount of persuasion and kind treatment on the part of the doctors could keep them out. They held their babes in their arms, the infants screaming, and older children, many of whom bore on their small bodies the marks of the surgeon's knife, crying in fear of what might again be in store for them.

As soon as the surgeons assisting Dr. Shaffer had obtained the history of a case, the mother was told to undress the child in preparation for examination. Mothers in the rear of the line did likewise, thinking that they would receive earlier attention. The result was that women unable to understand what was told them by the nurses and doctors ran about frantically with their nude children in their arms, beseeching the doctors to cure them.

Many of them did not even understand that it was merely a day for examination, but expected that their crippled children would leave the institution well and strong, and they fought fiercely for precedence in line. Long after 6 o'clock last night, when the surgeons had been working all day without dining, there were still hundreds waiting, they, too, having been without food all day and sitting about the entrances and floors of the building.

There was hardly a disease or deformity known to the orthopaedic surgeon which did not present itself in some shape or other. Hundreds of children played about the floors of the room while their parents fell asleep exhausted from holding them and waiting. Nearly every child wore a brace or a surgical appliance. There were those with curvature of the spine, these had large leather and steel hoods about their heads. There were others with rickets and ankle diseases, who wore braces on their feet. The children with hip diseases crawled about the floor, unable to gain their feet, while others, weak in the joints, struggled about the building.

But the poor were not the only ones who sought assurance of Dr. Lorenz's aid. Persons well dressed, with quiet, orderly children in their arms, were there. One widow brought her two children, both girls, one ten and the other four years old. Both, after examination by Dr. Shaffer, were pronounced as splendid cases for Dr. Lorenz. The older child had double congenital dislocation, while the younger had a single dislocation of the right hip. Both children had been treated for several years without success by American surgeons, though the shaft bone of the elder had remained in place for seven months, when it again slipped out of the socket. The case of the smaller of the two children was considered by Dr. Shaffer as the best so far examined for Dr. Lorenz to treat. Dr. Shaffer describes it as a case almost similar to that of the Armour child of Chicago, which case was responsible for Dr. Lorenz's visit to this country.

The clinic up to the present time has been treating on the average twenty-five applicants daily, but since the announcement became public that Dr. Lorenz would operate, it is expected, according to Dr. Shaffer, that this number will be increased to double that amount on each examining day.

"Dr. Lorenz's prospective visit has served to bring us many unusual cases," said Dr. Shaffer, "especially from the ignorant classes, some of whom, when they found a child born with a deformity, immediately gave up hope of its being cured and have allowed the child in many cases to remain a cripple for life, when perhaps it might have been cured. I think many of the cases of other diseases than congenital dislocation presented here to-day can be treated successfully, while others may be considerably relieved.

The examinations will continue by Dr. Shaffer and his assistants to-morrow. It is estimated now that twenty-five true cases of congenital dislocation will be treated by Dr. Lorenz at this clinic.

COACHMAN FOUND SHOT.

Brooklyn Mystery Complicated by Stable Window Evidence—A Pistol Is Found Where Police Captain Kenney Had Previously Looked.

The police of the Parkville Station, in the eastern end of Brooklyn, have one of the most mystifying cases that has come under their observation in years in that of John Sievers, Jr., coachman, who was found yesterday morning in the stable of his employer, Daniel Mallet, a wealthy publisher, at 540 Ocean Avenue, unconscious, with a bullet hole in his left side just over his heart. The man is now in the Kings County Hospital, where is is said that he will probably die.

Sievers, who before he was employed by Mr. Mallet was a clerk in the office of ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, roomed at the house of his sister, Mrs. Gibson, at 411 Nineteenth Street, about a mile from the home of his employer, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. He left his sister's house about 6 o'clock yesterday morning to go to work, and Pauline Waskawski, the cook in the Mallet family, says he arrived at the Mallet stable, which is a very short distance from the kitchen, at about the same hour, but in reality probably later. The Waskawski woman saw him enter the stable, but noticed as the time passed that he did not emerge and go in and out on his morning chores, as was his wont.

At about 8 o'clock her curiosity got the better of her, and she went to the stable to see what detained the coachman so long inside. She looked in, and in a sort of office at the front of the building she saw Sievers sitting in a chair leaning his head on a small table, thinking that he had gone to sleep and was neglecting his work, the cook went forward and shook his arm. Then she noticed that blood was flowing from his side and that he was unconscious. She screamed and aroused the household, and the police of the Parkville Station were notified.

No weapon was found near the man, and Capt. Kenney and his men searched the stable and vicinity with the greatest care, but were unable to find either weapon or any article that would give a clue leading to the unraveling of the mystery. It was found that in a small six-pane window directly behind where Sievers sat one of the panes had been shattered.

Later in the afternoon a detective from the Central Office found a new pistol lying on the side of the manure heap on the opposite side from the window. The ball from one chamber was missing.

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New York's Finest Retail Store.

Toy Land in the Basement.

In a few days our great Toy Fair will be ready for both big and little folks. Even now you may come here and feast your eyes on quite a display. But this word is merely to tell you how great a Toy Bazaar we're preparing in our big basement. We buy Toys and Dolls direct from the makers. When Toy Land is ready you must treat all the children to a visit to it. It will delight them as much as a circus. All the Mechanical Toys will be on the go—engines will puff and run on real rails, and will be fully equipped and look just like the real big ones. And the whole world of make-believes will be alert with activity. We will show many new Toys, the cleverest and most ingenious affairs that eyes ever clapped upon. And

The Doll Family!

Third Floor, 19th St. Side.

My! What a wonderfully big Doll Family will here be assembled. Hundreds are already here. All sorts of Dolls, from the littlest to the biggest—blondes, brunettes and those with auburn hair—Dolls of all nationalities; Dolls that cry and Dolls that sleep when you lay them down; some are clad in plain attire, while others are dressed in the most aristocratic garb. No child should miss this wonderful Doll family, which will hold court in a few days with all the splendor imaginable. Nowhere will you be able to see such a large and fashionable family of Dolls. We offer as a special for to-day

300 Sample Dolls at 98c.

Some dressed, others undressed; worth as high as $2.50.

Special.

You will find this week in our Twentieth Street Corner Window a display of paintings by such artists as DIAZ, GEORGE INNESS, EDWARD GAY, E. PERCY MORAN, HARRY ROSELAND, H. BRICHER, LOUIS MOELLER, H. KOWITSKI, D. CAMP, O. DE PENNE and L. SCHMID. The works of such a bevy of master artists are rarely seen outside of the largest and best public Art Galleries; yet these names and the pictures to which they are signed are merely representative of the very large, discriminating and comprehensive line of Oils to be seen in our Picture Salon on the fourth floor. You will discover, also, upon further investigation, that our prices are about one-half those asked by the regular Art Dealers for canvases of equal merit.

Rug Store News.

New Location, Fifth Floor.

We call the attention of our patrons to the fact that our Rug Store has a new home. Business has increased so greatly in this Department that we're compelled to give it larger quarters. So now you'll find an even larger and better selection of Rugs, both Oriental and domestic, on the Fifth floor, to the rear of the Furniture, on the 19th st. side.

To-day a few words about Oriental Rugs: They include the finer weaves, such as Tebriz, Kirmanshah, Khorassan and Serapi, from..$275.00 to $1,400.00

To the less expensive Kirmans, Sultanabads, Afghans, Cashmeres and India Rugs, from..$35.00 to $165.00

Large, square Kazaks, one of the most durable of all the Persian Rugs, long heavy pile and strong weave, geometrical figures and beautiful colors, from $32.50 to $65.00

2 bales heavy Antique Persian, Kurd and Serebend Rugs, at.....$28.50

150 pieces Antique Moussoul and Kazak Rugs, at.....$24.50

250 pieces fine Persian Rugs, including Tebriz, Saruk, Senneh, Kirmanshah and Silk Rugs, from $40.00 to $150.00

50 pieces extra quality Kirman Prayer Rugs; special.....$28.50

Small Tebriz, Kirmanshah, Senneh and Khassan Rugs; special.....$12.75

3 bales Carabagh and Kazakji Rugs; selected for their good condition and colors.....$5.75

Fine quality Antique and Modern Anatolian Rugs; beautiful designs and colorings; regularly $5.50; special at..$2.95

ROYAL AND FRENCH WILTON RUGS, exclusive designs and colorings; positively the best wearing domestic Rugs made, in all sizes and prices, as follows:—

9x12 feet, $28.50, $35.00, $50.00

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., $24.50, $28.50, $40.00

6x9 ft.....$17.50 and $20.00

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36x36 inches, $4.75, $5.50 and $7.50

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Empire Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed very best grade, in two-toned effects, red, green, blue, gold and old rose:—

7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. regularly $26.50, special price.....$16.75

6x9 ft.; regular price $18.00, special for.....$11.75

Women's Coats for Fall and Winter.

Third Floor.

For to-day's mention we pick from an unsurpassed stock just four items. The first two tell of Norfolk Jackets—and the Norfolk style has certainly proven itself thus far one of the most popular modes of the season. For women seeking a jaunty, practical jacket we recommend the black Montagnac, at $12.50. The fourth item is remarkably cheap—that is, cheap in the true sense of the word—not cheapish. But it is very difficult to illustrate to you with printer's ink the true merits and value of the goods. If you come, you will readily see how profitable it is to read our advertisements and pay heed to them:—

COVERT CLOTH NORFOLK JACKETS—Exceedingly smart appearance, of fine quality Covert cloth, with a deep yoke, side plaited front and back from yoke down; Bishop sleeve, stitched belt of self material, lined with fine quality self-colored satin $25.00

TAN COVERT NORFOLK JACKETS—22 inches long, velvet collar, trimmed over shoulders, down front and back with broad box plaits; stitched belt of self material, patch pockets, lined with a heavy grade of self-colored satin $18.00

SHORT BLACK MONTAGNAC JACKETS; tight fitting back; fly front; velvet collar; lined with excellent quality satin..... $12.50

SHORT DOUBLE BREASTED KERSEY JACKETS; good quality, in back and castor; bell sleeve, turnover cuff; well tailored and correctly shaped; satin lined. $8.75

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Hackneys, Trotters, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Brougham Horses and Appointments, Four-in-Hands, Hunters, and Tandems.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

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AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
MRS. FISKE
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Mary of Magdala.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
BOX OFFICE OPEN 9 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
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JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

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Last two weeks—Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
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Mr. N. C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott in "The Altar of Friendship."

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Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN 'IRIS.'

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées Wednesday, Sat., & Thanksgiving Day.
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Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
By Clyde Fitch.

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ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., & Nov. 27.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
Dec. 1—E. S. Willard in The Cardinal.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Last 5 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
Evgs., 8:30. THE TWO SCHOOLS.
Matinée Sat.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Xtra Matinee, Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb
Sale of seats Thurs., 9 A. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
The largest & most successful of all melodramas
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

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WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THIS MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
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MEETING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30.
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Last performances of ALT HEIDELBERG

CITY OFFICIALS DISCUSS REFORM MEASURES

Mayor Low Refers to Enforcement of Tenement House Law.

Health Commissioner Lederle Says That the Removal of Patients to Distant Island Is Inhuman.

Mayor Low and the heads of several of the city departments attended the twentieth anniversary meeting of the Charity Organization Society last evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, East Twenty-second Street. The officials had been invited to discuss the value of co-operation of the society with the city authorities. Robert W. De Forest, President of the society, presided.

The Mayor spoke at some length on the work which is being done by the Tenement House Department, and said in part:

"It is inevitable, I fear, that any systematic attempt to improve the conditions of life in the tenement houses of this city should occasion more or less friction. Nobody likes to make improvements in his property upon compulsion. Yet the tenement house law contemplates precisely this, when persuasion fails. I do not know of any department of the City Government in which more tact is necessary or better judgment called for in order not to convert the improvement thus gained into the destruction of the opportunity to bring about further improvement. This society can do much to strengthen the department by continuing to inform the public of the need for such improvements in tenement houses as it is the business of this department to bring about.

"The ordinary course of such movements is an earnest campaign to awaken public sentiment to the need for action. Such a campaign is followed, as in this case, by effective legislation. But the moment the law is enacted the officials are expected to do all the rest. Even those who are most interested in the reform are apt to forget that every individual who is compelled by the law to make an expenditure in order to comply with the law cherishes a personal grievance against the administration, while those who are benefited are dumb. Indeed, in many cases they may not even know that they are indebted to the law for the advantages they enjoy. It is highly important, therefore, that those who understand the necessity for such a law should keep in touch with the administration of it, especially with the purpose of keeping the public informed as to the necessity for action taken, so that the public sentiment that created the law may stay behind it."

Health Commissioner Lederle spoke of the activities of the Health Department for the prevention of tuberculosis, in which the Charity Organization Society is making special investigation. "When the Health Department first began its work for the prevention of tuberculosis in 1886," he said, "the death rate of that disease was 4.42 in the thousand. For the first nine months of 1902, the rate has been 2.71. Meanwhile the population of Manhattan and the Bronx has risen just about 50 per cent., but the whole number of deaths from tuberculosis is no greater.

Speaking of the conditions which he found in the contagious disease hospital when he took office, he said:

"What laws of humanity empower us to remove the sick to an island miles from their homes, and where until recently all visiting was forbidden? I say it is little short of criminal to do this. What is the excuse for this criminal neglect? The very people whom I see before me, and who, I believe, represent the thinking people of this city, as no other audience can, are yourselves in part responsible for this. You, as citizens of this city, have permitted conditions to exist in your contagious disease hospitals which would not be tolerated in any civilized community in the world. Ask your physician what is likely to happen to a patient sick with scarlet fever who is carted in an ambulance on a cold Winter's day from the Bronx to the extreme end of Brooklyn to a hospital. That is just what happened in this city last Winter.

"Ask your physician what would happen to a patient sick with measles who is taken in an ambulance from the Battery to Sixteenth Street and then by boat to North Brother Island, and then by ambulance again to a pavilion utterly unfit for the reception of a human being. In such situation what chance has the patient for life?

"We are building a hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street which will hold 225 patients. We are putting every building in the department in thorough repair, and we are establishing ambulance and disinfecting stations in the outlying boroughs, but, my friends, this is a mere beginning. This city must spend at least $2,000,000 in the next three years upon its contagious disease hospital service, and even when that is spent money must be laid aside each year to provide for the future growth of the city."

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, spoke of the work that is being done in aiding the Health Department in its crusade against tuberculosis, and enlarged upon the benefits of the co-operation of the police with the society in coping with mendicancy.

Joseph M. Deuel, President of the Board of City Magistrates, spoke of the benefits of having probationary officers in Police Courts. Among the others who spoke were Homer Folks, Commissioner of Public Charities, and Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
—NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15—
DANIEL FROHMAN'S 4TH AND LAST CONCERT.
GRAND FESTIVAL PROGRAMME.
WALTER DAMROSCH & ORCHESTRA.
FRANK DAMROSCH & CHORUS.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 VOICES.
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Prices as usual. Tickets at Opera House, Ditson's, hotels and agencies.
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DALY'S Broadway & 20th Street at 8:10.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
MATS. WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS AT 2.
THIRD MONTH OF
A COUNTRY GIRL.
THE MERRY MUSICAL PLAY IN 2 ACTS.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT at 8 o'cl.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Director
"ST. PAUL"
SOLOISTS:
Shannah Cumming,
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ANTON VAN ROOY
Seats, 50c. to $2. Boxes, $13.50, $15, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL
First Concert
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Wed. Evg., Nov. 19, at 8:30.
Orchestra of 90.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOISTS:
GABRILOWITSCH, ELSA RUEGGER.
Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA. Eve. 8:15. Regular Mat. Sat., 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Dainty and Clever.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
Most tuneful and refined of Comic Operas.
By Rosenfeld and Sloane.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE LYCEUM. Thurs., Nov. 20, at 3:30, and also at 8:30 P. M.
LECTURES "LONDON & THE CORONATION."
Fine Motion Pictures. Tickets at box office and Tyson's, Hotel Manhattan.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 5th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
"TOMMY ROT."

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 19, at 3.
COMPOSER'S RECITAL
S. CAMILLO ENGEL
Seats $1.50 and $2.00 at Ditson's.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JAS. K. HACKETT,
In Winston Churchill's play,
THE CRISIS.

GRAND ANNA HELD
2 WEEKS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
CINEMATOGRAPH.
Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve.
DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th
BEST SHOW IN TOWN
30—GREAT ACTS—30
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT POSITIVELY LAST 4 WEEKS.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All new songs.

New WEST END THEATRE. 125th St., one Block West of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow. Geo. W. Monroe—"DOINGS OF MRS. DOOLEY." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Wed. Family Mats., 25 & 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW The Story and the Singing Bird.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THE NEW MAGDALEN

New STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St.
"NOT GUILTY." Mat. Wed. 25c
3RD AVE., NEXT Mat. Thurs. THE GAMEKEEPER.

SMITH & MABLEY
7TH AVE. 27TH & 28TH STS. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, G.O.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Repair Supply & Repair Dept.

ago, which sustained the appointment by Judge Cauldwell of a Master to supervise the annual meeting of the company, which is to be held on Dec. 11. The matter will come up before Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court in Washington to-morrow morning.

Such an appeal, according to the lawyers for one of the parties in interest, is a most unusual and unique proceeding. The application, made on behalf of J. C. Osgood and other stockholders of the company, is an ex-parte one, but by direction of the court the counsel for John W. Gates, who was one of the original litigants, were notified of the action of Mr. Osgood, in order that they might be heard in opposition, if they should care to make an appearance. At the office of these lawyers, Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, it was stated yesterday that they would most certainly appear.

The effect of this proceeding, if Mr. Osgood is sustained, will be to stay the original order of Judge Cauldwell, the chief objection to which on Mr. Osgood's part was the appointment of a Master to supervise the meeting. Under this order the Master was empowered to decide all questions as to stockholders' rights to vote and all other questions which might come up at the meeting. Mr. Osgood contended that, as no appeal from the Master's decision could be had in time to prevent the elected Board of Directors from taking office, this appointment deprived either party of a remedy, to which they were entitled. The only redress would be by an action to determine the legality of the election.

REALTY SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Brennen, Who Defrauded Title Companies, Gets Ten Years.

Ronald F. Brennen, who was convicted last week in the County Court, Brooklyn, of defrauding local title companies of many thousands of dollars by means of forged documents, yesterday was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing by Judge Crane. That is the maximum penalty for the crime.

Brennen secured title, through a dummy, to property that was mortgaged, and then forged a satisfaction of mortgage, after which he obtained loans.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB ELECTION.

Regular Ticket Goes Through Without Opposition—Report on Good Roads by President Shattuck.

At the annual election of the Automobile Club of America, held at the clubhouse, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, the regular ticket was elected without opposition, as follows: President—Albert R. Shattuck; First Vice President—Winthrop E. Scarritt; Second Vice President—James Stillman; Third Vice President—W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Treasurer—Jefferson Seligman; Governors (to serve three years, class of 1905)—Col. John Jacob Astor, George F. Chamberlin, and Peter Cooper Hewitt; Governor (to serve one year, class of 1903)—Harlan W. Whipple.

Among the reports submitted was one from President Shattuck as Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, in which he summarized the progress made in road improvement, particularly in the vicinity of this city during the past year. He stated that by means of subscriptions raised by William C. Osborn a road has been built around Nelson Hill in Putnam County, and it is now possible to make the trip up the east bank of the Hudson in an automobile of moderate power, which was previously impossible. The club contributed $250 toward the building of this road.

The Contest Committee submitted its report on the recent 500-mile reliability test to Boston and return, and made twenty recommendations regarding the conditions of future contests. The principal suggestions are that the award of certificates be discontinued, that medals instead of cups be offered, that observers be changed daily, that competition among contestants for first arrival at destinations be discouraged, that no time allowances be permitted, that the emphasizing of no stops be avoided and conditions meeting the average touring conditions be made, that after the contest the cars be exhibited for four days in the condition in which they arrive, and that the prices of the cars be taken into consideration in future systems of classification.

A meeting of the American Automobile Association was held at the headquarters, 753 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, at which the work of the past season was reviewed and plans to increase the scope and usefulness of the association were discussed. It was decided to hold a special meeting on Dec. 9.

The results accomplished during the past season included the suppression of a speculative race meeting at the Brighton Beach track, the securing from the Treasury Department the privilege of bringing foreign automobiles into the country in bond for a period of three months or less, and the issuance of a number of licenses for race meetings.

Among the members present were President Winthrop E. Scarritt, Secretary S. M. Butler, President A. R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America, William J. Stewart of the New Jersey Automobile Club, Frank C. Webb of the Long Island Automobile Club, and Dr. Chase, President of the Providence (R. I.) Automobile Club.

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

Outsiders Won Five of the Six Events at Bennings—Redfern Rides Two Victors.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Only one favorite won in the Bennings races to-day. That was True Blue, ridden by Redfern, who won the third race. In the second event, for maiden two-year-olds, Saccharometer led from the start and beat the favorite, Glennais, by a comfortable margin, the latter getting second, with Mount Kisco, ridden by Redfern, third. Redfern's mount, April Shower, took the last race in fine style.

The big upset of the day was the fourth race. Lady Sterling, played heavily at 3 to 5, never got close enough to the leaders to be dangerous, and Great American won with something to spare. Wonderly made his reappearance, after a long illness, and piloted Sir Faust, a 30-to-1 shot, to victory in the fifth race. The track was fast and the attendance excellent. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Syrlin, 124 pounds, (Robertson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Unmasked, 119, (Lyne,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Illyria, 97, (Cramer,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:28 2-5. Demurrer, Contend, Nevermore, and Captivator also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Saccharometer, 112 pounds, (Gannon,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Glennevis, 112, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Mount Kisco, 112, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Ink, Lord Advocate, Stonewall, Sungold, Barkulmore, Plantaganet, Right Cross, Mennenfield, Bernard, Hist, Swift Candle, Charmel, The Guide, and Geisha Girl also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; mile and seventy yards. True Blue, 108, (Redfern,) 8 to 1 and even, won; Bencker, 107, (Wonderly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Mosketo, 102, (Pollock,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Moon Daisy, McWilliams, Lady Potentate, Queen Carnival, Alaike, Loone, Dandie Belle, Lady Radnor, Genesee, and Musidora also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Great American, 109, (Robertson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Early Eve, 107, (Redfern,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ray, 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Lady Sterling, Waterton, San Andreas, Animosity, C. Rosenfeld, and Knight of the Garter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; seven furlongs. Sir Faust, 104, (Wonderly,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won; Fading Light, 96, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Earl of Warwick, 112, (Pollock,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:27 2-5. Pearl Diver, Gates, Wheeler B., Turnpike, Effie Sheppard, Star and Garter, Ithan, Michaelmas, Pagus, and Lady Minoka also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; mile and forty yards. April Shower, 92 pounds, (Redfern,) 30 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Camera, 120, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and out, second; Young Henry, 122, (Lyne,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5. Rossignol, Himself, Mayo, and Jim Clark also ran.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR NEW HOUSE.

Col. Treat Says Wall Street Millionaires Need the Club to Protect and Safeguard Their Interests.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club held at the clubhouse, on Fifth Avenue, last night, Col. Charles H. Treat, Internal Revenue Collector, made an appeal for funds to complete the new clubhouse on Forty-second Street. The estimated cost of the new clubhouse is $575,000. Of this amount $500,000 has been raised, leaving $75,000 still to be collected.

"I appeal to the men of Wall Street—the millionaires of Wall Street," said Col. Treat. "They need this Republican Club. They want it, and they must have it. They need this club to protect and safeguard their interests, and there is no reason why they should not be generous enough to contribute the amount needed."

After this appeal Col. Treat digressed and talked of the results of the election. Republicans everywhere, he said, were surprised by the great vote given to Bird S. Coler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in New York City. They were at a loss to explain it.

"We must begin early next year," he said, "and labor earnestly to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming municipal election. There is no excuse for such a vote as Tammany polled at the last election."

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

District Organizations Start Their Fight to Prevent Tammany Success Next Year.

The Citizens' Union's fight to prevent Tammany recovering control in the city was started last night when in every Assembly district of the city the forces of the organization met for local reorganization and the election of officers. Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the organization, spent the day yesterday in arranging for last night's meetings. He declared that the Union was in a better condition for entering an anti-Tammany fight than ever.

"It is all bosh to talk of the Coler vote at the last election as a showing of Tammany strength," said Mr. Fulton. "The vote cast in New York City on Nov. 4 showed nothing except the relative standing of the two great parties on State issues. We do not believe—and we have canvassed the situation pretty thoroughly—that the strength of our organization is a bit impaired by the big Coler vote. I know a great many gentlemen who have aided the Citizens' Union in local fights not only with their personal influence, but with money contributions, who voted for Coler at the recent election. These men surely will not vote for Tammany next year on local issues, and neither will thousands of citizens who favor honest government for the municipality."

MADISON SQUARE BANK CASE.

New Trial Begun Before Justice Bischoff—Withdrawal of State Deposits.

Martin Cassidy, who was a depositor of the Madison Square Bank during a few days prior to its failure, is suing Joseph Blaut, Federick Uhlmann, and Ronald T. McDonald, Directors of the institution, to recover the money he had deposited. The case is being tried before Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court. Once before there was a trial, and the plaintiff won, but after the Appellate Division had sustained the verdict the Court of Appeals reversed it on a technical question and ordered a new trial.

Edward Lauterbach and W. A. Jenner are the lawyers for the defendants, and F. E. Perham and Harold Nathan appear for the plaintiff. It is charged by Mr. Cassidy that Messrs. Uhlmann and McDonald made an examination of the affairs of the bank as early as Aug. 2, 1893, and that Mr. Uhlmann admitted on Aug. 5 that the surplus was gone and the bank was insolvent. Yet, says the plaintiff, the Directors ordered that the bank remain open and accept deposits until the following Monday.

Deposits, it is charged, were received on Monday and Tuesday, and on the latter day State Treasurer Elliot Danforth was a borrower on personal notes to the extent of about $50,000. The statement is made by the plaintiff that Mr. Danforth came down from Albany and arranged for the withdrawal of the State's deposits, amounting to $250,000 by presenting checks which the St. Nicholas Bank, Clearing House agent of the Madison Square Bank, would have to honor under the rules of the Clearing House, whether the Madison Square Bank failed or not.

The defendants claim they acted in good faith. The charges against the defendants of having acted wrongfully in keeping the bank open on the Monday and Tuesday prior to its failure are absolutely denied. The case will be continued to-day.

NEW COLORADO FUEL STEP.

Another step in the fight for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was taken yesterday, when it was announced in Wall Street that J. C. Osgood had taken an appeal from the decision of Judge Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court, in St. Paul some two weeks

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Perfect Health is Sustained by a Perfect Food
MALTA-VITA, "the perfect food," eaten for breakfast and supper, insures perfect digestion and removes all cause of insomnia and dyspepsia. 90 per cent of the ills of life are due to poor digestion. Perfect health, sound restful sleep, clear complexion, bright eyes, clean, white teeth, sweet breath, are the blessings that follow a regular diet of Malta-Vita.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. "Insist on getting MALTA-VITA, "the perfect food."
Requires no cooking—always ready to eat.
MALTA-VITA with cream, MALTA-VITA with milk and sugar to taste, MALTA-VITA with fruit, all delightful dishes. MALTA-VITA is so prepared as to be easily digested and assimilated by old and young, sick or well. Large packages at your grocers.
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ATHLETIC RULES REVISED

At the Annual Convention of the Amateur Athletic Union.

LIGINGER NEW PRESIDENT

Satisfactory Report of the Treasurer—Many Records Made During Past Season Were Accepted.

Many matters of importance to amateur athletes throughout the country were discussed at the annual convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which was held in the Astor House yesterday. When President Babb called the meeting to order at noon the following delegates were present: C. E. Patterson, P. C. Phillips, Dr. Luther Gulick, and George C. Hepburn, Y. M. C. A.; James E. Sullivan, Bartow S. Weeks, Charles Reuss, A. J. Harburg, and M. J. Flynn, Metropolitan Association; E. E. Babb, Dr. T. H. O'Connor, W. T. Winston, and W. H. Dumbrisky, New England Association; Liginger, John MacLachlen, W. H. Sippe, Central Association; Dr. B. Merrill Hopkinson, Harry McMillan, J. W. Kelly, J. H. Sterrett, and T. J. Martin, Atlantic Association; W. B. Hinchman and A. H. Melletts, Western Association; B. P. Sullivan, Leigh Carroll, and C. F. Scott, Southern Association, and Major W. B. T. Macauley, Henry Morrison, and James Pearson, Canadian A. A. U. Changes were made in some of the committees and also in the Board of Governors. Walter H. Liginger of Minneapolis was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union, E. E. Babb of Boston, who filled that office during the past two years, having resigned. James E. Sullivan was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Several applications for reinstatement were received from athletes under suspension, but only three were passed upon favorably. Robert McArthur and R. B. Cornell of San Francisco and Dr. Smith of Worcester, Mass., were the men reinstated.

The Treasurer's report for the past year showing a balance on hand of $2,048.17 was considered very satisfactory and unanimously adopted.

The annual report of the Record Committee was a very lengthy one, including sixty swimming records, besides numerous new figures in running relay racing, weight throwing, potato racing, diving, rope climbing, and other contests, all of which received official approval. The Canadian and Atlantic Associations advocated most liberal rules regulating the relation in competition of paid instructors of clubs with their pupils. They were in favor of permitting instructors and pupils to meet each other in contests without impairing the amateur standing of the latter, but the Metropolitan Association stood firmly against any relaxation and favored that the lines be even more firmly drawn in this respect. Upon the recommendation of A. G. Mills, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, the better definition of an amateur was referred back to the committee having that matter in charge. The committee was instructed to report at the next annual meeting and finally to compile a "blue book" of decisions for reference and guidance in the future disposition of cases. The rules governing swimming, diving, and pole vaulting competitions as well as the game of water polo, revised and amplified, which were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES a short time ago, were adopted.

DE LA SALLE, 11; NEW ROCHELLE, 7

The De La Salle Institute football team defeated the New Rochelle team yesterday afternoon by the score of 11 to 7. The game was stubbornly contested. De La Salle was the first to score on a brilliant run by Costello, who, with excellent interference, carried the ball twenty yards for a touch-down. New Rochelle scored in the first half and forced Costello to a safety in the second. The line-up:

De La Salle, 11.	Positions.	New Rochelle, 7.
Larjey	Left end	Hansdon
Robinson	Left tackle	Finch
E. Thorp	Left guard	Anderson
Fitzgerald	Centre	DeAngelis
Farrell	Right guard	Ring
Pla	Right tackle	Baxter
Amezanga	Right end	Smith
Alayeto	Quarter back	Foster
Costello	Left half back	Zistels
J. Thorp	Right half back	Helmrich
Hanrahan	Full back	Law

Touch-downs—Amesanga, Costello, Law. Safety touch-down—Costello. Goal from touch-down—Costello. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

DE LA SALLE, 5; SACRED HEART, 0.

The junior football team of De La Salle Institute yesterday defeated the juniors of the Sacred Heart Academy by the close score of 5 to 0. Both teams played fast football, and only by the superior endurance of the De La Salle boys were they able to score. The line-up:

D. L. S., 5.	Positions.	S. H. Academy, 0.
Reilly	Left end	Ross
L. Farrell	Left tackle	Ruffle
A. Farrell	Left guard	Walsh
Treacy	Centre	Mackey
McGuire	Right guard	Kennedy
Buckley	Right tackle	Scanlon
Dolan	Right end	Gregory
Tabernilia	Quarter back	Cuddy
Porrazo	Right half back	Petty
Curry	Left half back	Gallman
McMahon	Full back	Thomas

Time of halves—Fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Ferrelly. Timekeeper—Butler.



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COAL FOR ELEVATED ROAD

Purchasing Agents Say Hard Coal Cannot Be Bought.

Health Commissioner Lederle Will Investigate the Subject of Supply—Continuation of Smoke Nuisance.

Shortly after the beginning of the coal famine, Health Commissioner Lederle forced the Manhattan Railway Company to use hard coal in the locomotives on the elevated roads, and the company had to pay as high as $10 a ton. With the price at $6.50 a ton now, the coal purchasing department of the company, through its representative, asserts that it is impossible to get the necessary anthracite. Commissioner Lederle has begun an investigation to see whether the big consumers of coal are unable to procure anthracite. If the investigation indicates that they can get hard coal he will see to it that they do so or suffer the penalties of violating the law about the soft coal smoke nuisance.

The elevated railroad averaged yesterday one electric train to two trains drawn by black-smoke-distributing locomotives. The smoke did not rise; it filled the streets, the soot entering windows that were open. The effort to use a mixture of anthracite and bituminous coals increased the annoyance. The soft coal, burning rapidly with the glowing anthracite, threw off a fine, flint-like dust that was distressing and dangerous to the eyes of the passengers on the trains and the pedestrians in the streets.

Commissioner Lederle said yesterday afternoon:

"Soft coal is being used all over the city. Efforts to suppress it are met with the statement that coal cannot be had. I am very much in earnest about this, and I am going to find out at once whether coal cannot be had. The dealers say it cannot. A man came to me to-day, saying that he could land in New York 4,000 tons a day. He had tried to sell it, but he found that there were no purchasers, as many firms had large supplies of soft coal which they intended to consume before they sought a supply of anthracite. He said that the hard coal, selling at a reasonable figure, found no purchasers.

"I told him that if he would bring in some of that coal I would find out why it was not bought. I did not like to make the Department of Health a coal agency, but it was a chance to gain the needed evidence against the worst offenders. If they would not buy coal on hand, then they would be violating the law. The man promised to supply the coal. If he does I will get the customers, or know why they will not buy."

In the offices of Herbert & Co., purchasing agents for the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, Mr. Herbert said that the company would buy and use anthracite as soon as it could be purchased.

"Price does not figure with the company," he said. "The burning of soft coal is injurious to the boilers of the locomotives. We simply cannot get the coal. The miners in Pennsylvania are working in a lukewarm way, and there is not a mine giving a normal output. The miners are waiting the award of the arbitration commission and are lazy in the meantime. The demand for coal in small lots is heavy. The hotels and apartment houses and the homes of the people must be supplied first, and that is the policy of the dealers."

The Inspectors of the Department of Health were instructed yesterday by Commissioner Lederle to notify all contractors who are using stationary engines in the construction of high buildings to stop the use of soft coal. Those who are using stationary engines for steam boilers on the streets must also stop using soft coal.

YOUNG LAWYERS SWORN IN.

Class of 126 Students Admitted to the Bar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A class of 126 law students was sworn in as members of the bar at the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Justice Van Brunt presided and made the address of congratulation and admonition, emphasizing the fact that care in the preparation of cases would do more than influence or connection toward winning success.

Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, was present, his son, Harvey Watterson, being one of those sworn in. The law class was as follows:

Wight V. Abbott, Isaac Allen, John J. Ackerman, Lorenzo D. Armstrong, John J. Brann, L. Lawrence Broadwin, David Bernstein, Walter G. Butler, Herman A. Brecher, Eugene W. Burr, Oliver G. Browne, Cornelius G. Beekman, Ira H. Brady, Robert W. Bernard, Solomon Brinn, Earl B. Hannes, Charles Birberg, Verne F. Cowen, Robert M. Crater, Robert J. Culhane, Henry C. Colwell, Roscoe W. Gates, Samuel Chugerman, Lee Wilson Dodd, John A. Djerf, Joseph Du Vivier, Manfred W. Ehrich, William A. Evans, Harry Edwards, Wilbur F. Earp, James A. Edwards, Leon Forst, Herbert W. Fisher, William H. Freedman, David F. Fine, Samuel Fingerhut, Michael B. Feeney, Max Friedman, Arthur Frank, Bernard Fliashnick, Alfred Frankenthaler, Jacob S. Freedman, Joseph E. Freeman, Frederick S. Fisher, Louis Goldberg, Eugene L. Gottlieb, Raymond Lee Pfiffiss, James J. Golden, Nathan G. Goldberger, Milton J. Gordon, Guido H. Gandel, Abraham Greenberg, Dwight D. Graves, Henry P. Goldstein, Isaac Guiman, Michael H. Harris, Howard S. Harrington, F. H. Ford Holt, David A. Howell, Daniel V. Hopps, E. J. Hellner, John P. Hayden, George G. Hastings, Leonard Haas, H. Van Hoevenberg, Jr., Edward Jenkins, Raeburn W. Jenkins, John F. Joyce, Henry Elihu Jones, Samuel A. Jacobson, Irving L. Kremer, Hugh Irwin Levy, Samuel Lewis, Jr., Charles D. Lawrence, John H. Louw, Marcel Levy, John Cupp Lowe, Samuel Samter Levy, Henry A. Miller, Milton Mendel, Cogeshall Macy, Jacob M. Marcuson, Joseph Morganstern, Lewis H. Moos, Frank Meyers, Franklin C. Manley, Maurice J. J. McCarthy, Rutger B. Miller, Henry Leo Moses, Manton Marks, Kevork G. Nazarian, Robert L. Noah, William H. Nelson, Mark W. Norman, Henry R. Noyes, Charles H. O'Connor, John B. McDonnell, Leon M. Prince, Benjamin Edwin Page, Samuel W. Phillips, Frank H. Pierce, Walter C. Pinckney, Isaac Ringel, Joseph Remey, J. M. Rodger, Louis Salant, Herman D. Sears, Jacob Silverstein, Douglas B. Stewart, Claude E. Scattergood, Alex. L. Strouse, John M. Scoble, Benjamin Steinman, Walter H. Stewart, Samuel Schack, Robert H. Southard, George E. Duncan, Ira M. Hawkins, Lewis J. Smith, Thomas M. Simonton, Edward H. Thurston, Leo W. Wertheimer, Harvey Watterson, Charles R. Webber, Royal H. Weller, Pliny W. Williamson.

TEACHER GETS A MANDAMUS.

Court Orders Mrs. Perham's Name Placed on Principal's Eligible List.

It has been decided by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court that Superintendent Maxwell of the city schools must restore to the eligible list of applicants for Principalships the name of Mrs. Anna E. Perham, who has not taught in the public schools for many years.

Mrs. Perham's first license as a teacher was granted in 1857. After teaching for three years she became a Principal, and held the position two years. Then she married Mr. Perham, and after the marriage did no teaching, except in a night school during 1869, until three years ago, when she became a substitute teacher.

Mr. Perham was declared incurably insane in 1898. In 1899, being forced to earn her own living, Mrs. Perham put in her application to the Board of Education for a teacher's place. Except to receive her as a substitute, Superintendent Maxwell refused to grant her request. Last July she applied to have her name placed on the eligible list.

The Superintendent stated in his answer that Mrs. Perham failed to pass a satisfactory examination in 1899, and that later she failed on two more. A rule of the board, he said, provided a license issued previous to 1898 and unused for five years should become invalid unless the holder was re-examined. Justice Bischoff, in his decision, said:

"As a matter of the license issued to her she is entitled to demand that her name be placed on the eligible list. She has ob-

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Also Velvets, Tricots, Venetians and Matelasses

in a Splendid Selection of Rich Colorings and Finish. (Main Floor, East.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be two weddings in town to-day. In the afternoon Miss Edith H. Coppell, daughter of the late George Coppell, will marry Lawrence B. Elliman at Grace Church. Miss Ella Fitch, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain will have an evening wedding at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church. The house party at Idle Hour, William K. Vanderbilt's country seat at Oakdale, came to an end yesterday, but the one at Westbury, given by Mr. William C. Whitney, will continue the greater part of the week. There were many small dinners in town, arranged at the different restaurants by those visiting the Horse Show.

***

There have been a number of arrivals in town for the Winter. Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore are in New York until Congress meets. Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and the Misses Robb are at 23 Park Avenue for the Winter. They have just got back from Lancaster, Mass. Mrs. Devereux Clapp and Miss Clapp reached New York on Saturday. They have been spending the Summer abroad.

***

Mrs. Robert G. Remsen and Miss Remsen are in town for the Winter at their residence, 3 East Eightieth Street. They were in New London, as usual, this Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, to Heth Lorton at Trinity Chapel on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, at 3 o'clock. A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, for members of the immediate families and a few intimate friends. Miss Lawrence is a member of an old New York family and Mr. Lorton is a Virginian. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club, Knollwood Country Club, Society of the Cincinnati, Society of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Southern Society, The Virginians, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Grace Stocking, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. W. Stocking of Orange, N. J., to William H. Hunn of Franklin, Penn.

***

Miss Edith Howard Coppell, daughter of the late George Coppell, and Lawrence B. Elliman, son of William Elliman, are to be married at 4 o'clock to-day in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. Miss Rosalie Southgate Elliman, a sister of Mr. Elliman, will be the maid of honor, and the Misses Florence and Grace Coppell, sisters of Miss Edith Coppell, will be her bridesmaids. De Lancey Coster will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Herbert Coppell, Walter A. Pease, Edgar Hatfield Booth, Stephen Pell, Robert Barclay, Philip Sands, and Douglas Elliman. Arthur Coppell will give the bride away.

***

At the wedding this evening of Miss Ella Fitch, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, the bridesmaids will be the Misses Pauline Lowerre, Bessie Bailey, Edith Freude, Josephine Hoyt Smith, Grace Wilcox, and Elizabeth Fitch. The maid of honor will be Miss Doris Fitch. A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Eightieth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven are at their Lakewood cottage for the season. They will come up for the opera.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Julien Stevens Ulman are in town and settled at their residence, 57 East Fifty-sixth Street, for the Winter. They will be out of mourning this season and will entertain a great deal.

***

The wedding of Miss Florence Jacquelin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, and Charles Swords will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation. It will be followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents in East Thirty-eighth Street.

***

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has arrived in town for the Winter. She has been at the Hot Springs of Virginia and at Chatsworth. She was one of the large party which assembled at the latter place last week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Stewart Ellsworth have taken the De Rham cottage at Tuxedo, where they will spend the Winter.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are in town for the Horse Show. They will return for a house party to Lakewood at the end of the week. Miss Helen Gould will give a reception at her town residence next Tuesday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longfellow are at the Cambridge for the season. Mrs. Longfellow was Miss Delafield of this city, a daughter of Maturin S. Delafield.

***

Miss May Van Alen is also at the Cambridge. She is to remain there this Winter. Her father, James J. Van Alen, has gone abroad.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn have returned from their country house at Garrison's, N. Y., and are at their home, 40 East Thirty-sixth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are passing a few days at their country house at Scarborough on Hudson.

***

Cornelius Vanderbilt is in town. He arrived here on Saturday. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertie Gwinn are expected to arrive in town to-day. They have been visiting Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Gwinn, at Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt will remain in town for a few days, and then will go to Biltmore, where he will join Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gwinn. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gwinn will remain at Biltmore for the Winter. Mr. Vanderbilt will return to New York in time for the Horse Show. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gwinn do not intend to come up until after the Horse Show.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The first social function at the renovated White House took place this afternoon, when Mrs. Roosevelt gave a small tea in the Red Room, put into comparative order for the occasion. The guests, who numbered twenty-five or thirty persons, entered by the main door on the north front and made their way through an unpaved and unplastered hall to their hostess.

The occasion was entirely informal, although among the guests received were the British Ambassador and Lady Herbert, the Spanish Minister, Señor Don Emilio de Ojeda, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Fuller. Miss Hagner did the honors for the tea table.

Mme. Wu, wife of the retiring Chinese Minister, left Washington to-day for Atlantic City, where she will remain some time before joining her husband, who started to-day for China. Mme. Wu was accompanied by one of the young women of her household and a maid. Her young son, Choa Chou, who was entered as a pupil in the Atlantic City public schools during the temporary residence of his parents there last Summer, will probably accompany his mother home.

The News of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe left to-day for California, where they will spend the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Roland King, and Mrs. Amos T. French left to-day for New York, having closed their cottages for the Winter.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McLean—Boardman.

The wedding of James Hammond McLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Hammond McLean, and Miss Cecil Boardman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. Dr. Ernest Stires. Little Miss Geraldine Boardman was her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Violet Stewart, Madge Niles, Ruth Emmons, and Katharine Drake. Mr. McLean's best man was his cousin, Harry Gruner, and the ushers were Richard Elkins of Philadelphia, Sewall and Philip Boardman, brothers of the bride; Alexander Smith, Schuyler Smith, Ronald Coldbaugh, and J. Prentice Kellogg. The church was simply decorated with green, and white flowers were placed on the altar. A reception for the two families only was held after the wedding at the Boardman residence, 40 West Fifty-third Street. Mr. and Mrs. McLean will live at the Biltmore.

POST OFFICE SITE SELECTION.

Local Committee of Officials Will Begin to Consider the Localities That Have Been Suggested.

The efforts to secure for New York City better Post Office facilities will begin to assume definite shape this afternoon, when Postmaster Van Cott, Collector Stranahan, and United States District Attorney Burnett, constituting an advisory committee, will meet in the office of the Postmaster to determine upon the selection of a site for a new local Post Office building. The meeting is to be the first of a series that will extend, it is expected, over a week or ten days.

The Postmaster said yesterday that the committee will forward its reports and recommendations to the Government commission at Washington, consisting of Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, the Postmaster General, and Attorney General Knox. The commission will come to New York later and consider the half dozen most likely sites that are to be culled by the subsidiary committee from the long list of offerings.

"I have every reason to believe," the Postmaster said, "that an appropriation and authorization from Congress for the New York Post Office will go through during the next session."

AMENDED FRANCHISE FOR RAILROAD TUNNEL.

Report to be Submitted by Conference Committee to the Aldermen—Favored by Majority.

The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise will come before the Board of Aldermen at the session to-day. A meeting of the conference committee was held in the office of President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen last evening. The amended franchise was considered, and a report was prepared and signed by a majority of the committee, which consisted of President Fornes, Aldermen Walkley, James, Longfellow and Sullivan, and President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan.

President Cantor is in the West. Alderman Sullivan declined to sign the report in favor of the franchise. The report of the committee is to be read, and then referred to the Railroad Committee for consideration. The members of that committee are Alderman Diemer, Chairman, and Messrs. Goodman, Peck, Lundy, Downing, Klett, Wafer, McCall, and Owens.

Alderman Walkley said after the conference:

"A majority of the Board of Aldermen will be ready to vote for this franchise as soon as it is reported. We do not regard the rejection of the first franchise as important at this time. The Board of Aldermen, in rejecting the first franchise, procured for the city much better terms for the franchise than were first offered by the railroad company. Valuable concessions were obtained."

President Fornes said:

"I do not think that the Aldermen [illegible] in our opinion the interests of the people will be conserved in a conservative manner, and I am sure that when they are convinced that the granting of the franchise will be in the interests of the people, as I think they are convinced now, prompt action will be taken."

Alderman Owens, a Tammany member of the Railroad Committee, said:

"The tunnel franchise is too important a matter for the Aldermen to hold up. Any proposition which involves the expenditure of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 in New York, and is in the interests of the people, should be passed as promptly as possible."

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan of the Bowery district declared that at the meeting to-day he would not present a minority report, but would reserve his right so to do, and await the return of President Cantor before deciding if a minority report is to be prepared.

ELECTRIC INJUNCTION DENIED.

Westinghouse Suit to Stop Use of Opposition Transformers Dismissed.

A patent decision of importance to the electrical interests of the country was handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, denying the motion of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company for an injunction to restrain the Orange County Gas and Electric Company from using "transformers" made by the Stanley Electric Company of Pittsfield, Mass. On one side has been arrayed the General Electric and Westinghouse Companies, and on the other the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, backed by Roebling and Whitney capital.

This suit was notable for the number of prominent electricians who presented expert testimony. Among those who submitted affidavits for the Stanley Company were Dr. Perrine, who designed the long-distance transmission lines of California, Profs. Crocker and Pupin of Columbia University, A. E. Kennelly, the writer and consulting engineer; Carl Hering of Philadelphia, and Prof. Franklin of Lehigh University.

Judge Lacombe, who wrote the decision, holds that, in view of the repeated and concurrent testimony of the many experts called by the defendant, the claim of infringement could not be considered by the court.

Montclair's New Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 17.—Wilfred H. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., has been appointed Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. here to succeed R. G. Hooper, who resigned recently to accept a similar position with the Y. M. C. A. at Akron, O.

IN THE SHOPS.

A little red Mephistopheles, is to be seen on all sorts of things. On note paper he is accompanied by the words, "From one," "to another," with the figure in the centre—to be read rebus-like that is hardly courteous but some persons find it amusing.

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Various kinds of pins and needles are put up in small paper steamer trunks, which are covered with the proper labels. The cases are convenient and attractive and cost 50 cents a piece. Smaller bon voyage boxes which have the same traveled appearance cost something less and are also filled with traveler's necessities.

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All sorts of pretty little ice cups, covered and uncovered, are made up with bright colored tissue papers, and many have pretty little dolls' heads coming out of the top.

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For jokes for the holiday season, or for any time for that matter, there are all sorts and kinds of things in the way of little favors. There are not only the big pens and pencils which are bon-bon boxes, but there are smaller ones, almost regular size. There are big jackknives and there are fifes, there are champagne bottles packed in ice, there are tiny coal scuttles and shovels, these looking to be solid brass; there are perfume bottles covered with paper or the cover is there and the bottle missing, but there is the genuine appearance; and there are business-like looking black bottles and straw covered bottles.

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Not only are there pumpkins for bon-bon boxes, but there are jack o' lanterns for the holidays, and there are also figures with jack o' lantern heads.

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One of the prettiest things in the fancy work departments of the shops is a laundry list—the front a Chinese balloon, with a little Chinaman upon it, and across its bright colors the word "Laundry" in black. They cost 60 cents.

***

Something new in the line of pads for scribbling is that for the cook. There is a large card for the front of this and on it is painted a cook, one of the cooking school cooks, pretty and young, different cards having different representations of her. On the back of the card, which is large is fastened a full sized pad of commercial note paper. Below the young cook's picture is the word "Receipts." These cost 79 cents.

***

Something else that is new is a wooden match receiver. Above the receiver part is a scene of night and three black velvet cats sitting on a fence. On the lower part is pasted a calendar. This costs 49 cents.

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For telegraph blanks the outside shows three weary messenger boys lounging in the telegraph office waiting room.

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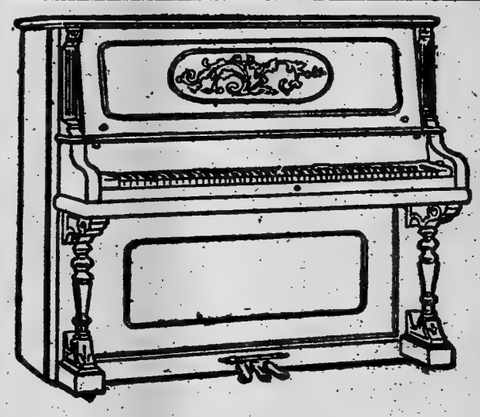
All sorts and kinds of realistic things are out in calendars for 1903. There is the watermelon with a jolly negro's face in the middle of it, there are luck calendars, barn doors with horse shoes, rabbit's feet, all sorts and kinds of lucky emblems tacked to it, and most of them really set on to the paper and not in it. Football calendars are of course out in profusion. Some excellent ones with figures in the appropriate colors, have tacked to one corner a piece of trousering, a waist-coat strap and a button, [illegible]

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge Accounts Opened with People of Recognized Responsibility.



Piano Announcement Extraordinary.

Special Introductory Sale of the Celebrated Baus Piano.

TO bring your attention forcibly to this beautiful instrument, and to still further stimulate your interest in our magnificent New Art Piano Store on the 5th Floor,

We Place on Sale

50 Baus Pianos, each priced at--

The Regular Price is $250.00.

168.00 Or $10.00 Down and $6.00 Monthly Thereafter.

This is unquestionably the most notable Piano Event of the whole year, and coming practically with the advent of the Holidays, is of special interest and importance.

WE GUARANTEE THE BAUS PIANO IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR 5 YEARS. The designs were specially made for this sale. They include plain panelled oak cases, plain panelled mahogany cases, carved panelled antique oak cases, carved panelled Circassian walnut cases and carved panelled San Domingo mahogany cases. Double veneered cases, ivory keys; overstrung bass; three strung in the treble.

IN ADDITION TO BEING ELEGANTLY MADE OF FINE MATERIALS, THE BAUS PIANO POSSESSES TONE OF GREAT BRILLIANCY AND RICH MELODIOUSNESS. It is particularly noted for its staying in tune qualities.

Piano, Violin and Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon

In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

ARTISTS.

MME. CLIFFORD E. WILLIAMS.....Soprano
MISS PERSIS THOMPSON.....Contralto
MR. L. W. CLARY.....Baritone
MISS DORIS A. WARD.....At the Piano

1. VALSE CHANTEE.....Arditi
Mme. Williams.
2. WHEN THOU ART NEAR ME.....Loehr
Mr. Clary.
3. THE QUEST.....Smith
Miss Thompson.
4. CHANSON PROVENCALE.....Dell'Aqua
Mme. Williams.
5. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE NO. 2.....Liszt
With the aid of the Playano.
6. I'M WEARIN' AWA', JEAN.....Foote
Mr. Clary.
7. SONG OF THANKSGIVING.....Allitsen
Miss Thompson.
8. A SPRING SONG.....Woodman
Mme. Williams.
9. (a) ABSENT.....Metcalf
(b) AUF WIEDERSEHEN.....Nevin
Miss Thompson.
10. BORDER BALLAD.....Cowan
Mr. Clary.
11. SYLVIA BALLET.....Delibes
With the aid of the Playano.

Silverware and Cutlery.

ABSOLUTELY the most ambitious Sale of Sterling Silver, Quadruple-plated Ware and Table Cutlery ever projected by The Big Store. And that speaks volumes.

IT MEANS THE MOST REMARKABLE VALUES OF THE YEAR.
IT MEANS THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY OF LOW PRICES.

Every piece is fine, new and beautiful. The Sterling Silver and Plated Ware comprise all that is strictly and strikingly up-to-the-minute.

It is only natural therefore that the response to-day should be most enthusiastic. The Sale being planned upon a broad and thoroughly representative basis, quantities are logically large. Plenty for everybody.

Sterling Silver

STERLING SILVER DINNER OR TEA KNIVES; hollow handles; set of 6, 11.00
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; fancy patterns; set of 6, 9.75
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, fancy patterns; set of 6, 2.95
STERLING SILVER BUTTER SPREADERS, set of 6, 3.75
STERLING SILVER COLD MEAT FORKS, PRESERVE SPOONS, AND LETTUCE FORKS, WITH GILT OR SILVER BOWLS, French gray handles, 2.35
STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS, highly polished, gold lined, 2.95
CIGAR JARS, sterling silver tops, French gray finish, 2.05
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 5 pieces, extra heavy, full size, beautifully embossed, 145.00
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, highly polished, bead trimming, 75.00
STERLING SILVER OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 3.25
STERLING SILVER BREAD TRAYS, highly polished, rococo border, 17.50
STERLING SILVER DESSERT SETS, highly polished, 2 pieces, gold lined, 12.00
CUT GLASS WATER BOTTLES, heavy Sterling silver mounting, 9.75
STERLING SILVER CANDLESTICKS, 8-in., highly polished, 6.75
STERLING SILVER BON BON DISHES, French gray finish, 2.75

Quadruple Plated Ware.

LOT 1—QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE—Many new designs in Butter or bright finish; Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, Claret Pitchers, Baby Cups; Pickle Casters, Mustard Pots, Cigar Jars, Condensed Milk Holders, Horseradish Jars, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls and Fruit Dishes, choice, 75
LOT 2—QUADRUPLE PLATED Candlesticks, Chocolate Pots, Cups, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Sugar Bowls, Bread Trays, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Condensed Milk Holders, Claret Pitchers, Sugar Sifters, Fern Dishes, Cigar Jars, Serving Trays, Tea Pots, and Cake Baskets; choice, 1.35
LOT 3—QUADRUPLE PLATED Fruit Dishes, Nut Bowls, Candlesticks, Crumb Sets, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Cream Pitchers, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Sugar Bowls, with 6 Rogers Tea Spoons, and Nut Bowls; choice, 1.95
LOT 4—QUADRUPLE PLATED Cake Baskets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Crumb Sets, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Baking Dishes, porcelain lined; choice 2.75
LOT 5—QUADRUPLE PLATED Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Fern Dishes, Tea Pots, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Soup Tureens, Salad Bowls, Fruit Dishes, Coffee Pots and Cake Baskets; choice, 3.50

Table Cutlery.

ROGERS A1 SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, choice of many fancy patterns:
TEA SPOONS, set of 6, .35
TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6, .70

GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, fancy lined Case, Antique Ivory Handles, Sterling Silver Ferrules, fine quality Steel, 4.00
CARVING SET, 3 pieces, in case, handles made of antique ivory or stag, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 5.00
CARVING SET, 3 pieces, in case, stag or antique ivory handles, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 6.50
GAME CARVERS, 3 pieces in case, ivory or celluloid handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 2.50
GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, in case, stag handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 1.95
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces, in case stag handles, best quality steel, 2.50
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, 2.00
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, .98
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, cocobolo handles, fine quality steel, .75
PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, full size, silver plated blade, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 4.95
PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, silver plated blades, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 2.65

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Toyland Is All A-Flutter Now!



THE excitement is increasing. Hosts of children come hurrying in after school hours every day to see the wonderful things provided for Toyland. The Mimic Horse Show is a leading attraction. The illustration gives you an idea what it is like.

See the Scenic Inclined Railway by all means.

Each of the Following Is Specially Priced at 50c:

Dolls.



JOINTED DOLL, 14 inches long; moving eyes; handsome bisque head; long flowing curls; jointed arms, legs and wrists.
KID-BODY DOLL, 12 inches long; jointed hips and knees; shoes and stockings; bisque head; moving eyes, and long curls.
DRESS DOLL, 15 inches long; bisque head; moving eyes; pretty dresses, with hats to match.
MUSLIN BODY; 13 inches long jointed hips and knees; shoes and stockings; jointed bisque arms.
DOLL'S HEAD; unbreakable kind; moving eyes; hair that can be washed.
DOLL'S DRESSES; 75 different styles, with full set of underclothing.

50c. Each.

Games.

GAMES; such as Louisa, Department Store, Wild West, Race Around-World, Messenger Boy, Day-at-Circus, War-at-Sea, Wedding Bells, New York, Office Boy, Table Tennis, Pitch-a-Ring, Magic Hoops, Parchesi.
CROKINOLE BOARDS; our reg. 85c. kind.

50c. Each.

Toys.

PIANO; 12 key style; hardwood; rosewood finish.
BLACKBOARD; hardwood; 45 inches high, 20 inches wide; writing table and blackboard; drop lid; linen revolving chart; embossed front.



TRUNK; 13 inches long; nicely made; finished with tray, lock and key.
"SHOE-FLY" Rocking Horse; hardwood; nicely painted; bent rocker and tail.
EXPRESS WAGON; 12 x 24 inch; dovetailed body; strong wheels and axles.
REGISTERING BANK; trunk shape; nickelled.



TOOL CHEST; 13 x 7 x 5 inch box, with tray, and about four tea good tools.
DRUM; 9 inches in diameter; nicely embossed in colors.
DOLL SWING; wire; good size; pretty design.

50c. Each.

COLLEGE FLAGS; felt; sewed letter; 18x26 inch size.
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS; silk; mounted; 12x18 inch size.
TEN-PINS; 10 inch size; nicely made and finished.
FURNITURE SET; wood; bed, bureau, table; two chairs and rocker in box, 11x12x4 inches.
KINDERGARTEN CHAIR; golden oak; embossed back; 20 inches high; 13½ inch seat; 12½ inches from floor.
DROP-LEAF TABLE; 17x20 inch top; 14 inches high; oak.
TOP REFRIGERATOR; hard wood; oak finish; brass trimmings; made for a toy, but can be used for sick-room.
HARMLESS GUN; shoots hollow rubber balls.
STEEL SLEIGH; handsomely decorated top; 26 inches long, 10½ inches wide, 7 inches high.
SPELLING BOARDS; hard wood; ornamented letters; rotating grooves; cannot be lost.
ICE WAGON, HORSE AND DRIVER; malleable iron; nicely painted; 15½ inches long.
FIRE ENGINE; malleable iron; two horses; 16 inches long.
HOOK AND LADDER; as above; 21 inches long.

50c. Each.

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THE MAYOR AND THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The virtues and the defects of Mayor Low's administration are under discussion in the Citizens' Union. When the new City Committee of the Union meets there may be some move to say what the Union thinks about it. According to a report in The Evening Post, "some of the members who are friends of the Mayor are talking about introducing resolutions declaring that he has accomplished all that could be expected within a year, and denouncing the efforts of the Republican machine to make it appear that Mr. Low is responsible for the large Democratic vote in New York City on Nov. 4."

That would be merely an expression of opinion. A statement of fact would be vastly more edifying and useful.

In some departments of the City Government Mayor Low's administration has disappointed public expectation. For that reason criticism, condemnation even, is frequently heard. Severe critics say that things are no better than they were under Tammany. That is preposterous. There is no department of the City Government, not even the Police Department, in which the efforts of the Mayor and his appointees have been less successful than in any other, in which the advance in efficiency, in honesty, and in clean dealing has not been conspicuous—plain to be seen of all men, save those who will not see it. The Charities Department, the Parks Department, the Street Cleaning Department, offer proof of this statement to any candid mind that will seek it. In other departments the same proof is accessible. The trouble is that the average candid mind will not go hunting for proofs.

Why should not the Citizens' Union appoint a competent committee—not a committee of long-winded theorizers, but a committee of practical men, with a capacity for accurate observation and concise statement—to inquire into the business of the departments under Mayor Low, and report in what respects his administration is better than the administration of Tammany? Let the proofs be brought to light, where a hurried and heedless community may take note of them.

Tammany expects to go in with a rush at the next election. If its hopes are to be blasted and its rush checked work must begin now. It might very properly begin by such a review as we have suggested of Mayor Low's success thus far in conducting the public business.

THE STRIKERS ARE THE RIOTERS.

In discussing the relations of trades unions to the militia representatives of organized labor, quite by inadvertence but with all necessary clearness, have exposed the falsity of the familiar pretense that outsiders, not strikers, are responsible for the violence and rioting which are frequent incidents of strikes. Mr. JAMES WILSON, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, said:

> I am opposed to members of trades unions joining the National Guard. While a good many of the unions here have no rule against it, most of them do not like to have their members in the militia. They may be called on to shoot against fellow-workmen in whose fight as trades unionists they have very hearty sympathy.

Mr. WILLIAM F. LONG, President of the Lithographers' Association, is quoted to this effect:

> My own opinion is that a trades unionist is liable to find himself in a very embarrassing position if he is in the National Guard and is called upon to shoot against strikers. A man cannot serve two masters. He cannot be an efficient member of the National Guard during a strike and a good trades unionist at the same time.

As for the action of the Schenectady Trades Assembly it speaks for itself. Whatever the ignorant members of the labor unions may think about the militia, labor leaders know that the National Guard of this State is maintained for the public defense and the maintenance of public order. It does not shoot peaceful citizens. It never has shot down strikers, and never will, simply because they are strikers. It opens fire only upon mobs that endanger life and property, only upon ugly and riotous crowds that have disobeyed the command of the civil authorities to disperse. These facts are well known to Mr. WILSON and Mr. LONG, as they are to every intelligent labor leader or member of a trades union.

But the representatives of organized labor say that the union militiaman may find himself compelled "to shoot against fellow-workmen," "to shoot against strikers." This is the broadest kind of admission that the "fellow-workmen" and the "striker" are given to rioting and violence, and that it is the policy of organized labor, so far as these representatives speak for it, to preserve the liberty of violence and rioting by discouraging enlistment in the National Guard. The admission could not be made broader or plainer.

Other significant statements are made in the course of this discussion. Sheriff O'BRIEN says that among labor men opinion is divided, one party holding that "it would be better to have friends than foes in the National Guard." Civil Service Commissioner WILLIAM A. PERRINE, who is business agent of the Iron Molders' Conference Board, representing twelve unions, says: "If I had my will the National Guard would be composed of trades unionists. They would not be likely to shoot to kill during a strike." Mr. JAMES WILSON, who is quoted above, expresses the same idea.

This aspect of the relation of the National Guard to union labor is not likely to be overlooked. Nobody wants a citizen soldiery that would be willing to shoot peaceful citizens. But orders to shoot are never given save when the public peace is endangered, and then fire is opened only on those persons who are endangering it. The National Guard is not a judicial body. It must be so constituted that it will obey orders.

POLITICS AND THE SOUTH.

If President ROOSEVELT'S distribution of "patronage" were guided by some plain, consistent, and worthy principle, his course as to the "Lily White" Republicans of the South might at least be understood. It is as near a fundamental notion of the Republican Party as it can hope to have in these later days that all men are equal in its ranks, without distinction of race or color. The party has in practice made a deep line of demarkation between members who are consumers or wage earners and members who enjoy the favors of the tariff, but discrimination on the score of color has never openly been advocated. Mr. ROOSEVELT might very properly say that he would not tolerate it in men of his appointment to public office who at the same time are active in the politics of their State. Then, if he kept to a high standard of personal fitness, and, especially, if he avoided all grounds for just suspicion that he was plotting for the nomination in 1904 and using the patronage to promote the plot, he would hold a position which the great body of his party in the North would undoubtedly sustain.

Unfortunately both for him and for the country, his position is by no means so simple and so clear as this. Unfortunately for the country, for he does unquestionably present the rough embodiment to the people generally of courage, rectitude, and manly fidelity to ideals, and it is demoralizing that he should be discredited by his own acts. It is unfortunate for him, because he owes by far the larger part of his popular strength to the belief, which he has often justified, that he is both faithful and unselfish in his official action. The general estimate of his motives is shaken by his course in Delaware and by the prominence of his appointee CLARKSON in the manipulation of partisan affairs in the South. And when once you feel compelled to abandon the assumption that Mr. ROOSEVELT in these matters is guided solely by a disinterested sense of duty, the purely political motives by which his plans may be influenced are unpleasantly obvious.

In the first place, it is clear that opposition to the "Lily White" movement must promote any plan to get the delegates from the South, so far as they are selected by the negroes of that section. It is true that before the time for the selection of these delegates the negroes may be disqualified as voters at the primaries by the loss of their votes at the polls. But this will be true only in parts of the South, and the negro vote for delegates will be a very important element in shaping the course of the next National Convention. Mr. ROOSEVELT is pretty sure to get it by the policy he is pushing with such vigor in Alabama. But it is not now in the South alone that the negro vote is of importance, either in the primaries or at the polls. On the contrary, there are many districts in the Middle States and in New England where the colored voters may hold the balance of power in the election either of candidates or delegates. It is generally understood among the politicians that this feature in the plans of Mr. PAYNE and Mr. CLARKSON is quite as important as the influence of the colored vote on results in the South. In either section it is admitted that the President is playing "good politics." He may be, but it is not the kind of politics which his honest friends and admirers like to see him play. He is strong enough with the people to get along without it.

THE SITUATION IN SCHENECTADY.

A struggle begins to-day in the City of Schenectady which should be understood by all for whom it has interest before any of the issues are involved or befogged by measures offensive or defensive which may be taken during the next few days.

The General Electric Company owns a line of railroad operated by electricity. It employs about 250 motormen and conductors, who do not care to join a union and are perfectly satisfied with the conditions of their employment. The effort to induce them to become members of a union having failed, the company was appealed to to compel them to join. This the company naturally and very properly declined to do. It was perfectly willing that the men should form or join a union if they wanted to; but if they did not want to it had no right to ask them to subject themselves to a control seeking the enforcement of rules they deemed inimical to their interests. The Executive Committee of the Trades Assembly then took the matter in hand and an agreement was reached to punish the General Electric Company by placing a boycott upon the railroad. Every workman who rides on one of the cars will lose his union card and become a "scab"; every business man who rides once will be warned not to repeat the offense or he will be subjected to a boycott in his business; if an employé of any one doing business in Schenectady rides after being warned his discharge will be demanded on penalty of the boycott. An effort will be made to compel the Union Traction Company, over whose tracks the cars of the Schenectady Railway Company run for part of their service, to withdraw this privilege, on penalty of a general strike of its own employés. As the gas and electric lighting interests of Schenectady are closely allied with the railroad interest, members of unions and business men will be forbidden to use either gas or electric lights, and the general public will be requested not to do so. The Common Council has even been petitioned to cancel the contract for street lighting. It is important to remember that the only grievance underlying this comprehensive movement is that the motormen and conductors of the electric railroad have deemed it to their interest not to affiliate with the union.

Here we have the issue squarely drawn between the demands of organized labor and the rights of every individual and corporation. It will be interesting to see how public opinion in Schenectady shapes itself in this crisis, and which side has the support of those independent of union obligations. It looks as if the Trades Assembly had undertaken a large and extremely perilous experiment, in which success would be only less disastrous than defeat. They have absolutely nothing upon which to base an appeal to public sympathy or assistance. Nobody has been wronged, wages are not in dispute, there is no oppression charged. It is simply a "hold up" of a city to compel a corporation to give its employés the choice between subjecting themselves to union control or being discharged. Should this succeed we may well stop business and pleasure long enough to find an answer for the question whether anything remains of the spirit which we have believed to be characteristically American—that of resistance to oppression and revolution against tyranny. The developments of the next few days in Schenectady will be of National interest.

TIME SAVING IN URBAN TRAVEL.

One evening last week a citizen having occasion to go from the New York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge to Fifty-ninth Street took an elevated train and reached his destination in seventeen minutes. As the train carrying him did not pass any of the trains which had started ahead of it on the up track, it may be assumed that it ran on schedule time. It was during what are known as the "rush hours." The track was crowded, the train heavy, the stops numerous, and the system new. People at elevated stations have not yet learned to handle themselves as quickly as electrical train propulsion calls for. It is not long since a man at City Hall having to catch a train at the Grand Central Station, and with neither ticket to purchase nor baggage to check, deemed it unsafe to allow himself less than thirty-five minutes by the elevated. If his errand was at Fifty-ninth Street he felt uncomfortable with a less allowance than forty-five minutes, and rarely found it too much.

Last year the elevated railroads of Manhattan carried 223,427,283 passengers. As the result of the electrification of the entire system, giving longer trains of cleaner, better lighted, and more attractive cars, higher running speeds between stations, shorter stops and quicker starts, it is not at all improbable that during the year ending Sept. 30, 1903, these roads will carry 250,000,000 passengers, and perhaps more, as they will not in that time have subway competition, and will retain their present advantage over the surface roads. The saving in time due to train facilitation will, of course, be more or less according to the distance traveled; but assuming that it will average ten minutes per fare, the saving in the time of the passengers carried will be 2,500,000,000 minutes, or 4,166,667 working days of ten hours. This is equivalent to the business lifetime of 463 men, assuming a man's business life to be thirty years of 300 ten-hour days. A man making two trips daily to and from his work, and saving ten minutes on each, gains exactly ten days annually, or one year in thirty. Just what this may mean to those with a disposition to use time to the best advantage the thoughtful reader may judge from his own standards. If devoted simply to rest and pleasure it makes for good. If it is taken advantage of to live further from one's work it enables the man of small means to reach a better neighborhood, provide a better environment for his children, and become a property owner if so disposed. This expansion opens new areas to settlement and results in conspicuous public benefits.

The general facilitation of urban travel due to electrical propulsion, affecting elevated and surface roads if not equally at least in equal ratio, probably saves five minutes on the trips, long and short, of 2,000,000 people per day in New York. This would show an aggregate saving of 10,000,000 minutes, equivalent to 16,667 business days of 10 hours, on the passenger movement of New York City every 24 hours.

The advantages of increased speed of travel are shared equally by the transportation companies and the public. Nothing pays a common carrier so well as to render the best service the state of the art permits. Its interest is to increase as much as possible the number of habitual patrons traveling long distances. On the average every such traveler moving between his place of business at one end of the line and his home at or near the other represents a family of five, the members of which must ride frequently for short distances. The social exchanges between the more or less widely separated neighborhoods thus built up furnish an immense aggregate passenger movement which is very profitable to the carriers. After the rush hours are over and the workers of all grades have gone home, the lines of railroad following the main avenues on both sides of the city carry thousands of well-dressed people going north to make social calls or south to places of amusement, and in returning this multitude usually gives full carloads in both directions until midnight and after. Horse cars and other slow-moving vehicles never developed this traffic, and never could. The citizen of a few years ago who worked his way home to Manhattanville or Harlem in a horse car, consuming an hour and a quarter to an hour and three-quarters in the journey, rarely had time to come back to civilization the same night, and his evening visitors from below Fifty-ninth Street were infrequent.

THE FIRE HAZARD OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The fire which delayed the completion of the new East River Bridge was fortunately not very serious. It sets the work back some two months, and perhaps more, but the damage was not great in money value. It calls attention, however, to conditions existing at the Manhattan terminal of the old Brooklyn Bridge which invite the immediate attention of whichever department of the City Government is charged with knowledge of dangers to that structure which have not thus far attracted the measure of public attention they are entitled to claim. Recent experience has shown that even a steel bridge may be seriously impaired by a comparatively small conflagration. It is usually considered comparable as a fire risk to pig iron under water, which we believe the underwriters rate as a typically safe hazard. Practically, a structure of wires and relatively light rods under high tension is extremely susceptible to impairment by heat enough to make its members plastic.

The district bounded by Roosevelt Street on the north, Dover Street on the south, Water Street on the west, and the pierhead line on the east, is a serious menace to the safety of the Brooklyn Bridge. Under favoring conditions a fire beginning anywhere in this area might damage the structure to an extent requiring its rebuilding at a cost far greater than the value of all the buildings and their contents. It is a jumbled aggregation of tenements, cooper shops, warehouses, manufactories, ship chandlery stores, sail lofts, and rag cellars. Large quantities of spirits are stored in some of the buildings, few of which are even of slow burning construction and probably none even approximately fireproof. If a serious fire broke out in this nest of inflammable buildings and incendiary merchandise it would be very likely to destroy the connection between the viaduct and the west anchorage, and if it moved eastward a square it might so damage the land span as to render the whole bridge worthless. If nothing worse happened than temporarily closing the bridge to travel until the parts destroyed or impaired could be replaced, the public inconvenience would be a serious matter, more costly in many ways than the measures needed to minimize the existing danger.

This subject should be taken up by the proper authorities at the direction of the Mayor and investigated thoroughly. The existing fire risk of the area described can be very much diminished easily and quickly. To disregard or neglect it cannot be justified on any consideration of public interest. Suspension bridges are costly structures, and to cut the main artery of circulation between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn would be calamitous from every point of view.

Union Labor and the Militia.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

Your editorial on "Militia Duty and Labor" was extremely interesting and decidedly to the point. When "labor" interferes with the State defense it is certainly the time for stringent measures. How men who are leaders of a body that depends so much on public sympathy can take such outrageous steps in regard to this militia business, certainly realizing the just criticisms that they must provoke, is incomprehensible. A schoolboy would have more sense than this. The militia appreciate the support THE NEW YORK TIMES has given it.

NAVAL MILITIAMAN.
New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Wisdom of Age:

Probably the worst feature about the wisdom that age brings us is the short time we have left to use it.—Chicago News.

Our Parties.

There are now but two kinds of political parties in this country—the "Point with Prides" and the "View with Alarms."—Baltimore American.

What It Is to be a Noble Brute.

Such is the flexibility of our language that a noble brute may be either a thoroughbred St. Bernard or a rascally foreign fortune seeker.—Washington Times.

The Artist and His Friend.

"Give me your candid opinion of my painting," requested D'Auber.
"It's worthless," replied Cynicus.
"Yes; I know it's worthless, but let me have it, anyway."—Philadelphia Record.

THE NOVEMBER EPICURE.

From The Washington Star.

They tell us that we eat too much,
And warn us not to be
Felled by the enervating touch
Of too much luxury.

And yet the turkey, roasted fair,
Doth glow with so much charm,
That he could not, you'd stoutly swear,
Be capable of harm.

The berry sauce all radiant gleams,
Like blushes coyly set;
The celery as modest seems
As any violet.

And there be pies and puddings, too,
So finely wrought and small,
That serious harm they scarce could do
Were you to eat them all.

Come, anchorite! Attend the feast,
And spare your chiding breath;
All men are mortal, and at least
This is a pleasant death.

KING OSCAR'S DECISION IN SAMOAN CLAIM CASE

United States and Great Britain Responsible for Losses.

Arbitrator Finds That Action by These Countries' Forces in Firing Across Apia Was Unwarranted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—By previous arrangement between the principals there was to-day published simultaneously in Washington, London, and Berlin the full text of the decision given by his Majesty King Oscar II. as arbitrator between the three countries named of certain claims on account of military operations conducted in Samoa in the year 1899.

The decision in substance has been announced heretofore in the cable dispatches from Stockholm. The preceding publication, however, did not convey to the officials here a full realization of the complete victory won by Germany in this arbitration, for it appears that on every point the arbitrator adopted the most extreme German view in opposition to the United States and Great Britain.

The arbitration grew out of claims by German or British subjects or American citizens for compensation on account of losses they alleged they had suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action on the part of German, British, or American officers in Samoa between Jan. 1, 1899, and May 13 following.

The question really at issue was whether or not the British and United States Governments should be considered responsible for the losses.

The arbitrator recites that the United States steamship Philadelphia and the British ships Porpoise and Royalist March 15, 1899, opened fire across the town of Apia, Samoa, directing the same against the forces of High Chief Mataafa; that the same vessels brought the newly appointed King of Samoa, Malietoa, and his forces to Mulinuu Point and supplied them arms and ammunition for the ensuing struggle against Mataafa. In answer to the British and American claims that under the treaty of Berlin any one of the signatory powers was fully authorized to enforce the decision of the Chief Justice of Samoa, declaring Malietoa King, the arbitrator says:

> We have found nothing in the said general act or any subsequent agreement which authorizes one of the signatory powers, or a majority of them, to take action to enforce the conditions of the act or to make the decisions of the Chief Justice binding on the powers.
>
> It is held that the British-American military action "had the character of a serious control over the Samoan Islands and the Government thereof," which was prohibited by Article 1 of the general act.

The arbitrator insists that the Berlin conference aimed to establish a principle that in their dealings with Samoa the powers could proceed only by common accord and that as the consular representatives of the three powers by proclamation had recognized the provisional government of Mataafa, the powers themselves were bound on principles of international good faith to maintain the situation until by common accord they decided to change it. The action of the British-American authorities "tending to overthrow the provisional government thereby established, it is held, was contrary to the aforesaid obligation and cannot be justified either on the plea of the validity ab initio of the said provision of the government or its establishment under a species of force majeure." Touching the British-American complaint against the German Consul for his refusal to sustain the decision of the Chief Justice, the arbitrator holds:

> It cannot be considered to have been the duty of the German Consul to take part in the issuance of said proclamation, and it has not been proved that with regard to said decision any steps were taken by him contrary to the general act, and therefore no responsibility attaches for the attitude taken by him in this respect.

The arbitrator meets the British-American contention that their military action was warranted because necessary for the protection of lives and property which it was their duty to safeguard, by the flat statement that "we have found nothing in the evidence before us to show that the general conditions of affairs was such as to render the military action necessary for the protection of lives and property," and then goes on to show that Mataafa never intended to cross the bay at that time and make an attack on the Consulates.

Continuing, the decision recites that Malietoa had been completely defeated before the arrival of the Philadelphia, but that the United States Admiral and the British authorities brought back his warriors and armed and provisioned them, giving them ammunition, which under the treaty should have been issued only at the unanimous request of the three Consuls.

The decision concludes as follows:

> That the military action in question—viz., the bringing back of the Malietoans and the distribution to them of arms and ammunition, the bombardment, the military operations on shore, and the stoppage of the street traffic cannot be considered as having been warranted;
>
> And that, therefore, his Britannic Majesty's Government and the United States Government are responsible under the convention of Nov. 7, 1899, for losses caused by said military action.

The decision says further that the question of the extent to which the two Governments, or each of them, may be considered responsible for such losses is reserved.

FORECAST OF CONGRESS.

Representative Hitt Thinks That Action Will Be Taken on Important Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Representative Hitt, Chairman of the House Foreign Committee, believes that important matters will be considered at the approaching session of Congress, and that several measures of great public interest will be affirmatively acted upon.

"The Cuban reciprocity question will undoubtedly be taken up," said he, "but whether a conclusion will be reached is hard to say, as the time of the session is limited, and the appropriation and other bills that require attention cannot be neglected. I believe the trust question will receive consideration at the coming session. There will certainly be a report on the subject, whether any legislation is enacted or not. This report will indicate the general trend of thought on the part of the Republican Party."

With regard to the proposition to create a tariff commission, Mr. Hitt doubt whether anything will be done at the coming session. He is inclined to the belief that when the time comes for action on the tariff, Congress will act from its own viewpoint and not await reports and commendations from a commission. Such was practically the action of the Forty-seventh Congress, when an elaborate report and a carefully prepared bill were submitted by the tariff commission created by that body and appointed by President Arthur.

NO PLEDGES BY CANNON.

If Elected Speaker He Says He Will Organize the House Without Having Any String Tied to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Congressman Cannon said to-night that, if elected Speaker, he would be free to organize the lower house of Congress without any pledges previously given to fulfil. He made the statement on learning that there was a story afloat to the effect that Congressman Babcock staid out of the Speakership race because he had a promise from Mr. Cannon of the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee.

"I have made no pledges, no promises," said Mr. Cannon, "and if elected Speaker I will be able to organize the House without having any string tied to me."

Mr. Cannon was sure that Mr. Babcock had nothing to do with the story. Some of the Western Congressmen who were in town suggested that the story was put out by a small coterie of politicians in Washington who favor another candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The action of the Wisconsin Republican members-elect to the next Congress in deciding to favor the candidacy of Mr. Cannon for speaker has given rise to a report that a bargain has been made between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Babcock, representing the Wisconsin members, that the latter shall be given the Chairmanship of Ways and Means in exchange for the support of his delegation. Little credence is given this story by Washington politicians, the universal explanation being that Mr. Payne of New York, now Chairman of Ways and Means, will be at the head of that committee in the next Congress.

Those familiar with the methods of the Republican organization in Congress take no stock in reports about bargains for securing action that will influence legislation affecting the public policies of the party. It is predicted that if there shall be legislation in the next Congress on tariff it will come as the result of deliberation in party councils, in which the President will be represented, and that whatever may be agreed upon will have the united support of the party in the House.

IOWA FOR CANNON.

No Doubt That the Delegation Will So Declare To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 17.—The Iowa delegation will be here to-morrow for the purpose of taking action on the Speakership. All the Congressmen, except Hepburn, are expected to be present. There is no doubt whatever that it will be decided to support Cannon. Babcock's announcement that he would not be a candidate settled the question of the Speakership so far as Iowa was concerned, as even Hull and Hepburn, who had declared themselves for Babcock, made it clear at the same time that with the latter out of the way they would be for Cannon.

The caucus to-morrow is on call by Congressman Lacey, he being the ranking member of the delegation in the absence of Hepburn.

Vermont's Vote for Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 17.—Congressmen Foster and Haskins met in this city and decided to support Congressman Cannon of Illinois for Speaker of the House. The two Congressmen constitute Vermont's representation in the House. Both are warm, personal friends of Congressman Cannon.

Connecticut for Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17.—The Connecticut delegation will support Cannon for Speaker of the House of Representatives. This was decided at an informal meeting at the Hartford Club here to-night.

THE ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

Rubino Says He Will Commit Suicide—Princess Stephanie Congratulates Her Father?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Rubino, the Anarchist who attempted to take the life of King Leopold last Saturday, was confronted with another well-known Anarchist named Mesdag, and attempted to implicate him in the crime, but broke down under cross-examination.

In his cell Rubino continues to express regret at his failure to kill the King, and declares that he will commit suicide.

It is certain, adds the correspondent, that Brussels is just now one of the most active centres of Anarchism. A large number of Italian Anarchists recently left London for Belgium.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says it is reported from Budapest that the Countess Lonyay (Princess Stéphanie of Belgium) telegraphed her congratulations on her father's escape not only to the King personally, but also to all the members of the Belgian Court.

OUTLOOK IN ITALY HOPEFUL.

A Remarkable Improvement in Recent Years—King Victor Emmanuel's Example Salutary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Judging from appearances, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, the Italian Cabinet has a long lease of life. There are some dissensions, but they exist only for the moment, and are not likely to come to a head.

The correspondent says the Cabinet resembles a tripod of which Premier Zanardelli, Foreign Minister Prinetti, and Minister of the Interior Giolitti are the mutually dependent supports.

Those comparing Italy's situation to-day with her position ten, or even five, years ago cannot but rejoice, says the correspondent, at the remarkable improvement everywhere visible—an improvement not attributable to any one man or Ministry, but to the sobriety and industry of the nation itself. The Ministers must work less to innovate than to consolidate and strengthen.

The correspondent adds that King Victor Emmanuel's example is in every respect salutary. The King has not attempted to stagger humanity, but has been content to live a life more simple and laborious than many of his subjects.

APPEAL TO GREEK PATRIOTISM.

A Remarkable Address by the New President of Athens University.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says a very remarkable inaugural address was delivered by Prof. Kazazis, the new President of Athens University. Prof. Kazazis is also President of the patriotic society Hellenismos.

Describing the university as the great centre of the Hellenic idea, by which the unity of Greek nationality was to be achieved, Prof. Kazazis urgently appealed to the patriotic sentiment of the students, exhorting them to embrace the national programme and to execute it in word and deed. He added:

"Carry your patriotism to the limits of fanaticism, madness. Hate your enemies, and pursue them to death."

The retiring President, Prof. Sakellaropoulos, drew attention to the "lamentable fact" that the number of students of the university was rapidly declining. In the year now closing, he said, the number was 2,356, compared with 3,878 in 1892. Prof. Sakellaropoulos added that there was little doubt that the decrease was partly due to the frequent disturbances in recent years.

CHINESE PIRATES ACTIVE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Frequent acts of piracy between Hongkong and Canton are causing much uneasiness, says The Times's Hongkong correspondent.

Last Wednesday a constable of the British Consulate was wounded while traveling in a junk to Hongkong, and has since died from his injuries.

It is desirable, the correspondent declares, for the British, by establishing a rigorous patrol of the delta, to restore security and prevent the French from assuming control of that region.

AMBASSADOR CAMBON VISITS COLUMBIA

He Addresses a Farewell to the Universities of This Country.

In Reply to President Butler, He Declares the University to be the Soul of the Nation.

M. Jules Cambon, the retiring French Ambassador to the United States, paid a farewell visit to Columbia University yesterday and delivered as a parting address "A Farewell to American Universities." A large crowd of Columbia students, professors, and guests filled the auditorium of the Horace Mann School, where the exercises were held. The Columbia Orchestra, under the direction of Gustav Hinrichs, played "The Marsellaise" as M. Cambon, accompanied by the members of the Columbia Faculty, filed in. M. Cambon was escorted to the rostrum by Prof. Adolphe Cohn, head of the Columbia French department; Prof. Benjamin Duryea Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition in 1900; Henri Maillard, President of the French Benevolent Society; Prof. Alcée Fortier of the Tulane University of Louisiana, Duc de Loubat, M. Obert of the New York Alliance Française, Mlle. Violette Sharff of the Brooklyn Alliance Française, Dr. Kane of the Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain, M. Veltin, Vice Consul of France in New York, Dr. Mageri, Councilor of the French Embassy at Washington, Dr. Curtis Hidden Page, Prof. Henry A. Todd, and President Nicholas Murray Butler.

The exercises were opened by President Butler, who introduced M. Cambon in a speech in which he paid a tribute to the Ambassador as the friend of commerce, learning, science, and letters.

M. Cambon said: "One reason why I have been so successful in America is because it is a country which I admire and love. The United States resembles France in that it is not a race, but a Nation made up of a number of races. The American is not an Anglo-Saxon race any more than the French made up of Germans, Latins, and Celts is a Latin race.

"The great bond of union is not so much its government as its universities, which represent at the same time the intellectual bond of the nation with the other nations of the world. The university is the soul of the nation.

"The duty of the American university is to show the people of America that they owe an intellectual debt not only to the English universities, but also to the French. The universities in the United States are of great importance and must be assisted in the good work they are now doing.

"The United States will hold the same position in the future as France held in the Middle Ages when she began the mission of civilizing the world. America's destiny lies in the Far East beyond the Pacific, where she must meet Russia and the Chinese and where her intellectual strength must be made to triumph over brute force.

"The United States will be the future pioneer of civilization and that which it produces will in all probability be imposed on the East."

M. VERESTCHAGIN'S PAINTINGS.

In one of his earlier books—he changed his opinion afterward—Ruskin dilated upon the value which the work of an artist who would represent what he saw with absolutely literal accuracy would possess. At the time he made this appeal for realism there were no realists. When the great art critic saw his theories put into practice he discovered his error, and, like the honest man he was, admitted it.

In the work of Vassili Verestchagin, or at least in the great majority of his pictures, one finds the advice of the John Ruskin of the "Modern Painters" period faithfully followed. Verestchagin paints what he sees, qualifying nothing, giving the naked truth. It is true that, in addition to the realism which a well nigh perfect technique enables him to display, his pictures possess in a most marked degree dramatic qualities. Each tells a story in a manner which even the most uninstructed spectator can appreciate. A good many of them are not only illustrative, but didactic, and the sermon is preached with all the sensationalism of the successful cartoonist of to-day. Verestchagin, in a word, is a cartoonist who has learned to paint.

The peculiar qualities of the famous Russian's work are illustrated excellently in the exhibition in the Waldorf-Astoria. One sees there representations of the American campaigns in Cuba and the Philippines—pictures which reproduce the clarity of atmosphere and the consequent garishness of color and hardness of line of those countries in a manner which is nothing else than startling. The well-known series of works, illustrating Napoleon's Russian campaign, is also there. In these pictures there appears to be a more delicate feeling for color and chiaroscuro—but simply because delicacy of tint and light and shade exist in Russia and do not exist in the Philippines. If nature gives Verestchagin a chance to be picturesque he is glad to take advantage of it; if not, so much the worse for nature.

In the presence of work such as this the ordinary standards by which art is judged must be set aside. Where there is no attempt at sweetness of line, at subtlety of color, at delicacy of chiaroscuro, as ends in themselves, of what use is it to regret the absence of these qualities? It is better to recognize the real educative value of Verestchagin's work—its faithfulness to historical record as well as to nature, its extraordinarily vivid rendering of the horrors of war.

Jules Claretie, in a letter to the New York auctioneer who has charge of the Verestchagin exhibition, says: "He (Verestchagin) is an artist who not only makes you see, but think. Had I had the honor of being one of the jury of the Nobel award, I would not have hesitated, in the name of humanity, to crown him."

The pictures are to be sold at auction on the evening of November 26.

Exhibition of Sketches.

The sketches that were submitted in the third competition for the Lazarus Scholarship are to be on exhibition in the National Academy of Design until Sunday next from 10 to 4 o'clock daily.

AUSTRIAN CLERICALS' POWER.

Their Control of Local Government Makes It Almost as Great as If They Administered National Affairs.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Referring to the fact that M. Clemenceau, the French Senator, and Yves Guyot have contributed articles to the Vienna press on the struggle between Church and State in France, the Vienna correspondent of The Times says there are few countries in which that struggle is watched with keener interest than Austria-Hungary.

The correspondent says that the Clericals of Austria have got such a hold of the local Government machinery that they are able to push their views almost as effectively as if they held direct political power, and by agitation in some parts of the country they have nearly converted the undenominational State schools into sectarian Catholic establishments.

Only those teachers taking their cue from the priesthood, the correspondent says, can hope for promotion; those acting in accordance with the real spirit of the law are subjected to petty persecution. At one time the Clericals tried, though unsuccessfully, to segregate the Christian and Jewish children in the Vienna undenominational schools, and their efforts have been successful in other directions.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Faversham and Miss Fay Davis Score Heavily at the Empire in a Comedy in H. V. Esmond's Best Manner.

Miss Viola Allen in "The Eternal City" at the Victoria and Mr. Hackett in "The Crisis" at Wallack's Open Auspiciously.

There have been greater plays produced this year than Mr. H. V. Esmond's "Imprudence," which opened last night at the Empire, but none has been anywhere near so wholesome, so fresh, and so bright. There has been greater acting than was revealed by Mr. Faversham, Miss Fay Davis, and the rest of the company, but not yet have we seen a comedy which was so competently done in the leading parts and so finished and satisfying in the whole.

Without any question whatever the evening's entertainment was the most richly and deliciously enjoyable of the season. In the countless curtain calls there may have been the hand of personal favoritism for Mr. Faversham and Miss Spong and of hospitality to Miss Fay Davis, who is a returning native, but there was no mistaking the ripples of subtle humor, the bubbling of mirth, and the occasional spurts of laughter that swayed the audience from curtain to curtain.

In that gifted and delightful but uncertain band of playwrights, among whom Mr. Pinero alone has achieved the certainty of the master, Mr. Esmond is (with the exception of Mr. Barrie) the most gifted and the most delightful, and he is without any exception the most uncertain. His youthful freshness of wit and wholesomeness in dramatic invention and in characterization seem inextricably entangled with a certain lingering touch of youthful callowness and banality. "When We Were Twenty-One" had an inconceivably weak and false third act; "The Sentimentalist" (seen only in London) had only a few oases in a Sahara of artificiality, but in "The Wilderness" and in "Imprudence" Mr. Esmond has fallen short by only the narrowest margin of writing masterpieces of comedy.

The three acts of "Imprudence" take place in an English country house. The plot hinges on a package of love letters, which a jealous wife finds in the writing case of a youthful husband, who has married her for her money. A society woman of mature age, (Miss Spong,) has, in fact, been the mistress; but being called into consultation with the wife (Miss Jeffreys Lewis,) she plausibly succeeds in fixing the suspicion on a light hearted and flirtatious, but innocent, girl, (Miss Fay Davis,) and by so doing, in estranging her from her recently affianced lover, (Mr. Faversham,) and in driving her from the house. At this point the lover takes matters into his own hands and straightens them out to the satisfaction of all. As compared with "The Wilderness," the action turns over much upon intrigue, even on accident, and not sufficiently upon the character of those concerned, but it must be admitted that the fact adds to the liveliness of the entertainment.

The signal virtue of the play is the natural and wholesome sentiment in which it is conceived. The lover is confronted with very strong evidence that his lady is of evil character; but with the most natural and, theatrically, the least expected of impulses, he continues to trust her wholly, and determines to go to her frankly with the whole wretched affair. The circumstances that induce her to act unreasonably are perhaps unduly matters of accident, but the inetgrity of her character is never for a moment violated. At the last moment, when every other resource has apparently failed, the lover hits upon the very simple and inevitable and most unconventional resource, namely, of calling in the husband to protect the innocent woman in order to protect the innocent girl.

It is characteristic of Mr. Esmond's immaturity, his lack of philosophy, or whatever one wishes to call it, that he fails to lay bare the heart of his human situation. But one has to admit that in proportion as he probed deeper the play would have become displeasing to the common run of the English-speaking public, to whom high seriousness, even when informed by the comic spirit, is repulsive. The husband is a weakling, and no concealment is made of the fact, but Mr. Esmond spends every effort to recommend him not to our deeper understanding, but to our humorous tolerance. And how capitally he succeeds! The elderly wife is silly and impetuous, and the fact is insisted upon, but in such a manner that one only laughs at her the more convulsively.

What would you? It is a dark world, and should we not all be grateful in being enabled to make light of its imperfections? Is there not something pedantic in insisting that the writer of real comedy, the man of the stamp of Molière, would have been able to deepen the mirth by the very fact of deepening the seriousness of the play as a whole? Which one of all of us really believes that to represent human weakness with unsparing truth is the only way to make a play really pure and pleasant?

In the part of the husband, whom every one could laugh at from the height of superior virtue, Mr. Richard Bennett was a deliciously silly ass, with a finely denoted honesty and sincerity. The wife's ilenpests of jealous rage and her invincible resolve to search out the truth as to the letter she had stolen, even though she washed her dirty linen before her own guests, gave a fine opportunity for the display of crude femininity, of which Miss Jeffreys Lewis took advantage with unfailing vigor and expert variety of technique. Mr. Charles Harbury and Mr. W. H. Thompson played contributory parts with all of their familiar spirit and mastery.

Miss Hilda Spong was the polite villainess, and the manner in which she sunk her wholesome personality in the part was worthy of the highest praise. With entire self-forgetfulness, and yet without a touch of exaggeration, she denoted the cool self-possession of the woman whose selfish passions are her only motive, and who with the shrewdest calculation and without a touch of pity endangers the reputation and the happiness of an innocent girl. Even the envy of the girl's youth and innocence, which was a contributory motive in what she did, were denoted with a just feeling for the values of the whole. The dear public has lost much in the fact that Miss Spong does the adventuress; but Miss Spong and the art of acting have gained infinitely more.

As the chivalrous and energetic lover Mr. Faversham was at his best. The obtrusive mannerisms of his earlier style, which began to wear off at about the time when he played the recruit from the ranks in "Brother Officers," have quite disappeared. He was earnest, natural, and virile, with a strong vein of sentiment and a genuine touch of humor. Best of all, his acting was well within the scheme of the whole. Except for the type on the programme, no one would have dreamed that he was a star.

The freshest and intrinsically the most delightful bit of acting in an almost perfect whole was that of Miss Fay Davis, who though an American has learned her art and made her reputation in London, and is now appearing here for the first time. Her slender form and delicate, flowerlike beauty of her face reveal at a glance the fact that she is an American of the Americans, and the impression is corroborated in the native quality of her arch humor, her power of simple and genuine emotion, and her poetic grace.

As a member of Mr. George Alexander's company at St. James's Theatre, and as Iris in Pinero's latest play, she revealed all of these qualities severally; but she has seldom or never had a single part that revealed so fully, if unostentatiously, the full range of her refined and utterly charming temperament.

Last night she was instinct with the modest grace that is usually attributed to the violet, and with it the arch and winning manner of looking up out of her pretty humility that a strangely unobservant world has failed to celebrate in that flower. Grace, fun, imagination, passion are all hers, and what more could we ask for?

"THE ETERNAL CITY."

Hall Caine's Melodramatic Stage Arrangement of His Last Novel.

First, a novel by Mr. Hall Caine, then a play. This inevitable sequence was again brought to its consummation for New York last evening at the Victoria Theatre, when the dramatization of "The Eternal City" was presented by a company headed by Miss Viola Allen. There was a large audience and a considerable enthusiasm.

The public has been kept minutely informed of Mr. Hall Caine's perturbations of spirit at the changes which it was thought order to fit it for the requirements of his audiences; how the heroine's character was improved so that she should be not the mistress but the promised wife of the titular villain of the piece, and how the ending was made "happy," so that sensibilities that had stood the strain of witnessing and suffering with villainous machinations through the evening should be sent home soothed and satisfied.

These things are of little consequence as affecting the artistic quality of the play. It cannot be discerned that anything of imperishable beauty was lost thereby. The play is frankly and simply a melodrama of the most conventional sort, without a strain of the higher or subtle insight into motive and character. It is a picture painted in garish colors and heavy strokes. Its sentiments are those of the typical English melodrama, plain and unmixed, and perfectly unmistakable; its effects come with the heavy thud. Its vilains are of the most villainous sort, its heroes and heroines of the most heroic sort, who are much tried and pursued, and who finally "foil" their persecutors in the accepted way.

Mr. Hall Caine has related his story as taking place in Italy; but there is not the least of Italian atmosphere in it, or a trace of Italian spirit. Italian Ministers, officials, revolutionists, even the Pope himself, are the lay figures through which he has worked his effects, but they are not Italians, and it is all only a disguise of the familiar old friend, the melodrama of the English stage. Mr. Caine has taken the trouble to appease the Italian nation by disavowing any personal references, and declaring that "the action of the play is in the future"—the Pope that is brought upon the stage is Pius X., who has not yet occupied Peter's chair; but the danger he thus forestalled was really not threatening.

The play omits all that part of the novel which deals with the early life of the revolutionists, David Rossi, and the Donna Roma in London, and begins with Rossi's appearance in Rome, interrupting the papal procession, addressing the people, and denouncing the Prime Minister and her, whom he characterizes as his mistress.

This we hear with the guests of the Minister, among whom Donna Roma is counted as his affianced wife, from the balcony of his residence, as they watch the proceedings below. Donna Roma, desiring revenge, the Prime Minister suspends his functions and she undertakes to draw from the revolutionary all that shall assure a more complete punishment than the law could then enforce upon him. She is a sculptor and secures his attendance at her house to model a bust of him. In the month that she has to do this in they fall in love and discover each other's identity. She enables Rossi to escape just as the Minister is about to close the net of the law upon him.

The various machinations by which Donna Roma is induced to disclose the secret of Rossi's life to the government, and whereby the Pope discovers that he is his own son, by a marriage contracted in his youth before he took holy orders; the proceedings that result in his facing Donna Roma in her studio to denounce her for her betrayal of him, his conflict with the minister emerging from concealment in the next room to give the lie to her explanation, his death by the convenient discharge of the pistol he intended for Rossi, the eventual disclosure of the truth about all the circumstances that have gathered in such an unfavorable posture about the sorely beset pair, and the sudden choice by Parliament of the hunted revolutionary as Prime Minister—the discomfiture of all the villains and the pleasing reward of the good—are such as fall within the purview of the practiced melodramatist. They imply many things that are far removed from the realties of human experience, emotions, credulity, and springs of conduct—things that the melodramatist never takes account of, because they are so great an interference in his profession.

The literary quality of "The Eternal City" is of a no higher level than this sort of thing requires. There are fine examples of the good old style of diction scattered through it—epigrams, ringing phrases that the gallery loves and applauds, fine sentiment, and moral truisms in abundance. David Rossi's mission to "make the throne of tyrants tremble" is calculated to this end; Baron Bonelli's sinister purpose, when Donna Roma breaks her bust of her lover to destroy the only means of police identification of him, is expressed in phrase true to type, "As you have broken his image so shall I break the man." How could the character of the man be more subtly outlined for us in the beginning than by his reply, when to a subordinate who has given form to the proposition, "Public opinion is a great force, your Excellency," he says, "A great pestilence!"

Miss Allen's style is eminently suited to this sort of play. She is an adept in the strained, tense diction, the hoarse whisper, the heavy breathing that belong with it. She is an actress not without skill and power of a sort, but she has cultivated the melodramatic till there is little of the natural or direct left in her acting; it is devoid of the subtler shades of expression. Mr. Edward Morgan, as David Rossi, is quieter in his expression and conveys by simple means an intensity of purpose. Mr. Frederic de Belleville's Baron Bonelli is an admirable exposition of the type of villain he represents. The play is handsomely staged; the opening scene in the Baron's house, with the balcony overlooking the street, the studio of Donna Roma, showing the Coliseum against the evening sun, and later illuminated for the mass meeting of the revolutionary party, and the scene of the Vatican Gardens are beautifully presented. There are many brilliant uniforms and fine costumes of various sorts.

The much-talked-of music by Signor Mascagni is a highly unimportant part of the production. He has written a number of very short interludes that are played between the acts, but they have little musical value as they were given last evening. Though they were applauded as a matter of form, they suffered the fate of most entr'acte music, and were scarcely heard. Close attention, however, failed to reveal much that added to the interest of the performance, or that in any way intensified the mood.

JAMES K. HACKETT AS STEPHEN BRICE.

Warm Welcome of "The Crisis" at Wallack's—A War-Time Play by Winston Churchill—Some Stirring Scenes.

Wallack's Theatre was crowded last night by a large and appreciative audience at the opening performance of "The Crisis," dramatized from Winston Churchill's novel of that name, with James K. Hackett in the leading rôle as Stephen Brice. The scene was laid in St. Louis in 1857, when the shadow of the coming war had already spread over all Southwestern society in that hotly contested political battleground, dividing friends and families, and causing endless friction as discussion of the slavery question became more acute.

Almost from the raising of the curtain the sharp division between the descendants of the Cavaliers and Puritans in that Western city was made the dominant feature of the play, with two handsome young men, rivals for the hand of a charming Southern girl, bidding against each other for a slave from the windows of an anti-slavery law office. The play closely followed the novel and historical fact by presenting St. Louis as strongly Southern in sentiment among its upper social classes, and the hero, Stephen Brice, descendant of an old Boston family suddenly impoverished, finds himself almost alone among secessionists except for the lawyer in whose office he is studying, and one or two upholders of the Union cause.

The rapidity with which political events marched in those days in St. Louis together with the author's skillful selection of striking features from his novel made the first acts highly dramatic, with numerous stirring scenes that evoked hearty applause. It was noticed almost from the start that there were numerous Southern sympathizers among the audience who did not hesitate to applaud the most rabid secession sentiments when uttered by pretty Miss Charlotte Walker in the character of Virginia Carvel. But the whole house applauded at Stephen Brice's first mention of Abraham Lincoln, who is a prominent character in the novel, but who, with other historical characters of the rebellion, was eliminated from its dramatised version.

The first act showed the interior of Judge Whipple's office, opposite the Court House in St. Louis, and the second revealed the lawn of Colonel Carvel's country place, Glenco, where a party is in progress, which is almost broken up by the news that Lincoln has been elected President, but concludes with a Virginia reel. The next act begins with the commencement of the war, and discloses the parlor of Colonel Carvel's house in St. Louis, where lifelong friends part with tearful or stormy scenes, and the young men enter in their bright new uniforms of blue and gray.

Joseph Brennan, who took the part of Judge Whipple, an elderly, aggressive, cantankerous, but kind-hearted, anti-slavery bachelor, was heartily applauded here, and won a triumph in this difficult part that was widely commented on among the audience. Miss Walker, who as the heroine fell heir of the dignified and impressive figure of Virginia Carvel in the first act, displayed a graceful attendance of the same order of ability in the changes which it was thought

dramatic power. She was handicapped by the costumes of the period, the wide-extended crinolines of war times appearing absurdly out of place at first, but later seeming in perfect harmony with the scenic surroundings.

There was no apparent excuse, however, for Mr. Hackett wearing the uniform of a general officer of the Union Army when his rank was only that of a Captain of Missouri volunteers. A similar blunder was committed by him later on by the wearing of an army overcoat that did not come in until many years after the war closed. He was, however, repeatedly encored, and won a signal success as the young Union officer.

The third act closed with a striking "curtain," when he saves Miss Carvel from the triumphant Union soldiers on the afternoon of "Camp Jackson Day." The action in the play had now reached 1861. The fourth act opened in Judge Whipple's office two years later, when the Judge lay on his deathbed and the triumph of the cause for which he had lived seemed near at hand.

Here Clarence Colfax, to whom Miss Carvel was betrothed and whose life had been saved by Stephen Brice, meets the latter again. The interest is heightened by a surreptitious visit of Col. Carvel from the rebel lines and the presence of a provost guard without the house, while George Le Soir, as Eliphalet Hopper, the villain of the piece, turns up to demand the hand of Miss Carvel under threats of having her father arrested. In this he is frustrated by Stephen Brice, who knows that Hopper is "wanted" by General Sherman, while Miss Carvel reveals her love for Brice and the disappointed Colfax goes back to fight for the South.

Among members of the company who were especially applauded in addition to those already mentioned, were Thomas A. Hall as Colonel Carvel, Brigham Royce as Clarence Colfax, Edward Donnelly as Carl Richter, and Deronda Mayo as Puss Russell. The members of the company as a whole appeared to have made a careful and successful study of the Southern dialect, and it was believed in the audience that many of them came from below the Mason and Dixon line. The men's costumes were carefully patterned after those of the period, with sleeves wide cut at the elbows and trousers baggy about the knees, while the make-up of Col. Carvel and Judge Whipple, the former as an old-time Southern gentleman, and the latter as a sort of Daniel Webster, were regarded as works of art. Some remote auction rooms seemed to have been ransacked to provide the queer war-time furniture shown in Colonel Carvel's house.

The leading members of the company were called before the curtain after every act, and Mr. Hackett finally made a short address in reply to repeated demands for a speech. He thanked the audience for their cordial welcome, speaking also on behalf of Winston Churchill, and said it was particularly grateful as a tribute to those who were endeavoring to develop independence on the American stage, promising that within a year there would be independent companies if not theatres in every leading city. The play occupies about two and one-half hours, with three intermissions.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN.—"East Lynne."
BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."
BELASCO THEATRE.—"Du Barry."
BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CRITERION.—"Iris."
DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."
DEWEY.—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE.—World in Wax.
FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Old Limerick Town."
GARDEN.—"Among Those Present."
GARRICK.—"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Anna Held.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Drew.
HERALD SQUARE.—"A Cigarette Maker's Romance and Rouget De L'Isle."
HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"Sherlock Holmes."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Two Schools."
METROPOLIS.—"Prince of Tatters."
MRS. OSBORN'S.—"Tommy Rot."
MURRAY HILL.—"A New Magdalen."
NEW YORK.—"Everyman."
PRINCESS.—"The Night of the Party."
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE.—"Carmen."
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET.—"Only a Farmer's Daughter."
PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—"A Texas Steer."
SAVOY.—"A Country Mouse."
THIRD AVENUE.—"The Game Keeper."
STAR.—"Not Guilty."
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's.
WEBER & FIELDS.—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE.—"Doings of Mr. Dooley."

Notes of Players.

The Hengler sisters, May and Flora, the dancing girls who left Mrs. Osborn's playhouse some weeks ago, yesterday signed contracts for a term of years with the Shubert Brothers to appear at the new Lyric in West Forty-second Street, which is to be opened with one of Reginald De Koven's new operas.

***

Edyth Ravand, last year with Mansfield and recently engaged to go with Silvia Linden in "The Gay Lord Quex" company, was run over in Central Park Sunday, when her left knee cap was fractured. She may join the company later.

R. B. Molineux's Stage Plans.

According to J. A. Fynes, Proctor's general manager, Roland B. Molineux yesterday morning called on him at the Fifth Avenue and withdrew a previous offer to appear on the stage in some athletic rôle. He is perfectly willing to have his plays produced, and the Proctor management probably will do so. They consist of a one-act comedy curtain raiser, with an historical English setting, and a costume drama in three acts. Neither touch on any phase of the writer's life.

RECORD SPEED IN COALING.

Quick Work on the New York Due to the Fact That the Band Played While It Was Being Done.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—The cruiser New York broke the navy record for coaling here yesterday, putting in 850 tons of coal in six hours. This remarkable speed was due to the fact that the full band of the ship played while the jackies were rushing the coal aboard.

The employment of the band was suggested to Capt. Mackenzie by the bandmaster's application for forty-eight hours' leave of absence, to get away from the dust and dirt of coaling. Instead, the Captain ordered the band to play for eight hours. It was stationed on the bridge during the coaling, and played martial airs.

Two rival gangs of jackies were coaling, one getting coal from a lighter alongside and the other from the wharf.

WILLS BRAIN TO CORNELL.

Prof. Goldwin Smith Will Keep a Promise Made as a Joke.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—Prof. Goldwin Smith has willed his brain to Cornell University. Mr. Smith said to-night:

"I have hitherto looked upon this thing as a joke, but now I see it has been taken seriously. I shall certainly keep my promise made to Prof. Wilder of Cornell. A short time ago I met this gentleman, who is the Professor of Physiology, and we got to talking on the subject of brain. He informed me that he made a specialty of brains and was collecting them for his museum. In a joking way I told him he could have mine when I was finished with it. The whole thing was done in a joking way, but now that the matter has been taken seriously I will certainly make arrangements that my promise shall be carried out. I am now in my eightieth year, and the legacy may fall soon."

LEFT POINT LOMA SCHOOL.

Report Says Mrs. Tingley's Adopted Son Condemns Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from San Diego says: "Henry Baron, adopted son of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, has left the Point Loma lamastery of the Universal Brotherhood and is in hiding here. He says that the colony at Point

THE TIME SAVER!

PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL

20 HOURS

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New Pullman Equipment of Smoking, Dining, Drawing-Room Sleeping, Compartment and Observation Cars.

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		DAILY.			DAILY.
Lv. NEW YORK	West 23d Street,	1.55 P.M	Lv. CHICAGO		12.00 Noon
	Desbrosses St.,	2.00 "	Ar. NEW YORK	Cortlandt Street,	8.53 A.M.
	Cortlandt Street,	2.00 "		Desbrosses St.,	8.53 "
Lv. BROOKLYN		1.45 "		West 23d Street,	9.00 "
Ar. CHICAGO		8.55 A.M.	Ar. BROOKLYN		9.05 "

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. GEO. W. BOYD, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agt

placed a guard over the place. He was on guard, but made his escape when the watch was relieved. His announced intention is to go to Los Angeles and begin proceedings against Mrs. Tingley for the recovery of papers which he thinks will reveal the secret of his parentage. He further says:

"'I left Point Loma because I am discouraged and broken-hearted. I am disheartened by the way the poor people are treated there. I do not believe some of them get enough to eat. Those who are not rich enough to pay their way must work for the others. There are mothers over there who are not allowed to see their children. Mrs. Tingley says that mother love breeds selfishness. So they keep the children by themselves.'

"Secretary General F. M. Pearce, when asked about the report of Baron's desertion of the colony, declared that it was unfounded."

FEUD OF LABOR LEADERS.

American Federation Starts an Investigation of Charges Preferred Against Gompers by Shaffer.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Either Theodore Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, or Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, seems destined to pass under a cloud.

The trouble is an echo of the great strike against the United States Steel Company which was fought and lost last year by the Amalgamated Association under the leadership of Shaffer. After his association had been defeated, President Shaffer charged that President Gompers, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Sargent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, refused to lend a helping hand to the Amalgamated Association, and had even fought against it in the dark.

Mr. Gompers made a reply, denying that he had acted in bad faith toward the Amalgamated Association.

During to-day's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor Delegate J. P. Sheridan of the Amalgamated Association, a colleague of Mr. Shaffer, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers at their last convention, held in Wheeling, West Va., made charges against President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, which impeached his fidelity to the principles of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federation appoint a committee to investigate said charges and report its findings to the convention in order that the truth may be known.

Instantly President Gompers was on his feet. Facing the convention, he said:

"It is quite immaterial to me what course is pursued, my only request being that prompt action be taken on the resolution. Its contents in a few minutes will be spread broadcast throughout the country. I don't want this matter to drag. I ask you, I urge, and, yes, I demand, the fullest investigation of these charges."

President Mahon of the Street Carmen's Association at once made a motion that the matter be referred to a special committee of five. The committee consists of five members. Mr. Gompers named two, Mr. Shaffer two, and the four a fifth.

The special committee did not enter upon its work until evening and then proceeded to hide after announcing that its work would not be finished during the night and probably not until late on Tuesday and maybe not then.

NEW TOMB FOR COLUMBUS.

SEVILLE, Nov. 17.—The ceremony of depositing the remains of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum was carried out in the Cathedral here to-day with befitting solemnity.

The coffin containing the bones of the illustrious navigator was borne on the shoulders of a party of naval seamen, and behind it walked in procession the Archbishop of Seville, the Cathedral Chapter, the Minister of Marine, and a number of other dignitaries.

After mass had been celebrated the Captain General of Cadiz and the Archbishop took the coffin into their charge, and it was deposited in the mausoleum, where it will remain permanently.

General Transfers Aid Chicago Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—"The earnings of the Union Traction Company have increased about $1,000 a day since the introduction of the general transfer rule," said one of the leading bankers of the city today. "More than this," he added, "the New Yorkers connected with the company believe they see a way to pull the company out of its troubles and to establish it as a great property. People are riding who have heretofore walked; many are taking the surface trains who have heretofore been patrons of suburban service.

Have Been Married Fifty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 17.—Mr. and Mrs. John Parry of Ridgewood Road, South Orange, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday. They received many gifts. Both Mr. Parry and his wife enjoy excellent health. He is seventy-five years old and she is sixty-eight.

GEN. SIR JOHN STOKES DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Lieut. Gen. Sir John Stokes, Senior Vice President of the Suez Canal Company, died this morning at Ewell, Surrey.

Sir John Stokes, K. C. B., was born at Cobham, Kent, on June 17, 1825. He was educated at Rochester and Woolwich. In 1843 he entered the Royal Engineers, and served at the Cape of Good Hope from 1845 to 1851. He was active in the Kafir wars of 1846-8 and 1850-2. In 1855 he formed the Engineer Corps for the British-Turkish Contingent in the Crimea. He was present at the battle of Sebastopol. In the later fifties his work connected with the opening of the mouth of the Danube attracted much attention.

In 1873 Sir John was sent to Constantinople as a member of the International Commission on Tonnage and Suez Canal Dues. The following year he visited the canal and made a report upon its condition. Prime Minister Disraeli consulted him upon affairs relating to the canal, and later caused him to be appointed a member of the board of the Suez Canal Company. He superintended the expeditions up the Nile in 1885. Two years later he retired.

In 1893 Sir John acted as the special representative of Queen Victoria on the occasion of the visit of the Khedive to the Suez Canal. He married Miss Henrietta Margaret, daughter of Charles Maynard, of

RUSSIAN-PERSIAN TRADE

Experimental Steamship Service Has Proved Successful.

Agreement Between the Steam Navigation Company and the Russian Government for a Regular Line.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The experimental steamship service between Black Sea and Persian Gulf ports has shown, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times, the feasibility of developing extensive trade relations between Russia and Persia by that route.

An agreement has been all but concluded between the Ministry of Finance and the Russian Steam Navigation Company providing for specially equipped vessels to ply between Odessa and Bushire.

The correspondent says an official of the Steam Navigation Company informed him that Russia was determined to install herself in Persian markets hitherto ignored or underrated.

GET ST. PETERSBURG CONTRACTS.

American Firms to Lay Telephone Tubes and Provide a Switchboard.

ST. PETERSBURG, No. 17.—An American firm to-day received the award of a $1,000,000 contract to construct a system of telephone conduits in this city. The contract provides for the laying of twenty miles of undeground tubes in 1903.

The city of St. Petersburg is preparing to install a model telephone system. A Chicago firm has secured the contract for the switchboard.

Cape Clergyman Accused of Loyalty.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Dutch Reformed Church, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times, is going to hold a court of inquiry into the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Vlok of Piquetberg during the war. Mr. Vlok's offense was stanch loyalty to Great Britain.

REV. HUGH PRICE HUGHES DEAD

Celebrated Preacher and Reformer Expires Suddenly—Was Called "London's Dr. Parkhurst."

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the celebrated Wesleyan preacher, died suddenly in this city to-night.

Mr. Hughes was one of the leading spirits of the Social Purity movement and Anti-Gambling League. He was President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1898-9, and Past President of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, known as "London's Dr. Parkhurst," from his attacks on city officials and existing statutes as being partly responsible for the corrupt conditions in the British metropolis, was born at Caermarthen in 1847. His first pastorate begun at Dover in 1869. He remained there, and at every other place to which he was appointed for three years were permitted by the law of his Church. Following his pastorate at Brixton Hill, he became Superintendent of the West London Mission. This mission conducts services in several well-known halls of London, has a centre of social philanthropy in Lincoln House, and maintains a residence for young men at Wolff House and a sisterhood in Russell Square.

At about the time Mr. Hughes became identified with the Social Purity movement London began to awake to the conditions in the city. Mr. Hughes brought much energy to bear, with the idea of making the struggle a great and far-reaching fight. He declared that London needed reforming far more than New York and other great American cities—that it was the most corrupt spot on the face of the earth. Fault was found with the system which made the London police the servants of the Queen almost wholly, and consequently amenable to no governing body in the municipality. The crusade was carried into the music halls, with far-reaching effect.

In 1892 Mr. Hughes came prominently forward at the "Review of the Churches" Conference at Grindelwald, when his remarks on a possible reconciliation between the English Dissenters and the Church of England led to much discussion. He was present also at the conference at Lucerne in 1893. The Methodist Times under his editorship became the most powerful paper of the Wesleyan Church. He was a total abstainer and Vice President of the United Kingdom Alliance, as well as a leader of the "Forward Movement," an organization which has for its object the promotion of social as well as individual salvation.

Mr. Hughes was the author of "Social Christianity," "Ethical Christianity," "Essential Christianity," "The Atheist Shoemaker," and "The Philanthropy of God."

THE REV. DR. LASBY DEAD.

Greenpoint Pastor Broke Down Through Overwork in Raising Funds for Church Repairs.

The Rev. Dr. Charles C. Lasby died last evening in his home, 160 Noble Street, Williamsburg, from neuralgic affection of the heart. He had been since April last the pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan Avenue and Noble Street, Greenpoint. Last Spring the interior of his church was destroyed by fire, and through his efforts to raise funds for repairs he broke down. In the church yesterday morning the congregation offered prayer for his recovery.

Dr. Lasby was born in Fairfield, Ont., in 1854. He was a student in Victoria College, there, and afterward was graduated from a theological seminary. From 1879 until the time of his death he had had charge of various churches in Hartford, Bridgefield, Lingoln, Indianapolis, New York, and Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon, and the interment will be in Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown.

W. & J. Sloane

We have just received and are now showing a splendid assortment of

ENGLISH WILTON CARPETS

in superb designs and colorings, suitable for the highest class of furnishing. The patterns have been made exclusively for us and are not obtainable elsewhere.

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A Novel of Russian Intrigue

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Author of "The Sowers"

This is an exciting novel of love and adventure. The attaches of the diplomatic foreign offices play an important part.

Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William W. Rapley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—William W. Rapley, the owner of the new National Theatre since 1865 and a large shareholder in the Academy of Music in this city, died here this afternoon in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mr. Rapley was born in Baltimore, but had lived in Washington since 1847. He at one time was a member of the City Council, but was legislated out of office when the territorial form of Government for the District was adopted. He was the owner of a large farm at Avenel, Montgomery County, Md., where he devoted much time to the raising of fine horses. He was well known to all the celebrities of the stage who have visited Washington since he had been identified with theatrical affairs.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM TAYLOR LOTRIDGE is dead at his home, in Fonda, N. Y., at the age of sixty-eight. He was a leading Republican, and for several terms was one of the Assessors of the town of Mohawk. He was a large property holder.

GEORGE S. BRACHER, sixty-four years old, died Sunday night at his home, in Rahway. Mr. Bracher was a member of the Common Council for one year. He was a candidate for School Commissioner at the recent election, and was President of the Rahway Board of Trade. He is survived by a widow, five sons, and one daughter.

HUMPHREY B. DUNHAM, senior member of the firm of H. B. Dunham & Son, insurance agents, died yesterday at his home, 73 James Street, Newark, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was one of the oldest fire insurance men in that city. He was one of the founders of the First Congregational Church. He is survived by a widow, a son, Charles H. Dunham, and three daughters.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

ENGAGED.

FASSETT—STARK.—Mr. and Mrs. Byron G. Stark announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Lucena Stark, to Mr. Bryant S. Fassett. The wedding will probably take place in June.

MARRIED.

LARGE—ARCHIBALD.—Nov. 15, at Darien, Conn., Dr. Alfred Large to Miss Sabina Falconer Archibald.

DIED.

BARRON.—At Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Nov. 17, 1902, after a short illness, Harriet Mulford, beloved wife of Dr. John C. Barron.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, Nov. 19. Carriages will meet train on Hudson River Railroad leaving New York at 2:06 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

BENJAMIN.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 15, 1902, William Wallace Benjamin, in his 36th year, only son of the late Major W. W. Benjamin of Sing Sing, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. George L. McAlpin, 52 East 58th St., New York City, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1902, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

DUNHAM.—At Newark, N. J., Nov. 16, 1902, Humphrey B. Dunham, in his 87th year.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday at 3 P. M. in Third Presbyterian Church, Broad St., opposite Green St., Newark.

ELDER.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, at the home of her son, 201 West 100th St., Martha K., wife of the Rev. George H. Elder, D. D.

Funeral services at the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, 64th St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

LASBY.—On Monday, Nov. 17, 1902, the Rev. Charles C. Lasby, D. D., pastor of the Tabernacle M. E. Church, Brooklyn.

Funeral services at the church on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Tarrytown Thursday.

LEE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15, Carrie Maud Lee, beloved stepdaughter of Edward E. Roberts.

Funeral services will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

LUBITZ.—Dr. William D. Lubitz, on Nov. 17, husband of Dr. Bertha T. Lubits, son of David Lubits.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 164 Henry St.

McDONOUGH.—At Woodcliffe, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 16, 1902, Mary, infant daughter of Thomas Champlain and Evalena Van Hagen McDonough.

Newburg, New York, and Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

McQUADE.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, at his residence, 1,328 Lexington Av., aged 53 years, Thomas P. McQuade, beloved husband of the late Anne Foran and son of John McQuade and Rose Murphy.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the solemn mass of requiem on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 10 A. M., at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

TABER.—At "The Old Brick," Roslyn, L. I., the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Phebe Taber Willets, on Nov. 16, 1902, Katharine Hiller, widow of Samuel T. Taber, in her 79th year.

Funeral private. Interment at Westbury, L. I.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT.

The world-wide-known undertaker. Only one place of business, 8th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel., 14 18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 17.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th	Date Nov.

HANDY for the HORSE SHOW.

A Pocket Opera Glass.

The leather mounting forms the case, which snaps shut like a purse and lies perfectly flat, only one-half inch thick. Strong, handsome, and reliable.

Many other kinds, at prices from $4.00 up.

Lorgnettes.

A splendid variety of new and beautiful mountings—gold, silver, gun-metal, and shell.

The best stores for auto-masks and goggles.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.

PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Rest or Light Practice the Rule for 'Varsity Players.

MORE TROUBLE FOR HARVARD

Enormous Demand for Seats for the Big Game at New Haven Next Saturday —New Men at Columbia.

Light practice or absolute rest was the rule yesterday on the 'Varsity football fields. Most of the big teams needed a little rest after their strenuous games of Saturday, and every effort will now be put forth to keep the teams in the pink of condition for the combats at the end of the week and for Thanksgiving Day. Around the Yale quarters everything was duller than it has been for many days. The 'Varsity team is enjoying rest and pleasure at the country home of A. De Witt Cochrane, near Dobbs Ferry. He is a former Yale player himself, and has always maintained a lively interest in Yale's football fortunes. The team will return to New Haven to-day.

Harvard had light practice on Soldiers Field in the afternoon, all the regular players except Bowditch and the two Marshalls being kept out of the scrimmage against the scrub team. Bowditch, evidently, did not get enough to do in the Dartmouth game on Saturday, while Andy and Carl Marshall were not in the game at all. The most discouraging feature of the day was the significant laying off of Barnard, who did not even don his football togs. Judging from Barnard's showing in the Dartmouth game, when Clough was more than a match for him, the big guard is near the danger mark as far as training is concerned. For the last two weeks rumors have been persistent that Barnard has been overtrained. The results of the late game and his relegation now to the side lines seem to indicate that the rumors are correct. If Barnard has gone stale, his loss will be a severe blow to the Crimson team, where he has been one of the main pillars for four years.

The other features were the appearance of Force as centre on the 'Varsity eleven; the relegation of Bugden to the scrub; the addition of Carrick, the 200-pound centre of the freshman eleven, who joined the 'Varsity squad to-day, and the appearance of Green, last year's 'Varsity centre, who came to Cambridge from Washington and Jefferson College to assist in the coaching. All of these changes go to show that Harvard is still undecided as to who will play centre in the game with Yale, and is making a big effort to strengthen that position.

Preparations for the Yale-Harvard football game on Saturday at New Haven are giving the Yale committee and others interested in the arrangements all that they want to do at present. It is estimated that 2,700 more people than at any previous time will attend this year's game, as that number of new seats have recently been erected. There are now 25,700 seats at Yale Field around the gridiron, and even that number will not fill the tremendous demand made for accommodations. It was stated yesterday that fully 3,000 Yale graduate applications will have to be refused, as the number of applications exceeds the tickets at the disposal of the Yale committee by that number. As a result there will be absolutely no public sale, and what few seats are returned at the last moment will go at a high premium. This year a successful warfare has been waged against speculators, and it is not believed that any seats will be found in irresponsible hands on Saturday.

Arrangements for carrying the immense crowds to and from the game have been made by the New Haven Road and the local trolley company. The street railroad has just finished double tracking the road past Yale Field, which will afford better accommodations than in any previous year.

The new candidates for the Columbia football team appeared at practice on South Field yesterday. Among the most promising were J. G. Jackson, 1903, Law, who played end on last year's eleven that put up such a good game against Yale, and Bode, Fluhrer, Ewing, Richards, Willis, Pierrepont, Benham, and Tonnelli, all sophomores.

All of the regular 'Varsity men showed effects of their hard game with Amherst and several of them did not appear. Capt. Weekes was absent because of his bad ankle, which was hurt again in Saturday's game. The other absentees were Tomlinson, Goodman, Erb, and Smith. Shaw, the right guard, was out, and it afforded some encouragement to the others by his playing.

The line-up was considerably changed, being as follows: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Buren; left guard, Stangland; centre, Duden; right guard, Shaw; right tackle, Alsberg; right end, Jackson; quarter back, Fisher; left half back, Duell; right half back, Townsend, and full back, Frambach. Two touch-downs were scored by the 'Varsity.

Decided changes in the Annapolis football line-up were made yesterday. Fretz, who for the past two years has played a strong game at centre, went in at right tackle during the first half, and is expected to strengthen this weak spot as soon as he is used to the position. Michael showed up well at left guard, Aiken, the regular man, having been hurt last Saturday. Farley, who was also put out of the game on Saturday, was back at right tackle and played with his usual snap. A number of men were played back of the line, McNair and Brisben were used at quarter, Doherty and Metcalf at full, and Strassburger and Root played out the game at the halves. Two halves of twenty-five minutes each were played and the regulars scored a touchdown in each half. Several times Strassburger tried a goal from the field, but failed to make even a close miss. The practice was spirited, and, though somewhat disheartened by the overwhelming defeat by Bucknell, the midshipmen are making a brave effort to get their team in strong condition for the few remaining games.

The Cornell football team is looking forward to the game with Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day with much confidence. While the coaches believe Cornell should win, they do not wish the players to become overconfident, pointing out that Pennsylvania is proverbially able to round into form for an important match. Every effort is being made to keep the team hard at work, so that it may be in first-class condition. Every member of the 'Varsity took a rest yesterday, but the freshmen did some hard practice to prepare for the game with the Pennsylvania freshmen on Thanksgiving Day.

The Fordham College eleven practiced yesterday, but missed the services of Gorman, the promising young quarter back, who has been playing remarkably well, but who broke a bone in his leg a few days ago and will therefore be absent from the gridiron for the rest of the season.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the tournament of the New York Stock Exchange Bowling League last night C. A. Harned & Co. won two games, defeating Moore & Schley and Goldsmith, Wolff & Co. The scores follow:

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobechi, 176; Roach, 156; R. Dobechi, 125; Veasie, 199; A. Dobechi, 149. Total, 779.

Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 167; Walsworth, 176; Smith, 172; Taylor, 122; Klein, 124. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 128; Walsworth, 138; Smith, 122; Taylor, 142; Klein, 158. Total, 682.

Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 113; Anderson, 93; McConville, 108; Swordfeger, 119; Bangs, 171. Total, 604.

THIRD GAME.—Goldsmith, Wolff & Co.—Challieu, 138; Anderson, 125; McConville, 138; Swordfeger, 115; Bangs, 171. Total, 682.

C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobechi, 166; Roach, 168; R. Dobechi, 115; Veasie, 149; A. Dobechi, 127. Total, 725.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 138; Britton, 215; Gerdts, 188; Rodman, 143; Tuthill, 190. Total, 864.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 130; Harris, 200; Piehl, 134; Hill, 140; McCoy, 200. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.—New York Edison Company Team No. 1—Wenzel, 177; Ross, 100; Schmitt, 169; Bogart, 141; Holme, 147. Total, 824.

New York Edison Company Team No. 2—De Rivera, 158; Harris, 120; Piehl, 141; Hill, 165; McCoy, 146. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company Team No. 1—Wenzel, 147; Ross, 191; Schmitt, 134; Bogart, 150; Holme, 178. Total, 800.

H. A. Caesar & Co.—Williams, 162; Britton, 156; Gerdts, 141; Dornberg, 144; Tuthill, 193. Total, 796.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 141; Hera, 132; Coonan, 153; Lewis, 147; Gibney, 166. Total, 739.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 182; Duncan, 170; Corydon, 176; Buck, 213; Coffman, 206. Total, 947.

SECOND GAME.—Nyack Bowling Club—Howell, 219; Hera, 154; Coonan, 161; Lewis, 191; Gibney, 218. Total, 943.

Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 156; Hunt, 158; Drew, 196; Taylor, 176; Roach, 146. Total, 832.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—McNally, 172; Hunt, 165; Drew, 192; Taylor, 180; Roach, 164. Total, 873.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 173; Duncan, 212; Corydon, 186; Buck, 166; Coffman, 197. Total, 937.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Menken, 147; Elder, 172; Follette, 110; Kavanagh, 138; Baumann, 153. Total, 720.

National Lead Company—Doughty, 121; Lawrence, 146; Coverley, 154; McClelland, 150; Kemble, 172. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company, New York—Menken, 121; Elder, 137; Follette, 171; Kavanagh, 124; Baumann, 184. Total, 737.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 147; Runge, 169; Becker, 128; Clayton, 121; Blue, 150. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Cramer, 135; Runge, 165; Becker, 129; Clayton, 148; Blue, 173. Total, 750.

National Lead Company—Doughty, 148; Lawrence, 139; Coverley, 109; McClelland, 127; Kemble, 129. Total, 652.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Genoa Council—Mullady, 192; Heath, 123; McBride, 144; Hannigan, 137; McGrath, 132. Total, 728.

Sayre Regina Council—Cunnion, 155; Koster, 146; Fitzgerald, 155; O'Brien, 147; Igoe, 169. Total, 772.

SECOND GAME.—Genoa Council—Mullady, 165; Heath, 149; McBride, 128; Hannigan, 176; McGrath, 120. Total, 738.

Mystic Rose Council—Lane, 114; McLoughlin, 119; Carmody, 143; McGowan, 124; Sheridan, 144. Total, 641.

THIRD GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Lane, 133; McLoughlin, 105; Carmody, 147; McGowan, 146; Sheridan, 149. Total, 680.

Sayre Regina Council—Cunnion, 142; Koster, 120; Fitzgerald, 132; O'Brien, 133; Igoe, 109. Total, 645.

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West Virginia, rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair.

South Carolina, rain to-day, followed by fair and cooler; fresh to brisk southwest winds; to-morrow fair.

North Carolina, rain to-day except fair in southwest portion, cooler; brisk to high southeast winds, shifting to west; to-morrow fair.

Minnesota, fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota and South Dakota, fair to-day and to-morrow.

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IMPERIAL—Capt. W. G. Randle, Chester, Penn.; Col. J. F. Broadbent, Washington.

GRAND—Col. George R. Rodney, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—Dr. William Paul, Belmont, N. Y.; J. P. Chandler, Pittsburg; William Greene, Troy; Frank Langdon Mitchell, Washington; C. M. Fenton, Buffalo.

VICTORIA—T. V. Powderly, Scranton.

HOFFMAN—Col. W. C. Woolwin, Nashville.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—George W. Childs Drexel, Philadelphia; E. L. Biddle, Philadelphia; Capt. C. S. Wilson, Steubenville, Ohio.

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CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Chicago; Roland King, Newport; Admiral Ludlow, United States Navy, retired.

IMPERIAL—Capt. W. G. Randle, Chester, Penn.; Col. J. F. Broadbent, Washington.

GRAND—Col. George R. Rodney, United States Army.

EARLINGTON—Dr. William Paul, Belmont, N. Y.; J. P. Chandler, Pittsburg; William Greene, Troy; Frank Langdon Mitchell, Washington; C. M. Fenton, Buffalo.

VICTORIA—T. V. Powderly, Scranton.

HOFFMAN—Col. W. C. Woolwin, Nashville.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Israel Rosenfeld, Baltimore.

MURRAY HILL—George W. Childs Drexel, Philadelphia; E. L. Biddle, Philadelphia; Capt. C. S. Wilson, Steubenville, Ohio.

PARK AVENUE—Miss T. E. Wilson, Steubenville, Ohio.

Those who use a little distilled spirits for the stomach's sake will find the

John Jameson Three ★★★ Star **Irish Whiskey**

th purest and most wholesome spirits distilled.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, prints, and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, S., Glens Falls, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Greene, L. E., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Miss A. C. Graham, millinery; Hoffman House.

Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, hats; E. C. Paine, hats; Hoffman House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.

Lahr-Bacon Company, Evansville, Ind.; A. P. Lahr, dress goods, silks, white goods, and laces; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. S. Marks, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss D. Collins, fancy goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

"Stillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. McLogan, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. J. Knatz, housefurnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; Miss E. Keltner, corsets and ladies' and infants' wear; 487 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Meyers, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. L. Johnson, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Fogarty, children's clothing; 760 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. G. Baldwin, white goods, laces, and trimmings; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; E. Levis, flowers and feathers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Samuels, J. S. Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. Samuels, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seidl, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; J. Nusbaum, millinery; 721 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Clement, J. V., Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery; 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, ladies' neckwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. J. Menke, shoes; B. S. Armstrong, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 67 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, furnishing goods, 67 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. E. Bell, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, corsets and underwear, 2 Walker Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Strauss-Greene Company, Toledo, Ohio; H. M. Green, laces, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Sisson Brothers, Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics; Hotel Albert.

Leader, The, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss C. Holland, cloaks and suits, 406 Broadway.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. A. Hawes, domestics; M. H. Vandensmore, notions and leather goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Josiah H. Kellogg is relieved from duty at the Wentworth Military Academy, to take effect Dec. 8.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis, Twelfth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Wentworth Military Academy.

The assignment of First Lieut. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, to duty in the office of Chief Signal Officer, Aug. 25, is announced.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. Reynolds is ordered to the League Island yard, Dec. 1.

Lieut. B. C. Sampson is ordered to the Norfolk yard as assistant to head of the steam engineering department.

Lieut. H. P. Jones is ordered to the Mayflower as executive officer.

Midshipman J. J. Fitzpatrick is ordered to the Newark.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Arrivals: The Detroit, at Culebra; the Bancroft, at San Juan; the Scorpion, at Tompkinsville; the Hist, at Port Royal; the Mayflower, at Washington.

Sailings: The Fortune, from Port Royal for San Juan; the Chicago, Illinois, and Albany, from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for Gulf of Faria; the Hartford, from Gibraltar for Algiers.

The Dolphin is detained at Port Royal on account of bad weather.

The Hist put into Port Royal for coal.

The department has authorized twenty-five days' repairs on the Monongahela.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NILES, Mich., Nov. 17.—Two of the Niles Board and Paper Company's large mills were destroyed by fire early to-day. The loss is estimated at $75,000, with partial insurance.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Nov. 17.—The plant of the Massillon Stone and Firebrick Company, three miles west of here, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss was about $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Nov. 17.—The Randall House, one of the popular hotels at this place, was burned to the ground with its contents early to-day, causing a loss of $15,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:49	Sun sets...4:41	Moon rises...8:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:24	Gov. Isl'd...9:48	H. Gate...11:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:58	Gov. Isl'd...10:20	H. Gate...12:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Monarch, Argentina	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	8:30 A. M.	
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Croatia, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracusa, Santos	4:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hevelius, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BENJAMIN P. WARING.—Schedules on the assignment of Benjamin P. Waring, tailor, of 26 East Twenty-third Street, show liabilities $4,121, nominal assets $8,282, and actual assets $3,864.

SCHMALTZ & BRANDT.—Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Hans Schmaltz receiver of the assets of the firm of Schmaltz & Brandt, printers, of 1,419 Third Avenue, on the application of Victor Brandt in a suit which he brought against Mr. Schmaltz to dissolve the partnership which was formed in September last.

BAWER & SELICOVICH.—Bawer & Selicovich, manufacturers of furs and dress skirts at 110 and 112 Greene Street, did not open for business yesterday, which caused much surprise in the trade. Creditors were informed that the bulk of their goods had been removed on Saturday. Their workmen appeared there as usual yesterday morning, but could not get in. Many persons were inquiring for them yesterday. It was reported in the trade that the liabilities of the firm are from $15,000 to $20,000. The firm had no rating at Bradstreet's. The firm succeeded Kursh & Bawer in March, 1899, and last Spring claimed to have a capital of $5,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ.—Bernard Schwartz, a salesman, of 1,208 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $724 and no assets. He was formerly in the shoe business.

MAX MARX.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Max Mark, dealer in paper, of 1,487 Avenue A, show liabilities of $7,078 and assets of $3,795, consisting of $3,425 proceeds of sale of his stock, $135 horse and wagon, $180 accounts, and $55 cash in bank.

FREDERICK JOHNSON.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed here against Frederick Johonson of Mount Vernon by John H. Breet, a creditor for $900 for grain and feed sold to him between April 1, 1898, and Nov. 6, 1901. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that on July 18 he gave a bill of sale of his stock to Carl F. Johnson.

B. CONAY & CO.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Alfred E. Ommen temporary receiver of the assets of B. Conay & Co., manufacturers of gloves at 50 Bond Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Saturday. It was said that they have closed their factory and abandoned their place of business, and that the creditors have been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of two partners. The merchandise left in the place is estimated at $1,000.

FREDERICK MILLER, Jr.—Frederick Miller, Jr., theatrical agent, residing at City Island, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,800 and no assets. The debts were incurred from 1892 to 1900 for cash loaned, board, services, rent of costumes, and merchandise. There are twelve creditors, among them being George E. Hawes, Woonsocket, R. I., $3,000, money loaned; T. C. Eipper, $1,500, money loaned; W. G. Stewart, $500, money loaned, and Carl Kaupman, Columbus, Ohio, $750, money loaned and rent of costumes.

SARAH BERNSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sarah Bernstein, retail dealer in furniture at 85 Hester Street, by the following named creditors: Samuel Weisglass, $198; Morris Jacobs, $1,000; and Wm. Weiss, $175. It was alleged that she is insolvent and that she has transferred merchandise and made payments to creditors to give a preference. The business was started in 1884 by her husband, Philip Bernstein, who made an assignment in 1803 with liabilities of $10,000, and his wife has carried it on since 1804. She generally carried a stock of $5,000.

A. E. HAIGHT & CO.—Ann E. Haight and Margaret J. Haight, who compose the firm of A. E. Haight & Co., dealers in meat, groceries &c. at Peekskill have filed a petition in bankruptcy here. The firm liabilities are $18,750, and assets $600, consisting of stock $200, fixtures $100, and accounts $300. Ann E. Haight has individual debts of $10,181, consisting of mortgages no real estate and taxes, and assets $6,000 equity in real estate at 928 and 930 South Street, Peekskill. She is seventy-eight years of age, and is the widow of Daniel J. Haight, who began business fifty years ago.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams, in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to sixteen bankrupts, among whom were Arthur C. Searles, real estate operator, of 59 West Sixty-second Street, liabilities $419,336; Simon Jacobs, formerly of S. Jacobs & Co., builders, of 212 Clinton Street, liabilities $470,728; Charles Hillebrand, contractor, of 139 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $91,437, formerly of Marshall & Hillebrand; J. Francis Booraem of Meeker, Carter & Booraem, dealers in fireproof building materials, liabilities $51,358; Sarah Jane Clark, plumber, of 430 Fourth Avenue, bilities $94,937, formerly of Marshall & yer, of 25 Broad Street, liabilities $206,251, formerly of Seattle, Washington; Joseph D. Lynch of 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, formerly in the jewelry business at 1,123 Broadway, a son of Mrs. Theresa Lynch, diamond dealer, liabilities $43,083; Edward W. and Martin Roman, who composed the firm of Roman Brothers, dealers in gloves at Reading, Penn., liabilities $13,711, and Simon D. Heffeman of 257 East Seventy-first Street, formerly of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, liabilities $11,970.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Alfredo B.—J. E. Bowles..... $1,035
ASHER, Abraham—David Williams Com- pany 51
ARNDT, David, executor—M. Lux..... 400
BURR, Stephen H.—J. R. Jones..... 615
BURR, Stephen H.—R. O. Roberts..... 486
BAUMAN, Michael—A. Rothschild and another 70
BERGER, Emil—J. A. Pettit and another 367
BENEDICT, Julius—D. Ward, administrix 2,352
BERGER, Max—Metropolitan Tobacco Company 39
CITY OF NEW YORK—Electrical Storage Battery Company 432
CRANE, William C., administrator—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, costs 182
CRANSTON, Alfred P.—J. Ratzer 130
DUFFY, John C.—C. Malorano..... 64
DANSVILLE GAS & ELECTRIC Company—Mitchell Vance Company 89
ENDEMANN, Paul—Union Distilling Company 7,364
FLOURET, Leon—W. J. Hutcheon..... 379
FINE, Max—J. Polchinski..... 308
FALES, Colgate—Watkins Brothers' Company 287
FULLER, Josie M.—Mutual Milk and Cream Company 76
GREENSPAN, Abraham, and Michael J. Forbes, as Marshals—H. Goldstein..... 1,540
GEDDES, James P.—A. J. Cornish..... 356
GERMAN, Jacob—United Dressed Beef Company 479
HABER, Samuel—P. E. Henderson and another 67
HITCHINGS, George—A. Abraham and another 42
IRVING NATIONAL BANK—G. Meisbahn, Jr., costs..... 106
JOELMAN, Frederick W.—E. J. Williams 150
JENKINS, Ellis—P. H. Abbott and another 396
KORST, George E.—J. A. Willett and another 100
KUHMAN, David—H. M. Klink..... 733
KRATZER, Wylie—and Sarah M. and Kurtz J. Mock—R. Isaacs..... 88
KELLILEA, Thomas R.—United States Trust Company of New York and another 113
KIMMEL, August A.—L. Kimmel, costs. 78
KING, Henry T., and Etta—A. S. Starke. 64
LANCON, Fidele—A. Drajous..... 301
LOWENBEIN, Herman — Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 1,000
MAURER, James P.—S. Herrman..... 468
MURPHY, John, estate of—New York Lodge, 197, F. and A. M., costs..... 93
MURPHY, John, estate of—F. E. Barnes, executor, costs 86
MURPHY, John, estate of—T. Murphy and another, costs 93
MAKEPEACE, George H.—M. A. Wilson. 141
MOHLE, Oscar—S. G. Thomas and another 77
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., and Timothy J. J. P. Petty..... 798
MERRITT ELECTRIC AIR BRAKE Company—Standard Gauge Manufacturing Company 966
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. G. Sell..... 759
MULVANEY, Sarah—Locust Farms Company, Incorporated 30
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and Manhattan Railway Company—H. Germond and another, executors 2,812
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and Manhattan Railway Company—H. Germond and another, executors, costs 346
NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Company and New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—A. C. Ketcham, costs 145
NESBITT, Daniel A.—Acker, Merrall & Conden Company 312
O'BRIEN, Michael—Bailey Piano Company 177
POWERT, Amy K.—F. L. Mueller..... 1,563
RUBEL, Max—P. E. Henderson and another 91
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. J. Maher..... 293
SAMUELS, Leopold—Hance Brothers Company 98
SAMUELS, Leopold—Hance Brothers Company 206
SIMAS, Philip M.—C. J. Diegos and another 88
SMITH, Charles R.—New York Telephone Company 1,000
SCHAMBERG, Abraham—W. E. Dodge..... 68
SCHUH, Catherine, executrix—C. Heindel. 68
SCHUCK, Rosa, administratrix—J. McKesson, Jr., and another, costs..... 96
STEIN, Jules—A. J. Connick..... 74
THE CONSOLIDATED SUPPLY COMPANY—Wagner Wire Company..... 142
ZIEGLER, August H.—V. Maiga and another 125
WEED, Smith M.—Thresher Electric Company 536
UNGER, Julius—H. Karow, administrator 29
UNGER, Julius—H. Karow..... 59
UNDERHILL, John G.—L. C. Nygat..... 141
VON SELDENECK, Theobold, and Alice Von Pressintie—E. Kaempffe..... 1,006
WILLIAMS, Edwin L.—New York Telephone Company..... 60
WESSEL, William C.—M. A. Wood..... 174
WALLS, Peter—S. H. Minor..... 2,067
WENDLING, Theodore—Anbaltzen Automatic Mantel Works..... 65
WESTCHESTER TRACTION COMPANY —Rochester Car Wheel Works..... 177

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Supreme Court of the United States:

306—Homer Bird, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the District of Alaska.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

27—American School of Magnetic Healing et al., appellants, vs. J. M. McAnnulty.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to overrule the defendant's demurrer to the amended bill, with leave to answer, and to grant a temporary injunction as applied for by complainants, and to take such further proceedings as may be proper and not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting: Justices White and McKenna.

9—State of Iowa, plaintiff in error, vs. Edwin O. Rood et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

52—John Romig et al., appellants, vs. Myrtle Gillett.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the order of the trial court and to direct the entry of one which, without disturbing the possession of Harding, will give to the appellee the right to answer, plead, and make such defense as under the facts of the case and the principles of equity she is entitled to. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

34—Sanford Jacobi, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Alabama.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

4, original—State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Motion for appointment of Frank S. Bright as Commissioner to take testimony granted, and order as to manner and time for taking testimony entered.

17—George A. Foster, Sheriff, &c., et al., appellants, vs. I. T. Pryor et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

409—Robert L. Winebrenner, appellant, vs. Edward C. Torney.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument March 2 after the cases already set down for that day.

384—Ida McClung, plaintiff in error, vs. William A. Perry.—Advanced and assigned for argument March 2 next after the cases already set for that day.

477—The United States, appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record and cause granted, the transcript submitted with the motion to stand as the return to the writ, and the case advanced and assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term, (Oct. 19, 1903.)

488—Albert G. Hapes, &c., petitioner, vs. the Clyde Steamship Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

496—Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioner, vs. Hermann F. Leonard.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

497—The Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., petitioner, vs. Simeon F. Leonard.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

500—The Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

142—The United States, appellant, vs. Evett D. Nix, and 195—E. D. Nix, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion for a writ of certiorari, on suggestion of diminution of record, granted.

51—Edward H. Clarke, petitioner, vs. Wilbur Larremore, trustee, &c.—Restored to the docket, with leave to counsel to submit the same to a full bench on or before Dec. 15.

61—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. J. A. Soderberg.—Restored to the docket and assigned for reargument Dec. 8 next after the cases already set down for that day.

91—Martha E. Smith et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward F. Brown, receiver, &c.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on authority of Studebaker vs. Perry, 184 U. S. 258; McDonald vs. Thompson, 184 U. S. 71; United States vs. Knox, 102 U. S. 422. (See case below Deweese vs. Smith, 106 Fed. Rec. 438.) Case remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri.

382—John A. Humbird et al., appellant, vs. Waldo A. Avery et al.—Motion for leave to the United States to intervene herein, for the certification of the entire record to this court, and to advance the cause, submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the United States and in behalf of other parties.

297—Andrew J. Aikens, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin, and 236—Albert Huegen, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Wisconsin.—Motion for leave to be substituted in behalf of counsel.

508—Christopher C. Crabb et al., petitioners, vs. John J. H. Williams.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted for the petitioners, with leave for the respondent to file brief within six days and for petitioners to file reply brief within four days thereafter.

423—Isbella F. Blackstone, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Nathan F. Miller, Controller, &c.—Motion for leave to dismiss writ of error, give a new bond submitted for the defendants in error and in opposition thereto.

492—James L. Hyatt, as Chief of Police of the City of Albany, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. The People of New York on the relation of Charles Cockran.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

120—Reuben M. Manley, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Richard A. Park.—Suggestion of death of the defendant in error and appearance of Anna O. Park, as assignee of Richard A. Park, as defendant in error, filed and entered on motion for the defendant in error.

Original, (ex parte)—In the matter of Thomas E. Kepner, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari submitted.—Leave granted to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition within two weeks.

400—District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Eliasz Barnes.—Motion to dismiss submitted and argued.

78—Devere Pickers, appellant, vs. Susan C. Destroy et al.—Leave granted to file brief for the appellee within five days.

Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 1, when the call will be: 96, 97, 98, 95, 101, 102, (and 108 and 104,) 105, 106, 107, 108.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

83—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
34—George Frost Co. vs. ——.
35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
39—Corey Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

23—Young vs. Wolf.
25—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
539—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

General calendar.

106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

168—Neall vs. Schooner Edith L. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 329, 280, 281, 288, 284, 230, 290, 295.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

19—Mason vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Shirk vs. Brookfield.
57—Morgan vs. City of New York.
58—In re Rintelin.
59—Healy vs. Malcolm
1—People, &c., vs. Martin.
2—Same vs. same.
7—Barrett vs. Dougherty.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Colem vs. Goodman.
3—Same vs. same.
2—In re Larner.
4—Grossbaupp vs. Richards.
5—Kimball vs. Rand.
6—Same vs. same.
8—McGaffney vs. same.
5—People, &c., vs. Feldman.
30—Hubener vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Hardon vs. Dixon.
42—Bopp vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
21—Rhadale vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
34—Meyer vs. Penn. Steel Co.

7—Romano vs. same.
8—Astorina vs. same.
9—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Herman vs. same.
22—Rosen vs. Wyner.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Same vs. same.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Same vs. same.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. same.
42—Same vs. same.
43—Same vs. same.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Same vs. same.
47—Same vs. same.
48—Same vs. same.
49—Same vs. same.
50—Same vs. same.
51—Same vs. same.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Same vs. same.
55—Same vs. same.
56—Same vs. same.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.
59—Same vs. same.
60—Same vs. same.
61—Same vs. same.
62—Same vs. same.
63—Same vs. same.
64—Same vs. same.
65—Same vs. same.
66—Same vs. same.
67—Same vs. same.
68—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

126—In re public place.
1416—In re Daly Av.
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717—In re E. 170th St.
1495—In re Sullivan St.
1021—In re Little 12th and 13th Sts.
2002—N. Y. Bldg., &c., Co. vs. Altieri.
1754—In re E. 181st St.
1125—In re King's Bdge. Road.
1699—In re Clinton Place
2003—Selly vs. Selly. Demurrer.
94—Watkins vs. Wetterer.

Preferred causes.

1903—Municipal Realty Corpn. vs. Juster.
1978—Egbert vs. Peri.
1008—Hyde vs. Kimball.
1891—Beers vs. Feltner.
1454—Dunlap vs. Mulry.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crimi- nal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6017—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
7845—Y. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co. vs. Darmody.
7873—Orr Felt & Blanket Co. vs. Lyons.
8140—Martin vs. City of New York.
8354—Boyton vs. Brown.
6441½—Ritter vs. B'way Realty Co.
8402—De Coster vs. De Coster.
7144—Lang vs. Winters.
7417—Van Zee vs. ——.
6940—In re Miller, dec'd.
7733—Ireland vs. Brady.
7920—Mayer vs. Corning
3966—Mut. Bank vs. Greacen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. General calendar.

852—Fanning vs. Supreme Council, C. M. B. A.
899—Barry vs. McArthur.
900—Insurance Press vs. Montauk Fire D. T. Co.
902—King vs. Libaire.
927—Kelly vs. Birch.
935—Hart vs. Abrahams.
967—Stuart vs. Bailey.
1061—Griesl vs. Griesl.
1068—Pony's Shoe Cleaning Co. vs. Fasano.
1088—Hafers vs. Hafers.
1091—Woolsey vs. Henn.
1093—Kieley vs. Frayer.
1095—Goetz vs. Kantz.
1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischhauer.
1117—Aressy vs. Barbier
1120—Schomeyer vs. Wichelhus.
1967—Joseph vs. Ruth.
949—Roth vs. Roth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Henry Bahr.
2—John Bernzott.
3—Cornelius H. Farrell
4—Harry Keating.
5—Hermann Ribbens.
6—John McGinn.
7—Alexander Walter.
8—Peter Zaimer.
9—William Shea.
10—Peter Clancy.

Motion for plaintiff in error to give a new bond submitted for the defendants in error and in opposition thereto.

492—James L. Hyatt, as Chief of Police of the City of Albany, N. Y., plaintiff in error, vs. The People of New York on the relation of Charles Cockran.—Motion to advance submitted for the plaintiff in error.

120—Reuben M. Manley, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Richard A. Park.—Suggestion of death of the defendant in error and appearance of Anna O. Park, as assignee of Richard A. Park, as defendant in error, filed and entered on motion for the defendant in error.

Original, (ex parte)—In the matter of Thomas E. Kepner, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari submitted.—Leave granted to Solicitor General Richards to file brief in opposition within two weeks.

400—District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Eliasz Barnes.—Motion to dismiss submitted and argued.

78—Devere Pickers, appellant, vs. Susan C. Destroy et al.—Leave granted to file brief for the appellee within five days.

Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 1, when the call will be: 96, 97, 98, 95, 101, 102, (and 108 and 104,) 105, 106, 107, 108.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

General calendar.

83—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
34—George Frost Co. vs. ——.
35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
39—Corey Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

23—Young vs. Wolf.
25—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
539—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

General calendar.

106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

168—Neall vs. Schooner Edith L. Allen.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: 329, 280, 281, 288, 284, 230, 290, 295.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

19—Mason vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Shirk vs. Brookfield.
57—Morgan vs. City of New York.
58—In re Rintelin.
59—Healy vs. Malcolm
1—People, &c., vs. Martin.
2—Same vs. same.
7—Barrett vs. Dougherty.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Colem vs. Goodman.
3—Same vs. same.
2—In re Larner.
4—Grossbaupp vs. Richards.
5—Kimball vs. Rand.
6—Same vs. same.
8—McGaffney vs. same.
5—People, &c., vs. Feldman.
30—Hubener vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Hardon vs. Dixon.
42—Bopp vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle Co.
21—Rhadale vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
34—Meyer vs. Penn. Steel Co.

7—Romano vs. same.
8—Astorina vs. same.
9—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Herman vs. same.
22—Rosen vs. Wyner.
23—Same vs. same.
24—Same vs. same.
25—Same vs. same.
26—Same vs. same.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Same vs. same.
31—Same vs. same.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Same vs. same.
34—Same vs. same.
35—Same vs. same.
36—Same vs. same.
37—Same vs. same.
38—Same vs. same.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Same vs. same.
41—Same vs. same.
42—Same vs. same.
43—Same vs. same.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Same vs. same.
46—Same vs. same.
47—Same vs. same.
48—Same vs. same.
49—Same vs. same.
50—Same vs. same.
51—Same vs. same.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Same vs. same.
54—Same vs. same.
55—Same vs. same.
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1454—Dunlap vs. Mulry.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 24.

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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6017—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
7845—Y. Loewer's Gambrinus Brew. Co. vs. Darmody.
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7920—Mayer vs. Corning
3966—Mut. Bank vs. Greacen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

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852—Fanning vs. Supreme Council, C. M. B. A.
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1117—Aressy vs. Barbier
1120—Schomeyer vs. Wichelhus.
1967—Joseph vs. Ruth.
949—Roth vs. Roth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Henry Bahr.
2—John Bernzott.
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4—Harry Keating.
5—Hermann Ribbens.
6—John McGinn.
7—Alexander Walter.
8—Peter Zaimer.
9—William Shea.
10—Peter Clancy.
11—Edith Brown.
12—Arthur Block.
13—Crosby Frinaro.
14—Henry Neuhoff.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest. 1209—Klenke vs. Bergman.
1149—Smith vs. Sodon.
1165—McGowan vs. Juilliard.
1027—Lounsberry vs. Harris.
1099—Smith vs. Poerschke.
1143—Blodgett vs. Atlas Safe Dep. & T. Co.
1125—Young vs. E. S. Johnston Drug Co.
1084—Bohrbeck vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
825—J. H. Haulenbeck Agency vs. J. C. Ayer & Co.
749—French vs. Cunningham,
925—Brietbart vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
6289—Keough vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1141—Ward vs. Griggs.
1060—Casper vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
947—Walker vs. same.
1218—Hoffmann vs. Seligman.
1223—Cahn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
1240—Bowie vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
1277—Levey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1286—Brenner vs. Herdling.
1310—Aderer vs. Goldsmith.
889—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

776—Battle vs. Union Ry. Co.
777—Same vs. same.
495—Mulligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
806—Spieler vs. ——.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Co. Imp. Co.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
967—Goetz vs. Webber.
636—Walter vs. Hangen.
5070—Mix vs. Hamburg-Am. SS. Co.
1071—Roeders vs. Caledonia Ins. Co.
5588—Dexter vs. Press Pub. Co.
1112—Daly vs. Walaneck
1153—Raskofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1123—Van Wyck vs. City of New York.
668—Ettlinger vs. Well
946—Bassermann vs. Guttreund.
6162—City of New York vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
1023—Williams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6934—Geraty vs. Mayor, &c.
6870—Probst vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
902—Dolan vs. City of New York.
1688—Dempsey vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
13034—Byrnes vs. Bell.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1348—Brady vs. T. Cunningham Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keogh, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 17	724,010
To date this year	165,462,337
Corresponding date last year	240,949,320

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 17	$3,261,500
To date this year	$810,335,056
Corresponding date last year	$895,689,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 5@6 per cent.; at three months, 5¼ per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

⁂

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Ice	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	⅝
Am. Ice pf	⅝	Pacific Mail	2½
Am. Locom. pf	⅝	People's Gas	1
Am. Sugar	1¼	Reading	1¼
Am. Sugar pf	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Anaconda Copper	2	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Butterick Co	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. & Alton pf	1½	Rock Island pf	1¼
Chi. Gt. West	½	Rub. Goods pf	2¼
Chi. G. W. pf., B	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	2	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Com. Cable	2	St. L. & S. W.	½
Corn Products	1½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Dist. of Am. pf	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Dul. S. S. & A.	⅛	Third Avenue	½
Ft. W. & D. City	3½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Iowa Central	⅝	Twin City	½
Iowa Central pf	1	Union Pacific	½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	½	Union Pacific 4 Per pc.	½
Kan. City South	⅝	U. S. Express	1
Kan. City So. pf	1¼	U. S. Leather pf	1⅝
Manhattan	5⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Met. Sec. Co	1½	Wabash pf.	1¼
Met. Street Ry	1¼	West. Union	1
Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½
Mo. Pacific	¼	Westinghouse 1st pf.	4½
N. Y. Air Brake	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Bicycle pf	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Nort. & West. pf	2
Am. Grass Twine	2	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Linseed	½	Pressed S. Car	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	4	St. L. & S. F. pf.	½
Chi. N. W.	2	Sloss-Sheffield	1½
General Electric	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Int. Silver pf	4		
Minn. & St. L.	3		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Cent. R. R. & B. Co. 3s	1	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	1½
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	1884	1½
Des Moines 2½s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Det., M. & M. 1 g. 4½s	1	Tol., St. L. & W.	1
Green Bay deb. B	1⅛	West. Div. 5s	6¼
		Wabash, deb. B	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1	Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	3½
B'klyn U. G. 5s	1	Long Dock 6s	1
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Little that could be accounted important, nothing exceptionally so, was embraced in yesterday's Stock Exchange record. The market was strong. It was not buoyant. Two or three issues disported conspicuously. Their movement seemed wholly insignificant. Here and there short covering appeared on measurable scale, and in some parts of the market there showed a buying activity that could naturally be attributed to prominent financial interests—the Standard Oil "crowd," for example.

Incidentally Standard Oil's figure yesterday was conspicuous. A quarterly dividend was declared, and it was at a rate double that last previously distributed. This was action that nobody expected. A reduction would have surprised fewer folks. Wall Street's current notions of the Standard Oil coterie do not much indulge any idea that the security market has a friend in that quarter.

What yesterday's increase of dividend most accomplished in so far as Stock Exchange sentiment is concerned was to induce the feeling that large volumes of securities recently forced upon the market have found lodgment in strong hands; and there develops the suspicion—the hope, it may be—that this dividend enlargement is to be but one of many possible new signs that Leading Financiers may not after all be permanently devoted to the doctrine that natural prosperity is a menace and public ownership of securities a bold bad thing to be pummeled.

But the Standard Oil advance was not the only inspiriting dividend development of the day—Norfolk and Western, Southern railway system of the Pennsylvania Company, anounces rise to a new and better rate. Moreover, there are indications that this is to be followed by other signifying moves of similar sort in other prominent quarters. And the railway earnings record was during yesterday further made notable by figures mounting still higher than previous top totals have reached.

Of course, the rumormongering gentlemen of the Stock Exchange did not spend an idle day. Their facility of invention is apparently somewhat worn, however; and it is no virtue in Wall Street to lie crudely—and yesterday's bulletins were far from artistic. They had scant spirit, furthermore. They did not break Mr. Morgan, they toyed not with Mr. Keene, they were even negligent of the half-hourly millionaire losses of Mr. John Warne Gates.

MANHATTAN'S BIG RISE.

The sensational feature of the market was the great activity in and the decided strength of Manhattan. More than 150,000 shares of the stock were traded in throughout the day, with the quotation jumping up over 5 points and closing at the top price of the day. The buying was said to be largely for the Gould interests.

The movement was unaccompanied by any specific news, but there were several interesting reports in connection with the rise. One of these was that after the new year the stock is to be put on an increased dividend basis; another told of some coming "rights" to shareholders; while a third was merely a revival of the old story of a probable lease to the New York Central. On the advance many shorts were run to cover.

At the offices of the company it was said there is nothing new in the company's affairs.

On the advance a thing long predicted in the Street came to pass—namely, the "crossing" of Metropolitan by Manhattan, the former (a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock) selling below 139, when Manhattan (paying 4 per cent.) was at 139½. A considerable amount of money changed hands on the floor as a consequence of this, many wagers having been laid that Manhattan would sell above Metropolitan before the end of this month.

NORFOLK DIVIDEND INCREASE.

Wall Street was somewhat surprised yesterday when announcement was made from Philadelphia that the Directors of Norfolk and Western had advanced the dividend on that stock from a 2 to a 3 per cent. rate by the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent. While some generally an increase had been looked for, it was not believed that any action would be taken until early in December.

Several weeks ago there had been expectation in some speculative quarters that when an increase came it would put the stock on a 4 per cent. basis, but in well-informed quarters this was never seriously entertained.

The announcement of the advance fell absolutely flat, the stock not responding at all. This, however, was due not to a failure to recognize the significance of the increase, but to the condition of the market, which, though decidedly strong, was apparently altogether unresponsive to good news.

A NUMBER OF LAGGARDS.

Several stocks on the list yesterday were, in the Wall Street characterization, laggards, for the reason that they advanced little or none—and this even when the general market was strong. Conspicuous of these were St. Paul, Southern Pacific, and Baltimore and Ohio.

In St. Paul the irregular movement—now up, now down—altogether mystified and perplexed the Street, though that there is a fight between the bears and the bulls in the stock seems unquestioned. It is pointed out that in the last four days nearly three-fourths of the entire common stock have been traded in, which leads the financial district to conclude that some of the selling must have come from insiders.

In Baltimore and Ohio it is said there is still left a weak long account, and that an endeavor is being made to shake this interest out.

In respect to Southern Pacific, the present apparent heaviness of the stock is declared to be designed to permit of accumulation.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The further buying of Colorado Fuel was attributed to competitive purchases to secure representation at the forthcoming meeting. The stock yesterday loaned flat and several times at a slight premium, and was reported to be hard to borrow even at such concessions.

The purchases of Sugar and Copper were attributed to certain of the Standard Oil interests as well as to a Boston operator.

The decline in General Electric was on the sale of 1,200 shares of stock, and was said to have been forced by the fear that the labor troubles at Schenectady may involve the company.

The buying of Reading was attributed to a resumption of pool purchases and was reported to be designed to force a large short interest to cover.

One theory advanced for the continued movement against a number of conspicuous railway shares such as Union Pacific, Atchison, Rock Island, and St. Paul was that this was the result of a plan on the part of leading banking interests to keep the market in check.

CARRIED-OVER ACCOUNTS SOLD.

Yesterday's market was generally regarded as acting in a natural and healthy manner. There was no evidence of any renewal of the pressing liquidation seen recently, but on the other hand it was evident that on the advance there was liberal selling by commission houses—this largely representing sales by "carried over" or weakly margined holders who are taking advantage of every rally to lighten their loads.

On the advance there was selling for the short account, professional sentiment on the Street being that until after the turn of the year at least the market is a bear market and is a sale on all rallies.

FEW NEWS DEVELOPMENTS.

There were few news or other developments during the day, but such as there were were, with one exception, favorable. These included the increase in the dividend on Norfolk and Western, the declaration of a ten-per-cent. dividend on Standard Oil, as compared with 8 per cent. in the corresponding quarter last year, and the publication of several very excellent statements of railway earnings. Notable of these was the Baltimore and Ohio annual report.

The unfavorable development was the transfer of over $1,000,000 to interior points and continued firmness in foreign exchange. Bankers, however, do not look for gold exports at this time.

MORE RUMORS.

The rumor monger was again busy yesterday. One of his stories was that an actual engagement of gold for export had been made; another was that James R. Keene had been taken suddenly ill and had to be removed to his home, while a third had it that Russell Sage was dead.

Not one of them had the least foundation in fact, nor did they have much influence upon the market. The Keene report induced some hasty selling, which promptly ceased when the report was denied.

A POSTAL CARD CAMPAIGN.

A vigorous postal card campaign in certain stocks is now being waged in the Street.

One of these campaigns is in Baltimore and Ohio, which, nearly all Wall Street was told yesterday through the medium of postal cards, is oversold. The information was very brief, the card containing nothing more than this:

"B. & O. oversold."

Similarly in respect to Canadian Pacific, this advice was offered, (on postal card):

"Don't go short Canadian."

Brokers report that there seems to be a postal card epidemic, started apparently by some mysterious individual who signs himself "F."

FOR FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The continued high rates for time money—not alone for Wall Street, but for legitimate business purposes—is doing much to bring the commercial and financial interests throughout the country to a realization of the necessity for some helpful financial legislation at the coming session of Congress.

Daily, influential bankers in the Street are in receipt of letters from commercial interests urging that influence be exerted for the good of the country and its business interests to have enacted such financial legislation as will relieve the situation.

The cry, these writers declare, is for a more elastic currency, so that the present prosperity of the country may not be checked.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

At the meeting of the Directors of the Standard Oil Company held yesterday a dividend of $10 a share was declared, payable Dec. 15. This payment will make the total dividends for the present year amount to 45 per cent., 5 per cent. having been paid in September, 10 per cent. in June, and 20 per cent. in March.

The dividend just declared is 2 per cent. more than was paid at the same time last year, but the total for the year 1902 is 3 per cent. less than the dividends paid in 1901 and 1900, in each of which years 48 per cent. was distributed to the stockholders. During the four years prior to 1900 the annual dividend varied between 30 and 33 per cent. In 1895, and for some years before, the Standard Oil Company had paid regular quarterly dividends of 5 per cent. The dividend declared yesterday will require the expenditure of approximately $10,000,000.

TRUST COMPANIES' MERGER.

Special meetings of the stockholders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn were held at the offices of the respective companies yesterday to vote on the proposition to merge the latter into the former. The proposition was unanimously adopted by the stockholders of both companies, more than 80 per cent. of all the stock of each of the companies being represented at the meetings.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has increased its stock from $4,000,000 to $4,375,000 for the purpose of carrying out the merger, to take effect Dec. 31. The merger is to take effect on Jan. 1, 1903.

HEAVY PACIFIC TRANSFERS.

At the Sub-Treasury transfers to San Francisco and to New Orleans were announced to the aggregate amount of $1,150,000, of which $750,000 went to San Francisco and $400,000 to New Orleans.

The transfer of so much to San Francisco, a total of over $1,000,000 within five days, caused considerable talk in Wall Street, as such heavy transfers are not of frequent occurrence. Two explanations were offered. One was that the money was needed to move grain to Australia and the other that it represented large put out here during the recent period of high call money notes.

Mr. Winthrop in Fidelity Trust Board.

Henry Rogers Winthrop of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was elected a Director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, N. J., yesterday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Birmingham (Ala.) dispatches the steel-rail mill of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company at Ensley has begun the manufacture of steel rails, and will now work the mill steadily.

Capital stock of the Union Construction Company of Kansas City increased from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000.

Central Oklahoma Union Depot and Terminal Railroad chartered at Guthrie, Oklahoma, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Dispatches from York, Penn., stating about sixty cigar factories in that part of Pennsylvania have agreed to consolidate.

Report of the South Dakota Mine Inspector giving the gold production for ten months of this year at $7,342,228, against a little over $8,000,000 for the twelve months of 1901.

Proposition to increase the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Buffalo from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 ratified by its stockholders.

Another new low record touched by bar silver in the London market.

Stockholders of the Oriental Bank to vote at a special meeting to be held Dec. 2 on a proposition to increase the capital stock from $300,000 to $600,000.

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Buffalo dispatches stating that the capitalists who projected a big combination of breweries in that region have abandoned the matter.

Reserve of outside banks $2,918,050 below legal requirements, as shown by last week's statement, as against $3,043,825 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $163,445,892; balances, $9,078,860; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $710,262.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.15⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—16 2-32@20c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was rather more demand for money yesterday. A small amount due to the Bank of England was renewed. Discount rates were steady.

On the Stock Exchange business was on a small scale. Home rails of all kinds were well supported, and finished with an appreciable advance. Consols were weakened by the hardening tendency of discount rates.

American rails opened materially higher, but in the afternoon the tone became dull, owing to New York sales. The final prices were a quarter of a point to a point below those at the opening.

Foreigns were rather dull, on sales from Paris.

Bar silver was 22 11-16d. per ounce. There was not much business and the market was weak.

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LONDON, Nov. 17.—Money was fairly abundant to-day. Discounts were firm, which was largely due to the forthcoming new issue of £3,000,000 in Treasury bills, and was in spite of Continental competition.

Business on the Stock Exchange was generally more cheerful, and had a more active tendency. Consols eased at first in anticipation of the issue of Treasury bills, but recovered somewhat. Home rails were fairly active, and had a good tone, on the public buying. This was especially the case with the heavy roads. Americans opened firm and above parity. St. Paul was the feature. Business was quieter later, and prices closed weaker. Grand Trunk was firmer. Spanish fours were weak.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93¾; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 84¾; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅝; Canadian Pacific, 133; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅜; Chicago Great Western, 26¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 178; De Beers, 22⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 34⅜; Erie first preferred, 66½; Erie second preferred, 49½; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville and Nashville, 127; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28; New York Central, 153⅛; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28½; Reading first preferred, 43¼; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 33⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64⅞; Union Pacific, 103⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 96⅜; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 45⅞; Spanish fours, 64½; bar silver dull, 22 11-16d per ounce; money, 2@2¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Paris.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.82; Lisbon, 26.

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PARIS, Nov. 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened fairly steady. Spanish 4s reacted sharply during the last hour and were freely offered. Rentes were heavy. Foreigns were easier, except Servians, which hardened on the announcement of the flotation of a new loan. Weakness ruled at the close. Rio Tintos opened firm and closed dull. De Beers were supported. Kafirs hardened at the opening, but closed flat.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

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BERLIN, Nov. 17.—The private rate of discount rose ⅛ per cent. to-day over the closing price of Saturday, owing to large offerings of American bills. Considerable quantities were bought. The Berlin bankers do not expect serious consequences from the present situation in New York. They perceive that the New York financiers are now quite aware that credits were unduly expanded; that it is necessary to contract judiciously, and that the measures taken are likely to result in a gradual bettering of the situation. The opposition here is, therefore, to assist.

On the Boerse to-day, Internationals were well maintained, with the exception of Spanish 4s, which declined on Paris advices. Mines were firmer, owing to the frosty weather. Banks were well supported. At the close prices were generally easier, and there was an absence of business.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Although a fairly large number of stocks were dealt in in the outside market yesterday, the totals in individual issues were for the most part small, so that the business transacted did not compare favorably in point of activity with recent records. Prices, however, were well maintained, the few declines of importance being more than offset by the strength which appeared elsewhere in the list. So few stocks were active that few opportunities were offered to traders, and their operations were much less conspicuous than they were last week and the week before. Practically the only news of any importance affecting outside stocks was the declaration of the Standard Oil dividend. The effect of the dividend was a considerable increase in trading in Standard Oil, and this resulted in practically no change in prices.

NORTHERN SECURITIES sold out sharply at the opening, but subsequently there was sufficient demand for the stock to bring about a substantial recovery.

COPPER STOCKS.—The copper group supplied several active issues, but the quotations showed considerable irregularity. White Knob Copper, which has been very inconspicuous recently, showed considerable activity. After declining from 13 to 11½, it rallied fractionally and closed at 12. Montreal and Boston was active and firm. Greene Consolidated sold between 23 and 23¾, closing at the higher figure. Tennessee Copper and the rest of the copper shares were relatively dull.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION.—The transfer books of the Illinois Transportation Company will close on Nov. 26, after which time no further transfers of the stock will be made. The transfer office in this city has been closed, and stock can now be transferred only at the office of the Illinois Trust Company and Savings Bank of Chicago. On Dec. 1, the company will distribute $1.50 per share in liquidation, this being in complete settlement of all the company's assets.

The principal transactions in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
463..Allis-Chalmers	*25	23¾	23¾
308..Allis-Chalmers pf	85	84	85
200..Am. Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
200..Am. Can pf	42¼	42	42
110..Am. Light & Trac. pf	*93	*91	*93
100..Am. Tobacco	325	325	325
10..Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	21½	21½
100..Bamberger De Lamar	9½	9½	9½
11,500..Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1 19-16
50..British Columbia Cop.	6	6	6
60..Brook. City Railroad	245½	245½	245½
200..Champion Oil	½	½	½
100..Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
200..Consol. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
112..Distillers' Securities	27¾	*27½	27¾
300..Dominion Securities	18	15	15
100..Elec. Lead Reduction	3¼	3¼	3¼
10..Electric Vehicle pf	12½	12½	12½
300..Electro-Pneumatic	½	½	½
400..Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
1,540..Greene Con. Copper	23½	23	23½
4,380..Greene Con. Co. rts.	60	60	60
100..Hackensack Meadows	3¾	3¾	3¾
120..Havana Tobacco	47¾	47¾	47¾
2,500..Keystone Mining	½	½	½
200..Manhattan Transit	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,700..Mont. & Boston Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
350..National Enameling	35	34	34
100..National Enameling pf	86	86	86
200..New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6	6¼
210..N. Y. Transportation	12	*11½	12
100..N. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4¼	4¼	4½
5,677..Northern Securities	104½	103¾	104
100..New Orleans Ry	14½	14½	14½
100..Seaboard Air Line	26½	26½	26½
100..Seaboard Air Line pf	44¼	44¼	44½
130..Standard Oil	675	670	670
900..Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
500..Tennessee Copper	16	15⅞	16
200..Union Copper	2¾	2¾	2¾
100..Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	30	30	30
1,625..White Knob Copper	13	11¼	12

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,500..Distillers' Securities 5s	75	75	75
5,000..New Orleans Ry. 4½s	79½	79½	79½
2,000..†Sloss-Sheff. deb. 6s	109	109	109

†Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Saturday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55½	57	55¾	57
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf	90	92	90	92
American Elevated	½	⅞	..	..
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Am. Steel Foundries	..	75	..	75
American Type Founders	43	45	43	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	5	..	5
Amer. Writing Paper	5	5¼	4½	5¼
Am. Writing Paper pf	20½	22	20½	21¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	77	76	77
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	115	117½	116	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	110	107½	109
British Col. Copper	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
California Cotton	½	¾	½	¾
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry	3	3¾	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf	15	17	15	16½
Central Foundry 6s	60	70	60	70
Champion Oil pf	⅜	..	⅜	..
Chi., Peo. & St. L. pf	10	14	10	14
Compressed Air	1½	2	1	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	2	..	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	10	10	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	16	10	16
Electric Boat	20	28	20	28
Electric Boat pf	35	40	35	45
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	3	5	3	5
Electric Vehicle	4	5	3½	5
Electric Vehicle pf	10	12	10	12
Empire Steel	12	13	10	13
Empire Steel pf	40	45	40	45
German Treasury 4s	101	102	101	102
Guggenheim Exploration	..	145	..	145
Hall Signal	115	125	..	123
Hav. Tobacco pf	65	72	65	72
Houston Oil	14	18	14	16
Houston Oil pf	50	75	50	75
Illinois Trans	1	1¼	1	1¼
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	102½	105	101	104
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	101	104	100	103
International Salt	10	12	10	11
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6½	7½	6½	7½
New England Trans	⅛	⅜	8-16	⅜
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	167	169	167	169
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	42	45	42	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	..	80	..	80
Otis Elevator	39	40	38	40
Otis Elevator pf	98	100	98	100
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	3½	5½	3½	5½
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	23	28	23	28
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	1	½	1
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	104	100	104
Safety Car Heating	165	172½	165	172½
Simpson-Crawford	..	25	..	25
Simpson-Crawford 6s	85	86	85	86
Southern Ltg. & Tr. 5s	86	89	86	89
Standard Coupler	35	45	35	45
Standard Coupler pf	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Standard Milling pf	30	32	30	32
Standard Milling 5s	77	78	80	80
Trent Potteries	17	22	17	22
Trenton P. pf. tr. ctfs.	103	108	103	108
Union Typewriter	123	129	125	129
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	126	120	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf	126	130	125	130
United Box Board	9	10½	9	10½
United Box Board pf	56	58	56	58
United

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 17, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55⅝	56	21,235	*Amal. Copper Co.	55	56⅛	54⅝	56	+ ⅝
10	10½	820	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	1,100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	400	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	−1⅛
34	34⅞	1,450	Am. Car & F. Co.	34	34⅞	33⅝	34	...
88	90	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	− ⅝
45½	46½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	46	46	46	46	...
50½	51½	3,105	*Am. Grass Twine	51	51	50	50	−2
10⅜	11	410	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	38¼	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
16½	20	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	17	17	17	17	− ½
27⅝	27⅞	2,630	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
91	91⅞	300	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	+ ⅝
23¼	24½	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	...
42½	43½	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	43½	43½	43	43	...
92⅜	93½	230	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93½	93½	92½	92½	...
117⅛	117⅞	25,300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	115¼	117⅝	115	117¼	+1⅝
...	...	160	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+ ½
73	77	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	...
91	92	300	*Anaconda Cop. Co.	87½	90	87½	89	+2
82⅜	82⅝	25,400	Atch., Top. & S. F. Co.	82½	83½	81½	82⅝	− ⅛
98⅜	98½	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
90¼	90⅞	36,500	Baltimore & Ohio	90⅜	90⅝	90½	90¼	− ⅛
94	94½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94	94	94	94	− ⅛
58⅜	58½	5,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57¼	59	57⅛	58⅜	+ ⅛
50	51½	100	*Butterick Co.	50	50	50	50	+1
129⅝	129⅞	11,950	Canadian Pacific	129¼	129¾	129½	129⅝	+ ⅛
165	170	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	166	166	166	166	−4
44⅛	45¼	4,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44⅜	45½	44⅜	43½	+ ⅛
32	32⅝	500	Chicago & Alton	32	32½	32	32¼	− ⅛
69½	70	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70	70	70	70	+1
25⅞	26	4,150	Chicago Great West.	25⅜	26¼	25½	26	+ ⅛
39	40	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	40	40	40	40	+ ⅞
172⅞	173	43,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	173½	174	171⅞	173	− ⅛
190	191¼	29	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
222	224½	400	Chicago & Northwestern	224	224	223	223	−2
17⅞	18	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
33	33¼	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
15½	16	800	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
97½	98	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	97	98	97	98	+2
87	87¼	27,675	Colorado Fuel & Iron	85⅝	88¼	85⅞	87	+2
25½	26⅜	1,900	Colorado & Southern	25¼	26⅛	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	44⅜	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44	44½	44	44	− ⅜
19½	20	225	Col. & H. C. & I.	19	20	19	20	+1
175	190	100	Commercial Cable	175	175	175	175	−2
213	214	200	Consolidated Gas	214	214	214	214	+ ½
28¼	28⅜	210	Corn Products	29	29¼	29	29¼	+1⅛
80	82	100	Corn Products pf.	81	81	81	81	...
157½	158	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	158	158⅝	157	158⅝	+1⅝
245	248	200	Del., Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	...
40¼	40½	400	Denver & R. G.	40	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅜
88½	89	900	Denver & R. G. pf.	89¼	89½	88⅞	88⅞	− ⅜
17	17¼	1,200	Detroit Southern	17½	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
84⅜	85½	600	Detroit Southern pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	− ⅛
4½	5	100	*Dist. of Am., ctfs.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
33¼	34¼	300	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	33¼	34⅜	33¼	34⅜	+1¼
17	17⅞	350	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17	17⅞	17	17⅞	+1
24½	25⅜	150	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	13,000	Erie	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	...
64¾	64½	2,900	Erie 1st pf.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	...
53	53½	100	Evans. & T. H.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
59	61	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	+3½
177	178½	1,377	General Electric	178½	179½	178	178	−3½
87½	88½	290	Hocking Valley	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
142¼	143	2,560	Illinois Central	142⅝	143¼	142¼	142⅝	− ⅛
71½	72½	12	Internat. Paper pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	...
32	60	100	*Internat. Silver pf.	37	37	37	37	−4
48	50	100	Internat. Steam Pump	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	− ½
38½	39	400	Iowa Central	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
68	69	200	Iowa Central pf.	69	69	69	69	+1
79¼	79⅝	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79¼	79	79¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	600	Kansas City Southern	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	+1½
53½	54	1,700	Kansas City South. pf.	52⅞	54	52⅜	53½	+1½
30	35	200	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	34½	34½	34⅜	+ ⅛
124	124⅝	3,600	Louisville & Nashville	123¾	125	123¾	124	− ⅛
138⅝	139⅞	155,550	Manhattan Elevated	134⅜	139½	134⅜	138½	+6⅛
118	119½	200	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	119½	119½	119½	118½	+1½
137½	137⅞	3,100	*Met. Street Railway	137½	139½	137½	138	+1¼
23¼	23½	500	Mexican Central	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	...
106	107	200	Minn. & St. Louis	106½	106½	106	106	−3
76	76½	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	76	77	76	76½	...
121	124½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122¼	122½	122¼	122¼	−2½
25⅜	25⅝	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25½	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
57½	57⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
106½	106⅝	22,100	Missouri Pacific	106⅜	107½	105⅝	106⅞	+ ½
100½	103	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
23⅞	25⅞	900	*Nat. Lead Co.	25¼	25½	25	25⅜	...
16⅞	16¾	1,000	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
34⅜	35	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ¼
164	166	100	*New York Air Brake	165	165	165	163	−2
150½	150⅝	4,000	New York Central	149	151	149	150	+ ½
83	85	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84½	...	84½	84½	+2½
29⅜	29⅝	3,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29⅞	30	29½	29⅝	...
69⅞	70¼	14,650	Norfolk & Western	70	70⅝	69½	70	+ ⅛
91	94	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	91	91	91	91	−2
67	70	100	Pacific Coast	69	69	69	69	−1
38	39	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	+1⅛
154½	156⅜	25,120	Pennsylvania R. R.	153⅝	156⅜	153⅝	156¼	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	3,600	People's Gas Chicago	100	100¼	99¾	100½	+1
93	95	300	P., C., C. & St. L.	94	94	94	94	+2
58½	59	1,400	Pressed Steel Car	59¾	59¾	59	59	− ⅝
228	228	92	Pullman Company	228	228	228	228	...
34¼	35	600	*Ry. Steel Spring	34¼	34¼	34	34	− ¼
88	88½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+1
57	57⅜	66,270	Reading	55	57½	54⅝	57	+1½
85½	86	1,300	Reading 1st pf.	85	86	85	85¼	+1¼
72	72½	3,900	Reading 2d pf.	71½	73	71½	72	+1⅝
19	19¼	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅞
75¼	75⅝	1,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75	75	75	75¼	+ ⅛
43⅝	43½	18,200	Rock Island	43½	44¼	42⅝	43⅝	− ⅛
75½	76	1,300	Rock Island pf.	74½	76¼	74⅜	76	+1⅜
20	21	225	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20½	20½	20½	20¼	− ⅛
70½	72	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	71	71½	71	71½	+2½
64	67	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	65	65	65	65	+2
26	28	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	27	27	27	27	+1¾
73	74	1,500	St. L. & San Fran.	74	74	73	73	+1
71¼	71¾	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70⅜	71⅝	70⅜	71¼	+1
27	27½	100	St. Louis Southw.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
62½	62¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63	63	63	63	− ½
61	63	700	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	62¼	63	61	61½	− ⅝
63⅝	64	24,110	Southern Pacific	63	63⅞	62¼	63⅝	+ ½
32⅜	32⅝	6,000	South. Ry., stamped	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	...
92	92¼	700	So. Ry. pf., stamped	93	93	92¼	92⅝	...
5½	6	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	6	6	5¾	5¾	−⅛
57½	57⅝	3,500	Tennessee C. & Iron	56⅜	57¼	56½	57	+ ⅛
42⅝	42¾	5,750	Texas & Pacific	42	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛	+ ⅜
122	125	500	Third Avenue	124	123	124	124	+ ¾
29½	29⅝	800	Tol., St. L. & West.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	...
46¾	46⅞	1,160	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45	46¾	45	46¾	+2¼
113¼	114½	125	Twin City R. T.	114	114	114	114	+ ½
101	101⅞	23,650	Union Pacific	100¼	101¼	100½	101	...
89½	90	400	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	...
49	51½	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
125	130	100	U. S. Express	126	126	126	126	+1
12¼	12⅜	1,930	*U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
80½	90	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	88½	89⅞	88½	89⅞	+1⅞
36⅞	37	14,040	U. S. Steel	36⅞	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	− ⅛
84½	84⅝	9,800	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅜	84⅝	84	84⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	23	5,300	U. S. Realty & Con.	22½	22¾	22½	23	+ ⅛
66	68¼	2,210	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68¼	68¾	67⅞	68⅝	+ ⅛
62⅞	63	590	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63	63	62¾	63	+1
29	30½	100	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	...
30⅜	31	700	Wabash	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
44	44⅝	2,300	Wabash pf.	43⅜	44½	43½	44½	+1
80	89½	2,000	Western Union Tel.	88½	89½	88½	89½	+1
200	220	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	205	205	205	205	+4½
24½	25	700	Wheel. & L. E.	24¼	25	24¼	25	...
34	35¼	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	1,200	Wisconsin Central pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
48¾	49	650	Wisconsin Central pf.	48½	48⅝	48½	48⅝	...
Sales.		724,910	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,250	Amal. Copper	55	56	54⅞	56
10	Am. Car & F.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
80	Am. Locomotive	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
30	Am. Smelting	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
13,495	Am. Sugar	115¼	117¼	115¼	117¼
3,120	A., T. & S. F.	82⅜	83¼	82	82⅜
90	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3,430	Balt. & Ohio	90¼	90¼	90⅜	90⅜
5,150	Brook. Rap. Tr.	57¼	58¼	57¼	58¼
1,940	Can. Pacific	129½	129¾	128⅝	129¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	44⅜	45¼	44⅜	44⅞
90	Chi. & Alton	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
570	Chi. Gt. West.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	25⅞
11,030	C., M. & St. P.	173⅝	173¾	172¾	173
750	Col. Fuel & I.	85¾	87⅝	85¾	87
310	Col. Southern.	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅝
30	Col. & H. Coal.	19½	19½	19½	19½
4,730	Erie	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34
90	Ill. Central	142	143	142	143
140	Louis. & Nash.	124¼	125⅝	124¼	124⅝
16,210	Manhattan	134⅞	139½	134⅜	139½
30	Met. Street	138½	138½	138½	138½
20	Mexican Central	24	24	24	24
180	Mo., K. & Tex.	25¼	26	25¼	25⅞
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	57	57	57	57
9,460	Mo. Pacific	106⅜	107⅞	105⅞	106⅝
20	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
130	N. Y. Central	149½	150⅞	149½	150
450	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	30	29½	29⅝
2,530	Nor. & West.	69⅞	70⅝	69⅝	69⅞
10	Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
720	Pennsylvania	155¾	156¼	155¼	156½
300	People's Gas	100⅜	100⅝	99⅞	100⅜
11,170	Reading	54⅞	57⅞	54⅝	57
80	Rep. Steel	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼
250	Rock Island	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝
9,910	Southern Pac.	63	63⅞	62⅝	63⅝
840	Southern Ry.	32⅛	33	32⅜	32⅝
410	Tenn. C. & I.	56½	57½	56½	57½
200	Texas Pac.	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
12,120	Union Pac.	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101
840	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7,140	U. S. Steel	36⅜	37⅛	36⅜	36⅞
730	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜
80	Wabash pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
270	Wabash pf.	44	44⅜	44	44¼
70	West. Union	88¾	89½	88⅞	88⅞
50	Wis. Central	24	24⅜	24	24⅜
129,710					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Green B. deb.	23½	23½	23½	23½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Nov.	$35,352	$30,432	$30,074
From July 1	667,868	694,103	629,175

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM—			
Mileage	2,807	2,604	2,600
1st week Nov.	272,230	248,277	231,227
From July 1	4,374,751	4,020,512	3,667,846

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	959
2d week Nov.	121,500	110,374	94,535

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for September—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,563,460	1,463,101	1,325,661
Op. exp. & taxes	1,065,958	937,225	815,743
Net earnings	610,504	525,876	508,919
Ratio. Op. exp.	68.17%	64.17%	61.49%
Interest & rentals	306,708	304,778	269,236
Surplus	301,739	221,099	239,616
Gross, 3 months	4,370,160	4,106,771	3,412,136
Op. exp. & taxes	3,010,880	2,944,010	2,550,905
Net, 3 months	1,359,300	1,156,761	1,061,230
Interest & rentals	938,393	911,794	807,708
Surp., 3 months	420,906	245,087	253,537

GULF & SHIP ISLAND for September—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	128,184	103,805	$24,379
Op. expenses	90,422	67,712	2,710
Net earnings	37,762	35,193	22,669

	From July 1	2,595,433	2,325,290	2,090,392
BALTIMORE & OHIO for October—	1902.	1901.	*1900.	
Gross earnings	5,544,973	5,324,576	4,246,392	
Op. expenses	3,303,009	3,193,001	2,726,958	
Net earnings	2,241,964	2,131,575	1,519,434	
Ratio. op. exp.	59.5%	59.9%	64.2%	
Gross, 3 months	21,701,769	20,030,862	15,505,110	
Op. expenses	13,377,619	12,031,539	10,417,114	
Net, 4 months	8,524,770	7,999,323	5,177,996	

*Original system.

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO for September—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	808,072	679,901	$24,475
Op. expenses	491,887	385,565	342,496
Net earnings	316,185	194,036	281,979
Other charges		32,719	
Balance	316,185	161,317	281,979
Gross, 3 months	6,684,852	5,728,241	5,968,278
Op. expenses	4,362,506	3,568,434	3,140,440
Net earnings	2,292,346	2,159,807	2,817,838
Other charges		338,163	
Balance	2,292,346	1,821,644	2,817,838

NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	27,715	28,173	*458
Op. expenses	24,509	23,867	642
Net earnings	3,206	4,306	*1,100
Fixed charges	536	5,716	*5,180
Surplus	2,670	†1,410	4,080

*Decrease. †Deficit.

STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	58,681	56,157	2,524
Op. expenses	28,124	31,912	*6,788
Net earnings	33,557	24,245	9,312
Fixed charges	11,941	14,022	*81
Net income	19,616	10,223	9,393

*Decrease.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	505,973	590,406	*$5,433
Op. expenses	302,155	323,638	*21,453
Net earnings	203,818	275,768	18,050
Other income	36,537	65,186	300,449
Total income	559,455	340,956	219,499
Charges	438,430	441,196	*2,766
Surplus	121,025	†100,240	221,265

*Decrease. †Deficit. Cash on hand, $3,071,-561; profit and loss deficiency, $753,594.

TOLEDO RAILWAYS & LIGHT COMPANY for October—			
Gross earnings	124,487	114,988	9,831
Op. exp. & taxes	60,483	54,616	5,867
Net earnings	64,004	60,050	3,954
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,193,546	1,073,765	119,781
Op. exp. & taxes	607,072	515,501	91,571
Net earnings	586,474	558,263	28,210

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Walter R. Fogg, for seven years Examiner of the Ohio State Insurance Department and for the past year Assistant Secretary of the Franklin Insurance Company of Columbus, has been appointed special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency for Ohio and West Virginia.

The controversy between the Evansville (Ind.) Board of Fire Underwriters and the insurance agency of J. W. Weill & Brothers, which recently threatened to lead to rate troubles, has been submitted to the decision of J. P. Singleton and S. K. Hatfield as arbitrators.

It is stated in insurance circles that the Cleveland General Insurance Company has been incorporated in Ohio with a capital stock of $50,000 by S. A. Muhlhauser, Joseph Goldsell, H. F. Payer, James G. Engelman, and N. D. Engelman.

Revising Russian Insurance Laws.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17.—The Ministry of the Interior is preparing to revise the laws governing life insurance companies, with the object of curtailing the activity of foreign companies. These companies, especially the American, are seriously affecting the interests of the native companies.

COMMISSION ON UNMADE LOAN.

Supreme Court Jury Brings in a Verdict for the Broker.

A Supreme Court jury has decided the disputed question of whether a broker employed to negotiate a loan is entitled to commissions when the loan is not actually made. The verdict was in an action tried before Justice O'Gorman. Thomas P. Payne, broker, sued John T. Williams, owner of the Lords Court and other large buildings, for commissions on $250,000 that was to have been borrowed for the defendant in 1899.

Mr. Payne's complaint stated that he was employed to secure the loan on a building at Beach and West Streets, and after two or three months he succeeded in finding a capitalist who was willing to advance the $250,000.

Before the contract for the loan was to be signed, however, Mr. Williams realized some cash from a real estate sale, and so he did not need the borrowed money. In answering the complaint in the suit, Mr. Williams claimed that the broker had no right to compensation, as the loan deal had not been closed. The verdict rendered in favor of Mr. Payne was for $1,683.50, and the court added an extra allowance of 5 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL.

The annual report of the American Cotton Oil Company shows the declaration of dividends to the amount of 6 per cent. on the common stock, 4 per cent. being payable Dec. 1, 1902, and the other 2 per cent. June 1, 1903.

The profits for the year are reported at $2,373,206, this comparing with $1,244,357 in the fiscal year preceding. The requirements for the debenture bond interest were $135,000 and the call for the 6 per cent. dividends on the preferred stock $611,916, making $746,916. Deducting this, there remained a balance of $1,626,290. The 6 per cent. just declared on the common stock will require $1,214,226. Thus a surplus of $412,064 remains, the equivalent of 2 per cent. more on the common stock, and the year's profits were equal to about 8 per cent. on the common stock.

FOREIGN CEREAL CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following from its statistical agent at London, under date of Nov. 4:

Owing to the unusual lateness of the harvest throughout a large part of Europe, and partly also to unfavorable weather for field work, the Autumn sowings have been much delayed in a number of countries. While it is possible that the sowings yet to be made may be effected under favorable conditions, it cannot but be recognized that the chances of good weather for the sowing itself, and for giving the young crops a fair start before Winter sets in diminish with the advance of the season.

That Russia has a record cereal crop this year is indicated by both the semi-official estimate published a month ago, and the more recent estimate of the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, the latter showing a total wheat crop of 401,631,880 bushels of sixty pounds each in European Russia. In Finland the season has been very unfavorable, but the deficiency in the Finnish crops counts for next to nothing as an offset to the general abundance throughout the empire.

Official estimates just made public give the total area under wheat in Germany at 4,725,429 acres and under rye 15,206,501. While the condition of each of the Winter grains is above average, that of the most important of them, Winter rye, but just above it, while all the above conditions inferior to those of three preceding years. The Fall sowing was very much delayed by the lateness of the harvest.

The cereal harvest of 1902 in Austria is satisfactory, despite unfavorable results in many instances. In elevated places oats were mostly still uncut and their ripening was doubtful. Wet weather also largely affected the cut grain still lying in the fields. The maize is far below the average. The total cereal production in 1902 in Hungary, including Croatia-Slavonia, as officially reported is:

Wheat, 181,289,740 bushels.
Rye, 57,993,333 bushels.
Barley, 53,336,104 bushels.
Oats, 88,989,870 bushels.

All these figures are largely in excess of last year's production.

In France rye is the only cereal crop that falls below the crop of 1901, the year being a good one for all other grains. There is general complaint in France regarding the yield of wine and cider. The official estimate of the Italian wheat crop is 131,101,740 bushels, a reduction of 16 per cent. from 1901.

Unofficial figures for Great Britain indicate on the whole fairly satisfactory crops, though the quality of the cereals undoubtedly has suffered considerably from the wet weather.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—The following companies were incorporatsd to-day:

Safety Funnel Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. W. Wilkinson, New York; F. S. Davis and G. H. Morrison, Troy.

Vernomell Distilling Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—D. H. Coruthers, New York; T. H. Edwards, Brooklyn; C. E. Smith, Jersey City.

Upland Farms Alliance of New York, (real estate;) capital, $250,000. Directors—C. B. Patterson, Walter Goodysear, and H. B. Jaffery, New York.

Money Publishing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. E. Coates, F. C. Thomas, and E. Schaefer, New York.

Chautauqua School of Nursing, Jamestown; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Wiggins, W. S. Bailey, and C. E. Jones, Jamestown.

E. H. H. Smith Silver Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. H. H. Smith, W. D. Smith, and C. E. Francis, New York.

A. L. Washburn Manufacturing Company, New York, (lamps;) capital, $30,000. Directors—M. G. Lewis and A. L. Washburn, New York; H. E. Hoyt, Brooklyn.

De Winter & Co., New York, (poultry, game, produce;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John De Wintar, Jersey City; J. C. De Winter, New York; Harry Dowle, Mount Vernon.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66
Oats, No. 2	35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 1-16
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	06¾
Lard, prime	11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	27

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74½c; No. 3, 67@73¼c; No. 2 red, 72¼@73c; No. 2 corn, 55¾c; No. 2 yellow, 56¼c; No. 2 oats, 29¼c; No. 3 white, 29½@32c; No. 2 rye, 49¾@50c; good feeding barley, 36@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Sixth Avenue Building Sold and Leased—Day's Results at Auction.

Lovejoy & Noyes have sold the five-story warehouse running through from 13 Water Street to 14 Front Street for Louisa L. Weedon to a Mr. Robinson. The lot contains about 3,500 square feet and adjoins the Centennial Building which covers the block front on Broad Street, between Water and Front Streets. Mr. Robinson will make extensive alterations to the property.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. and H. N. Mooney have sold for Martha Hensle, for $27,000, the three-story dwelling 882 West End Avenue, 20.6 by 80.

Young & Gerard have sold to Max Marx, through John D. Karst, Jr., the two five-story flats at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 40.11 by 100. Mr. Marx gives in exchange the plot at the northwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 88 by 100.

Hull & Bonell have sold 401 Sixth Avenue, a four-story building, 20 by 100, to Joseph Haffner and Samuel Hyman, who have leased the property to the United Cigar Stores Company for a term of years. Ogden & Clarkson were the brokers in the deal.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz are the lessees of the building 313 Fifth Avenue. It is understood that they will make extensive alterations to the property.

H. D. Lewis is the buyer of the dwelling 54 West Forty-eighth Street, sold recently through Greene & Taylor.

I. Kuhn has sold for John A. Bernholz the four-story flat 883 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 75, together with the adjoining property 401 West Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.5.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the five-story flat 54 West Ninety-third Street, 26.8 by 100.8.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold for Mandel & Moran the six-story tenement 162 and 164 East Fourth Street, 50 by 90.

Alvan W. Perry has sold for the Prime estate to W. S. Patton the building 42 Downing Street, 20.5 by 100.

Gustave Newman negotiated the recent sale of the two five-story flats 1,472 and 1,474 Washington Avenue for the Metropolitan Savings Bank. The properties were bought by the J. Martin estate. The price is reported at $30,000.

Lovejoy & Noyes report among leases recently negotiated by them the following: 338 West Broadway for C. Goodwin to Albert Ochse; 10 James Slip to the Madison Paper Stock Company, 278 Pearl Street for Ottinger Brothers to Mundet & Son, also the following stores and basements: 92 Fulton Street to H. H. Snow & Son, 195 Pearl Street to John Schwartz, 68 Dey Street to the Penny Express Company, and 64 Barclay Street to I. S. Russick.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, and 119 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, ten three-story brownstone dwellings, 155 feet on One Hundred and Tenth Street by 100.11 on Park Avenue, for John Cartledge. The same firm has sold 139 West Forty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, four-story brownstone dwelling, 15 by 100.5, for D. H. Johnston.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesrooms resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

117 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Morris Weinstein and another.....$25,788

By John T. Boyd.

Brook Avenue, west side, 55.6 feet north of St. Paul's Place, 44.6 by 33.11 by 42.9 by 36.3, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, R. H. Knox..... 1,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 162 Ninth Avenue, east side, 24.4 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 24.5 by 90, four-story brownstone-front building, with two stores; 343 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 297.9 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25.1 by 98.9, five-story brick building; 350 and 352 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stable at the rear of 352; 412 and 414 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings; 446 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick building; 318 and 320 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors' sale, 413 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, 56 East Eleventh Street, south side, 205.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 94.9, nine-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,881.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, east side, 80.1 feet south of Grand Street, 74.11 by 100, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $118,065.

By John J. Golding, foreclosure sale, Morris J. Hirsch, referee, 2698 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $57,144.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph F. Muliqueen, referee, 110 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 135 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,770.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 426 East Houston Street, northeast corner of Avenue D, 22.3 by 70, one and two-story brick and frame buildings.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Arthur Falk, referee, 515 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 170.8 feet east of Morris Avenue, 24.9 by 80, three-story brick building, with extension. Due on judgment, $9,427.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to secure dower, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 308 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Lisette Newman on Aug. 21, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue D and Seventh Street, northwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 36.6 by 69.3, S. Greenstein of 123 Orchard Street, owner; A. E. Badt of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $46,000.

Alterations.

No. 206 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; B. Kessler, premises, owner; C. W. Bucknall, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,281 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame store and dwelling, 30 by 38; Anna McCord of 181 Prospect Street, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, between Walnut and Locust Avenues, to a three-story brick machine shop, 50 by 100; De La Vergne Machine Company, owner; Christopher Campbell, architect; cost, $7,000.

NOT OFFERED AS POST OFFICE SITES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We notice in a letter stated to be from your Washington correspondent, concerning sites offered for the New York Post Office in the City of New York, published in your issue of the 16th inst., that, among the sites offered for the Post Office, is one bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, and Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, and another bounded by Broadway, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

As we are in a position to know the facts, (being attorneys for the estate that is now the owner of the property on each side of Thirty-eighth Street and on the south side of Thirty-ninth Street in above-mentioned blocks,) we state that that property is not for sale, it has not been offered for sale by the owners, and cannot be; it is entailed, and nobody has been authorized to offer either plot for sale.

THOMPSON & KOSS.

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, Nov. 17.

ALL real and personal estate, of which party of the first part is seized or possessed; Ann Gilchrist to Philip J. Quirke..... Gift.

W C. 38, n y cor 6th St, 21.5x92; Mary Goldberger et al. heirs, to Agnes Goodman and another.....Nom.

AVENUE S, 124, e s, 25.6 ft n e of 8th Avenue; Israel Nurick to William H. Kimball. (mtg $3,000).....Nom.

BERGEN AV, n e corner Grove St, runs e 22.5 to centre line of Mill Brook x n 99 to avenue x s w 61 to beginning; Charles J. Betzig, executor, to William

BROOK AV, w s, 100 ft on n by s s Lot 4 on map of northern division of North McIrose, about 97 ft, running from avenue to branch of railroad of New York and Hudson River, on w by said railroad Company, on s to avenue; Sarah J. Downes and others to Dimock & Fink Company.....Nom.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 147th St, 25x100; August K. Rasche to Harry Meyer, mtgs $22,500..... 32,500

CARMINE ST, s w corner of Bleecker St, 40.11x70; Nathan Kirsh to Wolf Boroschek, (mtg $70,000,) other considerations and..... 100

CARMINE ST, 14, s s, 25x100; Mary E. Barron, executrix, to Jacob Coffee..... 26,500

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 106th St, 25.5x100; Cornelia Seymour to James Carney, (mtg $40,000).....Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 84, e s, 125 ft n of Rivington St, 25x117.8; Leah Goldstein to Max Cohen, (mtg $29,000).....Nom.

CROTONA AV, 2,107, s w cor of 181st St, 20.2x99.1; Frederick T. Lawall to Chauncey W. Town, (mtg $8,000).....Nom.

ELTON AV, n e cor of 159th St, 51x100; Jane Macauley et al. to Henry L. Phillips.....Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,304, e s, 120.2 ft s of Jefferson St, 25x145; John Zellweger to Adam Dersch and another, (mtg $4,000)..Nom.

GILES PL, e s, being lots 19, 20, and 21, map of William O. Giles; Annie Aaron to Brooklyn Trust Company, all liens. 75

GREENE ST, 19 and 21, n w s, 201 ft s w of Grand St, 45x100; Henry Corn to Samuel Simon, Jr., (mtgs $90,000,) other considerations and..... 100

GROVE ST, n w corner of Mill Brook, 17.5 ft e of Bergen Av, runs e 5 to centre line of said brook x n 59 to Bergen Av x s to Mill Brook x s 47 to beginning; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to William A. Boyd..... 100

HENRY ST, 29, n s, 174.10 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100; Joseph King and another to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

HENRY ST, 29, n s, 174.10 ft e of Catharine St, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $21,000).Nom.

HOFFMAN ST, s e cor of 191st St, 50x30; Mathilde Castrop et al. to James W. Campbell, other considerations and..... 100

JEROME ST, (Avenue A,) n s, part of Lot 71, map of New Village of Jerome; Alexander Margulies to Rachel Bilotto. 500

JEROME ST, n s, being Lot 67, map of new village of Jerome, 25x125; John Haffen to John Di Mattia.....Nom.

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, Lot 25, map of Monterey, in Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Barbara Petzold and others to Mary A. Ford and others..... 100

LAFAYETTE PLACE, e s, Lot 25, map of Monterey, in Upper Morrisania, 50x100; Mary A. Ford to Benjamin F. McQuay.Nom.

LEONARD ST, s e corner of Centre St, 40x97x30.10x57.6; Maria E. Herrick to Herman F. Poindsell, (mtg $82,500).....150,000

LOTS 102 and 103, amended map of Cammann estate at Fordham Heights; Wilfred H. Warner to Helen K. Comrie 2,500

MADISON AV, s e corner of 53d St, 100.5x47.9; William H. Burgess to Julius Etgen to William H. Burgess, (mtg $175,000,) other considerations and..... 100

MADISON ST, 155, n w cor of Pike St, 54x45.9; Yette Cappelle et al. to Annie Solomon, (mtg $40,000,) other considerations and..... 100

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 56.5 ft s of 110th St, 53.10x68.3x47.8x93.3; New York Investment and Improvement Company to George Doctor, other considerations and..... 100

MOTT ST, 195, w s, 25x100; Charles Miller to Alessandro Delli Paoli and another, (mtg $18,000).....Nom.

OGDEN AV, w s, 310 ft s of Devoe St, old line, runs w 90x n 5x w 100 to Summit Av x n 100x e 100 to Ogden Av x 95; Annie E. Raynor to George W. McCaslin, (mtg $14,000).....Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of 100th St, 75.8x26; Robert F. Weiss to William Hoff-man, (mtg $25,000).....Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Warren St, runs e to n w corner of Worth Av and Warren St, and still e across Worth Av to s w corner of Lot 142, map of Mount Hope x e to n w of Webster and Warren St x s 125 to centre line of Warren St, w to point 25 ft s from n e corner of Prospect Av and Warren St x n 25 ft to beginning; Jackson P. Weeks and others to Julia L. Gerding, (R S 50c).....Nom.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Warren St, runs e to n w corner of Worth Av and Warren St, and still e across Worth Av to s w corner of Lot 142, map of Mount Hope x e to n w of Webster and Warren Sts x s 125 to centre line of Warren St, w to point 25 ft s from n e corner of Prospect Av and Warren St x n 25 ft to beginning; Mary M. Baker and another, heirs, to Julia L. Gerding.Nom.

ROBINS PL, s s, 100 ft e of 152d St, 50x105; Catherine Grady, widow and devisee, to Annuccio Santini.....Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 136th St, 45x100x45x99.6; Ernest Hammer to William F. Krumdieck and another, (mtg $32,500).....Nom.

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Monroe Av, 24.6x60.11; John A. Prigge to John W. Haaren.....Nom.

WEST BROADWAY, 493, 25x100; James L. Kernochan to Joseph Personeni, (mtg $13,000,) other considerations and..... 100

WILLETT ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 21.10x88; Louisa Bing and others to Herman Fichter, other considerations and..... 100

WILLETT ST, 47, w s, 21.10 ft n of Delancey St, 22.10x88; Leo S. Bing to Herman Fichter, other considerations and. 100

1ST AV, 1,121, w s, 99 ft n of 61st St, 20x70; Jacob Cohen to Joseph Dub, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.

4TH ST, s s, 128.6 ft e of 1st Av, 34.2x96.2x83.11x96.2; Herman Heller to Abraham Perlman and another, mtg $40,000.. 56,500

46TH ST, 130, s s, 385 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.4; Dora W. Johnston to Joseph M. Lichtenaer, (mtg $17,000,) other considerations and..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 76th St, 27.2x120; John Notman to Benjamin N. Duke, (mtg $100,000).....220,000

5TH ST, 712, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100x25.6x96; Max Ryshpan to Hugo Cohn, ½ part, mtgs $35,250, other considerations and..... 100

5TH ST, 712, s s, 185.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100x25.6x96; Hugo Cohn to Max Ryshpan and another, ½ part, mtgs $35,250, other considerations and..... 100

6TH AV, w s, 83.7 ft s of 25th St, 19.10x100x20.3x100; William H. H. Hull and another to Joseph F. Haffner and another, mtg $40,000..... 35,000

6TH AV, 806, e s, 62.11 ft s of 46th St, 18.9x75; A. Mercer Pell to Emanuel Alexander..... 29,000

7TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue D, 20x97.6; Levy Oppenheimer, executor and trustee, to Max J. Klein and another, (mtg $5,000).....11,750

7TH ST, 297, n s, 145 ft e of Avenue D, 20x97.6; John J. Trainor and others to Max J. Klein and another..... 11,750

8TH ST, 314, s s, 263.9 ft s e of Avenue D, 24.9x97.6; Myer Koch to Abram Bachrach.....Nom.

8TH AV, s w corner of 150th St, 25x80; John W. Haaren to John A. Prigge, mtgs $30,000.....Nom.

10TH AV, n s, being Lot 489, map of Wakefield, 100x114; John J. Strettle, executor, to Elizabeth A. Peterson.... 1,114

10TH AV, n s, being Lot 489, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Catherine Mackey to Elizabeth A. Peterson..... Nom.

19TH ST, 220 and 222, s s, 328 ft w of 2d Av, 41x92; August Elmer to Samuel M. Landsman, other consideration and..... 100

21ST ST, 338, s w s, 160 ft n w of 1st Av, 20x92; Benjamin F. Isherwood to George Pfister, other considerations and

21ST ST, s s, 130 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Emil A. July et al., heirs, to George Pfister, other considerations and..... 100

29TH ST, 523, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Finerty to Charles F. Rogers.....Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; David McGowan to Charles P. Rogers.....Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Owen McAniney to Charles P. Rogers.....Nom.

34TH ST, 117, n s, 204.6 ft e of Park Av, 21.5x89.1; Richard D. Harris, executor, to Allen Fish..... 43,000

34TH ST, 236, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Emily A. Hurry to City Real Estate Company, other considerations and..... 100

40TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Julius Miller to Sadie Caro, mtg $9,000.Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Tillie Salkin to Harry Bayarsky, all liens, ½ part.....Nom.

54TH ST, 245, n s, 212.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.8x100.5; Helen McGrath to John M. Schmidt, mtgs $13,500, other considerations and..... 100

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.5; Emil Gabler to Henry B. Anderson, other considerations and..... 100

58TH ST, 200, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Teresa Milleg to August Milleg.....Nom.

72D ST, 217, n s, 216 ft e of 3d Av, 15x102.2; Charles E. Meier and another to Clara A. Ellis, (mtg $9,000).....Nom.

73D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Annie F. Evans and another to Charles I. Hudson, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

87TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of East End Av, 100x100.5; Jacob Jung et al., executors, to Frida Ganter, (mtg $10,000)..... 20,900

87TH ST, 42, s s, 306 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Anna J. Eisner to Max Marx, (mtg $28,000).....Nom.

97TH ST, 146, s s, 386.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; Walter N. Suydam and others to George R. Cannon..... 12,000

97TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Henry C. Betty to Elphalet W. Tyler..... 12,800

97TH ST, n s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Caroline Mehrbach, widow, and others, heirs to Elphalet W. Tyler.....Nom.

106TH ST, 110, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Louis Colley, Jr., and another, executors, to James D. Askin, (mtg $18,000)..... 22,500

107TH ST, 219, n s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Levy to Moses Valenstein, mtg $10,000, other considerations and..... 100

109TH ST, 86, s s, 17 ft w of Park Av, runs s 66.1x w 0.10x s 4.9x w 6.7x s 10x w 9.7xn 80.10x e 17; Mary Somowsky to Michael Gutterman, et al., heirs, (mtg $10,000)..... 1,000

127TH ST, 9 to 17, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av 125x100.11; Catharine A. O'Brien to Herman Cohen. (mtgs $101,000,) other considerations and..... 100

127TH ST, 9 to 17, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x100.11; Benjamin H. Tuthill to Herman Cohen.....Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; Isabella Heine to Annie L. Fuesth, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 112.6x100.11; Morris S. Herrman and others to Deborah Herrman.....Nom.

116TH ST, n s, 382.6 ft w of 5th Av, 112.6x100.11; Deborah Herrman to Morris S. Herrman.....Nom.

116TH ST, 231 and 233, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; 116th St, 227 and 229, n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Max Marx to Anna J. Eisner, (mtg $110,000,) other considerations and..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Max Marx to Isaac Levy, mtg $15,500, other considerations and..... 100

118TH ST, 37, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Hermann H. D. Cordts to Alexander J. Smith, (mtgs $25,300)..... 28,550

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x90.11; George J. Ebert to Thomas Milligan and another, (mtg $10,650,) other considerations and..... 100

169TH ST, 1,044, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, runs s 77.1x e 15.11x n 13.5x w 1x n 5.3x n 57.11x w 23 to street; Adam Dersch to John Zellweger, (mtg $4,000).Nom.

182D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Morris Av, 38x100x—x100; E. Osborne Smith to George Stark..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,414; Nelson A. Lawton to United States of America, by Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, 10 years..... $2,000

GREENWICH ST, 256 and 258; William F. Rinckhoff to Charles Tanby, 3½ years 900

HESTER ST, 59; Sarah Jordon to Abraham Aronowitz and others, 2 years..... 1,380

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 98th St; Ferruddio A. Vivanti to Edwin Donellan, 5 years.....$780 to 1,020

24TH ST, 433 and 435 West; 25th St, 430 West; Maria A. Herter to S. Silverman, 2 7-12 years..... 7,500

44TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; William W. Astor to Fanny M. Smith, 20 years..... 560

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSON, Lewis, to John Stemme; Mott St, 35, prior mtg $20,000; also Division St, 75, prior mtg $17,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... $12,000

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, e s, 62.1 ft s of 46th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 312 and 314 East, 1 year..... 27,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 312 and 314 East, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 4,500

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., and another, individually and as executors and trustees, to Hedwig D. Adams, trustee; 112th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 22,000

BAUMGARTEN, William, and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; 44th St, 227 and 229 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BILOTTO, Rachel and another, to Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York; being part of Lots 70 and 71, map of new village of Jerome, 1 year, gold..... 4,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Grace L. Eckley; 167th St, n s, 20 ft w of Prospect Av, prior mtg $10,500, 3 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

BRAUN, Fannie, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 130th St, 30 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

CAMPION, George R., to R. Fulton Cutting; 97th St, 146 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

CARNEY, James, to Cornelia Seymour; Columbus Av, s w corner of 109th St, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 10,000

CARO, Sadie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 431 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

CARO, Sadie, to Julius Miller; 40th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $9,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

COFFEE, Jacob, to Mary E. Barron, executrix; Carmine St, 14, 5 years..... 20,000

COHEN, Herman, to Susan M. Tuthill; 112th St, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $42,000, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each. 2,000

COHEN, Herman, to Susan M. Tuthill; 112th St, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $17,000, 3 years..... 6,000

COHEN, Herman, to Susan M. Tuthill; 112th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $42,000, 2 mortgages, 3 years, each. 2,000

COHEN, Simon, to Title Insurance Company; 114th St, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

COHEN, Simon, to Sigmund Cohn; 114th St, n s, 620 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $15,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

DANNER, Francis I., to Bessie K. Blauvelt, as trustee; 8th Av, n w corner of 25th St, 1-3 part, all title, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

DERSCH, Adam, Jr., to John Zellweger; Franklin Av, e s, 120.2 ft s of Jefferson St, prior mtg $4,000, 2 years..... 1,500

DEVINS, Margaret B., to Mary C. O'Connor; 97th St, s s, 80 ft w of 3d v, 5 years, and bus'ness; size of lot, 20x100.

DIAZ, Julian A. L., to Union Trust Company; Hester St, 165, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 1,500

DI MATTIA, John, to Dollar Savings Bank; Jerome St, (Avenue A,) n s, Lot 67, map of New Village of Jerome, 1 year, gold..... 12,000

DI MATTIA, John, to John Haffen and another; Jerome St, n s, being Lot 67, map of new Village of Jerome, prior mtg $2,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DOCTOR, George, to New York Investment and Improvement Company; Morningside Av, e s, 56.5 ft s of 110th St, 1 year..... 3,300

DOCTOR, George, to New York Investment and Improvement Company; Morningside Av, e s, 56.5 ft s of 110th St, prior mtg $20,500, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 20,500

DOCTOR, George, and another to Carl Fischer; 1st Av, s w corner of 50th St. 13,000

DOCTOR, George, to Carl Fischer; Morningside Av, e s, 56.5 ft s of 110th St, prior mtg $20,500, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DUE, Joseph, to Anna Weiss; 1st Av, 1,123, 3 years..... 8,000

ETGEN, Julius, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Madison Av, s e corner of 53d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 175,000

FISCHER, Herman, to Emil S. Bing; Willett St, n w corner of Delancey St, 2 years..... 45,000

FITCH, Allen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 117 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

HERRMAN, Deborah, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 382.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 35,000

HERRMAN, Deborah, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 116th St, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 35,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 26th St, 141 and 143 East, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 12,500

GERGSON, Katie E., to Union Square Permanent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Kirkside Av, e s, 344.8 ft n of Wellesley St, installments. 4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Leah, to Simson Wolf; Columbia St, 84, 3 years..... 29,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and another to Rosina Oettinger; Avenue C, 89, n w corner of 6th St, due May 12, 1904..... 30,000

GRUGER, Julia, executrix, to Manhattan Trust Company; West End Av, s w corner of 81st St, prior mtg $37,200, 1 year. 4,759

GUTTS, Margaret A., (Giles,) to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Canal St, s s, 21 ft w of Elizabeth St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

HAFFEN, George, to Mathias Haffen; Tinton Av, n w s, 97.3 ft n e of St. Joseph St, 3 years..... 9,000

HAFFNER, George, to Mathias Haffen; Tinton Av, n w s, 97.3 ft n e of St. Joseph St, 3 years..... 2,500

HAFFNER, Joseph F., and another to William H. H. Hull and another; 6th Av, e s, 83.7 ft s of 25th St, 5 years... 20,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to Bowery Savings Bank; 33d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

HAMMER, Ernest, to Lena Keck; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 136th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 32,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Joseph King; Henry St, 20, 3 years..... 5,000

KLEIN, Max J., and another to American Mortgage Company; 7th St, 295 and 297 East, 1 year..... 19,000

KLEIN, Max J., and another to American Mortgage Company; 7th St, 295 and 297 East, prior mtg $19,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KRUMDIECK, William F., and another to Ernest Hammer; St. Ann's Av, n e corner 136th St, 3 years..... 5,000

LANDSMAN, Samuel M., to Mary L. Elmer; 19th St, 220 and 222 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

LERNER, Israel M., to Barney Schwartz; 8th St, n s, 332.11 ft e of Greene Lane or Av, 1 year..... 1,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Max Marx; 118th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $18,500, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MAGUIRE, Joseph, to Estelle Best; 7th Av, w s, 20.6 ft s of 147th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

McQUAY, Benjamin F., to Mary E. Van Zandt; Lafontaine Av, e s, being Lot 125, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,700

NIXON, James, Jolla G., Flynn; 152d St, n w s, 127.6 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years..... 3,000

PALMER, Frederick H., to George H. B. Mitchell and another; 44th St, n s, 280 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

PAOLI, Alessandro D., and another to Charles Miller; Mott St, 195, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

PELOZET, Frank L., to Morrison W. Perley and another, trustees; 112th St, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, prior mtg $32,000, due Nov. 1, 1907..... 4,000

PERLMAN, Abraham, and another to Herman Heller; 4th St, 144 East, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

PERSONENI, Joseph, to Jeremiah J. Campion; West Broadway, 493, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,000

PERSONENI, Joseph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West Broadway, 493, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 10,000

PFISTER, George, to Lottie Schlussel and others, executors; 81st St, 346 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

PFISTER, George, to Sarah A. Oppenheimer, 21st St, 338 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 6,000

REMSEN, Agnes G., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 70th St, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 4 years, 4 per cent. 2,000

SANTINI, Annuccio, to Catherine Grady; Robbins Av, s e s, 30 ft s w of 152d St, 2 years..... 5,000

SCHUYLER, Adele S., to Mabel R. Cushing; 107th St, 363 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHUYLER, Adele S., to William F. Decker; 107th St, 363 West, 3 years..... 25,000

SILVERMAN, Michael, to Mary Somowsky; 109th St, 86 East, subject to all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SOLOMON, Adolf, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114th St, n s, 147.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 26.3x100.11; Isabella Heine to Annie L. Fuesth, (mtg $19,000,) other considerations and..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 112.6x100.11; Morris S. Herrman and others to Deborah Herrman.....Nom.

116TH ST, n s, 382.6 ft w of 5th Av, 112.6x100.11; Deborah Herrman to Morris S. Herrman.....Nom.

116TH ST, 231 and 233, n s, 320 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; 116th St, 227 and 229, n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; Max Marx to Anna J. Eisner, (mtg $110,000,) other considerations and..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Max Marx to Isaac Levy, mtg $15,500, other considerations and..... 100

118TH ST, 37, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Hermann H. D. Cordts to Alexander J. Smith, (mtgs $25,300)..... 28,550

140TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 16x90.11; George J. Ebert to Thomas Milligan and another, (mtg $10,650,) other considerations and..... 100

169TH ST, 1,044, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, runs s 77.1x e 15.11x n 13.5x w 1x n 5.3x n 57.11x w 23 to street; Adam Dersch to John Zellweger, (mtg $4,000).Nom.

182D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Morris Av, 38x100x—x100; E. Osborne Smith to George Stark..... Nom.

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,414; Nelson A. Lawton to United States of America, by Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, 10 years..... $2,000

GREENWICH ST, 256 and 258; William F. Rinckhoff to Charles Tanby, 3½ years 900

HESTER ST, 59; Sarah Jordon to Abraham Aronowitz and others, 2 years..... 1,380

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 98th St; Ferruddio A. Vivanti to Edwin Donellan, 5 years.....$780 to 1,020

24TH ST, 433 and 435 West; 25th St, 430 West; Maria A. Herter to S. Silverman, 2 7-12 years..... 7,500

44TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 8th Av, 20x100.5; William W. Astor to Fanny M. Smith, 20 years..... 560

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSON, Lewis, to John Stemme; Mott St, 35, prior mtg $20,000; also Division St, 75, prior mtg $17,000, 6 years, 6 per cent..... $12,000

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 6th Av, e s, 62.1 ft s of 46th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 21,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 312 and 314 East, 1 year..... 27,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 8th St, 312 and 314 East, prior mtg $27,000, 1 year, 6 per cent... 4,500

BAUHAHN, Gustav E., and another, individually and as executors and trustees, to Hedwig D. Adams, trustee; 112th St, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 22,000

BAUMGARTEN, William, and another to the Bowery Savings Bank; 44th St, 227 and 229 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

BILOTTO, Rachel and another, to Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York; being part of Lots 70 and 71, map of new village of Jerome, 1 year, gold..... 4,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Grace L. Eckley; 167th St, n s, 20 ft w of Prospect Av, prior mtg $10,500, 3 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

BRAUN, Fannie, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 130th St, 30 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

CAMPION, George R., to R. Fulton Cutting; 97th St, 146 West, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

CARNEY, James, to Cornelia Seymour; Columbus Av, s w corner of 109th St, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 10,000

CARO, Sadie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 40th St, 431 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

CARO, Sadie, to Julius Miller; 40th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House, 35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 7 Apartments Left,
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
Rents from $420 to $700.
ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for Illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3349 Harlem.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
138-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious sunny corner apartment; rent $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; has been thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Inducements to desirable tenants; two choice apartments, $48 and $57; 7 light rooms and bath. Mariposa, 147 West 111th St., near 7th Av. drive.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$13—STEAM HEAT, $14.
Four rooms; bath; hot water. Barry, 3,810 3d Av., 171st St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements, $30. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Apartment 2,185 7th Av., 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $22.00. Apply janitor.

4 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; 1,297 Amsterdam Av.; rents, $17 to $20. See janitor.

Must sublet new eight-room apartment, West 83d St., $75 monthly; bargain. Box 165 Times.

10 West 28th St.—Apartments, new, 4 rooms and bath, $45 month; splendid central location.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD FLEISHMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the goods of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of skirts, jackets, manufactured goods, machines, fixtures, &c., are offered for sale by Addison S. Pratt, Receiver. The said goods may be inspected on November 18th and 19th, at 77 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sealed bids will be received by the aforesaid receiver prior to November 20th at 10 A. M. at the aforesaid premises, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids then the said stock will be sold at public auction on the said premises on November 20th at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 18th, 1902.
ADDISON S. PRATT, Receiver.
CHARLES FIRESTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Manhattan.

NO. 4,087.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL LOBENSHAL and LEVI LOBENTHAL, and the firm of M. & L. LOBENTHAL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 15, 1902.

Referees' Notices.

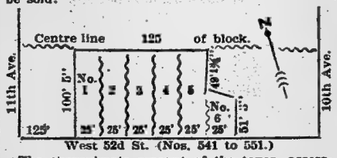
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—WILLIAM M. O'CONNOR, plaintiff, against ROSE O'CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 11th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, viz.:

All those certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City and County of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street; running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fifty-second Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue forty-nine feet one and three-quarter inches; thence southeasterly to a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet east from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue and fifty-one feet and three inches north from the northerly side of Fifty-second Street; thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue fifty-one feet three inches to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the easterly side of Eleventh Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-second Street one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions and distances more or less.

Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
GOLDBACHER & ACKERMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



West 52d St. (Nos. 541 to 551.)

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $10,500 and interest.

Dated New York, 18th day of November, 1902.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n18-2aw3wTu&F&d9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE BANK OF AMERICA, plaintiff, against OSTRANDER ARMS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the property directed by said judgment to be sold, namely:

All of the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, Ostrander Arms and Manufacturing Company, in and to the letters patent of the United States, numbered and bearing date as follows, to wit:

No. 450,775, bearing date the 21st day of April, 1891, reissued as No. 11,295, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1892; No. 469,900, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1892; No. 531,132, bearing date the 18th day of December, 1894; No. 605,066 bearing date the 26th day of April, 1898, and letters patent of Great Britain numbered 9,634, bearing date the 26th day of April, 1898, and all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in each and all of the said letters patent.

All of said United States letters patent will be offered for sale and sold together, and the said letters patent of Great Britain will be offered for sale and sold separately.

Dated New York, October 18, 1902.
HAROLD NATHAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 20th day of November, 1902, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.
HAROLD NATHAN.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES G. HOSE ELECTRIC COMPANY, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, November 18th, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 254 Pearl Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, tools, fixtures, and office furniture, material, stock, forms, finished and unfinished coils, and all appliances appertaining to said business. Order of James Goldmark, Trustee. Perkins & Jackson, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS CHAPKEVITZ, ABRAHAM SCHIFF, and JULIUS SILVERMAN.—Alleged Bankrupts.

Upon the annexed affidavit of Henry Lesser, verified the 12th day of November, 1902, and upon all proceedings had herein, it is

Ordered and directed that the said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman, appear, plead, answer, or demur on the 50th day of December, 1902, to the petition herein filed in the office of this Court on the said 9th day of September, 1902, praying that the said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman and Louis Chapkevitz, composing the firm Chapkevitz, Silverman & Schiff, may all be declared involuntary bankrupts, and in case of their failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, an adjudication will be made according to the prayer of the petition, and it is further

Ordered and directed that service of this order may be made upon said Abraham Schiff and Julius Silverman by publication, once a week, for not less than six successive weeks, in The New York Times, which paper is designated by me as the most likely to give notice to the said debtors, said publication to commence not later than the 18th day of November, 1902.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1902.
GEO. B. ADAMS, U. S. D. J.
n18-1aw6wTu

NO. 5,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SILVERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Silverman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Silverman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 17, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—HAROLD WEDDLE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harold Weddle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 12th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902., at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 12th, 1902.

Surrogate Notices.

BELL, MARY A. L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Edward Hadley Lawrence and "John" Lawrence, the name John being fictitious, the real name of the party being unknown to the petitioner herein, two of the heirs and next of kin of Mary A. L. Bell, deceased.

To the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the two first names mentioned being the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. L. BELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Oliver of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. L. Bell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 23d day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n11-1aw-6w-Tu

ENGLEHART, I. ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against I. ALBERT ENGLEHART, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1902. LIZZIE F. ENGLEHART, Administratrix. DITTENHOEFER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 96 Broadway, N. Y. City.

For Sale.



Size of Filter, 5 in. x 3 in.

DUPLEX FILTER.
The wonder of the age, a filter that cleans itself every time it is used. Sent and installed for 5 days' trial FREE.
Rental $6.00 per year. This is cheaper than a case of typhoid.
DUPLEX FILTER CO., 156 Fifth Ave.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures; counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installments. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 128d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED-SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

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Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

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IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
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FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW,
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE,
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business, 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 16th day of August, 1902.—Present—Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the THURINGIA AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frederick G. Foss, Richard Delafield, Alexander H. Stephens, Norman Henderson, Philip Lehman, Carl Schefer, William J. Schieffelin, and William Lanman Bull, a majority of the Directors of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at No. 100 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by petitioners on July 2, July 3, and July 21, 1902, and the affidavit of Edwin C. Hoyt, sworn to August 7, 1902.

On motion of Underwood, Van Vorst & Hoyt of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of November, 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 18th day of November, 1902, in The Law Journal and The New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York and County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and The Argus, a newspaper published in Albany; and it is

Further ordered that service of a copy of this order be made upon such persons holding policies of the Thuringia American Fire Insurance Company, whose residences are unknown as appears from the petition presented in support of this order, by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the General Post Office of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, enclosed in a post-paid wrapper, addressed to the persons to be served at the residence or residences insured by the policy or policies held by him or her, or them, as appears and stated in the schedules annexed to the petition presented in behalf of the application for this order.

SAMUEL GREENBAUM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.
(A copy.)
[Seal.]
THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable David Leventritt on the 14th day of October, 1902, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES FLOCK, JOHN W. MURRAY, and FERDINAND F. STEINBACH, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, under the firm name of Flock, Steinbach & Murray, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the temporary receiver of said Flock, Steinbach & Murray, at his office, at the office of Bennet & Silverman, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December, 1902.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1902.

ARMITAGE MATTHEWS,
Temporary Receiver.
BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY, a domestic Corporation, having its principal business office at No. 18 Beekman Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Part 1 thereof, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 29th day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to LASHER & LATHROP, INCORPORATED.

Dated New York City, November 17th, 1902.
MOLLESON BROTHERS COMPANY,
By HAZARD LASHER, President.
n18-1aw-6w-Tu

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, notice is hereby given that all creditors of AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY shall present their claims against it to John A. Miller, one of its receivers, at his office, No. 763 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, within three months from October 28th, 1902, for any such creditors be residents of the Southern District of New York, then at their option to R. Lindsay Coleman, one of the ancillary receivers of said defendant, at his office in the Park Row Building, Manhattan, New York City,) and in default of such presentation shall be barred of recovery.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

800 Renowned Harmony Pianos
Offered at $1 a Week.



We offer another lot of 800 celebrated Harmony pianos at
$5 Down and $1 A Week.
This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or, bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 and $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.

So we save you from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

As the booking of these pianos has already been tremendous we advise all interested in this great offer to make a selection at once.

Wherever the Harmony Piano is put it makes lifelong friends of those who use it, and establishes the good reputation of Bloomingdale Brothers among every member of the household.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with celebrated actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5 and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano:

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

With every piano we give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Five Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $1.95—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $226.
Ricca Pianos, $200.

Our New Feature.—Our new piano factory, at Nos. 306 to 310 East 47th St., is now in full operation, where we will submit designs and furnish estimates for the making to order of pianos in Colonial, Empire or other style to match the woodwork or furniture of any room.

On cash sales, pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

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3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers: STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS
FROM $75.00 UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

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Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
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128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

$75 beautiful Weber, excellent condition; Empire upright, $85; parlor upright, Chickering grand; great bargains. Instalments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25.—Beautiful upright piano; mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway, great bargain. Biddle's, East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 169 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

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To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
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Open Evenings until January 1st.

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Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
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Branch, 107 Market St., Newark, N. J.

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Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

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Piano instruction by Miss L. T. Moses, 114 East 82d St.; pupil of William Mason.

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COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

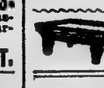
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AT 113-115 WEST 70TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV. AND 59TH ST. and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY.
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

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Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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Boilers, engines, Baxters, pulsometers, centrifugal; miscellaneous machinery, locomobile engines; everything. Maslins, 165 First St., Jersey City.

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Hotel Somerset,
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NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.
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Book, plans, and terms sent on application.
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NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
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Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
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Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application. HENRY F. ROESSER.

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The Famous
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THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of DAVID B. PLUMER.
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STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Sail and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
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12th St., 38 West.—Large room on third floor; southern exposure; ample closet; table board; references.

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49th St., 37 West.—Large, second floor back room, with board; large closet; private bath; references.

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Special
PIANOLA RECITAL
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Soloist

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These entertainments will be given in Aeolian Hall, and the principal vocal and instrumental soloists who will appear in New York this Winter will take part.

The first of these special recitals will take place next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The soloist will be M. Marcel Journet, the famous basso of the Grau Opera Company. His accompaniments will be play-d with the Pianola.

Special Notice.—Cards of admission to these concerts are given by us gratuitously and are *not sold*. To prevent their sale by others each ticket will admit only the person to whom it is issued, and will not be transferable. They can be obtained by personal application at our warerooms.

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362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

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The Baby's Wardrobe.

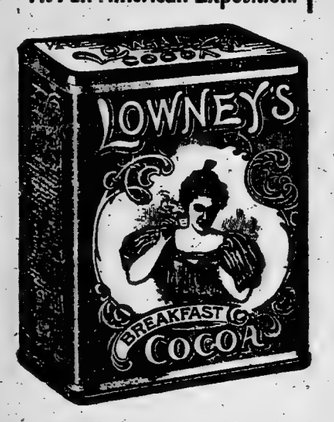
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Everything from the most trifling to the most elaborate need is to be found in our assortments; their variety and choice character are immeasurably superior to any to be found elsewhere.

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Unlike Any Other!
The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

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ENGLISH
ROYAL RELISH
MUSTARD SAUCE
FOR
Meats,
Rarebits,
Sandwiches,
Fish, &c.

At Your Grocer's
Ready for the Table.



Breezy Clothes, Ready!

Cravenettes and other Rain Coats, $15 to $30
"Paddocks" Long Stylish Skirted Overcoats . . . . . $25 to $45
New Markets, two button, very extreme, Silk Lined . . . . . $50.
Elegant Extra Long Silk Lined Overcoats . . . . . $25 to $60
Fancy Cheviot Overcoats . $28 to $30
Cutaway and Frock Suits.
Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits.
(Dinner Coats, $10, $15, $20 & $25.)

The correctness of detail and finish of these fine garments make them ready to use for particular occasions on the shortest notice. Style and fit guaranteed.

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READY MADE AND TO ORDER

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $1 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
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80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Door Hangings.

We will offer on
Tuesday, Nov. 18th,
the following very special values in
Portieres,
all of this season's designs—each pattern shown in a full line of colorings.

At $4.00 & $5.00 pair,
Corded Armure,
Fringed Armure,
Bordered Repp,
Figured Armure.

At $6.50 pair,
Oriental Tapestry,
Frou Frou,
Embroidered Armure,
Mercerized Armure.

At $12.50 & $13.50 pair,
Derby Satin,
Mercerized Duplex.

At $20 & $25 pair,
Embroidered
Velour Portieres.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.



Q. Why is a raincoat like a rainbow?
A. Because it appears in sun and rain.

As light overcoats on clear days, as rain-shedding coats on wet days, as evening dress over-garments whatever the weather—cravenettes shine.
$18 to $35.

100 and odd light weight overcoats, long and regular length, mostly silk-lined and high priced, but not cravenettes, have been added to the 300 come-downs now $12.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CHATEAU BOTTLINGS.
CLARETS
of the finest vintages of the past 30 years
Chat. Lafite, 1898.
Chat. Margaux, 1899.
(very scarce.)
Chat. Haut Brion, 1896.
Mouton Rothschild, 1898.
Chat. Montrose, 1896.
SAUTERNES.
Chat. Yquem, Vintage 1891
Chat. Yquem, " 1893
Chat. Yquem, " 1896
Chat. Rabaud, " 1898
H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Broadway, cor. 27th St.; also 156 Franklin St., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

POP CORN WHISKY
99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Nothing equals its high standard of purity.
Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers.
Send for descriptive circular.
FRANK G. TUCKER & CO., Chattanooga.

BRONZES.

B. Altman & Co.'s importations of Bronze Groups, Statuary, Busts, etc., are being displayed in their Art Objects Department, Third Floor.

The collection is of a high order of artistic merit and contains many attractive pieces, notable among which is

"THE TOURNAMENT,"

a striking equestrian group, representing an unusual and highly interesting subject.

Eighteenth Street and Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.



"OPEN UP!" SAID THE SAW TO THE BLACK-BOTTOMED SHOE.
"WHAT CUTE APOLOGY HAVE YOU GOT FOR AN INSOLE?"
"WHAT YANKEE OAK TREACHERY FOR AN OUTSOLE?"
"WHAT CHEAPENED FRAUD FOR A TOE CAP?"

Ninety per cent. of $3.50 shoes have common Hemlock or other "Yankee Oak" soles, as our window tests demonstrate.

Every Regal has the real Oak Sole of a $5.00 shoe, and the removable seal on the bottom proves it.

Such soles add a dollar to the wear, at no expense to you.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.

14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
786 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2057 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
INGRAINS, 45 CTS. PER YD.,
(reduced from 70 cts.)
Scroll, floral and small self color figures.
HASSOCKS, 20 CTS. EACH,
(former prices $1.00 to $2.50.)
Large, square, 6 inches high—made of our finest Royal Wilton and Axminster Carpets. Great variety.
Fashion's favorites in fine furniture, and "LONG CREDIT" gives immediate possession.
CASH or CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

INASMUCH as STRAIGHT Whiskey is admitted to be the best, why is it not better for high balls than any other?

OLD CROW RYE

is the one par excellence; best for health as well as rich flavor. Our Scotch Whiskies—*Bonnie Brier Bush* and *Souvenir*—are also straight.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND BAKING
ALWAYS USE
Huyler's
BLUE WRAPPER
BAKING CHOCOLATE
UNEQUALLED
FOR PURITY, FLAVOR AND STRENGTH
COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHERS
GET IT AT YOUR GROCERS



Daily Show Programme.
(At all 3 Stores.)

8 A. M.
Stores open.
8 to 12 M.
Judging fall and winter Suits. Class A-1. $12 to $28.
12 M. to 6 P. M.
Judging fall and winter Overcoats. Class A-1. $12 to $40.
Spare Time.
Judging all kinds of high-class Furnishings.
N. B. Please change judging hours around to suit your own ideas. We are here ready to show you anything from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

Jaeger
PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Protects Against Temperature Changes

The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.

Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:

NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.



Snake Dance

If Growing Old

Spend your winters in California and add ten years to your life. Wine-like air and balmy sunshine. Every comfort on the restful **California Limited.** From Chicago to California in less than three days. Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y, 377 Broadway, New York.

James McCreery & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th floor.

About 2500 pairs, full length lace Curtains. Point Arabe, fine Renaissance, cluny, Marie Antoinette, and novelty designs.

Point Arabe	10.50	15.00	and	19.50	per	pair
Renaissance	3.50	5.00	"	6.50	"	"
Cluny	3.00	4.00	"	5.50	"	"
Arabian	5.00	6.00	"	7.50	"	"

Fine Gobelin Tapestry, 50 inches wide.
1.00, 1.35 and 1.85 per yard,
usual prices 1.35 to 2.25.
French Verdure Tapestry, 50 inches wide.
1.35, 1.75 and 2.50 per yard.
Rich wool Tapestry, 50 inches wide.
2.75, 3.75 and 5.00.
One-third less than usual prices.
Brass Bedsteads, Mattresses, Upholstered Springs.

LINEN DEP'T.
2d floor.

Fine, Hemstitched Damask Sets,—
Table cloths and one dozen napkins.

8x8 cloth	6.75	per set.
8x10 "	7.50	" "
8x12 "	8.25	" "

D'Oyleys, Centre Pieces and Scarfs, made of linen, and fine Cluny lace.

Round D'Oyleys		
9 inch	75c.	each.
12 "	1.00	"
Centre Pieces		
20 inch	2.50	
24 "	3.75	
30 "	5.00	
Tea Cloths,—36 inch	6.75	
Bureau Scarfs		
20x36 inches	5.00	
20x54	6.50	

About one-third less than usual prices.

Bleached Irish Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.

2x2 yards	2.00	each.
2x2½ "	2.50	"
2x3 "	3.00	"
Dinner Napkins	2.90	per dozen.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Fine French Broadcloth,—52 inches wide.
Black and latest shades of tan, castor, reseda, cardinal, cadet, claret, old rose, royal and navy blue, and brown.
This material has a fine satin finish, which is not impaired by sponging.
1.75 per yard,
value 3.00.

SHIRTWAISTS.

The stock of winter waists is complete and extensively varied. All the latest cloths, and highest fabrics in new fashionable shades are on exhibition.
Elaborate Bodices for theatre and general evening dress,—with many Imported models at reduced prices.
300 Cloth, tailored Shirtwaists,—fastening at the back.
3.75,
value 5.50.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.
2d floor.

800 yards, all wool, black Canvas Zibeline.
75c. per yard,
value 1.25.
650 yards, all wool, black Etamine.
65c. per yard,
value 1.00.

BLANKET DEP'T.
4th floor.

Eastern Wool Blankets.

For single beds	3.50	and	4.50	per	pair.	
" double "	4.00	"	5.25	"	"	

California Wool Blankets.

For single beds	4.75	and	5.75	per	pair.	
" double "	5.75	"	7.00	"	"	

Fancy figured blankets,—very fine quality,—for Bath Robes.
3.50 to 8.75 each.
Italian Silk Slumber Robes,—new patterns.
3.25 to 7.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Light rain; winds northeast becoming variable.

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ALL EUROPE SHIVERING IN WINTER'S CLUTCHES

Cold Wave Sweeps from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

London Swept by Biting Winds—Crops Threatened in Russia—Skating in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland—Parisians Suffer.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Intense cold has set in throughout Europe and England, the thermometer standing at 32 Fahrenheit, accompanied by biting easterly winds, and storms along the coast. Similar reports come from countries throughout Europe, and in Austria Winter has come unprecedentedly early.

Fourteen degrees Fahrenheit are recorded at Vienna, and the weather is still colder in Bohemia, Moravia, and Galicia. There has been a heavy fall of snow on the Sommering Pass, in the Austrian Alps.

The Adriatic is being swept by an icy gale, and the rivers in Russia are frozen over. Skating is general in Austria and in Switzerland, while in Southern Russia an intense black frost threatens the wholesale destruction of the young Winter crops.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—France is experiencing her first touch of real Winter. The weather in Paris is clear and sunny, but the temperature has been slowly falling since Sunday night. At the Auteuil race course this afternoon, during the intervals between the races, the shivering sportsmen crowded around flaming braziers which had been lighted in the reserved inclosure, while the thermometer recorded 22 degrees above zero. Heavy falls of snow and intense cold are reported from many places in the provinces. At Lyons, Gap, and Montlucon snow has been falling since this morning, while at St. Etienne, Dijon, and at Privas, on the central plateau, the ground is deeply covered. The Jura Range and the Cevennes mountains are white with snow.

A snowstorm commenced here at 4 o'clock this morning, and there is every appearance of a heavy fall.

Almost Zero Weather in Saxony—Skating Begins in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Unusually cold weather prevails throughout Germany. Southern Saxony reports 5 degrees Fahrenheit, East Prussia the same, and Berlin 17. The cold is severe in Hanover, Westphalia, and Oldenburg.

Skating has commenced in Berlin, building operations have been prematurely suspended, and the horse races have been called off.

BRITISH EXPEDITION SUFFERS.

Force Sent Against Waziri Tribesmen on Afghan Frontier Proves Painfully Inadequate.

PESHAWUR, India, Nov. 18.—The British expedition to put down the uprising of the Waziri tribesmen on the Afghan frontier is meeting with a determined opposition.

Col. Tonnochy, in command of the Fourth column, has been mortally wounded in an engagement with the insurgents, and Major Beresford, the next in command, has asked for reinforcements.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The news of the British check in the Waziri country has created some alarm here, as it is feared that the column is surrounded and that the full details of the casualties are being withheld.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Simla, India, Nov. 13, said that, owing to a series of raids committed during the last two years by outlaws from across the border on the tract of territory lying between Bannu and Thal, in the Punjab, it had been decided to dispatch four flying surprise columns of 800 men each to coerce the Waziris, who were harboring the raiders on British territory.

MAN MISSING IN BOSTON.

Left His Valuables with a Hotel Proprietor and Has Not Been Seen Since.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Proprietor Anderson of the Clarendon Hotel would like to know what has become of T. F. Plummer, who conducts a large Summer hotel at Rangely Lakes, in Maine, and who has mysteriously disappeared in this city.

Mr. Plummer arrived about a week ago and obtained a room at 76 Chandler Street. He had hundreds of dollars on his person. A strange man was seen in a room Sunday morning with Plummer. Plummer left his room in company with the stranger. Sunday night he spent at the Clarendon Hotel.

Plummer accompanied Mr. Anderson up to a room in the hotel. He informed Mr. Anderson that he had some money on his person, and asked the latter to take it. After counting the money and also taking Plummer's gold watch and chain, the proprietor placed the valuables in his safe. He does not know whether the man had any more money or not.

Afterward Plummer left for his room at Chandler Street. The money and watch still await him.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR ROBBED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A woman supposed to be from New York, heavily veiled, last night entered a hotel at Matteawan, and asked to see an employe of the house.

It was found that the employe had retired for the night, whereupon the visitor said she would wait. She was shown to a room by the landlord. Two hours later she had disappeared, and the landlord missed a check for $200, diamonds, and a watch and chain. It is supposed the woman had entered his sleeping apartment and secured the articles.

Suspend Board of Trade Members.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—F. P. Frazier and W. H. Bartlett, members of the Board of Trade commission house of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., to-day were found guilty of a violation of the warehouse rule of the board and suspended from the privileges of the floor for ten days. The trial was on charges preferred by Director H. B. Slaughter, Chairman of the Warehouse Committee of the board. These charges followed a report made to the Directors early in October, in which the two men, owners and managers of the Calumet Elevator Company, were alleged to have made shipments of their own grain from their own elevators.

ANDREW CARNEGIE ILL.

Entire Family Suffered from Food Eaten at Swiss Hotel—Passage to America Canceled.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie returned to London with the intention of sailing to-morrow for the United States, but they have been obliged to abandon the voyage because Mr. Carnegie is indisposed. The whole family were affected by something they ate on the Continent.

Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter have quite recovered. The physicians, however, think it would be imprudent for Mr. Carnegie to start yet, although he has practically recovered from his illness. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie expect to sail for New York next week.

The Carnegies were at Caux, Switzerland, when they were served with food which was in some way contaminated. The ill-effects seemed to promise to pass off, and had done so in the cases of Mrs. Carnegie and her daughter by Sunday, when the party arrived in London. Mr. Carnegie, however, felt worse yesterday evening, and summoned a physician, who was able to assure him that the poisoning was not of a serious character and that he would be up again in a day or two.

BIG DECEMBER CORN DEALS.

Three Chicago Houses Cover Perhaps 1,000,000 Bushels Each for St. Louis Shorts.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Surprising operations took place in the December corn contracts to-day. Brokers estimate that three big houses covered perhaps 1,000,000 bushels each, chiefly for St. Louis shorts, who were hard hit.

The covering gave the December price a great up-turn of 3 cents in about thirty minutes, and the top figure was 58½ cents. This month made 2 cents gain from 53 cents to 55 cents yesterday, making 5 cents' advance in the twenty-four hours.

The Joseph Rosenbaum Company, Logan-Bryan, and Ware-Leland were called the three biggest buyers of December corn on the sensational advance. The trade credited the orders to St. Louis chiefly. That quarter has been very bearish and put out big lines for a decline which the whole Southwest felt sure would come as soon as new corn began to move. But soft weather has been against marketing of the new crop. The shipping demand has not only eaten up the Chicago stocks, but taken the current receipts.

The market now has all cold but 411,000 bushels of contract corn. Only eight cars of this grade came in to-day, in total receipts of 258 cars.

As to who holds the corn which the shorts have sold, many names are mentioned. Joseph Leiter has been named as the "man in the air." Others talk of John W. Gates as the corn bull.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE MERGER.

Consolidation of New Orleans Cotton Compresses and Other Properties Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Baltimore capital is playing an important part in a consolidation of nine cotton compresses and twenty-three warehouses at New Orleans. The Baltimore Security and Trading Company has become the fiscal agent for this combination in placing an issue of $2,250,000 of thirty-year 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds.

These properties under the plan of merger are bought by the Southern Compress and Storage Company, which has $2,250,000 of common stock and an authorized bond issue of $3,000,000. There will be retained $750,000 of bonds in the treasury for future uses.

Among the improvements to be made is the erection of a general storage warehouse in which to store cotton that is now carried to Liverpool for storage. The new company will engage in the business of drayage of cotton, sugar, molasses, and other products, and will establish an insurance agency in connection with its warehousing business.

NEW TRIAL FOR BISSERT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The Court of Appeals to-day granted a new trial to George Bissert, the ex-wardman of ex-Police Captain Thomas J. Diamond of New York City. Bissert was found guilty of bribery in August, 1901, and sentenced to five and one-half years' imprisonment in Sing Sing and fined $1,000. The Appellate Division set aside the judgment of conviction on the ground that the District Attorney's office erred in presenting the case and that evidence was admitted by the Recorder which should have been excluded.

It was charged that Bissert had accepted a bribe of $550 to permit Lena Schmidt to run a disorderly house in Stuyvesant Street, New York City. The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the order of the Appellate Division.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon District Attorney Jerome had not yet heard from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, regarding the decision in the case of ex-Wardman Bissert, granting him a new trial.

"I cannot say anything about the case," said Mr. Jerome, "as I do not know the grounds on which the new trial is ordered. Until I have been advised as to those, I cannot say whether I will ever put him on trial again."

The bond of the ex-Wardman was forfeited last week, when he failed to put in an appearance upon being called to trial on another indictment. He is said to be out of the jurisdiction of the Courts of this State; some say in the South. District Attorney Jerome said yesterday that he did not know where Bissert was, and could not say whether he would be able to find him or not.

DEVERY CAPTAINS HELD.

Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court yesterday held Charles Miller, a saloon keeper of 253 West Twenty-ninth Street, and Joseph McCormack, a shade manufacturer of 372 Eighth Avenue, two of Devery's election captains in the Ninth Assembly District, in $4,500 bail each for the Grand Jury on charges of aiding and abetting illegal voting and registration at the last election.

The capture of the two Devery Captains was due to the recent ante-election activity of State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, and the work of a number of young college men, who volunteered to act as his deputies and were sent into Devery's district, where they made up as "floaters."

New Yorker's Summer Residence Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 18.—Fire early to-day destroyed the Summer residence of Dr. E. M. Culver of New York at New Marlboro, in the Berkshire Hills, causing a loss of $50,000, partly covered by insurance. A new conservatory was burned, but a small arsenal of ancient firearms, valuable papers, and articles of antique furniture were saved by servants who were forced to escape from their rooms. The origin of the fire is unknown. Dr. Culver and his wife, who is a daughter of Senator Clark of Montana, were expected in New Marlboro Friday to remain over Thanksgiving.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid Diathesis, Inflammation of Kidneys and

BOYCOTT WILL CONTINUE

Schenectady Trades Assembly So Decides in a Stormy Session.

Workmen Hiss When They Learn the Decision—Disintegration of the Organization May Follow.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company will continue. The Trades Assembly held a long and stormy meeting to-night, at which a resolution was offered to reconsider the resolution ordering the boycott; but a forgotten clause in the constitution to the effect that any action taken at a regular meeting could not be reconsidered at a special meeting was produced, and so no action whatever was taken.

At the conclusion of the meeting, which lasted about two hours, the Press Committee, composed of President H. V. Jackson, Secretary Edward Utting, and William Martin, who are recognized as the leaders of the radical element, absolutely refused to give out any information whatever, declaring that the newspapers of this city and the entire country were opposed to them in their fight.

From individual members, however, it was learned that the meeting was almost a riot. When it was called to order, with 270 members present, a resolution was offered that the resolution ordering the boycott be reconsidered. Instantly the representatives of the Metal Polishers' Union arose to their feet and yelled that if the boycott were declared off, the entire metal polishers' body would withdraw from the Trades Assembly.

Hardly were the words out of their mouths when the delegates from the Molders' Union, one of the most powerful bodies affiliated with the assembly, sprang up and announced that they would withdraw if the boycott were continued. The representatives of the machinists' unions, which have a membership of several hundred and are especially conservative, announced that they would side with the molders and withdraw if the Trades Assembly did not rescind its action.

It was evident that a large majority favored calling the boycott off, but any attempt at argument was met with hisses and yells of disapproval from the radical element. Cries of "traitor" and "scab" greeted every conservative speech, while the advocates of continuance drowned each others' voices in their efforts to be heard.

Finally it was proposed to take a vote. Then the leaders of the boycott produced a clause in the constitution that no action taken at a regular meeting could be reconsidered at any but a subsequent regular meeting, and President Jackson declared the resolution to reconsider out of order. Some one moved to adjourn, and, amid tumult, it was declared carried. The next regular meeting will be held Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A crowd of 300 or 400 workingmen, many with dinner pails in their hands, was standing outside the hall, waiting for the decision. When the delegates came out and told what was done the crowd hissed and groaned. Prominent members of the Trades Assembly said after the meeting that the disintegration of the Trades Assembly is inevitable.

The radical element openly announces that if the boycott is declared off it will form a new body of its own, while the molders and machinists stick to their stand that they will withdraw if it is not declared off. Except the Carpenters' Union, these two bodies are the largest affiliated with the Trades Assembly, and it is confidently believed that the masons, boilermakers, blacksmiths, hammersmiths, and others will follow their example.

Their leaders say that they know organized labor is not in sympathy with the expulsion of Potter or the boycott, and it is necessary to form a new body to rid themselves of the leaders who have put them into this position. The typographical and other unions say that they will denounce the boycott at their next meeting.

The boycott is only nominally in effect. Union men, especially those whose representatives opposed the boycott, rode on the cars to-day as freely as ever, and there was no attempt made to spot or warn them, while the failure has encouraged the business men to disregard it. The cars were crowded with workmen when the shops closed to-night, and there was no appreciable falling off in traffic.

EXPULSION OF GUARDSMEN.

Gen. Roe to Investigate Action of Labor Organizations—Schenectady Union's Action Condemned.

Major Gen. Roe was expected at the headquarters of the National Guard in this city yesterday to take up the question of the expulsion of members of labor unions for belongings to the militia, but he did not reach his office up to the time of closing yesterday afternoon.

The question of the right of members of labor unions to belong to the National Guard is expected to be taken up within the next week or two by the trades unions at their meetings.

Marsden G. Scott, President of Typographical Union No. 6, said yesterday, in talking of this subject:

"I fail to see any good reason why a line should be drawn between the National Guard and labor organizations. Many members of Typographical Union No. 6 are at present members of local regiments, some are in the regular army, and others served under the flag in Cuba and Porto Rico. It is an unfortunate fact that members of the National Guard have on several occasions become intoxicated by their brief authority, and legal murders have been committed which calm judgment might have prevented. But because of these blunders the National Guard should not be condemned nor should trades unions be held responsible for the action of the Schenectady organization."

CALLS CHICAGO A "HADES."

Opinion Expressed by One of the Party of British Labor Leaders Now Visiting This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—"Millionaires, or some other influences have made a hades of Chicago." This was the opinion expressed by G. N. Barnes of London a few minutes after arriving in the city to-day. Mr. Barnes is a British labor leader and one of a party of twenty-one representatives of skilled British workmen who arrived in Chicago to-day. The streets were muddy, and Van Buren Street was blocked to such an extent that the party was delayed for several minutes.

T. A. Flynn of Manchester, who is a representative of the tailors, said:

"I do not like the way American tailors work. In Cleveland I made a study of their conditions, and I find that a majority of them work at home. As a consequence they have no home, but spend their lives in what I would call a workshop. We did not find as much shoddy as we expected. The tailoring establishments in this country are up to date and the material is good, as is also the workmanship. The best material used here, however, comes from England."

Mr. Rockefeller and Salvation Army.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—The Salvation Army is building a large citadel in this city for institutional work. Its total cost will be about $90,000. Already $30,000 has been paid on the building and site. An appeal to John D. Rockefeller for assistance has brought forth the response that if by May 1, 1903, $30,000 has been paid on the entire cost he will make the final payment of $10,000.

The Big Four Chicago Limited

TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

Retail Dealers of Philadelphia Begin Their First Organized Movement Against the Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Retail tobacco dealers of Philadelphia began their first united fight against the Tobacco Trust to-day, when twenty-five of them met and effected a temporary organization.

On Friday night a mass meeting will be held at Musical Fund Hall, and the 8,000 retailers in the city, the druggists, and the independent manufacturers of cigars are invited to attend. A permanent organization will be formed and active work mapped out for the battle with the trust.

To-day's meeting was called by S. W. Roth of Chicago, editor of The Retailers' Journal, an organ of the Cigar Dealers' Association of America, which was formed in Chicago about four months ago, and which has branches in Omaha, Detroit, New York, and Grand Rapids.

Officers elected to-day, to serve until a permanent organization shall be effected, with the others present to-day, form a Committee on Organization, which will have charge of the meeting on Friday night. Mr. Roth said that a National convention will assemble within a few weeks.

DARING THEFT IN STAMFORD.

Stranger Takes Gems Valued at About $4,000 from Store of Jeweler.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—One of the most daring and successful robberies ever perpetrated in this city took place early this evening in the jewelry store of Alexander Weed, and as a result that merchant has lost diamonds valued at about $4,000.

Shortly before 7 o'clock a stranger entered the store and requested Mr. Weed to show him some diamond rings. The jeweler produced two trays, containing twenty-one diamond rings. At this juncture Frederick Sackett, a New York messenger, entered and retired to the further end of the store. Mr. Weed left his customer for a moment to converse with Sackett, and he had been doing so but a moment when the stranger made a hasty exit, saying as he went out the door: "I have got what I wanted."

Mr. Weed perceived in a moment that the man had purloined every ring in the two trays. He and Sackett immediately gave chase, and were joined by others. The robber disappeared behind the Opera House. From there he made his way through several back streets and eluded his pursuers. It is thought that he made direct for the country. A party started in pursuit.

INDIANA GRAVE ROBBERIES.

One of the Ghouls Makes Startling Disclosures to the Mayor of Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—Mayor Bookwalter and Rufus Cantrell, the grave robber, had a conference in the Grand Jury room to-day.

"If what Cantrell told me was true, half of this grave-robbing business has not been discolsed," said the Mayor.

Minnie Weddell of St. Louis had appealed to the Mayor to find out whether the body of her son Walter had been stolen from Mount Jackson Cemetery. Cantrell immediately recalled the matter of the burial.

"But we did not take that body," said he. "It was too small. I could only sell four bodies of children in a year, for the colleges only needed that many."

"Are you sure of this case?" the Mayor asked.

"Sure? Well, I should say I am," answered the grave robber. "If you will go to Mount Jackson Cemetery you will find a lump of coal at the head of the grave. That is to notify any one in the business that the body is undesirable. The night after the boy was buried I went to Mount Jackson to get another body. I took the coal along as a marker. It is a sign understood by all grave robbers."

CLEVELAND'S TAX SYSTEM.

Party of New York Experts Study It Apropos of Coming Change in This City's Methods.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—For the past two days four New York tax experts have been in this city studying the local system of taxation.

The experts are James L. Wells, President of the Tax Department of New York City; Frank Bell, chief of the Real Estate Bureau of the Tax Department of New York City; Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the National Tax Reform Association, and Henry Harmon Neill, real estate editor of The New York Mail and Express.

The trip to this city was incident to the fact that on Jan. 1 New York City will inaugurate a system of taxation whereby property is to be assessed at 100 per cent., or on the full value instead of on a basis of between 50 and 60 per cent., as has been the custom for years past.

The results of the investigations are to be laid before Mayor Low of New York City, although the experts are not carrying on their investigations in the capacity of a commission.

The party returned to New York to-night.

HUGE GIRDER CRUSHES HORSES

Derrick at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue Broke—Workmen Have Narrow Escape.

Two horses were killed and the lives of many workmen imperiled by the breaking of a derrick boom on the site of the proposed twenty-two-story hotel at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. A steel girder, weighing five tons, had just been lifted from an eight-horse truck and was swinging in midair, about to be lowered to the bottom of the seventy-foot excavation, when its weight proved too much for the machine.

Six of the horses which had just drawn the truck on the platform where the derrick stood had been unharnessed, but the animals which remained and the truck were first crushed by the falling mass, which then crashed down through the platform. The wreckage landed on a spot where twelve men had been an instant before working. They had heard the boom break and the warning shouts, and fled to the sides of the pit with the rest of the 150 men who were at work there. Rumors spread through the crowd in the street that many persons had been killed or injured, and caused great excitement.

The steel work is being done by the American Bridge Company. As no one was hurt, no arrests were made.

BERLIN NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

The Vorwaerts Contained Alleged Scandalous Reflections Upon Herr Krupp, the Gunmaker.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The seizure by the police of the Monday issue of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, for publishing an article strongly reflecting upon Herr Krupp, the richest man in Germany, is likely to be followed by an extraordinarily sensational trial, as it is said to-day that Herr Krupp intends to bring criminal prosecution against the paper.

The publication referred to was made Saturday, and the seizure of the undistributed portion of the edition Monday was followed by a search of the Vorwaerts office for the manuscript of the article in question, which was a column in length and contained what purported to be details of the Italian police investigation into the charges made. The Berlin police during the domiciliary visit forced the desks of several members of the Reichstag, among them being Herr Bebel's. This, the Vorwaerts contends, is contrary to the law.

BIG SUGAR TRUST SUIT

Case Involving Over $1,000,000 in Government Taxes.

Claim of the Company That It Has Paid a Large Excess Sum Under a Treasury Department Ruling.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—A case involving $1,051,650.48, which the American Sugar Refining Company claims to have paid to the United States Government under the ruling of the Treasury Department in excess of the amount that should have been paid as Government taxes for the years 1898, 1899, and 1900, was argued before Judge Kirkpatrick here to-day.

There are three points involved in the controversy, the first being whether dividends received by the refining company from other sugar companies on stock which it holds should be taxed as receipts of the American Company; second, whether the income received by the American Company from its investments in Government bonds should be taxed as income, and, third, if dividends from the stocks of any other companies are to be taxed at all, whether that tax should apply to dividends received on stocks acquired by the American Company prior to the passage of the late war revenue tax.

Counsel for the Sugar Company contends that it should not be taxed on any income that it receives from investments made prior to the imposition of the war revenue tax, but that, if such income is taxable at all, it can only apply to such investments as the company has acquired subsequent to the passage of the war revenue act.

With reference to the tax upon dividends received from the stock of other sugar companies, the claim is made that it is an unjust burden to place on the American Company, for the reason that it is really in the nature of double taxation, because the other companies are subsidiary and pay taxes to the Government at the ports where they refine sugar.

One of the subsidiary companies is the Western Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco, and another is the Franklin Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia, in which latter concern the American Sugar Refining Company owns one-half of its stock.

As to the income received from Government bonds, the claim of the Sugar Company is that the income from that source should not be taxed, on the theory that Government bonds are exempt from taxation.

On this point, however, the claim of the Government is that the taxation is not on Government bonds as such, but a tax on a part of the income of the sugar company, all of which income, with certain defined exceptions, the Government claims, it is authorized by law to impose a tax upon.

Another question involved, which was not raised in the argument to-day, is the constitutionality of the act imposing a tax on raw material, the counsel for the Sugar Company claiming that it is an unjust discrimination on the part of the Government against it and in favor of those companies engaged in the beet sugar industry, which it is claimed by the American Company is enabled to produce refined sugar at a cost of one-fourth of a cent less per pound than the American company can so long as this tarift is in existence.

The American Sugar Company is represented by Robert H. McCarter and the Government by United States District Attorney, David O. Watkins.

SUGAR HIGHER AGAIN.

War Supposed to Have Ended—6,500 Bags from California Held for Further Advance.

After the many statements of a probable war in sugar prices, which were made public a week or two ago, the sugar trade in lower Wall Street was treated to a surprise when the announcement of an advance of 10 cents in refined sugar to 4.55 was made by all the refiners. A further advance of 10 cents, putting the price back to where it was three weeks ago, was even talked of.

Simultaneously came the announcement of the arrival of 6,500 bags of refined beet sugar from California and the statement from the agents for this sugar that it would be stored and held for higher prices.

The sugar people took this to mean that the sugar war of which so much had been said had come to an end. Jobbers who in expectation of a further drop in prices because of this war talk had neglected to buy when the price was 4.45 came in yesterday and took it at the ten-cent-higher price in anticipation of a further advance.

WOMAN MURDERS WOMAN.

Miss Florence McFarlin, a Rochester Music Teacher, Stabbed to Death—Mrs. Lulu Young Arrested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 18.—One of the most sensational murders in the history of Rochester was committed this morning at 343 Court Street. The victim was Miss Florence McFarlin, a music teacher. Mrs. Lulu Young, wife of Frank Young, formerly a tobacconist and once City Purchasing Agent, was arrested at the home of her father, 881 Exchange Street, about an hour after the murder was committed, by Detectives Whaley and McGuire. She is supposed to be the woman who did the deed.

The woman who committed the crime rang the doorbell, and when Miss McFarlin answered it attacked her with a knife. Miss McFarlin ran screaming through the hall into the kitchen, closely pursued by her assailant. In the kitchen she stumbled, half turning, and in a flash her pursuer was upon her and stabbed her to the heart. Another woman was in the kitchen, but was too frightened to do anything.

The dead woman was about twenty-one years of age. She was the daughter of a railroad man and a woman of refinement and education. The only words the woman who did the killing was heard to utter were:

"She has come between myself and my husband, and I'm glad that she is dead."

Mrs. Young has made no confession.

Thanksgiving Day in the Schools.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner has sent a letter to all Superintendents and School Commissioners throughout the State, suggesting that Wednesday, Nov. 26, simple exercises appropriate to Thanksgiving be held in every public school, and that these exercises include the reading of the Thanksgiving Day proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor of New York.

Winter Cholera Rages in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—A disease which is popularly known as Winter cholera is raging in this city. All classes of people are affected. The pain caused by the disease is intense, but no deaths have as yet resulted. The doctors are at a loss to devise means to check the transmission of the disease.

JEROME AFTER CANFIELD.

Hints at Plans to "Corner" the Gambling House Proprietor—May Be Called as a Witness in "John Doe" Proceedings.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday more than intimated that there would be trouble in store for Richard Canfield, the reputed proprietor of a palatial gambling resort in West Forty-fourth Street, in the near future. If the District Attorney's plans are carried out, "John Doe" proceedings will be instituted, at which Mr. Canfield will be called as a witness and asked to tell all about the inside workings of his establishment and divulge the names of those who go to make up his fashionable and exclusive clientèle.

As impregnable as any fortress, as far as the attempts of the authorities to procure evidence against the place are concerned, the Canfield gambling palace has so far proved raid-proof, though it is well known that thousands are lost and won there every night on the throw of a die or the turn of a card. A few months ago it was reported that a scion of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in the country had lost there at one sitting a sum that mounted into six figures.

District Attorney Jerome yesterday admitted that he had been unable to procure any evidence on which the place could be raided, and that with the present means at his disposal he could see no prospect of doing so. But he has nevertheless kept a strict watch on the establishment, and thus has secured some information which he believes will help toward the consummation of his plans.

Mr. Jerome spoke in a very guarded manner and framed his utterances so as to make them appear purely presumptive.

"Some time ago," he said, "information came to me to the effect that a certain man whose name appears on the Grand Jury panel of this county was a frequenter of Canfield's place. Now, suppose I decided to institute 'John Doe' proceedings against Canfield. My first step would be to call him to this office, and when he appeared I would ask him to tell who had been his patrons for the last six months.

"I would time my action so as to have it occur when the man in question was a member of the Grand Jury then in session. In case Mr. Canfield should decline to return proper answers to the questions, he would be subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury. Before that body Mr. Canfield could not refuse to answer questions of the character indicated, for the reason that the code provides that in gambling cases the plea that the answer would tend to degrade or incriminate him would not be a valid one. If he persisted in his refusal, he could be taken before the court, punished for contempt, and sent to prison, when there would be only one way in which he could purge himself, namely, by relenting and telling all he knew.

"But I do not think any such step would be necessary. I believe that the mere fact of the presence of that particular man as a member of the Grand Jury would make Mr. Canfield open up and give us the information we are seeking."

The rest, Mr. Jerome thinks, would be comparatively plain sailing. With the names of a number of the patrons of the place to whom Mr. Canfield was personally known, and taking into consideration the character and standing of the Canfield clientèle, he thinks there would be no difficulty to obtain, on John Doe proceedings, the kind of evidence on which a case could be established against the proprietor of any gambling establishment.

PITTSBURG FREIGHT TIE-UP.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Officials There to Plan to Relieve Situation.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, together with Second Vice President Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice President S. M. Prevost, and W. H. Brown, Chief Engineer of the company, were in Pittsburg to-day, wrestling with the freight congestion problem which has seriously affected Pittsburg industries for some time.

President Cassatt held an all-day session in the office of Robert Pitcairn, resident assistant to the President, calling before him the Division Superintendents and others who could furnish data of any kind regarding the freight congestion in this district. Blue prints of all the Pennsylvania lines in the territory were studied in detail.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Pitcairn said:

"Plans for relief of the congestion by the increase of facilities for handling business were considered. It remains now for the board to act upon the plans. The Pennsylvania means to spend a very large amount of money in carrying out this work."

An official of the United States Steel Corporation said to-day:

"The congestion is the worst in the history of the Pittsburg District. The conditions have been bad for a year and growing worse monthly. Within the last week matters have grown worse daily."

The American Lumber and Manufacturing Company reports:

"Some of our customers are talking of canceling orders because of the traffic congestion." Numerous other industrial concerns report like conditions.

There is a possibility that the Homestead and Duquesne works of the Carnegie Steel Company, employing about 12,000 men, may be forced into idleness because of inability to secure sufficient pig iron for their operation. Most of these individual stacks are closed down entirely or working at about 50 per cent. of their normal output.

SHORTAGE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Shortage of locomotives is delaying movements of freight on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. There is a larger accumulation of cars at the Locust Point terminals here than ever before, although the officials will not admit there is a blockade.

About 400 cars, loaded with imported freight for shipment to points west, are at Locust Point, and at the Curtis Bay Coal piers there are about 250 carloads of soft coal waiting to be dumped. Vessels are bringing in large cargoes of steel billets, ore, &c., mainly consigned to the West and this augments the congestion.

The company has put on a night force at the Mount Clair shops to repair locomotives. An official said to-day that while there were ordered 261 new locomotives only 43 have been delivered. Locomotives are needed more than cars.

CUBA NOT SO BADLY OFF.

British Minister Reports That Lack of Reciprocity Has Worked for Good Rather Than Evil.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—Lionel Carden, the British Minister, in a report on the situation in Cuba, says none of the evils so confidently predicted by the advocates of reciprocity has come to pass.

No sugar estate of any importance was compelled to stop and the recent crisis, far from being disastrous to the island's prosperity, has really been of immense service to Cuba in teaching the planters to be economical in the management of their plantations, thus lowering the cost of production until it is thought that plantation expenses will not exceed one cent per pound.

Under the present conditions, the Minister adds, Cuba has little or nothing to fear from the competition of other countries in the production of sugar, whether cane or beet.

PRESIDENT ENDS BEAR HUNT WITHOUT A SHOT

Last Day Witnesses a Repetition of Previous Bad Luck.

Other Members of His Party Kill a Deer—Mr. Roosevelt Leaves Smedes for Memphis, Tenn.

SMEDES, Miss., Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt's bear hunt in Mississippi is ended, and he has not had even a shot at a bear. The last day of the chase was simply a repetition of the three preceding days, so far as his luck was concerned. Try as the hunters would, they could not get a bear within range of the President's rifle.

The dogs got a fresh trail early this morning, and the President and Holt Collier followed it half a dozen miles to the Big Sunflower River. The bear crossed a mile below the ford. They went to this point, and, believing the bear was making for the cane brake on the other side, they endeavored to head it off. When they got into the brake, however, they were disgusted to find that the bear had doubled on its tracks and crossed the river still further down. It was then 1 o'clock, and as arrangements had been made to break camp at 2:30 o'clock the President was reluctantly compelled to abandon further pursuit of the elusive quarry.

While the President was out after bear, Major Helm, Dr. Lung, and Secretary Cortelyou had a more successful deer drive on this side of the Big Sunflower River. They jumped up a buck and a doe. Major Helm killed the latter from his horse at about forty yards.

Although the President has failed to kill a bear on this expedition, he has enjoyed his outing, and speaks in high praise of the hospitality that has been accorded him. He philosophically attributed his ill-fortune to the traditional hunter's luck, and says the next time he goes after bear he will arrange to stay long enough for the luck to change.

The deer killed to-day and the bear killed yesterday will be taken to Washington on the special train. Old Remus, the greatest dog in the pack, whose last hunt was ahead of the President of the United States, was badly used up, and with several of the wounded dogs was put in one of the wagons.

When all was in readiness the President and the members of the party mounted their horses and rode into Smedes, leaving the wagons to follow. The President is a hard rider, and the pace was rapid, in spite of the bad trails. The distance, which is fully twelve miles, was covered in less than an hour.

Upon the President's arrival here he found fully 500 people, practically all the negroes from the surrounding plantations, assembled to greet him. He thanked them for their demonstrations, but made no remarks. They waited around his car on the siding until dark, hoping he would make a speech.

Mr. Frish to-night gave a dinner in his private car to the President and members of his party. At 9:30 o'clock the special train started for Memphis, having added the record of a Presidential bear hunt to the fame of Smedes, which first became known to the outside world through the story that here the experiment of teaching monkeys to pick cotton was to be tried.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—It is announced here that on his return trip from Memphis President Roosevelt will take the Southern Railway route direct to Washington, and will make stops at Stevenson and Tuscumbia, Ala.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., and Asheville and Monroe, N. C. This will be the President's second visit this year to Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Asheville. He is scheduled to reach Asheville Thursday at 6:10 P. M.

TO ADVANCE FREIGHT RATES.

Railroads Will Do This to Offset the 10 Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Railroads all over the country are preparing to advance freight rates. This, it is declared, will be done to offset the 10 per cent. advance in wages of employes lately made by a number of roads, and which will have to be followed by all other roads to avert strikes.

The Central Freight Association lines (lines east from Chicago and St. Louis) will meet here to-morrow to consider a proposition to advance rates on grain and flour from Chicago and St. Louis to the Atlantic. The present rate is 17½ cents from Chicago to New York, and the new rate is to be 20 cents. This will raise the rates on grain and its products from the Missouri River to the Atlantic Seaboard 4½ cents per hundred.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, according to reports, will take the initiative in advancing rates on articles for local consumption. It proposes to advance tariffs on iron and steel products 40 per cent., and on stone, brick, and relative products 10 cents a ton. An advance in class rates is to be brought about by changing and revising the classification.

RESCUES TWO FROM FLAMES.

Miss Mulholland of Plainfield Saves Her Mother and Sister—Fireman Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 18.—Flames destroyed the North Plainfield home of Mrs. John W. Mulholland at an early hour this morning. Her daughter, Miss Eleanor Mulholland, rescued her mother and sister, Mrs. J. S. Bacon. All three were asleep in the residence, which is in the centre of Washington Park.

Crackling sounds awoke Miss Mulholland, who found her room filled with smoke. Her mother and sister are deaf, and her shouts were unavailing. Groping through the dark, she made her way to their rooms and made known the danger. They escaped in their night clothes to the home of E. A. Overton.

The house was destroyed before the volunteer department arrived. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Walter Bennett, a fireman, was the only one injured.

CIPHER CODE MACHINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 18.—The United States Government may largely patronize a factory, a location for which is now being sought in this city. The projector is Fred Sedgewick, once a watch factory man, who has invented a machine for the transmission of c

CHICAGO TRIUMPHS AT THE HORSE SHOW

James Hobart Moore's Exhibits Carry Off the Honors.

MISS ROOSEVELT A VISITOR

Big Crush at the Garden, and the Crowd Manifests an Unexpected Interest in the Horses.

The crush at the Horse Show came last night, as anticipated by the management and prepared for by the speculators, and Madison Square Garden was filled and emptied again in a style suggestive of a railway time schedule. At that the full glory of the exhibition has not been attained, if precedent is to be followed. The crowd that timed its arrival for 9:15 o'clock remained fifty minutes and then departed, according to established custom, was preparing for the "big" occasion of the show, which will be to-night and to-morrow.

Gauged by the same standard, the attendance on the second day did not really show the fashionable and society element to the best advantage, though the spectacle presented greatly surpassed that of the first night in brilliance, and the crowd was larger by half. For the brief period that it is fashionable to be at the exhibition, the boxes were filled throughout the great hall, and the promenade swarmed with visitors interested in the society show, while the general public, with a mistaken interest in the horses on view, was banked up in rows upon rows in balcony and gallery.

Boxes and promenade were gorgeous with color and glitter, and notable persons were to be seen everywhere. Well-known visitors from near-by cities occupied several of the boxes, and several groups of Chicagoans exulted openly in the triumphs of the horses of James Hobart Moore, whose exhibits captured blue ribbons both afternoon and evening.

There was not a great deal in the day's programme to attract the personal interest of the New York society visitors, for New Yorkers had an unimportant part in the contests, and about the only ribbons awarded to them were captured by R. W. Rives and Harry Payne Whitney.

The success of the exhibition was achieved in the evening, for the attendance in the forenoon was light, and, though a good crowd was present in the afternoon, it was made up largely of the patrons of riding and driving, who took genuine interest in the ring features and spent their time about the arena rail rather than on display in the boxes.

The real episode of the afternoon was the presence of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who came rather late and remained about an hour. She made the circuit of the promenade several times, escorted by James H. Hyde and followed by a growing train of interested observers, who made audible comments concerning her. When she finally was seated in Mr. Hyde's box the crowd gathered before it in such numbers as to block up the passageway.

Notable people were so many in the evening, however, that the attention of the crowd was divided to such an extent that one, a playwright and novelist, who is especially conspicuous just now, and who prides himself on eccentricities of appearance, went through the throng almost unnoticed.

The lack of interest in individuals did not extend to the gowns of the women, for the "men" milliners were on hand in strong force and with perfect unconcern, made professional observation of novelties in fashions and took notes for the benefit of the Winter trade.

An accident to Sydney Halloway, one of the best known of the amateur steeplechase riders and a prominent figure at horse shows throughout the year, caused excitement in the forenoon, when he was thrown from a green hunter he was exhibiting. He was slightly cut and bruised by the efforts of his mount to rise, but remounted and rode through the judging of the class. Several other accidents resulted from the showing of fractious horses in the course of the day. In one case a leader in a four-in-hand team playfully planted a hoof on the nose of the astonished groom, and deprived the L. L. Biddle exhibit of that attendant's services while his nose was being mended. The preliminary trials of hunters late in the afternoon caused a prodigious rattling of hurdles, two horses running through the fence, but without damage other than the disgrace of the offenders.

The dealers had an inning with a class all their own just before the evening recess, and the grooms and attendants took advantage of the chance to show to what heights professional enthusiasm can rise. The crowd departed before the dealers were in real good voice, however, interest seeming to have waned when the amateur element was eliminated.

The features of the ring competitions were the tandem and four-in-hand classes and the performances of the hunters and jumpers over hurdles. The four-in-hand competition furnished several diverting and exciting incidents, due to the misbehavior of green horses.

In the forenoon the hackneys monopolized a good share of the programme, but in spite of the fact that straight through the horses were of remarkably high class, they commanded little notice, save from the persons directly interested in breeding that type of horse.

WOMEN AT THE SHOW.

Admirers of the Horse Who Added to the Display at the Garden.

Emboldened by the appearance of many white and pale gowns on Monday evening, two-thirds of the women at the Horse Show last night wore their light frocks. Looking from one of the upper boxes at the end of the Garden, down each side of the vast arena, the extraordinary number of white or pastel-hued costumes, compared with those of a year ago at the same place, seemed something marvelous. Now and then a ciel-blue gown shone out like a patch of sky through white clouds.

Some all-black costumes were worn, and Mrs. Thebaud, in black lace, with a collar of pearls and a wide black hat, made a pretty picture. Mrs. Joseph Widener, who on Monday night, in black, was a foil to Mrs. Robinson, in white, was in pure white, with a big white tulle hat showing pink roses. Mrs. Oliver Harriman was also in black, unrelieved by color.

Mrs. Archibald Gourlie Thacher was in the Vanderbilt box in the afternoon with Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt in a gray gown and a black hat with plumes and a black veil and dark furs.

Violets, as on Monday night, were almost the only flowers seen, but fewer were in evidence and these were confined to three or four boxes.

Furs innumerable were worn in the afternoon, notwithstanding the mildness of the day. Squirrel, chinchilla, mink, sable, ermine, white fox, black fox, and every other fur in capes, jackets, boas—stole and round—muffs large and small, flat, round, and melon-shaped, all were there.

Ethel Barrymore visited the show in the afternoon with Miss Gladys Brooks and Mrs. Robert Shaw. Miss Barrymore was in pale gray, with a sable boa and a huge muff, and wore a flat dark hat. Miss Brooks wore a large hat ornamented with many rich-hued roses, and Mrs. Shaw wore a plain dark cloth Eton coat and a straight skirt that cleared the floor. A scarlet turban topped the costume.

Miss Kathleen Nelson was escorted by her fiance, Reginald Vanderbilt, in the afternoon. She was in darkest blue cloth, topped by a blue beaver hat, with shaded blue leaves. At night she wore pale gray and a large round gray hat.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, in a dark blue cloth coat and skirt with dark furs, sat in the Hyde box, in the same seat Mrs. Depew occupied on Monday night. Miss Roosevelt wore the large white hat so often seen in her pictures, with irregular indentations, trimmed loops of black ribbon, and black feathers. She was also there in the evening in a white cloth costume with a long white coat and a three-quarter length white coat and big white hat. She came in rather late, and few observed her.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr., was one of the strikingly gowned women of the evening. She wore a heliotrope chiffon gown, with lines of gold spangles, and a large hat of heliotrope tulle.

One tall, fine-looking woman arrived in the afternoon with a tiny white dog tucked under one arm. What he thought of the crowd no one knows. Dogs have been an element at the yearly equine display, but this was the first time that a dog has been seen in the boxes.

Minutes of solemn silence, one turned to the other and said:

"Well, if she thinks those chiffon effects is new, she's mistaken, that's all."

"Sure," assented another, in an extremely abbreviated skirt, but wearing an elaborate hat. "And see them violets on the woman in the next box. How much better and more showy a couple of big yellow chrysanthemums would a' been with that purple dress."

Even New York's smart set cannot please the fastidious visitor from the outlying country towns.

QUIET GARB AT THE SHOW.

Horses, Not Costumes, at Last the Attraction So Far as the Men Are Concerned.

Gradually society has been taught that the horse is the thing at the present show at the Madison Square Garden. It has been several years in learning that lesson, but it has been mastered this year. With the exception of milliners and a few curiosity seekers, the visitors' attention is fixed in the ring, and not on the boxes. As a clothes exhibition the Horse Show has vanished in thin air. The women, although in light fabrics, are not making a gorgeous display, and the men are wearing "any old thing." That is the case especially in the afternoon, when there is more room for originality and variety. The spectacular dressers are so quiet in their attire that some of the picturesqueness of the show is lost.

The young Vanderbilts and their set of friends are somewhat responsible for the existing condition. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt attend every session, and the occupants of their box are intent on what happens in the ring. With few exceptions you will find the same thing all through the house.

There were two distinctive features in the show yesterday afternoon. One, which was repeated again in the evening, was the number of young married and engaged couples. There were brides everywhere, and every fashionable young woman who has been betrothed this season was in evidence with the man of her choice. Married copies of previous seasons were present also, and the show took on quite a domestic, family air.

In the afternoon many children were in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan had a box full, the little girls being charmingly dressed, and the boys wearing gray and brown suits. The Hitchcock box had also several young people, and there were some all scattered along that line. A tall, thin man, wearing the latest kind of London raincoat and a top hat, leading by the hand a little mite of a boy who reached very little above his knee and who was dressed all in fluffy white, attracted much attention. They were T. Suffern Tailer and his little son. The boy was as earnest as his father and took such an interest in the horses that there is no doubt that he will inherit a love for sport. His mother, who was a Miss Lorillard and a daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard, was married last week to the Hon. Cecil Baring, in London.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the sensations of the afternoon. The arrival of Mrs. Fish caused a flutter. She was escorted to the Pembroke Jones box late in the proceedings, by Harry S. Lehr. Mr. Lehr is stouter than ever, and from casual observation it would seem as if he were going to abandon the clean-shaven face and attempt a mustache. He wore rather an odd combination of clothes. His suit was of pepper and salt gray, with a long frock coat, and with it he had an all-round turn-down collar and a narrow London smoke four-in-hand and top hat. Alfred Vanderbilt was simply dressed in a black frock coat, dark trousers, and top hat, and Reginald Vanderbilt again wore the cutaway business suit of dark pepper and salt, a turn-down collar, and a once-over Ascot of dark material.

An expert in clothes was asked what were the prevailing fads and fashions of the year.

"The men are badly dressed," he said, "but the novelties are the cutaway business suit, such as you see Reginald Vanderbilt, Robert Gerry, Archie Pell, and other men wearing. In London, they would have a pot hat with the suit, but here it is considered semi-dress and they wear either. Then there is the fancy waistcoat, single breasted, with large buttons. David Wolfe Bishop, who is near the Vanderbilt box, has one in blue. James Henry Smith has also worn one, but to-day he is in sombre attire. Archie Pell rather spoils the effect of his gray by wearing a narrow scarlet four in hand. He has grown stouter and his figure is not as good as it was some years ago. Then there is the revival of the wing collar. This you will see at night with evening clothes and the introduction of the high-pointed poke collar such as Berry Wall wore last evening with his dress suit and will wear again to-night.

"Otherwise, there is an utter disregard, especially in the afternoon, for good dressing. Half the men wear soft-bosomed colored shirts and frock coats."

Fitzhugh Whitehouse was one of the guests of Miss Gerry yesterday. He wore a gray cutaway suit, brown waistcoat, single breasted, a deep all-round turn down collar, an Ascot once over, of some dark shade, and a top hat.

In the morning and the evening there was not very much more to observe. The people in the boxes were the same, except that they changed around and did a great deal of visiting. James Henry Smith had Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart as usual. Miss Evelyn Burden was at one time in the Gerry box and at another with Mrs. John Drexel. Miss Neilson sat around everywhere, and in Reginald Vanderbilt's box had a bevy of her young Newport friends. Among the debutantes who were present yesterday were Miss Reid, Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Crosby, Miss Eleanore Roosevelt, Miss Roche, Miss Harriman, Miss Cutting and Miss Pratt.

AWARDS OF THE JUDGES.

Hackney Mares, yearlings, height not considered.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Lady Sutton, ch. f., by Fandango-Lady Sutton; Frederick Stevens's Victoria, V., ch. f., by Fandango-Victoria, second; William Coleman Freeman's Moll Ro, b. f., by Squire Rickell-Shepherdess, second.

Hackney Mares, three years old, 15.1 hands or over.—Won by Robert Beith's B. B. Ivy, ch. f., 15.1½ hands, by His Majesty-Marigold; Frederick C. Stevens's Thelma, ch. f., 15.2½ by Langton Performer-Thalma, second.

Hackney Mares, four years old or over, 14.2 hands and under 15.1 hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Hildred, ch. f., 4 years, 15.0¾ hands, by Stow Gabriel-Hearty; Frederick C. Stevens's Bridal Bouquet, ch. m., 10, 14.3½, by Danegelt-Bouquet, second.

Hackney Mares, four years old or over, 15.1 hands or over.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria II., ch. m., 5 years, 15.2½ hands, by Fandango-Victoria; Eben D. Jordan's Queen of the Harvest, b. m., 7, 16, by His Majesty-Forest Queen, second.

Standard Trotters, brood mares, shown with two of their produce.—Won by Mrs. Horatio N. Bain's Alcina, bl. m., by Alcantara-Merry Chase; Horatio N. Bain's Daphne, b. m., by Kentucky Prince-Annie E., second.

Standard Trotters, colts and fillies, yearlings.—Won by Stony Ford Farm's Sweetgrass, b. f., 14 hands, by Adrate-Cleopas; Edward R. Lades's Casino Girl, b. f., 14.2, by Medio-Bessie Monarch, second, and Mrs. Horatio N. Bain's Miss Robbins, b. f., by Robbins-Alcina, third.

Standard Trotters, fillies two years old.—Won by Edward R. Ladew's Princess Medio, b. f., 15.1 hands, by Medio-Celena; Mrs. Louis McDonald's Bessie Directum, ch. f., 14.2, by Directum-Wilkes Maid, second, and Mrs. Horatio N. Bain's Ella M. Wickliffe, b. f., by Wickliffe-Ella M. Kelly, third.

Standard Trotters, stallions, three years old.—Won by L. McDonald's Hallfellow, b. c., 16 hands, by Prodigal-Heriene; F. I. Vanderbeck's Doctor Leroy, b. c., 15.2, by Stamboul-Haroldess, second, and J. Walter Lovatt's Arcady, ch. c., 15.1, by Refero-Alcyone, third.

Standard Trotters, stallions, two years old.—Won by Rensselaer Weston's Eri King, b. c., 15.2 hands, by Stamboul-Gipsy Earl; Horatio N. Bain's Master Stamboul, br. c., by Master Electmore-Stamdella, second, and C. G. Allerton's Overlook, b. c., 15.2, by John Bascomb-Young Mollie, third.

Shetland Pony Brood Mares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal, or with foal at foot.—Won by T. L. Watt's Gladys, b. m., 14 years, 40 inches; same owner's Primrose, b. m., 16, 42, second; Charles E. Bunn's Martha M., br. m., 8, 38, third, and same owner's Donna Fortuna, blk. m., 4, 40, highly commended.

Horses suitable to become hunters, heavy weight, up to carrying 190 pounds to hounds, conformation and quality regarded.—Won by George Pepper's Red Fellow, ch. g., 5 years, 16.2 hands; Cartland H. Smith's Lord Allen, b. g., 6, 16.3, second; James Hobart Moore's Warrenton, ch. g., 5, 16.2, third, and Adam Beck's Hilarus, br. g., 4, 16.1, highly commended.

Pairs of Horses over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, in harness, shown to light four-wheeled vehicle.—Won by A. A. Houman's Royal Blush, ch. m., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, and Royal Flush, ch. g., 7, 14.3½; Eben D. Jordan's King Bird, ch. g., 6, 14.3¼, and Chestnut Burr, ch. g., 4, 14.3½, second; H. P. Whitney's Kitchener, ch. g., aged, 14.3½, and Kopelia, b. m., aged, 14.3½, third, and Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. g., 6, 14.3½, and Belmar, ch. g., 8, 14.3½, highly commended.

Trotters, driving tandem, mares or geldings, three years old or over, with record of 2:30 or better, shown in harness.—Won by Michael Donohue's Trotters, 15.2

Sozodont Tooth Wash
Strictly Pure
No Acid ...
Standard for 52 Years
New Size 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

and Charles C. Lloyd's Malsour, blk. g., 9, 15.2 by Elyria-Belle Wilkes, highly commended.

Carriage Horses, not under 15.2 hands, shown before a brougham.—Won by William H. Moore's Maximilian, ch. g., aged, 16.0¼ hands; Joseph E. Widener's Brigadier, br. g., 7, 15.3½, second; James Hobart Moore's Lord Russell, b. g., 5, 15.2, third, and Jay F. Carlisle's Underwriter, ch. g., 6, 15.2½, highly commended.

Standard Trotters, stallions, four years old or over kept for service.—Won by William Pollock's Baron Born, br. s., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Wedgewood; the Stony Ford Farm's Austral, br. s., 8, 15.3, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn, second; Horatio N. Bain's Sir Rollins, b. s., 5, by Stamboul-Addie Lee II., third, and same owner's Master Elect, blk. s., 7, by Quartermaster-Ceda, highly commended.

Four-in-Hands, teams of horses exceeding 15 hands, shown before coach, drag, or body break.—Won by James Hobart Moore's four—Lord Held, Burlington, Viceroy, and Wellington—driven by J. Donnelly; William H. Moore's four—Drummer Boy, Bugler, Disturbance, and Billy Finch—driven by owner, second; C. K. G. Billing's four—Markis, Dandy Logan, Logan Star, and Star Duran—driven by H. Downes, third, Harry Payne Whitney's four—Aspiration, Rushlight, Knox, and Lenox—driven by Robert Gerry, highly commended.

Special for best Saddle Cob, not under 14.1 hands and not exceeding 14.3 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by R. W. Rives's Shorty, blk. g., 7 years, 14.2½ hands.

Horses in Harness, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands, (dealers' class.)—Won by John S. Bratton's My Surprise, br. g., 9 years, 15.1½ hands; John Arthur's Canadian Lad, b. g., 7, 15.2, second; Crow & Murray's Judge, ch. g., 5, 15, third, and the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Company's Little Izy, b. g., 5, 15.1, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, 3 years old or over, and up to carrying 160 pounds.—Won by W. A. McGibben's French Park, b. g., 15.2½ hands; Miss Emily H. Bedford's Sunflower, ch. m., 4, 15.3, second; Mrs. John Spratley's Lady Hyland, ch. m., 6, 15.3, third, and A. J. Cassatt's Klondike, ch. g., 3, 15.3, highly commended.

Harness Tandems, horses exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by James Hobart Moore's Wellington, br. g., aged, 15.3½, and Viceroy, br. g., 5, 15.3; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Belfast, b. g., 8, 15.2½, and Western Star, aged, 15.3, second; C. K. G. Billings's Richard H., b. g., 7, 15.2½, and Dandy Logan, b. g., 8, 15.2½, third, and Jay F. Carlisle's Promoter, ch. g., 15.2½, and Underwriter, ch. g., 6, 15.2½, highly commended.

Thoroughbred Qualified Hunters.—Won by L. D. Passano, Jr.'s, The Joker, br. g., 4 years, 16 hands, by Clarendon; C. W. Smith's Garnett Ripple, b. g., 8, 16.0½, by Sidney-Madame Midas, second; C. H. Smith's Tip Top, 8, 15.3, by Hermit-Nina Basset, third, and James Hever's Dingley Bey, ch. g., 7, 16, by Macduff-Bonnie Lee, highly commended.

Pairs of Harness Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by John Spratley's White Oak Maid, br. m., 7 years, 16 hands, and Wonderland, br. g., 8, 16, H. Vervaeke's Snowflake, wh. g., 8, 15.3½, and Diana, blk. m., 8, 15.2½, second; George D. King & Sons' Troarn, blk. g., 15.3, and Archer, blk. g., 15.3½, third, and John S. Bratton's His Highness, br. g., 6, 16.1, and His Eminence, br. g., 6, 16.1, highly commended.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Ring Committees—Day, John G. Heckscher and George Peabody Wetmore; evening, Cornelius Fellowes and A. Newbold Morris.

10 A. M.—Preliminary trials of hunters and jumpers over six successive jumps five feet high, those horses selected to be judged at 10 P. M.

11:15—Judging horses suitable to become hunters.

11:45—Judging Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 81.

12 M.—Judging ponies in harness.

12:15 P. M.—Judging Shetland ponies in harness.

12:30—Judging hackney stallions, yearlings.

12:40—Judging hackney stallions, two years old.

12:50—Judging hackney stallions, four years old.

2—Judging horses and best appointed runabouts.

3—Judging pairs of roadsters.

3:25—Judging ponies in harness.

3:40—Judging park teams, (four-in-hands.)

4:10—Judging teams of qualified hunters shown by masters, whips, or members of the hunt in hunt uniform.

5—Judging hackney stallions, four years old.

5:15—Judging herds of Shetland ponies.

5:30—Judging pairs of horses shown before private omnibuses.

8:30—Judging harness horses, (dealers.)

9—Judging saddle horses.

9:30—Judging gig horses for the Waldorf-Astoria Cup.

10—Judging hunters and jumpers over six successive jumps five feet high.

WHY LAWSON DOES NOT SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Various reasons having been assigned as to the reason for Thomas W. Lawson not entering his stable at the New York Horse Show, he to-day gave out this statement:

"As there has been more or less guessing as to my reason for not showing at New York this year, will you kindly set your readers right? After careful consideration and consultation with those who have the show's best interests at heart, just before our last Boston show, I decided it would be best for the sport if I withdrew my stables from competition for a year or two. Whereas it is pleasant, year after year, to sweep the ring as my stable has done, I believe the result we are after with our shows is the greatest interest for the greatest number of horse owners.

"During the past two years I have found the number of letters I received from good small exhibitors were increasing in number with each show. The letters were in almost this vein: 'If your stable is not going to show I would like to know it, as I have a fair pair, or a good tandem, or a medium four; but, of course, they have no chance against yours or Blank's or Blank's entries, as I have not the facilities of a large stable, and do not think I would be paid for my trouble and expense.'

"Unquestionably large stables of undisputed excellence, stables whose entries have so many times received the ribbon as to show beyond cavil they are the 'what's what,' are good drawing cards for the shows, but I have about decided that it is best, everything taken into consideration, to cater a little more to the small exhibitor, even if for the time being the gate receipts should fall off a bit."

FOXHALL KEENE IS FINED.

Contested Charge of Speeding Automobile, but Oyster Bay Justice Found Him Guilty.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Nov. 18.—Foxhall Keene, son of J. R. Keene, the Wall Street operator, to-day was fined $20 by Justice Franklin on a charge of excessive speeding of his automobile. Mr. Keene was accompanied to court by his wife, who was with him in the automobile when he was stopped on the Jericho Turnpike last week by Deputy Sheriff Garvin.

Deputy Sheriff Bloxem of Farmingdale, who was one of the men from the District Attorney's office stationed at the one-eighth-mile course, over which Mr. Keene's automobile traveled and was timed, testified that he had given a signal to Deputy Sheriff Garvin, who was also one of the watchers, to time Mr. Keene.

Deputy Sheriff Garvin, the next witness, testified he saw Bloxem signal, and took out his stop watch to mark the time as Keene passed him. Garvin then signaled to Deputy Painter, who rushed out into the road as the automobile approached and threw up both arms as a signal for the automobile to stop. Mr. Keene, it is alleged, said, "What do you want?" and, swerving his machine to one side, swept past. Garvin then mounted his bicycle and gave chase.

Harold Hawxhurst, a surveyor, employed by Mr. Keene to survey the Jericho course, showed a map that he had made of the course. The object was to show that there was an up grade of three and a half feet to the furlong on the course, and that Mr. Keene's automobile could not have made the speed at which it was alleged to have traveled.

Henri de Baillard, chauffeur for W. K. Vanderbilt, testified that in his opinion Mr. Keene's automobile could not make more than eighteen or nineteen miles an hour. Mr. Keene's chauffeur gave similar testimony.

Mr. Keene then testified that it was impossible for his machine to make the speed at which it was alleged to have been running, as it was so geared as to keep necessarily within the law. He said the deputies had made a mistake in marking the time.

Mrs. Keene, who followed her husband in his testimony, said she did not think that the automobile was going at a high rate of speed at the time the deputy ordered to stop.

Justice Franklin announced that he would impose a fine of $20, which was paid by Mr. Keene, who immediately left the courtroom.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL

is fashionably worn, and the demand for Muffs, Neck Pieces, Jackets and Coats, Automobile Coats and Robes indicates that they will remain in favor for some time.

Skins from Tabolski and Kazan districts are light color, tinged with red. Blouse Jackets from these skins, $90; coats, $125. Automobile Coats, $175 up.

The next best grade comes from Yeneseiski district; they are clear gray. Garments of these skins cost on an average $35 more than Kazan skins.

The next best quality comes from Talutski district, and costs $60 per garment more than Kazan skins.

The darkest and handsomest are found in the Sacamina district, near the Arctic Circle. They are very scarce. A Blouse would cost $225, Coat $250 to $300, Automobile Coats $300 to $500.

This is my second season of selling Siberian Squirrel, and owing to the encouragement received I purchased largely before the advance and am able to sell at lower prices than competitors who bought Squirrel Skins recently.

Everything up to date in Coats, Jackets, Muffs, Scarfs, Stoles, etc.

Articles trimmed with Ermine are handsome—the combination is one of the prettiest effects in furs.

MUFFS of Kazan District skins, $15 to $25.

Muffs of Yeneseiski skins, $20, $25, $30. Muffs of Talutski skins, $25, $30, $35.

Muffs of Sacamina skins, $30, $35, $40.

Prices refer to average size muffs; extra large muffs cost proportionately more.

NECK PIECES—New shapes and lengths at corresponding prices.

C. C. SHAYNE,

Manufacturing Fur Merchant,

Nos. 124 & 126 West 42d St., bet. Broadway & 6th Av.

Carriage entrance No. 129 West 41st St.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Winter Underwear.

Merino, Silk, Silk and Wool and All Wool,
Balbriggan and Linen Mesh Underwear,
Swiss Ribbed Underwear,
Hand-Knit Shetland Spencers.

Hosiery.

Women's and Children's
Fancy and Plain Cashmere and Merino Hose,
Men's Fancy Embroidered Half Hose,
Cotton, Merino, Cashmere and Silk Hose.

Golf Hose.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MRS. MOLINEUX'S STATEMENT.

Says In Writing That She Is in South Dakota to Get a Divorce.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 18.—Mrs. R. B. Molineux to-day gave out in her own handwriting the following statement:

"It is true I am in Sioux Falls for the purpose of instituting divorce proceedings. I have no plans except that I shall be a resident here for the next six months."

Senator Kittridge, her attorney, has enjoined her not to talk further to newspaper representatives.

MOLINEUX FAMILY RETICENT.

Will Only Say Roland's Wife Has Always Been Kindly Treated.

Though pressed for a statement yesterday, neither Roland B. Molineux nor his father nor any member of the family would say anything regarding the visit of Mrs. Roland B. Molineux to South Dakota for the purpose of securing a divorce from her husband.

On Monday evening Roland B. Molineux called up Mr. Battle on the telephone and asked for an appointment yesterday morning. Mr. Battle told him that he could not see him, as he had to go to the Tombs Police Court on a case. Molineux answered that he would see him there. He arrived shortly after 9 o'clock, looking even more haggard than at any time during the trial. He waited over an hour until Mr. Battle's case was disposed of, and then the two went to Mr. Battle's office, at 170 Broadway, where Gen. Molineux joined them a short time after. They conferred for some time. When they had taken their departure Mr. Battle gave out the following statement:

"Neither Gen. Edward L. Molineux nor his son, Roland B. Molineux, nor any other member of his family will make any statement in regard to the report in the press that Mrs. Roland B. Molineux has gone to South Dakota with the purpose of instituting an action for divorce against her husband. They regard it as a private matter concerning which no public utterance should be made. Gen. Molineux desires to say further that all the members of his family have at all times treated Mrs. Roland B. Molineux with the utmost kindness and consideration. This is his last word on the subject."

COAL SITUATION IN THE CITY.

Commissioner Lederle Thinks Elevated Road Cannot Get Sufficient Anthracite for Its Needs.

President George F. Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was in this city yesterday and attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Company, of which he is a member. Mr. Baer talked informally with several of the coal Presidents on the coal situation, and had a brief conference with E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad, in the office of J. Pierpont Morgan.

At the offices of the Erie Railroad it was said that while the output of anthracite at the collieries was now very considerable, there were so many cities to supply that the output would be very widely distributed for a week or two. The situation in this city was gradually improving.

G. L. Herbert, coal agent for the Manhattan Railway Company, admitted yesterday that soft coal was now being used in its engines, but said it was mixed with anthracite. There was not enough of the latter coming into the market, he declared. On this subject President Lederle of the Board of Health said to a TIMES reporter:

"In cases where there is not enough of anthracite this department will use its discretion as to whether the soft coal ordinance should be enforced. It does not appear to me that enough anthracite can be obtained of the sizes which can be burned in the Manhattan Railway Company's engines at present."

Regarding complaints that clouds of thick, black smoke are now coming from the power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway, in East Ninety-third Street, President Lederle said that this was a matter which he thought could hardly have been avoided. The company had been using soft coal for several years, but had appliances for abating the smoke nuisance. Lately for some reason enough soft coal could not be procured, and the company was burning some of the Welsh coal which recently arrived here and which caused the smoke clouds.

Murderer Truck Executed at Auburn.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—John Truck was put to death in the electric chair in the State Prison here to-day. Truck's crime was the murder of Frank W. Miller in the town of Virgil March 14 last. Dr. Dana of Cortland, who was at Truck's request, with

WANT MRS. CRAIGIE DISMISSED.

Brooklyn Public Library Committee Reaches a Decision.

The Administration Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library meeting last night voted to recommend to the Board of Directors of the library that Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, the Assistant Librarian, be dismissed.

Mrs. Craigie, between whom and other officials of the library there has been considerable friction, was suspended on Oct. 24 on charges of insubordination and incapacity preferred by F. T. Hill, the Librarian. The Administration Committee rendered its decision last night after a hearing on the charges two weeks ago.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Bonds.

It is authoritatively stated that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Comany 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds, which are being offered by Messrs. Hallgarten & Co. and Blair & Co. at 98 and accrued interest, are being well applied for. The subscription books close to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

White Won at Billiards.

Harry White won the three cushion carom billiard match last night in the handicap tournament now in progress at the Knickerbocker Academy, Brooklyn. He scored his limit of 22 points to 13 for E. H. Griffith, the latter being handicapped at 18. In the afternoon Miss May Kaarius played a two-ball match at 20 points with Edward Hart, winning by 20 to Hart's 6.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The storm central in Eastern Georgia Monday night has moved slowly northeastward and appears to-night as a slight depression off the Virginia coast. The Northwest low has not made much progress eastward, and a secondary depression appears to be forming over the middle plateau region. Pressure continues high over the Canadian Maritime Provinces, and a second area of high pressure covers the Ohio Valley.

There has been rain in the South Atlantic States, and thence northward to New England; also in the lower lake region and the Upper Ohio Valley. Light local snows have fallen in Montana and local rains on the Pacific Coast and over the plateau region. The temperature changes have been unimportant.

Rain is probable to-morrow along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast and in the plateau region. The weather Thursday will be generally fair in all districts except the middle plateau and Rocky Mountain region, where there will be rain or snow and cooler weather.

Marked changes in temperature are not probable east of the Rocky Mountains. The winds on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will continue fresh northeast, diminishing to-morrow afternoon; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts the winds will be mostly light north to northwest; on the great lakes, light to fresh southwest to west winds will continue.

Steamships departing to-day for European ports will have fresh northeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the California Coast and on the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Delaware Breakwater.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, cloudy to-day and Thursday, with rain to-day in north portion; fresh northeast winds becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, cloudy to-day. Thursday fair; variable winds, mostly light northwest.

New Jersey and Eastern New York, cloudy to-day and Thursday, preceded by light rain on the coast to-day; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

Virginia, fair to-day and Thursday, preceded to-day by rain on the coast; fresh north to northwest winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and Thursday; light variable winds, mostly north.

Minnesota, fair to-day. Thursday, showers; fresh southeast winds.

North Dakota, rain or snow and colder to-day in west portion; fair in east; Thursday snow.

South Dakota, rain to-day; Thursday rain or snow and colder.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, and West Virginia, fair to-day and Thursday; fresh west to southwest winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Light rain; winds northeast becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	34	46	50
6 A. M.	37	40	50
9 A. M.	38	56	51
12 M.	42	51	54
3 P. M.	40	53	53
6 P. M.	39	53	53
9 P. M.	38	51	51
12 P. M.	36	46	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	51
Corresponding date 1901	38
Corresponding date for last 25 years	43

The thermometer yesterday registered 40 degrees at 8 A. M., 47.4 at 12 M., 52 degrees, The maximum temperature was 53 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 6 A. M.

Equipments for the Horse Show.

At the Old Reliable Dry Goods House of

John Daniell, Sons & Sons.

Well Known for Fine Goods at Low Prices.

Charming Novelties in Smart, Nobby Hats, Toques and Bonnets of artistic and original design.

Exquisite Fur Neck Pieces and Muffs.

Ostrich Boas. Rich Laces.

Beautiful Jewelry, Fans and Opera Glasses.

Men's and Women's Heavy-Weight Gloves.

BROADWAY 8 and 9 STREETS.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3RD AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

TO-DAY'S LIST

Of money-saving chances

is extremely varied—something you surely want in it at a price to save you money. Look through the list and see:—

Plush Coats $10
Worth $20—100 women's coats made of Salt's selected plush; and lined throughout with Skinner's handsome pearl gray and black guaranteed satin; they have high Medici collar and large revers; new dip front; the very newest and most correct style; sizes 32 to 50.

Men's Underwear $1.50
Pure Australian wool shirts and drawers—the celebrated "Medlicott" underwear—the garments are shaped, full fashioned; and recommended by physicians throughout the world as health and comfort-giving undergarments. Plenty of suits in every size, including extra large; sizes run up to 52 inches; these large sizes usually sell for $3.50 per garment; other sizes at $3.

Women's Waists $3.98
Modish peau de soie waists; fine quality; made with tailor stitched pleats on the back, front, collar and cuffs, prettily finished with crochet buttons; new full style sleeves; all desirable colors as well as black.

Men's Neckwear 25c
Regular 50c. grade. All the newest and prettiest effects in rich quality silk; in new shapes, four-in-hands, tecks and imperials; every one of them worth 50c. each.

Crepe Kimonos $1.98
Pretty garments made of fancy crepe with woven polka dots. They are effectively trimmed in an entirely new fashion, with Persian satin ribbon down the front and around the sleeves, making dainty and becoming negligee gowns. The back is shirred at yoke, and the sleeves are the wide, flowing sort so popular. Colors blue, lavender, black, white and cardinal; value elsewhere $3.

Men's Half Hose 19c
Imported black cotton, medium and heavy weights, with black feet and white split soles; imported black cotton, with silk embroidered insteps; more than fifty smart styles for selection; all sizes; worth 25c. and 35c. pair.

Housewares.

Gas Stove Tubing, with patent ends, per foot,	3c
Double Sheet Iron Roasting Pan, 11x16 inches,	29c
New Style Potato, Oyster and Cruller Fryer,	22c
Universal Food Cutters, practical demonstrations of this meritorious article to be seen daily—four sizes, 79c., 98c., $1.24,	$1.49
Polishing Irons—improved kinds, sets of 3,	$1.49
Nickel Plated Nut Pick Sets—sets of six picks and one crack,	24c
Six Picks only,	12c
Curtain Stretcher — 6x12 feet; plated pins; one inch apart; does not sag

ESTABLISHED 1845

BY THIS MARK WE CONQUER

CROSS

TRADE MARK LONDON

The Horse Is King This Week.

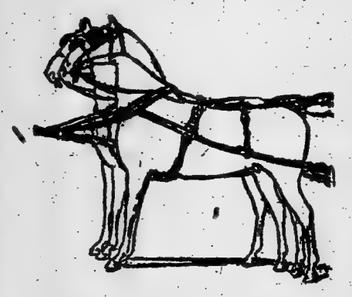
All Honor to Him! The Noblest Animal of All, He Has a Right to the Homage Being Paid to Him.

He is crowned with the glory of equipment, and truth compels the statement that the most glorious equipment of all is that which bears the hall mark of CROSS.

As visitors will be impressed with the gorgeous raiment of the king, there will be natural inquiry as to where it came from. The answer is—here, at the CROSS STORE.

Everybody from out of town, or in town, interested in the Horse Show will be welcome to visit the best equipped harness store in the world without feeling compelled to buy a single thing.

The best "gowned" horse, like the best gowned woman, always makes the greatest impression. This store can "gown" a horse better than any store in the world.



The supremacy of the CROSS HARNESS is acknowledged. It is made in our English workshops of a quality and with a careful study of correct detail unknown to other harness makers.

The prices are not higher than are charged by many dealers who are not qualified to enter into competition with the best produced in England and America.

Some Cross Novelties.

Don't gain the impression that this is merely a store for the sale of CROSS HARNESS. It is more than that. It is a store full of unique novelties for personal use.

ENGLISH PIGSKIN MATCH SAFES, hand-sewn and braided edge; telescopic style, 65c.; flap style, 85c.; book form, $2.00.

Cross Fob Monograms.

The Tab Fob and Monogram, mounted, made of black or brown pigskin, hand-sewn, $3.00 upward.

The Fob Monogram, made with black and brown straps, with two, three or four letters in monogram, made of metal, $5.00 upward.

ENGLISH PIGSKIN COIN CASES, handy for carrying gold or silver, better than an ordinary purse, hand-sewn, of pigskin, 75c., 85c. and $1.00.

ENGLISH PIGSKIN CARD CASES, hand-sewn throughout; grow more respectable as you wear them; made from vest-pocket up to bank-note or wallet sizes, 85c. up.

PIGSKIN COVERED FLASKS, with silver plated cup and screw-hinge tops, with cups, $4.75 upward; all leather covered, without cups, $4.25. Wicker Covered Flasks, $2.75 upward.

Other suggestions—a few only, we cannot mention all—as follows:

Paper weights, handsome desk articles, calendars, photo frames, paper clips, pin trays, ash trays, blotters with pigskin frame, portfolios, inkstands, paper knives, cigar cases, cigarette cases, ladies' pocket-books, wrist bags, military brushes, ladies' hand bags, fitted bag for men and women, pipes, tobacco pouches, etc., etc.

Cross Leggings For Riding and Outing.



In the park, or on any driving course in the city, or in the country, you will note that the people who are up to date in appearance wear the CROSS LEGGING. Army officers, sportsmen and gentlemen of leisure everywhere, in both England and America, use them. Made of pigskin, which is porous—cooler than any other leather—fastened with two straps, no buttons—moulded to the calf—the smartest and most serviceable covering for the leg, either for outing or riding.

$6.50 per pair.

(In ordering, send measurement of leg, largest part and full height.)

The Cross Sturdy Glove for Women.

Aristocratic fulness and hand-sewn seams. The man's glove for a woman was an idea created in the CROSS stores. It had to be like a man's glove in all material respects.

It has proved most popular in London and New York.

It is an aristocrat, born and bred—as unlike the vulgar attempts at imitation as the smartly gowned woman, with all the undefinable points of good breeding, is different from the parvenu. Tan or White, $1.50 per pair.

Mark Cross Co.,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES.

New York: 253 Broadway

(opp. City Hall).

ANARCHIST PLOT STORY

Woman Tells of Alleged Plans to Kill the President.

Declares Two Men and a Woman Ordered to Do the Deed Committed Suicide.

The Mothers' Club of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken on Thursday last listened to an astonishing tale told by one of their number, who asserted that three orders had been issued by Anarchists to kill President Roosevelt, and that the three persons chosen to commit the crime were dead, two by their own hand and the third by a presumptive accident. The story was in the nature of a confession, and was made in a moment of religious fervor and revealed to others facts which before that day had been known only to the woman who told the story, her husband, the Rev. Charles L. Meade, the rector of the church, and two Secret Service detectives.

Efforts to keep the matter secret were made, but it leaked out, and the woman, with the consent of her husband, recounted her story for publication. She is Mrs. Lena Dexheimer, 45 years of age. She says she was an Anarchist and associated with Anarchists in this city. For over a year now she has been in constant fear of her life, she says, and several times the family has been forced to move. For months they have received their mail at the general delivery window of the Hoboken Post Office, lest through a carrier their address might become known to those whom they claim to have cause to fear. They are living in a tenement house, and the detectives, who have known of the matter for some time past, keep a more or less strict watch over the family to guard them against annoyance.

She says the followers of anarchy are much stronger in this country than the authorities believe, that some of them are wealthy and own houses, and that it will be almost impossible to root out the dangerous circles which exist all over the country. There are 100 or more meeting places in Manhattan alone. The group to which Mrs. Dexheimer says she belonged for a time met at Litania Hall, Sixteenth Street, Manhattan.

Three years ago last May Mrs. Dexheimer and her family moved to Hoboken. Her husband had never been associated with the Anarchists and never knew the real object of the society to which his wife belonged. He had always been a member of the Methodist Church, and his wife became converted to that religion two years ago. Of things she learned before her conversion to Christianity, Mrs. Dexheimer is loath to talk, but she says that for a long time, in fact, until within a few weeks, her conversion did not become generally known to her former associates and she learned much of their plans and actions, although not attending the meetings.

Of the plans to kill President Roosevelt, she says the first she knows of was made perhaps a year ago. The drawing of lots resulted in the task falling upon a young Frenchman named Melov. He arrived in this country from England about Christmas, and she was one of those who met him. She had long talks with him afterward, and tried to dissuade him from carrying out the mandate to kill. He at first threatened to denounce her, but ended by listening to her appeals. He finally told her what she already knew—that his life was already forfeited. If he killed the President he would be executed. If he refused or failed it was death by suicide or at the hands of the order. He decided to return to France and kill himself in such a manner that it would be considered an accident by all who did not know. He went back, and some weeks later was killed on the streets of Paris, apparently by accident, but really, Mrs. Dexheimer says, by his own choice.

She was next told that Meloy having failed, a new lottery had been drawn. This time a man named Muller or Mueller, living on Avenue B, 143, 145, or 147, which Mrs. Dexheimer is not certain, had been chosen. A few days later this man was found dead from poison self-administered.

Again the lottery, and this time a woman named Schroeder living in Harlem was chosen, and she also ended her life by poison.

This occurred about the time that her former associates became wary in telling her of their doings. She had been inventing excuses for failure to attend the meetings. After suspicion fell on her, Mrs. Dexheimer says she was abandoned by men and women whom she knew to be affiliated with the Reds. Some weeks ago she received a letter written in cipher. She does not know what it contained. It was turned over to the Rev. Mr. Meade. He was unable to make anything out of it, and it was given to the Secret Service agents, who have been the body guard of Mrs. Dexheimer. The Rev. Mr. Meade has not heard whether it was solved or not.

In explaining her public confession before the Mothers' Club, Mrs. Dexheimer says that she was moved to it by an impulse which she could not resist. She believes she was inspired by God to make the public confession, and made it without warning her husband or her pastor of her intention.

The Rev. Mr. Meade refused to talk about Mrs. Dexheimer's story.

No trace of the man Muller or Mueller, who Mrs. Dexheimer said committed suicide, could be found at any of the addresses given on Avenue B. The occupants of these houses had never heard of such a person or of a suicide being committed anywhere near within the past two years.

SAYS HIGH WAGES CANNOT LAST

President Ramsey's Statement in Announcing an Increase for Wabash Road Employes.

President Ramsey of the Wabash Railroad yesterday made public a notice dated Nov. 13, announcing an increase in wages for all classes of skilled labor. In explaining the reason for this increase, President Ramsey says in part:

It is true that the present cost of living, compared with that of 1895 to 1897, has largely increased, but it is also true that the rate of wages of almost every class of service has been increased from 5 to 15 per cent., and that the monthly pay of every one has increased, due to the increase in work which enables every man to make not only full but overtime, and in this way the increased cost of living has been nearly, if not fully, met out of the increased earnings.

It is also true that the "cost of living" for railroads has largely increased without any increase in the rates of pay received for doing the work; in fact, the average rate per ton mile on the Wabash has decreased 10 per cent. as compared with 1897. The rate of wages has advanced from 5 to 15 per cent., cost of fuel per ton 50 per cent., rails 80 per cent., and other materials and supplies from 40 to 80 per cent.

Interstate and State commissions, legislative and commercial bodies are continually striving to reduce the rates charged for transportation. Even as late as Nov. 4 men were elected to Legislatures with the aid of Wabash employes' votes who are pledged to try and pass laws to reduce passenger rates to two cents per mile. How can railroad men support legislation which will reduce railroad revenues below the cost of service and then expect the railroads to increase their wages?

Had the company paid 10 per cent. increase in its payrolls last year it would have had nothing left except a deficit.

It is evident to any one who is at all familiar with the present condition of railroad earnings and expenses that no permanent increase in wages can be expected without an increase in the rates paid railroads for transportation; any increases in wages made now, if not followed by advanced rates, will be lost by the employes as soon as the "wave of prosperity" begins to subside.

The exact amount of increase for each class of employes has not yet been decided. The increase will be effective as of various dates, the first of which being Oct. 1 and the last Dec. 1.

THE READING'S ADVANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The following circular letter was issued to-day by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway officials with reference to the increase of the wages of its employes:

Heads of All Departments:

Taking effect Nov. 1, 1902, the wages of all employes will be equalized with those paid by railway companies in this vicinity. Detailed instructions will be supplied on application. By order of the President

THEODORE VOORHEES,
First Vice President.

The increase will not take the form of a 10 per cent. advance all around, as was the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the reason, it is said, that many Reading employes are now receiving higher salaries than those paid by the Pennsylvania and other roads in this section.

WON'T INCREASE WAGES.

A report from Philadelphia yesterday had it that the Jersey Central would increase the wages of its employes. W. G. Besler, [illegible]

than those on any other road; that their high wages had been the bone of contention among the employes of other roads, and that the 10 per cent. increase of the Pennsylvania and other roads just about brought the rate of wages on these roads up to that of the Jersey Central.

The Pennsylvania's rate of wages, said Mr. Besler, was now about 1-100 of 1 per cent. above that of the Jersey Central.

Coal Price Advance in West Virginia.

Special to The New York Times.

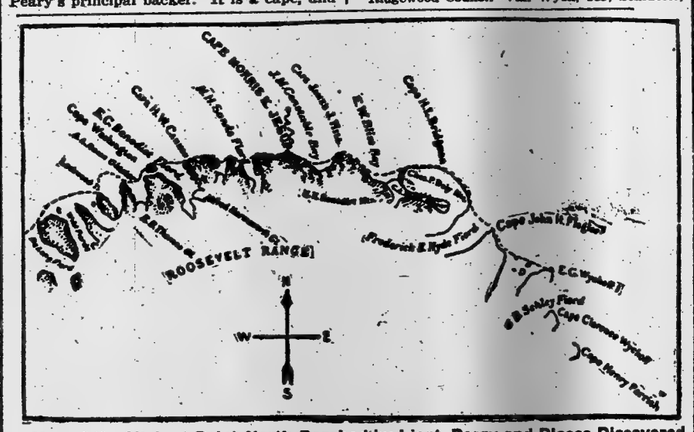
CLARKSBURG, West Va., Nov. 18.—The first effects of the recent coal strike in West Virginia were felt in the Kanawha Valley to-day, when there was a general advance in the price of coal of 25 cents on the ton. The officials of the coal companies state that the advance is on account of the advanced cost of mining. They make a statement that the price is likely to go still higher before the Winter's end.

PEARY LECTURES ON HIS ARCTIC TRAVELS.

Map of Newly Discovered Country in Northern Greenland Shown to American Geographical Society.

Lieut. Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, the arctic explorer, for the first time last night made public the maps of newly discovered country in Northern Greenland, with the names given to various places, in a lecture he delivered before the American Geographical Society in Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street.

The farthest point north reached by Peary, which is the point of land furthest north on the globe, has been named in honor in Morris K. Jesup, who was Lieut. Peary's principal backer. It is a cape, and



Map of the Highest Point North Reached by Lieut. Peary and Places Discovered in That Region.

juts out into the ice from the very northernmost extremity of the Island of Greenland.

The other places, now named for the first time, are to the west of Cape Jesup going south; H. H. Sands Fiord, Cape W. H. Cannon, Alfred Harmsworth Glacier, E. C. Benedict Fiord, and E. B. Thomas Glacier. To the east of Cape Jesup are Cape James J. Hill, H. H. Benedict Mountain range, E. W. Bliss Bay, C. A. Moore Glacier, Cape H. L. Bridgman, Charles P. Daly Mountains, Frederick E. Hyde Fiord, Cape John H. Flagler, E. C. Wyckoff Bay, C. B. Schley Fiord, Cape Clarence Wyckoff, and Cape Henry Parrish.

When he made public the names of the new places, Lieut. Peary said:

"It may seem to you a matter of little importance, that these places have been named for these men, but if you reflect a moment, you will see that it is a matter of great importance, for it means that their names will be perpetuated as long as a civilized tongue is spoken."

Lieut. Peary's lecture was illustrated with numerous stereopticon views of the arctic regions, including scenes in the farthest points north reached, showing beautiful glaciers, and cañons and natural bridges of ice, jagged fields of icebergs, the herds of musk ox on the ice fields, the dogs and esquimaux on their way north, the settlements, especially one at Fort Conger, which Lieut. Peary was the first man to visit in eighteen years. Conger was deserted by the Greely expedition in 1882.

"The man," said Lieut. Peary, "who can secure a starting point in early Spring on the northern coast of Grennell Land, who has with him the proper party and the proper equipment and experience, will hold within his grasp the last geographical prize that the earth as to offer."

Lieut. Peary did not mention Dr. Dedrick by name in his entire lecture. He referred to him twice, and both times simply as "the doctor," once in regard to an expedition Dr. Dedrick commanded in the early part of the exploration, and at another time when he said that on a return from a trip he found that "the doctor" had killed several musk oxen for dog food.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Annual Conference Opens at Albany—Address by President Stewart.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The third New York State Conference of Charities and Corrections began in the Senate Chamber here to-night and will continue until Thursday.

President Stewart delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the growth of the charitable organizations of the State and the progress that has been made in modernizing State institutions. He said:

"We must not forget, however, that the managers have always been and are now primarily responsible for the good administration of the State institutions. As these institutions are supported by general taxation, it seems but reasonable and proper that all parts of the State should be represented in their management. While other Governors have done well, a sense of justice compels me to say that the example of Governor, now President, Roosevelt, was exceptionally praiseworthy in this particular. Where vacancies occurred he was careful to obtain persons of reputation and experience to fill them, and consequently the Boards of Managers are now almost generally recognized as being efficient and trustworthy and unselfishly interested in the performance of their duties."

Mr. Stewart praised the private charities of the State, saying: "Free from the restraining Governmental conditions, which naturally impede the establishment and development of State, county, or municipal institutions, and entirely removed from the influence of politics, the unrestrained initiative of the founders and managers of private charities has led to more rapid and satisfactory results than in the former. Altogether there are now in this State more than a thousand well organized and useful private charities devoted to the alleviation of practically every conceivable form of human need. Statistics show an annual expenditure by those institutions of about $26,000,000."

FOOD FOR A YEAR.

Meats	300 lbs.
Milk	240 qts.
Butter	100 lbs.
Eggs	27 doz.
Vegetables	500 lbs.

This represents a fair ration for one man for one year.

But some people eat and eat and yet grow thinner. This means a defective digestion and unsuitable food. To the notice of such persons we present Scott's Emulsion, famous for its tissue building. Your physician can tell you how it does it.

Established 1851.

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Grand St., New York.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

New High Individual Score Made in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League, Class B, last night, Clarence Bill of Alert Council made a total of 219, which is a new individual record for the series.

Only one game was bowled in the Plumbing and Steam Supply League, the other two being postponed. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 120; Walmsley, 161; Bill, 145; Cook, 171; Siddall, 159. Total, 776.
Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 139; Thompson, 199; Clauss, 169; Halstead, 140; Grinnell, 160. Total, 813.
SECOND GAME.—Alert Council—Richter, 178; Walmsley, 145; Bill, 249; Cook, 171; Siddall, 181. Total, 924.
Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 148; Schlueter, 154; Lister, 164; De Zalba, 142; Piehl, 142. Total, 750.
THIRD GAME.—Ridgewood Council—Van Wyck, 161; Schlueter, 152; Lister, 161; De Zalba, 168; Piehl, 194. Total, 836.
Brooklyn Council—Halloran, 174; Thompson, 158; Clauss, 174; Halstead, 176; Grinnell, 170. Total, 851.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Post & Flagg—Brundage, 184; Green, 153; Watson, 159; Appel, 169; Robinson, 128. Total, 793.
H. W. Poore & Co.—Snowden, 109; Thayer, 106; Veitch, 124; Pike, 133; Carr, 180. Total, 652.
SECOND GAME.—H. W. Poore & Co.—Snowden, 110; Thayer, 127; Veitch, 115; Pike, 144; Carr, 195. Total, 691.
Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 160; Travers, 133; Pearson, 158; Dorr, 147; Hall, 134. Total, 732.
THIRD GAME.—Parkinson & Burr—Conway, 151; Travers, 144; Pearson, 125; Dorr, 133; Hall, 147. Total, 700.
Post & Flagg—Brundage, 147; Greene, 135; Watson, 135; Appel, 154; Robinson, 155. Total, 726.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arps's Bowling Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 138; Gerdts, 143; Rodrigues, 136; Mitchell, 124; Gillespie, 123. Total, 664.
Western National Bank—Hoffman, 155; Stout, 127; Keller, 155; Labagh, 197; Stoddard, 155. Total, 799.
SECOND GAME.—Mt. Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 177; Wenzel, 149; Hall, 135; G. McKeever, 155; Gross, 142. Total, 718.
Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 124; Gerdts, 118; Rodrigues, 91; Mitchell, 155; Gillespie, 160. Total, 648.
THIRD GAME.—Western National Bank—Hoffman, 114; Stout, 138; Keller, 112; Labagh, 148; Stoddard, 169. Total, 681.
Mt. Morris Bank—C. McKeever, 139; Wenzel, 120; Hall, 200; G. McKeever, 131; Gross, 156. Total, 756.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 171; Hill, 177; Stevens, 154; Sperling, 210; McCormick, 159. Total, 871.
Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 193; Oehler, 153; Tracy, 201; Dennis, 162; Weingarth, 191. Total, 900.
SECOND GAME.—Keystone Bowling Club—Carberry, 163; Hill, 164; Stevens, 186; Sperling, 160; McCormick, 215. Total, 888.
Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 177; Koster, 191; Rothermel, 181; Timm, 187; Amann, 160. Total, 896.
THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 201; Koster, 171; Rothermel, 188; Timm, 191; Amann, 189. Total, 940.
Berkeley Bowling Club—Mains, 164; Oehler, 177; Tracy, 127; Dennis, 162; Weingarth, 222. Total, 852.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Almirante Council—Halpin, 139; W. Welcke, 136; E. Welcke, 136; Connell, 122; Cotter, 175. Total, 708.
San Salvador Council—Carroll, 154; McManus, 117; Mahoney, 127; Davis, 116; Golie, 176. Total, 690.
SECOND GAME.—San Salvador Council—Carroll, 234; McManus, 115; Mahoney, 119; Davis, 122; Golie, 132. Total, 722.
New York Council—W. Rooney, 126 Thompson, 121; Hartigan, 131; Ward, 90; Lilly, 160. Total, 627.
THIRD GAME.—New York Council—W. Rooney, 130; Thompson, 99; Hartigan, 130; Ward, 101; Lilly, 140. Total, 600.
Almirante Council—Halpin, 120; W. Welcke, 170; E. Welcke, 143; Connell, 174; Cotter, 186. Total, 793.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

Lalance & Grosjean—Stephenson, 145; Chaumont, 146; Verrinder, 130; Thompson, 113; Freeman, 156. Total, 690.
Central Foundry Co.—Walters, 121; Beach, 116; Donahoe, 117; Van Vlack, 91; Lock, 120. Total, 567.

Stowaways Escape from Ellis Island.

Five stowaways who arrived from Italy last Thursday on the steamship Trojan Prince, and who were being held at Ellis Island for deportation, made their escape some time Monday night. No traces of them could be found yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. H. Caniff, Cleveland; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; G. M. Heald, Detroit; J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; J. J. Albright, Buffalo; Count von Montgelas, German Embassy, Washington.

HOLLAND—George Armour, Princeton; Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. O. D. Duncan, United States Navy; Col. J. S. Wells, Binghamton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge G. B. Buxton, Norwalk, Conn.

HOFFMAN—J. B. Lyon, Albany; Col. George M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Bernheimer, silks, linens, and white goods; Criterion Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, ribbons, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Evans, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 436 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel; William Powers, furnishing goods; Holland House.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, boys' clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Ward, Montgomery & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Jarvis, hardware; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Stippocher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Stippocher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Bowling, Morehouse, Martens Co., Columbus, Ohio; Miss D. H. Weiss, laces, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
"Co-operative Association of America," Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, millinery; Everett House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Colby Devlin, dress goods; 116 Worth Street.
Hislop, W. E., Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions and furnishing goods; 404 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Marks & Rumpp, Hamilton, Bermuda; W. S. Hayes, [illegible]

Registered Trade Mark.

Three Special Lots Men's Handkerchiefs

At 33⅓% Off.

All of pure Irish Linen, hemstitched, now offered at

$2.00	a doz.,	formerly	$3.00
3.00	"	"	4.50
4.00	"	"	6.00

Hems ½ and one inch.

In our regular stock we show every desirable size, weight and width of hem in men's, women's and children's handkerchiefs, at from 12½c. to $5.00 each.

"The Linen Store,"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 WEST 23D STREET.

A Yule-Tide Dinner

Quaint and appetizing, is finely illustrated in the December number of THE DELINEATOR. Recipes and directions for it are given in full, and for many other seasonable dishes in the department of "THE KITCHEN."

"Just get The Delineator"

For DECEMBER.

15 cents per copy. Sold by all Newsdealers and Butterick Agents. Send $1.00 now and get the Magazine for an entire year.

THE BUTTERICK CO., 17 West 13th St., New York

STECK PIANO

For almost half a century the acknowledged marvel of grand workmanship, great power, rich singing quality, exquisite tone, and absolute durability.

WAREROOMS:

136 Fifth Av., N. Y.



We've made good shirts so many years that Cluett and Monarch brands are popular enough to prove it.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 487 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens, merino underwear, and furnishing goods; A. Feedman, dry goods; 477 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, G. Cuatt, dress goods and silks; Miss M. Powers, laces; Hotel Albert.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cohone, prints, ginghams, and wash goods; 486 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Williams-Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McConnell & Christopher, Atlanta, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; E. Brown, carpets and rugs; 104 Worth Street.
Martin, J., Gloversville, N. Y.; gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Baere & Co., Cohoes, N. Y.; J. Baere, ladies' and infants' wear, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gillis, ribbons and neckwear; St. Denis Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Smith, O. M., & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, general buyer; Hotel Navarre.
Euwers, J. N., Sons, Newcastle, Penn.; H. G. Euwers, general buyer; Hotel Navarre.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics, wash goods, and prints; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. H. E. Malone, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 486 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, silks and dress goods, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Evans, Munser, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. F. Evans, domestics, linens, silks, and dress goods; 486 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Church-Dodge Company, Troy, N. Y.; H. A. Evans, blankets; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. G. Metzger, ribbons and ladies' collars; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; W. E. Buckingham, linens and white goods; J. D. R. Lamson, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Martin, linens and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., dry goods and cloaks; Grand Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces; S. Plaskett, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; Miss L. Scheuerman, millinery; G. Pfeiffer, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; D. Scholl, furnishing goods; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods and silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, furnishing goods, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

☞ **We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.**

Colored Dress Goods—1st Fl., 35th St.

The assembly of Dress Goods is complete—as complete as the highest skill and broadest opportunities can make it. Nothing that would contribute to its richness has been slighted. The loom-beauty and strength of two worlds are represented in the vast, bright collection. Simple products, superb novelties, with every in-between grace and goodness, may be found here in abundance. And the price is always less than others ask.

All-wool Cheviots, warranted not to spot or shrink, all the most desirable Fall colorings, 45 to 52 inches wide, sold by others at 75c. and $1.00 a yard, and . . . . . Special at **49c**

All-wool Henrietta Cloth, every popular shade, including cream, nile, pink, gray, garnet, red royal, navy, cadet, castor and brown, 44 inches wide, sold by others at 75c. a yard **49c**

All-wool Knickerbocker Tweeds and handsome Nub Suitings, thirty-three distinct color mixes to choose from, 50 inches wide, sold regularly at $1.00 and $1.25; special at **79c**

French Voiles, prettiest of the airy weaves, fifteen deep and dainty colors, including cream, light blue, pink, silver, biscuit, modes, gobelin, slate and gray, 44 inches wide, sold by others at $1.25; special at **99c**

French Twine Cloth, all-wool open mesh, closely resembling filet lace, complete color range, including cream, sky blue, cadet, navy, royal, gray, tan, castor and biscuit, 44 inches wide, sold by others at $1.65—and.....

French Crepe de Chine, woof of the finest wool; warp of glistening silk that overcasts its surface with a refined shimmer, cream, pale blue, reseda, mode, biscuit, castor, brown, royal, navy, cadet, crimson, cardinal, slate and silver, 44 inches wide, sold by others at $1.65; and..... Special at **$1.24**

Silk-warp Eolians; a clingy, zephyry weave, susceptible of charming draping possibilities when applied to evening costumes, also ideal for street dresses; cream, gray, tan, castor, brown, red, green and blue, 42 inches wide, sold by others at $1.65.....

Irish Tweeds, from the celebrated Shannon mills, at Athlone, every thread pure wool, five dainty mixtures, 58 inches wide; special at..... **$2.24**

Irish Frieze, also from the Shannon mills, just right for Raglans and unlined skirts, blue, gray and light, medium and dark Oxfords, 54 inches wide; special at..... **$2.98**

Fifteen Dollars

For an Overcoat, and a very good one. Don't scoff. Until you've seen the garment you cannot realize the power of that price. You must not gauge us by the common standard. We have one of our own—the Saks standard. That is the one to which this coat is made. It is the highest possible. The coat will bear us out in this. You may judge us by that, if you please.

Men's Winter Overcoats, of an excellent quality of frieze or cheviot in Oxford shades coatings, made in the 42, 45 and 50 inch models, well tailored and lined. All the style and fit of the high-priced garments.

Special value, $15.00

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

In the selection of

WEDDING & HOLIDAY GIFTS,

nothing is more appropriate than

STERLING SILVER

and the large and increasing assortment made by Reed & Barton offers exceptional advantages. In variety and price can be found a wide range of selection, and standard patterns may be matched and duplicated at any time.

REED & BARTON

(Founded 1824)

41 Union Square and 6 Maiden Lane.

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Horse Show Elegance Under-Price---

PARIS COSTUMES

For Less Than First Cost in Paris

Our New York public knows what exquisite model dresses we brought from Paris this Fall—knows, too, what lavish numbers we brought, in order to give New York the greatest Fashion exhibition that it ever viewed.

The Exhibition has been talked about from one end of the continent to the other. American women have been able to select from the most extensive collection of elegant gowns shown the world.

Now we are willing to accept the loss attendant on such prodigal buying; and we present this great opportunity for economy on elegance just when the Horse Show functions give occasion for such exquisite gowns as are here offered.

There are about seventy-five Costumes—the finest collection of Dresses in America today—Gowns from such eminent makers as Doeuillet, Francis, Beer, Corne, Havet, Armand, Stamler and Jeanne, Sara Mayer, in Paris, and there is Drecoll and Zwiebach, in Vienna.

Today's prices range from $150 to $534; and

Every Dress Is Worth a Half More Than Today's Price

which means a saving of seventy-five to two hundred and sixty-six dollars on the gown secured.

Second floor, Broadway.

Overcoats Worth Owning.

In the first place, these Overcoats possess the style, the finish, the swing, that stamps coats of quality. Materials are all-wool, and the various details of making are carefully carried out. They are worth possessing, intrinsically.

Then you get three or four dollars' worth more of overcoat, judged by other standards, than you actually pay for. That's the liberal policy under which the Wanamaker overcoats are planned and priced. And, again, it's just the right time to buy an overcoat!

Four are here described, that are bound to win your favor:

At $15—Of heavy Oxford and black cheviot, 44, 46 and 48 inches long; broad shoulders, loose backs; stylish and serviceable.

At $18—Of Oxford and black frieze; raw-edge seams, satin shoulders and sleeve linings; black diagonal body lining. This is an exceptionally stylish and durable garment.

At $20—Of very fine heavy overcoatings, in black and Oxford, linings of extra heavy serge; black satin sleeve-linings.

At $25—Of Oxford velour, made with lap seams; lined throughout with extra heavy silk; broad shoulders; 44 in. long; distinctly stylish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Coats for Winter Wear

Unseasonable? No, indeed. For the silk is richer, heavier in quality than that used in Summer Coats. Besides which, the Coats are lined and interlined, so that they are quite warm enough for street and evening wear.

Most of them hang loosely from the shoulders, and are made in all lengths, from hip to full length. They are lined with white silk, so that they won't injure the most delicate evening dress.

Hip-length and three-quarter length Coats, domestic, $18 to $40; imported, $50 to $112.

Full-length Coats, $30 to $67.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Cases of Fans

Alternating with the fragrant violets on the middle aisle are sundry most fascinating fans, that deserve the attention of every woman who cares for beautiful dress-accessories.

There are Fans for the opera, and other evening functions, and a number of real masterpieces of fandom—one, exquisitely hand-painted, with amber sticks, at $450.

This word of the Opera Fans:

Black Net Fans, with point lace applique, and heavily spangled with steel, real shell sticks, $30 to $73.

Black Gauze Fans, steel-spangled, with pearl sticks, $6.50 to $15.

Small White Painted Fans, to wear on chains, $3.25, $6 and $8.50; others, handsomely spangled. $6.50, $7.25, $8.50 and $10.50.

Broadway.

Boreas and the Boys

Seemed to be a smell of snow in the air yesterday—a precursor of bleak days and nipping northers. Boreas won't be put off much longer—and how will your boys be fixed when he arrives?

As to clothing—here's a chance to be foresighted, and yet save money on Boys' Winter Suits of the snuggest, warmest sort:

At $5, worth $7.50

Russian Blouse Suits for the little fellows of 2½ to 6 years. Handsome qualities of serges and cheviots, admirably put together.

At $3.75, worth $5

Norfolk Jacket Suits—pre-eminently a Winter style—fully as comfortable as they look. Of all-wool mixed cheviots, for boys of 7 to 16 years.

At 50c, worth 75c

Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses, for sizes 6 to 13 years; with or without collars.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Basement Under-Price Store presents today the most stirring economy attractions that New York has seen in many a day. Read the news below:

The Greatest Sale of Pianos Ever Presented to the New York Public

The greatest movement yet known in piano selling is announced by our Piano Store today. The largest assemblage, the best instruments, the lowest prices, the best terms ever known in piano retailing. Presenting the best piano-buying time that seekers of really good instruments, who are willing to forego the modicum of sentiment, have ever had the opportunity to profit by.

For weeks our experts have been busy preparing the instruments for this occasion.

More than a Hundred Pianos, Organs And Angelus Piano-Players -:- -:-

Which have been out on rent, or taken in exchange for new pianos, have been put in perfect condition for today's selling.

The collection of instruments is the broadest we have ever known in a sale of Pianos, and includes such well-known makes as Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Steinway, Kranich & Bach, Haines Bros., Wissner, etc.

Then the prices are the lowest for which thoroughly worthy pianos were ever sold.

Here is the list; and every piano is worthy, and put in excellent condition by our experts.

Chickering Pianos

2 Chickering Uprights, were $450; now $195.
5 Chickering Uprights, were $450; now $225.
1 Chickering Upright, was $500; now $265.
1 Chickering Upright, was $550; now $295.
1 Chickering Upright, was $650; now $295.
1 Chickering Upright, was $600; now $295.
1 Chickering Grand, was $750; now $475.

Mason & Hamlin Pianos

1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $400; now $125.
5 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400; now $195.
4 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $450; now $225.
4 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $500; now $240.
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $550; now $250.
5 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $600; now $265.
4 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $650; now $295.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $750; now $475.
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $750; now $575.

Square Pianos

1 Nellson Square, was $300; now $10.
1 Barmore Square, was $300; now $10.
1 Walker Square, was $300; now $10.
1 Gale Square, was $325; now $25.
1 Voissen Square, was $325; now $25.
1 Nuns Square, was $325; now $30.
1 Ihseng & Narvasen, was $325; now $35.
1 Groupe & Kindt, was $325; now $40.
1 Smithsonian Square, was $350; now $40.
1 Cummings Square, was $250; now $45.

Square Pianos

1 Kranich & Bach Square, was $350; now $45.
1 Behring Square, was $350; now $55.
1 Barmore Square, was $300; now $55.
1 Chambers Square, was $300; now $55.
1 Chickering Square, was $450; now $60.
1 Ouvrier Square, was $300; now $60.
1 Fischer Square, was $375; now $65.
1 Betts Square, was $300; now $65.
1 Chickering Square, was $450; now $65.
1 Chickering Square, was $450; now $65.
2 Chickering Squares, were $450; now $75.
1 Kranich & Bach Square, was $400; now $75.
1 Steinway Square, was $450; now $75.
1 Chickering Square, was $500; now $125.
1 Steinway Square, was $500; now $125.
1 Steinway Square, was $500; now $185.

Upright Pianos

1 Prince & Son Upright, was $300; now $95.
1 Haines Bros. Upright, was $300; now $95.
1 Keller & Sons Upright, was $300; now $95.
1 Mathushek Upright, was $300; now $120.
1 Horace Waters Upright, was $325; now $125.
2 Mathushek Uprights, were $325; now $125.
1 Mathushek Upright, was $300; now $125.
1 Royal Upright, was $275; now $135.
1 Muehlfeld Upright, was $300; now $135.
1 Mathushek Upright, was $300; now $135.
1 Briggs Upright, was $300; now $135.
1 Kurtzmann Upright, was $350; now $165.

Upright Pianos

1 Wissner Upright, was $350; now $165.
1 Milton Upright, was $275; now $185.
1 Kranich & Bach Upright, was $400; now $195.
1 Behr Bros. Upright, was $350; now $195.
1 Crown Upright, was $330; now $240.
1 Crown Upright, was $450; now $250.
1 Crown Upright, was $330; now $265.

Mason & Hamlin Organs

3 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $400; now $225.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $40; now $35.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $85; now $40.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $75; now $50.
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $100; now $65.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $100; now $70.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $350; now $175.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $350; now $195.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $350; now $250.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $50; now $30.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $100; now $30.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $550; now $195.
1 New England Organ, was $50; now $30.
1 Marshall & Smith Organ, was $50; now $35.

Angelus Piano-Players

12 new Angelus, placed on sale at reduced prices, on account of change of styles.
11, reduced from $275 to $165.
1 white mahogany, reduced from $325, now $225.

The pianos will be sold in our Basement Under-Price Store, for cash, *or on easy monthly payments* as you arrange.

A Remarkable Opportunity to Buy a Piano and Angelus

Perhaps you love music, but have never bought a piano, because there was no one to play it.

Then when you learned about the wonderful piano-player—*the Angelus*—you felt that the investment required by the two instruments was too great.

Let us tell you how easy it is to possess both by combining today's splendid offerings with the Wanamaker easy payment plan.

We told you the other day about the new *Angelus*, and we have a number of earlier models to sell out quickly. With these we will combine excellent pianos, used and taken in exchange.

This makes the price strikingly low to start with; then we have arranged for a small cash payment, and easy monthly payments afterward.

We've figured out for you just how easy it is to secure a really worthy piano, and the wonderful *Angelus* that makes a virtuoso of its player:

$400 Mason & Hamlin Oak Piano.....for $195
$275 Oak Angelus for.....$165
$675 Combination, today.....$360
Discount for buying two together.....$25
$335
Or you can secure the two instruments today for $30 cash and $10 a month

$450 Chickering Rosewood Piano for.....$195
$275 Angelus in rosewood for.....$165
$725 Combination, today.....$360
Discount for buying two together.....$25
$335
Today for $30 cash and $10 a month

$300 Wissner Walnut Piano for.....$165
$275 Angelus in walnut for.....$165
$575 Combination, today.....$330
Discount for buying two together.....$25
$305
Today for $30 cash and $10 a month

A Pre-Thanksgiving Sale of High-Class Table Cutlery

What offering could be more timely, with Thanksgiving Day only a week ahead, than this collection of Carving Sets and Table Knives to help you enjoy the Turkey feast?

There would be little economy in making the old set do when fine, new, handsome Cutlery is offered at

A Third to a Half Under-Price

Here are the fascinating economy facts in detail:

Ivory-handle Carving Sets of 3 and 5 pieces in leather cases, $4.50 to $15.50; worth $9 to $31.

Celluloid-handle Carving Sets of 3 and 7 pieces in leather cases, $5.50 to $15.75; worth $11 to $31.50.

Stag-handle Carving Sets of 3, 5 and 7 pieces in leather cases, $6 to $20; worth $12 to $40.

Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, $1 pair; worth $1.75.

Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, silver-plated ferrules, $1.25 pair; worth $1.75.

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set, $1.75, 3 pieces; worth $2.75.

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set, sterling silver ferrules; $2.50, 3 pieces; worth $3.50.

Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case; sterling silver ferrules; $3, 3 pieces; worth $5.

Stag-handle Carver's Assistants; steel tines; silver-plated, $1.25; worth $1.75.

Pearl-handle Dinner Knives and Forks; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50 set; worth $12.

Pearl-handle Dessert Knives and Forks, silver-plated, $7 set; worth $10.

Pearl-handle Dinner Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50, $8.50 and $10 dozen; worth $12, $13.50 and $15.

Pearl-handle Dessert Knives, $6 dozen; worth $10.

Pearl-handle Fruit Knives, $4.50 and $4.75 doz.; worth $7 and $7.50.

Pearl-handle Nut Picks, $3.75 dozen; worth $7.50.

Celluloid-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $2.50 dozen; worth $4.50.

Black rubber-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $2.50 dozen; worth $3.50.

Stag-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $3.25 dozen; worth $4.50.

Celluloid-handle Medium Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades, $4 dozen; worth $7.50.

Celluloid-handle Dessert Knives, $3.75 dozen; worth $7.25.

Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen; worth $3.

Basement.

There's a Stir Among the Basement Shoes

Subway operations have bothered our shoe-stock—that is, our reserves—considerably. Hurried moving aad shifting around has brought forward many lots of shoes that must go quickly, to enable us to adapt ourselves to new conditions.

But the reasons are really the less important part of the story—to you. Your interest is centered in, and your economy made possible by the price-headlines on these groups of splendid Shoes for Men and Women:

Men's SHOES at $2.40—
Box calfskin lace Shoes on straight form stylish lasts. Several hundred pairs of smart sample shoes dropped in this lot.

Men's SHOES at $1.50—
Black Satin calfskin lace Shoes; full round toes; solid leather soles, sewed on the McKay machine.

Women's Box Calfskin SHOES at $1.90—
Black box calfskin of fine quality; made on a stylish, easy-fitting last, with solid oak leather soles.

Women's Kidskin BOOTS at $1.30—
Black chrome-tanned kidskin; medium toes and heels; well-made, durable shoes at a third less than usual.

RUBBER OVERSHOES at HALF PRICE—
Shoe-protection of the best sort for men and women. The Overshoes are of best quality, in modern shapes, and priced at about half—Men's Overshoes, 50c a pair; Women's Overshoes, 25c a pair.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Regulation Sailor Suits For Girls

Sailor Suits for girls are perennial in their popularity. So it comes, that one sees nowadays the jaunty nautical dressesin fabricsappropriate for Winter wear.

The present group consists of Regulation Suits, with chevrons, embroidered shield, and all the rest of it. Particularly attractive are those in navy blue velveteen—entirely new this season. Other handsome suits are of pebble cheviot and heavy serge. Descriptions:

At $15—Suits of serge and pebble cheviot; hand-embroidered anchor on shield and chevron on sleeve; stars and braid on collar; sizes 14 and 16 years.

At $16—Suits of blue velveteen; hand-embroidered anchor on shield and chevron on sleeve; collar trimmed with silk braid; silk tie; full skirt; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $21—Suits of blue velveteen; hand-embroidered shield, chevron on sleeve, stars on collar; white silk tie; plaited skirt; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Children's Caps And Coats

Pretty things, to keep the little ones snug and warm in cold weather, and as dainty as they are cozy.

The Caps and Bonnets are in a charming variety of styles, trimmed with lace and ribbon; in white, light blue, pink and black. Sizes up to 6 years; 25 cents to $5.

The Coats, for children up to 5 years, are of Bedford cord, cashmere, velveteen or eiderdown, trimmed with fur, lace, fancy braid or ribbon. A most attractive style-assortment, in light and dark colors; at $2 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

50c Albatross 37½c a Yard

Four yards of fine, soft, clinging Albatross, for the price that three yards of the same quality cost at other stores.

The reason for the saving of 25 per cent. is the enormous quantity of these goods we have taken from the manufacturer—and that, incidentally, you have taken from us—two hundred thousand yards since the beginning of the year.

Nowadays, when Albatross is in such demand, it goes out as fast as we can get it from the mill. But these colors are here this morning; 38-inch width:

Cream. Reseda. Royal Blue. Pink.
Old Rose. Navy Blue. Nile Green. Black.

Regular 50-cent quality, at

37½c a Yard

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Extension Dining Tables

The breadth of assortment among our Extension Dining Tables is quite in keeping with the variety in the rest of our furniture stock. Over a hundred and fifty styles of tables are here; including models that are new and modern in design, as well as reproductions of Colonial and French types.

You're most apt to need a dining table just now—at the beginning of the season for entertaining; and our Fourth Floor possesses all the requirements for your satisfactory choice.

Some details:

At $10—Golden oak Extension Tables; square top 44 x 44 in.; moulded edge; recessed rim; square tapered legs; 6 ft. when extended; polish finish.

At $12—Golden oak Extension Tables; square top 42 x 42 in.; 6 ft. when extended; moulded rims; 4-inch fluted and turned legs.

At $15—Golden oak Extension Tables; quartered oak top 44 x 44 in.; 6 ft. when extended; 5-inch turned and fluted legs; moulded rims.

At $16—Weathered oak Extension Table; 48-inch round top; 6 ft. when extended; Mission style; recessed rims; 3-inch square legs; square centre pillar with wide stretchers to legs.

At $16—Golden oak Pedestal Extension Table; 44-inch quartered oak round top; deep rim with beaded edge; carved legs; polished finish.

At $18—Golden oak Extension Table; quartered oak top, 42 x 42 in.; 6 ft. when extended; center pedestal with short curved legs; polished finish.

At $20—Golden oak Extension Table; round top; quartered oak; 8 ft. when extended; fluted center leg; French corner legs; claw feet; polished finish.

Then here is a group of Tables at a special price, to close out the lot:

At $15, worth $20

50 Extension Tables in quartered golden oak; square tapered legs; round top, 22 in. in diameter; deep rim with beaded edge; square center leg; fine construction and highly finished.

Some of the other Tables shown today, are priced:
In oak, $22, $25, $27, $28, $30, $32, $40, $42, $45, $48, $52, $57, $60, up to $170.
In mahogany, $28, $35, $38, $46, $50, $52, $54, $58, $60, $65, $70, $80, $85, up to $230.

Fourth floor.

Gloves for Out-of-Doors

There's nothing lacking, in the way of Men's and Women's Gloves, in styles for Winter wear, in this Wanamaker collection. From the numerous splendid qualities at a dollar—including for women, the Princesses May and Louise, to the zenith of glove-perfection, the Victoria, the range is broadly inclusive.

We are talking just now about gloves for walking and driving wear. But the styles for dress and evening are just as complete. Details of the out-of-door gloves:

For Women

P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in white; one-clasp, $1.
P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in tan and black; two-clasp, $1.50.
Fownes' and Dent's, two-clasp, in tan, black and white, $1.85.
Royale Pique Kid, two-clasp, in all the newest shades, and white and black, $1.50.
Victoria Pique Kid, in latest shades, and white and black, $1.85.

Tenth street.

For Men

P. X. M. Cape Gloves, one-clasp, in red and tan, $1.
P. X. M. Cape Gloves, in tan, red, black and white, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
Victoria Pique and overseam Suede Gloves, in light grays; one-clasp, extremely stylish, $1.85.
Fownes' "Grip" Driving Gloves, in English red, tan and black, $2.50 a pair.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Proper Underwear Properly Priced

Many people have taken full advantage of the opportunity provided by this unusual November weather, to defer buying and putting on their Winter underwear.

But that can't go on indefinitely; and it's best to be duly prepared when the temperature *does* drop. Here's the necessary wherewithal for the preparation—excellent, well-made underwear in great variety for men, women and children, and all priced in a consistently reasonable manner:

For Women

At $1 each—Ribbed Vests and Drawers of medium or heavy-weight merino. Same, in silk-and-cotton.
Union Suits of cotton or merino.
Plain (not ribbed) white or natural-colored merino Vests and Drawers, medium or heavy weight.
Fine French medium-weight white or natural-colored merino Vests; long or short sleeves. Drawers, to match, $1.25.
At $1.50 each—Genuine Swiss-ribbed white merino or white and natural wool Vests.
Vests in white or black silk-and-merino.
American-made white heavy-weight wool Vests and Drawers. Same, in white silk-and-merino, medium or heavy weight.
Union Suits of medium or heavy-weight merino, buttoned down front or across the chest.

For Children

Heavy-weight white or natural-colored merino Vests, Pantalettes or Drawers, nicely made and finished; full in width and length. Pantalettes, size 18, 40c; Vests, size 20, 45c; Drawers, 24-inch, 55c; advance 5c on each larger size.
Pure natural wool Underwear, full fashioned and regular made; fine gage, soft and warm. Pantalettes, size 18, and Vests, size 20, $1.10; Drawers, 24-inch, $1.40; advance 10c on each larger size.

For Men

At $1.50 each—French natural-colored merino Shirts or Drawers. Same, in heavy-weight, full-fashioned and regular-made natural-colored merino; sizes up to 50 inches. Drawers in short or regular length inseam.
At $2.50 each—English pure natural wool Shirts or Drawers; medium weight; guaranteed unshrinkable.
Shirts and Drawers in heavy-weight English merino; full-fashioned and regular-made. Drawers in short or regular length inseam; sizes up to 50 in.

Ninth street aisle.

Calendars for 1903

We are ready with our customary complete collection of Calendars—in the new designs for 1903. If anything, it is better and more attractive than ever.

It includes some of the finest Calendars originated in Europe and America—drops, cards, turnovers, humorous subjects, and so on, in a great variety of subjects.

And it's by no means too early to begin to pick them out for the holidays. Broad show-space is assigned them on the main cross-aisle. Some that have already become favorites:

Christy Calendar, 5 colored plates, 14x22 in., $2.25.
Girl of Today; 4 colored plates, 17x28 in., $3.50.
Art Nouveau; 2 colored plates, 18x24 in., $5.
Ping-Pong; 4 colored plates, 13½x17½ in., $1.
French Facsimiles; 4 colored plates, 18x18 in., $2.50.
Sweet and Fair; 4 colored plates, 12½x16 in., $1.75.
Chinese Children; 4 colored plates, 10x15 in., $1.
Golf Boy; novelty calendar, 45c.
Golf Girl; novelty calendar, 45c.
Dog-Show Calendar; 6 plates, black and white, 9x12 in., 55c.
Automobile Calendar, 12 colored plates, 10x12 in., 70c.

Entrance to Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRYING TO EXPEDITE COAL STRIKE INQUIRY

Arbitrators Restless Over Mitchell's Long Cross-Examination.

Miners' President's Fourth Day on the Stand—Recognition of the Union the Main Question.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—President Mitchell, for the fourth successive day, occupied the witness stand during the two sessions of the Strike Commission and was cross-examined by three attorneys for as many coal companies. The arbitrators are growing restless in consequence of the long cross-examination, which apparently does not bring out the facts as quickly as the commission would like to have them presented. Several times during the course of to-day's session, Chairman Gray suggested that cross-examination be limited to new features of those questions that have already been gone over. The lawyers assured the Commission that they, too, were anxious to expedite matters and would do everything possible to hurry them along without injuring their own case.

Mr. MacVeagh, who began his cross-examination of Mr. Mitchell Saturday, concluded at 11 o'clock to-day. Mr. MacVeagh's principal aim throughout his questioning of Mr. Mitchell, was to show that the Mine Workers' Union, because of alleged acts of intimidation, violence and the use of the boycott by its members, proved itself unfit to be a party to a contract. Mr. Mitchell would not admit, nor even assume for the sake of illustrating points, that a reign of terror existed in the anthracite fields during the last six months. The recognition of the Union is looked upon as the most important question before the Commission and it is quite evident from the trend of the proceedings thus far that the companies will oppose it to their utmost ability.

Mr. MacVeagh in resuming his cross-examination said he would be glad to get an expression as to the influence of acts of violence upon the temper and disposition of the union men said to have committed them. The witness said that he would not assume that the acts of violence are true.

Q.—The question is whether or not you have taken the proper methods to prevent a repetition of violent acts when they have occurred. What I am trying to show is that there is a growing spirit of violence and disregard of law in your organization, and that your influence over them is insufficient to keep them law-abiding and peaceable, as you desire them to be. A.—The fear that my influence is not sufficient to deter men from the commission of crime is a contradiction of the claims often made about me.

The cross-examiner and the witness then plunged into a spirited colloquy over the question of whether one man has a right to prevent another from selling his labor. The best answer Mr. MacVeagh could draw from the miners' chief was that he did not approve of any one committing an unlawful act. Mr. MacVeagh read a statement regarding the right to strike as belonging to the personal freedom of workingmen. He also took the view that in exercising that freedom those who cease to work must not interfere with the liberty of others who wish to work.

Mr. Mitchell—We do not want anarchy, and that is anarchy pure and simple—the right of every man to do absolutely as he pleases regardless of its effects on society.

Mr. MacVeagh—This is the language of a very carefully disguised anarchy, because it is the language of Archbishop Ireland.

Mr. Mitchell—Archbishop Ireland never expected to be used in that sense. I might say Archbishop Ireland is a member of a committee, of which I am also a member, which has declared for a trade union idea.

Answering a further question, Mr. Mitchell declared that if Archbishop Ireland's statement meant that men have no right to picket he disagreed with him. Mr. Mitchell added that he did not know that the Archbishop was regarded as a Supreme Court on trade union matters.

Mr. MacVeagh thought it was wrong to criticise decisions of courts, and that it tends to breed anarchy. Mr. Mitchell said he was pleased to say the courts as a rule are fair, but he regretted that in the course of his experience he had found some Judges against labor. He referred to Judge Jackson of West Virginia, who, he said, had made a great many serious reflections on men who gave up their lives to the cause of labor. He added that there were no Anarchists in the trade unions.

Replying to Mr. MacVeagh's questions regarding union men belonging to the National Guard, Mr. Michell said no local in his union had ever expelled a man from the union for belonging to the Guard, and that no National labor union of any kind had ever done such a thing.

Francis R. Gowen, representing the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, questioned Mr. Mitchell regarding his comparison of wages paid in the bituminous fields as against those paid in the anthracite.

Mr. Mitchell was unable to say how many mines are so equipped as to enable them to weigh coal, but he did not think the expense of equipping them would be very great. Mr. Mitchell reiterated his previous statement that one of the principal grievances of the men was the amount of "topping" required on each car.

Mr. Mitchell recommended a system by which, if at the end of the month it is found that the company has paid for more coal of all sizes than has been sold or stocked, the miners might have a certain amount taken off all of them to compensate the company. But on the other hand, if the company sold more coal than had been paid for, then the miners should be paid a dividend.

Mr. Mitchell said that the proportion of operators in Kansas who had made contracts with the union was 60 or 70 per cent. He admitted that in the West the operators and miners had disagreed as to the methods of payment for coal, the operators insisting on payments being based on lump coal, while the miners invariably demanded pay on the basis of run of mine coal. This latter method, Mr. Mitchell contended, was the only fair one.

Replying to Bishop Spalding, Mr. Mitchell said that operators could form a coalition and stop the mining of coal throughout the United States.

Commissioner Watkins thought the law would prevent the operators doing that, by reason of their incorporation, but Mr. Mitchell said that they had the right to shut down their mines.

Judge Gray asked the witness if his society did not depend after all on the old economic truth that all great forces which tend to uplift and carry on social advancement and civilization depend upon the average desire of the individual to better his own condition and to work for wages, and upon the desire of a man who has property to utilise it and get an income from it.

Mr. Mitchell—I think that probably is true.

Judge Gray—If you can imagine all men ceasing to work at once the whole social machine would stop? A. Yes.

Commissioner Wright—Do you consider it justifiable for the employers in a certain district in order to resist the demands of the labor union to paralyze that industry, or any group of industries? A.—No, I do not think it is proper.

Q.—Would the same answer be made if it should substitute unions instead of "employers?" A.—I think in either case some other avenue of adjustment than the paralysation of the industry should be sought.

Mr. Mitchell said the United Mine Workers did not incorporate because the step was not necessary. An organization to become financially responsible, he said, must have a large fund, and this the working people did not have. He said that employers who object to treating or contracting with the union because it is not incorporated would oppose treating with it anyhow.

Commissioner Wright asked Mr. Mitchell what he meant by recognition of the union, and the witness replied:

It means that the employers shall make agreements regulating hours of labor, wages, &c., with the union, and that the union as such would be held responsible for a rigid compliance with those agreements.

The cross-examination was next taken up by W. W. Ross of New York, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Mr. Ross's line of examination was directed toward testing Mr. Mitchell's knowledge of bituminous mine working, the number of men employed, the wages paid, and a comparison of these with the wages paid in the anthracite fields.

Regarding the number of hours the men work in the hard coal regions, Mr. Mitchell said that when the breaker runs ten hours, the men usually work seven, eight, or nine hours. When the breaker runs less the men work in proportion. On the average, however, the men worked more hours than the breakers.

Q.—As a matter of fact, has not your organization stopped the miners from working on the days when the breakers were idle?

Mr. Mitchell admitted that in this district the rule is that the men shall not prepare coal on idle days. This, he said, was for the purpose of preventing favoritism.

Q.—Do any of these editors and others you have mentioned as the heroic [illegible]

would like you to refer specifically to what you mean by slurs. I do not recall having used language of that character.

Mr. Ross did not take any notice of Mr. Mitchell's remark, but, instead, took up the line of his examination.

You have spoken of the existence of favoritism, for one thing, and you referred to the excessive system of docking. Do they exist in our mines? A.—That is my information.

In reply to another question by Mr. Ross, Mr. Mitchell said the rule of the local unions not to prepare coal when the breakers were idle did not have for its object the restriction of the output.

Q.—If these miners had been permitted to work on these idle days the output would have been greater, wouldn't it? A.—I don't know whether your company wanted more coal than the miners produced or not.

Q.—We have wanted for several years all the coal we could get. We have never been able really to supply our orders. A.—That information is much different from what I usually get from the men you represent, because they said their sales were limited entirely by the competition of bituminous coal.

Q.—We are not discussing competition at present. During this era of prosperity we worked all the miners we could to advantage. A.—I say that the information is contrary to the statements made by the Presidents of your companies.

At the request of counsel Mr. Mitchell here gave a history of his connection with organized labor. He said that he secured a recognition of the union and a change of from ten hours to eight in the State of Illinois in the Spring of 1898. There was no strike.

Mr. Mitchell said he could not see any other reason in child labor than that the families required the money to live on, the exception being where the parents may be inhuman. He then reiterated his former statement that the minimum wage should be $600 a year.

"We might want to go to the seashore," said he. Speaking with a little sarcasm, Mr. Mitchell said that the company had some employes who had visited Philadelphia once in twenty-four years, and that they thereby had an important event in their lives to relate to their grandchildren.

Mr. Ross took occasion to call attention to the fact that his company owned 284 houses, which were rented to the miners on an average of $5 a month.

"So you see," remarked Mr. Ross, "we haven't very many houses for the number of employes, upward of 12,000."

"You charge enough for the ones you do have," was Mr. Mitchell's dry response.

After securing an expression from the miners' President that the company paid to stockholders 26 per cent. on their capital stock, Mr. Ross inquired if he was not incorrect. "I think the earnings were that," said Mr. Mitchell. "There are a good many methods for putting profits away in a railroad," he added.

Mr. Mitchell said there had been very few failures of coal companies either in the anthracite or bituminous fields, although Mr. Ross contended that from an investment standpoint it is regarded as a hazardous business.

"What benefit is there," asked Mr. Ross, "to the miner by being paid by the ton instead of by the car?"

Mr. Mitchell said that there had been general discontent among the miners because of disagreements arising from the docking, not only for impurities, but on account of the "topping."

"You do not know," said Mr. Ross, "that it is necessary to discipline a man?"

"Is that the reason," Mr. Mitchell asked, "for impurities or because their car didn't have enough in it?" He insisted that he knew of instances where docking amounted to 3 or 4 per cent., although Mr. Ross had stated that it was eight-tenths of a cent.

Answering Judge Gray, Mr. Mitchell admitted that about 10 per cent. of the total production of anthracite coal was put out on the weight basis.

John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre, one of the attorneys for the non-union men, who want the commission to take up their case, to-day handed to the commission a list of 2,000 names of non-union men as his authority for appearing before the arbitrators. He did not wish the commission to make the names public at this time, but as Chairman Gray said everything filed with the commission is public matter, the names were unofficially handed in and were not given out for publication. He also filed a statement of the non-union demands which were published this morning.

NEW ANTHRACITE FIELD.

Deposit of the Coal Discovered on the Border of Philadelphia and Tons Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Perhaps the latest discovery of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania is on the extreme Southern border of this city. What has the appearance of being a large deposit of mineral was discovered there several days ago by a trapper.

Since the discovery large numbers of men, women and children from the lower section of the city and some of the marines from the barracks at the League Island navy yard have been hard at work "mining" coal, and already several tons have been taken out and carted away. Large quantities of the fuel, it seems are still in the ground.

The new "mine" is located on the banks of a stream of water that runs between League Island park and the navy yard, just East of Broad Street.

Part of it is on the Government side of the stream and part on the city side. This mine is almost entirely on the surface of the ground.

New Orleans and Texas Pacific.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company to-day re-elected the old Directors as follows:

Samuel Spencer, F. T. Shoemaker, and R. L. Stetson of New York.

M. E. Ingalls, M. D. Woodward, Eugene Zimmerman, and Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati.

Samuel M. Felton of Chicago.

The Directors will organize and select general officers soon.

President Samuel Spencer denied the reports about the New Orleans and Northeastern, the Alabama, Vicksburg and Shreveport, and the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Roads coming under the control of the Queen and Crescent management, with headquarters in Cincinnati. President Spencer also served notice on the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Road that unless suitable terminals shall be provided here soon the business of the road necessarily will be diverted through "other gateways to the South."

Lackawanna Road's New Scheme.

The industrial department of the Lackawanna Railroad has undertaken a new kind of work. It is engaged in preparing records of desirable investments in real estate mortgages at certain points along its line. The purpose is to facilitate such improvements in property as will result in increased revenue for the road. As the beginning the department has devoted its efforts to Monroe County, Penn., where are situated the Delaware Water Gap, the Pocono Mountains, and other Summer resorts. The enlargement of hotels there and the general intention of making these resorts more attractive is the idea in view now.

Traffic Manager of Seaboard Air Line.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 18.—Vice President and General Manager J. M. Barr, of the Seaboard Air Line, to-day announced the appointment of E. L. Cost as traffic manager of the Seaboard, to fill the vacancy caused last September by the resignation of W. H. Pleasants, who became President of the Ocean Steamship Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Twelfth Infantry: Second Lieut. G. V. Heidt, from Company B to Company D; Second Lieut. John S. Hamilton, from Company D to Company B.

Second Lieut. Edmond Johnson, Corps of Engineers, will report to Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers, President of the examining board, at the Army Building, New York City, for examination.

Capt. Albert H. Eber, Assistant Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. C. Davis is placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. W. Richards is ordered to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Arrivals: The Vixen, at Culebra; the Leyden, at San Juan; the Alliance, at Hampton Roads; the Mohican, at San Diego; the Marietta, at Curacoa; the Detroit, at San Juan.

Sailings: The Dolphin, from Port Royal for Washington; the Montgomery, from San Juan for Culebra; the Decatur, from Mayagues for San Juan; the Iowa, from Rio for Gulf of Paria; the Eliot, from Port Royal for Key West; the Alliance, from San Juan for Hampton Roads.

MORGAN & CO.'S SHARE IN RAILROAD MERGER

Developments in Minnesota's Suit Against the Combination.

Banking House Acted in Various Capacities for Northern Securities Company in Acquiring Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

Several hitherto undisclosed facts concerning the Northern Securities Company merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads were made known at a hearing in the Federal Building yesterday in the case of the State of Minnesota against the combination.

An interesting feature of the testimony was the description of the various ways in which the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. acted as intermediary in the affairs of the Northern Securities Company. It was testified that this banking house acted variously as an institution of deposit and of discount, in a fiduciary capacity, and as fiscal agent.

When the merger was formed these bankers sold to the Northern Securities Company, acting for E. H. Harriman and others, a large amount of Northern Pacific stock. That was paid for in Northern Securities stock, in addition to some $9,000,000 cash which was borrowed for the purpose from J. P. Morgan & Co.

Later J. P. Morgan & Co., as fiscal agent, redeemed for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company some $34,000,000 of the preferred stock of that corporation, paying a check to the Northern Securities Company. That check was deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., and with a check upon that banking house the Northern Securities Company paid for some $34,000,000 in convertible bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which were subsequently exchanged, through J. P. Morgan & Co., for common stock of the railroad corporation.

The hearings yesterday were presided over by Frederick G. Ingersoll. The two witnesses who were heard were E. T. Nichols, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and W. P. Clough, Fourth Vice President and one of the counsel. It was announced that E. H. Harriman and Robert Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co. probably would testify to-day. Both of them have been subpoenaed by Commissioner Shields.

The action under which these hearings are held is distinct from the Federal proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law. The pending action is brought by the State of Minnesota, through its Attorney General, represented by W. D. Munn, upon the allegation that the formation of the combination violates this provision of the laws of that State:

No railroads shall consolidate with, lease, or purchase or in any way become the owner of or control any other railroad corporation or stock, franchises, rights, or property thereof which owns or controls a parallel or competing line.

Just before giving his testimony Secretary Nichols presented, by request of Mr. Munn, a statement of the cash transactions of the Northern Securities Company from the date of organization until Feb. 28, 1902. This is the first statement of any kind concerning the transactions of this corporation to be made public. It was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

To sale of Northern Securities Company's stock to incorporators	$30,000.00
To proceeds sale Northern Pacific preferred stock	41,085,000.00
To money borrowed	9,360,000.00
To dividends collected—	
On Northern Pacific preferred stock $410,850	
On Northern Pacific common stock 1,533,622	
On Great Northern preferred stock 1,672,384	
	3,616,856.00
Total	$54,091,856.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

By purchase, Northern Pacific stock	$8,915,629.00
By purchase, Northern Pacific convertible bonds	34,709,062.50
By repayment on account money borrowed	6,641,000.00
By incorporation tax, State of New Jersey	80,000.00
By tax paid to United States Government on original issue of Northern Securities Company's stocks	173,578.03
By miscellaneous expenses	5,424.97
By dividend paid on Northern Securities Company's stock	3,483,953.00
By interest paid on money borrowed	64,978.63
Feb. 28, 1902—By cash, balance in bank	18,229.87
Total	$54,091,856.00

Mr. Munn began his direct examination of Mr. Nichols by calling attention to the fact that $41,085,000 of Northern Pacific preferred stock was purchased by the Northern Securities Company about Nov. 15. For this the Northern Securities Company paid partly in its own stock, partly in cash borrowed from J. P. Morgan & Co. Then, according to Mr. Nichols, the preferred stock was retired on Jan. 1, 1902, and J. P. Morgan & Co. paid the cash value of the stock. Thereupon convertible certificates were purchased for cash and these certificates were immediately converted into bonds.

Mr. Munn attempted to draw the inference that these were in reality merely bookkeeping matters, and that in fact the stock of the Northern Securities Company was merely exchanged for that of the Northern Pacific Company Mr. Nichols insisted, however, that the transactions were independent cash affairs.

Q.—At the time the Northern Securities Directors authorized the purchase of the Harriman stocks did the company have the cash on hand with which to do this? A.—The money was borrowed between that time and the date of payment.

Q.—Was that loan subsequently paid? A.—It was paid in part.

Q.—Was it paid in part from the proceeds accruing from these transactions? A.—It was, to the extent of about $6,000,000. The remainder is still unpaid.

It was next sought to show that Col. Clough and Mr. Nichols discussed the propriety of having Great Northern stock placed in the hands of Trustees for the Northern Securities Company, so that the company's privileges would be protected and there would not in fact be vested in the combination the absolute ownership of a majority of the stock of both railroads.

Mr. Nichols said it was true that Great Northern Stock had been assigned to employes in the office of the company as Trustees, but that it was done for financial purposes rather than because of any legal considerations. These steps, it was disclosed, were not taken until Dec. 11, and it was about that time that the intentions of Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota to assail the merger were made known.

At the afternoon session Col. Clough was asked to explain how the Northern Securities Directors arrived at the price they were to pay for the $78,000,000 of common and preferred Northern Pacific stock which was purchased. Col. Clough explained that the meeting of the Directors was to have been held Nov. 15, 1901. Before the meeting Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. came to him and said that negotiations were pending between Messrs. Harriman and Pierce on the one hand and the firm and [illegible]

Estey

There are no musical instruments so universally and favorably known as those made by the Estey. Fifty-six years of experience show a total of 350,000 instruments. Estey

Pianos

are made with the same care and fidelity as Estey Organs and are the best Pianos made at a moderate price. Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Ave. and 17th St., N. Y., for catalogue, or call and see our elaborate holiday stock.

Organs

NEW YORK'S FINEST RETAIL STORE

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIXTH AVENUE 19th to 20th STREET

An Exposition and Sale of

Art Wares, Ceramics, Marbles, Clocks, China and Glassware Most Extraordinary.

Fourth Floor.

This sale is meant to meet the desires of the connoisseur; the seeker after the most artistic and elegant wares, the richest creations from the ateliers of the Old World. It is also meant to satisfy the everyday wants in China or Glassware, whether they incline towards the very finest goods manufactured in these lines; or to those that cost but little.

It is a very comprehensive and commandingly important movement, appealing more or less to everybody interested in the goods embraced.

It is an occasion invested with sufficient interest to attract thousands from far and near—an event of such great importance from both an artistic and commercial standpoint as to at once place it

Far Above Any and All Similar Happenings That May Have Preceded It.

Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of goods specially ordered for the holidays may now be seen here for the first time.

It is our object in making such alluring offerings, of which the following are merely representative, to bring multitudes here who have not as yet visited this important section of the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment. All we might say in behalf of this important event would not illustrate its significance and notability as an exposition of Art Objects, Glass, and China Ware so fully as a visit which will indeed yield you much pleasure and profit.

Objects of Art, Bric-a-Brac and Fine Lamps.

French Porcelain, decorated in Sevres effects $3.90 to $725.00

Vienna Vases, painted after subjects of our own selection $3.00 to $700.00

Genuine and imitation Bronzes, from Paris, Berlin and Vienna, $5.00 to $300.00

Carved Ivory, for curio cabinets, from $1.00 to $200.00

Limoges enamels, on copper or silver, in vases, boxes and fancy pieces, from $2.00 to $190.00

Hand-painted Miniatures on ivory; many unique subjects; from $5.00 to $150.00

Dutch Silver in hundreds of Curio Pieces. Lamps of every description. No two alike. No duplicates in any other house.

Electroliers for the hall, dining or music room, with one light or ten; from $10.00 to $150.00. And from these sections we have made the following six leaders:

Collection of Sevres decorated Vases; each, $3.25

Collection of carved Ivory Pieces; each, $3.50

Collection of Dutch Silver Pieces; each, $1.95

Collection of Limoges enamel Vases; each, $2.95

Collection of hand-painted ivory Miniatures; each $5.00

Collection of Teplitz Vases; each $1.50

Marble.

Not the kind that other houses show, but many pieces sculptured after subjects of our own selection by some of the most famous artists of Florence, Pisa and Rome. Special attention is called to the new finish in bronze and antique effects.

Grand Bust, Carrara Marble, "Dante's "Beatrice," in bronze and ivory effects; sculptured by Prof. A. Petrilli of Florence, $475.00

Full Figure, Carrara Marble, "Beatrice," by same artist; richly carved, chased with gold and antique finish $225.00

Carrara Bust, with black antique marble base, in ivory finish, "Rosa del Lago," $150.00

Full Figure, Carrara Marble, 28 inches high; subject, "Sapho" $190.00

Grand Bust "Jeanne d'Arc," in ivory and antique bronze finish $165.00

Carrara Bust, "The Venetian," by Prof. F. Saul $135.00

Carrara Bust, "Purity," antique finish, $135.00

Grand Bust, "Lucretia Romana," in antique ivory finish $80.00

Carrara Bust, "Ruth," by G. Gamboni, of Pisa, antique finish $60.00

Bust, "Venus de Milo," antique $25.00

And many other subjects, ranging in price from $6.00 to $475.00.

Clocks.

Clocks of every description—for banquet, music and reception rooms and halls; mantel and wall clocks.

Hall Clock, standing 8 feet high, richly carved, antique oak, with finest movement; 1½ inch tube gongs striking every quarter hour $500.00

Inlaid Mahogany Case, 7 feet 6 inches high; best movement, Westminster and Whittington Chimes $450.00

Richly Carved Mahogany Case, three sets Chimes $350.00

Carved Oak or Mahogany Case, with chime movement, striking every half hour, $125.00

And other Hall Clocks down to $25.00

Empire Marble Set; clock and candelabra, in Carrara marble; finest French movement and heavy antique gold bronze trimmings; set $255.00

Louis XV. Bronze and Marble Clock; French movement (copy of the Antique at Louvre) $132.00

Fine French Clock Sets (clock and candelabra;) French movement, with painted panels and side pieces; set $18.00

Fine Clock Sets, marble and bronze, with French movement; strike every half hour, $22.50

Black Marble Clocks, American movement; gong strike; warranted $6.50

Black Marbleized Clocks, American movement; strike every half hour; each $3.25

Rich Cut Glass.

Everything for the dining table, buffet and banquet hall. Bowls, decanters, flower vases, jugs, pitchers, comports, &c.:—

Eight inch Bowls, special cuttings, highly polished $2.75

Handled Claret Jugs or Wine Decanters $2.50

Olive Dishes, Almond Trays or Bonbon Dishes, with handle, each $1.25

Ice Cream Saucers, 6 inch, fancy cutting, each $1.25

Olive Trays, fancy shapes, each $1.93

Sugar and Cream Sets, rich cut, large size, set $2.50

Deep Cut Glass Ice Cream Trays, new cutting and highly polished $10.50

Deep Cut Celery Trays, new boat shape; extra heavy $2.75

Japanese China.

3,000 richly decorated Cups and Saucers; pair 25

1,000 richly decorated Sugar and Cocoa Sets; set 50

1,000 richly decorated After Dinner Cups and Saucers; pair 25

2,000 Bonbon Trays and Boxes, richly decorated in colors; each 25

1,500 Pin Trays, fancy shapes 15

500 Bouillon Cups and Saucers; pair 45

Fine China.

Coalport, Copeland, Minton, Doulton, Wedgwood, Cauldon, Haviland, Martin and others of the famous makers of the Old World.

Plates and Soup Sets.

Coalport Plates, rich Cobalt blue and gold decorations; dozen $225.00

Doulton Plates, richly decorated in floral or fruit designs; painted by Piper; dozen, $225.00

Wedgwood Plates, 10 inch, rich gold, Cobalt and cream decorations; dozen $75.00

Minton Plates, 7 inches; King Edward decorations; in gold and turquoise; dozen, $85.00

Haviland China Plates; 8 inches; rich blue and gold decorations; dozen $75.00

Haviland Limoges decorated Plates; blue and floral decorations $30.00

Martin Soup Sets; 12 pieces, rich incrusted gold borders, with silver handle; set $125.00

Haviland China Soup Sets, 13 pieces, Cobalt blue and incrusted gold decoration; set $110.00

Oyster Plates, salmon and gold decoration; dozen $49.50

Oyster Plates, Martin China, rich white and incrusted gold decorations; dozen, $60.00

Fancy Decorated Table China

At About Half Regular Prices.

Salad Bowls, 8 inches; worth $1.25, at, each .60

Cracker Jars, low squat shape; worth $1.75, each .75

Chocolate Pots; gold and flower decoration; worth $1.75, each .95

Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates; fancy shapes; worth $1.00, pair .50

Bouillon Cups and Saucers; rich floral decoration; pair .50

Large round Chop Dishes; floral decoration; worth $1.50, each .75

Cake Plates, large size; worth $1.25; at .75

Cake Plates, large size; worth $1.25, at, each .50

Pudding Sets, 3 pieces; assorted decorations; worth $2.00 to $4.00; all marked, set $1.50

After Dinner Cups and Saucers, with floral and gold decoration, pair .25

Toilet and Bathroom China.

Full Toilet Sets, with jar; new decoration $2.95

Bathroom Set, soap mug and vase; set, $1.00

Furnival's new decorated Toilet Sets; full 12 pieces; set $7.50

Japanese China Bathroom Sets; three pieces; set $1.25

Soap Dishes, decorated china; each .25

Covered Soap Dishes, decorated china; each .50

Dinner Sets.

Do you wish a fine set from Minton? We have it at $385.00

Or one from Cauldon, at $375.00

Or one from Haviland, Limoges, at $350.00

And so on from the finest factories of Europe and America.

Our Specials Are:—

Haviland China Dinner Set, Fish gold edges, with new rose decorations; set $65.00

Haviland decorated Limoges China Sets, with stippled gold handles, new decorations; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three meat dishes; set $31.50

Martin's Limoges decorated China Sets; new designs; assorted colors; worth $23.00, for, set $18.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets, border decoration, with gold edges; 100 pieces; worth $35.00, for, set $24.00

Austrian China Dinner Sets; new floral designs, gold traced handle; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; set, $14.50

English Decorated Dinner Sets, new designs; 100 pieces, with soup tureens and large meat dishes; set $12.00

American Decorated Dinner Sets, new decorations; 100 pieces, soup tureen and three meat dishes; set $10.00

Maddock's Celebrated Porcelain Sets, richly decorated, new designs, with gold edge; 100 pieces; at $14.00

Punch Sets and Bowls.

Limoges China Punch Sets, richly decorated with cardinal and deep gold incrusted border; 12 cups and saucers and large bowl, set $75.00

China Punch Sets; rich flower and gold decorations; 25 pieces, set $45.00

Deep Cup Glass Punch Bowls, on foot, 14 inch; new, rich cutting; each $47.00

Deep Cut Glass Punch Bowls, 14 inches across, on foot; our special cutting $33.00

Furnival's English Punch Bowls, extra large; new decorations, two designs; each $12.00 and $14.00

Furnival's English Punch Bowls; blue decoration; each $8.00

Maddock's large size Punch Bowl, in colored decorations, 15-inch; each $7.50

Pressed Glass Punch Bowls, on foot, large size; each $2.00

Fish Sets.

Fish Set, marine decorations, pink or blue edge, set $6.75

Fish Set, tinted ground, gold edge, fish centres, set $11.00

Fish Set, white and gold and floral decorations, with fish centres, set $12.00

Fish Sets, 15 pieces; large platters; new decorations; each $21.00

Limoges China Fish Set, 15 pieces; new decoration; rich gold border $47.50

Regarding Our Stock of Furs and Our Present Very Important Offerings.

Third Floor.

What woman does not love Furs? How beautiful and becoming they are—and how they enhance her charms.

This is the greatest Fur season in the history of Fur selling. In our Fur Store, adjoining our Women's Outer-Garb Section on the third floor, will be found a most interesting and choice collection of every worthy and popular skin, made up into garments that are marvels of style, grace and character, such as are sanctioned by Dame Fashion.

Here are shown exclusive novelties purchased direct from the European capitals, as well as a very superior stock of staple goods. In every instance

Prices Are Decidedly Reasonable.

In fact, were we to buy now, we would, in many cases, have to pay at wholesale almost as much as we are now offering the garments for at retail. This important point, together with the fact that the very acme of excellence is incorporated in every garment embraced in our stock, is reason why you should pay particular attention to our present offerings, which represent value-giving that will not be equalled anywhere else. Thus, if you contemplate buying Furs, we should advise promptness—that is, if you've regard for economy.

The following items stand as an index to our stock and its prices:—

Chic Persian Lamb Jacket, twenty-two inch; medium curl, Leipzig dyed; made of perfectly matched, selected skins, with high storm collar, wide revers and facing of fine color chinchilla; turnover cuffs, lined with heavy brocaded satin, at $150.00

Short jaunty Eton Jackets, of small, medium size or large bright curl, Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb; a new model, with high storm collar and turnover cuffs of natural dark mink, lined with a heavy grade brocaded satin $125.00

Twenty-two inch Jackets of medium curl, Leipzig dyed Persian Lamb; good, strong, serviceable skins, with high storm collar, wide revers and turnover cuffs; lined with a fine quality of brocaded satin $95.00

Axsala Seal Coat, 24 inches long, warranted for one year; high storm collar and wide revers; bell sleeves, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin $65.00

Electric Seal Coats, very choice skins; high storm collar, wide revers and turnover cuffs; lined with Skinner's warranted satin $45.00

Perfectly matched gray squirrel back Neck Scarfs; stole effect; lined with squirrel belly skin, with six Alaska Sable tails $39.75

Handsome natural dark Mink Neck Scarfs; a new model, 52 inches long, with ten genuine Mink tails $29.75

Fine color Chinchilla Cluster Scarf, with six blue fox tails; also magnificent brown fox Neck Scarf, 60 inches long, with four paws and two full brushes; each $22.50

Beautiful Blue Lynx Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine blue Lynx tails $19.75

PERSIAN LAMB CLUSTER SCARFS, very handsome, with eight black Lynx tails $19.75

NATURAL STONE MARTEN CLUSTER SCARFS, with six genuine Stone Marten tails $18.00

Very fine silky Isabella and Sable dyed Fox Scarf, with four paws and two full brushes $15.75

Fine Natural dark Mink Cluster Scarfs, with eight genuine Mink tails $14.75

ALASKA SABLE CLUSTER SCARFS, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails $12.50

Choice quality Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails $7.75

Gloves

For the Horse Show.

(Main Floor.)

Horse Show week has not found us napping in the Glove Department—or in any other department, for that matter. We are showing a number of pretty styles suitable for wear at this great Society and Equine display. We go right to the great head European headquarters for our Glove stock. By buying direct we are enabled to quote the lowest prices obtainable anywhere.

"Vassar" Prix Seam 1-pearl button mannish Glove, made from the choicest Russian kassan skins; new embroidery, turn-over cuffs; a very dashing glove for women; in the latest and most approved styles; pair $2.00

Women's 3-clasp real Kid Gloves, imperial points, in white, pearl, black and all the season's tints; a pretty, well fitting glove, neat in every detail, well seasoned skins; pair $1.50

"Princess Chic," 1-pearl button, prix seam mannish Glove, spear point, sewn with red and orange; contrasting tan bandelets; made from Russian kassan skins; pair $1.50

Women's 2-clasp full pique real Arabian Mocha Gloves, choicely embroidered, the pick of selected skins; pair, $1.35

Women's 1-clasp mannish Cape Gloves, in tans only; also Women's 1-clasp real Mocha Gloves, in black, tan, slate, mode and white; pair $1.00

We are also showing every conceivable style in correct handwear for men, boys and misses, including lined Kid Gloves and Woollen and Cashmere.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILERS HELD.

Harry C. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Army Harbor Improvement Board, and Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore, who are accused of trying to extort $4,500 from the Waterfront Improvement Company of Jersey City, yesterday were held in $2,500 bail each for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court. Bail in the case of Dr. Whitmore was given by Herbert Turrell of Parke, Davis & Co., where Whitmore is employed. Wilson was unable to furnish a bond and was committed.

Mr. Jerome says he does not think that the investigation into the case will divulge any extensive plot to blackmail, or that any one besides the two men under arrest will be found to have been implicated. Col. Mansfield, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, who was Wilson's superior officer, and whose name figured in the testimony at the hearing on Monday, left the city the same night to go to Newport with the Board of Engineers. He did not return yesterday.

Fire Rages in Senator Clark's Mine.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 18.—Advices received in this city to-night say that a fierce fire is still raging in Senator Clark's famous United Verde Mine in Arizona. Carbonic acid is being forced into the depths in great volume, but has not had any appreciable effect upon the flames. It is thought that this gas will finally quench the fire.

ROBBED CHURCH CORNERSTONE.

On suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of a church cornerstone a man named John Blackham of Corona is locked up in the station house at Newtown, Queens Borough. The cornerstone of the Lutheran Emanuel Church in Corona was laid by the Rev. Mr. Wyenecken, pastor of the church, Nov. 9. A few coins and the records were placed in a galvanized box, which was placed in the cornerstone.

On Saturday last a workman discovered the stone was out of place nearly a foot. An examination showed that the contents had been removed. Four or five bricks had been removed, and it is supposed that a crowbar had been used to force the stone, which weighed several hundred pounds. It is thought that a number of men were concerned in the robbery.

A Magazine Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published next Saturday, November 22. It will contain an interesting summary of the plans of the leading American periodicals for the year 1903, together with all the other regular features, and appropriate special articles.—Adv.

PURCHASE OF UNION PACIFIC HOLDINGS.

purchase of the Union Pacific holdings of Northern Pacific stock.

"Mr. Steele said," continued Col. Clough, "that in order to carry the deal through it might be advisable for the Northern Securities board to agree to take this stock. I told him the matter might be proposed at the meeting that afternoon. He and I then made a sketch of a minute which was to say that President Mitchell announced that he could procure this stock and at a certain price. A resolution was drawn up authorizing the purchase to be made.

"As it was not known how much of this stock there was or the price that would have to be paid for it, the specific figures were left blank to be filled in later. Mr. Steele then left and the minute was indorsed by the Directors later, it being generally agreed that it would be very advantageous to obtain this stock.

"As the Directors' meeting was breaking up George W. Perkins came in with figures showing the amount of stock held and the price that would have to be paid. I looked at the statement and showed it to Mr. Hill. It was then perceived that the amount of Northern Pacific stock held by these interests was appreciably less than it was supposed to be. We declined to take the stock on the basis proposed."

Negotiations were resumed between the Morgan and Harriman interests and a basis of transfer was finally agreed upon. When that agreement was reached the figures were filled in at the blank spaces left in the minutes. These minutes were approved by the Directors at the meeting on Nov. 19. When that meeting was held the stock had already been bought and paid for."

Q.—This Harriman stock was the only stock of the Northern Pacific Company for which any cash was ever paid, was it not? A.—No, indeed. The Northern Securities Company bought $34,000,000 of convertible bonds for cash and converted them into common stock. That was an entirely separate transaction, as that common stock did not exist until after Jan. 1, 1902.

Q.—Well, aside from that stock, did the Northern Securities Company ever pay cash for any Northern Pacific securities? A.—In the case of only a few fractional lots.

Col. Clough was examined at length concerning other points on which he had testified very fully in the

W. & J. Sloane

French Wilton Carpetings

ONE METRE WIDE; FIGURED OR PLAIN.

This is a very rich floor covering, and the color effects accord perfectly with the French styles of Decoration.

Broadway & 19th Street

Amusements. Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL **TO-NIGHT** AT 8:30

WETZLER SYMPHONY CONCERTS

ORCHESTRA OF 90

H. H. WETZLER

Conductor

SOLOISTS

GABRILOWITSCH

ELSA RUEGGER

Program:—BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 5, C Minor; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Piano in G major, No. 4; WAGNER, Prelude and Isolde's Liebestod; RUBINSTEIN, Concerto for Violoncello; WAGNER, Prelude "Die Meistersinger."

Reserved Seats 75cts. to $1.50 at Ditson's & Box Office.

HORSE SHOW.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 19, 20, 21, 22.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.

Trial of Hunters, Judging Park Teams, Ponies, Trotters, Hackneys, Horses and Runabouts, Saddle Horses and Hunters' Gig Horses for Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, and Pairs of Horses, Horses and Private Omnibus.

CONCERTS BY LANDER.

The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Evg., Nov. 22.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN
BOHEMIAN VIOLIN VIRTUOSO.
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS.
Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00.
At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's. —THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
VICTORIA, Eve. 8:15. Regular Mat. Sat., 2:15;
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
Incidental Music by Pietro Mascagni.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thurs. Evg., Nov. 20, at 8:15, and
NEW CENTURY QUARTETTE | **KOSMAN**
VIOLINIST.
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3
FREDERIC **LAMOND**
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
Mason & Hamlin Piano used.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sats., 2:15. | Dainty and Clever.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
Most tuneful and refined of Comic Operas.
By Rosenfeld and Sloane.

New York Theatre. B'way & 45th St.
AFTERNOONS 2:30. —EVENINGS 8:30.
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.
15TH CENTURY Morality Play. **EVERYMAN**
MOND. NOV. 24 "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
Popular Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.

ELMENDORF LECTURES — CARNEGIE LYCEUM, Thurs., Nov. 20, at 3:30, and also at 8:30 P. M. "LONDON & THE CORONATION." Fine Motion Pictures. Tickets at box office and Tyson's, Hotel Manhattan.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— **TWIRLY-WHIRLY.**
and Burlesque, "Humming Birds and Onions."

THE DEWEY, E. 14th St. **MATINEE TO-DAY.**
AL. REEVES' BIG BURLESQUE CO.
"Mr. Dooley," "A Merry-Go-Round."

BOSTOCK Animal Arena, Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Aft. & Evs.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
GRAND ANNA HELD
Mat. to-day, 25c. to $1.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Wed.) Aft. at 3.
COMPOSER'S RECITAL | S. CAMILLO **ENGEL**
Seats $1.50 and $2.00 at Ditson's.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 6th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. **"TOMMY ROT."**

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night only.

14th St. Theatre, Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving
MR. CHAUNCEY POSITIVELY LAST 4 WEEKS
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All new songs.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 58th St. 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
Mat. COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125th. | Mat. To-day.
ROSS & FENTON, and their own Bi: Co.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15
JOHN DREW The Mummy and the Humming Bird.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. **EAST LYNNE.**

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
THE NEW MAGDALEN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs at 8:20.
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Last performances of **ALT HEIDELBERG**

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN
50—GREAT ACTS—50
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St.
"NOT GUILTY." Mat. Daily, 25c

VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION,

INCLUDING

ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN HILL,

ON EXHIBITION TO-DAY
IN
ASTOR GALLERY
OF
WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Entrance from either 33d or 34th sides. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Manager.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15,
Daniel Frohman's 4th & Last Concert
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 VOICES.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Also WALTER DAMROSCH & ORCHESTRA, and EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Prices, 50c. to $1.50, at box office, Ditson's, hotels, and agencies.
—EVERETT PIANO USED.—

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2483 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Mats. to-day & Sat. at 2:15. Telephone 6020—38. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'WAY & 40TH ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY & SATURDAY.
"A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"A BROADWAY SUCCESS OF MORE THAN ORDINARY TASTINESS."—WORLD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. FAVERSHAM
In H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy,
IMPRUDENCE.
"Without any question the entertainment was the most richly and deliciously enjoyable of the season."—Times.
"An Unequivocal Success."—Tribune.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Last two weeks—Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Beginning Dec. 1, Seat Sale Wed., Nov. 26.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN and MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT in "The Altar of Friendship."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées To-day, Sat., & Thanksgiving Day.
MARY MANNERING
Evgs. 8:25. Mats. 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinées To-day, Sat., & Thanksgiving Day.
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Nov. 27.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
Dec. 1—E. S. Willard in The Cardinal.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Last 4 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinée Sat. | THE TWO SCHOOLS.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb
Sale of seats To-m'w, 9 A. M.—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT
CURTAIN AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
Mary of Magdala.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Opens Wed. Evg., Nov. 26th.
Herbert Stock Co., Presenting Bronson Howard's **ARISTOCRACY**
Prices—Evs., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
The largest & most successful of all melodramas
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JAS. K. HACKETT,
In Winston Churchill's play,
THE CRISIS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Matinee To-Day, 50c. to $1.50.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play DU BARRY.

GOLF CHANGES ADOPTED

Stricter Provision for Membership in Parent Organization.

ALLIED CLUB DUES REDUCED

Delegates of the National Association Also Decide That a Clearer Interpretation of Rules Is Necessary.

Several important changes in the United States golf provisions were made last night at the special meeting of the National Association, which was held at Delmonico's. Sixteen of the twenty-six associate clubs entitled to vote were represented, and, although there was some spirited discussion on a few of the changes proposed to the constitution by the Executive Committee, the suggestions of the latter did not meet with any rebuff. The question of placing the allied clubs on a par with the associate clubs did not come up, and the disposition seemed to be that both associate and allied members were contented with the present situation.

President Robert H. Robertson presided and the voting delegates were: Apawamis, Maturin Ballou; Chicago, E. P. Martin; Brookline Country, G. H. Winderfer; Glenwood, W. I. Osborne; Knollwood, H. W. Hayden; Midlothian Country, E. P. Martin; Nassau Country, F. S. Douglas and Harvey Murdock; Onwentsia, William Waller; Philadelphia Country, S. Y. Heebner; Philadelphia Cricket, S. Y. Heebner; St. Andrew's, F. B. Allen and J. B. Thomas; Shinnecock Hills, L. C. Mendoca; Huntington Valley Golf Club, W. L. Thompson; Baltusrol Golf Club, L. H. Graham and J. E. Bull; Morris County, Ransom H. Thomas; Garden City, Walter J. Travis and Charles B. Macdonald.

The most important changes under discussion were the articles reducing the dues of the allied clubs from $25 to $10, and curtailing, to some extent, the admission of clubs to associate, and so voting, membership. The $10 annual dues for allied clubs was passed, but it provoked a little discussion as to the advisability of reducing the associate club dues from $100 to $50. E. P. Martin of the Chicago Golf Club advanced this idea, as he stated that the funds of the association were more than ample for all expenses. Treasurer Samuel Y. Heebner of Philadelphia explained that the total annual income was about $8,500, of which $2,600 comes from the associate clubs and $4,450 from the 178 allied clubs. This latter amount will now be reduced to $1,780, and the Treasurer thought that no further reduction should be made at this time.

The change regarding new associate clubs is an entirely new movement in the association. Hereafter the sectional location of the club applying for voting power will be taken into consideration. The intention is to preserve a just distribution of voting power. Therefore, if a new Eastern club should desire associate membership it would very likely be refused, because the East already has more associate clubs than any other section of the country.

There is not an associate club west of Chicago, and Pittsburg is the only city having one between Chicago and Philadelphia. Charles B. Macdonald of Garden City pointed out that it might be possible for a club with very limited golf facilities, in fact, possessing cow-pasture links, to be admitted from one of these sparse localities as an associate member. It was pointed out that the Executive Committee could be relied upon to pursue the National standard of excellence, as the constitution says that such a club must be thoroughly representative in "accommodations, constitution, by-laws, and membership." When voted upon, sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the change suggested by the committee.

The other changes adopted were of minor and technical importance.

The subject of a further and clearer interpretation of golf rules came up for discussion, and the changes recently made by the St. Andrew's Club of Scotland, to go into effect in Great Britain on Jan. 1, were cited as evidences that the American rulings should be modified in accordance with these wherever necessary. The President appointed Charles B. Macdonald, G. Herbert Windeler, and Walter J. Travis as a committee to draft such changes as might be desirable.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1902, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Pounsbee, 115 pounds; The Black Scot, Midnight Chimes, Fluke, Tour, Paul Clifford, Senegaldrad, Ondurdis, Invasion, and Glennellie, 112 each; Andalusian, Simple Susan, Geraldyn, Slidell, and Erdenia, 107 each; Adele Harding, 105; Goldfinder, Red Damsel, Lady Fan, Stella W., White Owl, and Sedition, 104 each; Cassville, 102; Mount Kisco and John Nevin, 100 each; the Stewardess, Whisp, Prancer, Chiron, The Ragged Cavalier, Issa K., and Buck Lodge, 99 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Thoo Fly, Lulu Marr, Raglets, Lady Knighthood, Blue Grass Girl, Silver Foam, Alhambra, Laravale, Sweet Marjorie, Black Diana, Sweet Jane, Anne Hathaway, Healing Salve, Sontag, Lashbride, Rosewater, Effie Shepherd, Charmal, and Whiten, 105 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—The Vestal Stakes, for fillies three years old; one mile and a half. Adelaide Prince, 123 pounds; Blanche Herman, Sun Shower, Merriment, Lady Fan, Nightingale, Moon Daisy, and Caithness, 113 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bennings Special, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. The Huguenot, 138 pounds; Judge Phillips, Satire, Himself, and Warranted, 112 each; Major Mannix, Coley, Cogswell, Andy Williams, Lord Badge, Duoro, I Know, Daly, Rossignol, and Courtenay, 109 each; Gold Cure, 105; Huntressa, and Caithness, 102 each, and Arragowan, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Wheeler B., Ornature, Michaelmas, Daddy Bender, Turnpike, Reckless, and Chicle, 107 pounds each; Irene Mac, Jokko, Bassanio, Cloche d'Or, and Mrs. Frank Foster, 104 each, and Star and Garter, Pagus, and Dinksie, 99 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of more than three races in 1902; one mile and a sixteenth. Bonnibert, Knight of the Garter, Carbuncle, and Contend, 107 pounds each, and Gold Cure, Emshee, Bar Le Duc, G. Whittier, and Trump, 100 pounds.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Monday, Nov. 24, at 8,
Verdi's Opera, OTELLO.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wednesday Evg., Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Salignac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (debut,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Herts.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Seats for above performances on sale to-morrow at BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s, principal Hotels, and at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
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Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day, 25 & 50c.
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A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WILL be delivered on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at First Church of Christ, Scientist, 143 West 48th St., by Hon. William G. Ewing, C. S. B. All are welcome.

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Glass, Yale's Great Guard, Reported Protested by Harvard.

VIGOROUS DENIALS AT YALE

Injured Annapolis Player Slightly Improved — Columbias Will Play Cadets at Annapolis To-day.

Great excitement was caused at Harvard yesterday by a report that Glass, Yale's guard, has been protested by the Crimson athletic authorities. It was stated that Harvard has received information that Glass, while at Syracuse University, played on a football team, the members of which were paid $20 each for a certain game, and that Glass, having thus played for money, became a professional under the rules.

No official confirmation of the protest could be obtained at Cambridge, but from an unofficial source it was learned last night that the report has some foundation. Prof. Hollis, Chairman of the Crimson Athletic Committee, was as usual very reticent regarding the protest. "If Glass is ineligible I feel satisfied that Yale will not play him," was all he would say about the matter, but this statement was taken to show conclusively that Harvard has informally submitted the question of the big guard's athletic status to the Eli authorities. Harvard's policy has always been to remain silent on athletic matters until the other side has had its say. In this case the proof evidently has been secured, and if Yale will withdraw Glass of her own accord, well and good. If, however, she refuses to accept Harvard's suggestions about the matter it looks as if a formal protest would be made.

At Yale rumors that Glass had been protested were circulated yesterday, but were emphatically denied. Coach Swan said last night that no protest had been received, nor had anything been heard from Harvard regarding it. The Yale coaches who have looked into Glass's record declare that he has always been particular to keep clear of such matters. Coach Swan said that Glass was perfectly eligible and would play Saturday.

HARVARD SHOWS IMPROVEMENT.

In case Glass is withdrawn from Saturday's game his absence will about compensate for the enforced retirement of King from the Crimson line-up, and so will even up matters between the two teams. With the news of the Glass protest yesterday came the report of splendid practice by Harvard on Soldiers' Field. Four touchdowns were scored against the scrub in two fast halves, and a marked improvement was shown in defensive play. Time after time the 'Varsity held the second team for downs, and after the regulars had tired themselves out advancing the ball they forced the scrub back for ten yards in eight plays. This improvement and the probability that Glass will not play Saturday caused Harvard football stock to go up with a bound. Last night the odds, which all the week at Cambridge have been 5 to 3 on Yale, changed to 5 to 4, one bet of $500 being made at these terms. Seats for the game are also at high premium, as high as $10 being asked for single admission cards. One Harvard man last night refused $150 for six seats together.

The nine members of the Yale 'Varsity team who have been recuperating at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson since Sunday returned to New Haven last night. Head Coach Swan said that the men were all in good physical condition, and that every one of the eleven that faced Princeton would go into the Crimson game. Work will begin again at Yale Field to-day, but will be of the lightest character during the remainder of the week, as it is planned to keep the men "on edge" rather than teach them many new plays.

Rafferty and Metcalf are the only members of the eleven who will have to be handed carefully this week. Rafferty's head troubles him considerably, and his lack of training this Fall tells on him in a protracted game. To fill his place in case he has to retire a small army of former end players will be on hand the next two days. Ex-Capt. Gould of last year's team is expected to-day to join the coaching force, and also John Hall, '97. "Billy" Rhodes will probably come to-day also. Yesterday afternoon the subs were drilled and the ends, Hare, Wilhelmi, and Coffin, were particularly coached, as one of them, probably Hare, will go into the Harvard game.

Great anxiety is still felt at the Naval Academy in Annapolis over the condition of Midshipman Hugh Kerr Aiken of Louisiana, who was injured by being kicked in the head in the Bucknell game last Saturday. Up to a late hour Monday night, the injured cadet suffered frequent and intense convulsions and his mind was at no time clear, but yesterday he rallied somewhat and the convulsions were less frequent. The game between West Point and Annapolis at Philadelphia on the 29th of November will be played unless the accident should result fatally, but this accident and others which have occurred of late may have some effect toward creating a feeling against future contests.

Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, an eminent brain surgeon, arrived at Annapolis yesterday afternoon, in response to a request from the patient's father, Dr. Gayle Aiken of New Orleans, La., who telegraphed as soon as he heard of the accident. Dr. J. M. T. Finny of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, also came to Annapolis on a special train at 2 yesterday morning at the request of the naval authorities, but did not deem an operation necessary at that time and returned to Baltimore last night.

COLUMBIA TO PLAY ANNAPOLIS.

This afternoon at Annapolis the midshipmen will play their last game of the season prior to the great West Point game at Philadelphia on Nov. 29. Since the defeat by Bucknell on Saturday some changes in the line positions have been made which ought to prove of some advantage to the team. Fretz, one of the strongest men at the Naval Academy, who has played centre for three seasons, has been taken from that position and placed at right tackle; Grady has been shifted from tackle to left guard, formerly Carpenter's position, and Farley has replaced Grady at tackle. These men are doing well in their new positions.

In the practice at Annapolis yesterday afternoon the 'Varsity tore great holes in the scrub's line, and were not once held for downs. Three touch-downs were scored during the thirty-five minutes' scrimmage. The middies will start the game to-day with the following men in the line-up: Whiting, left end; Farley, left tackle; Grady, left guard; Oak, centre; Belknap, right guard; Fretz, right tackle; Soule, right end; Brisbin, quarter back; Root, left half back; Strassburger, right half back, and Doherty, full back.

Columbia's team and substitutes left for Annapolis on the midnight train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night. They will stop in Baltimore this morning, going on to Annapolis in the afternoon, and will leave for New York to-night, reaching here to-morrow morning. The probable Columbia line-up for this afternoon's game is: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Tomlinson; centre, Duden; right guard, Stangland; right tackle, Ahlberg; right end, Jackson; quarterback, Goodman; left half back, Weekes; right half back, Smith; full back, Duell.

The team is still badly crippled. Weekes's ankle is in very bad shape, having been injured again in the Amherst game; Smith's knee is no better; Goodman and Duden are both in poor shape, because of internal muscles, while Thorpe, Bladkus, and Peet are entirely out of the game. The Middies have a team strong enough to have beaten Pennsylvania, Lafayette 12—11, and to hold Princeton to 11—0. These seems no doubt of the result of the game, the only uncertainty being the amount of the score the Cadets will roll up.

At Fordham all the regular men reported for practice yesterday, with the exception of Curley, whose injuries may keep him off the gridiron for the rest of the season. Coach Murphy put the eleven through a hard practice, playing two twenty-minute halves against the scrubs. Two touchdowns were scored by the 'Varsity on long runs by Plunkett and McGee.

New Publications. New Publications. New Publications.

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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

LEAD FOR NEW DEFENDER.

Forty Tons of the Metal to Go in Cup Yacht's Keel Arrives at Bristol.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 18.—Activity of workmen in the boat shops of the Herreshoffs was especially noticeable to-day when pig lead for the keel of the new cup defender, something like forty tons, arrived from Kansas City. The wooden mold for the keel is completed, and it is being banked with clay as it sets upright on a marine cradle.

The mold is much after the shape of that used for the Constitution, but the ends look sharper. The lead will be melted probably under cover, instead of in the open, as in the case of the Columbia and the Constitution.

22D REGIMENT GAMES.

Class Teams Chosen for Columbia Relay Race—Other Features.

Trials for the Columbia University relay race, which is to be decided at the games in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment next Monday night, resulted in the choosing of the following men to represent their classes: 1903—Bishop, Scharps, Thompson, Haines, and Staves; 1904—Earle, Carlton, Lawson, O'Connell, and Oppenheimer; 1905—Taylor, Prall, Buell, Werner, and McDonnell; 1906—Curtis, Muir, Levintritt, Feldman, and Carter. The freshmen have two interscholastic champions on their team, and promise to give the seniors a hard race.

Ray Ewry, the world's champion high jumper and hitch and kick performer, will also compete in these games. P. J. Walsh, the National champion sprinter, and W. S. Edwards, a well-known runner, have been matched to race 300 yards, and each feels confident of his ability to win.



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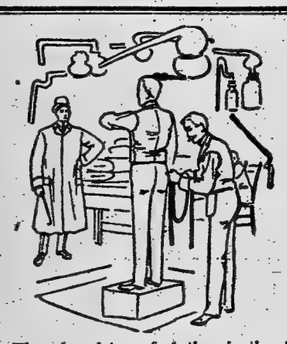
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As an inducement we offer a special line of Unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, suit to order $20.00. We know tailors selling the same at $40.00.

Special line of Meltons, Kerseys and Velours Overcoats to order $20.00, lined with full Venetian, or satin yoke and half wool, made up to date. Special sale of English trousers $6.00.

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CHIEF GUERIN'S BRAVERY AT THE BRIDGE FIRE

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Account of the Battalion Chief's Own Deeds in His Report Buried in His Praises of Others.

William Guerin, Chief of the Fourth Battalion of the New York Fire Department, who distinguished himself at the fire on the East River Bridge Nov. 10, filed his report on the fire with Chief Croker yesterday. Mr. Croker said on the day after the fire that Mr. Guerin had there proved himself a genuine hero, saving his life as well as the lives of many others and exposing himself to the greatest dangers in the performance of his duty. Yet Mr. Guerin could not be got to tell the details of his work at the fire, saying modestly that he had merely performed his duty.

Even in his very lengthy report submitted yesterday, his own part in the work was buried under a mass of praises of other men, and it was only from bits taken out here and there that the work he performed could be in a measure pictured. The report begins with a story of the origin of the fire and the peculiar conditions under which it gained headway. It then goes on to say:

"When I arrived at the bridge I found 100 bridge workmen who volunteered to get the lines to the top of the tower. I accepted their services in order to save the superstructure. I then ordered Engine Companies 11 and 17 to stretch two lines of hose to the foot of the bridge and there to 'Siamese' them."

Further along, the dangers to which Mr. Guerin was exposed are revealed in this description of the top of the tower:

"On arriving at the top of the tower I found the supports under Cable No. 1 burned away. The superstructure was also blazing fiercely, and the stairways had caught fire. We had hardly begun to pour water on the flames when the falling of molten metal broke the hose, and we were left without water. I ordered Engine Companies, 7 and 15 to replace the lines, which they did. We were at the top of the tower about two hours, during which time we only had twenty-five minutes of water. The hose broke five times, and at last we were all ordered down by Deputy Chief Duane."

The official report then tells how the rest of the men finally got down from the abutment by means of a ladder. Chief Guerin praises the men of Engine Companies 15 and 17, but for whose efforts, he says, all the men on the abutment would have been burned to death. The report continues:

"I then ordered that all traffic under the bridge be stopped, as I had witnessed the falling of huge masses of incandescent metal. When Assistant Bridge Engineer Martin arrived he said if the cables fell they would carry away the roadway and platforms under the bridge, crushing all the companies that were stationed there, and I therefore ordered them away. I did not feel justified in ordering the men to the top of the tower again, so I called for three volunteers to accompany Mr. Martin and myself. Firemen McCabe, Hauser, and Broadway volunteered, and we made our way to the top of the tower through a storm of falling timbers and redhot iron.

"We had ascended 150 feet when we came to a platform that was burning fiercely and threatened the stairway with total destruction. By means of axes and bars we pried up the flooring and managed to clear a space all around the stairway so that it could not catch fire from the blazing platform."

After further details the report tells about the length of time Mr. Guerin remained at the top of the tower and the dangers there encountered, saying:

"At the top of the tower we found a barrel half full of water. We then took our fire hats and managed to keep the flames away from the stairway, which was our only means of escape in case the fire became unbearable. We staid at the top of the tower until 8 o'clock the next morning, playing water on the main cables chiefly. We found that only one of the cables had been damaged seriously and the two north cables were entirely intact."

Chief Guerin says also: "I am glad to state that only one serious accident occurred. This was the case of Fireman Jeremiah Haggerty, who was struck on the head by a falling redhot bolt. He was taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, and at the time of this writing it is believed he will recover."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Each day brings its weddings, and the attractions of the Horse Show are not sufficiently potent to limit the attendance at any of these events. This afternoon Miss Florence Jacquelin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, will be married to Charles R. Swords, in the Church of the Incarnation. There will be a reception this afternoon given by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry to introduce their daughter Miss Elizabeth Marie Hurry. On Dec. 22 Mr. and Mrs. Hurry will give a dinner dance.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have closed Elm Court, at Lenox, and are in town for the season. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will remain at Florham until after the Christmas holidays. George Vanderbilt has returned to Biltmore.

***

Peter Augustus Jay will sail this morning for his post as Third Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris. Mr. Jay is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay of Newport and New York. His mother was Miss Kane, the sister of Delancey Kane and the great-granddaughter of John Jacob Astor. Augustus Jay, the father of Peter Augustus Jay, was for a long time one of the Secretaries of Legation in Paris. Robert S. McCormick of Chicago, who is Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, will sail also in the same ship, the Philadelphia.

***

The Deutschland, which will sail for Hamburg this morning, has a long list of passengers. Among those booked are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Phelps Dodge and Walter Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Chapman, Mrs. Silas Edwards and Miss Edwards, John Brinckerhoff Jackson, and William P. Burden.

***

There were several notable departures yesterday. Among these were Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Clark, (Miss Daisy McCoy Burden,) and the Baron and Baroness von Graffenried, (Mrs. Wells-Schuyler Hamilton.)

***

Mrs. Hart Lyman, who went abroad last year, has returned to 74 East Fifty-fourth Street, and will introduce her daughters, the Misses Katherine and Marion Lyman, in society this Winter.

***

The death of Miss Cara Bean took place on Sunday evening at the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward Leavitt, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn. Miss Bean was the daughter of the late Aaron H. Bean, and Louise Remer. Her brother, the late Howard Bean, who married Miss Chapman of Hartford, Conn., was a well-known clubman and a member of the Stock Exchange. He died a few years ago at Morristown, N. J. Miss Cara Bean and Miss Blanche Bean lived for a long time at Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street. They were well known in New York society.

***

The engagement of Miss Helen Stuyvesant Dudley, daughter of the late Edward Dudley, to Dwight Braman of Boston, well known in this city and Newport, has been announced.

***

Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne and Mrs. Edward C. Hartshorne will give a reception on Nov. 20.

***

Mrs. William Post returned yesterday from Chatsworth, N. J., where she had been spending a few days at the clubhouse.

***

A harvest festival and sale for the benefit of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, at 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be given on Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening of this week.

62 East Sixty-seventh Street, have gone to Lakewood. Mr. Warner is convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever.

***

The attendants at the wedding of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence and Heth Lorton on Dec. 4 in Trinity Chapel, will be Miss Katherine Post Newbold, Miss Anna Lawrence Herrick, Miss Mary Josephine Rowland, Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill, Miss Katharine Dilworth Wisner, and Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones as bridesmaids. Dr. George Bolling Lee as best man, and Sidney Leighton Smith, Richard F. Goldsborough, Dr. George G. Bell, Joseph F. Simmons, Julien J. Mason, Arthur S. Wily, Dr. Harwood Huntington, and Col. W. O. Skelton of Virginia.

***

The attendants at the wedding on Dec. 20 of Miss Helen Kountze and Robert L. Livingston in Grace Church, will be Miss Annie Ward Kountze, who will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Miss Nina Kountze, a cousin; Miss Evelyn Parsons, and Miss Eleanor Jay. McRa Livingston will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Robert L. Gerry, De Lancey Kountze, Ernest Iselin, Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Allen Wallace, and F. L. V. Hoppin.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Smith announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Josephine Hoyt Smith, to Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr.

***

Prince Henry of Pless, who was the representative of the Kaiser at the Chamber of Commerce dedication, will sail this morning. He has been stopping at a week-end party given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Farm. Last evening he attended a dinner given by Morris K. Jesup.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Elliman—Coppell.

Lawrence B. Elliman, son of William Elliman, and Miss Edith Howard Coppell, a daughter of the late George Coppell, were married in Grace Church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. The bride was escorted to the altar by her brother, Arthur Coppell. She wore a white satin gown. The bodice was of point lace, and stole ends of the point fell in front to the bottom of the dress. The sleeves also were of point lace, and from the elbows down were gauntlet shaped. They came well over the hands, as the bride wore no gloves. Her bouquet was of white orchids and valley lilies, and the point lace veil was caught to her hair by orange blossoms.

The maid of honor, Miss Rosalie Southgate Elliman, a young sister of the bridegroom, was in white accordion-plaited chiffon, trimmed with Irish lace. The bridesmaids, the Misses Florence and Grace Coppell, were in white cloth costumes, trimmed with Irish point, and their cloth and lace hats, also white, were trimmed with long ostrich plumes to match. These gowns had a blousing and very long-waisted effect in front, formed by full puffs of white chiffon, barred by bands of Irish point and cloth. The skirts were fitted about the hips in a pointed yoke effect with fine tucks, and there were insertions of Irish lace in the sweeping skirts.

Mr. Elliman's best man was De Lancey Coster, and the ushers were Herbert Coppell, Walter A. Pease, Edgar Hatfield Booth, Stephen Pell, Robert Barclay, Philip Sands, and Douglas Elliman.

The church was decorated with greens and white chrysanthemums, and the Coppell residence, 40 Fifth Avenue, was also decorated with white chrysanthemums. As the Coppells are in mourning, the reception at the house was limited to relatives. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Elliman will live at 124 East Thirtieth Street, a house they have taken for the Winter.

Chatain—Fitch.

Miss Ella Fitch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain were married last evening in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge. Miss Doris Fitch, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, the bridesmaids being Miss Elizabeth C. Fitch, also sister of the bride, and the Misses Pauline Lowerre, Bessie Bailey, Josephine Hoyt Smith, Grace Wilcox, and Edith French. The best man was J. Barston Smull. Several hundred guests attended the wedding reception held at the home of the bride's parents, at 16 East Eightieth Street, among them being Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Armand Chatain, Mr. and Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice and Mrs. James A. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chatillon, Justice and Mrs. Charles F. MacLean, Justice and Mrs. Charles F. Truax, Justice and Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice and Mrs. Leonard A. Giegerich, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver, Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Justice and Mrs. Henry A. Glidersleeve, Judge and Mrs. Frank T. Fitzgerald, and Judge Newburger. Mr. and Mrs. Chatain will occupy their new residence in West End Avenue.

Hendrickson—Lord.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., Nov. 18.—Dr. Clifford W. Hendrickson of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Emily L. Lord of Bayonne were married here at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the Fifth Street Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry W. F. Jones officiated. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Anna Dard of Lord Avenue and the late City Treasurer Charles L. Lord. Dr. Hendrickson is a graduate of Columbia University, his father being a well-known Brooklyn lawyer. Miss Cornelia Crook was the maid of honor. Dr. Walter Price of Brooklyn was the best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary P. Kissam of Brooklyn, Miss Edith M. Sammis of Huntington, L. I.; Miss Margaretta Bullus of Philadelphia, Penn., and Miss Isabel Moore of Bayonne. The ushers were Charles S. Jones of Bayonne, Frederick T. Marsh of Framingham, Mass.; Dr. O'Connor of Brooklyn, and Bayard T. Kissam of Elizabeth, N. J. The bride was given away by her brother, Frederick K. Lord.

Dingree—Lutkins.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A fashionable wedding of persons well known in Manhattan and Brooklyn took place in Grace Episcopal Church in Nyack this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The bride was Miss Louise La Rue Lutkins, daughter of Stephen H. Lutkins, a leather merchant of New York, whose home is in Nyack, and the bridegroom was Frank Ammermon Dingree of Brooklyn. The Rev. Franklin Babbitt, rector of Grace Church, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. MacDonald, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Barran—Parks.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—At Emmanuel Church to-day Miss Alice Parks, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church, was married to John Nicholson Barran of Leeds, England, son of John Barran and grandson of Sir John Barran. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, D. D., rector of Calvary Church, New York, an uncle of the bride, and the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Fitzgerald—Mauborgne.

Miss Josephine Mauborgne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Mauborgne, was married yesterday in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, to James Rowan Fitzgerald, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rowan Fitzgerald. The Rev. G. M. Searle performed the ceremony. The bridesmaid was Miss Margaret Agnes Fitzgerald, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was James Peckard, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald will live in Newark, N. J.

Lucas—Dix.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Capt. and Mrs. John P. Dix's daughter, Miss May Evelyn Dix, was married this evening to John Lucas at her home here. The Rev. T. B. Neely of New York performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. Bickby Burns. Miss Verrill Dix was maid of honor, and Godfrey D. Stengle was best man. The ushers were C. Bertram Dix and Dr. Archibald L. Dix.

Russak—De Harmes.

The marriage of Jacques Russak to Mlle. Cecile de Harmes, daughter of Mme. Otto Ferdinand de Harmes, took place yesterday at the residence of Frank Russak, brother of the bridegroom, at 64 Avenue de Bois

ESTABLISHED 1875.

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A reliable pair in neat, black mounting, $4.00.
Others in fine variety, up to $75.

LORGNETTES
Beautiful new designs in gold, silver, gun metal and shell.

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Best source of supply in the city for all such articles.

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OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

STRIKE AT VANDERBILT HOUSE.

Building Trades Men Object to the Firm Which Holds the Painting and Decorating Contract.

A strike was ordered yesterday on the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, against William Baumgarten & Co., who have the contract for the painting and decorating, although there will be no painting or decorating done there for six months. The electrical workers and men of several other trades quit. The strike is in sympathy with the Amalgamated Painters' Society, which has an alleged grievance against the firm. Strikes also have been ordered on several other buildings where the firm has contracts.

The trouble began with a general demand for an increase of wages made by the Amalgamated Painters' Society a year ago. The members of the Master House Painters' Association granted the demand, but the members of the Interior Painters and Decorators' Association, to which Baumgarten & Co. belonged, refused the demand. When their painters struck they filled their places with members of the Brotherhood of Painters, a rival organization. Strikes were then ordered against the members of the Brotherhood of Painters, but after a month or two the warfare partially died out.

The present strikes are the beginning of another fight to get the Brotherhood men ousted. Mr. Baumgarten said last night that the strike in which he is interested was ordered to get Mr. Vanderbilt to take the contract from his firm.

W.K. Vanderbilt's French Turf Winnings

PARIS, Nov. 18.—W. K. Vanderbilt comes ninth on the list of winners on the French turf in 1902. His winnings amount to $53,139.

WORK BY KATE GREENAWAY.

It is a modest little exhibition which has been opened at the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., in East Sixteenth Street, but it is better worth going to see than many a fifty-cent-admission-quarter-for-the-catalogue show. Most of the water colors and drawings by Kate Greenaway which are on view are of the slightest character, but there is not one of them that is not charming and valuable.

Miss Greenaway's work has that quality of simplicity which is so misleading in pictorial as well as in literary and dramatic art. The student who sees it usually thinks that nothing could be easier than to produce things like it until he tries to do so. Afterward he discovers that this captivating simplicity is the result of an absolutely sure touch only to be attained after much labor and a faultlessly delicate eye for color, which usually cannot be attained at all. Kate Greenaway enjoyed beautiful color as Fra Angelico enjoyed it, and in their way her productions are as naively delightful as those of the monk of Fiesole.

There is no catalogue of the exhibition and the descriptive booklet issued by Keppel & Co. is not up to the usual level of their productions of that kind. One learns from it that the collection consists of work not done for sale, but for the artist's own professional use (which is interesting) and that Miss Greenaway dropped her h's, which piece of information is of no use to the public and is in rather bad taste.

IN THE SHOPS.

Women's white silk stockings have a design of grapes and leaves painted over the instep.

***

Zibeline for gowns comes with so long a nap that it has the appearance of fur. One evening gown of white might be the frock of an ice maiden.

***

A service table for the dining room has two under shelves and the top has a small leaf which turns back over it with hinges when not in use, but is turned out and supported by brackets when needed.

***

A nice little gun metal jewel box has a small watch set in the top.

***

A jewel box of fine china is in the form of a bureau. There are drawers in the lower part, the upper part closing with two tiny doors like a secretary, but these opening disclose more and smaller drawers.

***

Regular dinner napkins are now finished with lace around the edge. This is the heavy linen lace, a narrow band finishing the edge, and in the corners, running up into the linen, are more elaborate designs.

***

Round doilies for the table have a centre of linen, the bigger part of the doily being of lace, this made in circular pieces, with the opening in the centre for the linen and a straight edge on the outside, contrary to the usual custom.

***

Gun metal lorgnette chains, intersected with baroque pearls, are used by women in mourning.

***

Sets of studs and cuff links in black and white come with the studs of the black with two or three small diamonds in the centre. The cuff links are larger spheres of the black, diamonds in the centre, and a line of larger ones outlining the edges.

***

Night candlesticks are almost small cups in shape. There is a framework and handle of silver or nickel, and in this is set the cup of colored glass, the big round candle set low in it, the light shadowed by the deep color of the glass, usually of green. A little snuffer of the metal hangs at the side.

***

People who fancy decorations of china in keeping with the use to which the dishes are to be put will like asparagus platters and plates with a bunch of asparagus, the pieces held together with a few radishes, in the centre of each. The coloring is delicate and very pretty.

***

What looks to be the pointed end of a man's string tie with an initial upon it is a watch fob.

***

Those beautiful green Brazilian beetles are mounted on something that looks like gun metal, only enough of it for a setting being used, and in hatpins they look exceedingly well. The pins cost 49 cents each.

***

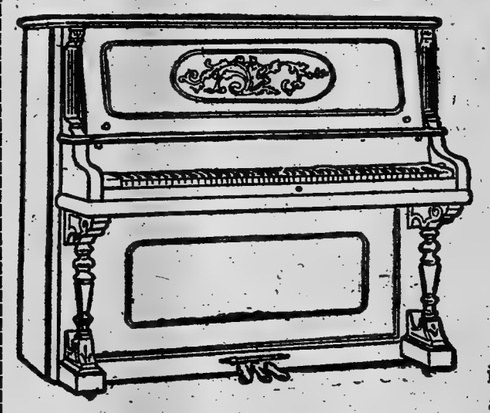
Very pretty is a bodice of white chiffon and Irish lace. The entire upper part is of the lace over chiffon, ruffling out from the shoulders and quite full at the lower edges, where it finishes like a jacket several inches above the waist. The interval is filled with the chiffon in wide tucks and blousing. The upper part of the sleeves and to below the elbow is of the lace, and below that is the tucked chiffon, then a puff of the chiffon plain, and there are narrow bands of the lace, into which it is drawn at the wrists.

***

An attractive little negligée jacket of pink has a deep collar of the material in

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The initial announcement was made in yesterday's papers, and met with a very flattering reception, and deservedly so, for it is decidedly exceptional to get an instrument so excellent for such a small amount. We repeat: WE GUARANTEE THE BAUS PIANO IN EVERY PARTICULAR FOR 5 YEARS. The designs were specially made for this sale. They include plain panelled oak cases, plain panelled mahogany cases, carved panelled antique oak cases, carved panelled Circassian walnut cases and carved panelled San Domingo mahogany cases. Double veneered cases, ivory keys; overstrung bass; three strings in the treble.

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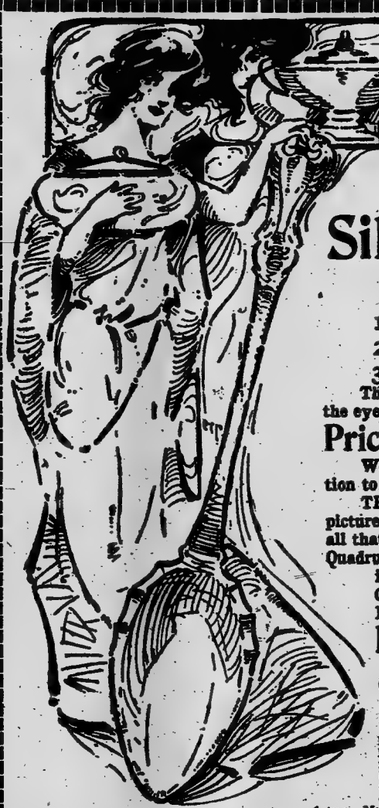
DINNER SETS.
DINNER SETS; 112 pieces; fine thin porcelain; decorated in natural colors; special, 7.25
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; finest English porcelain; rich border decorations; every piece gold lined; "Open Stock" pattern; special, 15.00
DINNER SETS; 100 pieces; finest French Limoges china; richly decorated with gold stippled handles; large 16-inch platter and soup tureen; making a complete service; regularly $22.00; special, 16.50

GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS; crystal glass; fluted bottoms; regularly at 35c. per dozen; special, 23
PEPPERS AND SALTS; fancy designs; finest crystal glass; silver-plated tops; special, 8
PEPPERS AND SALTS; finest crystal glass; large size; imitation of cut glass, with very heavy Sterling silver screwed tops; very special, 19

ODD CHINA.
CUPS AND SAUCERS; large ovide shape, Tea; of French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; special, 19
PLATES; Breakfast, Tea and Bread and Butter; French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; special, 19
CRANBERRY or SALAD BOWLS; very handsome shapes, richly decorated, gold lined; regularly at 75c. and $1.00; special, 50
CABORETTES or LOBSTER SALAD DISHES with handle, handsomely decorated; regularly from 75c. to $1.00; special, 50
CABORETTES or LOBSTER SALAD DISHES, large size; very fancy shapes; regularly at $1.50; special, 1.00
CHOCOLATE POTS and CRACKER JARS; fine Austrian china; richly decorated; regularly at 50c.; special, 25

ODD CHINA.
CUPS and SAUCERS; large tea size; fine Austrian china; richly decorated; regularly at 20c.; special, 9
BREAD and BUTTER PLATES, OATMEAL BOWLS, FRUIT SAUCERS and CREAM JUGS; fine Austrian china; very handsomely decorated and tinted; gold lined; special, 9
MEAT or TURKEY DISHES; handsomely decorated; finest English porcelain; 12 inches, 14 inches and 16 inches in size; regularly at $1.00 and $1.50; special, 50
COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES; handsomely decorated; finest English porcelain; regularly at $1.25; special, 23
TURKEY DISHES; made specially for serving turkey; also for making handsome wall plaques; finest English porcelain; decorated in colors with a large turkey gobbler; life-like size, 24x19, 22x19; regularly from $4.00 to $6.00; special, 3.85
(Basement.)

Millinery—Beautiful Creations For the Horse Show.
(Millinery Salon, Second Floor, Front.)



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1—The unprecedented lowness of the prices.
2—The wide variety of shapes and sizes.
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There you have the story in a nutshell. It's a fascinating recital to the eye and ear of the thrifty householder, for it means

Prices 1-4, 1-3, and 1-2 Less Than Usual.

We didn't begin the sale dispiritedly, but with a vigorous determination to excel anything in this line we have ever done before.

THE MAIN AVENUE IS A MINE OF RICHES. It is a most alluring picture, brilliant, beautiful, and captivating, with its splendid displays of all that is praiseworthy, new and highly desirable in Sterling Silverware, Quadruple-Plate Ware and Table Cutlery. The very best manufacturers in the world have their imprint upon these wares, and the EXTRAORDINARY VOLUME OF BUSINESS DONE THE PAST TWO DAYS WAS ONLY DESERVED.

Details of To-day's Attractions Follow:

Quadruple Plated Silverware.
LOT 1—QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE—Many new designs in Butler or bright finish; Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, Claret Pitchers, Baby Cups, Pickle Casters, Mustard Pots, Cigar Jars, Condensed Milk Holders, Horseradish Holders, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls and Fruit Dishes, choice, 75
LOT 2—QUADRUPLE PLATED Candlesticks, Chocolate Pots, Cups, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Sugar Bowls, Bread Trays, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Condensed Milk Holders, Claret Pitchers, Sugar Sifters, Fern Dishes, Cigar Jars, Serving Trays, Tea Pots, and Cake Baskets; choice, 1.25
LOT 3—QUADRUPLE PLATED Fruit Dishes, Nut Bowls, Candlesticks, Crumb Sets, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Cream Pitchers, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Sugar Bowls; with 6 Rogers Tea Spoons, and Nut Bowls; choice, 1.95
LOT 4—QUADRUPLE PLATED Cake Baskets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Crumb Sets, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Baking Dishes, porcelain lined; choice 2.75
LOT 5—QUADRUPLE PLATED Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Fern Dishes, Tea Pots, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Soup Tureens, Salad Bowls, Fruit Dishes, Coffee Pots and Cake Baskets; porcelain lined, choice, 3.50

Sterling Silverware.
STERLING SILVER DINNER OR TEA KNIVES; hollow handles; set of 6, 6.00
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; fancy patterns; set of 6, 9.75
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, fancy patterns; set of 6, 2.95
STERLING SILVER BUTTER SPREADERS, set of 6, 3.75
STERLING SILVER COLD MEAT FORKS PRESERVE SPOONS, AND LETTUCE FORKS, WITH GILT OR SILVER BOWLS, French gray handles, 2.25
STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS, highly polished, gold lined, 2.95
CIGAR JARS, Sterling silver tops, French gray finish, 2.95
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 5 pieces, extra heavy, full size, beautifully embossed, 145.00
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, highly polished, bead trimming, 75.00
STERLING SILVER COFFEE SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, extra heavy, beautifully embossed, French gray finish, 75.00
STERLING SILVER CHOCOLATE SETS, 3 pieces, highly polished, rococo border, 61.25

Table Cutlery.
GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, fancy lined Case, Antique Ivory Handles, Sterling Silver Ferrules, fine quality Steel, 4.00
CARVING SET, 3 pieces, in case, handles made of antique ivory or stag, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 5.00
CARVING SET, 3 pieces, in case, stag or antique ivory handles, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 6.50
GAME CARVERS, 3 pieces, in case, ivory or celluloid handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 2.50
GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, in case, stag handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 1.95
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces, in case, stag handles, best quality steel, 2.50
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, 2.00
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, 98
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, cocobolo handles, fine quality steel, 75
PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, full size, silver plated blade, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 4.95
PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, silver plated blades, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 2.65
(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

A STARCHLESS CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

Col. OGDEN, Chairman of the City Civil Service Commission, has chosen an unfortunate moment in which to announce his desire to relax the law and the rules governing appointments so as to give much greater discretionary power to the appointing officers of the present administration. The machine leaders of the Republican Party have been complaining that the big increase in the Democratic vote in this city at the late election was due to the lack of patronage received from the departments. The only way in which more patronage can be got is by increasing the discretionary power of the appointing officers. Whatever the result, Col. OGDEN will find all the machine men supporting his new move, which is an embarrassing and even mortifying situation for him. This administration is distinctly pledged against the use of offices as spoils. Col. OGDEN is charged with the application of the law expressly designed to prevent this abuse. It cannot be pleasant for him to find himself promoting the schemes of the spoilsmen by seeking the relaxing of the law.

We assume that he believes that the change he proposes is necessary to efficient operation of the service. The burden of proof is upon him. The Constitution places it on him in declaring that all places shall be filled by competition where it is practicable. It is matter of record that competition is actually shown to be practicable in the Federal service and in the municipal service of other cities where it prevails to a far greater extent than it does here. If more competition is practicable elsewhere, how can less be required here? This is not a merely argumentative question. It is a question which any officer charged with the working of the law in this State who proposes to cut down the scope of competition and widen the field of appointments at discretion must answer definitely and conclusively, if he does his duty under the Constitution and the law. In the Federal service in Washington only 1 7-10 per cent. of the appointments are exempted from competition; in this city 3 7-10 per cent. In other words, our heads of departments have more than twice the discretion of those at Washington. Why do they need more? What use will they make of it? A comparison with other cities shows the same result. Are our appointing officers less intelligent in acting under the law, or less loyal to it?

The present law, which Col. OGDEN seems to wish to have weakened, was enacted under the leadership of THEODORE ROOSEVELT as Governor, and the rules were adopted or passed on by a commission of his appointment. Undoubtedly the measure of competition required in them was what Mr. ROOSEVELT thought to be dictated by the Constitution and by good administration. When he became President he proceeded, with the help of an excellent commission, to stiffen and extend the requirements of competition in the Federal service, so that, as we have shown, they are more than twice as strict as in this city. Is not that a pretty good standard by which Mayor LOW and Col. OGDEN might be guided?

But the Chairman of the commission appears to have a notion that incompetent and tricky and untrustworthy appointees in the competitive places are "protected by the civil service laws." If so, he is greatly in error. Removals for any of these reasons, if made in accordance with the simple form prescribed, will be sustained by the courts as they have been. If needed removals have not been made, it has not been due to lack of power but to lack of courage and firmness, and no change in the law can supply these. We cannot but regard the latest announced purpose of Col. OGDEN as a serious mistake on his part, in which we trust that the Mayor will not concur. Indeed, so far as changes in the rules are concerned, which require the approval of the whole commission, as well as that of the Chairman, we trust that Col. OGDEN'S colleagues will not accept the guidance he appears desirous to assume.

MAYOR LOW AND CHIEF CROKER.

Most intelligent New Yorkers, we suppose, shared the chagrin of the highly respectable deputation of business men which waited upon the Mayor with a testimonial in favor of Chief CROKER, that neither the deputation nor the testimonial should have been received. The Mayor's reason, as "sent out" to the deputation, was that the matter of the Chief's fitness for his place was under investigation and so "sub judice," and that it would not become the Mayor to take outside testimony upon a matter which might subsequently come before

began publicly to persecute an official who evidently commands immensely more of the public confidence, as a safeguard against destructive fires, than does the Commissioner himself. The Mayor had, in this matter, an excellent opportunity to drop one of the chief handicaps upon his administration, as he has had a dozen such opportunities to drop the other, and greater, the Commissioner of Police. There is as little of sound policy in his action in either case as there is of reason or justice.

"LABOR" AND THE LAW.

It is reported from Albany that Gov. ODELL has taken under advisement the question, raised by some person or persons connected with the National Guard, whether the labor unionists in Schenectady who have expelled a man from their organization and procured him to be discharged from his employment for having joined the National Guard and done his duty as a National Guardsman, were not liable to indictment for treason.

This would not, we think, be a promising procedure. We have before given some reasons to indicate that none of these public malefactors could be proceeded against criminally, in the absence of some special statute. "Constructive treason" has for some centuries been, in English-speaking countries, an offense the accusation of which has been viewed with great suspicion. That suspicion is a wholesome sentiment, which ought not to be relaxed simply because some labor organizations are conducted without common sense or patriotism. The Constitution of the United States attests the strength of the sentiment, as by the careful and singular proviso of its definition that treason against the United States shall consist "only" in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. There is no definition of treason against the State of New York in its Constitution, and the definitions of it in the Penal Code would certainly not, excepting by a most strained construction, cover this case The clear fact is that the offense which these malefactors in Schenectady have committed, though very grave, is one against which there is no prohibition simply because it was never contemplated by the framers of any statute of the State that any of its sons would be such bad citizens as to commit it.

It does not follow that they can go scathless. POTTER has been deprived of his employment by the malice of his persecutors and the cowardice of his employers, for doing his duty as a citizen. Rather, we may say, for overdoing it. He is, by the Constitution of the State, a member of the militia. If he had waited to be summoned as such and had obeyed the summons, and anybody had attempted to persecute him for doing his duty, the persecutor would have been without doubt liable for contempt of court, if it had been by an order of a court that he was summoned. If some order of crazy people should ordain that none of its members should do jury duty, on pain of expulsion, and should attempt accordingly to enforce pains and penalties on the member who had done jury duty, the courts would be down upon him with great promptitude. POTTER is really in the same position, though perhaps not technically. He would be technically if he were openly persecuted upon the real ground of his persecution—that is, that he had actually done his duty as a member of the organized militia, in obedience to lawful orders. But his persecutors have been too cunning, or too cowardly, or too lucky, to put their criminal conduct on its true ground. They have persecuted him avowedly for the reason that he had joined the organized militia, not that he had done his duty as a member of it. The distinction is morally nothing at all, and the persecutors are just as much public enemies as if it did not exist. But technically there is reason to believe that it has enabled them to avoid the responsibility for their own acts, and that an indictment against them would not lie. In that case we evidently need a new statute, making that legally punishable which is already so shameful and so dangerous. Such a statute should not be difficult to draw, to enact, or to enforce.

It seems that the later victim of these Schenectady Anarchists, O'BRIEN, might have had a good case for criminal proceedings against them if he had not been intimidated into abandoning his employment. For the persecution of him was avowedly undertaken on the ground not that he was a National Guardsman, but that, being a National Guardsman, he had obeyed the lawful order of the Governor of the State of New York. Meanwhile POTTER has lost his employment by doing his duty. He has lost it by a conspiracy between his late employers, who have yielded to threats, and SHEFFER and PRATT, who have made the threats. Apparently POTTER has a clear case of damage and a clear right of action against the persons who have conspired to deprive him of his employment, and whose conspiracy has succeeded. There ought to be some courageous and ambitious young lawyer in Schenectady who is anxious to make an honorable fame by taking up a case which thus represents what is most valuable in and indispensable in American citizenship. It is even possible that such a lawyer might find means not only to make the late employer pay in purse for the outrage which American principles have suf-

street railroad controlled by it to join a union. Not only was the boycott order disregarded by the public, but with equal enthusiasm by members of trades unions generally. President JACKSON of the Trades Assembly admits that "the time is not ripe for such a step." If it ever should be "ripe" for such an outrage on personal liberty and the rights of the public, so that such a boycott as was ordered in the case of the Schenectady Railway Company can be enforced by popular obedience without recourse to intimidation or violence to deter the timid or destroy the courageous, there will be very little chance to escape the humiliating conclusion that those who gave their lives to found and preserve this Republic made the sacrifice in vain.

It was not expected by any sane person that the general public would respect the boycott of a necessary line of surface cars declared for no better reason than that given, unless compelled to do so by mobs of cudgel-wielding and brick-throwing ruffians. What the members of the unions would do was uncertain. They have set this doubt at rest by laughing at the boycott order, crowding the cars as usual, and discussing the action of the Trades Assembly in a way calculated to give its executive officers something to think about. The falling off in travel by the boycotted line was only about 5 per cent., which might represent the number of people who, anticipating trouble, deemed discretion the better part of valor. A rainy day would equally affect the receipts of the road by keeping at home those who did not need to travel.

It only remains for the Trades Assembly to declare "off" a boycott which was never "on," and retire from its untenable position as gracefully as possible. Its managers have learned that there is such a thing as public opinion, that it is a potent force for the defense of right against injustice, and that the cause which appeals to popular sympathy must at least have a specious plea to present. The assembly is discredited and humiliated, but if organized labor is willing to retain as its representatives men capable of such an egregious folly as was attempted in Schenectady, it has no reason to resent the scathing condemnation which its action may invite. It is to the credit of the unions of that city that they have repudiated the action of the Trades Assembly. Had they approved it, the most optimistic friend of organized labor might have lost hope.

MR. MITCHELL AS A WITNESS.

Some faithful friend of Mr. JOHN MITCHELL should endeavor to disabuse his mind of the delusion that he is clever enough to combat fact with fiction in the anthracite investigation. Since he took the stand as a witness for the organization he represents he has had things pretty much his own way. He availed himself of the opportunity to build up his case on a rather flimsy framework of specious misrepresentation. Instead of being an advantage to him or to his union, this may be the undoing of both. Some of the brightest lawyers in the United States have listened attentively to all that he has said, and have doubtless derived great satisfaction from the thought that by reason of overconfidence of assertion and insistence upon statements susceptible of easy disproof, he was delivering himself into their hands bound with fetters of his own twisting.

Touching the weakness of the union in the enforcement of its contract obligations, its indisposition or inability to restrain and discipline lawless members, to defend non-union men and their families, suppress boycotting, or protect life and property; its uselessness as a means for good and its influence in working injury to every interest it touches, the operators have a mass of sifted testimony in the collection of which they have employed skillful agents for more than five months. The affidavits relative to outrages upon non-union mineworkers, putting many of these cases in shape for the Grand Jury, fill a printed volume of formidable size. What they have besides is a matter of conjecture. It may very well be that some such surprise as overtook the indicted Molly Maguires, when one of Mr. GOWEN'S agents stepped from the prisoners' box to the witness stand and told the whole story in its hideous details, laying bare secrets which the conspirators deemed impenetrable, awaits President MITCHELL and some of his lieutenants. There is no such thing as a secret in trades union matters.

In this resides the danger which confronts MITCHELL and his cause. He is not assumed by any one in interest to be inerrant in matters of judgment. He might be contradicted on many points as to comparative wages, cost of living, mine rules, &c., without being discredited or laying himself open to the charge of moral turpitude. But when he ventures upon the dangerous ground of denying crimes of which the proof is at hand, dealing with them apologetically, or attributing them to persons other than the real criminals whose movements have been followed from the first, he faces a risk greater than he has yet known in his experience as a labor leader. It is understood that he has gathered a mass of testimony to show that most of the lawlessness of the past five months was committed by non-union men

choice between the truth and silence. It is to be feared that he will choose neither.

FOR THE POST OFFICE SITE.

Postmaster VAN COTT, we observe, expresses the opinion that the commission to select a site for the new up-town Post Office so urgently needed in New York ought to reach a speedy decision upon the question of a site. The commission is by law composed of three Cabinet officers who are not New Yorkers and have no particular knowledge of local conditions or needs. They have had the good sense to refer the offers they have received to a sub-commission of New Yorkers, of whom the Postmaster is one.

We have heretofore suggested that the commission would be ill-advised if it confined itself to such sites, within the limits of the law, as are already recognized as "central." The new Post Office, wherever within those limits it may be established, will constitute of itself a "centre." The real requirements are that it shall be convenient to the Grand Central and to the new station of the Pennsylvania. Within these limits there is an excellent opportunity of acquiring a site which shall be the centre of a new quarter. To do this it is not necessary to take high-priced land. Indeed, it would be almost a wicked waste to take, for the uses of a Post Office which, according to Mr. VAN COTT, should not be higher than two stories, ground eligible for a "skyscraper" of twenty-two. Evidently it would be more rational as well as cheaper to acquire the middle of a block, condemn alleys on each side, and make a new centre.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent of ours who, for reasons he did not mention, and we therefore would consider it indelicate to ask, has recently been out early enough in the morning or late enough at night to study the distribution of milk in this city, made an appeal, in a letter which we published Sunday, that was, in effect, for the establishment of a milk trust—of a complete monopoly in what comes near to being a life necessity for us all. Perhaps our correspondent didn't realize this, but that is what he did by pointing out the enormous waste of energy and capital involved in the present method of supplying milk—the method by which several, sometimes a dozen, wagons daily visit a single block to perform the service that might as easily, and much more economically, be performed by one. The condition to which attention was thus called undoubtedly exists, and, in one form or another, that condition is the avowed argument for every one of the so-often-denounced "combinations." The phase of the situation ignored, consciously or unconsciously, by our correspondent is this: Though it would be possible to sell better milk more cheaply if the distribution in each large district, or the whole city, for that matter, were in the hands of a single company, it is by no means certain that the single company, its monopoly once established, would not raise prices on its helpless customers and at the same time mitigate the excellence of its service. That is the other side of the trust question. At present, if we don't like one milkman, there are others eager for our trade, and the fierceness of competition works to some degree in the consumer's favor. The contention of the trust advocate is that the fear of competition has the same effect as its actual presence. No doubt it does, more or less, in the case of all trusts, and to a very large extent for those managed with long-sighted wisdom, but the question is far from a simple one, and the economy argument is attractive only after one decides that he, and not somebody else, is to profit by the saving in expenditure to be attained. Our friend's letter shows, however, that the uses of combination, as well as its abuses, are coming to be generally appreciated. The trust idea is no longer an object of indiscriminate condemnation, and early risers—or late retirers—go about looking for chances to apply the new ideas without a single thrill of what used to be their instant horror.

—By now making seriously and formally the offer, first made in jest, to give his brain to the Cornell physiologists "as soon as he gets through with it," Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has set an example which, if somewhat startling, is none the less to be commended as showing an intelligent regard for the interests of his fellow-men. It is "material" of exactly the sort this contract, if carried out, will supply that the students of anatomy find it hardest to obtain. They can secure without much trouble nowadays, at least in places where reason has conquered ancient prejudices and superstitions, about as many brains of failures and criminals as they can profitably use, but the thinking machines of eminent men, of men whose abnormalities are upward instead of downward, are usually beyond their reach, and the resulting loss to science has long been recognized as very great. Why Prof. SMITH'S course should be almost without precedent is hard to understand, or, if not that exactly, it is hard to reconcile with the general recognition of the benefits which have followed the utilization of such facilities for study and investigation as the physiologists now possess. The identification of the body with the personality is instinctive, however, and many who have conquered that instinct yet refrain from following the example of Prof. SMITH, not from lack of appreciation of its high wisdom, but out of regard for the natural and still pardonable weaknesses of those to be left behind.

NUGGETS.

Costly Transaction.

"De mule I stoled wus only wuth twenty dollars," said the Georgia darky, "en bless me, ef de lawyer didn't charge fifty ter prove me innercent!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Maxim's Falsity.

Crimsonbeak—A real estate transaction is not legal on Sunday, is it?

Yeast—Of course not.

"Why, then, do they say 'better the day, better the deed'?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Oculist.

Patient—I can't see that there's a thing wrong with my eyesight.

Oculist Jonniwyse—The most positive proof that you need glasses, my dear Sir, when you are unable to see anything so plain as that!—Los Angeles Herald.

An Apprehension.

"There are good trusts and bad trusts," said the hopeful man.

"Yes," answered the cheerless citizen;

NO MORE REMOVALS OF ALABAMA "LILY WHITES"

President Said to Think They Have Been Punished Enough.

Story That Mr. Clarkson Had Discovered Treachery to Mr. Roosevelt in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Intimations are made from a source close to the Administration that no more removals of "lily white" Republican office holders are to be made in Alabama. The axe has been suspended over the heads of several officials, particularly the District Attorney at Montgomery and the Postmaster at Birmingham. It is now said that Internal Revenue Collector Bingham's head is the only one to fall. It is believed that a sufficient moral has been pointed by his removal, and that the negroes understand exactly where the President stands.

The same source intimates that all Senator Pritchard has to do to retain his favor with the Administration is to "be good." If he will refrain from conducting actively his campaign for a white party in North Carolina he will stand in with the political managers of the Administration. Reports from North Carolina, however, do not encourage the belief that Mr. Pritchard will accept the proposition.

A story was current here to-day to the effect that Surveyor Clarkson's fight against the "lily white" movement was based on a discovery he made some months ago that the whites were unfriendly to President Roosevelt. It is said that Mr. Clarkson found that in nearly every Southern State where the "lily white" movement was gaining ground there was secret hostility to the President. Booker Washington also saw indications of treachery and so informed Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Payne.

The story is discredited here by Southerners, who say that the white Republicans were always friendly to Mr. Roosevelt until he assailed their movement. They point to the fact that the Alabama convention indorsed President Roosevelt for the nomination. At that time it was currently reported that Mr. Clarkson had something to do with this indorsement. In North Carolina Mr. Pritchard was friendly to the President, and it was he who really started the movement in Alabama. It is pointed out that up to the celebrated occasion when Mr. Clarkson took three negro clergymen to the White House—a visit which was immediately followed by the announcement by the President that Booker Washington's man had been appointed District Attorney in Alabama—Senator Pritchard was supposed to be acting for the Administration. All through North Carolina, as well as in other Southern States, the movement gained ground under the impression that the President was back of it.

The Southerners do not hesitate to charge that Mr. Clarkson started his fight against the "lily white" movement in consequence of a cold-blooded calculation made by him that the negroes would be more useful than the whites in the next National Convention.

S. J. Bunker of Alabama, who is in Washington, to-day voiced what is said to be the prevailing sentiment among Southern Republicans, in consequence of the Clarkson-Payne fight against their effort to reorganize the party. He said:

"What a shout of rejoicing would go up throughout the South from the throats of white Republicans were Senator Hanna to announce his candidacy for the Presidency. The men who have made sacrifices for the party, who have spent two dollars where they have got back one, in order to keep Republicanism alive; who have braved social ostracism for the sake of principle, are now feeling that they are turned down by a Republican Administration for their advocacy of the only policy which can ever build up the party south of the Mason and Dixon line.

"They consider that the humiliation of Senator Pritchard and the ousting of J. H. Bingham from the Collectorship in Alabama was done to placate the negro voters of the North. A great many of them would like to speak out their minds, but are fearful that they might get the same sort of treatment accorded Pritchard and Bingham. This is why they long to see Senator Hanna come to the front as a rival candidate. If the Ohio man has no such notion, they would gladly rally around Senator Spooner or Senator Fairbanks—anybody, in fact, rather than the present occupant of the White House."

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

Representative Richardson Says Democrats Are Ready and Anxious to Assist Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Parliamentary leader of the minority in the House, said to-day:

"Democrats stand ready and anxious to assist the Republicans to enact anti-trust legislation. The Administration can safely count on us to support any measure to that end. On such a measure I believe the vote of the Democrats would be unanimous in the House. We are in favor of a revision of the tariff and should like to see some revision made at the coming session in compliance with the great demand from the country for such action."

Regarding the recent elections Mr. Richardson said all things considered, the Democrats did well, although they failed to regain control of the House.

"I was gratified," said Mr. Richardson, "even surprised, at the great reduction of the Republican majority in New York State. There we saw a Republican majority of 130,000 reduced to practically nothing. I believe New York can now be regarded as a Democratic State. The cities generally did well by the Democratic ticket. It is there the people are feeling keenly in prices the baneful effects of the trusts."

NO ORDERS YET FOR MARINES.

United States Force Still Remains in the Isthmus of Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Inquiries have been made at the Navy Department by friends and relatives of the United States marines who have been on duty for some time on the Isthmus of Panama, as to where they will be sent when leaving.

The marines are still on the Isthmus, and no definite orders have been sent for their removal.

THE HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

Rumors of His Illness, as Well as That of the Czarowitch and Czarina, Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Europe has been flooded for weeks with dispatches from various places in Russia giving alarming stories of the ill-health of the Czar, Czarina, Czarowitch, and other members of the imperial family, but most of them have already been authoritatively denied. The Czar and Czarina Sunday appeared on the landing-stage at Yalta, Crimea, to welcome Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece. Both their Majesties appeared to be well.

The rumors of the serious ill-health of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke Michael, are denied in a dispatch to The Associated Press which arrived here this evening and which was sent from St. Petersburg yesterday. The dispatch adds that the Czarowitch had arranged to hunt to-day with a party of diplomatists.

A semi-official denial has been issued of the report that the mental specialist, Prof. Merchelevski, had been summoned to the

FRANCIS JOSEPH CHAMPIONED.

Maurus Jokai's Eloquent Appeal to Hungarian Opposition to Cease Attacks on the Throne.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says the agitation of the Hungarian Opposition against the Government is assuming a form highly prejudicial to the best interests of the country. The extreme Independence party is making a personal attack on Emperor Francis Joseph, causing much anxiety to the patriots. Maurus Jokai, the distinguished Magyar author-politician, has addressed an eloquent and touching appeal to the Opposition to abandon its present course, saying: "I respect honest frankness, but I cannot approve of the employment of bitter sarcasm against the crown."

He then pays a tribute to the Emperor's loyalty to the Constitution and love of the people and reminds the Opposition how the aged monarch, amid all his personal suffering, has borne the burden of state for the sake of the people.

Referring to the grief of the Nation over the murder of Empress Elizabeth, Herr Jokai says: "You refuse to remember that we raised her to the position of our patron saint, who prays for her Hungarian nation at the throne of the Most High. How can she continue to pray for us while you defame her royal consort?"

Referring to the approaching visit of the Emperor to Budapest Herr Jokai says "his bodyguard will consist of every living creature in the country and that whoever offends him by a single word should be banished by the whole nation."

Herr Jokai concludes by quoting Francis Deak's words: "We may risk everything, but never Fatherland."

RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

Experts Publish Figures Showing That Indirect Taxation Has Become a Crushing Burden.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Radsig, the well-known financial expert, publishes arguments based on facts supporting the complaint of the local agricultural committees that the Government's financial policy is at variance with the country's true interests and that Minister Witte has imposed a crushing burden by indirect taxation.

Radsig gives figures showing that during the last twenty years the total indirect taxation has increased by 109 per cent., or 64 per cent. per head of the population.

Pokrovski, another well-known expert, calculates that the protective system, since its introduction, has, on the duty imposed on the Russian consumer of twelve common articles, a burden of 300,000,000 rubles, whereof only 70,000,000 came to the Treasury. The Journal Khozain, wherein this article appeared, has been rebuked by the censor and the current number of the paper has been prohibited except to regular subscribers.

BOER CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

Noted French Physician Writes That They Were Not Nearly as Bad as Painted.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that Dr. Loir of the Pasteur Institute, who has gone to Rhodesia to deal with the outbreak of hydrophobia there, writes a letter to the Paris Temps describing his journey, in which he refers to the concentration camp which he visited, and which he says enabled the Boers to prolong resistance.

Dr. Loir says he asked his fellow-passengers their opinion of the concentration camps, and a Frenchman from Johannesburg, a Dutch lady, and a Boer all said that the reported cruelties which excited all Europe during the South African war never had any existence.

Dr. Loir saw one camp which was built like a hospital. The huts seemed very clean and looked better than the slight, dingy buildings occupied by the British guarding Bulawayo.

GERMAN TARIFF TINKERING.

The Government Attempting a Coalition with the Agrarians and National Liberals.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says that it is understood that negotiations between the representatives of the Government and the leaders of the Agrarians and National Liberals in the Reichstag regarding the tariff are being vigorously prosecuted.

The situation is said to be favorable for the Government because the Extreme Opposition is engaged in a bitter controversy with the Radical Left, which, while opposing the Tariff bill, protests energetically against obstructive tactics.

RAILWAYS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Construction Scheme Ready for Issuing of Transvaal Loan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times's correspondent at Ladybrand reports that in various districts of the Transvaal and Orange Free State survey parties are engaged in preparing a general scheme of railway construction which will be submitted for the approval of the Railway Financial Board when the Transvaal loan is issued and the sum allotted for the use of the Railway Department is known.

In the meantime construction work will be pushed forward on the Bloemfontein, Thabanchu, and the Harrismith and Vereeniging lines.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TREATY.

EX-MINISTER WU STARTS FOR CHINA

Takes Twenty-six Big American Trunks Full of Things.

Many Boxes and Bales, Too—Dress Suit, Opera Hat, and Bathing Suit Among His Effects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In the midst of Oriental excitement, piles of bales, boxes and trunks, and the regrets of throngs of admiring friends and relatives, Ex-Minister Wu Ting Fang this afternoon left Washington, for six years the scene of his diplomatic and social triumphs. He was accompanied by two members of the large suite which he brought with him to this country, Yung Kwai, interpreter, and Mr. Hsu, private secretary, and one Chinese servant. Mme. Wu and Chao Chu, Mr. Wu's son, will remain here until Jan. 20, when they too will leave for China.

No ceremony marked the departure of the distinguished member of the diplomatic corps. The Pennsylvania Railroad offered him a private car in which to make the trip to the Pacific Coast, but he declined the offer, and secured a drawing room and section in the Pullman car attached to the regular Chicago and St. Louis express. Saturday he will reach the Golden Gate, where he will be the guest of his brother-in-law, Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul at San Francisco, until Tuesday, Nov. 25, when he will sail for Shanghai. Half a hundred Chinamen, including most of the merchant element from the Washington Chinatown, were present to bid their countryman farewell.

His Excellency traveled with twenty-six Huge American trunks. He found he could not get along with less without leaving a portion of his souvenirs behind. These were piled at the baggage car door, stamped with mysterious looking Chinese labels. There were also many boxes of Chinese workmanship, stacks of what appeared to be tea chests, odd looking jugs and demijohns from the Flowery Kingdom, hampers and baskets of foreign design, and queer bundles of Oriental sweetmeats, to be consumed on the journey. Half a dozen American suit cases completed the baggage.

With the exception of the trunks and bulky bales, Mr. Wu had his baggage taken into the train with him, where he could have it under personal supervision. This slightly obstructed the car, and made it difficult for other passengers to move about with ease, but the Minister, after finding a seat, surrounded by his goods, appeared to accept the situation with his customary Oriental philosophy. He was in a very good humor.

Mme. Wu drove to the station with the ex-Minister. When the party walked out to the train she followed close behind her husband, but Mr. Wu apparently did not care for any American sentimentality, and when the train pulled out he waved Mrs. Wu a simple good-bye with his hand. She did not enter the train.

"I go away with a great deal of regret," said Mr. Wu, when he had made himself comfortable. "I have been thinking, and I have come to the conclusion that the most remarkable thing about the American people after all is their wonderful energy. There are other marvelous things about you, but that is most surprising. You American people are—what is the word—hustlers. It's a mighty good word. I like that word. There is another word I like. You say, 'Get busy.' Busy is a good word. It's a slang word. I heard a young lady say it once. Your American women talk slang, don't they? I like all American ladies and everything they do," said Mr. Wu gallantly.

Asked if he expected to return to this country, Mr. Wu said: "I will come back some day, maybe next year, maybe the year after, but I'm coming back. I'm positive about that. Of course I'll come back. Why not?"

Mr. Wu surveyed the mass of luggage surrounding him and blocking the aisle, became confidential, and said:

"They are American clothes, but just a few. A dress suit, one of your hats that shut up, and a bathing suit. I'm going to introduce the bathing suit in China, and I expect to wear it myself. Of course, is not a bathing suit proper? I think so. I wore one down at Atlantic City, and I liked it. It is the only comfortable sort of clothes you American people have, and you only wear them when you go in the water. Some things I can't understand about you American people.

"I'm taking the dress suit to China as a souvenir a curiosity."

When Mme. Wu goes she probably will be accompanied by several of the Chinese Consuls in this country, whose successors will be appointed by the new Minister. Mr. Wu's son will remain in the United States until he is graduated from the high school at Atlantic City.

AMERICAN TARS OBSTREPEROUS.

Party of the Hartford's Men Run Amuck in Funchal, Madeira.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Daily Mail reports that during the recent visit of the United States training ship Hartford to Madeira a hundred of the crew were allowed to go on shore for five hours and some of them became intoxicated and indulged in riotous behavior. They interfered with a passing wagon drawn by bullocks and assaulted a well-known local gentleman with sticks, severely maltreating him. This incident led to bottles being thrown at the sailors from the windows of a hotel, and some among them sustained nasty cuts. Later, the populace assumed a hostile attitude toward the American seamen and several fled into a church to escape from the angry mob. The Hartford, it is said, fired half a dozen blank shots, and subsequently the Captain came ashore and decided to stop all further leave while in port.

The Hartford arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 5, and sailed for Gibraltar Nov. 13.

RAILROAD UP MONT BLANC.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Geneva correspondent of The Daily Chronicle announces that plans have been submitted for the construction of an electric railroad to the summit of Mont Blanc from the village of Les Houches on the Savoy side of the mountain.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CANADA.

Mgr. Sbarretti Designated by the Pope to Fill the Office.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The Pope this afternoon signed the brief appointing Mgr. Sbarretti Apostolic Delegate in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mgr. Sbarretti had received no official announcement of his appointment as Apostolic Delegate to Canada when an Associated Press representative carried the news to him to-day, but he expressed confidence in the accuracy of the statement.

That such an appointment would be made had previously been intimated to him, but afterward there was a change of plan, with the view of sending him to India. He is much pleased with the new designation, as he prefers Canada to the Orient. Dr. Sbarretti said that he would start for his

CONFERENCE OF RELIGION

Effort to Promote the Ethical Unity of Creeds.

The Rev. M. H. Harris Says the Fusion Administration Is Unpopular, Because It Does Not "Appeal to the Gallery."

The third annual meeting of the New York State Conference of Religion, which is to last until to-morrow night, commenced last evening in the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. The conference was organized in 1899 by a large number of persons belonging to eleven different denominations. Its General Committee, an advisory body, now includes members of fifteen denominations.

Its bond of union, as stated in the prospectus given out last evening, is not in a common formula, but in "the one spirit variously expressed in different religious forms, its purpose being to exhibit the ethical and spiritual unity underlying the diversities of religious forms and to promote the largest practicable junction of religious forces for the furtherance of those fundamental religious, moral, and social interests which are vital to the stability of the commonwealth."

The Rev. Maurice H. Harris of New York, who was the principal speaker last evening, in discussing social righteousness, said, in part:

"Perfect honesty is a luxury which only a few men nowadays can afford. They have one law for down town and another law for up town. In our doings on the Exchange and in the mart we are always resorting to practices that we are condemning in the schools and pulpits. We are daily doing actions that constantly offend our highest sense of righteousness. The New York tradesman will often return goods on a technicality, simply because they are out of season.

"We consult our lawyers to show us how to evade the law—to break it in spirit while apparently fulfilling it in the letter. Take the Raines law hotels as an example. As another example we know that theatrical performances are not permitted on Sunday, while concerts are. Taking advantage of the regulation that the curtain must not be dropped, dramatic performances are presented on Sunday in New York under a pseudonym. Camille was so given and was called a 'sacred concert.' We are conducting a Republic in form, while maintaining an oligarchy, in which the State falls into the hands of a few who monopolize it for their own ends."

The speaker said that the Fusion administration elected a year ago was not popular because it had not done certain things "that would appeal to the gallery," and that a man had told him he was going to vote for a return of the old system, because he had not been allowed to display his goods upon the sidewalk.

The Rev. James M. Whiton, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the conference, said in part: "This conference believes that it is not well for religious men to refuse to get together until they are dead. The conference had been formed to make a beginning, and to bring together all religious men and women of all creeds, and no one is to surrender what he holds to be true. Religious people must get together in sympathy, and must be active and not of the sort that says 'God bless you and excuse me.'"

Among other speakers were the Rev. Leighton Williams of New York and Prof. F. C. Porter of Yale University.

The conference will be continued to-day at the hall of the United Charities Building, with an evening session at Temple Ahavath Chesed, corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.

FAREWELL TO BISHOP THOBURN

At the New York Methodist Preachers' Meeting, held last night in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, clergymen and laymen said farewell to Bishop James M. Thoburn, who will start to-day for his missionary work in the Orient. The Rev. Dr. Warren L. Hoagland was Chairman of the meeting.

Bishop E. G. Andrews told of his leaving India twenty-five years ago. He recalled having witnessed the scene when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress, an event which he characterized as of Divine intention, where among a people overwhelmed with caste and where women were held in the least esteem "an Englishwoman in a distant little island in the Atlantic was hailed as the Empress of a vast people, all gathered to do honor to her. God made India's vast realm English for the glory of His Son and the enlightenment of the millions of people."

Continuing, he said:

"God led us strangely to the Philippines. The Spanish Government had stood in our way. I had felt, however, that some day we would get there. I did not lose this hope when I learned of one of our preachers being arrested for selling the Bible in the streets of Manila. I was in London when I read that Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and then I knew that God had opened the way. We have a wonderful work there now.

"I went to Manila shortly after the bloody battle in the suburbs, and advertised in the local papers that I would preach in the Filipino Theatre. The Spanish paper which printed the advertisement was warned by the Jesuits that if the editor repeated his offense he would lose their patronage. The spirit of liberty was abroad, and the response was that the editor would attend to his own business and that others had better attend to theirs.

"At the theatre there were a few soldiers—most of them were on the firing line at the time—about seventy English-speaking people, and as many natives. To-day we have 12,000 persons attending the services of the Methodists every Sunday in Manila and its suburbs, and a proportionate attendance in the other parts of Luzon and the other islands we have reached."

Memorial Service for Mrs. Stanton.

A memorial service for Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Assembly Hall, Presbyterian Building, corner of Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Chapman Cott, President of the National Suffrage Society; William Lloyd Garrison, John S. Crosby, and Dr. Hervey. The music for the occasion is under the direction of Miss Emma Thursby. Lacy Baker of Calvary Church will preside at the organ.

Loeser Department Store Extension.

The firm of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn has acquired another piece of property for the extension of its department store, on Fulton Street. The property purchased is the three-story brownstone building on the northeast corner of Elm Place and Livingston Street. The plot, which measures 23.6 feet by 152.6 feet, was bought for $60,000. The building was formerly occupied by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

Eastern Trust Company as Trustee.

The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company yesterday concluded the details for the purchase of the St. Louis, Memphis and Southern Railroad Company by the execution of a collateral trust agreement under which its collateral trust notes have been issued for $4,000,000. The Eastern Trust Company of New York is trustee under the collateral trust agreement and countersigns the notes.

Woman Fair Commissioner's Trip.

The Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition continued its session yesterday in the Albemarle Hotel. Miss Florence Haywood, Special Commissioner to European countries, spoke of her intended work in England, France, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and of the plans for a supplementary visit to Japan, China, and India. Miss Haywood will sail on Saturday.

Marie Dressler's Condition.

It was said last night at the residence of Marie Dressler, the Lorella Apartment House, 159 West Forty-fifth Street, that the actress had improved during the later part of yesterday afternoon, and that the improvement continued until late last night.

International Banking Corporation.

Wall Street heard yesterday that the International Banking Corporation was about

NEW YORK COUNTY'S VOTE.

Coler's Plurality 86,547, Judge Gray's 98,817, and Cunneen's 87,348.

The County Canvassers completed yesterday the work of tabulating the vote for State officers cast at the last election. The results obtained do not represent the official canvass of the vote of New York County, but is a transcript of the final tabulation sheets.

Expert Accountant Burke, who is in charge of the work, said yesterday that there might be some minor changes made before the final official result of the canvass would be made to the County Clerk. The following is the vote as tabulated yesterday:

Assem. Dist.	Governor.		Court of Appeals.		Attorney General.	
	Odell	Coler	Werner	Gray	Cowan	Cunneen
1	953	3,133	935	3,144	942	3,142
2	1,335	5,080	1,316	5,079	1,319	5,090
3	1,825	5,046	1,803	5,041	1,816	5,047
4	1,705	3,879	1,663	3,853	1,679	3,852
5	3,564	3,798	3,316	4,034	3,578	3,798
6	1,593	5,895	1,555	5,901	1,598	5,901
7	2,270	5,091	2,100	5,133	2,251	5,101
8	1,421	2,664	1,411	2,629	1,414	2,631
9	2,409	5,659	2,317	5,739	2,397	5,666
10	2,112	4,086	2,075	4,090	2,101	4,071
11	1,769	4,063	1,715	4,105	1,749	4,081
12	1,192	3,594	1,184	3,375	1,186	3,354
13	1,402	4,077	1,474	4,078	1,481	4,095
14	1,842	4,721	1,787	4,734	1,820	4,717
15	2,113	4,834	2,072	4,853	2,101	4,846
16	1,721	4,282	1,678	4,290	1,683	4,289
17	1,676	4,563	1,789	4,528	1,989	4,554
18	1,684	6,291	1,605	6,359	1,667	6,303
19	5,643	4,979	4,982	5,628	5,615	5,017
20	2,444	5,340	2,378	5,391	2,444	5,336
21	8,669	8,317	7,788	9,163	8,655	8,306
22	1,926	5,576	1,867	5,612	1,924	5,580
23	7,036	8,592	6,985	9,090	7,046	8,600
24	1,700	4,859	1,618	4,911	1,676	4,803
25	3,425	2,963	3,000	3,398	3,429	2,980
26	1,793	4,148	1,686	4,226	1,769	4,155
27	3,241	2,651	2,701	3,127	3,242	2,597
28	1,801	5,109	1,721	5,126	1,765	5,109
29	5,013	4,103	4,138	4,970	4,953	4,127
30	2,471	6,124	2,385	6,139	2,452	6,082
31	8,003	8,335	7,326	8,895	7,900	8,342
32	2,825	6,013	2,752	6,007	2,552	6,007
33	2,354	5,371	2,288	5,404	2,322	5,378
34	5,322	11,271	5,154	11,371	5,288	11,269
35	8,140	14,987	7,806	15,285	8,098	14,971
Annex	1,425	2,556	1,387	2,584	1,417	2,570
Total	106,111	192,658	99,447	198,264	105,376	192,724
Plr'ty	....	86,547	....	98,817	....	87,348

Greater New York Democracy's Vote.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Justice Kruse late this afternoon handed down a decision denying a motion to compel the County Board of Canvassers to canvass the vote of the Greater New York Democracy separately. The court held there was nothing in the law to permit such a canvass.

FIGHTING MORMON APOSTLE.

Salt Lake City Clergy Take Steps to Keep Reed Smoot Out of United States Senate.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 18.—The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake City is making preparation for a vigorous fight against the election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate, and, failing in this, to carry the fight against him to the halls of Congress.

Not only will the matter be brought before the non-Mormons of the State, but if the fight is unsuccessful in the Legislature, then an attempt will be made to make Mr. Smoot's election a National issue, and a petition will be drafted to Congress asking that Mr. Smoot, as a high official of the Mormon Church, be refused a seat in the Senate.

DECLARE FOR MR. CANNON.

Massachusetts Republican Members of Congress Send Message of Indorsement.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Most of the Republican members of the Massachusetts delegation to Congress met at the Union Club today and agreed to send the following telegram:

The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Union League Club, Chicago:
Republicans of the Massachusetts delegation at a meeting to-day in Boston declared for you as Speaker. FRED H. GILLETTE.

The Republican Congressmen who were absent had approved of the indorsement of Mr. Cannon.

Iowa Delegation for Cannon.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 18.—At a caucus of members of the Iowa Republican delegation to the next Congress, held here to-day, it was decided to support Congressman Cannon for Speaker. Those present were Messrs. Lacey, Hull, Smith, Conner, Haugen, and Hedge. Messrs. Thomas and Birdsall sent telegrams saying that they would support Cannon, and Congressman Hepburn wired that if the majority of the delegation favored Mr. Cannon he would support him. Congressman Cousins, who is sick in Chicago, has favored Mr. Cannon.

New Hampshire for Cannon.

LEBANON, N. H., Nov. 18.—Congressman Frank D. Currier, who was here to-day attending court, upon the receipt of a message from Congressman Sulloway of Manchester, made known the fact that both have agreed to support Mr. Cannon of Illinois for the speakership of the House of Representatives.

JURORS LAW VALID.

Court of Appeals, by Close Vote, Sustains Commissioner Thomas Allison.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—By a vote of 4 to 3 the Court of Appeals has declared Constitutional the law under which Thomas Allison was appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, Commissioner of Jurors for New York County. Mr. Allison was appointed April 10 last under the provisions of Chapter 602 of the Laws of 1901, and after he qualified he demanded that the then Commissioner of Jurors, Charles Welde, surrender the books and papers of the office. Mr. Welde refused, and an appeal was taken to a special term of the Supreme Court which declared the law authorizing Mr. Allison's appointment unconstitutional.

The Appellate Division, Third Department, affirmed this decision unanimously, and it was from this latter decision that the appeal was taken which was decided today. Justice Haight wrote the prevailing opinion, which is concurred in by Justices Bartlett, Vann, and Werner. Chief Justice Parker is the author of the dissenting opinion, and it is assented to by Justices O'Brien and Cullen. Judge Haight in the prevailing opinion holds:

Complaints have not been uncommon to the effect that in some localities the jury lists have been made up almost exclusively of persons belonging to one of the great political parties, consequently the public policy may properly have influenced legislation upon this subject. If there is any branch of the department of the Government that ought to be strictly non-partisan it is the jurors, to whom is committed the determination of the rights of persons to life, liberty, and property. Recognizing this, the Legislature has given the appointment of Juror Commissioners to the Justices of the Appellate Division of the district in which certain counties of the State are located, believing that the rights of persons would be safer and more scrupulously guarded in this manner than by any other board or officer to whom the appointment could be committed.

The act of 1901 was passed after the Constitution of 1894 had created the office of Commissioner of Jurors in every county having the required population, which includes the County of New York. It is therefore a new office within the meaning of the provisions of the Constitution which we have under consideration, and, therefore, it may be filled by appointment in such manner "as the Legislature may direct."

It follows that the provisions of the act of 1901 so far as the County of New York is concerned are not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution. The order of the Appellate Division Special Term should be reversed and the motion granted with costs in all courts.

In his dissenting opinion Judge Parker holds:

It is said this court may hold that a new office has been created, and therefore the Legislature had power to provide not only the method of appointment, but to provide that it may be made by other than local authorities. If such a decision were possible it would open a very convenient avenue for defeating the will of the people as expressed in the Constitutional provision for consideration. The Constitution cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office. It follows that the test by which to determine whether the office is old or new is not the [illegible]

ANTI-AMERICANISM IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The House of Representatives has elected Señor Portuondo President of the Chamber, Señor Garmendia First Vice President, Señor Cardenal Second Vice President, and Señores Perez and Acosta Secretaries of the Chamber.

Señor Portuondo is a Nationalist, with leanings toward radicalism. He is anti-American in his feelings and is strongly opposed to accepting the Platt amendment in the Constitutional Convention.

Señor Garmendia is a pronounced Radical, while Señores Cardenal and Acosta are members of the Republican Party and Señor Perez is a Nationalist.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Havana yesterday said that as a result of the combination with the Radical element the members of the Nationalist Party now control the House of Representatives, and Speaker Pelayo and his associate Republicans on the Executive Committee had resigned in view of their being now in a minority.

FRENCH HOSPITAL STONE LAID.

Ambassador Cambon yesterday afternoon, in presence of many distinguished Frenchmen and Americans and a crowd of spectators numbering nearly a thousand persons, laid the cornerstone for the new French hospital which is being erected at 450 West Thirty-fourth Street by the French Benevolent Society.

Among those who were present at the exercises were Adolph Cohn, Professor of Romance Languages at Columbia; M. de Margerie and M. de Faramond of the French Embassy; George Provost, the architect of the building; Francis Kimbel, the President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; the Russian Consul, N. de Lodygensky; the recently appointed French Consul, Soufflot de Magney; President Henry Maillard of the Benevolent Society, as well as several others of its officers.

Headed by the Ambassador, the group of men, chiefly interested in the exercises, walked from the offices of the Benevolent Society, at 320 and 322 West Thirty-fourth Street, to the site of the new hospital. President Maillard opened the exercises by a speech in French, in which he gave a brief epitome of what the Benevolent Society has accomplished, and also an idea of what the new institution was intended to be. After speaking of the various steps in the progress of securing the site of the new hospital and the purchase of the ground for $80,000, which, he said, had been paid entirely, Mr. Maillard said:

"The erecting of this structure according to the plans of the architects, and the estimates of the contractors, will cost about $200,000. We, unfortunately, dispose of no more than $200,000. It is therefore a sum of $60,000 that we must find before the 1st of September of the coming year, at which time we hope to be able to accommodate our sick."

He announced that the Duc Florimond de Loubat had sent a contribution of $4,000 to the building fund.

A little silver trowel as a souvenir of the occasion was presented to the Ambassador.

Ambassador Cambon made a brief speech in French, in which he said: "I am very grateful that I have been enabled to be present at the crowning occasion of this society. I hope that the French Government will show its appreciation of the work which this society is doing by increasing its benefactions." The Ambassador, on behalf of the society thanked the various officials for their presence and aid to the new hospital project, and formally introduced the new Russian Consul, N. de Lodygensky, to the assemblage.

The crowd uncovered, and a single man cried out, "Hurrah for Russia!"

By a very little margin an accident was averted at the close of the exercises. Workmen are blasting for the foundations of a building opposite the headquarters of the Benevolent Society, 320 and 322 West Thirty-fourth Street, and when the Ambassador and his party reached that place again a blast was shot off. Fragments of the stones spattered all over the party, one of them missing M. Cambon's head by an inch or two only. The health of the Ambassador was drunk at the old headquarters of the society when the men had reached there.

In the evening M. Jules Cambon was the guest of honor at a dinner given at Delmonico's by Henry Maillard in celebration of the laying of the cornerstone. Among the thirty-five guests were President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, Commissioner Homer Folks of the Department of Charities, President James McMahon of the Emigrant Savings Bank, and Maurice Grau.

ANOTHER CASE OF COMA.

Woman Unconscious for Three Weeks After Gas Asphyxiation.

Doctors find many points of similarity between the case of Delia Mulligan, twenty-three years old, who has lain unconscious from accidental gas asphyxiation in the J. Hood Wright Hospital since Oct. 27, and that of Nellie Corcoran, who recently died in St. Vincent's Hospital after lying for three weeks in an unexplained coma. It is only three weeks since the Mulligan girl arrived from Ireland. At the time she was overcome she was employed as a domestic servant by F. C. Smith of 516 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and was promptly removed to the hospital, where Superintendent Townley said that her trouble was caused by a blood clot on the brain caused indirectly by gas inhalation.

"The case is an extremely puzzling one," he said last night. "She has not been conscious for one moment since she was brought to the hospital. We have tried to rouse her with electricity, oxygen, and all the other remedies known to science without avail. The strangest feature of the case is that her pulse, temperature, and respiration remain perfectly normal, and she is in good physical condition. Although she is unconscious she will partake of food with apparent relish. She has tried to speak several times."

Superintendent Townley said he expects the patient to die soon.

COMMISSIONER MONROE'S WORK.

The report of Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity for the third quarter of 1902, has been completed, and will be forwarded to Mayor Low to-day. The report gives an outline of the work done by Commissioner Monroe since his appointment in June.

The trouble with the public and contractors in regard to the use of unmetered water is practically at an end, according to the Commissioner. The conditions, he says, which he placed on its use have been almost universally complied with. The daily supply of water in Manhattan has been decreased in many instances by the work on the Rapid Transit tunnel, which caused a lowering of the force of the water. In this way it is estimated that over 500,000 gallons of water have been lost daily.

An important part of the report is taken up with the matter of sanitary protection for the Croton watershed. This work, which was commenced by ex-Commissioner J. Hampden Dougherty, has been carried on by Commissioner Monroe. Mr. Monroe reports that steps have been taken to provide the necessary sanitary protection.

Teachers' Courses in Pedagogics.

Courses in special branches of pedagogics are to be established by the New York City Teachers' Association for the benefit of public school teachers, who may thus secure diplomas in these branches without the expense of university study. The association will be incorporated for this purpose. A report presented by the Committee on School Work at a meeting of the association held in Bloomingdale Hall yesterday afternoon stated that this proposed university extension had received considerable encouragement from the State Board of Regents.

Festival for Crippled Children.

A "Harvest Festival" will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Nov. 21 and 22 for the benefit of the crippled children of the poor. One of the interesting features will be at the "outing booth," where "the searcher for truth may have the past revealed and the future foretold by a world-renowned specialist in pasts and futures, and may secure, as an amulet against all evil happenings, the 'Cripplers' Good Luck Pin,' the wearer of which will inevitably succeed in all his undertakings."

In Aid of Crippled Children.

Mrs. A. L. Erlanger's Charity Card Club will in future be known as the Home Purchasing Fund for Crippled Children. Mrs. Charles Jerrold Wirsing of the Hotel San [illegible] and Mrs. Frank [illegible]

MENDELSSOHN'S "ST. PAUL"

Opening of the Oratorio Society's Thirtieth Season.

"St. Paul" Has Neither the Strong Dramatic Nor Musical Interest of "Elijah."

It is a small but faithful band that supports oratorio in New York by its presence in the auditorium. The Oratorio Society's performance of "St. Paul" last evening in Carnegie Hall deserved a larger audience, for it presented some admirable choral singing, as good, in fact, as this well-seasoned organization has often achieved. The society is entering now upon its thirtieth year with its vigor and energy unimpaired; with more enthusiasm, indeed, than it has sometimes displayed when its burden of years was not so great. Mr. Frank Damrosch has exercised the same stimulating influence upon it as he has upon other important bodies of singers in chorus, and his work has shown again the singular capacity he possesses of putting spirit and life and an understanding of the root of the matter into such singing. The bane of choruses of amateurs, especially those of long standing, is perfunctoriness and indifference to the real musical significance of what they are doing. Such things do not flourish under Mr. Damrosch's direction.

The Oratorio Society's chorus is somewhat deficient in the number of its contraltos, and consequently in the body of the tone they contribute to the ensemble. It is otherwise strong and sang with precision, good attack, and a wide range of power. Its quality of tone is excellent in softer as well as in louder passages, and there was variety and truth of expression in its performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio last evening. The choruses were massive and solid in their effect, the structure well balanced, the parts clearly brought out, their climaxes splendidly wrought. There were breadth and elevation of style, and there was in the dramatic passages, such as the "Stone Him to Death," an unerring stroke.

"St. Paul" as a whole has neither the strong dramatic nor the specifically musical interest of "Elijah," which followed it ten years later. Its style is not so well fixed as that of the later work, and its popularity has never been so great. Thus last night's performance was only the seventh in the thirty years' history of the Oratorio Society—the fifth, if the "public rehearsals" of former years are not taken into account. But there is still much in "St. Paul" that is deeply moving through its sheer musical beauty and its power of musical interpretation of the sacred story upon which it is based. It is one of the works likely to help keep valid Mendelssohn's place in music that the influences of later years are tending to undermine.

The good singing of the chorus was well seconded by the sextet of singers who took the solo parts. They were Mrs. Shannah Cumming, soprano; Miss Katharine Pelton, contralto; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Herr Anton Van Rooy, and Messrs. Albert Janpolski and Robert Hosea, basses. Mrs. Cumming's voice is beautiful, and her singing of the soprano airs was marked by fine dignity and artistic taste; she is an artist who will be heard here oftener with pleasure. So is Mr. Van Hoose, whose remarkable improvement of late in most of the qualities that go to make good singing we have had occasion to note. Miss Pelton sings with somewhat less distinction, but her performance was satisfactory—only, she should note that it is not necessary to put pathos into every recitative alike, and to find a profound significance in such a narrative passage as "He journeyed with companions toward Damascus." It was unfortunate that Herr Van Rooy had to sing his part in German, but it was a noble and splendid performance.

OPERA BOX SUBSCRIBERS.

The following list of subscribers to boxes for the grand opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House is announced:

GRAND TIER BOXES.

53—W. A. Clark, nights and matinees.
45—C. D. Hudson, Friday.
47—Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Wednesday.
47—Samuel R. Galaway, Friday.
57—Mrs. James Gayley, Monday and Friday.
40—E. C. Converse, Monday.
44—R. A. C. Smith, Monday.
46—Henry S. Manning, Monday.
50—Gen. Charles F. Roe, Monday.
48—E. St. John Hays, Monday.
49—Mrs. H. Knickerbocker, Wednesday.
46—Mrs. Francis Schroeder, Friday.
41—Miss Julia Lester Wells, Friday.
43—Miss Breese, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
49—Charles A. Gould, Friday.
41—Mrs. Olin D. May, Mrs. Wilbur D. Ellis, Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, Friday.
36—J. P. Laflin, Monday.
45—A. K. Fussel, Monday.
40—G. G. Reid, Wednesday.
52—Edward Thaw, Wednesday.
54—George Arents, Monday.
52—Isaac D. Fletcher, Monday.
47—John Sloane, Monday.
42—Mrs. Jefferson, Monday.
50—Mrs. P. H. Ballantine, Matinées.
44—Charles S. Haight, Wednesday.
38—Mrs. C. Herter, Monday.
48—De Lamar, Monday.
38—Mrs. Taucher Cadwalki, Monday.
52—G. Kessler, Friday.
42—Mrs. R. Hae, Wednesday.
51—Mrs. A. C. Washington, Monday.
48—Mrs. S. Borg, Wednesday.
41—Mrs. Garret W. Bodart, Friday.
39—Miss Zoe E. Van Wyck Banks, matinées.
50—Mrs. J. M. Ranger, care of W. J. White, Friday.
51—Mr. W. J. White, Wednesday.
48—Mrs. E. B. Grigsby, Friday.
50—H. B. Anderson, Wednesday.
41—Mrs. John Hall, Wednesday.
39—Miss Mary Eno Waldorf, Wednesday.

STALL BOXES.

A—Franklin Reglid, Monday.
H—R. C. Black, Monday.
J—Mrs. George C. Clausen, Monday.
G—Charles F. Clark, Monday.
B—Dr. C. C. Rice, Monday.
E—Charles H. Ditson, Monday.
F—John Burling Lawrence, Friday.
C—Frank Scott Gerrish, Monday.
K—Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, Monday.
D—Mrs. Francis N. Bangs, Monday.
Y—Henry Siegel, Monday.
P—Edward C. Moore, Jr., Wednesday.
G—Mrs. Ida Knowles Stafford, Friday.
E—Mrs. B. A. Chamberlain, Friday.
J—Charles W. Tripp, Friday.
V—J. B. Dickerson, Monday.
V—Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Wednesday and matinées.
W—William Lathrop Rich, Monday.
H—Dr. D. Kelly, Friday.
F—G. C. Riggs, Monday.

PREPARING FOR THE OPERA.

If there is such a thing as harmonic noise it existed in the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday, when six different rehearsals were being carried on at the same time. During this week the great final rehearsals will be held for the operas which are to be produced next week, and yesterday about 300 people, classified as principals, chorus singers, dancers, and musicians and carpenters were distributed throughout the vast building.

In the ladies' room on the second floor were Emma Eames, Edouard de Reszke, Scotti, Anthes, and others engaged in rehearsing scenes and singing solos to piano accompaniment. In a neighboring room were about 100 members of the choruses, studying and practicing their duties. Passing into the lonely and cheerless corridors which lead to the body of the house one met the light-skirted ballet dancers, going to or returning from the rehearsals of the incidental dances for "Aida."

In the body of the theatre the noises made by the busy stage carpenters mingled with the strains of the orchestra and the voices of more principals. In the pit the new conductor, Herr Hertz, was rehearsing Wagner operas and getting acquainted with his orchestra. Undeterred by the accompaniment, Mme. Sembrich and De Marchi were busy in another part of the theatre with the airs of "La Traviata."

A. M. PALMER'S CONDITION.

The physical condition of Albert M. Palmer, who for many years has been one of the best-known theatrical men in this country and until lately was Richard Mansfield's manager, is stated to be such that he will probably never be able to do any more active work. About a week ago he broke down completely, suffering with Bright's disease, and was sent to his New York home at 58 West Seventy-second Street, where he now is with his family.

Mr. Mansfield's new manager, Lyman B. Glover, last night, in making a statement regarding Mr. Palmer's condition and his relations with Mr. Mansfield, said: "There has been much idle, cruel, and unkind gossip about Mr. Mansfield's treatment of Mr. Palmer, saying that [illegible]

He and Mr. Mansfield are on excellent terms, the latter having continued to pay him his old salary.

"As regards the affair in Chicago, there was no quarrel between them at all. For a week or so it looked as if the play could not be produced, and Mr. Mansfield became nervous and said harsh things to every one about him. For some time Mr. Palmer's health had been failing him, and Mr. Mansfield needed a more active manager, and secured me. Mr. Palmer and I were and still are good friends, and I of course deferred to him when we went on the road. In Columbus, Ohio, he broke down completely and we sent him home with a nurse. In this city Mr. Mansfield and I frequently visit him."

MASCAGNI TOUR TO CONTINUE.

Will Be with His Orchestra Only, and Under Messrs. Mittenthals' Management.

At last there is some hope for Mascagni to make a partial success in the United States, for Messrs. Mittenthal, his old managers, will continue to tour him. They said last night that, while nothing had been definitely arranged with Mascagni, yet it was practically certain that they would continue him in the tour, but with his orchestra only. They were unwilling to undertake the risk of managing the stranded opera troupe after the disagreeable notoriety it had obtained. Mascagni will probably start out again from Boston the first of next week or sooner.

The Messrs. Mittenthal denied the rumor that any one connected with the Italian Government had visited them in an attempt to assist Mascagni.

Metropolitan Sunday Concert.

The principal feature of Daniel Frohman's last Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House next Sunday will be the appearance of the People's Choral Union, 1,000 voices, Frank Damrosch, conductor, who in addition to several oratorio selections will render Max Bruch's cantata, "Fair Ellen; or, The Relief of Bucknow." On this occasion there will be used for the first time at the Metropolitan an immense sounding board, covering the entire upper portion of the stage. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra will also be heard in the famous "1812 Overture," by Tschaikowsky, and Liszt's symphonic poem, "Les Preludes." The soloists will be Miss Shanna Cummings and Gwilyn Miles.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson died at 5 A. M. to-day of cancer of the throat. Since his arrival here from New York a week ago he had been sinking rapidly, and had made all preparations for the end, which came peacefully and while surrounded by his family and friends.

He was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America with his parents when a child. He was admitted to the Episcopal ministry when twenty-two years old, and filled several prominent pulpits in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere. He was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi in 1886.

Bishop Thompson was prominent especially as a writer on religious topics. From the time of his ordination as a priest in Wisconsin in 1856 he contributed largely to church newspapers and magazines and was the author of several books. In 1860 he became the editor in chief of The American Churchman, and remained until that paper was merged into The Churchman at Hartford, Conn. From 1872 to 1875 he was editor of The Church Journal and Gospel Messenger in this city.

He accepted a call to Christ Church, this city, and remained here as pastor and editor until 1875, when he went to Trinity Church, New Orleans. In 1883 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, and succeeded to the Bishopric four years later.

John Bell Bouton.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 18.—John Bell Bouton, an ex-editor of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, and afterward for about thirty years an editor and proprietor of The New York Journal of Commerce, died to-day at his home, in this city. Mr. Bouton had been ill for about five months with stomach trouble. He was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Bouton was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1849, and studied law, but made his lifework journalism and literature. After he retired from active work as a journalist in 1880 and took up his residence in Cambridge he wrote a number of books, including works of fiction and of travel. For ten years he was one of the editors of Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia. He was a charter member of the Lotos Club of New York.

Obituary Notes.

State Senator C. C. Binkley of Indiana died yesterday at a sanitarium in Indianapolis. The death has caused a vacancy in the State Senate that will have to be filled by a special election. Senator Binkley was prominent in Odd Fellowship, having been a member since 1854.

Dr. Frank Livermore died yesterday in this city, aged sixty-two years. He was graduated at the University of Paris in 1868. The practice of his profession has been carried on in New York practically ever since. He was a member of the Reform Club, the Century Association, the New York Athletic Club, and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

John Grier, reaper manufacturer, died yesterday at his residence in Chicago of pneumonia after an illness of ten days. Mr. Grier took part in many of the naval battles of the civil war, and after reaching the rank of chief engineer retired and engaged in the manufacture of reapers. Afterward he went to Philadelphia and was chief engineer at the mint there.

Daniel Pratt of Uxbridge, Mass., died there Monday. He was engaged at civil engineering for more than fifty years. He was born in Boston Oct. 7, 1820, and attended both the Latin and High Schools. His record of long service is remarkable, he having been employed at different times on nearly every railroad of prominence in the Eastern States. He was first employed as a civil engineer on the Norwich and Worcester Road in 1839.

John Fulcher, for the past eight years Superintendent of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, died at his home, East Orange, N. J., yesterday morning. Mr. Fulcher was engaged in preparing for the coming horse show of the club. He was born in Boston, Lancashire, England, and came to this country twenty years ago, settling in London, Canada, where he was for six years riding master at Helmuth College for women. He then became riding master at the Detroit Riding and Driving Club. He is survived by two children.

Ex-Police Captain Edward Bergen died Monday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers in Kearney, N. J. He was born in Newark Aug. 31, 1841, and at the age of twenty-one enlisted Jan. 31, 1862, in the Second Regiment, District of Columbia Volunteers, sometimes called the President's Guard, and served three years and eight months. He returned to Newark and worked at his trade as a hatter until appointed a patrolman Feb. 2, 1866. He resigned Aug. 2, 1868, and was reappointed June 2, 1871. He was made a Sergeant Sept. 11, 1873, on Feb. 5, 1875, a desk Lieutenant, and on Oct. 1, 1884, Captain. In the following year he resigned.

Marriott T. Dowden, a Democratic leader in the Eleventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, died at his home, 837 Bergen Street, yesterday from an attack of paralysis. He was born forty-six years ago in Brooklyn and began life as a carpenter. In 1886 he was appointed a clerk to the Board of Supervisors, which place he held for eight years, and was then appointed a City Marshal. Later he became a county detective in the District Attorney's office, and in 1898 was appointed chief clerk in the Brooklyn Department of Highways. He was a member of the Washington Club and the Knights of Columbus. He leaves a wife and three sons.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

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B. Altman & Co. Eighteenth St., Nineteenth St., Sixth Avenue.

DEATH OF GEORGE HARDING.

Patent Lawyer, Associate of Lincoln and Stanton, and Builder of the Kaaterskill, the "Spite Hotel."

George Harding, one of the leading patent lawyers of the United States, and at one time associated in patent suits with Abraham Lincoln and Edwin M. Stanton, died on Monday in this city, aged seventy-six years. He was a man of wealth, owning, among other properties, the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountain House was the leading hotel in the Catskills, and was kept by Mr. Beach, an old friend of Mr. Harding. It had been the habit of Mr. Harding to spend some weeks with his friend Beach during the Catskill season. Mr. Harding generally brought his family. That was before the time when buffets and grillrooms open until late at night had been introduced as a feature of large hotels in this country, and the hotels in the Catskills had fixed hours for meals and were distinguished for a rigid adherence to a simple bill of fare from which

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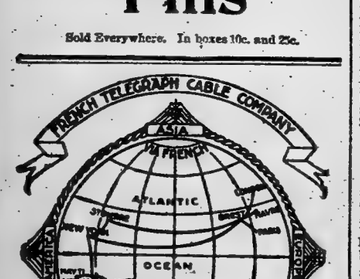
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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ASHBEL P. FITCH, Plaintiff, against MARY RIEGER, individually, and MARY RIEGER, as executrix, and WILLIAM WURSTER, as executor under the last will and testament of Charles Rieger, deceased; Ferdinand Fleig and Rose Fleig, his wife; Jennie Schwab, Frederick Cramme, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Otto Knauer, and William Hoefel, and Benjamin Van Veghten, defendants.—Amended Summons.
To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1902.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
To the defendants Mary Rieger, individually, and Mary Rieger, as executrix under the last will and testament of Charles Rieger, deceased; Rose Fleig, and Jennie Schwab:
The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred Steckler, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-first day of October, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 21st day of October, 1902.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1902. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Jr.,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 022-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—LILLIE LIBERMAN, plaintiff, vs. SAM LIBERMAN, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action for annulment of marriage.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 25, 1902.
JOSEPH HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office and Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Sam Liberman:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on October 6, 1902.
Dated New York, October 6, 1902.
JOSEPH HAHN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WRIGHT & GARFIELD.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty yesterday sold out the effects of Wright & Garfield, stockbrokers, formerly at 44 Broadway, who were closed up in June last, consisting of carpets, office furniture, safe, and stock board, for $92.

SEYMOUR, JOHNSON & CO.—A judgment for $26,401 was entered yesterday against Henry A. Seymour and others in favor of Christopher Cosmides on fifteen notes made by the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co., stockbrokers, formerly at 71 Broadway, dated June 2, 1900, payable from three to twenty-four months after date.

LAWRENCE M. D. MCGUIRE.—Lawrence M. D. McGuire, hatter at 155 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Julia Alice Gainey, a lawyer of 61 Park Row. The assignment was precipitated by a judgment for $423 which was obtained against him yesterday in favor of Washington and Arthur R. Wilson. Mr. McGuire opened this store in May, 1895, investing, it was said, $4,500. He is a nephew of the late John Callahan, hatter for many years at 140 Bowery, and Mr. McGuire managed that store for the Callahan estate up to a few months ago. In 1898 Mr. McGuire married Grace Kimball, the actress. Miss Gainey said yesterday that she could not give any figures as to assets and liabilities. The assets are more than the liabilities, but are of such a nature that they could not be realized upon quickly to pay maturing bills. He was afraid of creditors taking judgments against him whereby they would get a preference over other creditors, and he made the assignment for the benefit of all the creditors.

Out of Town.

DAMON SAFE AND IRON WORKS COMPANY.—By agreement of parties, Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court, at Boston, yesterday appointed John R. Prescott of Newton receiver of the Damon Safe and Iron Works Company of Cambridge, in a suit filed against the Damon Company by the Chrome Steel Works of New York. The Chrome Company alleges that the Damon Company is financially embarrassed and unable to meet its obligations, having total liabilities of $300,000. It is understood that the failure of the Central National Bank, Boston, last week contributed to the financial troubles of the Damon Company, whose paper, it is said, that bank held to the amount of $150,000. The Directors and agents of the Damon Company are ordered to surrender all books, interest, and property of the corporation and, with the creditors, are enjoined from interfering with the power and duties of the receiver. Mr. Prescott is directed to deposit $10,000 bonds as receiver within a week. In its bill of complaint the Chrome Steel Works of New York sets forth that the Damon Company is indebted to it to the extent of $7,031 on promissory notes and $1,332 on open account; that the capital stock of the Damon Company is $57,500, and that it is unable to meet its obligations, which aggregate about $300,000.

C. C. BIGLER & SONS.—C. C. Bigler & Sons, operating for many years a large thoroughbred stock farm at Victor, Iowa, assigned yesterday. The liabilities are $200,000. The assets are not definitely known. G. W. Brown of Indianola and N. A. Lind of Roife were appointed assignees. Inability of the firm to raise ready cash to meet matured obligations was the cause.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL SPITZ.—Samuel Spitz of 247 East Houston Street, a manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,900 and no assets. He formerly kept a liquor saloon at 107 Avenue C up to January, 1898.

SIGMUND KIEBS.—Sigmund Kiebs, a tailor, of 230 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,012 and no assets. Of his liabilities $779 are for wages to forty-four workmen and workwomen.

SARAH BERNSTEIN.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Sarah Bernstein, dealer in furniture at 85 Hester Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Monday. It was stated that the liabilities are about $6,000 and assets $2,000.

FRIEDMAN BROTHERS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max and Joseph Friedman, who compose the firm of Friedman Brothers, manufacturing furriers at 9 East Eighth Street, by the following creditors: Louis Rubinstein, $83; Samuel Lichter, $107, and Rosie Friedman, $450. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on Nov. 15 permitted a creditor to obtain a judgment of $50, on which a City Marshal levied on their stock, and on Nov. 17 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts.

JOSEPH SCHULMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Schulman, wholesale and retail dealer in jewelry at 34 Eldridge Street, by the following creditors: David Kessler, $245; Louis Berney, $320, and Jacob Scheer, $200. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $20,000, and paid claims to certain creditors aggregating $20,000. He has been in business since 1891, and had considerable trade in diamonds, watches, &c., on the east side. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Charles F. Bostwick temporary receiver of the assets on the application of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, who also obtained an order for the immediate examination of Mr. Schulman to discover the disposition of about $20,000 worth of diamonds which it was alleged he disposed of between Nov. 14 and 17. Affidavits of two creditors were presented, who visited his store on the 14th, when Mr. Schulman said the stock on hand was worth $30,000 in set and unset diamonds and other jewelry, and on the 17th inst., when they again called at his store he said that he had then only $8,000 in stock, having disposed of the rest; and has $10,000 in outstanding accounts.

Building Loan Receiver.

Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed George Kellington receiver for The New York World Co-operative Building and Loan Association, composed of employes of The World, in proceedings brought by E. Clark Applegate, Frank P. Hastings, and other Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The liabilities are $14,327 to depositors and assets $15,280, the principal items of which are mortgages $9,500, real estate in Jersey City $4,500, and cash in bank $150. Mr. Kellington is the Secretary of the association.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Lena and Rebecca—L. Jacobson.	$404
AUNAN, Charles J.—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	15
BERNSTEIN, Martin D.—Kieule Press	67
BOYLAN, Frank—Long Island Brewery	718
BANFIELD, Elwood—A. Miller	380
BOWERS, Mary F.—G. R. Read, costs	23
BENNETT, James Gordon—W. C. Loftus & Co.	5,387
BROWN, Charles A., and John Fleming—City of New York and another, costs	96
BOYLAN, Patrick—Long Island Brewery	709
CALDWELL, William W.—E. Charles and another	90
CRICHTON, Frederick T., assignee—W. A. Prime, costs	37
CONNELL, Thomas D.—J. Phelan	89
CASAZZA, Mary—Bonden Felting Miller Company	218
CASH, Patrick H.—L. J. Grant	106
DUCHETT, John L.—A. C. Comins	80
DALY, Patrick H. J.—M. A. Keating, administratrix	8,220
DE JOY, Salvatore—Long Island Brewery	499
DONOHUE, Catherine—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	169
DEVINE, Thomas F., James J. Buckley, and John Donnelly—F. W. Cullinan, Commissioner	1,825
DUBOIS, Eugene—W. J. Davenport and another	35
DUNN, William W.—D. H. Carstairs and another	150
DARMODY, Michael J.—V. Loewas Gambrinus Brewing Company	6,339
EPSTEIN, Isaac and Herman, and Max Bernstein—L. Bossert and another	3,695
FENCE, Alfred—J. Manheimer	29
FLEMING, Wilfred H.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company	30
FREIST, Jacob—Consolidated Gas Company of New York, costs	108
GUTELIUS, Herman—F. Pierce	363
GREEN, N. Goodwin—G. M. Brooks	65
GUNTZER, Anthony C.—Durfee Embalming Fluid Company	292
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—New York Mutual Gas Light Company	33
GIBBONS, Thomas—H. P. Booth and another, costs	13
GOLDENKRANZ, Solomon—S. Greenwald	190
HOTALING, John W.—Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York	79
HEALY, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	72
HOWDEN, Francis E.—J. A. Gillette	329
HOLZENSTEIN, Nacham—G. Hirschberg and another	12
HEYMAN, Nathan—B. Cahn	969
HART, Max—J. S. McQuillen, trustee	5,798
JACOBS, Levi—A. A. Hammerschlag	183
JOHNSON, Benjamin P.—G. F. Craig and another	1,007
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. M. von Wallbrun and another	117
KHOWRY, Marie T.—F. P. Bhumgara Company	132
KIRSCHNER, Hyman—G. Hirschberg and another	12
KIRSCHNER, Max—G. Hirschberg and another	12
KENNY, Mary—J. Little, executor	100
KAUFFMANN, E. John—R. Rund	742
LEVY, Abraham, and Max and Nathan Zimmer—M. Tanenbaum	3,340
LYMAN PNEUMATIC SIGNAL COMPANY—S. H. Harrington	878
LUEDERS, Edward—C. Hirsch	25
MINER, George H.—H. L. Lott	25
other	206
MULCAHEY, Jeremiah—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	131
MACDONALD, James M.—J. Foley	1,000
MUSLINER, Louis—A. Gold	23
MCGUIRE, Lawrence M. D.—W. Wilson and another	423
MULLER, August—M. F. Von Dohren	48
MATHESIUS, Alfred O. and Sophia—W. A. Treacy	173
MANDEL, Hyman—I. Appleman	219
MENDELS, Eugene E. and Henry Brown, assignees—H. E. Graban	193
NISSEN, John P.—A. A. Smith	199
NATIONAL COOPERAGE COMPANY—Pittsburg Steel Company	2,559
NORTH AMERICAN RUBBER COMPANY—A. Elbert	157
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Lester, Commissioner	300
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—C. Muller	2,352
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILway Company and Manhattan Railway Company—F. B. Baldwin, executor, &c.	8,923
PHILLIPS, Peter N.—L. J. Grant	148
RHYSPAN, Solomon—P. Schwarts	119
REILLY, James H.—E. S. Reese	537
REID, Jenny—L. J. Phillips and another	504
RICHTER, Gustav—Durland Company	183
SCHMUCK, Herman—United States Trust Company of New York, administrator	4,866
SEYMOUR, H. A.—C. Cosmides	26,401
SHUGARMAN, Max—M. Cohen and another	306
SCHOENFELD, Annie, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	68
SQUIRE, Remington—L. L. Wing	170
VAUGHAN, Margaret W.—N. Hanrahan	227
WESTERFELD, Henry—R. Kemp	220
WINTERS, Edward—P. Wittig	98
WILSON, Abner H.—A. W. Young	84
WEIMAN, Morris—K. Siegel	207
YOUNG, Albert—H. S. Dickson	291

MONEY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The transfers of money between here and San Francisco continued to mystify Wall Street yesterday. There was deposited at the Sub-Treasury for telegraphic transfer to San Francisco $250,000, while at the same place was received from that city by wire the much larger sum of $960,000. The latter is said to represent gold from the Klondike. The other remittance to the interior was $200,000 sent to New Orleans.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

J. G. Diffenderfer Company, New York, merchandise; capital, $150,000. Directors—J. G. Diffenderfer, Harrisburg, Penn., and M. H. Armitage and J. T. Haviland, New York.

International Button Company, Rochester, capital, $125,000. Directors—M. B. Shants and Edgar Shants, Rochester, and Philip Bohmer, Berlin, Ontario.

Conservative Securities Corporation, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—R. H. Macues, East Orange, N. J.; Samuel Penniman and Robert Atkins, New York.

Estate of Francis Larkin, Ossining; capital, $70,000. Directors—Sarah E. Larkin, Francis Larkin, Jr., and Sarah L. Madden, Ossining.

Crestwood Company, New York, real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joshua Levering, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Watson, Yonkers, and T. J. McGuire, Mount Vernon.

Granite Realty Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. T. Gillender, R. D. Radcliffe, Jr., and F. P. Kelly, New York.

Industrial Record and Publishing Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. L. Frasee, G. E. Coates, and W. N. McConnel, New York.

J. F. Draper Company, New York, to manufacture gloves; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Diamond, S. M. Havens, and Paul Cooksey, New York.

Andover Oil Company, Jamestown; capital, $100,000. Directors—Asa Root, Bolivar, and G. H. Lowe and J. M. Collopy, Jamestown.

Potter Level Company, New York; capital, $2,400. Directors—William Potter, Arthur Potter, and T. J. Sandford, New York City.

Wartenberger Tannage Company, New York, leather and leather goods; capital, $250,000. Directors—Benjamin Benedict, Baltimore, Md., and Franz Wartenberger and Alfred Bernstein, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Newark Independent Ice Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Benjamin F. Howell, John S. Bell, Gottfried Krueger, and Reginald F. Blauvelt.

Parkview Land and Improvement Company; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Bernard Daly, Enos Willets, and Ernest F. Kerr.

New York Ball Check Lighting Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Greene, Alfred George Brown, and Edward T. Magoffin.

The Grantwood Steel and Iron Manufacturing Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—E. F. Smith, M. W. Baldwin, and A. G. Brown.

The Gearless Motor Vehicle Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—William K. Bassford, Jr., Louis Heck, and Charles Isbills.

The Twist-A-Wrist Excelsior Company; capital stock, $100,000. Incorporators—H. G. Van Worden, William F. Lott, and Leon D. Adler.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Columbia Oil and Gas Company of Lisbon, Ohio, to prospect for oil and gas; capital, $500,000.

Bullock Boresford Company of Cleveland, to conduct a general manufacturing business; capital, $25,000.

New York and Kentucky Oil and Gas Company of Wilmington, to prospect for natural oil and gas; capital, $2,000.

Nichols Kerosene Motor Company of New York, to manufacture kerosene motors; capital, $1,000,000.

Mechanics' Loan Company of Boston, to lend money, &c.; capital, $25,000.

The Peabody Enamel Brick Tile and Fire Proofing Company of New York filed a certificate showing the payment of its capital stock amounting to $3,000,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

E. E. Yates has resigned as Superintendent of the Missouri State Insurance Department.

George Pritchard has been appointed Branch Inspector and Superintendent of Agents of the British Dominions Insurance Company.

Auditor Merriam of Iowa says that the proposed uniform policy is misunderstood and that he has no intention of making an immediate change in policy conditions such as would embarrass the operations of fire underwriters.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—60 Christie Street; Ashland & Co.; damage trifling.
3:30 A. M.—125 Rich Street; Louis Hollederso; damage, $25.
3:50 A. M.—182 Second Street; Isaac Devoski; damage trifling.
1:30 P. M.—207 East Broadway; Charles Duskind; damage trifling.
1:35 P. M.—23 Pitt Street; L. Lufki; damage trifling.
3:15 P. M.—249 Avenue A; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:15 P. M.—127 Monroe Street; Jacob Frankel; damage, $500.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66½
Oats, No. 2	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.33
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08¾
Lard, prime	11.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27½

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@74½c; No. 3, 67@73c; No. 2 red, 73@73¼c; No. 2 corn, 57¼c; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 oats, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 37c; No. 3 white, 28¾@34c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 34@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, 36c; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@17; lard, per 100 lb, $11.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.87½@10.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market, from the low est prices of Friday to the highest prices, has had an advance of 25@27 points. The market this morning opened steady at an advance of 3 to 6 points. Subsequently this improvement was increased to 8@15 points. Leading operators were heavy buyers, largely in the way of covering short contracts; but in increasing absorbing cotton on investment accounts, being actuated by higher cables than looked for and by unfavorable weather conditions in important sections of the South. Heavy frost reported in Texas and later in the more easterly sections of the cotton belt threatened the top crop. At the same time there was a growing fear as to the character of the monthly crop report, due from Washington Dec. 8. The Southern spot markets were steady to 1-16c higher, while the local market or the spot article advanced 20 points. Wall Street was a considerable buyer during the session, having re-entered the market on the record consumption theory.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.10	8.11	8.10	8.11@
December	8.15	8.20	8.11	8.15@8.16
January	8.07	8.17	8.06	8.11@8.12
February	7.95	8.00	7.93	8.00@8.03
March	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.95@7.96
April	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.90@7.91
May	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85@7.86
June	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.80@7.81
July	8.03	8.12	8.02	8.07@8.08
August	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85@7.89

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 32,000 bales; American, 31,000 bales; middling upland, 4.44. Futures opened steady, 2@3 points advance; closed steady, net 3@3½ points higher; November, 4.35@4.36; November-December, 4.31@4.32; December-January, 4.30; January-February, February-March, March-April, and April-May, 4.29; May-June and June-July, 4.28@4.30; July-August, 4.29. Manchester yarns quiet, and cloths quiet but steady.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although bears thought they had the wheat market turned once or twice the bull grip on the situation proved so strong that selling operations for short account met the usual results, and price closed at top point of the day, or ½@⅝c net higher. A feature of the market was the relative strength of December, that option closing only ⅝c under the May, against ⅞c discount Monday night. There was good buying of December for foreign and other account from the very start, and it was particularly prominent again near the close. General speculative trade was irregular, being quite dull at times, especially around midday, when the market eased off for a time and had rather an unsettled look, with intimations that Western elevator interests were selling May, in contrast to their earlier support. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 83½c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81½c; No. 2 red, New York, 77½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, 78½c, elevator.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68½c; No. 2 hard, 68@71c; December, 68¼c; May, 74½c. Corn—No. 2, 46c; December, 45¾c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c@34c; December, 29½c; May, 30c.

DULUTH, Nov. 18.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; November, 74½c; December, 72¼c; May, 74½c; macaroni, No. 1, 69¼c; No. 2, 70¼c. Oats—December, 30c; May, 31¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; May, 76¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley—No. 2, 66¼c; sample, 35@58c. Corn—May, 42½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Wheat—December, 72½c; May, 74¾@74½c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55. Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; red dog, $2.20@$23, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye flour, fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Corn meal, kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white and yellow, $1.65@$1.65; coarse, $1.26@$1.28. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25, hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	79½	80½	79½	80¼
March	81½	82½	81½	82¼
May	80½	80½	80 1-16	80½
Corn—				
December	60½	61¾	60½	61¾
January	53¾	53¾	53½	53¾
May	47½	48	47½	48
Oats—				
December	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$11.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
May	76¼	76¾	76¼	76¾
July	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¾
Corn—				
December	55¼	55¾	55¼	57¼
May	42½	42¾	42½	42½
July	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾
Oats—				
December	30	30.3-16	29½	29¾
May	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾
Lard—				
January	$9.12½	$9.15	$9.10	$9.12½
May	8.00	8.60	8.55	8.57½
Ribs—				
January	7.95	7.97½	7.92½	7.95
May	7.72½	7.72½	7.72½	7.72½
Pork—				
January	15.30	15.30	15.22½	15.22½
May	14.40	14.45	14.40	14.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19.50; short clear, $21@$23. Beef—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $16@$18; packet, $14@$15.50; extra India mess, $26@$28. Beef Hams—$20.50@$22. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 8½c; 160-lb, 8½c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. Cut Meats—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12¼c; 10-lb, 12c; 12-lb, 11¾@11¾c; 14-lb, 11¾@11¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. Tallow—City, 6¼c; country, 5¾@6c. Lard—$11.15@$11.25; city lard, $10.40@$10.60; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.40; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7¼@7¾c. Stearine—Oleo, 6¾c; city lard, stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine—Oil and machine bbls, 53@53½c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.25; oil bbls, $4.40. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.75@$1.77½; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20, and W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 18.—Turpentine, 51c; receipts, 1,335 casks; sales, 1,195 casks; exports, 1,961 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,253 bbls; sales, 1,673 bbls; exports, 16,306 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.80; I, $2.00; K, $2.55; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 18.—Spirits of Turpentine—Receipts, 47 casks. Resin—$1.25@$1.30; receipts, 257 bbls. Crude Turpentine—$1.75 to $3; receipts, 84 casks. Tar—$1.40; receipts, 124 bbls.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:50	Sun sets...4:40	Moon rises..9:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:17	Gov. Isl'd..10:41	H. Gate...12:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:56	Gov. Isl'd..11:18	H. Gate....1:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Croatia, Fort au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	4:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracuse, Santos	4:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, NOV. 20.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hevellius, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua and Haiti	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hekla, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		11:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples, Genoa, &c		2:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool		
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		11:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp		
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples and Genoa		
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Llandaff City, Bristol		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for disp

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 12¼, Post Office Building.

24—George Frost Co. vs. Cohn.
25—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
29—Corey Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
41—Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. vs. Buchanan.
29—In re Segall.
31—Judson vs. United States.
128—D., I. & W. R. R. Co. ex. Devore vs.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
8—Birckhead vs. De Forest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

25—Weston Elec. Inst. Co. vs. Stevens.
59—Mackey vs. Holt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.
427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
539—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
General calendar.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
109—Coleman vs. same.
111—Little vs. Erie R. R. Co.
98—Palmer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
88—Daying vs. Bedford Quarries Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

44426—United States vs. One Pearl Chain, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

Wrand vs. The Rockland Lake Track Rock Company et al., appellant; Goldmark vs. Magnolia, &c., Metal Company, appellant; Flaherty, appellant, vs. Cary et al.; Flaherty, appellant, vs. Murrat and another; Kalish, appellant, vs. Higgins and another.—Motions to dismiss appeals denied, $10 costs.

Minor vs. The Erie Railroad Company, appellant; in re property of Bez; in re Gordon et al., executors.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs.

Lorenzo, appellant, vs. Lorenzo.—Motion to correct return denied without costs.

Trevell vs. Bannerman, appellant.—Motion to place on calendar and prefer granted without costs.

McKee Land and Improvement Company, appellant, vs. Williams, Treasurer.—Motion to prefer granted, case to be heard on the preferred new calendar at point where note of issue would place it.

Varnum, appellant, vs. Behn et al.—Application for permission to use old record granted.

Kane Company, appellant, vs. Talbott, assignee.—Motion to prefer denied on the ground case will be reached seasonably on the general calendar without costs.

Lawson vs. Lawson and another.—Motion to open default denied, $10 costs.

Hawe vs. The New York, West and Connecticut Traction Company, appellant.—Motion to prefer granted, case to go at the foot of next motion calendar without costs.

Riechert vs. Stillwell, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur granted, and remittitur to have inserted in it the words "against Charlotte M. Stillwell, administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Charles A. Stillwell, deceased," after the word "judgment" that first appears after the first "therefore."

Card vs. Moore et al., appellants.—Motion to place on calendar granted without costs.

In re Union Trust Company, Trustee, &c., in Graham et al., appellants, vs. National Salt Company; Hoeller, administratrix, appellant, vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Connecticut Trust Company, appellant, vs. Wead and another.—Judgment of Appellate Division and trial court in favor of defendant, Leslie Wead, reversed; new trial granted, costs to abide event. Order of Appellate Division granting a new trial as to defendant, Charles B. Wead, affirmed, and judgment absolute ordered in his favor on the stipulation, with costs.

In re Bassford-Johnson-Leggett Avenue.—Order of Appellate Division and that of Special Term modified so as to establish the appellants' lien of 10 per cent. upon the entire sum of $70,218, and as modified affirmed, with costs to the appellant.

In re Davenport, Public Administrator of Kings County.—Order affirmed, with costs to both parties, payable out of the estate.

People, appellant, vs. Bissert.—Order affirmed.

Morrow, appellant, vs. The Western Electric Railway Company; Bermel vs. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company, appellant; Utica City National Bank vs. Tallman, appellant; Lilienthal and another vs. Betz et al., appellants; Webber vs. The Knights of the Maccabees, appellants; Jewell, appellant, vs. McIntyre et al., impleaded.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Daly vs. O'Rourke, impleaded, appellant; Sullivan vs. The Prudential Insurance Company of America, appellant; Servis vs. Servis, appellant; Steinbach vs. The Prudential Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgments reversed, new trials granted, costs to abide the events.

In re Greenwich, &c., Railway, appellant, vs. The Greenwich, &c., Electric Railway Company and another.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Olson, Commissioner of Jurors.—Order reversed and motion granted, with costs.

McNulty, appellant, vs. The Mount Morris Electric Lighting Company.—Judgment modified so as to order a new trial, and as modified affirmed, costs in all courts to abide the event.

Calendar for Wednesday: 288, 289, 220, 290, 295, 287, 296, 298.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Nov. 19:

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

20—Huhner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
21—Hinsdale vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
54—Meyer vs. Penn. Steel Co.
33—Emery vs. De Peyster.
57—Briefer vs. Stoll.
6—Glinton Coler.
62—Thomas Conville Br. Co. vs. Caulfield.
63—Gray vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
64—Mailey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65—Hall vs. McGuire.
66—Shapiro vs. Birnbaum.
67—City of New York vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith vs. Smith.
2—In re Kilmer.
3—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Amabile vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
7—Hassard vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
8—De Bary vs. Gillig.
9—Schilling vs. Tullis.
10—McElvaine vs. Steinson.
11—Conlan vs. Kelly.
12—Durham vs. Durham
13—In re E. 230th St.
14—In re Public Place at Tremont Av.
15—In re Am. Beer Cask Co.
16—Same vs. same.
17—Tuthill vs. Same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Union Square Bank vs. Marx.
20—Petluck vs. Rabinowich.
21—Ursbruck vs. Blodget.
22—McLaughlin vs. Naugle.
23—B'way Trust Co. vs. Harrison.
24—Suydam vs. Kuntz.
25—Daily vs. Cody.
26—Taylor vs. Board of Health.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.

95—Rau vs. Finn.
62—Bradley vs. City of New York.
Preferred causes.
1976—Egbert vs. Paul.
590—Droege vs. Ahrens & Ott Mfg. Co.
1897—Cambridge Pile Mfg. Co. vs. Wells.
General calendar.
890—Barry vs. McArthur.
900—Insurance Press vs. Montauk Fire Ins. Co.
902—King vs. Libaire.
927—Birch vs. Birch.
935—Hart vs. Abrahams.
957—Stuart vs. Bailey.
1066—Tony's Shoe Cleaning Co. vs. Fasano.
1083—Hafers vs. Hafers.
1091—Volsenz vs. Mens.
1092—Kieley vs. Frayer.
1095—Goetz vs. Knatz.
1106—N. Y. Ind. Poultry Co. vs. Fleischhauer.
1117—Aresey vs. Barbier
1120—Schomeyer vs. Wichelus.
949—Roth vs. Roth.
Undefended divorces.
1700—Dickinson vs. Dickinson.
1713—Watson vs. Watson.
1743—Epstein vs. Epstein.
1938—Same vs. same.
1939—Siskind vs. Siskind.
1940—Same vs. same.
1941—Same vs. same.
1942—Same vs. same.
1943—Same vs. same.
1944—Same vs. same.
1945—Same vs. same.
1946—Same vs. same.
1947—Same vs. same.
1948—Same vs. same.
1949—Same vs. same.
1950—Same vs. same.
1951—Same vs. same.
1952—Same vs. same.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 18	646,611
To date this year	160,108,948
Corresponding date last year	241,731,845

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 18	$2,120,000
To date this year	$812,455,050
Corresponding date last year	$896,227,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@3½ per cent.; at three months, 5½ per cent.; at six months, 5¼@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar pf	1	Ry. Steel Spring	¾
B. & O. rects	1¼	Rock Island	¾
Cent. Tob. pf	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	1
Corn Products pf	¾	Tex. Pac. land tr	1
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	½	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Manhattan	2¾	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	2¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
Norf. & West. pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Kan. City South	1
Am. Grass Twine	1	Long Island	½
Am. H. & L. pf	½	Louis. & Nash	1¼
Am. Ice	¾	Met. Sec. Co	2½
Am. Ice pf	½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Locom. pf	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1
Am. Snuff pf	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
At. T. & S. F. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	Norf. & Western	1
Canadian Pacific	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Penn. R. R.	1½
Chi. Gt. West	¾	People's Gas	¾
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1	Pressed S. Car	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	Reading	½
Chi., R. I. & P. pf.	½	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Rutland pf	¾
C., C. C. & St. L.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	3	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Southern	¾	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tol. Ry. & L.	3
Consol. Gas	3	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Corn Products	1¼	Union Pacific	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Pacific pf	½
Detroit South	½	U. S. Cast Iron P.	½
Det. South. pf.	¾	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	U. S. Realty	½
Erie 2d pf	¾	U. S. Realty pf	1
Illinois Central	1	U. S. Steel pf	½
Int. Power	¾	Wabash pf	1½
Int. Pump	¾	W. & L. Erie	1
Iowa Central	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1½	Green Bay deb. B	1½
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Penn. Real Est. 4s	1
		Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In yesterday's stock market important interests seemed to cut small figure. Few stocks were active beyond the average of a midsummer day, total transactions only passing 600,000 shares. With some few exceptions quotations declined. Manhattan Elevated (whose transactions equaled a quarter of all the rest of the market put together) was the one buoyant feature. It jumped 3 points and kept all but a slight fraction of the gain. Of course, the Street was treated to abundant rumors to account for this spurt; but the circulating tales were almost exclusively rehashes of what over and over again had been officially denied. One factor that has much helped the advance in Manhattan has been the overextended short interest—but similar short interests show throughout the whole market.

What more than other developments in the news of the day was entitled to be considered as of moment appeared in the announcement of the weekly record of exports of merchandise from this port. Last week the total was $7,600,000, while this week the total passes $11,250,000, a gain of full 50 per cent. Cotton and grain exports begin now to start stalwartly forward. The effect upon money market conditions must be prompt and far-reaching, and though professional Wall Street still persists in predictions of gold exports, there is no apprehension on that score in banking circles. Even though some gold should be sent abroad, the movement would be relatively insignificant and brief. Conservative estimates are rather that within the next sixty days gold will be coming this way from Europe.

The activity of general business throughout the country is shown by the announcements coming from every quarter of railroads overcrowded with traffic. The Pennsylvania Railway's experience, though on an extraordinary scale, is fairly representative of the general situation. Never before in history has there been such an abundance of patronage, such a demand for freight accommodation. Wall Street is used to hearing of car famines in times of crop movement, but the present condition is different and of more consequence. The freight that is blocking railways now is largely freight of merchandise other than agricultural. And this overplus of traffic comes upon railroads equipped as never before. Every important line in the country has facilities now beyond any past record, it being a moderate estimate that the Pennsylvania Railway, for example, is equipped now to handle 50 per cent. more traffic than was possible with the facilities at its disposal as recently as a couple of years ago. The truth is that here appears just one more illustration of the extraordinary current National business activity. And a curious situation it is for Wall Street to be making gloomy faces over!

Advances in railway rates must ensue. They are logical. And in them will be ample provision for those generous wage increases that the railways are making—provision, moreover, for still better dividend showing.

FOR FINANCIAL RELIEF.

Wall Street heard yesterday that at the solicitation of leading commercial and banking interests throughout the country a strong effort will be made to pass needful financial legislation at the coming session of Congress. The advocates of the proposed measure point out that the expansion of business throughout the country has become so great that the supply of available money is not sufficient, and that relief is absolutely necessary.

In many quarters it is said that best relief could be afforded by the passage of a bill along lines providing that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to deposit and keep in National banks all his surplus funds, receiving as security either United States Government bonds or such State and municipal bonds of the United States as may be approved by the Secretary and the Controller, the amount deposited in any one bank not to exceed the capital and 50 per cent. of the surplus of such bank. Upon all such deposits the Secretary of the Treasury should receive interest at the rate of 1½ per cent.

Another suggestion, in addition, is that to provide an emergency currency National banks may be permitted to issue against either United States Government bonds or State and municipal bonds of the United States approved by the Secretary and the Controller, such additional currency to that already provided for by law as the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency may jointly sanction, providing that the National banks shall pay to the United States Treasury upon such issue of currency, a tax at the rate of 5 per cent. for the period that such emergency currency is in circulation. Option is to be given the National banks to retire and reissue such currency at will, while the total amount of such emergency currency issued by any one bank should not be, it is to be agreed, in excess of the capital of the bank.

One report in the Street yesterday was that a bill containing these provisions had actually been prepared by leading Eastern and Western business interests, but this could not be confirmed.

That relief is needed is, however, everywhere agreed.

THE SELLING OF ST. PAUL.

The continued heaviness of St. Paul—it was the weakest stock on the list yesterday—is much a matter of concern and wonder to the Street. So much of the stock has lately come out that the almost general conclusion in the financial district is that leading insiders have been sellers. Indeed, one well-known broker gives it as his opinion that these insiders are endeavoring to shake every margined account out so that they may get cheap stock and assure to themselves the forthcoming issue of new stock.

Beyond this, the gossip is that the Waldorf clique are "gunning" for some large speculative holders, while another theory is that some Western holders of the stock have been obliged to sell it in order to protect their holdings elsewhere.

Inasmuch, however, as nearly all the common stock issue has been traded in within the last week, the theory of inside selling seems the most plausible.

What few bulls on the stock there are left console themselves by saying that the stock looks as weak now as it looked strong around 198.

MANHATTAN AGAIN ADVANCES.

Manhattan Railway stock again held the place of greatest interest on the Exchange, being traded in to the extent of more than 134,000 shares—one-fifth of the entire market transactions—and selling up over three points to the highest price of the year and within a few points of the highest on record.

The movement, coming at the present time, when money is not in over-abundant supply, and when the general market is depressed, led many people in the Street to believe that important developments are pending, the stock being up eight points in two days.

There were, however, no new or specific developments yesterday, though the gossip continues to tell either of "rights," an increased dividend, or a new alliance.

THE CONTROL OF READING.

One of the active stocks in which there was yesterday what the Street characterized as "good buying" was Reading, which was traded in to the extent of 28,000 shares.

The report in the Street is that the buying was by the same interests who were large purchasers, presumably for control, some weeks ago. One story, indeed, had it that these interests suddenly found themselves in possession of less stock than they had supposed, a large block of the stock, which is half stock, having been counted originally as full shares by a junior clerk.

The mystery of the actual control of the property remains as great as ever, though the Street is inclined to look upon the Baltimore and Ohio as the largest owner, acting, of course, for Pennsylvania Railroad interests.

A PROFESSIONAL MARKET.

Yesterday's market was largely a professional one, fully four-fifths of the entire market transactions outside of Manhattan being said to have originated on the floor of the Exchange. Commission houses reported that they were doing little or no business and that the public seemed altogether disinclined to operate in the market on either the long or the short side.

The only actually legitimate transactions—Manhattan again excepted—came from investment interests who were reported to be buying standard railway shares on a scale down, but making no effort to bid up prices.

BEARISHNESS EVERYWHERE.

It is no exaggeration to say that at no time in the past three years has there been so much bearishness in Wall Street as there is at present. Nor is this bearishness of a moderate kind; to the contrary, it is most pronounced and unusually aggressive.

Many houses which were wildly bullish at the top are now declaring that it is ridiculous to see common stocks of railroad properties selling on a 4 per cent. basis, especially when money is tight. St. Paul, a 7 per cent. stock, at 170; Union Pacific, paying 4 per cent., at 100; Baltimore and Ohio, paying 4 per cent., at 98; Pennsylvania, (6 per cent.,) at 155, New York Central, (5 per cent.,) at 150—these and many other stocks not necessary to mention are declared to be absurdly high, because it is now contended any common stock ought to yield at least 5 per cent.

Hence it is that many erstwhile bulls have turned bears and are freely selling stocks short at the present level.

MONEY MARKET DEAD-LOCK.

The same banking interests who several months ago were confident that there would be no money stringency are now talking most despairingly of the future of the money market. Yesterday, when time money rose above 6 per cent. and was in scant supply even then, these bankers declared that it looked very much as if the market would be put to a severe strain during the next month and as if rates would work even higher.

As for the reason for the present high rates for short time loans, it is explained that this is because of the existence of what may be termed a condition of deadlock between borrowers and lenders. Borrowers, believing that after the first of the year money is to be cheap, do not care to take on any lines of long time money, such as for four, five, and six months. Lenders, on the other hand, are averse to putting out short time loans, and where they do they exact as high rates as possible.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Sugar Trust stock moved very erratically, selling up on the early trading and sagging off following the announcement that refined sugar prices had been advanced 10 points. The selling was principally by traders who proceed on the theory that a stock should be sold when the good news is out—and yesterday's price advance was regarded as good news.

With the exception of Missouri Pacific, the Pacific stocks were under professional pressure all day, each of them selling down a point or more. The principal banking house identified with Union Pacific and Southern Pacific supported those issues on the decline, Southern being especially well taken.

The Western element was reported to be selling Colorado Fuel, Baltimore and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and the steel stocks. The bears in the steel issues made much ado about Mr. Carnegie's illness.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

Notwithstanding the pessimistic tone of The London Times's editorial article on the Wall Street situation, London operators bought rather more than they sold in this market yesterday, taking probably 15,000 shares as compared with sales of 10,000.

The foreign houses here in several instances called their London correspondents not to become too pessimistic, pointing out that the present difficulty is largely due to the temporary scarcity of money and that general business conditions continue wonderfully favorable and prosperous.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of two shares of National City Bank stock at 285.

n Matepec Cotton Mills in the State of Pueblo, Mexico, will, it is said, expend about $100,000 in gold for the installation of new machinery.

Listing on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of $305,300 additional preferred and $126,000 additional common stock of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company.

According to Savannah dispatches the Consolidated Naval Stores Company has acquired the Florida business of the Downing Company of Brunswick.

A Director of the American Bicycle Company quoted as saying that the reorganization plan will probably be completed by the end of this month.

Reports that a syndicate is considering the establishment of a trust company at Glen Cove, L. I., and developing some industry in the abandoned plant of the National Starch Company.

Statement from Brattleborough, Vt., that a combination of electric railway interests in the Connecticut Valley is being negotiated and that an extension of the Rutland system to Montpelier and adjacent towns is projected.

Canada's foreign trade for the first four months of the present fiscal year, it is stated, shows an increase of nearly $12,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

New National bank organized at Stapleton, S. I., to be known as the Stapleton National Bank, with a capital of $100,000.

Increase of $3,644,434 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $2,499,436 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Michigan Manufacturing, Mining and Railway Company, capitalized at $1,500,000, organized at Detroit, Mich., to take over the property of the Michigan Stone and Supply Company at Schofield, Monroe County, Mich.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@3½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for ninety days, and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $403,842,614; balances, $11,152,377; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $734,226.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾@4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@12½c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says that loan rates were unchanged yesterday, although discount quotations were perhaps a shade firmer. On the Stock Exchange the tendency of the market was flat. There was no fresh business in any department, and prices gave way in nearly all cases owing to realizations of London speculators abroad.

South Africans were very much depressed by Paris sales. The poor success of the Natal British Columbia loans had rather an unfavorable effect on consols.

American rails opened firm, with a general moderate advance, but during the afternoon the whole list relapsed on the resumption of arbitrage selling. Foreigners were flat, especially Spanish 4s, on heavy Paris sales.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Money was not abundant in the market to-day and was in fair demand in connection with payment of calls for $2,500,000 of local loans' stock. Discounts were slightly harder.

On the Stock Exchange dealings were restricted and prices were irregular, with an improving tendency, in sympathy with the rally in Americans. Consols were dull. It is believed the recent sales of these securities will enable the proceeds to be used in the purchase of high-class securities giving a better yield. Home rails were the most active and firmest section, and there was more general buying of these stocks.

Americans opened firmer and at parity, but there was no expansion in dealings and they closed steadily. Grand Trunk was in good demand on the traffic returns exceeding the estimates. Foreigners were heavy, especially Spanish 4s. Kafirs sagged on account of the absence of business.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93 1-16; consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 84⅝; Atchison preferred, 100⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 132⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 41; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 35; Erie first preferred, 68¼; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 146½; Louisville and Nashville, 128; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; New York Central, 154½; Norfolk and Western, 73⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 83½; Ontario and Western, 30⅝; Pennsylvania, 80; Rand Mines, 10½; Reading, 28⅝; Reading first preferred, 43⅝; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 33¼; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63⅝; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 93⅜; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 45¼; Spanish 4s, 83⅜.

Bar silver quiet at 22 11-16d per ounce. Money 2¼@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 7-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.40; Lisbon, 26.

Gold amounting to £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, and Spaniards fell heavily on the publication of the news from Madrid that the Cabinet had decided to withdraw the bill providing for the suppression of the affidavit required in connection with the payment of coupons of Spanish 4s held abroad, and the proposal to constitute a gold syndicate in Spain. This depressed the whole list. Foreigners reacted, especially Brazilians, Argentines, and Portuguese. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tintos were favorably influenced by the decrease in the visible stock of copper. Kafirs were freely offered, and closed with a bad tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 84.10.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Internationals were weaker on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were particularly flat on forced sales for Paris account. Mines were strong, on urgent demand for house coal. Canadian Pacific was fairly maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increase, 20,720,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 800,000 marks, other securities decreased 4,340,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 54,120,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Call loans are still holding firm at 6 per cent., with shadings of that figure granted only in exceptional cases. Sterling exchange continues quiet and with posted rates as before quoted, but inclined to ease off. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10 and 12½c discount; time money, 5@6; Clearing House exchanges, $27,644,916; balances, $1,818,128. The stock market was slow and generally weak, except when Amalgamated, Sugar, and Copper Range showed a little strength. The prospect that the Dominion Coal, New England Gas and Coke contract would soon be terminated had a depressing influence on the Gas issues, although there was very little doing in them. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,475	Atchison	82½	82	82
161	Atchison pf.	99	97½	98
43	Boston & Albany	259	258½	258½
130	Boston Elevated	155	154	155
7	Boston & Lowell	242½	242½	242½
5	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
2	Boston & Providence	300	300	300
15	J. F. & S. Y.	135	135	135
60	Connecticut River	285½	284	285½
11	Fitchburg pf.	142¼	142	142
105	Massachusetts Elec.	36½	35¾	35¾
10	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	93	93½	93
454	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226½	225	225½
3	Old Colony	210	210	210
10	Pennsylvania	155¾	155¾	155¾
10	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
1	Pere Marquette pf.	80	80	80
5	Quincy Bridge	195	195	195
125	Rutland pf.	70½	70½	70½
766	Union Pacific	101	99¾	99¾
17	Union Pacific pf.	90	89½	90
1	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

265	American	162	160¾	161
157	American sub.	108	108	108
53	New England	136	136	136
100	Western	25	25	25
76	Western pf.	99	97¾	99
98	Western sub.	108	108	108

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Ag. Chem. pf.	79	79	79
9,045	American Sugar	119	116⅝	117
85	American Sugar pf.	118½	118	118½
100	American Woolen	13¾	13	13
40	American Woolen pf.	76	75	76
160	Dominion Iron & Steel	55	54¾	54¾
10	Edison	267½	267½	267½
71	General Electric	180	178	179
268	Massachusetts Gas	37	36¾	36¾
100	Massachusetts Gas pf.	83	82½	82½
55	Mergenthaler	187	187	187
18	Pullman	226½	226	226
13	Savannah Electric	25	25	25
513	Swift Packing & Prov.	131½	128	130
375	United Fruit	108	107½	107½
100	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
310	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	30¾	31
716	United States Steel	37½	36½	36¾
987	United States Steel pf.	85	84	84½

MINING.

160	Adventure	17¼	17	17¼
140	Amalgamated	56¼	54	54½
160	Atlantic	7	7	7
210	Bingham	25½	25	25
200	Bonanza	60	60	60
20	Calumet & Hecla	475	460	460
150	Cons. Mercur	1 27-32	1 27-32	1 27-32
2,042	Copper Range	55½	53¾	54
100	Daly-West	45	45	45
2	Dominion Coal pf.	117	117	117
80	Franklin	8	7⅝	8
50	Guanajuato	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
415	Isle Royale	12½	12	12
670	Mass	14¾	14¼	14¼
45	Michigan	8	8	8
230	Mohawk	39¾	39½	39¾
663	Montreal & Boston	2¾	2½	2¾
200	Old Dominion	15½	15½	15½
230	Osceola	51	49¾	51
51	Quincy	110	110	110
100	Phoenix	4	4	4
6	Tamarack	148	148	148
110	Tecumseh	1¼	1	1
295	Trinity	8¾	8⅝	8¾
376	United States	20	19⅞	19⅞
23	United States Coal & Oil	14	14	14
51	Wolverine	58	58	58
40	Wyandotte	.75	.50	.75

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Dullness was pronounced in this market to-day, sales amounting to only 19,748 shares and $80,600 bonds. Smelting stock dribbled out, and, small as was the offering, prices weakened under it, the list generally sagging off fractional amounts. Lehigh Valley was an exception, its price advancing to 30⅜ on buying by a prominent Fifth Street firm, a partner of which is a New York coal man. Lehigh Navigation issues sympathized, but Reading common was lower on renewed New York selling. Money seems to become scarcer here, and several institutions reported that they were "loaned to the limit." Rates were unchanged at 6 per cent. for call and time. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
17	American Railways	53¾	53¾	53¾
50	American Cement	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,280	Cambria Steel	26¾	26⅝	26⅝
1,305	Cons. Lake Sup.	21⅝	20½	20½
133	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	71½	70½	70½
50	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	69¼	69	69
25	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
305	Easton Con. Elec.	20	20	20
115	Elec. Co. of Am.	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
10	Erie	34½	34½	34½
3,540	Lehigh Valley	30⅝	29½	30⅛
60	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
416	Lehigh Nav. allots.	19¼	19	19¼
1	Morris Canal pf.	171	171	171
100	Marsden	4¾	4¾	4¾
11	Nesq. Valley	51	51	51
856	Penns. R. R.	78	77½	77½
4	Phila. Bourse	8	8	8
8	Phila. & Trenton	285	285	285
10	Penns. Salt	112	112	112
65	Phila. Trac.	98	98	98
200	Phila. Elec.	8⅝	8⅝	8 9-16
577	Phila. Co.	47	46¼	46¼
7	Phila. Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49½
500	Phila. Rapid Tran.	16¾	16½	16½
7,350	Reading	28⅝	28	28
40	Reading 1st pf.	43	43	43
300	South. R. R.	32⅝	32¼	32¼
8	United Cos. of N. J.	282	282	282
270	United Gas Imp.	110½	110⅜	110⅜
10	United Power	49	49	49
670	Union Trac.	48⅜	48½	48⅜
1,410	United States Steel	37	36¼	36¾
15	United States Steel pf.	84⅝	84¼	84⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—New York exchange was quoted at par to-day; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local securities were quiet and irregular. Swifts was sold in small lots for declines of over 7 points, touching 125, but closing at 129. There seems to be no inside support to this stock, and every rumor on free offerings brings dips. West Chicago sold down to 87¾, and North Chicago at 175. Box Board preferred also was weak, the loss aggregating 1¼ per cent., being attributable to some extent to the recent methods pursued in the matter of the new bond issue. Street's Western Stable Car stock was in good demand at firm figures. Can held steady, as did Biscuit on very light trading, and Match once more sold at 140. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
428	American Can	10¼	9¾	10
550	American Can pf.	43¾	42	42¾
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	77	77	77
10	Chicago Title Trust	118½	118½	118½
190	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Lake St. Elevated	9	9	9
25	Met. Elevated pf.	87	86½	87
105	National Biscuit	44⅝	44½	44½
20	National Biscuit pf.	103	102½	103
30	North Chicago	175	175	175
7	South Side Elevated	107	107	107
700	Street's Stable Car	30	30¼	30¼
15	Street's Stable Car pf.	87	87	87
1,426	Swift & Co.	133	125	129
348	United Box Board	10¼	10	10
110	United Box Board pf.	57	56⅜	57
125	West Chicago	89	87¾	88

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The market to-day was reduced to excessive dullness, with an easing tendency in spots. Trading was without feature. The growing firmness in money is a leading deterrent cause. Money on call was at 5¼@6 per cet. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,113 shares of stock and $44,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
850	Seaboard Railway	26⅝	26	26
50	Seaboard Railway pf.	44½	44½	44½
60	Atlantic Coast Line	160	160	160
1,000	Consolidated Gas	71	71	71
1	Cotton Duck t. r.	8	8	8
100	United El. L. & P. pf.	39	39	39
125	United Rys. & Elec.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
10	Maryland Gas	54	54	54
40	U. S. Fidel. & Guar.	147	146	147
5	Ala. Coal & Iron	38	38	38
1	Ga. South. & Fla. 1st.	90½	90½	90½

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	84	84	84
11,000	South. Bond 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
11,000	United Rys. & El. inc.	68¼	68¼	68¼
1,000	Cotton Duck inc.	39	39	39
12,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	84½	84½	84½
400	Maryland 4s	110	110	110
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
427	Brewing	30⅜	30¼	30¼
100	Brewing pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼
21	Consolidated Gas pf.	45	45	45
10	Consolidated Ice pf.	36	36	36
570	Crucible Steel	19¼	15⅜	19¼
490	Crucible Steel pf.	84½	83½	83½
305	Fire Proofing	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
250	Fire Proofing pf.	37⅝	37½	37½
57	Manufrs' Light & H.	86⅝	86½	86⅝
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
200	Pittsburg Coal	28½	28½	28⅝
408	Pittsburg Coal pf.	87¼	87	87
141	Pittsburg Plate Glass	126	126	126
80	River Coal pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
250	U. S. Steel	37	36¾	36¾
330	U. S. Steel pf.	85	84⅝	84⅝
50	Westingh. Air Brake	171	170	170
165	Westinghouse Elec. 2d	99¼	98½	99
160	Window Glass	51	51	51
10	Bank of Pittsburg	124	124	124
10	Commonwealth Trust	234	234	234
15	Diamond Savings Bank	225	225	225
5	Exchange Nat. Bank	94½	94½	94½
10	Federal Nat. Bank	141	141	141
10	Marine Nat. Bank	115	115	115
20	North American Sav.	120	120	120
30	Pennsylvania Trust	260	257½	257½
80	Safe Deposit & Trust	110	110	110
23,000	B., K. & A. Co.	117½	117½	117½
1,000	Kiski Coal Co.	101	101	101
2,000	River Coal Co.	101	101	101

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday were even smaller than on Monday, and only in a few cases were the variations in prices of sufficient importance to attract the attention of traders. For the most part, quotations showed considerable firmness, and as there was no pressure of liquidations, the majority of changes were on the side of advances. The stocks which since the middle of last week have been the most active issues were again the ones which supplied the bulk of the day's business, prominent among them Northern Securities. One or two new securities were dealt in for the first time, but they did not show any great activity.

***

UNITED COPPER.—Considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the repetition yesterday of the peculiar tactics of certain brokers trading in United Copper. One or two houses commonly credited with being brokers for interests which are opposed to the interests represented in the United Copper Company have for some weeks past been endeavoring to make sales of United Copper stock below the real market value at the time, the apparent object being to depress the stock by having such sales reported. Yesterday transactions were made at 27, while 29½ was actually bid. No chance was given to others than those directly interested in these transactions to secure the stock, for it was sold on the bid and without being offered down. The cause for dissatisfaction, as far as the brokers generally are concerned, is that such practices as these hurt the market in general even more than the particular stock which is made the subject of such attacks.

***

UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING has not developed any activity as the result of the issuing of the stock, which was begun last Friday. The preferred stock and the bonds are offered without bids. The common stock has been a little more active than the other issues, but even in this stock there is no close market.

***

PHILIPPINE TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION stock was dealt in for the first time, selling at 90 and 95.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Allis-Chalmers	25	25	25
235	Allis-Chalmers pf.	*84½	84	84
150	American Can	*10¾	10	*10½
700	American Can pf.	42¾	42	42¾
520	Am. Light & Trac.	*39	38	38
150	Am. Writing Paper pf.	21	21	21
25	Bamber

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coupon		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
1,000	106	3,000	81
Nor Car special tax		N Y C & H R, L S	
10,000	2	col 3½s	
Adams Express 4s		10,000	94⅞
3,000	104½	5,000	94⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		9,000 3	94¾
1,000	96¾	Registered	
A, T & S F gen 4s		3,000	93
1,000	101⅝	N Y C & H R deb	
25,000	101½	5s, 1884	
2,000	101¾	4,000	102⅝
5,000	101⅝	N Y Dock Co 4s	
70,000	101⅞	2,500	95½
3,000	101⅜	N Y Gas, E L, H &	
1,000	101¼	P coll trust 5s	
Adjustment 4s		16,000	113
10,000	91	Pur money 4s	
Stamped		48,000	95
10,000	91	Nor & W con 4s	
5,000	90⅝	5,000	100½
B & O gold 4s		10,000s20F	100¾
20,000s20F	101	10,000	100
20,000 3	101	5,000	100¾
9,000	101	Poc C & C 4s	
Prior lien 3½s		50,000	93
1,000	94½	Northern Pac 4s	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		14,000	103⅝
5,000	101⅛	500	103
28,000	101	5,000	103
Cent of Ga cons 5s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
2,000	107	34,000	73
10,000	106⅝	1,000	72½
10,000	107	Ore R & N con 4s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	102½
16,000	136½	Ore S L 1st con 5s	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		4,000	116
20,000	87	4% & participating	
C & O gen 4½s		3,000	92⅝
16,000	104⅝	5,000	92⅝
9,000	104½	20,000	92⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s		30,000	92⅞
9,000	80	5,000	92⅝
1,000	79½	10,000	92⅝
C, B & Q 4s, Jt bds		10,000	92⅝
5,000	95⅝	21,000	92⅝
43,000	95¼	5,000	92⅝
17,000	95⅜	57,000	106½
10,000	95¼	5,000	106⅝
10,000	95⅜	58,000	106¾
97,000	95½	Reading gen 4s	
C, B I & P R R 4s		3,000	97
4,000	84⅞	12,000	96¾
5,000	84⅝	14,000	96⅝
1,000	84½	10,000	96⅜
20,000	84¾	1,000	96½
12,000	84¾	St L & M & So unif	
5,000	84¾	and ref 4s	
12,000	84½	10,000	93
20,000	84¾	San An & A P 4s	
C, St L & N O 5s		1,000	87
3,000	127¼	Scioto V & N E 4s	
Registered		1,000	100½
2,000	126¼	Seaboard A L ref 5s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		6,000	101½
2,000	101¼	Gold 4s	
1,000	101⅛	1,000	84⅝
Col F & I conv 5s		So Car & Ga 1st	
2,000	94½	1,000	106½
5,000	94	Southern Pac 4½s	
10,000	93½	5,000	100⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s		Southern Pac 4s	
4,000	90¼	25,000	93
Col & So 1st 4s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	91⅝	6,000	118½
9,000	91½	Syr, B & N Y 1st	
1,000	92	1,000	112
Consol Tobacco 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	64⅞	1,000	120
4,000	64½	Third Av con 4s	
20,000	64⅜	1,000	98⅞
35,000	64⅛	5,000	98⅝
5,000	64⅝	5,000	98⅞
2,000	64½	Tol, St L & W prior	
20,000	64⅞	lien 3½s	
25,000	64¼	3,000	89
Den & R G con 4s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
10,000	101	32,000	104½
Det City Gas 5s		Union Pac conv 4s	
2,000	98½	25,000	106
Det, M & M 1st 4s		10,000	105⅞
1,000	70	15,000	106
Erie 1st gen 4s		10,000	105⅞
1,000	84⅝	5,000	106
Ft W & R G 1st		1,000	106⅛
5,000	87	20,000	105⅝
Ga Pac 1st 6s		35,000	105⅞
9,000	126¾	10,000	105⅝
G B & W deb cts, B		45,000	105⅞
20,000	23½	30,000	105⅝
10,000	23	10,000	105⅞
14,000	22	60,000	105⅝
4,000	23½	1,000	105⅞
Hock Val 4½s		Wabash 1st 5s	
4,000	108½	1,000	118½
Kings Co Elev 4s		9,000	116½
3,000	87	Wabash 2d 5s	
Lac G L of St L 1st 5s		1,000	108½
1,000	108½	Wabash deb, B	
L E & W 2d 5s		5,000	77⅛
28,000	117½	5,000	77⅞
Long Isl unified 4s		1,000	77½
1,000	100¼	1,000	77⅞
Manhattan con 4s		10,000	77⅛
10,000	105	9,000	77
5,000	104⅞	10,000	77⅛
Met Elev 1st 6s		20,000	77
2,000	111¾	75,000	77⅛
Mex Cent con 4s		10,000	77½
1,000	80	5,000	77⅛
Mex Cent 2d inc		5,000	77⅛
10,000	16½	30,000	77
10,000	16	46,000	77
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000	77
5,000	100	3,000	76⅞
Mo Pac trust 5s		10,000	76⅝
1,000 3	105⅝	West Shore 4s	
1,000	108	2,000	113½
Mo P 1st col 5s		Wn Nor Car 1st	
10,000	105½	20,000	118
1,000	105⅝	W & L E 1st con 4s	
Nat R R of Mex pf		10,000	92¼
lien 4½s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
500	106½	5,000	91½
1st con 4s		1,000	91¼
7,000	75		
Total sales	$2,120,000		

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109½	Int. Sil. pf.	38	60
2s, c., 1930	108½	109½	I. S. P. pf.	35	01
4s, r., 1918	108	109	Iowa C. pf.	67	68
3s, c., 1918	106	108	Jol & C.	185	...
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	...	Kan. & M.	38	43
4s, r., 1907	109¼	110¾	K. & D. M.		
4s, c., 1907	108¾	110¾	pf.	55	65
4s, r., 1925	136	137	Lacl. Gas	...	90
4s, c., 1925	136	137	Lacl. G. pf.		110
5s, r., 1904	104	105	L. E. & W.	50	56
5s, c., 1904	104	105	L. E. & W.		
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...	pf.	120	125
Adams Exp.	200	230	M. W. S. El.		
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Chi.	36	38
Alle. & W.	145	...	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Ag. Ch.	20	25½	Chi., pf.	83	88
A. C. pf.	78	85	Mich. Cent.	125	170
A. C. & F.			Mil., El. R.		
pf.	88¼	89	& L. pf.	120	...
Am. Coal	190	210	M. & St. L.	105	107
A. C. O. pf.	93	97	M., St. P. &		
Am. Dr. Tel.	34	39	S. S. M. pf.	120	125
Am. Exp.	220	240	N. C. & St.		
Am. L. Co.	17	20	L.	100½	104
A. L. Co. pf.	42	45	Nat. B. pf.	102	103
Am. Snuff.	124	128	Nat. L. pf.	91½	93
Am. Tob. pf.	140	145	Nat. R. R.		
Am. W. Co.	12	14	of M. pf.	34½	35
A. W. Co. pf.	74	77	N. Cent. C.	45	50
An. Cop. M.	91	91	N. Y. B. &		
Ann Arbor.	38	40	M. B. pf.	95	110
Ann A. pf.	68	69	N. Y. C. &		
A. M. 1st pf.	90	93	St. L.	40	42½
B. & A. L. pf.	106	...	N. Y. C. &		
Brunsw. City	10	11	St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
B., R. & P.	120	125	N. Y. C. &		
B., R. & P.			St. L. 2d pf.	83	87
pf.	141	144	N. Y. D. Co.	20	23
Butterick Co.	49	51½	N. Y. D. Co.		
Canada So.	90	93	pf.	55	60
Can. P. ctfs.	127¾	128½	North Am.	119	120
C. R. R. of			Ont. Mining.	7	8
N. J.	165	170	Pac. Coast.	68	70
C. & A. pf.	69	70	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
C. & A. pf.	208	210	P. C. 2d pf.	72	78
C. B. & Q.	135	210	Peo. G. L. &	35	40
C. G. W. pf.			Pere Marq.		83
A.	82¼	82¾	P. C. C. &		
C. G. W. 4s	86	90	St. L. pf.	101	120
C., I. & L.		73	Pf. Ft. W. &		
C., I. & L.			C.	190½	...
pf.		91	P. Ft. W. &		
C. & N. W.	221	224	C. pf.	165	...
C. St. P., M.			Pullman Co.	228	230
& Om. pf.	190	200	Quicksilver.	2¾	3
C. U. T. pf.	47	50	Quicksil'r pf.	7	9
C., C., C. &			R. R. Sec. Ill.		
St. L. pf.	115	124	C. stk. ctfs.	92¾	94
C., L. & W.	60	75	Rens. & Sar.	210	...
C., L. & W.			R., W. & O.	136¾	...
pf.	89	94	Rub. G. Mfg.		
C. P. & A.			Co. pf.	70¼	72
pf.	126	130	St. J. & G. I.	15½	17
C. S. 1st pf.	70½	71¼	S.-S. S. & I.	61	63
Com. Cable.	170	180	So. Ry. M.		
Consol. Coal.	68	80	& O.	90½	...
D., L. & W.	285	290	S. R. & T.	5	5¾
D. & S. W.	...	40	Third Av.	123	126
D. & S. W.			T. P. & W.	15	26
pf.	...	45	T. C. R. T.		
D. M. & Ft.			pf.	155	158½
D.	39	43	U. B. & P.	12½	13½
D. M. & Ft.			U. B. & P.		
D. pf.	115	140	pf.	78	80
Det. U. Ry.	85	89	Un. Ry. Inv.	20	21¼
Dw. & H.			U. Ry.		
pf.	82	88	Inv. pf.	62¾	65
Ft. W. & D.			U. S. Exp.	126	133
City	57	59	U. S. Rub.	16	17
Gen. Cb. Co.	62	68	Vul. Detin.	29	30½
Gt. Nor. pf.	182	185	Vul. Det. pf.	77	79
Hock. Val.	87	88	W.-F. Exp.	210	240
Hock. V. pf.	82	86½	Westinghouse		
Ill. C.	1.10	...	assenting.	197	200
Int. P. Co.	17½	18¾	Westinghouse		
I. P. Co. pf.	71½	72½	1st pf.	200	220
Int. Silver.	15	24			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
2d week Nov.	$145,295	$122,068	$102,292
From July 1	2,370,371	2,066,619	2,261,812
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,562	7,433
2d week Nov.	908,000	802,000	625,000
From July 1	16,351,326	14,465,433	11,864,645
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	102
2d week Nov.	26,691	21,582	26,891
From July 1	662,495	611,061	536,215
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,386	1,675
2d week Nov.	358,600	343,000	.....
From July 1	6,925,400	6,616,700	.....
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,196	2,054
2d week Nov.	461,086	345,612	364,569
From July 1	7,801,289	6,116,580	6,119,517
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,490	2,232
2d week Nov.	400,404	381,598	332,599
From July 1	14,013,489	14,105,447	5,804,022
RUTLAND RAILROAD—			
1st week Nov.	42,677	35,969	.....
From July 1	913,914	835,853	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,285	1,285	1,285
2d week Nov.	171,264	164,617	162,419
From July 1	3,729,846	3,529,229	3,445,027

CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN for the Sept. 30 quarter—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	489,086	525,551	36,465
Expenses	261,547	283,109	20,562
Net earnings	227,519	242,442	15,923
Total income	227,815	243,846	16,031
Surplus	156,812	175,003	18,191

DELAWARE & HUDSON leased lines to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the Sept. quarter. Rensselaer & Saratoga, (including Adirondack Railway in 1902 and 1901)—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	971,722	918,635	793,802
Expenses	578,235	545,332	496,517
Net earnings	393,488	373,303	296,285
Charges	317,230	407,121	306,812
Surplus	76,258	*33,818	*8,527
Albany & Susquehanna—			
Gross earnings	827,793	1,258,863	1,140,777
Expenses	547,783	580,041	551,998
Net earnings	280,010	678,822	588,779
Charges	307,409	316,591	310,268
Surplus	*27,399	282,231	278,511
New York & Canada—			
Gross earnings	371,121	348,528	355,873
Expenses	193,688	174,329	180,092
Net earnings	177,433	174,199	175,781
Charges	91,245	93,227	92,874
Surplus	86,188	80,972	82,907

*Deficit.

Reports to the New York Railroad Commissioners for the September 30 quarter:

42D ST., MANHAT. & ST. NICHOLAS AV.—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	200,136	189,230	10,906
Expenses	108,194	106,895	1,299
Net	91,942	82,335	9,607
Surplus	337	45,265	*44,928

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY—

Gross earnings	150,186	153,742	3,636
Expenses	110,638	103,662	6,976
Net	39,468	40,080	*10,612
Surplus	6,135	18,192	*12,057

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET CROSS-TOWN—

Gross earnings	121,765	117,764	4,001
Net	47,146	50,280	*3,134
Surplus	30,267	35,104	*4,837

28TH AND 29TH STREET CROSS-TOWN—

Gross earnings	48,627	44,808	3,819
Net	21,252	21,143	61
Deficit	198	117	81

PORT JERVIS, MONTICELLO & NEW YORK—

Gross earnings	23,975	22,712	1,263
Net	5,610	4,042	1,568
Surplus	1,822	†372	1,694

*Decrease. †Deficit.

FULTON STREET, (New York)—Gross earnings, $12,037; operating expenses, $7,584; net earnings, $4,454; other income, $50; fixed charges, $5,574; deficiency, $1,070.

KING'S BRIDGE, (New York)—Gross earnings, $14,319; operating expenses, $6,679; fixed charges, $722; surplus, $6,918.

ELMIRA & SENECA LAKE—Gross earnings, $12,403; operating expenses, $6,401; net earnings, $6,092; other income, $107; fixed charges, $3,740; surplus, $2,352; cash on hand, $5,165; profit and loss deficiency, $29,777.

CHAMPLAIN & ST. LAWRENCE—Gross earnings, $1,522; operating expenses, $2,008; fixed charges, $91; deficit, $577.

UNITED STATES & CANADA—Gross earnings, $6,280; operating expenses, $5,724; fixed charges, $3,272; deficit, $2,716.

MISSOURI PACIFIC for September—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$3,223,006	$3,197,432	$2,942,781
Op. expenses	2,101,374	2,150,919	1,780,108
Net earnings	1,121,632	1,046,513	1,162,673
Ratio op. ex., p. c.	65.2	67.3	60.5
Gross, 3 months	26,822,581	26,638,787	23,194,037
Op. expenses	18,455,292	17,119,305	15,674,820
Net, 3 months	8,367,298	9,519,482	7,519,217

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,290	Amal. Copper	55⅞	56¼	54⅝	54½
100	Am. Hide & L.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
20	Am. Ice	10½	10½	10	10
100	Am. Locomotive	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
28,300	Am. Sugar	117¼	119½	116¾	117⅝
9,530	At., T. & S. F.	82¾	83½	81⅝	82
430	At. T. & S.F. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	97½	97⅝
3,120	Balt. & Ohio	99⅝	99⅝	97½	97⅞
3,870	Brook. Rap. T.	58⅝	58⅝	57½	58⅛
840	Can. Pacific	129⅝	129½	127⅝	128
340	Ches. & Ohio	45	46	44¼	44¾
10	Chi. & Alton	32½	32½	32½	32½
290	Chi. Gt. West.	25⅞	26	25⅜	25⅜
15,320	Chi., M. & St. P.	173	176½	171	171
20	Chi. Ter. Trans.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
550	Col. Fuel & I.	86⅞	86⅞	83⅝	84½
50	Col. Southern 2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
30	Col. & Hock. C.	19½	19½	19½	19½
5,000	Erie	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
50	Ill. Central	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
250	Louis. & Nash.	124⅝	124⅝	123	123
58,140	Manhattan	139½	142⅞	138⅝	142¼
10	Mex. Central	23½	23½	23½	23½
60	Mo., K. & T.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅝
100	Mo., K. & T. pf.	57½	57½	56¾	56¾
9,170	Mo. Pacific	106⅞	106⅞	105⅛	105⅝
240	N. Y. Central	149⅝	150¼	149⅜	149⅝
200	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29½	28⅝	29⅛
680	Nor. & West.	69⅞	70	69	69
2,590	Pennsylvania	156⅛	156⅝	154⅝	154⅝
130	People's Gas	100¼	100¼	100	100
10,090	Reading	56⅞	57¼	55⅝	56¼
40	Reading 1st pf.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
50	Rep. Steel	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝
540	Rock Island	43⅞	43⅞	43⅝	43⅝
11,280	Southern Pac.	63⅞	63⅞	62⅛	62½
820	Southern Ry.	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅛
520	Tenn. Coal & I.	56⅜	56⅜	55⅝	55⅝
160	Texas Pacific	42½	42½	41⅝	41⅝
20	T., S.L. & W. pf.	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46⅜
13,370	Union Pacific	100⅞	101	99⅛	99⅜
310	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
11,670	U. S. Steel	37⅛	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝
610	U. S. Steel pf.	85	85	84½	84½
100	Wabash	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼
380	Wabash pf.	44⅛	44⅛	43¾	43¾
20	West. Union	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
80	Wis. Central	24½	24½	24	24¼
181,480					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Wabash dsb. B.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,257,635, against $7,613,201 in the preceding week, and $8,758,199 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, $433,052,421, against $451,034,241 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

General Consolidated Gold Bonds.

The above-named bonds, maturing December 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, No. 52 Wall Street, New York.

Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we offer to the holders of the maturing bonds the privilege of taking the

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

3½% General Mortgage Gold Bonds,

DUE NOVEMBER 1, 1987,

with coupon due May 1st, 1903, attached, which we have purchased in exchange for the maturing General Consolidated Mortgage 7% Gold Bonds, with the coupon due December 1st, 1902, attached.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

27-29 PINE STREET.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY,

170 BROADWAY.

Capital, $1,000,000
Surplus, 1,000,000

OFFICERS:

EDMUND S. COLER - - - President
H. ROSS APPLETON - - - Vice-Presidents
ERNEST C. BROWN - - -
GEORGE W. FAIRCHILD - - -
HERBERT H. SWASEY - - Secretary
LATHROP C. HAYNES - Asst. Sec'y

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS AND STOCK.

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON

Office No. 55 William Street, Corner Pine Street,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH,

At 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF PLEDGEE.

$2,000,000 First Mortgage five per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Northern Coal & Coke Company, a Colorado Corporation.

Also 6,666 shares of capital stock of said Company

Trust Co. of the Republic.

Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000

546 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)

Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Gerig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred Y. Robertson, 2d V.-P. Y. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.

Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.

Woodward Babcock. Irving G. Knox. Asst. Secs.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate A No. 1,391 for 50 shares of International Silver Preferred Stock in name of George Mapes. Transfer has been stopped. Notify Thomas & Thomas, 71 Broadway, if found.

Lost.—Certificates of deposit Nos. 289 and 476 by City Trust Company in favor of Eugene A. Philbin (former) stopped and new certificates applied for.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank

Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,913,108.58 Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,

GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.

Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.

Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Stock Exchange Houses.

Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS

27 and 29 Pine Street, New York

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS,

49 Wall St., New York.

Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.

41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.

Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.

BUY AND SELL

Investment Securities.

Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.

Make loans against approved collateral.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Louis. & Nash., N. O. & M. 2nd Gold 6s,
Chic. Gas Bonds 5%, due 1937,
DEALT IN

G. Sidenburg & Kraus

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.

201 EAST GERMAN STREET, BALTIMORE.

New York Telephone, 3700 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Main.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.

DEALERS IN

LOCAL SECURITIES,

48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.

5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.

New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company

Capital $18,000,000.

Foreign Exchange.

Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.

Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit

Available throughout the world.

65 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

To the Stockholders:

Many holders of stock in The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company have not had their certificates transferred to their own names or are carrying the stock in brokers' offices. If such stockholders will send their addresses to the undersigned a circular-letter of importance to their interests will be mailed to them. Stockholders are urged not to give their proxies to Messrs. Hawley, Gould and Harriman without having read the circular-letter referred to. The New York stock transfer books close November 15th, 1902, at three o'clock P. M. Stockholders should see that their stock is transferred into their own names or the names of their brokers on or before that date.

J. C. OSGOOD, 71 Broadway.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the subscriber until 3 o'clock P. M., November 24th, 1902, for the purchase of $25,000.00 30-year 5% Sewer bonds of the Borough of Bradley Beach, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500.00, payable to the undersigned. The subscriber reserves the right to reject any and all bids.—Dated Bradley Beach, New Jersey, November 13th, 1902. HENRY C. PRATT, Mayor Borough of Bradley Beach.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, November 25, 1902, for furnishing all the labor and material required for an extension to outlet sewer at the foot of West Seventy-second Street. JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

For full particulars see City Record.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 512 ST. PAUL St., Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1902.—Proposals for dredging in Curtis Bay, Md., will be received until 12 o'clock M., Dec. 17, 1902, and then opened. Information will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19TH,

At 12.30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of Trustee.

525 shs. Cameron Co. Pfd.
565 shs. Cameron Co. common.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

200 shs. International Banking Corporation.
25 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
$10,000 Indianapolis Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1929.
$4,000 West Chicago Street R'way Consol. 5s.
1 share Central Trust Co.
1 share Newport Trust Co.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
38 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
15 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. First National Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
3 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd. & $60 scrip.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 2d Pfd.
15 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. common.
100 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
25 shs. New Jersey Steamboat.
800 shs. American Thread Pfd.
100 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. 1st Pfd.
10 shs. American Press Association.
45 shs. Central Fireworks Co. common.
34 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 1st Pfd.
10 shs. American Soda Fountain Co. 2d Pfd.
200 shs. Peacock Copper Co.
97 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
25 shs. Western National Bank.
40 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
117 shs. Otis Elevator common.
2 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 1st 6s, 1911, Guar.
250 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
75 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
7 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
39 shs. Saratoga Asso. for the Impt. of the Breed of Horses, "Saratoga Racing Asso."
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
10 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
5 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
20 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. common.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
100 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
2 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Empire State Trust Co.
50 shs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Germania Assembly Rooms Sold—West Side Parcels Go Well at Auction —Other Dealings.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Bowery Savings Bank to Joseph L. Buttenwieser the property known as the Germania Assembly Rooms, 201 and 203 Bowery, together with the two five-story tenements at the rear, 7 and 9 Second Avenue. The entire plot contains about 17,500 square feet. The Bowery Savings Bank bought in the property at foreclosure sale recently on a bid of $150,000.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager 127 and 129 White Street, old buildings, on plot 42 by irregular, between Centre and Baxter Streets. The buyer will improve the property.

Randolph Guggenheimer has bought from Moritz Bauer the four-story dwelling 17 East Thirty-first Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

It is reported that J. & R. Lamb have bought the two-story brick building 23 and 25 Sixth Avenue, 51.6 by 100 and irregular.

Warren & Skillin, as brokers, have sold the four-story American-basement dwelling 540 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Henry H. Otten has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the four five-story double flats 229 to 235 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold to G. L. Lawrence the four-story dwelling 15 East Ninetieth Street, 25.6 by 100.8.

Charles Reilly has sold to a Mr. Korn the six-story apartment house 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Thomas J. McLaughlin has sold the five-story flat at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, 25.5 by 82.

Charles A. Goff is reported to have sold 102 West Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 76.8, adjoining the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue.

The Bronx Land-Mortgage and Real Estate Company has sold for F. C. Albrecht the two-family house, on lot 25 by 100, on the west side of Morris Avenue, 294 feet south of Burnside Avenue; also, for James D. Taylor, two lots on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 357 feet north of Burnside Avenue, 50 by 100. The latter parcel will be improved by the purchaser.

Jacob A. King has leased for the Adams Express Company ten lofts in the twelve-story building 594 and 596 Broadway, at an annual rental of about $35,000.

The American Realty Company took title yesterday to the two lots on the north side of Seventy-second Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

The Ten Associates have transferred to Frederick Ayer the plot, 42.11 by 100.5, on the south side of Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Two large plots on Washington Heights at about One Hundred and Ninetieth Street are involved in foreclosure proceedings which have been begun by Laetitia M. Myers against Jonas M. Libbey and another. One plot is on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, and measures 112 by 430 by 105 by 417.9, and the other extends through from Fort Washington Avenue to the Boulevard Lafayette, 504.11 by 125.6 by 412.6 by 113.7.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for a client the three-story and basement brownstone residence, 208 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 100.11.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Executors' Sale.

182 Ninth Avenue, east side, 24.4 feet north of Twenty-first Street, 24.5 by 60, four-story brownstone-front building, with two stores; to Mandelbaum & Lewine.....$17,000

343 West Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 297.9 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 26.1 by 98.9, five-story brick building; to William E. Good.....31,100

350 and 352 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings, with stable at the rear of 352; to Lowenfeld & Prager.....8,900

412 and 414 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick buildings; to Frank Siegal.....27,700

446 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick building; to Thomas Lynch.....10,200

318 and 320 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick buildings; to Mrs. L. Howlett.....47,200

413 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 162.6 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling; to William H. Brear.....10,000

56 East Eleventh Street, south side, 265.10 feet east of University Place, 25 by 94.8, nine-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to William H. Siegman.....100,305

By Vincent A. Ryan.

13, 15, and 17 Crosby Street, east side, 80.1 feet south of Grand Street, 74.11 by 100, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to John J. Schmitt.....135,000

By John N. Golding.

2,096 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 24.11 by 93, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer.....38,200

By Philip A. Smyth.

110 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John D. Murphy.....17,737

By James L. Wells.

515 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 170.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 24.9 by 80, three-story brick building, with extension; foreclosure sale, to Stephen G. Thomas.....9,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, 187 and 189 Mott Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, each 25 by 100, two six-story brick stables; 2332 West Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 89.11 by 25.3 by 86, six-story brick and stone tenement, a one-half interest; 419 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, executors' sale, One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 149 feet east of First Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; Degraw Street, Brooklyn, south side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Avenue, 75 by 124.3, old buildings and vacant; North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., east side, 202 feet north of Waverly Place, 100 by 200 by 92.3 by 238.6, vacant.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Grenville B. Winthrop, referee, 120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 346.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 28.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $25,134.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph Edelson, referee, River Street, Wakefield, north side, the block front between Meadow Street and Bronx River Place, 240 by 136, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,406.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 32 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Chamberlin on Feb. 8, 1894.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 73 Cannon Street, for a four-story brick club, 25 by 72; Mrs. E. S. Potter of Cooperstown, N. Y., owner; Babb, Cook & Willard of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

Park Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a one-story frame shed, 38 by 14; Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, premises, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Brook Avenue, rear, for a one-story brick coal pocket, 19 by 32; Henry W. Boettger of 734 to 738 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Arthur Arctander of 539 Willis Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Carroll Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Louis Danner of 702 Morris Avenue, owner; B. Ebling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hughes Avenue, southeast corner of Crescent Avenue, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 39 by 62; Edward Woods of 2,280 Crotona Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

First Street, south side, 200 feet east of Maple Avenue, for a one-story frame church, 30 by 50; Church Board of Control, premises, owner; William M. Rouzel of 728 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 179 Mott Street, to a four and six story brick factory; estate of J. H. Mahony of 872 Madison Avenue, owner; J. H. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 123 East Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. H. Campbell of 110 East Sixty-first Street, owner; D. McGrath of 226 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 391 Henry Street, to a four-story brick tenement; B. Feinberg of 53 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 [illegible] architects; cost, $1,000.

Fremont Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling; Church of [illegible] Commandments Avenue, owner;

Edward Rinish of 120 Commonwealth Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Railroad Place, southwest corner of Mechanic Street, to a one-story frame factory, 100 by 180; Lorillard Refrigerating Company of 1,169 Broadway, owners; James H. Perry of 127 North Seventh Street, Mount Vernon, architect; cost, $1,300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1902.

AVENUE B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St, 19.6 x100, with all title to strip between w s of Avenue B x w s of Caldwell Av; Helene Tremberger to Margarethe Stein, (mtg $6,000,) other considerations and.. 100

BROADWAY, e s, 101.7 ft s of Hillside St, 10f.3x186x100.10x186.2; William H. Bullwinkel to Jacob Rosberg.....100

BROOME ST, 165 and 167, s s, 60 ft w of Attorney St, 40x75; Samuel Wacht to Abraham Unterberg and another, (mtg $43,500).....62,000

BROOME ST, n e corner of Pitt St, 55x 44.8; Samuel Wacht to Myer Bach, (mtg $45,000).....67,500

CANAL ST, 161, n s, 45.11 ft e of Elisabeth St, 21.11x25; William F. Martin to Mary Weinstein, (mtg $9,000).....Nom.

CANNON ST, 111, w s, 62 ft n of Stanton St, runs w 45.1x n 12.10x w 54.11x n 20.1x e 18x n 0.7x e—x n—x e—to street x s 33.9 to beginning; the State Bank to Rebecca Cohn.....Nom.

CANNON ST, 111, w s, 62 ft n of Stanton St, runs w 45.1x n 12.10x w 54.11x n 20.1x e 18x n 0.7x e—x n—x e—to street x s 33.9 to beginning; Rebecca Cohn to Annie C. Storner, (mtg $32,500).....Nom.

FARM or parcel of upland and salt meadow on Throgg's Neck, adjoining land of William Parsons; also parcel adjoining land of S. Wend; also plot on Throgg's Neck, adjoining land of Beekman Van Hussen, Philip Paul to William H. Paul, (R S $10,.....1,000

FOREST AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Paul Crandell to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $3,250).....500

FOREST AV, w s, 199 ft s of 166th St, 19.11x87.3; Arthur Falk to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $5,750).....500

GOERCK ST, 96, e s, 140.7 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Henry Strauss to Michael Garlick, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

GOERCK ST, 96, e s, 146.7 ft n of Rivington St, 26x100; Michael Garlick to Louis Gordon et al, (mtg $10,000).....100

HAMILTON ST, 13, n s, 151.4 ft e of Catharine St, 25x31; Meyer Chapkowsky to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $7,000).....Nom.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 36, w s, 387 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Jacob Spiro to Katie Bean, his ¼ right, title, &c., all liens.....Exch.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 38, w s, 406 ft n of 141st St, 19x100; Alexander Spiro to Katie Bean, ¼ right, title, all liens.....Exch.

KING AV, e s, 150 ft s of Beach St, 25x 182 to Long Island Sound x—x173; Alexander E. Squire to Agnes G. Isbell, (mtg $500).....1,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 107th St, 16.8x75; Marcus K. Goldsmith to Clara Goldsmith.....Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,442, s w corner of 94th St, 34.3x75; George P. Fellows to George W. Eccles.....1

LINCOLN AV, 159, w s, 20x100; Alfred E. Omren to Leopold Hutter.....5,980

LOT 205, map of Hudson P. Rose; Hudson P. Rose to Otto Schmidt.....Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 9 and 11, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 37.7x88.3x37.7x38.1; Lottie Kurzynski to Morris Plapinger, (mtgs $38,500,) other considerations and.....100

MADISON AV, w s, 62.2 ft n of 80th St, 40x70; Martin L. Strauss to Charles A. Stein.....Nom.

MONROE ST, 270 and 272, o s, 25 ft w of Jackson St, runs s 89.7x w 25.2x n w 10.6x w 23.9x n 77.4x e 50; Delia Burnstine to Meyer Chapkowsky, (mtgs $52,000).....

MORRIS AV, w s, being Lot 322, map of Melrose South, 58x100; Morris Av, s w corner of 151st St, 88.8x100; 6th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 205x216 to 5th St, Unionport; Elizabeth A. Wallace to Jean H. Taylor, ½ part, all title, (mtgs $15,000,) other considerations and.....100

MOTT ST, 66, e s, 25.6x94; Bridget Haran to Barnett Levy, other considerations and.....100

RIDGE ST, 132, e s, 67 ft s of Stanton St, 27x100; Mollie Goldberg to Abraham Goldberg, (mtgs $24,000).....Nom.

SAXE AV, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 25x100; James C. Gaffney to William Grosskopf, (mtg $2,200).....Nom.

SHERMAN AV, n e corner of Oxford Place, 200x100; Max Silverstein, referee, to John H. Woodbury.....87,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 115.5 ft n of Freeman St, 17.8x101.6x13.11x102.8; Inga M. Olsen to Ole H. Olsen, (mtg $3,000).....Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Henry Anderson to Emil Engelman, ½ part, (mtg $11,000,) other considerations and.....000

2D ST, n e s, 200.7 ft n w of Avenue B, 24x100; Albert Pflug to Simon Green, (mtgs $16,000,) other considerations and 100

3D AV, 3,804, e s, 48.6 ft n of 171st St, 25.6x100; Richard W. Abbott to Mary F. Cummings, (mtg $17,500).....Nom.

3D AV, 551 and 553, s e s, 49.5 ft s w of 37th St, 49.4x100; Samuel Wacht to Delia Burnstine, (mtgs $74,000).....Nom.

4TH ST, 370 East, 25x96; Lorenz Burghardt to Louis Michelson, (mtg $8,000).....

7TH AV, s w corner of 116th St, 100.11x 144; Ernest Ehrmann to Josephine Morgenthau, ½ part, (mtg $100,000).....Nom.

7TH AV, n w corner of 143d St, 99.14x125; Hyman Somn and others to Rose Copland, (mtg $30,000,) other considerations and.....100

7TH AV, s e corner of 49th St, 100.5x100; Frederick S. Godfrey to Charles Schmidt, Jr.....(mtg $200,000).....265,000

13TH ST, 414, s, 180.8 ft w of 9th Av, 19.2x103.3x19.4x103.3; Giovanni B. Raffetto to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, (mtg $7,000,) other considerations and.....100

17TH ST, 228, n s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, 25x84; Melissa Waxham to Frederick Forrest, (mtg $22,000).....Nom.

19TH ST, 122, s w corner of Irving Place, 25x92; Susan R. Peirson and others to Anthony Van Bergen and others.....1

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 42.11x 100.5; the Ten Associates to Frederick Ayer, (mtgs $130,000,) other considerations and.....100

50TH ST, n s, 320.10 ft w of 8th Av, 19.2x100.5; Peter H. McArdle and others, executors and trustees, to Charles F. Meyers.....12,500

61ST ST, 153 East, 17.6x100.5; Real Estate Security Company to Joel Rathbone, (mtg $15,000).....1

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; George Moore to American Realty Company, (mtg $75,000).....105,000

73D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Earl M. Wallach to Antonio Palermo, (mtg $13,000).....18,500

81ST ST, 33 West, 25x102.2; American Realty Company to George Moore, (mtg $50,000).....90,000

115TH ST, 11 and 13 East, 50x100.11; William J. Nicklas to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, (mtg $41,000).....1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.10; E. B. Wintersmith to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $6,000).....1

114TH ST, 24, s s, 118 ft w of Madison Av, 27x100.11; Max Cohen and another to Charles Goldstein, (mtg $14,000).....Nom.

114TH ST, 39 and 41, n s, 310.11 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Myer Bach to Isaac Rosenweig and others, (mtg $41,800,) other considerations and.....100

123D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; William L. Turner, referee, to Morris Weinstein, (mtgs $20,000).....3,450

131ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x 99.11; Thomas J. Larkin to Annie M. Sands, quitclaim.....1

131ST ST, 55, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Ida Peer to Gertrude L. Simpson, (mtgs $21,000,) other considerations and.....100

132D ST, 51, n s, 393.4 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Gertrude L. Simpson to Earl C. Peer, other considerations and.....100

135TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Frank J. Dupignac to United States Trust Company, as administrator.....14,000

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6 x99.11; Sophia Doctor to Joseph Frank, all liens, other considerations and.....100

138TH ST, n s, 334 ft e of 7th Av, 104x 99.11; Henry W. Post to Julia Fleischmann, (mtgs $80,000).....160

139TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; D. Brainerd Ray to Adam Abel, Sr., (mtg $15,500).....100

144TH ST, n s, 254.5 ft e of 3d Av, 23x 100; George Va Kay to Mary J. Va Kay, (mtg $2,500,) gift and.....300

149TH ST, s s, 125 ft n of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Anna Califano to Davis Karp, all liens.....Nom.

169TH ST, 994 East, s w s, 25.2 ft from s e line of lot 4, Theresa Smith, runs s w to land of White x 25x n e—to street x n w 25 to beginning; Albert Lotz, heir, to Gertrude Lotz.....Nom.

173D ST, 505, n s, 54 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Thomas Charlton to Rosetta F. L. B. Gengenbach, (mtg $9,000).....Exchange

176TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 25x125; David L. Woodall to Harriet A. Woodall.....4,000

Recorded Leases.

MERCER ST, 73 to 77; Clara F. Hitchcock to Theodore Tiedemann and another, 5 5-12 years.....$11,000

PARK ROW, 105; Michael T. N. Burke to Frank A. Zunino, 14 years.....2,500

SOUTH ST, 61; Mary E. Kelaher, individually, and as executor and trustee, and others to John Campbell, 5 years..

3D AV, 262; 140th St, 518 East; Augusta Weller to Charles Speckenbach, 5 years..$900 and 1,200

14TH ST, 124 East; Isaac Wallach and another to William R. Mooney and others, 4 9-12 years.....600

Recorded Mortgages.

BACH, Meyer, to Samuel Wacht, Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....12,550

BACH, Meyer, to Samuel Wacht; Delancey St, n e corner of Sheriff St, collateral for mtg on Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 5 years, 6 per cent.....12,550

PIER, Earl M., to Edward B. Gethin; 131st St, 55 East, prior mtg $20,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

BINDSEIL, Herman F., to Maria E. Herrick, Centre St, s e corner of Leonard St, due Nov. 1, 1903.....17,500

BISHOP, David W., to the Bank for Savings; Broadway, 744, s e corner of Astor Pl, 1 year, 4 per cent.....50,000

BORCK, Max, to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; Avenue D, n w corner of 9th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....32,000

CAMP, Gertrude E., to the Road and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 106th St, s w corner of Park, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; Jerome Av, e s, 198.5 ft n of Garfield St, demand, 6 per cent., gold..1,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; Jerome Av, e s, 198.5 ft n of Garfield St, demand, 6 per cent.....870

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to Albert B. Hardy; 4th St, or Av, s s, 465 ft w of Lot 611, map of Wakefield, demand, 6 per cent., gold.....500

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Henry W. Post; 138th St, n s, 334 ft e of 7th Av, 4 mtgs, prior mtgs $80,000, 1 year, each..3,000

FRAZER, John W., to Elizabeth Rippel; 141st Av, s s, Lot 452, map of Wakefield, 5 years.....2,500

FREEMAN, Louis J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Clinton St, 101, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....22,000

GALLON, Jane L., and another to Jessie C. McBride, trustee; 41st St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....35,000

GIBNEY, Vergie F., to Susan C. Ray; 35th St, 44 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..20,000

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Josephine Stein, guardian; 114th St, 24 East, 5 years.....19,000

GOLDSTEIN, Charles, to Max Cohen and another; 114th St, 24 East, prior mortgage $19,000, demand, 6 per cent.....10,000

GREEN, Simon, to Albert Pflug; 2d St, n e s, 200.7 ft n w of Avenue B, 5 years.8,000

GROSSMANN, Adolfine, to George Brown; 182d St, s s, 81.1 ft e of Belmont Av, 3 years.....3,000

GOSSKOPF, William, to John A. Bank; Saxe Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, 3 years.....1,800

GROSSKOPF, William, to Lucy G. Barnard; Saxe Av, e s, 100 ft n of McGraw Av, prior mtg $1,800, 3 years.....400

GUNDLACH, Henry, and another to Selig B. Newburger; 121st St, 446 and 448 East, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Elizabeth F. Ingraham; Lincoln Av, 159, due Nov. 3, 1903.....4,000

ISBELL, Agnes G., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; King Av, e s, 150 ft s of Beach St, installments, 6 per cent.....1,000

KARP, Osias, to the Sheltering Arms; Ludlow St, s e s, 102.6 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....15,000

KNECHT, Louisa W., to Morris Klein; 7th St, 38 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

KURZYNSKI, Lottie, to Joseph Frank; Ludlow St, w s, 100.3 ft n of Canal St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,500

LAUTERBACH, Pauline, to Bowery Savings Bank; 2d St, 292, 5 years, 4 per cent.....6,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Mary Voorhees and another; Mott St, 66, 5 years, gold..18,000

PENNIMAN, George H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 536, 1 year, 4½ per cent.....100,000

McDONNELL, Terence, to George Ehret; Alexander Av, n e corner of 138th St, prior mtg, $40,000, demand.....4,000

McKEOWN, William J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 473, 5 years, 4 per cent.....16,000

McKEOWN, William J., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, 475, 5 years, 4 per cent.....16,000

MICHELSON, Lena, to Minerva Burwell; 4th St, s s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, demand, 6 per cent.....20,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 50th St, n s, 520.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent.6,500

MYERS, Charles F., to Jere J. Campion; 50th St, n s, 520.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,700

NEUFELD, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Stanton St, 211, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....8,000

PALERMO, Antonio, to Karl M. Wallach; 73d St, n s, 286 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..2,500

PETERSON, Elizabeth A., to Ella C. Burns; 10th Av, n s, being Lot 489, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 6 per cent.....1,200

ROSBORG, Jacob, to William H. Bullwinkel; Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 101.7 ft s of Hillside St, 3 years.....12,000

ROSENZWEIG, Isaac, and another to Samuel Wacht; 114th St, 39 and 41 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,200

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Frederick S. Godfrey; 7th Av, n e corner of 49th St, due May 1, 1903.....50,000

SCHMIDT, Charles, Jr., to Henry B. Sire and another; 7th Av, n e corner of 49th St, 1 year.....20,000

SCHMIDT, Otto, to Helen C. Hickox; Lot 206, map of Section 3, St. Raymond Park, demand, 6 per cent.....2,000

SCHMIDT, Otto, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 205, map of Section 3, St. Raymond Park, prior mortgage $2,000, due Dec. 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....200

SCHWARZ, Joseph, to Title Insurance Company; 88th St, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent.....8,500

STORMER, Annie C., to Rebecca Cohn; Cannon St, w s, 62 ft n of Stanton St, 4 years, 6 per cent.....10,000

"TEN ASSOCIATES, THE," to Frederick Ayer; 124th St, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, prior mortgage $150,000, demand, 6 per cent.....55,000

TEVEN, Carrie, to J. William Hill; 7th St, 97½, 1 year, 6 per cent.....625

UNTERBERG, Abraham, and another to Samuel Wacht; Broome St, 165 and 167, prior mtg $40,000, 7 years, 6 per cent..6,500

WEINSTEIN, Jacob, and another to the Isabella Heinath, a corporation; 9th St, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....24,000

WILT, William H., to Thomas Booth; Lot 67, Block B, map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.....2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKER, Peter B., and another, executors, to Alethea Hill, assigns 2 mortgages.....$,120

BARR, John E., to Mabel R. Cushing....2,000

BERGER, Benjamin, to Henry Russell...3,750

CLOCKE & De Witt, and another to Mary Eagan.....3,013

COHEN, Rebecca, to the State Bank.....1

COUDERT, Frederic R., trustee, to Paul Fuller and another.....5,000

DWORSKY, Abraham J., to Samuel Levison.....4,750

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to John A. Philbrick.....2,000

GINSBERG, Isidor, to Samuel Wacht....3,500

GUMER, Franziska, to William Guiger...8,000

GUTHER, George B., executors and trustees, to Amelia B. Guenther.....1

KING, Annie, and another to Edith King, ⅔ part.....333

LAFORCADE, Amelie, to Frederic R. Coudert, trustee.....5,000

MARX, Max, to J. Romaine Brown, 3 assignments.....10,000

McVICKAR REALTY TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Hyatt.....15,000

MONTEFIORE HOME to Simon M. Roeder.....14,099

RULAND & WHITING COMPANY to Rosine Fassiu.....5,000

THOMPSON, Morris S., executor, to Franziska Guiger.....8,706

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Robert W. Cooper, two assignments.....12,500

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to German Savings Bank.....8,500

SUMMERFIELD, Salina, (Eckstein,) to John T. Dooling.....10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; George Schaefer against Albin and Charlotte Kirchner, owners; Charles H. Sproesig, contractor.....117

LEXINGTON AV AND 107TH ST, s e corner, 100.5x51.3; John Liddle against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors.....4,225

5TH AV, 225 and 227; Nimis & Nimis against F. A. Wahl, owner and contractor.....223

44TH ST, 123 West; George I. Roberts & Brothers against George E. Korst & Co., owners and contractors.....275

47TH ST, 124 and 126 West; William H. Luth against Henry Anderson, owner and contractor.....650

80TH ST, 120 East; Samuel S. Glauber against Jacob Toch, owner; Isidor Poilack, contractor.....175

117TH ST, 11 and 13 West; George Valro and another against Louis Karp, owner; B. Diehl, contractor.....25

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100; William Bryan against the Ten Associates, owner; William F. Beale, contractor.....2,300

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Plock & Murray Company against the Ten Associates, owner; William F. Beale, contractor.....2,326

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

4TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, 46x 96; Minerva Burwell with Lena Michelson.....20,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 36x100; John Bell Company against Mathilda A. Teandle and another, June 21, 1902.....[illegible]

WEST FARMS ROAD AND BRONX Park Av, n w corner, runs n to 179th St, 80.5x54.9x75x—; Louis Baron against Joseph Diamond, Aug. 8, 1902.....128

Lis Pendens.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, w s, at intersection of the s s of land of William Libbey, runs w 504.11 to the Boulevard Lafayette, n y 123.6 x e 412.6 to Fort Washington Av, x s e 113.7 to the beginning, and Fort Washington Av, o s, at the intersection of the s s of lands of William Libbey, runs n 112 x e 430 x s 105 x w 417.9 to the beginning, two actions; Letitia M. Myers against Jonas M. Libbey and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Man & Man.

JACKSON AV, beginning at the centre line distant 179.8 n s of 161st St, runs e 108 x n 47 x w 108 x s 47; Peter Daly against Gertrude Otto and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.

LEXINGTON AV AND 49TH ST, n e corner, 81.8x100; City of New York against Henry Gundlach and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

ST. NICHOLAS AV AND 183D ST, s w corner, 127.9x107.10x irregular; George V. Fiuri against Jacob D. Butler, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

For Sale—An extensive tract of valuable land in Long Island City, embracing nearly 600 lots, advantageously situated, about a mile and one-half from ferry to 34th St., Manhattan, in close proximity to Long Island and Pennsylvania Railroad; in the near vicinity of the Blackwell's Island Bridge terminus and outlet of the tunnel to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the East River; unsurpassed in location for manufacturing or residence purposes; will be sold in whole or in part on favorable terms, to close an estate. Maps and particulars of Henry M. Johnson, trustee, 182 Fulton Av., Astoria, Long Island City, New York.

$1,500 buys comfortable home in Richmond Hill section, Queens borough; easy terms to right party. Apply owner, 84 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
No. 133 West 56th Street,
68 West 96th Street,
1822 Madison Avenue.
4 Lots on North Side
Cathedral Parkway or 110th St.
Block Front on East Side
Amsterdam Avenue,
between 121st and 122d Streets.
16 Valuable lots on
121st and 122d Streets,
near Broadway.
Block Front on West Side
Broadway,
between 131st and 132d Streets.
One Lot Northwest Corner
Broadway and 136th Street.
ALSO
22 desirable lots on
11th and Audubon Avenues,
167th, 180th, 183d & 186th Sts.,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
70 per cent. on Mortgage for one year at 4½ per cent. interest.
For book-maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.
FREDERICK BOWERS, Auctioneer, Fall River.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
FALL RIVER MERINO MILL.
THE PROPERTY known as the Fall River Merino Mill will be sold at public auction on the premises on Alden Street, Fall River, Mass., on
Friday, Nov. 21st, 1902,
at 2:30 o'clock P. M. This property comprises about 11 acres, 24 rods of land, of which about 9 acres, 91 rods, is subject to right of flowage by the Watuppa Reservoir Company, and 1 acre, 93 rods is good upland. The land has a frontage on Alden Street of 264.65-100 feet and a shore line on the Quequechan River of about 360 feet. The land runs to the channel of the Quequechan River, and has valuable water privileges. On the land is a four-story brick mill, about 120x76, with three-story ell, about 75x46; one-story addition, boiler house, brick chimney, &c. In the mill is a Corliss engine, cylinder 25x50, and boilers.
This property is situated in a thickly settled mill district, where skilled help can be readily obtained, and is within easy distance of the new railroad freight yard. A spur track can probably be built if desired. The flowed land can probably be filled by agreement with the Watuppa Reservoir Company.
The property can be seen on application to the auctioneer or to J. M. Morton, Jr., Adm., Estate of Joseph Healy, Fall River, Mass.
Sale positive to close an estate.
Terms $1,000 at time of sale, balance on delivery of deed within thirty days.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r
will sell at auction
TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
663 NINTH AVE.,
SOUTHWEST COR. 46TH ST.,
Four story and cellar brick Flat, with two Stores, size of lot, 21.6x75.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
343 EAST 49TH ST.,
Three-story, Basement and Cellar, High-Stoop Brick Dwelling; size of lot, 18.9x100.5, possession.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine Street.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1902,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
55 EAST 49TH ST.
Four-story American Basement White Stone and Light Brick Dwelling; all modern improvements; size of lot, 18x100.5.
Maps, etc., at Auctioneer's Offices, 7 Pine Street.

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OUR SPECIALTY IS BUILDING and LAND DEVELOPMENT.
Plots 50x100, restricted.
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26 houses now ready for inspection. All different in design.
You will be pleased with Beverly Square, Flatbush.
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Offer. FLATBUSH. Considered
A GENTLEMAN with means meeting with reverses is compelled to give up his UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOME. Must sell at once. Immense Fine Location. All improvements. NONE BETTER. Near Trolleys and "L"

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57 WEST 58TH ST.,
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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms,
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Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
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with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
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Recently Completed,
FACING COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
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Corner 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
HIGH CLASS SEVEN STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.

This house commands attention from those who seek choice Apartments where every device for comfort is installed and in a section that is exclusive. All rooms are light and airy; open fireplaces, with elegant logs and andirons; drawing room finished in mahogany; dining room in Flemish oak; beveled plate mirror; closed door in each bedroom; tiled bathrooms; mail chute; large main halls; reception and telephone rooms.
Suites of five to seven rooms and bath, $60 to $100.
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137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway,
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
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Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
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Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
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97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

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Four rooms; bath; hot water. Barry, 3,810 3d Av., 171st St.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
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Rent, $1,080 to $1,400
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FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J. First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate.
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BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and p'nes. Circular. M. A. Paul.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SILVIO TREGNAGHI, alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered on or about the 18th day of November, 1902, the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, stock of groceries, situate at No. 32 Mulberry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the interest of the alleged bankrupt in a lease of said premises, and a horse and wagon at No. 31 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold, as follows:
Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, attorneys for the receiver, for said property, at their office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Friday, November 21st, 1902, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time and place such bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The property to be sold may be inspected at the above addresses, No. 32 Mulberry Street and 31 Mott Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of November, 1902, between the hours of ten A. M. and three P. M., and will be sold on the buyer's inspection.
The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids by reason of the same being less than the appraised value, or in his judgment not for the best interests of the creditors, all bids to be subject to the approval of the court.—Dated New York, November 18, 1902.
WALTER P. LONG, Receiver,
15 Cortlandt St.,
Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
HOFFMAN & WAHLE, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

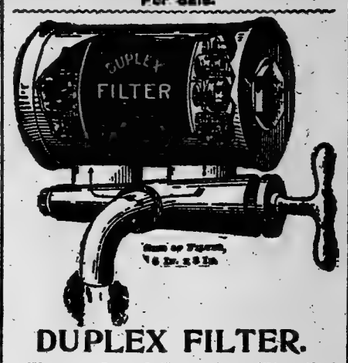
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOLDMAN & FLAXMAN, bankrupts.
Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, the property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, consisting of dress trimmings, machinery, fixtures, &c., will be sold as follows: Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to David Steckler, Esq., attorney for the receiver, at his office, No. 320 Brodway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st of November, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by the said receiver. Each bid must be accompanied by a check for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the bid.
The said dress trimmings, machinery, fixtures, &c., may be inspected at premises Number 117 Mercer Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M., on the 20th day of November, and between the hours of ten A. M. and twelve M. on the 21st day of November, 1902.
If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, on November 24th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 117 Mercer Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Order of
PRATT A. BROWN, Receiver.
DAVID STECKLER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. FLETCHER, bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell Friday, Nov. 21st, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., at 834 Fifth Av., near 44th Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the finest of dresses imported from Paris, this season's goods; fine lace robes and cloaks, velvet dresses, silk dresses, and other garments too numerous to mention; silks, laces, dress goods, millinery, finest imported hats. THIS CLASS OF GOODS IS VERY SELDOM OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC, SO SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY. The garments range in cost from $50 to $500 and represent the selection of one of the finest buyers in this country. Fixtures consisting of the mirrors, carpets, wall cases, desks, rugs, hangings, and safe, &c. Order of
CHAS. M. HOUGH, Receiver.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NO. 5,285.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FREDERICK J. AHLES, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Frederick J. Ahles, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 14th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Acting for John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy
New York, November 15th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX and GEORGE NEIMAN, composing firm of M. Neiman's Sons, bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell, Friday, Nov. 21, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 401 West 125th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, stock of groceries, &c. Order of
ALFRED S. OMDEN, Receiver.
Attorney for Receiver, City.

For Sale.



DUPLEX FILTER.
The wonder of the age, a filter that cleans itself every time it is used. Sent and installed for 5 days' trial
FREE.
Rental $6.00 per year. This is cheaper than a case of typhoid.
DUPLEX FILTER CO., 156 Fifth Ave.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch'a, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED: SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 2195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Pawn tickets, old gold, silver, and silverware bought; unredeemed pledges for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Instruction.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Madison Square, New York; 73 Court St., Brooklyn. 200 branches in the leading cities of the world. Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them. Four Medals Paris Exposition, 1900. Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson. Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

Yorkville Preparatory School.
156 EAST 84TH ST.
REGENTS. CIVIL SERVICE.
We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

ITALIAN IS TAUGHT
at the Dante Club, Aeolian, 362 5th Av.

STAMMERING.
Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
150 WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.
Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY, Taught, Easy Payments.
Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. DeDowell School, 510-518 6th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Spanish Academy, 70 West 85th.—Senor Agustin Alfaro, (of Madrid,) director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora de Alfaro, commercial branches. Free course at 8.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Rev Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

BROOKLYN.

STAMMERING
CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class.
THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE,
678 Prospect Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA,
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN DURYEA-DELSARTE, DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
AT 113-115 WEST 70TH ST.,
THE TUXEDO, MADISON AV., AND 59TH ST.
and Private Classes at Private Schools.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY.
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 & 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons commencing Saturday, October 18th.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Purchase and Exchange.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; also magazines and complete libraries; send for catalogue of old books for sale. Jos. Silk, 147 6th Av.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St. Telephone, 5,121—Broad.

World's Best Literature, Warner; 30 volumes; $120 edition; half Russia; third value. Dorsey, 127 East 47th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BAUMAN and ISAAC JACOBS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the machinery, fixtures, &c., and stock in trade of the bankrupts above named, consisting of reefers, suits, coats, &c., are offered for sale by Alfred E. Ommen, receiver. The said stock in trade, &c., may be inspected on November 20 and November 21, 1902, at 25 East 4th Street, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sealed bids, accompanied by a certified check of at least ten per cent (10%) of the amount bidden, may be submitted to aforesaid receiver at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before November 22, 1902, at 10 A. M. at which time and place they will be opened by him. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock, &c., will be sold at public auction on the aforesaid premises, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 25th day of November, 1902, at 10 A. M.
Dated November 18th, 1902.
ALFRED E. OMMEN, Receiver.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59th Ave. & 59th St.

800 Renowned Harmony Pianos
Offered at $1 a Week.



We offer another lot of 800 celebrated Harmony pianos at
$5 Down and $1 A Week.
This is the greatest Piano value in the world.
Go where you will and make comparisons; or, bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 and $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.
So we save you from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week.
As the booking of these pianos has already been tremendous we advise all interested in this great offer to make a selection at once.
Wherever the Harmony Piano is put it makes lifelong friends of those who use it, and establishes the good reputation of Bloomingdale Brothers among every member of the household.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style.
The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with celebrated actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating.
The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5 and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.
This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano:

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

With every piano we give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Five Other Remarkable Piano Offers:
Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $195—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $226.
Ricca Pianos, $200.
Our New Feature.—Our new piano factory, at Nos. 306 to 310 East 47th St., is now in full operation, where we will submit designs and furnish estimates for the making to order of pianos in Colonial, Empire or other style to match the woodwork or furniture of any room.
On cash sales, pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
26 PARK ROW } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., }
125TH ST. & PARK AV., }
44 COURT ST., } BROOKLYN.
84 BROADWAY }
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 739.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, &c. yard up. Telephone 257—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WARE-

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170
Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.
Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange.
EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise. DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers: STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS, BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRAKAUER, BACH, AND OTHERS FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, $55; Weber, $75; Colonial, $90; other great bargains in first-class Uprights; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25.—Beautiful upright piano; mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway, great bargain. Biddle's, East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Auction Sales.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—100 pieces old mahogany, Sheraton and Chippendale in bureaus, dressing, card, sewing, consul, and extension tables, buffets, and china cabinets and mahogany chairs, ball and claw feet, handsomely carved, empire bedroom suite complete; also a lot of old Sheffield plate, consigned to be sold at our appraiser's valuation by private contract. To-day and all this week. It will pay intending purchasers to look over this consignment, as it is a very choice collection. Casino Auction Rooms, Broadway and 39th St. J. Hatfield Morton, Auctioneer.

Joe Myers will sell at auction at Persian Art Store, No. 430 5th Av., the finest and rarest Rugs and Carpets in New York City; also china antiques; beginning Monday, at 2:30 P. M.; until Saturday, Nov. 22. Catalogues in store.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells to-day at 11 o'clock, at 60 Hamilton Av., Borough of Brooklyn, the fixtures of a saloon formerly at 114 Camelia St., Long Island City, Borough of Queens, by order of mortgagee.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., bric-a-brac, Japanese goods.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 2 Maiden Lane.

Dogs and Birds.

For Sale—Registered Newfoundland terrier puppies; from Prize Stock. 324 East 53d St.

November is the best time to buy for Xmas.

Pearls and Precious Stones
unexcelled in quality.

Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection of their extensive collection of choice gems.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE
Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner. $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers	
Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (BryantPk. So.)	Specialties Alc. Tdh $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.	
Hotel de Legeret, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy,	Props.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Strelti's Orch	
Cafe Boulevard,	2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.	
Hotel Roland	59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.	
Mouquin's	28TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE. The new Cafe is now open.	
Burns'	World Renowned Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.	Rest. 45 St. & 6 Av Fine orchestra
Healy's	Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.	
Jack's	43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus.	Noted for shell fish and game.
Hotel Wellington	7th Av. & 55th Street. Standard of excellence. Service a la Carte. After Theatre Suppers. Good Music.	
"THE CIRCLE," 58th St. and 8th Av.	Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c.	Reisenweber's MUSIC.
Lorber's 274-6 Grand St.	ART NOUVEAU RESTAURANT. Table d'hote and a la carte. Orchestral music by Maurice Akst.	
Scherz	Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh. Casino. 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra	
Broadway Central	3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner. 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.	

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Avs., N. Y.
MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
Rooms $1 Per Day Upward.
Room and Board $2 Per Day Up.
CENTRAL LOCATION, ONE BLOCK FROM ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.
Reasonable Rates to Permanent Guests.

HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE
BROADWAY, 66TH TO 67TH ST.
Steel Construction, Absolutely Fireproof.
Furnished Apartments by the month, season or year. Attractive rooms and suites with bath for TRANSIENT GUESTS. Information regarding rates, terms, etc., can be obtained at the Hotel, or will be furnished promptly by mail upon application.
HENRY F. ROESSER.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; arrangements for Winter; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julian.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

28th St., 324 West.—Newly decorated rooms; heat, hot, cold water, closets; home cooking; terms moderate.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms; single or en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms; with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Handsome, desirable large room; every convenience; good board; references.

126th St., 169 West.—Large well-heated room; handsomely furnished dressing room; all conveniences; superior board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites; single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; references.

Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also other front rooms. 242, 244, 246, 250 West 135th St.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Will guarantee one year's room and board for two in well-appointed house near 5th Av., first-class table, for advance of $1,200. H., Box 108 Times Office.

Country Board.

Summit, N. J.—Private family wish to accommodate two adults; large room; central location; highest references. Box 235.

Furnished Rooms.

48th St., 146 West.—Handsomely furnished suite or single room; all conveniences; private family; references.

55th St., 61 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen.

56th St., 148 East.—Nice, large and small rooms for gentlemen; every convenience; private house.

64th St., 44 East.—A clean, well-furnished room for gentlemen; private house; references; breakfast optional.

84th St., 108 West.—Furnished parlor and bed rooms; every convenience. Call after 7, evenings, first flat, east.

95th St., 146 West.—Back parlor for physician's office; conveniences; reasonable; small room, $3.

114th St., 172 East.—2 connecting rooms; heated; private house; suitable for 2 gentlemen; $4.

128th St., 208 East.—Elegant front parlor and connecting room; together or separate; all conveniences; moderate. Price.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaske, 1,183 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—11 MONTAGUE TERRACE.
Single rooms for gentlemen; fine cuisine; one block Wall St. Ferry; convenient to bridge and all ferries; table boarders accommodated.

50 GARDEN PLACE, NEAR STATE ST.
Finely furnished rooms, singly or connecting; in private family; breakfast if desired; walking distance from City Hall, bridge, and ferries.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building, suitable for society office, studio, or b

TUNNEL FRANCHISE SENT TO COMMITTEE

Public Aldermanic Hearing on the Pennsylvania Measure.

The Nine Contentions Conceded in Conference — Reasons Why the Labor and Wages Clauses Have Not Been Inserted.

The Pennsylvania tunnel franchise was before the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and the final action was the reference of the franchise to the Railroad Committee to hold a public hearing on Nov. 26 at 2:30 P. M.

Soon after the session began the report of the Conference Committee, which has been preparing an amended franchise after the first franchise was rejected by the Aldermen, presented its report.

"I want the fact noted that this report has been received from the Rapid Transit Commission for the consideration of this board at 1:10 P. M. on Nov. 18, in spite of the charges which have been lodged against the members of this board that we have been 'holding up' the franchise," said Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany leader of the board.

Alderman McCall then said that every member of the board should be guided by the wishes of his constituents in voting on the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise.

"If the voters of your district want this tunnel franchise passed, there is only one course open to you. You will have to come back here and support this measure. From my colleagues, of whom I have the honor to be the leader, I ask the same thing."

Alderman Frederick W. Longfellow, Chairman of the Conference Committee, then said that it was the report of the committee.

"I object to that statement," said Alderman Sullivan. "That is a slight error. It is not the report of the Conference Committee, but a part of it. President Cantor is out of the city, and I have not signed that report. I ask permission for us later to hand in another report."

Alderman James then asked that the report be read. Alderman Matthews objected and said that, as he understood the report was about fourteen pages long, it be referred to the Railroad Committee and be printed in the minutes. This motion was carried.

The report of the Conference Committee states the facts of the organization with power to confer with the Rapid Transit Commissioners and representatives of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads "for the purpose of securing certain alterations in the certificate of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners granting a franchise to the said railroad company to operate a tunnel under the North River from the New Jersey State line to and under the Borough of Manhattan and under the East River to a point in the Borough of Queens."

The members of the Conference Committee contended that thirteen separate and distinct changes should be made in the franchise before approval. Nine of these contentions were unqualifiedly granted by the Pennsylvania Railroad officials, and the remaining four "were not conceded."

THE CONTENTIONS CONCEDED.

The contentions which are conceded were as follows:

1. That the city should reserve the use of the tunnel for its fire and police telegraph lines.
2. That the public authorities should have the same sanitary and police control over the tunnel as over the surface of the street and the structures thereon.
3. That there should be a fixed limit within which the franchise must be availed of and the definite extension of time for the completion and operation of the tunnel reserved to the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners definitely fixed.
4. That the franchise should definitely declare that at each period of revaluation the authorities of the city should not be restricted to any particular basis of computation.
5. That the franchise should only be altered so as to authorize the grantee to engage in local traffic with the consent of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, as well as the Rapid Transit Commissioners.
6. That the franchise should always be controlled by some company subject to the laws of the State of New York.
7. That the grantee should indemnify the city against any damage for which the city might be adjudged liable by reason of the closing of Thirty-second Street.
8. That all permits should be under the control of the local borough authorities.
9. That it should be made clear that the franchise confers no right for a connection at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue between the grantee and any other railroad running into the City of New York.

The third request of the Conference Committee that a definite time be fixed when the franchise must be availed of was agreed to by the insertion in the franchise that work must begin in three months, and that the Rapid Transit Commission had no power to grant extensions of time for the completion of the tunnel to exceed five years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreed not to engage in local traffic business without the consent of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor of the city, and "for such additional consideration to the city as they shall prescribe."

Of the contentions made by the Conference Committee which were not conceded, was one that the tunnel should not be used for the transportation of freight. In explaining the stand of the railroad on this matter, the report says that the company's officials positively assured the committee that the railroad had no intention of making any use of the tunnel except for passenger traffic. It seemed apparent, therefore, that no amendment of this character was necessary for the protection of the city.

Regarding the contention that the franchise should be limited as to time and not perpetual, the report says that the railroad officials stated that they, as Trustees for the stockholders, could not conscientiously embark from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 in the tunnel upon any other conditions than such as would secure for the stockholders the earnings on their capital invested for all time.

"Your committee," the report continues, "would not be disposed to report favorably upon an unlimited grant were it not coupled with a condition that enables the city to secure a larger remuneration each twenty-five year period as the privilege granted appreciates in value.

"The economic evil of perpetual franchises is found in those grants of public privileges where the compensation to the grantor is based on a present valuation instead of being subject to readjustment from time to time as the privilege enhances in value. This evil is obviously not present here."

As to the amount of compensation to be annually paid to the city, the report on this subject declares:

In declining to consider any increase in the annual amounts to be paid to the city the railroad officials stated that the amount stipulated in the certificate was the greatest amount which the company could profitably pay for the grant during the first period, and that the rate was being fixed for a period of twenty-five years only, and that the city, in fixing the rate for the future period would not be in any respect bound by the rate now fied.

THE LABOR CLAUSES.

The hardest contest has been made to force the Pennsylvania Company to put a clause in the franchise that only eight hours of labor a day should be required from laborers engaged in the construction of the tunnel and that the prevailing rate of wages should be paid. The conference committee makes the following report on these topics:

The railroad representatives declined to accept the franchise if conditioned upon the performance of any obligation as to hours of employment or payment of particular wages, stating that such a provision would be illegal; that it is unnecessary because the peculiar and hazardous character of the work to be done would necessitate the employment of the highest grade of labor, which inevitably demands and receives the highest wages; that in tunneling, which will be by far the greater part of the work, the hours of employment must of necessity, owing to the character of the work, be less rather than in excess than eight hours.

They further said that any concession of this character in this instance would inevitably cause dissatisfaction among their employes engaged in their numerous other enterprises now under way or contemplated, which could only result in endless embarrassment and to serious disorganization of their company; that if the city authorities were unwilling to rely on the excellent record of the railroad in dealing with its employes, the railroad must decline to proceed further in the premises.

Your committee, responding to their personal solicitation to secure for our laboring classes every advantage practicable and proper, endeavored to secure some modification of the city's position in this regard, but declined to [illegible] in this regard would obviously result in no damage to the city as a corperation, we cannot but believe that the city authorities will better serve the real interests of labor by granting the franchise without this condition than by unfavorable action on the franchise, exclude from the labor market of this city an employer proposing to expend many millions in the employment of labor.

The concluding paragraphs of the report declare that important concessions have been secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and that the franchise should be granted as amended. The report was signed by Aldermen Longfellow, Wakeley, James, and President Fornes, as an ex officio member of the Conference Committee.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TO PROBE THE LAW'S DELAYS.

Wheeler H. Peckham Probably Will Be Chairman of the Investigating Commission.

The members of the commission appointed by Gov. Odell under Chapter 485 of the Laws of 1902 to investigate and report on legal delays and expenses in New York and Kings Counties had not received official notice of appointment yesterday. The commission consists of Wheeler H. Peckham, Lawrence Godkin, Edward Lauterbach, Robert E. Deyo, Gen. Horatio C. King, Edmund Wetmore, and William F. King.

It has not yet been decided when or where the commission will meet, and who will be its Chairman, although there is little doubt that Mr. Peckham will be the choice of the members.

"It seems to me," said one of the Commissioners, "that the time allotted to us, six weeks, is too short to accomplish much, and we may be able to submit only a preliminary or tentative report. Delays in jury trials and some in equity trials are notorious. Go to any jury clerk and he will tell you of unnecessary postponements and expenses. I hold, however, that dilatoriness in many cases is due to the litigants themselves."

The commission has ample power and $10,000 for its expenses. It can compel the attendance at its sessions of public officials and employes who have been engaged in the courts of the First and Second Judicial Districts, and the production of documents and records, examine under oath and have access to all material necessary to the inquiry.

STOCKHOLDERS' SUIT FAILS.

President Stadler of the American Malting Company Was Accused of Paying Wrongful Dividends.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has dismissed the suit brought by two stockholders against Charles Stadler, President of the American Malting Company. The complaint was that President Stadler and the other Directors who controlled the corporation between October, 1897, and November, 1899, declared dividends of $1,800,000 out of the company's capital, when there were no profits or surplus.

The plaintiffs, A. A. Hutchinson and Victor K. McElheny, Jr., charged that the Directors had not kept on hand the required $250,000 as a reserve fund, provided in the company's constitution, and that the cash on hand decreased far below the proper sum. On account of the dividends, it was asserted, the affairs of the company became complicated, and it was necessary to issue $4,000,000 in first mortgage fifteen-year gold bonds, which necessitated the expenditure of $400,000 in commissions and discounts. It was demanded that the dividend money be restored to the treasury.

The defendant denied that wrong had been done and that a sufficient cause of action was set up. President Stadler recalled that the plaintiffs, who had received their share of the money in dividends, had made no complaint at the time.

CHOOSING POST OFFICE SITE.

Mr. Van Cott Says One Probably Will Be Recommended This Week.

No decision in regard to a site for the new Post Office was reached by Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Collector Nevada N. Stranahan, and United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, who met yesterday afternoon in Mr. Van Cott's office. The session of half an hour was passed in a general discussion of the sites offered the Government, and it was decided to adjourn without naming a date for a future meeting.

It is probable, however, that the representatives of the Site Commission will meet at the Post Office to-morrow afternoon, when various details in regard to several sites will have been more fully explained and a map showing all the sites will have been prepared. Such of the sites as are between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Third and Eighth Avenues will then be visited. Postmaster Van Cott is of the opinion that a site will be recommended by the end of the week.

LEGAL NOTES.

STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY.—Where an insolvent corporation has passed into the hands of a receiver and creditors have been enjoined from prosecuting any action to recover money, a creditor of such insolvent corporation cannot, so Justice Kenefick of the Supreme Court decides, maintain an action against six of the corporation's stockholders to enforce their liability under that section of the stock corporation law making every holder of capital stock personally liable to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on his stock. Any unpaid stock subscriptions, Justice Kenefick further holds, constituted an asset of the corporation, and on dissolution passed to its receiver. The case before the court was a demurrer interposed in an action brought by Margaret Lang against John C. Luis and others. If the creditor were permitted to maintain the action, Justice Kenefick said, she would obtain a preference and thereby defeat the equal distribution among the creditors which the law contemplates. Justice Kenefick adds, however, that the creditor is not without redress. "He may call upon the receiver to institute the action, and, in case of the latter's unreasonable neglect or refusal to do so, it may be prosecuted by the creditor in behalf of all the creditors, making the receiver a party defendant."

VERDICT HELD EXCESSIVE.—John Stevens, aged thirty-five years, a driver of a milk wagon, was run over and killed by an eastbound trolley car of the Union Railway Company just after he had alighted from a westbound car. The deceased earned $12 a week. He was married, and, besides his wife, left two children, both under thirteen years of age. The Appellate Division of this city has decided that a verdict for $15,600 rendered in Mrs. Stevens's action to recover damages for her husband's death was too large under the circumstances, and must be reduced to $10,000.

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion on Authority to Deal with Dangerous Conditions Growing Out of Subway Work.

An opinion as to the powers of Fire Commissioner Sturgis in regard to inflammable materials used as temporary partitions in buildings adjacent to the subway excavation was rendered yesterday by Corporation Counsel Rives and sent to the Commissioner.

Mr. Rives, in his opinion, refers to the report of Fire Marshal Freel on the fatal fire of Nov. 8 in the basement of THE TIMES Building and to the Marshal's conclusions that banjo gasoline lamps used in subway work dripped on bagging, which ignited and set fire to a wooden partition dividing the subway from THE TIMES's pressroom, the partition being erected by the subway contractor. The pressroom side of the partition was covered by this contractor with roofing felt.

Quoting Section 780 of the charter, which sets forth the duties of the Fire Marshal in respect to things or conditions which in his opinion may be dangerqus in causing or promoting fires, Mr. Rives questions whether the Fire Department under such statute has the power to order the removal of such a temporary partition as that between the subway and THE TIMES's pressroom or that the Building Department has sufficient authority to deal with the situation. Mr. Rives therefore suggests that the Fire Commissioner assert jurisdiction, and that if his power be questioned he bring the matter before the courts for a judicial determination.

The opinion does not deal with the question of the right of the Fire Commissioner to inspect the rapid transit work itself or to interfere with the contractor, as to which, Mr. Rives points out, very different considerations apply.

OPEN WORK STOCKINGS DID IT.

How a Jersey City Justice of the Peace Lost a Marriage Fee.

Justice of the Peace Edward Markley of 338 Henderson Street, Jersey City, is responsible for a story to the effect that a young man who accompanied a young woman to his office on Monday night for the purpose of being married, refused to become her husband because she wore openwork stockings. The fact became known, the Justice says, through one of the bride's shoe laces becoming untied. This led the Justice to remark that a Brooklyn clergyman had recently denounced openwork stockings as one of the open works of Satan.

"And he was pretty near right," said the bridegroom.

"Well," said the bride, with some asperity, "I think he was very intolerant. I have always worn openwork stockings and I always shall."

"Well, all I have to say, Maggie," replied the young man, "you can choose between me and the stockings, for I will never marry a woman who wears that sort of hosiery."

"And all I can say," replied the young woman, "is that I will not be dictated to by you or any other man," and she left the office. The young man followed, and that was the last seen of them.

Justice Markley said he did not take the addresses of the couple, but the bride was Margaret McDermott of Elizabeth, and the bridegroom was Terence Sheehan of Newark.

NOBLEWOMEN NURSE'S HEIRS.

Contest for the Estate of a Nurse Who Bequeathed Property to Her Former Charges.

An interesting will contest is to be heard to-day before Surrogate Thomas. The defendants are Baroness von Zedtwitz and Marquise de Monstiers Nerinville, both Parisians. The will is that of Margaret Ann Bergen, a New York woman, who nursed the Baroness and the Marquise when they were children in this country. The contestants are several relatives of the nurse, whose fortune amounted to about $25,000, and who left only $5,000 of it to her kindred.

The will was executed in Paris on March 17, and the woman, then more than eighty years old, was ill with cancer at the time. Testimony in the case has been taken by the United States Consul at Paris. The relatives assert that the two noblewomen used undue influence on the nurse, who was of unsound mind when she signed the will. The document was drawn by two Paris lawyers, Henry Gadd and Henry Cachard, and they have testified that the testatrix was perfectly rational.

THE JACKET FAILED TO FIT.

Tailor Lost His Case When Mrs. King Tried on the Garment in Court.

Charles N. King, Secretary of the New Jersey Corporations Agency, Jersey City, was sued in the First District Court yesterday by John Meyer, a tailor, who sought to recover $25 for a jacket he had made for Mrs. King. She refused to receive the jacket, alleging that it did not fit her. This was the defense offered, and Meyer having produced the jacket in court, Judge Lyon, who came all the way from Perth Amboy to try the case in the absence of Judge Crouse, asked Mrs. King to put the jacket on. This she did, and the fact that it did not fit her was at once obvious.

She is a stout woman, and the sleeves were so tight that she could not raise her arms, while they were also about two inches too short. Two women who examined the jacket said it was also too small across the back.

"I don't think it is necessary to go any further with this case," said Judge Lyon.

"The clerk will enter judgment for the defendant."

THE EDWARD CLARK CLUB.

Plans for Building in Memory of the Son of Bishop Potter's Wife.

Babb, Cook & Willard, architects, of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, have filed at the Bureau of Buildings plans and specifications for the erection at 73 Cannon Street, on a vacant plot 25 by 100 feet, of a four-story and basement brick clubhouse, to cost $35,000.

The structure will be [illegible] Clark. It will be known as the Edward Clark Club in memory of her dead son. The building will have a coffee room, recreation and reading rooms, and a roof garden. Materials chosen for the façade are brick, limestone, and granite. In general they and the architecture of the club will be in harmony with the Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, adjoining, and on the southwest corner of Rivington and Cannon Streets.

HE OWED $5 IN POKER CHIPS.

The Court Dismissed the Case for Want [illegible] ing sued Hayes to recover an alleged loan of $5.

"Do you owe Hall that amount?" asked Justice Murphy of the defendant.

"I do, in a sort of a way," replied Hayes.

"Well, why don't you pay him, in a sort of a way?" asked the Justice.

"I'm willing to, Judge," said Hayes, "if he's willing to take the same kind of currency he gave me."

"What was it, currency [illegible]

We have crowded a month into a day—at least so far as introducing

La Premiere Corsets

is concerned. A concerted response assures the wisdom of our method. The daily announcement of their virtues excited but a mild interest. The

Fifty Per Cent. Reduction

is another story. Those who are accustomed to the imported or made-to-order Corsets recognized the superiority of La Premiere at a glance. The unusual opportunity to test them was too great to be lost; the result is La Premiere graces one hundred figures to every one prior to this sale. You have until this week ends, if you wish to avail yourself of this sale. No one has ever dared to adopt such radical measures to popularize a corset—We will not be required to do it again. There are eight exclusive models and over one hundred styles in Plain or Fancy Coutil, Embroidered Batiste, Fancy Broche, Brocaded Silk and Black Wool Materials. They are the handicraft of expert corsetiers, and are made from imported materials, gored at every possible point, bias cut, and thoroughly whalebboned throughout.

Each corset will be fitted, as usual, by the best corset experts at our command.

Regular Prices range from $5.00 to $35.00.

For this week only we offer as follows:

Regular	$5.00	La Premiere Corsets at		$2.50
Regular	8.50	La Premiere Corsets at		4.25
Regular	10.00	La Premiere Corsets at		5.00
Regular	12.50	La Premiere Corsets at		6.25
Regular	15.00	La Premiere Corsets at		7.50
Regular	18.00	La Premiere Corsets at		9.00
Regular	22.50	La Premiere Corsets at		11.25
Regular	35.00	La Premiere Corsets at		17.50

After this week full prices will again prevail.

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

"La Grecque" Corsets.



The Gowns at the Horse Show

cling closely to the figure, showing every line and curve.

La Grecque Long Hip Models give rounded, sweeping lines that make this style of dress graceful and STYLISH.

The ENTIRE hip is covered smoothly, showing no ridge even through an unlined skirt. There can be no rolling up of flesh, no shifting motion of the most fleshy figure.

The waist line is long, rounded and clearly defined, curving in sharply at back and falling low in front. The Bust is supported but unconfined.

Price $12.00 up.

VAN ORDEN, 164 Fifth Avenue (bet. 21st and 22d Sts.), New York.

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It is not common these busy, pre-holiday days, to find store-folks like Jacot's. Welcome here to everyone—look, hear, or buy. Swiss Music Boxes—one tune up, as dollars multiply. Stella Music Boxes—best of all music boxes; play any tune from flat sheets that never wear out. Edison Phonographs—all the new records and all the old favorites. Yours to hear, anytime, and as long as you like.

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY,
39 Union Square, New York.

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BONBONS, CHOCOLATES,

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OUR NEW STORE

506 FIFTH AVENUE,

Few Doors Above 42d St.

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Other Greater New York Stores:

863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
150 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.
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458 Fulton St., } Brooklyn.
335-337 Fulton St., }



Horse Show and Clothes Show.

Gentlemen, if you're not fully prepared, we can fix you up at short notice with things elegant, rich, but not expensive.

Men's Overcoats $15 to $60.

"Paddocks," very stylish, $25 to $45.

Every kind of Semi-Dress and Full Dress Clothes.

Silk and Opera Hats.

Gloves, Shoes and Neckwear.

THREE GREAT STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

Black Montagnac Coats; half fitting or loose back, lined with satin.

Lengths 27 and 42 inches.

12.00 and 18.00

Velour blouse coats, with postilion backs. Lined with grey satin.

19.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Suits.

Blue or black Venetian cloth suits. Blouse model coats. Silk-lined pleated skirts.

42.50

Zibeline Suits, handsomely trimmed with velvet and braid. Blouse model pleated coat.

35.00

Black Crepe de Chine or peau de soie, separate skirts. Latest models. Fine quality materials.

27.50 29.50 35.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready for use. Prices are less than cost of sheeting by the yard.

Sheets.

54x90	inches	43c each
63x99	"	50c "
72x99	"	57c "
81x93½	"	58c "
81x99	"	60c "
90x93½	"	63c "
90x99	"	70c "

Pillow Cases.

42x38½	inches	14c "
45x38½	"	15c "
50x38½	"	16c "
54x38½	"	17c "

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Oriental Rugs.

About eight hundred Cashmere, Afghan, Iran, Feraghan, Mossoul and Tabriz at about one-fourth their value.

Large Carabagh Rugs.
8.50.

Silky Shirvans.
12.75.

Guenjes and Kazaks,—average size 8 ft. x 3 ft. 10.
16.50 to 24.75.
value 22.00 to 35.00.

90 fine Persian Rugs,—all perfect pieces.
22.50.

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THE "WILKIE"

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43 BLEND OF COFFEE

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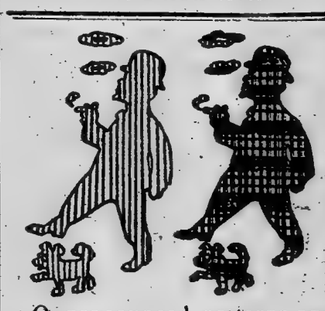
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WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.



Or pronounced patterns one quickly tires.

As stripes or plaids.

But combine the two—you've the beauty of both; each tempers and breaks the monotony of the other.

The combination distinguishes many of our new suits; $16 to $38.

Youths' sizes, 32-34 inch chest, $14 to $25.

Friends in need—of warmth! Overcoats and underwear here.

Fine as silk can be. English silk hats, $8; American, $6. Opera hats, $8.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.



Annual Dress Parade.

The correct dresser will find below some excellent suggestions for Horse Show Attire:

Morning Dress—Sack Suits, confined styles, in cheviots and worsteds, $25.00 & $28.00.

Afternoon Dress—Frock Coats and Vests, $22.00 to $35.00.

Evening Dress—Dress Suits, $30.00 to $38.00.
(Dinner Coats, $17.00 to $25.00.)

Overcoat Dress—Long, Short and Medium, $12.00 to $40.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

The Leaning Toward Simplicity

is beautifully suggested in a number of charming schemes for the Bedroom. The low twin Beds, the roomy Bureau and the useful Chest of Drawers, are pieces that have a meaning for simple, worthy furniture on perfect lines.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest, becoming variable.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,497. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

THOUSANDS OF INDIANS KILLED IN GUATEMALA

Refugees Give Awful Details of Damage by Eruptions.

For Miles the Country Reported to be a Burning Wilderness —Bands of Robbers Murder and Plunder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The first of the refugees from the devastated lands of Guatemala arrived to-day on the Pacific Mail steamship City of Para. They came from the districts from the inland sea, and traveled over a country laid waste by sand, ashes, and pumice before reaching a railway station.

From the latter places they made the journey by rail to Champerico, and there took the steamship to San Francisco. They sailed on Nov. 7, when the volcano was still smoking, and rumbling of thunder and flashes of lightning gave evidence of more eruptions to come. These people fled from their plantations in fear for their lives. They escaped to the seaside with little more than the clothing they wore, transportation being so difficult as to preclude carrying of baggage.

The refugees confirm stories of the loss of life. They say that the victims for the most part are Indians. They had not heard of any white people being lost. Thousands of Indians were asphyxiated or buried in the sand. Miles of plantations are under ashes, and absolute ruin is the lot of many planters, whose all was invested in the fincas, (coffee plantations.) Gen. Barillos and his family are safe.

The refugees say that it is not the crater of Santa Maria that is in action, but a smaller mountain rising from one of the western slopes of Santa Maria, called El Fuego.

Bands of robbers are now swarming the desolated sections, robbing and murdering refugees on the road and looting the abandoned and desolate plantations.

The people left behind on the plantations, it is said, are in danger of death from starvation, for the food supply has been cut off, and there is no way to send in supplies to the afflicted districts.

PUMICE IN THE OCEAN.

The City of Para met evidences of the volcanic eruption soon after leaving Ocos. Great quantities of pumice were found floating on the water. When the vessel came off the coast of Guatemala the shore was seen to be covered with light ashes. At Champerico there was about half an inch of ashes over the roofs of the houses and the ground was covered as by a snowstorm.

Ashes were then falling, although it was sixteen days after the first eruption of the mountain. During the night of Nov. 4 a few hours before the City of Para sailed out of the port, loud rumblings of the earth were heard and heavy reports as of distant thunder came from the direction of the volcano.

Word had been received from Mazatenango, on the outskirts of the ruined territory, that there, Friday, Oct. 25, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, Santa Maria opened a crater on the west side, near its base, and not far from Helvetia, and all that night it belched forth volumes of ashes and lava over Tolhu. It was noted on Saturday morning that several more craters in the neighborhood of the mountain had opened up, and all were spouting volcanic debris over the plantations of the district.

These new craters were further to the west and for more than twenty-four hours they were in constant eruption. The earth was in continual commotion, shaking down buildings and causing much destruction. Many of the plantations were buried under from five to seven feet of debris, and all hope of ever reclaiming them had been given up. The entire neighborhood for miles was a burning wilderness.

At Mazatenango, on the south side of the volcano, only ashes had fallen, and not to such a great depth that it was not possible to save some of the plantation property. News from that town said that hundreds of refugees were collecting there and many more were pushing on to places further away from the volcano, fearing further destruction from it. Many of the refugees were without bread or shelter and their condition was pitiful.

At that place most of the buildings had been badly damaged, if not completely destroyed, by the fierce earthquakes that accompanied the eruptions of the volcano. When the last word came from Mazatenango, fifteen days after the first eruption, the earth had been in constant trembling.

STORY OF A REFUGEE.

Ferdinand Bardwell, in telling his story of the eruption and the experience of himself and his relatives during the eruptions of the burning mountains, said:

"A great column of smoke and fire rose seemingly to the point of Santa Maria. That was on the night of Oct. 24, about 5 o'clock. All that night the earth shook in almost constant vibration and the next morning the sky was enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke.

"Ashes like coarse sand fell in a heavy shower that continued for several hours, and then the ashes became lighter and drifted about in clouds of light dust. Breathing was difficult, but the atmosphere was so hot that it seemed as though the skin would be peeled from a person's body.

"For three days," said Mr. Bardwell, "we were in almost total darkness. On the fourth day with a light breeze from the south the smoke clouds were rolled back toward the mountains, and at times streaks of light would break through. Then we saw the ruin which had come over our plantation. We were in the side of the volcano least exposed to the fury of the eruption and fully thirty miles away from the mountain, yet our place is ruined beyond all hope of recovery.

"It is covered with deep volcanic ash. We were obliged to abandon all our horses, and all the goods we did not personally need for our own comfort at the banks of a river a few miles before we reached Retalhouleu. There the gorge was so deep and swift we could not get the horses across, and we were obliged to go across the stream sitting in a rope sling, suspended from a rope that had been stretched across the tops of the high banks.

"At Retalhuleu we got a train that carried us to the seaport.

"There were robbers along the road, but we were well known, and took good care not to give them a chance, and we were not molested. Food in the district of our former plantation was scarce, and we saw hundreds of natives along the trails wandering aimlessly about without food or shelter and almost on the verge of starvation.

NATIVES PERISHED.

"At Champerico, while waiting for the boat, we met several of the planters from the vicinity of Costa Cuca, Palma, Reforma, Xolhuits, where the destruction was much more severe than on the side of the mountain where our plantation is situated. They said that the destruction to their property there was complete, and that from 3,000 to 4,000 of the natives and employes of the planters had perished. One of these refugees from the ruined district said that on his way over one of the roads leading from Xolhuits he counted seventy natives lying half buried under stones and ashes from the volcano, and every one of them was lying beside a pack of his household goods.

"They had tried to escape from the fury of the mountain when it first broke out. The country about these ruined plantations was thickly settled, and in some of the more densely populated districts there were villages in which thousands of natives lived. Most of these villages are covered with stones and ashes to a depth of from five to seven feet. The frail houses were unable to stand the terrible downpour of the volcanic debris, and people beneath the roofs were buried after being stunned by the awful hail of stones.

"Many refugees who were fleeing from the scene of destruction have been killed by the bands of robbers who now infest every trail. Those who have been murdered were those who were fleeing from the ruined district with what provisions and little money they had saved from the deluge of ashes and stones. The food they carried is what particularly excited the cupidity of the robbers.

"The houses that had been deserted at the first outbreak of the volcano, and to which the owners had a few days later returned, were found to have been looted by these robbers. Everything that was of value was carried away, and in some cases articles that could not be carried away were destroyed."

NEARLY $100,000 GONE, THE SECRETARY MISSING.

Millville Stockholders Apparently Got Their Dividends from the Principal Instead of Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

MILVILLE, N. J., Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Millville Stockbuilding Association, held this evening in Diligence Hall, it was shown that the stock, which has paid 5 per cent. dividends nearly thirty years, and upon last Saturday was selling at a premium of about 5 per cent., had greatly depreciated.

With liabilities of over $105,000, all of the assets have disappeared except $13,000. The one thing certain to-night that widows, orphans, trustees, and local financial institutions have lost nearly $100,000. Nearly every street corner has its crowd of interested persons, and all are asking how it is possible that all this money has disappeared and that no one is able to account for it, except the Secretary, and he has absconded.

Richard L. Howell, who has been Secretary of the association since 1874, the date of its incorporation, left town a week ago last Monday, and has not been seen since. George B. Langley, President of the association, announced to-day, however, through his attorney, that he had received from Mr. Howell a package containing a deed of trust to himself and two of his associate Directors to the extent of $30,000, but it contained no word of explanation.

At the meeting held to-day it was stated that for the last two years the income of the association should have been about $32,000, while in fact it had been about $12,000. The only explanation offered was that the methods of bookkeeping had permitted the Secretary to receive large sums of money paid on account of the principal of outstanding mortgages, and to use such sums in paying dividends to the stockholders. Thus the stockholders had received dividends for many years which had been paid to them from the principal of their investment, instead of its earnings.

The stockholders were in no mood to temporize and they appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the association and its methods of business, to report one week from to-day. The motion specified that no Director of the company should be a member of the committee.

LONDON BEING FORTIFIED.

An Announcement Made Last Night Reveals the Existence of an Elaborate Scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Efforts of a far-reaching character have been set on foot to fortify this city against a possible attack in case of war, from which, judging from statements made to-night, it has hitherto been quite inadequately protected.

An announcement to the effect that extensive buildings have been completed at Woldingham, Surrey, eleven miles south of London, for use as a mobilizing centre in the scheme for the defense of London, reveals for the first time important War Office operations.

It is stated that when Lord Roberts took over his post of Commander in Chief of the Forces he personally investigated the defenses of London and found them to be very imperfect. Since then powerful batteries have been mounted on elevations commanding the principal roads between London and the south coast, new fortifications are being rapidly constructed along the banks of the Thames, and Woldingham has been fitted up as a centre for mobilization.

TO JAIL TO SAVE HIS DOG.

Old Man Refuses to Obey Legal Order to Kill Dumb Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—M. Elsbach of 2055 Fairfield Avenue, and who has lived over sixty years without having become involved in trouble, submitted to arrest late to-day rather than to kill a feeble old dog that had been the companion of himself and wife for fifteen years. He did it in the face of the fact that the dog has but a few months to live, and despite the fact that it was a relative who requested that the dog be killed or Elsbach suffer arrest.

The animal is cross in its old age, and last Monday bit the daughter of a neighbor who is related to Elsbach. They wanted the dog killed immediately but the old man was obdurate. He said he thought too much of it. Relatives pleaded with him without avail.

He was arrested at his desk to-day in the City Water Works Office, where he has been employed as a clerk for more than twenty years.

STRIKE FOR SAKE OF MULES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 19.—Sympathy for the mules that toil in the coal mines caused all the men employed in Mines Nos. 2 and 3 to go on strike to-day.

Nearly 300 men are involved. The men claim that for some time the company has not been properly caring for the dumb animals; that the mules are often put to work without having been curried, fed, or watered.

This was said to be the condition of affairs to-day, and all the men laid down their picks and walked out. They have notified the company that they will not return to work until the operators agree to give the animals better treatment.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

"The 20th Century Limited,"
is the New York Central's 20-hour train between [illegible] and Chicago. Saves a day.—Adv.

[illegible] Milk—Held in highest esteem by [illegible] used it.—Adv.

BOGUS CHECK GIVEN FOR REQUIEM MASSES

Man Believed to be the Swindler Trapped by a Priest.

Father Brann of St. Agnes's Church Lost $15—Father Carr of St. Mary's Church Was Wary and Telephoned for the Police.

Frank Richards, the alleged "Requiem Mass Swindler," whom the police characterize as "the meanest man who has visited New York in years," was captured by Policeman Rooney of the Wakefield Station, with the assistance of two Roman Catholic priests, yesterday afternoon. Richards is believed to be the man who has for months past been swindling the Roman Catholic clergy in New Jersey with a "requiem mass" system, which consists of a pitiful tale he tells concerning the death of some beloved relative or friend, after which, to express his gratitude to the priest for the saying of the mass for the repose of the dead one's soul, a bogus check is tendered for a sum greatly in excess of the amount promised the priest for saying the mass. Of course, his object is to get the change, and he succeeded, according to the best information obtainable last night, in getting substantial sums on more than one occasion.

Richards, or as he called himself to the clergy, Louis Berry, appeared at the door of the rectory of St. Agnes's Church, on East Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue, Monday night, and asked for Father Brann, the rector, who, in answer to the summons, met him in the parlor of the rectory.

"Father," said Berry or Richards, "I am a tailor, and work on Forty-fifth Street, and I want you to say a requiem mass for the repose of my poor dead mother's soul."

"How long has your mother been dead?" Father Brann asked the stranger.

"Nearly a year," was the reply, "and she is buried in France, the country of my birth. What will the mass cost, Father? I am willing to give something to the Church, and, then, I want music, too."

"If you have music," Father Brann answered, "it will cost you $9."

Berry said the price suited him, and then explained to Father Brann that he did not have the necessary amount in specie, but that he did have a check that was as good as the Bank of England or words to that effect in his pocket. He then tendered the check, which was for $24, made payable to the order of Louis Berry, and signed "Max Stenberger." It was drawn on the West Side Bank.

"I felt a little suspicious when he showed me the check," Father Brann said last night, "but he was apparently so sincere, and then he was a nice-looking young fellow, well dressed, and I could not believe that any one could be so mean as to use his mother's name in telling such a terrible falsehood, so I decided to trust him, and gave him back fourteen dollars in change. That was on Monday. After the man had gone I sent the check to the bank, and it was sent back marked no good. I could hardly realize that any man could be so mean as was that one, and at first I was loath to believe that he really intended to swindle me. I very soon realized that I had been duped, however, and I determined to acquaint the police with the facts."

"Accordingly, I went to the East Fifty-first Street Station, and told Capt. Lantry of the swindle. The Captain was very courteous, and assigned Detective McCauley to the case, and then had a general alarm sent out for the arrest of the man. The swindler was about thirty years of age, dark complexion, of slender build, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and had very dark hair. He appeared to be a Frenchman."

As soon as Detective McCauley was put on the case he went around to the rectory of the church and advised Father Brann to notify other priests in New York to be on the lookout for the swindler, which advice Father Brann is understood to have complied with. After this nothing was heard of Berry until yesterday afternoon, when a man who said that he had lost a very dear friend who had been more to him, he said, than a brother, assisting him in many difficulties, besides doing a lot of other things for him, calculated to make a man feel grateful, rang the bell of the rectory of St. Mary's Church, at William's Bridge, and asked for Father Carr, the rector. Father Carr was at home and met the man in the parlor, just as Father Brann had done. Berry told Father Carr about his great and much-beloved friend who died many months previous. He then recited all the good things that the dead man had done for him.

"Now, Father," said Berry, "I want you to say a mass for the repose of his soul tomorrow. I think I ought to do that much for him, at least, and I am willing to pay the Church what is right for the service. I will want music. I will pay you $15, if you think that enough."

Father Carr thought $15 an ample sum, and agreed to say the mass as requested.

Berry, after expressing his gratitude to the priest, told him that he was very sorry that he did not have the amount promised in money, and added: "But I have a check that is just as good."

He then produced a check similar in every respect to the one given Father Brann, the amount being the same, the institution on which it was drawn being the West Side Bank, and the alleged signer of it being Max Stenberger.

Father Carr looked at the check a moment and then he remembered something, and told his assistant, Father Collins, who was present, to arrange the details of the mass with Mr. Berry, while he went after the change. Leaving the rectory, Father Carr went to a near-by telephone and telephoned the bank and asked if the check was good.

"It certainly is not. You must have run across the same man that Father Brann did?" was the answer from the bank.

Father Carr then hurried back to the rectory, and, meeting Policeman Rooney, asked him to accompany him and make the arrest. Rooney promptly placed the man under arrest and escorted him to the station. At the station house Berry said his name was Frank Richards. Asked where he had gotten the check, he replied:

"I found it."

That was all he would say, and he was locked up.

It is understood that Berry or Richards has visited a number of Roman Catholic Churches in Harlem and the Bronx. He also visited St. Patrick's Cathedral last week, and asked for Father Lavelle, the rector. Father Lavelle was out, however, and Father Tole, the assistant rector, met the stranger. Father Tole got the same story that Fathers Brann and Carr did, with the exception that he was to pray for the soul of an aunt who had died about eight months ago, and who, according to Berry, came as near being a perfect woman as ever lived. Father Tole agreed to say mass, but when the $24 check on the West Side Bank, signed by the faithful Steinberger, was presented in payment, he had to decline it, for the reason that strange checks are not received at St. Patrick's.

Referring to the operations of Berry or Richards, a prominent priest said last night that it was similar in many respects to a system that was practiced in England a few years ago by a shrewd swindler. In that case the swindler would appear at the rectory, he said, accompanied by a very handsome young woman, and ask to be married. After the ceremony he would tender a check in excess of the fee, and in a great many cases received the change. The man was married no less than 200 times to the same woman, the priest said, before he was finally captured and sent to prison.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

Alfred Walter Will Retire on Nov. 30—Rumors of Inside Attacks and a Lack of a Free Hand.

The resignation of Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was announced yesterday at the offices of the company in this city after the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, which was held in Philadelphia. Although, according to the official announcement, President Walter presented his resignation yesterday, the belief was expressed that he had presented it a week ago, when a special meeting of the board was hurriedly called, but that at that meeting no action was taken. The resignation is to take effect on Nov. 30. No announcement of the selection of a successor to Mr. Walter was made yesterday, and from unofficial sources it was learned that this question had not been settled.

The official announcement volunteered the information that differences of opinion regarding the management of the road were responsible for the resignation.

"I don't think," said one in a position to know, "that you could put your finger on any one disagreement which more than any other brought about the rupture. It is not improbable that to some extent at least the recent attacks on the management by one of the large shareholders may have been responsible. I understand, however, that President Walter did not feel that he had a free hand."

The attacks referred to were made by A. E. Cottier, a stockholders of the road, who sent out several circulars five or six weeks ago criticising the management of the road and the manner in which reports of its condition were made. These criticisms also expressed dissatisfaction with the financial policy of the road. President Walter, in his last annual report, suggested the necessity of adopting some financial plan for the raising of funds to pay for imperative improvements instead of charging them against net earnings.

It is believed the President's suggestion did not meet the approval of the management. Rumors have been current that an issue of $1,000,000 of collateral trust bonds under the mortgage of 1897 had been considered. The mortgage plan provides for the issuance of $15,000,000 of bonds, $7,000,000 to be issued at the rate of not more than $1,000,000 in any calendar year commencing with 1900.

From 1894 to 1897 Mr. Walter was President of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill. In 1897 the office, which he has just resigned, was tendered to him at the suggestion, it is said, of J. Pierpont Morgan himself.

GIRL DEFIES JUDGE AND GOES TO JAIL FOR PILLOW.

Tells Magistrate What She Thinks of Him for Ordering Her to Surrender Cushion to Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Charged with stealing a silk-embroidered sofa pillow valued at $12, Miss Ethel Speisser of 198 Orange Street was committed to jail in default of $300 bail by Police Judge Schalk to-day.

The young woman's sister, Jennie, who made the complaint, alleged that her mother, now in Austria, sent four of the pillows, one to be given to each of her children in this country, and that Miss Ethel took two of them, refusing to return the one intended for her. Judge Schalk ordered the return of the pillow.

"I have a right to the pillow, and I shall keep it," retorted the defendant.

"You will keep it when I say give it back?" said the Judge.

"I certainly shall, for I have here a letter from my mother telling me to keep it, and you can't make me give it up."

The letter was offered to the Judge, but he refused to take it, and threatened to send the prisoner to jail if she persisted.

"Well, if that's the kind of a Judge you are, sending people to jail without letting them defend themselves, I am satisfied to go, but they won't keep me there long, and when I get out, you'll pay for it," declared the defendant.

"We'll see," replied the Judge; "make it $300 bail. I guess that'll draw a little of your pride out of you."

Miss Speisser walked into a cell with a defiant air.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SARATOGA.

A New Avenue Cut Through Lands Donated by W. C. Whitney and Spencer Trask.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Work has just been commenced on a new avenue, which will connect the eastern terminus of the new speedway with Union Avenue. It will extend almost three-quarters of a mile through land given for this special purpose by Spencer Trask and William C. Whitney, both of whom are heavy property owners in this section.

Another projected avenue will connect the speedway with Lake Avenue. The work is being done under the direction of the Sewer, Street, and Water Commissions.

ESTATE OF JOHN HANCOCK.

Attorney Undertakes to Recover Money Due to Revolutionary Patriot.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—George C. King, a Boston attorney, has filed a petition to be appointed administrator of the estate of John Hancock, the Revolutionary patriot.

John Hancock in the last part of the eighteenth century was to some extent an underwriter, taking insurance risks in vessels out of the port of Boston, at the time when relations between France and this country were greatly strained.

Some of the vessels so insured by Hancock were captured by French privateers and condemned in the French prize courts. The underwriters then had to pay the insurance, and Hancock, like many others, was a loser in this way. The purpose of the appointment of an administrator is to recover from the United States the money which John Hancock was compelled to pay.

NEW YORK PHYSICIAN SHOT.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A New York physician, one of a party of five from that city, who have been shooting partridges at Squire's Hall, a hunting lodge at Cairo, was brought here to-night on a litter, having been accidentally shot in the head by one of his companions last Monday.

The doctor was said to have been standing at the time in a thicket talking with a woman of the household, and concealed from the view of the other gunners, one of whom fired, as he supposed, at a partridge.

The injured man was taken aboard the night boat for New York. His companions refused to divulge his name.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Announces
that commencing November 21st the Station at Harrison, N. J., will be temporarily abandoned, sale of tickets and stopping of trains will be discontinued.—Adv.

"Investors read The Wall Street Journal."—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a Winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

Letters May Be Dictated
to the Official Stenographer on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

FOUR PRISONERS IN BLACKMAILING CASE

Police Think They Have Authors of "Nihilist" Letters.

Chief Murphy of Jersey City Brings About the Arrests as the Result of a Watch on the Hoboken Post Office.

The police of Jersey City think they have some of the men who have been writing the threatening letters to business men there and in New York, representing themselves as Russian Nihilists and demanding money, as the queer foreign phrased letters run, on pain of "poisoning all you love and you at last in the cruelest terrible devilished kind with our secretfull East Indian poisons."

For a week past Chief of Police Murphy says he has had men watching the Hoboken Post Office. Some days ago, as was made public at the time, a lame man called there and asked for a letter addressed to A. H. Ysop, which was the name signed to one of the blackmailing letters.

Chief Murphy had a decoy letter waiting for him, but the man was wary and said he was not Ysop, and only wanted to know if the letter was there. As he did not take the letter he was not arrested.

Postmaster Martin of Hoboken telephoned to Chief Murphy yesterday morning that he had a registered letter for one Boteo Strubel. Detective Prescott was sent to the Post Office, and in a few minutes the man who had before called for the Ysop letter came in. The clerk said he could not give him the letter unless he was identified, and the man went out. Detective Prescott followed, saw him join three other men, and near the Hoboken Ferry arrested all four and brought them to the Jersey City Headquarters, where they were searched and nothing suspicious found upon them except upon Strubel an advertisement folded so as to show on the outside "$200"—a well-known confidence man's trick. Strubel did not even have a cent in his pocket. One of the other men had about $90. Strubel said he lived at 1,626 First Avenue, New York, and was the son of the Chief of Police of one of the boroughs of Hamburg, Germany.

Chief Murphy says this pedigree seemed to be confirmed by letters received by the man and seen by persons at his former address, 128 Garden Street, Hoboken. Strubel said he was seventeen years old, but the Chief was confident the man was not under twenty. He also said that he had first come to this country to live in September, 1901, but that he was a ship's cook by profession, and had visited before numerous towns on the coast as far south as Jacksonville, Fla. He said also that he had an uncle in Baltimore, where he had lived from September to December of last year, and gave the uncle's name as Ernest Friers of 842 North Saratoga Street, "who drove a bakery wagon and also repaired watches."

The other men said they were Jacob Ganbetz, aged twenty-six, and Frederick Becker, aged thirty-nine, both of 152 Greenwich Street, New York, and Fritz Seeber, aged twenty-four, of 355 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn. Strubel said he had never seen any of them till yesterday, when Becker had spoken to him and asked how he could work his way back to Germany. In answer to questions Strubel explained that he had himself paid a visit to Germany in August and had returned fourteen days ago. Four days afterward he had called for a letter at the Hoboken Post Office and nine days afterward he had met a man at the ferry who had asked him to inquire for a letter directed to A. H. Ysop. That was the time when the detectives were watching him. When he returned to the ferry, he said, the man was gone. This man, Strubel said, wrote his name upon a card he gave him—a card on which was printed Gustav Homrighausen, café, 9 and 11 North Street, Baltimore. This card, when he made his inquiry, he had handed to the postal clerk, who had given it to the detectives, and when it was handed to him yesterday he recognized it.

Chief Murphy said the young man was intelligent and well educated and he made him write the name Ysop upon the card and the address and portions of the matter of one of the threatening letters—that to O. H. Van Ojen of 930 Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights. Strubel wrote in a hand, evidently disguised, the Chief said. This letter, which was written in very queer English and profusely underlined in red ink, was almost identical with others written to Cappel Rubens of 213 New York Avenue, Jersey City Heights, and to Dr. T. Lewis, 280 Park Avenue, and J. P. Bennet of 10 Fulton Street, New York, letters which led on Nov. 13 to the arrest at the New York Post Office of William Becker, who proved to be a sea cook upon the Americus, plying between this port and Trinidad.

Strubel gave two addresses, one his former residence at 128 Garden Street, Hoboken, the other where he said he spent Tuesday night, at 1,626 First Avenue, New York.

Central Office detectives said last night that Mrs. Charles Pfalcer lives at 1,626 First Avenue with her husband, who is a waiter in a down-town restaurant. Mrs. Pfalcer told the officers that she had met Strubel on the Hamburg-American liner Patricia, on which she came to New York Oct. 30. Strubel was working his passage by assisting in the ship's pantry. The woman says Strubel came to board with her Monday, and has been there during the past two days. Yesterday morning he left for Hoboken, as he said, to hunt for a job.

RAILWAYS COMPANY GENERAL.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Railways Company General, which was organized by W. W. Gibbs in 1899, has passed from the control of the Investment Company of Philadelphia into the hands of a group of Philadelphia and New York capitalists, headed by Evans R. Dick. Practically no change in the management will ensue. The capital of the company is $1,200,000, the par value of shares is $10, and the last recorded sales were at 4¾.

Evans R. Dick continues as President and John J. Collier as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Collier says of the change:

"The future of the company will be unaffected by the transfer. The Investment Company of Philadelphia has simply sold out its interest in the Railways Company General, consisting of 42,200 shares out of 120,000, to a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia men, headed by Evans R. Dick. It is the belief of the management that the company will be strengthened rather than weakened by the deal, the members of the purchasing syndicate being chiefly men now connected with the company."

The electric interests of the Railways Company General are chiefly in the vicinity of Williamsport, Penn.; Elmira, N. Y., and in Michigan. These properties have been gradually improved, and it is the intention of the purchasers to develop and extend them by means of additional capital.

Window Glass Agreement Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 19.—A satisfactory arrangement has at last been made that will insure high prices for window glass and a steady market throughout the present fire if a contract entered into by the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association is ratified. According to local members the association no obstacles will be put in the way of carrying out the contract. At the conference at which the arrangement was made were represented the Executive Committee of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association, the American Window Glass Company, the Federation Window Glass Company, and the Independent Window Glass Company.

"Investors read The Wall Street Journal."—Adv.

"Black & White" the Scotch of To-day.
The kind that suits judges of good whisky.—Adv.

SCHENECTADY BOYCOTT HAS FAILED COMPLETELY.

Labor Men Say Unions Will Leave Trades' Assembly Unless the Embargo Is Lifted.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—There was no quorum at the meeting of the Boycott Committee to-night, and the gloom that was visible in the faces of the agitators indicated how complete has been the collapse.

President Henry V. Jackson said that he was awaiting other developments, but he refused to state what the developments might be.

The Barbers' Union has decided to withdraw from the Trades Assembly if the boycott is not declared off. A representative of that union addressed several labor organizations to-night, requesting them to take similar action, and was enthusiastically received. The coremakers and punch press operators will follow the lead of the barbers, and prominent labor men say to-night that a majority of the unions would withdraw unless the Trades Assembly complied with their wishes and lifted the embargo.

Labor men generally are very bitter, saying that the individual unions existed before the Trades Assembly, and have prospered not because of that body but in spite of it. Even if the Trades Assembly is not disrupted entirely, it is probable that it will be reorganized and that the men who are responsible for the boycott and the expulsion of Potter will occupy a minor position, if they are admitted within the fold at all.

The boycott has been so ineffectual as to become a laughing stock, and the only ones who heeded it to-day were the members of the Carpenters' Union and a few others, scattered throughout the different unions, who are in sympathy with the radical element. The bulk of the trades unionists disregarded it entirely.

GEN. ROE STARTS INQUIRY.

Labor Unions' Action in Expelling National Guardsmen to be Investigated.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe was at National Guard headquarters yesterday and said that the action of the Painters and Decorators' Union of Schenectady, in expelling William Potter because he belongs to the National Guard is being investigated. The investigation, he says, has been begun with the view of finding how far the courts can proceed in the matter. Since the Potter case came up, another case has been found at Olean, N. Y.

In reply to a question as to the rights of members to resign, Gen. Roe said that the rules of the National Guard were very explicit on that point. Any member of the National Guard who resigned unless he came under the "change of residence" rule would be disciplined.

"If a man belonging to a New York regiment lived in New Jersey, for instance," he said, "or any other adjoining State which made it highly inconvenient for him to go to the armory, he might be dropped under this rule. If, however, he merely moved from one part of Greater New York to another, he would not come under the rule."

OSWEGO CHURCH BOYCOTTED.

Is Badly in Need of Repairs, but Cannot Get Them Done.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Labor unions have boycotted many institutions, but Oswego possesses the unique distinction of having a church boycotted. The place of worship which has been placed on the "unfair" list is Grace Presbyterian Church, which got into trouble some time ago when a contract was given to a non-union man to lay a cement walk around the premises.

The trades assembly took the matter up and the boycott was forthwith ordered. Now the church is sadly in need of repairs, but carpenters, painters, tinsmiths, and plumbers refuse to have anything to do with it. Even a prominent hardware merchant will not do certain work for the church, saying that his business has been threatened with the boycott if he does.

STRIKE AT SCHWAB'S HOUSE.

To Be Ordered, as at the Vanderbilt Residence, in Sympathy With Painters.

The sympathetic strike of the building trades on the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, will be extended this week to other buildings, Secretary Waldron of the Amalgamated Painters' Society said yesterday. All the new strikes, like the Vanderbilt strike, will be to force William Baumgarten & Co., who have the contracts for painting and decorating, to discharge members of the Brotherhood of Painters and employ members of the Amalgamated Painters' Society.

The first of the additional strikes to be ordered this week will be at the residence of Charles M. Schwab, being built at Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive. Only the excavators and foundations workers are employed there so far, and the time for the painters and decorators to come in is much further off than in the Vanderbilt residence. The strike will therefore be ordered months ahead of time in the case of most of the trades.

The Amalgamated Painters' Society is purely a New York organization, while the Brotherhood of Painters is a National organization, with branches in all the large cities. Mr. Baumgarten says that he has contracts in Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, and other cities, and if he employs only members of the Amalgamated Society here he will find himself facing strikes of brotherhood men in all the outside cities.

RAINS IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Heaviest of Recent Years in Eastern Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 19.—Since Saturday last Eastern Washington has been visited by the heaviest rainstorm of recent years. Though the early part of November was bright, the rainfall for November to date exceeds eight inches, or one-sixth of the annual rainfall.

Many of the rivers flowing into Puget Sound and Gray's Harbor are flooded by the joint action of the high tide and heavy rains. Logging operations are being interfered with, and several bridges on Cowlitz and Lewis Rivers have been washed out. Six million feet of logs are jammed up against the railroad bridge six miles above the mouth of the Humptulips River, near Aberdeen.

Indications to-night are that the bridge will be washed out, the logs being piled thirty feet high around the pier in midstream.

CRANE'S BODY STOPPED CARS.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Something happened to the transmission lines of the Utica and Mohawk Valley Railway during the big fire in Whitesboro last night, and it was at first thought that the trouble was due to the fire. As soon as possible men were sent over the lines, and on the river flats they found the source.

The body of a large crane was hanging over the wires. It is supposed that the bird flew against one of the wires and was killed by the shock. The body fell against the other wires, and this short-circuited the power. It resulted in stalling the cars of the system, and the bird's body will be mounted for the company.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

PRESIDENT IN MEMPHIS GUEST OF THE CITY

At Brilliant Celebration in Honor of Gen. Wright.

Home-Coming of Vice Governor of Philippines Calls Forth Four Speeches from the Chief Magistrate.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Although the festivities to-day celebrated the home-coming of Gen. Luke E. Wright, Vice Governor of the Philippines, it is no reflection upon the warmth of the welcome extended to him to say that President Roosevelt's presence was the overshadowing feature of the day. Excursion trains were run into the city, and a number of distinguished people were present to participate in the celebration. Among them were Gov. Benton McMillin and Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

The programme was a long one. Immediately after the President's arrival there was a parade through the streets to the Gayoso Hotel, where a breakfast was given in honor of the President and Gen. Wright jointly by the ladies of Memphis. Gov. McMillin, Gen. Joe Wheeler, and a number of other distinguished personages were present at the breakfast. In response to a toast proposed in his honor by Judge Hammond, on behalf of Mrs. Hammond, President Roosevelt responded as follows:

"I do know of Southern women, for I am the son of one of them. [Applause.]

"If anything could add to my pleasure at being here on behalf of the Nation to speak of the debt of gratitude that we owe to Gen. Wright, the way he has stood for whatever is highest and best in the Nation out in the Philippines, it would be to have the chance of meeting Mrs. Wright. [Applause.] I wish to say here that no small part of our future success in dealing with the people in the Philippines will depend upon the social attitude taken by our leading representatives toward them and the work, and a great debt of gratitude is due not only to Gov. Wright for the work he has done in his sphere, but to Mrs. Wright for what she has done in hers. [Applause.]

"Now, one word about the ladies of Memphis. That you are charming goes without saying; any one can see that. [Applause.] And that you have the proper spirit I am certain after having listened to Mrs. Hammond directing the Judge what to say." [Applause.]

In the afternoon the President attended and spoke at two receptions given in honor of Gen. Wright, one at the Auditorium by white citizens, the other at a hall in the black section of the city by the colored people. Later there was a Colonial Dames' tea at the Gayoso, and the festivities closed to-night with an elaborate banquet, at which the President delivered a speech. Including some brief remarks at the breakfast, the President spoke four times during the day.

The entire day's exercises constituted a splendid tribute to the affection and esteem in which Gen. Wright is held at home. That Mrs. Wright is also exceedingly popular was made apparent by the applause which greeted every reference to her. This was especially marked at the Auditorium, when the President referred to the fact that his mother's brother served in the Confederate Navy under her father, who was Admiral Semmes.

Mayor Williams and Gov. McMillin made addresses of welcome, and the audience was very enthusiastic when Gen. Wright delivered his response. He was greatly touched by the compliment paid him by the President's presence and with the demonstration in his honor.

Gen. Wright did not go deeply into the situation in the Philippines in his remarks, but he emphasized the fact that the administration of the islands, under both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, had been of an absolutely non-partisan character.

AN IMPROMPTU TRIBUTE.

President Roosevelt had not intended to speak at this reception, but the assemblage would not be denied. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, and you, my fellow-Americans:

"I am glad indeed to have the honor of coming to-day to your beautiful city in your beautiful State to greet on behalf of the whole country a Tennesseean who has rendered high and honorable service to the whole country. [Applause.] A Tennesseean of whom it can be said, as it has been said of the Greek hero,

Much has he seen and known; cities of men,
And manners, climates, councils, Governments,
Himself not least, but honored of them all;
And drunk delight of battle with his peers,
Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy.

"We are one people absolutely. [Applause.] The memories of the civil war are now heritages of honor, alike for those whose fathers wore the blue and for those whose fathers wore the gray. [Applause.] There is one curious and not inappropriate coincidence to-day. My mother's brother served under Mrs. Wright's father in the Confederate navy.

"I come here to-day to greet Gen. Wright because it has been given to him to render a peculiar service to the whole country. A man can render service of the very highest character at home, but, owing to the very nature of our system of government, he must in his election at least represent particularly a given party. I say in his election at least, for after election, if he is worth anything, he must be a representative of the whole country. [Applause.]

"But there are certain branches of the public service in which, if we are wise and far-seeing, we will never allow partisan politics to enter. There must be no partisan politics in the army or the navy of the United States. All that concerns us to know about any General or Admiral,

name comes to the American name. I am earnestly desirous that the administration of the Philippine Islands shall be set and kept upon such a plane of patriotic efficiency that no change will be made in it owing to any change of party here at home. Party feeling should, of course, stop at the water line. The inestimable service rendered by Gov. Wright in the Philippine Islands has been because he has so conducted the government of those islands as to make it not only of signal benefit to the islands, but of signal honor to every citizen of our country; that he has so handled himself, that he has so handled the administration of affairs, as to make us feel a justifiable confidence that hereafter the storms of party politics in the United States shall never touch the government of the Philippine Islands, and that whatever changes of Administration there are here in the Union there shall not be a ripple of change in the course of conduct in the Philippines marked out by Gov. Wright and his associates. The man of whom that can truthfully be said is a man entitled to honor from his fellow-countrymen, and of Gov. Wright it can be truthfully said. [Applause.]

The reception tendered by the colored people was truly remarkable. Gen. Wright earned their undying gratitude during the two yellow fever epidemics twenty years ago by remaining here when most of the whites had fled, and seeing that the sick were cared for. The hall was packed, galleries and pit, to the point of suffocation, and the whole spirit of the proceedings breathed admiration for their friend.

Gen. Wright, in addressing the colored audience, talked chiefly of their future, telling them of the difficult problems before them. He said that it would perhaps have been better for both races had the change from slavery to citizenship not come so suddenly.

SPEECH TO COLORED PEOPLE.

The President's reception by the colored people was most enthusiastic, and his talk to them was received with frantic cheering. He spoke as follows:

"I am indeed glad to have been here to witness and to share in your greeting to Gen. Wright. I can well understand how inevitable it was that he should succeed in the post of high responsibility he has occupied outside of our country, when he has had the character that has entitled him to the profound respect and regard of all his fellow-citizens.

"Gen. Wright has succeeded in the Philippines by displaying just those qualities which each one of us must in a lesser degree display, if we are to be good citizens here at home. There is nothing peculiar in government. Good government consists in applying the old, humdrum, every-day, commonplace virtues which all of us learn, but which all of us do not practice. If a man is fearless, is honest, has consideration for others, and is gifted with the crowning grace of common sense, he is going to do fairly well.

"We, all of us, tend to rise or fall together. If any set of us goes down the whole Nation sags a little. If any of us raise ourselves a little, then by just so much the Nation, as a whole, is raised. Every man who does markedly good work in one sphere of government, by just so much helps all of us and elevates all of us. It is a great thing when we can point to any American who has tedered signal service in any position. It makes all of us a little better Americans, makes us feel spurred on to do a little better work as citizens, each in his own sphere of activity.

"Gen. Wright stands for duty well done in the Philippines. He stands for the qualities of firmness, of strength, of fair dealing with all, fair play for each, according to his capacity and character, which he must apply at home just as much.

"All of us should remember that the qualities which we are anxious to have the other fellow apply we must apply ourselves. For that reason, we owe to Gen. Wright a double debt of gratitude as Americans, as men and women interested in the honor of our common country.

"We owe him a debt of gratitude for the way in which he has administered the greatest of the country's dependencies, which came to it as a result of the Spanish war. And furthermore, as American citizens we owe him a debt of gratitude for having practiced in a high position those qualities of good citizenship which each of us must practice in our several degrees if we are to make and to keep this Nation what it shall be made among the nations of the earth." [Cheers and applause.]

ON THE PHILIPPINE POLICY.

There were 200 guests at the banquet, the attendance being limited to that number. Gov. Longino of Mississippi traveled from Jackson to be present. Albert S. Caldwell acted as toastmaster. The President, in replying to the toast "Our Country," said:

"It is a real and great pleasure to come to this typical city of the Southern Mississippi Valley in order to greet a typical American, a citizen of Tennesse, who deserves honor not only from his State, but from the entire country—Gen. Luke E. Wright. We have a right to expect a high standard of manhood from Tennessee. It was one of the first two States created west of the Alleghany Mountains, and it was in this State that the first self-governing community of American freemen was established upon waters flowing into the Gulf.

"The pioneers of Tennessee were among the earliest in that great westward march which thrust the Nation's border across the continent to the Pacific, and it is eminently fitting that a son of Tennessee should now play so prominent a part in the further movement of expansion beyond the Pacific. There have been Presidents of the United States for but one hundred and thirteen years, and during sixteen of those years Tennesseeans sat in the White House. Hardihood and daring and iron resolution are of right to be expected among the sons of a State which nurtured Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston; which sent into the American Navy one of the most famous fighting Admirals of all time—Farragut.

"There is another reason why our country should be glad that it was Gen. Wright who rendered this service. Gen. Wright fought with distinguished gallantry among the gallant men who served in the armies of the Confederacy during the civil war. We need no proof of the completeness of our reunion as a people. When the war with Spain came the sons of the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the gray vied with one another in the effort to get into the ranks and face a foreign foe under the old flag that had been carried in triumph under Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor and Andrew Jackson. It was my own good fortune to serve under that fearless fighter, old Joe Wheeler, a memory of which I shall always be proud.

GEN. WRIGHT'S RECORD.

"But if we needed any proof of the unity of our interests it would have been afforded this very year by Gen. Wright, the ex-Confederate, in his administration as Acting Governor of the Philippine Islands. Upon him during the months of Summer rested a heavier burden of responsibility than upon any other public servant at that particular time, and not the least of his titles to our regard is the way in which he was able to work on terms of cordial good will with the head of the army, himself a man who had honored the blue uniform as Wright had honored the gray.

"Gen. Wright's work has been as difficult as it was important. The events of the last four years have definitely decided that whether we wish to or not we must hereafter play a great part in the world. We cannot escape facing the duties. We may shirk them if we are built of poor stuff, or we may take hold and do them if we are fit sons of our sires—but face them we must, whether we will or not. Our duty in the Philippine Islands has simply been one of the duties that thus have come upon us. We are there, and we can no more haul down our flag and abandon the islands than we could now abandon Alaska. Whether we are glad or sorry that events forced us to go there is aside from the question; the point is that, as the inevitable result of the war with Spain, we found ourselves in the Philippines and that we could not leave the islands without discredit. The islanders were wholly unfit to govern themselves, and if we had left there would have been a brief period of bloody chaos, and then some other nation would have stepped in to do the work which we had shirked. It cannot be too often repeated that there was no question that the work had to be done. All the question was, whether we would do it well or ill, and, thanks to the choice of men like Gov. Wright, it has been done well.

"The first and absolutely indispensable requisite was order—peace. The reign of lawless violence, of resistance to legitimate authority, the reign of anarchy, could no more be tolerated abroad than it could be tolerated here in our own land.

The American flag stands for orderly liberty, and it stands for it abroad as it stands for it at home. The task of our soldiers was to restore and maintain order in the islands. The army had the task to do, and it did it well and thoroughly. The fullest and heartiest praise belongs to our soldiers who in the Philippines brought to a triumphant conclusion a war, small indeed compared to the gigantic struggle in which the older men whom I am addressing took part in the early sixties, but inconceivably harassing and difficult, because it was waged amid the pathless jungles of great tropic islands and against a foe very elusive, very treacherous, and often inconceivably cruel both toward our men and toward the great numbers of peace-loving Filipinos who gladly welcomed our advent. The soldiers included both regulars and volunteers, men from the North, the South, the East, and the West, men from Pennsylvania and from Tennessee, no less than men from the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope—and to all alike we give honor, for they acted as American soldiers should.

SOME CRUELTY ADMITTED.

"Cruelties were committed here and there. The fact that they were committed under well-nigh intolerable provocation affords no excuse for such cruelties, nor can we admit as justification that they were retaliatory in kind. Every effort has been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers, and the wrongdoing itself has been completely stopped.

"But these misdeeds were exceptional, and their occurence in no wise alters the fact that the American Army in the Philippines showed as a whole not only splendid soldierly qualities, but a high order of humanity in dealing with their foes. A hundred thousand of our troops went to the Philippines. Among them were some who offended against the right. Well, are we altogether immaculate at home? I think not.

"I ask for no special consideration to be shown our friends and kinsmen, our sons and brothers, who during three years so well upheld the National honor in the Philippines. I ask merely that we do the same equal justice to the soldier who went abroad and faced death and lived hard as we show to his fellow who staid at home and lived easily and in comfort; and if we show that equal justice we will doff our hats to the man who has put the whole country under obligations by the victory he helped to win in the Philippines.

"But the soldier's work as a soldier was not the larger part of what he did. When once the outbreak was over in any place, then began the work of establishing civil administration. Here, too, the soldier did his part, for the work of preparing for the civil authority was often done by the officers and men of the regular army, and well done, too. Then the real work of building up a system of self-government for the people who had become our wards was begun, under the auspices of the Philippine Commission, Judge Taft being made Governor, and I having had the honor myself to appoint Gen. Wright as Vice Governor. During the critical period when the insurrection was ending and the time was one of transition between a state of war and a state of peace, at the time that I issued a proclamation declaring that the state of war was over and that the civil government was now in complete command, Gen. Wright served as Governor of the archipelago. The progress of the islands both in material well-being and as regards order and justice under the administration of Gov. Wright and his colleagues has been astounding.

RIGHTS OF THE FILIPINOS.

"There is no question as to our not having gone far enough and fast enough in granting self-government to the Filipinos; the only possible danger has been lest we should go faster and further than was in the interest of the Filipinos themselves.

"Each Filipino at the present day is guaranteed his life, his liberty, and the chance to pursue happiness as he wishes, so long as he does not harm his fellows, in a way which the islands have never known before during all their recorded history. There are bands of ladrones, of brigands, still in existence. Now and then they may show sporadic increase. This will be due occasionally to disaffection with some of the things that our Government does which are best—for example, the effort to quarantine against the plague and to enforce necessary sanitary precautions, ntly and tactfully though it was made, produced violent hostility among some of the more ignorant natives.

"Again, a disease like the cattle plague may cause in some given province such want that a part of the inhabitants revert to their ancient habit of brigandage. But the islands have never been as orderly, as peaceful, or as prosperous as now; and in no other Oriental country, whether ruled by Asiatics or Europeans, is there anything approaching to the amount of individual liberty and of self-government which our rule has brought to the Filipinos.

"The Nation owes a great debt to the people through whom this splendid work for civilization has been achieved, and therefore on behalf of the Nation I have come here to-night to thank in your presence your fellow-townsman, because he has helped us materially to add a new page to the honor roll of American history, Gen. Wright. I greet you, I thank you, and I wish you well."

At midnight the Presidential party left for Washington over the Southern Railroad. Col. L. S. Brown, General Agent of the Southern, was in charge of the train. No stops will be made on the way. The train will reach Washington at 6 o'clock Friday morning.

PARK AVENUE CHANGES.

Depression of Central's Tracks Wanted by a Protective Association at a Cost of $4,500,000.

Owners of property and residents in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Station yard, especially east of it, met in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, last evening for the purpose of effecting an organization in order to force the New York Central Railroad Company to depress its tracks sufficiently to permit the carrying across at the street level of bridges at all the street crossings from Forty-fifth Street north to the mouth of the tunnel.

The organization is to be known as the Citizens' East Side Protective Association, and its President is Dr. Alexander Haddon, who occupied the chair last evening. Among those who attended the meeting were the Rev. M. J. Lavelle of the Cathedral, Dr. H. F. Deane, George F. Shrady, Jr., Thomas J. Ambrose, Cornelius O'Reiliey, John J. Friel, Dr. E. B. Ramsdell, Dr. D. E. Barry, Montgomery Maze, P. E. Doughty, Lieut. Col. C. A. Lydecker, and the Rev. Charles Halstrom.

The Rev. Dr. Lavell referred to the Park Avenue accident by saying that long before it happened the railroad had been spoiling one of the most beautiful parts of the city. It could be remedied, he said, by leveling the crossing bridges, making the road a joy and pleasure.

Footpads lurking in the shadows of the bridges, he said, have annoyed and insulted women church-goers of his parish. He said he wanted to meet the railroad in a spirit of fairness, but that it was necessary to apply a certain amount of force quietly, good-naturedly, but firmly.

Col. Lydecker said the railroad officials would listen for years, but would do nothing. The cost, he said, seemed apalling to them, but the necessary construction was all through rock, and the rapid transit tunnel had demonstrated that digging through rock was as easy as digging through soap.

Resolutions embodying the complaints were adopted, and the temporary Secretary, W. G. Wynn, a civil engineer, explained the cost and technical work necessary. He said that the cost would be $4,500,000, not $15,000,000, as the railroad estimated.

FOOTBALL PLAYER MAY LIVE.

Naval Cadet Aiken's Skull Trepanned and His Condition More Favorable.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—A delicate surgical operation was performed this afternoon on Midshipman Hugh K. Aiken, the member of the Naval Academy football team who was injured in the game last Saturday against Bucknell, as the only chance of saving his life. The operation was performed by Dr. William W. Keen of Philadelphia, one of the most expert physicians in the country in brain surgery. A clot of blood weighing four ounces, which had been caused by the rupture of a blood vessel, was removed, and Dr. Keen stated after the operation that unless it had been performed the patient would have died within thirty-six hours. Aiken has now recovered consciousness, and his mind is clearer than at any time since the accident.

A triangular section of the bone of the skull was cut. The cut began on top of the head and extended about three inches toward the right, the base being about an inch long and not separated from the skull. This piece was forced up and scraped, removing the clot. The operation lasted an hour and a half, a drain was fixed, and the wound then closed. The patient is still suffering from the effects of the anesthetic, but it is believed that he is on the mend and that his life will be saved.

Dr. Gayle Aiken of New Orleans, the father of the injured student, arrived today and will remain until his son is out of danger. It was stated that the football game with West Point on Nov. 29 might be called off, but this is not likely to be done provided that Aiken continues to improve, as is now believed probable.

L. F. PAYN ON THE ELECTION.

"If Roosevelt Had Made a Speech in the State, We Would Have Lost."

Louis F. Payn was at the Holland House last night. He said that Senator Platt would be re-elected Senator, and that there would not be a single vote in the Republican caucus against him. Speaking of the result of the recent election, Mr. Payn said:

"It was rather a close shave. If Roosevelt had made a speech in the State we would have lost without a doubt."

STEINWAY PIANOS

In conformity to their annual custom Steinway & Sons this day place on exhibition in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street,

Twelve Pianos in Art-Cases

After original designs as specimens of their decorative work. Among these are several instruments specially ordered and exhibited by permission of their owners.

BURGLAR SHOT AT LARCHMONT.

Thief Shot by Harold C. Pryor While Robbing His Father's Residence Escapes.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A burglar, who entered the residence of Charles Pryor, a retired merchant, at Premium Point, early this morning, was wounded by Mr. Pryor's son, Harold C. Pryor.

Young Pryor, whose bedroom is on the second floor of the house, was awakened about 3 o'clock by a noise in the room, and saw the form of a man at the window. The young man had a revolver on the floor by the bedside, but he was afraid to reach for it lest the intruder, who appeared to have something in his hand, should discover that he was awake and get the first shot. The burglar did not attempt to obtain any plunder in the room, but went out into the hall. Then Pryor arose, and, picking up his revolver, followed the burglar. The man descended the stairway, and Pryor followed. He saw the burglar unlock the front door, his intention doubtless being to provide a quick way of escape in case any members of the family should awaken. After the burglar had unlocked the door he turned back, and as he did so saw Pryor on the stairs. Pryor saw the man raise his right arm as if to fire, and, taking quick aim, the young man discharged his revolver at the burglar.

The thief's arm fell by his side. He rushed out and fled in the direction of New Rochelle. Blood stains were found on the front steps, which are evidence that Pryor's aim had been good. The police have failed to capture the wounded man.

There have been many burglaries in Westchester County during the last few months, and an organized band of robbers appears to be at work.

PRESIDENT HILL'S PLAN.

Wishes to Force Mr. Mills to Sell Bellingham Bay Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 19.—The desire of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway to control all small independent lines in the Northwest has extended to the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad, which occupies a strategic position near the extreme northwestern part of Washington.

The Bellingham Bay Railroad is owned by D. O. Mills of New York and associates, including Whitelaw Reid, besides P. B. Cornwall and Alvinza Hayward of San Francisco. It penetrates a heavily timbered country east of Whatcom and is now building eastward across the Cascade Mountains with the object of opening several important mining districts and eventually reaching Spokane, where it will connect with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, giving the Harriman system a new outlet to the Pacific Coast.

To head off this result the Hill railroads are believed to be trying to force the Mills syndicate to sell the road to either Great Northern or Northern Pacific. During the present car shortage the lumber and shingle mills along the Bellingham Bay line have been receiving no cars from the Hill roads to the great detriment of the small line.

For twelve years President Hill has been endeavoring to get control of the road, but Mr. Mills has steadfastly declined to sell, putting his price at prohibitive figures. His road has a profitable traffic alliance with the Canadian Pacific, which fact is also objectionable to merger roads.

NEW RAILROAD TO CHICAGO.

It Will Run Between That City, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—By the incorporation of the Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad the last step has been taken to carry out the scheme of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie Railroad for another direct through line between Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

The Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie began at Cottage Grove, Ohio, and was built to Richmond, Ind., Peru, and other places, until it is now almost to Hammond, Ind. By May 1 it is expected it will have trains running into Chicago. From Hammond the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad line will be used and trains will run into the Grand Central Station.

From Cottage Grove, Ohio, the road was built south to Cincinnati, thus making a direct short line from Chicago to Cincinnati. Now it is proposed to build another line from Cincinnati to Louisville. The Cincinnati-Louisville line, it is said, will be completed by Jan. 1, 1904. The opinion is that the Harriman syndicate is the backer and that its object is to get a new tenant for the Chicago Ternimal Transfer Railroad Company's line, and its Grand Central Station.

Shops for Southern Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—The Southern Railway will construct one of the largest shop plants on the great system at North Birmingham, a suburb of Birmingham, and construction work will begin at once. A strip of land has been purchased for $49,100 and deeds have passed. Plans have been drawn for eight large brick buildings, each 100 by 400 feet, and thirty-five tracks of railway have been laid out upon the tract. The shops will build cars as well as repair cars and engines for those divisions of the road in this section of the South. Included in the purchase of property are the brick yards and machinery of the Meighan Brick Company and an additional order of 6,000,000 bricks for the buildings has been placed.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE BONDS.

Two Bids Received and the Award Will Be Made on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Only two bids for the new issue of $1,500,000 of drainage bonds were received to-day. One was put in by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the other in behalf of a local syndicate composed of the First National Bank, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., and Farson, Leach & Co. There was a wide difference between the two offers, however, that of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank providing for a premium of $15,825, while the syndicate proposition was for a premium of $150.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee of the Drainage Board, but it is said there is little doubt that the bid of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank will be accepted.

It is expected that the award will be made next Monday.

TURKEY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Horace Vose Will Send a Thirty-four-Pound Bird to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

POQUNNOCK, R. I., Nov. 19.—A majestic bronze Rhode Island-bred turkey, which tilts the scales at 34 pounds 7 ounces, live weight, has been selected by Horace Vose for President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Day table.

This is in pursuance of a custom which was established by Senator Anthony when President Grant was the Chief Executive. As long as the Senator lived he bought turkeys for the Presidents, and when he died, Mr. Vose kept up the custom, and each year sent the best bird he could find in Washington County.

The bird will be killed to-morrow, and will be in the hands of the President's cook very soon afterward.

THE HALL FURS

Having decided upon buying a Fur Garment, the next important question is where to buy it, so as to buy it right. A visit to the Hall establishment will be the quickest and safest solution of the problem. Here you will get 47 years' experience in Fur merchandising and the same sterling honesty that has made this business the largest of its kind in the world. The Hall quality cannot be judged by prices—the garments must be seen to appreciate the superiority and merit which they possess.

Specials for To-day and Remainder of Week.

Sealskin Coats $125 $150 $175 $200 $225
Values, $175 $225 $250 $275 $300

Persian Lamb Coats also Blouse Models, with collars and revers of Dark Eastern Mink worked in stripes, Chinchilla and Baum Marten, handsomely lined, regular value $200, special $125.

Persian Lamb Coats, $75 $100 $125 $150 $175
Values, $125 $150 $175 $200 $225

Sabled Fox Scarfs, with two brushes at each end; nice fluffy fur. Special $10, regular value $15.

Brown Fox Shaped Scarf, 3 yds. long, trimmed on ends with natural brushes; regular value $35; special $25.

Mink Boas, extra dark color, flat effect, shaped at neck, trimmed with natural Mink tails; regular value $42; special $30.

Near Seal (Coney) **Coats,** also blouse models:—
XX quality $25; value $35 | XXXX quality $35; value $45
XXX quality $30; value $40 | XXXXX quality $45; value $55

Mink, Beaver, and Tiger Cat Fancy Robes for Carriage
Use at Prices Fully 25% Lower Than Charged Elsewhere.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. JUST OUT AND MAILED FREE.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS., NEW YORK.

What's the difference?



GENUINE

The **GENUINE** is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The **IMITATION** is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

The Night of the Party

wear an Opera or Silk Hat. If you have none we will be pleased to have your patronage. We iron Silk Hats free of charge. Our agents in all large cities iron them also.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

Young's stores are situated at 199-299-605-849-1197-1359 Broadway, N. Y.; 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Young's Prices are—Derbys, $3 and $4; Alpines, $3 and $3.50; Silk Hats, $5 and $6; Opera Hats, $6 and $8.

INCREASE FOR CIGARMAKERS.

Seven Thousand Philadelphia Employes Get Fifteen Per Cent. More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Seven thousand employes of the American Cigar Company have received an advance in wages that averages 15 per cent. These employes live mostly in Philadelphia and Camden, the largest number working in the factory at Tenth Street and Washington Avenue.

The American Cigar Company is the first of the "Industrials" to follow the example set by the railroad companies. It is said that the 35,000 weavers in the Kensington district here are soon to receive an increase in wages, and similar reports are heard in regard to the 7,000 employes at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

In both industries there is a rush of business. This is so great at the locomotive works that a thousand extra men will soon be taken on.

JERSEY CENTRAL WAGES.

The Prevailing Rate on Other Roads to be Paid on That System.

General Manager Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday sent out the following statement:

The management of the Jersey Central intends that its employes shall be treated as well as those of its neighbors, and where recent increases made by railroads in this territory make the average rate of wages higher than those paid by the Jersey Central, the wages of such classes of its employes will be equalized to meet the prevailing rates paid.

The average rate of wages on the Jersey Central is already as high as that of most of the other lines, and the effect of this notice, so it was said yesterday, would be largely sentimental.

MR. LEITER'S CORN DEAL.

He Is Said to Have Made About $150,000 Profit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—"Joe" Leiter's December corn went overboard to-day and he pocketed close to $150,000 profit on the first Board of Trade deal in which he has figured since he lost between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 in 1892. His winnings were said to average between 6 and 7 cents a bushel on at least 2,000,000 bushels. Under the selling attributed to Mr. Leiter the price fell off to 55¼ cents, from its last night's close of 57⅞ cents.

When the pressure was lifted, however, the quotations again shot up to 60 cents with a rapidity that caused wailing and gnashing of teeth among the shorts. Mr. Leiter was said to have begun his buying arcund 50 cents a bushel.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TRIP.

The ex-President Ends Hunting Expedition in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and party returned to Norfolk this afternoon from the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning Club, where they had been duck hunting as the guests of Joseph Seelinger of this city, President of the club. Mr. Cleveland's return was unexpected, as he intended to remain at the marshes for a few more days.

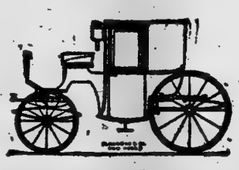
The ex-President and party left for New York by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk route. A large hamper of game was forwarded to Mrs. Cleveland at Princeton by the ex-President.

Woman Accused of Homicide.

After quarreling with his common-law wife, John Johnson, twenty-one years old, was shot and killed yesterday morning in a furnished room at 118 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. According to May Hulton, his companion, he committed suicide while jealous, but the janitor of the house, William Rasmus, declared the young woman shot the man, and she was arrested and taken to the Adams Street Police Court, and there charged with homicide. For several hours before the shooting a noisy dispute between the couple had disturbed the neighbors. The janitor, after the arrest of the woman said that when he heard the shot fired he ran to the room and found the woman with a pistol in her hand. She handed it to him, he said, saying, "I have shot him."

May Reduce Boston Bank's Capital.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—In denial of a report current here to-day that the Atlas National Bank Directors were considering a plan to liquidate the institution, the statement was made that at the coming annual meeting stockholders will be asked to vote favorably on the matter of reducing the capital of the bank from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, and to elect a new President in place of Joseph S. Bigelow, who has tendered his resignation to the Directors. Mr. Bigelow is desirous of retiring from active business life.



Flandrau & Co.,

Carriage Builders.

Through years of careful and scientific building of high-grade carriages the name FLANDRAU has been associated with all that is best in vehicle production.

The present exhibit at our new and spacious Repository is the largest and most complete in the country. It embraces all the latest types of carriages so conveniently arranged that a thorough inspection is positively assured

406-412 Broome St.

Just east of Broadway.

4th Ave. cars pass our corner.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Brill Brothers.

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Wednesday and Thursday Specials.



These specials should appeal to every one who has Winter Clothing to buy. The Styles are right, the Tailoring perfect. Whether the clothing you wish is for man or boy, you can be absolutely certain of right quality and lowest prices.

Men's Suits.

Good quality all-wool Black Cheviot Sack Suits, nicely cut and well made and serge lined; worth $12; for this sale..... $8.00

Black Cheviots in single-breasted Sack, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits, strictly all wool, good serge lining; well worth $15 to $18; great special..... $10.00

Black Cheviots and Thibets, single-breasted Sacks, also the new double-breasted Sack Suits, well cut, well tailored, serge lined; big value; this week..... $12.50

Black Thibets and Cheviots, Black Unfinished Worsteds—single-breasted Sack Suits, also the new two-button double-breasted Sack Suits; equal in value to most $20 suits; special..... $15.00

Black Unfinished Worsteds, Thibets, and the new three-button double-breasted Sack Suits; worth $22 to $25, at..... $18.00

Men's Sack Suits of finest Black Cassimeres and Worsteds, swell cut, best makes; usual $35 value; special..... $25.00

Boys' Overcoats.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, well cut and well tailored, made in the new loose effect; good value at $5; sizes 3 to 16 years; special..... $3.00

Boys' Winter Overcoats of Cheviots and Friezes, nicely cut and tailored, made in the new long, loose effect; good value at $6; sizes 3 to 16 years; special..... $4.00

Boys' all-wool Winter Overcoats, made of Friezes, Cheviots and Meltons in the prevailing cut; sizes 3 to 16 years; this week..... $5.00

Men's Enamel Shoes.

Handsome Shoes of Patent Calf Enamel; hand welted extension double soles; full bulldog toes and London toes; exceptional value..... $2.85

Boys' Shoes.

We have just purchased 800 pairs of Boys' Brockton Calfskin Shoes and sent 200 pairs to each store. You don't often get a chance at such good value; sizes 12 to 5½..... 98c

Pajamas.

The kind that will put you to sleep; quiet and neat effects; Madras and Oxfords Worth $1.50 and $2.00; special..... 75c

Men's Overcoats

Men's Winter Overcoats of good quality all-wool Frieze, in black and Oxford, well cut and tailored; special..... $8.00

Men's heavy Winter Overcoats of extra quality all-wool Frieze in black and Oxford; special price..... $10.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of excellent quality Frieze, in black and Oxford; also the new long, loose Overcoats; nicely tailored, serge lined; special sale price..... $12.50

Men's Winter Overcoats of extra quality Kersey, Frieze and Melton, regular price $25.00; special..... $15.00

Men's Winter Overcoats of fine all-wool Cheviots and Friezes, nobby cut and elegantly made, three-quarter length and the nobby, full, broad-shouldered coats; usual price $25.00; special price..... $18.00

Men's very fine Oxford Melton Overcoats, splendid style and finish, cloth lined, satin saddle back; special price..... $20.00

Men's extra fine Winter Overcoats of heavy Vicuna, in Oxford and black, silk or extra heavy serge lining; for this sale..... $25.00

Men's handsome Overcoats of excellent quality Vicuna, cut and tailored in the finest possible manner; lined with good wearing silk; special price..... $30.00

Boys' Suits.

Boys' 3-piece suits, Coat, Vest and Pants made of black Thibets, fancy Cheviots' Cassimeres and blue rough worsted Serge, strongly made and well trimmed; coat has the military broad effect; pants are lined; sizes 10 to 16; excellent value at $7; for..... $5.00

Double-breasted or Sailor Suits of fancy and plain Cheviots, Cassimeres and blue and Serges; all sizes from 3 to 16 years..... $3.00

Sailor Suits in better grades—Norfolk Sailor 3-piece Suits and also 2-piece Suits; of all materials; Serges, fancy and plain Mixtures, Cassimeres and Cheviots; all sizes from 3 to 16 years..... $4.00

Horse Show Hats

We have the snappy, showy, fashionable styles in flat set brim derby hat for young men. Just to show you special value we offer them at, Alpines, also pearl and black..... $2.00

Men's Derby and Alpine Hats in all the newest blocks. Splendid value for the special price..... $1.60

Brill Brothers.

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

Four Convenient Stores: 279 Broadway, near Chambers St. | 47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church and Greenwich Sts. | 211 and 219 Sixth Ave., bet. 14th and 15th Sts. | 125th St., Cor. Third Ave.

Diamond Mounting

The beauty of a precious stone is revealed through its setting. We devote especial attention to the mounting of diamonds and other precious stones, and command the services of expert designers and artisans. An invitation to inspect our collection of original mountings is cordially extended.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELLERS.
56 West 23rd Street.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,

Furriers and Importers.

A superb collection of rare and beautiful skins of

Russian Sables, Silver Fox

and the rarest and most costly specimens of

BLACK FOX,

matched with the utmost care and made in the most luxurious manner.

Long Carriage Stoles and Muffs

Lined with Imperial Ermine.

Coats of SABLE and the darkest of HALIFAX MINK, and entire costumes of BROADTAIL.

Our exhibit individual in its style and of superior quality.

37 UNION SQUARE, WEST

LORD BRILLIANT AGAIN WINS CHALLENGE CUP

Famous Little Chestnut Stirs Enthusiasm in the Garden.

"RINGER" GOT BLUE RIBBON

High Life Found to Have Been Substituted for White Oak Maid—Rumors of Influenza Cause Alarm.

At the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last night the crowds and the gowns of the earlier days of the week went into permanent eclipse, and though there were confident predictions that the real "big" night of the exhibition would come this evening, the high-water mark seemed to have been reached by an attendance that occupied every seat in every box, filled reserved chairs and aisles alike in the arena row, and actually swarmed in the balcony and gallery.

The color and sparkle seemed to indicate that the first reserve of new gowns had been called into action by the women who make the fashion display. Brilliant as was the spectacle, the excellence of the ring show for once fairly divided the attention of visitors, even when the crush was at its height.

The special event of the night competitions was the Waldorf-Astoria Challenge Cup, for gig horses, driven by their owners. The appearance of the veteran show ring champion, Lord Brilliant, owned by Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Penn., added greatly to the attractions which its amateur aspect gave the contest. The enthusiasm that greeted the award of the blue ribbon to Lord Brilliant was tremendous and excelled any demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in a Madison Square Garden Horse Show. Dr. Wentz, under the conditions, drove his horse, and won from a ring of twenty-three entries, Joseph E. Widener's mare Flower of Lynnewood being named for the reserve.

Lord Brilliant's victory was especially notable, as the superb little chestnut is about the oldest show horse in the country, and for half a dozen years has been a champion in the most important exhibitions. He has about 350 first prizes to his credit. His victory last night was his third for the Challenge Cup, and the second in the name of Dr. Wentz, who thus has to win the trophy only once more to become the permanent owner.

Another popular result of the night show was that of Mrs. John Gerken, on her horse La Contributor, in a big saddle class.

The first scandal of the show cropped up in the forenoon, when, after much whispering among exhibitors, a protest went to the Executive Committee, and speedily was followed by the disqualification of John Spratley's harness pair, White Oak Maid and Wonderland, blue ribbon winners in a morning class Tuesday, for the offense of "ringing." The disqualification, by official decision, was on the basis that charges made were proved, the specific offense, according to the decision, being that Spratley had showed High Life instead of White Oak Maid, the horses being so nearly alike that the judges did not notice the substitution until protest was made and it was discovered that White Oak Maid was in such poor condition that her stable mate had been put in her place. The disqualification placed H. Vervaeke's pair, Snow Flake and Diana, first in the class.

A disquieting rumor was current through a great part of the day to the effect that influenza was epidemic among the horses stabled in the Garden's basement. Seeming proof of that was found in the fact of the death of William H. Moore's blue ribbon winner of Monday in a carriage-horse class, Capital Boy. So much alarm was felt by the owners of other horses that it required an official statement from the Veterinary Committee to check what might have been a stampede. The veterinarians declared that there was no influenza in the building. The death of the high-priced Capital Boy, a frequent winner at Chicago, it was learned was due to pneumonia, contracted while he was at Chicago. The horse was sick when he was shown Monday, but in spite of that captured the blue ribbon.

One other costly horse was reported to be near death, this being Bugler, one of the leaders in James Hobart Moore's twenty-eight-thousand-dollar four-in-hand team, winners in their class Tuesday. In that competition there were several accidents, in one of which Bugler and his mate in the lead were knocked down by a fractious leader in Herbert Coppell's team. Bugler's spine was injured so badly by the fall that he could not be shown yesterday, and the veterinary surgeon attending was doubtful about his living. Mr. Moore substituted Brown Thunder for Bugler in the four-in-hand ring of the afternoon, and again won, but the decision was a much closer thing than on Tuesday, when the Moore team easily was first.

The Coppell team, which caused the accident on Tuesday, was driven by Louis Haight, who also drove the same four yesterday, in the hope that he might quiet his ill-behaved leaders. Mr. Haight decided to drive into the ring direct from the street yesterday, instead of waiting at the ringside for the gates to be opened. The attempt was made, but the doubtful lead horse refused to be cajoled, and after all but causing a blockade of the Fourth Avenue cars, so conducted himself on his entrance into the ring that the gates swung open for the Coppell team's exit almost immediately after the entrance.

In the morning the specially interesting feature was the trial of horses entered in the class for hunters, judged at night. The horses made a pretty exhibition over hurdles, but more than the horses, the fact that three women rode in the trials held the interest of the watching crowd. The women were Miss Holloway, who rode the entry of her brother, Sydney Holloway, who was injured by a fall on Tuesday; Miss Florence M. Blair and Mrs. Haserat. Hackneys and ponies made up the remainder of the morning programme.

AROUND THE ARENA.

Light Dresses the Rule at the Garden—Fashionable Folk Who Were There.

From a social standpoint, as well as from one of attendance, last evening was the most brilliant of the Horse Show. It was perhaps more like a midsummer evening than one in November, and the heat was most oppressive. The women, however, seemed to have taken that into consideration, and the greater number of the costumes were in white and light fabrics, and few furs were worn. The men for the most part shed their overcoats, ulsters, and raincoats. As usual, the interest centred on the boxes and in the combination of social interests.

The Vanderbilt family was most in evidence, and there was a crowd of spectators before Box 13, where were seated Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and, at one time in the evening, Mrs. Chauncey Depew. William K. Vanderbilt appeared early in the evening with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. He immediately went visiting, and paid calls all along the line, not forgetting the family. He was in the Reginald Vanderbilt box part of the evening, talking to Miss Neilson and several of her girl friends.

James H. Hyde has become one of the features of the show. In the morning he wore a long cutaway coat of black, a fancy waistcoat of buff, single breasted, wide plaid trousers, a white Ascot, a very high collar, and one of the last imported hats from Paris. In his buttonhole he wore not only the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, but a great red geranium. In the evening his dress was still more Parisian, and he was the only man who wore a pleated shirt with pearl buttons and a wide white tie. He entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

Mme. Harry Lehr was the guest in the morning and in the evening of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was with James Hazen Smith in the evening. There was much shifting about of the pretty young New Yorkers set. Miss Gwendolyn Schenck, Miss Edith Hitch, Miss Grosvenor, Miss Rodman Wanamaker, Miss Rockefeller, and Miss Florence Vanderbilt were along the [illegible]

Established 1851.

The Famous Ruszits Furs

Retailed at the Wholesale Warerooms and Factory, 73, 75 & 77 Mercer St., Near Grand St., New York.

the afternoon and Miss Isabel Cameron was then the guest of the Misses Gerry.

Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, who was with Mrs. Nathaniel Reynal and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, was one of the most observed young matrons at the show. She was called "the violet lady." She wore a great bunch of violets in the corsage of her black gown, wreathed with gorgeous purple orchids. In her hand she held another great bunch of violets, while at her throat, on the chiffon of her fichu, was a large diamond sunburst.

Miss Morisini, who sat very near, had a hat covered with great white feathers, which fell like the branches of a weeping willow over her face. The hat itself was a vivid red and the gown was red velvet. Around her neck were numerous chains of diamonds as large as hazel nuts.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was again a visitor in the morning, but she did not appear in the evening.

Wednesday has always been called "suburban day," and with a reason. It is the one occasion on which the entire hunting set turns out, and Hempstead and Meadow Brook and Westchester are there en masse. Early in the afternoon Mrs. James L. Kernochan appeared, and a little later arrived Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Miss Maude Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, and Mrs. Frederick Allen, with her beautiful little children, who sat with Mrs. George Peabody Wright in the Wetmore box.

Others at the Garden yesterday were Mrs. Richard McCreery, who was the guest in the afternoon of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, the Countess von Moltke, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Adrian Iselin, Miss Georgie Iselin, Miss Therese Iselin, who was with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, and the Misses Iselin.

RESULT OF JUDGES' WORK.

Hunters, middle weight, up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds, to hounds.—Won by Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, b. g., 15.3½ hands; Cortland H. Smith's Ogunquit, br. g., 4, 14.1, second; George Pepper's Bloomington, b. g., 4, 16.1, third, and W. S. Sower's Beaucaire, ch. g., 5, 16.1, highly commended.

Shetland Ponies, not exceeding 46 inches, three years old or over.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's Abelard, br. s., 7 years, 40¼ inches; Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, skw. s., 14, 42½, second; Mrs. E. F. Hawley's Exile of Pittsford, blk. g., 7, 43½, third, and Miss Gertrude Lexow's Pedro M., ch. s., 3, 42, highly commended.

Ponies other than Shetlands, under 12 hands, three years old or over, in harness.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. s., 6 years, 11.3 hands; H. C. Hassler's Jim Blaine, b. s., 8, 10, second; James B. Taylor's San Toy, blk. m., 5, 11.1, third, and Thomas L. Watt's Just In Time, blk. g., 8, 11.3½, highly commended.

Shetland Ponies not exceeding 46 inches, three years old or over, in harness.—Won by Charles E. Bunn's Chestnut, ch. s., 5 years, 42 inches; Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, skw. s., 6, 42, second; Mrs. E. F. Hawley's Exile of Pittsford, blk. g., 7, 43½, third, and Thomas L. Watt's Montreal, skw. s., 22, 43½, highly commended.

Hackney Stallions, yearlings, height not regarded.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Bonanza, ch. c., by Fandango-Gold Reef; same owner's Fandango's Rufus, ch. c., by Fandango-Neely, second, and Eben D. Jordan's Matchless Denby, ch. c., by Lord Denby II.-Mountain Maid, highly commended.

Hackney Stallions, two years old, height not regarded.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Bonanza, ch. c., by Fandango-Gold Reef; same owner's Fandango's Rufus, ch. c., by Fandango-Neely, second, and Eben D. Jordan's Matchless Denby, ch. c., by Lord Denby II.-Mountain Maid, highly commended.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, 14.2 hands and under 15.1 hands. Won by Eben D. Jordan's Prince Compton, ch. s., 6 years, 15.0¾ hands; Mrs. John Gerken's Brandon, ch. s., 6, 14.3½, by Cadet-Swedish Girl, second, and William Coleman Freeman's Romantic, ch. s., 6, 15.0¾, by Dr. Parker-Bury Romance, third.

Harness Horses and Runabouts.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g., aged, 14.3½ hands; A. A. Houssian's Royal Plush, ch. g., 7, 14.3½, second; Joseph E. Widener's Coronation, b. g., 7, 15.1¼, third, and James Hobart Moore's The Baby, b. g., aged, 15.1, highly commended.

Best three qualified hunters from one hunt, shown by master, whips as members of hunt in hunt uniform.—Won by the London Hunt's My Fellow, Antelope, and Soltaire; the Chevy Chase Hounds' Barrister, Lord Craven, and Kohinoor, second; the Warrenton Hunt Club's Red Oak, Joker, and The Top, third, and the Overland Hunt Club's The Minstrel, Gray Rock, and My Lady highly commended.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, 15.1 hands or over.—Won by the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Robin Adair II., ch. s., 13 years, 16 hands, by Rufus-Fantail; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Denby II., b. s., aged, 15.2½, by Lord Denby-Polly, second; Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango II., ch. s., 4, 15.2½, by Fandango-Prop, third, and Eben D. Jordan's Diplomatist, ch. s., 4, 15.3½, by His Majesty-Golden Birthday, highly commended.

Best herd of registered Shetland ponies, consisting of one stallion and four mares in foal or with foal at foot, all owned by one exhibitor.—Won by Thomas L. Watt's herd, Monte Carlo, stallion, 14 years, and Gladys, Primrose, Nanine, and Lady Primrose, mares; Charles E. Burns's herd, Chestnut, stallion, and Caroline, Charlotte, Aurora, and Jessie T., mares, second, and same owner's herd, Prince of Wales, stallion, and Donna Fortuna, Dame Fortune, Martha M., and Fairy L., mares, third.

Pairs of Roadsters, four years old or over, in harness or to wagon.—Won by William V. M. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes, br. m., 8 years, 15.2½ hands, and White Mark, br. g., 7, 15.2½; E. S. Stotesbury's Litka, b. m., 5, 15.2½, and Ladona, b. m., 7, 15.2½, second; James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 5, 15.3, and Fancy B., b. m., 5, 15.3, third; H. L. & L. L. Toplitz's Judge Boardman, b. g., 8, 15.2½, and Lily Langtry, b. m., 7, 15.2½, highly commended.

Ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands, three years old or over, in harness.—Won by Mrs. J. Garner West's Dunmore, dun g., 8 years, 12.1 hands; Miss Anna Held's Jill, b. m., 8, 12.3½, second; Ernest G. Hilliard's Miss Belle, b. m., 7, 13, third; Tony Savage's Sir Vivian, ch. g., 8, 12, highly commended.

Park Teams, shown before drags and driven by owners or substitutes approved by the committee.—Won by James Hobart Moore's four, Lord Harold, Wellington, Burlington, and Viceroy, driven by J. Donnelly; William H. Moore's four, Forsker, Disturbance, Drummer Boy, and Brown Thunder, driven by owner, second; C. K. G. Billings's four, Marcus Logan, Dandy Logan, Logan Star, and Star Duran, driven by E. Fownes, third; Eben D. Jordan's four, Royalty, Gentleman John, Lord Belfast, and Western Star, driven by H. Wilson, highly commended.

Special Class for Pairs of Horses, shown before a private omnibus; exhibit to be bona fide property of exhibitor.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Brigadier, br. g., 7 years, 15.3½ hands, and Musketeer, b. g., 6, 15.3½; James Hobart Moore's King John, ch. g., 5, 16 hands, and Alice, ch. m., 6, 16 hands, second, and Harry Payne Whitney's Egbert, b. g., aged, 16.1½ hands, and Charlie D., b. g., aged, 16.1½ hands, third.

Harness Horses, exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to appropriate vehicle.—Won by John Spratley's White Oak Maid, br. m., 7 years, 16 hands; H. Verbacke's Diana, blk. m., 8, 15.3½, second; T. F. Gordon & Son's Searchlight, b. g., 8, 15.2½ hands, third, and Crow & Murray's British Lion, blk. g., 7, 16 hands, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's La Contributor, b. m., 5 years, 15 hands; Herbert Coppell's Honor Bright, ch. m., 5, 15.3, second; W. Seward Webb's Romona, ch. m., 8, 15, third, and Mrs. Edwin C. Kirkland's Sweetheart, br. m., 6, 15, highly commended.

The Challenge Cup, for the best horse suitable for a gig; horses to be driven by their bona-fide owners; the cup to be won three times by the same owner before becoming his permanent property.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., aged, 14.3½ hands; Joseph E. Widener's Flower of Lynnewood, b. m., 7, 15.1½, reserve. Previous winners—1897, J. E. Widener's Van Harbinger; 1898, A. C. Bostwick's Lady Ursula; 1899, W. L. Elkins's Red Cloud; 1900, E. C. Hashler's Lord Brilliant, and 1901, Dr. J. L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant.

Programme For To-Day.

Ring Committee—Day, Col. De Lancey A. Kane and William T. Taller; evening, Cornelius Fellowes and F. K. Sturgis.

10:15 A. M.—Judging French coaching stallions.
10:30—Judging Hackney stallions, three years old.
10:40—Judging Hackney stallions to be shown with four of their get.
11—Judging Hackney mares for championship.
11:15—Judging Hackney stallions for the Challenge Cup.
11:30—Judging stallions, half-breeds, and their get.
11:45—Preliminary trial of qualified hunters in Corinthian Class, those horses selected to compete at 9:30 P. M.
12:45 P. M.—Judging Hackneys in harness for the Breeders' Challenge Cup.
2—Judging harness horses.
2:40—Judging saddle horses.
3:20—Judging ponies in harness.
3:45—Judging pairs of roadsters and best appointed road gigs.
4:10—Judging hunters or jumpers over six fences.
5—Judging pairs of horses before a Victoria.
5:25—Judging road teams for the American Coaching Club's Challenge Cup.
8:30—Judging ponies under saddle.
8:45—Judging harness horses, (novice class.)
9:20—Judging hunters previously selected in the Corinthian Class.
10:10—Judging tandems.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Court of Appeals calendar for Nov. 20:

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

COLORADO FUEL SUIT.

Supreme Court Justice Brewer Denies Application to Appeal from Decision of Judge Caldwell.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Sitting in his capacity as Presiding Justice for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court to-day denied an application for an appeal to the Circuit Court for that circuit from the decision of Judge Caldwell, providing for the appointment of a master in chancery to supervise the meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to be held Dec. 10. The petition for an appeal was presented on behalf of J. C. Osgood, President of the company, by Attorney Frederick D. McKenney of this city and Attorney D. C. Beaman of Denver, and was resisted by Attorney W. H. Hornblower and Attorney F. W. M. Cutcheon, both of New York, who appeared for John W. Gates.

The decision was based upon the fact that the appeal had not been taken within the time required by law.

The petition was presented to Justice Brewer in the consultation room of the United States Supreme Court, and was supported by arguments by both Mr. Beaman and Mr. McKenney, who devoted themselves almost entirely to the discussion of the technical question as to whether an appeal from Judge Caldwell's decision would lie. They contended that the action of the Osgood people in moving an appeal immediately upon the entering of the order operated to remove the case into the Circuit Court of Appeals, (notwithstanding the matter had been presented to other Judges of that circuit before being brought before Justice Brewer,) but that action by a Circuit Judge or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court was necessary in order to make the appeal effective.

Mr. Hornblower, on the other hand, contended that Judge Caldwell's order was not appealable, but that even if it was the allowance of an appeal by the Judge who had heard the case was necessary to make it effective, and that the statutory period of thirty days, in which an appeal could be taken, if at all, had already expired.

The argument consumed about 2½ hours' time, and at the conclusion Justice Brewer announced his decision. He held that if the presentation to the Circuit Court of Colorado of the petition for appeal, accompanied as it was by an assignment of errors and tender of bond, did not constitute the taking of an appeal within the meaning of the law, it was now too late for him to allow the appeal. But he said that if that did constitute the taking of an appeal, then the case was already in the Circuit Court of Appeals, and it could make any orders for supersedeas, &c., requisite to make the appeal effective. He therefore refused to take any action whatever in the case.

The effect of the decision is to leave the case where it was placed by Judge Caldwell's order, and presumably the meeting for the election of Directors under the supervision of Master Seymour D. Thompson will proceed on the 10th prox. in accordance with Judge Caldwell's order, unless those opposed to such action find a way to prevent it.

Attorneys Beaman and McKenney said they had by no means exhausted their resources, but declined to state what step would next be taken.

Regarding the decision of Justice Brewer, Chairman Osgood of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company said yesterday that this ended the legal steps, and that the meeting would now have to be held under the supervision of the master appointed by Judge Caldwell.

Mr. Osgood declined to further discuss the matter, but said that he did not object to the holding of the meeting, but simply wanted to be sure that it would be held legally.

KNEW THE GRANDFATHER OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

New Yorker in Washington Tells of Personality of the Financier's Relative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—L. W. Seavey of New York, the scenic artist, who is here, chatted to-day about J. Pierpont Morgan, whose birthplace is in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Seavey's home.

"I never see J. Pierpont Morgan," he said, "that I am not impressed with his striking resemblance to his maternal grandfather, the preacher and poet, John Pierpont. My first meeting with Mr. Pierpont was as far back as 1861, when he came to my town of Victor, Ontario County, N. Y., to attend a convention of Spiritualists that was being held there. He was a man of striking presence and of great personal magnetism, as I remember him, and a most entertaining conversationalist.

"I had read several of his poems, but the one that impressed me most was 'entitled 'Passing Away.' Forty years ago or more it was embodied in the Sanders series of readers, and I ventured to ask the author how he came to write it. He said he had just moved into a new house in Boston, where he had a charge, and, like a very poor husband, he had left his wife to arrange the details of putting the furniture in order while he went to bed. During the course of the night he dreamed that in the dining room there was a row of clocks, and as the pendulums swung forward and back the clocks seemed to say, 'Passing away, passing away.' He was so impressed with the incident that the next day he sat down and wrote the poem.

"While Mr. Morgan has the physique of his grandfather and resembles him strikingly in a facial sense, it is quite evident that he has the mental acumen of his father, who was above the ordinary in a business way, highly educated, and a most upright citizen. In the closing days of his life John Pierpont was led to investigate Spiritualism, and became quite interested in spirit rappings. The Fox sisters, the last of whom died only a few days ago, lived only a few miles from my birthplace, and I knew them at one time quite well. J. Pierpont Morgan is a very earnest churchman, and is not given to the 'isms' which afflicted his grandfather."

CONDEMNS PRESIDENT ELIOT.

Federation of Labor Denounces Head of Harvard for Reported Utterances on "Scabs."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—At the convention of the Federation of Labor here this morning a resolution condemning the recent reported utterances of President Eliot of Harvard University in favor of "scab" workingmen was reported upon favorably by the committee and its action was indorsed by the convention.

The first paragraph of the resolution as originally introduced commenced: "Whereas the head of the foremost American university, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard," &c. Secretary Agard of the Resolutions Committee called the attention of the convention to the word "foremost," saying [illegible] an institution which would retain at its head a man capable of such expressions as those credited to President Eliot could by any possibility be the "foremost" university of the country.

Delegate Joseph G. Allen of Philadelphia desired that the word be changed to the "head of one of the degenerate universities."

Delegate Lighthall of Chicago declared that President Harper of Chicago University and John D. Rockefeller, the founder of the institution, were both opposed to the union movement, and that they were trying to secure control of the public schools in that city, and that the laboring men were endeavoring to counteract the movement by organizing the teachers into unions. The resolution as amended by the Resolutions Committee was passed unanimously. No second was made to the motion of Delegate Allen.

The PIANOLA was made so every one could use the Piano

SIMPLICITY AND artistic efficiency were the two points aimed at in the Pianola's construction. The successful combination of these two qualities is the secret of the Pianola's present popularity.

When used, its perfect reproduction of the most skilful and artistic hand-playing has commended it to the musicians and musical people, while its easy operation, well within every child's understanding, makes it practical to the music-loving but unskilful public.

The enormous increase in the number of Pianolas sold in all parts of the world indicates that the period when every piano will be accompanied by one of these wonderful instruments is not far distant.

Is it not strange that *any one* should delay investigating an instrument which makes the piano so useful and is capable of giving so much genuine enjoyment?

Aeolian Hall is the name of the new home of the Pianola, where all are welcome, whether curiosity or an intention to purchase prompts the visit.

The cost of the Pianola is $250. Purchasable by monthly payments.

The Aeolian Co.

AEOLIAN HALL,

362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.

Our Boys' Clothing

is fashioned and tailored with the same care and regard for detail as our apparel for men. Whether it be for dress or ordinary wear, the "snap" is in the garment.

Boys' Sailor Suits, sizes 4 to 8 years, or Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 2½ to 5 years, of brown, navy, royal or red serge, collar and shield trimmed with braid or with embroidered emblem.

Russian Blouse Overcoats to match, sizes 2½ to 7 years, of Oxford or Olive Frieze, velvet collar, embroidered emblem on sleeve.

Exceptional value at $3.75 each.

Boys' extra Pants in blue, black or mixed Cheviots; sizes 4 to 16 years.

Value 75c. and 95c. At 50c.

Children's Sailor Hats in all colors, with side trimming or streamers; in corduroy, velvet, felt or cloth.

Value $2.50 and $3.00. At $1.95

Saks & Company

SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



MEDICAL LAKE SOAP

READ WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING ABOUT IT.

(Following testimonial is genuine and unsolicited. $10,000 reward if proved otherwise.)

"I have used your Medical Lake Toilet Soap in my practice. It will remove all skin diseases, rashes, pimples, eczema, salt rheum, and in connection with Medical Salts will cure all cancerous tumors, abscesses, blood poison, ringworm, scrofulous ulcers and scald head, and I cheerfully recommend it to all."

GEO. BOYNTON, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

Buy it at Drug Store, 25c. a cake.

Medical Lake Salts Mfg. Co.,

150 Nassau St., N. Y., and Spokane, Wash.

Out-of-town mail orders promptly filled on receipt of price.

LEWISOHNS' BIG GIFT TO HEBREW GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Children of the Late Patron of the Charity Donate $125,000, of Which $75,000 Is Conditional.

The children of Leonard Lewisohn, who, prior to his death a short time ago, was one of the most prominent supporters of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, last night announced the gift of $50,000, to the institution unconditionally, and $75,000 [illegible] amount be obtained before June 1 of next year. Albert Lewisohn, one of the children, then offered the first $2,000 toward the fund to be raised, and several other persons made donations which made the total outside contributions mount up to $5,000.

These gifts were announced at the annual meeting of the donors, patrons, and members of the society in the vestry room of the Temple Emanu-El. Samuel D. Levy, the President, read the annual report of the Directors. In the institution at present, he said, are 758 children—462 boys and 296 girls. Sixty-nine children who are awaiting admission cannot be taken in because of the crowded conditions. The year ended with a deficit of $32,245.16, owing to the opening of a new annex building in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and the higher prices of food and fuel. The amount of total income was $99,816.69; the total expenses, $115,714.14.

An appeal was made by the President for subscriptions to the building fund. Plans for a new building are under consideration and a site, it is expected, will be selected soon. It is probable, said Mr. Levy, that the new home will be located in the Bronx, and that the ground will include at least twenty acres.

Addresses were made by Edward Lauterbach and Dr. Wallach, Principal of the Mount Sinai Hospital. Mr. Lauterbach referred to the recent reports of a plan to consolidate the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum Society, and his assertion that each had its particular sphere and could do better work by preserving its autonomy was heartily cheered. Dr. Wallach deprecated the fact that only 1,000 of the 200,000 Jews in New York are affiliated [illegible]

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

☞ We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.

Harness Department 5th Floor, Broadway.

Is one of the finest and best equipped in the city—everything for driver, rider, horse, including all stable requisites.

Of course, the Macy system starts out with a saving to you of at least 25 per cent. on what exclusive stores charge. Add to this the commissions and gratuities, which through deep-rooted custom are considered by dealers as the legitimate perquisites of coachmen, and you easily have a saving of 33 1-3 per cent.

More "Strange" Dress Goods Values—Basement.

Yes, they are strange—unique in many ways—especially to people who are not familiar with the Macy methods. Manufacturers know the rich, rapid possibilities of our retail outlet. They appreciate our ready processes of converting merchandise into money. No lots are too large—if qualities are worthy and prices are right. Immense quantities that would swamp most stores are distributed here in the smooth, orderly course of regular business.

Twenty-two Thousand Yards of Stylish Dress Goods—Our Usual 39c., 49c. and 59c. kinds, will be sold at..... 29c

They represent small surplus lines of several mills—a case from one, half a case from another—the aggregate yardage, without being vast, is far from being paltry.

Among them are handsome All-wool Black Satin-finished Broche Suitings, Mixed Tweeds, French Foule, Homespuns, Plaids and a score of other seasonable weaves, 38 to 44 inches wide.

There is safe, sure money-saving for all who, in need of such goods, see this announcement, and are swayed by it into coming.

It isn't so often that even we can sell splendid 39c., 49c. and 59c. grades at 29c.

Silk-Lined Suits and Overcoats Made to Order for.... $24.96

We wish more men to know our Custom Tailoring Department. When to-day's news gets bruited around our wish will be realized. Our kind of silk-lined Suits and Overcoats are remarkable values at $24.96.

The Suits—fancy Cheviots—many patterns in the newest colorings; black and blue unfinished worsteds and black Thibets. Made-to-measure in single or double-breasted sack or the new English walking style.

The Coats—black and Oxford roughish Overcoatings—the most popular of all weaves for cold weather—cut in any style you may choose and tailored in the most thorough manner. 2d Fl., Rear,

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Features of Our Children's Shoes:

EXACT FIT, made possible by a greater variety of widths and sizes than other houses carry.

CORRECT ANATOMICAL SHAPE, insured by the Best lasts, not obtainable by other houses.

SUPERIOR DURABILITY, due to extra pains in selection of leather specially suited to Children's needs.

BETTER APPEARANCE—for a longer time. Shoes keep their shape—retain their distinctive style.

MODERATE PRICES, made possible by the magnitude of our business.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Justice Steckler Ill in Lakewood.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 19.—Justice Alfred Steckler is ill in the Lakewood Hotel. He caught a severe cold in the election campaign, and it has resisted medical treatment. He was compelled to adjourn Part IV., of the Supreme Court yesterday and come here. His brother Charles accompanied him. Justice Steckler said to-day that he expected to be well enough to resume his seat on the bench next week.

Torpedo Boats' Endurance Tests.

CUTCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 19.—The submarine torpedo boat Adder began a twelve-hour endurance test at full speed at 8:30 this morning. At 4 P. M. she was traveling at an eight-knot gait. [illegible] The Moccasin [illegible]

Very Beautiful Imported Silks

Among the many excellent pieces of silk, not to be seen elsewhere, which we bring from abroad, are many rich weaves and colorings in medium and dark shades, for street dresses and dinner gowns. There are rich colored grounds and elegant blacks, with colored or white figures. Many of the very richest combinations with velvet, in dots and other raised figurings.

The group is fascinating in many ways. Here are a few particular descriptions:

At $2—Pompadour stripes and rich novelty weaves in seven colors.
At $2.50—Rich black Brocaded Taffetas, with bow-knots and small twigs, in black and floral buds in color; seven styles.
Self-colored Brocaded Gros-grain; clover leaves on piquette grounds.
Rich Moire Renaissance in colors, with satin designs, in self-colors.
Fine quality warp-printed Taffeta.
At $2.75—Fine Satin Brocades, in pastel colors.
At $3—Thirty styles of rich brocaded and warp-printed Satins, Taffetas, and various fancy weaves; many neat effects, suitable for entire gowns; and more elaborate ones for rich linings.
At $3.50—Twenty-nine styles and combinations of elegant quality French Novelty Silks, in handsome designs and colorings. Many that were used as models for Paris dressmakers.
Warp-printed Satins, with coin-dots, in white.
Novelty effects in rich satin-striped plaids.
Fancy weaves in black Brocades, with colored designs.
At $3.75—Rich Brocades, in colors, for fine linings.
At $4—Fine Moire Antique, both warp-printed and brocaded; black with white.
At $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6—More than fifty kinds of highest Novelty Silks and Satins, representing the finest imported; styles that are better seen than described.

New Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns in Boxes

Of Louisine, Crepe de Chine and Peau de Cygne; richly embroidered colorings and exclusive designs, including the stylish grape patterns.
At $10—22 styles and colorings.
At $12.50—6 styles and colorings.
At $15—50 styles and colorings.
At $16.50—12 styles and colorings.
At $18—8 styles and colorings.
Including these combinations—Black on white, white on black; also grounds of pink, light blue, gray, tan and white with various colors.

Rotunda.

Handsome Costumes

Very Specially Priced

We've taken radical action with the prices of our elegant Dresses—Paris costumes, as well as a number of our finer tailor-made gowns—presenting Horse Show Dresses for evening, reception, carriage or street wear.

The finest dresses obtainable in New York today—reduced this way:

Imported Model Dresses that were $225 to $800; now $150 to $535.

Handsome Tailor-made Suits—many of them imported—
At $40, from $48. At $60, from $75
At $50, from $60. At $75, from $100

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Finery Reduced

Finery? Yes—Evening Dress Coats and Waistcoats; Tuxedo Coats, some with, others without waistcoats—odd lots of glad raiment, marked at prices that many a man will be glad to profit by, who hasn't cared to indulge himself in a dress suit at full prices.

And this is just the season when offerings like this have the great merit of appositeness.

Here are the prices:

Evening Dress Coats and Waistcoats—
The $20 kind at $15.
The $27 and $30 kinds at $20.
The $35 kind at $25.
Tuxedo Coats and Waistcoats, $18 to $25 kinds, at $15.
Tuxedo Coats, $15 and $20 kinds, $12.
Also a group of Fancy Waistcoats, slightly soiled, worth $2 to $5, at $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $3 Hats at $1.75

They're really model hats—made up by manufacturers when designing their new styles. Therefore these hats contain the best of workmanship and material that their selling price permits.

We secured the accumulation of one of the best factories—that makes no hats of a lower grade than $3—to sell at this low price—

$1.75 Each

They are Derbies in various new blocks, and Soft Hats, in black and pearl.

Complete line of sizes.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

House Dresses

Housekeepers will like the neat patterns and the careful making that distinguished these one-piece House-dresses of percale, for maids and waitresses.

Some of the dresses have full fronts; others are made with a yoke, trimmed with braid. The skirts are full, and have deep hems. Prices are $1 to $2.25.

Then there are House-dresses of sateen, at $2.25; of black mohair, at $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Things Beautiful

Art Wares, Dinnerware and Cut Glass

A Pre-Holiday Collection Perhaps Never Equaled Before in New York

Today our Art Wares Salon and Chinaware Store present the vast collections of things beautiful, for which our experts have traveled and labored since last Spring to array before New York's holiday shoppers at this time.

More than a quarter of a million dollars in value, representing the best art work and the most expert pottery work produced in Europe during the last year, exhaustive in variety, artistic and choice in every piece—the Wanamaker collection of Art Wares and Dinnerware is today a notable exhibition. It presents the choicest, broadest, most exclusive selection of these wares to be found in this country—always at the fairest prices, as no intermediate waste or profit stands between us and the makers.

BRIC-A-BRAC—Our Basement Art Room is full to overflowing of the newest things from the world's art centers—

French Bronzes
Italian Marbles
Dresden China
Paris Mounted Pieces
Royal Vienna Pieces
Teplitz Pieces
Royal Bonn Pieces
Hungarian Pottery
Royal Dux
Belgian Pottery
French Faience
French Bisque
Dutch Pottery
Florentine Frames and Plaques
And a multitude of other works of art.

Here are suggestions of the various groups:

Bronzes, Figures, Groups and Busts, $6.75 to $250.
Marbles, Castilena and Carrara, $5.50 to $200.
Marble Pedestals, white and green marble and onyx effects, $9 to $75.
Sevres Vases, Card Trays, Bonbon Boxes, $3.50 to $275.
Royal Vienna Vases and Urns, $5.50 to $125 each.
Royal Vienna Cups and Saucers, $6.50 to $12 each.
Teplitz Figures, Candlesticks, Standards, Boxes and Vases, $1.50 to $37.50 each.
Zsolnay Vases, Hungarian pottery, $3.75 to $15.

Royal Bonn Vases, both in figured and floral decorations, $1 to $60 each.
Patina Ware in Vases, Jardinieres, etc., 60c to $13.50 each.
Florentine Frames and Plaques, $3.50 to $100.
Dresden Pieces, with raised flower decorations, Standards, Busts, Vases, $2.75 to $75.
Fine English China Vases, $3 to $80 each.
Belgian Pottery, in Vases, Figures, Trays, Tankards, etc., 35c to $37.50.
Royal Dux Pieces, $2.75 to $10 each.

French Faience, antique effects, Vases, Steins, Mugs, Teapots, Ferneries and Candlesticks, 50c to $12.
Gouda Ware, Vases, Ferneries, Shoes, etc., $1 to $20 each.
French Bisque, Figures and Groups, $1 to $80 each.
Dutch Pottery, in a variety of Vases, $5 to $10.
A fine assortment of exquisitely decorated Plates, in in Dresden, Royal Vienna, English, Sevres effects, $2.25 to $22.50 each.

Art Room, Basement.

DINNERWARE—Our collection of Dinnerware presents seventy-seven open stock patterns from which you can choose one piece or a complete set; and one hundred and forty styles of Dinner Sets, ranging in price from $6 to $265. A marvelous variety, and values unmatched on this side of the ocean.

These are suggestions:

Dinner Sets

At $6—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces.
At $10—American porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; fine flower decorations and all pieces gilt.
At $15—Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 101 pieces; border decoration and all handles gilt.
At $20—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $25—French china Dinner Sets, in several makes and decorations; 100 and 101 pieces.
At $30—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; three decorations.
At $40—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; richly decorated and all pieces gilt.
At $47.50—Charles Field Haviland G. D. A. Dinner Sets; richly decorated and all pieces gilt.
At $55—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; fine decoration and all pieces gilt.
At $65—Pouyat china Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; rich decoration and all pieces gilt.

Dinner Sets

At $75—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 113 pieces; in two decorations and all pieces gilt.
Also a very rich line of Dinner Sets at $85, $100, $110, $120, $135, up to $265.

Cut Glass

Taking the complete output of one very large factory and the main part of the output of several other factories, enables us to make our prices 25 to 33⅓ per cent. below the regular market prices continuously. We at all times keep large stocks and great varieties of Cut Glass, but just now our stock is exceptionally rich in styles and cuttings. Prices cannot be equaled outside of this store. The following will give some idea of the variety we show in these beautiful wares:

35 styles of Bowls, at $3.50 to $30 each.
16 styles of Nappies, at $2.75 to $12 each.
25 styles of Bonbon Dishes, at $1.25 to $4 each.
14 styles of Caraffes, at $5 to $9 each.
12 styles of Celery Trays, at $3.50 to $10 each.
60 styles of Decanters, at $2 to $30 each.
30 styles of Water Jugs, at $6.50 to $25 each.

Cut Glass

13 styles of Claret Jugs, at $13.50 to $25 each.
50 styles of Vases, at $1.50 to $45 each.
15 styles of Punch Bowls, at $35 to $100 each.
7 styles of Salad Bowls, at $15 to $30 each.
4 styles of Spoon Holders, at $2.25 to $5.50 each.
13 styles of Sugars and Creams, $1.10 to $15 pair.

Plates and Fancy China Pieces

In Fancy Plates and Fancy China Pieces we show today—
85 styles of Plates, at 10c to $1 each.
183 styles of Plates, at $1 to $4 each.
157 styles of Salad Bowls, at 25c to $7 each.
53 styles of Comports at 80c to $6 each.
64 styles of Sugars and Creams, 25c to $6.50 pair.
40 styles of Chop Dishes, at $1.25 to $7 each.
20 styles of Comb and Brush Trays, 75c to $3.50 ea.
50 styles of Condensed Milk Holders, at 50c to $3.50 each.
140 styles of Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, at $1.20 to $40 doz.
50 styles of Bouillons, covered and uncovered, at $6 to $30 doz.
12 styles of Mustache Cups and Saucers, at 75c to $1.75 each.

Basement.

Eiderdown Robes

Comfortable good-looking garments for the snappy, cold days that are imminent. These Robes, of Eiderdown or ripple Eiderdown, are handsomely made, in various plain colors, and marked in a satisfactory price-range:

At $3.75—Fitted back, full front, fastened with frogs; girdle at waist; collar and cuffs finished with satin bands; also trimmed with applique.
At $5—Kimono style; girdle at waist, front fastened with frogs; front and bell sleeves bound with satin.
At $6.50—Fitted back, full front, fastened with frogs; large sailor collar and front bound with satin and trimmed with black braid.
At $7.50—Fitted back, full front, girdle at waist; sailor collar and front bound with satin and trimmed with French knots.
At $9—Fitted back, girdle at waist; front fastened with frogs; pointed collar and cuffs, finished with ruffle of embroidered satin.
At $10—Fitted back, girdle at waist; rolling collar and front scalloped, finished with satin ribbon ruffle, and embroidered in applique.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Boys' Clothing

Talking cold weather is getting suspiciously like crying "wolf, wolf," when there is no wolf.

But we want to sell these Boys' Winter Suits and Overcoats—the boys will need them, too. Just when, we're not prepared to state.

Let's look at them on their merits, and bar weather conditions:

Russian Blouse Coats, for the little fellows of 2½ years to 6. Made of Oxford frieze: with velvet collar; button to neck; lined with red flannel. Worth every cent of their price—$5.

Top-Coats of Oxford frieze; handsome, warm, well made; sizes 6 to 16 years. $5.

Double-breasted School Suits of fancy mixed cheviot; sizes 8 to 16 years. Regular $5 value at $3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Some of the Christmas Aprons

Not all of them, by any means. For, although three big tables are devoted to this preliminary showing today, there's nowhere nearly enough space to display the whole collection.

But, even then, there are more different sorts of charming, pure white, fresh aprons, than you can imagine off-hand.

For instance, there are
6 styles at 12½c. 60 styles at 50c.
40 styles at 25c. 25 styles at $1.
25 styles at $1.25 to $3.

And among the 25c and 50c grades, there are aprons worth respectively up to 40c and 75c.

All sorts are included—dainty little affairs for women—lace or embroidery trimmed, some with pretty ribbons. These Fancy Aprons range in price from 25c to $1. Then there are the aprons for maids, nurses, waitresses, that vary from the simplest sort to those with bretelles elaborately trimmed with embroidery, at $3.

For your own or your household needs, or for holiday gifts, the collection has wide possibilities.

Broadway.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Finest Sorts of Table Cutlery

A Third to a Half Under-Price

These Carving Sets, Table Knives and the like, were made by several of the best concerns in the business. The goods are sold by the best jewelry stores in the land. You could get no choicer nor finer cutlery at double today's prices.

Never fear that the reduced prices will make it unworthy of Thanksgiving and Christmas tables. Profit by the good fortune of an unusual and timely trade happening.

Here are the offerings in detail:

Celluloid-handle Carving Sets of 3 and 7 pieces in leather cases, $5.50 to $15.75; worth $11 to $31.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, $1 pair; worth $1.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, silver-plated ferrules, $1.25 pair; worth $1.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set, $1.75, 3 pieces; worth $2.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case; sterling silver ferrules; $3, 3 pieces; worth $5.
Stag-handle Carver's Assistants; steel tines; silver-plated, $1.25; worth $1.75.

Pearl-handle Dinner Knives and Forks; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50 set; worth $12.
Pearl-handle Dessert Knives and Forks, silver-plated, $7 set; worth $10.
Pearl-handle Dinner Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50, $8.50 and $10 dozen; worth $12, $13.50 and $15.
Pearl-handle Dessert Knives, $6 dozen; worth $10.
Celluloid-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades; $2.50 dozen; worth $4.50.

Pearl-handle Fruit Knives, $4.50 and $4.75 dozen; worth $7 and $7.50.
Pearl-handle Nut Picks, $3.75 dozen; worth $7.50.
Black rubber-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $2.50 dozen; worth $3.50.
Stag-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $3.25 dozen; worth $4.50.
Celluloid-handle Dessert Knives, $3.75 dozen; worth $7.25.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen; worth $3.

Women's Warm Garments

These are just the wearables a woman needs from now on; and these are prices that she need not think twice about paying:

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS, 20c
In neat light stripes; plain hem.

FLANNEL WAISTS, $1.25
In navy blue and black; full front; plaited back; plain stock to match.

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, $1.25
Blue ground with dots; full front trimmed with braid forming yoke effect; fitted back; deep ruffle on skirt.

Bargains in Corsets

Here are certain offerings of Corsets that are exceptionally low-priced, even when compared with the usual bargains in the Basement Corset Store.

75c, worth $2.50—R. & G. Corsets of imported coutil; long hips and abdomen; bias cut, gored hips and bust; straight-front; bound with satin ribbon top and bottom. In white. Broken sizes.
50c, worth $1—Tape Girdles of excellent quality; straight-front; in blue and pink. For slender figures. Sizes 18, 20, 21 and 22.
50c, worth $1.25—Sonnette Corsets; bias cut; straight-front; low bust; medium long hips and abdomen; blue and pink; sizes 18 to 21. Lace and ribbon-trimmed on top.
Hose-supporters in blue, pink, white and black elastic; with tabs to sew on corset. 38c to 45c.

Medium-weight Underwear

These are just the kinds of Underwear that men and women need for this kind of weather—many find them heavy enough to wear all Winter long. Two items by way of illustration; both under-priced:

FOR WOMEN
37½c—Of a fine firm cotton yarn, cream color; Vests in high neck, short or long sleeves; Drawers, knee or ankle length, with French band, side-buttoned.

FOR MEN
50c each—Of ecru ribbed cotton; Shirts have stayed shoulders; Drawers with reinforced gussets; pearl buttons throughout; nicely trimmed and finished.

Carpets and Mattings Under-Price

We have a number of patterns of Carpets from our regular Fall Stock which we are closing out at quite positive reduction in price, notwithstanding the fact that prices are soon to be higher at the mills.

These are all regular lines from best mills, perfect in every way; and the value figures quoted are our own former low selling prices:

Wilton Velvet, best grade, at $1.10, from $1.40.
Regular Velvet, at 80c, from $1.
Best Tapestry Carpets, at 55c and 60c, from 75c; second grade, 45c, from 65c; third grade, 40c, from 50c.

Straw Mattings

Mattings of our own importation, made from the best straw, and by the best straw makers known in China and Japan. New goods are about to arrive, and we are offering 175 rolls of China matting, at the following prices:
$9, from $12. $10, from $15. $12, from $16.
For roll of 40 yards.

Japanese Mattings

At $7, from $11; and $9, from $12 and $14.
Mattings make excellent foundations for rugs; and the demand for these floor-coverings is increasing constantly.

Third floor.

Portieres at a Price-Saving

It's a fat, substantial saving, too—*one-quarter of the value of the Portieres.* The secret of it is, that we took a variety of handsome goods such as damasks, tapestries, moires and armures, that had sold down to remnants on account of their attractiveness; and made them up in our own factory, along with our custom work.

You profit by the consequent saving in production.

The curtains are made up in effective combinations, with linings of the same sort of goods, in harmonizing colors. The edges are bound with neat silk cord, made especially to match the colors in the materials. Here are the prices:

At $15.50, $17, $18, $18.25, $23, $25.50, Worth $21.50, $23, $24, $24.50, $31, $34.50,
At $27.25, $28, $32.50 and $40.50 pair. Worth $37.25, $40, $45 and $54.

Then another attractive offering of

$9 Portieres at $6 Pair

A small lot of Portieres of a heavy corded fabric; the body of which has colored threads woven through it; narrow border of tapestry appliqued on front edge and bottom; and in very desirable colorings. Now a third under-price.

Third floor.

65c All-wool Henriettas, 40c yd.

Fine twill, high lustre, in a weave that has a steady hold on popular favor. And

More Than a Third Under-price

That's due to a deal we made with the mill to take care of their over-production, so that it would not disturb their regular wholesale trade. We bought the goods undyed, and had them colored to suit our knowledge of the season's popular shades. Hence these good colorings are here to choose from, at

40c a yard, instead of 65c

Navy Blues	Garnets	Slates
Browns	Cardinals	Tans
Greens	Grays	Resedas
Old Roses	Black	

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Then here are two more very seasonable offerings of handsome dress-goods considerably under-price:

$1 Nub Cheviot Suitings, 75c yd.

In spite of the demand for these attractive Nub Suitings we found a maker who had a surplus, for which he was glad to accept our offer. Hence the price to you—three-quarters of their value. The white nubs are strung along the goods in straight lines, and for this reason are even more effective than the same fabric with a scattering of white. In navy blue-and-white, and black-and-white. 56 in. wide.

75c a yard, worth $1

75c Fancy Striped Crepe Waisting at 50c a yard

The best-selling patterns in these stylish goods that have been offered this season at seventy-five cents a yard. Attractive stripes of black-and-white, woven in pretty all-wool crepe grounds of cream, light blue, pink, reseda, cadet blue, royal blue, gray, garnet, navy blue, cardinal and black.

At 50c a Yard

Fourth avenue.

Favors for the Horse Show And Thanksgiving

There'll be many a dinner or supper party that is a part of, or a resultant from the Horse Show festivities. Of course fitting table decorations are called for; and you'll find a whole Madison Square Garden—all but the tanbark, in this attractive collection of Favors.

Then, just beyond, comes a vision of Thanksgiving—the Horse yields to the Turkey. We are equally ready to satisfy your desire for original, characteristic table favors for the feast. Here is a word of the charming groups:

HORSE SHOW FAVORS
Horses, 10c, 25c, 35c to $3 each.
Whips, 10c, 15c each. Crops, 20c, 50c each.
Hansoms, 25c, 50c and $1.50 each.
Good Luck Boxes, 25c. Horse-hoof Ice-cases, 30c.
Horse-shoe Bonbon Boxes, 30c each.
Hand-painted Horse-shoe Boxes, 25c each.
Boxes for Ices, with boots and saddle, 50c each.

THANKSGIVING FAVORS
Turkeys, 5c, 10c, 15c to $2 each.
Feather Turkeys, 25c, 50c and $1 each.
Hand-painted Turkey Boxes, 25c each.
Turkey Ice-cases, 50c dozen.
Pumpkin Ice-cases, 20c each.
Pumpkins, with mottoes, 25c each.
Jack Horner Pumpkins, $2.50 and $4.50 each.
Yellow and White Chrysanthemums, to fill with bons, 25c each.
Foot-balls, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c each.
College Crackers, $1 dozen.

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Three ★★★ Star
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FOR CHRISTMAS

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Poems

By Sir Edwin Arnold, Frank Dempster Sherman and Theodosia Garrison.

Special Papers

By Clara E. Laughlin, Frank French, Grace MacGowan Cooke and J. C. Abel.

Illustrations

By Howard Chandler Christy, J. C. Leyendecker, Orson Lowell, B. J. Rosenmeyer, Frank French, Edmund Frederick and Frank Verbeck.

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TURKEY, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA WANT KOWEIT

Porte Said to Have Inspired the Recent Troubles There.

Two Russian Consuls Visited the Sheikh but Did Not Induce Him to Change His Pro-British Attitude.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The special correspondent of The Times who has been visiting Persia took the opportunity, on his way to India, to visit Koweit, on the Persian Gulf, and in a dispatch from Kurrachee describes conditions there.

The correspondent says that Mubarakh, the Sheikh of Koweit, no longer apprehends direct aggression on the part of the Turks, provided that British warships continue to give him support and that his Wahabi allies secure the mainland from invasion by Ibn el Rashid.

The chief danger, according to the correspondent, arises from conspiracies on neighboring Turkish territory, such as the abortive attempt on land and water in September, which attempt was baffled by the promptitude of the British warship at Koweit. Nothing has been done by the Turkish Government to punish the offenders, and the obstructive attitude of the Vali of Busra was evidently due to direct instructions from the Porte.

Germany, adds the correspondent, is not alone in taking special interest in Koweit as the coveted terminus of the projected railway. Two Russian Consuls, on Russian ships, have visited Sheikh Mubarakh, but their attempts to impress him with the superior advantages of Russian friendship and protection were unsuccessful.

For the last fourteen months there has been considerable inter-tribal disturbance in the neighborhood of Koweit. The relations of the various Sheikhs and other petty rulers in that region are of the most complicated character, and their quarrels, according to statements in London papers, have given Turkey an opportunity again to claim dominion over Koweit.

It has frequently been stated that the encounters between Ibn el Rashid and Sheikh Mubarakh were fomented by Turkey. In 1875 Busra was made a separate vilayet in order, it is said, to further Turkey's designs on Koweit. Five years later it was reincorporated with Bagdad, but in 1884 it was again made independent, and continues so to-day. These changes, it has been said, are illustrative of the varying policy of the Porte in respect to its suzerain claims, at one time utterly neglected, and at another (generally when the pressure due to lack of funds is most felt) reasserted.

Ever since her supremacy over Koweit and in the Persian Gulf itself, has been threatened, Great Britain has been on the alert, as the continued presence of warships at the coveted port proves. In a recent report Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy of India, said:

"It is no exaggeration to say that the lives and properties of hundreds of thousands of human beings are secured by this British protectorate of the Persian Gulf, and that were it either withdrawn or destroyed both sea and shores would relapse into the anarchical chaos from which they have so laboriously been reclaimed. That the Persian Government has been enabled to reassert its authority upon the north littoral; that the pirates of the opposite coast have been taught that rapine is not a safe religion, and, where they once swept the sea with laden slave-dhows, now dive harmlessly for pearls; that the Arab tribes instead of being subjected to the curse of pashas, retain the liberty they so dearly prize, is due to the British Government alone."

As for Russia's desire to establish herself at Koweit, an article in the Rossiya of St. Petersburg frankly declared that it was "necessary" that the port become Russian. The Rossiya pointed out that the Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company was providing a regular service between Russian and Persian Gulf ports, which was of immense consequence for the trade of Russia with the neighboring ports of Asia, and, above all, with Persia. The Rossiya said that Russia must be able to reach Persia by sea as well as by land, and for that purpose a port was necessary.

"Russia, then," added the Rossiya, "cannot be indifferent when she sees other masters appear at Koweit, whether they be British or German."

PRUSSIA'S POLISH PROBLEM.

Still Worrying the Authorities—Suggestion for a Royal Residence in Posen.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Polish problem, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, continues to occupy the attention of the Prussian authorities, though there has been a lull recently in the discussion of suggestions for the Germanization of the Polish provinces.

Referring to unofficial proposals to establish a royal residence in Posen, with a Statthalter who might perhaps be the Crown Prince, the correspondent says the Poles are divisible into three groups—first, those desiring tranquillity and who try to keep clear of agitation; second, those under the influence of agitation, who may be checked but not reconciled, and, third, the Polish wing of the Social Democracy.

It is not probable, says the correspondent, that any of these classes would be favorably influenced by the establishment of a royal residence in Posen.

FRENCH ACADEMICIANS ALARMED.

Underground Railway May Pass Near or Under the Institute.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The projected underground railway from Clignancourt to Mont Parnasse is to pass, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, near or under the Institute.

The French Academy and the Academy of Science have remonstrated with Minister Chaumié on the ground that the building might become unsafe and that the noise of the trains will disturb the sittings of the five academies which form the Institute.

JESUITS MAY SETTLE IN GREECE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Athens to The Times says an announcement that a number of Catholic ecclesiastics and Jesuits expelled from France are going to settle in Greece has disturbed religious and patriotic circles.

The Theological School and the University have memorialized the Government in regard to the matter, stating that Jesuit schools teach doctrines hostile to the State and the national religion, and urging that permission to the Jesuits to found new schools be refused.

THE ATTACK ON KING LEOPOLD.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The warrant for Rubino's committal has been officially confirmed, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times. The would-be assassin will be tried on two counts—an attempt on King Leopold's life and a homicidal attempt on the lives of the Court officials who were in the carriage at which Rubino fired.

GIFT FROM MOORISH SULTAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Sultan of Morocco, says a dispatch from Fez to The Times, has presented to the widow of Mr. Cooper, the murdered missionary, £1,000 as a personal token of sincere regret at the loss of her husband.

FRENCH NATIONALISTS DIVIDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says there is a split among the Nationalists of the Patrie Française League because of Jules Lemaître's advocacy of a plebescite for Presidential elections. M. Gloarens is one of the seceders, and six other Deputies are mentioned.

DR. PARKER'S DEATH EXPECTED

Condition of the Famous London Preacher Regarded as Hopeless.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The condition of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, is now considered hopeless. Dropsy set in last Friday, and since then oxygen has been administered to the sufferer.

Dr. Parker himself wrote a bulletin, which was read in the City Temple on Sunday, remarking that it was the last thing he would ever write.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES IN A FIGHT IN WAZIRISTAN.

Six Tribesmen in a Fort Kill Two Officers and Wound Three Others and Eight Native Soldiers.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.—Col. Tonnochy, commanding the fourth column of the British expedition engaged in putting down the uprising of the Waziri tribesmen, on the Afghan frontier, found a strong tower at Gumatti, held by six outlaws, who refused to surrender. The shells from the British guns made little impression on the fort till evening, when the tower was stormed and all its defenders were killed. The fort was razed.

The British losses were comparatively heavy. Col. Tonnochy was severely wounded, and subsequently died; Capt. G. White of the Third Sikhs was killed while leading the storming party, and Capts. Davies and Houston, Lieut. Airy, and eight of the native troops were wounded.

Gen. Egerton arrived at Shiwa yesterday and captured the headman and several of the villagers.

Col. McRae, commanding the first column, signaled from Spinwan on Monday that he had surprised and captured the village and had taken 250 prisoners. Some war munitions also fell into the hands of the column.

NEW ITALIAN PRINCESS.

Queen Helena Gives Birth to Another Daughter—Sex of the Child a Disappointment to the People.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Queen Helena was accouched of a daughter this morning. It is announced that the mother and child are doing well. The new Princess will be named Mafalda.

The accouchement occurred a month earlier than was expected. The King yesterday was shooting on the Island of Monte Christo when he was suddenly summoned home. He immediately boarded a yacht and landed on the beach in the neighborhood of Rome. As there were no debarkation conveniences his Majesty was carried ashore on the backs of sailors. A motor car was waiting, and the King soon reached the palace.

The birth of another Princess instead of an heir to the throne is a great public disappointment.

United States Ambassador Meyer was the first outsider personally to congratulate the King, who received the Ambassador in audience to-day on Mr. Meyer's return from the United States in accordance with previous arrangements. His Majesty was in excellent spirits. He said that he was satisfied with another daughter, and that the Queen and the child were doing well.

The child born to the King and Queen of Italy yesterday is their second daughter, the first, Princess Yolande Margherita, having been born at Rome on June 1, 1901. Had a male child been born he would have been proclaimed Prince of Rome.

DUBLIN GREETS MR. REDMOND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 19.—John E. Redmond, M. P., reached this city to-day on his return from attending the convention of the United Irish League of America in Boston. He received an enthusiastic welcome, being met at the station by William O'Brien, M. P., a number of his Parliamentary colleagues and members of the Irish League, and an enormous crowd. The Lord Mayor of Dublin drove in the carriage with him to the league's offices in Sackville Street, a torchlight procession in a double line escorting the party. Continuous cheering greeted the progress of the procession.

Mr. Redmond, in response to the ovations, addressed the crowd from the balcony of the league building. He said that the magnificent reception given to him showed that Dublin understood and appreciated the work he had done on his visit to the United States. He promised his hearers that their exiled brethren would stand at Ireland's back as long as a courageous front was shown to her enemies at home.

PASSION FOR WEALTH DECRIED

Conference of Religion Deprecates the Individual and National Ambition for Material Advancement.

The coal strike and the passion for individual wealth were the topics most frequently referred to by the eleven speakers who addressed meetings of the New York State Conference of Religion in this city yesterday. The former was cited as an ominous sign of the times, indicative of a wide unrest, and more than one of the speakers said it should stir the churches to heroic effort to avert great industrial disasters in the near future.

The majority of those who made the thirty-minute addresses arranged for in the programme said religion was the only force which could check the passion for material advancement, both individual and National, which was the most alarming condition of the present day.

The morning and afternoon sessions were held in the hall of the United Charities Building, and the evening session at the Temple Ahawath Chesed, corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Among the speakers were Prof. G. W. Knox of Union Theological Seminary, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yale, and the following clergymen: The Rev. S. T. Carter, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, the Rev. S. Z. Batten of Morristown, N. J.; the Rev. E. T. Root of Providence, R. I., and the Rev. W. C. Gannett of Rochester. At the evening session the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mornay Williams, and R. Fulton Cutting spoke on "The Present Crisis and Morals." The conference will conclude to-day, the evening session being held in All Souls' Church, corner of Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue.

American Marines Leave Colombia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The marine guard which has been doing service on the Isthmus of Panama started yesterday for Culebra. They are to take part in the Winter manoeuvres in the West Indies, which are to include a defense by the marines against an attack by ships and landing parties of jackies. The marines nearly all left Colombia on the Panther, which sailed from Colon yesterday, but a few are still left on the Wisconsin.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINES IN BITTER RATE WAR

General Cargo from Here to Cape Town Now $2.43 Instead of $15.

Old Concerns Resent the Competition of the Prince and the Houston Companies—Rebates Offered.

Rival steamship lines plying between New York and South Africa have waged their war of freight rates so vigorously that to-day a ton of general cargo can be shipped to Cape Town for less money than a merchant can bring half a ton of potatoes to this city from the Carolinas. The rate on general cargo to the South African ports has been cut down and down, until now it is only $2.43 a ton. Including all the expenses of loading and unloading, the ton of cargo costs the shipper less freight than if he were paying for the transportation of fifteen trunks from the Battery to Fourteenth Street.

The fight of the steamship concerns began last July, and not only has it been of advantage to those shippers who already had business relations with South Africa, but it has caused new interests to become concerned in the trade to that country. At least six steamships sail on the rival lines every month. The number of tons of cargo that travel to Cape Town and neighboring ports varies between 42,000 and 56,000 monthly. After the cutting of rates had been in progress for more than four months, the combination known as the "ring" sent to the shippers last week a letter offering special inducements to shippers in the shape of "return commissions," on condition that the shippers would "qualify" or guarantee not to ship their goods with the opposing lines. Circulars, letters, and personal appeals have been transmitted to all the prominent shippers of the city.

The rate war began when the Prince and the Houston Lines started their South African service, having previously sent their vessels only to Brazilian and Mediterranean ports. The "ring" resented the intrusion in what had been its territory. The two lines that had begun a new service found themselves opposed openly by the following concerns: The Bucknall Steamship Lines, Donald Currie & Co., previously known as the American and African Steamship Line; the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Cayzer, Irvine & Co., formerly working as the Union-Clan Line, and the Hansa Steam Navigation Company of Berlin, a concern allied with the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

Sir Donald Currie, head of one of the abovenamed concerns, is due here to-day on the steamship Majestic. On the same vessel comes Herr Ahlers, an official of the Hansa Steam Navigation Company, of which Emil L. Boas is the New York agent. It is known that the cause of Sir Donald's and Herr Ahlers's visit is the rate war.

The ports to which the rival boats sail include Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Natal, and Delagoa Bay. The rate to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London for general cargo is $2.43 a ton; for oil and lumber, $3.65 a ton, and for grain, flour, and meal, $3.95 a ton. For shipments to Port Natal the rates are advanced, owing to the greater distance. Before the cutting began it cost about $15 a ton to send general cargo to the nearer ports. The average distance to those ports is about 8,000 miles.

The methods of each side have been criticised by the other. The Prince and the Houston manager say the offer of rebates is a trick, and that the shipper is told there is a lack of room when he wants to send 1,000 tons, so that he can only have the commissions on a small portion of the shipment, being forced to pay the old rate on the larger portion. The officials of the opposing combination contend that their offers are simply incidents to the fight. One of them said last night that the trade with South Africa was increasing at an enormous rate, and both shippers and transportation companies were making money. The principal things that are shipped from here are foodstuffs, oats, hay, lumber, kerosene, machinery for agriculture and mining, and miscellaneous small wares.

SISTERS SUED BY SISTER.

Declarations of a Quarrel in a Wealthy Family of Brooklyn—Defendants in Japan.

A quarrel in one of Brooklyn's wealthy families occupied the attention of Justice Maréan of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, appearing in an action for the replevin of several articles of furniture that had been brought by Edith L. Vernon against her sisters, Isabella and Florence I. Vernon. The mother of the three litigants, Ianthe S. Vernon, died some time ago, and since then dissensions have arisen.

The plaintiff alleged that the two defendants have in their possession tableware and various articles of furniture that belong to her. Her attorney asked that the case be placed on the short cause calendar.

The defendants are on a trip around the world, and are at present in Japan. Their attorney said that the action was the result of a family quarrel and that the articles claimed by the plaintiff were deposited, with her knowledge and consent, in a Brooklyn storage warehouse. The plaintiff, he said, knew that her sisters were going abroad on March 3, and she did not bring the action until they had departed. It would be a great injustice, he argued, to make the two women come all the way back from Japan to defend the action. Justice Marean denied the motion, with $10 costs.

IMPORTED SOFT COAL'S SMOKE.

Welsh Variety Sends Black Clouds Over the City—President Lederle's Threat.

Great clouds of thick black smoke poured from steam plants down town yesterday. The cause was the use of Welsh household coal, which is coming to this city by the thousands of tons.

President Lederle of the Board of Health said that all these cases were being investigated, and if it was found that the nuisance could be avoided the parties responsible for it would be prosecuted. The Welsh coal was ordered before the strike was ended in anticipation of a general coal famine, and has only arrived recently.

Coal dealers said yesterday that the demand for anthracite had increased so much that in spite of the fact that shipments are increasing, hundreds of people have left the offices of dealers without any guarantee of getting any coal in less than two months.

EAST ORANGE CAMPAIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Citizens' Union of East Orange had its closing mass meeting in the campaign headquarters to-night, having rented smaller quarters that are to be open every day and evening during the year. The Union decided to appoint a committee to prepare a bill for introduction in the Legislature restoring Spring elections and repealing the Meeker law, which consolidates local and State elections. The organization will endeavor to secure the introduction of voting machines. Petitions favoring the restoration of Spring elections are to be circulated.

Archer Brown, President of the union; George H. Austin, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Farnham Yardley, and Willis L. Brownell, who were elected to the City Council; Edward K. Summerwell, the Rev. Adolph Roeder, Hamilton Wallis, and Henry H. Hall spoke at the meeting. Mr. Hall suggested that it would be well to learn whether corporations are paying the full amount of tax levied upon them by their franchises, and also to inquire into inequalities in assessments on residents.

MR. CARNEGIE RECOVERING.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Andrew Carnegie, who was affected by something he ate while on the Continent, is rapidly recovering.

Mr. Carnegie's doctor says that there is no cause whatever for anxiety and that his patient only needs a few days' rest.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

An Exposition and Sale of
Art Wares, Ceramics, Marbles, Clocks, China and Glassware Most Extraordinary

Fourth Floor.

Great and beautiful as was the opening display made by our Art Wares and China Store—magnetic and inviting as were its offerings, yet display and values are both overshadowed now by the present very important exposition and sale. Thousands of dollars' worth of goods specially ordered for the holidays are represented, in addition to a stock which originally was recognized as the peer of the largest and best. This important event will no doubt bring thousands of people here who as yet have not visited this section of the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment.

As stated in yesterday's announcement, this sale is meant to meet the requirements of the connoisseur, the seeker after the most artistic and elegant wares, the richest creations from the ateliers of the Old World. It is also meant to meet the every day wants in China or Glassware, whether they incline toward the very finest goods manufactured in these lines or to those that cost but little.

Portables.

200 black and red Portables, with Welsbach Burners and green shades.....$1.98
300 Black and Red Drop Lights, with Welsbach or Yotta Burners and shades, $2.95
300 fancy Drop Lamps, with incandescent burner and shades.....$1.75
200 Old Brass Japanese Bronzes, iron and antique; in various colors, from pair, $1.75 to $50.00

Rich Cut Glass.

Sugar and Cream Sets; rich, deep cutting; worth $4.50; at, per set.....$2.50
Handled Claret Jugs; or Wine Decanter, new cutting, each.....$2.50
Bonbon Dishes, new cutting, fancy shape, each.....$1.95
Deep cut Celery Trays; new cutting; each.....$2.75
Handled olives, bonbons and other fancy pieces, each.....$1.25

Objects of Art, Bric-a-Brac and Fine Lamps.

French Porcelain, decorated in Sevres effects.....$3.90 to $725.00
Vienna Vases, painted after subjects of our own selection.....$3.00 to $700.00
Genuine and imitation Bronzes, from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.....$5.00 to $300.00
Carved Ivory for curio cabinet, from $1.00 to $175.00
Limoges enamelled on copper or silver; in vases, boxes and fancy pieces; from $2.00 to $190.00
Hand painted Miniatures on ivory; many unique subjects; from...$5.00 to $150.00
Dutch Silver in Hundreds of Curious Pieces. Lamps of every description. No two alike. Some have no duplicates in any other house.
Electroliers for the hall, dining or music room, with one light or ten; from $10.00 to $150.00. And from this section we have made the following six leaders:—
Collection of Sevres decorated Vases; each, $3.25
Collection of carved Ivory Pieces; each, $3.50
Collection of Dutch Silver Pieces; each, $1.95
Collection of Limoges enamel Vases; each, $2.95
Collection of hand painted ivory Miniatures; each.....$5.00
Collection of Tepilts Vases; each...$1.50

Fancy Decorated Table China.

About Half Regular Prices.

Salad Bowls, 8 inches; worth $1.25, at, each.....60
Cracker Jars, low squat shape; worth $1.75, each.....75
Chocolate Pots; gold and flower decoration; worth $1.75; each.....95
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates; fancy shapes; worth $1.00, pair.....50
Bouillon Cups and Saucers; rich floral decoration; pair.....50
Large round Chop Dishes; floral decoration; worth $1.50, each.....75
Cake Plates, large size; worth $1.25, at.....75
Cake Plates, medium size; worth $1.00, at, each.....50
Pudding Sets, 3 pieces; assorted decorations; worth from $2.00 to $4.00; all marked, set.....$1.50
After Dinner Cups and Saucers, with floral and gold decoration, pair.....25

Toilet and Bathroom China.

Full Toilet Sets, with jar; new decoration.....$2.95
Bathroom Set, soap mug and vase; set.....$1.00
Furnival's new decorated Toilet Set; full 12 pieces; set.....$7.50
Japanese China Bathroom Sets, three pieces; set.....$1.25
Soap Dishes, decorated china; each....25
Covered Soap Dishes; decorated china; each.....50

Toilet Wares, Jardinieres & Umbrella Jars.

Japanese Blue and White Umbrella Jars; full size, each.....$1.25
High glaze dark colored Umbrella Jars, new style.....$1.95
Assortment of 8 inch Jardinieres, new coloring, each.....50
Toilet Sets, 12 pieces; in assorted colored decorations, with slop jar.....$2.95
Jardinieres, assorted style; 10 inch; each.....80

Dinner Sets.

50 new sets just received, fine decorated American Porcelain, gold edge; 100 pieces, $14.00
Haviland China Sets, richly decorated, with gold traced handles; 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large vases...$21.50
Martin Limoges China Sets; richly decorated, new designs; 100 pieces.....$16.50
English Decorated China Sets; new decorations; 100 pieces.....$12.00

Japanese China.

3,000 Thin China Cups and Saucers; richly decorated in gold and colors; worth $1.00, at, pair.....50
1,000 Thin China Tea Cups and Saucers; new decoration; pair.....25
3,000 richly decorated Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs; pair.....60
1,000 Puff Boxes, in assorted golds and cobalts; each.....50
2,000 Bonbon and Olive Dishes; assorted decoration; each.....30

Marble.

Not the kind that other houses show, but many pieces sculptured after subjects of our own selection by some of the most famous artists of Florence, Pisa, and Rome. Special attention is called to the new finish in bronze and antique effects.

Grand Bust, Carrara Marble, Dante's "Beatrice," in bronze and ivory effects; sculptured by Prof. A. Petrilli of Florence.....$475.00
Full Figure, Carrara Marble, "Beatrice," by same artist; richly carved, chased with gold and antique finish.....$225.00
Carrara Bust, with black antique marble base, in ivory finish, "Rose del Lago".....$190.00
Full Figure, Carrara Marble, 22 inches high; subject, "Sapho".....$190.00
Grand Bust, "Jeanne d'Arc," in ivory and antique bronze finish.....$165.00
Carrara Bust, "The Venetian," by Prof. F. Saul.....$135.00
Carrara Bust, "Purity," antique finish.....$135.00
Grand Bust, "Lucretia Romana," in antique ivory finish.....$80.00
Carrara Bust, "Ruth," by G. Gamboni of Pisa, antique finish.....$60.00
Bust, "Venus de Milo," antique.....$35.00
And many other subjects, ranging in price from $6.00 to $475.00.

Parlor Furniture at Great Reductions.

Fifth Floor.

One-quarter off our original prices, which are as low as they can fairly be, is, we consider, a great reduction. And so will you, in view of the fact that the goods are new and in the very latest styles. Some suites have not been here over a fortnight. Our entire sample line is represented. Only one suite of a kind, thus no duplicates may be had at the reduced prices.

Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green verona; regular price $44.00; now.....$32.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in damask; regular price $48.00; now.....$37.50
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green embossed silk plush; regular price $50.00; now.....$38.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in damask; regular price $55.00; now.....$42.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green verona; regular price $60.00; now.....$45.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green verona; regular price $62.00; now.....$48.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green verona; regular price $65.00; now.....$50.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in damask; regular price $65.00; now.....$51.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in damask; regular price $68.00; now.....$52.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in tapestry; regular price $70.00; now.....$55.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in tapestry; regular price $70.00; now.....$55.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in embossed velvet; regular price $75.00; now.....$55.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry; regular price $75.00; now.....$55.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in verona; regular price $75.00; now.....$57.50
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in damask; regular price $75.00, now.....$57.50
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in green verona; regular price $75.00, now.....$60.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in verona; regular price $75.00, now.....$60.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry; regular price $80.00, now.....$63.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry; regular price $85.00, now.....$65.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in verona; regular price $85.00, now.....$67.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk damask; regular price $85.00, now.....$69.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry; regular price $85.00, now.....$67.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in tapestry; regular price $90.00, now.....$68.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk tapestry; regular price $95.00, now.....$72.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk damask; regular price $100.00, now.....$75.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany finished frames, covered in silk damask; regular price $105.00, now.....$84.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; covered in silk damask; regular price, $110.00, now.....$85.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; covered in silk damask; regular price $115.00, now.....$87.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; covered in silk damask; regular price $120.00, now.....$92.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; covered in verona; regular price $120.00, now.....$95.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; covered in silk tapestry; regular price $125.00, now.....$100.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames, covered in silk damask; regular price $135.00, now.....$110.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, crotch mahogany frames, covered in silk damask; regular price $150.00, now.....$115.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, crotch mahogany frames, covered in embossed velour; regular price $150.00, now.....$125.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, over stuffed Turkish covered in silk damask; regular price $160.00, now.....$150.00
Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, over stuffed, covered in green silk velour; regular price $145.00, now.....$110.00
Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, full Turkish, covered in silk damask; regular price $175.00, now.....$138.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany frames, covered in satin damask; regular price $190.00, now.....$160.00
Parlor Suite, 3 pieces, full Turkish frames, covered in fine quality silk damask; regular price $200.00, now.....$170.00
Parlor Suite, 5 pieces, mahogany frames, finely carved, covered in best quality satin damask; regular price $450.00, now $375.00

Upholstery Store News

Fourth Floor

is plentiful these days. Reasons for buying Upholstery goods at this store might be given ad libitum, but it is not necessary, as its many excellencies are too well known. We wish but to state that stocks were never better, nor were prices ever more inviting, as the following bear ample witness:—

Irish Point Lace Curtains, good quality net, figured all-over effects; pair, $3.85
Irish Point Lace Curtains, large effective designs, well covered, attractive centres; pair.....$5.50
Dentelle Arabian Curtains, splendid values; pair.....$5.50
Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, Renaissance insertions and edgings; pair, $2.25
Cluny Lace Curtains, good quality net, attractive borders; pair.....$7.25
Stores Bonne Femme, in dainty designs, French mull, nicely trimmed with butter colored Renaissance lace edgings and insertions; per window, $7.85, $13.75 and $19.50
Mercerized Portieres, look like silk, heavy fringe; pair.....$7.50
Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, fringed all round; each.....$4.85

Reliable Furs at Easy Prices

Third Floor.

There's a great deal of meaning in that headline. And it means a great deal to prospective fur buyers.

Our knowledge respecting Furs is broad, exhaustive, exacting, and to round it out we might add that it is characterized by the skill of expertness. Thus you can't go wrong here. We show the finest and most exclusive things in Furs, besides an unsurpassed stock at moderate prices.

ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS, 22 inches long, very choice skins, high storm collar and wide revers, of either Alaska Sable, Beaver or natural dark Mink; bell sleeves or turn over cuff, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin ... $50.00
NATURAL MINK NECK SCARFS, very handsome; stole effect, with en genuine mink tails.....$29.75
BROWN FOX NECK SCARFS, fine skins, with four paws and two full brush tails.....$19.50
NATURAL STONE MARTEN CLUSTER SCARFS, finely marked, with six genuine stone marten tails.....$18.00
ALASKA SABLE CLUSTER SCARFS, splendid skins, with six opossum tails.....$7.75

Lining Specials.

First Floor.

We announce an extraordinary sale of Dress Linings; these offerings should prove of the utmost interest to every woman interested in obtaining first class goods at remarkably low prices

Nubian Fast Black Lining; remarkably cheap at 15c. a yard; special for to-day.....11
Colored Moire Percaline, yard wide, in every shade; good values at 16c. yard, for to-day.....12½
Fast Black mercerized Percaline, best quality goods; regular 18c. value, for to-day.....12½
Fast Black Mercerized Sateens, best quality material, yard wide; our regular 22c. yard goods, for to-day at....19
Black Mercerized Moreen, for skirting, very highly finished; for to-day yard.40
We are also showing a full range of the two most popular linings of the present season in all shades:—
Sunshine Satin and Sunshine Silk, yard wide, at, yard.....25

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

TO CONSIDER CLAIMS OF NON-UNION MINERS

Commission Makes Them a Party to Arbitration Plan.

Cross-Examination of President Mitchell Ends—He Declares That Miners Are Opposed to Separating Bituminous and Anthracite Interests.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—After being on the stand for four and a half days, President Mitchell of the Miners' Union completed his testimony at noon to-day before the Anthracite Strike Commission. He was followed on the witness stand by the Rev. Peter Roberts, D. D., of Mahanoy City, Penn., a Congregational minister, who has studied the anthracite coal industry and has written a book on the subject. He was still on the stand when the commission adjourned for the day.

One of the most important things brought out during the cross-examination of President Mitchell to-day was his emphatic declaration that the miners were opposed to separating the bituminous miners from the anthracite workers, thus creating two organizations.

He made this reply to a question of ex-Congressman Simon F. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company, as to whether it would not be better to have separate organizations. Mr. Mitchell's answer was that "it would not be possible or desirable. The anthracite mine workers have had independent organizations in the past. They have had several. They have gone. They are not here now, and the men do not want any more of their organizations to go the same."

Commissioner Wright as head of the Department of Labor, in his report to President Roosevelt on the coal strike, dated June 20, suggested among other things as "reasonable and just" to prevent industrial conflict in the anthracite fields, that the "anthracite employes should organize an anthracite coal miners' union, in its autonomy to be independent of the United Mine Workers of America," but might be affiliated with it.

There has been some gossip among the small army of attorneys at the hearings that the commission may possibly suggest such a separate union, and the fact that Mr. Wolverton touched on the matter shows that it is being seriously thought of in some quarters. What effect Mr. Mitchell's declaration will have on the attitude of the Commissioners, if this phase of the labor question is taken up by them, is, of course, not known.

The non-union men, that is, those who remained at work during the strike, were made a party to the arbitration plan today by their counsel agreeing to make public the names of the men who petitioned the commission. When the attorneys for the "non-striking" workmen, as Chairman Gray designated them, and who number about 2,000, made a demand to the commission for a 20 per cent. increase in wages with no reduction in hours, their attorneys desired to withhold the names of the persons they represented. The commission, however, decided they could not be a party to such a plan of secrecy.

In connection with the non-union feature of the investigation, Mr. Mitchell announced that he is also representing thousands of non-union men who struck with the unionists, and that all the workmen would abide by the award of the arbitrators "or get out of the union."

Mr. Mitchell's testimony to-day contained little that was new to the Commissioners, and that of Mr. Roberts was of a general character, regarding the economic and sociological conditions in the anthracite coal country.

The Commissioners, while regretting they have to do so, are still reminding both sides that they would like to have the submission of testimony expedited. Chairman Gray, several times during the day, interrupted and showed that ground then being gone over had already been covered. It has been suggested that counsel for both sides agree to rules for the submission of evidence, but nothing has yet been done looking toward that end.

The hearing will be resumed this morning.

MILITIAMEN LOSE POSITIONS.

Many Guardsmen Returning to Philadelphia from Coalfields Find Their Places Filled.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—"It takes a patriot during these times to serve his State as a National Guardsman," said Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding officer of the First Regiment, as he glanced over an array of names of First Regiment men who lost their employment because they obeyed the call of the Governor of the State to do duty in the coal regions.

"I have heard of many cases of my men coming home after service during the strike and finding that they had been discharged from their places of employment. It is a bad state of affairs when a soldier comes home and finds his work gone after weeks of toil for the welfare of his Government on insignificant pay.

"The State gives no protection in such cases as these, and now is the time for a general enactment insuring military men of their employment."

Col. Bowman has a long list of instances where members of his command returned home to find that their places had been filled. From this list a few typical cases are given below:

Edward P. Hunt, Corporal in Company E, First Regiment, was employed as a printer in the shop of Cole & Cox, 1525 Sansom Street. When he returned he was told by Mr. Cox that his services were no longer needed. His former employer said to-day:

"I have no fault to find with Hunt's work. He left with his regiment, and as I had $800 in contract printing to get out, I had to fill his place. Furthermore, I have no use for the National Guard."

Corp. McAleer, also of E Company, First Regiment, came home and found his employment gone. He was a salesman in a dry goods store.

Another Company E man who lost his position because of duty with the National Guard was Norman G. Jacobs of York, Penn. Jacobs was a clerk at the drug store of E. E. Wilson, Fifteenth and Tioga Streets, and on the call for troops he went to the anthracite regions. When he returned to this city he found his position filled by another man.

Julius Pasold, manager of the drug store, said this morning that Jacobs understood perfectly that his place could be kept open only one week. He went away in spite of this, said Mr. Pasold.

BROOKLYN TUNNEL CONTRACT.

Work Under the River to be Done by Andrew Onderdonk.

It was announced by the Rapid Transit Construction Company yesterday that the contract for the river section of the Brooklyn tunnel had been sub-let to Andrew Onderdonk. The section extends from Bridge and State Streets, this borough, to a point near Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Included in the award is the work of building the Bowling Green loop incidental to the Brooklyn extension of the tunnel system.

This river section is the connecting link between two other sections, one in Brooklyn and one on this side. The section down Broadway is to be built by the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company, which is doing work on three sections of the Manhattan-Bronx line, and the Brooklyn job has been given to Cranford & McNamee of Brooklyn.

Alterations at the Casino.

Alterations costing $2,500 will be made to the Casino at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street. The stage is to be widened 28 feet and its height increased by 18 feet. The fire-proof doors are to be enlarged and an iron and concrete floor will be built for the roof garden.

MRS. DEXHEIMER GUARDED

Her Story of an Anarchist Plot Not Credited.

Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service Says an Investigation Proved Her to be Mistaken in Her Facts.

Mrs. William Dexheimer, wife of a lithographer, who a week ago at a meeting of the Mothers' Club of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken, N. J., told of her relations with Anarchists and of a plot to assassinate President Roosevelt, kept yesterday to her home, 1,115 Willow Avenue. Her pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Mead of the First Methodist Church, while vouching for her as sane and as a plain and simple Christian, not a "religious enthusiast," would not confirm her story, retold on Tuesday to a Jersey City evening newspaper reporter, except to say that in the main it was what she had told him after the assassination of President McKinley in the Autumn of 1901. Dr. Mead added that Mrs. Dexheimer gave him copies of two letters from Anarchists to her, threatening her life, and a code used among Anarchists. These he gave to W. J. Flynn, operative in charge of the New York branch of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, with whom he had several interviews, the last in December, 1901.

"I cannot," said Dr. Mead last night, "confirm what Mrs. Dexheimer said in any way. She was a worshipper at my church before President McKinley was shot. After his assassination she came to me as her pastor for advice. She told of her relations with Anarchists, denying that she had known of any plan to harm the President, but because of his assassination she wished to withdraw from any association with Anarchists. I gave advice on which she acted, and received from her two copies of threatening letters and a code by Anarchists, which I gave to the Secret Service operative, Mr. Flynn.

"Mrs. Dexheimer told me that the original of one of the threatening letters was called for by an Anarchist, who destroyed it in her presence. I kept no copy of the letters and the code. I have no reason to doubt the truth of what Mrs. Dexheimer told me, while I can in no way confirm her statements. She mentioned no name except that of Emma Goldman in her story to me, and in speaking of attending meetings of Anarchists told of no place except Paterson and New York. Her confession before the Mothers' Meeting was not with my advice or prior knowledge, and I did not attend the meeting and would not have advised the course she took and for which I am in no way responsible. I and she regret the publication of the story, mainly because the facts have been warped and Mrs. Dexheimer has been subjected to outrageous treatment by some newspaper men who without warrant used my name to get her to talk of her confession. What she really said to them may never be known. I have asked the police to protect her from further annoyance or violence, and this will be done. Six months ago a Hoboken newspaper had an inkling of what Mrs. Dexheimer told me, and I have to say that its reporter, a woman, kept full faith with me when she promised at my request not to publish anything about it.

"Mrs. Dexheimer is as sane as you are. She is not a 'religious enthusiast,' but a simple Christian woman. I last saw an operative of the Secret Service in regard to Mrs. Dexheimer's story in December. I have no knowledge of the scope of the inquiry by the Treasury agents, their opinion of the story, or the results of their investigations."

William Dexheimer would permit no one except Detective Kerrigan of Chief Donovan's staff and Dr. Mead to see his wife yesterday. He said that she was very nervous and needed quiet. The couple live with their six children in a neat flat, and are apparently in comfortable ease. The eldest child is a boy eighteen years old. Of the others, John, 6 years old; Daniel, 7, and Josie, 9, attend Public School No. 6, in Willow Avenue. The family, after moving from Brooklyn to Hoboken, lived first at 69 Willow Avenue, then at 76 Jefferson Street, whence they moved to 1,115 Willow Avenue, and all their neighbors speak well of them. Detective Kerrigan and Dr. Mead called on Mrs. Dexheimer late in the afternoon, and the woman and her pastor deplored the publicity given to the confession. When Dr. Mead left, he went to the Second Precinct Station House near by and arranged with Capt. Fanning that Detective Kerrigan watch Mrs. Dexheimer's house and protect her from molestation. She had arranged with the detective to have him escort her to evening service at Dr. Mead's church, but on the pastor's request she decided to remain at home.

According to Detective Kerrigan, there can not only be no doubt that Mrs. Dexheimer associated with Anarchists, and attended their meetings, but that it is also fairly certain that some of the Anarchists she spoke of were no myths. She spoke of a Mrs. Schroeder as selected to kill President Roosevelt, but who ended her life with poison in the Bronx. A Mrs. Schroeder was found, Sept. 2, 1902, poisoned by carbolic acid at 973 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. It was established that she was a friend of Emma Goldman and an Anarchist. It was also asserted that when the wife of Gaetano Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, who committed suicide May 23, 1901, at Santo Stefano prison, was living in Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, Mrs. Dexheimer was one of her visitors. Mrs. Bresci went afterward to Hudson Heights, Bergen County, whence she disappeared three months ago. Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police was unable to corroborate this story of friendship between Mrs. Bresci and Mrs. Dexheimer.

Chief Donovan said that no Secret Service operatives visited Hoboken yesterday in connection with Mrs. Dexheimer's revelations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Chief Wilkie of the United States Secret Service, in speaking to-day of Mrs. Lena Dexheimer's story of a plot to kill President Roosevelt, said that a searching investigation by operatives of the Secret Service proved conclusively that she was mistaken as to the facts.

Chief Wilkie is convinced that there has been no plot against the life of the President, such as Mrs. Dexheimer describes. He believes, however, that she is an honest woman and sincere in her beliefs.

NEW BRIDGE APPROACHES.

Municipal Art Commission Submits an Elaborate Tentative Plan to Mayor Low.

Mayor Low has received from the Municipal Art Commission a tentative plan for improving the approaches to the new East River Bridge, now being completed, and also to Bridge No. 3, the work on which is still in the primary stages. Mayor Low said yesterday about the plans:

"The Municipal Art Commission was asked to submit suggestions as to building approaches to Bridges No. 2 and No. 3 across the East River. A sub-committee, consisting of A. Augustus Healey, John De Witt Warner, and Frederick W. Rhinelander, was appointed to look into the matter.

"The plan which I received yesterday provides for the widening of Delancey Street from the plaza at the end of the new East River bridge to be a 100-foot street, and carrying it through to Elm Street by widening Spring Street. The Art Commission has also submitted a plan for a diagonal approach from Delancey Street up to Cooper Square.

"It has been also proposed to widen Suffolk Street south from Delancey Street to near Seward Park, so that a wide thoroughfare will connect Bridges No. 2 and No. 3. The work of the Art Commission gives the city officials statistics on which the best plans for bridge approaches can be worked out. I am obliged to the Art Commission for the work they have done in this matter, which is now taken out of their hands."

It was estimated by the city officials last evening that the cost to the city of carrying out the plans suggested by the Art Commission would be more than $6,000,000.

HEARING ON PARLOR MATCHES.

Much warmth of feeling developed but few valuable suggestions were made at the public hearing by the Municipal Commission on Explosives at Fire Headquarters yesterday on the proposition to enforce the ordinance prohibiting parlor matches in the city after the end of this year. The room was crowded with wholesale and retail dealers, representatives of match factories, and others, who all protested against the abolition of an article in such general use.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis, the Chairman, after making a little speech stating that the records showed that last year 967 fires had been traced to parlor matches in this city, in addition to 346 fires started by children playing with matches, pleaded a business engagement and left J. Amory Haskell of the commission taking his place. After many speakers had been heard, all of whom were against the proposed enforcement, it was decided that those present should hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation to discuss the question of safe and dangerous matches and collate other information with which to come once more before the commission at another hearing.

Lawrence J. Callanan of 41 Vesey Street seemed to voice the general sentiment at the hearing when he said that he did not believe there was a man in the room who would sell parlor matches, no matter how great the profit, if he felt that they were really dangerous.

"It is undoubtedly true," said Mr. Callanan, "that lives have been lost through the careless use of parlor matches, but it is also true that lives are lost through the operation of railroad trains, and sometimes by the falling of bricks from buildings. Nevertheless we do not cease to run railroad trains nor do we stop erecting buildings." Mr. Callanan declared that he had dealt in parlor matches for thirty-five years without a single accident. Gen. George O. Eaton of the commission asked which matches are safe and which not. "Every match is safe when carefully used," said Mr. Callanan; "no match is safe otherwise."

"When the parlor match leaves New York City, so does the trade in sugar and flour," said W. F. McConnell of the drug section of the Board of Trade and Transportation, who said that the insurance companies had shown no animosity to the parlor match.

John T. Huner presented a petition for the parlor match signed by twenty-one of the largest grocery houses in the city, whose names he had obtained in a single hour's canvass. He declared that the public would not tolerate the abolition of the parlor match, and said that he believed the proper course would be to instruct people how to use it.

"There is no danger," he said, "when you take the match about half an inch from the head, rub it gently on the box, use it, and when finished, put it out."

Russell Smith Harrison, assistant manager of the Diamond Match Company, told the commission that no manufacturer would tell the secrets of the composition of his matches. The phosphorus he declared to be more dangerous than the chlorate of potash, and declared that, if a good substitute for paraffine could be obtained, the problem of the dangerous match would be solved.

THROAT DEPARTMENT CLOSED.

At a meeting held yesterday of the Board of Directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, a resolution was unanimously passed calling for the indefinite suspension of the throat department of the institution. That department was established 28 years ago. The reasons given for its suspension were lack of room and lack of funds.

According to J. Harsen Rhoades, Second Vice President of the institution, the prevalence of trachoma among public school children, and plans adopted by the Health Department in fighting that disease, are responsible for the overcrowding of the infirmary.

"The Health Department is simply deluging us with these eye cases," he said. "We had 871 trachoma cases between Sept. 15 and Oct. 23 of this year, as against 79 cases for the same period the previous year."

Dr. Richard H. Derby, executive surgeon of the infirmary, said that so great had the crush of patients been at the institution recently that it was necessary to have a policeman stationed inside the door to keep them in line.

"And now," he added, "the city is going to take the policeman away from us."

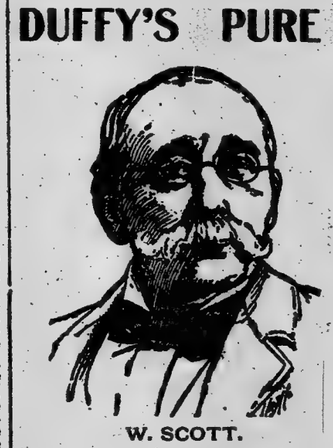
It was said by some of the Directors that the city ought to pay for the treatment of patients sent there from the public schools, and it was said that Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department had agreed that at any time the Directors cared to go before Mayor Low he would cheerfully go with them and advocate a per capita payment.

It was said, too, that if the city cared to rent and equip a suitable building and provide $500 a month for running expenses, the infirmary would furnish the necessary medical staff for treatment of the school children. It was asked if the city should do that in the near future, could the infirmary at once resume work in the throat department, but it was said that would be very doubtful.

CATARRH CURED, HEARING RESTORED.

After 25 Years of Suffering with Catarrh, Which Caused Deafness, Mr. W. Scott Was Completely Cured by

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



W. SCOTT.

3738 N. Fifteenth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1901.

Dear Sirs: I have now used four bottles of your Malt Whiskey, and think I owe my life to this whiskey. I am 67 years old and have had catarrh of the nose, throat, and head for twenty-five years or more. I am hard of hearing. About six weeks ago I was so sick I could not eat, sleep, and hardly able to walk. Felt more like dying than living. Was under a doctor's care and taking all kinds of drugs and medicine, douches, solutions in nose, etc. The doctor nearly blew my head away with a powerful air pump—medicated air, he called it. It did absolutely nothing in my case. I threw everything away—medicine, air pump, douches—and commenced on Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I felt better from the start. I take one ounce with water before and after each meal, and at bedtime, and now, after using four bottles, I can eat and drink and sleep well, and I feel better to-day than I have for twenty years. I was opposed to all kinds of liquor and used none for twenty-five years. I use Duffy's as a medicine only, and shall continue to use it as long as I live, if I can get it. I know it will keep me alive, and may in time improve my hearing. I hope it will. Yours very sincerely,

W. SCOTT.

A LATER LETTER.

Dear Sir: I have improved some since writing you before, only occasional cough and very little discharge from nose. Feeling much better. My hearing is much improved now; not so much roaring in my head since Duffy's has brought my blood to a healthier condition and motion.

Sincerely yours, W. SCOTT.
March 31, 1901.

Thousands like Mr. Scott have been cured of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, and Grip by Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which stimulates, enriches the blood, aids digestion, builds new tissues and kills the disease germs. The system must be kept strong and vigorous, so that it will throw off disease. It is the run-down, worn-out system that contracts those diseases which so often prove fatal. Take heed, build up your body, keep your blood rich and the circulation normal, then you need have no fear of disease.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is prescribed by doctors and used exclusively in all the prominent hospitals. It has stood severe tests for fifty years and always found absolutely pure and free from fusel oil and all dangerous ingredients.

CAUTION.—When buying Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. Unscrupulous dealers, mindful of the excellence of this preparation, are seeking continually to put upon the market for profit only, and will try to sell you cheap imitations and so-called Malt Whiskey substitutes, which, far from relieving the sick, are positively harmful. Demand Duffy's and be sure you get it. It is the only absolutely pure malt whiskey which contains medicinal health-giving qualities. Look for the trade-mark, "The Old Chemist," on our label.



It is the only whiskey recognized by the Government as a medicine. This is a guarantee.

A valuable medical booklet containing symptoms and treatment of each disease and many testimonials will besent free to any reader of this paper who will write Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Olives.
Fancy Queen, Fine Quality.
4-oz. Bottle.....5c
8-oz. Bottle.....9c
10-oz. Bottle.....15c
18-oz. Bottle.....24c
8-oz. Stuffed Bottle, 17c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 108 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Pickles.
Liberty Brand, Choice Quality, Large Bottle.
Sweet and Sour Mixed, Sweet and Sour Gherkins, Onions and Chow Chow,
A BOTTLE, 12c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

One Week from To-Day—Thanksgiving!

Why wait until the last moment to purchase your Thanksgiving supplies? Prepare now for the great day of family reunion and feasting while our stocks are bright, new, fresh and complete. In all of our one hundred and eight stores our counters and shelves are heaped high with the choicest and most seasonable of dainties and staples, ready for the millions who will naturally turn to us for their Thanksgiving wants. Enough for every one, but to induce you to make your purchases this early, we will offer these splendid

Specials for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

POTATOES.
Extra Quality, Fancy Round Potatoes,
A BASKET, 9c.

SWEET POTATOES.
Choice Quality, Uniform and Sound,
A BASKET, 13c.

APPLES.
Very Fine Greening or Baldwin,
A BASKET, 15c.

CRACKERS.
All Deliciously Crisp and Fresh.
Fancy Mixed, a pound . . . 10c
New Year's Cake, a pound . . 10c
Atlantic, assorted, a pound . . 12c
Fruit Crackers, a pound . . . 12c

Peas—Tomatoes—Corn.
A can Queen Early June Peas,
A can Fancy Packed Corn,
A can Standard Tomatoes,
All Three for 25c.

CURTICE JAM.
All Fruit Flavors, New Pack.
A JAR, 15c.

THE FAMOUS RICHARDSON & ROBBINS PLUM PUDDING.
1-Pound Can and a Quart Choice Cranberries } BOTH, 25c
2-Pound Can and 3½ Pounds Granulated Sugar } BOTH, 49c

New Peas, Hillside Brand, fancy sifted, a can, 13c., or 2 for	25c	Plum Pudding, Greenbaum's, light and flaky, a can	10c	Olive Oil, best imported, ½-pint bottle	20c
New Peas, Queen Brand, early June, a can	10c	New Figs, fancy, large Smyrna, a pound	15c	Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	12c
Maine Corn, Essie Brand, choice quality, a can	11c	Evaporated Peaches or apricots, choice California, a pound	13c	Thyme, Sage or Marjoram, all fresh, a package	3c
Tomatoes, Essie Brand, finest Jerseys, extra large can	15c	Seeded Raisins, choice, coast packed, 1-lb. package	12c	White Pepper, ¼-lb. can	10c
Asparagus, Hudson's Long Island, very best, large can	33c	Cleaned Currants, new crop, a pound, loose	9c	Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Asparagus Tips, Hudson's Long Island, a can	23c	New Citron, fancy glace, large pieces, a pound	15c	Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, pint bottle, wrapped	13c
Golden State Asparagus, choice California, a can	25c	Orange and Lemon Peel, fancy glace, a pound	15c	Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Salmon, Hatchery Brand, fancy red Alaska, a can	13c	Mixed Nuts, choice assortment, a pound, 13c., or 2 pounds for	25c	Corn Starch, Peerless Brand, a package	8c
Salmon, Sport Brand, fancy Sockeye, 1-lb. flat can	17c	Walnuts, fancy imported, a pound, 13c., or 2 pounds for	25c	Gelatine, X. L. C. R. Brand, a package	5c
Tea, Very Best No. 1, all kinds, a pound	35c	Jelly Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, all flavors, a package	9c	Honey, 1-pound bottle	15c
Coffee, best Mocha and Java, a pound	25c	Kitchen Bouquet, improve the Thanksgiving dinner, a bottle	21c	Molasses, quart bottle	10c

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.
Extra Choice, All Heavy Syrup.
A CAN ESSIE PEACHES,
A CAN ESSIE PEARS,
A CAN ESSIE PLUMS,
ALL THREE FOR 49c.

MINCE MEAT.
Butler's Blue Ribbon Mince Meat.
Extra Fine. Quality Guaranteed.
A PACKAGE, 8c.

DATES.
New Dates, best quality, full pound package.
A PACKAGE, 7c. 3 PACKAGES FOR 20c.

Borough of Manhattan.
217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
240 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th and 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1451 Third Ave., cor. 82d St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.
2309 Third Ave., near 125th St.
2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St. Tel. call 1544 Morningside.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2301 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2470 Eighth Ave., cor. 132d St.
2571 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St. Tel. call 2497A Morningside.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St. Tel. call 2483B Morningside.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
163 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
850 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
100 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St. Tel. call 2075 Columbus.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St. Tel. Call 2772 Riverside.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
1208 Union Ave., near 169th St. Tel. call 911 Melrose.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.
655 Kingsbridge Road, Fordham Square. Tel. Call 222 Tremont.

Borough of Brooklyn.
126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St. Tel. Call 3311 Main.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St. Tel. Call 4021A Main.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
165 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place. Tel. Call 918 Prospect.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
615-617 Flatbush Ave., cor. Caton Ave. Tel. Call 208A Flatbush.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington. Tel. Call 9741 Main.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave. Tel. Call 3890 Main.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place. Tel. Call 2223 Bedford.
1291 Fulton St., cor. Nostrand Ave. Tel. Call 1336 Bedford.
1620 Fulton St., near Troy Ave. Tel. Call 2328B Bedford.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Avs., nr. Meserole Ave.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.
173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.
52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton. Tel. Call 220B West Brighton.

Jersey City.
102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
192 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St. Tel. Call 1994 Bergen.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffin St.
157 Monticello Ave., cor. Belmont Ave. Tel. Call 3062 Bergen.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville. Tel Call 733 Bergen.

Hoboken, Union Hill, Bayonne, Elizabethport, Yonkers and Mount Vernon.
167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill. Tel. Call 218I Union.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.
389 Avenue D, cor. Andrew St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N.Y. Tel. Call 170C Mt. Vernon.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. call 721B Yonkers.

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Liberty Jam,
ALL VARIETIES,
3 jars for 25c.

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Suburban Stores:
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PRICES QUOTED Do Not Apply to Our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Oranges.
Choice Jamaica,
A DOZEN, 23c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

HEADACHE

Powders, Pills and Tablets may temporarily relieve the pain, but

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

CURES the cause of the Headache, so that the pain does not recur. It improves appetite, perfects digestion and nutrition, induces restful sleep, and strengthens the entire system, increasing capacity for labor.

Horsford's name on every GENUINE package

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

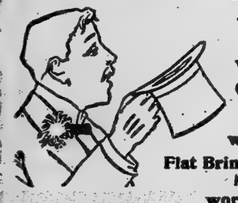
Another Shoe Bargain.



Burt & Packard's Shoes, 2.35.
Worth 4.00.
The leathers are box calf, enamel, vici kid and patent leather.

8.00 Custom Shoes at 4.98.
They are flat lasts, high heels and narrow shanks.
Black Calf (high heels) 3.97, worth 5.00.

Men's Hats.



Silk Hats 4.50 worth 6.00.
Opera Hats 4.80 worth 10.00.
Flat Brim Derbys, 1.90. worth 3.00.
The "Kichener" (new Alpine), 2.75.

Men's Furnishings.



Percale Shirts, 39c., worth 1.00.
Dress Shirts, 59c., wide bosom, worth 1.00.

Underwear.

Lots of odds and ends of fine Shirts and Drawers at 69c. each; worth 1.50 and 2.00.
Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c, worth 1.50.
50c. Scarfs reduced to 21c.

Apollo
MASTER PIANO PLAYER

The secret of the Apollo Piano Player's permanent success lies in the fact that it makes one forget that there is such a thing as technique by its supreme mastery of it and by making the musical ideas it interprets so absorbingly interesting to everybody, and anybody can play it. Come and hear it. Plays 82 notes of the piano, or 17 more notes than any other piano player, and 82 notes *better* than any other piano player. Send for Booklet No. 1.

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Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

LUMBAGO and other disagreeable aches yield to Sloan's Liniment
The old reliable
25cts a Bottle

(Established 1834.)
J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Fashionable Broughams, in four sizes, Opera Omnibuses, Panel-boot Victorias, Smart Traps for park and suburban driving.

Several very desirable second-hand Broughams, by best makers, in perfect order.

Warerooms opposite Lackawanna Station.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER PROMPTLY CURES ASTHMA
Fever, Catarrh, Oppression, Neuralgia & Co.
NIAGARA & CO. New York

FIGARO WRITER HERE TO STUDY AMERICANS

M. Huret Finds New York Extraordinary but Not Beautiful.

He Speculates on the Comparative Greatness of Messrs. Rockefeller and Morgan.

Jules Huret of the Paris Figaro is here to study us. He arrived last Saturday on the French liner La Touraine, and is now at the Waldorf-Astoria. M. Huret has traveled in Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, and has written a book on social conditions in those countries, and he will record his impressions of similar conditions here in a series of articles for the Figaro. He thinks that this is the most wonderful city in the world.

"The city is extraordinary, fantastic," he said last night, drawing aside the curtains at the window of his room, which looked down Fifth Avenue. "The noise is tremendous, incessant. The most remarkable spot I ever saw is where Broadway, Sixth Avenue, Thirty-third Street, and the noise of a continent intersect. Trains overhead, trolley cars in front of you and behind you, and tracks all around you. It is extraordinary, it is awful.

"I bought some views to look at," he said, picking up several pictures. "There are thirty of them, but what are they? All enormous buildings. Look at this," he said, pointing to a picture of the Park Row Building. "It is audacious. And this!" holding up a picture of the Flatiron Building, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street; "it is wonderful, it is almost comical; but it is ugly. It is all ugly except Brooklyn Bridge, which is beautiful."

M. Huret while here will visit Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, New Orleans, and other distinctive cities, and will write of political, financial, social, and industrial conditions as he observes them.

"In France," he said, "we admire America and wonder at her greatness, but we do not know her. Paul Bourget has written an interesting book about your people," he continued, picking up a copy of "Outre Mer" from the table, "but he describes only the men and women you see socially. He says nothing about Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie. I think they are the first flowers of the American type, and I shall endeavor to see them."

A discussion arose as to whether Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan was the greater power in finance, Mr. Huret favoring Mr. Rockefeller's claims. "He is the richer, is he not!" he asked. "And in your country is not the richest man the greatest?"

"In France," he continued, "we are just waking up. She has seen her own commercial prowess, like that of Germany and England, which is superior to hers, go down before the American invasion. Her industries are full of American devices, her shops are full of American goods. France has the people, the rich and varied soil, but America is superior. I have come over to discover, if I can, the reason for this. England and America have one great natural advantage in the possession of enormous coal deposits, but France has much unutilized water power which she hopes to develop.

"She will find it hard to combat the energy of your people, though. I have been here only three days and have seen not much more than Broadway and Fifth Avenue, but the rush and hurry surpasses understanding. They do not live long here, do they? I see no old men on the streets. Your men, though, are better looking and less brutal than the Englishmen. They are more like the Parisians.

"The women? They are charming. A pretty American woman is not superior to a pretty Frenchwoman, but then there are so many more pretty women in New York than in Paris. Do they dress as well? There is no comparison on that point, for do they not buy their toilettes from the same makers?

"I had the good fortune to meet at luncheon the other day Miss Alice Roosevelt. She is altogether charming—so gracious and cordial and unaffected. She is very popular in France, where her picture is on view everywhere, with that of her father. I hope to meet your President in Washington. In France he is much admired."

M. Huret will remain in this country about two months, during which time he also will visit Canada.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Swords-Jacquelin wedding and a small reception, the first of a series given by Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry, were the two events of yesterday. There are many little dinners being given this week by the holders of boxes at the Horse Show. So far there have been no dances. The Meadow Brook set hold a meet this afternoon. Many of them were in for the show in the morning.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Catharine M. Clark and Oswald C. Hering. Miss Clark, who made her début two or three years ago, is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark, (Miss Sybil Fay,) and is a tall and handsome blonde. Mr. Hering is a son of Rudolph Hering, well known in scientific circles, and is a grandson of the celebrated Dr. Hering of Philadelphia, the most famous homeopathic physician of his day. No date has been set for the wedding.

***

The wedding of Miss Sallie D. Work and Franklin B. Lefferts is to be celebrated at Lawrence, L. I., on Wednesday next. Miss Work is a daughter or Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work (Miss Marie Warner) of The Gowans, Lawrence. She is a sister of Mrs. John L. Lawrence. Mr. Lefferts is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts (Miss Caroline E. Baker) of 34 East Sixty-fifth Street, who have a country place at Lawrence. His sister, Miss Mollie Cozsine Lefferts, was a débutante last season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant will give a dinner in honor of Mme. Sembrich this evening at 30 West Forty-ninth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting are in their house at 24 East Sixty-seventh Street for the Winter. They will give a dance early next month.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chase Miller (Miss Alice Duer) have returned from Costa Rica, where they have been for the past year, and are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller at 113 East Thirtieth Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, who have been this Autumn, as is their custom, at the Laurel House, Lakewood, return to New York on Monday for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will vacate the Prescott Hall Butler residence on Park Avenue in February and go abroad. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and her daughter, Miss Butler, will return to America at that time.

***

The wedding takes place this afternoon in Baltimore of William Francis Cochran of this city and Miss Nina Lorraine Gill. A number of New Yorkers will go over for the ceremony. Miss Bessie Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Brown, who is now visiting New York for the Horse Show, will be maid of honor.

***

The Oceanic went out yesterday with a large passenger list. Among those sailing were Fleming Crook and wife, who was Lady Edith Playfair; Sir Audrey Gosling, H. F. Haddon, Lord Gordon-Lennox and Lady Gordon-Lennox, Mrs. Dillwyn Parrish, Ponsonby Ogle, who is said to have purchased for a London syndicate an enormous tract of land near Lenox, Mass.; W. A. McCreery, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, R. G. Shaw of Boston, John M. Armour, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thorn.

***

On the Touraine, which leaves for Havre to-day, are booked Baron Selliere, Count Rene Bourist, and Miss Cameron Smith.

***

...ing of the patrons hereof for ...
...ctive stores will be closed ...

public yesterday. The only changes on the south side is the taking of Box 5 by George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Nicholas Brown, and the sharing of Box 13 by Edward Cooper and H. A. C. Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor will be in that box a great deal this Winter. They were in mourning last year. On the north side of the house the Brice and Babcock boxes are to be rented, and the parties who will occupy them are not known yet. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will have the Brice box probably for one evening in the week.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Kimball—Leeds.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 19.—In the Presbyterian Church at noon to-day Miss Elizabeth Whitewright Leeds, daughter of Mrs. William Bateman Leeds, was married to George Cook Kimball of Boston. The church was decorated handsomely. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids entered from the lecture room, walking down the right aisle and up the left to the altar. The matron of honor entered from the main entrance and was followed by the bride, who proceeded alone to the altar, where she was met by the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her mother. The Rev. Dr. C. H. MacClellan performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. C. P. Butler.

The bride was attired in a gown of white ivory satin, trimmed with lace, with the waist of Duchesse lace. She wore a veil of point applique, an heirloom of the family, which was fastened by a crown of diamonds and pearls, a gift from her aunt, Mrs. J. P. Duncan of New York. She was attended by Mrs. Allen Ledyard Lindley of New York, as matron of honor, whose gown was white net woven with white ribbon. Mrs. Lindley wore a white hat and carried a bouquet of green orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Susan Murray, was gowned in white chiffon, and she wore a white hat. The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia Schwartz, Miss Lillian Baldwin of Lakewood, Miss Amy L. Duncan, and Miss Jeanne B. Duncan of New York, cousins of the bride. Their gowns were of pale green chiffon, trimmed with white lace. They wore white tulle hats, with white feathers.

The best man was E. Nelson Kimball of Boston, cousin of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Freeman A. Smith, Richard Rice Barrett of Boston, Wallace J. Childs, Roger O. Burton, Herbert Wallace Moses of New York, and D. Louis Schwartz of Lakewood. A large reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at The Peak, the home of the bride's mother.

The bride's gifts to her attendants were chrysanthemum brooches, with emerald centres. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a brooch of pearls with diamond centres. The gift of the bridegroom's parents was a silver tea service; from bride's mother, a chest of silverware. The bride received gifts valued at $50,000. One thousand wedding invitations were sent out.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Mary Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lloyd Herbert of Lakewood, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. George Storey, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Weatherby, Miss Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, Jr., Mrs. Freeman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. John Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Frayer of New York, and Sir William Stewart of Spain.

Swords—Jacquelin.

The wedding of Charles R. Swords, son of Mrs. Charles R. Swords, and Miss Florence Jacquelin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin, was celebrated at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. The bride was given away by her father. Her frock was of white satin and point lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She wore diamond stars. Mrs. Robert Brevoort Potts, a bride of a few weeks, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. She was in white and she wore a white picture hat, with black plumes. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Jacquelin, another sister, and Miss Martha Jacob. Their gowns were tan crêpe de chine, with large tan picture hats, with black plumes, and they carried yellow chrysanthemums. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and so was the house, where the large reception was held. Charles L. Riker was Mr. Swords's best man, and the ushers were Herbert T. Jacquelin, William W. Reese, Theodore Irving Reese, Harry G. Haskell, Robert Graham, Arthur Osgood Choate, William M. Benjamin, and Richard H. Morris.

Griggs—Hoxsey.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 19.—The marriage of J. Leavitt Griggs, eldest son of ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs, and Miss Ruth Hoxsey, second daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hoxsey, was solemnized in St. Paul's Episcopal Church here this afternoon in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, more than 1,500 invitations having been issued. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David Stuart Hamilton, who was assisted by the Rev. William M. Hughes of Morristown, an uncle of the bride. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elsa Douglas Hoxsey, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Constance Griggs, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen Wilcox of this city, Miss Jane Porter Robinson of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Felton of Chicago. The best man was G. J. Edwards of this city, and the ushers were Dr. W. S. Baldwin, F. C. Wesley Abbott, Daniel Griggs, brother of the bridegroom; Sidney Barkalow, S. William Smith, and Dr. Frederick T. Billings of Brooklyn.

Thalheimer—Walter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The marriage of Miss Ray Florence Walter of Baltimore and Harry S. Thalheimer, formerly of Philadelphia, was celebrated yesterday at high noon at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

Mr. Thalheimer is well known to the Philadelphia newspaper fraternity, having been associated with several leading morning papers for over ten years. The marriage was to have been celebrated on the date mentioned at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Walter, 243 Laurel Street, Baltimore, but Mr. Thalheimer, who has just recovered from a serious attack of pneumonia, had been advised by his physicians not to leave New Orleans.

Miss Walter's parents and sister, Miss Alma Walter, as well as Mr. Thalheimer's mother, sister, and brother, were present at the marriage.

Shafer—Morris.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—The marriage of Miss Helen Louise Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Morris of 187 Midland Avenue, Glenridge, to William Bell Shafer, Jr., of Brooklyn, was celebrated in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon, the Rev. George L. Curtis officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Clara Morris, as maid of honor, and Nathan Shafer of Brooklyn, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. There were no bridesmaids. The ushers were John P. Shafer of Brooklyn, also a brother of the bridegroom; Ralph W. Morris, a brother of the bride; Robert P. Anderson of Bloomfield, Herbert W. Lockwood of Glenridge, George Andrews of Orange, and S. Edward Rose of Elmira, N. Y. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Hardy—Symington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—The marriage of Miss Caroline Symington, daughter of Thomas Symington and granddaughter of W. W. Spence of Baltimore, to Wallington Hardy of Norfolk, Va., took place to-day at noon at Brown Memorial Church. Little Miss Emily Riggs, niece of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Harvey and Miss Margaret Reid of Norfolk, Miss Louise Symington, Miss Mary Esther Gill, and Miss Maude Howell of Baltimore. Russell Hardy of Norfolk, Va., brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Carpenter—McBurney.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 19.—Miss Mad... Edward Eugene McBurney, was married to Arthur Burdett Carpenter of Amsterdam, N. Y., this afternoon in the home of her parents at 170 Valley Road, the Rev. Claudius M. Roome, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiating. Miss Gertrude Feeney of Montclair was maid of honor, and William G. Garnsey of Gloversville, N. Y., was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Carpenter, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Grace Safer of Demarest. The ushers were Frank J. Blood and Frank Van Brocklin of Amsterdam.

Owen—Surtees.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 19.—The wedding of Arthur Edmund Owen of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Annie Georgiana Surtees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Surtees of this city, took place in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church here this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church.

Patterson—Higinbotham.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Miss Alice Higinbotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harlow N. Higinbotham, and Joseph Medill Patterson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, were married this afternoon at Grace Episcopal Church. The bride's sister, Miss Florence Higinbotham, was maid of honor, and the other maids were: Miss Eleanor Patterson, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Ruth Hanna of Cleveland, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, Miss Muriel Byram, Miss Marjorie Burnes, and Miss Kate Lancaster. Joseph Medill McCormick, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, and Alexander Cameron, Jr., of New York, W. Pancoast Clyde of New York, P. Lincoln Mitchell of Cincinnati, Leonard Thomas of Philadelphia, Fletcher Dobyns, Harry M. Higinbotham, brother of the bride; Robert Rutherford McCormick, and Montgomery M. Hallowell were the ushers.

Babriski—Loader.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The wedding of Miss Belle Loader, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loader, and Alonzo Morgan Zabriskie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathania Zabriskie of Aurora, N. Y., was solemnised last evening at St. George's Church. Among the relatives present from other cities were Mr. N. Zabriskie, father of the bridegroom; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Zabriskie of East Orange, brother and sister-inlaw; Henry A. Morgan and Miss Morgan of Aurora, N. Y.; Mrs. Strong and Miss Strong, also of Aurora, and Edward Denny of New York.

Automobile for Actress's Wedding.

Miss Ella E. Huested, who described herself as an actress, living at 60 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Manhattan, was married yesterday to Ralph V. Thomas of 67 Franklin Street, Jersey City, by the Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City Heights. The bridegroom said he was connected with Harper Brothers' publishing house. The couple came in an automobile from Manhattan, and after the ceremony they returned in the vehicle. The witnesses to the marriage were Dora Joyce, also an actress, and Arnold Walser, who gave his occupation as a bookmaker.

IN THE SHOPS.

Does every one know that lady bugs are "lucky" bugs? A Massachusetts woman "ran" down to New York yesterday to buy one, because she had just heard of them, and she never fails to buy everything of which she hears that it is lucky. The lady bug as an ornament is quite new in New York. The idea has been brought over from London by a jeweler who saw that the wearing of a lady bug is a fad in that great metropolis. Now one can get the pretty things made up in different forms. There is the lady bug without a setting, but with a ring at the top, to wear as an ornament, and there is the lady bug in the centre of the convenient gold wire pins, made after the design of the safety pin. They come in stickpins, and in large sizes they have a little ornamental work in gold surrounding them to make them large enough for small brooches. The little bug is made of a kind of transparent enamel which gives it a natural appearance. They are made the natural size, very small, and from that they graduate, as they are used for different purposes, up to the size of a Brazilian beetle. They are comparatively inexpensive, costing $3 or more each, according to size.

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There never has been such a run on trinkets supposed to bring luck to the possessor as in the past few years. While the jeweler is making an offering of lady bugs, the stationer is offering pigs and four-leaved clovers. Little things for paper weights or ornaments for the writing table are tiny pigs sitting in tiny pitchers, and from the back of the pitcher, raised above the small animal's head, are three green four-leaved clovers.

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Another offering that the stationer makes is a paper clip, a four-leaved clover of large size, but not larger than the real leaf might grow, with a little red lady bug resting on the green.

***

For other pigs and clover one can go to the department store, and where the fancy napkin rings are to be found—and there are innumerable varieties of them—there is one with the decoration of a pig and a four-leaved clover. That costs only 19 cents. It would bring luck in a boarding house, where it would insure the napkin it guarded not being confused with others.

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Christmas cards are out, and now is the time to make an early choice.

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One of the most attractive of the new calendars, which from its design is evidently intended to serve as a Christmas card as well, shows a fireplace with Santa Claus just arrived through the chimney. It is one of the deep calendars, with the mantlepiece in front, a row of blue plates decorating it, and around the sides calendar months. There are little doors at the front that, when opened, disclose the fireplace an inch or two back and Santa Claus himself. There is one anachronism, for on the hearth a cat is lapping milk, though the clock hands point at 12, and the familiar classic for the night before Christmas declares positively that "not a creature was stirring."

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How is this for a reasonable price? A brass candlestick, four inches or so in height, with a red candle in it and a red shade costs 29 cents. The shade is of paper poppies and very pretty.

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Nothing more beautiful has been seen in anything in which fruit has been used for decorations than the cherries on some of the new leather goods. The leather is a soft, rich green, shaded, one might almost call it, if that did not imply a cheap effect, although it is an imported leather, with a finish of great elegance. On the deep-toned bronze green are the red cherries, and the result is beautiful. There are purses, card cases, and almost everything in the leather, each with the fruit decoration.

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There is a widely increasing use of red leather, and it is being decorated more and more with sporting scenes in bright colors, the English hunting "pink." It is exhibited in large numbers this Horse Show, week. There is nothing that can be imagined that is made of leather that is not to be seen in this. There are boxes of all sizes and for all purposes, card boxes, note card boxes with score books, portfolios, every imaginable kind of a blank book, pretty little trays, all of the red leather, with the hunting scenes.

ARMOUR & CO. BUY WHEAT.

Cause a Big Advance in Price on Chicago Board.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Armour & Co. openly bought enough May and December wheat to-day to send prices soaring. Armour has now and then added the small matter of 1,000,000 bushels to his May line until it has reached enormous proportions. To-day, taking advantage of an early break of ¾ cent he took fully 3,000,000 bushels more May and December, thereby forcing prices up 1 to 2¼ cents. The May holding of that option now practically aggregates from 12,...

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

FIRST-CLASS
RESTAURANT
In Basement. Music from 12 to 2.
Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Piano, Violin and Song Recital
At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon,
In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store.
Fifth Floor.

ARTISTS:

MISS BEATRICE WAINWRIGHT.....Soprano
MME. MARIAN VAN DUYN.....Contralto
MR. ERNEST T. MARTIN.....Tenor
MR. KENNETH BINGHAM.....Bass
ROBERT B. TEGRAN.....Pianist
MISS HATTIE SCHOLDER, Primo —AND— MR. SAMUEL EPPINGER, Secundo

1. Gypsy Life.....Schumann
QUARTET.
2. What Matter?.....Delibes
MISS WAINWRIGHT.
3. Fantasie Hongroise.....Liszt
MISS SCHOLDER.
Orchestral parts played on second piano by MR. EPPINGER.
4. Gitana.....De Koven
MR. MARTIN.
5. Serenade.....Schubert
QUARTET.
6. I Wait for Thee.....Hawley
7. Concerto No. 3.....Beethoven
MISS SCHOLDER.
Orchestral parts played on second piano by MR. EPPINGER.
8. Aria from Queen of Sheba.....Gounod
MR. BINGHAM.
9. Good Night, Beloved.....Pinsuti
QUARTET.

Women's Stylish Coats.



Exceedingly Pretty Box Coats, To-day at $10.00

KERSEY BOX COATS (same as illustration), made of fine quality cloth, lined with stout black satin, loose or half-fitted back, double shoulder capes, with bands of stitched cloth; the sleeves and cuffs in these garments are a most attractive feature.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Fur Coats and Scarfs.

Exquisite in quality and workmanship. Prices, too, are bound to be appreciated.

Electric Seal Coats,
Beautifully made COATS; workmanship and quality are paramount, but the prices are a particular inducement,
At $25.00, $29.50 & $35.00

Fox Scarfs Underpriced.
Beautiful American FOX SCARFS; pelt and hair are soft and lustrous as silk; rich shadings of sable and Isabella,
At $10.00, $12.50 & $19.50

Muffs and Stoles.
Exquisitely made-up sets, muff and stole, of Squirrel, Mink, Bear, Lynx, Sable Fox, Persian Lamb, White Fox, Ermine, or in combinations.
(Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

3,000 Flannel Waists, 1.95 EACH



This is one of the most important transactions of the season in Flannel Waists, and that it will meet with a very large and prompt response may be accepted as a foregone conclusion.

The Waists are made precisely as shown in the illustration. They are of fine quality twilled flannel. The front is plaited with Duchess effect, piped with white Taffeta silk. Eighteen velvet buttons adorn the front. The collars and cuffs are of combination flannel, velvet and silk. Solid black and all the leading shades, 1.95

Also Women's Crepe de Chine Waists.
These Waists are made with cluster tucking and rows of fagoting; soft collar and cuffs; black, white, pink, light blue, light gray and maize. Special to-day, 5.00
(Second Floor, Front.)

We Are Selling More
SILVERWARE AND CUTLERY
Than We Ever Did Before.

Excellent reasons why. The range of selections is infinitely larger and better than we ever showed before in a November or pre-Thanksgiving Sale of this kind. Everything is bright, new and beautiful.

Every Price Is Extraordinarily Low.

As a matter of fact, we have invested price with more persuasive purchasing power than has yet characterized any silverware and cutlery sale.

The Main Aisle is a source and centre of tremendous interest and attraction. We repeat the offerings in detail, for the reason that we have planned so prodigally for this sale that the assortments are just as fresh and representative as if the sale were just beginning.

Sterling Silverware.

STERLING SILVER DINNER OR TEA KNIVES; hollow handles; set of 6, 6.00
STERLING SILVER TABLE SPOONS OR FORKS; fancy patterns; set of 6, 9.75
STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, fancy patterns; set of 6, 2.95
STERLING SILVER BUTTER SPREADERS, set of 6, 3.75
STERLING SILVER COLD MEAT FORKS, PRESERVE SPOONS, AND LETTUCE FORKS, WITH GILT OR SILVER BOWLS, French gray handles, 2.25
STERLING SILVER BABY CUPS, highly polished, gold lined, 2.95
CIGAR JARS, Sterling silver tops, French gray finish, 2.95
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 5 pieces, extra heavy, full size, beautifully embossed, 145.00
STERLING SILVER TEA SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, highly polished, bead trimming, 75.00
STERLING SILVER COFFEE SETS, consisting of 3 pieces, extra heavy, beautifully embossed, French gray finish, 75.00
STERLING SILVER CHOCOLATE SETS, 3 pieces, highly polished, rococo border, 61.25
STERLING SILVER DESSERT SETS, sugar, cream and spoon holder, highly polished, gold lined, 45.00
STERLING SILVER BERRY SETS, 2 pieces, bowl, sugar and creamer, highly polished, gold lined, 30.00
STERLING SILVER BERRY BOWLS, pierced design, highly polished, 22.00
STERLING SILVER OYSTER FORKS, set of 6, 3.25
STERLING SILVER BREAD TRAYS, highly polished, rococo border, 17.50
STERLING SILVER DESSERT SETS, highly polished, 2 pieces, gold lined, 12.00
CUT-GLASS WATER BOTTLES, heavy Sterling silver mounting, 2.75
STERLING SILVER CANDLESTICKS, 9 in., highly polished, 6.75
STERLING SILVER BONBON DISHES, French gray finish, 2.75

Plated Silverware.

LOT 1—QUADRUPLE PLATED HOLLOW WARE—Many new designs in Butler or bright finish; Bread Trays, Cracker Jars, Claret Pitchers, Baby Cups, Pickle Casters, Mustard Pots, Cigar Jars, Condensed Milk Holders, Horse-Radish Jars, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Bowls and Fruit Dishes, choice, 75
LOT 2—QUADRUPLE PLATED Candlesticks, Chocolate Pots, Cups, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Sugar Bowls, Bread Trays, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Condensed Milk Holders, Claret Pitchers, Sugar Sifters, Fern Dishes, Cigar Jars, Serving Trays, Tea Pots, and Cake Baskets; choice, 1.33
LOT 3—QUADRUPLE PLATED Fruit Dishes, Nut Bowls, Candlesticks, Crumb Sets, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Bread Trays, Chocolate Pots, Sugar Bowls, Spoon Holders, Butter Dishes, Cream Pitchers, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Sugar Bowls, with 6 Rogers Tea Spoons, and Nut Bowls; choice, 1.95
LOT 4—QUADRUPLE PLATED Cake Baskets, Fern Dishes, Bread Trays, Crumb Sets, Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Butter Dishes, After-Dinner Coffee Pots, Serving Trays, Baking Dishes, porcelain lined; choice 2.75
LOT 5—QUADRUPLE PLATED Butter Dishes, Bread Trays, Fern Dishes, Tea Pots, Syrup Pitcher and Tray, Soup Tureens, Salad Bowls, Fruit Dishes, Coffee Pots and Cake Baskets, choice 3.50
ROGERS A1 SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, choice of many fancy patterns—
TEA SPOONS, set of 6, 35
TABLE SPOONS or FORKS, set of 6, 70
TRIPLE PLATED DINNER KNIVES, set of 6, 95
ROGERS QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, satin engraved, 3.95
QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, Butler finish, 4.95
QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, polished or Butler finish, 7.75
QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, Butler or bright finish, 9.00
QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA SETS, consisting of 4 pieces, polished or Butler finish, 12.50

Table Cutlery.

GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, fancy lined case, antique ivory handles, Sterling silver ferrules, fine quality steel, 4.00
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces, in case, handles made of antique ivory or stag, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 5.00
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces, in case, stag or antique ivory handles, Sterling silver ferrules, best quality steel, 6.50
GAME CARVERS, 3 pieces, in case, ivory or celluloid handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 2.50
GAME CARVERS, 2 pieces, in case, stag handles, Sterling silver ferrules, 1.95
CARVING SETS, 3 pieces, in case, stag handles, best quality steel, 3.50
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, 2.00
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, stag handles, extra fine steel, 95
CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORK, cocobolo handles, fine quality steel, 75
PEARL HANDLE DINNER KNIVES, full size, silver plated blade, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 4.95
PEARL HANDLE FRUIT KNIVES, silver plated blades, Sterling silver ferrules, set of 6, 2.65
DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, celluloid or rubber handles, fine quality steel, set of 12 pieces, 3.75
DINNER KNIVES, celluloid handles, silver plated ferrules, set of 6, 1.75
NICKEL SILVER NUT SETS, 6 picks in box, 19
NICKEL SILVER NUT SETS, 6 picks and 1 cracker in box, 18
SILVER PLATED NUT SETS, 6 picks in box, 35
SILVER PLATED NUT SETS, 6 picks and 1 cracker in box, 45

(Sixth Floor, 18th St. and 19th St.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

KING OSCAR'S DECISION.

We are unable, in the decision of the King of Sweden in the Samoan case, to find the slightest support for any position ever taken or any opinion ever expressed by an American statesman or official, save only that the prediction of Secretary BLAINE and Secretary GRESHAM that the tripartite treaty of 1889 would be found unworkable and would lead to disputes is triumphantly sustained by his Majesty's findings. In respect of everything else we have ever affirmed or hoped for in the Samoan case, his Majesty disappoints us. Very few decisions in international arbitration cases so completely sustain the one party and confound all the others. Germany comes out fully triumphant, Great Britain and the United States are shown to have been wholly in the wrong, both in the acts of force complained of and in the arguments by which they sought to justify them.

King OSCAR relies throughout his opinion upon unanimity of action by the three Powers as the vital principle of the treaty. Unquestionably, when British and American warships opened fire upon the insurgent forces of MATAAFA they acted not only without the co-operation of the representatives of Germany, but against their earnest protest. The majority, that is, overruled the minority. The treaty in six cases expressly declares that action for certain specified purposes shall be unanimous. In one case—the recommendation that the Chief Justice be removed—a majority may act. In contracts and trusteeships unanimity of course is the usual rule. The fact that the majority principle is admitted in one article of the treaty and that the case under adjudication arose out of a sudden and great emergency certainly not contemplated by the treaty, in which action of some kind had to be taken—in fact, the German Consul had taken separate action and pursued a separate policy—gave at least a color of validity to the British and American argument before the arbitrator. In Article I. of the treaty, however, it is declared that "Neither of the Powers shall exercise any separate control over the islands or the Government thereof." Undoubtedly armed resistance to a pretender to the throne who but for that resistance would easily have accomplished his purposes, is an attempt to exercise control. It is an attempt, too, more clearly recognizable, better capable of vivid presentation to the mind of an arbitrator than the acts of the German Consul, who personally and officially, but without show of force, sustained MATAAFA, the pretender, and opposed MALIETOA, the lawful King.

Our case and the case of Great Britain rested upon the very respectable moral ground that, as we believed, and as events plainly showed, the German Consul ROSE and Dr. RAFFEL, the German President of the Municipal Council of Apia, detaching themselves and their Government from the policy of the three Powers as it had formerly been pursued and was plainly understood, really brought about the trouble which led to hostilities. The three Consuls had joined in requiring MATAAFA to renounce all pretensions to the kingship. On that condition he was permitted to return from exile. German opposition to him was as unquestionable as British or American opposition. He broke his agreement, nevertheless, and was elected King by a large majority over MALIETOA. The Chief Justice decided that the election was invalid, as MATAAFA was not eligible, and MALIETOA was installed as the lawful King. It was then, through some ill-understood change of policy, and in flagrant disregard of the treaty agreement to accept and abide by the Chief Justice's decision in such cases, that German encouragement was given to MATAAFA, and when his hostile operations threatened the lives and property of British and Americans, fire was opened on his forces. King OSCAR holds that the principle of the treaty was violated when two acted against one. He quite overlooks the antecedent action of one against two, which made all the trouble.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States thought they had a case. In the opinion of the arbitrator they had none. His decision must be cheerfully accepted, and when the claims have been passed upon and the awards have been made, the money will be paid. In international arbitrations the Government and the people of the United States would not like to be considered "bad losers." If Americans are surprised or disappointed, however, at the completeness with which the contentions of Germany have been affirmed they have the consolation of knowing that in future disputes of this nature [illegible] under the provisions of The Hague Convention. It is in many respects and for many reasons desirable that a court, not an individual, shall hear and determine international cases.

THE SACRED TARIFF.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says:

> There will be no tariff revision at the next session of Congress. There will be no recommendation in the President's message looking to any change in the tariff by the Fifty-seventh Congress. There will be no action by the Ways and Means Committee of the House opening the way to revision.

And it adds:

> The President stands by the policies of the Republicans who rolled up great majorities on Nov. 4 as a testimonial of their confidence in him. He stands with those who believe that for the present the tariff should not be tinkered, who are unwavering in their loyalty to the principle of protection, and who are as unwavering in their determination that the evils of the trust system shall be eliminated that the prosperity of the Nation may be maintained.

These expressions probably represent fairly the state of mind of the Republicans of the more thoughtful sort. They see that there is a good deal of discontent with the tariff and even more with the trusts, and have to admit that something must be done sooner or later. But they are afraid of doing anything, and with one accord they prefer that action shall be delayed. It is not an encouraging outlook for the President, but we are mistaken if he does not speak in his approaching message more definitely than his party friends either expect or desire.

A VERY BROAD QUESTION.

According to the accounts telegraphed to this country the debate in the Reichstag did not touch upon the merits of the tariff controversy between this country and Germany. Dr. BRUMER alleged that classifications were arbitrarily altered "at the instance of an American trust" to the detriment of German exporters. Our tariff classification is matter of law, and is alterable only by legal process, in which foreign exporters and American trusts have such standing as the merit of their case and the excellence of their legal advisers afford them. Our tariff law is imperfect, and imperfectly administered, but we do not credit any assertion that any trust can alter classifications at its will. Germany has a better case than that, and one which it behooves Americans to consider.

There is, moreover, a certain analogy between the German and Russian assertion of grievances against us. Russia, it will be recalled, retaliated against the United States because the United States countervailed what the United States courts decided was a Russian export bounty upon sugar. Russia contended that she paid no such bounty, and that her internal tax system—out of which the alleged bounty arose—was not a proper subject for cognizance by United States courts. The matter is still pending, and now arises the German case in which the alleged export bounty, or an equivalent, is paid not by the Government, but by private trade arrangements. Of course, the United States does not formally countervail this private export bounty, but it does essentially the same thing when it holds that dutiable values are the values in open market in the country of export. Such domestic values are higher than the export price by the amount paid to encourage exportation, and all ad valorem duties are proportionately increased here. This revaluation here might be done "at the instance of a trust" to protect its own trade, but it would not be discrimination against Germany. It would be merely the protection of our customs duties and our producing interests at the cost of German and American consumers.

The price in open market in the country of exportation is the only price of which it is practicable to take cognizance. When once that standard is abandoned the dutiable price may be anything. Not only would our entire customs be thrown into confusion, but so also would the importing trade, for no merchant could do business if his competitor could import more cheaply by any device. Fairness to our own producers under our system also requires duties to be levied at the foreign market price, and not at any price alleged to be paid, or even proved to be paid, for special bargains under exceptional conditions, whether by Governmental or private bounties, or otherwise. The parties aggrieved, it seems to us, are the German consumers, who are compelled to pay dear prices in order that the export trade may be stimulated, and American consumers, who are not permitted to profit by the boon of underpriced goods which would be available but for their own customs system.

It is a curious feature of modern industrialism—this determination of producers to sell dearly at home and cheaply abroad. And it has a curious complement in the unanimous rejection of the proffer by "abroad." Germany complains that we reject by overvaluing the goods which German exporters are induced by a pecuniary consideration to send us more cheaply than Germans can buy them. Russia makes similar complaint about her sugar. England long stoutly contended that cheap sugar was a boon not to be rejected because it was made possible by the folly of foreigners in taxing themselves for that purpose, but even England succumbed at last and joined the movement which will make sugar dearer for her and cheaper for consumers in the countries which formerly paid export bounties. We ourselves pay more for goods produced among us than foreigners pay for the same goods after the cost of carriage to them is paid. Of course, if you can sell the bulk of your product at dear prices at home you can afford to sacrifice your surplus abroad. But if "abroad" rejects your surplus, overproduction, at home results, with a fall in prices. The other way is to stimulate home consumption by a lower range of price extended impartially to foreign consumers as well, and make sacrifice sales, or sales below cost, nowhere. At bottom it is a question of human nature and mercantile policy that Germany has raised, rather than one of mere international discrimination. Retaliation is not the remedy Dr. BRUMER should "exhibit."

THE DELAWARE SITUATION.

As we noted the other day, the Republicans of Delaware are not at all convinced that the "recognition" of ADDICKS by the President makes him any better representative of decency and honesty than he was before, or changes the duty of honest and decent men to keep him out of the Senate if they can. Not only is this true of the Republicans of Delaware, but it is true of honorable Republicans all over the country. If the White House staff is doing its work as it should, Mr. ROOSEVELT, when he returns from his bear hunt, will find a mass of newspaper clippings relating to this subject, and among them he will find those from only a very few that do not condemn all toleration of ADDICKS. We have never known a question in which there was such intense and general interest in the Republican Party as to which the conduct of the leader of the party was so uniformly disapproved and regretted.

What ought to be most significant to the President is that the severest comment on his course is based on the precepts he has taught and the example he has set in public life. This is a very serious matter. The feeling of the whole country has been that the President might easily make mistakes in judgment, but that on a plain issue he would be bold, clear, and firm. The Addicks issue in Delaware is perfectly plain to the great body of Republican journalists all over the Union. They have watched, reported, and criticised the man and his actions for years. They have also kept close account of the efforts of honest men in the State to defeat his schemes, and they have been very proud of the fact that these efforts have been so persistent and unselfish as they have been. They have been equally proud that the Addicks plot was steadily refused all aid or countenance by President MCKINLEY, and, until the present time, has been by President ROOSEVELT. The sentiment of this large number of Republican journalists, based on knowledge of the facts, their detestation of ADDICKS and his methods, their admiration for the honorable men of Delaware and for President MCKINLEY, their trust, in the past, in the judgment and independence of President ROOSEVELT—all these have made for a high standard of conduct in public life. They have been a valuable moral asset. They have tended to make our political life purer, more wholesome.

It is a pity that their value and their influence should be lessened by the course of the President. He is in the eyes of these Republican journalists, as with tens of thousands of Americans not connected with politics, the ideal public man, who cannot easily be hoodwinked, and who will do the right when he sees it. In this case, where to all familiar with the matter the right is so very clear, Mr. ROOSEVELT has aided the wrong. He has done it in a particularly disagreeable manner. He has bestowed Federal patronage on a follower of ADDICKS who deserted the opponents of ADDICKS, and, by running for Congress against the regular candidate, elected a Democrat, and, moreover, showed while in office previously that he was neither competent nor faithful to a degree that justifies his reappointment. All this is so glaringly contrary to the standard that Mr. ROOSEVELT has advocated, and in numerous trying emergencies has fearlessly applied, that public opinion is shocked. It is intimated that when the President returns and sees what is the real effect of the step he has taken, he will frankly retrace it. We sincerely hope that he may.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRANCHISE.

The advice of Mr. MCLEAN, Tammany leader in the Board of Aldermen, to the Fusion Aldermen to take advantage of the interval between the reference of the amended Pennsylvania terminal and tunnel franchise to the Railroad Committee and its report for final action to consult their constituents and learn their wishes was shrewd and practical. It is extremely probable that the members who have opposed the franchise on one or another pretext have very little idea of what the real state of public opinion on this important subject has been from the first and is now. The labor leaders have made them believe that they represented public opinion, whereas they do not even represent the real judgment of the labor element. Their effort to organize a labor demonstration to sustain the Aldermen in insisting upon impracticable and impossible conditions was a failure which would have been pathetic if it had not been ludicrous.

It is doubtful if there is any question now under discussion concerning which public opinion has shaped itself more definitely than upon this incomparable public improvement. If the conscientious Alderman, uncertain as to his public duty, will undertake to advise himself as to the views of those he is supposed to represent, and if lacking the opportunity to do this he will advise himself as to the results of the investigations of the Merchants' Association, which would undoubtedly be placed at his disposal for examination, his "duty" will become extremely clear to him.

That the discussion of the terms of the franchise raised by the Aldermen has been of advantage to the city may be conceded. Some of the modifications are undoubtedly advantageous; others are perhaps disadvantageous. If not subsequently modified they will result in public inconvenience. The underlying idea of the objectors seems to have been that local interests will be protected by requiring traffic which goes through the city to break bulk or change cars. Hence the insistence that no connection shall be made at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue with any road entering New York from the north and using the Grand Central Station. Such connection may ultimately become of the greatest public advantage. In this and eight other contentions the Pennsylvania management has yielded, gracefully and with every evidence of a conciliatory spirit. The limit has now been reached, and any further contention over the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages demands would not only be futile but it would imperil the entire undertaking. The Aldermen have done all that the most rigid sense of public obligation demanded, and perhaps somewhat more. They will find it much safer to respect a practically unanimous public sentiment than to disregard it.

THE DEMAND OF THE NON-UNION MINE WORKERS.

The statement of their position and demands filed on behalf of the non-union mine workers with the Anthracite Strike Arbitration Commission is a document of unusual interest. Assuming that it is what it purports to be, it presents a case as much entitled to respectful consideration as that for which Mr. MITCHELL, as representative of the union, is contending. Their demand for an increase of 20 per cent. in wages is perfectly proper. They are certainly as much entitled to it as are the union miners, and perhaps somewhat better, since they had no hand in bringing about the five months' paralysis of the industry. If it is conceded they will be that much better off; if it is refused them by the arbitrators they will be content with the decision, to respect which they have pledged themselves in advance. They are fully warranted in entering an emphatic protest against any recognition of the United Mine Workers as an organization, "for the reason that any agreement, if made, will render it impossible for us to continue to earn our living by our labor in and about the mine in which we are now employed, or to which such agreement applies, and will subject us and our families to all manner of abuse, violence, outrage, and probably murder." They are equally warranted in insisting that in any arrangement made with members of the union the latter shall be required to refrain from molestation or annoyance, and to leave the non-union men free to earn their living in any lawful manner and on terms mutually satisfactory to themselves and their employers.

In their protest against the action of the union in limiting output or restricting the number of cars which a miner can have in a day, they put a finger upon one of the worst abuses of union rule in the mines. The wrong to which this protest calls attention should never have been permitted to exist by the operators, and certainly should not be tolerated in future. In the assertion of their right to live and to work the non-union miners sound a note which should find an echo in every American bosom:

> We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it, and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain. And we further believe that the laws of the land vouchsafe to us protection from insult, outrage, violence, molestation, or interference in the performance of our labors, and in order that we shall not be disturbed in the free and full exercise of these rights, we most respectfully urge that the assertion of them be made a part of the finding in this proceeding.

MITCHELL'S reply to this would probably be that a non-union workman is a creature so far beneath contempt that he cannot possibly have any rights which a union man is bound to respect. He has said as much in his testimony. The commission cannot very well ignore a memorial of this character without incurring grave responsibility for what might follow. Should it fail to do all in its power to safeguard the rights, lives, and property of the non-union miners, it will accomplish nothing beyond discrediting industrial arbitration in the judgment of all right-thinking men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By expressing commiseration for that "lean black bear" which was done to death by the President's party the other day we caused strings strangely dissimilar to vibrate. A gentle Brooklynite thanks us with almost passionate fervor for our "noble words," which he takes as proof that we are on the right, that is, the humane, side as regards "the detestable practice of hunting for sport," and he promises us the warm gratitude of "all true lovers of our dumb brothers, sometimes called the lower animals, but God's creatures even as ourselves." That would be nice if we were quite sure about our antagonism to hunting for sport and could accept bouquets as such with a clearer conscience. As a matter of fact, however, all we ask of hunting is that it have an excuse somewhere between fair and good, in addition to the fun there is in it, and then the fun doesn't trouble us a bit. But another reader throws no bouquets. He, too, writes with almost passionate fervor, not to thank and bless us for pitying the "lean black bear" and criticising his slayers, but to scold us for our silly sentimentality. Every liberal-minded and sensible person, he tells us severely, would have said of the incident, if anything, "Well, our President is enjoying his much-needed rest and diversion from his official duties, and we hope that whatever he undertakes in his hunt he may be successful in." And there you are! Occupying, as we do on this subject, a position at least as far from that of the out-and-out zoophilists who would not hunt at all except as an alternative to starvation as from that of the savages who indulge in indiscriminate slaughter on every given opportunity from mere love of carnage, we certainly cannot please everybody, and shall be lucky if we please anybody. As regards the President's hunting, perhaps the very worst part of it is the inevitable publicity that all its details receive. Hold-

ing the office he does, whatever of offensiveness there may be in any of his acts is vastly emphasized, and he is held to a responsibility with regard to "lean black bears" and other things that does not weigh on the rest of us. His present search for diversion has involved interference with what are unquestionable human rights, as well as with the rather dubious rights of bears, and he might easily have chosen both a better and a safer form of diversion.

—Delicate consideration for the interests, and still more for the feelings, of others has characterized the conduct of Mr. THOMAS W. LAWSON in so many fields of human endeavor—financial, botanical, mineralogical, nautical, and social, to mention only a few of them—that this trait long ago came to be recognized as the one which identifies and sets him apart from his fellow-men. It was, therefore, hardly necessary for Mr. LAWSON to explain, as he has done, that his failure to exhibit and compete at our Horse Show this year was due to a generous and kindly desire to give other folks a chance to collect a few of the precious blue ribbons which he himself has already accumulated in quantities so vast. Everybody knew this already, simply from everybody's knowledge of Mr. LAWSON'S beautiful nature, and best of all was it known by New York's yachtsmen, who have, as it were, summered and wintered him, and never tire of expatiating upon his indifference to glory for himself, his keen interest in the fame and happiness of his neighbors. But though the philanthropic Bostonian's avowal of tender affection for horse-owners less fortunate than himself was unnecessary, so far as regards the general understanding of his failure to compete here this year, yet it was not useless. It revealed that Mr. LAWSON derived a certain pleasure from his previous triumphs—that they did not, as many of us have feared, produce in him a gnawing grief every time he thought of them. That fear was perfectly natural, for Mr. LAWSON could not have been unaware that the blue ribbons he won were objects of eager aspiration on the part of his competitors, and it was hard to avoid the conclusion that he suffered from their disappointment even more than they did. But no; Mr. LAWSON is still human. "It is pleasant," he says, meaning, of course, pleasant for himself as it would be for others, "year after year to sweep the ring as my stable has done." He could, therefore, enjoy the fruits of victory, even when it involved the infliction of defeat upon others, and he is, after all, a man among men, with just a trace of that selfishness which distinguishes men from angels. That, in a way, is reassuring, and will add a needed—perhaps the one needed—grace to Mr. LAWSON'S popularity. Much as we may respect perfection, none of us really loves it, and Mr. LAWSON did well to remove the suspicion that he is perfect.

—We confess to have had our doubts as to the wisdom of that Brooklyn clergyman who recently found time to preach against the wearing of "openwork" stockings. It seemed to us that, even in Brooklyn, topics of more vital importance could have been found to serve as the basis of clerical exhortation, and we actually went so far as to wonder, deep down in our hearts, if that stocking sermon didn't do more in the way of inspiring unspiritual thoughts than could all the widely reticulated hosiery in seven States, including this one, if it had been left without any other advertising than the dry goods stores and its own charms would give it. But after reading yesterday the story from Jersey about the evidently mismatched pair—of lovers, not of stockings—that were prevented by this sermon from assuming the bonds of matrimony, we realized that the preacher had not preached in vain. For as the twain stood up to hear a Justice of the Peace pronounce the words that would have made them de jure, though not de facto, one, a chance reference to the stocking sermon inspired the would-be bridegroom to say that denunciation of openwork was "about right." Thereupon the would-be bride opined that it was all wrong, and then word followed word, until the young woman's scornful rejection of the young man's demand that she instantly and forever renounce stockings in which there was any solution of continuity, except at one end, resulted in an emphatic abandonment of the proposed ceremony. The revelation of incompatibility, thanks to the Brooklyn clergyman, was most timely. Coming then, it was comedy; coming later, it would have been tragedy. Both the young woman and the young man are to be congratulated on a happy escape from a lifetime of conjugal disputes, to which in their ignorance of each other's temperament they had been on the point of letting the Justice condemn them. It is not necessary to say that either was right or that either was wrong on the openwork stocking question, but each was certainly right in permitting no foolish fear of a "scene" prevent an instant settlement of a controversy, trifling, indeed, but of enormous significance. And perhaps, if they think the matter over in the abundant and safe leisure now at their command, they may arrive at a common realization, both of its triviality and of its significance, and, beginning their courtship all over again, arrive anew at the state of would-be bride and would-be bridegroom with a far greater chance of happiness than they had before.

Emergency Currency.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a friend of the bankers, I would cordially indorse Col. Myron T. Herrick's monetary plan, published in your issue of Nov. 16. He proposes that whenever money is "tight," that is, when it is worth, say, from 2 to 10 per cent. per month, the United States Government shall be compelled by law to loan it without limit to bankers at 5 or 6 per cent. per annum. I am sure that the entire banking fraternity will approve of this excellent suggestion. Care should be taken, however, that none but bankers should enjoy the benefits of the proposed legislation. ALEXANDER DEL MAR.
New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

NUGGETS.

A Dainty Lunch.

That word "dainty" never being used to describe the lunch spread for men, we have decided that it means there is not enough to eat.—Atchison Globe.

Practical View of It.

"The spirit moves me!" exclaimed the poet.

"Well," said a friend, "that's cheaper than paying house rent."—Atlanta Constitution.

Her Idea of Manly Ways.

Louise—He's such a manly man!
Mary—What do you mean by that?
Louise—Why, he dresses well, you know, and smokes a pipe, and—and that sort of thing.—Detroit Free Press.

An Alibi.

"Now, Johnny," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me who carried off the gates of Gaza?"

"No, ma'am," replied Johnny, promptly. "I wasn't out with the boys this Hallowe'en, and so I didn't have anything to do with it."—Philadelphia Press.

LAMENT OF THE HORSE SHOW.

From The Newark (N. J.) News.

"It may be true, as a matter of course,
That blood will tell," said the horse-show horse.
"But, somehow, the horses that toil the most,
That never bolt, or balk, or boast,
That plod with a firm and a trusty tread
Are horses you can't call thoroughbred.

"Thoroughbred I, and my blood is blue;
Fitted for greatness, and what do I do?
Prance for ribbons and praise—that's all,
While the only horses that tug and haul
With the weight of the world's work on their backs,
Are the rough-rinned, rough-shod, ribbonless hacks."

TO REDUCE NUMBER OF SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN

Postmaster General Intimates that Action Will Be Taken.

Says National Republican Convention Will Undoubtedly Consider a Change of Basis of Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General Payne, political manager of the Administration and the author of the plan for reducing the Congressional representation of the Southern States, is out in an interview denying that the President will recommend his plan to Congress, but intimating strongly that action is likely to be taken either by Congress or by the next Republican Convention.

Mr. Payne intimated that Congress would be expected to do its work without prompting of any kind. With regard to the probable success of his plan for a reduced Southern representation, he said:

"I have no doubt that the National Convention will seriously consider the question of a change of the basis of representation by delegations. The whole question will hinge on this: There are 120 votes in the Republican National Convention from States in the South which do not poll as many Republican votes as are cast in Minnesota. Minnesota, under the new census, has only twenty delegates in the convention. Now here is an aggregate number of votes from one section to nominate a man for the Presidency which does not represent as many Republicans as are situated in this single State in the North. Yet that section in the convention is six times as strong as the one State. I ask, is that fair? I answer by saying no.

"I think there ought to be a change of basis. The change should be made so as to regulate the matter as it is regulated in local conventions in all of the States. In the States the basis of representation is the number of votes cast. There can be no valid objection to the States themselves establishing the precedent. We who look at the subject in this light, therefore, do not ask anything unreasonable. I should like to see some action taken on this subject in 1904."

With regard to the President's action concerning the attempt to build up a white Republican organization in the South, Mr. Payne said: "The action of the President in removing Collector of Internal Revenue Bingham of Alabama a few days ago was not taken with any idea of building up a white man's party, a black man's party, a yellow man's party, or any other sort of man's party in the South; in fact, it had no bearing on this question. The President aimed to mete out justice to those who in his opinion have not been participating fairly in certain political affairs. The removal means that Republicans, not only of the South, but everywhere, are not to be encouraged in assuming an attitude calculated to deprive qualified electors from the exercise of their political rights and participation in affairs growing out of those rights."

SENATORIAL FIGHT IN IDAHO.

Ex-Senator Shoup Likely to Succeed Senator Heitfeld—Other Candidates in View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—There is an interesting fight in Idaho for the vacancy for the Senate that will occur at the close of the present Congress, when Mr. Heitfeld will retire. The Republicans carried the State, securing a majority in the Legislature, and there is a vigorous contest for the succession to the seat of Senator Heitfeld among the Republicans.

Ex-Senator Shoup is a candidate with a fair prospect of winning. Shoup was succeeded by Heitfeld in 1897. Judge W. B. Heyburn and W. E. Borah are in the race. Both are able lawyers and Borah is said to be the finest orator in the State.

Shoup is very popular and will rely upon his personal popularity to win. There is said to be, however, a strong feeling in the State to select a man of recognized ability who can take a place with the able debaters of the Senate, and this reeling may result in the choice of either Judge Heyburn or Mr. Borah.

CHANGES MADE IN PRESIDENT'S OFFICES.

Ornate Furniture in Reception Room to be Discarded as Useless and Undesirable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. — President Roosevelt's expeditious manner of seeing his official callers has made necessary a change in the appointments of his business office that at first blush may seem peculiar to many who are not familiar with the way the Chief Magistrate is besieged during his daily receptions.

In the plans of the architects the President's offices were provided with many fine massive couches and chairs with sumptuous upholstering and rich leather coverings. There were artistically designed writing tables and other pieces of furniture on which a good deal of valuable time and quite a sum of money were spent.

This furniture took up a good deal of space, and as one side of the room was devoted to a large fireplace and doors opening into adjoining offices, while the other side has much of its space given to an ornamental entrance, there was really little space left for the people who might come to see the President. The President during most the time he meets his callers is dealing with personal or state secrets. He goes from one person to another with great directness, and disposes of each matter of business as quickly as he can. Often it is necessary for him to step aside with his caller in order to have a confidential talk unheard by the numerous other persons present. With the many capacious chairs and couches that had been provided this would have been impossible.

An entirely new plan of furniture has therefore been decided on, and the big handsome pieces of furniture have been removed. In their place there will be a few light mahogany chairs with rattan seats. The centre of the room will be clear and there will be no table to dodge around. The writing tables have been placed against the east wall, out of the way. It is believed the room as it is now furnished will accommodate the usual numbers who call on the President during the busy days when Congress is in session.

Internal Revenue Receipts Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that for the month of October, 1902, the total receipts were $20,640,490, a decrease of $3,719,408, as compared with October, 1901. For the four months of the present year the total receipts were $80,465,569, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1901, of $17,009,876.

Kansas City Greets Admiral Schley.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley was the guest of honor to-night at the annual banquet of the Commercial Club, held in commemoration of the signing of the John Jay treaty. The affair was a notable one, and Admiral Schley was given an ovation, the climax of a day of enthusiastic greeting to the naval hero. The Admiral responded to the toast "The American Sailor."

National Museum Wants More Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The National Museum, which was an outgrowth of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, has been outgrown by the accumulation of exhibits, and there is need of a larger building. Prof. Langley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which has charge of the museum, says in his annual report that there are packed in boxes hundreds of curiosities of great scientific value which cannot be shown because the space has been used up for years. The acquisition of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam, and the interest in Cuba have drawn here a large variety of most interesting ex-

[illegible] exhibits, which require for their proper disposition further space, probably nearly equal to half the building. The museum is visited every year by fully 250,000 people.

RUSH TO CANAL COMMISSION.

Several Senators Seek Long-Term Berths in Charge of Construction —More Delay in Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The best evidence that all the supposed obstacles to the purchase and completion of the Panama Canal will be overcome is the fact that there is a desire on the part of several gentlemen who are well informed in canal matters to go on the commission which is to have charge of construction. It is the understanding that the President will appoint one Democrat from the South or West, and among those mentioned for the place are Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Gov. Sayres of Texas, and Senator Harris of Kansas. Mr. Harris has up to this time been recorded officially as a Populist, but this week he went to the Government Printing Office and requested that his designation in the Congressional directory be changed so that he should be called a Democrat simple and straight. He is a civil engineer, was for many years a large contractor on the Union Pacific Railroad, and for several years a surveyor on the Nicaragua Canal route. He has been an earnest advocate of the latter route.

Senator Jones's claim to a place on the commission is said to rest on the fact that he gave his vote for the Panama Canal at the last moment, when it counted and decided the fate of the Panama proposition.

Gov. Sayres was for many years a member of the House from the Lone Star State and has an extensive acquaintance with public enterprises. He is a man of the highest integrity and has a clear head in large undertakings. The President, realizing the vast opportunities there are in the construction of the canal for looting the Treasury, may want just such a man on the commission to watch for attempts to spend money too fast.

The Spooner act authorizing the purchase of the Panama property empowers the President to appoint a commission of seven members, of whom four are to be learned and skilled in engineering. Under this limitation he may have the opportunity to provide for both Senator Jones and Senator Harris or for Gov. Sayres instead of the former. It is not at all probable that all three will be chosen. The President has the power to fix the salary of the Commissioners. The entire Republican delegation of Kansas has indorsed Senator Harris for the place he seeks. Senator Morgan is also backing him.

Secretary Hay announces that at the present time the exchange of notes between himself and Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister, shows that there are radical differences between the two countries in regard to the concessions sought by the United States. There is an agreement on all the minor questions in the treaty, but the essential one as to perpetual control remains to be solved. It will be necessary to send the statement of the case to the Colombian Government, and it will not be until January that the Colombian Congress will be able to pass on the matter. It is expected that the State of Panama will have a full delegation in the Colombian Congress and will take a leading part in the discussion of the points of variance between the two countries.

FAVOR A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Members of the Home Market Club Think a Permanent Board Would Be Useful.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary Clarke of the Home Market Club in his annual report refers to some of the lessons of the recent elections, saying:

"It is claimed by those who wish it so that the people have given a mandate to the Fifty-eighth Congess to revise the tariff. This is open to question. Revision was first demanded as a remedy for trusts. Study and discussion have convinced every enlightened man that there is no remedy through the tariff, and on the contrary a peril.

"So far as my information goes, the members of this club do not consider that the demand for tariff revision was founded upon business reasons. If the demand long survives it will be for political reasons. It is possible, however, that such reasons cannot be ignored.

"Such members of this club as have expressed their views to me on the subject think that it may be advisable for Congress to provide for a commission to investigate the tariff and reciprocity questions, to report one year hence, and to continue as a permanent board to help Congress and the Executive to all needful knowledge on these complicated questions. The commission should be small and well paid, should not include Senators and Representatives, for they have enough else to do; should be bi-partisan, and should have all needful power and resources for gaining the requisite knowledge at home and abroad. The members should seek the advice of tariff leaders in Congress, especially in regard to taking testimony, and the hearings should be public. Such a commission would diminish the demand for revision by subjecting it to scientific tests, and would lessen the dread and shorten the time of it when it comes."

Charles H. Hutchins of Worcester was today re-elected President of the Home Market Club.

WANTS EXTRA TARIFF SESSION.

Congressman Babcock Expresses Himself as Heartily Favoring the Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Representative Babcock was asked to-day his opinion about the probability of a called session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, to which he replied: "I am decidedly in favor of one. The work of revising the tariff should be taken up without delay, in my opinion, and the only time to handle that question is at an extra session of Congress.

"However, in expressing my sentiments on this question in Wisconsin I did not speak for the President, as I was made to do in the telegraphic reports."

Col. Johnston Resigns from Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General, has resigned from the army, to take effect Feb. 1, 1903. He comes from Pennsylvania.

THE CUBAN TREATY MATTER.

Gen. T. H. Bliss in Havana to Investigate Conditions with View to Negotiation.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, who has been sent here to investigate conditions with a view to the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, arrived to-day.

President Palma sent his aide de camp to meet Gen. Bliss and placed at the latter's disposal his private launch and carriage. Gen. Bliss afterward paid a visit to Minister Squiers and then called in his official capacity on President Palma with the American Minister.

President Palma convened a special meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, at which it was practically decided to form a commission consisting of one representative each of the several economic societies and the Secretary of State to confer with Gen. Bliss. These conferences will begin as soon as possible.

HAVANA CIGARMAKERS STRIKE.

It Is Estimated that a Total of 30,000 Employes Have Quit Work.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The cigarmakers at all the factories went out to-day, and it is estimated that a total of 30,000 employes are now on strike.

Several demonstrations were made by the strikers and led to a few arrests, but the disturbances were not of a serious character.

The strike was originally directed against the Havana Commercial Company's factories, and the workmen of the remaining firms were called out by the union.

MRS. FISKE IN "MARY OF MAGDALA"

Paul Heyse's Religious Play at the Manhattan Theatre.

A Noble Drama Well Acted and Superlatively Staged—Mrs. Fiske in a Poetical Part.

Paul Heyse's five-act poetic play, "Mary of Magdala," with which Mrs. Fiske returned last night to the Manhattan Theatre, must be ranked as a religious drama; but it is not the sort of religious drama the public is accustomed to. "Ben Hur," "The Sign of the Cross," "The Christian," and latest, but it is to be feared not last, "The Eternal City"—all these have played upon the crude religious sentiments, the crude dramatic instincts, of the great church-going public that permits itself what it conceives to be the unholy delights of the theatre only when it can salve its conscience with the show of a pious motive.

"Mary of Magdala" is as truly religious and as truly dramatic as these are falsely religious and falsely melodramatic. Its whole atmosphere is as dignified and elevated as theirs is cheap and commonplace, its code of aesthetics is as sound as theirs is flashy and banal. If those who delight in the religious melodrama of theatrical commerce wish to see what a truly religious drama can be they have only to go to Mrs. Fiske's latest production.

The play is not of the very highest literary and dramatic excellence; at times it lacks concentration in the action and fire in the lines. Yet it is the work of a man of unusual literary power, who is working with an adequate conception of what the stage requires. It is noble in conception and dignified in the execution. As such it is far above the level of what the modern playgoer is accustomed to.

In planning his dramatic soheme Heyse has treated his subject in the liberal and yet thoroughly reverent manner. The Magdalen is represented as beautiful, and even in the degradation of her life as preserving a certain sincerity and nobility of character that has only to be touched by the divine image to become elevated and pure. Judas is represented as the man who first betrayed her, and as returning to claim her love again at the time when she has taken up with the teachings of Christ. But he is no common villain.

He is psychologically conceived in that strange but not unfamiliar mold of the man who vacillates between base and noble motives. He has felt the spell of the Master, and has joined Him in the patriotic hope that He is to become temporal King of the Jews and cast out the Romans. When he finds that the message of the Messiah is peace and forbearance, he turns against Him in rage and betrays Him, only to fall victim of remorseful self-murder when He is crucified.

There is, besides, a young Roman, a noble-minded nephew of Pontius Pilate, who has also conceived a passion for the Magdalen. When it is known that the Master is betrayed he comes to her and tempts her with the promise that if she will give herself to him he will secure a pardon from Pilate. The struggle between her fears for the Master's life and her dread of falling into the old sin is perhaps the strongest crisis in a play that has many moving moments.

Mrs. Fiske's interpretation of the part was, as was to be expected, everywhere intelligent and sincere. In the earlier acts, before her conversion, her carriage was confident and worldly. In her beautiful robes, the colors of which were both gorgeous and subdued, and her tiaras of barbaric splendor, she presented a really commanding figure. Then one began to feel about her—as if in the next room or the adjoining house—the presence of the Master. At last she saw Him, heard Him preach in a neighboring garden. When she returned her face was suffused with a heavenly joy, the triumph of the spirit. From that moment her demeanor changed. At the opening of the next act she was seated at a table in sober garments and reading from a book, and here, by some magic of art, her face, in its frame of glowing Titian hair, was clothed in a sweet earthly beauty and illumined by a more than earthly joy. As the terrible tragedy of Calvary drew nearer the strength faded from her bearing; her features became pale and worn with the stress of religious fervor, until the last terrible scene of all, when she struggled down from the cross amid the fury of the elements.

Mrs. Fiske's performance last night was not of an even excellence. The translation—whose work it was could not be ascertained—was in rather soleman blank verse, much addicted to "thou hadst" and "thou wert"; but the acting was keyed down as near as possible to the pitch of absolute naturalism. The combination was not always happy, and least so when, as sometimes happened, Mrs. Fiske lapsed into her old familiar patter of quick colloquial speech. At the crisis of the action, when the image of Christ is supposed to arise before her disordered imagination and forbid her to make the intended sacrifice for His life, her demeanor was impressive, it is true, but was so subdued as not quite to convey the majesty of the Divine presence. It was of course the greatest test that could be laid upon an actress; and it is to be borne in mind that Mrs. Fiske is always least herself under the stress of a first-night performance. But is it not a mistake to abjure wholly the rhetoric of poetic acting in representing what is essentially a poetic drama?

The Judas of Mr. Tyrone Power was a creation of extraordinary simplicity and psychologic grasp, sinister, yet dignified; of evil passions, yet strangely sensitive, even in his hatred, to the beauty and the spirit of the Christ. As the young Roman, Mr. Henry Woodruff was of pleasing presence and voice, but he quite failed to live up to the promise of an ability to deliver blank verse which he made last season as Miss Crosman's Orlando. The rest of a rather large cast were as a whole surprisingly good. Especially to be commended was the action of the crowd in the second and third acts, every member of which played a distinct personal part in a harmonious whole.

Perhaps the most novel and striking feature of the performance was the stage management, which showed everywhere the traces of Mrs. Fiske's master intelligence. The scenery was substantial and handsome, the costumes extraordinarily rich and seemly in their display of color. Best of all was the manipulation of lights, which revealed effects quite new in America and as artistically effective as they are new.

During a street scene, in which Judas is represented as resolving upon the betrayal of his Master, the light fades from the full radiance of day, by degrees that are actually imperceptible, to the blue-black of starlight, in which Judas, now alone on the stage is the merest blue of a shadow. Then Judas knocks on the temple door. The high priest comes out with a torch, and holding it toward Judas reveals to the audience the evil, agonized face of the betrayer.

The last act opens in blackness upon the terrible commotion in the elements that accompanies the crucifixion. Amid a realistic rumbling of thunder and flashes of lightning Judas is revealed in a ravine below the hill of the cross, writhing in the agony of his sin. The light increases, again by imperceptible degrees, while the crowd comes down from the terrible tragedy above, driven by the Roman soldiers at the point of the spear, and bringing with them the tale of the death on the cross.

At last the Magdalen appears, and stands at the top of the path in the rays of the returning sun.

To duplicate such scenic effects as these either on their mechanical or their artistic side, it would be necessary to go to Antoine's, in Paris, or to the German repertory theatres of the most modern equipment.

MR. WETZLER'S CONCERT.

His Appearance as an Orchestral Conductor of Ambitious Aims.

Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler gave the first of his series of five symphony concerts last evening in Carnegie Hall, before a large and friendly audience. The undertaking is an ambitious one, and last evening's concert was planned on an altogether too extensive scale. The portion of the programme that came before the intermission would have been sufficient for the musical appetite of any audience; this included Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, his Fourth Concerto for piano, played by Mr. Gabrilowitsch, and the prelude and finale scene from "Tristan and Isolde." What came afterward, with a second soloist, Miss Elsa Ruegger in Rubinstein's D minor 'cello concerto, and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," was surfeit and a weariness to the spirit—especially since Mr. Wetzler was unduly late in beginning. These were not auspices wholly favorable for the launching of his ambitious enterprise, and it may be hoped that the circumstances of this opening concert will not be typical of the whole series.

Mr. Wetzler brought [illegible] the higher and more responsible walks of musicianship—as pianist, composer, and orchestral conductor. His present venture much surpasses in scope and high aim anything he has before attempted. It is nothing else than the establishment of a new series of symphony concerts that shall rival those already securely rooted in the musical life of the city and shall appeal to practically the same constituency that supports the others. There seems to be no musical need now existing that is to be met by Mr. Wetzler's appearance except the need that Mr. Wetzler himself feels of exploiting his own powers as a conductor.

His confidence in those powers is shown by the elaborate scale on which he has gone to work. Now, the opportunities for young men who feel an inward summons to conduct, and who wish to join the ranks of the most influential calling in the art of music to-day are very few. It is a laudable desire. Mr. Wetzler's courage and energy in making the opportunity for himself that he has are to be commended. But he has a long road to traverse in order to arrive at his goal, and only talent of an uncommon order will suffice to justify him and to persuade the New York public that he can offer it something that is not already sufficiently provided for it.

He has collected a large orchestra of the best local players, an excellent body of men, and has expended much pains in molding them to the expression of his ideas and conceptions of the music he interprets. That he has ideas is evident, and that he can gain the sympathy and co-operation of the men under him in realising them was shown last evening, though it would be far from the truth to call him a conductor of authority or compelling power, or even of strongly individual temperament. He read the Beethoven symphony with a truly musical intelligence and with freedom and breadth of style, with an appreciation of many of its subtler as well as its broader effects, and yet not without certain crudities and immaturities. It had nuance and elasticity of tempo, but the modifications were sometimes exaggerated, as in the sudden break into feverish speed at the very end of the last movement.

The performance of the "Tristan" prelude and death scene was less satisfactory. It showed evidence of careful study, but not of the mastery, the dramatic power, the emotional appeal that would not be denied. It sounded labored, it climaxes were not a natural outgrowth of the onward sweep of music. It cannot be said that Mr. Wetzler made any deep-seated revelation in his conducting last evening, or that he did what had not been done before. He did disclose promise and intelligence.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch played Beethoven's G major concerto with a beautifully poetic and elegiac spirit. It is a work in which he is evidently in closest sympathy. Miss Ruegger, whose 'cello playing has been admired before for its elegance and tastefulness and for the neatness of its technique, played the Rubinstein concerto with sincere feeling; yet she could not make it seem a deeply interesting work. In neither of these solos was the orchestral accompaniment what it should have been in steadiness or elasticity.

MR. ENGEL'S COMPOSITIONS.

A concert of the compositions of S. Camillo Engel was given yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, in which he appeared as a writer for the piano, the voice, and the violin. In all three species of composition he had the advantage of an admirable exposition of his ideas by Paolo Gallico, Emilio Gogorza, and Leopold Lichtenberg, all artists of talent. Mrs. Lillian Pray also sang. It is an honorable ambition for a composer to put himself in a dignified way before the public, as Mr. Engel endeavored to do; but he should be very certain before he essays this step and invites general consideration of his work that he has something to say that will be worth the public's attention. It did not appear from any of the compositions that were performed yesterday that such is the case. There was a ballade for piano, a set of three English songs, a romanza, for violin and piano, the songs in Heine's "Lyrisches Intermezzo"—which Schumann set to music of imperishable beauty—and a set of valses nobles for piano. The ideas in these pieces never rise above the commonplace, except possibly in one or two of the songs to Heine's verses.

NEWS FROM THE PLAYERS.

Blanche Bates's new play, "The Darling of the Gods," which was to have opened last night in Washington, will not be produced until Thursday, presumably because David Belasco found that it was not in readiness.

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Evelyn Harris appeared in "Mary of Magdala" last night. She is said to have been seen for two seasons in the most fashionable drawing rooms of the city, particularly that of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Miss Harris comes from a New Orleans family, being a grandniece of Ex-Senator Jonas of Louisiana, and a relative of Judah P. Benjamin.

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It is stated that "Alt Heidelberg," now playing at the Irving Place, may be adapted and produced by the Shubert Brothers.

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"Fad and Folly" is the title of reorganized "Tommy Rot," which Mrs. Osborn will put on at her playhouse Monday. Harry Conor, it is stated, will then make his début in the company as a hypochondriac on the subject of microbes. Safford Waters, Henry Waller, Jackson Gouraud, and George Evans have contributed to the musical numbers.

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F. F. Proctor emphatically denies the report that within two weeks he will convert the Fifth Avenue into a combination house, playing one-week attractions.

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Theodore Kremer has written a melodrama dealing with the Molineux case entitled "The Great Poison Mystery," which will be produced shortly throughout the East. It is stated that it will be seen in this city at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

***

"Who translated 'Mary of Magdala' into the English?" was an oft-repeated question at the Manhattan last night. The programme did not indicate, it giving only the name of Paul Heyse, the author. Apparently the management is making a secret of the translator's identity. Mrs. Edith Wharton, translator of "The Joy of Living," was suggested, and even some made Mrs. Fiske herself the translator.

MAY SUE MR. MANSFIELD.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Thomas J. Yore, for the past thirteen years assistant stage manager and chief property man with Richard Mansfield, called to-day at the law office of Shay & Cogan. He wanted to know what legal redress he had against the distinguished actor for an alleged assault made upon him on the stage of the New Grand Opera House in the course of the performance of "Julius Caesar." Yore claims that Mansfield became angered about something that went wrong on the stage.

Yore called on Shay & Cogan and talked both of proceedings for arrest and an action for damages. No conclusion was reached. Yore left the office, promising to call later in the day. Although he is nursing several sore spots on his head, when the matter was discussed among the stage force of the opera house to-day, it was said that there was absolutely no assault or anything that suggested assault or violence on the part of Mr. Mansfield. A person who witnessed the affair said:

"You must be joking. When Mr. Mansfield emerged from the tent scene he held a small leaflet in his hand, and as he passed to his dressing room he saw Yore, who had tapped the bell too fast, standing near. Mr. Mansfield stopped, and lightly—yes, lightly—tapping Yore on his forehead rapidly twelve times, as rapidly as Yore had tapped the gong, asked, 'Did you ever hear a clock strike that fast?' That is all there was to that 'terrible assault.'

"I think it is a poor way to repay Mr. Mansfield for what he has done for Yore in his time."

DELAY WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

News Made Public of the Egan-Lair Ceremony in Orange in April.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 19.—A sensation was created here to-day by the announcement of the marriage of Miss Etta A. Lair, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lair of this city, to James B. Egan of Montclair, N. J., in Orange on April 30 last. The young couple are yet in their teens, and the idea of their ever marrying never occurred to Mrs. Lair.

The frequent visits of the bridegroom to the house was commented upon by the bride's mother, whereupon the couple decided to announce their marriage and receive the parental blessing, which was not given until the girl's father returned from his place of business last night.

Miss Roosevelt at Ophir Farm.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Miss Alice Roosevelt arrived here this evening [illegible] to be the guest of Whitelaw Reid's family at Ophir Farm for several days. Many persons were at the railroad station to witness her arrival. She was accompanied by Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid. Miss Roosevelt will witness the Yale-Harvard game on Saturday, wearing the crimson of her father's college.

FRENCH ALLIANCE LECTURERS.

Board of Education Accepts Offers of Church Accommodations—Kindergarten in Park Rest House.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Education yesterday an offer from President James H. Hyde of the Alliance Française of the services of Germain Martin and Leopold Mabilleau, French lecturers, was accepted. M. Martin, in accordance with this arrangement, will lecture twice in Manhattan and once in Brooklyn during the coming month, and M. Mabilleau will carry out the same schedule next March.

Several offers of churches to permit their meeting rooms to be used for classes, thus relieving in a measure the congestion in the regular school buildings, were also accepted. These include accommodations in Grace Chapel, Grace Parish House, the Seventh Presbyterian Church of Jesus Christ, in Broome Street, and the Mariners' Temple, Henry and Oliver Streets. This was after the churches had generally rejected a counter-proposition from the board to lease their accommodations for a nominal rental of $1, on the ground that they did not wish the board to arbitrarily control any of their property.

Sanction was also given to an application to the Park Department for the use of the Rest House, in Hamilton Fish Park, for kindergarten purposes, and the erection was authorized of several portable buildings on the premises of several schools in crowded districts. Favorable action was taken upon an offer from the management of the Clara de Hirsch Home to establish a cooking class under the supervision of public school authorities. One night school in Brooklyn and another in Richmond were ordered closed because of non-attendance. Permission was granted to the Public Educational Association to hold its annual meeting in the assembly room of the Board of Education Building and to the People's Choral Union to use certain school rooms in Manhattan Sunday afternoons.

PETER POWER SUIT LOST.

Federal Court Says Retirement of Northern Pacific Preferred Stock Was Lawful.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—A decree has been entered by Judge Lochren of the Federal Court in the cast of Peter Power and Camille Weidenfeld against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was heard before Judge Amidon Sept. 29, 1902. The decree is that the retirement of the preferred stock of the defendant is regular and lawful. The decree, in part, follows:

"It is further ordered that as to all the matters alleged in the bill of complaint and complaint of the intervention, charging a violation of law upon the part of the defendant herein, by reason of the acquisition of a majority and controlling interest in the stock of the defendant, and of the Great Northern Railway by the Northern Securities Company, the bill of complaint and the complaint of intervention are severally dismissed for the following reasons:

"First, because the Northern Securities Company is a necessary party to the decision of the question thus raised, and,

"Second, Because a stockholder or stockholders of the defendant have no standing to raise these questions in a court of equity.

"It is also decreed that the defendant have and recover of Peter Power and Camille Weidenfeld, intervener, costs and disbursements.

The attorneys for the defendant have filed an itemized bill of costs amounting to about $9,500.

The attorneys for the complainants have filed objections to most of these costs, so that after the items have been taken out which are objected to only about $600 is left, for which the complainants assume responsibility.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Lieut. Gov.-Elect Higgins and Speaker Nixon Tell Senator Platt That He Will Have No Opposition.

Lieutenant Governor-elect Higgins and Speaker S. Fred Nixon were in the city yesterday and called upon Senator Platt to pay their respects and to confer with him about the selection of Senate and Assembly committees. Incidentally they assured the Senator that he would be elected without opposition in his party.

Both the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker are very busy just now arranging the committees of both houses and are experiencing the usual trouble in giving general satisfaction. When asked for information as to their probable appointments they said that the committees would all be announced around Christmas and that previous to giving out the whole list they would impart no information on the subject. Senator Platt, when seen last night, was asked whether any understanding had been arrived at as to who would be Chairman of the Committee on Cities. The rival aspirants for this important place are Senator Horace White of Syracuse, who is the ranking member on the committee, and Senator Elsberg of New York County.

"I have no information to give with regard to that appointment, or any other," said the Senator. "All there is to say about the organization of the Legislature at this time is that Senator Raines will be the Republican leader in the Senate, Mr. Rogers the Republican leader in the Assembly, and that Mr. Nixon will be re-elected Speaker."

"Has the party's canal programme undergone any change? Will there be a bill for a thousand-ton barge canal, or will the canal legislation be along the line of that declared for in the Saratoga platform?"

"I assume that the legislation will conform to the declarations of the platform."

"Will there be a Three-Platoon Police bill?"

"The police don't appear to have done very much for Gov. Odell in the recent election."

VANDERBILT'S MAN ACCUSED.

Chauffeur Is Said to Have Violated the Automobile Speed Law at Jamaica.

Mason Crocker, chauffeur for Reginald G. Vanderbilt, is to appear in the Special Sessions Court at Jamaica, Queens Borough, on Tuesday next on a charge of running Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile at a rate exceeding the eight-mile limit prescribed for travel within the city. The alleged offense is said to have been committed in Jamaica several weeks ago, but the affair was kept quiet by the police.

Crocker was to have had a hearing last Tuesday, but his lawyer was engaged elsewhere, and the case was postponed. He was admitted to bail in $500. Crocker says the machine was not traveling at more than seven miles an hour when he was arrested on his way to meet Mr. Vanderbilt at Port Washington.

WORLD'S FAIR LADY MANAGERS.

Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, President of the United States Commission for the St. Louis Exposition, defined the powers of the Board of Women Managers at its meeting yesterday in the parlors of the Albemarle Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street. It was urged that auxiliary committees be appointed all over the United States to assist in the work of interesting the women of the country in the exposition, and the suggestion offered that the local auxiliaries appoint delegates to visit European countries in particular and the countries of the world in general, and endeavor to induce the women of those countries to take an active interest in the work of the fair. The members of the board discussed plans for their future work following the address.

Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany was elected Eighth Vice President of the board. It was the original intention to have but seven Vice Presidents. The election of Mrs. Manning came as a testimonial to her work in the interests of women, extending over a period of many years.

Miss Helen M. Gould invited the board to use her residence on Fifth Avenue for deliberations, but the offer was declined with thanks. Miss Gould extended on behalf of Admiral and Mrs. Barker an invitation to visit the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. The Sailors' Young Men's Christian Association Building presented to the navy yard by Miss Gould will also be visited.

COUPLES EAGER TO TRUST TO CUPID AS A LION TAMER.

Many Applicants for a Chance to Marry in a Wild Beasts' Den and Get $500.

"Because we need the money," was the frank reason given by the couples which gathered at Bostock's Animal Show yesterday at noon in response to an advertisement offering $500 to any couple who would be married in the den among the lions next Monday.

Among the first to arrive were two giggling girls who lingered about the door for a while and then summoned courage and approached the box office, each pushing the other forward.

"Please, Sir, is this the place to get married?" one inquired.

"Yes," smiled the clerk, "if you are not afraid of lions and can furnish the men."

Appalled at the combination of terrors thus conjured up the girls fled.

The next was a timorous spinister of certain age. She wore spectacles and an expression modeled after that of a startled fawn, as she began:

"I came here to get married, you know."

"Where's the man?" queried the clerk.

"I thought you might have one handy," she responded feebly.

"No, that's your business," was the reply that killed her hopes.

Finally several eligible couples were assembled, their names and stories noted by the committee, and a group picture of them was taken while the band played "Reuben on His Honeymoon." All of them were willing to endure publicity for $500, and told romantic stories of their lives. One woman said she was Mrs. Edith Townsend Everett of 572 Fifth Avenue, niece of a Brooklyn Judge and daughter of the late Dr. Theodore Quick of 155 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Her former husband, she said, had lost his wealth, and at the present she says she is engaged to Baron Wilhelm Caufmann of 162 West Twentieth Street. The stress of circumstances has driven them to attempt to be married after this fashion.

It would take a book to tell the story of the lives of Prof. S. M. Barker of 626 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Healey of 228 Spencer Street, Brooklyn. Both are interpreters of "spirit writings." She read the advertisement and communicated with the professor. He came to New York and they will now marry with or without the $500 and the lions.

William Kaye of 23 West Ninety-ninth Street and Ella S. Hobbs, a trained nurse, and Arthur S. Hiller of 100 West Ninety-sixth Street, a soldier of fortune, with Minnie Weber of 37 West Ninety-sixth Street, also were put on the list of candidates. The selected couple will be announced later.

ANNIE YEAMANS'S BIRTHDAY.

Loving Cup Presented to Her by the "Chinese Honeymoon" Company on Her Sixty-seventh Anniversary.

An old actress and an old actor met yesterday. They were Mrs. Annie Yeamans and Edward Harrigan. Hundreds saw the meeting, but entirely oblivious of those who gazed upon them, the two embraced. Harrigan said:

"Annie, God bless you, I am going to kiss you. I don't care if my wife and daughter are looking on."

And he did. It was like the meeting of old sweethearts. It was Annie Yeamans's sixty-seventh birthday. But that was not all, for it was also the fifty-seventh anniversary of her début as an actress. Even this generation will remember the work of both Harrigan and Annie Yeamans, when they appeared jointly in Harrigan's comedies centred in the old Fourth Ward of New York.

Mrs. Yeamans received the congratulations of many of the theatrical profession who called on her after the performance of "The Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino yesterday afternoon. Attired in the costume which she wore on the stage, she came out into the auditorium where hundreds crowded about to extend their good wishes.

"Where's Ed?" she said.

Mr. Harrigan forced his way through the crowd. The two embraced, and the old actress was heard to say:

"Ed, I'm glad to see you back on Broadway."

Jennie Yeamans, the actress's daughter, also well known in the profession, was present, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the comedian of "The Chinese Honeymoon" company, took a special delight in introducing them as "sisters." Miss Yeamans took the joke good naturedly, and served the tea which was given to the ladies of the audience by the members of the company.

Mr. Seabrooke made a presentation speech to Mrs. Yeamans in a most felicitous and humorous manner. At the closing of the performance a huge box was brought on the stage, and the numerous presents from members of the company and profession were taken out and presented to Mrs. Yeamans. The last one was a large loving cup of silver and gold, given her by members of "The Chinese Honeymoon" company. In response to the cries for "speech," Mrs. Yeamans said:

"An old bird like I can't sing very well. It is really the first speech I ever made. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart for this kind greeting, and for these remembrances which you have so kindly sent to me. Sixty-seven years is a long time to live, and it extends over many days, but to-day is one of the happiest of my life. I desire to thank Miss Adele Ritchie, the managers of this theatre, and all who have been so kind to me. In return all I can is, may God bless you all."

Telegrams of congratulation came from all parts of the country. Among them were messages from Joseph Jefferson, Richard Mansfield, Mme. Duse, and the Messrs. Frohman.

The receipts for the evening performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon" fell just short of $4,000.

RIVES ON HOTEL BUILDINGS.

In response to a request from Joseph P. Powers, Superintendent of Buildings of Queens Borough, Corporation Counsel Rives has rendered an opinion in relation to the law governing the erection of buildings in the outlying and undeveloped portions of the city. The opinion was asked by Mr. Powers, as the owners of a hotel in course of construction in Arverne had had the building stopped by the Building Department of Queens, as Mr. Powers claimed the building was not being made fire-proof according to law.

After quoting a number of decisions on the subject, and citing cases, Mr. Rives in his opinion answers the two questions propounded by Superintendent Powers as follows:

"Hotels built outside the fire limits and where streets have not been legally established are not limited to three stories, or forty feet in height, as required by Section 146; but they are subject to all the general requirements, regulations, and restrictions of the Building Code, except that they may be built of wood.

"Buildings other than hotels, tenement houses, and places of public assemblage outside of fire limits, and where streets have not been legally established, may be built to any height, and in any manner and of any material that the Building Superintendent may think proper to permit as not imperiling public safety or health."

PRESIDENT STILLMAN'S GIFT.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—President James Stillman of the National City Bank of New York, who has made many gifts to Harvard University, has supplemented previous generosity this week by a gift of $100,000 for the endowment of a professorship in comparative anatomy.

The fact of this gift was made known at a special meeting of the Harvard Overseers held here to-day, and the professorship endowment was formally accepted. The Overseers also established the George Higginson Professorship of Psychology.

Dinner of Telegraphers.

The Magnetic Club, composed of members of the telegraphic fraternity in New York and vicinity, including electricians and the operators in the Western Union and Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable offices, gave a dinner in the Hotel St. Denis last evening, and about 300 guests were present, including officers of the telegraph companies. The members of the Western Union staff wore violets and those of the Postal white carnations.

The Opinion of Medical Experts, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, shows that Malt-Nutrine possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

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TRIBUTES TO MRS. STANTON.

William Lloyd Garrison and Others Speak—Miss Helen Gardener Absent.

Adherents of the cause of woman suffrage last night paid loving tribute to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, organizer of the woman's rights movement in America, at a memorial meeting held in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building, under the auspices of the New York Equal Suffrage League.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presided. Among the speakers of the evening were men and women who had been close to Mrs. Stanton in life and become notable as workers for the cause she represented.

William Lloyd Garrison, who had come from Washington to contribute his share toward the honors paid to Mrs. Stanton's memory, said:

"When the abolitionists had won their fight Mrs. Stanton turned to the nearest work at hand, and thus there was no break in the continuity of her beneficent activity. Had the woman's cause been carried to complete victory in her lifetime, she no doubt would have turned in some other direction and pushed on to other goals further ahead.

"One clear message, to my mind, goes out from that wonderful life to reformers of to-day. It is this. Avoid the narrowness that often attaches to special reforms, and prevents the appreciation of cognate movements for humanity. Far greater than to be the partisan of any one single cause, however noble, is it to maintain a vital interest in every effort for human freedom. It was the breadth of vision and inclusive sympathy which was the highest distinction of Mrs. Stanton. To imitate that is the best tribute we can pay to her memory, one beside which mere words are empty."

Other speakers were John S. Crosby, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, Dr. Walter L. Hervey, and Mrs. Stanton Blatch, a daughter of Mrs. Stanton. Letters were read from Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

Miss Helen Gardener, who figured prominently in the controversy with the Stanton family which followed the circulation of reports that Mrs. Cady Stanton had willed her brain to Cornell University, was absent. A few days ago Miss Gardener announced that she would be on hand and speak at the meeting last night.

Miss Hay, Secretary of the Equal Suffrage League, said last night that no significance should be attached to the absence of Miss Gardener.

"She is in Washington, and I did not think it would be right to expect her to come all the way from Washington, after having been notified that only ten minutes could be allotted to her for any remarks she might wish to make." Every speaker of the evening used more than ten minutes.

ELECTRIC ORE HOISTS.

First Plant of Its Kind on the Great Lakes Erected at Ashtabula, Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 19.—An electric power plant is to be established on the Pennsylvania docks at Ashtabula Harbor, by means of which the fast-hoist ore-handling machines will be operated. This will be the first electric plant for the operation of ore machines on the docks of the great lakes.

The plant, which will be a large one, will be built during the Winter, and will be completed by the opening of navigation. Early in October fire destroyed the boiler an engine house of the fast hoists, and, as a new power plant therefore had to be built, it was decided to try electricity.

This new plant will also furnish electric power for the new Hulett clamshells erected here on the Pennsylvania docks recently. These clamshell machines differ from those at Conneaut and elsewhere in that they are built to be run by electricity, and the one here is the first electric machine of the kind to be installed.

HARM IN GIVING ALMS.

Dr. Hirsch Says Experts Should Carry on Charitable Work.

Dr. Emil Hirsch of Chicago delivered an address before the Sisterhood of Beth-El in the temple, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, last evening. He declared that the great bulk of the charitable work in this country would have to be done by women, as the men are too busy with the strenuous life to halt in their money getting and schemes of ambition and power. He appealed on behalf of the poor of the city for personal aids and help.

"The giving of money and clothes is the last resort," he said. "It is just one step to pauperism, and when a person becomes a pauper there is absolutely no escape. Much harm is often done by well-meaning people in giving alms. Charitable work should be carried on by experts."

A PAINTING BY DA FABRIANO.

There is now on exhibition at the National Arts Club in West Thirty-fourth Street, a painting, dated 1420, representing the approval of the Order of St. Francis by the Pope. The picture is believed to be by Gentile da Fabriano, and, judging from the detail of the costume, the curious hard shadows, and the free use of gold ornamentation it is really the work of the famous pupil of Fra Angelico. It is, at any rate, an excellent specimen of the Italian school of the early fifteenth Century.

At the club last evening William L. Harris lectured on the painting. He described the career of St. Francis, saying that his influence on art was radical and that he revolutionized current thought and popular ambition. "After his death," said Mr. Harris, "a new art blossomed, as it were, in his footsteps. The story of his life became the favorite theme of painters. The old formalism in art no longer sufficed to express the touching scenes of St. Francis's story. It was in churches founded by the disciples of the Assisi beggar that the first flowers of pre-Raphaelite art appeared. The impulse once given, we see everywhere a struggle between the new ideas and the old. It was a struggle between naturalism and formality, sentiment growing bolder and bolder, while the formalities of Byzantine tradition became less and less popular."

Mr. Harris said that the painting at the club represented St. Francis before Pope Honorius III. According to some authorities it was Innocent III. who gave to the Franciscan order the Papal sanction.

OBERLIN COLLEGE'S NEW HEAD.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Nov. 19.—At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Oberlin College to-day Dr. Henry Churchill King was elected to the Presidency of that institution, to succeed the late Dr. John Henry Barrows.

Dr. King was born in Hillsdale, Mich., Sept. 18, 1858. Most of his college experience has been connected with the institution of which he is now President. In 1870 he received from Oberlin the degree of A. B. In 1883 Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. From 1879 to 1882 he was Professor of Latin and Mathematics in Oberlin.

For two years Dr. King was a student in Berlin. Since 1897 he has been directly connected with Oberlin.

Arrival of the Majestic.

The White Star liner Majestic arrived last evening from Liverpool and Queenstown, and she will land her passengers this morning. Among those on board are Sir Donald Currie, Lord Hawkes, who is bringing over an English cricket team that will play matches with the principal clubs here, and Kocian, the Bohemian violinist, who is coming here for the first time. Mrs. Frederick W. Woerz, who is being sued for divorce by her husband, a brewer, is supposed to be on board.

W. & J. Sloane

We invite the attention of lovers of fine Rugs to our notable showing of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Our stock includes rare specimens of every recognized weave and in most desirable sizes, as well as many Rugs of unusual dimensions. We are now offering many large and small Rugs at special prices.

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A new departure in literature. *It is different*—not a novel, not short stories—like nothing that has been done before. These studies appeared first in "Harper's Magazine," under the titles "Mother," "Grandfather," etc., and compelled instant praise. They touch the deepest chords in human emotion.

IN THE MORNING GLOW 1.25

A New Book by ROY ROLFE GILSON

Beautiful Illustrations by ALICE BARBER STEPHENS.

Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

MARQUISE DE CHAMBRUN DEAD.

She Was the Last Surviving Granddaughter of Lafayette.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Marquise de Chambrun died yesterday. She was the last surviving granddaughter of Lafayette, and her life was notable for her constancy in maintaining the family's cordial feeling for America.

Mme. de Chambrun's eldest son, the Marquis de Chambrun, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, becomes the ranking representative of the Lafayette family. He was former Counselor of the French Embassy at Washington, and married a daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer. The second son of the Marquise also has an American wife. Her third son represented the Lafayette family at the recent Rochambeau exercises at Washington, and her only daughter is the wife of Count Savorgnan de Brazza, the explorer of the Congo.

Lewis M. Gerstle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Lewis M. Gerstle, seventy-eight years of age, one of the leading business men of the Pacific Coast, died to-day of paralysis. He was President of the Alaska Commercial Company and Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the University of California.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. H. N. Davis, mother of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, died at Yankton, S. D., yesterday. Mrs. Davis had been very weak for some time owing to extreme old age.

Col. O. J. Hopkins of Toledo, Ohio, a noted artillerist and authority on Gatling gun tactics, was killed by a street car at Columbus Tuesday night. He was employed in the office of the Adjutant General. Col. Hopkins served through the civil war under Gen. James A. Garfield as an infantryman. Later he became Lieutenant Colonel of the First Ohio Artillery, and was regarded as an authority on the Gatling gun. The tactics that bear his name have been adopted by the United States Army and many of the European armies.

Appeals for the Needy.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to keep a man in a permanent home. His advanced years prevent his securing employment, and he has no relatives in a position to come to his aid; for $60 to pay rent and provide fuel for an aged couple pending their admission to a home; for $100 for a widow with five children.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 19.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ARNOLD, C. H., 148 W. 12th St.	54	18
BURCHOUSKY, Gittel, 342 Cherry	50	18
BOACK, Gustave, 300 Pearl St.	45	18
BLOOM, Rachael, 56 Norfolk St.	27	18
CAMPOLONG, Iolande, 63 Chrystie	2	18
COOPER, Edward, 63 E. 10th St.	37	18
CARSTENS, Doris, Manh. State Hosp.	48	17
CURTIS, Patrick, 97 Charlton St.	65	17
CURRIE, Margaret, 100 W. 48th St.	80	18
CASHEN, Annie, 317 W. 35th St.	50	18
CURROS, Francesco, 40 Spring St.	1	19
COY, Thomas, 66 W. 38th St.	69	18
CARPENTER, Julia, 472 E. Houston	2	18
COHEN, Rachel, Manh. State Hosp.	36	18
DE VITO, Nellie, 140 W. Houston St.	2	19
DERMODY, Elizabeth, 522 E. 81st.	57	17
DOUGHERTY, Mary, 517 W. 165th St.	52	17
DI MARSICO, Giuseppe, 337 E. 104th.	27	18
DANNMEYER, M., 50 E. 4th St.	52	17

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Monday, Nov. 24, at 8.
Verdi's Opera: OTELLO.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wednesday Evg., Nov. 26, at 8:15, BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Salignac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (debut,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s, principal Hotels, and at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANO USED.

HORSE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 20, 21, 22.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Hackneys, Trotters, Saddle Horses, Ponies, Roadsters, and Road-Rigs, Horses and Victorian and Appointments, Shetland Ponies, Hunters, and Tandems.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY
In "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," preceded by "Rouget De Lisle."

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. To-day and Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020-38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

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Two Concerts, Dec. 18, March 12.
SYMPONY CONCERTS
For Young People.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
Six Saturday Afternoons.
Soloists: Gabrilowitsch, Bispham, MacCarthy, and others.
New subscriptions received at the office of the Musical Art Society, 362 Fifth Av.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:15.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
—1,000 VOICES
Frank Damrosch....Walter Damrosch.
Prices 50c. to $1.50. box office & hotels.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play.
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED. SAT. & NOV. 27.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wednesday Night, Nov. 26, at 8:15.
PHILADELPHIA
FRITZ SCHEEL, CONDUCTOR. ORCHESTRA.
SOLOIST,
MARK HAMBOURG
THE EMINENT RUSSIAN PIANIST.
Tickets, 75c. to $1.50. At Box Office and Ditson's, 867 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

VICTORIA 42 St., B'y & 7 Av. Regular Mats. Satys. at 2:15. Special Mat. Thanksgiving.
VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in
HALL CAINE'S PLAY. "THE ETERNAL CITY"
Incidental Music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY OF MAGDALA.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Mendelssohn Hall, To-night at 8:15. and ELKAN
NEW CENTURY QUARTETTE
KOSMAN
VIOLINIST.
Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

Harlem JOHN DREW. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Op. House "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
NEXT WEEK, SEATS NOW ON SALE.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL In Her Repertoire.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Nights, THE JOY OF LIVING.
Wednesday and Friday Nights, THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Thursday (Thanksgiving) Matinée, MAGDA.
Saturday Matinée, AUNT JEANNE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 25, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

ELMENDORF CARNEGIE LYCEUM. To-day (Thurs.) at 3:30, and also at 8:30 P. M.
LECTURES "LONDON & THE CORONATION." Fine Motion Pictures. Tickets at box office and Tyson's, Hotel Manhattan.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving.
JAS. K. HACKETT, In Winston Churchill's play, THE CRISIS.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y. 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— and Burlesque, "Humming Birds and Onions."
TWIRLY-WHIRLY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 9.

14th St. Theatre, Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving
MR. CHAUNCEY POSITIVELY LAST 4 WEEKS.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All new songs.

GRAND ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 58th St. 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c. 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Aft. & Eve. Full Orch.

Mrs. Osborn's Play House 44th St., near 6th Av.
Evgs. at 8:45. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:30.
"TOMMY ROT."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c.
EAST LYNNE.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
THE NEW MAGDALEN

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. ALT HEIDELBERG
Last performances of

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 10c., 20c. and 30c.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat.
"NOT GUILTY." Next Week—A Kentucky Feud
To-day, "THE GAMEKEEPER." Next Week—"The Game of Life."

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
"A Pronounced Success."—Herald.
Matinées Wednesday, Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Last 12 Times—Extra Matinée Thanksgiving.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Beginning Dec. 1, Seat Sale Wed., Nov. 26.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN and MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT in "The Altar of Friendship."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées Wednesday, Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
MARY MANNERING Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15.
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE
By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinées Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE.
Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 27.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
Dec. 1—E. S. Willard in The Cardinal.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Last 3 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
Evgs., 8:30. Matinée Sat. THE TWO SCHOOLS.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb
Sale of seats To-day, 9 A. M. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Evg., Nov. 22.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN
BOHEMIAN VIOLIN VIRTUOSO.
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS.
Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00.
At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's. —THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

SPECIAL.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.
Seats on sale Monday, Nov. 24th.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Special Mat. Sat., 2:15. Thanksgiving.
"Cleverest Soubrette on the Stage."—Eve. Sun.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
DAINTIEST OF COMIC OPERAS.

New York Theatre. B'way & 45th St.
AFTERNOONS 2:30. EVENINGS 8:30.
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.
15TH CENTURY Morality Play.
EVERYMAN
MOND. NOV. 24 "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
Popular Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Opens Wed. Evg., Nov. 26th.
Herbert Stock Co.,
ARISTOCRACY
Prices—Eve., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

BOSTOCK Animal Arena. St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Aft. & Evg.
LAST 2 WEEKS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
The largest & most successful of all melodramas
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., Block West of 8th Av.
25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25&50c.
Geo. W. Monroe—Doings of Mrs. Dooley
Next Sunday—Big Vaudeville Concert—25 & 50c.
Next Week—"Are You a Mason?" Original Co.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
AL. REEVES' BIG BURLESQUE CO.
SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Columbia Defeats Annapolis by a Score of 5 to 0.

Belknap and Weekes Carried Off the Honors in Kicking from the Field —Practice of Other Teams.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.—Columbia University of New York defeated the football team of the Annapolis Naval Academy this afternoon by the score of 5 to 0. The contest was the most evenly matched one that has taken place here this season. It would harrdly be fair to say which team played the better, for on numerous occasions each team was held for downs, and now and then Belknap of Annapolis and Weekes of Columbia would start a kicking game. Several times the leather was booted on the first down.

Columbia's score came during the latter part of the second half of the game. Weekes had kicked the ball down the field to the Navy's 20-yard line. Belknap immediately dropped back to return the leather. The kick was blocked by Smythe and Stanglend, and the ball recovered by Smith 18 yards from the Navy's goal. Here was where Columbia played its strongest game of the day, and by hard line plunges they succeeded in pushing Smith over the line for the coveted touch-down. The ball was punted out wild, and the try for goal was a failure.

Though neither side had any particular advantage, the Navy, however, succeeded in working the leather inside of the visitors' 40-yard line on two occasions, and on both of these Strassburger attempted drop goals from the field, but failed. As the contest was the last the midshipmen will play before meeting West Point in their annual game, provided it is not called off in view of Aiken's serious condition, several substitutes were put in to give them the experience of playing against a big team. The play of both teams was slow, and at times the most ragged that has been witnessed here this season. The condition of the ground, however, which was a little muddy from the rains of yesterday, was partly accountable for the tardiness in getting off with the plays. The soft ground was a source of advantage to the team on the defensive, while the players on the offensive found it difficult to dig down or be thrown for a loss of several yards before they could start off with the ball.

In the first half Weekes was called on to punt the ball ten times, and in the second half seven, and Belknap did equally well for the middles, for when one team would kick, a return would soon follow from the opposing army eleven. The change in the Annapolis line ordered by the coaches, in taking Fretz from centre and placing him at tackle and shifting Grady from tackle to guard, seems to have strengthened the team. The line-up:

Columbia, 5.	Position.	Annapolis, 0.
Earl	Left end	Whiting
Brown	Left tackle	Frets, Rees
Tomlinson	Left guard	Grady
Smyth	Centre	Oak, McClintic
Stanglend	Right guard	Belknap
Wallace	Right tackle	Farley
Jackson	Right end	Soule
Fisher, Smythe	Quarter back	Brisben, Dowell
Weekes, Duell	Left half back	Dowell Strassburger.
Frambrach	Right half back	Wilson
Smith	Full back	Doherty, Metcalf

Touch-down—Smith. Referee—Mr. Morice, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong of Yale. Linesmen—Mr. Thorpe of Columbia and Midshipman Keen. Timeof game—Twenty-five and twenty minute halves.

The Yale 'Varsity football team resumed practice at Yale Field yesterday for the first time since last Friday, all the members of the team reporting in excellent condition. For three-quarters of an hour the large staff of coaches kept the regulars busy on signal work and line-up scrimmages with the strong scrub team, and then the gates were opened and over 500 students sang and cheered the team during the practice in the open half. The 'Varsity easily scored a touch-down on the scrubs from the centre of the field by straight bucking, and then were given some sharp defense drill, the scrubs taking the ball on the 30-yard line. The 'Varsity held perfectly all along the line, and the scrubs, after ten minutes' hard work, in which downs were not counted, failed to gain a yard, and Capt. Chadwick stopped the scrimmage. During the drill Bowman was kept busy drop kicking from the 35-yard line, his work being fairly accurate. Metcalf will not do the drop kicking on Saturday, as Bowman has come forward rapidly as an easy and clever kicker.

Capt. Chadwick, Metcalf, Bowman, Rafferty, Holt, and Goss did not line up in the open half, but were at the field in uniform. The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Left end, Hare; left tackle, Kinney; left guard, Glass; centre, Hamlin; right guard, Rorabacker; right tackle, Hogan; right end, Shevlin; quarter back, Rockwell, half back, Preston; full back, Ward and Vanderpoel. Ex-Capt. Gould, 1902, joined the coaching squad and gave all of his attention to Hare's play. Hare is the first choice for left end, and will take an important part in the Harvard game on Saturday.

The Yale authorities have not received any protest from Harvard over the Glass case. The facts of the case are: The Yale football authorities learned several weeks ago that Harvard was investigating a story to the effect that Glass, while he was at Syracuse University, took $20 for playing in a baseball game. The score card of the game bore Glass's name. Yale immediately set about investigating the matter, and at once was satisfied that the story, while true in part, was not correct as to the vital fact. Glass was to play in the game and his name went down on the score card. His friends, however, looking forward to a university athletic career for him, urged him to withdraw, which he did, another man playing in his place. This, however, was at the last minute, so the score card was not changed. Glass, therefore, did not play, and was entirely guiltless, though his name was printed on the card. A Yale official went to Cambridge with this information and laid the matter before the Harvard authorities. It was entirely satisfactory, and the matter was then closed. Yale does not now expect it to be reopened, and Glass will play, as his amateur standing is beyond question.

Harvard celebrated her last practice before the game with Yale yesterday by the longest, hardest, most brilliant and most encouraging play that has been seen on Soldiers' Field this year. Every man was in the line-up, and in two fast halves seven touch-downs were made against the scrubs. Four were in the first half and three in the second. Harvard men are now ready to bet even money that the team will beat Yale on Saturday. Tuesday night the betting was 5 to 3 on Yale, and yesterday morning it changed to 5 to 4, and after the practice yesterday several enthusiastic Harvard men telegraphed their friends at New Haven that they were ready to bet even. Harvard students are wildly excited, and the scene is fast changing to one of more confidence. In speaking of the Glass case, Prof. Hollis, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, merely said: "You see for yourself that we could not have protested Glass."

The practice saw all the men in good condition. Sugden was again out after several days of defensive drill on the scrub eleven, and for the first time it was given out officially that Barnard and Marshall had changed guards. The reason is that Marshall, with his greater weight, is better able to fight Glass than Barnard, while the latter's experience will greatly strengthen the left side of the line, where Shea and Mills are practically new men. Barnard has been playing left guard over two weeks, where he has shown up well. The fight between Marshall and Glass promises to be an interesting one. Marshall has not been given much notice this year, but he is a powerful fellow, who stands 6 feet 4 inches in height and weighs 212 pounds.

Harvard showed great rushing power. Roughly, she advanced the ball 475 yards by straight gains in the two halves against the scrub. Her defensive work was also good. In all-around strength, however, she falls somewhat below last year's eleven in defensive power, although fully as strong in offensive play. After the regular work all the coaches but Lewis, Cabot, Haughton, and Head Coach Farley were sent off the field, and the team rehearsed some of its intricate formations. Harvard's team, as it will line up against Yale, is: Mills, left end; Shea, left tackle; Barnard, left guard; Sugden, centre; A. Marshall, right guard; Knowlton, right tackle; Bowditch, right end; C. Marshall, quarter back; Kernan, left half back; Graydon, full back; Putnam, right half back.

Fordham's practice yesterday lasted two hours and was the most satisfactory in two weeks. The scrubs were strengthened by the return of Healy at right half and Wyams at left half. Both teams lined up after fifteen minutes of punting and catching the leather, and played one half of thirty minutes. The 'Varsity was able to score only a single touch-down on repeated plunges through the centre. McAty was shifted to Conroy-Neat, 222; Badeau, 148; Starr, 169; Henriques, 211; Pattenden, 157. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 182; Lawson, 170; Lechtrecher, 163; Clark, 143; Metzendorf, 159. Total, 796.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 147; Crawford, 140; Doyle, 167; Field, 106; Folkers, 125. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 128; Crawford, 156; Doyle, 146; Field, 112; Folkers, 141. Total, 683.

American Can Company—West, 191; Badeau, 154; Starr, 144; Henriques, 173; Pattenden, 154. Total, 816.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 168; Coughwell, 102; McDermott, 93; Furey, 105; Schwab, 105. Total, 573.

New-Amsterdam Council—Brown, 134; Rogers, 156; Davis, 207; Burke, 179; Galvin, 222. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 170; Coughwell, 109; Carroll, 143; Furey, 91; Schwab, 125. Total, 638.

Riverside Council—Heuer, 163; O'Brien, 174; Ahern, 129; Gleason, 165; Holker, 147. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.—Riverside Council—Heuer, 136; O'Brien, 158; Ahern, 142; Gleason, 171; Holker, 182. Total, 789.

New Amsterdam Council—Brown, 161; Rogers, 155; Davis, 172; Burke, 128; Galvin, 162. Total, 778.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 134; Carter, 122; Tilton, 111; Jesche, 137; Robinson, 162. Total, 666.

E. F. Keating—Ogg, 112; Shurger, 102; Phillips, 91; Carroll, 116; De Vertu, 65. Total, 586.

SECOND GAME.—E. F. Keating—Ogg, 175; Shurger, 108; Phillips, 110; Carroll, 94; De Vertu, 51. Total, 538.

The Metal Worker—Chew, 89; Eilert, 163; Durkin, 182; Zimmerson, 100; Deasy, 103. Total, 727.

THIRD GAME.—The Metal Workers—Chew, 158; Eilert, 135; Durkin, 150; Zimmerson, 153; Deasy, 150. Total, 746.

John A. Murray—Murray, 97; Carter, 145; Tilton, 98; Jesche, 138; Robinson, 145. Total, 623.

L. I. Automobile Club Sued.

Because he has not received five cash prizes of $50 each which he claims to have won at the race meet of the Long Island Automobile Club at the Brighton Beach track last August Thomas Holden, Jr., has brought suit against the club for the total amount of $250, and notice of the suit has been served on the officers of the club. Officers of the club state that the meeting was not a financial success and it has been necessary to delay the payment of the prizes. Some of the prizes have been paid already and all will be paid in time, they state.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The business portion of the little village of Lysander, Onondaga County, twelve miles from this place, was wiped out by fire today. The blaze started in Gillet Brothers' jewelry store, which was burned to the ground. The flames spread across the street, destroying the Basset and Temple blocks, the Tillotson House, and the Post Office. The loss is $30,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—314 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Dantia Stabile; damage, $30.

2:32 P. M.—456 West Broadway; Louis Bajett; damage, $5.

2:40 P. M.—230 Delancey Street; Herman Latt; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—368 East Houston Street; Fannie Voories; damage, $25.

6:35 P. M.—54 Forsyth Street; Leopold Greenwald; damage, $25.

7:15 P. M.—2,414 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prince Nicholas W. Engalitcheff, Imperial Russian Vice Consul at Chicago; J. M. Culp, Vice President of the Southern Railway, Washington; W. A. Wilbur, Scott, Bethlehem, Penn.; Comte C. Emo Capodilista, Spain.

HOLLAND—Herbert Du Puy, Pittsburg; C. P. Outhwaits, Ohio.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron F. von Schwerin, Germany.

GRAND—Major W. H. Coffin, United States Army; Capt. J. A. Moss, United States Army; Major R. W. Rogers, United States Army; Capt. F. P. Brady, United States Army; Dr. R. N. Wilson, United States Army.

GILSEY—W. C. Baker, United States Army; Baron von Schollen, Stuttgart.

HOFFMAN—A. A. Robinson, Topeka; J. F. Meagher, Chicago; John L. Lucas, Chicago; John B. Ramsey, Baltimore; Leon Feuchere, Paris.

NAVARRE—Capt. R. E. Callen, United States Army.

MAJESTIC—F. W. Boyce, London.



made, both locally and at Albany, toward making better conditions for all anglers.

WASHINGTON FAVORITES LOSE.

The Bennings Special Was Won by the Second Choice, Andy Williams, on a Sticky Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The track at Bennings remained in a sticky condition to-day and caused numerous scratches. The chief events were the Vestal Stakes for three-year-olds, and the Bennings Special, for three-year-olds and upward. The Vestal Stakes was won handily by Moon Daisy, a maiden, and also the outsider in the betting. Scratches left only six starters of an entry of eighteen for the Bennings Special. This race was won by the second choice, Andy Williams, in the closest kind of a finish with Douro. Long shots captured the first two events, and G. Whittler, the only winning favorite, the closing race. Weather cloudy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Red Damsel, 104 pounds, (Minder,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Prancer, 99, (Doyle,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; White Owl, 104, (Gannon,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Fonsolee, Midnight Chimes, Tour, The Black Scot, Frukie, Slidell, Geraldyn, Gold Binder, Stella W., Cassville, Mount Kisco, John Nevin, Stewardess, Erdenis, Issa K., Invasion, and Glennellie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lulu Marr, 105 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Sontag, 105, (Pickering,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Alhambra, 105, (Shea,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Rose Water, Lady Knighthood, Sweet Marjorie, Healing Salve, Loravale, Blue Grass Girl, Shoo Fly, Silver Foam, Black Diana, Sweet Jane, Anne Hathaway, Rathbride, Charnel, Whiten, and Adele Harding also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Vestal Stakes, three-year-olds; one and a half miles. Moon Daisy, 113 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Adelaide Prince, 123, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Merriment, 113, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Blanche Herrman, Sun Shower, and Caithness also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bennings Special, three-year-olds and upward; one and a half miles. Andy Williams, 109 pounds, (Lyne,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Douro, 109, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Huntress, 102, (Redfern,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:41 3-5. Major Mansir also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Ornature, 107 pounds, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Star and Garter, 99, (McCafferty,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Bazanio, 104, (Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Reckless, Michaelmas, Turnpike, Jakka, Cloche d'Or, Mrs. Frank Foster, Pagus, and Dinksie also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. G. Whittier, 100 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Trump, 100, (D. O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Contend, 107, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53. Knight of the Garter and Bar Le Duc also ran.

JOCKEY MAHER'S RECORD.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The American jockey, "Danny" Maher, who sailed on the Celtic to-day for New York, has the record for the highest average of wins in an English turf season.

"I have been more or less restricted by physical conditions in securing mounts which I believe would have increased my average," said Maher, "but I am quite satisfied with 106 wins out of 400 mounts. I must say I cannot always sympathize with the complaints of some of my fellow-American jockeys against English turf methods. As far as I am concerned, I have always found English racing men to be true sportsmen, and if I have had any trouble at all it has been with American quite as often as with English jockeys.

"My racing season had a number of peculiar features, for instance, the fact that I won five of the most important races on Rocksand, and that I never lost a race with him. This is probably without precedent. I had almost equal success with Flotsam, on which I beat my old mount Rocksand in the most sensational finish of the season. As these two horses are now the favorites for the Derby in 1903, and as I believe they are the best two-year-olds in England, I hope to bring one of them home first in that race. My wins of the Eclipse Stakes, value $50,000, on Cheers, and the Champion Stakes, value $25,000, on Rabelais, both at Sandown, helped to make up the sum of $300,000 which I secured for my employers during the season. I propose to remain in the United States until March, when I will return to England to ride for Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir James Miller, and Lord Cadogan."

YACHT RULE RETAINED.

The measurement rule that has been in force in yacht racing on Long Island Sound during the past year will, with a slight change, serve for the coming year. At a special meeting at the Arena last evening the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound voted to change a certain factor in the measurement formula so as to allow a slight decrease in displacement in proportion to other measurements in small boats. The rule of 1902 provided, in effect, that if the sum of the beam and draught exceeded the product arising from the multiplication of the square root of the submerged midship section by 3 1-3, ten-elevenths of such excess should be added to the racing measurement. The change decided upon last evening provides, instead of the fraction 3 1-3, a variable factor running from 3.33 in the 90-foot class to 3.91 in the 18-foot class.

The general rules of the association, that serve the purpose of a Constitution, were so amended as to provide for the election of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer by the association at the annual meeting in March. Heretofore the association has elected an Executive Committee of seven members, and this committee has elected a Chairman and Secretary. Messrs. Ward Dickson, O. H. Cheilborg, F. C. Sullivan, Charles B. Wyckoff, and E. M. MacLellan were named as a committee to nominate officers and members of an Executive Committee, to be presented at the annual meeting in March.

The following representatives of the several clubs were present at the meeting: Bridgeport Yacht Club, Thomas H. Macdonald, W. Herbert Jennings; Corinthian Yacht Club of Stamford, P. W. Cuddy; Harlem Yacht Club, F. C. Sullivan; Hartford Yacht Club, Harry B. Snell, Charles B. Wyckoff; Hempstead Harbor Club, Ward Dickson; Horseshoe Harbor Club, W. H. Crossman; Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Frank Bowne Jones; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, O. H. Cheilborg, Harry Stephenson; Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, E. M. MacLellan; New Rochelle Yacht Club, Charles P. Tower; Riverside Yacht Club, Charles T. Pierce; Sachem's Head Yacht Club, E. C. Seward, Robert C. Mitchell; Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, C. E. Crane; Stamford Yacht Club, Frederick M. Hoyt.

New Yacht for Howard Gould.

Howard Gould of the New York Yacht Club has ordered another steam yacht, which he intends to name the Niagara IV. This new boat is designed to take the place of the Niagara III., which he recently sold to his brother, Edwin Gould, and will be used in service on the Sound, between Mr. Gould's country estate at Port Washington, L. I., and this city, making daily trips.

The Niagara IV. is from the plans of Charles L. Seabury, and will be built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, on the Harlem. The yacht will be of the high-speed type, and her guaranteed speed will be twenty-three miles per hour; this practically means twenty-four miles, as the contract speed will undoubtedly be exceeded, and she will be the fastest vessel of her type in service. The yacht will be of steel and wood, double planked, with twin screws and two smokestacks. The general dimensions are: Length over all, 110 feet; beam, 12 feet; draught, 4½ feet. She will be fitted with triple-expansion engines and Seabury water-tube boilers of latest design. The contract calls for delivery on April 1, and the builders propose to have her finished and the final speed trials before that time.

As far as practicable the general design of the Niagara III. has been followed in the new model.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Lefferts Council Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn, last night, the Lefferts Council bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of Berkeley and Bushwick Councils by good scores. Sellers of Lefferts Council made 235 in the first game. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Lefferts Council—Sellers, 235; Smith, 137; Dodes, 200; McNeill, 171; Cooper, 177. Total, 920.

Berkeley Council—Meht, 169; Granger, 138; Kirk, 195; Whitbeck, 143; Egelhoff, 194. Total, 837.

SECOND GAME.—Berkeley Council—Meht, 134; Granger, 159; Kirk, 178; Whitbeck, 191; Egelhoff, 178. Total, 840.

Bushwick Council—Linz, 166; Ridderhoff, 215; Meyer, 160; Meht, 159; Baker, 162. Total, 862.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Council—Linz, 204; Ridderhoff, 159; Meyer, 201; Meht, 201; Baker, 172. Total, 937.

Lefferts Council—Sellers, 167; Smith, 190; Dodes, 201; McNeill, 223; Cooper, 198. Total, 909.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.
Schwartjs & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 132; Baldauf, 117; Lechtrecher, 141; Clark, 153; Metzendorf, 174. Total, 719.

American Can Company—West, 222; Badeau, 148; Starr, 169; Henriques, 211; Pattenden, 157. Total, 904.

SECOND GAME.—William Meyer & Co.—Hansen, 182; Lawson, 170; Lechtrecher, 163; Clark, 143; Metzendorf, 159. Total, 796.

Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 147; Crawford, 140; Doyle, 167; Field, 106; Folkers, 125. Total, 685.

THIRD GAME.—Calhoun, Robbins & Co.—Quay, 128; Crawford, 156; Doyle, 146; Field, 112; Folkers, 141. Total, 683.

American Can Company—West, 191; Badeau, 154; Starr, 144; Henriques, 173; Pattenden, 154. Total, 816.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 168; Coughwell, 102; McDermott, 93; Furey, 105; Schwab, 105. Total, 573.

New-Amsterdam Council—Brown, 134; Rogers, 156; Davis, 207; Burke, 179; Galvin, 222. Total, 898.

SECOND GAME.—Vera Cruz Council—McDevitt, 170; Coughwell, 109; Carroll, 143; Furey, 91; Schwab, 125. Total, 638.

Riverside Council—Heuer, 163; O'Brien, 174; Ahern, 129; Gleason, 165; Holker, 147. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.—Riverside Council—Heuer, 136; O'Brien, 158; Ahern, 142; Gleason, 171; Holker, 182. Total, 789.

New Amsterdam Council—Brown, 161; Rogers, 155; Davis, 172; Burke, 128; Galvin, 162. Total, 778.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John A. Murray—Murray, 134; Carter, 122; Tilton, 111; Jesche, 137; Robinson, 162. Total, 666.

E. F. Keating—Ogg, 112; Shurger, 102; Phillips, 91; Carroll, 116; De Vertu, 65. Total, 586.

SECOND GAME.—E. F. Keating—Ogg, 175; Shurger, 108; Phillips, 110; Carroll, 94; De Vertu, 51. Total, 538.

The Metal Worker—Chew, 89; Eilert, 163; Durkin, 182; Zimmerson, 100; De

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, Nov. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

35—Brown vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
36—Corey Mfg. Co. vs. Standard Metal Strap Co.
22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
41—Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. vs. Buchanan.
29—In re Segall.
31—Judson vs. United States.
128—D., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Devore.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
3—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
43—Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co. vs. Plymer.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

50—Mackey vs. Holt.
17—Royal Metal Mfg. Co. vs. Art Metal Works.
67—Folk vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. Preferred causes.

427—Levi Cotton Mills Co. vs. Lincoln.
539—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
General calendar.
966—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
109—Coleman vs. same.
111—Little vs. Erie R. R. Co.
93—Palmer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
15—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

31—Medoro vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
175—Crockett vs. Johnson & Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Thursday, Nov. 20

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

20—Buhmeyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
54—Meyer vs. Penn. Steel Co.
67—City of New York vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
66—Same vs. 6th Av. R. R. Co.
69—Same vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
70—Same vs. Central Park, &c., R. R. Co.
71—Same vs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
72—Same vs. 8th Av. R. R. Co.
73—Same vs. 23d St. Ry. Co.
74—Same vs. 9th Av. R. R. Co.
75—McKinley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
78—McCabe vs. City of New York.
79—Mills vs. Hartog & Beinhauer Co.
81—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.
82—Quintchalk vs. Jungmann.
83—Same vs. same.
84—Robinson vs. Supreme Commandery U. O. G. C.
85—Boardman vs. Yuengling.
86—Bayne vs. Hard.
87—Russell vs. Hilton.
88—Garvan, U. S. Fidelity, &c., Co.
90—Sheedy vs. Kohl.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—People, &c., vs. Merc. Credit Gua. Co.
2—Byrne vs. Dolsen.
24—Same vs. same.
3—Catlin vs. Lash.
4—Cox vs. City of N. Y.
5—Charles H. Parker Co. vs. Lawrence.
6—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Same vs. same.
9—Konn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Ridge vs. same.
11—Williams vs. same.
12—Goodman vs. same.
13—Schwetzke vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
14—Jerome vs. same.
15—Aschwald vs. same.
16—Hassard vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.
17—Hollins vs. Hohmann.
18—In re Koster.
19—Braun vs. Partridge.
20—Bank of America vs. Ostrander Arms and Mfg. Co.
204—Same vs. same.
21—In re Am. Beer Cask Co.
22—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
23—Simi vs. Bernardini.
24—Weaver vs. Weaver.
25—Wright vs. Wright.
26—Duffy vs. Duffy.
27—Lefforts vs. Benham.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Hopkins vs. Feist.
30—Lilienthal vs. same.
31—Power vs. Curtis.
32—Whirtley vs. Cooper.
33—Hobbs Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.
34—Carter vs. Klinder.
35—Swainson vs. Rabinowitz.
36—Klein vs. Johnston.
37—Sanford vs. McKenzie.
38—Same vs. Eager.
39—Same vs. same.
40—Stern vs. Simpson-Crawford Co.
41—Dorr vs. Newman.
42—Kohan vs. Kohan.
43—Sees vs. Schuyler.
44—Levin vs. Jentleson.
45—Schachter vs. Fisher
46—Bremer Verein vs. Tietjen.
47—Wright vs. Meigs.
48—Olney vs. Baird.
49—Handley vs. Epstein
50—Moore vs. Blair.
51—Stein vs. Stein.
52—Wanner vs. Sosnowsky.
53—Odell vs. Graham.
54—Lewis vs. Raines.
55—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
56—Burdewick vs. Burdewick.
57—Same vs. same.
58—Schachter vs. Fischer.
59—Scott vs. Wagoner.
60—Schmidt vs. Limmer
61—Sholl vs. Brinnenstock.
62—Gibbs vs. N. Y. Press Co.
63—Same vs. same.
64—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

2004—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2005—Same vs. same.
1757—In re E. 164th St.
1915—In re Rivet Av.
1747—In re E. 171st St.
1556—In re W. 134th St
98—In re E. 140th St. Bergen Av.
1865—In re Harlem River Terrace.
2006—In re Crotona Park East.
102—In re Leggett Av.
104—In re Topping St. Demurrers.
62—Bayley Inv. Co. vs. City of New York.
96—Kashare vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
97—Kashare vs. same. Referee's cause.
1897—Cambridge Title Mfg. Co. vs. Wells.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Lambert, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest. 8156—Uptegrove & Brother vs. Sinnott.
6917—Lobig vs. Clifton Silk Mills.
7417—Van Zee vs. Melhado.
7920—Mayer vs. Corning
3966—Mut. Bank vs. Greacen.
7473—Merkelbam v s. Suburban & Suburban Con. Co.
5187—O'Reilly vs. Coleman.
7008—Valentine vs. Valentine.
5107—Barasch vs. Grell.
4527—Deering vs. Eschmer.
8270—Dusel vs. Farrell.
8062—Judd vs. Green.
8206—Bank vs. Schnugg
7023—Cagliostio vs. Hohenstein.
7348—Amos vs. Amos.
7846—Wern vs. Walker.
6540—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tillotson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

Inquest, 1485—Long vs. Lerian.
764—Fry vs. Douglas.
947—Walker vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1223—Cohn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
1240—Bowie vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
1277—Levey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1286—Brenner vs. Herdling.
1166—Peckham vs. Braun.
2715—Lobsenz vs. same.
1150—Jaslowsky vs. Schirt.
6030—Fox vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1261—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8391—Griffiths vs. same.
935—Maclay vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1350—Roche vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
770½—O'Bell vs. same.
1404—Debow vs. same.
7525—Cullinan vs. Zimmerman.
7797—Same vs. Hohenstein.
7798—Same vs. same.
7664—Fitzpatrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8222—Haviland vs. Jordan.
1236½—Morse vs. Thompson.
1406—Hill vs. Shewan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1908½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

777—Battle vs. Union
498—Milligan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
921—Buchanan vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
957—Goetz vs. Webber.
686—Walter vs. Hangen.
1112—Daly vs. Walaneck
1121—Rakofsky vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1123—Van Dyck vs. City of New York.
668—Ettlinger vs. Well
946—Basserman vs. Guttreund.
6192—City of New York vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
1023—Williams vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6034—Geraty vs. Mayor, &c.
6370—Probst vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
962—Dolan vs. City of New York.
1688—Dempsey vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1348—Brady vs. T. Cunningham Co.
1029—Sullivan vs. Jempson.
757—Woodward vs. Smith.
1296—McGee vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
6552—Zollo vs. Bradley.
1100—Claffey vs. Mayor, &c.
1173—Hassard vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the ter m.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in ground floor, in County Court House.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth Van Pelt.
Margaret McGuigan.
Jane Ann Davis.
John Arthur Fraser.
Winifred Moran.
Thomas Carson.
Charles J. Roussel.
Henry Kearn.
Isaac A. Singer.
Guiseppi Cresci.
Johanna B. Widmayer.
At 2 P. M.
Carrie G. Platt.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1659—Kirschbaum vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1280—Schoenlauch vs. Buse.
841—Hess vs. Citron.
1678—Quinn vs. Met St. Ry. Co.
1109—Dwyer vs. same.
1190—Koerner vs. Gerbereaux.
1174—Fitzpatrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1657—Fulle vs. same.
1662—Coopersmith vs. Herman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1701—Goldberger vs. Redighan.
1711—Gannon vs. Goodwin.
1718—Wallace vs. Edelmuth.
2906—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1705—McGuire vs. Williams.
1706—McManus vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
1714—Ayer vs. Seligman
1719—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
1720—Doyle vs. same.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1927—Hetherington vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1928—Knapp vs. same.
1943—Atwater vs. Oxford Copper Co
2036—Epstein vs. Hankinson.
2037—Pradousky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2028—Rysaklewics vs. same.
2039—Lichtman vs. same.
2040—Kessler vs. Union Ry. Co.
2041—Craig vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2042—McLaughlin vs. same.
2043—Polykranas vs. same.
2044—Platt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
2045—Botwinick vs. Textile Pub. Co.
2046—Same vs. same.
2047—Landesman vs. Gordon.
2048—Parlo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2049—Lunts vs. same.
2050—Schlechter vs. same.
2051—Rothgang vs. same.
2052—Gillick vs. Jackson.
2053—Presser vs. Miller.
2054—J. Walker Thompson Co. vs. Moe.
2055—Young vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2056—Butman vs. Baumann.
2057—Chacko vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2058—Tasfe vs. same.
2059—Devine vs. same.
2060—Arckey, Merrall & Condit vs. same.
2061—Homan vs. Forrest
2062—Blales vs. O'Connell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be reached when reached. Case on. Short cal. causes.

3814—Orentley vs. Sugarman.
4157—Bernstein vs. Lippoff.
4473—12th Ward Bank vs. Fox.
4502—Burresia vs. Baldwin.
4444—Barry vs. Saltus.
4468—Lawrence vs. Whipp.
4312—Doolittle vs. Dunn
4436—Wangler vs. Lokay.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1251—Menke vs. Dry D., &c., R. R.
1285—Donn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1241—Hochstein vs. Watson.
1244—Hatfield vs. McGinness.
1282—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2062.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge McMahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sandford for the People.

1—Thomas F. Main, Wm. V. V. Powers.
2—Joseph Stewart.
3—Harry Robbins.
4—John McGinn.
5—Alexander Walter.
6—George Simon.
7—Edith Brown.
8—Crosby Frinan.
9—John Kelly.
10—Joseph Safie.
11—Harry O'Ken.
Joseph Kreisberg.
12—Joseph Peppi.
13—James Lappin.
14—Alexander Pecardo.
15—Barnett Lieberman.
16—Harry Keating.

Pleadings.
1—George Storkey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osburman, Nott, and Train, and Deputy Attorney General Coleman for the People.

1—Joseph Coughlin.
2—Herman Branze, otherwise called Herman Hassel, Herman James.
3—Carmine Villano.
4—Samuel Wade.
5—Frank O'Brien.
6—Louis Pique.
7—Ignats Hitter.
8—Samuel Goldman.
9—Harry Aaronson.
10—William Clarke, the younger, otherwise called Wm. Churchill Clarke.
11—Giovanni De Caprio.
12—Royal L. Beaney.
13—Andrew John.
14—Frederick Wagner.

To fix a day for trial.
1—James Sargent.
2—Frank S. Weller.
Fred'k Herbert, alias Lawrence Sommerfield, alias Thomas Putnam, alias Baker Tom.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant Attorneys Clarke and Thorne for the People.

1—George Moore.
2—John Correll.
3—Edward Feerstly.
4—Dennis J. Sullivan.
5—Henry A. Hook.
6—James Cleary.
7—Thomas O'Brien.
8—Thomas McKenna.
9—Samuel Wilson.
10—John Swift.
11—John Wilson.
12—Henry Carlton.
13—George Brown.
14—Fred. P. Treft.
15—Paul Heimer.
16—Hirsch Berlina.
17—Thomas J. Sherlock.
18—Charles W. Passe.
19—Samuel Brown.
20—George Brown.
21—Reuben Goldstein.
22—James Smith.
23—David W. Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—James Crossen.
2—Pasquale Piacenti.
3—Giuseppe Danno.
4—Harry Grossman.
5—Matteo Trentacosta.
6—William Shea.
7—Peter Clancy.
8—Nathan Wilkin.
9—Maurice Lipsner.
10—Rosso Gaetano.
11—Emanuel Goldberg.
12—Jacob Mosowitz.
13—Vito Tafalo, George Nicholas.
14—Charles Vrisens.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Ward vs. Ward—Edward G. Whitaker, Block vs. Block—Wesley Ladin, Dunn vs. Gealin—Albert L. Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Rosenbaum—Edward L. Parris, Pond vs. Meehan—Paul L. Kiernan, Greenwood vs. Greenwood—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Alexander C. Patterson vs. George V. Ellis—Michael J. Scanlan.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

216—People vs. Pierson.
310—Matter of Barefield
310—Lane vs. B. H. R. R.
428—Matter of McCollum
365—Bristol vs. Mente.
405—L. I. Bottlers' Union vs. Liebmann's Brewing Co.
461—Foley vs. Met. St. Ry.
463—Dwyer vs. Hills Brothers.
464—Hornum vs. McNeil
465—McCabe vs. Trecartin.
466—Plate vs. Blumenfeld.
469—Salmon vs. Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Betts, J.; Part V., Chesbrough, J.; Part VI., Mattice, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

9471—Israel vs. Bandler.
1231—Wilson vs. Homeopathic Hospital.
9490—Kraut vs. Bros.
2243—Sweeney vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
5326—Holmes vs. B. H. R. R.
5142—Carpenter vs. same.
4351—Begley vs. Weddigen.
8338—Meisel vs. B. H. R. R.
4836—Cavanagh vs. B. H. R. R.
4749—Stone vs. Met. St. R. R.
3650—Hudoff vs. B. H. R. R.
3210—Haldenwang vs. same.
9303—Wallace vs. same.
1268—Mackenzie vs. same.
5114—Davano vs. same.
3571—Thornton vs. City of New York.
4575—Conlon vs. Aguglea.
5117—Fisher vs. Eureka Milling Co.
6188—Schmand vs. Long Island R. R.
5351—Dunphy vs. Kings County Gas Co.
5329—Cosgrove vs. same
672—McNicholas vs. B. H. R. R.
3373—Abel vs. same.
5374—Liebeman vs. same
3211—Mack vs. Wilkie.
3677—Morrissey vs. Brown.
3577—Yzewsky vs. Met. St. R. R.
1762—Blank vs. same.
1277—Plumb vs. Met. St. R. R.
3238—Ryan vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
5873—Rock vs. Lamport.
7055 to 7064—Rogers (and 9 other cases) vs. Sun Pub. Co.
2656—Moran vs. City of New York.
6346—Bowden vs. Shipway.
3546—Webb vs. Dowd.
4963—Senior vs. Nadoolman.
9232—Ahern vs. Brackett.
5194—Dillon vs. Nat. Coal Tar Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5412.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials.—Gaynor, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

1691—Pelz vs. Halbert Co.
1732—Haughian vs. Conlan.
1280—Siegel vs. Brenowitz.
1692—Sadiler vs. City of New York.
1515—Silberman vs. Calvert.
1726—Oshrowitz vs. Oshrowitz.
1735—McDonough vs. McDonough.
1736—McCumiskey vs. McCumiskey.
1737—Strauss vs. Strauss
1741—Wagner vs. Wagner.
1743—Cankalian vs. Powers.
1749—Knapp vs. Taylor.
1750—Stringer vs. Barker.
1751—Cerullo vs. Pagano
1753—Casey vs. Pilkington.
1754—Pitre vs. Pitre.
1779—Eagan vs. Manger.
1780—Warth vs. Harder Knitting Co.
1781—Ludgate vs. Ludgate.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Marean, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Branch—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

The People vs. Leaton. Same vs. Kelly. Same vs. Merando. Same vs. O'Neil. Same vs. McMahonny. Same vs. Wagner.

NOTICE.

County Court—Kings County.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that there are a sufficient number of causes set down for the week beginning Monday, Nov. 24, it is ordered that the Call Calendar of Friday, Nov. 21, 1902, be and the same is hereby adjourned until Friday, Jan. 2, 1903.

Dated Nov. 19, 1902.
By order of the court.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Branch—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

461—Seely's Sons' Brew. Co. vs. B. H. R. R.
464—Maurer vs. Grimm.
445—Corbett vs. Engeman.
453—Herkstroter vs. B. H. R. R.
465—Lintz vs. same.
452—Smith vs. Ackron.
457—Antonio vs. B. H. R. R.

Referees Appointed—Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J.—Fischer vs. Con—William H. Greene, to compute. Manne vs. McKlege—William T. Croak, to compute.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66½
Oats, No. 2	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	8.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	17.00
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06½
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08⅝
Lard, prime	11.55
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70c; No. 3, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 73½@76c; No. 2 corn, 58c; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 oats, 28½c; No. 3 white, 29½@33½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 30@38c; fair to choice malting, 43@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.22; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@$17; lard, per 100 lb, $11.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $9.75@$9.87½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.87½@$10.12½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $12.75.

COTTON.—The market opened steady 2 to 3 points higher, and ruled fairly active and generally firmer. Prices further advanced 1 to 2 points on the more active positions, but turned easier under selling by room traders to secure profits, which carried prices 6 points off from the best of the forenoon, after which there was a general rally, with the market finally very steady at a net loss of 1 point on a net turnover of 41,000 bales. The transactions for the day reached about 900,000 bales.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 5 points higher, on the basis of 8.40c for middling upland and 8.65c for middling Gulf; sales were 22 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, unchanged, at 7 11-16c, sales 5,000 bales; Mobile steady, ¼c higher, at 7¾c, sales 500 bales; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 7⅝c, sales 406 bales; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 7¾c, sales 346 bales; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c; Augusta firm, unchanged, at 7⅞c, sales 1,095 bales; St. Louis firm, 1-16c higher, at 7¾c, sales 350 bales; Galveston firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c, sales 167 bales; Memphis steady, unchanged, at 7¾c, sales 3,750 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				8.11@8.13
December	8.18	8.19	8.13	8.17@8.18
January	8.14	8.16	8.09	8.14@8.15
February				8.02@8.04
March	8.05	8.07	8.00	8.05@8.06
April				8.00@8.07
May	8.07	8.08	8.01	8.06@8.07
June	8.04	8.04	8.04	8.06@8.08
July	8.06	8.09	8.05	8.08@8.09
August				7.89@7.91

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.—Spot—Moderate business; prices 2@4 points higher; American middling, fair, 4.92; good middling, 4.56; middling, 4.46; low middling, 4.36; good ordinary, 4.24; ordinary, 4.12. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 2,700 bales American. Receipts, 37,000 bales, including 27,700 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.36@4.37; November and December, 4.32@4.33; December and January, 4.31; January and February, 4.30; February and March, 4.29@4.30; March and April, 4.29@4.30; April and May, 4.30; May and June, 4.30; June and July, 4.30; July and August, 4.29@4.30.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was no abatement of the bull campaign in wheat. The price seemed more attractive around 81c than it had been below 80c, and demand throughout the day was by no means confined to room shorts, although the latter were an important part in the day's upturn, being especially large buyers of the December option. The market opened steady and ½c higher on May, but at once yielded to pressure from longs, and for a time looked rather weak. Later an advance gained headway, and attained its climax around the close. Export business proved fairly large, absorbing 7 loads of Spring wheat in New York and 30 loads at outports. The total interior movement exceeded last year's aggregate by 345,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 85½c, prompt; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 82½c; No. 2 red, New York, 78½c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 79½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c; No. 2 hard, 67@71c; December, 69c; May, 73¼@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 47½c; December, 46¾@46¾c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 3 white, 32½c; December, 30¾c; May, 30¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; November, 75½c; December, 73c; May, 75½c; Macaroni No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 68c. Oats—December, 30c; May, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼@76½c; May, 75¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66½c; sample, 35@60c. Corn—May, 43⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—December, 73c; May, 75@75¼c. On track; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Quiet; patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.90@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.00@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.35. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.00@$17.50; coarse and to arrive, $20 lb. $19. Spring middlings, $17; Winter bran, middlings, $18@$20. In bulk: city feed, $17.50@$18.50; Winter bran, $18 lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18.50; Winter middlings, $19@$20.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 76½@77c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 46½@47c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Rye firmer; No. 2, 58c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Pork firmer, $16.50. Lard firmer, $11.10. Bulk meats firmer, $9.75@$10. Bacon firmer, $11.50. Whisky steady, $1.32. Butter firmer; fancy creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Sugar steady; A, 5.20c; extra C, 4.60c. Eggs firmer, 28c. Cheese firmer, 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed, 46½c; yellow, 47½c. Oats firmer; mixed, 32½c; white, 34½c. Rye firmer, 58c. Hay firmer; choice timothy, $14.50@$15. Pork firmer, $16.50. Lard firmer, $11.25@$11.50. Bulk meats firmer, $9.75@$10. Bacon firmer, $11.50. Whisky steady, $1.32. Butter firmer; fancy creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Sugar steady; A, 5.20c; extra C, 4.60c. Eggs firmer, 28c. Cheese firmer, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c; No. 2 hard, 67@71c; December, 69c; May, 73¼@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 47½c; December, 46¾@46¾c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 3 white, 32½c; December, 30¾c; May, 30¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; November, 75½c; December, 73c; May, 75½c; Macaroni No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 68c. Oats—December, 30c; May, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 75¼@76½c; May, 75¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley steady; No. 2, 66½c; sample, 35@60c. Corn—May, 43⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—December, 73c; May, 75@75¼c. On track; No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Quiet; patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.90@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.00@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $3.35@$3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.35. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.00@$17.50; coarse and to arrive, $20 lb. $19. Spring middlings, $17; Winter bran, middlings, $18@$20. In bulk: city feed, $17.50@$18.50; Winter bran, $18 lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18.50; Winter middlings, $19@$20.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 76½@77c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 46½@47c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Rye firmer; No. 2, 58c; receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. Pork firmer, $16.50. Lard firmer, $11.10. Bulk meats firmer, $9.75@$10. Bacon firmer, $11.50. Whisky steady, $1.32. Butter firmer; fancy creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Sugar steady; A, 5.20c; extra C, 4.60c. Eggs firmer, 28c. Cheese firmer, 12½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Corn firmer; mixed, 46½c; yellow, 47½c. Oats firmer; mixed, 32½c; white, 34½c. Rye firmer, 58c. Hay firmer; choice timothy, $14.50@$15. Pork firmer, $16.50. Lard firmer, $11.25@$11.50. Bulk meats firmer, $9.75@$10. Bacon firmer, $11.50. Whisky steady, $1.32. Butter firmer; fancy creamery, 28c; dairy, 24c. Sugar steady; A, 5.20c; extra C, 4.60c. Eggs firmer, 28c. Cheese firmer, 12½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 69c; No. 2 hard, 67@71c; December, 69c; May, 73¼@74c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 47½c; December, 46¾@46¾c; May, 39¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; No. 3 white, 32½c; December, 30¾c; May, 30¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 19.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 2

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 19	903,908
To date this year	167,012,856
Corresponding date last year	242,383,338

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 19	$2,018,500
To date this year	$814,473,556
Corresponding date last year	$900,440,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent. and a commission; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Bicycle pf	½	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
Am. Ice	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Am. Ice pf	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Smelting	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar	1¼	Norf. & West	¾
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	People's Gas	½
B'klyn R. T.	4¼	Pressed S. Car pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1⅛	Rep. Steel	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅞	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Southern	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Consol. Gas	1⅞	Tenn. Coal & I.	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Third Avenue	3
Lake Erie & W.	2	Twin City	⅝
Long Island	½	Union Pacific	⅞
Manhattan	6⅞	Wabash pf.	⅝
Met. Sec. Co.	5½	Wheel. & L. E.	1
Met. Street Ry.	3⅝	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Gt. North. pf.	⅝
Am. Grass Twine	½	Iowa Central pf.	2½
Am. Ice pf.	1	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Malting pf.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	½
B. & O. receipts	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Canada South	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	St. L. & S. F.	⅝
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Corn Products	½	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Den. & R. G.	⅝	Union Bag & P.	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅝	West. Union	½
Evans. & T. H.	½		
General Electric	2		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st	1	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series D	3½	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Col. South. 1st	1	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Morgan's L. & T. 7s	1	N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The shorts in the market who for some time past have been selling stocks freely and confidently and with much ado, had an uncomfortable time of it yesterday when, under the lead of the local railway shares, prices jumped up sharply throughout the list. Manhattan itself rose at one time nearly 10 points, being up almost 20 from the low figure recorded on Saturday last; while elsewhere there were substantial advances.

The rise was so unexpected and so entirely out of keeping with conditions—so at least declared the bears—that they promptly and vigorously proceeded to fight it, and were thus engaged, though with apparently little success, up to the very close of the market. Yet this did not prevent sustained advances in nearly every issue on the list, with the general expectation of further advances to-day.

The truth is—and every student of conditions and every well-informed man in the Street has recognized it for some days—the market's decline has run to an extreme, with the prices of many standard shares down well below their recognized investment value. Everywhere in professional circles in the financial district was there bearishness, and of an extreme and pronounced type. The country was going to the dogs; Congress would soon be "on the Street's hands"; the increased wages to be paid by the railroads would mean reduced dividends; a money squeeze was to be brought about before the end of the year; the "big interests" were against the market; large speculators had been so badly hurt by the decline that, to "get even," they had switched to the bear side; the tide of prosperity had turned; unionism, run mad, would so intimidate capital that it would gradually be withdrawn from business—these and other arguments of a like kind were offered by the bears as reasons why prices should still go down even after they had fallen 20 or 30 per cent.

Indeed, the lower prices went the more bearish did sentiment become; and, strangely enough, greatest pessimism developed in those quarters where there had been most bullishness when quotations were at the top. Yesterday's advance, therefore, was but natural. The surprise is that it was so long delayed.

It is now assumed that freight rates are to be advanced by the leading railroad systems. Bears on railroad stocks, who have lamented because the railroads have been forced or have seen fit to advance wages, are beginning to realize that the wage advance was the reverse of a bear argument.

If one-half the gossip of the Street be true, important developments in the local railway situation are at hand.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The fluctuations in Colorado Fuel, with a final net loss of 2 points, were attributed largely to professional operations and represented nothing more important than the uncertainties surrounding the fight for control of the stock, and in respect to the significance, if any, of the latest court decision in respect to the litigation over the forthcoming meeting.

Though Wall Street in general is uncertain how much credence to put in the story, there are some interests in the Street who say they believe it to be true, as reported yesterday, that a well-known Boston operator had turned the tables on the bears who were "gunning" for him in Copper and Sugar, and was running them in. This was said to be especially true of Sugar, which rose sharply in the late trading.

Further buying by leading banking interests closely identified with the properties were said to be responsible for the advances in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Houses with Philadelphia connections bought liberally of Reading and Pennsylvania.

The Gates interests were reported to be again operating in Norfolk and Western.

THE POSITION OF ST. PAUL.

A report heard in rather well-informed quarters of the Street yesterday may serve to explain whence and why has come the tremendous outpouring of St. Paul stock, which has been a feature of the market now for several weeks. According to this report, certain Western interests who heard or believed that they were being "gunned for," sold their long holdings of St. Paul at the best prices then obtainable and thereupon proceeded to go short of the stock. This short-selling, it is said, has been continued ever since—indeed, on a greater scale on the declines when it developed that the Standard Oil interests were not apparently supporting the stock.

It is denied authoritatively that there has been any selling of treasury stock against the forthcoming new stock issue.

A POLICY OF CONSERVATISM.

Banking interests who were seen after the close of the market yesterday said that it was but natural after the prolonged decline that there should be a vigorous rally, particularly as in the last few days the bulk of the selling had been for the short account. These interests declare, however, that it is not reasonable to expect any sustained rise or actual bull movement until such time as the money situation shall right itself—for it is on money, and not on business, conditions that the recent selling has been based.

The declaration in conservative quarters is that in the end the excellent business conditions must tell, but that for the moment and until the financial sky becomes clearer it will be well to pursue a policy of conservatism. Indeed, it is intimated that any endeavor to start a bull campaign at this time will be promptly checked. On the other hand, it is said that support will from this time on be generously extended in case of any threatened decline.

SHORTS AND THEIR LOSSES.

Some of the shorts who recently have been strutting about congratulating themselves, and apparently soliciting congratulations, upon the fact that they have been making a great deal of money, were not so much in evidence yesterday—are, in fact, in much the same position as those individuals who were the noisiest bulls at the top and are keeping more under cover.

Apropos of this, it is understood that the principal shorts in Manhattan are a prominent room trader identified with a Broad Street house, whose head is outspokenly bullish, and an operator, close to this trader and also to the Western interests. Their total short Manhattan stock is said to be over 25,000 shares, sold at a price averaging 137. At yesterday's close their loss (on paper) would run up to $300,000.

Admittedly there have been large profits on the short side, but there has been so much "pyramiding" on the decline—the sales actually being heaviest at the bottom—that any sharp advance such as yesterday eats badly into profits. And where the advance comes in such a stock as Manhattan, which fell very little on the general decline, the position of the shorts is most uncomfortable.

THE HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Wall Street was not slow yesterday to appreciate the significance and importance of the prospective increase in freight rates to be ordered by traffic managers of the leading railroads. Expert opinion was that these advances would be fully warranted by conditions, and, because of the diversity of the articles affected, would not bear hardly on either shipper or consumer.

Such advances as are indicated as probable will, it is pointed out, more than offset the increased wages that have been ordered. Nor, it is declared, will an increase in rates at this time result in a falling off in traffic, for the demand for transportation is now and has been for some time past so urgent that higher rates appear logical according to the law of supply and demand. Shippers, it is contended, can afford to pay a moderate increase in rates, and shareholders and wage earners alike will profit by such advances.

THE EARLY BREAK "TIPPED."

Yesterday's early break was in no sense of the word unexpected. A leading Stock Exchange house with extensive Western connections sent out word before the opening that a break was coming at and following the opening, and that it would be well to get out of stocks and go short of them without delay.

In the light of the subsequent developments certain interests in Wall Street are wondering what the exact significance of this warning was.

LONDON A SELLER.

London, which on the day previous had bought in this market rather more stock than it sold, turned seller yesterday, pulling out fully 30,000 shares of stock, principally of the Pacific issues. It was said that this selling was largely for Berlin and Amsterdam account, where there seem to be serious misgivings as to the situation here. The decline in Kaffirs in the London market, private cable advices reported, was probably responsible for some of the selling here for direct London account, the decline having had generally depressing effect.

MEXICAN NATIONAL.

The work of standardizing the tracks and equipment of the National Railroad Company of Mexico is proceeding rapidly. A statement of the mileage now operated on standard gauge shows as follows: Texas Mexican Railway, Laredo to Corpus Christi, 161½ miles; National Railroad Company of Mexico, main line, Laredo, Texas, to Monterey, 168 miles; National Railroad Company of Mexico, main line, Monterey to Saltillo, 67 miles; a total of 396½ miles.

The new standard gauge engines have been received, are now in service between Laredo and Monterey, and, it is said, are giving excellent results.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

The Lincoln Trust Company offers to investors 350,000 New York City gold tax-exempt bonds, docks and ferries issue, due Nov. 1, 1952, interest payable May and November, at a price to net 3.14 per cent. These bonds are a legal investment for saving banks, trustees, &c.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The fuel question dominates the entire iron and steel trade. Instead of the supply improving, the inadequacy of deliveries appears to become more aggravated. The West reports many furnaces continually banked for the lack of coke, which interferes with the production of pig iron, and also checks the output of steel. Eastern works are not only affected by the short supply of coke, but are also greatly hampered by difficulty in securing coal. The seat of the trouble continues as heretofore in the lack of transportation facilities. The prospect for improvement in this direction is not brightening, as Winter is approaching, when bad weather may be expected to cause increasing difficulty among the transportation lines.

The largest iron and steel manufacturers anticipate a considerable restriction of output for Winter, owing to the causes above given. The only apprehension they express regarding the outlook is that they may not be able to get out sufficient tonnage to satisfy the requirements of their customers.

The charge made in some quarters that discrimination is exercised by the managers of railroad lines in favor of the United States Steel Corporation is refuted by the fact that the furnaces and mills of that corporation are likewise suffering from difficulty in securing supplies of fuel. Some of the most important furnaces of the corporation have been banked on this account part of the past week.

Numerous contracts for furnace coke are reported at $4 per ton at the oven to run through the whole of the coming year. This shows emphatically how the coke situation is regarded by furnacemen, who would not make such contracts if they felt that an improvement was likely to occur in a few weeks.

A sharply increased demand for pig iron is observed in the Eastern market. This is due to the fact that many consumers had supposed that the settlement of the anthracite miners' strike would result in a speedy increase of pig iron production; consequently, for a time the Eastern demand for pig iron was decidedly light. Now, however, it is found that deliveries are as slow as ever on old contracts, and some of the largest consumers are in pressing need of a supply of pig iron. They will be unable to secure any considerable quantity from either Eastern or Western furnaces, and it is expected that a large increase in importations will result. Among the purchases for import during the week was one of 5,000 tons of low phosphorous pig iron at Baltimore.

The demand for foreign steel is not large, but some sales are reported, among them being one of 4,000 tons of Canadian billets. The price on Canadian billets is about $28.50, ex-ship New York, which is obtained by reason of very prompt delivery. German billets are being offered at $26.50 to $27, and some small orders have been entered for importation; but large consumers do not care to be tempted by the low figures.

Pittsburg reports larger transactions in both Bessemer and open hearth billets, buyers now taking hold for deliveries over an extended period. Prices at Pittsburg are firm at a level slightly below the delivered prices on foreign steel in that district.

An interesting occurrence the past week was the starting of the new rail mill of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Ensley, Ala. The mill was started on the 13th and will for some time make rails for the company's own use. They are prepared, however, to take orders for delivery early in the coming year.

The heavy inquiries for rails noted last week not only continue, but appear to be increasing, showing that many railroad companies need more rails for their next year's requirements.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

125 shares the Cameron Company, preferred, $100 each, and 595 shares the Cameron Company common, $100 each, $50 lot.

200 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

1 share Central Trust Company, $100, 1,941.

4 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,941.

3 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company first preferred and $60 scrip, $100 each, $95 lot.

15 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company second preferred, $100 each, $54 lot.

15 shares Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company common, $100 each, $16 lot.

45 shares Central Fireworks Company common, $100 each, 90.

97 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 70¾.

100 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 20¼.

10 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 320.

117 shares Otis Elevator common, $100 each, 38.

2 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 277½.

$1,000 Mutual Union Telegraph Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1911, guaranteed by Western Union Telegraph Company, 110.

25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 375.

4 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 186.

2 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, $100 each, 240.

50 shares Empire State Trust Company, $100 each, 198½.

50 shares P. Lorillard Company preferred, $100 each, 126½.

$5,000 Denver and Southwestern Railway general refunding 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1929, interest June and December, 82½.

15 shares Denver and Southwestern Railway preferred, $100 each, 38.

546 shares American Spirits Manufacturing Company common, $100 each, $1¼ per share.

15 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 358½.

$2,000 Borough of Bergenfield, Bergen County, N. J., 6 per cent. road improvement bonds, coupons May and November, $600 due May 1, 1905; $1,000 due May 1, 1906, and $1,000 due May 1, 1911, 90-85.

4 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 375.

64 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 235.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

25 shares Westchester Trust Company, $100 each, 150½.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

10 shares Varick Bank, $100 each, 205.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Incorporation at Toronto of the Canadian Shipbuilding Company, capital $1,000,000.

Movement said to be under way looking to the consolidation of leading local fire insurance companies of Pittsburg.

Electric railway projected from Youngstown to Canfield, Ohio.

According to Montreal dispatches, the Bank of Montreal may increase its capital from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, with the object, it is said, of extending its note circulation.

Cincinnati (Ohio) dispatches stating that the Cincinnati, Milford, Loveland and Goshen Traction Company, capital $850,000, has been formed by the merger of the Compton and Kroger Traction interests.

Reports from Boston that the Manchester Mills may double the capital to $4,000,000 to discharge its debts, make improvements, and provide working capital.

Statement from Joplin, Mo., that zinc sales for the week ended Nov. 15 amounted to 8,836,200 pounds and lead sales to 1,113,470 pounds.

Pittsburg rumors that the name and charter of the Columbia National Bank there will be retained to consolidate six banks and trust companies and enlarge the business, with a capital of either $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 and a surplus of $5,000,000.

Further adjournment for a week of the special meeting of the stockholders of the International Silver Company.

Application made for a receiver to settle the affairs of the Lake Keon Navigation, Reservoir and Irrigation Company of Great Bend, Kan.

Wheeling Potteries Company reported to have been organized under the laws of West Virginia with a capital of $1,250,000 to consolidate a number of existing plants.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@5 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 5 per cent.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Time money, 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $320,015,655; balances, $11,574,291; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $833,740.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3 7-16@3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.83⅝.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In its City article to-day The Times says the demand for money was decidedly keener yesterday. The discount market was firm, quotations for all dates advancing to 3⅛ per cent.

On the Stock Exchange the tendency was gloomy and prices were weak in all departments. The poor response of the public to the recent loan issues has made the market for investment securities distinctly weaker, and is one of the causes of the decline in consols. A certain amount of anxiety has also been caused by the recent decline in South Africans, which will, it is feared, make the next settlement a difficult one for weak operators.

American rails opened generally lower. They recovered temporarily in the afternoon, and were weak again in the latest dealings, closing, except in a few cases, only slightly above the lowest points touched.

Though a considerable account in American rails is still carried in London very little represents commitments of local speculators.

The silver market was dull. The forward price of bars was 22⅝d.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Cash was more plentiful in the market to-day, the Government apparently distributing money freely, in view of the tenders to be made for Treasury bills to-morrow. The indications are that the supplies are likely to be reduced in the near future, with a spell of dear money. Discounts were fairly steady.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, and an unsatisfactory tone prevailed. Consols were dull. Home rails were cheerful on good traffic returns. Americans opened weak and subsequently recovered fractionally, the tone, however, remaining heavy. Hardly any business was transacted, but there was less nervousness and the market closed steady. Foreigns were drooping owing to selling orders from Paris. Kaffirs were slightly harder. Copper was weak, in sympathy with the feeling in the United States, and closed at 50⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 13-16; consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅛; Atchison, 83⅝; Atchison preferred, 100; Baltimore and Ohio, 100; Canadian Pacific, 130⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44⅝; Chicago Great Western, 21; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 170; Do Beers, 23⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅛; Erie, 34; Erie first preferred, 65¼; Erie second preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 144½; Louisville and Nashville, 124½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅜; New York Central, 152½; Norfolk and Western, 70¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 83; Ontario and Western, 29⅛; Pennsylvania, 70¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 28¼; Reading first preferred, 43½; Reading second preferred, 36½; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63⅞; Union Pacific, 101⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 36⅝; United States Steel preferred, 98; Wabash, $1; Wabash preferred, 44½; Spanish 4s, 83¾.

Bar silver dull at 22 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 2¾ to 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ to 3 7-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 7-16 to 3½ per cent.

Gold amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.40; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—On the Bourse to-day business was irregular. Spanish 4s reacted, but later a few recoveries caused a general improvement, and some industrials were in eager demand. During the last hour rentes reacted, there were renewed offers of Spanish 4s, and foreigns were generally weak, while tramways and tractions were in great favor. Rio Tintos were weak and Spanish rails were strong in spite of the rise in the rate of exchange.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 11½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 83.97.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Call money is loaning mostly at 6 per cent., with 5½ per cent. money obtainable by the right borrowers. There is very little 5 per cent. money now outstanding. Sterling exchange remains steady, but posted rates are showing a slight tendency to lower quotations. New York funds, par and 5c premium; time money, 5¼@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $26,001,198; balances, $1,595,970. Heavy selling during the early dealings dragged prices of stocks down, especially copper stocks. Fresh selling of Swift Packing on talk of Government interference with the proposed combination, broke that stock 7½ points from Tuesday's closing to 124½, and made it the feature of the general list. The trading in Sugar again reached good-sized proportions, and United States Coal and Oil was held fairly steady at 13⅝, and Dominion Steel yielded a fraction to 53½, but recovered afterward to 54⅛. The market closed firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,625	Atchison	82¼	81	82
665	Atchison pf.	98⅛	97½	98
50	Boston & Albany	259	258½	258½
414	Boston Elevated	156	154	155½
102	Boston Elevated sub.	74½	73	74
45	C. J. R. & S. Y.	154	152	152
211	Mass. Electric	36¼	36	36¼
20	Mass. Electric pf.	97	97	97
144	N. Y., N. H. & H.	226	225½	225⅝
100	Pere Marquette	79	79	79
9	Quincy Bridge	195	195	195
5	Rutland pf.	71	71	71
581	Union Pacific	100	98¾	100
12	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	89	90¾
11	West End pf.	113½	113½	133½

TELEPHONES.

540	American	161½	160¼	160¾
404	American sub.	109	107	107
85	Western	25½	25	25½
51	Western pf.	98	97½	97½

MISCELLANEOUS.

230	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	79	79
50	Am. Pneumatic Service.	6¼	6¼	6¼
4,785	Am. Sugar	118⅝	117	118½
79	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	117	117
40	Am. Woolen pf.	76	75⅞	76
1,020	Dominion Iron & Steel	54½	53¼	54⅛
365	Mass. Gas	37⅛	36¼	37⅛
215	Mass. Gas pf.	82⅝	82	82
3	Mergenthaler	187	187	187
25	Pullman	225	225	225
25	Savannah Electric	25	25	25
736	Swift Packing and Prov.	126	122¼	¼
412	United Fruit	108	107½	107½
30	United Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
50	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼
505	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36	36⅛
234	U. S. Steel pf.	84	83¼	84

MINING.

245	Adventure	16¼	15¼	15¼
60	Allouez	2½	2½	2½
3,365	Amalgamated	55½	53¾	55½
100	Arcadian	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Arnold	75c	75c	75c
75	Atlantic	7¼	7¼	7¼
105	Bingham	25¼	25	25
87	Calumet & Hecla	459	450	459
365	Centennial	16¼	16	16¼
50	Central Oil	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
250	Con. Mercur	1 27-32	1¾	1¾
4,544	Copper Range	54	53¼	53¾
170	Daly West	45½	45	45
20	Dominion Coal	126¼	120¼	126¼
125	Franklin	8½	8½	8½
100	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3¼
110	Isle Royale	11¾	11¾	11¾
665	Mass	14¾	14	14¾
100	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Mohawk	39¾	39½	39¾
80	Old Colony	1¼	1	1
710	Old Dominion	15¼	14½	14½
440	Osceola	50¾	49¾	50½
50	Parrot	21	21	21
150	Phoenix	4	4	4
87	Quincy	110	110	110
21	Tamarack	146	146	146
137	Trinity	8¾	8¼	8¼
120	United States	19¾	19½	19¾
170	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	13¾	14
50	Utah	20¼	20¼	20¼
323	Victoria	5	5	5
20	Wolverine	58	58	58
	British Columbia, 5½ bid.			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Local prices displayed considerable irregularity to-day, several issues advancing slightly while others declined. Lehigh Valley led the rise, 30¼ to 31½, but the movement stopped on the resignation of President Walter. The weakest stocks were the Consolidated Lake Superior issues, each of which suffered a net loss of ¼. It was reported that Canadian interests were sellers of the common. The only other feature was the heavy trading in Reading, 13,529 shares of the stock changing hands. New York was a buyer. Total sales, 31,284 shares and $43,400 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Cement	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
440	Cambria Steel	26½	26½	26½
30	Catawissa 1st pf.	62	62	62
4,090	Cons. Lake Superior	20¼	19¾	20
508	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	70½	70	70
320	Elec. Co. of America	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
200	Erie	33⅝	33½	33⅝
200	Int. Smokeless Powder	11	11	11
4,250	Lehigh Valley	31¼	30¼	30⅝
50	Lehigh Navigation	69	69	69
401	Lehigh Nav. allots	19	18¼	18¼
15	Nat. Bank of N. Lib.	131	131	131
20	Neshaquehoning V. R. R.	51	51	51
8	North Penn. R. R.	109	109	109
197	Penn. R. R.	78	77	77⅞
131	Penn. Steel pf.	100	99	100
13	Pennsylvania Salt	112	112	112
18	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
1,235	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅛	5 9-16
495	Philadelphia Co.	46¾	36⅝	46¾
121	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49	49¾
150	Phila. Rapid Transit	16⅞	16	16
13,529	Reading	28¾	27⅝	28¼
200	Southern Ry.	31¼	31	31¼
100	Susquehanna Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	United Cos. of N. J.	282	282	282
148	United Gas Imp.	110¾	110¾	110¾
110	United Power	40	40	40
578	Union Traction	46¼	46¼	46¼
2,980	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36	36⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	83¼	83⅝
40	W. N. Y. & Penn.	6	6	6

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—New York exchange was quoted at 10 cents premium to-day. Time and call loans ruled at 6 per cent. Swift's Packing Company stock once more was bufeted about on the local Exchange, with losses at times running to 7 points. One of the influences that worked against prices in this stock was the story from Washington that immediately upon the incorporation of the projected Packing combination, contempt proceedings would be instituted by the Department of Justice under the injunction secured last Spring against the big packers. Selling was vigorous, and for fairly large amounts. Other stocks were dull and somewhat easier.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
440	American Can	10	9⅝	9⅝
200	American Can pf.	42½	41¾	41¾
365	Chicago Pneumatic Tool.	75	75	75
2	Chicago Title Trust	118	118	118
5	Diamond Match	140	140	140
215	Lake St. Elevated	9¼	9	9¼
100	Met. Elec. pf.	86	85	85
55	National Biscuit	44¾	44¼	44¼
200	National Biscuit pf.	103¾	103	103
415	Quaker Oats	73	73	73
70	Quaker Oats pf.	92	91¾	92
25	Street's Stable Car	30¾	30¾	30¾
2	Street's Stable Car pf.	87	87	87
125	Swift & Co.	127	122	124½
460	United Box Board pf.	57	56¾	56¾
1	West Chicago	80	80	80

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

With the exception of two stocks—Greene Consolidated and Northern Securities—outside securities yesterday showed little activity and relatively few changes of any importance. Such other issues as were dealt in showed very small totals or were traded in at prices which had been prevailing for some days, so that they did not attract the attention of traders. The two stocks which supplied the bulk of the day's trading were strong and closed at the highest price of the day. In general little disposition was shown to assume obligations on either side of the market, even the stocks in which pools have recently been more or less active being left very much to themselves. Reflecting the advance in Manhattan Elevated and the other traction stocks on the Exchange, there was considerable improvement in the price of Interborough Rapid Transit, but there was no trading in this stock in the open market.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED, owing to its activity and unusual strength, was the most prominent stock in yesterday's market. Over 6,000 shares of the stock were dealt in at a net advance of 1¼ points, the first sale being made at 23 and the last sale at 24¼. Much greater activity was displayed by the rights, which sold from 55 up to 70, over 23,000 changing hands during the day. The time for subscribing to the new stock expires to-day.

NORTHERN SECURITIES showed transactions amounting to more than 10,000 shares. Early in the day the stock was heavy, and on selling, much of which was by traders, declined to 103½. This downward movement was followed by a sharp recovery, which brought the price up to 104⅝.

PHILIPPINE TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION 6 per cent. bonds were dealt in for the first time, the initial sales in the stock of the company having been made on Tuesday. The company's securities outstanding are $300,000 of bonds and $1,000,000 of stock.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ailis Chalmers pf.	84	83	83
570	American Can	10	9⅝	9⅝
900	American Can pf.	42	41⅞	42
200	American Elevated	1	1	1
15	Am. Lt. & Trac. pf.	90½	90½	90½
100	American Tobacco	325	325	325
100	Am. Writing Paper	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Bay State Gas	1⅛	1 7-16	1⅛
100	Brooklyn City R. R.	247	247	247
600	Champion Oil	⅝	0-16	⅝
100	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Central Foundry pf.	14	14	14
2	Distillers' Securities	26	26	26
5	Empire Steel pf.	45	45	45
6,125	Greene Con. Copper	24¼	23	24¼
23,700	Greene Con. Cop. rts.	70	53	70
100	Hackensack Meadows	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Illinois Transportation	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,200	Keystone Mining	½	½	½
400	Manhattan Transit	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,300	Mont. & Boston Copper	2¾	2½	2¾
450	National Enameling	33½	33	33
50	National Enameling pf.	57	57	57
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	New England Trans.	⅛	3-16	⅛
10,500	Northern Securities	104⅝	103½	104½
100	Otis Elevator	39

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
55¼	55⅝	28,050	*Amal. Copper Co	53⅜	55⅝	53	55¼	+ ½
10	10¼	800	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
36	37½	100	Am. Hide & Leather pf	36	36	36	36	−1
1¼	1⅝	1,200	Am. Bicycle Co	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	...
5	6	100	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	5	5	5	5	−½
33½	33⅝	800	Am. Car & F. Co	33⅜	33¾	33½	33½	− ½
46⅞	49½	880	*Am. Grass Twine	49	49	48½	48½	− ½
10⅝	10¾	700	*Am. Ice Co	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ½
37⅝	38	300	*Am. Ice Co. pf	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
27⅜	28	1,700	*Am. Locomo. Co	27½	27⅝	27	27⅜	...
90½	91½	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
22½	23½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	− ⅛
43	43½	3,200	*Am. S. & R. Co	43	43	42¾	43	− ¼
92½	93	280	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	...
124	126	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf	126	126	126	126	+1
118¼	118¾	18,510	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	116⅝	118⅝	116¾	118½	+1½
75	79	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	75	75	75	75	...
87½	88½	200	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	88	88½	88	88⅛	− ½
82⅞	82⅞	38,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	81½	82⅝	80⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
98	98½	3,800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	97½	98	97¼	98	+ ⅛
98¾	98¾	37,900	Baltimore & Ohio	97	98⅝	96⅞	98⅛	+ ⅛
93	93½	125	Baltimore & Ohio pf	94	94	93	93	...
98¼	99	1,300	*B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97½	−1
62½	63	81,895	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	57⅝	65	57⅝	62⅝	+4¼
10	10⅝	100	Brunswick City	10	10	10	10	− ⅛
80	85	400	Canada Southern	76	80	76	80	−5
128⅝	128¾	16,700	Canadian Pacific	127	128¼	126½	128½	+ ¼
44½	45	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44½	+ ⅞
32½	32⅝	2,100	Chicago & Alton	31⅝	32¾	31⅝	32½	...
69½	69¾	300	Chicago & Alton pf	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½	− ½
25⅛	25⅜	5,800	Chicago Great West	25	26	24⅝	25⅞	+ ½
38½	40	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	39⅝	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+1½
172¼	172⅝	67,350	Chi., Mil. & St. P	170	172⅝	169½	172⅝	+1⅞
190½	190	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	189⅞	190	189⅞	190	+ ½
17⅞	18	500	Chi. Term. Trans	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	2,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	31½	33	31½	32⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	1,100	Chicago Union Trac	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
95½	96¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L	93½	96	93½	96	+ ½
82½	83	6,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82	85	81	82	−2
28	28⅜	500	Colorado & Southern	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ½
71	72	50	Col. & Southern 1st pf	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝	...
43¼	44	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf	43	43	43	43	− ⅛
19	19¼	400	Col. & H. C. & I	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	...
211¼	212¼	5,420	Consolidated Gas	210½	213	209	212½	+1¼
117	118	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf	117	117	117	117	− ½
27¼	28	950	Corn Products	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	− ⅛
156½	158	900	Delaware & Hudson	154	157	154	157	− ½
39¼	39¾	900	Denver & R. G	39	39½	39	39	− ⅛
89	89¼	800	Denver & R. G. pf	88⅝	89½	88½	89¼	+ ½
16½	16⅝	100	Detroit Southern	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
33½	34	500	Detroit Southern pf	34	34	33½	33¾	− ⅛
85	88	90	Detroit United Ry	86	88	84	84½	...
4¾	5⅛	150	*Dist. of Am., ctfs	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	− ⅛
34	35	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs	33	33	33	33	−1⅛
16⅜	17¼	450	*Dul., S. S. & At. ctfs	16¾	16⅝	16½	16⅝	− ⅛
24½	25⅜	550	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24½	24½	24	24	−1¼
32⅝	33⅜	10,190	Erie	33½	33¾	32⅝	33⅝	...
64½	64⅞	1,100	Erie 1st pf	63⅝	64	63½	64	− ⅛
45¼	45⅝	2,000	Erie 2d pf	46½	46⅝	44½	45¼	−1⅜
52⅞	53¼	250	Evans. & T. H	53	53	53	53	− ½
177	178	200	General Electric	177	177	176	176	−2
183	184	400	Great Northern pf	182	183	182	183	− ⅜
141½	142	4,950	Illinois Central	140⅝	142¼	140¼	141⅝	− ½
18	18½	100	Internat. Paper	18	18	18	18	...
57	60	100	*Internat. Power Co	60	60	60	60	...
38½	38¾	100	Iowa Central	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	− ⅛
66¾	67	210	Iowa Central pf	67	67	66½	66½	−2½
78½	79	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
30¾	30¾	100	Kansas City South	30	30	30	30	...
53	53¾	900	Kansas City South. pf	52	53¼	52	53	− ½
35	35	100	Keokuk & D. M	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
50	55	200	Lake Erie & West	52	52	52	52	+2
74	76	100	Long Island	73	73	73	73	+ ½
122½	123	6,000	Louisville & Nashville	122	123⅜	121½	122⅝	...
140¾	140¾	145,710	Manhattan Elevated	142½	151⅜	142½	140	+6⅞
122¾	122⅝	5,500	*Met. Sec., 1st In. pd	119	125	118½	122¼	+5½
140¾	141	81,500	*Met. Street Railway	138⅝	143¼	138⅝	141	+3½
23	23¼	3,400	Mexican Central	23⅛	23¼	22⅞	23	− ⅜
108	109	310	Minn. & St. Louis	103	109	105	108	...
75	75¼	1,000	M., St. P. & S. S. M	75	75	74	75	− ½
25½	25⅝	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	25¼	25⅝	25	25	− ⅛
57	57½	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	56	57½	55⅝	57½	+ ½
107¾	107½	41,600	Missouri Pacific	105⅝	107⅝	105	107⅝	+1⅝
43½	44½	300	*Nat. Biscuit Co	44	44	44	44	− ½
102	103	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	− ½
25½	25⅝	600	*Nat. Lead Co	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	16¾	1,600	Nat. R. R. of Mex	16½	16⅝	15⅞	16½	+ ⅛
35	35¼	900	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
150⅝	150¾	8,150	New York Central	149	150⅝	148¼	150⅞	+ ⅞
41	43	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	42	42	42	42	+ ½
84	85	300	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	82⅝	83⅝	82¾	83¾	− ⅝
225	230	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	225½	225½	225	225	−1
29¾	29½	2,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29⅜	...
69¾	69⅞	10,750	Norfolk & Western	69¾	69⅞	68⅝	69¾	+ ⅝
7	8	100	Ontario Mining	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
73	78	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
37	38	100	Pacific Mail	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	...
155⅜	155⅞	41,530	Pennsylvania R. R	154¼	156	153⅜	155½	+1⅞
100⅜	100⅝	3,400	People's Gas, Chicago	99⅝	100⅝	99	100⅝	+ ⅛
57½	57⅝	927	Pressed Steel Car	57½	57⅝	56⅝	57½	− ⅛
90	91½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	+ ⅛
88	88½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
56¼	56⅝	38,150	Reading	55½	56⅝	55⅛	56⅝	+ ⅝
85¼	85¾	200	Reading 1st pf	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	16½	19	18½	19	+ ⅞
75¼	75¾	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	8,600	Rock Island	43½	44¼	42⅝	43⅞	− ⅛
76	76½	1,200	Rock Island pf	75⅞	76	75	76	...
65	66	370	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf	65½	65¾	65½	65½	+ ⅛
71⅝	72	2,400	St. L. & San Fran	72	72	70¾	71¼	− ⅝
81	83	20	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82	82	82	82	...
71½	72	900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	71	71¾	70⅝	71½	+ ⅛
26½	27	300	St. Louis Southw	26¾	26¾	25¾	26⅞	− ⅛
62⅝	63	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf	61½	63	61½	63	+1
60½	61	300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	60½	60⅞	60¼	60¼	− ⅝
63¾	63½	35,700	Southern Pacific	61⅝	63½	61½	63½	+1⅜
31⅞	32⅛	14,300	Southern Ry. Ext	31½	32⅛	31	31⅞	− ⅛
92½	92¼	1,110	Southern Ry. pf. Ext	92	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	+ ⅛
56⅜	57	3,900	Tennessee Coal & Iron	56	56⅞	54⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
42	42¼	3,000	Texas & Pacific	41¾	42⅛	41	42	+ ⅛
126	127	300	Third Avenue	124½	127	124½	127	+3
29	29⅝	210	Tol., St. L. & W	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¼	...
46	46¼	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	46⅜	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	− ⅛
114½	115	250	Twin City R. T.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
12½	12⅝	200	*Union Bag & P. Co	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
100½	100⅝	58,300	Union Pacific	98	100⅝	98½	100⅝	+ ⅛
89⅞	90	2,100	Union Pacific pf	89½	90	89½	89¾	...
50	50¼	500	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	50½	50¾	50½	50½	+ ½
12¼	12⅜	2,150	*U. S. Leather	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
88¾	90	700	*U. S. Leather pf	89½	89½	90	89½	− ¾
16	16½	25	U. S. Rubber	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	...
51	55	10	U. S. Rubber pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
36⅞	36¾	20,550	U. S. Steel	36¼	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
83½	84	18,546	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	84½	83⅝	84	...
22	22⅜	2,400	U. S. Realty & Con	22	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ⅛
67¼	68	900	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	68	68	67¼	68	+ ⅛
62⅜	62¾	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	62	63	62	62½	− ⅛
30⅜	30¾	1,800	Wabash	30	30½	29⅝	30¼	− ⅛
43⅞	44	2,200	Wabash pf	43	44½	42¾	44	+ ⅝
88¼	88½	1,525	Western Union Tel	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼	− ⅛
25	25½	500	Wheel. & L. E	24	25	24	25	+1
35	35½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	34½	35	34½	35	+1
24½	24⅝	1,115	Wisconsin Central	24	24⅝	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	600	Wisconsin Central pf	48	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛

Sales..... 903,908 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,700	Amal. Copper	53⅜	55⅝	53½	55½
60	Am. Car & F	33⅜	33½	33½	33½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	45½	45½	45½
10	American Ice	10½	10½	10½	10½
40	Am. Locomotive	27½	27½	27½	27½
40	Am. Smelting	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
9,930	American Sugar	116⅜	118½	116¾	118¼
20,240	A., T. & S. F	81½	82⅞	80⅞	82⅝
2,020	Balt. & Ohio	97⅛	98⅝	96⅞	98⅛
22,430	Brook. R. T	52⅝	64⅝	57⅝	63
540	Canadian Pac	126⅝	128½	126⅝	128
180	Ches. & Ohio	43¾	45¾	43¾	44⅝
20	Chi. & Alton	32	32	32	32
520	Chi. Gt. West	24⅞	25⅝	24½	25⅛
28,580	Chi., M. & St. P.	170¾	172⅝	169¾	172½
50	Chi. Union Trac.	15	15	15	15
170	Col. Fuel & I	94⅝	95	92¾	92¾
30	C., C. & St. L	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
40	Cont. Tob. pf	118	118	118	118
7,020	Erie	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝
300	Illinois Central	140¾	141	140¾	141
1,200	Louis. & Nash	122¾	123⅜	122¾	123⅛
51,480	Manhattan	142½	152	142½	148⅝
60	Met. Street	138½	142½	138½	141⅝
10	Mexican Central	23	23	23	23
10	Mo., K. & T	25	25	25	25
40	M., K. & T. pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
12,850	Mo. Pacific	105¼	107⅛	105¼	107⅛
60	Nat. R. R. of M.	16	16⅞	16	16⅞
160	N. Y. Central	148⅞	150	148⅝	150
400	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29⅞	28⅞	29⅜
620	Norf. & West	69⅝	69⅝	69⅛	69½
30	Pacific Mail	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
1,380	Pennsylvania	154⅝	155⅞	153⅞	155⅝
200	People's Gas	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
130	Pressed St. Car	57⅞	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
13,070	Reading	55⅞	56⅝	55⅛	55⅞
40	Rep. Steel	18½	19¼	18½	18½
60	Rock Island	43⅝	44	42⅝	44
13,110	Southern Pac	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	63¼
1,880	Southern Ry	31⅞	32	30⅝	32
10	Southern Ry. pf	92	92	92	92
750	Tenn. C. & I	55½	56½	54⅞	56⅝
230	Texas Pac	41¾	42	41	42
19,380	Union Pacific	99	100⅝	98½	100⅜
580	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12¼	12⅜
14,060	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36⅞	36	36⅞
370	U. S. Steel pf	83½	84½	83¼	84
270	Wabash	30¼	30½	29¾	30
450	Wabash pf	43	44½	43	44½
120	West. Union	88¼	88⅝	88	88¼
50	Wheel. & L. E	24	24	24	24
10	Wis. Cent	24½	24½	24½	24½

223,750

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Nat. of M. 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,000	Third Av. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞

$6,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,841
2d week Nov	$182,070	$185,790	$143,750
From July 1	2,433,078	2,916,432	2,707,778
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,636	1,561	1,476
2d week Nov	327,595	336,559	296,649
From July 1	5,301,729	6,542,309	5,975,426
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
2d week Nov	149,474	144,013	131,539
From July 1	2,852,383	3,008,980	2,687,707
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
2d week Nov	398,692	388,499	370,007
From July 1	7,647,903	7,547,012	6,745,137
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
2d week Nov	121,223	121,172	97,382
From July 1	2,364,432	2,127,650	
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Nov	8,203	6,340	6,842
From July 1	158,123	133,473	185,811
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
2d week Nov	32,228	26,988	27,269
From July 1	658,241	563,263	554,727
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
2d week Nov	109,074	108,448	94,103
From July 1	2,326,168	2,059,060	1,814,954
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,114	1,114	1,114
2d week Nov	114,042	120,000	120,000
From July 1	2,435,207	2,574,344	2,282,000
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	510	510
2d week Nov	46,706	48,730	37,920
From July 1	942,996	950,133	857,555
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
2d week Nov	27,063	22,414	16,159
From July 1	542,338	395,135	325,887
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,432	3,283	3,152
2d week Nov	710,870	648,000	585,415
From July 1	12,846,320	11,237,852	10,148,125
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
2d week Nov	75,422	75,551	62,108
From July 1	1,492,261	1,401,923	1,239,288
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,162	5,155	4,938
2d week Nov	733,000	700,000	659,000
From Jan. 1	31,013,497	30,543,784	26,484,983
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	358	388	388
2d week Nov	24,000	20,000	23,000
From Jan. 1	919,573	1,181,303	1,136,063
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
2d week Nov	203,399	145,599	133,242
From July 1	3,596,973	2,662,670	
NORFOLK AND WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
2d week Nov	375,733	334,761	294,397
From July 1	7,428,168	6,480,113	6,027,633
PEORIA AND EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
2d week Nov	50,436	50,407	47,301
From July 1	1,022,438	985,945	864,064
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,114	6,921	6,735
2d week Nov	835,180	774,418	703,359
From July 1	15,873,046	14,206,929	13,279,724
TEXAS AND PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,686	1,615	1,514
2d week Nov	270,550	268,852	262,251
From Jan. 1	9,289,851	9,719,017	7,781,688
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	436	430	393
2d week Nov	59,656	59,473	51,097
From July 1	1,181,646	1,128,514	976,490
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Nov	71,128	61,093	52,661
From Jan. 1	3,094,850	2,713,159	2,428,881
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for October—			
Gross earnings	95,627	51,479	46,426
Op. expenses	36,332	28,768	26,562
Net earnings	59,295	22,710	19,864
Surplus	16,693	10,273	
Surplus, 10 mos	617,523	514,278	417,566
Expenses	340,470	292,129	254,911
Net, 10 months	277,056	222,149	162,649
ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	338,109	259,073	244,188
Op. expenses	175,366	145,490	144,079
Net earnings	162,741	115,583	100,110
Total income	166,941	120,599	101,748
Fixed charges	51,107	74,861	72,376
Surplus	88,834	45,738	29,372

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

W. H. Springer has been appointed Iowa and Nebraska special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

A. E. Wakefield of Chicago has been appointed Illinois and Indiana special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company.

O'Brien & Co. have been appointed Buffalo sole agents of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

W. Bennett Gough has been appointed Philadelphia agent of the Atlas Assurance Company of England.

The Columbian National Life Insurance Company has been licensed to transact a life insurance business in the State of New Hampshire.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22 11-16d per ounce and in New York at 49¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 39@40c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 30, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 80, 300 Elkton at 85, 500 Golden Fleece at 19, 1,100 Isabella at 20@20.50, 300 Mexican at 75, 200 Mollie Gibson at 09½, 50 Ontario at 5.50, and 100 Potosi at 30.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week of November showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$4,461
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	10,193
Colorado & Southern	10,033
Evansville & Indianapolis	2,353
Evansville & Terre Haute	5,238
Hocking Valley	682
Kanawha & Michigan	4,649
Louisville & Nashville	62,870
Missouri Pacific	33,000
—Central Branch	4,000
National Railroad of Mexico	57,800
Norfolk & Western	40,972
Peoria & Eastern	29
Southern Railway	60,762
Texas & Pacific	6,608
Toledo & Ohio Central	183
Total increase 16 roads	$303,883
Increase previously reported	320,118
Total increase 25 roads	$624,011

The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$3,720
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,964
International & Great Northern	5,134
Iowa Central	3,024
Minneapolis & St. Louis	123
Total decrease 5 roads	$20,971
Decrease previously reported	1,052
Total decrease 6 roads	$22,023
Net increase 31 roads	$601,988

Nebraska Buys Massachusetts Bonds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 19.—The Supreme Court rendered an opinion to-night declaring legal the transaction whereby the State of Nebraska will buy $300,000 in gold bonds from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The money is an unexpended accumulation of the surplus school fund of the State. The deal was entered into several weeks ago, but State Treasurer Stuefer declined to complete the purchase until the Supreme Court should have passed upon the legality of the purchase.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hillard Manufacturing Company, Borough of Richmond, (typewriters and supplies;) capital, $35,000. Directors—Frederick W. Hillard and Arthur H. German, New York; George N. Chadwick, Brooklyn.

J. S. Leggett Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, (automobiles;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. S. Leggett, F. G. Wilkes, and William A. Wynkoop, Syracuse.

Barclay Hotel Company, New York, (hotels and restaurants;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Joseph N. Folwell, Jr., James O'Donnell, and Thomas J. Bannon, New York.

Brooklyn Borough Realty and Building Company, Brooklyn; capital, $7,500. Directors—Samuel Wellsburg, Joseph H. Silman, and Louis Pruals, Brooklyn.

Up-to-Date Hat Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—L. Lesser, Leon Sprinz, and Charles L. Ansburgh, Brooklyn.

Spiegel Bar Fixture Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—John T. Booth, Lewis V. Hulse, and Joseph Soutag, New York.

Richard Lehmann Company, New York, (to manufacture and sell embroideries;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Richard Lehmann, C. A. Pohlers, and Henrietta L. Lehmann, New York.

William H. Grays, New York, (vehicles;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Harry Bashford, Yonkers; Armitage Mathews, and Joseph F. Cook, New York.

United States Woven Label Company, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—Maurice B. Ripin and Seymour H. Ripin, New York; Mark Jacobs, Brooklyn.

Moore Pendergast Company, Syracuse, (groceries;) capital, $60,000. Directors—F. H. Elliott, C. E. Brown, and A. J. Pendergast, Syracuse.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Houri Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of varnishes and paints; capital stock, $20,000. Incorporators—Willard S. Muchmore, Michael J. Tausy, and Francis S. Winfield.

Injunction Against Foundrymen.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19.—Judge Rufus B. Smith yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the striking coremakers of Union No. 6 from violence, threats, intimidation, or coercion at the J. A. Oberhelman foundry, the Eureka foundry, Hoefenhoff & Laue foundry, and Victor Knecht's foundry. The coremakers are restrained from interfering with the plaintiffs' premises. The four suits charge that the strikers and their friends have been blocking the sidewalks around the foundries, and have been using intimidation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:51	Sun sets...4:39	Moon rises 10:17	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:12	Gov. Isl'd...11:38	H. Gate....	..
S. Hook...11:35	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....	1:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hevelius, Brazil	9:00 A. M.	.....
Korona, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21.

Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Confined to Small Properties —Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

McChain & Hershfield have sold for Mabel J. N. Moore 36 East Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2. The purchaser will convert the house into one of the American basement type.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for David Pearl to N. L. & L. Ottinger the four-story dwelling 124 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 102.2.

Nicholas Vonderlieth is the buyer of the dwelling 882 West End Avenue, recently reported sold.

The Columbia apartment house, 3 and 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, sold recently by Charles Riley, was bought by Daniel W. and George W. Korn. Porter & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

David B. Cohen has bought from Samuel Bergman and the estate of Leonard Volkel the old buildings 709 and 711 East Ninth Street, 39 by 92.3.

A. Satzman reports that Mendel & Maran have sold to Messrs. Liebenthal for $90,000 the six-story building 162 and 164 East Fourth Street, 49.6 by 96.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Mr. Jaroslowsky & Son the old buildings 354 and 356 Front Street, on plot 41.2 by 70.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has advanced $80,000 to the City Real Property Investing Company in the shape of a building loan on the property 9 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Alden estate the property in Yonkers known as Seven Pines, consisting of about forty-three lots, with a frame dwelling, and having frontages on Jerome Avenue, Vernon Place, and Park Place.

Charles R. Smith has sold for $70,000 the six-story apartment 324-326 East Fiftieth Street, 37.6by 90 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Third Avenue, (improved,) 51.35 by 99.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

187 and 189 Mott Street, west side, between Broome and Spring Streets, each 25 by 100, two six-story brick stables; executors' sale, to Charles Bonhof..... $50,300

252 West Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 69.11 by 25.3 by 86, six-story brick and stone tenement, a one-half interest; executors' sale, to Mrs. Michael Nuhn.. 17,800

419 East Fiftieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of First Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executors' sale, to Minnie Stanton..... 12,200

One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 145 feet east of First Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100.11; executors' sale, to Samuel Bloch..... 12,650

Degraw Street, Brooklyn, south side, 130.3 feet east of Washington Avenue, 25 by 124.3, old buildings and vacant; executors' sale, to John B. O'Donahue..... 4,350

North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J., east side, 202 feet north of Waverly Place, 100 by 200 by 92.3 by 238.6, vacant; executors' sale, to Melville Egleston..... 4,100

By James L. Wells.

120 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 346.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 28.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John A. Townsend..... 24,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

River Street, Wakefield, north side, the block front between Meadow Street and Bronx River Place, 240 by 150, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer..... 2,455

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 by 100, vacant.

By Vincent A. Ryan, public auction sale, 402 and 404 Greenwich Street, west side, 50 feet south of Hubert Street, 50 by 90, six-story warehouse, together with the business now conducted therein and all machinery and fittings, including boilers, engines, refrigerating plant, artesian well, &c. Subject to a mortgage for $60,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, 50 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, two seven-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $28,718; subject to other mortgages for $126,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hunter, Jr., referee, St. Nicholas Place, east side, at intersection of centre line of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, if produced, 50 by 100, vacant; Edgecombe Avenue, west side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $17,885.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 375 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 3 to 11 West Seventy-third Street, for five four and five story dwellings; W. W. & T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 19 West Forty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 92.9; W. Armstrong of 63 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Lord & Hewlett of 16 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 32 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a one-story brick storage building, 59 by 100; H. G. Silleck, Jr., of 2,030 Broadway, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,500.

Alterations.

No. 109 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Gen. L. P. Di Cesnola of 631 Fifth Avenue, owner; William L. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, southeast corner, to a brick theatre; Bixby estate of 22 William Street, owner; Bigelow, Wallis & Cotton of 1123 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,500.

Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of Garden Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Sara J. Myers, premises, owner; William Thomas Mapes, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20 by 40; Martin Klett of 715 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

ARTHUR AV, s e corner of 187th St, 100x 22x100x21.8; Annie O. Taylor to Filomena Tesoro ..... Nom.

BAILEY AV, w s, at n s of Plot 103, being Plot 103 and part of Plot 104, map of William O. Giles at King's Bridge, 50x131x50x125.5; Hattie L. Rhoades to Harry T. Campbell and another, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x95.6; Benjamin Reich to Sarah Zuckerman, $22,000 ..... $23,000

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 77 ft s w of 180th St, 23x97x17x93; Florence Pendrell to Maria A. Livingston ..... Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x119; Michael J. Murray and others to Joseph Isaac, all title. (mtg $24,000) 35,145

KING'S BRIDGE to William's Bridge Road, adjoining s w s of land conveyed to Marian Cole, being Lots 58 and 59, Map No. 2, property of Charles Drake, runs s w 13x20.6x20.6x n w 133x n e 50x n e 154; Charles H. Yerrington to Charles T. Yerrington ..... Nom.

KOSSUTH AV, Lot 33, map of 33 lots of South Mount Vernon, 23x100; Harry L. Stratton and others, heirs, to Henry H. Rogers ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 35, w s, 50.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Edgar J. Rees to Sallie Simpson, (mtge $29,000) 32,000

LOTS 233 to 236, 298 to 303, and 357 to 371, on map of Haight estate; Alfred A. Zeimer to Rebecca Zeimer, ½ part ..... Gift

MAPLE ST, e s, Lot 98, map of new village of Jerome, 25x100; Eva A. Salter to Andrea Angeloro and others ..... Omitted

MELROSE AV, e s, 40 ft s of 163d St, 20x74.3x20x74.8; Mary A. Yunge to Meta Wilkens, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e cor of 121st St, 35x100; the German Savings Bank to Nathan Adelsdorfer 66,500

PEARL ST, 500 and 502; Park St, 47 to 51, n e s; Pearl St, at s s of Park St, runs s 74.6x n e 19.8x—37.2x89.10 to Pearl St; s n w 45.7; Grand St, 29, s w s, 49x79.4; University Place 126, n w s, 77.7 ft n e of 13th St, 26.10x105.8x25.9x104.3; Broadway, 866, e s, 34.3 ft s of 18th St, 25x 22.5x26.4x90.10; York St, 3 and 4; St. John's Lane, 7, n e corner, 50x72.6; Worth St, 124, s s, 126.7 ft w of Centre St, 20.6x80.1x20.8x80.4; Lispenard St, 8, s s, 60.2 ft e of West Broadway, —x69; Spring St, 150, n s, 20x80; Herman H. Cammann and others, executors, to Herman H. Cammann and others, trustees, partition deed 76,000

PROSPECT AV, n w s, Lot 71, map of East Tremont, 75x150 on s w s, 82x 150.5 on n e s; the First National Bank to Andrew P. Traber ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE AV or DRIVE, e s, 100.2 ft s of 127th St, runs s 450x e 186x n 75x w 100x n 250x w 100x n 50x w 100x e 100x n 150x w 100x n 50x w 86 to beginning; Riverside Drive, e s, 150 ft n of Claremont Place, 75x80; Francis M. Jencks to Metropolitan Improvement Company (mtge $100,500,) other consideration and 100

ROBBINS AV, e s, being n half of Lot 308, map of Wilton, Port Morris and East Morrisania, 25x105; Genevieve M. Welsh and others to Charles H. Sagel, all title 232.49

ROBBINS AV, e s, 25x105, being n ½ of Lot 296, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; Bridget Mullany and others to Charles H. Sagel 2,800

97th NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 20x50; Frederick S. Parker, referee, to Julius Mohlman, (R E 822.50,) correction 25,000

NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 159th St, 100.11x118; Meyer R. Bimberg to the West End Amusement Company, (mtgs $120,000,) other consideration and 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 79th St, 48x100; Henry S. Shephard to Amanda M. De Graaf, (mtg $125,000) 225,000

½ of Piers 23 and 24 E. R. and ½ of slip and bulkhead, &c.; Robert N. Verplanck, administrator, to Elizabeth V. Knevals.. Nom.

½ of Piers 23 and 24 E. R. and ½ of slip and bulkhead, &c.; Robert N. Verplanck, administrator, to I. Shipley Newlin and others, executors and trustees, 19-90 parts ..... Nom.

½ of Piers 23 and 24 E. R. and ½ of slip and bulkhead, &c.; Robert N. Verplanck, administrator, to William E. Verplanck, executor, 52-90 parts ..... Nom.

1ST ST, 58, n s, 225.1 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 24.9x n 144.7x s e 50.2x s 38.2x w 25x s 100; Morris Kittenplan to Louis Kivovits and others, (mtg $63,500) ..... Nom.

3D ST, s s, 482.6 ft e of White Plains Av, runs e 50x s 114x e 50x s 115 to n s of 2d St x w 100x n 218; John J. Behan, heir, to Francis Goodman, (mtg $1,500). Nom.

5TH ST, 718, s s, 260.6 ft e of Avenue C, 25x96; Julius I. Livingston to Ida Kraisman, (mtg $27,500) 40,000

7TH AV, 2,271 and 2,2273, e s, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, runs e 75 x s 47.4 x s w 4.5 x w 71.5 x n 50; Gussie Silverstein to Israel M. Finkelstein, (mtg $36,000) ..... Omitted

13TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 83.7x—x77.9; 13th St, s w s, 215 ft n w of 5th Av, runs s w 87x w 10.6x s w 9.6x n w 10x n e 100x s e 20; John Ortgies to Robert Somerville, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

38TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Carl H. Arend to George Kern, (mtgs $13,000) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 95x 92.8x85.10x105.3; Mary W. Luyster and others to Cornelius W. Luyster, (mtg $115,000,) other considerations and 100

50TH ST, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, 36.9x 100.5; Lena Vallens to Euphemia M. E. McCraith, (mtg $39,500,) other consideration and 100

60TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Mary A. Nichols to Henry C. Eno..... 140,000

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 75x55.4; Meta K. Mourichon to Frederick S. Myers, other considerations and.. 100

68TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 74.6 x55.4; Frederick S. Myers to Emma Lowe, other considerations and 100

76TH ST, 113 to 119, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 60x102.2; David Hechner and others to Morris Zucker, (mtg $54,500) ..... Nom

88TH ST, 100, s s, 287 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Charles J. Walton to Eda Mead, other considerations and 100

91ST ST, s s, 195 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.8; Israel M. Finkelstein to Gussie Silverstein, (mtg $19,500) 25,000

168TH ST, 7 and 9, n s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Andrew J. Whitehead and another to the Teachers' Building and Loan Association, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.

170TH ST, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 21x 100.11; Margaret S. Douglas and others to William Bachrach and others 100

170TH ST, s s, 107.6 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x 99.11; Henry Buckley to Charles G. Watkins, Jr., (mtg $16,000) 24,000

134TH ST, n s, 231.5 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10 x99.11; 134th St, n s, 240.3 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99.11; Frank L. Wing to Lizzie Newcomb, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Nicholas Eck to Severin Magda and others, (mtgs $11,000) 14,250

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 42; Elizabeth Knoth to Ernst Schaefer, 4 7-12 years $720

DELANCEY ST, 254; Henry Kellus to Isaac B. Cogoff, 5½ years 1,000

FREEMAN ST, 1,054; Minnie Hecht to Gustave R. Klutow, 3 years 420

HENRY ST, 41 and 43; Simon Shapiro to Joseph Levine and others, 5 years 6,076

MADISON AV, 1,707, s e corner of 113th St; Mary Hepenstal to Edward Pollock, 2 years 900

MADISON ST, 138; Levin Hertzberg to Morris Schultz and others, 3 years 247

STANTON, ST, 10; Abby E. Allen to Harry Pomrinse, 2 11-12 years $840

WILLETT ST, 48 and 50; Daisy Lippmann and others to Isaac Rogoff, 5 years 3,444

107TH AV, 749; John Roschlau and others, heirs, to Henry Hoefener, 5 years.. 1,080

40TH ST, 540 West; John F. Wohltmann to Peter Coleman, 5 years 540

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av; Ruth A. Wallace to Paul G. Mehlin & Sons, 9 9-12 years 6,300

104TH ST, 172 East; Selig Seligman to Meyer Brown, 2½ years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABBOTT, Nicholas W., to Fred E. Wood; Pilot Av, n s, 450 ft w of Main St, 6 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

ADELSDORFER, Nathan, to German Savings Bank; Morningside Av East, n e corner of 121st St, 5 years, 4 per cent.. $40,000

BACHRACH, William, and another to Morris Prowler, guardian; 110th St, s s, 108 ft w of Park Av, due Dec. 1, 1903... 6,000

BLOCK, Henry M., and another to Marks Block and another; 6th St, n s, 218 ft e of Avenue B, prior mortgage $31,000, installments, 6 per cent. 4,000

CHAMBERLIN, Lizzie L., to Frederick H. Brown, Christopher St, 115, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 38,000

CHAMBERLIN, Lizzie L., to Jere W. Dimmick, Jr.; Christopher St, 115, prior mortgage $38,000, 3 years, 4 per cent... 5,000

COSTELLO, Patrick, to Edmund Gale; 71st St, s s, 275.6 ft w of West End Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 16,000

FINKELSTEIN, Israel M., to Gussie Silverstein; 7th Av, e s, 24.11 ft s of 134th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,250

FINKELSTEIN, Israel M., to Gussie Silverstein; 7th Av, e s, 49.11 ft s of 134th St, prior mtg $17,500, installments, 6 per cent. 4,250

FOSTER, Matilda, to Agnes E. M. Carman and another, executors; 20th St, 326 West, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000

FOTHAM, Charles F., to Patrick Sweeney; 99th St, 58 West, prior mortgage $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

HERRMANN, August, Jacob Stumpf, Jr., 49th St, n s, 60 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 5,000

HOPKINS, John J., to Title Insurance Company; 139th St, s s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 2,500

ISAAC, Joseph, to William J. Amend; Columbia St, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 10,000

KAISMAN, Ida, to Julius I. Livingston; 5th St, 718, 7 years, 6 per cent. 7,500

LESSLER, Max, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 46th St, n e cor of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 36,500

KWOVITZ, Louis, and another to Morris Kittenplau, 1st St, 58, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

LAVELLE, Robert E., to Clara J. Brower; Cauldwell Av, 780 to 786, four mtgs, 3 years, each 5,000

LAVELLE, Robert E., to Arthur Knox; Cauldwell Av, 780 to 786, prior mtg $20,000, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000

LYON, Pauline E., and another to Mary E. Hughes; 92d St, 157 West, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

McCRAITH, Euphemia M. E., to Lena Vallens; 50th St, s s, 237.9 ft e of 2d Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, gold 10,000

MEINERS, Charles H. G., to Arian Mammen, administrator; 102d St, 17 West, 1 year 9,000

SAGEL, Charles H., to Susan M. Perry; Robbins Av, e s, n ½ of Lot 296, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold 1,500

SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, to Henry F. Weekes; Suffolk St, 68, due Nov. 15, 1905, 6 per cent. 3,000

SCHULER, Frederick, to Katie C. Schuler; 11th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, (prior mtg $12,000,) 3 years 5,000

TESORA, Filomena, to Lucy G. Barnard; Hughes Av, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 4,000

TESORA, Filomena, to John F. Steeves; Hughes Av, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

TESORA, Filomena, to Annie O. Taylor; Arthur Av, s e corner of 187th St, 1 year 800

WALLACE, Ruth A., and another to Bank for Savings; 52d St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av; also 53d St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av; also 11th Av, n e cor of 54th St, 3 years, 4 per cent. 160,000

WATKINS, Charles L., Jr., to Henry Buckley; 126th St, s s, 107.6 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

WEINSTEIN, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 10th St, 141 and 143 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 49,000

WELLS, Clarence R., to Wilhelmina C. Beller; Lafontaine Av, 2,148, due Jan. 4, 1906 500

WERNER, Rebecca, to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Norfolk St, 113, due Nov. 1, 1907, 6 per cent. 21,500

WERNER, Rebecca, to New York Dispensary; Norfolk St, 111, 5 years, 4 per cent. 20,000

WERNER, Rebecca, to Theresa Hirsh; Norfolk St, 111, prior mtg $20,000, due Aug. 28, 1906, 6 per cent. 5,000

WEST END AMUSEMENT COMPANY to Frank H. Johnson; 125th St, s s, 118 ft w of St. Nicholas Av to Hancock Place, 5 years 130,000

WEST END AMUSEMENT COMPANY to Frank H. Johnson; 125th St, s s, 118 ft w of St. Nicholas Av to Hancock Place, prior mtg $130,000, installments.. 20,000

WEST END AMUSEMENT COMPANY to Meyer R. Bimberg; 125th St, s s, 118 ft w of St. Nicholas Av to Hancock Place, prior mtgs $160,000, 5 years, 6 per cent. 15,000

WEST END AMUSEMENT COMPANY to the A. C. & H. M. Realty Company; 125th St, s s, 118 ft w of St. Nicholas Av to Hancock Place, prior mtgs $150,000,) due — — per cent. 10,000

WIGHTMAN, Hester L., to Charles O. Baumann; 51st Av, 1,135 and 1,137, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUCHINCLOSS, Henry B., executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.. $31,000

BASERMANN, Georgiana L., to Sophie Goff 1

BAUMANN, Charles O., to Adam Kessel, Jr. 2,200

BEATTY, Robert C., to William G. Beatty, all title 1

BEATTY, Hetty B., to William G. Beatty and others 1

BULLWINKEL, William H., to Alfred M. Hoyt, other considerations and 100

CADWALADER, John L., and others, trustees, to the Title Insurance Company 10,000

CULVER, George H., to Mary A. King.. 530

GOFF, Sophie, to Maxmilian Fraade..... 1

GWILLIN, Reese B., and another, executors and trustees, to Kate C. Morrell.... 2,500

HOROWITZ, Philip, to Julius Halpern.... 1

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company 22,600

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Dominick and Foreign Mission-ary Society of the Protestant Church... 22,600

MOSES, Harry, to Morris Goldberg, ½ part 1

ROGGAN, Nathan, to Marks Kirshbaum. 1

SILVERMAN, Gussie, to Julius I. Livingston 1

SIMON, Lillian, to Philip Horowitz..... 1

THORNTON, Charles H., and others to John Thesli 675

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George W. Tuttle 1,100

TITLE GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Brooklyn Savings Bank.... 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company. 200,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to New York Mortgage and Security Company.. 10,000

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Dry Dock Savings Bank 25,000

TUTTLE, George W., to Silas A. H. Dayton 1,100

ZEIMER, Alfred A., Rebecca Zimer..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

3D ST, 353 and 355 East; Malbin & Kammerman against Lena Michelson, owner; Isidore Lorde, contractor $850

3D ST, 345 and 347 East; Malbin & Kammerman against Lena Michelson, owner; Isidore Lorde, contractor 750

3D ST and Avenue D, n e corner, 60x75; Malbin & Kammerman against Feldman & Weiss, owners; Isidore Lorde, contractor 216

49TH ST, 55 West; Oettinger, Dannemann & Kupka against Percy R. Turnure, owner; J. Fettretch's Sons & Co., contractors 203

49TH ST and Lexington Av, s e corner, 61.8x100.5; Thomas F. McLaughlin against Henry Gundlach and Henry Koch, owners and contractors 365

85TH ST, 68 West; William H. Aldrich, against Ida M. Smith, owner; De Witt Smith, contractor 3,421

115TH ST, 229, 231, 237, and 239 West; H. Singer against S. Muller, owner, and Miller & Arker, contractors 30

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Alfred Zucker against Ten Associates, owners; William F. Beal, contractor 2,000

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Mauritz F. Westergren against Ten Associates, owners; William F. Beal, contractor.... 1,199

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

84TH ST, 9 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with City Real Property Investing Company $80,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 80; Peter Androvett against Congregation Chebra Chai and another, Nov. 19, 1901 ..... $228

HENRY ST, 87; Fritz & Perlberg against Chebra Chai Odom Anshi Minsk and another, April 19, 1902 175

2D AV, 2,074; Simon Lang against Nathaniel Cohen and another, Oct. 30, 1902 46

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 685; Lillie B. Lilienthal against Simon Feist and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202; Samuel Cashman against Samuel Birnbaum, (action for recision of contract;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufman.

MONROE ST, s s, 150.6 ft w of Jackson St, 25x80; 25x25.1x27.10; Hyman Harris against Max Newman, (specific performance;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

45TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 55x100.5; the Franklin Savings Bank in the City of New York against Mary E. Jordan and another, administrators, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

61ST St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, against James Martin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. N. Morgan & Son.

84TH ST, 315 West; Eugene Schielp against Max Morgan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Gilbert.

88TH ST, 106 East; Henry Fiegenheimer against Charlotta Von Mandrich, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Hirschberg.

101ST ST, 114 East; John E. Boydam, trustee, against Julius Katzenberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Ellis.

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East; Adelaide O. Floyd against Morris Goldberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Willits.

132D ST, 57 East; Henry Wallach against Fanny Gottlieb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

147TH ST, 410 West; 321 Church St, 332 West 145th St, 28 and 30 Walker St, and 29 and 31 Lispenard St; W. W. Waltouse & Co. against Justine G. Scheel and another, (amended action to declare deed void;) attorney, F. D. Peale.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Fort Howard on business pertaining to the inspection of the armament at that post.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Edward T. Brown from the Twentieth Company, Coast Artillery, to the unassigned list; Capt. Delemare Skerrett from the One Hundred and Seventeenth to the Twentieth Company, Coast Artillery. Capt. Skerrett will join the company to which transferred when relieved from duty as Acting Judge Advocate in the Department of the Colorado. Capt. Brown will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and assume command of the artillery companies at that post.

First Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

Major Walter D. McCaw, Surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department at the General Sanitary Convention of American Republics Dec. 2.

Navy.

Commander A. V. Wadhams is detached from command of the St. Mary's, Dec. 1, and ordered to the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, for instruction.

Lieut. C. M. McCormick is ordered to the Newark.

Midshipman C. A. Gardiner is ordered to the Topeka.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Arrivals—New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Yorktown at Amoy; Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Wilkes, Stockton, and Thornton at San Juan; Dolphin at Washington; Hartford at Algiers.

Sailings—Panther, from Colon for Culebra; Sterling, from Norfolk for Culebra; Osceola, from Key West for Culebra; Wasp, from Pensacola for Culebra via Key West; Supply, from Port Said for Colombo; Ranger, from San Diego for San Francisco.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STAMM & PEARLBERG.—Stamm & Pearlberg, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 124 Greene Street, have had replevins issued against them by creditors. A. A. Joseph said yesterday that on his replevin of $350 he found only $75 worth of goods, mostly odds and ends, the place having been cleaned out previously. The firm began business in January, 1900.

Out of Town.

GEORGE V. HANKINS.—George V. Hankins, a well-known Chicago man about town, confessed insolvency in the United States District Court at Chicago yesterday. He was once leader in the sporting fraternity of Chicago and a man of great wealth. Mr. Hankins now has only one piece of property in the assets column, and that is incumbered heavily. His liabilities are placed at $317,614 and his assets at $11,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL KIBIEL.—Samuel Kibiel of 65 Forsyth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $1,280 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in notions.

RIEMER BROTHERS.—Harry L. and Benjamin Riemer, residing at Port Chester, who composed the firm of Riemer Brothers, dealers in artificial flowers, formerly at 599 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $2,841 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899.

ISAAC MOSKOVITZ.—Isaac Moskovitz, manufacturer of furs at 9 Bleecker Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $5,091, and assets, $4,327, consisting of stock, $2,586; accounts, $1,526; fixtures, $200, and cash $15. Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Pratt A. Brown temporary receiver of the assets.

JOHNSON & ANDERSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Johnson & Anderson, dealers in wall paper at 38 East Twentieth Street, show liabilities $23,702 and assets $3,400, consisting of accounts $3,000 and fixtures $400. They also had stock which was sold recently for $7,125 by the receiver. Among the creditors are the People's National Bank of Sandy Hill, N. Y., $5,000; F. J. Emmerich & Co., $3,679, and Robert Graves & Co., $2,975.

BAWER & SELICOVICH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Bawer & Selicovich, manufacturers of furs and dress skirts at 110 and 112 Greene Street, by the following-named creditors: Joseph Steiner & Brothers, $510; Stern & Zobel, $169, and Otto Esler, $571. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and that they have transferred merchandise to various creditors and have removed merchandise. Their place of business has been closed since the 15th inst., and it is believed they have abandoned it. The value of the property left is estimated at $2,500, and Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas temporary receiver of the assets. The partners are Simon Bawer and Louis Selicovich.

Attachment on a Corn Deal.

Deputy Sheriff Snedden has received an attachment for $5,027, against Fennelly, Fox & Co., grain brokers, of New Orleans and Kansas City, in favor of Sanday & Shepherd, on a claim for non-delivery of 127,656 bushels of corn, which the plaintiffs subsequently bought from others. They hold the defendants for the difference in price. The Sheriff served the attachment on two firms at the Produce Exchange.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALCOCK, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company; costs $98

ANCHOR RENEWAL COMPANY—A. Pollevitz 28

AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTURING Company—W. H. Arnold 2,154

BROWN, Frank A.—J. Branstord and another 111

BARSTOW, Roger L., jr.—D. Pearl and another 954

BINGELL, Emma—P. W. Cullinan, commissioner 1,621

BARBETTA, Nicholas—City of New York 70

BEIL, Francis W.—City of New York... 50

BROWN, Victor—City of New York..... 145

BETZ, John C.—City of New York..... 47

BERRESFORD, John H.—City of New York 76

BENENSEIN, David—City of New York.. 470

BROOKS, Frank M.—City of New York.. 162

BRENZINGER, Francis E.—City of New York 272

BINNIE, August W. L.—City of New York 47

BIRKLER, Louisa A.—G. Knauer..... 106

BARKER, Charles A. and Walter R.—J. E. Eustis and another 142

COLYER, Smith C.—City of New York... 162

CORRIGAN, John H.—City of New York. 162

CONNERY, Thomas—City of New York.. 169

COAL HANDLING MACHINERY AND Construction Company—City of New York 533

DUFFUS, William M.—City of New York 162

DILLON, Patrick—City of New York, costs 124

DOWNES, Patrick—City of New York, costs 254

DONOVAN, Bartholomew—J. A. Cantor, individually, &c., costs 19

DUBINSKY, Morris, or Dute—G. L. Storm & Co. 147

EDELSON, Israel—Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company, costs 70

ENGELKE, Eliza—J. L. Gerson and another 1,076

ENGELKE, Nicholas H.—New York Edison Company 227

FULLENBACH, John—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 1,621

FORCELLI, Cristina—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 1,619

FIFE, John H.—George E. Korst & Co... 228

FLECK, Frederick—E. Tribelhorn..... 204

GROSSO, Angelo—E. D. Onofrio, costs... 78

GERARD, Frederick—C. Stelter..... 42

GERVANT, Attie—S. Schustek and another 98

GOLDBERG, Israel—C. F. Richards and another 32

HUGHES, Brian—Mayor and another, costs 107

HORSFALL, William H. A.—C. M. Dunn. 608

HUGHES, Charles J.—J. B. Fricke..... 233

HOLMES, Harriet P.—B. R. Walbridge.... 41

ITZEL, Lizzie—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 1,621

JOHNSON, Clarence E.—I. A. Lohman... 139

JOY, John E.—R. C. Shirley 154

LIPSCHOUSKY, Ida, by guardian—W. Cohn, costs 58

KELLY, John W.—C. A. Cowen and another, costs 23

KRAMER, Charles—G. S. Cook Company. 236

KURZROK, Raphael—S. Goodman..... 350

KENNOGHAN, William—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner 1,619

KORST, George E., and Herman C. Lohman—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 1,241

KOFF BROTHERS COMPANY—I. S. Van Loan, costs 93

KORFF BROTHERS COMPANY—I. S. Van Loan 93

KORST, George E., and Herman C. Lohman—J. Rowland and another..... 445

KORST, George E., and Herman C. Lohman—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 1,002

LAMBERT, Richard, and Richard J. A. Pasternack—Turkish Tobacco Trading Company, Limited 113

MARKS, Eugene F.—L. Kahn..... 65

MONT, Edward, Jr.—H. H. Jackson and another, costs 74

LAWTON, M. A., & CO.—Adams-Bagnall Electric Company 255

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Whitehead 330

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company and Thomas J. Wood—S. Schiff 670

MUSLINER, Isaac, and Moses and Isaiah Feigenbaum—Frank, trustee, costs... 153

MEYER, Robert—Freundschaft Society of New York, costs 23

MACCARTHY, Emma W.—G. K. McLeod 2,157

NEWMAN, Robert—E. A. De Lima and another 1,373

NATHAN, Adolph—H. Stern..... 124

PURCELL, Mary—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 68

PEPPER, Frederick E.—A. G. Huppel.... 499

POST, James Jr.—W. F. Pitch..... 90

PINNEY, Frederick H.—City Trust Company of New York 1,035

PETTY, John P.—E. McLaughlin and another, costs 108

ROGERS, Lebbens H., jr.

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HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE,
Pamphlet on application.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious sunny corner apartment; rent $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and baths; steam heat, hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; has been thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

A.—" THE VAN NYDECK."
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av.
Inquire superintendent on premises, or DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 88th St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.: five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location, near Park; 7 West 92d St.; rents moderate. Premises or Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

Inducements to desirable tenants; two choice apartments, $48 and $57; 7 light rooms and bath, Mariposa, 147 West 111th St., near 7th Av. drive.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; windows; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 635 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; fine-toned plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 29th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

$13—STEAM HEAT $14.
Four rooms; bath; hot water. Barry, 1,859 3d Av., 171st St.

Attractive apartments, 58 East 130th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 635 Broadway.

7 rooms and bath, new; all improvements; $45 per month. Apply premises, 209 East 81st St.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

One floor of three five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; high-class; complete; immediate; [illegible]

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Bright, new apartment, seven rooms and bath, for small adult family; west side, Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Twentieth; lowest terms to desirable tenant. Address Unexceptional, Box G 102 Times Office.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.
THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

BERMUDA
The Queen of Winter Resorts.
THE HAMILTON,
ITS LEADING HOTEL.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

OPEN ALL WINTER.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

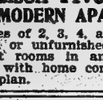
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Auction Sales.

M. Hecht, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF & WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Notice of intention to render account.

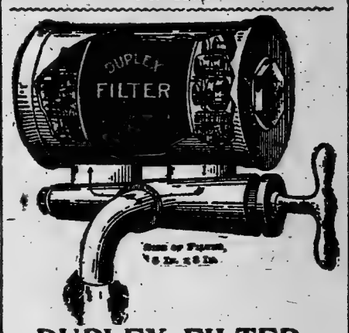
Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, to all persons in any wise interested in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, that the undersigned, the temporary receiver and the permanent receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, will render a full, accurate, and final account of all its proceedings as such temporary receiver and as such permanent receiver, on oath, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1902, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the said account be referred to a referee to examine and report thereon.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, as Temporary Receiver and as Permanent Receiver, 59 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Temporary Receiver and Permanent Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n13-law4wTh

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name and assume the name of Acme Coal Company.
Dated November 10th, 1902.
ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY,
By O. A. BALDWIN, President.

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, notice is hereby given that all creditors of AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY shall present their claims against it to John A. Miller, one of its receivers, at his office, No. 143 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, within three months from October 28th, 1902, (or if any such creditors be residents of the Southern District of New York, then at their option to E. Lindsay Coleman, one of the ancillary receivers of said defendant, at his office in the Park Row Building, Manhattan, New York City,) and in default of such presentation shall be barred of recovery.

I hereby give notice that my wife, Lillian James Reynolds, has left my bed and board, and that I am not responsible for any debts incurred by her. E. Reynolds, Hamburg, Germany.

For Sale.



DUPLEX FILTER.
The wonder of the age, a filter that cleans itself every time it is used. Sent and installed for 5 days' trial
FREE.
Rental $6.00 per year. This is cheaper than a case of typhoid.
DUPLEX FILTER CO., 156 Fifth Ave.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

BRADY, JAMES V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES V. BRADY, late of the County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles K. Carpenter, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1902.—Dated New York the 27th day of May, 1902.
ELIZABETH C. BRADY, Executrix.
CHARLES K. CARPENTER, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, New York City.
my29-law6mTh.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902.
GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors.
JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 61 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1902.
THOMAS J. BRADY, Executor.
WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 61 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 140 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902.
ALFRED E. BEATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 360 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.
JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel Y. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902.
ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor.
SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM O'BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business at the office of Frank Harvey Field, 44 Court Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1902. CATHERINE C. O'BRIEN, Administratrix. FRANK HARVEY FIELD, Attorney for Administratrix, 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, N. Y.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. Remington, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1903.
MARIA H. REMINGTON, Executrix.
HARMON & MATHEWSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
Dated New York, Sept. 23, 1902.

RICE, WILLIAM MARSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, made on the 10th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSH RICE, late of the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the undersigned, the executor of the last will and testament of said William Marsh Rice, deceased, at the office of Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, their attorneys, on or before the 1st day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, N. Y., the 18th day of November, 1902. WILLIAM MARSH RICE, Jr., JAMES A. BAKER, Jr., and JOHN D. RARTINE, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Office and Post Office Address, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.
n13-law6mTh

RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903.
Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GOETTMANN, Executor.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING, Attorney for Executor, 34 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

800 Renowned Harmony Pianos
Offered at $1 a Week.



We offer another lot of 800 celebrated Harmony pianos at
$5 Down and $1 A Week.
This is the greatest Piano value in the world.
Go where you will and make comparisons; or, bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 and $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.
So we save you from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week.
As the booking of these pianos has already been tremendous we advise all interested in this great offer to make a selection at once.
Wherever the Harmony Piano is put it makes lifelong friends of those who use it, and establishes the good reputation of Bloomingdale Brothers among every member of the household.
The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style.
The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with celebrated actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating.
The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.
The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5 and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.
This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano:

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

With every piano we give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Five Other Remarkable Piano Offers:
Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $1.95—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $225.
Ricca Pianos, $200.
Our New Feature.—Our new piano factory, at Nos. 306 to 310 East 47th St., is now in full operation, where we will submit designs and furnish estimates for the making to order of pianos in Colonial, Empire or other style to match the woodwork or furniture of any room.
On cash sales, pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,549 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 497 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Business Opportunities.

Wanted—Partner with $3,000; I have permanent, profitable business, well under way, that can be increased without limit; good chance for young, active man. Address Machinery, Box 111 New York Times.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.
Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

For Sale or Lease on Royalty.—The largest talc mine in the world. This is not a high-grade talc, but in large quantities, easily and cheaply mined. For price and full particulars address Alfred S. Emerson, Murphy, N. C.

Millions Made—Promoter may have half of stock after costs are paid from treasury. Forty gold claims grouped on good pay. P. R. Hiatt, Apex, Gilpin County, Colorado.

A life insurance policy is a good thing. Send your name and address and get full information. Address Bernard, 649 9th Av., New York.

Candy and cigar store, well stocked, with a good trade, for sale, cheap. 222 West 18th St.; no agents need apply.

Purchase and Exchange.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT FOR CASH; also magazines and complete libraries; send for catalogue of old books for sale. Jos. Silk, 147 6th Av.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St. Telephone, 5,121—Broad.

World's Best Literature, Warner; 30 volumes; $130, editive; half Russia; third value. Dorsey, 129 East 47th St.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers:
STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS
FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

Chickering, $55; Weber, $75; Colonial, $90; other great bargains in first-class Uprights; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25.—Beautiful upright piano; mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway, great bargain. Biddle's, East 14th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN and MORRIS BERNSTEIN, composing the firm of Bernstein Brothers, bankrupts. No. 5,385.
To the creditors of Abraham Bernstein and Morris Bernstein, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of November, 1902, the said Abraham Bernstein and Morris Bernstein were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 19, 1902.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GERMANO FIORAVANTI, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Germano Fioravanti, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD FLEISHMAN, bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 77 Delancey Street, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, jackets, machines, fixtures, &c. Order of ADDISON S. PRATT, Receiver. CHARLES FIRESTONE, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, attorney, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902. ANN WILEY, MARY WILEY, CHARLES F. BAUERDORFF, CHARLES ROHE, Executors. ROBERT E DEYO, Attorney for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

Hotels and Restaurants.

Hotel Somerset,
150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.
Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application.
M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM.
S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; arrangements for Winter; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julian.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

28th St., 324 West.—Newly decorated rooms; heat, hot, cold water, closets; home cooking; terms moderate.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms; single or en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms; with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

60th St., 22 West.—Young business women, artists, students, find comfortable home and good board; large, bright rooms; heated; first-class house. Mrs. Avery.

93d St., 122 West, Near L Station.—Handsome, desirable large room; every convenience; good board; references.

126th St., 109 West.—Large well-heated room; handsomely furnished dressing room; all conveniences; superior board.

126th St., 243 East.—Large front and back rooms in private house, furnished, with or without board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites; single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; references.

Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also other front rooms. 242, 244, 246, 250 West 135th St.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Will guarantee one year's room and board for two in well-appointed house near 5th Av., first-class table, for advance of $1,200. H., Box 108 Times Office.

Country Board.

Summit, N. J.—Private family wish to accommodate two adults; large room; central location; highest references. Box 255.

Furnished Rooms.

8th St., 17 West.—In private family; large sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

55th St., 61 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen.

84th St., 108 West.—Furnished parlor and bed rooms; every convenience. Call after 7, evenings, first flat, east.

114th St., 172 East.—2 connecting rooms; heated; private house; suitable for 2 gentlemen; $4.

126th St., 208 East.—Elegant front parlor and connecting room; together or separate; all conveniences; moderate. Price.

Downtown business people who are tired hanging on car straps every day will find the Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter; steam heated rooms $4, $5, $6 per week. RICHARD DE LOGEROT, Prop. and Mgr.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Furnished room, with private family; Upper Montclair; bath, gas, heat; breakfast if desired; delightful suburban town. A. B. C., Times Office.

Nicely furnished front room; steam, gas, bath; $2.50; after 5. Baird, 235 East 21st St.

To Let—Large, nicely furnished room, adjoining bath; fine location; gentlemen. 265 West 52d St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

Suite two rooms, unfurnished, semi-public building, suitable for society office, studio, or bachelor. Genealogical Society, 226 West 58th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SILVIO TREGNAGHI, alleged Bankrupt.
Take notice that pursuant to an order of this court, made and entered on or about the 18th day of November, 1902, the assets of the abovenamed alleged bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, stock of groceries, situate at No. 32 Mulberry Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the interest of the alleged bankrupt in a lease of said premises, and a horse and wagon at No. 31 Mott Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be sold, as follows:
Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, attorneys for the receiver, for said property, at their office, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Friday, November 21st, 1902, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time and place such bids will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The property to be sold may be inspected at the above addresses, No. 32 Mulberry Street, and

BIG RISE IN MANHATTAN

Sensation on the Stock Exchange When It Reached 150.

Rumors of a "Corner" and of Impending Deals in Circulation—Long Unexplained Conferences Held by Gould Interests.

The violent fluctuations with which Manhattan Railway stock advanced yesterday to the highest point on record since 1893 furnished Wall Street with a puzzle. At first the Street was inclined to believe that another "corner" was in process of development. The shorts, of which there was said to be a large interest outstanding, were reported as being in the screws, and they were, so said the story tellers, making the most violent efforts to cover with as small losses as possible. The names of many "big" men and heavy speculative operators were mentioned as being among those caught.

John W. Gates was, of course, one of the first at whose door heavy losses were laid. Charles Gates, his son, in speaking of these rumors, said: "There's nothing in it. We've been bullish on Manhattan for two weeks. But we're not the only ones who are reported heavy losers. Why, on the floor to-day they said Jim Keene had been caught short and Ed Hawley had covered with a big loss. As a matter of fact, while there is a big short interest, I know that none of those mentioned had anything to do with it."

For a while the explanation of a "squeeze" was accepted by the Street, but when the stock kept climbing and the other street railway shares began to go up in a sympathetic movement this theory was dropped as insufficient. Thereupon the wiseacres fell back on their memories and they revived every one of the old rumors of "deals" which have been handed out for the last ten years, like an old Sunday coat, every time Manhattan has gone up a few points.

The New York Central, they said, would buy the property. Glowing word pictures were painted of a magnificent new station in the Bronx, with converging branches of all the elevated lines, and through trains from City Hall and South Ferry to Chicago and the Pacific Coast. The Metropolitan Securities Company, others said, had secured control of the property and would continue it with the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Of these stories an interest intimately connected with the Manhattan Railway said that the first was absurd and that he did not believe that there would ever be a closer connection with the New York Central than a possible traffic agreement. The others, he said, were nonsense, as the Metropolitan Securities Company needed all the money it had for its own road.

Some newly coined rumors were set into circulation. One of these was that the Belmont-McDonald subway interests had made overtures for a merger of the properties. The second declared that there would be an increase in the dividend, and a third stated that there would be an issue of new stock. Either of these three and all of them were declared by persons familiar with the Manhattan to be possible. August Belmont said he had nothing to say and George Gould expressed himself similarly. Nevertheless persons who are in a position to know intimated that there were certain developments under way, but they also said that "no announcement will be made to-day." It was learned that Mr. Gould, Vice President Skitt, and several of Mr. Gould's advisers had had long conferences yesterday, but what was done at these conferences was kept a strict secret, and so Wall Street men had to leave their offices without an official hint as to the real cause for the rise of the stock.

On the Stock Exchange Manhattan stock was easily the feature of the day, affording a sensation such as the market has not seen in some months. Following upon its advance of 2½ points on Tuesday—this having succeeded a rise of 5¾ points on the day previous—the stock yesterday opened up fractionally, and then, without hesitation and on extensive transactions, jumped up 8 points to 150, at which price some 1,600 shares changed hands. The movement was so sudden—for it came to pass in the short space of thirty minutes—that, no actual news being forthcoming to explain it, the Street immediately jumped to the conclusion that the stock had been "cornered."

Ever since the Northern Pacific panic the mere mention of the word corner sends a chill through all Wall Street, and it surprised no one therefore to see the general market begin to decline as the Manhattan corner story spread. Holders of other stocks proceeded to sell them without delay.

As a result of this the whole market sold off from one to two points and looked as if it might break badly. Just at this time, however, Manhattan itself eased off several points, whereupon, somewhat assured, the Street breathed easier and ceased to sell elsewhere on the list. Then, shortly after noon, there came very well defined reports that the rise was genuine, not artificial. At the same time renewed buying of the stock appeared, carrying the price up at one time an extreme 9¼ points to 151¾—the highest price recorded since January of 1893. The close was at 149, reflecting some profit taking, with total dealings in the stock aggregating no less than 147,000 shares.

Coincident with the renewed advance in the stock decided strength and activity developed in the general market, and especially in Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan. The former, traded in to the extent of 86,000 shares, rose at one time 7⅝ points from the low of the day, closing for a net gain of 4¾, while the latter, dealt in to the extent of 31,000 shares, advanced 6¾ points and closed for a net gain of 3⅞.

PLAN TO CLEAR BRIDGE DEBRIS.

Wreckage to be Dropped Into the River Without Affecting Navigation.

A plan was decided on yesterday for removing wreckage under the main cables of the new East River Bridge. The work will begin at once, under the supervision of Superintendent of Construction Porter of the Roebling Construction Company, and in two weeks the contractors expect to have all of the timbers and false wires now hanging over the East River removed.

Mr. Porter said yesterday that the work would be begun in the middle of the span, directly over the river, the men working their way back toward the towers, dropping the wreckage piece by piece as they worked toward the shore.

From the Williamsburg tower the men will do the work standing on the wrecked footbridges. The wreckage is in such a position and so strong as to make that plan feasible. Navigation would not be interfered with at all, Mr. Porter said, as the work would be done by sections, leaving the craft plenty of room to steer clear of the falling débris.

The removal of the Manhattan débris will be done from temporary chairs which will be lowered by ropes to the required depth beneath the main cables. About sixty men will be required to do the work.

PHYSICIAN MAY RAISE FEES.

Jury Decides for Dr. Asch, Who Sued a Patient for His Bill.

Whether or not a physician who took a case in a Summer resort was under obligations to continue treatment after his return to the city for the same rate of pay he received in the resort was passed upon by a Supreme Court jury yesterday.

Dr. Jacob H. Asch sued Charles Goldsmith, a jeweler, of 33 Gold Street, for $231.30 on account of visits paid to Mr. Goldsmith in Arverne, L. I. Mr. Goldsmith, who first called in the doctor while both of them were at Arverne, asserted that $15 a visit was too much for the physician to charge after leaving the resort, and that the trips out of town ought to have been charged at the same rate as visits made when both physician and patient were at Arverne. The jury decided in favor of the doctor, giving him the full amount of his claim after deliberating for five hours.

NEW BUILDING OF THE EAGLE.

Cornerstone of Newspaper Structure in Brooklyn Laid—Pressroom's Novel Features.

The cornerstone of the new Brooklyn Eagle Building, in Washington Street, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday morning. The present building had its cornerstone laid just twelve years ago, but the prosperity of the newspaper has made necessary an addition, and the new structure is to immediately adjoin the building now standing.

The exercises yesterday were opened with prayer by Bishop Burgess of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, and there were short addresses by Col. William Hester, President of The Eagle Association, and by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of the paper. The stone was laid by Col. Hester and William H. Sutton, representing the Masonic Fraternity. A large crowd was in attendance upon the ceremonies.

When the new building is completed the main office of The Eagle will be one of the best equipped newspaper offices in this country. The new building alone will cost about $500,000. It will cover a plot of ground 60 by 106 feet and will be nine stories high. The tower will be surmounted by a sphere representing the world, and perched upon the sphere will stand an illuminated eagle with outstretched pinions—the emblem of this newspaper.

In exterior architecture the new building will follow the lines of the structure now standing. On the inside a notable feature will be the pressroom, which will be built upon novel lines. The floor of the room will be of inlaid marble, with all fixtures and trimmings of polished brass. The walls will be of white glazed brick and the ceiling of ornamental stucco work. One feature of the press work arrangements will be the placing of the heavy rolls of paper in a basement below. The paper will be fed to the presses through slits in the floor.

The ink will be fed to the presses from automatic ink pumps and the oil from reservoirs. Every effort will be made to prevent the pressroom from being unsightly or dirty. When the folded papers are delivered by the press to a receiver they will be taken by automatic machinery to the delivery room. All of the processes of these rooms will be visible to passers by in the street.

DEFECTS IN LIMESTONE FRONT.

Three Stories of an Apartment House Must Come Down.

Three stories of the limestone front of the large apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-ninth Street must come down, according to an order sent by Superintendent of Buildings Perez M. Stewart yesterday, a survey having shown it to be not of good quality and that it had not been laid properly. Several of the cellar piers are to be reconstructed, and some of the floor beams are to be reinforced.

Gundlach & Koch of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street are the builders and owners. They have written to THE NEW YORK TIMES about a lien for $4,225 that was filed against the structure by John Liddle for cut stone work, notice of which was published yesterday. They declared the lien to be unjust and that they do not owe Mr. Liddle the amount named, because the work has been condemned by the Department of Buildings, and also because the work does not comply with the plans and specifications of John Hauser, the architect of the building. Gundlach & Koch will bond the lien.

New Public Bath for the Bronx.

A new public bath will be built in the Borough of the Bronx on the east side of Elton Avenue, twenty-three feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The city has just bought as a site for the new building a plot 45 by 100 at that point. The property was sold by Mrs. Ida M. Randall through Broker J. Clarence Davies.

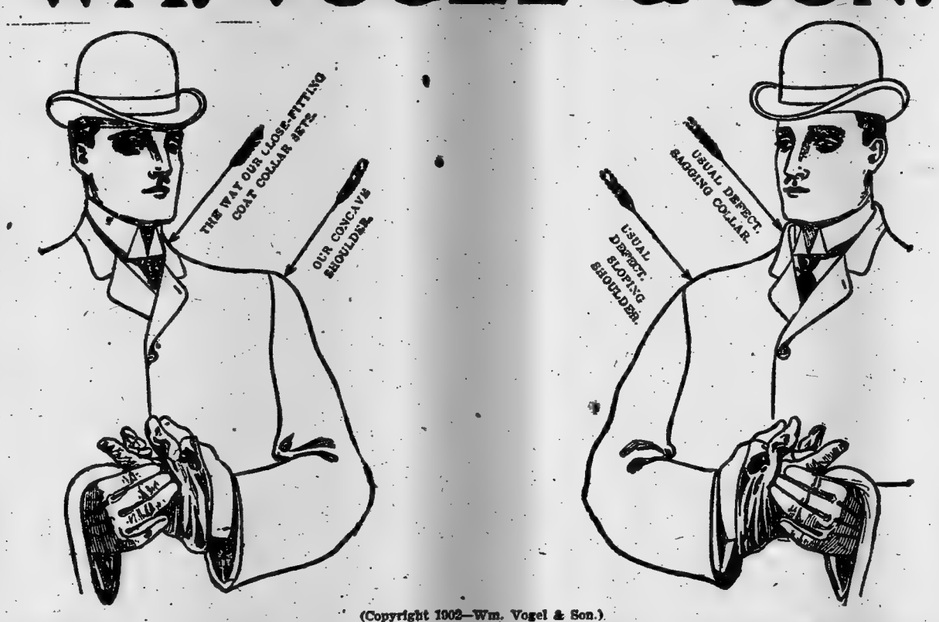
LEGAL NOTES.

ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE.—A peculiar state of marital affairs was brought to light lately by a case before the Second Appellate Division. The appeal was by Georgia L. Everett from a judgment against her in an action to set aside as fraudulent a judgment annulling her marriage to Edward Everett. The Special Term of the Supreme Court denied Mrs. Everett relief on the ground that an order of the Probate Court of Massachusetts refusing to compel Mr. Everett to support her was res judicata, and binding on the courts here in the present action. The decision of the Massachusetts court was based on Mr. Everett's defense that his marriage to Mrs. Everett had been annulled by the courts of this State because at its date she was the lawful wife of William G. Morrison. Mrs. Everett's story was that she and Everett were married by Justice of the Peace Courtney in Brooklyn on Oct. 30, 1884. Three years later Everett told her that his family would not recognize such a marriage, and that in order to have a ceremonial one by a clergyman the marriage before Justice Courtney would have to be annulled. He said the matter would be merely formal and she need not pay any attention to it. The marriage was duly annulled in April, 1888, but during all this time, and up to June, 1891, they lived together. Everett kept reiterating his promise to have a ceremonial marriage, but never did. Mrs. Everett admitted the marriage to Morrison, but said that it was entered into in a spirit of fun, and was a sham, being performed by a person having no authority under the laws of Rhode Island, where she then was, to do so. Mrs. Everett returned to her home in Massachusetts within an hour after the ceremony. Two months afterward, however, Morrison came to her parents' house and "urged his claims with such persistency that the plaintiff went to live with him in the City of Boston, and lived with him for a period of six months, but left him before she reached the age of seventeen years." Mrs. Everett alleged that as she was under sixteen years of age at the time of her marriage to Morrison, and as there was no consent of parents and no license and no record, such marriage was null and void. Mr. Everett, she said, knew of all this before their marriage by Justice Courtney, and after making inquiries was satisfied there had been no valid marriage. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, holds that the decision of the Probate Court of Massachusetts has no bearing upon the question in this action, which is whether the decree annulling the marriage before Justice Courtney was procured by fraud. The Massachusetts court, Justice Woodward said, could not do otherwise than it did, because by the Federal Constitution it had to give full faith and credit to the judgment of this State annulling the Everetts' marriage, which was then before it. The courts of New York, however, are not prevented from inquiring whether one of their judgments was obtained by fraud.

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STEAM NAVIGATION IN FOGS.—A judgment in favor of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company in an action brought against it by Louisa Schlotterer, through a guardian, to recover for injuries she received in an alleged collision between one of the defendant's boats and another vessel on a foggy day, has been reversed by the Brooklyn Appellate Division. The court holds that it was an error on the part of the trial Justice to permit the defendant's counsel to read to the jury the complaint in a prior action, which gave the accident as occurring on a different day from that asserted in the case on trial. The guardian ad litem verified the complaint, not the plaintiff. The guardian was not present at the accident, and, under the circumstances her admissions, says Justice Hirschberg, for the Appellate tribunal, were not competent evidence against the plaintiff. Another error giving rise to a ground for reversal was the trial Justice's charge. The measure of care imposed on the defendant by law was stated to be "a high degree of vigilance and care." The plaintiff requested a charge to the effect that the defendant owed to her "the utmost human skill, care, vigilance, and foresight." "The result," says Justice Hirschberg, "was to hold the defendant to a less degree of care than the law enjoins, which is the highest, and not merely a high degree. The proposition was not an abstract one, but related to conditions which were undisputed, viz., the navigation of a steam vessel carrying passengers through a dense fog in a crowded river. The rule is well settled that the carrier of passengers in conveyances and vehicles propelled by steam is bound to use every precaution which human skill, care, and foresight can provide, and that this rule of the strictest diligence applies to steam navigation."

WM. VOGEL & SON.



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THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN TAILORING IN FIFTY YEARS.

Most trades work in ruts—and tailors are no exception. Every tailor makes a shoulder in the same old way—stuffs it full of a lot of soft, spongy padding that sags and stretches and loses its shape.

The "Concave" Shoulder is a new way and a better way of making a shoulder. It does away with the superfluous wadding. It gives breadth and a grace and shapeliness impossible in the "padded" shoulder. And it is there to stay, too, because its shape and style is cut and tailored right into it. Everybody who puts on one of our coats notices the difference in the style and fit of our "Concave" Shoulder. It's the greatest improvement made in tailoring in fifty years. All of our famous

$15 Suits & Overcoats

are now made with this new "Concave" Shoulder as well as our "Close-fitting" Collar—a feature that gives a perfect-setting coat collar.

Overcoats in medium and extra long lengths—Kerseys, Meltons, Vicunas—$15.00.

Sack Suits in the newest colorings and patterns of Cheviots, Tweeds, plain and fancy Worsteds—$15.00.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

BROADWAY. HOUSTON ST.

SAYS HIS WIFE'S DOGS HELPED TO LOSE FORTUNE

Answer of David Tenny Pulsifer, Racing Man, in Separation Suit.

Plaintiff Says He Humiliated Her Because She Declined to Assent to Mortgaging Property.

After thirty years of married life, Mrs. Alla L. Pulsifer and David Tenny Pulsifer are litigants in the divorce courts. The aged husband, now approaching his seventy-first birthday, is known in race track and sporting circles from Maine to California. He was a very rich man when his celebrated stallion Tenny was beaten by Salvator in one of the greatest races of the last fifty years, but since then there has been much ill-fortune in his path.

Mrs. Pulsifer has brought suit for a separation. Her charge is that she has been treated with inhuman cruelty and that Mr. Pulsifer deserted her two months ago. Her counsel appeared before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday with a preliminary motion for $50 a week alimony and $200 lawyers' fees pending the trial, but the Justice refused to grant either, deciding that the plaintiff was not entitled to draw money from her husband, inasmuch as she had refused to live in a home he provided for her. Mrs. Pulsifer, admitting that she had not come to the house offered her, asserted that she could not endure life with her husband. She said that their quarrel was due to her refusal to agree to the mortgaging of any more of his property after he had already pledged much of it.

In the affidavit of Mrs. Pulsifer it is claimed that, despite recent reverses, the husband has an income of several thousands a year. Of late, she says, his receipts have been as follows: From Chicago real estate, $5,000; two years' rental of the stallion Tenny, $5,000; rent of a house owned in West Seventy-ninth Street, this city, $6,800; from a mortgage on the same house, $15,000, and from a mortgage on property in Chicago, $10,000. She claims that he has real estate worth $25,000 in Buffalo.

Subsequent to their quarrel over her failure to agree to additional mortgages, she asserts, he agreed to separation, but when it came time to sign the papers he changed his mind. Then, she charges, he began to humiliate her in many ways, refusing to eat at the table with her, eating with a servant in the kitchen, and treating her in such a way as to degrade her in the presence of their child. He ceased, she says, to give her any money at all for her support, finally abandoning her on Sept. 27. Previous to that date they had been living in a cottage at New Rochelle and in a house at 33 West Castle Place, in the same town.

Mr. Pulsifer enters a general denial. After saying that his asthma necessitates continual care and treatment at great expense, he declares that he has not been well-to-do for fifteen years. His wife, he continues, lived luxuriously as long as he had any money, traveling extensively, and keeping her own stable of horses. Besides that, he complains that she had an extravagant fancy for dogs and spent large sums for them. The kennel was in the upper part of the New Rochelle house, he says, and many of his monetary losses are attributable to the dogs. Yet, he pleads, he offered to give her a home in New York City when he had to leave New Rochelle because the climate was bad for his asthma, and she declined his offer contemptuously.

In replying to his statements about the dogs, Mrs. Pulsifer says she did once spend $20 for a prize-winning puppy, but that he soon afterward spent $150 for another. To offset his charges of her extravagance, she says that he has spent a fortune on wine, horses, and other things. She has proof, she asserts, that he has used an alias in his travels, and that his actions have been reprehensible.

Justice Scott, in dismissing the motion for alimony and counsel fees, remarked that he did not think her suit would be successful.

Aged Nurse's Will Probated.

Surrogate Thomas admitted to probate yesterday the contested will of Margaret Ann Bergen, the aged woman who died in Paris, leaving her fortune to Baroness von Zedtwitz and Marquise de Monstiers Merinville, both of whom she nursed when they were children in America. In the will she did not remember any of her relatives except for $5,000 left to a niece, Margaret Bergen. The will was admitted to probate because the contestants, several [illegible] did not appear when the case was [illegible] yesterday morning.

MOYNIHAN IS ARRAIGNED

Ex-Police Captain Held in $5,000 Bail for Grand Jury.

Resort Keeper Laporti's Testimony as to Protection Money Corroborated by Raimondo, Who Says He Was the Captain's Collector.

Ex-Capt. Moynihan, who was arrested a week ago on a bribery charge, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Holbrook of the Court of Special Sessions, and after a brief examination held for the Grand Jury in $5,000 bail. The charges against him grew out of his alleged conduct last Summer, while in command of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, when he is said to have accepted "protection" money from keepers of disorderly houses in "Little Italy." District Attorney Jerome was in court.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who has charge of the case against Moynihan, called as his first witness Antonio G. Laporti, a barber of 194 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who testified that he and another Italian, whose name is Cagliano, had met Moynihan on the evening of June 13, a couple of days after his transfer to the precinct. The meeting occurred in a coal yard at One Hundred and Sixth Street. Laporti said he and his friend were introduced to Moynihan by Frank Raimondo, a hostler employed by the Street Cleaning Department, who was known as Capt. Moynihan's collector, and that they had made arrangements with the Captain to pay him $25 a month for the privilege of running disorderly houses in his precinct.

"I had never paid any protection money until Capt. Moynihan came into the precinct," Laporti testified. "I had always coducted my place very quietly, but after my conversation with Moynihan I did business openly."

"How do you fix the date of your conversation with Capt. Moynihan?" asked ex-Judge Olcott on cross-examination.

"I remember it was on the day of St. Antonio, which is June 13. St. Antonio is my patron saint," the witness explained, with a pious gaze at the stuccoed ceiling.

Laporti said Capt. Moynihan had told him to pay the money to Raimondo, and testified that he handed over $290 to the latter the next day as protection money for seven disorderly houses, all kept by Italians, in the precinct. Capt. Moynihan was to have $25 for each house and the rest was to go to Raimondo.

Frank Raimondo, who was the next witness, said he had known Capt. Moynihan since he was in command of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, seven or eight years ago.

"On June 13," he testified, "I met Capt. Moynihan at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Third Avenue. I congratulated him on his return to the precinct, and told him I was glad to see him back again. Then I told him I had a couple of friends who wanted to open houses, and asked him if the matter could be arranged. He asked me where I lived, and when I told him he arranged a meeting for the same evening at Burke's coal yard, adjoining my house."

Raimondo corroborated the testimony of the former witness as to the payment to him of the money, and said he had gone to see Capt. Moynihan at the station house and handed it over to him the same evening. This was on June 14.

Henry Storjohann, a plain clothes man in the precinct, was the last witness. The policeman testified that on June 14 he had told Capt. Moynihan that the Italian disorderly houses in the precinct were beginning to do business, and that he had secured evidence and would get warrants against some of them.

"What did Capt. Moynihan tell you?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"He said he did not want any of that. The next day he put me back in uniform and assigned me to a post on Fifth Avenue," witness replied.

Mr. Olcott announced that he would put in no defense, after his formal motion for a dismissal of the charges had been denied by Justice Holbrook. The bail for Moynihan was furnished by Thomas Daly, a livery stable man of 433 Fourth Avenue.

Contest Over Dr. Booth's Will Ended.

Sydney and Junius Booth, nephews of Dr. José Adrian Booth, have notified Surrogate Thomas of the withdrawal of their contest over the will of the doctor, who left the bulk of his fortune to his wife, as well as $500 to an old negro servant named Charity Dabney, and some Erie Railroad stock to a niece, Miss Adrienne Clarke. Dr. Booth was the last surviving child of Junius Brutus Booth, and the brothers who died before him were John Wilkes Booth and Edwin Booth, the actor. The nephews who started the will contest are actors, and at present are traveling with road companies.



What's in a name?

Last January when we were selecting styles for this Winter's fabrics the woolen trade of England, like every other trade, had the coronation fever.

As Londoners were preparing to paint their old town red what more suitable color for "coronation cloths?" The cloth makers put into their mixtures all the red they dared and we Anglomaniacs, caught on—of course New York and the rest of America must dress in honor of his Nibs the King for a twelvemonth at least.

Result—so far as we are concerned—five styles of beautiful red mixed suits, some 600 in all, the praises of which have been sung in vain the past three months.

Our salesmen now call them "Carry Nation" suits—but they're really not that bad; not quite red, just red enough—that is a little bit reddish.

Made to sell for $20, $25, $27 and $28, but we shall dote on them no longer.

$15—Alas, alack!

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

CHATEAU BOTTLINGS.

CLARETS

of the finest vintages of the past 30 years

Chat. Lafite, 1898.
Chat. Margaux, 1899.
(very scarce.)
Chat. Haut Brion, 1896.
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SAUTERNES.

Chat. Yquem, Vintage 1891
Chat. Yquem, " 1893
Chat. Yquem, " 1896
Chat. Rabaud, " 1898

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The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

To be correctly and attractively shod is the completion of a fashionable toilet, the relief of a modest and the salvation of an indifferent one.

Much individuality is expressed in the choice of appropriate footwear.

Sorosis Shoes
render the most exacting selection an easy task.

Models and leathers are very numerous and varied.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.



W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.
BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.
Fast Color Eyelets used.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
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345 Eighth Avenue.
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43 Cortlandt Street.
201 West 125th Street.
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Suits of confined styles, in cheviots and worsteds, limited quantity cut in each lot. Our specials, $20 to $28.

Also our Overcoats. Long, short and medium, $25 to $40. Easily the best proposition we know of—equal to $30 and $75 made-to-measure kind.

Horse Show Wear et ceteras. Hats, Gloves, Neckwear, Shoes, Half Hose, Dress Shirts, Dress Shields, headquarters for all.

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Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
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A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION WAS GRANTED by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on the 28th day of June, 1902, on the application of Bass & Co., Ltd., Brewers, Burton-on-Trent, as complainant, restraining the defendant, a restaurateur of New York City, from selling as "Draught Bass" ale not brewed by Bass & Co., Ltd., and the defendant was further compelled to pay to the complainant substantial costs and damages in this action.

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All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch Frame For Women;
in black, navy, red and green, handles solid silver caps with partridge and pearl mounts; fine English box and furze, plain and with solid silver trimmings.

26-inch For Men;
fine English box and furze handles,

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Lord & Taylor,
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Horner's Furniture.

Visitors to the City
are cordially invited to inspect our matchless stock and values.

Eight spacious floors filled with the latest and choicest productions of the Furniture and Upholstery arts, including hundreds of Imported Novelties selected in the London, Paris and Vienna markets.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

Ripans Tabules, destroy Fad. A good prescription for Manhood.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds southwest to west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,498. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SCHENECTADY BOYCOTT TO BE DECLARED OFF

Trades Assembly Will Vote to Lift the Embargo.

Machinery Builders, Forming Majority of Local Union, Take Action—Citizens to Curb Socialism.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The machinery builders' section of the Trades Assembly, representing at least two-thirds of the local trades union men, met to-night and by a practically unanimous vote decided that the assembly at its next meeting should raise the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company.

The machinery builders' section includes thirty-one unions and involves every iron trades union in the city, having within its membership every man employed in the General Electric and American Locomotive Works.

There are sixty-one unions in the Trades Assembly, and this action by a majority practically guarantees that the boycott will be declared off next Wednesday night. The typographical union met to-night and also condemned the boycott.

The promoters were buoyed up with hope to-day by the report that the Albany Federation of Labor had declared itself in sympathy with the boycott, and that the Troy division of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes would refuse to allow Schenectady cars to be operated in Troy, but later reports dashed their hopes to the ground. The conservative element pointed out that there is nothing tangible in the expression of sympathy on the part of the Albany Federation, and that the continued refusal of the Albany United Traction employes to interfere blocked all hope for help from that quarter.

The Troy division of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes will not meet until next Wednesday, and the assertion of the radical element there that the Troy men will take a hand is not borne out by statements made by a number of the rank and file, who say that they have no cause for interference.

The leaders of the Troy Central Federation of Labor, which also meets next Wednesday night, state that that body will take no action in the matter. The Federation at its last meeting passed a resolution that if members of trades unions wished to join the militia, there is no reason why they should not do so.

W. F. Martin, a member of the Trades Assembly, said to-night that a mistake had been made; that the original promoters realize it as fully as the public. "A mistake has been made, and we are willing to correct it," he said.

The organization of a Citizens' Committee to take over the conduct of the city's side of all controversies affecting its future welfare, and with especial reference to the present boycott, is regarded to have put a new front on the boycott situation here.

The committee was organized last evening at the residence of President Raymond of Union College, on College Hill, who presided. The assemblage was composed of persons prominent in the affairs of the city, and included Judson S. Landon, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals; W. T. Hinson, J. F. Deems, General Superintendent of the Schenectady works of the American Locomotive Company; E. W. Rice, Jr., Third Vice President of the General Electric Company; C. E. L. Emmons, General Manager of the General Electric Company; Charles F. Veeder of the firm of Reeves & Veeder, J. Trumbull, William G. Schermerhorn, Vice President of the Schenectady Trust Company.

Another meeting will be held next week, at which permanent organization will be perfected. It is understood that President Raymond outlined the purpose of the meeting by calling attention to the fact that the future prosperity of Schenectady was imperiled by the Socialistic element in charge of the Trades Assembly, and that it was necessary to take some step looking to action to curb the growing tendency toward Socialism here. The dangers awaiting the city in the event of a protracted struggle were presented by several of those present and the advisability of immediate action was agreed upon.

The first step toward effecting permanent organization was the formation of a subcommittee, with Mr. Henson as Chairman, to pass upon all names proposed for membership. All of the leading citizens of the city will be approached, and nothing will be left undone to present an unbroken front to the Trades Assembly in the event of further dangerous aggressions.

BRITISH-VENEZUELAN RELATIONS VERY STRAINED.

Great Britain's Declaration That the Orinoco Blockade Is Null Is Supported by Other Powers.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Nov. 19.—The strain in the relations between Great Britain and Venezuela, already great, has been intensified by the refusal of the British Government to give satisfaction in the Ban Righ affair and by the publication by the Government of Trinidad of a decree announcing that the blockade of the Orinoco River ports declared by the Venezuelan Government is null and of no effect.

The Trinidad Government has also failed to recognize the Presidential proclamation made the day following the flight of Gen. Matos, and President Castro regards this omission as further evidence that the British are encouraging the revolution. W. H. D. Haggard, the British Minister at Caracas, reiterated a few days ago to the Venezuelan Government that Great Britain did not hold herself liable for the action of the Ban Righ; that she continued perfectly neutral, and that as an indication of her conciliatory attitude she refused to permit the Ban Righ to refit at Trinidad. This statement is not acceptable to Castro, who insists on having satisfaction.

CARACAS, Nov. 20.—An effort is being made by the European diplomats to persuade United States Minister Bowen to join in a declaration that the blockade of the Orinoco is ineffective, which is the position taken up by Germany, France, and Italy, as well as Great Britain. Mr. Bowen has given a discreet refusal, and is avoiding the question so as not to jeopardize American interests and to leave the hands of the Washington Government free. Secretary of Legation Russell, in his report on the recent trip of the United States gunboat Marietta up the Orinoco, holds that the blockade of Ciudad Bolivar is effective, which partly supports the Venezuelan contention.

Indicted for St. James Poolroom.

William R. Rose, alias L. S. Oakley, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of maintaining a poolroom in the St. James Building. The action was taken after the District Attorney had sought in vain to have him indicted for grand larceny. The complainant against Rose is Mrs. Henrietta Markham, an aged woman, who says that she was induced by Rose on two occasions to bet $3,000 on races, and that she lost in both instances.

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'The Ladies' Maid
on the Pennsylvania Special is a much appreciated feature in the equipment of this popular train.

PAUL L. FORD'S ESTATE.

Net Amount of the Property in Excess of $200,000—List of the Estate's Future Interests in His Books.

Paul Leicester Ford, the author, who was killed last May by his brother, Malcolm, left personal property worth $214,691.80. After deducting debts amounting to $5,407.81 and the funeral expenses, $205,572.07 remains, and of this the daughter born a month after the murder will get $137,048.04. Under the writer's will his wife, Mrs. Grace Kidder Ford, was to receive the major portion of the estate, but the birth of the posthumous child made the will invalid as it stood.

Besides his personal property, Mr. Ford left considerable real estate in this State and New Hampshire, but there has been no exact valuation on this. In addition to Lesta Ford, the baby, and Mrs. Ford, there are two other legatees—Worthington C. Ford, a brother, and Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., one of four sisters. After having been deprived of two-thirds of their original bequests by reason of the daughter's birth, the brother gets property worth $2,166.67, and Mrs. Skeel's share equals $1,666.67. The wife's final share is $64,600.00. In listing the author's personal property, Appraiser Lexow includes the following list of future interests in books written and edited by Mr. Ford:

"Hugh Gaine"	$200
"Wanted: A Chaperon"	12,000
"Wanted: A Matchmaker"	450
"Janice Meredith"	1,000
"Tattle Tales of Cupid"	25
"The Great K. and A. Train Robbery"	30
"The New England Primer"	10
"Issues of the Historical Printing Club"	10
"The Story of an Untold Love"	300
"The Honorable Peter Stirling"	1,500
"The Federalist"	40
"The True George Washington"	100
"The Many-Sided Franklin"	100

The above estimates for interests held by the estate of Mr. Ford's writings was made in accordance with expert testimony given by representatives of the publishing houses that issued the books. Among the other items on the list of personal belongings are these:

1,783 shares of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company	$43,861.80
124 shares of the People's Trust Company	43,400.00
15 shares of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn	4,665.00
10 shares of the Standard Oil Company at 630	6,300.00
30 shares of the National City Bank at 640	19,200.00
100 shares of the Third Avenue Railway Company at 130	13,000.00
100 shares of the Berkshire Mills Cotton Manufacturing Company	20,000.00
100 shares of the Barrett Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia	10,000.00
200 shares of the Bergen County Gas Company	6,000.00
8 bonds of the Brooklyn Gas Company	6,400.00
Books	6,400.00
Pictures	1,000.00
Household furniture and bric-a-brac	4,000.00
Silverware	1,000.00

The commissions payable to the executrix, Mrs. Ford, amount to $2,336.92. The tax on the daughter's share in the property is $1,370.48; on Mrs. Ford's share, $646.09; Worthington C. Ford, $21.66, and Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., $16.66. The lawyers representing the executrix at the appraiser's hearings were Steele, De Friese & Frothingham.

Lesta Ford, the posthumous daughter, was born on June 3, and her father's will was filed for probate on June 27.

WHAT PRESIDENT ELIOT SAID.

Stenographic Report of His Utterance Relative to "Scabs" and Labor Unions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—President Eliot declines to discuss his recent address on labor unions further than to say that he expressed the same view of the "scab" as a modern hero on previous occasions, and that his critics make a mistake when they take a single sentence and base coudemnation upon that. He called attention to a printed stenographic report of his remarks, which he said was accurate. In that report is this paragraph:

"Some time ago I had the honor to state in a paper on an educational subject, to be sure, that I thought the modern 'scab' was a very good type of hero, and I remain of that opinion. [Applause.] Moreover my belief is that that is the opinion of nine-tenths of the American people. Every American instinct protests against the violent prevention of a man selling his labor where and for what he chooses to sell it, and somehow or other—I cannot tell how—that liberty needs to be preserved and protected in our country." [Applause.]

LEHIGH VALLEY'S COAL AGENT.

Business of the Company to be Handled by the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Press to-morrow will say:

"For the next five years the Girard Trust Company will handle all the coal business of the Lehigh Valley Company. Arrangements have been made to issue $3,000,000 coal trust certificates, which will bear 5 per cent. per annum. These certificates are to be taken by the trust company, and it is to retain 75 per cent. of the selling price of the coal as collateral.

"The selling of $3,000,000 of coal trust certificates to the Girard Trust Company caused some surprise. The transaction is somewhat similar to the action taken by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company when it made the Finance Company of Pennsylvania its coal agent."

SEIZED LOADED COAL CARS.

Clairton Steel Company Sent Out an Engine to Confiscate Fuel.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—Few mills are being run to their full capacity owing to a lack of coal. The McKeesport works of the National Tube Company were closed last night on that account and the entire plant will likely be idle within a day or two.

The Clairton Steel Company, a subsidiary concern of the Crucible Steel Company of America, which recently put part of its new plant at Clairton in operation, was threatened with serious loss by a lack of fuel. In order to keep the plant running an engine was sent out and several loaded cars en route were confiscated.

TO BUILD CHURCH IN INDIANA.

Daniel G. Reid of This City Will Erect One at Richmond.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 20.—Daniel R. Reid of New York, once a resident of this city, has bought a large tract of land in the central part of the city on which he will erect a new place of worship for the United Presbyterian congregation.

Mr. Reid some time ago paid off the indebtedness on the United Presbyterian Church and furnished it a pipe organ. Mr. Reid's mother was a member of the abovementioned church, and she has always taken special interest in it. The new structure will cost $75,000, and the entire property will be worth close to $100,000.

Investors read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

California in Four Days
from New York. The best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago and North-Western Lines, Pacific and Southern Pacific Lines. Office, 461 Broadway.

HIS LANDLADY OBJECTED TO KELLY'S FOUNDLING

His Cat and Dog Had Already Tried Her Temper.

Now Kelly Is in the Tombs—Also Charged by a Harlem Cook with Assault When He Wanted Food Without Money.

Daniel Kelly, whom the police say is Daniel Lyseight, is a prisoner in the Tombs, in default of $4,000 bail, on charges of assault and robbery and the stealing of a baby. Involved in the case is not only the baby, but a cat, a dog, a landlady, one of her boarders, and the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

The prisoner refused last night to be interviewed at length, but was eager to sing the praises of the baby. The baby is, according to the doctors, perhaps a few days under a month old, and, therefore, does not quite understand how it happened that he is where he is. The cat and the dog have disappeared. The landlady is positive that Kelly is a desperate character, and rejoices in the fact that he is no longer one of her boarders and is behind the bars.

Kelly, or Lyseight, was one of the boarders when Mrs. Hoffman a week ago took charge of the house at 164 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. According to Mrs. Hoffman, she had been told that Kelly was not the sort of lodger she would care to have. She asked him to leave, and he told her to attend to her own affairs in a manner that is said to have made it impossible for her to disobey. Then the boarder came with his wife, a pleasant-spoken German woman.

The next day a cat of no particular breed, but very black and seemingly in a state of starvation, was brought in by Kelly. On the succeeding day he brought to the house a dog, not a very nice-looking canine, and, it is alleged, of a breed not recognized by the judges of the Dog Show. Mrs. Hoffman objected, telling her tenant that it was against the rules of the house for any one to harbor pet animals. He again told her to mind her own business, and suggested that if she should continue to trouble him he would go to the Horse Show, where he would grab off a hackney, or to one of the animal shows, where he might capture an elephant, a tiger, or some other sort of pet that she might not like to have in the house. Mrs. Hoffman was troubled, but the man owed her for his rent.

She did not expect that he would bring any of the wild animals into the house, but did not know what he might do. He did the unexpected. Wednesday afternoon he appeared, bearing in his arms a baby that might be a month old. It was a handsome little boy, comfortably but not luxuriously dressed. The baby was a jolly little bundle of humanity. He cooed and gurgled in the arms of his bearer. The police call him a burglar, and the landlady is of the same belief; but she saw that he knew how to carry a child. He supported the baby's back and sang to it. To the best of his ability he rendered in his gruff voice "Hush-a-bye, baby," and a lullaby from "Erminie."

Bye, bye, drowsiness o'ertaking,
Let your little eyelids close.

Kelly had not reached the next line when Mrs. Hoffman hurried to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. She was weary of the dog and cat and could not stand for a baby which did not belong to her tenant. Kelly said that he had found the baby lying near the tracks at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Hoffman told the policeman that she had a "suspicious character" in her house, who was harboring a cat and dog and had just added to his collection a baby.

Policeman McKay was sent to the house. Kelly was singing to the baby, while the cat and dog were disconsolately huddled in a corner, seriously nursing their sorrows.

The approach of the policeman was enough to throw the man singing to the baby into a rage. The dog, appreciative of his master's humor, showed his teeth, and the cat advanced to the attack with bristling tail and bended back. Kelly, at the intrusion of the policeman, had placed the baby on the bed, where it added its protest.

The policeman was diplomatic. He had never faced a combination involving a man with a baby not his own, and a cat and a dog ready to come to his rescue. In addition, there was Mrs. Kelly, who had reached for a potato masher.

The policeman suggested to the man that he go with him to the station, where he could undoubtedly explain the possession of the baby. Kelly agreed. He was at once placed in a cell. Five more daring and less diplomatic policemen went to the house, gathered up the crying child, and took him to the station house. The case against Kelly was not sufficiently established in the mind of the Sergeant. He sent the baby to Bellevue Hospital, and released the man.

Kelly left vowing vengeance. He went back to the house, where, according to the landlady, he made terrible threats. The dog and the cat had escaped and Mrs. Kelly was gone.

Mrs. Hoffman heard what she regarded as suspicious noises up stairs. She started to go up, when she ment one of her boarders, who informed her that Kelly was breaking open trunks. She went again to the police station house. Five policemen were sent out for her protection. They entered the house ready for battle, but found Kelly in the charge of a detective who had arrested him on the charge of having assaulted George L. Hoyt of 267 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a cook employed at 2,141 Lexington Avenue.

Hoyt's complaint was that the lover of cats, dogs, and babies had entered the restaurant last week without money and, when he was refused the hospitality of the place, had knocked the cook down, sat on him, broken a plate, and then cut him with the ragged edge about the face and neck in a way that threatened his life.

Kelly was held yesterday by Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Court on the charges of assault and robbery. Bail was fixed in the first case at $3,000, and in the second at $1,000. The complainants against him were Hoyt, the cook, and Robert Noble, who resided in the same house with Kelly. According to Noble and Mrs. Hoffman, Kelly, on his first release from the police station, returned to break into the trunks of other lodgers.

Kelly, who was sent to the Tombs, said last night that the robbery charge was fixed up against him by the police, because they were "sore" at him, as he would not give the identity of the baby he had "adopted." He said that the charge of the cook was an outrage, and that he had whipped him in self-defense. He added that he had not taken the baby to the police, because he did not know where the nearest station was. The police declare, on the other hand, that he was a prisoner in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station for some time on a charge of which he was acquitted, and that he must have known where the station was.

The baby is being cared for at Randall's Island. There is an agreement between the representatives of the Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries that foundlings are to be given to them in turn. This baby is in the Protestant camp of foundlings. He is a chubby, blue-eyed baby with very little hair. Such as he has is blonde.

HURRICANE IN MEXICO.

Heavy Damage to Coffee Plantations in Two States.

Special to The New York Times.

OAXACA, Mexico, Nov. 20.—A hurricane of terrific violence and great destructiveness has swept over the interior of the States of Oaxaca and Chiapas, and many coffee plantations have been completely ruined.

The loss on the Santa Rita and Morolos plantations, situated in the Juquila district, alone amount to more than $100,000. In the State of Chiapas, where the ashes from the Guatemala volcano, Santa Maria, had already wrought much damage to the coffee plantations, the hurricane completed the work of destruction.

The Lake Shore Limited
is still the great 24-hour train to Chicago; leaves New York 5:30 P. M.; arrives Chicago 4:30 next afternoon; luncheon, dinner, and breakfast served in Dining Cars.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING OF AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS.

Ellen Gore Killed in the Apartment of a Young Russian Singer—Latter Says It Was an Accident.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Ellen Gore, an American, was killed by a revolver shot on Wednesday in the apartment occupied by Jean de Rydzenski, a singer of the Imperial Theatre of St. Petersburg. De Rydzenski at first said that Miss Gore committed suicide, but subsequently he declared that the revolver went off accidentally.

United States Consul General Gowdy is personally investigating the death of Miss Gore, who was completing her musical education here.

Mr. Gowdy's investigation so far has shown that Miss Gore arrived in Paris last Aug. 25 and registered at a boarding house 11 Avenue de la Grande Armée, in the fashionable Passy quarter, as Mrs. Ellen Gore of New York. She was afterward known, however, as Miss Gore. She does not appear to have had any relatives in Paris, but among the effects found in her room are several typewritten letters of recent dates bearing the heading "Attorney Edward C. Butler Gore, Court of Mexico." These letters are of a strictly business nature relating to property.

It appears that M. de Rydzenski returned to his lodgings, 9 Rue de la Faisanderie, at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by Miss Gore, whom he took to his room. Half an hour later the report of a revolver shot was heard, and de Rydzenski rushed into the hall, shouting for help. The proprietor of the house and several other persons entered the room and found Miss Gore lying on the bed with a bullet wound over her right eye, while the revolver was on the rug at the bedside. Two doctors were summoned to attend the woman, but she died without regaining consciousness.

De Ryzenski's version of the affair is that, while conversing with his visitor, he had occasion to pick up an article from the table, and he inadvertently knocked off the revolver, the fall of which on the floor caused it to discharge. The bullet struck the woman and she fell backward on the bed in an unconscious condition. The Commissary of Police, who has charge of the case, says the story seems improbable, but that it is impossible as yet to say whether the case is one of murder or accident. Nothing has yet been discovered to help in clearing up the mystery.

According to a servant in de Rydzenski's house, Miss Gore paid frequent visits to the young Russian.

The proprietor of the boarding house in which Miss Gore lodged says she appeared to be a conscientious student; she worked hard at her musical studies, and received few visitors. The doorkeeper of the house, who speaks in the highest terms of the dead woman, says he has seen her enter the house, accompanied by a man whose description tallies with that of M. de Rydzenski.

Mr. Gowdy has not formed any theory regarding the woman's death, but he will insist on the police thoroughly probing all the mysterious features of the case. The body has been removed to the morgue, where it will remain until Mr. Gowdy has received advices from the woman's relatives.

De Rydzenski comes of a rich and noble Russian family. He is the son of a General, and he has uncles who hold high positions in the Government service.

The police are continuing their investigation, and de Rydzenski is kept under surveillance.

Some of the morning papers give a somewhat different version of the death of Miss Gore from that contained in the foregoing, and say the Russian's name is Jean de Rutzowski. His landlady, who was the first person actually to enter the room, says, according to some accounts, that she found Miss Gore seated on the bed with her head thrown back on the bolster, which was covered with blood, and groaning pitifully. A doctor and a surgeon were summoned at once. The victim was fully dressed and had her hat on. The doctors tried in vain to save her life. She did not recover consciousness, and died at 8 o'clock without uttering a word.

According to the papers when the Russian made contradictory statements to the Commissary of Police the latter said abruptly: "It is you who killed her." M. de Rutzowski replied, putting his hands to his head, "What an infamous accusation!"

The Figaro says that Miss Gore was a native of Chicago and was a very pretty woman. The paper also says that Rutzowski gave his name as Robekoff at a hotel where he stayed before taking lodgings in the Rue de la Faisanderie.

WHAT "ONLY AN ACTOR" DID.

An Inspector Had Ordered the Motorman to Go Ahead After a Woman Was Injured.

While boarding an east bound Thirty-fourth Street car at Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon Miss Delia Sheridan, who lives in Second Avenue, near Twenty-eighth Street, was thrown to the ground and stunned. The motorman, who had turned on the current too suddenly, causing the accident, stopped at the shouts of the passengers, and looking back saw the woman lying on the ground.

"Go ahead!" ordered an Inspector. The man reached for the handle to start on, notwithstanding that the five-year-old nephew of the injured woman, Edward Sheridan, was in the car, too frightened to get on or off. A big, mild-mannered man crowded through the front door and said in quiet but clear tones:

"Touch that controller and I'll wring your neck."

The Inspector stormed, but the motorman hesitated for a minute or so, when the big man was reinforced by Policeman Gallagher of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who held the car till he got the child out and learned the particulars of the accident. An ambulance came from New York Hospital and in the meantime Miss Sheridan revived.

She refused to go to the hospital, and, after the doctor had dressed an ugly scalp wound, drove home in a cab with the little boy. No arrests were made, but the police and some reporters asked the big man his name, so that he might receive due credit.

"Never mind," he said, "I'm only an actor."

STEEL FIRMS CONSOLIDATE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—An important combination of steel concerns was announced to-day. The Union Steel Company, located at Donora and owned by the Mellons, and the Sharon Steel Company, located at South Sharon, have been consolidated, retaining the name of the former.

George W. Dare of New York retires as President, and will be succeeded by A. W. Mellon. The two concerns have a capitalization of $10,000,000, which will be increased to $50,000,000. The new concern will build a railroad, running from Donora via South Sharon to Elk Creek Harbor, fifteen miles west of Erie.

NOTED NEGRO'S WIFE BURIED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Sarah E. Haywood, colored, eighty-eight years of age, was buried here to-day. She was the wife of Shepherd Haywood, the keeper of the gate to the arsenal at Harper's Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid. Haywood was the first man killed by Brown's force.

He was a negro noted for his intelligence and fidelity to the trust imposed in him. Brown demanded the keys and he refused, with the result that he was shot and instantly killed. After the insurrection was over Haywood was buried by the Virginia authorities with military honors.

Investors read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

CARRIE NATION'S TIRADE AT THE HORSE SHOW

Occupants of R. C. Vanderbilt's Box Addressed by the Smasher.

Disturbing Utterances Along the Promenade and in the Restaurant—Led Out by Policemen.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon wrecker and agitator for reform, was a visitor at the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, and in the short period of her stay in the building managed to create a brisk breeze of excitement. She attended the exhibition at 2:30 o'clock, ostensibly as a spectator, and was escorted by a man who was spoken of afterward as her press agent.

For half an hour she watched the ring show and the promenaders about the arena from a seat in the balcony and talked to two women who sat beside her. Apparently they were unaware of her identity.

After a while Mrs. Nation began to denounce extravagance in dress and talked so loudly and excitedly that her companions became alarmed and left her. Mrs. Nation then walked down to the main floor and started along the south side of the promenade toward the Madison Avenue entrance. In the meantime she had been recognized, and a numbr of the spectators stopped on the walk and turned to watch her.

Mrs. Nation moved slowly toward the west end of the building, scrutinizing closely the occupants of the boxes until she came to the aisle opposite the end of the show ring, where she halted directly in front of the box held by Reginald C. Vanderbilt, and occupied at the time by the holder and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt's fiancée, Miss Nielson. The occupants of the box appeared not to notice the saloon wrecker until Mrs. Nation in a loud tone, addressing the two young women, said:

"You think you are well dressed, but you ought to be ashamed of yourselves for wearing such disgraceful clothes. Take them off at once and dress yourselves more modestly. There are wretched women in this city who wear such garments, but you ought to know better and set a better example."

When Mrs. Nation began to speak, and the crowd pressed in behind her, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who had been on the promenade just before his brother's box, recognized the reformer and stepped up to her. Mrs. Nation was gesticulating wildly and flourishing a handkerchief toward the Vanderbilt party, but the occupants of the box retained their seats and looked over Mrs. Nation's head to the ring, continuing their conversation as if they had not heard the woman.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt went beside Mrs. Nation before she had time to begin again and spoke to her in an undertone, at the same moment directing her to the Madison Avenue exit. Mrs. Nation did not reply, but slowly resumed her walk along the promenade. Short as had been her stop before the Vanderbilts, a large crowd had collected, and, as she moved on, the crowd followed.

Mr. Vanderbilt joined his wife and his brother in the box and remained with them until the party was ready to leave. Reginald Vanderbilt and his companions in the box seemed disposed to ignore the incident, although the young women were somewhat alarmed at first. The brothers declared that they had nothing to say concerning Mrs. Nation or her motive in making her address.

Attended by a following that increased until it blocked the passageway on the south side, Mrs. Nation went on slowly until she met George Kessler, the agent for a champagne importing company, to whom she delivered another lecture, warning him that if he did not mend his ways and stop selling "the devil's wares he would be eternally damned."

Mrs. Nation went to the Madison Avenue side of the building, and was about to go to the street, when some one in the crowd called out to inform her that she was overlooking the chance to "smash" the saloon in the restaurant on the Twenty-seventh Street corner. Mrs. Nation turned into the restaurant, with the crowd at her heels and began an inspection of what she found on the tables before the patrons of the place. To the first group she spoke approvingly on discovering that a bottle of mineral water was all that they had before them. At another table she took a glass, containing a gin rickey, from a man's hand, and, after smelling of it, began a lecture on the evils of drink.

Then she demanded to see the man who sold drink there. Caterer James Villepigue responded, and requested the saloon smasher to leave, but she refused to go until she had told him what she thought of his business, and declared: "You are going to hell and dragging other men down with you." The restaurant proprietor insisted on her departure, the crowd, which almost filled the big room, jeered at the smasher, and Mrs. Nation tried to tell of the work that she was engaged in.

Until then the commotion had been unnoticed by the policemen on duty at the show, but the size of the gathering in the restaurant attracted their attention, and Police Sergeant Mott of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Detective Edward Armstrong arrived together and took charge of Mrs. Nation until they had dispersed the crowd. The saloon smasher was led to the street and released.

PRESIDENT ON RETURN TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

He Is Greeted by Small Crowds at Every Station—School Children Welcome Him.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 20.—The President's homeward journey to-day was without special incident. The ride across the mountains over the Southern Railway was made in fast time.

The train stopped only to change crews and engines. Its coming was generally unheralded, but there was a small crowd at almost every station. Several times the train was cheered as it swept by.

At Chattanooga the President received a telegram from Newport, Tenn., saying that the school children would turn out to see him. By his direction the train was slowed down when that place was reached. About 200 little ones with flags in their hands were lined up along the track. The President stood on the rear platform and waved his hand and hat to them.

At Stevenson, Ala., early this morning about fifty children gathered around his car and begged the porter to let them see the President. The President had just risen, heard their cries, and rather than disappoint the little ones, he stepped to the door in his stocking feet and said "Good morning."

Just as the train drew out of Coltewah Junction, where the train stopped for water, a tall, raw-boned mountaineer engaged the President in conversation. The Tennessean remarked that the bears in Mississippi had proved too wild for the President.

"Perhaps they were Democratic bears and took to the woods upon my arrival," replied the President smiling.

At Knoxville the President shook hands with a sister of a Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment.

The President will reach Washington to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

Burnett's Cocaine allays all irritation of the Scalp, and prevents the Hair from falling out.—Adv.

Briarcliff Milk.—Thousands speak with pleasure of its genuine nourishing quality and unvarying dependableness.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
Absinthe, old, and fine. Leyden Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

STOOD IN A HOLE IN VAIN.

Traction Company Tired Out and Drove Away Hendricks Vliet of New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 20.—After guarding his property at the corner of George and Albany Streets for nearly twenty-four hours, Hendricks Vliet, a wealthy retired merchant of this city, failed in his plan to prevent the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company from erecting two trolley poles on his premises.

Mr. Vliet spent most of that time in one hole which the trolley people had dug on Albany Street. He came out now and then to hold a council of war and to get a cup of coffee. Last night it looked as if the trolley people had given up the idea of erecting poles, but shortly after midnight a construction car with twenty laborers arrived in charge of Mr. Butler, the traction company manager. Mr. Vliet and his hired man, Michael Sweeney, tried to prevent the work from going on, but the laborers were too many for them. Mr. Vliet appealed to the police, but Mr. Butler would not take their orders, and kept some of his men shoving Vliet and Sweeney away, while the others got busy with the work. Finally bystanders took part with Mr. Vliet and helped him fill up one of the holes with paving bricks, and then they put curb stones over it.

Once Mr. Vliet jumped into a hole on Albany Street, and a trolley man jumped in on top of him with his legs around Mr. Vliet's neck. The crowd was indignant and hustled the trolley laborer off in a hurry. Mr. Vliet was badly used up. About 3:45 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Vliet's sympathizers had dispersed, the laborers made a rush, and in a short time had both poles up and the wires strung.

MOTHER'S PLEA MAY COST DESERTER'S LIFE.

Maryland Soldier Who Joined Philippine Insurgents to Please His Sweetheart Sent Home a Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—An appeal from a Maryland mother to the War Department in behalf of her erring son, and the efforts of Senator McComas to assist her, have been the means of enabling the military authorities to complete the evidence against a young soldier in the Philippines charged with desertion to the enemy and taking up arms against his Government.

Arthur Richter of Maryland enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Artillery prior to the reorganization of the Artillery Corps. In the Fall of 1898 he deserted from Manila, having fallen in love with a Filipino girl, who induced him to join the Filipino army. That took place prior to the outbreak and the attack of Aguinaldo's forces on the United States Army.

At the time of the outbreak Richter was with the army of Gen. Tiras, which opposed the American forces on the south. After the repeated defeats of the insurgents, Richter left Luson with his Filipino sweetheart and went to Mindoro. There he remained unmolested for many months, but the military authorities finally captured him. Soon after being imprisoned Richter opened a correspondence with his mother. In his letters he deplored the circumstances which led to his desertion, and said that if he succeeded in getting out of his trouble it would be a lifelong lesson to him.

His mother wrote to Senator McComas, asking his influence with the Secretary of War. She also inclosed the letters received from her son. The Senator indorsed the whole packet to the War Department, asking that, in view of the youthfulness of Richter and other circumstances connected with the case, such clemency as was deemed proper be extended. The papers contained confessions that will prove valuable to the prosecution of the case. They have been sent to the Philippines, and are in the hands of the Judge Advocate of the general court-martial.

ARMOUR'S POTATO CORNER.

Arrangements Reported Completed to Secure Control of the Crop in the Northwest and Raise Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 20.—Agents of Armour & Co. have been busily at work and have almost completed arrangements by which the entire control of the potato crop of the Northwest will be in the hands of that firm. Whole trainloads of potatoes are already standing on the sidings throughout Minnesota and Michigan awaiting an introduction to the cold storage warehouses of the firm.

A jump to 60 cents a bushel is expected by Dec. 15. A dispatch from Peoria says:

"Henry Fawcett, a traveling man of Rock Island, is the authority for the statement that Armour & Co. are preparing to corner the potato market within the next three weeks. Fawcett says he met several Armour representatives in Michigan and Minnesota last week, who are buying all the potatoes offered at 16 and 17 cents a bushel. The men told him they had orders to make contracts as rapidly as possible, as it is intended to advance the price to 60 cents a bushel by Dec. 15."

ARMOUR SELLING WHEAT.

Coup of the Leading Bull Interest Estimated to Have Netted Him About $350,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—Armour selling of wheat on a great scale was the whole story in that market to-day, as Armour buying had been the main thing for the week previous.

At the close it was estimated that at least 6,000,000 bushels had been liquidated by the leading bull interest, and the selling was going on almost up to the last tap of the bell, and the bottom of a 2c. decline. Some estimates put the selling at 10,000,000 bushels, and, including the offerings of other longs, that figure would not be an exaggeration.

May sold at the opening at 77⅛c., and off with moderate reactions to 75⅞@76c., a net loss of 1⅝c. December on a moderate trade was much stronger, with evidence of Armour buying early, the purpose presumably to scare in May shorts and make a little market to sell on. The December sold ¾c. under May early, the narrowest discount yet, and closed at 75½c., a loss of ⅞@1c. only. At a rough estimate Armour's coup to-day netted him about $350,000.

The Armour line of May is still thought to be close to 9,000,000 bushels after to-day's heavy selling. His December holding is of more doubtful proportions, as the buying has been more under cover. He has enough to thoroughly scare shorts, who bid the price up to-day to within one-half cent of the May price, and 1½ cents over the previous close.

Investors read The Wall Street Journal.—Adv.

Of Interest to Women.
A competent ladies' maid renders her services as lady patroness of the Pennsylvania Special on route between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

NEW YORK UNDER THE REFORM REGIME

Citizens' Union Report of What Has Been Accomplished.

Summary of the Work Done In Ten Months by Each Department of the Municipal Administration.

The following statement, reviewing the work of the reform administration during its ten months of office, has been issued by the Citizens' Union through R. Fulton Cutting:

"Ten months have elapsed since the present administration assumed direction of the business affairs of the Corporation of New York City. Despite the shortness of the time, the disadvantage of an operating plant disgracefully deteriorated, and the want of an adequate measure of home rule, the heads of the various departments have generally accomplished excellent results.

"It is true the effort to solve the awful problem of the Police Department has thus far disappointed popular expectation, and so exclusively has attention been concentrated upon that department that the very notable achievements of the others have been lost sight of. A brief summary of what has been actually accomplished (as learned by the Union from the departments) will measureably indicate the capacity and the integrity of our officials.

LAW DEPARTMENT

"In ten months this department has collected twice as much in arrears from tax dodgers as during the entire four years of the preceding administration, ($352,282 against $157,316.) The amount collected by this bureau equals the salary list of the entire department for the whole year.

"Penalties for violations of law and city ordinances have been collected in a sum more than double that received during the same period last year. Judgments obtained against the city have aggregated $314,000 less than in the first ten months of 1901, and judgments in the city's favor $13,000 more.

"In street proceedings nearly twice as much work has been completed as during the whole term of the preceding administration. In grade damage commissions more than twice as many claims have been dismissed, and half as many awards made

ment has materially increased the actual work of street cleaning and collecting as compared with the preceding administration. It has increased the property of the city by a considerable acreage of land filled in with ashes and rubbish at Riker's Island, valued at $250,000.

"Ashes and rubbish in the Borough of Brooklyn are being removed by an electrical trolley system with an expected saving to the city of 50 per cent. on the haul. Manure in the Borough of Manhattan is being disposed of without cost, the previous method being to throw it into the sea at the cost of 18 cents per cubic yard. Bids for the entire disposal of street sweepings to contracting companies are now about to be opened, and they are expected to produce an income to the city while permanently abolishing the nuisance and expense of dumping in the bay. Horseshoeing is done by public instead of private letting as heretofore, and at a material saving to the city.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER, GAS, AND ELECTRICITY.

"This being a consolidation of several departments, much reorganizing had to be done. An act of the Legislature was procured allowing the condemnation of the Westchester Water Company, and proceedings have been commenced to acquire such portions of the property as will place all the water supply of the Bronx in the possession of the city.

"The necessary extension of the system in all parts of the city has been vigorously prosecuted to keep pace with the growth of population, especially in Brooklyn, which borough has been threatened with a water famine several times in recent years. Many water meters were found to have been tampered with and registering but a small portion of the water used; these errors have been corrected and the receipts of the department have increased $703,407.63 in ten months, partly by arrearages which the late administration had not collected from favored individuals. Unfortunately this now goes to the Sinking Fund instead of being available for the reduction of the city's budget and consequent relief of taxation.

"A new forty-eight-inch water main is rapidly being laid in Mosholu Parkway, Borough of the Bronx, to relieve the protracted scarcity of water in that section. The work of protecting the Croton watershed and that in watersheds in Long Island from pollution has been vigorously pushed.

"Upon application by the Commissioner to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that body has demanded the placing underground of all electric wires in Brooklyn except those of the trolley lines.

PARKS—MANHATTAN AND RICHMOND

"With an appropriation of $62,178 less than in 1901, not only have all the parks maintained in former years been cared for in a manner that reflects credit upon the present administration, but in addition a playground and children's farm garden in De Witt Clinton Park, a temporary recreation and breathing place in Thomas Jefferson Park, and two improved parks in Richmond County have been maintained. The force has been reduced and the men made to work.

"William H. Seward Park, East Broadway and Rutgers Street—Acquired by the city in 1897. Nothing was done in the way of opening it for public use until 1902. Playgrounds, outdoor gymnasia, and other park features are being constructed, and a contract is about to be let for a pavilion which will be a shelter, comfort station, and will contain shower baths, lavatories, and other features.

"Thomas Jefferson Park, First Avenue, East River, (One Hundred and Eleventh Street and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street)—First used as a park in the Summer of 1902. By means of tents, settees, &c., land was made available for temporary public use and proved of very great benefit to the dense surrounding population. Plans have been completed for constructing playgrounds, outdoor gymnasia, and other park features, including a fine park building, to contain shower baths, public comfort stations, &c.

"De Witt Clinton Park, Hudson River, Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets—First used for park purposes Summer of 1902. Children's farm gardens (instituted by Mrs. Henry G. Parsons) were maintained there during the Summer with very gratifying results. Money has been appropriated for improvements similar to those projected in Thomas Jefferson Park, and work will shortly be commenced.

BROOKLYN PARKS.

"The sites acquired under previous administrations and left practically untouched are being vigorously developed and improved. Seaside Park, at the foot of the Ocean Parkway, has been left unimproved for twenty-five years. The Commissioner in forty-three working days, at a cost of about $30,000, reclaimed this tract and made it a popular resort which has been frequented by vast multitudes of people every clear day since its opening.

"Highland Park, adjoining Ridgewood Reservoir, the only available breathing place of the vast East New York section, has been laid out and will be completed early next season.

"Clinton Park and New Lots Playground, purchased in 1894 and since unimproved, the only park spaces of the Brownville section, will be ready for use before Jan. 1.

"Ocean Parkway has been reconstructed the entire distance to Coney Island in similar manner as has been done on Fort Hamilton Avenue, while portions of the Eastern Parkway have been macadamized and the general standard of the whole park system of the borough has been enormously improved. Ocean Avenue on the easterly side of Prospect Park has been macadamized and drained, transforming a disgraceful mud hole into a magnificent boulevard.

"Queens Borough parks have been overhauled and will be in proper condition for public occupancy next Summer.

BRONX PARKS.

"At the beginning of the year the Commissioner found that many parks acquired as long as fourteen years ago had remained without improvement, and he so directed his efforts that nearly every one of these spaces has been made available for public pleasure. A new departure has been the erection in Pelham Bay Park of a bathing station containing forty bathhouses, which is understood to be but the commencement of a general system to bring the splendid bathing facilities of the Sound shore within the reach of the residents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

"Public comfort stations have been erected in several of the parks, new roads have been constructed within the jurisdiction of the department; slopes cleaned up and graded. The department has acquired from the Bureau of Highways a number of small sections and triangles at street intersections, twenty-eight in all, which have been cleaned up and graded. To those who realize the importance of this work in any scheme for the beautification of the Borough of the Bronx the mere statement of the fact is sufficient.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

"All consumptive patients from all city institutions have been put into a hospital for consumptives only, opened on Blackwell's Island in January last, where special care and extra diet have yielded remarkably favorable results. The patients and inmates of all institutions are better and more liberally fed. Better bread is now being made by the city, cheaper than that provided by contract. A plentiful supply of clothing and bedding has been provided for all inmates.

"All hospitals and almshouses have been equipped with fire escapes, extinguishers, and other apparatus; all buildings have been repaired or extended so far as funds have permitted. A visiting dentist has been appointed to Randall's Island; heretofore the 800 children of that institution have had no dental care. Female nurses have replaced male nurses in most of the wards of the City Hospital with good results and a better class of employes are secured.

"Husbands who neglect to support their families have been pursued more vigorously. The amount collected and turned over to deserted wives has increased 40 per cent.

"Many small details, too numerous to mention here, have increased the comfort of the patients and inmates and the treatment of the sick and insane and dependent poor has been greatly improved.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

"The penitentiaries, workhouses, city and district prisons, and many other department buildings found in bad condition in January have been completely repaired and renovated. Work on the Tombs Prison, which was to have been completed January, 1900, and was practically at a standstill in January, 1902, has been pushed and the building will soon be fit to accommodate prisoners.

"Facilities for decent bathing for both sexes have been provided in the institutions. A reformatory school for boys has been opened on Hart's Island. The improvement and enlarging of Riker's Island, which had been neglected for two years, was resumed, and on the suggestion of the Commissioner of Correction the Street Cleaning Department filled in the creek work with ashes, &c., making over twelve acres of new ground. Discipline among the keepers and employes has been improved and favorable results shown in the conduct of the inmates.

"In a report to the Women's Prison Association, Miss Alice Woodbridge, visitor, says: 'Taken as a whole, I have never in the ten years of my experience with the Department of Corrections found the institutions in such good condition as at present.' Far more work and of better quality has been done for less money than was expended during the previous year.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

"The new-law tenements have proved themselves to be successful, from the point of view of both the landlord and the tenant. Plans for 519 new buildings, costing over $18,000,000, have been filed from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 of the current year, of which 297 are in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 222 in the other boroughs. More than 1,200 old tenements have been altered in conformity with the law.

"The department did not succeed in securing its Inspectors until early in the Summer, or its clerks until late in the Summer, and was not able to take over the complaint work from the Department of Health until Aug. 1. It dealt with 3,651 complaints in August, 2,578 in September, and 2,467 in October. As a rule the orders of the department are recognized as reasonable and have been cheerfully complied with. The new law tenements are renting readily at remunerative rates; there are waiting lists for many of them.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

"Since Jan. 1 no promotions have been made except for merit. A number of efficient men who had been passed over have obtained a justly earned promotion. Political assessment of members of the Fire Department at election time has been prohibited. The over-crowding of theatres has been corrected. A conspiracy in the repair shop to defraud the city by accepting inferior materials from the contractors was detected, and the Chief of Construction and several foremen implicated with him have been dismissed; a new system has been instituted in the repair shop which will make such frauds practically impossible.

"The privileges granted to the Manhattan Fire Alarm Company and which involved a violation of the law have been revoked. This company was unduly favored by the last administration, and enjoyed a practical monopoly. The fire alarm box system has been greatly improved by the installation of additional cables, lessening the number of boxes for each circuit. A Municipal Explosives Commission has been created, charged with the duty of making a complete revision of the laws and ordinances for the manufacture, transportation, handling, and storage of explosives and dangerous chemicals.

DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

"The Commissioner has abolished the sinecures of Deputy Commissioner for Queens and Richmond; in the latter borough the city was paying $3,200 per annum to supervise the work of two bridge tenders at $600 per annum each. Exclusive of these economies, the salary list of the department has been cut down about $87,000, approximately 12 per cent.; at the same time no salaries have been decreased, and in some deserving cases they have been raised.

"A daily and systematic inspection of the Brooklyn Bridge has been instituted. A plan has been adopted for adding four more loops for trolley tracks at the Manhattan end of the bridge, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company having agreed to pay for this improvement. A material increase in train service on the bridge has been secured from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and over four hundred car round trips have been added to the daily service.

"The completion of the Williamsburg Bridge is being pressed, and the wisdom of the department in insisting upon a fireproof flooring for this bridge has been demonstrated by the recent fire. The same plan will be followed in the other bridges now under construction.

DOCK DEPARTMENT.

"After a fair hearing at a public trial upon charges preferred, one-quarter of the number of former dock masters have been dismissed, and thus for this year, without increase in rates, dock masters' collections have increased 15 per cent. over 1901, (greatest previous average from 4 to 5 per cent.) Nine new, and the largest piers in the city, have been commenced. Two recreation piers—one in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn—have been located, the former commenced. Inter-communication between boroughs has been facilitated by the establishment of new ferries.

"Ice-bridge privileges have been granted to any responsible applicant whenever possible, and dumps allotted to highest bidders instead of being leased to favored parties and at greatly increased revenue. (Dump foot of Thirtieth Street leased last year for $750; this year $6,700. Foot of West Forty-third Street, leased last year for $1,800; this year $5,700.) No unrestricted grants of land under water are being made as heretofore; all grants of present administration reserve to the city the right to reacquire the land upon payment of the original cost, plus the value of improvements. Reduction in cost of cleaning wharf property as compared with last year over 8½ per cent. Reductions in salary list of office employes have been made.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

"The eligible lists formed from examinations held prior to January, 1902, were either practically exhausted or were so old as to be useless. The commission, therefore, had to hold competitive examinations under nearly every title included in the municipal classification. Ten thousand three hundred and fifty-nine persons were examined in the first eight months of this year, against 4,603 in the entire preceding twelve months.

"Examinations of a technical character have been advertised in appropriate trade journals, and as a result competitors of a higher grade have been attracted. The old practice of examining large numbers of candidates for a given position, in sections—about 100 a day—has been abolished and all candidates are examined at one time in a large hall. This insures fairness. The practice of employing examiners at a per diem compensation has been replaced by the employment of a corps of salaried examiners at less expense and with better results.

"The practice of rerating the papers of candidates upon appeal was subject to much abuse; the rerating privileges have been much reduced and safeguarded in a manner to prevent abuse in future. Reratings will not be made unless it is shown that substantial injustice has been done. All candidates have an opportunity to examine their papers.

PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

"The asphalt ring has been broken up and contracts made for city paving at one-half the price paid by the previous administration and at an estimated saving to the city for this year of nearly $400,000. He has contracted for three fine public baths, open all the year round, in the most thickly settled quarters of the city. His Bureau of Sewers in its first seven months has cleaned twice the sewer mileage as during the whole year of 1901.

"The Bureau of Buildings has promptly acted upon all plans submitted to it, and there has been less delay than ever before, and this in spite of the fact that there has been more actual building going on than during the same period last year.

"An Engineering Bureau has been created; the testing and inspection of fireproof wood and concrete construction has been put in the hands of experts. The theatres are constantly inspected by a day and night force; extra protection against fire has been afforded by the removal of any possible obstruction to all exits and the placing of automatic asbestos curtains in all theatres. Hotels are inspected more frequently and thoroughly. All factories and lofts are being systematically inspected and abuses remedied with a view to the comfort and safety of the employes, particularly from fire. No favors are shown; the small blackmailing of builders by Inspectors of work in process of construction has been vigorously dealt with and largely or entirely stopped.

"The Bureau was reorganized in January, a number of unnecessary employes discharged, and, while the working expenses of the department are 20 per cent. less than in 1901, far more and better work has been done.

PRESIDENT OF BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

"The improvements effected in the Borough of Brooklyn fall naturally under the heads of the subordinate departments. The Department of Public Works has aided in destroying the asphalt monopoly and has reduced the average price of asphalting from $2.83 per square yard, including concrete base and a five years' guarantee, to $1.70 per square yard, and with positive improvement in the quality of the work done.

"More contracts for necessary repaving (104 in all) have been given out in the first ten months of 1902 than the entire four years of the previous administration. This has been done at an expense of $1,400,000, as compared with $1,580,000. No year in the history of Brooklyn shows as much mileage of pavement under contract; forty-eight streets are now being paved simultaneously; 48.27 miles of poor pavement have been relaid at the unprecedented rate of 2,000 square yards daily. Repair flying squadrons have been constituted in order that the complaints of one day may be remedied the next. Special attention has been paid to the beautification of the park thoroughfares. Fourth Avenue from Flatbush Avenue to the sea and Bushwick Avenue are examples of this policy.

"As the result of this administration, Brooklyn at the close of this year will have asphalted streets connecting all its principal sections.

"The Bureau of Sewers has let four large contracts for the outlying districts where over 100,000 people were without proper drainage. This improvement will cost $1,430,000, and by this expenditure the borough will secure double the service which it would have obtained if judged by the standard of former years. As a single illustration, the price of cleaning sewer basins has been reduced to $1.65, while during the last administration it cost $4 per basin. The three sewerage disposition works at Coney Island, found by this administration in an utterly useless condition, have been put in good working order without further appropriation.

"Among the other projected improvements may be cited the two new public baths, six large public comfort stations, a Hall of Records, and a new women's jail in Raymond Street, which latter institution has been the subject of complaints from time out of mind.

"The Bureau of Buildings has been effectively operated, although its business has very much increased, at a saving of 25 per cent. over former cost. An administrative reform which has made much of this possible was the extension of the working hours of the clerical force in the various departments from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening.

PRESIDENT OF RICHMOND BOROUGH.

"As much work has been done in repaving business streets as during the whole of the preceding four years. Extensive repairs have been made to macadam and dirt roads, many of which were shamefully dilapidated. Collection of ashes and garbage is more extensive and regular than ever before. With increased efficiency in street cleaning has come an important reduction in expense. The cost per mile this year being $13.44, against $23.29 in 1901. The cost, moreover, is steadily decreasing, the month of October showing only $9.42 per mile, and November estimated at less than $9.

"Appropriations have been made for a fine borough building, a fire alarm system has been introduced, and a new jail has been provided for. Employes are engaged as far as possible by the year instead of as heretofore, employing a greater number for short periods.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

"When the budget was revised last Spring the money appropriated to this office was reduced 6 per cent., and the office is run effectively upon the reduced amount. Great attention has been paid to the obtaining of business methods in the disbursement of city moneys. School teachers are now paid promptly. Jurors in Kings and Queens Counties are paid by mail instead of requiring them to return later to the Court Houses. Paymasters now go to the men at their work, instead of taking the men away from their work at a considerable loss to the city.

"Notices of arrears of personal taxes were mailed to all delinquents the first of the year, thereby enabling a very large amount, not less than half a million dollars, to be paid without incurring the penal charges of the Marshal for collection. The Controller shares with the Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn the credit of breaking up the asphalt ring; he has also secured for the city the payment of increased rentals for vault privileges by the contractors for the Rapid Transit Subway and has framed a revised ordinance to secure for the city much larger receipt for all vault privileges.

"People entitled to receive a warrant from the city have been compelled to call at the Controller's office to receive the same; the ordinance has been amended and an amendment to the charter is asked for to permit the mailing of such warrant and so save trouble for thousands of citizens.

"Special attention has been given to the handling of the city's real estate; this branch of the city's business is being thoroughly systematized. The Controller proposes to relieve current taxation by using the surplus of the Sinking Fund. Great attention has been given to the charitable institutions receiving money from the city, and the management of one such institution has been presented to the Grand Jury for investigation. Successful efforts were made in the courts to make the contractors and not the city pay for the electrical conduits in the subway, the cost of which will amount to a million and a quarter dollars.

"These and many other small reforms too numerous to mention here show a large saving in the aggregate and indicate the adoption of sound business methods.

THE MAYOR.

"The Mayor, with strict fidelity to his ante-election pledges, has rescued his high office from partisanship and made the Chief Executive of the municipality a true servant of all the people. A zealous carefulness at once for the interest of the municipality and the welfare of the humblest individual has characterized his every action, and his determination to do justice is the basis of the reform in the method of assessing real estate values, as directed by law and adopted by Tax Commissioners. To the spoilsman and the privileged his administration is a disappointment.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

"This too short and imperfect summary is the beginning of the fulfillment of the non-partisan pledges—we submit it promises a new and impressive era of municipal government in this city. But to maintain what has been gained and realize the beneficent future assured by the perpetuation of our principles the union must have the cordial and publicly expressed support of all good citizens, irrespective of party.

"In rehearsing the position of the Citizens' Union let it be remembered it is not, except incidentally, an anti-Tammany organization. It is unqualifiedly opposed to Tammany Hall because that organization exhibits in municipal politics all the evils of the system which the union was formed to overthrow. It is convinced that the Municipal Government cannot be wisely and efficiently conducted in the interest of the citizens unless municipal elections are entirely free from the party considerations which divide Republicans and Democrats. The municipal service depends upon the character and purpose of the officials, and if the administration is in the hands of an organization which looks upon its success at the polls as a party success and treats the offices purely as a reward for party services no permanent improvement can ever be achieved in the Municipal Government. The resulting condition must necessarily be such a climax of corruption and extravagance as existed in the City of New York during the last administration.

"While therefore the union was sincerely gratified by the readiness of other bodies to unite with it in a single-hearted effort to secure a non-partisan administration and reaffirms its determination to co-operate heartily with them, it remains in avowed hostility, not to partisan organizations, but to the domination of municipal politics by such organizations. Its contention is for municipal independence, for the citizen's privilege of managing his own affairs, and for an administration without spoils, favoritism, or partisan bias.

"The Citizens' Union stands upon different ground from that occupied by the other organizations with which it has co-operated. It is as broad as the citizenship itself. Voters of all shades of partisan opinion are admitted to its membership. Independent Republicans, machine Republicans, Bryan Democrats, Gold Democrats, and Single Taxers are welcome to its ranks. It is free from the complications of National and State issues and is wholly devoted to the interests of the entire community.

"The only citizens the union is determined to exclude from its membership are the mercenary politician and the incompetent office seeker. While the union regards the ambition to serve the people in official capacity as entirely laudable, it will never recommend for office any man whose claim for recognition is founded solely upon his services as a campaign orator or worker. A reputation for ability and character fairly earned is a necessary qualification for favorable consideration.

"The Citizens' Union now appeals to all citizens who approve its position to give it their active and loyal support. It will not demand the impossible from its associates or ignore expediency, but the public may rely upon it that it will never be a party to nominating a candidate for office who does not declare his sincere adhesion to the principle of non-partisan administration of the City Government.

"R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman."

New Rock Island Passenger Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Since the death of Isaac L. Loomis, New England Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, early last week, there has been considerable speculation among railroad men as to who his successor would be. That has been set at rest by the announcement that K. E. Palmer of Peoria, Ill., has received the appointment, and is now on his way East to assume his new duties.

Award in Goldsmith Case.

Charles P. Goldsmith, a jeweler at 33 Gold Street, who was sued by Dr. Jacob H. Asch on a bill for services, says that the amount [illegible] $450, with interest, and [illegible] of the jury was [illegible] the bond offered [illegible] Court.

WRANGLE OVER A PILLOW

Magistrate Tells Why He Ordered Ethel Spiser Locked Up.

"For the Good of the People," He Says—Employers Ready to Back Action She May Take Against Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Because she would not give up the sofa pillow which her mother sent from far-away Austria and which her sister claimed as hers, Ethel Spiser of 198 Orange Street now awaits under $300 bail the consideration of her case by the Grand Jury. She is charged with larceny of the sofa pillow, although it came to her and to no one else, and she has not yet been allowed to speak in her own defense. The sister is the complainant.

Under just what statute the alleged offense comes no one seems to know, least of all Magistrate Hermann Schalk, the one-time brewer, who dispenses justice in the Second Precinct Police Court. He says that he administers the affairs of his court in the interests of the common people and sometimes "scares them" into an appreciation of their moral shortcomings. Magistrate Schalk tried to "scare" Ethel Spiser Wednesday, according to his statement, when she came before him in answer to her sister's complaint, but Miss Spiser refused to be scared, and so he ordered her locked up upon the issuance of a warrant. She was bailed out in an hour by James Duffy, who keeps a grocery store at Orange and Sheffield Streets.

Behind all this is the story of a quarrel of the two sisters, who, with their fourteen-year-old brother, Tommy, lived up to a week ago in two little rooms at 167 Newton Street, and work together in the corset factory of Weingarten Brothers. Five years ago Ethel Spiser, then only seventeen, came across the water all alone, and after a little time spent in New York with her brothers, Peter and Charles, found employment in the Weingarten factory. She was a hardworking girl, thrifty as well, and it was a little more than a year ago that she sent money home to pay the passage of her sister, Jennie. With Jennie came the younger brother, and the three lived together with Ethel, the oldest, as housekeeper and mother pro tem. of the family.

Just by what process trouble arose between Ethel and her sister neither of them seems to know, but trouble did come, and with it a decision to break up the household arrangements to the end that Jennie might live apart from the others, while Tommy remained with Ethel.

At this point the sofa pillow entered. A pretty silk pillow it was, made by mother's hand in the old country and sent with three others to the children, who hoped one day to have their mother and aged father with them. Two of the four had been given to the brothers in New York, and this one and another Ethel had kept for Tommy and herself. Ethel thought she was entitled to keep it, and Jennie thought otherwise; but Ethel was in possession. Accordingly, Jennie went to the Second Precinct Court and made a complaint, upon notice of which her sister appeared before Magistrate Schalk.

A stormy scene followed. Ethel was told to give up the pillow, on the statement of a policeman, who said she had admitted to him that the pillow belonger to Jennie. She refused, and the Magistrate proceeded to "scare" her, with the known result. Twice the girl attempted to explain that the pillow was hers and laid the mother's letter upon which she based her claim on the bench in front of her. The letter was not admitted, although Ethel declared that it gave her permission to keep the pillow.

Yesterday she told a reporter the story of her hard work earning the money to pay for her sister's passage and of the home she had made for the little family group who were working here. She bravely asserted her belief that she was right in keeping the pillow, and her confidence that the result would be an acquittal. "But," she said, almost tearfully, "they have no right to take away my good name."

Magistrate Schalk said, in telling his side of the case, that he had tried to persuade the girl that she was wrong; that she had been "stubborn," and he had ordered her locked up.

"On what grounds?" the Magistrate was asked.

"For the good of the people, whose servant I am," was the reply.

The girl threatens to institute proceedings against the police Judge, and her employers, who speak in the highest terms of her, say they are ready to back her in whatever action she may desire to take.

MARSEILLES MUSEUM ROBBED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Museum of Medals at Marseilles, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has been robbed of 703 coins, mostly Roman and Provençal, valued at over 100,000f.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL ENGLISH CRUELTY CASE.

Wiltshire Woman, Wife of a Landed Proprietor, Charged with Brutally Ill-Treating Her Daughter.

LONDON, Nov. 20. — Extraordinary charges of cruelty on the part of a mother to her child, recalling the Montagu case in the North of Ireland, which created world-wide interest about ten years ago, are now being heard at the Old Bailey.

Mrs. Annie Penruddocke of Compton Park, Wiltshire, the wife of a Magistrate and large landed proprietor, is charged with brutally assaulting and ill-treating her seven-year-old daughter Letitia. The court was filled to-day with fashionably dressed women, many of whom are leaders of the county society of Wiltshire and close friends of the defendant. Several of the best-known counsel have been engaged.

According to the statements of the Crown Prosecutor, which were corroborated by governesses and servants, the cruelties have been going on for two years, and included beating the child with nettles, systematic neglect, ill-treatment, assault, and partial starvation. One form of punishment was to make the child stand on the bough of a tree in inclement weather for hours at a time.

WOMAN VOTERS IN BOSTON.

They Register to Cast Ballots for School Committee Members.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—An army of women voters has kept the registrars of Boston busy for several days, and 18,323 of them will be ready to cast their ballots for School Committee members in December.

Registration for this year closed last night at 10 o'clock, a total of 130,437 voters being shown by the registrars' figures. There was a gain of but 637 male voters. The surprising activity of the women is due to the fight that has been going on over the Public School Association's ticket for School Committee.

The energy of Mrs. Julia Duff, the leader in the fight against the Public School Association, is considered accountable for much of the new registration. Democratic leaders are amazed at the enthusiasm displayed under her leadership for the Democratic candidates.

REPORTED LOSS OF 150 LIVES.

VIENNA, Nov. 20.—A Bucharest newspaper publishes an unconfirmed report that the steamship Bosnia, belonging to the Florio & Rubattino Company, loaded with cereals, has foundered in a gale in the Black Sea off Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

One hundred and fifty persons are reported to have perished.

SAYS SHE INHERITS MILLIONS.

Miss Brown of Milwaukee Had a Very Rich but Obscure Great Uncle in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Bella Brown, eighteen years old, to-day received word from the East that she had been left $10,000,000 by the death of a great-uncle, Leo Lawrence, for many years a Wall Street broker.

"When I was very little," said Miss Brown this morning, "we used to live in New York, and my great-uncle always loved to have me near him. I shall not come into possession of the money until I am twenty-five years old. It seems a very long time to wait, but I shall have plenty to keep me busy until then. I shall begin studying music just as soon as mother is better. She has been ill for some time. Probably I shall begin here in Milwaukee, but later, of course, I shall go to New York and train under the best teachers.

"I think they called uncle one of the Wall Street bears. At least I know that his office was on Wall Street, and he had a great, big, old-fashioned house with so many queer corners and places in it. I was a little bit afraid in it when I was there. But I was only a little bit of a girl then."

No such person as Leo Lawrence, Wall Street broker, could be found last night, nor does the name appear in the City Directory.

SURETY COMPANIES AGREE.

Baltimore Concerns Devise a Plan to Stop Rate-Cutting for Furnishing Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—An agreement has been effected among the three big bonding surety companies of Baltimore, with agencies in every city in the country, by which it is hoped to end rate cutting in taking bonds. It is believed the agreement of the Baltimore companies will be concurred in by those in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. No merger of the companies is contemplated, nor will their individuality be destroyed.

The Baltimore companies concerned are the American Bonding and Trust Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. It is also expected that the American Surety Company, the National Surety Company, and the Fidelity and Casualty Company, all of New York, will join in this agreement. These six companies practically control the surety business of the United States and reach into several foreign countries.

STEAM ROAD FIGHTS TROLLEY.

New York Central's Opposition to Parallel Electric Line Between Rochester and Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The New York Central Railroad is making a hard fight to prevent trolley roads from paralleling its line through the centre of the State. A writ of certiorari, granted by Justice Nash of Rochester, on the application of the Central's attorneys, was served on the State Railroad Commission to-day, directing it to certify to its proceedings in granting to the Rochester, Syracuse and Eastern Railroad Company a certificate to construct and operate a line between Rochester and Syracuse.

At the time that certificate was granted the Central opposed the application. The Commissioners stipulated that the trolley line must be built on private property, except where it ran through cities, towns, and villages, its total length being 81.6 miles. In its application for the writ of certiorari, the steam railroad company argues that its line runs through all of the towns concerned between Rochester and Syracuse, by a route six-tenths of a mile shorter than the trolley. It points out that the West Shore Road also runs through most of those places, and that a third railroad connects Rochester and Syracuse by way of Auburn. For those reasons it argues that public convenience has no need of a fourth or trolley line.

The total population of the villages and towns along the route is only 27,783, and the total number of houses within a belt a mile wide is only 496, an average of 5⅝ to the mile. The Central points out that it has expended a large amount of money on its road and stations, and that the construction of the proposed electric railway would divert its business and seriously diminish its revenue. The writ is returnable within twenty days.

GUEST TAKEN TO BELLEVUE.

Young Woman at the Murray Hill Hotel Suffered from Morphine Poisoning.

A handsome young woman, about twenty-five years old, well dressed, and of unusually refined appearance, was taken to Bellevue Hospital shortly before midnight last night from the Murray Hill Hotel. At the hospital she was said to be suffering from morphine poisoning. The woman occupied Room 201 on the second floor, and, according to the hotel people, had registered there as "L. C. Vorhees, New York City."

Policeman McKay of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called into the hotel by a man giving his name as King and saying he was an employe of the hotel. He told the policeman that a young woman was very ill in the house. The woman was found in bed and in a semi-conscious condition, the police say. A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in a ward. Dr. McDonald of the hospital said the woman's condition is very serious and he believes she will die.

Dr. McDonald said that in the woman's pocketbook was found a medical prescription calling for a drug.

It was learned later that the woman had telephoned to the Murray Hill Hotel about 9:30 o'clock from the Manhattan Hotel, asking if she could engage a room. She was answered in the affirmative and soon arrived, with two large trunks and two bags. She had a most elaborate wardrobe and wore some valuable jewelry. In her purse was but $6.66.

ARMED MEN GUARD AVENUE.

Action Against the Erection of a Bathing Pavilion at Elberon Property Owners in Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 20.—A legal contest between property owners along the North Jersey coast had its beginning at Elberon to-day, when S. R. Guggenheim of New York checked an attempt to build a bathing pavilion alongside of his Summer home, the Fitler mansion. Policeman Henry F. Lankenau and sixteen armed men are on guard at the foot of Park Avenue.

L. Napoleon Levy, a lawyer, of 20 Broad Street, New York, is at the head of an enterprise that has been launched at Elberon to give to the Summer residents of Park and Elberon Avenues exclusive bathing privileges. He has leased the property at the foot of Park Avenue from Mrs. Zilpha Chadwick, the reputed heir to the Benjamin Woolley estate, and has given the contract for the erection of a bathing pavilion to the Long Branch Woodworking Company.

The company sublet the piling work to Thomas Proctor. The latter sent his machine to Elberon last night, intending to begin work to-day. The machine was moved to the beach yesterday. This morning it was carted away. About thirty property owners are interested in the pavilion.

Mr. Guggenheim declared that the erection of a three-thousand-dollar bathing pavilion alongside of his cottage would be a nuisance. He is of the opinion that the Woolley estate had no legal right to lease the land.

Gaiter Merchant Commits Suicide.

Morris J. Sachs, a gaiter merchant of 125 East Eighty-third Street, in business at 59 West Nineteenth Street, committed suicide last night in the Premier Turkish and Russian Baths and Hydriatic Institute, at 1,068 Lexington Avenue, by drinking carbolic acid. Coroner Jackson, who investigated the case, said the man's family told him Sachs had been demented for some time and had worried much about business matters. He left a widow and six children.

FAITH CURIST'S BELIEF

Appeals from $500 Fine in Connection with Baby's Death.

His Counsel's Arguments Before Appellate Division as to the Speculative Character of the Practice of Medicine.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has been called upon to determine whether a Faith Curist violates the law when he declines to call in a licensed physician to attend a sick child. The matter came up for review late yesterday afternoon on the appeal of J. Luther Pierson from a judgment of the County Court of Westchester County, under which he was convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 or serve one day in jail for each dollar unpaid.

The defendant, who is a member of what is known as the Christian Catholic Church of Chicago, had adopted a child. In February, 1901, the child, which was then about eighteen months old, died of bronchial pneumonia, without medical attendance. Pierson refused to call a physician because he believed that "the prayer of faith would heal the sick." He was indicted for misdemeanor under Section 228 of the Penal Code in "willfully omitting without lawful excuse to perform a duty imposed on him by law to furnish medical attendance to a minor."

At the trial before County Judge Smith Lent on March 26, 1901, Pierson testifying in his own behalf said that he was a clerk employed by the New York Central Railroad and lived at Valhalla, Westchester County. He said that while he had sufficient means to employ a physician, he did not believe in doing so.

"We believe," he testified, "that if we called a physician it might tend to the destruction of the child, and that instead of the child being saved it would surely die. To avoid its death we adopted the mode and prayer of our creed and our belief and exerted ourselves for the child's protection and safety."

On cross-examination Pierson was asked by the District Attorney:

"When you found that the child was dying, did you realise that your prayers were not answered, and did you not realize that it was proper to send for a doctor?"

"No, Sir," replied the defendant. "I did not realise that I should send for a physician."

Later he said:

"I think the Almighty would arrest disease if I asked Him. I do not think He had some special interest in punishing the child through me. All diseases are of the devil, and it was the devil's work in that child."

The case was given to the jury, which returned a verdict of "guilty," but recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court. The fine of $500 was imposed.

Robert E. Farley, attorney for the defendant, yesterday before the Appellate Court quoted the opinion of many of the leaders of the medical profession to show the speculative character of the practice of medicine, and repeated the sentence from Oliver Wendell Holmes's lecture on "Homeopathy and Its Kindred Delusions":

"A mingled mass of perverse ingenuity, a tinsel erudition of imbecile credulity, and of artful misrepresentation."

"If there were a law of this State," continued Mr. Farley, "compelling one to furnish medicine to his infant child, it would be unconstitutional, and with greater force can this be urged as to a law compelling one to furnish medical attendance."

Mr. Farley contended that the statute made it necessary to prove that Pierson had malicious intent when, as had been alleged, he neglected the child.

J. Addison Young, District Attorney of Westchester County, declared that the law of the State was explicit and constitutional. That it made it absolutely necessary for a parent or other person who occupied the relation of parent to furnish any child with medical attendance, and medical attendance meant the administration of medicine.

He said that the bar was compelled to resort to England for its precedents in the matter. He quoted Chief Justice Russell of the Queen's Bench at considerable length, and said:

"It does not matter what the religious prejudices or superstitions are, people must supply medical aid."

Justice Hirschberg interrupted Mr. Young to ask: "Do you contend that the mere declination to call a licensed physician violates this statute?"

"No," he answered, "but this defendant declared that he did not intend to call a doctor under any circumstances and would not do so no matter what the symptoms were."

Decision was reserved.

Strike on Behalf of Mules Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 20.—The 300 Montgomery coal mine employes whose sympathy for the mistreated mules caused them to go on a strike yesterday, returned to work to-day, and the mines are in operation as usual. The company agreed to see to it that in the future the mules are properly fed, watered, and curried before being put to work.

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ZENITH OF SUCCESS AT THE HORSE SHOW

Attendance in the Evening Equaled the Best Record.

Competition of the Four-in-Hand Teams the Conspicuous Event—Last Victory of Fashion in Hackney Class.

The Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last night reached the zenith of its popularity and success. The attendance throughout the day jumped to figures that equaled the best record of the exhibition, the crowd, when the crush was at its height, being estimated at 11,000. Then the show was at its best, with promenade and balcony filled until movement other than with the crowd was next to impossible, while the boxes held their full quota of notables of the fashionable and social world.

The great hall was ablaze with light and color, the best and newest of the gowns having been reserved for the occasion. The latitude for dress was the widest imaginable, however, and ranged from costumes that might have been designed for the opera, worn in the boxes, to the plainest street costumes worn by the visitors who were spectators. The ring show also was the best of the week, the programme having been arranged with the special view of making Thursday evening the most attractive occasion of the week.

The effect of an ambitious competition was more or less marred by an exhibit in a very smart tandem class, the team, showed by James R. Purcell of Gainsville, Va., giving a ludicrous turn to the contest. The Purcell team of long-tailed horses, said to have been winners at various country fairs, was tractable, but contrasted strongly with well-groomed opponents, and the laughter which greeted the driving of the elderly, gray-bearded whip became an uproar of mirth when he refused to see the gate opened for his exit. Though thrown out from further consideration, the Purcell outfit made round after round of the ring, the merriment increasing until grooms aided in getting the tandem out of the arena. The victory was awarded to Mrs. John Gerken's blue ribbon winners in other rings, Newsboy and Shopgirl, driven by A. Batanyi.

The most popular feature of the evening competition was a class for qualified hunters, which the amateur steeplechase rider F. Ambrose Clark won with the clever jumper Fancy Jane.

The contest for the American Coaching Club's Challenge Cup, for four-in-hand road teams, driven by their owners, was the conspicuous event of the afternoon, as it brought into the ring four remarkably fine teams, all driven by amateur whips. The drivers were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Dr. John L. Wentz, James Hobart Moore, and William H. Moore. The team that aroused most comment was that of William H. Moore, composed of four dark gray horses of the Orloff trotter breed that made a particularly impressive appearance and worked exceedingly well together. The judges found points of superior excellence in the other teams, Dr. Wentz winning with an oddly cross-matched four, consisting of a gray near and a bay off wheeler and a bay near and a gray off leader, while James Hobart Moore was second with a somewhat similar team of darker bays and grays in reversed positions. The victory gave Dr. Wentz a first claim on the Challenge Trophy, which must be won twice by the same exhibitor to become personal property.

A feature of the ring show in the morning that appealed strongly to the admirers of the hackney was the reappearance of the old-time champion, Fashion, owned by Prescott Lawrence. The horse now is nearly twenty-four years old, and has to be fed almost as a suckling colt would be, but nevertheless he was winner of the blue ribbon again. The contest was the last that the veteran is to take part in, as it is his owner's intention to retire him permanently now. The judging for championship in several other hackney classes gave notice that the show is near its end.

In the harness classes the most conspicuous winner of the day was Joseph E. Widener's bay mare Flower of Lynnewood, who added two blue ribbons to the Widener collection, in one case beating the frequent winner, Lord Golden, one of the stars of Dr. John L. Wentz's stable, in another especially good harness class the pair Burlingham and Viceroy, of James Hobart Moore's high-priced four-in-hand team, won after a warm competition, with the Widener pair Brigadier and Musketeer second. In this ring the stable of A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt got a consolation prize, the only one of the day for the Vanderbilt horses.

SOCIETY'S GREAT OCCASION.

Conspicuous Members Interested in the Events—Crush on Promenade.

Thursday is always the banner day at the Horse Show. There never has been such an afternoon attendance, and in the evening the crush was terrific. Those who are interested in horses and in the show have evinced their devotion by attending faithfully morning, noon, and night. Alfred Vanderbilt is a familiar figure in his red automobile, going down Fifth Avenue at an hour when many persons are at breakfast and not a few abed. Many of the admirers of the horse go to and from the show in motors of various kinds, and in the Garden are more horses than in the streets around the exhibition place.

Last evening everybody was in extreme good humor. Peals of laughter were heard on all sides when the antics of a particular team in the ring excited derision and the box holders showed that they were really watching what was going on and were taking an interest in it. At times the crowd was one solid mass, and trains were stepped on and beautiful gowns were ruined, but it made no difference. The band struck up the familiar "Mr. Dooley-ooley-o," and nearly every one joined in the chorus.

There were not many new-comers at the Garden among the boxholders, but almost all New York society was present. Much interest was taken in the engaged couples, as usual. Last evening Miss Marie De Neuville, who was stunning in fawn color and a great picture hat, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. Her fiancé, Lewis Iselin, sat near her, and in the box were Miss Therese Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. Mrs. Neilson and Miss Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt were in their box, as usual. Frederick Gebhard and Mrs. Arthur Kemp were with them a part of the evening.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt had with her Miss Natalie Rives. Miss Rives wore an immense hat, which could be seen from a large section of that part of the Garden. It was gray, with enormous ostrich plumes of the same color. The costume was gray and dark purple. Mrs. Vanderbilt in the evening wore white, with a great brown hat trimmed with cherry-colored velvet. Around her neck were three rows of large pearls.

An interesting box was that in which were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, the Princess Ruspoli, and the Marquise de Talleyrand Perigord. On the same side of the house was Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and the visitors in the box were changing constantly. Mrs. Drexel was there in the early part of the evening, and she was succeeded by Mrs. William E. Carter, in white, with a hat trimmed with sable. Mrs. Carter went with Harry Lehr, who was in his best vein, to the box occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and sat there with them and Miss Swan the latter part of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews occupied the Whitney box. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was with Mrs. Orme Wilson in the Pembroke Jones box, and James Henry Smith had as guests Miss Natalie Schenck and Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse. In the next box to that party were Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast. Mrs. Nast was Miss Coudert. She was gowned in white, with a white hat, and she wore a large bunch of gardenias. Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison were with her. Miss Louise McAllister was with Dr. and Mrs. Mason of Newport, and Miss Marie Antoinette Davis.

The Misses Mills were present in the early part of the evening. Mrs. Arthur Lodge was in one of the boxes on the south side of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud and Mr. and Mrs. Reynal were in their box on the Twenty-seventh Street side.

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia were in the Widener box. Mrs. Widener was not present in the evening. Others were absent also.

night. Mrs. John Jacob Astor refrains also from being there in the evening, and so does Mrs. Ogden Mills. It is just one of the little new fads.

Mrs. William H. Rowe, Jr., has been present nearly every day of the show in Col. Rowe's box, and she is one of the well-gowned women. She usually wears black and white, and a hat trimmed with sable. Miss Kathleen Neilson was in pale gray guipure cloth yesterday afternoon, and she wore a large round hat of gray beaver, with the brim turned up at the back and slanting down toward the front. It was trimmed with plumes of similar shade. Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson wore a hat of two shades of heliotrope, trimmed with plumes to match.

Many dark gowns were seen during the afternoon, and a number of well-known women in the plain tailored frocks were promenading the board walk. Five young girls in Box 18, each with a huge yellow chrysanthemum, attracted much attention during the afternoon.

Mrs. H. Oliver Harriman and Mrs. John R. Drexel were in their usual box. Miss Caroline Duer and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin were among the afternoon visitors, and also Lord and Lady Gordon-Lennox. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in the Pembroke Jones box. She was in black, unrelieved by any white, and her broad-brimmed plumed hat was brought well forward over her face.

Among those who were at the show yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Emmett, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Edward De Peyster Livingston, A. Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. James Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, T. Suffern Tailer, Miss Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Edward N. Tailer, Clinton Spencer, R. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

AWARDS OF PRIZES.

French Coach Horses, stallions kept for service, three years old.—Won by George D. King & Son's Troarn, blk. s., 15.3 hands.

Hackney Stallions, three years old, over 15 hands.—Won by Robert Beith's Gribthorpe, ch. s., 15.1½ hands, by Garton, Duke of Connaught-Kennythorp Lady; Henry Fairfax's Fiery Dane, ch. s., 15.3, by Danesfort-Go, second; Frederick C. Stevens's Langton's Rufus, ch. s., 15.1½, by Langton's Performer-Nelly, third, and William H. Mayer's Tiger Lily, ch. s., 15.2½, by Fashion-Jersey Lily, highly commended.

Hackney Stallions, four years old or over, with four of their get.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Fandango, ch. s., 12 years, 15.2½ hands, by Lord Rattler-Polly; Eben D. Jordan's Lord Denby II., b. s., aged, 15.2½, by Lord Derby-Polly, second.

Championship for Hackney Mares, three years old or over.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Hildred, ch. m., 4 years, 15.0¾ hands, by Stow Gabriel-Hearty; Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria III., b. 15.2½, by Fandango-Victoria, reserve.

Challenge Cup for Hackney Stallions, winners of first prizes in classes for three-year-olds or over.—Won by Robert Beith's Gribthorpe, ch. s., 3 years, 15.1½, by Garton, Duke of Connaught-Kennythorp Lady; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Robin Adair, ch. s., 12, 16, by Rufus-Fantail, reserve.

Half-bred Hackney Stallions, 4 years old or over, with four of their get.—Won by Prescott Lawrence's Fashion, blk. s., aged, 15 hands, by Confidence; the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Robin Adair, ch. s., 12, 16, by Rufus, second.

The Breeders' Challenge Cup, for registered or half-registered hackneys, 3 years old or over, mares or geldings, bred in America, shown in harness as appropriate to two-wheeled vehicle.—Won by Frederick C. Stevens's Cyrena, b. m., 5 years, 15.3½ hands, by Langton Performer-Sally G.; same owner's Nelly Langton, ch. m., 5, 15.1, by Langton Performer-Nelly, second.

Harness Horses, over 15 hands and not exceeding 16.3 hands.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Flower of Lynnewood, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g., 9, 15.1½, second; James Hobart Moore's The Master, ch. s., 5, 15.2, third, and William H. Moore's Drummer Boy, br. s., 6, 15.1½, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, over 15.2 hands, 3 years old or over, and up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by Miss E. Webb's El Queso, b. g., 15.3½ hands; W. A. McGibbon's Caughnawaga, 6, 15.2½, second; Joseph H. Janes's Sporting Life, b. g., 6, 16, third, and A. J. Cassatt's Cliquot, ch. g., 4, 15.2¾, highly commended.

Ponies, over 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, in harness.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah, b. g., aged, 14.0½ hands; John S. Bratton's Hi Holler, wh. g., 6, 13.1, second; Master Francis H. Burrage's Carrots, ch. m., 7, 13.2, third, and Miss Susan Henning's Taffy, b. g., 10, 14.1, highly commended.

Pairs of Roadsters and Road Rigs.—Won by E. S. Stotesbury's Puritania, br. m., 7 years, 15.2 hands, and Dainty Daffoe, br. m., 7, 15.2; William V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes, b. m., 8, 15.2½, and White Mark, 7, 15.2½, second; E. S. Stotesbury's Litka, b. m., 5, 15.2½, and Ladona, b. m., 7, 15.2½, third, and James W. Cooke's Fancy B., b. m., 5, 15.3, and Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 5, 15.3, highly commended.

Best performance of Hunters or Jumpers over six fences, two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet, carrying a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—Won by George Pepper's Myosota, br. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; same owner's Pearl, b. m., 8, 16, second; Robert M. Taylor's My Lady, ch. m., 7, third, and Charles Hurkamp's Amaret, b. g., aged, 16.2, highly commended.

Pairs of Harness Horses shown before a Victoria.—Won by James Hobart Moore's Burlingham, br. g., aged, 15.3 hands, and Viceroy, br. g., 5, 15.3; Joseph E. Widener's Brigadier, br. g., 7, 15.3½, and Musketeer, br. g., 6, 15.3½, second, and the Oakland Farm's Sinbad, br. g., 8, 14.3¼, and Cinderella, br. m., 7, 14.3½, third.

The American Coaching Club's Challenge Cup, for the best road team (four-in-hand) shown to a coach, and driven by the owner.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's four, Chesterfield, Silver Bloom, Gray Stone, and Count; James Hobart Moore's four, King William, King John, Clara, and Alice, second.

Ponies, 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, shown under the saddle.—Won by C. K. G. Billings's Perrere, b. g., 5 years, 13.0½ hands; Ernest G. Hilliard's Miss Belle, br. m., 7, 13 hands, second; C. E. Railey's Sweet Lips, ch. m., 4, 12.3 hands, third, and Master R. F. Carman's Ping Pong, skewbald m., 7, 12.2 hands, highly commended.

Harness Horses, not under 15.1 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands; novice class for horses that have not won a ribbon at any previous show.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Flower of Lynnewood, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands; John S. Bratton's My Surprise, br. g., 8, 15.1½ hands, second; T. E. Gordon & Son's Searchlight, b. g., 8, 15.2¾ hands, third, and Nathaniel Moore's Nancy Brown, ch. m., 7, 15.2½ hands, highly commended.

Corinthian Class, open to qualified hunters, ridden by members of recognized hunt clubs.—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Fancy Jane, b. m., 7 years, 16 hands; Charles Pfizer's Yourfellow, b. g., 7, 16.1½ hands, second; Robert M. Taylor's Grey Rock, gr. g., 6, third, and Charles Hurkamp's Hornpipe, rn. g., 7, 16.1 hands, highly commended.

Harness Tandems, horses not to exceed 14.3 hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy, ch. g., 6 years, 14.3 hands, and Shopgirl, ch. m., 5, 14.2½ hands; Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah, br. g., aged, 14.0½ hands, and Extravagance, br. g., 7, 14.2½ hands, second; Frederick and Walter Lewisohn's Silvertail, ch. m., 7, 14.2½ hands, and Sensation, blk. g., 8, 14.2½ hands, third, and John S. Bratton's Bridge, b. g., 5, 14.3 hands, and Branch, b. g., 7, 14.3 hands, highly commended.

Programme for To-day.

Ring Committees.—Day, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Col. De Lancey Kane. Evening, F. K. Sturgis and E. D. Morgan.

11 A. M.—Judging trotting stallions with record of 2:20 or better.

11:05—Judging stallions (trotters) for the championship.

11:15—Judging pairs of harness horses, (dealers.)

11:45—Preliminary trial of qualified hunters, lightweight, those horses selected to compete at 4:40 P. M. on Saturday.

2 P. M.—Judging ponies under saddle.

2:15—Judging pairs of horses, to be driven by ladies and shown to phaetons, appointments to count.

2:45—Judging horses suitable for chargers.

3:15—Judging road teams.

3:45—Judging road coaches and appointments, and quickest change of teams made in the ring.

4:15—Judging ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride.

5—Judging ladies' qualified hunters.

8:30—Judging pairs of ponies in harness.

8:45—Judging pairs of horses, to be shown before a demi-mail spider or Stanhope phaeton, (the Brewster Prize.)

9:15—Judging polo ponies.

9:45—Judging horses for the high jump.

SMOKE NUISANCE WARNING.

Health Department Ready to Prosecute Violators of the Law.

On account of complaints which have come into the Department of Helath of unwarrantable violation of the soft-coal ordinance President Lederle of the Board of Health has notified a number of people complained of that they must abate the nuisance or answer in the courts for their failure to do so.

Assistant Corporation Counsel F. W. Steele, who has charge of the Board of Health prosecutions, said yesterday:

"We have received a good many complaints, some of which are well founded, of violation of the smoke ordinance when it could have been avoided. These people will have a reasonable time in which to abate the nuisance, failing in which they will be prosecuted just as if the smoke ordinance had never been suspended. At present no suits are pending, and our way is clear for new cases."

Complaints continued yesterday to come from all parts of Greater New York from people who cannot get dealers to supply them with anthracite. The feeling was that

"Look Out for the Little Colds"

says the wise physician. Cure them before they grow large and dangerous. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** will help you do this better than anything else. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OPENING

President Schechter Delivers His Inaugural Address.

He Holds That No Deviation from the Doctrines of the Torah Should Be Taught—Dr. Cyrus Adler Reviews Jewish Education.

The Jewish Theological Seminary held its first public gathering last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue ad Ninety-second Street. Prof. Solomon Schechter, the professor at Cambridge University, England, who is known for his archaeological work in the Genizah of Cairo, made his inaugural address as President of the Faculty of the new seminary. The Professor appeared in the scholarly robes of the English university, and his address was listened to intently by over 1,000 men, including bankers, merchants, and scholars, who have become interested in the spread of Judaism in this country.

Prof. Schechter, in the course of his address, said that the work of the new American seminary would complete his life's work. His plea was for the spread of the old doctrines of the Torah, and he made it perfectly plain to those interested in the work that the students who sought to become ministers and preachers of the faith in this country would receive in the institution over which he will preside none of the so-called modern and liberal interpretations of the Talmud.

After the address of Prof. Schechter there was an outburst of applause, and hundreds of the audience crowded to the platform to shake hands with the scholar, who greeted all cordially and spoke to each words of cheer.

The efforts of the Jews in the United States to found a theological seminary for the training of ministers was outlined by Dr. Cyrus Adler, who as President of the Board of Trustees said in part:

"This is an eventful day in the history of Jewish learning and in Judaism both in America and throughout the world, for it marks the formal opening of a Jewish institution of higher learning constituted in such a manner as to insure its permanence for all time.

"If I remember aright, the first definite step taken in the United States toward such an institution was the bequest of Samson Simpson to found what he caled a Jewish scientific and theological society. An organization was effected and kept alive for many years to hold land thus bequeathed, which by successive processes of merger is one of the assets, though I regret to say not a valuable one, of this institution.

"About 1885 certain gentlemen of Cincinnati, under the leadership of Dr. Lilienthal and Isaac M. Wise, projected a college called 'Zion College.' I have no record of its activities, and at all events it did not succeed in establishing itself. About 1886, Isaac Leeser, whose energy extended in many directions, with the aid of a few public spirited men in Philadelphia, organized the Maimonides College, which, failing to secure National support and suffering from the loss of its President in the death of Mr. Leeser, was obliged to close its doors after some three or four years of activity.

"About 1875 the Union of the Hebrew Congregations established the Hebrew College of Cincinnati, which has existed now for about a quarter of a century, its organization and its conduct being largely the expression of the powerful individuality of Isaac M. Wise. This college furnished to the American Jewish pupit some sixty men, and has been the principal source from which the Jewish ministry of the country has been recruited for the past two decades."

Referring to Dr. Schechter, Dr. Adler said:

"It is now some twelve or fifteen years since it came to be known abroad and was rumored in this country that a new man had arisen in Israel. A Roumanian by birth, he was taught first by a pious and learned father, later by a Yeshida, (a Talmudical college,) in his own country; then in Vienna, where he sat at the feet of such men as Friedman, Weiss, and Jellinek, attending at the same time lectures in the University of Vienna; next at Berlin, where he attended the university, the Jewish Teachers' Seminary, and the Judische Hoch Schule, where he heard all the masters of learning of that city, and was powerful influenced more especially by Dr. Israel Lewy.

"One or two contributions in English on Jewish subjects and a critical edition of the Aboth de Rabbi Nathan pointed to him as a man for the vacant post of reader in Rabbinic in the University of Cambridge, to which he was elected in 1890, and to which was added in a most unusual way in an English institution, without candidacy on his part, the professorship of Hebrew at the University College at London."

Prof. Schechter, when introduced, told of the aims, specifically, of the new seminary, and said that there should be no introduction into the place of learning of any of the modern mystical teachings of some scholars of the present day.

"If I understand correctly the intention of those who call me," said Prof. Schechter, "it is that we must adhere to the precedents of our religion. It is the custom here to speak of the republic of letters, but the office of the Jewish minister is to teach Judaism. He should receive a training that will make him say: 'Nothing Jewish is foreign to me.'

"The religion in which the Jewish ministers should be trained must be specifically and purely Jewish without alloy or adulteration. It permeates all of your life and it demands control over all your actions and interferes even with your menu. It insists upon the observances not only in the spirit, but in the letter. There is no other Jewish religion than that of the Torah, which conforms to history and tradition and sinks into the consciousness of catholic Israel. Any attempt to place the centre of gravity outside the Torah must end in disaster."

Prof. Schechter then discussed the problems confronting the ministers of Judaism in this country, and also the relations which they must bear to the people and to the world. He said that there was something in the teachings of religion more than of dogmas and doctrines. He ended his discourse with a reference to a prophetic utterance of Ernest Renan, the French philosopher, in reference to the growth of Judaism, which he said was as applicable at this time as when penned.

On the platform with Prof. Schechter and Dr. Cyrus Adler were the Trustees of the new seminary, including Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, A. S. Solomon, Philip S. Henry, Simon Guggenheim, Newman Cowen, Dr. Friedenthal of Baltimore, Simon Roeder, and Percival S. Menken.

Among others present were the Rev. Dr. Gotthelf, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Asher, James Seligman, Dr. Henry Herkowits, the Rev. Morris Loeb, the Rev. Dr. Wintner, M. Warley Platzek, Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, Daniel P. Hays, and Cyrus Sellgsberg.

Jacob H. Schiff and Leonard Lewisohn, it was said last evening, had endowed the new seminary so that its financial status was now established.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY RECTOR.

Bishop Conaty Will Be Appointed Temporarily—Gossip as to His Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It is stated in Catholic circles that Bishop Conaty will be reappointed temporarily as rector of the Catholic University, and that as soon as a convenient vacancy in a bishopric is found he will be transferred to it.

According to reports, Mgr. Denis J. O'Connell, now in Rome, and ex-rector of



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1211 "	bet. 29th and 30th Sts.	
1341 "	opp. Herald Building.	JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
2087 Seventh Avenue,	cor. 125th Street.	NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

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NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

rector at Washington, and will succeed Mgr. Conaty when he leaves. Mgr. O'Connell is now Cardinal Gibbon's representative in Rome, and his nomination is being urged by the Baltimore prelate and by Cardinal Satolli. He lost his office of rector of the American College by taking sides with the radical opponents of Archbishop Corrigan during the school controversy some years ago.

The third candidate is the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy of Altoona, Penn. Their different qualifications were discussed at the meeting of the hierarchy in this city last Thursday. In Catholic circles the calling back to the United States of Mgr. O'Connell is understood to be for his complete rehabilitation in the favor of the Curia and to put him in line for promotion to some future important See when the vacancy occurs.

SENATOR PLATT FOR FUSION, "BUT NOT WITH LOW."

Remark Said to be Notice That the Mayor Must Make Concessions in Matter of Appointments.

Some nights ago Senator Platt announced: "I am for Fusion, but not with Low." This declaration of the Senator's caused a great amount of comment in the Fusion ranks, and there was also much speculation as to the Senator's purpose in making such a declaration at this time. Last night a Republican leader furnished this explanation:

"The Citizens' Union has practically decided to indorse Mayor Low for re-election. Platt knew this to be the attitude of the Union. He knew, therefore, that the only man whom the Republicans and the Citizens' Union would stand a chance of agreeing upon would be Mayor Low. But the Republican organization workers are not satisfied with Mayor Low because of the fact that they have not succeeded in commanding the patronage they expected.

"Platt, accordingly, wanted to serve notice on Mr. Low that he must make concessions to the organization in the way of pledges of appointments before he would be assured the organization's support. If Mr. Low shows a disposition to do the right thing by the Republicans in the event of his re-election Platt will be for him."

CROKER'S MESSAGE TO MURPHY

The ex-Leader Says He Does Not Expect to Return for Several Years.

Ex-Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, who returned from Europe a short time ago, made known yesterday that he was made the bearer of a message of congratulation from Richard Croker to Charles F. Murphy, Mr. Croker's successor as the leader of Tammany Hall. What Mr. Croker said to Mr. Cram was as follows:

"Convey my congratulations to Charley Murphy and tell him that he is doing nobly. Tell him that he has in him the making of a leader among his fellows, and that he is destined to fill a place in Tammany Hall for all time. Tell him that I wish him the heartiest of successes. I know that he will be successful, for he has in him the material which makes men successful."

According to Mr. Cram, Mr. Croker will not visit New York again for several years. Mr. Croker so informed him.

"He told me," said Mr. Cram, "that he had settled there for an indefinite period, and referred regretfully to the fact that he could make no speculation as to the time when he would again be able to visit New York."

CANVASS OF KINGS COUNTY VOTE.

Shows That Mr. Coler Ran Ahead of Mr. Cunneen.

The Aldermanic Board of Canvassers in Brooklyn has completed its count of the vote in Kings County for Governor and Attorney General. The canvass shows that Coler ran ahead of Cunneen, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, despite the latter's indorsement by the Prohibitionists, while Coman ran ahead of Odell.

For Governor, Coler received 110,634 and Odell 84,120, Coler's plurality being 26,504. For Attorney General, Cunneen received 109,983 and Coman 84,483, Cunneen's plurality being 25,502.

Election Commissioner Page Indorsed.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee adopted a motion yesterday afternoon recommending to the members of the new County Committee that the name of Charles B. Page be certified to Mayor Low for reappointment as Election Commissioner. The certification of the name of a person for appointment on this board by the duly authorized committee of one of the two great parties is equivalent to an appointment unless there should be something against the moral character or the fitness of the person so certified, in which case the Mayor is authorized to reject the person suggested.

FOR MR. CANNON FOR SPEAKER.

Majority of Ohio and Michigan Delegations Give Indorsement.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—At a conference held here to-day twelve of the Republican Congressmen-elect from Ohio declared in favor of Mr. Cannon of Illinois for Speaker of the House. Two members, Messrs. Jackson and Morgan, are pledged to support Mr. Burton of Ohio in the event he shall become a candidate. Mr. Burton did not attend the conference.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Ten of Michigan met here to-day in response to an invitation from Congressman William Alden Smith, and discussed the Speakership of the next House. A formal motion was carried that the Michigan delegation go on record in favor of the candidacy of Congressman Joseph Cannon of Illinois for Speaker.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN INDIANA.

Assailant of Two Women Had Been Identified by Victims—Taken from Officers.

SULLIVAN, Ind., Nov. 20.—James Dillard, the Kentucky negro who attacked Mrs. Mary Davis of Sullivan County and Mrs. John Lemon of Knox County on Tuesday last, was hanged to a telegraph pole one mile east of John Lemon's farm at 8 o'clock to-night by a mob.

Dillard was captured at Lawrenceville, Ill., late yesterday after a battle with the Town Marshal, during which the negro was shot three times and severely wounded. He was then taken to Robinson, Ill., for safekeeping. Late this afternoon the negro was brought to Sullivan in a wagon by the Sheriff and his deputies for further identification.

A mob of forty or fifty farmers heavily armed took the prisoner from the officers. The negro was taken to the homes of both his victims, and by them identified. From the home of Mrs. Lemon, ten miles east of here, the crowd started back to Sullivan with the prisoner, but one mile east of the Lemon farm a rope was thrown over the arm of a telegraph pole and the negro was hanged.

The Governor had ordered out the Vincennes militia company to protect the negro, but his instructions were received too late.

After hanging the negro the mob quietly dispersed. It was composed mostly of farmers, but was largely augmented by citizens of Sullivan, Oaktown, and other towns of this county.

JUSTICE FORT ON CRIME.

He Says Habitual Criminals Should Never Be Allowed at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 20.—Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort in an address to-night at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges, declared that a man who is an habitual criminal should never be allowed at large or permitted to have any intercourse with society.

He expressed the hope that New Jersey would soon provide juvenile courts and separate places for the detention of boys apart from men. He urged that attention be paid to the problems of the probation system, the indeterminate sentence, and that an endeavor be made to better the human race rather than to punish crime.

STEAMSHIP MEN ARRIVE.

F. J. Mirrielees of the Union Castle Line and John M. Currie, son of Sir Donald Currie, President of the line, were passengers on the liner Majestic, which arrived here yesterday. They have come to arrange a settlement if possible between the Union Castle and allied lines on one side and the Prince and Houston Lines on the other, in regard to South African rates.

Another steamship man who arrived was Howard Houlder of Howard Houlder & Co., London. He comes to be present on Dec. 1 at the inauguration of the American-Asiatic Line, which will maintain a service between this port, China, and Japan. Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, and William Barclay Parsons are interested in the enterprise.

Alleged Car Robbers Held in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The police here have made four arrests in connection with recent car robberies on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Three of the prisoners, employes of the railroad, are William C. Miller of 134 Shawmut Avenue, Michael McMahon of 42 Phillips Street, and William C. Hall of 36 Ruggles Street. The fourth arrest was that of Herman Bass of 328 Harrison Avenue, who is charged with receiving stolen goods. Each man was held in $1,000 for a hearing next Tuesday.

Conference of Religions Ends.

The New York State Conference of Religions concluded its third annual meeting in this city yesterday, with meetings at the hall of the United Charities Building and at All Souls' Church, Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue. Among those who made thirty-minute addresses were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of this city, the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Pittfield, Mass.; Prof. Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Charles R. Spahr of New York; Prof. Thomas C. Hall of the Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Josiah Strong of New York.

A. H. Savage Landor in Town.

A. H. Savage Landor, the explorer, arrived here yesterday by the White Star liner Majestic, on a visit of a few weeks. Mr. Landor returned four months ago from a tour across India. "I traveled over 5,000 miles," he said, "on horses and camels. We had in some respects a remarkable trip across the great salt desert of Persia. Our route lay through Persia, Beloochistan, and Afghanistan. Three times we were held up by brigands."

Do You Want to Buy or Rent a First-Class Residence?

or rent a first-class apartment? See the Sunday edition of The New York Times. Last Sunday 654 offerings appeared in The New York Times. More will appear next Sunday. The New York

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue Is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th Street.

☞ **We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.**

Harness Department. 5th Floor, Broadway.

Is one of the finest and best equipped in the city—everything for driver, rider, horse, including all stable requisites.

Of course, the Macy system starts out with a saving to you of at least 25 per cent. on what exclusive stores charge. Add to this the commissions and gratuities, which through deep-rooted custom are considered by dealers as the legitimate perquisites of coachmen, and you easily have a saving of 33 1-3 per cent.

Men's Clothing.

2d Floor, Rear.

Men's $12.50 and $15.00 Suits

At 9.96 Five hundred in the lot—many of them in the popular three-button double-breasted style—made of splendid fancy cheviots, black and blue cheviots and black Thibets. We hope you will compare them with the $12.50 and $15.00 Suits sold by others.

Men's $20.00 and $22.50 Suits

At 14.96 Not quite three hundred of these Suits—no richer fabrics ever got into Ready-to-wear Clothing—the patterns are newest of the newest; plain effects are as rich as faultless weaving and dyeing can produce. They are for men whose tastes are very fastidious and exclusive.

Men's $12.50 and $15.00 Overcoats

At 9.96 These are probably the best values we've ever offered in Overcoats. Handsome rough materials, in gray and black—wide shoulders, long, narrow collars and lapels — full draped backs—40 and 45 in. long—bodies lined with serge; sleeves with satin.

Men's $20.00 and $22.50 Overcoats

At 14.96 High-grade garments—roughish black and Oxford gray weaves—Vicuna-finished cheviots and kerseys—loose-fitting back and front—bodies of some lined with wool serge and shoulders with satin—others lined with mohair serge.

Our $24.96 Overcoats

Sumptuous Velours and Imperials—lined throughout with the finest silk—finished by hand.

Our $44.96 Overcoats

Imported Meltons and Cheviots—hand-stitched edges—lined with heavy silk—very handsome.

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

at $8.98 Overcoats made of gray and black frieze cheviot, full backs, body lined with serge; sleeves with silk; sold by others at $12.00.

Some Boys' Two-piece Suits marked down from $7.49 and $8.98 to $5.94—all sizes in limited quantities.

at $9.96 Suits made of all-wool fabrics—bright, natty "boyish" styles—mostly three-button double-breasted sacks—sold by others at $15.00.

Boys'

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

$15 Overcoats at $11
$12 and $15 Suits at $10

There's the milk in the cocoanut. And it's bound to slake a clothing-thirst in a good many men—say three hundred. Take the suits first:

They are Sack Suits; of fancy cheviot and worsted. Some have lingered a little too long; others have gone too fast and left only broken sizes. But the cure in each case is the same—price-reduction. Mostly $15 Suits—a few at $12; but now all

TEN DOLLARS A SUIT

Then the Overcoats. One hundred and fifty of them—of all-wool, heavy dark Oxford cheviot; 44 inches long; broad shoulders, full backs; heavy serge body-lining; satin sleeve-linings. Fresh from the workshop; in stout, regular and long sizes. Closely priced at $15, choose now at

ELEVEN DOLLARS EACH

Friday unlucky? Not for the average man with Winter clothing needs, when news like this is abroad.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pungent News of Boys' Clothing

Here is news about some of the handsomest Winter Clothing for Boys in our stock—pointed with the sharpest sort of reductions.

There are Russian Blouse Suits for very little fellows, Sailor Suits for boys that are a bit older, and Norfolk Jacket Suits for boys that will graduate into long trousers soon. All in the most stylish of the season's fashions; but all broken in price as much as they are broken in size-range.

Here are the groups:

At $3.75, Formerly $5 to $9

Russian Blouse Suits, in velveteen, serge and cheviot, in many attractive styles. All sizes from 2½ to 6 years.

At $3.75, Formerly $5 to $8.25

Sailor Suits, of blue serge or fancy cheviots; handsomely trimmed—in the best of the season's styles. All sizes from 3 to 12 years.

At $3.75, Formerly $5 to $7.50

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots in up-to-date patterns; all sizes from 6 to 16 years.

At 50c, Worth 75c

All-wool Knee Trousers, in fancy cheviots; sizes 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Excellence and Completeness in Underwear and Hosiery

The cardinal features of the Wanamaker Underwear and Hosiery stocks are the excellence of quality, comfortable fit, sensible shapes and immense variety of the garments, together with the low prices made possible by the enormous buying done for our New York and Philadelphia stores.

In breadth the stock presents:

Women's Underwear, from 25c to $12
Women's Hosiery, from 12½c to $50
Children's Underwear, from 20c to $3.15
Children's Hosiery, from 12½c to $3.05
Men's Underwear, 37½c to $19.25
Men's Hosiery, 12½c to $6

The following are typical values representing the completest stocks we know of:

Women's Underwear

Genuine Swiss ribbed Vests of white merino; low necks, short or no sleeves, 75c. High neck, long or short sleeves, $1. Same, in white silk and merino; low neck, sleeveless, $1; high neck, short sleeves, white or black, $1.25 long sleeves, $1.50. Sizes made full in width and length.

Women's Stockings

Of medium or heavy-weight cotton; all black; black split feet or unbleached soles; fast black lisle thread, plain or ribbed, 25c a pair.

Children's Underwear

White or natural colored merino Vests, Pantalettes or Drawers; durable and well-made garments; full in size. Size 18, Pantalettes, 30c; advance 5c on each larger size.

Children's Stockings

Of fast black cotton; narrow ribbed, with narrowed ankles that prevent bagging, a fault common with most seamless stockings; durable, elastic and full length and width. 12½c a pair.

Men's Underwear

Full fashioned and regular made Shirts and Drawers of natural-colored merino, $1.50 each. Same, in natural wool, $2. Sizes up to 50 in. Drawers in short or regular length inseam.

Men's Half-Hose

Of imported fast black cotton; all black, black with split soles or unbleached feet. Also medium or heavy-weight black or natural wool Socks, seamless heels and toes. 25c a pair.

Broadway.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

The spirit of Christmas cheer is more than ever wrapped up with this stock of Holiday Handkerchiefs. The festive kinds—intended particularly for gifts, are making their appearance. Initialed handkerchiefs—the letter in the corner giving the needed personal element. And, by the way—every initial, in every handkerchief, is hand-embroidered. Pretty boxes — imported, like the handkerchief—make an attractive setting.

For children, the assortment is splendid and the prices are very little. For instance, there are handkerchiefs—

With colored borders, three in box, 25c.
Hemstitched and initialed, three in box, 25c.
With colored borders, three in "pocket-book" box, 50c.
Of plain sheer linen, fine initials, three in box, 38c.

Then there are Handkerchiefs for the grown-ups, at more of the same trifling prices. These are among the styles for women:

At 10c—Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs, unlaundered; fancy letter with embroidered wreath; without box.
At 12½c—Laundered Handkerchiefs, plain or fancy letters; six in box, 75c.
At 25c—Script or fancy initials, laundered. Six in box, $1.25 and $1.50. Also qualities at 50c and $1.

And these notes of Men's Handkerchiefs:

At 12½c—Unlaundered Hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; full size: all letters; without box.
At 25c—Laundered, script, fancy or German Text Initialed Handkerchiefs. Six in box, $1.50.
At $1—French Handkerchiefs, beautifully embroidered; medallions with initial inside.
Men's Japanese silk initial Handkerchiefs at 25c; well assorted; mostly large letters; worth 50c.
Heavy silk, large or small initials, at 35c; many worth 75c.

Broadway.

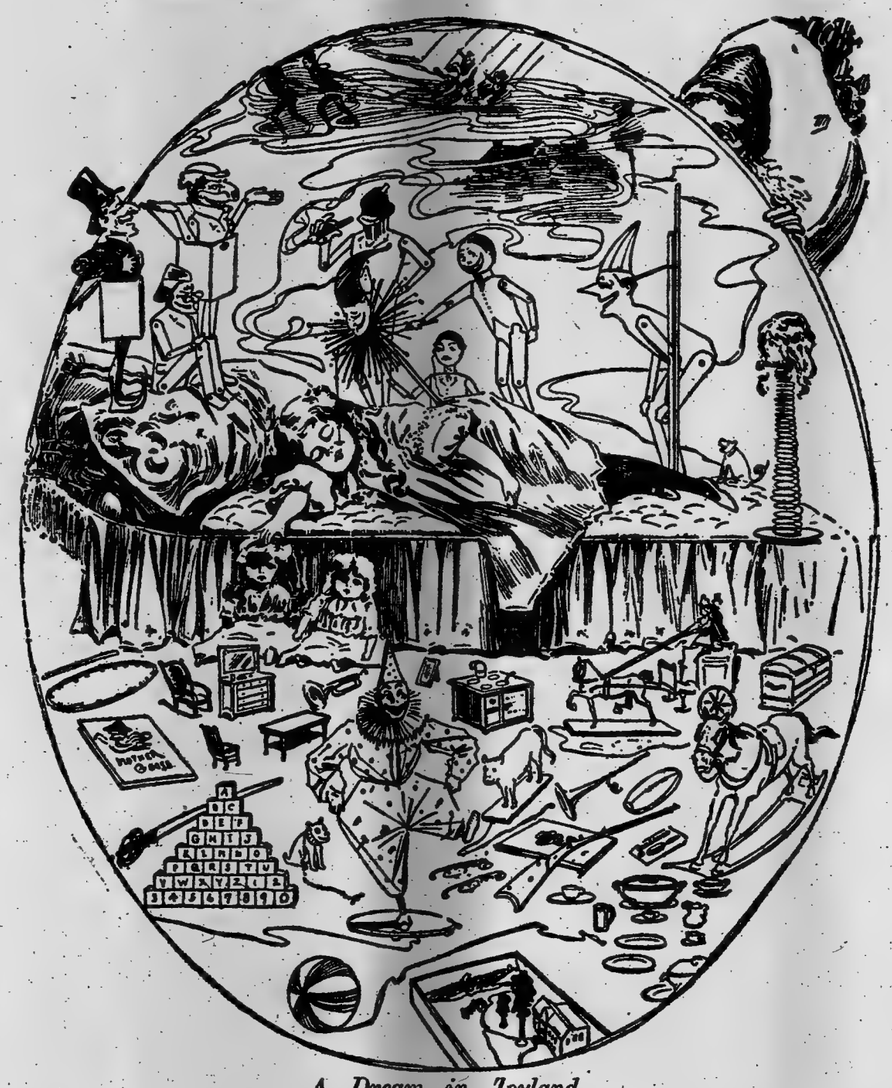
Women's Knitted Vests

They'll fit so snugly under the jacket of a tailor-made suit that you'd never suspect them. And they sometimes obviate wearing a coat, on days that are not too cold.

For outdoor sports—golf, skating, automobiling, they are invaluable—warm, without being bulky. Dozens of them will be worn at the football game at New Haven to-morrow.

These vests are of closely-knitted wool, in solid colors or contrasting stripes; single or double-breasted; trimmed with nickel or brass buttons.

Second floor, Tenth street. **$1.50 to $2.75**



A Dream in Toyland

The New Toy Store Is Ready!

The Largest and Completest in the City

From Ninth street to Eighth street the new Toy Store extends. The annex which a year ago was the largest Toy Store in New York, has added a wing on Eighth street, which would make a big toy store in itself.

Toys, toys, everywhere—such wonderful toys as you never saw all together before—many that Santa Claus never saw before—marvelous things that boys and girls never dreamt of possessing. And there is no end to the things to see—aisle after aisle presents new wonders—new things to make the little eyes snap and sparkle; things that every mother wants her boys and girls to have; that no father can pass by, who has little ones at home to jump expectantly when he comes.

We have ransacked Germany, the home of Santa Claus. We have brought beautiful and wonderful toys from Paris; and we have assembled all the play-time things to be found in our own country.

Today the whole assemblage is ready—the greatest collection of Toys that the season will produce.

Wanamaker's is the place of all places for Children to come to see things before writing letters to Santa Claus—

Today is Children's Day In the Wanamaker Toyland

Welcome alike to parents and children.

Annex—through Subway from Main Store, or entrances on Broadway, south of Ninth street, or on Ninth, or 139 East Eighth Street.

China Closets

If your dining-room lacks this important piece of furniture, you probably wish to supply it before Thanksgiving Day. We have a quite remarkable collection for you to choose from. The assortment comprises everything that is new and up-to-date, showing everything desirable in Colonial or antique patterns now so popular. There are more than a hundred styles to select from. The greatest range of prices is below $75.

Here are a few descriptions of some splendid values:

At $20—Golden oak China Closet; quartered oak front; bent glass ends; moulded top and base; shaped legs; 40 in. wide; three wood shelves.
At $33—Quartered golden oak China Closet; richly moulded; fine selected quartered oak; two shelves; mirror back of top shelf; claw feet; 49 in. wide, 56 in. high.
At $36—Quartered golden oak China Closet; large size; swell front; bent glass ends and door; heavy moulded top and base; shaped legs; claw feet; four shelves; mirror back of top shelf; 48 in. wide.
At $42—Quartered golden oak China Closet; moulded top; carved door frame; bent ends; three wood shelves; one glass shelf; mirror back of top shelves; 39 in. wide.
At $45—Mahogany China Closet, Chippendale pattern; medium high; two glass shelves; mirror back; bent glass ends; 39 in. wide.
At $48—Golden oak China Closet; full half round glass ends; mirror back; claw feet; moulded edges; 45 in. wide; polished; all quartered oak; three wood shelves.
At $50—Mahogany China Closet; swell front and ends; moulded top and base; three wood shelves; mirror back; 48 inches wide; dull finish.
At $55—Mahogany China Closet, Louis XV. design; three glass shelves; mirror back; shaped glass ends and door; richly moulded; 37 in. wide.

Fourth Floor.

Girls' Skirts Reduced

Here's an interesting group of Girls' Walking and Dress Skirts priced in a way quite foreign to the original marking:

$5, instead of $7.50 to $9

There are 36 to 39-inch lengths in the group; but not in each of the various attractive styles—and there's the rub.

The skirts are well tailored, and at the price-saving of a third or more, should be very attractive to mothers with growing girls to fit out for the Winter months.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Our Christmas Bible---$1.15

This is a special Teacher's Self-pronouncing Bible that we had made for this year's holiday-giving.

No better Bible has ever been offered at its very low price. It is printed in long primer type; size 5½ x 8½ inches; and bound in French morocco divinity circuit; with round corners and red under gold edges, extra grained lining to the edge.

Its most important feature is its remarkably complete list of aids to Bible study, which makes it particularly valuable to Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and most welcome and appropriate as a Christmas gift. Some of these Bible Helps are:

16 pages of maps, 16 plates and 410 pages of convenient Aids. Part I—On the Study of the Bible; Part II—The Construction and History of the Bible; Part III—The Books of the Bible and the Apocrypha: Part IV—The Chronology and History of the Bible and Its Related Periods; Part V—Special Topics; Part VI—The Bible and the Ancient Monuments; Part VII—The Land and the Bible; Part VIII—The Famous International Word Book; Part IX—Maps and Plans of Herod's Temple, from Recent Surveys.

Contributors to these aids include Rev. John H. Vincent, LL.D.; Rev. Phillip Schaff, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. Charles H. H. Wright, D.D.; William R. Harper, Ph. D.; Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. A. B. Davidson, D. D., LL.D., and others.

Price, $1.15, By Mail $1.44

Book Store, Ninth street.

Clocks of All Kinds

The practical sorts for every-day time-keeping, the decorative sorts to add distinguished beauty to the home, the fancy and artistic sorts that make such excellent holiday gifts—all are here in most satisfying variety.

Gilt Novelty Clocks, 1-day movements, $1.25 to $6; 8-day movements, $4.50 to $11.
Gilt and Crystal Regulators, French movements, $16 to $85; American movements, $15.75 to $51.
Clock Sets, 3 pieces, French movements, $40 to $60; American movements, $27 to $75.
Cuckoo Clocks, $5 to $14.
Porcelain Mantel Clocks, $5 to $32.50.
Weathered oak Clocks, for dining-room, hall and library, $26.50 to $57.75.
Mantel Chime Clocks, American movements, $20 to $33.
Hall Clocks, oak and mahogany cases, $80 to $350.

Basement.

Delay Wastes Opportunity

If you have not yet attended our demonstration of the great linguistic wonder, the marvelous

Language Phone Method

you should take advantage of it soon.

The time comes in everyone's life when a foreign language is important.

There are many reasons for not delaying any longer in accepting our invitation to see and hear the wonderful Language Phone in operation, if you have the least desire for language study. If the people of New York knew what a revelation this system of language teaching will be to them, our demonstration would be crowded from opening to closing. We wish the public to come and be convinced, from aural and optical evidence, what we are offering. We are satisfied that no intelligent person can investigate the *Language-Phone Method* without being immediately interested—and the interest usually grows into a desire to possess the equipment.

To those who have not seen this system demonstrated, the claims made for it seem impossible, or at least exaggerated. Those who have seen it know it to be simplicity itself, while those who have been fortunate enough to purchase the equipment are satisfied that they have made a most useful investment. Although we have fully set forth the various attractions and excellences of the *Language-Phone Method* in our previous announcements, it will not be out of place to recapitulate them here:—

By this system any person of ordinary intelligence, young or old, can, quickly and easily, learn to speak accurately French, German or Spanish. When we say *speak* we do not mean able to pronounce a few words and sentences imperfectly, but to converse, with the fullest confidence, with people who use these languages as their mother tongue.

Your teacher is the voice of a cultured native reproduced exactly; consequently the accent, the pronunciation, the idioms are perfect. There can be no mistake nor chance of misunderstanding. The voice is perfectly clear and distinct. Every syllable is loudly enunciated until your ear catches the correct pronunciation and your mouth repeats it. With an open text-book before you—corresponding to the lesson on the record—and the listening device at your ear, you move a lever on the machine, and it talks at your will, repeating over and over again such words and sentences as you wish to master thoroughly. Thus the ear, tongue, eye and memory are taught at one and the same time—the kind of tuition one never forgets, as the senses help each other to memorize.

Several lessons daily of a few minutes each, will soon make you proficent in colloquial French, German or Spanish—whichever you elect to take up first. You can take a lesson at any time, as your teacher is ever ready to work for your benefit. It costs you nothing to maintain. Anybody can use the machine as well as you when you are not using it—thus an entire family can acquire a language at the same time—a profitable and pleasant recreation.

Demonstration in Book Store.

The Under-Price Store

Cutlery, Pianos, Candy, Leather Goods, Linens, Gloves—things for the home, articles for personal use and wear—more than we have space to tell about, make the Basement Store a storm center of economy. A few predictions:

Leather Goods at Half

We bought from a prominent manufacturer of leather goods his entire line of holiday samples, and have marked them for quick selling, at half, or less than half of their retail values.

Included in the collection, which is hard to itemize, are dozens of attractive Christmas gifts—such as Work-boxes, Purses, Cigar Cases, String Boxes, Ink-wells, Writing Tablets, Medicine Cases, Jewel Boxes, Wrist Bags, Shaving Pads and Tobacco Pouches. Some show signs of having been used as samples, but prices—10c to $1.50, more than make up for that. It's a notable collection.

Table Cutlery Under-Price

Carving Sets, Table Knives and Forks, and so on, in handsome designs and best possible quality, made by the most reputable manufacturers, are offered at reductions from full value, that are as sharp as the cutlery itself.

It's a glorious chance to secure the weapons of attack on the Thanksgiving turkey! Details:

Celluloid-handle Carving Sets of 8 and 7 pieces in leather cases, $5.50 to $15.75; worth $11 to $31.50.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, $1 pair; worth $1.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, silver-plated ferrules, $1.25 pair; worth $1.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set, $1.75, 3 pieces; worth $2.75.
Stag-handle Beef Carving Set in case; sterling silver ferrules; $3, 3 pieces; worth $5.
Stag-handle Carver's Assistants; steel tines; silver-plated, $1.25; worth $1.75.
Pearl-handle Dinner Knives and Forks; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50 set; worth $12.
Pearl-handle Dessert Knives and Forks, silver-plated, $7 set; worth $10.
Pearl-handle Dinner Knives; sterling silver ferrules; steel blades; silver-plated, $7.50, $8.50 and $10 dozen; worth $12, $13.50 and $15.
Pearl-handle Dessert Knives, $6 dozen; worth $10.
Celluloid-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $2.50 dozen; worth $4.50.
Pearl-handle Fruit Knives, $4.50 and $4.75 dozen; worth $7 and $7.50.
Black rubber-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $2.50 dozen; worth $3.50.
Stag-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades, $3.25 dozen; worth $4.50.
Triple-plate Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 dozen; worth $3.

Table Linen Remnants

You've the best sort of a chance to pick out your Thanksgiving table-cloth from among these Table-linen Remnants, and save money. The variety is too large to describe; there are all kinds of linens—bleached and unbleached, single and double damask—in all kinds of lengths from 1½ to 4 yards, at all kinds of prices—*but all reduced!* Early comers get best pickings.

Women's Gloves, 50c

Two-clasp Lambskin Gloves, in a choice assortment of colorings for street wear, at an especially interesting price—

50 CENTS EACH

Women who need stylish gloves for street wear, will be glad of this opportunity.

Women's Garments

News of Women's Waists and Dressing Sacques in styles and at prices that are equally attractive:

WAISTS

At 85c—Of black sateen; plaited front and back; front finished with stitched straps.
At $1—Of flannelette, in black and white checks and stripes; or black sateen; plaited or box-plaited front and back.

DRESSING SACQUES

At 75c—Of flannelette, two styles, in stripes and figures; short fitted back, full front, with ruffles edged with lace; or full front and back; round collar and front trimmed with Persian border; ribbon at neck.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Registered Trade Mark.

Protection and Comfort

The Dr. Diemel Linen Underwear means warmth, protection and comfort to every one—young and old;—it is the best that money can buy.

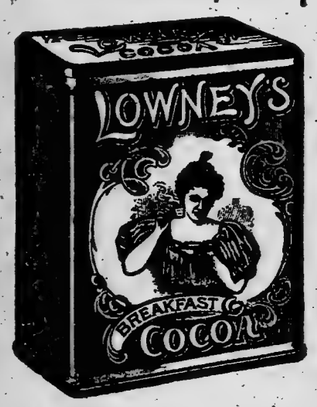
Wear it this winter as a safeguard against the cold-catching habit.

Booklet, telling all about it, with samples free on request.

"The Linen Store,"
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition.



Unlike Any Other!

The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute *Purity* of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

No "treatment" with alkalies; no adulteration with flour, starch or ground cocoa shells; nothing but the nutritive and digestible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

The Perfect Product of the Still—



Hunter Baltimore Rye

Never disappoints. It is the first bought because

The Best Is The First Sought.

A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 35 S. William st., New York, N. Y.

B & K

SEASONABLE.

Not the weather, perhaps, but our Suits and Overcoats.

$12 to $35.

All shapes and sizes in Underwear.

Browning King & Co

Cooper Square West, New York.
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DE KALB AVE.
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

"The hat of the man of fashion."

Hawes $3 HATS

Broadway . . Astor House.
Broadway . . Cor. 30th St.
Broadway . . Cor. 13th St.

New Air Gas Lamp, 200-candle power, $1.50; mantle, 75c.; guaranteed one year. 74 Park Place.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE
TEA IN PERFECTION
Try L. L. CALLAHAN'S 41 Blend
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED DEAL REPORTED

Wall Street Explanation for the Stock's Big Rise.

Messrs. Gould and Belmont Silent Regarding Intimation of a Lease of the System by the Subway Company.

Wall Street was again full of rumors yesterday regarding the probable reason for the rise in Manhattan. One of the financial bureaus put out the following statement during the afternoon:

"We have excellent authority for the statement that negotiations have been closed by which the Manhattan Company will be leased to the Interborough Company, (the Subway Company,) on a guarantee basis. The definite terms of this guarantee are not stated, although our informant says he understands that Manhattan will get all of its own earnings for the first two years and a guarantee of 7 per cent. thereafter."

While both Mr. Gould and Mr. Belmont declined to talk about it, the Street was inclined to accept this statement as pretty nearly correct. Similar credence was given to a report that the stock of the Manhattan Railway would be increased by $12,000,000, and that the right to subscribe for this issue at par would be offered to the stockholders of record. There are now $48,000,000 of this stock issued, and the reported increase would make the total issue $80,000,000.

On the Stock Exchange the movement in Manhattan was, as has been the case all this week, easily the most sensational and important of any, and was watched with a great deal of interest—not the least by those few individuals who were insisting at the close of business on Wednesday that an actual "corner" was on, and that they would not be surprised to see the stock go to 200 during the day. If they really did expect any such thing, they were woefully disappointed, though the issue advanced enough to gladden the hearts of the bulls and to sadden those who were short of it.

Closing on Wednesday at 149, the stock opened up over a point yesterday, and then, on light transactions and on the apparent lack of any demand for it, declined easily to 147¾. On the way down many so-called "traders"—that is, buyers who had jumped in in the belief that a big movement was on—sold out, while a few venturesome bears put out a short line. They later had occasion to regret their sales, for shortly around noon the stock started up again, and in little more than an hour had reached the high price of 154¾, making an advance from the low of practically 7 points, and from the previous day's close of 5¾. Later, on profit taking, it sagged to 152½, where it closed—or 20 points above the low price recorded on Saturday last.

The dealings in the issue were again on an enormous scale, approximately 120,000 shares being traded in. Inasmuch as on Monday 155,000 shares of the stock changed hands, on Tuesday 132,000, and on Wednesday 145,000, this signifies that in the last four days more than the entire capital stock of the company has been traded in, the capital being $48,000,000, or 480,000 shares.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan were much less active than on Wednesday, dealings in Brooklyn falling to 40,000 shares and in Metropolitan to 22,000. Neither was particularly strong, closing each only ¼ up. The selling was evidently influenced by the belief that, whatever the Manhattan developments, these other properties had nothing to do with them.

Brooklyn was especially under pressure in the late trading as a result of the order of Commissioner Monroe that the company must place all its wires except trolley wires underground.

RAPID TRANSIT BOARD DISCUSSES CHANGES.

Will Reconsider Plan to Abandon a Subway Station.

Heated discussion resulted among the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday because of a letter written by Samuel Green, a real estate broker, who charged the commission with harming property interests by an "arbitrary" reversal of its original plan to build a subway station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. Although the members of the board expressed individual opinions condemning the tone of the letter, it was resolved to hold a public hearing with a view of determining whether Mr. Green's claim was warranted. The letter read in part:

By this morning's report of yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners I see that the board has arbitrarily decided to wipe off from the rapid transit map the intended station at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park West. As an investor in real estate and a heavy taxpayer, I keep in touch with what is done by the Rapid Transit Board, because all they do has a marked influence upon real estate values.

When it became known that the station was intended I took the precaution to inquire at the Chief Engineer's office as to the fact, and it was confirmed to me and to others there. Relying upon this public utterance and confirmation, I made an investment in real estate close to the station, and made it solely upon the official representation made as to the location of the station.

To cut out this station arbitrarily would seem a gross injustice to those who placed reliance upon the board's former utterances. It surely seems undignified that, for the sake of saving a few dollars to a private contracting company, such fast and loose decisions should be indulged in. A decision once arrived at officially should be conclusive, and only changed if no one is injured by such a change. * * *

Many arguments could be made in favor of a station at that point, and any one of them ought to be sufficient to determine the retention of the station. But a question of simple honesty is involved—whether the board has the right to trifle with investors who have based their faith upon the public utterances of the Rapid Transit Commission. * * *

The Subway Company has sought to derive much profit from their knowledge of where stations would or would not be, and Wall Street manipulative methods should have no place in connection with the Rapid Transit Board.

We look to you as the representative of the ideal right, for the protection of which we are entitled, to see that this station remain.

It was at the meeting held last week, on the 13th, that the board revoked its plan, whereas, on July 10 it had decided in favor of the station. In the interval Mr. Green bought two lots extending between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, not far west of the Park.

When the motion for the abolition of the station was made last week, Mayor Low arose and said he would like to know, before voting for the change, if any interests would be harmed by it. Chief Engineer Parsons responded that he was sure such would not be the case, whereupon the Mayor voted affirmatively. Yesterday, after reading Mr. Green's letter, Mr. Low announced that he wished to have the action rescinded and a public hearing held. He recalled to the board's attention his unwillingness to vote for the change until he was assured no harm to property holders would be done, and thought it was better now to rectify a mistake, if one had been made, than to insist that the commission was in the right.

Edward M. Shepard, in answer to a question, said the board could rescind the resolution at will, and President Orr remarked that he agreed with the Mayor. Chief Engineer Parsons then read from the letter the paragraph about the subway company's "knowledge of where stations would or would not be."

"That implies what is untrue," said the Chief Engineer, "for the company had no private knowledge. The stations were fixed on the maps."

"But the company has bought property around stations," interposed Controller Grout.

"I don't know whether it has or not," said Mr. Parsons.

"Well, I know it has," retorted the Controller.

"I don't like the tone of the letter," said Commissioner Jessup. "It ought to be investigated before we take any action. Our resolution should not be rescinded just because of one letter."

"We should make inquiry about what transfers of real estate have been made in that neighborhood," said Commissioner Claflin. "It would be well to get exact information as to the prices paid, whether money was lost or not, and how much harm has been done, if any."

Mr. Shepard said Engineer Parsons explained that the abolition of the station meant a saving of about $150,000. The

was in error when he talked about "the saving of a few dollars to a private contracting firm," inasmuch as the station, not having been a part of the original plans, would have to be paid for as extra work by the city.

President Orr, after saying he thought the letter "coarse and unrefined," agreed with the proposition to have a public hearing. A motion to that effect was carried unanimously.

J. Edward Swanstrom, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, appeared before the commission to read a resolution adopted by residents and business men of Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The board was requested to minimize as far as possible all delays in making the tunnel through Fulton Street, from Borough Hall to Flatbush Avenue, and Chief Engineer Parsons explained that the contract for the Brooklyn extension of the subway provided the greatest haste along that part of the work.

NORTHWEST MERGER CASE.

Col. Clough Testifies as to Control of the Great Northern.

It developed at the hearing yesterday of evidence in the suit of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company that the last annual meeting of the Great Northern Railroad Company, held in October of this year, was controlled by the Northern Securities Company. Of the 650,771 shares voted at that meeting, 438,017 were voted on behalf of the holding corporation.

This testimony was furnished by Col. W. P. Clough, Fourth Vice President of the Northern Securities Company. He said that these stocks were held by trustees for the Northern Securities Company, and that the stock was voted in their name. None of the Great Northern stock held in the name of the Northern Securities Company itself was voted at the meeting.

John S. Kennedy, one of the Directors of the Northern Securities Company, was caled to the stand for a short examination, he having testified at length on this subject in the Peter Power case. He said that he first learned in August, 1901, that it was proposed to form a holding company in which both Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock would be held.

The witness declared that he, with J. P. Morgan and other associates, believed at that time that they controlled a majority of the common stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Kennedy said that it was his idea that a majority of Northern Pacific stock should be controlled by the holding company. A block of about $35,000,000 of Great Northern stock was already held by himself and his friends. He believed that this one-third would go into the holding company, and that, unless a combination was formed against it, this one-third would be able to control an annual election of the company.

Ex-Judge Young, in cross-examination, drew from Mr. Kennedy the statement that the region he had always intrusted his Great Northern proxies to James J. Hill and that the reason others had done the same thing was because of the conspicuously successful management of the road by the Directors chosen by Mr. Hill.

Commenting later upon the evidence of Mr. Kennedy, Col. Munn, for the State of Minnesota, said:

"I think Mr. Kennedy has proved our case for us. He practically admitted that the Northern Securities Company was organized for the express purpose of combining the parallel railroads to prevent competition. That is all we charge the company with, and that is what the laws of Minnesota say is illegal."

"What do you expect to get from Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bacon?" Col. Munn was asked.

"Nothing," he replied. "We shall not trouble them now. No other witness could throw any further light on the matter. We have proved our case completely, and as soon as we get some documentary evidence now in preparation on the record we shall close the case."

BUILDING TRADES STRIKES.

Architect Calls Those at Schwab and Vanderbilt Residences Absurd.

The sympathetic strike of the building trades at the residence of George W. Vanderbilt, Fifty-first Street and Fifth Avenue, against painters who would not have been employed, even if work had gone ahead, for two months, was still in progress yesterday.

R. H. Hunt of Hunt & Hunt, 28 East Twenty-first Street, the architects for the building, said yesterday that he could hardly believe it at first when he heard there was a strike. The Amalgamated Society of Painters, on whose behalf the strike was ordered, could even have no positive way of knowing that William Baumgarten & Co., whom they are supposed to be fighting, have the contract for the painting and decorating. They could only assume that this firm had the contract.

"What makes the strike more ridiculous," he continued, "is the fact that there are a number of buildings on which members of the Amalgamated Society of Painters are working in harmony with trades they have struck against."

Regarding the strike at the Schwab residence, Mr. Hunt said he could not consider it seriously. The whole business was ridiculous.

Some of the delegates in the building trades take the same view of the strike.

MADISON SQUARE BANK CASE.

Action by a Depositor Results in a Verdict for Directors.

The action brought by Martin Cassidy, who was a depositor in the Madison Square Bank before it suspended payments in 1893, to compel three Directors of the institution—Frederick Uhlmann, Ronald T. McDonald, and Joseph Baluit—to refund $700 deposited by him resulted in a verdict for the Directors yesterday, after having been on trial for three days before Justice Bischoff.

The action, which was a test case, many similar suits being still pending, was tried once before, when the plaintiff proved successful. The Appellate Division sustained this verdict on appeal, but a further appeal to the Court of Appeals was taken, when the higher court reversed the judgment on the ground that certain evidence should have been admitted by the trial Judge which he had excluded.

On behalf of the defendants it was asserted that they had acted in good faith, had not been wrongfully negligent in keeping the bank open for the two days prior to its suspension, and actually believed it solvent when they received the deposits.

EMPLOYES' BENEFIT SOCIETY.

President Sanderson of the Metropolitan Express Company Its Executive.

The New York Transportation Association was formed yesterday in the rooms already secured by the organization, in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company car barn, at Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. The organization began with 1,200 members from the Metropolitan Express Company, the Park carriages, the Fifth Avenue Stage Line, and the Electric Vehicle Company. The association is to be beneficial and social. Sick members will receive half pay for certain terms and a death benefit of $150 is to be paid to every member's family.

H. S. Sanderson, President of the Metropolitan Express Company, was elected President of the new club. He gave $500 for furnishing the rooms. The other officers are: Vice President—W. H. Boyd; Treasurer—W. K. Ryan; Secretary—J. J. Murphy; Elected Trustees—F. C. Sturgen, G. W. Wesley, and J. White; Appointed Trustees—W. Blanchard, T. F. Winters, and C. H. Dobson.

One of the objects is to bring all the men closer together, and for this reason some of the officers are drivers and clerks, while the President and Treasurer of the Metropolitan Express Company and the General Agent of the New York Transportation Company hold office as well.

Last night's collection for the work amounted to $1,200.

Charities and Corrections Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The third annual Conference of Charities and Corrections came to an end to-night with the election of officers. The following officers were elected:

President—Thomas M. Mulry, New York.
Vice Presidents—The Right Rev. William C. Doane, Albany; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York, and the Rev. S. V. V. Holmes, Buffalo.
Secretary—Frederic Almy, Buffalo.
Treasurer—Neal U. Rodgers, New York; Robert M. Pomeroy, Buffalo, and Charles

DECLARE LIFE SHORTENED BY WORK IN THE MINE

Physicians' Testimony Before Coal Arbitration Commission.

Proportion of Fatal Accidents Greater in Anthracite Fields Than Among Employes of Railroads.

SCRANTON, Nov. 20.—The economic and sociological features of the anthracite coal industry and the effect employment in and about the mines has upon the health of the mine workers were the principal subjects brought before the Arbitration Commission to-day.

Three physicians who have practiced in Scranton or Wilkesbarre, took the stand for the miners and in substance testified that the occupation of a mine worker was "very unhealthful" and shortened his life. One physician, Dr. Frank P. Lennahan of Wilkesbarre, who says he has had a long experience among mine workers, testified that fully 99 per cent. of the men who work in the mines are anaemic. Their health is impoverished and their general condition is below par, thus decreasing their earning powers. The principal illustration offered by the miners, the physicians said, were the miners' asthma, rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica. The miners' asthma comes from coal dust, powdered smoke, and vitiated air. Dr. John O'Malley of Scranton said that at post-mortems he had seen miners lungs as black as anthracite itself, and Dr. Lennahan testified that he had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal dust nine years after he had left the mines. He said he had information that a man had coughed up coal dust fifteen years after he had left the mines. It was also asserted that 90 per cent. of miners who reach the age of fifty years are afflicted with some form of rheumatism.

The cross-examination of the Rev. Dr. Peter Roberts of Mahanoy City, who has written a book on the anthracite coal industry, ended to-day. Copious extracts from his book were read and placed on record. Ex-Representative Simon P. Wolverton, counsel for the Reading Company, read much of the matter pertaining to violence in the 1900 strike, and also read articles written by Dr. Roberts during the progress of the late contest, in which he described in strong language the acts of violence, intimidation, and boycotting. His articles spoke of some of these acts as "brutal outrages," and he also branded the union's action in calling out the steam men in June as "foolhardy."

In explaining his articles, Dr. Roberts said that he did not wish to infer that the organization was responsible for all the lawlessness committed. The doctor said yesterday that newspaper accounts exaggerated the amount of lawlessness in the coal regions, but Mr. Wolverton's reading of Dr. Roberts's description of serious acts of violence and boycottong afforded much amusement for the attorneys for the coal companies.

Dr. Roberts gave it as his opinion that attempts to have non-union men form a separate organization were instigated by parties opposed to organized labor.

On Mr. Wolverton attempting to show that carelessness of the miner contributes to the danger of his occupation, Chairman Gray interposed with the remark that a margin of carelessness incident to human nature must be taken into account when estimating the dangerousness of any hazardous occupation.

Dr. Roberts said to-day that a comparison of fatalities on all railroads in the United States with those in the anthracite fields show that 2.5 per 1,000 railroad employs are killed annually, while 3.5 per 1,000 employes were killed in the anthracite industry. The fatalities—switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen—in 1900, he said, were 5.3 per 1,000 as against 5.5 per 1,000 among miners and their laborers working inside the mines.

SHOT MINE MANAGER IN BACK.

Assassin Fired Through a Window at Arthur L. Collins at Telluride, Col.

TELLURIDE, Col., Nov. 20.—Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, was shot last night by an unknown assassin. Mr. Collins was playing cards with friends in the library of the company's office building, at Pandora, when a charge of buckshot was fired through the window, striking him in the back. The man who fired the shot escaped. Mr. Collins is reported to have a bare chance for life.

When news of the shooting reached Denver, Benjamin B. Lawrence of Boston, Mass., President of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, chartered a special train to take himself, Mrs. Collins, and surgeons to Telluride.

Mr. Collins is President of the Colorado Mine Owners' and Managers' Association. He was manager of the Smuggler-Union Mine during the strike of 1901, when a riot occurred in which several men were killed. He is an Englishman.

EXONERATION OF GOMPERS.

President Shaffer of Iron Workers Denies Accusing Him of Infidelity to Trades Unionism.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has been completely exonerated of the charges of infidelity to the principles of trades unionism, said to have been made by Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. The special committee which has conducted the investigation reported to that effect this morning before the convention of the American Federation.

The committee said that when Mr. Shafer appeared before it, he declared that he had not at any time, either in writing or otherwise, made any charge against Mr. Gompers of infidelity to trades unionism, nor did he desire to before the committee. The report was adopted.

LOST HIS ARM IN EXPLOSION.

Torpedo Accident Off Sag Harbor Severely Injured the Chief Machinist.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Nov. 20.—By the explosion of a torpedo on the steamship Sarah Thorpe in Peconic Bay yesterday Chief Machinist John Walden lost his right arm and was otherwise injured. The Thorpe is owned by the E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, and is used in the testing of war torpedoes. A new style of torpedo, said to be more powerful than the Whitehead torpedo, was to be tested yesterday. It is the invention of F. M. Leavitt of New York. Mr. Leavitt was in charge of the vessel yesterday and Mr. Walden, who is chief machinist of the company, was looking after the torpedoes.

While a torpedo was being charged with air the turbine engine of the torpedo started prematurely, before the cylinder left the gun. Walden attempted to shut off the feed valve of the air chamber and in doing so stood directly over the racing engine. The rear chamber of the torpedo exploded with a tremendous report and a piece of the case struck Walden on the right arm, shattering the arm and lascerating the flesh.

A messenger was put ashore in a launch and he rode to this place on a bicycle. Drs. M. B. Lewis and G. H. Hunter hurried to the vessel. Walden's arm was at once amputated about four inches from the shoulder.

The Thorpe returned to her anchorage here and Walden was taken to the American Hotel, where he is said to be doing fairly well.

Walden resides in Brooklyn and has a wife and four children. He is thirty-five years old and has been in the employ of the Bliss Company for two years.

Football Player Dies of Injuries.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 20.—Rudolph Klett, nineteen years old, of 411 South Park Street, died in the General Hospital last night as the result of injuries he received on Nov. 9 while playing football. He was a member of the Xavier Athletic Club in this city, and at the time of the injury he was playing with that club against the Columbia Athletic Club of Newark. The members of the Xavier Club met last night when they heard of their companion's

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store.

Tailored Gowns and Skirts.

Third Floor.

The woman seeking true and smart style in Tailored Apparel, as well as in the dressier Gowns, Skirts and Wraps, should not fail to visit our great section given over to Women's Outerwear. She who knows and appreciates style will glorify in the Simpson Crawford Co. interpretation of it. Every garment shows merit and superiority—at once tells that strict attention has been paid to every detail. Character, tone and individuality are most harmoniously and effectively expressed. And every price represents intrinsic value.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits, $22.50.

Women's tailor-made Suits of fine quality cheviot, in black and blue: blouse coats, with or without shoulder capes, effectively trimmed with black and white braid, taffeta lined: seven gored skirts, inverted plait back, kilted at bottom; some trimmed over hips and down seams with stitched straps of taffeta over drop of satin faced mercerized lining: $22.50.

Women's Dress Skirts, $16.75.

Of medium weight black canvas cloth; wide flaring, semi habit back; flare trimmed with perpendicular, graduating stitched straps of taffeta; lined with a heavy grade of taffeta; finely shaped, graceful Skirts; $16.75.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits, $18.00.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Scotch Tweed, in black, blue, brown and green combinations; Norfolk jacket, with belt of self material; thirteen gored, side plaited, kilted skirt, with inverted plait back; $18.00.

Women's Pedestrienne Skirts, $7.75.

Of fine all wool materials; in black, blue, castor and fancy mixtures; seven and nine gored; with welted or side plaited seams inverted plait back; finely tailored and correctly shaped Skirts; $7.75.

Women's Fine Silk Coats, $45.00.

Women's long, heavily interlined Taffeta Coats; velvet collar, double shoulder cape, bell sleeve, with turnover cuffs, revers and facing; trimmed with many rows of fine white stitching, lined with best quality black satin; $45.00.

WOMEN'S 27-INCH PEAU DE SOIE COATS, heavy interlined, loose fitting; trimmed over shoulders with stitched straps of broadcloth, ending in inverted plaits; flat, curved collar of broadcloth; bell sleeve, lined with white peau de cygne . . $35.00

MANDARIN COATS OF FINE QUALITY BLACK TAFFETA, heavily interlined, bell sleeves, trimmed with many rows of white stitching, fastened down front with fancy metal buttons, lined with heavy black satin; a very smart wrap, selling regularly for $27.50 . . . . . $19.50

Women's Semi-Dress and Untrimmed Hats

Second Floor.

At a Fraction of Former Prices. Our Misses' Trimmed Hats at two prices, $3.50 and $5.95. Heretofore $6.00 to $10.00.

200 WOMEN'S SEMI-DRESS HATS, very stylish, trimmed in our own workrooms with the finest materials; just the thing to wear shopping or for outdoor sports; actually worth $4.50 each, at... $2.75

5,000 WOMEN'S AND MISSES' UNTRIMMED HATS, too numerous in styles, shapes and colors to be here described, but any Hat in the lot is well worth 50c., and the greater number are 75c. to $1.25 values, all at 35

Women's Waists, $5.75.

French Flannel, Mummy Cloth, Prunella Cloth and Albatross. Second Floor.

Women's Waists of French Flannel; Duchess front, handsomely embroidered; of White Mummy Cloth; front and back of tailored box plaits, black and white stock; of Corded Albatross, shoulder tucking, silk stock; of French Flannel, with black and white embroidery, black silk stock; of Scotch twill plaid, imported quality; trimmed with pearl buttons; of Prunella cloth, slot seams, Dresden buttons, white silk stock; of French Flannel, cluster tucking, black and white embroidery insertion between tucks; silk or collar and cuffs; all at $5.75

One Special Item.

Women's Flannel Waists, in sizes 40, 42 and 44; all colorings; 5 different styles $1.95

Furs Specially Priced. Third Floor.

Electric Seal Jackets, made of select skins, with high storm collar and wide revers; turnover cuffs, lined with Skinner's warranted satin; sell regularly for $29.75, for Friday only $23.50

Handsome Stone Marten Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine Stone Marten tails $18.00

Very choice Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with eight Alaska Sable tails $16.50

Fine natural dark Mink Cluster Scarfs, with eight Mink tails $14.75

Choice Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six genuine Alaska Sable tails; sell regularly for $10.75, for Friday $8.75

Astrachan Cluster Scarfs, with eight Alaska Sable tails $7.75

Women's and Children's Hosiery Specials. First Floor.

Women's Fast Black Cashmere Hose; fine imported quality; with hand-embroidered insteps, neat figures, double soles, heels and toes; these are our own importation, and are marked at the very low figure of, pair 69c

Boys' and Girls' heavy weight black ribbed Hose, corduroy rib, double knees, heels and toes; very durable school stockings; all sizes, at, pair 19c

Silks and Velvets.

First Floor.

Black Peau de Soie; superior dress quality; the yard 90

Colored Taffeta; full representation of colors; excellent quality; the yard 58

Fancy Taffetas, good quality, the yard 55

COLORED CORDUROYS, all colors; 22 inches wide, the yard 85

COLORED VELVETEENS, all colors, 24 inches wide, the yard 65

Women's Neckwear Specials.

First Floor.

CREPE DE CHINE TIES; 1¾ yards long, in black, white and all colors; beautiful silk embroidered top collar with hand drawn hemstitched ends $1.45

FINE PERSIAN LAWN PROTECTION COLLARS; with fine hand needlework; in dozens of different designs; never sold for less than 65c. and 68c.; for to-day only . . . . . 35, 45 and 68

CREPE DE CHINE SCARFS; in all white, with every coloring of Persian effect; ends; regular $2.45 goods for $1.25

Ruffs and Muff Sets, Stoles, Capes, Rigolettes, in unlimited assortments; at prices below regular values, in black, white and colors.

Two Special Items in

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes.

Third Floor.

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Sacques; large circular collar with black applique; in light blue, red, pink and gray . . 95

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Robes, pointed collar, turnback cuff, both bound with satin; cotton girdle; front fastened with two silk frogs; in gray, light blue and red . . $2.95

Children's Underwear.

Second Floor.

Boys' and Girls' heavy winter weight Shirts, Pants and Drawers; odd lots in pure natural wool and merinos, white and colored; some of all sizes in these lots; prices were from 75c. to $1.25 each; to close at 50

In the New Linen Store.

First Floor, Rear.

We are offering the following special values, in Towels, Table Cloths and Napkins.

All-linen hemstitched Huck Towels, with damask borders; our special 25c. Towels for to-day, at, each 20

All-linen Damask Pattern Cloth, of good heavy damask and of new designs, for Friday at these special prices:—

For 2 yards $1.45
For 2½ yards $1.90
For 3 yards $2.40
All-linen Napkins, 21x21 inches, reduced from $1.75, at $1.50
All special values in Cluny Lace Doylies, 6, 9 and 12 inch sizes.

In the New Blanket Store.

First Floor, Rear.

Our Blanket Stock is most complete, and comprises all the best sorts and any size you may need, from the lowest price that insures worthy quality up to the highest grade manufactured.

White Wool Blankets.

Cotton warp and wool filling; soft and fleecy; will not shrink:—

10-4 size for three-quarter beds, pair, $2.25
11-4 size for double beds, pair, $2.95

White Wool Blankets.

Same as we've sold for many years, and which have always given the highest satisfaction:—

Lot No. 1.

10-4 size, pair $3.95
11-4 size, pair $4.95
12-4 size, pair $5.95

Lot No. 2.

10-4 size, pair $2.95
11-4 size, pair $3.95
12-4 size, pair $4.95

California Blankets.

Fine White California Blankets are offered during this sale at most moderate prices.

10-4 size, pair $6.50
11-4 size, pair $9.75
12-4 size, pair $11.75

Down-filled Comforters

We offer 500 Down-filled Comforters, for double beds, very best quality French sateen covering and filled with the purest down, each $4.50

Prices on Comforters range up to as high as $35.00; at this price are those with silk coverings, filled with the purest down, trimmed with Russian lace.

Muslin Sheets.

Good strong muslin, well made and liberal lengths.

For single beds, 54x90 inches 35

For three-quarter beds, sizes 63x90 inches 39

For medium size beds, 72x90 inches 45

For double beds, 81x90 inches . . . 50

For extra size beds, 90x90 inches 57

Toilet Articles.

First Floor.

Our Violet Ammonia: quar bottle 15
Cucumber and Glycerine Soap: a box 15
Bath Brushes all bristles; without handles 45
Water Bags, 2 quart size; every bag warranted 59
Rubber Gloves for household purposes; a pair 75
Chamois Skins; all sizes . . . . . 10 to 98

Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

This Handkerchief news is no too good to be true, since we are your informer.

1,000 dozen fine Linen Handkerchiefs, plain, fancy and initialled, for Friday only, at 6 for 55, or each 10

Several hundred Swiss embroidered are in the same lot.

More of the Men's and Women's Silk Handkerchiefs sold of some days since plain or fancy colors, Swiss embroidered and initialled; 50c. and 75c. values, at 25

Exceptional Lace Offerings.

First Floor.

Venise Lace Edgings, 2½ to 4½ inches wide; white and butter shades, in crochet designs and combination of Venise and batiste; now in demand for trimming collars, cuffs, revers, &c.; 70c. values, for, yard 50

Special sale of Black Venise Lace Galloons and Edgings, in all Venise and Venise-and-Mousseline combinations; suitable to applique on taffeta silk, crepe de Chine, &c.; 75c. to $1.00 values, for, yard . . . . 50 to 75

Black Spangled and Beaded Nets, in large and small designs; desirable for yoke, sleeves, entire waists, &c.; $1.35 to $5.50 values, for, yard . . . . . $1.10 to $4.75

Men's Furnishings.

First Floor.

We have just about 700 odd fancy Percale Shirts, made in excellent manner; detached cuffs, fast colors, good designs; mostly white grounds, stiff bosoms; some plaited, others plain; open front and back; Shirts designed and sold usually at $1.00 each, to close at 45

Pure Silk Suspenders, made by one of the leading houses in the trade; a heavy quality pure silk, non-elastic web, in colors or white; elastic backs, leather ends; exceptionally good value; at, pair 50

Men's heavy weight fawn colored Shirts and Drawers; silk finished throughout, double stitched. These garments were never sold at less than $1.00. The mild weather has finally broken the prices on Underwear, which ordinarily would be hard to procure at any price. This is the case in this instance. We made an offer on these goods of one-third off the regular price, and we get them; hence we offer them at about the same concession; usually $1.00 each, now 69

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8:15,
Daniel Frohman's 4th & Last Concert
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 VOICES.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Also WALTER DAMROSCH & ORCHESTRA.
SHANNAH CUMMINGS, GWYLIN MILES.
Prices, 50c. to $1.50, at box office, Ditson's, hotels, and agencies.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., SAT. & NOV. 27.

HORSE SHOW
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 21. 22.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Trotters for the Championship. Trotters, Pairs of Horses, Ladies to drive Road Teams, Ladies' Saddle Horses, Ladies to ride; Ponies, High Jumpers, and Hunters, Polo Ponies.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

HERALD SQ. THEA. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MR. MARTIN HARVEY.
Cigarette Maker's Romance & Rouget De Lisle.
Special—Seat sale Mon. next for eng'ment begin'g Dec. 1—Mr. Richard Mansfield in Julius Caesar.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 3482 Madison. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

CARNEGIE HALL
Wednesday Night, Nov. 26, at 8:15.
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.
FRITZ SCHEEL, CONDUCTOR.
SOLOIST.
MARK HAMBOURG
THE EMINENT RUSSIAN PIANIST.
Tickets, 75c. to $1.50. At Box Office and Ditson's, 867 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY OF MAGDALA.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

VICTORIA 42 St., B'y & 7 Av. Regular Mats. Thrs. at 2:15. Special Mat. Thanksgiving.
VIOLA ALLEN as ROMA in Incidental Music by PIETRO MASCAGNI.
HALL CAINE'S PLAY "THE ETERNAL CITY"

Harlem JOHN DREW. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
Op. House "The Mummy and the Humming Bird."
NEXT WEEK, SEATS NOW ON SALE,
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL Repertoire.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Nights,
THE JOY OF LIVING.
Wednesday and Friday Nights,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Thursday (Thanksgiving) Matinee, MAGDA.
Saturday Matinee, AUNT JEANNIE.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Special Mat. Mat. Saty., 2:15. Thanksgiving.
"Cleverest Soubrette on the Stage."—Eve. Sun.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
DAINTIEST OF COMIC OPERAS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3
FREDERIC LAMOND
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
Mason & Hamlin Piano used.

BROADWAY Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Aft. & Ev'g's.
Next Week Monday Evg., Nov. 24th, 9:30 P. M., Positively New York Bride and Groom married in Last Week the Steel Arena surrounded by the Lions

New York Theatre. B'way & 45th St.
AFTERNOONS 2:30. EVENINGS 8:30.
LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.
20TH CENTURY Morality Play. EVERYMAN
MOND. NOV. 24 "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."
Popular Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Thanksgiving. JAS. K. HACKETT, In Winston Churchill's play, THE CRISIS.
"A great success."—Times.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
"A Pronounced Success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday, Sat. & Thanksgiving Day. Evgs. 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | IMPRUDENCE

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Sat. at 2.
Last 11 Times—Extra Matinee Thanksgiving.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Beginning Dec. 1, Seat Sale Wed., Nov. 26.
E. N. C. GOODWIN and MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT in "The Altar of Friendship."

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
"Success."—Herald. "Masterpiece."—Sun.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinee Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
MARY MANNERING | Evgs. 8:20. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving Day.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.
A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 27.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
Dec. 1—E. S. Willard in The Cardinal.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Last 2 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday.
Evs., 8:20. Matinee Sat. | THE TWO SCHOOLS.
BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.
Xtra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY.
By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb
Seats now on sale. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl.
The largest & most successful of all melodramas
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., Block West of 8th Av.
25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-morrow; Wed. Mat., 25c. 50c.
Geo. W. Monroe—Doings of Mrs. Dooley
Next Sunday—Big Vaudeville Concert—25 & 50c.
Next Week—"Are You a Mason?" Original Co.

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Opens Wed. Evgs., Nov. 26th.
Herbert Stock Co.,
Presenting Brandon Howard's ARISTOCRACY
Prices—Evs., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Ev. 8 sharp. Mat. Sat.
LAST 2 WKS.—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.

THREE ARRESTS MADE IN SWINDLING CASE

Italian Contractor Charges Fraud and Misrepresentation.

Halter Investment Company, Two Quarries, and 500 Workmen Affected—One of the Prisoner's Picture Said to be in the Rogues' Gallery.

Three men charged technically with the larceny of $150 were arraigned yesterday in the Tombs Court. The prisoners were Daniel W. Losee, alias George Rivers, of 556 West Forty-second Street; George W. Palmer, fifty-six years old, of 205 Hunterton Street, Newark, and whose card says he is a Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims, with offices at 171 Broadway, and Philip F. Rhoades, a clerk, connected with the Business Improvement Company, with offices in the St. Paul Building, at 220 Broadway, and who lives at 222 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. They were held in $2,500 bail each for examination Monday.

The arrests were made on a warrant secured from Magistrate Brann in the Tombs Court some time ago, the complainant being Joseph Marrone, an Italian contractor, living at 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The detectives say a fourth man is wanted in connection with the case.

Losee, the police say, is No. 6,098 in the Rogues' Gallery, and is known on the police records as a "commercial swindler."

According to the police, Marrone some time last August answered an advertisement regarding the investment of money, going to see Palmer at his office, 171 Broadway. Palmer introduced him to the members of the firm of the Halter Investment Company, 45 Broadway. The members of this concern were Alexander J. Halter, President; Andrew C. Halter, Vice President, with Rhoades as Secretary and Losee as Treasurer.

The members of this company, the police say, told Marrone that they had a contract with this city for doing some work for which granite blocks were needed, and also a contract with the City of Providence, R. I., for building a reservoir in Greene County. The company owned quarries, it was represented to Marrone, the police say, at either Greene County, or in Sachem Head, Conn., and the material must come from there. They wanted 500 men, and Marrone agreed to furnish the men and take out the material. The police say he paid $150 to Palmer as commission in the deal, also paying $500 to Losee for the contract for getting out the material.

Soon afterward, the police say, Marrone discovered there were no such contracts in existence as the Investment Company claimed to have, and that Fox & Co., a firm at 28 Beaver Street, fitted out two boats for the purpose of sending to the quarries, the boats having been secured by the Investment Company. This matter was settled by the Investment Company settling with Fox & Co. for the money they had spent fitting out the boats. Later the boats were seized by a Sheriff in Connecticut. Marrone learned that the Investment Company did not own the stone quarries there, and that the real owners who held the boats in lieu of damages done by the 500 workmen sent in there by Marrone.

Then the men were thrown out of the quarries and turned to Marrone for their money. He says he had to pay them $4,200 for their labor out of his own pocket. In the meantime Marrone is also alleged to have paid $700 to Rhoades in the matter of the supposed contracts.

The police say that the firm also got into a Western company to the extent of $1,000 for tools and implements, and that in this connection Alexander Halter was arrested, but the matter was fixed up with the company, and Halter released, the tools and implements being recovered by the Brooklyn police somewhere in South Brooklyn.

The police say that they went to Losee's house on Wednesday night, and were told he was out. They represented themselves as lawyers, saying that one of the firm had been arrested, and sent for him to bail him out. Losee then admitted his identity, and went with the detectives. He was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and locked up.

Then they returned to Losee's house. They wanted to look through some of his papers, but they say Mrs. Losee grasped a letter lying on a desk and chewed it to pieces.

Tiffany Apprentices on Strike.

Sixty-five apprentices employed by Tiffany & Co., at their factory in Forest Hill, N. J., forfeited their vacation money yesterday by going out on strike in sympathy with the silversmiths and others who are on strike for the nine-hour workday. The youthful strikers also forfeited $100 each which they would otherwise have received when their apprenticeships ended.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Monday, Nov. 24, at 8,
Verdi's Opera, OTELLO.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Scotti, Journet, Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wednesday Evg., Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Salignac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilbert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s, principal Hotels, and at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANO USED.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY HOUSE, 44th St., nr. 5th Av.
"TOMMY ROT."
NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 25TH
FAD AND FOLLY
WITH Blanch Ring—Harry Conor & NEW CAST.

CARNEGIE HALL, TO-MORROW Evening.
—AMERICAN DEBUT—
KOCIAN
BOHEMIAN VIOLIN VIRTUOSO.
DAMROSCH ORCHESTRA, 100 MUSICIANS.
Seats, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00.
At Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's. —THE WEBER PIANO USED.—

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.
Mat. Daily (except Mon.) 25c. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
EAST LYNNE.
TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th ROSS & FENTON, and their own Big Co. | Mat. To-M'w

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:30.
Every Eve. & Sat. Mat. Last performances of ALT HEIDELBERG

GRAND ANNA HELD
THE LITTLE DUCHESS

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. "NOT GUILTY." Next Week—A Kentucky Feud

14th St. Theatre, Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Thanksgiving
MR. CHAUNCEY POSITIVELY LAST 4 WEEKS.
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town All new songs.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward at 8 p.m.

CAMDEN SALOONS CLOSED.

City Excise Board Act Held to be Unconstitutional.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 20.—Mayor Nowrey to-day, in obedience to a writ of ouster issued by the State Supreme Court, ordered the closing of all liquor saloons within the city limits. The court recently declared unconstitutional the act of the Legislature creating the City Excise Board and consequently all licenses granted by that body are void.

A special session of Councils will be called to reissue licenses, but it will probably be two weeks before the saloon keepers can resume business.

About two-thirds of the liquor dealers closed. The others refuse to obey. Those who refuse to obey the Mayor say they will fight it out. Most of those who remain open are Republicans. The Mayor is a Democrat. The excise fight has been a political one from the start.

VERMONT'S HIGH LICENSE BILL.

Ordered to Third Reading in the Senate and Amendments Voted Down—Action in the House.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 20.—By a vote of 26 to 4 the Senate this afternoon ordered to a third reading the High License and Local Option bill, submitted by the majority of the Temperance Committee. The bill will come up on the question of its passage to-morrow. The minority members endeavored to substitute the Battell Dispensary bill, but withdrew their motion and endeavored to amend the Local Option bill by substituting a simple referendum instead of that in which the date is given when the bill shall go into effect. Both amendments were voted down.

The High License bill was taken up in the House at 3 o'clock and discussed until 5 o'clock, the minority members of the House Temperance Committee trying the same tactics as those of the Senate minority. Without action an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

GRINDS CANADA'S WHEAT ONLY.

Bonded Minneapolis Mill Is to Do Work Formerly Done in England.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20.—The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis bonded its Humboldt mill to-day for an indefinite period to grind only Canadian wheat.

The bond furnished to the customs officials is for $50,000. According to its terms the Humboldt mill will have continually within its walls Government storekeepers, who will see that only Canadian grain is used. The grain will be delivered to the mill in cars direct from Canada, which will be in charge of Custom House men. The entire product of the mill will be loaded into bonded cars, and will be taken directly east for shipment entire to Liverpool.

The custom heretofore prevailing was to ship the grain of the Canadian Northwest bonded through the United States to Liverpool. The grinding of the grain in Minneapolis instead of in England will create a great saving in the expense of transit to Europe.

A bond of $30,000 was also given at the Custom House to-day by the Great Eastern Elevator Company of Minneapolis for the storage in Elevator H, Minneapolis, of Canadian oats. That grain eventually will be ground into oatmeal in this State in some mill yet to be designated, and used entirely for export business.

DINNER TO "TODY" HAMILTON.

His Newspaper Friends Welcome Him with a Weird Menu, Among Other Things.

"Tody" Hamilton, the perennial press agent of circus fame, was the guest of honor last night at dinner in the rooms of the Press Club, where he renewed old acquaintances in the realms of prevarication and made many new friends and emulators in his specialty in the taming of wild and rare adjectives.

The presence of the guest of the evening, after an absence of five years from the councils of the Knights of the Pen, was greeted by every living ex-President of the Press Club, of which organization, by the way, the greatest showman of the greatest show is a member of long standing. A menu was discussed that included elephant soup with or without tusks, double-headed ducks under canvas, ribs of the Behemot of Holy Writ, tiger tenderloin, rhinoceros rump, and a rare ragout of Beautiful Birds Gathered from Pathless Parts of Dismal Districts in the Wide Wastes of a Wondrous World. There were also chimpansee crackers, pink lemonade, and peanuts.

The festivities of the evening were presided over by J. A. Hennessey of The Press, who announced that the guest of the evening could not speak in public to save his life, and so Hennessey seized the occasion to speak for him. Nevertheless Mr. Hamilton was able to say a word or two expressing his appreciation at being back in a country where he could at least make himself understood. Laudatory speeches were made by John W. Keller, Joseph Howard, Jr., Col. William Brown, Robert B. Roosevelt, and Louis Wiley. The speeches were interspersed with a remarkably good vaudeville programme, and altogether it was one of the most elaborate welcomes the showman has received since he got back among his friends.

TO STOP BIRD SLAUGHTER.

Representatives of Audubon Societies to Advise State Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Active efforts are to be continued by the Audubon Societies of the United States to assist the State authorities in enforcing the law against the killing of plumage birds and their use by milliners.

To that end a committee of four persons, consisting of Prof. William Dutcher of New York, Frank M. Chapman, Witmer Stone, and Dr. T. S. Palmer, has been appointed to visit seven of the principal States in which birds are slaughtered, and give practical assistance to the authorities in the identification of plumage birds, and the prosecution of persons who may be found shooting them. Prof. Dutcher was re-elected Chairman of the Audubon Societies of the United States.

SHOT A PIGEON AND A BOY.

Bullet Passed Through the Bird and Killed a Lad on a Roof.

Seven-year-old August Lauber, whose parents live at 289 Stagg Street, Williamsburg, was shot and almost instantly killed last evening by Peter Bumhaff, a pigeon fancier, twenty-two years old, of 155 Meserole Street.

Bumhaff has a valuable stock of fancy birds of all kinds, which he kept in a coop on the roof of his home. He had been greatly annoyed lately by some of his carrier pigeons being lured away by birds known as "coopers." Last evening he saw a strange bird circling over his home. He took a Winchester repeating rifle, went to the roof, and shot at it. The bullet passed through the bird and fractured the spine of young Lauber, who was playing with some companions on the roof of a stable. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, but when Dr. Flynn arrived the boy was dead. Bumhaff was arrested.

CITY EMPLOYES REWARDED.

Prizes and Certificates Given for Meritorious Work.

Money prizes and certificates of merit were yesterday awarded to foremen and laborers in the Bureaus of Sewers and Highways of the Department of Public Works in Brooklyn by Borough President Swanstrom, Commissioner Redfield, and Superintendent Thatcher of the Bureau of Sewers. The prizes and certificates were given to members of the repair gangs of the two bureaus, who have in the judgment of the awarding committee done the best work in their respective lines during the year.

BIG REDUCTION SALE!

A Plain Statement—
We're Overstocked.

We must unload our very fine stock of men's

Clothing & Furnishings

at prices that will put all so-called sales in the shade.

Come To-Day, To-morrow,
Look the goods over, see the

Reduced Prices.

A GLANCE WILL PROVE THE TRUTH OF OUR STATEMENT.

$12.50 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to..	$7.50
15.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to..	10.35
18.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to..	13.85
22.00 Overcoats and Suits Reduced to..	14.85
30.00 Overcoats Reduced to.....	19.25

Every garment absolutely this season's make—perfectly tailored and high-grade materials.

Combination Rain Coats and Cravenettes at About ⅓ Off.

$2.50 Fancy Vests Reduced to..... $1.29

TROUSERS.

Perfect Fitting.		Best Materials.	
$4.00 Grades Reduced to.....	$2.85	$5.00 Grades Reduced to....	$3.50
6.00 Grades Reduced to.....	3.90	7.00 Grades Reduced to....	4.90

FURNISHINGS.

$1.00 Walking Gloves now.....	62c	35c. Suspenders now.....	19c
$2.00 Fancy Shirts now.....	$1.29	$1.25 Underwear now.....	89c
$1.00 Dress Shirts now.....	59c	75c. Underwear now.....	39c

Everything in this big department reduced except a few restricted articles.

HOLZ CLOTHING CO
311 BROADWAY.
Near Thomas St., 1 Centre of Block.

FREIGHT RATES TO BE RAISED BY JAN. 1

Twenty Per Cent. Advance on Pittsburg Mill and Furnace Tonnage.

Shippers Declare Proposed Charges Out of All Proportion to Increased Cost Due to Wage Betterment.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—It has been decided that a freight rate advance of 20 per cent. shall go into effect on the bulk of the mill and furnace tonnage of Pittsburg and other districts on or before Jan. 1. The Pittsburg Freight Committee will take up the question at its regular meeting on Monday, and then it will go at once to the Central Freight Association.

Leading iron and steel interests of Pittsburg had no intimation of the change. Some were unwilling to believe the report, for it is only a couple of years since the railroads made radical advances all around, and only compromised when Andrew Carnegie was well along with his plan to build an independent bee line to the seaboard. On all iron and steel products, to which the lower commodity rates are applied, there is to be made this advance of 20 per cent. In the cheaper grain traffic an advance of 15 per cent. is to be made. That will go into effect Dec. 8.

Two years ago Pittsburg was given the rate of 19 cents the 100 pounds to New York, the same as the Buffalo-New York iron and steel commodity rate. The Pittsburg-Chicago rate was made 15 cents, and the Buffalo-Chicago rate was the same.

The Buffalo rate to Milwaukee, a most important point to Pittsburg shippers, was made 15 cents; while the Pittsburg rate to Milwaukee was left at 17 cents, with Buffalo having the advantage in distance. That was recognized here as discrimination between shipping points, but the Pittsburg shippers dropped the contention after resting for a time, under promise that the matter would be adjusted. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has already taken steps to intrench itself against radical uplifting in rates, by its proposed independent railroad to Lake Erie.

Prominent Pittsburg shippers assert that most of the railroads are now operating on a good paying basis. Their operating expenses are about 65 per cent., and the other 35 per cent. of gross earnings is the net earnings from operations. Out of that fixed charges, interest on bonds, cost of extraordinary improvements, and other things are deducted. Of the 65 per cent. only about 30 per cent. is labor cost, to which the new wage advance is applicable. The remainder is officers' salaries, cost of maintaining lines and equipment, and other costs charged to operating expenses. So it is, the shippers allege, that the wage advance is 8 per cent. of the gross earnings, and on the bulk of their shipments the shippers will be called upon to pay an advance of 20 per cent.

PRESIDENT WALTER'S STEP.

His Resignation Attributed to the Influence of Other Roads—His Successor.

President Alfred Walter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who resigned his office on Wednesday, declined yesterday to discuss the differences of opinion regarding the management of the road which led to his resignation. As stated in these columns, the understanding in railroad and financial circles, based on unofficial explanations, is that President Walter advocated a strong, independent policy, with a liberal financial outlay, to improve the earning power of the road, but that other interests overruled Mr. Walter, and that he announced that he could not remain as the executive head of the company and be responsible for a management over which he practically had no control.

The position of the Lehigh Valley Railroad is unique among railroads, in that its policy is dominated by four other trunk lines, namely, the Erie, the Reading, the Jersey Central, and the New York Central, which are represented on its Board of Directors.

It was stated officially yesterday that E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Erie Railroad, who is Chairman of the Lehigh Valley's Executive Committee, would be Acting President of the Lehigh Valley until a new President could be chosen. Report had it that F. B. Gowan, formerly of the Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf, would succeed Mr. Walter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Either George F. Bear, President of the Reading Company, or Francis B. Gowan, ex-President of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad, will probably succeed Alfred Walter as President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Mr. Gowan is now in Scranton, where he is representing the Lehigh Valley Company before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new,

MOST NORTHERN RAILROAD.

The Pioneer Mining Company Will Construct It in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 20.—Jafet Lindberg and other members of the Pioneer Mining Company, the richest corporation operating at Nome, have appropriated $1,000,000 from surplus funds to construct next season a railroad from Nome to Council City. It will be a narrow gauge line with branches. This will be the most northern railroad in the world, being built almost under the Arctic Circle.

At to-day's annual meeting the Pioneer Company voted 6 per cent. dividends on its capital stock of $5,000,000, making 8 per cent. paid this year.

The railroad is to be built by the chief stockholders of this company, who will form a separate corporation for constructing and operating it. It will traverse the richest part of the Nome placers, and is a necessity, owing to high transportation charges. The company now pays twenty to twenty-five dollars per ton for hauling freight four miles from Nome to its nearest mine, and proportionately more for longer distances.

RAILROAD AGREEMENT FAILS.

Southwestern Passenger Association Practically Disrupted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—The Southwestern Passenger Association has been practically disrupted, most of the roads having withdrawn from it. Some of the lines decline to come back unless a complete reorganization is effected.

The Southwestern Colonization Bureau, which has just been organized, will be independent of the passenger association. James Steele has been elected Commissioner. Much money is to be expended in colonizing territory in the Southwest, by which the roads expect to largely increase their traffic.

FREIGHT STILL CONGESTED.

Fifteen Thousand Cars Tied Up on Pennsylvania Lines at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 20.—The efforts of the railroads to relieve the freight congestion here were retarded last night and to-day by a dense fog, which enveloped the city and surrounding districts, making it almost impossible to move trains with safety.

A. B. Starr, General Superintendent of Transportation for the Pennsylvania Railroad, said there were still about 15,000 cars tied up on the Pennsylvania lines in the Pittsburg district. A perceptible improvement has already been made on the choked lines, he said, and with patience on the part of the public, together with a continuance of the energy now being put forth by the railways, the trouble will be greatly alleviated in the near future.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' FITNESS.

Surgeons Urge the Necessity of More Rigid Physical Tests.

Necessity for more rigid and frequent physical and mental examinations of operating employes on railroads was the keynote of most of the discussion of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, which held three sessions at its twelfth annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine, 14 West Forty-third Street, yesterday. Dr. W. J. Hartman of the Michigan Central system, stationed at Ann Arbor, Mich., quoted a forthcoming

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
59TH ST. 60TH ST. 3d AVENUE

To-Day's Program.

From the cataract of chances for money-savings which flood the store to-day we have gleaned these for your perusal this morning.

Don't neglect reading every item.

Near Seal Coats $22.50
Smart and serviceable garments, perfectly made and elegantly finished throughout. They are lined with heavy satin, cut in the newest and most correct shapes. It would take an expert to distinguish them from Alaska seal. Thousands of these coats have sold at from $45 to $50.

Boys' Overcoats $3
All samples, the best of the maker's productions; only four sizes, 8, 9, 11 and 14, but if your boy wears any one of these, you'll get an unmatched bargain. They are worth $5 and $6.

Silk Umbrellas $1.95
All pure silk; with case and tassel; roll tightly; 26 and 28 inch sizes for men and women. The men's umbrellas have a splendid assortment of selected box, fir, horn and ivory handles, ornamented with sterling silver. The women's umbrellas have handles of beautiful pearl and sterling, ivory and sterling, and Dresden, in charming designs. Regular value $3.50 to $5.

Dressing Sacques 79c
Of a very heavy quality eiderdown, in all colors; made with tight fitting backs; full fronts; round collar; sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Gloves 69c
Fine glace lambskin; colors, tan, mode, red, gray, black and white; all sizes; worth $1.

Men's Underwear
50c—Heavy weight natural wool shirts and drawers; also heavy fleece lined shirts and drawers to match; the shirts are trimmed with satin fronts; the drawers have extra gussets and double seats; all sizes.
79c—Norfolk and New Brunswick underwear—excellent quality merino; vests and pants to match; guaranteed not to shrink; colors, gray and white; all sizes.
98c—All wool underwear; made by Root's Mills; Tivoli brand; shirts are single and double breasted; camel's hair and natural grays; drawers to match; all sizes, including extra large, regularly sold for $1.50 per garment.
$1.50—The finest grades of Australian wool knitted underwear, made by the Medicott Knitting Company. These garments are finely made, full fashioned; all sizes, including extra large—regular value $3 and $3.50.

Grocery Specials
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c. and 47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c. and 84c
Condensed Mince Meat, per pkg., 7c
Plum Pudding, highest grade, 1-lb. cans, 18c.; 2 lbs., 34c.; 3 lbs., 49c
New Prunelles, per lb., 15c
New Lentils, fancy, per lb., 5c.; 2 lbs., 9c
New Green Kern, per lb., 10c
New Dill Pickles, per gallon pail, 41c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor; extra fine quality; bean or ground, per lb., 19c
Golden Santos Coffee, excellent quality, rich in flavor, bean or ground, our 18c. kind, per lb., 14c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Women's Waists $1.98
Of twill flannel, piped with plaid and tailor stitched; made in the most becoming and modish styles. Colors and black. Also brilliantine waists, in black only; made in the newest fashion; with tailor stitched pleats, buttoning on the side; with separate stock collar; lined throughout; sizes 32 to 46.

Sealskin Jackets $125
Women's handsome, genuine, best London dyed sealskin coats; new styles; handsomely lined throughout; finely finished; worth $200.

Children's Coats $4.98
Of fine all wool ripple eiderdown, made with pointed hood and belt; hood and cuffs edged with silk cord; colors, white and red; sizes six months to three years. Very becoming and dainty juvenile garments.

Men's Pajamas, 89c.
Of good quality domet flannel, made with military collar, trimmed with pearl buttons; liberally cut and perfect in fit; worth $1.29.

Men's Gloves, 75c.
Heavy weight dogskin; with heavy corded embroidered backs; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes; perfect fitting; worth $1 pair.

Women's Underwear
39c—The Florence combination suits in white only; button across the shoulders; every garment cut according to size and perfect fitting; actual value 75c.
79c—Norfolk and New Brunswick underwear—excellent quality merino; vests and pants to match; guaranteed not to shrink; colors, gray and white; all sizes.
98c—Black merino tights; knee or ankle lengths; will launder fine; all sizes; actual value $1.50.
17c—Ribbed shaped vests; fleece lined; trimmed with silk lockstitch; extra good quality; French band pants to match; regular price 29c.

Wines and Liquors
Imported Cordials, Anisette, Parfait Armour, Noyaux, Mokz, Mandarines, Cacao, Rose, Cassis, &c., &c., big $1.25 bottle, 75c
Cognac, a $1.50 bottle French brandy, 95c
Winkler (Rhine Wine), A. Wilhelmj, Hattenheim, per doz. bots., $4.85
Maryland Rye Whiskey, excellent, per ½ gal., 95c.; per gal., $1.75
Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very choice, per ½ gal., $1.45; per gal., $2.75

Finest California Wines,
our celebrated Santa Madra brand, all much reduced, as follows:
Fine Old Claret, 1 doz. bots., $2.99
Mountain Zinfandel, 1 doz. bots., $2.99
Johannisberg Riesling, 1 doz. bots., $3.75
Old Port, (full quarts), 40c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

A Sale of our Guaranteed

Men's Hats at $1.65

We want to get you men to try these hats of ours—and by way of introduction place them on sale at

$1.65

They're extraordinary value at this price—for they're the regular $3 hats in most stores—and made on the same blocks as the $5 hatter makes his. We guarantee them, too. Derbies and Alpines.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Vice President—Dr. J. C. Finn, Hempstead; Secretary—Dr. George Chaffee, Brooklyn; Treasurer—Dr. J. C. Stockwell, Oswego, N. Y.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—At the annual meeting here at noon to-day of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company there was almost a full representation of stock, which was voted unanimously for the following Directors:

L. F. Loree, Baltimore.
James McCree, Pittsburg.
E. R. Bacon, New York.
William M. Greene, Cincinnati.
Arthur Hale, Baltimore.
Otto H. Kahn, New York.
J. G. Schmidlap, Cincinnati.
H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis.
F. W. Tracey, Springfield, Ill.

The board organized by electing the following:

President—L. F. Loree.
Vice President—Edward R. Bacon.
Vice President and General Manager—William M. Greene.
Secretary—G. F. May.
Assistant Secretary—John G. Walber.
Treasurer—J. McNeal.

TESTS OF TREATED FOODS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Prof. W. H. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, next Monday will begin a series of experiments on twelve young men in Government employ for the purpose of testing the physiological effects of the use of meat preserved with borax and other chemicals. The experiments will be made with a view to deciding what basis there is for the objections of the German Government to American preserved meats.

The twelve young men selected are volunteers, and all are vigorous. Each has pledged himself during the period the tests are to last to abstain from food and drink except as it may be permitted by Prof. Wiley. They are nearly all of them employes of the city and connect with its trunk line, which is being pushed from Manhattanville, N. Y., to Paterson, by way of this place and Passaic. The Newark line gives the Hudson River line an entry into Newark.

STEEL STOCK ATTACHED

J. Aspinwall Hodge's Holdings Affected by Hudson County Suit.

Action Brought by Cornelius Cuyler Through Lawyers Guthrie and Lindabury on an Old Note.

An attachment has been served at the office of the United States Steel Corporation in Hoboken on 100 shares of stock of the company standing in the name of J. Aspinwall Hodge, who brought suit to restrain the conversion of $200,000,000 of the company's preferred stock into bonds.

The attachment was obtained in a suit brought before Judge Nevins in the Hudson County (N. J.) Circuit Court by Cornelius C. Cuyler of the banking house of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of 44 Pine Street, New York, to recover $6,178 from Mr. Hodge as the indorser of a note made by the Thomas Hall Company of New York to the late John Taton, upon whose death the note passed to Mr. Cuyler.

A preliminary injunction by Vice Chancellor Emery restraining the conversion of the steel company's bonds will come before the Court of Errors and Appeals at the term beginning next Tuesday.

Cornelius C. Cuyler, speaking of this action, said: "It is only a coincidence that Messrs. Guthrie and Lindabury happen to be the Steel Corporation's attorneys as well as mine. Mr. Guthrie, however, was my attorney long before the Steel Corporation was thought of, and has won two big suits for me. When I saw in the newspapers some time ago that Hodge had 100 shares of United States Steel preferred I requested my attorneys to attach the same at the Jersey City transfer office as soon as an attempt should be made to have them transferred.

"The indebtedness of Hodge to me had been of long standing, and arose out of his promoting the Thomas Hall Typewriting Company. I saw no reason why I should not get the money, although I did not want to press Hodge. After paying what he owes me and the legal costs, he will still have enough shares left so as not to injure his standing in the courts. He called me up to-day and wanted to know why I had not given him time, but as a matter of fact I was not aware when the attachment would be made, as I did not know when he would apply for transfer, although we have been watching the books for this purpose for some time."

Another coincidence is the fact that one of the partners in Cuyler, Morgan & Co. is named Junius Spencer Morgan, after the father of J. Pierpont Morgan, and is a nephew of the latter.

Mr. Hodge when asked about the reported attachment, said that ten years or more ago he was an accommodation indorser for the Thomas Hall Company, which manufactured a small typewriter. He also said that Daton & Cuyler were interested in the company, and it was to guarantee them against loss that Mr. Hodge lent his name. He heard nothing of the matter for several years, and his first intimation of any legal proceedings was in the published reports of yesterday.

Daton & Cuyler, he said, are members of the syndicate of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Hodge said further that the major portion of the note had been paid by the company and only a small balance with interest is due. Mr. Hodge added that he did not believe there was any legal obligation for him to pay this.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A number of large parties will go to the football game to-morrow. The country houses have house parties again. There is one at Ophir Farm for Miss Roosevelt, given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and there will be another given by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly over Sunday. The Meadowbrook will have a hunt to-morrow afternoon, preceded by a hunt breakfast.

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The Marquis de Talleyrand Perrigord is the guest of Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. Mme. de Perrigord and her sister, the Princess Ruspoli, arrived in town on Monday.

***

There will be a Thanksgiving dinner at Chatsworth, where a large house party has been arranged for the festival. There will also be a benefit given in the Waldorf-Astoria for the Chatsworth Roman Catholic Church next month, when "Philomon and Baucis," by Gounod, will be sung.

***

Miss Margaret Emerson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Emerson of Baltimore, had a large tea given for her on Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Herbert O. Dunn of Baltimore. Miss Martha Lee Jenkins and Miss Gertrude Jenkins were among those who received. The reception was followed by a dinner. Dr. Smith H. McKim, Miss Emerson's fiancé; S. Gross Horwitz, and Walter de C. Poultney were among the men guests at the dinner.

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A luncheon for Bishop Coadjutor Mackay-Smith and Mrs. Mackay-Smith will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel at Wooton, their country place at Bryn Mawr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and the latter's daughter, Miss Mae Fell, have withdrawn the invitations issued for a reception on Dec. 4, owing to a death in the family.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and their family will return to town the first week in December, and the invitations to the wedding of Miss Kountze and Mr. Livingston will then be issued. Many invitations will be sent out for the church, but the breakfast at the house will not be large.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant gave a dinner last evening for Mme. Sembrich. Among the guests were M. Edouard de Reszke and the new Russian singer. Mrs. Valentine G. Hall also gave a dinner last evening.

***

Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, who is to marry Heth Lorton on Dec. 4, will give her bridesmaid luncheon at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1. Miss Katharine Post Newbold, Miss Anna Lawrence Herrick, Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill, Miss Mary Josephine Rowland, Miss Katharine Dilworth Wisner, and Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones will attend.

***

Mr. Lorton will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the St. Nicholas Club on Saturday evening, Nov. 29. Dr. George Bolling Lee, Col. W. O. Skelton, Dr. Harwood Huntington, Julien Jacquelin Mason, Dr. George Huston Bell, Arthur S. Wily, Richard Francis Goldsborough, Sidney Leighton Smith, Joseph F. Simmons, and Platt Kent will attend.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buckley Hubbell and the Misses Hubbell have returned from their place at Williamstown, Mass., and are at the Touraine for the season.

Miss Pauline Astor Here.

Miss Pauline Astor, eldest daughter of William Waldorf Astor, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. She was accompanied by a chaperon, Mme. Flory. She was met by Lawyer Charles A. Peabody. Miss Astor was in mourning for her sister Gwendolin, and for that reason will not be seen at the Horse Show. She is to go to Philadelphia for a few weeks to visit relatives. While in New York she will be the guest of her great-aunt, Miss Gibbes. She has not been in this country since 1890, and is now about 20 years of age. Rumor has engaged her to nearly every eligible British peer, most recently to Lord Roxburghe, who is young and one of the wealthiest of British nobles.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie entertained at dinner this evening in honor of the Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Corbin. The additional guests were Major Gen. Young, the Countess Esterhazy, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Evelyn Blount, and W. E. Foster.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw have issued invitations to a Cabinet dinner for Jan. 10.

Mrs. Hay, wife of the Secretary of State, will leave Washington to-morrow for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, in New York.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby has issued cards for a tea on Dec. 2, when her youngest daughter, Miss Jean Crosby, will be presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh have issued invitations to a dinner on Dec. 4 in honor of the Princess Porga Suasa of Rome and Mme. Tallirand of Paris, who will be their guests at that time.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Nov. 20.—Samuel E. Huntington closed his cottage on Ridge Road to-day and returned to Brooklyn for the Winter.

George Gordon King went to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William Binney have gone to Providence for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster closed their cottages to-day and returned to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. Joseph F. Stone closed her cottage to-day.

Work has been begun on the Stitt cottage, and will be completed in time for Miss Leary's occupancy of the house early next Summer.

A pony attached to a carriage owned by Miss Anita Sands ran away on Bellevue Avenue yesterday afternoon. Miss Sands went in a near-by store when the horse started, and the only occupant of the carriage was a pet dog, which remained on the seat until the horse was stopped, after running a quarter of a mile. The horse was cut and the carriage was broken.

Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, formerly Mrs. Robert Garrett, is here to inspect the work on the villa which she is having built on the site of the William R. Travers villa, on Narragansett Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brenton Greene and the Rev. Richard Arnold Greene left to-day for their Winter home in Princeton, N. J.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Cochran—Gill.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The wedding of Miss Nina Lorraine Gill to William Francis Cochran, formerly of New York, at noon to-day, in Christ Episcopal Church, was an interesting event to New York and Baltimore society. Mr. Cochran is the son of William Francis Cochran of New York. For the past two years he has resided in Baltimore, where he has become exceedingly popular. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston. The best man was Alexis S. Cochran of New York, brother of the bridegroom.

Hodge—Reeve.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 20.—Miss Aimira Ward Reeve and Frederick Edwin Hodge were married this evening in the Second Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Paul F. Sutphen of Ohio, who was assisted by the Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, pastor of the church. The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Elizabeth Reeve as maid of honor and the Misses Margaret and Helen R. Reeve as bridesmaids. The best man was Charles Stewart, and the ushers were Col. William B. Righter, Henry M. Reeve, the Rev. John J. Bridges, Andrew J. Hedges, and Arthur Crane. After the ceremony a reception was held in the residence of the bride's father, George F. Reeve, at 212 Plane Street.

Fauntleroy—McGonigle.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 20.—The wedding of Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Surgeon, United States Army, stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Miss Blanche McGonigle, daughter of James A. McGonigle, the wealthy contractor, took place this evening at the home of the bride. Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Capt. Uline, United States Army, acted as matron of honor, and Miss Estelle Nast of New York City, Miss Mabel Hanna of Cleveland, and Miss Grace McGonigle were bridesmaids. The best man was Lieut. Conrad, United States Army, while Lieuts. Crockett and Beecham of the army, acted as groomsmen.

Strout—Willson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Miss Waneta Willson, daughter of Charles Hill Willson, and Henry F. Strout, son of Supreme Court Justice A. A. Strout of Portland, Me., were married at noon to-day in the residence of the bride's father, at 104 South Second Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Collyer of the Church of the Messiah, New York, officiating.

Miss Mabel Ray of Franklin, Mass., was the bridesmaid, and Dr. Henry T. Barstow of Boston was the best man. Owing to the recent death of an aunt of the bride, only relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony.

Roebling—Estabrook.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—An interesting wedding of to-day was that uniting Miss Blanche Deuel Estabrook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook of this city, to Karl C. Roebling of Trenton, N. J. Miss Grace Sanger was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Katherine Grosscup, Miss Geraldine Fearons of New York, Miss Lilian Wetmore of New Britain, Conn., and Miss Helen Peck of Omaha.

F. W. Roebling of New York, the brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers included Edward Ford Johnson of Chicago, William A. Anderson of Trenton, Dr. Thomas Smith of New York, and Trenton Riggs, Jr., of Washington.

Ellingwood—Jennings.

News was received in Brooklyn yesterday of the marriage at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday of Prof. T. J. Ellingwood and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Jennings, widow of Henry G. Jennings of that place. Prof. Ellingwood, who is now more than seventy years of age, was private secretary and stenographer to the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher during the latter's pastorate at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He reported all of Mr. Beecher's sermons and prayer meeting talks, and published a volume of the sermons. He removed from Brooklyn to Massachusetts about ten years ago. This is his second marriage.

IN THE SHOPS.

Ostrich skin is the new material for purses, card cases, wrist bags, or any of the small articles that women have made up in fine leather. The skin is rough, of a warm chocolate color, and it has the appearance of elephant skin more than anything else.

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For Welsh rabbit ale mugs are $7.20 a dozen and the plates $4.20. They are attractive things, showing lifelike bunnies in soft, dull tones.

***

Not long ago there appeared in the shops quaint little strawberry pitchers, and since then a whole strawberry crop of china has ripened. There are sugar bowls, creamers, teapots, big dishes and little dishes, cups and saucers, each of the cups a berry, (a good-sized berry, but a very tiny cup,) and the other things in different sizes. They are inexpensive and pretty. A woman up town who likes to vary her table decorations is laying in a stock of strawberry dishes and her friends wonder where she gets them. One piece of strawberry pottery which should not be forgotten is the strawberry candlestick.

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Strawberries are to be found for sponge or pin cups for the writing table, but they are expensive. The dish is of crystal and on one side are strawberry leaves. A berry hangs over the edge of the dish inside. The leaves and fruit are in metal, but of natural colors, and the berry looks good enough to eat. The dish costs $2.50.

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For table use another pretty thing is a little salt cup in the form of a bright red radish, standing on a saucer, with a little pottery spoon decorated appropriately.

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An odd little tea set on a tray is a swan set. The sugar bowl, creamer, teapot, and cups have the forms of swans, the necks being the handles of the cups. The saucers show pond lily leaves and the same decoration is upon the small china tray. It is a tête-à-tête set and costs only $2.69.

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An odd little liqueur set is also of pottery. The small jug and tiny cups are each in the shape of a monk's head and the round tray upon which they stand shows a similar face.

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Mont Pelée ware looks as anything which has been through the eruption of a volcano might be expected to look. It is black and is in what may be called battered designs.

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One can get pretty little after-dinner coffee cups, in solid colors to fit into a color scheme, for 15 cents each. They are not particularly thin, but they are satisfactory to the eye and not "cheap." The rose-colored ones are particularly attractive, the color being delightfully soft and warm, and the coffee would look well in them, which is a point to be considered. Coffee in a blue-lined cup looks thin and watery and hardly drinkable.

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How is a little cat, and not such a small one either, for a hair curler? The cat is on its back, with feet in the air, and across them is the curling iron, heated by the wick, which is in the centre of the cat's body.

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Here's for a tiny ornament. It is as large as a peapod, (for that is what it is,) in silver, and is open to form a small boat. One or two silver peas are inside and four of them are used for feet.

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Very pretty is a shell comb that has a design of cherry leaves in gold at the top, and pendant from them clusters of tiny cherries in pink and pinkish white coral.

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Little yellow metal birds and green and red paroquets have leaves in their bills that are raised straight above their heads. These form the background for thermometers. They cost 40 cents each.

***

Little green metal frogs have each a cattail raised by its head and supporting a thermometer. They cost 50 cents each.

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Prices are not marked on little metal dogs which also support thermometers. They are of better quality and call for a better price.

FORFEITURE SUIT FOR A PEARL NECKLACE

Testimony Against Treasury Agent Theobald Who Seized It.

Mrs. Dulles Declared That He Made an Appointment to Meet Her Husband After a Scene on a Pier.

Judge Adams and a jury in the United States District Court, yesterday, heard testimony on the method declared to have been pursued by Special Treasury Agent Theobald in seizing from a returning traveler an article that he suspected had been smuggled. The testimony was that of Mrs. Ida Harrison Dulles, a young society matron of Philadelphia, from whom Agent Theobald took a pearl necklace valued at more than $16,000, when she landed from the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm after a European tour in July last. Mrs. Dulles said that the agent, after taking the necklace from her on the pier before she had time to declare it, carried it away, after telling her husband that he "would do the best he could for him," and that he would meet husband and wife in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that evening. Mrs. Dulles testified that the agent suggested that the matter be kept quiet and kept out of the newspapers. Testimony of a somewhat similar nature was given by other witnesses.

It was the second day of the hearing of the forfeiture case. Nearly all of the case of the Government was put in on Wednesday, and after Collector Stranahan had taken the stand yesterday and said that the necklace was seized on July 22 last, and that Theobald filed a report of the seizure "later," and Gen. Charles Mindel had testified that the necklace was worth $16,238 in Paris, the Government rested and DeLancey Nicoll of counsel for Mrs. Dulles opened the case for the defense.

In the Keck case it was held that the act of smuggling or clandestine entry could not be consummated until the goods had been carried beyond the limits of the customs line or, properly speaking, the pier. Mrs. Dulles, the lawyer said, had intended to declare the necklace before she left the pier, but had no opportunity, as Theobald seized it as soon as she landed. Mrs. Dulles purchased the necklace in Paris, paying for it 65,000 francs, or $12,000. She was told that she would have to pay 20 per cent. duty. She wore the pearls around her neck on the way over, and on the pier she met her husband, to whom she intended to tell of her purchase and then declare it. She had made a baggage declaration, in which she said she had wearing apparel "of unknown value." Mr. Nicoll contended that "wearing apparel," as defined by the Government, included jewelry.

"Mrs. Dulles," Mr. Nicoll said, "was telling her husband about her purchase and asking him about declaring it when Theobald came up and demanded the jewelry. Mrs. Dulles explained that she could not remove it on the pier, and went on the steamer and removed the necklace and gave it to him. Mr. Theobald, to carry out his purpose, said to Mr. Dulles: 'I'll see what I can do for you, and will call on you this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.' He took the pearls and cautioned the Dulles to say nothing about the seizure to any one. Soon after this Col. Story, who had charge of the Government Inspectors, came up, and he was told that the necklace had been given to Theobald.

"Col. Story then said he would report the matter to the Collector. That was just the very thing that Theobald didn't want done, as it would have spoiled his little game. Of all things he didn't want done was for some one to call up the Collector and tell him he had the necklace in his possession. Col. Story tried hard to find Theobald, but couldn't."

The first witness called by the defense was Col. Story, who said that he asked Mrs. Dulles if she had purchased any jewelry abroad. "She hesitated," he said, "and looked at her husband. Mr. Dulles then spoke up and said they were obliged to say nothing about it." He testified that Mr. Dulles finally told him of the necklace having been given to Theobald, and that he had an engagement to meet Theobald at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Dulles testified about the purchase of the necklace, that had 246 pearls. When she started for home, she said, she wound the necklace around her neck four times, and wore it under a shirt waist throughout the voyage.

Mr. Nicoll asked Mrs. Dulles if she meant her entry in her baggage declaration "wearing apparel, value unknown" to include her pearl necklace, and she said she did.

"Why didn't you tell the Government agent of it when you made your declaration?" Mr. Nicoll asked.

"Because I wanted to be advised by my husband about it," she replied. "I knew nothing about that matter. I didn't know what to do about the appraisement."

She told how Theobald had demanded the necklace. Theobald, she testified, told her to say nothing about it, and said he would see what he could do for them. She said she expected to pay $2,600 duty on the necklace, and that she did not intend to defraud the Government.

She described her interview with Col. Story when she told him that Theobald had seized her necklace.

"And what did Col. Story say?"

"I'd rather not say, as it was rather strong," Mrs. Dulles replied, lowering her head.

"Let's have it," Assistant District Attorney Baldwin said.

Mrs. Dulles slowly and with lowered voice said:

"Col. Story said he was a — — scoundrel."

Assistant District Attorney King, in cross-examining Mrs. Dulles, asked if she did not know she could have gotten all the information about customs matters she wished from any of the officers who came aboard the boat at Quarantine without waiting for her husband. She said it did not occur to her to do so.

She told again how Theobald came up to her on the pier and said, "You have a pearl necklace purchased in Paris."

"And what did you think?"

"I was very much surprised."

"Surprised at what?"

"That a stranger should know of my purchase, and why he, a stranger, should so address me."

Questioned about the language used by Col. Story concerning Theobald, Mrs. Dulles said she was surprised that he intimated that Theobald "was not right."

The case is to be continued this morning.

Will Provision for Yale Law School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—By the will of Augustus E. Lines of this city, which was filed in the Probate Court today, a trust fund of $120,000 is created for the benefit of the testator's widow, and it is provided that at her death $50,000 of this amount is to go to the Yale Law School for the support of a professorship of testamentary law.

Mr. Havemeyer Opposed to a Saloon.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 20.—Henry O. Havemeyer and his neighbors at North Mianus have sent a petition to the Fairfield County Commissioners remonstrating against the granting of a liquor license to Charles N. Vuono, who wants to open a saloon in their neighborhood, which has heretofore been without one. A hearing will be held next Monday. Last year, when Vuono applied for a license the Commissioners refused it.

Can Appoint Detective Sergeants.

The Civil Service Commission has decided to hereafter recognize assignments of policemen, whether Roundsmen or patrolmen, as Detective Sergeants at a Sergeant's pay, the assignments being subject to revocation at any time. This empowers Commissioner Partridge to advance any man in the department to the pay and responsibility of a Detective Sergeant without a civil service examination.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Sale of Silk Remnants.

20c for REMNANTS OF SILKS that sold at 45c. and 50c. a yard.

35c for REMNANTS OF SILKS that sold at 75c. and 85c a yard.

50c for REMNANTS OF SILKS that sold at $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

(Main Floor, 19th St.)

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.



Thanksgiving Offerings

Our Men's and Boys' Stores are simply brimful with attractions of extraordinary character. Thanksgiving Day particularly calls for correct apparel in its observance.

Whether you attend church or the football game, whether you stay at home or go driving or walking, whether you visit the theatre or the park, indoor or outdoor, we meet every want,

AND AT PRICES THAT HAVE NO EQUAL IN NEW YORK OR ELSEWHERE.

TO-DAY. | *No Matter How Low a Price Is Quoted, It Represents Style and Quality.* | TO-MORROW.

A Very Special Offering in the Men's Store.

Suits & Overcoats

at **6.50** *Each.*

THE SUITS, comprising Blacks, Blues and Mixtures. A gathering of Broken Lots. Sizes to fit all builds.

THE OVERCOATS, Long and Medium Coats, Oxfords, Black, Blue and Brown.

The Price, *Six-Fifty.*

Men's Hats.

DERBIES, ALPINES, TRIPLEX. *1.30, 1.65 and 2.80.*

Men's Winter Garments.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, made of heavy weight Friezes in Oxford and black; diagonal Overcoatings in olive and gray, LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SATIN. Also Meltons, Kerseys and Twills, medium and long coats, black and fancy worsted linings, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF SUITS. **9.50**

MEN'S LONG AND MEDIUM OVERCOATS, in Oxford and Black Meltons and Kerseys, Black and Blue Kersey, with Venetian linings, Black Friezes, satin lined throughout, AND SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE SAME PRICE. **14.50**

FINE JOURNEYMAN TAILORED OVERCOATS, in all lengths, Oxfords, Browns, Blacks and Overplaids. Also Venetian Lined and Fancy Back Coats and many novelties; also Long Bell Overcoats, with slash pockets, AND THE FINEST READY-TO-WEAR SUITS. **18.50**

Tuxedo, Full Dress, Prince Albert Coats and Vests.

The highest perfection in ready-to-wear garments for dress occasions.

TUXEDO, *16.50 to 23.50*

FULL DRESS, *18.50 to 32.50*

PRINCE ALBERT, *12.50 to 23.50*

SILK HATS, *3.50, 5.00 and 6.00*

TUXEDO HATS, *3.40*

OPERA HATS, *6.00*

Men's Fine Trousers.

A most comprehensive selection of fine stripes, hairlines and novel effects in Worsteds, Cassimeres and fancy Cheviots; sizes to fit every build, height and width.

PRICE RANGE, *3.00 to 7.50*

Boys' Winter Garments.

2.85 BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS in Oxford and Navy, trimmed with Astrachan, sizes 3½ to 8 years.
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COMING EVENTS IN CUBA.

We do not want another Samoa and another Samoan question in Cuba. Thirteen years ago we made an ill-advised treaty with Germany and Great Britain for a tripartite control of the Samoan Islands. Trouble and differences arose in a short decade, a treaty of partition took the place of the previous convention, and we have just now been cast in damages by the award of the King of Sweden for acts of intervention we held to be lawful and proper. It was a foolish treaty that we made in 1889. The tri-dominium arrangement was one we had no business to make. We shall not repeat this foolishness in Cuba. If we ever intervene there, as in certain circumstances we lawfully may, there will be no arbitration, no claims for damages, and no European Power will be in a position to raise questions as to our acts.

They will not be in a position to raise such questions, that is, because we must not let them take that position. Yet through the incredible shortsightedness and folly of Congress events in Cuba are hurrying on the very situation as to European Powers which at all hazards we must forestall and avoid. We refused to grant Cuba the beggarly favor of a 20 per cent. reduction in our duties on her sugar. The abolition of the European beet-sugar bounties has given her a market for perhaps her entire cane-sugar product. She no longer needs the American market from which OXNARD in his brutality and Congress in its shortsightedness excluded her. She has become commercially independent of us. As things are going, her export and import trade will pass into the hands of England, Germany, and France. In this case it is not a question of trade following the flag, but of the flag following trade. That we cannot permit. That is a question which has been closed to discussion for more than seventy-five years by our repeated declarations that our interests would not allow us to witness the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European Power. Cuba is now a republic. The question of her passing under the flag of any European Power will not arise, of course. When we speak of the flag following trade we mean only the creation of those relations, far short of sovereignty, but of such a nature that correlative to the dominant commercial influence political influence really paramount may be exerted.

We need not discuss here the grave questions that might arise, the dangers that would threaten, if the trade of Cuba were diverted from us to Europe. It is sufficient to say that we have blunderingly done everything in our power so to divert it. Of the situation we have created Europe has taken immediate advantage. The commercial and political representatives of European nations have practically stepped into the place we should have taken. It would be futile to inquire to what extent they have used their influence to stir up anti-American sentiment in Cuba, since we ourselves have done more in that way than all of them put together. It is the fact with which we have to deal, and the fact is that anti-American sentiment is gaining strength. President PALMA is our friend, but he is a President without a party. The Nationalists and the Radicals, combining in the House of Representatives at Havana, have elected as President of the House Gen. PORTUONDO, who was one of the most active opponents of the acceptance of the Platt amendment and is thoroughly anti-American in sentiment. We are trying to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba. Gen. BLISS is doing his best, and he may secure its acceptance by the President and Senate. Inevitably, however, it would in some form come before the House of Representatives in the attempt to put it into effect. As the House stands at present, it would refuse to give effect to the treaty. Shut out from the United States by our high duties, Cuban sugar would find its market in England and Cuban imports would be chiefly of European products.

There are two ways in which we can correct our blunder. We may let Cuba reject our treaty, let her trade drift into the hands of European merchants, let the anti-American sentiment grow until, either through Cuban resistance to the exercise of the rights and powers we reserved in the Platt amendment or through some European attempt to push political influence too far, we are compelled to intervene. That would mean is the peaceful way, the honorable way, the profitable way. The merchants and men of property in Cuba are not anti-American. They are, in fact, annexationists almost to a man. They dread the unstable spirit of penniless politicians. They want nothing so much as assured peace and security under the United States flag. They will trade with us, all Cuba will trade with us, if we offer better terms than Europe offers. On the same terms, even, the nearness of the island to our seaports gives us a controlling advantage. But miserable concessions of 20 per cent. will not win over to us the good-will and trade of the island. We must bid for Cuban trade as if we wanted it, which means that OXNARD must not write the terms of the bid.

The annexation of Cuba to the United States is inevitable. She will come to us by the will and act of her own people, if we treat her honorably and decently. Such a commercial treaty as we ought to offer her, moreover, would be to our own advantage. If the Administration and Congress choose this way of dealing with Cuba, they will serve her interests and our own and keep our good name free from reproach.

THE PRESIDENT AT MEMPHIS.

The cordiality, even the enthusiasm, of the President's reception at Memphis is all the more gratifying because it was a rebuke by the better and larger element of that city to the worse and less, by whom a preconcerted attempt had been made to insult the President of the United States on his visit to Memphis. It is gratifying that they should have been suppressed altogether and no longer appeared, when Memphis welcomed the President of the United States, in order to give him in turn an opportunity to welcome a distinguished Memphian, who had "done the State some service."

The excellence of the President's remarks was in pointing out, with discriminating accuracy, the kind of public service which it has fallen to Gov. WRIGHT to render. Incidentally, he had to vindicate our course in the Philippines. It is open to anybody to maintain that our taking over the islands, by the treaty of Paris, was a mistake. But, since that mistake, if anybody will have it so, was committed, even though it is also highly arguable that it was not a mistake at all, nothing more flattering to the National pride of all Americans, excepting, evidently, certain good men in Boston, has ever happened than the manner in which the responsibilities there "achieved" by us or "thrust upon" us have been discharged. The manner in which they have been discharged the President clearly and forcibly set forth. He even set them forth with enthusiasm, an enthusiasm generous, National, and also disinterested, since nobody holds or can hold him responsible for "our policy in the Philippines." When he talks of what American soldiers and American civilians have done in and for the Philippines, he is on sure ground, ground on which a vast majority of the American people stand with him. And his vindication of our policy in Memphis, Tenn., and the enthusiasm with which it was received, are all the more welcome and significant because the State and the city of Gov. WRIGHT are also the State and the city of Senator CARMACK.

THE SCHENECTADY BOYCOTT.

The Troy branch of the Amalgamated Association of Railway Employés has under consideration a plan of co-operation with the Trades Assembly of Schenectady which is of unusual public interest. The Schenectady Railway Company has built a new line into Troy, over which it was the purpose of the management to run cars on Saturday. The union railway men announce that they will not permit cars conducted or operated by non-union men to enter the city. To carry out this purpose they rely chiefly upon a local ordinance to the effect that street cars run within the city limits must be operated by men who have had at least twenty days' experience. This they interpret to mean instruction for that period under a trained motorman or conductor, and as all the street railroad men of Troy are organized and will refuse to coach the non-union men of the Schenectady line, they see the chance to stop the cars from that city by arresting the inexperienced men who operate them. Should this fail, they announce the intention of serving notice on the Union Traction Company, over whose tracks the Schenectady cars are to reach Troy, that the service must be stopped, and if it is not they announce their intention of quitting in a body, and so tying up the system. Similar action is proposed by the organized railway men of Albany.

Reduced to its least expression, this means that a very small fraction of the population—so small that it is numerically insignificant—for purposes of their own propose to place an embargo upon the intercommunication of three cities having together a population of about 100,000. They are not striking against insufficient wages, or against oppression of any kind. All they seek to accomplish is to place a small body of industrious, satisfied men now employed in running the cars of the Schenectady Electric Railway Company in a position in which they must choose between the alternatives of "losing their jobs" or submitting to the dictation of an irresponsible junta by joining the union of railway employés and becoming subprefers independence to affiliation with a union which assumes to regulate every detail of his relations with his employers, to limit his industry and compel him to take and retain the place where the least capable and industrious men, without ambition or the desire for self-advancement, may easily keep up with him, be permitted to earn his living by gainful industry? The answer of the unions to this question is an emphatic and unqualified, No. If the public is willing to accept this, non-union labor will have to accept and seek admission to the unions or pursue its avocations as the Israelites returned from the Babylonian captivity rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem, with a tool in one hand and a weapon in the other. It is scarcely to be imagined that any American community will feel so little interest in an issue so important as this that it will either side with the tyrants of the unions or remain indifferent and leave the independent workman to his fate, whatever that may chance to be. An evil has only to become sufficiently acute to find its remedy in an irresistible popular uprising.

In the case of the railroad threatened with the boycott the public duty is clear. Public opinion has already been expressed in ways easily understood, and the issue is now to be drawn between the citizens of these communities and a conspiracy which violates every public and private right. The cars of the railroad under the ban of union displeasure should run full at all times, and public-spirited citizens should subordinate convenience to duty and ride as often as possible, even when they had rather walk. The success of the boycott in this instance would be a public calamity. Had the union leaders been discreet they would have avoided an issue in which not only public opinion is against them, but which threatens to disrupt the whole scheme of labor organization where the trouble originated, and possibly in neighboring cities to which it may spread. Their indiscretion is of public advantage. If such issues must arise the sooner they come to a head the better.

BENEFITS OF REFORM.

There is nothing but praise for the administration of Mayor Low in the report made by the Citizens' Union. The Union blames nobody, has no word of censure for the Mayor or any Head of Department.

Everybody knows that this is not the whole truth about the present administration. There is much to be criticised. The Mayor himself is open to censure for his attitude toward the liquor law enforcement. The Police Department has not been managed with the efficiency the public had the right to expect. There has been a good deal of foolishness in the Fire Department, and exhibitions of quite the wrong spirit in the Civil Service Commission.

The report of the Citizens' Union does not dwell upon these defects, and we do not know that the Union is now called upon even to point them out. Possibly they may be made the subject of a supplemental report. For the present, the Union has made it its business to tell the citizens of New York in what respects a reform administration is better than a Tammany administration. It presents an array of facts that is overwhelming and conclusive. Even a sleepy mind, certainly every candid mind, will admit that the showing it makes leaves no doubt about it. The gain in honesty is of course immeasurable; of the gain in efficiency it gives the measure in dollars and cents, and by other clearly apprehensible proofs. The record of the Health Department, of the Street Cleaning Department, of the Public Charities Department, and of the new Tenement House Department, under Commissioner DE FOREST, to mention only a few, amply justifies the conclusion stated in the report that the work of Mayor Low's administration "promises a new and progressive era of municipal government in this city."

The promise will not be kept if the voters do not attentively study and keep in mind just such facts as are set forth in this report. To forget them, to subordinate the real interests of the city to some supposed partisan advantage, as the Republican organization gives many signs of a willingness to do, would open a way for another Tammany administration.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

What mainly hindered some statutory reform of the law's delays in this judicial district last year, when the question was before the Legislature, was the evident and greedy purpose of the Governor of the State of making the necessity of reform a pretext of grabbing judicial "patronage." The remedy was so clearly declared by the patient to be worse than the disease that the Governor and his party were deterred from carrying out the Governor's "little game." Since then there have some election figures become available which must have convinced the Governor, unless he is much more of a fool than we believe him to be, that even the crushed Manhattanese will turn, and that it behooves him not to be so greedy.

In fact, Gov. ODELL seems to have partly learned this lesson, even before the returns of the election administered it to him. At any rate, the commission he has appointed "to investigate and report upon legal delays and expenses in enough attention to the subject to qualify him as a member of such a commission unless he had a personal grievance, which would have disqualified him all the more.

The plain fact is that the delays of justice in this district are outrageous and often amount to a denial of justice. A court of first instance which is between two and three years behind its business can only very imperfectly be described as a "court of justice." Especially with regard to the cases which chiefly clog the calendars, the damage suits, may it safely be said that "justice delayed is justice denied." And there is a very strong and very rich corporate interest, the interest of the defendant corporations in these suits, of which the evident advantage is to delay and thus to deny justice in such cases. The wrong amounts to a public scandal of the first magnitude.

Mr. PECKHAM and his associates of the commission command the public confidence probably as well as any equal number of lawyers whom the Governor could have got to serve. As lawyers they must be deeply impressed with the maladministration of justice and the serious public grievance which the congestion of the calendars in this judicial district necessarily constitutes. Whatever time they need, and whatever moneys, for reaching a satisfactory remedy for this scandalous state of things, should not be grudged by the people of the city or the representatives of the State.

PARTRIDGE AND PIPER.

That the Police Department has been one of the most grievous failures, up to date, of Mayor Low's administration is denied, so far as we know, by nobody who has not a personal interest in denying it. The Mayor's choice for Commissioner of Police was entirely justified, when it was made, on what the sportsmen call "public form." It has been entirely unjustified ever since, and the presumption under which Col. PARTRIDGE took office completely reversed. If Mayor Low is not aware of this, there are few of his constituents indeed who share his obtuseness. To continue the sporting similitude, if the criticism that must reverberate round the Mayor on his Commissioner of Police be objected to, upon the ground that it is unsportsmanlike to shoot a partridge sitting, it is a complete answer to say that his Commissioner of Police is never to be found in any other attitude, excepting when he exchanges it for that of complete recumbency.

It is to be owned that whatever a subordinate could do to atone for the mistakes of his chief, and of his chief's chief, Capt. PIPER has been and is doing in the Police Department. He really seems to fancy that it is part of his duty to restore, or rather to introduce, discipline to the New York police as one of the prime elements in its efficiency. He is doing what, at West Point, they call "his level best," and it is a very good best. Particularly, at present, he appears to be endeavoring to break up the secular practice of the force, whereby a patrolman mistakes his hours of duty for his hours of ease, and, in the language of the poet, employs them to sport with Amaryllis in the shade or in the tangles of Neaera's hair. The parleyings and futile dalliances of the patrolman, diverted from the purposes of his creation by the charms of woman, are as old as that "occult policeman, partial to roast beef," celebrated by THACKERAY in "The Newcomes," and, indeed, much older. Doubtless there are many patrolmen, and also servant girls, who resent, more or less inarticulately, this attempt of the Deputy Commissioner to beat down their young romances. But the force is the better of every fine of two days' or five days' pay announced by the Deputy Commissioner. He is all the time performing the service for his chief that was performed by the "flappers." in SWIFT'S account of Laputa, what times they beat about the head with bladders the somnolent philosophers whom they served, to call their attention to passing events. It would not be a bad thing for the public of this town if Capt. PIPER did not cease at his immediate superior, but carried his flapper "higher up."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As important, perhaps, as any of the innumerable problems in interpretation presented by "The Wings of the Dove" to the reader ambitious to understand each of Mr. JAMES'S sentences before tackling the next one, is that to be found near the beginning of the first volume, in the passage where the author, to illustrate the effect produced by Miss Theale upon her Boston friend, uses this figure:

> It was her nature, once for all—a nature that reminded Mrs. Stringham of the term always used in the newspapers about the great new steamers, the inordinate number of "feet of water" they drew; so that if, in your little boat, you had chosen to hover and approach, you had but yourself to thank, when once motion was started, for the way the draught pulled you. Milly drew the feet of water, and odd though it might seem that a lonely girl, who was not robust and who hated sound and show, should stir the stream like a leviathan, her companion floated off with the sense of rocking violently at her side.

Now that, at least for a reader who hasn't time to read it over more than four or five times, certainly gives the impression that Mr. JAMES has a truly remarkable idea as to what is meant by the common saying that a vessel "draws" this or that number of "feet of water." To such a reader it seems as though Mr. JAMES must really take the expression literally, and imagine that the ten, twenty, or thirty feet of a steamer's draft, or "draught," as he prefers to spell it, indicate the distance from which the vessel, when in motion, draws surface water after or toward her, to the agitation and imperiling of small boats in the neighborhood. It is, of course, more or less absurd to suspect Mr. JAMES of an ignorance so abysmal of soilerly

"lean black bear" after a long chase through a particularly difficult stretch of wooded swamp, with this tale from an English paper about some duck shooting in which the Prince of Wales and a few friends recently participated at Netherby: "The sportsmen took up their positions at three stands, on structures of branches and whins, under cover of which they were effectually concealed. The ducks had previously been drawn into a large wire netted inclosure by one of the keepers. As they have been regularly fed by the keeper the ducks had come to know him, and showed no fear in approaching him, and at feeding time they followed closely after him. The keeper liberated the ducks in batches of from eight to twelve or fifteen at a time. Immediately they soared into the air, and were shot as they passed over the guns. The total bag for the day was 1,141 ducks." That was amusement that turned the stomach even of the British chronicler, accustomed as he doubtless is to the wholesale killing of so-called game birds, and he adds to his story: "As simplicity is evidently the thing to be most desired in this exciting and elegant pastime, why not supply the 'sportsmen' with a handful of corn, or whatever cereal the ducks prefer, and let them club the birds to death as they come up for it." Why not, indeed! And for that matter, why not spend an occasional morning or afternoon in doing butcher's work in a regular slaughter house? There even better scores could be made than at the entrance of a wired inclosure full of tame ducks, for the facilities are adapted for really rapid work, in the modern abattoir, and everything is convenient and business-like. President ROOSEVELT, now, though he tried his hardest for several days, didn't himself get a single bear, or so much as a shot at one. Therein lies something very much like justification of his hunting methods, for it certainly shows that he didn't reduce to nothing the chances of his intended victims, and it gives one an excuse for believing that the bears had "sport" as well as the President.

—Careful as has been, since election, the study of the vote in this county, one feature of the table showing it has not received the attention it deserves. New York is a city of very respectable antiquity, and its peculiar geography is supposed to interfere seriously with the natural movements of its population, and yet that population is still actively shifting about within its narrow limitations and promises to continue to do so for some time to come. The present Assembly districts date back only a few years to the last State census, and their boundaries were laid out with the intention of including in each about the same number of voters. At the time, this object, if not attained, was roughly approximated, and the resulting legislative representation was fairly equitable. But already discrepancies between the districts that can be called really serious have appeared. In the lower part of the city, for instance, we find three districts that cast less than 5,000 votes for Governor—the First, Eighth, and Twelfth—while up in the Thirty-fifth District it took over 28,000 voters to elect a single Assemblyman, and there are several where the total vote was between 15,000 and 17,000. The variations all have meaning, not only for politicians, but for people with interests as diverse as real estate dealers and moralizing sociologists, and many lessons can be drawn from them. The Eighth is a particularly suggestive district, with its dense population and few voters, and the differences between adjoining regions on the west side each tells a story for those familiar with the local conditions.

—In "The New America," a book by Mr. BECKLES WILLSON, soon to be published in London, the much-discussed topic of our National name comes up in a novel shape. It appears that one ANDREAS ENDICOTT of St. Louis recently wrote to the Prime Minister: "Why in the King's speech was the name America pointedly omitted in referring to our country? Is it not recognized that America is our National designation, North America and South America being the titles of continents? The use of the full title in the case of the United States of Brazil renders the omission all the more significant." To this Mr. BALFOUR replied as follows: "I have read your letter with some surprise, as it seems to imply that the omission of the words 'of America' from the King's speech was intended to be derogatory to your country. I need not say that this is a complete delusion. The words 'United States' taken by themselves, without further qualification, have, with us, invariable reference to the great Republic of which you are a citizen. There may be, and are, other 'United States,' but that is the United States, par excellence." Thus are we justified, by a very high authority, for what foreigners so often assert, and we occasionally admit, is our conceit. Of course we do not own both of the Americas, or even all of one of them, and of course our United States are—or is—not the only combination of the kind in this part of the world, but—well, what difference does it make? Our name is what we choose to call ourselves, and the use of qualifying adjectives is for our neighbors, at least until they catch up with us.

WOMAN'S WAGES AND EXPENSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not a possibility that Mr. Cooley is right in his indignation? The Aldrich committee's statistics make the annual expenditure in Cleveland for a family of two adults and a fraction over three children, $155.83 per capita. Reckoning such a family's expenses equal to those of four adults, the weekly expense for each adult will be $3.98. This is not supposed to be the lowest possible cost of living, but the girl who boards, who must pay for her laundry, can hardly keep her expenses within this margin.

Undoubtedly thirty-eight women receiving $4.83 apiece could support themselves on that sum. But wages are not distributed with such beautiful equality. Twelve of these women, by Mr. Cooley's statement, get $3, six $2, and the remaining twenty earn approximately $6.78 a week. These higher wages, of course, tend to raise the estimated cost of living, for, while women's dress remains the most elastic of items, no woman who has only herself to look after will consider her expenses much below her receipts.

Yet probably these quasi necessities bear little part in the estimates. For, take the case of the woman who earns her $6 or $7 and lives at home. My belief, founded upon a considerable acquaintance with working women, is that for every girl whose cost of living is partly defrayed by her parents there is more than one whose expenses include whole or part of the support of some one else. I do not know whether there are statistics upon this point, but certainly a large proportion of working women help take care of the mother who makes the home or provide for sick or crippled relatives or assume the care of a family of children left destitute through the death of the parents. I take from the membership list of a working women's club in Bridgeport, Conn., the names of the first nineteen whose circumstances were known to me. Eleven of these supported only themselves, six with the advantage of paying low board at home; the other eight had sixteen women and children dependent upon

pected to live on their wages without help from "a friend," and while factories owned by men of good repute open their doors most readily to the girl without moral character, it seems a pity that the man who wakes to a knowledge of the tragedy and the heroism in working women's lives should be told to sleep in peace, since social tragedies are part of the eternal fitness of things. CATHARINE T. BUNNELL.

New York, Nov. 14, 1902.

SPINSTERS AS SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Did not the Declaration of Independence state that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the inalienable rights of every human being? Were not the body of National and State laws framed to protect in the exercise of these sacred rights all the people under their jurisdiction? When the petty laws of a board or a corporation interfere with these "inalienable rights" are not such laws declared to be unconstitutional?

When two people enter the blessed state of matrimony they do so in the "pursuit of happiness." The pursuit may be vain. Happiness is elusive. But it is undeniable, no matter how mixed their motives, that it is in the "pursuit of happiness" that two persons form a marriage contract. Are not then the by-laws of the Board of Education unconstitutional when they interfere with this "pursuit of happiness" by forcing the resignation of all women teachers who marry?

The law is a relic of the dark ages. Robbing a woman of the means of support for which she has been trained is taking her livelihood, her life, from her. The Board of Education practically says to its women employes, "Your celibacy or your life!"

Looking at the matter from an educational standpoint, is not the place of married life more conducive to gentle and kindly teaching than the strain and anxiety of the search for a mate? And surely motherhood opens a woman's heart to the touching quality of all childhood.

Many of the evils of our social system are due to the late marriages necessitated by waiting for a man to be able singly to care for a family. It is a beautiful thing to see two young people bravely start on the struggle to make a home, both willing to work, happy in each other's affection. Honor to all such young people! Their chances of lasting happiness are far greater than if they wore out their youth in waiting.

Let us hope that the present Board of Education will make all haste to repeal this antiquated law, which is both unconstitutional and educationally bad. J. E. M.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

College Entrance Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please accept the warm thanks of one teacher, at least, for the force and penetration of your editorial of the 16th, "A New Way to College." That paper of Mr. Lowell from which you make your citations should be widely read and discussed. And you, in advocating the reform of the actual system of entrance examinations for college will have the warm sympathy, not only of intelligent men outside the college world, but also of many that are called upon to work the machinery of the colleges themselves. It is an evil that spreads far. For in truth the present system of entrance examinations, in its bad effects upon the boys and girls that are its immediate victims, and upon the school teachers that prepare pupils for them, and upon the colleges that draw their students through them, is so disastrous as to form the chief obstacle to an active progress in education, the chief hindrance to the wider attainment of a nobler culture. Such examinations, casting their blight backward over the schools and forward over the colleges, make the mechanical barrier by which the free play of children's minds is deadened and the striving of competent teachers for intellectual freedom is baffled. There is nothing in our American life that more earnestly calls for reform.

TEACHER.

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

"German Day" in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed, not without surprise, that the Germans in New York in the future will have their "German Day" every year.

If this will be a day of remembering the heimath, I think there is no harm in it, though I am at a loss to see where the Fatherland has proved to be so very good. Immigration from Germany increases every year, showing there must be something rotten in the State.

But what I wish to object to is the presence at these meetings of the German Military Attaché, who, when in Berlin, would certainly not lower himself to address a meeting of "piebeians." The whole thing, in my opinion, is a result of fatal Pan-Germanism, which has already brought Austria to the brink of ruin.

If the Germans of New York wish to remember their Fatherland, let them decline the assistance of Military Attachés, Pan-German professors, &c. Let them think of their children, who in this blessed country enjoy a good and liberal education, and whose future will not be crippled by a forced military service and too hard a struggle for life. PY

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Hit It.

"I hear you are going to marry old Broadacres."

"Yes."

"For land's sake!"

"Yes."—Baltimore American.

Easy.

"That Baltimore man who has a mania for having himself buried alive might be accommodated without any trouble."

"What! buried alive?"

"Sure; make him Vice President of the United States."—Baltimore Herald.

Impediments.

Swiggs—Somehow I have failed to meet with any success in my undertakings."

Briggs—That's easily accounted for.

Swiggs—Well, what's the answer?

Briggs—Too many bars in your way.—Chicago News.

"As in a Mirror."

"I see the scoundrel in your face!" exclaimed the angry man.

"That," replied the other calmly, "is a personal reflection."

When the angry man had figured this out he was even angrier.—Chicago Post.

THE MAGIC OF A MANSION.

Aloysius Coll in Youth's Companion.

Midway between the gates of Birth and Death,
Half-shadowed by Oblivion's border-wood,
Along a highway, hard with pilgrim feet,
A house, untenanted and empty, stood.

Wealth, gilded, came, with serf and prancing steed,
To dwell therein; and gold and precious stone
Glittered from rafter unto architrave—
But Wealth was cold, and lived her days alone.

Then Beauty knocked, and, entering with a smile,
Was given welcome and a stately room—
But never sister called on Beauty there,
And all her radiance faded in the gloom.

Power breached a wall, and locked himself behind
His sleepless guards and bars of tested steel;
Beyond the help of friend, the wrath of foe,
He perished in his caution and his zeal.

The house grew old. Fame climbed an ivied wall,
And burned his deeds above the creaky door;
But all men read the words of cold neglect,
And sought for Fame in that house never-more.

Then Love, pursued by her own fear, one night
Took refuge in the mansion lone and drear.
A fire she kindled on the hearth—Behold!
A group of fellow-fugitives drew near!

They warmed themselves before the blazing fire;
They sipped the wine for years in dungeons hid;
They found the bones of Wealth and Power and Pride,
And smiled about the foolish deeds they did.

MAY HAVE TO GO OVER WHOLE CANAL QUESTION

Possible Result of Colombia's Attitude on Panama Route.

Seeking to Impose Conditions in Forgetfulness of the Still Open Nicaraguan Proposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The negotiations with Colombia to obtain control of the territory through which the Panama Canal will be constructed, if this Government is to undertake that work, seem to turn on an interpretation of the sister republic's Constitution, which the Colombians profess to hold very dear. They assert that their document, which during occasional intervals between revolutions they regard with veneration, cannot be construed to allow any perpetual control of the canal strip by this Government. They want the United States to take a lease for ninety-nine years, with the option of renewal for another like period.

This Government does not regard such a project as good business, as we would be placed in the position of tenants, with an annual rental to pay and all the landlord's responsibility of protecting the title, without any of the benefits of actual ownership. Several Senators who have been consulted in regard to the idea of making a lease have said that it would not be accepted by a majority of the Senate, and that the treaty must propose a more definite and substantial form of control.

The Colombian Constitution has been reverently examined by good lawyers in the United States Government employ, and the general opinion is that it is a document that is entirely in accord with the proposition which Secretary Hay has been trying to get the Colombians to consider. In short, there is nothing in the Colombian Constitution that forbids the granting of absolute control of the ground required for the canal.

It is the belief here that the real motive which actuates the Colombians is to place this Government in a position where it shall be forced to "pay, pay, pay," for the privilege of building the canal. It is apparently overlooked by the Colombians that the Spooner act, authorizing the construction of the canal, is an alternative measure, and that if this Government cannot get what it wants from Colombia, it can take up the Nicaragua route and leave the Panama work to be for all time what it is at this moment—a monumental failure. The Nicaragua and Costa Rican Governments, in protocols laid before the Senate last session, agreed to concede the route for the Nicaraguan Canal, and it is possible that Secretary Hay will lay before the Senate treaties with Colombia, and with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so that the Senate may decide between the two situations.

It is also to be expected that before the question is settled finally something will be said by the French Government on behalf of the stockholders of the old and the new Panama companies. Those stockholders, after investigating many millions which practically are lost, have an interest in getting the partial return which is offered by the purchase of the Panama property by the United States. The new canal company, under its agreement with the stockholders, will have an interest in seeing its work of negotiating a sale for the property concluded, and it is not impossible that there will be an appeal through diplomatic channels from the French Government to the Colombians to recede from what seems to others than themselves an untenable and unreasonable position.

The point has been alluded to that if the offer of the new canal company is not accepted by March 4, 1903, it will lapse, as that was the limit of time in which the company proposed to hold its offer to sell for $40,000,000. That is more of a distinction than a difference. The company is too anxious to sell to let a time limit spoil its chance to sell, and will extend the time readily enough. No action by Congress is involved in such an extension, nor is the appropriation for the purchase or the negotiation of construction contracts determined by the life of this Congress, according to the opinion of the best-informed lawyers.

It is not impossible that the canal question will have to be gone over again in the approaching session because of the refusal of Colombia to concede control of the route of the Panama Canal, but there is still the more hopeful possibility that this matter may be solved by skillful management and the difficulties that threaten be avoided.

NEW PARTY IN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Lukban, ex-Insurgent Chief, a Leader of the "Democrats," Who Demand Radical Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The "Democratic Party" is the latest addition to the political organizations in the Philippines, according to advices received at the War Department. Prominent Filipinos have identified themselves with the party, among them Gen. Lukban, who organized and led the insurgents on the Island of Samar, and who was in command of the insurgents at the time of the Balangiga massacre.

The new party will demand modification of the present administration in the Philippines, so as to afford a greater degree of self-government, the immediate establishment of two legislative chambers, both chambers to be selected in accordance with suffrage laws as they obtain in this country, and that the acts passed by the two chambers shall become laws without further action. It is said that Gen. Lukban may establish a newspaper to advocate the principles of the new party.

GUNBOAT'S MEN IN IRONS.

Forty-eight of the Crew of the Isla de Luzon Mutinied on the Way to New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Isla de Luzon, one of the Spanish gunboats captured at Manila by Admiral Dewey, is en route to New York with forty-eight of her men in irons.

The vessel, which has been doing guard duty in the Philippines for three years, started recently for New York, proceeding from Manila via Singapore. Advices received at the War Department indicate that on the trip to Singapore some of the machinery on the boat shifted badly, creating a panic among the crew, and causing a mutiny. The result was the placing of forty-eight of her crew in irons. After her capture the Luzon was repaired at Hongkong, and it is said that the repairs were not made properly.

Major R. P. P. Wainwright Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The War Department has been advised by Gen. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippine Islands, of the death of Major Robert P. P. Wainwright, Fifth Cavalry, at Manila, Nov. 19, of cardiac embolism. Major Wainwright was graduated from the Military Academy June 16, 1875.

MAJOR M'DOWELL'S CHANCES.

Probably Will Succeed Himself as Clerk of the House in Next Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Major McDowell, Clerk of the House, reached Washington to-day to prepare for the reassembling of Congress. Major McDowell will be again a candidate for Clerk, and the indications at this time are that he will continue to administer the office.

If Representative Dalzell should be named by the Republican caucus as candidate for Speaker, of course Major McDowell would have no chance to succeed himself in the Clerk's office. But there seems to be little danger to the Major from that source. The election of Mr. Cannon to be Speaker would follow the continuance of all the

CHAT WITH THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

M. Jusserand Tells of His Interest in the United States.

Has Known American Statesmen and Authors, and Is Familiar with This Country's Literature.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—M. Jusserand, the newly appointed French Ambassador to the United States, arrived here last evening from Copenhagen on his first visit to Paris since his appointment to the Washington post. He comes now to confer with Foreign Minister Delcassé in order to receive instructions and to arrange for the departure of himself and his family for Washington, where he expects to arrive early in the new year.

At his apartments in the Avenue Marceau to-day the Ambassador received the representative of The Associated Press and talked interestingly on American men and affairs. "Although I have never lived in the United States," said the Ambassador, "I feel fairly well acquainted with that country, as my diplomatic life has brought me into contact with many Americans, and I have formed many lasting American friendships."

M. Jusserand recalled the fact that while he was Secretary to the French Embassy in London he formed the acquaintance of Lowell, Phelps, and R. T. Lincoln. He shared the admiration of Englishmen for Lowell's literary genius, and related an incident showing Lowell's hold on foreign affections. When word was received in London that Lowell was dying, Sir Leslie Stephen, the celebrated author, who was himself in a feeble condition, immediately sailed for America to see his friend for the last time, and the same sentiment prevailed throughout the literary world. M. Jusserand also spoke of the brilliant oratory of Mr. Phelps, and said that he (M. Jusserand) had kept up his interest in American affairs more recently by reading American books, studying the American system, and by constant correspondence with a number of well-known Americans, two of whom belong to the Faculty of Columbia University.

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

The Ambassador referred to the growing importance of America in the world's affairs, and said it was noticeable that throughout Europe the position of the United States as a new world power was everywhere recognized. The Ambassador thought that this imposed serious trials and responsibilities on the country, and pointed out that, while the commercial development of the United States was marvelous, its intellectual progress was keeping pace with its material advance. In this connection he cited the growth of American universities, and related a personal incident. He had recently received, he said, from an obscure college in the interior of the United States a most scholarly criticism on his theory regarding the origin of the manuscripts of "The Vision of Piers Plowman."

The correspondent asked M. Jusserand, who was at Copenhagen during the discussion of the proposed sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the cause of the failure to effect the sale. The Ambassador said that the sentiment against any further reduction of the Danish dominion operated strongly against the project, although it was at first supposed that a universal desire for the sale existed. The failure brought its compensations, as the discussion disclosed clearly that the Danish West Indies would not go to any other power than the United States, which, in Porto Rico, now possessed harbors superior to those of the British Island of St. Vincent and of the Danish West Indies. The failure was also to some extent an evidence of personal devotion to the King, who shared in the sentiment against parting with the country's ancient possessions. The Ambassador paid a high tribute to the noble qualities of the King, and said that although he was an old man he rode out on horseback daily unattended, and could leap hurdles with President Roosevelt.

FRENCH-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY.

Questioned regarding pending Franco-American questions, M. Jusserand said there were happily no serious issues between the two countries at the present time, owing to the cordiality between them. He intended to devote his careful attention to the reciprocity treaty which was still pending, and said he saw no reason why the two countries should not develop their mutual trade by a more liberal exchange of the products which each produced exclusively. He cited American machinery, raw cotton, and petroleum as articles having no French competition, which could form a basis of exchange against those French articles which had no competition in the United States.

Concerning the Panama Canal the Ambassador said the question had no official status, but that he would continue the friendly efforts of M. Cambon on behalf of the company. He added that the most powerful advocate of the Panama route was the volcanoes of Guatemala and Nicaragua, which kept speaking in tones of thunder in favor of Panama.

As M. Jusserand has written several books in English, the correspondent asked his opinion of American literature. He said he had been brought up with American authors, as his father's library contained the works of Cooper and Hawthorne, and his later meetings with American authors gave him a personal interest in the subject. He related that on one occasion, when dining with Bret Harte at the Rabelais Club in London, Harte expressed regret that he was unrecognized in France. M. Jusserand assured him that Frenchmen were familiar with the peculiar cadence of Western stories, and proved by reciting the closing lines of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" his personal acquaintance with the American author's work. Bret Harte repaid the compliment by saying that when he was a struggling clerk in California he was impressed by the dramatic and descriptive power of the elder Dumas, and thereafter modeled his style after that of the great French author.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BOOKS.

The Ambassador spoke of the pleasure with which he had read President Roosevelt's "strenuous" philosophy and ranch tales. These works were first brought to his attention during a sojourn at the Royal Palace near Copenhagen, where Princess Marie was found perusing Mr. Roosevelt's books. She declared them to be most delightful.

M. Jusserand desires to see the new French Embassy erected in Washington by the time the St. Louis Exposition opens, and he has already conferred with the officials in charge of the construction of the building. It was at first believed that no appropriation would be made owing to the complications regarding the new French Embassy in Vienna, but the Chamber is now so cordial in its feelings toward America that there is little doubt that the appropriation will be granted. It is expected that the sum voted will be $600,000, which the Ambassador considers will be sufficient to erect a magnificent structure typical of French art and taste.

Irish Assault T. W. Russell, M. P.

BELFAST, Nov. 20.—T. W. Russell, the well-known Unionist Member of Parliament, was stoned by a mob after he had addressed a meeting at Dromore last night. The rioters attacked the hall where Mr. Russell had made his speech and caused him to seek refuge in a neighboring house, whence he tried to escape in a carriage. The mob discovered him and bombarded the vehicle with stones. Mr. Russell was struck on the head, but was not seriously injured.

Mr. Russell began another land purchase campaign near Belfast early in October. He declared that 80 per cent. of the landlords were ready to sell their land under a fair scheme. He is opposed to home rule.

JAPANESE MANOEUVRES ENDED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Japanese Autumn manoeuvres have been concuded, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times. The Emperor exhorted the troops to keep abreast of the rapidly changing times and decorated twenty foreign military Attachés, of [illegible]

Six Hundred and Sixty-four attractive offers of first-class residences, business, and apartment houses were printed in The Sunday issue of The New York Times, last Sunday. The best real estate offerings in [illegible] in The New York Times.

CRISIS IN HUNGARY LIKELY.

Party of Independence Considers the Present a Favorable Time for Promoting its Object.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The proceedings in the Hungarian Parliament, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, give a fair measure of the unsatisfactory situation in Hungary, pointing to an approaching storm, but Premier de Szell's confident tone shows that he still feels master of the situation.

The extreme section of the party of independence contends that the failure to bring to a successful issue the negotiations between the two Governments gives Hungary the right to renounce the existing economic arrangements with Austria and to establish an independent customs system. The correspondent says the independence party obviously considers that the present state of confusion and general dissatisfaction provides a favorable opportunity for promoting its object.

THE LABOR UNIONS IN RUSSIA.

Their Increasing Activity Causes Alarm to the Authorities.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is reported, says a dispatch to The Times from Kieff, that the Governors of the principal manufacturing centres of South Russia have received instructions from St. Petersburg in regard to the necessity for alertness against the increasing activity of labor and other unlawful societies.

Steps have already been taken to increase the police. In Odessa the cost of the additional police is to be charged to the town's account.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL'S CHANCES.

It Is Very Doubtful If the Measure Will Be Passed by Christmas.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—It is stated, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that the Clericals have issued an urgent whip to the members of that party in the Reichstag, asking assiduous attendance during the next three weeks, as it is hoped to get through the tariff scheme by voting it by sections.

The correspondent says there are nineteen sections, so that if the majority could fulfill its intention there might be a prospect of finishing the second reading of the bill before Christmas. It must be remembered, however, that the Social Democrats mean to demand 700 divisions, which will occupy at least seventy hours, equivalent to thirteen entire sittings.

Consequently, says the correspondent, the future of the tariff scheme is still altogether uncertain.

NEW PERSIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Times learns from a trustworthy source that a combination of financiers and engineers has been formed in Paris with a view to the construction of railways in Southern Persia. It is understood that a party of engineers is about to leave Paris for Persia in connection with this object.

KAISER ESCAPES AN ACCIDENT.

Horses Attached to His Carriage at Dalmeny Become Restive—Gen. Hunter Prevents a Mishap.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 20.—Emperor William, on his way to embark on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was lying in the Firth of Forth, arrived at Dalmeny this afternoon, and was met by Lord Rosebery.

As his Majesty's carriage was leaving the station the horses attached to it, becoming frightened at the waving of the colors of the detachment of the Black Watch forming the guard of honor, shied, and the postilions lost control of the animals, which got mixed up in the crowd.

An accident was only averted by the alertness of Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, who siezed the horses' heads and managed to control them.

After luncheon the Emperor boarded the Hohenzollern and sailed for Kiel.

DICTATORSHIP IN SERVIA?

Parliament Prorogued, and It Is Said That the King Means to Try to Rule Absolutely.

BELGRADE, Nov. 20.—The National Assembly was prorogued to-day by royal decree.

Gen. Marovics has formed a new Cabinet. The majority of the Ministers are Moderate Radicals, and three of them are military men—namely, the Premier, the Minister of War, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The last named is Lieut. Col. Eutonico.

KING LEOPOLD ON ANARCHISM.

He Says That the Agitators Will Not Succeed in Intimidating the Rulers of States.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—King Leopold made a striking reply to-day to a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, headed by the President, which presented to his Majesty an address of congratulation on his escape on Saturday from the Anarchist's bullet. After thanking the Deputies the King said:

"The times are very troubled. Agitators are constantly stirring up their followers to disturb that order which is the guarantee of public liberties. Without order only license remains, which leads inevitably to despotism. These agitators find in their path first the heads of States. If they fail to reach them they attack their wives, as in the case of the horrible drama at Geneva. Their blows are also aimed at Ministers, as in the case of Señor Canovas, and they also blow up the houses of private individuals.

"They want to intimidate us, but they will not succeed. Even if they struck down the head of the State it would make no difference, as he would soon be replaced. In addition to revolver shots they employ the pen, which can write what calumnies they please.

"I am nearing the end of my life. I do not know how long I shall live—how long they will let me live. But I can assure you that all the rest of my existence will be devoted, within the limits of my constitutional powers, to the good of my country and the protection of its liberties."

Crown Prince of Saxony Injured.

DRESDEN, Nov. 20.—Crown Prince Frederick of Saxony accidentally fractured his leg below the knee yesterday while hunting near Salsberg.

LORD TENNYSON THE GOVERNOR OF AUSTRALIA

Son of the Famous Poet Succeeds Lord Linlithgow.

British Government Is Said to Have Had a Great Deal of Difficulty in Filling the Post.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Lord Tennyson, the temporary Governor General of Australia, has been formally appointed to that office.

The appointment, at his lordship's wish, is for one year only.

According to report, the British Government has had a great deal of trouble in filling the important post which the Marquis of Linlithgow, formerly the Earl of Hopetoun, unexpectedly resigned six months ago.

Lord Linlithgow was appointed Governor General of Australia when the Commonwealth came into existence, in 1900, and for a time it seemed that the appointment was in the highest degree satisfactory to every one concerned. The Governor General was no stranger to the Australians. He went to the antipodes as Governor of Victoria when he was only twenty-nine years old, and in that colony he and his wife were extraordinarily popular. At the time he was appointed Governor General, Lord Linlithgow said that the happiest moments of his life had been spent under the Southern Cross.

It was the question of finances that proved the stumbling block in the way of Lord Linlithgow's continuance in office. The salary of the Governor General is £10,000 a year, and his expenses, if he wish to keep up the dignity of the office in a befitting manner, are about three times that sum. Lord Linlithgow, who is not a very wealthy man, said, when he left Australia, that the Commonwealth Government had not dealt with him in a straightforward manner, having promised him an increase in salary and then failed to keep the pledge.

Since Lord Linlithgow's resignation various well-known men have been mentioned in connection with the Governor Generalship. At one time it was said that the Duke of Marlborough might accept the post, but it is doubtful whether, even were it offered to him, a man of his position would care for exile from home for a considerable period. Then it was rumored that Harry McCalmont, M. P., the well-known sportsman, would receive the appointment, getting a peerage into the bargain. Mr. McCalmont is one of the richest men in England, but apparently he did not care to go so far away from Newmarket and Cowes. Various other names have been mentioned, but it seems that the British Government has failed for months to find a man wealthy enough, of sufficiently high social position, and with enough ability, who could be induced to regard the Governor Generalship with favorable eyes.

Lord Tennyson's appointment will come as a surprise. He is by no means a rich man, and doubtless his desire that his tenure of the post is only to last a year is connected with financial reasons. He is popular in Australia, and since Lord Linlithgow left the country he has filled the post of Acting Governor General with ability. He is the eldest son of the famous poet, and was born in 1852. Formerly he was Governor and Commander in Chief of South Australia.

FRENCH PRIZES FOR VIRTUE.

Distributed Yesterday—Principal Award for a Woman Who Has Founded an Asylum for the Aged.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that the Montyon Prizes for Virtue were distributed by the French Academy yesterday.

The chief prize, of 3,500f., was awarded to Marie Desbat, who has established an asylum for eighty-four aged persons at Venissieux, near Lyons. In earlier years she collected gutter children and taught them the catechism. Afterward she devoted herself to visiting the sick.

The sum of 1,500f. was given to Jeanne Schneider, a blind lady who has founded an asylum for sixty-seven blind children.

Three Breton sailors received 2,000f. for saving a shipwrecked crew.

Among the literary prizes, Maurice Maeterlinck got 1,000f. for his "Vie de l'Abeille."

Proposed French Legal Reform.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—M. Clemenceau, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, has submitted to the Senate a proposal for abolishing the monopoly enjoyed by the notaries, process servers, registrars, and appraisers. He also wishes to throw open the professions of solicitor and advocate before the Council of State and Court of Cassation.

PICQUART GETS DAMAGES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Col. Picquart has obtained a verdict of 10,000f. damages for libel against the newspaper Le Jour, which charged him with treason.

Kansas Missionaries in Morocco Safe.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The North Africa Mission's latest advices from Fes and Tangier indicate that affairs are quieter in Morocco. The Kansas missionaries stationed at Mekinez, whose lives were thought to be in danger, have reached Fez in safety.

NATIONAL ENGLISH THEATRE.

E. S. Willard Says the Project Is Assured and Outlines His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—E. S. Willard, the English actor, to-day gave out a statement of his plans for a national theatre in England. He said:

"I realize the difficulties of the establishment of a national theatre in England, yet the realization of my dream is but the matter of a short time. I shall form a corporation for the founding of a theatre as a permanent stock company, with a fund for pensions. The highest degree of excellence in plays and players will be maintained, and as each actor in the company knows he is a fixture for life, his whole aim will be artistic excellence. No player will refuse a small part for fear of depreciating his market value. I, for my part, am willing to give my life to the fulfillment of this plan.

"The stock company will be somewhat like the old Haymarket stock company in London, Daly's company in America. The plays will be of long range and infinite variety, from Sheridan to Pinero."

Baltimore Jews' $20,000 Charity Fund.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Simon Wolf of Washington was the orator to-night at the forty-seventh annual banquet of the Hebrew Benevolent Society in Music Hall. His theme was "Charity," the purpose of the gathering being to secure contributions to aid the needy Jews of the city. Nearly $20,000 was contributed by the guests. Congressman Goldfogle of New York also addressed the assemblage.

Y. M. C. A. Conference at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 20.—President Patton of the Theological Seminary, announced to-day that a conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the seminaries of the country will be held at Princeton, Dec. 5, 6, and 7. Each seminary will send [illegible]

VIOLINIST KOCIAN ARRIVES.

The Young Musician a Fellow-Student of Kubelik at the Prague Conservatory.

Jaroslav Kocian, who as a violinist has followed a successful career in Europe since he was three and a half years old, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic to begin his first American tour. He is a pale, large-eyed, long-haired young man, and if appearance counts for anything, he will prove a worthy rival of Kubelik in the eyes of matinée girls and other genius worshippers.

At the concert given Tuesday night in the Majestic's saloon Kocian played Gounod's "Meditation" and Paganini's "Elfentanz" to the great delight of the passengers. He was met at the pier by 100 Bohemians, who cheered him as he came down the gangplank with Franz Spindler, his accompanist, who has played with him since boyhood. Rudolph Aronson, who will manage his tour here, was also on the dock to meet him, and the violinist expressed himself as much pleased with his first look at New York and his greeting from his countrymen.

Like Kubelik, Kocian is a Czech, and was born Feb. 22, 1884, at Ousti nad Orlici, in Bohemia. The boy began to play as soon as he could hold a violin. His love of music was encouraged by his father, a violin enthusiast, and at five years of age the boy was proclaimed a "wunderkind."

His first great success came in his ninth year, when he played de Beriot's "Scene de Ballet" before the St. Cecilia Society in Prague. Three years later, in 1896, he entered the Prague Conservatory, and studied there in the same class with Kubelik under Prof. Otokar Sevcik. The present Director of the conservatory, Anton Dvorak, named Kocian as first of his class in composition. He left the conservatory with the highest honors in July, 1901, and since then has been playing in Prague, Vienna, Brunn, and other Continental cities, and also in London, where he played at musicales given by Baron de Rothschild, W. W. Astor, Baron de Stern, and Lord Howard de Walden.

His first concert will be given to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall, and on Tuesday night he will be the guest at a reception and banquet to be tendered him by the Bohemian societies of this city.

BELASCO'S JAPANESE PLAY.

"The Darling of the Gods," Written with John L. Long, Produced in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—At the New National Theatre the Japanese play, "The Darling of the Gods," with Blanche Bates in the leading rôle, was produced to a packed house. The play, written by David Belasco and John Luther Long, deals with the Samurai, or two sword men, against whom the Emperor of Japan issued the historic edict of 1871, commanding them to give up their swords.

From a scenic standpoint the production rivaled in artistic beauty anything ever seen in a Washington stage. The costumes were rich and gorgeous in color, and the electrical effects unique. The musical setting, composed by William Furst, was heartily applauded. Mr. Belasco and his colleague were cordially congratulated on their latest effort, which in its tone is far removed from Mr. Belasco's last play, "Du Barry." Miss Bates played Yo-San, the daughter of the Prince of Tosan. Other well-known actors who appeared in the play were Charles Walcott, George Arliss, Robert T. Haines, Albert Bruning, and Gaston Mervale.

THE NEW CENTURY QUARTET.

A quartet of female voices from Philadelphia, the New Century Vocal Quartet, gave a concert last evening at Mendelssohn Hall, in which a number of insignificant and a few more important pieces were given to the moderate entertainment of a small audience. The expectations aroused by their performance of the first piece on the programme were hardly carried out through the evening, for before long the quartet showed a tendency to wander seriously from the pitch, and some lamentable consequences followed. These four ladies, Miss Elsie North, Mrs. Gebbie, Miss Pattee, and Miss Reifsnyder, have evidently studied conscientiously, and sing with a good ensemble; their voices are well assorted for this sort of singing, with a deep second alto to give so much of a foundation, which is little, as such a voice can give. But at its best a quartet of female voices gives unsatisfactory results, because of the lack of variety and substantial quality in the tone, and after a very little while it becomes wearisome.

The music included Hawley's "Song of the Season," Mrs. Beach's "Indian Lullaby," Frederic Cowen's "Lady Bird," a dramatic setting by Prof. Parker of Heine's "Water Fay," the trio of the Rhine daughters from "Die Götterdämmerung," and an "Ave Maria," by Brahms. In addition each of the singers was heard in solo selections—and not always with edification to those who know what good singing means. They would have done better to stick to their quartets, in which they are more in their element.

The New Century ladies were assisted by Mr. Elkan Kosman, a violinist of substantial attainments, at one time concertmeister of the Philadelphia Orchestra. His style is solid, and he plays with a good tone and manly vigor. Such music as Sinding's "Ballade," with its northern energy, he is best in; for Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso" he has not the finish and elegance of style, and in this he made his addition to one of the prevalent failings of the evening by playing out of tune.

"FLORA'S HOLIDAY."

A large audience of ladies gathered at Sherry's yesterday afternoon to hear a cycle of old English melodies arranged for quartet and solo voices by H. Lane Wilson under the title of "Flora's Holiday." They were sung by a Mme. Mary Hissem de Moss, Mme. Isabel Bouton, Mr. John Young, and Mr. Francis Rogers in acceptable style, with finish and grace and the arch gayety that the subject and the music demanded. The singers all know their art well, and sang well together, with balance of tone and finish, and the performance was one that gave much pleasure. It was preceded by a miscellaneous programme, including violoncello solos by Mr. Hans Kronold, songs by Mr. Young and Mme. de Moss, and a duet by Mme. Bouton and Mr. Rogers.

James K. Hackett's Uniform.

James K. Hackett, in commenting on a criticism as to the historical accuracy of the uniform worn by him in "The Crisis," writes to THE TIMES quoting authorities as to its absolute correctness. Mr. Hackett says he took particular pains to see that his uniform should exactly correspond with those worn in St. Louis during war times, and that he has received many congratulatory letters as to its accuracy from people who lived there then. The uniform of a Captain of Missouri Volunteers was, he says, the same as that of a Captain in the regular army, and that the one he wears was made after a study of the army regulations.

Andrew Mack's New Play.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Andrew Mack appeared to-night in his new play, "The Bold Soger Boy," by Theodore B. Sayre, at the Columbia Theatre. Mack has the rôle of Lieut. Adair, in the United States Army. He has several new songs, two or three of which were especially well received, and a pretty love story in which to take the leading part. Curtain calls brought the comedian and his company before the curtain after both the first and second acts.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRES.

Richard Mansfield, according to a special from Cincinnati, is living in his private car on the outskirts of the city during the day and goes to town to play at night. When he arrived in Cincinnati a suite of rooms had been reserved for him at the Hotel St. Nichols, but owing to the crowded condition of all the hotels, some 10,000 members of a vehicle makers' association being in session, he was unable to obtain quiet, and decided to live at Fernbank in the country. It is announced that when Mr. Mansfield comes to New York the 1st of December, the Sunday night concerts at the Herald Square will be discontinued until after his departure.

***

H. W. Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company and George Ade returned from Europe yesterday on the Majestic. They have been there taking a short rest and incidentally visiting Paris to pick up certain bits of color that Mr. Ade stood in need of for his "Peggy from Paris," which Mr. Savage produces in January.

John E. Mackin of "The Crisis" company was married in hasty fashion last week, and his friends are just now learning of it. The company was playing in Syracuse. There Mackin confided in Wayne Gray, a fellow player, that he stood in need of a best man and asked him to accompany him to Binghamton that afternoon. Gray consented, the ceremony was performed, and they then returned in time for the night performance.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

DEATH OF NELSON HERSH.

Editor of The Sunday World Thrown from a Vehicle on Staten Island and Instantly Killed.

Nelson Hersh, editor of The Sunday World, was thrown from a trap and killed instantly early yesterday morning while driving from St. George, S. I., to his home in West New Brighton. Accompanied by Thomas McVeigh, Jr., he had left The World office at midnight, and on the Staten Island side of the ferry line a hired man had met them, with Mr. Hersh's trotter, Titmouse, a horse trained to do a mile in 2:35.

Having driven past Mr. McVeigh's house, Mr. Hersh proceeded on his way home alone. After day broke his body was found lying in a ditch alongside the road. His neck and left leg had been broken, and his skull fractured. The trotter is a hard-mouthed animal, and it is supposed that he became frightened, and, running the cart into the curb, upset it. Benedict Parker, the grocer who found Mr. Hersh's body on the way to market, also discovered the horse entangled in its reins not far away from where the owner had fallen.

Mr. Hersh was just forty-one years old. He was in the best of health, and was fond of all sorts of out-door exercise. A native of Rock Island, Ill., he was first called George B. McClellan Hersh, but when ten years old he himself had his name changed so that it would be the same as his father's. Having attended Yale University for a while, he started newspaper work on The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, and from there he went to St. Louis to work on The Globe-Democrat. By 1885 he had occupied important positions on The Minneapolis Journal and The St. Paul Dispatch, and while in the latter city he married Miss Minnie Wrisley of Davenport, who survives him.

Since coming to New York, in 1886, Mr. Hersh had been city editor of The Commercial Advertiser, a member of The Herald staff for four years, then on THE NEW YORK TIMES for a while. He began his work with The World in 1896, and had occupied the Sunday editorship since 1900. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club.

Besides his wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him, the oldest of the four children being Russell, aged fourteen.

Funeral services will be held at the family's home in West New Brighton tonight at 8 o'clock, and the interment will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the village cemetery not far from the house.

DEATH OF DENNIS McMAHON.

The Aged Lawyer Had Been Injured by a Wagon in Broadway.

Dennis McMahon, a lawyer, who had an office at 243 Broadway and lived at 79 West Thirty-fourth Street, died of concussion of the brain on Wednesday night. While crossing Broadway, near City Hall Park, on the 10th inst., he was struck by the shaft of an express wagon, knocked down, and injured about the body and head. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital and removed later to his home.

Mr. McMahon was born in Grand Street on Sept. 24, 1824. He studied law and entered into partnership with his brother, Thomas McMahon. Dennis McMahon was a very effective pleader in the early part of his career. He was for many years the attorney for the Lelands, the hotel men.

Thomas McMahon died from the effects of an accident also. He fell one morning upon leaving his home and injured one of his legs. Although he lived several years after the accident, the injuries caused his death.

Dennis McMahon's wife was Mrs. Lucy N. Harrison of this city. The couple had eleven children, of whom survive: In politics Mr. McMahon was a Democrat; during the war an Abolitionist.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph H. Sterling.

Joseph H. Sterling died in his residence, in this city, yesterday morning. He was born here on Nov. 28, 1850, and educated in the College of the City of New York. In 1876 he married Blanche Groesbeck, daughter of the late David Groesbeck. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange on March 17, 1877. In 1901 he organized the Larchmont National Bank, his Summer home being at Larchmont, and he was President of the bank at the time of his death. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the Union League, the Republican, New York Yacht, American Yacht, and Horse Shoe Harbor Clubs, and an ex-Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Obituary Notes.

ALEXANDER LEINANEN, who established the first Finnish paper in the United States, died in Calumet, Mich., yesterday, aged fifty-six years.

CHARLES H. TEFFT, a well-known Democrat and lawyer, passed away suddenly in Saratoga Wednesday night. He was a native of Buffalo, where he was born fifty-three years ago. He was an ex-member of the Board of Education and had filled the office of Village Attorney, Village Clerk, and Police Justice.

JABEZ G. SUTHERLAND, once a prominent lawyer of Utah and author of several standard works of law, is dead in Berkeley, Cal., after a long illness, aged seventy-seven years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan in 1850, a member of the Michigan State Legislature in 1860, and for seven years Circuit Judge of the Tenth District of that State. He also served as Congressman in the Forty-second Congress.

The Rev. JAMES J. BARDON, assistant pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn, died in the rectory on Wednesday night after an illness of more than two years. He had pulmonary disease. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-seven years ago. He returned in June last from a pilgrimage to Rome that was conducted under the auspices of the Fathers of Mercy.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. HARLOE, widow of William Harloe, died on Wednesday night at 553 First Street, Brooklyn, the home of her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Calder, wife of William M. Calder, Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings in that borough. Mrs. Harloe was seventy-one years of age. Her husband was for two terms Mayor of Poughkeepsie, and was one of the builders of Vassar College. Mrs. Harloe is survived by two sons and four daughters.

MEYER MEYER died of apoplexy yesterday in his home, at 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was sixty-nine years old. A year ago he was struck by a truck, and had an arm and two ribs broken. He was born in Lissberg, Germany. During the Grant Administration he was appointed to a position in the appraiser's department of the Custom House, which he held for twenty-eight years, resigning three years ago. At one time he was the Republican leader in the Eighth Assembly District. He was a member of Ruben Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, for forty-eight years.

New Publications. New Publications.

HARPERS

The REFLECTIONS of AMBROSINE

Colored Frontispiece 1.50

This new novel has all the qualities of epigrammatic brightness and delicate humor which made "Elizabeth" the most talked of book in England and America.

By ELINOR GLYN
Author of "The Visits of Elizabeth."

"NO ONE CAN POSSIBLY IMAGINE THE UNPLEASANTNESS OF A HONEYMOON UNTIL THEY HAVE TRIED IT."

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Confessions of a Wife — Confessions of a Wife

There are some books that everybody buys and reads,—such a one is "Confessions of a Wife," now issued by The Century Co. after its great serial success in The Century Magazine. There are many opinions about it—they run from "The most beautiful love story ever written" all the way down the scale. There are many guesses as to the authorship.

Don't take any one's word about "Confessions of a Wife." Read it yourself.

Address by Bishop Potter.

Bishop Potter is to address the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be: "Industrial Arbitration."

Answer to a Correspondent.

"CONSCIENCE."—It is a criminal offense for any one to destroy a document not the property of the destroyer. There can be no doubt that the beneficiary under a will would have no right legally or morally to destroy the instrument. It is the right of every one of sound mind to dispose of his or her property without interference. If the father died without a will, the four children, being of equal degree of relationship to him, would share equally in his property. There need be no delay in settling the estate.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

CHATAIN—FITCH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1902, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Abbot E. Kittredge, Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain of this city.

ELLIMAN—COPPELL.—On Tuesday, the 18th of November, at Grace Church, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Edyth, daughter of the late George Coppell, to Lawrence Bogert Elliman.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At her residence, 506 West 151st St., Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Rachel M. Adams, beloved wife of Frank R. Adams.
Funeral services 11:30 A. M. Friday, Nov. 21, at Holyrood Church, corner 181st St. and Broadway.
Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of his sisters, 148 West 12th St., Charles Henry, second son of the late Benjamin Greene Arnold, in the 55th year of his age.
Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th Av. and 20th St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.
Boston and Providence papers please copy.

BAUMEISTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, Frederick Baumeister, aged 71 years and 9 months.
Funeral services at his late residence, 306 East 23d St., Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 o'clock.

BOWNES.—Suddenly, at Woodside, L. I., Sarah E., widow of Walter Bownes.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert C. Smith, Woodside, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

COOKE.—At his home, 94 5th St., William's Bridge, N. Y. City, on Wednesday, 19th, George Walter Cooke, in his 38th year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at St. George's Church, 5th St., William's Bridge, Friday, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Kensico. Train leaves Mount Vernon at 2:30 P. M.

FLOYD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Louise, daughter of James R. and the late Caroline Chatterton Floyd.
Funeral service on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av.

GREEN.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1902, William J. Green of Nyack, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his former residence, corner Broadway and 1st Av., Nyack, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock.

HALSEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, in this city, Sarah Frances Sheffield, wife of Lewis B. Halsey.
Funeral services and interment private.

MEAD.—At White Plains, Nov. 20, 1902, George H. Mead, born at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1839.
Funeral service at the Memorial M. E. Church, Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Masonic Lodge No. 473, F. & A. M., will conduct the service of interment at White Plains Rural Cemetery. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:35 P. M.

PINSENT.—Thursday morning, Nov. 20, 1902, Sophia J., wife of John Pinsent.
Funeral services at her late residence, West Nyack, N. Y., Saturday, 22d inst., 11 A. M. Carriages meet the 8:35 A. M. train from West 42d St., West Shore R. R.

POTT.—On Thursday afternoon, after a short illness, at her late residence, 62 West 48th St., Margaret, daughter of the late Gideon and Margaret Pott.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHLESINGER.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, on Sunday, Nov. 16th, 1902, in his 79th year, Alfred Schlesinger, formerly of New York.

SEAMAN.—Lucy Blanche Wilson, daughter of Billopp Seaman, and the late Adeline Iucho, Nov. 20, 1902 aged 25 years.
Funeral private.
Please omit flowers.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

STERLING.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at his residence, 506 West 156th Avenue, Joseph H. Sterling, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral service at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT,
The world-wide known Undertaker. Only one place of business, 8th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 20.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ABNARAL, Kath., 15½ Washington	80	19
ALEXANDER, Ann, 42 Pitt St	50	19
ASCH, Julia, 344 E. 106th St	33	18
ADAMS, Rachel M., 506 W. 151st St.	40	19
BARRY, Ann E., 510 W. 125th St.	60	17
BOUSE, Mary, 315 E. 73d St	88	19
BARRETT, Daniel, 8 Bank St., New Rochelle	56	18
BUTLER, Eliza, 70 E. 113th St.	58	17
BRADY, Mary, 221 1st Av.	50	19
CASSALA, Caroline, 118 Centre St.	1	18
CLEARY, Catherine, 1,106 2d Av.	1	19
CROKER, J., Home for Aged Hebrews	80	19
CHAPMAN, John, 204 E. 6th St.	40	17
DONOHUE, Hannah, 225 W. 10th St.	1	19
DOLLINGER, Aaron, 200 2d St.	65	19
DONOHUE, John, 253 10th Av.	60	19
DEARDEN, Martha, 2,703 8th Av.	2	19
DE LORD, Annie, 57 W. 37th St.	52	17
DR. CRESCENZO, Filomena, 307½ Bowery	1m	19

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
DOLAN, John, Harlem Hospital	60	19
EMERICK,

POWER OF THE FLEETS ON THE HIGH SEAS

Potential Force Expressed by the Number of Merchant Vessels.

Clement A. Griscom's Remarks at the Meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

At the tenth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at 12 West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday many representative naval constructors and engineers were present. The proceedings were presided over by President Clement A. Griscom, who was re-elected to the Presidency for the tenth time.

In his speech accepting the office, Mr. Griscom praised the work of the navy during the late war and said:

"Any allusion to the recent achievements of our naval forces would be incomplete did it not include definite mention of one of our honored Vice Presidents, Admiral Sampson, who has left us during the last year. To his personal skill and foresight, and to his thorough preparation of the fleet under his command, is largely due the brilliant successes of the naval campaign in the West Indies."

Continuing, he said:

"It is to be hoped that our commercial necessities and a quickened public sentiment may serve as potential influences until the mercantile marine of the United States may again attain that supremacy among the fleets of the world which was once the source of our great National pride.

"Much has been written by distinguished naval historians, demonstrating beyond reasonable doubt the vital importance of 'sea power' in controlling National destinies, and, although a nation's 'sea power' finds its undoubted direct expression in the size of the battleship fleets, its potential force is quite as definitely expressed by the size of its merchant fleets, and history has frequently emphasized the truth of these almost axiomatic statements."

Speaking of large vessels, he said that the increase of size clearly demonstrates that whatever limitations there may be to size, both in battleship and ocean greyhounds, they are not imposed by the naval architect and the marine engineer. There are now built or building, he said, nineteen battleships of the first class, and of these nine are in active service. There are in course of construction for the navy ten battleships, eight armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, four monitors, three gunboats, ten torpedo boat destroyers, six torpedo boats, and seven submarine boats, of an aggregate displacement of 317,760 tons.

Among the papers read and discussed by the members were: "Technical Training for Shipbuilders," Henry S. Pritchett, LL.D.; "Progressive Trials of the Screw Ferryboat Edgewater," Edwin A. Stevens, Vice President, and Charles P. Paulding, Jr.; "The Preliminary Official Trial of the Battleship Maine," Assistant Naval Constructor J. W. Powell, U. S. N.; "The Water-Tube Boiler in the American Mercantile Marine," William A. Fairburn; "Longitudinal Bending Stress on Damaged Ships," George C. Cook.

The meeting of the society is to be continued to-day, and this evening a banquet is to be attended by the members and many distinguished guests.

BOILER EXPLOSION INQUIRY.

Police Inspectors Admit Their Tests Had Been Confined to the Outside.

The inquest into the explosion of Boiler No. 2 of the Long Island City water station, in which an engineer and fireman were killed and the station demolished a week ago last Sunday, was begun yesterday. The session brought out some testimony by a boy named Frederick Smith, who said that some time ago he had been lowered into the boiler which exploded through the manhole and had passed out three or four shovelfuls of scales which had accumulated there. The testimony adduced the fact that so far as was known, no person other than young Smith had been in the boiler for months, and that the engineer had filed monthly reports that the boiler was in good condition.

Police Boiler Inspectors admitted on the stand that their tests of this boiler had been confined to outside inspection, and that they had not been in it. Further testimony tending to show that the explosion was caused by the action of the engineer in allowing the water in the boiler to get too low was met by the production in court of the leaden safety plug, which the Boiler Inspectors admitted, would have been burned out long before the water could have fallen low enough to cause an explosion.

Having covered the facts on the condition of the boiler, District Attorney Merrill put on the stand Dr. James A. Deghuee of Commissioner Lederle's office, to state the results of the analysis he had made of the water from the station on Sept. 18 last. Dr. Deghuee testified that he had found in 100,000 parts of water, forty-four parts of sodium, seventy-two of chlorides, and nineteen of carbonate of lime, which, he held, made the water unfit for drinking or cooking purposes.

The hearing will continue next Tuesday evening, and at that time Mr. Merrill states that he intends to put in as evidence reports prior to the accident that the water was unfit for use.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTE VISTA, Col., Nov. 20.—The Hotel Blanco has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $73,000; building belonged to an Eastern insurance company.

LIVEOAK, Fla., Nov. 20.—News was received here to-day that the main building of the large Suwanee Springs Hotel was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss may reach $50,000.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Fire this morning in Andrews' hardware store, in the Nies Block, damaged the building and stock to the extent of $6,000. The stock of Mrs. M. E. Graves, milliner, was damaged to the extent of $2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The Southern Pacific station and ferry slip at the end of the Alameda Mole, which extends far into the bay from the eastern shore, was destroyed by fire to-day. A large number of passenger coaches were also burned. The loss may exceed $100,000, but cannot yet be closely estimated.

MONONGAHELA, Penn., Nov. 20.—A block and a half of property was almost entirely destroyed, several persons had narrow escapes from cremation, and $125,000 worth of damage was done by a fire which started on Main Street, in the business section of this city, shortly before midnight, and burned until 4 o'clock this morning. The insurance was about $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:35 A. M.—23 East Sixty-ninth Street; Mrs. T. L. Marson; damage, $100.

12:40 P. M.—61 Cannon Street; Morris Oilburn; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—175 Ninth Avenue; Michael Hogan; damage trifling.

4:35 P. M.—208 West Sixty-ninth Street; Emma Settle; damage, $10.

5:15 P. M.—1,596 Broadway; Charles Rector; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—145 West Twenty-sixth Street; William E. Moore; damage, $50.

7:20 P. M.—336 to 342 East Fifty-ninth Street; T. H. Ullman; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—59 Sullivan Street; Bingo Papa; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—64 East Broadway; Walter Corbett; damage, $10.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Hollin H. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn.; ex-Congressman John Sanford, Amsterdam, N. Y.; F. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; E. G. Yates, Rochester.

HOLLAND—D. L. Snodgrass, Chattanooga; Charles Lathrop Park, Cleveland; C. R. Miller, United States Navy; James Dixon, London; George Ade, Chicago; A. Henry Savage Landor, London; Warren Fairbanks, Chicago.

ENDICOTT—Chauncey Smith, Atlanta.

IMPERIAL—D. Rankin, Sunderland, England; W. D. Whalley, Glasgow.

GRAND—W. H. Seward, London; Capt. E. S. Sayer, United States Army; W. S. Forbes, Richmond.

GILSEY—W. A. Love, Honolulu; J. S. Manning, Durham, N. C.

MANHATTAN—J. B. Fair, Chicago; J. C. Candler, Cleveland.

MURRAY HILL—H. T. Chandler, Cleveland; A. Alexander Macnab, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—S. H. Lunny, Montreal; Dr. Alexander Muirhead, London; Col. Stephen G. Seyburn, Detroit; G. E. Ross Lewen, Denver.

ALBEMARLE—Chandos S. Stanhope, M. P., London.

PLAZA—W. C. Talmage, Cleveland; A. Wright, Petersburg, Va.; C. C. Orthwein, Kansas City.

SAVOY—H. E. Baskwell, Richmond; M. Schwab, St. Louis; P. J. Ryan, Chicago.

NETHERLAND—F. Spinoler, Prague; M. E. Hanna, Havana; J. E. Kerr, London.

NAVARRE—Capt. John McGrath, United States Army.

EMPIRE—H. P. Hepburn, Cleveland.

MAJESTIC—W. S. Halliwell, Chicago; John M. Currie, London; P. J. Mersalers, London; H. H. Cordes, Denver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves and umbrellas; 65 Wooster Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Allan & Co., Portland, Me.; C. G. Allen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Mengle, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Galland, wrappers; Hotel Imperial.

Longini & Bernheimer, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, Goldman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, notions; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, cloaks and suits, 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Cantner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Willard, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Lewis, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. A. Ford, silks and dress goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; Mrs. M. Smith, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Albert.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. S. Munger, prints and ginghams; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Legrane, silks; 458 Broadway.

GIRL THREATENED IN LETTERS.

Brooklyn Police Working on the Case for the Protection of Leonard Moody's Daughter.

A report at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn late last night was to the effect that Miss M. Jennie Moody, a society girl of the Park Slope, had in the past few days received several letters that threatened her life, and that the writer demanded that a large sum of money be paid to prevent the carrying out of his announced purpose. Miss Moody is the daughter of Leonard Moody, a real estate operator, who lives at 15 Seventh Avenue.

According to the report in circulation, the subject was brought to the attention of the police last night, and Capt. Reynolds of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau had several men working on the case. Capt. Reynolds refused to discuss the matter. "I have nothing whatever to say about it," he replied when questioned about it. At the Moody residence it was said that all of the members of the family had gone out of town.

HALIFAX MAYOR ENJOINED.

Supreme Court Forbids Him to Obey City Council in Declining a Carnegie Library.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 20.—A Deputy Sheriff entered the Council Chamber during the meeting to-night and served a writ of injunction on Mayor Crosby, as the representative of the city, restraining him from carrying into effect the order of the Council in rescinding the resolution of the acceptance of $75,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a public library, and also from notifying Mr. Carnegie of the Council's action.

The injunction was issued in the Supreme Court at the instance of James C. Mackintosh, a banker of this city. The Aldermen who supported the resolution have retained lawyers to defend the suit, which will be heard in the Supreme Court on Tuesday next.

LINEN MERCHANT MISSING.

Thomas Wilson's Family Fear Foul Play—He Had a Large Sum of Money When Last Seen.

A search of the hospitals and public institutions of Greater New York has failed to reveal the whereabouts of Thomas Wilson, a commission linen merchant with an office at 256 Church Street and residence at 1,068 Seventh Avenue, who has not been seen since lunching with a friend at the Hotel Albert, Nov. 11.

During the luncheon he remarked that he was going to his home to procure his grips, then to his office for samples, and thence on a business trip to Philadelphia. He did not go to his home, nor to his office, and, so far as can be ascertained, to Philadelphia either. He is credited with having English money to the value of from four to five hundred dollars, and a large sum in United States National banknotes at the time of his disappearance.

The following description of Wilson was given to the police: Forty years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, prematurely gray hair and mustache; dressed in double-breasted blue serge sack suit, mixed gray overcoat, and derby hat bearing trademark of a Belfast manufacturer.

It is said that four years ago Wilson was sandbagged in Denver and robbed of over $400. His wife believes that he has again been attacked and this time killed. According to the Police Department's informant, Wilson is the brother of a Lady James McCammond of Belfast, Ireland.

BURNED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

Edison Employe Was Insulating Exposed Wires—He May Die.

While insulating exposed wires in the Edison plant in West Twenty-sixth Street at 7 o'clock last night, George Wolf of 54 Bright Street, Jersey City, received 2,000 volts of electricity through the body, frightfully burning it and almost denuding him. The flash, accompanied by the fall of Wolf to the floor, frightened his fellow-workmen so that they made no attempt to pull him away from the squirming wire.

Policeman Lawless of the West Thirtieth Street Station was summoned. He dragged the injured man out of further danger, and sent in a call for an ambulance from the New York Hospital. Dr. Lee, who responded, clothed the body in cotton, and ordered a dash to the hospital. Slight hope is entertained of Wolf's recovery. He is twenty-seven years of age.

Princeton Men to Dine Woodrow Wilson

The Princeton Club of this city and Princeton Alumni of this vicinity will give a reception and dinner to President Woodrow Wilson of the university at the Waldorf-Astoria, Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 7 P. M. James W. Alexander, '60, will preside. Speeches will be made by President Wilson, ex-President Patton, Job E. Hedges, '84, and representatives of Harvard, Yale, and Columbia Universities. It is the intention to seat the Alumni by classes. The reception will be held in the Astor Gallery. An informal reunion will follow at the Princeton Club, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn Minister an Amherst Trustee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20.—The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clark was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Amherst College at a meeting of the board held in this city to-day. Dr. Clark is a well-known clergyman in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a graduate of Amherst in the class of '80.

Color for St. Louis Fair Buildings.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Ivory white was the color decided upon to-day by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition officials for the buildings. This color has a tinge of yellow, and in that respect differs from the color of the Chicago Fair.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale and Harvard Both Confident of Victory To-morrow.

NO PROTEST AGAINST GLASS

Both Teams Have Their Final Practice and Are in Prime Condition—Secret Play at Annapolis.

Harvard and Yale will line up against each other at New Haven to-morrow for the great championship football game of the season. Notwithstanding all that has been heard and said anent the alleged ineligibility of Edgar T. Glass, the giant Yale guard will play on Old Eli's team. Not one word of protest from Harvard has reached the Yale authorities regarding Glass. The latest reports from Cambridge are to the effect that the Harvard men believe Glass is eligible, and unofficial word has been sent to Yale of this belief. The Harvard students say that they have the utmost confidence in the Yale officials, who, if they found any well grounded reason why Glass should not play, would undoubtedly prevent his taking part in the game.

The Yale eleven was given its final practice of the season yesterday, so to-day's work will be of the lightest order. The secret half was signal work, with no scrimmaging, and in the open half the rush line was drilled on defense for punts. The entire college turned out for the final practice, meeting at the fence by classes and marching to the field with the Second Regiment Band. All of the Yale players are now in the pink of condition. The demand for seats is unprecedented, and the hotels have begun to fill up.

Early in the week Yale undergraduates were placing bets at 10 to 7 and even 2 to 1. Tuesday, however, a noticeable increase in confidence was reflected in the Harvard money sent to New Haven, and Yale men were able to place their money at even figures. This change of front at Harvard is due to the fine showing of the eleven in practice Wednesday and yesterday, and that has certainly given Yale the first real uneasiness of the season. Capt. Gould of the 1901 eleven says that Yale ought to win by three touch-downs, basing his prophecy on the success his team in the Amherst game had in forcing the Crimson line. The most optimistic Yale adherents believe this, too.

The season has shown several things that ought to weigh heavily in any forecast of the contest. In the first place, Yale has, in every game except one against Brown and twice in the West Point game, shown superb defense work. Not one of the fast and heavy teams that played at Yale Field this year could gain consistently through Yale's line. West Point's touch-down was made after a Yale fumble on her two-yard line. Harvard was literally overpowered several times by West Point, and the honors on line rushing did not at all remain with the Crimson team. In the Princeton game Yale's defense was like a stone wall, and Harvard has not been rated as yet by Yale critics as superior in rushing power to Princeton. With Harvard the facts are different. All the season the Crimson defense has been weak. Amherst bored through it easily, West Point gained seventy yards at a time, Brown held it 6 to 0, Pennsylvania was able to force Harvard back heavily, and Dartmouth had no difficulty until the end of the game in holding Harvard.

In attack Harvard's backfield will probably show up to better advantage than Yale's; but against Yale's fast and clever ends and her stone wall line this superiority should not be very apparent. Yale will have this advantage in her attack, that every man, with the exception of left end and centre, will carry the ball. With Hogan and Kinney in tackle back, Goss and Glass in guards back, and Shevlin in ends back, Yale's attack ought to be varied enough to do some damage. Yale will use Metcalf and Chadwick on end runs, Chadwick and Bowman in line drives, and Glass, Shevlin, Kinney and Hogan in steady smashing plays aimed at all positions in the line.

Behind the line Harvard seems to be the stronger. Kernan, Futnam, and Graydon form a backfield for Harvard that Yale cannot equal, at least on previous record; but their superiority will be more than offset by Yale's superior defense. Even with the fast and furious attacks of which Harvard's trio are capable, Yale men do not expect Harvard to make any very consistent gains through or around Yale's line. On running back punts the two backfields are about equal, while the Yale ends should prove better than Harvard's in holding any gains to be made that way. On the whole, therefore, Yale is expecting a victory through the superior defense of her line, the greater effectiveness and variety of her lineback and backfield attacks, and the end work.

Before a crowd of 3,500 students Harvard went through her last open practice on Soldiers' Field yesterday. Players, substitutes, and coaches to the number of thirty will leave Boston this morning for the Pequot Clubhouse, New Haven, where they will stay two hours before the big game. The following men will be taken: Bowditch, Bleakie, Barnard, Clark, Clothier, Coburn, Daly, Force, Graydon, Harrison, Hovey, Hurley, Jones, Kernan, Knowles, Knowlton, Leatherbee, Lyon, Matthews, Mason, Meir, Mills, Motley, A. Marshall, C. Marshall, Noyes, Oveson, Sugden, Putnam, Shea, Stillman, Whitwell, Wilder, Wright.

The demonstration on Soldiers' Field showed the great excitement which is felt in Cambridge. Never in Harvard's history did a larger crowd of enthusiasts gather to cheer an eleven. When the team came upon the field a wild howl went up that could be heard a good mile across the Charles. Then the band struck up "Hard Luck for Poor Old Eli," and cheers were given for the whole team and its individual members. Another big demonstration was held in the Harvard Union last night.

The place was crowded with 1,500 students. Speeches were made by head coach Farley, Capt. Kernan, and others.

Head coach Farley appealed to the undergraduates to support their team, promising them that the eleven would play to the last drop to defeat Yale. What made the excitement all the more intense in Cambridge is the report concerning Glass that came from New York yesterday. As matters now stand it is for Yale to decide whether Glass will play or not.

Prof. Hollis, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, said:

"Yale must alone decide whether Glass is to be played or not. She will do the right thing, I am sure, and if there are any well-grounded reasons why he should not play I know he will not be put in. Harvard's officials will not investigate his record. Yale did not protest King and we shall not protest Glass."

By defeating the sophomores at football yesterday by the score of 18 to 0 the Harvard seniors broke the college record, taking the class championship for four successive years.

The Naval Academy football team began secret practice yesterday at Annapolis, with the hope of developing some plays that would puzzle their Army opponents a week hence. Marine guards were posted around the field to keep spectators away during the coming week. The hardest kind of practice will be done, but the greatest care will be taken to keep the regular men from injuring themselves. The team which will meet West Point is now practically settled as to the line, but not back of it. Whiting and Soule will be the ends, Freta and Farley the tackles, Belknap and Grady the guards, and Oak centre. Smith will play quarter if his condition permits, and if not, McNair or Brisbin. Strassburger is a fixture at right half, but full and left half are still open, and they may be filled by Doherty, Haley, Root, Metcalf, Duwell, Blackley, or Wilson.

Jim Robinson, the Princeton trainer, left for Annapolis yesterday, where he will spend the next two weeks in getting the navy players in shape for their annual battle against West Point.

For the first time since the season began Columbia had no football practice yesterday. The men were a bit tired, though much elated, as a result of the Annapolis game, and Coach Morley thought they had earned a rest, especially as there is no game until Thanksgiving Day, when Columbia winds up its season with Syracuse at the Polo Grounds. The greatest encouragement was found in the excellent defense of the team, through which Annapolis only twice made the first down.

Fordham practiced yesterday in lively fashion in preparation for the City College game to-morrow at Fordham. Three easy touch-downs were scored on the scrubs in the first half. The second eleven was strengthened in the second half by four of the Varsity substitutes. Foley, who was given a trial lately at right half on the scrub team, will probably be given a chance to play on the Varsity to-morrow.

The Fordham freshmen defeated the St. Francis Xavier's freshmen yesterday on the Fordham Field by a score of 6 to 0. The Fordham boys scored in the last three minutes of play. Murphy made the touch-down and M. Murray kicked the goal.

Cornell's backfield is in a bad way. Purcell has an injured foot, Sheble is laid up in the infirmary, and Coffin has a severe cold. In practice yesterday the scrubs scored once on a 60-yard run by Lyford, and, while the first eleven scored twice after this, the scrubs did almost as good work as Capt. Warner's men.

Yale Students Mob Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20.—A small riot occurred on the Yale campus to-night when a speculator asked $25 for a Harvard football game ticket. A crowd of 500 undergraduates rushed him to the campus, pummeled him, and demanded his tickets, paying $2 for each one. Five speculators were thus dealt with, the students taking them bodily from their shops and "rushing" them, taking their signs away, and ordering them out of town. The police finally stopped the commotion. The speculation in tickets is very unpopular at Yale, but the students' action to-night is the first serious revolt against them.

De La Salle Lads Win at Football.

The junior football team of the De La Salle Institute defeated the juniors of Dwight School by the score of 5 to 0 at Jasper Field yesterday. The game was well contested in the two fifteen-minute halves played. Though the Dwight youngsters outweighed the De La Salle boys, the speed and pluck of the latter enabled them to win the game by scoring a touch-down in the second half. The playing of Capt. Parraga, Farrell, and Shanley contributed to the De La Salle victory.

AIKEN NOW MUCH BETTER.

No Postponement of the Annapolis-West Point Football Game Is Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The critical condition of Midshipman Aiken of the Annapolis football team is regarded with great anxiety by those interested in the game between Annapolis and West Point, which is scheduled for Nov. 29 at Philadelphia. At the Navy Department it was said that the game will be played unless Aiken should die immediately prior to the date fixed. Officially the Navy and War Departments take no notice of the matter further than to grant permission to the two cadet corps to leave their respective posts and visit Philadelphia. The authorities at West Point and Annapolis have full charge of all arrangements and everything connected with the game. It is for them to detrmine whether the meeting shall take place in the event of anything happening calculated to interfere with it.

Commandant Bronson of the Naval Academy telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day that the operation on Midshipman Aiken was successful and that his condition is now satisfactory.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES WIN.

Get Ten Firsts and Break Two Records in the Annual Track Games with the Freshmen.

By a score of 93 to 39, with one event, the broad jump, involving 11 points yet to be decided, Columbia's sophomores yesterday gained a decisive victory over the freshmen in the annual interclass track games held on South Field. Two records were broken, in the running high jump and the 880-yard dash. In the latter, J. A. Taylor, a sophomore, ran a splendid race and broke the previous record of 2:06 4-5, made by A. R. Dorman, in 1900, by one-fifth of a second. Taylor's time was excellent, considering the soggy condition of the track, which had just been rebuilt. In the high jump, M. C. Cornell, also a sophomore, cleared 5 feet 8¼ inches, bettering the record of 5 feet 7½ inches, made by Walter R. Grace two years ago.

L. Leventritt did the best work for the freshmen, winning the 100 and 220 yard dashes, and getting fourth in the shot put. For the sophomores, T. B. Buell scored most. He won the low hurdles, got second in the high jump, fourth in the 100-yard dash, third in the shot put, second in the pole vault, and qualified in the broad jump. The sophomores won ten out of twelve firsts.

The prettiest race of the day was the one-mile run, in which C. A. Fulton, a freshman, barely defeated A. McDonald for the honors. Besides the regular events there were three special contests open only to schoolboys from Horace Mann School. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by H. C. Feldman, 1906. Time—0:11 1-5. Second Heat—Won by L. Leventritt, 1906. Time—0:10 4-5. Third Heat—Won by T. R. Buell, 1905. Time—0:11 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by A. McDonald. Time—0:11 3-5. Final Heat—Won by L. Leventritt, 1906; A. McDonald, 1905, second; H. C. Feldman, 1906, third; T. R. Buell, 1905, fourth. Time—0:10 4-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by J. A. Taylor, 1905; O. Walsh, 1905, second; I. H. Loder, 1906, third; G. B. Curtis, 1906, fourth. Time—0:53 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Trial Heats.—First Heat—Won by A. McDonald, 1905; H. C. Feldman, 1906, second. Time—0:25 4-5. Second Heat—Won by L. Leventritt, 1906; A. Walz, 1905, second. Time—0:25 1-5.

Final Heat—Won by L. Leventritt, 1906; A. Walz, 1905, second; A. McDonald, 1905, third; H. C. Feldman, 1906, fourth. Time—0:25.

One-Mile Run.—Won by C. A. Fulton, 1906; A. McDonald, 1905, second; R. Braunstein, 1905, third; Droge, 1905, fourth. Time—4:58 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by T. R. Buell, 1905; O. D. Muir, 1906, second; N. C. Curtis, 1905, third; D. S. Carter, 1906, fourth. Time—0:29 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by J. A. Taylor, 1905; A. McDonald, 1905, second; C. W. Hirshberg, 1905, third; Charles King, 1905, fourth. Time—2:06 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle.—Won by N. C. Curtis, 1905; D. D. Muir, 1906, second; D. S. Carter, 1906, third; E. M. Shipp, 1905, fourth. Time—0:18 2-5.

Two-mile Run.—Won by R. Braunstein, 1905; C. N. Hirshberg, 1905, second; A. McDonald, 1905, third; H. Droge, 1905, fourth. Time—11:30 2-5.

High Jump.—Won by M. L. Cornell, 1905, with an actual jump of 5 feet 8¼ inches; T. R. Buell, 1905, second, with an auctual jump of 5 feet 7½ inches; E. See, 1906, third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches; I. H. Loder, 1906, fourth, with an auctual jump of 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by H. W. Albert, 1905, with an actual put of 33 feet 8¾ inches; M. D. Ferris, 1905, second, with an actual put of 30 feet 6¼ inches; T. R. Buell, 1905, third, with an actual put of 30 feet 5 inches; L. Leventritt, 1906, fourth, with an actual put of 28 feet 4 inches.

100-Yard Dash, for Horace Mann Schoolboys.—Won by A. Steckler; E. Donaldson, second; F. Graham, third. Time—0:11.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, for Horace Mann Schoolboys.—Won by A. Sherman, with a put of 40 feet; B. Von Salzer, second, with a put of 38 feet 7 inches; R. Aigelthinger, third, with a put of 36 feet 9¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by C. Perry, 1906, with an actual vault of 9 feet; T. R. Buell, 1905; E. M. Shipp, 1905, and A. Duncan, 1905, tied for second at 8 feet 6 inches.

880-Yard Run, for Horace Mann Schoolboys.—Won by A. Donaldson; S. Duvell, second; F. Bottomby, third. Time—2:16 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Postponed on account of darkness. Men who qualified were L. Leventritt, 1906; T. R. Buell, 1905; H. C. Feldman, 1906; G. B. Curtis, 1906, and I. H. Loder, 1906.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Postponed on account of darkness. Men who qualified were M. D. Ferris, 1905; K. D. Owen, 1905; H. W. Albert, 1905, and M. L. Cornell, 1906.

English Cricket Team Arrives.

The team of cricketers which Lord Hawke is taking to New Zealand arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Majestic. The team is in charge of P. F. Warner, for Lord Hawke found at the last moment that he would be unable to sail; but he will follow on a later steamer. Accompanying Mr. Warner were the following players: B. J. T. Bosanquet, C. J. Burnup, E. M. Dowson, P. R. Johnson, A. D. Whatman, F. L. Fane, A. E. Leatham, J Stanning, and two professionals, Hargreaves of Warwickshire and Thompson of Northampton.

After the tour in New Zealand the team will probably play three matches in Australia, at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, against Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The team left the city in the evening for Chicago. In discussing the visit of the American team to England next Summer P. F. Warner said: "I am delighted that your men are coming over. The team will be heartily welcomed wherever it plays, and I hope it will have a thoroughly enjoyable trip."

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—Lord Hawke's cricket team will play its only American engagement next Wednesday at the Presidio Athletic Grounds against a picked team of eighteen California cricketers. The local club has made no account of the two days' stay here besides the sailing of their boat.

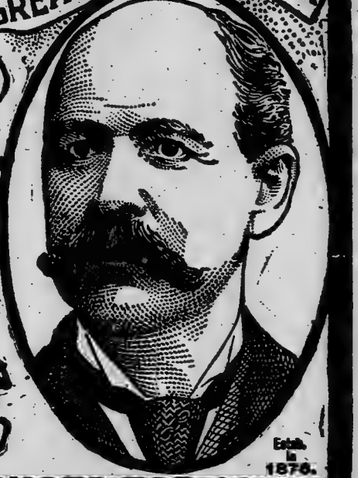
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UNION MADE

$3.50 SHOES THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

OUR PHILADELPHIA

W.L. Douglas $3.50 Genuine Mass.



THE LATEST FASHION

PRICE $3.50 WORTH $5.00

Boys All Wear W. L. Douglas Strong-Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

CAUTION. The genuine have W.L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Illustrated Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Estab. in 1876.

MEN'S $5 SHOES FOR $3.50.

It is a fact that W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

Being the largest manufacturer of $3.50 shoes, W. L. Douglas can purchase the best imported and domestic leathers used in $5.00 shoes at lower prices than other manufacturers. This combined with the Douglas system of manufacturing, which is done at a less cost than other concerns, enables him to produce a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now being worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00 for their footwear, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.

He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good as those costing $5.00. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince you.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY STORES:

299 Broadway.
853 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
96 Nassau Street.
43 Cortlandt Street.
201 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
419-421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
706-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Commonwealth Council Win Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night the Commonwealth Council bowlers won two games, defeating the teams of Franklin and Fern Councils. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Commonwealth Council—Folk, 142; Brown, 147; Mulhausen, 201; Falleck, 155; Seyd, 162. Total, 807.

Franklin Council—Brown, 165; Davenport, 123; Estabrook, 157; Domke, 151; Dinsmore, 153. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—Franklin Council—Brown, 136; Davenport, 128; Estabrook, 163; Domke, 113; Dinsmore, 150. Total, 690.

Fern Council—Bennett, 194; Thomas, 158; Haff, 159; Tracy, 174; Ketcham, 214. Total, 899.

THIRD GAME.—Fern Council—Bennett, 167; Thomas, 130; Haff, 138; Tracy, 108; Ketcham, 154. Total, 757.

Commonwealth Council—Folk, 191; Brown, 171; Mulhausen, 129; Falleck, 165; Seyd, 208. Total, 854.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Crane & Co.—Good, 150; Appleton, 121; Hermann, 136; McCreery, 148; Grimshaw, 168. Total, 723.

F. N. Dubois & Co., (Apex)—Hogenauer, 158; Fawcett, 121; Reuner, 141; Ketcham, 151; Haff, 181. Total, 752.

SECOND GAME.—Crane & Co.—Good, 182; Appleton, 111; Hermann, 143; McCreery, 178; Grimshaw, 164. Total, 773.

John Simmons Company Team No. 2—Chadwin, 153; Keenan, 169; Fitzgerald, 120; Barenklau, 155; Presbrey, 141. Total, 678.

THIRD GAME.—John Simmons Company Team No. 2—Chadwin, 165; Keenan, 104; Fitzgerald, 118; Barenklau, 150; Presbrey, 133. Total, (?0.

F. N. Dubois & Co., (Apex)—Hogenauer, 154; Fawcett, 125; Reuner, 133; Ketcham, 147; Haff, 179. Total, 738.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 170; Bond, 176; Williamson, 125; S. Miller, 128; W. Miller, 184. Total, 783.

H. W. Poore & Co.—Deegan, 121; Sayre, 101; Beach, 127; Pike, 122; Carr, 158. Total, 629.

SECOND GAME.—H. W. Poore & Co.—Deegan, 108; Sayre, 136; Beach, 161; Pike, 157; Carr, 202. Total, 764.

Stewart, Barr & Co.—Corbett, 148; Cathcart, 115; O'Keefe, 138; Leydenberg, 165; Gallagher, 163. Total, 729.

THIRD GAME.—Stewart, Barr & Co.—Corbett, 140; Cathcart, 130; O'Keefe, 84; Leydenberg, 110; Gallagher, 158. Total, 662.

McIntyre & Marshall—Parsons, 181; Bond, 118; Williamson, 103; S. Miller, 143; W. Miller, 220. Total, 765.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 171; Koch, 175; Taylor, 166; Dietz, 159; Matthews, 194. Total, 868.

George Borgefeld & Co.—Wallach, 184; Wambach, 158; Heinrich, 156; McKean, 171; Hoering, 153. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—George Borgefeld & Co.—Wallach, 156; Wambach, 146; Heinrich, 154; McKean, 126; Hoering, 149. Total, 722.

New York Edison Company, Team No. 2—McCoy, 217; Harris, 161; Ward, 152; Piehl, 161; De Rivera, 128. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.—New York Edison Company, Team No. 2—McCoy, 149; Harris, 152; Bond, 140; Piehl, 134; De Rivera, 186. Total, 761.

Joseph Wild & Co.—Vreeland, 163; Koch, 163; Taylor, 145; Dietz, 161; Matthews, 166. Total, 796.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SIGUA IRON COMPANY.—A judgment for $15,776 was entered against the Sigua Iron Company of Philadelphia in favor of August Belmont, for the amount now due on a judgment for $10,515 obtained against the company in Philadelphia on Feb. 1894.

ACME STOKER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Govan received an execution yesterday from Kings County for $10,645 against the Acme Stoker Company, formerly at 95 Liberty Street, this city, in favor of Charles A. Mumford.

GOTTLIEB & BECK.—Deputy Sheriff Fogarty received four writs of replevin yesterday against Gottlieb & Beck, manufacturers of waists at 101 Wooster Street and removed several trucks loads of goods and machinery, which were seized under the writs. They were in favor of Abraham Metzger for $125; Rothschild & Hein, $805; the H. B. Claflin Company, $990, and Frank Greenberg, $1,200. They have been in business since January, 1896, and four months ago claimed to have a capital of $21,000.

Out of Town.

THE REMINGTON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.—Proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were commenced yesterday against the Remington Automobile Company of Utica, N. Y. The manufactory has been shut down several weeks. It is said that the bankruptcy proceedings are taken as a first step toward reorganization.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ZUDIC MARCUS.—Zudic Marcus, an upholsterer, of 320 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person, liabilities, $857; no assets.

SAM COHN.—Sam Cohn, manager, at 300 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, formerly a tailor at 1,260 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $626, and assets, $60, in outstanding accounts.

ISIDORE NASH.—Isidore Nash, salesman, of 71 East Ninety-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $4,290, and no assets. He formerly kept a liquor saloon at 441 Ninth Avenue.

MEYER DUBINSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Meyer Dubinsky, wholesale dealer in clothing and underwear, at 108 Canal Street, by the following named creditors: Converse, Stanton & Co., $1,140; Knower & Turnbull, $681, and A. D. Juilliard & Co., $452. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and that he has transferred a portion of his property to several of his creditors to give them a preference. He was formerly a peddler. He began business for himself in 1900, and on Jan. 1 last claimed to have a capital of $6,000.

MARCUS & LEVY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Marcus & Levy, composed of Frank Marcus and Leon Levy, manufacturers of clothing at 47 Great Jones Street, by the H. B. Claflin Company, a creditor for $532. It was alleged that they are insolvent and that they have transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000. Mr. Marcus began business in May, 1899, and Mr. Levy became a partner on Feb. 1 last, when they claimed to have a capital of $7,000.

Attachment for Advertising.

Deputy Sheriff Campbell has received an attachment against Johann Hoff, incorporated, for $2,033, in favor of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on an assigned claim from The Chicago Evening Post for advertising from Oct. 11, 1900, to Oct. 1st last. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a West Virginia corporation and was served on a third party here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACME & STOKES COMPANY—C. A. Mumford $10,645
ARMSTRONG, Thomas—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs 76
ANNENBERG, George—I. Seiuff and another 105
ARGILAGOS, Alfredo A.—J. W. Condit 158
ATKINS, Edward H.—J. Gross 148
BRUNJES, Nellie F.—L. W. Morra and another 51
BERLOWITZ, Ephraim—The Mayor, &c., costs 118
COLLINS, Jeremiah J.—C. R. Colger and another 291
CORRIS, Louise—H. Sirotta and another. 68
CROWLEY, Charles J.—A. Abarbanell, executrix 61
DAVIDSON, George T., and Smith M. Weed—H. M. Earles 719
DALL, Jesse—Tucker Electrical Construction Company 194
DASSEL, L. Howard—F. M. Townsend. 154
DOMALEWSKI, Anthony, and Hugo Wenski—Bachman Brewing Company 267
DOOLEY, Owen R.—T. McKellin and another 289
DRUCKER, Bernard—M. Boturnick 211
DYCZEWSKI, Vincent, and Lawrence Kaminski—People of the State of New York 1,000
DUNN, Ambrose C.—E. G. Doolittle 667
D'ANDREA, Antonio—J. Sachs 31
ELEVENTH WARD BANK—L. G. Bloomingdale 189
FLANAGAN, Charles—M. F. Hoe 4,888
FREDERICKS, Hugo—R. Dresner 652
FRANK, Christian—G. W. Ellis 116
GOLDSTEIN, Aaron—J. Meisel 1,156
GRESSMAN, Morris—H. E. Goldman and another 178
GRESSMAN, Morris—H. E. Goldman and another 184
HIRSCH, Samuel—L. Frankenthaler 33
HART, Frieda—J. H. Griffin 213
HAMBLET, Bayard—T. Stevenson, Jr... 120
HOLST, Christ—B. Gertner 192
HARRISON, Arthur, and Catherine—G. Ehret 674
JORDAN, Ella—I. Van Tine, costs 70
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—R. Bennett 230
KETCHUM, Angelica S.—Dry Dock Savings Institution 8,749
LYMAN, John B.—New Amsterdam National Bank 1,935
LESSER, Louis J., and Albert L. Woarms —J. Becker 144
LERIAN, Pauline—C. W. Lang 513
LAMB, George A.—W. V. Kish 4,116
MITCHELL, William P.—G. P. Bailey.... 302
MacLEAN, Edward B.—M. W. Curry.... 545
McAULY, Margaret—H. Meyers and another 32
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—K. Besselmann 121
MASON, Thomas H., executor—T. Kirkpatrick 759
PERFECTA PACKING CASE COMPANY —J. E. Weaver and another 381
NIEBUHR, John F. J., C. Wendel, costs. 79
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—W. E. Stillings, executor 12,907
O'SULLIVAN, John J.—L. C. Grannon... 68
O'NEILL, John H.—R. V. Mullin, costs... 80
PAYN, Elijah L.—National Commercial Bank of Albany 305
PRAGER, Sarah—I. Isenbaum 634
PATROSS, Nicholas—Hall and Cash Register Company 170
PENTLARGE, Theodore—E. Riesor 41
ROBINSON, William B.—M. Wolfe 168
ROSEVELT, Jacob—L. Stamm and another 269
ROSENTHAL, Jacob—E. R. Hawkins and another 603
ROSENGART, Aaron—I. Streep 54
SIEGEL, Harris W.—H. Newmann and another 264
SIGUA IRON COMPANY—A. Belmont... 15,776
STANLEY, Robert H.—C. R. Boyle..... 109
SCHLOSS, Henry W.; Lorenz Zeller, Arthur J. Stever, John M. Diesilkein, Max Dryander, Frank J. Fenley, Frank W. Hall, William Daynes, Curt C. Felker, Cornelius W. Van Der Hoogt, Louis L. Mathiew, C. Colk, A. Hamilton, A. Kendrix, James G. Emmons, Edwin J. Fenton, Matthew F. Neville, William J. Burns, James J. Kehlbeck, George C. Moog, Paul K. Ames, Edward J. Gavegan, Edward Shields, Arthur Grundy, William F. Martin, John J. Ryan, and Clarence F. Betts—J. A. Freeland 974
STEWART, Frank—J. J. Scannell, Commissioner, costs 99
SCHULMAN, William S.—S. Pollatschek. 315
SHOTWELL, Henry T.—P. Hatch 1,614
SHAW, D. Lawrence—National Folding Box and Paper Company 81
SIEVERS, Fred—Halwood Cash Register Company 140
SIRE, Henry B.—Bronx Company 735
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—J. Schrumpf and another 2,861
TAGLIAVIA, Eduardo—E. Mesthene and another 9
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. H. Lane and another 750
VOSBURGH, Allen J.—J. E. Linde Paper Company 326
VOSBURGH, John R.—A. J. Levy 359
WEISE, William H.—J. J. Scannell, Commissioner, costs 106
WALKER, Floyd C.—C. Babcock and another, costs 112
WERNER, Fred W.—Mutual Loan Association ....

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:52	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises 11:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:11	Gov. Isl'd...12:21	H. Gate....2:14
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd...12:40	H. Gate....2:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) NOV. 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Mobile ..... 3:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Tampico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Paloma, Inagua, and Haiti ..... 12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland. 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

Fortuna, Port Limon ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Mobile ..... 3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Mexico, Tampico ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Progreso ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Kingston ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Curacao, Venezuela, &c ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Venezuela, &c ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana ..... 10:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London ..... 11:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston via Key West ..... 3:00 P. M.
Palatia, Naples, Genoa, &c ..... 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool ....
Pretoria, Bermuda ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg ..... 11:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp ....
Trave, Naples ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples and Genoa ....
Vaderland, Antwerp ..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Llandaff City, Bristol ....

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Hamilton, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

City of Washington, Colon ..... 9:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville ..... 3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 8 and up to Nov. 22, inclusive, for dispatch by steamer Ventura. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per Universal Transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Japan, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 22, and up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Oct. 24; Sydney, Oct. 27; Auckland, Oct. 31, and Honolulu, Nov. 11, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched East Nov. 17 at 6 P. M. Due here to-morrow.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY,) NOV. 21.

El Paso, Galveston, Nov. 15.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 7.
Jamestown, Norfolk, Nov. 20.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Maraval, Port Spain, Nov. 12.
Riverdale, St. Michael's, Nov. 9.
Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 14.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 3.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
Esperanza, Havana, Nov. 18.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 19.
Santiago, Havana, Nov. 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 15.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Algiers, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Amarapenese, Para, Nov. 11.
Gallia, Naples, Nov. 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 16.
Minnehaha, London, Nov. 13.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 13.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Nord America, Naples, Nov. 12.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 20.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 16.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 18.

Arrived.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Nov. 8, Boulogne Nov. 9, and Plymouth Nov. 10, with merchandise, 245 and 926 steerage passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:14 P. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Nov. 12, and Queenstown, 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:54 P. M., 19th.

SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) Sartorio, Genoa, Nov. 2, Naples, 5th, and St. Michael's, 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Hirzel, Feitmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Tennyson, (Br.,) Ohls, Santos, &c., Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Heathburn, (Br.,) Ketley, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 9, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M., 19th.

SS Glenroy, (Br.,) Selby, Yokohama, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Hamburg, &c., Nov. 2, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Norte, Gardiner, New Orleans, Nov. 16, with mdse. to J. W. Van Sickle.

SS Comal, Memphis, Savannah, Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Moar, Glasgow, Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Keller, Swinemunde, Nov. 2, via Shields, 6th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Atlas, (Nor.,) Nelson, Progreso, Nov. 12, with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Vizcaina, (Br.,) for Havana via Philadelphia.
SS Gergovia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.
SS Denver, for Galveston.
SS Pelgate, (Br.,) for New Orleans.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS El Valle, for New Orleans.
SS Havana, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Yucatan, for Nassau, Santiago, Cienfuegos, &c.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso and Campeche.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) for Barbados, Para, and Manaos.
SS Korona, (Br.,) for Barbados, Demerara, &c.
SS El Dorado, for Galveston.
SS Hermiston, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Rustington, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.) for Pernambuco, Bahia, &c.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Antilla, (Br.,) for Nassau.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 5 A. M. to-day.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Alix, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 A. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 10:15 A. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York via Paulilac for Bordeaux, Malta, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 9:30 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Willowdene, (Br.,) Capt. Rigby, from Philadelphia and New York for Manila, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Colombo to-day.

SS Celtic (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arr. at New York at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Imogen, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Rues to-day.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Groot, from New York via West Indies and Venezuela, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.

SS Caracas, Capt. Woodrick, from New York for Curacao, La Guayra, &c., arr. at San Juan to-day.

SS Benedict, (Br.,) Capt. Beyer, for New York, sld. from Para yesterday.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, for New York, sld. from Liverpool yesterday.

SS Cairndon, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from Antwerp for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Philadelphia, Capt. Chambers, from Porto Cabello, &c., for New York, sld. from San Juan yesterday.

SS Hollyden, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch, tank.) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York via Oran for Palermo, Venice, &c., arr. at Malta yesterday.

SS Dinnamare, (Ital.,) Capt. Caflero, for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle Nov. 13.

SS Re, (Br.,) Capt. Grahl, for New York, sld. from Licata Nov. 13.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Rizzo, for New York, sld. from Messina Nov. 14.

SS Octubre, (Span.,) for New York, sld. from Huelva Nov. 15.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam Nov. 17.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Flikins, for New York, sld. from Palermo Nov. 15.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Lancastrian, (Br.,) Capt. Ridley, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brew Head to-day.

SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

LOUISIANA.

TRINITY SHOAL GAS BUOY.—Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 20, 1902, a gas buoy painted black and white, in perpendicular stripes, and showing a fixed white light, will be established in 21 feet of water, about 300 feet southerly from Trinity Shoal Whistling Buoy, to guide through the channel between Tiger and Trinity shoals and to mark the latter shoal. (List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902, Page 220, after No. 1,165; List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1901, Page 34.)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	66¼
Oats, No. 2	35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.15
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05¼
Sugar, granulated	4.65
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	16.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	08⅝
Lard, prime	11.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 76½c; No. 3, 74@76c; No. 2 red, 75¾@77¾c; No. 2 corn, 57¼@58c; No. 2 yellow, 57¾@58c; No. 2 oats, 28½@28¾c; No. 3 white, 30@33½c; No. 2 rye, 50½c; good feeding barley, 39@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $3.00; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@17; lard, per 100 lb, $11.02½@11.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.50@9.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.75@10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.75.

COTTON.—The market opened firm at an advance of 4 to 7 points, and developed great activity. Prices rose rapidly until an advance of 35 to 39 points was apparent, as compared with the low figures of Friday last. The advance for the day at best was a matter of 13 to 16 points. The market closed at practically the best prices of the session, very steady in tone, the net rise being 12 to 15 points. The transactions amounted to about 350,000 bales. The active positions were March, May, and July, new speculation giving these months the preference.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with prices 10 points higher on the basis of 8.50c for middling uplland and 8.75c for middling Gulf. Sales were 100 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firm, 3-16c advance, at 7⅞c; sales, 10,500 bales. Mobile firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 11-16c; sales, 1,200 bales. Savannah steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 11-16c; sales, 537 bales. Charleston firm, ⅛c higher; no bid; sales, nil. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales nil; Norfolk steady, ⅛c higher, at 8c; sales, 446 bales. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8c; sales, nil. Galveston firm, 1-16c higher, at 8c; sales, 1,000 bales. Augusta firm, ⅛c higher, at 8c; sales, 1,265 bales. Memphis steady, 1-16c higher, at 7 13-16c; sales, 5,200 bales. St. Louis firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 13-16c; sales, 630 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.19	8.20	8.19	8.20@8.27
December	8.22	8.30	8.22	8.29@8.30
January	8.20	8.29	8.19	8.28@8.29
February	8.09	8.09	8.09	8.15@8.17
March	8.09	8.20	8.09	8.19@8.20
April	8.12	8.22	8.12	8.21@8.22
May	8.12	8.22	8.11	8.21@
June	..	..	..	8.23@8.24
July	8.11	8.23	8.11	8.26@8.24
August	7.98	7.98	7.98	8.04@8.06

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Spot quiet; prices 2 to 4 points higher; American middling fair, 4.96; good middling, 4.58; middling, 4.48; low middling, 4.38; good ordinary, 4.26; ordinary, 4.14. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 50 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American. Receipts, 22,000 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed firm; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.43; November and December, 4.39; December and January, 4.37; January and February, 4.36; February and March, 4.36; March and April, 4.36; April and May, 4.36; May and June, 4.36; June and July, 4.36; July and August, 4.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The long-expected break in wheat was precipitated by an announcement that certain Chicago interests had begun unloading May wheat in that market. In all, about 4,000,000 bushels were believed to have been thrown on the market. Wheat held on slender margins began to pour into the market, and the stream continued throughout the day, making last prices lowest of the session and ⅝@1¼c under the previous night. Bear traders hammered the local market with something of their old-time confidence. A favorable feature of the break was its stimulation of export business, latter including 31 loads at outports and 25 loads No. 1 hard Manitoba for South Africa. The day's movement consisted of 1,223,000 bushels at all interior points, compared with 1,006,000 bushels last year. The Northwest had 908 cars, in comparison with 984 cars a week ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84¾c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, and No. 2 red, New York, 78¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 78¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68½c; December, 68¾@68¼c; May, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, 67@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, nominal; December, 47c; May, 39⅝c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c; December, 30¾@30¼c; May, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 34c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 76@76½c; May, 75¾c. Rye—No. 1, 52@52½c. Barley—No. 2, 66½c; sample, 35@60c. Corn—May, 45¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 20.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c; November, 74½c; December, 72½c; May, 74½c; macaroni, No. 1, 69c. Oats—December, 30c; May, 31½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—Wheat—December, 72¾@72½c; May, 77¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.90; Red Dog, $1.10@$1.20, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. BAG-MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.25@$1.28. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.25@$17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oilcake, $28.50@$29; corn oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	82	82	80¾	80¾
May	81 7-16	81½	79 13-16	79⅝
Corn—				
November	..	..	..	65
December	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
January	55	55	55	55
May	48¾	49	48¼	48¾
July	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	36¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	76	77¾	75¾	76¼
May	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¼
July	74¾	74¾	73¼	73¾
Corn—				
December	59	59¼	57¾	58
May	43¾	43 15-16	43¼	43¾
July	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
Oats—				
December	30¼	30 11-16	30¼	30¼
May	31¾	32	31⅛	31⅝
Lard—				
January	$9.30	$9.35	$9.17½	$9.20
May	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.60
Ribs—				
January	8.12½	8.20	8.06	8.06
May	7.90	7.90	7.77½	7.80
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.75½	15.57½	15.60
May	14.72½	14.72½	14.60	14.60

COFFEE.—Opening steady at an advance of 5 points, the market was rather quiet for a time after the call, but became more active as the session progressed, and just before the finish a large business was transacted, with the close barely steady and unchanged to 5 points higher, though at one time prices showed an advance of 10 to 15 points. The total sales were 45,000 bags, the spot market was quiet, with sales of 1,000 bags of Rio No. 7 on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.75@4.80
December	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.75@4.80
January	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
February	5.00	5.05	4.95	4.90@4.95
March	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
May	5.30	5.35	5.25	5.20@5.25
June	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30@5.35
July	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
August	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
September	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.45@5.50
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19.50; short clear, $21@$22. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15.50@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $26@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8½c; 180 lb, 8½c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 12c; 10 lb, 11¼c; 12 lb, 11¼c; 14 lb, 11c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 12@12½c. TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 6¼@6⅝c. LARD—$11.40@$11.50; city lard, $10.70@$10.90; refined lard, South America, $12; Continent, $11.60; Brazil, kegs, $13.25; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13½c; city lard, 9½c; stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 53c; machine made barrels, 53½c; tar, pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40; resin, common, strained, $1.75; good strained, $1.77½; pale, $1.80; N, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20; W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.—Turpentine—51½c; receipts, 1,001 casks; sales, 403 casks; exports, 2,895 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,131 barrels; sales, 2,134 barrels; exports, 6,791 barrels. A, B, C, D, $1.37½; E, $1.42½; F, $1.47½; G, $1.57½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 20	764,171
To date this year	167,777,027
Corresponding date last year	243,176,592

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 20	$1,935,000
To date this year	$316,406,556
Corresponding date last year	$902,734,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½ per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅝	Kook. & D. M.	½
Am. Bicycle pf.	½	Long Island	3
Am. C. & F.	½	Manhattan	3½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Met. Sec. Co.	1½
Am. Grass Twine	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. H. & L. pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	2
Am. Smelting	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1
Am. Sugar	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
B. & O. receipts	1¼	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Butterick Co.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Canada South	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Chem. & Ohio	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	⅝	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	1½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Rock Island	⅝
Corn Products	½	Rock Island pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Rubber Goods	3½
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Detroit South. pf.	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1½
Dist. of Am. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. pf.	⅝
Del. S. S. & A. pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
Evans. & T. H.	4¼	Union Pacific pf.	½
General Electric	4	U. S. Rubber	1
Hock. Valley	2⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Rock. Valley pf.	2⅝	U. S. Realty	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Realty 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Iowa Central	½	West. Union	⅝
Kan. City South.	⅝	Westinghouse	12
Kan. City So. pf.	1½	Wheel. & L. Erie	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Corn Products pf.	½
Am. Sugar pf.	½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	3
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	2⅝	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Cent. of N. J.	1	Rutland pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Rome, W. & O. con.	1½

Bond Declined.

Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

In a market whose total fell short of 800,000 shares transactions yesterday in local traction stocks approximated half of all the rest of the Stock Exchange list put together. Manhattan dealings alone approached 120,000 shares. In that stock, indeed, most of the day's market interest centred, another rise of 5 points being scored, most of which was retained at the close. Metropolitan's activity and movements and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's record were relatively insignificant, the net price change for each being represented by slight fractions.

Again Wall Street was crowded with circumstantial tales of consolidation deals in which Manhattan is said to figure; but the Stock Exchange adjourned without obtaining any information whatever from quarters quoted most specifically as identified with reported deals. What has been effective in influencing Stock Exchange sentiment is evidence that important inside interests have been active buyers of Manhattan stock throughout its recent rapid rise of 20 points.

The ups and downs of a single stock do not much count in making impression upon conservative observers of the market, however; and Manhattan's up turn and excitement fall short of being a factor in the forming or maintenance of general market sentiment. What does begin to count is provided by the developing indication of the readiness of prominent railways to advance freight rates. The very barest increase in charges can provide an income amply offsetting the generous new allowances that broad-gauged managers are making in labor accounts; and charges which the shipping public will not resent can so materially increase net revenues as to make dividend showings better than ever hitherto. That such increases in rates are to be made can be counted upon as certain. They may not come immediately, certainly not with a rush; but all in due season they are bound to come.

What some friends of the railways apprehend is that such increases may be overheavy at the start, that the opportunity to get better pay may be attended by an avaricious reach into the public's pocket. The railway record of recent years does not warrant this fear. Opportunity to raise rates has not come suddenly; crowding traffic has for two years past offered opportunity, if not full justification, for increase in traffic charges. And yet in no quarter has there been any effort or any disclosed disposition upon the part of railway managers to take advantage of the public to any extent. There is no reason to doubt that changes in contemplation will be conservatively figured.

Prophets of evil show inclination to become somewhat less aggressive in their money market forebodings. Time funds are easing.

A LOCAL RAILWAY STOCK DAY.

Until within the last two hours of business yesterday's stock market was fairly entitled to the name then given to it—a local railway share market. Up to then, while other issues had shown little or no animation, Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Metropolitan were decidedly active, and when at any time trading in them lagged the market seemed to come to a complete standstill.

Later in much the same manner and at much the same time as on the day previous, the whole list became active under the lead of New York Central, Pennsylvania, the Readings, and St. Paul.

Yet despite this late general activity the three local railway stocks contributed practically one-fourth of the entire market transactions, Manhattan being traded in to the extent of 118,000 shares, while in Brooklyn 40,000 shares changed hands and in Metropolitan 22,000 shares.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

The exceptional strength of Copper Trust stock yesterday, that issue being the strongest active stock on the list, Manhattan excepted, was in well-informed quarters of the Street regarded as signifying more than the mere running in of a number of shorts. Putting the matter as the Street hears it, it may be said that the Standard Oil interests, who are credited with being largely responsible for the recent market "shaking out," were heavy buyers of the stock on the decline—were indeed, the largest buyers yesterday.

These interests themselves profess to know nothing of the movement. On the floor, however, it is declared that there is considerable evidence of Standard Oil buying. It is pointed out, in this connection, that it would be only reasonable if such buying did appear, inasmuch as the Amalgamated insiders were able to dispose of their holdings between 120 and 130 and can now buy them back at less than one-half the price.

An officer of the United Metals Selling Company was yesterday quoted as saying that the trade position is showing some improvement.

THE CONTROL OF READING.

Wall Street is beginning to put credence in the report that, despite general opinion to the contrary, the actual control of Reading is not finally settled. Whether or not there is any truth in the report that through a mistake of a junior clerk in counting half stock as though it were full stock one of the leading owners in the property has less stock than was believed—whether this be so or not, the fact is that lately there has been renewed buying of all the Reading shares. This was particularly true yesterday, when the issues were in active demand at advancing prices.

A leading banking house was yesterday offering to sell "puts" on Reading common at 57, good until March next, for $350, which in the Street is taken to signify confidence in the future of the issue.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The rally in St. Paul was in the Street regarded as feeble, in contrast with the strength of the general market. The gossip now is that both standard Oil and Western interests are selling the stock, Western houses were certainly among the sellers yesterday.

Union Pacific and Southern Pacific seemed to be under pressure on the advance. In explanation of this the report was that, though banking interests identified with the properties were prepared to support the stocks on any drive, they were averse to any activity in the issues on the bull side at this time.

The up-bidding of New York Central and Pennsylvania was in the Street regarded with more or less uncertainty. Some interests contended that the advances were speculative and designed to carry the impression that the Central and Pennsylvania are to figure in some way or other in any developments in Manhattan that may appear. Others, to the contrary, contended that the advances were genuine, and that both stocks are selling ridiculously low. It is pointed out that under the New York Central bond refunding scheme that road will hereafter save in interest practically $800,000 a year.

PUZZLED AS TO BUYERS.

Certain interests in Wall Street are beginning to ask themselves who are the present buyers of stocks.

Commission houses certainly are not, nor are their customers, for the reason that they have been thoroughly frightened by the money market and the talked-of probable acute conditions likely to prevail in that quarter later in the year. Western houses assuredly are not the purchasers, it being a known fact that most of these are bearish, and that one, recently conspicuously bullish, is advising its customers to hold aloof, and, if anything, to sell on rallies. Professional operators admittedly are not buyers, the so-called Waldorf clique being openly and aggressively bearish, while there is reason to believe that some of the leading operators are quietly working on the bear side.

Realizing these facts, there are some more or less curious people in the Street who are wondering whence has come the recent buying, and why. The query is, Can leading banking interests have put money rates up in order to put the market down, so that stocks might be bought cheaply?

TIME MONEY EASIER.

One reason making for the better sentiment and the distinctly improved market tone yesterday was the more liberal offering of time money, which was in freer supply than at any time in some weeks. It is understood that one loan of $2,500,000 for ninety days was made at 6 per cent., while another loan of $1,000,000 for thirty days was made at the same figure. This is practically the first thirty-day money that has appeared in the market for a month, while early this week sixty-day money was commanding as high as 7½ and 8 per cent.

Bankers, however, seem to attach no significance to this use. They say it is only temporary and declare that it would be unwise and unprofitable to predicate any rise in securities at this time on this apparent ease. They continue to insist that until the turn of the year money is bound to be tight.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BONDS.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company will refund its $18,330,000 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January, 1903, and its $5,775,761 first mortgage sterling 6 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903, with its 3½ per cent. gold refunding mortgage bonds, due July, 1997. These bonds on Jan. 1 next become an absolute first lien and a legal investment for trustees and savings banks.

A syndicate headed by Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons and Kidder, Peabody & Co. is now offering a portion of these bonds to investors at 104½ and accrued interest, payable and deliverable Jan. 2, 1903.

It was reported yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had sold this week a block of 20,000,000 of these bonds to a savings bank. At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said that a large amount of these bonds had been sold as reported, but that amount named was not correct. The firm declined to make public the amount sold or the price at which it had been sold.

IRON AND STEEL PROSPERITY.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, Rogers, Brown & Co. say:

"While a check in consumption is apparently the only cure for the congestion in the iron trade, no sign is at present visible of any such check. Indeed a slackening in demand that would be real enough to permit the railroads to catch up with their business, and the furnaces to fill long overdue contracts, would be a genuine relief.

"The wave of pessimism and liquidation which has been passing over Wall Street attracts some attention in the industrial world, but is regarded as having no further significance than the much-needed correction of evils in the speculative world. It is the universal opinion of business men and manufacturers that credits are not extended and that speculation, outside of Wall Street and its following, is not active and in no degree dangerous."

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN SUGARS.

Sugar refiners advanced the price of all grades of refined sugar another ten points yesterday, putting the price back to where it was some three weeks ago. The reason is said to be the decrease in the visible supply of raw sugar. In the Missouri River districts the American Sugar Refinery Company advanced the price of granulated sugar twenty-five points to 4.50c. The much-talked-of rate war is now considered practically at an end.

The beet sugar men, so it was said in sugar circles yesterday, would now be able to dispose of their product in this market without an actual loss.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Reported sale of the Daisy Mine at Neol, Idaho, to the Western Loan and Guaranty Company of Chicago.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Steel Company to be held Dec. 18 to vote on classifying the Directors so that the terms of three Directors will expire each year.

Youngstown, Ohio, capitalists said to be planning the organization of the Orient Coal and Coke Company, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Another new low record made by bar silver in the London market.

Company with a capital of $300,000 being organized at Binghamton, N. Y., for the manufacture of a newly invented telegraphic instrument.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the report of a consolidation of five local banks into the Columbia National Bank is officially pronounced to be at least premature.

American financiers said to have formed a syndicate with $15,000,000 capital for the manufacture of flour in Ireland.

Reports from Boston that the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company has sold to the Dominion and Albany Railroad all the coal the company will be able to produce during December.

Statement from Baltimore that the Fidelity and Deposit Company, the American Bonding and Trust Company, and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of that city are believed to be making plans for operating more in harmony, if actual consolidation is not contemplated.

Boston advices that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlas National Bank they will be asked to consider favorably a proposition to reduce the capital from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000.

Commercial Trust Company, capital $250,000, to begin business at McKeesport, Penn., on Dec. 1.

Seattle dispatches stating that the Pioneer Mining Company announces that it will construct a railroad from Nome to Council City, which will be in operation at the end of next season.

Statement from Pittsburg that the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company has closed negotiations for the absorption of the Portsmouth-Kentucky Firebrick Company at Portsmouth, Ohio.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6@6½ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,883,011; balances, $10,142,699; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $201,348.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2⅝ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@4.83¾; demand, $4.87@4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅝@4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@4.83¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 5-16 less 1-32; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par@5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was again in fair demand yesterday. A small amount was lent by the Bank of England, while in the market day-to-day rates ranged up to 3 per cent.

The discount market hardened materially, owing to the high rate at which the new Treasury bills were allotted. It is said that Continental applications for the new issue were not heavy.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet, but there was a rather firmer tone, owing to Wednesday's Wall Street recovery and a slight rally in South Africans, which were harder, owing to inside support. Home rails declined on the balance.

In the morning the strength of American rails was interfered with by considerable sales on Berlin account, but arbitrage sales later fully absorbed these, and most of the final prices show a moderate advance.

Foreigns were firmer, with a fairly general recovery.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day in connection with the call for £800,000 on London County Council stock. Discounts were sympathetically firm. It is believed that the Paris demand for gold will cease after the flotation of the new Ottoman loan.

On the Stock Exchange there was a rather improved tone in most of the departments, though some nervousness prevailed regarding the coming settlement, which checked operations. Consols were a trifle harder, but they wavered on the apparent selling of underwriters loaded with a large proportion of the recent colonial loans.

Another explanation of the selling is that Americans who have to pay for the purchase of the White Star line on Dec. 1 have been realizing in preference to importing more bullion.

Home rails were neglected. Americans rallied, though they were generally below parity, and business was almost at a standstill. They closed quiet. Foreigns were irregular. Kaffirs were erratic and nervous.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 13-16; consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 4¼; Atchison, 84⅝; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¾; Canadian Pacific, 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45⅝; Chicago Great Western, 26¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 177¼; De Beers deferred, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 40; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 44⅜; Erie first preferred, 65⅝; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 145; Louisville and Nashville, 126; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; New York Central, 154; Norfolk and Western, 71½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 79¾; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 28⅞; Reading first preferred, 43¾; Reading second preferred, 37; Southern Railway, 32⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94⅜; Southern Pacific, 64⅞; Union Pacific, 103; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 45½; Spanish 4s, 83¾.

Bar silver quiet at 22¾d per ounce. Money, 2½@2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.07; Lisbon, 20.

Gold to the amount of £480,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firmer. Spanish 4s were stron, but reacted on fresh offers, which depressed the official list. Toward the close there was a general recovery, and rentes and Spanish 4s finished firm. Turks were in good demand on the probable success of the Turkish customs loan. Italians were heavy. Rio Tintos were weak. Kafirs had a better tone, especially after the close of the market, when Rio Tintos recovered slightly.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent rentes, 99 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 84.50.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.—Business was very quiet on the Boerse to-day. Internationals were irregular. Spanish 4s were a shade harder. Banks and industrials were generally maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased £28,000, circulation decreased £314,000, bullion decreased £285,795, other securities increased £6,000, other deposits decreased £1,081,000, public deposits increased £2,082,000, notes reserve increased £18,000, Government securities increased £1,000,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 45.77 per cent., as compared with 46.75 per cent. last week.

Discount rate unchanged.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 1,925,0000, Treasury accounts current decreased 12,650,0000, gold in hand increased 7,400,0000, bills discounted increased 37,150,0000, silver in hand increased 1,600,0000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Call money is practically still on a 6 per cent. basis, although some of the trust companies are loaning at 5½ per cent., and in a few exceptional cases as low as 5 per cent. is obtained. Time money remains practically the same. Sterling exchange continues steady, with posted rates as before quoted. New York funds par and 5 cents premium: Clearing House exchanges, $23,508,053; balances, $1,948,359. The stock market sentiment generally was much better, and traders for the most part were in a more cheerful mood. The closing came fairly active and strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,080	Atchison	85½	82¾	83
53	Atchison pf.	96	96	96
330	Boston Elevated	155	154½	154⅝
30	Boston & Maine	192½	192	192
35	C. J. R. & S. Y.	152	151½	151½
10	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	126	126	126
100	Mass. Elec.	36½	36½	36½
18	Mass. Elec. pf.	97	96½	96½
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225¾	225	225
4	Northern N. H.	175	175	175
4	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
50	South Calif. pf.	60	60	60
720	Union Pacific	101	100¾	100⅝
20	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	90
5	West End	95	95	95

TELEPHONES.

312	American Tel.	161½	160¾	161½
6	New England	137	136	137
4	Western	25	25	25
15	Western pf.	98	96	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chem.	21¾	21½	21¾
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	20½	20½	20½
6,975	Am. Sugar	120¼	116½	119⅝
68	Am. Sugar pf.	118	118	118
155	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76	76
1,410	Dom. Coal	55	54½	54½
2	Edison	287½	287½	287½
11	General Elec.	178	178	178
30	Savannah Elec. pf.	89	89	89
6	Seattle Elec. pf.	104	104	104
785	Swift & Co.	124	118	122
446	Mass. Gas.	37	36½	37
211	Mass. Gas pf.	82½	81¾	81¾
10	Planters' Compress.	28	28	28
7	Pullman	226	226	226
1,100	United Fruit	107½	107	107½
2	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	31	31
40	U. S. Leather	12¼	12¼	12¼
316	U. S. Steel	37	36⅝	37
1,070	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	83⅝	84¼

MINING.

290	Adventure	16⅝	16	16⅝
4,670	Amalgamated	58	55	57⅝
30	Bingham	28	25¾	28
5	Calumet & Hecla	290	285	290
510	Centennial	16⅝	16¼	16½
3,501	Copper Range	53¾	54	53¼
150	Daly West	45	45	45
6	Dom. Coal pf.	116¾	115½	115½
100	Elm River	2	2	2
50	Franklin	6½	6½	6⅝
100	Guanajuato	3¼	3¼	3⅜
210	Mass.	14	14	14
115	Mayflower	1⅝	1½	1½
25	Michigan	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Mohawk	39½	39½	39½
550	Montreal & Boston	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
360	Old Dominion	16	14¾	16
110	Osceola	50	50	50
410	Parrot	22	21	21¼
100	Phoenix	4	4	4
70	Quincy	108	108	108
100	Santa Fé	1½	1½	1½
60	Shannon	8¼	8¼	8¼
106	Tamarack	146	146	146
50	Tecumseh	1	1	1
60	Trinity	8½	8½	8½
899	United States	20½	20	20½
620	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	14	14½
85	Utah	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	Wolverine	38	38	38

British Columbia, 5½ bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Trading was fairly active, and business was better distributed than for some time past. While Reading and Lehigh Valley were the leaders, Philadelphia Electric, Cambria Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior, and United States Steel also displayed considerable life. Prices generally were firm, substantial gains being made in several issues, Lehigh Valley leading with a gain of 1⅛ and closing at the top. Well-informed people say that Francis I. Gowen, ex-President of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, will be the next President of Lehigh Valley. Rumors are current of an increase in the Philadelphia Electric dividend. Sales, 29,842 shares, and $93,062 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	American Railways	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
515	American Cement	8½	8½	8½
1,758	Cambria Steel	29½	28¾	29½
1,422	Con. Lake Superior	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
496	Con. Lake Superior pf.	71	70½	70½
100	Diamond Steel pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼
324	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¼	9¼
80	Fairmount Park Trans.	25	25	25
35	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
3	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
6,340	Lehigh Val. R. R.	32½	30¾	32½
36	Lehigh Navigation	68½	68	68½
173	Lehigh Nav. allots.	19	18	18
178	Penn. R. R.	77½	77¼	77¾
10	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
3,544	Philadelphia Electric	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
424	Philadelphia Co.	46½	46¼	46½
120	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49¾	49	49
100	Philadelphia R. Trans.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
495	Railways Co. Gen.	5	4¾	5
11,775	Reading	29 3-16	27 15-16	29
115	Reading 1st pf.	42 11-16	42¾	42 11-16
100	So. R. R.	32¼	32¼	32½
383	United Gas Imp.	111	110½	110¾
100	Union Traction	36¾	36¾	36¾
2,287	U. S. Steel	37	36¾	36¾
1	Westmoreland Coal Co.	80	80	80

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The closeness of the market is the leading deterrent influence just at this time. Funds are not so scarce as to jeopardize any securities, but they are scarce enough to prevent active support of any which might show signs of reacting under speculative selling to take profits. Financial institutions are providing enough to meet the necessities of the moment, but they are not encouraging the extension of commitments. The purpose now seems to be to keep the market quiet until the bear-end settlements are completed. The leading feature of the market is the strength of the bonding companies group. They are inclined to advance on positive statements of a large increase in net earnings, even after setting aside enough to off-set any pending losses. Money on call was at 5½@6 per cent., with loans chiefly at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 965 shares of stocks and $42,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Seaboard Ry.	26½	26¾	26½
100	Seaboard Ry. pf.	44¾	44¾	44¾
10	Northern Central	119	119	119
100	Consolidated Coal	84	84	84
90	United States F. & G.	151	150	151
285	Fidelity & Deposit	163¾	163	163¼
23	International	142	142	142
50	Ala., C. & I. pf.	80	80	80
1	Bank of Baltimore	125	125	125
6	Old Town Fire	11	11	11

BONDS.

$4,000	Seaboard Ry., 10 yr. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Ga. & Ala. Con. 5s.	112	112	112
2,000	United Rys. & Elec inca	68¾	68¼	68¾
8,000	United Rys & Elec. 4s.	95	94¾	95
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	78	78	78
19,000	United E. L. & P.	85	84¾	85
4,500	G. R. & S. Brew 1st	50	49¾	50
2,000	Va. Cent.	90	90	90

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—New York exchange was quoted at par to-day; time and call loans 6 per cent. Swift's stock plumped down 7½ points again to-day, reaching low level, at 117. After a quantity of stock came out some demand developed, and the price rallied to 121. Pneumatic Tool was liquidated also until it fell off ten points, to 65. There simply was no support to Tool. Other issues were dull, with a little easy feeling noted in Box Board and some small strength in Street's Car stock. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	American Can	10	9⅞	10
50	American Can pf.	43½	43½	43½
118	American Radiator com.	51	51	51
667	Chicago Pneum. Tool	75	65	65
13	Chicago Edison	176	176	176
31	Chicago City Railway	210	210	210
25	Diamond Match	140	140	140
14	National Biscuit com.	44¼	44¼	44¼
97	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
30	Street's Stable Car	31	31	31
2,064	Swift & Co.	122	117	122
83	United Box Board com.	10	9¾	10
304	United Box Board pf.	50	85½	86

Consolidated Exchange Failure.

Kelsey & Co., a brokerage firm, with membership in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, failed to meet some of its obligations yesterday, and ten shares of Car and Foundry stock were sold out under the rule for their account. This amounts to a suspension of the firm. It was said at the Exchange that it was expected that Mr. Kelsey would resume, as the amount was small.

Commercial Trust Director.

Henry Rogers Winthrop of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was elected a Director of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considerable activity was shown in the outside market yesterday, but by far the largest proportion of transactions was supplied by three or four stocks, the most active of all being Manhattan Transit and Northern Securities. Nearly all the stocks which held places of any prominence in the day's trading were strong and showed gains varying from one to seven points.

In some cases declines were noted, but these were much fewer in number than the advances, and occurred in stocks the trading in which was very limited. The copper stocks continued to hold a place of considerable prominence, some of them being active and quite strong. Trading yesterday and the day before showed more life than had been displayed for some days past, and more confidence was shown on the part of buyers. It is true, however, that the stocks which have been leading the market have been those which have been profiting by the operations of various pools.

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MANHATTAN TRANSIT, which was by far the most active stock of the day, gave traders something of a surprise by developing strength which was quite in contrast with the desultory character of the trading in this stock for some time past. The upward movement began immediately after the opening, and soon traders began selling the stock short, only to have to buy it back at higher prices later in the morning. This covering by traders and heavy buying orders placed in the market by insiders gave the stock sufficient impetus to carry it up to 6, an advance of 1⅝ points, as compared with Wednesday's closing price. During the afternoon the stock moved back and forth rather irregularly, but finally closed with a new gain of seven-eighths of a point, at 5⅝. The activity of the stock attracted considerable attention and was welcomed by traders who for some days have had few new stocks sufficiently active to attract their attention.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED continued to show strength and activity. Opening at 24⅛, the previous day's closing price, the quotation steadily advanced to 25⅝. After dropping back to 24⅞ the price again rose to 25, and closed there, with a new gain of three-fourths of a point. All the trading in the rights was for cash, as the time for subscribing to the new stock expired yesterday at 3 o'clock.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT, which on Wednesday advanced in conjection with the rumors of a merger of some kind of the various local traction companies, made still further gains. The full paid stock, after selling as high as 110, closed with a net gain of about 4 points, at 112 bid. An advance of 6¼ points occurred in the 40 per cent. paid stock, which closed at 116¼ bid, but in which no open transactions were reported.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
35	Allis Chalmers	23	23	23
333	Allis Chalmers pf.	83	82¾	83¾
100	American Can	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	American Can pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	20½	20½	20½
5,400	Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	British Columbia Cop.	6	6	6
1,400	Champion Oil	11-16	9-16	11-16
650	Con. Refrigerating	5¾	5½	5¾
10	Central Foundry	3¼	3¼	3¼
125	Denver Union Water pf	31	31	31
100	Electric Lead Reduc.	3	3	3
250	Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Empire Steel	10½	10½	10½
600	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
3,950	Greene Con. Copper	25½	24¾	25
1,954	Greene Con. Cop. rights	95	74	96
200	Inter. R. T., full paid	110	109½	110
100	Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,600	Keystone Mining	½	½	½
37,300	Manhattan Transit	6	5	5⅝
200	Markeen Copper	½	½	½
2,600	Montreal & Boston Cop.	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,725	Northern Securities	104¾	103¾	104¾
800	New Orleans Ry.	15	14¾	15
85	Otis Elevator	40	40	40
100	Pac. Packs	20½	20½	20½
100	Peoria, Deca. & Evans.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Philippine Trans. & Con	96	96	96
110	Seaboard Air Line	26½	26	26

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Nov. 20, 1902.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
57⅝	57¾	57,510	*Amal. Copper Co.	55¼	58¼	55⅛	57⅝	+2⅝
36	37½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	37	37½	37	37½	+1½
1⅝	1¾	900	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	...
6	8	200	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	6	6	5½	5½	+½
34	34¼	900	Am. Car & F. Co.	34	34¼	34	34	+½
89½	90	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	88¼	89½	88¼	89¼	+1¼
45½	46½	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	+⅝
90	97	112	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	91	91	...
40¼	40¾	1,130	*Am. Grass Twine.	40	40⅝	40	40¼	+¾
10⅝	10¾	620	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	...
37½	38	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38	38	38	38	...
27½	28	600	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27⅛	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	...
90	90⅝	150	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90½	90½	90¼	90⅛	−½
43¼	43⅝	3,900	*Am. S. & R. Co.	43	44	43	43½	−½
92½	93	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93	93	92¼	92½	−⅛
124	126	30	*Am. Snuff Co.	126½	126⅝	126⅛	126⅛	...
98½	100	100	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	+1
110¾	111¼	15,600	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119½	120¼	111	119⅜	+1
116	118	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	−1
92	93	1,400	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	88	91	87	91	+2½
83½	83¾	21,820	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅝	83¼	82¼	83¼	+⅝
98	98¼	3,009	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97⅝	98⅜	97¾	98⅜	+⅝
98⅝	99¾	16,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	98	99¼	98	98⅝	−⅛
98½	99	130	B. & O. rcts., 50 p.c. pd.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	+1¼
63	63⅛	39,405	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	64¼	61½	63	+1¼
51	52	100	*Butterick Co., ex div.	51	51	51	51	+2
90	93	510	Canada Southern.	90	90¼	90	90¼	+⅛
128¾	129	8,600	Canadian Pacific	129¼	129½	127¾	128⅞	+⅜
128½	129¼	100	*Can. P. s. c., 4th in. pd.	128½	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	−2⅝
165	170	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	165	165	165	165	−1
45	45¼	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	44¾	45⅝	44⅝	45	+⅛
32⅝	33	1,100	Chicago & Alton.	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
70	70½	400	Chicago & Alton pf.	70½	70¾	70½	70¾	+⅛
25¾	26	2,500	Chi. Great West.	25½	25¾	25½	25½	+⅛
38	40	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	39¼	40¼	39½	40¼	+⅛
178¼	178⅝	39,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175¼	178⅛	172¼	173⅝	+⅝
189¼	190	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190	190	190	190	...
223½	225	400	Chicago & Northw.	223⅝	224	223	224	+1
17⅝	17¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	...
33	33½	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	33	32½	33	+⅛
15¼	16	500	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15¼	−⅛
95½	97	900	C., C., C. & St. L.	96	96	94½	96	...
83	84	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	82¾	84	82¾	84	+2
28⅜	28⅝	4,000	Colorado & Southern.	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅝	+⅛
70½	71⅛	25	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	70¾	70⅝	70¾	70⅝	...
43⅝	44½	2,210	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	43½	44½	42½	44	+1
19	20	100	Col. & H. C. & I., x d.	19	19	19	19	...
212¼	213	1,700	Consolidated Gas.	212⅜	213¼	211¼	212¼	...
28½	29	400	Corn Products.	28¾	29¼	28¼	28½	−1
81	81½	450	*Corn Products pf.	80¾	81⅜	80⅛	81⅛	−⅛
158	160	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	157	158½	157	158	+1
39¼	39½	1,700	Denver & R. G.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+⅜
89½	89⅝	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89½	89	89½	+¼
42	45	700	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	40	43	40	42	+2
17	17¼	400	Detroit Southern.	16⅞	17⅛	16½	17	+¼
34	35	400	Detroit Southern pf.	33⅞	34½	33⅝	34½	+⅛
33	35	100	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+1½
24½	24¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅞	+⅜
33⅞	34	11,920	Erie.	33¼	34⅛	33¼	34	+⅝
64⅜	64⅝	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	63¾	64⅞	63⅝	64½	+½
46	46⅛	2,000	Erie 2d pf.	46	46¼	45½	46⅛	+1
56	57	700	Evans. & T. H.	54	57¼	54	57¼	+1½
56½	60	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	57	57	57	57	−3
178	180	300	General Electric.	179	180	179	180	+4
183	185	100	Great Northern pf.	183	183	183	183	...
90¼	91¼	3,250	Hocking Valley.	88	91¼	88	91¼	+2⅝
90½	90⅝	400	Hocking Valley pf.	90	91	88½	90⅝	+2⅝
142½	142⅝	3,113	Illinois Central pf.	141¼	142⅞	141¼	142⅝	+1½
18½	18⅝	100	Internat. Paper.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+½
71½	72	200	Internat. Paper pf.	72¼	72½	72¼	72½	+1
39	39¼	700	Iowa Central.	38½	39½	38½	39¼	+1
78¾	79¼	900	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79	78½	79	...
30½	31	2,000	Kansas City South.	29⅝	31	29¼	30¾	+⅝
54½	55	2,900	Kansas City South. pf.	53¾	55	53¾	54⅝	+1⅛
34½	36¼	900	Keokuk & D. M.	34½	35¼	34¼	35¼	+½
75	78	400	Long Island.	75	76	75	76	+3
123	124	6,100	Louisville & Nashville.	122⅞	124	122½	123	+⅛
152⅝	152⅝	117,775	Manhattan Elevated.	150	154⅝	147⅞	152½	+3½
123	124	6,134	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	123	125	123	123½	+1½
140¼	140⅝	19,780	*Met. Street Ry.	141¼	142⅝	140¼	140½	−⅜
23¼	23⅞	1,100	Mexican Central.	23½	23⅝	23	23⅛	+⅛
108	108	600	Minn. & St. L.	106½	108	106½	108	+2
75½	76¼	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	76	76¼	76	76½	+1½
25½	26	1,850	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25½	26⅛	25½	26	+1
57½	57⅝	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57	57⅝	57	57⅝	+⅛
107⅝	107⅞	81,040	Missouri Pacific.	107⅜	108⅞	107¼	107⅞	+⅛
24½	25	500	*National Lead Co.	25½	25½	25½	25½	−⅛
16	16¼	300	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
35⅜	35⅝	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	...
164	165	200	*N. Y. Air Brake.	164½	165	163	164½	+1½
152⅝	153	26,900	New York Central.	150	153¼	150	153	+2½
42½	43	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42	42¾	42¼	42¼	+¼
113	120	300	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	115	118	115	118	+7½
223	227	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	223½	223½	223½	223½	...
28¾	29¾	3,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	29½	29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅛
69¾	70	9,600	Norfolk & Western.	69½	70¼	69¼	69⅞	+⅛
70½	71	1,100	Pacific Coast.	69	71	69	70¾	+1⅝
76	77	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	75¼	76	75¼	76	+1½
155¾	155¾	25,535	Pennsylvania R.	153½	156¼	153½	156	+2
100¾	101¼	2,000	People's Gas, Chicago.	100⅝	101⅝	100¼	101	+⅝
58¼	58⅝	500	Pressed Steel Car.	57⅝	58	57⅝	58	+⅛
24	35	100	*Ry. Steel Spring.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
86	88¼	325	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88½	...
57⅜	57⅝	42,700	Reading.	56¼	58⅜	56	57⅞	+1½
86	86⅞	400	Reading 1st pf.	85½	86	85½	86	+⅜
73¼	73⅝	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	72½	73½	72½	73	+1⅛
19	19½	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19	19	18⅞	19	...
75	75⅝	400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	75½	75	75¼	...
44¼	44⅞	19,500	Rock Island.	44½	44⅝	44	44⅞	+⅝
76	76½	1,300	Rock Island pf.	76½	76½	76	76½	+⅛
23	23½	3,225	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	21½	24¼	21½	23⅝	+1⅝
71½	72	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	70¾	72	71½	72	+⅛
65	68	100	Rutland pf.	68	68	68	68	−1¾
16	17	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	16	16	16	16	...
65	66	210	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	65¾	65⅞	65¾	65¾	+⅛
72½	73	800	St. L. & San Fran.	72	73	72	72½	+1¼
81¼	83	400	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81¼	81¼	81	81	...
69½	70¼	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., x d	70½	71	70⅝	70⅝	+⅛
27¾	28	200	St. Louis Southw.	27½	27⅝	27½	27½	+⅜
62¼	63¼	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62½	63	62⅜	63	...
63½	63¾	20,650	Southern Pacific.	63⅛	63⅞	62¾	63¾	+⅛
32⅜	32⅝	13,000	South. Ry., stamped.	31½	32⅝	31½	32⅛	+⅛
92⅜	92⅝	700	So. Ry. pf., stamped.	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92½	−⅛
57⅜	57½	3,100	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	56	57⅝	56	57½	+⅛
42⅛	43	13,700	Texas & Pacific.	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	42⅞	+⅝
38	40	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅛
29	29¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
46½	46⅞	310	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞	...
114⅝	115	125	Twin City R. T.	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	...
76½	79	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78	78	77	77	+1
100⅝	100⅞	32,450	Union Pacific.	100¼	101	99½	100⅝	+⅛
89½	90	2,900	Union Pacific pf.	90	90	89¼	90	+⅛
12½	12⅝	600	*U. S. Leather.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
88½	89	575	*U. S. Leather pf.	89½	89½	88¼	88⅝	−⅜
16	18	500	U. S. Rubber.	16	17½	16	17½	+1
51	55	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	54	52½	54	+1
36⅜	36⅞	8,325	U. S. Steel.	36⅜	37	36¼	36⅝	...
83½	84⅛	6,700	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	84½	83⅝	83⅞	+⅛
22⅜	23	3,350	U. S. Realty & Con.	22	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛
68	68½	1,100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	69¾	68¼	68½	+⅞
63⅜	64	1,875	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61⅝	63½	61⅝	63½	+1½
30¼	30⅝	2,100	Wabash.	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+⅛
44	44¼	2,300	Wabash pf.	44¼	44⅞	43⅞	44⅝	+⅝
88⅝	89	912	Western Union Tel.	80	89¼	88⅞	88⅝	+⅛
199	205	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	200	202	200	202	+12
200	205	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	205	205	205	205	...
24	28	200	Wheeling & L. E.	25½	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+⅜
35	35¼	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
24½	24⅞	1,000	Wisconsin Central.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
48½	49	700	Wisconsin Central pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48	48⅝	+⅛
Sales.....		764,171	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,840	Amal. Copper	55¼	58¼	55⅛	57⅝
10	Am. Cat & F.	34	34	34	34
10	Am. Cotton Oil.	46	46	46	46
130	Am. Locomotive.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
13,330	Am. Sugar	118¾	120¼	118¾	119½
11,700	A., T. & S. F.	82½	83¼	82¼	82⅞
80	A., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅞	98	97⅞	98
2,140	Balt. & Ohio.	98¼	99¼	98¼	99¼
11,190	Brooklyn R. T.	63	64½	61⅞	63⅛
800	Can. Pacific	128⅞	129½	128	129
90	Ches. & Ohio.	44¾	45¼	44¾	45¼
10	Chi. & Alton.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
130	Chi. Great West.	25⅝	26	25⅝	26
13,940	C., M. & St. P.	172⅝	173⅞	172¼	173⅛
20	Col. Fuel & I.	83	84	83	84
40	Col. Southern.	29	29	28¾	28¾
20	Den. & Rio G.	39¾	39½	39¼	39½
6,150	Erie.	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34
90	Ill. Central.	142	142½	142	142½
210	Louis. & Nash.	122¾	124¼	122¾	124
21,190	Manhattan.	149¼	155	147¾	152¾
270	Met. Street.	141½	142	140¾	141
40	Mex. Central.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	57⅜	57½	57⅜	57½
19,540	Mo. Pacific.	107¾	109	107¾	107⅞
20	National Lead.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
600	N. Y. Central.	150½	152⅜	150½	152¾
140	N. Y., O. & W.	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
140	Norf. & West.	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾
780	Pennsylvania.	155⅜	156⅛	155⅛	156⅛
60	People's Gas.	100⅜	101	100¼	100⅞
11,950	Reading.	56¾	58⅝	56	57⅞
90	Rock Island.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾
20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70¾	71	70¾	70¾
9,160	Southern Pac.	63	63⅞	62⅞	63½
790	Southern Ry.	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝
20	Southern Ry. pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼
780	Tenn. Coal & I.	56½	57⅝	56¼	57⅝
520	Texas Pacific.	42¾	43⅜	42¾	43⅛
14,960	Union Pacific.	100¼	101⅝	100	100⅝
180	U. S. Leather.	12⅛	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
20	U. S. Rubber.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
6,630	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞
850	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84⅛
140	Wabash.	30¾	30⅞	30¼	30¾
520	Wabash pf.	44¼	44⅝	44	44⅜
10	Western Union.	89	89	89	89
10	Wis. Central v.	24½	24½	24½	24½
170,110					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	C. of G. 3d pf. inc	26	26	26	26

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	788	727	727
2d week Nov.	$150,961	$122,479	$110,100
From July 1	2,662,255	2,283,901	2,078,800
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	548
2d week Nov.	94,232	91,184	78,014
From July 1	1,927,944	1,802,907	1,565,526
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
2d week Nov.	26,165	26,383	25,280
From July 1	539,149	481,342	424,024
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,355
2d week Nov.	109,915	103,884	95,990
From July 1	3,009,498	2,463,380	1,680,239
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Nov.	13,297	13,083	12,697
From July 1	286,330	222,238	216,543
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,514	3,187	3,049
2d week Nov.	467,840	451,492	376,189
From July 1	9,007,470	7,910,047	6,776,622
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Nov.	33,210	25,451	22,470
From July 1	455,370	454,236	461,460
WICHITA, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Mileage	98	98	98
2d week Nov.	8,000	7,000	6,000
From July 1	160,000	140,000	120,000

Railroad Commissioners for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,423,882	2,023,871	*$599,989
Oper. expenses	1,731,481	1,949,947	*218,106
Deficit	307,599	†74,224	381,823
Charges	272,275	272,275	...
Deficit	579,874	198,051	381,828

*Decrease. †Net.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for October—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,146,297	1,019,527	126,770
Exp. and taxes	654,258	562,202	92,056
Net earnings	492,039	457,326	34,714
Total income	617,383	489,350	128,043
Deductions	115,289	47,653	71,636
Balance	502,124	445,762	56,302
Charges	330,768	265,845	64,922
Surplus	171,366	179,917	*8,561
Grs., 10 mos	11,255,273	9,911,050	1,344,223
Exp. and taxes	6,880,066	5,407,290	972,776
Net, 10 months	4,875,207	4,503,454	371,753
Total income	6,229,908	4,940,194	1,289,714
Deductions	921,745	373,588	548,157
Balance	5,308,162	4,566,605	741,557
Charges	3,366,617	2,648,589	718,048
Surp., 10 mos	1,941,545	1,918,038	23,509

*Decrease.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for October—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	304,317	270,953	33,364
Oper. expenses	140,226	118,055	22,171
Net earnings	164,091	152,898	11,193
Charges	77,775	75,684	2,090
Surplus	86,316	77,214	9,124
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,971,411	2,611,118	360,293
Oper. expenses	1,331,546	1,186,901	144,645
Net earnings	1,639,865	1,424,217	215,648
Charges	765,967	736,438	29,529
Surplus	873,898	687,779	186,119

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$202,306,575
Gold	118,616,042
Silver	6,169,408
United States notes	2,266,237
Treasury notes of 1890	53,874
National banknotes	18,297,114
Total receipts this day	1,771,461
Total receipts this month	30,551,237
Total receipts this year	228,434,384
Total expenditures this day	1,930,000
Total expenditures this month	$4,406,000
Total expenditures this year	218,820,969
Deposits in National banks	146,556,015
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	733,475
Government receipts—	
from internal revenue	682,001
Customs	1,035,204
Miscellaneous	54,245

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$374,691,569
Silver dollars	467,617,000
Silver dollars of 1890	490,119
Silver bullion of 1890	24,081,801
Total	$867,880,589

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$374,691,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,617,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,292,000
Total	$867,600,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,870,272
Gold certificates	28,945,770
Silver coin and bullion	2,677,311
Silver certificates	3,342,022
United States notes	2,266,237
Other assets	20,780,748
Total in Treasury	$142,932,434
Deposits in National banks	143,556,015
Total	$286,488,449

CANAL NAVIGATION EXTENDED.

Assurances of Continued Mild Weather Cause Revision of Order Closing Waterways Nov. 29.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—As the result of an order issued to-day by Superintendent of Public Works Boyd, it is likely that canal navigation will be extended a week longer than was provided for in the previous order concerning the closing of the canals. The date originally determined on was at midnight of Nov. 29, the order carrying with it instructions to collectors that no through clearances were to be issued later than Nov. 22, the intervening time being necessary to reach tidewater.

Very heavy coal shipments, the heaviest in recent years, are reported from all points on the canal, and it is the Superintendent's desire to have the canals contribute all they possibly can to aid in supplying coal to points along the line. The Superintendent to-day took up the subject with the Government Weather Bureau, and was assured that mild weather is almost a certainty for ten days. Severe weather is hardly possible before the end of two weeks. The Superintendent has therefore directed that through clearances shall be issued up to and including Thursday, Nov. 27, unless unfavorable climatic conditions intervene, and he has deferred the closing of the canals to Thursday, Dec. 4.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Haverhill Box Board Company of Piermont; capital, $500,000. Directors—Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind.; M. R. Williams of Piermont, and W. S. Lowe of Haverhill, Mass.

American Home Realty Company of Albany; capital, $100,000. Directors—Gilbert F. Smith and W. J. Hough of Albany, and P. J. Marsh of Troy.

Kant-Kut-U Razor Guard Company of New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. D. Schutte, F. W. Ranken, and R. I. Blakeslee of New York.

Chloris Mineral Water Company of Baldwinsville; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. D. Geswien and A. W. Venino of New York, and William Scully of Brooklyn.

Fountain Comb and Novelty Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—L. M. Lyon of Cranford, N. J.; Arthur Miller of Brooklyn, and William Haywood of Hoboken, N. J.

Monroe Advertising Company of New York; capital, $500. Directors—James Fister and W. P. Colton of Brooklyn, and G. H. Mack of South Amboy, N. J.

Change in Brokerage Firm.

The brokerage firm of F. C. Henderson & Co. has been dissolved, and A. Jackson Stone and Lyman F. Gray have formed a copartnership to carry on the business under the style of Stone & Gray.

Schooner for Philippine Trade.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 20.—An American schooner, which will be registered in the Philippines, was sold from the yard of Cobb, Butler & Co. to-day. She is a three-master, and is ready for launching. The purchaser was A. F. Carrick, a member of the firm of Waite, Barnes & Co., Limited, of Manila, London, and New York. The schooner will be used in the hemp-carrying trade.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major George B. Davis, Commissary at Denver, will proceed to such points in the vicinity of Denver as may be necessary on official business pertaining to the inspection of subsistence stores.

The resignation by Lieut. Col. John A. Johnston has been accepted, to take effect Feb. 1, 1903.

First Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., Twenty-third Infantry, will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. Albert B. Henderson, Assistant Surgeon, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, President of the Army Retiring Board at Denver, for examination by the board.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, will visit each post equipped with mining material in the Department of the East.

Contract Surgeon Stephen M. Long is relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Duchesne.

Capt. James W. Madara and Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Assistant Surgeons, United States Volunteers, are honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31, 1902.

Navy.

Lieut. H. W. Jones is ordered to the Washington Yard for duty in naval gun factory.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Arrivals—Kentucky at Ames, San Francisco at Port of Spain.

Sailings—Ajax, Port Said for Malta; Yankton, Port Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur; Leonidas, Baltimore for Culebra.

Alexander and Jaffa have been dropped from the itinerary of the Hartford and the ports of Genoa and Marseilles have been substituted.

The gunboat Urdaneta was placed out of commission at Cavite Nov. 17.

The commandant of the Norfolk Yard has been directed to place the collier Marcellus in commission, to be manned with merchant Captain and crew.

The torpedo boat Chauncey was placed in commission to-day at the navy yard, League Island.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, Nov. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

22—Kerr vs. Southwick.
41—Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. vs. Buchanan.
29—In re Segall.
31—Judson vs. United States.
129—D., L. & W. R. R. Co. vs. Devore.
8—Westinghouse Elec. Co. vs. Catskill Ill. Co.
3—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
43—Hartford & N. Y. Trans. Co. vs. Plymer.
44—Conyngham vs. Baldwin.
45—Carter vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 100 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.

50—Mackey vs. Holt

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.

Preferred causes.

541—McMahon vs. Penn. R. R. Co. General calendar.

106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

109—Coleman vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Reehan vs. Cent. of Ga. Ry. Co.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Williams vs. Schleischer.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Rinehart vs. Baer.
6—Flaherty vs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
7—Jaeger vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
8—Colonial Trust Co. vs. Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
9—Rascovar v

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edward F. Searles Completes Purchase of Battery Place Block Front—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Edward F. Searles has completed the purchase of a large plot, including the block front on Battery Place, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, meaning that that site will eventually be improved with a new office structure, although it has not yet been decided when the building operation will be begun. Something over a year ago Mr. Searles bought from the Hemenway estate of Boston the property along the Battery Place front of this block and extending about 30 feet in depth on both Greenwich and Washington Streets, title being taken by Adrian H. Larkin.

Yesterday's conveyances show that Mr. Searles has also acquired from the various owners the adjoining parcels back to and including 8 Greenwich Street and 9 Washington Street, thus getting control of a plot having a frontage of 144 feet on Battery Place and an average depth of 115 feet on either street. These purchases combined, it is said, represent the investment of about $1,000,000. Negotiations were conducted through Broker Herbert A. Sherman. Mr. Searles is the owner of the Washington Building on the adjoining Battery Place block front, between Broadway and Greenwich Street. The proposed building, together with the one now being erected on the block front between Washington and West Streets, will complete the improvement of Battery Place.

Silas H. Furman has bought from Mrs. Mary P. Tappan and Mrs. Catherine Wood the two four-story dwellings 30 and 32 East Thirty-third Street, each 16.8 by 98.9.

John N. Golding has sold for James B. Townsend to Mrs. John Hall the four-story dwelling 106 East Thirtieth Street.

Janpole & Werner have bought from J. M. Horton, through Leo Erlanger, the plot 50 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 225 feet west of Broadway. The purchasers recently acquired an adjoining parcel of the same size and now have a plot 100 by 100.11.

Gussaroff & Steindler have bought the five-story double tenement, with stores, 1,900 Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

Potter & Brother have sold the plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

It is reported that Maria E. Servoss has sold to A. H. Price the two five-story flats 57 and 59 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on plot 54.8 by 100.11.

Levy & Rosenblum have sold for Packtman & Levin, for $63,500, the property 250 and 252 Clinton Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for the estate of William Stacom, 78 Catharine Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the estate of Marcus Del Pino the three-story dwelling 257 West Twenty-second Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

Brokers Goldstein & Jennis report the following sales: For Jacob Eliner to Bernhard Gordon, 34 Stanton Street; for J. Berkowitz to M. Muldberg, 48 East Third Street; for Gordon, Levy & Co., to Seiden & Goldstein, 132 Orchard Street, and for M. Kahn to M. Lanzet, 114 East Seventh Street.

David Frankel has bought from Adam Happel the five-story double tenement 209 East Tenth Street, 25 by 94.10.

John Solomon has sold for Louis Haims to Rachel Lessler, for $54,000, 126 Second Street, 25 by 122.

Adolph Pohl has sold to Ganz Brothers the four-story brick building 95 Second Avenue, 23.0 by 105.

Joseph F. Feist reports that he has leased the four-story building 546 Eleventh Avenue, for Charles Braun to Charles Hess for a term of eight years.

Charles R. Smith has sold for Miss Euphemia M. E. McCraith, for $20,000, the three-story dwelling 508 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, on plot 53 by 110.

McChain & Hershfield have sold for Abram E. Haviland to Mrs. John E. Carpenter of White Plains, N. Y., a tract of land containing about seventy acres, with a frontage of over half a mile on Purchase Street, in the town of Harrison, N. Y., for about $600 an acre. Mrs. Carpenter will erect a dwelling of old Colonial design, to occupy as a Summer home.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Nos. 512 to 518 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 99.11, two seven-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward McVickar.$155,534

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, M. J. Sneudavia, referee, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, F. W. Gahrmann, referee, 205 Allen Street, west side, 98.3 feet south of Houston Street, 16.8 by 87.6, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with six-story brick factory at the rear. Due on judgment, $14,052.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Emil Goldmark, referee, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 147 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,261.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, Walton Avenue, northwest side, 288.11 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 110.6 by 200 and irregular, vacant; Walton Avenue, southeast side, 288.11 feet southwest of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.7 by 29.4 by 14.4, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $10,509; on the latter, $2,737.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 512 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 18.0 by 16; Mrs. J. Brull, owner; Bronx Architectural Company, architect; cost, $300.

Vyse Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, rear, for a one-story frame stable, 27 by 12.8; John Lanzer of 627 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Mathew Turnbull, Marcher and Boscobel Avenues, architect; cost, $40.

King's Bridge Avenue, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, for a one-story frame carriage shed, 20 by 18; Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge, owner; Edward Barrian, King's Bridge, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts, with stores; J. H. Hecht, Boston, Mass., owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 71 West Fiftieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. H. Robinson of 285 Elizabeth Street, owner; W. Weinberg of 15 East Thirteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, southwest corner, to a four-story brick hotel; T. F. Paddell, owner; W. T. Totten of 113 West Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

Ex-Gov. Morton Sells Pine Brook Camp.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton has sold his Pine Brook camp, on Upper Saranac Lake, sixteen acres of ground with several buildings, to Mitchell A. C. Levy of this city. Mr. Levy has bought the camp for his own use. The sale was effected through Broker Frederick Zittel, who reports the price at $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

ALL TITLE, &c., to all real and personal property whereof Bridget Lynch died seized; James J. Lynch and others, heirs, to Julia C. Lynch..... Nom.

ALL TITLE, &c., to all real and personal property whereof Bridget Lynch died seized; Elizabeth M. Lynch, heir, to Julia C. Lynch, 1-6 part, quitclaim..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 564, w s, 135 ft s of 88th St, 26.5x100; Aaron Buchsbaum to Jennie Patterson..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 564, w s, 135 ft s of 88th St, 26.5x100; Jennie Patterson to Aaron Buchsbaum, (mtg $24,000)..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 187th St, 75x19.3; George W. Cram to William P. Eno, (mtg $10,000, other considerations and..... 100

AVENUE C, n w corner of 6th St, 20.7x 63x80.6x83, Aaron Goodman and another to Isaac Kleinfeld and another, (mtg $74,000)..... $38,000

BEDFORD ST, 50, old 55, e s, 22.6x75; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Julius B. Fox..... 6,800

BEDFORD ST, 50, old 55, e s, 22.6x75; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenweser, (mtg $4,000)..... 6,800

BEEKMAN ST, 115 and 117; 220 and 222 Water St; Beekman St, n w corner of Water St, 57.7x63.4x50.9x56.9; Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr., to John E. Taylor..... 33,250

BEEKMAN ST, 115 and 117; 220 and 222 Water St; Beekman St, n w corner of Water St, 57.7x63.4x56.9x56.9; John E. Taylor to Frank H. Brodner..... 40,000

CHRYSTIE ST, 190½, e s, 18.9x100; Alfred R. Conkling and others, trustees, to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 14,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, s e, 64 ft of Prospect Av, 25x90; Magdalene Kern to Charles L. Reiner..... Nom.

IVES, Ralph O., to Joseph H. Kernochan; Amsterdam Av, e s, 27 ft n of 80th St, due May 1, 1900..... 7,500

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; South William St, s s, 70.9 ft e of Broad St, to Stone St, demand, 6 per cent..... 100,000

JORRISCH, Max, to Jacob Scheer; Cherry St, n w corner of Scammel St, and gore adjoining, assessment of rents.... 1

KALISKI, Pauline and Michaelis, to United States Trust Company of New York; East Broadway, 139, s s, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

KALISKI, Pauline and Michael, to United States Trust Company; East Broadway, 137, s s, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

KRAUSE, Jean R., to Laurence Ryan; 152d St, 511 East, 3 years..... 3,000

LAMPEL, Anton, to the Warranty Realty Company; Pelham Road, n e corner of Sands Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 2,300

LYDECKER, Susan, to Josephine M. Lyall; 48th St, s s, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 3½ per cent..... 2,006

MACLEAN, Vena B., to Isabell M. Blood and another; Manhattan Av, e s, 73.11 ft s of 120th St, 5 years..... 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 190½, 1 year..... 11,000

McMILLAN, Samuel, to McVickar Realty Trust Company; Broadway, s e corner 106th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 21,000

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CENTENARY Church of Morrisania to Frankin Savings Bank; Washington Av, s e corner of 168th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MICHEL, Herman, to George Ehret; 8th Av, 2,670, n e corner of 142d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 4,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Title Insurance Company; 115th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 40,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Abraham Ruth; 115th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $40,000, 3 years..... 5,000

MILLER, Barnet, and another to Charles Faas; 106th St, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, due March 20, 1904, 6 per cent. 15,000

OUSSANI, Joseph, to Seymour E. Heymann; Lexington Av, 140, n w corner of 29th St, prior mortgage, $17,500, due Feb. 20, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,500

PATTERSON, Jennie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 564, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 24,000

PELL, Mary E., widow, to Joseph Applegate; John St, 52, and out-of-town property, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

PETTIT, Mary A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; 107th St, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 20,000

ROLLINCK, Max, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 113th St, 1 year..... 21,000

ROLLINCK, Max, to American Mortgage Company; Lexington Av, s w corner of 113th St, prior mortgage $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ROTHFELD, Isaac, and another to Aaron Goodman and another; Avenue C, n w corner of 6th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to Florence N. Harris; Ridge St, 110, e s, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to Jacob Knight and another, trustees; Ridge St, 110, e s, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

RYSHPAN, Solomon, to the State Bank; Ridge St, 110 ...To secure indebtedness

STEIN, Frederick D., to Barbara Stein; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,150

STEIN, Frederick D., to Albert I. Sire; Lexington Av, s w corner of 60th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,220

TAYLOR, Hannah, to Isidor Sperling; 93d St, 64 East, 2 years..... 2,000

THE EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE Credit and Audit Company to Abraham Engel; 3d Av, 1,105, e s, 10 months, 6 per cent..... 1,000

VAN COTT, Emily, and another to Thomas F. McLaughlin; Tinton Av, n e corner of 158th St, due April 22, 1903, 6 per cent..... 850

WARD, Willet C., to Park Mortgage Company; 213th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

WARNER, Silvia M., to New York Savings Bank; Central Park West, n w corner of 107th St, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 67,500

ZEPPERT, Bernard B., and another to Rosa Herrmann; 98th St, 27, n s, prior mtg $25,000, due April 24, 1904, 6 per cent..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Henry, and another to Morris Kaplan..... $2,000

ANDERSON, Anna C., to Ellen L. Finlay. 8,500

BRADY, Anna M., and another to John T. Lockman..... 10,000

DAVIS, Samuel L., to Welcome H. Cook.. 1

FEUCHTWANGER, Abraham H., to Laura M. Cooper..... 1,600

HERRMANN, Lillian S., to Charles W. Foster..... 1

IRELAND, John H., executor, to Emma J. Butterfield, trustee..... 12,000

KATZENBERG, Henry, to Mayer Statzenberg..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Mary E. Hastings..... 15,500

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Mount Sinai Hospital..... 20,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Brooklyn Savings Bank..... 35,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Jacob Keller against Albin and Charlotte Kirchner, owners; Charles Sproesig, contractor..... $98

SUFFOLK ST, 146; Simon Henderson against Bertha Swarsenski, owner and contractor..... 950

5TH AV and 60th St, s e corner, 50x200x irregular; Hull, Griffen & Co. against Warner Van Norden, owner; George F. Balmer Construction Company, contractor..... 493

19TH ST, 452 and 454 West; William Hoehn against R. Fitzpatrick, owner; James McWalters, contractor..... 65

85TH ST, 120 East; Samuel S. Glauber against Jacob Toch, owner; Isidore Polock, contractor..... 175

164TH ST, 1,039 and 1,041 East; Hahn & O'Reilly against James Brown, owner; Sandmann & Kanner, contractors..... 80

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

44TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Bowery Savings Bank with William and Emile Baumgarten..... 25,000

84TH ST, 11 East; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Francis de R. Wissmann..... 75,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,239; Federal Rubber Company against David Rothschild; Feb. 6, 1902..... 72

WALES and Westchester Avs, s e corner, 112.7x88; Church E. Gates & Co. against C. F. Rando & Co. and another; Oct. 30, 1902..... 53

5TH AV, 225 and 227; Nimis & Nimis against F. A. Wahl; Nov. 18, 1902, canceled..... 223

131ST ST, 37 West; Simon Bleich against Noll B. Weinhagen; Oct. 24, 1902..... 58

Recorded Leases.

BROOK AV, 474; Julius A. Schlawitz to Frank Decker and others, 5 years..... $300

BROOME ST, 128 and 130; Myer Bach to Hyman Abramowitz, 3 years..... 5,200

MONROE ST, 144; Philip Rosengarten and another to Mitchel Lippmen, 3 years 3,150

MULBERRY ST, 194; Michael Lapp to John Mariano, 5 years..... 720

2D AV, 865; Joseph Levy to Fred Springer, 1 year..... 840

8TH AV, 2,270; Charles Beckmann to Herman Michel, 10 1-12 years....$3,800 4,300

14TH ST, 538 East; Irving Bachrach and another to Michael Contardi and another, 3 years..... 2,775

36TH ST, 470 East; Adolph Kies to Timothy F. Sullivan, 3 years..... 850

54TH ST, 14 West; Mary E. Bloodgood to Simon Guggenheim, 2 years..... 8,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BIERLING, Otto M., and another to Wilhelmina Flemming; Lyman Place, n w s, 311 ft s w of Freeman St, 5 years.. $4,000

BRADNER, Frank H., to American Mortgage Company; Beekman St, n w corner of Water St, 3 years..... 30,000

CONSTANT, Samuel V., to Alice S. Earnshaw; 3d St, 420 West, 3 years..... 20,000

COSLAND, Rose, to Irving Savings Institution; 7th Av, n w corner of 143d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 165,000

DELANEY, William M., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; High Bridge Road, s w corner of 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOREMUS, Elizabeth W., to Frank A. Otis and another, trustees; 55d St, n s, 97.8 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 45,000

DU BOIS, Nina C., to Henry F. Epple; Wadsworth Av, w s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 2 years..... 1,000

EICHHORN, Mary K., to Hinna Unger; 127th St, 305 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

EINSTEIN, Benjamin F., to Aaron J. Bach; 80th St, n s, 60.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 25,000

FAAS, Charles, to Title Insurance Company; 115th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 35,000

FETTECHAUER, Carrie, to Julius Goebel; 114th St, 45 West, 5 years, gold.... 21,000

FOX, Julius J., to Mutual Benefit and Burial Society of the Congregation Gates of Prager; Bedford St, 50, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Samuel Strasbourger and others, executors; 115th St, 300 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

GREENBERG, Henry M., to Minerva Burwell; 12th St, 200 to 204, e s, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 3,500

HELFFRICH, Emil, to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,000

IVES, Ralph O., to Joseph H. Kernochan; Amsterdam Av, e s, 27 ft n of 80th St, due May 1, 1900..... 7,500

J. C. LYONS BUILDING AND OPERATING Company to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; South William St, s s, 70.9 ft e of Broad St, to Stone St, demand, 6 per cent..... 100,000

JORRISCH, Max, to Jacob Scheer; Cherry St, n w corner of Scammel St, and gore adjoining, assessment of rents.... 1

KALISKI, Pauline and Michaelis, to United States Trust Company of New York; East Broadway, 139, s s, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

KALISKI, Pauline and Michael, to United States Trust Company; East Broadway, 137, s s, interest and time due as per bond..... 20,000

KRAUSE, Jean R., to Laurence Ryan; 152d St, 511 East, 3 years..... 3,000

LAMPEL, Anton, to the Warranty Realty Company; Pelham Road, n e corner of Sands Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 2,300

LYDECKER, Susan, to Josephine M. Lyall; 48th St, s s, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 3½ per cent..... 2,006

MACLEAN, Vena B., to Isabell M. Blood and another; Manhattan Av, e s, 73.11 ft s of 120th St, 5 years..... 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to American Mortgage Company; Chrystie St, 190½, 1 year..... 11,000

McMILLAN, Samuel, to McVickar Realty Trust Company; Broadway, s e corner 106th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 21,000

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HELFFRICH, Emil, to American Mortgage Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years..... 12,000

New Jersey Property for Sale.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city, 2 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn, Lake View. For sale or rental, furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing, steam and hot air heating. Apply for leaflet to R. H. WARREN, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. WARREN, 56 Worth St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

Investment Bargain.—Four two-family houses, East Orange, new, always rented; $12,000; mortgage, $7,000; pay 11 per cent.; increase in value. Shipman, 3 Maiden Lane.

Three lots for sale, Albion Place, Paterson, N. J.; high elevation. Henry Moore, 187 Broadway, New York.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

House of 8 rooms, running water, furnace; near church, school, and depot; owner will sell cheap. M. J. B., 887 Broadway, Fair Rockaway, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD FARMS, ACREAGE, 5c. per foot; 10 minutes to Brooklyn; 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; 1 hour to Coney Island; 1 hour to Rockaway Beach; 1 hour to Long Beach; 1 hour to Manhattan Beach; 1 hour to Brighton Beach; 1 hour to Bath Beach; 1 hour to Sheepshead Bay; 1 hour to Far Rockaway; 1 hour to Jamaica; 1 hour to Flushing; 1 hour to Whitestone; 1 hour to Bayside; 1 hour to Douglaston; 1 hour to Little Neck; 1 hour to Great Neck; 1 hour to Port Washington; 1 hour to Glen Cove; 1 hour to Oyster Bay; 1 hour to Huntington; 1 hour to Northport; 1 hour to Port Jefferson; 1 hour to Greenport; 1 hour to Sag Harbor; 1 hour to Montauk Point; 1 hour to Amagansett; 1 hour to Bridgehampton; 1 hour to Southampton; 1 hour to Westhampton; 1 hour to Quogue; 1 hour to Moriches; 1 hour to Patchogue; 1 hour to Bellport; 1 hour to Brookhaven; 1 hour to Yaphank; 1 hour to Riverhead; 1 hour to Wading River; 1 hour to Rocky Point; 1 hour to Port Jefferson; 1 hour to Stony Brook; 1 hour to Setauket; 1 hour to Smithtown; 1 hour to Kings Park; 1 hour to Commack; 1 hour to Hauppauge; 1 hour to Central Islip; 1 hour to Islip; 1 hour to Bay Shore; 1 hour to Babylon; 1 hour to Lindenhurst; 1 hour to Amityville; 1 hour to Babylon; 1 hour to Freeport; 1 hour to Hempstead; 1 hour to Valley Stream; 1 hour to Rockville Centre; 1 hour to Lynbrook; 1 hour to Far Rockaway; 1 hour to Rockaway Beach; 1 hour to Long Beach; 1 hour to Manhattan Beach; 1 hour to Brighton Beach; 1 hour to Bath Beach; 1 hour to Sheepshead Bay; 1 hour to Coney Island

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC SILVERMAN, doing business as I. SILVERMAN & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shirt waists, materials for waists, sewing machines, one electric motor, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupt, No. 137 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named, on November 22d and 24th, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by La Roy S. Gove, at the office of the receiver, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to November 25th, 1902, at 10 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of said receiver on said 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 A. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Isaac Silverman, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1902.

LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

NO. 4,987.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL LOBENTHAL and LEVI LOBENTHAL, and the firm of M. & L. LOBENTHAL, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Michael Lobenthal and Levi Lobenthal, and the firm of M. & L. Lobenthal, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

November 19, 1902.

NO. 5,333.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SICKLICK and MICHAEL SICKLICK, composing the firm of Sicklick Embroidery Works, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Benjamin Sicklick and Michael Sicklick, composing the firm of Sicklick Embroidery Works, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1902, the said Benjamin Sicklick and Michael Sicklick, composing the firm of Sicklick Embroidery Works, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1902.

NO. 5,247.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMMA G. LEITH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Emma G. Leith of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said Emma G. Leith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1902.

NO. 5,401.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS A. MARCONNIER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis A. Marconnier of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Louis A. Marconnier was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 20, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of James H. Fletcher, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, November 21, at 10:30 A. M., at 324 5th Av., near 44th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the finest of dresses, imported from Paris, this season's goods; fine laces, robes, and cloaks, velvet dresses, silk dresses, and other garments too numerous to mention, silks, laces, dress goods, millinery, finest imported hats. This class of goods is very seldom offered to the public, so seize this opportunity. The garments range in cost from $50 to $500, and represent the selection of one of the finest buyers in this country. Fixtures, consisting of fine mirrors, carpets, wallcases, desks, rugs, hangings, safe, &c. Order of Chas. M. Hough, Receiver. Alexander & Ash, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. J. Mihlheiser & Sons, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the goods of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of shirtwaists, machines, fixtures, &c., are offered for sale by Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., receiver. The said goods may be inspected prior to Monday 24th, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., at 110 Spring Street, Manhattan. Sealed bids will be received by Charles Firestone, attorney for above receiver, at his office, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount bid. If the receiver shall reject all bids, then the said stock and fixtures will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, at the aforesaid premises, 110 Spring Street, on November 25th, 1902, at 10:30 A. M. Dated November 20th, 1902. Marshall S. Hagar, Receiver. Charles Firestone, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, Manhattan.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX and GEORGE NEIMAN, composing firm of M. NEIMAN SONS, bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, November 21, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 401 West 124th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of knit goods, (large stock,) machinery, fixtures, &c. Order of ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver. BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Surrogate Notices.

HOWE, ZELIE VERRAULT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Alphonse Verrault, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased; Norman A. Verrault, Zelie Anastasia Verrault, Leontine Alphonsine Verrault, Louis Henry Verrault, Emma L'Italien Verrault, Frances Louise Verrault, Stephen M. Crandell, Edward H. Proudman, Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon, (the Christian names of the said Mary Proudman, John Kenworthy, Peter Wanzer, Stephen Michaels, Christopher Bradwell, Theophilus Conway, Eugene Bassett, and Maurice Dillon being fictitious, the real Christian names of said persons being unknown,) creditors of ZELIE VERRAULT, otherwise known as ZELIE VERRAULT HOWE, deceased, occupants of the real estate of said deceased, heirs at law of said deceased, and persons claiming under said heirs at law or either of them, the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and to all other creditors of the decedent, and all other persons interested in the estate of said decedent, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1902, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the disposition of the real property of which the said Zelie Verrault, otherwise known as Zelie Verrault Howe, deceased, died seized, and described in the petition of Norman L. Hobart herein, or so much thereof as might be necessary for the payment of said decedent's debts and funeral expenses, by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, or the disposition of the proceeds of the sale already had of said property toward the payment of the claims of said petitioner and of others entitled to participate therein, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

(Seal.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

TURNER, ROBSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Norman L. Hobart, Creditor-Petitioner, 13 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD, QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 2 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75. Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
BREITENWEISER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK M. HOYT, Plaintiff, against LEOPOLD ROSENTHAL, Sarah Coleman, Arthur or Authur Cohn and Mary Cohn, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Manhattan Railway Company, Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company, Hyman Sonn, Henry Sonn, Karl M. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff; Moses K. Wallach and Mary Wallach, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to this plaintiff, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 21st, 1900.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Sarah Coleman:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the County and State of New York, on the ninth day of October, 1902.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1902.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

o10-1aw7wf

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Sept. 23rd, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated October 14th, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

o17-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THOMAS O'CONOR SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 23d, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Julia Goodwin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of October, 1902, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated October 14th, 1902.

MULLAN, COBB & MITCHEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address, No. 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LIZZIE L. GEORGE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 13th, 1902.

WILLIAMS & FOLSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office No. 116 Nassau Street, New York City.

To William R. George:

The foregoing summons is served upon by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of October, 1902, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1902; the original complaint herein was filed in said Clerk's office on the 27th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, September 17th, 1902.

WILLIAMS & FOLSOM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 116 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o17-1aw6wF

Surrogate Notices.

SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.

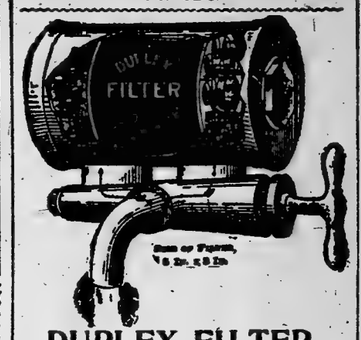
MYER, ISAAC.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God free and independent, to Mary H. Myer, Susan S. Duy, Meta M. Wright, Essie B. Woodland, Marguerita M. Garvalho, Henry W. Birkey, Isaac Myer Birkey, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of ISAAC MYER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, William Pollion of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isaac Myer, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

For Sale.



DUPLEX FILTER.
The wonder of the age, a filter that cleans itself every time it is used. Sent and installed for 5 days' trial
FREE.
Rental $6.00 per year. This is cheaper than a case of typhoid.
DUPLEX FILTER CO., 156 Fifth Ave.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wallcases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1433 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 122d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 381 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDMUND L. BAYLIES and Lewis Cass Ledyard, as trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against WALDEN P. ANDERSON and others, defendants.

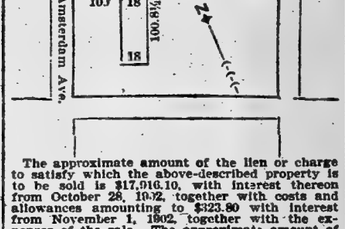
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-third Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-third Street and Tenth (now Amsterdam) Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly line of Ninety-third Street eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Ninety-third and Ninety-second Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line and parallel with Ninety-third Street, eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; together with so much of Ninety-third Street as adjoins and appertains to said lot.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.

NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.

GEORGE A. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $17,916.10, with interest thereon from October 28, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $323.80 with interest from November 1, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $671.80 and interest.

Dated New York, November 12th, 1902.

NORMAN G. JOHNSON, Referee.

n14-2aw3wF&M&d9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ALICE G. SARLES, plaintiff, against WILLIAM LYMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

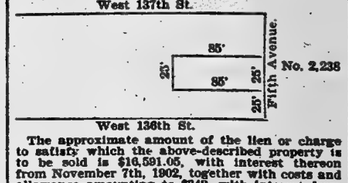
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly again parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and part of the distance through another party wall eighty-five feet to the said westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence southerly along said westerly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated November 10th, 1902.

FRANK HENDRICK, Referee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the number being 2,238 Fifth Avenue:



West 136th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,591.05, with interest thereon from November 7th, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $342, with interest from November 10th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,019.80 and interest.

Dated November 10th, 1902.

FRANK HENDRICK, Referee.

n12-2aw3wW&F&d8

Surrogate Notices.

GORDON, JONATHAN RHEA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JONATHAN RHEA GORDON, M. D., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribes, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Patterson, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of October, 1902.—WILLIAM G. ECCLES, Executor.—WILLIAM M. PATTERSON, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

800 Renowned Harmony Pianos
Offered at $1 a Week.



We offer another lot of 800 celebrated Harmony pianos at
$5 Down and $1 A Week.
This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or, bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 and $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.

So we save you from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

As the booking of these pianos has already been tremendous we advise all interested in this great offer to make a selection at once.

Wherever the Harmony Piano is put it makes lifelong friends of those who use it, and establishes the good reputation of Bloomingdale Brothers among every member of the household.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with celebrated actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5 and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano:

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

With every piano we give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Five Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

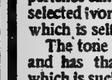
Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Mayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $1.95—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $225.
Ricca Pianos, $200.

Our New Feature.—Our new piano factory, at Nos. 306 to 310 East 47th St., is now in full operation, where we will submit designs and furnish estimates for the making to order of pianos in Colonial, Empire or other style to match the woodwork or furniture of any room.

On cash sales, pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

Surrogate Notices.

BROWN, JOSEPH H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph H. Spafford, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York the 18th day of September, 1902. JOHN SPOHR, ALFRED E. ROBINSON, Executors. JOSEPH H. SPAFFORD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s19-1aw6mF

FERRIS, CORNELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELL FERRIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Lamb, Osborne & Petty, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1902. BENJAMIN FERRIS and CHARLES FERRIS, Administrators. jy11-1aw6mF

McLACHLAN, WILLIAM A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. McLACHLAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM R. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy18-1aw6mF

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
No Extra Charge for Interest.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.

HARDMAN PIANOS
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

"What is home without a Piano?"—Wise.
DON'T BUY NEW CHEAP PIANOS
When you can buy a slightly used upright made by the following high-grade manufacturers: STEINWAY, SOHMER, CHICKERING, WEBER, HARDMAN, KNABE, HAINES, STECK, FRANCIS BACON, LINDEMAN, EMERSON, KRANICH & BACH, AND OTHERS
FROM $75.00 AND UPWARDS at the WISE PIANO WAREROOMS, 19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9:30.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Chickering, $55; Weber, $75; Colonial, $90; other great bargains in first-class Uprights; instalments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25.—Beautiful upright piano; mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway, great bargain. Biddle's, East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Autumn Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Surrogate Notices.

WALKER, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. WALKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Simpson, attorneys, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July, 1902. WILLIAM R. ISHAM and AMBROSE K. ELY, Executors. SMITH & SIMPSON, Attorneys for Executors. jy18-1aw6mF

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 36 West.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; southern expsure; excellent table; arrangements for Winter; references.

16th St., 134 East.—Rooms with board; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julian.—Desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table appointments; first-class references; telephone.

21ST ST., 23, 19, 17 WEST,
Near 5th Av., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

55th St., 71 West.—Handsome rooms; single or en suite; private bath; excellent table board; references.

59th St., 56 to 60 East.—FULL HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS; light rooms; with breakfast and table d'hote dinner, including wine, for $12 per week; full value.

60th St., 22 West.—Young business women, artists, students, find comfortable home and good board; large, bright rooms;

FOUGHT GIANT PYTHON WITH AXE AND LANTERN

Hair-Raising Yarn Spun by the Doughty Skipper of the Afridi.

A Wonderful Ourang-Outang That Died of Grief—Other Stories and Some Animals from Singapore.

The British steamship Afridi arrived yesterday from Eastern ports with a large collection of rare animals for the Bronx Zoological Park. It brought also a choice snake story, belonging to Capt. Golding, the hero of which was a python twenty-four feet long and wicked in proportion.

The snake one night got out of his cage, climbed the companion ladder to the bridge, and took command of the vessel. Men and officers trembled below, and all windows, doors, and hatches immediately flew shut. Capt. Golding, armed with a broad-axe, and the mate with a bull's-eye lantern, finally subdued the python after a two-hour battle, and his remains, in wriggling sections from two to four feet long, were left scattered around the deck.

"The python was notoriously vicious," said Capt. Golding, "and it took ten men at Singapore to transfer it from the cage in the dock to the one which had been built for it on the ship. The night after we left Singapore was dark and still. About 10 o'clock a terrific noise and commotion broke out among the animals on deck, and the officer of the watch, who hurried over to see what the trouble was, got a sight of the python's big ugly head and glittering eyes just reaching over the top rung of the starboard companion ladder leading to the bridge. He darted down the port ladder and yelled out to the crew, who tumbled below. The Chinese cook was carrying a bowl of rice forward, but when he caught a glimpse of the python working himself up the ladder he dropped everything, ran for the galley, and locked himself in.

"I tried to get the bight of a rope around him, but the python coiled himself like a big spring, and I gave it up. The only man who had nerve enough to stay on the deck was the mate. He got a bull's-eye lantern and turned the light in the snake's eyes, while I got a broadaxe and sparred for an opening. It was half an hour before I got a chance, but then I cut him clean through the middle.

"That was only the beginning of my trouble, for each section was about twice as lively as the whole snake had been before. I finally got in a blow about three feet from the head, and that finished the part that was giving me the most trouble. Altogether, when I got through, there were twelve sections lying around the bridge."

The Afridi makes about three trips a year to this port, and ever since Capt. Golding and Director Hornaday had a chance conversation at the Zoological Park two years ago the steamship has always brought a lot of valuable animals. Among those which arrived yesterday were three crowned pigeons, a Java peacock, an anoa, a tapir, a slender loris, and a little white fox-like animal, whose species is a stranger to Mr. Hornaday. The python was not the only one of the lot which had a story attached.

"A fine ourang-outang died on the trip. He was the finest specimen I ever saw," said the Captain. "He was four feet six inches tall, had hair eleven inches long, and a beard of five inches. As near as we could judge he was thirty years old, and if he had not died of grief he would have been the finest specimen in captivity."

Capt. Golding carries around with him a list of the rare animals for which Mr. Hornaday is on the lookout. When the Captain told Mr. Hornaday yesterday that he had picked up a Manchurian leopard he insisted upon seeing it at once.

"It isn't exactly a 'snow leopard,'" said the Captain, "but it's a fine specimen." He opened the door of the cage and put his hand in the leopard's mouth. Peter is a graceful cream white creature, and apparently as tame as a kitten.

"When I was in Singapore," continued the Captain, "I heard that there was a white leopard traveling inward with a circus owned by a man named Brukasi. When I came up with the circus I found the animal had been sold to a man in Singapore, and before I got back, this man had sold him to a Chinaman named Ching Chong. He wanted a big price, but I finally got the leopard in exchange for a tiger which the Chinaman wanted to look after some gardens. I learned later that the circus man had bought Peter from a German sausage maker in Shanghai. Peter knows a whole lot of tricks and is quite tame."

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, JR., WINS SUIT.

City Took Action Because He Had a "Queer" Number on His House.

Suit was brought against Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., yesterday in Yorkville Civil Court, Judge Joseph presiding, by the City of New York, through the Corporation counsel. Mr. Flint was sued on the complaint that he had changed the number of his house at 32 East Thirty-fourth Street.

An ordinance was passed by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 30, 1899, ordering the renumbering of East Thirty-fourth Street. Dr. Flint had the number of his house changed forthwith to 34. On the 6th of December, 1900, the ordinance was rescinded by the Board of Aldermen, and the old numbering of the street came into force again under Section 231 of the Revised Ordinances. This ordinance declares that if any householder shall change the number of his house without the consent of the Commissioner of Highways he must pay $25.

Dr. Flint did not go to the trouble of having his number changed again, and the Highways Bureau recently discovered he had a "queer" number on his house. The bureau requested the Corporation Counsel to bring suit for the $25, and it was done.

Judge Josephs dismissed the suit in favor of the defendant. He decided that the ordinance does not command the householder to be active in changing his number. He declared that Dr. Flint had not changed his number, but had left the old number in its place.

PLATOON PROBLEM UNSETTLED.

Col. Partridge Says Mr. Philbin and He Have Not Clashed.

Police Commissioner Partridge denied yesterday that there was or had been any clash or "dead-lock" between him and the District Attorney Philbin on the question of changing the tours of duty of patrolmen or retaining the present two-platoon system. Col. Partridge and Mr. Philbin, with Gen. Avery D. Andrews, constitute a committee appointed by Mayor Low to study the Police Department and report what changes, legislative and otherwise, would inure to the benefit of the force and the community.

"Mr. Philbin and I," said Col. Partridge, "met yesterday as a committee, Gen. Andrews being in Europe. It was stipulated when the Mayor appointed us that we should not talk of our proceedings or conclusions, and that what would be said of them for public information would be in our report when promulgated by the Mayor. I am not going to violate that pledge. I cannot say when our report will be sent to the Mayor. It may be before or after Gen. Andrews returns.

"I will say, however, that hardly any question brought up has been settled. The question of the patrol system has not. Mr. Philbin and I have not clashed in discussing it, and there is no 'dead-lock' between us in regard to it. The question is, I admit, more perplexing than I believed it would be. Our aim has been to deal equitably with the patrolmen and the community without saddling the city with additional expense for police administration. I cannot tell what the outcome will be."

Two Men Hurt in Train Collision.

Two railroad men were injured yesterday morning in a crash between two freight trains on the West Shore track at New Durham. One of the men, Edward Woods, the fireman of the West Shore engine, had to be removed to the North Hudson Hospital, where it was necessary to amputate his left foot. The other man was the engineer of the New York, Ontario and Western engine, John Tunney. Tunney's ankle was badly sprained, and he was removed to his home. Both locomotives were badly damaged.

BROOKLYN WIRES TO BE BURIED

Order of Commissioner Monroe Exempts Brooklyn Rapid Transit Trolley Wires.

Commissioner Robert Grier Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity issued an order yesterday morning to the effect that all telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies in Brooklyn must place their wires underground at once.

He also directed the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to place underground its feed wires and all other wires except the trolley wires. The Commissioner has given the companies until May 1, 1903, to finish this work. Under the charter the companies have thirty days' grace beyond the date fixed by the Commissioner so that they actually have until June 1, 1903.

The orders were issued by the Commissioner after receiving a report from Prof. George Sever of Columbia University, who, as a consulting engineer, advised that such an order be issued. The order will effect an important change in the appearance of many of the principal streets and avenues in Brooklyn, due to the removal of the great tangle of telegraph wires and poles. Some of the principal streets affected are Fulton, Myrtle Avenue, Bedford Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, Washington Street, and Broadway.

TOOK WHISKY FOR TOOTHACHE.

Remedy Landed Sufferer in a Cell, Where the Tooth Had to be Extracted.

Juseph Russell, thirty years old, of 20 Stagg Street, Jersey City, had been suffering from a toothache for four days when, yesterday, he attempted to cure it with whisky. The remedy was not effective and after having accumulated a sufficient amount of fictitious courage Russell went to Dr. O. H. Albanesius, a dentist, and asked him to pull the offending tooth.

While the dentist was attending to another patient Russell fell asleep. He snored so loudly that Dr. Albanesius became annoyed. He awoke Russell, who at once became violent. Policeman Meyers was called and Russell was taken to the Webster Avenue Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. In his excitement of the moment he had forgotten his toothache, but it soon forced itself upon his remembrance. He yelled with pain until Sergt. McLaughlin, who was at the desk, was forced to send for Dr. Albanesius, who took his dental apparatus to the cell and extracted the tooth. After that Russell went to sleep.

When he awoke he was taken before Police Justice Murphy, who gave him some advice as to trying to cure a toothache with whisky, and sent him home.

NEW SITES FOR POST OFFICE.

Twelve Locations Offered for the Special Commission's Consideration.

There was no meeting of Postmaster Van Cott, United States District Attorney Burnett, and Collector Stranahan yesterday to consult over the question of a site for the new up-town Post Office, and Mr. Van Cott said:

"There is nothing we can do until we get certain important documents. These papers will probably arrive within a day or two, and may come to-morrow. As soon as they are here I will notify the other gentlemen and we will get down to work inspecting the sites offered. It will take about a week probably, to make a thorough investigation of the matter. We will then make our report to Washington, and I presume the Secretary and the Postmaster General and the Attorney General will come over to the city and see our selection. They may ratify it or they may select a different one."

Twelve new sites were offered yesterday, as follows:

S. Osgood Bell & Co., property bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and Lexington and Park Avenues; price, $1,500,000.

Brooke & Georger, property bounded by Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and Lexington and Park Avenues; price, $1,800,000.

Warren E. Dennis, property bounded by Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and Eighth and Ninth Avenues; no price.

Henry Hellman, property bounded by Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues; price, $1,448,000.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, property bounded by Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues; price, $1,400,000.

E. B. Willcox, property bounded by Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets and Broadway and Sixth Avenue; no price.

Henry Hellman, property bounded by Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues; price, $1,408,000.

Henry Hellman, property bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues, $2,250,000.

William H. Aiden, property bounded by Park and Madison Avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets; no price.

William Rechtburg, property at Broadway and Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets; no price.

George Milne, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets and Sixth and Seventh Avenues; price, $900,000.

George Milne, Forty-first and Forty-second Streets and Seventh and Eighth Avenues; price, $300,000.

CONVICTED OF ARSON.

Second Trial of Frederick Wagner, Who Set Fire to a Tenement.

Frederick Wagner, who is twenty years of age, was convicted yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of arson in the first degree, but the jury brought in a recommendation for mercy. It was his second trial. In his first trial, in April, 1901, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years.

The testimony was that early in the morning of Jan. 30, 1900, Wagner set fire to the large tenement at 355 East Eighty-eighth Street, in which twenty-seven families were asleep at the time. He had been dispossessed from an apartment in the house.

SPEEDING OF AUTOMOBILES.

Committee Complains to Mr. Jerome of Recklessness on the West Side.

A Committee of Five from the West End Association called upon District Attorney Jerome yesterday to direct his attention to the increasing menace to life through the speeding of automobiles on the thoroughfares of the upper west side.

J. L. Brower of 607 West End Avenue, Chairman of the committee, said that the number of automobiles is increasing, and that, heedless of laws and ordinances, they let their machines go when they reach the sections of the city in which traffic is less dense than in the downtown districts.

Mr. Jerome told the committee that he would not countenance any violation of the ordinances that regulate the speed of automobiles within the city limits, and that if any cases were brought to his attention he would see that adequate punishment be meted out on conviction.

It was remarked that those who keep fast automobiles are generally persons of wealth, who would not mind a fine of a couple of hundred dollars. Mr. Jerome said he would find some way of imposing punishment that they would mind and would serve as a warning to others.

TWO INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Tarrant Explosion Manslaughter Cases Are Stricken Off.

On motion of District Attorney Jerome, Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions yesterday dismissed two indictments for manslaughter in the second degree, which were pending against Thomas F. Main and William V. V. Powers, wholesale chemists, who formerly comprised the firm of Tarrant & Co., at Warren and Greenwich Streets.

The building where they had their place of business blew up on Oct. 29, 1900, on which occasion almost an entire block of buildings was demolished and seven persons killed, while many more were injured. The explosion was caused by too much chlorate of potash being stored on the premises.

"The explosion," said District Attorney Jerome, "has been the subject of much civil litigation, and on no occasion has the responsibility been fixed or the case even sent to the jury. There is no evidence in my office on which these men could be convicted, and they should never have been indicted in the first place."

Main and Powers, since the explosion, have been out on $2,500 bail. They say they were ruined by the catastrophe, and are practically without means.

BOY BLACKMAILER CONFESSES HIS CRIME

Strubel Says He Alone Wrote the "Nihilist" Letters.

Threatens to Commit Suicide—His Three Supposed Accomplices Released by Jersey City Police Chief.

Jersey City's Nihilistic plot to extort money from prominent business men by means of letters threatening them with various kinds of violent death has narowed down to one person. He is Botha Strubel, the eighteen-year-old boy who was arrested on Wednesday in company with Jacob Ganbetz and Frederick Becker of 152 Greenwich Street, Manhattan, and Fritz Seeber of 355 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, who were supposed to be his accomplices. Strubel, in a confession he made yesterday to Chief of Police Murphy, ont only freed them from suspicion but also exonerated William Becker, who was arrested in this city on Nov. 13 and is now held in the Tombs.

The four prisoners held in Jersey City were taken before Police Justice Murphy in the Second Criminal Court, where they were formally charged with attempting to obtain money by false pretences through the medium of threatening letters sent to Cappel Rubens of 213 New York Avenue and William H. Van Ojen of 939 Summit obtain money by false pretenses through dence and after Messrs. Van Ojen and Rubens had testified to their receipt the prisoners were remanded until Saturday.

Later Chief Murphy had Strubel brought to his office and under the Chief's questions he broke down and made a full confession. He said the entire plot was his own cenception and that he had no accomplices. He professed to have written all the letters received by residents of this city and Jersey City. He knew none of the persons to whom he had written, but selected their names at random from directories, being guided only by their business as to their financial standing. He reiterated his statement of the previous evening that he did not know the men arrested with him, saying that one of them had asked him how he should set out to find a chance to work his way to Germany.

"Did you think you would get money in answer to your letters?" asked the Chief.

"No," was the answer, "not from all of them, but I thought some one might be foolish enough to send money."

"How many letters did you write?"

"Oh, about ten, or perhaps a dozen."

"How about the man William Becker, now under arrest in New York?" was the next question.

"Well, I am acquainted with him," said Strubel, "but he knew nothing about the sending of the letters. He lives at 128 Garden Street, Hoboken. I used to board there. I met him in New York and asked him to go to the Post office and ask for a letter I expected. I did not tell him anything about the business, but I told him that if he got a letter there would be money in it, and whatever the amount might be I would divide it with him. That's all he had to do with it. After he was arrested I sent a letter to Capt. Titus, telling him he had not got the right man."

After satisfying himself by questioning the other prisoners that Strubel had told the truth, and that Frederick Becker was not related to William Becker, Chief Murphy ordered him released.

He stepped into the outer office to do this, and when he returned Strubel was twisting a handkerchief nervously in his hands. As he had been very cool up to this point the Chief asked him what he was doing.

"Oh," he replied, "I thought that perhaps the easiest way out of my trouble would be to kill myself."

"I'll see that you don't have any chance to do that," replied the Chief.

He then sent Strubel back to his cell and detailed Policeman Larrey to watch him. Larrey says that while he sat on a bench talking to Strubel the latter attempted to steal his revolver. Larrey then put the weapon in an inside pocket, where the prisoner could not get at it. When Strubel was finally locked in his cell for the night care was taken to leave nothing within reach with which he could injure himself.

The only new evidence that developed during the day against Strubel was his identification by Detective Sergeant Samuel B. Davis of Mulberry Street as a man he had seen at the New York Post Office inquiring for letters directed to C. C. Morton, the name signed to some of the threatening letters received by residents of this city. One of the Morton letters was sent to C. Edmond Birdseye, 105 Hudson Street.

NEW JERSEY RESORT PLANNED.

Messrs. Gould and Frick Said to be in Two-Mile-Island Scheme.

For the sum of $10,000 the New Jersey Riparian Commission at Jersey City yesterday gave the Ocean Villa Land Company the right to improve Two Mile Island Beach, now a sand barren in the Atlantic Ocean near Cape May City.

It was said at the hearing that George J. Gould of New York and Henry M. Frick of Pittsburg and other capitalists of those cities were behind the movement and that they intended to fill in and improve the property so as to make a Summer resort similar to Bar Harbor, Newport, and other resorts.

The company intends to build a large hotel, a number of cottages, and an artificial lake. No further details could be obtained as to the plans.

LONG SENTENCE FOR NEGRO.

Now Forty-five Years Old, He Is Sent to Sing Sing for Twenty-four Years for Assault.

After receiving a scorching arraignment from Judge Crane, Isaac Williams, forty-five years old, a negro, convicted of attacking a white girl in a lonely section of East New York on the night of Oct. 21, was sentenced in the Kings County Court yesterday to twenty-four years' imprisonment in Sing Sing Prison at hard labor.

The victim of the assault was Miss Phoebe Stafford of 315 Sheffield Avenue. On the night of the attack she was on her way home, accompanied by a young man named Massicotte, whose parents she had been visiting, when Williams suddenly appeared in the road. Threatening Massicotte with a revolver, the negro dragged the girl away. Two white men, who are accused of having aided the negro, are under arrest.

"It is appalling," said Judge Crane, in sentencing the man, "to think that in this county the crime of which you have been convicted could have been committed. Wives and daughters would not be safe with you at large in this community, as you are shown to be a most desperate character."

STABBED BY DISCHARGED MAN.

Superintendent O'Connel Attacked in a Brooklyn Sugar Refinery—Three Wounds Inflicted.

Christopher O'Connel, Superintendent of the American Sugar Company's refineries on Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was stabbed three times yesterday afternoon by Gottlieb Heier, a laborer, who had been discharged in the morning. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where it was said last evening that the wounds might be fatal. Heier left the blade of a knife in the last wound and started to escape, but he was set upon by men and roughly handled before the arrival of policemen.

The prisoner, who is thirty-six year old, lived at 90 Ten Eyck Street. Complaints were made to the Superintendent in the morning that Heier was intoxicated and interfering with other workmen. He became abusive and was discharged, but he remained in the vicinity of the refineries.

Shortly after 2 o'clock O'Connel, while crossing the ground floor of the South Fourth Street refinery, was attacked by Heier and stabbed in the abdomen. The wounded man's condition was so serious that the Rev. Fathers Belford and O'Brien of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul were summoned and administered the last rites of the Church before he was removed to the hospital. He is a widower, twenty-eight years old, and he has one son.



'Tis sometimes folly to be wise.

What sort of underwear is best for you 'tis folly for us to pretend to know.

We do know we can fit you, stout or thin you, in every good underwear material.

It's up to you to decide too what style of overcoat you'll wear.

All accepted styles here. $16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.



Blue Ribbon Winners at all 3 Stores.

We don't "enter" any poor Overcoats, makes satisfaction quick and easy. "O. K."'from the good $12 up to the best silk lined elegance at $40.

Least price for the most extra style in Suits. The $15 & $18 go bail for that.

Horse Show P. S. Any little dress detail over-looked can be gotten quickly here.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.



Good judges of Horses are usually good judges of Clothes, hence the handsomest dressed people are the Patrons of the Turf.

That we contribute largely to the handsome appearance of the Well-dressed is becoming well known.

This Season our Stock is unusually smart, especially in Overcoats, for we have taken great care in the designing, fitting out and shaping, to meet the wishes of the Connoisseurs in Dress, yet our Garments are not high priced.

Good serviceable Overcoats, $15 to $25.
The luxurious kind, $35 to $50.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St., & Flatbush Ave.

LEGAL NOTES.

SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.—A city has the right in the course of proposed improvements to remove a tree standing two feet within a sidewalk which is an obstruction to travel. So decides the Appellate Court of Indiana in the case of Hildrup vs. Town of Windfall City. The court finds that two facts were fatal to plaintiff's cause of action. These were that the improvement was laid out upon and within the lines of the original street and that the tree stood more than two feet inside the sidewalk. The court said, in part: "That the Common Council of a city or a Town Board has the right to remove growing trees from a street in the improvement of a street when the tree has become a nuisance therein and its removal is necessary for the comfort and welfare of the public cannot be disputed. Neither can it be disputed that if a growing tree is an obstruction to the free use of the street it has become a nuisance and menace to the comfort and safety of the public. The streets of incorporated towns and cities belong to the public. From side to side and end to end they are for the public to use, and any permanent structure which encroaches upon a street that in any way impedes travel is a public nuisance, which can by the proper proceedings be abated. The sidewalk for the use of pedestrians is a part of the public street. The proper authorities of incorporated towns and cities have complete control of the streets and their sidewalks for all lawful purposes. They cannot lawfully permit the streets or any part of them to be permanently obstructed or temporarily obstructed for an unreasonably long time."

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NO CHANGE OF ACTION BY BILL OF PARTICULARS.—The pleadings in an action in the Municipal Court, brought by David J. Hines, an infant, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, were oral. The indorsement on the summons stated that the plaintiff asked damages "for personal injuries." The bill of particulars amplified this statement, and alleged that the plaintiff on a certain day boarded one of the defendant's cars and tendered his fare; that the conductor refused to accept such fare, and without cause of provocation, assaulted the plaintiff and threw him off the car, and that by reason of such misconduct he was injured. An appeal from a judgment in young Hines's favor, taken by the railroad company on the ground that the action was in reality one for assault, and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Court, has been dismissed by the Second Appellate Division. Counsel for the railroad company contended that the bill of particulars furnished by the plaintiff must be considered as in place of a verified complaint. There was thus revealed, he argued, a cause of action for assault. Justice Jenks, for the Appellate Court, said that a bill of particulars does not set forth the cause of action or change the nature of it; it merely amplifies the complaint. "The cause of action was founded upon the contract between passenger and carrier, and the liability of the defendant arose from the breach thereof. The breach of the contract was the misconduct of the servant, which resulted in an assault."

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Glove Dep't

Misses', Pique sewn, kid gloves,—fine quality. White and colors.
85c per pair

Ladies' prix seam kid,—or piqué sewn castor gloves.
1.25 per pair.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats

Rain Coats,—made of Cravenette or oxford grey and tan covert cloth. Belted or half-fitted back,—with and without capes.
12.00 15.00 and 19.50

English Norfolk Coats,—made of tan covert cloth. Lined with satin.
18.50

Velours Blouse Coats,—with collar and revers of Persian Lamb.
35.00

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

House Gowns

3d Floor

Ladies' robes,—made of fine silks, albatross, French flannel, and cashmeres,—to be worn for breakfast, lounging, dressing, bath, steamer or "sleeper."

Invalid's gowns,—mourning and half-mourning robes.

Accordeon pleated negligees, trimmed with lace.
20.00

Japanese, quilted silk lounging robes,—plain or embroidered.
12.50 and 15.50

Plain or figured, French flannel kimonas, trimmed with ribbon.
7.50

Plain or striped elder down robes.
4.50 3.75 and 2.95

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Furs

Boas.

Sable Fox, 60 in. long, with natural tails.....7.50

Brown Fox, 72 in. long, with natural tails.....22.50

Mink,—two skin,—finished with fox tails.
8.00 and 10.50

Alaska Sable,—trimmed with eight large tails.
14.00

Coats.

Persian Lamb,—plain and trimmed with baum marten, mink or chinchilla.
135.00

Plain Persian Lamb Coat,—fitted back, loose front, with large flare collar and revers.
75.00

Twenty-third Street.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.

Knox Hats

ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

Settles Another Odd Election Bet.

John L. Davis, who on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, in East New York, rolled a peanut from the Howard House to Pennsylvania Avenue and back, last night wheeled Edward Dichting from the Howard House, Atlantic and Alabama Avenues, to the Boulevard and back, as the result of an election bet. There was also a band of music marching along with them. On Jan. 26 there will be a ball of the Peanut Rollers' Association at Fritz Lohmann's Park, corner of Liberty [illegible]

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

with

EXTRAORDINARY OFFERINGS IN NEW GOODS

SILKS AND VELVETS
Fancy Fig'd Moires—value .50 ..... .39
Fine Black Peau de Soie—double face—value $1.00 ..... .79
Fancy Lace and Emb'd Stripe Taffetas—light and dark shades ... .59
Wide and Narrow Corduroys—Fancy Check and Stripe Velvets—also Pin Dot Velveteens—value 59 to 65 cents ..... .49

DRESS GOODS
38 inch All Wool Albatross ..... .39
50 inch All Wool Tailor Cloths ..... .49
Silk and Wool Plaids—value .65 .... .49
52 inch Snowflakes—value .89 ..... .59
54 inch All Wool Coverts ..... .75
42 inch Silk and Wool Poplins—staple and fancy shades—value 1.49. 1.19

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Cashmere Flannelettes—value .12½. 8½
Fancy Quilting Challies—value 8 ... 3½
Yard wide Wrapper Suitings 6¾
Outing Flannels—heavy nap—fresh from piece—value 8 cents 5¾
Fleeced back Sateens—value .15 .... 7¾
Remnants of Princess Flannelettes—Mercerized Stripes—worth .19 yd... 6¾

FLANNELS
White Silk Emb'd Flannels—hemstitch and scallop—value .50 ... .39
White Saxony Baby Flannels—extra wide—value .44 ..... .29

LININGS
Glosse Linings—leading shades 15
Black Moire Percalines—value .15 .. .10
Mercerized Sateens—36 inch ..... .19
Moire Percalines—best shades ..... .12

ART TAFFETAS
For Draperies, Wall Coverings and Furniture—value .29 to .39 ..... .19

LACE AND HEAVY CURTAINS
Corded Arabian, Irish Point and Combination Net—value 5.98 ..... 3.98
French Tapestry Portieres—Moorish and Oriental Rug designs—regular value 8.98 ..... 4.49
Fine Mercerized Portieres—panel designs—full range of colorings—value 14.98 ..... 10.98

FRENCH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS
Turkish designs—reversible—1½ yards square—tassel fringe—real value $4.00 ..... 1.49

FANCY BOBBINET CURTAINING
Wide lace inserting and edge—6 inch ruffle—value .39 and .49 ..... .29

IN RUG DEPARTMENT
Brussels Carpet Rugs—9x10.6 ft.—Oriental Panel or Medallion, also Floral designs—value $13.00 ... 9.98
Wool filled and Granite Art Squares—New Designs and Colorings—
3x2 yds..... 1.48 | 3x3½ yds..... 2.98
3x2½ yds..... 2.19 | 3x4 yds..... 3.49
3x3 yds..... 2.69 | 3x5 yds..... 4.49

BED COVERINGS
11-4 All Wool Natural and Steel Mixed Blankets—also All Wool Plaids—value $7.00 ..... 4.98
Fine White Californias—full size—wide silk binding—value $8.50 ..... 5.98
Crib Blankets—42x56—Fine white California Wool—Friday 2.98
Reversible Robe Blankets—light and dark combinations—were 1.39 .. .79
Full size Crochet Spreads ..... .98
Full size Silkoline Comfortables—plain or ruffled—clean carded cotton filled—value 1.25 ..... .89

WHITE GOODS
Hearn "Good Wear" Long Cloths—12 yard piece 1.49
Yard wide Cambrics—value .10 ..... 6¾
Check and Plaid Nansooks 9¾
40 inch India Linons—slightly imperfect—15 cent quality 6¾

TABLE LINENS
64 inch All Linen cream Damasks—extra heavy—usually 49 cents ..... .39
66 inch All Linen Damasks—full bleached—extra heavy—usually .98. .79

TOWELS AND TOWELLING
All Linen Damask Towels—14x32 ... 8
All Linen Huck—20x39—value .21 ... .16½
All Linen Towelling—16 inch 6¾
Heavy All Linen Towelling ..... .11

DECORATIVE GOODS
Fig'd sateen Lambrequins—were .60. .49
Cretonne Laundry Bags—were .25 .. .19
Satin Damask Lambrequins—rich designs—value 5.00 ..... 3.98
Satin Sofa Pillows—were 1.69 ..... 1.39

TINSEL DADO WINDOW SHADES
Opaque—3x6 ft.—all colors—something new—value .59 ..... .39
Others with extra panel effect ..... .49

SILVERWARE FOR FRIDAY
Rogers Nickel Silver Teaspoons—½ dozen—value .39 ..... .29
Table Spoons and Forks—½ dozen. .49
Silver Plated Dinner Knives—½ dozen—value .69 ..... .55
Quadruple plated Cake Baskets—on foot elaborately engraved—value 3.00 ... 1.98

CUTLERY FOR FRIDAY
Bread Knives—strong Handles—serrated edge—some saw back 5
Dinner Knives and Forks—good steel—bone and ebony handles—set of six each 1.19
Carver and Fork—stag handle—good steel—cimeter blade ..... .98

FRIDAY RIBBON SPECIAL
4 inch Fancy Louisines; plain and Moire Taffetas; 3½ inch Liberty Satins—all shades—regular value .19 ..... .14

TOILET ARTICLES FOR FRIDAY
Imported All Bristle Tooth Brushes. 9
Violet Toilet Ammonia—qt. bottle .. .17
White Castile Soap—3½ lb. bar ..... .24
Fancy Decorated Atomizers ..... .24

LEATHER GOODS
Walrus Grain Wrist Bags—silk lined—inside pocket—Black and colors .... .49
Genuine Seal Chatelaines—patent hook—Champs lined—two pockets .. .98
Leather Dress Suit Cases—steel frame—linen lined—strong corners .. 2.98
Leather Shopping Bags—strong handle—nickel or brass locks—17 and 18 inch—value 1.39 ..... .98

THE "DAISY BELLE" DOLL
Genuine Handwerck—22 inches long—fine bisque head—showing teeth—movable eyes—hand sewed wig—with or without shoes and stockings—exceptional value ..... .98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Venetian and Invisible Stripe Cloths—Black and Colors—Short Jacket and Norfolk Blouse styles—value $12.98. 8.98
Broadcloth, Cheviot and English Mixtures—Blouse and fly front Jackets—value $17.98 ..... 12.98

LADIES' SKIRTS
Broadcloth Dress Skirts—unlined or over drop—stitched and slot seams—value $7.98 ..... 5.98
Cheviot and Homespun Walking Skirts—flare or flounce—side or box pleats—value $5.00 ..... 3.98

LADIES' JACKETS
Castor Monte Carlo Coats—inverted pleat back—high collar—satin lining—value $15.00 ..... 12.98
Oxford and Black Cloth Jackets—with and without velvet collar and silk revers—value $7.98 ..... 5.98

LADIES' WAISTS
Plain and Polka Dot Brilliantine—Black and Navy—side and box pleat with Duchess front—value $2.98 .... 1.98
Plain and Metallic Velvet Waists—Black and colors—centre or side fastenings—button trim 3.98

LADIES' CAPES
Kersey Dress Capes—medium length—tailor stitched—satin lined 4.98
Fine Cloth Capes—deep Collar—satin bands—value $13.00 ..... 10.98

LADIES' WRAPPERS
Flannelette Kimono Robes—plain color borders—value .95 ..... .69
Flannelette Wrappers—yoke effect—flounce skirt—value $1.24 ..... .98

GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Space Required for Holiday Goods.
Prices are in accordance.

LADIES' SILK PETTICOATS
Extra quality Black Taffeta—deep accordion flounce—ruffle finish—dust ruffle—value 5.49 ..... 3.98

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Muslin Gowns—Tucks and 4 insertings of open emb'y—value .50 ..... .39
"Goodwear" Muslin Gowns—high neck, V or Empire—value .98 ..... .69
Cambric Skirts—Lawn flounce with lace insertings—value 1.95 .... 1.25
Cambric and Nainsook Corset Covers—round, square or V neck—value .65 .49
Cambric Corset Covers—value .39 .. .25

WHITE APRONS
Children's Lawn Aprons—emb'd bib—lace edge bretelles—value .49 ..... .29
Maids' and Waitresses' Aprons—fine Lawn—emb'y trim'd—value .49. .39

LADIES' WARM UNDERWEAR
Flannelette Gowns—value .50 ..... .39
Flannelette Skirts—value .35 ..... .24
Canton Flannel Drawers—Cambric ruffle ..... .39
Emb'y ruffle ..... .49

LADIES' CORSETS
Sateen and Coutille—long lengths—sizes 18 and 19—girdle sizes 20 to 26—value .50 to 1.25 ..... .39
Misses' Corsets with straps—regular value 49 cents ..... .19

GIRLS' CASHMERE DRESSES
Red, Brown, Green and Blue—Plaid Silk—Tucked Yokes—Blouse front and Bertha—braid and gilt buttons—4 to 14 yrs.—value $4.50 .. 1.93

BOYS' SUITS
Double Breast and Norfolk—All Wool Cheviots and Mixtures—6 to 16 years, value $2.98 ..... 1.98
value $3.98 ..... 2.98
value $4.48 ..... 3.98
"Hearn Special" Double Breast Suits—Rough Cheviot—double seat and knees—7 to 16 yrs 4.00
Short Pant Vest Suits—10 to 16 yrs—All Wool Cheviot 2.48

BOYS' LONG OVERCOATS
Oxford and Brown Meltons—6 to 14 yrs.—value $4.50 ..... 2.98
Oxford Frieze and Twills—6 to 16 yrs.—value $6.00 ..... 3.98
Single and Double Breast styles—6 to 16 yrs.—value $7.50 ..... 5.00

BOYS' WAISTS, PANTS, etc.
Knee Pants—All Wool Cheviots and Corduroys—4 to 16 yrs ..... .39
Youths' Long Trousers—all wool Navy, also Stripes and Mixtures—14 to 20 yrs.—value 3.00 ..... 1.98
All Wool Flannel Waists and Blouses—Navy and Red—4 to 13 yrs ..... .49
Cloth Yachts, Cadets, Tams, Golfs, also Wool Toques and Angora Tams—value 50 cents ..... .39

BABIES' WEAR
Emb'd and Corded Silk Caps—silk lined—chiffon ruches—value .79 .49
Little Children's Picture Bonnets—velvet crowns—value 1.50 ..... .98
Long Bedford Cord Cloaks—lace insertings and braid—value 2.69 .... 1.98
Short Nainsook and Lawn Dresses—yoke and French effect—value 1.49. .95

HOSIERY
Ladies' Heavy Fleece Cotton—Fast Black—double soles 12½
Children's all wool Heavy Rib Cotton, double Knees, Heels and Toes—all sizes—value .35 ..... .24

WOVEN UNDERWEAR
Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Vests—long or short sleeves—Pants to match ... .24
Boys' Natural Merino Shirts and Drawers—silk bound—all sizes ..... .49

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Heavy Domet Night Shirts—cut long and full—value .65 ..... .49
Health Underwear—Wool Fleece Shirts and Drawers—value 1.00 ..... .47

LACES
Venise Allovers—White, Butter and Arabian—value 1.25 ..... .98
Venise Galloons—value .25 ..... .15

LADIES' NECKWEAR
Stitched Taffeta Stocks—double tabs with chiffon jabot—color and black. 1.79
Twice around Net Ties—Venise applique ends—value .98 ..... .49

STAMPED LINENS
Momie Table Covers—34 inch—drawn work and knot fringe ..... .39
Hemstitch Openwork Tray Covers. .19
Wash Stand Scarfs ..... .24
Pillow Shams—2 in. H. S. hem—assorted designs—usually .29 ..... .19
Washable Filo and Rope Emb'y Silks—best shades—also black and white—skein—usually 5 cents 3
Floss Silks—usually 45 cents ..... .29

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light southwest winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,499. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SETTLEMENT OF COAL STRIKE MAY BE NEAR

Plan to Effect It Outside of the Commission.

A COMPROMISE THE BASIS

Proposition to Grant a Ten Per Cent. Increase of Pay, a Nine Hour Day and Trade Agreements.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 21.—The mine workers, through their representatives, have agreed with the mine owners to attempt to adjust the differences existing between them outside the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. The proposition was made on a compromise basis, and negotiations, it is expected, will be entered upon at once, with a reasonable hope of settlement with the aid of the arbitrators.

The rough proposition which is to form the basis of negotiations is a 10 per cent. increase in wages, a nine-hour work day, and trade agreements between the miners and the company by whom they are employed. The only one of the four demands not touched upon is that of weighing coal by the legal ton.

It was agreed to-night by the miners' representatives and the attorneys for the coal companies to ask the commission to adjourn to-morrow until Wednesday, Dec. 3. It is likely the request will be granted.

Few persons were aware that an attempt would be made at an outside settlement until it was practically so intimated by Judge Gray, the Chairman of the commission, who read a carefully prepared announcement. The move, one of the most important in the whole history of the coal strike, created a mild sensation when it became known. It is said it was all brought about by both sides seeing that the proceedings before the Commission would be interminable. In the intermingling of the lawyers for both sides the outside agreement proposition was broached and taken up.

It cannot be officially stated which party made the proposition first. An attorney for one of the railroads said it came from the miners' side, while one lawyer for the miners said it came from the operators. It is generally believed, however, that the operators were the first to make the proposition. Wayne MacVeagh, who carried on such a brilliant cross-examination of President Mitchell, is given credit for bringing about the present situation. He went to New York after he finished with Mr. Mitchell and had a conference with certain persons connected with the coal industry, among them, it is reported, J. Pierpont Morgan. He was in New York to-day in connection with the matter.

The Commissioners were informed of the new turn of affairs last night. The subject did not directly come up in the public hearing to-day, and the adjournment proposition was made ostensibly to permit both sides to complete their work of preparing documentary evidence. Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, one of Mr. Mitchell's attorneys, brought the matter out when, near the close of to-day's session, he suggested that the miners be given a little more time.

Judge Gray in reply said that the commission would be very glad to co-operate in the matter. "We have been aware for some time," he said, "that while the testimony that has been adduced has been very interesting, and I will not say that it has not been of value, still it has not yet borne directly upon the points at issue between the parties to this controversy."

After delivering this, the Chairman read the announcement which had been prepared by the commission in advance. It was as follows:

"According to the suggestion just made by counsel that an interval of time be taken for the preparation of the documentary evidence and for a possible agreement as to certain facts and figures which would forward the work of the commission, the commission desires to express the hope that an effort will be made by the parties to come to an agreement upon nearly all, if not all, the matters now in controversy, and that they will adopt the suggestion heretofore made by the commission to counsel on both sides; that we aid them in such an effort by our conciliatory offices. It seems to us that many of the conditions complained of, and which have been the subject and study of our examination, might be better remedied by the parties to the controversy approaching the subject in a proper spirit and with the purpose of fairly adjusting them. We hope, gentlemen, that the interval of time to be granted may be availed of with this end in view. Of course, in the meantime, we shall proceed with the work before us as we have begun it."

After this announcement, Everett Warren of counsel for the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company suggested an adjournment of a week or ten days. In order to give all parties an opportunity to confer on the new state of affairs an adjournment was taken at 12:45 until to-morrow morning. It is probable the suggestion for a week or ten days' adjournment will be adopted. During the entire proceedings the matter of a settlement was not spoken of except what was contained in the commission's announcement.

It was learned to-night that not all the large companies have yet assented to the proposed outside agreement, but that in all probability they will consent, and continue to work as a unit as they did during the strike. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company is one of the corporations, it is understood, which has not yet been heard from on the matter. Those which are said to be in the agreement scheme are the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Erie Company, which controls the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether the proposal to settle differences among themselves will meet with success. It has been realized that at least two of the four demands of the miners—that for a uniform wage scale and the weighing of coal—cannot be satisfactorily settled in the hearing room, but must be fixed up at the mines. There are upward of 360 collieries, and there are hardly any two of them alike. It is argued by the operators that there must be a different scale for each one on account of the varying conditions, and that a uniform wage scale, which is one of the miners' demands, is impossible. Regarding the weighing of coal the operators say that it would be impossible to grant the demand as presented by the miners because of the non-existence of machinery or system by which a miner can be paid for the 2,240 pounds of prepared coal. It will have to be done, they say, through the present system of averages.

The proposed contract with each company does not carry with it a recognition of the union, and on that ground it is not likely that the two parties will be able to settle it without resort to the Arbitration Commission.

BIG SWINDLE ALLEGED.

John H. Dalton, a Chicago Politician, Said to Have Defrauded Newspapers Out of $560,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—That John H. Dalton, a North Side politician and saloon keeper, swindled about 28,000 newspapers in the United States and foreign countries and cleared at least $560,000 through his scheme, is what United States District Attorneys Bethea and Morrison hope to show in the Federal Court in the next few days. Post Office Inspector Ketcham gives this estimate of the profits of the indicted politician.

Dalton is being tried in the Federal court on a charge of fraudulent use of the mails in the name of the Independent Advertising Agency. While his alleged victims are numbered in the thousands, the indictment shows only three names of publishers who are said to have been victimized by Dalton's advertising scheme. These complainants are A. M. Willoughby of The Greenburg (Ind.) Review, A. F. Dunlap of The West Salem (Ohio) Reporter, and C. H. Peterson of The Wesley (Iowa) News.

Louis E. Ogle, also indicted, is said to have made a full confession of Dalton's methods to the Government Attorneys and he will be an important witness against his ex-partner. Ex-Alderman John H. Colvin and ex-United States Marshal John W. Arnold were among the first witnesses for the prosecution to-day. The former said he was given ten shares of stock in the Advertising Agency in 1900 and elected President without his knowledge. Mr. Arnold testified that he also received ten shares of stock from Dalton and was made Vice President without his consent. Both declare that they resigned their offices as soon as they became suspicious of Dalton's scheme.

ASSESSMENTS IN BOSTON.

Total Valuation of Estate, $1,191,261,900—Number of Persons Assessed, 215,707.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The Assessor's annual report of aggregates of polls, property, taxes, &c., as assessed in Boston, May 1, 1902, returned to the Secretary of State shows the following:

Total valuation of assessed estate, $1,191,261,900; total value of assessed real estate $957,450,700, divided as follows: On buildings, $384,297,550; on land, $573,153,150.

Assessed valuation of personal estate, exclusive of resident bank stock, $220,000,100; on resident bank stock, $12,821,100; total, $233,811,200.

The number of residents assessed on property was: Of individuals, 42,639; all others, 12,202. Total, 54,841.

The number of non-residents assessed on property was 7,262, of whom 6,368 were individuals and 894 firms, corporations, institutions, trustees, associations, &c.

The number of persons assessed was 215,707, of whom 153,604 were for poll tax only.

The number of male polls assessed was 171,540. There were 17,936 poll tax payers owning property. The tax on personal estates was $3,460,405.76; on real estate, $14,170,270.36; on polls, $343,080; total, $17,973,756.12; the number of dwelling houses assessed was 65,600.

The increase of land valuation over that of last year was $25,906,550, and of buildings, $6,506,650; total increase, $32,413,200.

LOCAL OPTION FOR VERMONT.

Legislature Passes a Bill and the People Will Vote on It in January.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 21.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day passed the Local Option-High License bill, with referendum attached, after defeating several amendments, and the bill will be submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in January. Should a majority then declare in favor of the bill the law will go into effect on the first Tuesday in March next.

The amendment to allow women to vote on the referendum was defeated, 138 to 67. As passed by the two branches there is a slight variance in the bill regarding the distribution of fines and dues, which will undoubtedly be adjusted later by concurrent action.

In the House there was a spirited debate on the amendment to substitute the Bettell Dispensary bill, which was favored by the minority of the Temperance Committee; but it was finally rejected.

ROBBED ON SIXTH AVENUE CAR.

Four Daring Thieves Steal Scarfpin of an Atlantic City Hotel Man.

Abraham Freeman, who said he was the proprietor of a hotel at Atlantic City, was robbed of a diamond scarfpin valued at $300 on a north-bound Sixth Avenue car at Thirty-ninth Street after the theatre last night.

Mr. Freeman was the last of a party of seven to board the car, which was crowded, so he remained on the platform. Four rough-looking men closed in upon him immediately. One struck him, while another snatched the pin and ran, the others following. Detectives Curran and O'Neil were put on the case, and have a derby hat dropped by the fleeing thief as their only clue.

STRAWBERRIES IN NOVEMBER.

Nasturtiums and Raspberries, Too, in Massachusetts—Fruit Trees Blossoming.

Special to The New York Times.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—Fifty big, ripe strawberries were picked at Marshfield Hills yesterday on the farm of Herbert Ford, where they have grown since last Summer, out of doors and unprotected from the weather. Nearly every one of those picked measured over three inches in circumference.

A quantity of nasturtiums were picked out of doors at North Marshfield resident got a handful of raspberries from his vines, and at Standish Village several pear trees have begun to blossom for the second time this year. Several peach growers here have only recently harvested their crop, while several farmers have secured a third crop of hay.

J. G. Bennett to Build an Airship.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Figaro announces that James Gordon Bennett and the Marquis de Dion have undertaken the construction of a steerable balloon, planned by the Marquis.

Yale-Harvard Football.

The two college squads in 16-page Pictorial Review, with full analysis of both teams by Morris Upham Ely, Yale quarterback of '88, in to-day's Commercial Advertiser; 5 cents at all newsstands; 40 pages in all.—Adv.

20 Hours 'Twixt New York & Chicago via the Pennsylvania Special. Official Stenographers, Ladies' Maids, and Stock Reports are special features.—Adv.

"White" suits Man that Knows. You know Scotch the bitter you like it.—Adv.

MIGHTY GAS JET BLAZES IN LOWER FIFTH AVENUE

Main Broken by Falling Footbridge at Lord & Taylor Annex.

Escaping Illuminant Is Set Afire by Sparks from Electric Wire—Display Lasts Two Hours.

Illuminating gas, escaping at the rate of 1,000 cubic feet a minute from a broken 6-inch main in the busiest part of Lower Fifth Avenue, last night became ignited by sparks from a broken electric light wire. Flames shot high in the air and attracted thousands of spectators.

A temporary footbridge over an excavation at 120 and 131 Fifth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, where P. H. McDonald & Co., contractors, at 41 West Thirty-third Street, are engaged in building the foundation of a nine-story annex to the establishment of Lord & Taylor, fell, leaving a big hole in a six-inch gas main, which had been laid bare by the excavation. It also carried with it an electric light pole, tearing the insulation from the wire and breaking it.

At one end of the footbridge which extends from curb to curb there is a tool shanty which is also used as a shelter by S. W. Seeley, the night watchman. At 5:30 o'clock last night, after the workmen had gone, Seeley was in the shanty, when he heard a creaking noise and felt the bridge slowly giving way. He had just time to rush to safety himself and warn some pedestrians when the bridge crashed to the bottom of the excavation. The iron stoop of the adjoining house, at 127 Fifth Avenue, sagged about four feet. It was explained last night by the contractors that the falling of the bridge had been caused by the shifting of quicksand.

Seeley ran to the Wallace Hotel, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and asked the proprietor, W. H. Dunn, to notify the contractors over the telephone. While he was telephoning every light in the hotel went out.

A repairer from the gas company had just arrived, and was about to go down into the excavation to locate the leak when he was dragged back by Policeman Reilly, who noticed a play of bluish sparks about the torn electric wires. A moment later a sheet of roaring flame shot upward fanlike to a height of almost twenty feet.

That was about half an hour after the bridge had fallen, and crowds were pouring from the office buildings in the vicinity. For a while there was great alarm in the neighboring structures.

A fire alarm was sent in, but the firemen soon saw that they could not extinguish the blaze. For more than two hours it burned, illuminating the sky and shedding a weird, ruddy glow over the walls of the adjacent tall buildings.

Two street gangs from the Consolidated Gas Company worked for more than an hour before they could get to the valves of the main below the asphalt, about a block away on either side. Then they turned the gas off, and the fire went out. They kept on at work, but it was several hours before the service was restored to the district.

R. H. McDonald, the contractor; Michael Sweeney, foreman of the work, and Watchman Seeley were arrested and taken to the Tenderloin Station, but were released at once.

CONDITION OF MR. SCHWAB.

Reports from Abroad State That the Steel Trust President Is in Good Health.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—It is said that Charles M. Schwab, instead of being an invalid and upon the point of giving up his administration of affairs in the United States Steel Corporation, is reported actually in robust health, and as having no intention of resigning.

Letters and cablegrams received by friends and relatives in this city and vicinity from Mr. Schwab state that he is enjoying the best of health, and will return to the United States about Eastertide.

It had been originally intended to return about New Year, but Mrs. Kinsey, Mrs. Schwab's mother, and Mr. and Mrs. John Schwab, Mr. Schwab's parents, sailed from New York on Tuesday to join the party abroad and in order to entertain them the trip has been extended until about April 1.

Before leaving members of the party received word from Mr. Schwab regarding his health, and since they left Braddock other friends and relatives have received messages and letters from him, in which the statement was made regarding his improvement, and that he has no intention of resigning.

The C. M. Schwab Manual Training School, erected by the President of the United States Steel Corporation at a cost of $100,000, will be occupied some time next week. The formal dedication will not take place until Mr. Schwab's return from Europe.

FOUND $3,500 IN A SHOE.

Chicago Shoemaker Received Fifteen Cents for Returning the Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—In a shoe left in his shop to be repaired Axel Sorenson, a crippled shoemaker of this city, found $3,500 to-day.

The money was in the possession of Sorenson for just two hours, when the owner returned, saying: "I think I lost a little package in here."

On describing a pocketbook in which the money was contained, Sorenson returned the property, and for his reward was paid 15 cents for the work in repairing the shoe.

OLD STATE TAVERN BURNED.

Destruction of the Greenfield Centre Hotel, Near Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 21.—Greenfield Center, a mountain hamlet seven miles distant from this place, suffered the loss of an ancient landmark at an early hour this morning. It was the total destruction by fire of the well-known tavern called the Greenfield Center Hotel, owned and conducted by Henry Bishop.

All of the occupants barely escaped and saved nothing. The barns and sheds were saved. The loss is placed at $4,000. Insurance, $2,900.

The tavern, almost a century old, was in its early history made famous as a neutral zone for political conventions and similar gatherings, and was one of the best patronized road houses in this section of the State. It reached its highest popularity almost a generation ago, when it was owned and managed by Capt. John Erkenbrack of this place, who is now in the ninety-fifth year of his age and is still hale and hearty.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure."
"Buy of the makers." "We are the makers."
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Thanksgiving Day Number.
The 8-page Pictorial Review, in two colors, with text by Arthur Conan Doyle. Advertising 40 pages in all. At all newsstands, 5 cents.—Adv.

TO RETIRE SENATOR HAWLEY?

His Capacity for Public Service Is Considered Ended, Report Says—Possible Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch from Hartford says: "During the Summer months Senator Hawley was so feeble that it was feared that he would not be able to return again to Washington, but he went back to his home in the National Capital about a month ago.

"Now the news comes from Washington that he may not be seen again in his place in the Senate. It is hardly expected that he will resign his office, but his capacity for public service is considered ended, and the time for the choice of his successor is at hand. That it will be the duty of this Legislature to elect two United States Senators is now regarded as a certainty. Senator Platt is assured of a re-election without a contest.

"For Senator Hawley's place the rivalry will be sharp. Ex-Gov. Bulkeley and Samuel Fessenden of Stamford will make the greatest effort of their lives to gain the honor, and Gov. McLean is likely to be a third candidate. But Mr. Bulkeley is now very strong with the rural members of the Legislature, and will come very near to winning an election. Both he and Mr. Fessenden are more than sixty years of age, and as Senator Platt seems likely to serve out one more term at least in the Senate the coming opportunity will be in the nature of a 'last call' for both of them."

SHOT SHEEP-KILLING WOLF.

The Animal Had Committed Many Depredations in Massachusetts and in This State.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 21.—The first wolf that has been seen in Berkshire County in twoscore of years was shot to-day in Stephentown by William H. Hatch.

This animal had been committing great depredations in the western part of the county and in New York State. It had been getting into sheep folds, and it is claimed by the farmers that it had killed probably more than a hundred sheep within the last three months. The farmers in Hancock, Lebanon, and Stephentown have offered a reward of $100 for the capture of this wolf. It stood about three feet in height and weighed 150 pounds.

The wolf yesterday attacked a cow which was lacerated so badly that it had to be killed.

It is thought that the wolf had a mate, which will have to be killed before sheep and cattle are safe.

SENATOR DEPEW'S CAT.

A Wondeful Feline Is "Tom," Which Is Said to Smile at His Master's Jokes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Among the cats that may compete in the Cat Show to be held here next month is a handsome gray fellow belonging to Senator Depew. The cat bears the name Tom. It is not known whether or not he is named for the Senator's distinguished colleague from New York, but it can be said that Tom is clever and tricky and devoted beyond measure to his master and mistress. That Tom can think can scarcely be doubted. He is very sagacious and frequently outwits his master. It is said he has learned to smile at the Senator's jokes.

Tom has learned a trick that is often shown to guests at the Depew home. Under the dining room table is an electric bell for the purpose of summoning a servant. Whenever Tom is fastened up in the dining room he immediately jumps on this button and pushes it with great vigor until some one arrives and lets him out. Whether by accident or otherwise Tom has learned that whenever the button under the table was pushed some one entered the door, thus opening it.

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

An Advance by the Pennsylvania on Some Articles Jan. 1, an Official States.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—"There will be an advance in some freight rates with the new year, not much of a one, however," said Sutherland M. Prevost, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to-night.

"I saw in the papers this morning that rates in steel and iron will be increased 20 per cent. This is not so. Nothing has as yet been decided upon, but any advance made will be moderate. There is no idea of making horizontal advance in all rates. Many rates will not be disturbed at all."

An official of the Pennsylvania who assists in traffic management said:

"The freight on iron and steel products will be advanced 8 or 10 per cent. by the Pennsylvania Jan. 1. There would also be an advance on heavy and cumbersome commodities such as stone, sand, brick, dressed beef, and provisions will be advanced on Jan. 1. That will be simply restoring the rate ruling in January last year. The rate is always reduced in the Spring and increased Jan. 1.

"Another increase is coming, and that is on grain and grain products. They will be advanced 2½ cents per 100 pounds on Dec. 8, a little more than 1 cent a bushel. This increase was decided upon weeks ago by the Trunk Line Association, and the advance had nothing to do with the freight congestion at Pittsburg or any other point."

LESS RED TAPE FOR TOURISTS.

Siberian Railway Congress Secured Concessions from Government.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 21.—Edmund Burnham, a civil engineer of New York, has arrived at Vladivostok, with news that the Siberian Railway Congress, which recently completed its work, has secured from the Russian Government important concessions in the way of removing restrictions from travel in Siberia.

Most burdensome of these have been those requiring travelers to have their passports examined and vised by officials stationed in out-of-the-way places, which occasioned vexatious delays to travelers who wished to deviate from through schedule.

The results obtained have been desired by American transcontinental lines, and particularly the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. Mr. Burnham says that, commencing next Spring, it will be possible to travel from Moscow straight to Dalny and thence to Peking or Vladivostok without breaking the journey or having to conform to red tape restrictions heretofore prevailing.

A MEMORY OF NEW BUFFALO.

Government Sale Marks the Littleness of Chicago's Old Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Sixty years ago indications were that New Buffalo would outstrip Chicago, and in preparation for the expected growth the Government selected a piece of ground at the junction of Galien River and Lake Michigan and declared it the New Buffalo Lighthouse reservation.

But trade refused to obey the dictum of the Government and in a few years New Buffalo was known only as a trading station. The New Buffalo lighthouse was never built and the Government will sell the site Dec. 16.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader all the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

Briarcliff Milk—Hundreds of thriving children attest its rare goodness and value.—Adv.

In General.
Dewar's Scotch whiskey is away the smoothest.—Adv.

MINISTER HUNTER'S SON KILLS A MAN

He Then Seeks an Asylum in the American Legation.

MOB DEMANDS SURRENDER

Excitement in Guatemala Where the Affray Occurred—Legation Secretary Implicated—An International Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Word received here says that a howling mob now surrounds the United States Legation in Guatemala, demanding that the Secretary of Legation and the son of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the Minister, be given up to Justice for the murder of an American. Dr. Hunter is standing by his son and claiming that he has the right of asylum in the Legation. The situation is extremely serious, and while confidence is felt here in the ability of the Guatemalan Government to prevent an attack upon the Legation building, it is regarded as highly probable that a conflict will follow the first attempt to get the refugees out of the country.

The murdered man is said to be a William Fitzgerald, who came from Grand Rapids, Mich. According to a cablegram from Consul General McNally, he was shot four times by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and thereupon young Hunter and the Secretary of Legation, J. O. Bailey of Kentucky, who seems to have been mixed up in the affray, fled to the Legation and claimed sanctuary there. Details are meagre. The cablegram, rather by suggestion than by direct statement, gave ground for an inference that the killing was provoked.

ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

While the details given out by the State Department are few, there is little attempt to conceal the alarm which is felt here. The main reliance of the department is on the Guatemalan Government to prevent any overt attack upon the legation which this country would be obliged to resent. That an attempt will be made to get Hunter and Bailey away from the legation to a ship bound for America is expected by the officials here. Fitzgerald, it is understood, has had many friends in Guatemala, and the mob which is now surrounding the legation building is not thought likely to let Hunter get away without more trouble. The situation is delicate, and the department intends to be very cautious in its procedure.

It is asserted that Hunter is within his rights in giving his son asylum. The right of asylum has a far wider interpretation in South American countries than elsewhere, but even in other countries, it is said, Hunter would be within his rights.

Not much is known of the personality of young Hunter, and it is impossible to learn definitely whether or not he was actually connected officially with the United States Legation at Guatemala City at the time of the killing. That he had been a clerk or typewriter in the legation is established, but in some quarters it is said that connection had been terminated for some time. This may be a very important point in settling the question of exemption of young Hunter from arrest, for a legation attaché or employe enjoys a large part of the exemptions conferred by international law on an Ambassador or Minister.

Another point that may operate in Hunter's favor is his kinship to the Minister. This fact might be regarded as sufficient to base a claim of exemption upon. However, the State Department is moving with caution in this matter, preferring to develop all the facts before establishing an important precedent.

The excitement in the neighborhood of the legation in Guatemala City has made it difficult for the State Department to obtain any information from any unbiased person connected with the legation, and not involved in the affray. Therefore it is probable that it will await some application from the Guatemalan authorities for the surrender of young Hunter and decide Hunter's claim to exemption from arrest on the basis of all facts presented.

If the young man should be spirited out of the country there would be a denial of justice, for there is no extradition treaty with Guatemala, and, even if there were, he could not be extradited on his return to the United States. Still less could he be punished here for a crime committed in Guatemala. While the answer of the United States to a request for surrender will depend on the nature of the information received from our agents in Guatemala, it may be said that the Administration has no desire to invoke a technicality to protect the author of a murder from punishment, and that if the state of facts seems to warrant the conclusion that such would be the result of denying Guatemala's application, the application will be granted.

It is suggested here that the shooting affray may have been the result of the recent relief of Dr. Hunter from his post as Minister. It marks the climax of a tempestuous career in Guatemala, in which Minister Hunter, his son, Secretary Bailey, and Consul General McNally have had more adventures than usually fall to the lot of diplomats. Dr. Hunter has resigned, and now awaiting the arrival of his successor, Leslie Combs of Kentucky, who already has been appointed. It had been hoped that the Minister and his retinue would manage to get out of the country without any more trouble, instead of which they are entangled in an affair which promises more trouble for the State Department than anything that has happened in Central America for a long time.

TROUBLES OF THE MINISTER.

Complaints against Dr. Hunter and his family have been more numerous than those against any other diplomat in the service of the Government. From a time shortly after his arrival in Guatemala, in 1897, to the present there has been a storm of charges and demands that he be relieved. Once charges were made against him relating to some furniture, which, it was asserted, belonged to Mme. Barrios, widow of the Dictator. The State Department, however, found no ground for interference on account of this matter.

On another occasion his son, the young man who is now figuring in an international incident, was accused of misconduct by the wife of a railroad man in Guatemala. Dr. Hunter himself has been charged by Americans with siding with the Guatemalan Government against American interests. The charges have been too numerous to catalogue. There has been a constant warfare between the Hunters and Bailey on one side and McNally on the other. McNally has made charges against Hunter and Hunter against McNally. Bailey always sided with Hunter, and incurred McNally's enmity.

The State Department has never found cause to interfere, but the evidence of Hunter's unpopularity among the Americans in Guatemala has been so numerous that the department has been quietly desirous that some way could be found to get him out of the country. The Guatemalans have always been well satisfied with Hunter. That fact may stand Hunter in good stead now, but the State Department understands that popular feeling is thoroughly aroused in consequence of the shooting of Fitzgerald.

FITZGERALD FROM MICHIGAN.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21.—William A. Fitzgerald, formerly United States Consul at Champerico, Guatemala, who was shot by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the United States Minister there, was the eldest son of William Fitzgerald of this city, District Inspector of the Michigan Car Service Association. The first and only news of the shooting received by the father up to a late hour to-night was contained in the Associated Press dispatch late this afternoon. He is anxiously awaiting further information, and Congressman William Alden Smith has communicated with the State Department to that end.

Young Fitzgerald was twenty-six years old, the eldest of six sons, and went to Guatemala about eight years ago on a trip of adventure after completing his school work. While there he became attached to the Guatemala Government Service, and two years later was appointed Consul at Champerico by President McKinley. He resigned this office after serving something over a year, and again entered the service of the President of Guatemala, one of his chief duties being to entertain foreign visitors. He was of an adventurous disposition, but never quarrelsome.

His father said to-night that he was in the dark concerning the shooting of his son.

"I cannot understand it at all," said he. "Will has never mentioned any trouble with Hunter or any one else down there. I never heard of this Hunter until told this evening that he is a son of the United States Minister. Ever since Will went to Guatemala I have feared for his safety because of the turbulent times they have down there. But I can only guess at this affair until I receive the particulars."

Young Fitzgerald was popular here and the news of the shooting has caused a sensation.

YOUNG HUNTER'S ESCAPADES.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 21.—W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the American Minister to Guatemala, is widely known in Kentucky, his home. Since his father's appointment by President McKinley, he has been the Minister's private secretary.

Some months ago it was reported that young Hunter, who is twenty-five years old, had gotten into serious trouble in Guatemala. He was charged by a wealthy citizen of Guatemala with insulting his wife at one of the club's there. Shortly after this came rumors of Minister Hunter's recall and stories that reflected on his son are alleged to have resulted in the departure of the latter from the country.

Young Hunter figured in a social affair in Louisville, which was extensively aired about a year ago. Dr. Hunter and his son came to Louisville last Winter. Young Hunter was taken seriously ill while here, and for a time his life was despaired of.

James G. Bailey, Secretary of the Legation, is about thirty-five years old and his home is thought to be at Middlesborough. He was a candidate six years ago on the Republican ticket for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, but was defeated.

Dr. Hunter's oldest son, William, is a resident of Louisville. He has had no information on the tragedy except that contained in the press dispatches.

William Fitzgerald, whom young Hunter shot and killed to-day, made charges about a year ago against Dr. Hunter. He criticised sharply the way in which Dr. Hunter conducted his office, and made some serious reflections on the Minister.

Fitzgerald, while on a trip to this country, gave out an interview at New Orleans, in which he spoke of Dr. Hunter and his son severely. He announced that he would prefer charges against Dr. Hunter at Washington, but the matter was never taken up by the State Department. The bad feeling which grew out of Fitzgerald's charges against the Hunters, it is believed here was responsible for the shocking tragedy to-day.

Minister Hunter has had trouble also on his own account. Five months ago the widow of the late President Barrios of Guatemala filed charges at Washington against the Minister. She claimed she was invited to be the guest at the American Legation, and that after she had visited there for several months Minister Hunter presented her with a bill for board amounting to $3,600.

Being without ready funds she claimed that the Minister confiscated her Parisian furniture and coach and horses valued at $6,000. These and other charges against Dr. Hunter and his son are said to have been responsible for the Minister's resignation a few days ago.

HUNTER'S STORMY CAREER.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, whose son, it is alleged, shot and killed William Fitzgerald of Grand Rapids, Mich., was appointed Nov. 8, 1897, by President McKinley. His appointment came after a long, unsuccessful struggle before the Kentucky Legislature to be elected as a Republican to the United States Senate.

Dr. Hunter was sent to Central America in 1897. In 1899 the feeling against Minister Hunter began to manifest itself. It culminated September of that year in a "round robin" to Secretary of State Hay asking the recall of Minister Hunter. This was signed by almost all the leading American business men, not only of Honduras and Guatemala, but of Nicaragua and San Salvador as well. Neglect of duty and corruption were charged. It was alleged that the Minister was entangled in private schemes with the officials of these Central American countries. This resulted, the "round robin" alleged, in unfitting the occupant for his post and made him a poor man for the American residents to go to with complaints of grievances. In short, grievances were paid no attention to, whatever, according to the communication to Secretary Hay.

Dr. Hunter's son, W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., now accused of murder, was in Kentucky with Mrs. Hunter on a visit at the time of the appearance of the round robin. He sought to explain away the round robin by saying that it was spite work by the stockholders of the Guatemala Northern Railroad Company, all of whom were Americans. Because certain things were not going their way they were displeased, said young Hunter.

It was further alleged that Guatemala was $50,000,000 in debt following the revolution, which was marked, among other things, by the assassination of President Barrios, and of that sum a large part was owing to American claimants. It was because these claims were not pressed with great vigor by the American Minister, his son said, that feeling was high against his father. It was explained that the new President was doing all in his power to liquidate these claims, but the claims of European countries had to have attention paid to them also, hence the Americans were forced to bide their time to a certain extent.

Nothing came of the round robin. In the latter part of April of this year, however, more trouble arose. The widow of President Barrio made affidavit before Vice Consul General Richard Weskatt, in London, that Dr. Hunter had retained illegally property belonging to her. She said that he excused his action on the ground that she was indebted to him for thirteen weeks' board at the United States Legation. Senorita Barrios said that she had sought safety at the legation presided over by Dr. Hunter, as she took it for granted that she would be welcome, inasmuch as she and her husband had extended every courtesy to the American Minister preceding the revolution. She said there was no talk of a contract regarding her stay at the legation.

At the time of these later charges, Dr. Hunter happened to be on a visit home to Kentucky. He declared them without proper foundation. Since then, however, there has been more friction between the American Minister and his fellow-countrymen, which recently resulted in his recall and the appointment of Leslie Combs of Kentucky as his successor. Dr. Hunter has been holding his post pending the arrival of the new appointee.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially blended for gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

The Train of the Century
is the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago via the New York Central and Lake Shore, "The 20th Century Limited."—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of dairy fed, fat, young pigs, delicately seasoned with special spices. 15c a two-pound package. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

STURGIS TO DISMISS FIRE CHIEF CROKER

Decision Reached Against Mayor Low's Wishes and Advice.

Appeal Will Be Promptly Taken—Commissioner's Own Position May Be Vacated by Removal or Resignation.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, will, if the decision of last night holds, next week, probably on Monday, be found guilty of several of the seven charges, embracing fifteen specifications, preferred against him by Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, and will be sentenced to dismissal from the Fire Department. In rendering this judgment, Commissioner Sturgis will oppose Mayor Low's wishes and act against his advice, and his own position may be vacated either by removal or resignation.

John J. Delany, counsel for Chief Croker, will promptly appeal from Commissioner Sturgis's findings, judgment, and sentence, and has not a doubt that a decision of reinstatement will be handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Mayor Low was asked last evening:

"Is it not a fact that you and Fire Commissioner Sturgis have been unable to agree on the disposition that should be made of the Chief Croker charges, that Mr. Sturgis insists upon dismissing the Chief against your judgment on the case, that he has determined to do so, and that this determination of his carries with it his and your understanding that he, Mr. Sturgis, must resign or be removed?"

"I have nothing to say," replied Mr. Low.

Commissioner Sturgis was shown the question put to Mayor Low and given his answer and he replied:

"My answer is that of the Mayor: 'I have nothing to say.'"

Chief Croker's fate was decided at a conference held from 8 P. M. Thursday night to 2 A. M. yesterday, at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, the Mayor's residence. Present at the prolonged discussion were Mayor Low, Commissioner Sturgis, Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, and his assistants, Capt. A. F. Cosby and C. S. Whitman, who represented the Law Department at the trial of the Chief; ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield, who is counsel for the "Pinkies," the organization of ex-Foreman James D. Clifford, Chief Croker's relentless foe, and who is "slated" to succeed Commissioner Sturgis; James B. Reynolds, the Mayor's Secretary; John C. Clark, the Mayor's legal adviser, and William Leary, Secretary of the Fire Department.

The meeting was due to the culmination of several situations and to a request from Commissioner Sturgis for a rehearsing and a full discussion of the charges against and the trial of Chief Croker. On the night of Nov. 14, at his home, the Mayor reviewed the evidence adduced at the trial of the Chief with Corporation Counsel Rives and others. The session was a long one, but when it ended the Mayor was convinced that Mr. Sturgis would make a serious mistake that would reflect on his own administration were he to find the Chief guilty and dismiss him. There is excellent authority for asserting that Mr. Rives was firmly of this conviction.

VIEWS OF MAYOR LOW.

The Mayor found that in the majority of the charges and specifications the evidence against the accused was disproved or of a character that would not warrant a judgment of reprimand. When the evidence for the prosecution and defense came to a balance the situation was about the same as in a jury trial when the trial judge would demur to taking the case from the jury and directing a verdict for the defendant, but send it to the jury, expecting the same verdict. These considerations, however, did not apply to the charges that the Chief unlawfully converted public property by storing or storing hose at the Polo Grounds and at Newtown Creek, but the Mayor was convinced that if Chief Croker were dismissed on these specifications the Appellate Division would promptly reverse the judgment.

The Mayor entered the conference on Thursday night intent on swaying Commissioner Sturgis to take his view of the case, but failed signally to make him abandon his resolve to act on his conviction that several of the charges were proved, and that the only adequate punishment he could inflict was dismissal from the department. It was finally decided by the Mayor that Commissioner Sturgis should have the rights and prerogatives of trial judge and Commissioner in deciding Chief Croker's case, with the distinct understanding that a judgment of dismissal so far from having the approval or sanction of the Mayor, would be against his advice, wishes, and judgment, and be an unfair finding. Mr. Sturgis is said to have left the conference abruptly two hours before it adjourned.

Chief Croker was tried on the following charges and specifications:

Charge and Specification I.—Failing to safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel by enforcing legal requirements.

Charge II.—Incompetency: Specification I.—Improper management of the Wicke fire, First Avenue and Thirty-first Street, Jan. 31, 1902; Specification II.—Improper management of the Updegrove fire in East Tenth Street, Nov. 28, 1901; Specification III.—Improper management of the Park Avenue Hotel and Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire, Feb. 21, 1902.

Char

and comment to a printed statement that more than a year ago a plot was hatched to depose Chief Croker and in the interest of Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy.

"I make," said Mr. Sturgis, "a most sweeping, emphatic, and positive denial of any knowledge of or participation in what is called the 'Purroy deal.' At the time of its reported 'hatching' I was not a member of the City Government, and had no expectation of becoming a member of it. I say most emphatically that I have never received from any one any suggestion or intimation that such a scheme had been proposed or planned."

"It is decidedly improper," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Cosby, when asked about the meeting at the Mayor's house Thursday night, "to ask me as the head of this bureau, [the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties,] about the Croker case or anything concerning it. I won't talk."

"Why not ask my chief, Mr. Rives," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman. "That's a suggestion on proper office etiquette and that's all I have to say."

Mr. Rives was not found last night by the reporter.

John J. Delany, Chief Croker's lawyer, was seen at the Catholic Club last night, and in answer to a question as to whether he had received any confirmation of Mr. Sturgis's intention to dismiss Chief Croker replied:

"I have received authentic information, on which I can rely, that Mr. Sturgis has determined upon the expected course of action and is going to remove Chief Croker in a day or two. I never expected anything else. I did not attempt the defense of the Chief before Mr. Sturgis with any idea of securing justice at his hands, and my exertions were chiefly to protect the Chief's case for presentation to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is true that I have been preparing my appeal papers, so that no time will be lost in applying for a writ of certiorari to reverse the action of Sturgis."

Chief Croker would not discuss the case.

"I am still the head of the uniformed force," he said, "and I have not been served with any papers."

CHIEF CROKER'S TRIAL.

Chief Croker's trial began Sept. 29 last and ended Nov. 4. From the outset he received moral support from the public and the entire newspaper press espoused his couse. The most ardent in his behalf were the Fire Underwriters, whose existence and prosperity depend wholly on proper fire protection. A forecast of what would be Chief Croker's lot was given in the preferment of charges against Chief Patrick F. Ryan of the repair shops, who was dismissed the department Oct. 14 last on charges of accepting inferior material for the construction of apparatus and for sending on the order of his superior department hose to the Polo Grounds and to Newtown Creek. In his findings against Ryan, Commissioner Sturgis called particular attention to this hose matter and hinted that it constituted a misdemeanor and that the District Attorney might bring the case to the attention of the Grand Jury. During the Ryan trial Chief Croker was "mentioned" in connection with private work done in the repair shops.

When, on Aug. 13, Chief Croker, who was on his vacation, knew of the charges against Chief Ryan, he decided that his official safety lay in returning to his post and closely watching his interests. He reassumed command of the uniformed force and gave up his vacation Aug. 18, and the next day after Chief Croker had refused to resume his furlough, Commissioner Sturgis issued this order, which has become famous in the case:

Special Order No. 121.—First—Chief of Department Edward F. Croker is hereby relieved from command of the uniformed force, to take effect on the receipt of this order, and will report each Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. to the Commissioner for duty. Second—On the receipt of this order Deputy Chief of Department Charles D. Purroy will assume command of the uniformed force and perform all the duties of Chief of Department until otherwise ordered.

John J. Delaney, the Chief's counsel, fought the order of "relief" from duty at the start, and secured from Justice Hall an opinion that it was illegal. The matter, however, was taken to the Appellate Division. The charges on which the trial took place were served Sept. 21. It was then common report that some of those who had had a share in them were ex-Fire Commissioner Henry D. Purroy, James D. Clifford, the dismissed foreman; Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy, and ex-Commissioner James R. Sheffield. The case cost the city $3,000 for stenographers and $5,000 to $7,000 additional on various items. The cost to Chief Croker, so far, has been more than $4,000.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Chief of Department Edward F. Croker is thirty-nine years old, and has been in the department for eighteen years. He is a nephew of Richard Croker He was appointed to the department June 22, 1884, by Commissioner Van Cott, and assigned to Engine Company No. 50. In less than six weeks he was promoted to Assistant Foreman and transferred to Engine Company No. 16. Feb. 26, 1886, he was made a foreman, and on Jan. 2, 1893, became Chief of the Second Battalion. July 2, 1898, he was made Deputy Chief of the Department, and on May 1, 1899, he succeeded Hugh Bonner as Chief of the Department.

The Chief has figured in many rescues at fires, once, in 1887, carrying a woman down a scaling ladder from the third story of 54 West Twenty-eighth Street. He saved a man in a similar way at the Bowery Mission fire, in March, 1898. He has been injured several times in the course of his duty, one injury being to an eye, which disability was more than once hinted at by his enemies as a possible ground for his retirement. Chief Croker is married and lives at 357 West Twenty-eighth Street.

EX-ART STUDENT FOUND DEAD.

Girl Who Died from Overdose of a Drug Had Found Life's Battle Hard to Fight.

An overdose of valerian ended the life of Miss Edith C. Hodges, one-time art student in Paris and teacher of French, who resided at 1,007 Washington Avenue, the Bronx. Her body was found yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Joseph Nugent, the landlady, and from what the latter said it is presumed that death came some time yesterday morning.

The landlady expressed the conviction that the drug had not been taken with suicidal intent. Coroner Berry telegraphed the mother of the girl, who lives in Cincinnati. An order came directing that the body be shipped there.

From letters addressed to the mother, which were found in the girl's room, it was evident that Miss Hodges had found it very difficult to make a living. A portion of a manuscript was found, which bore evidence of being a sketch of the young woman's life, with the greater part given over to her trials and tribulations. Several letters signed "Ned" were found in a trunk. They bore Mount Vernon postmarks. A picture of a man on the wall had the same name written on its back.

According to the landlady the young woman was about to secure a position in a large department store in this city, and upon retiring Thursday night was in unusually good spirits. Several months ago the young woman underwent an operation at the Presbyterian Hospital. Since then she has been troubled with periods of pain of sufficient intensity to keep her awake nights and to allay which she indulged in the drug that killed her.

TWO RAIDS IN HARLEM.

Men of Inspector Kane's Staff Took Twenty-four Prisoners to Capt. McClusky's Station.

There was a stampede in the dives on the east side of Harlem at about 11 o'clock last evening, when a rumor spread that Inspector Kane intended to make raids. A little later patrol wagons appeared on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Audiences were coming from theatres, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was crowded. Men and women halted and watched for developments.

The patrol wagon went to the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, followed by a crowd. There eight women and six men stood at the curb, surrounded by half a dozen policemen and detectives. They were prisoners of a raid on an alleged disorderly house. Samuel Levy, one of the prisoners, was charged with being the proprietor. The patrol wagon made two trips to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station.

Sergt. Gilhooly of Inspector Kane's staff, with a squad of seven men, went to the hotel and saloon of William De Witt, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue, and placed six young women and three men under arrest. De Witt was arrested also.

Both raids were made upon warrants issued to Inspector Kane by Magistrate Mott in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon. Capt. McClusky knew nothing about the raids, it is said, until he dropped into the station at about midnight.

POPE'S ENCYCLICAL FOR STUDY OF SCRIPTURES.

Individual Interpreters Will Receive Assistance Under Auspices of the Apostolic See.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The text of Pope Leo's latest encyclical to promote the study of the Scriptures has been received here. It is dated Oct. 30, 1902.

The encyclical declares that "in view of the complexity of modern studies and the manifold errors which prevail, it has become impossible for individual interpreters of the Holy Book to explain and defend them as the needs of the hour require," it has "become necessary that their common studies should receive assistance and direction under the auspices and guidance of the Apostolic See."

To this end, the encyclical says, the Pontiff has established a commission of serious men, "whose duty it will be to devote their entire energy to insure that the divine words may receive that more minute explanation of them demanded by the times."

For the guidance of the commission the encyclical lays down the following principles:

"First of all, they will carefully investigate the modern trend of thought in this branch of study and regard nothing discovered by modern research as foreign to their purpose. Nay, they will use the utmost diligence and promptitude in taking up and promoting by their writings whatever may from day to day be discovered useful for Biblical exegesis. Thus they will pay great attention to philology, with its kindred subjects and carefully follow their developments.

"Next in regard to the uncompromising maintenance of the authority of the Scriptures, they must exercise earnest care and diligence in matters of faith and morals relating to the formation of Christian doctrine that must be held to be the true sense of sacred Scripture, which has been and is held by holy Mother Church, to whom it belongs to judge of the true sense and interpretations of the Holy Scripture; and so no one may lawfully interpret Holy Scripture contrary to this sense, or even in opposition to the unanimous consensus of the fathers."

TO SUPERVISE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN DISTRICTS.

County Committee Considering Plan Providing for Detailed Direction of Campaigns.

The Republican County Committee now has under consideration a plan which it is believed will enable the organization to produce much more satisfactory results in future elections. The plan is for the Executive Committee of the County Committee to direct the campaign in the various Assembly districts. Heretofore the district leaders have been allowed to run the campaign in their particular districts almost as they pleased. When they asked for assistance it was given to them to the extent to which the County Committee was able to furnish it, but only in rare instances has the County Committee assumed to interfere, or even to supervise the district leaders' work.

The presumption has been that the district leader knew more about his district than the Executive Committee, and therefore he was allowed a free hand with the expectation that he would produce results. But in several notable instances in the recent campaign that expectation signally failed of realization, and the officers of the committee are said to have reached the conclusion that hereafter the Executive Committee must exercise a closer supervision.

The authority for the County Committee taking such action is found in the second paragraph of Article II of the rules and regulations of the Republican Party in the County of New York. This paragraph reads as follows:

The Assembly District Committee, subject to the County Committee, shall have the care of the interests and be charged with the administration of affairs of the party in that Assembly district. It shall have charge of and conduct the campaigns, and may engage in such political work as may be conducive to the welfare and best interest of the party as may be determined by said District Committee.

It is realized by those who are advocating this plan of procedure that the authority would have to be exercised with caution to prevent serious friction. For instance, if the County Committee were to undertake to direct the work of the campaign committee in the Twenty-first District, of which Abraham Gruber is the leader, or to make plans for the committee in the Twenty-ninth District, of which Alexander T. Mason is the leader, such action would be almost certain to precipitate trouble. Both Mr. Gruber and Mr. Mason have charged Chairman Morris and National Committeeman Gibbs with having laid plans for their downfall as leaders.

SENATOR PLATT AND MR. LOW.

When Senator Platt's attention was called yesterday to the assertion of a Republican leader that "if Mr. Low shows a disposition to do 'the right thing' by the Republicans in the event of his re-election Mr. Platt will be for him," the Senator said:

"Yes, I think I can stand by that statement. It is quite true that the Republican organization in this city is dissatisfied with Mr. Low. That is only a natural state of feeling. The Republican organization produced 85 per cent. of the votes that elected him, and it has received very little recognition since he was elected. But that is merely a statement of fact. Understand that I do not speak for the Republican organization."

FOUND RING AT HORSE SHOW.

Mrs. Catherine McClusky of 517 West Thirty-ninth Street, a cleaner employed in Madison Square Garden, yesterday attempted to pawn a three-stone diamond ring with Solomon Cohen of 235 Ninth Avenue. She asked for $150, appraising the value of the jewel at $200. It really is worth about $1,000.

The woman was arrested, and after telling several contradictory stories, said she had found the ring in a box which she thought had been taken by members of the Vanderbilt family for the Horse Show. As no offer of a reward for its return appeared, the woman decided to pawn it.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station it was said that up to midnight last night no report had been made there of such a loss.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—The Republican to-morrow will announce, upon what it claims is the best of authority, that plans are maturing for the extension of the Missouri Pacific through a section of Southern Colorado now practically untapped by a railroad and on to the Pacific Coast. Recent extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande in this direction, where ninety-pound rails have been laid on easy grade cut through the mountains at great expense and at points where no railroad manager would authorize such an outlay solely to reach the mining camps that have been connected by the branches, have caused much speculation.

Valuable deposits of iron ore in the southwestern section of the State have been secured by the Gould syndicate, also similar interests in Southern Utah. The plans include, according to the story, big smelting and iron works on the line of the road. The syndicate has a vast area of undeveloped coal as well as iron lands.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION.

The Amalgamated Society of Painters yesterday issued from its headquarters, 926 Third Avenue, a circular stating that it has planned a National association, to be known as the National Association of Amalgamated Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, with headquarters at 926 Third Avenue.

The circular also states that the National association is at present composed of the New York, Philadelphia, and Washington branches, and has a membership of 10,000. The officers are: Edward Devere, General President, 1,341 Race Street, Philadelphia; James E. Mitchell, General Vice President, 1,445 U Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and R. J. Waldron, General Secretary, 926 Third Avenue, New York City.

The strike against the Brotherhood of Painters is to be extended on Monday to several buildings up town, including the Cooper High School, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road.

WORK FOR THE NAVY IN THE NEXT WAR

It Must Bear Almost the Entire Brunt, an Officer Says.

Lieut. Commander Niblack Describes Vessels and Their Needs—James J. Hill's Remarks.

Col. E. A. Stevens presided yesterday morning at the second day's session of the tenth annual meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. There was a very large attendance of marine experts. It was announced that an invitation had been extended to the delegates to visit and inspect the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company, at Camden, N. J., and a number will leave for that city this morning.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, read a paper on "The Vibration of Steamships." Three ways were cited in which the propeller of a vessel may cause vibration. It may be to the water not having a free run to the propeller, owing to the form of the hull; to one or more of the blades being out of true, or to the propeller being unbalanced. The paper gave proof that the propeller did not effect the vibration of a torpedo boat. He concluded that after all the engine of a vessel caused the vibration.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, read a paper on "The Development of Modern Ordnance and Armor in the United States," in which he traced the history of armor back to 1812, when John Stevens of Hoboken designed a vessel with a battery protected with inclined armor. Rear Admiral Bowles of the Construction Department read a paper on "Remarks on the New Designs for Naval Vessels."

President Clement A. Griscom took the chair for the afternoon session, during which the first paper read was that of Lawrence Spear on "Submarine Torpedo Boats—Past, Present, and Future," in which the subject was treated exhaustively on the historical and descriptive sides, and in it was shown that the first boat of the kind was invented as far back as 1624, when Cornelius Von Drebbel, a Hollander, built the first craft of the kind, oar propelled, and capable of attaining a submergence of fifteen feet.

Lewis Nixon said that he did not consider it the sphere of submarine boats to develop great speed, as it was open to question as to whether they would not sacrifice manoeuvring power by altering their shapes for speed.

Rear Admiral Bowles said that, while there was no doubt that the submarines now built have achieved some success and are of some value, he did not think that the military value of a submarine, traveling on the surface at 8 knots with the fuss of a battleship, would ever be very great.

A paper on "The Measurement Rules for Yachts with Special Reference to Racing Conditions," was read by F. W. Belknap.

Lieut. Commander A. P. Niblack, United States Navy, read a paper on "The Tactics of the Gun." He first defined a battleship reduced to its simplest terms and said that it was only by luck or indirection that a model battleship can sink another by gunfire alone. He said that we need not in the future expect to set ships on fire by gunfire as at Santiago or Manila. "And, indeed," he said, "we have a long way to go before we can expect to achieve victories over our next adversary. This is a warning and not a prophecy."

Continuing, he said:

"We have in modern steam fleet tactics a sort of half-way, or a compromise, on sailing ships and military tactics, for 'to turn the enemy's flank,' as in the army, is a good manoeuvre; the approach to the attack in line is now feasible, as it gives about 30 per cent. of gunfire, and column, as in the past, is the formation giving maximum effective gunfire. Armor and the water-tight subdivisions make it well-nigh impossible to reach the vitals of a ship with gunfire alone, except with plunging fire at long range, and destruction is the function of the ram and the torpedo. Incidentally, it is the large port openings and failure to isolate gun positions in most of our battleships that constitute sources of peril with an enemy that can shoot.

"To state the general proposition more in detail, with steam and modern improvements: Bow-fire has become a great factor in modifying tactics. The ram is more than ever a dangerous and fatal weapon. Armor has almost nullified the great danger from raking fire at close quarters. The torpedo has made it dangerous to fight at closer range than 1,000 yards. Smokeless powder and high speed made the windward position of little importance compared with getting the sunlight on the enemy and in his eyes. Elaborate subdivisions in ships tend to prolong the time and increase the difficulties of the destruction of a ship by any weapon.

"Just now the navy needs unusual and heavy expenditures for ordnance. Ships have been in continuous service from the pressure of the last five years, and every one of them needs to come to a navy yard and get a complete overhauling as to battery, and particularly as to ammunition, as they have on board a heterogeneous lot of brown powder, smokeless powder, and projectiles collected from various sources, most of it for the war with Spain. We cannot hope to excel in target practice when the powder charges and sights do not correspond, when misfires and delays occur from poor ammunition, and when the gunmounts themselves are in need of thorough overhauling.

"In the next war the navy must bear almost the entire brunt. A good many of the so-called cruisers on our list are little better than junk for our purposes, and they should be replaced by ships designed for scouting and auxiliary purposes. Such ships as we improvised in the war with Spain will not answer in the next war."

At the tenth annual banquet of the society last evening at Delmonico's about 160 persons were present. President Griscom was toastmaster.

James J. Hill, in responding to a toast, said:

"I always try to feel at home in any company, but I am not a seafaring man. Navigation offers the only real monopoly that has ever been successful, and I see your worthy President is ambitious to have a real monopoly. You may not know where he got his idea, so I will direct you. Being of good Quaker training, he got it from the Bible, where the first navigator told of how he had a monopoly of the freight and passenger business. Brother Griscom is following his footsteps, and I have no doubt that if he were a few years younger he could succeed in having all the freight and passengers where he wanted them."

Mr. Hill said that he always had great admiration for the men who designed ships and carried out the designs, but that as he grew older his sympathy went out to the men who footed the bills. He said that if the country would build a merchant marine the first thing to do would be to create a demand for ships, and that the only reason for owning ships would be that their operation was a commercial success.

"Way back," he said, "American ships were a credit on the sea, but they were driven off. I believe we should build as good and as cheap ships as anybody, and we can sail them as well as any other people on the face of the earth. But why is it that when on land the average rate charged in the United States is 72 cents a ton per mile, and in the next lowest country, Russia, where the railroad employes receive 50 per cent. of the wages we pay and the rate per ton per mile is two and a half times that in the United States, on land no one can compete with us one minute—but why is it that when we come to the seashore the owner of a Norwegian or Italian or German or British tramp steamer can say: 'Drop that bundle, we've got to drop it and put it on his ship? We ought to see if we can't help that."

Lewis Nixon said he thought that the steamship merger would sound a deathknell of tramp steamers; that he used to think that the American tramp ought to be developed, but that he had now no doubt the commerce would be better handled by the regular lines. He said that the trouble in the past had been that the shipyards had tried to do two kinds of work when organized for only one; that the organization required to turn out war vessels was very different from that required for merchant ships; that the organization for warships had grown with the demand for warships and that with an equal demand for merchant ships they can be built.

INDIANA SHERIFF LOSES JOB.

His Office Became Vacant Under Law When Prisoner Was Lynched.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—Gov. Durbin to-day notified Sheriff Dudley of Sullivan County that his office was vacant, and the Coroner becomes Sheriff ex officio.

The Indiana law provides that a Sheriff shall vacate his office when a prisoner in his charge is lynched, and the lynching of the negro Dillard last night brought Dudley under its provisions. The Sheriff has the right to ask to be reinstated, but must show that he was powerless to protect his prisoner.

Modern Comforts of Bachelorhood

Is the title of an interesting article telling how the conditions surrounding a life of "Single Blessedness" have improved. Also two appropriate Thanksgiving stories entitled

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MR. JEROME DISCUSSES SOCIAL CONDITIONS

District Attorney Gives His Views at Mayflower Society Dinner.

Declares Education in This Community Fosters Anarchy—Says Americans Lack Convictions.

District Attorney Jerome was the principal speaker at the eighth annual dinner last evening of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York. It took place in Delmonico's, simultaneously with similar dinners of other branches of the society in various States. The dining hall was decorated with American flags, and conspicuous on the guest table, at which there were exactly thirteen diners seated, was a large model of the Mayflower made out of wood from Leyden.

"In the popular mind to-day," said Mr. Jerome, "Puritanism is synonymous with intolerance. The average person when you say Puritanism thinks you mean it as a term of reproach, of bigoted narrow-mindedness. I have always resented that because I think it is fundamentally untrue and false. Now in these latter days we have begot notions of one kind and another and indulge in these broad generalities. We use terms which we think mean a whole lot, and in their analysis it is shown they mean nothing. The time of the fool-killer is as ripe to-day as it ever was.

"The thing that develops is the poor man's economic condition and he has not the force to rise above the position he is in. We talk about what education is going to do to him. We try to incite in him a Grand Opera appetite and we call it education. Given a powerful race with force, and education is a grand instrumentality of progress. But with a weakling race it produces nothing but immense discontent, which manifests itself to-day all through certain parts of this city. It fosters the growth in this community of Anarchy and Communism and turbulence. The education that thinks it educates when it pumps people full of knowledge and gives them no wisdom, which does not fit them better to carry on the affairs of life, is merely a word, and one would almost wish that we had a total abolition of education. [Applause.]

"And this brings me to President Roosevelt. No one realizes more than I do the mistakes of judgment that he has made. But he is a strong man striving constantly for the better. But now where will the moneyed interests stand in relation to President Roosevelt's renomination? I say that nothing will force his renomination except that he has appealed to the hearts of the real men in the community at large, and if that be so, then the interests that are antagonistic to him will go down and be defeated.

"I think there is more nonsense talked about tolerance than about anything else. We hear half-baked theories about trades unions and monopolies. We have the tolerance of indolence and cannot make up our minds upon the great questions that touch the life of the soul."

Mr. Jerome said there was a condition building up in this country which the people who live on Fifth Avenue have little idea of.

"Those who lead the lives that you do," said he, "have little realization of it. The laxity in the enforcement of the law, the cultivation of lawlessness in a community in a democracy based on universal suffrage exists as a dangerous thing, and it may become a fatal thing."

Mr. Jerome said Rudyard Kipling was "one of the wisest men of our time," because in some way or other Kipling had got into touch with the spirit of the age, and that he had written a little poem on the American spirit which was not very complimentary to America, but from which Americans had something to learn a lesson from." He said that unless the American people got convictions before long the following portion of Kipling's poem would apply strongly:

It makes him flout the law he makes;
It makes him make the law he flouts.

Mr. Jerome continued:

"We talk about equality as if God Almighty ever made any man equal. This sentimentality about euality and liberty wants to confer on a lot of wild, naked savages as those are in the Philippines, liberty and representative government, which they are no more fitted for than they are for membership in the Church of England. It is absurd." [Applause.]

Among the other speakers were President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, Dr. E. M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, and Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn.

Among those present were Frederick J. de Peyster, E. C. Stedman, Walter M. Howland, Mason W. Tyler, Mrs. James L. Morgan, A. E. Lawrence, W. D. Dutton, Howland Davis, Richard H. Greene, James A. Hawes, Mrs. Samuel B. Hawley, and Stewart W. Eames.

J. P. MORGAN'S PURCHASE.

Pays $25,000 for Manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture."

J. Pierpont Morgan, according to a dispatch from London, has made a most interesting addition to his collection of literary treasures by purchasing for $25,000 the manuscript of John Ruskin's "The Seven Lamps of Architecture."

"The Seven Lamps of Architecture" was written by Ruskin in the Autumn of 1848, soon after his marriage to Miss Euphemia Chalmers Gray, who afterward became the wife of Sir John Millais, P. R. A. Ruskin's brief married life was marked by a period of great literary activity, and a few months after Miss Gray became his wife he felt free to pursue the completion of a task which he had some time before set himself —the writing of a book in which some of the principles he had sought in "Modern Painters" to enforce in the case of painting should be applied to architecture. The Seven Lamps were those of sacrifice, truth, power, beauty, life, memory, and obedience. It was published on May 10, 1849, and has been the most widely circulated of all Ruskin's larger works. It was the first of them to be illustrated.

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WOMAN ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Passed a $100 Check That Was Returned to a Dry Goods Store Marked "N. G."

A check for $100 tendered for a $3 pair of shoes at Lord & Taylor's a week ago yesterday, and in connection with which there was a change transaction of $97, has brought Mrs. Mary Brenner of 24 West One Hundred and Sixth Street into the toils. She was locked up last night at Police Headquarters on a charge of forgery and grand larceny.

The check in question was made payable to "William Gunn and And. Grant," and it bore the purported signature of the same persons. The indorsement was also after the same manner. The police say the check was drawn upon the Union Trust Company of 80 Broadway. The day following the purchase of the shoes Mrs. Brenner returned and ordered $140 worth of dress goods. She asked that they be sent to the Grand Union Hotel. A short time after her departure the $100 check was returned to the firm by the Union Trust Company with the letters "N. G." appearing thereon. When Mrs. Brenner was searched two checks, one for $100 and another for $50, identical with the other, save that they were drawn upon the Century Bank, 2,751 Broadway, were found upon her.

All she would say in regard to herself was that she married a Mr. Brenner six weeks ago. The police believe her to be the daughter of a wealthy builder. The prisoner was handsomely gowned when arrested at the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street.

In connection with the charge against the woman, James Brannan was arrested at the Grand Union Hotel on the charge of being a suspicious person. It seems that Mrs. Brenner was arrested on information supplied by Brannan, who formerly owned a fish market at 803 Park Avenue. His wife, who lives at 105 East Seventy-fifth Street, stated that seven years ago she was married to Brannan, who, after a while, left her for "that Grant woman," as she called Mrs. Brenner.

COL. THOMAS J. BORDEN DEAD.

Well-Known Textile Manufacturer of Massachusetts and Head of the Richard Borden Company.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Col. Thomas J. Borden, a member of the Borden family whose name is linked with the textile history of Southeastern Massachusetts, died to-night at the East Side Hospital, Providence, whither he had been taken after being stricken with appendicitis about a week ago.

He was born here March 1, 1832, and after studying at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, he began mill life in the Fall River Iron Works, of which his father, Col. Richard Borden, was Treasurer. Afterwards he held at different times positions of high, if not chief importance in the Bay State Print Works, the Troy Cotton and Woolen Company, the Mechanics Mills, and in 1871 organized the Richard Borden Company, of which he had been President since 1874. He was officially connected with many financial institutions and insurance companies. His military title came from his militia service.

His immediate surviving family are a widow, three daughters, and one son. His brother is M. C. D. Borden.

HURTS VLADIVOSTOK'S TRADE.

Free List of Imports Reported Abolished by M. de Witte.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 21.—Yokohama advices say that M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, declined to visit Japan on the occasion of his recent trip of inspection to Vladivostok and Dalny, and returned to St. Petersburg.

Inhabitants of Vladivostok petitioned that the city be made a commercial point, that the tariff restrictions be removed, and that better facilities be provided for trade.

Instead of complying M. de Witte gave his sanction to the promulgation of new regulations which virtually abolish the list of untaxed imports, leaving on the list only a limited number of articles destined for conveyance by railway into Manchuria. Business houses of Vladivostok and Dalny are greatly discouraged by this policy.

At Dalny it was pointed out to the Minister that the construction of the breakwater there rendered the harbor more likely to freeze in Winter and the further expenditure of several million rubles will be necessary. The breakwater runs parallel to the shore, giving no opportunity for the free movement of water, which will be necessary to prevent freezing.

STANDARD OIL INDICTMENTS.

Those Pending Against John D. Rockefeller and Others in Texas Dismissed.

WACO, Texas, Nov. 21.—The indictments which have been pending in the Criminal Court for many years against John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, and other members of the Standard Oil Company, charging them with violations of the anti-trust law of Texas, were to-day dismissed.

All efforts to serve the warrants have been rendered futile through the refusal of the Governors of New York and Florida to honor requisitions.

Clerk Wilson's Desk Opened.

The safe and desk of Harry C. Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Army Harbor Improvement Board, who, with Dr. Benjamin T. Whitmore, was arrested a week ago on a charge of attempting to extort $4,500 blackmail from the Waterfront Improvement Company of Jersey City, were opened yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Kresel said that no evidence had been found to implicate any one besides Wilson, who will Whitmore to get the

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Regular 35.00 La Premiere Corsets at 17.50

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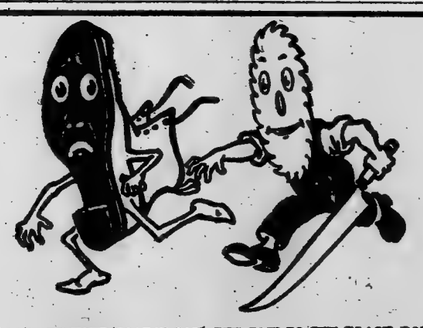
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GROVER CLEVELAND

On the Future of the Democratic Party—A Notable Article,

IN TO-MORROW'S

SUNDAY WORLD



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357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 98 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

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Promenade Packed and Galleries Filled in the Evening.

Two of George J. Gould's Sons Rode Winners in the Polo Pony Class—Woman's Adventure in a Phaeton.

Popular interest in the Madison Square Garden Horse Show was due to wane last evening, but for once the crowd broke through tradition and the attendance was quite as large and nearly as fashionable as on the "big" night of the horses' week, Thursday. Gorgeous gowns and costly jewels were not so much in evidence as on the evening before, the fashionable world having made its grand effort then, but the boxes showed a solid array of prominent persons, while the general public was banked up tier upon tier to the loftiest row in the gallery, and the promenade about the show ring was packed from rail to rail throughout the evening. As if to prove conclusively that they at least were not fashionable, the promenaders came earlier and remained later than any crowd of the week.

The attendance differed from the gatherings of preceding nights in that it was more exacting, for there was less applause than usual, and many of the visitors complained that the fashion show had not come up to expectations. One element had absolutely no cause for complaint, and that was made up of the ticket speculators. These enterprising individuals fared well throughout the show, but their prosperity last evening excelled anything they ever experienced at a horse show, the outpouring of the general public giving them a rare opportunity. They got 50 per cent. advance on the price of general admission, so long were the lines that gathered before the box office windows, while reserved seats sold for all sorts of fancy figures.

The ring show was not conspicuously meritorious, but the presence of notables in the ring for the polo pony competition made compensation for that. In this contest George J. Gould's ponies Crow and Tilden, ridden respectively by Mr. Gould's sons, Kingdon and Jay Gould, were first and second. Alfred G. Vanderbilt on Brown Lug, entered in the name of A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt, taking the third prize, and the West Point Military Academy's pony, Harry T., ridden by C. Hewett, being placed fourth. F. Ambrose Clark and Reginald Vanderbilt were among the other riders in this class.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and a party of friends in one box and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould in another witnessed the triumph of the Gould ponies and boys and heartily applauded the riding of the lads. Just before the blue ribbon was awarded Mrs. George Gould exclaimed: "Just see Kingdon! He is riding as if his life depended on it." Harry Payne Whitney was a spectator for the first time this season and had the pleasure of witnessing his team, Kitchener and Kapella, win the first blue ribbon of the exhibition for Mr. Whitney.

The best feature of the day was the final competition of four-in-hand road teams. In this half a dozen teams contested to the very end for the blue ribbon, after several other exhibits had been dismissed from the ring. Public favor was with the four shown by Harry Payne Whitney, the team being made up of superb bay horses that probably cost as much as all the other fours together, and which were handled admirably by Robert Gerry. The horses were just a trifle green, though, and under the conditions, which called for a road team, the blue ribbon went to James Hobart Moore's exhibit, cross matched grey and chestnut horses, before a red-bodied coach, the showiest vehicle in the ring, and driven by the owner, while Dr. John L. Wentz's team, also driven by the owner, was placed second and the Whitney team third.

There were three entries in the contest for the best appointed coach and the quickest change of teams made in the ring, usually an exciting and diverting feature, but none of the three appeared for the competition.

Classes for ladies' horses were the features of the day's competitions, women showing the exhibits in all except the ring for ladies' hunters, tried over hurdles. In the contest for pairs of horses driven to phaetons an accident was averted only by prompt action on the part of ring attendants, Herbert Coppell's pair, Maplewood and Highwood, becoming excited and getting beyond the control of Mrs. Bradley, who drove them. A groom in the phaeton with Mrs. Bradley jumped out and tried to stop the horses by running up and grabbing at the reins, but he was left behind, and the pair kept on around the ring at high speed, while the driver vainly tried to slow up. The ring attendants then went to Mrs. Bradley's aid and stopped the horses until they were quieted.

In that competition the all-conquering Lord Brithout and his mate, Lord Golden, showed by Dr. John L. Wentz and driven by Mrs. D. Donnelly, won rather decisively from Harry Payne Whitney's entry, Kitchener and Kapella, Eben D. Jarden's pair being third and Reginald Vanderbilt's pair fourth.

In the ladies' saddle-horse class there was a contest that stirred the spectators to enthusiastic demonstration, Miss Holloway finally winning on W. A. McGibbon's French Park, with Mrs. John Gerken second on her own horse, La Contributor. The hunter class produced some clever jumping and was won by Cortland H. Smith's Up to Date, while F. Ambrose Clark, riding his own horses, gathered in the second and third ribbons with Guidon and Fancy Jane.

One championship was decided in the course of the day, the Stony Ford Farm's Austral taking the honors of the show for trotting stallions from the three-year-old Hailfellow, his only opponent.

The imported pony Doncaster Model proved invincible in the pony classes and added one more blue ribbon to the trophies he has won for Mrs. John Gerken by easily outshowing the half dozen saddle ponies that opposed him. In another pony class for pairs in harness, an uncommonly smart team was shown by Herbert Coppell and captured first prize after a sharp contest with Eben D. Jarden's pair.

VISITORS AND THEIR GOWNS.

Miss Alice Roosevelt on the Promenade in the Afternoon.

The attendance at the show yesterday afternoon was scarcely less than on the previous day, when the crush could hardly have been greater. Miss Alice Roosevelt appeared with Miss Jean Reid and Miss Helen Roosevelt. They walked together along the promenade and visited several boxes and sat for a while with Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. Miss Roosevelt was in pale blue cloth, with insertions of white lace, and the familiar white picture hat, laden with black plumes. Miss Reid wore a peculiar shade of blue velvet and cloth, with a lavender sheen.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, with a costume of heliotrope cloth, trimmed with stitched bands, wore a small toque of light and dark purple dahlias.

In the Kane box were Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton. Mrs. Pendleton wore one of the few red costumes seen, a dull red, topped by a red hat. Mrs. Iselin was in dark green, the coat bodice having white lace trimmings, and the Misses Iselin were in deep bright blue velvet. Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt had Mrs. De Forest Danielson as one of her guests.

Mrs. H. L. Burnet had in her box Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Mrs. James E. Martin, and Mrs. Hurlburt.

Mrs. George Crocker, in an effective costume of dark green velvet and cloth, with black hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, had in her box her daughters, the Misses Rutherford. Miss Alice Rutherford wore a dull blue gown, trimmed with a lighter shade of cloth, and superb fox furs. Miss Emma Rutherford was in one of the most charming gowns seen. It was a pale gray cloth, with a plaited chiffon waist, and a point lace yoke, and was topped by a round turban of ermine.

Mrs. Orme Wilson was in pale tan cloth. In the Hemlocher box was Mrs. John Jacob Astor in a black costume, having a little round cape and gauntlet cuffs of royal blue, and a black hat, with a royal blue ostrich plume. Lady Curzon-Leiter was [illegible]

strappings of the same. A small toque of shirred lavender tulle, with two heliotrope tips falling from the back, was worn with it.

Mrs. Jules Bache, in a green velvet gown of dull color and a toque to match, with lighter plumes, occupied the Bache box. She had five young children with her during the afternoon. Quite a number of children were present during the day.

Miss Kathleen Neilson occupied, as usual, Reginald Vanderbilt's box. Her costume was a beige cloth, simply made, and a big beige felt hat trimmed with many ostrich tips of the same hue. Miss Evelyn Parsons in white cloth and Napoleon hat of green, with ostrich tips, was with her. Mrs. Spottswood Schenck in black and Miss Nathalie Schenck in a pastel-hued gown and a large pink hat, with shaded pink ostrich plumes, occupied another box.

Several well-known actors and actresses were observed in the boxes. In one were Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, (Mary Mannering,) and in another were Edna Wallace Hopper and another woman in deep mourning.

WINNERS OF RIBBONS.

Trotters, Standard-bred Racing Stallions having records of 2:20 or better.—Won by the Wood Lane Farm's The Charmer, (2:15¼,) b. s., 6 years, 15.3 hands, by Epaulet-Charm.

Championship for Trotting Stallions, open only to first prize winners.—Won by the Stony Ford Farm's Austral, br. s., 8 years, 15.3 hands, by Bow Bells-Rosy Morn; L. McDonald's Hailfellow, b. s., 3, 16, by Prodigal-Herlene, reserve.

Pairs of Harness Horses, not under 14.3 hands and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by John Arthur's Canadian Boy, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, and Canadian Lad, b. g., 7, 15.2; John S. Bratton's My Surprise, br. g., 8, 15.1½, and Three Tips, ch. s., 8, 15.1½, second; Charles T. Proctor's Lady Bill, br. m., 6, 15, and Miss Proctor, br. m., 7, 15, third, and T. E. Gordon's Prince Golden, ch. s., 5, 15.1½, and Golden Rod, ch. s., 6, 15.1½, highly commended.

Ponies other than Shetlands, under 12 hands, 3 years old or over, shown under the saddle.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. s., 6 years, 11.3 hands; G. Howard Davison's Myrtle, br. m., 4, 11.3½, second; H. C. Hoskier's Jim Blaine, b. s., 8, 10, third, and Master Dallas W. Haines's Brown Bard, br. s., 10, 11, highly commended.

Pairs of Horses, driven by ladies and shown to phaetons.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., aged, 14.3½ hands, and Lord Golden, ch. g., aged, 14.3½; Harry Payne Whitney's Kitchener, b. g., aged, 14.3½, and Kopelia, b. m., aged, 14.3½, second; Eben D. Jordan's Kitty Gray, ch. m., 7, 14.3, and The Baron, ch. g., 5, 15, third, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Muzette, b. m., 8, 15.1½, and Iris, b. m., 9, 15.1½, highly commended.

Horses suitable for chargers or officers' remounts, from 15.2 hands to 16.2, not under 4 years old.—Won by F. E. Nagle's Dominor, ch. g., 10 years, 16 hands; Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, b. g., 15.3½, second; George Pepper's Bloomington, b. g., 4, 16.1, third, and The Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Ripple, b. m., 5, 16, highly commended.

Best Road team, (four-in-hand,) 4 years old or over, and not under 15 hands, shown before a coach.—Won by James Hobart Moore's four, King William, King John, Clara, and Alice, driven by owner; Dr. John W. Wentz's four, Chesterfield, Silver Bloom, Gray Stone, and Count, driven by owner, second; Harry Payne Whitney's four, Rushlight, Aspiration, Charles D., and Egbert, driven by Robert Gerry, third, and William H. Moore's four, unnamed, driven by owner, highly commended.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, not under 15 hands, 3 years old or over, ridden by ladies.—Won by W. A. McGibbon's French Park, b. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, ridden by Miss M. Holloway; Mrs. John Gerken's La Contributor, b. m., 4, 15, ridden by Mrs. Gerken, second; Miss Mary Stone Myrick's Superb, b. g., 5, 15.1½, ridden by Mrs. E. S. Beach, third, and Mrs. William E. Kotman's Dan McCabe, ch. g., 5, 15.1½, ridden by Mrs. Kotman, highly commended.

Ladies' qualified Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Cortland H. Smith's Up-to-Date, b. g., 8 years, 16 hands; F. Ambrose Clark's Guidon, ch. g., 16, second; same owner's Fancy Jane, b. m., 16, third, and Clarence Moores's Kohinoor, ch. g., aged, 16.1, highly commended.

Pairs of Ponies above 13 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, in harness.—Won by Herbert Coppell's Captain, rn. g., 8 years, 14 hands, and Colonel, br. g., 6, 14 hands; Eben D. Jordan's Hurrah, br. g., aged, 14.0½ hands, and May Girl, br. m., 4, 14.0½ hands, second; Miss Gertrude W. Kensett's Fleur de Lis, blk. m., aged, 13.3½ hands, and Lavina, ch. m., aged, 14.1 hands, third, and Miss Edith Colford and Sidney J. Colford, jr.'s, Cottage Prince, b. g., 8, 14.1 hands, and Cottage King, ch. g., 8, 14.1 hands, highly commended.

Pairs of Horses shown before demi mail, spider, or Stanhope phaeton, for park use.—Won by Harry Payne Whitney's Kitchener, b. g., aged, 14.3½ hands, and Kopelia, b. m., aged, 14.3½ hands; Joseph E. Widener's Flower of Lynnewood, b. m., 7, 15.1½ hands, and Coronation, b. g., 5, 15.1¼ hands, second.

Polo Ponies, not over 14.2 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds.—Won by George J. Gould's Crow, blk. g., 8 years, 14.1 hands, ridden by Kingdon Gould; George J. Gould's Tilden, ch. g., 7, 14.1½, ridden by Jay Gould, second; A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's Brown Lug, br. g., 8, 14.1, ridden by A. G. Vanderbilt, third, and Col. Charles G. Treat's (for the Cadet Corps, U. S. M. A.,) Harry T., gr. g., 8, 14.2, ridden by C. Hewett, highly commended.

High Jump, open to all, trial over fences 5 feet 6 to 6 feet 6 inches.—Won by Richard Donnelly's Rifle, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands; George Pepper's Lord Minto, b. g., 8, 16.1, second.

Programme for To-day.

Ring Committees.—Day—A. J. Cassatt and George Peabody Wetmore. Evening—William C. Whitney and J. G. Hecksher.

10:15 A. M.—Judging Shetland Stallions.
10:30—Judging Ponies under Saddle.
11:00—Judging Street Cleaning Horses.
11:30—Judging Ponies in Harness Class, children to drive.
11:45—Judging pairs of Harness Horses.
12:15 P. M.—Judging pairs of Shetland Ponies in Harness.
12:30—Judging Horses suitable for Cavalry.
2:00—Judging Harness Horses.
2:40—Judging Horses and best appointed Road Rigs.
3:10—Judging Horses shown before Lady's Single Horse Victoria.
3:35—Judging single Roadsters for the Championship.
3:50—Judging Saddle Horses not exceeding 15.2 hands for the Championship.
4:10—Judging Saddle Horses exceeding 15.2 hands for the Championship.
4:25—Judging pairs of Roadsters for the Championship.
4:40—Judging Hunters.
5:25—Judging Polo Ponies.
8:30—Judging pairs of Horses shown before Broughams.
8:50—Judging Single Harness Horse not exceeding 15.2 hands for the Championship.
9:15—Judging Single Harness Horses exceeding 15.2 hands for the Championship.
9:30—Judging pairs of Harness Horses not exceeding 15.2 hands for the Championship.
10:00—Judging Hunters or Jumpers for the Heavy, Medium, and Lightweight Championships.
10:40—Judging the best Horse having taken a First Prize in Hunter Classes.

STOLE GOODS WORTH $14,000.

Burglars Rob a Big Dry Goods Store Near the Eldridge Street Police Station.

Burglars entered the big dry goods establishment of Steinhardt & Strasbourger, 283-285 Grand Street, some time between 7 o'clock Wednesday night and 8 o'clock the following morning. Although the place is only about half a block from the Eldridge Street Police Station, and policemen are passing all the time, the thieves carried away goods valued at $14,000.

To have stolen this quantity of plunder they must have passed in and out of the cellar frequently during at least four hours, according to Max Meyer, manager of the store, and must also have had a truck to remove the property from the neighborhood.

AGAINST PARLOR MATCHES.

Board of Fire Underwriters Says They Are Dangerous—Makers Protest.

Opponents of the parlor match have the support of the Board of Fire Underwriters despite repeated assertions by those interested in the match business that the insurance interests did not regard these matches as especially dangerous and were not interested in the determination to stop their sale. Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday received from Secretary A. M. Thoburn a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters on Wednesday, saying that use of the so-called parlor match should be prohibited.

Dealers in and manufacturers of parlor matches held a meeting at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, and appointed a committee to deal with the problem. A resolution was adopted asking the Municipal Explosives Commission to postpone the operation of the ordinance until March 1 next, or until the committee could formulate its report.

The Sammis $23,000 Verdict Stands.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon affirmed the judgment of the lower court, awarding $23,000 damages to John S. Sammis, a minor, in his suit against the Standard Oil Company to recover for personal injuries. The boy's father, Sherman Sammis, was employed in the defendant company's oil works in Long Island City, and the lad was carrying his dinner to him when he fell into an unprotected vat of boiling water and was badly scalded.

Stricken by Paralysis on a Stepladder.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—John McKay of 83 Centre Street died this morning. While trimming a tree in his yard and standing on a stepladder he was stricken by paralysis yesterday afternoon. In his early days he was known familiarly as "The Village Blacksmith."

LAST FOUR DAYS.
NOW ON VIEW
THE VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
INCLUDING
ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN,
Prior to their sale at Auction on the evening of Wednesday, Nov. 26th.
AT THE
ASTOR GALLERY of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Open from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. Admission 50c.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, MGR.

PEARL NECKLACE FORFEITED FOR DUTY

Verdict Directed in the Case of Mrs. Dulles of Philadelphia.

Her Failure to Declare the Possession of the Pearls That She Bought in Paris.

Judge Adams, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, directed the jury to bring in a verdict in favor of the Government in the case of Mrs. Ida Harrison Dulles, the young Philadelphia society matron, from whom a costly pearl necklace had been seized by Special Treasury Agent Theobald when she stepped from the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm on July 22 last. The Judge declared that Mrs. Dulles, in failing to declare specifically the possession of the necklace when her baggage declaration was made, forfeited the necklace, according to law.

The defendant had testified that she bought the necklace in Paris for 65,000f.; that she understood that 20 per cent. duty would be collected on it on her arrival here, and that she intended to declare it, but was prevented by the precipitancy of Agent Theobald, who accosted her on the pier and took the necklace.

Mr. Dulles, the husband of the defendant, testified yesterday that he met his wife on the pier, and that she began to tell him of the purchase of the necklace. While she was talking about it, he said, Theobald came up and demanded the necklace.

On cross-examination the witness was asked to explain what he thought Mr. Theobald meant when he promised to see what could be done for him and would call upon him at the hotel that night.

"I thought," the witness replied, "that he was a high Treasury official, as he claimed he was, and that he could have the pearls appraised at once, and get them through the Custom House at once, and thus avoid the usual red tape."

According to his report to Collector Stranahan, which was read, the special agent saw the sale of the necklace sold and the delivery of it to Mrs. Dulles's hotel in Paris. He had informed Deputy Collector Williams before the ship landed at the pier that he intended to make a seizure from one of the passengers if the jewelry were not declared.

The argument for Mrs. Dulles was that when she made her declaration she had "wearing apparel of value unknown" she was within the law. Assistant District Attorney Baldwin declared that her declaration of "wearing apparel, value unknown," could by no construction be twisted to include jewelry.

Judge Adams, in his charge to the jury, said that Mrs. Dulles showed, by the testimony, that she knew just what she was talking about and what she was doing, and that she knew when she purchased the necklace that it was dutiable. Continuing, he said:

"I do not think it could have been brought in as baggage, as the claimant contends, but Section 3,082, to my mind, disposes of this entire question. This section provides that if any person shall fraudulently or knowingly bring into this country any dutiable article or merchandise and fail to declare the same, such goods or merchandise shall be forfeited. I find nothing in the testimony that could go to you for consideration on this question, and therefore I have only to direct you to find a verdict for the Government."

During the Judge's charge Mrs. Dulles became very nervous, but when her husband looked at her and smiled she regained her composure. De Lancey Nicoll announced that the case would be appealed.

BOY PRISONER IN CELLAR.

Newark Police Rescue Suffering Lad Tied to a Pillar, and Arrest his Stepmother.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21.—With his hands securely fastened behind him, and shivering from the cold, Leonard Rizzolo, thirteen years old, of 34 Garside Street, was found this morning by the police of the Second Precinct tied to a pillar in the cellar of his home. The lad said he had been made a prisoner by his stepmother, Agnes Rizzolo. The woman will be prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The boy was in a pitiable condition when he was taken to the police station. He was half clad, and his wrists were raw from the rope that had bound him. He said that his stepmother would not allow him to attend school, but sent him out each day in search of work. Each night, on returning unsuccessful, he was beaten. He was told Wednesday that if he didn't succeed in bringing some money into the house he would be killed. Rizzolo remained out in the cold all that night, and it was only the want of food that induced him to go home yesterday. He was given a slice of dry bread and some water, and then was beaten until his cries attracted the attention of the neighbors.

Then the lad was securely bound and fastened to a brick pillar in the cellar, where his pitiful wails were heard by a man who notified the police, and the prisoner was rescued. The stepmother was locked up. Superintendent Kimball of the Children's Aid Society said that the case is one of the worst that has come under his observation in a long time.

SUBWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Rapid Transit Company's Interest in the Proposed Tunnel for Fourth Avenue.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is considering, it is said, the advisability of seeking authority to build at its expense the subway in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, suggested by Borough President J. Edward Swanstrom. Chief Engineer Brackenridge had a conference with President Swanstrom yesterday, and the latter admitted later that the talk had been with regard to the proposed Fourth Avenue tunnel.

"If the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company," Mr. Swanstrom said, "agrees to build the Fourth Avenue subway at its own expense, it would probably want important concessions in the matter of a franchise. I should think that if the company were actually ready to go ahead with the construction of the tunnel, the franchise question would not present insurmountable obstacles.

The Rapid Transit Company's engineers, it is said, are estimating the cost of the proposed tunnel. Mr. Swanstrom's tunnel plan includes a connection with Staten Island by means of a tunnel under the Narrows.

Uncharted Ledge Off Sable Island.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Capt. Alden Geel of the schooner Maxine Elliott, from a Grand Banks fishing trip, reports the location of a submerged ledge, not indicated on the charts of the Hydrographic Office. This ledge is really a stone peak 250 feet long and 50 feet wide, with a minimum depth of water over it of 2½ fathoms and depth at the edge of 37 fathoms. This peak is in latitude 44.10, longitude 60.25. It runs northeast and southwest. It is [illegible] and 21 miles northwest by north [illegible]

WHITE GIRL SLAVES IMPORTED.

Wholesale Raids in Philadelphia Said to Have Revealed an International Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—As a result of a raid conducted by the local police authorities, it is announced that evidence will be adduced which will warrant action by the United States authorities. It is charged that a syndicate, having for its purpose traffic in young girls, is operating on both sides of the Atlantic, and that agents are scattered broadcast to lure girls from their homes.

The investigation was primarily inspired by the German consular service, and the raid resulted in the arrest of 113 girls and several men, some of the latter suspected of being agents in the business. District Attorney Weaver has taken charge of the matter and to-day all of the defendants were held to bail for a further hearing.

The man suspected by the police of being the head of the conspiracy here has thus far evaded arrest, but the authorities express confidence in their ability to find him.

Aus Fink, Nat. Swartz, and Louis Schoen, arrested in the raid, are said to be agents.

Director of Public Safety English, Superintendent of Police Quirk, Commissioner Rogers, and Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf devoted much time to-day to questioning the inmates of the raided resorts, and the police assert they are accumulating sufficient evidence to prove the conspiracy to be international in its scope. The crime is punishable by five years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 for each offense.

In official circles in this city there was no knowledge of the movement against an alleged syndicate of men said to be engaged in the importation of girls for improper purposes.

Consul General Karl Buenz, in this city, said that he had had no official information on the matter. He thought the report that the German Embassy and Washington had taken official action was improbable.

Commissioner of Immigration Williams knew nothing about the action and had had no communication about it with the Government or the German representatives. He thought it possible that such traffic exists, but could not believe that it is being conducted on the large scale that the reports from Philadelphia seemed to indicate.

TRI-NATIONAL RAILROAD.

'Frisco System May Be Extended from Mexico to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—It was reported to-day that the 'Frisco system, which recently absorbed the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, is about to gain an Eastern line by forming a close alliance with the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk deal is said to be absorbing most of the attention of President Yoakum, James Campbell and other officials and large stockholders of the 'Frisco, who have spent much time in the East lately.

The 'Frisco is now building a line to Spofford, Texas, where connection will be obtained with the Eagle Pass Line penetrating Mexico. It has been reported that the 'Frisco would control this line when the connection had been established. The consummation of this plan and of the alliance with the Grand Trunk would make the 'Frisco a tri-national system.

President Yoakum is out of the city, so confirmation of the report could not be obtained.

RAILROAD PROTECTIVE BUREAU.

To Be Launched for Central Passenger Association Lines Jan. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—All obstacles in the way of the formation of the Protective Bureau of the Central Passenger Association have been removed and the bureau will be launched by Jan. 1 next.

For the present the bureau will be composed of Central Passenger Association lines only, but the plan is to make the movement broad enough to include the other associations if they desire to go in. It is expected that the trunk lines and New England Association will join before long. There is little prospect that the Western, Southeastern, Southwestern, or Transcontinental Associations will become members.

The Western Association lines employ a joint agent, whose duty it is to detect the sale of fraudulent tickets by scalpers. Good results have been achieved through this agency and several parties have been convicted of ticket forgery. The Western roads are opposed to the idea of the Eastern lines that regular detective agencies should be employed to ferret out ticket forgeries and manipulation of tickets. They feel that they can do better with their own operators. The Transcontinental and Southwestern Associations are of the same opinion.

Two Roads Dispute Over Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The Milwaukee and St. Paul and Great Northern Railroads have become involved in a row over the interchange of freight. There is a congestion at intermediate points, and thousands of cars are "hung up" on tracks in Minneapolis, where the two roads connect. The Milwaukee and St. Paul officials claim that the Great Northern has not handled the business with proper celerity, and the Great Northern people blame the Milwaukee and St. Paul officials. This causes delay of shipments.

Car Company to Wind Up Business.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—Judge Wheeler to-day, in the Superior Court, granted the application of the Central Car Company to wind up its business. The Central Car Company was organized under the laws of this State in 1879. Its stock is largely controlled by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

Salute to Gen. F. D. Grant Kills Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 21.—Gen. Frederick D. Grant, commander of the Department of Texas, paid a complimentary official visit to Gov. Sayers at Austin this afternoon. A salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor on his arrival. While assisting in firing the second shot Bob Roberts, a negro, was killed by a premature explosion of the charge.

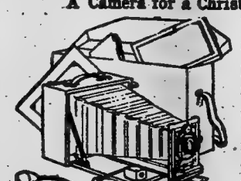
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Horsford's Acid Phosphate relieves depression, nausea, nervousness, wakefulness and other ill effects from excessive smoking. It counteracts the irritation caused by absorption of nicotine, and induces restful sleep. It is a splendid nerve tonic and system strengthener, increasing capacity for hard work. Insist on having
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
[illegible] cents to pay, [illegible]

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Extraordinary is a feeble word to describe the event. These Cameras are regularly listed at $18.00. Every one is brand new and absolutely perfect.
A Camera for a Christmas present!

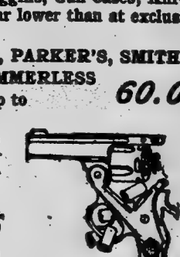


THE KORONA No. 1D CAMERA, which we feature here, is the product of one of the foremost makers of high-class cameras in the land and is offered at less than wholesalers pay for them. It is UP TO THE MINUTE. Has rack and pinion, vertical and horizontal front movement. Instantaneous symmetrical double lenses. (It's all in the lens.) The celebrated Gundlach double valve shutter, which sets automatically for 2 seconds, 1 second, 1-2 second, or time, bulb, or snap shot exposures. Ten-inch pure leather bellows. Camera made of selected mahogany, metal parts of fine finish nickel plating. The whole covered with real morocco grained leather—a camera that LISTED AND SOLD FOR $18.00. SPECIAL, 5.00
CYCLE WIZARD C JR., 4x5—A camera of recognized merit—all modern improvements of value—listed at $20.00—special, at 7.00
EASTMAN KODAKS. You save 20 per cent. from MFRS.' LIST PRICE BY PURCHASING HERE. BLAIR FILM CAMERAS 25 per cent from mfrs.' list. OUR IDEAL developing and printing outfit contains the best of ALL necessary ingredients for finishing a picture completely. Regularly sold at $1.50; special, at 95
(Third Floor, Centre.)

Hunters' Supplies.
ALSO DRIVERS' AND AUTOMOBILISTS' CLOTHING.
Thousands will take to the woods on Thanksgiving Day for a much longed for outing with the gun. It's the season when game is the thickest and hunting is lawful in most States.
Are you properly equipped for such an outing? Is there anything you need? If so, let us supply your needs.
Our assortment of Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Clothing, Hunting Boots, Caps and Leggins, Gun Cases, Knives and other paraphernalia is vast and complete, our grades are the best, and our prices are far lower than at exclusive dealers'. These for instance:



H. & R. SINGLE BARREL Twist Shotgun. A thoroughly reliable and practical arm, 4.95
SHOTGUN, DOUBLE BARREL, Damascus finish. Special, at 8.75
Acme Arms Co. Double Barrel Damascus finish SHOTGUN. $20.00 grade. Special, at 13.25
SYRACUSE HAMMERLESS, twist barrel, top lever Shotguns; bored and bolted for nitro and black powder, 20.00
FULL LINE OF REMINGTONS, PARKER'S, SMITH'S, LEFEVRE'S AND ITHACA HAMMERLESS SHOTGUNS, at prices ranging up to 60.00



REVOLVERS OF ALL MAKES, Colt's, Smith & Wesson, Harrington, Richardson, Iver Johnson and others, from $20.00 to 1.75
AMMUNITION of all kinds for all sporting rifles and shotguns. Complete assortment and right prices.

SPORTSMEN'S CLOTHING.
SWEDISH DOGSKIN LEATHER JACKETS. Weather proof and fine looking. Special, 12.00
CORDUROY LEATHER REVERSIBLE WATER AND WEATHER PROOF COATS, 5.95
SHEEPSKIN VESTS. Natural skin, with wool inside. Special, 2.45
HUNTERS' AND AUTOMOBILISTS' WATERPROOF RUBBER COATS, full length and widths, the latest, 6.75
BLACK AND YELLOW OILSKIN PANTS AND JACKETS. Special, per garment, 1.35
(Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Apparel for Girls and Misses.



A Boundless Variety of Cleverest Styles.
Everything to wear for Girls 6 to 14 years old in this splendidly equipped branch of our business.
Everything for Misses 14 to 18 years old.
Prices Have Been Lowered Conspicuously to Make This a Banner Day.
These very convincing examples of this fact:
GIRLS' FULL LENGTH VELVET COATS, with colored satin lining, deep shoulder cape trimmed with lace; very special, at 9.75
300 MISSES' SHORT JACKETS, good quality Kersey, in tan, castor, black, blue, brown and red, double-breasted box front, satin lined; very special, at 5.00
MISSES' 27-INCH OXFORD BOX COATS, inverted plait back, fly front, velvet collar, outside pockets, coat sleeve; lined with fine quality satin; special, 10.00
MISSES' JAUNTY BOX COATS, strapped front and back, new stitched collar, kimono sleeves, turned cuff, lined throughout with best Skinner's satin; special, at 9.75
MISSES' 3-4 PEBBLE BOX COATS, inlaid stitched collar, kimono sleeves, turned cuff, lined with heavy satin; special, at 11.75
MISSES' BOX COATS, fine Melton, strapped back, with double cape and new inlaid velvet collar, kimono sleeves, inlaid with velvet and lined with heavy quality satin; special, at 13.75
GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS, fine Kersey, in blue, red, brown, tan and black, inverted plait back, with newly shaped shoulder cape, finished with straps and cut steel buttons, bell sleeve and storm collar; exceptional, at 8.75
GIRLS' FULL LENGTH MONTE CARLO COATS, fancy stitched strapped front and back, curved shoulder cape, storm collar, double-breasted front, full sleeves, yoke lined with satin; special, at 11.00
GIRLS' 3-4 BEAVER BOX COATS, double-breasted front, velvet collar, coat sleeve, turned cuff, finished with velvet piping; special, at 3.95
GIRLS' RUSSIAN BOX COATS, Zibeline, trimmed with silk soutache braid, bell sleeves, fitted belt, special, at 6.90
(Second Floor, Front.)

Misses' and Girls' Shirt Waists.
MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHIRT WAISTS, in flannel and satin berber, sizes 12 to 16, at 1.95
(Second Floor, Center, 18th St.)

Girls' School Dresses.
Choice assortment of Girls' Fancy and School Dresses, in Cashmere, Henrietta, Zibeline, Serge and Scotch Plaids, at
2.90, 3.75, 4.90, 5.90 and 6.90.
(Second Floor, Front.)

Misses' Suits and Skirts.
MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SUITS, of heavy Melton, slot seam jacket, lined with satin, seven-gore skirt, box plaited panel front; special, at 11.75
MISSES' NORFOLK SUITS, strictly man-tailored, in English suitings and mixed Meltons, seven-gored plaited skirt; special, at 9.75
MISSES' DRESS SUITS, Venetian, plain Cheviot, Zibeline and Pebble cloth, in several different models; special, at
14.50, 16.50, 18.75, 25.00
MISSES' DRESS SKIRTS in Cheviot, Thibet, Serge and Broadcloth; side-plaited and slot seams; made over drop skirt of fine percaline; lengths 36 to 40; special, at
5.00, 6.75, 8.75.
MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS of all-wool Melton, in fancy Mixtures and Pebble cloth, side-plaited or seven-gore flare; special, at
3.95, 4.50, 5.90.
(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Economy at Wanamaker's

Short Talks on Great Offerings

Special Information That Has Universal Interest

Concerning Today Merchandise is the life-blood of the Wanamaker business. Activity accelerates the circulating medium of the store, and special prices make the trade-nerves tingle. Testimony to these statements spreads over this page. It is an *Occasion Extraordinaire.* Nevertheless, store relations are so adjusted that deliberate selection of regular goods may be made in any of the great stocks with perfect ease and comfort. Special bargains are offered either in the *Under-Price Store* or in the ample spaces of usual departments. Bargain tables are not in the main aisles.

Points in Our Policy We have no sympathy with either *sensation* or *stagnation.* We are not ashamed to own good bargains in goods nor to offer them. The stupid dilettantism that would make the *absence* of true cheapness the hall-mark of respectable retailing has no place in our theories. Such notions are archaic. It is too late in the trade history of the world for good bargains to be a reproach—they are a credit, a glory. We have a good, honest pride in the statements that are printed in our parallel columns. It is the *lively*, not the "deadly parallel."

Perspective of Today's Bargains In round figures the stocks of goods owned by this store today are worth *Five Millions of Dollars.* Our Philadelphia store holds a larger amount. Every dollar's worth of goods in both stores is intended for retail sales. We think *that* statement cannot be matched. So much for the perspective.

Approximately the bargain offerings of today are worth *a quarter of a million dollars,* five per cent. of the total or two per cent. of the grand total. That's the foreground.

Offerings sensational! Not a bit. The statements are strong, but they are sensible and sound, reasonable and rational, correct and creditable.

Price Paradoxes Wages are higher in many trades. Coal is more costly. Freight rates are advancing heavily. All these items increase costs. Before Spring you will be paying more for things.

Why bargains now?
Because of exceptions.
Because we need room.
Because we love activity.
Because we want the store cheerful.
Because we want you to think about Wanamaker's.
Because we can afford them.
Because we choose to offer them.
Doesn't all that answer your question?

Mere Mention The new entrance on Eighth street near Broadway completes our interior store system, covering two blocks.

Tenth street is clear for carriages. The interior entrance to the store has been much improved. The freedom of the store is increased by the separation of bargains from regular goods. Does this account for the great increase of carriages arriving at our doors?

We have good reason to know that the history of the piano trade has no match for the volume and value of our sales of pianos yesterday.

The Chickering Quarter-Grand Piano is the twentieth century piano triumph.

Of all toy-stores none equals in space occupied, and stock offered, the enlarged toy-store in our South Annex.

Residents on the Fourth and Madison avenue surface car system should not forget how promptly and easily they can reach this store.

The great majority of residents of Greater New York are nearer in time to this store than to any other large retail concern in Manhattan.

Have you lately visited our Bric-a-brac Salon? Basement.

The subway affords the best communication between the Main Store and the Annex.

Men's $15 OVERCOATS, $11

Handsome, stylish Winter Overcoats, 150 of them, of heavy, dark all-wool Oxford cheviot. 44 inches long; broad shoulders, full backs; heavy serge body-lining, satin sleeve-lining. In stout, long and regular sizes. Regular $15 Overcoats, at $11 each.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, $6.75

Reduced from $8.50, $9 and $10.

A round-up of small lots of handsome Winter Suits, double and single-breasted, in newest styles of fancy cheviots. 15 to 19-year sizes, but also a chance for small men—$6.75 a suit.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' $5 Suits at $3

More welcome news for parents of boys: Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of stylish all-wool fancy cheviots; well made; in 8 to 16-year sizes. Good values at $5—much the more so, at *$3 a suit!*
Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' $5 Overcoats, $3

Russian Blouse Overcoats of heavy blue frieze and fancy cheviot—splendid Winter protection for the small boys of 2½ to 6 years. Cheap at $5—marvelous at $3.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's $15.50 Watches at $10

Men's Gold-filled Open-faced Watches, guaranteed for 20 years; 15-jewel Elgin movements; regular price, $15.50. Yet right in the face of advancing prices, these are offered at $10.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

$1.50 Carving Sets, 75c

2-piece Beef Carving Sets, with stag handles; regular price, $1.50; just before Thanksgiving Day, at 75c.
Cutlery Store, Basement.

Sterling Silver Tea Spoons

$2 for Set of Six; worth $3

A splendid pre-Thanksgiving offering of Sterling silver Tea Spoons, set of six, worth $3, at $2; and $4 Spoons at $2.75 for set of six.
Jewelry and Silver Store, Tenth street.

$7.50 Fruit Knives, $4 a Dozen

Pearl-handle Fruit Knives, with sterling silver ferrules; excellent $7.50 quality at $4 a dozen.
Cutlery Store, Basement.

$11 Knives and Forks, $5.50 Doz.

Pearl-handle Knives and Forks, with sterling silver ferrules. One dozen in a box. Regular $11 value, at $5.50 a dozen.
Cutlery Store, Basement.

$9.50 Lamps at $5

Large metallic Reception Lamps, with enameled ruby bodies and black trimmings; complete with dark ruby globes, in finely etched floral designs.
At $5, from $9.50
Basement

CARPETS Newly Priced

Carpets in standard qualities and in patterns that the mills will discontinue are marked at these sharp reductions:
Wilton Velvets, $1 yd., from $1.40
Velvets, 70c yd., from $1.
A most interesting offering.
Third floor.

SMYRNA RUGS REDUCED

A quantity of these very popular rugs in the larger sizes, at reductions of a quarter to a third:
9 x 12 feet, at $12.50, from $17.50.
7½ x 10½ feet, at $10, from $15.50.
6 x 9 feet, at $6.25, from $8.50.
Also gray Goatskin Rugs, at $2, worth $3.
Third floor.

Men's $3 Hats, $1.50

Derby and Soft Hats, in styles designed for this season. Derbies in several blocks, Soft Hats in black and pearl. Regular $3 quality; all sizes; now half price—$1.50
Basement.

$16 to $22 Walking Suits, $10

About sixty-five handsome Suits of plain and mixed cheviots, mixed homespuns and tailor materials; some made with Norfolk jackets, others with Eton and single-breasted tight-fitting jackets; all tailor-finished, at $10, worth $16 to $22.50.
Second floor, Broadway.

Women's $20 to $32 Suits at $15

About seventy-five handsome, new tailor-made suits, of various materials, in various styles; prettily trimmed or tailor finished; some silk-lined throughout. Splendid $20 to $32 Suits at $15.
Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' $15 to $20 SUITS, $10

That means a quarter to one-half under-price. Extremely stylish Suits, of plain and fancy mixed materials. Norfolk, blouse and fly-front jackets; suits well tailored and trimmed. Sizes 14 to 18 years. $10 a suit.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Winter Coats

$10 to $25, worth $15 to $37.50
Worth one-third to one-half more.

Handsome Winter Coats for girls of 6 to 14 years. A maker's samples—three-quarter and full-length, in newest styles. Various attractive materials and colors. Great bargains at $10 to $25.
Second floor, Ninth street.

$1 to $1.50 Plates, 75c

Richly decorated Plates in fourteen different styles, in new designs.

Some were $12 a dozen; but most of them were $1.50 each; now 75c each.
Basement.

$25 Dinner Sets, $15

Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and 3 large meat platters; fine flower decoration, and all handles gilt. Sets worth $35, though previously sold by us at $25. Just 24 sets to sell at $15.
Basement.

$15 and $18 DINNER SETS, $12

Fine Austrian china Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; two decorations, one a border, and one a full flower; all handles gilt. Just 17 sets at $12; reduced from $15 and $18.
Basement.

$1 Black Zibeline Cheviot

55c A YARD

The most-wanted of the rough, high-lustre dress fabrics for tailored gowns today. In rich, deep black; 48 inches wide. 2,000 yards of $1 quality, at 55c a yard.
Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Women's 12½c Handkerchiefs, 8c

Women's all-linen hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, in a regular 12½c quality, at 8c each. Acceptable Christmas gifts at a very trifling cost. 282 dozens at this little price.
Basement.

Women's 25c Handkerchiefs, 12½c

875 dozens of plain hemstitched pure 2000-linen Handkerchiefs for women. Half-inch hems; regularly sold at 25c each. Now 12½c each.
Also 250 dozens of prettily lacet-rimmed Handkerchiefs; regular 15c to 25c qualities; now 10c each
Basement.

$5 Suit Cases at $2.75

Genuine cowhide Dress Suit Cases, with steel frames, 24-inch size; fitted with inside straps; solid brass locks; outside straps or brass catches. Regular five-dollar value at $2.75.
Basement.

$6 WALKING HATS, $1.50

Many of these Walking Hats come from Paris and Vienna, in extremely stylish and striking sailor models—a chance to buy exclusive Hats, worth $6 and more, at $1.50. Some show slight marks of handling.
Second floor, Broadway.

Mascot Soap, $2 a Box

You know Fairbank's Mascot Laundry Soap—one of the good, popular soaps. Just 100 boxes to sell—just one box to a customer. 100 bars in box, for
Basement.

Fine CHAIRS—Half Price

Fine library, sitting room and reception hall Chairs, in weathered oak, Antwerp oak, Flemish oak, golden oak, mahogany and imitation mahogany. About $1200 worth in the lot, that will be sold at exactly half price. Some have leather seats; some with leather backs; some with carved backs; all are of finest construction and finish. Mostly one piece of a kind; of some, two or three.

$8 Chairs for $4.
$9 Chairs for $4.50.
$10 Chairs for $5.
$11 Chairs for $5.50.
$12 Chairs for $6.
$12.50 Chairs, $6.25.
$14 Chairs for $7.
$15 Chairs for $7.50.
$16 Chairs for $8.
$18.50 Chairs for $9.25.
$20 Chairs for $10.
$22 Chairs for $11.
$25 Chairs for $12.50.
$26 Chairs for $13.
$30 Chairs for $15.
$35 Chairs for $17.50.
$40 Chairs for $20.
Fourth floor.

$2.50 DINNER CLOTHS, $1.80

Bleached Irish linen Dinner-cloths, of rich, lustrous quality, in seven new designs. 2 yds. square, and unequaled in New York at the regular low price of $2.50. Now $1.80 each
Same quality—
2 x 2½ yards, at $2.25; from $3.25.
2 x 3 yards, at $2.70; from $3.75.
Napkins to match, 20x20 in., $1.80 from $2.50
Fourth ave. 24x24 in., $2.50 from $3.50

$1.25 TABLE LINEN, 90c Yard

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 72 inches wide; especially good value when sold by us at $1.25 a yard; now 90c a yard.
Fourth ave.

50c Cream Table Linen, 38c Yd.

Cream Table Linen of excellent, fine quality, that bleaches white very quickly; 64 in. wide. Another of our unusually good values at its regular price, 50c. Now still less—38c yard.
Fourth avenue.

20c Huckaback Towels, 12½c

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels of good quality; hemmed ends; 20x38 inches. Characteristically low-priced at 20c; like all Wanamaker linens; now a rare bargain at 12½c each.
Fourth avenue.

$18 SEWING MACHINES, $12

35 Metropolitan Sewing Machines, made by the Standard Sewing Machine Co., with drop heads, oak cases, complete set of attachments; also 16 Clarendon Sewing Machines, of equal construction and quality; all fully guaranteed. Both sold regularly at $18, and well worth it—tomorrow, $12 each.
Basement.

Gas Radiators, One-Third Off

100 thoroughly good, well finished Gas Radiators, at a third below their value—and cold weather just ahead—
4-tube, low, aluminum finish, $1.67, from $2.50
6-tube, low, aluminum finish, $1.90, from $2.85
6-tube, low, nickel finish, $2, form $3.
Basement.

$1.75 JAPANESE VASES, 85c

Artistic Awata Vases, 13 and 16 in. high, handsomely decorated, on various grounds, and highly ornamental shapes. Low-priced at $1.75, now actually below cost, at 85c each.
Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

$1.25 DRESS GOODS, 75c Yard

A most attractive group of Granite Cloths, Canvas Cloths and Chevron Suitings, in twenty popular mixed color-effects. 43 and 48 inches wide. Ideal fabrics for Winter gowns. Now 75c, instead of $1.25 a yard.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

75c DRESSING SACQUES, 50c

Attractive, warm Dressing Sacques of all-wool elderdown; in plain shades. Full front, fitted back; finished with crocheted zephyr; ribbon at neck. A full third under-price, 50c, worth 75c.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

15c French Soap, 5c

Delettrez' Violette Soap, made in Paris; sold regularly by us at 15c; though counted a twenty-five cent soap. Now at 5c a cake.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Castile Soap, 15c a Bar

Green Castile Soap, made of pure olive oil; each bar weighs a little over 2½ pounds, sold regularly at 25c; now 15c.

THE UNDER-PRICE STORE.

75c Pocket-Books, 25c

Small size grain Walrus combination Pocket-Books, in gray, black, tan and brown, calf lined. New, perfect, 75c pocket-books at 25c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $1 Shirts, 35c

Stiff-bosom Shirts made to sell at $1 each. Bodies of white muslin; bosoms and detached cuffs of printed madras or percale in attractive patterns. Sizes 14 to 17½. 35c each, or 3 for $1.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's Collars, 55c Doz.

Well made and well laundered collars, all in the popular Piccadilly style. Pointed-end tabs in 3 heights; round-end tabs in 2 heights. Made to retail at $1.20 to $1.50 dozen. By the dozen only, 55c a box.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's and Boys' Scarfs, 12½c

Most of these Imperials and Four-in-hand Scarfs, for men and boys, are 50-cent sorts. The rest of them are worth at least 25c each. 175 dozen, in handsome patterns, at 12½c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $2 to $3 Shoes at $1

700 pairs in the lot—and you can't help saving a half. Satin calf, velour calf and enameled leather lace shoes in modern styles and weights. Your size is here in some sort, and you can get $3 shoes for $1 if you overlook a scratch or a soil here and there.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.25

Half price on 1500 pairs of stylish Kid-skin Button and Lace Shoes. Enameled leather lace, patent leather button and lace; well made, shapely shoes in proper weights for just now. Worth $2.50, now $1.25 a pair.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

$2.50 GILT CLOCKS, $1.25

Gilt Clocks; one-day American movements, in highly ornamental cases, suitable for holiday gifts or prizes. Usually $2.50; now just half—$1.25 each.

Also, Clocks worth $3.75, at $2.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

$10.75 to $13.75 Tea Sets, $8.50

Five-piece quadruple silver-plate Tea Sets, offered in special sale at $10.75, $12.50 and $13.75, though worth much more. Now at $8.50 a set.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

$1 Chatelaine Bags, 50c

Genuine seal, alligator, patent leather and grain walrus Chatelaine Bags; self-adjusting safety hook; small, medium and large sizes; assorted colors. 50c, worth $1.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

12½c Printed Flannelette, 7c

In over thirty of the most attractive of the season's printings; in Dresden figures and figured stripes, on colored grounds. One of the most demanded of the cold-weather fabrics; 10,000 yards of 12½c quality, at 7c a yard.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Walking Hats, 50c

Worth $1.50 to $2.75

Walking hats, in various colors, of camel's-hair felt, in popular ready-to-wear styles. Slightly soiled, from counter display. Formerly priced at $1.50 to $2.75; now 50c each—a rare bargain.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $1.50 GLOVES at $1

Men's Cape and Mocha Walking Gloves in the handsomest styles $1.50 usually buys, today at $1. They are P.X.M. or pique sewn; with Paris point or spear point embroidery.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $1 GLOVES, 65c

Stylish Glace Gloves—full pique or over-seam, with Paris point embroidery or one row stitching; all 2-clasp; all fashionable shades and black. The best glove offering yet. $1 kinds and more, 65c a pair.

There is no name more widely or favorably known in connection with *good* whiskey than the

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

It is the best known whiskey throughout the civilized land.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N. Y.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months | $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months | $2,340,000.00

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt and National Kangaroo.

BOYS' SHOES, $2.00. YOUTHS', $1.75

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

CAUTION! The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on the bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK STORES:
95 Nassau Street.
229 Broadway.
433 Broadway.
753-755 Broadway.
1349 Broadway.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue.
356 Sixth Avenue.
845 Eighth Avenue.
201 West 125th Street.
48 Cortlandt St.

BROOKLYN:
708-710 Broadway.
1367 Broadway.
410-421 Fulton Street.
494 Fifth Avenue.

JERSEY CITY:
18 Newark Avenue.

NEWARK:
785 Broad Street.



Huyler's

BONBONS, CHOCOLATES, FANCY GOODS and NOVELTIES.

OUR NEW STORE

508 FIFTH AVENUE,

Few Doors Above 42d St.

NOW OPEN.

Other Greater New York Stores:
863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
150 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.
21 West 42d St., near 5th Ave.
458 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
335-337 Fulton St.,



Titan of Chasms

The Grand Canyon of Arizona on the Santa Fe. Our great round world has nothing like it. May be comfortably reached by rail all the way to California.

Ask for illustrated books.

G. C. DILLARD, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt.,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y,
377 Broadway, New York.

ENAMELED STEEL
COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be **absolutely free** from poisonous composition, **safe** to use, and **will last for years.**

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street, New York.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

FOR 21 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE
UNION MADE 7-20-4 10c. CIGAR

PRESIDENT AT WORK AGAIN

Senators and Representatives Discuss His Message with Him.

Senators Scott, Lodge, and Burrows Oppose Any Change in the Present Tariff Rates by This Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President returned to Washington this morning from his outing in Mississippi, and immediately devoted himself to disposing of business that accumulated during his absence. Several Senators and Representatives were among the early callers, and these talked to him about the treatment that should be given certain matters in the forthcoming annual message. The President is receiving a great deal of gratuitous advice these days on the two subjects named and following the admonition of an ancient philosopher is giving every man his ear, but few his confidence, notwithstanding the fact that many of those who come from the executive office are quite glib in their declarations of what the President proposes to do with trusts, tariff, and other questions of great import.

Senators Scott, Lodge, and Burrows were among those who saw the President this afternoon. All these gentlemen are averse to any disturbance of tariff rates. Senator Scott believes the tariff question should be deferred until the coming of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

The understanding is that the President has practically concluded his message, but is holding the paragraphs treating of reciprocity, trusts, and the tariff in order that he may have the benefit of the views of party leaders on those questions. During the coming week the principal Republican leaders in both branches of Congress will reach Washington, and with these the President will confer. With regard to the trusts it is reasonably certain the message will recommend legislation to hold them in check, and that the recommendations will be along the line of the address of Attorney General Knox delivered at Pittsburg last month.

No authoritative statement can be made as to the position the President will take on the question of tariff revision. It is understood, however, that he will speak plainly with regard to pending reciprocity treaties as well as a reciprocity treaty with Cuba.

Mr. Roosevelt's Trip to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The President will leave Washington at 8:30 to-morrow morning by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Philadelphia to attend the dedication ceremonies at the Central High School of that city. In the evening he will be present at the banquet in honor of the anniversary of Founders' Day at the Union League. Most of the members of the Cabinet will accompany the President.

SECRETARY HAY REPORTS TO CABINET ON CANAL.

Nicaragua Would Object to Being Used as Foil Against Colombia in Treaty Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Hay reported on the Panama Canal matter and explained the status of negotiations between Colombia and this Government.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of this Government to await the answer of Colombia to the late note of the United States. Then, in case Colombia still shows a disposition to haggle over small matters, to make a treaty of a favorable character with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The State Department seems to think that a most favorable treaty can be consummated with the latter countries at any time. It was learned to-day, however, from authoritative sources that this play of alternatives cannot be made because the Nicaraguan Government will not allow itself to be used in this manner. Señor Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, said most positively to-night that his Government will abide by the agreement already embodied in the canal protocol submitted to the Senate last session, but will not now make a treaty with the United States.

There is no time limit to the protocol, and the terms set forth are in every respect favorable to the United States. At the furthest, said the Nicaraguan Minister, his Government will only take up the question of a canal treaty with this Government after the effort to negotiate the Panama deal has utterly failed and has been formally abandoned by the United States.

CANADA'S IMPORT TRADE.

The United States Has the Advantage Over England Despite Legislation Favorable to the Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Canadian imports from the United States continue to grow more rapidly than those from the United Kingdom, despite the legislation of 1897 in favor of products of the United Kingdom. In that year the Canadian tariff laws were so adjusted as to give an immediate reduction of 12½ per cent. in tariff rates on imports from the United Kingdom, with a further provision that another 12½ per cent. reduction should occur in 1898. In 1900 a still further reduction was made, making the total reduction 33 1-3 per cent.

The official report of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada shows that in 1896 Canadian imports from Great Britain were $32,979,742, and in 1902 $49,206,062, an increase of $16,226,320. In 1896 the Canadian imports from the United States were $58,574,024, and in 1902 $120,814,730, an increase of $62,240,726.

Not only do Canadian imports from the United States show a greater actual increase from 1896 to 1902 than do those from the United Kingdom, but the percentage of increase in imports from the United States is also greater than that in imports from the United Kingdom, and the percentage which imports from the United States form of the total imports of Canada is greater in 1902 than it was in 1896, while the percentage which imports from Great Britain form of the total imports of Canada is less in 1902 than it was in 1896. The imports into Canada from Great Britain show an increase of 53 per cent., while those from the United States show an increase of 107 per cent. since 1896; imports from Great Britain formed in 1896 30 per cent. of the total imports into Canada, and in 1902 24 per cent.; while imports from the United States, which in 1896 formed 52 per cent., formed in 1902 60 per cent. of the total imports into Canada.

PACIFIC CABLE SOUNDINGS.

Those Made for the Government Will Be Turned Over to the Commercial Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day directed that the Nero soundings be turned over to the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. This action resulted from a conference to-day between Secretary Moody and Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in regard to the proposition of the Cable Company to construct a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. The Secretary has authorized the Admiral to turn over the soundings made by the Navy Department to the cable company as soon as the necessary papers have been drawn up.

These soundings, which were made by the Nero, represent more than a year's work, and an expenditure of about $100,000, as a result of the Secretary's determination to relinquish the soundings of the Nero in return for concessions to the Government in cable rates and in military use of the cable. It is expected that a cable will be in operation between San Francisco and Honolulu within six months, and work there will be pushed on the line between [illegible] Manila. The cable company was disposed to believe that there was an abyss in the vicinity of the island which would prevent the laying of a cable by that route. Admiral Bradford showed the company's representatives enough of the soundings to convince them that the survey of the Nero had made a detour of this abyss, and it was agreed to lay the cable by the way of Guam.

NEW BUILDING LAWS FOR PARIS

Regulations Dating No Further Back Than 1882 or 1884 Not Up to Modern Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—John K. Gowdy, United States Consul General at Paris, in a dispatch to the State Department says:

"New regulations concerning the erection of buildings in Paris have just been issued by the municipal surveyors, as the decrees hitherto in force (though they dated no further back than 1882 or 1884) did not satisfy modern requirements in the matters of hygiene, comfort, and luxury.

"The height of buildings is thus fixed: If the road is less than 12 meters (39 feet) wide, the height of the building must not exceed the width of the street by more than 6 meters, (19½ feet.) On a roadway 12 meters wide, the house may therefore be 18 meters (59 feet) high, and for every additional meter in the breadth of the road, a quarter of a meter (about 10 inches) may be added to the height of the house until the limit of 20 meters (nearly 66 feet) to the eaves is reached; but no building may exceed that.

"In all dwellings, whether situated on a public or private road or in a courtyard, the height of the ceiling of the ground-floor apartment, and also that of the entresol, shall not be less than 9 feet 2 inches.

"Projections—bases of columns, balconies, corbels, bow windows, &c.—are subject to certain general regulations, which may be modified in special cases. Thus, if a roadway is fifty-two feet or more wide, the regulation width of the balconies may be increased by one-fourth.

"A new and useful clause in the decree provides that any shutter, blind, or sunshade placed not more than 10 feet above the pavement must either be within the body of the wall or must not open outward.

"There are also minute regulations concerning verandas, awnings, sun blinds, outside lamps, cornices, and signs."

SCORES CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

N. M. Brook, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Tells of Indignities Suffered Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, who recently returned from a visit to Cuba, in relating his experiences in passing the New York Custom House examination is very severe on the Inspectors. Mr. Brooks went with a party to Cuba for recreation and therefore did not secure for himself an official letter from the Treasury Department. Having heard of indignities to which returning tourists have been subjected, Mr. Brooks decided he would put the matter to a test. By agreement his party prepared their baggage in a form most susceptible to easy examination.

"We had expended only $50 or thereabout in Havana," said Mr. Brooks to-day. "Some one had given me four boxes containing twenty-five cigars each, the ladies had bought a few pieces of lace, and there was some candy done up in sealed packages, all bearing the trade mark of the manufacturer as the seal. We put all these things near the top, and I made a declaration of them all and signed it in regular form.

"On the pier our steamer trunks, suit cases, and handbags were thrown in a heap among a lot of ordinary wharf dirt. I sent the ladies on to the hotel and camped out for the Inspector. He came along in a minute. 'These your trunks?' he asked. 'Yes,' I told him, 'they're my trunks.' Then he began. On my word, nothing was sacred. He opened each trunk and examined each tray. When he came to clothes packed away in piles or bundles he ran his hands through everything. He came to a box, for example, in which one of the ladies packed her stickpins, collars, neck ribbons, and similar articles. Out went the whole business all over the wharf. The chaos was complete in about five minutes.

"The candy suffered pretty badly. As I told you, it was in its original sealed packages. I asked the man if it was necessary to break them open. In about two words he cleared away all the doubt in my mind and in two minutes the candy was lying around loose. My four boxes of cigars shared the same fate. I had unwrapped one of them that he might examine it readily, but that fact seemed to excite his suspicion, and he insisted on appraising one of the others. Off he went with it. By the time he had finished with everything else I grew tired of waiting for those cigars and left. And that was the last I ever heard of that appraisement. Of course, I was mad. But I knew there was no use making any fuss. When we got the trunks to our hotel and opened them we found that a lot of the dirt from the pier had stuck. But that was not all. The candy had melted and blotched half the things in the trunks. There was a fearful mess where a few hours before everything had been packed neatly and carefully."

THE NO RATION SYSTEM FOR INDIANS A SUCCESS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Tells How the Red Men Are Now Supporting Themselves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones in his annual report estimates that the Government, from its foundation to 1800, spent $845,275,290 in fighting, subduing, and controlling the Indians of the country and $240,000,000 for the education and care of their children.

Speaking of his course in abolishing the ration system the Commissioner says:

The extent and demoralizing effects of the ration system evil were generally recognized and universally condemned, except, perhaps, by a mistaken philanthropy, which, ignoring the natural law that man must earn his living by the sweat of his brow, would exempt the Indian from labor and carry him upward on flowery beds of ease. It was felt that it was time for a change.

Heretofore the dealing had been with the tribe; it is now with the individual. His manhood is appealed to and he is to be taught self-reliance and self-respect, and to put his hand to the plow if he would work. Nothing is further from the truth than the assertion that the plan is to hire out adult male Indians as contract laborers.

The results of this policy have been favorable even beyond expectations, and there is every reason to believe that the final success of the plan, if carried out judiciously, is assured. As a first result over 12,000 have been dropped from the ration roll, being wholly self-supporting. As a second result a large number of Indians have been put to work, or work has been found for them.

Concerning the order directing the agents to encourage the discontinuance of the Indians' custom of wearing long hair, painting, &c., Mr. Jones says the reports on the subject by the agents are all in and the consensus of opinion expressed is that "it is a step forward and in the right direction."

The total cost of the Indian schools during the fiscal year was $3,437,785, or $138 per capita. This amount maintained 249 schools, with an enrollment of 24,434 pupils, and in addition a number of pupils at the Hampton (Va.) Institute and at public schools.

SEMINOLA SURRENDERS AGAIN.

Filipino Who Violated the Oath of Allegiance Gives Himself Up.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—The Filipino Seminola, with fifty followers, has surrendered to the constabulary at Albay, Luzon.

Seminola surrendered with the Chief Bellarmino at Legaspi in July, 1901, and took the oath of allegiance, but he subsequently fled and organized a band of ladrones.

Southampton May Get State Park.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Nov. 21.—The State Park Commission appointed by Gov. Odell met here to-day at the office of Senator MacKinney. The conclusion of the commission is in favor of the Southampton site, but if the necessary land could not be obtained the commission will propose two sites [illegible]

GOV. TAFT SEES THE VATICAN DELEGATE

Conference Held Regarding Adjustment of Philippines Affairs.

Date on Which Negotiations for Settlement of Church Question Will Begin, and the Method, Undetermined.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—Gov. Taft and Mgr. Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate, exchanged formal visits to-day and discussed in a general way the prospective negotiations. The date on which the negotiations will be commenced and the method of work are still undetermined.

Mgr. Guidi visited Gov. Taft at Malacanan Palace and made a formal address to him. On his arrival he presented a letter of introduction from Cardinal Rampolla, and also expressed the personal greetings of the Pope. He said that he accepted the mission because he knew that Gov. Taft was an upright and sincere man.

Continuing, the Apostolic Delegate said: "The scope of our missions is identical, namely, the settlement of affairs which concern important interests in these islands—you acting for the civil power and I for the religious power. To this end it is necessary that there should exist mutual harmony and confidence between the ecclesiastical and civil authorities.

"It will be my first and principal thought to see that your authority is upheld and respected everywhere in the islands by those dependent on me, and I need hardly say that I expect your Excellency to do the same for mine and for all the authorities of the Church in general. In fine, the two powers should go hand in hand. For my part, I will always be frank and open with you, and I beg your Excellency to be the same toward me; thus we shall always understand one another perfectly."

Gov. Taft, in responding to this address, welcomed the Apostolic Delegate and thanked him for his kindly expressions. The Governor continued:

"As you say, the best method of settling the difficult questions presented between the Church and the State in these islands will be found in entire frankness and in open dealings. The negotiations which have already taken place in Rome point out the lines upon which we should proceed, and while undue haste would be unwise, in view of the important interests concerned, I have no doubt that we can with considerable speed reach a satisfactory solution.

"The result of your visit, in the judgment of my superiors and myself, will much affect the welfare of the people of the Philippines. The property and the rights of the Church must be observed and protected by the Government. What those rights are, when in dispute, unless they are settled by an agreement, must be determined by the courts of justice. The preservation of those rights is the duty of the Government of these islands not only by virtue of the treaty of Paris, but by virtue of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles of American jurisprudence, which are so deeply seated in the political creed of every American that they cannot be departed from.

"If we can adjust the mutual rights and obligations of the Government of these islands with the Roman Catholic Church by a compromise and an agreement, without having resort to the courts, this is an end devoutly to be wished, and an end which I am sure we both cordially and sincerely seek.

"I know that we both desire the betterment and the uplifting of the Filipino people, and that while it is natural that there should be differences of opinion as to the method of bringing about such a great result, this common desire on the part of the two negotiators gives great hope that a conclusion may be reached by them satisfactory to both and achieving a common purpose."

FOR PHILIPPINE FREE TRADE.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon Says the Pacific Coast Congressmen Are a Unit in Favor of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon, who, by the way, is a Republican, believes that absolute free trade between this country and the Philippines should be adopted at an early date, and in a talk to-day said that the entire Pacific Coast representation in Congress will persist in recommending that policy.

"The removal of all tariff duties on imports into the United States from the Philippines, and of duties on merchandise imported into the islands from the United States," said he, "is exactly the stimulus that our commerce with those islands needs at the present time. An amendment to effect this very thing was introduced by me at the time of the Philippine legislation, and this amendment was adopted to a limited extent, and resulted in lower tariff schedules in some instances. But what is needed is absolute free trade not only for the benefit of our own commerce, but for the development of the industries of the islands themselves.

"The talk about bringing the labor of the Philippines into competition with that of the United States in the event of free trade has nothing substantial behind it. The only argument given consideration in Congress when Philippine matters were being considered was that the islands needed revenue, but the stimulus that the trade in both the islands and this country would receive with a free trade arrangement would more than compensate for the additional revenue derived from the tariff collected on that commerce by the islands and this country."

GEN. MILES IN CEBU.

Tells Filipinos He Hopes to See Their Ambition for Autonomy Fulfilled.

MANILA, Nov. 21.—Gen. Miles has been tendered a public reception in the Island of Cebu, which he is now visiting, at which the Filipino speaker urged a prompter fulfillment of the promises made by the Americans, including autonomy.

In reply, Gen. Miles advised the people to be peaceful and patient and to trust the Americans to satisfactorily settle all the questions now pending. He said he hoped to see the ambition of the inhabitants for autonomy finally fulfilled.

Philippines Cholera Cases Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A cablegram has been received from the Philippine Commission stating that the number of cases of cholera had gone down to five a day instead of thirty-four a day a week ago. The message says that the commission members feel much relieved.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROPAGANDA.

Congressional Committee Will Maintain Permanent Headquarters in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The Democratic Congressional Committee will continue its work during the approaching session of Congress by sending out such political reading matter as may have a bearing on the issues of the next Presidential campaign. The members of the committee express confidence in the chances of Democratic success in 1904, and say they are not sorry not to have secured control of the House for the Fifty-eighth Congress. The Secretary of the committee, Charles A. Edwards, has received a sufficient supply of funds to keep the committee in operation and the headquarters a sort of Democratic club during the coming session of Congress. Mr. Edwards said to-day:

"It is impossible to get the voters sufficiently aroused during the few months usually spent in this work. We must have more time. Hereafter it is the plan to keep the wheels going constantly. Our plan is not to disseminate speeches as campaign educators, as has been the practice. I do not believe this style of propaganda is effective. What we intend to do is to furnish the newspapers of the country, especially the rural districts, with good readable matter touching political subjects [illegible]

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Our Escalator, or moving stairway, at the rear of the Rotunda, is now completed. It will take you from the first floor directly to our Clothing and Shoe Departments.

Our Newly Enlarged **Men's and Boys' Clothing Store.**

Second Floor.

Our Clothing Store, while from the first one of the largest in Greater New York, has grown so rapidly that we are compelled to give it even more room. With this additional floor space, it at present covers an area of about 30,000 square feet. But we do not figure upon its size as a criterion by which to judge it. In entering the clothing business we did so with ideas that we knew would elevate it and must win success. Our goal was perfection. We've raised the standard of ready-to-wear by working on these ideas, and we've demonstrated their merits by our great success. To sell as good clothing as others was not our aim. To better the best was our ambition. The steady, consistent and continuous progression of this Clothing Store clearly shows how well we've succeeded.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, Values up to $25.00, for . . . $11.50

Second Floor.

The Suits and Overcoats represented in this sale are ends of lines—the ones, twos, and threes of a kind. The merchandise policy of this house demands the clearance of abbreviated lines. These clearance movements are mutually beneficial, enabling us to keep up our stock standard and enabling you to secure most extraordinary values by reason of our absolute and deep reductions.

We've modern and progressive ideas, and in order to carry them out, must pay liberal tribute in the nature of price sacrifices.

Among the Suits

You'll find about 50 different patterns in cheviots, worsteds and cassimeres.

Among the Overcoats

You'll find Kerseys, Friezes, Coverts, besides fancy Overcoatings.

Not every size in every style, but all regular sizes in the entire lot.

The "Pickwick" System of Clothing

Second Floor.

The "Pickwick" System is the key to the highest Clothing satisfaction—no matter what your size, shape, desire or requirement. "Pickwick" Clothing is made with the same conscientious care and attention, looks as well, fits as well and will wear as well as the product of the best custom tailor. It is so utterly different from and superior to all other ready-to-put-on Clothing that, no matter what we may say regarding its merits, we cannot convey to you their full import. You will not fully appreciate them until you examine the garments (no matter what the price) and then place them under the crucial test of comparison with others.

The "Pickwick" System is the only medium through which absolute and complete perfection in ready-to-wear is reached. Men of irregular proportions, hard-to-fit men, and, too, men of normal size who think they cannot be fitted or suited except at the hands of their tailors will, if they investigate the "Pickwick" System, be compelled to change their minds in a twinkling.

"Pickwick" Suits and Overcoats, $15.00 to $50.00.

Boys' Clothing Is Best Bought At the Simpson Crawford Co. Store

Second Floor.

BOYS' SAILOR SUITS, in a number of pretty styles of serge. Suits are nicely trimmed with silk Soutache braid..... $2.75

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND REEFERS; all wool frieze; flannel lined, warm and serviceable..... $3.95

BOYS' NORFOLK AND SQUARE CUT SUITS, for ages 6 to 16 years; of best quality cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds; all new Fall patterns; also plain blues and black, in rough and smooth serges and Thibets; excellently tailored..... $5.00

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS; sizes 14 to 19; these are splendidly made goods, in many patterns and styles..... $6.50

BOYS' SAILOR AND RUSSIAN BLOUSE SUITS, beautiful creations, for ages 3 to 12 years; made, of course, of best quality fabrics, garments that command $10.00 in exclusive stores; shown here at..... $7.50

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, in all the latest fads for Fall wear; splendidly tailored and equal to custom-tailored goods; correct in every detail..... $10.00

As to Clothing the Young Ladies of the Family.

Third Floor.

In advertising parlance, we mean by the term "young ladies" those between the ages of 6 and 18 years. No matter how particular the mother or daughter, no matter what their desires or requirements in the matter of Outer Garb, the Simpson Crawford Co. Store stands ready to meet them in an admirable manner. There is a movement anent prices to-day that should stir the dormant interest of mothers who have been putting off the purchasing of Outer Wear for their daughters until the time when figures should drop. More interesting offerings than the following 'twould be hard for us to make, even at the end of the season:—

Misses' fine grade Kersey Monte Carlo Coats; small double capes over shoulder; stitched inlaid velvet collar; bell sleeve, with fancy inlaid cuff; custom tailored, self strapped, lined with guaranteed satin; for years 14 to 16; regular price $18.75..... $15.00

Misses' three-quarter Loose Back Kersey Coats; black collar of inlaid stitched velvet and self material; mandolin sleeve, with fancy tailor stitched cuff; self strapped with consecutive rows of stitching; lined throughout with Skinner's satin; 14 to 16 years; reg. price $22.50. $18.75

Misses' Winter Weight Covert Cloth Coats; tight fitting back, fly front, lap seams, velvet coat collar, lined with good grade satin to match; 14 to 16 years... $10.00

Girls' full length Rough Oxford Coats; box back, with inverted box plait; double-breasted front, with velvet coat collar; large cape over shoulders; full puffed sleeves with deep cuff; body and sleeves lined with good grade satin; 8 to 14 years; at..... $13.75

Girls' Regulation Box Coats; Paca Cloth, velvet coat collar; lined with good grade flannel; 6 to 12 years..... $8.75

Girls' full length Melton Coat; Monte Carlo back, double cape, turn over collar and cuff; in blue, brown and Oxford..... $7.50

Misses' Dress Skirts, in cheviot and zibeline; new model, flare skirt, plain or trimmed with fancy taffeta bands and filigree ornaments; 36 to 40; at..... $6.75

Misses' Walking Suits, of men's suitings; semi-fitting or full box, Norfolk Coats; flare or side plaited skirts; with tailor stitched facing; 14 and 16 years; regular price $22.50; our price..... $19.75

Misses' Cheviot Suits, blouse front, with postilion back; velvet coat collar and turn-over cuff; jacket and skirt open seam, over drop skirt of fine Percaline; 14 and 16 years..... $16.50

Infants' and Children's Wear

Second Floor.

'Twould cheer the heart of any mother and, too, brighten the eyes of the little ones, to look upon the gathering of pretty garb in our Infants' Wear Store. It needs but a glance to prove that we're masters in this line, as in all others—for nothing has escaped our keen foresight.

White Coats.

Rippled Eiderdown Box Coat, rippled cape and collar..... $5.95

Here's a very special offer:—Children's Coats, for ages 6 months to 5 years, of white corduroy, made with the new straight back rolling collar and new sleeve..... $8.00

Imported Bedford Cord and Cashmere Coats, made with deep cape and collar, embroidered in French dots, finished with ribbon ties; the entire coat lined with China silk..... $11.95

Colored Coats.

English Box Coats, made of good quality cheviot cloth, in beautiful shades of tan, navy and cardinal; sizes up to 5 years..... $5.95

Children's Coats, of velvet, corduroy, cheviot and plain cloth; in a large variety of styles. We also carry a large stock of the well known "Peter Thompson" Coats.

Special.

Black Velvet Coats, with three capes stitched in white and edged with a handsome silk guimpe; all sizes up to 5 years..... $6.75

Children's Caps.

White engaline Silk Poke Bonnets, silk lined all sizes; real value $2.00, for..... $1.50

Bengaline Silk Bonnets, in pretty shades of gobelin, tan and white, all sizes..... $1.95

Shoes for the Little Folks.

Second Floor.

Have the little feet correctly fitted in properly shaped Shoes. Our boys' and girls' Shoes have been most carefully selected.

We at all times strictly regard the necessity of having the best shaped Shoes to aid nature in perfect formation.

Those with Welted Soles having perfectly smooth insoles are the best.

FOR BOYS, of calfskin:—

Sizes 11 to 13½.....$2.00
Sizes 1, 1½ and 2.....$2.50
Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.75

FOR GIRLS, of kid and patent leather:—

Sizes 8 to 10½.....$1.50
Sizes 11 to 2.....$2.00
Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.50

Small Leather Goods.

First Floor.

WRIST BAGS in every conceivable shape and leather, with gilt, silver and gun metal finish, with or without inside frames; some have purse, card case and vinaigrettes; others, lain or with change purse only; the prices range from $3.25 to $8.95

Complete with fittings, the prices range from $7.50 to $11.50.

Our line of good, serviceable and stylish Wrist Bags from $1.00 to $2.95 cannot be surpassed.

CHATELAINE BAGS; a rare and beautiful line of these useful articles has just been received. Those at $1.00 deserve special notice. They are to be had in genuine seal, patent leather, suede, fancy calf and walrus grain; the finer qualities, from $3.00 to $10.00, comprise every new style of manufacture.

Pretty and taseful Burnt Leather Pocketbooks, at..... $1.00

Card Cases at..... 25 and 50

Memorandum Books at..... 59

Bill Holders at..... 79

Our Men's Leather Goods Section will be found remarkable in its completeness. A line of cigar and cigarette, card and letter cases, bill folds, memo. cases, can be had as low as..... $1.00

SHAVING PADS; pretty and useful; corner and centre ornaments, at..... 50

ESTAB. 1875.

OPERA GLASSES
Imported through our own Paris house.

A popular style in leather collapsing case that fits snugly in the inside pocket.
Another one that "telescopes" into small compass.
A neat, reliable glass in black Morocco, for $5.00.
A beautiful "feather weight," pearl and aluminum mounting, $10.00.
Some hand decorated enamel glasses that cannot be duplicated.

Lorgnettes, Field and Marine Glasses, Thermometers and Barometers,
Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Prices,

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.

THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

1.00 English Scarfs at 50c.



New designs
Folded Squares
Gloves at 98c.
of Imported Skins,
worth 1.50.

Vests, White and Fancy, 1.49.
Single breasted, worth 2.00.
Madras Shirts (new designs) 93c.
1.00 Fancy Shirts at 39c.

Hats.—No middlemen's profits



Silk Hats 4.80
worth 6.00.
Opera Hats 4.80
worth 10.00.
The "Kitchener" (new Alpine), 2.75.
Flat Brim Derbys 1.90, worth 3.00.
A New Tan Derby 1.90

Shoes—
More 4.00 Shoes at 2.35



Burt & Packard's and other good makers.
Box Calf, Enamel, Vici Kid and Patent Leather.
Custom last high heels
4.98
They are flat last, narrow shank and bench made, worth 8.00.
Black Calf (high heels), 2.97, worth 5.00



You'll feel satisfied with yourself if you wear a Cluett-Peabody collar. Nothing is more becoming than a collar which fits well and is in the proper style. When you want that kind ask for

Cluett "Uvalda" 25c
Arrow "Stockton" 15c

Cluett or Monarch Shirts are as right for you as for these Collars. Look for our name in 'em.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

The Steady Increase
in our sales of
OLD CROW RYE



is proof that a large portion of the public do care for the quality of the whiskey they take into their stomachs, and are fast finding out the great contrast between Straight Whiskey and crooked. The same facts apply to our Straight Scotch Whiskies, Souvenir of Scotland, and Bonnie Brier Bush.

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Hawes $3 HATS

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Drawings and designs, lettering ornament, memorial windows in ink or colors. J. Gratacap, 1,361 Clinton Av., Bronx.

Try L. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE FOILED

Mysterious Prisoner Now in Bellevue Took Morphine in a Hotel.

Police Say She Is ex-Wife of George W. Lyon and Daughter of the Late Commodore Jacob Voorhees.

Bellevue Hospital has a mysterious prisoner, who will say very little about herself other than to admit that she attempted to kill herself with morphine. She says she is Lillian Constance Voorhis and that she went to the Murray Hill Hotel Thursday evening, meaning to kill herself, and took fifty grains of morphine. The physicians say this is impossible, as she could not have survived.

Among contradictory stories she told them, she declared she was once the wife of a Mr. Lyon, from whom she was separated and who had since died. Questioned as to whether her former husband is not George W. Lyon, at one time Surveyor of the Port of New York, and whether he is not alive and in the Philippines, she refused to answer. She mentioned, however, that she was once on the stage, but declined to state with what company.

She was put through a careful examination yesterday by Superintendent Rickard and Dr. Jones of the hospital staff, but would give no reason as to why she sought to die, replying to all questions:

"I was and am so tired. It was not fair to cheat me of my right to die."

The patient has so far recovered that she will probably be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court on the charge of attempted suicide.

The police believe the woman is Lillian Constance Voorhees, ex-wife of George W. Lyon, and the daughter of Commodore Jacob Voorhees, deceased, who was prominent in the defense of the America's Cup when the yacht Countess of Dufferin was beaten by the Madeleine in 1876. They also say the woman appeared here in the chorus of "San Toy."

She went to the Murray Hill Hotel Thursday night at about 9 o'clock, and a room on the sixth floor was given to her. A bell boy heard her groaning at a little after 11 o'clock, and Dr. McCreery, the house physician, found the woman in a stupor and summoned an ambulance. He gave her an antidote for morphine poisoning and applied the other remedies usual in such cases. She regained consciousness early yesterday morning in the hospital, where she baffled the authorities who tried to question her.

Early yesterday morning a well-dressed man called to inquire about the patient. The doctors who saw him said that he bore a striking resemblance to her. They told him they believed she would live. He went away saying he would call later. This he failed to do. Two stylishly dressed women called in the late afternoon. After listening to a detailed description of the patient they said that she was not the woman they were looking for. They refused to give their names or to say who the woman was whom they were seeking.

Early in the evening a woman called at the hospital. She, too, was fashionably dressed and also refused to give her name. She said the patient was the wife of George W. Lyon, who, she declared, was now in the Philippines. They had been married in 1895, and three years later Mrs. Lyon had separated from her husband and gone on the stage. The woman left the hospital pleased with the news that her friend, as she called her, had recovered, and said that she would be in court when the case against the would-be suicide was called.

BOTHNER'S WRESTLING MATCH.

George Bothner, who was formerly the wrestling instructor at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, won his match with John Piening, known as the Butcher Boy, in Grand Central Palace last night.

The conditions of the match stipulated that Piening was to throw Bothner four times in an hour of actual wrestling, rests of ten minutes' duration to occur between falls. Piening was only able to carry out half of his contract, securing but two falls, so Bothner was declared the victor.

When the men stripped Piening looked to be about twenty pounds the heavier man. Bothner immediately assumed the defensive, and Piening tried hammer locks, half and three-quarter Nelsons, and body holds, but Bothner cleverly wriggled away from them. Twice Piening had his opponent in a bad way, but Bothner by good work in securing protecting leg locks, saved himself. Finally Piening pinned him with a half Nelson and a further arm hold, securing the first fall in 14:21. A rest of ten minutes followed.

Peining depended almost entirely on the hammerlock hold, and Bothner kept him busy continually, seldom acting on the defensive. He displayed excellent judgment and seemed at all times conscious of his disadvantage in the weights. Peining was forced to exercise his entire knowledge of the game, and time and again had his lightweight opponent near a fall, but he didn't secure a hold of sufficient tenacity until nearly eighteen minutes after the first rest. Then he got a hammerlock and body hold, and in eighteen minutes and twelve seconds he won the second fall. After the customary ten minutes' rest, the wrestlers went at it again, but Bothner kept out of harm's way for the remaining allotted time, and was not thrown again. Nearly 3,000 persons saw the contest.

In the first of the three preliminary bouts Max Luttberg of St. Louis defeated "Young Jeffries" of this city, gaining two falls, catch-as-catch-can style. The first was from a half Nelson and a body hold in 4:30, and the second in 3:58 with a scissors hold. "Bill" Brown and Peter Hansen were the second pair, and Brown won with a half Nelson and a back hammer-lock in 6:51. "Billy" Edwards, one of Piening's trainers, and "Jack" Kemmler gave an exhibition, which lasted through two periods of ten minutes each, Graeco-Roman style, without either having any apparent advantage.

DENIES BLACKMAILING LETTER.

Detective Sergeant Carroll of Brooklyn yesterday took to Jersey City the blackmailing letter from "two society men", sent to Leonard Moody of 26 Court Street, demanding $1,500 under penalty of death. As the letter was similar in tone to those sent to various persons by Botho Strubel, it was believed he had written it. Chief Murphy and Sergt. Carroll compared the letter with those now in the possession of the Jersey City police, and concluded that Strubel was not its author. When the letter was shown to the prisoner he said he did not write it, and had never sent any letter to Mr. Moody.

Strubel will be arraigned before Police Justice Murphy to-day, and then probably will be committed to the county jail. He desires, however, to be remanded to the City Prison, because he wishes to be near Chief Murphy, for whom he manifests a great liking. The Chief also takes a great interest in the boy. He believes the lad can be reclaimed, so he will endeavor to save him from punishment, and obtain a situation for him.

The Chief was notified yesterday by Baldwin & Co., express agents, 53 Broadway, Manhattan, that a trunk sent from Hamburg to Strubel by his mother was held at their office awaiting payment of express charges amounting to $7.50. What the trunk contains is not known.

SAYS TEACHER BEAT CHILD.

On the complaint of Mrs. George Gallagher of 684 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Charles E. Ziegler, a teacher in Public School No. 154, at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, will face charges of cruelty and assault upon George Gallagher, thirteen years old, at a meeting of Local School Board No. 23 on Wednesday next.

According to Mrs. Gallagher, her son George while attempting to copy something from the blackboard, was assaulted by the teacher, who, she alleged, injured him so that the child may lose the hearing of one ear.

The alleged assault occurred about two weeks ago. On complaining to the principal of the school, James Meighan, Mrs. Gallagher was confronted by the accused teacher, in whose presence she repeated her charges.

Secretary Sidney Walker, as a result of the meeting of the child's mother and the accused teacher in the presence of Principal Meighan, has received a letter from the Principal, stating that Mr. Ziegler had admitted at the meeting that he had struck the boy.

DRUG CLERK'S ERROR KILLED TWO PERSONS

Aged Woman and Baby Took Deadly Poison for Castor Oil.

Girl Who Bought the Mixture Had Been Sent Back to Make Sure No Mistake Had Occurred.

A woman sixty years old and her grandson, only seven months old, were the victims yesterday morning of the mistake of a young drug clerk. William J. Rogers, employed as assistant in a Ninth Avenue store, is said to be the one who made the error. Both the grandmother and grandson are dead and the young man is in prison.

The story told the police is that on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Vincenza Orlanda, living on the ground floor of a tenement at 408 West Sixteenth Street with her husband, her married daughter and the daughter's husband, Luigi Caputa, and three children of the younger couple, sent Jenny, eight years old, to Rennenberg's drug store, at 103 Ninth Avenue, to buy 5 cents' worth of a mixture of castor and almond oils. The girl returned with something in a glass which Mrs. Caputa says she smelled and thought had a peculiar odor. Therefore, she says, she sent the little girl, with her elder sister, Mary, back to the store to tell the man that he had made a mistake.

The children returned with the report that the clerk had said it "was all right." So the glass, with the mixture in it, was placed on the mantel and there remained till yesterday morning, when the grandmother poured some of it into a teaspoon and gave it to little Joseph Caputa, after which she took a tablespoonful herself. In five minutes both the child and the aged woman fell into convulsions.

Dr. James Shea of 333 West Fourteenth Street was called, but he found the woman dead. The child was taken to the New York Hospital, where it died in a few minutes.

The two children, Mary and Jenny, guided the officers to the Ninth Avenue store. The little girls pointed out Rogers as the person who had sold them the drug. He was arrested, and said he was eighteen years old and lived at 362 West Nineteenth Street. He was arraigned in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Flammer and held in $2,000 bail for a hearing Nov. 28.

The drug store proprietor said that Rogers was employed to assist the registered clerk. It is customary for him to wait upon customers, it was said, and serve out drugs which do not require any more mixing than would be involved in putting with castor oil some innocent material intended to disguise its taste. What the young man put in in this case or how he did it the proprietor did not profess to be able to explain. The registered clerk had not noticed the sale. Rogers himself said he had not sold the mixture to the children and had never seen them before.

Dr. Shea examined the glass and the contents, nearly half of which remained. He thought the mixture contained cyanide of potassium.

MR. HEPBURN PLANS FOR REFORM OF HOUSE RULES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Congressman W. P. Hepburn of Iowa is going to make a hard fight at the Republican caucus to be held when Congress convenes for a more democratic system of House organization.

He will not contend for a general revision of the House rules unless he finds a strong sentiment for it, but is going to confine his work to one particular phase of the existing alleged despotic system.

At present the Committee on Rules, a body dominated by Speaker Henderson, Gen. Grosvenor, and Mr. Dalzell, holds in its hands the future of the House members. They form a close corporation, which practically dictates the bills which shall be presented for voting, and the way in which they shall be voted upon. Col. Hepburn is anxious to change many of the House rules, but he recognizes the impossibility of making a successful fight against the whole system, and for the present will confine his attention to this one.

Col. Hepburn's remedy, the one which he will advocate at the next Republican caucus, is to increase the Committee on Rules from five to nine members, and to deprive the Speaker of a place on the committee. As the Speaker would have the appointment of the committee, this would not appear to be a great reform.

But Col. Hepburn would go further, and have it understood that the appointments to the committee should be distributed geographically. A member should be chosen for each section, and each member should be regarded as the "boss" for his section. If, for instance, a member from Minnesota wanted to get consideration for a bill, he would go to the member of the Committee on Rules from the Northwest. If a member from California wanted recognition, he would go to the committeeman from the Pacific Slope.

Col. Hepburn recognizes the imperfections of this system, but says that even with these imperfections it would be a vast improvement on the present system.

It is considered probable he will have a stronger following in the caucus than he did a year ago, when he undertook the difficult task of reforming the whole Reed system. He mustered forty votes then, although he was foredoomed to defeat.

If Mr. Hepburn's scheme goes through it would be likely that some man like Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, who represents the element that overthrew the Speaker, would be on the committee for the Northwest, Mr. Cushman for the Pacific Slope, Mr. Grosvenor, possibly, for the Middle West; Mr. Dalzell for the East, Mr. Littlefield for New England, and Mr. Underwood for the South.

The fight is one between the machine and the younger element, and this time it is believed Col. Hepburn has far more chance of success than he had a year ago.

MINISTERS WON'T FACE LIONS.

Modern Daniels are scarce, according to Mr. Bostock's people, who are trying to arrange a wedding in a lions' cage for Monday next. They ran across an unexpected difficulty while looking for a minister, as indicated in an advertisement which is to appear this morning, yet they are willing to guarantee that the minister who officiates upon the occasion will come through his novel experience as safely as did the prophet of old.

Canvassing of churches large and small met with blunt refusal from all the clergymen approached, although there is more than a hint that there will be an unusually handsome fee. Fear of lowering their ministerial dignity was not the only fear that prompted all these refusals, the showmen said last night, for they added, several pastors had expressed their willingness to act could they stand just without the cage, and argued that the ceremony in that case would be just as binding.

There will be a wedding anyway, for two Aldermen have already volunteered their services, a couple of sweethearts willing to brave the lions have been secured, and about a score of couples have expressed their willingness to step into the arena and be married for the $500 prize, should the first bridal party lose heart or be eaten before the final blessing.

Speedway Brushes for Professionals.

Professional drivers will have an inning on the Speedway this afternoon, a race having been arranged for them in conjunction with the regular championship. Jack Curry will drive The King or Crescent, George Spear will start Alice Barnes, Charles Thompson will have Colonel Wilkes, and Isaac Fleming will try to win with Promise. The Brush Committee has arranged ten brushes in all, including the championship contests for pacers, trotting teams, and pacing teams. The trotting championship was settled last Saturday, when Kingmond won the fourth consecutive brush in the series.

The horses that are to be driven by professionals to-morrow are owned by members of the Road Drivers' Association, who permit the more skilled drivers to enjoy an afternoon's pleasure in Speedway competition. The first brush will be started promptly at 2 o'clock. The contests are over the lower stretch of the Speedway in front of the clubhouse.

To Let or Sell.
If you want to let or sell Flats or Apartments the best way is by an advertisement in The

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave



Sale of Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats

A great many men come here because of our styles, many because of our moderate prices, some are attracted by our reputation—forty-five successful years of selling the best ready-made clothing is no little thing. Our clothing is practically custom made, different and better in every way than the ordinary ready-made sort—a garment that leaves this store is the best advertisement we can put forth. You'll come here sooner or later if you want the best, the most stylish clothing, at moderate prices.

Men's Winter Suits, $15.
For the number of styles and the great variety of fabrics we show, this line of $15.00 Suits is famous among well dressed men. There's the new 3-button double-breasted, the military single-breasted and regular single-breasted sack styles in black and blue cheviots, thibets, fancy worsted cheviots and the new overplaided greens and browns. Suits that are really worth $20.00; our special price $15.00.

Men's Winter Overcoats, $15.
Here's the long, loose, big shouldered great coat, with long, narrow, close-fitting collars and lapels—and the medium length overcoat, not quite so long, but cut on the same liberal, graceful lines as the extra long ones, made of blue and black kerseys, Oxford and black friezes, Oxford moulles and meltons; special at $15.00.

Paddocks and Surtouts, $20.
These two garments represent the extreme of style—types that are made by the high-class Fifth Avenue tailors and worn by the best dressed men. The Surtouts are double breasted and the Paddocks single breasted. To the waist they are cut to fit the body closely, with long full skirts. Special value at $20.

OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9 P. M.
Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.
OPEN SATURDAY TILL 10:30 P. M.

You are invited to call and inspect at my Gallery, from Nov. 21 to 25, prior to their disposal at public sale, the superb collection of

ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS AND COLORED MEZZOTINTS,

by Haig, Sadler and others, all in the finest possible state, as well as original drawings by

SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

These engravings are exhibited for the purpose of giving New York collectors an opportunity to examine them before placing their orders for the sale. All orders left with me will be faithfully executed. Open evenings from 8 to 10.

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397 Fifth Avenue, New York.
The sale will take place in Philadelphia, under the management of Stan. V. Henkels, at the art salesroom of Davis & Harvey, 1112 Walnut Street, on December 3d, 4th and 5th.

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ATTACHES HUSBAND'S MARGINS

Mrs. Clarita C. Powelson yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald an attachment on the property of her husband, Augustus L. Powelson of 174 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, charging that he converted to his own use $26,000 she gave him to invest for her between February and August of this year.

Mrs. Powelson says her husband told her he had bought United States Steel, Southern Pacific, and other securities worth $24,414.13 and had placed them in a safe deposit vault rented in their joint names. On Nov. 12 he failed to return home, but after a night's absence, she said, he did come back, intoxicated. She says he remained in that condition for days, and finally last Wednesday she was forced to have him incarcerated in a sanitarium at Astoria, L. I. On the following morning she learned that he had escaped.

On advice of counsel, Mrs. Powelson went to the office of the safe deposit company, and says she found the vault had not been rented in the joint names of herself and her husband, but in his alone. In it were none of the securities he had said he bought, but only a few stocks of small value and some savings bank books belonging to her.

Later, the complaint continued, she discovered that Mr. Powelson was carrying stock worth $15,000 with the brokerage firm of Post & Flagg and stock worth $18,250 with Clare & Co. His margin with the first firm was $3,150 and with the second $6,309. That he had been using her money for speculation she was certain, knowing that he never had any funds of his own.

FINANCE CHAIRMANSHIP PLEDGED TO SENATOR BROWN

Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown, representing the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, is said to have received the promise of Senator Platt that he will be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. Senator Brown was in this city on Thursday and had a conference with Senator Platt on the subject. If the appointment should go to Senator Brown, it is expected that Senator George R. Malby's resentment is certain to be incurred, as he is the ranking Republican member on the committee after Senator John Raines, who is to be the Republican leader of the Senate, and according to precedent would be entitled to the promotion.

Senator Malby lives at Ogdensburg, in St. Lawrence County. He has been the Speaker of the Assembly, has served in the Senate for years, and is generally conceded to be the best parliamentarian in that body. He has been known as an independent Democrat, and has not hesitated to oppose the Democrats on Republican measures of which he did not approve. He differed with the Governor on the subject of the so-called charity legislation, which the Governor advocated at the last session. One of the largest of the State's institutions is situated at Ogdensburg, and Senator Malby's constituents were opposed to the Governor's plan of taking its management away from the local board. Senator Malby voiced their opposition. That is the reason, it is said, why the Republican leaders are now favoring Senator Brown for Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

At the last election Senator Malby had no opposition, having been nominated by both the Republicans and Democrats. He is classed as a Republican, however, and, inasmuch as the Republicans have only a majority of six in the Senate, it is hinted by some in Republican circles that if he should be displaced for Senator Brown the Republican path in the Senate would be made more difficult than it has been in many years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—353 Broadway; Canadian Pacific Railway Company; damage, $25.
1.05 A. M.—2,444 Third Avenue; Terence Gottlieb; damage, $15.
11:45 A. M.—34 East Eleventh Street; Harry Carlome; damage, $50.
1:10 P. M.—202 Grand Street; Simon Cohn; damage trifling.
4:00 P. M.—2 Bond Street; Seifert & Rosner; damage, $100.
5:15 P. M.—Canal and Varick; slot of Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21.—Fire in the Tunis Lumber Company's kiln system did about $50,000 damage to-day. The buildings and stock were insured.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 21.—The breaker of Furnace Colliery, owned and operated by Oxford & Shenandoah Mining Company, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The breaker was insured for $50,000.

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of the finest vintages of the past 30 years
Chat. Lafite, 1898.
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MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24-26, at 3 P. M.
A LIBRARY especially attractive in First Editions of Aldrich, Emerson, Lowell, Thackeray, Whittier, &c.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M.—Americana, Local Histories, Genealogies, &c.

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The Savannah Morning News says: "There is much plotting and fighting and many intensely dramatic scenes. Incidentally there is a charming love story. There are no dull chapters."
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BOHEMIAN VIOLIN VIRTUOSO,
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Solo pianoforte,
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WALTER DAMROSCH'S
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—ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS—
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2. Concerto, F sharp minor.....Ernst
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3. Two Slavonic Dances.....Dvorak
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4. Concertstueck for Piano with Orchestra..Weber
Miss JULIE GEYER.
5. Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
ORCHESTRA.
6. (a) Serenade Melancolique } .....Tschaikowsky
(b) Valse scherzo.....}
KOCIAN.
7. Dream Pantomime from "Hansel and Gretel." Humperdinck
ORCHESTRA.
8. Danse des Sorcieres.....Paganini
KOCIAN.
Accompanist, MR. FRANZ SPINDLER.
MANAGEMENT, RUDOLPH ARONSON.
Seats and boxes at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, 867 Broadway, Tyson's Hotel Ticket Offices, and McBride's, 71 Broadway. Prices, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00; Boxes, $15.00.
The Weber Piano Used.

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Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Opening Night, Monday, Nov. 24, at 8.
Verdi's Opera, OTELLO.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wednesday Evg., Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Salignac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices. CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson & Co.'s, principal Hotels, and at Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
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MARK HAMBOURG
THE EMINENT RUSSIAN PIANIST.
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MRS. FISKE
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Frank Damrosch..... Walter Damrosch
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Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée To-day at 2.
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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Yale Favorite for the Big Game To-day with Harvard.

LARGE CROWDS IN NEW HAVEN

Practice of Teams Still in the Schedule —Arrest of Yale Students on Speculator's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 21.—With the last touches to the teams given and the arrival in New Haven of the first vanguard of football enthusiasts, New Haven to-night again took on the character of a football town. Not in years has there been so much excitement over the outcome of a Yale-Harvard game. While Yale men generally are confident to-night of the chances for a Yale victory there are rather more than the usual array of eleventh-hour rumors as to the strength of the crimson team and what it is likely to do at Yale Field to-morrow. Yale has done nothing in the way of preparation for the Harvard game this week except to recuperate from the severe physical slump that followed the hard Princeton game, while Harvard, on the contrary, has been practicing daily at Cambridge and has been coming on by jumps. Yale will play much the same sort of a game to-morrow as she put up against the Tigers, with this difference: that the men are in 50 per cent. better physical condition, and that a much more varied attack will be played. Harvard, on the other hand, will without question play better than she played against Dartmouth. Rumors of several surprises to be sprung by Harvard came down with the vanguard of Harvard men to New Haven, and Yale men were generally ready to admit that Harvard would put up a stiffer fight than was expected a week ago. At the same time Yale men believe that all through the season Yale has shown greater football ability than Harvard, has rushed her opponents more successfully, and has held them more consistently. Yale men therefore to-day do not believe that Harvard, in one week's time, has advanced so far over her previous showing that she will be able to put up a winning game against the Eli giants.

The basis for this claim by Yale supporters is on these grounds. Harvard, throughout the season, has not displayed the stonewall defense that will be necessary to hold the terrific charges of which the Yale attack is capable. The line is unquestionably weaker than Yale's, and is not as strong by any means as the line that held Yale last year at Cambridge. While Dartmouth must be considered this year to be a brilliant eleven, Harvard, if the claims of her supporters are true, should have been able to hold them last Saturday. Dartmouth drove for 225 yards through the crimson line, something that all the teams Yale has met this year have not been able to do together. On the offense Harvard will face Yale with the best back field in any Eastern university that is capable of tremendous work at critical moments, and that has worked up its interference and speed to a remarkable degree. That is, this can be said of it from the reports of this week's practice. It has not been shown in the games Harvard has played.

HARVARD'S GOOD SET OF BACKS.

All the season Harvard, with a set of backs individually superior to any in the country, has not been able to utilize their powers in unison sufficiently to tear up a rival line for any consistent gains. To-morrow Harvard's back field attack will strike a gait unequaled all the season, and it is there that Yale has most, if not all, to fear. But with Yale's tremendously heavy and fast line Harvard's backs ought not to gain overmuch ground. If the Crimson line were as strong as Yale's a very different forecast would be made. But the fact that Glass, Kinney, Goss, and Hogan have in every game this year been able to rip up their opponents and bring down the opposing backs in the very start of their play, gives little hope for very steady backfield gains by Harvard. In the kicking game Kernan and Stillman will probably outpunt Bowman of Yale, but Yale's clever pair of ends ought to neutralize this advantage, if there be any.

All through the season the Yale line has shown remarkable ability to hold on defense and to get "the jump" on their opponents on offense. In fact, Yale's line defense is almost an offense in its lightning-like dash and aggressiveness. Glass and Goss are too fast, perhaps, and it is the probability of offside play by these two line men that may neutralize the gains they may make. In the attack Yale's backfield is light but fast, and with line assistance has thus far been able to make great headway. Yale will also use a varied style of attack, employing all of the line men except left end and centre with the ball. Glass, Shevlin, and Hogan have all the year proved themselves tremendous line bucckers, though Glass has been saved for this one game with this play up his sleeve. Harvard will excel in kicking, and will prove dangerous in her back field charges, which ought to be met more than half way by the brilliant work of Yale's ends and the defense of the blue line. Yale's power ought to be in line attack and defense, and in the smashing power of her varied style of attack. The contest ought to be settled in the first few minutes of play, when it will be proved whether Yale's defense is so much superior as is now claimed by all Yale's supporters.

The line up will be as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Harvard.
Rafferty	Left end	Mills
Kinney	Left tackle	Shea
Glass	Left guard	Barnard
Holt	Centre	Sugden
Goss	Right guard	A. Marshall
Hogan	Right tackle	Knowlton
Shevlin	Right end	Bowditch
Rockwell	Quarter back	C. Marshall
Capt. Chadwick	Left halfback	Capt. Kernan
Metcalf	Right halfback	Putnam
Bowman	Fullback	Graydon

The Yale eleven went to the field for a short signal drill this afternoon, but did not scrimmage, as the second eleven has been disbanded. The players were in fine feather and cheered the seniors on the team as they went through their annual dance around the bonfire made from their cast-off uniforms. The team dined early to-night and retired to the infirmary, where they passed the night. Trainer Murphy reported every man to be in prime physical condition and ready to meet Harvard to-morrow.

The Harvard eleven, with an army of "rooters," managers, rubbers, and attending trainers and physicians, reached Cedar Hill Station at 1 o'clock on the Boston Express, and took trolley cars for Morris Cove, where they remained over night at the spacious "Pequot Club" house, on the New Haven Harbor. The Harvard squad numbers thirty players, and a few more will come on the early trains to-morrow. The Crimson team looked in prime condition as they scampered over the lawn and dance hall of the clubhouse and sang and played in the hall around a roaring log fire till luncheon time. At 4 o'clock the team held a consultation with Coach Farley and then went through secret signal drill on the open lot behind the house and on the lawn in front, a small crowd of curious New Haveners being asked to move on.

To-morrow morning the team will get some more signal drill on the clubhouse lawn and will then go to the Yale gymnasium in special cars.

The Harvard players and their coaches feel fairly confident of victory to-morrow and expect to win by a small score. Coach Farley would not talk further than to say that the men were all in good condition.

The result of last night's prank with the spectators resulted to-night in the arrest of Bradley Ellsworth, 1903, of New York City and William Henry Barnum, 1903, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., Captain of last year's freshmen crew. Both were arrested on complaints of speculators who were robbed. Ellsworth was bailed out for $1,000, as the charge may be changed to highway robbery. Barnum getting off with $200 bond for breach of the peace. Ellsworth's bail was the highest ever set in New Haven for a similar charge, as he is said to be the ring leader of last night's fracas. The entire student sentiment is strongly with the arrested men.

An unprecedented crowd of college men and their friends arrived in this city to-night, and every train swelled the number until after midnight. They have crowded every available place of shelter and the lax

Besides the main football contest which will take place to-day at New Haven, Lehigh will play Lafayette, New York University and Union, Swarthmore and Haverford, Amherst and Wesleyan, Manhattan College and Laureates of Troy, Brown and Dartmouth, and the Carlisle Indians will play the University of Virgina at Norfolk. The minor teams are generally looking forward to the close of the season with longing eyes, for it has been a strenuous season at best, principally on account of the weather, for it has been anything but football weather, and the players have striven against this element with more or less pluck, but it has drawn severely on their vitality. Pennsylvania, Cornell, West Point, and Annapolis have important games to look forward to, and the practice is being directed to these as the round-up to a season which has had its share of pleasure and disappointment all keenly appreciated, which contributes to the popularity of the great American game.

Secret football practice continued at Annapolis yesterday afternoon. The navy contingent was greatly encouraged by the return of Smith, quarter back, to the game. He is the undoubted star of the Annapolis team, and played a sharp game without any injury to his weak knee. Strassburger was at right half, and Metcalf and Halsey are fighting it out for full back. Halsey is heavier and more experienced, and is a good defensive player. Metcalf has developed into a splendid punter, and can carry the ball fairly, so the battle between the two is close.

Root and Dowell are also fighting it out for left half, with the chances in favor of Root. The only change in the line to-day was to take Fretz from right tackle and move him to centre, his old place. Oak was not a success at centre, and Fretz, while a splendid defensive player, is not much use in the tackle back play, the midshipmen's chief ground gaining play. Rogers and Goss were both given a chance in the place, and the former will likely hold it on account of his experience and spirited play. The coaches stated that the work of the team was satisfactory. Trainer Robinson of Princeton arrived to-day, and will stay with the team until after the game with West Point.

Columbia's football practice did not begin yesterday until after the sophomore-freshman game, and consequently was very short. As a result of their day's rest the men displayed considerable snap and vim, and the Varsity, despite the brief few minutes of work, tore through the scrub for 3 touch-downs, 2 by Townsend and 1 by Duell, all scored on long runs. Tomlinson, Goodman, Smith, and Weekes, all of whom are a bit fine, were the absentees. Fisher was put at quarter back again with Duell, Townsend, and Fisher in the backfield. Stangland was at guard, and Duden, who has been out of the game for some time because of injuries, returned to the eleven at guard instead of centre. Wallace and Brown were the tackles, Smythe the centre, and Schoomaker of the freshman team and Earle the ends.

Although practice at New York University was not especially encouraging yesterday, the coaches are confident of victory against Union, and say that the team will do the best playing of the year this afternoon.

The line-up has been modified in various ways during the week, but only three changes will probably be made for to-day's game. Lane, 1903, who has been ill for a month, will resume his position at full back; Coe will take Friedburg's place at centre, and Capt. Conneley will substitute for Coe at right guard. Lane is much heavier than McDowell, who has been playing at full back, and will strengthen the back field. With Lane again playing and Horke at quarter back, the interference is much better than hitherto, and the backs are expected to do effective work against Union's line. The centre is strengthened by Coe at centre and Conneley at guard, and could not be moved yesterday by the hardest attacks of the scrub.

On account of the big crowd expected at Ohio Field this afternoon, the 2:10 train from the Grand Central will stop at University Heights in addition to regular trains. Only a light practice was indulged in at Fordham yesterday in preparation for the College of the City of New York game at Fordham Field this afternoon. Coach Murphy drilled the men in punting and catching the ball. O'Toole, who was thought to have been so seriously injured during the early part of the season that he would have to retire from the gridiron, will resume his position at right half. The elevens of the senior and sophomore classes also practiced for their annual game, which will take place on Monday afternoon. This will be the first game of the interclass championship series.

A game of much interest to many in New York will be played this afternoon on Washington Park, Brooklyn, between the Brooklyn Boys' High School and the De Witt Clinton High School of Manhattan. Brooklyn has practically won the championship of the Long Island Interscholastic League, and Clinton has a long list of victories to her credit, having defeated this season Betts Academy, Pratt Institute, Erasmus Hall, and Newark High School. Both schools will send large delegations to the game, each headed by a band.

Reports from the Harvard-Yale football game will be received direct from the grounds at the Princeton Club, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Sophomores Won at Football.

Columbia's sophomore football team yesterday won the class gridiron championship of the university by defeating the freshman eleven on South Field by the score of 16 to 0. The victory of the sophs was surprising, because of the fact that they had practiced for only two days previous to the contest, whereas the freshmen have been working for over a month. Line-up:

Columbia, 1905.	Position.	Columbia, 1906.
De Sallier	Left end	Ullman
Cornell	Left tackle	Martin, Carter
Fluhrer, Bradley	Left guard	Dickson, Landers
Pierrepont	Centre	Protherde
Ewing	Right guard	Echeverria
Whitwell	Right tackle	Green, Enos
Stegmuller	Right end	Stevens
Jones	Quarter back	Schultz
Lamont	Left half back	Bulkley
Mackenzie	Right half back	Murphy
Baternehl	Full back	Miller, Martin

Touch-downs—Mackenzie, 2; Whitwell, Goal from touch-down; Jones. Referee—W. R. Morley. Umpire—J. R. Knapp. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

SHAMROCK III.'S NEW FEATURES

Challenger for America's Cup Shows Departure from the Conventional Cup Racer.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's Cup, Shamrock III., has begun to take form in Denny's yard, at Dumbarton, and the few persons who have been privileged to see her have had an opportunity to appreciate how far Fife has departed from the conventional cup racer model. Fife has gone in for a boat easier in form, with less power and less frictional surface than Shamrock I., and the novel manner by which these ends have been secured is indicated by the fact that instead of following the obvious method of cutting down the sea measurements, the new boat will actually outclass the first challenger in some important dimensions.

The most striking feature in the measurements of the new boat is the fact that she will draw 26 feet 6 inches, exactly one foot more than Shamrock II. Her length on the loadwater line will be 89.5 feet.

Wrestling at St. George's A. C.

In the wrestling tournament, held in the gymnasium of St. George's Athletic Club, 207 East Sixteenth Street, last night, the most interesting bouts were in the 135-pound class, which was finally won by A. J. Mitchell. The results follow:

115-Pound Class.—Final bout, R. Curry threw Gustave Weiss. Time—5:33.

125-Pound Class.—J. E. Reakel threw J. Vassner. Time—0:20. J. W. Price threw R. Curry. Time—7:30. A. J. Mitchell threw T. Newman. Time—0:47. Semi-final bout—Price threw Reakel. Time—0:33. Final Bout.—Mitchell threw Price. Time—4:01.

Heavyweight Class.—Frank Walsh threw Otto Nickly. Time—1:42. E. Dreyer threw T. Youngjeer. Time—2:51. Final bout—Walsh threw Dreyer. Time—2:26.

Slosson Wins Billiard Match.

At Costello's billiard rooms, 424 to 426 Columbus Avenue, last night, George B. Slosson defeated A. Thompson in a game of billiards at 18-inch balk line, two shots in. The scores follow:

George B. Slosson—0, 21, 50, 0, 81, 2, 15, 50, 7, 0, 0, 0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

There may be citizens of this Republic who have an understanding of what the Government of Colombia means by her course in respect to the canal treaty. To the public in general and to the Government at Washington her policy is quite incomprehensible.

From the beginning the negotiations have been obstructed by the attitude of Colombia. It is now insisted that the Constitution of that republic forbids the alienation of its territory or the granting of a right of perpetual control. Accordingly its representative offers to stipulate in the treaty for a hundred-year lease of the strip of territory necessary for the canal, with the privilege of renewal for a like term. It must be perfectly well known to the Government of Colombia and to its Minister at Washington that these terms cannot be accepted. Section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, declares:

That the President is hereby authorized to acquire from the Republic of Colombia for and on behalf of the United States, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, perpetual control of a strip of land, the territory of the Republic of Colombia, not less than six miles in width, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean * * * which control shall include * * * jurisdiction over the said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and preserve the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon, as may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations.

The act authorizes the Government to acquire "perpetual control," not a leasehold tenure for 100 years. It would be unsafe and impolitic for us to build a canal through the territory of the Republic of Colombia under any other conditions than those of absolute control. Moreover, the act excludes any other conditions. The examination of the Constitution of Colombia does not sustain the position of its representative in respect to the power to give permanent control. The dispatches report that as a means of bringing the Colombian Minister to a more reasonable view our Government has reminded him that it is not shut up to the Panama route. Section 4 of the act provides that if the President shall be unable "to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the new Panama Canal Company and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia and the rights mentioned in Sections 1 and 2 of this act within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President, having first obtained for the United States perpetual control by treaty of the necessary territory from Costa Rica and Nicaragua," he may proceed to construct a canal along the Nicaragua route.

The Colombian Government must have been perfectly well aware of this provision of the act. Its behavior would indicate either a desire to force our Government to offer a higher price or a purpose to defeat the canal project altogether. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are prepared to negotiate satisfactory treaties giving permanent control. We should presume the State Department would find it expedient to have treaties with those republics ready to submit to the Senate. It is impossible to understand what Colombia wants to do or to foresee what she may do.

Senator MARK HANNA no doubt reads with deep interest the dispatches which tell of the obstructive tactics of the Colombian Government. It was his speech, his influence, which turned the scale in favor of the Panama route. It cannot be assumed that he had antecedent knowledge of the attitude to be taken by the Colombian Government, nor can it be assumed that he has any influence in that quarter. But the joy of his triumph in the Senate would be notably diminished, we suppose, should the obstinacy of Colombia force us to turn again to the Nicaragua route. What a disappointment that would be to Senator HANNA. Still, since he was able to defeat the Nicaragua project last Winter, he may be able to defeat it again. If we are forced now to abandon the Panama undertaking, a disagreeable test of sincerity will be applied to some of the patriots who in advocating the choice of that route loudly protested with their hands on their hearts that the interoceanic canal had no truer, firmer friends than themselves.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF NEW YORK.

Commissioner MONROE of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has written a letter to Mayor Low under date of Nov. 18 which the public will be likely to read with thoughtful interest. It deals with the question of the water supply of New York.

It sets forth the fact that with the completion of the new Croton Dam, the Jerome Park Reservoir, and one or more additional reservoirs on the Croton System, the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will have a daily supply of 400,000,000 gallons. With the growth of the city and the increase of population, the Commissioner is of the opinion that all of this water will be only just enough for the daily requirements of these two boroughs, which are now charged with a consumption of 300,000,000 gallons daily. These boroughs have a population of a little over two millions. An allowance of, say, 150 gallons per head per day is evidently chargeable to something besides consumption. Close metering, if possible, would show a daily consumption, including waste, of probably less than 25 gallons per head per day for the whole population of the two boroughs.

In Brooklyn, with a population of about 1,200,000, more or less, the present daily use of water charged to consumption is 100,000,000, or, say, 88 gallons per head per day. The Brooklyn supply can be increased by only about 15,000,000 gallons, which, being interpreted, means that the present per capita distribution cannot long be maintained if possible or probable growth is taken into account. Queens, supplied by private companies, sees the limit of its supply in the near future; and Richmond has not enough water in sight to meet the needs of the population it sees in prospect.

These are facts of grave public significance. They lead the Commissioner to the conclusion that New York has no time to lose in the matter of preparations for an increased water supply. He accordingly recommends that the Mayor forthwith appoint a commission of three engineers not connected with the City Government to make an exhaustive and independent investigation of the problem in all its phases, and to report on the most available sources of water supply and the cost of their utilization. The following passage in the Commissioner's letter is significant:

> The recommendations of such a body of engineers as to the best method of preventing waste and as to other measures for the utilization of the present water supply to the utmost, especially until other sources can be made available, will be equally valuable. Prevention of waste and saving of water cannot, in the judgment of this department, be made a substitute for extension of sources of supply, but there will be a period of greater or less duration when a fixed and limited supply will be required to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing body of consumers. This emergency is unavoidable, and for this reason prevention of waste is a phase of the problem of imminent importance.

Concurrence with the Commissioner's recommendation that a board of competent engineers be appointed to investigate this whole subject does not estop us from expressing regret that he should have found it necessary or deemed it expedient to prejudge the result of measures to minimize the waste of water in distribution. This view of the matter has undoubtedly been impressed upon him by the professional gentlemen with whom he has been in consultation, but we think it would have been better if he had not committed himself and his department to the opinion that prevention of waste and saving of water cannot be made a substitute for an increased supply, at least to the extent of changing an imminent necessity into a question admitting of leisurely consideration in anticipation of the needs of a more or less remote future. We believe that it is possible by means well known to the hydraulic engineer to reduce the consumption of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx 50 per cent. This would be equivalent to doubling the present available supply. It might be effected without any inconvenience to consumers, and with such advantage to the city as to repay the cost of such extension of supply as might be needed in anticipation of the ultimate requirements of the community.

Commissioner MONROE is a capable, energetic, and conscientious public official, but he would probably be the last to claim any standing as an expert in matters of public water supply. As he says in his letter to the Mayor, his department is "equipped with an engineering staff possessing special knowledge and experience." Would it not repay him to ascertain why this staff has manifested so much reluctance to discover and establish the fact that the losses of water in distribution are probably nearly, if not quite, as great as the use of water for all purposes? Further, would he not do well to keep his mind free from impressions as to what is possible of accomplishment in water saving until the facts have been established by serious and systematic work in that direction?

"CAPITAL" AND THE MILITIA.

We have been speaking freely of the stupidity which certain representatives of "organized Labor" have exhibited in deciding that members of their unions shall not also be members of the National Guard. The subject was one which provoked and demanded free speech. "A well-regulated militia" being, according to the Constitution of the United States, "essential to the security of a free State," every man who discourages another from aiding the good regulation of the militia by joining the organized militia and acquiring the discipline and instruction that make him an effective soldier is evidently a public enemy. That is what a number of misguided "Labor leaders" have been doing in this State, and have fallen under the ban of public condemnation for doing. It is even now a question whether such persons are legal criminals, being without any dispute moral criminals.

But, upon the whole, even these "Labor leaders" shine by contrast with certain employers, mostly or altogether in Philadelphia, who have inflicted pains and penalties upon men in their employ for joining the organized militia and for obeying the orders to which they submitted themselves in advance, and by subscribing to which their employment was a condition. Such employers have been guilty of a public offense of the highest importance, a public duty "essential to the security of a free State."

These remarkable capitalists, who are at least "capitalistic" enough to be employers of labor, have been punishing men in their employ for doing their public duty by discharging them from their employment upon the ground that they had been doing their public duty. The punishment has gone so far that it seems twelve men in one company of the Pennsylvania National Guard have found themselves discharged from their employment in consequence of doing service against the rioters in the anthracite region.

An employer of labor in Philadelphia may be supposed to be a man of better education and of more intelligence than a "Labor leader" in Schenectady. The particular "Labor leaders" engaged in the treasonable attempt to discourage workingmen from joining the National Guard have been shown by their own writings to be very illiterate persons. But, more than that, every man who has sense enough to be an employer of labor ought to have sense enough to see that an organization which undertakes, in the first instance, to protect the public against "domestic violence," undertakes to protect, also in the first instance, those who have anything to lose. What would be thought, for example, in a community which relied upon a volunteer Fire Department to protect it from the danger of conflagration, of a shopkeeper who should discharge or "dock" any one of the men in his employ who should run out of the place on an alarm of fire? One might say the employer was a scoundrel, a bad neighbor, a public enemy, but certainly the first reflection would be that he was a fool. Now, service in the militia is upon exactly the same footing as service in a volunteer Fire Department. It is a public service which any citizen who has anything, in the one case destructible, in the other combustible, is interested in having well performed. And in either case the men who have performed the public service would naturally resent the conduct of those employers who had punished and persecuted them for having performed that service. If a village merchant, for example, should resent by discharge the public services of those persons in his employ who had temporarily left it to put out a fire in his neighbor's premises, one would not expect the Fire Department to rally with enthusiasm to put out the fire when his premises in turn happened to catch fire, especially if they were known not to be insured. And, likewise, one would not expect an enthusiastic rally of the militia to protect, in case of "domestic violence," the premises and property of an employer who had discharged men from his employ for joining the militia and doing their duty as National Guardsmen. On the contrary, one would expect such employers to become the victims, in case of a riot, of an informal but none the less effectual "blacklist."

All which goes to show that the Philadelphia employer who discharges men from his employ for having, as National Guardsmen, gone to put down rioting in the anthracite regions, is even less wise than the "Labor leader" in the Mohawk Valley who persecutes men for having helped to save the property of employers against the rage of persons who had ceased to be employed. Of course, it is to be wished that malefactors of each class might be forced to pay the full penalty of their respective malefactions. But the lover of justice would be much more encouraged by seeing one of these treasonable Philadelphia employers "doing time" in jail for his offense against the public than by seeing one of those chuckle-headed "Labor leaders" in Schenectady doing it—provided, of course, that he could not see both.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

We alluded the other day to the remarkable meeting in New Orleans over which the Chairman of the City School Board presided, and which was addressed by Dr. ALDERMAN, the President of Tulane University, and by Dr. WASHINGTON, Principal of Tuskegee. During the visit of Dr. WASHINGTON to New Orleans there was a conference of a number of the County Superintendents of Schools, at which the needs of the agricultural districts were discussed as to both the white and the colored population. According to the New Orleans papers, the interest in the subject was keen and the prospect of practical action is good.

There is no sort of doubt of the energy with which the intelligent men of the South are taking up the question of the extension and improvement of the schools of that section. The amount of work that has been done since the close of the civil war, and the amount of money that has been expended are very great when we take into consideration the difficulties with which the South has had to contend. There is no chapter in the history of the country of which we have occasion to be more proud than that which recounts the rise of the South from the desperate state in which it was after the war. But the leaders of Southern opinion have come to the conclusion that the fruits of the hard-earned prosperity the South is now enjoying cannot fully be harvested unless education is made very much more general and much better. They are turning their attention especially to the country districts, which are still the most important, and in which the illiteracy is the worst, and their movement derives particular life from the change in the methods and aims of schooling that has taken place in the last twenty years.

Thanks largely to the influence of the agents of Hampton and Tuskegee, it is in the South that the best schooling for the population of country regions, whether white or colored, must relate definitely to the life the pupils are to live in their own homes, and that this must be brought within the reach of all. The Governor of Virginia, Mr. MONTAGUE, in his messages and in numerous addresses, has laid down two essentials for the schools of his State. One is that in the thinly settled parts it is better to have one good school than three poor ones; the other is that the schooling shall as far as possible fit the pupils for the work that they will be called on to do. This involves several things. One is that the administration of the school system shall be taken out of party politics. Another is that a much better class of teachers shall be employed, and the schools kept open for a longer time. The third is that the pupils shall be trained not to discontent with their surroundings and a desire to escape them, but to an understanding of country conditions and the desire and ability to deal with and to improve them.

Necessarily, this system involves a considerable increase in the expenditures for schools. But the leaders in the South realize that this increase need not be so great as on the surface it appears that it must be, since the separation of the schools in good faith from politics will prevent much waste and make possible better results with the same money, and since the concentration urged by Gov. MONTAGUE will also secure economy. What increased expenditure is found necessary under a really efficient system will be a good investment. It will yield returns within the next generation as manifold as good seed and sound cultivation yield in the fields. Nor is this appreciation of the value of better schools and more of them by any means confined to the leaders. It is very general. The amount of unselfish and faithful work now being done by the teachers of the South in an intelligent and progressive manner is very great, and it is constantly increasing. The situation is extremely hopeful, and those who are laboring still further to improve it are entitled to the respect and the aid of all intelligent Americans of whatever section.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the reasons for thanksgiving enumerated by Gov. DURBIN of Indiana in his annual proclamation is the decidedly novel one that "political rancor rules less and less in the minds of men, and a commendable spirit of patriotic duty conceived in conscience is becoming more and more dominant in deciding the rule of conduct among sovereigns who are charged with the sacred responsibilities of sustaining and perpetuating principles of government by the people for the people." The word "sovereigns" in this is a bit confusing until one remembers that we are all sovereigns together in this country. It is much to be hoped that the Governor is right, and, indeed, the only question in the matter is as to the extent to which the change he notes has gone. Certainly political campaigns are now conducted on different and higher lines than in the past, which most of us remember, but there is still large room for improvement—for the substitution of argument for invective, and of principles for personalities. Perhaps the reform has gone further in Indiana than it has here in the East. If that is the case, Indiana is vastly to be congratulated.

—It is gently amusing to see a temperature of 32 degrees Fahrenheit described in the London dispatches as "intense cold." Of course, at this time of year, even we should call it pretty chilly weather that sent the mercury, by day, down to the freezing point, but certainly we shouldn't call the cold "intense." As a matter of fact, our thermometers have been down to 32 more than once this month, and yet we have been prone to see a providential adaptation of the weather to our semi-coalless condition, and have been duly grateful for remarkable good luck, if not for a special interposition in our favor. Our British cousins, however, have not attained the knowledge that houses can be made comfortable, no matter what the outside temperature may be, and as a result they suffer vastly more during their almost absurdly mild Winters than we do during our vastly severer ones. Their funny little grates burn about as much coal as our furnaces do, but all except a minute fraction of the resulting heat goes up the chimney, and such comfort as they get out of their expenditures for coal has to be derived from the proud consciousness of keeping up the ancient customs of their tribe. That there is comfort in that—for a Briton—cannot be denied, but as they will insist on talking our language, so far as they know it, they really shouldn't speak of a temperature of 32 degrees as "intense cold."

—Our learned friends on the professional and industrial press never weary of saying derisive things about what they call "newspaper science," and it must be confessed that they do not lack for frequent opportunities to prove as well as to assert that "newspaper science" is fearfully and wonderfully made. Realising this fact, we have been accustomed to accept with as close a simulation of humility as we could conveniently assume the high and mighty criticisms of our specialising mentors. But we have not been quite as happy under discipline as we have looked, and it is with sincere joy that we note the appearance in Electricity of some "science" as well calculated to astonish as any story about a perpetual motion machine or a frog living for years in a human stomach that ever appeared in the most credulous of daily papers. The article that gives us this joy concerns the lighting of railway trains by means of a windmill-like device fastened in front of the boiler-head of the locomotive. When the train moves, of course the windmill turns, and the power thus obtained charges a storage battery and continuous illumination is secured. There is nothing incredible in all that, but imagine the feelings of a "newspaper scientist" when he reads: "No air pressure is massed on the flat surface of the boiler head, but the curved surfaces of the fan blades utilize the traveling air and thereby generate power. The fan cutting through the air revolves swiftly and does not add to the resistance of the air nor retard the speed of the train. No gale of wind is required to cause the fan to operate; the ordinary pressure of the train moves it sufficiently to generate the electrical energy required to light any train and leave a large surplus for ventilating fans and other purposes." Ho, ho! doesn't "retard the speed of the train," hey? Just "utilizes the traveling air, and thereby generates power"—out of nothing, or, what amounts to the same thing, out of traveling air that doesn't travel! But we foresee the hole out of which Electricity will make its escape—it will discover that after it starts to go that

that otherwise would be wasted, and it will hope that before the problem involved in that statement is solved the whole matter will be forgotten. We have resorted to worse expedients than that ourselves, on particularly trying occasions, and we'll do our best not to laugh at it.

—Over in Millville, N. J., the members of a building and loan association that was established there many years ago are standing about on the street corners, bemoaning the synchronous disappearance of their Secretary and of association assets to the amount of something like $100,000. One can understand easily enough the acerbity of the comments made by the mourners upon the Secretary's conduct, and, as many of the losses fall upon widows and orphans, the situation is certainly one to excite a measure of sympathy, but the reported details of the defalcation are such as to show that the blame for what has happened should not be altogether, or even in large part, directed upon the absconding official. The fact that for years and years he has been paying interest out of principal is clear proof that his accounts have been subjected to no auditing worthy of the name, and that, instead of bewailing their present misfortune, the members of the association ought to congratulate themselves that it was so long deferred. Their negligence was an elaborate invitation for somebody to come and rob them, and they have only themselves to thank if somebody has done it at last. Building and loan associations are admirable things, and, while the chance of theft cannot be entirely eliminated from them, it can be, and in many instances is, reduced to negligible proportions by the adoption of well-known, perfectly simple, and easily applied precautions. To neglect those precautions is not to evidence a virtuous confidence in the honesty of a neighbor, but to be guilty of a folly that escapes being criminal only by as much as it is due to congenital and irremediable idiocy. No properly conducted organization of this kind was ever robbed by its officers of any except inconsequential sums, and very few have ever suffered materially from honest mistakes of judgment. Robbery and misfakes alike can be guarded against by members with an intelligent regard for their own interests, and when a disaster like this one in Millville occurs, the responsibility for it should be so finely divided that each stockholder can get an equal share of it.

—In most towns where opposition to the acceptance of a Carnegie library has been developed, it has been due to a more or less commendable feeling on the part of a fraction of the community that the town was able to provide a library for itself without any help from anybody, and that a library so provided would be a better excuse for local pride than one given by an outsider, no matter how well-intentioned. In a few instances the rejection has been based on a barbarian indifference to libraries, as libraries, and a stingy reluctance to provide the funds for running expenses. The case of Halifax, where efforts are now making to bring about the rescinding of the official acceptance of $75,000 offered by Mr. CARNEGIE, comes within neither of these categories. The city is quite rich and prosperous enough to pay for its own books, but its people were willing to be objects of philanthropic assistance—were, that is, until it came time to decide on where the proposed library should stand. Then there was trouble, for Halifax has two ends, a north and a south, and each wanted to make the inhabitants of the other end do the walking for their books. The contest ended in the selection of a site at the south end, and now the north enders have take the position that if they cannot have the library, nobody shall have it if they can prevent it by injunctions or what not. That is not really pretty; it might, indeed, without much exaggeration, be called disgraceful, even for Halifax, which is a rather queer town anyway—in Nova Scotia, but not exactly of it, and demoralized by a long course of dependence on the favor of soldiers and sailors from "home." That dependence has not been good either for the manners or the morals of Halifax, and it is not loved and respected by the rest of the province as might otherwise be the case.

Greenland's Icy Mountains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a late number of THE TIMES appears a story that the name of "Roosevelt Mountains" has been given to a mountain range discovered by Peary in Greenland. Would it not have been better to name the mountains the "Strenuous Bluffs"?

GEORGE HAMILTON.

New York, Nov. 19, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Expert Instructors.

"What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" inquired the student of politics during a lull in the conversation.

"Make them instructors in game hunting at our colleges," replied the man who reads the newspapers.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Qualified.

"Yes; he's sure to make a grand President for the college. He's had so much experience."

"I didn't know he was a prominent educator."

"He isn't. He was an insurance agent, and he can coax money out of a stone wall."—Washington Times.

His Part.

"What—aw—pawt am I to take?" asked Softleigh of the amateur theatrical manager.

"The part of the heroine's rich uncle."

"What does he—aw—do?" queried Softleigh.

"Oh," was the heartless reply, "he dies ten years before the curtain goes up on the first act. See?"—Chicago News.

The Floorwalker's Uncertainty.

"Where shall I find something nice in oil for the dining room?" asked a stout, smiling woman of the floorwalker in a Western department store. "On the third"—began the floorwalker. Then he paused, and looked doubtfully at the inquirer. "Did you mean a painting or something in the sardine line?" he asked.—Boston Christian Register.

Earnings.

Clark—See here! You told me if I took a course of instruction from you it wouldn't be long before I'd be earning $100 a week.

Prof. Skinner—Well?

Clark—Well, I'm getting $10 a week.

Prof. Skinner—But, honestly, now, don't you feel that you're earning $100? Every clerk feels he earns ten times as much as he gets.—Philadelphia Press.

FROST-BITTEN.

Nelly Hart Woodworth in Boston Journal.

O vagrant winds! be kind to the chilled leaves
That cling so lightly to the sheltering bough
So soon to lose their clasp; breathe low, breathe low,
Thy every breath the parent bough bereaves.

They knew the Spring—the woodthrush played the flute
That called them forth to battle with the storm.
They laughed at danger, cared not for alarm,
Fearless in tempest, in the calm so mute.

Among these leaves the bird with fiery breast
Swung a safe cradle for her noisy young.
Among these leaves their wedding bells were rung,
And these were given to hide a robin's nest.

O winds of time! be kind to us, we crave
Both life's bough chilled by the early snow
Of [illegible]

SCARCITY OF HOUSE COAL

Great Suffering Only Averted by the Mild Weather.

Steam Anthracite, However, Finds No Market, Though Plentiful and Cheaper Than Soft Coal.

With from 28,000 to 35,000 tons of anthracite coming to tide water here daily on the various railroads, thousands of people throughout the Greater New York, it was learned yesterday, cannot get any for family use. Some of them have orders six weeks ahead, but are told that their turn has not come yet, and that others are ahead of them.

The dealers who quote the price as $6.50 a ton, which is recognized as the official price, say they have no coal on hand. Those who have it on hand in many cases say that they bought it from speculators at $8 and $9 a ton, and paid that price for it to keep their trade. They have to sell it therefore at $11 and $12 a ton in order to make a profit.

In Brooklyn there was a veritable coal famine yesterday, and if a cold wave came along there would be general suffering. Some Brooklyn people have managed to get a little coal from their dealers, but they are comparatively few. The dealers say that the coal reaches them in such small quantities that a shipment only lasts an hour or two, and days may elapse before they get another.

The present phenomenally mild weather is the only thing that has prevented a coal famine for the last three weeks. A TIMES reporter called at the Weather Bureau yesterday and obtained the mean temperature of each day in October and November for the last three years. Following are the tables:

Mean temperature for the months of October and November in the years 1900, 1901, and 1902:

	—1900.—		—1901.—		—1902.—	
Date.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
1....	67	58	61	56	66	48
2....	67	64	66	54	65	50
3....	66	54	56	48	61	53
4....	68	52	52	48	62	53
5....	70	57	52	44	62	55
6....	70	50	51	44	62	60
7....	64	54	50	44	61	52
8....	69	54	56	48	58	44
9....	58	44	60	45	62	45
10....	52	44	65	38	61	54
11....	57	42	67	39	56	45
12....	63	42	63	47	62	56
13....	64	40	66	39	66	56
14....	60	41	58	39	66	54
15....	66	38	57	37	51	60
16....	58	34	57	39	56	60
17....	45	38	53	38	48	52
18....	52	52	46	38	56	51
19....	60	62	55	34	64	52
20....	48	62	50	34	59	51
21....	54	60	52	36	48	..
22....	62	50	58	38	48	..
23....	69	52	64	42	56	..
24....	70	44	54	43	56	..
25....	64	45	45	40	58	..
26....	60	52	51	30	52	..
27....	63	44	56	27	63	..
28....	59	38	54	29	56	..
29....	60	46	53	26	53	..
30....	58	44	53	33	44	..
31....	52	..	54	..	51	..

"The month of November," said Weather Forecaster Emory, "for so far is above the normal mean temperature, on an average, 10 to 12 degrees. A drop of 12 degrees just now would be very seriously felt. There was one day this month when it was 17 degrees above the normal temperature."

A representative of the coal department of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which brings the largest quota of coal to New York, said that the scarcity of coal at present was owing to several causes. One was the fact that there was a shortage of 25,000,000 tons owing to the strike, and the end of the strike, instead of finding every one with more or less coal, found the country bare of it. Another reason for the scarcity was that New York got only a part of what came to tidewater here. Some of it went as far as Boston and to other parts of New England.

"I should say that of our coal 10,000 tons comes daily for delivery in the Greater New York, Staten Island, Jersey City, and other near-by places," he added.

"Supposing a sudden cold snap came now, what would be the result?" was asked.

"There would be some suffering, and the operators would make extra efforts to relieve the situation," was the reply. "Cold weather, too, when it comes, will stop navigation on the great lakes and divert some more coal here. In a few weeks the situation will be better, but coal will not be plentiful this Winter."

General Manager Childs of the New York, Ontario and Western said that his road was bringing nearly its normal supply of coal to tidewater. He could not undertake to say how much was coming to New York. He believed also that there would be some distress if the Winter was severe.

It was learned yesterday that, in spite of the fact that more fine grade coal in steam sizes is coming to tidewater than could supply all the factories in the city, people are still burning soft coal. The remarkable feature of the case is that soft coal is dearer than steam anthracite, of which there is a great quantity in the market, but for which there is no sale.

Wyoming red ash was offered in good quantities yesterday and not taken. The prices it was offered at were $3.25 a ton for buckwheat No. 1, $2.25 for buckwheat No. 2, and $2 for buckwheat No. 3. In the meantime soft coal is being burned, which costs $5.75 and $6 a ton.

The Erie Railroad was yesterday stocking steam sizes of anthracite at Colberg because there is no sale for it here. One hundred and fifty cars have been unloaded there within a few days.

Large consumers of steam coal say that the blame lies with the dealers, who have spread the belief that nothing but soft coal can be had. One dealer admitted that he is not buying steam anthracite because he has a large quantity of soft coal, which he wants to get rid of.

Nicholas D. Anthony of the North American Coal Company said:

"We had 144 cars of anthracite at Elizabeth on Nov. 10, containing 4,794 tons, of which 3,000 tons were buckwheat and 1,000 tons rice. I called up all the biggest dealers and asked them if they were interested in buckwheat and rice. They all replied that the subject did not interest them, and did not even ask prices. I was quoting buckwheat No. 1 at $3.25, and soft coal was selling at $5.75. The steam coal is guaranteed and is better in its results than soft coal, yet I cannot sell it."

NO CONCERTED PLAN IN RAILROAD MERGER.

D. Willis James Says Each Stockholder Acted Independently.

Notwithstanding the fact that Col. Munn, representing the State of Minnesota in its case against the Northern Securities Company, asserted on Thursday that the evidence of John S. Kennedy was sufficient to sustain his case, at the hearing yesterday he called to the stand D. Willis James, who was one of "Mr. Hill's associates" in the control of the Great Northern Railroad.

Mr. James is a Director of the Northern Securities Company. He said that prior to the organization of the combination he owned 35,000 shares of Great Northern stock and 6,000 shares common and 1,200 shares preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad. After May 9, 1901, he had invested in 5,000 shares additional of Northern Pacific, these being purchased, he testified, from J. P. Morgan & Co. The witness said that after the raid of May 9 large owners of Great Northern stock realized that it was possible that such a raid might be made upon their property.

"And so you decided to unite your interests with those of Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hill, Mr. Morgan, and others?" was asked.

"We thought it for the best interest of all concerned," was the reply, "that the control should remain where it was. Mr. Hill had managed the property with great success. For many years we had discussed the advisability of having some holding company, and after that raid in May, 1901, we concluded that something must be done to prevent such raids in the future."

Q.—When did you and your friends reach the decision to turn your stock into the Northern Securities Company? A.—We never reached such a decision. There was never any agreement or understanding between us. Each man judged for himself.

Q.—You walked right up to the threshold of this new company and surrendered $8,500,000 of stock for stock in the new company without any understanding among yourselves? A.—I thought it for the best.

Q.—And all your friends did so, too? A.—I [illegible]

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Some of the Treasures of a Collection of Works from the Aldine Press.

What is said to have been the finest and costliest collection of works from the famous Aldine Press ever sold at auction in this city was disposed of yesterday afternoon by Bangs & Co., 91 Fifth Avenue. There were no fewer than 145 separate Aldine items in the lot. Those that fetched the highest prices were as follows:

First edition of Aristophanes, Venice, 1498, folio, bound in old red morocco, with rich and beautiful gold tooling on sides and back, and some marginal notes, authoritatively attributed to Erasmus, $70.

First edition of Aristotle and Theophrastus, six volumes, folio, bound in olive morocco by Mackenzie, Venice, 1495-8, called by Dibdin "the wonder of its age," a complete set, and said to be one of the finest copies in existence, $252. This copy sold in 1882 for more than $800.

The first printed edition of the Bible in Greek, considered the most valuable production of the Aldine Press, and the most ornate Greek book printed, binding in crimson crushed levant by De Coverley, Venice, 1518, $115. A copy, not as fine as the present, sold lately in Germany for $500.

First edition of Dioscorides, Venice, 1499, bound in old calf, from the library of Dr. George Kloss, and with marginal notes in Greek by Philip Melanchthon, very neatly written, said to be one of the most remarkable Melanchthon relics in existence, $42.50.

First edition of Ovid, three volumes, octavo, bound in old red morocco, Venice, 1502-3, a copy which belonged to the famous library of Ambroise Firmin Didot, and afterward to Count Ricardo Heredia, both of whose book plates are in it, $61.50. A similar copy sold some years ago for $500.

Theodorus Gaza, the first dated book published by Aldus, Venice, Jan. 8, 1495, a folio bound in olive levant, with manuscript notes by Aldus Manus, $75.

First edition of Livy's works, five volumes, bound in crushed levant, Venice, 1518-33, $35; Earl Spencer's duplicate sold for $500.

"The Ingoldsby Legends," by R. H. Bertram, etchings by Cruikshank, Leeds, &c., three volumes, London, 1840-47, $72.

"Constitution Proposed for the Government of the United States of America by the Federal Convention Held at Philadelphia in the Year 1787," presentation copy from Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, to Robert Montgomery, 1789, $32.50.

First edition of Thomas Dekker's "Satiro-Mastix," London, 1602, $120.

REPORT ON WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Monroe Wants Independent Experts to Consider the Problem for the Board of Estimate.

Water Commissioner R. G. Monroe has written a letter to Mayor Low, outlining the condition of the water systems throughout the city and recommending the appointment of a board of experts of three engineers, not in the City Government, to take up the matter. After telling how much water is being used daily in the various boroughs and the local conditions of the supply and demand, Commissioner Monroe writes:

"The most available source of supply must be determined and the actual construcfure of new water works must be commenced—all without delay. This has already been appreciated, and foundation has been laid. Much available data are therefore at hand.

"I have been notified by you, however, that within the coming year you expect this department to submit specific recommendations and completed plans for the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This department is equipped with an engineering staff possessing special knowledge and experience, but the questions to be decided are so momentous and the work of construction will ultimately involve such heavy expenditures and the interests at stake are so great that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should have before it for consideration, not only the results obtainable by this department, but also whatever results can be secured from the services of an independent body of experts.

"Prevention of waste and saving of water cannot, in the judgment of this department, be made a substitute for extension of source of supply, but there will be a period of greater or less duration when a fixed and limited supply will be required to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing body of consumers. This emergency is unavoidable, and for this reason prevention of waste is a phase of the problem of imminent importance."

PLANS FOR CITY HALL PARK.

Municipal Art Society's Suggestions Sent to the Board of Estimate—Justice Truax's Views.

A memorial of the Municipal Art Society, containing recommendations as to the improvement of City Hall Park, has been sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for consideration. The report was prepared by Calvin Tompkins, Chairman of the Committee on Parks of the society; Charles C. Haight and Charles R. Lamb. The committee recommends that all the buildings in the park except the City Hall and the County Court House be removed, and that the ground area of the County Court House be not extended. It is also proposed to condemn the property extending from the New Hall of Records, between Chambers and Reade Streets, up to Broadway, that plot to be used for a large municipal building.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the Justices' Committee on Court House Improvements, said yesterday that both the suggestion as to interior alternations of the County Court House and the one about temporary quarters north of Chambers Street were highly impracticable.

"It would not be convenient," said the Justice, "for the different parts of the Supreme Court to be separated. While it might be possible to build two additional stories on the old building, such action would not remedy the structural unfitness of the Court House, and the stairways, sanitation and ventilation would continue to be as bad as ever. It would be useless to try making over the building. The only plan worth considering would be an entirely new building, no further down town than Twenty-sixth Street.

GEN. CHAFFEE IN COMMAND.

Assumes Charge of the Department of the East—Says Philippines Practically Are Pacified.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who was ordered from the Philippines to succeed Gen. Arthur MacArthur in command of the Department of the East, formally assumed his duties yesterday. He arrived from Chicago late on Thursday night, accompanied by Mrs. Chaffee and his two aides, Capt. Lindsey and Capt. Harper.

Gen. Chaffee is optimistic in regard to conditions in the Philippines. He said yesterday: "There has been no organized opposition to our occupation since the victory of our troops last Spring at Malabar. I am convinced that the constabulary can preserve order in the islands.

"The ladrones, however, brigands who wander about in small groups and rob, murder, and pillage, still give much trouble, and it will be many years before ladronism is stamped out."

DR. CHANG SEEKS A LICENSE.

Chinese Physician Asks Postmaster Van Cott's Influence to That End.

Dr. Bow Chaig, who says he was graduated in China from institutions of learning bearing all kinds of odd-sounding names, in provinces bearing equally as peculiar names, wants to be licensed to practice in the State of New York. More than that, he desires to establish a hospital in Chinatown for the exclusive treatment of the people of his race in New York and the East.

With several friends who could converse fluently in English he visited Postmaster Van Cott yesterday and requested that Government official to exercise his influence by writing to Albany in the interests of the Oriental doctor. Dr. Chang says that Albany is typical of [illegible]

the Great Northern should be united? Did you believe it would be for the interests of the country to unite the interest of the Northern Pacific and to unite both in the Northern Securities Company?" asked Mr. Munn.

"I did and I do."

Col. Munn announced that he would present no further testimony until the examiner sits in St. Paul. Mr. Ingersoll set Dec. 5, in the St. Paul Federal Building, for the next hearing. The examiner announced that the Government case had been postponed by agreement until next Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

THE KING'S GIFT TO THE BRITISH NATION

House of Commons Passes the Osborne House Estate Bill.

Prince of Wales's Permission for the Transfer Had to be Obtained—Gift Unpopular in Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Osborne Estate bill providing for the transfer of the Osborne House estate, Isle of Wight, from King Edward, whose property it became under the will of Queen Victoria, to the nation, passed its second reading in the House of Commons yesterday, after some criticism reflecting the feeling on the subject in royal circles, in which there has been much agitation ever since the King first proposed to present the estate to the nation.

Queen Victoria's will has never been published, but there is very high authority for saying that the gift was not her idea. As a matter of fact, she left the property to the King for life, with reversion to the Prince of Wales. The King, however, insisted on giving it to the nation as a memorial.

In the course of the discussion in Parliament yesterday, the Right. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted that the bill was at variation with the will and wishes of the late Queen, and said that "but for that, the bill would not have been necessary."

All the pictures, statuary, and other articles of value and historical interest, have been removed to Windsor Castle. They include the contents of the Prince Consort's room, which Queen Victoria left untouched as it existed during her husband's life.

The bill in regard to the disposition and management of the Osborne House estate, which was passed by the House of Commons yesterday, is in part as follows:

Whereas the Osborne estate in the Isle of Wight is, under the will of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, vested in his Majesty the King for his life, with remainder to the Prince of Wales for his life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniority in general with divers remainders over, and with an ultimate remainder to his Majesty the King, his heirs and assigns forever:

And whereas his Majesty has, with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, signified his gracious pleasure that on the occasion of his coronation the Osborne estate should be handed over so as to become part of the public property of the sovereign, and that provision should be made for the use of Osborne House and grounds as a memorial to her late Majesty Queen Victoria in manner provided by this act:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

The estate described on the deposited plans, and in this act referred to as the Osborne estate, shall by virtue of this act become vested in his Majesty in right of the Crown, and shall cease to be part of the private estate of the sovereign.

Section 1 of the Civil List act, 1901, (which relates to the payment of the hereditary revenues to the exchequer,) shall apply to the Osborne estate.

As a memorial to her late Majesty, the Commissioners of Works

(a) Shall, during his Majesty's pleasure, preserve, so far as may be in its present condition, and keep open to the public, in such manner and on such terms as the Commissioner, with the approval of his Majesty, determines, such part of Osborne House as appears to have been in the personal occupation of her late Majesty; and

(b) Shall devote the rest of Osborne House and the grounds under their management to be used for the benefit of officers of his Majesty's naval and military forces or their wives, widows, or family.

And the Commissioners of Works shall allow the said part of the estate colored yellow (being Barton House and grounds) to be used as a residence for such persons as they may determine with the approval of his Majesty.

Nothing in this act shall affect any of the land colored red on the deposited plans, (being land reserved for the private use of members of the royal family,) or any lease existing at the commencement of this act and affecting any part of the Osborne estate.

The bill is in accordance with the wishes of King Edward, who, in announcing the gift of Osborne House to the nation at the time of his coronation, expressed the hope that it would be devoted to national purposes and be converted into a convalescent home for officers of the navy and army whose health had been impaired in rendering services to their country. King Edward also desired that, with the exception of certain apartments, the people should always have access to the house and estate.

The inhabitants of the Isle of Wight do not favor the conversion of the estate into a convalescent home. A royal residence is always a valuable asset to the people in the vicinity, and Osborne House was of especial importance to the Isle of Wight because it helped to make Cowes a centre of fashion during regatta week.

BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS IN THE WEST INDIES.

War Secretary Brodrick's Reply to an Inquiry from Lieut. Bellairs Criticised as Evasive.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lieut. W. Carlyon Bellairs, Royal Navy, who is well known in connection with naval literature, has elicited an interesting official letter in regard to statements made by New York papers in September. These statements were to the effect that the British authorities were exhibiting unusual activity in connection with fortifications in the West Indies, with a view to strengthening the strategical positions there against any eventualities consequent upon the construction of the Isthmian Canal.

Believing that the reports were calculated to excite anti-British feeling in the United States, Lieut. Bellairs wrote to War Secretary Brodrick inclosing a clipping of one article and asking for an assurance that no large sums were being spent on the fortifications in the West Indies or on other British territory in proximity to the United States.

Mr. Brodrick replied that the work on the fortifications of Bermuda, Halifax, Esquimault, and the West India stations was proceeding in accordance with the general scheme of defense devised some years ago. The expnditure on armament, he said, merely represented the replacing of obsolete guns by modern weapons in the ordinary course. In no case had any modification been introduced into the accepted scheme because of the possibility of the construction of a canal across the Isthmus by the United States.

Lieut. Bellairs sent on this letter to Sir John Colomb, M. P., who replied to him:

"I am not surprised that your letter to the War Office failed to obtain anything more than a polite, but evasive, reply. Evasion is the best defensive programme of the War Department, whose policy ignores the teachings of history. The practice of our War Office gives point and substance to the suspicions of other nations, while at the same time encouraging delusions and squandering the money of our people."

Sir John says he supposes that the War Office is fortifying the places mentioned with the £1,000,000 granted by the House of Commons just prior to the South African war, and in connection with which the Government refused to reply to all his inquiries regarding the method of expenditure. The clipping from the New York paper, he adds, forms comic illustration of the value of War Office nouncealment.

The correspondence was given out last night, and Sir John Colomb and Lieut. Bellairs both add a bitter indictment of the Government's policy in locking up troops in remote garrisons and in proceeding with the fortification of them.

TO AID ARMENIAN EMIGRATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—M. de Pressensé, the economist, has, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, received 5,000£. from an Armenian for the purpose of assisting the emigration of the latter's countrymen. The donor wishes M. de Pressensé to ask the Foreign Office to direct the French Consuls to take charge of the sum. If the Foreign Office refuse the request, M. de Pressensé will [illegible] for the [illegible] of Finsbury.

THE PERSECUTION OF A LOYAL CAPE MINISTER.

Case of Mr. Vlok Excites Great Indignation—It Illustrates the Bond's Boycotting Methods.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The case of the Rev. Mr. Vlok, the Dutch Minister, is causing the keenest indignation, says the Cape Town correspondent of The Times.

The correspondent says the Elders were unable to bring any charge against Mr. Vlok on account of his conduct or doctrines. Neither could they legally expel him, so they took advantage of the needs of the aged man, who has a family, to force his resignation, with compensation.

The case is of the utmost significance, says the correspondent, as illustrating the campaign in which the Afrikander Bond and the Dutch Reformed Church are actively engaged. It proves that the charge against the Bond of boycotting the loyalists is true, and that the policy is terribly successful.

The Bond paper, The South African News, actually encourages the boycott, adds the correspondent. It asks what was to prevent people from merely absenting themselves from Mr. Vlok's church, paying their legal dues, but not contributing to the offertories or pastoral fees.

A dispatch from London to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed last Tuesday, announced that the Rev. Mr. Vlok's conduct during the recent war was to be the subject of a court of inquiry ordered by the Dutch Reformed Church.

Mr. Vlok is a minister of Piquetberg, Cape Colony. His "offense" was stanch loyalty to Great Britain during the war.

GEN. VILJOEN COMING HERE.

Boer Leader Sails on the St. Louis for New York To-day.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The American liner St. Louis, which sails from Southampton to-day for New York, will take among her passengers Gen. Ben Viljoen, the ex-Boer commander.

Gen. Viljoen, who is going on a three months' lecture tour in the United States, said last night:

"The South Africans have lost heart and hope and peace depends entirely upon the British. My commando, now idle, and in which were once included many good Americans, offered itself to Lord Roberts for service against the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, and I would have commanded it, but Lord Roberts declined the offer with thanks.

"I am doubtful as to the outcome of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's visit to South Africa."

With regard to a letter written by Sir Evelyn Wood, the ex-Adjutant General of the British Army, on Mr. Kruger's memoirs, in which the British General alleged that the Boer President slept in his clothes and did not wash himself, which rendered proximity to him unpleasant, Gen. Viljoen characterized the statements as "ungentlemanly, uncalled for, and untrue."

MORLEY PRAISES CHAMBERLAIN

Liberal Leader Speaks in Cordial Terms of the Colonial Secretary and His Visit to South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—In a speech to the members of the National Liberal Club last evening the Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., after condemning the Education bill and the Government's Irish policy, went on to speak with approval of Mr. Chamberlain's approaching visit to South Africa.

No man, Mr. Morley said, was more fit than Mr. Chamberlain to take up the task in South Africa, and the people there would realize that if Mr. Chamberlain refused to concede exorbitant demands they might be quite sure that no one else would grant them. He (Mr. Morley) had always believed that if Mr. Chamberlain could have met Mr. Kruger at the Bloemfontein conference they would have arrived at an understanding and have avoided the war.

Mr. Morley's references to the Colonial Secretary brought forth signs of considerable disapproval from his hearers.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain went to Windsor last night on a farewell visit to King Edward prior to their departure for South Africa.

The King and Queen especially honored Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain by sending a royal carriage and a King's equerry to meet them at the station. On their arrival at the castle King Edward, accompanied by the King of Portugal, met them at the foot of the grand staircase and invited them to join the royal circle for afternoon tea.

Later the Colonial Secretary and his wife were among the guests at a state banquet of fifty covers in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle. Among the other guests of the King and Queen were the King of Portugal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

At the conclusion of the banquet the members of the party, with over one hundred other invited guests, witnessed a performance of J. M. Barrie's comedy, "Quality Street," by Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, and the Vaudeville Theatre company.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain slept at the castle last night.

Mr. Chamberlain, on his outward journey, intends to spend a few days at Cairo and Mombasa and to make a trip on the Uganda Railway.

BARRED FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—According to a telegram from The Hague, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, permission to return to South Africa has been refused to the Boer delegates Wessels, Fischer, and Wolmarans.

ANOTHER BIG GERMAN DEFICIT.

Shortage Next Year Estimated at $37,500,000—Heavier Beer and Tobacco Taxes Likely.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—In the Reichstag this afternoon the Secretary of the Treasury, Baron von Thielmann, announced that the deficit in the imperial budget for 1903 was estimated to be $37,500,000. The budget, he added, would be submitted in two or three weeks. The deficit for 1902 was $14,750,000.

It would not do, the Secretary said, to be always providing for deficits by loans, nor could the contributions of the federated States be increased. Nevertheless it was probable that the States would ultimately have to bear the deficit. What ought to be done was to increase the imperial revenues so as to balance the expenditures. Looking around for suitable objects for increased taxation, he saw beer and tobacco, and he begged the members of the House to keep these in view while thinking how to balance the budget.

Baron von Thielmann also intimated that the Government intended as soon as practicable to propose pensions for widows and orphans. Assuming that $50 was enough for the pension of a widow or orphan, the plan would cost $40,000,000 a year.

It was impossible, said the Secretary, to say how much the Government tariff bill would yield, but a mere mechanical estimate, based on the present imports, showed that the customs receipts would increase by $30,500,000. The supporters of the commission's tariff schedules thought a total of $125,000,000 would be derived. Baron von Thielmann mentioned considerations that reduced the estimate largely.

The Secretary's hint that the Government was meditating pensions for widows and orphans has caused a stir indoors the peoples [illegible] of the Social [illegible]

SHOOTING OF MISS GORE STILL A MYSTERY

American Student Killed in Paris Was a Student of Moszkowski.

Her Husband a Wealthy Canadian—She Had Letters from Musical Friends in New York.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The tragic death of the young American artist, Mrs. Gore, continues to occupy the attention of the police and the staff of the United States Consulate.

The developments in regard to the mystery were followed with eager interest by the public yesterday, and brought forward many who had known Mrs. Gore here and in America. From them her antecedents were fully established. It developed also that she was a pupil of the famous composer, Moszkowski, while de Rydzewski was a pupil of Jean Lassalle, the baritone of the Grand Opera.

The police so far have thrown no further light on the causes which led to the tragedy or the circumstances attending its enactment.

An autopsy was held yesterday by Dr. Socquet, and resulted in a formal report that the cause of death was a bullet wound. Consul General Gowdy assigned a member of his staff to attend the autopsy and take notes of the condition of the body. That official reported that the bullet entered the forehead above the left eye and went clear through the head. The bullet was not found. The Prefect of Police has instructed M. Rennette, an expert armorer, to study the weapon and wound for the purpose of determining the possibility of suicide.

The Journal states that Dr. Socquet found that the bullet entered Mrs. Gore's head from below and passed upward, thus supporting de Rydzewski's story that the accident was due to the fall of the revolver.

Although many friends of Mrs. Gore called on Mr. Gowdy, none claimed the body, and late in the day he cabled Attorney Butler of Mexico City, asking for instructions as to its disposition.

The most circumstantial account of Mrs. Gore was furnished by Vincent Toledo, director of a piano establishment in the Avenue de l'Opéra. He says Mrs. Gore was introduced to him by letters from musical friends in New York. She appeared to him most charming and vivacious and devoted to music. She traveled in the early Summer over Europe, and took lessons in Vienna from a leading master. Returning here in August, she asked to be recommended to a master of the highest rank. Moszkowski was chosen. She studied with great ardor, and took part in a number of musicales. Last Tuesday she accepted an invitation to the opera from M. Toledo for Thursday night, and he was horrified on going for her to find that she was dead.

Moszkowski, on being interviewed, said: "I canont believe Mrs. Gore has committed suicide. She was of the happiest disposition. I never saw the least evidence of melancholy. She was deeply interested in her work and gave much promise as a musician. It was her purpose, after completing her musical education, to return to America. She inquired of me recently if I thought she would make an excellent professional. She had taken lessons of me every Tuesday since Oct. 10. Last Tuesday I received a note from her saying she was suffering from indisposition. I did not know anything of her private life."

De Rydzewski continues in confinement. The police decline to allow his friends to see him, pending their inquiries. M. Lasselle has undertaken to champion his pupil's interests, and has instructed two leading lawyers to defend him. Lasselle says the murder theory is untenable, as de Rydzewski is of a tender, sympathetic disposition. The baritone expected to prepare de Rydzewski for a part in one of Rubinstein's operas for early production in St. Petersburg.

De Rydzewski and his brother took Mrs. Gore to see Lasselle recently. She discussed her musical ambitions, and was vivacious, charming, and enthusiastic over music.

The police have modified their theory on one supposedly damaging circumstance. De Rydzewski at first exclaimed that the woman was dead, and he afterward, according to report, said she had committed suicide. Commissary Landel said, after fuller investigation to-day, that the second declaration was misunderstood, and that De Rydzewski intended to indicate merely that the woman was dead.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Gore was married about nine years ago. Her husband is a son of the Auditor General of British Columbia. The couple took up their residence in Mexico. About three years ago Mrs. Gore spent several months in Victoria visiting her husband's relatives, and made many warm friends. A disagreement with her husband followed shortly after she left here.

Since that time Mr. Gore has often come to Victoria. For several weeks lately he has been here. Last night before the intelligence of the Paris tragedy was made public he left for San Francisco, where he is to join an opcratic company.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21.—The tragic death in Paris of Mrs. Gore, wife of Thomas Sinclair Gore, has shocked her friends in this city, where she had a large circle of acquaintances in the American and English colonies. Her husband is a Canadian, and brought his wife here as a bride some years ago. She is believed to have been born in Ohio, but on being left an orphan at an early age was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. P. T. Dickinson of Alameda, Cal.

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Gore did not live happily together. They had one child, which died. For some time past they had lived apart. Mr. Gore is the owner of a large amount of real estate here, and is proprietor of the Gore Court apartment house in the fashionable quarter. It is understood that Mr. Gore was very liberal in his treatment of his wife, agreeing to an equal division of the ownership and rent as far as the apartment house was concerned.

F. C. Butler, Mrs. Gore's attorney here, says the idea of suicide is to be discarded at once. She was wrapped up in her music, and her business interests here were in excellent shape. He only yesterday received a letter from her, in which she said:

"I am taking lessons with Moszkowski, the great composer and pianist. I am working hard and getting along well. I am also taking French lessons, so that my time is completely occupied."

Mr. Gore made his money in coal and real estate operations.

Mrs. Gore's maiden name was Nellie S. Stogdall, and her father was a Methodist minister.

Mr. and Mrs. Gore are remembered as having lived in this city. Mrs. Gore lived for several weeks last Summer at 110 Madison Avenue, a boarding house. That she was rather pretty and a student of music is about all that is remembered of her there.

Thomas G. Gore is remembered as a Canadian, who studied music at the American School of Opera. The records of that institution show that he went to 27 Bordette Avenue, Victoria, B. C., when he left New York last September.

ALGERIAN REBELS IN FRANCE.

One Hundred and Six Arabs Accused in Connection with the Marguerite Riots to be Tried.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that 106 Algerian Arabs who are accused in connection with the Marguerite riots have been brought by train to Montpellier, where they will shortly be tried.

The Arabs suffered much from seasickness on the voyage to France.

In 1901 there were a number of native riots in Algeria. In April the Arab tribe known as the Beni Ben Asser sacked the village of Marguerite, fifty miles from Algiers, killing many of the inhabitants. The rebels were driven to the mountains by troops.

French Deputies later accused British missionaries of carrying on an anti-French propaganda and distributing rifles among the natives.

POPE EXPECTS TO LIVE LONGER.

ROME, Nov. 21.—At a reception of [illegible]

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Parkin Sails for Here To-day—Philadelphia Students Glad Competitive Examinations Are to be Held.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Times states that Dr. Parkin, who has been at Oxford for a few weeks arranging the conditions under which the Cecil Rhodes scholars are to be admitted to the university, will sail to-day for New York.

Consulting authorities throughout Canada and the United States are to be named, with a view to furnishing the Rhodes Trustees with information necessary for the election of scholars.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The competitive examinations incidental to the award of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford for the State of Pennsylvania will probably be held in this city next May.

The announcement that the awards would be made as the result of competitive examinations caused much satisfaction among local college and high school students, who have been waiting eagerly for the report of the District Board of Education in Washington, in whose hands the matter was placed.

It is said that at least twenty students of the University of Pennsylvania will compete for the scholarships.

FRENCH NATIONALISTS' DIVISION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—It is denied, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that some members of the Patrie Française League have seceded from that body, but there is a strong difference of opinion on the question of a plebiscite for Presidential elections, so the league will contain two parties, even if there is no actual split.

RUN ON FRENCH SAVINGS BANKS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The run on the ordinary savings banks continues, says the Paris correspondent of The Times. The withdrawals since the beginning of the year amount to 103,000,000f. No satisfactory explanation of the run on the banks has been given, and the correspondent remarks that the theory that it is in revenge for the expulsion of the nuns is untenable.

COLOMBIAN PEACE TREATY.

Signed by Gen. Herrera and Government Commissioners — Revolutionary Fleet and Arms to be Surrendered.

PANAMA, Nov. 21.—United States Consul General Gudger landed from the Wisconsin at 4 P. M., bringing the news that a treaty of peace was signed this afternoon by the revolutionary General, Herrera, and the Government Commissioners.

The principal article in the treaty of peace, which has also been signed by Minister of State Perdomo, specifies that Gen. Herrera shall hand over to the Government the entire revolutionary fleet, consisting of the gunboats Padilla, Darien, Gaeten, and Boyaca. All the war equipments of the insurgent armies in the Provinces of Cauca and Panama and the arms and ammunition captured at Agua Dulce are also to be surrendered.

The Government will pay the sum necessary to return the soldiers of the revolution to their homes.

Once peace has been declared, the Colombian Congress will decide regarding the laws for the Panama Canal and the elections and also the paper money question, as it is the wish of the President and of the whole nation that this be done.

Rear Admiral Casey will sail to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Although they have not received any official confirmation of the report, officials of the Colombian Legation express great satisfaction over the news that a treaty of peace has been signed with Gen. Herrera. They feel that this will bring about the cessation of all hostilities on the Isthmus and terminate a war which has ravaged Colombia for several years.

The Government of Colombia, realizing the menace which the presence of Gen. Herrera and his army would be to negotiations for the construction of a Panama canal, put forth every effort to bring about his capitulation, and for this purpose a large number of troops have been massed in the vicinity of Panama and Colon ready for an active campaign against the revolutionary General should such action finally be determined on.

It is believed here that the terms of the treaty negotiated follow in many respects the offers made to the rebels some time ago by President Marroquin. These were regarded by the Government as extremely liberal. An essential feature was the granting of amnesty to the revolutionists and their restoration to certain rights which they forfeited when they took up arms against the Government.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a wild rush for the football game to-day. Among those who will be present from the fashionable set are Miss Alice Roosevelt; Miss Helen Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Webb, the Misses Twombly, the Misses Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Neilson, the Misses Burden, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Therese Iselin, Ernest Iselin, Lewis Iselin, Miss De Neuville, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt, Miss Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould. Many of these have parties, so that society from New York will be almost as well represented as it was at the Horse Show.

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Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador at Washington, and Lady Herbert have arrived at Ophir Farm to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Reid will take his guests on his private car to see the Yale-Harvard football game at New Haven to-day.

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The Wednesday Cotillion, which is the dancing class of the Southern set in New York, will hold its annual reception at Delmonico's on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 29. The patronesses are Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price, and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens. There will be informal dancing after the reception. The first cotillion is to be at Delmonico's on Dec. 2.

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The début of Miss Baughman, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Victor Baughman of Baltimore, at an afternoon reception in that city to-day, is of much interest in New York, where Col. and Mrs. Baughman have many friends. Col. Baughman is the brother of Mrs. Carlos De Garmendia, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stéphens, in this country. There have been several entertainments for Miss Baughman in Baltimore, and others are planned. Later she will be in New York. She is a handsome girl and an heiress.

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Among the visitors to the Horse Show was Mr. Otto of Berlin. He is the brother-in-law of Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. John R. Brady, and Mrs. J. J. Staples. He married a Miss Lydig. He is a widower, with one daughter, who is the wife of Henry Reese Hoyt. Mr. Otto is booked to sail to-day for Germany.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have taken a parterre opera box for the season. They will share August Belmont's box, having it for Wednesday evenings. Egerton L. Winthrop will have No. 27 for Fridays, and James R. Keene will have William K. Vanderbilt's box for Fridays also. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould intend to be at the opera a great deal this Winter. [illegible]

WEDDING OF A CANDIDATE.

Nathaniel W. Wallis of East Orange Married on the Eve of Election Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 21.—The secret wedding on Election Day eve of Nathaniel W. Wallis, one of the Democratic candidates for the Assembly, and Miss Ethel B. Jaquith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Jaquith of 18 South Maple Avenue, East Orange, was announced to-day, and the announcement caused considerable surprise. Mr. Wallis, who is twenty-eight years of age, is a stock broker. His father, with whom he lives at 90 Prospect Street, East Orange, is a New York lawyer.

On the night before Election Day the couple decided to get married. They drove to Short Hills, where Justice of the Peace A. J. R. Simpson was induced to officiate at the ceremony, his wife and his sister-in-law acting as witnesses. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Wallis returned to their homes and said nothing about their marriage. Mr. Wallis was defeated in the election.

Col. Ochiltree Critically Ill.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 21.—Col. Thomas Ochiltree is critically ill here, and is suffering repeated attacks of heart trouble. There is no hope for his recovery, and news of his death would come as no surprise to those watching his case here.

IN THE SHOPS.

They call them the latest Paris novelties. If they are, it means that high collars are coming into vogue. It was only the other day that the information was that collars were shrinking; that all Summer women have been devoting themselves to soft stocks, and that not a stiff collar had been seen. The new ones are high, turnover, linen collars, with the fronts together, straight and square. Little patterns in a delicate color are in the corners, but they do not prevent stiff starching.

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Other stiff linen collars have designs of flowers in white in the corners.

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Sheer, soft, turn-over collars are becoming deeper and deeper. A pretty set among the new things from Paris is of the finest lawn, the edges finished with Valenciennes lace, with small motifs of the lace in the bodies of collars and cuffs.

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Gay things are the carriage shoes. They are tall, of velvet in light or deep shades, edged with fur, with the high velvet tongue showing between the front rows, and are tied across with ribbons that form two bows.

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Every one is interested in bonbon boxes, and it is necessary to speak of them frequently in the holiday season, when new things are coming in constantly. Some of the most interesting are baskets of fruits, nuts, and mushrooms. The baskets are of good size, five or six inches across. The contents are of natural size and color. There are baskets filled with raspberries, with two kinds of nuts, with small mushrooms, with grapes, and with the larger fruits. The bottom takes out, and there is a round pasteboard box for the bonbons.

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Small favors of the season are cigars, each opening in the centre; tiny, black, tall hats that have white silk to draw up in the centre, and silver horseshoes, in natural size, but something more than natural thickness, that can be taken apart, one side from the other.

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In larger articles, with a Horse Show tendency, there is a saddle in leather, and on it is a calendar, with a thermometer at one side. The stirrup, attached to a leather strap which falls below, is used for pulling the calendar cards into place.

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A full-sized crop, with a horseshoe in the centre for an ornament, has hooks for a hat tree.

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A horse's head, mounted on a framework to hang upon the wall, has pendant from the lower part a bit, and from it hang fine clothes brushes and a broom.

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Any number of things of all shapes and kinds are out in the nickel ware, which is to be seen everywhere. Everything that is to be found in silver is made in nickel. There are of course the nickel chafing dishes, for they have been seen for a long time. There are the nickel trays for them and the long-nosed alcohol bottle which every one who uses a chafing dish should have. There are also chafing dish spoons.

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Salad and berry dishes come in all styles. The berry dish has a design of strawberries on the pottery which forms the body of the dish, the rim and standard being of metal. Strawberries form the handles of the spoons. In similar style is the salad dish that has red lobsters on the outside, small lobsters forming the handles of spoons and forks.

***

There are trays for everything. Egg cups come in sets of the metal, gilt lined, with spoons, and all on a circular tray. There are liqueur sets, with the tiny glasses and bottles on a long tray, and a set of wine glasses is in another tray, bars across the upper part making it impossible for them to be knocked off.

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Among the prettiest things are the little marmalade jars in colored glass and nickel.

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There are tea sets of all styles and sizes and in extremely pretty designs.

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All sorts and kinds of dishes are shown for entrées, for radishes, for salts and peppers, and there are spoons for all purposes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George W. Ryer.

George W. Ryer, author and theatrical manager, died of Bright's disease on Thursday night in his home, at 75 Poplar Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city in 1845, and he began his career in the theatrical field thirty years ago as press agent for Mrs. Conway, when she managed the old Park Theatre in Brooklyn. With Denman Thompson he was joint author of "The Old Homestead," and he was a partner of Mr. Thompson for about twelve years. Mr. Ryer wrote "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," "The Two Sisters," and "Our New Minister." Several months ago he was hurt by a fall in the Boston Museum. He is survived by a widow. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and Montgomery Lodge, F. and A. M. According to his request, his body is to be cremated at Fresh Pond, Queens Borough, to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN H. MEECH of Buffalo, a theatrical manager, died in Buffalo yesterday. He was born in Worthington, Mass., and was sixty years of age.

JAMES B. BAKER, Secretary of the Faculty of the University of Virginia for twenty years, died yesterday at Charlottesville, Va., aged sixty-eight years.

EZRA D. FOGG, President of a wholesale lumber company of New Haven, Conn., died yesterday aged seventy-eight years. He was formerly engaged in the wholesale lumber business in Boston and Providence.

JULES MASON, Vice President of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, at Hammondsport, N. Y., died yesterday. He was eighty years of age, and was considered to be the leading champagne expert in America.

WALTER W. HASTINGS, whose home was at 41 Madison Avenue, Jersey City, died in the New York Hospital, Manhattan, on Thursday from exhaustion, following an operation for facial neuralgia. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1843. He became Superintendent of the New York Standard Watch Company, and he several years ago was made Vice President and General Manager of the company.

JOHN A. SHAWDA died in his home at 308 Varick Street, Jersey City, yesterday. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1840. He was a veteran of the civil war, at the close of which he made his home in Jersey City, becoming connected with the dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co. He was an active Republican and did much to organize his party in Jersey City, but the only office he ever held was that of Alderman.

A. J. DREXEL'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Anthony J. Drexel's nine-year-old daughter died to-day at Wytham Abbey, near Oxford. She was suddenly attacked by appendicitis, and Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant Surgeon to King Edward, and other great surgeons were telegraphed for by Mr. Drexel. None of them could go to the abbey.

An operation was performed at midnight, but the child did not survive it.

Mrs. Langtry's Mother Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Le Breton, the mother of Mrs. Langtry, (Mrs. Hugo De Bath,) the actress, died this morning at her residence on the Island of Jersey.

Business Notices.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15c.

MARRIED.

LANIER—MASSON.—On Monday, Nov. 10, 1902, in Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Samuel H. Crothers, D. D., Maude Elizabeth Masson of Toronto, Canada, to Sidney Lanier of Baltimore, Maryland.

DIED.

BARTOW.—At her late residence, Hotel Endicott, on Nov. 21,—Maria L., widow of Edward Whittemore Bartow and daughter of the late Anne R. and Elisha P. Knower.
Funeral service at St. Matthew's Church, 84th St., near Central Park West, Sunday, Nov. 23, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BAUMEISTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, Frederick Baumeister, aged 71 years and 9 months.
Funeral services at his late residence, 306 East 23d St., Saturday, Nov. 22, at 1:30 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Louise, daughter of James R. and the late Caroline Chatterton Floyd.
Funeral service on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av.

JARVIS.—On Friday, Nov. 21, 1902, Adelaide Dawson, wife of Nathan S. Jarvis.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—At White Plains, Nov. 20, 1902, George H. Mead, born at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 23, 1839.
Funeral service at the Memorial M. E. Church, Saturday, Nov. 22, at 2:30 o'clock. Masonic Lodge No. 473, F. & A. M., will conduct the service of interment at White Plains Rural Cemetery. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:35 P. M.

PARSONS.—At No. 22 Elk St., Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1902, Dorothea, only daughter of James Russell and Frances Theodora Parsons, aged 2 years and 6 months.

PINSENT.—Thursday morning, Nov. 20, 1902, Sophia J., wife of John Pinsent.
Funeral services at her late residence, West Nyack, N. Y., Saturday, 22d inst., 11 A. M. Carriages meet the 8:35 A. M. train from West 42d St., West Shore R. R.

POTT.—Thursday afternoon, Nov. 20, 1902, after a short illness, Margaret, daughter of the late Gideon and Margaret Pott.
Funeral service at her late residence, 62 West 48th St., Monday morning, Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock.

SEAMAN.—Lucy Blanche Wilson, daughter of Bilopp Seaman, and the late Adeline Iucho, Nov. 20, 1902, aged 25 years.
Funeral private.
Please omit flowers.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

RUGGLES.—At Colon, Colombia, Nov. 6, George F. Ruggles, aged 39 years, formerly of this city, eldest son of James F. and Susannah Ruggles.

STERLING.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at his residence, 505 West End Avenue, Joseph H. Sterling, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral service at St. James's Church, 71st St. and Madison Av., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

STERLING.—Members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services of Past Master Bro. JOSEPH H. STERLING, on Saturday, the 22d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M., at St. James's Church, corner 71st St. and Madison Av. By order
T. M. CHEESMAN, Master.
D. I. JACKSON, Secretary.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT,
The world-wide known Undertaker. Only one place of business, 8th Av. and 19th St. Largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th St.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 21.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ALLEN, Mary, 406 W. 47th St.	84	20
ASTER, Eva, 61 Willett St.	13	20
BURRELL, S., Bellevue Hosp.	51	19
BRANDO, Lena, 330 E. 74th St.	1	20
BRAVEMAN, Belle, 135 Rivington St	40	20
BURKHARDT, D. W., 247 E. 83d.	18	19
BOENHARDT, Irma, 304 E. 14th St.	88	19
BRAUTING, J., 406 W. 37th St.	30	18
BRACHEN, Mamie F., 313 W. 47th St.	21	19
CHESHELLE, Jane, 300 Mott St.	20	20
CHAMBERLIN, H., Hotel Endicott.	69	20
CLEARY, Mary E., 535 W. 44th St.	31	19
CARRINCLA, Rosaria, 66 Sheriff.	44	19
CERARINO, Sabina, 107 Mott St.	44	17
CRONIN, M. J., 95 8th Av.	60	19
CARROLL, John, 531 W. 30th St.	42	17
DWYER, James, 974 Park Av.	70	21
DULLCA, J. F., 316 7th Av.	38	20
DODD, James, 358 2d Av.	3	19
DENNER, Paulina, 500 E. 14th St.	62	19
DRISCOLL, J. J., 137 Cherry St.	24	20
DEVERAUX, W., 511 Lexington Av.	1	20
DOLAN, J., 327 Pleasant Av.	80	19
DENNIN, E. B., Fort Columbus.	31	20
EISER, P. A., 100 W.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "Things Absolutely Certain." Evening, "Samuel—Judge and Prophet."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild Pastor.—The Rev. Dr. R. G. Boville will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. Bible school, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning topic: "The Crowning Glory of Christianity." Evening: The first of a series of sermons on the moral conditions of our times. Subject: "The Present Arrest of Ethical Progress." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All welcome. Thanksgiving service Nov. 27, at 11 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor. 11 A. M., "Obey to Know." 7:45 P. M., "Bankrupted by Success."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11TH ST., West of 7th Av. Rev. C. E. NASH, D. D., Pastor.—10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE (5 Madison Avenue Churches,) to be held in the BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Nov. 27, at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the pastor. 5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning theme: "Christ and the Home."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M., with address by the rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST. Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning prayer, preacher, the rector. 8 P. M.; evening prayer, preacher, Rev. J. L. Lasher.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Choir Anniversary. Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Special musical service, 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Sermon by the Rector. 4 P. M., Memorial Service for Mr. William Miles, ex-President of St. David's Society of the State of New York. Address by Dr. Morgan.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Avenue and 35th Street. Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector. Services: 8 A. M., the Holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon. 4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. and 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Ogden. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M.; musical service 4 P. M.; address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, "What Is Materialism?" Offertory: THE HARVEST CANTATA, GARRETT; evening service, 8 P. M.; address by rector: "Bribery"; special service on Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communions, 7, 8, 9. Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer—Preacher, the Rector..11 o'clock Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock Choral Litany, preacher Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E. Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St. & Park Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley preaches at 11 and 8. Eve., "What Do We Mean by Holiness?"

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach. The Parish Sunday School will meet in the Church rooms at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S, REV. L. W. BATTEN, PH. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; annual service of the Pennsylvania Society, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West., Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 West 69th St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schuman will lecture, subject: The Conference of Religions Recently Held in This City."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. J. Silverman on "Is Zionism a Solution of the Jewish Problem?" All welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (St. James,) Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—"The Judgment Day." 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4:30; Sunday school, 9:45.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, pastor Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam. Services at 11 and 8. Morning, Dr. William Ingraham Haven will preach. Evening, Dr. Banks will preach. Prelude, "The Horse Show."

HEDDING CHURCH, 337 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. A. Noble, D. D., 11; Rev. Dr. F. M. North, evening. Robed choir, 40 voices. Processional; song service.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Prof. Charles F. Fagnani, D. D., of Union Seminary, 10:45; subject, "The Secret of a Shining Face." Special musical service, 7:30; sermon by Mr. MacMurray; subject, "Seeking to Save." Mariner's Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Bears, 10:45, and Mr. Hunter, 7:30.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D. Afternoon service will be omitted this Sunday on account of the Carnegie Hall Meeting. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week Social Devotional Service Wednesday at 8 P. M. Class in Bible Study, conducted by Dr. Hodge, Wednesday at 9:10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor. Bishop W. Hamilton, D. D., LL. D., will preach, 10:45; Rev. Luther B. Wilson, D. D., of Washington, D. C., 7:45; Monday, council; Tuesday, illustrated lecture: Wednesday, prayer meeting; Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, 8 P. M., the choir will sing; Friday, question box. Seats free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.— Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN AT CHURCH of the Saviour, 109th St. and Madison Av., 8 P. M.; Dr. Stone at 11 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av. DR. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, PASTOR. 11 A. M., BISHOP EDWARD G. ANDREWS, D.D., LL. D., will preach. 8 P. M., REV. A. J. COULTAS, D. D., of Providence will preach.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Ave. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D. Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by BISHOP CHARLES C. McCABE, D. D.; ordination of Rev. Robert Johns Provorse. 8 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. S. F. UPHAM, D. D. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near Sixth Av. Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor. 10:30—"Christ: Whose Son Is He?" 7:45—"Felix: or, Sensible Enough to be Frightened." Children's hour, Nov. 28, 3:30. Public invited. Dr. W. H. Richardson to preside.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 118TH ST., bet. 1st and 2d Aves. 10:30, preaching by Bishop Walden. 7:45, preaching by Dr. Kaufman.

BRICK CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET. MINISTERS: REV. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D., SHEPHERD KNAPP. SERVICES, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23D. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 4:30 P. M. SUNDAY SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M. THANKSGIVING SERVICE, NOV. 27TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK. IN THIS SERVICE, CHRIST CHURCH, WEST 35TH ST., (REV. JAMES M. FARR,) AND THE CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, EAST 40TH ST., (REV. GEORGE S. BAKER, D. D.,) WILL UNITE WITH BRICK CHURCH. REV. DR. RICHARDS WILL PREACH.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M., Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M.; evening subject: "The Hospitality of the Lady of Shunem," fourth in the course of "Tales from an Old Chronicle and Their Present Day Lessons"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian). 130th St. and 5th Av. Rev. C. J. YOUNG, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Cordial Welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor. On Sunday, Nov. 23, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning Topic: "Christ as a Man of Prayer." Afternoon Topic: "The Error of Balaam." The Home Sunday school meets at 1:45 A. M. REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.; will preach a fourth sermon on the "Ten Most Interesting Chapters in the Bible." Thanksgiving Day services at 11 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Perpetual Presence of Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Feast of Purim."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Madison Av., Corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening. Thanksgiving Day service, 11 A. M. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach. 11 A. M., "Eagle's Nest." 4:30 P. M., Choral Service, Spohr's "Last Judgment." Thanksgiving service Thursday, Nov. 27, 11 A. M. Dr. Duffield will preach.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian Church, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M.; 7:45 P. M., song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving Day service at 11 o'clock.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening at 7:45, by pastor, Rev. Roswell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON UNIVERsity Place, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. George Alexander, D. D., pastor; at the morning service the pastor will preach; at the evening service Rev. William B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock; on Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, service at 11 A. M.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. BOLAM, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Thanksgiving service Thursday, 10:30 A. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"Religion Tested by the Logic of Events." Evening—"A Wasted Life Retrieved in an Hour."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Religion of Temperament." Evening—"A Man Who Was Afraid of Public Opinion." Thanksgiving service Thursday, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St., Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Yoke of Christ." Evening—"The Man Who Was Refused." Thanksgiving service Thursday, 11 A. M. The Bloomingdale and West End Churches uniting. Rev. W. C. Stinson, D. D., will preach.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach at both services. Evening subject, "God's Sweetest Invitation. Come Unto Me." Christian Endeavor Rally at 7 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach. Subject of sermon being "The Great Heresy." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sunday school at Parish House 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject, "Modern Mysticism." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject—"Hearing"; Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St., Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, Minister in Charge. —Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. F. A. GRAY of Nashua, N. H., will preach. Morning subject, "Earnestness." Evening, "Religion." "Jesus' Enlargement of Worship and Life."

VETERANS' DAY.

The following are the preachers in the various Methodist Churches to-morrow in behalf of the Worn-Out Preachers' Fund of the Metropolitan Thank-Offering Commission:
BEDFORD STREET—Morning, Rev. M. S. Kaufman, D. D.; evening, Rev. George C. Wilding, D. D.
BEEKMAN HILL—Morning, Rev. E. W. Caswell, D. D.
CALVARY—Morning, Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D.; evening, Bishop Hamilton.
CENTENARY—Morning, Rev. C. A. Holla.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR—Evening, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D.
CORNELL MEMORIAL—Rev. C. P. Tinker.
EIGHTEENTH STREET—Morning, Rev. W. W. Bowdish, D. D.; evening, Bishop Walden.
FORTY-FOURTH STREET—Morning, Rev. G. W. Grinton.
GRACE—Morning, Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.
JANE STREET—Morning, Rev. C. F. Sitterly, S. T. D.; evening, Rev. F. M. North, D. D.
JOHN STREET—Morning, Rev. A. J. Coultas, D. D.
MADISON AVENUE—Morning, Bishop Fowler.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—Morning, Bishop Hamilton; evening, Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D.
MORRIS HEIGHTS—Morning, Rev. Oscar Haviland.
PARK AVENUE—Morning, Rev. Andrew Gillies; evening, Rev. C. F. Sitterly, S. T. D.
PERRY STREET—Evening, Rev. John Rowe.
ST. ANDREW'S—Morning, Bishop Andrews; evening, Rev. A. J. Coultas, D. D.
ST. MARK'S—Morning, Rev. John Krantz, D.D.; evening, Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D.
ST. PAUL'S—Morning, Bishop McCabe; evening, Rev. Dr. Buckham, D. D.
ST. STEPHEN'S—Morning, Rev. T. R. Wallace.
SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Morning, Rev. F. M. North, D. D.; evening, Rev. T. R. Wallace.
THIRTIETH STREET—Morning, Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D.; evening, Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—Morning, Rev. T. S. Bond.
TREMONT—Morning, Rev. E. S. Tipple, D. D.
TRINITY—Morning, Bishop Walden; evening, Rev. John Keenan, D. D.
TWENTY-FOURTH STREET—Morning, Rev. E. H. Carr; evening, Rev. C. A. Holla.
UNION—Morning, Rev. G. C. Wilding, D. D.; evening, Rev. Andrew Gillies.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Morning, Rev. L. B. Wilson, D. D.; evening, Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D.
WOODLAWN HEIGHTS—Morning, Rev. G. M. Fowles.

CARNEGIE HALL MEETING, 3 o'clock. Speakers—John M. Cornell, presiding. Speakers—Bishops Fowler, Hamilton, & McCabe.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor; Rev. Richard Owens preaches. All invited.

AT Y. M. C. A., 52 EAST 23D ST., Sunday, Nov. 23, at 3:45 P. M., REV. ROBERT BAGNELL WILL SPEAK, Edward P. Johnson will sing. For men exclusively.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church Service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject: "The Individual." (Union Thanksgiving Service Thanksgiving Day at 11 A. M.)

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av. Rev. D. Ava Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M., Elijah and Jezebel. 7:45 P. M., Dr. Rossiter will preach. Everybody welcome. All seats free.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St. only. Gospel meetings every night. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57TH ST. AND 7TH AV. SUNDAY NIGHT SUBJECT. "THE DEVIL'S THEORY OF DIVINE RIGHT." Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK, Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., (Downstairs.) 11:15, "Marriage and Industrial Evolution."

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Baptism as an Essential Discussed by Baptist Ministers.

Expressions of the Rev. Dr. Johnston at the Church Congress — Unbaptized Persons as Church Members.

The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, that is attended by the Rockefellers, father and son, has interested Baptist ministers of this city by his utterances in a paper that he read before the Baptist Church Congress in Boston recently. Many of them are criticising his words and saying he may have started a controversy among Baptists. Before he went to Boston he called together a number of New York ministers and read to them parts of his paper. Some advised him to make public his views, while others deplored the step, saying that Baptist heresy trials are not wanted.

In his paper he said that baptism is not essential to church membership. The practice of taking people into churches without baptizing them is common among Baptists in England, and the Rev. Dr. Johnston thinks that the practice should become general here. The leading Baptists here wonder how far, if at all, he represented the Rockefellers in his views, that were expressed as follows:

"Could there be a church without baptism? One's answer must depend upon one's view of the efficacy of baptism. I assume that baptism is an expression of confession merely, an act of obedience only, and that it is essential neither to salvation nor to the highest type of Christian character. To make baptism essential to church membership is to perpetuate its cleavage in the body of Christ along the line of ceremony merely. It would compel us, for the sake of a ceremonial observance, to disregard the fundamental Biblical principle of the right and duty of individual freedom of Scriptural interpretation. The policy of receiving members without baptizing them has been followed by many English Baptist churches. Its adoption here would not mean the discontinuance of baptism nor the disappearance of immersion."

Speaking of these expressions yesterday the Rev. Charles E. Nash of the North Baptist Church said they were contrary to views held generally by Baptists. The Rev. Dr. H. L. Morehouse, Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, said the Rev. Dr. Johnston's logic was bad, and that his practice, if adopted, would be worse.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston arrived home from Boston yesterday. He said:

"I believe in receiving members into a Baptist church whether they are or are not baptized, if they have the spiritual and vital qualification. I do not mean that I believe in baptism other than immersion, and that I would wish to receive persons who had been baptized by sprinkling. I am not bringing in a new Baptist usage. The idea is not new, but is merely novel in America. I am not engaged in an attempt to force my views upon Baptists generally, and am not surprised that some antagonism is expressed."

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's Insurance Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 21.—The Fraternal Union, a new life insurance company organized by the Rev. C. M. Sheldon and chartered here to-day, will write policies upon the lives of Christian people and total abstainers. Insurance in such a company, it is claimed, can be secured 20 per cent. below the rates in old-line companies that accept moderate drinkers.

Anniversary of St. Peter's Church.

The one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of St. Peter's Church, Barclay Street, is to be celebrated at 11 A. M. to-morrow. The Rev. William O'Brien Pardon, S. J., will preach. Solemn high mass is to be celebrated by the Rev. James H. McGean, P. R., and his assistants, the Rev. Fathers Noonan and Leonard.

The Best Ten Chapters.

A new feature in the work of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church since the coming of Dr. J. Ross Stevenson is a series of Bible lectures in the chapel of the church at 7:30 Sunday evenings by Dr. Wilbert W. White. The subject of the course is "The Best Ten Chapters in the Bible." Dr. White has interviewed and corresponded with hundreds of persons on three continents, asking them the question: "If some tyrant should rob you of all of the Bible except ten chapters, which would you keep?" The result of the investigation is being given in the lectures.

A Newark Clergyman Receives a Call.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 21.—At a congregational meeting of the Presbyterian Church, held last evening, it was unanimously voted to extend a call to the Rev. Ford C. Ottman of Newark. Information was received here to-day indicating that Mr. Ottman would accept the call.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Nov. 30.

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SUBJECT—Gideon and the Three Hundred. Judges, vii., 1-8, 16-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—It is better to trust in the Lord than to put confidence in man. Psalm cxviii., 8.

The condition of the children of Israel during the whole time of the Judges is significantly stated in three brief sentences, which, in some form or other, are often repeated in the sacred narrative:

Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord.
Israel cried unto the Lord.
Israel was delivered by the Lord.

Thus, sin, repentance, and forgiveness, over and over again, marked their career, as it has marked the history of all of the children of God ever since.

For fullness in detail of the conditions growing out of these facts the story of Gideon is equaled only by that of Samson and of Samuel. All are stories of intense interest. That of Gideon, however, is on a much higher plane that that of Samson, but not that of Samuel.

When he was born the prophetess Deborah judged Israel. Under her the people enjoyed forty years of prosperity and peace. (v., 31.) His youth and early manhood must have been spent in the latter part of that time.

Then, again, "Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord; and the Lord delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years." (vi., 1.) When "the children of Israel cried unto the Lord," however, "because of the Midianites," (vi., 7,) He did not at once send them a deliverer, as on former occasions. But He "sent a prophet," who sternly rebuked them for their rebellion against Him. (vi., 8-10.) No such rebuke apparently had been administered to them since the time when they were brought to repentance at Bochim. (ii., 1-5.) Now it was very much needed, and it prepared them to appreciate more fully the deliverance He was about to give them by the hand of Gideon.

Probably also it awakened Gideon and fitted him for his work. For he had evidently been accustomed from his earliest infancy to see and practice the worship of Baal. "The Altar of Baal" was a conspicuous feature of his father's house, and "by it" was "the grove" necessary for his worship. So the young Gideon, as he grew up, saw nothing wrong in it. But when this prophet came into their midst and told them of God, and of all that He hade done for the people, and of all that He had commanded His people to do for Him, evidently Gideon saw the matter in an entirely new light. It was a great awakening. It enabled him to see clearly that what he, and all Israel, needed was to return to God. If He were with them as of old He would deliver them out of all their distresses.

ATTACK ON ISRAEL.

At the time when this narrative begins it is said "the hand of Midian prevailed against Israel," (vi., 2.) The territory of the Midianites was in the southern and southeastern parts of Palestine. They were wandering tribes, going wherever there were good pastures for their flocks or plunder for themselves. They were descended directly from Abraham, but they were never partakers of either his faith or his promises. They greatly corrupted the children of Israel when they were about to enter into their possessions, (Num. xxv., 1-9,) and God's wrath rested heavily upon them in consequence, (Num. xxxi., 1-12.)

They were now confederate with the Amalekites, (vi., 3.) Amalek was also descended from Abraham through Esau, (Gen. xxxvi., 12.) He was the first to attack Israel when they came out of Egypt, (Ex. xvii., 8,) and by God's command he was always to be resisted, and utterly destroyed by His people, (Ex. xvii., 16.) These two tribes thus stand in the Scriptures as the representatives of all covetousness and of all carnality. They are always very closely allied to each other. This oppression of Israel is thus spiritually significant of a time of great worldliness, selfishness, and profligacy, a time when men are overcome by an absorbing effort to satisfy themselves with things of time and sense, without regard to cost or right.

For when these Midianites and Amalekites came against Israel they did not attempt to oppress the people with hard bondage, as the King of Egypt had done before, nor with heavy taxes, as the Kings of Assyria did afterward. They were simply marauders bent on plunder. For seven years—year after year—"when Israel had sown," they overran the land like a great scourge of locusts and gathered up the fruits of their labor. Then they returned to their desert homes, leaving Israel impoverished, (vi., 3-6.)

As the natural result all energy was paralyzed in Israel. Only that which was absolutely necessary was done, and that was done as secretly as possible and with much trembling. So we find Gideon threshing what little wheat he had dared to raise "by the wine press, to hide it from the Midianites," (vi., 11.) Ordinarily he would have threshed it in the field where it grew. But now he carefully gathered it up and carried it to the vineyard and threshed it near "the wine press," where no one would expect to find either wheat or threshing. Besides, he did not thresh it by the treading of oxen, as was ordinarily done, (Deut. xxv., 4,) but the word translated, "threshed," implies that it was by a hand flail which would fall softly and without noise upon the earthen floor, for the lowing of cattle might have betrayed his hiding place, (Kitto.) And what Gideon did probably many others in Israel also did. Such a condition of distrust and fear has often been repeated in modern history and in our own land.

But Israel had no idea—any more than men of modern times have—that all this state of fair and anxiety was due to sin. The hand of Midian could be easily seen and felt, but the hand of God was not discernible. So it has always been. Every imaginable reason, such as unwise legislation—corrupt politicians—over speculation—and such like, is given to explain why we frequently have what we so significantly call "hard times," forgetting all the while—as Israel did—that such times are the natural results of God's laws upon those who forget and forsake Him.

The experiences of a little more than the last fifty years have illustrated this very forcibly. For never before has there been a time when such a series of remarkable discoveries have astonished men. Never before has such progress been made in developing means of communication—in controlling the forces of nature—in providing domestic comforts—and increasing general intelligence and happiness. It seems almost as if there could be nothing more to discover. This is one side of the question.

SPREAD OF THE GOSPEL.

On the other side, the records show that during this time more has been done for the spreading abroad of the Gospel than ever before. Mission fields have been reached and cultivated, which for ages had been almost hermitically sealed. The Bible has been translated into nearly every language of the earth and circulated among the people. Everywhere, and among Christians of every name, more has been done in active Christian work—both by the regularly ordained ministry, and by consecrated laymen—than was ever dreamed of before.

And as for the future—if the recent marvelous development in our schools and colleges, of interest in missions, be properly sustained by enlightened and liberal public—if Christian associations for young men and women be guided by those who are spiritually minded—and if the rapid growth of the Christian Endeavor movement be not merely the sympathetic enthusiasm of youth, but a real spiritual awakening—we may look for such a speedy advance in all scientific discoveries—and such material improvements in every man's physical and social condition, as the world has never yet seen. For the more men revere God as their Creator—trust in Jesus Christ as their Redeemer—and walk in the Spirit according to the precepts of the Holy Scriptures—the more completely will they realize the fulfilment of Ezekiel's prophecy concerning the river which flowed out from the Temple. It was with ever-increasing volume, and with life-giving power. "Everything," said the prophet, "shall live whither the river cometh." (xlvii., 1-9.) But if the people as a body forget their obligations to God—disregard His Sabbath—and bow down to Mammon—the experiences of Israel under the Midianites will surely be repeated.

When Gideon was engaged in thrashing his wheat he was apparently all alone, and in his solitude was evidently thinking deeply of the sad condition of the times, and of the words of the prophet. He must have been impressed with the conviction that the great need of Israel was the presence of God. For when "the Angel of the Lord" suddenly appeared before him with the common salutation, "The Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valor," he at once replied: "O my Lord, if the Lord be with us, why, then, is all this befallen us?" (vi., 12-13.)

Then "the Lord looked upon him, and said: Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites; have not I sent thee?" (vi., 14.) This conviction concerning Israel—and this confidence in God—was his "might."

But he had no confidence in himself. So he said: "O my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? Behold, my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house." (vi., 15.)

Then his faith was strengthened by the promise of God, and by the acceptance of his offering. (vv. 18-21.) So he built an altar and called it "Jehovah-shalom," or "The Lord send peace." (v. 24 and margin.) Such are the men in all ages whom God uses for His work—men who lean upon Him and forget themselves.

GIDEON BLEW HIS TRUMPET.

With promptness and with boldness Gideon set once

his image as the Lord directed, and cut down the grove in which it stood, and established the worship of God in its place. (vi., 25-32.) The indignation and anger of his neighbors was at once aroused against him. It has always been so, for men cannot go against the current opinions of their times without incurring just such dangers. But Gideon's action was sustained by his father, and with a bold front they met the assault, and repelled it with an irresistible argument: If Baal could not deliver himself, he could not deliver them. (vi., 30-31.) So Gideon was surnamed "Jerub-baal," or "Let Baal plead against him," (vi., 32,) for he was henceforth to be the sworn enemy of Baal.

Then Gideon blew the trumpet, and volunteers from Manasseh, Asher, Zebulon, and Naphtali enrolled themselves under his banner to the number of 32,000. (vii., 3.) By the miracles of the dew, and the fleece, the faith of all was made strong, and it became evident to all that his call was of God.

The host of Midian was encamped "by the hill of Moreh, in the valley." (vii., 1.) It must have numbered 135,000. (viii., 10.) To meet this great host, Gideon had only 32,000. (vii., 3.) In the eyes of men the two armies were very unequally matched. But in the eyes of the Lord, Gideon's army was altogether too large. So the proclamation which Moses had prepared for a time of war (Deuteronomy, xx., 1-9,) was sounded in the camp. (vii., 3.) The result was that 22,000 who were "fearful and afraid" withdrew from Gideon. The number was so large that belonging to it apparently was no disgrace. In fact, it was going with the great majority, and that gave it respectability. For generally men are not reluctant even to confess fear, when they have the sympathy of the multitude, and in religious matters the multitude is not generally wanting.

Only 10,000 were now left to meet 135,000. But these were brave and strong. They neither feared the enemy nor followed the fashion. Probably they prided themselves on their superiority over their faint-hearted brethren. But more is needed for God's work than mere courage. The 10,000 believed in Gideon, and in themselves, and in their cause. But they did not know themselves. Like the seed which fell in stony ground and immediately sprung up, they had no root in themselves, and in time of trial they would wither away.

So God tested them. He directed Gideon "to bring them down unto the water," (vii., 4,) and He judged them by the way in which they drank it when they had other work to do. It was a very simple test, and it related to a very ordinary act, but it revealed the character of each man. (see I. Cor., x., 31.) For panting with thirst 9,700 at once threw themselves upon their knees and drank until they were satisfied. They probably did it instinctively, and without thought. But it marked the habit of their lives—the habit of considering their comfort as more important than their work. It was the habit of the great majority. It is so yet.

The other 300, however, scooping up handfuls as they went, drank without slacking their speed, or fully quenching their thirst. They were more intent on victory than on being comfortable. This was their habit, and it marked the spirit that was in them. When the enemy fled, they needed no urging to follow up their victory, but "faint, yet pursuing," they secured Zebah and Zalmunna. (viii., 4-12.) The 9,700 would probably have stopped to rest when they "came to Jordan."

GIDEON IN BATTLE

RACING AT BENNINGS.

On a Track of Fair Quality Four Winners at Good Odds Scored Victories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Good racing weather and a card of large fields drew crowds to Bennings to-day. The track has hardened considerably, except near the rail, where the going is still heavy. Form players had no better luck than yesterday, only two first choices, Echo Dale and Flying Jib, winning. Long shots won the remaining four events. A sensational finish in the sixth race between Satire and Circus, the former getting the decision by a nose, was a feature. Weather clear. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Echo Dale, 102 pounds, (Milburn,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Carroll, 98, (E. Walsh,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Guesswork, 99, (Welborn,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:16 3-5. The Cuckoo, Blanket, Jack McGinn, Military, Basuta, Shandonfield, Frank Kenny, Brandy Smash, Alpaca, Neither One, Gwynne, Geneseo, Rattus, Mookeco, and Dinner II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lulu Marr, 104 pounds, (Wilkerson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Mount Hope, 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 99, (McFadden,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Mendenfield, Michaelmas, Agin, Bernice, Matrona, Turnpike, Guess, Lucky Secret, Adele Harding, Blue Grass Girl, Rathbride, Wild Wave, Daddy Bender, Sweet Marjorie, and Profitable also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-olds; seven furlongs, Flying Jib, 110 pounds, (Minder,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Watkins Overton, 110, (Landry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sun Gold, 107, (Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28 4-5. Earl of Warwick, Witful, The Guide, Cranesville, and Trapexist also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Setauket, 95 pounds, (Desouza,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Caithness, 109, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Barbara Frietchie, 97, (Martin,) even, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Lord Pepper, Trump, and Lady Radnor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Paul Creyton, 105 pounds, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Prance, 102, (Doyle,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Attila, 102, (Redfern,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:29. Lady Teazle, Tim D., Jr., Honeybrook, Starter, White Owl, Pigeon Top, Whisp, Sedition, The Goldfinder, Chiron, and Fair Knight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-years-old and upward; one mile and an eighth. Satire, 110 pounds, (Landry,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Circus, 97, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Cogswell, 103, (Cochran,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:57. Young Henry, Carbuncle, and G. Whittier also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; seven furlongs. Rough Rider, 115 pounds; Arden, 112; Tribe's Hill, 107; The Stewardess, 105; Rappanecker, Tour, and Mollie Peyton, 103 each; Courtenay, 101; Euclaire, Animosity, Jack McGinn, Lady Potentate, and Larry Leach; Brunswick, Marricade, and Ivernis, 98 each; Handicapper, 97; Provost, 95; Flora, Dandie Belle, Lady Wellback, and Nuptial, 92 each; Musidora, 90, and Frank Lee and Arrahgowon, 87 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Stonewall, Allen Ferris, John Nevin, Mount Kisco, Glennevis, Uranium, Lord Advocate, Hist, Reckless, and Right Cross, 110 pounds each; Swift Candle, Star and Garter, Roll Call, Alhambra, Rosewater, Old Glory, Whiten, Geisha, Girl, Louise Elston, Meddling Mary, Retire, and Anne Hathaway, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Hunters Champion Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders; about three miles. Cheval d'Or, Beau Ideal, Lemoon, and Diver, 163 pounds each; Charles O'Malley, 158; Joe Leiter, 150; Twilight II., and Montrip, 148 each; Kalorama and Woolgatherer, 147 each; Kate Spottswood, 142, and Duke of Grassland, 137.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Cinquevalli, 126 pounds; Invincible, 119; Toscan, 118; Captivator and Nevermore, 116 each; Athlana, 112; Dramatist, 109; Dark Planet, 108; Ancke, 107; Miladi Love, 106; Elyria, 105, and Saccharometer, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; special weights; one mile and one hundred yards. Syrlin and The Huguenot, 112 pounds; Meistersinger, Cameron, Bonnibert, Harry New, and Extinguisher, 110 each; Young Henry and Maud Gonne, 107 each; Lux Casta, 102, and Examiner, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs. Andy Williams, 126 pounds; Orontas, 110; Carbuncle, 118; Huntress, 116; Himself, 111; Cogswell, 106; Collegian, 97, and Circus, 95.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

In the American National bowling tournament on the White Elephant Alleys last night Charles Coffman of the New Jersey Bowling Club made a new high individual score of 259. Mische of the Empires rolled 256 in the same game, and his team scored 1,021. The scores follow:

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 186; Duncan, 165; Corydon, 178; Buck, 170; Coffman, 223. Total, 922.

Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 181; Klepper, 164; Stiefel, 186; Schlett, 172; Fecher, 174. Total, 877.

SECOND GAME.—Hyperion Bowling Club—Hermann, 176; Klepper, 144; Stiefel, 186; Schlett, 190; Fecher, 161. Total, 847.

Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 170; Potts, 191; Williamson, 192; Schmitt, 143; Mische, 168. Total, 864.

THIRD GAME.—Empire Bowling Club—Hammond, 191; Potts, 175; Williamson, 173; Schmitt, 220; Mische, 256. Total, 1,025.

New Jersey Bowling Club—Lawrence, 175; Duncan, 204; Corydon, 194; Buck, 144; Coffman, 259. Total, 976.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Philadelphus Council—Martin, 176; Medicus, 193; Vandecar, 193; Stoddart, 175; Bierschenck, 188. Total, 925.

Nassau Council—Kuhn, 163; Pardessus, 151; Gering, 163; Byatt, 162; Curth, 174. Total, 813.

SECOND GAME.—Nassau Council—Kuhn, 172; Pardessus, 175; Gering, 205; Byatt, 175; Curth, 154. Total, 881.

De Long Council—Blake, 181; Schreiber, 134; Van Tassell, 127; Landsmann, 199; Hoff, 197. Total, 838.

THIRD GAME.—De Long Council—Blake, 190; Schreiber, 171; Van Tassell, 159; Landsmann, 189; Hoff, 188. Total, 897.

Philadelphus Council—Martin, 201; Medicus, 158; Vandecar, 188; Stoddart, 170; Bierschenck, 178. Total, 895.

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 128; Cronhardt, 150; Snyder, 88; Will, 152; Douglass, 170. Total, 687.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 215; Brown, 114; Gilpin, 174; Forsdike, 122; Schmitt, 165. Total, 790.

SECOND GAME.—Trust Company of America—Kuper, 158; Cronhardt, 150; Snyder, 112; Will, 119; Douglass, 158. Total, 697.

American Exchange National Bank—Frasee, 173; Alloth, 188; Lee, 183; Lindsay, 155; Ferdon, 172. Total, 871.

THIRD GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Frasee, 132; Alloth, 196; Lee, 103; Lindsay, 199; Ferdon, 216. Total, 836.

Kountze Brothers—Loomis, 120; Brown, 115; Gilpin, 154; Forsdike, 146; Schmitt, 205. Total, 740.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—John Simmons Company, Team No. 1—Wiegand, 129; Schopp, 157; Von Wolff, 90; Maner, 147. Total, 523.

Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 91; Elcock, 147; Heatherton, 169; W. Riggs, 190; Walters, 140. Total, 846.

SECOND GAME.—John Simmons Company, Team No. 1—Wiegand, 186; Schopp, 157; Von Wolff, 121; Maner, 157. Total, 621.

Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 141; Brady, 160; Keating, 152; Ods, 112; Mahoney, 151. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.—Plumbers' Trade Journal—C. Riggs, 152; Flcock, 190; Heatherton, 125; W. Riggs, 133; Walters, 165. Total, 765.

Jenkins Brothers—Martin, 163; Brady, 131; Keating, 134; Ods, 135; Mahoney, 136. Total, 699.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Griffin, 112; Carmody, 120; McGowan, 141; Scully, 101; Sheridan, 144. Total, 608.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 180; T. Shugrue, 144; Gallagher, 146; P. Shugrue, 167; Boyle, 186. Total, 822.

SECOND GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Griffin, 146; Scully, 150; McGowan, 151; Lane, 151; Sheridan, 137. Total, 735.

Castilian Council—Smith, 140; Nolan, 113; Patterson, 153; Feely, 218; Fox, 169. Total, 793.

THIRD GAME.—Castilian Council—Smith, 167; Nolan, 122; Patterson, 156; Feely, 192; Fox, 187. Total, 826.

Congress Own Council—Coleman, 159; T. Shugrue, 121; Gallagher, 138; P. Shugrue, 123; Boyle, 123. Total, 664.

Mill Owner Returns to Asylum.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 21.—William J. Lee, the eccentric mill owner of this city, who escaped from the State Asylum for the Insane two weeks ago, came back to Trenton to-day and was returned to the asylum. Lee denies that he is insane, and has certificates from New York physicians declaring he is sane. On these he will base a fight for his release.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics and carpets; 56 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Sinclair House.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schwab, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williams, Sheton Company, Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dowell & Heis Company, Baltimore, Md.; W. J. Heis, millinery; Hotel Savoy.

Miller, F., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; F. Holzer, millinery; Hotel Savoy.

Pitspatrick, silks; 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Bussell, domestics and dress goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Eilbracht, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. M. Calkins, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; G. J. Miller, furnishing goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, cloaks, suits, and dress goods; 347 West Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. J. Daws, Chicago; Col. F. J. Hecker, Detroit.

HOLLAND—E. W. Hopkins, San Francisco; J. Hollister Wilson, Montreal; T. B. Eastland, San Francisco.

MURRAY HILL—Thomas J. Stewart, Commander in Chief G. A. R., Norristown, Penn.; M. M. Black, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Senator J. B. Foraker, Ohio; J. Condit Smith, Havana.

GRAND—Capt. H. M. Dichmann, United States Army; Lieut. T. F. Burgdorff, United States Navy.

GILSEY—J. G. Gordon, London; Senator Paris Gibson, Montana.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; M. S. Greenough, Cleveland; E. Blount Greene, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. Millard, Paris.

ASTOR—Commander George F. W. Holman, United States Navy.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:53	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises... ..

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:55	Gov. Isl'd...1:25	H. Gate....3:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:13	Gov. Isl'd...1:42	H. Gate....3:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 22.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alleghany, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c.....	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam.	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
El Sud, Galveston.....		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lucania, Liverpool via Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Venezuela, &c	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Mexico, Cuba, via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London ...	.....	11:00 A. M.
Nueces Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Naples, Genoa, &c	.....	2:00 P. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool.	.....	.....
Rosalind, Newfoundland.	10:00 A. M.	.....
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Nicholas, Antwerp...	.....	.....
Trave, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azore Islands	10:30 A. M.	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Llandaff City, Bristol...	.....	.....

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples.....	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
New York, Turks Island.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton..	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails, for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Oct. 24; Sydney, Oct. 27; Auckland, Oct. 31, and Honolulu, Nov. 11, reached San Francisco per steamer Ventura and were dispatched East Nov. 17 at 6 P. M. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 22.

British King, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
El Paso, Galveston, Nov. 15.
Etruria, Liverpool, Nov. 15.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Nov. 21.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 19.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Riverdale, St. Michael's, Nov. 9.
Sabine, Galveston, Nov. 14.
Santiago, Havana, Nov. 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 15.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 3.

SUNDAY, NOV. 23.

Algiers, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Amazonense, Para, Nov. 11.
Gallia, Naples, Nov. 8.
Georgian, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 20.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 15.
Minnehaha, London, Nov. 13.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 13.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Nord America, Naples, Nov. 12.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 20.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 15.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 18.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Main, Bremen, Nov. 15.

Arrived.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M.

SS Maraval, (Br.,) Hunter, Trinidad, Nov. 13, and Grenada, 14th, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS New York, Staples, Azua, &c., Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M. Passed in Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chesapeake, Somers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Comanche, Pendleton, Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to the Clyde Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to the Clyde Steamship Company.

SS Hamilton, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Pretoria, Hamburg, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Hekla, Denmark, with mdse. and passengers to the Scandinavian-American Line.

SS Trojan Prince, Azore Islands, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Trave, Naples, with mdse. and passengers to the North German Lloyd.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, with mdse. and passengers to the Red Star Line.

SS Rosalind, Newfoundland, with mdse. and passengers to the Red Cross Line.

SS Philadelphian, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company.

SS Bermuda, Bermuda, with mdse. and passengers to Wilson & Furbush.

SS Coamo, Porto Rico, with mdse. and passengers to the Porto Rico Line.

SS Nueces, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to the Mallory Line.

SS Iroquois, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to the Clyde Steamship Company.

SS Madiana, Martinique, with mdse. and passengers to the French Line.

SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Sicilia, Naples, with mdse. and passengers to the Mediterranean Line.

SS Consuelo, Hull, with mdse. and passengers to the Wilson Line.

SS El Paso, New Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to the Mallory Line.

SS Esperanza, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to the Ward Line.

SS Majestic, Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line.

SS New York, Turks Island, with mdse. and passengers to the Red Cross Line.

SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, with mdse. and passengers to the American Line.

SS Pretoria, Hamburg, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line.

SS Hamilton, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.

SS Matanzas, for Tampico, &c.

SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for St. Marc, Port au Prince, &c.

SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) for Haiti and Venezuelan ports.

SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

SS Arapahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS Marianne, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.

SS Georgetown, for Georgetown.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Gibraltar, (Br.,) Capt. Morris, from New York for Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Glenoak, (Br.,) Capt. Rafferty, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Shimosa, (Br.,) Capt. Chaplin, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Port Said to-day.

SS Border Knight, (Br.,) Capt. Splatt, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Shanghai Nov. 15.

SS Oscar II., (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, for New York, sld from Copenhagen Nov. 19.

SS Skjfuess, (Br.,) Capt. Blonkarn, for New York, sld. from Alexandria Nov. 19.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Boulogne at 4:15 A. M. and passed Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Tarifa Nov. 16.

SS Byron, (Br.,) Capt. Cadogan, from New York for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 19.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Nov. 19.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Capt. White, from Sourabaya and Singapore, via Colombo and Algiers for Delaware Breakwater and New York, arr. at Bermuda to-day, for coal, and proceeded.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the experimental gas buoy, painted in black and white perpendicular stripes, showing a fixed white light, and established in 4 fathoms of water, to mark the southern end of the middle ground, at the entrance to New York Harbor, reported adrift in the last issue of the Notice to Mariners, has been temporarily discontinued.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Cairo to Luxor and First Cataract.
Rameses the Great, Jan. 20 | Rameses III..... Jan. 6
Amasis ..... Jan. 8 | Rameses ..... Jan. 13
and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, an Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, New York.

WEST INDIES, $125 and up.

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives, included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.

Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400.00 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275.00 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

"La Veloce." FAST ITALIAN LINE. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Belognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

(American and Australian Line.)

Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Nov. 27, Dec. 18, and every 21 days to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70. E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

City of W'n, Nov. 25, 1 PM | Alliance, Dec. 2, 1 PM
CABIN, $106; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

AT AUCTION. F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER AT THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 24TH, AT 2 P. M., CONTINUING MONDAY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK, ALSO TUESDAY, NOV. 25TH, AT 2 P. M., TUESDAY NIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK, AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, THE GREAT HORSE SHOW SALE OF 400 PRIZE WINNING AND OTHER HIGH-CLASS HORSES, CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS WELL-KNOWN EXHIBITORS AND PRIVATE OWNERS.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Fine light private hansoms; seven different styles; regular stable and second-hand hansoms and broughams. Nickols & Co., Broadway, 54th St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From "w" 62 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser....Dec. 3, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Feb. 10, 10 AM
Kronprinz..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Kaiser...Feb. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM | Kronprinz..Mar. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
FOR BREMEN DIRECT.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich der Grosse, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Trave...Nov. 22, 10 AM | Lahn...Jan. 31, 10 AM
Lahn.....Dec. 6, 10 AM | *Trave...Feb. 14, 10 AM
*Trave...Jan. 7, 11 AM | *Neckar...Feb. 21, Noon
*Calls at Algiers. †Gibraltar, Naples, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND.
From N. Y. Dec. 15, Jan. 22 & Feb. 19.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Pretoria...Nov. 24, 1 PM | Pennsylv...Dec. 6, 9:30 AM
Wald'see...Nov. 29, 5 A.M | Moltke...Dec. 11, 9 A.M
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—GIBRALTAR—GENOA.
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
from N. Y. Feb'y 3, 1903,
for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa,
at Special Rates.
Palatia, Nov. 22, 2 PM | Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 P. M.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
SELECT CRUISES.
West Indies. Orient.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Nov. 26, 10 AM | Phila...Dec. 10, 10 AM
St. Louis..Dec. 3, 10 AM | St. Paul..Dec. 17, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Vaderland..Nov. 22, 10 AM | Zeeland...Dec. 6, 10 AM
Kroonland..Nov. 29, 10 AM | Finland...Dec. 13, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEAPOLIS.....Nov. 23, 11 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Lucania, Nov. 22, 10 AM | Umbria, Dec. 13, 1 P.M.
Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 20, 9:30 AM
Campania, Dec. 6, 6 AM | Etruria, Dec. 27, 1 P.M
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Nov. 26, Noon | Oceanic..Dec. 17, 7 AM
Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM | Cymric..Dec. 24, Noon
Teutonic..Dec. 10, Noon | Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:35 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
12:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route).
5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 21	1,074,745
To date this year	108,851,772
Corresponding date last year	244,358,733

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 21	$2,831,200
To date this year	$819,639,756
Corresponding date last year	$905,706,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @4½ per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.: at six months, 6@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	2½
Am. C. & F.	⅝	Met. Sec. Co.	½
Am. C. & F. pf.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
Am. Grass Twine	½	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Am. H. & L.	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	1¼
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Smelting	½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	⅝
Am. Smelt. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	1¾
Am. Sugar	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Norf. & W.	1⅝
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Ann Arbor	½	Pacific Coast	¾
At., T. & S. F.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	1¾	Penn. R. R.	1¾
Canada South	2	People's Gas	1
Canadian Pacific	2	Pressed S. Car	1
Chas. Pac. offs.	1½	Ry. Steel Spring	⅞
Cent. of N. J.	1	Reading	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Gt. Western	⅝	Rock Island	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	6⅝	St. J. & G. I.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅜	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. Un. Trac.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Southern	1½	St. L. S. W.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Southern Pacific	2½
Col. & H. C. & I.	3	Southern Railway	⅝
Consol. Gas	2½	Southern Ry pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1⅝
Corn Products	½	Texas & Pacific	1⅛
Corn Prod. pf.	¾	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅝
Del. & Hudson	2	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Grande	2½	Twin City	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Un. Pacific pf.	1½
Detroit South. pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	2
Detroit Un. Ry.	2½	U. S. C. I. P.	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	U. S. C. I. P. pf.	2⅝
Erie	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Erie 2d pf.	1¼	U. S. Realty	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	⅜	U. S. Realty pf.	⅞
General Electric	1	U. S. Steel	⅝
Gt. North. pf.	3	U. S. Steel pf.	⅝
Hock. Valley	⅝	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Illinois Central	2½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2½
Iowa Central	1½	Wabash pf.	⅞
Iowa Central pf.	2¼	Westinghouse	3
Kan. City South	1⅝	W., St. L. & P. 1st pf.	2
Kan. City So. pf.	2½	Wis. Central	1⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

Anaconda Copper	1	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	North American	½
Gen. Chem. pf.	2	Rubber Goods	½
Hock. Valley pf.	⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	1
Manhattan	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Green Bay deb. B	1¾	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Such a market developed yesterday as Wall Street has not known in a long time. Actual buoyancy prevailed. Stocks specially under pressure for weeks past rose easily and materially. Over a million shares were traded in, of which considerably over a hundred thousand were in St. Paul, which jumped between 6 and 7 points, closing at the top.

Though St. Paul was the most conspicuous stock of the day and its gain the greatest, the whole list of standard issues was in request—this being notably true of the railway shares. Pennsylvania, New York Central, Rock Island, and other stocks with similar strong relationships figured in market leadership. And what was particularly noteworthy appeared in the development of a general buying movement upon the part of important commission houses. Such purchases were not only in volume but well distributed throughout the list. Disclosed with equal plainness were buying orders for the account of what Wall Street knows as the "Standard Oil crowd"—something very different from recent current exhibits.

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All the news announcements of the day were of favorable character. More important than most other disclosures was the decided extension of ease in the time money market. And in conservative banking circles it is almost uniformly agreed that the new indications are not due in any sense to manipulation, but are likely to develop rather rapidly into a satisfactory local money market situation.

ST. PAUL AS A LEADER.

Those room traders, Westerners, and speculators generally who were helping along in the rather widely advertised undertaking of "gunning for" a big block of St. Paul stock—to be dislodged at 160—had rather a bad day of it yesterday when, under transactions involving over 100,000 shares, St. Paul became the market leader, advanced nearly 7 points, and closed at the highest price of the day.

The buying starting the advance came from brokers usually acting for Standard Oil interests, and on the rise many shorts were forced to cover.

It is a matter of common gossip in the Street that lately around 170 St. Paul stock, paying 7 per cent., and looked upon as the standard of the Stock Exchange, has been cheap—either that or many other stocks were much too high.

Now it develops that some leading banking and life insurance interests thought the stock was cheap, for they bought liberally at the bottom, and were buyers again yesterday. The result is that much St. Paul stock heretofore on the market has been altogether taken out of it, and is to be held as a permanent investment.

Under the circumstances it was said to be not surprising that the higher St. Paul went yesterday the easier it went, less and less stock appearing on the advance.

ROCK ISLAND'S RISE.

The strength of the Rock Island issues—the preferred being one of the leaders in point of strength and the common being in heavy demand at advancing prices, several blocks of 5,000 shares being taken—was in the room generally attributed to purchases by the Moore brothers and the banking interests identified with them.

The stocks are selling materially below the figures recorded for them before the recent break, while the earnings of the system are steadily increasing. Interests connected with the property express great confidence in its future.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil buying was again reported in Copper Trust stock, which was strong throughout the day. If the Street hears aright, an important announcement in respect to the company may shortly be forthcoming.

Southern Pacific and Union Pacific were rather aggressively bought by banking interests identified with the properties, as well as by Keene brokers. Many members of the Southern Pacific pool are said to have sold short against their pool holdings, and were busy covering yesterday.

The Western interests were reported to have resumed active operations in a number of their specialties, notably Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, and Western, Chesapeake, and Illinois Central. They were sellers of St. Paul on the advance.

The continued buying of the Reading issues was believed to represent further purchases for control.

GOULDS AND STANDARD OIL.

It is current gossip in the Street that the market has actually "turned"—that is to say, is no longer a bear, but a bull market, and that for these changed conditions the Standard Oil and Gould interests are responsible. These interests, the story has it, some time ago planned the present campaign, (knowing of the coming Manhattan developments,) but first decided that it would be well to get more cheap stock, and incidentally "shake out" a lot of "traitors."

Hence the recent drive, which was so eminently successful; and hence, now, the market's turn. Certain it is that Gould and Standard Oil interests have been heavy buyers all week.

LONDON A SELLER.

London operators, who for some time past have been more or less bearish on the market and situation here, were rather heavy sellers at the opening yesterday, putting out some 40,000 shares—making 100,000 shares thus sold in the last three days.

Inasmuch as London is known to have been carrying few American stocks, it is believed that the bulk of this selling was for the short account. If this is so, the Britishers may have to pay dearly for their pessimism. It is not the first time, however, that they have been most bearish at the bottom.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks gained thereby $950,300. The banks received from the interior $4,497,500 and sent to the interior $4,341,200, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000 to San Francisco, and $700,000 to New Orleans. The gain on the interior movement was $156,300.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $2,148,800, of which $788,900 was paid on New York Assay Office checks, $200,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks, and $1,060,000 was paid on telegraphic order against the deposit of Australian gold at the San Francisco mint.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $18,480,200, and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $19,835,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations propor was $1,354,800.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $2,305,100; deducting the loss of $1,354,800 to the Sub-Treasury the net gain was $950,300.

The features this week are: The return of money in large volume from the South, while shipments of currency to that section have practically ceased, except to New Orleans for the sugar crop; smaller shipments to the West, and the beginning of the return movement from the Northwest; the large transfers of gold through the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco; the small loss to the Sub-Treasury, due to the disbursement of $2,529,000 for pensions as compared with $1,598,000 last week.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies of the country again tell of highly favorable and prosperous conditions. Indeed, as Bradstreet's puts it, apropos of the railroad situation, "the fact is becoming appreciated that the business of the country offered to the railroads is so large that new measures must be devised to meet new conditions," while Dun's notes that "preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points."

Bradstreet's summary of the general situation follows:

Favorable conditions still govern the trade situation. The mild, open Fall weather is complained of as restricting the movement of Winter goods at retail and delaying collections at a few points, but it is not to be forgotten that present temperatures favor the continued growth of the cotton crop and a larger yield than heretofore expected, while it is enabling the railroads to make a far better fight against the prevailing freight congestion than was earlier deemed possible. In financial circles the tone is rather better.

The feeling grows that much heedless speculation has been liquidated without revealing any important structural defects in the general business world. From Western centres the report comes that money has ceased to flow to the country, and that the return movement has begun. Bank clearings show gains over last week and last year, in keeping with the generally acknowledged increased activity in all business lines.

Export trade returns look better than preliminary reports foreshadowed. Agricultural products, owing to high prices, have gone abroad in smaller volume than expected, but there is evidently a larger movement of manufactured goods, because the decrease in October from a year ago is a very small one, and only three months in the country's history exceeded that of October this year in value. The outlook is apparently for a heavy distribution of Christmas goods, particularly woolens and fancy articles. Spring business, too, is in a more forward condition than in previous years.

The railroad situation is certainly a remarkable one. The complaint is no longer one of car shortages, of lack of motive power, or even of insufficient yard facilities. The fact is becoming appreciated that the business of the country offered to the railroads is so large that new measures must be devised to meet new conditions. Even among railroad men the use of water routes as a relief to the congestion is welcomed. At several centres the one drawback to an otherwise ideal trade situation is the difficulty of obtaining supplies of fuel, iron, and steel, lumber and manufactured merchandise, which have been bought but cannot be delivered to consumers because of freight blockades. Gross railway earnings for the first half of November show gains of fully 8 per cent. over the same period a year ago, while returns for the nine months, despite coal strikes, crop shortages, and other troubles, show increases of 5 per cent. in gross receipts and nearly as large net returns as one year ago on conditions which in ordinary years would result in decreases.

The main task the railroad authorities today is that the weather will remain mild and that some of the present congestion will be relieved before Winter storms render the problem of transportation still more difficult.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

Voluntary increases in wages by some of the largest railway systems in the country bear eloquent testimony to the amount of business handled in the past, and emphasizes the confidence of officials in continued heavy traffic. Moreover, by this addition of large sums to the purchasing power of railway employes there is assurance of a larger demand for all staple lines of merchandise. Temporarily, sales of seasonable lines of wearing apparel are retarded by mild weather, but this loss will be fully made up when low temperatures become general.

Preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points. There is no relief as to the congestion of railway traffic, nor any immediate prospect of free movement at the points for most serious blockade. Coal freight is steadily gaining, and all railway earnings thus far reported for November exceed last year's. Bank exchanges at this city for the week increased 12.7 per cent. over the corresponding period last year, and 52.9 per cent. over 1899. At other leading cities, without the aid of speculation, there were gains of 8.7 and 27.3 per cent., respectively.

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Of iron, steel, and allied trades Bradstreet's says:

The iron trade situation is rather stronger than a week ago. Pig iron prices, immediate delivery, are slightly higher. The fuel scarcity still dominates the situation, and prevents production approaching more nearly to a parity with consumption. Western buying of pig iron has not been notably active, but a sharp demand is observed at the East, this being thought to be business which was held over in anticipation of the presumably larger supply available when the anthracite coal strike would end. This failing to materialize, buyers have gone into the market, and Bessemer pig iron is 50 cents higher in Pittsburg and at Philadelphia.

Western steel rail mills are reported to have sold practically their entire 1903 production. Plate and structural mers are also heavily sold ahead, and the latter continues quite active, despite the advanced stage of the season. Good-sized transactions in steel billets are reported occurring at Pittsburg. There is little new to report among the finished products. Heavy hardware is reported quieter at Western markets, but light hardware is active, and the only complaint is of delayed deliveries. Some very large orders for freight cars are reported in sight at Chicago, and orders for locomotives are numerous.

On the same subject, Dun's says:

Orders are now coming forward for iron and steel products that have been held back many months in expectation of an easier market. Instead of making concessions, however, producers ask premiums for early delivery and hesitate to accept contracts where material and fuel are not in sight. No relief is reported as to the movement of coke, nor is any anticipated for some time to come; in fact, one authority suggests that the situation will not be normal before April. It is to be hoped that this is an extreme statement, as many plants would be rendered idle during part of the Winter, and consumers seriously inconvenienced. Imports relieve some departments of the industry.

Plans for constructive work are now increasing, and a very large tonnage of structural material will be required. As the present congestion is due to inadequate facilities, the most important inquiry is for railway equipment. Activity is notable at works making agricultural implements, bolts, and kindred lines. Recent reductions in prices of a few of the lighter forms stimulated dealings to a fair degree.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Duties collected on coal at the Port of Boston since the commencement of the coal strike will, it is said, approximate $250,000.

According to Charleston (W. C.) advices the United States Light-house Commission will become a corporation under the laws of North Carolina, and will have its headquarters in that State at Bryson City.

Merchants' Oil Company has been organized at Welsh, La., with a capital of $500,000.

Stockholders of the Imperial Brewing Company of Kansas City to vote Dec. 31 on issuing $100,000 more stock and $2,000,000 bonds for enlargements.

Advices from Chicago that plans for the consolidation of the passenger steamship lines of the great lakes have been practically agreed upon.

Cables from Berlin stating that the German manufacturers of coal briquettes have formed a syndicate to export machinery to the United States and build up the industry of making briquettes from waste coal and lignite.

Announcement that the First Mortgage Bond and Trust Company of Chicago will open for business on Monday next.

Reports from the West that a new independent starch company, to be known as the Warner Starch Company, will be established at Waukegan, Ill., with the head office at Chicago.

Dispatches from Albany stating that the Corporate Securities Company has increased its capital stock from $200,000 to $1,000,000 and the number of Directors from nine to eleven.

Reports that glove manufacturers of Fulton County, N. Y., have organized into the Manufacturers' Association, representing three-fourths of the glove and mitten producers of the country.

Statement from Lima, Ohio, that a company with $3,000,000 capital has been formed to develop oil territory in Mexico, which is a continuation of the Southern California belt.

Purchases of the plant of the Racine (Wis.) Boat Manufacturing Company by the American Automobile Company and reported intention of the latter to increase its capital stock from $500,000 to $5,000,000.

Approval by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners of an issue of $40,000 original capital stock by the Reading, Wakefield and Lynnfield Street Railway, $32,000 capital by the Middleton and Danvers Street Railway, and $80,000 original capital by the Haverhill and Andover Street Railway.

Increase of $422,125 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $522,234, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $2,236,000 additional Wabash Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1939.

Company with a capital of $250,000 organized to build an electric railroad from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Charlotte, Battle Creek, and Lansing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@4½ per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6@6½ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $275,749,051; balances, $8,718,035; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $497,962.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾; cables, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅜@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A large withdrawal of sovereigns for South America announced by the Bank of England yesterday had a considerable effect on the money market, and loan rates advanced, says The Times, in its City article to-day. The discount market was unsettled, rates varying considerably.

The Stock Exchange markets were steady, and there was a fair demand for some recent loan issues. Very little was done in the speculative departments. Home rails were firm, but business was quiet.

American rails were steady all the morning. The general level was raised in the afternoon by Wall Street buying orders, gradually leading to an almost all-round advance. The final quotations were the highest of the day.

In South Africans prices were well maintained.

The forward price of silver bars was 22½d. per ounce. The tone at the close was distinctly weak.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Money was in active demand in the market to-day, and supplies were restricted. Discounts were firm on yesterday's Treasury bills allotment.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet and practically featureless in view of to-morrow's closing and the nearness of the settlement. Prices were steady. Consols hardened slightly. Americans were firm in response to New York. The dealings were slight and professional. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos were harder. Kafirs were supported at first, but subsequently eased.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 15-16; consols for account, 93; Anaconda, 4⅝; Atchison, 85¼; Atchison preferred, 101⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 102; Canadian Pacific, 132⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 26⅛; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 170½; De Beers deferred, 22⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 40¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91⅜; Erie, 34⅜; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 47½; Illinois Central, 146; Louisville and Nashville, 126½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 156⅝; Norfolk and Western, 71⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 69; Rand Mines, 10¼; Reading, 29⅜; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 37⅜; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 65½; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 92½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86¾; Wabash, 31½; Wabash preferred, 45½; Spanish 4s, 83¾.

Bar silver dull at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 9-16 to 3 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 35.15; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady. Rentes were heavy, and the official list was adversely influenced by offers. Kafirs were firm. Later rentes grew firmer, but at the close they were again heavy. Italians were better supported. Spanish 4s opened firm and grew weaker. Brazilians were easier. Argentines were firm. Spanish rails finished weak. Tractions receded. Rio Tintos opened firm on New York advices, reacted, and closed dull. De Beers were weaker.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—Internationals were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Mines were firmer on bear covering. Banks were quiet. Canadian Pacific recovered slightly on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

Discount Rates: Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

Raymond Newman and Louis Dudley, The Times's messengers, were paid their daily wages of $2 each by the Stock Exchange yesterday.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Call loans are mostly at 6 per cent., although some outside money is still to be had at 5½ per cent., and in a few cases even a shade lower than that figure, and there are developing signs of an easier tone all around. Sterling exchange is again firm and posted rates for short bills were advanced to-day ½c. New York funds, par and 10c discount; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $22,048,208; balances, $1,625,024. The stock market closed active and strong. The coppers were strong all day. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,380	Atchison	85⅝	83	84⅝
290	Atchison pf.	99⅝	98¼	99⅝
1	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
95	Boston Elevated	155	154½	155
15	Boston & Lowell	242½	242½	242½
31	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
12	Connecticut River	285	285	285
25	Chi. J. R. & S. Yards	153	152	153
1	Conn. & Pass.	160	160	160
120	Fitch pf.	144	144	144
380	Massachusetts Electric	37¼	36	37
20	Massachusetts Elec. pf.	97	97	97
5	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	225	225	225
43	Norwich & Worcester	232	232	232
13	Pere Marquette pf.	83½	83¼	83½
1,067	Union Pacific	102¼	100¼	102¼
68	Union Pacific pf.	91½	90¾	91½
35	West End	95½	95	95½
8	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

177	American	162	160¾	162
25	American Sub.	109	109	109
28	New England	138	137	138
21	Western	25½	25	25½
225	Western pf.	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

120	Am. Agri. Chemical pf.	79	79	79
5,170	American Sugar	121¼	119½	120⅝
55	American Sugar pf.	118	117½	117½
100	American Woolen pf.	76¼	76	76¼
810	Dominion Iron & Steel	55	54½	55
10	Edison	267½	267½	267½
5	General Electric	180½	180½	180½
670	Massachusetts Gas	37	36¾	37
452	Massachusetts Gas pf.	83½	82	83¼
28	Mergenthaler	188½	187	187
36	Pullman	226	226	226
162	Savannah Electric pf.	90	89	90
902	Swift Packing & Prov.	120	119	120
655	United Fruit	110	108	110
10	Un. Shoe Machine	48¾	48¾	48¾
870	United States Steel	37¼	36	37
407	United States Steel pf.	84½	83¾	84½
10	Westinghouse pf.	104	104	104

MINING.

340	Adventure	17	16¼	17
4,287	Amalgamated	60	57⅝	58½
10	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
45	Atlantic	7¾	7¼	7¾
535	Bingham	26¾	26	26½
1,445	Centennial	17¼	16¼	17¼
1,250	Consolidated Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Continental Zinc	16	16	16
3,030	Copper Range	58⅝	55	58¼
630	Daly West	45¼	44	44
50	Dominion Coal	128¾	126¾	126¾
146	Franklin	9	8½	9
1,375	Guanajuato	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
50	Isle Royale	12	12	12
875	Mass	14⅜	13¾	13¾
100	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,400	Montreal & Boston	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
150	Michigan	8	7⅞	8
110	Mohawk	40	40	40
150	Old Dominion	16	16	16
675	Osceola	53	51	53
240	Parrot	22¼	22	22⅜
52	Tamarack	147	146	147
5	Trimountain	90	90	90
330	Trinity	9¼	9	9
1,030	United States	20⅝	20¼	20½
100	United States Coal & Oil	14	14	14
250	Utah	21¼	21	21¼
50	Winona	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 6 bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Local trading was more active to-day than for several weeks past, the sales aggregating 54,695 shares and $113,640 bonds. Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Philadelphia Electric were the active leaders. Prices were firm to strong. Lehigh Valley advanced from 32½ to 35¾, on buying by a house which was supposed to be acting for Drexel account. It is officially stated that $3,000,000 coal and collateral trust bonds, bearing 5 per cent., will be issued for improvements. Insiders were large buyers of Philadelphia Electric. Pittsburg, which has sold Philadelphia Company for weeks past, turned buyer to-day and advanced the price a point. United Gas rose 1⅝. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
59	American Rys.	53¾	53¾	53¾
525	American Cement	8½	8½	8½
10	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,078	Cambria Steel	27	26⅝	27
1,347	Cons Lake Sup.	20¾	20⅜	20⅝
29	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	77	77	77
50	Elec. Co. of Am.	9¾	9¾	9¾
95	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24¾	24¼	24⅜
14,599	Lehigh Val. R. R.	35⅝	32¼	34⅞
30	Lehigh Nav.	68½	68	68
164	Lehigh Nav. Allots.	18½	18	18
900	Lehigh & Bos. Cop.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Marsden	5	5	5
31	Penna. R. R.	78¾	78½	78½
5	Penna. Steel pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Phila. Trac.	98	98	98
12,013	Phila. Elec.	3-16	3-16	1-16
1,831	Phila. Co.	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛
50	Phila. Co. pf.	49	49	49
825	Phila. Rap. Trans.	17⅛	16½	17⅛
16,212	Reading	30	28¾	30
100	South. R. R.	33	33	33
134	Steel, Steel	2⅝	2½	2⅝
20	Union Pacific	102	102	102
289	United Gas Imp.	112¼	111	112¼
300	United Power	50	49	50
159	Union Traction	47	46⅝	47
3,740	U. S. Steel	37⅝	37	37⅜

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—There were several strong points to-day which helped to impart a better tone to the market, even though it failed to stimulate any very great activity. United States Fidelity and the Fidelity and Deposit shares were both higher, being assisted in their advance by rumors of an intended increase in the dividend after the first of the year. All of the bonding companies show a large improvement in net earnings. International recovered nearly 3 points of the unnecessary loss which it sustained during the early part of the week. It was aided by the expected excellent report of the Alabama Coal and Iron Company. Seaboard developed an upward trend under the impulse of better buying. International Trust jumped 3 points. Money is still deterrently scarce, the quotations nominally being at 5½@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,238 shares of stock and $30,300 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Railway	27⅜	27	27¼
105	Seaboard Railway pf.	45½	45	45
110	Atlantic Coast Line	157	156	157
445	Consolidated Gas	71	70¾	71
198	G. B. S. Brew.	12¾	12¾	12¾
10	Maryland Casualty	53¼	53¼	53¼
210	U. S. Fidelity & Guar.	152	150	152
11	Fidelity & Deposit	165	163	165
50	International	145	144¾	145
20	Mercantile	165	165	165
30	Union	72	72	72
46	Old Town Bank	11	11	11

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	83¾	84
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	63¾	63¾	63¾
2,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Anac. & Potom. Ry. 5s.	99	99	99
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	78	78	78
10,000	United El. L. & P. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾
3,500	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	37	37	37
1,000	Con. Gas 6s	113	113	113
3,000	S. D. C. & W. 6s	98	98	98

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at par; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Swift's stock met the customary drive at the opening of the local Exchange. Ten shares of weakly margined holdings started the decline, which took the price down 6 points to a new low figure of 116. Later a little demand developed, probably short covering, and there was a rally of several points. On a small demand, Pneumatic Tool recovered the 10 points lost yesterday. Forced liquidation on 400 shares is given as the cause. The absence of support by insiders, however, causes unfavorable comment on the value of the stock. Other issues were quiet, but fairly firm. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	American Can	10	9⅞	10
100	American Can pf.	43⅝	40¾	40¾
5	American Shipbuilding	55	55	55
175	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	75	70	73
122	Chicago Title Trust	118	117¼	118
6	Chicago Edison	177	177	177
115	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Metropolitan Elevated	39	39	39
10	N. Chicago St. R.	170	170	170
308	National Biscuit	45	44½	45
10	National Biscuit pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	National Carbon pf.	95	95	95
28	Quaker Oats	73	73	73
182	Southside Elevated	107	107	107
1,385	Swift & Co.	121	116	121
50	United Box Board	9¾	9¾	9¾
434	United Box Board pf.	56¾	56	56¾
9	West Chicago	85¾	85	85¾

American Barrel Company Incorporated.

The American Barrel and Package Company has filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the Hudson County Clerk. The authorized capital stock is $20,000,000. The incorporators are Charles E. Gould, Raymond Newman, and Louis Dudley. The company will have its principal office in Jersey City.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday showed considerable strength, but the day's totals were not as large as on Thursday, when such heavy trading occurred in Manhattan Transit. This stock itself yesterday showed a total of only 6,000 shares, as compared with nearly 35,000 shares the day previous. Among the changes were several that amounted to several points

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 21, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
59	59¼	67,325	*Amal. Copper Co.	58	60	57¾	59	+1¾
10¾	11	900	Am. Hide & Leather	10¼	11	10¼	11	+ ¾
36¾	37½	500	Am. Hide & Leather pf	37	37½	37	37½	— ¼
1¾	1½	100	Am. Bicycle Co.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
34½	34¾	1,900	Am. Car & F. Co.	34¼	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¾
90¾	91½	400	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90	90¾	90	90¾	+1¼
46½	47	700	Am. Cotton Oil	46½	47	46½	47	+ ¾
50	50½	845	*Am. Grass Twine	50	50¾	50	50	+ ¼
10⅝	10¾	550	Am. Ice Co.	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
38	38½	1,100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	37½	38	37½	38	...
27½	28	800	*Am. Locomo. Co.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
91	92	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	90½	91	90½	91	+ ⅛
23	23¼	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
43	44¼	300	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
92½	93	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	92½	93	91¾	93	+ ⅛
120¾	120½	18,000	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	119½	121¼	119½	120⅝	+1
117½	119	500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117	118	117	118	+1
89	92	92	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	...
75	79	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
90¼	91	900	†Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	90	91	89¾	90	—1
40	43	300	Ann Arbor	40	40	40	40	+ ½
68	70	100	Ann Arbor pf.	68	68	68	68	—1½
84¾	84⅞	56,650	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83¾	84⅞	83¼	84⅞	+1⅝
90½	89¾	4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	98¾	99½	98¾	99¾	+1
100½	100⅝	27,350	Baltimore & Ohio	98¾	100¾	98¾	100¼	+1⅝
62¾	63	21,682	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62¼	63½	62	62¾	+ ¼
222	230	50	Brooklyn Union Gas.	224	224	224	224	...
82¼	84	700	Canada Southern	80¼	83	80¼	82¼	+2
130¾	130⅞	12,300	Canadian Pacific	128¾	130⅞	128¾	130⅞	+2
130¾	131¼	100	*Can. P. s. c., 4th in. pd.	130¾	130¾	130¼	130¾	+1½
166	168	200	Central R. R. of N. J.	166	166	166	166	+1
46¾	46⅞	8,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	44¾	46⅞	44¾	46⅞	+1⅝
32¾	33⅞	1,300	Chicago & Alton	32	34	33	33½	+ ⅞
70	71	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	70¼	70¼	70½	70½	+ ½
26⅝	26½	7,700	Chicago Great West.	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26⅝	+ ½
39¾	41	300	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	41	41¼	40½	41⅛	+ ⅝
179½	180	105,520	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	173½	180	173½	180	+6⅝
191	192	888	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	190½	192	190½	192	+2
224	225	900	Chicago & Northw.	224	225	224	225	+1
17⅝	18	1,000	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
32⅝	33¾	1,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32¼	33⅞	33	33¾	+ ⅝
15¾	16	400	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
97	97½	1,300	C., C., C. & St. L.	96	97⅝	96	97½	+1½
83	84	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	83	84½	83	83¾	— ⅛
30	30¼	2,400	Colorado & Southern	28⅞	30	28⅞	30	+1¼
71½	72	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅝
44½	44⅝	1,300	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44½	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
21	21⅝	1,800	Col. & H. C. & I.	20½	22	20	22	+3
213	215½	2,000	Consolidated Gas.	213⅜	215¾	212½	215	+2½
117¼	118½	200	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	115¼	118¼	115¼	118¼	+1½
28¾	29	150	Corn Products	28	29	29	29	+ ⅛
81	84	100	Corn Products pf.	82	82	82	82	+ ⅝
161¾	162	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	158	160	158	160	+2
245	248	200	Del., Lack. & West.	245	245	245	245	...
41⅝	41¾	3,500	Denver & R. G.	39½	41½	39½	41½	+2⅝
90	90½	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	90	90½	90	90½	+1
42¾	44	500	D. M. & Ft. D. Ridge.	43	43½	42½	43½	+1½
16¾	17	400	Detroit Southern	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
34½	35⅞	100	Detroit Southern pf.	35	35	35	35	+ ½
86¾	89	350	Detroit United Ry.	87	87	87	87	+2⅞
17	17⅜	120	*Dul., S. S. & At.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	15,200	Erie	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+ ⅞
65	65⅞	3,137	Erie 1st pf.	64	65	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
47½	48	700	Erie 2d pf.	46⅝	47½	46½	47½	+1½
56	57	100	Evans. & T. H.	57	57	57	57	— ¼
59¼	63	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	+3
99	101	100	General Chemical pf.	100	100	100	100	—2
181	181¼	600	General Electric	179½	181	179¼	181	+1
186	187	300	Great Northern pf.	185	186	185	186	+3
92	92½	400	Hocking Valley	91½	92	91½	92	+ ⅝
89	90	285	Hocking Valley pf.	90¾	90¾	90	90	— ⅝
144¾	144⅞	8,400	Illinois Central	143¼	144⅞	143¼	144⅞	+2⅝
66	68	50	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	...
40¼	40⅝	1,500	Iowa Central	39½	40¾	39½	40⅜	+1½
68¼	69	300	Iowa Central pf.	67½	68¾	67½	68¾	+2¼
79	79¼	700	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79	79½	79	79½	+ ½
32¼	32⅞	3,000	Kansas City Southern	31	32½	31	32½	+1⅝
56	56½	3,900	Kansas City South. pf.	55	57	55	56¾	+2⅛
34½	36	300	Keokuk & D. M.	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅞
53	54	600	Lake Erie & West.	52	53½	52	53½	+1½
76	77	100	Long Island	76	76	76	76	...
125¾	125⅞	7,900	Louisville & Nashville	123¼	125⅞	123¼	125⅝	+2⅝
151	151¼	86,000	Manhattan Elevated	153	154½	149⅞	151	—1½
123	123⅛	1,500	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	122¾	124	122¾	124	+ ½
139¾	140	8,400	*Met. Street Railway	139¾	140¾	138¾	140¼	...
24	24½	500	Mexican Central	23¾	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
77	77½	1,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	77½	77½	76⅞	77½	+1
26½	26⅞	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
58¼	58⅝	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57⅝	58½	57⅝	58½	+ ⅛
109⅝	110	91,800	Missouri Pacific	107¼	110½	107¼	110	+2½
106	108	400	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	106	106	106	105	+4⅝
102	103	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	102½	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
27½	27¾	1,900	*Nat. Lead Co.	25¾	27⅝	25¾	27½	+2
93	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ½
16⅝	16¾	500	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16½	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
35¾	36	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
163	165	100	*New York Air Brake	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	— ¼
154¾	154¾	18,720	New York Central	152¾	154¾	152½	154¾	+1⅝
43	43½	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42½	43½	42½	43	+ ⅛
30	30¼	8,200	N. Y., Out. & West.	29½	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
71¼	71¾	17,110	Norfolk & Western.	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¼	+1⅝
121	122	1,200	North American.	119	121	119	121	— ½
71½	73	1,500	Pacific Coast	71½	72¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅝
77	78¼	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	77	77	77	77	+1
39	40	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	+1⅞
157⅝	157⅞	57,622	Pennsylvania R. R.	156	157⅞	155⅞	157⅜	+1⅜
102	102¼	2,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	101¼	102	101¼	102	+1
59	59¾	2,550	Pressed Steel Car.	58½	59	58	59	+1
35	35½	600	*Ry. Steel Spring.	35	35¼	35	35½	+ ⅜
59¾	60	58,100	Reading	57¾	60½	57¾	60	+2⅝
85⅞	86	2,200	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	...
74	74½	800	Reading 2d pf.	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	19⅝	1,600	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
76	76¼	750	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75½	76	75½	76	+ ½
45¾	45⅞	85,200	Rock Island	44⅝	46¼	44⅝	45⅜	+1⅛
80¾	81¼	7,600	Rock Island pf.	76¾	81½	76¾	80¾	+4⅛
23¾	23⅞	1,700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	23¾	23⅞	22	23¼	— ⅜
71	73	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	...
16½	17	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
66½	67	200	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	66½	66¾	66½	66¾	+1
27½	29	600	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	27	20	27	29	+1
73	73¼	900	St. L. & San Fran.	72¾	73⅝	72¾	73	+ ½
81	84	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	82	82	82	82	+1
70¾	71	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	71	70	71	+ ⅝
28¾	28⅞	950	St. Louis Southw.	28	29	27½	29⅜	+1⅛
64½	64½	2,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	63¼	64¼	63¼	64½	+1⅝
65⅝	65¾	44,400	Southern Pacific	63¾	65⅞	63½	65¾	+2⅛
33¼	33½	10,100	South. Ry., stamped.	32½	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅝
92½	92¾	300	South. Ry. pf., stamped	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
58½	58⅝	3,250	Tennessee Coal & Iron	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+1⅝
44	44⅛	10,500	Texas & Pacific	43¼	44¼	43	44	+1⅛
39	40	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	30	3,600	Tol., St. L. & W.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
46¾	47	2,100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	46¼	47½	46¼	47¼	+1⅛
116½	117	1,400	Twin City R. T.	115	117	115	117	+2½
78	78	10	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	...
20	23¼	100	United Rys. Invest.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+2
102¾	102½	66,100	Union Pacific	100¾	102½	100¾	102⅜	+1⅝
91½	92	2,370	Union Pacific pf.	90	92	90	91½	+1½
13⅞	14	1,200	U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+1
132	135	72	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	52½	54	50½	52⅞	+2⅜
12¾	12⅞	1,600	U. S. Express	131½	131½	130	130	...
89	90	677	*U. S. Leather.	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
37½	37½	22,050	*U. S. Leather pf.	89	89½	89	89½	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	9,080	U. S. Steel.	36¾	37⅝	36¾	37⅛	+ ⅛
23½	23⅞	4,400	U. S. Steel pf.	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	+ ⅛
68¾	69⅛	1,550	U. S. Realty & Con.	22¾	24	22½	23½	+ ⅝
64½	65	6,500	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68½	69¾	68½	69½	+ ⅝
125½	126	300	Va.-Caro. Chem., pf.	63	64¾	63	64¾	+2½
27	30	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	125	126	125	126	+2½
31½	31¼	6,500	*Vulcan Detinning	30	30	30	30	...
44⅞	45	4,350	Wabash	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31	+ ⅝
89	89¼	800	Wabash pf.	44¾	45	44¾	45	+ ⅝
203	203	400	Western Union Tel.	80½	80¼	80½	80¼	+ ⅛
205	210	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	202	205	202	205	+3
205	205	100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	204	204	204	204	—1
25	25½	100	Wheeling & L. E.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	...
55	57	400	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	53½	55	53½	55	+2
26	26¼	1,700	Wisconsin Central	24½	26	24½	26	+1⅝
50	50½	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	50	49	50	+1¼

Sales....1,074,745 *Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,360	Amal. Copper	57¾	60	57¾	59
20	Am. Car & F.	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼
60	Am. Cotton Oil.	46	46	46	46
20	Am. Locomotive	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
11,320	Am. Sugar	119¾	121	119¾	120¾
12,650	Atch., T. & S. F.	83	84¾	83	84⅞
90	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
3,930	Balt. & Ohio.	98¾	100¼	98¾	100⅛
3,790	Brook. Rp. Tr.	62¾	63¾	61¾	62¾
480	Can. Pacific.	129¾	130½	129½	130
310	Ches. & Ohio.	44½	46¼	44½	46¼
100	Chi. & Alton.	33¾	34	33¾	34
180	Chi. Gt. West.	26	26½	25⅞	26¼
22,760	Chi. M. & St. P.	173¾	179½	173¾	179¾
80	Col. Fuel & I.	84½	84½	84½	84½
180	Col. Southern.	28¾	30	28¾	29⅝
40	Col. & Hock. C.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
4,800	Erie	33¾	34⅝	33¾	34⅝
170	Ill. Central	143¾	144⅝	143¾	144⅝
330	Louis. & Nash.	124½	125⅞	124½	125⅞
13,560	Manhattan	151¾	154	150	151
30	Met. Street	139½	140½	139½	140½
180	Mo., K. & T.	26¼	26¾	26	26
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾
19,250	Mo. Pacific.	107¾	110	107¾	110
1,160	N. Y. Central.	152¾	154½	152¾	154½
570	N. Y., O. & W.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
370	Norf. & West.	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¾
10	Pacific Mail.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
1,110	Pennsylvania.	156¾	157¾	156¾	157¾
130	People's Gas.	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾
15,280	Reading.	57¾	60	57¾	60
40	Reading 2d pf.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
70	Rep. Steel.	19¼	19½	19½	19½
2,590	Rock Island.	44¾	46¼	44¾	45⅞
13,210	Southern Pac.	63½	65¾	63½	65¾
270	Southern Ry.	32½	33	32½	33
3,320	Tenn. C. & I.	57¾	58½	57¾	58¼
610	Texas Pac.	43¾	44¾	43¾	44
20,060	Union Pacific.	100¾	102⅝	100¾	102⅜
350	U. S. Leather.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
7,700	U. S. Steel.	37	37⅞	36¾	37⅛
670	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	84⅝	83½	84⅛
470	Wabash.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31
600	Wabash pf.	44¾	45½	44¾	45¼
10	Wes. Union.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
50	Wis. Cent.	25	26	25	25
180,510					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	4,065	4,062	4,062
2d week Nov.	$649,047	$564,853	$581,697
From July 1	12,428,602	11,496,557	10,967,051

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,179	1,179	1,179
2d week Nov.	179,021	167,628	153,140
From July 1	3,890,956	3,670,579	3,260,707

AMSTERDAM STREET RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	21,515	14,318	7,197
Op. expenses	10,804	8,495	2,309
Net earnings	10,711	5,823	4,888
Other income	199	252	*53
Total income	10,880	6,075	4,805
Fixed charges	6,067	3,703	2,364
Surplus	4,792	2,371	2,421

Cash on hand, $9,386; profit and loss surplus, $42,401.

BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE & ATLANTIC for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	777,805	675,090	102,715
Op. expenses	575,153	524,641	50,462
Net earnings	202,672	150,448	52,223
Total income	202,942	150,448	52,493
Fixed charges	171,243	171,243	
Surplus	31,698	*20,795	52,493

CRITICISED BY THE COURT.

Appellate Division Calls Action of Assessment Board in Grant Avenue Opening Case Unjust.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon handed down a decision in an assessment case which involves severe criticism of the Commissioners. This was in the matter of opening Grant Avenue from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, and the question before the court was whether the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment should be confirmed.

When the city moved at Special Term to confirm the report, there was opposition from Archibald Rogers, the estate of William Astor, McCarty & Baldwin, and other owners of property north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. Justice Lawrence denied the motion to confirm the report, and referred the report back to the Commissioners for amendment and correction. His order to that effect is now affirmed by the Appellate Division.

The owners of property north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street claimed that their property had been assessed out of all proportion to the apparent benefit that will accrue to the opening of the street. Justice Lawrence decided that this claim was justified, and Justice Patterson, who writes the opinion of the Appellate Division, says that Justice Lawrence's analysis proves that the burden of what the Commissioners themselves determined to be the most valuable land is put upon the owner of land much less valuable. The property north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street is awarded only a small percentage more than that south, yet is compelled to pay nearly half as much again as the latter. This, Justice Patterson says, "seems to be purely arbitrary, and on its face unjust and inequitable." He also quotes with approval Justice Lawrence's statement that "there has been such an unjust discrimination in the distribution of the cost of taking the land and for the land damages involved, as shows that the Commissioners have acted on erroneous principles."

The established principle in such cases, Justice Patterson says, is that the property on each block shall pay for that portion of the street which is in front of it, that is, each block shall pay for itself.

The Commissioners who made the report were Alvin Summers, Richard Lawrence, and Robert E. Simon, the latter having succeeded Robert Sturgis.

A similar decision, based on the same grounds, was rendered in the matter of Townsend Avenue.

FOR $8,000,000 SHIPYARD.

Land at Hampton Roads, Va., Bought by the New Norfolk-Hampton Roads Company.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 21.—A deed was filed in the recording office to-day transferring to the Norfolk-Hampton Roads Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company from the Norfolk and Hampton Roads Company, in consideration of $339,500, 679 acres of land fronting on Hampton Roads, near Sewell's Point, to be used for the eight-million-dollar shipyard and thousand-foot dry dock that will be erected at once. The old shipyard company has been completely reorganized. The officers of the new corporation are:

William P. Harrison of the World Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, President; W. K. Knauss, Columbus, Ohio, of Knauss & Gamble, Vice President and Treasurer; John T. Gamble of the same firm, Secretary. The Board of Directors consists of the above and T. J. Davis of Cincinnati and V. Ewing of Cincinnati.

The new yard will employ 5,000 hands and will be completed within one year. It is capitalized at $5,000,000, with a maximum of $10,000,000, and bonded for $3,000,00. The yard will be independent of the Nixon shipbuilding plants.

WANT CORPORATIONS TAXED.

Bronx Realty Owners Take Action Against Telegraph, Telephone, and Railway Companies.

A novel case has been begun by the taxpayers of Bathgate and Anthony Avenues, and other thoroughfares in the Bronx, against the New York Telephone Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Interurban Railway Company. The taxpayers contend that the several companies mentioned are taxable, since their privileges are in the nature of an easement, and easements, the law stipulates, are taxable. The question in this form has never been raised, according to those interested.

The argument of the taxpayers further is that as these various companies are relieved from paying taxes, those of real estate owners are proportionately higher, and therefore some remuneration ought to be forthcoming for the privileges of using the avenues and streets.

The companies on their side merely aver that their privileges are covered by their franchises. The question is now before the Commissioners of the various streets and avenues. They are to report to the Supreme Court.

Sugar Prices Advanced Again.

The American Sugar Refining Company announced a general advance of 10 points on the prices of refined sugar yesterday afternoon, making the price 4.75 for standard granulated.

Briarcliffe Manor to be a Village.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The taxpayers of Briarcliffe Manor voted to-day on the question of incorporating as a village. The twenty-five ballots cast were all in favor of doing so. The territory to be taken into the new village is a mile square. All of the property except two small parcels is owned by Walter W. Law. In about ten days an election for village officers will be held.

Charter for Bank of Long Island.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21.—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn has authorized the Bank of Long Island of the Borough of Queens to carry on a discount and deposit banking business. The new bank's charter permits it to keep one or more branches in New York City. Customers. It has a capital of $100,000, and is to proceed immediately to increase this to $500,000. Three other banks on Long Island will probably be merged with the new institution about Jan. 1. The Directors are:

J. Everet Macy, Scarborough-on-Hudson.
George Crooker and A. H. Rutherford, Ramsays, N. J.
S. R. Smith and G. P. Bergen, Freeport.
G. D. Gregn, Brooklyn.
N. C. Theall, Larchmont.
E. D. Hawkins, New York City.

New Steamboats for Fall River Line.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21.—Contracts for the construction of new steamboats for the Fall River Line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company have been awarded to a shipbuilding company of Quincy, Mass. The contracts call for one passenger and one freight steamer.

International Banking Corporation.

The International Banking Corporation, which was organized a few months ago, under a special charter, to conduct an international banking business in all parts of the world, has increased its paid-up capital and surplus from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000, and has elected William L. Moyer, President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, President of the company.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

In the matter of Harriet H. Arnold.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs, and without prejudice to renewal. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

The People, &c., appellant, vs. George E. Murray, respondent.—Judgment reversed and demurrer disallowed, with leave to defendant to plead at such time as may be designated by the trial court. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. Edward M. Grout, rel., vs. William B. Stillings et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Laughlin, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Edward M. Grout, rel., vs. William E. Stillings et al., William M. Mountfort, claimant, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

People ex rel. Edward M. Grout, rel., vs. William E. Stillings et al., Nelson Smith, Jr., claimant, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Alfred Storms, respondent, vs. New York Elevated Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Carlie W. Sibley, respondent, vs. Richard C. Sibley, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, without costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Hamilton B. Tompkins, respondent, vs. Daniel B. Hatch et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Max Goldstein, appellant, vs. Marie G. Scott, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Donald, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Louis Goldstein, an infant, respondent, vs. New York University, appellant.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. B. Aymar Sands, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Julius W. Stoltz, as President, appellant, vs. Morris Tuska et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

People ex rel. William H. Arnold, appellant, vs. Thomas L. Feitner et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

George Steinson, appellant, vs. Board of Education, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Thomas M. Tyng, appellant, vs. Alexander Tuain et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In re John McLaughlin, appellant, vs. John Durr, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

In the matter of Spofford Avenue.—Order reversed, without costs, and the motion remanded to Special Term for rehearing. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

In the matter of Spencer Place.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion remanded to Special Term for rehearing. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion remanded to Special Term for rehearing. Opinion per curiam.

In the matter of Grant Avenue.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J., (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

In the matter of Townsend Avenue.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam, (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.)

Frank J. Dupignac, respondent, vs. John Bernstrom, individually, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

I. Newton Natkins, respondent, vs. Matilda Wettere et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinions by Ingraham and O'Brien, JJ., (O'Brien and Hatch, JJ., dissenting.)

Hans K. Frost vs. Therese Reinach.—Motion granted so far as to permit appellant to submit points.

Henry Kuno vs. Fitzgerald Brewing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Alphonse Thouret vs. Louis Holme and another.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and on payment of an additional $10, leave given to apply to court below to open default.

Frederick T. Crichten vs. Columbia Insurance Company.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., vs. Henry Penitl.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Annie Coesfeld vs. J. J. Hagan, Warden, &c.—Motion granted.

City of New York vs. M. E. Moore Bronze and Plate Company.—Motion granted, with $10 costs of motion and costs in

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Seventy-seventh Street Lots Reported Sold—Large Volume of Dealing in Small Properties.

Details will be found in another column relative to Lewis Nixon's purchase of a residence site at Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

According to a report current yesterday the plot 77.2 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-seventh Street, 350 feet west of Central Park West, has been sold. This property is not held under a single ownership, and John E. Parsons, who owns the easterly 50 feet of the plot would not say last evening whether or not he had sold. The buyer is said to be a well-known builder, who will erect high-class dwellings on the lots. The property faces Manhattan Square and the Museum of Natural History.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for the Real Estate Security Company to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 133 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 60 by 100.5.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for C. Grayson Martin the five-story dwelling, with extension, 104 East Thirty-ninth Street, 17 by 98.9.

It is reported that Alice Livingston has bought the five-story flat 2,195 Broadway, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Elias Kempner to H. Knabe the four-story dwelling 525 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 16 by 99.11.

A. M. Baumann & Co. have sold for Max Marx, for about $50,000, the four-story dwelling 42 West Eighty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold for Henry E. Willcox the three-story dwelling 471 West End Avenue, 23 by 100.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for the Trinity Church Corporation to the Butterick Publishing Company 231 Spring Street, an old building, 19.9 by 113.6. The Butterick Company took title yesterday to 18 Vandam Street, both purchases having been made to protect the light and air of its new building at Spring, Macdougal, and Vandam Streets.

Pooler & Co. have sold for John McDonald the four-story dwelling 254 West Twenty-fifth Street, 15 by 109.6.

Charles M. Rosenthal has sold for Fortunato D'Onofrio 39 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.

Gibbs & Kirby have sold for M. W. Ravens the three-story dwelling 256 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 16.6 by 81.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold to Morris Weinstein the ten three-story dwellings 101 to 119 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, on plot 154 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 64 to 70 Charles Street, southwest corner of Fourth Street, four three-story dwellings on plot 73 by 49; also 236 East Seventy-seventh Street, a frame dwelling, on plot 25 by 102.2.

Freedman & Chenken have sold for Leopold Barth to Gottlieb Levy & Co. the five-story tenement 341 East Sixth Street, 25 by 114.8.

Rosensky & Rapaport have sold for about $75,000 the seven-story tenement at the southeast corner of Henry and Gouverneur Streets, 42.4 by 74.

I. Singh is the buyer of the six-story double tenement 250 and 252 Clinton Street, sold recently by Packtman & Lewin.

The John Simmons Company will erect a six-story factory at the northwest corner of Baxter and Leonard Streets, a plot 52.5 by 52.5, purchased by them recently from Baum & Lapin.

G. Brettell & Son report that they have sold the five-story flat at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 26 by 100; also for a Mr. Cohn the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 15 by 100.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for the estate of Jason Rogers eight lots on the west side of Forest Avenue, 150 feet south of Home Street. The purchaser, William Crockett, will erect on the property ten two-family dwellings.

Leopold Hutter has bought from George W. Martin the gore lot at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and St. Paul's Place, 45.2 by 6.5 by 35.6. Mr. Hutter owns the adjoining property.

Reports are again current that the Lorraine apartment house, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, has been leased for a term of years at an annual rental of $53,000. Jordan Jackson Rollins, attorney for the trustees of the Matthew Byrnes estate, the owners of the property, would neither confirm nor deny these reports yesterday.

The Tiffany mansion, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, was conveyed yesterday by Louis C. Tiffany and others, as executors and trustees, to Louis C. Tiffany, individually, for an expressed consideration of $965,000.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday upon the Coronet apartment house, at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, foreclosure of two mortgages having been begun by William H. Burgess against the Mela Realty Company.

A tract of about 283 acres at Astoria has been bought from the various owners by a syndicate headed by James Parkes. The property has a frontage of about 4,000 feet on the East River between Hoyt and Wolcott Avenues, and extends easterly to the lines of Crescent, Chauncey, and Lawrence Streets.

John A. Martin of 74 Cortlandt Street has sold for D. B. Freedman 133 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone house, 20 by 55 by 100.

Nevins & Perelman have sold a plot at 232, 234, and 236 East Fourth Street, recently bought by them, to a builder, who has also bought the adjoining one, making a plot 97 by 97, on which he will erect two six-story flats.

Max Marx has sold through Millard H. Veith to Henry Matz the five-story flat 134 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for Jacob Siegel the three-family brick house, plot 41 by 92, known as 758 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold to Cornelius J. Ryan, Jr., 536 Seventh Avenue, 23 feet south of Fortieth Street, three-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

336 and 338 West Street, north side, 67.5 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.9 by 65.9 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company.....$16,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

205 Allen Street, west side, 98.3 feet south of Houston Street, 16.8 by 87.6, two-story brick and frame dwelling, with six-story brick factory at the rear; foreclosure sale, to E. R. & J. H. Ladew.... 12,950

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

200 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 147 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Pennington Whitehead, as trustee.. 8,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Forty-eighth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 16 by 100; E. H. Ogden Lumber Company of 637 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; Moore & Landriedel of 2,806 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

No. 715 East Eleventh Street, for a one-story brick store, 7.4 by 13.4; Interurban Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

No. 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick storage, 25 by 97; H. Ungrich, owner; Meville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Locust Avenue, for a three-story brick gas retort house, 100.10 by 115.2; Central Union Gas Company of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the East River, owners; Louis Brown of 48 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 10 West Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick office building, with stores; J. Steine of 46 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Schiekel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 432 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; L. Bitzerg, owner; J. H. Kimbel of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 207 East Eighty-fourth Street, to a four-story tenement, with store; P. Dodger of 407 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; C. Stiermeyer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $700.

Dock Street, north side, 212 feet west of Cedar Avenue, to a one-story frame shop, 25 by 24.2; Gas Engine and Power Company, premises, owner; John E. Lowery of 8 Powell Place, architect; cost, $250.

LEWIS NIXON TO BUILD.

Buys Residence Site at Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

Lewis Nixon, President of the United States Shipbuilding Company, and formerly leader of Tammany Hall, has bought a large plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street as the site for a new residence. The property was acquired by Mr. Nixon from Henry B. Anderson, through Brokers Davis & Robinson, and represents an investment of about $200,000.

The plot which has frontages of 100 feet on the avenue and about 60 feet on the street, is now covered by three four-story dwellings, known as 55, 57, and 59 East Sixty-first Street. These will be removed immediately to make way for Mr. Nixon's new house. Nothing in detail relative to the latter could be learned yesterday, but it is said that the dwelling will be built around an open court, and that it will embody several novel features in residential construction.

Brokers Davis & Robinson have also sold 53 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, 19 by 100.5, for the Real Estate Security Company. This house adjoins Mr. Nixon's plot, but it was stated yesterday that Mr. Nixon is not the buyer of it.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 21, 1902.

AVENUE A, w s, 54.4 ft n of 71st St, 25x100; James McSorley to Jennie Kane, mtg $5,500 1

CENTRAL AV, e s, at centre of block, runs s e 91.1x s w 75x n w 100.3x n 77.2, being Plot C, mortgage map of L. T. Willis; Thomas W. Greenwood to Theodore M. Bertine, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

CONCOURSE, s w corner of 165th St, runs s 34.6x s 43.4x w 50.5x n 78.1 to street x e 44.11; Nellie A. Murphy to Sebastian Cabot 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 137, w s, 25.3x116x 25x112.11; Hannah Frankel to Frederick C. Allen, mtg $38,000 ..... Exch.

GOERCK ST, 1, n w s, 25x75; Emma Luhrs to Dorothea Heinrichs, mtg $22,000 1

HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY or Speedway, e s, at centre of Dykeman St, runs s 21.8x e 6.11x n 20.3; James Seligman, executor and trustee, to Daniel E. Seybel, ½ part 500

HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY or Speedway, e s, at centre of Dykeman St, runs s 21.8x e 6.11x n 20.3; Samuel M. Cohen to Daniel E. Seybel, ½ part ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 233 and 235, n s, 46x37.6; Samuel Mandel and another to Frank Hillman and another, (mtg $55,000,) other considerations and 100

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Thomas St, 34.8x30.4x29.10, ¼ part; 57th St, 45, n s, 59 ft w of Park Av, 20x80.5, ¼ part; 2d Av, e s, 20 ft n of 18th St, 17x60, ¼ part; also, interest in rights of wharfage and bulkheads, foot of James St and Oliver St; Augusta K. Lyon to Charles J. Canda, trust deed ..... Nom.

JAY ST, 16 and 18, s s, 50x87.6; Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, to Hugh Getty. 45,000

JEROME AV, e s, 33.9 ft n of Tremont Av, 50x100; William de L. Ward to Leopold Hutter 4,050

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 106.5 ft n of (180th St, runs n 150x e 190 to w s of Arthur Av x s 254.8 to n s of 180th St x w 29.2x n 106.8x w 25x s 102.11 to 180th St x w 137.2x s 100.5x w 20.3 to beginning, Lots 60 and 61, map of 65 lots, Oak Tree Plot; Maggie F. Beers to David Beers, (mtg $145,000, and all liens) Nom.

MACDOUGAL ST, 142, e s, 20x75; Louis Stieglitz to Amos F. Eno 100

MOTT AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 165th St, old lines, 25.2x100; Elizabeth Sullivan to Sebastian Cabot 1

PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, 103.8x 25x107.8x25.4; William de L. Ward to Morton H. Green, other considerations and 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, runs n 65.11 x e 106.10 to the street, x s w 127.9; Harrison Crook and others to Bernard J. Clark, (mtgs $25,000) ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, 243, s w s, 25 ft s e of Willett St, 25x75; Helen S. Ogilvie to Charles W. Hunter, quitclaim ..... Nom.

TREMONT AV, n s, 100.3 ft e of Jerome Av, 50.1x94.10x50x91.2; William de L. Ward to Solomon Jacobs 2,550

VANDAM ST, 18, s s, 19.9x100.5x19.9x 100.7; William M. Reid and others to the Butterick Publishing Company 20,000

VANDAM ST, 18, 300.1 ft e of Varick St, 19.9x100.5 to alley x19.9x100.7; Henry D. Yellott to the Butterick Publishing Company, quitclaim ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 170th St, 80.6x19.3 to e s or s e s of Quarry road x60.8 to n s of 179th St x14.3, being part of roadbed; Isaac N. Hebberd to William Oppenheim, quitclaim 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x90; Edward W. Cunningham to Abram C. Neefus, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

WEST NEW AV, centre line, 114.4 ft n of centre line of 175th St, runs w 88.4x n w, parallel to King's Bridge Road, to line parallel with centre line of 176th St, and 139.4 ft n therefrom x e 96.3 x s 25; Dennis Foley to Johanna Foley, B. and S. ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, 250.2 ft n of Juliana St, 50x100.9x50x105; Elizabetha Scherf to Sophia M. Woessner, (mtgs $6,500) 1,350

2D AV, 2,074, e s, 25x99.2; Nathaniel Cohen to Jennie Kane, (mtg $11,000) 1

3D AV, e s, 77.11 ft s of 136th St, 51.11x 180.4 to w s of Lincoln Av x50x172.3; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Henrietta Hotaling, executrix, all liens 15,000

3D ST, s s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x 106; Marie Theuer to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $19,500) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,208 and 2,210, w s, 50.6x75; Max Cohen to William Solomon, mtg $35,000 1

8TH ST, s s, 206.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24x 97.6; Max Cohen and another to Ignatz Gluck, mtg $12,000 1

8TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6x 46.11; 8th St, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, 21.6x46.11; Morris Kronovet to Isaac Rosenwasser, mtg $10,000 1

9TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of Avenue A, 25x93.11; Jacob Weinstein and others to Max Feinberg, (mtg $24,000,) other considerations and 100

14TH ST, s s, 103 ft w of Avenue D, 25.6x 108, Unionport; Harry Overington to John Twiname, Jr., (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

14TH ST, s s, 180.8 ft, Avenue D, 24.4x 108, Unionport; Harry Overington to John Twiname, Jr., (mtg $4,000,) quitclaim ..... Nom.

27TH ST, s s, 566.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Joseph F. Gray to Thomas M. Stewart, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 98.9; Isidore Jackson and another to Samuel H. Stone, ½ part, (mtg $56,000) Nom.

34TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of 2d Av, 22x98.9; Sylvan Bier, referee, to Richard H. Ewart, (mtg $16,000) 8,350

42D ST, s s, 52 ft w of Madison Av, 26x98.9; Jane T. Smith to Andrew H. Smith, (mtg $78,000) ..... Exch.

46TH ST, 18, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Andrew H. Smith to Jane T. Smith, all liens ..... Exch.

48TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.4; William P. Young and others, devisees, to Henry H. Bawden and another, ½ part, (mtg $15,000) 12,000

48TH ST, 126 West, 20x100.4; Caroline A. Cabot to Teresa Winter and others, (mtg $18,000) 35,500

72D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 100 x104.4xirregular; Louis C. Tiffany and others, executors and trustees, to Louis C. Tiffany 685,000

79TH ST, 425 East, 20x102.2; Annie S. Miller to Mina Cohen, (mtg $7,000) 1

84TH ST, 206, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Ellen Ryan to Samuel Love, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

88TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, 75.5x 100.6; City Real Property Investing Company to William M. Benjamin, (mtg $120,000,) other considerations and 100

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Mary F. Stanley to Dora E. Sarasohn, (mtg $21,000) 22,000

105TH ST, 118, s s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Hortense Clark to Anne F. Hassel, (mtg $18,750) 100

112TH ST, 134, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Max Marx to Harry Matz, (mtg $22,000,) other considerations and 100

118TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x ½ block; Abraham Ruth to Louis Cohen, (mtg $7,000) 1

118TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of Lenox Av, 55x 100.11; Robert Tuck to Nathan Stern and another, (mtg $40,000) 1

135TH ST, 691 East, 20.1x100; Charles Watkins to Eva N. Watkins 100

136TH ST, 256, s s, 201.8 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; George F. Picken and another to Mary R. Corey, (mtgs $12,000) .. Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 5x16.8; Emanuel Rosenberger to Gustav J. Fleischmann and another 1

143D ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 121x 99.11; Rose Cosbland to Central Building Improvement and Investment Company, (mtg $165,000) 100

153TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Elton Av, 45x 100; Moses Bachman to Harvey J. Conkey, quitclaim, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

165TH ST, n s, 50.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 25x94.11x25x96.8; Bridget Sinnott to Margaret Sinnott and others, quitclaim 250

165TH ST, n s, 107.3 ft e of Kelly St, 25x98.3x25x100; Bridget Sinnott to Margaret Sinnott and others, quitclaim 250

Recorded Leases.

DELANCEY ST, 288; Cannon St, 48 and 50; Abraham Saperstein and another to Morris Kantrowitz, 4 7-12 years and 20 days 396

GOUVERNEUR ST, 33; Harris Goldman to Wolf Freeman, 3 years 264

MORTON ST, 13; Herman Cohen to Francesco Milano, 3 years 2,550

2D AV, 1,846; Irving I. Kempner to William Haas, 3 years 300

4TH ST, 275 West; Ellenor Wilson to Fred H. Schomaker, 3 years 456

7TH AV, w s, 160 ft s of 88th St, 24.8x 100; Eliza W. White to Navarre Hotel and Importation Company, 14 2-12 years. 900

8TH AV, 2,795; Henry Brown to Moriets Isenburger, 5 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN PASTRY AND MANUFACturing Company to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; 184th St, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years, 4½ per cent 80,000

BAWDEN, Henry H., and another to William P. Young and others; 48th St, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 1,750

BENJAMIN, William M., to City Real Property Investing Company; 88th St, n s, 205.8 ft e of 5th Av, due July 9, 1903, 5 per cent 21,000

BILLET, Margaret J., to John F. Sprague; Vyse Av n w s, adjoining land of Ellen J. Billet, being part of Lot 24, map of lands of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, 3 years 2,500

BRAUN, Lotty, to Karl Braun; 163d St, n s, 168.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year .. 1,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to Andrew H. Greene and another, trustees; Morris Av, w s, 18 ft n of 170th St, three mortgages, 2 years, total 14,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to Thomas B. Hedden, as trustee; Morris Av, w s, 71.6 ft n of 176th St, (three mortgages,) 3 years, total 14,000

BULLARD, Ralph C., to Estelle C. Bullard; Morris Av, w s, 18 ft n of 176th St, (six mortgages,) 1 year, 6 per cent., each 1,250

CINELLI, Maria S., to Richard Fensterer; Arthur Av, w s, 244 ft n of Kling's Bridge and West Farms Road, 1 year, 6 per cent 600

COHEN, Louis, to Abraham Ruth; 118th St, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 11,000

COHN, Mina, to Annie S. Miller; 79th St, 425 East, 3 years 3,350

COREY, Mary R., and another to George F. Picken and another; 136th St, s s, 201.8 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $9,500, 2 years 2,500

DELANEY, William M., to Dennis L. Delaney; 5th Av, s w corner of High Bridge Road, 1 year 1,800

EISENSTADT, Heyman, and another to Julius Solomon; Cherry St, n s, 78.5 ft w of Jefferson St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

ELFERS, Henry, to Peter Rieper; 10th Av, e s, 20.1 ft n of 49th St, leasehold, 3 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

ELY, Maud M., and another to Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church; 58th St, 47 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 40,000

EMMET, Ella B., to Thomas S. Sherman; 32d St, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 205 to w s of 4th Av x197.6 to 33d St, 10-95 part of all title, 1 year 44,041

FEINBERG, Max, to Louis Walther; 9th St, 426 East, due Nov. 6, 1907, 6 per cent 5,000

GALLON, Jane L., to Michael Stern; 41st St, 305 to 309 West, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 4,200

GETTY, Hugh, to Irving Savings Institution; Jay St, 18 and 16, 1 year, 4½ per cent 35,000

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Sigmund Cohn; 8th St, 364 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Eleanor Snyder; Orchard St, e s, 175.4 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years 25,000

GORDON, Mary A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, n e corner of 186th St to 187th St, 3 years 10,000

HARRISON, Hugh H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 58th St, 128 West, 2 years, 4 per cent 20,000

HILLMAN, Frank, and another to Samuel Mandel and another; Henry St, 233 and 235, installments, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 10,000

HOFFMAN, Harry, and others, to Atlantic Dock Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 99th St, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

HOFFMIRE, Grace A., to Edmund Hendricks; 5th St, 808, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,250

HOFFMIRE, Grace A., to Edmund Hendricks; 5th St, 808, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

HOFFMIRE, Grace A., to Title Insurance Company; 5th St, 808, 3 years 12,000

HORNER, John W., to James Baird; Broadway, e s, at s s of proposed 188th St, due May 21, 1904 5,000

HUTTER, Leopold, to Elizabeth P. Ingraham; Jerome Av, e s, 33.9 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years 2,500

IVY COURTS REALTY COMPANY to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 107th St, s s, 101 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 140,000

JACOBS, Solomon, to Emanuel Menline; Tremont Av, n s, 100.3 ft e of Jerome Av, due Feb. 21, 1903, 6 per cent 2,500

KAMSLER, Jennie, to Clara Manne; Rivington St, 160 and 162, n w corner of Clinton St, 5 years, 6 per cent 2,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Mary Theuer; 3d St, s s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, due Jan. 1, 1906 4,000

MATZ, Harry, to Max Marx; 112th St, 154 West, prior mtg $22,000, 2 years 1,500

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Sarah H. Powell; 27th St, 142 to 146 East, 3 years, 4 per cent 110,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Rachel H. Powell; 27th St, 142 to 146 East; prior mortgage $110,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 15,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Elsie Powell; 27th St, 142 to 146 East, prior mortgage $125,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Thomas Jackson, 27th St, 142 to 146 East, prior mortgages $126,000, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 6,000

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Austin E. Pressenger; 27th St, 142 to 146 East, prior mortgage $132,000, instruments 3,960

ORCUTT, Gilbert E., to Henry H. Johnson; 27th St, 142 to 146 East, prior mortgages $135,960, due Dec. 1, 1904, 6 per cent 10,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and another to the State Bank; Houston St, 74, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 20,000

ROSENWASSER, Isaac, to Morris Kronovet; 8th St, n s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, also 8th St, n s, 71.6 ft w of Avenue D, due July 11, 1903, 6 per cent 2,750

SEARLE, Stephen G., to Felicia Livor; Lexington Av, 1,808, ½ part and all title, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent 500

STEHN, Anna A., and another to Gustav Gebert; Lot 60, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 5 years 3,000

STERN, Nathan, and another to Robert Tuck; 118th St, s s, 155 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $20,000,04 years 3,000

STERN, Nathan, and another to Robert Tuck; 116th St, s s, 152 ft e of Lenox Av, prior mortgage $20,000, 4 years 3,000

SULLIVAN, Thomas F., to John Bussing, Jr.; Belmont Av, e s, 940.4 ft s of Pelham Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 200

TYSEN, Louis, and another to Rachel R. Bracker; 7th St, 97½, 4 months, notes 900

"TILDEN BUILDING" to Robert E. Dowling and another, trustees; Broadway, 2,128 and 2,130, prior mtg $125,000, 5 years 30,000

WOESSNER, Sophia M., to John Eichler Brewing Company; Old Boston Road, w s, 250.9 ft n of Juliana St, prior mtg $6,500 1 year 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BING, Leo S., to Annie Levy and another 1

BLOODGOOD, Antoinette, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 56,000

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST Company, (formerly New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company) to American Mortgage Company 625

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Annie E. Meehan 1,500

DUGRO, Francis A., Commissioner, to Arthur D. Truax, as Commissioner, two assignments 1

HEFFLEY, Hattie E., to Abbie H. Wightman 4,000

KLEIN, Morris, to Augusta Hennessy 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company, two assignments 53,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Bank for Savings of the City of New York 20,000

LUNITZ, Jacob, to David Zeman 2,250

MOODY, John, as trustee, to William L. Skinner, (correction) 1

SCHAUB, Marianna, to George Brockway and others, trustees 1,000

STATE BANK to William Walker 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York to New York Mortgage and Security Company, two assignments... 12,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Home Life Insurance Company. 52,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Schenbuer & Feucht against Albin and Charlotte Kirchner, owners; Charles H. Sprocesig, contractor $75

SHERIFF ST, 7 and 9; Morris Isaacs against John W. Fleck, owner; Christian Bols & Son, contractors 77

8TH AV, 2068 to 2114; Empire Composite Co. against H. C. Miner estate, owner; James J. Spearing & Son, contractors 1,501

56TH ST and 7th Av, n w corner, 100x 100.5; A. Pellegrini & Co. against John H. Browning, owner; W. W. Graham, contractor 68

86TH ST and West End Av, 100x102.2; Rosenberg & Newman against Peter Mitchell, owner; Roger Wilson, contractor 299

103D ST, 205 to 215 East; Simon Klein against Millie Brecher and Abraham Cohen, owners and contractors 29

115TH ST, 225, 231, 237 and 239 West; Third National Bank, costs 80

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER UNDER LAWS OF 1900. 78,

154TH and Beck Sts, s w corner, 25x100; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company against Gertrude Camp 7,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, n e corner of 3d St, 75x60; Mayer Malbin and another against Feldman & Weiss and another, Nov. 19, 1902. $216

19TH ST, 452 and 454 West; William Hoehn against R. Fitzpatrick, Nov. 20, 1902 65

20TH ST, 346 to 350 East; New Jersey Terra Cotta Company against Lipman & Gold, Sept. 9, 1902 425

34TH ST, 121 East; Cort Construction Company against estate of Thomas W. Clerke and another, Nov. 30, 1901 470

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; George Fehn against Peter J. Clarken and another, Nov. 10, 1902 93

112TH ST, 65 East; Mayer, Lane & Co. against the Mount Zion Congregation and another, Sept. 9, 1902 85

Lis Pendens.

LOT 176, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, Bronx; Fanny E. Brooks against Sarah A. Lisk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x74.11; John J. Bell against Joseph W. Wenk and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Davis.

2D AV AND 54TH ST, s w corner, 25.5x100; Anna R. Spring and another against Philip L. Wilson and another, (partition;) attorney, F. Barker.

3D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 174th St, 75x100; Solomon Jacobs against Max Weinstein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

11TH AV, e s, 25.6 ft s of 62d St, 50x100, two actions; William Rankin against William Oppenheim and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

59TH ST, 230 West, 4th Av, n e corner, 100.5x 100.8x100x100.5; William E. Burgess against the Meta Realty Company and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, B. G. Paskus.

84TH ST, 320 East; District Ct. 1 of the Indianapolis Order of Independent Benevolent Sisters and Brothers of Israel against Sarah Levy et al.; attorney, S. N. Stix.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANCIS NOGUES.—Francis Nogues, wheelwright and wagon builder at 8 Christopher Street, made an assignment yesterday to Hippolyte A. Geney. Mr. Nogues was a wheelwright and blacksmith for twenty years, and he went into the wagon business in September, 1898.

LOUIS REINHARDT.—Louis Reinhardt, dealer in millinery at 222 Sixth Avenue under the style of the Criterion, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday, which was held at the office of Otto Horwitz, 346 Broadway, and was largely attended. It was said that the liabilities are $15,000 and the assets $8,000. An offer of 30 cents cash was made, and was considered favorably by the creditors, who appointed a committee of three to examine the assets and report to-day whether to accept it. His embarrassment was attributed to indorsing paper for B. Conay & Co., glove manufacturers at 30 Bond Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 15th inst. He began the present business on April 1 last.

Out of Town.

HARTFORD MACHINE AND TOOL COMPANY AND THE HARTFORD THREAD COMPANY.—Upon application of the stockholders at Hartford, Conn., Herbert K. Smith has been appointed receiver for the Hartford Machine and Tool Company and the Hartford Thread Company, kindred organizations. The two concerns were organized in 1899.

The thread company is capitalized at $50,000 and the machine company at $10,000. The companies had been partially merged with the Independent Thread Company of Meriden, but the merger was not formally completed, and doubt exists as to the technical status of the situation. Machinery of the Hartford companies, which was transferred to Meriden, has been attached in proceedings against the Meriden concern, and its ownership will be determined by litigation.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM E. VALENTINE.—William E. Valentine of 105 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $905; no assets.

LOUIS KLEPPER.—Louis Klepper, who kept a restaurant at 44 Delancey Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $3,126 and assets $500. He began business in 1897.

MARCUS & LEVY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed J. J. McEvilly temporary receiver of the assets of Marcus & Levy, clothing manufacturers of 47 Great Jones Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday.

MEYER DUBINSKY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed William Forse Scott temporary receiver of the assets of Meyer Dubinsky, wholesale dealer in clothing at 108 Canal Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday. The assets are estimated at $10,000.

LEON FLOURET.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Leon Flouret, proprietor of a café and restaurant at 23 West Thirty-second Street, by the following-named creditors: Mary D. Marsullo, $508; Henry Maillard, $574, and Louis Delamarre, $799. It was alleged that he is insolvent and that he has admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict temporary receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $3,000 in stock, fixtures, &c. He opened this place in June last. From 1894 to January, 1901, he was the lessee of a hotel at 128 Fifth Avenue.

GEORGE O. BORTON & CO.—George O. Borton & Co., composed of George O. and Samuel B. Borton, dealers in wines and liquors at 174 Chambers Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities $8,937 and assets $1,433. The assets consist of stock and fixtures, $1,000, labor tax $208, accounts $195, cash $17, insurance $5, and one share of stock of the Rutherford Field Club, $10. They reside at Rutherford, N. J. They were employed formerly by Clarke Brothers & Co. of Peoria, Ill., and that firm are creditors for $2,502, of which $2,000 is secured by mortgage on real estate at Rutherford. George O. Borton has individual debts of $4,731 and assets $5,084, consisting of real estate at Rutherford, which is mortgaged for $4,731.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Henry Siemers, a grocer, of 1,576 First Avenue, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Feb. 28, 1900.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 201 failures in the United States during the week, against 205 for the previous week and 223, 215, 202, and 182 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 56, New England 36, Southern 32, Western 49, Northwestern 18, Pacific 7, and Territories 3. Canada had 10, against 10 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Attachment Against Charles Goodheim.

Deputy Sheriff Govan has received an attachment for $1,727 against Charles Goodheim in favor of the Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company for moneys which he collected and failed to turn over to the company. He was employed from July 21 to the 12th inst. as the New York agent of the company, and he had an office at Pier 23 North River. He disappeared from the office on the 12th inst., and his whereabouts is unknown. He boarded in West Seventy-fourth Street, and it is said that he owed two weeks' board when he left. The Sheriff served the attachment on a produce merchant here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, F. Sturgess—R. Strack	$6,217
AARONOVITZ, Pauline—P. Garfinkel

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements; TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 WEST 131ST ST.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 7 Apartments Left.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
Rents from $420 to $700.
ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated Booklet. Tel. 3319 Harlem.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st. 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $900 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
119th-119th Sts. on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $45, and one 6-room apartment, $65, on the first floor of 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for executive; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
130-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious sunny corner apartment; rent $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE.
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d Street; eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; has been thoroughly renovated; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th Street and 64 Cedar Street.

A.—Only 8 out of 50 apartments unrented in the Schermerhorn Block, 63th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; 6 and 7 large rooms; every improvement; houses model in neatness; easy of access, and electric elevated station is at 67th St.; rents, $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

A.—"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av.
Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Inducements to desirable tenants; two choice apartments, $48 and $57; 7 light rooms and bath. Mariposa, 147 West 111th St., near 7th Av. drive.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 84th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent, $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water; 1,297 Amsterdam Av.; rents, $17 to $20. See janitor.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

One more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

32d St., 49 West, (opposite Hotel Imperial.)—Apartment, 3 rooms large, fully furnished rooms; private hall; bath; permanent.

44th St., 25 West.—Bachelor apartments, adjoining Harvard Club, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. Van Hort.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York:—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of James H. Fletcher, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, November 22, at 10:30 A. M., at 534 5th Av., near 44th St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the fine laces, robes and cloaks, silks, laces, dress goods, fixtures, consisting of fine mirrors, carpets, walkcases, desks, rugs; hangings, safe, &c. Order of Chas. M. Hough, Receiver. Alexander & Ash, Attorneys for Receiver, 11 Broadway.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE. TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Instruction.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Madison Square, New York; 73 Court St., Brooklyn. 200 branches in the leading cities of the world. Lessons gratuitously transferred to any of them. **Four Medals Paris Exposition, 1900.**
Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson.
Trial lessons free. New terms begin now.

Yorkville Preparatory School.
156 EAST 84TH ST.
REGENTS. CIVIL SERVICE.
We give personal and mail courses for the Regents and Civil Service examinations; also thorough academic course, including English, history, arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, sciences, sociology, literature, &c. MODERATE FEES; EASY TERMS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
123th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St.
Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

REGENTS
and college examinations. Send for "SUCCESS IN REGENTS EXAMINATIONS"
NEW YORK PREP. SCHOOL,
New York Division, 15 W. 43d St.
Brooklyn—Cor. Court & Joralemon Sts.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
Stenography and Typewriting
542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St., Mareus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

FENCING.
Price cut to $7.00 for 15 lessons. This is an excellent opportunity for everybody to engage in this most enjoyable and scientific exercise.
Prof. W. RALFF, 140 W. 23d St.

STAMMERING.
Educational training and proper local treatment for stammering and other speech defects; pamphlet on application. F. A. Bryant, M. D., 12 West 40th Street.

Wilmington Military Academy
Have vacancy for two pupils. Send for particulars and illustrated catalogue. W. H. Morrison, Head Master, Wilmington, Delaware.

PERNIN SHORTHAND SCHOOL,
150 WORLD BUILDING, N. Y. CITY.
Individual instruction; 3 months' course. Day Classes. Evening Classes.

DRESSMAKING-MILLINERY,
Taught. Easy payments.
Unlimited Lessons. Perfect fitting shirtwaist or skirt patterns cut to fit, 50c. DeDowell School, 310-318 6th Av.

ITALIAN IS TAUGHT
at the Dante Club, Aeolian, 362 5th Av.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
15 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

ELOCUTION, reading, recitation, and expression; classes for ladies and gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings, 8 o'clock. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, 26 East 23d St.

Spanish Academy, 70 West 95th.—Senor Agustin Alfaro, (of Madrid,) director; instructors, Senorita Ines Consuegra, literature; Senora de Alfaro, commercial branches. Free course at 8.

Splendid chance for backward boy in family of expert tutor; thorough care and oversight. Apply H. P., 15 Hill St., Morristown, N. J.

FRENCH teacher and lecturer; grammar, literature, elocution, preparation for colleges. Demonthulé, 122 West 114th St.

French Academy, 106 East 23d.—Prof. Berger of Paris; French lessons; no advance payment; circular forwarded.

Pellerin School Languages, 33 West 27th.—French, Spanish, English, German, Italian; class or private; low rates; circulars.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

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STAMMERING
CURED. Send for catalogue. Special evening class.
THE NEW YORK INSTITUTE,
678 Prospect Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Musical.

Musical Instruments for band, orchestra; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. Howard Foote, importer, 31 Cortlandt St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Reception Saturday evenings. Send for circular. **PROF. S. WARNER,** Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY.
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; reception Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ARCHIBALD SMALL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Archibald Small, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 12th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 13th, 1902.

For Sale.



DUPLEX FILTER.
The wonder of the age, a filter that cleans itself every time it is used. Sent and installed for 5 days' trial
FREE.
Rental $6.00 per year. This is cheaper than a case of typhoid.
DUPLEX FILTER CO., 156 Fifth Ave.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **J. M. MODEMAN,** 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED - SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 316 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Credit.—Diamonds, watches delivered on first payment. Write or call. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Receivers' Sales.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DENIS T. O'SULLIVAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS D. O'SULLIVAN, defendant.
In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Francis M. Scott on the 17th day of November, 1902, notice is hereby given that there will be sold by Charles E. F. McCann, receiver of the firm of F. J. O'Sullivan & Brothers, at No. 20 Commerce Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the unexpired term of the lease of the premises at No. 20 Commerce Street, Borough of Manhattan, amounting to about five months, and the property and assets of the firm of F. J. O'Sullivan & Brothers, consisting of the following articles set opposite the respective numbers below, to wit:

Lot			
1	Machinery Oil	(1 bbl.)	21 gls.
2	Disinfectant	"	21 "
3	Crude Pine Tar	"	47 "
4	Collar Dressing	"	08 "
5	Hoof Oil	"	40 "
6	"	"	36 "
7	Wool	"	17 "
8	"	"	50 "
9	Carbolic Disinfectant	"	46 "
10	Unexcelled Neatsfoot Oil	"	22 "
11	Extract of Witch Hazel	"	49 "
12	Tap Oil in asstd. cans, etc.		25 "
13	Unexcelled Neatsfoot Oil	(8 cans)	40 "
14	Harness Oil	(13 cans)	65 "
15	"	(18 ")	18 "
16	Unexcelled Neatsfoot Oil	(17 ")	17 "
17	Hoof Oil	(20 ")	100 "
18	"	(15 ")	15 "
19	Heavy Axle Oil	(15 ")	15 "
20	"	(5 ")	25 "
21	Machinery	(14 ")	46 "
22	A. A. Castor	(10 ")	18 "
23	Pine Disinfectant	(12 ")	28 "
24	Unexcelled	(14 cans)	42 "
25	Light Axle Oil	(9 ")	45 "
26	"	(12 ")	12 "
27	Collar Dressing	(7 ")	19 "
28	Derby Hoof Dressing	(3 ")	14 "
29	Cylinder Oil	(21 ")	80 "
30	Petroleum Jelly (Vaseline)	(21 ")	145 lbs.
31	Assorted Prime Axle Grease	(11 pails)	245 "
32	Ratan Push Brushes No. 16	6 rows	149 pieces
33	Cane	"	17 "
34	Asstd.	"	27 "
35	Metal Polish in Paste Form (asstd. colors)		130 lbs.
36	Harness Dressing	(5 lb. pans)	90 "
37	"	(" 3 ")	100 "
38	"	(" 2 ")	122 "
39	"	(" 1 ")	30 "
40	Dandy Brushes No. 2		96 pieces
41	Glauber Salt	(7 bbls.)	1,918 lbs.
42	"	(3 kegs)	345 "
43	Glauber Salt	(8 tubs)	400 "
44	Refined Saltpetre (asstd. pkgs.)		550 "
45	Van Ness's Healing Powder	(12 pkgs.)	12 "
46	"	(18 ")	3½ "
47	Unexcelled " Powder (asstd. pkgs.)		22½ "
48	Dandy Brushes Ex Ex No. 1		66 pieces
49	" " " " No. 10		51 "
50	" " " " No. 227		73 "
51	" " " " No. 3		99 "
52	" " No. 888		10 "
53	" " No. 65		34 "
54	" " No. 109		45 "
55	Body " No. 156		39 "
56	" " No. 186		96 "
57	" " No. 450		63 "
58	" " No. 540		19 "
59	" " No. 700		16 "
60	" " No. 324		48 "
61	Grass Sponges		1½ bbls.
62	Factory Brooms No. 3 Cocoa		16 pieces
63	" " No. 3 Ratan		24 "
64	Mottled Castile Soap		20 boxes
65	Curry Combs No. 4		43 pieces
66	" " No. 3		41 "
67	" " No. 2		29 "
68	" " Reform		50 "
69	" " No. 1		122 "
70	Cylinder Compound	(2 cans)	50 lbs.
71	Harness Dressing	(12 pails)	300 "
72	"	(10 ")	125 "
73	Condition Powder	(10 drums)	250 "
74	" "	(7 ")	350 "
75	Horse Liniment	(3 jugs)	4 gls.
76	Asstd. Brass Faucets		14 pieces
77	Sanitas Disinfectant	(1 can)	10 gls.
78	Large Pasteboard Drums		11 pieces
80	Condition Powder		3 bbls.
81	Flax Seed		1 "
82	Hoof Stuffing		11 boxes
83	Asstd. Stable Oils		10 cans
84	Samples of Body and Dandy Brushes		27 pieces
85	" Curry Combs		12 "
86	" Factory Brooms		7 "
87	Aniline Black		7½ lbs.
88	Liquid Metal Polish	(37 cans)	37 gls.
89	Assorted Empty Bbls.		8 pieces
90	" " Jugs		48 "
92	" " Demijohns		7 "
93	" " Oil Cans		200 "
50	" Office Chairs, plain, 05.		
104	All Files for Letters, etc.		
105	" Rubber Stamps.		
106	" Sample Satchels, Bags.		
107	" Books & Stationery & Labels.		
108	" Office Sundries, Baskets, and Sample Bottles.		
109	" Shelvings in Shop & Office.		
110	" Tables " " "		
111	Gas Radiators & Connections 01.		
112	Steam " " 02.		
113	Linoleum in Office.		
114	Brass Office Railing (4 parts.)		
115	Block & Fall.		
116	" Trucks, Skids, & Ladders.		
117	" Measures & Funnels.		
118	" Pumps.		
119	Platform Scale 01.		
120	All Small Bench Tools.		
121	Gas Stove in Mixing Room 01.		
122	Small Scale " 01.		
123	All Bottles & Contents in Mixing Room.		
124	All Sundries in Shelve on East Side.		

CHARLES E. F. McCANN,
Receiver.

SIDNEY OSSOSKI, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL J. HALL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Hall, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 1st, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 13th, 1902.

Pianos and Organs.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
59th St. & 3d Ave.

800 Renowned Harmony Pianos
Offered at **$1** a Week.



We offer another lot of 800 celebrated Harmony pianos at
$5 Down and $1 A Week.
This is the greatest Piano value in the world.

Go where you will and make comparisons; or, bring an expert to our piano store and have him thoroughly examine the Harmony Piano, and it will prove to you that there is no Piano in America for less than $350 and $400 that can compare with the Harmony in any way.

So we save you from $175 to $200, if you secure the Harmony Piano for $175 on terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

As the booking of these pianos has already been tremendous we advise all interested in this great offer to make a selection at once.

Wherever the Harmony Piano is put it makes lifelong friends of those who use it, and establishes the good reputation of Bloomingdale Brothers among every member of the household.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is too well known to need much comment. It is built by one of the oldest and most skilled piano makers in the world, of the very finest material in the most artistic style.

The cases are wrought in the new Empire design, double veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with celebrated actions which are as near perfection as human skill and years of experience can make them. The keys are of selected ivory, automatic practice muffler, which is self-regulating.

The tone is rich, clear and melodious, and has that beautiful singing quality which is such an acquisition to the piano. The touch is most elastic and responsive. The Harmony will keep its tone longer than any other piano we know of. In fact, the tone of the Harmony Piano improves with use and age.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5 and no interest is charged in time taken for making payments.

This guarantee, inserted in gold letters, on every Harmony Piano:

This is to Certify
that this instrument is WARRANTED for the term of TEN YEARS from the date of its manufacture, and should the instrument, with proper care and use, prove defective in material or workmanship within that time, it is hereby agreed to put it in good repair at our factory or replace it with another of the same quality.

With every piano we give a stool to match and a new style cover.

Five Other Remarkable Piano Offers:

Robert Wilson Pianos, $155—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Bayers Pianos, $165—$5 down and $1 per week.
The Richardson Pianos, $1.95—$5 down and $1 per week.
Milton Pianos, $225.
Ricca Pianos, $200.

Our New Feature.—Our new piano factory, at Nos. 306 to 310 East 47th St., is now in full operation, where we will submit designs and furnish estimates for the making to order of pianos in Colonial, Empire or other style to match the woodwork or furniture of any room.

On cash sales, pianos will be boxed, shipped and delivered to any address in the United States free of charge.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
124th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St
Chickering, $55; Weber, $75; Colonial, $90; other great bargains in first-class Uprights; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$25.—Beautiful upright piano; mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway, great bargain. Biddle's, East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 108 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Machinery.

MAHLIN PUMPS—Simplest, cheapest, handiest; used by principal contractors, quarrymen, and dredgers; second-hand boilers, hoisters, boilers, and pumps; miscellaneous machinery; catalogues and second-hand lists sent; exchanging. Mahlin's, 168 First St., Jersey City.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

Cash, or $190 on instalments; only

$5 PER MONTH.

No Extra Charge for Interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.

HARDMAN PIANO
"THE ONLY PIANO THAT IMPROVES WITH USE."
CALL OR WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, POST-PAID.
HARDMAN, PECK & CO.
138 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK.

THE JACOB DOLL PIANO.
Sold on easy monthly payments.
New Pianos to rent.
Send for Catalogue.
JACOB DOLL, MFR.,
92 5th Av., near 14th St., N. Y.
Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX GOLDBERG and WILLIAM WASSERSTROM, individually and composing the copartnership of M. Goldberg & Co. and the copartnership of M. Goldberg & Co., bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of this court, the property of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of leather, frames, and machinery used in the manufacture of pocketbooks and belts, together with a quantity of leather belts and pocketbooks, will be sold as follows:
Sealed bids may be submitted for said property to Walter P. Long, Esq., receiver, at the office of his attorneys, Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place they will be opened by said receiver.
Said property may be inspected between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on the 24th inst., at No. 59 Walker Street, New York City. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
If the receiver shall reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction on November 28th, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at No. 59 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy. Publication of such sale will be made two days prior to the sale in New York Times.
By order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.
15 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC SILVERMAN, doing business as I. SILVERMAN & CO., Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shirt waists, materials for waists, sewing machines, one electric motor, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupt, No. 127 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.
The property may be inspected upon the premises above named, on November 22d and 24th, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by La Roy S. Gove, at the office of the receiver, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to November 25th, 1902, at 10 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of said receiver on said 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 A. M.
All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.
If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises of the said Isaac Silverman, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, November 20th, 1902.
LA ROY S. GOVE, Receiver.
MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, City of New York.

NO. 5,394.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY CROZIER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Harry Crozier of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Harry Crozier was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 21st, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Wm. F. and Julius T. Staples, doing business as Wilis & Staples, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell to-day, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 368 Broadway, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of hosiery, dry goods, notions, stationery, and kindred articles, together with safe, office furniture, fixtures, &c. Order of La Roy S. Gove, Receiver. Lesser Bros., Attys. for Receiver, 320 B'way, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Feldman & Flaxman, bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell on Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 117 Mercer Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of chattels for dairy, dress trimmings, machinery and fixtures, &c. Order of Frank A. Bibven, Receiver. David Bridge, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, Manhattan.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, a la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner. $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers	
Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (BryantPk.So.)	Specialties Alc. T'dh $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music after Theatre.	
Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St.	Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, } Props.	
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St.	Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 PM. Stretti'sOrch	
Cafe Boulevard,	2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.	
Hotel Roland	59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.	
Mouquin's	26TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE. The new Cafe is now open.	
Burns'	World Renowned Rest. 45 St. & 8 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish. Fine orchestra.	
Heal's	Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.	
J

NEW YORK CENTRAL TAKEN TO TASK

Public Hearing on Plan to Widen Approach to the Station.

Park Avenue Property Owners Appeal for Protection — Company's Representatives Give Evasive Replies Concerning Depression of Tracks.

A hearing on the plan of the New York Central Railroad to acquire parts of Park Avenue to widen their approach to the Grand Central Station and to enlarge their yards was held yesterday before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Representatives of several taxpayers' associations and ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch opposed the plans of the railroad company.

During the course of the hearing Mayor Low and Controller Grout tried to force from Lawyer Ira E. Place and Engineer Wilgus, who represented the company, whether a solution of the problem would be the depression of the tracks in the yard and in the Grand Central Station, thus allowing the physical condition of Park Avenue to be improved and give better facilities for pedestrians and vehicles at the streets which run east and west over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad in Manhattan. Controller Grout in the heat of the controversy said:

"The New York Central Railroad Company, ever since its existence, has been living off favors granted by the City of New York. It is about time this granting of favors stopped."

Mayor Low also took the stand that if there was no great engineering difficulty in the way the railroad company should be forced to depress the tracks on Park Avenue.

The first speaker at the hearing was Mr. Place for the company. He said in part:

"What we ask to be done is essentially for the change of motive power on the road from steam to electricity. It is absolutely essential that the yards should be enlarged. The serious difficulty we have to-day is the handling of trains. Some ten years ago we tried to enlarge our yards, and did enlarge them in Mott Haven, but we need still further enlargement."

The plans in detail were explained by which the railroad company was to enlarge the open cut on Park Avenue and the construction of four more tracks from Forty-ninth Street into the station.

PROPERTY OWNERS' OBJECTIONS.

John Larkin, counsel for the Middle Park Avenue Improvement Association, declared that by the depression of the New York Central tracks four feet it would be possible to establish four other tracks on each side of the curb line of Park Avenue under ground without interfering with property or closing the avenue. Mr. Larkin said:

"We expect protection from this board. Here you are called to cut a gash across the face of the city. This present gash made by the Central tracks, which is not nearly so bad as the new one would be, is the cause which has kept the property in this neighborhood so far behind the rest of the city in value. In this plan proposed there is but one carriageway allowed between Forty-eighth and Fifty-fifth Streets. This project is really an extention of the yards of the company for storage purposes only. We very much object to this railroad taking forty-nine feet more of this avenue."

The project of the depression of the tracks was at once taken up by Mayor Low and Controller Grout. Lawyer Place held a consultation with Engineer Wilgus, and then said:

"This matter has been under consideration for some time, and if it could be done we would know by this time."

Everett P. Wheeler spoke in favor of the substitution of electricity for steam on Park Avenue. He said that the property owners' association, which he represented, had been carrying on the movement to force steam off the avenue, which he said was a constantly increasing menace to public health and safety.

"Why can't the tracks be depressed?" questioned Mayor Low, addressing Lawyer Place. "That seems to be the key to the situation."

"Do you propose to cover the entire street and have 500 or 600 men working under ground all the time in our yards?" asked the lawyer.

"That is not the plan," said Controller Grout. "It would still be an open cut, the same as now, only the tracks would be depressed. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is going to do it in the terminal at Thirty-fourth Street, and why can't the New York Central do the same thing?"

"The matter has all been considered," said Lawyer Place. "That is another proposition."

"Why, the Pennsylvania Company has bought four blocks of property, and yet is closing only one street," said Controller Grout.

"Yes," commented ex-Controller Fitch, "and they are buying their property, and not asking the city to give it to them."

"Neither are we," retorted Mr. Place. "We have not asked for an inch from the city."

CONTROLLER GROUT ANGRY.

Controller Grout by this time had lost patience. He said:

"Why can't the tracks be depressed? You are simply fencing with words. There is no necessity of putting a cover over the yard, as you seem to think, to mark what used to be the level of the ground. All that is necessary is to cover Park Avenue at the cross streets."

After a wait of a few minutes Lawyer Place asked:

"Have you any more questions?"

"You have not answered the one we have put to you," Mayor Low reminded him.

Then a consultation was held between Mayor Low, Controller Grout, and Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate. Mayor Low said:

"Our engineer says that with a depression of about six feet this plan could be carried through for a depression of the tracks."

The railroad representatives consulted and said that the tracks would have to be sunk twenty feet. Then Controller Grout made his statement about the railroad company getting favors from the city. The statement was applauded.

Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch said he represented the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. He said that his clients would not stand in the way of any great public improvement, and that although they had already suffered by the closing of streets they were willing to suffer more for the public good. Mr. Fitch commented on the plan of the railroad company, and said that the opinion of the Art Commission would be valuable as the railroad proposed to run a wider trench right through the heart of the city and close avenues of travel.

"Another matter to be considered," he continued, "is this: The New York Central Railroad says that it is going to change the power in the tunnel from steam to electricity. Is the New York, New Haven and Hartford going to change its power from steam to electricity? What use would it be for the Central to change power and the other line to use steam? We have had no statement from the New York, New Haven and Hartford that it intends to use electricity. Again, I have tried to get from the railroad a statement as to what purpose it is going to use the land on the east side of Park Avenue, below Forty-seventh Street. I have received no answer. I am confident that it is the intention to build a power house there. This is only another scheme of that selfish and greedy railroad, and the property owners look to the Board of Estimate as the court of last resort to protect our interests."

As the railroad representatives did not make any statement as to the plan for depression of the tracks being a solution of the Park Avenue problem, Mayor Low said that another hearing would be held next Wednesday, at which time he would ask the railroad officials to be ready to answer questions on this matter.

City to Stop Hauling Hotel Ashes.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury has issued an order that until he can procure the proper equipment, probably two months hence, no more ashes will be collected by the department from hotels, factories, and large business houses. Those buildings will have to hire teams to cart away the ashes. The Corporation Counsel, in a recent opinion, said that the residences would have to be cared for before any attention could be paid to hotels and other large buildings.

Croup, that swift-working, alarming enemy of children, can nearly always be vanquished with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ELEVATED ROAD DEAL NOT OFFICIALLY DENIED

Reports of Some of Its Details as Credited in Wall Street.

87,000 Shares of Manhattan Dealt In at from 149⅞ to 154½—Interborough Company's Stock in Demand.

Well-informed persons in Wall Street settled down yesterday to the understanding that the arrangement of the details of the merger of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company—owners of the new subway—was but a question of a few days. The fact that a deal had been effected lacked confirmation from official sources alone, and the fact that officials of the two companies declined to deny such a commonly accepted understanding was regarded as all but direct verification.

One leading broker of the Street said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he was in a position to state positively that the combination had been effected. Under the agreement which had been reached, the stock of the Manhattan Railroad was to be controlled by the Interborough Company, and the latter company would guarantee to holders of Manhattan stock dividends of 7 per cent. after three years.

The profits of Manhattan, in the meantime, are to go to the holders of the stock. At least this is the general understanding. The details of the exact disposition of the total earnings for the intervening period have not yet been settled. It is stipulated that the Interborough Company shall not control the disposition of the earnings until three years have elapsed, for the reason that it will probably be that length of time before the subway railroad begins to yield profits to its owners.

A total of 87,000 shares of Manhattan stock changed hands in the course of the day. The highest point reached was 154½. This is within one-quarter of the record price of the day before, when 120,000 shares changed hands. The lowest figure for the day was 149⅞, the close being at 151—a net decline for the day of 1½.

As to who the sellers of the stock were, there prevailed a feeling of uncertainty in brokerage offices in general. It was believed in some quarters that insiders were realizing under the strength of the general market—which was almost buoyant—and in others that the selling reflected nothing more important than profit taking by speculative buyers.

The stock of the Interborough Company in the curb market was in demand, and a sale of fifty shares was recorded early in the morning at 120 for both the fully paid and the 40 per cent. paid stock. This was equivalent to a rise of 10 points in the former and 3½ points in the latter. It was the first time the two stocks had sold at the same level. Later in the day the fully paid stock sold for 121½.

August Belmont's office was besieged all day long by reporters and others seeking information from the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. But Mr. Belmont instructed his secretary, Mr. Davidson, to say to all inquirers that "August Belmont & Co. know nothing about these newspaper stories."

At the offices of John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, no information was to be obtained. Mr. McDonald sent out word that he had nothing to say. Similar responses were made at the offices of William H. Baldwin, Jr., one of the Directors of the Interborough Company, and Charles T. Barney, President of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and another Director.

On the side of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad there was the same reluctance to talk. George J. Gould refused to see reporters, and at the home of Russell Sage it was said that Mr. Sage desired to be excused from seeing any visitors whatever. Vice President Skitt of the Manhattan was likewise uncommunicative.

It was currently reported that the Gould interests would remain associated with the Manhattan Company, and that they had also taken a considerable interest in Interborough stock. To accommodate the new interests it was stated that there would be an issue of possibly $12,000,000 additional capitalization by the Manhattan Company. These reports, however, like the others, lacked official confirmation, and were generally accepted more as good theories than as determined facts.

WILL OF FELIX CAMPBELL.

Estate, Valued at $5,000,000, Goes Principally to Widow and Daughters.

The will of Felix Campbell was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. No schedule of the estate, which probably is worth $5,000,000, was attached. The testator leaves to his sister and his two brothers annuities of $1,000 for life. To other members of his family he leaves annuities of $500 each. To aid in building the Catholic Cathedral of Brooklyn, $20,000 is bequeathed.

"Trusts of $100,000 each are created for the benefit of the testator's widow and his four daughters. They are to be paid the income from the trust, and at their deaths the principal is to go to their issue or the next of kin. The residuary estate is to go to the widow and daughters for the rest of their lives.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAW STUDENT'S EXPULSION.—The action of the Faculty of the University Law School in expelling Louis Goldstein, a student, for deliberately lying and giving false testimony in the course of an investigation as to whether he had written an annoying letter to a young woman of his class, yesterday was sustained by the Appellate Division. The court therefore reverses an order granting a temporary injunction restraining the New York University from interfering with Goldstein's attendance at the Law School. Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, finds that the Legislature had empowered the university to establish ordinances and by-laws, and in pursuance to rules so established the Faculty had the right to suspend, dismiss, or expel students, provided the facts justified such action. At the investigation before the Faculty Goldstein accused a fellow-student named Pfeifer of having given the letter to him. This accusation was met with a denial by Pfeifer, and another student named Chirurg testified affirmatively that for some time previous to the date of the note Goldstein had asked him to deliver a letter to the young woman. A test made by the Faculty, Justice Patterson says, leaves no doubt as to the authorship of the letter. In the note handed to the young lady the word "uncourteous" was spelled "uncurteous." Goldstein wrote several sentences containing the words "uncourteous" and "courteous," and in every instance spelled the words "uncurteous" and "curteous." Pfeifer, on the other hand, when subjected to the same test, spelled the words correctly. The contention that the plaintiff was expelled without having an opportunity to be heard is denied by Justice Patterson.

***

INDICTMENT AGAINST INSPECTOR OF COMBUSTIBLES SUSTAINED.—The order of the Supreme Court, Criminal Term, allowing a demurrer to the indictment charging George E. Murray, Inspector of Combustibles in the Fire Department, with criminal knowledge of the fact that more dynamite than was allowed by law was stored in the subway tunnel at the time of the Park Avenue explosion, in January last, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division. Murray's main contention was that he was not required to act without the order and direction of the Fire Commissioner. He referred as authority to Section 528 of the charter, which says that heads of bureaus shall at all times be under the control of the Fire Commissioner and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by him. Justice Laughlin, in giving the Appellate Court's decision, said that it was difficult to see the object of the Legislature in creating a Bureau of Combustibles if it intended also to provide that the head and subordinates of that bureau might neglect the duty of seeing that the law was observed with reference to the storage, sale, and use of combustibles.

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SEVERE ANTI-POLICY LAW DEFEATS ITSELF

Judge Foster Says Possession of Slips Should Not Be a Felony.

Juries Will Not Convict—Attorney for Capt. Goddard's Society Stirs Up Trouble in Court.

Capt. F. Norton Goddard and his Anti-Policy Society have experienced no end of difficulty of late in prosecuting cases under the present anti-policy law, for the passing of which Capt. Goddard himself was primarily responsible. That law makes the mere possession of policy paraphernalia by anybody except a public officer a felony. Judge Warren W. Foster of General Sessions, on finding great reluctance on the part of juries to bring in verdicts of guilty in cases where mere players were involved, yesterday declared the law at fault, said that the possession of a policy slip should be made a misdemeanor, nothing more, and announced that he would suspend sentence in all cases where players entered a plea of guilty. Soon afterward Capt. Goddard, in an interview was quoted as saying that he wanted none of his cases tried in Judge Foster's court.

District Attorney Jerome, however, declared that he wanted Judge Foster to try the cases, and yesterday thirty-two were disposed of in his court. Charles P. Blaney, who is counsel for the Anti-Policy Society, through the courtesy of the District Attorney's office was accorded a place within the railing.

Thomas Smith pleaded guilty, but said he was only a player. District Attorney Jerome said that, inasmuch as he had made similar recommendations in other cases of the same nature, he would ask the court to suspend sentence in the case of Smith.

Mr. Blaney was heard to sneer. Mr. Jerome, visibly annoyed, then interrupted his remarks to the Judge, turned on the lawyer, and exclaimed:

"You may sneer, Mr. Blaney, but if you do not know enough to conduct yourself in an orderly manner, or as a gentleman should, in this court, I will appeal to the court to have you excluded."

The lawyer made no comment, but Judge Foster ordered Capt. Wheelock to see to it that Mr. Blaney conducted himself in a proper manner. The court officer took his stand behind the lawyer's chair and remained there.

Henry Carleton, another player, said he had decided to plead guilty, and there was a conference between Mr. Jerome, James Oliver, who appeared for the defense; Superintendent McFarlane of the Anti-Policy Society, and Mr. Blaney.

Superintendent McFarlane said Carleton was only a player, but Mr. Blaney insisted he was a policy writer. According to Mr. Oliver, Mr. Blaney pushed Superintendent McFarlane roughly, whereupon Mr. Oliver decided to put his client on trial. McFarlane was a witness for the prosecution. Mr. Oliver, during cross-examination, asked him:

"Did not Mr. Blaney, counsel for your society, assault you here in open court because you had failed to make out a strong case against this man?"

McFarlane hesitated, and then replied that Blaney had not struck him, but had pushed him on the neck.

Judge Foster, who had been off the bench when the incident occurred, as he heard this grew incensed, and, turning to the District Attorney, said: "You have heard the testimony of this witness; I think this matter should be investigated."

Mr. Jerome said he felt satisfied no assault had taken place in the courtroom, whereupon Mr. Oliver told the Judge that Mr. Jerome had his back turned at the time, but that an assault had been committed beyond a doubt. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

In the case of George Brown, who, according to agents of the Anti-Policy Society, had been caught with policy slips in his possession, Judge Foster said he was not sure the case was not a "plant," and directed the jury to acquit.

"I am fully aware," said the Judge, in directing the acquittal, "that in these cases there are certain private societies who for the purpose of gaining notoriety run to the newspapers and denounce the court, the District Attorney, and the police when they venture to dispose of these cases in a manner which may not happen to coincide with their views."

On the motion of former District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn, Judge McMahon, in Part I., Court of General Sessions, yesterday discharged on bail in the cases of all the prisoners captured in the sensational raid on "Al" Adams's alleged policy shops and headquarters a year ago, except in the case of Adams himself, Michael J. Bergen, Devery's brother-in-law; "Dolph" Jantzen, the right-hand man of "Al" Adams, and Charles Coughlin, one of his managers. The raid was made by agents of the Anti-Policy Society and the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

POOL TABLES ARE EXEMPT.

Not Mentioned in Ordinance Concerning Billiard Tables, So City Loses Suit Over a License.

Lawyer Mortimer Fishel, while defending the case of Michael D'Onofrio of Astoria before Magistrate Connorton, in Long Island City, on Thursday, discovered a flaw in a city ordinance which relieves his client and may mean a loss of thousands of dollars to the city.

D'Onofrio was charged with running a pool table without paying the license of $3 said to be required. The city was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Blackwell. He produced as a basis for the action against D'Onofrio a city ordinance which was passed on May 22, 1899, which reads in part:

Any billiard table in a place open to the public and not otherwise licensed shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public place where there is billiard tables shall maintain good order and allow no person under sixteen years of age to play therein.

Elsewhere in the ordinance the license fee for each public billiard table is fixed at $3.

Lawyer Fishel looked over the ordinance and announced:

"There is nothing about pool tables there."

For a while Assistant District Attorney Blackwell was busy poring over dictionaries, evidently intending to prove that pool was merely a particular kind of billiards. He finally presented the argument that both games were played upon a table.

"Tag is ping-pong," retorted Lawyer Fishel. The latter went on to say that the ordinance should be clear and explicit in its meaning; that it was not for the administrators of the law to correct it, but to properly construe it.

Magistrate Connorton agreed with him, and the case against D'Onofrio was dismissed.

Steps have already been taken to amend the ordinance.

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POLICE CAPTAINS WIN SUIT

York-Sexton Board Appointments Upheld by Appellate Court.

Decision of Justice Herrick Reversed—Nineteen Captains Concerned Had Been Drawing Pay as Sergeants.

In a decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday the action of the York-Sexton Police Board in naming nineteen Captains for the police force was ratified, and the suit which had been brought by the Civil Service Reform Association to nullify these appointments was dismissed. The decision came as something of a surprise, as Justice Herrick, in the Supreme Court, had ruled that the appointment of the nineteen Captains was illegal, as not warranted by the civil service law.

The Captains concerned by the Appellate Court's decision were named for promotion in December, 1900, and February, 1901. Their appointments were declared illegal by the Civil Service Commission of the city. A taxpayers' suit was then brought by J. Warren Green of the Civil Service Reform Association, making as defendants the following: Charles H. Knox, William N. Dykman, and Alexander T. Mason, Civil Service Commissioners; Bird S. Coler, City Controller; Michael C. Murphy, Police Commissioner, and Police Captains Edward A. Gaus, James Gannon, and James J. Lantry.

After Justice Herrick's decision the Municipal Civil Service Commission in April last notified Commissioner Partridge that the appointment of these Captains had been found illegal and must be revoked. Since that time these Captains have been drawing Sergeant's pay only. This amounts to only $2,000 a year, against the $2,750 paid to a Captain. Under the ruling of the court the Captains will in each case, therefore, draw nearly $400 back pay.

The Captains concerned by the ruling of the court are:

Edward J. Kenney,	John Cooney,
Jefferson Deevy,	John F. Flood,
John Mara,	Michael E. Foody,
Michael Gorman,	Francis J. Kear,
Edward Walsh,	Edward J. Gaus,
Edward J. Toole,	John J. Lantry,
James Gannon,	Charles C. Wendell,
John E. Colgan,	Francis A. Creamer,
Lawrence J. Murphy,	Michael Devaney.
John Buchanan,	

The ratification of the appointments of the York-Sexton board will leave only half a dozen vacancies in the rank of Sergeant, and the Civil Service Commission having called for an eligible list of Roundsmen, a large number of new Sergeants will soon be appointed.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE IN COURT

Justice Gaynor Says Rich Man Has Advantage Over Him.

Declares Delay Is Due to Lawyers Who Are Paid by Corporations.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, in a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Mary Ann Hanley against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, declared that the poor man has no chance in the courts as against the rich man, and that the delay in the courts is due to lawyers who are paid by corporations.

The case was that of a woman who was injured by a car of the defendant company. She sued for $5,000 damages, and the jury awarded her $1,000. The company appealed on the ground that the verdict was excessive.

Justice Gaynor, in his decision, said:

"The poor man has no chance in the courts as against the rich man. The delay in the courts is due to lawyers who are paid by corporations. The poor man's lawyer is paid by the contingent fee, and he must get his pay out of the case. He cannot afford to wait. The rich man's lawyer is paid by the year, and he can afford to wait. The poor man's lawyer is paid by the case

NOV

1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1902. 32 PAGES.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SWINBURNE'S paper on Shakespeare's "Lear" in Harper's Magazine for December would easily be the most notable contribution to a number otherwise exceedingly rich in its contents and handsome in appearance, even without the embellishment of Abbey's pictures. It strikes us that our famous, self-exiled American artist has never been quite so happy in illustrating Shakespeare as he is in his splendidly suggestive picture of Goneril and Regan which serves as frontispiece of the magazine. As for Mr. Swinburne he is at his best in prose when he can revel in the superlative, and that he can surely do with impunity in writing about Lear. How superbly luxuriant his superlative is, too! If nothing were left of Shakespeare but this single tragedy, he declares, it would still be plain that Shakespeare "was the greatest man that ever lived." In this play he can be compared only with Aeschylus. The Hebrew prophets and the creator of Job are "always quite incomparably inferior in imaginative intelligence." Mr. Swinburne admits that Shakespeare "has neither the lyric nor the prophetic power of the Greeks and Hebrews," but he alone among poets could well afford to dispense even with such transcendent gifts as these. Perhaps such a magnificently effusive "appreciation" of a masterwork is too fine for common use, but this exuberance of praise is all the more gratifying.

It seems they have been having something very like a "book famine" in England. A protracted and widespread strike of bookbinders has compelled the holding back of many volumes designed for the Autumn trade, and most of the holiday books have been delayed. At latest advices the troubles had not been settled. Yet, while the book trade may suffer, the reviewers are not complaining, and the number of the London Academy just at hand contains acknowledgment of the receipt of one hundred new publications within a week.

Hesketh Prichard's "Through the Heart of Patagonia" has reached the London reviewers and seems to equal their highest expectations of its interest and value. He did not find the prehistoric mylodon, to be sure, but he learned more about Patagonia than any one ever knew before, and his new map of that strange country will be a guide to future travelers and a boon to geographers. He did find a new and important variety of puma, which is even uglier in temper than other known varieties, and he discovered the existence of miles of mysterious forests on the slopes of the Cordilleras never penetrated by man.

A week from next Saturday, Dec. 6, the annual Holiday Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be issued. Besides the publishers' announcements, which are always interesting reading, and are examined by many thousands of intending purchasers of books with particular care at this season, this special edition will contain two lists of books commended to holiday buyers. The first list of fifty of the most desirable books of the season will be accompanied by short descriptive and critical notices. The second list of fifty books which may be equally desirable will comprise all needful particulars as to character, price, &c. In addition to these "features" there will be an article on new juvenile books, and none of the regular departments will be neglected.

The Newark Public Library, of which John Cotton Dana is Director, has issued a little pamphlet designed to improve the quality of children's reading. This was compiled by Miss Clara W. Hunt, the assistant librarian, and comprises a list of good books for children to read and some blank pages for notes and comments. Miss Hunt's list, she explains, aims to include such books as will give children a background for understanding, as they grow older, the constant allusions in literature to such things as "Giant Despair," "the Happy Valley," "tilting at windmills," "the wings of Icarus," &c. She thinks that "many of these books, if not read before a child is fourteen, will never be read at all with real zest and enthusiasm, and all on the list, not only the old classics, but the modern stories, like 'At the Back of the North Wind,' have some decided merit, either for information or inspiration." The list is ample and sufficiently catholic in its scope, for it includes not only "Rasselas" and Lamb's "Ulysses," Macaulay's "Lays" and "Gulliver," but Noah Brooks's "True Story of Lincoln," and Howells's "Christmas Every Day." It will be adopted this Winter by one of the best schools in Newark.

There has been a great deal of comment about the omission of mention of certain contemporary men of approved worth in the supplementary volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, when others of no greater achievement have been honored with biographical notices. It seemed that the plan of the original work to omit all notice of living men and women was the wiser. But now it turns out that an age limit had been decided upon before the supplementary volumes were begun. No living person less than sixty years old is taken into account. Of course, nobody can reasonably object to this, but it is a pity that the projectors of the supplement have their age limit in themselves, so

BROWNING.

Stopford A. Brooke's Book on the Poet and His Work.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JOHN W. CHADWICK.

PERSONS who care much for Browning's poetry and comparatively little for his psychology will be very grateful to Mr. Brooke for his careful study of their poet. As the author of the best manual of English literature ever written he has brought to his present subject a general knowledge of that literature which serves him admirably as a background against which to paint the figure of Browning. An equal, if not greater, advantage is his loving acquaintance with Tennyson, the record of which has been embodied for us in a volume similar in character and scope to the "Browning" which now comes to hand. In its original form this was a series of lectures and here and there one seems to be hearing the speaker's voice rather than reading a printed page. The writer's equal knowledge of the two poets gives to the comparison of Browning with Tennyson a value that it could not have if he were writing with a partial knowledge of either the one or the other. We do not find the comparison of their external fortunes entirely satisfactory. It is certainly difficult to understand how such poems as those minor ones which Browning wrote in the forties could suffer more than a decade of contemptuous neglect. They did, and with them "Pippa Passes." It is a flattering unction that our fathers were duller than ourselves, finding "In Memoriam" as well as "Sordello" painfully obscure, but they could not have found both obscure in the same degree, and it is no wonder that "Sordello" gave Browning a bad name and hanged him for most readers. Browning's increasing vogue after "The Ring and the Book" Mr. Brooke accounts for in part by the increasing tendency to refined analysis in scientific studies. But this tendency raised up more apologists for the psychological Browning than lovers of the poet. It was Pompilia who brought back the ebbing tide. Repaying Browning's loving service, she sent back the reader to "Pippa Passes" and the company of "Men and Women" who express themselves in the volume of that name. Not but that the new analytic temper found its own in Browning, as did the optimistic and the realistic temper, and the unconventional spirit which wearied of Tennyson's Hyde Park morality beyond whose palings there must be no excursions into the open country of an individualistic ethics and religion.

It is an admirable bit of comparative criticism which exhibits Browning "still to his native centre fast," untroubled by the tendencies of natural and critical science which caused Tennyson much anxiety. In general we feel that Mr. Brooke has more admiration for Tennyson, more love for Browning; that Tennyson is for him the better artist, Browning the greater poet. The comparison of the formal characteristics of the two poets is entirely frank and, to us, satisfactory.

It is all very well to say that Browning is not obscure; he is. Nor is it by any exceptional depth of thought or by any specially profound analysis of the soul that Browning is obscure. It is by his style. By that he makes what is easy difficult. * * * The great poets put the right words in the right places, and Tennyson is with them in that. Browning continually puts his words in the wrong places. He leaves out words necessary for the easy understanding of the passage, and for no reason except his fancy. He leaves his sentences half finished and his meaning half expressed. He begins a sentence, and having begun it three or four thoughts connected with it slide into his mind, and, instead of putting them aside or using them in another place, he jerks them into the middle of his sentence in a series of parentheses and then inserts the end of the original sentence, or does not insert it at all. This is irritating except to folk who like discovery of the twisted rather than poetry, and it is quite needless.

Moreover, he does not think that Browning's obscurity was necessary to his individuality. At no point is his preference for Tennyson more positive than with regard to his national sentiment, his English patriotism, for all its sturdy insularity. If Browning was not "a man without a country," the country of his delight and love was not England, but Italy.

Browning's "Treatment of Nature" suggests an interesting, but not quite convincing, chapter. For one thing, Browning is found almost wholly innocent of "the pathetic fallacy." It is granted that he sometimes appears guilty; he is so in appearance only. But here we think Mr. Brooke protests too much. If Browning does not make "the drowsy mountains nod" he makes them do other things quite as human

and Homeric. Is it even true that for him nature is never sympathetic with humanity? Does he not say "The forests had done it" in "By the Fireside." In this connection all who know Browning will think of the great passage in "Paracelsus," "Man descried," &c. But here, we are assured, Browning only convicts the primitive man of the pathetic fallacy and condemns it as a fault. What is true of Browning, and this Mr. Brooke brings out clearly, is that he never confuses man and nature, never regards man as immersed in nature or nature as having only an ideal existence in the mind of man.

Browning's general view of life is vividly expressed in a chapter on "Pauline" and "Paracelsus." It was that we are made for perfection but doomed to imperfection here; that it is by struggling against our limitations that we fit ourselves for another life, which, in its turn, is an established truth in virtue of our yearning for the perfect and the impossibility of its present realization. The same ideas reappear in "Browning, the Poet of Art." His preference for the romantic to the classic was grounded in his dissatisfaction with things finished, his liking for the unsatisfied, the incomplete.

The sixth chapter brings us to "Sordello." It is encouraging to the many who, since Douglas Jerrold, have been convicted of idiocy by this poem, to be told:

"Sordello" is obscure. Browning's idolaters say, by concentration of thought. It is rather obscure by want of the wise rejection of unnecessary thoughts which is the true concentration. It is obscure by a reckless misuse of the ordinary rules of language. It is obscure by a host of parentheses, &c. * * * It is obscure by the worst punctuation I ever came across. * * * by multitudinous fancies put in whether they have anything to do with the subject or not, &c.

But for all its crabbed waywardness Mr. Brooke considers "Sordello" a great poem, and in a second chapter he writes of the analogies of Sordello's character and art with Browning's in a very interesting and instructive manner.

The dramas have a chapter by themselves which is extremely depreciatory of both Tennyson's and Browning's dramatic talent. But, of course, Browning's failure as a dramatist is more difficult to understand than Tennyson's, because Browning had so great a talent for the projection of individual dramatic figures, each one speaking from the centre of its individuality, he merely standing by and listening.

In Chapter IX. we have the remark that Browning gives us little of the unmixed passion of love. We also have the interesting suggestion that some of the love poems published in "Asolando" were poems of his nonage, on which he had pronounced the blessing of an after-approbation. This is certainly pleasanter than to think that Browning fell in love again in his old age, though this, of course, is not the only possible alternative. "Other passions than Love" are dealt with in a chapter by themselves, and two admirable chapters follow on Browning's "Imaginative Representations." "Womanhood in Browning" brings us to Pompilia and Caponsacchi, and it is an exigent demand that is not satisfied by Mr. Brooke's exalted praise. For "The Ring and the Book" in its entirety the praise is with much abatement. A surprise awaits the devout admirer of Browning in the emphasis upon Balaustion. Certainly no one who remembers her arrival at Syracuse with "more of Euripides" will conceive that her part in "Balaustion's Adventure" can be overpraised, but Mr. Brooke follows her with equal, if not rising, enthusiasm through "Aristophanes's Apology." She is the impersonation of genius as Pompilia of loving innocence. "Among the women whom Browning made, Balaustion is the crown. * * * Of all Browning's women she is the most luminous, the most at unity with herself." There is excellent discrimination of Browning's good and aggressively bad later poems, with due gladness that the final note, which pealed out in "Asolando," was all we could desire.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Economic Tracts.

The Johns Hopkins Press at Johns Hopkins College, Baltimore, will issue by subscription next year, under the editorial direction of Prof. Hollander, the following economic tracts of the nineteenth century:

1. Three letters on "The Price of Gold," contributed to The Morning Chronicle, (London,) in August-November, 1809. By David Ricardo.

2. An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent, and the Principles by Which It Is Regulated. By T. R. Malthus. London. 1815.

3. Essay on the Application of Capital to Land, with observations showing the impolicy of any great restriction of the importation of corn, and that the bounty of 1688 did not lower the price of it. By a Fellow of University College, Oxford. (Sir Edward West.) London. 1815.

4. A Refutation of the Wage Fund Theory of Modern Political Economy as Enunciated by Mr. Mill, M. P., and Mr. Fawcett, M. P. By Francis D. Longe. London, 1866.

These tracts are thought to be "indispensable elements in any precise study of the historical development of modern economic theories." Ricardo's Morning Chronicle letters mark the beginning of his career as an economist and publicist. The tract on rent constitutes Malthus's chief claim to authorship of the law of diminishing returns. Recent critical studies have made clear the large indebtedness of the classical political economy to Sir Edward West's pamphlet. The refutation of the wage fund theory in modern political economy is identified, certainly in point of time, with Longe's essay.

WHITCOMB RILEY.

His New Volume of Dialect Verse About Rustic Western Children.*

It is a number of years since we have heard from Mr. Riley's children, but they have changed very little. They have grown no older; they are still habitants of the fields; they still say "ist" for "just" and "'at" for "that"; they pursue the same simple round of pleasures, eating and laughing, and playing "monkey tricks," but they seem to have lost something of their piquancy. Possibly familiarity with the old group has bred a prejudiced affection, but certainly there is difficulty in finding among the newer children any with the amount of positive knowledge possessed by that boy who in the earlier book came "akallyhootin' through our alley," making his horses "lope er trot er rack er pace er run," as he choose. There is none so imaginative as "That-air Young Us," who sat with "droopy head" "kindo' listenun aburn

"The old crick to what the wet
"Warter was a-talkin' of."

There is none so touching as Little Haly; there is none with "Billy" Goodin's delightful appetite, and there is none one-half so entertaining as Little Orphant Annie. Nor is there among the grown people any one to fill the place of the ubiquitous Raggedy Man.

Mr. Riley, despite the great popularity attained by his attractive, illiterate youngsters, still seems doubtful of their reception by his public. He pleads:

As their laughter needs no rule,
So accept their language, pray.
Touch it not with any tool;
Surely we may understand it,
As the heart has parsed or scanned it
In a worthy way,
Though found not in any School
The Book of Joyous Children.

It is not, however, difficult in this decade to find acceptance for almost any dialect that has been carefully studied and is intelligibly rendered. Of late years we have sprung into a curious self-consciousness. We realise with painful acuteness the preciousness of our evanescent phases. We are preserving our remnants of ante-bellum negro songs and stories, we are eagerly collecting annals of Indian life, our Colonial history has been ransacked for descriptions of manners and customs that are just beyond the range of our memory, and, following the same predilection, we are glad to cherish the language of the child because it so soon gives way to the language of the adult. Mr. Riley's children are peculiarly treasureable, belonging as they do to a type that probably will not persist for more than one or two generations, but their broken words are by no means their most potent charm. The spirit of childhood abounds in them, and is recognized by the author of "The Runaway Boy" with abounding sympathy. They are not always intrinsically interesting; indeed, these particularly "joyous" boys and girls are oppressively commonplace, but they are always natural, and frankly betray their shallow little minds to us. In their most irresponsible moods they are most engaging as in this poem called "Fool Youngens":

Me an' Bert an' Minnie-Belle
Knows a joke, an' we won't tell!
No, we don't, 'cause we don't know
Why we got to laughin' so,
We 'ist kep' a-laughin'.

Wind wus blowin' in the tree,
An' wus only 'ist us three
Playin' there; an' ever' one
Ketched each other, like we done,
Squintin' up there at the sun
Like we wus a-laughin'.

Nothin' funny anyway,
But I laughed an' so did they,
An' we all three laughed, an' nen
Squint our eyes an' laugh again;
Ner we didn't 'ist p'ten',
We wus shore 'nough laughin'.

We 'ist laugh' an' laugh', tel Bert
Say he can't quit an' it hurt.
Nen I howl, an' Minnie-Belle,
She tear up the grass a spell,
An' 'ist stop her yeers an' yell
Like she'd die a-laughin'.

Never sich fool youngens yit!
Nothin' funny, not a bit!
But we laugh' so, tel we whoop
Purt'-nigh like we have the croup—
All so hoarse we'd wheeze an' whoop,
An' 'ist choke a-laughin'.†

We discover but one new type among the dramatis personæ of these later poems, and that is Elmer Brown, the "awf'lest boy in this here town." He strikes upon one's mind so convincingly as to produce a slight shock. We most of us have within us enough of the Weedon Grossmith quality to appreciate the zest of imitating our fellow-creatures, and to feel that had we the capability it should not rust in us unused. Elmer Brown's bald announcement, "Here's the way you look" has a ring of daring that thrills the timid adult spirit to admiration.

When Mr. Riley descends, or rises, to ordinary speech, as he does here in the peculiar group of poems which he calls "Some Songs After Master Singers," he is seldom at his best, and in this volume is certainly at his worst. Yet recalling the very beautiful "O Life! O Beyond," which marks the highest level yet attained by his serious verse, we cannot but regret the almost exclusive dedication of his muse to dialect and to childish moods.

†From "The Book of Joyous Children." Copyright, 1902, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

E. S. Martin's Verses.

The author of "A Little Brother of the Rich" and "Lucid Intervals" has a pen happily tuned to mellow thought and finished expression, whether prose or verse is the medium employed. Readers of current journalism and of the magazines have for some time noticed its versatility and force as well as the generous amplitude of its field. Whether the function of a forcible writer is the gift of inheritance, or the result of hard work, Mr. Martin has truly attained it. The topic which comes to his pen is always left well considered.

Simplicity marks the title of his present book and pervades also its various contents. There is nothing of affectation or pretense here, no pompous display of showy phrases, or struggling effort for the far-away word, but the vigorous vernacular amply serves the author's purpose, with no mystery or blind metaphysics added. The "poems," or "verses," either of which names the author permits you to impose upon the separate pieces, have all some definite message or meaning, frequently playful, but often serious, and never unpleasingly expressed. That a single poem concerning the Boers follows, with deliberate intent no doubt, and for a purpose, the manner and flavor of Kipling merely emphasize the fact that following anybody's style but his own is with Mr. Martin almost an exception.

We cannot say of these poems, therefore, that they are Tennysonian, or Byronic, or touched by the rich magic of Keats's style. They are simply of their own mintage. The author you see at once is an optimist, notwithstanding the mixed problems of nature and life that haunt the inquiring mind. The vision presented by the atmosphere of these lyrics is that "the sun's in the heaven, and all's right with the world."

In the following passage from the poem titled "Work" may be seen this serene philosophy:

To our dim sense God's plan seems often harsh.
Big fish eat small; earthquakes and storms destroy;
Greed stripes the poor; guile plunders righteousness.
But watch! See empires fall; see greed o'erreach
Its last! See power in fear of rival power
Raise up its subject strength, clothe hands with skill,
Teach minds to think; were strength not powerful
Whose need would nourish thew and burnish thought!
Could not the leader and the learner claim
Their effort's guerdon, on a stagnant earth
Successive races round and round might move,
But never forward. Wounds and wants and fears,
The seething urgency of discontent,
And groans and tears, grim tokens in themselves,
May help mankind fulfill its destiny.

Oh, prodigal of means and men and time,
But in decree and aim immutable,
Our doom, black sometimes when we shrink from it,
Shines glorious when we face it sturdily,
And see the shaping and compelling hand
That leads who will be led and drives the rest.

Philosophy, perhaps, rather than musical expression dominates this passage. But more in the line of poetry that is "ideal" purely, and in which grace and art are discerned, is the touching lyric on a centuries' old event which we copy below, merely mentioning that some of the longer poems were written for public delivery, and were shaped for that purpose. A fitting conclusion can be made to this chance sampling by the poem in question, which is titled:

A GIRL OF POMPEII.

A public haunt they found her in;
She lay asleep, a lovely child;
The only thing left undefiled
Where all things else bore taint of sin.

Her supple outlines fixed in clay
The universal law suspend,
And turn Time's chariot back and blend
A thousand years with yesterday.

A sinless touch, austere, yet warm,
Around her girlish figure pressed,
Caught the sweet imprint of her breast,
And held her, surely clasped from harm.

Truer than work of sculptor's art
Comes this dear maid of long ago,
Sheltered from woeful chance, to show
A spirit's lovely counterpart,

And bid mistrustful men be sure,
That form shall fate of flesh escape,
And, quit of earth's corruptions, shape
Itself, imperishably pure.

The paging of this volume is a trifle unique and the mechanical make up is fairly attractive.

*"THE BOOK OF JOYOUS CHILDREN." By James Whitcomb Riley. Illustrated by J. W. Vawter. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902.

POEMS AND VERSES. By Edward Sanford Martin. Pp. 125. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1902.

The Whitmore Sale.

The private library of the late William H. Whitmore of Boston was sold in Boston Nov. 11 to 14 by F. Libbie & Co. Mr. Whitmore, who was for many years the Registrar of the City of Boston, was a noted genealogist and historian and formed a special collection that was remarkable in many ways. The first part of the collection was devoted to genealogical works, about 1,300 items being included; the second part included many important works relating to the early history of Boston and also a very valuable series of rare mezzotint portraits engraved by Peter Pelham, the first artist and engraver in America.

The chief prices were as follows:

Lot 2,692—"A List of the Passengers Aboard the Speedwell of London, Bound for New England, 1656," an important relic, in fine condition, mounted under glass, $115.

Lot 2,701—Mezzotint portrait engraved by Pelham, Benjamin Colman subject, in black walnut frame, $110.

Lot 2,707—Mezzotint portrait of the Rev. William Cooper, engraved by Pelham, $100.

Lot 2,735—Portrait of the Rev. William Welsteed, engraved in mezzotint by J. S Copley, (when he was sixteen years old,) in black walnut frame, $210.

Lot 2,745—Mezzotint portrait of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, engraved by Richard Jennys, (probably executed in Boston before the Revolution,) in black walnut frame,) $130.

Lot 2,790—Original water color of Boston, 1768, a very long drawing, 54 by 10 inches in original antique frame and heavy plate glass, $900. (This water color, painted by Christopher Remick for John Hancock, came from the Hancock House and was purchased from one of his descendants.)

Lot 2,791—Original copper plate view of Boston by William Price, 1743, in large oak frame, (Justin Winsor said he knew of only three copies and all three were in public institutions,) $180.

SOME NEW STORIES

Stanley Weyman's new volume of short stories, "In King's Byways" (Longmans, Green & Co., $150) contains stirring tales of adventure and daring in France and England in various epochs. There is a fresh installment of Mr. Weyman' make-believe chronicles of Sully, Henry of Navarre's famous minister, whose tone of real chronicles Mr. Weyman must have studied to some purpose, for he is always very much at home in the era of valiant Henry. There are other tales in this book in which Henry figures as a man of bravery, audacity, alertness of mind and abundant humor. The best of them all concerns the capture of Lusigny by the soldiers of Valois and the taking of the richer town of Créance the same night by the men of Navarre. A foolish young officer of Henry, who is Governor of Lusigny, makes that citadel the stake in gambling with the Governor of Créance. He loses, but while the Créance soldiers are marching into Lusigny the Navarreans are taking Créance. There are other brave tales of the Jacobites in England and there is a good one of the French Revolution, which has a happy ending the day of Robespierre's downfall.

"The King's Agent" (Appleton) is a strong, well made, interesting story of the middle part of John Churchill's career. He is Earl of Marlborough, and William of Orange is King. The Earl is suspected of Jacobite tendencies. The title character is Karl Brownker, one of the cool-headed, cold-hearted, purposeful Dutchmen in the King's train. The real hero is a brave youth, with a clear conscience, a warm heart, and a stout arm. Arthur Paterson, the author of this, is a historical novelist, who knows English history well. He is already favorably known as a writer of novels of the Cromwell epoch. He writes well, and his new book is wholly interesting.

In "Haunts of Ancient Peace," (Macmillan's, $1.50,) the British Poet Laureate takes up again the same personages who figured in his previous prose stories, "The Garden That I Love," "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters." Veronica, the Poet, Lamia, and the narrator now leave the garden in Autumn to journey leisurely through old towns of England and to visit ancient homes unidentified in the text. This, in short, is a story of travel in England in which the travelers are sophisticated, well-bred English folks, unaccompanied by guides or guide books and cameras. Not a novel, certainly, yet the book may be classed as fiction, for its personages are imaginary and its view of life is idealized. One who reads Alfred Austin's prose soon perceives there is more reason than his verses often reveal for his literary eminence. He is certainly a polished and refined writer, and in this sort of gently discursive, semi-philosophical writing, somewhat in the manner of famous Thomas Peacock, he is probably without an equal just now. His book will appeal all the more strongly to a certain class of readers for not being "in touch with the times." It is a delightful change from the strenuous and exciting to these quiet literary bypaths lined with fragrant hedges. The book is beautifully illustrated by Edward H. New.

"John Gayther's Garden, and the Stories Told Therein," (Scribner's, $1.50,) is a collection of stories by the late Frank R. Stockton. John Gayther is an old gardener, with a lively imagination, who, presumably, has traveled some, and had valuable experiences. He begins by telling a brave story of shipwreck and treasure trove to the Daughter of the House, one warm morning, when whittling the ends of peasticks seems the most suitable occupation for him. From this develops a perfect feast of good story telling in that salubrious garden. The mother of the Daughter of the House, first, and then the Master of the House, and thereafter their friends and neighbors join the symposium. Some of the party are old and treasured friends of readers of Stockton. Euphemia and her husband and Pomona and Jonas take part in the story telling. Some of the tales are in their author's most diverting manner. "The Lady in the Box" involves a problem which is solved with splendid ingenuity. The experiences of Farmer Abner as town librarian would bring smiles to a face clouded by woe.

Of seventy-five personages in "Penruddock of the White Lambs," by Samuel Harden Church, (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50,) fifty are historical. These include King Charles II. and his brothers, many nobles of England, Milton, Shirley, Dryden and Davenant, the poets; Cromwell and his son, the regicide Judges, and some American Indians. The story begins in The Hague, and introduces us first to the menage of the exiled Duke of Newcastle, of whose famous regiment of White Lambs the hero is Colonel. Here we find among the host of hangers on Shirley, Dryden, and Davenant, for the Puritans rule England and literature and art suffer with the Cavaliers. The Duke has a fine stable, a horse for which he has refused a small fortune, but the Dutch tradesmen will not supply him with even a loaf of bread. The Duchess's jewelry is all gone, and the women of her suite have not a bauble left. Some of the nobles have no shirts. To buy one last dinner for this hungry exiled Court one of the Duchess's waiting women gives up her few trinkets. Then the story begins, a stirring, well-told tale of mishap and adventure, of bravery, sacrifice, and triumph of valor rewarded with love.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

The Uselessness of Second-Class Literature, Minor Poets, and Other London Literary Topics.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Some years ago the Midland Railway had the happy thought of abolishing second-class carriages. The managers were convinced that people who were willing to spend money would always travel by the first-class, and that those who wanted to save would take the third-class. The second-class was therefore a superfluity, and ought to be abolished. This reasoning proved to be correct, and in all probability it will not be very long before the second-class is abolished on all English railways. It is a great pity that we cannot abolish the second-class novel. The first-class novel we shall always want, and the third-class novel will always be popular. The people who read the latter could not appreciate a first-class novel, and if by any chance they should happen to read a second-class novel, they would probably find it dull and unsatisfactory. Meredith has his public, and Miss Corelli has hers, but for the author of the second-class novel there is no distinct public. The readers of second-class novels are either those who mistake them for novels of the third-class, or those who fancy that they are reading first-class novels, and so proving themselves to be persons of literary taste. The second-class novel either disappoints the reader who was designed by nature to read third-class novels, or it leads astray the reader who is anxious to form a correct taste. In any case, it has no sufficient justification for its existence, and if it could be abolished it would be an excellent thing for English literature.

We are now in the thick of the publishing season, and the saddest feature of it is the vast number of second-class novels that are thrown on the market. They are not wholly bad, but they are not good. Sometimes the second-class novelist has a story to tell, only he cannot tell it, and sometimes he tells fairly well a story that is not worth telling. The flood of second-class historical novels is abating, but the novel dealing with Nihilism, or with religious questions, or with the Boer war, or with the "woman who would," are, if possible, more abundant than ever. The third-class novel is of course greatly in evidence, but as it is read by people who, did it not exist, would read nothing, and as it suits their taste, it has its proper place, and we need not find fault with it.

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Let us have Meredith for those who can appreciate him, and Miss Corelli for those who like her. Between the two all else should be abolished. First and third class only should be true of novels as well as railways, and for this consummation there is not a critic who would not devoutly pray, as he turns over the pages of, say, twenty second-class novels every week of his life.

***

As for the minor poet he does little harm, and we need not quarrel with him. He has published the usual, or rather more than the usual, quantity of neatly bound books this Autumn, but they have quietly sunk out of sight, and we shall see them no more. The self-satisfaction which induces minor poets to publish at their own expense volumes of commonplace verses is a curious thing. The prose author seldom has this extreme vanity, but that nearly all minor poets must possess it is shown by the fact that their books are published, although no publisher in his senses would ever publish them with any expectation that they would sell. Of the minor poetry that has been published here this season I do not know a single volume that will live the year out. Of course no one can constantly write verse without occasionally happening to write a few good lines, but a few good lines do not make a poet.

***

It is difficult to understand why the public takes interest in the personal lives of the men and women who write books. We do not care to know the domestic felicities or infelicities of our grocer, or the man who supplies us with meat, and it is a matter of indifference to us whether our doctor or our dentist is happily married or has been tragically jilted. But the moment a man supplies us with books we want to know all about him. The actor and the actress share with the author the curiosity of the public, and a paragraph announcing that a popular actress is going to be married or that a popular author has had the influenza are items of absorbing interest. Some one—doubtless a woman—has just written two volumes, "Stories of the Authors' Loves." Why on earth should we want to know about authors' loves any more than about the loves of any other people? The taste that is shown in demanding such information is perhaps a little less objectionable than the taste of the person who undertakes to provide it. The loves of an author are exclusively his own affairs, and the less the public knows about them the better. Let the public be content to read about the author's diseases, and his eccentricities, and even his crimes, if he commits crimes worse than writing poor books, but let the public leave his loves alone.

***

I cannot learn that we are to have a new novel from either Mr. Zangwill or Mr. Wells within this season or the next. I am afraid that both of these authors are making the mistake of taking themselves too seriously. Mr. Zangwill is apparently in training for the part of a new Moses, who is to lead his people out of Europe into Palestine, and Mr. Wells has lately undertaken to play the part of Isaiah. All this is very well, or would be, were it not for the fact that a man cannot be a Moses or a prophet and still supply us with the novels that we have a right to ask for. Novelists who can do the work that Mr. Zangwill and Mr. Wells have both proved that they can do ought to stick to their lasts, and leave to other men the task of public leadership and prophecy. It is always sad to see a clever author taking himself too seriously, and letting the public understand that he means to be something better than a mere author.

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A new half-crown magazine has made its appearance. It is called "King and Country," and it makes a very creditable appearance, at least so far as its outside is concerned. The editor is evidently not an optimist. He has a very poor opinion of contemporary fiction, and he announces that he will make selections from old authors, instead of relying upon the fresh work of new ones. However, there is at least one living author whom he admires, for Miss Corelli is admitted to his pages, where she discourses of vulgarity in her accustomed tone. But perhaps the editor of "King and Country" will think better of the writers of to-day after he has been a little longer in his chair. I doubt if he will find that the public is anxious to pay two and sixpence in order to read selections from Richardson, or Jane Austen, or George Eliot.

Mr. Robert Barr has issued the first number of the reformed Idler. The once-famous magazine has put on its old cover and gone back to its old editor and its old publisher. We may expect to see The Idler what it was when it first appeared. It was certainly the brightest of the magazines of that day, and it very soon had a circulation of nearly 200,000. Then its original editors, Messrs. Barr and Jerome left it, and it has since led a sort of nomadic existence, passing from one editorial office to another. It has, however, I am told, always retained a paying circulation, and after Mr. Barr has edited two or three numbers and people find that The Idler is as bright as it ever was, its circulation ought to return to the old figures. Mr. Barr's announcement of his assumption of the editorship of The Idler is in his most characteristic vein, and one of the most amusing bits of mingled humor and good sense that have been printed in some time.

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Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new paper, to be entitled "T. P.'s Weekly," has not yet appeared, but its advent is close at hand. It is to be, so he informs the public, a miscellany with literary leanings. I presume that when the new paper appears he will retire from the editorship of "M. A. P.," which has been perhaps the most successful of recent new penny papers. The readers of "M. A. P." will, in that case, decidedly miss his genial pen, for he always contrives to say something pleasant in his personal paragraphs, which is perhaps one of the reasons why "T. P." is the most popular man in London.

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Some time this month we are to have a new novel from Mr. Morley Roberts, entitled "The Way of a Man." It is a South American story, and will doubtless deal with South American Presidents and revolutions. At any rate it will be a readable novel, for whatever else Mr. Roberts may be he is never dull. Mr. George Burgin will also publish a new novel, called "The Shutters of Silence," the scene of which will be chiefly laid in a Canadian Trappist monastery. Then we are within a very few days of here Mr. J. M. Barrie's new story. I do not know the name of it, but it is rumored that it will constitute a new departure on the part of Mr. Barrie, and that the swarming population of Thrums will not appear in it. John Oliver Hobbes's new book, "Tales About Temperaments," was published a day or two since, but I have not yet seen it.

***

Mr. Crawford has given his forthcoming novel, "Cecilia," the title of Miss Burney's once famous book. Are we to have a general revival of the names of old novels? Miss Broughton has already given us "Belinda," and "Lavinia," both of which titles are those of novels that were once popular, and now Mr. Crawford revives the title of another old novel. Somebody has said, doubtless with truth, that all possible titles of novels have already been used. If this is so, it is perhaps better frankly to repeat old titles rather than try to invent new ones which are not new. Of course both Miss Broughton and Mr. Crawford must know that the titles of their new books are not new, and the wonder is that they should have selected from the list of old names two titles as inconsequent as "Lavinia" and "Cecilia."

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Mr. Anthony Hope's "Intrusions of Peggy" is probably, next to "Paul Kelver," the best-selling novel of the season. A newspaper the other day announced that "Paul Kelver" had placed its author in the very front rank of English novelists. Praise of this excessive sort defeats its own object. "Paul Kelver" is on the whole an excellent book, and I am sure that no one likes it better than I do, or has more frequently spoken in praise of it while it was running as a serial. But although it is an excellent piece of work and does Mr. Jerome great credit, it is nonsense to say that it places the author in the same rank with Meredith or Kipling.

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I am pleased to see that my estimate of "Anna of the Five Towns" has been virtually the same as that of most of the leading papers. The book was a surprise to me, as it must have been to any one who knew the author only as the author of "The Great Babylon Hotel." I was a little afraid that I had erred on the side of overpraising the book, and thus doing what Mr. Jerome's admirer has done. But evidently the majority of the critics estimate it quite as highly as I estimated it myself.

W. L. ALDEN.

Some Recent Opinions.

OF "THE LITTLE WHITE BIRD."—But though many children may read this book and believe it, it does not look to me like a book written for children, and it looks even less like a book written for grown-ups. You may say, and plausibly, that it was written by a fairy for fairies; or, still better, that it was written by a contrite fairy for fairy changelings; but I should prefer to call it a book written by the child inside Mr. Barrie for the children we used to be. And I would add—though it makes the whole business more uncanny—that while it is only by remembering a lost childhood that we grown-ups can understand the book, yet we can understand it better than the children themselves.—A. T. Quiller-Couch in The London Bookman.

OF KEATS'S BLANK VERSE.—Keats's blank verse—the verse of "Hyperion"—has a largeness, vividness, swiftness, stride, that fit it for epic uses. It has not discarded all superfluous beauty and become mere sinewy strength, like Shakespeare's later verse; nor is it crusted and overloaded with ornament and pomp, like Milton's greatest lines. It combines simplicity with sensuousness, and is, I should say, the best model of English narrative poetry.—Charles Leonard Moore in The Dial.

OF D'ANNUNZIO.—He is at one and the same time a mystic and a realist. Taking the side neither of the angels nor of the devils he is a mere parrot of man, a passion for whom has led to some of the great indiscretions in literature. Not as a mystic, he is never far from reality, even as in realism he is almost always a poet, consumed, it would seem, even when in the close embrace of the actual world, with a lust for the beauty of mere words, dazzling almost before anything beside the emotion of their flight and sweep and glory and terror. And in the quest for this beauty he has searched all lands and ransacked the fields of Cadmus and the burial places of the Atridæ. Nor is he without the moods and the grave serious accents of the sensualist, pursued by the hallucination of desire, in which madness he, like all in the grip of that demon, is minute, dreary, infinitely infinitesimal.—Edward Hutton in The Monthly Review.

OF ENGLISH FICTION'S NARROW LIMITATIONS.—A perusal of some of the foreign fiction—Russian, Italian, Dutch—which has recently received the honor of translation confirms us in the suspicion, which has long been growing in our minds, and probably also in the minds of many other people, that the worst limitations of the English novel are intolerably narrow and ought soon to be widened. In England there are only two kinds of serious novel, the domestic and the historical, and the latter variety is now done with such extreme and unoriginal badness that it may be said to have no artistic existence. There is, in effect, only one kind of novel in England, the domestic. The living English writers who can produce a faithful study of English manners on a larger scale than that of mere domesticity, and with a deeper purpose than that of mere diversion, can be counted on the fingers.—London Academy.

OF "THE CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE."—In vain The British Weekly and The Academy denounce (in unmeasured and nearly identical terms) the "Confessions of a Wife." Has not Punch declared it "profoundly interesting," and has not The Daily Mail said that "it is all to the good that such a book should be written, and widely read, as it will be"? We seem to remember that Sir E. M. Shaw once said that at a certain stage in a really fierce fire the throwing on of water assists the flames, because it is turned into steam before it reaches them, and thus fans the element it is intended to extinguish. It is so with a book that has "caught on." It is so with "The Confessions of a Wife."—London Globe.

Ellis Sale Brings $40,000.

Beginning Oct. 28, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in eight sessions the stock of the late Gilbert I. Ellis, of 29 New Bond Street, London. The sale was the first important event of the present English season. A total of £7,994 3s. 6d. was realized from 2,627 lots.

The best books sold as follows:

Lot 205—Autograph love letter of Keats to Fanny Brawne, no date, but written shortly before he left England, £42 10s.

Lot 800—Donne's "Poems," 1652, original manuscript, compiled by Donne's son, 469 pages, including several poems not in the printed editions, £51.

Lot 1,152—Gould's "Birds of Australia," with the supplement, 1848-60, subscribers' copy, eight volumes, morocco extra, £128.

Lot 1,258—Book of Hours for the Use of Orleans, Paris, 1504, printed by Verard, on vellum, (not mentioned by Brunet,) finely bound by Trautz-Bauzonnet, a superb example of George Trautz's binding, £68.

Lot 1,307—Manuscript Book of Hours, early part of sixteenth century, ninety-four leaves, sixteen finely executed miniatures, bound in green velvet, £120.

Lot 2,147—Rossetti's translation of Bürger's ballad, "Lenore," about 1844, twelve pages, (translated in D. G. Rossetti's sixteenth year,) £47.

Lot 2,283—Seventeenth century portrait of Shakespeare, painted in oils on a panel, from the Russell collection, £50.

Sale at Anderson's.

Two of W. L. Andrews's privately-printed books were offered at a sale held by John Anderson, Jr., Nov. 13. "Roger Payne and His Art," 1892, brought $70; "The Bradford Map," 1893, sold for $32.50. Charles Scribner's Sons were the buyers of both books.

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A PARTIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, by James Ford Rhodes
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THE UNITED STATES SENATE, by Henry Cabot Lodge
THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT, by Prof. S. P. Langley
THE SUPREME COURT, by Justice David J. Brewer
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, by Capt. A. T. Mahan
THE WAR DEPARTMENT, in two articles, by Gen. W. H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN THE EAST, by Gov. William H. Taft

Letters of a French Ambassadress at the English Court


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Madame Waddington, French Ambassadress to England in the eighties, contributes a series of remarkable personal letters to her family, written in the brightest and most vivid English. Nothing could surpass the liveliness of her descriptions of the court ceremonies and the picturesque figures of the various functions. They will be fully illustrated.

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General Gordon, of the Confederate Army, is one of the few survivors of the great leaders of the Civil War, and his reminiscences are the most interesting contribution remaining to the story of the great struggle. The articles are full of the spirit and vividness which have made his lectures famous. Fully illustrated.

Mrs. Wharton's Novelette


MRS. WHARTON

A New Story by Edith Wharton will be published in *Scribner's* during the year—a novelette about the length of her story "The Touchstone." It is entitled "Sanctuary," and is most effective and unusual in idea, and distinguished by the qualities that make all that she writes in the highest degree interesting.

John Fox's New Novel

The first serial of the year is Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s, novel, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," a story that begins in the Tennessee Mountains and has its course before, during and after the Civil War. It is Mr. Fox's longest and best story. Each installment will be illustrated.

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JOHN FOX, JR.

Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. Wharton, Miss Daskam, J. B. Connolly, Mrs. Andrews, Guy Wetmore Carryl, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page, Arthur Cosslett Smith, Nelson Lloyd, A. T. Quiller-Couch, and many other well-known writers will be represented in the pages of the Magazine by stories short and long, and illustrated by artists whose names and best work have come to be identified with *Scribner's.*

Art Work for 1903

The coming year will surpass all preceeding ones in the interest and distinction of the art material, which will include the work of new artists of talent as well as that of well-known favorite illustrators. Among those who will contribute illustrations are Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parrish, Walter Appleton Clark, A. B. Frost, H. C. Christy, F. C. Yohn, Henry Hutt, E. C. Peixotto, Henry McCarter, Edward Penfield, Jules Guerin, Henry Reuterdahl, W. Glackens, Jessie Willcox Smith, Violet Oakley and others.

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers,* NEW YORK

MAGAZINES FOR 1903

Features Arranged for by the Principal Monthlies for the Coming Year.

BELOW is printed a series of short articles outlining the more important features of the various American magazines for the coming year, for which arrangements have already been made. The details have been gathered from advance information given us by the publishers, and an effort has been made to make them complete so far as is possible.

THE CENTURY.

Occupying a prominent position in American magazines is The Century. Its literary matter is of the very best, and illustrations in it are the choicest expressions of American art. With the new volume, beginning this month, a part of the new features for the coming year is discernible. Mr. Ray Stannard Baker will treat "The Great Northwest" in the same manner he did "The Great Southwest." The illustrations to these articles will be drawn by Mr. Blumenschen. Mr. Dooley, that is, Mr. F. P. Dunne, will give his Hibernian "Opinions." There will be a series of papers on the great exchanges of the world. China and the experiences of diplomatic life in Peking will certainly be read with avidity. As to the short stories, they will be supplied by Ruth McEnery Stuart, John Luther Long, Frank Norris, Edwin Asa Dix, David Gray, Eden Phillpotts, Herbert D. Ward, and a score of others. The new novel is to be written by Richard Whiteing. There is to be a novelette by Miss Sedgwick. One series of articles will be devoted to the incidents which preceded the American Revolution, to be written by Justin H. Smith. The big corporations will be described in the coming year, and we may certainly arrive at some accurate opinion in regard to them. John Muir will continue his descriptions of the unknown portions of our country. It would be unnecessary to dwell at length upon the superb typography of The Century. There will be presented many colored prints. The work of Timothy Cole appears only in The Century, and Cole is certainly the great master of wood engraving, and without an equal.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

For the coming year Scribner's Magazine announces a valuable series of articles, the general title of which is "The Administration of the Government." The purpose of these papers is to treat the broader questions of administration. While they will not be controversial, many questions of vital interest will be presented. The topics will be "The Executive Office," by James Ford Rhodes; "The Supreme Court," by Justice David J. Brewer; "The Treasury," by Frank A. Vanderlip; "The War Department," by Gen. William H. Carter and Judge C. E. Magoon; "The Navy Department," by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan; "Colonial Civil Administration in the East," by William H. Taft; "The United States Senate," by Henry Cabot Lodge, and "The Scientific Work of the Government," by Prof. S. P. Langley. Mme. Waddington, whose husband was French Ambassador to England in 1882, will write of the English Court. The present King and Queen of England figure in these articles. These letters will be fully illustrated with drawings and photographs. The reminiscences of the civil war will be a topic treated by Lieut. Gen. John B. Gordon. A new story by Mrs. Wharton called "The Sanctuary" is to be published in Scribner's during the coming season. There will be also Mr. John Fox, Jr.'s, novel, "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." The special articles will be many. One of them will certainly attract attention. The subject will be our war with Spain, and it is written by Arthur Lee, M. P., Military Attaché with the British Embassy. It is hardly necessary to state that the wonderfully choice character of the illustrations in Scribner's will be fully sustained.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

The Atlantic Monthly has its special charcteristics. Together with romance it discusses all timely social, political, economic and educational matters. It gives essays of current interest, and finds a place for poetry. It is American, but without spread-eagleism, and it is not the organ of any section. For 1903 there will be two serial novels, one by Arthur S. Hardy, the other by Margaret Sherwood, entitled "Daphne." This latter is the story of an American girl in Italy. The short stories will be the work of E. W. Horning, Kate Milner Rabb, Ella A. Peattie, Lydia T. Perkins, Florence Wilkinson, Harriet Prescott Spofford, R. E. Young, Beirne Lay, Arthur McFarlane, Fanny K. Johnson, and many others. Two valuable articles will be John T. Trowbridge's "My Own Story" and Sir Leslie Stephen's "English Men of Letters." On that most vital topic, education, there will be contributions, written by the Presidents of Princeton University, Yale, Bowdoin, and Williams Colleges. Systematic reviews of all the leading new books always form important features of The Atlantic, and these will be continued. Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe's "Chapters of Boston History," confined to the nineteenth century, will certainly attract many readers.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The names of those who will contribute to Harper's Magazine for 1903 are many and to be classed among the leading literary personages of to-day. For the coming year, then, Algernon Charles Swinburne, Mary Johnston, Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, Edith Wharton, Maurice Hewlett, Mary E. Wilkins, Booth Tarkington, Robert W. Chambers, Amélie Rives, Margaret Deland, Henry van Dyke, Thomas A. Janvier, Woodrow Wilson, George E. Woodberry, Goldwin Smith, Lew Wallace, Theodore Watts Dunton, Alice Maynell, Alice Brown, Alfred Ollivant, Brander Matthews, Chester Bailey Fernald, Josephine Dodge Daskam, E. S. Martin, I. Zangwill, Sarah Orne Jewett, Octave Thanet, and others will furnish romances and sketches, with records of travels. During 1903 Mr. Howells's services have been engaged, and he will only write for Harper's, and is to continue in charge of that particular department of the magazine so well known as the "Easy Chair." The illustrative excellence of Harper's will be fully sustained, for the services of such distinguished artists as Abbey, Pyle, Yohn, Elizabeth Shippen, Green, Sterner, Smedley, Clark, Stilwell, Reuterdahl, Ashe, Christy, Castaigne, Hitchcock, Mora, Newell, and J. W. Smith have been retained. There will be pictures in color in every number. Together with fiction of the choicest character there will be articles on science, early American exploration, and studies of economic and industrial characters.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

In McClure's Magazine for the coming year will be found many timely and important articles, such as character sketches of great men, with reports on all the important advances in science and exploration. In fiction there will be stories of love and adventure. To cite some few of the leading topics, "Actual Government of Cities" will be discussed by Lincoln Steffens; "Master Painters and Their Work," by John La Farge; "A Century of American Painting," by Will H. Low. Joel Chandler Harris will contribute "Aunt Minervy Ann Stories." One series which will certainly attract attention will be William Allen White's "Political Portraits." Clara Morris has ready for the forthcoming McClure's many of her theatrical reminiscences. The writers of fiction will be Booth Tarkington, George Madden Martin, Josephine Dodge Daskam, Ray Stannard Baker, Edith Wyatt, Henry Wallace Phillips, Mary Stewart Cutting, Frank H. Spearman, Robert Barr, Hamlin Garland, Octave Thanet, Mary E. Wilkins, Edwin Lefevre, Rudyard Kipling, A. Conan Doyle, Henry van Dyke, Anthony Hope, F. J. Stimson, Alice Brown, George Ade, Sara Orne Jewett, Herminie Templeton, Norman Duncan, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Herbert Ward, George Barr McCutcheon, David Graham Phillips. Two subjects to be treated in this magazine will be considered as of the gravest importance. One will be written by John Mitchell. He will give the workingman's side of the recent coal strike. The other, by Ray Stannard Baker, will show what part was played by those who despite threats and blows, the "resolute scab," stuck through thick and thin to their work. They were the heroes of the strike. McClure's holds no brief for either side; all it wants to do is to give the public the fullest information concerning the causes of the recent troubles. The illustrations of McClure's will be as excellent in the time to come as they have been in the past.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

Everybody's Magazine announces that its distinctive policy is "to be interesting—vitally interesting; to take hold on human experience with direct grip, to show that a magazine may be thrilling without being sensational." This magazine deals with both fact and fiction. For the coming season Mrs. Bessie Van Vorst will continue her "Woman That Toils." These papers will give the experiences of a working woman in factories. It is a sociological study of exceeding interest. Mary Manners's "The Unemployed Rich" tells of the fashionable woman of New York or Newport who spends large sums in entertaining her guests. A series with the title "Insights Into the Coming Capital of the World" will be descriptive of all our great cities in this period of transition. Attention should certainly be directed to Booker T. Washington, who will furnish articles called "Work with the Hands." There will be autobiographies, explanatory of the life work done by insurance agents, bank cashiers, naval officers, and members of Congress. In history there will be given the dramatic events which occurred during our struggle for liberty; in fiction, the authors will be many, and during this month will begin Mr. Justus Miles Forman's romance, "Journey's End." One notable series, to begin with the Christmas number has for title "A Christmas of Good Deeds." These will be brief episodes of acts of helpfulness and devotion. Among the contributors are Frances Hodgson Burnett, Holman F. Day, Frank Norris, William Stearns Davis, I. K. Friedman, Eleanor Hoyt, Miss Rosalie Loew, the Rev. Robert Mackenzie, and the Rev. Percy Grant. The illustrations of Everybody's Magazine are excellent.

THE SMART SET.

One leading feature of The Smart Set is the publication of a complete novelette in every number. For the coming year, the Baroness von Hutten, Guy Wetmore Carryl, Frank Lee Benedict, Edgar Fawcett, Gertrude Lynch, G. B. Burgin, and Sarah Barnwell Elliot will each contribute a novelette. Shorter stories will be from the pens of Albert Bigelow Paine, Alfred Henry Lewis, Arthur Stringer, Carmen Sylva, Caroline Duer, Carolyn Wells, Charles Battell Loomis, Clement Scott, Countess Lovaine de Chavanne, Countess of Warwick, Douglas Story, the Duchess of Somerset, Edgar Saltus, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and many others. In the field of poetry The Smart Set holds a distinguished place. For 1903, the same high standard as in the past will be sustained. The leading poets will be represented, and also those new writers whose work deserves recognition. This magazine has one object in view, and that is the entertainment of its readers. It never is ponderous, for such is not its aim. The fiction found in The Smart Set is distinguishable for its lightness of touch.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

The distinguishing feature of Lippincott's Magazine is the publication of a complete novel in each of its numbers. Accordingly for 1903 there will be presented twelve novels. The editors of this magazine strongly favor the work of new men and women; then there may be novel sensations, different points of view, and original treatment. In addition, however, to the regulation romance, there are many clever short stories to be found in Lippincott's. The names of some of those who are to supply the magazine with novels for the coming year are Charles G. D. Roberts, Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, Alice Duer Miller, Ella Middleton Tybout, Mary Moss, Helen Milecete, Edgar Fawcett, Elizabeth Duer, Burton E. Stevenson, and Frederick Reddale.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

For 1903 Pearson's Magazine will print a series of fourteen stories, entitled "The Picaroons," by Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. There is to be a novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, having to do with the last of the Buccaneers. Rider Haggard's novel, "The Pearl Maiden," will be continued in the coming numbers. One curious subject which will be dwelt on tells of the work of an international spy, who seems to have had his fingers in all recent complications. There are to be short stories written by Albert Bigelow Paine, B. Fletcher Robinson, Seumas MacManus, Cutcliffe Hyne, E. and H. Heron, L. T. Meade and Robert Eustace, Lilian C. Paschal, Test Dalton, and A. W. Rolker. Over a year ago The Story of the States was commenced in this Magazine. This most valuable history will be continued. Mr. Edward Vallandigham will contribute a series of papers entitled "True Political Stories." Pearson's has always been well illustrated, and for the coming year the work of many well-known artists will be presented.

AINSLEE'S MAGAZINE.

In Ainslee's Magazine for the coming year there is to be presented a novel every month; there are to be many short stories, both dramatic and humorous; there will be essays and poems. Among the many who will write for this magazine may be mentioned Molly Elliot Seawell, Sir Edwin Arnold, Lillian Bell, H. K. Viele, Eleanor Hoyt, Dorothy Dix, Frank Norris, Edgar Saltus, Kate Masterson, Bliss Carman, Ella W. Peattie, Gelett Burgis, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Gertrude Atherton, Richard Burton, Harvey Sutherland, Stephen Phillips, Morgan Robertson, Jack London, Julien Gordon, Carolyn Wells, and Albert Bigelow Paine.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

The North American Review never could give readers the catalogue of its coming performances. As the important topics of the day are forthcoming they are handled in The Review. No one may prophesy what is to happen during the coming year, but whatsoever may turn up there will be a place devoted to it. It is by no means likely that of the many contributions to be read in The Review the authors are asked to furnish them. The chances are that a majority of such papers are sent in. The North American holds to the highest of policies; it wants the most intelligent of the reading public to hear both sides of a question. Promptness, then, is one of its necessities. In every number there is given with the contents a brief introduction to those whose articles appear. At once you can appreciate the high standing of the writers. It will be discovered then that these names are the leading authorities, both at home and abroad.

ST. NICHOLAS.

You would have to hunt far and long before you could find a magazine for young people as well written or as handsomely made up as is St. Nicholas. Ever since its early issue in 1873 its progress has been continuous. The editors of St. Nicholas have done their best to produce a magazine which was entertaining, varied, and helpful. For the coming year there will be a long story, the title of which is "The Story of King Arthur." This will have for writer Mr. Howard Pyle, who will also draw illustrations. Not alone the young people, but the older ones, will await with much interest two stories by the late Louisa M. Alcott. These were held by her relatives after her death, and have been only recently obtained by St. Nicholas. Before leaving the world Mr. Frank R. Stockton wrote for St. Nicholas a story about alligator hunting in Florida. This will find a place in the magazine. Among the many good things there will be Jack London's "In Yoo Bay," "Little Man Friday," by Clara Morris, and "Lady Baby," by Ruth McEnery Stuart. St. Nicholas would not be true to its antecedents were there not plenty of fun in it. There will be an abundance of the amusing in prose and verse, and then the illustrations will be

(Continued on Page 804.)

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY
Loyal to its brilliant past — 1903 — In touch with present conditions

SERIAL FICTION.

ONE FAIR DAUGHTER
By Arthur Sherburne Hardy
Author of "But Yet a Woman."

The chief ATLANTIC serial of the year exhibits to the full the fine narrative genius of our present Minister to Spain. Its plot turns upon the love entanglements in a New Hampshire house-party and the complication of the New York money market. Mr. Hardy has never created more attractive characters or presented a truer picture of contemporary life.

DAPHNE, AN AUTUMN PASTORAL
By Margaret Sherwood
Author of "Henry Worthington, Idealist."

Against a mellow Italian background the love story of a sensitive American girl and a mysterious pagan person is very attractively presented. It is told with so intimate a sense of the genial pagan spirit that it is fit to rank with such classics as Walter Pater's "Apollo in Picardy."

ARTICLES OF CONSPICUOUS INTEREST

Sir Leslie Stephen, the eminent essayist, formerly editor of The Cornhill Magazine and "The Dictionary of National Biography," is expected to contribute a group of reminiscent papers dealing with English men of letters during the last half century.

John T. Trowbridge, one of the two surviving contributors to the first number of the ATLANTIC, has written his autobiography under the felicitous title of "My Own Story." This gifted and prolific writer has led a life quite as attractive as his most stirring narratives.

LIFE OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN
Current Experience and Character of the American of To-day

The ATLANTIC will print a group of papers, describing, from fresh points of view, the influence of our present civilsationand social surroundings upon the life of the average man. Institutions as varied as the School, the Church, and the Stock Exchange, professions as far apart as the Law and the Trained Nurse, will be discussed by competent writers. The first of these articles will be

THE SCHOOL, by President Eliot of Harvard

CHAPTERS IN BOSTON HISTORY
By M. A. De Wolfe Howe
Author of "American Bookman."

A short series of papers recalling the scenes and personages of Boston life in the nineteenth century. Commercial, social and intellectual interests will be touched upon not merely for their local but for their national significance.

Special Offer On receipt of 50 cents the publishers will send the ATLANTIC for three months to any new subscriber. 35 cents a copy; $4.00 a year.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1903 ON APPLICATION. Upon request to all new subscribers, the November and December issues will be mailed free of charge, providing the remittance is received before December 20.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, 4 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NOV

THE CENTURY CO.'S MAGAZINES

THE CENTURY

The best holiday gift that you can make to yourself or to a friend is a year's subscription to The Century Magazine. Every one in the family can share it with you. "The Century stands at the head of the world's periodicals." It contains the best literature, its articles on current topics are forceful and trustworthy, its art features are foremost among magazines. It will return to you the greatest pleasure and profit from the money invested.

$3 a year is the price of St. Nicholas.

Important Features for 1903

Articles on a Little Known Phase of the American Revolution.
Articles on the Great Northwest, superbly illustrated.
Articles on the Census, by the Director of the Census.
A Serial Story by the Author of "No. 5 John Street."
Articles on the Great Exchanges of the World.
A Serial Story by the Author of "Mrs. Wiggs."
Articles on the Great Trusts.
Articles on Poe and Scott.
Short Stories by the Best Writers of the World.
Pictures by the Leading Artists of the Day.
The Best Color Work seen in any periodical.
Mr. Dooley's Opinions on Literature.

The Christmas Number

Ready Tuesday, November 25.

The High-Water Mark of Color Reproduction,

Containing a long array of Christmas features, and among other notable attractions the reproductions of Howard Pyle's superb paintings of "The Travels of the Soul," considered "the high-water mark of color reproduction"; the first chapters of the new serial novel by the author of that very popular success "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch,"—"Lovey Mary," reintroducing Mrs. Wiggs; a most enlightening article on the Steel Trust, written by Henry Loomis Nelson; with a great variety of other attractive material, including an instalment of "The Yellow Van," Richard Whiteing's new serial novel.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

who begin their yearly subscription with this Christmas number will receive the November number free of charge, and so begin the volume and ALL THE SERIALS.

The Century Co.,
Union Square,
New York.



The subscription price of The Century is **$4**

Whatever magazine you may select for yourself for the coming year,

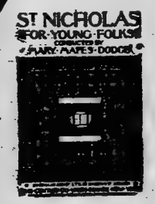
ST. NICHOLAS
for Young Folks

belongs somewhere in your family.

The Best Possible Christmas Present for a Boy or Girl

is a year's subscription to *St. Nicholas* Magazine.

St. Nicholas is an illustrated monthly magazine for boys and girls, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge and published by The Century Co. *St. Nicholas* is thirty years old! It has become the acknowledged standard of literature for young folks. Possibly you took it when you were young, and know how good it was. It is just as good as ever—better, some think. It teaches the advantages of honesty, truth and good-fellowship. It goes into the best homes in this country and abroad. Are you taking it for your boys and girls, or the boys and girls in whom you have an interest? If not, why not begin *now?*



IN 1903

St. Nicholas will have a capital serial story, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle—"The Story of King Arthur"—which is likely to prove the most notable work for young folks published in the English language during the coming year. There will be also two short stories (hitherto unpublished) by Louisa M. Alcott, an unpublished article by Frank R. Stockton, a delightful story by the author of "Mrs. Wiggs," contributions from Ruth McEnery Stuart, Clara Morris, Jack London, Gabrielle Jackson, Marion Ames Taggart, C. Borchgrevink, and many other popular writers. The "St. Nicholas League," "Nature and Science" and "Books and Reading" in *St. Nicholas* are the most popular departments ever known in a young folks' magazine. Prizes are offered to members of the League for the best stories, poems, pictures, photographs, etc. Real good to American boys and girls is being accomplished by this League.

Subscription price $3.00 a year. The volume begins with November.

THE BOUND VOLUMES OF ST. NICHOLAS—If you do not use a year's subscription to St. Nicholas as a Christmas gift, may we suggest the bound volumes for the past year?

Two beautiful books, crowded from cover to cover with complete stories, pictures, poems, jingles, puzzles—1,000 pages of happiness. Sold everywhere, or sent prepaid by the publishers on receipt of $4.00. Send for "An Open Letter," printed in two colors, which tells all about St. Nicholas, and a free sample copy of the Magazine. Read Josephine Dodge Daskam's article, "A Saint and a Sinner," in the advertising pages of the leading December Magazines.

The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

ST. NICHOLAS

1902

MAGAZINES FOR 1903.

(Continued from Page 802.)

drawn by Miss Fanny Y. Cory, Reginald Birch, E. Warde Blaisdell, and others. "The Nature and Science Department" will be continued. Remember that the St. Nicholas is not for amusement alone, but for instruction, and so this particular series will be of great advantage in the school rooms.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

For 1903 Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly will present three notable romances. Mr. Ralph Connor, the author of "Sky Pilot," will write for the Monthly a serial to be called "Glengarry Stories." Anna Katherine Green's "The Amethyst Box," is certain to attract many readers. Then Mr. Ernest W. Hornung will contribute a humorous story the title of which is "Dennis Dent." Among the many names of well-known literary people who will write for Leslie's during the coming year, the names of Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Irving Bacheller, Charles G. D. Roberts, Harry Stilwell Edwards, and Egerton Castle may be cited. The editors announce the genuine history of a thief, called an "Autobiography." There is to be a group of articles devoted to the leading foreign statesmen of the world. "Train Robbers and Their Ways," collected by Mr. John M. Oskison, will furnish no end of exciting material. The stage and the actors of not only to-day, but of the past, will occupy much space in Leslie's. There will be given the portraits in color of the better-known actors and actresses, all drawn from life.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

There can be no prospectus of the World's Work. It follows the events of the hour, and its main efficiency lies in the careful treatment of the many incidents which actually occur. Nevertheless there are topics of vital interest having to do with economics which will be published. One of these will be the development of "A Sense of Citizenship," which will be written by Mr. Frederic C. Howe, and is the result of studies made in some of our cities. The United States Navy and the United States Army will be the topics treated in two articles. The development of some of the great industries of our country will be described with the personalities of those who are making history. There will be careful studies of workmen, which are not without romantic incident. Those who have distinguished themselves, no matter in what direction, always find a place in The World's Work. What will be news to many, showing the success of this magazine, is that there is an English edition and its editor is Mr. Henry Norman. The illustrative portion of The World's Work is excellent, and will be under the charge of Mr. A. Radcliffe Dugmore.

THE OUTLOOK.

The success of The Outlook is fully deserved. In some respects it takes the place of a newspaper and a magazine. It gives the events of the week, treating of politics, industry, literature, religion, education, science, and art. At the beginning of every month there is an illustrated number. For the coming year the Hon. John D. Long has written a series of papers on the "New American Navy." These articles will be illustrated by Henry Reuterdahl. The editor in chief, Lyman Abbott, will contribute "Impressions of a Careless Traveler." There will be descriptions given by him of a vacation spent in Austria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Russia. A musical paper of great interest by Villiers Stanford on Brahms will appear shortly. There is no one more competent than is Prof. W. O. Atwater to treat of the physiological aspects of the liquor question. He will write for The Outlook several papers on the liquor traffic, and will try to explain what are the proper lines along which corrective temperance work should be carried on. Booker T. Washington will write "Two Generations Under Freedom." Jacob A. Riis, whose opportunities of studying our President have been of the best, will write a short biography of Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, Alleyne Ireland, Mr. William Allen White, Mr. Steward Edward White, and Edward A. Steiner will all contribute to The Outlook during the coming year. There will be a discussion on a literary topic, in which Edward Everett Hale, Henry van Dyke, Owen Wister, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Edward Dowden, Mme. Blanc, and Hugo Munsterberg will take part.

BIRD-LORE.

The stepping-stone of our American bird emigration, where is it? Bird-Lore indicates the precise place. It is the Dry Tortugas. Bird life in Switzerland, in Australia, and New Zealand will be the topics treated for this magazine in the forthcoming year. Profs. F. W. Putman and Frank M. Chapman will write a series of papers on various ornithological subjects. That advisory council established some years ago by this publication will continue its duties. There can be no better lessons than those this body imparts. Bird-Lore is the organ of the Audubon societies, and in its pages may be read all the steps taken for the better preservation of birds.

HOME COMPANION.

For 1903 The Woman's Home Companion has retained the services of six well-known writers. We are then to expect short stories by W. L. Alden, Elliott Flower, Clara Morris, Joseph C. Lincoln, Will N. Harben, Eden Phillpotts, and Richard Stillman Powell. One art feature will be the illustrations to the articles having to do with the American Revolution. There will be sketches by such leading artists as Remington, Zogbaum, Thulstrup, Keller, Christy, and others. There will be special popular scientific articles, and the Rev. A. T. Clay will write "How Modern Science Proves the Bible True." The Woman's Home Companion follows the fashions of the day and pays particular attention to practical physical culture. It has a special department, providing short stories, rhymes, and puzzles for children.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

While the fundamental principles of The Chautauquan are those which tend to popular education, the sphere of the magazine is a broad one. Next year there will be given editorial comments on the current history of the world, including articles on municipal art, rural improvements, libraries, museums, municipal reforms, public recreation, school extension, the civic church, public nuisances, preservation of nature, sanitation, and college improvement. One paper on art will be written by Mr. F. A. King, entitled "English Painting in America." In Prof. Frederick Austin Ogg's articles on the Saxon and the Slav there will be found the story of Russia's progress. This will be a particularly timely subject. "Studies in English" and "The Movement in the Arts and Crafts" are papers addressed to a general public. Nature studies are not forgotten in The Chautauquan, for there is a special department, under the auspices of the Cornell University, devoted to the topic.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The success of The Youth's Companion is fully deserved. Nothing could have been better than the material invariably furnished to its readers. Its highest aims have been to instruct without cramming. It is not too much to assert that it has helped in no small measure general education in the United States. It is something to say that it has been held in affection by three generations of readers. For the coming year many of our leading men eminent in public life will be among the contributors. Among these may be mentioned Henry Cabot Lodge, Lyman J. Gage, John D. Long, William R. Merriam, John K. Richards, James Wilson, Hannis Taylor, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Gen. George M. Sternberg, and Rear Admiral N. H. Farquhar. The foreign correspondents of The Youth's Companion will be the Duke of Argyll, Carmen Sylva, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Jersey, and Prince Propotkin. Among the well-known authors may be mentioned Jane Barlow, Agnes Repplier, Theodore Stanton, Sarah Orne Jewett, Alice Brown, Sarah Barnwell Elliott, and Gen. Charles King. Among the staff of contributors are to be found many of exceptional ability. Two notable features are "Current Events" and "Nature and Science." There will be "Health Articles," which will set forth in clear and simple English what has to do with the hygiene of the family. The children's page is not for the little ones alone, but for the parents. The illustrations in this publication are always of the best. It may be added that the last story by the late Frank R. Stockton, entitled "Nat Baker's Passenger," will be published. It was sent to The Youth's Companion a few days before the death of the author.

THE INDEPENDENT.

The Independent can have no "cut and dried" policy as to its forthcoming articles. It follows all the important incidents of the world as they present themselves. For the season of 1903, however, there will be a monthly letter by Mr. Justin McCarthy, and a more reliable correspondent cannot be found. From Mr. Poultney Bigelow there will be a series of articles on European topics. Countess Von Krockow will write on German matters. Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, Director of the American School at Athens, on Greek Archaeology. The Independent has representatives in all the important capitals of Europe, and topics of coming interest will be treated by them. The editor of this magazine hopes to print unknown poems by Whittier, and a hitherto unpublished poem by Oliver Goldsmith. There will be verses by Bliss Carman, Richard Burton, Theodore Roberts, Clinton Scollard, Alfred Austin, Sir Edwin Arnold, and others. During the coming year such distinguished writers as Andrew Lang, Prof. Saintsbury, Prof. Phelps, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, S. I. Prime-Stevenson, Marion Harland, Agnes Repplier, Cesare Lombroso, and others will find a place for their writings in The Independent. The Independent adopts a policy that is peculiar to itself in the way of editorials. It goes to the leading experts for such editorial matter when it thinks that specialists can cover particular topics. A distinguishing quality of The Independent is its absolute fairness.

THE DELINEATOR.

The Delineator is a publication devoted in major part to the fashions. It illustrates and describes what are the dresses and hats women are to wear. Of course there can be no stated programme for this kind of thing. Who dare prophesy what will be the style of the hat for to-morrow? Anyhow what The Delineator does is to show what are the latest Parisian costumes. But then there is added housekeeping, with particular directions as to the serving of food; also advice on the management of children. There are also stories with special reference to the tastes of young readers. A woman elegantly clad loses her charm if she has no figure, and so The Delineator pays special attention to natural development, and exercises adapted to the gentler sex will be fully treated in the coming year, together with many other novel features.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

For the coming season The Ladies' Home Journal will give the very best literary material to its readers. There will be Ernest Thompson Seton's story "Two Little Savages," with pictures by the author. Among the many contributors there will be John C. Van Dyke, "Mr. Dooley," James Whitcomb Riley, Hamlin Garland, Ralph Henry Barbour, Elliott Flower, and W. L. Taylor. There are to be no end of love stories. Special articles will be published on Girl Student Life in Paris. The Young Mother's Calendar will be a feature. Mrs. Rorer will describe the best methods of preparing food, and Miss Maria Parloa how a woman may keep house without servants. There will be short plays, just the kind possible for representation at home, and the puzzle department will be continued. In former years there were thirty prizes, but for 1903 there will be fifty. The Ladies' Home Journal gives the plans of buildings suitable for persons of limited means, and this series will be kept up. In point of illustration this publication has shown great excellence. The popularity of The Ladies' Home Journal is fully deserved. Addressed as it is to all classes, the old and the young, it finds appreciative readers all over the country.

THE CRITIC.

The Critic is a monthly magazine devoted not alone to literature, but to art and all topics of general interest. For 1903, among other contributors, will be Edmund Gosse, Sir Leslie Stephen, Mr. Frank Norris, Mr. Jack London, Prof. W. E. Simonds, the Rev. Alden W. Quimby, Clarence Rook, and Elliott Flower. One interesting series to be published in the forthcoming Critic will have for topic Thackeray's visit to this country. In these articles will be presented many novel features having to do with the great romance writer of the Victorian era. "College Professors Who Write Books" will be the title of a series of articles which will be profusely illustrated. The landmarks of certain American cities, regarded from a literary standpoint are to be forthcoming in 1903. The first of the series, written by Mr. W. S. Harwood, will be on New Orleans. The material found in The Critic is of the best, and its reviews of the current literature of the day wisely compiled and free from prejudice.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER.

During the coming months The Bibliographer will publish a number of articles of literary as well as of bibliographical interest. Among these will be a bibliography of the works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, by William Michael Rossetti; Benlowe's "Theophila," and the tragedies of Thomas Goffe, two papers by Prof. George Saintsbury of Edinburgh; bibliographies of the works of Shelley, Fielding, and Coleridge by Prof. Edward Dowden of Dublin, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Dr. Richard Garnett, respectively; an illustrated paper on the rare books on witchcraft in the President White Library, by Prof. George Lincoln Burr, who has had wide experience in collecting Continental manuscripts upon this subject; a bibliography of the works of Philip Freneau, by Victor Hugo Paltsits; an illustrated paper on title pages, by William Dana Orcutt of the University Press, Cambridge; an article on "Michael Sparke, Puritan Bookseller," by Henry R. Plomer of London; the earliest printing in India, by Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library; the engraved portraits of the early English dramatists, with illustrations, by Beverly Chew; the Journals of the House of Representatives of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by Worthington Chauncey Ford; an essay on Peele, the Elizabethan dramatist, by George C. D. Odell of Columbia University, and a bibliography of the early editions of Milton, by Wynne E. Baxter of London, whose library contains 3,000 Milton volumes, including thirteen copies of the first edition of "Paradise Lost." His paper will therefore be of the greatest value to students of Milton.

COUNTRY LIFE.

Country Life in America, if only regarded in an illustrative sense, claims a most distinguished position. Artistic effects are too often cramped, from the forcedly small size of the page. The large form of Country Life in America gives to its pictures all advantages. Typographically, then, this publication has few equals. Photogravure is carried as far as the mechanical processes permit. True to its title, this monthly presents country life in America, and this, the broadest of themes, allows the widest selection of subjects. It illustrates all natural objects, such as are found in the fields, the woods, and the rivers. For the coming year the series of articles, "The Making of a Country Home," will be continued. These papers pay particular attention to the construction of country homes of moderate size. Articles on camping out in various seasons will be given. There are to be many articles having to do with wild life, in which will be pictured our native birds, animals, and reptiles. Outdoor sports add additional charm to country life, and to such recreations much space will be given. One notable feature in this publication has been the space allotted to the great estates of North America. Their number seems to have been a surprise. In addition to the wonderfully beautiful char-

(Continued on Page 806.)

OUTING

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

of OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE

EDITED BY CASPAR WHITNEY

OUTING furnishes a liberal education in the outdoor life to which busy people turn for the building and strengthening of body and nerves.

Its stories and wonderful pictures are so full of human interest that one need not be a sportsman to appreciate its worth.

25 cents the Copy---$3 the Year

December OUTING — among the richest of the holiday magazines—is full of beautiful color drawings, with articles and stories that will bring wood and field close even to the stay-at-homes.

OUTING, 239 Fifth Avenue, New York

HERBERT WHYTE of OUTING has the most complete bureau of sporting information in existence. Free to OUTING subscribers. See Magazine.

NOV

(Edition de Luxe)

THE DELINEATOR
FOR DECEMBER

Over 200 Pages

of good reading by some of the best writers of the day. Among the contributors are:

Sir Edwin Arnold
Frank Hopkinson Smith
John Luther Long
Edward Stratton Holloway
Clara E. Laughlin
Frank French
Charles Battell Loomis
Josephine Dodge Daskam
Amelia E. Barr
Lina Beard

Thirty-four full-page illustrations by well-known artists. Twenty of these pages are in colors. Some of the illustrators are:

Howard Chandler Christy
J. C. Leyendecker
Orson Lowell
Frank French
B. J. Rosenmeyer
Frank Verbeck
Edmund Frederick
T. H. Mills
Lee Woodward Zeigler
Grace Cook

The December number has just been issued. For sale at 15c. per copy or $1.00 per year by all newsdealers and Butterick Agents

Partial Contents

of the Christmas Number
(Edition de Luxe)

The Nativity
By Sir Edwin Arnold
A Noble Christmas Poem, illustrated in colors by J. C. Leyendecker.

"Doc" Shipman's Fee
A Story by F. Hopkinson Smith
Illustrated in colors by Howard Chandler Christy.

Sketches of Childhood
By Josephine Dodge Daskam
Illustrated by T. H. Mills.

Reminiscences of New England Life
By Frank French
Illustrated from paintings by the author.

Photography at Night
By Juan C. Abel
With examples in colors of the work of experts.

The Fashions of the Season
Superbly illustrated.

Send one dollar now and get The Delineator for an entire year. The Christmas edition is more than 850,000 copies.
The Butterick Company, 16 West 13th St., New York

MAGAZINES FOR 1903.

(Continued from Page 804.)

acter of their natural surroundings, the imposing buildings show how far architectural development has gone. This series is as yet but at its beginning, and there will be many additions made during the coming year. In the March issue will be shown such new movement in gardening as school, railroad, village, churchyard, and cemetery gardening. The text of Country Life in America is written by our leading authors.

SUCCESS.

The notable features in Success for the coming year are many. Henry Wallace Phillips will contribute "Hiram Bennet's Gold Mine;" Edwin Markham, "The Romance of the 'C. P.;'" Cy Warman, "The Last of the Unstaked Empire." Lady Randolph Churchill will present a study entitled "How American Women Have Influenced the Courts of Europe." Here is something everybody will read. Just before his death Emile Zola wrote an article with the title, "Some Problems of To-day." It is a discussion on the most important matters which hold the attention of the world. One notable feature of this magazine will be "Uncle Sam's Talks with Young Americans," by Joshua Strong. Richard Le Gallienne's "How to Get the Best Out of Books" is certain to be a most useful paper. Information is given to those, either men or women, who cannot go to college. There will be papers on animals and out-of-door life. In poetry there will be verses by Edwin Markham and others. Fiction will find its place in Success, and there will be stories written by Elliott Flower, Joseph Blethen, Robert Barr, Henry Wallace Phillips, Samuel Merwin, Howard Fielding, Zona Gale, Cy Warman, John Oxenham, Martha McCulloch-Williams, William Ordway Partridge, and many others.

OUTING.

The plans for Outing for the coming year are laid with a view to interesting the man or woman who is in sympathy with out-door life as well as interesting the hunters, anglers, horsemen, yachtsmen, and sportsmen generally. For this purpose it has arranged for an unusually strong selection of short stories of adventure and out-door character, the quality of which may be gauged when it is known that they are written by such men as Owen Wister, Marriott Watson, and others of equally high standing on modern literature. Pictorially, the magazine will be still further embellished, the idea being to give the most interesting and best magazine of out-door life for out-door people. The regular departments which have been excellent features of this magazine in the past will be continued for the coming season.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

Gunton's Magazine announces a new departure for 1903—a series of illustrated articles dealing chiefly with prominent instances of modern industrial and municipal progress, important sociological experiments, great public works, etc. Another attractive feature, already inaugurated, is a new cover in white and colors. No programme of articles for 1903 is announced, and in fact cannot be, since the policy of Gunton's is to have each number fresh and closely in touch with the movement of current public affairs, industrial, social and civic problems. Here is the special field of this magazine, made so by its positive and unmistakable editorial discussions. The department of contributions has not been neglected, however. They are arranged for in connection with important topics as they arise; and a suggestion of their quality appears in the list of past contributors, including, for example, such men as President Roosevelt, David Starr Jordan, Carroll D. Wright, Jacob Gould Schurman, Chauncey M. Depew, John Bates Clark, Booker T. Washington, John Henry Barrows, and a long array of well-known public men, students and writers in both general and special fields.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The Popular Science Monthly has now for thirty years published in each issue a series of articles on the progress of science adapted to the general reader. The contributors would be practically a list of the leading American men of science, with a large number of the more eminent foreign authors. The publishers point to this record as a guarantee that during the coming year the articles will treat those subjects which are of the greatest current interest and importance. Just what these will be it is impossible to foresee, but the Monthly publishes a list of collaborators containing the names of some 200 American men of science representing all the leading institutions of learning in the country, and all directions of scientific research.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

In the coming number of The Cosmopolitan Magazine will begin Mr. Henry Seton Merriman's romance, "Berlasch of the Guard." During 1903 there will be a series with the title "Romances of the Great Mines," also a continued series, "The Lives of the Most Noted Men of Our Time." Some eighty individuals are described, and these lives have been written by eminent authorities. This work, bound separately, will be supplied at a low price by The Cosmopolitan Magazine. Among the new papers for the coming season may be cited: "What Constitutes True Success in Life?" "What Qualities Tend Best to Commercial Life?" "Necessity of System and Method in Life," and "The Part Which Character and Integrity Has in Business Success."

Belloc and Carlyle.

Hillaire Belloc has made an honorable name as a student of the history of the French Revolution. His books on Danton and Robespierre have been widely circulated, and have been accepted as new guides to history. He writes fluently, he has studied deeply. Mr. Belloc is the son of a French father and an English mother, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford. His literary skill and tastes are of the most varied description, for he has published comic animal books for children, in rivalry with Oliver Herford and Kipling, as well as "The Road to Rome," the narrative of a pedestrian trip, and "The Modern Traveler."

His review in The Speaker of a new edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution" is good reading, but it strikes one as too violent in its tone, too prejudiced in its reasoning. This is the way it begins:

> Here was a man wholly and abysmally ignorant of the French people, of the nature of war, of the Catholic Church, and of the vivid but permanent political religion which underlies all democratic experiments. He set out to describe the French Revolution; that is, one of the great French crusades that cut history like lava streams, and a crusade, by the way for democracy. He made it a peg on which to hang innumerable loud epigrams and occasional Calvinistic rhapsodies. Yet the work has become a great English classic, and will remain a great English classic. Purporting, as it does, to be a history as well, it might have led the whole English historical school into contempt had it not become from its origins a theme for the commentator, just as the sacred books of various religions are annotated by men somewhat more accurate than those who composed them, until at last they are finally corrected "off the earth" by the strict analysis of exact learning. Carlyle's "French Revolution" has many of the qualities of a sacred book. It has appealed to the English-speaking people very largely because it is prophetic and inchoate. It reminds the reader of the Old Testament—indeed, without the Old Testament Carlyle could never have written—and it has supplied the text for an immense amount of criticism, not indeed in France nor among those men who are best acquainted with the history of the revolution, for to them Carlyle would be very meaningless, but among his own countrymen.
>
> France, Mr. Belloc declares, has made up its mind about the revolution. "A permanent and unchangeable view has been fixed by what illogical men call the logic of facts, and the briefs held by twenty recalcitrant Taines or by fifty learned Sorels can never shake that foundation of conviction. There is a memory fairly clear (though slightly distorted, like a thing seen through a dense medium) of what the world was like before the revolution; and the modern Frenchman, looking round on what his world is now, has made up his mind as to what the revolution did." Here is one of his paragraphs which intimately concerns Americans:
>
> In America also there may be said to be a fixed view of the revolution which is not likely to change. In that great Nation, of whom so few know our civilization, the French Revolution is regarded as the single example of anarchy in the whole history of Western Europe. From the lips of fairly learned men in university chairs, and of ignorant men in pulpits, the wickedness and horror of that time are taken as a commonplace, as an illustration. Certainly it sprang from a religion and from an attitude of mind with which the people of the United States are as a whole unfamiliar.
>
> The unfairness of that paragraph and the colossal, if not "abysmal," ignorance it displays tend to greatly weaken an American's faith in Mr. Belloc. It is true that the purely sentimental view of the French Revolution, and particularly of the Reign of Terror, has pervaded some of our literature. But no one opinion, no "fixed view" of that great event prevails in this vast country.

Important London Sale.

Beginning Thursday, December 4, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge will hold at their rooms, 13 Wellington Street, London, a six days' sale of highly important books and manuscripts, including literary autographs of Byron, Browning, Scott, Shelley, Thackeray, Wordsworth, &c.; books from the library of "Lewis Carroll," interesting relics of Charles Dickens, and an extensive collection of books and pamphlets by and relating to Marat, Charlotte Corday, Anacharsis Cloots, and Graachus Baboeuf, the latter remarkable assemblage of French revolutionary items having been formed by Georges Pilotelle. In all there are 1,528 lots.

The Shakespeare items have much interest. Lot 1,132 is the reputed bust portrait of William Shakespeare, painted in oil by W. F. Zincke, grandson of the celebrated enamel painter, Christian Frederic Zincke, and long known as one of the most notorious of Shakespeare forgeries. After passing through several hands, W. H. Ireland purchased it for £100, with a proviso that enabled him to return it. A little later, Talma, the famous French actor, was victimized to the extent of 1,000 francs. At the sale of Talma's effects it realised 3,100 francs.

Lot 1,124 is a fragment only of Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," 1655, but a most valuable fragment, however, consisting of the title page, introduction, and the superlatively rare medallion portrait. Frederick Perkins, whose collection, sold in 1880, included so many choice Shakespeare rarities, was able to secure the first "Lucrece," 1594, (now in this country,) but never obtained a perfect copy of the edition of 1655, with the much-sought-for portrait. The collection of J. Pierpont Morgan includes the fine copy, which brought only £40 12s. in 1884 at Daniel's sale, and was later owned by H. G. Asay of Chicago and by Theodore Irwin of Oswego.

The Dickens items embrace several presentation copies—"Sketches by Boz," 1836, in the original cloth, given to J. P. Harley, the actor; "Pickwick Papers," 1847, presented to Talfourd, to whom the book was dedicated and the "Works" of 1858-9, given to "Mr. Headland." Lot 719 includes the mahogany office table, the office chair, the high back cane chair, and the looking glass in a mahogany frame, which for many years were in daily use by Charles Dickens in his private office at 26 Wellington Street, Strand, where he edited All the Year Round. These relics of the novelist were given by Charles Dickens's son to the housekeeper, Mrs. Hedderley, from whom they were bought by the late Henry Walker and removed to the residence of his stepson, James Hooper, of Bromley, Kent, who alone from that time has had the custody of them.

One of the most attractive of the nineteenth century items in the sale is Lot 1,020, the first edition of Keats's "Poems," 1817, in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label intact, and bearing on the title page the following inscription: "To B. R. Haydon from his fellow-countryman John Keats." On the fly leaves are two sketches in pen and ink by Haydon, and at the end is a fragment of a letter with Keats's autograph. Mr. Arnold's copy of this precious poetical volume was presented by Keats to his friend John Byng Gattle, and, though rebound, sold for $500. A few months later in London a copy in the original boards, given by the poet to the Misses Reynolds, the sisters of his friend John Hamilton Reynolds, brought the record price of £125, and is now in this country. The copy now to be sold greatly exceeds in interest the Arnold and Reynolds examples, and will undoubtedly bring a sum largely in excess of £125.

Among the other nineteenth century first editions of extreme interest are Scott's "Waverley," 1814, rebound in half calf, and Edward FitzGerald's copy with autograph and annotations; Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, a beautiful copy of the first edition in the original boards, with each of the volumes with the genuine paper label and half-titles, (there should be six of the latter in all;) E. B. Browning's "Essay on Mind," 1826, in the original boards presented by the author to her cousin, "Emily Begford"; Stevenson's "Object of Pity," 1892, (with the reply, "Objects of Pity";) Tennyson's "Last Tournament," 1871, morocco, uncut, and Tennyson's "Helen's Tower," first issue, in original wrappers.

The autographs and manuscripts, of which there is an amazing number, include many fine literary letters of Byron, Scott, Shelley, and Wordsworth. Among the manuscripts is Poe's essay, "The Nucleus of Our Planet in a State of Igneous Liquefaction," entirely in his autograph, two pages, quarto.

An Unconventional Heroine.*

Such a wild and unconventional heroine! Frona Welse, the daughter of old Jacob Welse, the great dignity of Alaska, swings clubs and boxes and fences and swims, and can make high dives, chins a bar twenty times, and can walk on her hands. These are accomplishments indeed! Frona has been East at school, and has just landed on the Pacific Coast, and she hopes to reach Dawson in a few days.

A young woman on a journey in Alaska must be fully prepared for many hardships. Certainly she is placed in many peculiar positions. We are not prudish, for there may be certain accidents which might happen. Her meeting with Vance Corliss, a mining engineer, and the night spent by her in the young man's company, is a fairly risqué business. Anyhow Corliss is the soul of honor. Arriving at Dawson Corliss pays his respects to Frona. No wonder the young man, who was really well brought up and used to the elegancies of life, was taken aback when he entered the Welse salon. There must be first-class decorators in Alaska. On the walls of the room there hung a Turner sunrise "and things in bronze." There were people present who talked quite glibly of French symbolism.

Frona goes out walking one day and comes across a woman of doubtful character and the two quote Browning. Frona falls in love with Corliss. The girl's happy-go-lucky ways rather disconcert the young man. There are differences of opinion between the two.

Then comes a queer man, who calls himself Gregory St. Vincent. He represents himself to be a newspaper personage. We find out shortly that he is a bad man. What is essentially clever in the romance is the part played by the Indians. Finally Corliss and Frona come to an understanding and are supposably married. The author of "A Daughter of the Snows" has great ability, and his ways of writing differ from the ways of most makers of fiction, only there have been stories written by Jack London which we like better than the one under notice. Nevertheless, as a study of a region as yet barely known, what he writes mainly about contains much that is novel. Everybody knows how they carry on in London or Paris or New York, but not in Dawson.

*A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. Cloth. Decorated cover. Colored illustrations. Pp. 344. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Important Announcement

Pearson's for 1903

IT is important to the magazine readers of the country that some announcement be made regarding the literary features of PEARSON'S for 1903. Important—because the new management which took hold some months ago, decided upon a radical and pronounced improvement in the character of the magazine.

Those magazine readers who hunger for a style of literature different from what the field otherwise affords, will find in PEARSON'S something refreshingly characteristic.

An article or story to find its way into PEARSON'S pages must possess not only merit but it must also have about it an air of "differentness." Here are a few 1903 subjects:

The Pleasures
Or, A San Francisco Night's Entertainment. By Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. This is a series of 14 of the cleverest and most remarkably fascinating stories ever written. They are in Gelett Burgess's inimitable style and simply irresistible. Illustrations by Jerome P. Uhl.

Underground History
Or, The Revelations of an International Spy. These are truly most astounding revelations touching upon the most important incidents of modern times, such as

The Telegram which Began the Boer War
The Sinking of the "Maine"
The Dreyfus Case
The Peace Receipt of the Czar
The Greek-Turkish War, etc.

The author is assuming no little personal risk in giving to the world knowledge of which he has come into possession through the most delicate relations with the officials of many governments. His identity is the secret of the Editor of PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

True Political Stories
By Edward N. Vallandigham. Mr. Vallandigham has for years studied political events from the standpoint of the writer in search of material. The stories which will appear in PEARSON'S are to be non-partisan and non-factional. Some of the episodes which will be handled, and which are already in preparation, are

Privateering or Piracy
An astonishing story of an attempt by Confederate agents to carry off a coasting steamer sailing from New York.

Jackson's Quarrel with Calhoun
A long deferred explosion and some of its momentous consequences.

The Plot to Kidnap Lincoln
A curious plan that was designed as a substitution for assassination.

Banished from the United States
Clement L. Vallandigham, and the course that earned him the hated name of "Copperhead."

Sir Henry Morgan, the Last of the Buccaneers
By Cyrus Townsend Brady. The title speaks for itself, and the reputation of the great sailor—railroad man—clergyman—author insures a masterful handling of the most surprising combination of love, adventure, beauty and horror. Illustrations by J. N. Marchand and Will Crawford.

"My First Graduate, Theodore Roosevelt"
By Dr. Arthur H. Cutler, the President's former teacher—

Roosevelt's College Days
By Evert Jansen Wendell (an old class-mate), and

"The Real Booth Tarkington"
By John A-Dreamm, Princeton class-mate and, in the old college days, a literary co-worker of the now famous author, are examples of personal sketches about interesting people, and possess human interest in unusual form.

Short Stories
The make-up of PEARSON'S will always include a number of short stories with no other motive than that of clean, wholesome entertainment. Among the well-known writers whose work will continue to entertain PEARSON'S readers are Albert Bigelow Paine, B. Fletcher Robinson, Seumas McManus, Cutcliffe Hyne, E. and H. Heron, L. T. Meade, Robert Eustace, Lilian C. Paschal, Test Dalton, A. W. Rolker, and Gelett Burgess. PEARSON'S short stories will be chosen for their cleverness in the touch of love, humor, pathos, or human interest.

BOOK BARGAINS

Every PEARSON subscriber enjoys a special privilege of buying standard books at exceptionally low prices. In the December PEARSON'S appears a Special Holiday Announcement of standard sets of *George Eliot, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Irving, Scott, Poe, Hugo, Dumas, Cooper* and *Dickens* at such prices as *$2.75* for the Handy Edition (13 volumes, cloth bound) of Shakespeare, and *$4.25* for a 15 volume illustrated cloth bound set of Dickens.

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PEARSON'S costs 10 cents a copy or $1.00 a year. The price is never cut with our permission. We will mail you a prospectus free upon application. Subscribe now and enjoy all these good things.

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MONT PELEE.

George Kennan's Book About the Martinique Disaster and Its Consequences.*

ONE striking and dramatic figure—"the sole survivor of St. Pierre"—was produced by the Martinique disaster. This figure at once caught the popular imagination all over the world, and there was an instant desire to see him and hear his story. But, alas! When the man was looked for he could not be found, and some conservative journals announced that he never existed. The "sole survivor of St. Pierre" seemed to have joined the Roman soldier said to have been found at the gates of Pompeii and become a historical myth.

And now, behold! Out from the recesses of a mountain town in Martinique comes Auguste Cisparis, alive and flourishing, "the sole survivor of St. Pierre," to tell his story to the world through George Kennan. Mr. Kennan spent days and weeks in going from one part of the island to another, questioning eye-witnesses and attempting to fathom the mystery of Mont Pelée. At Morne Rouge he found Cisparis recovering from his wounds under the care of Father Mary, the parish priest, who, says Kennan, was "a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity."

Father Mary brought for interrogation one of the two negroes who took Cisparis out of the dungeon in St. Pierre three days after the disaster, and vouched for him as a trustworthy witness whom he personally knew, while M. Ferdinand Clerc, a wealthy Martinique planter, positively identified Cisparis as a man he had long known by name and by sight. M. Clerc also knew personally the negro who brought Cisparis to Morne Rouge, and said he was "a good man and all right." Four days after the catastrophe two negroes walking in the desert silence of the ruined city, heard cries for help near the site of the jail. As soon as they became satisfied that there was a living human being in the mass of wreckage they cleared away the stones, found the door of the underground dungeon, and took Cisparis out. His story, as told to Mr. Kennan, was a simple one. He had been locked in the underground cell, which had no other window than a grated aperture in the upper part of the door.

Cisparis was a strong young negro, twenty-five years old, stolid, uneducated, but of average intelligence. He said that on the morning of May 8, before breakfast, it suddenly grew very dark, and almost immediately afterward hot air mixed with fine ashes came in through the door grating and burned him. He rushed and jumped in agony about the cell and cried for help, but there was no answer. He heard no noise, saw no fire, and smelled nothing except what he thought was his own body burning.

The intense heat lasted only a moment. There was no smoke in the cell, and the hot air came in through the grating without any noticeable rush or blast. His clothing did not take fire, yet his back was severely burned under his shirt. The water in his cell did not get hot, and he took a drink of it a few moments after the catastrophe. He said he heard no explosion or noise of any kind, and that there was no perceptible odor of gas or sulphur in his cell. He did not hear a sound until the following Sunday, when he faintly heard human voices, and cried for help. These were the voices of the negroes who rescued him.

Those persons who actually saw St. Pierre destroyed and were interrogated by Mr. Kennan were Father Mary, who saw it from Morne Rouge; Messrs. Lassere and Simount, from the Grand Reduit; Mr. Guirouard, from near the same place; M. Clerc, from a distance of a mile; Engineer C. C. Evans, from the deck of the Roraima, and J. Montera, from the French cable steamer, eight miles off the coast. Their testimony coincided with that of Cisparis in indicating that it was neither gas nor flame that destroyed St. Pierre, but a sudden blast of superheated steam, traveling at the rate of 100 miles per hour and charged with volcanic dust, and that this set fire to the town and lasted less than three minutes.

Among the bits of testimony collected by Mr. Kennan was the story of the Italian bark Orsolina, owned by Pollio Brothers of Naples, and which lay in the harbor of St. Pierre, taking on a cargo of sugar, on May 7, the day before the catastrophe. Her Captain, Marino Leboffe, was something of a volcano expert, having been brought up near Vesuvius. On that day, when St. Pierre was calm and the local newspaper was assuring the people there was no danger, Capt. Leboffe became so alarmed over the appearance of Mont Pelée that he decided to put to sea at once. He notified the shippers, but they told him he could not go, as he did not have his cargo on board. "That doesn't make any difference," said he. "If Vesuvius were looking as your volcano looks this morning, I'd get out of Naples, and I'm going to get out of here." The shippers became angry and told him if he sailed without permission with only half a cargo he would get no clearance papers, and would be arrested on reaching Havre. "All right," replied Capt. Leboffe. "I'll take my chances of arrest, but I won't take any chances on that volcano. I'm going to get my anchor up and make sail just as soon as I get aboard." The shippers sent two custom house officers to the bark with instructions to stay on board and prevent her from leaving. The Captain defied the officers, and when the sails were cast loose and the crew began to heave up the anchor they hailed a passing boat and went ashore, threatening the Captain with the penalties of the law. Twenty-four hours later the shippers and the custom house officers lay dead in the ruins of St. Pierre, and the Orsolina was far at sea on her way to France.

There are many other new and interesting facts about the great catastrophe in Mr. Kennan's book, which is illustrated by photographs and sketches made on the spot.

*THE TRAGEDY OF PELEE. A Narrative of Personal Experience and Observation in Martinique. By George Kennan. Illustrated with drawings by George Varian and photographs by the author. Pp. 250. New York: The Outlook Company.

Mme. Lehmann's Book.*

Richard Aldrich, well known as a musical critic, is the translator of Mme. Lilli Lehmann's new book, "How to Sing." There will no doubt be a widespread interest in this volume from Mme. Lehmann, in which she has completely freed her mind as to the art of song. "Meine Gesangskunst" she calls it in the original, a title which lays more stress on the individuality of the views she expresses than that which the English translation bears. And, indeed, they are all her own.

Mme. Lehmann has very decided ideas as to singing, what ought and ought not to be done, and is decidedly pessimistic as to the future of the art. She firmly believes that she is one of the last remaining exemplars of the true method of all the technique of song, and has considered that she has fulfilled an almost sacred duty in thus setting down her ideas for the guidance of other singers. Mme. Lehmann's breezy and vigorous personality—the real artistic temperament—is constantly in evidence in her book, and there are pages of caustic comment, judicious criticism, and hearty appreciation of some of the other great artists of the world, with an examination of their methods that are certain to be full of suggestiveness for many amateurs and students as well as professional musicians. Here, for instance, are some of her remarks about Patti:

> She was, so to speak, the greatest Italian singer of my time. All was absolutely good, correct, and flawless, the voice like a bell that you seemed to hear long after its singing had ceased. Yet she could give no explanation of her art, and answered all her colleagues' questions concerning it with an "Ah, je n'en sais rien!" She possessed unconsciously, as a gift of nature, a union of all those qualities that all other singers must attain and possess consciously. Her vocal organs stood in the most favorable relations to each other. Her talent and her remarkably trained ear maintained control over the beauty of her singing and of her voice. * * * The accent of great dramatic power she did not possess, yet I ascribe this more to her intellectual indolence than to her lack of ability.

More detailed analyses of the art of Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Melba, Wachtel, Betz, and others are interesting. Mme. Lehmann also makes caustic comment on some of the present-day conservatory methods, and on teachers who try to teach what they do not themselves understand; and to enforce the high ideals that she preaches she gives many interesting glimpses of the early years of her own strenuous life.

But, not unnaturally, technical discussion forms the main part of the book; and here Mme. Lehmann has gone into elaborate detail. This part of the book is illustrated by many full-page engravings of the throat and other organs engaged in singing, printed in two colors. They form a most valuable feature of the book. Here, as elsewhere, the author's treatment is intensely subjective. She has in many places undertaken to do what cannot be done on the printed page, but needs personal explanation, personal contact, direct conveyance of ideas that are largely dependent upon feelings and sensations, sometimes almost on intuition. With all this, however, there is a great deal that is of direct and positive value to the practical singer, in the way both of categorical instruction and of advice, suggestion, and caution. It is all pungently put—even the hardest and most complicated of her technical explanations—and it is frequently illuminated by the flashes of her mordant humor. It is "Lehmannish" through and through, and will appeal to all admirers of the great artist, both lay and professional.

*HOW TO SING. [MEINE GESANGSKUNST.] By Lilli Lehmann. Translated from the German by Richard Aldrich. With a portrait. Pp. ix.-281. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Page's Christmas Story.*

The habit of producing short stories and issuing them in book form is growing upon writers and publishers with alarming rapidity. For a man like Thomas Nelson Page it is a very simple thing to write a pretty story; it would be harder for him not to write one. But is it quite fair to a confiding public who trusts in him with childlike faith to give it a crumb—even though it be from angel cake—like "A Captured Santa Claus," and bid it be satisfied?

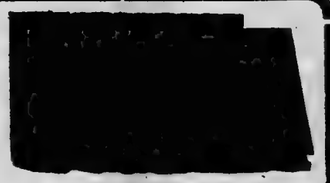
There is nothing new about "A Captured Santa Claus." The idea is hackneyed, and has probably been in every writer's mind whose theme has been Christmas during the time of the War of the Rebellion. But what is new is Mr. Page's delicacy in handling it, his pretty quaintness, his tenderness, and the mixture of pathos and humor he has put into it. It is a story that one may read to the children without fear of growing tired one's self.

*A CAPTURED SANTA CLAUS. By Thomas Nelson Page. Illustrated by W. L. Jacobs. Pp. 61. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

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IN GEORGE III'S TIME.

Record of the Visit of a Hanoverian Gentleman to England.*

A LADY in Germany, the Countess Philippa Kielmansegg, (née Sidney,) when looking over her library, came upon a manuscript written by her husband's great-grandfather, the Count Frederick Kielmansegge. The manuscript contained a diary of a journey to England in the years 1761 and 1762. The main object of the trip was to be present at the coronation of George III. The Count witnessed the ceremony and mingled with the best society of the day. He saw all the sights, and visited many towns in England, and was a guest of the nobility. As the impressions of a Hanoverian of some one hundred and forty years ago, this diary is of marked interest. The Count was a man of sober judgment, and never indulged in high-flown language. What he saw he described in an intelligent manner.

Accompanied by his brother, the Count Carl, the travelers left Hanover on the 4th of September, 1761. The roads were by no means secure; there were French marauders, who robbed travelers. Finally The Hague was reached, and then Helvoetsluys. Here they took the packet, which carried passengers from Holland to England. There were four weekly packets bound for Harwich. The trip was a fairly rapid one. Harwich is described as a small town. The custom house business in the England of almost a century and a half ago differs but little from what actually is carried out in New York to-day. Writes the Count: "Our boxes, portmanteaus, and writing desks were opened and thoroughly examined. Consequently everything was mixed up together." It was seventy-two miles to London, and the Count calls London an "extensive town." The journey to London is made in a landau. The fine character of the country is thus described:

> The whole of the country is not unlike a well-kept garden. You pass a succession of towns, boroughs, country houses, meadows between hedges, and fields in which all kinds of cattle are grazing. The broad road along which we drove is as even and as well kept as our Herrenhausen Allée. All this keeps the attention of the traveler occupied without intermission, and adds considerably to the pleasure of the journey, while the somewhat hilly country gives you the impression of so many green amphitheatres. The roads are always kept in good order with coarse or fine gravel or sand, and the slightest unevenness is mended at once; the broad wheels of the carts and vans, which measure 9 inches wide, act as rollers to level the ruts cut by other carriages.

London was found to be crowded and lodgings difficult to obtain. The party went to Little Ryder Street.

> So many foreigners, as well as people from all parts of England, had raised the price of lodgings a little, especially in this district, and we had to pay for one room, not over large, consisting of a bedroom and dressing room combined, with common mahogany furniture, which is found in most houses here, and for a room for the servant, 30s. a week, or £1¾; our two fellow-travelers for a somewhat bigger room paid 3½ guineas.

At once the Count visits places of public amusement. Here is a description of Ranelagh:

> This famous place, a mile from London, is principally intended for Winter performances, and consists of a large circular hall 150 feet in diameter, besides the entrance, orchestra, and amphitheatre. Round the hall are forty-eight recesses, in which a table and benches, which accommodate twelve to fourteen people comfortably, are placed for refreshment. Above the recesses are the same number of boxes, which are rarely used except for large parties or on exceptional occasions. In the centre is a large open fireplace, serving to give the necessary warmth as well as to supply hot water, and round it are placed tables and benches. Everybody has to pay half a crown entrance; for this you have from 8 o'clock to 10:30 some pretty good instrumental and vocal music, and you may drink as much tea with bread and butter as you like, without any extra charge, except, perhaps, a shilling to the waiter. The number of people who are generally assembled here, and who are walking round and round, present a curious sight, which together with the quantity of lights and music astonishes people who see it for the first time.

The theatres particularly attracted the Count's attention. He seems to have attended all the important plays, and his comments are well presented.

> At Drury Lane we saw the English comedy called "The Careless Husband," a pantomime, "Harlequin Ranger," and, as after-piece, a ballet. Of the actors and actresses performing on that day I particularly admired one of the name of O'Brian, who acted Lord Foppington, and Mistress Clive, who acted the part of the soubrette. The Covent Garden Theatre is larger and handsomer than Drury Lane, but the company is not so good; a place in the first row of the boxes costs 3s. * * * We saw the comedy, "The Beaux' Stratagem," acted at Drury Lane. In this piece the famous actor and chief of the company, Garrick, represented Scrub, a stupid valet, amidst general applause. The second piece was called "Polly Honeycomb," in which, amongst others, Miss Pope distinguished herself. In general, the English theatre has the advantage of a good cast for every piece, and the faces of the actors look as if they are cut out for the characters they represent.

The Hanoverian gentleman is highly appreciative and discusses the opera as would a true critic. He is present at a performance of "Il Mercato." The prima donna, he writes, "wants a little more musical expression, as she sings without sufficient musical feeling." He sees the ballet:

> The four principal dancers, Binetti and his wife, Signor Gallini, and Signora Ascellin are remarkably good. The two last are decidedly better than the two first and show far more agility, although I think I have never seen a dancer with such thick legs and feet as Signora Ascellin. Binetti and his wife dance with much grace and decorum and keep good time to the music, whereas the others sometimes do not adapt their high and agile springs so well to the time of the music.

A taste for the horrible seems to have pervaded all classes some centuries ago. The Count goes to a hanging.

> On the morning of the 12th of November we went to Tyburn to see a man hanged a l'Anglaise, a young man named Lee, who had been employed as a clerk or bookkeeper at a tradesman's, and had been tempted to issue false bills upon his former employer in order to get sufficient money for his amusements. This was found out before much damage was done, and, as the consequence of such forgeries are very disastrous, especially in this commercial country, the penalty is death. He was not insolent, but had courage to read to the public, sufficiently loud, a speech, in which he acknowledged the wrong he had committed and represented himself as an example and a warning to his hearers. As he was a Methodist, one of the clergymen of that denomination got on the cart after the chaplain had left it, and prayed with him for some time. During the whole time, whilst he stood on the cart underneath the gallows, a rope was kept round his neck. When he had finished his devotions, and had taken leave of his friends, who had come up to the cart to see him, the cart, with all the people standing in it, drove off, and he remained hanging. His best friends at once held him down by the feet, and kept holding him there, so that from the first moment nobody noticed the slightest tremor.

At the House of Commons our traveler hears a debate, and his sketch of Pitt is well worthy of presentation:

> At last Pitt stood up, and in a brilliant speech justified the whole of his proceedings during the time when he was Secretary of State. There can be no denying that he is one of the most powerful speakers of our time; he had undoubtedly prepared his speech beforehand, but he answered categorically, and in a very thorough manner, all the reproaches which had been leveled against him during the day and the arguments brought against his opinions. When he spoke a look of fixed attention was promptly visible upon the features of all present, and absolute silence reigned in the whole House, especially among strangers, so that you did not lose a word.

There were many balls and grand parties during the Count Kielmansegge's stay in England. He was always treated with the utmost consideration. There was a dance at the Duke of Ancaster's superb mansion, in which the Count figured. He writes:

> Minuets were danced, and, contrary to the usual custom in England, I was paid marked distinction by our host. A foreigner has no rank at all in England, therefore at Court and other festive occasions, where they dance according to rank, those gentlemen who are not Lords or Baronets, and who wish to dance, are not called up until after all the Lords, and just as the leader of the dance pleases. But the Duke of Ancaster paid me the compliment of asking me to dance with two daughters of Earls, Lady Caroline Stanhope, daughter of Lord Harrington, and Lady Warwick, Lord Cardigan's daughter.

The Count goes to Portsmouth on the occasion of a naval review. The party takes what is called the "flying machine." It was a fast coach, which covered the distance between London and Portsmouth, some seventy-two miles, in ten hours. There was room in one of these coaches for six persons. The Count found pleasant companions in his vehicle, but his brother, who was a passenger in another coach, did not. The Count writes:

> All the way he had the company of a fat English innkeeper's wife, who kept a brandy bottle handy; two sailors' wives, and one other man, who was the only one of the party with whom he could converse, and who left the coach after the first four miles. The moment I entered this machine I called to mind the stories of Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, and similar novels, in which the most ridiculous but lifelike descriptions are given of such journeys, and the company, conversations, and adventures.

What strikes the reader is that though manners and customs change the individual remains pretty much the same. With their conservatism the good people of England of 1762 are pretty much as they are in 1902. The book is an exceedingly interesting one. It has a certain dignity of its own, but then, strange to say, you readily assimilate what the Hanoverian wrote, for you are satisfied that he was a true gentleman.

The Cagliostro Gang.*

That necklace business seems to be one of the topics which, like the Iron Mask, are perennial. The first of these subjects certainly had something to do with the ultimate fate of Marie Antoinette. In his volume with the title "Cagliostro and Company," Frantz Funck-Brentano presents an account of the "chief personages involved in the mystery of the Diamond Necklace" and the chain of circumstances which drew Marie Antoinette to the scaffold. Although the author gives much prominence to the unfortunate wife of Louis XVI., the volume seems to lack order because the fuller details concerning the "Diamond Necklace" would have been the proper preface to it.

Cagliostro was a notable rascal and swindler, the "gold-brick man" of the last half of the eighteenth century. In the introduction the connection that essentially made the necklace is presented. Cagliostro possessed to a remarkable degree what is called to-day "cheek." Before his trial Cagliostro was held for safe keeping in the Bastille. That he was an accomplice in the stealing of the necklace, with which Marie Antoinette had nothing to do, is positive to-day. After the trial, which ended in Cagliostro's acquittal, he brought an action against the court. His money and his jewelery had been appropriated, so he alleged. It is a question as to whether the rascal ever had either. Anyhow, his suit was for 200,000 livres. He scattered broadcast a great mass of stuff about the Bastille. He inveighed against the lettres de cachet. How much of a prophet was this knave? This is what he wrote:

> I said it in captivity, and I repeat it as a free man: There is no crime but is amply expiated by six months in the Bastille. Some one asked me whether I should return to France, supposing the prohibitions laid on me were removed. Assuredly, I replied, providing the Bastille became a public promenade!

Taking in succession those who were implicated in the necklace business, there are sketches of de Beausire, that wretch the Countess de la Motte, Jeanne de Valois, and others. The death of Marie Antoinette is pathetically described:

> Marie Antoinette wore a white skirt falling over a black petticoat, a sort of white night vest, a black ribbon tied round the wrist, a cap of white linen, like that of the women of the people, with a black ribbon. She had vainly besought that she might go to execution bareheaded. Her white hair was cut close under her cap. She was pale, but had two hectic spots upon her cheeks. Caesar Lapierre, a good patriot, saw the execution, and described it in bad spelling and picturesque terms. "Marie Antoinette, the hussy, made as fine an end as the hog of Gedille, our pork butcher. * * * The hussy had the strength of mind to go to the scaffold without blenching; but when she saw the machine actually before her eyes she fell down, done for." * * * Hebert, in the Père Duchesne, celebrated in lyric style the event of which he was so proud to have been the principal author: "The greatest of all joys of the Père Duchesne was to see with his open eyes the head of the Veto female separated from its goose neck."

Walter Pater.*

Here we have on heavy imitation Japan paper, deckel edge, line-borders, &c., a reprint of Mr. Pater's essays on the renaissance, which is delightful to handle, whether one cares to read much of Mr. Pater now-a-days or not. Mr. Pater is one of the very few critics of a remorseless classicist school who are not afraid to let their impressionism run unbridled when they have a subject of sufficient artistic inspiration. This inspiration is invariably present in his "causeries" on the French troubadours' tales, on "Pico della Mirandola," "Sandro Botticelli," "Luca della Robbia," "The Poetry of Michelangelo," "Leonardo da Vinci," "The School of Giorgione," "Joachim du Bellay," and "Winckelmann," which make up the volume in hand.

As is not always the case with books presented under Mr. Mosher's auspices, "The Renaissance" is the author's final and authoritative word on subjects which for many years continued to change under his further study and experience. The volume was originally published in 1873 under the title of "Studies in the History of the Renaissance." It was reprinted in a revised—almost rewritten—form in 1877. There have also appeared revised editions in 1888 and in 1896. The foreword which accompanies the present book is a sympathetic and intelligent résumé of articles by Mr. Arthur Symons and Lionel Johnson. The frontispiece portrait is a tinted photogravure reproduction of Mr. Simeon Solomon's rarely seen drawing of Mr. Pater.

In the Quiet Village of Shady Dale.*

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris has accomplished quite a feat in his "Gabriel Tolliver," for he has written 568 pages (and not over-large type either) about nothing. From start to finish Gabriel Tolliver's life is very uninteresting. Even when he gets himself arrested, he does it in such a calm businesslike way that one never for a moment despairs of the result.

Shady Dale is a very peaceful, quiet little town stowed away somewhere among the Bermuda Hills, and here Gabriel and Nan and a whole host of other people live out their lives happily, serenely, and uneventfully. And it was a period, too, when all the world about them was thrilling with excitement. The war was over and the carpetbaggers were infesting the land; they even came to Shady Dale and organised meetings among the negroes, but somehow even this fact lends no glow to Mr. Harris's story, and it plods along through its numberless chapters of tranquillity leading the reader yawningly after it. For he is a confiding reader who has once sat with Uncle Remus around cabin-fires, and feels sure that sooner or later the charm of Mr. Harris's old fascination will creep in. But while the story of Gabriel Tolliver abounds in negroes—there is no Uncle Remus.

For a small town Shady Dale seems to be thickly populated, and whether he is of moment to the story or not each inhabitant of the blessed village is dragged into the book. It reminds one very much of those pictures that one sees annually at all the exhibitions; those carefully and laboriously drawn books "which are done so well that one can even read the print on the pages." One marvels at the workmanship, but as for interest and beauty, one asks himself if it is worth while.

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*THE RENAISSANCE: STUDIES IN ART AND POETRY. By Walter Pater. With rubricated title page. Square 8vo. Pp. 248 With frontispiece portrait and medallions in black and white. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $4 net.

*GABRIEL TOLLIVER. By Joel Chandler Harris. 12mo. Pp. xi.-448. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

*DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO ENGLAND IN THE YEARS 1761-1762. By Count Frederick Kielmansegge. Translated by Countess Kielmansegg. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 288. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

*CAGLIOSTRO AND COMPANY. A Sequel to "The Diamond Necklace." By Frantz Funck-Brentano. Translated by George Maidment. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 286. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.50.

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NOV

THE TITLE PAGE.

Mr. T. L. De Vinne's New Book on Early Typography.*

SCANNING the past, Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne writes: "There was then (as there is now) a wide-spread belief that printing was a mechanical craft, that did not need a constant exercise of intelligence to adapt means to ends under different conditions." Certainly the author of the volume "A Treatise on Title Pages" is past master in typography, for his name stands first in the art of printing in the United States. To him is due in large measure the advances we have made. Both theoretically and practically he has shown himself thoroughly conversant with the printing of books. It is not to be overlooked that Mr. De Vinne has also written on the wide topic of printing, and we know how thoroughly he has understood the history of it.

The present work has to do with a curious subject, the title page. In the beginning of the printer's career the title page might recall the old joke of the cart before the horse. What we call the title was then at the end. The reason for this was that when printing followed the pen work of the scribe the name of the book was inscribed on the outside vellum cover. Then there was no reason to repeat the title in the book or to give it "inside in the form of a full page." Then vellum and linen paper cost money, and a title calling for an additional page was deemed a useless extravagance. "The copyist introduced the manuscript book to the reader at the top of the page with the usual phrase of "Here begineth * * * *." Then came the name of the subject matter, and the scribe went straight on, plunging into the text without a paragraph. He was modest, for he did not even introduce his own name. The illuminator was not so humble, for he was inclined to write his name, and certified that his work was finished on a certain day in a specified place.

There is nothing so binding as tradition. Accordingly the early printers did not use title pages, and some of them did not put their imprints on their books. There is a Bible printed before 1455, which, it is believed, was the work of Henry Cremer. If only the printer had added his name, that might have prevented no end of discussion. The illuminator's certificate, known as the colophon, found then at the end of the book, was considered as a seal, such as might have been affixed to a piece of silver. In 1457 a psalter was printed. This is accepted as the first book with a date. Fust and Schoeffer were the printers, and like the illuminators, "they added a colophon in type, in which they advertised themselves as the makers of books by a new process, and they made their advertisement conspicuous by a memorable device." Nevertheless innumerable books were printed at the beginning without any indication of name or place. Catalogues indicating these books are marked "s.l.a.n." as without place or name.

The impersonal could not last, however. There were many good reasons for the coming change. There were book pirates even in those early times. Piratical printers stole books and made faulty or abridged copies and purchasers were taken in. Then book buyers began inspecting the volumes, looking for the names of respectable printers. At the end of the fifteenth century printers of good standing put their names at the end of their books. Still printers were modest, and if they printed their names they were satisfied with small type. It was Jensen who, in 1471, broke away from the insignificance of small type and dared use capital letters. These letters are brave and bold, and they stand out to-day. Then the matter of Jensen's is not crowded, for there are spaces between the lines, just as a printer of good taste would make them to-day.

Italian printers were indeed pioneers, for they were not content with the colophon and its insignificance. They introduced métre for titles, and to carry that out they have to employ many eccentricities. It was Bartholomew Valdezocchio who constructed a squat Venetian wine cup for a title, making it out of letters. John Schoeffer, in his edition of Trithemius, built up a German drinking glass on paper. All kinds of queer things followed. There were crosses, wedges, pyramids, and globes. George Puttenham, in his "The Arte of English Poesie," (London, 1589,) shows the shapes of these forms. Mr. De Vinne writes:

> We have outgrown these fancies about constructing poetry in geometrical forms and for training vegetation in unnatural shapes. It is now the general belief that trees are not bettered by distorting their natural outgrowth, but the notion still lingers in the minds of a few amateurs of our time that typography can be improved by distorting types, by dislocating syllables, by abbreviating words, or spacing single types in short lines, after the method of Procrustes, when the words do not fit a prescribed measure.

The title with device is fully treated. The printer hoped, even if his name was forgotten, that his device would suffice. At first it was small and certainly insignificant. Fust and Schoeffer made their device visible. In time, the conditions of the printers being crowded, these devices increased in size. Finally they became too large to put at the end of the book, and a full page was wanted for its display. To put it in suf-

dence, a front page was wanted, and that, Mr. De Vinne thinks, was the beginning of the title page. At the outset the device was simplicity itself, but in time it was made highly decorative by the addition of borders. We owe a great deal to Jodocus Badius Ascensiannus, whose title page to his edition of Ausonius (1513) represents an early printing office. There is a woman compositor. Ascensiannus shows good taste in his spacings and lettering. Is it not curious, as Mr. De Vinne tells it, that it is not yet out of fashion in England, for the printer to put his name at the back of the book? "In America the name of the printer is usually on the back of the title page, which also contains the notice of copyright."

It did not take long for the printers of books to understand that a well-executed title page helped to sell the volume. "A great initial letter or a startling picture was an enticement to the apathetic buyer not to be neglected. The pictures selected for early titles were usually in outline, so made in the belief that the buyer would fill up the white spaces with washes of bright color after the methods of school boys."

Would that space would permit further dwelling on this most interesting subject. The topic of the introduction of the copperplate engraving is worthy of a long article. The volume is lavish with its illustrations, giving facsimiles of all the best-known book titles of the early period. The practical advice given as to the selection of a book title is conceived in the best taste. You may be ridiculous at the very beginning. Save for comic books, all eccentricities are to be shunned. There can be no set fashions in printing, but you should be decorous in type precisely as you ought to be in your dress.

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The Wayside Edition of Hawthorne presents the works of that author in a series of large type, handy volumes, in which artistic, bookish finish has been sacrificed to utility. But in spite of the poor, irregular pagination and the narrow margins, all authorised material is here—from "The Scarlet Letter" to "Doctor Grimshaw's Secret" and the index of the stories and novels—and it may be perused in a fair light and without spectacles.

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"CECILIA."

Marion Crawford's New Story of Life in Modern Rome.*

REVIEWERS cannot profitably analyze, at this late day, the literary style of F. Marion Crawford or dissect the story-telling craft by which he produces his effects. However, something can always be said concerning his themes.

In his latest story, "Cecilia," the theme, in the hands of an author of small literary equipment, would surely be overwhelmed with absurdity before the end, even though an attempt were made to explain the phenomenon on purely occult grounds. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Crawford makes no such attempt. He takes a curious case of telepathy, or what you will, which so governs the persons concerned that the reader's interest in the phenomenon soon gives place to sympathy for them and an intense personal desire to penetrate the weird destiny of which they seem to be slaves. At the end the reader, as well as the dramatis personæ, is left to explain the strange things as best he may. The author helps neither. Objectively he has told his story and objectively he ends it. After all, does not each one of us know at least one seemingly supernatural episode in life?

In "Cecilia" we are in Rome again. But it is no longer the Rome of the Saracinesche. There are electric lights. Excavations have gone on apace. Wealth has its function in society—wealth that is the result of enterprise, of industrial endeavor, of "business." In short, those changes have been wrought which are first to be noticed by one who returns home after a prolonged stay away. The reader therefore gathers a truthful picture of this new Rome from the eyes of Lamberto Lamberti, who is a Lieutenant in the Italian Navy, or from those of the Donna Cecilia, who returns to her Roman inheritance after having spent most of the years of her young life in Paris and Madrid.

Lamberti is a typical Italian who hitherto has had no love but his profession. Evidently he can discourse as intelligently upon the most improved range-finder as his friend Guido d'Este can upon the Luna marbles which are being dug up under the Quirinal. These men have for each other a friendship which is one of the most beautiful and healthful creations in current fiction. It is entirely devoid of sentimentality, mawkishness, or sensational self-sacrifice. It is thoroughly manly, intensely human, and full of dignity. These two friends love the same woman.

Guido d'Este is the son of one of Italy's former petty monarchs, in the days before the Unification, and his morganatic wife. His aunt on his father's side is very anxious to provide him with a wife possessed of an extensive dot. Thus a "mariage de convenance" is arranged between him and the Donna Cecilia, daughter of the Countess Fortiguerra and her first husband, Count Palladio, a promoter of railways and machine guns. There is something fascinating in that name "Palladio." To the reader's mind as to Lamberti's it recalls something more than the great architect of the sixteenth century, Andrea Palladio—the temple of Pallas in the Forum and the Vestal Virgins who watched there the eternal fire.

If there is anything in dreams, anything in the theory of the transmigration of souls, then Cecilia and Lamberti had met before—she as the last of the Vestals and he as a Roman soldier, a convert to Christianity. The secret that they were ideal lovers in that far-off time is revealed to each when they meet in life again in the Rome of 1901. In their dreams they live again their life of the past age. They are conscious of the bond which binds them to a former existence, and they make every effort to render it naught. Of course, Guido for a long time remains oblivious of the state of affairs and of the struggles which each makes to lay what in their waking moments both regard as a mere phantom. But the phantom is as inexorable as is the love into which it finally dissolves. Guido accepts his fate and loneliness, and Lamberti and Cecilia, after mutual confessions, decide that, whether there is anything in soul transmigration, or even in telepathic suggestion or not, they dearly love each other. And so the story ends.

As has been said, such a fantastic theme in less skilled hands would prove tiresome or sensational, but in Mr. Crawford's it is as natural as it might be in reality, and whether it is the phantom or love that conquers the reader must decide for himself. Much may be said in support of either.

As is usual, the historian of the Saracinesche presents a small canvas, but its figures and scenery are worked out with much care in detail—both by suggestion and description. The miserly, intriguing old aunt of Guido is as true a type as is that mysterious person M. Leroy, who is an excellent spiritualistic medium if a poor manager of affairs; the doting, whimsical, fashionable Countess Fortiguerra, and even Cecilia's maid are all drawn with the hand of an artist. In the gardens of the Arcadian Society, in the excavated Forum, with its tourists and their cameras, in the Villa Palladio, and in the streets of the city, where we are told that even in July Roman fever no longer lurks, we have pictures of a new and charming city, which apparently has not yet touched the sensibilities of the writers of guide books.

"Cecilia" is a story of much human interest, whether one cares for the soul transmigration business or not. It is as a painter of delightful lovers that Mr. Crawford excels. In playing upon the little sensibilities, the doubts, the fears, the joys—in graphically describing the transition from joy to despair, from despair to joy—which form the motif and movement of modern civilized love, he has no master whom healthy, pure-minded, imaginative American men and women will accept. Now to his pre-eminence as a writer of clean, wholesome love tales he has added that of a portrayer of friendship between man and man. No one can read of the manly affection that exists between Lamberto and Guido without being drawn away from the conventionalities of selfish existence, the strain of affairs, and the prevailing hypocrisy of social relations.

*CECILIA. A Story of Modern Rome. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 421. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Tourist's Mediterranean.*

This volume, the text of which is compiled from the writings of well-known travelers, is particularly noteworthy for the set of fine photogravures which emphasize the written descriptions. Although penned by different men at various times, there is a certain sequence in the itinerary made accessible to the reader. Passing through the Straits of Gibraltar, Algiers and Malaga are visted. Then one returns to the shores of Spain, and continues the journey eastward by way of Marseilles, Nice, the Riviera, the Italian coast, around to Venice, and then across to Egypt and Malta, and back to Sicily and Naples.

The authors are too well known in their capacity as intelligent observers and impressionistic writers to need extended comment here. But particularly entertaining are those pages which deal with the Tuscan coast, where Shelley lost his life; with Venice, of which just enough history is given to make its surviving monuments warm with the vitality of ancient days, and with the Bay of Naples and with Sorrento, which to-day is the principal watering place of Rome. And it is very convenient for the student or the reader for pleasure that all facts dwelt upon in the volume are carefully indexed.

As has been said, a strong feature of the book is its illustrations. These are photogravure reproductions of photographs taken in unusual places and under peculiarly favorable conditions. For example, the excellent view of Capri presented from the bay reveals not only the ancient houses close to the water's edge, but also the road ascending the mountain behind the town which lies like a zigzag chalk mark against its dark background; the view of the Piazzetta of St. Mark is also from an unusual position, the photographer evidently holding his camera at the Loggia, which was more or less injured by the recent fall of the Campanile.

Whether one regards this book from the point of view of a would-be tourist or from that of a fireside traveler, it is eminently satisfactory. The enthusiasm and poetic feeling of the authors present to the imagination a series of glowing pen pictures of those places on the shores of the Mediterranean which hold the greatest interest for foreigners. They will be found of especial value to the increasing legions of tourists who every Summer take their holiday among the ruins of those monuments which mark the birthplace of Western civilization.

*THE MEDITERRANEAN: ITS STORIED CITIES AND VENERABLE RUINS. By T. G. Bonney, E. A. R. Ball, H. D. Traill, Grant Allen, Arthur Griffiths, and Robert Brown. 12mo. Pp. 368. Illustrated with photogravures. New York: James Pott & Co. $3.00.

Rossetti's Verse.*

That genial pirate and bookmaker of Casco Bay, Thomas B. Mosher, whose literary booty is always rendered distinctive before it leaves his hands for the public's, has printed a handsome edition of the poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, reinforced by Mr. Swinburne's well-known florid article on the subject and a rather attractive reproduction of Watts's portrait of Rossetti for frontispiece.

To say that the volume is a handsome, yet not ostentatious piece of bookmaking—clear cut, free in typography, tasteful, and durable in binding—is only to emphasize what one has the habit of expecting of Mr. Mosher's productions. As is usual in reprints of this nature, "all" is given, even those youthful verses which, tame in morals if not in prosody, cause the judicious to weep. We have the full text of "Jenny" and all the love sonnets from the "House of Life." Like most painter-poets, Rossetti seems to be at his best when dashing off a sonnet inspired by some picture. What he has done as a translator, as little as there is of it, he easily excels in. His interpretations of Villon and his verse translation of the dramatic portion of the Fifth Canto of Dante's "Inferno" stand solitary in the superiority of their merit.

As for Mr. Swinburne's introduction, the day has long passed by when one could accept that eloquent and fanciful tribute as solid, enduring criticism. Nevertheless, in spite of its exaggerated estimate and tuneful phrasings—excusable, perhaps, on the ground of friendship—it is well worth preserving, if for no other reason than to remind one how great a lover and how poor a critic its writer might be when turned loose with his emotions.

*POEMS BY DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. With an Introduction by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Square 8vo. Pp. 338. With frontispiece. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5 net.

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NEW YORK, NOV. 22, 1902—32 PAGES.

THE VICTIM OF A METAPHOR.

Musing for the purpose of a magazine article on the restrictions of the many and the privileges of the few it seems to have occurred to Mr. W. J. Ghent that there were strong analogies between the conditions now and those of mediaeval times, and that the present system might tellingly be described as a "Benevolent Feudalism." This idea briefly and pungently set forth in April last in an article in The Independent awakened wide interest which "prompted the elaboration and arrangement of its briefly considered and somewhat disjointed parts into the form of a book." The volume just published by the Macmillans gives the reader the impression that the brilliant writer is the victim, not unwilling, even eager, of his happy metaphor.

The little book is very interesting. Its author is extremely clever, and he has done a good deal of painstaking work in getting together his material. He understands the art of statement, of illustration, of suggestion, and of literary allusion. He is an expert in the use of what we shall venture to call "apt reiteration's artful aid," and he never allows his reader to escape from the impression he is seeking to convey, but he seldom insists to the point of dullness. Moreover, he has the happy knack of conveying his deep, and, as it seems to us, his prejudiced conviction with little touches of guarded qualification that give them a quite misleading air of impartiality. He has in short the qualities and defects of a skilled advocate inspired with an almost savage antipathy to the representatives of the other side.

If the book is interesting it is also excessively depressing, and if any one agreed with its conclusions we should say that it might come near to be maddening. According to Mr. Ghent, all wealth and influence and power tend strongly to concentration in the hands of a small "seigniorial" class, toward whom the rest of the community, of every possible class, will assume a relation of "villeinage," doing and having only what the ruling class permits. The range of this permission will be more or less benevolent, but it will be strictly limited by what the rulers consider their own interest. The movement toward the culmination of this tendency the writer traces with great elaboration in the increase of industrial combinations, in the dwindling of small trades and farms, in the consolidation of papers, in the dependence of colleges and schools and churches on wealth given by the rulers, in the refusal of the lawmakers to protect the lower classes in their rights, and of the law interpreters to sustain the laws that would protect them.

Mr. Ghent's use of statistics is ingenious. Sometimes, when the figures really sustain his point, he is very fair in calling attention to the possibility of error in them. At other times he simply heaps figures on figures, with no effort at comparison or elucidation. Again he resorts to startling percentages, as when he remarks that "in refining petroleum the sixty women wage earners represent a gain (that is, an increase as compared with the previous census) of 3,300 per cent.," which suggests the guileless child who was "next to head" in a class consisting of himself and another little boy. But the notion that society is tending helplessly and hopelessly toward the subordination of an increasing proportion of the weaker to the stronger blinds the writer to many an absurdity like this.

Despite the obsession of Mr. Ghent's mind by his fatal metaphor, we are inclined to think that his little book will do good. It does lay bare some pretty serious drawbacks to the present social situation, and no one who is really interested in the subject and has had much opportunity for observation will be misled by its extravagances or its whimsical perversions.

THE MAGAZINES.

The large amount of space devoted in this special number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS to the plans of the American magazines for next year is quite justified by the comparative importance of those magazines in their relation to literature. The monthly magazine has reached its highest development in this country, and European periodical literature has nothing to compare with our best monthlies.

What is more, our best magazines are constantly growing in artistic and literary interest. Their publishers and editors never are content to rest on their laurels. In an artistic sense their recent development has been astonishing. They claim the services of the foremost painters, draughtsmen, and engravers in the world.

The tendency of some of the magazines in recent years to invade the crowded field of the newspaper and to seek for articles of "timely interest" has frequently been deplored, but we fancy that the development of the magazines in that direction has already been somewhat checked, while we doubt exceedingly if the desire to be timely of itself produced bad results. That is in keeping with the spirit of the age.

Recently, it seems to us, the principal magazines have been giving even more attention than formerly to literature. Some of the current fiction is of an unusually fine quality, and if the magazine poetry of the hour rarely excites the enthusiasm of critics, yet much of it is both agreeable and edifying, while some of the essays and descriptive articles of the past year have been of lasting value.

A curious fact in regard to the library circulation of certain magazines has lately been set forth by Mr. J. J. O'Connell. The large circulating libraries have a system of checking the number of persons who take out each magazine. At the New York Free Circulating Library one magazine, which had passed through eight different hands, and had presumably been read by many more than eight persons, was found to have the leaves containing two of the "important" articles, relied on as "features," uncut. Presumably, as this was one of the cheaper magazines aiming at the largest popularity, these "features," for which probably a great deal of money had been spent, were precisely the kind of "news articles" which the daily papers provide in ever-increasing abundance.

The best field for the monthly magazine undoubtedly is good literature; and one who reads the plans of the multitude of monthlies for next year will soon see that their editors generally know their business.

"AMERICAN LITERATURE."

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are in the way to give pain to many old-fashioned readers by publishing abridgments, primers, or compendiums, of which a chief use may be suspected to be to enable people to talk or even write about books which they have not read. They began, not on "something cheap," but on an author who is one of the chief ornaments of their own "list," with a series of extracts from Parkman, connected with a thread of the dropped narrative by another hand. And they have followed up this innovation with "American Literature in Its Colonial and National Periods," by Prof. Sears, who professes American Literature and Rhetoric at Brown. His work may, in large part, be assumed to have for its primary object the dispensation of his readers from reading the originals through which he himself has spared them the trouble of wading.

Let no man disparage this object. In noticing the "anthology" of Parkman we took the liberty of remarking that the criterion of its utility was to be sought in the number of readers whom it induced to read Parkman. But as to the Colonial period of American literature the utility of a compendium may largely be judged by the number of its readers who find themselves, by the fact of reading it, dispensed from further study of the originals. Of the early immigrants it is to be said that scholars do not emigrate, if they can possibly help it. It is to be said also that very few Englishmen who remained at home when the American Colonies took their beginning wrote very well. To give us such a taste of the quality of the emigrants or their immediate progeny as shall leave our literary consciences free of remorse for not knowing any more about them, and to do this in a volume of moderate compass, (8vo, pp. 461,) would be a benefaction. Prof. Sears has really accomplished it in less than a third of that space. All the Colonial writers that are worth talking about are discussed and dismissed in the first 140 pages, and, for the purposes of the "general reader" who would like to know something about them, and would carefully guard himself, in view of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, from knowing too much, adequately discussed and not too summarily dismissed. The New England worthies, even Edwards, we are given to see as fully as anybody who has anything else to do needs to see them. Franklin is the only writer of whom we need to know more, on literary grounds, and the competent reader already knows that he needs to know more. The talk about the others is intelligent and it is interesting. As a primer of American literature "From the Earliest Period" down to the close of the Revolutionary War this compendium does not leave much to be desired. We must except one amazing and inexplicable blunder, the attribution of Guy Humphrey McMaster's "Carmen Bellicosum" to some impossible and anachronistic Guy Humphrey, who is evidently assumed to be a poet contemporaneous with the events which he sings, the battles of the Revolution, whereas in fact he was born in 1819 and his poem first published in 1848. Such a slip is enough to make a historian hang himself, but we find no other comparable with it.

When we come down to the modern period, our troubles and our quarrels with the author begin. We cannot fairly say that his geese are all swans, but too many of them are. Also he overlooks some swans. If he had left out living authors altogether we might pardon him for dismissing John Fiske with a line which shows no appreciation at all of the historian's eminence and makes us doubt whether Prof. Sears ever read him, even though he borrows, without any acknowledgment, Fiske's characterization of the period of the formation of the Constitution as "the Critical Period of American History." But the omission is not pardonable when he includes a half-dozen living writers of fiction, some of them evidently ephemeral, and also devotes a whole chapter to the historians Bancroft, Hildreth, and Sparks, whom Fiske has superseded. And, in a volume of this length, a whole chapter on N. P. Willis and Bayard Taylor is evidently a defect in scale and proportion. It is the essence of a primer to have in it nothing that is disputable. Prof. Sears has superiorly subordinated this essential to his inward necessity of expressing himself, and has to that extent impaired the authority and lessened the importance of his book. If he had brought it down to date with as good judgment and as good sense of proportion as he has done the Colonial part of it he would have done a considerable service. He has in fact done such a service in the first part of it, and, in spite of the misdeeds and shortcomings of the more modern part, it appears that the undergraduates of Brown who elect, or are elected to, the courses in Rhetoric and American Literature are more than commonly well taught.

The New Editor of The Sketch.

Keble Bell, who has just been appointed to the editorship of The Sketch of London, is an Oxford man still in the twenties, though he has had plenty of good experience in London journalism. He began at the foot of the ladder as stenographer and news gatherer for the Press Association. He was appointed assistant editor of The Sketch three years ago, and successfully directed the affairs of that paper during Mr. [illegible]

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The London publishers will do little until after Christmas, beyond selling out their existing stocks of Autumn books. Early in January Messrs. Chapman & Hall will publish "Christianity and Modern Civilization," by that well-known Catholic writer, William Samuel Lilly, whose "Chapters in European History," long out of print, will be reproduced in this work, together with additional chapters on "The Nascent Church," "The Inquisition," "Holy Matrimony," and "The Age of the Martyrs."

***

Another Catholic writer, Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, author of "One Poor Scruple," has written a novel called "The Light Behind," which John Lane will publish in January. This will have a religious complexion, the title being taken from a poem by Mrs. Browning, containing some pathetic lines on the passing away of earthly joys before the light behind them can be perceived.

***

Mr. Lane will also publish this Winter a new novel by Dora Greenwell McChesney called "Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse." This will be a historical story. Hitherto the author's sympathies have been so strongly on the Royalist side that it will be curious to find her in the Puritan camp writing of the war of the Cavaliers and Roundheads from the rebel point of view.

***

Messrs. Chapman & Hall will begin to publish after Christmas The Woman's Library, edited by Ethel W. McKenna. The scope of this will not be confined to professional use, but will embrace the whole field of woman's opportunity. Among the contributors will be Lady Abel Margesson, the Countess of Warwick, Mrs. Kendal, the actress, and Mme. Clara Butt, the singer. The subjects treated of will be the nursery and sick-room, education and the professions open to women, housekeeping, the arts and crafts, and the lighter branches of agriculture.

***

George A. Henty's death occasions universal regret among English schoolboys whose favorite author he was. Henty's influence was always as wholesome as it was great. A soldier who won the Victoria Cross in South Africa wrote to his mother that his success was owing to the influence of Mr. Henty's books, "which taught him to behave like a man."

***

Henry Harland, whose latest novel, "The Lady Paramount," is in its fifty-fifth thousand, will sail for New York to-morrow on the Campania.

***

Rudyard Kipling is going to South Africa again for the Christmas holidays.

E. B.

Cover Designs.*

In "Twentieth Century Cover Designs" the editors have assembled a series of nine essays upon the following subjects, viz.: "The Use of Colors on Covers," "The Cover in Advertising," "Book Covers and Cover Designing," "Pyrography as a Fine Art," "Concerning Cover Papers," "The Cover Page," "Book Lovers' Bindings," "The Art of Cover Designing," and "Viennese Inlaying." Something of the plan and scope of the volume may be gleaned by considering merely the titles mentioned, but a careful reading will show how seriously each contributor has approached his theme, and the result has been that with the aid of the artists who have worked hand in hand with those who have prepared the text, a most admirable book has been produced which will especially appeal to those who have to do with book covers, the designing of the same, or who are interested in artistic book covers in a general way.

From a comparatively new and hitherto somewhat neglected field of art the Briggs brothers have made gleanings that represent an early fruitage whence there should be a goodly harvest. One of the very best of the contributions to the present volume is that on "Book Lovers' Bindings," by J. Samuel Hodge of the bookbindery firm of Dudley & Hodge of Boston. Mr. Hodge has full and complete knowledge of book binding and has executed some very choice bindings that have been seen in the Scribner and other exhibitions. He has made his paper luminous even to the layman, and no one can read what he has written without learning much regarding the subject of fine binding. The text is printed from a new font of Caslon old style type, and the presswork has been done most satisfactorily. The book is surprisingly good from a typographical point of view, since it is the first venture of Messrs. Briggs Brothers into the publishing field. It deserves high praise and a hearty welcome.

*TWENTIETH CENTURY COVER DESIGNS. Arranged, compiled, printed, and published by Victor H. and Ernest L. Briggs, Plymouth, Mass. Royal octavo. Copiously [illegible]

A PRAIRIE GIRL.

Eleanor Gates's Charming Story of the Far Northwest.*

THE Biography of a Prairie Girl" describes the life of a little child in the Far Northwest of pioneer days, and is interesting from more than one point of view. It gives with a minuteness and veracity that can be appreciated even by one wholly unacquainted with the conditions described every phase of life as it existed in the Dakotas twenty-five years ago, and this is done by picturing that life as seen through the eyes of a child growing up on a lonely prairie farm. Thus the author has succeeded not only in transcribing for posterity a stage of our country's growth which is fast passing away, but also in adding to it a delightful note of human interest—a study of childhood on a remote farm.

The book is not a novel, and the style is so quaintly simple that it might almost have been told by the little girl herself, but the same characters continue throughout; and, in spite of the fact that not one of them possesses any name more personal than "the eldest brother," "the biggest brother," "the youngest brother," "the mother," "the cattle man," "the neighbor woman," and so on, they all possess quite distinct personalities, and we follow their adventures with no lack of sympathy.

It seems perfectly appropriate that a Dakota story should begin with a blizzard, and this one does it—a blizzard that buried the lonely farmhouse under mountains of snow and cut it off for days from the rest of the world. It was during the wild hours of the storm that the little girl made her first appearance at the farm, and it was always a mystery to her how the stork ever reached her home on that December afternoon without letting her get frozen. We hear much nowadays of the monotony of a farmer's life, but certainly monotony formed no part in the busy seasons that came and went with this family of which the little girl soon became a member by no means unimportant. There was always something interesting doing or to be done, and the little girl, from force of circumstance, not infrequently bore an essential share of the burden of work and responsibility thrust upon her brothers by their isolated life. Side by side with the child's development runs the vivid and faithful picture of the ranch life that was the principal element in that development, and it is really remarkable with what skill the author combines the two. In homes remote from neighbors simple family events assume vast importance, and so the little girl's christening, which would have been accomplished in an hour or two in any village large enough to support a wayside chapel, was the paramount interest for two years in this household, where the mother must prepare for the momentous occasion by making with her own hands new garments for each of its members, and time must be found amid all the farm tasks for the long drive over the prairie to the army chaplain at the reservation. It was the second Summer in the little girl's life before she was properly named, and when the great day at last arrived the christening robe had been so long made that it was found to be both too short and too narrow for its plump wearer, while some wonderful white kid shoes, purchased long before in the far-away city, would not even go on.

One thing that is sure to endear this prairie girl to those who make her acquaintance is the fact that she is a very natural, human little creature, and quite as prone to childish whims and faults as to equally childish virtues. She would never have done for the noble heroine of what are generally known as Sunday school library books. She behaved with manifest insubordination at school, and frequently practiced deceptions upon her long-suffering family in order to shield from the fate their evil deeds richly deserved the various strange, wild pets she tried to accustom to a domestic existence. The same little girl who could herd cattle out on the prairie and control any horse on the farm, could be beguiled by the wily cattleman into thinking a red and white candy cane far more desirable than the splendid saddle horse which she had fully determined should be hers in that unguarded moment in the cattleman's life when she was very ill and he had promised her that if she would only get well she should have anything on his ranch she might ask for.

Though an active, outdoor life for girls may be a recent mode in the East, Miss Gates's charming story shows plainly enough that it is no new thing in the more progressive West. The "little girl" rode horseback when she was so small that she had to be tied on and long before she was fifteen years old she had passed through most of the dangers to which one is exposed on the frontier. All kinds of adventures with Indians, prairie fires, stampeding cattle, murder-haunted frontier hotels, and cyclones, were of frequent occurrence in the little girl's life, and were all taken as a matter of course. She grew up with horses and dogs as her daily companions, and was a young woman as capable and self-reliant as one would wish to meet, yet most womanly and centered with an anomalous craving for a college education. The story ends with the triumph of her ambitions and her departure for the seat of learning, leaving behind her three pathetically lonesome big brothers, who probably thought she was preparing for a "settled life." The reader knows very well that the gallant young "Colonel Dan" intends to manage this little girl's career himself when once he is well through West Point.

A sweet and wholesome tale is "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," and therefore well worth reading, but it is also pleasant of itself, being written with inclining beauty and simplicity of style.

*"THE BIOGRAPHY OF A PRAIRIE GIRL." By Eleanor Gates. 12mo, pp. 274. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

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L. H. BAILEY, Editor.

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THE WORLD'S WORK

WALTER H. PAGE, Editor,

FOR 1903.

AS THIS is a new kind of magazine and no part of it is made up far in advance, we have no prospectus to offer. What has been done in the past is the best advertisement for the future. We are again tempted to apply the famous story of the gentleman who became tired of explanations and promises, and remarked that the world is full of "has-beens" and "will-bes,"—what we really need is an "is-er." Our aim is to fill this niche and to tell about other "is-ers."

The temptation to repeat pleasant things said in praise is irresistible at times. This is one of the occasions when we are not proof against this flattery

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FROM READERS.

Hawthorne and the Bell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A year or two ago, on board a steamer going down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, as we were passing a French settlement, a passenger casually remarked that this was the modern style of village, with its pretty Indian name, whence the chapel bell had been stolen by our Puritan fathers—a party of New England rangers in a raid on the then French and Indian lodge in the wilderness, and carried off home to hang in a Protestant belfry. My impression is that this belfry belonged to a church in Salem, Mass., though the bell in its wanderings at length found its way to Deerfield. At any rate, in the Winter of that memorable year when Deerfield, in turn, was raided by the French and Indians, the bell was retaken and carried back to the French settlement along with a number of captives.

Although tolerably familiar with the annals of our French and Indian wars, I had never seen this incident, whether historical or not, mentioned in any work dealing with that period. And it threw into my mind a new light on the events of King Philip's war, while it seemed to supply a motive for the cruel, but not, as I had hitherto supposed, wanton and unprovoked attack on a peaceful and unoffending settlement.

But what has all this to do with Hawthorne? Be patient for a moment, courteous reader, and I will tell you. In Mr. Woodberry's excellent biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne, lately issued from the Riverside Press, he adverts to "A Bell's Biography" as a perfect type of the composition in which Hawthorne chiefly delighted. It is, indeed, a prose idyl of the purest water, though I cannot quite agree with the writer about it as a specimen of "the completeness of a boy's composition." (I should like to see the boy with a genius for composition like that of "A Bell's Biography!") However, the thing that most interested me in reading over again this beautiful and perfect specimen of a "provincial literature," is the evident fact that Nathaniel Hawthorne was acquainted with the legendary or historical incident referred to, and makes capital use of it in the tale. If this old chapel bell, the gift of the "Grand Monarque" to the Jesuit fathers in our North American wilderness, did really hang in a Salem belfry, Hawthorne was more than justified in making it "ring the changes" of its marvelous life and adventures.

But I should be pleased to know if any of your readers who are "up to" the latest authorities in the old French and Indian wars can enlighten me as to the historical basis of this tale, which I suspect to be legendary, but none the less interesting on that account. J. S.

Washington, D. C., November 20, 1902.

Whittier's "The Sycamores."

To The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your editorial (Nov. 8) upon the Whittier sale, mention is made of the miniature edition of "The Sycamores," published in 1857. In view of the coming Whittier sale, it may be of some general interest to know something about Hugh Tallant, the trees he planted which inspired Whittier's muse, and the early editions of the poem.

On Page 122 of Mirick's (so-called) "History of Haverhill," published in 1832, under the date of 1728 appears this paragraph: "About this time the sycamore trees now standing before widow Samuel W. Duncan's mansion, were set out. The work was done by one Hugh Talant, a wanderer from the green fields of Erin, and who was a famous fiddler. He lived with Col. Richard Saltonstall, in the capacity of servant, and tradition says he frequently made harmonious sounds with his catgut and resin for the gratification of the village swains and lassies." The spelling of the Irishman's family name, "Talent," in this historical note and in the early editions of the poem is the same. Later, when the poet made the acquaintance of some of Hugh's great-grandchildren and learned that the spelling had always been "Tallant," as testified by Hugh's signature handed down in many family papers, he changed the spelling to conform to the facts.

In regard to the trees planted by Hugh Tallant, the following quotation from "Notes on Haverhill History," by Alfred A. Ordway, still in manuscript, may be of interest:

"The Buttonwoods, formerly the home of John Ward, [first minister of Haverhill; and the Saltonstalls, occupied one of the finest sites in this region. The grand old trees which gave the place its name were planted by Hugh Tallant, the first Irish resident of Haverhill, about 1737. At the time Whittier wrote his poem, 'The Sycamores,' in 1857, some twenty-five or thirty of these trees were standing, forming a colonnade for quite a distance. A large number of the trees were from fourteen to nineteen feet in circumference and towered to the height of eighty feet. Unfortunately this noble avenue was destroyed some thirty years ago [about 1860] by widening the roadway. At present only three of these trees are standing.

> But still green, and tall, and stately,
> On the river's winding shores,
> Stand the Occidental plane-trees,
> Stand Hugh Tallant's sycamores.

These three trees were still standing in 1900. "The Sycamores" first appeared in The Haverhill Gazette, Haverhill, Mass., July 11, 1857. In this form the poem must have attracted the attention of Miss Caroline H. Tallant, a great-granddaughter of Hugh, and she conceived the idea of this miniature edition as a souvenir for her family and a few intimate friends. It was not gotten out, as one story runs, as an attraction, to be sold at a county fair in Nantucket. A married sister of Miss Caroline H. Tallant writes to the undersigned under date of March 29, 1900: "About that miniature edition of the poem—it was only a pleasant fancy of my sister's to get it out for a Thanksgiving gift to the family. It was a small edition in number as well as size—not over twenty or twenty-five copies. I have three in my family." There are a few copies in other branches of the family, though only one or two are known to be in existence; one copy in the library of the Nantucket Historical Association, one copy known to have been in the possession of Abigail Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) an intimate friend of the late Miss Tallant, and this copy to be sold at the coming Whittier sale. MYRON S. DUDLEY.

Newington, N. H., Nov. 12, 1902.

Vexed Library Questions.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Interesting light is thrown on the financial conditions of German libraries, especially university libraries, by Adalbert Roquette's "Die Finanzlage der deutschen Bibliotheken," recently published as Heft 10 of "Beiträge bibliothekswissenschaftlicher Arbeiten," the series edited by Karl Dziatzko. The main points brought out are that most of the libraries get little or no more annual endowment for the purchase of books now than they did thirty years ago, and that even where there has been an increase it has not kept pace with increased literary production and higher book prices for certain reference books, scientific works, and art publications; so that the purchasing power of the libraries is no higher, and in most cases is lower, than in 1870.

Literary production in Germany has increased 182 per cent. in value in thirty years. In 1870 the complete literary output (excluding political papers and music) could have been bought for 37,000 marks; in 1900 105,000 marks would have been necessary. The increase in works published is 119 per cent., in average price 27 per cent. The inference is that you can purchase less with a given amount of money to-day.

The libraries lack the means necessary to keep their stock of books at a point which would secure the unhindered progress of scientific work. They are forced to neglect large branches of scientific literature, especially foreign. Even the comparatively well endowed must act with the greatest restraint in acquiring scientifically valuable works, and of the justifiable demands of scientists a considerable portion cannot be supplied. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature will cover 4,500 non-German periodicals, including 1,800 American ones. The Berlin Royal Library, for example, has about one hundred of the latter, which leaves a perfectly useless index to 1,400 not in the library.

Roquette, figuring only on absolutely indispensable literature, finds 27,000 marks necessary for German books. Deducting 5 per cent. (formerly 10 per cent.) discount to libraries, and a certain amount for gifts, we have 24,000 marks. This, with 18,000 marks for foreign books (a proportion of 4 to 3, which obtains at Leipsic and Göttingen,) and 15 per cent. for binding, and 8 per cent. for "antiquaria," makes 57,000 marks. At the present rate of increase it would be 60,000 in 1908. The endowment ought to be uniform, for the needs of all university libraries are, in principle, the same, in Rostock as in Strassbourg. But it is not possible that a Landtag will be found to vote these sums. Therefore there remains only a system of mutual help. For example, a special science might be assigned to each library, which for the rest would only acquire the most important publications, and borrow the special literature where it is best represented. The system would be one of general libraries with a special collection in each. Roquette finds this plan inconvenient and the saving small. He proposes the way on which Prussia has already taken the first steps: "Division of the libraries into classes and joining of the smaller to the larger ones by a regular, cheap, and quickly working loan system," in connection with a similar system of inter-library loans between the various State and provincial libraries and Berlin. Berlin and Munich would be the northern and southern centres. He suggests an annual fund of 57,000 marks for the larger libraries, 38,000 for the others; Berlin to have at least 200,000 (as compared with the Bibliotheque Nationale's 180,000 and the British Museum's 680,000, both receiving new books in their own land by law.) The author strikes the keynote in his closing words: "Only the necessary is asked for; will it be denied?"

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

New York Public Library, Nov. 18, 1902.

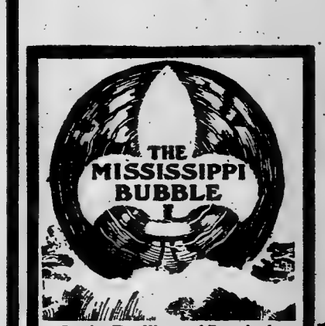
John Cleaveland, the Cavalier Poet

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Coming lately into possession of several editions of a few of the poems of Cleaveland or Cleveland, (Milton's contemporary at Cambridge, and his more than rival in fame for a few years,) I have been looking up his career a little. No full collection of his verses seems ever to have been made, nor is it now worth while, but his fame was so great from 1636 to 1660 that some attention seems due to it. He was the son of a poor scholar, and was himself of no great wealth, and of no rank whatever, except as a poet, both in Latin and English; a man of the sort of learning then in fashion in England, and of real Shakespeare, and often runs on with verbal clenches until he quite wearies the modern reader, with whom he only succeeds in brilliant flashes now and then. He had all the metaphysics and conceits of the school of which Donne stood at one door and Cowley at the other—Donne to entice poets in, and Cowley to play them out with his varied orchestra, for with him the school ended as an institution. Cleveland had a friend, otherwise unknown, E. Williamson of Newark, who collected and edited in 1658 (published by Nathaniel Brook in 1659 in London) "Poems, Orations, Epistles, and Other of J. Cleaveland's Genuine Incomparable Pieces, Never Before Published: With Some Other Exquisite Remains of the Most Eminent Wits of Both the Universities That Were His Contemporaries." He does not specify who these wits were, and so leaves it doubtful which poems are Cleveland's and which are not. His introduction is valuable for the information it gives. He says:

It was my fortune to be in Newark when it was besieged, (by the Puritans,) where I saw a few manuscripts of Mr. Cleaveland's; amongst others I have heard that he writ of the treaty at Uxbridge. I have been informed since by a person I intrusted to speak with one of Mr. Cleaveland's noble friends (who received him courteously and satisfied his enquiries as concerning the papers that were left in his custody, more particularly of that treaty) that it was not finished, nor any of his other papers fit for the press. They were offered to the consideration of one of the most accomplisht persons of our age—he refusing to have them in any further examination, as he did not conceive they could be published without some injury to Mr. C. From which time they have remained sealed and lockt up; neither can I wonder at this obstruction when I consider the

BEST SELLING BOOK
IN NEW YORK

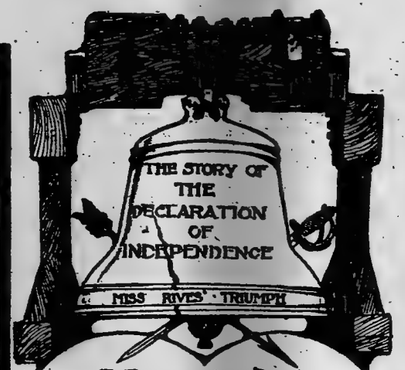


On the Top Wave of Popularity

"The Mississippi Bubble,' the love story of historic John Law, by EMERSON HOUGH, is one of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

MISS GILDER, editor of *The Critic*, says: "It is one of the best novels that has come out of America in many a day."

"It has to be a remarkably worthy piece of work which will stand the test of the publicity given in advance to 'The Mississippi Bubble.' The extensive heralding of this book was well warranted, being no more than it deserved."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



Hearts Courageous

THE magnificent success of Miss Rives' novel, "HEARTS COURAGEOUS" must be ascribed to the fact that every reader praises and recommends it.

"To Miss Rives it has remained to go behind the walls of Independence Hall and write dramatically 'Hearts Courageous,' the real story of the signing."—*Detroit Republican.*

FRANCEZKA



Molly Elliot Seawell's longest novel

AUTHOR OF "*The Sprightly Romance of Marsac.*"

N. Y. Journal: "'Francezka' is a story of absorbing interest, told with a vigor suggestive of the elder Dumas."

N.Y. Mail & Express: "Molly Elliot Seawell has achieved a triumph in 'Francezka.'"

"'Francezka' has in it many of the elements that make Scott so widely read."—*Phila. No. American.*

"Miss Seawell has done something better with her characters in 'Francezka' than merely to take them at breakneck speed through a series of threatened destructions."—*The New Times.*

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, *Publishers.*

1902

disturbances in the time of the siege—how scarce and bad the paper was, the ink hardly to be discerned on it. The intimacy I had with Mr. C. before and since these civil wars gained most of these papers (now printed) from him; it being not the least of his misfortunes, out of the love he had to pleasure his friends, to be unfurnisht with his own manuscripts, as I have heard him say often.

He was not so fortunate as to have any considerable collection of his own papers, they being dispersed amongst his friends. Some whereof, when he writ for them, he had no other answer but that they were lost, or, through the often reading, transcribing, or folding of them, worn to pieces. So that, although he knew where he formerly bestowed some of them, yet they were not to be regained; for which reason, the Poems he had left in his hands being of so inconsiderable a volume, he could not give his consent to the publishing of them. Though indeed most of his former printed Poems were truly his own, except such as have been lately added, to make up the Volume. At the first some few of his verses were printed with his "Character of a London Diurnal"—a stitcht pamphlet in quarto. Afterwards, as I have heard Mr. C. say, the copies of verses that he communicated to his friends (the booksellers by chance meeting with them) they sold him another impression. In like manner such small additions, though but a paper or two of his Incomparable verses or prose, posted off other editions.

My intention was to reserve this collection of these manuscripts for my own private use: but finding many of those I had in my hands already publisht, (not knowing what further proceedings might attend the forwardness of the press,) I thought myself concerned (not out of any worldly ends of profit, but out of a true affection to my deceased friend) to publish these his never before extant pieces in Latin and English.

The "sticht pamphlet in quarto" was of 1647, and has passed through my hands to the Harvard College Library, which had no earlier edition than 1668. The other editions mentioned were of 1633 and 1656, both very rare, as is this of 1659. Williamson took the trouble to translate the Latin prose, but while he gave the Latin iambics of Cleveland's most famous poem, "The Rebel Scot," he did not reprint the English of it from the 1647 edition. Of the witty coblet:

Oh, what a goodly thing is lack of shirts!
How a Scotch stomach, and no meat, converts!

this was the Latin:

O bono Deus! quanti est carere linteis!
Orexis ut borealis, et fames movet!

One of the best of the pieces edited by Williamson was written by Cleveland, as Jonson and Randolph had written, in praise of Capt. Robert Dover's Cotswold Games, near Gloucester. It begins, in imitation of the pastorals:

Trudge hence, ye tender flocks—some gloomy grove
Must be this day's refreshment; now remove
Yourselves ye must; your walks must be resigned
Unto a matchless troop of female kind.
This turret swells, methinks, as proud to be
The seat of footstool of that company;
And Eolus, before he will set free
His windy tenants, says, "Now go and flee
O'er flowery gardens—brush the verdant meads,
And sweetest walks, where fairest beauty treads,
Yea, ransack Nature's wardrobe for perfumes
More precious than the costliest dame consumes,
Then gently breathe upon that lovely train
That are a-tripping on the fallow plain."

The candid winds, as they these downs fly over,
Whittle the praise of praise-deserving Dover;
Heaven's winged Quiristers do warble forth
More pleasant notes, and celebrate his worth
In sweetest tunes; the till-now sullen Earth
Hath deckt her breast with flowers fit for mirth—

and so on.

This is one of the smoothest poems in the volume, which contains few of the better known pieces of Cleveland. This and Randolph's eclogue on the same festival appeared in "Annalia Dubrensia, upon the yearly celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olimpick Games upon the Cotswold Hills," (1636,) about the time when Milton's "Arcades" and "Comus" appeared. Dover kept up these games many years, and they were very famous. He was the ancestor of Dr. Dover of the eighteenth century, for whom Dover's Powder is named.

Cleveland's verses "On a Little Gentleman Profoundly Learned" are in a shorter measure, and perhaps mean Falkland, or some other of the famous small men of the time:

Makes Nature maps? Since that in thes
She's drawn a University.
Once she writ only text-hand, when
She scribbled giants and no men;
But now, in her decrepit years,
She dashes dwarfs in characters,
And makes one single farthing bear
The Creed, Commandments and Lord's Prayer.
Would she the Golden Legend shut
Within the cloister of a nut?

I would like to know if any of your readers have Williamson's edition, or know which of the verses are not Cleveland's. Some may be Randolph's.

F. B. SANBORN.

Concord, Mass., Nov. 17, 1902.

Lowell's Early Verses.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a recent issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS you say that the Brahmans of Boston view with apprehension and alarm Mr. John Lane's publication of James Russell Lowell's early prose writings. One need be no Boston Brahman to regret the fact that certain early verses of his were not long ago consigned to oblivion. I speak as a schoolmistress who has frequently blushed to hear children render his inanities. "The Heritage" is a favorite selection. Apart from the atrocious lesson taught, that all manliness and beauty of character are the inheritance of the "poor man's son," in contrast with the inferior heritage of "the rich man's son," the phraseology is beneath contempt. The rhyme is too long to quote entire, but—

The rich man's son could hardly earn
A living that would serve his turn.
. . . . . .
His stomach craves for dainty fare.
. . . . . .
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whiten soft white hands;
This is the best crop from thy lands.
. . . . . .
Work only makes the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and divine.

But any statement, after the following couplet, would be an anti-climax, so I give it last:

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
. . . . . .

"nod," but when he snores he needs a nudge.

However, "The Heritage" has not a monopoly of imbecility. I quote again:

If I were a rose at your window,
Happiest rose of all the crew,
Every blossom I bore would turn inward;
They'd know where the sunshine grew.

This quatrain evidently affects daintiness, but what shall we say regarding a "crew" of roses, and growing sunshine? The awkward elision and the fact that "they" represents a "blossom" are minor offenses—major in less startling connection.

Would the Lowell of "The Commemoration Ode" lose anything by the suppression of such as the above? Should the ordinary schoolmistress be obliged to apologize to her pupils for the man whom the Nation rightfully delights to honor? Take a broader view, are any man's drivelings worth preservation?

SARAH JEANNETTE BURKE.

New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

Philip Freneau's Real Home.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent Stanley M. Ward, M. D., states in to-day's issue that Philip Freneau died in New York State. On Page 172 of "Historic Houses of New Jersey" the author says that Philip Freneau died in the Forman house, near his former home of Mount Pleasant Hall, Monmouth County, N. J.

According to that book, New York City was responsible for his birth and nothing more. I have also read that "The British Prison Ship" was completed in his New Jersey home. Although New-Yorkers would be proud to claim Philip Freneau, no one can dispute that he belongs by right to New Jersey.

S. M.

New York City, Nov. 15, 1902.

"Began Author."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Among the Topics of the Week in your last issue was a paragraph relating to Mr. Howells's use of the phrase "began authbr." It is interesting to note that Burns employs a similar construction when, in his letter to Mr. David Brice, Glasgow, he says: "You will have heard that I am going to commence poet in print; and to-morrow my work goes to the press."

MARY H. LEE.

Aquashicola Valley, Penn., Nov. 18, 1902.

Sympathizes with Marna.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"The Confessions of a Wife" seems to have aroused all the criticism and curiosity which so fine a work written under the pseudonym of Mary Adams deserves. As to the much-prosecuted Marna, she is charming! No overdrawn goddess of heroic display, but a flesh-and-blood Marna, who to me at least is irresistible.

I disagree with "R. A.," who pleads pathetically that God defend mankind from women of Marna's type. Indeed, if there were any call for prayer, rather let us beseech heaven to be sparing with the Danas who cannot appreciate a loving wife.

MABEL LIVINGSTON FRANK.

New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

A Poem by Hervey.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am sorry to disturb any person's pet belief in the literary accomplishments of his or her ancestors, but the poem recently inquired about in your columns was not written by any American. I mean the lines beginning—

I know thou art gone to the home of thy rest—
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou art gone where the weary are blest,
And the mourner looks up, and is glad;
I know thou hast drank of the Lethe that flows
Its a land where they do not forget,
That sheds over memory only repose,
And takes from it only regret.

This poem was written by Thomas Kibble Hervey, an Englishman, who was never in this country. He was born about 1803, or a year later, in Manchester, England, studied at Oxford and Cambridge, read law, and was afterward editor of The Athenaeum. He

(Continued on Page 816.)

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Prof. James A. Harrison,
and with introductions and notes by Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, Prof. R. A. Stewart and Prof. Charles W. Kent, is undoubtedly the most **satisfactory and complete edition of Poe ever issued.** It includes all of his Poems, Tales, Critical and Magazine articles, besides a Life of Poe and many personal letters and other material concerning him and his contemporaries.

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Please send me on approval, prepaid, a set of Poe's Works in half-leather. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within 5 days and $2 per month thereafter for 9 months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within 5 days.

NAME .....

STREET .....

FROM READERS.

(Continued from Page 815.)

...ished at least three volumes, and died ... the late fifties. The poem mentioned ... a great favorite at one time, and was ... in nearly every "Poet's Corner" in ... land, always credited to him. As fur... proof, it may be found entire under ...rvey's name in "Harper's Cyclopedia ... English and American Poetry," published ... 1881, and edited by Epes Sargent, who ... amply qualified for the work, and ... misplaced a literary credit. I have ... Harvey's works at hand, but doubtless ... one of his books contains this poem.

ELIZABETH ACKER.

Tuckahoe, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1902.

The American Novel.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Last Spring Mr. William Alden's voice was brought across the ocean from London and phonographed to a new world by THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. It proclaimed that the "Great American Novel" of so many fond anticipations is only a delusion; that a library is required. Mr. Alden undoubtedly expressed the common opinion of literary people, but I believe that it is a mistaken one. Rather, have not the simplicities of typical Americanism been obscured by the multiplicity of its manifestations? It is an easy thing to say that New England is not the South, nor yet the prairie, nor the mountain, nor yet the Spaniard of the Southwest, nor the trapper of the Northwest; to say that Oglethorpe's poor debtors in Georgia and the Pilgrims at Plymouth were different; to say that argonaut and ranchman and manufacturer are diverse, and then to claim that they are separate pictures instead of parts of one picture, keeping in mind this fact as it is, one will wonder that he has not ere this been permitted to read the "Great American Novel."

What should be in that much anticipated book?

First—It should contain the essential element of humanness in the making of a nation out of the raw material. The Puritan of New England and the landed proprietor of the South should both be depicted in its pages, but in neither of them should it revel. They are influences and the book should relate the workings of those influences. So with the immigrant; he should be shown making a new home in the wilderness and rearing a family to be citizens of a State different from that of his progenitors. Probably an immigrant or an Eastern man who went West to grow up with the country is the available central figure.

Second is a detail. The transformation of the wilderness to the garden and the trials of him who transformed it should be shown.

Third—The growth of a great city and of our lines of transportation should be indicated. The hero might go West with an ox team and at the end of his days sit content in the house builded by his own labors and watch the mile-long freights and fast expresses of a transcontinental trunk line pass almost each moment along a double-track line in front of his door.

Fourth—The manufacturing growth of our country should be plainly seen. It is now evident that the locality of our typical American novel is between Pittsburg and Chicago, probably overlooking the lake shipping.

Fifth—The Golden West must not be forgotten. Perhaps a son settles there, or by some other mechanical device it is brought into the story, and similarly the wheat fields of Minnesota and the cattle ranches of Texas. The Puritan and the Southerner and the negro are neighbors of the hero, and thus are the essential elements of our National life found in the microcosm of one small community.

Sixth—Our political growth must be shown and official corruption exposed, while the people rise against it.

Seventh—Some great spectacular event must be very prominent in it; probably the war of 1861-5, but possibly the Chicago fire or the railroad strike of 1894.

Eighth—These things will not all be detailed, but will be brought up in telling manner. The book will be like the work of the great artist who did not paint human emotions, but made them felt in painted faces. It will not depict, but suggest.

Ninth—Womanhood will not be forgotten. The life of the typical American is active and intelligent, enterprising and strenuous, but human nature is the same in all ages and every land, and the love of man for woman is a story that never grows old and is not the less interesting because from the lips of a man of achievement. The devotion of woman made this man's work possible.

Tenth—It must cover at least half a century of time and tell the life of its hero from youth to honored old age.

I have given a recipe for the "Great American Novel." Who is there to find the ingredients and combine them? To do it accurately he must be a man familiar with our country as a whole, and be, like Cecil Rhodes, a man able to "think in continents."

Many men have touched at the edges of it. Paul Leicester Ford in "The Honorable Peter Stirling" used up enough political chicanery and contrasted wholesomeness for two such books as I have outlined, and the author of "Unleavened Bread" did the same. Churchill's "The Crisis" gave nearly the suitable episode of our great war. Gen. King's novels of army life will serve for the mountains, and Bret Harte limned the auriferous Far West. I know of no work adequately dealing with the great wheat and corn belt, but Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana" and some of Maurice Thompson's writings are suitable to typify the nearer Middle West. "Calumet K." is one of value in this connection. These books are a few containing material that would have been usable for that long-sought novel which we are considering. There are many others which somebody will think of as delineating local life; but those containing material really adapted to the purposes of the great work probably number less than a score.

Where is the man broad enough in his ...ing, ample enough in his ...

...perspective of the parts as a whole, sympathetic enough, possessing a sufficiency of creative power and a suitable sense of expression, that he may do this thing? Mr. Alden was right. A library is required, but not because a volume cannot be adequate; because there is no one to write the volume.

D. CROMETT CLARK.

Rockland, Me., Nov. 16, 1902.

New Jersey Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apparently there is not the dearth of literature about New Jersey that Mr. John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Library, would have us believe. Likely he will inquire further before making another such rash statement as that imputed to him before the New Jersey Library Association at Newark. Besides those writers and books already mentioned in your columns, let me mentioned Edmund Clarence Stedman and his pleasing poem on the destruction of the old manse at Elizabeth and another on "Monmouth"; also William Collins's "Molly Maguire at Monmouth"; T. Buchanan Read and his "Distant Mart," wherein we read that "through shadowy hills and meadows brown the calm Passaic reaches down"—to Newark, present abode of John Cotton Dana; Irving's description of the "retreat of the ringdove, the haunt of the deer, [where the] Passaic in silence rolled gentle and clear; transparent its waters, its surface serene"—clear and serene then, we may suppose, but polluted and foul now, as they flow by the city wherein dwells Mr. John Cotton Dana.

For profit and reflection, for reproof and correction, Mr. Dana might read Henry Morford's poem on the wreck at Shrewsbury, and his story of the wrecker's oath at Barnegat; also Bret Harte's "Caldwell of Springfield," referring to the patriotic Presbyterian parson of Essex County, whose metropolis is Newark, home of Mr. Dana. Then, taking up his Longfellow, he might turn to the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and read there the theologian's tale of Elizabeth Haddon, founder of Haddonfield, devout and reflective, "as by the window she sat with her work and looked on a landscape white as the great white sheet that Peter saw in his vision from the four corners of heaven let down. * * * nothing was dark but the sky and the distant Delaware flowing"—five miles or so, as the crow flies, past the city of Penn.

Passing by Francis B. Lee, native historian; Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, prominent as a writer on political science and history, and that other Wilson, christened Marcius, resident aforetime of Vineland and author of several histories; John Fanning Watson, native of Burlington County and noted as an annalist, as witness his "Annals of New York," his "Historical Tales of the Olden Times," and his "Annals of Philadelphia," the last named in three large volumes and comprising some account of New Jersey; William A. Whitehead, William S. Stryker, and William Nelson, the latter still living in Paterson, all of whom were valued contributors to the literature of New Jersey; Daniel Leeds and his "first" almanac, published by William Bradford of Philadelphia in 1686, and continued by Leeds until his death in 1720, (this same Leeds of Leeds Point, Atlantic County, apologized to his readers in 1703 because he lived "in Egg Harbor, N. J., and he attributes many of the errors in the printing to his distance from the work and the illness of Bradford, who had to trust an apprentice with the work";) Thomas Budd, resident of Burlington, and his "Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey," which gives a good account of the country and resources, the original of which has the distinction of being the first book printed in America by William Bradford, a copy having been sold for $575 in London, though reprints can be had for $2; Samuel Smith, also of Burlington, and his very readable History of New Jersey previous to 1765, passing by all of these, I refer incidentally to the noted Tom Paine, who accompanied the Americans in their sad retreat from Fort Lee to Trenton in 1776, and who, with the memory of that march vivid in his mind and with the knowledge of the shocking depredations of the British at Newark, (present home of Mr. Dana,) penned the first number of the "American Crisis," beginning with the famous sentence, "These are the times that try men's souls."

Next I suggest that Mr. Dana turn to that most entertaining book of 730 pages, "The Story of an Old Farm," by Andrew D. Mellick, resident of Plainfield and a member of the New York bar until the time of his death, a few years ago. Mr. Mellick was a native of New Jersey, to the Mellick manor born, and his book is a most charming story of New Jersey life in the eighteenth century. It ought to be on the shelves of the library of which Mr. Dana is librarian. Last, but not least of all the literature from and of New Jersey, I mention "Kate Aylesford," a romance of the Revolution, by Charles E. Peterson. It is descriptive of New Jersey life during that period, with the scene of lovemaking laid in Atlantic County. It tells of events along the Mullica River, the battle of Chestnut Neck, the refugees in old Egg Harbor, stirring scenes at Sweetwater, now Pleasant Mills; the kidnapping of Kate Aylesford, her escape, recovery, and happy marriage. The story is beautifully told, and though the book is now rarely seen, it is one that should at least be among the archives of the Newark Library, and accessible to Mr. Dana.

ALFRED M. HESTON.

Atlantic City, Nov. 18, 1902.

Our Reports of English Sales.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

We have read with much interest Mr. Roden's recent article on "The Book Sales of 1901-2 in England and America," and we cannot help feeling surprised at the extraordinary accuracy with which the principal features of the English sales were laid before the public.

We have the pleasure of seeing the Saturday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly every week, and we can truthfully say that we find it more interesting than all the English publications put together which notice literary sales.

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THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN THE FIRST NUMBER ARE

EDITORIAL.—The BASIS of CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. By Prof. Percy Gardner, Litt. D., of Oxford.—THE CONCEPT of the INFINITE. By Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard University.—The OUTSTANDING CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SCIENCE and FAITH. By Sir Oliver Lodge, D. Sc., F. R. S.—"RIGHTEOUSNESS OF GOD" in ST. PAUL'S THEOLOGY. Principal James Drummond, LL. D., Litt. D., of Oxford.—CATASTROPHES and the MORAL ORDER. I. Prof. G. H. Howison. II. Rev. R. A. Armstrong. III. Rev. R. F. Horton, D. D.—MATTHEW ARNOLD. By Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, LL. D.—EARLY DOCTRINAL MODIFICATIONS of the GOSPELS. F. C. Conybeare, M. A.—And a Number of Signed Reviews.

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THE TWO GOWRIES.

Andrew Lang's Book on an Episode in Scotch History.*

WHAT a superb advocatus diaboli Mr. Andrew Lang would make. The volume with the title "James VI. and the Gowrie Mystery" is a clear-cut account of a terrible episode in Scotch history, and treated in a masterly manner. Mr. Lang stands for both the defense and the prosecution, and in the sifting process, discarding the chaff, gets to the true grain. There are of course major matters in Scotch history, and the Gowrie mystery may, with others, have been in a measure overlooked by us, but the tragedy of it has held a place in romance. Was there a plot to kill James VI.? Did the two Gowrie brothers fall into their own trap and so lose their lives? Mr. Lang begins in this way: "An old Scotch lady, four generations ago, used to say: 'It is a great comfort to think that at the Day of Judgment we shall know the whole truth about the Gowrie conspiracy at last.'" Many have been the discussions since the year 1600, when the tragedy actually happened. Mixed up with the religious quarrels of that time, the King himself was often accused of having arranged the entire business, and then the other side have insisted that James was entirely innocent. Mr. Lang writes:

> This affair is one of the haunting mysteries of the past, one of the problems that nobody has solved. The events occurred in 1600, but the interest which they excited was so keen that belief in the guilt or innocence of the two noble brothers who perished in an August afternoon was a party shibboleth in the war of the Saints and the Malignants, the strife of Cavaliers and Roundheads. The problem has ever since attracted the curious, as do the enigmas of Perkin Warbeck, the true character of Richard III., the real face behind "The Iron Mask," the identity of the False Pucelle, and the innocence or guilt of Mary Stuart.

That cry, "Cherches la femme," is by no means a novelty, for when the two Ruthvens lost their lives the world then said, the woman in the case was the Queen, Anne of Denmark, the wife of James VI. Mr. Lang thinks that Anne was "fair and frivolous," and certainly did her best by her behavior to encourage the belief that she was the cause of these sorrows. Looking at a picture of the Queen, she certainly was handsome, and we know that her husband was by no means a pleasing or good-looking potentate. "On the other side were first the bonny Earl, then the Earl of Gowrie, both young, brave, handsome, both suddenly slain by the King's friends; none knew why." Was the Queen in love with either of the noblemen, or with both of them? After most careful investigation Mr. Lang believes that Anne had nothing to do directly or indirectly with the killing of the Gowries.

What about King Jamie? History has not been nice to him. His temper had been spoiled early in life. "He had been threatened by conspirators before his birth; terrified by a harsh tutor as a child, preached at, captured, insulted. * * * James naturally grew up a dissembler and betrayed his father's murderers with a kiss. He was frightened into deceit; he could be cruel; he became, as far as he might, a tyrant." Certainly he was no brawler, and was too canny to engage in personal quarrels.

Now, what seem to be the precise conditions which lead up to the death of the brothers? One fine day in August, 1600, the King went hunting, following the hounds, which were after a buck. The Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Mar were with him. The King was just about mounting his horse when a young gentleman, the master of Ruthven, rode up. He had come from Perth, some twelve or fourteen miles distant. The young fellow approached the King and began talking with him. The hunting then followed. When it was over James, instead of taking his luncheon at the House of Falkland, whence the hunt had started, bade the Duke of Lennox accompany him to Perth, stating that it was his intention "to speak with the Earl of Gowrie." It seems to be evident that the young Master of Ruthven had excited the King's curiosity. He had told James that "he had found a man with a pitcher full of gold coins of great sorts." Joining the King then on the visit to Perth there were fourteen persons. When near Perth the young Master left the King and galloped ahead, and next the Earl, the Master's brother, met the King.

This is what Lennox told. The party had hoped for a good meal at the Gowrie House. A poor repast was set before the King. Evidently he was not expected. After dinner the King, accompanied by Gowrie, went up stairs. The pot of gold was what he was after. This was the last seen of James for some time. Next, according to testimony, the King appeared at a turret window, gesticulating in an extraordinary way. Then the members of the party started for the rescue of the King. Many of the doors leading from the room where the dinner was served were locked. These doors were smashed by means of hammers. The King was safe. But the result of the trouble was the killing of the Gowries. The probability is that the brothers wanted to kidnap the King, such spiriting away of royal personages having been by no means uncommon incidents at that time.

Considering, as would the prosecuting attorney, what might be the reasons for enmity between the elder of the brothers

*"JAMES VI. AND THE GOWRIE MYSTERY." By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, pp. xvi.-304. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

and James, the Gowrie father had been executed for treason, but then, as the King had said, he had had nothing to do with it. The Gowries were a scheming family. The elder brother had been educated in part in Italy, and may have had a liking for the plotting so much in vogue in that country. That there was a plan to get at James seems to be positive. It came to nothing because the King was fairly well protected. James might, however, have lost his life.

The book is a model of careful research. Every possible indication which might throw some light on the subject is carefully followed up. Treated by a less skillful writer than is Mr. Andrew Lang, this episode of Scotch history might have been uninterestingly rendered. But the author, though keeping strictly within judicial limits, knows how to imbue his story with the proper coloring. Considering certain riddles, of which the Gowrie conspiracy is one, Mr. Lang writes:

> These questions do not greatly concern the scientific historian, who is busy with constitution making, statistics, progress, degeneration, in short, with human degeneration. These high matters, these streams of tendency, form the staple of history, but the problems of personal character and action still interest some inquiring minds.

State Government.*

This valuable little volume is one of the series called "Handbooks of American Government." If the series ever reaches completion and Europeans shall read all of the volumes they will be much impressed with the uniformity of American State Governments. A Federal State may properly be said to be built on the water-tight compartment plan, and not the least element of safety in such a State lies in the fact that experiments in legislation and administration may be tried over small areas, so that the harm of political evils will be reduced to a minimum. There have been many such experiments in legislation and administration in the various States of the Union, and some of them, as for example the Australian ballot, have rapidly spread over a large part of the country. Nevertheless the States have been content to conform in broad lines to a single type of government—the single elective executive, the bicameral Legislature, a large measure of local self-government in the smaller divisions of the Commonwealth, a wide suffrage, and frequent elections.

The statics of Prof. Morey's book, therefore, will resemble in large part the statics of nearly every work in the series. But the dynamics will differ from those of any other, for the history of the development of popular government in New York from Dutch days onward involves a rich variety of incident such as the history of few American States can show.

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*"THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK: Its History and Administration. By William C. Morey, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Rochester. Pp. xiii.-294. 8vo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

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Although many of Lover's poems are preserved to-day by the airs which have composed from them, most of them, as far as the English reading public is concerned, have passed on to oblivion with his plays and with his "Legends and Stories" and his "Treasure Trove"; and even the admirers of "Rory O'More" and "Handy Andy" yearn for judicious editing. It is a curious paradox of literary adjustment that editing that would have been commended in an author's own day becomes a crime in the eyes of a benevolent posterity. From an Irish point of view Mr. Roche's introduction is all that can be desired. The volumes are only fair products of bookmaking, but the Richardson frontispieces are full of spirit and of that irresistible humor which is Irish and never anything else.

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...SERAVENY ON HELL!...Mark Twain
...LOOM OF SONG. A Poem.....
Frank D. Sherman
...OWERS.....William Dean Howells
...OSE CAPTAIN KIDD.....
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...Dr. Alex Hrdlicka
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...A Poem.....Robert Gilbert Welsh
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Herman Whitaker
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...MOCKING OF THE GODS...Amélie Rives
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...RENCE.....W. Stanton Howard
...A BRIGHT MORNING. A Poem.....
A. A. Sewall James
...E MAN AND THE BOY...Julie M. Lippmann
...E CROWING OF THE COCK. A Poem.....
S. H. M. Byers

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

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...WHILE THE MOTHER WORKS: The Day ...
...Nurseries of New York.....Lillie B. French
...TA.....George Cabot Lodge
...T THE TAVERN OF THE SUN.....
Maude C. Perry
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...IGHT ON THE DESERT...Edith C. Banfield
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...ISH MASTERS.....Timothy Cole
...ON APFILE TREE.....Joel Chandler Harris
...DECEPTIVE CADENCE.....Elinor Comstock
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Burton E. Stevenson
...WHITE NIGHTS.....Arthur Stringer
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...THURSDAY AT THREE.....David G. Phillips
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...A DAUGHTER OR RAASAY. Chapter
...XV.—The End.....William MacL. Raine
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...POOR BOY'S CHRISTMAS. Verses.
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C. E. Borchgrevink
...TH OF QUEERIN PLACE. Story.....
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...UNCLE SAM OBSERVES CHRIST-
...MAS. Sketch.....Clifford Howard
...THE WATERMELON STOCKINGS. Story.
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...RUNNER. Sketch.....Galloway C. Morris
...THE FALLING OF THE VENICE BELL-
...TOWER. Sketch.....Ruth Hurlbut
...THE GROWN-FOLKS' CHRISTMAS.
...Verse.....M. M. D.

THE COSMOPOLITAN:

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Hjalmar Hjarth Boyesen; 20
...THE STREETS OF PARIS.....Adolphe Cohn
...THE BEST TRICKS OF FAMOUS MU-
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...D WARD BLOUNT

...ks of a Nonagenarian Diplo... and Man of Affairs.*

...RE is a book of a kind that Great Britain produces in abundance, but that is seldom issued in the United States. Among recent works of business, social, and political reminiscence it has the peculiar ... of interest and relative brevity.

...dward Blount, now well advanced ...ninety-fourth year, comes of an an... Catholic family long distinguished in ...nals of Great Britain. One of the ... was that Sir Walter whose "grim ...humor" on the field of Shrewsbury ...ff found other than attractive. The ...father of Sir Edward was Sir Walter ..., sixth Baronet of Mawley Hall, ...shire, for many hundred years the ...t of the family. His father was Edward ..., who at one time represented Steyn... Sussex, in the House of Commons. ...ur five of Sir Edward's brothers and ..., like himself, lived to a great age. ...e had was educated at a Catholic school, ...h he describes as somewhat resembling ...thaboys Hall, and on leaving school, at ...teen, he entered his father's banking ...se in London. Soon after he obtained ...clerkship in the Home Office and later ...ered the Diplomatic Service, but aban...ned it because he lacked fortune. He ...ned to business and became highly suc...sful as a banker and promoter of rail...ays in France, where he lived the greater ...art of his long life.

Sir Edward was associated with impor...tant and interesting persons almost from ...boyhood, and the pages of his book bristle ...with stories of the notable men and women ...whom he knew. He sets down as Palmers...ton's the witticism usually ascribed to Lord ...Melbourne: "Give him the thistle, for he ...is such an ass that he is sure to eat it," ...called forth by the importunity of a stupid ...person for a decoration. Sir Edward knew ...Daniel O'Connell and recalls his saying of ...an adversary whose waistcoat and trousers ...parted company as he was speaking in the ...House so that a strip of his linen showed: ..."I am glad to see that for one moment my ...opponent has a lucid interval."

Sir Edward declares that Lord Brougham ...was so enamored of the French Revolution ...of 1848 that he wished to be a Deputy in ...France while retaining his British citizen...ship, and desisted only upon intimations ...from high quarters on each side of the ...Channel that the law would not grant him ...a double nationality.

The man who chiefly profited by the rev...olution of 1848 was a friend of Sir Edward ...during the latter's residence at Rome as ...attaché of the British Embassy. The home ...of Louis Napoleon's mother was then a nest ...of conspirators, not with reference to ...French, but to Italian affairs. Napoleon ...was taciturn but amiable, a good horse...man, and skilled in athletic sports. The ...young Prince and his family fled at the ...approach of the Austrians after the revolu...tion of 1830 in the Italian States.

Soon after Sir Edward entered upon his ...career as a banker in Paris he became in...terested in the development of railways in ...France. Some of the French statesmen op...posed the introduction of railways into the ...country, but Blount obtained permission to ...raise capital for the purpose in England ...and France upon the condition that the ...French Government should also subscribe. ...This was accomplished, and for many years ...Sir Edward was active in the management ...of the French railways. He took it hard ...that a speech which he made during a peri...od of great tension between England and ...France, forced him to retire from his post. ...Nobody can read the speech without feeling ...that it was entirely natural that French ...public men should insist upon his retire...ment.

When he determined to enter upon his ...career as a promoter of railways he ob...tained the privilege of serving on one of ...the English railway lines as an "engine ...driver," and in this way he thoroughly ...mastered the trade. During nearly the ...whole of his after life he frequently rode ...on the engine, and his relations with the ...men employed in the mechanical work of ...the French railways were most agreeable. ...One of the most interesting things in the ...book is the contribution of an English ..."engine driver" to the reminiscences of ...French railway management.

As a promoter of railways Sir Edward ...came to know Lord Brassey, the contract...or. He tells a characteristic story of Bras...sey. During a period of sudden financial ...tightness Brassey was much in need of ...money and one of the London banks lent ...him £30,000. The banker suggested that ...Brassey be required to promise that he ...would not give the money away to his ...friends, a promise that Brassey would not ...make, and before they had left the steps of ...the bank Brassey had offered part of the ...loan to Sir Edward and actually lent £10,000 ...to an acquaintance whom he knew to be in ...need. It was Blount's valuable services to ...the English residents of Paris during the ...siege of 1870-71 that won him his Baronet...cy. His account of the siege is most inter...esting. His sympathies throughout the war ...were with the French. Sir Edward tells ...excellent stories of several French celebri...ties and pays a high tribute to President ...Loubet, whom he saw in childhood and aft...ward knew intimately as a member of the ...Cabinet. Talleyrand's saying that the gown ...of a certain lady was like a Winter's day ...because it began too late and ended too ...soon, smells a little musty, but the like can...not be said of many stories contained in the ...memoirs. The story of Victor Emmanuel ...turning to the door behind which Napoleon ...III. sat after treating with the Austrians, ...in 1859, shaking his fist toward his fellow-...sovereign, and swearing violently is the ...more interesting as being actually the ac...count of an eye witness.

The book, as a whole, not only abounds in ...matter of great interest, but it reveals un...ostentatiously a character generous, loyal, ...high minded, and patriotic, and at the same ...time warmly appreciative of what is excel...lent in other nations than the British.

*"MEMOIRS OF SIR EDWARD BLOUNT, K. C. B., &c. Edited by Stuart J. Reid, author of "The Life and Times of Sydney Smith," "Lord John Russell," &c. With three photogravure plates. Large 8vo. Cloth. Pp. vi.-366. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1902.

Essays by Senator Lodge.*

Senator Lodge's book covers a rather wide range of subjects—history, biography, constitutional law, and philosophic impressions of travel. Nearly every one of the papers has marks of that peculiar political view which those who admire Mr. Lodge think his highest claim to statesmanship, and those who disapprove of him regard as making him a dangerous private adviser to the man just now most conspicuous in American public life. Mr. Lodge inherits old Federalist political traditions, an unqualified admiration for the great man who owned that he preferred a limited monarchy to a republic, and an almost unqualified dislike for the other great American statesman who hastened the development of real democratic government in the American Republic.

If one will only remember these things one may find both pleasure and profit in reading Mr. Lodge's essays and addresses. They all testify to the fact that the author is truly the scholar in politics. At the same time each has its own peculiar charm. That on the frigate Constitution burns with enthusiastic patriotism. That on John Marshall is most strongly tinctured with Mr. Lodge's Federalism. Perhaps the article on the "Treaty Making Power of the Senate" is, on the whole, the most valuable paper in the book. It is interesting here to find Mr. Lodge for once taking the historical view of the strict constructionists as to the powers of the States. He says: "When the thirteen Colonies jointly and severally threw off their allegiance to the British Crown and became independent, all the usual rights of sovereignty which they had not before possessed vested, without restriction, in each one of the thirteen States."

The address on Daniel Webster is delightful in every part. It opens with an intelligent discussion of the ethics of memorial sculpture, and goes on to an impressive presentation of Webster's personality.

In the essay entitled "Some Impressions of Russia," Mr. Lodge deals in some interesting broad political generalizations. His rapid summing up of the qualities that make for the highest success of nations is really impressive. But one cannot help feeling that the larger political philosophy consciously or unconsciously accepted by Mr. Lodge is at variance with a trust in Providence implied elsewhere in his essays. In the deep concern expressed for the possible future rivalry of other nations with our own there seems nowhere room for a recognition of the fact that there may be a comprehensive order of the universe in which all peoples will find their proper place and function. Mr. Lodge touches upon, but does not sufficiently develop, the idea in his Russian essay that the uplifting of the masses, which is necessary to Russia's effective economic growth, may result in such modifications of the Government as will make Russian aggression less dangerous than the world now supposes it to be.

There is little to criticise in the style of these essays. It is not only scholarly, but vigorous and often picturesque. Even a scolar, however, may at times fall into errors that a careful revision should detect. Doubtless Mr. Lodge was nodding when he wrote: "Gradually the situation grew too intolerable to be borne."

*"A FIGHTING FRIGATE, AND OTHER ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Pp. 316. Cloth. Large 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lockhart's Scott in Popular Form.*

Following closely on the heels of an édition de luxe of Lockart's life of Scott in ten volumes, printed on hand-made paper, and illustrated with photogravure reproductions of famous paintings, comes, in five well-made modest volumes, the same text with the same introduction and notes which characterized the first. In other words, the full and approved text of Lockhart, edited by Miss Susan M. Francis, is now made accessible to slender purses.

In reviewing Miss Francis's work, as illustrated in the édition de luxe, high praise was given the editor in these columns. The sources of her information and the admirable manner in which she had applied them were fully dwelt upon. The value of her discriminating use of the archives of London, Edinburgh, Abbotsford; of her application of "Selections from the Manuscripts of Lady Stuart," "William Blackwood and His Sons," "Memoir of John Murray," "Archibald Constable and His Literary Correspondents," "Abbotsford Notands," &c., was explained and due praise given it. All that was then said might now be repeated, for, in the five-volume edition one has all the text of the more elaborate issue.

Scott was essentially a novelist for youths and maidens—not in his own day, but in ours. He did the trick immeasurably better than it is done by the average present-day authors of historical novels of monstrous editions. Alone, however, he appears insufficient for the adult mind of the early twentieth century; but, with a Lockhart properly annotated and applied, he invites new and serious interest. In Miss Francis's hands Lockhart is not only Scott's Boswell and erudite historian, but his commentator as well. And all praise is due the publishers for placing this commentary within easy reach of those who may now reread the great Scotsman's romances with an appreciation of the actualities which inspired them and the circumstances in which they were written.

*"MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART. By John Gibson Lockhart. Edited by Miss Susan M. Francis. 8vo. In five volumes. With frontispiece. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $10 the set.

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STORY OF CAIRO.

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THE Story of Cairo," in the Mediæval Towns Series, has been admirably told by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who is Professor of Arabic at Trinity College, Dublin.

Cairo is pre-eminently a mediæval town, in that it had no existence before the Middle Ages, its life as a separate city almost coinciding with the arbitrary millennium of the middle period of history. Indeed, at the present day Cairo retains much of its mediæval character; its aspect gradually altering, but not its inner life. During the past twenty years great alterations and improvements have taken place in the Egyptian's material condition, but his character is as yet but slightly, if at all, modified. Egypt has been given public order and security; a solvent condition, without too heavy taxation, and good administration, justice, and the facilities for higher education. But, above all, to every man has been given his fair share of the enriching Nile. For all of these things the peasantry are duly grateful; but, Mr. Lane-Poole tells us, the true Cairene cares little for the blessings brought about through the labors of the irrigation engineers; while for the other reforms of the Firengy he cares so little as to prefer keeping his old unregenerate condition to the end.

All the latter-day improvements brought about in Cairo seem to its people to be dull, ugly, uninteresting—done principally, they claim, for the benefit of the strangers, with the result that Cairo has grown desperately dull in late years. The streets have been broadened, they say, but only that the Firengis may drive by with two horses and splash the Faithful with mud; while, on the other hand, to permit such broadening, was it not necessary to take away the comfortable stone benches from in front of the shops, on which the never overdriven merchants dreamed away so much of their day!

Mr. Meredith Townsend has shown us in one of the suggestive essays in his fine book on "Asia and Europe" how interesting life must have been in India before England "introduced order and all the virtues." Mr. Lane-Poole says this picture, with but trifling alterations, might well apply to the Cairo of to-day.

Life undoubtedly was interesting in the old unregenerate days. There were events then; something to see and think of, and possibly fly from; plenty of blood and assassination, perhaps, but then you could always shut and bar the strong gates of the quarter when the Mamelukes or the Berbers, or, worst of all, the black Sudanese, were on the warpath. Now the gates are taken away, and there are no cavalcades of romantic troopers, beautiful to behold in their array, to ravish your household and give color to life. In those days it was possible for any man of brain and luck to rise to power and wealth—such wealth as all Cairo could not furnish in these blank and honest times. Promotion was ever at hand, and the way was open to the strong, the cunning, and the rich. What were a holocaust of victims, an orgy of rapine, even the deadly ravages of periodical plague and famine, in comparison with the great occasions, the gorgeous pomp, the endless opportunities, the infinite variety of those unruly and tumultuous but never tedious days?

Mr. Lane-Poole insists that in reading a history of Cairo we must keep fully in our minds the fact that the true Cairene's ideas, either good or bad, like his dress, his religion, his social customs and habits, his oddities of speech, his calm, impenetrable reserve, and his disinclination to worry—all date from the Middle Ages. Outside the official class, the Cairene of to-day is still "the same man whom we saw keeping shop or taking his venture to sea in the faithful mirror of the 'Arabian Nights.'" Even his city keeps its mediæval tone, and while much has been altered by time or innovation, the European fringe is but a fringe and the old muslin city practically unaltered, the crowded streets of its old quarters carrying us back at once to the color and glamor of the Middle Ages.

Mr. Lane-Poole's aim is to show us this mediæval city in the light of associations which must lend it its deepest interest. Many of Cairo's buildings are exquisitely beautiful, and thus worthy of admiration from the artistic standpoint alone, but there are also many ruined buildings which would be almost if not entirely meaningless without the aid of their historic interest.

The volume is very fully illustrated with both full-page and text cuts, these pictures being chosen so far as possible to show the mediæval city before any European change. For this purpose drawings made by Robert Hay of Linplum between 1828 and 1838, and by Owen B. Carter about 1850, the originals of which are now in the print rooms of the British Museum, have been reproduced for the present volume. These plates represent the mediæval town as no modern sketches could hope to do, and where no other drawings could be obtained, Mr. J. A. Lyndgton has supplied faithful pictures of present-day conditions.

The first chapter contrasts most clearly and attractively the two cities to be found in this old mediæval town—the Egyptian. The former was once known as El-Kahira, "The Victorious," founded under the auspices of the planet Mars, but now so subdued, so little conquering, that it is often spoken of as "the native quarters," or even in Indian fashion as "the bazaars." European Cairo knows but little of its mediæval sister. Thousands of strangers explore the latter city every Winter, but the European Cairene is only dragged to the bazars by enthusiastic visitors, and yet these two cities exist side by side, and one cannot even visit the Post Office, a few minutes' walk from the hotels, without getting into a curious jumble of the East and the West.

For this reason Mr. Lane-Poole takes his readers through the native quarters at once, pointing out their beauties and their true Eastern atmosphere and setting, so that we may realize how thoroughly the real Cairo is a city of the Middle Ages, and a town whose story goes back to the dawn of history.

Before the Moslems invaded Egypt, in 640, there was no Cairo, and, strictly speaking, there was no city until about three centuries later, when the Greek General laid the foundations of the palace city of the Fatimed caliphs, called El-Kahira, a name twisted by Europeans into Cahere, Caire, and Cairo. But there was a Moslem capital from the time of the Conquest, the original Arab settlement, Fustat, the town of Tent, being founded in 641.

From this, Cairo's earliest beginning, Mr. Lane-Poole traces its gradual evolution, the settlement of the faubourgs, its various revolutions and invasions, its fine early buildings, and the later works of the dome builders, until finally we find Cairo the capital of an independent State.

A long and interesting chapter is given up to a full description of "the city of the Arabian Nights"—not only as to the doings of its Court at that early day, but also as to the life and customs of its people and the beauty of the city. In fact, the city of that period is elaborately described, as to its rulers, its buildings, and its people, as well as through accurate accounts of its industries and fine arts, and its entire inner life.

The concluding chapter takes up the story of Cairo during the three centuries of its subjection to Turkey; a period going down to Mohammed Ali's foundation of a virtually independent dynasty in 1805. In conclusion Mr. Lane-Poole gives us a survey both politically and as to the aspect of the present day Cairo, while valuable appendices give much carefully formulated matter as to Cairo past and present.

The charm of this volume throughout lies in the fact that Mr. Lane-Poole thoroughly realises the true Cairene's mediæval character, and that of his city, describing both for his readers so faithfully as to preserve for them the true Eastern character and flavor of this old mediæval city and its people.

An Educational Study.*

Here is a large book in small space. Its 400 closely printed pages would make two ample volumes in ordinary typographical arrangement. The book is a brief but careful comparative study of primary and secondary education in England, France, Germany, and the United States. It fairly bristles with tabulated statistics, and its full index testifies to its serried array of facts and instances. It is a reference book, but also something more, for Mr. Hughes lightens his statistics with something like epigram, and glorifies his facts with a fine spirit of idealism. He is a democrat by sympathy and conviction, and an enthusiastic advocate of an education properly related to life and brought back to nature.

School attendance, Mr. Hughes tells us, is most regular in Germany and least so in the rural parts of the United States. In rural France, although the system is compulsory, attendance is very irregular. In the cities of Prussia attendance reaches probably 95 per cent. of a possible total. In Paris it exceeds 90 per cent. The methods of enforcing the compulsory education laws of Germany and France are drastic in the extreme, and the requirement that children privately instructed shall submit to an examination at the hands of the State seems a little repellent to American notions of individual liberty. Some of the things that are said of education in France will have to be revised since the enforcement of the association law.

Mr. Hughes recognizes and deplores the lack of system in American education, but declares, "Its finest characteristics are spiritual and intangible, and cannot be classified or quantified." Nevertheless, it is painful to learn that rural teachers are far less skilled in the United States than in Germany and France, and when the pension in the latter countries is considered not better paid. Teaching in most parts of the United States is not yet a career, Mr. Hughes finds, but rather a makeshift. His statistics show a higher percentage of illiteracy even among whites in this country than among the people of Germany and France. His reference to the land grant colleges indicates that he does not know all that the Federal Government is doing for education through these institutions.

The chapters on the education of girls and on the education of defective children are marked with the same fine spirit of enthusiasm and faith in democracy that characterizes the other parts of the book. As elsewhere throughout the work, a vast amount of valuable information is compressed into tabulated statistics. It is a pity that conservatives in the United States, even those of school authority, should not know cost per capita, and salaries for all four of the countries treated have just been brought together in a single comparative table. Those who go to the book for information will find it of enormous value. Prussia is the only part of Germany that Mr. Hughes has considered at length.

"Story of Cairo." By Stanley Lane-Poole. Illustrated by Robert Hay, F. A. S., and Owen B. Carter, F. R. I. B. A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

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...KS AND MEN.

...n Britons. ...ttish Eyes.

There has been no lack of Scotsmen eager to reply to the censure visited upon ...by Mr. T. W. H. Crosland in his ...lish Book," and now a Scotsman ...n Angus McNeill, who attempts ...e plain truths in "The Egregious ...," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will ...Dec. 1. Something of Mr. McNeill's ...anner may be gathered from the ...ge of his book:

...become the Englishman's habit, ...almost say the Englishman's in- ...to take himself for the head and ...of the universe. The order of crea- ...ion is protoplasm. It has achieved ...sh, the Englishman. Herein are the ...tion and ultimate glory of evolu- ...processes. Nature, like the seventh ...d boy in a board school, "can get ...no further." She has made the English- ...and her work therefore is done. For ...ntinued progress of the world and ...t in it is, the Englishman will make ...vision. He knows exactly what is ..., and by himself it shall be supplied. ...a little that can be considered dis- ...tingly English which does not re- ...this point of view. As an easy-going, ...confident, imperturbable piece of ...ure, the Englishman has certainly ...malian compeer. Even in the black- ...his troubles he perceives that he is ...

...a curious commentary on the sensi- ...ies of the Scotsman and the English- ...that while much of Mr. Crosland's ...was graciously omitted by the pub- ..., all of Mr. McNeill's most subtle and ... impromptus will be retained.

New Book on Paris.

An elaborately illustrated book entitled "Paris, Past and Present," will appear toward the last of the month from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company. Its author is Henry Haynie, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, an American newspaper man, who has spent twenty-five years in the French capital, employed much of that time in bringing to light and arranging what seemed to be the dominant features of Parisian development. He has written a work, which, from every appearance gained from a casual examination of the advance sheets, will not only interest the tourist, but will, at the same time, appeal to the antiquarian and the historian. Mr. Haynie rightly declares that the foreigner's impression of Paris is usually gained from sources the least complimentary. It is true, he says, that Paris is the town for amusement, but it is also true that it is "that city of the world where persons study and work most," and he continues:

Paris is the battlefield of labor, and without mentioning its savants, surgeons, men of letters, painters, sculptors, architects, physicians, lawyers, and other earnest students in and professors of every branch of science, philosophy, and the liberal arts, it may truthfully be asserted that to its free scientific colleges and art ateliers, to its schools and studios, flock men and women from every country on earth, seeking knowledge and not vain amusements; attracted to Paris and kept there, not by its vices or its pleasures, but by its artistic and aesthetic treasures, its brilliant ideas, its rich music, its fine literature, its beautiful mind, its undoubted excellence in everything. Truly, it is the first place of study and high instruction on earth. It is not alone the palpitating heart of a powerful nation; it is much more than that. It is the great and universal workshop of thought and labor, the grand forge where all materials which suggest ideas are wrought into substantial form.

Two Songs by Edmund Spenser.

A limited edition of Edmund Spenser's "Prothalamion" and "Epithalamion" will shortly be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. These two famous love poems, the one a "Spousal Song," the other a "Wedding Ode," have been for about four centuries among the best in literature. They marked the high level of lyric poetry even in the lyrical Elizabethan age, and no rival has been found in the dozen generations since. The pairs whose approaching marriages the "Prothalamion" was written to celebrate were "the two honorable and vertuous ladies, the Lady Elizabeth and the Lady Catherine Somerset" on the one hand, and on the other "the two worthie gentlemen, Mr. Henry Gilford and Mr. William Peter, Esquyers." The "Epithalamion" is said to have been given by Spenser to his wife in lieu of a fortune on her wedding day. The volume will contain two photogravure illustrations and a title page vignette from drawings especially made by Edwin H. Blashfield for the edition. There will be printed 419 copies, 400 to be for sale, and on completion the plates will be destroyed.

A Library of Famous Writings.

A library of famous tales from the world's best authors, entitled "Classic Library of Famous Literature," will be issued immediately by the Bodleian Society. It will be edited with prefatory, synoptical notes, by Frederick B. De Berard. The introduction on the "Evolution of Literature" is by Dr. Rossiter Johnson, while a general preface to the library on "The World of Books" is by Mr. De Berard. The library will be complete in twenty volumes. They will contain tales of battle, camp, and siege, of the sea, of heroism, and of wonder; child stories, weird stories, tales of olden France and of the Orient; prose idyls, occult tales, comedies, tragedies, tales of the stage, and others. The selections are the best from the best authors, among the writers being Chapman, Pope, Bryant, Scott, Irving, Tennyson, Cowper, Plato, Coleridge, Milton, Burns, Lamb, "Ik Marvel," Stevenson, Barrie, Harte, Balzac, Longfellow, Shakespeare, Anderson, Doyle, Macaulay, Daudet, Dumas, Dana, Weyman, Dickens, De Forest, Haggard, Edgeworth, Hugo, and Gilbert. The volumes are illustrated in photogravure and photogravurette. There are five indices, including a general index of selections, of authors, of subjects, a synoptical index, and a general biographical index.

President Kruger's Book.

The Century Company publishes this week the Memoirs of President Kruger. It is reported that Mr. Kruger has written this book for the sole object of removing the innumerable misconceptions which obscure the true history of the Transvaal war, its origin and its results. It is not a vindication of himself, but simply a statement of what actually occurred, in which intrigues are unveiled and motives revealed. The President feels that he is uttering his political death-song. He has nothing more to fear, to gain, or lose, and so, for the first time it will perhaps be said, he places the unvarnished truth before the world, neither caring for reputation, for friends, for enemies. The interpretation in the revelations contained in President Kruger's memoirs of Mr. Chamberlain's policy from the time of the Jameson raid throughout the whole of the Boer war, is understood to be entirely different from what has been the subject of endless discussion, praise, and criticism.

Life of the Marquess of Argyll.

The Rev. J. Willcock, B. D., author of "Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromartie, Knight," &c., has written "The Great Marquess; Life and Times of Archibald, Eighth Earl and First and Only Marquess of Argyll," which is announced for publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. This life of one of Scotland's greatest figures is said to be drawn from original sources and contains much new and interesting material. The Marquess of Argyll was the champion of the Covenanting movement, upon which striking episode in the Scottish history the Rev. Willcock has devoted a large part of his book. The author has aimed to be impartial in dealing with Argyll's career, and has endeavored to do justice to all that was noble in the Covenanting movement.

Mainly Personal.

William Morris Colles of the British Authors' Syndicate is in town. This is his first visit, but in England he is well known to authors in the category of Sven Hedin, Philpotts and Flora Annie Steele. He has been visiting some of the publishers in this city, and says he is amazed at their schemes of apprising the public in regard to their literary wares. He hopes to take back with him to England some distinctive work from the pens of young American novelists.

***Translating is usually a thankless job. If a translator knows his languages poorly he is unjust to the public as well as to his author. If he knows them well and is also blessed with certain originality, a good deal of the praise which is given to the author should be his. In such a case it is only proper that the translator should be known. The translator of Mathilde Serao's novel, "The Conquest of Rome," is Lionel Strachey, although his name does not appear on the title page. Mr. Strachey may be recalled as the editor and translator of "Memoirs of a Contemporary" and "Memoirs of Countess Potocka." His cousin, St. Leo Strachey, editor and owner of The London Spectator, arrived in this country last week, and will spend some time here studying American customs and institutions, of which he is an ardent admirer.

***McClure, Phillips & Co., the publishers of Mrs. George Madden Martin's "Emmy Lou," report that there is in Baltimore a club named for "Emmy Lou." It is stated that the President told her mother that the club was organised "to make our teachers behave nicer to us." It appears that the members are young schoolgirls.

***Arthur W. Marchmont, author of "Sarita the Carlist," tells a story against himself of the "snap-shot fiend." When he was in the Yosemite Valley this Summer two lady traveling companions asked him to pose for the camera. But he politely refused the invitation. The day following, the party were on the top of Glacier Point, and Mrs. Marchmont referred to her husband's ability to stand on the brink of great heights. One of the ladies remarked that "he could not stand on the Glacier Point," whereupon the author stepped close to the edge. The lady said that he "dared" not lift his hat. "See!" exclaimed Mr. Marchmont, striking an attitude. At that instant a click was heard, and some one thanked the author for the picture, a copy of which was promised him.

***In "A Dotted Coronet," published this week by Harper & Brothers, the author tells of a visit made by her into Egyptian catacombs, where she and her party ran into imminent peril of their lives. They penetrated a sacred subterranean chamber, where the remains of Alexander the Great are preserved in a crystal sarcophagus. The body is guarded by priests, who constantly perform their rites and ceremonies in this weird, holy sepulchre. No stranger is allowed to profane the place.

***Before Justin McCarthy began to write history he contributed short stories to some magazines, the first of his short tales having appeared in The Dublin University Magazine. The story was entitled "The Lord Mayor of Dublin," and was published in 1854. The author was then a young man of twenty-four, and the man who in after years was so long associated with McCarthy in the stress of political life—Parnell. But the author of "The Reign of Queen Anne" soon stopped short story writing and devoted himself to the production of novels, the practice of which probably paved the way to his success as a historian of English times and personages.

***Burges Johnson, for three years literary adviser of G. P. Putnam's Sons, has resigned to make a prolonged visit to Mexico. While there he will act as special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly.

***W. A. Fraser, author of the novel of the race course, "Thoroughbreds," began writing fiction while living in Canada about ten years ago. His first attempts were short stories offered to an American daily, but were one after another refused. Nevertheless Mr. Fraser did not get tired of sending his manuscripts to the editor, who, in the end, began to admire the perseverance of the unknown author; this admiration was increased when the editor received an animal story one day which showed individuality. Some correspondence followed. The editor suggested magazine writing, and shortly afterward Mr. Fraser's name became known in short-story literature.

***France not only attracts artists, but writers of fiction succumb to the charms of that republic as well. S. R. Crockett, author of "The Dark o' the Moon," is taking a holiday in the North of France; Thomas A. Janvier, whose "Christmas Kalends of Provence" have just been published by Harper & Brothers, has just returned from France; Marie van Vorst, author of "Philip Longstreth," is living in Paris; Basil King, the author of "Let Not Man Put Asunder," a novel devoted to the divorce problem, is also living in the French capital. Mr. King has just completed a new story for the publishers mentioned, which is said to be quite different from his former novel.

***The character of Lady Tilchester in Eleanor Glyn's new book, "The Reflections of Ambrosine," is said to be drawn from that of a well-known woman of title, who is one of the most beautiful women in London. The story deals largely with fashionable English people in country houses who declare that their position in society releases them to a certain extent from the claims of conventionality.

***When the late Frank Norris left New York several months ago he was bound for San Francisco, where he intended to take passage to the Mediterranean on a wheat ship. Instead, he bought a mountain ranch on the Pacific Slope, intending to live and work there, coming to New York for a few months every second Winter. Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend that he could shoot deer from his front windows. "The quails are a pest. There's a trout stream just around the corner. We have the Stevensons for near neighbors. This beats a New York apartment." "The Pit," now running in The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, had been finished before he left New York and he was about to begin "The Wolf." The two novels, together with "The Octopus," were to form an epic of the wheat—its growth in California, its sale in Chicago and the story of its consumption in Europe. "The Pit," shortly to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is the story of the love of a Chicago girl and how she became entangled in a corner in wheat.

***A. F. Pollard's historical monograph on Henry VIII., published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons, is accepted in England as a work of very high order. Among the comments in the leading British periodicals the following is from The London Times: "This is perhaps the most magnificent volume of the magnificent series, which includes monographs upon Mary Stuart, Charles I., and Prince Charlie. Of the numerous beautiful illustrations, many are by Holbein, and the portraits, as Mr. Pollard remarks, form a Holbein gallery. The reproductions are as good as modern skill can make them. His present work is by far the most important modern contribution to the subject."

***The character of the Prince of Mito in Onoto Watanna's new book, "The Wooing of Wistaria," published by Harper & Brothers, is drawn from the last of the Shoguns—the rulers who were overthrown at the restoration of the Mikados. He is the handsomest Prince in Japan, and is now living quietly in that country like an elderly gentleman of means, taking no interest in the public affairs which once were of such moment to him. His sons have been educated in England and America.

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The Gentleman Sportsman.*

Although this book on hunting with horse and hound makes few pretensions to being literature, except where the author drops into a reminiscent, anecdotal vein, it cannot be said that the pictures of Mr. Wood which illustrate or satirize the text are without art. Whether tinted pen and ink drawings or wash-drawings they are eminently successful either as portraits of horses or as pictures full of suggestion of the joys and tribulations of a hunter's career.

It can hardly be said that, although Mr. Peer's book is by an expert, it is intended for experts, except those of his own clique who may praise or blame it over their pipes in the hunt lodge when the chase is over. But for this very reason it will appeal to many young members of American hunting clubs who are keen in their endeavor to be in good form in the field. From giving a wholesome definition of "True Sport and Sportsmanship," the author continues his theme by presenting a learner's programme with hunting terms, ancient and modern; the care, breeding and purchase of hunters, the "seat," "dress," &c., together with chapters on hounds and foxes, and on riding and jumping. There are also pages devoted to the social side of hunting, with special reference to field and hunt lodge etiquette. The volume closes, as it should, with a chapter on the "Hunt Dinner," in which the human side of the game is revealed in poetry and song. And here for the layman with a love for nature and for man's beast friends the author is at his best. He knows the gentility of the adage: "Hunting men at dinner, like hounds when the pace is fastest, give little or no tongue," but he whimsically ignores it for the benefit of the curious reader, and the latter may learn much thereby and have a genuine longing born in his soul to follow the hounds. On proceeding from set rules to impressions, the author improves as his book goes on until at length the reader, if he have any sentiment for the chase at all, finds himself almost listening for the bay of the hounds, the call of the huntsman, and eager to breathe in the fresh, free air of an October morning that is wafted over field, moor, and stubble.

The Intelligence of Autos.

Mr. De Witt Clinton Falls, the author of "The Mishaps of an Automobilist," tells of an experience he had on an automobile tour through Belgium last year. The chauffeur was a Belgian who spoke good French. They had started off in "splendid style," but were soon on a cobble-stone road, over which they bounded for two miles, when the Belgian informed the party that there were four miles more before they could reach really good roads. "The auto," continues Mr. Falls, "must have understood French, and * * * it began at once to emit fearful groans." But the chauffeur said it was nothing. Suddenly, with a shriek the auto stopped. Then the chauffeur got out, "turned something, got in again, and worked all the little bellies, but not an inch did we move. Then the trouble began. * * * Soon the auto was distributed over ten square feet of cobble-stone road." In three-quarters of an hour everything was together again, and when the party got into the machine it gave another snort, made a slight jump into the air and remained where it was. No matter what the chauffeur did it would not budge. Then the man lost his temper and "danced about, shaking his fists at the auto and calling it the most awful names. At last we started back to Ostend. Finding that it was turned toward home, the auto decided to move, although at a most dignified pace." When they reached the town "the intelligence of the beast" was again exhibited, for it rushed along the street and collided with wagons and whatever came in its way. When the chauffeur had mastered the machine he was arrested while we slipped away to our hotel fully convinced that autos have an intelligence almost human."

Difficulties of a Young Couple.*

There is a peculiar pleasure attached to reading about other people's household troubles; it makes one forget one's own. Therefore the trials and tribulations of the owners of the Red House will appeal to a large circle of interested readers. Add to the fact that there were innumerable troubles the charm with which they are recounted, and "The Red House" looms up as one of the most entertaining of books. Ordinarily the properly regulated story ends with the wedding, but this one begins with that affair. The honeymoon was scarcely over when this unsophisticated couple fell heir to a house of twenty-nine rooms. Against reason and sane judgment they moved into it, and then began a series of the most delightful daily troubles and mishaps. They began by moving their few belongings with the aid of Charlie, the green grocer's man, whose clothes smelled "strange and fruity, as though they had been smeared with putty and mutton fat, and locked away for years in a cupboard full of pickled onions and yellow soap and spices." This experience, together with a few choice words, exhausted the contents of their small purse and damaged it in a heterogeneous mass on the hall floor of the Red House.

And then opens the delicious and long drawn out comedy. Not a detail of cleaning, whitewashing, painting and papering and decorating, with endless prying bargain hunting, but is given with the most delightful humor. The servant problem was one of the first pitfalls that ensnared them, and their ingenious and joyous way of finally meeting it should be remembered. All they did after they had engaged the maid was to make it cheerful and homelike for her. They borrowed the rug from their bed-room to put in her room, remarking the while pathetically

"[illegible]"

for ornaments for her, devastated the garden to deck the place with flowers, and when she saw it, as is becoming an appreciative servant, she fell on their necks and wept.

Len was undoubtedly a model husband. Most men are too selfish to sacrifice themselves at the domestic altar or the kitchen fire. Indeed, we doubt if many could handle the dishcloth and dustpan with the deftness that he displayed. Chloe was fortunate in having a literary husband—an ordinary prosaic man could never have been so beautifully domesticated. Still one can hardly blame him after all, under the circumstances. And then he did really indulge in the manlier duties, as witness the rabbit-catching incident; and didn't he saw wood—that is, when Chloe kindly consented to sit on the other end to balance the thing? One gathers, though, that his heart lay in the dishpan, and that he was happiest when washing up the tea things.

However, it is not our intention to quarrel with the details of this delightful story. The youth, inexperience, and joyousness of Len and Chloe are delicious qualities. The cordial kindness with which their energetic young friend Yolande extricates them from difficulties, notably that of having become their own land agent and encouraged unpleasant tenants, and the final fate of Yolande herself, lends just the touch of connected romance that is needed.

One thing is necessary, though. The confiding reader who takes these things too seriously ought to be warned against attempting to make a sideboard out of packing cases along the lines described by the enthusiastic narrater. "We made it," he says, "in something under three hours. Draped in the red liberty curtains hastily taken down from our bedroom and covered with a fair white cloth. It was—being ten feet long and four feet high—positively crushing in its impressiveness." We are sure it must have been. It is true that dressing tables frequently are the natural result of the evolutions of a packing box—even a desk or a table may be—but one's mind can scarcely encompass the horror of that sideboard.

But the book is written with so much spontaneity and wit: these two people are so frankly in love with each other, their troubles are all so natural and are met so entertainingly, and as a whole it is such very pleasant reading from start to finish, that one feels positive regret upon closing the covers of the book that the Red House is running along well-oiled grooves at last.

Canonization of Jeanne d'Arc.

The attempt to procure the canonization of Jeanne d'Arc, which began during the later years of the reign of Napoleon III., has just been definitely defeated. The Congregation of Rites at Rome has within a few months refused to accord saintship to the Maid of Orleans, alleging the discovery of facts against her moral character which would make it impossible to canonize her.

It is probable that those who have read the "Jeanne d'Arc" edited by T. Douglas Murray, with the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., will take issue with the council. The volume consists of translations from the original documents of the trial by which, in 1431, at Rouen, the Maid of Orleans was condemned, and of the trial of rehabilitation ordered by Pope Calixtus twenty-four years later, when, through the testimony of many witnesses the true story of Jeanne was brought out and the sanctity of her life and mission established. Altogether the volume is a minute record of her life from her childhood, through the time of her military exploits, to her capture and her trial by the English. Jeanne d'Arc tells her own story simply and in a straightforward manner, in spite of the attempts of the Judges to confuse her, from which there can be no doubt of her truth and sincerity. It seems strange that the Congregation of Rites should have discovered mysterious data which warrant it declaring Jeanne to have been not strictly moral. The documents in the volume are the first translations into English of Latin records made by the authorised notaries present at the two trials, rescued from destruction and published by Quicherat in the early part of the century.

The Late John Bell Bouton.

John Bell Bouton, who died in Cambridge, Mass., last Tuesday, was born March 15, 1820. He was educated at Dartmouth College. Mr. Bouton was an editor of The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer from 1851 to 1855. He was editor of the scientific department of Appletons' Annual Encyclopædia from 1865 to 1870. He became connected with The New York Journal of Commerce in 1857, and as proprietor, Director, and editor was associated with the paper (except for an interval of about two years) until 1880, when he sold out his interest and retired from journalism. Dec. 8, 1852, he married Miss Ellen Nesmith of Lowell, Mass., sister of the wife of the late Gov. Greenhalge. Mr. Bouton was author of "Round the Block," published by D. Appleton & Co. in 1854, fifth edition 1866, and his other works comprise "A Memoir, &c., of George Lippard," "Loved and Lost," (essays,) "Memory of Gen. Louis Bell," "Treasury of Travel and Adventure," "Round About to Moscow; an Epicurean Journey." For the last 12 years Mr. Bouton made his home in Cambridge, although during that time he had travelled very extensively, having been around the world several times. Previous to removing to Cambridge he resided for a short time in East Orange, N. J. The last published work Mr. Bouton projected was a series of [illegible]

A DOFFED CORONET.

Most readers will recall the successful biography, published anonymously, called *The Martyrdom of an Empress*. Now there is a new book, *A Doffed Coronet*, by the same author. The opening scenes of the book are laid in Egypt during the period following the Arabi Pasha rebellion, when Cairo was a hotbed of diplomatic strife, and in this the author and her husband play an interesting part. The young couple, rich and noble, visit America, where they become temporarily reduced to the ranks of the toilers. From this moment on the book becomes a continuously clever and extremely amusing account of how a woman born and bred in the highest stratum of the European great world may cheerfully and gracefully adapt herself to the sordid exigencies of poverty. There is a personal note throughout—the same touch that first made this author famous in two continents.

THE ADVENTURES OF M. D'HARICOT.

Yesterday, too, was published one of the funniest books in years—the "Innocents Abroad" kind of a book—not the gently amusing, but the rollicking, brimful of fun kind that makes one laugh whether one wants to or not. *The Adventures of M. d'Haricot* is the book. M. d'Haricot is the hero—a Frenchman who goes to England looking for adventures—which he gets in abundance, funny ones, too, and all of them illustrated in just the spirit of the text by the well known artist Albert Levering. This book is a new departure in humorous writing.

AN OLD COUNTRY HOUSE.

Another of the week's books is of the Christmas kind—a book beautifully made and illustrated and with as dainty a story in it as you will find anywhere. It is *An Old Country House*, by Richard Le Gallienne—the delightful story of two young people who are happily married and who spend their honeymoon in fitting up an old country house. The volume is printed in two colors, leather back, decorated sides, gilt top and with paintings in tint and color by Elizabeth Shippen Green. It is put up in a handsome box, and makes an ideal Christmas present.

ON AN IRISH JAUNTING CAR THROUGH DONEGAL AND CONNEMARA.

This is another book of the week—a book of travel through the counties Donegal and Connemara, telling of funny experiences with the Irish people, their customs—the men at the coble-fishing and so on—all told brightly, graphically told. It is an exceptionally entertaining book of travel. There is an added interest in a large number of illustrations taken from [illegible] photographs.

Harper's Magazine for Christmas, the most sumptuous number of any magazine ever published, is issued to-day.

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HARPER & BROTHERS

...TES AND NEWS.

...ICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER, author of "Islands of the Southern Seas," who, in the Spring of 1902, made a journey across Siberia, has prepared for G. P. Putnam's Sons a volume to be entitled "...Great Southern Railway from Pe...ing to Peking." The work, which will ...y be issued early in January, will ...ude a great many pictures made by the ...hor. The text, while presenting much ...rmation that may be of interest to ...re tourists along the Trans-Siberian, ...ncludes valuable political and socio...l observations, together with an au...tive history of the road from a Rus...n point of view.

...A new edition with new illustrations in ...k of John Kimberly Mumford's work ..."Oriental Rugs" is to be issued next ...k by Charles Scribner's Sons. This is ...e third edition, and will contain sixteen ...ge illustrations of rugs reproduced in ...eir full Oriental coloring, and sixteen ...ull-page half-tone plates.

...G. P. Putnam's Sons publish this week "The Lost Art of Reading," by Gerald ...tanley Lee. Vol. III. of the series on So...l England, "From the Accession of ...ry VIII. to the Death of Elizabeth"; "The Youth of Le Grande Mademoiselle," (1627-52,) by Arvède Barine, authorized ...glish version by L. G. Meyer; "The ...ritings of James Madison," edited by Gaillard Hunt, Vol. III., work to be com...ete in eight or nine volumes, uniform ...ith "The Writings of Jefferson," &c.; ..."Ethics, Civil and Political," by David ...A. Gorton.

...Charles Scribner's Sons have received from abroad a new edition of Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," edited by T. F. Henderson, author of "The Casquet of Letters," &c.; "Man's Place in the Cosmos, and Other Essays," by A. S. Pringle Pattison, LL. D.; "Climbing on the Himalaya and Other Mountain Ranges," by J. Norman Collier; "Romney," a new volume in the Makers of British Art Series.

..."The Hudson River from Ocean to Source," with over 100 illustrations, by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, is shortly to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is stated that Mr. Bacon is well equipped for the writing of this kind of a book, and his story is of National interest. The illustrations are views taken especially for this volume, and they include rare old prints now published for the first time.

..."Memories of Vailima," by Mrs. Isobel Strong and Lloyd Osbourne, the step-children of Robert Louis Stevenson, will be brought out next week by Charles Scribner's Sons. These recollections will be illustrated from photographs in the possession of the authors and Mrs. Stevenson. There is also a chapter on Samoan songs.

..."The Romance of the Colorado River," by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, member of the United States Colorado River Expedition of 1871 and 1872, will shortly be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is a complete account of the first discovery and of the explorations from 1540 to the present time, with particular reference to the two voyages of Powell through the line of the great cañons. The volume is illustrated by photographs taken on the expedition, by new maps, and by drawings made by the author and others.

...The Macmillan Company publish this week "Memories of a Hundred Years," by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, in two volumes, profusely illustrated; "English Pleasure Gardens," by Rose Standish Nichols, with many illustrations; Vol. IV. in "A Manual of Medicine," edited by W. H. Allchin, M. D., entitled "Diseases of the Respiratory and Circulatory Systems"; "A Discussion of Composition, Especially as Applied to Architecture," by Prof. John V. Van Pelt, in charge of the College of Architecture, Cornell University; "Nineteenth Century Art," by D. S. MacColl, illustrated with many full-page plates of pictures from the art loan collection of the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1901, with a chapter on "Enamels, Ivories, and Bronzes," by Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.; Vol. II., "How Our Grandfathers Lived," selected and annotated by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, with the collaboration of Annie Bliss Chapman of the Worcester Normal School, in the Source-Readers in American History series.

...Isaac Pitman & Sons have in preparation a revised and enlarged edition of their Shorthand Dictionary. It will contain 65,000 words in shorthand with type key.

..."The Deeps of Deliverance," by Frederick Van Eiden, translated from the Dutch by Margaret Robinson, with an introduction by Will H. Dircks, was published last Wednesday by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This is the story of a woman's life. It tells how she sought the deeps in which is deliverance, and how deliverance came to her. Dr. Van Eiden is one of Holland's leading writers of fiction. His "Johannes Viator" created quite a sensation in Holland at the time of its publication there.

...Charles Scribner's Sons issued this week "Unknown Mexico," being "a record of five years' exploration among the tribes of the Western Sierra Madre; in the Tierra Caliente of Tepic and Jalisco and among the Tarrascos of Michoacan," by Carl Lumholtz, M. A.; "New York Sketches," by Jesse Lynch Williams, illustrated by Jules Guerin, Everett Shinn, W. R. Leigh, and others; a new and elaborately illustrated edition of E. H. and E. W. Blashfield's "Italian Cities," with forty-eight full-page illustrations in tint, in two volumes.

..."Red Folk and Wild Folk," with numerous large illustrations in colors and smaller ones in black and white by Edwin W. Deming, the well-known painter of Indian subjects. The stories are derived from the folk-lore tales of the various Indian tribes of the United States as told to the children by the old braves and squaws. They were collected directly from the red people by Mrs. Deming.

..."Hegel's Logic: An Essay in Interpretation," by John Grier Hibben, Ph. D., will be published next week by Charles Scribner's Sons. As has already been announced, Prof. Hibben bases his essay on the conviction that Hegel's text is self-illuminating, although many may find it unintelligible. He has attempted to make it simple.

...Longmans, Green & Co. are publishing "Donna Diana," Richard Bagot's latest novel; Vols. II. and III. in the Athenian Drama series, (Vol. II., "Sophocles: Oedipus Tyrannus and Colonæus and Antigone," by Prof. J. S. Phillimore; Vol. III., "Euripides: Hippolytus, Bacchæ, Aristophanes' Frogs,") by Prof. Gilbert Murray; "Rochester, and Other Literary Rakes of the Court of Charles II.," by the author of "The Life of Kenelm Digby," &c.; "Mallet du Pan and the French Revolution," by Bernard Mallet; "Historical Essays: Being the Introductions to Certain Volumes of the Rolls Series," by the Right Rev. William Stubbs, edited by Arthur Hassall, M. A.; "Sunday," by the Rev. W. B. Trevelyan; "Old English Songs and Dances," decorated in color by Graham Robertson; studies in the works of "Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, Jane Austen," by Henry H. Bonnell; "The 1,000 Eugenias," a novel by Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick, author of "Cynthia's Way"; the same house will have ready soon "The Characters of Theophrastus," a new translation, with introduction, &c., by Charles E. Bennett and William Z. Hammond, professors in Cornell University; "The Principles of Land Defense, and Their Application to the Conditions of To-day," by Capt. H. F. Thuillier, R. E.

..."The Life and Times of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, Together with a Study of the Literary and Political Conditions of the Age of Queen Anne," will be issued soon by G. P. Putnam's Sons. One of the most engaging chapters of the book, it is stated, presents the relations of Harley and Defoe. The publishers will bring out about the same time "St. Augustine and His Age," by Joseph McCabe, author of "Peter Abélard," uniform with the author's former work.

..."How to Attract the Birds," by Neltje Blanchan, author of "Bird Neighbors" and "Nature's Garden," is just published by Doubleday, Page & Co. There are numerous photographic illustrations. Several of these chapters have appeared in Country Life in America and The Ladies' Home Journal. Altogether they form a unique work on the almost untouched subject of "making friends" with "bird neighbors."

..."On the Wings of the Wind" is the title of a new story which Allen Raine has just completed. It deals, as all his books have done, with the simple life of the rural population of the South Wales coast. The author was born and bred in Wales, and there, he says, he hopes to die. In a communication to us he says that "here, too, I find scenes and events of sufficient interest to incite me to write. Some day I hope a writer will arise who will depict with more graphic pen the life of Wales; meanwhile I offer to the public these simple pictures, which for the most part are taken from real life, scenes which I have either come into personal contact with, or that have been described to me by my parents."

...Doubleday, Page & Co. report that they sold 5,000 copies of Janet Mackenzie Hill's book on "Practical Cooking and Serving," the second week after publication. The author is head of the Boston Cooking School. Her book aims to give everything a housekeeper needs to know about food and its preparation. There are 200 colored illustrations and photographs.

..."Laura Ingersoll Secord and Canadian Reminiscences" is a historical work written by Mrs. J. G. Currie of St. Catharines, Ontario. The illustrations are nearly all from Mrs. Currie's sketches. Some of the historic buildings no longer exist, while the location of others mentioned is from the lips of contemporaries of Mrs. Secord. The documents and autographs have never before been published and are reproductions of those in possession of the descendants and friends of those who made so many sacrifices to found the Dominion of Canada. Mrs. Currie has published this volume without aid from Government or historical societies, and the profits will be devoted to the fund being raised to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Secord.

..."Twenty-six Historic Ships," by Frederic Stanhope Hill, author of "Twenty Years at Sea," &c., will be published next week by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This tells the story of certain famous vessels of war and their successors in the navies of the United States and Confederate States from 1775 to 1902. The volume is fully illustrated.

..."A Summer Snowflake," a volume of verse by W. D. Ellwanger, is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co., with a frontispiece by A. B. Wenzell, in an attractive edition suitable for a holiday gift.

..."Lizette," a story of art life in Paris and business life in New York, by Edward Marshall, was issued this week by Lewis, Scribner & Co. Mr. Marshall is best known as the war correspondent who was almost fatally wounded in the charge of the Rough Riders at El Caney and as the author of "The Rough Riders." "Lizette" is his first ambitious excursion into the field of fiction.

..."The Organ and Its Masters," by Henry C. Lahee, is the latest addition to the Music Lovers' series published by L. C. Page & Co. of Boston. Mr. Lahee traces the development of the organ from the times of Ctesibus, a native of Alexandria, who is said to have built a hydraulic organ about 200 B. C. He also tells about the early Continental organists, beginning with Okheghem, who founded the Flemish school of composition. Mr. Lahee speaks of Purcell, Handel, Bach and his contemporaries, and of others less known. Then come the modern Continental and English organists. Among the illustrations are those of the organ of St. Sulpice, Paris; the old Brattle organ of King's Chapel, Boston; the Boston Music Hall organ, and that in the Music Hall at Cincinnati.

..."Noll and the Fairies," by Hervey White, is being published by Herbert S. Stone & Co. of Chicago. This is a biography of a baby from the standpoint of the baby himself. Gradually it becomes evident that the special baby the author has in view became famous later as Oliver Goldsmith. The book is illustrated by Miss Elisabeth Krysher.

...A new edition of "The Fairchild Family," the best of the works of Mrs. Sherwood, who was one of the most popular English writers for children in the early part of the nineteenth century, has just been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This new edition has been edited, with an introduction, by Mary E. Palgrave, and has been illustrated by Miss Rudland, showing the quaint little girls of the time, with long, straight skirts down to their ankles and straw bonnets hiding their faces. The story has to do with the times when George I. was on the throne and when the battle of Waterloo was still a recent event.

..."Pierre Loti's latest work, "Les Derniers Jours de Pékin," translated into English by Myrta Leonora Jones, will be issued this month by Little, Brown & Co., under the title, "The Last Days of Pekin." The book has been illustrated from photographs and original drawings. Miss Jones is the translator of Coppée's tales.

..."The Red Box Clew," by Prof. J. Breckenridge Ellis, is announced by the Fleming H. Revell Company as a story for young people. It is said to be a strong tale, having for its leading purpose the showing of the ill-effects of the reading of trashy literature.

..."The Tenth Commandment," the romance by Marguerite Linton Glentworth, which was issued by Lee & Shepard a fortnight ago with a first edition of 25,000, passed into a second edition five days after publication. The author's first book, "A Twentieth Century Boy," has already gone into a seventh edition.

...Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that seven editions of "The Right Princess," Mrs. Burnham's latest story, have gone in six weeks. Orders for over 2,000 copies came in two days last week.

..."Stories of Authors' Loves," by Miss Clara E. Laughlin, which have appeared serially during the past two years in a leading magazine, have just been issued in two volumes by the J. B. Lippincott Company. The illustrations include a number of photogravure and duogravure portraits. Miss Laughlin is literary editor of The Chicago Interior.

..."For a Maiden Brave," the new book by Chauncey C. Hotchkiss, author of "A Colonial Free Lance," &c., will come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. some time this month. This is a story of the American Revolution, the time being in the Summer of 1778. The scene is laid in Connecticut, Long Island, New York, and on board the Sprite. The plot hinges upon the close resemblance of the hero and the villain and the fact that the two are cousins. The beginning of a series of adventures is when the hero is intrusted with a dangerous and secret mission for the American Government, without the villain's knowledge. The last chapter leaves the hero and heroine on the Sprite the only survivors after the boat had been washed across the bar.

...The J. B. Lippincott Company published this week "The True History of the American Revolution," by Sydney George Fisher, who has been studying the letters and manuscripts dealing with personal phases of the war for independence. The book is said to bring out many facts in a new light. Mr. Fisher's endeavor is to show that there were many agencies involved in 1776 the importance of which has been overlooked. The volume is illustrated with many reproductions from old prints.

..."The Modern Conjurer," by C. Lang Neil, explaining the tricks of such masters of conjuring as Maskelyne, Trewey, Bertram, Patrice, Kennard, and others is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. Four hundred pictures from photographs of actual tricks are included in the book. The same firm publishes "Romance of Modern Invention," an account of airships, submarines, sun-motors, dirigible torpedoes, mono railways, telautographs, together with many anecdotes, by Archibald Williams, illustrated.

...A new edition of the poetical works of John Keats is published this week by the J. B. Lippincott Company in three volumes. The editor is H. Buxton Forman, and the illustrations are by Will H. Low.

BOSTON IDEAS.

The quarrels of the Big-Endians and the Little-Endians were as moonlight unto sunlight compared to the playground disputes between the Esters and the Auffets, the little girls who read the text of Mother Goose. "Little Mary Ester sat upon a tester," and those who read "Little Miss Muffet sat upon a tuffet." The dense darkness surrounding the nature of a "tester" as a seat and of a "tuffet" augments bickering, and both factions will be glad to see Mr. Samuel McChord Crothers's "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," in which Miss Muffet sits upon a cricket, a little bench, made on the pattern of the church seats and school forms in the dark ages. The spider made by Miss Olive M. Long is very large and black, and enough to frighten any one. The story contains one maxim appealing to a child compelled to live on wholesome food while his elders devour his share of pound cake and plum pudding; according to this rule the way to feed children is to find out what they do not like and make them eat it. "That's how they feed me," says the small reader. Mr. Crothers was born in Oswego, Ill., in 1857, and spent his youth in Southern Ohio. He is a graduate of Princeton and

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NOV

of the Union Theological Seminary, and has had parishes in Santa Barbara, Cal.; Brattleboro, Vt.; St. Paul, Minn., and Eureka, Nev. For eight years he has been in Cambridge, in the First Parish Church, and for three years he has been one of the preachers to Harvard University. His book is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

***

"The Handbook of Birds of the Western United States," Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey's new book, will contain not only the thirty-three full-page pictures by Mr. Fuertes, studies in black and white on a gray ground, but some six hundred text-pictures of birds and of characteristic features more easily studied in the wood engraving than in the more effective process.

***

The poets have neglected Quincy and Braintree, but every Massachusetts man is aware that their Revolutionary importance was second to that of no other town in the State, excepting Boston. Battles were fought elsewhere, but the resolve to fight was forged and tempered in Quincy. Mr. Daniel Munro Wilson's "Where Independence Began," to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will give the closely linked history of the Adams and Quincy families, with anecdotes and stories of their connections, the Hulls, the Hoars, the Wendells, and the Hancocks.

The same publishers are issuing "Daniel Ricketson and his friends," full length portrait of one of those original men with whom New England abounded before the sensational reporter made conformity the only refuge of self-respect. Mr. Ricketson was a New Bedford Quaker, who built himself a shanty for retirement, but, unlike Thoreau, daily returned to house life and fare. The volume contains many letters from Thoreau and also the answers, which are so spirited as to suggest anything but a Friend.

For instance, in 1856, speaking of a possible new edition of Channing's poems, he says: "Their assassinator, Poe, lies in the Potter's field at Baltimore, without a stone to mark his grave, as somebody, in the Home Journal of this week, says." But this vehemence is only seen in behalf of his friends. In his own affairs he was gentle, genial, devoted to his friends. His tenderness for the dying Thoreau was beautiful, and the letters written to him by Miss Thoreau after her brother's death are full of details characteristic of the hermit. He was "so pleased" with everything that was done for him, but no more patient with stupidity than in the heyday of his strength. One wiseacre who endeavored to improve the occasion was met with "When I was a very little boy I learned that I must die, and I wrote that down, and so, of course, I am not disappointed now. Death is as near to you as he is to me."

***

Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, dedicates his "A Study of Prose Fiction" to "The Princeton men who used to listen amiably to these discourses." The discourses have undergone some changes, and the author speculates as to the possible difference in his view after having examined some thousands of manuscripts, and he warns readers of certain classes not to look at the appendix, in which there are review questions on Ivanhoe and formulas of various sorts for the pursuance of systematic reading, and certain other apparatus making the book valuable for educational purposes.

***

The good book, the book of morality, upon which eighteenth century children were reared, almost disappeared in the nineteenth, but it comes again in Mr. J. N. Larned's "Primer of Right and Wrong," a little volume carefully written to avoid theological reference, and giving some good, rigid moral instruction. It is meant for use either in school or in the family, is indexed and furnished with illustrative citations from the best authors.

***

"Americans in Process," by Mr. Robert A. Woods, ought to interest settlement workers, for it describes the process by which the Irish have been driven from the North and West Ends of Boston, across the river to Charlestown, and also tells of the flight of the better class of North End Jews to Chelsea, whence the Americans have fled to Allston, Dorchester, and Brookline.

***

Another book pleasantly approaching the standard of an earlier time is Mr. James Newton Baskett's "Sweetbriar and Thistledown," published by the W. A. Wilde Co. It is a story introducing the study of animals, birds, and flowers, and rocks, with many incidental moral reflections, couched in New England dialect, and all these things are made to do service in bringing out character. The story is of the twentieth century, and no other in its sentiment.

***

Messrs. Forbes & Co. are publishing "Pickett's Charge," a volume of verse, some in English, some in negro dialect, some in Dutch English. The serious pieces, although possibly effective as recitations, are most prosaic in their phrasing. Some of the negro dialect is well-managed. The same firm has brought out "The Love Sonnets of an Office Boy," by Mr. G. B. Kiser, and these are really amusing. They are addressed to the typewriter, and Mr. J. T. McCutcheon has drawn a set of pictures showing the boy in various attitudes, and has made him look like no other type of boy in the world. The typewriter suddenly marries, and then the boy's vision of a time when he shall be tall and rich, and beautiful, and the typewriter shall see him and repent. Speaking of office boys, Mr. Douglas Sladen narrates that Fred, the "uncivilitary" boy who used to serve tea in the days when Mr. Lorimer Affer entertained his friends once a week, is now editing various popular magazines, Boston, Nov. 21, 1902.

Funny Verses by Hezekiah Butterworth.

B. K. Hezekiah Butterworth has written a fresh lot of ridable rustic rhymes to accompany a collection of the famous big platoons of Gen Dicks, which originally appeared in Judge. Dicks did not choose another bidder to his desk-beautiful book. The broadside set, the foremost drill, the first notice, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

QUERIES.

"E. E.," New York City: "Where can I ... me the man who first invented sleep, ... Persian said, and so say I."

"H. Baxe's "Early Rising." See his ... published by Houghton, Mifflin ...

"L. B.," Brook Avenue, New York City: ... can I get an excellent book on flour?"

... F. Kick's "Flour Manufacture." ... Baird & Co., 810 Walnut Street, ...delphia; $10.)

"W. C." Washington, D. C.: "Noting ... reference to the inscription over the fire... in Mr. Carnegie's Rhinecliffe Castle, printed in ... Nov. 15, I am led to send you a ver... the sentiment which is carved over the ... of the vestibule of a comfortable... residence on Massachusetts Avenue, in ... city, and which seems to me better than ... given. It is as follows:

North or South,
East or West,
Far or near,
Home is best."

"Y. MORRILL, Magnolia Street, Roxbury, ...: "Where can I find good copies of the ... novels of Anne Radcliffe: 'The ... of Udolpho,' 'The Romance of the ...,' and 'A Sicilian Romance?'"

George Routledge & Sons, 119 West ...enty-third Street, New York City, pub... the first two novels at $1 each.

"L. LEITCH, 208 West Eleventh Street, New ... City: "Allow me to thank, through THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, those readers who so kindly responded to ... request for two poems, from which I could ... scarcely a line. Thanks to them, I now ... both William Cantor's beautiful 'Crying ... Father' and John Burroughs's 'Walt-...'"

HALL N. JACKSON, 36 West Sixth Street, ...cinnati, Ohio: "A friend of mine has the following book and wishes to know something about the author. Has the work any special value? The title is as follows: 'The Sires and Sons from Ashton Spring. The Man of Thought and the Man of Action. A Drama in Five Acts, written by George St. George. Illustrations in chrome-lithography. Expressly printed by E. Mathews & Sons, London, 1878.'"

This play has little value. Possibly some of our readers possess information regarding its author.

"M. F." Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.: "Will you kindly let me know where I can procure a book called 'Christian Theosophy; or, The Way, the Truth, the Life,' by J. H. Dewey, M. D. It was published by the author in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1888."

This work is issued as "The Way, the Truth, and the Life," by the Universal Truth Publishing Company, 87 Washington Street, Chicago; $2.

"M. B. D. G." Portland, Me.: "Will you kindly tell me in your columns what is known about Andrew Jackson Davis? Three interesting old books called 'The Great Harmonia,' published in 1850, 1851, and 1852, are in my possession. The man seems in some ways to be ahead of his times. I wish to know somewhat about him."

This noted Spiritualist lecturer and author, born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1826, later a resident of Boston, has published many mystical rhapsodical writings, now issued by The Banner of Light Publishing Company, Boston. See his "Autobiography," published in 1885.

MILDRED RALSTON, New York City: "Where can I get an English translation of Sudermann's drama, 'The Joy of living?'"

Mrs. Wharton's version has just been published by Charles Scribner's Sons at $1.25.

J. H. DOWDY, 312 The Bourse, Philadelphia, Penn.: "The author of the hymn, 'O King of Kings, whose reign of old,' inquired for by Charles Humphreys, Passaic, N. J., was the Bishop of Wakefield. The hymn was written for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897, was set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and formed part of the official order of services. I have all the words, if desired."

"MANHATTAN," Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "Whence comes the name 'Gramercy' as applied to Gramercy Park?"

The word Gramercy, used to designate the locality Gramercy Park in New York City, is derived from "der Kromme Bee," which is the name given to that district in an old map. The word is famous in American politics, through the sobriquet "Gramercy Sage," or "Sage of Gramercy Park," applied by his admirers to Samuel J. Tilden, who lived in that neighborhood.

J. M. B. MACNARY, Union League Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The appeal of A. R. Baldwin, Rosebank, S. I., for Thompson's 'Dietetics,' refers probably to Sir Henry Thompson's 'Food and Feeding,' or the reprint with new matter of 'Diet in Relation to Age and Activity,' to be obtained, no doubt, in many book shops in the city."

"C. M. M." West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York City: "Please state the value of a Mezzotint of Cotton Mather, by Peter Pelham of the date of 1727."

A copy of this engraving, the first mezzotint executed in America, was sold at the Whitmore sale, Nov. 11-14, (Boston: Libbie & Co.,) for $65.

Appeals to Readers.

JOHN M. WIERK, 681 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I wish to secure 'François Rabelyes' and 'The Confession of Father Burce.'"

"B. A. K.," 25 Beekman Street, New York City: "I wonder if any of your numerous readers can furnish the remainder of a ditty that was published in one of the New York papers about the time of the Mexican war (1846?) One verse is as follows:

"'Apud suitilio Taylor fuit,
It seems that Santa Ana knew it,
And down on Taylor ille ruit.'"

Mrs. H. L. CLARK, 214 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What two celebrated persons once resided and labored in the old-fashioned village of Lewiston, N. Y.?"

BOX 98, Succasunna, N. J.: "I wish to procure a copy of the first edition of Dr. Wolfe's 'Literary Shrines; the Haunts of Famous American Authors.'"

HOLLIS PHILLIPS, 213 Atwood Street, Pittsburg, Penn.: "Is the incident of the loss of the William Penn treaty near Pittsburg, as related in 'Charles Killbuck,' by Francis C. Brehmer, a historical fact or merely fiction? The writer of that book seems to adhere closely to history in the general trend of his story, but it recurs to me that in a discussion of the William Penn treaty in certain documents published by the Pennsylvania Historical Society it was stated that no record exists of the history of that document, or even of the document itself."

BENJAMIN F. MARCUS, 58 Jefferson Street, New York City: "I am very desirous of obtaining an article published by you, I believe, a few years ago, title of which was 'Five Hundred Words Used Every Day.' I would like to know if it is possible to obtain same. I believe it appeared in one of your 'Reviews.'"

MRS. J. H. ROGERS, Bag Harbor, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me where to find a copy of 'The Bells of St. Paul,' by the Walter Hamill?"

A. B. BAYLEY, 50 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Will some one kindly inform me where can get a sermon entitled 'Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog,' by Miss Stone? I also wish to procure a poem beginning with the line,

'Why do Summer roses.'"

Seaweed Studies.*

This volume, as its title indicates, is largely concerned with surf and other seaweeds, five of the seven essays it contains dealing directly with various species of algae. The two included papers on Japanese algae are particularly noteworthy, as the available literature on the seaweeds of that country is by no means extensive. The first paper deals with the uses of algae in Japan, and the other one considers these poetically so-called "flowers of the sea" in relation to locality and their distribution. Mr. K. Yendo, who contributes both papers, has introduced three very curious and interesting Japanese prints, illustrating the algae industries of Japan. The gathering as well as the manufacturing processes to which the seaweeds are subjected in Japan are set forth according to the conceptions of native artists, and these, as well as other illustrations, are features of the book.

"Botanizing in Jamaica," "Algae Collecting in the Hawaiian Islands," "Remarks on the Distribution of Plants in Colorado," "East of the Divide," "The Phylogeny of the Cotyledon," and "The Kelps of Juan de Fuca" are subjects of other papers included in "Postelsia," which, while they are more in the nature of informal fireside talks than of formal scientific lectures, have nevertheless much in them of scientific value. They are happily preserved because they touch upon new themes relating to botanical forms and floras. To those who were members of the station in 1901, when the papers were first presented, they will in their present form be particularly acceptable as souvenirs of pleasant days and nights devoted to study by the "sounding sea." Those who know nothing of the inspiration that comes to the collector who discovers a new species in botany or in any other department of nature study will naturally fail to get as much out of "Postelsia" as those will who know from personal experience something of this. The book is, of course, more for the botanical specialist than for the general public, but from the teacher of or the advanced student in botany it must have a warm welcome. A vivid picture of tropical botanising, with seaweeds as especially sought-after specimens, has been informally presented by Eloise Butler in her paper on "Botanising in Jamaica." We go with her at daybreak, and, following her down into the tide pools seeking for rare seaweeds, cannot but catch somewhat of her enthusiasm as we read. The other contributors are Francis Ramaley, Harold L. Lyon, Josephine E. Tilden, and Conway MacMillan.

The typographical features of the book are far better than the average. The text is printed on Roxburgh laid paper, and bound in maroon silk, with gold-embossed book-cover design by Rosendahl. There are twenty-six full-page plates, very satisfactorily executed by the Heliotype Company. As a whole, the book is a most creditable publication to come from the youngest of the American marine biological stations.

Mrs. Marble's "Thoreau."*

We have had very lately from Mr. F. B. Sanborn some pleasant monographs on Thoreau. It is understood, too, that Mr. Sanborn, whose fitness for Thoreau history is unsurpassed, will at an early day give us more of this history. In the meantime Mrs. Marble's liberal volume, which embodies a great variety of details concerning Thoreau, will be very welcome. It was not to be wondered at, perhaps, that a force so new and original as Thoreau brought should be misunderstood, and that even Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote a brilliant early essay upon this author, should have mingled so many inaccurate statements and inferences in a thoroughly false perspective. But he, like Lowell, lived to get a saner view, and had the frankness to acknowledge the error in the character he had created. There was, no doubt, eccentricity in Thoreau's attitude to society, and at one time to the State, but it was not purposely manufactured. What seemed odd to others had for him a genuine meaning. His life at Walden was established for study and self-culture, in the only way in which he could secure liberal time and uninterrupted freedom. The anti-tax episode, which put him in jail over night, was his way of protesting against slavery, and what he considered intrenched wrong.

It was once thought by many that Thoreau copied Emerson. There were some who held, too, that Emerson caught some tricks from Carlyle, and others there are who think that Shakespeare robbed Bacon. But, no matter how often these charges are repeated—and plagiarism seems to be a favorite indictment—not one of them is, in any offensive sense, true. If there could be at any time a more uncopying man than Thoreau, one more self-poised and set as a star apart, it will be hard, I think, to point him out in our generation.

Thoreau had a richly mixed lineage, an heredity to be coveted. There was pungent blood in his veins, and he was under no necessity of taking Holmes's advice for being well born by selecting some rare grandfather. Out of his Scotch, French, and Quaker descent came a diverse compound. Alcott called him "sylvan and human." Mrs. Marble adds that his "traits readily yield themselves to paradox. A primal delight in wild, rank nature was combined with rare fineness of sense and intellect. A stoical self-control and complacency co-existed with a supersensitive and tender heart toward all forms of life. A keen, inventive and manual skill, with much practical sagacity, was directed by a brain which daily speculated upon problems of Attic philosophy and transcendentalism. He was at the same time conservative and radical, self-reliant and self-depreciative, industrious and leisurely. The development and expression of this complex personality afford many seeming contradictions which, in the end, become consistencies."

He found the university of Out of Doors (where he took his post-graduate course) more congenial than the college at Cambridge, for there was more company there. He says himself "the really diligent student in one of the crowded hives of Cambridge College is as solitary as the Dervish in the desert." At Cambridge it was said—to note one of his slight eccentricities—"he always wore a dark green coat, perhaps because the college authorities required black." But possibly this piece of independence came from some Quaker forebear who would not, for mere convention, take off his hat.

His was a surveyor, a pencilmaker, and a teacher, a naturalist, a contributor to magazines, and an author, but always a philosopher and student of earth's problems and mysteries. As a lecturer he did not travel as far as his friend Emerson, and he much doubted his fitness for this mission. Mrs. Marble does not speak of his lecturing in Maine, but one who heard him in Portland told me that what he said on that occasion was a rare treat. I recall at this writing just one sentence given to me from his discourse there. He said, "I love the Greek language; it sounds so much like the ocean."

It was a mistake to suppose, as many have, that Thoreau was a hermitage propagandist. Nor was it true that society of itself was odious to him, though in the various groups that he met he might not have been as tactful and complacent as some.

Mrs. Marble has had an alluring topic for more than 300 pages, and has gone over a wide ground in their preparation. A few things are offered that have not been before in print, and the distributive chapters and index put the matter in excellent order. Eleven illustrations, including portraits and landscapes, and two pages of his journal—all excellent—lend addional interest to this volume, which is otherwise handsomely made. One error needs correction, (on Page 319,) where the year of the publication of "Walden" is said to be 1850, although on an earlier page the correct year (1854) is given.

"Samuel and His Age."*

"Samuel and His Age" is a fascinating study of a portion of sacred history to the student of Bible lore. Prof. George M. Douglas in this volume has opened up somewhat more than a glimpse of constitutional Hebrew history. The professor's estimate of Samuel appears in these words:

Of the men whose lives form epochs in the opening up of His ways to His people, Moses is immeasurably the grandest of these. Probably next to him is Samuel, and just as we understand Samuel, his character, his position, his offices, and his work, or fail to understand him, we shall succeed in understanding or shall fail to understand, very much of Jehovah's dealings with Israel.

Dr. Douglas is not swept away by what is called the higher criticism. He takes issue stoutly and squarely with this critical school, and finds his standpoint in the traditional view of Samuel's epoch. In his judgment the modern critic fails to apprehend the truth regarding Samuel, either as prophet, priest, or supreme ruler in Israel. He challenges the views of Canon Driver and Prof. Henry Preserved Smith, and delivers a telling blow against the pretensions of expert testimony, that arrogates to itself superior judgment and demands special consideration, showing that such people are often the most unreliable of witnesses.

In giving the world this study, the author draws his matter from the first half of the first book of Samuel, and also from such other parts of Scripture as tend to throw light on his theme. His assumption is that, until the contrary is proved, of which at present there seems no likelihood, these books are veritable history, worthy of belief and to be accepted as nothing less than the inspired Word of God.

Dr. Douglas believes that the study of the life and times of the great Samuel will become intensely interesting when one takes into account this tendency of present-day criticism. The first one he notices is its unwillingness to acknowledge that the Scripture is a connected whole and the authoritative word of God. Secondly, he scouts as unhistorical the habit of building up hypotheses out of the critic's imagination, and using them as working capital, just as though they were really so, and to the sad detriment of the truth. He illustrates his meaning in this way:

In the Pentateuch, this paragraph or sentence is said to be written by the Elohist, this by the Jehovist, this by the Deuteronomist, and this by the priestly editor, these being the more important, while there may be many more less important or more dubious. All these imaginary authors have dates assigned them later, usually much later, than the times of Samuel; although it is conceded that perhaps traditions had floated in the minds of the people, some of which may possibly have earlier been reduced to writing. Following on this mass of suppositions there are Deuteronimic reductions of Joshua and Judges, which are necessarily held to be later than Deuteronomy itself. Now as the antiquity of these books is denied, probably by all the schools of critics, objection is made to any reference back from the times of Samuel to those books. This objection cannot be sustained.

As in a court of law, expert witnesses do not decide the case. It is the jury that determines upon the value of these expert opinions. And in the case in point the jury is the Church of God. The Judge is the Holy Spirit, supreme and unimpeachable. He by whom holy men were moved when they gave to us the Scriptures. Then, in the third place, he objects to the above kind of criticism because so much of it is purely subjective. A critic thinks and feels that so and so is the case, and then he lays it down as a fact. And, in the fourth place, it is a sort of philosophical speculation that has bred much of this wildest kind of criticism. For in the opinion of our author it was practically begun in the great intellect of Spinoza, the Jewish Pantheist. Deists and Pantheists have adopted it and worked it out with well-nigh infinite learning, skill, and patience.

The reader will thus see at a glance the position as regards modern critical analysis which Dr. Douglas assumes. His study reveals him as no mean antagonist. As we go into the book Samuel's greatness as a representative of the Hebrew people grows upon us. We see him as a patriot as well as prophet, priest, and ruler of Israel. The principle which he sought to maintain becomes luminous—that Israel ought to be a constitutional kingdom, with Jehovah as its unseen King and with an earthly viceroy appointed under special conditions by the unseen King.

*POSTELSIA. The Year Book of the Minnesota Seaside Station. Edition limited to 250 copies. Cloth. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 237. Minneapolis, Minn.: Conway MacMillan, University of Minnesota. Price, $3.25 net.

*THOREAU: His Home, Friends, and Books. By Annie Russell Marble. Pp. 348. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

*SAMUEL AND HIS AGE. A Study in the Constitutional History of Israel. Volume X. in the Bible Students' Library. By George C. M. Douglas, D. D. With illustrations and appendix. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-376. London and New York: Eaton Spottiswoode.

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NOV

USE OF WORDS.

Dr. Raley Husted Bell's New Book on Philology.*

BUCKLE said that he read dictionaries through as he did other books—a task very different from the reading of this book of Dr. Bell, for it is not only instructive, but entertaining; or if this word may not stand our author's "censure," let us say amusing. But it is amusing to excellent purpose, for the occasional humor, and sarcasm, and scorn, and ridicule each and all score.

The book does not pretend to be an exhaustive work, or written for scholars, and quite fulfills its modest pretensions, for over the ground which it covers it leaves little to be said. Its dicta are characterized by good sense and judgment. It is needless to compare it with some other works on the study of words which might be named. It is for the everyday reader and talker and writer who would rather be right than wrong. It is fitted to excite an interest in the study, stimulate to the further pursuit of it, and induce intelligent people to choose carefully the best word.

In the chapter on "misused words," which takes up half the book, many of those quoted are in common use, and we are, in a very lively manner, made to see how absurd that use often is. Many readers may find themselves "pulled up sharp" where they have thought themselves on safe ground, and in the process epithets and phrases are made use of, having a feather at the one end and a barbed point at the other. For example, the author says of the word "chastity": "This word is very generally confused with continence, which is largely due to a foolish priestcraft. The idea that a continent spinster is more chaste than wife and mother is born of superstition and brutality. An idea so monstrous as this has no place in a clean and decent heart. Continence at best is an idiotic custom; it is not a virtue. No woman ever lost purity or chastity merely through marriage. Love never defiles. The mothers of men are more chaste than their continent sisters blasted by an unnatural drought. Let us be sensible." Again, of "residence." It "is a pretentious word. It is far better to say that a man has a home where he lives than that he has a residence where he resides. Exception may be made, however, in case of lordlings, parasitical Princes, crowned heads, and wealthy American toadies. These superior folks reside always." In "gentleman and lady" the doctor seizes the opportunity of putting another withering blast in circulation against those social distortions that his soul hateth, rounding his remarks with: "Some things are simply too idiotic to bear serious discussion."

Among words of which the author writes in a perfectly proper, if in a free and characteristic, fashion, are "limb and leg," "dirt roads," "religion and piety," "decimated," "chemise," "calculate," "rooster," "caption," "sample-room," "awful," and "helpmeet," which latter phrase suggests to him the story of a preacher who took as his text, "Though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God," and said: "My friends, I shall divide this subject into three parts. First, Skin worms; second, What they done, and third, What the man seen after he was eat up."

We are set right in the use of such everyday words as "depot," "railroad," "right," "section," "quite," "remit," "infallible," "humanitarian," with which we are often at fault. There is an interesting discussion of the word "buxom," which shows how some words are petrified history, as this is, in relation to marriage. Equally interesting is what is said of "sit" and "set" in various applications, and especially as used in "sunset." Again, there are fine distinctions shown in "capacious," "calibre," "catch," "vicinity," "talented," "reticence," "mutual," and many more.

The second chapter is headed "Vulgarisms, and Words-No-Words," and contains still more of that exhilarating spice which helps the memory. We are told, for instance, that "donate" is idiotic, that "enthused is not only a monster, but a useless creature"; that "gent and pants" are "abominations;" that hydropathy, etc., are "meaningless examples of pretentious ignorance"; and some interesting things are said of "damn" and "curse" and of "toothache."

In Chapter III. we have "Everyday Errors," in which the saying, "The exception proves the rule," is pointed out as "idiotic;" "in any shape or form as absurd;" a man "who married his wife in Honolulu" as "only fit to live on some far sea island."

There is a chapter on slang, prefaced by a brief essay, in which the author throws the mantle of charity over the subject, and presents it in a light not invariably evil, but to some extent serving man "according to his needs." There one may find much to interest, and certain maxims—if we may use the term—will be very much at home. Language is, as our author says, a "fruit of the ages," and must make its way toward perfection through such tribulations, but a clarifying process will work on, and what is good even of slang will doubtless survive.

It is curious to find Dr. Bell naming Chaucer with the title "Mr." along with other great men of old and modern, as Mr. Shakespeare, without the title.

We have pre-published enough [illegible] our approval of this volume, and to commend it as by all means worthy of perusal. It is a bright, instructive, and entertaining book on a subject which cannot receive too much attention.

A Book About Our Country.*

Now that the United States has become a world power, it is interesting to look back over a century and a quarter and trace the growth of a mighty country of 3,763,000 square miles, from its original area of barely 820,000 square miles, acknowledged by Great Britain as independent in 1782. Dr. Mowry's volume is a convenient and sufficiently lucid commentary on the successive territorial acquisitions of the United States from the end of the Revolution to the present day.

In the first two chapters on "The Thirteen Original States" and "The Northwest Territory" he is concerned only with the territory yielded by Great Britain; the history of an expansion proper begins with Chapter III., on "The Louisiana Purchase." This vast region had been ceded to Spain by France in 1763, and receded by Spain to France in 1800. The treaty of 1800, however, was not known in the United States for two years. By this time it became obvious to President Jefferson and the country at large that the free navigation of the Mississippi and the control of New Orleans were necessities to our country. Accordingly we tried to purchase from France New Orleans and the eastern bank of the Mississippi to its mouth; and in the course of these negotiations Napoleon intimated his willingness to part with the whole province. The result was that we more than doubled our original territory, and the Mississippi gave place to the Rocky Mountains as our western boundary.

After we had acquired the territory about the mouth of the Mississippi, it was a question of time only when we should also annex the Floridas, since the control of the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico was of importance to us. Thereupon a treaty was formally ratified in 1821 with Spain whereby we acquired the Floridas, and the entire control of the Atlantic Coast from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico.

The next chapter in the history of our territorial expansion has to do with the northern provinces of Mexico which came under our control. Texas, which had declared herself independent of Mexico, was annexed by our Government in 1845. Owing to this annexation and the dispute over Texas's boundaries, we fought the Mexican war, by which we got New Mexico and Upper California. The discovery of gold in California led to the immediate settlement of that region, which was so rapid that it was admitted as a State in 1850.

Our claims to the territory north of the Mexican cession, or the forty-second parallel and west of the Rockies, was based on the right of exploration, our discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River, our treaty with Spain, the contiguity of the country to the Louisiana Purchase, and our treaty of 1846 with Great Britain, whereby she ceded any claim she might have had to this country, in return for our cession of any claims we might have had to the territory west of the Rockies between 49 degrees and 50 degrees 40 minutes north latitude.

Our first acquisition of territory not contiguous was that including all the Russian possessions in this hemisphere, which Russia ceded to the United States in 1867. The cession of Alaska was so unexpected by our people that considerable speculation arose as to why we ever got it. Dr. Mowry's explanation of the Governments' action will be new and surprising to most of his readers. It is that in 1854 a Russian fleet was hovering about our coasts, which the United States had asked Russia to send when it was feared that France and England would recognize the Southern Confederacy. Queen Victoria's refusal to do this rendered the presence of the Russian fleet unnecessary, but we had to pay Russia a bill of $7,200,000. The State Department, not wanting the payment of the bill made public, ascertained that Russia would be willing to part with Alaska, and a treaty was drawn up by which we received Alaska and the Russian Government received $7,200,000. So the United States acquired a distant province which is of considerable value for its seal fisheries and recent gold discoveries.

Our territorial acquisitions in the Pacific were results of the war with Spain. When the Spanish-American war had begun, and Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, it was seen that a naval base in the middle of the Pacific would be extremely useful to us, so Hawaii, which for some time had been seeking to be joined to the United States, was formally annexed in 1898. In 1900 Congress made Hawaii a territory, with a Governor appointed by the President and one Representative to Congress. As a direct result of our victory over Spain, we acquired Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. By the treaty of peace we agreed to pay Spain $20,000,000; it was not specified for what it was to be paid, but it is generally understood that it was to indemnify her in part for her losses in the Philippines. At present Porto Rico is under a Governor appointed by the President, as are the Philippines. The latter will be of great importance to the United States in the future.

It seems the manifest destiny of the United States to control the Western Hemisphere, and to by no territorial expansion which those facts could warrant surprise us. The days when President Jefferson feared that the annexation of Louisiana was unconstitutional are a long way back. It is likely that the Constitution will prove sufficiently elastic to maintain any future increase in the territory of the United States which circumstances may find really advisable.

CRITICS OF DICKENS.

Swinburne's Recent Defense of the Great Novelist.

MEASURED by the confidence, and perhaps the screaming impetuosity of his critical utterances, Algernon Charles Swinburne, even under the weight of his advancing years, is not an authority to be lightly set aside. His recent appearance in the field as the champion of Dickens against not only his critical detractors, but also against those who do not, according to the Swinburnian idea, praise him highly enough, has a picturesque dash and energy worthy of the years of his prime. He says in his haste that many men are asses, and that the longest-eared of the species take it upon themselves to bray loudest about the great novelist, the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy to unloose. The "Tale of Two Cities" having been treated with a measure of disparagement by some of these noisy animals piping their strident voluntaries in a key so shrill that the public is enforced to listen whether it wishes to or not, the great poet brings forth and displays with all its decorating fringes and embroidery his own theory that it is one of the great master's greatest masterpieces, and that all the "chattering duncery" of Great Britain and elsewhere, current, past, and to come, cannot make anything else of it for all their invidious efforts. Perhaps this admiring estimate of the work on the part of one occupying so shining a place in contemporary literature and criticism may be allowed to fix its place as a great work of art beyond further cavil, but this is by no means certain. For the shield of its renown it may be that it will permanently present two sides, the golden one which Mr. Swinburne turns full upon us in all its glow and glory, and the silver or perhaps leaden one, which an occasional adverse critic has not failed to discover at intervals during the forty and more years since the work was published.

One of the earliest and most severe of these criticisms was printed in The London Saturday Review shortly after the appearance of the volume in 1859, while it was the literary sensation of the hour, the general note of its acceptance both at home and in France and America being of admiration and eulogy. That, however, was not the note of The Review, which was pitched in quite a different key. It says bluntly that "if it had not borne Mr. Dickens's name it would in all probability hardly have met with a single reader, and if it has any popularity at all it must derive it from the circumstance that it stands in the same relation to his other books as a salad dressing stands toward a complete salad. It is a bottle of the sauce in which Pickwick and Nicholas Nickleby were dressed, and to which they owed much of their popularity, and though it has stood open on the sideboard for a very long time and has lost a good deal of its original flavor, the philosophic inquirer who is willing to go through the penance of tasting it will be to a certain extent repaid. He will have an opportunity of studying in its elements a system of cookery which procured for its ingenious inventor unparalleled popularity and enabled him to infect the literature of his country with a disease which manifests itself in such repulsive symptoms that it has gone far to invert the familiar doctrines of the Latin grammar about ingenuous arts and to substitute for them the conviction that the principal results of a persistent devotion to literature are an incurable vulgarity of mind and taste and intolerable arrogance of temper."

Following a long synopsis of the story, the critic says that it is hard to imagine a clumsier or more disjointed framework for the display of the tawdry wares which form Mr. Dickens's stock in trade. The broken-backed way in which the story meanders along from 1775 to 1792 and back again to 1760 or thereabouts is an excellent instance of the complete disregard of the rules of literary composition, which have marked the whole of Mr. Dickens's career as an author. "The two main sources of his popularity are his power of working upon the feelings by the coarsest stimulants and his power of setting common occurrences in a grotesque and unexpected light."

The writer shows us the pathetic spectacle of Walter Scott, old and broken, telling at "Castle Dangerous," and "Count Robert of Paris," in order to pay off his debts:

> Long labor unto aged breath
> Sore task to hearts beat out with many wars
> And eyes grown dim with gazing on the Pilot Stars,

and then says that in "The Tale of Two Cities" Mr. Dickens has almost reached the "Castle Dangerous" stage without Scott's excuse, and, instead of setting before his readers a banquet, wholesome in its substance, if ill-prepared—the devil, according to the critical theory in this case, sending the cook—spreads forth "a repast of puppy pie and stewed cat," with other like irregular and unrooted ingredients.

In the entire essay there is not a word of favorable estimate. It runs throughout to support the thesis that Dickens was a kind of literary impostor, that his methods were tawdry, cheap, and vulgar, and his wide popular acceptance an impeachment of public taste and intelligence. It was only reprehensible that art of his [illegible] but [illegible] genuine their moral aims, and of the one under review says that it presents elements [illegible] [illegible]

In a book which will naturally find its way to readers who know very little of the subject except what he chooses to tell them." Its picture of French society is scouted as false altogether; his story of the wicked Marquis who violates one of his serfs and murders another is not an equitable display of the average manners of the French aristocracy in the middle of the eighteenth century, as it pretends to be; that order had indeed much to answer for, but its members could not rob, murder, and ravish with impunity, as Count Horn found out when he tried it, being broken on the wheel in the Place de la Grève notwithstanding his nobility. Dickens's treatment of his own country also comes in for the severest censure. "He takes a sort of pleasure which appears to us insolent and unbecoming in the extreme in drawing the attention of his readers exclusively to the bad and weak points in the history and character of their immediate ancestors. England, ninety years back, might not have been all that a fastidious patriot and sociologist could have desired, but it was a very remarkable country and was inhabited and loved by some of the greatest men who were then living, and it possessed institutions which, with many imperfections, were by far the best which then existed in the world and were, among other things, the sources from which our present liberties were derived." But according to Dickens the grandfathers of the generation he addressed were a sort of savages, cruel, bigoted, unjust, ill-governed, oppressed, and neglected in every possible way. This picture, of them, according to the critic, is without fidelity or verisimilitude, and is not only a reproach to the novelist's literary art, but to his good faith in dealing with the materials of history and to the accuracy of his touch in limning the features of a society only to be pictured by the use of such materials. When his stern and uncompromising censor is done Dickens would appear not to have a single leg to stand on, not even a wooden one, being in this equipment inferior to the familiar dairymaid's milk stool, which has at least one solid peg to sustain its spreading summit of not immodest pretension.

Swinburne was but a youth when the "Tale of Two Cities," with this invidious appraisal of its artistic and ethical qualities, appeared, and it was not to be expected that he should then enter the lists in its defense. His appearance therein two-score years afterward to ride a tilt against other detractors and champion the fame of the great novelist before a generation to which he is but a memory is of high spectacular interest, and if his cry of combat, with all its rhetorical extravagancies, tends to "pipe and whistle in the sound," the same thing has in like case happened to other old volunteer warriors who buckled on their armor when it might have been deemed a more timely exercise to have taken it off. It is, however, always in order for one great man to stand by another, and the service is not only honorable but in a high degree chivalrous and admirable. Swinburne's estimate of Dickens and appreciation of his work will no doubt be more acceptable to posterity than those of The Saturday Reviewer of twoscore years ago, not to mention the occasional adverse critic who has come and gone in the interval; and if the "derangement of epitaphs" in which he has set them forth appears to be somewhat lurid and unrestrained, it should only be construed as a token of his zeal and loyalty. So let the cudgels be taken up for him in time of need, when, like the novelist, he is no longer in the ranks of the living to keep guard over his own fame.

T. C. EVANS.

Montaigne's Essays.

The English translation from the French of "The Essays of Michael Lord of Montaigne," being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will consist of 265 numbered copies of three volumes each, 250 of which will be sold by subscription. The volumes will follow each other at intervals of about three months, the first to be issued next week.

More than 300 years have passed since the publication of the first English edition of these essays, made from John Florio's translation. The present edition will contain only a few illustrations, but these will be distinctive. Each volume will have a frontispiece cut on wood in the open line manner of the early French engravers, set in a border redrawn and re-engraved from one of "The Book of Hours," designed by Tory, from which source the borders inclosing the titles and balancing the frontispiece come, as also the initials throughout the volumes. Bruce Rogers is directing the work of the printers; the engraving of the portraits is by M. Lamont Brown, and of the initials and borders by Miss Caroline A. Powell and H. F. W. Lyouns.

No pains have been spared to give the edition the stamp of excellence. There will be a bibliography and notes by George B. Ives, who has collated the Temple Florio with the third edition, and has carefully compared the translation with the latest and best reprint of the French edition of 1588. The notes have been compiled from those of previous editors and commentators of Montaigne, and the numerous references to Greek and Latin authors have been verified and corrected. The biography will be illustrated with reproductions from the title pages of early editions, including the title page of the Bordeaux copy of the edition of 1588, with Montaigne's autograph instructions to the printers. The [illegible] is to be illustrated. These will [illegible] the studies of Montaigne's [illegible] [illegible] seals, &c.

NOV 1902

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TIMES.



"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,499. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.—32 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WESTERN UNION GETS TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

Pennsylvania Road Stopped from Removing Its Poles.

Judge Kirkpatrick's Order Returnable Dec. 8—Equity Action to Establish Perpetual Title and Lawsuit Begun.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Judge Kirkpatrick, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, granted a rule to show cause why an order should not issue restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from having poles, wires, and other equipment of the Western Union removed from the railroad system. The rule, which is returnable Dec. 8, carries with it a temporary injunction operative pending the final disposition of the case.

Application for the order was made by Rush Taggart of New York, general attorney for the Western Union, and Richard V. Lindabury of this city, who presented to the court a bill in equity, seeking to establish perpetual title to the use of the railroad right of way for telegraphic purposes, and at the same time filed in the law side of the court a petition praying for the appointment of an arbitration commission or jury to determine an amount of compensation, which, according to the claims of the complaining corporation, the railroad is bound under Federal laws to accept for the use of its thoroughfare for telegraphic purposes. The contents of the petition are substantially the same as those in the bill of complaint, in which the petition is adverted to as having been filed.

The preliminary stay was secured with a view to forestalling the Pennsylvania in the carrying out of its threat forcibly to expel the Western Union system from its own lines on Dec. 1, the termination of the six months' notice to that effect given to the company last May.

As co-defendant with the Pennsylvania the bill and petition both name the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, which comprises the Pennsylvania's system in this State, and is held by the latter under a so-called perpetual lease. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company, to which the Western Union is expected to surrender the privileges it now enjoys, is mentioned in the papers only incidnetally.

The bill of complaint in its opening paragraph sets forth the details of the incorporation of the United New Jersey Company under various acts and grants of the New Jersey Legislature, and describes the separate birth of the Pennsylvania by virtue of the statutes of that State. It recounts the leasing of the former company by the Pennsylvania on July 1, 1871, for a term of 999 years, and declares that under the several specified laws of New Jersey, as well as by the general public laws of the State, the joint railroads "were created and made, and now are public highways, and as such are subject to the capacities and uses by telegraph companies," particularly the complaining one, under the effect of Federal laws passed July 24, 1866.

QUICK WORK ON GOULD ROAD.

Part of the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Line May Be in Operation by Next February.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Work on the Gould line down the western bank of the Mississippi River between Memphis and New Orleans, known as the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana Railroad, is making phenomenal progress, and it is said that it will be in operation between Tripp Junction, near Arkansas City, Ark., and Concordia, La., straight down the river by February of next year.

At Concordia a connection is made with the new northern extension of the Texas and Pacific, while at Tripp Junction, the Iron Mountain Line from Little Rock to Arkansas City is tapped. After the opening of the portion of the line indicated, Little Rock and contiguous territory will have a through short line to New Orleans along a water level over the Gould roads.

The direct connection into Memphis, it is said, will not be completed for eighteen months, as the work on the northern end of the road has just been started. The Texas and Pacific extension from the Red River to Concordia, La., has been completed for several weeks, and passenger service is now in operation over that part of the line, making connections south to New Orleans.

FREIGHT RATES AFFECT FOOD.

Higher Prices in Meat and Grain Products to Correspond with Advance in Transportation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—With the cost of living now higher than at any time during the last twenty years, it is probable that food prices will go still higher as a result of the recent advances in freight rates by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Several local dealers in food products have already announced their intention of putting up prices to compensate for the increased rates when the latter go into effect, while others already have made an advance. The price of grain products will be affected most. With flour the advance will be particularly marked. It is said by local millers that the stock of wheat now in local elevators and in storage is extremely small, in fact much lighter than at any time for several years. That is due partly to the inability of Western shippers to get enough cars to carry their product East and the light supplies of wheat in the Northwest. Reports indicate that the mills in that part of the country are practically idle owing to the scarcity of stock, and already some of the leading bankers there are importing Canadian wheat to supply the enormous demand.

Dressed beef and provisions are also on the schedule for an advance. The former will be increased 5 cents a hundred pounds after Jan. 1, which will restore the rate to that ruling last January, when beef reached the highest point for many years.

RECORD FREIGHT MOVEMENT.

Forty Thousand Cars to be Distributed To-day in Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—With no new freight to handle on Sunday, an opportunity will be given the railroads to break the freight congestion, and in their efforts to accomplish that to-morrow will witness the greatest movement of freight ever known in the Pittsburg district. Between 12 o'clock to-night and 5 o'clock Monday morning 40,000 cars of freight are to be moved by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, and tributary lines.

Officials of all the roads spoke encouragingly of the progress being made, and declared that after to-morrow there would be no need of any mills in the country shutting down.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT.

Plans for Market Street Subway-Elevated System Completed—Broad Street Surface Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Plans for the Rapid Transit Company's Market Street subway-elevated system have been completed, and will be announced after a final will include a four-track underground railway between the rivers, except from Fifteenth to Fifth Street, where a two-track "loop" will be necessary. The first plan for the elevated structure will provide a road in Market Street from the Schuylkill to Sixty-third Street, and latter branches out Lancaster and Woodland Avenues.

The Rapid Transit Company is acquiring property in the block at South and Front Streets, and there, it was said by a Director of the organization, it is proposed to erect a terminal.

Plans for the Broad Street surface line are in course of preparation, and it is expected that work will begin on both projects in the Spring. Although the estimates on the cost of construction are "loose," it is said that $6,000,000 will be required on the Market Street subway elevated system, excluding the Woodland and Lancaster Avenue branchea. The estimated cost of the Broad Street surface line is $1,500,000.

WESTERN RATES NOT RAISED.

Railroads There Not So Closely Allied as in the East, and Cutting Continues.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Western roads will not be able to make such wholesale advances in freight rates as have been made by the Eastern roads. The reason for it is that the Eastern roads are more closely allied than the Western, and carry out their agreements more faithfully.

The only advance thus far made by the Western roads is in rates on grain and grain products from Missouri River points, which were raised 2 cents a hundred pounds. Even that, in reality, is not an advance, but merely a restoration of rates, which had been at an unusually low figure to meet the competition of the Gulf roads. As regards provisions and dressed beef rates, they cannot be advanced above the present eighteen-and-one-half-cent basis, owing to the seven years' contract made with the packers by the Chicago Great Western. Live stock rates are held down for the same reason.

Commodities to and from the Missouri River could be made to pay higher rates if the roads could be prevailed upon to maintain them. Even present rates, however, are not maintained, as scarcely a day passes without some road filing with the Inter-State Commerce Commission tariffs that are below the agreed schedule. These rates are met on other lines when they find it out.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD OFFER.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—It is announced here that the Grand Trunk Railroad has made an offer for the Wisconsin Central and Canadian Northern as an extension from Chicago.

The Grand Trunk's intention is to make the purchase of the Canadian Northern, to buy the Wisconsin Central, and build a cut-off which will give transcontinental connections through Superior, Wis. To connect its western terminus, Chicago, with the Canadian Northern at some point north of here, the Grand Trunk Line must build or buy roads which go through either St. Paul or the head of the lakes. By buying up the Wisconsin Central it can have connections with both these important traffic points.

It would take aout 120 miles of road to reach Superior, and then the Central would be connected with the head of the lakes and at the same time a fairly direct line from the twin cities to the head of the lakes would be afforded. From here the Grand Trunk could make a short cut to the Canadian Northern through the iron country, making 200 or more miles of building necessary.

TO-DAY'S TIMES

In Three Sections, with Magazine and Financial Supplements.

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LAWYER UNDER ARREST

Henry Franklin Charged with Larceny of Valuable Papers.

Eugene C. Bell, His Accuser, Says They Were Stolen During a Fire—How They Were Recovered.

Charged with the larceny of papers and stocks belonging to an engineering and electric supply corporation, and which are valued at over $40,000, Henry Franklin, who said he was a lawyer, thirty-two years old, living at 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station yesterday afternoon. Later he was released in $1,000 bail.

He was arrested on a search warrant issued by Magistrate Brann and served by Policeman Kesselmark of Essex Market Police Court. Eugene C. Bell, who is in the electric supply business at 6 Gouverneur Slip, and who lives at 552 East Eighty-sixth Street, was the complainant against Franklin.

It appears that in December, 1901, a fire occurred in the building at 231 Water Street, then occupied by the Eugene C. Bell Company. Mr. Bell said last night he thought his place was set afire and that the papers which were in a strong box in the office safe were extracted by some person who knew the exact situation there. He said:

"The fire took place Dec. 20, when we were very busy, and no one could ever account for the origin of that fire. It looks like an incendiary fire to me. There were powers of attorney, deeds for some lots in Bellport, L. I.; two certificates of stock, one of the E. C. Bell Manufacturing Company and the other of another company; some life insurance papers, and some other legal papers. The certificates of stock were worth $35,000 and the life insurance papers $17,000.

"I did not worry about the deeds or anything but the powers of attorney and the legal papers. We heard nothing about the papers until about two weeks ago, when a man I know, and who will be in court to-morrow morning, called on me and told me that if I went to see Franklin in the Pulitzer Building, where he had an office, I could learn something of value about some papers in which I was interested. I saw Franklin, and he told me that for $500 he could find the papers I wanted. I told him to find them, but he called me up a few days ago and said he needed money, and would like me to have it ready at once.

"I made out a check for the amount, and then told Magistrate Brann my story and got a search warrant out, which was put in Kesselmark's hands. He went over to the building with me, but waited outside. I went and saw seated at a desk Franklin and the same man who had first told me Franklin could tell me something about the papers. I handed the check for $500 to Franklin, but he only used me as a good deal of trouble in the matter and that he wanted more money. I said 'All right,' and went to the door, letting in Kesselmark.

"He searched for three hours and examined every nook, corner, and desk, but found nothing, though he left a strong iron box alone. Franklin said he had not the key for it, but finally opened it, and took out a bundle of papers. He walked quickly across the room and I saw him deftly throw a bundle of papers under a desk. I picked them up, and opening them found them to be the bundle that had been taken from the safe during the fire. Kesselmark then arrested Franklin."

MME. DUSE CANCELS MATINEE.

Failure to Keep Baltimore Engagement Ascribed Variously to Her Illness and That of Her Leading Man.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Mme. Duse's Baltimore engagement came to a sudden termination this morning, and the matinée was canceled. The reason given was the sudden illness of Carlo Rossopina, the leading man. The venture here was not a financial success as the prices were set too high to popularize the engagement. Many persons who did attend were disappointed, not in the company but in the acting of Mme. Duse.

Owing to the actress's belief that certain parts of the United States are very unhealthy, her tour may not be an extensive one, although her managers say they are satisfied so far with the money returns, and her engagement for forty performances may be extended. They will, however, be confined to certain cities. She will appear in Chicago and St. Louis. An effort has been made to have her appear in some of the pieces in which she was seen in this country on a former visit, such as "Camille," but she is devoted to the studies of D'Annunzio, and will not consider any other author. Mme. Duse and the company left here for Washington this evening.

It was said in this city yesterday that the real reason for the failure of Mme. Duse to give a performance in Baltimore in the afternoon was that she had had an operation performed on her throat. Her trouble with her throat began in New York the second week of her engagement, and even then it was thought she might be unable to give the last performances of "Francesca da Rimini." That was avoided by careful nursing and keeping the temperature of the theatre at about 70 degrees. It is said that Mme. Duse will be able to appear Tuesday in Washington.

LIVES LOST IN ORE DOCK FIRE.

Property of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, at Ashland, Wis., Valued at $525,000, Destroyed.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 22.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad ore dock was destroyed by fire this afternoon, the loss involved being about $525,000.

In falling, the dock carried with it a number of firemen and dockmen, and several lives were lost, just how many will probably not be known for some days. Several badly injured firemen were rescued from the burning ruins.

As the broken tramway and the burning dock fell, at least a dozen men were seen to go down in the ruins. The wreck fell into twenty feet of water.

When the fire began the upper dockman was cut off from the shore and a lumber boat put off to rescue him. Another man, in running to the shore, fell into an ore pocket and his companions were compelled to leave him to his fate. The dock was valued at $300,000, and the ore at $25,000.

FOOTBALL PLAYER KILLED.

Kick on the Head in a Scrimmage Resulted in Concussion of the Brain.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert McKinney, twenty-two years of age, of 253 Henshaw Avenue, East Orange, was killed during a game of football at Lyons Farms, this afternoon.

McKinney was playing half back on the Bloomfield Y. M. C. A. eleven against the Lyons Farms Athletic Club team. He received the ball and started to run, but Lyons Farms player tackled McKinney hard. The latter was downed and the players piled up on him. In the scrimmage McKinney was kicked on the head. When the players arose he was unconscious. The injured player was carried to the home of Dr. Joseph Ward, near by, where he died several hours later of concussion of the brain.

FEDERATION OF LABOR IS AGAINST ANY INJUNCTION.

Resolution Recognizing Authority of Courts to Protect Property Causes a Storm—Old Officers Re-elected.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The American Federation of Labor to-day re-elected its old board of officers, as follows:

President—Samuel Gompers.
First Vice President—James Duncan.
Second Vice President—John Mitchell.
Third Vice President—James O'Connell.
Fourth Vice President—Max Morris.
Fifth Vice President—Thomas I. Kidd.
Sixth Vice President—Dennis A. Hayes.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.

It was decided to hold the next convention in Boston. The Committee on the Executive Council's Report declared against "government by injunction," but the resolution contained the following sentence:

"We recognize the authority of the courts to issue injunctions to prevent the destruction of property and violations of law."

That created a decided stir in the convention. Delegates Fureseth, Agard, and Duncan declared that the committee had declared in favor of the very thing against which, in the earlier portion of its report, it had protested. Delegates Reese and Lewis of the miners, both of the committee making the report, declared that all laboring men asked was that the injunction should not deprive them of their national rights and did not protest against the injunction as such. Delegate Lewis declared:

"The trouble with the laboring men is that they protest against the law and do not explain why."

He denied emphatically that he wished to favor "government by injunction," but thought that widespread condemnation of the writ of injunction, as such was unwise. The debate was closed by the committee announcing that it would withdraw the objectionable sentence from the report. The report then was adopted.

TEACHERS TO JOIN LABOR BODY.

Not One Dissenting Voice Raised at Meeting in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Not one dissenting voice was raised against the action of the Teachers' Federation in joining the Central Labor body when the teachers gathered this morning for their fortnightly "powwow" in the Masonic Temple.

Thirty-four delegates were elected to the Chicago Federation of Labor, seventeen of whom are members of the Board of Directors.

One thing seems certain and that is the next Labor Day there will be more women in the parade than the most enthusiastic labor agitator dared dream of. Labor Day may be a holiday with the Board of Education in the future.

During the meeting the Civic Federation educational bill received vigorous attention. Formal objections are to be made to some of its provisions and amendments suggested to the framers.

"We object to the bill," said a teacher, "because it makes no provision for increased revenue for the schools."

Action was also taken in reference to the suit brought in the name of Miss Goggin against the City of Chicago which seeks to have the $285,000 gained from taxation through the teachers federation used for salaries for teachers. A proposal by the Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the Tuley law was carried.

STEEL PLANTS FOR INDIA.

Recent Visit of Bombay Manufacturer to Pittsburg Will Result in Expenditure of Many Millions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—Resultant largely from his recent visit to Pittsburg, James N. Tata, the wealthy manufacturer of Bombay, has arranged to go ahead with an iron and steel development in the Chanda district, Central Provinces of India, which will involve an expenditure of upward of $12,000,000.

Julian Kennedy, the blast furnace expert, is acting as consulting engineer for the enterprise and M. Heim, once with the Carnegie Steel Company, will sail for India for the purpose of taking up the preliminary work. It is planned to start the erection of plants within three months.

Three modern blast furnaces of 600 tons daily capacity each will be erected, besides steel works, rail and rod, and other finishing mills. Arrangements have already been made to market 15,000 tons of the daily output.

Mr. Tata anticipates that India will in the near future be independent of the world for supplies of iron and steel. Much of the 35,000 miles of railroad in India is laid with iron rails, and within two years these will be displaced by steel. The development of the Chanda iron ore deposits, most of which are very rich, is through the initiative of Mr. Tata lead to the springing up of car shops, foundries, and a large variety of iron and steel industries, many of which will have to turn to America for their machinery.

ONE LORENZ PATIENT HAPPY.

Chicago Boy Comes Out of His Bandages Completely Cured of "Wry Neck."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—On his return to Chicago to-morrow, Prof. Adolf Lorenz, who came from Vienna to operate on Lolita Armour, will find that one of his patients already is well and happy. This patient is Meyer Kreeger, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. L. Kreeger of 2,974 State Street. The boy was operated on for "wry neck," and was the only case of the kind treated by Prof. Lorenz in Chicago. The heavy wrappings that incased the child's neck have been removed, and he can now move his head and control the muscles of his neck as freely as if he had never suffered from an affliction. The success of this operation, the first that has been absolutely demonstrated to the people of Chicago, has awakened new interest in the work of the Vienna surgeon. The plaster cast and bandages were removed from the boy's neck by Dr. John Ridlon.

The honorary degree of LL. D. will be conferred on Dr. Lorenz by the Northwestern University, and a reception will follow. The degree will be conferred on Friday evening in the auditorium of the university building, and the reception will be held in the Law School rooms in the same building.

While there will be no more public clinics, Dr. Lorenz will treat thirty or more patients, some of whom will come as far as from New Orleans, Hartford, Conn., and Manitoba.

Lawyer Gets Damages for a Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Board of Supervisors of Otsego County to-day awarded M. E. Baldwin, a lawyer of Schenevus, this county, $400 on a claim of $300, damages which the attorney alleges to have sustained by falling into an unprotected areaway in front of the County Clerk's building and spraining his ankle.

Brooklyn Men Wrongly Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Victor and David Disenman of Brooklyn were arrested last night by the police of Germantown and spent the night at the Germantown Police Station as suspected burglars. They were seen leaving a vacant house, carrying valises, and their explanation that they had been inspecting it with a view to renting was not accepted. To-day the police learned that they were in error, and so the young men were apologized to and set free.

The "Poland Water Book."

Hiram Ricker & Sons, the owners of the celebrated Poland Spring in Maine, have published a very interesting little book containing facts about Poland Water, its properties, its uses, and its cures. Since its discovery many remarkable cures have been recorded, among them Bright's disease, Albuminuria, Diabetes, Uric Acid, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder troubles, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Many of the cures are vouched for by well known people in the

FRAUDS CHARGED IN PUBLIC LANDS CLAIMS

Nebraska "Cattle Kings" Said to Have Obtained Huge Holdings.

Widows of Union Soldiers Induced to Become Partners to the Alleged Conspiracy.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—A great scandal land is developing in Nebraska, growing out of the efforts of "cattle kings" to secure Government lands on which to graze their stock. Thousands of women throughout the Middle West are said to be involved, and the Federal Judge now in this city is investigating the case.

The women concerned are widows of Union soldiers, who are entitled to take up homesteads without living five years on the land, provided they are identified with it. The cattle men have induced a large number of widows to make filings, and then to sell their claim to them. In doing that the party making the filing must make affidavit that the land is for their exclusive benefit, and for their actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of other persons. In making this sworn statement, it is asserted that the women have committed perjury.

The cattle men have been appropriating land in this way for two years, during which time millions of acres have been acquired. In addition to obtaining the claims of the widows, the lands so secured are taken up in the shape of a hollow square and fences put on the lands owned, leaving an immense area within the fences which is public lands, but which cannot be reached. One cattle man near Alliance, Neb., has 1,600 square miles so fenced.

During these two years many thousands of widows have been induced to make filings on homesteads, receiving in return $1.40 and the payment of expenses of a trip to the land offices in Nebraska. These women come from Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and as far east as Pennsylvania. During the first half of November 500 "ranch widows" are said to have made entry on Nebraska lands. On Nov. 17 one lot of forty-three widows filed claims at the Rushville (Neb.) land office.

The "land syndicates" have dozens of agents searching throughout the country for those willing to make entry and sell to the cattle men. These women are told that everything is legal and all right and that no fraud is committed.

Col. John H. Mosby, who was sent to this State to raise the illegally constructed fences, reported the true condition to Secretary Hitchcock. W. S. Summers, United States Attorney for Nebraska, was instructed to bring the matter before the United States Grand Jury at Omaha and to make test cases. A large number of cattle men, their agents, and a number of the offending "widows" are here to testify. The cases will be taken up Monday and a report is expected before the end of the week.

W. R. Lesser, Inspector of the Land Office for Nebraska, has been suspended by the Department of the Interior pending investigation into his reasons for not taking a more active stand in the suppression of the frauds.

One of the agents of the land syndicates says:

"It is a great big conspiracy, and its ramifications extend even to Washington."

TO HOLD CUBAN CHILDREN.

Commissioner Sargent's New Discoveries Regarding the "Purple Mother's" Raja Yoga School.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Commissioner General Sargent of the Bureau of Immigration has telegraphed to the Treasury Department not to make any disposition of the case of the eleven Cuban children detained by the immigration officials in New York until he returns to Washington next week.

The children were destined for the Raja Yoga School, at Point Loma, Cal., and were detained because the immigration officials believed they were likely to become public charges. Commissioner Sargent has investigated the matter in California and has discovered new evidence bearing upon it.

GEN. MILES'S CRAFT ASHORE.

The Ingalls, with the Army Commander Aboard, Runs on a Reef on Southeast Luzon.

MANILA, Nov. 22.—The United States transport Ingalls, with Gen. Miles on board, struck a reef while entering the harbor of Le Gaspi, Province of Albay, Southeast Luzon, to-day, and is still aground. She is not in any danger, however.

The weather is calm and it is expected that the steamer will float at the next high tide. Communication with the shore is maintained. If the Ingalls does not float at high water relief will be despatched to her from this city.

VIOLETS BLOOM IN KANSAS.

Unprecedented Warm Weather Throughout the Sunflower State.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—Violets are blooming in Kansas. Passengers on the incoming trains to-night wore bunches of the flowers on their coats, and told how they picked them on the prairies of the Sunflower State.

The weather throughout the State has been so mild for the last three weeks that not only violets, but also other flowers, are bursting into bloom. All previous records for mild weather this late in the Fall have been broken.

TURKEY "CROP" IN WEST POOR.

Chicago Wants 500,000 for Thanksgiving Dinners, and Prices Go Up.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—This city is beginning to prepare for Thanksgiving, and half a million turkeys will be needed to supply the demands of the dinner tables. This demand is being met by large shipments, which are arriving daily. While the supply of poultry and game for Thanksgiving is not going to be up to the average of recent years, there are as yet no indications of any special scarcity. Prices, however, promise to be a little higher than for the last two years, probably about 15 cents on turkeys. The present market is 11 to 12 cents on live birds and 11 to 14 cents on dressed.

Western farms were closely cleaned up on turkeys last year, when grain prices were high and the entire Western country suffered from drought. The weather this year has been too wet for the turkey "crop."

ENGLAND FAVORS ANARCHISTS.

Refuses to Join in International Movement Against Them.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Brussels asserts that the attempt of the Belgium Government to secure international action against Anarchists failed

COLOMBIAN REBELLION ENDED.

Treaty of Peace Signed on Board United States Flagship Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Admiral Casey, dated Panama:

"Conference ended to-day on board flagship Wisconsin between Salazar and Herrera in signing terms of peace approved by Perdomo, thus ending war in Colombia."

PANAMA, Nov. 22.—The signing of the treaty of peace by Minister of State Perdomo and Gen. Herrera was celebrated here by a demonstration which began yesterday evening and lasted throughout the night. While firing a cannon at the fort this morning in honor of the event three soldiers were killed and two were wounded by a premature explosion.

QUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 22.—There was great rejoicing here to-day on receipt of the news that a treaty of peace had been signed by Minister of State Perdomo of Colombia and Gen. Herrera, the revolutionary commander in that republic.

As announced from Panama, Colombia, last night, the principal points in the treaty of peace specified that Gen. Herrera should hand over to the Government the entire revolutionary fleet, consisting of the gunboats Padilla, Darien, Gaetan, and Boyaca. All the war elements of the insurgent armies in the Provinces of Cauca and Panama, and the arms and ammunition captured at Agua Dulce were also to be surrendered.

EX-MAYOR GRACE INJURED IN AN ELECTRIC HANSOM.

Cut by Glass When the Vehicle Crashed Into an Elevated Road Pillar on Sixth Avenue.

While speeding to his office at 1 Hanover Square yesterday morning in an electric hansom, ex-Mayor William R. Grace was severely injured, as the result of an accident in which the hansom collided with a pillar of the elevated railroad in front of 69 Sixth Avenue.

The doors of the hansom were closed, and the force of the collision shattered the glass, the fragments showering over Mr. Grace's head. Several of the pieces struck his face, and one large piece cut a gash two inches long on the left side of his chin.

The injured man was carried by the chauffeur and a pedestrian into the drug store of Leo Dreyfus. Dr. John S. Richardson of 128 Washington Place was summoned and closed the wound with four stitches. Mr. Grace was then taken to his home.

The accident is said to have been due to the slippery condition of the pavement. The chauffeur, who was himself uninjured, says that in making a turn to avoid a truck the wheels slipped and before he could control the vehicle it collided with the pillar. The front part of the hansom was smashed.

At the home of ex-Mayor Grace, 81 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night it was said that he was able to be about, although he was slightly indisposed. His family physician, Dr. Rice of 123 East Nineteenth Street, said that Mr. Grace had not been seriously injured, although the wound on the chin was painful and irritable.

MRS. CHARLES PARSONS HURT.

Her Shoulder Dislocated in a Runaway —The Coachman Had Two Ribs Broken.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Charles Parsons of Park Avenue, New York, had her shoulder dislocated in a runaway accident here this afternoon. The horses were frightened by an automobile. Mrs. Parsons was attended by a physician and later was placed on a train and taken to her home.

Mrs. Parsons had been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland at The Lodge, the hotel recently erected at Briarcliff Manor. She was riding in a ferry carriage with three other persons when the accident occurred. While the party were passing the home of James Speyer, the New York broker, on Morrow Road, a large automobile dashed out of the grounds and almost collided with the carriage. The horses were frightened and bolted. The coachman tried to check their speed, but was unable to control them. The carriage finally swung against a telegraph pole and the occupants were thrown out. The only person injured besides Mrs. Parsons was the coachman, who had two ribs broken.

The automobile did not stop after the accident. There were two men in it, but they are not known.

Two Injured in Automobile Collision.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert J. Dougherty of this city and Miss Jennie Wines of Cranbury were run down last night by an automobile. Both were thrown out of the carriage in which they were riding and hurt. Henry Ensign, the chauffeur, was arrested and held until the owners of the automobile, who reside in New York, agreed by telephone to pay all damages.

TO SEARCH FOR NORTH POLE.

Leroy Pelletier, a Newspaper Man of This City, Will Start Next Summer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Leroy Pelletier of New York is making arrangements to start next Summer in quest of the north pole.

Mr. Pelletier is a newspaper man and expects to make his effort to find the pole in the interests of a syndicate of newspapers and magazines in both Europe and America. He has applied to the Treasury Department for permission for himself and two companions to make the trip next Summer from St. Michael's to Point Barrow, Alaska. At the latter point he will endeavor to reach the main ice pack and proceed thence to Franz Josef Land and Greenland. The explorers will take a sufficient equipment to enable them to remain on the ice pack for several months. They express the utmost confidence in the feasibility of their plan.

The Treasury Department officials have interested themselves in the expedition so far as to grant the request of Mr. Pelletier and his companions to make the trip from St. Michael's to Point Barrow.

Vigilance Committee at Metuchen.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 22.—Frequent robberies in Metuchen, near this city, led to the formation of a vigilance committee last night. A. C. Litterest is at the head of the movement, which contemplates the employment of detectives. The Clerk of Metuchen, John Robinson, has been authorized to offer a reward of $150 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any of the guilty persons. There have been as many as six burglaries in a single night.

Richard Mansfield Buys a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 22.—A deal has been closed by which Richard Mansfield, the actor, secures the private car formerly used by President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four Road. Mr. Mansfield was contemplating building a new car to take the place of the one he now uses, but after inspecting Mr. Ingalls's car, he decided that it was exactly what he wanted, and the sale was closed at once. The car originally cost $20,000. Mr. Mansfield will occupy it at once, using Sunday morning for his trip to Cleveland.

"Cincinnati-St. Louis Limited."
Five trains a day from New York to Cincinnati

YALE FOOTBALL TEAM TROUNCES HARVARD

Blue's Hopes More Than Realized by Big Score.

NEW HAVEN'S IMMENSE CROWD

Over Thirty Thousand Persons See the Sons of Old Eli Overwhelm the Crimson Eleven by Score of 23 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Yale football team to-day overwhelmed the Harvard eleven in what was the final game for the season's championship, Yale winning by the remarkable score of 23 to 0. The contest was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever gathered on Yale Field, every seat in the immense four squares of stands, capable of seating 30,000 people, being occupied. The score, the crowd, and the conditions attending the great game, the most important event of the year on the football gridiron, combined to make a Yale triumph which set New Haven into such a spasm of exultation as never before was known, though victory by Yale over Harvard is by no means a new experience.

From beginning to end the day was one of the most memorable in the athletic history of Yale and New Haven, and the soul-gratifying score of 23 to 0 for the Blue rounded out the perfect content of [illegible] Haven and the Yale partisans.

Aside from the fact of Yale's triumph and the splendidly spectacular nature of the score, the attendance marked a new record for a crowd gathered for a college athletic event here. From New York, Philadelphia, and Boston come such crowds as to overflow the old Connecticut town, while excursion trains from intermediate points swelled the number of visitors beyond the wildest anticipations of the townsmen.

Conspicuous among the visitors were Harvard students and the Harvard partisans from Boston, who came in such numbers as to leave room for doubt whether any of the Harvard men were absent. They came to conquer and brazenly announced their errand, so that Yale found the greater cause for joy and jubilation in overcoming its ancient athletic rival. With the Harvard sympathizers came such an inpouring of visitors as to justify the estimate of the Yale-Harvard game as the greatest and strongest attraction of the football year. Into the Union Station at New Haven rolled trainload after trainload of lovers of football, the families and friends of the students of both colleges, the alumni of all the colleges known in the football world, and a most notable gathering of men famous on the gridiron in other days.

NEW HAVEN'S GREAT DAY.

New Haven did honor to the occasion by making a holiday, such as could be possible only in a university town, for business, except that of the catch-penny nature, gave place to the great struggle on Yale Field and its attending circumstances. The street peddlers and fakirs took full advantage of the chance, however, and the streets swarmed with dealers in such wares as are on offer only in the culminating contest of the football season. Even the fakirs' opportunity was fleeting, though for it is doubtful if ever such a crowd of excursionists was handled with greater celerity. The multitude of visitors swooped down on New Haven, made a hurried rush to Yale Field, and after packing that vast inclosure to the full limit of its seating capacity of 30,000, made a pell mell exit from the town when Yale's latest victory over Harvard had become history. The weather was perfect for the spectators of the big event, but was a trifle too warm to bring out the best results from the players, though the field was in splendid condition with the turf dry and springy. The great college struggle for the championship was begun a little later than the time it was scheduled for, and lasted until the growing darkness made it difficult to distinguish the men of the two teams apart, but even then the play was timed to a nicety, and the full limit of the second half was played out just in season to escape nightfall, leaving the crowd of spectators to stumble out for the homeward journey as best they could.

Straight through, the game was fast and hard fought, with spectacular features cropping up often enough to keep the enthusiastic thousands tingling with excitement, but there never was a time after the first touch-down for Yale that the contest really was close. This one-sided nature of the game was its single disappointing aspect, for the crowd had gathered to see a battle of the giants of the football field, and Harvard's failure to score was totally unexpected.

The great majority of football enthusiasts so confidently had expected a close score that when Yale really swamped Harvard there was a revulsion of feeling against the vanquished eleven and many of the critics loudly declared that the Harvard team was nowhere near equal to the Princeton team, defeated a week before by Yale. This judgment was natural, considering the result of the game, but nevertheless was erroneous. Harvard was shut out, in fact swamped, by a really strong eleven, but the actual score was far from a true gauge of Harvard's merit, though it told some facts about the tactics pursued throughout the game. It was all the more to the credit of Yale that the Blue eleven won in such pronounced style, for Harvard had a real advantage in weight and put up a strong struggle under the methods adopted for

Yale holding the ball consistently and in plunge after plunge, making headway to the culmination of the first score in the game at the end of eleven minutes' play.

GREAT TEST OF STRENGTH.

That this test of prowess was truthful, all the remainder of the struggle for the college football championship proved.

The breeze that Harvard had counted on as an ally still gave the partisans of the crimson hope, for that breeze was so strong that it repeatedly blew over the ball placed on end before the kick-off in opening the play. Yale however, kicked the goal. The happy frenzy of Yale over Chadwick's exploit, the Blues' first touchdown, increased to delirium. The first score was typical of Yale's play through the remainder of the contest, for the four touchdowns that rewarded the boldly aggressive efforts of the team in blue were earned in much the same style by quick, confident work when the chance offered, sensationally daring individual efforts at every opportunity and beautifully planned and executed team work throughout. There were also individual shortcomings and errors by the Yale players at times, but they were so infrequent that they were of little benefit to Harvard.

HARVARD'S FINE TEAM WORK.

The visiting team likewise played well as a body, but lacked in every way the individualism that distinguished Yale, and in addition half a dozen times in the titanic struggle seemed to have played itself to a standstill. But once in the entire progress of the game did Harvard really threaten the Yale goal by consistent, well-directed team play. This was in the middle of the first half, when, after a sharp scrimmage on Yale territory, a Blue player punted the ball back to centre and Harvard, by a quick catch and run, carried it to Yale's thirty-five yard line. Yale then was back in the original place on the north of the field.

Against the best interference that Yale could make, and carrying it over both Chadwick and Glass, the Harvard full back, Graydon, bucked forward 3 yards, and then, backed by the full weight and strength of Harvard, made steady advance, retaining the ball. Hammering forward foot by foot, the Crimson eleven advanced steadily to a chorus of cheers and organized and drilled "rooting" that threatened to split the throats of the Harvard partisans.

In one play of this gallant "brace" Graydon made a bad fumble, but regained the ball in time to keep the benefit of his bulldog struggle. Then, with the brawn of Harvard pushing him on, he got within the Yale ten-yard line. Harvard hopes bounded high again and frantic exhortations drowned the Yale cheering for the moment. It was nip and tuck then, with Yale struggling as hard to achieve the point of shutting out the visitors as the Crimson team struggled to prevent so signal a defeat. The issue hung in the balance while the teams sprawled in tangled piles. Their efforts told first on Harvard, and, absolutely borne down under the weight of Yale's eleven, Harvard lost the ball on downs.

On a sham kick and pass to Hogan the struggle was carried away from Yale's goal, and Harvard's best chance for a touch-down was gone. Yale then had scored two touch-downs and kicked the goal each time, and the first half ended with the score: Yale, 12. Harvard, 0. In the second half Yale was even more aggressive than in the first, and one more touch-down and a goal kicked by Metcalfe brought the score up to 18 to 0 in favor of Yale. The Harvard supporters then were desperate, and the team was nearly so. The pace, too, had begun to tell against the Crimson, and it took Harvard's best efforts to hold their ground against Yale's attack.

Then came one of the spectacular features of the game, in the effort of C. Marshall, Harvard's quarter back, for a goal from the field from Yale's thirty-five-yard mark. It was the best bit of scientific kicking in the game, but the ball missed the east post by just a few feet. Yale then carried the play back into Harvard territory with a rush, and there was never a moment from that time when it looked as if Harvard was at all likely to score.

The final and fourth touch-down for Yale was made about the middle of the last half, Hogan carrying the ball over the line after a succession of terrific scrimmages just under the Harvard goal posts. Night then was coming on rapidly, but the light still was good enough to show that Metcalfe failed to kick the goal, the ball falling low.

METCALF'S RUN FOR SCORE.

The one genuine thrill of the champions' struggle came with Metcalf's run and touch-down, late in the second half. Taking the ball on a pass, he raced on through a gap torn in the Harvard line by Glass and Chadwick, dodging the Harvard guards and carrying the ball over the line after a run of seventy yards. Glass was thoroughly efficacious for Yale throughout the game, and, with the aid of Chadwick and Rockwell, rarely failed to rip his way through the Harvard line for gains. For Harvard, Bowditch, Putnam, and Barnard played aggressively and with great strength, but it was the fortune of the game that all three were disabled before the end and had to be retired in favor of substitutes.

Both teams put forth their full strength at the opening of play, and the first half was completed without changes in either line. In the second half, however, the pressure told, and substitutions were made in a number of instances. Goss of Yale was the greatest sufferer, he being so badly shaken up in a scrimmage about the middle of the half that he had to be helped off the field. Hamlin, who took Goss's place, signalised his entrance into the game by taking a very active part in the line bucking and ably aided in making Yale's gains to the finish.

The play from the kick off to the middle of the second half was singularly free from rough work or foul playing, though Yale was penalized on several occasions for holding and once for off side play. In the closing part of the second half, however, there were several instances of what might be construed as fouls and the umpire took occasion to warn the players repeatedly.

The boast of the Harvard rooters had been loud of what might happen to Glass if he got in the way of the Crimson tandem known as the "Empire State Express," but Glass took the aggressive and more than held his own against the redoubtable tandem. In the course of the contest trick plays were tried repeatedly, but with the exception of the first touch-down for Yale they failed. Harvard might have scored once on a stratagem, but Kernan slipped just as he got free with the ball, and though he had a clear run before him, was tackled and downed before he really had started.

The crowd which witnessed the battle of the football giants was one of the largest that ever gathered for such an event. It was estimated at more than 30,000, the seating capacity of the four stands on the four sides of the field about the gridiron. Though all the seats were sold days in advance, late comers who were willing to pay the advance were supplied up to the hour of the opening of the game, the price exacted for admission cards reaching $8, though the box office price was fixed at $1. Some reported sales of seats for $20 apiece.

The trade by the speculators also was carried on openly in spite of the efforts by the Yale athletic authorities to stop the traffic. When the game was called, however, even the speculators had sold out, and the last to arrive saw the game from the ground in the spaces between the stands.

MANY PROMINENT SPECTATORS.

The spectators included notable people from all parts of the country, Harvard and Yale Alumni making up a very great part of the gathering, however. In one party Miss Alice Roosevelt was present as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Another prominent party included Reginald C. Vanderbilt and his fiancée, Miss Neilson. Edwin Gould brought another party. All these came to New Haven in private cars that were on the numerous sections of the specials from New York.

Other prominent spectators who came in private cars were Adrian Iselin, Howard Willetts, Woodward Babcock, J. F. Harris, Gerald L. White, James B. Lowell, E. R. Adee, and J. F. Harris, from New York.

Five coaches chartered by the members of the Harvard Club also arrived with every seat taken, while chartered cars brought crowds of enthusiastic members of the University Club of New York, the University Club of Boston, the Athletic Association of Harvard, and the Alpha Delta Phi Club, the Imperial Club, Zeta Psi, Puritan Club, and Somerset Club of Boston.

It seemed that Harvard must have been emptied of students from the number of Harvard men present, for around the football field they seemed to be as numerous as were the Yale men. In fact, from all appearances the entire vast assemblage seemed to be divided into two parts, Yale and Harvard, and each to have but one hope in life and that for its favorite college to win the football championship of 1902.

The Yale cohorts by agreement had the east stand on the side of the gridiron for their own, while the Harvard students were supposed to be massed on the west stand. The arrangement proved inadequate, however, for the Yale men speedily overflowed into the south stand, while Harvard, looking for more room, seized upon the north stand as an extension for its lines.

There was little disposition on the part of

might have been individual feelings or wishes as to the result of the big contest, individuals were swallowed up absolutely and entirely in the organised "rooting" of the two rival bodies of students.

Even the women among the spectators seemed to have had advance knowledge of the plan of division, for they dressed to suit the respective sentiments, and somehow seemed to find their way into the right camp.

There were just enough exceptions to the rule to make the color scheme the more impressive, for on Yale's two sides of the quadrangle there were occasional bits of crimson, worn by fair enthusiasts who clung to their colors in the face of odds, while there were knots of blue also showing in vivid contrast with the background of crimson on the Harvard sides.

The spectators rose tier on tier in the lofty stands, with waving flags and flaunting ribbons displayed as agressively as the holders or wearers could manage, while unceasingly there roared on the breeze the chanting choruses of the rival student bodies and the organized and carefully drilled "Rah, rah, rah," with the termination Yale or Harvard to suit the tastes of the majority in each group.

The big stands began to fill early in the forenoon, the opening of the gates giving the signal for the first rush of visitors. Thereafter the new-comers poured in steadily, but so vast were the stands that even up to a quarter of an hour before the scheduled time for the beginning of the game the seats seemed only half filled.

Some among the crowd seemed to grow uneasy and fears were expressed that perhaps after all the championship game of the college football year was not going to be the great event that had been anticipated. These fears quickly were allayed, however, for as if by an understanding the rush then began, and the gates quickly were clogged up by the arrivals, while congestion set in on the aisles and walks about the gridiron.

This was the moment when the ticket speculators in front of Yale Field grew happy and haughty. They, too, had been timorous for a time, but the price of seats then went up with a rush that equaled the coming of the crowd. The bull market lasted until just before the game was called, when a bearish movement set in and general admission dropped a few points.

In the interval, however, some fancy figures were paid for only tolerable seats high up on the back benches, the really good seats long before having been bought.

The last of the immense gathering to reach the grounds was composed of that portion of the out-of-town visitors who had come in private cars on special trains, and whose seats were secured long in advance.

This element included people from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and adjacent towns, many of whom had been in New Haven for several hours, but who had preferred the quiet of private cars to the crowded streets, where even the children were wild with the spirit of the moment and with the intolerance of two centuries ago, scoffed and jeered at Harvard emblems, with a zeal that proved their conviction. One party of the youthful zealots, all attired in football togs in imitation of the real college players, went to the extreme of throwing stones at persons wearing Harvard crimson who passed in street cars. "Put away that red flag," commanded the diminutive leader to each passer-by who showed sympathy with Yale's rival, and then all his band joined in jibes at the expense of the visiting eleven.

AUTOMOBILES TO THE GAME.

About the last of the long procession to Yale Field was made up of automobiles, a great number of which had been sent to New Haven in advance by their owners for use on the football championship day. Half a dozen of these had come over the country roads from New York and Boston in the morning, and the puffing, snorting motors made quite a sensation on the streets as they raced out to Yale Field at the last moment. The street cars then were making trips emptied of the passengers that but a short time before had filled them to the footboards.

All about Yale field, however, were congregated the innumerable hackmen and drivers of wagons extemporized into stages for the athletic holiday, their owners hopeful of just another such grist as had been theirs in the great rush to the scene of the strife. There were few of the hackmen who had not earned a fair week's pay in the forenoon, however, for they charged outrageous prices for the trip to the field, and in spite of the fact that hundreds of drivers and vehicles had been specially licensed for the day, they had no difficulty in finding passengers.

At 2 o'clock the crowd about the gridiron had settled into comfortable anticipation of a splendid battle for the championship, and patiently listened to the brave efforts of two brass bands, one representing Yale and the other Harvard, in eager emulation of their respective football camps, trying their best to drown each other's music, while the partisan bodies of students, led by "conductors," who wielded flags as batons to beat time, sent up volleys of cheers that ripped the sky without cessation. All through the game the cheering was kept up without intermission, the student voices holding out amazingly well, though the leaders were worn out and replaced with great frequency.

The sun was shining brightly at that moment, and the spectacle about the big quadrangle was at its most brilliant point when the first notice of the arrival of the players was given by the mascot of Yale, a small boy clad in Colonial costume, who marched majestically about the field, accepting as all his own the fresh outbursts of Yale yells. When the novelty of his small self wore out the mascot tried again and got more applause by leading around a brindled bulldog adorned with an immense bow of Yale blue ribbon.

Boy and dog were retired quickly, however, when a stir in the northeast corner of the inclosure gave notice of more important arrivals, and the Yale eleven, with all its substitutes, came out at a jog trot, and, ranging on the Yale side, settled at once into signal practice and trials of formations. The Yale cheers still were in the air when Harvard had the chance to whoop at the approach of the Crimson eleven and substitutes, half of them with red blankets over their shoulders, looking very like a band of Indians. The formalities of the opening of the game were short. Harvard won the toss, and, choosing the south goals, the teams lined up at once for play.

After the game, when the players assembled for their banquet at the New Haven House, Capt. G. B. Chadwick said, when asked for an expression of opinion: "We are all pleased to the limit. We met our dearest foes and vanquished them in a hard battle, in which there is glory enough for both. Harvard gave us a good game and her offense was at times stiff enough. We were able to buck their line when we needed to in almost any spot. For the Yale team I cannot say too much. Every man did his duty to the fullest extent. I am proud to have been Captain of this team."

Field Coach Swan said: "Great credit is due to Trainer Mike Murphy. He had the men in the pink of condition, despite that hard game of last week. Harvard as a team was harder to beat than Princeton. But we were in better condition to meet them and we were more confident than we were last week because of the fact that our condition was better and because we had won one big game."

Capt. Kernan of Harvard said: "Yale won the game on the merits of her great team. Yale beat us fairly and we do not offer any criticism, not even of our own team. We played to our best ability and were beaten by a better team."

Head Coach Farley said: "Yale won the game because she was stronger that we thought. We prepared for a strong team, but we did not believe we should have to meet an attack so powerful."

"Mike" Murphy, trainer of the Yale team, was the happiest man in New Haven. He said that the players came out of the game in good condition. Bowman suffered slight injuries and Goss twisted his neck.

THE CONTEST IN DETAIL.

Course of the Ball During the Two Thirty-five Minute Halves—Metcalf's Splendid Run.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Yale team, with Capt. Chadwick at its head, ran on the field at 2:05 o'clock, and it was followed immediately by the Harvard squad. Capt. Kernan leading. The preliminary signal practice over, the officials called the rival Captains to the centre of the field for their last instructions and to toss for the choice of goals. Harvard won and chose the south goal and the wind. At 2:15 the teams were in position.

Bowman kicked off, but the ball went out of bounds and was kicked over again. This time it sailed fifty yards to Putnam, who slipped. He was downed by Rafferty before he could recover. Harvard immediately began the attack on Yale's line. Knowlton dropped back on a tackle back formation, but did not gain on his first try. The same play then netted three yards. Kernan punted one fifteen-yard line to Chadwick on Harvard's forty-five-yard line, Bowditch tackling the Yale Captain prettily.

It was now Yale's turn to try Harvard's defense. Chadwick's first rush lost Yale two yards. Kinney made no gain, and on the next play Rockwell, Yale's little quarter back, fumbled [illegible] and had to kick. The ball fell [illegible] on it on Harvard's

ference by Holt and Goss, made 8 yards. Yale was now on Harvard's 25-yard line, and as play after play netted steady gains, the partisans of Old Eli stood up and cheered continuously. Hogan followed his first gain with a rush of 5 yards through centre, Goss making the hole through Barnard. Bowman followed with 3 yards, Glass pushing Marshall aside.

Metcalf rushed the ball to Harvard's twelve-yard line. Hogan made no gain on the next play. Another rush by Yale's right tackle resulted in a three-yard gain. He folowed this up by bringing the ball two yards nearer Harvard's goal line, Glass helping him along.

The ball had now been carried forty-one yards on Yale's first series of plays through Harvard's line, and the Yale cohorts in the stands were very jubilant. On the four-yard line Metcalf crashed through for three yards, and then Capt. Chadwick plunged between the goal posts for the first touch-down of the game. It had taken just eleven minutes to do it. The Yale flags were much in evidence, while the Harvard men stood up and sang, waving their colors. Bowman kicked the goal, and the score stood: Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.

Kernan kicked off to Shevlin on Yale's 12-yard line and Mills tackled him after a 7-yard gain. From the 20-yard line Chadwick ploughed through Knowlton for 4 yards. On the next two plunges Harvard held and Bowman was forced to kick. The ball was caught by Carl Marshall on the centre chalk mark. A fine tackle by Rafferty held him for no gain.

Harvard now had a chance to try Yale's defensive qualities. Graydon, Kernan, Putnam, and Knowlton, by strong rushes, slammed the Blue line for 18 yards, going through Hogan, Glass, and Goss. The swiftness of the plays momentarily nonplussed the Yale players. On Yale's 38-yard line, however, Goss broke through Barnard and downed Putnam twice, and Graydon then fumbled, Holt getting the ball on the 30-yard line.

This check of the Harvard advance dazed the Crimson team for a moment, and on the next play Bowman made 4 yards through Marshall.

Harvard lost 5 yards more for offside play. With the ball on Yale's forty-two-yard line Bowman punted. Kernan made 5 yards before he was downed by Shevlin, who was playing very fast. Kernan led off the Harvard attack again on his own thirty-five-yard line by a two-yard plunge through Holt. Graydon and Kernan, by similar plays, earned first down. The Crimson rushes were fast and furious, and the famed Yale centre trio were having hard work to hold. They rallied, however, on the next play, and Graydon was hurled back 3 yards. Putnam advanced the ball 1 more, and Kernan had to punt.

Metcalf stopped as the ball reached him, and Mills was on hand when Bowman recovered it on Yale's thirty-five-yard line. Metcalf was given the ball on an end-back formation, and as the fast forwards swung in heavily the Crimson line gave way and Metcalf raced through for a clear seventy-five-yard run to a touch-down. As he emerged from the scrimmage, the partisans of Old Eli cheered frantically. Marshall alone stood in front of Metcalf. By skillful dodging the fast Yale half back slipped by him. Bowditch pursued him desperately a yard in the rear. When the touch-down was made the police were hardly able to keep the crowd from jumping the low fence into the inclosure. Harvard showed commendable spirit, cheering lustily and singing their football songs. Bowman kicked the goal and the score stood, Yale, 12; Harvard, 0.

The Cambridge band was playing, and the undergraduates were singing when Kernan kicked off to Metcalf on Yale's five-yard line. He rushed up the field ten yards before he was heavily downed by Knowlton. Bowman apparently dropped back to punt, and Harvard spread out to receive it. Hogan, however, was given the ball and he ran a full forty yards between Shevlin and Chadwick, with the giant Glass in front, before Kernan and Graydon broke through his interferers and downed him. Hogan's great run gave the New Haven cohorts a chance to relieve their feelings. The famous "boola" song broke forth from 15,000 strenuous Yale throats, while the "undertaker's" song was sung just as lustily. At Yale's forty-five yard line there was a fumble, and Mills ran thirty yards toward Old Eli's goal before Dashiel called him back for offside play. Hogan made a yard and then Chadwick, on a trick play, made a brilliant forty-yard run, but he was also called back for off-side play and both teams started over again.

With the ball still on the 45-yard line, but in Harvard's possession, the Crimson team commenced its only consistent line smashing in the entire game. By heavy back field and tackle-back plunges the Cambridge players pushed Yale back over 38 yards. The Harvard attack began with a 3-yard gain by Knowlton, through Goss. Kernan followed with 2 more through Hogan. Putnam added 3 yards, though Shevlin nailed him cleverly. The ball was now on Yale's 35-yard line and Graydon smashed 5 yards through centre, Chadwick only stopping him from a long gain. Putnam was hurt in this scrimmage, but resumed play. Knowlton, Kernan, and Putnam carried the ball 15 yards. Capt. Chadwick called upon his men for a stronger defense, and Graydon only made 2 yards through centre. Kernan followed with a 1-yard hurdle and Graydon plunged to the Blue's 9-yard line. Yale was fighting more and more fiercely to keep Harvard from making a touch-down, and on the next three plays the Cambridge players lost ground. It was Old Eli's ball on downs, much to the relief of the cheering crowd waving blue flags.

Bowman immediately tried another fake kick, but Harvard and Sugden were too quick, and pushed Chadwick back for a five-yard loss. Bowman then, from his own five-yard line, punted to the thirty-yard line, where Marshall was rushed to the side lines for a loss by Rafferty. Harvard then took up the fight again. Putnam made a clean ten-yard run past Shevlin, Holt stopping his further advance by a fine tackle. Kernan's right end run was stopped by Rafferty, and then Kernan fumbled. Holt dropped on the ball. Plunges by Bowman, Kinney, and Chadwick netted ten yards. Bowman punted to Harvard's fifty-yard line. Marshall got by Kinney, but Rafferty threw him heavily. The Crimson's first play, a delayed pass, went wrong and Graydon lost ten yards. The next play lost three yards more. Kernan punted to Yale's thirty-yard line, Metcalf running it back ten yards. Metcalf made ten yards more through Shea, and Kinney four through Knowlton. When time was called the ball was on Yale's fifty-fourth yard line, and in her possession, and the score stood thus: Yale 12, Harvard 0.

PLAY IN THE SECOND HALF.

When the Yale team trotted out on the field at the beginning of the second half a change was noticed. Bowman had retired and Vanderpoel was at full back. Harvard made no changes. The kick-off by Kernan went to Metcalf on the 20-yard line. Metcalf rushed back 10 yards past Bowditch before he was downed. Chadwick gained but a yard. Then the powerful Glass was given the ball, and he banged 8 yards through Sugden at once. Marshall's offside play gave Yale 5 yards, and Kinney broke through Shea and carried the ball to Harvard's 30-yard line. Chadwick got 3 yards and Glass 5, and Metcalf carried it to the 20-yard line. Hogan made no gain through Shea on two plays, but Kinney went over the line in a play in which the mighty Glass figured largely. Metcalf kicked the goal and the score stood: Yale, 18; Harvard, 0.

Putnam went out of the game and Hurley took his place. Metcalf caught the kick-off on the 5-yard line and ran back 18 yards. Vanderpoel made a yard and Hogan 2, and then on a low pass Vanderpoel punted into the stand. Harvard on Yale's 30-yard line, had her third chance for a score, but after Knowlton and Graydon had failed to gain ground, Marshall's try for a field goal went wide of the mark.

Vanderpoel kicked to the centre. Hurley made no gain though Goss, but Graydon gained 4 yards, and then lost 2. Kernan got by Rafferty for 4 yards. He then kicked to Metcalf on Old Eli's 15-yard line. Shea nailed the next play, and Goss made 2 yards through Barnard. Yale punted to Marshall, who was thrown back 7 yards. Both teams were now tired out and were being attended by trainers. Hurley lost 3 yards, and Kernan then kicked again to Metcalf, who got in another brilliant 25-yard run before he was tackled. Chadwick, Glass, Goss, and Kinney rushed the ball to Yale's 50-yard line. Goss was injured, and Hamlin replaced him.

Metcalf's plunge netted 11 yards, and Chadwick, Glass, Kinney, Vanderpoel, and Metcalf rushed the ball to the Crimson's 25-yard line, where two plays were stopped by Harvard, who secured the leather on downs. Mills made 2 yards on an end-back play. Kernan kicked, Metcalf running back 20 yards. Hogan began the battering from Harvard's 50-yard line with a 6-yard rush. Vanderpoel, Hogan, and Metcalf attained 8, 5, 5, and 6-yard gains through Sugden and Barnard, till Hogan was slammed through for the score. In the furious fight that Harvard put up to stop this advance Barnard was forced to give up. Whitwell took his place. Bowditch was injured also by Yale's tremendous rushes, and got his way to the other side. Yale cheered to the echo as they hobbled broken-heartedly off the gridiron. Metcalf did not kick the goal, leaving the score 23 to 0.

Metcalf caught the next kick-off and ran back 25 yards with the ball. Chadwick and Kinney each made 3 yards through Shevlin. Chadwick failed to gain, and Vanderpoel punted into the stand. Wilhelmi replaced Rafferty at this time. It was now so dark that it became almost impossible to distinguish the players. Vanderpoel's next punt traveled 65 yards, but Shevlin was so [illegible] Marshall made no gain. Sugden [illegible] and he returned [illegible] leave the game, Farmer taking his place. Before the next play was under way time was called with the ball in Yale's possession on Harvard's 40-yard line. The line-up:

Yale, 23.	Position.	Harvard, 0.
Rafferty, Wilhelmi	Left end	Mills
Kinney	Left tackle	Shea
Glass	Left guard	A. Marshall
Holt	Centre	Sugden Barnard,
Goss, Hamlin	Right guard	Whitwell
Hogan	Right tackle	Knowlton Bowditch,
Shevlin	Right end	Clothier
Rockwell	Quarter back	C. Marshall
Capt. Chadwick	Left half back	Capt. Kernan Stillman Hurley,
Metcalf	Right half back	Putnam
Bowman, Vanderpoel, Farmer	Full back	Graydon

Touchdowns—Chadwick, Kinney, Metcalf, and Hogan. Goals from touchdown—Bowman, 2; Metcalf, 1. Umpire—Paul Dashiel. Referee—Mr. McClung. Timer—Mr. McCracken. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

FOOTBALL TRAINS CROWDED.

Five Thousand Left This City for the Game at New Haven—Quiet Night at the Theatres.

It was estimated that 5,000 persons left New York yesterday for the football game at New Haven. As early as 8:30 o'clock, when the first train started from the Grand Central Station, the crowds began to arrive and there was a scramble for seats. The trains were sent out of the station every half hour up to 11 o'clock, and ach was crowded with a banner-carrying, jolly lot of young and old people. There were old graduates of both Harvard and Yale, some with their families, all bearing the colors of their respective colleges. The transportation accommodations were in every way adequate and very little confusion was encountered.

The return trip to New York was equally as convenient. Many special trains, each carrying coaches varying in number from five to ten, arrived at the station at close intervals up to 9 o'clock, at which time nearly all who had attended the game from New York were safely back in the city. The Yale crowd, including men and women, graduates and sympathizers with the blue, were naturally shouting victoriously for their colors, while the Harvard contingent, though proud, even in the face of their defeat, kept their crimson banners and ribbons waving as defiantly as if Harvard had won.

The Tenderloin seemed to be almost entirely free from the visits of the college students, which usually marks a night following a big football game. There were, however, many students to be seen at the theatres, and the usual jokes bearing on the game were heard from the comedians at the different performances.

Deep Gloom Hangs Over Cambridge.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—Cambridge is wearing an aspect to-night in great contrast to that of a year ago. With a football score then of 22 to 0 in Harvard's favor all Boston was not large enough to contain the happy victors. To-night the old college town is forsaken and a blanket of gloom has fallen over the entire college community. Clubhouses are deserted and the ancient college yard might well be taken for a graveyard, so far as any evidences of life are concerned. The undergraduates who did not go down to New Haven received the news of Harvard's stunning defeat by Yale in the Harvard Union by a special bulletin service.

UNEXPECTED POLICE RAID ON A BOARDING HOUSE.

Capt. Schmittberger Found Telephone, Racing Sheets, and Men Talking Horses in the Back Parlor.

Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was astonished about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to see so many men coming and going quickly from the house at 144 West Forty-fourth Street. He sent for detectives and entered the house. In the back parlor he found a telephone, racing sheets, and more than a dozen men talking about horseracing. The men were more astonished than the Captain, and the men and women boarders in the rest of the house still more astonished to find what seemed to be a poolroom going on without a hint to them.

When Capt. Schmittberger started to enter the house a colored woman opened the door and said the place was a boarding house. Schmittberger asked what a light he saw in the rear parlor meant. The woman said the room was not occupied, but the Captain and the men pushed past her, because they heard a telephone bell ring. Detective Berbenich ran into the room, where thirteen men were gathered. All were well dressed. Berbenich pushed a man aside who was near the telephone and answered. He said some one on the other end of the wire telephoned the result of the sixth race at Bennings, and he called it out to Zankl. One man, with disgust in his face and voice, could not help crying out:

"I'd 'a' had money on him."

"Why don't you cash in?" asked Capt. Schmittberger.

"You didn't give us a chance to get our money down."

Schmittberger arrested the three men he considered the runners of the place. They discribed themselves as Henry Kline, thirty years old, a clerk, of 159 Harrison Street, Brooklyn; Edward Ellis, thirty-six, a clerk, of 1,067 Lexington Avenue, and John F. Small, thirty-eight, of 161 Lexington Avenue. The other men were sent away. Capt. Schmittberger said the men were undoubtedly men with money who made large bets.

As the Captain ordered them out, men and women boarders from the rest of the house gathered in astonishment. They appeared startled in earnest that a charge that a poolroom had been running in the house should be made. Capt. Schmittberger took away the telephone and racing sheets.

TRIBUTES TO CAPT. SHAY.

His Twenty-five Years in the Fire Department Celebrated.

Capt. Charles H. Shay of Engine 14 completed a quarter century's service in the Fire Department Friday. He spent a good part of the evening with his command, watching the big gas fire in Fifth Avenue, but when they returned to quarters at 14 East Eighteenth Street, they found many of the Captain's friends assembled there, who, acting for the company and for themselves, presented to him a silver loving cup. Besides there came many floral gifts, and the folks in Vantine's store, just around the corner, sent in a Japanese ox made of porcelain and guaranteed, so they said, to bring Capt. Shay good luck for at least twenty-five years more.

Capt. Shay is 46 years old and has spent 20 years of his public service in the same fire-house which is one of the few still standing that were erected for the old Volunteer Department. He is a son of Chief Charles Oscar Shay, who immediately preceded Chief Hugh Bonner in the command of the Department. Capt. Shay is a lover of pictures and has attained a reputation as an amateur photographer, his rooms at quarters being embellished with many specimens of his work.

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STRIKE COMMISSION TAKES A RECESS

Arbitrators Announce That Settlement Still Rests with Them.

"Conciliation Committee" Was Appointed to Voice Wishes of the Commission—Plea of Individual Operators.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission adjourned to-day to meet Dec. 3. Attorneys on both sides express the opinion that an amicable adjustment will be reached and predict that the Commissioners will make only one more trip to this city.

Before adjourning to-day a substitute or "conciliation" committee was appointed in order that the wishes of the commission may be officially voiced with regard to any matter that might arise in the interval. The Commissioners want it understood that they have the last say in the adjustment of the differences; that they will carry the full responsibility for whatever award, if any, they may make, and that whatever is agreed upon must have their full approval before the agreement can be put in operation.

The committee, which is made up of Commissioners Watkins, Parker, and Clark, this afternoon called into conference as many attorneys representing all the parties before the commission as could be gathered on short notice, and stated to them the attitude of the commission.

After the meeting a statement was given out in order that the general public might know the position of the arbitrators regarding the new turn affairs took on Friday. This statement, in full, is as follows:

"Scranton, Penn., Nov. 22.

"It appears that there is some misunderstanding or some lack of understanding in connection with the recess taken by the commission, and the suggestion in that connection that possibly the contestants might be able to agree upon some of the important points involved.

"The recess was desired by counsel for both sides because authoritative statements of hours and wages which are being prepared are not as yet ready.

"The suggestion was made that perhaps some agreement might be reached between the principals which would simplify the problem and assist in reaching proper conclusions. The Chairman, speaking for the commission, stated that the commission would gladly co-operate, as far as could consistently be done, in furthering an effort to reach an understanding through conciliatory means and methods.

"The idea has gone out in some quarters that the matter is to be settled without further effort or responsibility on the part of the commission. This idea is entirely wrong. The commission will, as announced, cheerfully encourage conciliatory spirit and action between the parties to the controversy, but the commission has not surrendered, and will not surrender, jurisdiction of any of the matters which have been referred to it, nor responsibility for the conclusion reached. No adjustment can be made which does not, by its terms, commend itself strongly enough to secure the approval of the commission and its incorporation in the award.

"With a view and for the purpose of removing any misunderstanding which might exist, the sub-committee of the commission invited such of the counsel representing the several interests involved as could be reached to meet this afternoon."

The individual operators, between thirty and forty of whom are represented before the commission, are disposed to object to the way matters have been progressing. Mr. Burns, one of their attorneys, brought the matter before the commission to-day and said the individual operators wanted to be consulted in whatever agreements regarding the proceedings before the commission may be made. Chairman Gray, for the commission, in a colloquy with Mr. Burns, gave the independent operators to understand that the Commissioners will not abrogate their duty and that whatever agreements tending toward a settlement of questions at issue have been effected were made by the parties to the agreements and that the commission had taken no part in them.

As a result of the discussion the individual operators submitted a paper containing a statement of their position.

The independent operators say they would rather have the whole matter threshed out before the commission than have a private settlement of the difficulties. One of them said:

"There is more than a question of wages and hours involved in this fight. We are right, and we want to have the opportunity of showing the American people we are right. If an increase in wages and a shorter workday are agreed upon in private the public will have the impression we were wrong. We want to show in open hearing who was right and who was responsible for the reign of terror that has been in existence in this region during the last six months."

There were many rumors afloat to-day that several companies had made concessions to the miners. The principal one was that the Delaware and Hudson Company had offered the men an increase of wages of 7, 8, and 9 per cent., without any further argument, but this was denied by Mr. Willcox for the company, and Mr. Mitchell for the miners.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING COUSIN.

Syracuse Man Spent a Week with Brooklyn Relative—$500 Worth of Jewelry Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—George Murfitt, whose father is employed in the Bureau of Health at this city, was arrested by the Syracuse police this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by his cousin, Mrs. Alfred C. Murfitt of 296 State Street, Brooklyn.

Three weeks ago Murfitt went to Brooklyn to visit his cousin. She claims he stole from her rings, brooches, and other jewelry valued at $500 and fled. The Brooklyn detectives searched for him in Newark, N. J., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he visited as a traveling salesman.

COURTS' CROWDED CALENDARS.

Meeting for Organization of the Investigating Committee.

The commission that was appointed recently by Gov. Odell to investigate the Supreme Court calendars in New York and Kings Counties and report means for alleviating the crowded conditions will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon in the office of Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman, and organize for work. The members of the commission are, besides Mr. Peckham, Lawrence Godkin, Edward Lauterbach, Robert E. Deyo, Edmund Wetmore, William F. King, and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The Governor has named Dec. 31 as the date for a report. It has been said that a commission, in order to do anything worth while in the matter, would need at least six months.

Long Island Railroad. Thanksgiving

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FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.
Ribbed Goods. Combination Suits. Cartwright & Warner's.
White and Natural Wool. Silk and Wool.
Misses' and Children's Equestrian Tights.
HOSIERY.
Cotton, Wool, Silk and Cashmere—Plain and Ribbed—Light and Heavy Weights—Long Hose to match shoes and dresses—Youths' Cotton and Wool Sox—Golf and Bicycle Hose.
GLOVES.
Lined Gloves and Mittens—Wool and Cashmere Gloves.
Silk—Silk and Wool, and Angora Mittens.
Scotch Wool Gloves. Golf Gloves. Driving Gloves, Etc.
Wool Mittens, 19c. up. Wool Gloves, 25c. up.
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in White, Silver and the Rare Black Fox.
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"APPLE MARY" LOCKED UP.

The Old Woman in Tatters at South Ferry Had Many Pennies—Her First Arrest.

"Apple Mary," "Apple Mary" in tatters, not "Apple Mary" of the Criminal Court Building, Mary Ward, aged fifty-five, of 27 Washington Street, was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station last evening, charged with the violation of a corporation ordinance by selling without a license. It was the first time she had been arrested, according to the police, and Magistrate Hogan, who was in the station when she was brought in, said he had known her forty years ago.

She was arrested at her old stamping ground, near the South Ferry, for bothering the pedestrians, with an old basket of a few apples. She had a cloth pouch that was filled with pennies, nickels, and dimes to the amount of $21.

"Feggs, there's no need of counting that," she said when Sergt. Butler began to untie the knot. "There's $21 there to a penny, I know; and you're only killing time anyway

$100,000 FOR A HOSPITAL

Amount Offered by Four Persons If Similar Sum Is Raised.

New York Post-Graduate Hospital Needs Facilities for Checking the Spread of Trachoma.

Four persons have promised to the New York Post Graduate Hospital $25,000 each if the Hospital Association of the institution shall succeed in raising $100,000. The names of those who have thus pledged themselves will not be announced at present. The members of the Hospital Association have hit upon the novel plan of seeking a popular subscription, donations to be limited to $1 each.

In view of what it has done for the people of the east side, it is anticipated that a large sum will be raised there from grateful persons who have been treated, or whose children and friends have been under the care of the institution. Subscriptions are also to be sought among people of moderate means, and there is a feeling of certainty that wealthy persons, who in the past have contributed generously to the institution will aid in completing the sum necessary to gain the $100,000 pledged.

The hospital is being run at a loss and is meeting with an increased demand for its services owing to the epidemic of trachoma among the children of the public schools. At present 10 per cent. of the children, it is said, are turned out because they are afflicted with the disease. The city authorities can not, or will not, appropriate a sum sufficient to have these children domiciled. They have to be treated in clinics and, it is declared, are a source of public danger in that they spread the disease. The usual period for effective treatment is three weeks, and as the hospital has only two beds which can be used for the isolated patients, the physicians of the institution feel that there is a keen necessity for a house of segragation with regular resident physicians and nurses.

In asking for subscriptions it will be pointed out that the alarming prevalence of trachoma will mean that the total of blind persons who are public charges will become a great burden, if action is not speedily taken. The Government is praised by the Hospital Association for the work that is being done on Ellis Island in keeping out diseased emigrants, but the city authorities are criticised for their seeming carelessness in the face of what is declared to be a real public danger.

The Hospital Association, in explanation of its need of funds, points to the fact that the work of the Post-Graduate Hospital has been greatly increased. The Margaret Fahnestock Training School for Nurses, though it has proved of great benefit in gathering the nurses together, is nevertheless a drain on the funds of the Post-Graduate Hospital, as the money of the institution must be spent for the maintenance of the training schns.

With the $200,000, which it is expected will be speedily raised, the Hospital Association believes that the danger from trachoma will be vastly diminished, the nurses' training school cease to be a burden, and the hospital be run as a whole in far better shape than it is to-day.

THOMAS HUNTER ASSOCIATION.

Men Who Attended Grammar School No. 35 Many Years Ago Honor Their Old Schoolmaster.

The Thomas Hunter Association, which is composed of men who attended Grammar School No. 35 between the years 1850 and 1870, dined together at the Hotel Savoy last night. There were 200 of them in all, comprising men who are prominent in various walks of life, among them no fewer than six Supreme Court Judges.

They sang the songs which were popular when they went to school, told stories of their boyhood, but invariably wound up with something eulogistic to say about Dr. Thomas Hunter, who is now the Principal of the Normal College, but who was then the Principal of the school they still revere.

As a reminder of the days when they trudged to school, each diner carried home as a souvenir a lunchbox—such a one as his mother used to fill for him. It contained the luncheon then provided—a sandwich, a piece of cake, both wrapped up in the old-time red-bordered napkin, and three sticks of candy. The box itself was fashioned as boxes were in 1850.

The toastmaster of the occasion was Ashbel P. Fitch. He briefly introduced Dr. Hunter, who once more addressed his boys, many of whom are now either bald or gray, and said that No. 35 School had proved a school worth remembering because the scholars in it had proved to be of superior stuff, and also because the Trustees which the school had in those days were men of conscience and men of brains. In the end Dr. Hunter proposed a toast to the 300,000 teachers in the United States who were training the future American, which was drunk standing.

The Rev. Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, who is Professor of Rhetoric at Union Theological Seminary, pleased the diners immensely with a witty speech he made with a serious ending. In this serious ending he gave a recipe for remaining young—"be like children," he advised; "be happy-hearted—smile; remain teachable, docile; continue to grow; and be hopeful."

Abraham W. Gruber again made one of his characteristically funny speeches with poems interspersed. One picked out at random, ran like this:

Of all the spots on mother earth,
Beloved by men of every birth,

And next to home is ever blest,
The schoolroom stands above the rest.

There are the mutual strifes and joys
That make the brotherhood of boys.

The first step in the dreamer's plan
He calls the brotherhood of man.

The statesman fearing for our land,
Sees not the ever growing band

Of men whose cradles were our schools
Where love of freedom never cools.

J. Van Vechten Olcott, who at a business meeting before the dinner had been elected President of the Association, said among other things:

"We often hear New York spoken of as a hell hole. The Government of the City of New York is the nearest to perfection in municipal government in the world. We have no difficulty in persuading the foreigner of that fact. If the members of this association will strive to impress it upon those in our midst who are happiest when blackening the fair name of the city they will have amply justified the existence of this organization."

Vernon M. Davis, Job Hedges, and others also spoke.

Among those present were:

John Stewart,	Justice Scott,
Justice Fitzgerald,	Justice McLaughlin,
Justice O'Brien,	N. A. Rodgers,
E. S. Innett,	Justice Hyatt,
George W. Fortmeyer,	Justice L. J. Conlan,
George W. White,	Ex-Justice Allison,
Charles W. Dayton,	Dr. James F. Ferguson.
Justice Traax,	

AN ODELL DINNER TO LADIES.

Port Warden March Entertains Fifty Young Women and Allows Their Escorts to Stay Outside.

James E. March, Warden of the Port of New York and Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District, gave a dinner at the Broadway Central Hotel last evening to commemorate the re-election of Gov. Odell, and in honor of fifty young women who took a prominent part in the campaign. Nobody but the girls and the host were in the dining room, though ample provision was made for the escorts of the young women in an adjoining apartment, and they were permitted to come in at the close of the material feast and listen to the speeches.

Toasts were by Miss May Hopkins, who spoke on "Should the Police Wear Poke Bonnets Instead of Helmets," Miss Josephine Bigley on "The Handsomest Man in New York," who was named as Police Capt. Chapman; Miss Eva S. Merry, "Our Choice for Mayor in 1904," being a compliment to Leader Murphy, and Miss [illegible] on "Why We Brooklyn [illegible]

a cake from which flew pigeons. The girls, who captured them after a lively scramble, got prizes as follows: Miss Bigley, theatre box party; Miss Meyer, a drive in Central Park, and Miss Hopkins, a diamond brooch. In another cake that was cut and passed around, Miss Lambert got a diamond solitaire ring.

Speeches were made by George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee; the Rev. Father O'Brien of old St. Patrick's Cathedral, Secretary Alfred C. Ommen of the Republican Club, Richard Cohn, James J. Ceverley, and the host of the evening.

PROCTOR BUYS ALBANY REALTY

An Extension for His Theatre There and Five Lots for Apartment Houses.

Contracts were signed in this city yesterday by which F. F. Proctor, the theatrical proprietor, has purchased two extensive pieces of real estate in Albany at a total cost of about $125,000. One of the parcels, a lot 75 feet front by 200 feet deep, on South Pearl Street, with an extension in the rear about 25 by 50 feet, is now occupied by Proctor's Theatre, which was Rosa Leland's Opera House. Mr. Proctor has been the lessee of this theatre for the past ten or twelve years, and has now purchased it outright from Abraham Gruber, to whom it was bequeathed a year or more ago by a wealthy client.

Mr. Proctor at the same time purchased the store property adjoining his Albany theatre, thus securing a total frontage of about 100 feet. This added space he will ultimately utilize for a new lobby, with reception rooms, smoking rooms, &c. In addition to his theatrical holdings in Albany Mr. Proctor has also acquired five building lots on Washington Avenue, that city, and will improve them at once by the erection of several apartment houses.

The new Fifth Avenue Theatre loby in this city, upon which work has been delayed owing to various disputes between the contractors and the building unions, will be completed in another fortnight. Its reconstruction has involved an expenditure of about $15,000. The mural decorations are by Benvenuti.

A PHILIPPINE GAZETTEER.

Important and Comprehensive Work on the Islands, Issued by the Government.

Very valuable and complete is a book of 930 odd pages, with many maps and illustrations, which has recently been issued by the Government Printing Office in Washington. The title of the publication is "A Pronouncing Gazetteer and Geographical Dictionary of the Philippine Islands, United States of America," and it is prepared by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The book, which is the first the Government has issued dealing with the subject comprehensively and with authority, includes, as its compilers state in the brief introduction, all the latest information about the islands which are now the object of so much interest to Americans—and hardily less to foreigners.

The geography, the physical features of the country, the areas of its various islands and provinces, the population of districts and towns, the industries, wealth, commerce, and social economy, are all treated in much detail. A summary of the events of the United States' military occupation and the present Government and the laws now in force is one valuable feature, to which is added a chronological table of the previous history of the islands from the time of their discovery by Magellan in 1519. Something is added of Spanish methods of government and administration and the various races which inhabit the island are treated. This matter with the text of the laws and proclamations promulgated by the United States forms the introductory portion of the book—some 260 pages. Copious indices are provided.

The public ignorance on the subject of the pronunciation of Filipino names is met very fully in the official gazetteer, which, in imparting its geographical, economic, and other information under each name, gives at the same time the proper pronunciation of that name. In the introductory portion also are some useful remarks on this subject and some phonetic tables. The Gazetteer is the body of the work and fills the last 668 pages, including as far as possible, not only every province and city, but every hamlet in the islands.

The maps and charts are especially valuable, and students of the Philippines will find very useful the careful map of the archipelago as a whole, that showing the distribution of the colonial possessions of all the nations of the world, and that of the Pacific Ocean and its circumjacent coasts showing the distances and the means of communication from every port to every other port. The smaller charts deal with the country piecemeal and in detail, and there are added a vast number of instructive illustrations, reproduced from photographs taken in all parts of the country. The compilers state that they have not only availed themselves of all existing authorities and all official reports, but submitted their matter before publication to officers returned from the various districts of the Philippines for correction and amplification in each case. Often this plan has brought to light valuable additional information which is included in the text.

PIPER IN CITY HALL PARK.

Makes a Complaint Against Roundsman Manchester for Talking Ten Minutes.

Despair has entered the police camp in the City Hall Park. It is a small camp at best, only four men turning out on patrol, but it did not take long for the news to spread that Deputy Commissioner Piper had been around the other night and given one of the bluecoats a complaint.

It happened to be Roundsman Manchester who got the "rap," as they call it, and peculiarly it was for talking ten minutes to Policeman Scholles. When the Deputy Commissioner found the two talking they were near the fountain. Some say he dodged behind a tree, timed them, then sprinted forth around the basin, and caught the guardians before they could move.

"You began this conversation, and it covered ten minutes; what have you got to say about it?" asked Piper.

Roundsman Manchester asserted stoutly he was telling his subordinate to keep the "sparrows" off the grass, and the "sleepers always on the move," but his explanation was not warmly received. In fact, Capt. Piper went to the City Hall Station and made formal complaint, pending further investigation of the charge.

FOR U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

William J. Youngs Said to Have Moved to Brooklyn to Get the Office.

William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, who was secretary to Theodore Roosevelt when the latter was Governor, is said to have established a residence in Brooklyn, with the expectation of being appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. This district includes all of Long Island and Richmond County. While it would be possible and proper for President Roosevelt to name a man from any part of the district as District Attorney, it has been the rule to give the appointment to Kings County, which contains about 90 per cent. of the population of the district.

It was supposed in Broklyn political circles yesterday that Mr. Youngs's object in establishing a residence there was to comply with this custom. The appointment is to be made at the expiration of the term of District Attorney George H. Pettit, on Dec. 15. The Brooklyn Republican organization has indorsed George F. Elliott for the appointment. Mr. Pettit is said to have the backing of Senator Thomas C. Platt for reappointment.

To Oppose Crowding of Street Cars.

The Women's Health Protective Association, which has been considering for some time past the matter of the overcrowding of open street cars, has called a meeting of women to consider the question in the Academy of Medicine, 19 West Forty-third Street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It is proposed as the result of this meeting to draw up a petition to the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

All Ready for Wedding in Lion's Cage.

It was announced at the Bostock Show at St. Nicholas Rink last night that a New York clergyman who at present has no charge will officiate at the wedding of the couple selected from various applicants to be married in a cage of lions. The [illegible]

MR. STODDARD'S LIBRARY

The Venerable Poet Preparing to Leave It to the Authors' Club.

Autographs and Manuscripts and Relics of Famous Men and Women to be Included—Mr. Stedman's Daughter Cataloguing the Collection.

Richard Henry Stoddard, the venerable poet, has decided to will his library of old books, his autographs, and manuscripts, and relics of famous men and women to the Authors' Club. This determination on the part of the eldest of American men of letters was decided upon shortly after the death of his wife, Elizabeth Drew Barstow Stoddard, a few months ago.

The other night Mr. Stoddard admitted that he intended to bequeath his treasures, the result of a research of over half a century, to the Authors' Club. For many weeks he has been getting the books and relics together, tabulating them, and arranging them so that it will be little trouble for his executor to carry out his intentions.

The executor of Mr. Stoddard, should he survive him, will be Edmund Clarence Stedman, and a daughter of Mr. Stedman's is the person whom Mr. Stoddard chose to arrange his manuscripts, autographs, and old books for presentation to the club.

A list of the collection that the Authors' Club will come into possession of some day, if it were tabulated in full, would fill a good-sized volume, but a partial list of the more important and most famous of the treasures will give a fair idea of what a gift the intended bequest will be. In the bequest will be a rare old photograph of William Thackeray, underneath which is a copy in the poet's handwriting of the poem "Sorrows of Werther," which Thackeray sent to Mr. Stoddard in 1856 from Charleston, on the occasion of his visit to that city. Another is an etching of Victor Hugo autographed by the author of "Les Miserables."

A copy of Blake's plate, "Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrimage," which is one of the few copies in existence, and which for more than thirty years has occupied the place of honor in Mr. Stoddard's study in his old home, on East Fifteenth Street, is also in the bequest as well as an etching by Eastman Johnson and two panels by Thorne. There is also a landscape by Albert Bierstadt, "The Castle in the Air," which was the inspiration of one of Mr. Stoddard's best-known poems, besides other famous old etchings and prints of days long since past.

In books, of which there are hundreds, among the more valuable are a copy of Milton's poems, (1645,) books that at one time belonged to Southey, Waller, Gray, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Keats, Lamb, Byron, and Edgar Allan Poe. There is a copy of "Tristram Shandy," signed at the head of each chapter by Sterne; Keats's "Cuzman de Alfarache," dated 1634; Gray's own copy of "Voyages," dated 1735, with marginal notes in the delicate handwriting of the poet; Sheridan's rough draught of "Clio's Protest," Tennyson's "Tears, Idle Tears," unpublished letters to and from Edgar Allan Poe, the last letter ever written by William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Stoddard's correspondence with Henry Timrod, the Southern poet, who died in abject poverty in Columbia, S. C., many years ago; illuminated letters of Eugene Field to Mrs. Stoddard, manuscripts of Bayard Taylor, letters of Edwin Booth, two unpublished letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mr. Stoddard's own copy of "Footprints," published in 1849 and the edition destroyed, and Poe's manuscript of his sonnet to "Zante."

Among numerous autographs there are those of Lord Byron, Sir Thomas More, Cowper, Sheridan, Robert Burns, Sheridan, Shenstone, Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, Bayard Taylor, Washington Irving, Southey, Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, William Cullen Bryant, the Brownings, Campbell, Edwin Booth, Bayard Taylor, and Eugene Field.

Besides all these, there are autographed books from the Elizabethan period, many of them among the rarest in existence; ancient editions of old works, first editions of American novels and poems, an original copy of a poem by Lowell, a page of Scuthey's "Joan of Arc," from the original manuscript; Browning's manuscript of "Pelis and Pomegranates," Barry Cornwall's best song, "The Mother's Last Song"; the original manuscript of Browning's "Sardello," and a part of Shakespeare's translation of "Cornelius Agrippa."

These are a few of the rarest of the manuscripts, autographs, books, and pictures that Mr. Stoddard intends to give the Authors' Club. This is not all, however, for besides these treasures he will also bequeath many relics, among them some of the most valuable in existance.

There will be a lock of the blonde hair of the poet Milton, which was once in a locket that belonged to Addison, and later to Dr. Johnson, and later still to George H. Boker, who presented it to Mr. Stoddard. There is also a lock of the snow-white hair of George Washington, another of the silver hair of Bryant, and a piece of the blue serge curtain that once draped the bed of Scotland's poet, "Bobby" Burns.

"Lorimer, my son, is gone," said Mr. Stoddard Friday night. "Mrs. Stoddard has left me, and I only am left. I am getting old, too, and I can't be here much longer. All of these old things are very dear to me, and I could think of no better place or better men to leave them to than my dear old friends in the Authors' Club who have been so good to me."

Mr. Stoddard, although seventy-seven years old, said that he was in better health than he had been for a long time.

Alice, the faithful woman who has been so long in the Stoddard household, says that she had fulfilled Mrs. Stoddard's dying request and purchased some new shirts for Mr. Stoddard.

MISSING PIANOS FOUND.

Two Taken from a Ward Line Steamship and a Would-Be Passenger Arrested.

While Joseph von Jenny was walking up a gangplank, to board the Ward liner Mexico, just before she sailed for Havana yesterday afternoon, Detective Sergt. Ryan of the Central Office tapped him on the shoulder and told him that he was under arrest. Von Jenny, who is a Hungarian, had been charged by the Washington police with having stolen three pianos from a piano firm in Washington, by whom he had been employed.

Two pianos were on the steamship, directed to Von Jenny's address in Havana, and they were taken off to await advices from Washington. The other piano, according to the Washington police, was disposed of in that city. Chief of Police Sylvester of Washington wired Capt. Titus, requesting him to watch outgoing steamships for Cuba.

In Police Headquarters the prisoner refused to give any information about himself except to say that he came from Covington, Ky.

To Observe Evacuation Day.

The Washington Continental Guard has issued a letter calling attention to the fact that Tuesday is the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of evacuation day. The Guard will hoist the National colors at Washington's headquarters, (formerly the old Morris House,) Washington Heights, at sunrise, the exercises to be in the charge of Gen. Earle, a member of the Guard.

ORANGEINE IN CHINA.

A Startling Tribute to Its Power.

Mr. Charles G. Gammon, Supt. American Bible Society, writes from Tientsin:

"On a recent visit to the U. S. I brought back with me a quantity of 'Orangeine,' which I found to be the first remedy effective in severe cases of headache, which I had suffered many years. I have administered the remedy to American and European friends with excellent results, and have relieved much suffering among the Chinese. "I send you P. O. order for $5.00, and assure you that I have no motive of personal gain in asking your lowest prices. I feel interested because of my success in the use of Orangeine among the Chinese for various disorders. Used alternately with aromatic sulphuric acid, it checked several cases of the worst type of cholera, from which tens of thousands died here this Summer."

Similar experiences from every direction [illegible]

VIOLINIST KOCIAN'S DEBUT

His Appearance Last Evening at Carnegie Hall.

A Much-Heralded Virtuoso Whose Performance Does Not Fulfill the Promises Made for Him.

The violinist Jaroslav Kocian, slight, slender, unassuming in appearance and in manner, came upon the stage of Carnegie Hall to answer to some of the most highly wrought preliminary trumpetings that have heralded the coming of a foreign artist to these shores for a considerable period. Bohemia has sent forth some much-talked-of personages in musical art, and of late years the name of Bohemian has been expected to be in some way a passport to success, a means of classification. Mr. Kocian has been put forward as a sort of companion in art of Kubelik, whose remarkable qualities attracted attention here last year. But he at once disclosed himself to be a violinist of quite a different sort from that young man. He has youth in common with his countryman, and a devotion to the ideals that are cherished by virtuosos of the typical sort, but he has little of the sensation making qualities that have been alleged on his behalf.

For it is as a virtuoso that Kocian has been heralded, and his programme emphasized his desire to be considered such. His two most important numbers were display pieces written by and for virtuosos and with the smallest modicum of musical value—Ernst's F sharp minor concerto and Paganini's "Danse des Sorcières." Between them he played two of Tschaikowsky's solo pieces that come as near to the order of salon music as that composer's work often does when he is not moving in the higher realms of his inspiration.

Mr. Kocian showed in these things a highly developed technique of the left hand—fluency, facility, dexterity in runs, scales, arpeggios, octaves, and all the other things that are employed in the flowery decorations of violin playing. He showed a good, but by no means remarkable command of bowing. He showed also intelligence and earnestness. But he used these powers with a curious lack of what their sum should amount to—brilliancy and dash. He exploits no meretricious tricks, but, on tne other hand, he produces no outward dazzling show of effectiveness.

Mr. Kocian's artistic temperament is rather of a delicate, feminine sort; he has nothing that can disturb the equanimity of those who know what the violin can be made to do in the hands of the fiery ones, the great masters of its technique. Of the deeper, more moving, and truly musical qualities of the instrument he made no sign last evening. There was little in the music he played to call them forth, for it was chiefly shallow stuff; but a profoundly artistic nature cannot be wholly concealed even in such music, and it seemed that Mr. Kocian did not go much below the surface of things. His tone is rather small and not entirely pure or limpid—a redeeming quality that may give such a tone a charm of its own. Neither is it truly sympathetic, and it seldom shows the deeper, nobler, heart-searching attributes that are the most precious the violin possesses. It seemed, however, as if his instrument were not the finest, and the listener was disposed to wish him the boon of a better one.

If he struck no fire out of the display pieces that he exploited his technical powers in, he had an opportunity to show at least a broad cantilena and finished phrasing in the "Sérénade Mélancholique" of Tschaikowsky's. He played it with sincerity and painstaking care, but without distinction, without elevation of style. Such a performance could be duplicated over and over again here without the necessity of sending to Bohemia. After the Ernst concerto Mr. Kocian played the first movement of Bach's solo sonata in E major. It was attractive in its clear articulation throughout the very rapid tempo in which he took it, but it had not the rugged spirit and strength of Bach.

It may be said, then, that Mr. Kocian disclosed last evening talent, schooling, but not the triumphant sweep of a master even in the matters of ornamental and florid execution that he has endeavored to make his own. Of the powers that make even this kind of playing interesting and absorbing, he has not many, and of those that are the higher glory and beauty of the art of the violin he showed still fewer. His modesty and unassuming bearing give a prepossession in his favor, and he will be watched not without interest in his future appearances here. A recital by him is now announced to take place in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday afternoon, at which he will pay Beethoven's C minor sonata, a romance by Joachim, the Perpetum Mobile from a suite by Ries, a piece of his own and one by his Bohemian master, Sevcik, and a piece of display by Paganini.

Miss Julie Geyer made her appearance as a pianist at this concert in Weber's "Concertstück," with orchestra; it was a neat and careful performance, but rose little above the amateur's level in any respect. The orchestra played some numbers of interest—Goldmark's Sakuntala overture, two Slavonic dances by Dvorak, the "Ride of the Valkyries," from "Die Walküre," and the "Dream Music" from "Hänsel und Gretel."

ARTHUR WHITING'S RECITAL.

A recital given by Mr. Arthur Whiting yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall was devoted entirely to music of his own composition—songs, duets, the cycle called "Floriana," for four voices, and a suite for pianoforte called "La Danseuse." The last he played himself; in the others he had the assistance of Miss Marguerite Lemon, Miss Marguerite Hall, John Young, and Francis Rogers. Mr. Whiting is developing a style in his compositions that is more and more his own; it is the individual note that is sounded in it.

He pursues his own way in his art, and it is a most fastidious and finished art. As a rule, deep emotion and eloquence of diction are not conspicuous elements in it. He rarely seeks sensuous expression; yet his music is generally far from dry or austere. The intellectual quality in it is always felt and the skill with which it is developed. Sometimes it seems, in a way, problematical, as if the composer were seeking something not quite within the limits of music, as in the pianoforte suite that he played, full of fantastic conceits, rhythms, and figures that carried out the suggestion of the title, "La Danseuse," but scarcely warming the heart as music.

Mr. Whiting's setting of Elizabethian songs are wholly charming, full of the grace and distinction that belong to the verse, and always subtly original. There are passion and fire such as do not often glow in his music in the setting of Spenser's "Love Is Life's End," and the cadence of Swain's "A Heart for Every One" could not be more aptly or more irresistibly expressed, especially in the sudden shift of tonality on the second line of each stanza that gives an amusing touch of raillery.

A more serious mood is voiced in the three songs of Christina Rossetti with a deep and sincere feeling. Mr. Whiting's settings of three of Kipling's best-known soldier ballads, "Danny Deever," "Soldier, Soldier," and "Fuzzy Wuzzy," are not likely to be popular, for he has carefully avoided the obvious thing, and has given no plainly descriptive touches, but he has created an atmosphere, if he has not written ballads, and the music is full of suggestiveness to those who will hear it.

The last of the three is least successful, for the broadly comic strain in the verses is not native to Mr. Whiting's musical thought.

In his song cycle—who in these days can escape from composing a song cycle?—Mr. Whiting is at his very best, and most charcateristic. He has taken seven poems from Oliver Herford's "Overheard in a Garden," and, treating them with perfect freedom as to form, he has given them a musical setting that is full of arch humor and gayety, sparkling with the mischievous irony and quaint drollery that the poet has expressed.

The music is scintillant, witty, worked out with polished elaboration. It was sung well by the quartet, and it is not at all easy to sing. Indeed, Mr. Whiting had the advantage of an excellent interpretation of all the music that was performed—including his piano forte piece and the accompaniments, which he played himself.

Suicide of Charles Goodheim.

Charles Goodheim, a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange, committed suicide in Madell's Hotel, in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas. He had hired a room there on Nov. 15. Goodheim was about fifty-five years of age. He was the representative of the New York Dispatch Refrigerator [illegible] The police of Hoboken were unable to learn anything about

Sozodont TOOTH POWDER

No Waste No Acid
No Spilling No Grit
BIG BOX Containing New Can with Patent Top 25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

WHAT COAL OPERATORS SAY.

Central Federated Union's Miners' Defense Committee to Wind Up Its Affairs.

The Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union is expected to make its final report to-day at the meeting of that body regarding the funds raised for the anthracite coal miners, after which it will wind up its business and disband. The view taken by Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the committee, and other labor leaders regarding the expected settlement of the differences between the operators and the miners is that it is hastened as far as the operators are concerned by the way in which the labor unions throughout the country rallied to the support of the miners. During no previous strike of any local or National union has the support of the unions throughout the United States been so spontaneous and universal as in this case.

The coal operators who happened to be in town yesterday were chary of talking about the matter. As individuals they were of the opinion that no formal recognition of the union would be agreed to. President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company said:

"The commission, it seems to me, has made satisfactory progress so far. All that I know, however, is from the newspaper dispatches. It looks as if the basis of the negotiations for a settlement emanated from the suggestions made by Judge Gray yesterday. I don't know yet whether there is to be a formal conference of the operators to discuss the situation."

President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that his company had not taken any action yet regarding the reported concessions. E. B. Thomas, who has generally appeared during the strike negotiations on behalf of the Erie Railroad, declined to discuss the matter. He was asked whether Mr. MacVeagh represented all the coal roads in the present proceedings, and replied that Mr. MacVeagh represented the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, but would not say whether or not he represented the other roads. Asked as to the possibility of a settlement on the basis of an advance in wages and the nine-hour workday, he said:

"I cannot talk on the subject. It is bad policy to anticipate."

TO STOP SMOKE NUISANCE.

Commissioner Lederle Decides to Enforce the Law—House Coal Continues Scarce.

In view of the statements which have been made that many people are burning soft coal while the steam sizes of anthracite are plentiful, President Lederle of the Board of Health has notified all consumers to show cause why they should not discontinue its use or be prosecuted. Most of the notices are returnable this week, and those who use it will either be required to prove that they cannot get anthracite or be proceeded against in the courts for violation of the soft coal ordinance. Dr. Lederle said last evening that if the reports are true that steam sizes of anthracite are plentiful there will be no resource but to proceed against violaters of the ordinance.

Several dealers who were seen yesterday said they did not agree with the statement of President Anthony of the North American Coal Company that he could not get the dealers to buy anthracite of buckwheat and rice sizes, though it was a drug on the market. They admitted, however, that some of the soft-coal operators were at present making fortunes owing to the enormous profits they are getting on soft coal.

Domestic anthracite yesterday ranged all the way from $6.50 to $12 a ton in price. The average price was $7 a ton, and those who sold it at that price would deliver only half a ton at a time to each customer. Many people began to burn pea coal mixed with soft coal in their kitchens because they could not get the regular domestic sizes of anthracite.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' PAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Locomotive engineers are the latest of the railroad employes to demand an advance in wages. A scale 15 per cent. higher than the present one will be presented to the managers of roads running west of Chicago by representatives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

A conference of General Chairman of locals on the Western roads will be held in St. Louis on Dec. 1, at which Grand Chief Arthur will preside. Managers of the roads have been informed of the move, and it is said they are prepared with a counter proposition entailing increased pay but not so much as 15 per cent.

The engineers also want their working conditions revised to correspond to the huge locomotives with the heavy trains and correspondingly longer runs.

SWIFT NEW CUNARDERS.

May Cross the Atlantic in 4 Days 15 Hours—Estimated Cost of the Coal They Will Consume.

Should the two new Cunarders that the Cunard Steamship Company is going to have built for the New York-Liverpool trade, come up to expectations in point of speed, they will each be capable of making the transatlantic trip in about four days and fifteen hours. This is figured on an estimated speed of twenty-five knots over the short course of 2,780 miles, between New York and Queenstown.

In order to attain this speed, the monster vessels, which are to be 725 feet long, with a displacement of about 27,500 tons, will have to consume about 650 tons of coal each day. Should the price of coal be normal when the vessels go into commission, which is about $5 a ton for the eastward voyage and $4 a ton for the westward, it can be easily figured out what a sum will be necessary, in order to get enough fuel to develop the steam required to propel the vessels.

On the $5-a-ton basis, the liners will, on the voyage from New York to Queenstown, use up in fuel about $3,250 a day, while the outlay for the transatlantic passage will be about $14,625. For the run this way, and paying $4 a ton for coal, the expense will be $2,600 a day, while for the voyage the total will be about $11,700.

Opening of St. Philip's Home.

The formal opening of St. Philip's Home, 417 Broome Street, will occur Friday evening, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock. The ceremony of blessing the building will be performed by Archbishop John M. Farley. The work of the home was started early in this year, and its object is the care of boys who have been discharged from the Catholic Protectory, for whom it also secures employment.

Holiday Book Number.

The Holiday Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will appear on Saturday, December 6th, 1902. This will be the sixth edition of this publication. It will contain, besides the customary rich variety of articles on current literature and the news of the book world, two specially prepared lists of Christmas Books. The best fifty holiday books will be described in detail, and there will be a supplementary list of fifty other books adapted to holiday purchases, with semi-critical notices of each. There will also be special articles on Christmas literature and other appropriate subjects, a variety of literary news, gossip and reviews, and more than the usual amount of literary matter of interest. Not one of the many popular features of this, the most widely circulated literary journal in the world, will be neglected. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best publication of its kind issued, and is the only one that treats books as an art. The coming Holiday Number will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for the variety and merit of the literary matter.

B. Altman & Co.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
November 24th, 25th and 26th,

A SPECIAL SALE will be held of

6,000 yds. Colored Dress Goods

in Street and Evening shades,
comprising Etamines, Mixed Canvas and Satin effects,
regular prices 85c., 90c. and $1.00,

Reduced to . . . 58c. yd.
(Rear of Rotunda.)

Lace Department.

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
November 24th, 25th and 26th,

Point de Venise, Chantilly and Net Effect Laces,
at from
ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF Less than Original Prices.
(Original Prices were $1.75 to $15.00 per yard.)

Chiffon (self striped), black, white and cream, double width, in Waist and Dress Lengths, as follows:
4½ yard lengths; regular price $4.25, for $2.90
12 " " " " 11.00, for 7.50

Plain Black Tosca Net, double width, in Waist and Dress Lengths, as follows:
4½ yard lengths; regular price $3.35, for $2.15
12 " " " " 9.00, for 5.50
(Rear of Rotunda.)

Embroidered Silk Waist Patterns.

A recent importation has been received,
and will be placed on sale in Colored Silk Department,
To-morrow (Monday), at $5.75 to $14.50 each.

Lace Drapery Dep't.

Novelties are shown in Lace Window Draperies,
Bed Sets and Panels, of Filet Italien,
combined with Point de Venise, Cluny, etc.

These laces are also shown in Bed Spreads,
Bureau and Dresser Scarfs, Sideboard, Reception, Dinner and Tea Table Covers.

Negligees and House Gowns.

Tea Gowns of Chiffon Linon, Louisine and Liberty Silks, Brocade Satin, Crepe de Nord, etc.

Negligees and Lounging Robes of Liberty Satin, Crêpe de Chine and thin wools.

Bath Gowns of Zanana, Quilted Silks, French Flannel, Silks—wool lined, also Turkish Toweling.

Reductions in prices of
Imported Tea Gowns and Negligees.

Oriental Rugs,

containing many rare examples of Fine Persian Herat, Fereghan, Sennah and Tebriz.

Special mention is made of the
Fine Kirmanshah Rugs, which include such variety of colors and artistic effects as to meet every requirement of Salon, Reception or Music room. Sizes range from 2x3 feet to 21x30 [illegible]

India, Persian and Turkish Rugs, the latter in exclusive weaves, and of such fabrics as will compare favorably in beauty of texture and appearance with many of the older and much more expensive makes.

All of the above are offered at Very Reasonable Prices.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNEY
THE CHIEF TOPIC IN ENGLAND

More Interest Taken in It than in the Visits of the Kaiser and King Charles—A Chance that the Irish Land Problem May Be Solved Before Long—The Death of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1902.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—England seldom entertains two foreign sovereigns at the same time, as she has done this week, when the Kaiser and the King of Portugal have both been her guests. They have not met, however, Emperor William having left Sandringham to visit Lord Lonsdale before King Charles arrived at Windsor to stay with King Edward.

Emperor William's safe departure on Thursday doubtless occasioned relief to both King and Government, for in these days of Anarchist outrages the possibility of assassination is never overlooked, elaborate precautions being always taken to avert such a calamity.

I was present when King Edward attended the recent thanksgiving service at St. Paul's. Observing that the cathedral was half empty, I inquired of a friend who enjoys the confidence of high authorities why the public, who were outside in thousands and were desirous of entering, were not admitted. The answer was: "They are afraid of Anarchists. Every one who has entered the cathedral to-day has been scrutinized by detectives lest an assassin should gain admission."

This alarm has not been lessened by the attempt made on the life of King Leopold. Although all English people condemn the vile attempt to kill the King of the Belgians, that sovereign has few admirers here, his treatment of his wife and family, to say nothing of other unamiable traits in his character, having created a very bad impression.

King Leopold's dislike of restraint is proverbial. When visiting England he has taken no precautions against outrage, but has gone about unprotected. The last time he came to London he did not even trouble to inform the Belgian Legation when he was due to arrive. Consequently no carriage awaited him, and the King and his daughter, Princess Clémentine, both walked from Charing Cross Station to the Burlington Hotel.

The newspapers have given little prominence to the doings of Emperor William and King Charles this week, and the public's interest in them has been slight. They have amused themselves by shooting pheasants, listening to concerts and seeing private theatrical performances—in short, they have been enjoying a holiday.

ENTHUSIASM FOR CHAMBERLAIN.

The person who has attracted the most attention is Mr. Chamberlain, who received almost royal honors at the farewell demonstration in Birmingham. English political life will lose much of its piquancy and zest with his departure next Tuesday for South Africa.

Whoever may nominally be the principal actor in the Parliamentary drama at what is sometimes playfully called the "Theatre Royal, Westminster," Mr. Chamberlain always takes care to fill the stage. He is one of the few intensely interesting figures of this country, ever vigorous, ever alert, ever ready to take up any challenge that is made to him and to give a good account of himself in every conflict in which he is engaged.

The Colonial Secretary's excellent speech at the Birmingham banquet was full of good feeling and free from the bitterness and blemishes of bad taste which sometimes characterize his utterances. Speaking of British political animosities, he said they were very much like the crackling of thorns under a pot, adding: "The fire burns fiercely and freely for a minute, but very soon dies down, and those who, like myself and like a very great man, I mean President Roosevelt, believe in a strenuous life, believe in fighting as well as you know how for the faith that is in you. Those who believe in that, and act upon it, must be prepared from time to time to provoke temporary antagonisms and may even share them themselves, but they pass away."

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Chamberlain is "a first-class fighting man," which accounts for the admiration felt for him by a people to whom grit and courage appeal as much as they do to any people in the world.

After the banquet Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove to their home through two miles of torchbearers, the route being thronged by about a quarter of a million spectators. The whole affair proved the intense pride and affection with which Birmingham regards its most renowned citizen. He goes to South Africa with the wishes of the entire British people for the complete success of his pacific mission there.

The Colonial Secretary reiterated in his Birmingham speech the complete trust of the Government in Lord Milner, but he did not add that powerful influences are at work to show that Milner has overestimated the ability of the mines to pay what it is proposed to demand of them. Mr. Chamberlain is going to judge for himself and wants to see the representatives of all sections. When he returns he will do so with immeasurably enhanced prestige, and his word on South African affairs will be law.

REDMOND'S WELCOME IN DUBLIN.

Mr. Chamberlain is not the only person who has been a popular hero this week. John Redmond, M. P., made a sort of state entry into Dublin on Wednesday on his return from his United States mission. He was escorted by a huge crowd, with bands and banners, and addressed the public from a window of the United Irish League headquarters.

Mr. Redmond said he could promise, regarding the work in which he had been engaged in the United States, that from that day forward their exiled brethren in the American Republic would stand at the back of the people of Ireland, but only as long as the latter presented a determined and courageous front to Ireland's enemies.

At the same time Mr. Redmond says that while he and his party have left Westminster to renew the fight against landlordism and coercion, "all conditions seem favorable to a final settlement, because the majority of the landlords, for the first time in history, are showing a spirit of good sense and conciliation.

It is certain that a very large number of landlords, if not a majority, favor abandoning the irreconcilable attitude of the landlords' convention. It is also known that Chief Secretary Wyndham's Land bill is to be a big bill, and that it will occupy a large part of the time of the next session of Parliament.

It is therefore reasonable to assume that there is something at work besides the ordinary procedure of Irish politics, something which within the next year will again alter the conditions of the Irish problem, and perhaps contribute largely toward a final settlement of the land question.

At present the landlords ask impossible prices and the tenants an impossible injustice—namely, compulsory sale for their benefit alone, but there is a moderate party in Ireland whose influence is great, though silent.

Many Englishmen believe that if the agrarian difficulty were out of the way the Irish demands regarding home rule would be more sober and more practical. Mr. Redmond and his colleagues would then bring themselves into line with British opinion, which is gradually becoming more favorable to the idea of Parliamentary devolution.

MR. HUGHES'S CAREER.

Public life here suffered a severe loss this week by the death of a man differing as widely as possible from both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Redmond, but who was hardly inferior to them in eloquence, and certainly their equal in zeal, energy, and enthusiasm. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, who died at the age of fifty-five, was one of the pillars of English Methodism, and had been President of the Wesleyan Conference, the highest position in that communion. He had taken an active part in social and religious questions for the last twenty years, and was one of the leaders in the agitations against Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Parnell consequent on the divorce proceedings in which they respectively figured. These agitations resulted in both Dilke and Parnell being ostracized. Parnell died soon after his exposure. Dilke still sits in Parliament, but has never regained his former position.

It is commonly said and probably true that if Sir Charles had not ruined his reputation at the time of the scandal he would long ago have been Premier. But he has never succeeded in placating what is called the "Nonconformist conscience," a phrase which sprang into existence at the time of the sensational trial in which he figured.

Mr. Hughes was a typical representative of the "Nonconformist conscience." He will be best remembered as the founder of the West London Mission, which was started fifteen years ago and has been an immense boon to the people of the poor districts lying close to the most fashionable quarters of London.

Mr. Hughes had Princes and Premiers among his hearers at St. James's Hall, where services were held. There are stories, too, of human waifs and strays who have been persuaded by a kindly policeman to walk into the hall instead of into the Thames, and who have lived to be grateful to the man who turned their steps.

One Sunday afternoon some years ago there sat listening to Mr. Hughes a Baroness, moving in the highest society of London and the Continent, and the wife of an ex-Ambassador at St. Petersburg and two other capitals. After Mr. Hughes's sermon she took off her jewels and placed them in the collection plate. Subsequently she returned to Vienna and transformed one of her houses into a home for poor girls.

Mr. Hughes raised over a quarter of a million pounds for Methodism. His death is mourned by men of all classes.

THE CRUISER GOOD HOPE TO CARRY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

She Is a New, Swift, and Powerful Vessel—London City Men Hope Much from the Statesman's Journey.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, will sail for South Africa on Tuesday, Nov. 25, on the Good Hope, which is one of a class of four armored cruisers, the heaviest in the British Navy. She is of 14,100 tons' displacement, 500 feet long, with 71 feet beam and 26 feet draught.

The Good Hope was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, and was delivered at Portsmouth early this year. She has undergone with conspicuous success a long and interesting series of trials, and is regarded as one of the crack vessels of the British Navy. She is to be commissioned as the flagship of Rear Admiral Fawkes.

The selection of this vessel to convey the Colonial Secretary to South Africa is regarded as a very appropriate one. Her crew will consist of about 900 men. It is anticipated that the warship will make the journey to the Cape in about twelve days, but it is possible that Mr. Chamberlain may decide to break the journey.

London papers print long reports of speeches by Chairmen of South African companies, which show that the journey of Mr. Chamberlain is regarded as likely to produce most beneficial results. At one meeting, for instance, that of the Selukwe Gold Mining Company, the Chairman, Mr. Ricarde-Seaver, said that the best proof of the intention of the Government to deal fairly with the mining industry was the intended visit of the Colonial Secretary to South Africa. He could add, as one conversant with the past and present of that country, that the importance of the visit could not be overestimated. Mr. Chamberlain, with his well-known business capacity and statesmanlike grasp of imperial interests, could be relied upon to bring about such practical reforms in the administration of the new colonies as would prove of inestimable value, not only to them and the great industry in which they were so largely interested, but which would lay the foundations of a policy which would weld all interests and peoples together, and result eventually in the building up of a united South Africa under the British flag. Hhe only regret he (the speaker) had at the moment was that the great originator of this imperial idea, Cecil Rhodes, who gave up his life, so to speak, for its realization, was not among them to see it fulfilled.

THE COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

A Long Speech by Lord Kitchener at the Opening Ceremony—What Is Hoped from the Institution.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—When Lord Kitchener opened the Gordon College at Khartoum last Saturday he made what was probably the longest speech he ever made in his life. His dislike of public functions, especially those at which he is expected to say something, is well known, and usually his remarks, if reported verbatim, occupy from one to two inches of space in the papers.

But at Khartoum the famous General delivered quite a long address, and an address which showed that he does not object to speak in public because he is unable to do so well. His remarks were all that could have been desired—gracefully worded, containing much good common sense, and describing excellently the purposes for which the college has been founded.

There was a large attendance of native notables and European officials and residents at the ceremony, which took place on the spot where Gordon died. The college will, it is expected, be a centre of civilizing influence in the Soudan, and will in time serve other purposes as well as that of educating the natives. Already it has been arranged that it is to include bacteriological and research laboratories, for which funds were provided by Henry S. Welcome. The equipment for these laboratories has been prepared, and is most complete in every detail, being equal to anything of the kind in existence. Dr. Andrew Balfour, a well-known Edinburgh expert, will be the Director of this department.

The Soudan presents exceptional opportunities for the study of tropical diseases, especially typhoid, dysentery, and malaria, and it is expected that the results of the work of Dr. Balfour and his assistants will be of the greatest importance.

Lord Kitchener, in the course of his speech at the opening of the institution, said:

"When I was summoned from the Soudan to South Africa I had to leave to the Sirdar's care the scheme for giving the Soudanese a higher education which the liberality of the British people had enabled me to formulate. One of my greatest pleasures on returning was to find how well advanced are the steps taken for attaining that object, and how energetically and ably the original design has been interpreted and carried out. I feel sure that if the same spirit which has hitherto directed the destinies of Gordon College is continued, there is no fear that the result will not fully equal, if not greatly exceed, what I originally hoped for in my most sanguine anticipations.

"We now see the Soudan people of all classes anxiously desirous of education for their children, also that the steps which we have taken for their future in this respect meet entirely with their approval, and that they encourage us by every means to push forward the scheme. In the Soudan primary schools we find excellent material to work on. During the short time that they have been established I am informed that they have become already fully equal in efficiency to the primary schools of Egypt; therefore, we cannot fail now to recognize that there is no lack of room for developing education in the Soudan, nor of youths eager to and capable of learning. I am delighted to see those who are here to-day. They are an excellent type, and clearly show the fruitful field there is here for work which, if developed, will surely result in making this country a prosperous centre of civilization instead of what we all remember it to have been formerly.

"But, though great steps have been made, we must still look forward for the actual realization of the original scheme. This memorial to Gen. Gordon has not been called a college without due consideration. It was hoped and fully foreseen that it would in the future become the head and centre of secondary and more advanced scientific training and education of the youths of the Soudan in literary and technical knowledge. Here they will be brought up and taught so as to be able to go out into the world equipped to fill many posts for which they are already required in this country. I, for one, am quite willing and happy to wait patiently for that result, which is undoubtedly the future of the institution."

Steamer Bosnia, Reported Lost, Is Safe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The steamer Bosnia of the Floria and Rubattino Company, loaded with cereals and having 150 persons on board, which was reported to have foundered in a gale in the Black Sea, off Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, has arrived here.

Odessa Free of Plague at Last.

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND GERMANY TO COERCE VENEZUELA

Serious Reprisals Said to be in Contemplation.

Joint Action May Take the Form of a Naval Demonstration and Severance of Diplomatic Relations.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Great Britain is contemplating serious reprisals against Venezuela. The Associated Press is also officially informed that Great Britain is acting with Germany in all matters relating to the present state of affairs in Venezuela. Whether the contemplated action will take the form of a joint naval demonstration, accompanied by or following the severance of diplomatic relations, is a matter now being discussed in Berlin and London. There is reason to believe that the British Government has been either officially or otherwise informed that the United States will not intervene in any demonstration having the object of protecting the property rights of British citizens or their interests in Venezuela. The reports that Germany and Great Britain have been urging Minister Bowen, at Caracas, to join in the combination are discredited here. It is pointed out that both Berlin and London have a thorough understanding with Washington regarding the main features of the policy involved, which, it is maintained, in no way encroaches on the Monroe doctrine.

The Venezuelan protest against the action of the British sloop-of-war Fantôme in entering the Orinoco River in spite of the blockade has now been received by the British Foreign Office, but it is only one of many which have been coming in for the past month. The Foreign Office views this and the others merely as an endeavor on the part of the Venezuelan authorities to offset the repeated strong demands made by the British Minister at Caracas.

A Foreign Office official said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"We regard this latest publication as merely an endeavor to cover up the real issues and blind the eyes of other nations to our fréquent demands for an explanation of and reparation for the treatment of British subjects or their property. We have received absolutely no satisfaction. The Venezuelans appear absolutely hopeless. We see nothing for it but the most serious measures."

The presence of a German squadron in the Caribbean Sea, it is believed, may to some extent be connected with possible joint action on the part of Great Britain and Germany.

VENEZUELAN REBELS HOPEFUL.

Gen. Matos, the Chief, Says His Army but Awaits Ammunition to Act.

WILLENSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Nov. 22.—Gen. Matos, the leader of the Venezuelan revolution, is living in a secluded private house situated a short distance from Willemstad. He refused to be interviewed yesterday, but authorized his secretary to make the following statement:

"It is a great mistake to believe the Matos revolution is ended. We have 5,000 men, well armed, in the field; Valley del Tuy is occupied by the revolutionists, and Gen. Rolando is loyal. We are awaiting ammunition to resume the offensive. Within ten days events of magnitude will awake Venezuela and astonish the world."

An expedition left Curacao Thursday for the Goajira Peninsula, Venezuela. It is understood President Castro is preparing to capture it.

A BRILLIANT LONDON BANQUET.

Held to Celebrate the Completion of the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A banquet was given last evening to celebrate the completion of the supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica. It was held at the Hotel Cecil, Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace presiding as chief editor.

Five hundred of the most learned and distinguished men of England were present, including the Premier, the Lord Chancellor, and Speaker Gully, such an array of talent as is seldom seen here assembled under one roof.

Sir Donald Wallace spoke most warmly of the American contributors and of his co-editor, President Hadley of Yale. James Bryce said he rejoiced to think that "the magnificent design of this work belonged to England and to America." He added that America had contributed to the excellence of the production.

The other speakers included Lords Peel, Selborne, Avebury, Londonderry, and Halsbury, Speaker Gully, and Edmund Gosse.

I have had many years' experience of great London banquets, but this one was the most interesting and brilliant I ever attended.

THE LATE G. A. HENTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The death of G. A. Henty, the author, will be regretted by boys and girls throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Henty, of whom I can speak as a personal friend, was a splendid type of the bluff, burly Englishman, full of the milk of human kindness, brave, and the cause of bravery in others. His death occurred at a moment when his works were on the eve of giving new pleasure to thousands of young people. A Christmas without Mr. Henty's installment of books for boys and girls—for girls read their brothers' books, especially when written by Henty—would hardly seem like Christmas. He was spared to see this year's contribution safely launched.

Mr. Henty's body was accompanied to its last resting place to-day by the universal regrets of those to whom he was a very real hero.

Newcastle Coal for America.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The steamers Montenegro, Kensington, and Patria have been chartered to load 14,000 tons of coal at Newcastle for Boston. Others will follow until the American mines are able to meet the demand.

Notable Visitors Coming Here.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Among the passengers booked to sail for New York on the Cunard Line steamer Campania, from Liverpool to-day, are Sir Sydney Waterlow and Lady Waterlow, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, and James H. Martin.

Death of Cardinal Aloisi-Masella.

ROME, Nov. 22.—Cardinal Gaetano Aloisi-Masella [illegible]

MURDER IN GUATEMALA.

Further Details of the Killing of W. A. Fitzgerald by Son of Minister Hunter.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Nov. 21.—William A. Fitzgerald of Grand Rapids, Mich., was shot and killed to-day by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the United States Minister. Hunter fired the shots from behind Fitzgerald, with James O. Bailey of Kentucky, Secretary of the United States Legation here, standing by with a drawn revolver. Both ran away with their revolvers in hand until arrested. They are not at liberty through Minister Hunter claiming immunity for them. It is asserted that Fitzgerald had no chance to defend himself and that he was an inoffensive man.

The lives of the Hunters and that of Bailey are threatened by indignant Americans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The State Department to-day received reports from Dr. Hunter, Minister at Guatemala City and Consular General McNally at the same place regarding the case of Godfrey Hunter, Jr., and Secretary Bailey of the American Legation there, who were parties to the shooting affray resulting in the death of William Fitzgerald yesterday. Mr. McNally's latest advice gives the affair the aspect of a shocking and cold-blooded murder, making it appear that Secretary Bailey was a party to the crime, holding up Fitzgerald with a revolver in front while Hunter shot the man from behind.

Minister Hunter's statement is a flat contradiction of this report. He says that his son Godfrey and Secretary Bailey, while sitting on a bench in a public park, were attacked by Fitzgerald, who struck young Hunter and snapped a pistol which failed to explode. Hunter thereupon shot and killed him. The existence of a conspiracy between members of the American colony, including Consul General McNally, is charged by Dr. Hunter.

It is known here that a bitter personal feud has existed for several years between Dr. Hunter and Mr. McNally. The State Department will wait to hear from the Guatemalan Government before taking action in the matter.

GUATEMALANS PERISHED FROM VOLCANO FUMES.

Coffee Planter Who Has Reached New Orleans Tells of the Loss of Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—A local paper to-day prints the following letter from Port Barrios, Guatemala, under date of Nov. 16:

"Refugees who have arrived here this week from Western Guatemala report a terrible state of affairs as a result of the eruption of Santa Maria volcano. The country for a radius of over thirty miles has been made a desolate waste and every vestige of life destroyed.

"The loss of life is estimated at over 7,000, the great majority of the victims being Indians. All of the coffee plantations in the volcanic zone are ruined and their owners left penniless.

"A famine prevails at Quezaltenango, and 10,000 people are starving. Even in Guatemala City, the capital, the inhabitants are suffering for food. The Government is utterly unable to relieve the misery and suffering and the people are on the verge of revolution.

"Porfirio Herrera, who owned a coffee plantation seven miles from the Santa Maria volcano, was among the refugeees who arrived here to-day, and sailed for Nicaragua. Señor Herrera said:

"'The eruption ceased on the morning of Nov. 9, when I ventured to my plantation and found it buried beneath ten feet of ashes, mud, and sand hurled from the volcano.

"'On the trip to my plantation I passed a number of other coffee plantations which had shared the same fate as my own. The scene along the route was frightful. The dead bodies of Indians and animals suffocated by the deadly fumes were visible everywhere. I passed through one Indian village where over 350 had perished. All of the bodies had their hands to their nostrils, showing plainly what caused death.'"

EUROPEAN STEEL COMBINE.

Twenty-three Austrian and Hungarian Industries Combine with $70,000,000 Capital.

VIENNA, Nov. 22.—After several months' negotiations the Austrian and Hungarian iron and steel industries have succeeded in forming a gigantic combination comprising twenty-three separate establishments, the capital of which aggregates $70,000,000. The new organization is not a trust, but a cartel, or combination under which each establishment is worked separately, though all are supervised by a central board which regulates the output and fixes prices.

This cartel includes practically every important iron and steel interest in the dual monarchy, such as the production of raw iron, bars, plates, rails, nails, and wire. The agreement will be effective for ten years, expiring June 13, 1912. The Austrian and Hungarian cartels are organized separately but worked jointly. The Austrian combination has eighteen members and the Hungarian five.

It is anticipated that this organization will result in great improvement in the industrial situation, which just now is exceedingly unsatisfactory, particularly in the engineering, locomotive, and wagon work branches. Of 20,000 machinists in Vienna, 8,000 are reported to have been discharged recently. The wagon and locomotive works in other parts of the country are employing only half the usual force, ane one result of these conditions is a large increase in emigration, particularly from the iron districts of Bohemia, whence hundreds of persons have lately gone to Canada, Mexico, and the Transvaal.

The general situation, however, is likely to improve shortly, when extensive public works, including the construction of canals and railroad bridges, will be begun. These public works in Austria will, it is estimated, cost $75,000,000, and in Hungary $37,500,000.

STATUE OF BALZAC UNVEILED.

Imposing Ceremonies in Paris Attended by Most Famous Men in the Literary World.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—A statue of Balzac was unveiled with imposing ceremonies here to-day in the presence of an assemblage including the most prominent persons in the literary world. The statue, which was erected at the intersection of Rue de Balzac and the Avenue de Friedland, is of heroic proportions, and represents the author seated, in a meditative mood. Bas reliefs show scenes from the "Comedie Humaine."

Addresses were delivered by M. Hermant, President of the Society of Men of Letters, and M. Chaumie, Minister of Instruction, and a poem was read by Albert Lambert.

In the course of his remarks M. Chaumie paid an eloquent tribute to the greatness of Balzac, whose fame, he said, after a hundred years' perspective, is now fully established as that of one of the foremost figures in literature.

PLEA OF RETIRED CHAPLAIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Almost unique in the history of the War Department is the application of Chaplain D. R. Lowell, retired, for a return to active duty.

Chaplain Lowell, whose home is in Connecticut, was retired in 1897 for disability in line of duty. He believes he has recovered from the incapacity sufficiently to justify his present application, and desires to serve the Government until retired by age, Nov. 29, 1910.

There is no law extant to permit his reinstatement, and it will be necessary for him to appeal to Congress. The only other

SOCIETY NEWS FROM PARIS.

Duchess of Marlborough Finishes Her Cure in Vienna—Dinners, Luncheons and Musicals—Opening Meet of the Hounds at Pau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Duchess of Marlborough with her two children, the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill, has arrived here from Vienna, and is at the Hotel Bristol. She has much benefited from the treatment which she underwent in the Austrian capital.

Mme. Henry Say gave a quiet luncheon party on Monday at the Chateau de Lormoy in honor of Mme. Allen and her daughter, the Duchess Lante della Rovero.

At Ritz's on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wurtz entertained at dinner the United States Ambassador, Gen. Porter; Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Dannat, Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, and Mrs. French.

The death is announced of Mme. David Haviland, mother of the well-known porcelain manufacturer at Limoges, Theodore Haviland, who married the sister of W. T. Dannat, the artist. Mme. Haviland was eighty-seven years old.

The wedding of Mlle. Cecile de Harmens and Jacques Russak, formerly of New York, took place on Monday. The bride is the only daughter of the late Col. Otto de Harmens, for many years senior aid-de-camp to the King of Sweden.

After the ceremony, which was solemnized at 6 o'clock in the evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Russak in the Avenue Du Bois de Boulogne, there was a dinner to which only the relatives and a few intimate friends were invited. Mrs. Frank Russak, who is the celebrated singer, Marie Burna, though not yet recovered from a long illness, did the honors at the dinner. The orchestra was under the direction of Felix Leroux.

A brilliant 5 o'clock musical was given this week by Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian B. Schlesinger in their apartments in the Avenue d'Antin. The programme comprised works composed by Mr. Schlesinger and by Mr. Hume, admirably interpreted by Miss Schlesinger and Miss Luez.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powers are expected here from New York in February, and will leave for Nice in March.

Mrs. Edwin R. Denby and Miss Denby will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm for New York on account of the sudden illness of Edwin Denby, who has been studying architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Prof. H. Newton Heinemann of New York has arrived at the Hotel Continental with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fitch will next month leave the Chateau de Pradines for their mansion in the Rue Lota.

Mrs. Henry Martin has left the Hotel St. James.

Mrs. Townsend, mother of Mme. Emile Pascal, is about to leave for America to look after her property there. She will be absent two months.

The opening meet of the hounds at Pau was a brilliant function. Carriages and automobiles were out in force. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Thayer, Mr. Platt, and W. K. Thorn arrived in motor cars. Miss M. Potter in her cart brought Mme. de Werle. Mrs. Kane, Miss Kane, and Miss Custing were in a very small dog cart. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were also there.

RUIN OF THE CHATEAU D'EU.

Was Favorite Country Seat of Orleans Royal Family and Contained Priceless Treasures.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—An irreparable disaster is the destruction of the Château d'Eu, with which many Americans who have visited Dieppe and the neighboring resorts in Normandy must be familiar. D'Eu has been until the expulsion of the Princes from France the favorite country seat of the Orleans royal family. Louis Philippe, who ruined Versailles as far as it was possible to do so by alterations and repairs conceived a taste which only the late Queen Victoria, among the European potentates, could have beaten for sheer badness, did what he could to spoil by restoration the old feudal and mediaeval castle of Eu, and it is some consolation to reflect that the fire raged most furiously precisely where Louis Philippe's architects restored most diligently. The old chapel has been preserved, with its priceless sculptured tombs and wood carvings; the library, the tapestries, and a good deal of the eighteenth century furniture were also salvaged. But the Château d'Eu, it may safely be said, will never undergo another restoration. The ruin is too complete to allow of any portion of the residential wing of the castle being knocked together again, and its present owner, the Duc d'Orleans, has no serious chance of ever being in a position to inhabit a royal or other castle in France.

In spite of the absence of the Pretender, the Château d'Eu, the surrounding park, the forest, and the model farm attached to it have always been kept in perfect order, in particular the farm, which was originated by the Comtesse de Paris and has remained her hobby ever since. The forest is remarkable for its great variety of splendid trees, but contains but little game, and has not been shot over since the late Duc d'Aumale's death. In the old Abbey Church of Eu in the crypt are the mutilated tombs of generations of the Aumale branch of the Orleans family, not a few of the escutcheons which darken the stained windows in the walls bearing the bar sinister. In the chapel of the old Convent of Eu are other monuments of the Orleans family, the Renaissance sculpture of which is even better preserved. Altogether, Eu is one of the most beautiful and interesting old towns in Northern France, and it was from here that the late Comte de Paris bade his adieu to the faithful remnants of the old Orleanist and Legitimist nobility, when the royal Princes were expelled, some score of years ago.

Universal sympathy is felt in society here with Prince Troubetskoi, the Russian military attaché, who has just lost his wife. The Prince will spend the period of mourning in St. Petersburg, where he will remain for about four months. There is hardly a more familiar figure on the boulevard than that of this popular Russian Prince. In the favorite resorts, at the Palais de Glace, the Moulin Rouge, at the premières of the principal theatres, and at the races his thin, aristocratic face, with the prominent hawk nose and hatchet-shaped head, were rarely to be missed. In the afternoon his favorite recreation was driving a pair of high-steppers on the Champs Elysées. A Colonel in the Imperial Russian Guard, he is a member of the artistic family of Troubetskoi Princes to which belong the famous sculptor, and his brother the painter so well known in the United States.

Prince Troubetskoi has been Russian Military Attaché here for many years, and as a diplomatist enjoys the fullest confidence of his sovereign.

Sportsmen in Paris have been petrified by the revolver shooting performances of the King of Portugal at Gastonne Renette's. There have been as good scores made as his at this famous shooting gallery, but none better. The King, who is obese and tall, is also a good amateur painter, his penchant being for caricature. Carolus Duran has a portrait of himself by Don Carlos, which is laughable in the extreme, and taken while the great French painter was busy on the Portugal monarch's portrait. It is signed "To the Master Carolus, his admirer Carlos." The caricature of Carolus Duran is clever enough, but that of the monarch's own features which are being outlined on the French painter's canvas is positively cruel. R. S.

Consul Bowen Leaves Paris for Home.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Deputy Consul General Bowen, who had been seriously ill for the last two months, and who has been granted a leave of absence, sailed from Cherbourg for New York to-day on the American Line steamer St. Louis. He is able to walk and has almost recovered his health.

New Chinese Minister Coming.

Minister takes with him a staff of sixty persons, including several sons of notable men, and many students.

PARIS STILL MYSTIFIED OVER MRS. GORE'S DEATH.

Consul Gowdy Scouts Accident Theory—De Rydzewski Still Held—Many Students to Attend Funeral.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The police officials here admit that they are making no progress toward the solution of the mysterious death of Mrs. Ellen Gore, and this fact is strengthening the theory that the affair was one of accident rather than of design. This view is so strong, especially among the members of the Russian colony, that de Rydzewski's advocate, Deputy Cruppi, to-day announced his intention of applying to the court on Monday for the provisional release of the accused. The authorities are likely to resist this motion, as they are not yet ready fully to accept the theory of accident.

Consul General Gowdy also inclines against the accident theory, but the American officials will not take an active part in the prosecution. M. Cruppi's efforts are due to the interest which the Russian friends of the accused have manifested in him, scores of them having called upon Judge Gannevel to testify to his good character. The callers included the counselor of the Russian Embassy, who is acquainted with the prisoner.

Dr. Merlen, who first arrived upon the scene of the tragedy, has given out a statement which strengthens the friends of the accident theory. He confirms the assertion made by Dr. Socquot that the ball ranged upward and concludes that the tragedy was the natural result of the weapon being discharged accidentally by a fall to the floor.

On the other hand, one of the American officials especially assigned to the case says his personal inspection of Mrs. Gore's body showed that the direction of the bullet was almost parallel with the surface of the earth, and that the point at which the ball emerged from the back of the head was hardly a half inch higher than the point at which it entered above the eye. This conflicts with the theory of the French physician and tends to strengthen the murder theory.

Letters and telegrams in the possession of the police show the circumstances of the meeting on the day of the tragedy and exonerate Mrs. Gore from the suspicions which might arise from her presence in de Rydzewski's room. One of the letters shows that she wished to see de Rydzewski. This letter he answered by telegraph, saying that he was suffering from a sore throat and that it was impossible for him to go out. As a result of his inability to leave his room, Mrs. Gore went to him.

Some of the officials contend that the visit was of a business nature, asserting that Mrs. Gore's remittances had not been received and that she went to her musical friend for temporary assistance. This theory is apparently borne out by the statement that a check for $60, drawn to the order of Mrs. Gore, is said to have been found by the police in de Rydzewski's desk. The existence of this check, however, has not been fully established, owing to the reticence of the police.

Consul General Gowdy has received a cable message from Attorney Butler of Mexico City asking that Mrs. Gore's body be given kindly burial. The Consul General's quick action prevented the following of the usual custom of burning unclaimed bodies in lime. He wrote to the Morgue authorities regarding the matter, and the funeral has been fixed for Monday afternoon. The interment will be in the Boulogne Cemetery. Many artists intend to attend the obsequies.

A cablegram has been received by a former friend of Mrs. Gore here, from a New Yorw lawyer, announcing that the latter has in his possession a will executed by Mrs. Gore last December. The details of the instrument, however, are not given.

Written antecedents of Mrs. Gore furnished to the magistrate state that she had lived at various times in San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago. The documents also show that Chicago friends induced Mrs. Gore to take up music as a profession.

The examination of de Rydzewski will be held as soon as the judge shall have received the report of the expert armorer regarding the course of the wound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Mrs. P. T. Dickinson of Alameda, aunt of Mrs. Nellie Gore, who met with a tragic death in Paris on Wednesday, has received a dispatch from her attorney informing her that her niece had left all her property to her in a will [illegible]

ENGLAND'S COLD SNAP.

All Records for November Beaten—Ice Over an Inch Thick—Distress Among the Poor.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The spell of cold which has now lasted a week has beaten all records for November, ten degrees of frost being registered in many parts of England. The ice is over an inch thick on the Lincolnshire fens and other still waters. Already a number of deaths are attributed to the cold, and the authorities have opened the relief bureaus much earlier than usual.

The exceptional number of unemployed persons in Great Britain is partially accounted for by the Army Reserve men who are out of work and who add immense[illegible]

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 22.—The American arrivals at the Savoy Hotel this week included:

J. W. P. Moore.
J. E. Bowles.
R. S. Foot.
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Chase.
Frank J. Sprague.
C. W. Sells.
T. W. Hake.
Norman H. White.
H. T. Wilis.
Mrs. L. J. Keating.
Mrs. and Miss S. Barnum.

At Claridge's Hotel the arrivals from the United States [illegible]

KRUPP, THE GUNMAKER, DIES VERY SUDDENLY

Germany's Greatest Manufacturer Expires at His Villa at Huegel.

Apoplexy Given as the Cause of Death, but Rumors of Suicide Are Persistently Made—Life of the Deceased.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Herr Krupp, the great gunmaker and wealthiest man in Germany, died suddenly from apoplexy this afternoon at his villa at Huegel.

Herr Krupp had been ill for several days, and a report of his condition was telegraphed daily to his wife, who is now en route from Jena, where she had been spending several months under medical treatment. Concerned by the latest dispatch regarding her husband, Frau Krupp will reach Essen Sunday morning.

According to the medical reports, his physicians succeeded in restoring Herr Krupp to consciousness, but their patient soon relapsed into insensibility. He had another severe stroke about noon and died at 3 o'clock. In the meantime, the Directors of the Krupp Works and the solicitors of the deceased had been summoned. They held a consultation after the death of Herr Krupp, and caused a bulletin announcing his demise to be posted at the works at 6 o'clock.

At about noon rumors were in circulation in Essen that Herr Krupp was dying but the public had no accurate information regarding his condition until the great works which dominate the city and furnish employment to 43,000 men were closed. The first question that everybody asked was: "Did Herr Krupp commit suicide?." There seems to be no testimony to support this suggestion, the physicians in attendance resolutely asserting that the case was simply one of apoplexy. That considerable time elapsed after death before the news was announced is taken by some persons to indicate that the cause of death is somewhat obscure.

SLANDER CAUSED DEATH?

Near friends of the dead man, who were aware of the great mental distress into which the recent publication in the Vorwaerts had thrown him—reproduced as it was in adjacent cities and telegraphed over the world—are confident that the charges contained in the story induced his death.

Herr Krupp's villa, where he died, is several miles from Essen. The great gunmaker lived there in almost feudal fashion, and the place to-night is unapproachable, nobody being admitted within the gates except the police, the Directors of the Krupp works, and the undertakers and their assistants.

The officials and employes of the Krupp works yesterday called a public meeting for to-day with the object of expressing indignation at the charges made by the Vorwaerts. The meeting assembled at 11:30 o'clock this morning, but before a deputation could be appointed to convey to Herr Krupp expressions of loyalty and confidence it was learned that his condition was too serious to receive such a deputation. Herr Krupp was not regarded as a hard master by his workmen. He established various institutions at Essen for their benefit and built hundreds of model houses on sanitary principles for their use, charging for them a moderate rental. Moderate estimates of the fortune of the deceased place it at $125,000,000.

Herr Krupp made a great name by supplying armor plate for the new navy. Besides his iron works and shipbuilding yards he had an interest in many financial enterprises, and had recently acquired extensive coal properties in connection with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

LIKED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Emperor William was very fond of Herr Krupp personally and frequently visited him, spending nights with the Empress at the villa at Huegel. The Emperor never visited that part of Germany without seeing Herr Krupp and often had the latter as his guest at Berlin. As a special mark of distinction his Majesty conferred upon the gunmaker the title of "Excellency," which is usually confined to the highest officials, Ambassadors, &c. When the Keil Yacht Club was organized by about twenty naval officials, the Emperor and Herr Krupp were present. Admiral von Senden-Bibran, Chief of the Emperor's Naval Cabinet, remarked, "We ought to have a clubhouse."

"There's only one man who can give it to us," said the Emperor, as he glanced at Herr Krupp, who replied that he would think about it. Out of this suggestion grew the present beautiful yacht clubhouse and the adjacent hotel and restaurant overlooking the Kiel Fiord. This group of buildings cost $1,000,000. Herr Krupp rented the house to the club for $250 a year, and it was expected that the building would be presented to the yacht club. Provision for this gift is believed to have been made in Herr Krupp's will.

It is understood in Essen that the great works created by Herr Krupp will be placed in the hands of trustees for the benefit of Frou Krupp, her daughters and the collateral heirs. It is said that a cousin of the deceased, Arthur Krupp, of Borndorf, will become the head of the management.

When the news of Herr Krupp's death was circulated in Essen, the population gathered on the streets and in the squares discussing the announcement. Many were incredulous as to the correctness of the physicians' bulletins, some persons expressing the belief that the deceased had committed suicide, a conclusion, however, which most of the inhabitants of the town resented.

Dr. Tah, Herr Krupp's principal physician, says the first slight stroke of apoplexy was suffered by his patient yesterday evening.

All the theatres in Essen are closed and the public buildings are draped in mourning. The City Council assembled immediately after the death announcement was made, and the First Burgomaster said that it had been intended to send to Herr Krupp the municipality's respectful greetings and to inform him that the slanders of the Social Democratic press were not believed and that, in spite of the suspicions thrown upon him, the Council's confidence was in no wise shaken. Through the intervention of death, said the Burgomaster, this action was now futile and the meeting could only express grateful remembrance of the man who had deserved so well of his native city. The Council then adopted a resolution expressing indignation at the injury inflicted upon the deceased before his death and sympathy for his family.

Herr Krupp determined, two days ago, to return to the Island of Capri, believing that he could thus best refute the accusation that he had left there at the request of the Italian Government. His private car had already been prepared, and his baggage, with fishing tackle, was aboard. He intended to start to-day.

It is believed that Herr Krupp's death will not affect the stock market.

so Herr Krupp had a passion for hotels, which he had built in many parts of Germany and to whose management he devoted no small part of his attention. It was in connection with this idiosyncracy of Herr Krupp that his name has during the past week been prominently before the people of Germany, occasioning a scandal which set all men talking and in regard to which it was expected that there would be some interesting developments.

On last Monday the police in Berlin swept down on the office of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, and seized its contents. They carted off all the undistributed copies they could find of the issue of the previous Saturday, which had contained an article reflecting on Herr Krupp and which was the cause of their action. The police made a rigorous search for the original manuscript of this article, which was about a column in length. In the course of this domiciliary visit the police broke open the desks of several members of the Reichstag, among them being Herr Bebel's. The Vorwaerts declared during the week that this action of the police was unconstitutional and that it would be taken up later in judicial proceedings.

An acquaintance of Herr Krupp said he had been aware since July last that malicious stories were in circulation about the great ironmaster, and that there were the result of a conspiracy among the hotel keepers of the Island of Capri. Herr Krupp had a beautiful villa at Capri, upon which he had expended large sums of money, and the idea got abroad there that he intended to build a great hotel there as he had done at Kiel, Essen, and elsewhere, which, if built, would drive many of the other hotel keepers out of business. And so, according to this friend of Herr Krupp, the malicious stories which formed the subject of the article in the Vorwaerts a week ago, were set in circulation by Capri hotel keepers for the purpose of injuring his reputation. With this start it was said the plot soon developed into one of pure blackmail. People who heard the stories attempted to extort money from Herr Krupp under threats of publication.

The stories were of a nature to ruin Herr Krupp's reputation if true, but it was said by his friends that they were without the shadow of foundation, being pure inventions. The Vorwaerts it was said had innocently fallen into the trap and published some inkling of these stories without investigation.

Friedrich Alfred Krupp was popular among Radicals and Democrats in Germany as the man who had declined a title at the hands of the Emperor, and whose father before him, "the great Krupp," had done likewise. He employed over 50,000 men at the great works at Essen, of which he was the head, and, although inclined to be reticent, was popular with this great body of workmen. Although somewhat overshadowed by the fame of his father, who was the developer but not the founder of the Krupp iron and steel industries, Friedrich A. Krupp was one of the foremost living authorities on the science of steel making. He was an ardent experimenter and indefatigable in pursuing investigations for the purpose of simplifying the processes of manufacture. One of his latest searches in this direction was an attempt to produce a better article of its class than Harveyized steel for armor plate, in which he met a large measure of success.

In the Spring of this year at the annual meeting in London of the Iron and Steel Institute the Bessemer Gold Medal for scientific research was awarded to Friedrich A. Krupp. This is one of the highest honors that can be paid to any man in the iron trade. It has only three times been given to an American. The award was made to Herr Krupp for his discoveries in the manufacture of armor plate. The son was thus following in the footsteps of his great father.

The giant Krupp industries are largely the result of either the discovery of improved methods by their proprietors or of the quick adaptation of discoveries made by others.

GROWTH OF KRUPP PLANT.

Alfred Krupp, whose son died yesterday, was born at Essen, April 26, 1812. Alfred's father was a small blacksmith. Alfred inherited the family iron forge, employing three men, and which had been in operation since 1810, and he at once set about enlarging the business, but had no money or powerful friends, and his progress was slow. He saw, however, the possibilities of the great exposition to open in London in 1851 and decided to take advantage of it. He had made important discoveries in the casting of large masses of Bessemer steel, which had been an insurmountable task previous to his time. The exhibit he sent to the London exposition fairly astonished the world, being a block weighing forty-five German quintals. It at once established his reputation. It is said that Alfred Krupp had difficulty in raising the money to send this block to London. Soon, however, orders began to pour in and there was work to do in the Essen foundry, where all kinds of forging was undertaken.

The making of heavy ordnance, which has made the name of these works famous the world over, was then not a prominent part of the business. One of the first large orders he got for firearms was four years later, when Prussia gave him the contract for her new breechloaders. The Khédive of Egypt followed this with a large order for war material, and Russia followed with contracts for great quantities of new weapons. The mutual jealousies of the European Governments, together with the rapid improvements taking place in army rifles and field ordnance, placed a great mass of business in the hands of Herr Krupp. He extended his business rapidly, borrowing large sums of capital for the purpose and adding new workmen by thousands to his employes by the stroke of a pen.

Soon general foundry work and the making of small arms began to take second place in Essen, as heavy steel siege guns and armor plate demanded more and more attention. Krupp was one of the greatest beneficiaries of Ericsson's genius, the revolutionizing of the navies of the world as a result of the Monitor-Merrimac fight with the consequent increase in the size and weight of cannon, creating a demand for the huge pieces of metal he could handle so easily.

MADE GUNS FOR ALL NATIONS.

The Essen Works have furnished Russia with more than 30,000 guns. Krupp ordnance has roared all over the world. Some of the guns that fired at Dewey's squadron at Manila came from Essen. The huge guns with which the Germans poured shells into Paris during the siege were also made there. One of these guns weighing 15,000 kilograms, and costing $800 per shot, had been exhibited in Paris four years before. Since the Franco-Prussian war the Krupps refused to make weapons for France. As the business grew collateral industries were developed, and Essen, which had been a tiny village, expanded to a town of over 100,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the Krupp industries. Coal mines, coke ovens, iron mines, steamships, railroads, and blast furnaces were bought. In 1872 Alfred Krupp owned 414 iron ore diggings, and his son, who has just died, had over 500. Years ago Essen became the wonder of Germany. It attracted visitors interested in the business from all over the world. One celebrated visit was that made by Kaiser Wilhelm. He was shown the giant steam hammer for forging armor plate, and put his watch under it. The hammer came down with almost irresistible power, yet so delicate was the mechanism that it touched the crystal of the watch, but did not break it.

Alfred Krupp paid particular attention to the education of the son who was to succeed him and who has just died. Friedrich A. Krupp was almost brought up in the works. The value of new inventions and of constantly seeking improvements, which are the keynotes of the growth of the giant Essen industries, were constantly instilled into his mind. Since the death of the father, July 14, 1887, Friedrich A. Krupp had been in command at the works. During the intervening years they have been greatly enlarged and almost transformed. The most costly machinery has been ruthlessly thrown into the junk heap as soon as something a little better has been found. In this way, in spite of fierce competition, notably in this country, where colossal steel industries have arisen since the death of Alfred Krupp, the Essen works have more than held their own, especially in the forging of heavy ordnance and the making of armor plate. The latter was the feature of the business to which Friedrich A. Krupp devoted his closest attention.

At the time of his death he was by far the richest man in Germany, and was called "the German Morgan." The imperial income tax returns in January of this year showed that he had a yearly income of between 20,000,000 marks ($4,760,000) and 21,000,000 marks. The second wealthiest man in the empire had an income of only 5,000,000 marks.

Herr Krupp was always glad to meet American iron and steel men at Essen. Very few were taken through the works, and then only through parts where the secret processes of manufacture could not be seen in operation. He received his visitors at his Essen hotel and was interested in hearing about the great industries at Pittsburg, although he did not have much to say on his own account. He was a portly, handsome man and his command of English was only limited.

Strikes Tie Up Hanover Traffic.

TOPICS OF INTEREST IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Poultney Bigelow in a Lecture Says South Africa Will Be Next to the United States and Australia in the World's Commerce—Unfriendly Berlin Critics Cause Hauptman and Sudermann to Give First Productions of Their Plays in Vienna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Poultney Bigelow lectured last night before the Economic Society at Munich on "South Africa and the World's Commerce."

He said that the attacks on England hurt German colonists. It was, he said, quite unimportant to the German colonist or merchant whether the German or English flag waved over the colonies.

Mr. Bigelow believes that the Germans in the Transvaal will be better off under English rule than they were under the rule of Kruger. He also declares that next to the United States and Australia, South Africa is the land of the future.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Poultney Bigelow, lecturing before the Munich Society of Political Economy on the future of the Boers, said:

"The war would have closed seven months after its beginning had not alleged representatives of the German and French Governments made the Boers believe that Europe would intervene. To-day the most cordially disliked person in Beer opinion is not Lord Kitchener, but Dr. Leyds."

Mr. Bigelow's views naturally were violently combatted by several Anglophobe members.

BERLIN CRITICS CRITICISED.

Hauptmann and Sudermann Prefer to Give the First Productions of Their Plays in Vienna.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Hauptmann, because the Berlin dramatic critics are habitually unfriendly, will give the first production of his new play, "Der Arme Heinrich," at Vienna on Nov. 29, a week before bringing it out in Berlin. Sudermann intends also to give the first performance of his next work at Vienna.

Continuing his articles exposing Berlin criticism, Sudermann cites examples in which writers, instead of analyzing the artistic inadequacy of dramas, made personal allusions to the authors, particularizing bodily defects or moral eccentricities.

Paderewski, who vowed he would never appear again in Berlin after his concerts of seven years ago, because, he claimed, the musical critics were unfair, is disposed to set aside his resolution and partake in the International Musical Festival of October next. Dr. Carlotta, Secretary of the Festival, will probably go to the United States in January in its interests. Emperor William has accepted the Protectorship of the enterprise, and the Foreign Office will invite the rulers of the principal States, including President Roosevelt, to lend their names as members of the Honorary Board.

Arthur Nikisch, formerly conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and now conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts at Leipsic, has gone to Russia, where he will direct Beethoven's two masses, to be played before the Czar and Czarina.

Meyer Helmund, whose songs are known in the United States, has written an opera, "Trishka," which has been accepted by the management of the Royal Opera for production this season.

HORSE MEAT RECOMMENDED.

Berlin Humane Society Pleads with the Public to Favor Poor Beasts by Eating Them.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Berlin has issued a circular appealing for the larger use of horseflesh as food. It describes movingly the sufferings of old, wornout animals, racked with rheumatism, sore-backed and lame, with drooping heads, toiling before heavy wagons, and which when they fall are subjected to every torment to make them get upon their feet again, and says it would be a mercy to slaughter and eat them.

If horse meat is popularized, it is further asserted, there will be no more aged, diseased horses kept in bondage and the meat scarcity will be alleviated.

The Fleicher Zeitung, national organ of the butchers, inquires "if this is mercy to horses, how about men?" and suggests inviting distinguished members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, among them many noblemen, physicians, scientists, and professors, to a public horse meat banquet, at which the flesh of the oldest and toughest specimens would be served.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADORSHIP.

Mr. Tower to Take Ten Days' Vacation Before Going to Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Emperor William will not receive Mr. White, the retiring American Ambassador, in audience until the latter part of next week, after returning from hunting on the Henckeldonnermarcks estate, in Silesia.

Mr. Tower, who succeeds Mr. White, and Mrs. Tower were yesterday at Lausanne, where their children are at school. Mr. Towen intends to take ten days' vacation before coming here. He will probably go to England.

THE PLAN TO SELL BRIQUETTE MACHINERY IN THIS COUNTRY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Three companies manufacturing machinery for the making of briquettes out of coal waste have been combined into a syndicate for the purpose of exporting this machinery on a large scale to America.

The factories interested in the syndicate are located at Ernfeld, near Cologne; at Buckau, near Magdeburg, and at Zeits in Saxony.

The title of the company will be the Export Briquette Machinery Syndicate. It has already received large orders for machinery from mine owners in the United States.

KAISER'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The unveiling of the monument of Frederick the Great in Washington will not take place until after April, according to a statement made by Ambassador von Holleben just before he sailed to Prof. Uphues. The reason is that the place for the monument is not yet ready. In consequence of the delay the German sculptor has put off his departure for America.

Queen Alexandra Orders Miniatures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Emma Siboni, the well-known American miniature painter, has received an order from Queen Alexandra of England to paint the portraits of the Queen's grandchildren, the children of the Duke of Fife.

Capt. Smiley's Long Vacation Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Capt. S. E. Smiley, United States Army, has arrived here from the Philippines by way of Siberia and Russia on a six months' leave of absence. He will stay in Europe some time longer, and will join his regiment in February at Monterey, California.

De la Rey Visits the Reichstag.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Gen. De la Rey, with his wife and daughter, visited the Reichstag to-day.

ART AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

In spite of all its efforts, the Italian Government seems absolutely unable to stop the illegal exportation of art treasures. The latest successful attempt to break the law was in connection with a splendid work by Giovanni Bellini, which was smuggled out of the country as a picture by an "Unknown Painter." It is somewhat surprising to find that European museums encourage the Italians to defy the law. The Berlin Art Museum has acquired the Bellini, and in many other museums there are pictures which were taken out of Italy illegally. One day Italy may make an international question of these continued smuggling operations.

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The fact that persons returned from visits to Venice are exhibiting among their souvenirs bricks alleged to be from the fallen Campanile has caused misgiving as to what is actually being done in regard to rebuilding that historic structure. The Italian authorities have declared that every brick of the old Campanile that was not ground into powder by the fall is to be utilised in the construction of the new tower. As a matter of fact, however, no one knows what is actually going on in Venice, and foreign art lovers are wondering whether the Italian architects and officials are going to make as much of a mess of the rebuilding of the Campanile as of various other works of recent years.

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A few days ago it was announced that the Museum of Medals at Marseilles had been robbed of a number of very valuable coins. Now comes the news that the sword of the famous leader Stephan Fadinger, who in 1626 led the peasants' revolt in Upper Austria, has been mysteriously stolen from the Historical Art Museum, Vienna. The thief must have been most daring, for a very careful watch is kept, and the sword itself is a most cumbersome weapon. It was of no intrinsic value, which makes the theft all the more curious.

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Rudolf Blind, the English artist, is about to try the experiment of issuing, without the intervention of a publisher, a photogravure of his picture "Love's Ecstasy." Artists are awaiting the result with considerable interest, as they are always grumbling about the huge profits the print publishers make.

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The Dutch archaeologist Weigraff has succeeded in discovering the foundations of a Greek temple on the outskirts of ancient Argos, and, from an examination of the inscriptions, it appears that the temple is the famous building dedicated to Apollo, of which the high priests, according to classic writers, were gifted with the power

ery is announced from Thassos, where Theodore Bent has been working. A number of sarcophagi have been found, among which is said to be the tomb of Cassius, who slew himself after the disastrous defeat at Philippi, and was buried by Brutus at Thassos, where the army of the patriots had established its base of supplies.

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M. Chaumié will shortly inaugurate an interesting museum of relics at the Opéra in Paris. The museum will include the Duchesse de Berri's aeolian harp, Rossini's clock, (of which Donizetti wrote that it was the first article of furniture Rossini presented to himself after the performances of "Le Barbier de Séville,") one of Déjazet's boots, presented by Baudry, the artist; Taglioni's corset, Félicien David's cigar case, and the tools used in laying the foundation stone of the Opéra. There are also twenty eighteenth-century dolls, representing theatrical "stars" in stage costumes; Cherubini's two snuffboxes, the glass from which the celebrated singer Jeliote used to drink orange-flower water before going on the stage, and his portrait by Vanloo. The museum has been organized by M. Malherbe.

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In consequence of the discovery in the Dordogne of two caverns with walls covered with drawings of the Stone Age, two French scientists, MM. Cartailhac and Breuil, were commissioned by the Minister of Public Instruction to explore the famous Spanish cavern of Altamira, near Santillana del Mar, in the Santander Province. The Liberal of Madrid states that as the result of three days' exhaustive search the two explorers pronounce the cavern to be of extraordinary importance to archaeology, containing numerous drawings cut in the rock, besides others worked on bone by a silex at white heat. The subjects represented are antediluvian animals, such as stags, reindeer, and fishes. The explorers took many copies.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

MGR. TOUCHET, the Bishop of Orléans, who is looked upon as the best jurisconsult of the French episcopate, has proved that the collective letter of the Bishops to the Senators and Deputies objecting to the Associations Law was not illegal or out of harmony with the terms of the Concordat. By that historical contract the synodal action of the French Church is barred and the hierarchy is forbidden to deliberate "in concert" even by correspondence. The Bishop considers that the refusal of certain prelates to sign was actually founded upon the fact that they had no time given them to consider or take counsel. As in the case of Cardinal Perraud, whose stipend is stopped for an ambiguous utterance at the Dupanloup centenary, M. Combes is timed with indecent haste. M. Clémenceau and several others supporting measures which are denials of liberty in its first principles.

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Some excitement is caused in theatrical circles in Paris by the announcement that Mme. Suzanne Deprès has asked and obtained her release as a pensionnaire of the Comédie Française. She will now make her début at the Gymnase in a rôle which was to have been intrusted to Mme. Simone Le Bargy, the latter actress being received by the committee of the Comédie Française.

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The new Transvaal liquor law, which went into effect Nov. 15, provides for the application of local option by the decision of a majority, or the exclusive control of the liquor traffic by trusts for public purposes. The employment of females, children under sixteen, and natives behind bars is prohibited, as are also side and back doors and screens.

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The Irish Daily Independent of Dublin states authoritatively that the visit the other day of the Lord Lieutenant to Buckingham Palace is connected with the decision at which King Edward VII. has arrived to visit Ireland next year. The King, it continues, will be in Dublin next April, and in the meantime coercion is to be "slowed off."

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The honesty of the Paris fireman is so well known and recognized that it is sad to note an exception to the general rule in the case of one who was stationed some short time ago for the evening at a leading theatre. Yielding to temptation, the man made his way surreptitiously into a dressing room and stole a bank note for 100f., which he found in a drawer. He had, however, been perceived, and he has just been tried by court-martial and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Such a case is so rare that it cannot reflect on an honorable corps like the Paris Fire Brigade.

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It is reported that a curious epidemic of suicide has broken out in Leipzig during the last four or five weeks. Sixteen suicides and six attempts at suicide are recorded, the number exceeding the total for the remainder of the year.

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The completion of the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, which has been talked of for the last thirty years, is now on the point of being carried out by a combination, in which the Directors of the Paris Metropolitan will be called upon to achieve the first design of Baron Haussmann in return for further concessions granted by the City of Paris. The other two improvements before the Municipal Council are the lengthening of the Rue de Rennes and the enlargement of the Halles Centrales.

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Berlin papers tell of a ridiculous instance of superstition which has come to light in connection with the appointment by the Berlin municipality of a commission of poor law guardians. After their appointment the members of the commission discovered that their number was thirteen, whereupon they resigned en bloc. The press stigmatizes the conduct of the commission as a disgrace to the German capital.

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The other morning the interesting old Warwickshire custom of paying "wroth" silver was carried out at Knightlow Cross, situate about five miles from Coventry, on the main road toward London. The payment is due on Martinmas Day, and is a contribution to the Duke of Buccleuch for the privilege of using certain roads in the neighborhood of Knightlow. There was a full gathering of the representatives of the various hamlets, besides a number of spectators. The Duke's steward read the ancient charter, and then called out the names of the parishes and the sums due from each, the representatives coming forward and placing their money in a cavity of a stone reputed to be the base of a cross. The sums varied from 1d. to a shilling. The movements of the parties concerned made a weird scene in the semi-darkness, and as each sum was paid in the words "wroth silver" were said. There were no defaulters to incur the penalty of forfeiting a white bull with a red nose and ears. When the ceremony was over those who participated in it breakfasted at the nearest hostlery, and, as is the custom on these occasions, drank the health of the Duke in hot milk and rum.

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In the "London Statistics," a book of figures, issued by the County Council of the City of London, is published a diagram showing the relative prevalence of diphtheria in the four weeks of Summer holidays of the boarding schools, and in equal periods before and after the holidays. The report for 1899 indicates a fall in notified cases between the ages of three and thirteen of 34.7 per cent. and upward of thirteen 11.9 per cent. On the other hand, in the four weeks after holidays there was a rise of 44 and 14 per cent., respectively, for these ages. In children under school age the rise of disease is greatest during the holidays and less after them. The medical officer of the County Council pointed out these facts in 1894, and the returns since then appear to confirm his contention. The returns show year after year that there are fewer cases during the vacation than after the reassembling of the scholars.

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The Calcutta Englishman publishes a dispatch from Delhi in which it is stated that the camp of Lord Kitchener for the Durbar has made much progress. The camp consists of six large tents grouped together, with connecting passages. Every portion is large, high, and well ventilated. The reception room is 58 by 40 feet wide. The poles are decorated in white enamel, and relieved by heavy bosses of gold; the interior roofing is of gold and blue, with drapings of crimson. On each of the four sides are three Mogul arches in dark blue and gold. The floors have been boarded, and will be covered by carpets. Opening and behind this reception tent is the dining room, of similar dimensions and decoration. It holds sixty people. There are also a smoking room and four suites of private apartments. Behind are a number of kitchens and offices, and an eight-foot fence surrounds the whole.

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A story is going the rounds of the London papers of a £600 Shakespeare. A man named Wildman left an early folio of the works of Shakespeare at an establishment on Leicester Square to be sold. He was told that it would probably bring about £100. But the cataloguer later found that this was a copy of the rare edition of 1632, bearing the imprint of "Thomas Coates and John Smethwick." A similar copy had been sold a few days before for £600. When Mr. Wildman heard of the value of the book he stopped the sale, saying that he had left it with the firm only for convenience. Meanwhile circulars to likely customers in England and America had been sent out, and the firm claimed the other day £10 for their trouble and "expert knowledge." The Westminster County Court Judge decided for the defendant.

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Nov. 9 is the day set apart in Brussels for special requiem services in the various churches in the city. People were seen on all sides going toward the churchyards, almost all carrying some token to be placed on the tomb of a departed friend. At Evere the memorial of the French and Germans who fell in the war of 1870 was visited by their comrades, who deposited a wreath at the foot of the monument. Flowers were also laid on the monument

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Why Baron Sonnino's Reform is Purely a Charity Measure—Varsalone and His Friends—Opportunity for an Anglo-Italian Entente—The Pope May Advocate More Liberal Exegesis.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Although there is nothing strikingly new in the revelations in regard to the misery in Southern Italy made by Baron Sidney Sonnino last Sunday in his lecture at Naples, nor in his scheme for relief which, some time or other, may form the basis of a constitutional opposition programme, still, the broadspread interest which his lecture has excited throughout the peninsula, plainly indicates that he related many things of which the Italians were themselves ignorant. Of course, the main points in the Baron's discourse—the impracticability of applying to the South the laws of the North, the urgency of relieving the South of its primeval methods of taxation, and his schemes of fundamental agricultural reform—were familiar to most of those in his audience, but it is no exaggeration to state that Italians in the cities of Tuscany, Piedmont, and Lombardy, read of them the next day in their local papers as something entirely new and remarkable. It will take more than one lecture by Baron Sonnino, however, to apply the principles of heteropathy to a people who differ so vitally among themselves in all social, political, and moral ideas. The main thing, however, for the present moment, was to appeal to the North as one appeals to a practical philanthropist. And that the Baron has done.

Sonnino is pre-eminently the champion of the South. His reform bill is in accordance with his desires and principles. He proposes to reduce the land tax in Calabria, Sardinia, and Sicily, which will cut down the Government revenue by 20,000,000 lire a year; to reduce the rate of interest of the State banks on 100,000,000 lire southern landed mortgages to 3½ per cent., and finally to re-establish the system of perpetual lease for small holdings at low rents, and, at the same time, to have the Government exercise supervision over all labor contracts between landlord and tenant.

As the cable dispatches have probably informed you, he would reimburse the National Treasury for the deficit thus sustained by continuing the tax on salt. This one item shows that the bill can only be carried through by the benevolence of Northern legislators; for in the North, owing to the salt monopoly, the price of that article is 4 soldi per pound, while in Sicily and Sardinia three pounds can be obtained for 1 soldo. To be sure, Baron Sonnino is not without his past victories, for in 1894, by raising the income tax, he practically reduced the interest on the nominal 5 per cents. from 110 lire to 100 lire, funds going up in consequence; still, it should not be forgotten that only the wealthy made anything out of the reform, and that now, as then, the Baron rests his strength on men who are utterly incapable of manipulating any measure of genuine reform except to their own advantage; and then, as now, the so-called "constitutional" factions which the Baron hopes to mold into a mighty Constitutional Opposition Party are controlled by political "bosses" who are simply in politics for what they can get out of it. It could hardly be otherwise in a country where Cabinet Ministers receive only $5,000 a year for their services, and lawmakers no official remuneration whatsoever.

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Real Status of the Mafia in Sicily.

Another evidence of the North's ignorance of and indifference to the South was shown to-day in the wide comment given to dispatches from Palermo which stated that the Sicilian police, while searching for the notorious Varsalone, arrested no less than sixty prominent persons who are accused of having given asylum to the brigand. All belonged to the Mafia, which still flourishes in the wealthiest as well as the most poverty-stricken sections of the island, in spite of the efforts of the National Government to break it up.

It is almost impossible for a foreigner to gain an intelligent idea of this institution, the very origin of which is lost in the veils of antiquity. While some historians state that it had its beginning in the attempts to drive out the French from the island at the time of the Sicilian Vespers, others of equal authority affirm that its inception is of much more recent date. Whatever the case may be, there is no doubt that the modern institution of the Mafia developed at first under conditions similar to those which in early California made the Vigilance Committee a necessity. It began by the people combining against the recognized authority in the island because that authority refused to give them justice. The aristocracy of Sicily practically held the middle and lower classes in abject slavery, and the latter had no rights which the former was bound to respect. A nobleman, in the old days, might murder a peasant and not even be arrested, while the life and property of tenants were practically at the disposal of their masters.

The Mafia has changed all this, and for years past the aristocracy, as well as the industrial classes, of the island have in their own defense been obliged to become members of the association. Under a united Italy there is not so much danger of tyrannical government in Sicily, but the Mafia, having become all-powerful there, is loth to relinquish any of its attributes. As it once prevented its members from being unjustly convicted of crimes which they had not committed, so it now defends its members whether they are guilty or not. The politics, the employment of labor, the local lawmaking, are now entirely in its hands, and are likely to remain so until the Government in Rome can become courageous enough to place the whole island under martial law, and then allow an autonomous administration to be developed under the guidance of Civil Governors sent out from Rome. The other alternative is education. It is unnecessary to say that neither is at present in sight.

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Italy and the Red Sea Pirates.

The news printed in the Capital yesterday morning that Italy and Turkey had come to an agreement in regard to the question of piracy in the Red Sea, while so far without confirmation, may be taken as authoritative. The conditions of the treaty are as follows:

"(1) All the blockaded pirate 'sambuks' (dhows) are to be destroyed or handed over to Commander Arnone.

"(2) The Turkish authorities shall inflict exemplary punishment on those pirates who are Turkish subjects.

"(3) The Porte shall in two months deliver up at Massowah those pirates who are Erythrean subjects and who shall be designated by Commander Arnone. The Porte further undertakes to repress piracy more [illegible] in the future.

Erythreans who have previously suffered losses through piracy in the Red Sea.

"(5) In the future the same treatment shall be accorded to Erythrean 'sambuks' as to the most-favored foreign vessels."

This settlement, however, is far from satisfactory to the Paris press, which perceives in the Porte's backdown a taint of Italian coercion, which, it is expected, will soon show itself in the acquisition of territory.

These and similar reports of Italy's designs of expansion are utterly without foundation. The Government, should it advocate such a policy, would not last a day. If the Paris critics of Italian affairs had only looked about them they could have found an adequate refutal of their charges in their own neighborhood. Such a refutation they could easily have obtained from the presence in Paris of Signor Martini, Governor General of Erythrea.

As an interesting and instructive commentary on the affair, it may be added that the four Turkish gunboats which left the Golden Horn for the scene of action last Tuesday returned two days later to take on board ammunition which had been forgotten.

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A Side Light on Italian Socialism.

In the address of Baron Sonnino, to which I have already alluded, it was stated that over 100,000 illiterate peasants had left Naples bound for the United States within the present year. It might have been added that nearly all the emigrants were Sardinians, Calabrians, Neapolitans, or Sicilians. As may be imagined, the problem of overpopulation does not trouble the South. In the North, however, it is different, particularly in the manufacturing cities, and still more particularly in cities of this category, the natural sites of which do not permit further expansion. As I wrote a short time ago, the Camera di Lavoro of Milan, following the example of the Labor Exchanges in Spezia, Brescia, and some other cities in building homes for workingmen under municipal administration, was in a fair way to solve the problem.

And now a note of strenuous opposition is sounded in a most unexpected quarter. Apparently ignorant of the fact that such a scheme is thoroughly Socialistic, the Avanti waxes most pessimistic over the project. It declares that these houses should not be built because they will be occupied by the lower middle classes, while the Italian workingman will be left as before; moreover, that as the money for building these houses must come from taxing the people, so the people can build houses for themselves if they wish to, and finally, if the municipality is landlord the tenants must pay their rent or go, while a private person would often extend mercy. It is also pointed out that the operatives live three-quarters of their lives in gloomy, stuffy, ill-ventilated offices and factories, so that, being accustomed to these surroundings, they do not suffer from the restricted quarters at home as would persons accustomed to working in the country.

It will thus be seen that Italian Socialism, if it is to be gauged by its principal organ, is far behind the Socialism of Germany and America, which is silent, while even monopolies and trusts increase, knowing that these things are really a step toward the Socialistic ideal.

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Italy and England in North-East Africa.

An official connected with the Foreign Office said the other day that the King would gladly welcome the request from Downing Street for a passage of British troops across Italian Somaliland and would most cheerfully grant such a petition. At the same time, while several papers freely state that Italy must give every assistance to England in bearing civilization to the African barbarians, they maintain that she should, at the same time, form no complications for herself.

Il Secolo of Milan warns the country against any adventurous proceedings in the neighborhood of Erythrea, while an article in the Mattino of Naples demands that the Government shall only allow the passage of British troops through Italian territory if sufficient compensation is received. On the other hand, I find La Tribuna of Rome calling attention to the insurrection in Arabia and suggesting that it would be well for Italian warships to be on hand when the inevitable division of the part of the Ottoman dominion shall take place.

An article from the pen of Signor Sylos, who is the adopted son of the Sultan of Mijertin, appears in the Corriere di Napoli. He strongly advises British and Italian cooperation against the Mad Mullah through three expeditions, operating, respectively, from Berbera, Obbia, and the Mijertin coast. He adds that he is about to proceed to Somaliland, where he will place his services at the disposal of the British commander.

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Gold in German East Africa.

An interview with Count Götzen, late of the German Embassy here, states that gold mines have been discovered in German East Africa which are more important than those on the Rand. The Count, who was the first after Stanley to cross Ethiopia, is en route for Berlin, where he will make known the information, which he states will astonish the whole world.

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The Pope has expressed his willingness to pay for the publication of the discussion and report of the Biblical Commission recently appointed. It is even whispered in Vatican circles that the Holy Father, notwithstanding his recent hostility to so-called "American Catholicism," will shortly take occasion through a brief on Biblical studies to give his approval of a broader exegesis in order that Catholics may have official authority in replying to New Testament critics, instead of, as is now the case, being obliged to take their premises from traditional interpretations. In other words, he will attempt to reconcile in devout minds certain scientific facts, which everybody believes, with an essentially modern doctrine. What will be the extent of his concessions, however, cannot even be surmised. It is true, however, that he has lately given the matter much serious thought.

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The Vatican will shortly settle the question once and for all as to whether the clergy may use the bicycle, by declaring that they have full permission to do so when the bicycle may be employed in their duties or for exercise. This order has become necessary through a recent decision of Cardinal Svampa on the subject, which prohibited the clergy of Bologna from riding on bicycles in public.

Puccini has just finished the second act of his new opera called Farfalla." It is said to be an adaptation of "Madame Butterfly." It will be ready for production at La Scala next Spring. Just as Verdi introduced Egyptian melodies in "Aida," so Puccini will reproduce many Japanese melodies in his forthcoming work.

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OUR NATIONAL "SOLIDARITY."

District Attorney JEROME, in his speech before the Society of Mayflower Descendants, took up again a parable which he has enlarged upon in public often before. It was, indeed, the central theme of his speeches during the last municipal campaign. The burden of those speeches, and the underlying thought of this speech, was the solidarity of our American society, the actual community of our population, and how it follows that no part of the community can afford to have any other part of the community laboring in darkness, in ignorance, in distress, or in revolt.

This is a text that cannot be preached from too often or too strongly. The only single word that expresses the community of interests which universal suffrage implies and promotes is the French word "solidarity," which Archbishop TRENCH paraphrased in English as "a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor." It expresses what St. PAUL meant when he said that "we are all members one of another." When POWDERLY took for the motto of the Knights of Labor the saying that "the injury of one is the concern of all," and proceeded to apply, in sympathetic strikes and the like, the fantastic corollaries which he drew from the unwise saying, he broke up his organization, which left not a rack behind, excepting POWDERLY himself in a snug Federal office. But, though highly absurd as the motto of what POWDERLY insisted was a "class" arrayed against all other classes, there is a sense in which the saying is profoundly true. It is a threat against every educated and well-to-do person in Fifth Avenue that, for every one of him, there are a score or a hundred of ignorant and ill-to-do people on the east side. It behooves him, not at all on philanthropic grounds, but on grounds of self-protection and social insurance, to help these people who cannot help themselves. The existence in the South of a great number of poor and ignorant negroes, on whom votes have been conferred, so far as these votes have not been taken away by questionable devices, is a standing threat, not only against the educated and prosperous whites of their own section, but against the intelligent and prosperous people of every part of the country.

It is in fact at once the glory and the danger of this Republic that its citizens are all, in a special sense, members one of another. Excepting what may be dumped upon our shores from less favored lands, we ought to have no use or meaning for such phrases as "the proletariat," "the residuum," or the "submerged tenth." Every such element contains the germ of a danger to the Commonwealth. On the other hand it is, to our mind, one of the most encouraging features of our own day that never before, since inequalities of fortune began to be conspicuous in the United States, has there been so general a recognition of the reality of the danger and so intelligent and devoted efforts on the part of the more favored to avert it.

CHANGES IN OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

A few weeks since Mr. F. A. VANDERLIP, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and a gentleman enjoying the confidence of business men, made an address at Wilmington, N. C., in which he sounded a note of warning against too optimistic expectation of the continuance of our present remarkable prosperity. One phase of the situation to which he called attention was the change that had taken place in our foreign trade within the four years ending with June of this year. Our exports had fallen off and our imports had increased. The latter fact seemed the more significant, since the increase was stated to be in round numbers $300,000,000. On the face of the comparison, if we were selling less and buying more, year by year, so much of our prosperity as flows from foreign commerce must be held to be checked if not waning.

Our readers will find in our financial pages this morning a careful analysis by our Washington correspondent, not only of the trade figures for the two years compared by Mr. VANDERLIP, but also of the intervening years. The result is to modify somewhat the inferences drawn. The comparison of our correspondent is not confined to totals either of imports or exports, but includes the chief classes of goods sent out or brought in, with consideration, as to some of them, of the effect of changes in prices. It appears at the outset that the increase of imports in 1902 as compared with 1899 was not $300,000,000, but $287,000,000, instead of $300,000,000. Of this amount some $159,000,000 was in the imports of crude and partially manufactured materials for the use of our own manufactures. Some of the items of these are significant, such as increase in the imports of hides and skins, $22,000,000; of fibres, $18,000,000; of copper, $13,250,000, and so on. Our correspondent also gives some interesting figures as to the comparative imports and exports of other years than those taken into account by Mr. VANDERLIP, the general effect of which is to show that neither the amount nor the direction of the changes that can be traced indicate any immediate slackening of our prosperity.

The two facts of capital importance in this analysis are that a large part of the decrease of our manufacturing exports is due to the greater home demand, and that this demand has also caused a larger importation of materials for manufacture. These facts are to be explained only on the supposition that our domestic industry and trade are increasingly active, a view which is sustained by other evidence. It does not, of course, follow that our prosperity will continue indefinitely. A check and possibly a sharp reverse, so far as we can judge by the invariable experience of the past, must come. And undoubtedly the still large proportion of our exports which consists of our crops and their products is an extraordinary element of risk, since our own supply or foreign demand may any year be changed by shortage here and abundance elsewhere. But this element of risk tends to decrease as the demand at home is enhanced by the increase of population and the development of our industries, both of which are going on at a rapid and apparently steady rate. There is now, as there always is, abundant reason for caution and foresight, but there appears to be none for apprehension.

THE ANTHRACITE NEGOTIATIONS.

The evident desire of both parties to the controversy now in arbitration before the Coal Strike Commission, to settle their differences "out of court," without waiting for the conclusion of the tedious hearing, is commendable and should receive encouragement. Neither side has anything to gain from the revelations which must follow the probing of the counsel of the opposing interest into questions which, while in a sense related to the causes of the strike, have no immediate or intimate connection with the questions at issue between the mining companies and the miners. At the rate at which it has progressed since MITCHELL took the stand, the mass of testimony which has been prepared would occupy many months in the hearing, and from it all it is doubtful if the commission could evolve a conclusion as satisfactory to all in interest as could be reached without its assistance by voluntary agreement.

Both sides have reason to fear what the inquiry might reveal. That it could be restricted to questions of wages and mine rules is of course impossible. The operators expect to destroy the union by the production of evidence showing that the violence which has prevailed in the mining districts was due to causes set in motion by the union and with the connivance, if not at the direction, of its officers. In reprisal, the counsel for the union would endeavor to bring out a great deal of testimony to show that the organization of the anthracite industry was in violation of law and in restraint of trade. As tending to peace and good-will in the mutually satisfactory adjustment of a labor dispute, this would have much the same influence as a hair shirt in soothing an irritable temperament.

The further the commission was led in these directions the further it would be from the object of its creation and the attainment of its ends. At best the inquiry would consume a long time, and when it was finished the commission would find its energies paralyzed and its intelligence congealed by the mass of conflicting and contradictory testimony, relevant and irrelevant, which it must sift, weigh, and reduce to conclusions. Meanwhile, mining under normal conditions is impossible so long as the present state of uncertainty continues. The existing agreement is at best a modus vivendi, which is better than war for the reason that it permits the mining of coal to be resumed, but it lacks the conclusive nature of a settlement of the pending issues, and until such a settlement is reached mining will not be conducted in earnest by the miners and laborers. Good discipline in the trade is impossible, and coal must continue relatively scarce and costly by reason of the fact that it will be a long time before the market is restored to a normal condition.

Sober second thought seems to have shown both parties to the controversy that they can reach a settlement quite as satisfactory by agreement as by arbitration, and in very much less time. This is a wise conclusion. Such agreement will be on a basis quite as fair to both parties as the arbitration could be. The hundred difficulties which would embarrass the Commissioners will not embarrass the principals at all. Even if nothing more is accomplished during the adjournment of the commission than to enable the parties to agree as to the scope of the inquiry or the concrete questions to be submitted for arbitration, only good will come of it.

It is scarcely worth while at this stage to speculate as to the issue of the negotiation. If the miners and operators have come together for the purpose of agreement, a basis is likely to be found which both can accept. We have more to hope for from it than from arbitration.

LOW, STURGIS, CROKER.

We have very good reasons for believing that the statement of the case of Chief CROKER which we printed yesterday is well founded. That is to say that the Mayor is not satisfied, although the Fire Commissioner is satisfied, that Chief CROKER has forfeited his place by malfeasance in office, and that the Mayor has intimated an intention of holding the Commissioner responsible, by the only means the Mayor has of enforcing such responsibility, if the Commissioner removes the Chief on charges, preferred, urged, and heard by the Commissioner himself.

It is always, to say the least of it, unfortunate and suspicious when the accuser is also the judge. In this case misfortunes and suspicions were multiplied. Apparently the Commissioner's sense of the fitness of things had been much dislocated by the Chief's manner. It is likely that Chief CROKER's manners are brusque, and, to those he does not like, offensive, even when they happen to be his official superiors. The Fire Department is not, that we ever heard of, a good school of manners, nor is it maintained for that purpose. It is also quite possible, the testimony makes it even probable, that the Chief lacks delicacy of sentiment as well as softness of manner, and is capable of doing things which, though not properly dishonest, would not be done by a man with a very nice sense of official propriety, would not be done, for instance, by a man with the advantages of Mr. STURGIS. But a good fireman may be without either fine manners or a nice sense of official propriety. And the consensus of opinion, among the best judges, is that Chief CROKER is a first-rate fireman, the best in the department.

This consideration is very important. And yet we see no evidence that the Commissioner has adverted to it at all, in considering the case. He appears, throughout the whole business, like a martinet who has allowed the smallest considerations of official dignity and subordination entirely to eclipse his vision of what was best for the public service and the real interests of the department.

If it be true that he has demanded of the Mayor to choose between himself as Commissioner and Mr. CROKER as Chief we do not see how the Mayor can hesitate for a moment. It is the universal judgment that, for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, which is supposed to be the object of the Fire Department, Chief CROKER is a more valuable man than Commissioner STURGIS. It is true there would be a certain awkwardness for the Mayor in announcing that conclusion. But such awkwardness would result entirely from the gratuitous precipitancy of the Mayor in announcing an unnecessary conclusion, in advance of the facts, upon a case which he might be called upon indirectly to review. That awkwardness the Mayor has brought upon himself. Now that it presents itself to him he may recall the remark of the astute MARTIN VAN BUREN: "My experience admonishes me that, in politics, whatever is entirely superfluous should be avoided."

HERR KRUPP.

The death of Herr FRIEDRICH ALFRED KRUPP, proprietor of the great metallurgical industry at Essen, Rhenish Prussia, removes the most conspicuous citizen of the German Empire and one of the greatest manufacturers of the world. The story of his work, which is told in outline elsewhere in these columns, has interest for the student of human progress, in that the head of the family for three generations was equal to the duties and responsibilities which his opportunities created and his environment permitted. The first of the Krupps started in Essen a small foundry from which he managed to gain a meagre subsistence. This passed to his son in due course. With larger opportunities and a market for products which the elder KRUPP could neither have produced nor have sold if he had produced them, the son struggled bravely and with intelligent foresight through initial difficulties of the most discouraging kind, but lived long enough to see the plant under his control grow from a shop employing nine men to the largest of its kind in Europe. He died in 1887, and his son FRIEDRICH ALFRED became the head of the works. During his administration the Krupp establishment achieved its greatest industrial triumphs.

In the work of three generations of KRUPPS we have an illustration of heredity transmitting talents which differentiated and expanded with the enlargement of the opportunity for their utilization. That father, son, and grandson, each in his own way and according to his opportunity, did more for Germany than any three generations in the imperial succession have done, or could possibly do, is one of those obvious truths which would not be emphasized by amplification.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following resolution, which was passed by the City Civil Service Commission at its latest meeting, should be called to the attention of our readers in connection with the comments we have already made on the general subject:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the publication in the daily papers on the 18th of November of an alleged interview with the President of this commission was unwarranted, and the facts stated inaccurate, the commission disavows the opinions attributed to it in such publication, and that the alleged view of the commission as to increasing the non-competitive list of places under the rules and the purpose of the commission to recommend such increase. There is no reason to suppose that the adoption of the resolution was not unanimous, or that the President of the commission will not co-operate with the avowed policy of the commission. The expression as to that policy, so far as it goes, is reassuring.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Baltimore News, an excellent daily evening newspaper, has just celebrated its thirtieth anniversary.

* * *

It is said that the North Carolina Lily White Republicans intend to attempt to establish a daily morning newspaper at Greensborough, that State, to advocate their cause.

* * *

There will be 181 new members in the next National House of Representatives. The latest revision of the roll of members shows that only two parties will be represented, and that there will be a Republican majority of 20—there being 206 Republicans and 178 Democrats.

* * *

In a habeas corpus suit for the possession of a daughter, brought by the father, Judge Hiram Brownlee of Indiana ruled the other day that a mother's love and care are of more benefit to a child than all the money, clothes, or support that a father can give it. The child in the case was given to her mother.

* * *

Over 700 attended the forty-seventh annual dinner of the Hebrew Benevolent Society in Baltimore on Thursday evening. Among them was Mr. Philip Hershberg, at one time President of the society, who has been present at every one of the forty-seven banquets. During the evening over $10,000 was pledged by the guests toward the charitable objects of the society.

* * *

The committee of the J. E. B. Stuart Monument Association has decided that the monument to the Confederate General shall be an equestrian one, of bronze on a granite base. The monument is to be set up in Richmond, Va., and the association still lacks $12,000 or $15,000 of the amount desired for the purpose. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is President of the association.

* * *

The convention of 413 delegates chosen Nov. 4 to revise the Constitution of New Hampshire will meet in Concord the first week in December, and is expected to remain in session about three weeks. The State Legislature appropriated $25,000 for its expenses. Many of the delegates were elected on a non-partisan basis. Six of the delegates have served in two previous Constitutional Conventions in the State.

* * *

The retirement from the United States Senate in March next of John P. Jones of Nevada will leave William Boyd Allison of Iowa the senior Senator in unbroken length of service. He first took his seat in that body March 4, 1873, and by subsequent elections has served continuously ever since. Immediately previous to that he served four terms continuously in the National House of Representatives.

* * *

Miss Tillie Naoma Kruger was elected Superintendent of Schools in Plumas County, Cal., at the late election over Miss Nellie Berg by a majority of one vote. Miss Kruger, who is a graduate of the Nevada State University, is an attractive speaker, and during the last ten days of the campaign took the platform and was listened to by large crowds. At the close of the meetings she stood at the door and shook hands with all her auditors.

* * *

Anticipating the speedy confirmation by the United States Senate of the appointment of Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of Massachusetts as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Bar Association of Middlesex County, Mass., has tendered him a complimentary farewell banquet in Boston on the evening of Dec. 3, and he has accepted the invitation. Judge Holmes is a member of the association. All the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Massachusetts will be invited to attend the banquet.

* * *

Speaking of the memorial to Jefferson Davis which it is designed to erect in Richmond, Va., The Richmond Dispatch says: "The arch is not to be a triumphal arch, but a memorial arch. Mrs. Davis has withdrawn all objection to the design. Since she has been satisfied in the matter, it is to be hoped the people of the South will now come together as one man and erect this long-deferred monument. If not done now it may never be done at all. The arch is to be erected in Monroe Park, which was a Confederate camping ground for all four years of the war."

* * *

The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran and Mr. P. A. Collins are to be among the speakers at the celebration in Baltimore, Md., on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1903, of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Hibernian Society of that city. This society is the oldest of the race societies of Baltimore, and it has had a continuous existence, its membership including nearly every Irish-born citizen of prominence in the century that has passed. John Oliver, one of its members, and its President at the time of his death, in 1827, left a large sum of money to found the Oliver Hibernian Free School, which has been the means of educating thousands of children.

THE NON-UNION MINERS' CREED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your editorial on "The Demand of the Non-Union Mine Workers" to-day the following:

> In the assertion of their right to live and to work the non-union miners sound a note which should find an echo in every American bosom: "We believe it to be an inalienable and undoubted right to work when we can obtain it, and to receive as compensation for it the best price we can obtain."

Why do these much-vaunted non-union miners thus qualify their right to work? In plain English, their assertion of the right to work "when we can obtain it" means that they have the right to work when they have found a master to hire them, and at no other time. They are simply asserting their permission to work by the grace of the Divine Right Baer and his associates. Of the right to work without the permission of some master they seem to have no conception; with them, the right to work passes into abeyance when the master says so. It is small wonder that the masters love them.

I have for years criticised the unions for their temerity in standing for and asserting anything short of the full rights of man, but despite their timidity and ultra-conservatism in this respect they are still miles ahead of men who can see no rights beyond what a master graciously concedes them as a privilege. For these I can find no parallel, except in the case of the "good niggers" who always took sides with their masters and frowned down all attempts at their own liberation, and in the "loyal subjects" of the King, who did what lay in their power to defeat the American patriots in the War of Independence.

If the world does not outgrow its present

humanity in the earth are not extinct, and that those who have been granted the privilege of owning the land have duties which they should perform—no less a duty than that of paying to their fellows the full value of the privilege through the single tax, by which method of collecting public revenue industry and commerce may be left absolutely free?

You condemn union men for preventing other men from working, but it is difficult to learn whether you are condemning the men or the deed. If the latter, then you should also condemn those who by closing down the mines have prevented anybody from working. STEPHEN BELL.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1902.

A TRADES UNIONIST'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you knew the genus "Scab" as he is known in the trade I think your editorial of to-day would not have been written nor would Prof. Eliot, had he known the real species, have seen anything heroic in it unless he admired such characters as the James Boys or Tracy.

The "scab," as we know him, is a man who will not work at a "steady job" or at regular wages, but who makes, when he works, more money than a regular, for he travels about from place to place wherever there is trouble and blood money to be made.

The first men to take the strikers' places are the professional strike breakers who go in for a price. They are generally Jacks of all trades and can turn their hands to almost anything. We had a strike here in a large cigar factory a few years ago and about the first man to go to work there was known as the "King of Scabs." The man who boasted of receiving $25 for taking the first car out of the barn at the Albany strike was among the first to enlist at Scranton as a strike breaker at the time of the machinists' strike there in 1900, and when that was over he went to New Orleans to help put down a strike there. This class of men are followed by a few black sheep who have been suspended or expelled from their organizations for breaking rules. They pave the way for a few poor workmen who are generally too ignorant to know the need or value of an organization. With the exception of the professional leaders these men receive $2.50 a day and they are lodged and fed free within an inclosure. When their month is up, unless granted leave of absence for a few days to go on a good spree, they will throw up the job.

If there is anything heroic in that class of "scabs" my perceptions must be blunted, for I can not see it. C. H. C.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 16, 1902.

A Man's Right to Labor for Himself.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While President Eliot, Dr. Hillis, and others are calling attention to the wrong of preventing a man from exercising the natural, inalienable right to sell his labor to whomsoever and for whatsoever he pleases, may it not be well to consider also the no less natural and inalienable right of every man to labor for himself without an employer and to ask once again whether the virtual denial of that right through legalized monopoly of natural opportunities for labor, whereby men are compelled to sell their labor with no one obliged to buy, is not the chief cause of the struggle going on between employers and employers, and even among employes themselves?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, Nov. 21, 1902.

Toasts to Rulers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to Mr. I. M. Mall's letter last Sunday, but one thing can be said, namely, that, as one's primary allegiance is necessarily to the land of one's residence, the first toast, if to any National head, must be by right to the head of that land, no matter where one may have been born. Therefore, it logically follows that the first toast here must be to the President, (unless one prefers the Nation, flag, or Constitution,) and that on British soil must be to the King, on German soil to the Kaiser, and so on. To do otherwise is ill-bred and insulting.

There are types of Englishmen and Americans who feel humiliated because this gives a foreign land precedence over their own, and rebel rudely as a result against this propriety. Were the Englishmen who drank to the King first on his birthday celebration specially emphasizing the fitness of the occasion? Or did they toast him first from snobbery or condescension toward us? Admitting one or both of these latter reasons, it must be owned that their act gives some excuse from the conduct of a certain class here who want to be "quite English, don't ye know." At a dinner to Lord Herschel, the British High Commissioner at the Alaska Boundary Conference, an American toastmaster proposed a toast to the Queen first. One of us who does so here is what a certain class of Englishmen call "a beastly American cad," no matter who he is. On British soil such would be proper even by an American. The question of friendship of "kin beyond the sea" has nothing to do with the matter.

JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 19, 1902.

Elevated Road and Hard Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hundreds of citizens of New York are wondering what convincing power was used to persuade the Board of Health that the Manhattan Railroad Company cannot obtain sufficient anthracite to run the engines, when we see about the streets wagons loaded with anthracite and tons of it being put into cellars; also a morning paper of this week assures us that on the Jersey meadows are thousands of tons standing in cars. Besides, some few weeks ago it was given out to the public that the Manhattan people had and could get all the anthracite they needed, yet to-day—several days after the Mayor's edict—the company's engines are being run by burning a coal that pollutes the air with a nasty, black, suffocating smoke, and the citizens of this once fair city must grin and bear, because they have no authorities to protect their interests, and because the Manhattan Railroad Company has not sufficient "pull" to get a supply of anthracite, but it has to get excused from burning it.

New York, Nov. 20, 1902. W. P.

Mops, Microbes, and Ferry Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I respectfully beg to inquire, in the name of imperial Caesar, or any other embodiment of authority which rules the whys and wherefores of gods and little fishes, why the Superintendents of the North River ferry boats don't direct that the gents'—men's—cabins be swabbed—mopped—instead of dry swept with straw and hair brooms? The microbes of tuberculosis, lackadaith, chronic salivation, and catarrhal phlegmaticism rise in thousands of quintillions ready for onslaught, without quarter, upon the innocent commuter or the casual three and five cent passenger.

THE MOP'S THE THING.

New York, Nov. 19, 1902.

Virginian as a Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Democratic Party will adhere to the principles laid down for its guidance by its founders. It has never deserted or turned its face from those principles. At the core it has been always sound, but the surface has shown that it has not at all times adhered to the charts and compass that point the way of Democracy and National duty.

As we again enter upon the next great National contest and join issue with our opponents, we turn again to Virginia, the mother of Presidents, to find there our standard bearer. She is not barren, but among her sons are pure, high-minded statesmen who would bring to the Presidential office all that should be required.

It was Virginia that furnished a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison to our infant Nation, and what could be more appropriate as we again swear fealty to our time-honored principles than to go back to Virginia for our candidate?

Again, such a course would make us even more united than at present by removing forever any sectional feeling resulting from the civil war. A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Nov. 17, 1902.

Age of British Admirals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 17 there appears an editorial concerning England's antiquated Admirals. May I suggest you are taking an exceptional case in the age of the German Admirals when you state that Prince Henry, who commands the North Sea fleet, is [illegible] with [illegible] Highness the Prince of Wales. The late Duke of Edinburgh was promoted to flag rank at the age of thirty-four, but I consider these exceptional cases. The active list of British Admirals last year numbered seventy-four. I think the average age of naval men promoted to flag rank may be put down at fifty-two years. Lord Charles Beresford, if I remember rightly, was promoted to flag rank at fifty-one.

POWNAL APLIN.

New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

Would Make the Punishment Fit the Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pleasure what District Attorney Jerome said in regard to reckless automobile drivers—"that he would find some way of imposing punishment that they would mind." I would suggest that their automobiles be completely destroyed, and that the owner be invited to witness its destruction. It would, I am sure, make him feel worse than looking upon the injured party. If necessary, could not a law be passed to that effect? O.

New York, Nov. 21, 1902.

The Grand Jury That Refused to Indict Molineux.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the Molineux trial becomes wholly a thing of the past public attention should be called to the work of the Grand Jury in the Summer of 1900, which had Col. William C. Church as foreman, and which refused to indict Molineux. There was a great deal of talk at the time of undue influence having been brought to bear on that Grand Jury, but the verdict of the jury in the last trial not only vindicates the Church Grand Jury, but shows that a large part of the $300,000 which the trials of Molineux have cost the county would have been saved to the taxpayers if the refusal to indict Molineux had been accepted in the proper spirit. WILLIAM E. HICKS.

New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

Widening Livingston Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Brooklyn newspaper which has persistently and aggressively advocated the widening of Livingston Street for six blocks at a cost of $2,500,000 states in its news columns that no opposition to the scheme has appeared, although it has printed several letters from citizens who have given good reasons why the project should be abandoned.

The newspaper referred to has also published misleading and indefinite information as to when the matter will come up for formal consideration. For the information of the public in general, especially for those who are opposed to this plan, it should be said that Borough President Swanstrom has advertised in The City Record that the matter will be considered by the local board for the Heights district at a public meeting to be held at the Borough President's office, Borough Hall, Monday, Nov. 24, 1902, at 3 P. M. This is a question of importance to citizens, taxpayers, and business men in every section of Brooklyn, and is urgently suggested that all those opposed to the proposition attend the meeting. Those in favor of it need no urging, as they have been "tipped off," and will be out in force. In the interest of fair play, please give this letter the prominence it deserves.

FRANK E. CORNELL.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1902.

Russia as Compared with the United States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States will need to expand much faster than it is doing else it will sink into insignificance in comparison with the mighty Russian Empire:

Russian Empire area	8,450,081
Russian Empire population	140,000,000
United States area	3,581,885
United States population	79,000,000

Besides which Russian territory and population are increasing at a far greater rate than those of the United States.

If the resources of Russia were developed to anything like the same extent as those of the United States, the wealth of Russia would be enormous. WILLIAM H. CROSS.

Montreal, Canada, Nov. 20, 1902.

President's Sunday in Chattanooga.

A letter from President Roosevelt was read at Monday's meeting of the New England Sabbath Protective League. It was in answer to the league's communication to him, regarding what was claimed to be a lack of strict observance of Sunday on his recent tour. Through Secretary Cortelyou, the President, referring especially to the criticised reception at Chattanooga, states that he had attended church in the morning and in the evening; in the afternoon he had gone to see the battleground, and the crowd of people there and along the way was so great as to make it appear like a reception, when in reality it was not. By request of Secretary Cortelyou, the letter was not given out, nor was any reference to it made by the members, and reporters were rigorously excluded from the meeting. —Boston Herald.

NUGGETS.

His Oversight.

He—Why didn't you answer my letter asking you to marry me?

She—You didn't inclose a stamp.—Town and Country.

Sails the Heights.

Miss Nuritch—Yes, indeed, he was real attentive to me, and he's a nobleman, too.

Miss Asoum—May Outwit met him, too, and she declares he's an actor.

Miss Nuritch—Not at all. He assured me he was a Lord Admiral of the Swiss Navy. —Philadelph a Record.

In His Father's Footsteps.

Binks—Did Smith's father leave him anything?

Jinks—Only his debts.

Binks—How is Smith getting along?

Jinks—Well, he has greatly increased his inheritance.—Baltimore American.

A Bull's-Eye.

"I'm afraid my remarks this morning hit you rather hard," said the Rev. Dr. Scorum, who had observed Mr. Gayman leave in the midst of the sermon.

"What led you to jump at that conclusion?" asked Mr. Gayman, rather haughtily.

"I noticed you jumped before the conclusion."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Quite Prosaic.

Mr. Farwest—I met my old schoolmate, Lakeside, to-day, for the first time in an age, and I thought from the way he acted when I mentioned you that you and he must have had some romance or other before we met.

Mrs. Farwest—No romance about it. We were married for a few years, that's all.—New York Weekly.

LAUGH IT AWAY.

S. W. Gillilan in Los Angeles Herald.

Don't put on your far-off glasses hunting ills in the way,
Don't go probing 'round for troubles—just ignore them, day by day.
Don't go sighing: "Yes, 'tis pleasant just at present, but—ah me!
There's the sorrow of to-morrow—where will all our sunshine be?"
If the worst is in the future and has been there all the while
We can keep it there by laughing till we make the others smile.

If the worst is in the future, let it stay there; for we know
That to-morrow's always threatening to bring us so-and-so;
But to-morrow with its sorrow never comes within our gaze,
For all time is just a pageant of these busy old to-days.
Let the worst stay in the future where it has been, all the while!
We can keep it there by laughing till the others start to smile.

When we look toward the sunset in the gorgeous afterglow,
Let us thank the blessed Father for the things we do not know;
Let us thank Him with all fervency that He has never sent
Any burden quite unbearable; that while our backs have bent
Underneath the load, we've had His arms about us all the while—
Let us laugh away our troubles till the whole world wears a smile!

Let us laugh away the trouble though our eyes are dimmed with tears;
Let us laugh away the heartaches and the worries and the fears;
Just "be good and you'll be happy"—if you're happy, you'll be good;
For the rules at double-cotting that it's [illegible]

SCORES AMERICAN SCRAP HEAP.

From The London Electrical Review.

So much has been written under American auspices as to the Englishman's ignorance of the value of a scrap heap, that were it all true there would be nothing left for us to do but to go out of business forthwith.

Much is being constantly written concerning the rapid scrapping of obsolete tools to make room for newer tools of greater speed. A great deal of this is nonsense. The regular run of ordinary machine tools is not being so rapidly improved that it pays to scrap them every two or three years. Yet it is absolutely necessary to scrap many American tools in this period of time, purely because they are worn out and unfit to do good work. Just as the cotter's pig was killed to save its life—commercially, of course—so the scrap heap is made a virtue, because it really is a necessity.

In looking over a large number of machine shops, it is obvious that there are necessities of far greater importance than the scrapping of the old machinery. New tools have been put down under a leaking roof. They are crowded into a dark corner where not one-half of their utility and convenience can be secured. They are even placed on a dirty floor which will help quickly to spoil them. The excessive cost of manufacture is by no means always to be set down to the fault of tools. It is just as often the fault of arrangements. People who pride themselves on the excellence of their products are content to carry on their business in a veritable rabbit warren of old dilapidated buildings, with small grimy windows, uneven, patched floors, and unventilated rooms communicating in series by means of up-and-down bits of dark stairway. No supervision is possible. Materials are carried to and fro at great expense, and purchasers are gravely assured, though the price asked may be high, it does not represent an extravagant profit. Of this there is very little doubt. But the high prices ought to represent an extravagant profit, and only fail to do so because of the badly arranged workshops. New tools in such a shop are, if not a useless expense, at least not the most important want. Yet the proprietors of these shops never seem able to grasp the significance of the position. They know there is something wrong. They are tempted to think that they need some new tools, but do not realise that their buildings are at fault.

To show the error of following American precedent, let the automatic machine be considered. This machine cuts articles, such as bolts, out of solid rods, and it cuts a large weight of material to waste. For small articles the system is good, but it has been carried too far. Large bolts cut out of the solid bar are unsafe and, like humans, are apt to lose their heads without warning. A good forging machine makes sound work and can be cheaply combined with screwing machines, while the hopper automatic may be employed on many articles now faultily made on rod-feed machines.

Then, again, while automatic machines with rod feed are excellent for certain small parts, it is found that the stock used in them is so soft that the resulting products are not what they should be, and soft yellow brass is used for parts that should be of good gun metal. Manufacturing engineers who are considering reorganization should remember these points, and not too hastily throw away good quality for the sake of cheapness which will rob them of their character. The craze for cheapness and rapid delivery has had a certain free run which is beginning to show results. Purchasers are beginning to find out something of durability, wear, breakage and repairs, and it is apparently not resulting badly for the despised Englishman.

Uninstructed writers in the daily press have been very garrulous on the subject of scrap heaps. They are evidently ignorant of the two uses to which a scrap heap is put. The only one they know of is to receive obsolete material. The other use is to receive worn-out material. The American cars are great scrappers, but it is rather because of this second necessity which, however, is usually concealed behind the pretended first cause. It may pay the Americans to manufacture cheap stuff of no durability; they talk freely of the Englishman's ignorance of the use of a scrap heap, yet half the bridges in America would be promptly scrapped in Great Britain. It is all a question of circumstances. The Americans may have been right in the construction of cheap locomotives, right for America, but wrong for most other countries. That they have been wrong in their ideas of machine tools is proved by the rapid increase in their weight since they were brought into competition with English tools.

Further, the more settled parts of the States are differentiating their practice from the newer States in every line, and modern practice is approximating to European standards every year. Bridges of masonry are now quite common in America.

Our contemporary, the Engineer, states that, of the concerns absorbed by the big trusts in America, those with the oldest appliances were paying the best dividends, and finds that there is, perhaps, a limit to the commercial value of early scrapping. Americans who come over to this country are too usually imbued with a sense of American superiority in everything, and they have been declared by one of themselves to be useless for the first three years, which time they require to learn the way about. The sensitiveness to criticism of that practice is a matter of environment. Blindly to follow American methods is to court failure. There is much to be learnt from them, and much to be as carefully avoided; and on the question of scrapping, we should advise most of the old-fashioned firms to start with their buildings, and to be cautious and discriminating before exchanging tools that are still good for others that will wear out too rapidly. Before purchasing a new tool that is promised to do double the work of the old one, make a genuine test of the old tool, to see whether it will not do double or treble what it has been hitherto set to do. Very much of insufficient output is caused by not trying to do better.

Official Report of Russia's Famine.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—The Minister of the Interior has published in the Official Messenger a detailed report of the measures which were taken by the Russian Government to alleviate the great distress caused by the failure of the harvest last year. It appears that, although the failure of the crops was quite as serious in 1901 as it was in 1891, for it affected no less than 17 Governments, with a total population of over 24,000,000, yet the consequences were by far not so irremediable and could be fought by considerably smaller expedients. Altogether the State funds granted in 1901 in aid of the famine-sticken districts amounted to £3,960,000, while in 1891 and 1892 they amounted to £17,600,000. Of the money granted last year £3,685,000 was set aside for buying corn for food and for use as seed, and £275,000 was spent in employing the peasants on public works. Thus 11,000 men were employed in making the Northern Railway. The corn thus given out in the form of a loan amounted to 476,000 tons, of which 270,000 tons were used as seed. The consignments of corn sent to Perm, Simbirsk, Viatka, and Tomsk reached their destinations only after great delay, owing to the inadequate means of transport by rail and river. Both scurvy and "famine typhus," which always follow the failure of a Russian harvest, were less severe in 1901 than formerly. Still 24,000 moujiks fell ill with scurvy in Ufa; the Government medical help was quite inadequate, and the Red Cross Society had to be summoned. The Minister declares that he cannot conceal the fact that the last failure of the harvest not only worked serious havoc on the well-being of the affected districts, but that it has given a further proof of the general lowering of the level of economic prosperity among the peasantry of European Russia.—London Globe.

Mississippi Amendments All Lost.

The total vote for eight Congressmen in Mississippi at the recent election was 18,070, the smallest under the new Constitution. The three proposed Constitutional amendments were all defeated, No. 2 by the heaviest majority. In the matter of the amendments the State is to be congratulated that a majority of the electors have not lost their reason. The amendments are dead; the people are unwilling that all restraint on legislative power shall be removed. They cannot see the sense of placing limitations on the power of a department of Government and at the same time arm that department with power to destroy the limits [illegible]

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The season has been launched and the débutantes' hearts are aflutter. After the Thanksgiving dinner and the inevitable house parties, the series of which seem endless, entertaining is to be begun in earnest in town. The week after the Horse Show, especially with Thanksgiving as one of its incidents, is not likely to be very gay. There is much promise for the future, although from the present outlook the season is to be very short. There is a disposition to crowd the entertaining into two months, and to make an early start at it. Already plans are being discussed for European travel, and society, which has the reputation now for being nomadic, will take itself to orange groves and to the lands where Mignon says the citron blooms, while New York will be shivering in the cold blasts. There are no prospects of a visit from any of the members of royal European families, and Mrs. "Neely," as some of her friends call Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will start in the Spring for the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander had such a delightful time last year that they will repeat the experimen . Mrs. Robert Goelet, Eugene Higgins, and others who own or charter yachts are all looking forward to a season at Cannes and Nice and other ports in Italy and France on the Mediterranean. There is a wide stretch of coast and country from the Bosphorus to the rock of "Gib," as that important feature in European landscape is known now by those who feel, after years of travel, sufficiently familiar with it to give it a nickname; and there can be nothing more delightful than dropping into harbors and entertaining all the way along and also being entertained in turn.

But the ides of March are far away, and there will be, even with the defection of one part of society, enough of the smart set left at home to keep the ball rolling. Lent will arrive late with badminton and bowling clubs and musicales and all sorts of semi-pious distractions. There are bound to be Easter weddings and a coaching season. There is some talk of getting up another midwinter club, which shall have for its object the entertaining during Lent of many who do not go to the Riviera or Florida. In fact, it is quite premature to conjecture what the future will bring forth. Last week there was the Horse Show; this week there will be the opera, and December brings dances and receptions and the assembly.

The débutantes of the year deserve first consideration. Miss Hurry made an early début, and Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hurry gave a small but delightful reception last week for their daughter. Mrs. Valentine Hall has cards out for several dinners for her granddaughter, Eleanor Roosevelt. The dances, however, will not be begun before December, although a few of the smaller classes have November dates. The week is to be occupied almost entirely with the opera and Thanksgiving.

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The New Haven football game took all the younger set out of town yesterday. The train of special cars which left the Grand Central Station was filled with many of the débutantes and young men who were seen each day at the Horse Show. The Seward Webbs, the Ogden Millses, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the Alfred Vanderbilts were among those who had large parties. Some of these will stay over at New Haven and others will go to country houses for Sunday. Mr. Reid's party, which included Miss Alice Roosevelt, returned to Ophir Farm.

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The Horse Show is considered a kind of prophetic entertainment, and it is said that it forecasts the gayety or dullness of the Winter season. One thing is quite evident. Years ago the Philadelphia woman who came to New York conquered and made way with the best parts. It appears now that the South will have a large share of social prestige. The position of the Wilson family is an old story. There was a great deal of California and the extreme West at the Horse Show, but the South was more triumphant. There is no gainsaying that Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mrs. Pembroke Jones were the most popular of hostesses and that they and their guests were the objects of special attention, not only to those in New York society, but to the public at large. There was undoubtedly much admiration for Miss Neilson, and the Vanderbilt box always came in for a large share of attention. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, however, had quite the smartest parties at the show. In their boxes were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and the other women who are acknowledged, if such acknowledgement exists, to be the leaders in the ultra-fashionable set. The most admired of the young women were Southerns, at least by descent. Miss Natica Rives, on her mother's side, comes from New Orleans, where the Whitings lived for years before they settled in New York. Miss Gwendolyn Burden is the daughter of one of the reigning toasts of Baltimore a generation ago—Miss Moale, who married Townsend Burden. Miss Schenck has Southern relatives on the Morgan side, and one of the most beautiful of the young matrons, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, was Miss Boarman of New Orleans.

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The changes in the personnel of the parterre boxes at the opera are so few that it is hardly necessary to make comment on what little variation may exist. There are, so far, no new names. A few people in mourning have given up their boxes for the season to others who have also been identified with the social history of the opera, and have just emerged from a period of retirement for like causes. Mrs. Mackay will be missed very much, but she is the only woman of prominence who will not be present at the opera this season on account of mourning. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has been at the theatres and at the Horse Show, so that she will not in any probability give up the opera. The Warrens have emerged from mourning, and they will be seen in their accustomed places, as will also H. A. C. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, who have been absent for some time.

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The number of foreigners in town is very large. The Duc de Chaulnes, the Marquis Primoli, who is so well known in Rome, and who gives such notable bachelor entertainments there; the Prince del Drago, and Barons and Counts almost without number are here. To those who are in society abroad the hospitality, as extended in this country, to noblemen seems a bit too open. There are certain men, who have not very savory histories on the other side, to whom the "glad hand" is extended with much cordiality in New York. It seems sufficient to have a title. Letters of introduction are farcical. To get rid of a bad subject, as the French say, many European families would not scruple to export their black sheep, armed with credentials, as they still have the idea that "anything is good enough for the Americans." While so many New Yorkers travel abroad, it would perhaps, at first glance, seem improbable that the majority should allow themselves to be deceived.

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The season at Aiken is not to be begun until January, although Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will leave for that Southern resort soon. The weather in the North being mild and a perfect example of Indian Summer, the Meadow Brook people, as well as those in Westchester, are getting all the amusement possible out of open sports. The hunting has been enjoyable and the wild fox hunts that are held earlier than the meets have had a large following. Usually the Hempstead, or Meadow Brook, season is over by Thanksgiving, but it would seem as if it may continue now until Christmas. Mr. Whitney will spend part of the Winter at Aiken and the Winthrop Rutherfurds, the C. Oliver Iselins, the Butler Duncans, and, of course, Mrs. Sallie Elliot Hargous, will be among the residents there.

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Palm Beach opens about the middle of January, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and a party will be among the first visitors. The indications are that Florida will have a crowded season this year. The

French, who is a resident of the place, has been entertaining a great deal this Autumn.

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Lakewood will last all Winter, although the little cóterie at the Laurel House will be broken up shortly. The Rhinelander family, the members of which are regular patrons of Lakewood, will leave this week for town and will be followed by the De Peysters, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and Mr. and Mrs. Claflin, and other residents will remain at Lakewood nearly the whole season. Mrs. Gould will have a party over Thanksgiving.

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Those who belong to the Chatsworth Club are more and more enthusiastic concerning it. There will be a large party and a Thanksgiving dinner there this week. The concert for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church there, in which Miss Leary takes a strong interest, is advertised for the beginning of December. It is not to be a concert, but a representation of Gounod's two-act opera, "Philemon and Raucis." It is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived yesterday, and she is in town for the season at her new residence on Park Avenue.

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Saturday will be quite a red letter day for the matrons and débutantes who comprise the Wednesday Cotillion. Although it is called the Southern set, because so many of the resident Southerners belong to it and because also some of the patronesses are well known matrons descended from aristocratic families below Mason and Dixon's line, it has many who have only old New York and Knickerbocker relatives. On Saturday afternoon at Delmonico's will take place the annual reception of the Cotillion, where the members and the patronesses will become acquainted. Among the patronesses this year who will receive on Saturday afternoon are Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothboy, Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price, and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens. Among those who will assist in receiving are Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, the Misses Wylie, daughters of Dr. W. Gill Wylie; Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. James Lindsay Gordon, Miss Edith Brander Matthews, Mrs. E. Hope Norton, Miss Anna Depew Spaulding, Miss Grace Delafield, and Miss Lucile V. Bacon. There will also be a committee of men to act as ushers. There will be dancing during the last hour of the reception. The first of the cotillions is to be held on Dec. 2 at Delmonico's.

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On Saturday evening Heth Lorton, one of the most popular members of the Wednesday Cotillion, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the St. Nicholas Club. He is to marry Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, on Dec. 4. Miss Lawrence will give her bridesmaids' luncheon at the annex of the Metropolitan Club on Monday afternoon, Dec. 1.

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Now that the songbirds have appeared, there are many musical dinners among the set which frequents the opera for the sake of the music, and which is associated with the débuts of artists and the concerts and recitals of the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant gave a dinner for Madame Sembrich last week, and Miss Valentine G. Hall had a dinner to introduce Miss Colden Tracy, a new soprano. Some dinners are planned for the bride, Fritzi Scheff, and her young husband, who will have this Winter a suite of apartments at the Marlborough, and Mr. and Mrs. Julian Story will also be the recipients of much attention. There is no doubt that Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will resume their informal Sunday musicales, and that Mrs. John Cowdin, Mrs. Frederick Tams, Mrs. Henry Poor and Mrs. J. West Roosevelt will give musical entertainments. Mrs. Cadwell, Mrs. Oliver Ditson and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones will also give entertainments of that character during the Winter.

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Out of town the Cochran-Gill wedding in Baltimore has been of much interest to New Yorkers. It was a beautiful affair. The Emerson-McKim wedding, in the same city, is to be on Dec. 13. Mr. Emerson's gift to his daughter consists of a year's trip around the world with her husband. During their absence a beautiful house is to be built for them. The wedding of Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt to the Rev. J. T. Bowlker is to be near Boston to-morrow. At Bethlehem, Penn., on Tuesday, Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de Saulles; and Rudolph Degener, of this city are to be married. It is to be a small wedding, owing to mourning in the family of the bridegroom.

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There are to be several weddings on Tuesday and Wednesday. One of the largest in town is to be that of Miss Julia Seymour Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, to Horace Chase Stebbins in Grace Church. Miss Frances Lake, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Baker, is to be married to Dr. John Seymour Thacher at the residence of the bride at 813 Fifth Avenue on the same day. On Wednesday is to be the wedding of Miss Margaret M. Robinson, daughter of Mr. Minot E. Robinson, and Francis Sherwood Male. In Baltimore on the same day Miss Helen Alison Fraser, the daughter of Gilbert Fraser, British Consul at Baltimore, is to be married to Nicholas Griffith Penniman. On Tuesday, besides the weddings mentioned, is to be the wedding of Miss Blanche D. Baldwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin, to Gilbert Lamb, and that of Miss Susie B. Owen, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen, to John Janson.

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The meeting of the smaller dancing classes are to be begun this week. The first of the Knickerbocker Subscription Dances is to be at Delmonico's on Friday, and the meeting of the dancing class arranged by Mrs. David Dows, Jr., at Sherry's is for the same date. At the Hotel Castleton, Staten Island, the first Assembly is to be on Wednesday.

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Sir Michael and Lady Herbert are among the guests at the house party given by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall. They will be in town to-morrow, and Lady Herbert will be at the opera with her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, according to present plans.

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Much sympathy has been felt for Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel on account of the loss of a little daughter, the news of whose death appeared in a cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday. Mrs. Drexel has been in poor health, and Col. Drexel rushed over to New York and returned almost immediately about a fortnight ago. Mrs. Drexel is a sister of Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart.

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Miss Zelah Gibbes, the sister of the late Mrs. John Jacob Astor, is entertaining her niece, Miss Pauline Astor, at her apartments on Central Park South. Miss Gibbes goes abroad every year to visit her nephew, William Waldorf Astor, and his family. Miss Astor is wearing light mourning for the death of a sister last Summer at Cliveden. She is going to visit her cousins the Paris in Philadelphia. The last time Miss Astor was in New York was at the date of her confirmation by Bishop Potter in Trinity Church. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix prepared her for the rite, and she was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dix for a few days.

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Among the engagements announced is that of Miss Angelica Livingston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, to Henry B. Hollins, Jr. This is one of the romances of the south side of Long Island. Miss Livingston and young Mr. Hollins have had their Summer homes there since they were children. Miss Livingston has been abroad for the past two years, and last Winter she was in the South. Her mother was a Miss Redmond. Harry B. Hollins, Jr., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hollins of Islip and New York.

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Great preparations are being made at Morristown for the dinner dance that is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Tha dance. Among the hostesses will be Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mrs. A. H. Vernam, Mrs. George C. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Phipps, and Mrs. Waterbury. Peter B. Frelinghuysen will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Alice Vernam.

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There are to be two assemblies at Morristown on Wednesdays, Dec. 31 and Feb. 11. The weekly Saturday dances are to be begun on Saturday, Dec. 6. Among the patronesses are Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mrs. George C. Frelinghuysen, Miss Howland, Mrs. W. S. Letchford, Mrs. Frederick Winston Merrell, Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud, Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, Mrs. Albert H. Vernam, Mrs. John I. Waterbury, and Mrs. Ridley Watts. Among the innovations at these dances will be rooms for cards for the chaperons.

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Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Arthur F. Street, Mrs. R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lawrence, and Mrs. Devereux Emmet were among those who registered at Garden City recently.

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On Tuesday there will be several weddings. The marriage in South Bethlehem, Penn., of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. de Saulles, to Rudolph Degener, will interest the younger and the older sets of New York society. Miss de Saulles made her début here two years ago, and she was present at all of the notable balls in the Winter, besides those of last season. She is a niece of John G. Heckscher, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. John Wilmerding, and a cousin of Philip Lydig, whose mother, now deceased, was another aunt. It is to be a very quiet wedding, relatives and a few intimate friends only having been invited. The Rev. Dr. Gilbert Sterling will officiate. Paul Degener will be his brother's best man. Miss de Saulles will have no attendants.

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In Grace Church, on Tuesday, is to be the wedding of Miss Julia Clark Seymour Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, and Horace Chase Stebbins. Miss Edith G. Clark will be the maid of honor, and Miss Marion Clark and Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, the fiancée of George Crawford Clark, Jr., will be bridesmaids. Andrew C. Sage will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Walter L. Cutting, George Crawford Clark, Jr., Ernest Adee, George E. Batcheller, Robert Wrenn, Sherman Day, Winfield S. Hoyt, and George Wrenn.

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Another of Tuesday's weddings is to be that of Miss Susie B. Owen, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen and Mrs. Owen, (Miss Sophia L. Ives,) and Johan Janson of Christiania, Norway. It is to be in the residence of the bride's parents, at 40 West Fifty-sixth Street, at 4 o'clock. Miss Edith H. Owen will be her sister's maid of honor. Henry E. Owen, Jr., will be best man, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George Moore, David Taylor, and Mr. Cockroft will be the ushers. The Rev. Dr. Hastings will officiate. Soon after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Janson will sail for Europe. Mr. Janson is a son of the late British Consul at Bergen.

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Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix will give a dinner of fifty covers on Dec. 11 in honor of their débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Margaret Dix. The dinner is to be given in the rectory, and from it the guests will go to the Assembly Ball.

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Mrs. James Struthers and Miss Struthers have cards out for receptions on Dec. 3 and 10 in their residence, at 47 East Forty-fourth Street.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on board the St. Paul were Mrs. William Carey, Miss Aline Carey, John Lee Carroll Carroll, Henry B. Pinney, Mrs. Carlos B. de Garmendia and Miss de Garmendia, Richard C. Parsons, Secretary to the United States Embassy at Rome; Mrs. Lyman Short and Miss Lyman Short, Mrs. James Spear, Capt. Tamblyn, M. E. Mrs. Tamblyn and Miss Tamblyn, and Rhona Hanbury-Tracy.

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One of the engagements of the week, announced in this column on Thursday, was that of Miss Catharine M. Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark, and Oswald C. Hering, son of Rudolph Hering and a grandson of the famous Dr. Hering of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

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Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt and the Rev. T. T. J. Bowlker, of Hertfordshire, England, whose engagement was announced recently in Boston, are to be married in that city to-morrow. The bridegroom has just arrived there. The ceremony is to be private.

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Mrs. Sara Cromwell Bent of Bordentown, N. J., and H. Archibald Pell are to be married in Bordentown on Dec. 4.

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Franklin B. Lefferts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, and Miss Sallie Work, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work, are to be married in Lawrence, L. I., on Wednesday. It is to be a very quiet affair in The Gowans, the Work country place.

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Booked to sail yesterday on board the Trave were John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Penniman, Miss Penniman, and Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany.

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Booked on the Lucania for Liverpool were Walter S. Bigelow, Braxton Grigsby, Miss Georgiana Gordon King of Newport, Miss Cicely Northcote of Newport, Miss Macculloch Miller, Mrs. Ethelbert M. Smith, Miss M. H. Smith, Miss S. L. Smith, and Master Carteret Smith of Smithtown, N. Y.

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The wedding on Monday of Miss Cecil Boardman and James Hammond McLean was one of the prettiest of the season. The bride, a tall, stately blonde, in her wedding gown, a princesse robe of white tucked net over satin, with its panel of rich Russian lace from neck to hem, and the sweeping Court train of heavy white satin, reminded one of a tall white lily. The gowns of the bridesmaids—gun-plaited skirts of blue chiffon topped by white Eton coats—were novel, and so were the picture hats, formed entirely of pale blue silk chenille balls. The church ceremony was largely attended, but the reception was confined to the families, owing to mourning. The dining and drawing rooms had chrysanthemums of the color of the hangings—red in the one and yellow in the other. Mr. and Mrs. McLean on their return from their bridal trip will live in the Biltmore, where they have an apartment.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, to Heth Lorton, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway. Miss Lawrence will have as her bridesmaids Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones; Miss Anna Lawrence Harrick, Miss Josephine Rowland, Miss Catherine Post Newbold, Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill, and Miss Catherine Dilworth Wisner. Dr. George B. Lee will be Mr. Lorton's best man, and the ushers will be Dr. Harwood Huntington, Sydney Leighton Smith, Julien Jacquelin Mason, Richard Francis Goldsborough, Joseph F. Simmons, W. O. Skelton, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Dr. George Hutton Bell. A small reception will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, 126 East Thirtieth Street. Mr. Lorton and his bride will live at the Buckingham Hotel, where they will be at home on Mondays in January.

VISITORS AT LAKEWOOD.

Perfect Weather in the Pine Has Attracted Many for Thanksgiving Week —Golf Club's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 22.—It is perfect Indian Summer at Lakewood now. One is almost inclined to believe that the weather man has become mixed in his dates and that the calendar should read October instead of November. The weather is so delightfully balmy that the trees, particularly those of the hardwood species, have been village streets have taken on a bright shade of green, and the birds are chirruping in the trees as blithely as though they had no intention of moving southward. The lawn in front of the Lakewood Hotel was dotted with big veranda rockers yesterday, and the patrons of the big hotel enjoyed themselves as if it were a day in June.

Thanksgiving week will bring crowds of society people to this resort. It is the fashion to spend the holiday in the country. The Lakewood Hotel is receiving applications for rooms in such numbers as to insure practically a full house for Thanksgiving, and the smaller hotels are sure of having all the people they can care for.

Lakewood will be a Mecca for golfers next week. Devotees of the game from many sections of the country will come here to participate in the annual tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood, which is to be begun on Wednesday, with the usual qualifying rounds.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Jones Crain have closed their country place, Collinwood, at Richfield Springs, and have come to Lakewood to spend Thanksgiving. They are stopping at the Lakewood Hotel, and they were joined on Thursday by their two daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. List and Mrs. Heusman of Moscow, Russia, who are making an extended tour through the country, are among the patrons of the Lakewood Hotel this week.

Alfred Seligman, Mrs. Joseph Seligman, and Miss Bedell of New York made up a party which arrived at the Lakewood Hotel on Monday for a week's stay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland and Miss Marjorie Vreeland of New York are here for a brief visit.

Bartow S. Weeks of New York is enjoying a well-earned rest after six months' work on the Molineux case. Mrs. Weeks joined him on Wednesday. They will remain here for Thanksgiving.

Clifford V. Brokaw of New York is a regular week-end visitor here. He makes the journey to and from the city in his automobile. He usually accomplishes the distance in two hours—only thirty minutes more than it takes the fast express trains to cover the distance.

Walter W. Law of Briarcliff Manor is visiting his daughter, Mrs. William F. Fotterall, who is at the Laurel House.

A. R. Clapp and Miss Clapp of Brooklyn are among the well-known golfers here. They are at the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. Clapp is recovering from a severe illness, and he will not be able to participate in the Thanksgiving tournament during the coming week.

Among the patrons of the Laurel-in-the-Pines are John S. Tooker of Newport, Mrs. W. E. Newberry, Francis H. Macy, and Mrs. J. L. Francis Herreshoff of New York.

Three newly married couples from New York are spending their honeymoon at the Palmer House. They are Mr. and Mrs. H. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. D. Valencourt Deuell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bechman.

Charles Putnam Bacon of New York has taken the Sheldon cottage in Main Street for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Bernardsville have rented the Tompkins cottage in Forest Avenue for the season. Mr. Mitchell has moved the greater part of his stable here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Morton P. Mills of New York are visiting Mrs. William Bateman Leeds.

NEWS OF TUXEDO SOCIETY.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, Nov. 22.—The early part of the week at Tuxedo was rather dull, a majority of the cottagers spending the week in town at the Horse Show, but Friday and Saturday they all returned for a lively week's end.

Many of the cottagers are preparing to return to their town houses about Dec. 1. Among these will be Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, and others.

Thanksgiving week there will be many dinners and luncheons given by the cottage folk to their guests.

Tennis and racquets are as lively as ever. For the week's end there are many matches scheduled to be played. Among the players of note in the Tuxedo set are Thomas G. Condon, William R. Garrison, Grenville Kane, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., T. Suffern Tailer, Alexander Morton, William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Price Collier, Dr. Rushmore, Louis B. Preston, Robert Bacon, and George Scott.

Among the arrivals this week at the cottage were Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey and Misses Barbey from abroad, where they passed the Summer. They will remain at their Tuxedo cottage until after the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Ellsworth have arrived at the De Rham cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe are in their new house at Crow's Nest. Mr. and Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Gibbs Barnwell, and Mr. and Mrs. August Roesler are among the other arrivals.

A dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander on Saturday night at their cottage, among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, John F. Talmage, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, Richmond Talbot, and others.

Mrs. George R. Preston entertained at luncheon at her cottage on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard entertained as usual at dinner on Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds are now stopping at the club, having vacated their cottage on West Lake. Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kirch, who occupied the small Mortimer cottage, are at the club. Others who are there are:

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Asdreae, Jr.,	Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kelch,
Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronalds, Jr.,	Robert T. Varnum,
Alexander Morton,	O. J. Brand,
George T. Goldthwaite,	Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Betts,
Miss Grace Potter,	Mr. and Mrs. William
James Brown Potter,	R. Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. Belknap Schoyer,	Miss Stewart,
C. A. Hutchinson,	Norman J. Johnson,

WEDDINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The marriage of Miss Jeannette Blumenstiel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blumenatiel, to Jesse M. Weissman is to be celebrated at Sherry's on the evening of Dec. 3.

Robert E. Post, formerly of this city, but now of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Palmer of Baltimore, Md., will be married in Baltimore on Dec. 10. Miss Palmer formerly lived in Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Post is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Post of Wilmington, N. C.

To aid the Sisterhood of the Madison Avenue Synagogue in its charitable work among the poor of this city, the members of that congregation have decided to give an amateur theatrical performance at Sherry's on the evening of Dec. 4. Many tickets for the entertainment have been sold. The play, a new musical production, is in one act, with the scene around Herald Square, and is entitled "At the Sign of the Clock; or, A Near Comic Opera."

Early in December the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is the President, will give a progressive euchre party in the Waldorf-Astoria. It is expected that more than three hundred players will contest for the prizes. The party is to be on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., and is under the management of the man of this committee, Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins of the Twelfth District.

Mrs. Clarence B. Levey announces the engagement of her sister, Miss H. Estelle Romaine, to H. E. Manville. The wedding is to be celebrated in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Weinberg have issued invitations for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Celia C. Weinberg, to David Victor Picker, at 5:30 on the afternoon of Tuesday next at Congregation Beth Israel, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

The German Charity Ball of this season is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 21, 1903. It is to be the fourteenth in the series of social events which aid the charities of this city.

The first of this season's series of college dances at Columbia is to be in the gymnasium on Friday evening, Dec. 5, under the auspices of the musical clubs and the baseball association. The Glee and Mandolin Clubs will give a concert first in Earl Hall, with perhaps one or two vaudeville specialties. The gymnasium is to be decorated with banners of victory on field and stream.

The Barnard Bear, the new social and literary club of Barnard College, will hold the first reception of the year to-morrow afternoon in the Brinckerhoff Theatre. The literary event of the reception is to be a talk on "Books and Their Writers" by Hamilton Wright Mabie.

Jones—Kennedy.

On Wednesday evening last, in the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jay Kennedy, at 680 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Miss Mabel Kennedy, their youngest daughter, was married to Clarence Crocheron Jones, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Jones of Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers of the Church of the Good Shepherd officiated. The bride was attired in white crepe de chine over white taffeta, trimmed with chiffon and lace.

Miss Marjorie Wills attended her cousin as maid of honor, and was costumed in white Swiss, with yellow chiffon, and she carried yellow chrysanthemums. The flower girl was little Miss Adelaide Palmer Kreitler, the niece of the bride, and she looked very dainty in white lawn and lace. The best man was Bertram H. Crocheron of Brooklyn, and Irvin De Kyras Miller of Brooklyn and William F. Taylor of East Orange were ushers. The decorations were palms and yellow chrysanthemums. Those present were only the nearest relations and intimate friends.

Preston—Norris.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—A society wedding which took place here to-day was that of Miss Hannah Gaither Norris, daughter of Mrs. William Wyatt Norris and granddaughter of Col. George D. Gaither, to Alexander Preston, Jr., son of Alexander Preston. The ceremony was performed at noon at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell. The bridesmaids were Miss Nina W. Gaither, Miss Harriet Brown, Miss Achsah Preston, Miss Marion Bowdoin, Miss Ethel Whitridge, and Miss Louise Orrick. Robert Preston, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Clark—Haynes.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert S. Clark of Eatontown, who is connected with an electrical house in New York, and Miss Georgianna Haynes, daughter of Edwin Haynes of Eatontown, were married today in the home of the bride by the Rev. Samuel D. Price, pastor of the Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church.

DENIAL OF A MARRIAGE.

James A. Wilmore's Answer in a Suit for Separation.

James A. Wilmore, a publisher of Bibles, with an income of $10,000 a year, is the defendant in a suit for separation brought by a woman who says she is his wife, but who, according to his answering affidavit, was never married to him. The complaint declares that Agnes M. Wilmore was married to the publisher on Sept. 2, 1890, and that they lived together until August last, when he abandoned her, having previously "nagged" her so constantly that her life was unendurable.

Mr. Wilmore declares that his real wife was a Miss Smith of Kentucky, and that they were married in that State in 1890. He says he did live with the plaintiff in this suit, but that he pretended she was his wife at her request. He adds that she deserted him after having exhibited a cruel and violent temper.

THE TALE OF A WHITE HORSE.

Made Friends with a Kind Policeman, Who Gave Him a Last Good Meal.

Policeman William Miller, attached to the Charles Street Station, was standing on the curb on Sixth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, last night, with his back to the street, looking up the avenue, when he felt a nudge and, turning, found himself face to face with a cadaverous-looking wreck of what had once been a white horse.

"Well, you've got a nerve," ejaculated the policeman, and the animal lowered his head humbly, to raise it a moment later with a look of gentle reproach.

"Guess you are hungry," observed the policeman, who had looked around in vain for the animal's owner, and, taking the only decoration of the old horse, a halter, he led him to a banana stand, where he fed him on fruit that was devoured ravenously. Then he led him to the station house, whence word was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The aged animal evidently had been turned adrift to die in the streets and the agents of the society put him out of his misery.

CORD MEYER TIMED.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Nov. 22.—Cord Meyer, who is accused of having violated the law relating to the speed at which automobiles may be run, was timed on the Jericho Road one day by officials of the District Attorney's office, and it is alleged that his machine was making better time than the law allows. He was not arrested, but he was notified to appear before Judge Remaem on Monday last.

The hearing was postponed until to-day, when Mr. Meyer demanded a trial by jury, and the case was adjourned until Dec. 13. Mr. Meyer denies that his automobile was exceeding the speed limit. His country residence is at Great Neck.

NEW ADVERTISING SOCIETY.

The preliminary organization of a National Society for the Investigation and Suppression of Fraudulent Advertising has been effected.

The special committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Sphinx Club to consider the formation of such a society met last evening at the old Hotel Martin, and ways and means were discussed for bringing the new society prominently before the advertising interests of the country.

The special committee on the organization of the new society consisted of John Adams Thayer, Oscar E. Binner, F. James Gibson, Louis Wiley, and E. W. Spalding. Permanent organization will be effected at the next meeting of the committee, at the Aldine Club next Friday evening.

TO OPEN VOTING MACHINE.

Record May Break the Tie Vote Existing for Mayor of Ithaca.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Justice George F. Lyon to-day granted an order in the Supreme Court that the voting machine used in the First District of the Second Ward of Ithaca be opened and the vote again counted. The dispute arises over the election of a Mayor for the City of Ithaca, which the official returns show to be a tie for the Democratic and Republican candidates.

The official returns for the district in question gave to the Democratic candidate 183 votes. It is asserted that the true vote of that district for the Democratic candidate was 140 votes, which would elect him.

MARY JANE PEALE DEAD.

She Was the Last of Family of Famous Portrait Painters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Miss Mary Jean Peale, a well-known portrait painter of the celebrated family of artists of that name, died in Pottsville to-day, aged 76 years.

Miss Peale was the daughter of the late Rubens Peale and granddaughter of Charles Wilson Peale, who painted a number of portraits of Gen. Washington from life, and was the last of her family. For a number of years she made her home in this city, but for several years had resided in Schuylkill County, at her place, "Riverside," the home of her childhood, on whose walls hung many ancient paintings by members of her family and portraits of Revolutionary heroes painted by her grandfather.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Emile Bennevillle.

Emile Bennevillle, translator of successful plays, an ex-member of the Board of Education, and for many years known as a lawyer in this city, died at his home, 414 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Friday night from pneumonia. He was taken ill on Nov. 13 and complications followed which resulted in the amputation of his left leg. Mr. Bennevillle was born in France sixty-one years ago, but came to this country with his parents when but five years old. He received his early education in Grammar School 34, studying later at the City College. He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1863. He entered then upon the practice of law and was for a time private secretary to Mayor William S. Havemeyer, who died in office.

Mr. Bennevillle was a member of the Board of Education from 1888 to 1890, serving in 1895 as a member of the Committee on By-laws, where he made a number of important revisions to those regulations.

Mr. Bennevillle spoke French and German fluently, and plays which he translated from those tongues were produced in this city under the supervision of Augustin Daly, among them being "Leah, the Forsaken," and "Theodora," "Butterfly," "Jealousy," and "Two Orphans." He was a

A. Simonson

933 Broadway, 21—22 Streets.

Hair Ornaments.

For the social functions of this season, such as the Opera, Theatre, Dinners, etc.,

I have an unusually fine collection of Hair Ornaments, especially designed to be suitable for these occasions. This is the only house that has made a specialty of this class of goods. All the styles are unique, and only the richest materials are used.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Orders for special designs in Tortoise and Amber Shell Ornaments, that are intended as gifts for the coming holidays, should be given at once to avoid disappointment.

Hair Goods.

Before purchasing or ordering elsewhere why not first examine my immense assortment of beautiful Coiffures? I am sure that you will be convinced that no other firm can show such fine quality of Human Hair, workmanship so superior, and designs so novel.

Wigs for Ladies and Toupees for Gentlemen

when of my make are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction as to fit, perfect match to your own hair and illusiveness in app

TRAIN HOLD UP ON ROCK ISLAND ROAD

Bandits Blow Up Express Safe and Escape with Booty.

The Robbery Occurs Near Davenport, Iowa—Amount Secured Has Not Been Definitely Stated.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 22.—A train west-bound on the Rock Island Road, the regular St. Joseph and Kansas City express, was held up at 11:30 o'clock last night three miles west of this city by masked bandits, who cut off the express and baggage cars, forced the engineer to run two miles up the track, blew up the through express safe with dynamite, and escaped with their booty.

According to different reports there were twelve or fifteen in the gang. The robbery evidently had been carefully planned.

The train, which was due to leave here at 10:38 P. M., was thirty-five minutes late, and pulled out for the West after a short halt. It had just passed through the suburban village of Rockingham on the outskirts of the Rock Island Railroad yards, when the engineer saw a red lantern on the track, and brought his train to a stop.

As he slowed down two robbers sprang on the footboard of the engine, and covered him and the fireman with revolvers. While the engine crew was thus kept quiet others of the gang menaced the crew and passengers in the coaches.

One of the bandits uncoupled the express and baggage cars from the rest of the train and then the engineer was ordered to pull out. Two miles west of Rockingham there is a stretch of heavily timbered country, and in this the engineer was ordered to stop.

After wrecking the safe, the robbers mounted the engine and ran down the track. It was reported that they left the locomotive at a small station called Buffalo and escaped in the darkness.

The explosion badly damaged the car, but so far as is known no one was injured.

It has been learned that men supposed to be the Rock Island train robbers stole a team and wagon from a farmer whose farm was reached by a mile tramp through heavy timber. The robbers drove northwest on a run and at daylight passed a farmhouse three or four miles away. The trail is being followed hard.

The police here have arrested Richard E. Ridley and Luther D. Hayward, strangers, on suspicion.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.—The United States Express Company officials have, it is asserted, been formally apprised that the loss in the Davenport hold-up on the Rock Island approximates $20,000. Davenport officers of the company, however, insist there was but $500 in the safe when it was dynamited.

LARGE REWARD FOR ROBBERS.

To Be Offered by the Rock Island Railroad and Express Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—General officers of the Rock Island Railway and of the United States Express Company decided during the day to offer a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the Davenport train robbers.

Owing to the absence of the general manager of the express company, the amount of the reward was not determined, but it probably will be announced. General Agent Wygant said the reward probably would exceed $2,000 for each robber.

When the news of the robbery reached the offices of the United States Express Company in Chicago detectives were sent on the first train to the scene of the hold-up to join in the hunt for the robbers. Absent secret service representatives of the company were ordered to go to Davenport as quickly as possible.

General Agent Wygant said the company's actual money loss would be less than $1,000.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL PLANNED

The Subject to be Discussed in the Pulpits of Many of the Episcopal Churches To-day.

To-day is to be observed as Temperance Sunday in most of the Episcopal churches, and the subject of temperance is to be discussed in the pulpits by the rectors in accordance with a pastoral letter that was signed by fifty-four members of the American House of Bishops. The letter was circulated at the request of the Church Temperance Society, which suggested that the last Sunday before Advent should be devoted to the promulgation of the doctrine of temperance.

It has been planned that a general temperance revival shall follow the Sunday exhortations, and public meetings in the interest of the cause have been projected for the near future. At the meetings pledge-signing is to be urged on the two bases of "Total Abstinence." and "Non-treating in Business Affairs."

RIGHTS OF ALIEN LEGATEES.

Decision of Surrogate Church Regarding Codicil Executed in Holland.

The rights of alien legatees were passed upon by Surrogate Church of Kings County in a decision he rendered yesterday in the case of a woman whose will was made here and a codicil executed in Holland. The will was that of Constantia A. P. Scott, a resident of Brooklyn, who died in Holland in March last. By the codicil she gave $5,000 to Vander Heyden, an alien residing in Holland. Heyden contended that the testatrix had become domiciled in Holland and that the codicil, which had been executed in accordance with the laws of that country, should, therefore, be admitted to probate. He asked for the appointment of a commission to take testimony in Holland in support of his contention.

"It does not seem to me," said Surrogate Church, in his decision, "that where an alien comes into our courts and asks for relief at their hands that he should expect that the courts should act and that the other parties interested in the estate should suffer in consequence of his intervention. It therefore seems to me in granting the commission that it should be on condition that Vander Heyden give security to indemnify the estate from the extra expense incurred by the temporary administration, which will become necessary, and also give security for the costs, if any, which may be awarded against him, if defeated. Motion granted accordingly."

BLAMES CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Husband Says Its Influence Broke Up His Home.

John Milton Armstrong, who is sued by his wife for a separation on the ground of cruelty, has filed a counter-claim to the effect that his home has been wrecked by the influence of Christian Science. His wife, he says, in addition to other extravagances, spent $100 for lectures in Christian Science, after which members of that sect "poisoned her mind against her husband."

Mrs. Armstrong's complaint sets forth that she was married in Chicago in June, 1893; that they have two children, one eight years and the other one year old, and that Mr. Armstrong was formerly an employe of the United States Casualty Company. She asserts that he is addicted to drink and has threatened her life with a pistol. He denies her charges in toto.

Justice Scott refused yesterday to grant her alimony, saying that she might apply to a City Magistrate for it.

BELIEF IN MANHATTAN DEAL IS WEAKENING

Absolute Silence of Officials Shaking Wall Street's Faith.

Reported Lease to the Interborough May Prove to be but an Increase in Elevated Road Stock.

Wall Street was not quite so certain yesterday of the truth of the reported merger of the Manhattan Railway Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as it had been on previous days. The fact that those principally interested in such a deal continued to maintain an absolute silence regarding the matter was not at all considered as confirming the reports which had been circulated during the last week. It was freely hinted in brokerage houses that unless some announcement were made speculators and others would consider the deal, if there ever had been any, as decidedly off, and dire predictions were made as to the course of the market should such official confirmation fail to be forthcoming.

August Belmont went to the Yale-Harvard football game yesterday with a party of friends, and Wall Street declared that he would not have done so had there been an important deal pending. George Gould was as inaccessible as he had been for the last week, and as for the rest of the Directors of the two companies they acted on the theory that silence was golden. Some bankers who are supposed to be close to the Gould interests maintained that they had good reason to believe that the deal as mapped out by the reports was practically an accomplished fact.

A friend of the Gould interests, however, in discussing the reports, advanced some reasons which he thought argued against the truth of the reports. He declared that he advanced his objections without any absolute knowledge of what was going on, asserting that there were only two and perhaps three men who knew what was really being done, and these were George J. Gould, August Belmont, and perhaps Alfred Skitt. "But," he continued, "I fail to see why the Goulds should sell Manhattan for a 7 per cent. guarantee to a company which will not run trains for two years. The Goulds have always considered Manhattan as their particular pet. They have stuck by it through ups and downs for twenty-five years, and now that it promises to earn 10 or even 12 per cent. they would be hardly willing to let it go. I think that this reported scheme would be a case of the tail wagging the dog. I think it is much more likely that the Manhattan will buy the Interborough subway, perhaps through some third company.

"But I honestly believe that the whole matter will resolve itself into nothing more than a stock issue, with rights to stockholders. These rights would be worth about 10 or 12, and with a higher dividend rate, would easily make the stock worth more, or at any rate as much, as it is selling for now."

Manhattan Railway shares closed yesterday at 151 and Interborough Rapid Transit at 120, an advance of 8 points.

Reception to the Rev. Dr. Peters.

The members of the Church Association for the Improvement of Labor of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church will tender a musicale and reception to the Rev. Dr. Peters to-morrow evening. The reception will be held at the Parish House, Ninety-ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

Lieut. Kountze Is Advanced.

Second Lieut. W. D. L. Kountze of Company H of the Twelfth Regiment has been elected First Lieutenant. In civil life he is a member of the banking firm which bears his name.

Saks & Company

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Relative to

SAKS SHOES FOR WOMEN.

Good Shoes for Women are the rule rather than the exception in this town. We realized that before one pair of Saks Shoes were made. We knew the standard to be high; we raised ours a peg higher. We made the Saks Shoes a little better than the best. We exhausted the basic principles of all good shoes---service, style and comfort. The result was a perfect shoe. But it was a stranger without the gates---an unknown quantity. We tried to introduce it by argument and logic through the daily press. It has been uphill work all the way. Expensive, too. Now we are going to cut across fields to your favor; we'll take a week to do it. Beginning tomorrow and for the entire week only we will offer ten thousand pairs of our regular Saks Shoes for Women at the following

Generous Reductions:

For this week we will offer our regular $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Shoes for Women at $4.00

Women's Heyls Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Louis XV. heels, turn sole; Patent Leather Dress Shoes, turn soles, military heels; Patent Leather Street Shoes, welt sole, Cuban heels; Vici Kid, button, welt soles, very flexible; Vici Kid, lace, welt sole; Patent Leather, lace, welt soles.

In all sizes and all widths.

For this week we will offer our regular $3.50 Shoes for Women at $2.25

Women's Enamel Leather, lace Shoes, welt soles; Vici Kid, lace, welt soles, military heels; Patent Leather, button, welt soles, kid top; Patent Leather, lace, welt soles, dull top; Vici Kid, lace, welt soles, mat top; Patent Leather, button, French heels, kid top.

In all sizes and all widths.

For this week we will offer our regular $2.50 Shoes for Women at $1.75

Women's Vici Kid, lace, patent tip, medium sole Shoes; Patent Leather, lace, kid top, welt sole; Vici Kid, button, patent tip, welt sole.

In all sizes and all widths.

The loss may be great, but the benefit greater. They will not only serve to introduce their virtues, but you will be a stanch convert to the Saks standard at any time.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at

SPECIAL PRICES

Long Coats or Paletots
of Peau de Soie or Velour
Value $52.00; at $35.00

White Broadcloth Coats
For evening wear; Monte Carlo or Three-Quarter effects.
Value $58.00; at $37.00

Peau de Soie Coats
In Full length or Three-quarter effects
Value $42.00; at $27.00

Velour Coats
in Monte Carlo or Blouse effects.
Value $29.00; at $19.50

Cloth Jackets
of Kersey Cloth, two models.
Value $8.50; at $6.75

18 or 25 inch Coats
of Kersey Cloth, two models.
Value $15.00; at $10.75

19 or 26 inch Coats
of unfinished worsted, Montagnac or Kersey, three models.
Value $19.50; at $13.00

Persian Lamb Coats
high flare collar, wide revers and dolman sleeve.
Value $100.00; at $75.00

Same as above with collar and revers of Chinchilla or Baum Marten.
Value $135.00; at $100.00

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at

SPECIAL PRICES

Waists for Women.

White Pique Waists, full front, French back, stock collar.
Value $1.25; at 98c.

White Pique Waists, stitched plaited front, yoke effect, French back, stock collar and tie.
Value $1.65; at $1.25

Flannel Waists, tailor stitched plaits, finished with fold of white silk and band of black velvet on collar, sleeves and front; velvet buttons; in Rose, Red, Royal, Gray, White, Black, Tan, Light Blue or Reseda.
Value $2.75; at $1.85

Waists of Nun's Veiling, stitched plaits front and back, finished with fancy buttons and silk tie. In Tan, Reseda, Light Blue, Red or White. Silk lined.
Value $4.00; at $2.95

Sample Waists of Crepe de Chine, Monte Carlo style; others with lace insertions; also of silk, tailored or hemstitched, slot seams and tuckings; in all the newest shades, as well as black.
Value $6.75; at $4.95

Saks & Company

House Gowns and Wrappers.

Woman is no longer content with the rich and luxurious in dress apparel alone. It must be evinced in negligee as well. We have a complete assortment of Imported and Domestic Tea Gowns, Negligees, Matinees, Kimonos and Japanese Peignoirs, in Silk, Flannel, Crepe de Chine and Albatross, all of which we have priced very attractively.

Bath Robes of ripple eiderdown; sailor collar, Japanese sleeve, pocket bound with satin; heavy cord girdle; in Gray, Rose, Light Blue, Cardinal or Pink. at $2.98

Cashmere Wrappers, Mother Hubbard front, yoke effect back, with ruffle over shoulder; trimmed with black velvet ribbon and edged with lace; Red, Navy, Rose or Gray edged with ecru lace; Black with black lace.
Value $4.00; at $2.98

Kimono Wrappers of fancy figured flannelette, fitted back, sailor collar and bell sleeves; trimmed with white satin binding; in Pink, Blue or Black and White; at $1.98

Kimono Wrappers of fancy figured flannelette, French flannel patterns; sailor collar, bell shape sleeve and fitted back; trimmed with wide or narrow satin ribbon; in Navy Blue or Black and White polka dot; also fancy figured in Red, Rose or Blue; at $2.25

Kimono Wrappers, made of Roumona Cloth, fitted back, front and bell sleeves finished with fold of white; in Pink or Blue; at $2.50

Kimono Wrappers of black and white shepherd plaid flannelette in small or large checks; fitted back, bell sleeves; front, sleeves, collar and tie ends trimmed with one row of light blue satin ribbon and three rows of black velvet ribbons; at $2.75

Saks & Company

Leather Goods
AT LOW PRICES.

We apply the most critical tests to every article of leather that enters our shop. Fraud, in no matter what disguise, cannot creep in. When we say the leather or lining or trimmings are so and so, you may depend upon it. So that you may know our standard we have made very liberal reductions in all of these offerings.

We will place on sale Monday at a SPECIAL PRICE

Pocketbooks.
Seal, Alligator, Walrus or fancy grained Leather, with Sterling Silver Mountings.
Value 75c., at 45c

Pocketbooks, Wrist and Chatelaine Bags.
Pocketbooks of all the standard Leathers, in Alligator, Seal, Walrus, and so forth, calf faced, leather lined; sterling silver corners.
The Wrist and Chatelaine Bags are also of high grade Seal and Walrus Leather.
Value $1.25; at 68c

Also, Sterling silver mounted, all fancy and standard leathers; exceptionally well made and finished.
Value $1.50; at 90c

Saks & Company

Trunks and Bags
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

When the subject is Trunks or Bags we should be consulted, for two reasons: Our Trunk Shop is the most complete and replete in the States. There isn't anything to carry anything that you cannot find here. The prices are so low that instinctively your mind associates the article offered with the haphazard kind. The goods will convince you to the contrary. These prices will not.

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Dress Suit Cases.
Of solid sole leather, hand sewed and riveted; solid brass English lever lock, padded handles, linen lined, with shirt pocket. Heavy English stud rivets are used on corners, ends and back; three strong hinges; at $5.00

Men's English Hat Boxes.
Made of English Russet Sole Leather, entirely hand sewed, strong leather straps with harness buckles. Satin lined, with puff top for holding Opera Hats. The new Yale lock that permits of case being opened without removing key.
Value $10.00; at $6.50

English Kit Bags.
Of heavy English Russet Sole Leather, hand-sewed throughout; full leather lined, strong handles and brass lock, two straps around outside of bag; sizes 22, 24 or 26 inch.
Value $30.00; at $17.50

Fitted Bags.
Of Walrus, Alligator, English Russet or Sole Leather, with all necessary fittings.
Value $18.50; at $12.50

English Club Bags.
Suitable for Men or Women.
Of Grain, Alligator, Seal, Walrus or English Russet Leather, full leather lined, brass and nickel trimmings.
In assorted sizes from 12 to 18 inches.
Value $6.50; at $3.25

Steamer Trunks.
Of Bass Wood, bound with East India rawhide; fully riveted, Damask lined, extra heavy bolts, best Excelsior Lock, two sole leather outside straps. Sizes 28 to 40 inch; at $7.50

Overland Trunks.
Made of seasoned Bass Wood, bound with sole leather, brass trimmings, two body straps, muslin lined. Sizes 32 to 40 inch; at $7.00

Theatrical Trunks.
Strongest Trunk made; 300 solid rivets. The regulation partitions and divisions necessary for the professional use. Fully warranted. Sizes, 28 to 40 inch.
Value $18.50; at $11.50

French Dress Trunks.
Made of seasoned Bass Wood, rawhide bound, brass trimmings, strong hickory slats, four hinges, lined with Clover Holland linen. Stronger and superior in finish to the imported French Dress Trunk, from which it was designed; 40 inch only.
Value $20.00; at $12.50

English Basket Trunks.
Our own importation, Basket covered with Black Enamelled Duck Canvas, hand sewed sole leather binding, in Steamer and Dress sizes, 30 to 46 inch.
Value $20.00; all at $13.50

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Boys' Suits,
Double Breasted; all-wool fabrics in neat mixtures, checks or plaids. Sizes 10 to 15 years.
Value $5.00; at $3.50

Boys' Frieze Overcoats,
in Oxford, cut extra long; velvet collar, vertical pockets. Sizes 7 to 16 years.
Value $5.00; at $3.90

Saks & Company

We will place on sale MONDAY at

SPECIAL PRICES

Mink Scarfs.
48 inches long, with Mink Tails.
Value $17.50; at $12.50

Mink Muffs.
Flat Shape, three-stripe.
Value $18.50; at $13.50

Black Raccoon Scarfs.
48 inches long.
Value $13.50; at $9.50

Black Raccoon Muffs.
Value $7.50; at $5.50

Alaska Sable Cluster Scarf.
Value $9.75; at $7.25

Alaska Sable Scarfs.
55 inches long.
Value $18.00; at $13.50

Alaska Sable Muffs.
Value $9.75; at $7.25

Sable Fox Scarfs.
(American.)
Value $11.00; at $8.00

German Fox Scarfs.
Superior Double Fox.
Value $14.50; at $11.50

German Fox Muffs
To match.
Value $10.00; at $7.50

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a

SPECIAL PRICE

Printed Liberty Scarfs,
2¼ yards long, 18 inches wide; dainty floral designs in pink, light blue or heliotrope. Exceptional value, at $1.50

Saks & Company

Will offer MONDAY unusually well made

Muslin Underwear
At Attractive Prices.

Corset Covers of Cambric, V neck of embroidery; also round high neck edged with embroidery; tucked front; at 25 cents

Drawers of muslin, with cambric umbrella ruffle of hemstitched hem and tucks, or extra quality muslin Drawers, with plain hem and tucks; at 25 cents

Gowns of Cambric, yoke of cluster tucking, four insertions of Valenciennes lace; V neck edged with lace and ribbon beading; also Cambric Gowns with tucked yoke, edge and insertion of fine embroidery; at 68 cents

Corset Covers of nainsook with two or three rows of Valenciennes or Torchon lace inserting, ribbon and beading around neck; Chemise or French shape; at 68 cents

Drawers of cambric, tucked umbrella ruffle, edged with embroidery; hem ruffle with embroidered insertion and hemstitching; also, nainsook Drawers, tucked ruffle, edged with Valenciennes lace; at 68 cents

Flannelette Underwear.

Kimona Gowns of fancy striped outing flannel, trimmed with bands of pink or blue; at 98c.

Gowns of gray striped outing flannel, Mother Hubbard yoke; collar, yoke and sleeves finished with feather-stitched beading; at 98c.

Gowns of fine quality outing flannel, fancy stripes, with yoke effect, finished with scalloped ruffle and fancy beading; in pink, light blue or rose; at $1.50

Lawn Aprons.

Lawn Aprons, full width, plain hem; at 25c and 45c

Lawn Aprons, full width, deep hem, wide embroidered insertion or deep hemstitched hem and side; at 50c

Lawn Aprons in a variety of styles, hemstitched tucks or plain; at 58c

Fine Lawn Aprons, combination of tucking and deep hem; at 75c

Plain Lawn Aprons, very deep hem; at 65c

Fine quality of Lawn Aprons, deep hemstitched hem, combination of large and small tucks; at 85c

Fine Lawn Aprons, wide inserting and tucks; also, deep hem and sides hemstitched; at 98c

Sewing Aprons.

Pretty trimmed bottom, two embroidered insertions, cluster of three tucks, deep hem; at 65c

Fine Tucked Aprons, with tucked ruffle, edged with ruffle of embroidery; at 75c

Fine Lawn Aprons, with half-inch tucks, embroidered insertion and ruffle; at 85c

Infants' short white Dresses of Nainsook, made in various styles; at 45c, 65c, 75c, 98c, $1.10, up to $18.50 each.

In the United States and its Dependencies We Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

CLOSING FEATURES OF THE HORSE SHOW

Attendance During the Week Exceeded Previous Records.

Polo Pony Took the First Blue Ribbon for the Vanderbilt Family—Lord Brilliant a Winner.

In Madison Square Garden last evening the final scenes were enacted in the Horse Show of 1902, and while the attendance was somewhat smaller than on the two previous evenings, there was quite a representative assemblage of society people, nearly all of the arena boxes being occupied. While the exact number could not be ascertained last evening, it was said that the attendance during the show was far in excess of any previous record, and that this year's exhibition in every way was more successful than any given yet under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association.

Among the principal winners during the week were Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Penn.; James Hobart Moore of Chicago, and Mrs. John Gerken of this city. Mrs. Gerken is particularly pleased over the success of her bay mare La Contributor, that won the blue ribbon from twenty competitors in the class for saddle horses not exceeding fifteen hands upto carrying 100 pounds, as she selected the animal herself from C. L. Railey's Kentucky stock farm.

James Hobart Moore was more than pleased with his success, and yesterday he purchased the hackney stallion Fiery Dane, by Danesforth, from Henry Fairfax of Aldie, Va., for $5,000. Alfred Gwynne and Reginald C. Vanderbilt had the satisfaction of winning a blue ribbon on the closing day with the polo pony Oakland, after a week of poor success with their entries in other classes.

It was champion day at the show, several champion prizes being awarded during the afternoon and evening.

During the forenoon hundreds of children had an enjoyable session, watching the Shetland and other ponies in the classes which called for juvenile drivers. Many of the youthful whips handled the ponies in masterful fashion, but none did better than Master John Gerken, who won the blue ribbon for the best pony in harness with Doncaster Model, owned by Mrs. John Gerken. It was the fouth blue ribbon that Doncaster Model won in the week.

Col. Treat, United States Army, passed upon a class of horses suitable for cavalry and gave the blue ribbon to Miss Webb's El Queso, a winner afterward in the championship class for saddle horses over 15.2 hands, and also a previous winner during the week. El Queso is a fine type of horse, bred by W. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farm, and showing a combination of trotting and hackney blood.

Tioga, a bay gelding, entered by Miles W. Barney & Brother of Newark, bolted, and the colored man who rode him lost control of the animal, which made two circuits of the ring before he was stopped by the attending grooms. Neither horse nor rider was injured.

Col. Treat then judged a supplementary class for chargers. It was a walkover for Fritz Loeb's Zaparnick, winner of the charger class of 1901.

Preliminary to the championship classes of the afternoon there was a keen competition in a class for road rigs, best appointments to count. It was won by E. S. Stotesbury's Ruritania, a winner in several classes during the show. During the judging of the class a lively mishap occurred, but it did not result in any serious injury.

While driving the mare Lily Langtry to a rubber-tired speedway wagon, William Cable made a rather short turn at the Madison Avenue end of the ring. The wagon turned over and the driver was thrown out. He held on to the reins and was dragged fully 100 feet before the horse was restrained. When the driver resumed his seat he was cheered, although he got the gate.

Shortly afterward Mr. Stotesbury won the single roadster championship with Ruritania. He also won the championship for pairs, with Ruritania and Dainty Daffoe, after a duel with W. M. V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes and White Mark, the only contestants. Mr. Stotesbury won both of these championships last year.

Two of the championships decided during the afternoon were for saddle horses over and under 15.2 hands. Mustello, owned by Mr. James Gayley of this city and well ridden by William Collier, won the blue ribbon for the class under 15.2, and in the other class Miss Webb won with El Queso, after a hard contest with W. A. McGibbon's French Park.

In the lightweight hunter class, the Virginia horse Up to Date showed his real form for the first time in the week. He was well ridden by the owner, Cortland H. Smith. M. H. of the Warrenton Hunt, and he captured the blue ribbon.

One of the most interesting exhibitions of the afternoon was in the class for polo ponies. The conditions brought in a lighter lot than had been seen on Friday evening, as they only had to be up to carrying 150 instead of 200 pounds. They were tried at the "in and out" between flags and at the dash the full length of the tan bark, with a turn and a race back to the starting point.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt showed a very clever bay pony, Oakland, and had little trouble in winning the blue ribbon, the first for the Vanderbilt family during the week in any class. The second prize was awarded to George J. Gould's Queene, ridden by Kingdon Gould. Queene was a bit unmanageable at the "in and out," but otherwise showed well. Among the competitors was the West Point polo team's pony Nutmeg, ridden by Cadet M. Tyler.

More than fifty cadets, guests of the Horse Show Association, cheered their comrade, and the spectators joined in heartily. Cadet Tyler had the house with him, and the only reason he was unplaced was that he had an inferior pony.

Lord Brilliant, owned by Dr. John L. Wentz of Scranton, Penn., duplicated his win of last year by capturing the champion prize for horses in harness under 15.2 hands in the evening. Burlingham won the champion prize in a similar class for horses in harness exceeding 15.2 hands. He is now owned by James Hobart Moore, and last year he was awarded the same prize. At that time he was owned by Frank J. Gould.

After the judges had awarded the champion prizes in heavy-weight, middle-weight, and light-weight classes for horses which had won in the hunter and jumping classes the crowd began to leave the Garden. The judging of the best horse which had won in the hunter classes was uninteresting, and the horses were not required to jump, the award being made on their conformation, quality, and manners. F. Ambrose Clark's Guidon was the pick of the prize winners, and when they awarded the special prize to him the judges performed their last official act of the week.

JUDGES' LAST AWARDS.

Shetland Stallions, not exceeding forty-six inches.—Won by Thomas L. Watt's Monte Carlo, sk. s., 14 years, 42½ inches; Mr. E. F. Hawley's Bressay of Pitsford, br. s., 7 years, second; Thomas L. Watt's Toronto, sk. s., 5 years, 40 inches, third, and Charles E. Bunn's Chestnut, ch. s., 5 years, 42 inches, highly commended.

Ponies, exceeding thirteen hands one inch and not exceeding fourteen hands two inches, three years old or over.—Won by Mrs. G. Baumann's Jacquina, br. m., 7 years, 14.2; Mrs. Virginia Alexandre's Columbia, ch. m., 7 years, 14.2, second; Miss Mary Lindsay Carter's Premier, b. g., 8 years, 14.2, third, and W. D. Grand's Irish Hobby, ch. m., 6 years, 13.2, highly commended.

Special Prize.—Open only to horses and carts of the New York Street Cleaning Department; judged on the condition of the horses, the care taken of the carts and harness, and the appearance of the drivers; all shown as turned out for daily work.—Won by Emma, blk. m., 5 years, 16.1, E. Fitzpatrick, driver; Dan, br. g., 8 years, 16, J. Dougherty, driver, second; Billy W., br. g., 5 years, 16.3½, C. Boyle, driver, third, and Flora, sor. m., 7 years, 16.2, W. McAvoy, driver, highly commended.

Ponies in harness, not exceeding 12 hands, driven by children, appointments to count.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's Doncaster Model, b. a., 6 years, 11.3 hands, driven by Master J. Gerken; Fonso Sauvage's Sir Vivian, ch. g., 8, 12, driven by Master G. Peacock, second; E. C. Hoskier's Jim Blaine, b. a., 8, 10, driven by Master H. Graham, third, and Master Dallas W. Haines's Brown Bard, br. g., 10, 11, driven by owner, highly commended.

Pairs of horses over 15 hands, shown before a Spider tea cart or phaeton.—Won by James Hobart Moore's Burlingham, br. g., aged, 15.3 hands, and Viceroy, br. g., 8, 15.3; Joseph E. Widener's Coronation, b. g., 8, 15.1½, and Florist, b. g., aged, 15.1½, second; Jay P. Graves's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., aged, 15.3, third, and Mrs. E. F. Hawley's Aberdeen of Pittsford, br. s., 4 years, and Bressay of Pittsford, br. s., 7 years, driven by Master F. Cook; Thomas L. Watt's Montreal, sk. s., 14 years, 42½ inches, and Monte Carlo, sk. s., 14 years, 42½ inches, driven by Master A. Kinney, second; Charles E. Bunn's Nimbus L., blk. s., 6 years, 42 inches, and Chestnut, ch. s., 5 years, 42 inches, driven by Master A. E. Bunn, third, and Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, Toronto, sk. s., 5 years, 40 inches, and Red Fox, ch. s., 4 years, 40 inches, driven by owner, highly commended.

Horses Suitable for Cavalry Service, geldings not under four years old, from 15.1 to 16 hands high.—Won by Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, b. g., 15.3½; Adam Beck's Antelope, b. g., 5 years, 16, second; J. J. Scannell's Saratoga, br. g., 7 years, 15.2½, third, and Adam Beck's Irish Bob, ch. g., 4 years, 16, highly commended.

Horses in Harness, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, shown to a light two or four wheeled vehicle.—Won by A. A. Housman's Royal Flush, ch. g., 7 years, 14.3½, driven by A. Batonyi; Mrs. James Hobart Moore's Julip, br. g., 6 years, 15, second; Eben D. Jordan's Kitty Gray, ch. m., 7 years, 14.3, third; Albert C. Burrage's Coronado, ch. s., 7 years, 14.2½, highly commended.

Roadsters, horses and best-appointed road rig.—Won by E. S. Stotesbury's Ruritania, b. m., 7 years, 15.2½, driven by G. Webb; William V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes, br. m., 8 years, 15.2½, second; James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. m., 5 years, 15.3, third, and A. A. Housman's Kitty Clan, br. m., 6 years, 15.1, highly commended.

Special Prize for Horses not under 15.1 hands, shown before a lady's single horse victoria.—Won by Joseph E. Widener's Brigadier, br. g., 7 years, 15.3½, driven by W. White; James Hobart Moore's Lord Roberts, b. g., 5 years, 15.2, second; Oakland Farm's Veteran, b. g., aged, 16.1, third, and Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden II., ch. g., 9 years, 15.1½, highly commended.

Qualified Hunters, light weight, up to carrying under 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Cortland H. Smith's Up to Date, b. g., 8 years, 16, ridden by owner; Adam Beck's Solitaire, b. g., 4 years, 16 hands, second; Charles Pfizer's Yourfellow, b. g., 7 years, 16.1½, third, and L. D. Passaro's The Joker, br. g., 4 years, 16 hands, highly commended.

Saddle Horses, Champion Prize for horses not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by James Gayley's Mustello, ch. g., 7 years, 15.1½, ridden by W. Coleman; W. Seward Webb's Bonito, b. g., 8 years, 15 hands, ridden by S. W. Stillwell, reserve ribbon.

Saddle Horses, Champion Prize, for horses exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Miss F. E. Webb's El Queso, b. g., aged, 15.3½, ridden by S. W. Stillwell; W. A. McGibbon's French Park, b. c., 5 years, 15.2½, ridden by owner, reserve ribbon.

Horses suitable for chargers or officers' mounts, geldings, mares, or geldings, from 15.2 to 16.2 hands, not under four years old.—Won by Fritz Loeb's Zapornick, b. g., 15.3 hands, ridden by H. G. Mills.

Polo Ponies, for ponies not over 14.2 hands up to carrying 150 pounds, judged for their manners, handiness, and conformation.—Won by A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt's Oakland, b. g., 6 years, 14.2, ridden by Alfred G. Vanderbilt; George J. Gould's Queene, ch. m., 7 years, 14.1, ridden by Kingdon Gould, second; Alexander Brown's Eliza J., br. m., 7 years, 14.1, ridden by owner, third; F. Ambrose Clarke's Dolores, ch. m., 5 years, 14.1½, ridden by owner, highly commended.

Roadsters, champion prize, (single horses.)—Won by E. S. Stotesbury's Ruritania, br. m., 7 years, 15.2, driven by Dr. G. Webb.

Roadsters, champion prize, (pairs.)—Won by E. S. Stotesbury's Ruritania, br. m., 7 years, 15.2, and Dainty Daffoe, br. m., 7 years, 15.2, driven by Dr. G. Webb; William V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes, br. m., 8 years, 15.2½, and White Mark, br. g., 7 years, 15.2½, reserve ribbon.

Champion Prize for single horses in harness exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by James Hobart Moore's Burlingham, br. g., aged, 15.3, and Viceroy, br. g., 5 years, 15.3, driven by J. Donnelly.

Pairs of Horses, shown before a brougham.—Won by H. P. Whitney's Kitchner, b. g., aged, 14.3½, and Kopella, b. m., aged, 14.3½; Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Muzette, b. m., 8 years, 15.1½, and Iris, b. m., 9 years, 15.1½, second; Oakland Farm's Sinbad, br. g., 8 years, 14.3½, and Cinderella, br. m., 7 years, 14.3½, third.

Champion Prize, for single horses in harness not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, open only to horses having taken a first prize in single harness at this or any of the association's previous shows.—Won by Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Brilliant, ch. g., aged, 14.3½, driven by A. Batonyi; Dr. John L. Wentz's Lord Golden, ch. g., aged, 14.3½, reserve ribbon.

Champion Prizes, open to all horses having taken a first prize in the hunter or jumping class at this or any previous show of the association. Heavyweight—Won by Clarence Moore's Kohinoor, ch. g., aged, 16.1 hands, ridden by R. Kearns; Mrs. Adam Beck's Westminister Belle, ch. m., aged, 16.1, ridden by W. Wilson, reserve ribbon. Middleweight—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Guidon, ch. g., aged, 16, ridden by owner; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Ripple, b. m., 5 years, 16, ridden by T. English, reserve ribbon. Lightweight—Won by Courtland H. Smith's Up To Date, b. g., 8 years, 16 hands, ridden by owner; George Pepper's Myopia, br. g., 7 years, 15.3, ridden by H. Wilson, reserve ribbon.

Special Prize, for the best horse having taken a first prize in the hunter classes judged by conformation, quality and manners.—Won by F. Ambrose Clark's Guidon, ch. g., aged, 16

TO ENJOIN PRUDENTIAL DEAL.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson to Issue Temporary Restraining Order.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson yesterday officially notified Messrs. Lindabury, Depue, and Faulks, counsel representing William Robotham and John Illingworth, who brought action in the Court of Chancery to restrain the proposed merger of the Prudential Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company by a mutual interpurchase of capital stock, that he would grant the temporary injunction prayed for by the complainants.

The court declares that the exact terms of the order will be determined to-morrow in Jersey City, when counsel will appear to represent each side of the litigation. The Vice Chancellor also adds that the order will carry the condition that the complainants shall co-operate with the defendant corporations so that the case may be immediately appealed, and, if possible, taken before the present term of the Court of Errors and Appeals, now in session.

ARSON AT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Discharged Employe of the Ogdensburg Company Accused of the Crime.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 22.—Oil-soaked waste upon which lighted matches had been dropped was found in a remote corner of the Ogdensburg Terminal Company's million-bushel grain elevator here by the watchman at the elevator. He saw the flames just before they got headway.

A discharged employe has been arrested and remanded to jail, and other arrests are expected. The elevator is operated in connection with the Rutland Railroad and a line of steamboats between Ogdensburg and Chicago.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The ladies of the Cabinet held their first meeting of the season at the White House this week, but beyond discussing the dates for the Cabinet dinners and some exchange of views as to which will begin Jan. 1, made no especial plans.

With the wife of the Secretary of State and the wife of the Secretary of the Interior both in mourning, the wife of the Secretary of War in Europe, and a bachelor Secretary of the Navy, it is not considered probable that the Cabinet will contribute in any special degree to the social life of the Winter.

The Secretary to the President to-day issued a programme for the official receptions and dinners at the White House for the season of 1903. Thursday has been selected for each function, the dates to be as follows:

Jan. 1, New Year's reception, 11 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Jan. 8, diplomatic reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Jan. 15, diplomatic dinner, 8 P. M.
Jan. 22, judicial reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Jan. 29, Supreme Court dinner, 8 P. M.
Feb. 5, Congressional reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.
Feb. 12, army and navy reception, 9 to 10:30 P. M.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will also entertain small dinner companies on Monday and Tuesday evenings of the present week.

Entertaining among the diplomats will be resumed this week, the wife of the Italian Ambassador and the daughter of the Russian Ambassador both having tea cards out for Thursday afternoon. Mme. Mayor des Planches will entertain in honor of Eleanor Duse, the actress, and the Countess Cassini in honor of her guest, Mlle. Irene de Planques.

The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, was the guest of honor at a dinner this evening by Mrs. B. Warder. The company included:

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches.
The Minister from the Netherlands, Baron Gevers.
The Charge d'Affaires of Germany, Count Quadt.
Mrs. William Endicott.
Mrs. H. B. Beale.
Miss Josephine Boardman.
The Misses Warder.
Mr. Norman of the British Embassy.
Victor Augueesparse of the French Embassy.
Reynolds Hitt, Secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin.
Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John

SAYS MISS VOORHIS DID NOT TRY SUICIDE

Col. Gardiner Thinks She Took Morphine for Heart Trouble.

Ex-District Attorney, Appealed to by Her, Promised His Aid—Relatives in This City Fail to Come Forward.

Constance Lillian Voorhis, the daughter of the late Commodore Jacob Voorhis, who took an overdose of morphine at the Murray Hill Hotel last Thursday night, is still in the prison ward at Bellevue, where she is slowly recovering from the effects of the drug. Should she be well enough to-morrow, she will be taken to court and arraigned on the charge of attempted suicide.

Little was done yesterday toward clearing up the mystery surrounding her act. Both Acting Superintendent Rickards of Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Jones, in charge of the prison ward, said that the woman still refused to tell anything about herself beyond the meagre information she conveyed to the hospital authorities on the first day of her sojourn there.

It was learned, however, that the young woman had near relatives in this city. None of these had come forward, and through the Chaplain at Bellevue she sent a request to ex-District Attorney Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, an old friend of her father, to help her out of her troubles. This Col. Gardiner has promised her he will do.

"For the friendship I bore her father," he said yesterday, "I will gladly do all I can for the unfortunate young woman, and I will surely be in court and defend her if she should be arraigned on that ridiculous charge of attempted suicide.

"There are others, though, in this city, who are so closely related to her that it would almost seem their duty to come forward and help her in her present difficulties. She has a brother who is a clergyman in this city, and her mother and a married sister also reside here."

The brother of the young woman is the Rev. Ernest Voorhis, an Episcopal clergyman, who has ministered in this city in various positions for a number of years. Up to a year ago he resided at 2,731 Broadway. The latest Directory does not give his address, and neither he nor the other relatives could be found last night.

Col. Gardiner, who has known the young woman since she was a little girl, and who is trustee of an income provided for her by her husband, George W. Lyon, from whom she separated several years ago, said that she had called upon him late on Thursday afternoon to receive her check, and had told him that she was about to start West to join one of Frohman's companies, with which she had been playing on the road.

"She left with the company several weeks ago," Col. Gardiner explained, "and was to have made an extended tour with it through the country. Several days ago I was surprised at receiving a telephone message that she had returned to the city in consequence of being threatened with nervous prostration. She told me she frequently burst into tears while on the stage, and said she had been given a leave of absence and recommended to take a rest, but that a few days here had made her so much better that she would rejoin her company before long.

"On Thursday she told me that for the last day or two she had been suffering from violent pain in her heart and felt apprehensive lest she might die suddenly from it. I suggested that she consult a physician.

"I presume she proceeded the same day to join her company, but had an acute attack of the heart difficulty at the Grand Central Depot and had to go to a hotel near by, and instead of sending for a physician treated herself and took an overdose of morphine or some other narcotic. The suicide theory is absolutely foolish and untenable."

Col. Gardiner said that Miss Voorhis had taken to the stage as a profession after her husband, who is now holding a judicial position in the Philippines, had become financially involved and was unable to send her an allowance sufficient for her support.

Beach Al Hayman, manager for Charles Frohman's traveling companies, and Mr. Rumsey, Daniel Frohman's business manager, declare that Miss Voorhis had not played with any of their companies on the road this season.

Miss Voorhis had several callers at Bellevue yesterday. One of them was a man who gave his name as John Patrick of 105 Huron Street, Toronto. He was taken to the prison ward and had fifteen minutes' conversation with her. When he left he said in reply to a question that he was a friend of Miss Voorhis, but would

In the forenoon a fashionably dressed young woman and an equally well-dressed elderly man arrived at Bellevue in a cab. They told Superintendent Rickards that they had come from Boston, and asked permission to see Miss Voorhis, saying that they were relatives of hers. After spending three-quarters of an hour with her in the prison ward, they drove away, declining to give any information about themselves or the sick woman. In order to obtain passes they gave the names of Margaret Thompson and Frank Wilson, but these Superintendent Rickards admitted he thought were fictitious.

MR. CANNON SAYS HE HAS 119 VOTES PLEDGED.

Only 105 Necessary for His Election to the Speakership—He Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived here to-night to remain for the session. He expressed considerable gratification over the Speakership situation. His figures give him a total of 119 votes already declared and pledged, against 105 votes required. The total comprises 114 votes declared by delegations and five pledged individually. Mr. Cannon's advices give the figures by States as follows:

Declared by delegations: Connecticut, 5; Illinois, 17; Indiana, 7 out of the 9 Republican members; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 7, the solid Republican delegation except Mr. Bowersock, who is said to favor Mr. Littlefield of Maine first and then Mr. Cannon; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 11; Minnesota, 8; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 5; New Hampshire, 2; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 11; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 2; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 1. Total 114. Pledged individually: Colorado, 1; Maryland, 2; Washington, 2. Total, 5.

Mr. Cannon, in an interview to-night, said:

"This statement of the declared votes does not include two from Indiana, one from Kansas, and seven from Ohio who, it is believed, will act with the majority of their respective delegations. It goes without saying that I am gratified that the conditions of public opinion seem to approve of my candidacy and in the event of my choice for the Speakership I shall be perfectly free to make the strongest organization of the House possible."

Mr. Cannon said that the appropriation bills will be sufficient alone to occupy practically all the time of the coming short session of Congress.

DECREASE IN ARMY EXPENSES.

Secretary Root Estimates the Net Reduction in the Department at About $31,420,400.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Root has just completed his estimates for the next fiscal year, and he has succeeded in effecting a marked reduction in the amount of money required for the support of the army and the War Department.

Excluding river and harbor appropriations, the Secretary says that the estimates for each of the last five fiscal years show an average annual increase from the estimates of the previous year of about $44,500,000. The estimates for the next year show a net decrease of $31,420,400, compared with the estimates submitted for the current fiscal year, and the decrease as compared with the current appropriations is $20,947,960.

The estimates for the military establishment, which include all items for the support of the army and the Military Academy, show a net reduction of $21,862,921 from the estimates for 1903.

Boy Prisoners, Handcuffed Together, Escape.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—While

WAYS AND MEANS VACANCY.

Probability That Another New England Congressman Will Take the Place of the Late Representative Russell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The vacancy on the Ways and Means Committee caused by the death of Mr. Russell of Connecticut is being made the subject of serious discussion by Representatives from New England, who insist that the vacancy should be filled by a man from that section and preferably by one from Connecticut.

Messrs. Henry, Sperry, and Hill of that State, who have been re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, have represented their districts in the House for eight years, and it is urged that any one of them would make a competent successor to their late colleague. The great and varied commercial and industrial interests of New England are urged as a reason for filling the vacancy with a man from that section.

New England always has had its full share of representation on the Ways and Means Committee and many members from the West are inclined to the opinion that New England has been unduly favored in membership on that committee. As a rule New England has maintained two members on the Ways and Means, and until the death of Mr. Russell there were two New England men, Mr. McCall of Massachusetts being the other member.

The manufacturing interests of New England are perhaps no greater or more varied than those of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, or several others of the larger States, yet with the exception of New York none of them has more than one member on the Ways and Means. Geographically, the present committee is unusually well constructed, every section being represented, including the Pacific Coast. Massachusetts and Connecticut are for New England, New York and Pennsylvania for the Middle States, Ohio and Indiana for the Middle West, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin for the Northwest, Nevada and California for the Pacific Coast, Tennessee and Virginia for the border States and the South, and Texas for the Southwest and cotton States. New England has only twenty-seven representatives in the present Congress, yet has ha dtwo members on the Ways and Means, while Pennsylvania, with thirty representatives, has only one. It is probable that Speaker Henderson will fill the vacancy with a Representative from New England, but it is not considered by many members that the five New England States' representatives are especially entitled to have two members on the committee.

FREE SEEDS FOR THE ASKING.

Foresters Reaping the Harvest Among the Selected Groves at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Under the impetus of Secretary Wilson's enthusiastic love of forestry the Department of Agriculture is extending the scope of its service in the matter of disseminating trees of all kinds. A force of men under the direction of Prof. Galloway is now engaged in going over the parks in all parts of the city to gather tree seeds of varied kinds. At present special attention is given to domestic species that are reasonably sure to thrive under the conditions of distribution and care likely to be given such trees. Just now the pods of the Acacia, the nuts of the Ginkho or Japanese Maidenhair tree, and all varieties of the domestic oak are being used chiefly for propagation. The department will be prepared to distribute the seeds of these varieties to all parts of the country.

There is probably no city in America where there is so large a variety of trees from all parts of the world as here. For nearly fifty years the late William Saunders, the noted horticulturist, once the partner of the famous Thomas Meehan, Germantown, gathered through Consuls, naval officers, and travelers every variety of tree that could be expected to grow and thrive in this latitude. He did this so quietly and unostentatiously that few suspected how thorough or how extensive was his work in this line.

The trees are scattered in all parts of the capital, and have attained a size and development that is of especial value to the forester or dendrologist who desires to study them in their best estate. With the acquisition of the Philippines and the other island possessions the scope of this work in dendrology has been necessarily widened, and in the course of time there will be a vast enlargement of the number of specimens planted here. This part of the plan has already begun, but the time that has elapsed since the first plantings has been so short that it cannot be known whether the country is to derive any valuable forest or orchard varieties from the dependencies.

THE DEFEAT OF MR. LOUD BEING INVESTIGATED.

Post Office Department to Find Out If Letter Carriers Aided in Beating Him for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The defeat of Representative Eugene F. Loud of California for re-election to Congress has provoked an investigation into the political activity of letter-carriers.

The investigation is being made by the Post Office Department, and to-day the Executive Committee of the Letter Carriers' Association was summoned before Assistant Postmaster General Wynne. It is charged that J. C. Keller of Cleveland, President of the association, compassed the defeat of Mr. Loud.

Mr. Loud's activity in cutting down attempted increases of salary earned for him the enmity of the postal employes of the country. This year, it is charged, the letter carriers undertook a systematic campaign for his defeat, to the end that an obstacle to the passage of the bill for a general increase of salaries might be removed. It was asserted that a large sum had been raised for the purpose.

The letter-carriers employed a press bureau, which, while putting forth arguments against Mr. Loud's action, persisted in maintaining that nothing was to be done toward defeating him for re-election. Some time ago Mr. Keller went to San Francisco on leave of absence, and was summarily ordered home by Mr. Wynne on account of charges that he was in California working for the defeat of Mr. Loud.

Reports are current that Mr. Loud intends to make an important speech in the House at the coming session, in which he will point out what he considers the moral of his own defeat, and warn the country against allowing Government employes to compel Congressmen to yield to their wishes on pain of defeat at the polls.

TEXAS SEATS MAY BE VACANT.

There May Be No Way to Fill Them Under the Circumstances Until Dec. 13.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—When Congress meets, Texas may be minus two of its Representatives, and there will be no way to remedy the defect until Dec. 13.

The two Representatives who may be unable to take their seats are Morris Sheppard and J. G. Russell, who have been elected to fill the unexpired terms of John L. Sheppard and Reese C. De Graffenreid, deceased. Mr. Sheppard and Mr. De Graffenreid died some months ago, and Morris Sheppard, who is the son of the dead Congressman, and Mr. Russell were elected to succeed them. They were also elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and their title is clear to seats in that body, but not yet to seats in the Fifty-seventh.

The Texas law prevents the issuance of election certificates until the lapse of forty days after the election. This makes no difference when the Congressman-elect has, as is usually the case, a year to wait before taking his seat, but in this case it may keep them out of Congress for two weeks.

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NARROW ESCAPES FROM BURNING HOUSE

Viola Allen's Maid, Carried Out Unconscious, Dies in Hospital.

Ex-Alderman Golding's Thrilling Awakening—Blaze Started by a Woman's Kimona Catching Fire at a Gas Stove.

A woman's kimona caught fire from a gas stove yesterday morning, and communicated the flames to the tapestries and curtains, and before the firemen could extinguish them the five-story brick flat building at 237 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues was burned out from bottom to top. The fire spread so quickly that the tenants on the upper floors had difficulty in getting out, and several of them suffered painful burns. Miss Jeanne Maillard, Miss Viola Allen's maid, who was visiting her sister, Matilda Maillard, was overcome by smoke, and died a few hours later in Roosevelt Hospital.

The gas stove was in the apartments of Dr. Walter Keene Wilkins, on the first floor. About 9 o'clock Dr. Wilkins arose and lighted one burner to heat water for coffee. Twenty minutes later Mrs. Wilkins got up, slipped on her kimona, and went into the kitchen. In doing so it was necessary for her to pass through a small room used as a pantry, in which the small stove sat on a low table. A moment later Dr. Wilkins was startled by his wife's cries for him to save her, and she ran into the front room with her kimona aflame.

Dr. Wilkins grabbed her up in his arms and placing her on a wide sofa rolled her over and over in an effort to extinguish the flames. He had not been thus engaged more than a minute when he glanced back and saw that the entire rear end of the house was burning. He said later that he thought his wife had tried to smother the fire on her dress with curtains or something else inflammable and had spread the fire in that way.

Carying his wife to the door and telling her to run into the adjoining house, the doctor shouted up the hallway that the house was on fire. The flames ate their way out into the hall, and most of those who were up stairs ran down. Several had their feet and hands burned in making the descent.

One of those above was Miss Jeanne Maillard, who had dropped in to see her sister who had rooms on the fourth floor, rear. Miss Matilda Maillard was out at the time the fire occurred. Her sister, it is believed, tried to gather up some of the things about the apartment and when she turned to go down stairs the others had already left. The hallway was black with smoke, and the girl, not being familiar with the location of the doors and stairways, lost her way on the second floor.

Groping about in the smoke, she entered the room at the rear occupied by Miss D. T. Geyser, piano teacher, who until last year was on the stage. She stumbled and fell, overcome by the smoke, and it was several minutes before the firemen found her. Charles Masterson, a fireman of Engine Company 26, carried her down the stairs on his shoulder and placed her on the sidewalk. She was apparently lifeless.

Coroner Scholer, who was in the neighborhood, directed that an ambulance be called from Roosevelt Hospital. Nearly twenty minutes had passed when the Coroner instructed that a call be sent to Bellevue Hospital, the ambulance from Roosevelt not having arrived then. The Bellevue Hospital ambulance arrived in nine minutes, but four minutes after the one first called from Roosevelt Hospital got there.

In the meantime Dr. Louis Stern of 221 East Thirty-fourth Street was striving to revive the girl, but did not have the necessary restoratives with him. Coroner Scholer declared vehemently that the delay of the ambulance was outrageous, and that he would make an investigation.

The building was occupied largely by theatrical folk. On the third floor lived John J. Raffael, the baritone, who is known among stage people as "Jack" Raffael. He was unable to save any of his effects. A large quantity of music and some money were burned. In his hurried flight from the building, Raffael stumbled over Mrs. Wilkins's toy terrier Boss, and he picked it up and carried it out with him. Mrs. Wilkins was profoundly thankful, she said. In fact, according to her husband, Mrs. Wilkins was so interested in her loved dogs, Boss and a King Charles spaniel named Tyler, that her one injunction to him when he turned back into the house to try and rescue some of his effects was: "Oh, do save the dogs, Walter." Tyler had run into the basement when the fire started, and was found there, drenched and scared, when it was all over.

On the second floor front lived Frank Oakes Rose and his wife. Mr. Rose is general stage director for the Pain Fireworks Company. He is a Director of the Actors' Club, and a well-known member of the Theatrical Men's and the Green Room Clubs. The manuscripts of two of his plays were partly destroyed, and also two highly prized original manuscripts of Charles Dickens and several original editions.

Mrs. A. J. Dunn and her daughter Clara, who is known as "Clara Martini" on the stage, and Mrs. Annie Morton, the housekeeper, lived on the third floor. Miss Sophie Eggert, who is wardrobe woman for Viola Allen, lived on the fourth floor.

Ex-Alderman Vincent Golding had a thrilling experience at the fire. He lives in an adjoining house, at No. 235. While this house is undergoing repairs Mr. Golding has been sleeping on the top floor of the house at No. 237. He was sleeping soundly when the fire was burning, and Policemen Lane and Ewell of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, learning that he was there and had not been aroused, climbed up through Mr. Golding's building and out on to the roof, it being impossible to ascend the stairs in the burning building. They broke open the skylight windows with their clubs and the glass rained down on the ex-Alderman's bed. The policemen shouted down to him, but he turned sleepily and answered:

"Go away and let me sleep."

But the policemen continued, and finally awakening him, Mr. Golding, finding his descent by way of the stairs cut off, climbed out through the skylight, aided by the policemen.

The building was owned by Mrs. J. McKenna of 604 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. The total loss caused by the fire is estimated at $12,000.

Viola Allen was much grieved last night after the performance of "The Eternal City" when she learned of the death of her maid. Jeanne Maillard had been with Miss Allen for about three years, having left her parents in Paris to come to America. She was about twenty-three years old. Her body probably will be shipped to Paris for burial.

Prof. Hyslop of Columbia Resigns.

It was announced at Columbia yesterday that Prof. James Harvey Hyslop of the

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(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Waists. All the Popular Materials In the Newest Styles.

Price is a feature of predominating attractiveness in to-morrow's offerings. The assortments include for Monday, Waists of velvet, brilliantine, flannel and peau de soie.

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VELVET WAISTS, plain or with metallic dots; Monday, at 2.85

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NEW FLANNEL WAISTS, in a variety of cleverly-designed styles; Monday, at 1.95

NEW PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, plaited front with fancy silk buttons, fancy stock and cuffs, in black and colors, Monday at 6.75

NEW PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, with circular yoke and bodice of cluster tucks; sleeves tucked from shoulder to elbow, forming full puff at wrist, black and colors, Monday at 7.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

Beginning Thanks

TOPICS of The DRAMA

What Constitutes a Stock Company?—The Artistic Individuality of Miss Fay Davis—A Great Drama Lost in "The Crisis"—Sudermann as Translated by Mrs. Wharton.

What constitutes a stock company? Is it of excellence as a whole? It has often been our misfortune to be obliged to point out the imperfections in the acting of the so-called Empire Stock Company. Is it the production of old and excellent plays? As experience has often shown, the Empire Stock Company produces the plays that run well rather than the plays that read well and act well; and, almost without exception, they are as new as those put on by the star whose brilliancy is enhanced by the fact that only one is shining in the sky. These fearfully odious comparisons are made inevitable by the fact that the company headed by Mr. Faversham as a star is now producing at this very Empire Theatre a play—H. V. Esmond's "Imprudence"—which is better than the average of the so-called stock company plays, and that the cast as a whole is as markedly superior. We can all endure the fact that there are no stock companies nowadays, for the simple reason that we have to endure it. But is it necessary that the name which should be sacred to all lovers of dramatic art should be so flagrantly and obviously misapplied? In the modern interpretation of the phrase, a stock company is one in which no member is good enough to be exploited as a star. Mr. Faversham's company has at least two actors who are worthy of this bad eminence.

An American Actress New to America.

In Miss Fay Davis, who has come from England to be Mr. Faversham's leading lady, the American stage has gained an actress of the first quality. At St. James's Theatre she was associated with a fellow-American, Miss Julie Opp, and what she lacked in the way of the Oppulent physique she made up for, and more than made up for, in the refined intelligence and craftsmanlike pains with which she perfected her means of expression. Of late years she has been seen most frequently in parts in which the ingenuous and pathetic note predominated, and it was no doubt her success in such parts that led Mr. Pinero to choose her to create Iris. If any one wishes, by the way, to realize how far Pinero's Iris differs from the Iris of Miss Harned, he can do no better than to see Miss Davis, unless, indeed, it be to read the play, which has lately been published by R. H. Russell. But Miss Davis is far too skillful and gifted an artist to be limited to a single kind of part. In "Imprudence" she is one of those delightful young women, the genius of whose nature Mr. Esmond, alone among modern playwrights, seems to possess, who are as utterly light and gay as they are passionately sincere. Miss Davis denotes with equal certainty of effect the birdlike, inconsequent mirth and the fervid vein of emotion. In some moods she reminds one of Miss Maude Adams, and in others of Miss Annie Russell; and—what is quite as much to be prized—in all moods she is true to her own artistic individuality.

Mr. Winston Churchill and "The Crisis."

If Mr. Winston Churchill's artistic intention in preparing a stage version of "The Crisis" was merely to illustrate certain characteristic scenes in the book for the delectation of his gentle readers, then he is to be sincerely congratulated. The four brief, disjointed episodes of the evening's performance were pleasing to the eye and measurably moving to the heart and the imagination. Regarded as separate scenes of melodrama they were even composed with a certain superficial theatric cleverness. The production, too, was good. As Stephen Brice, the Northern hero, Mr. Hackett was personally impressive and dignified, artistically skillful and restrained. As Virginia Carvel, the Southern heroine, Miss Charlotte Walker was pleasant to look at. As Col. Carvel, Mr. Thomas A. Hall had a full measure of the dignity and grace of the Southern gentleman. As Judge Whipple and Eliphalet Hopper, Mr. Joseph Brennan and Mr. George Le Soir revealed admirable talent for character acting. The Virginia reel was prettily executed, (especial praise being due to Col. Carvel's light fantastic toes,) and as for the electrical fireflies that animated the stage shrubbery, they winked and soared with the utmost histrionic spirit and discretion. If a novelist's artistic conscience permits him to garble his story for visual embodiment, and his gentle readers are prepared to witness it without loss of gentleness, the voice of critical censure is complaisantly silent.

Yet is it not more courteous to assume that Mr. Churchill intended to write a work of art for the stage, and that his gentle readers and others went to see one? As it happens, the story of "The Crisis" has the potentiality of becoming the great drama of the great dramatic crisis of our national history. In the hands of a skillful and conscientious artist, such materials, instead of eventuating in an ephemeral stage piece of a season or two, would have commanded a place in our dramatic anthology (have we a dramatic anthology?) infinitely above "Shenandoah," "Secret Service," and all the rest of the clever stage pieces of the past. And by writing the real drama of the crisis, Mr. Churchill would have raised himself by his bootstraps as high above himself as the drama is above the novel. Like the Irishman of anecdote, he had the match. All he needed was the pipe and the tobacco.

The drama of our great National crisis clearly demands a canvas as broad as the modern stage admits of. Mr. Churchill gives us only four sets, and the performance, in spite of leisurely entr'acts, occupies only a very little over two hours, beginning after 8:30 and ending long before 11. If two more stage sets had been necessary, they might have been given without unduly inconveniencing commuters. Perhaps a more promising means of rounding out the performance to the proportions of true drama would have been to accept the four sets at hand as sufficient, and to infuse into them a fuller measure of concentrated dialogue and action. Of course this would mean the entire reconstruction of the story. In so far as a novel was a work of art, it is constructed on principles alien to the stage. And by the same token, if the play made out of it is to be also a work of art, utmost freedom must be granted to revise the characters and rearrange the events in the novel. Only the broad outlines, the essential situations of the novel are to be regarded as inviolable.

This is the given situation: A young Northerner and a young Southerner, both in a way the embodiment of the best instincts of their kind, are living in a community torn by political and military strife, and are in love with the same girl. This is the action: By virtue of the opposing characters of the young men and of the events she lives through, the girl is Churchill had realized the difference between a novel and a drama, what might he not have done with such promising material?

Construction in Fiction And in the Drama.

This difference, in a word, is that the novelist is almost unlimited, both as to what he says in his own person and as to what his characters do and say, while the playwright has to tell the whole story in the words and actions of his characters. The novelist may, if he chooses, take for his theme a general view of an epoch, making his characters and what they do subordinate to the picture as a whole. His exposition then consists in portraying, as definitely as may be, the opposing forces. The playwright, on the other hand, can deal only with people, and his exposition consists in presenting the main situation in which he has conceived them. The significant passage in the exposition of Mr. Churchill's novel is that in which a young Southerner and a young Northerner, as yet unacquainted personally, bid against each other at a slave auction for a beautiful octoroon—the one to keep her in bondage, the other to set her free; and out of this he has made the entire first act of his play. As a means of suggesting the abstract forces that were setting the North and the South by the ears, nothing could be better. But as a dramatic exposition nothing could be more inadequate. The interest should have been focused on the people, and, as the play is a romance, on their love affair. The first act should have expounded not so much the opposition of the North to the South as the personal struggle between the two young men; and this should have involved, not only an abstract principle, but the favor of Virginia. Even as a picture of the general life and passions of the times the play would probably gain by this mode of procedure, for general conceptions are most vividly represented on the stage when concentrating the personal passions of individuals.

All this is only an amplified statement of a rule of thumb of the Broadway hack playwright, (whose rules of thumb are often well worthy of consideration.) It is this: Get your love interest going strong in the first act. Before the bidding began the Northerner should have known the Southerner, and both should have been in a way to care for Virginia. Only when thus remodeled could the scene of the bidding constitute an adequate dramatic exposition of the theme of the play. The way would then have been cleared for an out-and-out drama. In the second act, as the play is written, the love interest is (as in the novel at the similar stage) only beginning to develop. The struggle between the Northerner and the Southerner is still mainly a matter of sectional animosity. It is indeed not a very edifying and by no means a properly sentimental scene over which the fireflies soar and breathe their melting fires. For their sakes, if not for the sake of the audience, would it not have been better to make the conflict in this act one of acknowledged personal passions as well as of political principles? Thus to recast the story would require no little thought, no little labor. But it is only by such thought and such labor that a properly written novel can be made over into a well-constructed drama.

Mrs. Wharton and the Joy of Translating.

At the time of the production of "The Joy of Living" it was rumored among those who were intimate in inner circles that there had been friendly differences between Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Campbell over certain phrases of the translation. Mrs. Wharton, it was said, was concerned to keep the phrasing simple and idiomatic, while Mrs. Campbell was no less concerned to make it vocally effective on the stage.

We all laugh at Mr. Pinero's old-stager, in "Trelawney," who condemned the cup-and-saucer drama because there was not a speech in it which he could "grip his teeth into," but no one knows better than Mr. Pinero, who began as an actor, that two words, which denote and connote the same thing, (if two such words exist,) might be as far apart as the poles in effectiveness when delivered across the footlights. There is no cause for surprise in the difference between the actor and the translator.

Such a difference is not only natural, but inevitable, and it admirably illustrates the kind of mutual concession which is necessary when literature is wedded to the stage.

The publication by the Scribners of Mrs. Wharton's translation reveals a far different state of affairs. The translation is admirably vernacular and idiomatic in the main, and in some cases it very effectively simplifies and abbreviates the cumbersomeness of German phrasing and sentence building; but, in spite of Mrs. Wharton's announcement in the preface that the original has "been scrupulously followed," there are passages in which it has been notably weakened, not only as regards its vocal effectiveness on the stage, but as regards its dramatic force. Thus, at the fatal luncheon of the last act, at which Beate ends by destroying her own life with the dramatic toast to the joy of living, the Baron Ludwig, a conservative, says that it is the purpose of his party, "der Gesammtheit und das ethische Gleichgewicht zu sichern."—a phrase that is obviously intended as one of the sounding platitudes of partisan argument. To this Beate answers scorntully: "Ach, meine liebe Excellenz, wie lange hör ich das Lied schon von der Ethik und dem Gleichgewicht und der Gesundheit und der Gesammtheit. Ich bin überzeugt, genau dieselbe Melodie hat man schon gesungen als man der Astarte die Jungfrauenlieber zuckend in den Rachen warf." Even in a dictionary translation this is a ringing sentence: "Oh, my dear Excellency, how long I have heard the old song of ethics and of equilibrium, and of soundness and of totality. I am convinced they sang the same melody of old when they threw the quivering trunks of virgins into the gorge of Astarte."

Note the throat-filling cadence gained by repeating "und," which is grammatically quite unnecessary. Note also the theatrical vividness of the picture of that ancient crime committed in the name of religion. All this in Mrs. Wharton's dulcet piping becomes: "I was only laughing to think how often I'd heard it before—the moral balance of power and all the rest. I'm sure our ancestors sang the same song when they threw their victims to Moloch." To what lengths will not the zealots of realism go! Mrs. Fiske's admirable interpretation of the Magdalen descends at times from the elevation and the abstraction of poetic tragedy to a vernacular manner that is contemporary, almost local. Duse gives us d'Annunzio's thirteenth century Francesca in the manner of a twentieth century drawing room. And now this very masterwork of vivid and enlightened realism is reduced to the consistency of gruel. Within its limits realism is as admirable as any other artistic convention. It is the defect of those who profess it that in their passion for neutral colors, their mania for half-tones, they are constantly overstepping the limits. If one is to represent Francesca, let her be d'Annunzio's creation of rhetoric and fire; if one is to translate Beate, let her be Sudermann's vivid and exultant heroine. Willfully to depart from the obvious meaning of a great original is artistically the unforgivable sin.

The incident of Beate's game pie is similarly devitalized. It was Sudermann's purpose to bring out dramatically in the course of this very feast, at which Beate was paying the penalty of her sin, the fact that with the one great exception, she has been a model wife, so far as Michael was able to appreciate wifeliness. Michael is fond of good living and she has made herself an expert cook; she has even invented a game pie so name

LULL IN STAGELAND AFTER THE SEASON'S FIRST RUSH

Production of "Audrey," the Dramatization of Miss Johnston's Novel, the Noteworthy Prospect for the Week—Companies that Failed of Favor with the Public Straggling Back to Town.

WEEK'S CALENDAR.

MADISON SQUARE—"Audrey," Monday.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Campbell, Monday.
MURRAY HILL—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
FIFTH AVENUE—"Rosedale," Monday.
CIRCLE THEATRE—"Aristocracy," Wednesday.
MRS. OSBORN'S—"Fad and Folly," Monday.

The week's opening brings with it a lull in the productions for the stage, of the making of which there seemed to be no end. "Audrey" is the only new play to be brought forward. The managers have worn off the first enthusiasm of the new season, their first plans have been carried out, and they are now taking a breath of fresh air, reviewing their plays now running, and taking counsel for the late Winter and Spring productions.

Whether or not the latter portion of the season will be as fruitful as the first half appears questionable. Just now not a few shows are returning to New York from all over the country to "reorganize." This term "reorganize" has an unmistakable application in the business. It means that the "angel," if there were one, has gone too far in the background to be visible; that the public has refused further support—in short, that the actors must look for other places and the scenery be sold for a song, or thrown on the rubbish heap.

This general slump, as indicated by numbers of poor companies going to pieces, is ascribed to the overcrowding of the business with the cheaper attractions. Early last year it became apparent that large sums of money were to be made in the theatrical business, and every person who had the slightest experience and a small capital began to organize one or more companies. To illustrate the rapidity with which these mushroom companies can be formed, agencies in New York and Chicago are prepared to furnish nondescript plays and printing matter for the munificent sum of $50 a month. Some cheap scenery, a few cheaper comedians thrown in, and the fly-by-night company was on the road. And now faces familiar on Broadway two months ago have reappeared, and the story is being told that the players are in town while the company is being "reorganized."

"AUDREY" AT THE MADISON SQUARE.

"Audrey" will come to the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night under auspicious circumstances. Virginians have already indorsed with almost patriotic fervor this drama built on Miss Mary Johnston's tale of Colonial life, and in New York it can be certain of at least a receptive, friendly audience.

Miss Johnston laid the scene of her novel amid attractive surroundings and in a period of Virginian life which is filled with romantic interest. In the first half of the eighteenth century Virginia had built up an aristocracy as proud as any of the Old World. Yet in the background was nature in its wild state, with its wild creatures and its invitations to cast aside the barriers of birth and conventionality.

Good basis for a drama was furnished by Miss Johnston. Audrey, the child of the forest, who did not even know her other name, and who had only the graces and beauty with which nature endowed her, was made the rival in love of the proud Evelyn Byrd, who had the beaus of all the countryside at her feet. Haward, the most influential man in the country, found his love in the innocent one whom all the village had despised, yet met at every turn the shadow of the half-breed, who would claim her for the wilderness.

It is a poetic theme and in treating it the playwrights, Miss Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington, have aimed to retain all the poetry. "Audrey" will be far removed from the romantic plays which rely on sharp sayings and the ring of steel to make their points, although humor has not been disregarded, and there will be a sufficiency of dramatic effect.

For the stage the story of Audrey is taken at the moment when Haward, her guardian and benefactor, returns from his absence abroad, intent upon the conquest of the heart of Evelyn Byrd. He finds that the girl he saved from the wilderness has grown into a woman. She is more a wood nymph, however, because her reverend guardian has squandered on drink and cards the money given for her education. The impression of her wildness is deepened by the shadow of the half-breed.

At times the stage story varies from that of the book. Only once is the change important, and that is in the end. Miss Johnston made her Audrey a victim to the jealous hatred of the Indian. Miss Ford and Mr. Boddington have brought a happier ending by making the Indian die by his own knife and rewarding Audrey for her trials with the love of Haward.

To this end the drama goes through the home of Darden, where Haward realizes what charms are possessed by the being he saved and has helped and where he first learns of her terror of the half-breed Hugon. Thence one is taken to Williamsburg, whither has gone the aristocracy of Virginia to welcome the new Governor, and where Haward has tried to forget Audrey by fervent wooing of Evelyn Byrd.

Audrey there meets him again, and he learns how vain is his attempt to forget her. Full of love for her, Haward takes her to the Governor's ball, only to subject himself to the taunts of his friends and her to the scorn of the women. He cannot defend her, because he is seized by the fever with which he has been affected for days, and alone she is left to face contumely. Her deepest humiliation comes next day, when the preacher at service denounces her as one like "Joan, who was whipped at the crossroads," and she finds none but Hugon who is ready to befriend her.

Finally she is led unwillingly to the mansion of Col. Byrd, at Westover. She has left her home at Darden's, wishing never more to see Haward, though he has fought two men who had insulted her. She has been taken for a witch, has been stoned, has been barely saved from drowning. Those who oppress her, however, are her friends, for they lead her before Evelyn Byrd, and this proud woman defends the waif and gives her back to Haward, whom she had wanted for herself.

The production is said to have been made on an elaborate scale. There are six sets of scenery, designed by Gates & Morange and Ernest Albert. Most notable of these will be a reproduction of the interior of the old Bruton Church at Williamsburg, where will occur the denunciation of Audrey. This has been pronounced "daringly original." There will be a regular church service, a sermon, and finally the disturbance which will drive the congregation in confusion from the edifice. The costumes will be historical in every detail and of an expensive sort.

Incidental music by Henry K. Hadley will be a feature of the performance. Mr. Hadley has written in ambitious strain, his entr'actes forming a suite and the dramatic moments being heightened by accompaniments based on the musical expression of the emotions expressed on the stage.

For this production Liebler & Co. believe that it has gathered a worthy company of actors and actresses. It is led by Eleanor Robson, to whom has been given the title rôle. James E. Wilson, Frederick Perry, George Woodward, Forrest Robinson, Selene Johnson, and Miss Ada Dwyer are also familiar to metropolitan audiences. They are under the stage direction of Eugene W. Presbrey.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Marmaduke	James E. Wilson
Jean Hugon	Frederick Perry
Gideon Darden	George Woodward
Mr. Eliot	Forrest Robinson
Colonel Byrd	Lauren Rees
Charles Stagg	Frank Lamb
Wm. Gooch	W. E. Butterfield
Mr. Jaquelin	T. M. Hunter
Mr. Travis	James O'Neill, Jr.
Mr. Lee	John Dean
	ton
	an
Deborah Darden	Ada Dwyer
Mrs. Stagg	Anne Caverly
Mme. Byrd	Helen Robertson
Martha Jaquelin	Gertrude Gheen
The Quakeress	Geraldine Furlong
Peggy	Constance Berry
Audrey	Eleanor Robson

Townsfolk, children, maidens of the May Queen's Court, contestants in the games, fiddlers, colored servants, &c.

Place, Virginia. Time, 1727.

Tableau I.—May Day at Jamestown. (Gates & Morange.)
Tableau II.—Fair View Glebe House. The next morning. (Gates & Morange.)
Tableau III.—Home of the Staggs at Williamsburg. Four months later. (Gates & Morange.)
Tableau IV.—The Governor's Ball. The same evening. (Ernest Albert.)
Tableau V.—Bruton Church. The next morning. (Gates & Morange.)
Tableau VI.—Col. Byrd's home, Westover. Four weeks later. (Gates & Morange.)

"FAD AND FOLLY" AT MRS. OSBORN'S.

Mrs. Robert Osborn will present reorganized "Tommy Rot" at her playhouse Monday night. For three weeks Kirke La Shelle has been rehearsing the company in the new material provided by Paul West, and now it is declared to be in readiness for public presentation. The changes do not include the part of Innocence Demure, with which Blanche Ring has previously entertained.

Harry Conor of farce-comedy fame is the novelty of the new cast. He will represent a man who has deadly horror of microbes as they may be conveyed through a grasp of the hand, a breath of air, or through any of the other mediums which his imagination may picture to him. Felix Haney will originate the part of "Sammy," a messenger boy, who spends most of his time reading dime novels. Richard Lee will be Reuben Hayrop, and Drina De Wolfe will flit through the stage-life as a society woman. Among the songs is "The Waldorf-Hyphen-Astoria," by Jackson Gourand.

"ARISTOCRACY" AT THE NEW CIRCLE.

The latest candidate for popular favor is the Circle Theatre, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, which opens its doors as a stock house Wednesday night with the Herbert stock company in Bronson's Howard's four-act comedy, "Aristocracy." "Lady Windermere's Fan," "Under the Red Robe," "The Amazons," and similar plays are to follow.

The theatre will be under the management of George W. Herbert, with William Redmond, formerly of the Murray Hill, as stage director, and O. E. Wilson as business manager. The same management built and undertook to conduct this theatre, lately known as the Auditorium, some years ago, but were unable then to obtain a license because of the proximity to the Church of the Paulist Fathers.

It is indicated to be the intention of the management to revive the successes of Broadway with a weekly change of bill. The theatre has been remodeled to meet its new needs.

The company is headed by Bijou Fernandez, who has just completed her season with the "Hearts Aflame" Company, and her supporting company is composed of Chanez Onley, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Alice Neal, Charles D. Waldron, Charles W. Swain, Albert Tavornier, Charles Arthur, Charles Hallock, Thomas Coleman, Cranley Douglas, and Louis Bishop Hall.

The orchestra will be conducted by Jos. Van den Berg.

MRS. CAMPBELL TO APPEAR AGAIN.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear in her repertory at the Harlem Opera House this week. It will be the last opportunity which local theatregoers will have to see this actress in New York. Among the plays that are scheduled for the week is "Magda," a drama in which she has not yet appeared during her present American visit. There was considerable desire expressed to have her play "Magda" during her Garden Theatre engagement, but owing to her illness Mrs. Campbell was unable to present the play at that time. She will appear in it on Thursday afternoon at the Thanksgiving matinée.

Another feature of the engagement is the first appearance in this city of Fred Kerr as Mrs. Campbell's leading man. Mr. Kerr was seen here last season as Mrs. Langtry's leading man. Mrs. Campbell brought him on from London when she found it was necessary to secure a new actor for that position. Her repertory for the week will be as follows: On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, "The Joy of Living"; on Wednesday and Friday evenings, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray"; Thursday matinée, "Magda"; Saturday matinée, "Aunt Jeannie." It is understood that Mrs. Campbell, immediately her present tour ends, will go to Australia for a long stay.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Mrs. Fiske's production of Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre deserves to rank as one of the most novel and admirable events of the season, by virtue of the dignity and reverence of the play, the vigor and intelligence of the acting, and the vivid beauty and reality of the costumes and scenery. In the character of Judas Tyrone Power reaches great heights of dramatic imagination and power.

H. V. Esmond's social comedy "Imprudence," in which Mr. Faversham is playing at the Empire, is perhaps the most wholesomely entertaining play of the season. In the part of the heroine Miss Fay Davis, an American who has learned her art in London, reveals a temperament and a technical mastery that place her in the first rank of our players.

"The Crisis," at Wallack's, is not so much a drama as four brief, fragmentary episodes which have been prepared by Mr. Churchill to illustrate his book. As such they are neatly written, well staged, and well acted.

"The Eternal City," at the Victoria, is a religious melodrama stamped with the well-known brand of Caine.

At the Savoy Theatre Miss Ethel Barrymore is continuously and deservedly successful in her double bill. "Carrots" is a delicate and touching bit of realism from the Théâtre Antoine. "The Country Mouse," a satire on dissolute circles in the English aristocracy, though at times inclined to be heavy, is in the main pointed and diverting.

Mr. Clyde Fitch's "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," in which Miss Mary Mannering is appearing as a star, is pleasantly written on the whole, but chiefly remarkable for a realistic and amusing picture of the promenade deck of an Atlantic liner which occupies the first act.

At the Garden Theatre Mrs. Le Moyne will continue to appear for one week more in "Among Those Present," which is a dramatization of a society column prepared by Mr. Glen Macdonough.

At the Criterion Pinero's masterly study of the psychology of feminine frailty, "Iris," still holds the boards with an overstrenuous Iris in the person of Miss Virginia Harned and a Maldonado of extraordinary strength and vitality in the person of Mr. Oscar Osche. There are only two

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under the influence of our Cathedral color, offers a beautiful scheme for the Library and Dining Room. In our reproductions of early Elizabethan pieces will be found Sideboards, Tables and Chairs that have a well defined meaning for pure design and beautiful detail.

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"Minute from Broadway"

lock Holmes. Mr. Charles Frohman announces that these will be the last performances Mr. Gillette will ever give of the detective drama in this city.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has two weeks more in which to display the crude but strenuous emotions with which she endows "Du Barry."

"Alt-Heidelberg," ("Old Heidelberg,") at the Irving Place Theatre, has proved so popular that Manager Conried has decided to continue it for a sixth week. This is an extraordinarily long run for this theatre. The play is a dramatic idyl of extraordinary poetic and pathetic interest, and the language is so simple and the action so obvious that even a moderate acquaintance with German enables one to enter into the spirit of the performance.

Martin Harvey, the talented young English actor, who is making his first appearance as a star in America, begins his last week at the Herald Square Theatre tomorrow evening, presenting the attractive double bill, "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" and "Rouget De L'Isle."

"A Country Girl," at Daly's Theatre, is by the authors of "The Geisha" and "San Toy," and successfully carries on their traditions. The leading part is taken by William Norris, who is as artistic in musical comedy as he was in his many excellent character parts and has won a deserved popularity.

"Twirly Whirly," which is a characteristic Weber and Fields show, has lately been supplemented by two characteristic Weber and Fields burlesques, "Humming Birds," which lays the hand of parody upon John Drew, as he appears in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," and "Onions," which does a similiar service by Ethel Barrymore in "Carrots."

"The Silver Slipper," which is by the author of "Florodora," and is written in the style of that successful piece, enters on the fifth week of its engagement at the Broadway Theatre. The cast remains the same with the exception that Miss Johnstone Bennett will replace Miss Josie Sadler to-morrow night in the role of Belle Jimper, the slavey. It was as the slavey in "Jane" that Miss Bennett scored the success of her life. A topical song has been introduced in the second act for Sam Bernard and now every one of the principals sings at least one song.

Atthe Bijou Theatre Mabelle Gilman is for the first time exerting her charms as a star in "The Mocking Bird."

At Mrs. Osborn's playhouse "Tommy Rot" will drop its decandent title and thenceforth appear as "Fad and Folly." with Blanch Ring and Harry Conor as stars and several new people in parts that have lately been vacated.

At the Academy of Music the pseudo-religious melodrama has proved a striking spectacular success by virtue of a scene in which a locomotive is represented as running through a forest fire to rescue an imperiled community.

At the Fourteenth Street Theatre Chauncey Olcott has only four weeks more in which to sing his Irish songs in the popular melodrama "Old Limerick Town."

At the Casino Theatre they have lately been celebrating Mrs. Ysamans's sixty-seventh birthday. "A Chinese Honeymoon," in which she is appearing, has not been on the boards quite so long, but it is pushing her hard, and is still as fresh and attractive.

At the Princess Theatre Mr. Weedon Grossmith's sound farcical acting is bringing his play, "The Night of the Party," a deserved popularity.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre. Henry V. Donnelly will be seen as Sir John Falstaff, Ralph Stuart as Mr. Ford, Laura Hope Crews as Mistress Ford, and Rose Stuart as Mistress Page.

The players of the American Theatre Stock Company will be seen this week in a comedy-drama entitled "Kidnapped," by David K. Higgins. There are said to be several intensely dramatic climaxes in the story, which is told in five acts. Maurice Freeman, Jessaline Rodgers, and the other members of the company will have rôles, and some scenery on the spectacular order will be shown.

Anna Held continues at the Grand Opera House.

"The Game of Life" is a melodrama which will have its first production at the Third Avenue next week. Its scenes include a stage hold-up in Nevada and Westminster Bridge, London, by night.

The Four Cohans, in George M. Cohan's musical comedy "The Governor's Son," are the attraction for the week at the Metropolis Theatre.

"Under the Red Robe," the success of a couple of seasons ago at the Empire Theatre, will be revived this week at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn. The new members of the company, Mortimer Snow, Sidney Macy, and Bertha Creighton, will have the rôles formerly played by William Faversham, J. E. Dodson, and Viola Allen.

Proctor's company at the Fifth Avenue will revive "Rosedale" this week. New scenery will be used, and, it is promised, the ballroom scene and military features will be produced with care.

"The Stranglers of Paris" will introduce Montgomery Irving, a new leading man, at the Fifty-eighth Street.

"Lost in Siberia," is the attraction in Harlem, while vaudeville continues at the Twenty-third Street.

"A Kentucky Feud" is to be revived at the New Star.

"Are You a Mason?" will be seen at the West End Theatre.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

This is the closing week of the Bostock Animal Show, the last performance taking place Sunday night, Nov. 30. Thanksgiving Day there will be performances morning, afternoon, and night.

The Thanksgiving week bill at Huber's Museum is a long one. La Belle Rosa and her company of singers and dancers will furnish the principal entertainment in the curio hall. Others to be seen are the midget policeman, Wu Ching Ma, the Boxer dwarf; Huber, armless painter; Mme. Myers, bearded woman; the midget wonders and Wild West. In the theatre the J. B. Burke company will continue to present "Ten Nights in a Barroom." The vaudeville bill includes Barr and Featon, Ada Jones, Elodora Sisters, and

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4 lights, $3.75; 5 lights	4.00	FRUIT KNIVES, set of six	1.10
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WATER BOTTLES, reg. $3.49	2.49	OIL AND VINEGAR BOTTLES, reg. $2.49, each	1.69

Table Linens, &c. Main Floor.

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NAPKINS, pure Irish linen, dinner size; reg. $2.50 doz.	1.98	NAPKINS, to match, dinner size; per doz., 1.89 and	2.89
		HUCK TOWELS, hemmed or hemstitched; reg. 25c. each	19c

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WHITE NET RUFFS, very full, with long ends	3.98	TAFFETA, PEAU DE SOIE AND CREPE DE CHINE STOCKS AND TIES	45c
LIBERTY CAPES, black and white, extra full	2.69	EMBROIDERED LAWN COLLAR AND CUFF SETS	45c
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Mr. and Mrs Edward Esmonde appear in a sketch, "The Soldiers of Propville."

At the Eden Musée the popularity of the cinematograph pictures of the coronation of King Edward is such that the management will continue them. De Kolta will give some new illustrations during Thanksgiving week. His engagement has been made permanent for the season.

For the last week in November B. F. Keith provides a long list of entertainers at his Union Square Theatre. Heading the bill are the Rossow midgets, liliputian athletes and comedians; Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardner have second place with their one-act farce, "The Soubrette and the Cop"; Janet Melville and Evie Stetson, vocalists, and a number of others are on the programme.

The usual burlesques are offered at the Dewey Theatre.

BJORNSON'S NEW DRAMA.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Leading German critics who attended the performance at Stuttgart of Björnson's new family drama, "On Stoerhove," speak of it in the warmest praise. The name of the play is that of an estate in which the action takes place. The material of which the play is composed is the same as that in Björnson's "Laboremus." He himself says that the two plays are brothers and sisters. Corresponding to Lydia in "Laboremus" is Maria, and as in the earlier drama the result of the action is to save the rest of the people from her evil influence.

The intention of the play is to preach the gospel of work. "Let us all work, and away with all those who prevent work, away with all women for whom work has no object, who live only for the pleasures of the moment, who feel ennui and recoil from everything that has anything to do with duty and responsibility. They destroy a man's strength, they are a chorus of destruction."

SUNDAY NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS.

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American Theatre.	Metropolis Theatre.
Eden Musée.	New Star Theatre.

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THE MAKING OF PROGRAMMES

A Suggestion as to the Place for the Symphony—A Difficult and Delicate Art.

A correspondent writes to THE TIMES concerning the programme of the first concert of the Philharmonic Society, raising a question anew that has often been discussed but never finally settled. Our correspondent speaks with appreciation of the concert, and especially of Mr. Damrosch's reading of Tschaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, with which his letter has especially to do. He says:

Permit me to suggest what I believe would enhance the enjoyment of the more serious "pièce de resistance" usually given at these musical feasts. The symphony must, of course, appear when the hearers are still in fresh condition to receive its impressions in the earlier part of the evening; but it does not seem to me desirable to make it the first number, when the audience has not yet properly settled down to the intellectual work placed before it. The interruption from late comers, who make the orchestra wait after the first part until they are settled in their seats, mars, by causing an interruption to the continuity of the enjoyment. A little sensuous stimulant given first would seem a not unsuitable preparation.

If on Saturday Mr. Damrosch had given the delightful overture to "Hans Heiling," and after that Mr. Van Rooy's song, leaving the symphony to close the first part of the concert, it would not have made the first part too long, and audience as well as orchestra would, I believe, have warmed up more to the rendering, as well as to the reception of the heavier work.

The late Carl Bergmann, whose programmes are remembered by us older ones as admirable in their arrangement, according to my recollection adopted this plan.

It is twenty-six years since Carl Bergmann was removed by death from the conductor's desk of the Philharmonic Society, and our correspondent's memory has played him a trick. As a matter of fact, the records show that Mr. Bergmann's programmes almost always began with the symphony. The few exceptions show the symphony at the end. Mr. Theodore Thomas would have been a much better support for the position he takes, for Mr. Thomas broke through the rule, that had almost become established by prescription in the Philharmonic, of putting the symphony at the very beginning of the concert, and put it wherever he felt it belonged in the aesthetic scheme and balance of his programme—rarely at the very beginning, sometimes at the end, most frequently in the middle, preceded by an overture, or an overture and a solo piece.

But the problem of programme making is a difficult and delicate one, not so easy of solution as our correspondent's point of view might possibly imply. Nor is there any rule that a conductor can implicitly follow and obtain automatically, as it were, the proper results. Mr. Thomas has always been one of the most successful programme makers that has ever stood at the head of an orchestra, and his various methods of procedure show that he has never followed any fixed rule in the matter. There are many more elements entering into programme making than those cited by the writer of the letter just quoted. He was very naturally disturbed by the late comers, and felt the unity and coherency of the symphony to a certain extent impaired by the long waits and the distraction of mind caused by people looking for their seats and brushing by to get into them. Therefore he desired that some other piece of music, less important than the symphony, should precede it, to take, as it were, the brunt of the annoyance caused by the disturbers of the peace—music the interruption of which should be felt as a less serious injury than was inflicted upon the symphony. That is one consideration; but it must necessarily be one to which conductors, in preparing their scheme of things, cannot give much weight.

Another purpose that the writer of this letter would see fulfilled in such an introductory piece would be the "warming up" of performers and listeners. He suggests that the concert might have begun with the overture to "Hans Heiling," a piece, by the way, which used to be included in the lists of the Philharmonic Society, but which, we are afraid, even he would find had lost much of its savor in these days if he heard the Philharmonic really play it. The process of "warming up" to the performance or hearing of music is chiefly a psychological one, of course, and it has its importance for both parties concerned. A "little sensuous stimulant" may indeed be useful in attuning the minds of the listeners to the subject in hand and preparing for something more serious to follow.

But there are very few conductors nowadays who could allow themselves to be governed to any great extent by either of these two reasons for putting a lesser piece first on the programme, if there were no other justification or necessity for it. To do so would seem too much like offering it up as a sacrifice: and in these days, when the demand is for shorter and shorter programmes, everything must be made to count for the full value of the time it occupies: it must be of itself an integral part of the whole, put there not for any reasons of convenience, but for its own sake in the aesthetic scheme. And here is the controlling consideration in the making of programmes, the one by which the conductor must chiefly be guided. What pieces are suitable to be heard together on the same evening? What must be the effect of contrast and harmony in spirit and mood and style? And, especially, what must be the order in which they shall be placed, so that one shall not kill the effect of what is to come after, by overpowering or being overpowered by it, or by showing unfavorably the contrast of a brilliant modern style with a soberer and more old-fashioned one, or of profound musical thought against a merely diverting and pleasing composition? How shall pieces be selected and arranged so that they shall complement and intensify each other's effects and create the impression of an artistically balanced and satisfying whole?

The task is one of the subtlest and most delicate that confronts any artist; and it is constantly borne in upon the frequenters of concerts that only a kind of music good in itself set the audience into a mood of grim forbearance or of depression because it was not rightly assorted! How often have concerts that should have stimulated and refreshed left an impression of weariness and dissatisfaction because the color was too gray or too garish, unrelieved and unchanged, or else because there was a mixture of things that would not mix! Good programme makers instinctively avoid such things.

A proper length is one of the obvious requirements of a good programme, and it is curious to note how greatly public taste has changed, suffering less exaction to be made upon its time and strength and attention. How intolerant this public is of excess of length was shown last week in Mr. Wetzler's concert, where there was such a superabundance of music. If we look back upon some of the programmes in which Beethoven brought out his works in Vienna, we are moved to wonder at the endurance of the people of those days. He gave one concert that included both his fifth and sixth symphonies, the choral fantasia for piano, orchestra, and chorus; the fourth piano concerto, two extracts from his C major mass, the air "Ah, Perfido!" and an extempore fantasia upon the piano! At another were played both his seventh and eighth symphonies, the "Battle at Vittoria," and numbers from "The Ruins of Athens." These concerts were exceptional and there were mild protests raised; but the programmes of what few regular public concerts there were in those days seem very heavily burdened. The "Tonkünstler Societät" in Vienna, one of the first public concert organizations, at the end of the eighteenth century was giving usually at each concert an oratorio, to which were added concertos for various instruments; thus, at one of them, Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus," and in the pauses concertos for oboe, flute, violin, and flauto traverso, successively. This organization also had "mixed" concerts in which there were usually two symphonies, sometimes three, one or more concertos, three or four choruses, and various solo airs. When Haydn visited England his concerts were similar to these last mentioned—always containing two symphonies, three or four airs or duets, and from one to three concertos. The programmes of the London Philharmonic Society and the Leipsic Gewandhaus have a similar aspect.

Modern life has grown more intense and people have neither the time nor the endurance to give to music that they had a hundred years ago. Modern music, too, has grown more strenuous in its demands upon the listener than much that formed the staple of those days. The task of the programme maker has become by so much more responsible, exacting, and delicate.

OPENING OF THE OPERA.

A Brilliant Occasion Promised for To-morrow Evening—Repertory of the Week.

A brilliant opening of the opera season seems to be promised for to-morrow night, when Verdi's masterpiece, "Otello," will be performed. The choice of the first bills used to be regarded as in some way an indication of the policy to be pursued during the season; if there is anything left in this tradition, the announcement of the first night will please many habitués of the opera, as suggesting a list less hackneyed, more in the spirit of modern times, and less dependent upon the demands and caprices of the leading singers than some lists of previous years. Mr. Grau's plans, as already outlined, go to confirm this hope.

Two new members of the company will make their first appearance in the week to come; Herr Anthes, the new German tenor, who will be the Lohengrin on Thursday night, and Herr Alfred Hertz, the conductor who will be in charge of the German representations this season. The management announces that, contrary to rumors lately circulated, Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, who is announced to appear in "Otello" to-morrow night, is in excellent health and that there is nothing to prevent her appearance. Following is the repertory of the week:

MONDAY EVENING, OTELLO, IN ITALIAN.

Desdemona.....Mme. Emma Eames
Emilia.....Mme. Louise Homer
Otello.....Mr. Alvarez
Cassio.....Mr. Bars
Lodovico.....Mr. Journet
Montano.....Mr. Dufriche
Roderigo.....Mr. Vanni
Araldo.....Mr. Bégué
Iago.....Mr. Scotti
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, IN ITALIAN.

Rosina.....Mme. Sembrich
Berta.....Miss Bauermeister
Conte d'Almaviva.....Mr. Salignac
Figaro.....Mr. Campanari
Basilio.....Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Bartolo.....Mr. Gilibert
Sargente.....Mr. Vanni
Ficrello.....Mr. Bégué
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

In the lesson scene, Madame Sembrich will sing the "Primavera" waltz of Johann Strauss.

THURSDAY EVENING, AIDA, IN ITALIAN.

Aida.....Mme. Emma Eames
Una Sacerdotessa.....Miss Maryill
Amneris.....Mme. Louise Homer
Radames.....Mr. De Marchi
Amonasro.....Mr. Scotti
Ramfis.....Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Il Re.....Mr. Journet
Un Messaggiero.....Mr. Vanni
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY EVENING, LOHENGRIN, IN GERMAN.

Elsa von Brabant.....Mme. Gadski
Ortrud.....Mme. Schumann-Heink
Lohengrin.....Mr. Anthes
Friedrich von Telramund.....Mr. Bispham
Der Heerrufer des Konigs.....Mr. Muhlmann
Heinrich der Vogler.....Mr. Edouard de Reszke
Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LA TRAVIATA, IN ITALIAN.

Violetta.....Mme. Sembrich
Flora Barvoise.....Mme. Van Cauteren
Anhina.....Miss Bauermeister
Alfredo.....Mr. De Marchi
Giorgio Germont.....Mr. Scotti
Gastone.....Mr. Vanni
Barone Duphol.....Mr. Bars
Marchese D'Obigny.....Mr. Dufriche
Dottore Grenvil.....Mr. Gilbert
Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY EVENING, CARMEN, IN FRENCH.

Carmen.....Mme. Seygard
Frasquita.....Miss Bauermeister
Mercedes.....Mme. Van Cauteren
Micaela.....Mme. Fritzi Scheff
Don José.....Mr. Alvarez
Zuniga.....Mr. Declery
Morales.....Mr. Bégué
Dancairo.....Mr. Gilibert
Remendado.....Mr. Reiss
Escamillo.....Mr. Journet
Conductor, Mr. Flon.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Opening Concert of Its Eleventh Season on Tuesday Evening.

The Kneisel Quartet will begin its eleventh season in New York, which this year [illegible] evening concerts, the first time in this city, as second violin, succeeding Mr. Ondricek, who has retired. Like all the other members of the quartet, Mr. Theodorowicz has been for a number of years a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The programme for the first concert will be as follows:

Quartet, C sharp minor, Opus 17.....Sgambati
Trio, D minor, Opus 32.....Arensky
Quartet, C minor, Opus 18, No. 4.....Beethoven

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch will be the assisting artist in the Arensky trio.

The first two numbers are comparatively unfamiliar in this city, though neither is a new work. The quartet by Sgambati was played in this country as long ago as 1889, and it has been on Mr. Kneisel's list since 1894. He performed it publicly in London some four or five years ago, when the quartet visited that capital, and when it was very little known either in England or on the Continent; their playing of it attracted to it the attention of musicians, and it soon made the rounds of the musical centres, being played by a number of well-known quartet parties. Signor Sgambati, though he was quite unknown to the Boston musicians, expressed his hearty appreciation of their work and gratitude for their interest. It is curious to note that this quartet is dedicated to a Philadelphian, John W. Field. The composer is said to have finished a second, especially for Mr. Kneisel. Sgambati is one of the most prominent of the serious musicians of Italy; he is now fifty-nine years old. He possesses a certain distinction from the fact that he is an Italian composer who has not written, or at least published or performed, an opera. Like most of his brethren, he has been strongly influenced by Liszt and Wagner, whose personal acquaintance he made in Rome, and modern German ideals are dominant in his work.

Anton Stepanovitch Arensky is one of the "young Russian" school of composers, forty years old, a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and now professor of theory at the Imperial Conservatory of Moscow, and conductor of the Imperial Choir. He has written a number of chamber works, some of which have been frequently heard in this country. This trio, the only work he has written in that form, is dedicated to the memory of Charles Davidoff, the Russian 'cellist. It is brilliant, especially in the piano part. Its movements are an allegro moderato of great length, a scherzo, (allegro molto,) an elegia, (adagio,) and finale, allegro non troppo.

THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA.

The Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Scheel, conductor, will give its first concert in this city on Wednesday evening at Carnegie Hall. The orchestra has been in existence for three years, but has hitherto confined its performances to Philadelphia and smaller cities in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Now Mr. Scheel, like most other conductors of out-of-town orchestras, desires to gain a hearing for his organization in New York, and to secure the approval of a metropolitan audience. Mr. Scheel has been liberally supported by his guarantors in Philadelphia, who have met large deficits, and have given him a free hand in building up an organization of good players. Mr. Scheel is a conductor of experience, a German who had an excellent training in his native land, being closely associated with Hans Von Bülow. He came to this country in 1893 to conduct at the World's Fair in Chicago. Then he went to San Francisco, and later conducted some concerts in this city.

The solo performer on Wednesday evening will be Mr. Mark Hambourg, the young pianist who was heard two years ago in this city. Following is the programme:

Overture—"In Spring".....Goldmark
Symphony No. 1, C minor, Op. 68.....Brahms
Concerto for Piano No. 1, B flat minor, Op. 23.....Tschaikowsky
Mr. Hambourg.
Intermezzo, Divertimento and Allegro Moderato from Suite No. 1, Op. 43..Tschaikowsky
Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2.....Liszt

"THE DREAM OF GERONTIUS."

The Oratorio Society has decided to perform Dr. Edward Elgar's cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius," instead of Georg Henschel's "Requiem" at its last concert in March. Arrangements have just been made to that effect. The news will give pleasure to many lovers of music who are interested to become further acquainted with the work of a man whom many of the English consider to be the most original talent their country has produced in recent years. Very little of it has been heard here, his "Cockaigne" overture played last year, and his "Contrasts" given by Mr. Sam Franko in Harlem early this season being the chief items. "The Dream of Gerontius" has been performed several times in England at the provincial festivals and elsewhere, and has made a deep impression. It will be given by the Apollo Club of Chicago on March 23, the day before the date set for its production in New York. Louisville will have it in the Spring, and Theodore Thomas is said to have decided to put it on the Cincinnati Festival programme in 1904.

FREDERIC LAMOND'S RECITAL.

Frederic Lamond, the Scotch pianist, will give his second piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Following is his programme:

1. (a) Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel, op. 24.....Brahms
   (b) Sonata, op. 81.....Beethoven
2. (a) Erlkoenig.....Schubert-Liszt
   (b) Nocturne, C minor, op. 48.....Chopin
   (c) March Militaire.....Schubert-Tausig
3. Fantaisie, op. 17.....Schumann
4. (a) Soirée de Vienne.....Schubert-Liszt
   (b) Barcarolle.....Rubinstein
   (c) Tarantelle "La Muette de Portici"..Liszt

THE LAST FROHMAN CONCERT.

The fourth and last of the series of Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Frohman, will be given this evening. The People's Choral Union of 1,000 singers, (Frank Damrosch, conductor,) with Miss Shanna Cummings, soprano, and Mr. Gwylim Miles, baritone, will furnish the vocal part, and be heard in oratorio selections, part songs, and Max Bruch's cantata of "Fair Ellen." The new sounding board, built specially for the Choral Union and its concerts in the Opera House, will be used for the first time, and it will be interesting to note the effect it produces. The programme is as follows:

1. Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
   Orchestra.
2. Serenade.....Tschaikowsky
   Mr. Miles.
3. (a) Hymn of Thanks, (old Netherland Folksong arranged by Kresner.)
   (b) Battle Hymn of the Republic.....Howe
   Chorus.
4. (a) Arabian Dance.
   (b) Solvejg's Song (from Peer Gynt)...Greig
   Orchestra.
5. Air from Elijah, "Hear Ye, Israel".....Mendelssohn
   Miss Cummings.
6. Overture, "1812".....Tschaikowsky
   Orchestra.
7. Symphonic Poem, "Les Préludes".....Liszt
   Orchestra.
8. (a) "Lo, How a Rose e'er Blooming," (Fifteenth Century Song).....Praetorius
   (b) The Lark's Song.....Mendelssohn
   Chorus.
9. (a) Pas des Voiles.....Chaminade
   (b) Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
   Orchestra.
10. "Fair Ellen," Cantata.....Max Bruch
    Miss Cummings, Mr. Miles,
    Chorus and Orchestra.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The first of the series of Symphony Concerts for Young People will be given in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2:30 o'clock. The soloist of the occasion will be Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch. The following programme is announced:

Overture, "Euryanthe".....C. M. von Weber
Romance and Rondo from the E minor Concerto.....Chopin
Mr. Gabrilowitsch.
Ballet music from Orpheus, "The Dance of the Fairies," "The Dance of the Happy Spirits".....Gluck
(a) Intermezzo, Op. 116, E flat major....Brahms
(b) Rigaudon.....Raff
(c) Valse in A flat.....Rubinstein
Mr. Gabrilowitsch.
Marche Militaire, D major.....Schubert

NEW MUSIC.

The elaborate series of publications known as "The Musicians' Library" announced by the Oliver Ditson Company, begins its appearance with the volumes entitled "Fifty Mastersongs by Twenty Composers," edited by Henry T. Finck, and "Forty Piano Compositions by Frédéric Chopin," edited by James Huneker. They are handsome in their appearance, which will make an instant appeal to all lovers of well-printed and well-favored editions. The object of "The Musicians' Library" is "to include all the masterpieces of song and piano music; to gather into [illegible] made uniform and available for [illegible]

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has paid special attention to song literature, which he has recently treated in his book on "Songs and Song Writers." There is room for difference of opinion, of course, as to which are really the fifty greatest songs, as he himself recognizes in his preface; and there will no doubt be disagreement with a choice that includes six by Grieg, two by Chopin, and that finds it desirable to give even one by Massenet, Godard, Paderewski, and MacDowell, when there are only one of Beethoven's, four of Schumann's, and three of Brahms's. Mr. Finck does not claim that his fifty are the best fifty ever written, owing to the necessity of securing as much variety as possible, but that they are fifty of the best. There will be many who will dissent even from this, and who will think that the company is somewhat mixed. But it will be admitted that the songs are all good ones. They are certainly presented in a beautiful form. Special attention has been paid to the translations to secure sense and a proper correspondence of word accent with the musical stress. There are brief appreciations of the composers, and a short characterization of each song that should help to a better understanding and hence to a better performance.

Mr. Huneker, as the author of the most appreciative life of Chopin is especially well qualified to edit a selection of his piano works for the amateur. He has done so with skill and discretion. He has sacrificed, under compulsion, the more extended and difficult compositions, to make his choice comprehensive, representative, and suitable for players of less than a virtuoso's powers. Various editions have been consulted by him for the fingering, phrasing, dynamics, pedalling, tempi, &c. A brief view of Chopin's life and quality as an artist—an admirable essay within its limitations—and a glimpse of the salient characteristics of the compositions selected are given in the introductory matter from his pen.

The many other volumes already announced to be included in this series, promise some highly interesting developments.

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What Mr. Rafael Joseffy has to impart in regard to piano playing is sure to be welcomed by pianists of the better sort with eagerness and interest. He is known as a consummate master of the transcendent technique of modern art. He has long had in preparation a series of studies to develop that technique; and now they are published, the result of years of reflection and experience, by G. Schirmer, under the title "School of Advanced Piano Playing, (Exercises.)" In its 128 pages is exploited almost every problem that can be presented to the hands of the pianist, and exploited in the thoroughgoing way that alone leads to mastery. The modern principles of modulation through all the keys and of varied and shifting accents are pushed to their logical extreme, and every piano player will appreciate and admire the ingenuity with which the exercises are presented in their most characteristic and useful form. He who shall have gone honestly through the book will have little more to learn concerning the technical part of piano playing. Mr. Joseffy's remarkable volume is one that will rank with the famous collections of Tausig and of Philipp. It is the last word on the higher development of piano technique.

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G. Schirmer publishes in a handsome volume of 204 pages an English version of the vocal score of Théodore Dubois's French oratorio, "Paradise Lost," that is to be performed this season by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. The translation of Edouard Blau's poem is made by Dr. Th. Baker. The work has never received much attention from American choral conductors, though it was first published in Paris as long ago as 1878. This English version will serve to make it an available addition to the list of choral works of modern composition. The subject is one that lends itself to effective treatment for chorus. The work is in four parts, entitled, respectively, "The Revolt," "Hell," Paradise: The Temptation," and "The Judgment." The name of Dubois, though he occupies a high place in the French musical world, is not a familiar one to American audiences. He is a prolific composer in all the departments of music, and is now head of the Conservatoire at Paris and a member of the Academy, where he was chosen to sit in Gounod's chair at the latter's death.

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Two new volumes have appeared in the excellently conceived series of "Mastersongs by Great Composers," published by G. Schirmer, devoted to Rubinstein. Twelve of his songs are given in editions for high and low voice, the purpose being to select the most representative and beautiful of each composer's works in this style. As with all the other sets of this series, there is a critical and biographical notice of the composer, discussing his peculiar characteristics as a song writer. The selection is admirable and quite representative of the best of Rubinstein's work, and the editing and translating of the texts have been done with skill. The mechanical execution is, as in everything else that comes from this house, a delight to the music lover.

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Frohman concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic, 3 P. M. Opening of the opera, Metropolitan Opera House, "Otello," 8 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Frederic Lamond's piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," 8 P. M. Philadelphia Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "Aida," 8 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Carl Venth's "Hiawatha" cycle, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Lohengrin," 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—Metropolitan Opera House, "La Traviata," 2 P. M. Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Metropolitan Opera House, "Carmen," 8 P. M.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Canada is to have a series of choral music festivals, beginning next April, in cities extending through the Dominion as far east as Halifax, and as far west as Victoria. This is the outcome of a propaganda undertaken by Charles A. E. Harriss, who, in co-operation with local musicians, has established a chain of choruses in the different cities. It is said that 4,000 voices will be included in these choruses. It is proposed to bring over leading singers from England for the solo parts, and the well-known British composer, Sir Alexander Campbell MacKenzie, to conduct the cycle. A long list of choral and orchestral works by British composers is given as the material from which the programmes will be made. The plan is one that all lovers of choral music will be glad to see realized, though perhaps some may feel that it would be a better augury if an undertaking so vast in its scope were to grow up from small beginnings.

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The energy and enterprise of the Washington Choral Society have given much enjoyment to music lovers of the capital. Its scheme for the present season includes performances of "The Messiah," "St. Paul," and "The Creation," and song recitals by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Anton Van Rooy.

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According to one of the leading publishers of choral music, the activities of the choral societies throughout the country are one of the most certain indications of National prosperity or the reverse. "When the tide of plenty rises high," he says, "singing societies are organized in all corners of the land, and the orders for scores of oratorios, cantatas, and part songs pour in upon us without cessation. When business is becoming dull, long before the stock market and general trade begin to feel it, we know what is coming; for the singing societies are disbanded or are suspended for lack of support, and we stop hearing from them. They say that in the theatrical business hard times do no injury, for people go to the play then to drown their sorrows and forget their troubles; while in good times they go as a natural means of enjoying the surplus revenue that comes to them. With choral societies the difference, I think, is not in the audiences, but in the local men of means who are generally called upon to give financial support to such enterprises; for, I regret to say, my observation has been that they are not often vigorously self-supporting. When the pinch comes the [illegible]

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Pabst Building to Make Room for the New Building of The New York Times.

The first case of the tearing down of a modern steel skyscraper is to be the removal of the Pabst Building, at Forty-second Street, Broadway, and Seventh Avenue. The work is to be begun to-morrow, to make room for the new home of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and it is being looked forward to by builders, architects and others as involving problems never encountered before in the building trade. Everybody is familiar with the method of tearing down the old-fashioned structures, no matter how large, in which the supporting walls are taken down story by story. In the present instance it is the removal of an eight-story building, in which the masonry is only an inconspicuous item, the supporting structure being of steel framework that is capable of standing alone without a brick or stone about it. It was erected in the Fall of 1898.

The only other instance of the taking down of a modern structure is in the work that is progressing on the Montauk Block, a ten-story building in Chicago. It is not regarded as a parallel case in the building trade, for the reason that the Montauk Block is not a thoroughly up-to-date steel structure. Its outside walls are of masonry without the steel supporters that are regarded as an essential feature of the most modern type of steel structure.

One of the results of the taking down of the Pabst Building is that for the first time it may be possible for one to buy a ready-made skyscraper. The officers of the George A. Fuller Company, that will do the work, say that the company could re-erect the building in any other part of the city, or in another city, by taking it down piece by piece, numbering each, and putting it together again as well as if it had never been taken apart. The Fuller Company moved the Ashland Block in Chicago, taking it down from the corner of Lake and Clark Streets and erecting it on the corner of Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue. It is not a steel structure. Each stone was marked by a number and fitted into its place when the building was re-erected.

In the work on the Pabst Building the novel features resulting from its steel framework will not be encountered for a week or two. First will come the usual work of the removal of the plumbing, elevators, and other interior fixtures. Then the employes will tackle the roof and take the building apart story by story. The intention is to have the steel framework removed in the form in which it was put in, the riveting and other similar work to be undone as it is taken down. Riveting on the beams before they arrived at the building site will not be touched.

Because of the room necessary for swinging a heavy hammer, only two men can work on one end of a beam at the same time, one holding the cutting tool and the other delivering the blows. It has been estimated that 6,400 three-quarter inch bolts are to be cut, and that each will require about forty blows of a hammer, making 256,000 strokes in the work. There are thirty-two beams on each of the eight floors, and the larger of these, the twelve-inch beams, have ten rivets at each end.

The best method of procedure has not been determined. Work is to be begun with the old-fashioned method of cutting out the bolts with hammers and chisels. A pneumatic tool is to be experimented with, and if it works successfully, more than one bolt at one end of a beam can be cut at one time. Pneumatic tools, particularly the rivetter, have tended greatly to reduce the time required in putting up such buildings.

An interesting feature of the work to which builders look forward is an examination of the steel beams to see if there is any rust. Some critics of the new method of construction have declared that rust would inevitably follow the erection of steel beams, eating into and weakening them. As a preventive the beams are treated with a paint that is supposed to be waterproof.

Steel structures that are much older than the Pabst Building have been examined in Chicago for indications of rust, and not in a single instance, it was said, has there been found any cause for alarm. The ends of steel beams, when exposed, were found to be as sound as on the day they were put in. Corrosion cannot proceed without moisture and air, and, with good painting and good covering, it has been said, there is no reason why the iron and steel framing should not be protected from both, and that proper care during the making of the material and immediately afterward can prevent an initial corrosion.

It has been declared that it is possible to protect the iron from corrosion without the use of paint or other substitute for it. Portland cement concrete and Portland cement "grouting" are perfect conservators of iron, builders have said, and it is possible to erect a steel building with its metal surfaces covered with one or the other, but the painting is well worth the expense, as it prevents the "initial corrosion."

The problem of protecting iron in buildings is radically different from protecting it in bridges. Neither stone nor brick work nor any other kind of wall material should come in contact with structural steel in supporting walls, say the officials of the George A. Fuller Company. In all cases there should be a coating not less than one-quarter of an inch thick of Portland cement mortar intervening, and around the columns in the walls the coating should be a half inch thick.

One of the reasons why an examination of the steel and iron in the Pabst Building will be instructive is said to be the difference between the climate of New York and that of Chicago, the former being damper. Some critics of the new buildings have said, while admitting that they are suited to perfectly dry climates, that it would be injudicious to erect them in close proximity to the seashore.

The Pabst Building was not erected by the Fuller Company, but it is an example of the form of construction originated by George A. Fuller.

CHANGE FOR ATLANTIC AVENUE.

Controller Grout Wants the Overhead Section of the Improvement Put Under Ground.

Controller Grout yesterday morning wrote to President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad and to Eugene G. Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission of Brooklyn, asking whether it was too late to change the character of the Atlantic Avenue improvement. The improvement, as now being carried out, provides for part of the work to be under ground and part elevated. Mr. Grout thinks the overhead section will be very hurtful to the section in which it is placed. The overhead part provides for ten blocks east of Bedford Avenue, running to Howard Avenue. This is proposed to be an elevated structure. Mr. Grout wishes to make the improvement under ground as far as the Manhattan Junction.

Mr. Grout, in speaking of the matter, said he considered the section where the elevated is proposed as a valuable section. The only reason he knew of why an elevated structure was contemplated was on the ground of economy. This he called "false economy," as it would decrease the valuation of land and cause losses to the property owners.

It is understood that the foundations for the elevated structure are under way now.

A Colorado Fuel Notice.

Edwin Hawley and E. H. Harriman announced to the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company yesterday that they had been unable to obtain a list of the stockholders of the said Colorado Fuel and Iron Company from the transfer agents of the company in New York, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and asked that they withhold their proxies from other applicants until receipt of further communication, after they had obtained copy of the said list of stockholders, which they hope will not be later than to-morrow.

Date for Beef Trust Inquiry.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Government case against the so-called beef trust today was set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court on Dec. 16, before Judge Grosscup.

WOMEN'S DEPT.

THE CLOSING OUT OF IMPORTED GOWNS AND WRAPS.

Owing to the large increase of business in our tailor-made goods, for which we need more space, we have decided to discontinue the sale of imported gowns and fancy dresses. We shall confine ourselves only to Man-Tailored Suits, Coats and Skirts which are made in our own workrooms.

To make this change as quickly as possible we offer every Gown, Dress, Wrap or Robe at such extremely low prices that not a garment should be left to-morrow.

A RARE CHANCE.

Light Blue Silk Opera Coat, elaborately worked with Renaissance,	Original Price $500.00, now		135.00
White Crepe de Chine Gown, elegantly trimmed with hand-work lace,	Original Price $375.00, now		125.00
French Silk Gown, shade1 blue, elaborately worked with Renaissance,	Original Price $375.00, now		125.00
Black Lace Gown (Paris model)	" "	275.00, "	137.50
Black Lace Gown (Imported)	" "	225.00, "	125.00
Black Panne Cloth Gown, with lace trimmings,	" "	225.00, "	115.00
Pearl Gray Crepe de Chene Gown	" "	250.00, "	115.00
Black Lace Gown	" "	175.00, "	95.00
Blue Zibeline Gown, black trimmed	" "	150.00, "	95.00
Green Zibeline Combination Gown	" "	150.00, "	95.00
Light Gray French Etamine Gown	" "	150.00, "	89.50
Black and White Trimmed Zibeline Gown	" "	175.00, "	87.50
Black Lace Gown	" "	150.00, "	79.50
Green Afternoon Gown	" "	150.00, "	69.50
Two Velvet Suits, lace trimmed	" "	95.00, "	59.50
Moire Polka Dot Costumes	" "	50.00, "	29.50
Voile Costume in Blue	" "	55.00, "	29.50
Ten Fancy Velvet Dresses, hemstitched yoke	" "	50.00, "	25.00
French Cheviot Dresses	" "	50.00, "	25.00
Ten Fancy Velveteen Dresses, silk trimmed	" "	35.00, "	19.75
House Dresses of Peau de Soie	" "	30.00, "	19.75

Wraps, Fancy Waists, elaborate Neck Ruffs and Robes marked down in same proportion.

As our workroom at this time is taxed to its fullest capacity, we can make no alterations on sale goods.

Hackett Carhart & Co.

Broadway and 13th Street.

ETHICAL CULTURE SOCIETY

Cornerstone of Its New Building Laid in Mayor's Presence.

Prof. Felix Adler Urges the Necessity of Ethical Training in the Educational System—The School an Evil.

The corner stone of the new building for the Society for Ethical Culture was laid yesterday afternoon with impressive ceremonies. It is to occupy the whole front block of Central Park West, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, and is to be used not only for the society schools, but also the society house and a large lecture hall, all under the one roof. The society was founded about twenty-six years ago by Dr. Felix Adler, and grew constantly, until it became necessary for it to build the new nome for its work.

The ceremonies yesterday afternoon included songs by a chorus from the Arion Society, children of the school, and the music of an orchestra under the leadership of Nahan Franko. Dr. Adler presided at the actual laying of the stone. Julius J. Frank was Chairman of the occasion. He made a brief address, telling of the past work of the society, and then introduced Mayor Low.

The Mayor paid high tribute to the founder of the society and spoke of their friendship, that had begun in college and had lasted after their graduation from Columbia in the same class. He referred to the fact that the schools of the society had been the first to introduce kindergarten work and manual training in New York, and said he was sure the spirit of the founder would continue always to work for the social betterment of the city.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, followed the Mayor. He said, in part:

"Ever since, twenty years ago, I fist visited the Ethical Culture schools they have been a constant inspiration to me. One visit was enough to let in a flod of light regarding the whole educational situation. This is not merely to be the home of a school for children; it is to be the intellectual home for a society which sees in the education of the child the chief instrumentality for the uplifting of the human race.

"This institution in its educational work has stood for the development of the higher moral nature. Knowledge becomes power only when it is rightly used. The great body of citizens who are taxed so heavily and who respond so gladly for the support of public education will not easily tolerate the expenditure of public money for making educational experiments. We must look to schools such as this is to experiment with new ideas, new methods, and new systems. When you have proved that a thing is valuable we will adopt it if we can."

Jacob H. Schiff spoke of the worthiness and value of the school. He said that as an adherent of his own religious faith he was convinced that religious belief is necessary to man to help him to the attainment of a high moral development, good citizenship, and an earnest readiness to serve mankind.

R. Fulton Cutting followed in an address on the effect of the educational system on civilization. He said that it was a profound misfortune that the curriculum of the public schools did not lay the foundations of character and ethical training, while it laid the foundation of learning in mental exercises.

John D. Lange presented the mallet and trowel to Dr. Felix Adler, who, before officiating at the placing of the cornerstone in position, said:

"The City of New York is at present expanding into almost unimaginable splendor; banks, warehouses, palatial mansions are rising on every side. Amid all this magnificence, on what ground does a mere school building deserve attention? On the ground that all this magnificence is empty dross unless a noble spirit and purpose be infused into the community, and it is the business of education to create such a spirit.

"It is an error to devolve merely upon the Church and the Sunday school the task of organizing the higher aspirations. The daily school, which influences its pupils five days out of the week and during the entire period when they are most impressionable, must perform the major part of this task if it is to be adequately carried out. Ethical training, without which intellectual training is a peril rather than a benefit, is confessedly the weakest spot in our educational system.

"While in the country districts and the small towns the pupils of our public schools embrace alike the children of the wealthy and the poor, in the large cities the public school in certain quarters are almost exclusively availed of by the poor, in other quarters by persons of middle fortune and by the poor, while the wealthy as a rule and in increasing numbers are educating their children in separate class schools. We believe that every effort should be made to maintain the school as a common meeting ground for the children of all classes as well as of all religious denominations.

"We believe that a class school is of evil for the rich as well as for the poor, tending to widen the gulf that already exists and to prevent that coherence and good understanding which must be promoted in youth if it is to last through after life. We believe that the children of the wealthy are deprived of one of the most valuable lessons which education can give when educated only with members of their own class—namely, the lesson of overlooking the distinctions that divide men from one another and of learning to respect manliness, merit, and worth whether it appear in the son of an artisan or of a banker."

Monday, Nov. 24th.

Kid Glove Department.

Women's One-Clasp Heavy Dogskin Walking Gloves,

$1.00 per pair,

value $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ATTEMPT TO CHANGE ATTORNEYS.—An appeal taken by George Steinson, the school teacher who recovered a judgment for nearly $20,000 against the city for the refusal of the Board of Education to renew his license and to continue him in employment, from an order denying a motion made by him personally to enjoin his lawyers, Townsend & McIlvaine, from collecting the amount of the judgment, and from continuing to act as his attorneys, has been dismissed by the Appellate Division. The court finds that while Steinson wrote to his lawyers before the argument of the case in the Court of Appeals, notifying them not to appear further as his attorneys, he nevertheless permitted them to prepare briefs and argue the cause in the court of last resort. "It thus appears," says Justice Patterson, for the Appellate Division, "that the plaintiff acquiesced in Townsend & McIlvaine or Mr. McIlvaine continuing to act for him. That acquiescence was tantamount to a withdrawal of his notification that he would no longer be represented by that firm or its surviving partner." As this motion was made long after the decision of the case by the Court of Appeals, it is suggestive, says Justice Patterson, of a desire to get the whole of the proceeds of the recovery without regard to the plainly established rights of those through who efforts and services that recovery was had.

ALLEGED MUTILATION OF STONE STEPS.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a suit brought by Edward A. LeRoy to restrain Robert A. Chesebrough, his next door neighbor at 51 East Forty-ninth Street, from mutilating and destroying a portion of plaintiff's stone steps. Mr. LeRoy's complaint was framed as an action in trespass. Mr. Chesebrough showed that the plaintiff had passively acquiesced in the removal of a part of the stoop, as it was admitted that it projected from five to five and a half inches on to his property. The injunction suit, Mr. Chesebrough alleged, was not thought of until he and Mr. LeRoy had had a quarrel over the location of a window in his (defendant's) house. It was then that Mr. LeRoy revoked any permission he had given for the cutting away of his stoop. Justice Scott decides that the uncontradicted proof shows that all Mr. Chesebrough is doing is to remove an obstruction or encroachment upon his land. He also decides against Mr. LeRoy's contention that he has a right by easement to maintain the stoop partly on the defendant's land, arising from the fact that his house was built in 1831 by one Sayers, who then owned the property the title to which is now in Mr. Chesebrough. This contention, Justice Scott says, cannot be taken into consideration because it is new matter set up in replying affidavits, and is not contained in the complaint. "Where," continues Justice Scott, "as in the present case, the right to an injunction pendente lite depends upon the nature of the action, the complaint must allege a state of facts which, if true, constitute a cause of action for an injunction, and the affidavit upon which the injunction is applied for must state the evidentiary facts going to sustain the complaint so that the court may see that the facts stated in the complaint are probably true."

When Croup comes suddenly, a life may be lost before you can go for the doctor. GIVE DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It allays spasm, relieves the lungs, and induces healthful sleep.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS. All kinds, all sizes, all prices. CHINCHILLA STORE, 466 6th ave., cor. 29th st.

Stern Brothers

are showing new and exclusive styles of high-class

Fur & Fur-lined Garments

Made from the most desirable class of furs
And in addition will offer to-morrow

Another purchase of
Persian Lamb Coats extra quality blouse or double-breasted, $85.00, 110.00

With Baum Marten or Chinchilla Collars and Reveres, $135.00, 150.00

	Scarfs		Muffs	
ALASKA SABLE,	$12.95,	15.50	$7.95,	11.25
SQUIRREL,	$21.00,	32.50	$14.75,	24.50
BLACK LYNX,	$16.75,	24.50	$18.50,	25.00
BLUE LYNX,	$24.50,	28.00	$21.00.	25.00

And a choice assortment of

Misses' and Children's Furs

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Black, Blue and Brown Zibelines and Oxford Mixtures, Blouse Coat, interlined, trimmed with Panne Velvet and fancy braid, entire suit silk lined throughout, at $29.50

Real value $45.00

Important Reductions

in high cost

Imported Dress Fabrics

A large collection of very desirable Zibelines in Plaid and Mixed effects, English and Scotch Homespuns, Cheviots, Covert Cloths and Whipcords, 93c, $1.45

Formerly $1.50 to 2.50 yd.

And in addition

1,500 Yds. { Imported Wool and Silk & Wool Poplins in the newest colorings and black } 65c

Value 95c and $1.25 yd.

Dress Patterns For Holiday Gifts

All Wool Fabrics in Fancy Mixtures, Plain Colors and Black

at $2.75, 2.95, 3.15, 3.45 and upwards

Infants' Outfitting Dep't

Long and Short Dresses, Caps, Bonnets, Sacques, Afghans, Veils, Bath Robes, Wrappers, Pillow Cases, Long and Snort Cloaks Imported and From Their Own Workrooms

Also to-morrow

SHORT DRESSES, in sizes from 6 months to 2 yrs. 35c, 50, 73, 95

FRENCH HAND MADE DRESSES, $2.45, 2.75, 3.50

Linen Departments

A Recent Importation of Hemstitched

Damask Dinner and Lunch Sets

in new and exclusive designs with Tray and Tea Cloths to Match

Hemstitched Sets consisting of 1 cloth and 1 doz. napkins,	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
	$8.50, 12.50,	9.25, 13.50,	10.50, 14.30
Hemstitched Tray and Tea Cloths, Each	20 x 30 in.	36 in. square	45 in. square
	45c, 65,	$1.15, 1.45,	1.90, 2.45

LINEN HUCK TOWELS, scalloped and hemstitched, Doz. $2.95

Also a large collection of	2 x 2 yds.	2 x 2½	2 x 3
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,	1.75, 2.35	2.15 2.90,	2.62, 3.50

NAPKINS, to match { Breakfast size, Doz. $1.75, 2.50; Dinner size, " 2.50, 3.65

Girls' & Misses' Winter Apparel

Most Desirable Styles and Materials

GIRLS' RUSSIAN LONG COATS, blue, brown, green or red heavy zibeline cloth, black braid trimming, with belt, 4 to 14 yrs.. Value $10.50 $7.50

GIRLS' NORFOLK SUITS, fancy mixtures or plain blue English cheviots, plaited skirt, jacket satin lined, 12 to 16 yrs., Value $16.50 $11.75

MISSES' WALKING SUITS, heavy navy blue or black cheviots, or mannish mixtures, Norfolk jacket, interlined and lined with taffeta silk, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $22.50 $15.00

MISSES' BLOUSE SUITS, broadcloth or cheviots, coat velvet faced, taffeta silk bands, interlined for winter, new gored skirt over silk drop, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $26.50 $19.75

MISSES' FANCY NOVELTY WOOL WAISTS, with silk stripes, 14 to 18 yrs., Value $4.00 $2.95

Lace Curtains SPECIAL VALUES

IRISH POINT, Pr. $2.95, 4.50, 7.75
Value $3.25, 6.00 and 9.50

POINT ARABE, Pr. $5.50, 10.50, 12.00
Value $7.35, 14.00 and 16.00

RENAISSANCE, Pr. $10.50, 18.75, 25.00
Value $12.50, 22.50 and 27.50

Bed Sets, IRISH POINT, Pr. $8.00, 10.00, 15.00

Upholstery Dep't THIRD FLOOR

Striped and Embroidered Velour, 50 in. for draperies, Formerly $2 95 and $3 25 yd. $2.25

Cotton Tapestries, 50 in., for coverings, Formerly $1.75 and 2.85 yd. $1.25, 1.75

Silk and Cotton Tapestries, 50 in., for coverings, Formerly $3.50 and 5.25 yd. $2.50, 3.75

ARMURE CURTAINS, corded, Pr. $3.95, 6.25, 9.75

IMPORTED TAPESTRY CURTAINS, Pr. $6.50, 12.25, 17.50

KING'S BEST SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES

Made to Order. Estimates Submitted.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

DRY GOODS HOUSE.

The following standard goods are offered at the

LOWEST PRICES IN THIS CITY.

NECESSARIES FOR

THE THANKSGIVING TABLE.

A magnificent assortment (confined exclusively to us) of

IMPORTED CHINA, LIMOGES, AUSTRIAN WARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, SILVER WARE, KAYSERZINN, &c.

Roast, Soup, Chop and Salad Sets, from . $3.25 to $21.00 set
Chocolate Jug and Cracker Jars . . . $1.25 each and up
A splendid line of Game, Fish, Ice Cream, Jelly, Olive, Bread and Butter and Cake Sets, at special prices.
Fancy iridescent Cocktail and Hock Glasses, . $3.75 and $5.75 doz.
Imported glass Wine Sets (old Dutch designs), $2.50 to $6.50 set
Special—Cut Glass Tumblers . . . . . $2.75 dozen
Engraved Tumblers . . . . . 75c. and 95c. dozen
Underpriced Sale of Glass Vases, Unique Shapes and rich Iridescent Colorings.
Carving Sets, stag handle . . . . . 75c. to $9.75 per set
Fine line of Sterling Silver Game and Carving Sets, from $3.34 to $15.00 set

A large assortment of Sterling and Silver Plated Ware, in latest designs, at 25 per cent. less than jewellers's prices.

Rogers' plated silver on fine nickel from the following prices to the highest grades:

Tea Spoons	90c. per dozen	Soup Ladles	$1.25 each
Dessert "	$1.80 " "	Gravy Ladles	45c. "
Table "	$1.98 " "	Cream Ladles	30c. "
Medium Forks	$1.98 " "	Berry Spoons	65c. "
Dessert Forks	$1.80 " "	Sugar Spoons	18c. "
Medium Knives,	$1.50 " "	Butter Knives	18c. "
Knives, celluloid handles	$2.67 " "	Meat Forks	35c. "
		Nickel plated Nut Sets	18c. per set
		Silver plated Nut Sets	25c. and 75c. per set

After months of preparation the above goods and many others too numerous to mention are most pleasingly displayed in our

HANDSOME BASEMENT,

covering a floor space of 15,000 square feet.

Brilliantly Lighted with 600 Electric Lights

and easily accessible by four wide stairways and elevators.

Prompt attention paid to customers shopping by mail.

ENTRANCES ON THREE STREETS.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

THE FAMOUS RUSZITS FURS AT RETAIL.

Established 1851.

Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901.

IF you are willing, possibly at slight inconvenience, to visit the wholesale warerooms of the John Ruszits Fur Co. you will be amply repaid by the opportunities offered there to fur buyers.

You may select your furs from a wholesale stock of greater magnitude and variety than you will find anywhere else displayed.

It includes the newest styles in Coats, Russian Blouses, Automobile Coats, in Persian, Alaska Seal, Broadtail Persian, Siberian Squirrel, &c.; choice Boas, Stoles, Muffs, Neckpieces, in Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Chinchilla, Mink, Ermine, Black and Gray Lynx, Silver, Black and Sable Foxes, Children's Furs, Carriage and Sleigh Robes, Mounted Skins for Hall and Library.

That the Ruszits Furs are on every account desirable and worthy may be inferred from the length of time they have enjoyed a reputation for absolute reliability—more than half a century.

JOHN RUSZITS FUR CO.,

73-75-77 Mercer St., Near Broome St., New York.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Housekeeping Linens.

Fancy Lace and Linen Tea Cloths, Scarfs, Centre Pieces and Doylies.
Fine Irish and French Hand Embroidered Tea Cloths, Scarfs and Centre Pieces.
Embroidered and Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, Fancy Hemstitched Pillow Cases and Sheets.

Blankets.

Fine French Austrian and California Blankets, In Extra Sizes for Brass Beds.
Lambs Wool and Down Comfortables.

Eiderdown Quilts.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238—FIFTH AVE., Near 28th St. WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

The Yuzuk Collection of Superb Oriental RUGS and CARPETS

Representing the choicest weaves. Specially selected for quality, design and desirable sizes.

To be Sold Tues., Nov. 25, & four following afternoons at 2 P. M. each day.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
November 23 1902

PRESIDENT SAYS M'KINLEY'S POLICIES HAVE TRIUMPHED

Mr. Roosevelt's Review of Last Six Years of Administration.

SPEECHES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Domestic Prosperity and Peace in the Philippines—At Dedication of High School Tells Boys to "Hit the Line Hard."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, came to this city today and spent the entire afternoon and evening. The visit of the Nation's Chief Executive and the members of his official family was for a twofold purpose. In the afternoon the President was the chief speaker at the dedication of the new Central High School for Boys. He made two addresses at the institution—one in the assembly hall, where the ceremonies took place, and the other from the balcony of the building to the 1,500 pupils of the school.

The President in the evening responded to a toast at the Founders' Day banquet at the Union League. In the interim between those events Mr. Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon by Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster General, and at a reception in the home of Edward T. Stotesbury.

His reception was most enthusiastic. The special train bearing the Presidential party arrived here at 11:45 o'clock. Accompanying the President were Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster General Payne, Dr. G. S. Lung, United States Navy, the President's physician, and Secretaries to the President Cortelyou and Loeb.

Thousands of persons surrounded the railroad station, and when the President appeared he was received with cheers, which were continuous along the route to the High School. Carriages were in waiting for the President's party, and, escorted by the First city Troop, they proceeded up Broad Street to the school building, which is about six blocks from the station.

The audience arose as the President enthe hall, and amid the plaudits of the 2,000 persons there assembled Mr. Roosevelt made his way down the main aisle to the platform. For fully five minutes he stood facing the cheering assemblage before he could proceed with his speech. On the stage with the President were Mayor Ashbridge and other city officials, members of the Board of Public Education, and the Faculty of the school. The audience was made up principally of the alumni of the institution.

ADDRESS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The President was introduced by Joel Cook, presiding officer, and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am indeed glad to be here, and as I came up the stairs and through the corridors I felt as if I was at a football game. I am thoroughly convinced that the pupils of the High School are taught not only how to work hard, but how to play hard; and it is a good thing to know both lessons. Don't let the playing interfere with the work. Work hard, but while you play, play hard.

"I am glad to have the chance of being present at the formal dedication of this new building—a building which in its management stands in line of succession to a series of buildings themselves typifying in no small degree the extraordinary development of the public school system in the United States. It is some sixty-four years ago that this institution was first started under a man of great eminence anke in the work of pedagogy and in other fields—Prof. Bache. At the time when it was started the public school system of the United States had been and was in the progress of the first development. There are now in the City of Philadelphia in attendance upon the public schools, including the night schools, some 170,000 pupils and over 4,000 teachers, and the development of the High Schools, especiany during the past half century, has been literaily phenomenal in its charactr.

"Nothing like our present system of education was known in earlier times. No such system of popular education for the people by representatives of the people existed. It is, of course, a mere truism to say that the stability, the future welfare of our institutions depend upon the grade of citizenship turned out from our public shools. No body of public servants, no body of individuals associated in private life, are better worth the admiration and respect of all who value citizenship at its true worth than the body composed by the teachers in the public schools throughout the length and breadth of this Union. They have to deal with the citizenship in the raw and to turn it out something like a finished product, and I think that all of us who have endeavored to deal with that citizenship in the raw in our own homes appreciate the burden of responsibility.

"The training given in the public schools must of course be not merely a training in intellect, but a training in what counts for infinitely more than intellect—a training in character. And the chief factor in that training must be a personal equation of the people, the influence exerted sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, by the man or woman who stands in the peculiar a relation to the boys and girls under his or her care—a relation closer and more intimate and more vital in its after effects than any other relation save that of parent and child. Wherever a burden of that kind is laid, those who carry it necessarily carry a great responsibility—there can be no greater; and scant should be our patience with a public school teacher—I can go further than that—scant should be our patience with any man or woman doing any bit of work worth doing, who does not approach it in a spirit of sincere love for the work and of desire to do it well for the work's sake.

TWO KINDS OF WORK.

"Doubtless most of you remember the distinction drawn by Ruskin between the two kinds of work—the work done for the sake of the fee and the work done for the sake of the work itself. Man or woman, in public or in private life, whoever works only for the sake of the reward which comes for the work, outside of the work, will in the long run do poor work always. I don't care where the work is, the man or the woman who does work worth doing is the man or woman who lives, who breathes, who sleeps that work, with whom it is ever present in his or her soul; whose ambition is to do it well and to feel rewarded by the thought of having done it well. That man, that woman, puts the whole country under an obligation, and, as a body our public school teachers, as a body all those connected with the education of our people, are entitled to the heartiest praise from all lovers of their country. Because as a body they are devoted heart and soul to the welfare of those under them.

"In my own city not so long ago it was believed that the schools, especially in the very quarters where the playgrounds were needed most, didn't need playgrounds at all; that it was a new-fangled idea, and should be frowned upon by practical people—the idea of having playgrounds. They expected to turn out good citizens from the boys and girls who, when they were not in school, were put upon the streets in the crowded quarters of New York to play at the kind of games that they could play at in the streets. We have passed that stage. I think we realize what a good healthy playground means to children. I think we understand that not only is the effect good upon their bodies, but good upon their minds. We need a healthy body. We need to keep proper physical development. We have come to the proper destination of keeping a healthy body, of what counts far more than mind, the sum of the characteristics, the sum of virtues which we think of when we say that such and such a man or woman has good character.

"The development of character. Sometimes you can develop it by a direct inculcation of moral precept. A good deal more often you cannot. A good deal more often you have to develop it less by your precept than by your practice, and let it come as an incident of associations with you, as an incident to the general tone of the whole body, the tone which in the aggregate you all create. Now isn't that your experience, all of you, in dealing with these children in the schools, in dealing with them in the family, in dealing with them in bodies anywhere! They are quick to take the tone of those to whom they look up, and if the don't look up to you you can preach virtue all you wish—the effect would be small.

"I have not come here to try to make any extended speech to you, but I should hold myself a poor citizen if I did not welcome the chance to be here, to wish you godspeed in your work for yourselves, and to wish you godspeed in your work as representatives of the great body upon the success of whose efforts to train aright the children of to-day depends the safety of our institutions of to-morrow."

TALK TO THE BOYS.

Immediately after his address in the hall the President was escorted to the north balcony of the building, beneath which were massed the pupils. President Roosevelt addressed the boys briefly. He said:

"Boys, it was perfectly easy for me to see by my reception that you felt happy over the football game of yesterday. I have but a word to say to you, and will sum it up with a bit of advice, with which I think those concerned in the development of your team will agree. You are here to study, and while you art at it, study hard. When you have the chance to play outside, play hard. Don't forget this—that in the long run the man who shirks his work will shirk his play. I remember a professor in Yale speaking to me of a member of the Yale cleven some years ago, and saying: 'That fellow is going to fail; he stands too low in his studies. He is slack there and he will be slack when it comes down to the hard work on the gridiron.' And he did fail, too.

"You are preparing yourselves for the big work of life in after life. I earnestly believe in each of you having as good a time as possible, but making it come second to doing the best kind of work possible. In your studies, as in your sports here in school and afterward in life in doing your work in the great world, it is a safe plan to follow this rule, a rule that I heard preached once on the football field: 'Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard.'

The President and his party then re-entered their carriages and were driven to the home of ex-Postmaster General Smith, where luncheon was served. On the route to Mr. Smith's residence the scenes of enthusiasm were repeated. Later in the afternoon the President went to Mr. Stotesbury's home.

After a brief rest President Roosevelt was escorted to the Union League, arriving there at 6:30 o'clock, where he participated in the Founders' Day banquet and made the principal address. At the President's table were seated the members of his party, Senator Lodge, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Representative Dalzell, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, and Charles Emory Smith. The President's speech was as follows:

THE UNION LEAGUE SPEECH.

"Forty years ago this club was founded, in the dark days of the civil war, to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln and give aid to those who battled for the Union and for human liberty. Two years ago President McKinley came here as your guest to thank you, and through you all those farsighted and loyal men who had supported him in his successful effort to keep untarnished the National good faith at home and the National honor abroad, and to bring back to this country the material well-being, which we now so abundantly enjoy. It was no accident which made the men of this club who stood as in a peculiar sense the champions and upholders of the principles of Lincoln in the early sixties stand no less stoutly for those typified in the person of McKinley during the closing years of the century. The qualities apt to make men respond to the call of duty in one crisis are also apt to make them respond to a similar call in a crisis of a different character. The traits which enabled our people to pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal of the civil war were the traits upon which we had to rely in the less serious, but yet serious, dangers by which we were menaced in 1896, 1898, and 1900.

"From the very beginning our people have markedly combined practical capacity for affairs with power of devotion to an ideal. The lack of either quality would have rendered the possession of the other of small value. Mere ability to achieve success in things concerning the body would not have atoned for the failure to live the life of high endeavor, and, on the other hand, without a foundation of those qualities which bring material prosperity there would be nothing on which the higher life could be built. The men of the Revolution would have failed if they had not possessed alike devotion to liberty and ability, once liberty had been achieved, to show common sense and self-restraint in its use. The men of the great civil war would have failed had they not possessed the business capacity which developed and organized their resources in addition to the stern resolution to expend these resources as freely as they expended their blood in furtherance of the great cause for which their hearts leaped.

"It is this combination of qualities that has made our people succeed. Other peoples have been as devoted to liberty, and yet, because of lack of hard-headed common sense and of ability to show restraint and subordinate individual passions for the general good, have failed so signally in the struggle of life as to become a byword among the nations. Yet other peoples, again, have possessed all possible thrift and business capacity, but have been trampled under foot, or have played a sordid and ignoble part in the world, because their business capacity was unaccompanied by any of the lift toward nobler things which marks a great and generous nation. The stern but just rule of judgment for humanity is that each nation shall be known by its fruits, and if there are no fruits, if the nation has failed, it matters but little whether it has failed through meanness of soul or through lack of robustness of character. We must judge a nation by the net result of its life and activity. And so we must judge the policies of those who at any time control the destinies of a nation.

MR. McKINLEY'S POLICIES.

"Therefore I ask you to-night to look at the results of the policies championed by President McKinley on both the occasions when he appealed to the people for their suffrages, and to see how well that appeal has been justified by the event. Most certainly I do not claim all the good that has befallen us during the past six years as due solely to any human policy. No legislation, however wise, no Administration, however efficient, can secure prosperity to a people or greatness to a nation. All that can be done by the lawmaker and the administrator is to give the best chance possible for the people of the country themselves to show the stuff that is in them. No law can make a fool wise, a weakling strong, or a coward brave, but good laws and good administration of the laws can give to strong, honest, brave men a chance to do well. President McKinley was elected in 1896 on the specific pledge that he would keep the financial honor of the Nation untarnished and would put our economic system on a stable basis, so that our people might be given a chance to secure the return of prosperity. Both pledges have been so well kept that, as is but too often the case, men are beginning to forget how much the keeping of them has meant. When people have become very prosperous they tend to become sluggishly indifferent to the continuation of the policies that brought about their prosperity. At such times as these it is of course a mere law of nature that some men prosper more than others, and too often those who prosper less, in their jealousy of their more fortunate brethren, forget that all have prospered somewhat. I ask you soberly to remember that the complaint made at the present day of our industrial or economic conditions never takes the form of stating that any of our people are less well off than they were seven or eight years back, before President McKinley came in and his policies had a chance to be applied; but that the complaint is that some people have received more than their share of the good things of the world. There was no such complaint eight years ago, in the Summer of 1894. Complaint was not then that any one had prospered too much; it was that no one had prospered enough. Let each one of us think of the affairs of his own household and his own business, let each of us compare his standing now with his standing eight years back, and then let him answer for himself whether it is not true that the policies for which William McKinley stood in 1896 have justified themselves as good by the test of results, and probably almost [illegible]

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had returned; the gold standard was assured; our tariff was remodeled on the lines that have marked it at all periods when our well-being was greatest. But as must often happen, the President elected on certain issues was obliged to face others entirely unforeseen. Rarely indeed have our greatest men made issues—they have shown their greatness by meeting them as they arose. President McKinley faced the problems of the Spanish war and those that followed it exactly as he had faced the problems of our economic and financial needs. As a sequel to the war with Spain we found ourselves in possession of the Philippines under circumstances which rendered it necessary to subdue a formidable insurrection which made it impossible for us with honor or with regard to the welfare of the islands to withdraw therefrom. The occasion was seized by the opponents of the President for trying to raise a new issue, on which they hoped they might be more successful than on the old. The clamor raised against him was joined in not seldom by many honest men who were led astray by a mistaken view or imperfect knowledge of the facts, but by all who feared effort, who shrank from the rough work of endeavor. The campaign of 1900 had to be fought largely upon the new issue thus raised. President McKinley met it squarely. Two years and eight months ago, before his second nomination, he spoke as follows:

NOT RENDERED IRRESOLUTE.

"'We believe that the century of free government which the American people have enjoyed has not rendered them irresolute and faithless, but has fitted them for the great task of lifting up and assisting to better conditions and larger liberty those distant peoples who through the issue of battle have become our wards. Let us fear not. There is no occasion for faint hearts, no excuse for regrets. Nations do not grow in strength, the cause of liberty and law is not advanced by the doing of easy things. The harder the task the greater will be the result, the benefit, and the honor. To doubt our power to accomplish it is to lose faith in the soundness and strength of our people's institutions. * * * We have the new care and cannon shift it. And, breaking up the camp of ease and isolation, let us bravely and hopefully and soberly continue the march of faithful service and falter not until the work is done. * * * The burden is our opportunity. The opportunity is greater than the burden.'

"There spoke the man who preached the gospel of hope as well as the gospel of duty, and on the issue thus fairly drawn between those who said we would do our work well and triumphantly and those who said we would fail lamentably in the effort, the contest was joined. We won. And now I ask you, two years after the victory, to look across the seas and judge for yourselves whether or not the promise has been kept. The prophets of disaster have seen their predictions so completely falsified by the event that it is actually difficult to arouse even a passing interest in their failure. To answer them now, to review their attack on our army, is of merely academic interest. They played their brief part of obstruction and clamor; they said their say; and the current of our life went over them and they sank under it as did their predecessors who, thirty-six years before, had declared that another and greater war was a failure; that another and greater struggle for true liberty was only a contest for subjugation in which the United States could never succeed.

"The insurrection among the Filipinos has been absolutely quelled. The war has been brought to an end sooner than even the most sanguine of us dared to hope. The world has not in recent years seen any military task done with more soldierly energy and ability, and done, moreover, in a spirit of great humanity. The strain on the army was terrible, for the conditions of climate and soil made their work harassing to an extraordinary degree, and the foes in the field were treacherous and cruel, not merely toward our men, but toward the great multitude of peaceful islanders who welcomed our rule. Under the strain of well-nigh intolerable provocation there were shameful instances, as must happen in all wars, where the soldiers forgot themselves and retaliated evil for evil. Every effort has been made to detect such cases, to punish the offenders, and to prevent any recurrence of the deed. It is a cruel injustice to the gallant men who fought so well in the Philippines not to recognize that these instances were exceptional, and that the American troops who served in the far-off tropic islands deserve praise the same in kind that has always been given to those who have well and valiantly fought for the honor of our common flag and common country.

WORK OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

"The work of civil administration has kept pace with the work of military administration, and when on July 4 last amnesty and peace were declared throughout the islands the Civil Government assumed the complete control. Peace and order now prevail, and a greater measure of prosperity and of happiness than the Filipinos have ever hitherto known in all their dark and checkered history, and each one of them has a greater measure of liberty, a greater chance of happiness, and greater safety for his life and property than he or his forefathers have ever before known.

"Thus we have met each task that has confronted us during the past six years. Thus we have kept every promise made in 1898 and 1900. We have a right to be proud of the memories of the last six years. But we must remember that each victory only opens the chance for a new struggle; that the remembrance of triumphs achieved in the past is of use chiefly if it spurs us to fresh effort in the present. No nation has ever prospered as we are prospering now, and we must see to it that by our own folly we do not mar this prosperity. Yet we must see to it also that wherever wrong flourishes it be repressed. It is not the habit of our people to shirk isues, but squarely to face them. It is not the habit of our people to treat a good record in the past as anything but a reason for expecting an even better record in the present; and no Administration, gentlemen, should ask to be judged save on those lines. The tremendous growth of our industrialism has brought to the front many problems with which we must deal; and I trust that we shall deal with them along the lines indicated in speech and action by that profound jurist and upright and fearless public servant who represents Pennsylvania in the Cabinet—Attorney General Knox.

"The question of the so-called trusts is but one of the questions we must meet in connection with our industrial system. There are many of them and they are serious; but they can and will be met. Time may be needed for making the solution perfect, but it is idle to tell this people that we have not the power to solve such a problem as that of exercising adequate supervision over the great industrial combinations of to-day. We have the power, and we shall find out the way. We shall not act hastily or recklessly, but we have firmly made up our minds that a solution, and a right solution, shall be found, and found it will be.

"No nation as great as ours can expect to escape the penalty of greatness, for greatness does not come without trouble and labor. There are always those of little [illegible] shrink from them. Scant is our patience with those who preach the gospel of craven weakness. No nation under the sun ever yet played a part worth playing if it feared its fate overmuch—if it did not have the courage to be great.

"We of America, we, the sons of a nation yet in the pride of its lusty youth, spurn the teachings of distrust, spurn the creed of failure and despair. We know that the future is ours if we have in us the manhood to grasp it, and we enter the new century girding our loins for the contest before us, rejoicing in the struggle, and resolute so to bear ourselves that the Nation's great future shall even surpass her glorious past."

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Lodge then was introduced. After saying that the victory at the recent elections was primarily an indorsement of President Roosevelt, and then a vote of confidence in the Republican Party, the Senator continued:

"My belief is that the controlling reason in the minds of the voters was that no matter what causes of dissatisfaction or discontent, reasonable or unreasonable, there might be, the Republican Party was capable of rule and government, and the Democratic Party was not.

"The voters looked back to the last brief tenure of power enjoyed by the Democratic Party and endured by the country, and they saw nothing but impotency and failure. They gazed upon the Democratic Party in action at the moment and saw nothing but a welter of clashing principles and conflicting policies framed for the locality or to catch the shifting breeze of the moment.

"New questions, and very grave questions, I speak deliberately—confront us. The movement of the world is toward consolidation. The last century was a century of political consolidation. The United States, Italy, and Germany all consolidated in that period by the ruthless hand of war. Russia and England expanded and consolidated both in war and peace. The same political forces are still at work. The era of the little State has passed. The great powers are fewer and more powerful. The great nations alone survive as arbiters of the world's destinies. Those who have attempted to stay the movement have been swept aside.

"Now, the economic forces which underly the political are moving in the same direction, and during the last twenty years with a vastly accelerated speed. Capital is consolidating on the one side and labor on the other. If rightly regulated and controlled on both sides by wise and able men, this great economic movement will bring, I believe, good to all and greater power to the country. If extremists on the other hand, become masters of the movement, we shall go spinning down the grooves of time to disasters no man can adequately depict. If the attempt is made to arrest the economic forces in their natural movement by sudden and violent measures, there will come a crash which will shake the foundations of society. If the attempt is made to say that all is well and that nothing shall be done by any one in any direction to control or regulate the operation of these forces, the explosion and the wreck which will ensue will be even more violent.

"The United States is rising fast, has already risen, perhaps, to economic supremacy. That supremacy is as important, as vital to the existence of the wage earner as to the profits of the capitalist. We must not lose it, and our own mistakes, which alone can make us lose it, fall into the ranks of those whom nature, always pitiless, rejects as unfit to survive. We must be prepared to defend our supremacy. If we have not a well-organized army, with proper reserves, and a powerful navy able to meet that of any other power, our commercial supremacy can be rent from us by those who have fallen before us in industrial competition, but who are armed and ready for war.

"We are, for example, the party of protection. As a party we will never permit any revision of the tariff except on protection lines and on protection principles. But to transfer the allegiance we all hold to the principle of protection to any particular schedule or rate is to put the larger policy and the great principle both in imminent danger. We should not shrink from an examination of the tariff by a commission or by the committees of Congress, and if we decide after that examination that changes are needed, make them, and if we decide that they are not needed, refuse to make them, and prove our position to the country. We should not hesitate by a general law to give the best terms to those nations which give us the best and impose higher rates upon those who discriminate against us. That is a genuine reciprocity applicable to all the world. Above all we must not shrink from dealing with the domestic conditions which modern economic forces have produced. In wise regulation and supervision of great corporations whose business covers the country and reaches out into the markets of the world lies the safety of capital, industrial peace, the welfare of the wage earner, and the confidence of the people."

ELUDED PRESIDENT'S GUARDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Some excitement was caused this afternoon just after President Roosevelt left the residence of ex-Postmaster General Smith for the reception at Mr. Stotesbury's home. The carriage with the President and Secretary Cortelyou had just started, flanked on each side by a squadron of the Philadelphia City Troop, the Secret Service man was on the box of the carriage. The roped-off sidewalks were packed on each side for several blocks. Suddenly a man pushed his way through the crowd, darted under the rope, and rushed straight for the carriage.

The Secret Service man saw him coming and shouted to the police, "Keep that man back!" At the same time Secretary Cortelyou, springing up, leaned far over to protect the President. The man got by the mounted guards, but, as it turned out, he meant no mischief.

"I only want to shake the President's hand," said he appealingly to Mr. Cortelyou, extending an open palm. Mr. Cortelyou thereupon sank back into his seat, and the President gave the man a friendly hand-shake. Meantime the carriage had stopped, and mounted police and troopers had formed a close cordon around it.

In the confusion a colored man had also reached the carriage. He grasped the President's hand and [illegible]

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Persian Lamb Coats, in the most approved styles, including blouse effects, straight-front or military jackets—
At $95.00, reduced from $135.00
At $110.00, reduced from $150.00
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The majority of the above coats are trimmed with Chinchilla, Baum Marten or Mink.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

The stock consists of a varied assortment of up-to-date models in short, long and medium length outer garments. To close out this stock we will give a

DISCOUNT OF 25%

from our regular marked prices on all goods purchased in this department.

BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS $20, $25, $30. Boas $20 to $50. Fox is beautiful, but not serviceable. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

SAY CONGRESS WILL DEFER TARIFF ACTION

Some Congressmen Also Predict Inaction on Trusts.

Opinion Expressed That the Session Will Be Too Short to Dispose of Other Than Appropriation and Similar Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Leading Senators and representatives of both political parties seem to agree that nothing of affirmative character will be done at the approaching session of Congress either with the tariff question or that of the trusts.

The limited time of the session, and the imperative requirement that he general appropriation bills and a few other measures shall be acted upon, are generally regarded as obstacles to a successful consideration of the two great questions that are prominently before the country.

Senator Jones of Arkansas does not expect anything of importance at the coming session beyond the general appropriation bills.

"Before the late elections," said Senator Jones, "the trusts and the tariff were widely talked about as needing some attention at the hands of Congress, but necessity for talking about those questions passed with the election. When Congress comes ogether on the first day of December it will be discovered that the time of the session is too short to attempt anything in the way of legislation for either the trusts or the tariff. It will be said we should wait for the next Congress, when there will be ample time to consider these great questions.

"The method that will be pursued in framing trust legislation and at the same time plunging Congress into a debate which will cause a general division of votes on the different propositions is very simple. For instance, we will have the President's message, outlining what he wishes to see accomplished for the regulation of trusts and to strengthen the Sherman anti-trust law. That will be taken by the committees and a bill put forward with the announcement that that bill will accomplish the results desired by the President. Then some one else will bring out another bill and it will be said that is the one that will most effectually accomplish the desired results.

"There may be two or three other measures, each being declared the one that really will do what is wanted. Then there will be precipitated a general debate on the subject. There will be enough division of opinion about just what sort of a bill should be adopted to give reasonable assurance that nothing will be done. Eventually the mater will be allowed to go over to the next Congress, when it will be said there will be plenty of time to consider the question. By that time some other subject probably will have come up to interest the people and will take their attention off of the necessity for this legislation. Just about the same proceeding will be followed in the case of tariff revision."

Representative Landis of Indiana, Republican, talks in the same manner, although like those of his party who do not want any reduction of present customs duties, Mr. Landis believes nothing should be done with the tariff, because any action of that character would disturb the prosperity that prevails in commerce and industry of every kind. When asked his opinion in regard to probable legislation on trusts at the approaching session, Mr. Landis said there would be no legislation on that subject.

"I think we will have our hands full," said he, "in passing the regular appropriation bills and in clearing up the odds and ends of legislation already on the boards. It is almost a legislative impossibility to take up any great new question or piece of legislation and do anything with it at a short session of Congress as the tariff.

"Tariff is decidedly too great a problem for the short session, and whether the tariff should be revised at all is still somewhat of an open question with me. I am not a believer in the sacredness of any tariff schedule, or in any law, but it seems to me that if some of the schedules of the present law are revised it will be a move which will be wise more for the purpose of meeting what is said to be the popular demand for revision than a move made necessary by any actual trade or comercial conditions which need remedying."

Speaking of the campaign in Indiana and the large majority by which the Republicans carried the State, Mr. Landis said:

"President Roosevelt was one of the potent factors in the campaign in that, as well as other, States. Even before the President made his masterstroke in handling with great skill and tact the coal strike problem, which he brought to a successful culmination, he was recognized, and the people of the country were determined to give him a substantial recognition of their appreciation of his Administration as a whole. It can be said unqualifiedly, however, that had he not brought the strike to a close as he did, the Fifty-eighth Congress would have been Democratic.

"The popularity of Mr. Roosevelt throughout the country is something almost beyond comprehension. All of his moves since he assumed the delicate task of following in the footsteps of the great McKinley have been carefully watched, and [illegible]

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70-inch All Linen Table Damasks—full bleached—4 patterns—value .69. .49
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18-inch——usual 1.19 quality..... .98
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24-inch——usual 3.29 quality..... 2.98
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Pure white Satiny linen—cloths of sizes given—dozen napkins to match—
8-10 Cloth—H. S....value 4.98 set.. 3.98
8-10 Cloth..H. S....value 5.98 set.. 4.98
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8-10 Cloth..fringed..value 2.98 set.. 2.48
8-10 Cloth..fringed..value 4.98 set.. 3.98
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Have You a Thanksgiving Need in Silverware or Cutlery?

Remember, although our prices are always low, qualities are the same as others sell at higher profit. Look at the makers' stamp—compare—judge for yourself.

Rogers A1 Cold Meat Forks—new designs—in box—value .50..... .29
Butter Dishes—quadruple plate—glass drainer—bead edge—usually 2.25.....1.49
No mail orders.

SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS—
Usually
Rogers A1—½ dozen.....1.25 .98
Rogers 1847 A1—½ dozen.....2.49 2.25
Rogers Triple Plate—½ dozen....2.60 2.39
Table Forks—same qualities—same prices.

SILVER PLATED TEASPOONS—
Usually
Rogers AA—½ dozen.....49 .35
Rogers 1847 A1—½ dozen.....1.20 1.15
Rogers Triple Plate—½ doz.....1.49 1.25

ROGERS NICKEL SILVER—
Usually
Teaspoons—½ dozen.....39 .29
Table Forks—½ dozen.....69 .49
Table Spoons—½ dozen.....69 .49

IN STERLING SILVER we offer
Cut Glass Salts and Peppers—Sterling Silver Top—value .29..... .19

SOLID SILVER SINGLE PIECES.
Salt Shakers....1.24 Bon-Bon Tongs..89
Salad Forks.....3.98 Olive Spoons....1.98
Sardine Forks....1.98 Berry Spoons....2.49
Cold Meat do....1.98 Salad Spoons....3.69
Olive Forks.....1.98 Bon-Bon do.....1.39
Pickle Forks....1.49 Sugar Spoons....1.24
Butter Picks.....69 Cheese Scoops...2.98
Pie Servers.....4.98 Gravy Ladles....2.49
Sugar Sifters....1.98 Soup Ladles....9.98
Sugar Tongs.....1.39 Cream Ladles....1.98
Pepper Shakers.....1.24
Tea Strainers—ebony handle.....1.98
All quotations are for solid silver articles of good weight, as we do not offer the light weight goods for which similar prices are often quoted.

CARVING SETS—3 to 5 pcs.
3 piece—genuine stag—sterling silver ferrule—value 3.98..... 2.59
3 piece—Ivory tipped stag handle—sterling silver ferrule—value 4.98.. 3.98
3 and 5 piece—heavy sterling silver mounted—in leather case..3.98 to 12.00
3 piece—Ivory handle, silver mounted—value 6.98 ..... 4.98
Celluloid Sets in cases 3 to 5 pieces, $2.98 to $6.98.
Pearl Handle Carver and Fork—silver mounted—pair 3.49

GOOD STEEL KNIVES
from leading American makers, whose products equal any in the world, at specially low prices this week.
DINNER AND TEA KNIVES
Celluloid Handles—½ doz. 1.25.... 1.69
Rubber Handles—½ doz..... 1.39

Another Great Sale of Black Taffeta Silks.
Guaranteed Taffeta—24 inch—79 cent quality..... .59
No Mail Orders.

Special Sale.
Snowflake Suitings.
52 inch—Gray, Tan, Brown, Garnet, Green, Blue, Oxford and Black Mixtures—value .98.....59

Have You a Thanksgiving Need in Rugs—Large or Small?
Our stock gives ample choice, and values will quickly win appreciation—We quote a few of many:
All-Wool Smyrna Rugs—newest colorings and designs—30x60 inch.. 1.97
Fine Axminster Rugs—Best Made—3.3x10.6 ft..... 18.98 | 9x12 ft..... 22.49
Wool-filled Art Squares—bright or neutral colors—detached and all-over designs—3x2½ yds..... 2.19

Have You a Thanksgiving Need in Waist, Costume or Cloak?
If you do not here read of just what you have in mind, a visit to department will surely disclose something to meet your fancy....In such space as this, it is only possible to touch upon one style out of twenty—one garment out of a hundred.
Ladies' Monte Carlo Coats—Montagnac and fine Kersey Cloth Strappings—Taffeta inlaid reverse—puff sleeves—value 15.98.....6.98
Ladies' Kersey Monte Carlo Coats—Tan and Castor—stitched Satin or Cloth Strap trim—with and without ornaments—velvet collars—Satin linings 12.98
Oxford Cloth Raglans—double breast—triple cape collar—tailor stitched seams—all sizes..... 6.98
Velour Capes—extra length—silk emb'd—large storm collar and fronts edged with sable; also Lisreine rainproof plush—Sable collar and edge.....23.98
Peau de Soie Silk Capes—interlined—full ruche—heavy satin linings.....15.98
Shirt Waist Suits—All Black Novelty Moire and Changeable Taffetas—also Metallic velvet Suits—tailor finish.....13.68
Ladies' Tailor Made Suits—Smooth and Rough Cloths—plain and Mixtures—Norfolk and Blouse styles—value, 15.98..... 8.05
Broadcloth Dress Skirts—graduated flare flounce, or slot seams, flaring at bottom—with fan of fancy braid..... 7.98
Walking Skirts—side pleats, straps, slot seams and yoke effects—neatly tailored—value $10.00..... 6.93
Peau De Soie Skirts over percaline drop—flare flounce—entire skirt with stitched box bands.....13.93
Finer Skirts, including handsome models in Chantilly Lace, to $56.98.
Silk Waists—Fancy and Changeable Taffetas, also Peau de Cygne—best colors—a variety of fancy styles..... 5.00

Have You a Thanksgiving Need in Garments for Misses and Children?
Bring them here—large or small—they can be stylishly, comfortably fitted out, at prices that leave a good balance in your purse toward something else.
All Wool Bedford Cord Coats—full circular capes—ribbon and braid trim—sizes to 3 yrs—value 4.98...3.98
Emb'd and corded Silk Bonnets—full flare poke chiffon ruches—sizes to 6 yrs—value 1.30..... .69
Little Children's Picture Bonnets—velvet crowns—value 1.50..... .98
Long Bedford Cord Cloaks—Insertings and braid—value 2.69.....1.98
Short Nainsook and Lawn Dresses—yoke and French effect—value 1.49.... .95
Great Reductions in Misses' Department.

	Were.	Now.
Long Cloaks...	8.98 to 19.98	5.98 to 13.98
Three Quarter Coats	8.98 to 13.98	4.98 to 9.98
Little Children's Coats	3.98 to 27.98	2.98 to 19.98

Second Delivery of Our Great Purchase of
Ladies' Fine White Skirts
gives special opportunities to those who wish dainty skirts for the festivities of the week, as they are full trimmed effects, suitable for evening and dressy wear....Here are three descriptions and prices—and bear in mind that they are but three out of many:
$2.49 SKIRTS.....1.49
Shaped flounce with 3 and 4 insertings of Point de Paris, Val, and fancy lace, wide lace edge—also wide ruffle of emb'y and tucks.
$3.98 SKIRTS....2.69
Knee deep circular flounce with insertings of lace, lace edged dust ruffle; also tucks and ruffle of Swiss or Lawn Emb'y.
$7.98 SKIRTS....5.98
Extra quality—Van Dyke and straight flounces—elaborate effects, trimmed with filmy laces, tucks, etc.—ribbon finish.
Finer Skirts to $15.98.
Train or walking length, double and triple flounces of handsome lace or emb'y.

Have You a Thanksgiving Need in Curtains or Other Furnishings?
The following need but to be seen to find quick purchasers:
LACE AND NET CURTAINS
Scotch Lace Curtains—extra wide—Renaissance and Irish Point effects—value 2.98.....1.98
Scotch Lace Curtains—latest combination effects—neat or showy—extra value.....2.98
Irish Point Curtains—pure white—Scroll, Ribbon and Floral borders—$6.98 qualities.....4.98
Point de Paris Curtains—High class designs—also Irish Point and Point Arabe Curtains—30 styles—Ten dollar qualities.....7.98
BED SETS
Brussels Net—Renaissance lace centre—festoon valance—full size—bolster sham—value $8.00.....5.98
Cable Net Bed Sets—Empire—Wreath Designs—value $10.98.....7.98
French Net Bed Sets—large Renaissance lace centre piece—bolster sham—value $15.00.....10.98
SASH LACES
Fancy Fish Nets..... 12½
Sash Nets—double borders..... 19½
Irish Point Laces—30 inch..... 34
Point de Calais and Irish Point—white and tinted—single and double border—27 to 30 inch..... 46

HALL CAINE'S VIEWS OF HIS UNKIND CRITICS

"Mainly Authors Who Have Tried and Failed."

Replies to Charge That He Is "the Judas of Journalism"—How the "Shakespeare" Legend Originated.

Hall Caine sails away to England on the Majestic next Wednesday, and yesterday took the opportunity to give to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES his views of the people who, during his stay here, have accused him of posing and of loving American money and notoriety too well.

"It has been stated," said the reporter, "that you are the 'Judas of journalism'; that the English press has opposed, and that Sir Edward Russell has denounced you for the reason that you have denied your early occupation."

"This," answered Mr. Caine, with a smile, "is but another of the silly stories which are floating about regarding me, and which I have never thought worth while to deny. If I am so unpopular with the journalists of England in general and with Sir Edward Russell in particular, it is a rather singular fact that the North of England Press Club should have postponed its annual banquet for a fortnight in order that it might be its guest of honor on the evening of Dec. 4, the day of my arrival in Liverpool. Sir Edward Russell, who has been mentioned, is the editor of The Liverpool Post, and he and George Wyn, the editor of The Mercury, are the leading lights of this club, and it is from them that I received my invitation. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool will be the Chairman and the Bishop of Liverpool one of the principal guests. Last year the Institute of Journalists of the Isle of Man, 600 in all, were my guests at my home during an entire day. With these facts before you, you will see that this Judas business is rather absurd. It has always been my pride and boast that I started in journalism at the very bottom of the ladder. During nine years subsequent to 1881, I was employed on The Liverpool Mercury, my first duties being those of a police court reporter. I have no warmer friends than George Wyn, the editor of The Mercury, and Sir Edward Russell of The Post of Liverpool."

Asked the occasion for the oft-repeated assertion that he had said he "thought he looked like Shakespeare," Mr. Caine said:

"When I was in Boston some four years ago a suave little ink-lady of one of the Boston papers called upon me at my hotel. To my amazement, she asked me if it had ever occurred to me that I looked like Shakespeare. I could only protest that the idea was preposterous, and begged of her that she would not make use of any such ridiculous notion in print. You may judge of my surprise, then, when I discovered in one of the morning papers that I had proclaimed that I resembled Shakespeare! I protested to the editor, but that seemingly did not mend the matter. Once started, this Shakespearean nonsense has gone on and on."

There was one other interesting point to be propounded to Mr. Caine. He was asked what his feelings were toward those critics and writers who had persistently attacked and attempted to heap ridicule upon him.

"My feelings toward these people," said he, "are those of tender commiseration. You will find that the people who are busy criticising me and my work are mainly authors who have tried and failed. The best compliment that these people can possibly pay me is their perpetual barking. When they cease to snarl, then I shall know that I am going down like a stone thrown in a pool. Expressions of sympathy from them shall be the signal that I am no longer my old self. My best friends are men who have accomplished something in the world of literature, while my foes are made up of a battalion of failures and incompetents."

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE.

If Hall Caine came to this country with the idea that he was going to escape the deadly pun of his native land, he was suffering under a delusion. When De Wolf Hopper was in England, and suffering from the malign effects of English humor, he found a sympathetic friend in Hall Caine. One alleged wit of London remarked that De Wolf was the greatest "hopper, skipper, and jumper" that they had ever seen. Hopper laid his head on the sympathetic breast of the Manxman and wept real tears. During Mr. Caine's present visit to America he has certainly been in need of Hopper's condolences. The New York wits have outdone their London rivals. One wag warbled: "Hall Caines look alike to me," and another sparkling humorist trilled, "'The Eternal City' came to New York with the hall-mark, indeed, the Hall Caine-mark, of success stamped upon it." Another droll one remarked: "The audience on the first night of Miss Viola Allen's appearance in 'The Eternal City' at the Victoria literally 'raised Caine,' who appeared and made a modest speech of thanks." The most extraordinary effort, however, of the punsters was this: "The American Government will shortly, I expect, be forced to exact a prohibitory duty on the little red-headed Manxman. The interviewers of New York have pressed so much literary saccharine out of Caine that the beet sugar industry has gone into a decline."

***

A new bridesmaid in "The Chinese Honeymoon" is Isabelle Whitlock, who, with her sister, Genevieve Whitlock, won fame in the "Florodora" sextet. Both the sisters are now in the wedding train of Mrs. Pineapple. Though it was in the sextet that the Misses Whitlock gained recognition on the professional stage, they had for several seasons been prominent in amateur theatricals in Washington. Their father, Dr. Whitlock, was for many years President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, so that they also have many social connections in this city.

Miss Isabelle is the wife of Dr. Paul W. Evans of Washington, a nephew of the millionaire Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, who died a few years ago, leaving a considerable portion of his estate to his nephew. Mrs. Evans has not confined her stage interests to sextet and bridesmaid work, but also has written a comedy curtain raiser, "Jack's Affair," which has been produced, as well as several songs. She is as fair as her sister is dark, and they make a striking contrast on the stage.

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Here is a true story that the press agent was actually afraid to send out, being of such venerable aspect. Virginia Harned went to the Criterion a few nights ago in her carriage, carrying in the usual bag the real diamonds which she wears as Iris. But in quitting the carriage she left the bag on the cushions and didn't discover the fact until in her dressing room. She at once sent her maid to get the bag, but the driver had gone away with it. Consequently Miss Harned had to go through the first act without her diamonds. Meanwhile Manager Hawks sent out searchers for the carriage and located it and got the diamonds in time for the second act.

***

The traveled persons in the audiences at the Garrick have often remarked the apparent accuracy of the railroad and customs labels on the stageful of trunks in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine." They are accurate, for Clyde Fitch took the trouble to make them so. Some of the trunks were ones which he used last Summer while going from London to Paris, to Switzerland, and other points. When he returned home in early October he had many visitors the first night in his home on West Fortieth Street, and many of them wondered what in the world he was doing with so many trunks piled up in his hall. Now they know.

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The Quality of Forgiveness" is the

will produce after his removal from Chicago to New York in January.

***

Arrangements have been completed with the management of Daly's Theatre for a large theatre party to witness "A Country Girl" on Thanksgiving Eve. The National convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity is to be held in New York City during the week of Nov. 24, one evening of which is to be given over for the entertainment of the visiting members, and the performance of "A Country Girl" has been selected by them for the theatre party on that date. Nearly the entire lower floor and all the boxes have now been taken for this occasion, and special features have been planned in addition to the regular performance of "A Country Girl" which will be of unusual interest to the college men of America.

***

George Fawcett's plan of offering another cash prize and a production for the best original play submitted by an American author has already deluged him with manuscripts. Last season he encouraged home talent in a similar manner, and he now announces that each year he will produce at his Baltimore theatre the best play sent in by an American author. Inquiries regarding the terms of this contest should be addressed to George Fawcett, Chase's Theatre, Baltimore.

***

Chauncey Olcott is building a handsome house in Saratoga on a plot of land which he recently purchased. It is stated that it will cost something like $40,000 and will be used as his home during the Summer vacations.

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One of the features of the programme of the concert at the Herald Square Theatre to-night will be the appearance of Marion Garson, a mezzo-soprano, of Rochester.

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In "Gretna Green," which has been selected by Henry B. Harris as the vehicle for Miss Elizabeth Tyree's first essay as a star at the Madison Square Theatre on Jan. 5, Miss Grace Livingston Furniss relates the true history of Dolly Erskine's romantic marriage with Richard Murray, Earl of Boesett. The scenes are laid in England at Harrowgate and on the Scottish border at Gretna Green, the historic hamlet that lies on the westernmost spur of the Cheviots, and whose name is synonymous with runaway matches and romantic elopements. Miss Tyree is to play the rôle of Dolly, the belle of Harrowgate.

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Richard Harding Davis has written a new and unnamed play, which Henry Miller has bought and will produce in New York, perhaps, in the Spring.

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Rehearsals for the new Ade-Laraine opera, "Peggy from Paris," will commence about Dec. 1, Henry W. Savage and George Ade, who returned on the Majestic recently, have practically engaged the principals for this production.

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Miss Elizabeth Marbury has just sufficiently recovered from her attack of bronchitis to enable her to leave New York and start on a trip to Louisiana. She will remain in New Orleans a week.

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The new Majestic Theatre probably will be thrown open within three weeks. Its policy is said to have been changed to that of a high-price house instead of popular prices, as once contemplated. It will be opened with "The Wizard of Oz."

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Lloyd M. Bingham denies the report that Will A. McConnell has resigned as business manager for Amelia Bingham's enterprises.

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The return of Robert Hilliard to the stage under the management of Rich & Harris is marked by an interesting coincidence. Just ten years ago from the day he signed the contract he entered into an agreement with the same firm by which Hilliard and John Mason were to be starred in a play by Maurice Barrymore. When the time came for Barrymore to furnish the play, however, it was still in the form of a scenario only, and the plan was dropped only to be revived after a lapse of ten years, when the brilliant man who caused the first failure had passed from the scene forever.

***

The best-laid plans of managers fail sometimes to provide for complete success. The result is that Frank McKee is busily engaged in devising some plan which will enable him to keep Mary Mannering and "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" on Broadway throughout the season. The bookings of other attractions make this difficult, but there will be no break in the run of the Clyde Fitch piece if it is possible to close arrangements that are now pending.

Alliance Française Entertainment.

The Alliance Française of this city will give an entertainment to its members on Wednesday evening, at Carnegie Lyceum, which will mark the first public appearance in this country of Edmond Varnier, first violin to King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway; Theo Marc, 'cellist of the celebrated Colonne and Lamoureux concerts of Paris, and J. Allard, pianist, first prize of the Conservatory of Music of Paris. The programme also includes recitations by Prof. Edouard Lance and a one-act play in which the Misses Hardenberg, Andrews, and Juliette Caze and Messrs. Rene Wildenstein, Jean Tanty, and Alfred Lee are to take part.

HERMES OF CYTHERA RESTORED BY ANDRE.

Praise of Experts for the Rescue of the Bronze Statue as a Product of Greek Art.

Quite the most important artistic event of recent years is the successful piecing together of the bronze Hermes which was found at the bottom of the sea near the Island of Anti-Cythera, (Cerige,) to the south of Cape Matapan, in the Spring of 1901. Brief cablegrams have told of the successful work of M. André, the French expert, in restoring this statue to what was undoubtedly its original appearance, and mail advices show that the original estimates of the importance of this find were by no means exaggerated.

Indeed, according to almost all the experts who have expressed their opinions on the subject, the bronze Hermes is one of the two finest examples, some say absolutely the finest specimen, of the art of Greece of the best period that is known to be in existence. Its only rival is said by these exports to be the marble Hermes by Praxiteles, found at Olympia in 1877, and hitherto regarded as the most beautiful statue in the world.

The Venus de Milo, the Venus de Medici, and the Apollo Belvedere have been dethroned from the position they occupied for centuries as the best examples of ancient art in existence, and now the student, if he wish to use the finest models for his work in the antique, will copy the Hermes of Praxiteles and the Hermes of Cythera.

M. André's work in restoring the statue is regarded by many as nothing less than marvelous. The bronze, when found, was broken into many fragments, and the French expert has pieced them together so delicately and with such exquisite skill and technical knowledge that any one who sees the status can hardly believe that it was ever broken. He has also done his work in a manner which appears to be absolutely beyond criticism by other experts. It is admitted that the Hermes is now just as it was when it left the sculptor's hands in the fourth century before Christ. It may be remarked that it is the only undoubtedly original bronze statue that has come down to us from that period. There are many other bronzes "ascribed" to that flowering time of Greek art, but every one of them rests under more or less suspicion of being a copy made in Italy or in Greece at a later period.

The finding of the statue is an excellent illustration of the trite proverb about an "ill wind." One day 2,000 years ago some Roman conqueror or millionaire was deploring a mishap by which a great ship, carrying to Italy a cargo of most precious art treasures from Greece, was wrecked. It was a disaster then, but to posterity it was an event of the most fortunate character. If the staues with which the vessel was loaded had reached their destination doubtless they would have suffered the

and been destroyed either by the vandals or by some other of the barbarians who at various times overran the peninsula. But the vessel and its contents remained quietly at the bottom of the sea for twenty centuries. Now they are being brought again to the surface, and the world is able to see that what it has been admiring as the finest examples of Hellenic art are in reality only second-rate—that the true masterpieces of the old sculptors are far more beautiful than the treasures which have been worshipped for so long.

It is true that the marbles found among the wrecked cargo are for the most part eaten away as to be of no value. One exquisite marble in good condition has been found, however, and, as for the bronzes, they have resisted the action of the water beautifully, and are nearly all in an excellent state of preservation. The divers have also found some traces of the ship in which the cargo of art treasures was being carried when doubtless one of those storms so frequent on the southern coasts of Greece sent it to the bottom.

Any day the world may hear that some new treasure has been discovered. The authorities of Greece are fully alive to the duty they owe to mankind to make every effort to recover everything of value that is lying in the sea where the treasure ship sunk. The statues and other objects will of course remain in Greece, and visitors will be able to see them in the Athens Museum. In some ways it is perhaps a pity that they are not on view in Paris or London, as comparatively few tourists visit Greece, but no one will grudge Athens its treasures, remembering how in the past it has been despoiled by many conquerors.

The bronze Hermes is a little over life size, and, like almost all the best Greek work, the attitude is one of absolute repose. It was only in the Greek art of the decadence that the sculptors represented violent action, except in a few isolated cases in which, it may be judged, the artists violated their own best instincts for the sake of making experiments.

M. André is to receive $4,000 for his work in restoring the Hermes, and King George of Greece will probably mark his sense of the value of the French expert's contribution to art by decorating him.

Art Notes.

George Bunn, the American artist, who died about five years ago, has been "discovered" by the foreign critics. An exhibition of his work was recently opened at the Grafton Gallery, in London, and most of the London papers speak in very high terms of it. One critic says:

They [Bunn's paintings] have more than ordinary merit, and are worth attention as the work of a man who never achieved the reputation to which his indisputable capacity entitled him.

Bunn in his youth was in the United States Navy, and afterward he went to Holland and worked in close association with some of the leading Dutch painters. His paintings show strongly the influence of Mesdag and Maris. They are very vigorous in brushwork, are often very rich in color, and have always considerable beauty of open-air effect.

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An exhibition of paintings by John W. Alexander will open at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, to-morrow.

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"Harmonies in Two Chalks" is the title which Walter McEwen gives to some of his work which is to be on exhibition at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, from tomorrow until Dec. 6.

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A large collection of etchings, engravings, and colored mezzotints which is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia on Dec. 3, 4, and 5 is now on view at the establishment of Max Williams, 397 Fifth Avenue, for the purpose of giving to New York collectors an opportunity of placing orders. The collection is a very interesting one, and contains many rarities, but it is chiefly remarkable as including some original drawings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This great master was, in his use of the pencil, perhaps even more admirable than in his employment of any other medium. When London art lovers had for the first time an opportunity of seeing some of his drawings, at an exhibition many years ago, they created a veritable sensation. They be of a delicacy and sureness of touch which was not surpassed even by any of the Italian masters of the fifteenth century.

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The Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain has arranged for the latter part of December or the early part of January an exhibition of those designs in plaster submitted by sculptors in France, Italy, and America, in competition for the monument to Admiral de Ternay and the 6,000 French soldiers who landed with him at Newport. The cornerstone of this monument has already been laid at Newport, at the point where the French soldiers disembarked, the ground having been given by the City of Newport for this purpose. It has been decided to open in connection with the exhibition a salon for the exhibition of French works of art of all kinds. Among the sculptors who are competing for the de Ternay Monument are Philip Martiny of this city, Augustus Saint Gaudens, Pierre Feitu, F. Hamar, (the sculptor of the Rochambeau Monument at Washington,) and Messrs. Konti, Reppetti, and Perret.

Amusements.

KEITH'S
14TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV. DEVOTED TO B. F. KEITH'S ORIGINAL IDEA. E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
THE ROSSOW MIDGETS. MELVILLE & STETSON. MURPHY & NICHOLS.
Le Roy & Clayton, Snyder & Buckley, Le Page & Florence, Tommy & Laura Harris, Frank Bucran, Bright Bros., Johnson & Wells, Susie Fisher, Cadieux, Biograph.
EDDIE GIRARD & JESSIE GARDNER. in "The Soubrette and the Cop."
30 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK. PRICES, 25c. & 50c. BOX SEATS, $1.

VISIT PROCTOR'S TO-DAY. 25, 50c. TO-NIGHT. Res. 75c.
23d St. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch. Continuous Vaudeville. Misses Delmore & Co., Sydney Grant, Gardner & Vincent, Rio Bros., Paloma Ladies' Quartet, Others.
5th Av. ROSEDALE. William Bramwell, Minnie Seligman. All Favorite Stock with Vaudeville. Chas. Cass, Others.
58th St. THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS. Montgomery Irving, Miss Crawford. All Favorites. Vaudeville. Billy Carter.
125th St. LOST IN SIBERIA. Miss Keim, Mr. Fowler. Permanent Stock Favorites. Vaudeville. Billy S. Clifford.
BEST STOCK COMPANIES IN NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. THIS SUNDAY, 8:15.
Daniel Frohman's 4th & Last Concert.
PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION.
1,000 VOICES.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Also WALTER DAMROSCH'S ORCHESTRA, SHANNAH CUMMINGS, GWYLIN MILES. Prices, 50c. to $1.50, at box office, Ditson's, hotels, and agencies.
EVERETT PIANO USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th, at 8:10. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, THURS., & SAT. 2.
THIRD MONTH.
of the Merry Musical Comedy,
A COUNTRY GIRL
Successor to "San Toy" and "Runaway Girl."
Thursday, Dec. 4—Afternoon Recital. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

AMERICAN 42d ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
MAT. DAILY, 25c (Except Mon.) KIDNAPPED. Next Week—A Lady of Quality.
TO-NIGHT. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT. Best in Town. 25c. 50c.
Rich. Gleanroy, Maddox & Wayne, Empire City Quartette, Washburn & Flynn, Gleanroy Bros., The Great Hussey, etc.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE Thanksgiving Day.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
& Burlesque, "HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

METROPOLIS Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. 4 COHANS
125d St. & 3d Av.
TO-NIGHT

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. TELEPHONE 703-38TH.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Special Mat. Thursday. Last Mat. Sat.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY, DOUBLE BILL
The Cigarette Maker's Romance.
Preceded by "ROUGET DE L'ISLE."
SPECIAL: SEAT SALE TO-MORROW
for engagement beginning Dec. 1st.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD in JULIUS CAESAR.
ZITTEL'S MONSTER CONCERT TO-NIGHT

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Sam. S. & Lee Shubert, Props.
Telephone 6020—38th.
Messrs. Sam S. Shubert and Nixon and Zimmerman's
THE 29TH BIG WEEK,
A THE MUSICAL HIT!
CHINESE HONEYMOON. BEST SHOW ON EARTH!
Best Show with the Business. Biggest on B'WAY
REG. MATS. WED. & SAT.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.

I Want to Be a Lidy.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Sam S. & Lee Shubert and C. E. Evans, Lessees.
SAM S. SHUBERT.....Manager.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His Entire English Company in His GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
Under the direction of Messrs. Sam S. & Lee Shubert & D. V. Arthur.
MATS. THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING DAY.

BELASCO THEATRE.
B'way & 42d St. Sole Management David Belasco. Evenings at 8 sharp. Regular Mats. Saturdays.
LAST WEEK! LAST TIMES!!
SPECIAL THANKSGIVING MATINEE.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
in His Play,
DU BARRY.
Mrs. Carter's last performance, Sat. Nov. 29
EXTRA—WED. DEC. 3d,
DAVID BELASCO will present
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
THE DARLING OF THE GODS
A drama of Japan in 5 acts.
by DAVID BELASCO and JOHN LUTHER LONG.
SEAT SALE OPENS WED. NOV. 26. 9 A. M.,

CARNEGIE HALL
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 26 AT 3:15.
First Recital of
Kocian
The Great Bohemian Violin Virtuoso.
MISS JULIE GEYER.....Solo Pianoforte
MR. FRANZ SPINDLER.....Accompanist
MANAGEMENT, RUDOLPH ARONSON.
Seats and Boxes at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's, and McBride's. Prices, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $15.00.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
—8th Great Week—
Frank McKee's Wonderful Melodrama,
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
Don't Miss the Great Locomotive and Forest Fire Scenes. Not a Spark of Fire Used.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. and SAT., 2. EV'G, 8:10.

WEST END THEATRE
PRICES 25—50 75—1.00.
TO-NIGHT THIRD Vaudeville CONCERT
All Seats 25 & 50c
TO-MORROW John C. Rice & Thos. A. Wise In the Laughing Hit
ARE YOU A MASON?
125th St., one block west of 8th Ave.
M. R. BIMBERG, Manager.
Nxt. Sunday afternoon—SOUSA—Seats to-m'r'w.
Dec. 1—Margaret May in "WINCHESTER."

CIRCLE THEATRE Broadway & 60th St.
OPENS WED. EV'G, NOV. 26TH.
HERBERT STOCK CO., Presenting
ARISTOCRACY.
By Bronson Howard.
PRICES Evs. 50, 75c., $1. MATINEES Mat. 25—50c. WED. AND SAT.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
CHANGE OF BILL WEEKLY.

14th St. Theatre, NO WED. MAT. this week. Regular Mat. Saturday.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
Farewell Performance, Saturday, Dec. 13.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his best play, Old Limerick Town
"Olcott's New Songs a Great Success."

GRAND ANNA HELD LAST WEEK
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving. Dec. 1, KYRLE BELLEW.
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT JOHN L. SULLIVAN
25c.,50c. Ryan & Richfield, Carleton & Terre, &c.

BIJOU B'y, 30th. Ev., 8:15. Special Mat. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Thanksgiving.
Large and Delighted Audiences Nightly See
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
DAINTIEST OF COMIC OPERAS.

BOSTOCK'S Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Aft. & Ev'g.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. T'mw Ev., Nov. 24, 9:30 P.M., New York Bride and Groom married in the steel arena surrounded by the Lions.

NEW STAR Lexington Avenue and 107th Street. Ev'gs. 8:15. 15, 25, 35, 50, 75. Mat. Tu. Th. Sa. Extra Mat. Thanksgiving
TO-NIGHT A KENTUCKY FEUD.
Concert 25, 35, 50c. James Thornton, Dolan & Lenharr, 4 Brothers Bard, Lillie Western & others.
Big Sunday

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8:30.
LAST WEEK! Every Ev'g & Sat. Mat. and THANKSGIVING EXTRA MAT. at 2 P. M.
LAST 6 "ALT HEIDELBERG."
Performances of Tuesday, Dec. 2, Doczi's Comedy, "DER KUSS."

3rd Av. Thea., Mats. Mon. Thurs. & Sat. The Game of Life

VHAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. THANKSGIVING THURSDAY,
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING CAST.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY
PIETRO MASCAGNI
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Broadway & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....PROPRIETORS
EVENINGS AT 8 PRECISELY. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
LAST WEEK. 8 PERFORMANCES.
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM GILLETTE
Positively Farewell Appearance Here as
"SHERLOCK HOLMES"
Beginning MONDAY, DEC. 1.
Seats on Sale Wed., Nov. 26.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN and MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT
in Madeline Lucette Ryley's Great Comedy Success
"THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM $ Show for 10c
Continued Success—J. B. Burke & Co. in
TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM.

Father, Dear Father, Come Home with Me Now.
LA BELLE ROSA & CO., ORIENTAL DANCERS. Last Week, Midget Wonders and Wild West. Mme. Myers, Bearded Wonder; New Illusion Pandora. THEATRE—Barr & Benton; Ada Jones, Illustrated Songs; Fiedora Sisters; Edison Pictures.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. Evgs. 8:45. Mats., 2:30.
TUESDAY, NOV. 25TH,
"FAD AND FOLLY"
BLANCHE RING—HARRY CONOR
"THE BELLE OF AVE. A,"
and many other tuneful songs.
MATINEES THURS. THANKSGIVING DAY AND SAT. DAY.
Seats at hotels, at box office. Prices, $2.50, $1.00.
TELEPHONE 3,571, 38TH.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
5TH YEAR Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co.
MATINEE 25c EVERY DAY
PRICES: EVENING 25—35—50.
SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR
Henry V. Donnelly as Sir John Falstaff.
Ralph Stuart as Mr. Ford.
MONDAY DEC. 1st KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN —OR— ST. PATRICK'S EVE,

Admission 25c. Sundays. IN WAX.
WORLD EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
THE COLORED ADVOCATE,
Booker T. Washington
This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
To-morrow Evening and all the Week.
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD.

WALLACK'S
B'way and 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
ONLY FIVE MORE WEEKS.
"Won a signal success."—Times.
"A charming love story."—Herald.
JAMES K.
HACKETT
Produces Winston Churchill's
THE CRISIS
MATINEES WED., THURS. & SAT.
Special Matinée Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day.)

DEWEY 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT
GREAT BILL.
Popular Prices 25c. 50c.
JNO. L. SULLIVAN, FILSON & ERROL, BYRON & LANGDON, EMPIRE CITY QUARTET, RAE & BROSCHE, EDWARD LESLIE, KUMMINS TRIO, BROS. MARTIN, YEAGER & YEAGER, KESSNER & BENNETT, Robert Recker's Harmonists.
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week,
MAJESTIC BURLESQUERS
"BACK TO IRELAND," "KING FOR A DAY."

BROADWAY THEATRE
Jacob Litt Proprietor.
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day
41st Street and Broadway
John C. FISHER'S $50,000 Production
THE SILVER SLIPPER
By the Authors of Florodora
MATS. WED. & SAT.
"More favorably received than 'Florodora.'"
—HERALD.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MATINEE TO-DAY
Our new big Co. NEXT WEEK
PAULINE HALL, Carroll Johnson, 4 MADCAPS, WORLD'S TRIO, Georgana Four, Mr. & Mrs. Edward Esmonde, 3 Rio Bros., Leona Thurber & Picks, Vitagraph, Etc.
Extra Thanksgiving Mat., (Thurs.)

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY,
"A pronounced success."—Herald.
"A Broadway success of more than ordinary tastiness."—World.
"An unequivocal success."—Tribune.
"Without any question whatever the most richly and deliciously enjoyable of the season."—Times.
"A fascinating entertainment."—Journal.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
In H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled
"IMPRUDENCE."
"Popular success."—Ev'g Post.
"Superior to 'When We Were Twenty-one.'"—Mail & Express.
"A big success."—Ev'g Sun.
"A vacation to go hear it."—Telegram.
"Unqualified success."—Ev'g Journal.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:25; Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
4TH WEEK
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY,
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Mary Mannering
In an Original Modern Play, Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE,
BY CLYDE FITCH.
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
"Miss Mannering is the same sweet, interesting actress as of old—arch, piquant, ingenuous, demure, merry, and sweet."—Tribune.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
Matinées Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.
MRS. LE MOYNE
in an Original Play by Glen MacDonough entitled
Among Those Present
TUESDAY, Dec. 2. Seats Ready Wednesday, 9 A. M.
Engagement of
E. S. WILLARD
FIRST PLAY—
THE CARDINAL
By Louis N. Parker.
***During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées. First special Thursday matinée December 4.
DAVID GARRICK.

CRITERION CHARLES FROHMAN'S Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. EVGS. 8 SHARP. MATS. AT 2
LAST 2 WEEKS.
EXTRA MATINEE THURSDAY.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
"A SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"A MASTERPIECE."—SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
VIRGINIA HARNED
In A. W. Pinero's latest play,
IRIS.
"A MASTERLY WORK."—WORLD.
"A PLAY to be seen by every one."—Times.
MONDAY, DEC. 8, Seats Ready Thursday, Dec. 4.
Engagement of
JULIA MARLOWE
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2nd Month.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY,
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE
PRECEDED BY a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS.
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
"A double-barreled success."—Eve. Sun.
3 MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinées, 2:15.
To-morrow (8 P.M. Sharp)
Extra Matinée
THANKSGIVING DAY.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
Dramatized by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington.
THE CAST INCLUDES
Eleanor Robson, Selene Johnson, Ada Dwyer, Anne Caverly, Helen Robertson, Jas. E. Wilson, Frederick Perry, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Frank Lamb, And Others.
Matinées this week Thursday & Saturday. After this week Wednesday & Saturday.

Manhattan Theatre
Broadway and Thirty-third Street.
HARRISON GREY FISKE.....Manager
Evenings at 8. Matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S drama
Mary of Magdala
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
PRICES—Orchestra, $2; First Balcony, $2, $1.50, $1; Second Balcony, 75 and 50 cents; Boxes, $15, $12, $9, and $7.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 125th St, 7th Ave.
One Week, Beginning To-morrow Evg.,
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY. EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AND HER LONDON CO.
Direction of Charles Frohman.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Nights, THE JOY OF LIVING.
Wednesday and Friday Nights, THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Thursday, (Thanksgiving Day,) Matinée MAGDA
Saturday Matinée AUNT JEANNIE.
TO-NIGHT 1,000 RESERVED ORCH. SEATS 50c. & 75c.
MR. & MRS. EDWARD ESMONDE, WORLD'S TRIO, TALBOT & ROGERS, LEONA THURBER & PICKS, JOSH DAILY, McBRIDE & COAKLEY, MR. & MRS. WILLARD REED, CARMEN TRIO, VITAGRAPH, Etc.
DEC. 1ST. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY IN "THE WILDERNESS" SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
For Young People.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
Programme: Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; Concerto, Chopin; Ballet Music, "Orpheus," Gluck; Intermezzo, Brahms; Rigaudon, Raff; Valse in A flat, Rubinstein; Marche Militaire, Schubert. Soloist: OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Saturday, Nov. 29, at 2:30.
MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Two Concerts, Dec. 18, March 12.
Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 26th Fifth Av. and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wetzler Symphony Concerts.
Second Concert, Tues. Evg., Dec. 2, at 8:30.
Orchestra of 90.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOIST, RAOUL PUGNO
Programme: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4; E minor; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano in A minor; MENDELSSOHN, Overture, 'Fingal's Cave.' Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Progress of Good Roads Movement in This State Reported by Automobile Club Committee—Recommendations for Future Reliability Contests of Motor Vehicles—Remarkable New German Automobile.

At the annual meeting of the Automobile Club of America in this city last week the most interesting report submitted was that of President Shattuck, as Chairman of the Good Roads Committee, in which he reviewed the progress of the good roads movement in this State during the past year. As such it is of interest not only to automobilists, but to all road users as well.

As a member of the Good Roads Committee of the Automobile Club, President Shattuck attended the third annual good roads convention, held at Albany on Jan. 28 and 29, 1902. This convention, which was made up from delegates from the Boards of Supervisors throughout the State, directed its Law Committee to prepare two important bills, as follows: First, that the present system prevailing in many towns where the roads are worked by a day labor tax assessed upon farmers be done away with and that the road tax be collected in money. Second, that the State bond itself for $20,000,000, the proceeds to be used under the present Higbie-Armstrong law in building State roads.

These bills were introduced in the Legislature, but were not passed because of the early adjournment of that body. They, however, had an excellent effect upon other legislation then pending, and the Plank bill was passed, which provides that any town abandoning its labor system and collecting the road tax in money shall have added to the amount so collected a premium of 50 per cent. in money by the State. Another good bill passed was the Armstrong bill, which provides that if the counties fail to take care of State roads, allowing them to fall into disrepair, the work may be done by the State Engineer and charged to the county.

This convention also had a most excellent effect upon the annual appropriation under the Higbie-Armstrong bill, and the State's share was increased to $795,000, which, with an equal amount to be added by the towns and counties, made the last year's appropriation for State roads $1,590,000, sufficient to build about 200 miles of stone highway. The work of this convention was so important that the United States Government published the proceedings in full.

***

Regarding the amount of work accomplished, the State Engineer, Mr. Bond, under date of Nov. 12, 1902, writes: "The amount of State road completed to date is about 156 miles. There are a number of roads which are so near completion that we hope to have them ready before frost, but our work has been greatly hindered by the continuous rains throughout the season. The amount of road in process of construction is about 200 miles. The amount of road surveyed in excess of the above 356 miles is about 750 miles."

At the present writing plans have been approved for eighty-two roads covering about 310 miles at a total estimated cost of about $2,600,000, of which the counties have contributed their half. The total mileage for which petitions have been received is approximately 1,000 miles; new petitions are coming in fast now.

Out of the total moneys which have been appropriated by the State, 356 miles have been completed, and are in process of construction. No further roads can be taken up for consideration until the Legislature makes another appropriation. The counties have already appropriated $1,300,000, and before the Legislature adjourns it seems quite probable that this amount will reach $2,000,000."

There are now in Westchester County under construction two lines of road, one of which extends from White Plains to the northern boundary of the county, and the other, which extends along the Sawmill River from Woodland to the northern boundary of the county, which it is expected will be completed next Spring. They cover something over sixty miles. Another road has been surveyed running east and west along the northern boundary of the county, but this has not yet been accepted by the Board of Supervisors, and will not be completed for a year or two. Two roads connecting with the two first-named have been surveyed running north and south right through the eastern portion of Putnam County. They have not yet been accepted by the Board of Supervisors of that county, and cannot be completed for a couple of years. The committee of the Automobile Club is endeavoring to have these roads built, and also to have this line of good road extended through Dutchess County along the line of the Harlem Railroad.

A road has been built around Nelson Hill in Putnam County, which was almost impassable to any but a high-power automobile. This road was built by subscription by William Church Osborn, and the club contributed the sum of $250. In consequence it is now possible for a moderate powered automobile to make the trip up the Hudson River on the east bank.

There will be another Good Roads Convention at Albany in January, at which the bonding scheme will be strongly urged. An annual appropriation of $750,000 or $1,000,000 on the part of the State is very well, but it brings good roads too slowly.

***

Coming nearer home the committee reported that the conditions of the roads leading into this city is most unsatisfactory and disgraceful. The committee has done everything that it could during the past year to get them improved, but there seems to be a want of money, a want of judicious expenditure of what money is spent, and a want of knowledge of how to do the work in the best and most economical way.

The committee early last February, in connection with the Associated Cycling Clubs and the Road Drivers' Association, had a hearing before President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan and President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx, and pointed out to them the necessity for improving certain highways in this borough and in the Bronx so that there could be two through roads, one on the east side and one on the west side, between this city and the country lying north of it.

More recently the Governors of the club appointed Jefferson Seligman, Gen. George Moore Smith, and President Shattuck a special committee to try and improve the condition of the roads leading into this city. This committee had a number of photographs taken of the condition of these roads and submitted the same to the Mayor of the city. He said that he really had no jurisdiction in the matter, that this rested entirely with the Presidents of the boroughs. He, however, suggested that if a letter was written to him specifying the condition of these roads he would lay the matter before the Presidents of the boroughs and try to have them improved. This was done, but the committee is obliged to report that comparatively little has been done in improving the roads named.

***

In the Bronx Sedgwick Avenue has been resurfaced, and a little work has been done on Jerome Avenue, but the crosswalks on Jerome Avenue have not been removed, and no matter how the macadam on that avenue is built up so as to be level with the crosswalks, it soon wears down, and riders have to bump over these crosswalks in a way which not only is disagreeable, but is dangerous because of the liability of breaking the vehicle. The committee had a number of interviews with Mr. Cantor on this subject, and carried on a very active correspondence with both Mr. Cantor and Mr. Haffen, but the result achieved has been most disappointing.

The wornout Belgian block pavement on the main street of Long Island City is being replaced with asphalt. The commencement of Hoffman Boulevard has been torn up to put down a sewer, and the committee has brought all the pressure possible to bear upon President Cassidy of the Borough of Queens to compel the contractor to replace the macadam. President Cassidy has promised to try to do this, but the condition of this portion of the Hoffman Boulevard is most unsatisfactory, and unless the macadam is replaced this Autumn, next Spring this road will be impassable. There are now two very dangerous holes in the road, into one of which an automobile recently fell, with the result that one of the men has lost his leg and another has a broken limb.

In conclusion the committee states that the good roads movement is spreading and broadening rapidly in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, and in this State, and predicts that it will only be a few years when statesmen and politicians throughout the country will be forced by the demands of their constituents to build and maintain good roads throughout the entire country, but it is the opinion of the committee that the people themselves have much to learn in knowing how to care for, keep in repair, and use improved highways.

***

The full report of the Contest Committee of the Automobile Club of America on the results of the 500-mile reliability contest from this city to Boston and return, which was held by the club last month, is now in press, and probably will be issued this week. From advance sheets furnished by Secretary S. M. Butler it is learned that the following recommendations regarding future contests have been made by the committee:

"First—That A, B, and C certificates be abolished. So many contestants will in the future be able to quality that even an A certificate will have but little value.

"Second—That gold medals and not cups be awarded to winning contestants by the club.

"Third—That the observers should be changed daily. This could be readily accomplished by taking the badge from the first arrival at any control and making an appointment to supply him with a badge after the arrival of the last carriage; then giving the badge of the first observer to the second, taking the second observer's badge and giving it to the third, and so on.

"Fourth—That the noon and night timekeepers be kept separate and that the noon timekeepers travel from noon to noon control, and under no circumstances be permitted to sleep at the same point occupied by the night control.

"Fifth—That specific instructions in writing be given timekeepers, so that they do not make mistakes in getting their green and red flags close together, and that the head timekeeper be put in charge of the water and gasoline supply and held responsible for their proper distribution.

"Sixth—That an automobile be sent over the course two or three hours in advance of the contestants to replace arrows.

"Seventh—That competition among contestants for early or first arrival should be discouraged. This could be done by arranging so that those that arrived first on one day be not permitted to start first at the next control. Two lines could be formed on starting, and the timekeepers could start either the right or the left hand line, as they see fit, or they could start the whole right-hand line before coming to the left hand where an anxious contestant, who wants to arrive first, is located.

"Eighth—That no time allowance of any kind be permitted in any rules that may be adopted; that our ideal be perfection as all ideals should be.

"Ninth—That as much as possible the emphasizing of no stops should be avoided and that conditions meeting the average touring conditions should be, as nearly as possible, made. What is needed is a careful record of the actual work done to the car and the amount of adjustment necessary.

"Tenth—That more perfect police protection be secured at controls on arrival and that cars should be required to pass the flag rather than to approach it in groups of two or more.

"Eleventh—That after passing a time flag there should be a distance of at least 300 feet to the water plug and an interval of at least 200 feet between the water plug and the gasoline supply, and that the observer and the driver be not allowed to leave the car under any pretext whatever until supplies are put aboard.

"Twelfth—That no cars be allowed in any run without a reliable cyclometer, the reading of which should be observed and which will in itself indicate whether any detours have been made from the regular road, and, if so, how much.

"Thirteenth—That in making up a road book of any particular run where the return trip is in reverse order to the outgoing, the book should be rewritten in reverse order, as it is impossible to read backward, as was necessary in our last endurance test.

"Fourteenth—That in contests where the route is marked at a point 200 yards in advance of dangerous places in the highway, a yellow flag bearing the word 'Caution' should be displayed.

"Fifteenth—That in a contest where reliability marks are given, at points of one mile and two miles from the control a blue flag be displayed bearing the figures '1' and '2' respectively, in order that contestants may know exactly the distance to the control.

"Sixteenth—That the rules require that the observer's books be provided with carbon sheets and that a copy of the record of the performance of each car be publicly posted on the arrival at each control for the information of the public and the press.

"Seventeenth—That after the contest, cars be exhibited for a period of four days in the condition in which they arrived.

"Eighteenth—That the price of cars be taken into account in future systems of classification.

"Nineteenth—That a shorter time for adjustment and repairs be permitted than was allowed in this year's contest.

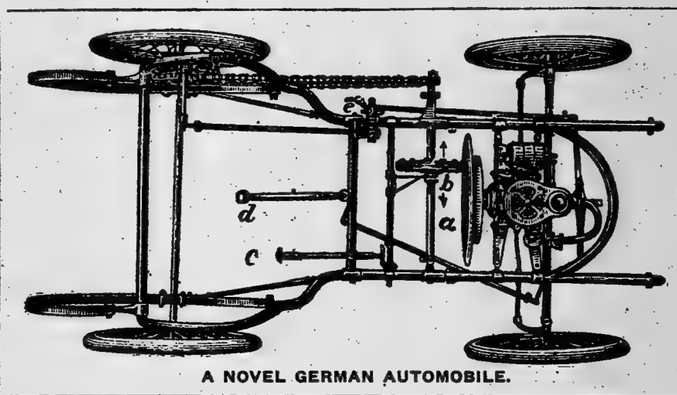
"Twentieth—That the club mail in advance of the contest to the local papers in each of the towns along the route of the run a list, giving the number of each vehicle, the names of the contestants, and the names of the cars."

The committee calls particular attention to the fact that in the contest seventy-five cars started from the heart of the metropolis of the country, passing through Middle City, and continuing all the way to the heart of Boston, the fourth largest city in the Union, returning over the same road to New York, and that such was the care, consideration, and skill of the contestants that no serious accident of any kind whatsoever happened to mar the enjoyment of this memorable run.

The reception of the contestants along the road was cordial and enthusiastic. In many of the towns and villages work in factories was suspended, schools were dismissed, and the children and bystanders frequently waved flags, cheering the contestants as they passed, and showing every mark of interest, courtesy, and goodwill.

Regarding the carrying out of the rules, the committee states that the contestants generally were very careful to observe not only their spirit, but the latter as well. In no instance was it necessary to discipline or even warn any contestant in regard to the matter of exceeding the speed limits.

The chief difficulties were on account of tire troubles. The question is so important a one that the committee suggests the advisability of holding a special tire contest, giving suitable awards to those manufacturers who produce tires which shall be able to withstand the strain of a 500-mile run at a speed of 30 miles an hour.



A NOVEL GERMAN AUTOMOBILE.

The accompanying illustration shows a novel German automobile which embodies an entirely new feature as applied to automobile construction. The inventor, Ludwig Maurer, has, according to a German technical journal, (Kirchhoff's Technische Blätter,) after thirteen years of practical experimentation, succeeded in solving the problem of obtaining simplicity, reliability, endurance, and good up-hill speed for automobiles through the application of the principle of friction in the transfer of power. The idea which suggested the invention was taken from coining and paper manufacturing machines, in which the transformation of power is obtained by virtue of so-called friction wheels. So successfully did Maurer apply this principle to automobiles that the Nürnberger Automobile Manufacturing Union has adopted the invention in the manufacture of its light sporting vehicles, as well as in business machines having a carrying power of 10,000 pounds.

As is shown in the accompanying plan, the drive wheel, (a,) which is also the fly wheel, transfers its power directly to the friction wheel, (b.) The latter can be slid both ways upon the shaft by means of a forked clutch (c) worked by the driver. On the left end of the shaft containing the friction wheel is a sprocket wheel, over which runs a chain which drives both back wheels.

It will be seen that the further the friction wheel is removed from the centre of the fly wheel, the higher will be its speed, and the nearer it is moved toward the centre the slower will be its speed. When the friction wheel is moved across the centre of the drive wheel the motion is reversed and the automobile runs backward. When the friction wheel runs close to the centre, at the point of slowest motion, the automobile can climb ascents up to 30 per cent., as determined by the gear arrangements. At the point of greatest speed, on the circumference of the drive wheel, a velocity of 30 to 60 kilometers (19 to 38 miles) per hour is attainable, varying with the power of the motor employed.

The contact between the drive wheel and the friction wheel is effected by moving the lever (e) and forcing the drive wheel backward against the friction wheel, (b.) Reversing this motion forces the drive wheel forward and away from the friction wheel. This simple mechanism obviates complicated structures, reduces friction to a minimum, and leaves few parts exposed to dust and grease.

Because of the possibility of attaining any speed desirable, the motor is used to its fullest extent whether running on level or ascending ground, no matter how frequent the change in elevation. This does away with the most difficult problem in connection with the gasoline engine, the difficulty of varying the speed of the motor, and as a result a four-horse power machine equipped with Maurer system is said to have a traveling capacity equivalent to that of other motors of six or eight horse power.

Another advantage consists in the ease with which the drive can get at all of the movable parts of the machine without besmearing himself in the act. The simple construction reduces the weight of the machine, decreases the wear on the pneumatic tires, and effects a pronounced economy in the consumption of gasoline, not only because of the lessened weight to be carried, but because of the gain in horse power.

The simplicity of the machine enables a ready understanding of its parts, and thus enlarges its usefulness for different persons, whether familiar with mechanics or not. When running the operator is required to manipulate but one lever with each hand, thereby reducing the possibility of mistakes.

The machine, though readily manipulated by means of the lever (e) which causes the friction contact, can also be regulated by an appliance cutting off the supply of gas. The gas feeding apparatus can be so operated as to permit the running of the motor at a uniform speed of 400 revolutions per minute, the friction wheel being set at the circumference, or point of greatest velocity. On uphill ground the motor is supplied with more gas, thus increasing the power of the motor and carrying the machine up the ascent without a change of speed, through the manipulation of the friction-wheel lever. Only on unusual inclines need speed adjustments be made by means of the friction wheel. In this way the wear upon the motor is reduced by virtue of its uniform speed, and the gas consumption is regulated by the changing requirements of the road traversed.

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The Washington Automobile Dealers' Association had decided to hold its third annual automobile show during the month of April, 1903. Races on the Bennings track will be held during the first two days of the show, following the Spring race meet of the Washington Jockey Club at that track.

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The newly organized Automobile Club of Minneapolis, Minn., has elected officers as follows: President—E. J. Phelps; Vice President—George C. Christian; Secretary—S. D. Andrews; Treasurer—L. E. Newell; Trustees—A. F. Pillsbury, J. O. P. Wheelwright, J. F. Bell, E. B. Forman, Franklin Crosby; Ordinance Committee—W. J. Murphy, E. J. Phelps, J. O. P. Wheelwright; Runs, Exhibitions, and Contests Committee—Harry Wilcox, E. Forman, Henry Christian, and J. F. Bell; Membership Committee—W. J. Pillsbury, Franklin Crosby, and A. L. Law.

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An interesting tour has been undertaken by John L. French of St. Louis, who accompanied by his wife has started for Orlando, Fla., in an eight-horse power runabout. Besides their personal baggage they carry a tent, in which they will sleep at night, cooking utensils, and a collection of firearms for hunting. They expect to spend a month on the trip to Orlando and remain there during the Winter.

Automobile tours from the cities to the various Summer resorts were a feature of the past Summer season, and many interesting trips were reported, while doubtless many more were made and escaped notice, but as far as known this is the first attempt to reach a Winter resort in the far South by automobile. On going from St. Louis to any point in Florida it is probable that much better roads will be found than if the trip was made from an Eastern city, but they will bad enough in any event, and will be a severe test of the vehicle. An attempt to reach the same point from an Eastern city would probably encounter good enough roads as far as Washington, but south of the Potomac trouble would begin. The Virginia mud has been famous ever since war times, and the sand of Eastern North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia is almost as much of an obstacle to travel.

A highway from the National Capital to the Winter resorts of South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia, passing through the principal cities of the Southern coast States would prove of enormous benefit to the regions traversed on account of the money spent by tourists from the North who would journey leisurely over it in automobiles instead of whisking through on limited trains without stopping, as is the case now. Many would stop at attractive spots along the route which they never see now and would buy property and invest money there. As a business proposition it undoubtedly would pay the States through which such a road would pass to construct it and with the enormous rate of increase of use of motor vehicles the time may not be far distant when such a road will be constructed. The principal obstacles are the thinness of the population in a great portion of the territory and the poverty of the States.

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J. F. Monaghan, United States Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, has made a very interesting report to the Department of State at Washington of a new German automobile which embodies an entirely new feature as applied to automobile construction. The inventor, Ludwig Maurer, has, according to a German technical journal, (Kirchhoff's Technische Blätter,) after thirteen years of practical experimentation, succeeded in solving the problem of obtaining simplicity, reliability, endurance, and good up-hill speed for automobiles through the application of the principle of friction in the transfer of power. The idea which suggested the invention was taken from coining and paper manufacturing machines, in which the transformation of power is obtained by virtue of so-called friction wheels. So successfully did Maurer apply this principle to automobiles that the Nürnberger Automobile Manufacturing Union has adopted the invention in the manufacture of its light sporting vehicles, as well as in business machines having a carrying power of 10,000 pounds.

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A NOVEL GERMAN AUTOMOBILE.

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A company has been incorporated at La Crosse, Wis., with a capital of $60,000 which proposes to operate a regular line of automobile coaches between the north and south sides of the city and also to conduct a cab service.

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Two hundred motor carriages took part in a run from London to Oxford on the occasion of the recent annual meet of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland. It was said to be the largest gathering of automobiles ever seen in the British capital.

BROOKLYN STREETS RENAMED.

Many Changes Made in the Eastern District by President Swanstrom's Commission.

The commission appointed by Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn to straighten out the confusion of street names in that borough has completed part of its work by revising the names of many thoroughfares in the Eastern District, which appear in duplicate and triplicate. A number of the streets in this section of the borough have been renamed after men who have from time to time been prominent in the church, business, and political life of the Eastern District. The commission is now giving its attention to other parts of the borough, where more or less confusion as to street names exists.

At a recent meeting of the commission, which is composed of Hiram R. Steele, Chairman; Christian J. Bode, Allan Bowie, Peter Burden, John R. Creighton, and I. S. Remsen, it was decided that the names of all the numbered streets north and south of Grand Street in the Eastern District should be changed, as they conflict with the names of numbered streets in South Brooklyn. The new names selected are as follows:

South First Street, changed to Reynolds Street.
South Second Street, renamed Malone Street, after the late Rev. Sylvester Malone.
South Third Street, renamed Wells Street, after the Rev. John D. Wells, pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church.
South Fourth Street, renamed Wintner Street, after Rabbi Leopold Wintner of Temple Beth Elohim.
South Fifth Street, renamed Howe Street, after ex-Congressman James R. Howe.
South Sixth Street, renamed Baird Street, after ex-Bridge Commissioner Andrew D. Baird.
South Eighth Street, renamed Low Street, after Mayor Low.
South Ninth Street, renamed Bernard Street, after Bernard Peters, the late editor of The Brooklyn Times.
South Tenth Street, renamed Kinsella Street, after Thomas Kinsella, formerly editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.
South Eleventh Street, renamed Wurster Street, after ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster.
North First Street, renamed Kelcey Street.
North Third Street, renamed Jenkins Street, after John G. Jenkins, President of the First National Bank.
North Fourth Street, renamed Bishop Street.
North Fifth Street, renamed Fischer Street, after Henry C. Fischer.
North Sixth Street, renamed Palmer Street, after Lieut. M. Palmer.
North Seventh Street, renamed Randall Street.
North Eighth Street, renamed Ricard Street, after George Ricard.
North Ninth Street, renamed Patterson Street, after the late Tax Assessor Thomas J. Patterson.
North Tenth Street, renamed Valentine Street.
North Eleventh Street, renamed Tiebout Street, after Cornelius H. Tiebout.
North Twelfth Street, renamed Kiley Street, after President Thomas W. Kiley of the North Side Bank.
North Thirteenth Street, renamed Wadsworth Street.
North Fourteenth Street, renamed Wittemore Street.
North Fifteenth Street, renamed Dick Street, after William Dick, the sugar refiner.

Bushwick Place has been renamed Huber Place in honor of the family of brewers of that name. The name of Meserole Avenue, which conflicts with that of Meserole Street, has been changed to Adrian Avenue, after Adrian Meserole.

The Commission expects to complete its labor in about two weeks. It has found hundreds of duplicate and triplicate street names in the borough. The confusion has resulted largely from the fact that in the old county towns of New Lots, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands which were annexed to the old City of Brooklyn, there existed many street names which were duplicates of thoroughfare names in the older portions of the city.

Wrecked on Adirondack Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The steamer Caprice went on the rocks near Eagle Bay, Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, this afternoon during a storm and was wrecked. Five passengers were on board. All were rescued but Albert Murdock of Inlet.

Saratoga County Woman Dies Aged 101.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Lydia Osborn, aged 101 years, the oldest resident of Saratoga County, died to-day at the home of her son, Jacob Osborn, in Galway. She was born in Galway, and had lived there all her life. She was the mother of twenty-two children, of whom seven survive.

CHIEF CROKER'S POSITION

Charges Mr. Sturgis Considers Established Number Only Four.

Accused Official's Counsel Will Oppose Even a Reprimand—Men Talked of as Commissioner's Possible Successor.

In the Croker-Low-Sturgis situation nothing occurred yesterday to indicate that the Mayor had changed his attitude toward the Fire Commissioner, or that Mr. Sturgis had experienced a change of heart in regard to the Chief of Department. None of the trio talked, or even entertained the subject of the trial and pending judgment in the case of Chief Croker.

James B. Reynolds, Mayor Low's secretary, was constrained in the Mayor's absence to say that the meeting at which Chief Croker's fate was decided was held, as stated in THE TIMES at the Mayor's house on Thursday night and Friday morning. It is proper to say that Mr. Reynolds and John C. Clark were not at the meeting, while all the others named were. The mistake arose through misidentification of two callers at the Mayor's house.

John J. Delany was very much interested in the story about Commissioner Sturgis's resolve to dismiss his client in the face of Mayor Low's decision to follow up such action by removing Mr. Sturgis or demanding his resignation and enforcing the demand. Mr. Delany was not, however, sure that his client would be dismissed. "Time brings counsel," he suggested, "and the fulcrum of the Mayor's displeasure might move one as stubborn a sthe Commissioner. This may of course suggest that I have information on this point. I have not. It is simply inference. But let me say that if move one as stubborn as the Commissioner. Sturgis's sentence is a reprimand, I shall endeavor to have that stigma on Chief Croker wiped out with as much energy as I will act to reinstate him if he is dismissed. Not a reprimand—acquittal or dismissal."

Additional information in regard to the shrinkage of proof of the charges against the Chief made the number of those which Commissioner Sturgis regards as established only four. They are: Failing to safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel, oppressing Assistant Foremen John H. Link and Lindsay Williamson, and sending department hose to the Polo Grounds and to Newtown Creek, L. I. The other charges that were held to be sustained were inefficiency at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and Park Avenue Hotel fires, and insubordination and ungentlemanly conduct in returning from vacation and assuming command of the uniformed force.

Corporation Counsel Rives said yesterday that as he might, in case Chief Croker were dismissed, have to resist his efforts to be reinstated on the part of the city, it would be impossible for him to talk on the subject of his trial and the probable or possible consequences.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis was asked whether it was true that the Corporation Counsel had called upon him and told him that in case he dismissed Chief Croker the Chief was certain to be reinstated by the courts, as a case had not been made out against him that would stand in law. To this he replied that the Corporation Counsel had not called upon him nor had he sent him any such notification.

"Is it true, Mr. Commissioner, "that you have certified Chief Croker's pay check showing that he will remain in the department for at least a month longer?"

"I have not," said Mr. Sturgis.

He was then asked whether Mayor Low had told him that in the event of his removing Chief Croker the Mayor would feel obliged to call upon him for his (Sturgis's) resignation.

"I don't care to discuss that matter at all," he replied.

Should Commissioner Sturgis resign or be removed, it is regarded as likely that Mayor Low will decide on either James R. Sheffield, who was Fire Commissioner with Gen. Lagrange, Austin E. Ford, or William Cullen Bryant, ex-Fire Commissioner of Brooklyn. Mr. Sheffield in the past has several times declined to take the position.

MRS. BANSFIELD'S TRANSACTIONS.

Arrested on the Charge of a Merchant, Who Said He Loaned Her Money on a Note.

Mrs. Irene G. Bansfield, the wife of E. Bansfield, who keeps a livery stable opposite the Yorkville Court, in East Fifty-seventh Street, was held under $2,000 bail in that court yesterday on the charge of obtaining $1,000 under false pretenses from Charles B. Morris of Charles B. Morris & Co., commission merchants at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the North River, in February, 1901.

The Bansfields live at Huntington, L. I., but Mrs. Bansfield had been temporarily at the Hotel St. Laurent, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street, where she was arrested. Accompanied by her husband, she went in a carriage to the court room. She is a pronounced blonde and twenty-eight years of age.

Mr. Morris, who is an elderly man, living at the Hotel Winthrop, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, said he loaned her the money on a four months' note, signed "Irene G. Shearon," her name under a former marriage. He was induced to do so, he said, by her allegation, supported by letters which she showed, that she was the owner of valuable property in Illinois and Montana, and that she had $9,000 cash in bank in Chicago, but needed ready money, her estate being tied up by a lawsuit. The letters, he said, proved to be forgeries, and her stories untrue.

Mrs. Bansfield declared her arrest to be an outrage, and said that at the proper time she would explain the transaction. She asked an adjournment of the hearing for a fortnight to enable her to engage counsel and prepare her case, and the hearing was adjourned until Dec. 8. Mr. Morris was accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel when he secured the warrant upon which Mrs. Bansfield was arrested.

MORE INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

Brooklyn Club Accepts London Challenge for Cable Match—Two of Lasker's Western Games.

The Brooklyn Chess Club has accepted a challenge from the City of London Chess Club for another international cable match for possession of the Sir George Newnes Trophy, to be played on ten boards in the Spring of next year. The challenge was issued about three weeks ago, and the Brooklyn Chess Club mailed the letter of acceptance yesterday.

Lasker continued to tour with great success during last week, his field of action being the West. Among the games he played at Chicago are the two following. In the first he was beaten on the occasion of a simultaneous exhibition, while in the second game he came out victorious along with his allies, the game being a consultation match. The scores:

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Lasker. White.	Parke. Black.	Lasker. White.	Parke. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. P—Kt4	R—K
2. P—KB4	P—Q4	18. P—Kt5	B—K2
3. PxQP	P—K5	19. B—Kt3	Kt—B
4. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. PxKt	Q—Q2
5. B—B4	B—QB4	21. Kt(Kt4)—Kt3	Q—R5ch
6. P—Q4	PxP.e.p.	22. K—B	BxQKtP
7. QxP	Castles	23. B—Kt5	B—Kt5
8. Kt—K2	Kt—Kt5	24. K—Kt	Q—Kt5ch
9. Kt—K4	B—B4	25. R—Kt2	BxR
10. KKt—Kt3	Kt—B7	26. BxB	R—K8ch
11. KtxQB	KtxQch	27. RxR	QxRch
12. PxKt	B—Kt5ch	28. K—R2	K—B
13. K—Q	B—K2	29. Kt(Kt3)—R5	Q—K7
14. P—QR3	B—B3	Resigns.	
15. P—QKt4	B—B3		
16. R—R2	Kt—Kt3		

RUY LOPEZ.

Lasker and Allies. White.	Allies. Black.	Lasker and Allies. White.	Allies. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. KKt3	BxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. RxB	B—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	18. Q—QB	Kt—K5
4. B—R4	P—Q3	19. Kt2Kt	RxKt
5. P—Q4	BxP	20. BxR	Q—Q8
6. Kt2P	B—Q2	21. Q—B	B—Q8
7. KtxKt	PxKt	22. R—QB3	Q—Q3
8. Castles	Kt—B3	23. B—K4	RxB
9. R—K	B—K2	24. RxB	Q—K3
10. P—K5	PxP	25. P—QKt3	R—K
11. RxP	Castles	26. RxP	R—K7
12. B—KKt5	B—Q8	27. P—KR3	Q—B4
13. R—K3	R—Kt	28. R—Q8	Q—K5
14. Kt—B3	P—R3	29. RxRch	Resigns.
15. B—R4	B—K5		

White—Lasker, Steiner, Rhodes and Wilkes. Black—Jaffary, Mackenzie, Phillips, L'Hommedieu and Showalter.

CRESCENT A. C. SHOOTING.

Good Sport Being Arranged by the Committee—Brigham a Probable Champion.

Only five contestants turned out to shoot in the Crescent Athletic Club's monthly handicap tournament at the club grounds, Bay Ridge, yesterday. The open season and the football game at New Haven were accountable for the slim entry. Conditions were fair, the only drawback being a stiff wind from the south, causing the targets to wabble when up in the air. The club has a monthly handicap shoot, starting every Saturday. The handicapping is so arranged that when a club member wins a trophy in either a twenty-five or a fifteen target event his handicap is immediately increased one target, or if he has no handicap he shall be penalized one yard in distance. Whenever a club member enters in ten trophy events and fails to win a trophy or with his allowance to make a straight score, his handicap is decreased one target. Handicaps are revised monthly, but are subject to change at any time at the discretion of the committee.

A. W. Higgins, Chairman, and C. A. Sykes, H. M. Brigham, T. W. Stake, and F. B. Stephenson form the Shooting Committee. In the monthly shoot a member may take his three highest scores and the highest number of points wins the prize. On every third Saturday there is a shoot for the championship trophy. The conditions are 100 birds, and all the shooters start from scratch. The winner of three of these matches becomes the owner of the cup and the title of champion shooter of the club. Up to date H. M. Brigham has won it twice, and judging by the way he is shooting in the handicaps the members think he will be awarded the championship.

The club adopts a purely amateur standing in its shooting, the only prizes permissible for contestants being medals. Last season 60,000 targets were smashed at the traps. At present the majority of the shooters are away shooting ducks, partridge, and quail.

The Shooting Committee is doing everything in its power to encourage the sport, and offer excellent chances to the novices, so that they have almost an even chance with the crack shots in the handicap events. Dr. J. J. Keyes won the October monthly shoot by a score of 142 out of a possible 150, with a handicap of 2. H. B. Vandeveer is in the lead in the monthly handicap, with a score of 143 to his credit, with one more chance to increase it. The scores are:

MONTHLY HANDICAP.
Fifty Targets.

	Hdcp.	Broke.	Total.
H. B. Vandeveer	5	36	44
Dr. G. Pool	4	32	36
H. M. Brigham	0	39	39
W. J. McConville	8	29	37
D. C. Hopkins	8	32	40
J. O. Graham	20	15	35

CLUB HANDICAP SHOOT.
Fifteen Targets.

	Hdcp.	Broke.	Total.
H. M. Brigham	0	13	13
H. B. Vandeveer	2	10	12
D. C. Hopkins	3	10	13
Dr. G. Pool	1	10	11

Brigham and Hopkins tied. On shoot-off Hopkins won by breaking 11, which, with his allowance, made his score 14. Brigham broke 11.

CLUB HANDICAP SHOOT FOR TROPHY.
Fifteen Targets.

	Hdcp.	Broke.	Total.
D. C. Hopkins	3	8	11
Dr. G. Pool	1	10	11
H. B. Vandeveer	2	11	13
J. O. Graham	5	8	8
H. M. Brigham	0	13	13

Vandeveer and Brigham tied. On shoot-off Vandeveer won by a score of 12 to Brigham's 11.

Unversity Extension Society's Appeal.

An appeal for funds is made by the People's University Extension Society in order that it may continue and extend the benefits of the manual training classes for tenement children in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Secretary Eugene Wiley says the society is overwhelmed with demands for more of these classes, which it lacks the money to supply. Free classes and courses for men, women, and children have been given in nearly 300 places in the tenement sections. A large staff of trained teachers is employed, and these are sent to teach classes wherever they are most needed.

Strikers Held to be in Contempt.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—Twenty-seven striking shopmen to-day were cited for contempt, charged with having violated the injunction issued against them by the Federal Court some time ago. The men with one exception have acted as pickets and are said to have trespassed on company property or interfered with strike breakers.

Ex-Editor Under Fraud Indictment.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 22.—The Grand Jury in the United States Court has returned an indictmnet against Joel E. Smith, ex-editor of the Monticello Constitution, for fraudulent use of the mails. He is alleged to have offered young ladies salaries ranging from $15 to $20 per month to do writing at home, provided they induced twenty-five of their friends to pay a year's subscription to the paper. In this way he is said to have secured 50,000 subscribers.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The area of low pressure central last evening north of Lake Superior has moved rapidly eastward, increasing in intensity, a barometer reading of 29 inches being reported to-night from Farther Point. An area of high pressure is moving southeasterly over the east slope region, its crest to-night overlying Nebraska, and a second area of low pressure is mosing southeasterly from Assiniboia.

Rain has fallen in Southwest Texas, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the lake region, and eastward, including the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It is somewhat colder to-night over the middle Rocky Mountain region, the middle slope, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and thence eastward to Eastern Pennsylvania. Temperatures east of the Mississippi are still above the seasonal average.

The weather to-morrow will be fair in all districts except the South Atlantic Coast and along the Gulf Coast westward to New Mexico and Arizona. It will be fair Monday in all districts except Florida, and possibly the upper lake region, where showers are probable.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the interior of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. It will be warmer in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast from Hatteras northward will be brisk northwest, diminishing Monday; south of Hatteras fresh west to northwest winds will prevail; along the Gulf Coast winds will be mostly light north to northeast; the winds on the upper lakes will be light west to northwest, and on the lower lakes fresh northwest, diminishing.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Virginia, fair to-day except rain in southeast portion, colder; Monday fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, fair and cooler to-day; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds, diminishing.

North Carolina, fair to-day except rain on the coast, cooler; Monday fair; fresh northwest winds.

South Carolina, rain and cooler to-day; Monday fair, except rain on the coast; fresh northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair to-day, cooler in east portion; Monday fair.

New England, fair and colder to-day; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Eastern New York, fair and colder to-day; Monday, fair; brisk northwest winds on the coast.

Minnesota, fair and warmer to-day; Monday, fair; increasing southeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; Monday, fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

South Dakota and North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Monday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and

SURPRISES IN FOOTBALL RESULTS

Dartmouth Defeats Brown, While The University of Virginia Downs the Carlisle Indians—Lafayette Loses to Lehigh—Local College Elevens Win.

Outside of the contest at New Haven between Yale and Harvard, few football games of any importance were played yesterday. Probably the most important of them was that between Dartmouth and Brown, and, to the surprise of most followers of the game, the strong Brown eleven, which has held Yale down to ten points and defeated the University of Pennsylvania, was defeated.

Another decided surprise was the result of the University of Virginia-Carlisle Indian contest, which was won by the eleven representing the Southern University. Lafayette and Lehigh lined up for their annual struggle, and Lehigh furnished another surprise by winning. This is the first time that Lehigh has ever defeated Lafayette at Easton.

With the exception of Columbia all the local college elevens played yesterday. The Manhattan College team won from the Laureate Boat Club, while New York University beat Union. Rutgers was too strong for Stevens. The schoolboys of this city also had a chance to show their mettle, the lads from De Witt Clinton High School defeating the representatives of the Brooklyn High School.

The victorious career of the University of Michigan remains unchecked. Once more a score considerably larger than the usual run was made, this time against Oberlin. A local Young Men's Christian Association team opposed Georgetown, and a large score and a victory for Georgetown was the result.

DARTMOUTH, 12; BROWN, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Dartmouth defeated Brown in their annual football game to-day by a score of 12 to 6. The contest was the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in Manchester. It is estimated that fully 10,000 people witnessed the game, which was played at Varick Park. Special trains were run from Providence, Boston, Hanover, and Portsmouth, and both teams were accompanied by a large number of students. The weather was uncomfortably warm for the players. The cheering and yelling were almost continuous from the beginning of the game. Line-up:

Dartmouth	Positions.	Brown.
Bullock	Left end	Schwenn
Frost	Left tackle	Webb
Gilman	Left guard	Shaw
A. K. Smith	Centre	Colter
Clough	Right guard	Cobb
Place	Right tackle	Sheehan
Farmer	Right end	Russ
Witham	Quarter back	Crowell
Dillon	Left half back	Bay
Vaughan	Right half back	Lynch
Foster	Full back	Hamilton

Referee—Mr. Corbin. Umpire—Mr. Dadman, Worcester Technical School. Linesmen—For Dartmouth, Mr. Thompson, '02. Everett, '03; for Brown, James Clafford, '03, Ware, Mass. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves.

VIRGINIA, 6; CARLISLE, 5.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 22.—In an intensely interesting game this afternoon the Carlisle Indians met defeat at the hands of the University of Virginia team by 6 to 5. The result was a gratifying surprise to the Virginians' enthusiastic admirers. The betting was 5 to 1 that Virginia would be defeated and even money that she would not score. Virginia made 6 in the first half and failed to score in the second, when Carlisle scored 5.

Virginia's touch-down was made by Johnson, and Harris kicked the goal. Yarlick scored for Carlisle and Charles, who had succeeded Capt. Williams as full back, missed the goal, the ball striking an upright and bounding back. The line-up:

Carlisle, 5.	Position.	Virginia, 6.
Bradley	Right end	Bronston
Exendine	Right tackle	Council
Lubo	Right guard	Spates
Sannook	Centre	Bachman
Phillips	Left guard	Houston
White Bowman	Left tackle	Johnson
Beaver	Left end	Daniel
Yarlick	Right half back	Hall
Parker	Left half back	Pritchard
Sheldon	Quarter back	Poland
Williams	Full back	Harris

Referee—Mr. Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Armstrong of Yale. Linesmen—Watkins of Virginia and Wheelock of Carlisle. Touch-downs—Johnson and Yarlick. Goal—Harris. Time—Twenty-five and thirty minute halves.

LEHIGH, 6; LAFAYETTE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 22.—For the first time since Lafayette has been playing football on March Field here she sustained a defeat to-day at the hands of her old rival, Lehigh, the latter winning by 6 to 0. During the whole season the Lehigh team has been preserving its strength for the one supreme effort against Lafayette. The increase of Lehigh's strength indicated a close game, but confidence in Lafayette was much in evidence. The result of 6 to 0 came in the nature of a surprise. Capt. Trout for Lafayette kicked off, and it at once became evident that the teams were closely matched. Neither side gained much advantage, and it was not until the half had nearly ended that Lafayette took a brace, having the ball on Lehigh's thirty-yard line and rushing it toward the goal line, but time was called before it could be carried over.

In the second half Lehigh easily outpointed Lafayette. Every time Lafayette had the ball a kick was forced. Brush of Lehigh made the first touch-down after a sensational and pretty run of 40 yards. The goal was kicked. The game ended with the ball on Lafayette's 20-yard line. The attendance numbered upward of 4,000. The weather conditions were decidedly adverse to snappy football work, the atmosphere being humid and a drizzling warm rain setting in at the close of the game. The line-up:

Lafayette, 0.	Positions.	Lehigh, 6.
Thomas	Left end	Herman
Newberry	Left tackle	Landefeld
Trout	Left guard	Waters
Falkener	Centre	Barnard
Ernest	Right guard	Straus
Lamsen	Right tackle	Gear
Brown	Right end	Dornin
Stitzer, Stayer	Quarter back	McFarlane
Launt, Wack	Left half back	Smart
Hall	Right half back	Farabaugh
Scammell	Full back	Butler

Touch-downs—Bush. Goal—Farabough. Time—Thirty-five-minute halves. Umpire—Mr. Whiting of Cornell. Referee—Mr. Morice of University of Pennsylvania.

N. Y. U., 18; UNION, 0.

The football season was closed at New York University yesterday with a victory over Union at Ohio Field; score, 18 to 0. Only eight minutes of the second half could be played because of darkness. Reilly made the first touch-down after twenty-three minutes' play, Connelly kicked a goal. After the kick-off continuous gains were made by Lorenz and Reilly. Lane scored the second touch-down, on which Connelly kicked a goal.

In the second half Draper succeeded Tuthill and McDowell succeeded Campbell after a series of plays of straight football. McDowell got the ball, and, aided by splendid interference, made a run of 70 yards for a touch-down. Connelly kicked the goal. Union kicked to Reilly, Draper made 7 yards. Aided by an offside play, Union got the ball on New York's 15-yard line. New York held for downs and the game was called on account of darkness. Line-up:

New York.	Position.	Union
Connell, Lowry	Left end	Clark, Wright
Reilly	Left tackle	Clegham, Watson
Mane	Left guard	Willis
Coe	Centre	Miller
Connelly	Right guard	Dann
Lorenz	Right tackle	Bolles
Lippincott	Right end	Olmstead
Rorke	Quarter back	Sherrill
Tuthill, Draper	Left half back	Griswold
Campbell	Anderson,	
MacDowell	Right half back	Raymond
Lane	Full back	Gulnac

Touch-downs—Reilly, Lane, McDowell. Goals—Connelly, 3. Referee—Mr. Sharpe of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Robertson of Williams. Timekeepers—Mr. Cann of New York University and Mr. Brown of Union. Linesmen—Mr. Raymond of Union and Mr. Delamater of New York University. Time of halves, 35 and 8 minutes.

MANHATTAN, 6; LAUREATE, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

the football season with a game against the alumni next Tuesday at Van Cortlandt Park. The alumni feel very confident and a hard contest is expected.

Scores of Other Games.

At Washington Heights—Trinity 2d, 6; Loyola, 0.
At Watertown—Watertown, 0; Orange A. C., 0.
At Annapolis—St. John's, 18; Western Maryland, 11.
At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 63; Oberlin, 0.
At Buffalo—Masten Park High School, 27; Elmira High School, 0.
At Chicago—Illinois, 17; Northwestern, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, '06, 18; Cornell, '06, 5.
At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 17; Maryland Agricultural College, 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmore, 32; Haverford, 0.
At Lewisburg—Bucknell, 17; Baltimore Medical College, 0.
At Annapolis—Naval Plebes, 10; Tome Institute, 0.
At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 6; Stevens, 0.
At Boston—Holy Cross, 22; Boston College, 0.
At Clinton—Hamilton College, 42; Rochester University, 0.
At Atlanta—University of Tennessee, 10; Georgia School of Technology, 6.
At Washington—Georgetown, 53; Young Men's Christian Association, 0.

Standing of Football Teams.

Although Yale has won the football championship of 1902, she does not lead in the total number of points scored on the gridiron, Cornell taking first place among the Eastern colleges, with a total of 313 points to 26 for all opponents to date. Yale is a very good second, with 286 points to 22 for opponents, and the Carlisle Indians are third with 227 points to 53. Harvard's score is 185 to 46, Columbia's 172 to 95, Princeton's 164 to 17, and Pennsylvania's 129 to 57.

In the West, Michigan added 63 points to her remarkable record yesterday, and now has a total of 621 points to 6 for all opponents. The scores follow:

HARVARD.		YALE.	
11—Williams	0	40—Trinity	0
17—Bowdoin	6	34—Tufts	6
23—Bates	0	23—Amherst	0
6—Amherst	0	35—Wesleyan	0
22—Maine Univ.	0	10—Brown	0
35—Wesleyan	0	32—Vermont	0
14—West Point	6	11—Penn State	0
6—Brown	0	24—Syracuse	0
23—Indians	0	6—West Point	6
11—Pennsylvania	0	36—Bucknell	5
7—Dartmouth	6	12—Princeton	5
0—Yale	23	23—Harvard	0
185	46	286	22
PRINCETON.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
18—Swarthmore	0	12—Lehigh	0
23—Lehigh	0	17—Penn State	0
—*N. Y. Univ.		18—Haverford	5
11—Annapolis	0	11—Swarthmore	6
30—Haverford	0	36—Gettysburg	0
25—Wash. and Jef.	0	6—Brown	15
23—Dickinson	0	6—Annapolis	10
21—Columbia	0	6—Bucknell	5
10—Cornell	0	17—Columbia	0
5—Yale	12	0—Harvard	11
		0—Indians	5
164	17	129	57
CORNELL.		COLUMBIA.	
5—Colgate	0	20—Mann School	0
31—Rochester	0	43—Rutgers	0
43—Union	0	45—Fordham	0
56—Hobart	0	5—Buffalo	0
37—Williams	6	24—Swarthmore	0
6—Carlisle	10	35—Hamilton	0
57—Oberlin	0	0—Princeton	21
0—Princeton	10	0—Pennsylvania	17
50—Wash. and Jef.	0	0—Brown	28
28—Lafayette	0	0—Amherst	29
313	20	172	95
INDIANS.		LAFAYETTE.	
48—Lebanon Valley	0	23—Gallaudet	0
—*Dickinson		53—Susquehanna	0
25—Gettysburg	0	14—Gettysburg	0
0—Bucknell	16	0—Wash. and Jef.	5
50—Bloomsburg Sch.	0	38—Manhattan	0
10—Cornell	0	23—Georgetown	5
63—Med.-Chi.	0	6—Brown	5
0—Harvard	23	11—Annapolis	12
24—Susquehanna	0	0—Cornell	23
5—Pennsylvania	0	0—Lehigh	6
5—Univ. of Va.	6		
227	53	180	56
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
11—Dickinson	0	0—Princeton	11
6—Harvard	14	10—St. John's	0
28—Williams	0	5—Lehigh	5
6—Yale	0	10—Pennsylvania	6
56—Union	0	0—Dickinson	6
46—Syracuse	0	0—Penn State	6
		12—Lafayette	11
		0—Bucknell	23
158	20	37	72
BROWN.		LEHIGH.	
0—Vermont	0	0—Pennsylvania	12
5—Wesleyan	0	0—Princeton	23
0—Yale	10	34—Rutgers	0
15—Pennsylvania	6	5—Annapolis	5
0—Harvard	6	46—New York Univ.	0
5—Lafayette	0	40—Union	0
28—Columbia	0	34—Virginia	6
28—Ohio State	0	6—Lafayette	0
6—Wisconsin	0		
107—Iowa	0		
21—Chicago	0		
63—Oberlin	0		
621	6	91	73

DE WITT CLINTON, 11; BROOKLYN, 0

The champion Boys' High School football team yesterday went down before the team from the De Witt Clinton High School of Manhattan at Washington Park, by a score of 11 to 0. After the fine showing which the Brooklyn boys have made against the various Long Island schools it was thought that they would snow under their rivals from Manhattan. Both schools turned out large delegations to urge the players on. High School was also accompanied by a full brass band, with which the boys intended to parade the streets of Brooklyn, should they have won.

Several of the Brooklyn players were on the side lines, unable to play because of injuries received in the St. Paul game a week ago. Sides and Gibson, two of the regular backfield, were on the sick list, and though their places were ably filled by substitutes, the High School supporters lay their defeat to the absence of these men.

The De Witt Clinton team showed fine form, keeping their interference very well and using much more team work than the Brooklynites. Very seldom did it take more than two downs to gain the necessary five yards, while on the defensive they were so strong that they but once during the entire game allowed the Boys' High School team to gain the distance.

The only run of the game was made by Farnham of the Brooklyn High School, in the second half. He gained twenty-five yards. In the second half a pretty exhibition of punting was given by Horie and Lindo.

The ball was kicked off to the Clinton players in the first half, when, by steady mass plays on tackle and by end runs, aided by good interference, they carried it to the Boys' High School line, where C. Bamman made the first touchdown. He then kicked the goal.

On the next kick-off Lindo caught the ball behind the goal posts and immediately punted out to High School. The ball was downed on the thirty-yard line. High School made three attempts to gain the distance and then gave the ball to Clinton. At this point the High School line was repeatedly broken up, the Clinton players almost walking through for gains of five and ten yards. By such gains the second touchdown was made, Craft doing the scoring. He failed at goal.

High School kicked to Clinton's twenty-five yard line. High School held and Bamman kicked to Horie, who gained ten yeards, being downed on the thirty-yard line. Horie was forced to kick. The ball went outside and the half ended.

The play in the second half was hard, but no scoring was done. Line up:

De Wit Clinton, 11. Boys' High School, 0.

Position.	
J. Cavagnaro	Left end
Stevenson	Left tackle
Aronow	Left guard
A. Cavagnaro	Centre
Loux	Right guard
E. Bamman	Right tackle
Wallace	Right end
Barnet	Left half back
C. Bamman	Right half back
Craft	Full back
Lindo	Quarter back

Touch-downs—C. Bamman, Craft. Umpire—Mr. Drakley. Referee—Mr. Jones. Linesmen—Hart and Green. Timers—Martin and Haugh. Time of halves—35 minutes.

STATE, 23; DICKINSON, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—The Pennsylvania State College football eleven defeated the Dickinson team badly here to-day in a game which has been annually scheduled between the two colleges. State won by 23 to 0. The visitors' interference and team work was exceptionally good, and they crushed through the red and white line at pleasure. Dickinson's apathy, notwithstanding an army of rooters, together with light weight everywhere, lost the game. Line-up:

Dickinson, 0.	Position.	State, 23.
Skeath	Left end	Yeckley
Carlin	Left tackle	Arbuthnot
Harman, Fredericks	Left guard	Dodge
Ammerman	Centre	Cummings
Messner	Right guard	Junk
Tompkinson, Harman	Right tackle	Monahan
Williams	Right end	Miles
Curtis	Quarter back	Elder
Stuart	Left half back	McIlwenn
Revelle, Betts	Right half back	Whiteworth
Stanton	Full back	Forkum

Touch-downs—Forkum, 3; Whiteworth, 1. Goals from touch-downs—Forkum, 3. Umpire—Okeson, Lehigh. Referee—Dr. Dunbar. Time of halves—25 minutes.

SCHOOLBOY FOOTBALL ENDING.

Sachs Team Will Play the Alumni Eleven This Week—Cutler Holds Championship.

Football playing as far as match games are concerned among the schoolboy elevens in the private schools of New York was very quiet during the past week, only one game being played, and that out of town by the De La Salle School eleven, which won from the New Rochelle team by a score of 11 to 7.

Irving had two games scheduled, but both were canceled, and the lads feel very much aggrieved that their opponents failed to meet them. Only one more game will be played by the Irving team, which will be with the graduates on Tuesday morning at Columbia University's South Field. This is expected to be the hardest game of the season, as the graduates comprise some of the players on the university first and second teams.

It is quite an interesting sight to see S. W. Berry, Irving's coach, coaching a squad of about twenty youngsters at West End Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street. The boys range from nine to twelve years in age. Mr. Berry finds that the boys learn readily at these ages. He does not permit any rough playing, but simply lines them up in their different positions and starts them down the field without any opposing line. He also gives them a chance to kick, pass, and at intervals allows light tackling.

Cutler's eleven, by winning the interscholastic championship, rounded out a season of well-played football.

The score to run up by Cutler against the Columbia Grammar School's eleven in the final game for the championship was a bad blow for the latter team, so it disbanded, and canceled all outstanding dates.

Hamilton Institute's eleven has disbanded for the season, winning three games and losing one, having 10 points in their favor against 10 for their opponents. There has been some talk of arranging a series of games with Trinity's eleven to be played in the rink of the American Horse Exchange during December and January. The team played one game this season in which the score stood 5 to 5 in Hamilton's favor.

Trinity has one more game scheduled, but as this is with the strong eleven of St. Paul's Academy at Garden City there is considerable doubt as to the outcome, and no chances are being taken with the eleven in the way of accidents or overtraining. The manager canceled the game with Dwight, as he did not care to risk

INTEREST IN SMALL BOATS

Many New Ones Being Ordered by Yachtsmen for Next Year.

LONG ISLAND RACING HONORS

Championship Records Practically Completed in the Different Classes—Seven Firsts Won by Leda.

With the success of the small boats in yachting during the season that has just closed, the greatest in its history, and with no apparent lack of interest in these knockabout and one-design classes for the coming year, yachtsmen who have contributed toward the popularity of the 15, 18, and 21-foot classes are looking forward to a large number of such boats being in commission for the racing season of 1903. All of the boats that the members of the American Yacht Club brought out last season and raced so successfully will be seen again, and it is rumored that three or four additions, at least, will be made. Similar conditions prevail in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Manhasset, Larchmont, Ardsley, Sachem's Head, and a few other neighboring yacht clubs, which have been leaders in the interest and sport of the smaller classes.

In fact, an indication of what the coming season may bring forth has already been given by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, seventeen new boats of the fifteen-foot class having already been ordered and there are chances that the number will be considerably increased within the next two or three months. These boats are all being made on one model drawn by Clinton H. Crane. Their length will be 24 feet 5 inches over all and 15 feet on the water line. Their extreme draught will be 3 feet 9 inches, they will carry 290 square feet of sail, and be ballasted 1,100 pounds of lead on the keel. Among those who have ordered these boats are Major H. H. Landon, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., James R. Ely, Percy K. Hudson, Frank J. Gould, Colgate Hoyt, Charles W. wetmore, Daniel Bacon, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Franklin A. Plummer, Johnston de Forest, George H. Watts, Jr., Henry T. Sloane, F. D. Pavey, J. R. Burnett, William J. Matheson, and H. C. Rouse. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Committee will arrange a number of special races for these boats and several open regattas for this class will probably be given by the Long Island Sound clubs.

These facts simply show the confidence that the amateur sailors of small boats have in the continued popularity of their favorite designs. The Ardsley Club, which instituted races for the first time last season, met with considerable success, and a more elaborate programme is being arranged for next season. An Ardsley Yacht Club was formed during the Summer, with Clifford Beckmann as Commodore, and several twenty-one-foot boats will be added to the fleet next season.

The greatest success in the eighteen and twenty-one foot boats was made by the American Yacht Club. There were seven boats in active service in the twenty-one-foot class, all new in the Spring of the year, designed by Crowninshield and built at Boothbay, Me. Not only were their racing qualities thoroughly and favorably tested, but their sea-going qualities as well, as was seen by the ocean journey each boat made in sailing from Boothbay to Long Island Sound.

SUCCESS OF TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.

The names of these twenty-one-footers, with their owners, are: Jolly Tar, Samuel Howland; Rascal, S. C. Hopkins; Howdy, Stuyvesant Wainwright; Hobo, Trenor L. Park; Cricket, Howard Willets; The Kid, Oliver Harriman; Ping-Pong, W. H. Browning. The first regatta of the American Yacht Club for these boats was held on Decoration Day, and thereafter up to Sept. 6 a regatta was given every week. The Howdy carried off the biggest share of the honors, winning 49 points, getting four firsts in five club races. Its record for the season, however, was eleven firsts, five seconds, and one third, these including the honors won in open regattas, among which were three firsts in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian special class races, one at Larchmont, and one at New Rochelle. Oliver Harriman's The Kid got second in club points, scoring 39. The Cricket was not far behind, with 35, and then followed the Ping-Pong with 27, the Rascal 26, Jolly Tar 18, and Hobo 10. The Kid, Rascal, and Cricket all made the best showing against Mr. Wainwright's fast-sailing Howdy, each of those boats beating the latter three times, but against this The Kid and Cricket were beaten seven times, while the Rascal encountered five defeats. The Howdy's greatest success was against the Ping-Pong, which was defeated in eight out of ten races.

In the eighteen-foot class the American Yacht Club had six boats, all new, and built at Wilton Point. They were, with owners, Rattler, John E. Bowles, Drift Wood, Oliver C. Townsend; Midget, Edwin Gould; Hustler, John I. Downey; Mongoose II., Simeon Ford, and Zelica III., Herbert A. Sherman. In the club regattas Simeon Ford had as great success with his boat as Mr. Wainwright enjoyed in the larger class, for the Mongoose won a total of 40 points, while Mr. Sherman's Zelica was second with 23 points, the Rattler scored 20, the Hustler and Drift Wood 9 each, and Edwin Gould got 1 point with his Midget, but she took part in but few of the events.

Of the fifteen-foot class only five boats were in commission, and only two of these were really active in racing, being owned by William W. Caswell and William H. Parsons, Jr. The other two classes have become so popular among the club members that the merits of the fifteen-footers have been somewhat dimmed, and the outlook for the coming year in the American Club does not indicate any decided change.

SMALL BOATS MAKE KEEN RACING.

Yachtsmen in all the Long Island Sound clubs admit that the various regattas would have been greatly lacking in interest were it not for these one-design, small boat classes. They practically gave the best and keenest racing interest of the year. Both in the number of events and the number of starts the American Yacht Club easily led all its rivals. In the twenty-one and eighteen foot races, there were generally from eleven to thirteen starters, and in one of the two open regattas given by the club there were sixteen starters in the fifteen-foot class.

The greatest triumph, however, of the American Club's twenty-one-foot boats was in the victory of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian's team of three, the latter being the Seawanhaka's team that defeated the Eastern team during the Summer at Newport. The boats selected for the American Club's team were the Howdy, Hobo, and Jolly Tar. The race took place Oct. 4, and the latter boats won by 13 points to 8. The Seawanhaka's team consisted of the Whistle Wing, Jolly Roger, and Joker. The results of this important race justified the claim of the American Club yachtsmen that they are the best and fastest raceabouts up to date. A challenge for a return team race will surely be issued by the Seawanhaka Club next season.

This team racing feature was one of the interesting incidents of the year. It was heartily enjoyed by those clubs taking part in it, and the plan is likely to be continued on a greater scale next season. The multiplication of small boats will render possible more of these team races, as they exert a vital influence in sustaining racing interest throughout the year.

The owners of these small boats do not fear that the international cup events next season will have any deterrent effect upon racing interest in these classes. Everything now points to the contrary, new boats are being ordered, and regatta programmes will soon be compiled by all the leading clubs in the Long Island Racing Association, as well as others in the immediate vicinity.

Stuyvesant Wainwright, who is one of the most energetic small boat sailors in the American Yacht Club, said:

"The cup races, coming in August, are not likely to affect local racing as much as would be the case were September the month for the international contests. August is the month of an off month and the racing schedules are generally rather light. I expect to see all the cup races and scores of other small boat yachtsmen will do the same, but the impetus that every cup contest gives to American yachting is certain to be of great help in the long run, and I confidently expect to see the biggest season in the knockabout classes that yachting has ever experienced in this country."

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS.

The championship records in the yacht racing on Long Island Sound for the season, and the championships are announced, subject, however, to correction on the receipt of official reports from two important clubs. These reports are withheld for the time being, because certain protest cases have not yet been decided. To qualify for championship a yacht must sail on at least one-half the racing days on which championship races are indicated in the association schedule. In every race a yacht is credited with a point for every yacht she defeats, and one additional point as a premium for completing the race. At the end of the season the number of points to a yacht's credit is ascertained and the per cent. which this number is of the number she would have had if she had won every race in which she started, is her championship record.

The unofficial record shows F. M. Smith's Effort to be the champion in the forty-three-foot class of sloops. She sailed on twelve race days in a total of sixteen, won five races, finished second in two races, was third in one race, and sailed over the course alone twice. She secured twenty points out of twenty-six, and her percentage was 77. No other yacht in the class qualified.

LEDA WINS HIGH HONOR.

In the thirty-six-foot sloop class Harry Maxwell's Leda, E. L. King's Spasm, G. M. Heckscher's Empress, and E. S. Ballou's Possum qualified. Leda won the championship with twenty-six points out of twenty-nine, and a percentage of 89.6. She won seven of the ten races in which she sailed. Spasm's percentage was 74, that of Empress 68, and that of Possum 40.07. In the thirty-foot sloop class the contest was a close one for A. H. Alker's Alerion, Trenor L. Park's Mimosa, and John F. Dingee's Marguerite, all of which qualified. Mimosa won, with forty-seven points out of a possible fifty-seven, and a percentage of 82.4. She won eight of the sixteen races in which she sailed. The percentage of Alerion was 72.4 and that of Marguerite 70.6.

In the twenty-one-foot class of sloops H. G. Vulte's Gazaboo was the only one to qualify. She sailed in thirteen races, made twenty-three points out of a possible forty-five, and her percentage was 51. In the eighteen-foot sloop class, Cricket, owned by Harold Pryer, son of ex-Commodore Pryer of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, was alone in qualifying. She sailed in thirteen races and made twenty-four points out of a possible thirty-seven. Her percentage was 65. It is rather interesting to know that while Cricket was built for the eighteen-foot class, two or three years ago, and was placed in that class by her measurement under the rule then in force, she measures something like twenty-five feet under the rule in force in 1902. That rule provided, however, that yachts already in existence should continue to sail in their old classes, and if they exceeded the class limit, should give time allowance on their new measurement.

In the twenty-five-foot sloop class, the forty-three and thirty-six foot yawl classes, and the several catboat classes no yachts qualified for championships. The hottest contest of all was in the raceabout class. There were 18 race days. J. T. Pirie's Scamp sailed on 13, Gordon Pirie's Mavis on 17, T. R. Bleecker's Jolly Roger on 12, and A. Bryan Alley's Snapper, H. M. Crane's Whistling, and Trenor L. Park's Hobo on 9 each. The record, as it stands at present, shows Whistling to be champion, with a record of 51 points out of a possible 58 and a percentage of 87.9. The official returns, now lacking, may make something of a change in this record, however. Scamp's percentage was 38.5, that of Mavis 64.1, Jolly Roger's 67.1, Snapper's 41.7, and Hobo's 52. The Larchmont twenty-one-foot one-design class J. J. Dwyer's Adelaide won the championship, with a score of 13 points out of a possible 15 and a percentage of 87, against 10 points out of 17 and a percentage of 59 for J. H. Esser's Hourl. Bab, owned by John R. Hoyt, is champion of the Manhasset Bay one-design class. She made 26 points out of a possible 29 and a percentage of 89.7. Her nearest competitor was Commodore Stephen W. Roach's Lambkin, which has a record of 20 points out of 33 and a percentage of 79. In the New Rochelle one-design class, R. U. Bovier's Knave is the champion. She sailed in every race given for her class—eleven in all—won ten of them, and finished second in the eleventh, having been defeated in that race by Ace, owned by Mr. Bovier's younger brother. Knave's record is 38 points out of 39 and a percentage of 97.4. Ace and P. L. Howard's Caper also sailed in every race, and made 22 and 18 points, respectively, in a possible 39.

About 160 yachts competed in some degree in the championship contests in the several classes, but only 25 yachts qualified in all.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Woolgatherer Won the Hunters' Champion Steeplechase in a Hot Finish from Duke of Grassland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Hunters' Champion Steeplechase and a card of other good events drew to Bennings one of the largest assemblages of the meeting to-day. Many people prominent in society crowded the clubhouse, grand stand, and lawn. The steeplechase was won by Woolgatherer in a hard chase after Duke of Grassland. The Duke got off in front, and was headed by the winner at the head of the stretch. Joe Leiter, Montrip, and Cheval D'Or fell in this race, but their riders escaped with a few bruises or a shake-up.

Dandie Bell took the first race, getting off in front and never relinquishing the lead. The second was captured by Star and Garter from Rosewater after an exciting finish, which brought the stand to its feet. Saccharometer in the handicap for two-year-olds received a good ride, went to the front in the last furlong, and won handily. Syrlin made the running in the fifth race to the head of the stretch, where Lux Casta took the lead, only to be beaten at the wire by Bonnibert by the shortest kind of head. Scratches reduced the final race to four starters. Orontas, the favorite, as usual, was slow to begin, and trailed the leaders for a mile. Turning into the stretch he made a grand run and won by half a length. Track good. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Dandie Belle, 92 pounds, (Milburn,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Tribes Hill, 107, (Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Oclatin, 102, (Minder,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:37 4-5. Arden, Tour, Courtenay, Lady Potentate, Brunswick, Barricade, Flara, Lady Welback, Arrah Gowan, The Stewardness, and Provost also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Star and Garter, 107, (Minder,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Rosewater, 107, (Hamon,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lord Advocate, 113, (Landry,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Stonewall, Uranium, Allen Ferres, John Nevin, Reckless, Mount Kisco, Hist. Meddling Mary, Roll Call, Old Glory, Swift Candle, Geisha Girl, Whiten, Alhambra, and Right Cross also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hunters' Champion Steeplechase; about three miles. Woolgatherer, 147 pounds, (Gallagher,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; *Duke of Grassland, 137, (J. Johnson, 3 to 1, and even, second; *Charles O'Malley, 158, (Mr. Dunnell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—6:13 2-5. Joe Leiter-Kate Spotswood, Kalorama, Cheval d'Or, Twilight II., and Montrip also ran. *Coupled in betting.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Saccharometer, 103 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, won; Toscan, 116 (Landry,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Cinquevalli, 126, (Martin,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Captivator, Nevermore, Athlana, Dramatist, Dark Planet, Ancke, Miladi Love, and Illyria also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and 100 yards. Bonnibert, 110 pounds, (Martin,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Lux Casta, 102, (Rice,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Syrlin, 112, (Robertson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:47. The Huguenot, Harry New, and Extinguisher also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs. Orontas, 119 pounds, (Blake,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Cogswell, 106, (Redfern,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Circus, 95, (Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:24. Collegian also ran.

English Turf Season Ends.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The flat-racing season of 1902 was concluded at Manchester to-day. What is known as "Sceptre's year" has not been marked by anything pre-eminently sensational either in the way of success or scandal. Sir Blundell Maple heads the list of winning owners and W. Lane the list of winning jockeys, and Maher scores as the winner of the largest aggregate amount of stake money. American owners had full share throughout the season. Foxhall Keene was practically without a win. W. C. Whitney's Ballantrae won him the Cambridgeshire the second year in succession. Otherwise his successes were not notable. His Derby winner, Volodyovski, was a rank disappointment, and kept up its losing record to-day, being unplaced in the Manchester Handicap, though prominently backed.

Richard Croker had a similar lack of success.

Close Golf at Apawamis.

Malcolm Graham, Jr., and H. B. Clark played a close match yesterday in the semi-final golf round on the Apawamis Club's links at Rye for the Governors' Cup. Honors were even on the home green, and owing to darkness it was decided to play off the tie this week. C. H. Conger and C. H. [illegible] the

MANY CHAMPION GOLFERS

State and Other Sectional Associations Aid the Game.

THE YEAR'S LEADING WINNERS

Local Players Who Hold New England Honors—New Organizations Still Being Formed.

One of the interesting features of the golf year that has just closed is the large number of champions that has come to the front. Of course, only three of these are National in character, but the multiplication of State and sectional associations has given a championship impetus to many parts of the country. Without the spur of championship renown many players would find the game far less attractive, for, whatever may be said regarding the playing of the game for health and exercise, the truth remains that scores of golfers play the game for the honor and prizes they can get out of it. No complaints can be made that this is so, for in every club the victors are really the leaven that forces the younger and less skillful players to do their best in regular competitions.

Golf associations now exist in every part of the country from Maine to California. The past year saw the formation and first tournaments of the Southern Golf Association and the Maryland State Association. The only prominent State in the East that is lacking in this respect is Massachusetts. Efforts have been made in the past, but owing to club jealousies the attempt has come to naught. A revival of the subject is now in progress, and G. Herbert Windeler of the Brookline Country Club has became actively interested, and success seems assured. Notwithstanding the lack of an association, State championships have been held for the last two seasons. A number of the leading clubs, unable quietly to endure the State championships going on all around them, took matters in their own hands, and the success of the two events held under this method has contributed to the renewed interest in the definite State organization.

Boston, New York, and Philadelphia have always been noted for their local championships. The women of these cities have been particularly active, and the past season witnessed the first three-cornered intercity team match between the fair golfers of those cities. The Boston women won, and they will hold the Clement A. Griscom Cup for the coming twelve months. Miss Molla B. Adams is the Boston champion, Mrs. E. A. Manice holds that honor in the metropolitan district, and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox recently won the title of Philadelphia. Mrs. Manice also holds the Florida championship, which she won last Winter.

E. M. Byers, of Pittsburg and a former Yale golfer, H. Chandler Egan of Harvard and a Chicago player, and Walter Fairbanks of Colorado, stand out prominently in the year's list of association championships. Egan holds the Western honors and also the intercollegiate championship. Fairbanks is the Colorado champion and also of the Pacific Coast Association. He spends his winters in Los Angeles and ranks among the best California golfers. Mrs. R. Gilman Brown holds the women's championship. She entered the women's national event this year, being the first Californian to play in that contest, but she found that the Eastern women were too good for her. Byers, who was runner-up in the national championship, holds the honors of Rhode Island and Western Pennsylvania, both amateur and open. In the open event he beat the professional, Ernest Way, by 159 strokes to 161.

John M. Ward has made himself conspicuous on the links by his winning qualities. He holds the Staten Island championship, and has recently added to that the highest club honors of Fox

NEW ATHLETIC RECORDS

Splendid Performances During the Season of 1902.

DUFFY'S BRILLIANT SPRINT

Schaeffer and Brewer Lead the Swimmers—A. A. U. Officials Approve Marks Presented at Last Meeting.

Amateur athletics received a boom during the outdoor season, just ended, which gives great promise of even better success in the near future. From all over the country reports have been received by the officials of the Amateur Athletic Union which reflect a great deal of credit on the efforts of that governing body. At the annual convention of the delegates of the Amateur Athletic Union, which took place in the Astor House last Tuesday, there was a very encouraging absence of internal altercations. This was as it should be. It proved conclusively that every one interested in the welfare of athletics had done his utmost to further the standing of manly and health-giving sport by burying his identity and working for the benefit of the entire body.

From a financial standpoint, the report of Secretary-Treasurer James E. Sullivan was more than flattering, as it showed a balance on the right side of the ledger amounting to $2,048.17. In only one instance did the reports of the Championship Committees show a loss. The boxing and wrestling championships were held in Philadelphia at a loss of $328.55, but in every other department where receipts were looked for the results were satisfactory. The New Polo Athletic Association of this city turned in a profit of $135 on the gymnastic championships held under its auspices. The New York Athletic Club handed over $29 as the surplus of the entry fees for the National track and field championships held at Travers Island, where all competitions are decided without gate money being charged. There was no return from the swimming championships, which also were held at Travers Island, nor was there any from the Greater New York Athletic Association for the all-round athletic championship held at Celtic Park.

WORK OF RECORD COMMITTEE.

When the members of the Record Committee made their report the wonderful work accomplished during the season was made known, and the list of new records recommended for acceptance was unusually long. In track athletics, the world's record of Arthur Duffy for a dash of 100 yards stood out most prominently. Duffy's new figures, 0:09 3-5, made during the intercollegiate meeting at Berkeley Oval, on May 31, in the final heat of the 100-yard sprint, were stamped with the official mark of acceptance, and they will remain unequaled, very probably, for many seasons to come. Arthur Kent's American record of 0:05 3-5 for 51 yards, was accepted, as also was P. J. Walsh's 0:21 3-5 for 220 yards, around a turn, on a one-third-of-a-mile track at Montreal last September.

In the weight-throwing events, John Flanagan's figures of 28 feet 5 inches, for the 56-pound weight from stand without follow, were accepted, although James S. Mitchel excelled this mark with a throw of 30 feet 2 inches three weeks ago to-day. This throw, while by far the best, has yet to be sanctioned, and in the meantime Flanagan's figures stand as the record. In throwing the 56-pound weight with unlimited run and follow, R. J. Sheridan has the honor with 38 feet 4½ inches.

Harvard University athletes—Schick, Lightner, Willis, and Rush—equaled the world's one-mile record in team relay racing, by covering the distance in 3:21 2-5 at Philadelphia on April 27, and on the same day Boynton, Adams, Du Boise, and Baer of the same university, established a record for a team relay at two miles of 8:04 4-5. The other track and field records call for no special mention, but the aquatic records held the attention of the delegates for quite a long while. No less than seventy records were handed in for swimming and plunging, in which E. Carroll Schaeffer of Reading, Penn., and Howard F. Brewer of Chicago divided the honors. Charles Rubert of the New York Athletic Club and Joseph W. Spencer of Columbia University, at the Metropolitan swimming championships, which were decided in the trend of the New York Athletic Club on Saturday, Nov. 15, last, are credited with several intermediate records. Schaeffer's work in tidal salt water, off Travers Island, during the months of June, July, and August, places him ahead of all others as the greatest American swimmer. The course there is 110 yards straightaway, and Schaeffer holds all the records over it from 335 yards up to 1,760 yards. Brewer's figures were made in baths, and he holds quite a string of them.

MANY NEW MARKS LISTED.

Following is a list of the accepted records since the annual report made at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union Convention in 1901.

Running.—40 Yards—0:04 3-5, Arthur Kent, Celtic Park, L. I., Aug. 23, 1902.

51 Yards—0:05 3-5, Arthur Kent, Maspeth, L. I., Aug. 2, 1902.

60 Yards—6: 2-5, A. F. Duffey, New York, June 7, 1902.

100 Yards—9 3-5, A. F. Duffey, New York, May 31, 1902.

220 Yards, Around a Turn, One-third Mile Track—21 3-5, P. J. Walsh, Montreal, Sept. 21, 1902.

Relay Racing.— Mile (1,760 Yards)—3:21 2-5, Harvard Team—Schick, Lightner, Willis, Rust—April 27, 1902, Philadelphia; equaling world's record.

2 Miles—8:4 4-5, Harvard team—Boynton, Adams, DuBoise, and Baer—April 27, 1902, Philadelphia.

Throwing the Weights—56-lb. Weight, Unlimited Run and Follow—38 feet 4½ inches, R. J. Sheridan, Celtic Park, L. I., Oct. 26, 1902.

56-lb. Weight, Stand, No Follow—28 feet 5 inches, John Flanagan, New York, Feb. 2, 1902.

Potato Races.—8 Potatoes, 2 Yards Apart—0:31, Charles P. Lucas, Medford, Aug. 27, 1902.

10 Potatoes 2 Yards Apart—0:47 2-5, Charles P. Lucas, Medford, Aug. 27, 1902.

Rope Climbing.—18 Feet—0:03 3-5, Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902.

Vaulting for Distance.—26 feet 7¼ inches, William Baird, Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1901.

Kicking.—Double Kick—8 feet 1¾ inches, F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., Dec. 30, 1901.

Hurdling.—120-Yard Hurdles, 10 Hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in Height—J. H. Converse, Cambridge, Mass, May 24, 1902.

Running Long Dive.—13 feet 7½ inches, Frank Zumbrook, April 14, 1902, Springfield, Ill.

Swimming.—20 Yards, Bath, Straightaway—0:10, J. Scott Leary, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1902.

40 Yards, Bath, 1 Turn—0:23 1-5, W. J. Tuttle, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1902.

60 Yards, Bath, 1 Turn—0:33 1-5, Harry Lemoyne, Boston, Mass., March 3, 1902.

90 Yards, Bath, 2 Turns—0:49 2-5, Harry Lemoyne, Boston, Mass., March 4, 1902.

110 Yards, Bath, 4 Turns—1:13, J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902. Straightaway, across tidal salt water, 1:17, Charles Ruberl, Travers Island, Aug. 23, 1902.

120 Yards, Bath 3 Turns—1:20 4-5, Harry Lemoyne, Boston, Mass., March 6, 1902.

135 Yards, Bath, 5 Turns—1:36, J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902.

200 Yards, Bath, 6 Turns—2:30 2-5, Harry Lemoyne, Boston, Mass., March 17, 1902.

250 yards, 11 turns—3:33, Otto Wahle, New York City, March 15, 1902.

550 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 4 Turns—6:33 4-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

350 Yards, Bath, 13 Turns—5:7 3-5, Otto Wahle, New York City, March 15, 1902.

440 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 3 Turns—6:18 1-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 23, 1902.

450 Yards, Bath, 17 Turns—6:42 2-5, Otto Wahle, New York City, March 15, 1902.

500 Yards, Bath, 21 Turns—7:02 1-5, Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1902.

540 Yards, Bath, 26 Turns—7:45 3-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1902.

550Y ards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 4 Turns—8:21 3-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902; bath, 21 turns—8:26 1-5, Otto Wahle, New York City, Feb. 15, 1902.

600 Yards, Bath, 29 Turns—8:25, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902.

640 Yards, Bath, 31 Turns—9:14 3-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902.

650 Yards, Bath, 25 Turns—10:03, Otto Wahle, New York City, Feb. 15, 1902.

660 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 5 Turns—10:04 4-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902; bath, 23 turns—9:41, Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902.

680 Yards, Bath, 23 Turns—9:51 2-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902.

700 Yards, Bath, 34 Turns—10:02 3-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1902.

740 Yards, Bath, 36 Turns—10:46, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902.

750 Yards, Bath, 29 Turns—11:41, Otto Wahle, New York City, Feb. 15, 1902.

770 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 6 Turns—11:51 3-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902.

780 Yards, Bath, 38 Turns—11:24 1-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902.

800 Yards, Bath, 39 Turns—11:31 1-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1902.

840 Yards, Bath, 31 Turns—12:24, Howard F. Brewer, San Francisco, Cal., March 19, 1902.

880 Yards, Bath, 43 Turns—12:39 1-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1902; across tidal salt water, 7 turns—13:27 2-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., July 12, 1902; bath, 33 turns—12:45, J. Scott Leary, San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1902.

940 Yards, Bath, 46 Turns—14:23½, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1902.

990 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 8 Turns—15:45 3-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

1,000 Yards, Bath, 49 Turns—15:23 1-5, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 21, 1902.

1,100 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 9 Turns —17:52, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1902.

1,210 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 10 Turns —19:19, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

1,300 Yards, Bath, 65 Turns—19:34, Howard F. Brewer, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1902; across tidal salt water, 11 turns—21:11, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

1,430 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 12 Turns—22:58 1-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

1,540 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 13 Turns —24:49 4-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

1,650 Yards, Across Tidal Salt Water, 14 Turns —26:34 3-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

One Mile, Across Tidal Salt Water, 15 Turns—28:14 3-5, E. Carroll Schaeffer, Travers Island, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1902.

Plunging—one minute limit—63 feet, C. H. Pyrah, New York City, Jan. 18, 1902.

125 Yards, Bath, 7 Turns, 3:3 3-5; 175 yards, 6 turns, 2:18; 225 yards, 8 turns, 3:02 2-5; 275 yards, 10 turns, 3:47; 325 yards, 12 turns, 4:31 3-5; 375 yards, 14 turns, 5:16 2-5; 425 yards, 16 turns, 5:39 3-5, Charles Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

475 yards, bath, 18 turns, 7:09 4-5; 525 yards, 20 turns, 7:57 3-5; 575 yards, 22 turns, 8:43 3-5; 625 yards, 24 turns, 9:31; 675 yards, 26 turns, 10:16 1-5; 725 yards, 28 turns, 11:04 2-5; 775 yards, 30 turns, 11:51 1-5; 825 yards, 32 turns, 12:37 4-5; 850 yards, 33 turns, 13:02; 875 yards, 34 turns, 13:24 1-5; 900 yards, 35 turns, 13:49; 925 yards, 36 turns, 14:14; 950 yards, 37 turns, 14:39; 975 yards, 38 turns, 14:54; 1,000 yards, 39 turns, 15:23 2-5, Joseph W. Spencer, Columbia University, New York, Nov. 15, 1902.

HOCKEY TEAMS IN TRAINING.

Ice hockey will provide a game for the interscholastic athletes which will carry them through the months of December, January, and February. The hockey players are greatly handicapped by the uncertainties of ice for outdoor work, so that they have to rely upon two rinks, the St. Nicholas, in this city, and the Clermont, in Brooklyn.

In former years the Canadians monopolized this game to such an extent that the American players stood no chance in a competitive way, but as the game became better known teams were formed with large squads of substitutes, who quickly mastered the fine points of the game, so that at the present time the best local teams compare very favorably with the leading teams in Canada. At the universities teams have been formed at Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, among which games will be arranged which will bring some of the best matches to New York. The schoolboys connected with the private schools have also formed teams. Some of these teams are practicing stick work and manipulating the puck on the gymnasium floors, while the managers are busy arranging schedules in and outside of New York City.

H. Bertram, Columbia Grammar School; C. A. Pearse, Barnard School; F. J. Goodwin, De La Salle Institute; G. H. Robertson, Chapin Collegiate School, and S. Reinstein of Sachs School, will have charge of arranging the interscholastic schedule for the championship games, which will be played on the St. Nicholas Skating Rink in the latter part of December.

Cutler's team, which won the championship last year, will probably play Cornell, Dailey, Pincus, Herrick, Feitner, Edgell, and Frost, as their team this year. Edgell is the only new boy on the team, but as he played a very strong game on the second team last season he will undoubtedly be a permanent fixture in one of the forward positions on the first team. W. L. Gunther will do the coaching.

Dwight School will have a very strong team in Hazelton, Von Twistern, Ellingwood, Klaus, Woodward, Bepwind, and Martin. Columbia Grammar School's team promises to make it very interesting for the Cutler team in the championship series at football, and the team, which is made up principally of the football players, will start practice with the idea of defeating Cutler. The team will be made up as follows: Lestrade, forward; Link, forward; Spielman, forward; Singer, forward; Hoefler, point; Pearsall, centre point, and De Zalde, guard.

Although Berkeley has not made any arrangements to date for her team, there is no question that it will put a team on the ice, and also enter into the interscholastic series. Irving and Trinity will not have teams, and De La Salle, and Hamilton are doubtful, but an effort will be made at the two latter schools to get out teams.

PREPARING FOR BASKET BALL.

Interscholastic League Arranging for Many Games This Week—How Some of the Teams Stand.

The boys attending the preparatory schools around New York City have now started to play basket ball, and from the interest shown and the activity of the managers in arranging schedules with school teams in this city, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, the season promises to be very active.

The Interscholastic Association will form a league of the ten schools in the association, and a committee consisting of H. A. Wright, Barnard; R. Koch, Berkeley; S. V. Farrelly, De La Salle; S. M. Edgell, Cutler, and G. A. Kelly, Jr., Dwight, has been appointed to draw up a schedule of games and assume full charge of the league for the season. In addition to these games, many outside matches will be arranged. The champion series will be played on a neutral court so as not to give any team an advantage. The court usually selected is in Savage's Gymnasium, West Fifty-ninth Street.

Barnard intends to strive for the basket ball championship. With this object in view, Brewster, Hegeman, Wright, Cahill, Pearse, Glenn, Alexander, Zabriskie, Rossman, and Hills are practicing every afternoon. Games have been arranged with Montclair High School, Mount Vernon, Berkeley, Peter Cooper, Morris, Lawrenceville, Hills, and Pottstown. It is expected that the first game will be on Dec. 5 with the Montclair team at Montclair, N. J.

Hamilton Institute will probably have a team composed of boys who have been playing on the football eleven. Ten candidates will try for positions, so that F. H. Cunningham, who will coach the team, will have the advantage of a squad of well-trained boys.

De La Salle has started light practice with their three teams made up of senior, intermediate, and junior boys, and by Dec. 1 the players will be in good condition. The senior team will be selected from the following: Goodwin, Amesaga, Pia, Lyons, Costello, Thorp, Hanrahan, Heiser, and Largey. Most of these candidates played on the football eleven.

Cutler's boys are somewhat in doubt about their team, as they propose to use their best material on the hockey team, but as they have a large number of candidates in the gymnasium it is thought that they will have a fair team by the time the championship series comes around.

The make-up of the team at Dwight School has not been definitely decided, but Francisco, Sullivan, Bull, Daniels, Cornwall, Ellingwood, and Fedmon will probably be found on the team as soon as the season opens. Light work has been started. Berkeley will probably have a team made up from the football squads of the first and second elevens. Irving and Trinity have practically retired for the season, as these two schools limit their sports to football and baseball. The teams at Sachs Institute and Chapin's School have not been determined upon as yet.

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Two models made of white coutil and in 18 to 36 in. sizes. One style suitable for stout figures, heavily boned and with zone effect, medium length and long over the hips; the other model the same but short over the hips.

$12.50 to $16.50 French Corsets—$7.98.

About 36 Corsets that have been used as samples and show a bit of soiling. They were made for this season—all are boned with real whalebone and all are smart and stylish models—some the new extreme straight front.

Second floor, East Building.

New Flannels.

We have just received a choice assortment of all wool Saxony taffeta Waistings, and because we imported them ourselves, the price is not 98c. a yard as it should be, but 79c. a yard.

Yard-wide silk embroidered Skirting Flannels, that are worth up to 85c., at 49c. a yard

A large variety of foreign and domestic Waistings, that have been selling up to 79c., at..... 49c. a yard

Fleece lined basket weave Flannelette, suitable for kimonos, dressing sacques, etc., in pink, blue, cream, red and white..... 12½c. a yard

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

New Ribbons : : Third Off.

Because They Are Loom Ends From the Famous Regatta Mills.

Two to eight yard pieces of as fresh and fine and perfect Ribbons as we can get to sell at full prices. A third under regular pricing because they are not the regular 10 yard lengths.

At 3c. a yard. There are black Taffetas and Gros Grains, 1 inch wide, and colored double Satin Liberties, ½ inch wide.

At 5c. Black Taffetas and Gros Grains, colored Taffeta and Satin Liberty, 1 and 1¼ inches wide.

At 8c. Black Gros Grain and Taffeta and colored double Satin Liberty, 1½ to 2¼ inches wide.

At 12c. Black and colored Taffeta, colored Satin Taffeta and colored Satin Liberty, 2¾ to 4 inches wide.

At 15c. Black Taffeta and Gros Grain, black and colored Satin Taffeta, colored double Satin Liberty, 2¾ to 4 inches wide.

At 19c. Black and colored double Satin Liberty, black and colored Satin Taffeta and black Moire, 4 to 5 inches wide.

Main floor, center, East Building.

Women's Umbrellas at $1.00

OUR REGULAR $1.48 SORT—of good union taffeta silk and fully guarantee for a year.

Handles are the newest styles to be had anywhere. It is one of the best of the notable offerings from this Umbrella Store.

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Etamine Voile---39c. a Yard.

CREAM AND THE WANTED COLORS—Probably the most admired, inexpensive, light weight Voile shown anywhere. Certainly the best bargain in a fabric of this sort to be had anywhere.

Firmly woven, the right weight and weave, and in a gown equally attractive with the imported fabric which it reproduces and which costs three times as much. Cream, royal blue, cadet, castor and pink.

In black also—the same fine fabric at the same small price, 39c. a yard

Colors—Main floor, West Building.
Black—Main floor, rear, Central Building.

Women's $3 Shoes, $2.40.

SIXTY CENTS SAVING ON EACH PAIR—More than that if you consider the fact that these Shoes are better than average Shoes sold for $3.00.

They were made in the maker's dull times—that's the reason we have them to sell below price. And because he wasn't busy, too, he could afford to let them dry for a week or so on the lasts, so that their shape is fixed and firm—you will note this when you examine them.

Styles are the smartest of the season—leather and workmanship the best. Bright kid with patent leather tips in button and lace styles; box calf in the lace style, with military heel. Pair $2.40

$5.00 Suit Cases---$3.75.

OUR FIVE DOLLAR VALUE—most stores think that $6.00 or $7.00 is not a penny too much to get for Suit Cases like these. Just look through the specifications:

Made entirely of selected cowhide leather with the straightest grain and of good weight. Closely and carefully sewn. Linen lined and with linen shirt pocket; stitched ball handle, solid brass lock and either solid brass catches or leather straps. Russet or dark brown colors.

And imagine getting a Suit Case like this, In 22, 24 or 26 Inch Sizes for $3.75.

Bag Store—Main floor, East Building.

$1.00 Pocketbooks---65c.

Many with sterling silver mountings.

No reason under the sun why we should sell fresh, new, handsome dollar Pocketbooks for so little—except that we can.

There are more than 500 of them—made of seal, alligator, walrus, morocco and levant leathers, either plain or with sterling silver mountings. Both the square and oblong shapes, lock and combination styles, and some, too, with strap fastenings.

At a dollar apiece we can get no better or prettier Pocketbooks anywhere. How long do you suppose these will last at 65c. each?

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Black Peau de Soie.

6,700 Yards : : : : : All Under Price.

PREMIER GUARANTEED BLACK PEAU DE SOIE is made by one of the best silk mills in America—the choicest product of the mill. We have sold thousands of yards and never a complaint, so we have taken over the exclusive distribution of these Silks for this vicinity.

And now to make them still more widely known we offer this magnificent Peau de Soie for much below our usual low price.

It is double faced, heavy, rich and every yard is absolutely guaranteed by us and by the makers.

19 inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed, 65c.
20 inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed, 75c.
23 inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed, 90c.
24 inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.00.
26 inch black Peau de Soie, guaranteed, $1.20.

Also:

85c. Black Taffeta---64c.

27 inches wide.

A strong, brilliant Taffeta Silk absolutely guaranteed, hard for a price never before equaled in littleness. We have 4,000 yards in all.....64c

Brooklyn Advertisements.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

High-Class Silk and Wool Dress Goods, $1.95 and $1.75, at 69 Cts.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO THESE GOODS, AS THEY ARE VERY DESIRABLE AND OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.

1,000 yards fine imported Silk and Wool Pongee and Silk Dotted Crepe de Paris. These are all this season's goods and made by one of the best French manufacturers. The shades are grey, light blue, rose, reseda, castor, and royal blue. This price is less than the duty on the goods, $1.95 and $1.75 quality for 69 cts.

None sent C. O. D. Centre Table, Main Aisle.

Taffeta Silk for lining, 19 inches wide, 40 cts.

Suits, Jackets and Waists. $23.00 Suits for $14.50.

Ladies' Plain and Fancy Dress Suits, made of fine All Wool Materials in colors and black, very desirable models, $23.00 Suits, at $14.50.

$18.00 Suits for $10.95.

Ladies' Walking Suits, in Mixed and Fancy Goods, Norfolk, blouse, and other styles. Jackets lined with heavy silk; $18.00 Suits for $10.95.

$15.00 Jackets for $9.85.

LADIES' JACKETS, in two styles, half fitted backs, made of fine Kersey and Cheviot, 24 and 26 inches long, lined with heavy satin; regular $15.00 Jackets for $9.85.

$30.00 Jackets for $19.85

VELOUR JACKETS, 33 inches long, plaited backs, trimmed with fine silk ornaments, lined with heavy satin; $30.00 Jackets for $19.85.

$3.00 Waists for $1.85.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, plaited front, tucked back, all sizes and colors, regular $3.00 value for $1.85.

$1.50 Gloves for 85 Cts. French Suede Kid Gloves.

A choice lot of Ladies' French Suede Kid Gloves, 3 clasps, in mode, tan, pearl and white, regular $1.50 Gloves, reduced to 85 cts., Monday only. None C. O. D.

Household Linens for Thanksgiving.

Table Cloths, Napkins and Damasks, hand embroidered Mexican and Japanese drawn work, Teneriffe, Cluny and Renaissance Lace Dresser Scarfs, Tea Cloths, Center Pieces, Doilies, Tray Cloths, etc., at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

TABLE NAPKINS, odd lot, mostly dinner size, 30 and 35 ct. quality, reduced to 21 cts.

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, including Webb's "Dew Bleach," regular price 37½ cts., at 25 cts.

Silks.

20 inch COLORED PEAU DE SOIE 79 cts.; worth $1.00.

21 inch PRINTED WARP TAFFETA in Persian effects, $1.25.

24 inch CREPE DE CHINE, 79 cts.

SKINNER'S SATIN, in tan shades, for jacket linings, 36 inch, $1.35.

BLACK VELOUR DU NORD, 30 inch, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95, $3.95.

Metal Velvets, 20 inch, in blue and white, black and white, 65 cts.

Rugs Reduced.

SHIRVAN and GUENDJE RUGS, antique, rare designs, average size 3 ft. 4x4ft. 9, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50.

BOKHARA and DAGHESTAN RUGS, fine quality, average size 4 ft. x 5 ft. 9, $16.50 to $25.00, reduced from $22.50 and $35.00.

KERMANSHAH and SEREBEND RUGS, unequaled in quality, designs and colorings, average size 4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6; regular price $75.00 and $80.00; reduced to $35.00 and $40.00.

Ready to Wear Millinery.

A most attractive line of Ready to Wear and Walking Hats, made of felt, in black, brown, grey and blue, trimmed with silk, velvet and fancy wings. These are exclusive styles, regular prices $8.50 and $10.00, reduced to $6.50.

A. D. Matthews' Sons

TO-MORROW, MONDAY'S

Bargain Bulletin!

Free to Purchasers, the Spelling Bee,

Or the famous game of Anagrams—a game for the whole family, and one which school teachers especially will commend. It's the one game that doesn't wear out and that brightens the brains of pupil or professor.

Our Brilliant New Toy Store, Third Floor.

Built since last Christmas, on the site of Haverly's old theatre, on Smith street. Here are some Doll specials that will interest economy now:

A celebrated Handwerck Jointed Doll, 21 in. long, finely finished body, full jointed arms, wrists and legs, bisque heads, moving glass eyes, open mouth, showing teeth, full sewed wig, either light or dark, long flowing hair, parted in center, dressed in dainty chemise, for $1.00.

Special Sale Domet Flannel, 3c. Yard.

$5 Five Pound Pair of Fine Blankets, $3.48 and $3.98.

118 Pieces Dainty, Thin Porcelain, $9.25.

Beautiful and tasteful decorations, made to order for a large department store, but couldn't be shipped across the continent in time for Thanksgiving sale. We will get them from Pottery late Saturday.

Embroideries, 5c., 8c., 10c. and 15c. Yard.

4½ to 6-yd. strips, and sold by the strip, values 8c. to 65c. per yd. Subject to slight imperfections, which may be found through a magnifying glass.

600 Trimmed Hats.

Black and Colors, no two alike, a French importer's entire stock. These are actual $4.98 values, at $1.98.

SALE OF SILKS

20 inch cream, white and black Taffeta, all silk, 40c., value for, a yard..... 29c

Corded Taffeta Silks, suitable for waists, full line of evening shades, including black, white and cream; value 59c. a yard for..... 38c

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN THE WOMEN'S SUIT PARLORS

Walking Suits, in blouse and Norfolk styles of Thibet cloth, Meltons and mixed effects, neatly tailored and $15.00 to $18.00 value, special at..... $12.00

Walking Skirts of fine all-wool cheviot, 9 gore with side plaits, special..... $4.50

MEN'S $12.98 OVERCOATS FOR $8.50

Of pure wool Irish frieze and Oxford gray, lined with black serge.

BOYS' $4.98 OVERCOATS FOR $2.98.

BOYS' $3.50 DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS, $2.55.

HERE IS THE SMALL COST FOR CARPETS.

All wool Ingrain Carpets, the very best Ingrain made, reg. 75c., at..... 47c

Extra heavy Ingrain Carpet, one yard wide, reg. 50c., at.. 29c

Bigelow Lowell Axminster Carpets, reg. $1.40, at..... 98c

Samples Royal Wilton Carpet, 1½ yards long, at, each.... $1.50

One dozen 19½-inch all-linen Napkins and one all-linen damask pattern Cloth measuring 67x88 inches for..... $2.98

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Death List of the Week.

ADAMS
Armbruster
Arnold
Aronson
Aspinwall
Avery

BAIRD
Baker
Bannon
Barden
Barrett
Barron
Bartlett
Bathgate
Baurley
Bean
Becker
Bell
Benjamin
Bennis
Bermody
Bernhard
Bochat
Bond
Bouton
Bownes
Bracher
Bracken
Bradley
Brady
Bragan
Brennan
Breuer
Britt
Brown
Bruning
Burritt
Buller

CABBLE
Campbell
Cantwell
Cappels
Cardozo
Carr
Chamberlain
Chapin
Cholsez
Cirker
Cole
Cohen
Collins
Conner
Cooke
Cotter
Cowles
Crane
Crosley
Cummings
Cunningham
Currie
Curry
Curtis

DAVIDSBURG
Dayton
Degen
De Jersey
Demarest
De Picard
Deppley
Dilkes
Diane
Donlin
Donohue
Doran
Dougherty
Douglas
Dowden
Driscoll
Duffy
Dullea
Dunham
Dunn

EARL
Ebbetts
Egerton
Egner
Elder
Elkeles
Epple
Ernesthal

FAGAN
Farmer
Faulkner
Felt
Ferguson
Ferns
Field
Flannery
Floyd
Foge
Fornfinne
Fowler
Francis
Frankel
Frederick
Fricol
Fuchs
Fulcher

GARNER
Gavin
Gerety
Gillen
Goldkuhl
Gorman
Green
Greve
Griffin
Gross

HAAREN
Hachman
Hafner
Hall
Halsey
Hamilton
Hanley
Hanson
Harding
Hardy
Harloe
Harris
Hart
Haskell
Hastings
Hatheway
Hayes
Haynes
Hayward
Heilbrun
Heron
Hibbard
Hirschman
Hoffman
Hollaman
Hughes

JACKSON
Jarvis
Jennings
Johnson
Jones

KEARNS
Keegan
Keenan
Kelleher
Kelly
Kennelly
King
Kingston
Kirschner
Knight
Kross

LANDWEHR
Lee
Lent
Lewis
Livermore
Loomis
Lubits
Luce

McALPINE
McCammon
McCann
McCarthy
McCarty
McClellan
McCormack
McCreery
McDonough
McElroy
McGee
McGovern
McGrath
McMahon
McQuade
Mabie
Magner
Mahoney
Maples
Mason
Mayer-Yost
Mead
Meany
Mearnus
Meech
Meeks
Meigs
Meyer
Moebus
Moore
Morrin
Morris
Moseley
Mulvey
Murphy
Murray
Murty

NAHON
Neville
Nilan
Nixon

OATES
O'Brien
Ostermann
Outhwaite

PAAL
Parsons
Pendy
Phipps
Pinsent
Pond
Portz
Pott
Powers
Powles
Presley

RAY
Reddan
Reed
Reidmuller
Reilly
Reutlinger
Reynolds
Rigney
Roehm
Rogers
Rooney
Ryan
Ryer

SAHRBECK
Sanford
Schaap
Schepp
Schizely
Schlesinger
Schneider
Schroeder
Schuler
Scott
Seaman
Selonick
Shalla
Shanahan
Shawe
Sheahan
Shelley
Sicardi
Simpson
Sloeum
Smith
Smollon
Sterling
Stevenson
Stewart

TABER
Tatlock
Taylor
Teale
Teel
Tefft
Thompson
Tierney
Tomb
Tully

ULMANN

VAN KEUREN
Victory
Vierling

WACHTER
Walsh
Ward
Warley
Watson
Weed
Weeks
Weinhauer
Wendelken
Wetzel
Wetzler
Whitehouse
Whitney
Wiemers
Wilkins
Williams
Winter

YARWOOD
Young

ZEGLIO
Zeller

A

ARANGUREN.—Nov. 20, at 354 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, Manual Aranguren.

ADAMS.—Nov. 18, Rachel M., wife of Frank R. Adams.

ARNOLD.—Nov. 17, at 148 West Twelfth Street, Charles Henry, second son of the late Benjamin Greene Arnold, in the 55th year of his age.

ARONSON.—Nov. 17, at 1,120 Jackson Av, the Bronx, Leon Aronson, aged 29 years.

ASPINWALL.—Nov. 16, Esther Maria Aspinwal, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., in her 91st year.

AVERY.—At Bluepoint, L. I., Nov. 16, Josephine, wife of Frank Avery, aged 29 years.

B

BAKER.—Nov. 21, at Charlottesville, Va., James B. Baker, Secretary of the Faculty of the University of Virginia.

BARTOW.—Nov. 21, at Hotel Endicott, Maria L., widow of Edward Whittemore Bartow and daughter of the late Elisha D. Knower.

BARDON.—Nov. 19, in Brooklyn, the Rev. James J. Barden, aged 37 years.

BECKER.—Nov. 21, at 75 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, Anthony J. Becker.

BELL.—Nov. 20, at 621 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, the Bronx, M. Liss, wife of Police Sergeant Thomas Bell of the Twenty-fifth Precinct.

BRAGAW.—Nov. 21, at 244 East Eighty-sixth Street, Anna Morgan, widow of Abraham Bragaw of New London, Conn.

BRITT.—Nov. 21, at 226 East Sixtieth Street, Patrick Britt.

BARRETT.—Nov. 18, at 241 West Twenty-eighth Street, Daniel Barrett, aged 55 years, son of the late Harriet Barrett.

BAUMEISTER.—Nov. 20, at 306 East Twenty-third Street, Frederick Baumeister, aged 71 years.

BERNHARD.—Nov. 20, Frances Cassagne, wife of Harry T. Bernhard, in her 20th year.

BOND.—Nov. 19, at 442 West Thirty-fifth Street, William Bond, native of Dublin, Ireland.

BOWNES.—Nov. 18, at Woodside, L. I., Sarah E., widow of Walter Bownes.

BRACKEN.—Nov. 19, at 313 West Twenty-seventh Street, Mamie, daughter of Richard Bracken of King's County, Ireland.

BRADY.—Nov. 20, Mary Brady, at 77 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, Mary Brady, in the 85th year of her age.

BRENNAN.—Nov. 19, at 312 West Fifty-third Street, Mary, wife of Bernard Brennan.

BAURLEY.—Nov. 18, at 996 Washington Avenue, Bronx, Henry Baurley.

BERMODY.—Nov. 17, at 323 East Eighty-first Street, Elizabeth Bermody, native of Ellis, County Clare, Ireland.

BOUTON.—At Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 18, John Bell Bouton.

BRACHER.—At Rahway, N. J., Nov. 16, George S. Bracher, aged 62 years.

BURRITT.—At Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 18, A. Melrose Burritt.

BUTLER.—Nov. 17, at 79 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Elisabeth Butler.

BANNON.—Nov. 15, at 1,940 Lexington Avenue, Mary, widow of William F. Bannon.

BEAN.—At Stamford, Conn., Nov. 16, Clara Louise, eldest daughter of the late Aaron H. Bean.

BAIRD.—Nov. 16, at 607 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret L. Hussey, wife of Charles W. Baird.

BARRON.—At Tarrytown-on-Hudson, Nov. 17, Harriet Mulford, wife of Dr. John C. Barron.

BEAM.—At Stamford, Conn., Nov. 16, Clara Louise Beam, eldest daughter of the late Aaron H. Beam.

BOCHAT.—Nov. 17, at 273 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, Auguste, widow of Emil W. Bochat, aged 64 years.

BRADLEY.—Oct. 19, Michael Bradley.

BENJAMIN.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 16, William Wallace Benjamin, in his 36th year, only son of the late Major W. W. Benjamin of Sing Sing, N. Y.

BENNIS.—Nov. 16, at 338 Cherry Street, William, son of the late John Bennis.

BERNHARD.—Nov. 15, at 55 Park Avenue, Samuel, son of the late Bernhard Bernhard, in his 46th year.

BREUER.—At Great Neck, L. I., Nov. 15, Anna Breuer, aged 79 years.

BROWN.—Nov. 15, at 46 St. Mark's Place, Hawley Brown.

BRUNING.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 16, Charles F. Bruning, aged 41 years.

C

CHAPIN.—Nov. 16, in his 74th year, Walter Bartlett Chapin, formerly of Providence, R. I.

CURRIE.—Nov. 18, at 100 West Forty-eighth Street, Margaret, daughter of the late Walter Currie of Halifax, N. S.

CABBLE.—Nov. 15, at 217 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, George H. Cabble.

CAMPBELL.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., Nov. 16, Fannie Louise, wife of Aaron F. Campbell, aged 44 years.

CONNER.—Nov. 15, at 4,098 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Caroline M., widow of William C. Conner, in her 82d year.

COWLES.—Nov. 16, at 638 Lexington Avenue, Frederick Cowles.

Avenue, Margaret, wife of the late William Crossley.

CAPPELS.—Nov. 17, at 140 Columbia Street, Betsy Cappels, aged 94 years, native of Holland.

COLE.—At Hibernia, N. Y., Nov. 18, Anna, widow of William H. Cole.

CARR.—Nov. 21, at 160 East Sixty-sixth Street, Alice Carr, aged 61 years.

CRANE.—Nov. 20, at 366 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, Bridget Crane.

CANTWELL.—Nov. 21, at 449 West Thirty-second Street, David, aged 3 years, son of John Cantwell.

CARDOZA.—Nov. 18, at 223A Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Louisa, wife of Dr. Jacob L. Cardozo, in the sixtieth year of her age.

CHAMBERLIN.—Nov. 20, at the Hotel Endicott, Henry Chamberlin, in the seventieth year of his age.

CHOISEZ.—Nov. 20, at 274 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, August Choisez, aged 47.

CIRKER.—Nov. 19, Jacob Cirker.

COHEN.—Nov. 19, Rachel, (nee Jacobs,) wife of Michael S. Cohen.

COOKE.—Nov. 19, at 94 Fifth Street, William's Bridge, George Walter Cooke, aged 37.

COTTER.—Nov. 19, at 689 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, Ellen, wife of John Cotter and daughter of Thomas Moran, native of Ballyduff, County Kerry, Ireland.

COLLINS.—Nov. 17, at 197 North Sixth Street, James S., son of the late James Collins.

CURRY.—Nov. 16, at 583 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Susan A., wife of the late James E. Curry.

CURTIS.—Nov. 17, at 97 Charlton Street, Patrick Curtis, native of County Louth, Ireland.

CUMMINGS.—Nov. 15, at 906 West End Avenue, Josephine De Fontaine, wife of George W. Cummings.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 15, at 106 Bridge Street, Margaret, daughter of the late Patrick Coughlin.

CURRY.—Nov. 16, at 583 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Susan A., wife of the late James E. Curry.

D

DEMAREST.—Nov. 20, at Demarest, N. J., J. Westerfield, son of John H. Z. Demarest, aged 24 years.

DE PICARD.—At Paris, France, Nov. 21, Baron P. de Picard, 78 years of age.

DONLIN.—Nov. 22, at 52 Navy Street, Brooklyn, Phillip, son of the late Michael Dunlin.

DRISCOLL.—Nov. 20, at 81 Monroe Street, John J. Driscoll, native of Skull, County Cork, Ireland.

DULLEA.—Nov. 20, John Francis Dullea, in the 43d year of his age.

DAVIDSBURG.—Nov. 20, at 1,127 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Bernhard Davidsburg, aged 76 years.

DOANE.—Nov. 20, at 480 Cherry Street, Margaret, wife of Oscar Doane.

DONOHUE.—Nov. 20, Henry J., son of Capt. William Donohue, at 192 South Second Street, Brooklyn.

DAYTON.—At Gloster, N. J., Nov. 18, George Dayton, in his 76th year.

DEGEN.—Nov. 18, at 683 Degraw Street, Mary F., wife of William A. Degen.

DE JERSEY.—Nov. 17, at 136 Park Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., A. F. De Jersey of Guernsey, England, in the 47th year of his age.

DONOHUE.—Nov. 17, at 225 West Tenth Street, Hannah, infant daughter of James Donohue, native of Drimcleague, County Cork, Ireland.

FERGUSON.—Nov. 18, at 305 West Ninety-third Street, George W. Ferguson, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

DEPPLEY.—Nov. 15, at 551 West Forty-fourth Street, Thomas Deppley, native of Cloonakokon, County Leitrim, Ireland.

DORAN.—Nov. 16, at 301 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Michael Doran, aged 65 years.

DILKS.—Nov. 17, at 271 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, Mary Elisabeth, widow of Joseph N. Dilks.

DOUGHERTY.—Nov. 17, at 517 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Mary, (nee Mullen,) widow of George Dougherty, in her ninety-second year.

DOUGLASS.—At Gravesend, Nov. 16, Adelaide S., wife of John B. Douglass and daughter of Simon D. Hoagland.

DOWDEN.—Nov. 18, Marriott T. Dowden.

DUFFY.—Nov. 17, at 330 West Forty-second Street, Mrs. Mary Duffy.

DUNN.—Nov. 17, at 19 Cornelia Street, James Dunn.

DOUGLASS.—At Gravesend, Nov. 16, Adelaide S., wife of John B. Douglass and daughter of Simon D. Hoagland.

DUNHAM.—At Newark, N. J., Nov. 16, Humphrey B. Dunham, in his 87th year.

E

EARL.—Nov. 20, John Ogden, eldest son of the late David Magie Earl.

EBBETS.—Nov. 21, at 478 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Charles P. Ebbets.

EGERTON.—Nov. 19, at 549 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, Emma L., wife of the late John B. Egerton, and daughter of the late Robert Gillen.

ERNSTTHAL.—Nov. 19, at 189 Grand Street, Brooklyn, David Ernstthal.

EGNER.—Nov. 17, at 209 West Sixty-fourth Street, Julia wife of Michael Egner.

ELDER.—Nov. 16, at 201 West One Hundredth Street, Martha K., wife of the Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D.

ELKELES.—Nov. 15, at 1,438 Madison Avenue, David W., son of Sam Elkeles, in his 19th year.

EPPLE.—Nov. 16, at 20 East Twenty-second Street, Gottlob Epple, in his 73d year.

F

FOGG.—At New Haven, Conn., Nov. 21, Ezra D. Fogg, aged 78 years.

FRANKEL.—Nov. 21, at 157 East Ninety-fourth Street, Adolph Frankel.

FAGAN.—Nov. 20, at Sheepshead Bay, Mary A., wife of the late William Fagan, in her 55th year.

FAULKNER.—Nov. 19, at 779 East 173d St., Annie, wife of John Faulkner.

FERNS.—At Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 20, Mrs. Margaret Ferns, in her 70th year.

FLOYD.—Nov. 19, Louise, daughter of James R. Floyd.

FORNFINNE.—Nov. 20, at 787 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, George F. Fornfinne.

FOWLER.—At Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 17, Mary Fowler, in the 85th year of her age.

FIELD.—Nov. 17, Manuel W. Field.

FULCHER.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 18, John Fulcher, aged 50 years.

FARMER.—Nov. 15, at 331 West Forty-third Street, Elisabeth Sherry, wife of Robert Farmer.

FLANNERY.—Nov. 16, at 188 Mercer Street, Jersey City, Mary Flannery, (nee Bermingham,) native of Balla, County Mayo, Ireland, aged 66 years.

FELT.—Nov. 16, at Harrison, N. J., Betsey E. Felt, (nee Webster.)

FRANCIS.—At Fort Hamilton, Nov. 17, Mary Francis, (nee Doyle,) native of Limerick City, Ireland, wife of Sergeant Major John Francis, United States Army, retired.

FREDRICK.—Nov. 16, at 941 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, Frederika, widow of Henry A. Fredrick.

FRICOL.—Nov. 16, Marie, widow of Charles Fricol.

FUCHS.—Nov. 16, at 106 Hamilton Avenue, Hugo, son of August Fuchs, aged 33 years.

G

GARNER.—At Montoello, N. Y., Herbert Garner.

GRIFFIN.—Nov. 20, at 21 Hamilton Street, Richard Griffin, son of the late William Griffin.

GERETY.—Nov. 18, at 17 West Ninety-ninth Street, Jack, infant son of John Gerety.

GREEN.—At Pasadena, Cal., Nov. 18, William J. Green of Nyack, N. Y.

GAVIN.—Nov. 17, at 29 Cannon Street, Mamie, daughter of Edward Gavin.

GILLEN.—Nov. 16, at 343 West Seventeenth Street, Sarah, wife of the late Patrick Gillen, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

GORMAN.—Nov. 16, at 149 East Forty-eighth Street, Bridget Gorman, late of Garvah, Ballinalee, County Longford, Ireland.

GOLDKUHL.—Nov. 16, at 352 Fourth Avenue, Margareta C. Goldkuhl, (nee Wilkell,) in her 90th year.

GROSS.—Nov. 15, at 20 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Mrs. Leah Gross.

seventh Street, John F., son of John G. Murphy.

McCLENLAN.—Nov. 15, at 806 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, William Andrew McClenlan.

McCORMACK.—On Nov. 15, at 1,407 Lexington Avenue, Bartholomew T. McCormack.

McQUADE.—Nov. 18, at 1,328 Lexington Avenue, aged 53 years, Thomas P. McQuade.

MASON.—Nov. 15, at 215 Madison Avenue, T. Henry Mason, in the 58th year of his age.

MEIGS.—At Knox, N. Y., Nov. 15, Sarah M., daughter of the late Dr. Richard M. Meigs of Albany.

MOORE.—Nov. 16, Mrs. James Moore, at 504 West Twenty-first Street.

McCANN.—Nov. 19, at 124 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn, Michael McCann, aged 63 years, native of Cloonagh, parish of Killoe, County Longford, Ireland.

MURRAY.—Nov. 17, at 137 West Fifty-first Street, John B. Murray, aged 1 year, native of the parish of Lavey, County Caven, Ireland.

MURTY.—Nov. 18, at 452 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Frank J. Murty, son of the late Michael Murty.

N

NAHON.—Nov. 19, at Montefiore Home, Vida Nahon.

NEVILLE.—Nov. 20, at 3 State Street, Brooklyn, Bartholomew J. Neville.

NIXON.—Nov. 18, Mary, widow of John Nixon.

NILAN.—At Poughkeepsie, Nov. 15, the Rev. James Nilan, pastor of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

O

O'BRIEN.—Nov. 20, at 11 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, James O'Brien.

OATES.—Nov. 15, at 89 Nassau Street, Peter Oates.

OUTHWAITE.—Nov. 15, at New York City, Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Cleveland, Ohio.

OSTERMANN.—Nov. 17, at West Hoboken, N. J., John Ostermann, aged 69, a native of Germany.

P

POWLES.—Nov. 20, at 684 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, William C. Powles.

PARSONS.—At Albany, Nov. 19, Dorothea, only daughter of James Russell and Frances Theodora Parsons, aged 2 years.

PINSENT.—Nov. 20, at West Nyack, N. Y., Sophia J., wife of John Pinsent.

POTT.—Nov. 20, at 62 West Forty-eighth Street, Margaret, daughter of the late Gideon Pott.

PRESLEY.—Nov. 20, at 255 Division Street, Lottie, daughter of John Presley.

PHIPPS.—Nov. 17, at 415 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, John M. Phipps, born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, England, July, 12, 1833.

PENDY.—Nov. 17, at 421 East Sixteenth Street, John Pendy.

PAAL.—Nov. 15, at Bath Beach, Alice, wife of William T. Paal and daughter of Karl Buchmuller, aged 27 years.

POND.—Nov. 15, Elizabeth Mayell, wife of the late William A. Pond.

PORTZ.—Nov. 16, at 176 Russell Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth, widow of John Portz.

R

POWERS.—Nov. 17, at 107 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, Margaret Powers, sister of Patrick McGee.

REED.—Nov. 18, John Reed, Jr., aged 20 years.

REUTLINGER.—Nov. 17, at Seamon Avenue and Hawthorne Street, Inwood, New York, Ruby Iona, wife of Solomon Reutlinger.

REDDAN.—Nov. 15, in Denver, Col., Michael Reddan.

ROGERS.—Nov. 16, at Great Neck, L. I., Caroline H., widow of Dr. A. W. Rogers and daughter of the late Benjamin and Elizabeth Hicks.

ROONEY.—Nov. 17, at 342 East Fifty-first Street, Patrick Rooney, in his 87th year.

REILLY.—Nov. 15, at 2,080 Second Avenue, James Reilly, eldest son of the late Patrick Reilly.

ROEHM.—Nov. 15, at 1,155 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Annie, daughter of Christina Roehm.

RAY.—Nov. 18, Margaret Ray.

REYNOLDS.—Nov. 20, at 1,012 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, William J. Reynolds.

KEEGAN.—Nov. 16, at 415 Steinway Avenue, John Keegan.

KROSS.—Nov. 15, Rodney Clive Kross, youngest son of the late Charles C. Kross.

L

LENT.—Nov. 20, at 323 East Thirteenth Street, Louisa, wife of Joseph Lent and daughter of Robert Spink.

KEENAN.—Nov. 18, at 183 Avenue A, Margaret, nee Keating, native of County Wexford, widow of the late Simon Kennan.

KENNELLY.—Nov. 20, at 101 West Eighty-third Street, Patrick Kennelly, in his 84th year.

KERR.—Nov. 20, at 455 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Mary Josephine, wife of John P. Kerr, native of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland.

KINGSTON.—Nov. 17, Maude L. Kingston.

LIVERMORE.—In this city, Nov. 18, Dr. Frank Livermore, in the 62d year of his age.

LOOMIS.—Nov. 17, Agnes Iveigh, wife of Burton G. Loomis, at her residence, 202 West One Hundred and Third Street.

LANDWEHR.—Nov. 15, at 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Charles Landwehr.

LEE.—At Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 15, Carrie Maud Lee, stepdaughter of Edward E. Roberts.

LEWIS.—At Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 15, Enoch Lewis, in the 81st year of his age.

LUBITZ.—Nov. 17, at 164 Henry Street, Dr. William D. Lubitz, son of David Lubits.

LUCE.—Nov. 15, at 1,331 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Susan R., widow of Samuel Luce.

M

MACALPINE.—Nov. 19, in London, England, Stella Avery, widow of Charles Le Grand MacAlpine and daughter of the late Judge Farrington of Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

MEECH.—Nov. 21, in Buffalo, N. Y., John H. Meech, aged sixty years.

MORRIN.—At Jersey City, Nov. 21, Matthew J., youngest son of Thomas F. Morrin, aged 14 years.

McCAMMON.—Nov. 20, Leora, child of George McCammon.

McCREERY.—Nov. 20, at 148 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary C. McCreery.

McELROY.—At Short Hills, N. J., Nov. 19, Miss Martha McElroy of Ireland, aged 70 years.

McFADDEN.—Nov. 19, at 1,162 Forrest Avenue, Wilhelmine E. Hachman, aged 63 years.

HARDY.—Nov. 15, at 99 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, George H. B., only son of the late George A. Hardy, aged 30 years.

HAYES.—Nov. 15, at 544 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Michael, son of the late Michael Hayes, aged 27 years, native of Milltown-Malbay, County Clare, Ireland.

HAYNES.—Nov. 15, William H. Haynes, M. D.

HEILBRUN.—Nov. 15, at 73 Avenue D, Gustav Heilbrun, 86 years of age.

HIBBARD.—Nov. 16, at Corona, L. I., Tressa Hibbard.

HIRSCHMAN.—Nov. 15, at 164 East Eighteenth Street, Fanny, widow of Kolman Hirschman, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

HANLEY.—Nov. 17, at 214 West Sixtieth Street, Andrew Hanley, native of New Castle West, County Limerick, Ireland.

HARDING.—Nov. 17, in New York City, George Harding of Philadelphia, in the 77th year of his age.

HOLLAMAN.—Nov. 17, 936 President Street, Ethel May, eldest daughter of Richard G. Hollaman, in the 20th year of her age.

HUGHES.—Nov. 16, at 91 Adelphi Street, Bridget Hughes.

HALL.—Nov. 19, at 265 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, Mary, widow of John Hall.

HALSEY.—Nov. 20, Sarah Frances Sheffield, wife of Lewis B. Halsey.

HAMILTON.—Nov. 21, at 49 Second Street, John G. Hamilton, in his 69th year.

HANSON.—Nov. 19, at 1,367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Annie Hanson.

HARLOE.—Nov. 19, at 551 First Street, Brooklyn, Elizabeth M., wife of the late William Harloe, in her 72d year.

HARRIS.—Nov. 18, at 238 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, Joseph Harris, aged 47 years.

HART.—Nov. 19, at 942 Eighth Avenue, John J. Hart, native of Parish Arlas, Queen's County, Ireland.

HAYWARD.—Nov. 20, at 1,579 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, William H., Jr., son of William H. and Frances Wengorovius Hayward, aged 18 months.

HERON.—Nov. 20, at 330 West Twenty-ninth Street, Sophia Heron, aged 75 years.

HOFFMAN.—Nov. 20, at 183 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Minnie, only daughter of Margaret and the late John Hoffman.

J

JARVIS.—Nov. 21, Adelaide Dawson, wife of Nathan S. Jarvis.

JENNINGS.—Nov. 21, at 173 West Sixty-fourth Street, Mary, daughter of Thomas Jennings.

JONES.—Nov. 19, at 3 St. James Place, Thomas Jones.

JACKSON.—Nov. 17, at 392 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, Thomas Jackson.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 15, at West Brighton, S. I., Joseph Johnson, aged 69 years.

K

KEARNS.—Nov. 21, at 249 West Houston Street, John J., son of John Kearns.

KELLY.—Nov. 20, at 434 East Eighty-ninth Street, Maria Kelly, wife of Officer Hugh J. Kelly of the Eighteenth Precinct.

KELLEHER.—Nov. 17, at 211 East Eighty-eighth Street, Mary Ellen Kelleher, daughter of John Kelleher, aged 2½ years.

KING.—Nov. 17, at 255 Gold Street, Brooklyn, Henry King.

KIRSCHNER.—Nov. 18, at 721 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Joshua Kirschner, aged 67 years.

KNIGHT.—Nov. 16, at 114 Ridgewood Avenue, Susan, widow of Philip Knight, in her 92d year.

KEEGAN.—Nov. 16, at 415 Steinway Avenue, John Keegan.

KROSS.—Nov. 15, Rodney Clive Kross, youngest son of the late Charles C. Kross.

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McCAMMON.—Nov. 20, Leora, child of George McCammon.

McCREERY.—Nov. 20, at 148 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, Mary C. McCreery.

McELROY.—At Short Hills, N. J., Nov. 19, Miss Martha McElroy of Ireland, aged 70 years.

McFADDEN.—Nov. 19, at 139 West Sixty-first Street, Mrs. Anna E. McFadden.

McGOVERN.—Nov. 20, at 311 West Thirteenth Street, Patrick J. McGovern.

McMAHON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 19, at his residence, Dennis McMahon, in his 80th year.

MABIE.—At East Orange, N. J., Nov. 20, Mary C., wife of Henry Mabie.

MAGNER.—Nov. 20, at 63 Montgomery Street, Maude Magner, daughter of Thomas F. Magner.

MAHONEY.—Nov. 19, at 401 East Ninety-second Street, Mary, wife of Patrick Mahoney.

MAYER-YOST.—At 771 Union Avenue, Bronx, Nov. 19, Agnes Mayer-Yost.

MEAD.—At White Plains, Nov. 20, George H. Mead, aged 63 years, born at Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y.

MEANY.—Nov. 19, at 665 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Mary L., wife of James A. Meany.

MEEKS.—Nov. 19, at 220 East Fiftieth Street, William Dudley, eldest son of Capt. William F. Meeks, aged 10 years.

MEYER.—Nov. 20, at 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Meyer Meyer, in the 69th year of his age.

MORRIS.—Nov. 19, at 319 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Laura Male Gertrude, infant daughter of T. Fred Morris.

MOSELEY.—Nov. 19, at 353 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth H. Moseley, in her 71st year.

MULVEY.—Nov. 19, at 139 Summit Street, Brooklyn, Martin Mulvey, aged 28 years.

McCARTY.—Nov. 15, at 604 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, Jane, widow of Thomas McCarty.

McCARTHY.—Nov. 16, at 709 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, James McCarthy, in his 57th year.

McDONOUGH.—Nov. 17, at Woodcliff, N. J., Mary, infant daughter of Thomas C. McDonough.

McGEE.—Nov. 16, at 73 Horatio Street, Bernard McGee.

MAPLES.—At Kings Park, L. I., Nov. 16, Edward W. Maples, in the 67th year of his age.

MEARNIUR.—At Farmingdale, N. J., Nov. 17, Al. F. Mearnius.

MOEHUS.—Nov. 15, at 609 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, Frederick Reinhold, son of the late Moses Moebus.

MOORE.—Nov. 16, at 504 West Twenty-first Street, Mrs. James Moore.

MOSELEY.—Nov. 19, at 353 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Elizabeth H. Moseley, in her 71st year.

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THOMPSON.—Nov. 17, at 140 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, William H., son of William H. Thompson, in his 2d year.

TABER.—At the Old Brick, Roslyn, L. I., Nov. 18, Katharine Hillier, widow of Samuel T. Taber, in her 79th year.

THOMPSON.—Nov. 17, at 140 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, William H., son of William H. Thompson, in his 2d year.

TABER.—At the Old Brick, Roslyn, L. I., Nov. 18, Katharine Hillier, widow of Samuel T. Taber, in her 79th year.

TEFFT.—Nov. 19, at Saratoga, N. Y., Charles H. Tefft, aged 53 years.

TAYLOR.—At Prescott, Ariz., Nov. 17, Edgar De Witt Taylor, son of Mrs. George B. Taylor, New Brunswick, N. J.

TOMB.—Nov. 20, at 72 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Alice, wife of the late Hamilton Tomb.

TULLY.—Nov. 19, at 683 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, James J. Tully.

TATLOCK.—Nov. 18, the Rev. John Tatlock, D. D., of Pelham Manor.

TEEL.—Nov. 17, at 1,075 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Chester L. Teel.

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TAYLOR.—At Prescott,

BISHOP POTTER ON INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

Address Before the League for Political Education.

He Refers to Wayne MacVeagh's Cross-Examination of Mitchell as Unsuccessful—"Two Sides Determined Not to Understand Each Other."

Bishop Henry C. Potter yesterday morning dwelt on the subject of Industrial Arbitration before the League for Political Education in the society's rooms at 23 West Forty-fourth Street. Bishop Potter was greeted by a large number of hearers, and in his address he referred continually to the coal strike in Pennsylvania, taking it as an example of the methods of arbitration in use at the present time. Although the Bishop did not criticise the Arbitration Commission appointed by the President, he did say in comment that the methods were slow, remarking that representatives of both the employer and the employe seemed to get together in order to get at odds. He said that the only way to settle disputes between labor and capital was to convene on a level and equal plane, with a mutual good feeling, and equal willingness to agree upon facts.

"In considering labor troubles of the present age," he said, "you have to consider the form of government which is supposed to protect both labor and capital. Now, there is not much difference, if any, between the monarchy and the republic. The whole tendency of modern civilization and society, under whatever form of government it may be, is to isolation. In a republic it seems to be even stronger than in a monarchy. We seem to be striving to get away from classes not our own. The industrial problem cannot be solved in that way. The one solution of the industrial problem, in my way of thinking, is to obtain a mutual understanding, sympathy, and agreement, and then try to serve."

Bishop Potter then drew an example from the telephone booth, saying:

"You get into one and talk over the wire for many hundreds of miles. You talk to but one person, and close the sound-proof doors so that you will not be heard outside. You hear what is being said, only from one person. That is not the way to solve this problem of dispute between labor and capital. You must hear both sides."

Bishop Potter did, however, in a mild way, criticise Wayne MacVeagh, one of the counsel for the coal operators, who was John Mitchell's questioner while the latter was on the witness stand before the commission. He said:

"Mr. MacVeagh spent over a week in Pennsylvania trying with his keen rapier to find the weak spots in the armor of my friend, John Mitchell. After trying unsuccessfully for this length of time, he finally gave it up and left."

Again, evidently referring to the unions and the different organised bodies of labor, he said:

"The organized bodies are making a big mistake if by violence they are trying to force into their organizations unwilling members. This is no way to effect settlement of labor disputes."

The Bishop began his address by giving the derivation and roots of the words arbiter and arbitrator. Arbitration, he said, was in the usual course a shorter way to reach the solution of the problem than by the ordinary proceedings of the court.

"Judging, however," he said, "from the proceeding in Pennsylvania, an arbitration court's inquiry might be indefinitely prolonged." The Bishop told an experience in Benares, where he saw a case submitted to arbitration, and learned that the contending parties, two high officials, were satisfied to abide by the decision of the courts because they knew that the arbiters were honest. "Unfortunately," he said, "in many of the courts of the United States it was in the interests of the attorneys and others to prolong the proceedings.

"And the settlement of labor troubles like the recent coal strike by political persons is apt to have a bad effect upon the justice of the settlement. Sometimes it is apt to be a popular verdict which is drawn from the thought of political future and re-election to office, and is not fair to the employer nor to the public. It may be a decision that will please many, if not the majority, but will it be just to the other side?

"Arbitration should mean the bringing of the classes together, and till this is accomplished, arbitration will not entirely succeed. It means that the classes should be brought on a common level with each other. The working man, attired in his simplest clothing, should be made to feel at home with his employer." Bishop Potter then related a story of how he succeeded in getting both together on one occasion.

"I was asked to address at the behest of a strike some time ago, and called a meeting at the See House, on Lafayette Place. The house was elaborately furnished, and the workingmen, I noted at once, did not feel exactly at home and were not inclined to talk. I invited them to my house for the next meeting, distributed cigars, and employer and employe all sat down and smoked while the maid served tea. The strike was ended after that meeting.

"The relationship," said Bishop Potter, between employer and employe can easily become strained and clouded by mutual misapprehension. That is the case in the labor struggle which has caused our attention during the past year. I think I can have no confidence when I say that at a meeting of the Civic Federation it was made plain to me that there were two sides determined not to understand each other. The employe had determined that the employer had determined to put the screws on him and the employer had determined that the employe was pledged to a theory that should take from him the control of his own business."

Bishop Potter referred to the belief that the conditions of laboring persons are not so good as they might be, and then again, evidently referring to the rights of trades unions, said:

"You and I are the arbitrators of these struggles. We are the judges. If we consent to deal in a product of a combination of capital, then is it not our part to deal in the product of a combination of labor? No amelioration of the conditions of the workingman has ever come without protest and pressure, whether by organization or otherwise, from without. Even in august, saintly, supreme New England, where every one is supposed to be noble and virtuous, not one concession was ever made to the factory workers in its industrial towns and cities until outside pressure compelled legislation and arbitration.

"The testimony of the doctors in the Court of Arbitration in Pennsylvania showed that a miner at the age of fifty was almost incompetent and was in a condition to give up work for the rest of his life, when at that age he should be in his prime of life. These doctors said that the great majority were only fit to go to a hospital. The miner and many other laborers, for instance, the sailor, who encounters all kinds of dangerous experiences, does not complain. Go to the miner who goes one hundred feet underground and to the sailor who climbs the masts, and if you ask them if they are not afraid of their lives, they will laugh at you. They consider it a part of their work. But don't forget the cost at which the miner does his work."

Bishop Potter gave details of laborers crushed by falling walls and taken to hospitals in ambulances, wrapped up in blankets which had not been sterilized, and which infected them with contagious diseases.

"I don't believe," the Bishop said, "in the permanent value of a court of enforced arbitration. The law has been able to learn, no court of compulsory arbitration ever justified its existence."

Speaking of the labor conditions in New Zealand, where arbitration is compulsory, the speaker said that so small a country could not be compared to the United States. Equity, he declared, often depends wholly upon the intelligence with which a body looks at the question involved.

"The employer of to-day seems willing to recognize an employe when he comes to him with an individual grievance, but unwilling if he is a member of an organization and comes as representing others. The difficulty, the supreme difficulty, is that we don't know and study one another's conditions and we won't sympathize with one another's perplexities. There seems to be no compact of sympathy between the classes. We are separated. The industrial problem cannot be solved in that way. The only solution is in reaching an understanding in sympathy and doing our best to effect a settlement."

HOME FOR HIBERNIANS.

Brishmen in this city have on foot a plan for the erection of a building at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street as a home for the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The idea of an evening, Dec. 7, for the benefit of the building fund. Archbishop Farley will preside.

The programme is as follows: Thomas J. Gargan, Boston, Mass., "Irish in America Before the Revolution"; Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General, New York, "Irish Moral Influence on American Character"; John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, "Irish Influence in the Industrial Development of America"; Thomas Addis Emmet Wendock, Detroit, Mich., "Irish Influence on American Polity"; Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, "Irish Influence on the American Bench and Bar," and Major Edward T. McCrystal, "Influence of the Irish Soldier in America."

Headquarters have been opened at 245 East Fifty-eighth Street.

SMALLPOX PATIENT TAKEN FROM TENEMENT.

Colored Occupants Dreaded the Advent of Physicians—Woman Fell from Fire Escape.

A physician of the Health Department went to the West Thirtieth Street Station early last evening and reported a case of smallpox at 149 West Twenty-sixth Street, and said that the occupants of the house would not let him in. With Policeman Troy he returned to the place, where an ambulance and two attendants were waiting, and stormed the door.

The house was occupied by about forty colored men and women, who dreaded the advent of the Health Department officials. When the attacking party entered, some climbed out to the fire escape, and others tried to gain the street. The physicians took out their instruments and began to vaccinate the inmates. Four of the rushers were vaccinated in the hallway and others in the corners of rooms where they had huddled together for refuge. Several received treatment on the roof.

For one of the lodgers, Eva Gerry, twenty-four years old, the panic proved disastrous. She lived with her husband in the front room in the third story, and when the physicians came to him in the hallway and proceeded to vaccinate, she climbed out on the fire escape, lost her balance, and fell to the sidewalk. Both of her arms and several ribs were broken, and she was taken to the New York Hospital.

William Brunce, the smallpox patient, was removed to the hospital on North Brother Island, and after the fumigation of the house peace reigned again. Brunce was attended by a physician two days ago, and symptoms of the smallpox were noted at that time, although not sufficiently marked, in the judgment of the doctor, to warrant notifying the Health Department. The disease had become well developed yesterday. Little is known about the circumstances of the case or how freely the man mingled with others within the house and outside of it.

PRISONER HAD THE GOODS ON.

Errand Boy Had a Two-Hour Walk and a Trolley Car Chase to Save His Job.

Through the work of a young errand boy employed by Byck Brothers, clothiers, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, a man was captured last evening, dressed in a new suit of clothes and an overcoat, which he is charged with getting under false pretenses from Byck Brothers. The man, who gave his name as Herbert Foster, and said he was twenty-four years old and lived at 2,384 Marion Avenue, in the Bronx, was locked up in the Tremont Station, charged with grand larceny.

The boy is Fred Eberle, sixteen years old, of 214 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Foster entered the store early in the evening and ordered a suit of clothes and an overcoat, together valued at $46.50. Foster, he said, paid a deposit of $2 on the goods and asked that they be delivered to him at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue at 7 o'clock, when he would pay the balance of the money due.

At the time stated Eberle was sent with the clothes, and says that he met Foster at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue. Foster, he says, took the clothes and went into a saloon at the corner, saying that he was going to try the clothes on again before he paid the money. Foster entered the saloon, according to Eberle, and emerged about five minutes later, dressed in the new suit and the overcoat and walked rapidly away.

The boy says that he hardly knew what to do at first, but he thought it best to follow the man until he saw a policeman and have him arrested. After walking around for two hours and nearly losing the man several times, he says that he saw Foster board a Fordham car at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Before Eberle had reached the car it had started on its trip, and he could not catch it.

About three minutes later another car came along marked "Fordham," and Eberle got on board. Going forward to the motorman, he told his story, adding that if the man got away he would lose his position. The motorman was sympathetic and promised to "hit 'er up" whenever he could. As the car he was in neared Tremont Avenue it was only half a block behind the car on which the boy said he saw Foster enter.

At the north side of Tremont Avenue, Eberle says that he saw Foster leave the car. He left the car on which he had been making the chase, and, seeing Policeman Murphy of the Tremont Station, called to him to arrest Foster. Murphy started for Foster and grabbed him by the wrist. Foster wrenched his arm free and ran, but was caught after a foot chase of three blocks up Third Avenue.

STUDENTS ROUT POLICE.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Nov. 22.—The most serious class fight in the history of the State University raged all last night. Several students were injured, property valued at $700 was destroyed, and the local police were routed.

The fight started at the freshmen dance in the Imperial Hotel dining room, when a sophomore threw a missile through the window. Others bombarded the hotel with eggs, broke plate glass and demolished costly bric-a-brac. The freshmen retaliated and a fierce struggle began. Policemen clubbed J. E. King and W. M. Kaller, medical students, inflicting severe wounds, when other medical students routed the police. Numerous revolver shots were fired, but none is believed to have taken effect. Although several students besides the two named were hurt, their injuries consisted simply of contusions.

Dean Curran has ordered an investigation.

FIGHT FOR UNION BOLOGNAS.

Non-union bolognas were scarce on the east side yesterday as the Bologna-makers' Union has been very active and has won a number of strikes for union conditions.

The bologna industry in the delicatessen stores and at the free lunch counters in saloons has been watched by agents of the union who have tried to place the bolognas from the factory to the store and saloon. They have advised intending purchasers to pass the places by where non-union bolognas were sold, telling them in moving terms that by encouraging non-unionism they are keeping down wages and consequently retarding the wheels of progress. The frequenters of certain saloons where non-union sausages were sold, found it hard to pass these watchers.

The Bologna Makers' Union reported last evening that in a week or so there would be no more non-union bolognas in the market.

"BACK," SAID JOHN MACK.

"Back," said John Mack yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, to the horse that he drives to a hansom cab. The horse backed, and the rear of the cab crashed into a westward-bound Twenty-third Street cross-town car, smashed glass from half a dozen windows, and frightened women in the car.

The falling glass inflicted cuts on the face and hands of Lewis Harris, thirty years of age, of 305 Amsterdam Avenue, and injured slightly Lewis Wolf, a two-and-a-half-year-old baby, who had been asleep in the arms of his mother, who lives at 336 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Gustave Hilliard, twenty-five years of age, of 115 Prince Street.

Laborer Carelessly Shoots Child.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 22.—Edith Edwards, aged eight, was shot down at Sayreville this morning, by a Polish laborer. There were several Polish weddings last night at Sayreville and much jubilation prevailed. The Polish laborer, after drinking for over an hour was unable to recover it. This makes the condition of the girl very precarious. No arrests have been made, and there is no evidence that the shooting was anything but accidental.

SCRUBWOMAN HELD IN COURT.

Ring She Tried to Pawn Said to be Owned by Mrs. D. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. Catharine McClusky, the scrubwoman who was arrested Friday by detectives of the West Twentieth Street Police Station for attempting to pawn a three-hundred-dollar ring that she said she had found in one of the Vanderbilt boxes in Madison Square Garden Wednesday night, was held by Magistrate Flammer in $1,000 bail in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday for examination to-morrow.

Mrs. McClusky lives with her husband and six little children at 517 West Thirty-ninth Street. The husband is a longshoreman, and is not out of work, as at first reported. Mrs. McClusky was taken to the Garden yesterday, and asked to point out the box in which she had found the ring. She indicated the box of Reginald Vanderbilt. Later it was reported at the Garden that the ring was the property of Mrs. D. Pembroke Jones.

MRS. POWELSON DROPS SUIT.

Had Accused Husband of Appropriating $26,000 of Her Money.

Mrs. Clarita Powelson of Brooklyn, who brought an action against her husband, Augustus L. Powelson, claiming that he had appropriated to his own use $26,000 of her money, withdrew the suit yesterday. This action on her part nullifies the attachment she secured on his property.

Her complaint charged that after having been intoxicated for several days he had to be locked up in a sanitarium, from which he escaped. The property she attached consisted of money deposited with brokers, and it was claimed that his recent transactions were carried on with her $26,000 and that he never had any money of his own. Mr. Powelson was formerly a bookkeeper in Brooklyn.

Retirement of Justice Merwin.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 22.—Justice M. H. Merwin to-day made his last appearance in a trial term in the Fifth Judicial District, after twenty-eight years' continuous service. In court the Onondaga County Bar Association, through ex-Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals Charles Andrews, honored the occasion by a suitable address. Justice Merwin replied feelingly.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:54	Sun sets...4:37	Moon rises 12:29	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:58	Gov. Isl'd...2:29	H. Gate...4:25	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:17	Gov. Isl'd...2:47	H. Gate...5:43	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) NOV. 23.

Steamships.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Llandaff City, Bristol		

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

British Monarch, Argentine		8:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Apolo, Argentine	6:00 P. M.	
Consuelo, Hull		3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) [Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY.) NOV. 23.

Algiers, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Amazonensee, Para, Nov. 11.
British King, Antwerp, Nov. 9.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Nov. 21.
Gallia, Naples, Nov. 15.
Georgian, Liverpool, Nov. 12.
Hamilton, Norfolk, Nov. 22.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 20.
Kansas City, Savannah, Nov. 19.
La Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 15.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 15.
Riverdale, St. Nicholas's, Nov. 9.
Tripoli, Hamburg, Nov. 5.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 13.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Nord America, Naples, Nov. 12.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 18.
Taurio, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Alene, Port Lisbon, Nov. 20.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 18.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 19.
El Sigio, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Nov. 18.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Main, Bremen, Nov. 15.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Nov. 21.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 22.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 12.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Nov. 17.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, Nov. 15, and Queenstown, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg, Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Carey, Bristol, Nov. 1, and Swansea, 5th, with mdse. to James Arnall & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Santiago, Rasberry, Tampico, Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Simonson, Campeche, &c., Nov. 10, with mdse. to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Milos, (Ger.,) Bibblie, Odessa, &c., Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Robinson, London, Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:57 P. M.

SS El Paso, Patten, Galveston, Nov. 15, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M., 21st, and anchored on account of fog.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Tholen, Geestemunde, Nov. 12, and Shields, 8th, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northwest, fresh breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Anglo-Australian, (Br.,) for Durban, East London, and Algoa Bay.
SS Hugonia, for Norfolk.
SS Erica, (Ger.,) for Kingston.
SS Earlswood, for Rio de Janeiro, via Philadelphia.
SS Nile, (Br.,) for Demerara, via Norfolk.
SS South Point, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Maria, (Aust.,) for Trieste, via Baltimore.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Hamilton.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS North Point, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) for Genoa and Naples.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Ibaera, (Br.,) for Sagolo.
SS Maracaibo, for Ponce, Curacao, La Guayra, &c.
SS New York, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam.
SS Coamo, for San Juan.
SS Harbart, (Br.,) for Wilmington.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch.) for Rotterdam.
SS El Sud, for Galveston.
SS Colorado, for Brunswick.
SS Nueces, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Christiania and Copenhagen.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS John H. Barry, (Br.,) for Brunswick.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Naples, Genoa, &c.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 10:02 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Zeeland, (Br.,) Capt. Roberts, for New York, left from Antwerp at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

SS American, (Dutch.) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch.) Capt. Rokhoff, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Cannons, from New York, arr. at this port yesterday.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Lord Antrim, (Br.,) Capt. McVikar, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, for New York, sld. from Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Dalhirden, (Br.,) Capt. MacLachlan, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Capt. Umbert, from New York for Genoa, arr. at Barcelona Nov. 19.

SS Marcus, (Ger.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Rapallo, (Ger.,) Capt. Lavena, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, sld. from Calcutta Nov. 19.

SS Saratoga, (Ital.,) Capt. Meatano, for New York, sld. from Naples Nov. 19.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Costa, for New York, sld. from Marseilles to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Passow, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Cassel, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, for New York, sld. from Bremen at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Holst, from New York for Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Capt. Joubert, from New York for Marseilles and Naples, passed Tarifa to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—[illegible]

Winter Resorts.

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA

Land of the Oranges, Pines and Palmettos

Tampa Bay Hotel

Modern, Luxurious, Fireproof Resort Hotel

Fine Golf Links, Turf Greens, Shell Roads for wheeling, Automobiling. Pretty drives, splendid quail and duck shooting, trap shooting, and Gun Club. All kinds fishing, sailing, launching trips. Tropical river for canoeing. Riverside Boat Club-Casino and Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts, out-of-door Concerts in beautiful gardens.

A Resort for Young People — *A Winter Home for Families*

Medicinal, Sulphur Spring, Bathing in Pool

Hydriatic Establishment Finest in America — *Open Jan. 8, 1903*

Through Pullman Cars on Fastest Trains to Hotel

HARVEY & WOOD, - - Hotel Bellevue, Boston
3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, MONDAYS, 11 TO 2.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

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Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.

Which remains open all the year, is built, furnished, and conducted on a plane equal to that of the best city hotels. Its central location, with an entire block on the ocean front and 600 feet on the Park, is the best. It is luxuriously equipped and perfectly heated with a special view to catering to the Winter trade heretofore found at Lakewood and in Florida. Its weekly concerts of highest grade music will continue throughout the year. The telephone service in each room now connects also with the city system. Each private bath is supplied with hot and cold sea water and fresh water, and there is also running hot and cold fresh water in 250 guest rooms. Special suites, with private service and dining rooms, are features, as are also the beautiful guests' exchange and dining room. Golf privileges. Write for illustrated booklet and rates.

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SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Hotel in handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.

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A new high-grade family hotel; all modern improvements; public and private baths; rooms singly or en suite. For information and booklet address M. J. EVANS.

WOODLAND VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Clifton Av. & 4th St
Delightful location; steam heat; modern appointments; refined; homelike; moderate. M. E. Woodland.

FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J. First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate. J. WOEHR.

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CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. Special vestibuled trains, with sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, affording every comfort and luxury in travel. Through cars to California without change, December 16, and frequently thereafter. Either one-way, round-trip tickets, or tickets including every travelling and hotel expense.

ORIENTAL LANDS. Leaving New York January 31st, there will be a delightful tour of three months to Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey and Greece. The arrangements throughout are first-class and the itinerary carefully arranged that ample time may be given at all points of interest.

ITALY, SICILY and SOUTHERN EUROPE. A most interesting tour of 82 days, leaving New York April 4th. A combination of this with the Oriental Lands Tour forms a grand round of travel of five months.

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Railway and Steamship Tickets to all points.

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The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House.
Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

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Through Pullman Service
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THE NEW RESORT

Hotel Belleview Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating.
Finest Golf Links in the South. Turf greens. **Open in January**
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 2.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman service on fastest trains to

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COUNTRY CLUB, GOLF LINKS, QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 3.

OPEN ALL WINTER.

MILLBROOK INN,

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SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

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BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and pines. A. J. Paul.
Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

HARRIS COTTAGE Lakewood, N.J. New Open.
One Block from the Lakewood Hotel.

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ORIENT CRUISE $400 AND UP

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, Feb. 7, 65 days; shore trips, hotels, guides, drives included, visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc. Absolutely no overcrowding; only the main dining room to be used.

West Indies Cruise, Jan. 14, $125 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $375 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Nov. 26, 10 AM | Phila...Dec. 10, 10 AM
St. Louis...Dec. 3, 10 AM | St. Paul...Dec. 17, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland...Nov. 29, 10AM | Finland...Dec. 13, 10 AM
Zeeland...Dec. 6, 10 AM | Vaderland...Dec. 20, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNEWASKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS LANDED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa, North America, Dec. 3(Citta di Napoli, Dec. 16 Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck. **Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.**

To the Gem of West Indies **JAMAICA**
Weekly sailing by steamers of
Atlas Line Service.
ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
22-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS $125.
Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N. Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BEAUTIFUL
JAMAICA

a perfect Winter resort. Excellent, newly refitted and refurnished hotels with all improvements; also golf and tennis privileges. Atlas Line service sail weekly from New York; reasonable rates.

Constant Spring and Myrtle Bank Hotels.
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Thos. Cook & Son, 261 B'way, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Empress of China...Dec. 1 | Emp. of Japan...Jan. 26
Emp. of India...Dec. 29 | R. M. S. Athenian...Feb. 9
R. M. S. Tartar...Jan. 12 | Emp. of China...Feb. 23

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

AORANGI.....Dec. 12 | MOANA.....Jan. 9
For rates apply 338 Broadway and 1 Broadway

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.
City of W'n, N.Y., 25,1 PM Allianca, Dec. 2, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
26 Union Square,
'Phone 2128—18 St. New York.

COOK'S EGYPT AND HOLY LAND TOURS. Five high-class escorted parties Jan., Feb., and March, $650 to $1,200.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

Bankruptcy Notices.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC SILVERMAN, doing business as I. SILVERMAN & CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of shirt waists, materials for waists, sewing machines, one electric motor, fixtures, &c., now in the premises of the said bankrupt, No. 137 Wooster Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, is offered for sale by the receiver of said bankrupt.

The property may be inspected upon the premises above named, on November 22d and 24th, 1902, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for said stock and fixtures will be received by Lea Ray S. Gove, at the office of the receiver, at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, up to November 25th, 1902, at 10 A. M. That the same will be opened at the office of said receiver on said 25th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 A. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bids.

If the receiver rejects all bids, said property will be sold at public auction on the said premises by the said receiver on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

United States Court Commissioner, Southern District of New York.

Travelers' Gu

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Features in a Week of Good General Business.

MR. NIXON'S PARK AVENUE SITE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Washington Heights Lots at Auction—Complete List of Offerings.

In the light of comparison with the spectacular transactions of the preceding week, with its Trinity Building and Hotel Brunswick purchases, the business of more conventional character forming the reports of the last few days has been in a measure disappointing. Such seven-figured deals, however, do not make the market, and, important though they are, it is more gratifying to note in their absence a gradual improvement of business in almost every other particular which can in any way be considered an evidence of the market's present strength or its future course.

The weeks prior to the beginning of the new year have always been a period of uncertain results, devoted largely to a readjustment of affairs preliminary to the opening of the recognized season of greatest real estate activity, and the recent disturbance in the financial situation has only served this year to make such a course on the part of large realty interests more than usually expedient, if not, indeed, imperative. In the meantime, there is more general business and better business than there was at this time last year, and, if much of it does not command attention on account of the amounts involved, yet it nevertheless shows a healthy tone and promises well for larger things to come.

Lewis Nixon's purchase at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street may be ranked among the most significant of recent transactions, since Mr. Nixon's house will be the first bit of fine residential construction on that thoroughfare in the section just north of Fifty-ninth Street. Whether the movement will be carried forward to any considerable extent or whether Mr. Nixon will go down to history as a man who had peculiar ideas about the location of his home, time alone will tell, but there are a few facts in the situation which cannot well be disregarded. Most important of these is that Fifth Avenue, that is, the choice residential section, has not gone north with anything like the speed that was predicted for it when the scramble for lots, both north and south of Mr. Carnegie's mansion, was at its height. All of this property may ultimately be utilised for high-class residences, but the apparent tendency for some time past has been for the Fifth Avenue colony to expand into the side streets rather than to seek the northerly limits of the fashionable thoroughfare.

This movement in the "sixties" and "seventies" just east of Fifth Avenue, moreover, has led to an increased popularity for these same streets even east of Park Avenue, although with a somewhat less pretentious class of buyers.

Thus, it will be seen that Park Avenue, from Fifty-ninth Street north to the region of hospitals and armories at Sixty-seventh Street is the very heart of a district that is at present undergoing rehabilitation. The railroad nuisance promises to be abated in large measure through the change of motive power, and with these facts in view it will not be surprising if Park Avenue, with its location, its comparatively moderate values and its width of 140 feet, finds favor with others besides Mr. Nixon.

Another commanding site in the Battery Park section has been made available for improvement through the completion of Edward F. Searles's purchases, covering the block front on Battery Place, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, in all about 15,000 square feet. The new building on this block will be the fifth office structure to be erected in that neighborhood within a few years. A strange feature of these operations has been that they were originally undertaken as the result of the decision to locate the new Custom House at Bowling Green, but have achieved remarkable success before the Custom House is hardly above ground, simply through meeting the ordinary demands of that district, and through their special advantages in the matter of location and outlook.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Elisha Sniffen has bought, through Collins & Collins, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 46 East Sixty-first Street, 20 by 100.5, between Madison and Park Avenues, and nearly opposite the site just purchased by Lewis Nixon, at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Rafael Govin the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 East Sixty-second Street, 16 by 70.

The Lorraine Company, which has been incorporated at Albany, will be the lessee of the apartment hotel bearing that name at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The lease, which is subject to confirmation by the court, covers a term of ten years, at an annual net rental of $93,000. The incorporators of the Lorraine Company are Paul W. Orvis, now manager of the Grosvenor, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street; George C. Howes of the Kensington apartment house, and Halstead H. Frost, Jr., an attorney.

The new twelve-story apartment hotel at 40 to 44 West Thirty-fifth Street has been leased, by Henry J. Braker to Averill S. Gregory, proprietors of the Yates House, Syracuse, N. Y., for a term of twenty-one years.

Morits Bauer is the prospective buyer of the Church of the Epiphany property, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Contracts will not be signed until after the proposed sale has been ratified at a meeting of the congregation, to be held on Nov. 25. Mr. Bauer has also purchased the house adjoining the church site, 721 Madison Avenue, so that he will control a plot 100.5 feet on the avenue by 182.6 feet on the street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Milton G. Nibio the five-story American basement dwelling 177 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 102.2. Also for Nora H. White, the three-story brownstone dwelling 136 West Eighty-third Street, 16 by 102.2.

Max Marx has purchased, through William A. Darling, from Paul Euell, the five-story single apartment house, No. 161 West Eightieth Street, 20 by 100, giving in exchange a cottage with about two acres of ground at Monmouth Beach, N. J., fronting on the Shrewsbury River.

Mr. Marx has sold to Nathan Wise 42 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, 22 by 100, taking in part payment 2,615 and 2,617 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, five-story tenements with stores, on plot 47.5 by 100.3.

Fleischer & Co. have sold for Frieda Hart to John McDonald 331 West Thirty-seventh Street, a three-story building, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Dr. Henry C. Eno is the buyer of 17 East Sixtieth Street, sold recently by William G. Nichols through Pease & Elliman.

It is reported that S. Clarkson has sold the four-story dwelling 28 West Fiftieth Street, 24 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

F. J. Foster has bought the three-story dwelling 421 West Fiftieth Street, 16.8 by 100.8.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Mary Lawson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 151 West Sixty-fourth Street, 18 by 100.

Chapin & Hughes have sold for Robert Gibson the five-story flat 231 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 100.

Charles Hibson has sold for the Caldwell estate to a Mr. Weil, for about $25,000, the four-story building 538 Third Avenue, 25 by 75.

Adrian G. Hegeman & Co. have sold for Rosenbaum estate to William L. Stuphin the two three-story buildings 427 and 429 Second Street, each 18.6 by 60.

Jacob Fischel has sold to Samuel Pollack and Lewis Oransky the plot 77 and 79 Madison Street, upon which the buyers will erect a six-story tenement.

Walter Cohn has sold to Sigmund Levin the four-story tenement 638 East Thirteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

P. Imperato has sold for Salvatore Fatano to Rosalia Benenati 2,180 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement on lot 25.2 by 75.8.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to Mrs. M. Sturtevant, for $10,000, the dwelling 44 Bank Street, 20 by 50, on lot 25 by 92.

John Miles has bought the plot 75 by 102 on the south side of the Southern Boulevard, 134 feet west of Webster Avenue.

Joseph Lehmaier has sold to Jacob Sharp the two-story dwelling 1,446 Second Avenue, on lot 16 by 100, to C. E. Thornall, who will occupy it.

Gordon Levy & Co. have bought the following: 98 Goerck Street, 25 by 100, five-story tenement; 86 East Third Street, 25 by 102, six-story tenement; 726 East Sixth Street, 30 by 97, five-story tenement; 341 East Third Street, 25 by 87.6, six-story tenement. They have sold 62 Monroe Street, 132 Orchard Street, also 289 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

The Realty Buyers of Brooklyn report the following purchases by that company: Waverly Hall, a four-story stone and iron building, 47 by 100, at Myrtle and Waverly Avenues, for about $72,000; also, seven buildings at Johnson and Adams Streets, opposite the Post Office, on plot 150 by 125; also, the Lambert, a six-story elevator apartment house, on Marcy Avenue, for $75,000; also, ninety-five acres, with water front, at Great Neck, L. I.

The Auction Room.

With no offerings of special importance, last week's dealings at auction showed encouraging features in the ready selling of several small parcels voluntarily offered, and in the purchase of properties sold under foreclosure by disinterested parties.

This week's list presents a greater general variety, and also the first large offering of the season, which will have an added interest owing to the fact that it involves, in part, vacant property on Washington Heights owned by Charles T. Barney and others. The sale will mark the first attempt to dispose of any considerable amount of property in that section at auction since the buying movement of the last two years has been in progress. Included under Auctioneer Meyer's announcement are the easterly block front on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets; sixteen lots on those streets, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway; the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets; corners on Audubon Avenue, at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, and on Eleventh Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-third and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Streets.

Public auction and executors' sales to be conducted by Bryan L. Kennelly on Tuesday affect the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 205 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Twenty-second Street, two lots on Fifty-ninth Street, just west of West End Avenue, and the dwelling 229 West Seventy-fifth Street. For Wednesday, there is listed the partition sale of 81 and 83 Chrystie Street, the northeast corner of Forsyth and Hester Streets, and 211 East Forty-fifth Street.

The nineteen-foot dwelling at 1,056 Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, will be sold under foreclosure on Tuesday by Auctioneer Ryan.

There were recorded last week 294 mortgages for $4,831,056, of which 94, for $1,270,310, were at 5 per cent.; 122, for $861,146, were at more, and 78, for $2,499,600, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 257 mortgages for $3,410,557, of which 91, for $1,002,600, were at 5 per cent.; 75, for $700,532, were at more, and 71, for $1,607,425, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 307 East Sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 90.9, three-and-a-half-story brick tenement, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 33 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1893.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 527 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 368 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,189.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,192.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 160 and 162 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,787.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 250 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,605.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, five-story brick and stone flat; 68 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story brick flat; 1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

Cathedral Parkway, (One Hundred and Tenth Street,) north side, 75 feet west of Broadway, four lots, each 25 by 90.11; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, 190.8 by 100, vacant; also,

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 300 feet east of Broadway, eight lots, each 25 by 100.11; One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, eight lots, each 25 by 90.11; also,

Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, 199.10 by 100, vacant; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 90.11; also,

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; also,

Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 26.7 by 95, vacant; Audubon Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 95; Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 82.4 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 39.10 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 114.10; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 107.5.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Browning, referee, 12 and 14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $25,826.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 663 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 75, four-story brick flat, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 18.10 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 18.4 by 50, four-story brick and stone flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 239 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 98.11 feet west of Riverside Drive, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and limestone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.5.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale to secure dower, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 206 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Lisetta Newman on Aug. 21, 1894.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, east side, 104.10 feet north of Eighty-third Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,886; subject to other mortgages for $96,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 15.8 by 77.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,627.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul D. Kiernan, referee, 301 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, 22.1 by 89.4, and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $24,944.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred B. Ommen, referee, 2,195 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,088.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Walton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment, $708.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.—By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 81 and 83 Chrystie Street, west side, 100.11 feet north of Hester Street, 50.2 by 100 by 50.6 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear tenements; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.2 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 83 Forsyth Street, northeast corner of Hester Street, 25 by 96.8, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Saul J. Dickstein, referee, Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $50,412.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 85 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Park Avenue, 19 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY to Angel J. Simpson 9,000
TAYLOR, Frederick B., to Frances F. Thompson 12,500

Mechanics' Liens.

UNION AV, e s, whole front between 150th and 151st Sts; Solomon Bossel against Andrew Ketchen and James J. Benson, owners and contractors $557
58TH ST AND 6TH AV, n e corner, 100x100.5; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against the Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor 11,750
76TH ST, 416 East; Christian Jacobs against Antionette Rabe, owner; Gavigan & Co., contractors 230
85TH ST, 211 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Nathan Silverman, owner and contractor 190
91ST ST, 154 to 160 East; Consolidated Chandelier Company against Collins, Noone & Co., lessees; William H. Kelly, contractor 1,072
119TH ST AND KNOX AV, s e corner, 85x100.11; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against the Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor 6,300
142D ST, 521 West; Mayer & Buckley against Ella A. Jennings, owner and contractor 86
6TH AV, 1,036; Carbondale Machine Company against the Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor 4,000
7TH AV, 562; James R. Van Duzer against Marcus Krizer, owner; Peter J. Drotleff, contractor 385

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 179th St, 36x100; Frederick D. West against Matilda A. Teandle and another, Aug. 26, 1902 ..... $102

Lis Pendens.

68TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; John G. McCullough against Edward M. Markum and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.
66TH ST, s s, 200.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; John G. McCullough against Charles A. Arbogust and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Stetson, Jennings & Russell.
156TH ST and Cauldwell Av, n w corner, 117.6x136.10; William Ebling against Minnie Powers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.
173TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 42.8x108x47x108; the East River Savings Institution against Isaac Long and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

THE ANTI-DOG ORDINANCE.

Public Hearing Set for Alderman Goldwater's Proposed Measure.

Alderman Goldwater's proposed ordinance making it a violation of the law to keep a dog in any house where more than one family lives will come up for a public hearing on next Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. This ordinance, which was introduced into the Board of Aldermen on Oct. 14, has met with strong opposition all over the city. Several Aldermen at various times have said it would never pass or even be approved by the Committee on Laws and Legislation, to which it was referred. Alderman Goldwater, in explaining his reason for introducing it, said he was not interested in its passage, but introduced it through the request of one of his constituents. The ordinance in full is:

Section 1. No person shall keep or harbor any dog or dogs in the city of New York in any apartment house, flat, or tenement house occupied by more than one family.

Section 2. Each and every violation of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than ten dollars, ($10), and in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment in the City Prison until the same be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances of the former municipal and public corporations consolidated into the City of New York inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Pennsylvania Tunnel Hearing.

Notices were sent out yesterday by the City Clerk notifying members of the Board of Aldermen of the public hearing on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the mater of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. Aldermen Sullivan and McCall and President Cantor, who have heretofore opposed the granting of the franchise in its present form, are expected to state their position in the matter. The hearing will be before the Railroad Committee of the board.

The Plan to License Auto Drivers.

At 1:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen will again consider the proposition to license automobile drivers. This matter came up last wek for an extended hearing, but was adjourned without official action. There is strong opposition, especially from the Automobile Club of America. Other organizations, including the Road Drivers' Association and the West End Association, are in favor of the proposition.

NEGRO CAUGHT IN A CHASE.

Elizabeth Girl Brought Aid by Biting Her Assailant's Hand.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 22.—Miss Cora Seal of Sayre Street had a desperate struggle with a negro, who sprang upon her from a dark corner in Morris Avenue, near a bridge last evening. He held one hand over her mouth, but she suddenly sank her teeth in his palm and the pain of the bite caused him to withdraw it for a moment. She uttered a piercing scream, which was heard by the butcher and some others in a meat store further along the avenue and they ran to the rescue.

The negro saw them coming, and, dropping the girl, ran to a bicycle belonging to James Wetzels of Salem Avenue, who had left it while he went into a store. Wetzels had a good lookat the man as he made off. The bicycle broke down under the negro's furious pedaling, and he leaped from it and hurried on on foot.

Two hours later a colored youth was arrested in a lot in Westfield Avenue. He gave his name as Junius Banks, seventeen years old. He is evidently young, but abnormally powerful. He had not been long in custody when the police stated that he was certainly Miss Seal's assailant, and they believe him to be also the man who attacked Mrs. George Hector of Reade Street, several weeks ago.

Coal Scarcity Stops Cotton Mills.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 22.—Thousands of cotton mill operatives were thrown out of employment yesterday by the shutting down of five of the Cannon mills. J. W. Cannon, the owner of the mills, states that the scarcity of coal is the cause. He can give no idea when the mills will resume.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:45 A. M.—237 West Thirty-eighth Street; Dr. Walter Welkins; damage $4,000.

9:55 A. M.—450 West Broadway; John Antonnica; damage $500.

2:20 P. M.—449 West Forty-eighth Street; John Rafferty; damage $50.

3:10 P. M.—7 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; vacant lot; no damage.

3:25 P. M.—11 Clinton Street; B. Edelstein; damage $50.

4:10 P. M.—115 Essex Street; Max Shapiro; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—10 Amsterdam Avenue; Molly Loew; damage $200.

5:20 P. M.—110 East Eighty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage $50.

6:30 P. M.—162 West Twenty-ninth Street; Xavier Bourden; damage $350.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—Herman Goepper & Co.'s malthouse, at Elm Street and Second Avenue was destroyed by fire early today. The loss is $75,000; covered by insurance.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 22.—Fire destroyed sixty horses, seventy-five vehicles of various kinds, and the livery stable of Bell & Warner early to-day. The loss is $35,000; no insurance.

AT THE HOTELS.

MANHATTAN—John A. Dix, Albany; ex-Gov. Warren Lipitt, Rhode Island; A. I. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; J. R. Cudahy, Chicago.

HOFFMAN—T. Cary Midlandoe, San Francisco; ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk, Syracuse.

CAMBRIDGE—Attorney A. P. Burgwin, Pittsburg.

VICTORIA—A. H. Hemshagen, Mayor of Marion, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

INTERIOR LOT, at centre of 24th and 25th Sts and 255 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 10.9x e 15x n 10.9x w 15; George J. Humphreys to Aaron S. Shapiro, all title, &c., (mtg $10,000) 1
JEROME AV, w s, 25 ft n of Clinton St or Place, 25x100; William De L. Ward to Annie Matthies 1,575
MONROE ST, 274, s w corner of Jackson St, 25x89.7x25x89.6; Abraham J. Dworsky to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $42,000) 1
PARK AV, 4,170 to 4,178, n e corner of 176th St, 108x100; Julia J. Williams, widow, &c., to Charles F. Bradbury, Jr., & Co., & Co., (mtg $100,000) 1
STANTON ST, s e corner of Pitt St, runs s 100x e 100x n 25x w 50x n 75 to St x w 50; Heyman Adelstein and another to Abraham J. Dworsky, (mtg $70,500) ....
SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Elias M. Greenspan to Abraham M. Bachrach, (mtg $35,000) 1
SETON AV, w s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Samuel Hutchinson 1
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 212 ft n of 180th St, runs w 18x w 5x n 68.5x e 100.1 to Av x s 77.5; George B. Tobias to Charles H. Thornton and another, B. & S., (mtg $3,000) 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, plot begins at n w corner of land, party second, 200 ft s w of 172d St, and 90.3 from point w s of Washington Av, 99.8 ft s w of 172d St, runs n w 50x s w 35.8x s e to Av x — 50x n e 35.8; Elizabeth Berbert, widow, to William F. Berbert 1
3D AV, e s, 115 ft n from s of Lot 149, map of Morrisania, runs e 39.3 x n e 16.10 x w 45.8 to 3d Av x s 16.6; Annie J. Daly to Helen M. Daly, (mtg $6,000) 1
3D ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of Av B, 24.9x66; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $23,500) 1
8TH ST, s s, 239.4 ft e of Avenue B, 49.4x97.6; Abram Bachrach to John Katzman, (mtg $31,500) 1
220D ST, 324 West, 20.9x98.9; Effie M. Phillips to Thomas Hughes, 1-6 part, all title 500
25TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 7th Av, 15x109.8; John McDonald to Aaron S. Shapiro, (mtg $7,500) 100
25TH ST, 250 West, 15x108.9; Elias Muller to Edward Buys, (mtg $7,000) 10,000
25TH ST, 258 West, 15x98.9; George J. Humphreys to Aaron S. Shapiro, (mtg $10,000) 1
27TH ST, 258 West, 15x98.9; George J. Buys to Aaron S. Shapiro, (mtg $4,000). 1
69TH ST, 345 West, 25x100.5; Louis Lese to Simon Epstein, Ca. G., ½ part, all title 1
102D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 27x100.11; Max C. Baum to Max Rolinick, (mtg $22,500) 100
112TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Anna Forster to Charles Forster, ½ part, (mtg $28,000) 1
112TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Charles Forster to Anna Forster, ½ part, (mtg $28,000) 1
112TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 60x100.11; William Forster to Anna Forster, all title, (mtg $56,000) 1
134TH ST, 95 West, 25x99.11; Paulina Glassman to William E. Miller, (mtg $30,000) 1
134TH ST, 56 West, 16.10x99.11; Samuel C. Baum to Sophia Michael, (mtg $6,000) 100
142D ST, 506 West, 16x90; Henry E. Kingsley to Alice Butler, (mtg $17,100). 1
166TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x95; Joseph F. McLaughlin, referee, to Elise P. Waechter 5,500

Recorded Leases.

CANNON ST, 48 and 50; Abraham Saperstein to Jacob Rosenblum, 2 years $252
HOUSTON ST, 270 and 272; Henry Friedman to Aaron Friedman and another, 5 years 1,800
NORFOLK ST, 126; Leah Solomon to Ezekiel Perl, 4 11-12 years 2,800
2D ST, 255; Peter Zimmerman to Henry Goldberg, 3 years ..... $780 and 840
8TH AV, 501, n w corner of 35th St; Josephine Schmid to William T. Hallinan, 10 years, $4,500 and 4,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified:

BEKELMAN, Harris, to Sigmund Cohn; Exec. St. 1,125, 1 year, 6 per cent $560
CAMPIGLIA, Vincenzo, to Nicolatta Campiglia; Thompson St, 220, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,950
DWORSKY, Abraham J., to Hyman Adelstein and another; Stanton St, s e corner Pitt; Due Dec. 30, 1904, 6 per cent 3,500
FARLEY, Joseph A., to The Mutual Bank; Riverside Drive, n e corner 106th St, due Dec. 15, 1903, 6 per cent 25,026
GLENN, Charles, to Joseph Hamershlag; 900 E. 178, n s, 175.11 ft e of 5th Av; prior mortgage, $138,000; due Feb. 17, 1903, 6 per cent 15,000
GEAGAN, Mary E., widow, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 354th St, n s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 9,000
HAINES, David C., to Adelle Reed; 94th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 30,000
HUTCHISON, Samuel, to Land Company "C" of Edenwald; Beton Av, w s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, 1 year 150
JACKSON, Delia, to Rumsey Johnson; Longfellow St, w s, 50 ft s of Jennings St, 2 mtgs, 3 years, each 3,000
McCAFFREY, Mary C., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 28th St, 253 West, 5 years. 2,500
McLAUGHLIN, Margaret S., to Louise Sommer; 143d St, n s, 99 ft w of Brooke Av, due Jan. 2, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000
MOORE, Harrison R., Jr., to Harrison R. Moore, Sr.; Riverside Drive, e s, 96 ft s of 80th St, 5 years 15,000
SHAPIRO, Aaron S., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 25th St, 254 to 258 West; also all title to plot in rear 258; prior mortgage, $35,000; 1 year, 6 per cent 20,750
STILLWELL, Sarah A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 204.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 9,000
THE HOUSING Law, amendment to the State Bank; 8th St, 709 and 711, 6 months, 6 per cent., note 1,400
SHAPIRO, Aaron S., to Edward Buys; 25th St, 258 West, prior mtg $4,000, 1 year 4,000
WARMUTH, Alice, and another to German Savings Bank; 168th St, s s, 206.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 24.11 by 112.8 by 25.1 by 111.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,000; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 32 East Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 84 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Chamberlin on Feb. 5, 1894.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 26 Lenox Avenue and 56 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner, 100.11 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $9,241.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 298.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 88.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 99.5 by 110.9 by 83.3 by 94.9, two-story dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $12,346.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 144.6 to 50 by 144.10, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $34,001.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 527 Southern Boulevard, north side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,479.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 90 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.2 by 99.1 and irregular, seven-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $220,158.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.—By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Prospect Street, City Island, south side, at Eastchester Bay, 117.6 by 112 by 84.8 by 110, vacant; Prospect Street, City Island, north side, at Eastchester Bay, 98 by 112 by 135 by 110, vacant. Due on judgment, $666.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 4,119 and 4,121 Third Avenue, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 25 by 92 and 25 by 89; Stephen M. Anderson of 309 West Ninety-first and Seventeenth Street, owner; Rudolph Moller of 741 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Whitlock Avenue, east side, 448 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a six-hundred-foot retaining wall; Real Estate Corporation of New York City of 1,039 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,039 Fox Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,331 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Lowenfeld & Prager of 115 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 325 East Forty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Keller, owner; C. F. Wenkelman of 1,139 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

No. 18 East Twenty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; A. J. Stone, Ridgefield, Conn., owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 38 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. F. E. Brooks, premises, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Jennings Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23 by 50; Mrs. Thomas Grace, Jennings Street and Stebbins Avenue, owner; William Kenny of 1,836 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 35; Roderick Boland of 566 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Honeywell Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; George Demmerlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

THURSDAY, Dec. 4th, 1902.

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

The choice dwellings

No. 26 East 119th Street,

between Fifth and Madison Avenues, 3-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 15.8x50, lot 100.11. Mtge. $8,000.00, 4½ per cent.

##

City Real Estate for Sale.
East Side.

A PARK AVENUE CORNER. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments in excellent repair, netting over 7 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Bargain, Sixties.—Twenty-foot dwelling, west of Lexington Av., $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Eighties, West of Columbus Av.—Dwelling; sacrifice; price, $17,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Good-Paying Investment.—Six-story apartment; rental, $5,800; price, $61,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Apartment House, near this office; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000; opportunity. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

First Av., Below 14th St.—Five-story double tenement; price, $25,000; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Elegant apartment house, 36 feet wide; rental, $3,400; $57,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

13th St.—Old tenements, 75x103; rental, $5,400; $50,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$4,000 will buy two Harlem double flats; over $10,000 mortgage. John Peters, 200 East 14th.

9th St., Near Park.—Six-story tenement; rental, $2,550; $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

2d Av.—Corner, 5-story; full lot; price, $32,000; in Nineties. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Attention! !—Two 6-story modern 14-room houses; below value. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Five-Story Flat, Near 3d Av.—Rental, $1,700; $16,500; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

78 St., East.—4-story double flat, remodeled, 5 rooms; improvements; rents about $1,700; price only $16,500. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

78th St., East.—Private house, 3-story, basement; $6,500; bargain. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

87th St., East.—Yorkville single flat; asking only $11,500; little cash. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

78th St., East.—Private house, 3-story, basement, $10,000; make offer. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

77th St., East; 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath; price, $16,000. Schindler & Liebler, 1,361 Third Av.

50th St., 242 East.—3-story and basement dwelling; price, $12,000; submit offer. Ch. Voizing & Son, 953 3d Av.

7TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV. | 5-story and basement 15-family flat, 26x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

2D AV., NEAR 72D ST. | 3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $68,000; $6,840. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Bargain.—Three-story ten-room dwelling; exposed plumbing; two baths; this vicinity, $13,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Near Park Av.—Three-story brownstone dwelling; bargain; $15,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

A Park Avenue brownstone dwelling; parquet floors, exposed plumbing, &c.; $18,000. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Small Madison Av. Dwelling, near 114th St.—Few thousand cash; balance easy terms. Bargain. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

71st St., near Lexington Av.—4-story brownstone dwelling; $15,000; mtg., $10,000, 4½%. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

5th and Madison Avs., 74th St.—20-foot modern dwelling; handsomely decorated; $65,000. Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

92d St., East of Park Av.—Modern dwelling, all improvements; sacrifice; $22,500. Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

10 East 128th St., 20x100, brownstone modern dwelling, restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

92d St., Park Av.—18-foot dwelling; parquet floors, tiled bath, porcelain sink and tubs; $18,500. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

5th Av. and 93d St.—Elegantly decorated up-to-date dwelling; sacrifice. Particulars, Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Going abroad; will sell at a sacrifice my town house near 5th Av., and country place on the Hudson, Box 205 Carnegie Hill Hotel.

90th St., Madison Av.—18-foot three-story dwelling, up to date; handsomely decorated; $28,000. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

21st St., East.—4-story double tenement; rent, $1,368; price, $6,000; leasehold. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

East 64th St., Near Lexington.—Four-story, with extension, $22,500. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

A three-story dwelling, full lot, in the Nineties, near Lexington; $13,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

$8,500.—In the Nineties, near Lexington, a three-story brick dwelling; $8,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

Very Cheap.—Two tenements in the Italian district; always rented; $23,000 for both. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

5-story new double flat, with stores, near 3d Avenue; $19,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

East River water fronts, bulkheads, riparian rights, with adjacent land. C. J. Sands, 7 Pine St.

Lot 25x100, with brick building, near Lexington Av., Harlem, $9,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Cold-water store property on 3d Av., near 104th St.; always rented; will sell cheap; no reasonable offer refused. Stone & Co., 963 Columbus Av.

Decided bargain; brownstone dwelling, 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

East 74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

34th St., East of Park.—Key lot, $30,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Seventies, Near Madison.—20-foot dwelling; under $52,500. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Murray Hill.—21-foot dwelling; cheap at $75,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Seventies, 5th and Madison.—20-foot dwelling; $65,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

42d St. Leasehold.—44 feet; for improvement; bargain. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

5th St.—Fine leasehold; rent, $1,776; price, $9,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

29th St., East.—Fine plot, 50x98.9; small houses; $19,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

22d St., East.—2 5-story tenements; $21,000; rented, $2,346. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

44th St., East.—5-story double; rented, $2,280; price $29,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

63d St., East.—5-story double; leased, $1,350; price, $15,500. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—2 flats, 42x100; rented, $3,264; price, $44,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—53x100; 2 fine tenements; $4,464; price, $50,000. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

25th St., East.—Nice little house; $12,000; bay windows. FISHER, 58 Lexington Av.

Cozy eleven-room house near 3d Av., bargain; 21x100. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Builders' chance, 50x100 feet, near 3d Av.; price $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Four-story double flat, near 116th St.; price $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

3d Av.; 5-story flat; price, $19,000; rents, $1,900; terms to suit. Barry, 178 West 135th St.

4th Av., below 34th St., 41 feet, $75,000. (Improved.) Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

78th St., near Park.—25-foot house; cheap. W De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 Fifth Av.

East 12th St.; 4-story private house; price, $19,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 119th St.; 5-story and stores; price, $22,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 4th St., 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

East 53d St., 40x90, near 3d Av.; price, $25,000; mortgage, $18,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Broome St. corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

3d Av., near 146th St., 25-foot lot, $15,500. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

West Side.

SIXTH AV. Full lot with old buildings and L to side street, below 56th Street; cheap. H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d.

138th St., West.—5-story double flat, near 7th Av.; $26,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Bargain in 20-foot 3-story dwelling near Central Park; asking $19,000. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

West 84th St.—Hot water, no steam, double flat; rental $2,900; asking $27,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$36,000 buys elegant four-story dwelling near Central Park; fine location. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Four-story dwelling; rented $1,500; asking $22,500; near Central Park West. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Ridge St. — Four 5-story tenements, 100x100; $112,000; investigate. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

8th Av., Vicinity of 116th.—Triple flat; rental, $1,900; $36,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

West 78th; 21 feet; four-story; $45,000; near Park. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

[illegible] $23,500; make

City Real Estate for Sale.
West Side.



HUSTLING FOR A HOME.

The naturalist finds that man's high ideas of a home were inspired by the yellow hammer.

It is not an easy task to dig out a home in a great city.

We represent 90% of the best houses and real estate investments on the upper West Side. We are probably a little better informed on the subject of New York real estate than most persons think necessary to be.

The information we have is at your command at any time.

We want high-class properties in all parts of the city to sell, and we want prospective buyers to consult us. We can aid you in many ways, especially in appraisals of West Side properties.

$22,000.

Near Central Park. A 20-foot 3-story and basement, private house, well built and attractive. **$27,000.**

New high-class, 4-story American basement dwelling, complete in every detail. **$36,000.**

On 77th St., 4-story and basement brownstone residence, elaborate deborations and appointments. **$50,000.**

Handsome new corner dwelling one block from Rapid Transit station, 18 rooms and 3 tile bathrooms. Owner will take small house or flat in exchange.

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Ave., corner 81st St.

For Sale.—A high-class apartment hotel property in choice location west side; frontage on two streets; rented for term of 21 years to responsible tenant; pays splendid net income on investment; price, $500,000; no exchange. Edward C. Dayton, Room 7, No. 45 East 42d St.

Lot well located, near Columbia College, Morningside Park, Riverside, and Park; best renting section in New York. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

Investment Opportunity!—Extra wide corner with store, Amsterdam Av., vicinity 86th St.; owner wants cash; will sell cheap. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

Only $11,000! 132d, near 7th Avenue; three-story and basement dwelling; $2,000 cash required, balance on mortgage. John J. Cody, Lexington Avenue, corner 83d.

Will sell cheap or will exchange for free and clear Bronx lots, fine double flat on West 114th St., near Lenox Av.; will pay you to investigate. Stone & Co., 963 Columbus Av.

$4,000 cash buys a five-story apartment, near Central Park West; balance on mortgage; net income of $1,249. W. Alanson Alexander, 503 5th Av.

151st St., near Convent Av., two wide three-family modern flats; rent, $6,000; price, $53,000. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

Corner, Morningside Av.; 100 feet square, (facing Park;) about $160,000. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

High-class apartment, ideal location, at a bargain. Larkin, Donovan & Co., 1,224 Amsterdam Av.

$27,000 for handsome modern west side dwelling; decorated; mortgage, $20,000, 4½. Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

Extra fine private houses on west side, above 75th St., 16 to 20 feet front; terms to suit. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

42 STREET, BET. 7 & 8 AV. | Large plot ready for imp. Pr. $215,000; may exchange. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

84 STREET, NEAR B'WAY. | Five-story, ten-family flat. Pr. 27,000; rent, 3,000; mtg. 20,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av., Corner. | 5-story, 2-fam., large store. Pr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%.
Near 100th St. | E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

99th St., near Central Park. | $4,000 Buys triple flat. Rent, $3,700; mortgage, $26,000. ALFRED KUHLKE, 203 B'way.

Excellent plot, Bank St., 61x118; suitable for factory or stable; cheap. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—Furnished room house, 52d, near Broadway; $1,000 per month profit. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story residence, 10th St., near 5th; full lot; asking $40,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th, $23,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant shows 9 per cent. net; price, $18,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses near 5th Av.; above 34th St.; tempting prices. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

7th Av.—5-story business property, 25x100, near 139th St.; terms to suit; may exchange. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain for quick buyer; 8th Av., 5-story business property, 25x100, near 140th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Choice 5th Av. business property; near 114th St.; bargain for quick buyer. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

59th St. corner, opposite Park.—About 18,000 square feet. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

Store property on Columbus Av., near 106th St.; sell cheap. Stone & Co., 963 Columbus Av.

Corner 8th Av., store property, near 142d St.; possession; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Cathedral Heights.—Choice plot, 50x100, at a low price. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

8th Av., Near 50th St.—4-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

In 40s, near 7th Av., 81x100, $90,000. Jenas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

8th Av., Near 29th St.—3-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

8th Av., Near 51st St.—5-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

5th Av., west corner, above 14th St., 53 feet, $350,000. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

28-foot corner in 116th St., near 8th Av., $55,000. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

6th Av., near 42d St.—4-story building, $35,000. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

$300 Cash; price $5,500; 3-family house; lot 27x100. Barry, 178 West 135th St.

5th Av.—5-story corner, near 116th St.; $54,000; rent, $5,500. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $25,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

7th Av. corner in 50s, 125 feet front, $350,000. Jonas & Co., 8th Av., 120th St.

113th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story double flat; $22,500; mtge., $17,000. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat; $28,000; rent, $3,200. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,600; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

114th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story single flat; $26,000; rent, $2,900. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

57th, 5th and 6th.—25-foot dwelling; $110,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

57th, Near 8th Av.—Cheap house for $35,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

West 71st; 18 feet; four-story; $32,000; cash, $5,000. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

West 22d; 21 feet; four-story; $18,000; cash, $1,500. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

West End Avenue; American basement; $23,000; want offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

Central Park West; 55 feet; vacant lot; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

West 97th; 19 feet; four-story; $15,000; little cash. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

West 86th; 20 feet four-story; $42,500; a bargain. Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West.

For cheapest and best corner on Columbus Av. see us. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

5th Av.—5-story double flat, near 116th St.; $28,000; rental, $2,950. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

115th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat, $26,000; rent, $3,000. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

West [illegible] side; rented, $4,000; Caffrey & Co., 390 Central Park West. [illegible] Owen, 128 Nassau St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
West Side.

There Are Not Many

Modern American basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000. We have one in the 50's—20 ft. wide, with every modern convenience, at $72,000. Seen by appointment only.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6546 38TH ST.

NOTHING BETTER

In the way of a NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT House can be found than

303 to 325 West 100th Street.
17 to 20 ft. wide.
$33,000 to $38,000.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Ave.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE CORNER
Plot of nine lots, unrestricted; suitable for improvement, with apartment house or apartment hotel. Very cheap to quick buyer. Vincent A. Ryan, 149 Broadway.

A private dwelling on West 122d St., in excellent repair; will sell at a very low price, or will exchange for tenement property, adding cash if necessary. Claude B. Lasher, 73 Liberty St.

Long Acre Square Section.—Several large plots at reasonable prices; builders or investors call for particulars. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Investment Opportunity!—Extra wide corner with store, Amsterdam Av., vicinity 86th St.; owner wants cash; will sell cheap. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement, adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 80th St.—Five-story apartment, 45x100; price $110,000; rents $11,000; always rented. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

44th St., Near 8th Av.—(50x100;) builders' opportunity; price only $84,500; make offer; (possession.) Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

44th St., Near 10th Av.—Fine investment; rents $1,920; mortgage to suit; price $18,000; make offer. Martin & Schmoneses, 9th Av., near 44th St.

5-story triple flat; steam heat, hot water; 115th St., 7th Av.; small cash outlay; bargain. H. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

Good investment.—Near 116th St. and Lenox Av.; 27-foot front flat; 3 families on floor; all modern improvements; price, $31,500; rent, $3,650; mortg. at 4%. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Forced to Sell ! !—84th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3-story brownstone, 17x100, will take offer quick. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

49th St., near 8th Av., two five-story improved four-family tenements; rent, $6,024; price, $56,000. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

Handsome paying leaseholds on Avenue and side streets below Twenty-third; sell cheap. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Corner on Amsterdam Av., near 145th St., five-story three-family, with store, 25x95x100; price, $62,500. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Long Acre Square, just off Broadway—3-story dwelling, 20x100; less than land value; rare opportunity. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

27th St., near 8th Av., plot 60.6x98.9; price, $48,000. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

48th St., near Broadway, 21-foot private house, $19,000. HULBERT PECK & SONS, 268 West 34th.

51st St., Near 8th Av.—5-story flat; rents $3,600; price $35,000; mortgage, $15,000. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av., near 44th.

48th St., Near 8th Av.—5-story flat; good condition; rents $3,000; price $29,000; offer wanted. Martin & Schmonsees, 9th Av., near 44th St.

West 89th St.—27-foot, modern, triple; rental $4,520; asking $42,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

43d St., Near 8th Av.—5-story tenement; rents $3,240; mortgage to suit; price $31,000. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 Ninth Av., near 44th St.

Near Lenox Av., 131st St.—An unusually safe investment; rents $3,000; mortgage 4 per cent.; only $28,000. Martin & Schmonsees, 627 9th Av.

75th St., Near Central Park West.—Four-story dwelling, 20x100; only $40,000. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

90th St., Near Central Park West.—Four-story dwelling, (22x100;) absolute sacrifice; only $25,000. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

52d St., Near 8th Av.—Plot 60x100, suitable for tenements; only $37,000; excellent opportunity. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

West 86th St.—Modern 4-story private; asking $42,500; easy terms. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Manhattan Av.—25-foot, double, all modern; rental $3,600; asking $31,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 47th.—4-story, basement, 18.9x100; rented in floor; price, $12,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 61st St.—Two families on floor; rentals, $2,040; price, $17,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

46th St., Near 9th Av.—5-story tenement; rentals, $2,300; price, $21,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 96th St.—50-foot, modern, double; rental $5,100; asking $50,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

West 34th St.—4-story and basement; rented in floors; price, $20,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st.—Three-story, basement; arranged for 3 families; price, $19,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Amsterdam Av.—3-story, 3 families; one store; rentals, $4,230; price, $42,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement private house, 20x100; price, $18,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Columbus Av. Corner.—Two families on floor, all improvements; rentals, $6,200; price, $63,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Fine Amsterdam Avenue corner, all rented; splendid condition; principals only. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement, 18.5x100; price, $11,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 47th St.—75x100; suitable for stable or factory; price, $27,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 10th St.—6-story and stores; rent, $8,000; price, $75,000; mortgage, $49,000. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

$125,000!!!—Columbus Av. corner, near 86th St.; all rented; big future!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

82d Street—Dwelling, 20-foot dining extension, only $30,000!! Bargain! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

$30,000!!!—Columbus Av. flat and stores, near 90th St.; great bargain!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

$41,000!!!—31-foot brownstone double flat, near office; worth $50,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

76th St.—Dwelling? 4-story, 20 foot; $30,000!!! Another, $33,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

81st St.—Dwelling, 3-story, 22 feet, $20,000!!! Special value. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

$23,000!!!—5-story double flat, near station; no vacancies. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

75th St.—Dwelling, 4-story brownstone, $37,000; worth $42,000. J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

$37,500!!!—15-family flat; brownstone; 98th St.; worth $32,000!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

87th Street, near Park.—4-story dwelling; 22 feet, $47,000!!! J. E. Briggs, 432 Columbus Av.

Cannon St.; 5-story and stores; price, $27,000; rent, $2,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

Nice 9-room house suitable for store; will sell low to close estate. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Houses in Twenty-second and Twenty-third St. for sale at a bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

West 17th St.; 4-story and stores; price, $33,000. I. Freidus, 116 Nassau St.

City Real Estate for Sale.
West Side.

Very Rare Investment.

Apartment house in good locality, paying over 8 per cent.

We have one to offer. Owner will entertain an exchange for country property in the Oranges.

Mortgage, $175,000 at 4½ per cent. Rents, $30,276.

Further particulars,

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
No. 284 Columbus Av.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

to purchase a fine 21 ft. front Dwelling, which owner has entirely remodelled for his own use.

304 WEST 88TH ST.,

Open for inspection. Price low.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

DWELLING HOUSES

We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses for sale and to rent, all locations, sizes, and prices.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

A.—75TH ST., near 5th Av.—Beautiful four-story Residence; price, $75,000; land alone worth the money. Particulars, DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Investment Opportunity!—Extra wide corner with store, Amsterdam Av., vicinity 86th Ct.; owner wants cash; will sell cheap. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

Long Acre Square, just off Broadway.—3-story dwelling, 20x100, less than land value; rare opportunity. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, cor. 44th St.

Central Park West, Close to 81st St. L Station.—7-story elevator apartment; fully rented; sell cheap. H. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

5-story double flat; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; 120th St., west of 7th Av.; bargain. H. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
Plot, 40x100; for improvement.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th St.

West 102d St.—25-foot, modern, double; rental $3,700; asking $34,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

48th St., Near Broadway.—Private dwelling, 20x100; good order; $36,000; bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Bargain! 51 West 91st St.; elegant 4-story dwelling. Caretaker. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

$2,000 cash buys elegant heated flat, St. Nicholas Av., 118th St., near underground station. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

43d St., Near Broadway.—Suitable for club; four-story, 20x100; immediate possession. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

Near Central Park, West 71st.—Four-story, 20x100, extension; positive bargain. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

West 153d St.—18-foot, 3-story, modern, private; asking $20,000; mtg. $10,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Owner Must Sell.—Elegant up-to-date private dwelling on West 128th St., near 7th Av.; will be sacrificed. Stone & Co., 963 Columbus Av.

Estate must sell private dwelling, West 122d St.; grand opportunity. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

8TH AV. NEAR 125TH ST. | 5-story double flat and stores; price, $26,000; rent, $2,022; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Private house, exceptionally cheap, in Fifties; near 5th Av.; 18x100. James Pelrson, 35 Nassau St.

West 112th St.—33-foot, modern, double; rental $4,992; asking $43,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Fine triple flat on West 98th St.; always rented; mtg., $28,000; rental, $4,100; what can you offer? Stone & Co., 963 Columbus Av.

In the Eighties, Near Park.—Three-story private dwelling; fine location; $17,500. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

A five-story cold water flat in the Nineties; always rented; $17,000. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

A brownstone dwelling in the Nineties, near Park; facing Ehret's Park; $16,000. Davis, 1,423 Lexington Av.

53d, Near 5th Av.—Six-story American basement residence, 25x100; elevator. Alexander, 503 5th Av.

139th St., West, Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $33,000; rent, $4,400. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Eighth Av., Harlem.—37-foot modern stores and flats; rental, $6,500; asking $55,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Bronx.

Owner will sacrifice new 2-family detached house, elegant neighborhood; 12 rooms and 2 baths. Jacob Kronenberger, 1,358 Boston Road, Near 170th St. Open Sundays.

Piano manufacturers, attention: Excellent factory location, near railroad terminals; avenue frontage, 200x68. Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Bargain.—5-story double flat; rent, $2,000; price, $19,500; mtg., $15,000; near rapid transit, Melrose Av., German church, and schools. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

5-story tenement, near Willis Av.; 18 families; 2 stores; rent, $2,300; price, $18,500; mortgage $13,500; biggest bargain in Bronx. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av.

A good two-story frame house for sale; Pelham Av., near Crotono Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

3-family brick single flat, Union Av.; price, $10,000; mtge. $6,000. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Lot 25x118 and 2-story stable, for contractor; price, $3,500. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

Piano manufacturers, attention: Excellent factory location, near railroad terminals; avenue frontage, 200x68, Martin, 50 East 125th St.

Elegant new houses, all improvements, $3,500 up; lots, $375 up; easy terms. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

One-family house, 8 rooms; all improvements; price $4,800; near L Station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

20 acres near Bedford Park station, Bronx Park, Botanical Gardens; great bargain. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Piano manufacturers, attention: Excellent factory location, near railroad terminals; avenue frontage, 200x68, Martin, 50 East 125th St.

24th Ward tract, 50 acres, fronting trolley, steam lines; very cheap. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Sacrifice, $4,000; 2-family house, 10 rooms; near rapid transit trolleys. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 158th St.

$300 cash buys 3-family house with store; price, $8,000; balance monthly. Barry, 3,810 3d Av., 171st.

4-story double flat; price, $14,000; mtg., $12,000; no expense; pays 10%. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av.

2-family house; 11 rooms; 20x60x100; all modern impts.; price, $6,500. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

204 improved corners for sale and exchange; send for list. A. T. Sieker, 3,608 3d Av.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

2-family house, East 31st St., complete every detail, $4,700; $300 down. Chas Rosenthal, Flatbush Av.

Two-family house, Rogers Av., near Flatbush; lot 40x100; $3,800. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Av. F.

Av. G, west side, new houses, $6,250, $6,000, $5,750. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., corner Av. F.

Corner, 50x100, beautiful South Midwood; 10 rooms, decorated, $8,200. Chas. Rosenthal, Flatbush Av., cor. Av. F.

Stop to Consider.—Rented $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Three 2½-story brownstone dwellings, Stuyvesant section, Brooklyn; $4,500 each. Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

Stop to Consider.—Rents, $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Stop to Consider.—Rents, $4,644; price, $37,500; 2 new 4-story flats. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Beautiful new stone 2-family houses near Prospect Park; $1,000 cash; balance easy. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av.

Flatbush—Eight-room house, 50-ft. lot, near cars; cheap. Rosenthals, Flatbush Ave. & Ave. F.

Monroe St.—2-story basement brick; 9 rooms and bath; only $4,800. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Putnam Av.—Double steam-heated apartment; rent, $1,800; price, $15,000. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Beautiful 2-family dwelling, 25th Ward; open [illegible]

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

DO YOU WANT
A BEAUTIFUL HOME
NEAR
PROSPECT PARK?
70 BUILT. ONLY A FEW LEFT
2 and 3 Story Stone Houses.

All who have seen Midwood Street near Flatbush Avenue pronounce it the most desirable residential section of the city. Houses are of a high class—surroundings unsurpassed; overlooking Prospect Park. Every house a home—with all that implies—modern, up-to-date in every particular; hardwood trim. Foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining room, every modern improvement. Fronts of variour colored stones; box stoop.

Prices Very Reasonable. Terms Can Be Arranged.

Write for booklet or call. W. A. A. BROWN, Builder, Flatbush Ave and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

SPECIAL OFFER

CASH OR SMALL PAYMENT.
Owing to illness the gentleman never occupied his new residence, which cost him $8,500. **He will sell to reliable party for $7,750, Including New Royal Wilton Carpets,** ten tons of coal, screens, etc. House has centre hall, Parlor, **Music Room, Dining Room and Kitchen** on 1st floor. Hardwood trim throughout. **Artistically decorated.** Six bedrooms, room for maid. **Tiled bath,** porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. **Near L. station,** 24 minutes to **Manhattan.**

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE, NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR A WALL STREET BROKER from plans of one of New York's best Architects for $12,000. He was unfortunate and Builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Price $11,000. Terms: Cash, or $1,000 cash and $75 monthly pays all. MAKE OFFER. BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOUSE, one of the Handsomest in FLATBUSH. On our Widest and Best Ave., near Trolleys and "L" Station. 28 minutes to Park Row. Contains 12 Rooms, 2 tiled Baths, LARGE BILLIARD Room, Finished in MAHOGANY, OAK, and SYCAMORE. OAK FLOORS, OAK Beam Ceilings, Steam Heat, Electric or Gas lighting. Plain Rich Decorations. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Call any day.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Ave.

$500 CASH **FLATBUSH** EASY TERMS.
will buy 219 East 12th St., (Westminster Road,) elegant detached house in the finest section of Flatbush, ½ block from Prospect Park South and one block from Smith St. trolley, on plot 50x100; 10 rooms and bath; modern plumbing; parquet floors. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser. Exceptional chance to secure an elegant home at an unusually low price. Open Sundays; keys at 223. Further particulars of William H. Reynold, owner, 22 Court St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST.
BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND The Fourth Avenue Parkway,
2-story, basement, 2-family brown-stone houses, 20 feet front; 25 min. to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 batrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, grilles and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

BUILDERS ATTENTION
FLATBUSH

Here is your chance for a bargain. 12 lots; 2 corners; best part of Flatbush Ave. 20 lots on Fenimour St.
STEPHEN YATES,
189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH—$6,900—$500 CASH.

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Why not make a change and make money at the same time? Bridges and tunnels will soon bring your office within twenty minutes of real homes, right out of doors, in touch with Nature and the City too—town and country in one. Our unique plan gives you your own home for only

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No Worry or Trouble with Mortgage, Interest or Taxes.

Even now only 35 minutes from the heart of Manhattan—attractive locality, settled neighborhood—churches, stores, schools, and all that goes with them. Choose the house you want, costly or cosy, from those we have just finished, or we will make plans and build them for you.

BOOK AND FULL PARTICULARS SENT FREE. Realty Trust 60 Liberty St. New York

Call or send to-day—a postal will do.

LOTS highly restricted, 'midst hundreds of beautiful homes. Value increasing immensely; titles guaranteed. We will loan to build or build for you on these lots. Write for map and price list. **$10 DOWN** BALANCE EASY PAYMENTS.



GO TO-DAY,

Saturday or **Sunday.** Make your selection of lots. Lots one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars and up. Value sure to increase within a year. Forty-five minutes from City Hall, soon to be thirty minutes. Forty trains daily. Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. Railroad station on the property. Write or apply for passes.

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REAL ESTATE.

High class houses for sale or to rent in select sections of New York City a specialty. List furnished on application.

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Telephone 3198 Riverside.

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300 A. and impts., Winston Co., Miss. Water power and 30 A., Chapinville, N. Y. Fine site for factory or electric plant.
Dairy farm, 160 A., Onondaga Co., N. Y. Excellent house, good barn, fine location.
90 A. and impts., Erie Co., Pa.
5-r. house and lot, Clarinda, Ia.
10 A. Orchard, Tehama Co., Cal.
Plantation 1,879 A., Tuscaloosa Co., Ala. Good bldgs., saw, grist, planing, and gin mill outfit. $25,000.
125 A. land, Wolfe Co., Ky. All tillable; indications of oil and coal.
Flat Bldg., cottage, and lot, Chicago, Ill.
27 A. land, Montgomery Co., Fla.
11-r. Res. and 25 A. near Nuevas Gerones, Isle de Pinos, W. I.

W. M. OSTRANDER,
North American Bldg., Phila., Pa.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY.

HOUSES WANTED IN BEST SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN—WILL FURNISH LOTS AND MAKE BUILDERS' LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

WILLIAM OPPENHEIM,
21 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000 to loan at 4 or 4½% interest on real estate.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.—NEW YORK, JERSEY, VARIOUS STATES; BUILDING LOANS; SECOND MORTGAGES. HANOVER COMPANY, 346 BROADWAY.

Sums from $5,000 to $300,000 to loan at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Guernseau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

100 lots given away to advertise Wildwood Lake, New York suburbs; send stamp for deed; 25 feet; title perfect. Seaside Co., 187 Broadway.

Investors can be best suited by consulting a reliable firm. Write Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage at low rates. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Have $11,000, 4½, to loan on good first mortgage. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 151st St.

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WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city, 2 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn, Lake View. For sale or rental, furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing, steam and hot air heating. Apply for leaflet to **R. H. WARREN, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. WARREN, 56 Worth St.**

ON THE PICTURESQUE PALISADES.
GENUINE BARGAIN OFFERED quick purchaser, new house, nine rooms and bath; all improvements; overlooking Hudson River; also ten Building Lots, ranging from $275 upward; easy terms; very accessible to New York; 5c. carfare to all ferries by trolley. Titles guaranteed; without charge. Free tickets and further information cheerfully furnished. Call or address
W. H. HALPIN,
35 Eighth Av., near 14th St., N. Y. City.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, on high ground, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.
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5th Av., cor. 28th St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $800 to $940. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 189 Watchung Av., Montclair.

East Orange, N. J.—12-room house; steam heat; all improvements; 2 baths; large barn; near cars; $5,200; bargain; easy terms; good neighborhood. Wade's Agency, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange.

For Sale.—House, with all improvements, containing 10 rooms; situated on the corner; plot, 50x100; at Hollis, N. Y.; price and terms reasonable; would entertain an exchange. 451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

SEABRIGHT, LOW-MOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD, PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND furnished Cottages for rent, season 1903.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Jersey City Heights Dwelling, Arlington Av.—Grounds, 75x125; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

Rutherford.—Modern 14-room house, with stable; equity, $7,000; might exchange. Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

$10,000 modern up-to-date corner house, 12 rooms. Plainfield; might exchange. Walter Brown, 132 Nassau St.

Three lots for sale, Albion Place, Paterson, N. J.; high elevation. Henry Moore, 187 Broadway, New York.

30 acres at Elberon; sewer, gas, water; near depot; for income property. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

A corner house, all improvements, fine location, Plainfield; will sell at bargain. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

15 acres poultry and fruit farm for sale; house, barn; $950 cash. J. Dion, Dorothy, N. J.

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Residence Park, 9-room cottage; rent, $35 per month; 50x200. Hine & Co., 62 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Farm for sale, 53 acres, buildings in good condition; convenient; price, $800. Hine & Co., Mechanic St.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 50

BAUERDORF & WOLLINS,
Real Estate and Insurance,
1,284 Madison Avenue.

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ARE YOU LOOKING
for three or more acres in a choice location?
ONE HOUR FROM 42D ST.
We will divide a modern farm, in Westchester County, near station, and sell to a few desirable people at $300 per acre.
WM. CRAWFORD,
7 EAST 42D ST.

At Tuckahoe.—A plot of about 30 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision. Inquire of T. B. Underhill, on premises.

City Island.—Beautifully located residence and stable, 50x100; corner; $6,000. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Headquarters for Westchester County property; if you are home-seeking, see us. Cooley & West, Inc.

Offer wanted on Chester Hill building lot; will accept reasonable offer. "Cantbeatit," 39 Prospect.

Two Minutes from Station.—Elegant residence; grounds; price to quick purchaser, $11,000.00 Address Opportunity, 112 Washington St.

Unquestionable Bargain.—Modern Chester Hill residence; cost, $12,000; sells quick for $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc.

New house, just finished; 12 rooms; modern; fine neighborhood; price, $12,000.00. Address Builder, 39 Prospect.

$6,500 buys 11-room house; parquet floors; all improvements. Cooley & West, Inc.

Do you want to buy or rent? Largest list of property in town. Cooley & West, Inc.

Fine residence, with stable; Chester Mill; price, $14,250. Particulars from Cooley & West, Inc.

Small house; convenient location; nice neighborhood; all improvements; quick buyer wanted; price, $4,000. Cooley & West, Inc.

Building lot on Chester Hill, 50x125; prices, $2,500 to $3,500; best Mt. Vernon locations. Cooley & West, Inc.

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HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

Two new, modern residences, Chester Hill, 50x100 each; $12,250 each. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Chester Hill.—Bargain; 12 rooms; lot, 75x100; perfect order; $9,500. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Large home, needing repairs; 12 rooms; lot, 100 x100; $4,500; worth double. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Neat home, first-class location, near depot; price, $5,500; 40x100; street improved. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

$100 cash, $20 monthly; will buy 7-room home; two lots, $2,650. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Business property bargain, owner leaving city; 10% investment. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Chester Hill, new, modern, up-to-date home; good location; $17,000. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Complete list to rent all parts of city, $20 to $150. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Chester Hill.—To let, two furnished houses, $75 each. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

New Rochelle.

Own a home in beautiful Halcyon Park, eight minutes' walk from the station, on two lines of trolley; fine, healthy, refined neighborhood, in the heart of our city; sewer, gas, and water; a fine 8-room cottage for sale at $3,200; terms to suit; we have a few very fine lots to offer in this place from $350 upward; will take $25 down and the balance monthly; must be seen to be appreciated; write for particulars. E. S. Hine & Co., 62 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y., or 74 Wall St., N. Y.

At New Rochelle.—Small factory for sale, in centre of the city, two floors, well lighted, water and gas in, with two-family dwelling, seven rooms each and improvements; price reduced to $10,000; a bargain; terms to suit. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

A fine lot in a choice location; convenient to schools and depot; size, 50x140; price, $2,000; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rochelle Park.—Superb lots for sale at $1,500; cannot be duplicated. Reese, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

To Rent—6 room modern cottage; choicest neighborhood; all improvements; rent, $16. Reese, 74 Wall St., N. Y.

$100 buys choice home near station; fine park and boulevard; lots $10—$5 monthly. Whitehead, Post Office, New Rochelle.

I have only one lot left on Le Count Place; will sell cheap, $1,350. Whitehead, Post Office, New Rochelle.

An up-to-date residence; owner, giving up housekeeping, will sell cheap, $6,500. Whitehead, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Summer cottages, Oakland Beach; surf bathing; ground rent low, cottages cheap. Whitehead, Post Office, New Rochelle.

At beautiful New Rochelle, cottage in park; 5 rooms and bath, $2,000; easy terms. Whitehead, Post Office, New Rochelle.

Cozy Home.—Residence Park; all improvements; if sold quick will take $4,750. Whitehead, Post Office New Rochelle.

Splendid Opportunity.—Choice lots, overlooking Sound, from $1,000 up. Whitehead, Post Office New Rochelle.

Choice residence overlooking Sound; water privilege; partly destroyed by fire; cheap; $10,000. Whitehead, Post Office New Rochelle.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONTS, ACREAGE,
Headquarters for Real Estate on
LONG ISLAND
of Every Description.
SEND FOR NEW LIST.
T. B. ACKERSON CO.,
140 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

For sale or rent—Five acres with residence; all modern improvements, stable, etc.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Ave., Cor. 28th St.

Elegant home on monthly payments, Woodhaven, L. I.; nine-room cottage, all improvements, lot 40x100; five-cent fare to New York; 30 minutes to City Hall; $3,200. George W. Kitchell, 135 Broadway, room 315.

Road House, Great Neck, L. I., in good order; plenty of shade; on main road; $4,500; terms to suit. G. W. Kitchell, 135 Broadway, room 315.

Lovely old homestead on a north shore bay; 20 acres; 10-room dwelling; $7,000. O. B. Aeckerly, 115 Broadway.

SHORE FRONTS, FARMS, ACREAGE, &c. Buy now of CODLING, Northport, L. I.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

A.—A.—A.— STORES. A.—A.—A.—

Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St. New light store, 20x70; fine large windows.
42-44 Watts St.; store and basement; lease.
OFFICES.
23 Duane St.; good office rooms, $10 up.
BUILDINGS.
52 Elizabeth St., 6-story and basement building.
270 West Broadway; 2-story, (store;) below Canal.
LOFTS.
1,668 Madison Av., above 110th St.
Parlor floor, 20x70; large show windows.
78 Bowery; five lofts; business building.
229 Grand Street; two lofts; near Bowery.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand St., near Bowery, under Oriental Bank.

An extra large plot of ground on a corner,
Fifth Ave. below 34th St.
To Lease for 63 Years or Longer.
Tenant to improve. Suitable for first-class Hotel, Apartment House, or for any business requiring large area. (9329)
For terms and particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR ST.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

3D AV. STORE.

Plate glass window; excellent for any business; 1,154 3d Av., near 67th St.; $60.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 W. 42d.

CORNER STORE, VERY LARGE

776 Melrose Av., (cor. 158th St.)
Suitable for any business.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

New 5-story and basement strong building; suitable wholesale grocery, restaurant, factory, or otherwise; Hoyt St., near Fulton.; size, 41x87; prefer one tenant, but would divide. A. F., 286 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
Lexington Avenue, 1,621, corner 102d Street; large store, plate glass show window; rent only $20.00. Agent, Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th St.

A— 70 GREENE ST. —A—
2d and 3d lofts, size 25x90.
Rent Reasonable.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

BULKHEAD WITH S 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

Factory, 3,500 feet; east side; rent, $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. A.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 0420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

34th St., 132 West, near Broadway.—Floors, Offices and Studios; $10 to $25; newly altered building. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Between Broadway and Fifth Av., below 34th, building to lease for business; alter to suit. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 12th St.; elevator; rent, $18.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Lot and stable for 12 horses for contractor; near 149th St., 3d Av., $15. Laumeister, 604 Melrose Av.

29th St.—Five-story, substantial factory; central; 24,000 square feet. $3,600 year; possession. Ames & Co., 122 West 34th St.

Suitable house on Greenwich, near Christopher, for smoking and curing hams; rent reasonable. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

43 East 18th St.—Whole house, newly renovated; reasonable; for any business. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Opportunity for party wanting Broadway stand near 59th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Corner store and basement on Broadway and 107th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Lofts of 5,300 feet floor space in fire-proof building. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Building near 59th St., on Broadway, to be leased. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Lofts, 63x85, fire-proof building, near Broadway. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Opportunity for party wanting Broadway stand near 59th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A building on Broadway, near 59th St., to lease. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Corner store and basement on Broadway and 107th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Lofts with 5,300 feet floor space in fire-proof building. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Building near 59th St., on Broadway, to be leased. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Loft 63x85, fire-proof building, near Broadway. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

AT 143 Bleecker St., corner of West Broadway, large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 8 Beekman St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 8 BEEKMAN ST.

1,490 Broadway, Near 42d St.—Fine business location, good light store, suitable any business; low rent.

Large corner store, suitable any business; 2d Av., in Thirties; rent, $75. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Park Place, near Broadway, whole building, 5-story and basement; from June 1st. Plass, 234 Broadway.

Woodworkers.—Loft, 50x100; windows four sides; power, heat, elevator; blower, woodworking machinery. Gustaveson, 490 East 139th St.

5th Av., Near 42d.—Over 30 feet; term years. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

10th Av., 860.—Store and rooms; $35 monthly; Ch. Volzing, 953 3d Av.

312 East 4th St.—Store near Avenue C; rent, $18; janitor on premises.

105 Lexington Av.—To rent for any business; very reasonable. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Two light lofts near Dey St. to rent reasonable. Apply 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Two large light lofts below Cortlandt St. to rent reasonable. 20 Broad, Room 1,004.

Half of office, $7.50; heat, light, telephone. McCaffrey, Room 707, 150 Nassau St.

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Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

For Sale—An extensive tract of valuable land in Long Island City, embracing nearly 600 lots advantageously situated about a mile and a half from ferry to 34th St., Manhattan, in close proximity to Long Island and Flushing railroads, in the near vicinity of the Blackwell's Island Bridge terminus, and the outlet of the tunnel to be constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under the East River.
Unsurpassed in location for manufacturing or residence purposes. Will be sold in whole or in part on favorable terms to close an estate.
Maps and particulars of HENRY C. JOHNSON, Trustee, 152 Fulton Av., Astoria, Long Island City, N. Y.

For Sale—Farm of 30 acres in Queens Borough; suitable for building lots. For further particulars address Box 11, Queens P. O., L. I.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE CIRCLE
APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1050—Col.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL

MADISON AVE. AND 92D ST.
One of the most popular and attractive hotels in the city; any number of rooms en suite, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from $500 to $3,800 per annum; also attractive Suites for transient guests or bachelors. CUISINE A SPECIAL FEATURE. PAMPHLETS AND RATES ON APPLICATION.

A— ONLY ONE LEFT. —Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

HOTEL ENDICOTT,
COLUMBUS AV., BET. 81ST AND 82D STS.
REMODELED AND IMPROVED.
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT.

Newly furnished and unfurnished Suites of from one to nine rooms; large, light, and airy, with all modern improvements; one large and one small housekeeping apartment

Telephone in each suite.
Rental reasonable, including light and heat.
Restaurant on American and European plans.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager.

THE KENESAW,
202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two rooms, with bath, $25 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.
Furnished if desired at small additional cost. Rates include maid service, light, heat. Elevator service always.
DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 Weekly. C. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

THE HARGRAVE
112 WEST 72ND ST.
An Apartment Hotel. Now Open.
SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In perfection of equipment, superior service and location, it is unequalled.
Booklet mailed. GEORGE S. HARRAL.

THE BRUNSWICK,
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $40 up. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

A Private House-Apartment House 1078 Madison Avenue.
One apartment on a floor.
Seven and eight rooms, bath, etc.
In construction and appointments cannot be excelled.
Choicest residential section.

"THE LOHENGRIN,"

Madison Av., S. W. corner 125th St. Convenient to all railroads; every modern improvement; complete service; seven large, light, handsomely decorated rooms and bath, $600 and $660. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

"HAROLD"
N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
One block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

THE CAMERON,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 126th St.
New high-class apartments.
SUITES 5 & 6 SPACIOUS, LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

A—"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

ARBUTUS APARTMENT, 301 West 91st St. A beautiful 8-room, 2 baths, apartment, rooms all light. Must be seen to be appreciated. Exceptional opportunity for an excellent home. See Superintendent of Building.

FREE TO DEC. 15TH.
Perry St., 134, Corner Hudson St.—Handsomely decorated apartment of four rooms, bath, all modern improvements; $20 rent. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

A DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished. | Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th St. and 480 Park Ave.

	Unfurnished.	Furnished.
Housekeeping apartments; 7-8 rooms; 2 baths.	$1,200-1,800	$1,800-3,200
Non-Housekeeping apartments; suites of 3 rooms and bath; service of meals included.	$1,000-1,400	$1,200-2,000
Combination housekeeping and bachelor apartments; suites of 2 rooms and bath; exclusively for bachelors.	$800-1,000	$1,000-1,200
Suites of 4 rooms and bath; intended for light housekeeping.	$1,200-1,500	$1,800-2,100
Suites of from 1-7 rooms and bath.	$300-1,000	$500-1,500

Meals served in apartments without extra charge. Excellent cuisine, a la carte and American plan.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.

The Coronet,
57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.
Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,
86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

MORNINGSIDE PARK,
ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT,
113TH AND 114TH STS.
Select apartments of 6 and 7 rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
RENTS, $780 to $1,500.

7TH AVE., 1,845 TO 1,855.
ENTIRE BLOCKS, 112TH to 114TH ST.
Choice corner apartments of 6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; broad, spacious halls; wide, open courts; large, sunny rooms; every modern convenience and improvement.
RENTS, $780 to $1,500.

Northwest cor. 97th St. and Boulevard.
An exceptionally desirable apartment of 12 large, light rooms and 2 baths; every conceivable modern improvement.
RENTS, $2,000.
Apply on premises, or to
JOHN R. & OSCAR L. FOLEY,
1855 7th Av., ('Phone, 951 Morningside.)
149 Broadway, ('Phone 427 Cortlandt.)

61-69 East 86th St.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS;
LIGHT KITCHENS;
LARGE CLOSETS;
All Night Elevator Service.
6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
$50 TO $70.
Apply to Supt., on Premises.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

2&4 Glenada Place
Only 2 of These Extra Fine 8 Room Apartments to Rent.
Steam Heat and Hot Water Guaranteed; Rents Very Reasonable. Apply to Janitor at any time or owner.
Corporation Liquidating Co.,
Park Row Building, N. Y.

LEONORI,
Madison Av. and 63d St.
New Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Just completed.
Conveniently and accessibly located in the most exclusive residential section of the city; magnificent appointments and decorations; every luxury and convenience has been installed to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious and exacting clientele. Most desirable suites of 1 to 6 large light rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished.
One elegant apartment suitable for physician's office.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Telephone 1842—79th.

THE HENRY JAMES.

501 W. 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 Rooms, Bath. Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.	5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROVEN.
2,700 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108 St.
Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

LA SCALA,
465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
New elevator apartment building; suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents $1,100 and $1,200.
Concessions from December 1.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK.
118th-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 4-room apartment, $45, and one 6-room apartment, $55, of 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

133 WEST 11TH ST.
Elevator building; choice seven room apartment, with every convenience; rent reduced to $900.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; [illegible] good tenants who want large

West Point, Kauneonga,
326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.
The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises, or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

THE CHATILLION,
Corner Riverside Drive and 94th Street.
A situation affording a superb panoramic view of the Hudson—away from the noise of traffic and street cars.
7, 8, 9, 10 rooms and bath, all exceptionally large. Electric elevator; long-distance telephone in each apartment; servants' baths; laundry, and steam drying rooms, mail chute, &c. Rent, $1,500 to $5,000.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agts.,
Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.
Tel. 109 Riverside. Tel. 3,307 Riverside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 7 apartments left
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny; large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

HOFFMAN COURT
Madison av., S. W. Cor. 99th st.
5, 6 and 7 ROOMS.
$30 TO $50 PER MONTH.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOVEMBER 15.
This location rapidly becoming the most exclusive in the city. The apartments contain all most modern improvements; electric light and elevator service night and day. Inquire premises, or
I. RANDOLPH JACOBS & CO.,
1424 Madison av.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET. NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $80.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

The Cambridge and Oxford,
CORNER 124TH ST. AND MAD. AVE.
Only one left; 7 rooms and bath, $900. All night service. Every modern convenience. Supt., or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 East 125th St.

A.—Only 8 out of 50 apartments unrented in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; 6 and 7 large rooms; every improvement; houses model in neatness; easy of access, and electric elevated station is at 67th St.; rents, $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

Lexington Ave. &3 4th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th)
An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

FACING CENTRAL PARK.
8-Room Apartment,
$1,200.
222-224 West 59th St.
ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park, single apartment house. No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location, near Park; 7 West 92d St.; rents moderate. Premises or Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator ap

RACES ON THE SPEEDWAY

Queen Wilkes Wins a Lively Brush from Two Fast Trotters.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS GIVEN

Sphinx S. Scores Another Victory in the Pacing Contest—Ten Interesting Events on the Card.

Fair weather and a fast track drew a large crowd of spectators and horsemen to the Speedway yesterday to witness the regular Saturday matinée of the New York Road Drivers' Association. Ten events were presented, all of which were well contested with the exception of the championship trotting and pacing team races. To the great disappointment of the crowd, Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes, Lydell Whitehead's trotting team, which won the brush of Nov. 15, did not put in an appearance, and Edward De Cerneas's team, composed of Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, who have won three previous races, were driven over the course and awarded the trotting team championship of the Speedway, they having won four of the six races scheduled. Isaac A. Hopper's team Prince Teil and Bessie Reid, with two races to their credit, was awarded the championship pacing team event, Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, owned by F. G. Schmidt, failing to appear.

The opening brush of the day for pacers was composed of an unusually fast field. Jack, Mrs. H. D. Gill's bay gelding, with a mark of 2:12½, driven by Dr. H. D. Gill, won the first heat by a head from Redinda. Rosalet took the second heat from Ogden Smith's Jack. Only heat winners were started in the final, and Jack and Rosalet made a pretty race. When it came to the final drive, Jack, urged with whip and rein, showed a burst of speed that landed him a winner by a head.

Spinx, E. E. Smathers's pacing mare, with a mark of 2:07, added a second victory to her credit in the championship pacing event by defeating David Lamar's pacer Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, who has already won three races. In the first heat Spinx S. broke at the first quarter post and Nathan Straus won. At the same point in the second heat Nathan Straus, with a lead of half a length, went to a bad break and was distanced. The final was won by Spinx S. by two lengths, Nathan Straus acting badly and losing a half dozen lengths at the start.

The most exciting trotting event of the afternoon was brush No. 7, with three entries, E. E. Smathers's Speedway favorite Queen Wilkes; Equity, 2:12½, driven by A. E. Parren, and Swift, 2:15¼, driven by Col. John F. Cockerell, President of the Road Drivers' Association. On getting the word, Swift went out in front and held a lead close to the finish, where Equity closed in on one side and Queen Wilkes on the other. There was every prospect of a dead heat to a point within fifty yards of the finish, where Equity stepped out in front and won by a head. Queen Wilkes won the second heat, and the final proved an easy heat for the "Queen." The summaries follow:

BRUSH I.—PACERS.

Jack, 2:12½, (Dr. H. D. Gill)	1	5	1
Rosalet, 2:12½, (A. E. Perren)	3	1	2
Ogden Smith, (J. W. Smith)	4	2	
Redinda, 2:07½, (J. L. Dodge)	2	3	
Bell Boy, 2:07¼, (F. W. Darrin)	5	4	

BRUSH 2.—TROTTERS.

Miss Fearing, 2:19½, (W. C. Floyd-Jones)	1	1	
Silk Lace, 2:18½, (H. D. Mix)	3	2	
Santos, 2:21¼, (Thomas B. Leahy)	2	3	
Irene Taylor, (M. L. Simon)	5	4	
Delphia, (Morris Jones)	6	5	
Robert Van Wyck, (Max Lichtwitz)	7	6	
Lady Alexandria, (Dr. J. S. Scott)	4	7	

BRUSH 3.—CHAMPIONSHIP PACERS.

Oct. 25 brush won by Nathan Straus.
Nov. 1 brush won by Nathan Straus.
Nov. 8 brush won by Nathan Straus.
Nov. 15 brush won by Sphinx S.

Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, (David Lamar,)	1	2	2
Sphinx S., 2:07, (E. E. Smathers,)	2	1	1

BRUSH 4—CHAMPIONSHIP TROTTING TEAMS.

Oct. 25 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.
Nov. 1 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.
Nov. 8 brush won by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt.
Nov. 15 brush won by Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle.

Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, (Edward De Cerna,) had a walkover.

BRUSH 5—TROTTERS.

Charley Styles, 2:15¼, (C. J. Millett)	6	
Camilla, 2:19½, (W. C. Floyd-Jones)	3	4
Royal Rene, 2:20, (W. F. Kilpatrick)	5	5
Interim, 2:23½, (W. J. Clark)	4	3
Miss Hibbard, 2:26¼, (J. F. Cockerill)	4	3
Possibility, (Thomas F. Russell)	2	2

BRUSH 6—PACERS.

Comet, 2:17¼, (Robert Marshall)	6	
Belfry Chimes, (W. C. Floyd-Jones)	3	1 2
Martina, (A. Darrin)	5	5
Miss Minnie Lynn, (Dr. H. G. Gill)	4	4
Johnny O., (F. W. Darrin)	1	2 1
Maggie Alencor, 2:29½, (L. H. Perlman)	2	3

BRUSH 7—TROTTERS.

Equity, 2:12½, A. E. Perren	1	3 2
Swift, 2:15¼, J. F. Cockerill	3	2
Queen Wilkes, E. E. Smathers	2	1 1

BRUSH 8—CHAMPIONSHIP PACING TEAMS.

Prince Teil and Bessie Reid, Isaac A. Hopper ..... Walk-over

BRUSH 9—TROTTERS.

Ida Highwood, 2:09¾, E. E. Smathers	3	5
Sally Simpson, 2:11¼, David Lamar	5	4
West Wilkes, 2:15½, Luke A. Burke	4	2
Axtello, 2:15, M. C. Harrison	1	1
McMillan, 2:17½, Dr. J. F. Moore	2	3

BRUSH 10—PROFESSIONALS.

Crescent, 2:13¾, Jack Curry	2	2
Vanzant, 2:10¼, W. Deveraux	1	1

Hockey for New Jersey Schools.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—All of the schools that comprise the New Jersey and North Jersey interscholastic leagues have announced the intention of placing hockey teams in the field this Winter, and candidates are already being solicited. Every school has more or less material, and the prospects for the game this season are bright. Newark High School, East Orange High School, Newark Academy, Montclair Military Academy, Stevens Preparatory School, and Montclair High School of the New Jersey Interscholastic League will enter teams, as will Passaic High, Paterson High, South Orange High, Bloomfield High, and Orange High of the North Jersey League. The hockey schedule of the two leagues will be completed about Dec. 1.

Hockey Prospects at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The hockey team has started work for the season. In response to the call for candidates thirty-two men reported at the Casino for practice under the direction of F. B. Alexander, L. B. Purnell, and G. Paull, all members of last season's team. The men were given a preliminary drill in passing and hitting the puck and shooting goals. Point and cover-point are lacking suitable material. Almost all of last year's team are still in college, and a successful season is looked forward to. The training table will be started soon in preparation for the trip to Pittsburg, which will be taken during the Christmas vacation.

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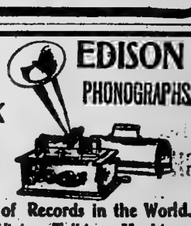
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8th St., 17 West.—In private family; large sunny front hall room; handsomely furnished; ample closets; all conveniences; heat; quiet house; references; gentlemen; fourth floor.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat.

31st St., 246 West.—Furnished room, with or without board; suitable for couple or two gentlemen. M. Vittmer.

34th St., 433 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, nice bath, running water; good location; $6 and $8 weekly.

55th St., 61 West.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen.

76th St., 158 West.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; newly furnished and decorated; dressing rooms, lavatories; tiled bath; telephone; private family; gentlemen preferred; moderate.

80th St., 160 West.—Beautifully newly furnished rooms $3 up; select private house; all modern conveniences.

82d St., 208 West.—Large front and hall room; handsomely furnished; heated; private family; moderate.

84th St., 108 West.—Furnished parlor and bed rooms; every convenience. Call after 7, evenings, first flat, east.

86th St., 317 West.—Large front room; tiled bath; dressing room; adjoining exclusive surroundings near Riverside; references.

124TH ST, 321 West.—Sunny front rooms, large, small; running water; closets; heated; gas; use bath.

124th St., 205 West.—Nicely furnished front room; running water, gas, bath; near L station.

126th St., 169 West.—Large, well-heated room; handsomely furnished dressing room; all conveniences; superior board.

126th St., 120 West.—Large, nicely furnished room to let; all improvements; private family; terms reasonable.

Downtown business people who are tired hanging on car straps every day will find the Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter; steam heated rooms $4, $5, $6 per week. RICHARD DE LOGEROT, Prop. and Mgr.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 128—A sunny, well furnished room; every convenience; second floor; private house.

Murray Hill.—Back parlor; also square room; handsomely furnished; private family; references. 363 Lexington Av., 40th St.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—50 GARDEN PLACE.

Furnished rooms.—Two or three gentlemen can have handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, in private family; heat, light, running water; within walking distance of City Hall and ferries.

481 FRANKLIN AV., NEAR HANCOCK ST.

Two large square rooms, second floor; ample closets, running water; private family; near all car lines; bathroom on floor.

Clermont Av., 408, Between Greene and Fulton.—Two large, newly furnished rooms, front and back; heated; running water; $2.50, $3.

Decatur St., 52.—Two sunny alcove rooms, nicely furnished; private family; house heated by furnace; three minutes to Tompkins Av. Kings County L station.

Greene Av., 37.—Large nicely furnished room; all improvements; southern exposure; convenient to trolley and L; gentlemen or business women preferred; references.

Greene Av., 815.—Furnished back parlor in private house, with owner.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Furnished floor; three or four rooms; housekeeping; American family; four adults; about $45 per month. F. P., 3 East 18th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,187 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Patents.

Best facilities for procuring U. S. and Foreign Patents; 20 years' experience; consultation and advice without charge; 60-page Book on Patents sent free; good patents negotiated. Stephens & Co., 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Dogs and Birds.

For Sale—Matchless thoroughbred Yorkshire terrier puppies; eleven weeks old. 383 East 61st St.

Auction Sales.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.

A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.



75 Pianos



PUBLIC AUCTION AT THE Wise Piano Warerooms, 19 and 21 West 125th St.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL

Tuesday Night, November 25.

AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,

75 Slightly Used Pianos

MADE BY STEINWAY, SOHMER, KNABE, WEBER, HARDMAN, FRANCIS BACON, CHICKERING, HAZLETON, &C.;

—ALSO— 8 BABY GRANDS, —MADE BY— STEINWAY, HAZLETON, KNABE, CONOVER, &C. ALL IN SUPERB CONDITION.

EXHIBITION.

Pianos on view and for trial To-morrow, Monday, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Max M. Pullman, auctioneer, sells, afternoon and evenings during week, Japanese goods, 431 8th Av.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Business Opportunities.

DEFINITELY FIXED AND ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED IS THE WEEKLY RATE OF PROFIT paid our depositors. Profit payments made weekly. All deposits subject to withdrawal on demand. Highest financial, commercial, and professional references. Write for particulars. E. J. ARNOLD & CO., (Branch Office,) 917 St. James Building, New York City.

Experienced business man, age 30, wants to invest $10,000 to $15,000 and secure an active interest in some established and profitable business, manufacturing preferred; highest references given and required; communications strictly confidential. Address, stating full particulars or no attention paid, Energetic, O Box 141 Times.

I HAVE ESTABLISHED OFFICE AND TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; WILL ACT AS MANUFACTURERS' OR SELLING AGENT WITH TERRITORY FOR MERITORIOUS ARTICLE; GIVE PARTICULARS. CHESTER, BOX 116 TIMES.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

First-class delicatessen store for sale cheap; established 12 years; finest location in Manhattan. Apply to JOS. FISHER, 411 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Wealthy mining company, owning valuable gold mines, offers position of responsibility to reliable party, selling stock on commission. L. H. Mitchel, President, 310 Stimson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporators, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Before you go into the mail order trade, send 10c. for 11 months' trial of General Information, 421 Century Building, Binghamton, N. Y.; it tells subscribers by return mail where to buy all kinds of goods from the maker.

I CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, no matter where it is. Send description, state price, and learn how. Established '98. Highest references. Offices in 14 cities. W. M. Ostrander, 1443 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED For merchants, manufacturers, and others desiring to extend their business; stores, business places sold quickly. McDonald & Wiggins, 257 Broadway. Tel. call 2409 Cor'dt.

For $1,000 I will sell you goods protected that retail for $5,000, and give you exclusive control of your States; investigation requested by persons of refinement and education. For particulars address T. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If seeking safe and profitable investment, $5,000 to $10,000, can submit proposition that will commend itself to your good judgment. Investment, Box 218 Times.

Drugs.—Two stores; $45 and $70 daily; sell either one. Call 109 East 124th St. Know of more good stores to suit any buyer.

Display your advertisement printed around pencils; never thrown away! ! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Established tailoring and fancy cleaning business for sale at a bargain; good business neighborhood. Inquire 1,490 Broadway.

Beer agency and bottling business; cheap; immediate possession. F. F. Whitehead, Post Office New Rochelle.

Good Opportunity.—Boarding house for sale; fine location; full; clears $75 month; rent, $85. Address H., Box 106 Times.

Mechanical engineer would invest with services in first-class machinery business. Box W 109 Times.

124th St., 205 West.—Furnished-room house, rent $55;

NEW FIELD UNIFORMS CHOSEN FOR THE ARMY

Olive Drab Cloth Selected After Exhaustive Tests.

Men Clad in This Color Will Make Unsatisfactory Targets at Even 600 Yards, It Is Said.

At last the special board appointed by Secretary of War Root has determined what sort of field uniform the regular soldiers should wear, and the Quartermaster's Department has published an advertisement for bids on 535,000 yards of the olive drab cloth selected. It was learned yesterday that the cloth would cost not much less than $1,000,000. The material chosen, after hundreds of tests in the War Department laboratory, is combed worsted, a 22-ounce grade to be used for trousers and overcoats, and a 13-ounce grade for blouses.

The way the special board came to a decision as to the proper color for a field uniform was interesting. With Gen. Hughes at their head, the members of the board procured sample uniforms of various shades and conducted distance tests on the bank of the Potomac River outside of Washington. A rope was strung up higher than a man's head, and on it were hung the different uniforms. Then the officers walked away until they were more than a mile from the line. Their object was to determine which cloth was least discernible at a distance. The members had already agreed that the proper field uniform would be one which would so blend itself with foliage, roads, rivers, and general view as to be most nearly invisible.

Around the line on which the sample suits were hung were the water, a couple of macadam roads, and plenty of trees and shrubbery. Further behind the sky and midday sun added complexity to the view. It was seen that, while some of the colors were discernible, the olive drab was hard to find even with field glasses. After the tests some of the officers said that soldiers clad in such a color would not be satisfactory targets at 600 yards' distance, so completely would their trappings seem to become merged with surrounding objects of nature.

TESTS OF THE CLOTH.

Having decided on the color—and before the tests many of the officers had been contending for cadet gray—the next step was to let various manufacturers try their hands on samples of cloth that would fill not only the color requirement, but would stand the dye tests and come up to the endurance standard. Time and again the samples were submitted only to be returned with the information that the cloth contained slightly too much green in its hue, or that it was a little "overweight," or that the dye in it would not withstand the amount of acid prescribed for testing.

The advertisement for bids provides that sealed proposals to furnish the cloth must be handed in at the Army Building, this city, before Dec. 10. Any manufacturer who wishes to bid may obtain samples of the selected cloth by applying at the building.

To have army cloth delivered in this city, as is provided in the advertisement, is a novelty. Except for a period during the civil war, uniform cloths have been delivered at Philadelphia, and army men have been complaining for years about conditions in the Government establishment that superintended the making up of the uniforms in that city. It has been said that, after the cloth reached the Arsenal, it was sent out to be put together by incompetent seamstresses. The new field uniforms are to be made by the manufacturer bidding the lowest figure after the cloth is delivered. The responsibility of the maker must be guaranteed, and there will be heavy penalties for failure to do the work properly.

The idea of obtaining an "invisible" uniform comes from the German and French military establishments, and the drab combed worsted is practically what the soldiers of those countries wear for active service, except that it is claimed to be a little better. One of the manufacturers who is interested in the bidding said yesterday:

"The rigid tests to which we are forced to comply guarantee that this cloth will be the finest ever made for uniforms anywhere in the world. It has been known for a long time that blue was among the most visible and easily detected colors. In selecting this olive drab, the Army Board has chosen between twelve shades of the same color, and an untrained eye would hardly be able to tell any difference between three or four of them."

During the distance tests it was found that the cadet gray looked black at 500 or 600 paces. This discovery was what converted the board to olive drab. The drab is a peculiar color. Unless one knows what it is he invariably asks, "What do you call that?" After the "invisibleness" of the cloth has been explained, it becomes easy for one to see that there are in the hue the several concomitants that go to make up the color of a distant landscape.

Heretofore the soldiers have worn flannel and kersey goods, but it has been known for years that these materials could not be made with sufficient strength, that their lack of flexibility made baggy trousers a certainty, and that manufacturers could easily adulterate the materials bought from them. Detection of these adulterations was almost impossible, and wear alone showed that the Government had been cheated.

CANNOT BE ADULTERATED.

It is now stated that combed worsted, the new sort of cloth, cannot be adulterated, for only virgin wool can be used in making it. It is from 20 to 30 per cent. stronger than the old stuffs, wears much longer than flannels or kerseys, and is more impervious to cold than either. The thirteen-ounce grade for blouses is made of single combed yarn, both warp and filling. The heavier overcoat grade is constructed like a cavert and is made of two-ply warp and single filling.

Such cloth retails at about $2.25 a yard for the light variety and $3.50 for the heavy; in the usual wholesale lots the prices are not more than $1.70 and $3 respectively. The enormous quantities wanted by the Government will lessen the figures somewhat of course.

There has been a common misapprehension that the introduction of the new field uniform was to do away with the old blue altogether. This is far from true. Dress uniforms will continue to be blue, the olive drab being designed only for active army work and war times. The drab blouses and trousers take the place of the khaki. In the same advertisement that calls for bids on the drab, bids are asked on 185,000 yards of seventeen-ounce dark blue material.

The 535,000 yards of olive drab worsted include 350,000 yards of the thirteen-ounce variety and 185,000 yards of the heavy quality. More than 1,000,000 drab buttons, half large and half small, are to be bid for at the same time, and a like number of gilt buttons must be provided for blue uniforms. The advertisement also calls for offers on 15,000 cavalry breast cords, 20,000 for artillery, and 37,500 for infantry, engineers, signal corps, ordnance, Commissary Sergeants, and Hospital Corps. Other things to be bought simultaneously are hat cords, buckskin gloves, and shoes.

Of the changes ordered in the blue army uniforms much has been told. The officers are gradually supplanting their old outfits with new ones, and a visitor to West Point or any other post can see that the "new togs" greatly surpass the old ones in brilliancy. There is more lace and fancy work, and the regular soldier of this country no longer looks plainly garbed beside a foreign military man.

The advertisement just issued gives an idea as to the sizes of soldiers' feet. In asking for bids on 20,500 pairs of black calfskin shoes, it is stipulated that 2,500 of them shall be No. 5, width AA; 3,000 No. 5, width A; 3,000 No. 5, width B; 3,000 No. 5, width C, and the rest No. 6, various widths. It would seem that the last purchase of shoes supplied all that were needed by the soldiers having large feet.

Senator Fairbanks Visits Ellis Island.

United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who is a member of the Senate Commmittee on Immigration, visited Ellis Island yesterday. He was accompanied by several ladies, members of the New York Women's Republican Club. Commissioner Williams explained to the party the details of the system of landing

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Dr. Barnes of McGill University Tells of the Experiment Made on the Grand Trunk Road.

At the annual meeting of the Association of General Passenger Agents in Portland, Me., recently the Grand Trunk Railway officials conducted some experiments in wireless telegraphy between a fast running express train and a station under the supervision of Dr. E. Rutherford and Dr. Howard T. Barnes of the Macdonald Physical Laboratory of McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Barnes has now written a short description of the experiment together with a history of the growth of wireless telegraphy, which has been published in attractive pamphlet form by the Grand Trunk Railway.

The train on which the experiment was conducted was a special between Toronto and Montreal carrying members of the General Pasenger Agents' Association and was composed of six Pullman sleepers, a café parlor car, a dining car, and a combination baggage and club car. The arrangements were made so that the communication with the station could be noticed in three of these cars. Prof. Barnes describes the experiment as follows:

"With comparatively simple laboratory apparatus it was possible to keep the train in touch with the station for from 8 to 10 miles. St. Dominique was selected as the transmitting station, where two large metal plate vibrators, 10x12 feet, connected with an induction coil of the usual pattern, were situated. On the train itself the waves were received by collecting wires connected to a coherer of nickel and silver powder. The relay operated electric bells in three cars. The collecting wires were run through the guides for the rain signal cord, and extended on both sides of the coherer for about one car length.

"To obtain the maximum effect it would have been better to have had a long vertical wire, but since such was impossible, the horizontal wire was used. Although these were placed inside the steel frame cars strong and definite signals were obtained over the distance named. Another difficulty militated against obtaining the maximum sensitiveness, as, owing to the natural vibration of the train resulting from its great speed, it was impossible to have the relay adjusted to its most sensitive point.

"In spite of these difficulties the distance to which signals could be sent to the train was eminently satisfactory, and with more refined apparatus greater distances could without doubt be obtained."

The pamphlet is being widely distributed by the Grand Trunk Passenger Department.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is given he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 42d St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Dr. R. G. Boville; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnson; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner of 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square—Prof. Charles P. Fagnani, 10:45; Mr. McMurray, 7:30.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Chatham Square—Mr. Sears, 10:45; Mr. Hunter, 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.
NORTH, 254 West 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 70th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 121st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8; Dr. William H. Thomson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. Shulman; 11.
TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 43d St.—Dr. J. Silverman; 11:30.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 318 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

EIGHTEENTH STREET, Near 8th Av.—The Rev Arthur Jamieson; 10:45 and 7:45.
GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. William Ingraham Haven, 11; the Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—Bishop Charles H. McCabe; 11.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—Bishop J. W. Hamilton, 10:45; the Rev. Luther B. Wilson, 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. E. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Bishop Edward G. Andrews, 11; the Rev. A. J. Coultas, 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—Bishop Charles H. McCabe, 11; the Rev. S. F. Upham, 8.
TRINITY, 118th St., East of 2d Av.—Bishop Walden, 10:30; Dr. Kaufman, 7:45.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av., Corner 37th St.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Merle Smith, 11; the Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Wilbert W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, 11; the Rev. William W. Coe, 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield; 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 130th St. and 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. H. Roswell Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, 11; the Rev. William B. Rebb, 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw; 11 and 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. John Lloyd Lee; 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS', West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend; 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 8, 11; the Rev. J. L. Lasher, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, 11.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th St. and Park Av.—The Rev. Walter E. Bentley; 11 and 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Rev. William M. Grosvenor; 8, 11, and 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittpenn; 10:30 and 8.
ST. MARK'S, 2d Av. and 10th St.—8, 11, and 8. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 45th St.—7:30, 9:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge; 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-128 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30 and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.—8, 11, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, 8 P. M.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. F. Duryee; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge; 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av. and 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell; 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. John G. Fagg; 11 and 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Terry; 11 and 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb; 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer; 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright; 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage; 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. F. A. Gray; 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—Henry Frank; 11:15.
THE STRANGERS, 57th St., Near 8th Av.—The Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, 11; Dr. Romaster, 7:45.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Rachel Foster; 8.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 7th Av. and 57th St.—E. E. Franke; 8.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., Near 27th St.—11.

To Those Interested in Pianos.

A piano investment is not an investment of a day, month or year. The money paid for a piano should represent the enjoyment of more than one century of ownership. THE KNABE costs more in the first instance than most pianos, but IN THE LONG RUN it proves to be not alone the most satisfactory instrument, but the least expensive compared with any piano.

We will be glad to tell you why.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

New York Warerooms. 154 5th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

FISH AND GAME REPORT OF NEW JERSEY

Success in Bringing Game Fish from the Great Lakes.

No Quail for Stocking Purposes—Decrease in Woodcock—Would Extend the Closed Season for Shad.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 22.—The report of the Fish and Game Commission has been filed with Gov. Murphy. The members report that the experiment of bringing game fish from the Great Lakes to the waters of New Jersey has proved an unqualified siccess, because most of the fish secured have been adults and therefore the natural progress of multiplication was not retarded.

During the year wall-eyed pike, channel catfish, and calico bass have been introduced in these waters. The demand for pickerel is very great and far beyond the source of supply.

"We are sorry to report," says the Commission, "that we have been unable to secure quail for stocking purposes during the last year, as the Government agents refused to allow the transportation of them from Indian Territory, from which place we have heretofore secured a supply. This seems to be foolish and uncalled-for, and the restriction is neither in the interests of protection or preservation of game. We fail to see any good reason why a State should be prevented from getting within its borders quail or other game birds or animals to restock its depleted woods and fields unless such birds and animals are detrimental to public welfare. One of the objects of the Lacey law is to aid the restoration of such game birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto when the same has become scarce or extinct. How this act is to produce any good results if Government officers continue to act as they have in our case is beyond our comprehension."

Under the head of "Woodcock" the report says that "every year shows a decrease in numbers of this nobie bird, and it has now become absolutely necessary that some effective means be used to prevent its total extinction. The open season in July for woodcock is a serious error in the law and should be promptly repealed. It is also the opinion of your commission that a closed season should be placed on this bird for a period of three years and that the number killed then should be strictly limited to a gun."

Of rabbits and pheasants the report says they are plentiful because of the strict observance of the game laws governing them. After giving a geographical description of Barnegat Bay, the report says of it:

"If the angling and hunting furnished by Barnegat Bay should be taken away you would close many hotels as well as utterly ruin hundreds of our worthy citizens. Last year 30,000 pounds of white perch, selling at from 7 to 10 cents a pound, were caught and marketed. Last April four men in charge of a seine and catoolakin kept in one haul 1,000 pounds of white perch, netting them 7 and 7½ cents a pound. Very conservative estimates place the value of white perch taken yearly from Barnegat Bay at not less than $200,000."

Under the head of "Wild Water Fowl" the commission recommends the continuance of the present laws restricting the time and methods of shooting wild water fowl and says that "a change would be a grevious error and one that gunners themselves would deeply regret."

The report gives a history of "Delaware Shad Fisheries" covering a period of 200 years and then goes on to say that "the Delaware catch has not been as large this year as usual, but on account of the higher prices the fishermen have realized about the same amount of money as in former years. The present law prohibits any net in the Delaware from sundown Saturday night until twelve o'clock Sunday night. This permits only a limited number of shad to reach their spawning grounds, and it therefore seems only a question of time when this closed season must be extended or artificial propagation resorted to. Unless either of these remedies are adopted the supply cannot be maintained.

"The Government report shows that the catch of herring or alewives in the Delaware River last year amounted to $30,000. Herring are such prolific breeders that few if any laws are required for their protection.

"The steady decline of sturgeon in the Delaware has attracted the attention of fish culturists throughout the United States, and unless some resolution of this heretofore difficult problem is quickly found this important industry will soon be a thing of the past. One reason of the present serious condition is a simple result of indifference on the part of our Legislature in years past. The legislators thought the supply unlimited and failed to pass any resrictive laws regulating the catching of this valuable fish.

"The annual catch of striped bass or rockfish will amount to several thousands of dollars annually, and the Commission recommends the expending of a reasonable amount for fostering and protection."

Under the caption of "Recommendations" the report says:

"Fish and game legislation is by no means a matter of sentiment, especially in this State, where the fishing industry alone represents a sum not less than $2,000,000 a year. Tens of thousands of dollars are brought into the State every year by visiting anglers, and the money is not only spread along our seacoast, but some of it comes to the inland districts.

"Through lack of effective legislation in the past many game birds and animals of the United States have now become almost extinct. Only a few years ago it was common to see vast flocks of wild pigeons in this State, yet to-day it is a very rare thing to see one of these beautiful birds.

"Your commission recommends that a closed period for shad be extended from Saturday morning sunrise to Saturday night at twelve o'clock. This would permit more shad to run up to their spawning grounds and would not interfere with the fishermen. We recommend that striped bass not to be taken from the water less than ten inches in length. Eight inches is too small as the fish at that size are too small to spawn and hence the catching of them is a direct draft on the future supply. White perch should not be caught less than six inches in length and pike or pickerel should not be less than twelve inches. We recommend that there be a closed season of three years for wood duck. We recommend that no pound or similar device be erected more than six hundred yards out into the ocean and that no pound or like device shall be erected within one mile of any inlet on our coast. They shall be of mesh not less than four inches and that $100 shall be the price for a license."

The financial report shows that the appropriation was $35,968.69 and that $15,500 were expended. The total receipts for licenses to non-resident gunners were $2.77. The receipts for licenses to catch menhaden, to steamers, &c., aggregated $2,400.

Election in the First Battery.

Former Lieut. Theodore F. Schmidt of the First Battery has been elected First Lieutenant in that command, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Hathaway. Lieut. Schmidt first entered the Guard as a Second Lieutenant in

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment, $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500. Neck pieces, Mantles, Victorines, Capes at corresponding prices. Articles to order without extra charge.
NOTE.—(I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine, natural color.)
C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., bet. B'way and 6th Av.

THE SCARCITY OF MEAT

Supply Gradually Increasing, but Prices Staying High.

Some of the Dealers Say They Have to Recoup Summer Losses—No One Scale of Prices Prevalent.

Meat—prime, strictly first-class, beef, mutton, "lamb," and veal for domestic use—is meat these days, just as it was in what was termed the beef famine season. Investigations of the conditions and prices of the carnivorous food supply compel the conclusion that meat fit for the table of the critical public is not aplenty, and dear, and that what are known as "Washington Market prices," and the signs displayed by vendors of meat furnish no safe criteria for housekeepers when they jot down a little budget of outlay before they go out marketing.

The prices of this class of nitrogenous food fluctuate daily and a butcher doing a gilt-edged trade knows, as a rule, what he will charge his customers only after making his wholesale purchases. It is true that meat has gone down in cost since May, but the vendors to consumers had such a season of poor profits, through selling at a bare profit, that they are recouping themselves, and will continue to do so until beef gets to a lower level in price and a higher standard in quality. This will be when "grass" or "grass and fed" beef, which we have been eating, ceases to come to the market and prime "fed" beef of the mammoth corn crop takes its place.

The uncertainties of beef prices are well illustrated in the fact that only a couple of weeks ago butchers who cater to those who will have only the best on their tables had to pay 22½ cents a pound for short ribs, which they had to cut up and reboil of fat, bone, and trimmings before distributing in respectable joints.

It would not be possible in an ordinary chronicle of the retail meat market to give a complete idea of what prime meat is, and the various grades of inferior meat which are sold at prices which make the housewife wonder why it is that her butcher charges her such extravagant and apparently unwarranted prices.

Prime Eastern beef was hardly to be had two or three months ago. It is not abundant now, even for those who do not consider expense in providing their tables. Even first-class butchers can show little real stall-fed beef. The majority of them show their carcasses and say that the best they can do is to supply themselves with flesh from grass-fed oxen that have been "fed" for a couple of weeks. The main trouble is that even the wealthy have but second choice at the best. Hotels, the more important restaurants, and steamships have first choice, and much of the prime beef of the West and not a little of that of the East goes over the Atlantic refrigerated or chilled. Then the butchers who cater to rich or discriminating customers come in, and what they leave is for the "general public," and the last choice is for those who vend poor flesh to the dwellers in crowded tenement districts.

A study of the live stock market report sheds much light on the question. Here we have not only quotations for steers, "best," or "choice," or "prime" steers; but "poor to medium," "stockers and feeders," "heifers," "bulls," "fat cows," "thin cows," and so on, each with a down grade. Little to be wondered, then, that in one corner of the city "a roast" costs 28 cents a pound and only 8 cents in another. The one may be from a sleek, stall-fed beast and the other from a decrepit animal that was unfit for work and had to go to the shambles.

The same conditions exist as to mutton, "lamb"—not the Spring lamb which is in season only at Eastertide—and veal. A large buyer for the best hotels and steamships said yesterday:

"Let me try to illustrate where the first-class meat goes and how in a lot of carcases, graded flat first class, some may sell at more than others. Take 300 lambs, this year's sheep, killed in a lot and hung up. I go there, look them over, pick out fifty, and for first choice have to pay 9¼ cents a pound. You can bet I've got the best of them. That meat goes out on my contracts. Another man comes along, and because I've had my pick he gets fifty at 9¼ cents. Buyer No. 3 gets, say, a score at 9 cents. Then come half a dozen buyers of from thirty to ten carcasses at a shade off 9 cents. What's the result? A lot of 'culls,' which bring about 8 cents. The meat's first-class, but not as 'fancy' as that which was first picked out, while the buyer can afford to undersell a 'Delmonico' market or take his profit of a round cent a pound from customers who do not hesitate at price.

"As to present wholesale prices in the very best trade by the carcase they run about this way: Beef, grass steers—Texas or Kentucky—poor stuff anyway, 7c against 10c a month ago; intermediate—inferior stall fed—8c to 9c, against 9¼c to 10¼c three monts ago; best stall fed, 10¼c to 11c, against 11½c to 12c three months ago, with choice cattle not coming in in abundance. Mutton—First-class wethers, 7c to 8c, against 9c to 10c three months ago; ewes, 6c, against 8c to 9c three months ago; stags and inferior, 5c to 6c, against 8c three months ago. Lamb: First-class, 8c to 9¼c, against 11c to 13c three months ago; inferior grades, 7c to 8c, against 9c to 10c three months ago. Veal: Good milk veal scarce and high as three months ago, 11c to 15c; grassers, 7c to 9c, against 10c three months ago."

This authority said that the butchers doing a first-class trade had made an all-around reduction in the price of beef of about 1c a pound compared with three months ago, and on mutton and lamb of from 1c to 4c. On veal it was impossible to reduce the price and sell at a profit. All things being equal, it did not appear to be possible to make further reduction for prime meats at present, unless butchers decided to pocket the losses or want of profits during the meat famine.

The following scale of retail prices for prime meat shows the cost to large customers, such as hotels and steamboats, the cost to this class three months ago and the prices charged by butchers who keep "Delmonico" markets:

	Hotel and Steamboat Trade. Cents.	Same 3 Months Ago. Cents.	First-Class Custom Butchers. Cents.
Beef—			
Round	18	20	22
Sirloin	18	22	24
Porterhouse	20	25	28
Tenderloin	50@75	60@80	75@91
Rib roast	18	22	24
Chuck	10	12	14
Round	14	18	20
Cross-rib roast	12	15	20
Soup and stew pieces	5	7@8	12
Chuck steak	10	12	..
Corned beef	7@8	10	15
Mutton—			
Leg	12	15	..
Saddle	14	16	..
Shoulder	7	10	..
Loin chops	16	20	..
Rib chops	16	20	..
Neck and breast	5	6	..
Veal—			
Leg	15	..	18
Shoulder	12	..	14
Breast	10	..	12

day so great were the fluctuations in the market.

"We cater," said one of them, "to customers who either don't care what they pay or who must have prime meat, cost what it may. Of course, we are over the retail prices paid by the hotel and steamboat men. They have less delivery charges to pay, and no stores to keep. But there is little money in the best stuff. Butchers who deal in the grades of cheap stuff make the money by 'ringing the changes,' pretending they're selling prime meat. Even we have our arrangement by which a second-class dealer gets a prime carcass and we get the prime pieces, paying a prime price. We've got to have these cuts, he couldn't sell them in his trade."

Another dealer said: "We've got to catch up for the time we sold meat at practically where it was. Veal is as dear as at any time now. But I am glad to say that 'grass' beef is running out, and there will be very little poor beef in the market at the end of the month, and the good beef will be cheaper."

At a cheap all-round market that does a vast business in Harlem the proprietor admitted that he had two sets of prices, one placarded, the other not. The reporter discovered that there was a third scale of prices. The placarded prices were: Roasts of beef, 8, 10, 12, 14 cents; sirloin and porterhouse steak, 15 cents; cross ribs, 14 cents; cross-ribs steak, 16 cents; top sirloin, 14 cents; top sirloin steak, 16 cents; forequarter Spring lamb, 10 cents; hindquarter, 12½ cents; leg, 12½ cents; mutton, 8 cents. Some of the second and not posted prices were: Roasts of beef, 18 cents; sirloin steak,

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Are You Looking for a Christmas Piano?

Isn't the Time Getting Very Short?

Only four weeks till Christmas! Why not avoid the Christmas rush by selecting your Piano now! By doing so you will have a more complete assortment from which to choose; you will have more time for comparisons; you will be better satisfied than if you waited till the last minute, besides it makes it possible for us to give you better service. With a stock so large and varied as is ours, we prefer to take the time to show customers clear through and explain fully the difference between the various makes.

We want to tell you why the KNABE is the best piano; we want to tell you why you should buy this piano if you want the one piano that answers all demands placed upon it.

We want also to tell you of the BEHR BROS. piano and why it's a good piano investment. We desire particularly to show you the new style A of this excellent make. You will agree that it's as fine a specimen of the artistic piano as ever graced music room or studio.

In the medium priced artistic piano we want to tell you of the "STARR" and to point out its many claims upon your judgment and confidence.

And the old reliable EMERSON; who is there who does not know something of this wonderful piano? It has been close to the heart of musical people for fifty-three years, during which time over 77,000 of these splendid instruments have been made and sold.

We would like also to show you the Smith & Barnes and the Heller pianos, both of which have distinctive qualities that place them above the average in medium priced pianos.

Nothing could be more acceptable than a piano for Christmas, and no stock in Greater New York is comparable to this one for quality and assortment. We want this extensive assortment of fine pianos to be of the greatest assistance to the piano buyer; we therefore urge every intending purchaser to use it, either for the purpose of selection or comparison.

We invite the closest scrutiny of our claims concerning pianos and our methods of selling them. Investigation will show that buying a Piano at Loeser's is different, in fact, safer than buying one most anywhere else, and much discomfort will be saved if you make your selection this week.

PIANO WAREROOMS, FOURTH FLOOR.

THE
First Concert
OF THE
Twenty-fifth Anniversary Season
OF THE
Apollo Club
OF BROOKLYN,
75 Male Voices,
DUDLEY BUCK, Conductor,
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
December 9, 1902, at 8:15 P. M.
Soloists: Madame Maconda, soprano.
Miss Bertha Bucklyn, violinist.
Tickets for the entire Family Circle (all seats reserved) will be placed on sale in our piano department
TO-MORROW MORNING.
Second concert, February 17, 1903.
Third concert, April 28, 1903.
Ticket, each concert, Fifty Cents, and will be sold for one or all concerts as desired.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

Were $25.00, To-morrow $18.98.
Were $50.00, To-morrow $35.00.

And they are two of the best tailor-made suit values that have come from this, Brooklyn's finest suit store.

The $18.98 tailor-made suits are of a grey striped zibaline, new blouse waist, finished with capes over shoulder, velvet collar and braid trimmings, taffeta lined, new gored skirt, made over a taffeta silk drop. A suit that usually sells for $25.00.

The $35.00 tailor-made suits are a handsome collection of suits made up in all the newest of the season's fabrics, and in the smartest of styles. It is a showing that must be seen to realize the real worth of the offering. They are really $50.00 values.

AT $10.98—Women's cheviot jackets, short and jaunty, tight fitting back, double-breasted box front, facings and revers of satin de soie, satin lined.
AT $16.50—Women's jacket, made from blind cheviot, semi-fitting back, single breasted, velvet collar, new shaped sleeve, finished with cuff, the seams and entire coat is finished with rows of neat stitching, satin lined.
AT $18.98—30-inch coat of extra quality of cheviot, plaited front, semi-fitting back, notched collar, hip pockets, satin lined.
AT $30.00—42-inch coat, made from a light weight camel's hair finished cheviot, large collar, new full sleeves, trimmed with braid and fancy buttons. The coat is interlined and lined with a good quality of satin.
AT $5.98—A special lot of golf capes in colors, grey and black mixtures.

Important Sale of Rockers.

A Saving of More Than 1-4.

AT $2.35, REGULARLY $3.50—A lot of fine oak and mahogany finish rockers. They come direct to us from the maker, who had other goods coming in, and needed the room these rockers occupied. They are of oak and mahogany finish, without arms; seats upholstered with damask, assorted colors, constructed and finished in the best possible manner.

400 DINING CHAIRS, in five patterns, well made of quartered oak, with cane seats, a very superior quality.

Were $2.35, now $1.85 Were $2.75, now $2.10
" $3.00, " $2.35 " $4.25, " $3.25

The Ostermoor Mattress.

We are the sole agents in Brooklyn for these celebrated mattresses. They are made to give good service, the ticking, tufting and binding are put together in a most thorough manner by the most skilled workmen. We would be pleased to have you call personally and see these Ostermoor mattresses.



Registered Trade Mark.
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4 feet 6 inches wide,	45 pounds,	$15.00
4 " wide,	40 "	$13.35
3 " 6 inches wide,	35 "	$11.70
3 " wide,	30 "	$10.00
2 " 6 inches wide,	25 "	$8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long. In two parts, 50c. extra.

Lace Curtains and Portieres.

Clearing Up of Odd Lots.

Our uncommonly large business this autumn (and particularly our special sales) have left us with quite a large number of 2, 3, and 4 pair lots of Renaissance, Irish point and Nottingham lace curtains, which we are not going to duplicate. These we will offer on Monday at about 33⅓ per cent. less than regular prices.

A few specimen prices as follows:

Real Renaissance curtains, $5.95, $8.45, $9.85, $12.75, $17.50, $19.75; regular $10.00, $12.50, $16.00, $20.00, $25.00, $30.00.

Irish point lace curtains, $2.75, $4.75, $5.85, $6.95, $9.50; regular values up to $4.00, $7.50, $9.00, $10.00, $15.00.

White Nottingham curtains, $1.35, $1.69, $1.95, $2.35, $2.95; regular values up to $2.00, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00.

200 pairs more of the special value in ruffled net curtains, with Renaissance edge and insertion, at $1.89.

Portieres to Close at ¼ Off.

A large lot of ½ pair, 1 and 2 pair lots of tapestry, mercerized and bordered portieres, which we will mark at about 25 per cent. less than regular prices to close out at once. Monday's prices, $2.48, $3.45, $4.35, $5.65, $6.75 and $9.85 pair.

Another Lace Selling Triumph.

$29.00 to $69.00 Lace Robes at $14.50 and $19.50.

The lace robes we sold last Monday brought demands on us all the week. Unfortunately we have had to turn away customers. We have, however, succeeded in getting 35 robes for to-morrow that, if anything, are better values than last Monday. They are esprit nets, ring dot nets, square mesh nets, Chantilly nets, La Tosca nets and Brussels nets, trimmed with fancy applique of both velvet and braid effects; liberty silk plaitings and shirring; never before sold at such prices. All at $14.50 and $19.50; regular $29.00 to $69.00.

10c. to $1.98 Laces at 5c. to 49c.

These are the most sought for laces of the day, silk in better and white; Normandie and point de Paris, im

Part Three
Pages 25-32

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, November 23, 1902.

UNCLE SAM'S MIMIC NAVAL WAR IN THE WEST INDIES

Manoeuvres Which Will Bear a General Resemblance to a Shore Game of Hide and Seek—Means by Which Invaders and Defenders May Surprise One Another.

THE most serious work of the whole of the West Indian manoeuvres will be centred in what is termed in naval parlance the "search problem." In common speech it is the nautical equivalent of hide and seek ashore, where the one that is "it" tries either to tag the runner before he can reach the base or to tag the base before the runner who has been espied can get there. In the naval application of this simile a fleet, imagined hostile, tries to reach any of the ports on a given area of coast, and to make itself secure in a defensive sense before the guarding squadron can prevent it.

The work of the guarding squadron, because of the extent of the coast to defend, cannot simply distribute itself among the various harbors and thus await the enemy's coming, but instead it must "get touch" with the foe at a distance from the coast and either bring him to action or so dog his tracks that it will be possible to drive him in a direction where, by making a junction with another division of the defense, a crushing blow can be delivered before he can effectually fortify himself in a harbor.

This may sound very simple to the lay mind, especially when it is realized that this will be mimic war, and the risks that surround actual conflict will be missing, but the fact remains that this "getting touch" with the enemy upon the high seas is the very acme of the art of naval warfare, the actual conduct of battle being really a secondary matter.

The problem that the navy will endeavor to solve will be closely analogous to the task set us at the beginning of the war with Spain—the interception of Cervera's squadron. The waters will be largely the same over which that pursuit was spread. In a day or two hence the European squadron, consisting of the battleship Illinois, the cruisers Chicago and Albany, and the gunboat Nashville, under Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, will effect a junction off the Island of Trinidad, with the South Atlantic Squadron, under Rear Admiral Sumner, consisting of the battleship Iowa and the cruiser Atlanta. At the same time there will rendezvous at Culebra the entire force under Rear Admiral Higginson, consisting of the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Texas, the cruisers Olympia, Newark, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Montgomery, and Detroit, and the gunboats Machias, Marietta, and Bancroft, with a torpedo flotilla of seven vessels and a dozen converted yachts and tugs. As soon as Rear Admiral Sumner's combined force of six ships has coaled at Port of Spain, Trinidad, it will be ready to begin operations, and Dec. 5 is the date set for his departure for the base defended by Rear Admiral Higginson's force of thirty-odd vessels.

This base will include the west and south side of Porto Rico from Mayaguez around to Great Harbor, which lies on the south side of Culebra Island. The defended area will cover a distance of between 140 and 150 miles. From Port of Spain, which lies away south, to Great Harbor on Culebra the distance is almost six hundred miles, and the area of approach covers all of the adjacent waters within which the attacking force can steam during the five days of the operations. If one will take a map of the West Indies and allow only a ten-knot speed for the attacking squadron, it will be plain how wide a field of approach is given Rear Admiral Sumner, and, of course, his speed will have a possible maximum of sixteen knots an hour, for that is the speed of his slowest craft, the Nashville.

MUST GUARD ALL HARBORS.

The south coast of Porto Rico boasts a number of excellent harbors, and a few anchorages that might easily be made bases for naval operations, while Crab Island and Culebra have also their harbors. Rear Admiral Higginson must guard all of these, and, as the territory is our property, he is at liberty to use all available facilities for communication, while the other islands of the West Indies, belonging to other powers, can furnish only such means of communication and dispatch as international law permits a neutral to grant belligerents. Herein lie some of the refinements of the game, for the conduct of this mimic war will insist as far as possible upon the actual limitations the opposing forces would have to contend with in times of real conflict. If either Rear Admiral Higginson or Rear Admiral Sumner have been able to place spies at any of the ports in the Leeward and the Windward Islands it will be possible to make use of the submarine telegraph lines lying between them. There is a direct cable line from Trinidad to St. Croix, and thence to Ponce, and it is not at all improbable that this line will play an important part in these manoeuvres of the "search problem."

A marine expeditionary force has already established a base for Rear Admiral Higginson at Great Harbor on Culebra Island. These marines have also mined the harbor approaches and have established coast signal stations, both telegraphic and telephonic, have reared semi-permanent fortifications, and have the harbor mouth and the mine fields under the sweep of searchlights. To capture Great Harbor would be a big feather in Rear Admiral Sumner's cap, but the chances are that he will try to avoid that heavily guarded port and make some harbor on the south side of Porto Rico the point of attack.

The game embodies a number of alternatives. If Sumner's squadron can make a harbor not guarded by the defending fleet, get itself in proper order of defense, and mine the approaches before a sufficient force of Higginson's can be brought to bear, the palm will go to Sumner. Again, if Sumner is able to catch a division of the defending fleet of minor force within certain limits from a supporting body, so much of the defense will be out of action. That will simplify the work of the attacking party, and, should the defense be caught in harbor, and Rear Admiral Sumner's men be able to mine the approaches before detection, that division of the defense will be deemed out of action and unable to protect the neighboring coast line. The main purpose of the Sumner squadron will be to avoid Rear Admiral Higginson's forces and to make a harbor without molestation in sufficient force to impair the fighting value of the fleet.

PROBLEMS FOR THE DEFENSE.

On the other hand, the main problem before Rear Admiral Higginson will be to discover Rear Admiral Sumner's approach long before he reaches the coast of Porto Rico, and to summon his fleet in sufficient force to effect the dispersion or the defeat of the enemy. To do this, or, rather in the attempt to do this, it will be Rear Admiral Higginson's duty to divide his fleet into five battleships and his nine cruisers and gunboats into perhaps three divisions. The division having only one battleship having the heavily guarded base at Great Harbor as point of support. The whole coast line will in all likelihood be divided into three sections immediately supported or covered by the armored ships, while the gunboats and cruisers will constitute the scouts—the torpedo boat flotilla acting in concert with the battleships and intended either for harbor defense or for harbor attack should the enemy get in through the line of defense. The converted yachts, the armed transports, and the tugs will be used for picket service along the coast and for minor services of communication and dispatch. Coal will be shipped to the defending forces by two or three colliers during the five-day period of the "search problem," and it will be part of Sumner's game to capture any of them if possible.

Now for the "search problem" end of the proposition. It is a notorious fact that of all the phases of naval warfare scouting has received the least consideration in most of the peace-time manoeuvres, yet it is recognized that upon this very part of the conduct of future wars will depend in a large measure the question of success or failure for the defense. Modern means of communication, passing steamers, the fixed radius of action for ships upon their given coal supplies, and the somewhat limited avenues of approach, have greatly simplified the problem as compared with the days of wooden ships and sail power, yet the task is still to a large extent one of skillful guessing and cunning gambling upon bits of information gleaned here and there—some of which may be purposely false.

Apply these facts to the present manoeuvres. Some time on the 5th of December, Rear Admiral Sumner, with his force of six ships, will leave the coast of Trinidad. By cable direct to Ponce via St. Croix, Rear Admiral Higginson learns that the enemy has started at a speed of ten knots and headed apparently for the southwest end of Porto Rico, six hundred miles distant. He knows that the enemy cannot reach there in much less than two and a half days, while in four or five hours, if his own divisions are within proper distance, he can mass a superior force at that point. Instead, however, of keeping that course, suppose Rear Admiral Sumner sails directly east for a few hours until the neighboring land is below the horizon, and then, avoiding vessels plying between Trinidad and Grenada, doubling back and getting to the westward of the Windward Islands and beyond the line of travel between those islands and the Leewards, lying to the north, steer directly for the eastern end of Porto Rico.

SAVING 150 MILES.

In that case he has cut down his run to the objective by nearly a hundred and fifty miles. In the meanwhile, however, he has sent the Nashville, which has but a limited fighting value, to the eastward of the Windward Islands, with instructions to keep so far to the east as to be out of sight of the coasting craft, and, when opposite Martinique, to steer directly in from sea, as though scouting for a fleet beyond the horizon. After making the harbor on that island, where she will purposely report misinformation, she will steer again to sea to the eastward and keep there until opposite St. Kitts, where again she will give the impression of scouting for a fleet still to the eastward and circulate misinformation. Leaving St. Kitts after dark, the Nashville could double back to the westward and make a rendezvous with the other ships of Sumner's force at some point beyond the track of steamers running from St. Thomas to the Isthmus or the South American northern ports. She would, in all probability, have given the impression that the whole force would attack Culebra or the neighboring end of Porto Rico from the east, and Higginson's forces would be held in readiness for such an attack.

As a result the western end of the island would be still left guarded by one division, while the centre would be weakened. There would be Sumner's chance. With the Chicago and Albany acting as scouts and the Atlanta and Nashville flanking the battle ships, Sumner would approach the coast and try to get in touch with the defense unobserved if possible, or, failing in that, make out the strength of Higginson's local division and learn, if practicable, to which section of the coast it belonged. It will be the duty of Sumner's spies to communicate to the points where the Nashville or any other of that squadron's scouts touch and to have information there as to the arrangement of the defense and the ships assigned to each division and their daily movements as far as possible.

Of course no one knows just what Rear Admiral Sumner intends to do, but that he will use some of his cruisers to make feints and to spread misinformation stands readily to reason, and, should he prefer to keep just beyond and near the western lines of traffic between the Lesser Antilles, he will use all passing craft for information and for the dissemination of false reports in turn. Every trick common to warfare will be resorted to to make the task of the defense harder.

WHEN GEOMETRY FAILS.

This misinformation will not be the only hardship that Rear Admiral Higginson's force will have to contend with. The problem of finding your enemy even when you know the direction in which he is coming, is no easy one, for the speed of the foe, which may be varied at will, will seriously alter the proposition. The French, and the British amplifying the French scheme, have endeavored to work out a geometrical system of detection, where the enemy's fleet is known to be steering a certain course at a certain speed, the object being to keep the scouting ships in such order that they may be sufficiently in touch to send information in haste to the defending armored squadrons, but all of these schemes, while absolute on paper, have been proved very unreliable in practice.

The modern high-speed cruiser is intended to constitute the eyes and ears of the slower armored ships of the battle line. The question of how efficiently they may serve their purpose will depend upon the skill with which they may maintain their positions of advance skirmishers and be within ready signaling distance. The methods of distribution for this work are as many as one's fingers and toes, and the success of each and every one of them will depend upon the circumstances regulating the enemy's approach—circumstances that may be shrewdly guessed sometimes, but more frequently not. Having got in touch with the enemy, the next thing will be to keep in touch with him, and this is no easy matter at night, when he, meaning using a search-

tracks to the complete bewilderment of the watching force, which, to keep itself together, must use their signal lights, and thus betray their positions.

Any one who has been upon the sea on a dark night knows the very narrowed field or area of observation, and has seen how quickly the surrounding gloom gathers within its folds the biggest of passing craft. Upon those trackless waters the mightiest of squadrons can pass with the security of leaving no trail behind it to guide a following foe, and it will be Rear Admiral Sumner's aim to creep in upon the Porto Rican coast either in the dark or in the gloom or mist of early morning.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SCOUTING.

In the war of the rebellion this matter of scouting was hardly one of the arts mastered by the Federal cruisers. One particularly notorious example of misapplied energy was that of the pursuit of the Confederate cruiser, the sailing brig Tacoma. For two weeks, in 1863, that craft kept right in the path of homeward-bound traffic and burped right and left. No less than forty vessels, many of them steamers, were bought at outrageous prices and dispatched after her, running up and down the coast without success and burning hundreds of tons of coal. Finally, Lieut. Read of the Confederate Navy transferred his crew and the single howitzer to the captured schooner Archer, which was finally captured by two large steamers and three tugs after going into Portland Harbor and taking the revenue cutter Caleb Cushing.

In the war between China and Japan the Japanese really stumbled upon the Chinese fleet, and after the memorable battle of the Yalu proceeded to lose touch with the Chinese fleet, which, later, moved without molestation from Port Arthur to Wei-hai-wei. We all know how Cervera's squadron dodged us, and the capture of Pillsbury's squadron during the Summer manoeuvres was, to a great extent, due to accident to the attacking fleet and a chance disposition of the defense which had most of the advantages.

The work set the contending forces in the West Indies is of the hardest and the most trying sort. To be keyed up to a pitch of constant expectation for night and day during a period covering the better part of five days is enough to wear upon the nerves of the most phlegmatic. In this case there will be no indifference, for each side is earnestly intent upon winning. The work at night will be especially arduous, for the habit of building imaginary fleets out of passing shadows grows with the stress.

AMERICAN WOMAN REBUKED A KING

Romantic Incident in Career of Servian Court Lady.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—Mourned by the whole American colony of Lausanne, Switzerland, a few days ago there died in that city a beautiful and interesting woman, Mme. Pelcic Cameraeros, a native of the United States. She was the widow of a Servian Prince, and she was at one time the intimate friend and confidant of Queen Natalie of Servia. For many years Mme. Cameraeros's salon in Lausanne was the point of meeting of the American colony of that city. On Thursdays Americans met there, and many an interesting story which happened at the Servian Court was told. Shortly before her death Mme. Cameraeros told the following dramatic episode, in which she had a most important part.

A half a year before Queen Natalie was compelled to leave Servia, Mme. Cameraeros was taken aside by the Queen one evening, and in a whisper was asked to appear in the palace the next morning. The well-informed Court lady knew at once that the Queen was anxious to find out who was the newest favorite of the gallant King. When she reached the palace the next morning she had hardly time to enter a carriage, in which the Queen, and, much to her surprise, the Metropolitan, Basilius Boitschwew, was already seated. In a second carriage followed another Court lady, a Colonel, and two gentlemen in civilian clothes.

After a long, tiresome journey, an unpretentious looking house at Osvieta was reached. With her companions, the Queen mounted the stairs and stopped before a door in the first story. She drew a key out of her pocket and opened the door. Pressing the Metropolitan in front of her, they entered the door. A loud scream and curses were heard. There they beheld King Milan in company with Mme. G., a noted beauty of the Servian Court. The surprised Metropolitan endeavored to escape, but the Queen held him back with the words: "No, my father, in your presence the two shall sign this document which I brought with me." Before the Metropolitan had time to answer, the King and his favorite escaped through a secret door.

Nothing ever became known about the episode, which took place at Osvieta. The participants remained discreetly silent, and the incident was almost forgotten. Mme. G. shortly after disappeared from Belgrade, and it was said that she had gone to a warmer climate for her health. Easter, with its peculiar ceremonies, came some time after. King Milan and Queen Natalie, who for months had not exchanged a word, were compelled to kiss each other, in church, before the whole Court. Milan and Natalie looked at each other in a cold-blooded manner and exchanged the kiss in formal fashion. With some hesitation the cavaliers came near the King to offer the Easter kiss, for his Majesty was much the worse for wine. The expression on the faces of these men showed that they would have been pleased to forego the ceremony.

The women of the Court, on the other hand, acted in an entirely different manner. With evident pleasure they knelt before the Queen, and from her lips received a kiss. Suddenly, without being observed, Mme. G., the chief character of the Osvieta episode, who all the time had been standing behind a pillar, appeared before the horror-stricken Queen, and offered her lips for the Easter tribute. Like a statue Natalie stood before the brilliant audience. She recoiled from her adversary and stepped backward. At the same moment King Milan bent over his wife, and, taking hold of her shoulders, endeavored to press her toward his favorite.

At this moment the fair American, Mme. Cameraeros, like a tigress tore away his arm, saying in indignant tone: "Let go, miserable one." The King released the arm of his wife. Then the brave American woman, almost fainting, bent her knee before the Queen and received the Easter kiss. Mme. G., the disturber of the peace, was removed from the church, and the religious ceremony continued.

Two days later Queen Natalie and the American went to Bucharest. Mme. Cameraeros soon after was brought back to Servia by her husband, but her life at the Court became unbearable, and after the death of her husband she moved to Lausanne. The dramatic incident at the Easter festival brought on a nervous trouble from which she never recovered.

CLUB WOMEN WOULD BECOME SERVANTS

Hope by So Doing to Solve Problems of Domestic Service.

IF any one in New York is interested in raising the status of household service here is an opportunity to begin. There is a woman in the city from Ontario, Canada, who is at the head of a club of women ranging in age from fifteen to thirty-five, all Canadian born, of English parents, household workers from a prominent university town of 18,000 inhabitants who are anxious to do their part. The club members believe in housework as the best employment in which women can engage. They are willing and anxious to continue in it; but they ask for a chance for advancement. They will feel obliged to leave it if they cannot find some way of overcoming the social ostracism which it involves. They are ready to make any experiments which may be required to raise the standard of their work and make them more satisfactory to their employers in doing so.

Five of these women are willing to follow their President anywhere that an opening may be found for them. They are willing to enter training schools, if that is required. They have asked their President if she is willing to go into domestic service with them to help solve the problem. She has given her consent if she finds any definite gain can be made.

This pioneer is a gentlewoman, a college woman, living a retired life at home with her family, but with a special interest in the domestic servant problem. She has been engaged for some time in settlement work in New York. She found here that girls engaged in factory work who agreed that they would much prefer domestic service. She also went to Chicago to study the subject. The club, as a club, to agitate the matter is an accident. It started as and is still a literary organization, with discussions on social topics, and the girls applied these to their own conditions.

No effort has been made to begin the work of advancement in Canada. The town to which the girls belong is one of ultra-conservatism. So far as it has become known the work of self-education in housekeeping by the girls has been discouraged by their friends.

SERVANTS A "CLASS."

"Servants belong to a class," said one housekeeper. "When you try to educate them you spoil them. Learning to read and write has only been a detriment to them. They have no longer a proper feeling of respect for their mistresses."

In answer to this, the girls show what they have been able to do by applying intelligent methods. One of them has systematized her work until she can do the cooking and laundry work for a family of five, a mother and four children, in five and one-half hours. She has made a study of the nutritive value of foods, and her mistress says that she saves the family the amount of her wages. She asks now why she should not have a part of the time, which by her intelligence she gains, to have at her own disposal and to use as she pleases. This girl likes cooking; likes her work in every way. But she is planning to leave it because she cannot stand the general conditions. Here are some of the questions the girls ask their President:

"Would you like to have every one call you by your first name at sight, just because you were a servant?

"Would you like to be able to go to church only every other Sunday?

"Would you like to wear a uniform, merely as a badge of servitude, and not as showing rank or merit in anything?"

"Some persons consider me a Socialist, as it is," says the President, "because I have the girls come to my house. I entertain them and give them tea in the drawing room. They think it is ridiculous because I took the girls to a Shakespearean play at the theatre, and believe it the rankest heresy because I told a girl I would rather have her buy a ticket for such a play than to spend the money on a hat. It places me in a difficult position to have the girls ask me these questions, for if I answered them as I felt, and the answers were repeated to the mistresses, I don't know what would happn.

INDIVIDUALITY IGNORED.

"The girls have been exceedingly reasonable in the stand they have taken. They have been more rational than their mistresses, as a rule, although the latter know very little of what the girls are thinking. They compare their position frequently with that of the trained nurse. They say they would not object to working long hours if they could have, say, the two hours which the trained nurse is allowed every day, to do exactly as they please, and to go out if they like. They have discussed the matter of the arts and craft man being able to work longer hours than a mechanic because of the intelligent interest he puts into his work. It is a great trial to them to feel that because they are doing housework they will never be able to meet on an equal footing people who know books and who are interested in the higher things of life. Mistresses are not willing to recognize the individuality of the girls. But I think that if there could be a chance for them to meet each other and discuss the subject it might be helpful to both sides.

"This desire of the girls for a higher standard for their work and recognition for it does not come from me. There is none of it that I have suggested to them. It is the result of their own development. I was entirely ignorant of them when I started, and tried only to have a literary club, beginning with reading Shakespeare. They all bought text books of 'The Merchant of Venice.' They have acted the trial scene of the play, and very creditably, too. They worked hard at it for three months, and it was really something of an eye-opener to the people who saw it."

A DRESSMAKER'S EXPERIENCE.

It was a little dressmaker who was the real founder of the club, and it is perhaps through her that the germs of the progressive ideas shown by the girls were started. Her health failed, and she took a position as a household worker in the family of the present club President. For three years she remained in the position and did the work with ease, but there was difficulty regarding her social position. She attended a church of the same denomination as her employers, but not the same church. At her church she became President of one of the church societies, which made it necessary for different members of the organization to call upon her. In the family she held the position of servant, and there was nowhere that she was able to receive her guests but in the drawing room.

"And we did not know enough then to offer to allow her to use that," says the club President.

This was a worry to the little dressmaker. At the end of three years a position was obtained for her as Secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Association, of the place. There she was entertained by the President and other officers of the club as an equal. After a time she would have returned on account of her health to household service again, but she could not feel that she could do it, and lose her social standing, or be unable to receive her friends only under circumstances embarrassing to her, as well as to them. It would be embarrassing for her to answer the bell if they called as guests of her employer or to serve tea to them in the drawing room and be recognized in a position of servitude.

During her stay in New York the club President has been talking with different housekeepers to see what opening she can find for her girls at home. So far she has not been able to obtain definite help. In the course of her investigations she visited different employment bureaus. Some of the proprietors said talk about servants was only stirred up to make trouble for the bureaus. One woman said she would be glad to meet a committee to consider the matter of starting clubs and classes for household workers. M. A. TAFT.

JAPANESE STUDENT WILL ACT AS COOK

Seeks Employment in American Family to Gain Practical Experience.

WHEN Japan began to send young men to this country to study American methods and a few young women to acquire skill as nurses and teachers no one imagined that housekeeping and cooking would be touched by the Japanese thirst for American ways. Misono Hama, who will be graduated soon from a New York cooking school, has acquired all the knowledge she can about American cooking and housekeeping. She will return to Japan and tell other Japanese girls all about it.

The Empress of Japan is interested in introducing American fashions, and when Misono Hama returns she expects to teach in a school in Tokio in which the Empress is interested. Americans who have become infatuated with the simplicity and artistic austerity of Japanese housekeeping may not see where American ways will improve matters, especially if Misono Hama permits Japanese servants to introduce any of the American cook's dictatorial ways.

American pie has made an impression on Misono Hama, and she has mastered many of its intricacies. "Yes, pies I shall teach," said Misono Hama, "and many other things, including bread and cake." When Miss Hama succeeded in "baking" ice cream her wonder was great.

Miss Hama has decided that, while it is very well to study in school cooking, the best way for her will be to live with an American family as a cook. Although there is no lack of funds to defray her education, she will complete her knowledge by the actual experience. Already several houses have been mentioned in which she will be welcome, and her friends are determined that she shall be protected against unpleasant experiences that fall to the lot of the average household cook.

MAY SELL WHITE HOUSE CHINA

Portions of Historic Sets Likely to Be Auctioned.

THE probabilities are, says The Washington Post, that on the arrival of the new "Roosevelt set," [the Wedgwood pottery described in THE NEW YORK TIMES,] there will be a sale of White House property, at which a large number of pieces of the Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes sets will be sold. Collectors, bargain hunters, and society people are on the qui vive of expectancy looking forward to an official announcement of the auction, which probably will take place the latter part of next February or early in March. The sale will include the old White House china, furniture, carpets, and all manner of interior furnishings.

The "Roosevelt set" is the first service of official queensware that has been ordered since 1876. It will be used, not as the every-day service of the President and his family, but only for state dinners, banquets, and occasions of ceremony. The last official china service purchased was the famous Hayes set, which was made by the Havilands of Limoges, France. Since then the steward of the White House at state dinners has been obliged to draw upon the remnants of the Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes sets to complete the requirements of the table.

Col. Theodore A. Bingham, custodian of the White House, in his report of the care and maintenance of the Presidential mansion for 1901, says that at the end of that year there were 143 pieces of the Lincoln, 125 pieces of the Grant, 371 of the Hayes, 30 of the Arthur, 1,745 of the Cleveland, 459 of the Harrison, and 321 of the McKinley sets remaining in the White House. Although the first lady of the land is powerless to give away a single piece of official china, she nevertheless has the power to order a thing sold if it fails to suit her taste. Curtains and rugs that have cost hundreds or thousands of dollars have more than once been put up at auction because the color failed to satisfy the taste of the mistress of the White House. Mrs. McKinley was quite fastidious in this respect.

The last sale of White House china and furniture took place on Dec. 20, 1899, Joseph W. Ratcliffe being the auctioneer. A large number of society people, collectors, curio dealers, and members of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution were on hand and the bidding was stiff and sensational.

Local curio dealers never receive less than $20 and $30 for pieces of the Lincoln set, and a plate has to be pretty badly damaged to sell as low as $16 or $17. Pieces of the Hayes set sell for $10 and $12, the Grant set, $20, and for plates, cups, and saucers of Mrs. Harrison's "golden rod set," $5. Pieces of the Jackson and Buchanan sets are well-nigh worthless on account of their clumsy character, poor ware, and lack of design, selling for almost anything the buyer is willing to pay. Plates of the Pierce set bring about $6, while, as a matter of course, high prices prevail in the case of the Washington and Jefferson sets, pieces of which are exceedingly rare.

New Finery for Men.

SOME of the smart haberdashers in New York took the occasion of Horse Show week to make a display in their windows of something remarkable in the matter of men's attire. They were patterns of waistcoats, in which the design was embroidered on the silk. Sometimes the whole thing was worked on a reticulated foundation. Again, there were waistcoats of flowered silk, perilously akin to brocade. These were in sober colors, like slate, or mouse, or brown. But it is putting the foot over the border line. Will the time of velvet and brocade, lace ruffles, and the like return? The old-fashioned "fob," with precious jewel on the fob, is quite the correct thing for men's evening dress already, and that is a revival of the days of English "Johnnies" of the past.

Kruger's Version of How Chamberlain Forced War

Ex-President Declares That He Had Publicly Announced His Intention of Reducing Residence Period for Full Franchise When Colonial Secretary and Sir Alfred Milner Precipitated Crisis.

From advance sheets of "The Memoirs of Paul Kruger," to be published in America by The Century Company Nov. 26, the following extract is taken:

We now come to the period immediately preceding the serious crisis. In the meantime the English and the English press, both in South Africa and England, were agitating and vociferating against the republic. An election had taken place in the previous year in Cape Colony, in which the Afrikander party had gained the victory, a fact which drove Rhodes and all his jingo clique to fury. Sir Alfred Milner, instead of confining himself to his rôle of Governor, showed himself in his true colors and openly espoused the side of the jingoes in Cape Colony. It was evident to all that a crisis was at hand which, if not carefully treated, could end only in catastrophe. But where there are two parties it avails nothing that one is yielding and compliant when the other at all costs pushes matters to extremes and, as in this case, to a war. That the Government of the South African Republic, in the negotiations that preceded the war, was yielding and compliant is shown by the manner in which the correspondence with England was conducted at this time.

The question of the franchise was that which Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain employed as a pretext to force a war upon the republic. Before, therefore, discussing the negotiations concerning the franchise question, it is well to mention the fact that as early as the beginning of 1899 I had held meetings of the burghers at Rustenburg and Heidelberg in order to obtain their support for my proposal to reduce the period required for securing the full franchise from fourteen years to nine years. From there I went to Johannesburg, and there declared at a public meeting that I hoped later to reduce the period of nine years' residence to a still shorter period.

FORCED BY CHAMBERLAIN.

This fact deserves special mention, because it was probably that which startled Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner and impelled them to hurry on the crisis. Firmly determined as they were to force a war upon the republic, these two men saw that they must lose no time, since I myself had begun to introduce reforms which might presently deprive them of their pretext for going to war. Sir Alfred Milner was in England at that time, and doubtless turned his stay to account to arrange with Chamberlain how they must set to work to carry out their imperialist programme. By the time he returned the whole thing was settled and arranged.

The league at Johannesburg began by drawing up a petition to the Queen, in which they enumerated a mass of grievances which, as British subjects, they claimed to have against the republic, and ended by asking for the intervention of the British Government. Mr. Fraser, the acting British Agent, refused to receive the petition. For this he was rapped over the knuckles by the Colonial Secretary, who was just seeking an opportunity to meddle with the internal affairs of the republic, with the result that, on a later occasion, Mr. Conyngham Greene, the real representative of the British Crown at Pretoria, who had also been to England with Sir Alfred Milner, knew better what was expected of him. In the meantime Sir Alfred Milner had declared that an anti-British movement existed among the Afrikander population throughout South Africa. This, nota bene, after he had cabled to England in 1897, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, that the Afrikanders in Cape Colony were very loyal to England.

A second petition was drawn up by the league and signed by 21,684 British subjects. The signatures were collected by every kind of fraud. The Government of the republic obtained many sworn declarations which stated that individuals had signed as many names as came into their heads. In the same way, the names of deceased and absent persons were placed on the lists. This is easily understood, when one realizes that the persons who went round with the lists were paid according to the number of names which they obtained. A few days later the Government at Pretoria received a petition with nearly 23,000 signatures, in which the siguers, Uitlanders of every nationality, declared that they were satisfied with the administration of the country. But it was not Mr. Chamberlain's object to receive a genuine petition, so long as he coul obtain a weapon with which to attack the republic, and this weapon was afforded him by the aforesaid petition, which was speedily dispatched to him by the British Agent, Mr. Greene.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile, at the commencement of May, Sir Alfred Milner had sent a cablegram to England which would have done credit to a sensation-mongering journalist. In this dispatch he declared that her Majesty's Government must give some striking proof of its intention not to be ousted from its position in South Africa, that thousands of British subjects were kept permanently in the position of helots, and that the case for intervention was overwhelming. Mr. Chamberlain thereupon sent a dispatch, dated May 10, 1899, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the petition to the Queen, recapitulated all the grievances of the Uitlanders, and ended by suggesting to Sir Alfred Milner that a conference should take place between him and myself at Bloemfontein at which the question would be discussed. In the meantime, prompted by a sincere desire to put an end to the prevailing disquiet, President Steyn, before the receipt of this dispatch, had made the same proposal to both myself and Sir Alfred Milner. We both accepted the invitation, and the well-known Bloemfontein conference met on the 31st of May, 1899, and lasted several days. With me were Schalk Burger and A. D. Wolmarans, members of the Executive Raad, and J. C. Smuts, the State Attorney. Mr. Abraham Fischer, a member of the Executive Raad of the Orange Free State, kindly offered to act as interpreter.

The conference came to nothing. Sir Alfred Milner showed from the commencement that he had not the least desire to come to an agreement. He demanded:

1. Franchise after five years' residence.
2. An alteration in the oath of naturalization.
3. Increased representation of the new burghers in the Volksraad.

After several days' discussion, I offered:

1. Naturalization after two years' residence. Full franchise after five years more, (or seven years in all, instead of fourteen, as the law then stood.)
2. Increased representation of the Uitlanders in the Volksraad.
3. An oath of naturalization similar to that in the Orange Free State.

I demanded, however, that the franchise should be made to depend on the possession of a certain amount of property and naturalization on the production of proof that the individual concerned possessed civic rights in his own country. I also asked that, as a compensation for the concessions which I was making, the British Government should accept the principle of arbitration in the case of differences between the two States. Sir Alfred Milner, however, declared that the concessions were quite insufficient.

During this conference I pointed out to Sir Alfred that a quantity of the signatures appearing on the petitions to the Queen were spurious, whereupon the latter answered:

"Very well, we will investigate the matter."

He asked me whether the petition which had been addressed to the Government of the republic did not also contain false signatures. I denied this positively, and said I was prepared at once to appoint a committee to inquire into the genuineness of both petitions. I said I was further prepared to grant the British Government the right of nominating Englishmen to act as members of this committee. Only the committee must not be appointed from England or acquire an official character, as this might make it appear as though the republic were under British suzerainty. Hereupon Sir Alfred would hear no more, and said:

"Let us drop the subject."

For the rest, he continued to insist upon what he called "his irreducible minimum." He declared that he had other grievances, which would remain, even if the franchise question was settled, and refused to produce them until the franchise question had been settled in his way.

The same evening I sent to Sir Alfred, asking him to meet me again the next morning for further deliberation; but Sir Alfred answered that he "considered this unnecessary and that the conference was ended."

MISS HELEN GOULD'S BUSY DAY

WHILE the Board of Lady Managers of the St. Louis Exposition was visiting at Helen Gould's home, 579 Fifth Avenue, last week, the conversation took the form of a personal discussion on the economy of time. One of the visitors said that Miss Gould was undoubtedly the busiest woman of them all, and yet she seemed to have plenty of time to accompany them on shopping and sightseeing trips.

A woman who heard the conversation told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that she was very much impressed with Helen Gould's executive ability. She believes in method in the day's work, and manages to get through a great deal of detail in a short time. Of course she does not do it alone. She has three secretaries, all of them stenographers. At 9:30 precisely every work day morning they must be ready for Miss Gould in her office, on the second floor of the old brownstone Gould homestead, at Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The room is plainly furnished, considering the fact that one of the richest women in America spends most of her time in it. There is a telephone and two or three typewriters. The chairs are straight-backed and upholstered in black leather; nothing inviting for lounging purposes.

Miss Altman is chief secretary. All the correspondence, including literally hundreds of begging letters, go to her. Miss Gould never sees them, although she insists on a daily memoranda of requests for aid from established charities. She seldom sees callers. Nobody with a legitimate errand is turned from the door, but they must discuss their business with either Mrs. Field or Miss Hanan, the assistant secretaries. Miss Gould dictates well. As a general thing, when a letter should be answered in writing and not by typewriter, Miss Altman writes it and signs her employer's name. Very few letters go through the mails written by Helen Gould. By luncheon time Miss Gould has given her secretaries enough work to keep them busy the remainder of the day. In the afternoon she goes out on business calls, usually taking Miss Altman with her. There are certain places that Miss Gould visits personally, and among them the Young Men's Christian Association stands first. Miss Altman carries her note book with her on these visits, and takes suggestions.

As Second Vice President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Helen Gould takes a keen interest in this branch of work. Social obligations bother her very little. She does not, so the Board of Lady Managers understood from the conversation, care very much for that sort of thing. She likes to direct and give orders in affairs of a more or less public character in which she is interested, and to spend money in charities after her own fashion. In this respect she is, at times, the most whimsical of women. She extends help and gives contributions where those who work with her expect that she will show indifference, and again turns a deaf ear to appeals that on the face of them seem meritorious. She seldom gives reasons. A "Yes" or a "No" settles the matter without discussion.

When Miss Gould assisted in moving the Home for the Friendless from Twenty-ninth Street to Woodycrest, in the Bronx, she did not stop her part of the work with a simple donation, but looked to the personal comfort of many of the inmates. A consignment of slippers, good blankets, and clothing found their way to the new home last week. At Lyndhurst she allows the boys to play football on her lawn now, just as she permitted them to play baseball in the Summer. Two dozen footballs for distribution among lads in a manual training school in which she is interested were among her most recent purchases. A bowling alley at Lyndhurst has been fitted up as a gymnasium for the boys. Another room has been turned into a cooking school for girls, where all who live in the neighborhood may receive competent instruction during good behavior. At least two days in the week Miss Gould dons an apron and participates in the lessons. The Board of Lady Managers made up their minds before the talk was over that Helen Gould is a very busy and very methodical woman, in close touch with a very wide range of human interests.

SEWER PROBLEMS IN THE SUBWAY

Flow of Tide Makes Itself Felt in Down-town Section —Intercepting Sewers at Proper Grades Suggested by an Expert.

CALVIN W. HENDRICK, engineer of sewers for the Rapid Transit Commission, was asked the other day to tell about some of the things he had learned while investigating the drainage systems of New York. In connection with the building of the subway there have had to be wholesale sewer changes at various points all the way from the Post Office to the Bronx, and now, with the Brooklyn extension begun, the problem of making the conduits of lower Broadway conform with the plans of the tunnel engineers is occupying the engineers' attention as much as any other feature of their work.

In regard to the assertion, made many times, that the capacity of the sewers of the lower part of Manhattan Island was inadequate on account of the ever-increasing number of large buildings, Mr. Hendrick said:

"As a rule, the sewers of the lower section of the city would be sufficiently large if they had better grades and did not have the tide to contend with. Few New Yorkers realize how far the flow of the tide affects the sewers down town. A sewer may be amply large at low tide, but when the water is backed into it the problem becomes entirely different. The claim has been made that the rise and fall of the tide cleanses out the conduits, but this is only true when the sewers have proper grades.

"We have had a great deal of trouble because of the backing up of the tide in the sewers we have reconstructed in the lower part of the island along the line of the subway. It has been made plain to me that the chief difficulty with building and designing sewers in the down-town sections is that the surface of the streets is very few feet above the mean high water level. This being the case, the sewers cannot be placed deep enough to drain the cellars of many of the big buildings.

IMPERFECT "FLAT" SEWERS.

"The enforced lack of fall, moreover, makes it necessary to make the sewers 'flat,' that is, with little or no grade or slant. This flatness is the one great objection in sewers wherein the flow is neither large nor constant enough to make the line self-cleansing. The flat sewer becomes filled with deposit and almost useless.

"Straight lines, good grades, and proper sizes are the three points to be considered in sewer-building. As to the lines along Lower Broadway itself, that is one of the simplest problems with which we have to deal. As we all know, except for the neighborhood of Canal Street, Lower Broadway has a good fall both toward the North and the East River. And many of the large buildings extend through to side streets, so that they may be drained into sewers other than those in Broadway. Broadway is on a ridge, the backbone of the island, and from this ridge you can carry off the sewage through the intersecting streets by way of small sewers.

"The great difficulty about the drainage of Broadway is what we call the 'outfall.' After you leave the ridge, you come to the flat districts near the rivers, and there the sewers have to be enlarged, for the tide and the lack of grade make the smaller sewer useless. The same sewer that would be ample on a heavy grade becomes useless on a flat one.

"The only real solution for draining the lower part of the city is an expensive one. Intercepting sewers should be built along the streets adjacent to the North and East Rivers, at a low level, and leading to pumping stations. These intercepting sewers could be laid on the proper grades and at sufficient depths to drain the thousands of cellars that now have to be pumped out constantly. The first cost of this scheme would be comparatively heavy, but it would be found to pay in the end, after you had deducted the cost of pumping now borne by many owners of undrained cellars and the cost to which the city is subjected in the continual cleansing of the old flat sewers, and when you consider the decrease in sickness that would result from removing the deposits from these sewers that have not been able to cleanse themselves of the most unhealthy sort of secretion that could possibly be collected in the city.

"I know from experience that some of the old sewers need heavier grades, as I have made personal examination of the sewers from the Battery to the Bronx in connection with my work as a subway engineer."

ELM STREET PROBLEM.

Mr. Hendrick's down-town sewer work has included the intricate problem of the Elm Street line. Formerly, before a tunnel was built through that thoroughfare, there was a single large sewer running down the centre of the street. The subway, though, monopolised the centre, and the one drainage conduit had to be replaced by two, running on each side. The main difficulty in the work of changing the line was at Canal Street. The single sewer had emptied into the North River, turning toward the river at Canal Street. It was easy enough to let the new westerly conduit empty the same way, but the subway was in the way of the easterly one. The commission decided to build an entirely new line across the city to the East River, and it took months to do this. The drainage of Elm Street now flows half to one river and half to the other.

Far up town, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, where there is a great open plaza at the northeast corner of Central Park, is a piece of sewer work of which Mr. Hendrick is especially proud. Under the plaza is a giant chamber, into which pour the currents from many lines. The building of this chamber was rendered necessary by the complications arising from tunnel building a little further west. The ceiling of the chamber is so high that one man standing on another's shoulder can hardly reach the top in it. The flow is so strong that the rubber-clad workmen who enter the unsavory pit to make repairs have to brace themselves firmly to keep from being hurled away toward the river through one of the several outlets. The chamber is said to be the only part of the New York sewerage system that compares favorably with the celebrated system in Paris.

CHEAP WAY TO SEE NEW YORK

AN excellent and economical way to see New York is from the platform of an elevated railroad train. The city as viewed from an observation coach was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, but seen from the elevated it has a very different aspect. The prospect is less pleasant, but it is more illuminating.

There is, in fact, no other means by which so close an insight into the life and activities of New York may be gathered as from the elevated. Take any train from the Battery northward, east or west side. From the car windows or from the platforms can be seen in rapidly passing procession almost every phase of life in the metropolis; the busy streets, with their throngs of hurrying people, jostling vehicles, clanging cars, and even the interiors of the blocks of buildings which face the railway lines. It is a wonderful panorama, kaleidoscopic in variety and unending in its human interest. No other city in the world can afford such a study, for no other city has such means for observation.

In one block along Church Street, near to the Chambers Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated line, there are two dozen different industrial occupations represented by the toilers whose only outlook during the day is upon the tracks of the railroad. There is a clothing establishment, where a score or more of tailors are at work for nine hours out of the twenty-four; longer when they want to make a little extra. Then comes a watch and clock repair shop; next the buzz of fifty sewing machines, with frowzy heads bent over them, add to the din and rattle; a printing shop, with rows of type-filled cases, a press, and the other miscellaneous paraphernalia of such an establishment, succeeds, and a private living flat, with two beds in a room and a composite dining room and parlor, follows. A candy shop is next, with half a dozen girls and a couple of men pulling and throwing the varieties of mixture about, according to the class of sweets to be made. A cheap hotel or lodging house follows, with twoscore or more of men, for the most part shabbily attired, smoking and reading newspapers. They are the only break in the activity of the block, and their leisure is not usually voluntary.

Another block presents an equal variety of view. There are lofts piled high with paper boxes, dingy, dusty places, where the daylight filters with difficulty through the crevices in the heaps; small cigar factories, where young boys and old men pick and roll and fill all day at little tables, with piles of loose tobacco on one end and finished cigars on the other; old-clothes shops, where the cast-off raiment of the city is sponged and pressed and made to do service over again; artificial flower shops, where imitation blooms are made from paper and rags; places where hats are reblocked; tool shops, where piles of rusty iron lie about on the floors.

If it is the noon hour the life of the scene is changed, though the setting is the same. The noise of the hammers and files, the sewing machines and miniature engines is stilled. Block after block is transformed into a mammoth restaurant. There is where working New York—the New York which works for small wages—feeds itself. A few pails of beer from the saloon on the corner, coffee from a cheap hotel, sandwiches, cake, and apples brought from home in the morning—such is the bill of fare which the observer on the elevated may see any day between the hours of 12 and 1.

Further northward, approaching Fourteenth Street, where the great retail shopping district begins, there is a notable change in the view from the elevated, but it is none the less interesting. It is as if the great stores of the city had been set purposely on view for the entertainment of the spectator. After passing Thirty-third Street the interest wanes. Shops, hotels, restaurants, and apartment houses form the principal features of the streets along which the tracks run, with rows and rows of brownstone and red brick dwellings lining the intersecting thoroughfares.

TRAINING FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Devices Used at Schools for Physical Instruction.

ODD tricks are played upon the Civil Service Examiners by persons seeking to enter the Police and Fire Departments of this city. The examinations have made it relatively difficult for the mere tool of a politician, small or great, to get upon the eligible list, but the politicians and their protégés have sought out many inventions to circumvent the law and those who administer it. The fact that a more or less severe physical examination is required of all candidates for appointment has called into being a number of schools which undertake to prepare men for the ordeal. Individual tutors have also set up to undertake similar instruction.

Some schools for physical instruction guarantee that their students shall pass the physical examination or receive back the money paid for instruction. This is easy enough, for the physical requirements are a matter of public knowledge, and easily met by men of normal health and proportions. As most of the applicants are young, they easily respond to physical training. It is a tradition that men who are under weight are counseled by their instructors to drink a large amount of water shortly before coming up for examination. A skilful of water, however, [illegible] when the candidate [illegible]

other parts of the physical examination than that of mere weight. Men who are slightly under weight are sometimes successfully put through a limbering and stretching process with Turkish baths and other devices that enable them to come up to the requirement.

A large number of those who prepare for the physical examination are either under weight or over weight. To correct either of these defects requires hard work on the part of the instructor. The best schools of instruction require their pupils to give up tobacco and alcoholic drinks. Some bar coffee. When it is found impossible by means of a normal diet and moderate exercise to increase the weight of a pupil, he is ordered under prescription from a physician to take certain fats. Cod liver oil in special forms is much used for this purpose. In the case of men who are over weight, sometimes abstinence from beer and abundant exercise are sufficient to bring about the needed reduction in flesh. When these means fail, more severe methods are resorted to, even in some cases those employed by jockeys to keep down their weight.

The period of physical instruction is from six weeks to three months. In that time some of the instructors undertake to increase the weight twenty pounds, or to take off quite as much. For the reduction of weight and the development of muscle the schools have gymnasiums, and every pupil is required to go through exercises with the dumbbells, Indian clubs, horizontal bar, parallel bars, jumping cord, and the like. These are exercises to increase [illegible] to add [illegible] to the

kick, and in all other ways to improve the man physically.

When a man comes from six or eight weeks of regular physical exercise and proper diet, with abstinence from alcoholic drinks, coffee, and tobacco, he is likely to be in excellent physical condition, better, indeed, than he is ever likely to be again. One reason why policemen show a tendency to great girth is that they abandon after appointment the excellent habits maintained while under training for their examination, and consequently deteriorate. The fat policeman is usually a man who has trained down so as to squeeze through the examination, and whose activities, even in the course of an entirely faithful discharge of his duties, are not sufficient to keep down his weight.

LARGE MARKET FOR FIGURINES

Twenty Small Factories in New York Kept Busy.

FOREIGN residents of New York have brought with them several trades allied to the fine arts, among them that of the figurine maker. Formerly such things were imported. Now they are made in a score of little factories. The plaster of Paris from which casts and figurines are made is now manufactured in New Jersey. There was a time when it was all imported from Europe. Several New Yorkers are interested in extensive gypsum deposits in the Canadian province of New Brunswick, and much of their product finds its way to this city. The demand for such material has enormously increased within the last decade.

Models from which plaster casts and figurines are made come chiefly from Europe. They are copies in bronze, marble and plaster of statues, mural decorations and the like. A few such models are made here from works of sculpture in the Metropolitan Museum. A model of Houdon's bust of Washington, which is at Richmond, Va., was made here in plaster. Scores of unsuccessful sculptors in Italy earn their living in part by making models of ablermen's work.

Those who manipulate the plaster and cast the figurines here are skilled mechanics with varying artistic taste. The best of them produce objects distinguished by purity of line and perfection of workmanship. They choose also worthy subjects, and refuse to minister to uncultivated taste. Most of the manufacturers, however, produce for the largest possible market, and choose mainly popular subjects, though it is to be said to the credit of popular taste that some excellent things outsell the tawdry work of poor artists. Barye's lions are reproduced by every figurine maker in town. The famous Winged Victory of Samothrace, one of the most beautiful and majestic of ancient statues, is also sold by many of the figurine makers in several different sizes. An interesting bust of Dante, familiar to everyone, is also popular. The busts of Shakespeare are pretty bad and not specially popular. An execrable small bust of Lincoln is made by several manufacturers. Beethoven's head is popular and interesting. Most of the figurine makers produce copies of various busts and full-length statues of Venus, Hermes, and of other classical deities, and there is a wilderness of diving girls and dancing children. Some of the best casts are copies of the detail of architectural decoration, bits from the frieze of the Parthenon, copies of Della Robia's lovely work.

The prices of the figurines vary greatly with the skill and reputation of the manufacturers. The best work of the kind is really expensive if the subject be large. The less skilled makers sell their wares at prices varying from twenty-five cents for a small bust to five dollars for a large copy of the Winged Victory of Samothrace or some such important subject. Large and elaborate pieces may cost as much as fifty dollars. The best manufacturers, who are recognized among their fellow-craftsmen and among artists as having excellent models and genuine skill and taste in their work, are often asked to execute elaborate and very expensive casts, from models specially made for the single occasion.

Library Books on Street Cars.

THE street-car-riding public of New York has been having some nice things said about it. The man who said them is pretty well acquainted with the street-car habits of every large city in the United States, and his verdict ought to be worth something. "You Gothamites may be great on the push and pull and hustle," he said, "but if the number of library books seen in street cars these days are any index to the public taste, you also stack up pretty well intellectually. I never struck a town where so many street-car passengers read library books. Even in the rush hours, when it is all a person can do to find space for his body, half the people are bent on mental expansion. Library books stare you in the face, jab you in the back, and bump your elbows on the right and left. I have never taken the trouble to find out the kind of literature that there abounds, but whatever the nature of the books, the traveling libraries thus displayed certainly do give New York a mighty cultured appearance."

A Question for Business Men.

IT is a nice question how long a new tenant of a store or office ought to keep the address of the former occupant posted up on the doors and windows," said a Broadway tradesman. "When I moved into my present quarters my predecessor asked permission to put up a sign telling his old customers and the passers-by that he had removed to a certain street up town, and of course I said it would be all right. I kept the card on exhibition for about four weeks, and then, supposing that everybody who had any desire to keep track of him had found out his present address, I took the notice down. A few days later he came in hopping mad. Two or three old customers had, it seemed, been put to considerable inconvenience in locating him, because of the removal of the sign, and he was out for satisfaction. I am afraid, though, that he didn't get it, for while I am willing to do a good deal to help a fellow-worker along, I am not willing to advertise him indefinitely, to the detriment of my own business, which in this case happens to be the same as his."

Use Thousands of Lanterns.

ONE of the contractors of work on the subway estimates that at least 4,000 red-globed lanterns are hung out in this city every night to prevent people from falling into the excavations. The lanterns are stored during the day in big chests at intervals along the streets where the subway is being built, and are attended by watchmen who work in three shifts. Those who come on in the afternoon fill and clean and light them, and suspend them from the nails on the fences that have been built about the holes in the streets. Each watchman has a district, which he patrols and watches as carefully as a policeman does his beat.

CALIFORNIA'S BIG OLIVE CROP VALUED AT $1,150,000.

Likely That Within a Few Years Native Fruit Will Be Grown in Sufficient Quantities to Supply Whole American Market—Picking and Extracting Oil.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 17.—Costly experiments in the adaption of soil and patient labor in cultivation have placed olive growing among the first industries in Southern California. The largest yield of olives in California has been harvested and prepared for market during the last few weeks, and there never was such a large demand for the California product as there has been this season. Roughly estimated, the recent olive harvest in this region amounts to about $1,150,000. Ten years ago it was less than $90,000. A very large acreage of olive trees is to come into full bearing each year for a dozen years more, and with that increased production it is believed that California will be able to supply the whole American market with its olives and olive oil. The crop for the next season, with the increased acreage of bearing fuit, is reckoned at about $1,800,000. The demand for California olives is so large that the present supply is already largely contracted for.

Feeble attempts have been made to grow olives in Arizona, Florida and some parts of Southern Texas, but practically the only olives grown in the United States are in Southern California. The earliest American olive growers were the Franciscan missionaries, who came from Spain during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The Spanish padres brought olive seeds from Castile and planted the first American olive trees at San Gabriel and San Juan Capistrano, in Los Angeles County. That was about 1768. The fruit from these trees is known as the Mission olive, because the trees grew about the Franciscan missions. Until 1881 no olives were grown in California but the Mission variety, and the growing of them was desultory and confined to Spanish families in the rural regions. Southern California began to fill up rapidly with Eastern settlers at about that time, and the possibilities there were in growing olives as an industry to supply the American market was seen. Then began a long list of experiments among enterprising growers to find what varieties of olives are best adapted to the soils and climate of Southern California. These experiments cost thousands of dollars and years of toil and watchfulness. For instance, the Rev. C. F. Loop, of Pomona Valley, went to Italy, Spain and the Riviera and spent months in studying the old olive industry there in all its phases. He imported seventy varieties of olive trees and gave seven years and drew heavily on his financial resources to test the several varieties fully in several soils under various climatic conditions. Edward W. Fries spent over $20,000 and ten years in finding a variety of olive trees best adapted to oil production in Southern California. Elwood Cooper planted and replanted a large acreage to imported olive trees in his effort to ascertain the most satisfactory variety for the seacoast lands of sunny Santa Barbara County. About eight years ago California olives began to be seen in the markets and to-day they are shipped East in hogshead quantities. The early experimenters are at last reaping their reward in substantial profits for all their outlay and work.

MISSION OLIVE MOST POPULAR.

The Mission olive is still the most popular variety grown in California because of its steady bearing qualities, but the Nevadillo and Rubra, which are imported from Lombardy, are fast coming into popular favor with the olive buyers in the East.

As in growing oranges, lemons, and prunes in this State, there are certain localities where olives thrive extraordinarily well and where the planters have greater faith in that branch of horticulture than in any other. Thus, for instance, in the northwestern part of Santa Barbara County there is little or no attempt to grow any variety of fruit but olives, while in Ventura County, which adjoins, there are few and small olive orchards, but immense tracts are devoted to growing prunes and lemons. Pomona Valley is the acknowledged home of the olive industry in Southern California, and the fact that from 300,000 to 350,000 trees for planting olive orchards have been grown there and shipped away annually makes it the most important olive nursery depot on this continent.

There are in California nine mills for the production of oil from the olive. The largest is the James mill, at San Fernando. It was built two years ago on plans from Italy, and much of the machinery and apparatus came from Leghorn, Italy, and Barcelona, Spain. The Cooper olive mill at Santa Barbara and the Kimball mill at National City, near the Mexican border line in San Diego County, have each cost many thousands of dollars and have been sources of large profit. So large has been the call for California olive oil since 1896 that the whole product has frequently been sold in less than ninety days after its extraction from the berries. It was formerly contended for years that the olive oil, adulterated with cottonseed and peanut oils and other ingredients, was so popular and cheap in the United States that the average person did not know the difference, and therefore did not care for the pure oil of the olive.

In California the method of growing olive trees from small cuttings has for ten years been made a great success. Olive trees for orchard planting purposes used to cost $7 and $8 each. They can now be had by the thousand for 10 and 15 cents each. A poor Pomona nurseryman found by experimenting that olive trees could be propagated from cuttings by starting them in the Winter months in boxes of sand in hot greenhouses. That discovery has been worth millions of dollars to California and the Southwest, but the discoverer is still working in a Pomona nursery for $1.50 a day. The new method of propagating requires the most constant attention and much experience, but the plants are grown on such an enormous scale that the cost of each is very low. When the cuttings are rooted they are transferred in the warmer months of Spring to the out-of-doors nursery, where they become trees of three and four feet in height in twelve or eighteen months.

AMPLE ROOM FOR ROOTS.

The practical grower plants the trees in his olive orchard forty feet apart, so that there will be ample room for the roots to spread over a large area and to get all the sustenance possible from the soil. Hidalgo Tablada of Spain, the most famous authority on olive culture outside of California, says that fifty feet is a safe span, as the roots of each tree spread once and a half the diameter of its crown. This separation, too, insures light and heat in abundance, some growers even pruning out the centre of the tree in "goblet" shape to further bestow these auxiliaries.

The olive has an almost human gift of adaptation to environment. It flourishes in a temperature that falls to 14 degrees above zero, and in the inland valleys of California, where the thermometer reaches 120 degrees, it grows. Irrigation eats by natural rainfall. It finds in California foothills just such homelike surroundings as at its 4,000-feet level in Algeria, and its Italian elevation of 3,200 feet. It will prosper in any friable soil rich in lime and potash, as are all the virgin lands of the coast. It also does well where its roots can penetrate easily a rocky, clay, sand, granite, or volcanic formation, seeming to prefer an arid mountain soil, but not disdaining life in the black adobe near the coast.

To people whose knowledge of olives has been confined to a row of bottled olives on the shelf of a grocery store or to barrels or kegs of the fruit near the store counter it will be news to learn that there are in Spain, Italy, and California some 200 varieties of olives, the oil of each being as distinct in flavor as the wines of different grapes, and the colors of the oils ranging from amber to deep gold. The pickling olive is no more to be confused with the oil olive than the raisin grape with the wine grape.

The picking and harvesting of olives in California is largely done by boys and girls, who drive their prepared wagons under the branches or spread canvas on the ground to catch the fruit. The tree is generally shaken, or the fruit may be dropped by hand or dislodged by padded rakes, the gatherer being duly impressed by the ancient precept, "Do not cut or strike Minerva's sacred tree."

OBTAINING OLIVE OIL.

To secure the olive oil the olives have first to be reduced to a paste-like substance, the mass being packed by hand into round, fat manila mats, imported from Italy and Spain, and known as bruscoles, so that each mat holds about half a bushel of olive pulp. The mats are piled one upon another to the height of a yard and placed in a powerful hydraulic press. The pressure upon them is gradual, continuing for several hours, until the pulp has been squeezed dry. The oil runs with the "water of vegetation" into tin tanks below. The next process is filtering and separating the oil and water, and then comes a series of clarifications of the oil to suit the demands of commerce and to please the appetite of consumers. The process of clarifying olive oil requires about a week in a constant temperature of 55 degrees. Extreme care must be exercised in order to keep any odor or taint of atmosphere from the apartment where the clarification is in progress, for olive oil is unusually susceptible to attracting and holding odors and dust.

The edible oils and some of the others, perhaps, are filtered through prepared cotton or charcoal lying between sand and chalk, the sand holding the gross impurities and the charcoal the subtler, while the chalk absorbs part of the "water of vegetation." The final product is preserved in earthen jars or in cool reservoirs.

Up to this time a small quantity of the California olives have found their way into the markets east of Chicago, the call for them in the West having been more than equal to the supply. Minneapolis, Omaha, New Orleans, San Francisco, and the City of Mexico have all been good points for the sale of the olives from this coast this year. There is a feeling among horticulturists all over California that the Eastern people being wedded to the peculiar flavor of the green olives of the Old World there, and having a conservatism that is unknown in the West, hard work and patient effort will be required to cultivate a general consumption there of olives from this State. The wonderful success had, however, in the last seven years in introducing California prunes and raisins in the most conservative Eastern markets gives the olive growers good reason for believing their product will in time be as popular there.

VERY FEW DOGS IN CITY STREETS

Why New York Has Less Than Any Other Large City.

NEW YORK has fewer dogs than any great city in the world. If the ordinance introduced in the Board of Aldermen by John L. Goldwater of the Bronx, providing that no person shall keep a dog in any dwelling occupied by more than one family, becomes a law the small number will become even smaller. Englishmen who have visited this city—Londoners who have been accustomed to taking their dog down town when they go to business—have commented on the dearth of dogs in New York. It has seemed strange to them not to see any dogs on the streets or in the offices where they have been, or in the hotels or the big shops. It has been so different in London! English actresses, too, who have contracted the dog habit, have been somewhat put about when autocratic hotel managers in New York have declined to permit them to have their dogs with them in their rooms.

To an extent, there has been a reason for the disappearance of the dog from New York streets. When a man leaves his home in Harlem or the Bronx and takes an elevated train for his office in Park Row he cannot very well take a dog with him. The managers of the elevated object. And the dog would find it a difficult undertaking to fasten his eye on the right train and follow his master by trotting along the streets underneath. In London it is different. Any dog that could not keep pace with a London bus has no business being a dog. Of course, there is the "tupenny tube," but dogs are allowed to ride in that, under certain restrictions as to size and combativeness. The furthest that London has yet gone in the matter of restricting the liberty of the dog has been in a proposed bill introduced recently by a Mr. Hanbury giving the council of a borough the power to make by-laws prescribing "the wearing by dogs while in a highway or in a place of public resort of a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto." Any dog or class of dogs, however, may be, either conditionally or absolutely, exempted from the operation of the proposed by-law.

In New York the collar is a necessary adjunct to every dog that wants to live. A yearly license of two dollars a dog is exacted by the State law, and as visible evidence that the tax has been paid each animal must have a collar about its neck with a metal tag attached bearing the number of the license. Dogs not licensed are seised, and if not claimed and redeemed within forty-eight hours may be destroyed. The provisions of the act with regard to dogs have been delegated to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to carry out, and that publicity-loving [illegible] licenses, collects the fees, and provides shelters for lost or homeless animals. So few dogs are there in the city, however, that the revenue from licenses and fines is less every year than the cost of enforcing the law and maintaining the shelters.

In Paris the dog has little to complain of in regard to the legal regulations governing his existence. Provided his owner feeds him regularly and he is not too much mauled by the small boy, life is fairly easy with him. Every owner of a dog in France must declare the fact in writing to the Maire of his district. An Inspector then comes to the house and decides what tax is applicable, for there are two categories of tax, viz., that for a watch dog, for which five francs ($1) a year are collected, and that for a pet dog, which pays ten francs. The tax is doubled if it is found that a false declaration has been made, and tripled in the case of an omission to declare.

Every dog must wear a collar bearing the name and address of the owner, and stray dogs are taken to the Fourriere, or Home for Lost Dogs, and kept three days. If claimed within that time the dog is restored to its owner, who, in addition to a charge of about ten cents a day for keep, has to pay a maximum of thirty-five cents for the conveyance of the dog home. Unclaimed dogs are put to death painlessly by suffocation, the average number asphyxiated being from thirty to forty a day.

THIS AUTO MAY SPEED.

It Belongs to Fire Chief Croker, Who Enjoys Fast Rides.

AUTOMOBILISTS who like to speed but may not do so without being hauled up in court for violating the law watch Chief Croker with manifest envy as he spins through the streets in his light, swift auto, everybody clearing the way for it, on his way to a fire. It is a matter of business with the Chief, but it is exhilarating and exciting, nevertheless, and he enjoys it immensely.

When he has attended a fire late at night in the almost deserted lower end of Manhattan or in some other part of the city where the streets are not filled with pedestrians and vehicles, the Chief sometimes indulges in a pleasure ride of some velocity back to his home or to Fire Headquarters. There is little or no danger then, and he tells his driver to "open her up." The ride is most refreshing after spending some time, perhaps hours, in a smoke-filled building, and enables him to get a good night's sleep.

Last Saturday night, after the Chief and his firemen had quenched the fire in Duane Street, near Broadway, which came so near burning the historic "Cobweb Hall," Mr. Croker jumped into his little auto and started back home. It was nearly midnight, and lower Broadway was practically deserted when he turned into it. As he did so he heard a tremendous rattling and "choo-chooing," the blatant "toot-toot" of an auto horn, and an enormous automobile swerved to the left and passed the Chief's. In it were three men and three women, who could scarcely be seen because of the blue flags and bunting with which the machine was bedecked. They were Yale enthusiasts, and, singing a rollicking college song, were celebrating the victory of their school over Princeton.

The driver for the Chief permitted them to pass and then waited a few moments for the last of the blockaded street cars to get started. Then he "opened her up," and away sped the Chief's frail-looking "go-cart" at a law-breaking rate. It closed in on the Yale bunch, and then tried to run up at her side, a thing which the Yale crowd would not think of permitting as long as they could help it. They, too, "opened up," and both machines shot on up Broadway at a terrific pace, the horn on one blowing fiercely and the gong on the other ringing above the almost deafening noise made by the heavy machine. Then the auto carrying the Chief of a sudden shot ahead like a rocket, leaving the big one lumbering noisily along behind. The latter turned into Waverley Place and on over to Fifth Avenue, but it turned behind, and not in front of the Chief's carriage.

"Bait" for Wild Turkeys.

WILD turkeys are still quite plentiful in some portions of North Carolina, as they also are in Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Southern Missouri, says The American Field, but just how long they will be plentiful in any of these States is a question, if the States possess a Gil McDuffie, as does North Carolina, who, it is said, only a short time since killed seven turkeys at one shot. It is claimed that McDuffie has killed 1,500 wild turkeys and 700 deer in his time, besides countless numbers of smaller game. The way he makes his war on turkeys is by "baiting." He finds where a flock of turkeys use and he lays a train of corn to a locality where he can arrange a good blind. The blind is made and corn is put out in good quantity for the turkeys not far away, he being careful to place the corn in such shape that when the turkeys feed upon it they will be well bunched. He then secretes himself in his blind and lies in wait for the turkeys. When they come and get bunched up over the quart or two of corn, he turns loose with a shotgun, and the slaughter is tremendous.

Pocket Boxes for Safety Matches.

ONE effect of the Fire Commissioner's plan to abolish the parlor match will be a loss to sellers of pocket match safes. Thousands of these, made of silver and gold and other materials, are sold every year in New York. A well-known dealer says that one of his stores has been selling about 400 a year.

"It is impossible to calculate the total number people buy. The safes are especially popular about this time of the year, when folks are looking for Christmas presents. If the Fire Commissioner's promise to abolish all except safety matches on Jan. 1 becomes generally known, there will be a dropping off in our trade this Christmas. The plan has just been announced, but I've already heard talk of inventions to make pocket safes suitable for safety matches. One of the models consists of a safe with a slide attachment in which a tiny panel, containing the preparation on which safety matches are lighted, may be slipped. Undoubtedly some way will be found to make the new sort of match and the pocket safe get along together."

Preference for Home-Made Scents

In this city American perfumes, especially the most expensive grades, are supplanting those of French manufacture. This year the trade in high grades has improved 10 per cent. more than in any recent year. The cheaper kinds are becoming less successful. The great trade in perfumery is near Christmas time. Then the American cheaper products have an advantage because present givers invariably look for attractive wrappings. American manufacturers have learned this and turn to added advantage the fact that the French perfumes usually have plain, simple wrappings, by putting their [illegible]

CUBAN SOCIETY AT PRESIDENT'S BALL

Big Crush Which Made Dancing Almost an Impossibility.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—At last the ball at the palace has taken place, and most successfully. It has been looked forward to for months, and, being the first given by the President, was a great event in Cuban society. The President and each member of his Cabinet submitted a list of guests, and besides these the list used at the "White Ball," given some months ago by the young society men of Havana, was adopted bodily. The number of invitations issued was about 2,000 and nearly all were accepted. There was a crush. And yet many persons whose names are ordinarily included in functions of this kind and who from their standing in society expect to be remembered were left out on this occasion. On the other hand, many who are rarely so favored received the much-coveted invitations.

One well-known family whose attendance was not requested attributed this to the fact that in one of Cuba's wars a high ranking official of the present Government was made prisoner by a Spanish General who was an uncle of the present head of the family mentioned. The editor of one of the leading dailies, who is also a Congressman, was not invited. To those who had read from day to day the violent attacks he made upon the administration this was not remarkable. He evidently expected an invitation, even to the last minute, for in the edition of Wednesday he promised his readers a full account of the ball in Thursday morning's paper. But when Thursday morning came this was not given. Instead he devoted almost a column to the slight he had received, putting it under the head of "Political News of Last Night."

COLORED MEN INVITED.

There were several colored men among the invited guests. They are the leading representatives of their race, and as the affair was an official one they could not have been left out without again causing unpleasant discussions over the color question, which of late has been agitated very little. All of these invitations were answered by regrets. The cards were engraved in Spanish, the wording of the first part being as follows:

> The President of the Republic
> and His Wife,
> Genoveva G. de Estrada Palma,
> have the Honor

From 9 o'clock until midnight was the time named, and at the former hour carriages began to arrive. One great advantage of Havana is that every one may ride, since it costs only a peseta (about 15 cents) to drive anywhere within very extended limits. There were a few private carriages with liveried coachmen and footmen, but for the most part hired cabs were used, "coches," as they are called. These lined all of the streets about the palace, in the hope of passengers. Later in the evening, when the guests were leaving, the caller at the entrance signaled these to approach, just as in the North the number of the carriage or name of the owner would be called.

There were hundreds of people standing about, watching the entrance of the gay throng. There must have been quite as many outside as inside. They were very quiet and orderly, simply looking on at that which they might not share.

Sentries from the Cuban Artillery and Rural Guards stood about the entrance, and an attendant took the cards of invitation. Leading from the entrance up the several flights of marble stairs to the President's apartments was a strip of crimson carpet, held in place by brass rods. As we ascended, strains of music from the Municipal Band in the courtyard floated up to us, and a few minutes later the bars of a dreamy Mexican waltz reached us from the ballroom.

President and Mrs. Palma stood on the left as we entered the first reception room, and so faced the guests from the time they entered the broad corridor. Governor General and Mrs. Wood used to stand on the right. The two aides, Capt. Martin y Poey and Lieut. "Pepe" Cardenas, in uniform, with their badge of office, the gold aigrettes and cords, presented the guests.

Both host and hostess were very gracious and gave a cordial welcome to each guest, seemingly recognizing each name the moment it was pronounced.

We reached the ballrooms at 9:45, and found a large crowd already there. Some were promenading, some dancing, but doing neither with marked success, on account of the crowded condition of the rooms. The chaperones were sitting about the room. It would be hard to connect the thought of hard times with that assemblage. There were beautiful Parisian gowns and exquisite jewels. Also there were many beautiful women, the fairest of whom, in the eyes of many, being Elena Herrera, the wife of Lieut. Gabriel Cardenas.

Col. Haskin, commanding the United States forces in Cuba, was there in full dress uniform. With him was his Adjutant, Capt. McIntyre, who wore the new full-dress uniform recently adopted for the army. Capt. Aultman, Instructor of the Cuban Artillery, was the only other United States Army officer present.

DIPLOMATS OUT IN FORCE.

The Diplomatic Corps was out in force, and formed a party of its own. The United States Minister and his secretaries were there, as also were the British and French Ministers. It is a coincidence that the wives of both of these are Americans by birth. The Minister from San Salvador was present. He will proceed shortly to the United States to whose Government he is likewise accredited, and in whose capital he will take up his residence.

I could not but remark the difference between this ball and the others that have been given during the past three years in point of guests. All of the appointments were perfect at the President's ball, just as they have been at the former ones. But, while Cubans were in the majority formerly, they were not in such overwhelming majority as at this function. There could not have been more than twenty or twenty-five Americans among the 1,500 or more people present.

ESCAPED THE CHAPERONES.

The young people tried to dance all during the evening, but it was always too crowded to do this with much comfort. In corners and occupying sofas were young Cubans, making the most of the time that they were away from the chaperone. Flowers and palms were banked everywhere, forming friendly screens. Through the bars which shut off the living rooms from the other part of the house, waving curtains disclosed the junior members of the family playing and enjoying the gayety in their way.

The dining room was thrown open about 11 o'clock, and at once proved the centre of attraction, leaving the parlors comparatively deserted. Sweets, ices, sandwiches, &c., were served, besides wines and punch. The dining room is immense, and so, although most of the guests were in there at once, there was room for the waiters to pass around with their trays. Many said "Good night" at once after supper, for it was well on to the hour of 12, but others stayed until long after [illegible]

DOROTHY [illegible]

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Wall Street conditions improve—and in such improvement merely return to a fair reflection of the business prosperity which continues to rule, continues to increase, throughout the length and breadth of the land, despite all the hysterical pessimism recently so much paraded on the Stock Exchange. What actually this means is that the financial community is recovering its calm common sense.

Of developments fairly to be considered as factors in influencing security market sentiment, what has been more conspicuous and probably more effective than anything else is disclosed in the voluntary action taken by the leading railroads in the country in advancing the wages of their armies of employes, thus with one sweep disposing of the labor trouble scarecrow which professional speculators have been much hippodroming.

Coincidentally, announcements begin to come of agreement among railway managers to make substantial advances in freight traffic charges, and the consequence of this reaches far. Tremendous extra sums disbursed for wages can be so provided—with provision at the same time for such an expansion in net railway revenues as will tell wholesomely in dividend accounts. Thus the railroads take care of their employes and their investors simultaneously.

Within the past eight or ten days announcements have quickly followed one another to the effect that important railroad companies have agreed to make advances in the wages of employes. Some, like Pennsylvania—the leader in such movements, as usual—have ordered a flat increase of 10 per cent. on all salaries below a specified limit; others, like the Wabash, have singled out various grades of workmen to participate in a raised rate of remuneration, until a very large area of the total railroad field has been covered by what has assumed a very general movement. Most officials acknowledge the legitimacy of the change on the ground of increased cost of living, some believe in the possibility of rate improvement sufficient to offset the charge that will fall upon operating expenses, others are either non-committal or express the opinion that a rate advance is out of the question. Very naturally, the latter cite the antagonism long existing on the part of many State Legislatures toward the railroads, on general or not always well-defined principles, and dwell on the fact that in many such quarters the transportation interests exist only for purposes of attack. The benefits rendered to the communities served are conveniently ignored, and little else is kept in view but the notion that the roads are in business for no other purpose than to make money to pay dividends on an ocean of watered stock.

It is a fact, however, that this despondent view of not being able to do anything in the way of advancing rates to shippers is not shared in to a predominating extent, the more general opinion being that the necessary increase would be so small that it could be brought about with little disturbance and no perceptible inconvenience either to the patrons of the roads or to the public generally. President Ramsey touched the point exactly in announcing the increase in wages to be granted to all classes of skilled labor employed by the Wabash Railroad Company when he said: "It is evident to any one who is at all familiar with the present condition of railroad earnings and expenses that no permanent increase in wages can be expected without an increase in the rates paid railroads for transportation; any increases in wages made now, if not followed by advanced rates, will be lost by the employes as soon as the wave of prosperity begins to subside."

Neither Mr. Ramsey's statement nor his views may be indorsed to the letter by every one to whom the subject appeals, but financial interests generally will have no difficulty in placing their O. K. on much that the gentleman has said, especially in considering the advancing tendency in the cost of materials, and with taxes becoming an ever-increasing burden for the railroads. It is not possible to bring statistics bearing upon the question of wage progress and the progress of operating cost wholly up to date, but it may be shown that in spite of the general rise in prices which took place up to 1900, fully 20 per cent. in five years, and in spite of the conspicuous figure cut in working outlays, the wage proportion of total expenses varied to only a very trifling extent. These figures from the Inter-State Commerce Commission's reports indicate what the respective amounts were, for which the percentages have been ascertained showing that 60 per cent. as the remuneration of employes for 1900 compares with 61.4 per cent. for 1895:

	Yearly Compensation.		
	Operating Expenses.	Amount.	P. C. of Exp'es.
1895	$728,720,415	$445,505,261	61.4
1896	772,089,041	468,055,531	60.6
1897	752,524,764	465,001,581	61.9
1898	817,873,276	495,055,816	60.5
1899	856,968,999	522,907,896	61.0
1900	961,428,511	577,264,841	60.0

In all, expenses rose, approximately, $230,000,000 in the five years, of which labor in its various forms received $182,000,000. Measured against gross earnings, it is seen that the decrease in the proportion of revenues turned over to employes has been somewhat sharper, from 61.4 per cent. to 38.8 per cent., but, of course, in considering the question from this aspect it has to be considered that the proportion of all operating expenditures was reduced from 67.48 per cent. to 64.65, largely resulting from economies made possible in the handling of traffic and the use of equipment through the pouring of large sums into property improvements.

	Yearly Compensation.		
	Gross Earnings.	Amount.	P. C. of Gross.
1895	$1,075,371,462	$445,505,261	41.4
1896	1,150,169,376	468,824,531	40.7
1897	1,122,089,773	465,001,581	41.5
1898	1,221,393,621	495,055,816	39.9
1899	1,313,610,116	522,907,896	39.8
1900	1,487,044,814	577,264,841	38.8

A further demonstration may be made at this point to show that average compensation did not follow the decreasing percentages indicated above, but that in all but a few unimportant cases they actually advanced. The more striking instances where advances took place are those in the wages of conductors, and other trainmen. Daily averages for 1900 compare as follows with those for 1895:

	Average Daily Compensation.		
	1895.	1900.	Inc'se.
General office clerks	$2.19	$2.19	.....
Station agents	1.74	1.75	$0.01
Other station men	1.62	1.60	*.02
Engine men	3.65	3.75	.10
Firemen	2.05	2.14	.09
Conductors	3.04	3.17	.13
Other trainmen	1.90	1.96	.06
Machinists	2.22	2.30	.08
Carpenters	2.03	2.04	.01
Other shopmen	1.70	1.73	.03
Section foremen	1.70	1.68	*.02
Other trackmen	1.17	1.22	.05
Switchmen, flagmen, and watchmen	1.75	1.80	.05
Telegraph operators and dispatchers	1.98	1.96	*.02
Floating equipment employes	1.91	1.92	.01
All other employes and laborers	1.65	1.71	.06

*Decrease.

Rates for freight on American railroads, as is very well known, are the lowest to be found anywhere in the world. Comparison with those prevailing in other commercial countries where a considerable volume of traffic is moved should not be drawn too closely, however, owing to the vast difference in conditions, both of the freight itself and of the service, which here covers stretches of railroad unknown elsewhere. Still, by any comparison into which the element of fairness may properly be introduced, it is possible to come to no other conclusion than that the remuneration received by our railroads is on a very low level. What the transportation of the country's products and manufactures at such small figures as 7, 8, or 9 mills per ton per mile has done toward building up the commercial and industrial activities of the United States, or what it has done to effect changes on the broader lines of domestic economy, will never be known, for it can never be estimated. No rule can be applied to it. It stands as a monument of immeasurable proportions. And the wonder is that so much should have been accomplished in the face of great opposition, not to say oppression, and in spite of attempts to regulate the institution out of existence as a profit-making agency. It has thrived, nevertheless, and is stronger for the strife through which it has passed, while it is a fact that average rates are down to what is practically the lowest level on record.

Time and again the claim has been made that the railroads are at least entitled to rates as good as they were in 1893, even then considered low enough, and at an average which had been sliding down the scale for a number of years. The fact has been dwelt upon in this connection that subsequent to the year named hard times compelled officials to hunt for business and take anything that could be laid hold of at all kinds of concessions, and hence that fair play alone would indicate the righteousness of a recovery of what had been compulsorily yielded to the exigencies of the period. Rates have not revived, however, except to get back a little of the plunge they made in 1899—the downward trend having continued up to that year—the railroads having been forced to work their way out of what would have been an uncomfortably tight place by adopting active measures to offset those declines. It has cost millions of money and untold energy to bring about the good results seen lately, and as is natural in such circumstances, labor, partly through agitation and partly as a voluntary official act, is about to step in and get its share of the profits. This shows how traffic has increased by ton miles, and how rates have progressed, beginning with the year named:

	Ton Miles.	Rate Cent.
1893	90,552,087,290	0.893
1894	82,219,000,498	0.864
1895	88,567,770,861	0.839
1896	93,385,853,634	0.821
1897	97,842,560,150	0.797
1898	114,566,373,191	0.753
1899	126,991,705,110	0.726
1900	141,162,109,413	0.744
1901	148,950,303,402	0.743

Owing to depreciation in the schedule of rates from the 1893 level, losses year by year have been as follows, rate declines having started with 0.29 mill for 1894, reached their maximum of 1.07 mills in 1899, and ended with 1.5 mills in 1901. The losses, of course, are based upon the volume of traffic shown in the preceding table:

	Rate Decline Cent.	Loss to Earnings.
1894	0.029	$23,844,000
1895	0.054	47,827,000
1896	0.072	67,588,000
1897	0.096	94,820,000
1898	0.133	154,664,000
1899	0.167	212,078,000
1900	0.147	207,508,000
1901	0.150	213,439,000

Various estimates have been made as to what the current increase in wages is likely to foot up. It might better be said that various guesses have been made, for it has been already pointed out that agreements entered into by different roads are far from harmonious as to proportion or extent of the change. But even if all employes, excluding only general officials, were to get 10 per cent.—which they will not get—$60,000,000 would be an outside figure as to liability to be met. It is likely that one-half this sum would suffice; but put it down at the larger total, and it is easily seen that it would not be necessary to push rates up to the 1893 level of 8.93 mills to make the outlay good. The much poorer average of less than 8 mills for 1897 (7.97 mills) would be ample, as this could be calculated upon to give the roads $65,000,000 to $70,000,000 more revenue from freight than they are getting at the present time.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

After Manhattan, the most interesting movement has been in St. Paul. In the early part of the week the stock sold down to 169½—within ¼ of the lowest price recorded for it on the drive a little more than a week previous. Western houses and Standard Oil interests were reported as sellers, and the gossip had it that a big speculative holder was being "gunned for." In the closing days of the week the stock took a sudden spurt upward, apparently on short covering. There was no news to explain the rise, but Standard Oil buying was reported.

A great deal of stock has been taken out of the market and is not likely to appear again.

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Copper Trust Stock.

Singularly enough, another Standard Oil stock was another issue which, in point of market movement, came in for a large part of attention. This was Copper Trust stock, which advanced 6 full dozen points from the low figure earlier reported for it. There were buyers. This would be not in the least surprising in view of the fact that these insiders were able to sell their stock between 120 and 130, and probably go short of it into the bargain, and can now buy it back for less than one-half that price.

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Louisville and Nashville.

There is no stock in the Street that lately has been subjected to more persistent pressure or about which so much bearish gossip has been circulated than Louisville and Nashville. The wonder is that the stock has not broken to around par—for that is all that the bears declare it to be worth. However this be, it is a fact that there has been excellent buying of the issue lately, and that in well-informed quarters it is not looked upon as improbable that the next dividend on the stock will be at a 6 per cent. rate.

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The Granger Shares.

There has been good buying of these stocks, as, indeed, of all the railroad shares, sentiment on all of them being much improved by the advances in freight rates made and to be made. There has been especially good buying of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, banking interests identified with the properties taking large blocks of the stock; while very substantial buying has appeared also in Missouri Pacific and Atchison. The Goulds have been more or less active in the first-named stock, while it is said that the Berwind following has resumed operations in Atchison.

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The Coal Stocks.

Notwithstanding the many depressing and disturbing reports put out in respect to the coal stocks, telling of "exhausted surpluses," &c., as a result of the strike, there has been good buying of the coal stocks in recent days, with best demand appearing in Reading, whose position as the largest owner of anthracite is declared to be decidedly strong. There were evidences that some of the buying represented a renewal of purchases for control which were seen several weeks ago.

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Some General Issues.

Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit moved up in sympathy with Manhattan, and on short covering; but when it appeared that they were in no wise interested in Manhattan's developments they promptly sagged.

A considerable short interest has been badly hurt in sugar—and, so the gossips say, by a well-known Boston operator who was originally being "gunned for."

Western interests are understood to be active again in Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake, and Norfolk.

The bond refunding scheme of the New York Central, involving the saving yearly of nearly $800,000 in interest, is regarded as a big bull argument on the stock.

Syndicate buying is appearing on a liberal scale in the steel stocks.

CHICAGO BANK PROGRESS

Few if any cities in the United States can boast of greater expansion in the working capital and deposits of its National banks during the past ten years than Chicago, which, although it now has but fourteen such institutions compared with twenty-three in 1892, reports the capital at $24,950,000, and the net profits at $17,161,044, a total working capital of $42,111,044, or an amount $3,800,232? This is a very remarkable showing when it is remembered that many large and influential trust companies have been organized and opened for business in the Windy City during the same period.

At the close of business, Sept. 30, 1892, the National banks of Chicago reported an aggregate capital of $22,900,000, a surplus of $10,054,000, and undivided profits amounting to $3,446,802. As there were at that time twenty-three banks, the average working capital was something like $1,130,000. At this time the banks held deposits of $135,119,044, or enough, if equally divided, to give every inhabitant of the city about $120. The loans at this time aggregated $103,000,437. One year later the capital of these banks had been reduced to $20,000,000, the Chemical National having failed with a capital of $1,000,000, and net profits amounting to $52,732. The Columbia National also ceased to exist during this period with capital of $1,000,000, and net profits of $91,769.

Previous to 1897 the Merchants' National increased capital by $500,000, and the National Bank of Illinois, with a capital of $1,000,000 and net profits of $1,315,213, had closed its doors, while the Atlas National had been liquidated with capital and net profits of $883,377.

During the next year the Corn Exchange Bank was converted into a National bank, which added $1,000,000 to the capital of these institutions, while the net profits were increased to $1,226,232 by the transaction. The same year saw the consolidation of the Hide and Leather National with the Union National, the liquidation of the Home National and the merging of the Exchange National and the National Bank of America under the title of the American National. This gave the banks a total capital of $10,450,000, and net profits of $11,688,067. The National Live Stock Bank added to the increase by marking up capital from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

The following year the Globe National, with a capital of $1,000,000, was taken over by the Continental National. The year previous to Sept. 5, 1900, saw many changes. The Bankers' National absorbed the Lincoln National, the Union was absorbed by the First National, the Northwestern National and the American National were taken over by the Corn Exchange National, which increased its capital to $2,000,000, and the First National added $3,000,000 to its capital, making that item stand at $5,000,000, and giving it the reputation of being the largest capitalized National institution outside of New York City.

The next year was also one of changes, for the Chicago National doubled its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000; the Merchants' National was absorbed by the Corn Exchange National, the First National succeeded in purchasing the Metropolitan National, increasing capital to $8,000,000 at the same time, and the National Bank of North America began business with a capital of $2,000,000 and net profits amounting to $557,866.

The table, which shows the capital, net profits, and gross deposits of the banks at the time of the last call of the Controller of the Currency on Sept. 15, 1902, with the gains made by each bank now in existence during the ten years, follows:

	Condition Sept. 15, 1902			Increases Since 1892		
Banks.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Deposits.	In Capital.	In Net Profits.	In Deposits.
Bankers' National	$2,000,000	$844,999	$13,919,792	$1,000,000	$650,758	$12,460,724
Chicago National	1,000,000	1,307,101	17,623,069	500,000	706,504	8,405,367
Commercial National	2,000,000	1,531,088	30,624,083	1,000,000	273,399	21,283,244
Continental National	3,000,000	1,126,930	36,983,937	2,000,000	606,532	27,948,715
Corn Exchange Nat	3,000,000	2,506,997	47,411,011	.....	.....	.....
Drovers' National	250,000	314,223	4,439,005	219,321		3,225,944
First National	8,000,000	6,322,885	90,567,373	5,000,000	3,023,961	66,627,220
First Nat., Englewood	100,000	56,435	1,024,262	.....	41,907	689,879
Fort Dearborn Nat	500,000	111,703	5,226,986	.....	94,407	2,884,014
Live Stock National	1,000,000	1,230,818	7,160,574	250,000	661,614	3,302,782
Oakland National	50,000	36,228	616,554	.....	18,123	298,554
Calumet National	50,000	53,690	663,530	.....	22,293	298,413
Nat. Bank N. A	2,000,000	857,896	7,507,305	.....	.....	.....
Nat. Bank Republic	2,000,000	830,560	18,107,821	1,000,000	768,230	10,485,788
Total	$24,950,000	$17,160,044	$286,492,181	$10,750,000	$7,231,729	$158,001,014

It will be seen from the above that the twelve banks now in existence which were in business in 1892 have added $10,750,000 to capital and $7,231,729 to net profits during the ten years, while they have expanded their deposit line by more than $158,000,000, or over 100 per cent. of the deposits held by the twenty-three banks in existence in 1892. The population of Chicago increased about 60 per cent. during the ten years covered by this compilation, which proves that the National banks of the Windy City are up to date and letting no new business escape them. The Corn Exchange National, in 1892 a State bank, and the National Bank of the Republic, organized in 1902, have increased the deposits $54,018,316.

The most remarkable gain in all items was made by the First National, which shows increases of $5,000,000 in capital, $3,100,000 in net profits, and $66,000,000 in deposits, a record equaled by few institutions in the National banking system. If the gross deposits of $286,492,181 were at this time divided among the people of Chicago, each man, woman, and child would receive about $159, or $39 more than in 1892.

Although the National banks of the city had a remarkable growth during the ten years, the State banks also enjoyed a prosperous period, and increased deposits at even a greater rate, as will be seen from the following compilation in which the capital and deposits of the sixteen largest institutions located in the down-town district are given, the figures being taken from reports made under date of Oct. 13, together with the gains made in both items since Oct. 26, 1892. It will be seen that only ten banks show gains, which is accounted for from the fact that the remaining six institutions were not in existence ten years ago. The table follows:

STATE BANKS.	Condition Oct. 13, 1902 Capital.	Deposits.	Ten-Year Increases In Capital.	In Deposits.
American Trust Company	$2,000,000	$15,550,000	$1,000,000	$9,816,578
Central Trust Company	4,000,000	5,546,406	3,800,000	4,618,116
Chicago Savings Bank	200,000	396,398	.....	.....
Colonial Trust Company	200,000	256,604	.....	.....
Federal Trust Company	2,000,000	5,726,562	.....	.....
Frotnan Brothers Banking Company	500,000	3,104,400	.....	.....
Garden City Banking and Trust Company	500,000	3,338,658	.....	2,225,003
Hibernian Banking Association	500,000	11,506,335	278,000	8,906,294
Illinois Trust Company	4,000,000	70,984,407	1,000,000	52,053,444
Merchants' Loan and Trust Company	2,000,000	23,583,563	.....	22,028,226
Northern Trust Company	1,000,000	22,750,909	.....	16,052,500
Prairie State Bank	250,000	4,082,336	.....	.....
Royal Trust Company	500,000	3,618,004	.....	2,078,583
State Bank of Chicago	1,000,000	9,861,042	500,000	7,726,815
Union Trust Company	1,000,000	5,335,790	500,000	3,471,847
Western State Bank	500,000	1,550,000	.....	.....
Total	$20,150,000	$198,924,052	$7,078,000	$131,547,102

As will be seen from the above, the ten banks gained $131,847,102 in deposits, while the capital was increased by $7,078,000. In 1892 there were twenty-three State banks in Chicago holding deposits of $89,182,834, and having an aggregate capital of $12,577,000. It will thus be seen that, although there are at the present time seven less institutions the deposits are now more than three times as great, while the capital shows a gain of $7,573,000, this item now standing at $20,150,000.

Referring to the National bank table, it will be seen that the institutions doing business under a Government charter report total deposits of $286,492,181, which, with the $198,024,052 held by the State banks, gives the Chicago banks a grand total of $485,416,233. As the National banks are capitalized at $24,950,000 and the State banks at $20,150,000, the percentage of deposits to capital amounts to over 900 per cent., a record equaled by the banks of few cities in the United States.

The gain made in deposits by the State banks was equal to about 300 per cent. during the ten years, compared with a gain of only 100 per cent., made by the National banks.

COAL STRIKE EFFECTS.

Railroad Earnings of New York Companies as Officially Registered.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The brunt of the loss to railroads as the result of the long-continued strike in the coal mines was borne by the heavy coal-carrying railroads during the quarter ended Sept. 30. The reports for this quarter have been made to the State Railroad Commission. They show that, while the receipts fell off greatly, the operating expenses and fixed charges kept up pretty well with those for the corresponding quarter last year. The reports of nine of these coal-carrying roads whose lines are wholly within, or partly within, New York State show net earnings $2,730,923 less in the aggregate than they were for the corresponding quarter of 1901. The combined net earnings of these nine roads for the past quarter were $2,008,967, for the September quarter in 1901, $4,739,682.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which for the September quarter of 1902 showed a deficit of $28,193, for the same quarter last year showed net earnings of $1,102,421. The Erie, which for the September quarter of 1902 showed a deficit of $28,193 this year; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's net of $1,102,421 a year ago gave way to $2,044 this year; the New York, Ontario and Western had $578,708 a year ago and $170,139 this year; the Erie dropped from $3,812,389 last year to $6,164,829 this year; the New Jersey and New York from $38,673 last year to $15,762 this year; the Albany and Susquehanna, &c., operated by the Delaware and Hudson, from $678,822 a year ago to $200,011 this year, and the New York and Pennsylvania from $4,286 last year to $3,306 this year. The Middletown, Unionville and Water Gap, which is operated by the New York, Susquehanna and Western, fell off in net earnings from $6,464 last year to $2,805 this year, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny and Pittsburg, operated by the New York Central, had net earnings decreased from $35,067 last year to $11,083 this year. Lehigh Valley net earnings of $74,225 in 1901 gave way to a deficit of $307,579 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1902.

From these net earnings fixed charges had to be taken, which resulted in some instances in a deficit for the quarter or a surplus that was very small.

These nine roads are not all those affected by the strike, for every railroad felt it more or less; but they are the principal ones in this State and serve to show to what extent the earnings of railroads suffered.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FACTS ARE ENCOURAGING

Some Pessimistic Criticisms Under Review

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Formal utterances recently made by gentlemen recognized in financial circles as authorities, and to which wide publicity has been given in regard to the financial, commercial and industrial conditions that obtain in the United States, have attracted general attention and excited apprehension as to the continuance of the general prosperity that has prevailed the past few years and which still continues. The admonitions which these gentlemen gave in their public speeches were well timed and intended as a warning against reckless speculation, but it is feared the use made of the statistics relating to the commercial and industrial conditions as exhibited in the volume of imports and exports is calculated to mislead and to create unnecessary alarm. It is true, as stated by those who have discussed the question from the banking viewpoint, that there has been a material increase in the value of imported merchandise within the past few years, and that the exports for the fiscal year 1902 show a falling off compared with those of the two preceding years, but examination of the details of our foreign commerce make it apparent that there is nothing very surprising in the one and nothing to create alarm in the other. In both cases the changes are the result of changed conditions incidental to the extraordinary commercial and industrial activity that has been in progress for several years, and which still continues. The fact is that there has not been so large an increase in imports within the past two years as has been represented by some of the authorities alluded to, and it is not correct to say that "the rapid increase in our exports came to a halt two years ago."

In his recent address at Wilmington, North Carolina, Mr. F. A. Vanderlip laid great stress upon the fact that our imports for the year ending with June 30, 1902, exceeded in value those for the year ending with June 1898 by about $300,000,000. It is pertinent to state that the value of foreign merchandise imported in 1898 was the lowest in any one year since 1880, and that while the value of merchandise exported in 1902 was below that of the two preceding years, it was the highest in our history, the years 1900 and 1901 alone excepted. The comparison therefore between the imports of 1898 with those of 1902, and with the exports for 1902, is not a fair one upon which to establish a basis for the conclusion that present business conditions are unfavorable and threaten a break in the unparalleled magnificence of our industrial growth. But even taking the years 1898 and 1902 with regard to imported merchandise the great increase of $300,000,000 is deprived of all terror when it is known that of that large amount $159,000,000 went to furnish our domestic industries with raw materials that could not be obtained at home. In 1898 the total value of imported merchandise was $616,049,654, and in 1902 it was $903,327,071, a difference of $287,277,417. A discrepancy of nearly $13,000,000 is worth considering, even in considering so large a sum as that representing our foreign commerce, and especially when the point of discussion is to show existing business conditions with relation to the continuance of those conditions. It would be a nearer approach to accuracy to state that the difference in the value of imports between the years 1898 and 1902 was $285,000,000 in round numbers, in favor of the former year. The Treasury reports show that ten items in the table of imports for 1902 aggregated $158,751,457 over the value of the same group for 1898, and that this merchandise was crude and partially manufactured materials for use in our domestic industries. In hides and skins the increase was, in round numbers, $22,000,000; fibres, $18,000,000; copper, $13,250,000; raw silk, $10,500,000; tin, $10,700,000; chemicals, $9,400,000; cotton, $5,000,000, and wood, $8,000,000.

The years 1900 and 1901 furnish a better basis for comparison with the year 1902 than the year 1898, which, as already explained, was the lowest in imports for a period of more than twenty years. In 1900 the value of imported merchandise was $850,000,000, and in 1901 $823,000,000, an average for the two years of $836,500,000. Compared with those years the imports for 1902 show an excess over 1900 of $53,000,000, over 1901 of $80,000,000, and over the average of the two years of $66,500,000, not an alarming increase nor a surprising one when the causes that are responsible for it are considered. The increase was chiefly in a comparatively small group of commodities used as raw materials, and this increase was to a larger degree in 1902 than in the years intervening between 1897 and 1901. The total value of the importation of such materials last year was $419,000,000, equal to 46 per cent. of the aggregate importations for the year, and of that amount $328,000,000 represented crude articles for use in manufacturing, and $91,000,000 represented articles partly manufactured for like use. The value of importations of manufacturers' materials for the year 1902 was far in excess of that of any preceding year in our history. It exceeded the aggregate values of such commodities in 1901 by $70,000,000. Such a growing demand on the part of our industries for raw materials surely does not warrant the prediction that we are threatened with a sudden decline in the industrial prosperity that has prevailed for several years, and which is at least being maintained, if it is not actually progressive.

Another important fact shown by the table of imports for last year is that there was an increase in articles of luxury over 1901 of $12,000,000, a sure indication of the prosperity of the people who were enabled to purchase such articles by reason of the favorable conditions prevailing throughout the country in all the activities that constitute our great industrial system.

In like manner examination of the volume of exports of 1902 shows no alarming features. For the last three years the total values were as follows: 1900, $1,394,483,082; 1901, $1,487,764,091; 1902, $1,881,710,401, an aggregate of $4,263,967,474, and a yearly average of $1,421,322,491. It will be observed that the values for last year were in round numbers $105,000,000 below those for 1901, but only $13,000,000 below those for 1900, and taking the average for the three years, each of which exceed by far any preceding year, it is seen that the exports of 1902 fell off only $30,000,000. The decline in values last year is due chiefly to the failure of the corn crop in 1901, and the reduction in the price of cotton. The value of corn exported in 1900 was $87,000,000, and in 1901 it was $84,000,000. Last year it dropped to $17,000,000, a loss of $70,000,000 and $67,000,000, respectively. The quantity of cotton exported last year was greater than for either of the two years preceding, but in value there was a falling off of $23,000,000 compared with 1901. With regard to the exportation of manufactures it is not true that there was a marked falling off last year. There was a marked reduction in the exports of manufactures of iron and steel, amounting to $19,000,000, but the total value of manufactured articles exported fell off only $8,000,000, indicating that there was a large increase in articles other than iron and steel. In manufactures of cotton there was an increase of $12,000,000, and mainly to increased exportation of cotton goods to China.

The most remarkable feature in the year's commerce in manufactures is that relating to iron and steel, the exports showing a decrease of $10,000,000 and the imports an increase of $9,000,000. Mr. James W. Swank, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, explains the cause of this. He says:

"In 1899 and immediately preceding years the iron and steel industries of Europe were exceptionally prosperous; there was an active demand and prices were high. In the years just prior to 1899 the prices of iron and steel in the United States were lower than they had ever been. Under these conditions we naturally found opportunities to dispose of our surplus iron and steel products in neutral markets, and even in the home markets of our European competitors. But these conditions have materially changed; the European demand and European prices have declined, and the home demand upon our own iron and steel works has greatly increased, while our prices have advanced; hence sharper competition in neutral and all foreign markets and increased foreign competition in our own markets."

That is a fair explanation of the large importation of iron and steel the past year, and the fact that our own manufacturers have been unable to supply the home demand and are still unable to do so indicates that there is no decrease in the prosperity that has attended that great industry the past few years. In connection with the statement of Mr. Swank, in the annual review of our foreign commerce, Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, remarks: "One of the principal causes of the low price in foreign markets seems likely to terminate in the near future. These reductions in prices were due in part to excessive exportations of iron and steel manufactures from Germany, made at unusually low prices with the purpose of disposing of an accumulated surplus caused by overproduction and the reduced home demand due to the recent temporary depression existing in the industries of that country. This surplus having been largely disposed of and the depression having apparently passed its most acute stage, it is believed that the exports of iron and steel from Germany will soon resume normal conditions, both as to quantity and prices, and that with this one of the important causes of the reduction in prices of iron and steel manufactures in the foreign markets will disappear and normal conditions in our own export trade be resumed."

Another fact which should not be overlooked in discussing the decrease in exports is that in times of great prosperity the consumption of agricultural and manufactured products at home increases, and to this may be attributed a portion of the decline in the value of foodstuffs exported last year, which amounted to $20,000,000. A short corn crop and the increased demand for beef in the home market advanced the price of that commodity and caused a reduction of $10,000,000 in the exports of beef and cattle. In like manner the home consumption of oats was increased by the short corn crop so that exportation of that commodity declined $8,000,000. Thus the decline in exports can be explained by natural causes, and from facts and figures herein stated it will be seen that the decline furnishes no indication of a break in our commercial and industrial prosperity.

Below is a table showing the values of the principal crude and partly manufactured materials imported during the last three fiscal years for use in our domestic industries. It is well to restate here that the total value of manufacturers' materials imported for the year 1900 was $379,926,075; in 1901 it was $345,018,000, and in 1902 it was $418,776,681. The commodities named are the principal crude and partly crude materials received from abroad:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals	$58,705,152	$53,508,157	$67,723,622
Hides and skins	57,940,516	48,224,470	58,011,168
Silk, raw	45,329,760	30,051,365	42,635,351
India rubber	31,792,697	28,835,178	25,151,559
Fibres	26,373,805	22,932,506	31,545,962
Tin	19,104,301	19,805,551	19,461,650
Wood	15,837,742	15,605,049	19,604,159
Wool	20,290,936	12,529,881	17,771,788
Copper ore	3,032,133	10,641,253	14,003,840
Cotton	7,900,945	6,787,828	12,208,231

A few items in the general list of imports other than the class above enumerated, and which show marked changes, are given in the annexed table:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Sugar and molasses	$101,141,498	$91,611,723	$56,098,783
Coffee	52,467,943	62,861,390	70,882,155
Cotton mfrs	41,296,239	40,246,935	44,460,126
Fibres, mfrd	31,589,371	32,762,606	39,036,364
Silk mfrs	30,894,373	26,842,128	32,640,242
Jewelry & precious stones	17,783,076	24,216,407	25,930,570
Fruits and nuts	19,263,592	19,536,703	21,480,525
Iron and steel mfrs	20,478,728	17,874,789	27,180,247
Wool mfrs	20,260,936	12,529,881	17,711,788
Leather, and mfrs of	13,292,196	11,887,012	11,317,785
Furs, and mfrs of	12,060,124	11,019,658	15,623,601
Tea	10,658,110	11,017,876	9,390,128

The changes in a number of the principal articles of export are shown in the following table for the three years given:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cotton, raw	$241,832,737	$313,673,443	$200,651,819
Provisions	184,453,055	196,959,637	199,861,373
Wheat and flour	140,997,966	166,231,039	178,537,196
Iron and steel mfrs	121,992,590	117,495,137	98,730,669
Mineral oils	75,611,750	71,112,788	72,302,822
Wood & mfrs	50,504,416	52,443,585	47,779,848
Animals	43,585,031	52,058,876	44,871,684
Copper and mfrs	57,852,960	43,267,021	41,218,373
Tobacco and mfrs	35,432,512	32,749,078	32,772,840
Cotton mfrs	24,000,087	20,272,418	32,106,362
Leather and mfrs	27,293,010	27,923,653	29,786,323
Coal	19,502,613	22,317,496	20,765,461
Oilcake and meal	16,757,519	18,581,898	19,779,142
Breadstuffs, n. e. s	34,891,302	24,770,164	17,304,812
Corn and cornmeal	87,354,810	84,503,415	17,252,316
Agricultural implements	16,009,149	16,313,434	16,286,740
Vegetable oils	16,345,069	19,033,694	15,306,633
Chemicals, drugs, &c	13,203,610	14,354,453	13,283,718
Naval stores	12,474,194	12,590,500	11,733,562

VERMILYE ON ROCK ISLAND.

The Eminent Banking House Presents a Financial Analysis.

In a circular letter to clients, the banking house of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., commending for investment the stock collateral trust 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, present an elaborate and illuminating analysis and review of the status of the Rock Island property. The Rock Island "Railroad" Company formed this year has distinction in title from the old Rock Island "Railway" Company which, by readjustment of securities, it succeeds. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. say:

These bonds are an issue of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa, formed this year to lease and operate the old Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the issue of the new bonds being limited to the par of that company's stock as deposited in trust for these bonds. They thus practically represent the old Rock Island Railway stock, which has not sold at less than par since October, 1898. The bonds are followed by $150,000,000 authorized capital stock of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, of which $52,500,000 preferred and $75,000,000 common stock is issued or issuable under the Rock Island readjustment plan. The income of the New Jersey Company must apparently come altogether from the old Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company of Illinois, as no additional property seems to have been acquired up to the present date by the successor companies.

The Rock Island Railway system as constructed and controlled by the central stock deposited in trust for these bonds consists of 7,033 miles of completed railway, with 1,024 miles additional under construction. The total present bonded debt on the completed lines is about $18,820 per mile, and including the new $75,000,000 stock collateral trust bonds, $29,630 per mile, while on the completed system the funded debt, including the stock collateral bonds, will be about $25,870 per mile of road.

To meet the accruing charges on the $75,000,000 authorized stock collateral bonds and dividends on the outstanding shares of the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, the old C. R. I. & P. Railway Company reported surplus income of $7,220,942 from the operation of 3,910 miles of road in the fiscal year to April 1, 1902. This would meet the interest charges on the new 4 per cent. bonds, and 4 per cent. on the new Rock Island Company preferred stock and leave a balance equal to 2.82 per cent. on the new common stock, as shown below:

Surplus of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1902 fiscal year	$7,220,942
4 per cent. on $75,000,000 C. R. I. & P. Railroad stock collateral bonds	3,000,000
4 per cent. on $52,500,000 new preferred stock (Issue of Rock Island Co. of

SATURDAY STOCK MARKET

Stocks Irregular.

STOCKS TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 22	527,666
To date this year	169,379,800
Corresponding date last year	244,950,659

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 22	$1,712,500
To date this year	$820,969,756
Corresponding date last year	$907,654,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4 per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	1½	Nat. Lead	½
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nat. Lead pf	1
Am. Locom. pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Am. Sugar pf	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn Un. Gas	6	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Canada South	½	North American	½
Cent. of N. J.	4	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading	2½
Chi. & Alton pf	1½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. Southern	⅝	Reading 2d pf	3½
Col. So. 1st pf	½	Rock Island pf	1½
Del. & Hudson	3	St. J. & G. I.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Detroit South. pf	1	Sloss-Sheffield	⅝
Dist. of Am. pf	⅝	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1	Twin City	½
Erie	⅝	U. S. Express	1
Erie 1st pf	1½	U. S. C. I. P. pf	¾
Erie 2d pf	½	U. S. Realty	½
Illinois Central	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	1
Iowa Central pf	½	West. Union	¾
Kan. & Mich.	1	Westinghouse	3
Lake Erie & W.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1½	Wis. Central pf	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅝	Iowa Central	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Met. Sec. Co.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Rubber Goods	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Rutland pf	3
Col. Fuel & I.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Union Pacific	½
General Electric	1	U. S. Leather pf	½
Int. Power	3	Wabash	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1

There were no declines.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Over a half million shares were traded in during the two hours of Stock Exchange business yesterday and quotations generally were strong. The coal stocks were buoyant, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Erie all scoring substantial gains. Interests closely identified with the Pennsylvania Railway seemed to be the chief absorbers of Reading, while Stock Exchange theorists persist in attributing quiet Delaware and Hudson purchases to the Vanderbilts. That some important official development in the anthracite financial affairs is close at hand finds believers in many quarters.

Manhattan Elevated closed without change in its quotations, the Street during business hours being treated to a variety of conflicting reports as to the property's control and future management.

Just before the close of business the room traders of the board could not refrain from pouncing upon prices and bringing about something of a reaction, but even in the face of all the pressure they could exert, the net changes for the day were almost wholly, and substantially, on the side of advances.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Money is quiet and with rates mostly as heretofore quoted. Sterling exchange continues relatively firm, but with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 10, 5, and 3 cents discount. Call loans, 5½@6; time money, 5½@6; Clearing House exchanges, $23,829,943; balances, $1,670,418. Stock market conditions kept well in accord to-day with the New York list, developing a fairly broad trading and a further increase in strength in the early dealings and suffering a considerable reaction in the last hour. The continued rumors of some sort of an agreement between the Amalgamated and Calumet and Hecla interests by which the metal market will be placed in a more stable position, although lacking official confirmation, is finding many believers. Mr. Lawson predicts an advance for Copper Range. A three-point advance for Tamarack to 150 and a further lift for Osceola to 54 commanded attention. Mohawk sold as high as 40, United States Mining to 20⅝, Utah was up to 22, and Centennial touched 17½. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,015	Atchison	85	84	84
125	Atchison pf	99½	99¼	99¼
10	Boston & Albany	258½	258½	258½
103	Boston Elevated	154	153¾	153¾
10	Boston & Maine	193	193	193
12	Fitchburg pf	144	143½	144
400	Massachusetts Electric	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛
6	Massachusetts Elec. pf	97½	97½	97½
7	N. Y. Central	153⅞	153⅞	153⅞
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225
1	Old Colony	210	210	210
100	Pere Marquette	80	80	80
1,000	Union Pacific	102½	102	102
11	Union Pacific pf	92½	91½	92½
25	West End	94½	94½	94½
8	West End pf	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

173	American	162	161½	162
100	American sub	109½	109½	109½
51	New England	138	138	138
10	Western pf	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	79	79	79
4,165	American Sugar	121⅝	120⅜	120⅞
44	American Sugar pf	119	118	118½
265	American Woolen pf	76¼	76¼	76¼
550	Dom. Iron & Steel	54⅜	53½	53⅝
7	Edison	267½	267½	267½
15	General Electric	180½	180½	180½
50	Massachusetts Gas	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
380	Swift Pack. & Prov	120	118	119
100	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
24	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	30⅝	30⅝
201	United Fruit	112	110	111½
230	U. S. Steel	37⅞	37¼	37½
71	U. S. Steel pf	84¾	84¾	84¾

MINING.

100	Adventure	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1,300	Amalgamated	59½	57¼	57½
100	Arcadian	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
65	Atlantic	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
310	Bingham	27	26½	27
25	Calumet & Hecla	460	455	460
300	Centennial	17½	17½	17½
400	Cons. Mercur	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,630	Copper Range	56½	56	56
10	Daly-West	44	44	44
100	Dominion Coal	132	132	132
70	Elm River	2	2	2
5	Franklin	9	9	9
200	Guanajuato	3½	3½	3½
150	Mass	14⅜	14	14⅜
100	Michigan	8	8	8
135	Mohawk	40	39½	40
1,665	Montreal & Boston	3½	2⅝	3
370	Osceola	54	53	53
10	Parrot	22¼	22¼	22¼
37	Quincy	108	108	108
100	Tamarack	150	150	150
100	Trimountain	95	93	94
535	Trinity	9½	8⅝	9½
355	United States	20⅝	20½	20½
650	Utah	22	21½	22
80	U. S. Coal & Oil	14½	14½	14½
30	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Wolverine	59	59	59

British Columbia, 6 bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The features of the local market to-day were the heavy buying of Reading, pool manipulation in the Consolidated Lake Superior issues, a further advance in United Power and Transportation stock and bonds, and the appearance of a new buyer for Lehigh Valley, a house which at times operates for Pennsylvania Railroad interests. Whether or not it had any significance could not be learned, although the report was current that with a settlement of the labor trouble in the anthracite coal regions a great consolidation of coal interests will ensue. With the exception of the securities named, the market was dull and firm. Total sales, 28,641 shares and $26,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Railways	53¾	53¾	53¾
21	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
741	Cambria Steel	27¼	27	27¼
2,900	Con. Lake Superior	22	20½	21½
625	Con. L. Superior pf	72	71	71½
125	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
20	Elec. Co. of America	9½	9½	9½
10	Erie	35½	35¼	35¼
9	Farm. & M. Bank	150	150	150
2	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
50	Inl. Powder pf	38	38	38
4,095	Lehigh Valley	35	34⅝	34⅝
113	Lehigh Nav. allot	15½	15	15½
5	Minehill	65	65	65
200	M., K. & Texas pf	58½	58½	58½
343	Penn. R. R.	79⅝	79	79
140	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
50	Philadelphia Rap. T.	17¼	17¼	17¼
2,912	Philadelphia Elec. Co.	9¼	9	9
836	Philadelphia Co	48	47½	47¾
20	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¾	49⅝	49⅝
11,134	Reading	31½	30¾	31⅛
20	Reading 1st pf	43½	43½	43½
100	Reading 2d pf	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Railways Co. Gen	5	5	5
500	Southern Railway	33½	33½	33½
100	Susq. Iron & Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
623	Union Traction	47	47	47
483	United Gas Imp.	112⅝	112	112⅝
670	United Power & Tran.	52	51	52
25	United Cos. of N. J.	282	282	282
1,695	U. S. Steel	37½	37¼	37½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday compared favorably with the earlier days of the week. Except in Northern Securities trading was not quite as active as it had been for the last day or two, but prices were in most cases well maintained. The attitude of traders has been considerably changed by the course of the market since the middle of the week. There has since that time been no pressing liquidation, and many stocks have recovered substantially from the declines which occurred during the early part of last week and the week before.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES showed a total of over 7,000 shares during the two hours' trading, being by far more active than the rest of the list. At first the quotation advanced, but after selling as nigh as 107⅞ the stock was forced down by realizing sales to 106½. It closed there, with a net loss of 1 point for the day.

***

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES preferred sold for the first time at 74½. The stock has been quoted for some time, but it was not till yesterday that a sale was reported.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalmers pf	85½	85½	85½
300	American Can	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	American Can pf	43	43	43
100	Am. Steel Foundries pf	74½	74½	74½
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	21½	21½	21½
2,100	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	British Col. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
800	Champion Oil	11-16	9-16	11-16
500	Con. Refrigerating	6	5⅝	6
300	Con. Storage Battery	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
600	Electric Lead Reduc	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2,200	Greene Con. Copper	25½	25⅛	25⅛
100	Hackensack Meadows	3½	3½	3½
400	Keystone Mining	½	½	½
1,900	Manhattan Transit	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
2,100	Mont. & Bos. Copper	3½	2⅞	3
100	National Enameling	34	34	34
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼
350	New York Transport	11	11	11
200	No. Am. Lum. & Pulp	4¼	4¼	4¼
7,300	Northern Securities	107⅞	106½	106½
900	New Orleans Rys.	15¾	15	15
50	New Orleans Rys. pf	49	49	49
75	Otis Elevators	41	41	41
2	Otis Elevator pf	100	100	100
200	Philippine Tr. & Const.	96½	96	96½
25	Realty Associates	125	125	125
4	Royal Bak. Powder pf	104	104	104
200	Seaboard Air Line	27½	27½	27½
100	Standard Milling pf	30	30	30
10	Standard Oil	660	660	660
425	Union Copper	*3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	32½	32½	32½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$38,000	Distillers' Securities 5s	73½	73	73
8,000	†International Salt 5s	52	50	52
4,000	†New Orl. Rys. 4½s	70¼	70¼	70¼
10,000	Philip. Tr. & Con. 6s	108	106	108
47,000	Ug. S. Steel n. 5s, w. i.	97	97	97
10,000	†V. L. C. & C. 5s, ctfs.	73½	73½	73½

†Sell flat.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,540	Amal. Copper	59½	59⅝	57	57½
10	Am. Car & F.	34½	34½	34½	34½
200	Am. Locomotive	28	29	28	29
9,040	Am. Sugar	121⅝	122	120⅝	120⅝
7,000	A., T. & S. F.	84½	85	83⅞	84
130	A., T. & S. F. pf.	99½	99½	99	99
2,500	Balt. & Ohio	101¼	101½	100¼	100¼
1,800	Brooklyn R. T.	63¼	63¼	62½	62½
270	Can. Pacific	131	131½	129½	129½
120	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
10	Chi. & Alton	34	34	34	34
350	Chi. Gt. West.	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝
14,150	C., M. & St. P.	180½	180½	177½	178¼
70	Col. Fuel & I.	83½	83½	83	83
40	Col. Southern	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
7,510	Erie	35½	36	35½	35⅝
40	Erie 1st pf	65⅝	65⅝	65⅛	65⅛
320	Ill. Central	145½	146	145¼	147¼
100	Kan. City S. pf.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
270	Louis. & Nash.	126	126½	125½	125½
4,330	Manhattan	151½	151½	150¾	151
50	Met. Street	140½	140½	140	140
70	Mo., K. & Texas	27	27	26⅞	27
10	M., K. & T. pf.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
6,640	Mo. Pacific	110⅜	110½	109	109
50	National Lead	28	28	28	28
730	N. Y. Central	154½	155½	154½	154½
220	N. Y., C. & W.	30½	30¾	30¼	30½
790	Norf. & West.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71
880	Pennsylvania	158½	158⅝	157½	157½
140	People's Gas	102½	102½	101½	101⅝
10	Pressed S. Car.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59½
18,880	Reading	60¾	63¾	60¾	62⅝
20	Rep. Steel	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝
1,120	Rock Island	46⅛	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞
20	St.L.& S.F.2d pf	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
4,040	Southern Pac	65⅞	66	65	65
530	Tenn. Coal & I.	58⅜	59¼	58⅜	58½
370	Texas Pacific	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾
9,400	Union Pacific	102⅝	102⅝	101⅝	102
570	U. S. Leather	13	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
5,980	U. S. Steel	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛
140	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84¼	84¼
200	Wabash	31¼	31½	31	31
270	Wabash pf	45¼	46	45¼	45⅞
40	Wis. Central	25½	26	25⅝	26
100	Wis. Cen. pf.	50½	50½	50½	50½

102,800

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Can. South. 2d	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Nov. 15 to 21.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Satsuma	Singapore	$2,000
Madiana	St. Thomas	750
American Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	1,570
Paloma	Inagua	538
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	90
Oceanic	Liverpool	231
Touraine	Havre	386,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Oceanic	Liverpool	10
Havana	Vera Cruz	41,700
Allegheny	Greytown	750
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Greytown	600
Croatia	Puerto Colombia	350
Crotia	Greytown	1,400
City of Washington	Punta Arenas	6,735
City of Washington	Amapala	1,087
City of Washington	Colon	6,160
Total		$449,941

Exports, New York, Nov. 17 to 22.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 17	K. Fr. Wilhelm	London, S. C. (Mex.)	$49,700
Nov. 17	Banes	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	250
Nov. 17	Banes	Banes, G. C. (Fr.)	3,010
Nov. 18	Croatia	Port au Prince	40,000
Nov. 18	Seguranca	Colon, S. C. (Mex.)	47,230
Nov. 18	Philadelphia	London, S. B. (other)	487,975
Nov. 19	Havana	Havana, G. C. (Span.)	200,000
Nov. 20	Korona	Demerara, S. C. (Mex.)	205
Nov. 21	Paloma	Port au Paix, G. C. (U. S.)	940
Nov. 21	Lucania	London, S. B. (other)	72,500
Nov. 21	Maracaibo	Trinidad, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Total			$906,810

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 14	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	$1,435
Nov. 11	St. Louis	London, S. B. (other)	84,060
Total			$902,305

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The situation locally was very little changed. Perhaps the bullish feeling toward the trust companies was the most noticeable approach to anything like a feature. The trading continued to be clogged by scarce money, but the tone is gradually firming enough to make possible the disclosure of the expectation of higher prices in spots where merit is making itself potent. United Railways incomes were higher. Money on call was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,375 shares of stock and $17,700 of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Ry. com	27½	27½	27⅝
300	Seaboard Ry. pf	45¾	45½	45½
100	United Rys. & Elec. com	14	14	14
20	Maryland Casualty	54	54	54
30	U. S. Fidelity & Gty	152	152	152
5	Mercantile	165	165	165
95	Union	72	72	72
25	Sec. Fire	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
$6,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	102	102	102
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
1,000	United Rys. & El. inc	69	68	69
5,000	Un. Elec. Lt. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing 1st	50	50	50
2,700	Atlantic C. L. 4s, (new)	89½	89½	89½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s	95	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	81
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		6,000	
2,000	101⅞	N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
3,000	101⅞	12,000	94½
7,000	101⅞	N Y Gas, El L, H & P purchase money 4s	
1,000	101⅞	23,000	95
5,000s15F	101⅞	Nor & W con 4s	
3,000	101⅞	1,500	101½
22,000	101⅞	5,000	100⅝
Adj 4s, stamped		Norf & W, Pocah, C & C 4s	
5,000	91½	10,000	93½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s		11,000	92½
3,000	101	5,000	93½
P, L E & W V 4s		North Pac 4s	
6,000	95	2,000	103½
S'w'n div 3½s		1,000	103½
1,000	88⅜	14,000	103⅛
Canada South 2d		Ore R & N con 4s	
2,000	107⅛	1,000	102½
4,000	107⅝	Oregon Sh L 4½s & participating	
Cent of Ga con 5s		2,000	93
5,000	107⅝	6,000	92⅞
5,000	107½	Pac of Mo 1st	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	105
15,000	102	Penn conv 3½s	
Ches & O con 5s		20,000	107½
11,000	118	35,000	107¼
Chi & Alton 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
1,000	80	5,000	96⅝
5,000	79¾	2,000	97
1,000	79⅞	Rio Gr West 1st	
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds		5,000	99½
5,000	95⅝	St L, I M & South gen 5s	
Chi & E Ill 1st s f 5s		2,000	114
1,000	112½	2,000	114½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		8,000	114
11,000	120⅝	Unify & ref 4s	
Chi, R I & Pac 6s, registered		5,000	93
10,000	128¼	Scioto V & N E 4s	
Chi, St P, M & O		4,000	100½
25,000	86	Seaboard A L Ry refunding 5s	
7,000	85⅞	2,000	101½
5,000	85⅞	Gold 4s	
76,000	86	5,000	84
7,000	85⅞	South Pac 4½s	
60,000	86	1,000	100½
1,000	85⅞	South Pac 4s	
33,000	86	4,000	93
82,000	86¼	1,000	93¼
5,000	86¼	Southern Ry, M & O col 4s	
15,000	86¼	1,000	94½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		Standard R & T inc	
2,000	101⅜	10,000	11¼
2,000	101⅝	Third Av con 4s	
Col F & I conv 5s		4,000	98½
10,000	94½	Tol, St L & West prior lien 3½s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		23,000	80
5,000s20F	80½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Consol Tobacco 4s		10,000	104⅞
25,000	64	25,000	105
11,000	64½	Union Pac conv 4s	
13,000	64	75,000	106½
39,000	64	5,000	106⅝
Denver & Rio Gr improve 5s		15,000	106⅞
2,000	110	30,000	106⅞
Det City Gas 5s		96,000	106⅞
3,000	98½	96,000	106⅝
Det, Mac & Mar land grant 3½s		11,000	106½
5,000	81	30,000	106⅝
Erie 1st con 7s		10,000	106½
6,000	137½	30,000	106⅝
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B		50,000	106¾
7,000	24⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
23,000	24½	5,000	116½
5,000	24¼	4,000	116¾
5,000	24	Wabash deb B	
10,000	24½	5,000	79
K C, Ft S & M 4s		90,000	79½
22,000	87	10,000	79⅞
Lex Av & P F 1st		5,000	78⅝
1,000	121	5,000	78⅞
Met El ev 1st 6s		20,000	78½
2,000	112	5,000	78½
Met St Ry ref 4s		21,000	78¼
6,000	96¼	10,000	78⅛
Mex Cent 1st inc		West Un funding & real est 4½s	
68,000	26¾	1,000	105
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
1,000	100	10,000	91⅝
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s		4,000	91⅝
25,000	74⅜	11,000	91⅝
10,000	75	7,000	91½
Total sales			$1,712,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108½	109½	Lacl. Gas	80	90
2s, r., 1930	108½	109½	Lacl. G. pf	100	110
3s, r., 1918	108	109	L. E. & W. pf	120	125
3s, c., 1918	108	109	Long Island	76	80
3s, 1918, sm.	106½		Man. Beach	9	9½
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½	Md. C. pf	90	105
4s, r., 1907	109½	110½	M. W. S. El., Chi.	37	39
4s, r., 1925	135½	136½	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf	84	88
4s, c., 1925	135½	136½	Mich. Cent	145	175
5s, r., 1904	104	105	Mil., El. R. & L. pf	120	
5s, c., 1904	104	105	Mil., El. R. & L. pf	115	127
D. C. 3-65s	123½		M., St. P. & S. S. M.	77⅞	78
Adams Exp	200		Mon. & B.	194	198
Alb. & Sus	225		N., C. & St. L.	103	110
Alle. & W	145		Nat. Biscuit	44½	45
Am. Ag. Ch. pf	25½		Nat. Bis. pf	102	103
Am. C. C. pf	78	83	N. R. R. of Mex. pf	35⅝	36
Am. Coal	190	210	N. Cent. C.	45	50
A. C. O. pf	90	97	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf	95	110
Am. Exp	230	245	N. Y. & N. H.	222	226
Am. Grass. pf	37	37½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1st pf. 110	120
A. L. Co. pf	41	45	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2d pf. 83⅜	85
Am. M. Co.	5⅝	6	N. Y. Dock Co.	18	23
A. M. Co. pf	22½	23½	N. Y. D. Co. pf	55	60
Am. Sm. pf	100	105	N. Y. L. & W. pf	138	140
A. S. R. pf	117⅝	119	N. & W. pf	90	93½
A. T. & T	161	164	Ont. Mining	7⅛	8
Am. Tob. pf	140	148	P. C. 1st pf	100	103
Am. W. Co.	12	14	Pac. Mail	39	39¼
A. W. Co. pf	42	43	Pitts. & S.	34	40
Ann Arbor	40	70	Pere Marq.		85
Ann A. pf	68	93	P. C. C. & St. L. pf	110	120
A. M. 1st pf	90		P. Ft. W. & C.	190½	
B. A. L. pf	108		P. Ft. W. & C. pf	185	
B., R. & P. pf	141	143	Pullman Co	225	230
Butterick Co	50	52	Quicksilver	2½	3
Can. P. ctfs	120½	130	Quicksil'r pf	7	9
C., B. & Q	188	210	R. R. S. Ill.		
C. & E. Ill. pf	130	135	C. & ctfs.	92⅜	94
C. G. W. pf	83½		Rens. & Sar	210	
C., I. & L. pf	91		R., W. & O	137	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	116	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	66	68
C., I. & W.	65	75	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	27½	30
C., I. & W. pf	89	93	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	82½	84
C. F. & I. pf	125	130	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	88	92
Com. Cable	170	180	St. R. & T.	5	6
Consol. Coal	83	90	T. P. L. Tr.	38	40
Cont. T. pf	117½	118½	Third Av	125	127
D., L. & W.	237	247	T., P. & W.	15	25
D. M. & Ft. D.	43	44½	T., St. L. & Rys. pf	32½	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	115	140	Light	32½	
Det. Un. Ry.	80½	89	T. C. R. T. pf	155	158½
D. Co. of A.	4½	5	U. B. & P.	12½	13
D., S. S. & A.	17½	17⅝	U. P. & P. pf	77½	78½
Ev. & T. H.	56¼	57	U. Ry. Inv.	22½	23½
Ev. & T. H. pf	82	86	R. R. I. pf	62⅝	65
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64	U. S. Rub.	17	18
G. C. Co. pf	99	100	U. S. R. pf	52½	56½
Gt. Nor. pf	186	187½	Vul. Det.	27	30
Hock. Valley	92	93	Vul. Det. pf	78	80
Hock. V. pf	89½	90	W.-F. Exp	210	240
Homestake	60	75	Westinghouse 1st pf	205	210
Ill. C.	105		W. & L. E.	25	25½
Int. P. Co.	18	18½			
I. P. Co. pf	71½	72½			
Int. Silver	14	22			
Int. Sil. pf	32	60			
Int. S. P.	48	49½			
I. S. P. pf	85	92

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Nov. 22, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
57	57½	18,100	*Amal. Copper Co.	59½	59½	56⅝	57⅛	−1⅝
11	11¼	500	Am. Hide & Leather	11	11	11	11	...
1⅜	1½	400	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
5⅞	8	600	Am. Bicycle Co. pf.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
35	35⅛	2,160	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35⅜	35	35	+ ⅛
91	92	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ½
47	47⅜	3,500	Am. Cotton Oil.	47⅛	48⅜	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅛
50	50½	600	*Am. Grass Twine	50¼	50⅝	50	50	...
10⅝	10¾	400	*Am. Ice Co.	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	− ⅛
38	38½	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
16½	20	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+1¼
29	29¼	6,400	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	29¼	28	29	+1⅛
91	92	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	44½	600	*Am. S. & R. Co.	44¼	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
93½	94	120	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
124	135	100	*Am. Snuff Co.	126	126	126	126	...
120⅝	120½	9,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	121⅝	122½	120⅝	120⅝	...
117½	119	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118½	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
87	88	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	90	90	90	90	...
83⅞	84	16,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84⅞	85⅞	83⅞	84	− ⅛
98⅝	98⅞	1,580	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99⅛	99⅝	98½	98⅝	− ½
100¼	100½	14,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	101	101½	100¼	100¼	...
93	94	10	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
62¼	62⅝	2,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	63¼	63¼	62¼	62⅛	− ⅛
225	230	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	230	230	226	226	+6
10	11	10	Brunswick City.	10	10	10	10	...
...	...	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	121½	121½	121½	121½	−1½
82½	83½	100	Canada Southern.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
129½	129⅝	5,700	Canadian Pacific.	130⅝	131¼	129½	129⅝	−1⅛
168	170	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	168	168	170	170	+4
46⅝	46⅞	4,600	Chesapeake & Ohio.	47	47⅛	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	1,300	Chicago & Alton.	34	34⅝	34	34	+ ⅛
71¼	72	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞	+1⅛
26⅛	26¼	5,200	Chicago Great West.	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	− ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜	+ ⅛
89	91¼	100	Chi. Gt. West., deb.	90	90	90	90	...
178	178⅝	37,360	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	180	181½	178	178½	−1⅞
101	102	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	102	102	102	102	...
...	...	1,200	Chicago & Northw.	225	225¼	225	225	...
18	18¼	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	18	18⅝	18	18	...
33½	33¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33¾	33⅝	33¾	33¾	...
15½	16	300	Chicago Union Trac.	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	− ⅜
47	50	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	47	47	47	47	...
96¾	97¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	97½	97	97	− ¼
83	83½	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	84	84	83	83	− ⅜
30½	30¾	2,700	Colorado & Southern.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
72	72½	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ½
44⅜	45	900	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45	+ ¼
20½	21	1,300	Col. & H. C. & I.	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	−1
214½	215	2,500	Consolidated Gas	215	215⅞	213½	213½	−1½
28⅞	29¼	400	Corn Products	29	29	29	29	...
82	82½	10	Corn Products pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
163	164	3,000	Del. & Hudson.	163	165	162	163	+3
41½	42	1,400	Denver & R. G.	41⅞	42¾	41½	42	− ½
90	90¼	1,000	Denver & R. G. pf.	90⅜	91	90¼	90¼	− ⅜
17½	17¾	700	Detroit Southern.	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
35	36	900	Detroit Southern pf.	35	36	35	36	+1
34½	35½	200	*Dist. of Am. pf., ctfs.	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
25	26	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+1
35¼	35⅝	27,200	Erie	35¼	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	2,900	Erie 1st pf.	65⅛	66¼	65⅛	65⅞	+1⅛
48	48¼	1,600	Erie 2d pf.	48	49¼	48	48¼	+ ⅜
60	61½	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	...
178	181	200	General Electric	180	181	180	181	−1
146⅛	146¼	10,810	Illinois Central.	146½	148½	146	146¼	+1⅝
55	95	200	*Internat. Power Co.	57½	57½	57	57	−3
40	40½	400	Iowa Central	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¾	− ½
69¼	69¾	100	Iowa Central pf.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅞
70¾	80	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	70½	80	70½	70½	+ ¼
38¾	40	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	39	39	39	39	+1
32½	32⅝	1,200	Kansas City South.	32⅝	33	32¼	32¼	− ¼
55½	56	600	Kansas City South. pf.	56⅞	56⅞	56	56½	...
53½	54½	300	Lake Erie & West.	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
125	125⅞	2,900	Louisville & Nashville	126	126¼	125¼	125½	− ¼
151	151¼	11,200	Manhattan Elevated.	151½	152¾	150¾	151	...
123	124	100	*Met. St. Co., 1st in. pd.	123	123	123	123	−1
140	140¼	2,600	*Met. Street Railway.	140½	140⅝	140	140½	− ⅛
23⅜	24½	200	Mexican Central	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	...
123	124	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	124⅞	122	124	+1½
26⅞	27	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26¾	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
58	58½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	58⅝	58⅞	58½	58½	...
108⅝	109¼	23,390	Missouri Pacific.	110⅜	110⅝	109	109¼	...
27⅝	28¼	2,100	*Nat. Lead Co.	27¾	28¼	27⅜	28	+ ½
93	94	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
16½	16⅝	800	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
166½	170	400	*New York Air Brake.	166½	169½	166½	169½	+5⅝
154	154⅝	7,700	New York Central.	154⅛	155⅞	154	154⅛	− ⅜
43½	43⅝	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43½	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	8,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	30¼	31⅛	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
71	71⅛	8,500	Norfolk & Western.	71⅛	72	71⅛	71⅞	+ ⅝
120	121	100	North American	121½	121½	121½	121½	+ ⅜
71½	72	900	Pacific Coast	71⅝	71⅞	71¼	71⅞	+ ⅜
77½	78	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	77¼	77½	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
158	158⅛	16,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	158¼	159	157⅝	158	+ ⅛
101⅞	102	2,500	People's Gas, Chicago.	102	102⅝	101⅝	102	...
94	95	200	P., C., C. & St. L.	94	94	94	94	...
58½	59	600	Pressed Steel Car.	59¼	59¼	59	59	...
91	93	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92½	92½	92	92	+1½
35	36	300	*Ry. Steel Springs.	35¼	35¼	35½	35½	...
88	88½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	89¼	88½	88½	88½	...
62¼	62⅜	70,600	Reading.	61	63½	60¾	62¼	+2⅝
86⅜	87	400	Reading 1st pf.	86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	+ ⅝
76¾	77	4,000	Reading 2d pf.	74⅜	77	74⅜	77	+3½
19½	19⅝	1,200	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
76	76¼	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	76	76	76	76	...
45⅞	46	36,450	Rock Island.	46¼	46⅞	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
82	82⅜	13,600	Rock Island pf.	81⅝	82½	81⅝	82⅛	+1⅛
22¼	23	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ⅜
71	72½	200	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	72¼	72¼	72½	72½	+ ½
...	...	100	Rutland pf.	65	65	65	65	−3
16½	17½	400	St. Jo. & G. I.	16⅜	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
73	73½	600	St. L. & San Fran.	73¼	73½	73	73	...
72	72½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	72	72½	72	72	+1
28¼	28⅝	1,100	St. Louis Southw.	28⅝	29	28¼	28½	− ¼
64⅛	64½	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	64⅜	65	64¼	64¼	...
61	62	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅝
65	65¼	16,300	Southern Pacific	65⅜	66⅛	65	65½	− ½
33¼	33¼	5,400	South. Ry., stamped.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	...
92⅜	93	1,200	South. Ry. pf., stamped.	92⅜	93	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	...	200	So. Ry., M. & O. st. cts.	91½	91¼	91½	91½	+ ⅛
53½	53⅞	1,850	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	53⅝	53⅞	53⅜	53	+ ⅛
43½	44	9,200	Texas & Pacific.	44⅛	45	43¾	43⅞	− ⅛
29⅞	30⅛	400	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30½	30	30⅛	...
46⅞	47	800	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	− ½
116½	117½	100	Twin City R. T.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
101⅜	102	32,200	Union Pacific.	102⅝	102⅞	101⅜	101⅞	− ½
91⅜	92	700	Union Pacific pf.	91⅜	92	91½	91½	...
132	135	100	U. S. Express	133	133	133	133	+7
12⅜	12⅞	2,300	U. S. Leather.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
88¾	89⅝	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
13	14	100	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
52	53	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	53½	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅜
37	37⅛	10,650	U. S. Steel.	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	− ⅛
84	84⅛	6,700	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅜	84¾	84	84¼	− ⅛
23¾	24	700	U. S. Realty & Con.	23⅞	24	23¾	24	+ ½
69⅜	69	800	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	69¼	69⅝	69	69½	...
64⅞	64¾	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	...
127	128	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	128½	127	126¾	127	+1
30	30⅜	4,200	Wabash	31⅝	31½	30½	30½	− ½
45	45⅞	2,900	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	...
89¾	90	1,571	Western Union Tel.	89¼	90	89½	90	+ ⅝
205	207	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	207	208	205	208	+3
55½	56	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	56	56	56	56	+1
35½	35⅝	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	1,200	Wisconsin Central	28⅛	28⅝	27⅝	28	...
50½	51	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¼	51½	50¼	51	+1

Sales.....527,666 | *Unlisted.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shs.	Stock.	Quotation.	Previous Quot'n.
0	..Amory	..	100
0	..Amoskeag	..	1,900
0	..Androscoggin	..	119
0	..Appleton	..	115¼
5	..Arlington Mills	117½	117¾
0	..Atlantic	..	50
0	..Bates	..	168¼
0	..Belvidere Wool Mfg.	..	70½
14	..Bigelow Carpet	107¼	108½
0	..Boot.	..	600
0	..Boston, new	..	100
0	..Boston Belting	..	225
0	..Boston Duck	..	1,175
0	..Cabot	..	70¼
1	..Chicopee	..	50
0	..Checco	..	300
0	..Columbian	..	102½
0	..Continental	..	36
0	..Dwight	..	105
0	..Edwards	..	175
0	..Everett	..	101
0	..Franklin	..	100
4	..Great Falls	..	161
0	..Grinnell	..	182½
2	..Hamilton Cotton	74½	745
0	..Hamilton Woolen	..	50
0	..Hill	..	50½
0	..Hillsboro Mills	..	25
0	..Jackson	..	890
0	..Lancaster	..	300
0	..Lawrence	..	121
0	..Lockwood	..	95½
0	..Lowell	..	632½
0	..Lowell Bleachery, new	..	100¾
1	..Lowell Machine Shop	800	810
0	..Lyman Mills	..	65
0	..Manchester Mills	..	82
0	..Massachusetts	..	98
0	..Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	105
7	..Merrimack	..	97¾
0	..Middlesex	..	90
0	..Monadnock	..	850
0	..Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	55
0	..Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	600
0	..New Market Mfg. Co.	..	130
0	..Otis	..	1,852½
0	..Pacific	..	2,205
2	..Pepperell	261¼	256½
0	..Queen City Cotton Co.	..	100
0	..Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
0	..Salmon Falls Mfg. Co.	..	100
0	..Stafford	..	107½
0	..Stark	..	960
0	..Thorndike	..	1,062½
25	..Tremont & Suffolk	100	103
0	..Waltham Bleach. & Dye Work	..	98
0	..Wamsutta	..	119
0	..Washington	..	129
0	..York	..	875

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 22.—Activity in mill stocks during the week has been noticeable only in a few specialties. Other sales were at prices unchanged from those quoted last week. The following is the list:

Sales.		Bid.	Asked.
...	..American Linen Co.	90	...
...	..Arkwright Mfg. Co.	92½	...
...	..Barnard Mfg. Co.	103	...
...	..Chace Mills	102	...
...	..Cornell Mills	128	...
...	..Granite Mills	137½	...
100	..Hargraves	101	...
...	..Laurel Lake Mills	122¾	...
...	..Merchants' Mfg. Co.	85	...
...	..Mechanics' Mills	85	...
...	..Narragansett Mills	105	...
...	..Osborn Mills	92	...
...	..Parker Mills	110	...
...	..Pocasset Mfg. Co.	120	...
...	..Rich Borden Mfg. Co.	125½	...
...	..Robeson Mills	100	...
100	..Sagamore Mfg. Co.	102	...
...	..Seaconnet Mills	87½	...
...	..Shove Mills	85	90
...	..Stafford Mills	92	...
...	..Troy C. & W. Mfg.	145	...
...	..Tuttle Mills	88	...
...	..Wilcoxville Mills	90	...

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con	.01	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.13	.12
Best & Belcher	.24	.30
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	1.05	1.00
Challenge Con	.10	.12
Chollar	.09	.10
Confidence	.65	.68
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.08	.09
Gould & Curry	.12	.14
Hale & Norcross	.18	.19
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.65	.66
Occidental Con	.14	.15
Ophir	.95	.96
Overman	.18	.18
Potosi	.16	.16
Savage	.06	.07
Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.18	.18
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.07
Union Con	.24	.24
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.14	.14
Silver bars	.48¾	.48¾
Mexican dollars	.38½@39	39@40
Drafts, sight	Par.	Par.
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8	7½	7⅞
Alamo	3½	4¼	3¾	4⅛
American Consolidated	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Anaconda	17½	19	17½	19
Blue Bell	3¾	4	3¾	4
C. K. & N.	9¾	10	9¾	10
C. C. Cons.	6	7	6	7
Coriolanus	4	4½	4	4½
C., C. & M.	2½	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Dante	3	3½	3	3½
Doctor Jackpot	11	11½	11½	11⅝
Elkton	34½	35	35¼	36
El Paso	67½	68	68	68½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8	9	8½	9
Gold Dollar Cons	4¾	4⅞	4¾	5
Golden Cycle	59½	60	59½	60
Golden Fleece	6	12	8	12
Gold Bond	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Gold Sovereign	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Gould	5	6	4½	5¾
Gould Exploration	2¾	3	2½	3
Isabella	31½	32¼	32¼	33
Jackpot	9½	12	9½	12
Keystone	3½	4½	4¼	4½
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4½	5	4¾	5
Little Puck	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Little Bessie	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
Mollie Gibson	6½	7¾	6½	7¾
Mary Cashen	4½	5	4½	5
Moon Anchor	6	8	6	7¾
New Haven	2¾	3	2¾	3
Pharmacist	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
Pinnacle	4½	5	4½	5¼
Pointer	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Portland	190	197	190	199
Rose Maud	2¼	3¼	2¾	3
Rose Nicol	2	3	2	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	3¼	2	2¼
Vindicator	97	102	100	102
Work	6¾	7¼	6¾	7½

Golden Cycle monthly dividend, ¾ cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Trading in local stocks to-day was comparatively light. The Swift & Co. shares were steadier, the bulk of the business being at 118 or a shade better. Reported to changes as follows:

holders of the stock much, and as a consequence offerings increase every time the market shows any decided strength. One of the features of th market was the sudden development of a demand for Western Stone stock. About 600 shares were traded in, R. A. Peters taking the most of it. The price advanced 4 points, to 32. For the first time in several weeks American Can was entirely neglected, there being no trades in either the common or the preferred. Fifteen shares of Masonic Temple sold at 47. Biscuit and Box Board were steady at about the level of Friday's closing prices. Time and call loans 6 per cent. New York exchange quoted at par. Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
19	..Chicago City Railway	219	211	211
20	..Chi. Pneumatic Ttool	73	73	73
200	..Chicago Title & Trust	118	118	118
234	..Diamond Match	140	139	140
15	..Masonic Temple	47	47	47
10	..Metropolitan Elevated	38	38	38
165	..National Biscuit	45½	44¾	44¾
20	..North Chicago	170	170	170
150	..Street's Stable Car	31	31	31
1,290	..Swift & Co.	120	118	118½
150	..United Box Board	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
150	..United Box Board pf.	56	56	56
617	..Western Stone	32	27¾	32
$1,000	..Chicago Edison 5s	106	..	..
5,000	..Lake St. 5s	99¾	..	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	..Birmingham Traction	49	49	49
210	..Brewing	31	30¾	30¾
60	..Con. Gas pf.	45½	45	45
10	..Con. Ice pf.	36½	36½	36½
355	..Crucible Steel	20	20	20
452	..Crucible Steel pf.	85	84¾	85
140	..Fire Proofing	26½	26½	26¾
387	..Fire Proofing pf.	38	37¾	38
4	..*National Insurance	110	110	110
100	..Pittsburg Coal	29	29	29
272	..Pittsburg Coal pf.	88¼	88	88¼
65	..Pittsburg Plate Glass	137	135	137
35	..River Coal pf.	88¼	88	88½
127	..U. S. Steel	37¾	37	37¾
127	..U. S. Steel pf.	84¾	84	84½
100	..Westinghouse Airbrake	175	173	175
800	..Westinghouse Elec. 2d	103½	102½	103
100	..Window Glass	55¼	55	55
30	..Window Glass pf.	88	88	88
10	..American Trust	148	148	148
2	..Colonial Trust	580	580	580
15	..Commonwealth Trust	235	235	235
50	..Fed. National Bank	144	143¾	143¾
53	..First Nat. Bank of Alle.	140	140	140
110	..Safe Deposit & Trust	120	118	120
10	..South Side Trust	100¼	100¼	100½
$2,000	..Brewing 6s	112½	112¾	112½

*New high mark.

Seventh National Bank Director.

Col. R. C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been elected a Director of the Seventh National Bank.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

The Alexander Dayton Company of Rochester, to manufacture medicines; capital, $25,000. Directors—O. D. Newell, F. G. Dutton, W. B. Allen of Rochester.

Eastern Pump and Faucet Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. P. Mervin, Richard Collings, A. C. Griscom of New York City.

The Woodward Book and Lecture Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. F. Woodward of New York City, Paul Gorham and W. A. Robbins of Brooklyn.

Russell & Stoll Company of New York City, to manufacture electric fittings; capital, $30,000. Directors—F. J. Russell, Theodore Stoll, A. O. Uhlits of Brooklyn.

Gunn, Richards & Co. of New York City, to do an engineering business; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. N. Gunn, W. B. Richards, and W. H. Wilson, Jr., of New York City.

Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company of New York City, to manufacture electric lamps; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—C. B. Hill, J. F. Symes, G. H. Stockbridge, C. H. O'Connor, L. J. Hunt of New York City.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Connecticut Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has elected these officers for the year: President—E. W. Beardsley, Hartford; Vice Presidents—Orange Merwin, Bridgeport; George E. Boyd, Waterbury, and J. M. Layton, South Norwalk; Secretary—W. L. Hatch, New Britain; Treasurer—Wilbur H. Squires, Meriden. The Executive Committee is as follows: John C. North, New Haven; B. P. Learned, Norwich; I. R. Fenton, Lyme Rock; L. S. Catlin, Bridgeport; Charles E. Parker, Hartford; E. S. Gordy, Ansonia; Charles L. McNiel, Torrington; T. S. Rourke, Unionville; C. S. Harwood, Stafford Springs; W. S. Comstock, East Haddam, and L. D. Rhinehart, Hartford.

J. L. Lucas & Co. of Chicago have been appointed Western agents of the Mercantile Lloyds.

The Pittsburg Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted a compromise rule regarding co-insurance as a consequence of the attitude of certain of the Eastern Union interests.

The Fire Underwriters' Bureau of New England has chosen these officers: E. B. Cowles, Treasurer; H. A. Fiske, Secretary; J. B. Cornish, G. A. Furness, and H. L. Hiscock, Executive Committee.

The Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit has withdrawn from participation in the Liability Rating Conference.

Robert M. Yates has been appointed Superintendent of the Missouri State Insurance Department to succeed his brother, Edward E. Yates, who resigned about ten days ago.

Big English Blast.

Given enough blasting powder and a long fuse the removal of mountains is no impossible task even in this faithless age. Recently one of his Majesty's Judges undertook the task of upsetting the physiographical features of Wales.

After business at the Carnarvon Assizes Mr. Justice Bucknill traveled to Cilgwyn Quarry, and at a height of 1,000 feet fired a charge of twenty-three hundredweight of blasting gelatine, which removed the entire granite side of a mountain, swept old landmarks away, and remade Welsh geography. The time fuse by which the charge was fired gave the Judge ten minutes to escape to a place of safety.

Cilgwyn Quarry is a yawning pit 600 feet deep, and 300 men are employed there. The big blast by enabling the quarrymen to reach more "workable" slate rock, will find employment for 150 more workmen.—London Express.

Australian Wheat Crop Failure.

SYDNEY, Nov. 7.—Official statistics regarding the New South Wales wheat crop show a serious state of affairs. The area sown was 1,562,000 acres, of which 813,000 are an absolute failure. To save the starving stock 273,000 acres were cut for hay, leaving only 476,000 acres for harvest compared with 1,400,000 acres harvested last year. The estimated wheat shortage is at least 11,000,000 bushels. Other States, particularly Queensland, are likely to have a similar experience. The position is aggravated by the heavy Federal duties on imported wheat.—London Mail.

BUS

Letters to The Editor of The Times

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your excellent paper many letters on all sorts of topics, and it may be that the impressions of a born New Yorker of his native town, after an absence of seven months, will prove of interest to somebody.

The first thing which strikes one is the dirt in the streets. Of course dirt and disorder are inevitable in those thoroughfares given up to subway work; that is an evil which we must endure that good may come, but my point is that our smartest streets, our show streets, like Fifth and Madison Avenues and side streets off Murray Hill, have a dirty, dusty, dull, dingy look, as if they had not been really cleaned in months. I understand that the present Commissioner gets more money than any of his predecessors; if so, he might be dubbed "More dough, more dirt Woodbury." It is a dismal, neglected looking town he presents to our Horse Show visitors.

My second impression is the amazing lack of water in private dwellings and in all buildings where it is not pumped up by engines put in and maintained by the owners. Here again I am told the subway folks are not blameless, as they use immense quantities of water for drilling, but, allowing for this, the pressure is absurdly inadequate in a modern community. In my four-story house in Thirty-sixth Street the water does not rise to the second story on Monday and Saturday mornings, and is doubtful on other days. Such lack is most inconvenient and unsanitary. The water never reaches the second story if a faucet is open below. I spent part of the Summer in a town of 25,000 inhabitants, and in my house there all the faucets could be opened at once and all ran freely. Why is New York so dry? Another feature which strikes one is the horde of laborers of the lowest class, mostly foreigners, who clatter down Broadway and Fifth Avenue at their knocking-off time, about 5 P. M., just when business men are walking up and ladies strolling home. These laborers are in their working clothes, covered with soil or mortar; they shuffle rapidly along in the middle of the pavement, expectorate freely, smoke the most evil-smelling tobacco, and are mostly armed with bundles of fagots on their shoulders, or long beams of wood, which they have abstracted for firewood from the places where they work. They bump into everybody who does not make room, and they take up much more than their rightful share of the sidewalk. Why should they not be relegated to the roadway?

My fourth impression is the cruelty of private coachmen to their employers' horses. Truckmen and omnibus drivers treat theirs very well; cabmen theirs pretty well; the smart turnouts of the department stores and florists' shops are carefully handled, but private horses are beaten and jerked about to a painful extent, especially when the ladies are not in their carriages. This may not be a cheerful communication, but I shall be surprised if any one questions its accuracy.

A TOWN MOUSE.

New York, Nov. 16, 1902.

RESULT OF REFORM ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial in this morning's issue of your paper, entitled, "The Mayor and the Citizens' Union," has the ring of sterling honesty.

As you very correctly state, there is no department of the City Government in which an honest and determined effort has not been made to improve matters, and there is none in which a marked improvement has not been effected since the inauguration of Mayor Low. In my opinion, recent events point unerringly to the following facts, viz.:

First—That the machine politicians of both the Democratic and Republican Parties are opposed to the present administration, simply and solely because its characteristic are honesty, ability, activity, and success.

Second—That the day of the boss or leader is rapidly on the wane.

Third—That the independent voters who favor justice to all, regardless of political affiliation, in the administration of public affairs, and who desire to make New York City a wholesome and desirable place of residence and business, indorse the official acts of the Mayor and his Commissioners.

It is only during the incumbency of an administration such as the present one that the average honest citizen gets anything like a square deal. An administration which represents the boss-governed machine of either party is invariably "for its own pocket all the time" and for the advancement of the interests of its own party heelers.

All lovers of clean politics and all advocates of a dignified and honest administration should, and I have no doubt will, indorse the Mayor, and should exert their influence to secure his consent to a renomination.

JAMES THOMPSON.

New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

MAYOR LOW'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks in your editorial of Nov. 18 on "The Mayor and the City Union" should command the attention of every one who wishes to see New York governed by an honest Mayor and assistants, and not by the Tammany syndicate, which everybody knows is incapable of telling white from gray in morals, and which is in politics solely for its own pocket.

It is of the greatest importance, as the editorial suggests, to collect facts now to prove what the gains in good government have been since Mr. Low became Mayor. That there have been many and marked gains every candid person admits. What is wanted is proofs to use as arguments for the continuation in office of honest men, and to convince those who think the city's affairs are not very satisfactory, that one year of good government is not time enough in which to work complete transformation of the mud and muddle in which Tammany left matters.

The new City Committee's theories and opinions may be very valuable, but an account of the actual conditions of existing affairs would be real weapons of defense, and it is none too soon to collect facts to show that improvements have been made in all departments of the city's government. To be first in the field with proofs and to print and proclaim them widely will foreestall Tammany's efforts at reinstatement. "In politics, as elsewhere, it is necessary to begin as early in preparation for action as the rascals."

A. P. S.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1902.

CIVIL SERVICE REACTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stripped of verbiage, the plea of Col. Willis L. Ogden, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, for a large increase of non-competitive positions, for "a free hand in selecting men," &c., is simply asking for a return to the old system: "To the victors belong the spoils."

The idea of heads of departments surrounding themselves with their friends and rewarding and promoting them at their own discretion may be all right in a Napoleonic Government, though many persons do not think that quite ideal. A comparison with the practices of individual firms or corporations will not hold, because with them there is the potentiality of permanence. In our system of party government it is very different.

Suppose all the Tammany men are turned out, (there are not 50,000, as so often stated, for probably half are Republicans, holdovers from the Strong administration, some of whom Tammany tried to turn out and discovered it couldn't be done,) and Tammany wins next time, what would become of the chosen lights then? And what sort of people would be likely to succeed them? Why let the bars down further now, after all these years of struggle? There has been a good deal of inconsistent wriggling over, through, and under them by even alleged friends of civil service reform. Surely, though, abandonment of the principle entirely would be worse.

VETERAN.

New York, Nov. 18, 1902.

MR. JEROME AND MR. CANFIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Relative to the interview with Mr. William T. Jerome, published in your columns this morning, does it not seem strange that the gentleman in question should take such pains to explain in detail the manner of his projected capture of Mr. Canfield? Among all the sins credited to the account of Mr. Canfield, nowhere is he accused of any lack of astuteness. Moreover, he never talks of his plans or plots. And is it not reasonable to suppose that, since Mr. Jerome has volunteered to the press his exact line of campaign, the wily Mr. Canfield will be guided thereby in his own defense, and, furthermore, keep his plans to himself?

Mr. Jerome's remarks, coming from a policeman, would possibly be construed by the unthinking as a tip, either to the Grand Juror who gambols on the green cloth or to the redoubtable and elusive Mr. Canfield himself.

Did we not know how seriously Mr. Jerome takes himself we might consider it merely a merry jest.

T. M.

Yonkers, Nov. 20, 1902.

TRUE BEAR STORIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A true bear story is distressing. It is even worse than this. In this scientific age we are losing our ideals one by one; but surely the beautiful bear story might be left to us. No one believed it; and therefore it was charming. It was almost the last stronghold of enchanting fiction, and we part from it with regret. It was the delight of the young, and the old smiled with satisfaction, as it was, to them, such an illustration of that fundamental truth that poetry and imagination only are satisfying, and that truth is always unpleasant. That is—truth always transcends facts and generally treats them with contempt.

If any one knows this, surely your philosopher of "Topics of the Times" does thoroughly, and yet you have been lately printing true bear stories! Dogs overtaxed and exhausted, mangled and missing, and an inferior bear harried and tortured till a little spark of humanity dictates its death by the knife that its misery may be ended.

Ah! this is not the bear story to which we are accustomed; surely this is a poor Christian holiday! What a miserable substitute for the pack panting in their eagerness as the game is scented—the exciting chase and the discovery of an immense bear smashing through the thicket till it is brought to bay. The noise increases—the excitement runs higher and higher—the fight thickens—the blood of the savage swells up in the hunters—the danger is more imminent—the dogs are being pitched in the air like footballs, and as they land with a dull thud they rush back into the fight uninjured—the soul-inspiring din passes description, and the bear is still gaining and just on the point of wiping out the whole party when the mighty hunter springs into the fray and disappears amid dogs and hair, to emerge in a few seconds, (without even a button being displaced,) leaving a dead monster. The oldest woodsmen gather around, but have never seen a bear so large, and the dogs, flushed and excited by their celestial flight, are with difficulty gathered together by their keeper when it is found that not even a hair has been ruffled. Now, that is the elementary outline of a bear story such as would be worth reading, when filled in by the inimitable touches and verbal graces of the genuine sportsman.

Will it be the end of this prosaic age of fact? Why, if you continue printing truth on this subject you will make us ashamed to torture and kill animals purely for pleasure; and then? We will sink into the degeneration of kindness and justice. My heart bleeds—it is too sad to contemplate. Save the bear story for us and rather enlarge and embellish it, and, above all things, suppress the facts. I close this letter in sadness!

JAMES ARTHUR.

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1902.

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Any one who has tramped around from one news stand to another in the early morning looking for a TIMES, only to be met with the answer "All out!" "All gone!" must have realized the fact that your reliable medium certainly has an enormous circulation. But as those who are "born to the purple" seldom or never brag about "their money," so THE TIMES, unlike some of the literary parvenus of today, doesn't everlastingly pester and bore its inoffensive readers with more or less interesting front-page double-leaded cross-column panegyrics on how "our circulation was recently ALL TOLD three times the size of the fellows across the street," &c. Therefore, whether your subscribers always agree with your editorials or not, you are certainly entitled to their gratitude and respect for maintaining one of the best and most reliable sheets in town.

But that's another story. THE NEW YORK TIMES is at present thinking of moving up town in the neighborhood of Forty-second Street and Broadway, and it intends to erect a beautiful building and thereby scatter many hundreds of thousands of dollars among the architects, cellar diggers, masons, stonecutters, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, housesmiths, roofers, and painters et id genus omni, and incidentally to replace some old shanty which is now an eyesore to the people with a structure that will be a credit to the city and itself.

To trace the benefits, through all their ramifications, that accrue to the human race, directly and indirectly, in every quarter of the globe by the erection of a modern skyscraper would be a task for infinity itself, when it is considered that the earnings of the workmen employed in an improvement of this kind is expended to purchase, not only the products of our own people, but the silks and satins and spices of the Orient as well. So it's no exaggeration to say that the erection of this new home for THE NEW YORK TIMES will be a good thing for the whole human race. "Drop a pebble in a pond and the ripples will agitate its whole surface."

But after you have completed this building and distributed all this money among the community, what will happen? Why, great big silly old Father Knickerbocker will come around and inspect it, and then, as a warning to you and a hint to others not to do such things in the future, he'll boost your tax rate so high that it won't come down for several decades, and the nicer your building is, by the way, the more this silly old fool will assess you.

Now, Mr. Editor, leaving out the question of a radical or conservative editorial policy and considering this question only on its merits, why in the name of common sense should such an inane, mediæval system of taxation which discourages industry and starves labor, causing incalculable poverty, discontent, and misery, be continued? A more devilish scheme for increasing the army of the unemployed and thereby crowding our prisons and brothels could not be devised from the subtle and sinister intellect of Beelzebub himself. Twould be a million times better and wiser business proposition for our legislators, in token of their appreciation of your enterprise, to publicly present the proprietors of THE NEW YORK TIMES with a gold medal as big as the official badge of a Hoboken Alderman for making this improvement. This would at least have a tendency to encourage others to tear down their old rookeries and erect better houses in their place, and goodness knows we've enough specimens of architectural antiquity in this town—enough, in fact, to keep our unemployed busy for the rest of their natural lives, not to speak of the vacant lots, which if they were used would relieve the congestion in the crowded districts and settle the tenement-house problem.

Why the powerful and influential press should cuddle itself up into a cobwebby somnambulistic conservatism and entirely ignore a reform that must redound to the interests of themselves and to the whole human race beyond the comprehension of any mere man can only be accounted for on the ground of a

ignorance. It must be to everybody's interest to have everybody employed, and what benefits everybody will in the long run injure nobody.

We are now living in a new century. Old methods and systems are being rapidly discarded. Why should we continue any longer to maintain a system of raising revenue which is so palpably unjust, unfair, and injurious to both capital and labor?

D. CAVANAGH.

New York, Nov. 21, 1902.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quoted by your paper as being opposed to members of trade unions joining the State Militia, and you are right in quoting me that way. Although you do not go as far in quoting me as I want to go. I say that no man, whether he is a member of a trade union or not, provided he works for a living, is justified in joining the National Guard under present conditions.

You say the National Guard does not shoot peaceful citizens. I would suggest that you look over your files during the strike at Albany a few years ago, and refresh your memery by reading the accounts of the shooting of a peaceful citizen, standing in the doorway of his own store, by the members of the National Guard.

Also, let me remind you of the shooting of the poor tinsmith during the Brooklyn car strike, who was working on the roof of a house and happened to look down as the gallant Thirteenth marched past, and was shot at and killed by order of the regiment's gallant Major. The same Major, who, when ordered out in anticipation of war with Spain, showed the white feather and preferred to stay home to taking chances of meeting other men who might shoot back.

Does the editor of THE TIMES forget, or doesn't he care about knowing, that in the days of '61, when the call came for men to uphold the Union, the trades unions were practically disbanded, as so many of their members had enlisted for the war that there were not enough left to do business!

As a matter of fact, since the passage of the law preventing the employment of Pinkerton detectives for the purpose of shooting down strikers, the corporations chartered by the people are in a position to call upon the State authorities to furnish our National Guard to do the work of the Pinkerton detectives.

Oh, what a farce and humbug it all is, this holy horror expressed by the editor of THE TIMES and other papers, when better men than themselves object to having their brothers enlist and be placed in a position where, when orders are given, they must shoot, even if they shoot their brothers, sons, or fathers.

I repeat, that in my opinion no man, whether a trade unionist or not, provided he works for a living, even if he is an editor of a metropolitan newspaper, is justified in being a member of the National Guard.

And, Mr. Editor, in the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "If this be treason, then make the most of it."

JAMES B. WILSON,
Business Agent, Int. Ass'n Mach.

New York, Nov. 19, 1902.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN LOYAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From "Strikes and the Rioters" Mr. William A. Perrine is quoted as saying:

"If I had my will the National Guard would be composed of trades unionists. They would not be likely to shoot to kill during a strike."

If this means anything it means that the National Guard, if so composed, would be disloyal to its flag, Government, and obligations. Traitors? Our militia, now known as the National Guard, is loyal!

As a National Guardsman from 1850 to 1861, I can say that we had no wish to shoot our fellow-citizens, but when called upon for duty, under the law, if by State or United States, we knew no parties, classes, or conditions of men; only our duty toward the State. In our ranks, as now, were men of all occupations and conditions known in this country; all were loyal; the laborer, the mechanic, the tradesman, merchant, and the professor. Such an insinuation, as conveyed by Mr. Perrine is an insult, not only to the National Guard, but to every loyal, freedom-loving American.

C. L. BEAUMONT.

Washingtonville, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1902.

VIEW OF STRIKE BREAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of the remark of Mr. Gompers in re the statement of President Eliot was quite appropriate. A great number of members of the American Federation of Labor believe Mr. Gompers to be a little out of date. The statement that "the acceptable member (of the union) is the one who will howl his vehement appreciation of such an utterance as that of Mr. Gompers" is not worth noticing.

As for President Eliot's idea of a hero, if he likes that kind he is welcome to him. In organized trades he will find that the best men—of all capacities—belong to the unions. And most of those who do not belong to unions will be found incompetent or else violators of their solemn obligations, resulting in their being dropped from membership. The "heroes" who are hired as strike breakers—who take other men's work at less wages and longer hours—have neither their own self-respect nor that of others. Still they are hardly to blame; they can, as a rule, get work at no other time. Those who hire them get rid of them as soon as possible after the trouble is settled. They don't last.

I have one of those "heroes" in mind—an actual case. He became a member of a union in order to save his job in an establishment that was unionized; he had a good position at $30 a week as a result of his membership. There never was the slightest indication but that he could continue in the same for years, although he constantly objected to the payment of dues, &c. A strike occurred in a neighboring establishment. That was his chance to get even. He offered to take and secured another man's place. In a couple of weeks he proved incompetent—a matter which was partially overlooked in the first place; he was reduced to $27, then to $20, and finally to $12 a week. In a year and a half he was out on the street. Is he a hero? Where was his independence?

The stock talk about a man's independence in not belonging to a union is all tommyrot. If he belongs to a union he has the opportunity of taking part in the making of all laws, &c., for the body; he can object to working under bad conditions, and with an organization behind him can get them remedied; he has a chance to secure fair wages and reasonable hours. It is only in organization that a workingman has any independence. Any man can refuse to work if he doesn't like the conditions—although the non-unionist doesn't usually object to conditions, because he is utterly dependent on the man who hires him. Not so the unionist. If conditions are bad he will endeavor to remedy them by making, as a rule, reasonable demands on the employer, thus showing his independence.

No man nowadays denies the fact that labor organizations have improved conditions for every one who works—union or non-union—shorter hours, better wages, cleaner and healthier places of employment; they have put laws on the statute books regarding child labor, factory inspection, &c.

And what have the "heroes" done? They simply hang on and take advantage of the betterments made by organizations which they have neither the manhood nor the capacity to belong to. Should they reap these benefits without having helped to bring them about?

Your editorial praises the labor unions of the past. They are the same to-day with one exception—they are finding that they must go into politics. And that's the rub. Be good, laboring men, and don't interfere with your rulers.

The trades union is not a panacea, but it is the best thing that intelligent workingmen know of at this time.

A UNIONIST.

New York City, Nov. 17, 1902.

MISSION OF TRADES UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your permission, an old trades unionist would express himself in your columns on some phases of the labor question overlooked, if at all understood, by the many critics of trades unions which sprang up since the inception of the late miners' strike, some of whom seem to be laboring in woeful anxiety for the poor non-union man, hunted from post to pillar by that terrible bugaboo the walking delegate.

Those who stay awake nights bemoaning the loss of personal liberty to industrious citizens who have been entrapped from the natural rights of free contract and self-control by the "tyranny" of a trades union, should remember that the labor he lists might give some thought on the natural duty of men to men, and to remember, moreover, that the interests of men working at the same industry are common, and not to be recklessly impaired by the selfishness of one or a few.

I am nearly as old as Mr. Hewitt, and for more than half my life I was a member of a trades union, not an inactive one, either, and therefore ought to know a little about trades unions.

I played the individual freedom part for a decade or more years before the Plasterers' Society was organized in 1863, and know how it worked. In 1858 the plasterers that worked on the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in grand enjoyment of their individual freedom, got paid a dollar a day, while the hodcarriers, then slaves of a labor union, got a dollar and a quarter. Five years later the plasterers kicked individual freedom to blazes, became organized, and pretty soon made it plain they would thenceforth have something to say about wages and other matters.

In a few years they had wages in full proportion to demand, security of wages, the eight-hour system, and other not insignificant benefits that made each and all joyful for having become slaves of the society.

So would Mr. Hewitt himself had he been a plasterer in those days. Up to the time I joined the Plasterers' Society I had no favorable impression of trades unions myself. But experience proved how helplessly the day toiler becomes a victim of selfish cunning and vicious jealousy without them. As John S. Mill says:

"Poor laborers who have to do with rich employers would long remain without the amount of wages the demand for their labor would justify unless they stood out for it, and how could they stand out for it without organized concert? What chance would any laborer have who struck singly for an advance of wages? How could he even know if the state of the market admitted of a rise without consultation with his fellows, naturally leading to concerted action? Hence associations of laborers, after the manner of trades unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market, are the necessary instrumentality to that free market, the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their own interests under a system of competition."

In view of this necessity, what is the use of abusing and misrepresenting them? They have prevailed in all ages in every country, and will prevail when and wherever industry is profitably active. They may not have always been wisely guided. What human institution ever has or ever will be? Demagogism may control them betimes. It is not a product peculiarly theirs. It dominates as well in political, commercial, and religious associations, but here is free of sharp criticism or a court injunction.

The worst and most cowardly exhibition of demagogism in a trades union that I can recall in forty years is that recently shown by a painters' union in Schenectady expelling one of its members for being a militiaman. It had no color of right to do it. No society has authority, nor can it give itself authority, over the actions of its members outside the end for which it organized.

A labor union, like all proper and useful organizations, has a specific, legitimate end, and having such, demands specific, legitimate means to secure its purpose. Whenever it resorts to the illegitimate, it will defeat its own object, forfeit the respect and fidelity of its members, and soon come to naught. Such rules are more properly observed by being utterly disregarded. I yield to no one in my respect for every just rule necessary to promote the object of a labor union, but before obeying a rule like the one referred to, well, I'd see it further, and then wouldn't, and if driven like Potter I would call in the power of an injunction and show these humanity cranks they are not "the all" of the society.

I am for labor unions pure and simple, running on natural lines in harmony with the principles that underlie our Federal and State systems of Government; that is, unhampered by Knights of Laborism, federationism, National unionism, sympathetic strikes, walking delegates, and such like cumbersome and cumbering machinery. I would have every union move independently in its own sphere and govern itself according to local situation. And if they avoid crossing each other's paths the end they all struggle and hope for will be more speedily reached.

Strikes would be fewer perhaps, and further between. Perhaps? Yes, for no Babel architect ever has, or ever will, devise a plan to eliminate them altogether. Every score of years or so there are new employers with untempered vanity to be recognized; the "I ams," who will suffer no dictation in the running of their business from any class or body of men. So in the unions, those who learned by experience the wise ordering of strikes, have passed to another life, and young enthusiasm is up running the machine according to his own golden hopes, bound to have his day of strikes, whistle harmony of capital and labor who may.

All schemes of arbitration are mere makeshifts. Most of those we read of are of no practical value. The best and simplest is that followed for nearly a score of years by the master masons and bricklayers of this city. It is well worthy the imitation of employers and workmen of other trades.

E. P. McDERMOTT.

New York, Nov. 19, 1902.

THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Whatever so able and conscientious a Judge as Judge O'Brien writes upon any subject is worthy of a respectful hearing. His argument in defense of the majority of the Court of Appeals, whose decision in the Roberson case has called forth protest from the newspapers and professional periodicals throughout the country, is not, however, calculated to turn the point of the criticism directed against the court. Your editorial in last Sunday's paper punctures it in two places.

The court has miscalculated and greatly undervalued the injury to a private person often caused by mere unauthorized and unjustifiable publicity not amounting to libel. While an actress may not object to any public interest in her affairs, whether in respect to her dress, jewels, personal peculiarities, plans or engagements, professional or otherwise, to the average good home-keeping wife, mother, or daughter the thought that she is likely to "get her name in the papers" is appalling and enough to bring on a fainting fit.

Is this modest shrinking from publicity to be deprecated? The average citizen would say not, but the majority of the Court of Appeals, according to its opinion in the Roberson case, pronounces it childish nonsense. If the court's wife is lithographed in a cut designed to show off the beauty of the P. T. Corset, or the court's daughter finds her picture engraved on the wrapper of each bottle of Dr. Soakum's Celebrated Liver Cure, the court, having a robust sense of propriety and being free from all silly sentiment about such trifles, would feel naturally gratified that these ladies were so honored. Poor Chauncey M. Depew, wherever he goes, must survey himself represented upon bunk walls literally as large as a house, holding in his hand a glass the size of a hogshead filled with a liquor of suspicious hue, smilingly requesting the public to "drink Bingle's Whisky." Although compelled to suffer the angry scolding of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for thus shamelessly corrupting the morals of youth, the poor man is without redress. The court would tell him that he ought to feel really flattered, since the expert house painters have depicted his silvery hair and benevolent smile to the life, and have left fully eight feet of Bingle's best in his glass.

But your editorial is especially instructive in deploring the failure of the court to seize the opportunity offered them to make some really useful judicial law. Although the great Bentham attacked the principle of judicial legislation with all the force of his invective as being unauthorized and illegal, it has existed since his time as before it, and while necessarily restricted in its field, has proved and is proving its value every day. It has constructed three-quarters of our modern law, and that the most solid and serviceable portion. It accepts the spirit and intention of a statute and effectuates it, restricting or enlarging its scope, here toning down what may be found harsh and there strengthening its outline. It is the finishing and polishing work of experts upon an enactment perhaps rough and imperfect as it came from the Legislature. It is the work of many minds and often of years of patient thought. Outside of this it initiates reforms in law which are demanded by new methods of business, recent invention, or modern conditions of social life. The Roberson case was just one of those cases where it could have been exercised to advantage.

In that case injunction was asked, and was the only remedy which would have proved effective. It is not and was not disputed that the court could not grant injunction if the case were treated as a mere case of libel, but the case was not one of libel, and was not so presented. But if not libel, then the court found no actionable injury pleaded and turned the plaintiff out of court.

If a statute is necessary it might perhaps take the form of extending the jurisdiction of our courts to grant injunction in cases of libel as well as in cases such as the Roberson case, which are not true cases of libel. As is well known through the recent Marlin Fire Arms Company case, the law as administered in the United States does not grant injunction to prevent the perpetration or repetition of a libel. In England this power was conferred on the courts by the Common Law Procedure act, 1854, and was confirmed by the Judicature acts. It is a most needed improvement of the existing law, since a libel may destroy a man's business or reputation long before he can obtain an empty verdict for damages. With the increased power of injunction, the courts could be left to protect the right of privacy by a gradual and cautious application of judicial legislation. This might prove, on the whole, a safer course than to attempt a bald statute to meet such cases, which all admit would be a doubtful expedient.

W. S. G.

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is the record in an actual case. On Dec. 20, 1894, I lost my feet and was otherwise injured through negligence of a carrier of passengers—a railroad. A suit was begun at once, but was not heard until the middle of May, 1897. The defendant made two offers of settlement during the week preceding the trial—none before. The trial resulted in a non-suit, the Judge declaring as an oral reason that he could not comprehend two facts testified to. They were simple facts, and true facts, and he certainly must have "comprehended" them; but he did not believe both. He thought it impossible that both should be true. There was no contradictory evidence whatever.

The Appellate Division reversed the judgment and unanimously ordered a new trial. Then the defendant made an offer of settlement twice as large as before the former trial, coupled with an intimation of an appeal if the offer was refused. It was refused, and a much larger sum was offered. It was also refused, and an appeal was taken, with a stipulation of "judgment absolute." This appeal was not heard until May, 1900, and the defendant won it. The errors of the last decision are as plain as that 2 and 2 are not 5. A motion for reargument was denied without any comment. Upon which a new action was commenced, and it is still pending. Eight years have almost elapsed since the occurrence or accident. The defendant would do all possible to keep it out of court eighty years, if need be.

I am one of those having a personal private grievance against such a state of affairs as exists in this county in this regard, but I am not entirely alone in this one case even; there are several others who suffer—because of my mishap and the great delays—nearly as much as I do.

Does this case illustrate an intolerable injustice or not? And who is to be blamed? Not the defendant corporation. It will take advantage of everything to delay and defeat those it has injured. I should have had a trial in six or eight months at most, and the appeals should also be determined in six months or less if taken. If that were the true state of affairs, no appeal would ever have been taken to the Court of Appeals in my case. The appeal had no merit from the defendant's viewpoint—that of delay.

M.

New York, Nov. 21, 1902.

WOMEN AND MURDER TRIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know why women should be called morbid any more than men because they take an interest in the trial of a human being for his life, and why they should not attend such a trial and wish to understand the methods of the laws to which they are as amenable as men.

There was a time when it was thought a political meeting was no place for a woman, but she is gradually taking her equal place with man in the affairs of life which touch her as nearly and vitally as they do man. I deny that in so doing she loses any of her true womanliness, though it may take something from the femininity which the majority of men seem to desire more than womanliness if one is to judge by their choice of wives, sweethearts, friends.

No really conscious man will ever deny the right to woman that he claims for himself. Only those men who believe that a wife belongs to the husband body and soul; that woman was made for man, not that they were made for each other, will deny her that right.

Since this question has come prominently to the front again during the Molineux trial, I have heard men say they were glad they had wives whom they could command not to attend such a place. If any man thinks any woman will be deterred by his disapproval from doing anything she really wants to do, he had better overhaul his Genesis, and "when found make a note of it." If Eve would not obey God's command not to eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, I do not know how a mere man can hope to be servilely obeyed. All normal women are the true daughters of Eve. When wives obey their husbands it is because the desire to do the thing is not so strong as the wish to please them, or they may not approve of it themselves. "All action," as a prominent educator tells us, "is between desire and desire, not between will and desire. The will only executes the strongest desire."

And who would that it were otherwise, that any power could dominate the individuality of another against that other's will?

I was one of the women who tried to gain admission to the courtroom on the days when the case of Molineux was to be summed up, and while I saw women trying equally with men to gain the police-barred entrance—some with passes, others depending upon chance—I did not see any woman trampled, or any of the sensational scenes such as some of the daily papers gave in reports and illustrations. True they were insistent upon their rights as citizens to be admitted, and held their places in the line. There was the repeated forcing back of the crowd by the police and the surging back again, which reminded me of nothing so much as Mrs. Partington sweeping back the tide of the ocean with a broom, but I have experienced more rudeness and danger in matinée crushes for rush seats, and would not have missed the experience of the attempt to gain access to that courtroom and final success for anything—certainly not for so paltry a penalty as being called morbid or depraved.

I am not a morbid believer in my sex "right or wrong," but I am glad women are making a stand for their rights, morally, socially, economically, and that they have the tenacity of purpose that must eventually win. I have marveled ever since that experience in the courthouse lobby why woman has so long been subservient to man. The only explanation to me is that it serves her ends better than independence, for when a woman really wants a thing she generally has it.

I am interested in all life and in human experiences, and surely there is nothing but morbid pruriency that would deny to women the hearing of the testimony and summing up of a case by eminent counsel on both sides, particularly when there were no conditions involved from which the natural delicacy of a normal woman would shrink.

I know more about human nature than I could have gained elsewhere, and more of the farce as well as the majesty of the law than I did before, or that I could ever have known without the experience of their most solid and serviceable portion. It accepts the spirit and intention of a statute and effectuates it, restricting or enlarging its scope, here toning down what may be found harsh and there strengthening its outline. It is the finishing and polishing work of experts upon an enactment perhaps rough and imperfect as it came from the Legislature. It is the work of many minds and often of years of patient thought. Outside of this it initiates reforms in law which are demanded by new methods of business, recent invention, or modern conditions of social life. The Roberson case was just one of those cases where it could have been exercised to advantage.

In that case injunction was asked, and was the only remedy which would have proved effective. It is not and was not disputed that the court could not grant injunction if the case were treated as a mere case of libel, but the case was not one of libel, and was not so presented. But if not libel, then the court found no actionable injury pleaded and turned the plaintiff out of court.

If a statute is necessary it might perhaps take the form of extending the jurisdiction of our courts to grant injunction in cases of libel as well as in cases such as the Roberson case, which are not true cases of libel. As is well known through the recent Marlin Fire Arms Company case, the law as administered in the United States does not grant injunction to prevent the perpetration or repetition of a libel. In England this power was conferred on the courts by the Common Law Procedure act, 1854, and was confirmed by the Judicature acts. It is a most needed improvement of the existing law, since a libel may destroy a man's business or reputation long before he can obtain an empty verdict for damages. With the increased power of injunction, the courts could be left to protect the right of privacy by a gradual and cautious application of judicial legislation. This might prove, on the whole, a safer course than to attempt a bald statute to meet such cases, which all admit would be a doubtful expedient.

W. S. G.

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

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I know more about human nature than I could have gained elsewhere, and more of the farce as well as the majesty of the law than I did before, or that I could ever have known without the experience of their most solid and serviceable portion. I know more of the methods of our guardians of "law and order" than I could ever have the opportunity of knowing in the seclusion of the home to which the grumblers about the morbidness of women would restrict them. I found Sergeants who were not less firm in the discharge of their duties because they knew how to be courteous as well, and others who were gruff and unmanly and would not listen, forgetting they were the servants of the people, the women as well as the men, who demanded a hearing for their claims.

The same was true of the policemen under them, though I am much wiser by reason of many fool's errands I was sent upon, and of which I will never be guilty again. I have no doubt they are driven to "many inventions" to parry the importunities they cannot comply with, all arising out of the vicious system of passes. "First come should be first served," after such room has been reserved for all parties as is essential to the conduct of the case.

I have learned, too, how much credence is to be put in press reports outside the actual official proceedings, and that the final court of belief in the truth or falsity of any statement must be in one's own judgment. Personal accounts or impressions by the most eminent correspondents of any paper are not even reliable—they are more or less tainted with personal prejudices and embellished with fiction. And so I take up the gauntlet of those who charge women with morbidness, and am not ashamed of having been one woman among those who heard the summing up of the Molineux case, the Judge's charge, and remained to hear the verdict. While I disclaim being hysterical, I felt the deep solemnity of such a moment in the experience of a soul, and my eyes filled with tears when the "not guilty" was pronounced. It did not matter to me whether this man was guilty or innocent; I was glad a fellow-human being had escaped capital punish

ON THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE GREEN CAUCASUS

Galloping Ride of American Women Over the Famous Georgian Military Road—Primitive People and Queer Customs at Wayside Taverns.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VLADIKAVKAZ, Transcaucasia, Oct. 24.—The Georgian military road across the Caucasus deserves its reputation of being one of the best-kept roads in the world, for it is as smooth as a board and the incline so gentle that it is possible for the horses to go up it at almost full speed, except, perhaps, in one or two places. As far as the sixth station, Mlety, the scenery is hilly and pastoral, and there are great flocks of Angora sheep and goats scattered about the valleys and hillsides, always accompanied by two big dogs which look more like large specimens of the Chinese chow-chow dog than anything else, and have long, thick fur and blunt muzzles.

The station of Mlety, a vine-covered stone house, stands on the edge of a cliff several hundred feet high, with the river, Aragva Blanche, tearing madly along beneath, spanned by a very fine stone bridge and a wall of rock which rises up to 5,000 feet, directly opposite, up which, in a series of loops cut in the rock, winds the military road.

Mlety is the most comfortable station on the road, as it is large and has several rooms for the accommodation of travelers in place of the usual two large rooms with many beds. The table is very good, and the host, a very fierce-looking big person, with a shock of blue-black hair and deep-set black eyes, the most gentle and amiable of beings. The floors of the rooms are carpeted with old Daghestan and Tiflis rugs and the table furnishings are quaint and old-fashioned. In such a romantic spot and with such unexpected comforts we could not feel very sad when we heard that horses were not to be had for five hours, and every moment of the delay proved a pleasure. We joined forces at table and sat down a party of seven to a very much appreciated dinner of cabbage soup, roast goat and potatoes, chicken, rice, and stewed apples. As it was the first meal we had had since the day before at 12 o'clock, its shortcomings were easily forgiven, and a merrier company of seven never before drank toasts to the President of the United States, the Czar, and the "Ladies."

Our stay was, after all, cut down to three hours, and at about 5 we got into our diligences and with the usual notes from our bugles, shouts and cracking of the whips were off at a gallop, both carriages close together. We had been warned by the landlord and by several others under no circumstances to separate, as the country was by no means safe, and at this they all exchanged glances and then looked inscrutable, so that we indulged in a few shivers of expectancy and felt for our valuables, tucking them more securely into their places of concealment.

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

The Russian party in the lead, insisted on our stopping now and again to look at the view, urging me to stand on the edge of the narrow stone wall and look down. One could get a perfectly good view by standing up on the seat of the diligence. The view was certainly well worth seeing, for as we neared the top we could look down 5,000 feet to the Aragva Blanche running, a white line, between its steep, rocky walls, with here and there a ruined castle or fort perched high on the cliff overlooking it, and suddenly, as it seemed, the high mountains appeared surrounding us on all sides, a magnificent assemblage of great peaks, shoulder to shoulder, white headed and clothed in green. For a moment we had a glimpse of Kazbek, 16,546 feet high, whose snowy top towered above all the others; then a cloud drifted over him, and the mountains, as we galloped on, closed in around him, and he was lost to view.

As we neared the highest point, we were more and more impressed with the greenness of the Caucasus, which clothes them from head to foot, not with trees and bushes, but with long, rich, green grass, which takes away all the grimness and desolate look that impresses one at times in the mountains of California or of Switzerland. It does not detract from their grandeur and make them hill-like, for their peaks rise as abruptly as those of the Alps, but it adds something to them which makes them different from all other mountains.

EUROPE'S HIGHEST STATION.

Just before reaching the seventh station, Goudaur, which is said to be the highest station in Europe, 7,957 feet up, as it was getting dark and all the mountains were pink, in the distance appeared a horseman, skirting the hills and taking short cuts with the evident intention of joining us. Following him at full speed came two others, and they all dashed up steep paths and disappeared in the hollows, appearing now and again and calling a halt for a consultation, as it seemed, until we began to believe that the bandits were indeed at last upon us. Even the conductor looked doubtfully at them and spoke in low tones to the driver.

We were not in sight of the station, the third diligence had gone on ahead, and the Russians had disappeared around an abrupt turn of the road. Suddenly our bugle rang out loudly with what seemed to us an anxious note in its metallic voice, the horses were urged into an extra effort, and we tore along madly, holding our breath until the answering bugle sounded out in the distance and the gloom.

As we swung around the curve we found the other diligence waiting for us, and after a few shouts from driver to driver we were sent on ahead, one of the Russian officers hopping into our diligence as we raced by, and then for ten minutes we tore on, with bugles blowing and drivers shouting to their horses. It was very exciting. "Q.," whose eyes were trying to pierce the gloom in search of the bandits, and I, whose ears were open to the sound of the extra hoofbeats, hardly breathed until the twinkling lights of the seventh station appeared in the distance. Both bugles sounded out loudly, and it seemed joyfully now, and in ten minutes more we galloped into the courtyard of Goudaur, only to find five other diligences assembled and no horses to be had before 3 o'clock in the morning.

While "Q.," Leon, and the conductor went to look up the sleeping arrangements, I sat on the low stone wall surrounding the station and surveyed the land. The valley far down below had filled up with clouds, and the great peaks were shadowy things now, and we were perched on a mountain top for the night. There were low outhouses around the station, on top of which were slumbering or chewing the cud numerous Angora goats, sheep, and oxen. Why on top in place of within I do not know. In a barnyard at one side were two big dromedaries lazily chewing and munching, and in the courtyard were standing the rickety old diligences.

PRIMITIVE ACCOMMODATIONS.

The sleeping accommodation was found to be primitive, to say the least, and one room devoted to women was already full to the brim with women and babies, for there are baby travelers to be found in the Caucasus, too. We well knew that not a breath of air could be had in that room, so we determined on not sleeping there on any account, and after long consultation decided to sleep in our diligence. After hot tea, rice, and eggs we betook ourselves to that doubtful shelter, and found it all ready, the cover down, the seats drawn out. There we spent hours, we and the fleas, which far outnumbered us, and I must confess got the better of us, in spite of the overpowering smell of Persian powder. How we could have slept I do not know, but we did at odd moments, our heads on our rug bundles and our feet out of the door part of the time.

Once I was awakened by a thud and a muttered grumble, and "Q.," who had artlessly fallen asleep, removed a collection of arms and feet from the bottom of the diligence and settled down again comfortably with both feet out of the window.

In the chilly dark of 3 o'clock we arose with groans and moans, summoned by Leon, who we found, faithful soul that he was, had slept on the box seat all night as our guard, and after terrible threats from the conductor, the samovar was lighted and we all stood about and had glasses of hot tea. The Russian officers insisted on our having a little vodky to warm us up, and then, the horses being in by that time, we started forth into the darkness at the usual gallop. Silence reigned in both carriages as the wonderful dawn came up, turning the mountains to a rosy pink and driving the clouds out of the valley down below, making the many little streams into a line of silver, and—warming up seven or eight rather cold and shivery people.

The last half of the drive is considered much the finest of all, and it is certainly wonderful, for the road winds down the other side of the mountains in much the same series of loops, but always to the end, with the great peaks in front and around. But the mode of taking the last part of the drive detracts from its beauty, for how can one fully appreciate any kind of beauty when the horses are galloping down hill at their utmost speed, around corners so sharp that one must hold on carefully or be thrown out, through long processions of loaded wagons, just grazing their wheels, and so on down to the terrible Gorge of Darial. We passed four stations on the mad run to Vladikavkaz, each one quite ready with horses and hot tea, and each dirtier and more uncomfortable than the last.

THE GORGE OF DARIAL.

Kazbek loomed up above us, snow white, the greater part of the way until the gorge shut him out of our sight. The river was always there, sometimes under a deep covering of ice, left over from the Winter, with buttercups blooming on its banks. There were beautiful old ruins on every bluff and hilltop, a mountain of porphery had to be driven around as it quite shut in the valley at one place, and finally we reached the famous gorge. It seemed to us more terrific than beautiful, for the road, cut out of the cliff, overhangs the river, which rushes down the incline over huge boulders and under overhanging rocks. The walls are so narrow that the road and river bed fill up the gorge, and the great, bare, ghostly cliffs tower up 5,000 feet on both sides. It is dark and damp and filled with gloom, not a blade of grass, not a flower to be seen, and we were overpowered by the desolation of the scene, and glad when our horses raced out into the sunshine again. After that it was a matter of an hour and a half to Vladikavkaz, the end of the Georgian military road, with rapid changes of horses and the view of the magnificent wall of mountains back of us growing more and more distant, until at 12 o'clock, we dashed into the little town and up to the door of the hotel, where we got out and spent the rest of the day in getting clean, having a very good dinner and talking over a journey which, in beauty of scenery and events of interest, in my mind, can have no equal.

MARGARET STIRLING.

COST OF RUNNING CITY CLUBS.

NEW YORK'S 300 clubs vary greatly in size, cost of maintenance, and dues of individual members. Few clubs that maintain a house and its appurtenances have less than 300 members, and not more than half a dozen have as many as 2,000, resident and non-resident combined. Few full-fledged clubs in New York place their dues for non-resident members under $20 a year, and few place their dues above $100 a year. It is difficult to conduct a club affording to members what they may reasonably demand for less than $7,000 a year, and a few clubs spend on maintaining the clubhouse more than $250,000 a year. It is difficult to conduct a Fifth Avenue club for less than $20,000 a year, and most clubs in the fashionable district spend nearer $50,000 annually. Rent is the killing item for clubs in the fashionable region. A club that is content with a house on a side street off Fifth Avenue between the upper Twenties and Fortieth Street may keep its rent down to $5,000 or $6,000 a year, or even less if the house be very small. But the rent of a Fifth Avenue club is rarely under $7,000 or $8,000 a year, and [illegible] the rent on the investment is equivalent to rent. The only way for a club to escape in some measure the burden of rent is to take a suite of rooms in a large building, and even for such accommodations New York clubs are paying great sums.

Service is the next item that counts largely in the expense of running a club. In some clubs it exceeds rent. A small club may get on with a steward at, say, $1,000 a year, with rooms and board thrown in; a bookkeeper at $700; say, four waiters at $35 a month each; three hall boys at from $16 to $24 a month each, a chambermaid at $16 a month, a night doorman, who works by day elsewhere, at $25 or $30 a month; a cook at $60 or $75 a month, and two kitchen maids, who assist the cook, at $16 or $18 a month each.

Stationery, periodicals, newspapers, and printing for such a club will cost from $450 to $800 a year, and at those rates the periodical list cannot be a large one, and the stationery cannot be luxurious. If all the daily papers, and all the weekly illustrated papers, the literary reviews, and the popular magazines, and half a dozen [illegible] be supplied by the steward of the club. The operations are thus supplied by the President of the [illegible] $700. If menus are frequently reprinted the cost of printing may be a considerable item.

The lighting and heating of a small club in normal years will cost from $350 to $600 a year. There used to be a small club in Philadelphia that paid more for light than for rent, but then rents are relatively low in Philadelphia, and that particular club kept open all night. Most New York clubhouses are now lighted solely by electricity, which is still the most expensive mode of lighting, but the one which on the whole requires least of servants and plumbers, an important consideration in a clubhouse. If the items of laundry, repairs, renewals, and incidentals be placed at $800 a year, the club supposed to undertake to supply to its members nothing but the ordinary conveniences of a well-furnished house, and losses in the restaurant are offset by profits on liquors, cigars, billiards, and the like, the whole cost of administering such a club as the one here contemplated need not exceed $13,000 or $15,000 a year. In other words, a small club in a good situation may be thoroughly well administered for that sum. If the membership is 300, the dues must be at least $50 a year to make all safe, and give the Treasurer an opportunity to keep a little something ahead for sudden emergencies. The furniture, of course, must have been bought with the lump sum resulting from the entrance fees when the club was organized, and the entrance fees of new members must be held to meet incidentals.

The Grolier is an example of a small club conducted with proper economy. Its annual expenses, exclusive of the cost of its publications, which more than pay for themselves, are about $11,000 a year. The Century is a good example of a large club. Its expenses are more than ten times those of the Grolier. The Union League expends more than twice as much as the Century, and the larger athletic clubs expend from $200,000 a year upward.

The expense of heating and lighting the large clubhouses is enormous, sometimes as much as $5,000 a year. The item of laundry, which in a small club need not be more than $200 or $300 a year, in larger clubs may be anywhere from $700 or $800 to more than $3,000. Small clubs must depend for revenue mainly upon their dues. It requires very able management in a small club if the restaurant is not to be a losing venture.

HEAVY CROP OF SUGAR BEETS

Kansas Farmers This Year Will Receive $8,800 in Bounties from State for Yield of 4,000 Tons.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABILENE, Kan., Nov. 18.—The sugar-beet campaign in Kansas is just beginning. The product this year will be 4,000 tons, or more than twice the amount raised last year. Most of it will be raised in Finney, Kearney, and Hamilton Counties, and will be shipped to the sugar mills at Rocky Ford. There is in the State Treasury $8,800 ready to be paid to the farmers as bounties, it being a part of an appropriation made to encourage the industry. The factories of Colorado pay all the freight on the Kansas beets in order to secure them. Eleven new factories were built last year, and seven more are in course of construction, three of them in Colorado, utilising beets from irrigated land. There are forty-seven factories in operation or ready for the Fall "campaign" of sugarmaking. They will start about Nov. 10.

Just now the sugar-beet farmers are busy preparing to clean up the fields. It is not enough that after the beets are sown in rows and are cultivated by horse power; a hoe is used to keep weeds out of the field; on each farm must men, women, boys, and girls go carefully over the fields, thinning out the rows by hand, leaving the beets seven inches apart, the rows being about eighteen inches apart. This work is very wearisome, and in some sections of the country it is difficult to find help for it. A good worker can earn $1.25 a day, but it is at the expense of a very lame back. This work is now completed, the fields having been well hoed and cultivated before the crop is "laid by."

It costs $30 an acre to raise sugar beets, as compared with $8 for wheat and $7 for corn. Three men do well to care for ten acres, and small holdings are the rule. Foreigners are sought after as colonists by the factory owners, because they will do this field handwork more faithfully than will Americans. Up in the valley of the Arkansas, at the foot of the Rockies, companies have purchased great areas of prairie, divided it into small tracts, and are locating colonists thereon at a considerable expense. These lands are irrigated, and frequently produce $150 worth of beets to the acre, a clear profit of $75 to $100. The effect is that lands worth $4 a few years ago are now selling for $80 to $100 an acre. Probably no place in the Nation is so well adapted to sugar beet raising as that section, and certainly none produces beets so largely made of sugar. The percentage has been found as high as 25, though the average of the Nation is 14.

For beets that have a high percentage of sugar the factories pay a higher price than the usual figure of $4 a ton. That applies to beets that are only 12 per cent. sugar; as the methods are better understood the farmers are raising a better quality of beets and are making more money. With good management a profit of $17 to $30 an acre is usual, limited, of course, by the climatic conditions that may injure the crop. The beets are raised in a midsection of the country extending through Southern New York westward to the mountains and including Oregon, Washington, and the western part of California. Michigan produces the most beets and beet sugar, her seventeen factories being to some extent the successors of the lumber mills in portions where the latter industry is waning.

The Colorado beet raisers are all situated along streams, and the extension of the business is limited only by the water supply. This is not a minor matter, for States to the east are objecting to Colorado's absorption of streams like the Platte and Arkansas, and have actions in the courts to prevent further monopoly. Much waste attends the raising of sugar beets. Seed that costs $3 an acre is only one-fifth utilized. The tops which are cut off as the beets are harvested and before the roots are taken to the factory are thrown away, when they might be used for stock feeding. The pulp, which is the substance left after the factory has extracted the sugar, is likewise unappreciated. In Germany it is fed to milch cows and ranks as a staple article of food for this class of stock. The American farmer has not yet mastered the utilization of these portions of the beet.

TREASURES FROM EGYPTIAN TEMPLES

Rare Finds by German Orientalists Exhibited in Berlin Museum.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—A few days ago a very interesting section of the Egyptian department of the Royal Museum was opened to the public. New discoveries made by the German Orient Society in Egypt were shown. These antiquities were found in the neighborhood of the famous Pyramids of Cheops, Chephron, and Mykerinos.

A two hours' ride from these pyramids brings on to a little village, Abusir, near which are a group of other pyramids, which were at one time the sepulchres of the fifth Egyptian Dynasty, (about 2500 B. C.) Some years ago the Berlin Museum made excavations at this place and searched the temples of the King Ne-weser-re. Last year Dr. Borchardt, the Commissioner of the German Orient Society, was ordered to find the pyramid and sepulchre of this King. The excellent results obtained by him are now shown in the museum. Among numerous objects Borchardt found in the temple the beautiful head of a lion, which he pronounced a master work of the period. Of great interest is also a granite pillar, which at one time was in the court of the temple with fifteen others.

This pillar is the oldest one of a kind which was much used in the older Egyptian architecture. Numerous reliefs representing the King Ne-weser-re, and which decorated the walls of his temple, are worthy of attention. Of great interest are the mummies of priests, in excellent state of preservation. Several articles found near their coffins are also worthy of attention; for example, four ships intended to serve the departed on their voyage over the heavenly waters. That these pyramids were also used for burial places in Greek times is shown by an Egyptian coffin in the Berlin Museum. A Greek must have used it, for it contained papyrus, the work of a Greek poet, Timotheus of Milet, now only known by name.

SPEAK MANY TONGUES.

New York's Court Interpreters Among the Most Proficient in the World.

POLICE COURT INTERPRETERS in this city appear to be on a higher plane than polyglot aids in other countries. A recent newspaper paragraph relates that when a German who did not speak French was in the witness box in a Paris police court, and no official interpreter was forthcoming, the witness's daughter would have been accepted. But a representative of the "procureur" demurred because of sex. The dispute ended in a barrister acting as interpreter.

In the New York City Magistrates' Courts there is no woman on the staff of interpreters, but if one appeared as a candidate she would probably find no obstacle to her appointment, provided she complied with the civil service regulations. But these are exacting. Candidates who go before the Civil Service examiners are required to prove their knowledge of English, German, Italian, Hebrew, Spanish, French, Scandinavian, and Russian. The civil service examination exacts that a candidate shall establish his efficiency by composition in the languages in which he is expert.

The Civil Service Commissioners certify the ratings of candidates to the Board of City Magistrates, who appoint from the eligible list. The appointees are then [illegible] board, Magistrate Deuel. All are under the supervision of Philip Bloch, Secretary of the Board of City Magistrates. The salary is $1,500 a year, but many add to their incomes by work as translators.

The present court interpreters are: First Municipal Court, Dr. S. Lubiner; Second, M. Moustaki; Third, Jesse Behrmann; Fourth, B. Herc; Fifth, A. Krivalen; Sixth, C. Lé Mon; Seventh, Grovini Ellero. Most of them speak in five languages. Dr. Lubiner, in the Centre Street Court, is fluent in French, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Russian, Bohemian, Slovak, German, and Yiddish.

Separate Wards for Pet Dogs.

CANINE infirmaries in New York are being improved in many ways to keep in touch with the more or less exacting and sometimes fastidious demands of the loving owners of dogs. A separate ward for each aristocratic animal is the latest thing proposed. This plan is being seriously considered by at least one dog doctor because of an experience he had a few days ago. A society woman drove up to his hospital in a landau, accompanied by a maid who carried an invalid lap dog in a small, cosily cushioned basket. She refused to leave the dog there to be treated because it would have to be kept in the same room with many other dogs of questionable character and pedigree. The manager explained that the doggie would have a separate kennel and every attention. He told that there were separate and strictly quarantined rooms for the contagious diseases, and that there would not be the slightest danger of the dog being harmed in any way by his associates. But the owner would not think of leaving her pet there under those circumstances, demanding a separate apartment, for which she said she was willing to pay, but the doctor did not have the room and had to turn the patron away. "I don't know why we cannot have separate wards for these dogs of the aristocracy," said the manager. "The wealthy owners are willing to pay for anything they think their doggies want or should have, and I believe it will be a money making venture. As soon as I acquire more room, for which I am now negotiating, I am going to try it as an experiment."

Women Elevator Operators.

FROM Boston comes the news of an innovation in the form of the woman elevator operator. An official in a company that makes elevators was asked if he thought there was any likelihood of elevator girls for New York.

"There aren't any yet," he said, "but I see no reason why there shouldn't be. Of course a girl couldn't run the sort of car that has to be hauled up and down by main strength with a rope, but many of the cars these days travel through eighteen and twenty more stories under the control of a man who doesn't use any strength at all. A metal crank does the work, and a child could do the physical part of it as well as anybody. The operator simply has to have a level head, and if the head's a girl's, it is just as good as though it were a man's, isn't it?"

Story the Wedding Ring Tells.

"THAT wedding ring, almost half an inch wide, tells its story," says The Newark News: "It is nearly ten years since those wide wedding rings were used among fashionable people. They went out of style long ago. In their place they now use narrow little bands, and so when you see a fashionable-looking woman with a broad ring you can bet all you have that she isn't a recent bride or a young matron."

OLD RECORDS OF LACKAWANNA ROAD

Recent Finds Include Petitions From Commuters of 1848.

THAT the "kicking commuter" is not a product of the overloaded suburban train of the present day was recently demonstrated by a discovery made by the officials of the Lackawanna Railroad. While overhauling the contents of an old stone vault in the Newark station they came across a set of ancient petitions presented in 1848 by the residents of the Oranges, asking the "honorable Directors" to stop those cars of the railroad which were hauled by locomotives—some of them being then still hauled by horse power—to stop at Whisky Lane, now Grove Street, "for the convenience of passengers who might present themselves."

One of these petitions, dated March 25, 1848, was signed by some fifty women of East Orange, who complained that the walk of a mile and more to the horse cars which ran to Newark was too much, and also that the cars were not run on a schedule which made it convenient for those who had to make purchases in town, in other words, for those who wanted to go shopping in Newark.

In the Summer of 1849 the male residents of that section of the country took the matter in hand, the women evidently having not succeeded, and five different petitions signed by influential residents were sent in. These had the desired effect, and a stopping place was arranged. The Lackawanna trains have stopped there ever since, and only recently a new station was erected. Why that particular crossing was selected does not appear from the petitions, which are laudably short and marvelously lacking in "whereases."

"The name 'Whisky Lane,'" said a Lackawanna official, "would not appear to indicate that the neighborhood was an attractive one. Certainly the present Grove Street is a name, if less suggestive of wild romance, at least more in conformity with the peaceable nature of the suburbanites."

Among other papers found is one which shows that it was just sixty-six years ago, on Nov. 19, 1836, that the Morris and Essex Railroad (afterward absorbed by the Lackawanna) was formally opened for traffic. At that time there were only seventy miles of railroad in the United States. Cars were operated between Newark and Orange, and were pulled by horses. The commuters of those days were obliged to change at Newark to the cars of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company (now a part of the Pennsylvania system) in order to reach New York.

The rails consisted of a flat bar of iron 2½ inches wide by ⅝ inch thick and were laid on timbers running lengthwise. There are people living in the Oranges who still remember the iron sheathing placed over the floor of the cars to prevent loosened rails from breaking through the car floors and injuring passengers. Horse cars continued to run until 1851, though among the papers are several petitions protesting against this method of locomotion. Steam cars were introduced in 1837, and the first locomotive, the Orange, made its trial trip from Newark to Madison on Sept. 13 of that year. The Orange was a wood-burning engine of the most primitive type, requiring a wood passer on the tender (usually a young fellow who aspired to become engineer) to "stack 'em up" for the fireman. The first passenger trip between Newark and Madison was made on Sept. 28, and the road was extended to Dover on Aug. 1, 1848, and to Hackettstown in January, 1854.

His Name a Life Secret.

COL. A. W. SHAFFER, ex-Postmaster of Raleigh and a man of State prominence, will to-morrow be buried here, says The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark. Strange to say, not a living soul, so far as can be learned, knows Col. Shaffer's given name. Thirty-five years he resided in Raleigh, but his most intimate friends were never able to learn what the initial letters "A. W." stood for. Even his widow confesses that she never knew. When President Harrison appointed Col. Shaffer Postmaster here several wagers were made that he would be compelled to disclose his name. The Government required the full name in subscribing to the oath of office. This Col. Shaffer refused to give, and it was only through considerable correspondence that he was permitted to assume the office without telling his name. Col. Shaffer never gave any reason why he kept his name a strict secret.

Marked Fish to Assist Science.

SCARCITY of fish in the North Sea is causing alarm in Europe. Several varieties of fish are said to be leaving the overfished zone near the land, and fishermen are obliged to look for them elsewhere. So serious a phase has the matter assumed that Government investigation has already been started, and the Royal Biological Institute in Helgoland has set itself to discover where the fish have gone. A number of fish have been caught and marked with the sign "H.02" on small aluminium disks, which are fastened to a ring passed through the back, above the tail fin. The fish have been returned to the sea, and the institute has asked all fishing stations of the North Sea to let it know when and where fish so marked have been caught. A reward will be given for information. Plaice and sole are the two species of fish most seriously threatened with commercial extinction.

Fire Horses as Pets.

THE horses of the New York Fire Department receive more petting probably than any other horses in the world. In nearly every engine house each of the stalls bears the name of the horse occupying it, large black letters on aluminium marking the quarters of "Tom," "Harry," "Dick," or "Major," as the case may be. The firemen are proud of their dumb friends, and not only do everything possible to make them comfortable when they are off duty, but take pleasure in providing them with little luxuries and tidbits. Loaf sugar, nougat and other candies are purchased by one fireman or another in each engine house almost every day, and passers-by may often see the horses eating the sweets from the hands of their men friends.

Books of Comfort for Mourners.

QUITE a successful business by preparing obituary albums has been built up by a New York man. He has 1,500 daily newspapers from different cities of the country, and clips from them obituary notices. Then he approaches surviving relatives to see if they will not buy an album prepared from these notices, and the letters of condolence they may have received. He has fixed prices for everything. Each obituary clipping is 5 cents. Telegrams and cards are 10 cents. Mrs. John W. Mackay had two or three albums prepared from the notices about her husband. There were over 6,000 clippings about him. Richard D. Babcock and Bert Reid [illegible] two exhibition albums.



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IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come. By "A. K."

THERE are many comedy lines and American-made epigrams in Winston Churchill's dramatization of "The Crisis," as presented by James K. Hackett at Wallack's Theatre. Some of them will be recognized by readers of the novel, while others are new sayings, aptly woven into the dialogue by the author when he was making the stage version of his story. Many of the best are delivered by Elphalet Hopper, the typical Yankee "carpetbagger," who, while generally detested by readers of the book, turns out to be a sort of comedy-villain as he is impersonated by George Le Soir on the stage. His description of the explosive Judge Whipple at the opening of the play is:

"Wal, if all the Fourth of Julys were rolled into one, they wouldn't commence to do justice to the Judge when he gets mad."

***

Later, in welcoming Stephen Brice, the young Northerner who has come to St. Louis to make his fortune, Hopper says, rather sardonically:

"You don't find St. Louis a great deal like Boston, do you? Guess you feel like a cod among Mississippi catfish."

***

Clarence Colfax, the young Southern blood and rival of Brice for the hand of Virginia Carvel, describes Hopper as follows:

"I reckon he is not the kind of Yankee that lets his conscience manage his purse."

***

The welcome which Judge Whipple extends to Stephen Brice, son of an old friend, whom he himself has invited to come West and study law in his office, is so gruff as to be almost ungracious. Says he:

"So you're Appleton Brice's son? Humph! You've got to get some of this Boston nonsense knocked out of you. What you want, Sir, is to rub up against the plain men who are building the West. I guess you have been patted on the back too much by your father's friends. I used to detest people who patted boys on the back and said, with a smirk, 'I used to know your father.' I never had a father whom people could say that about, Sir. I made up my mind that one day people should know me—and that's what you've got to do here, Mr. Brice."

***

Col. Carvel, who, although a slave owner, admires young Brice, says:

"He comes of a good Boston family."

Virginia, his daughter, retorts tartly:

"There are no good Boston families."

Whereat the Judge, shaking his finger at her, says, prophetically:

"The day will come, Jinny, when you will not mock this young man."

***

The Judge, on his sick bed, gives expression to his peculiarly grim philosophy in this epigram:

"Doctors are the curse of existence—they interrupt every little pleasure one has in life."

***

The crafty Hopper presses his suit to the charming Virginia in the following characteristic manner:

"Miss Jinny, did I ever strike you as a marryin' man? Wal, I've been thinkin' seriously of late about gettin' married. I don't calculate to be a sentimental critter, but I give you my word, I'd be a good husband. I've stopped chewing—I'm informed lady folks are dead ag'in it."

***

Immediately after Col. Carvel comes in, and, being informed that Hopper has insulted his daughter, says emphatically:

"Mr. Hopper, it takes about ten seconds to get out of this house, Suh, and if you are any longer I reckon you'll never get out of it."

Whereupon Hopper, with his characteristic exclamation, "Gosh!" makes a hurried and none too dignified exit.

***

The genial Col. Carvel, proffering a stimulating dram of whisky to the austere Judge, on his death bed, pleads against the latter's scruples:

"Silas, if you won't drink it for my sake, drain it for—Abraham Lincoln." But the Judge, notwithstanding his ardent love and admiration of the railsplitter, stoically replies:

"Comyn, I reckon it wouldn't be much to Abe if I were to take that. Water'll do me."

***

In William Faversham's new vehicle "Imprudence," the author, H. V. Esmond, has been singularly successful in writing in a vein of comedy which provokes almost incessant mirth. In the first act the fact is pretty well developed that Jack Frere has made up his mind to become a clergyman, and that he does not approve of marriages for gentlemen of the cloth. Jack gets a telegram telling him that an uncle is ill with influenza, and that if he dies Jack will be a Baronet with £10,000 a year.

Sir Henry—You'll be a Baronet with £10,000, and yet will sacrifice everything for your principles.

Jack—See here; I don't believe a man with £10,000 has a right to have any principles.

A few moments later Jack is telling Wilhelmina Marrs of his "definite and rigid principles" in regard to marriage and it becomes evident that he is much interested in her. She realizes that fact, too, but is surprised when he says: "I wonder if you'll do me a great favor?"

Wilhelmina (interestedly)—Oh, yes, of course!

Jack—Be married in my church. I'll be so lonely there all alone, you know.

Wilhelmina—Oh, there may be a congregation.

Jack—And there's another favor I want to ask of you.

Wilhelmina—What is it?

Jack—I'm so lonely here without my three sisters. Will you be a sister to me?

***

Sir Harry—She's been engaged three times. Is that because she's nice or because she isn't?

***

Jack—How many people have fallen in love with you?

Wilhelmina—Heaps. There was Mrs.—

Jack—Oh, I don't count the women.

Wilhelmina—And I don't count the men

***

After Jack has finally secured her consent to marry him, he says: "And you'll never flirt with anybody again?"

Wilhelmina—Never. But oh, Jack, the masquerade is on Saturday.

"Well?"

"Let's keep our engagement a secret until Sunday."

"Yes. That will give us both a chance to finish off any little affairs we may have on hand. Have you any little affairs on hand?"

Wilhelmina—Yes, two.

Jack—And I have three.

***

Jack—I never read letters that don't belong to me.

Mrs. Greaves—Well, you're going to be locked up in the church. I'm on the outside and have to wrestle along as best I can.

***

After Jack had proposed and been accepted, Capt. Becher enters, looking for Wilhelmina, who has an appointment with him.

Becher—Have you finished your letters?

Wilhelmina (absently)—Letters?

Becher—You said you wanted to catch the mail.

Wilhelmina, (laughing and glancing at Jack)—Oh, yes; I have caught it.

***

Lady Roop—How did such a dreadful story leak out?

Lady Fairleigh—It didn't leak out. It overflowed.

***

Sir Harry—I always believe the evil I hear of them, and take the rest with a grain of salt.

Jack—We believe men are honorable. Why not take the same view of women?

Sir Harry—Because they are so busy telling us too much of each other.

Odd Corners of New York.

LESS known than almost any of the foreign quarters of New York is what may be called the British Quarter. It lies about Abingdon Square, say, south of Fourteenth Street, and immediately east and west of Eighth Avenue. Here you may meet with Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and perhaps a few Manxmen, but fewer Irishmen than in most parts of the town. Signs of business houses bear a large proportion of British names and the habits of a considerable part of the inhabitants are clearly British rather than American.

Here the birthday of Burns is properly celebrated with fervor and good liquor. Here, too, English holidays are kept, and the health of King Edward is frequently toasted. Hudson Street and the lower portion of Eighth Avenue, in effect a continuation of Hudson Street, constitute the chief business thoroughfare of the quarter. The region is penetrated by many small, crooked streets, as much like old London as anything in New York. Not far away is the elbow of Commerce Street, and hard by are the curious intricacies of Old Greenwich Village.

The semi-public life of the quarter finds expression in a few small clubs and in several places of general resort. No observant person could enter one of these places without realising that the company differed from the crowd in an ordinary New York drinking saloon. In one place especially, which is strongly representative, the barroom glitters like a London gin palace. Sporting pictures occupy, if they do not adorn, the wall. Nearly every man present has the air of a fighter. Young fellows with bristly brown mustaches and that air of innocent simplicity which decent middle-class Englishmen sometimes carry into their thirties drink half-and half, and betray by their broad accent how short a time they have been separated from the mother country. The imported British sporting man, ruddy, grizzled, thick-necked, opinionated, and slangy, hobnobs with the proprietor and ventures prophecies touching turf events. Now and then a visiting Briton of distinction—perhaps a titled person—is brought into the place and persuaded by means of proper drink and patriotic sentiment to forget that he is upon alien soil.

The quarter has its peculiar sorrows, for the story of British exiles in the United States, and especially in New York, is one bristling with the elements of tragedy. No class of emigrants is more helpless in the midst of the city's bustling activity than the educated Englishman without profession or technical training. He is less adaptable than the Italian or the German. Either of these makes no difficulty of working at an employment far beneath what he might have expected at home. In the case of the Italian or the German, his very ignorance of the English tongue is a protection to his pride. But the educated Englishman betrays at every sentence his bringing up, and, reduced to coarse, unaccustomed employments, finds his native sensitiveness naked to a censorious world. Some such men the older residents of the quarter send to quieter communities; a few they ship to Canada; others they help to recross the Atlantic.

FAMOUS TRINITY BUILDING TO GO AFTER FIFTY YEARS

Modern Office Structure to Replace Scene of Many Stirring Events in the Business World of Past Generations—Unique Features of Latter's Construction.

AFTER fifty years of existence, Trinity Building, the five-story office building at 111 Broadway, has changed ownership, which means that it is only a question of a short time when it will pass away to make room for a large, up-to-date structure. Trinity Building is unique in some respects. It fronts on three streets, yet has light and air on four sides, for its southerly side abuts on the graveyard of Trinity Church, thus insuring what no other office structure in this city is possessed of, direct light for all its offices.

Amid all the changes which have taken place in its vicinity since it was first erected, two and three structures having been erected on some of the property, it has stood all these years without any outward sign of change whatever. Trinity Building was not so named because of any ownership by the corporation of Trinity Church, but that its location might be known, whether to resident of the city or visitor thereto, for every one was expected to and did know where that example of the Gothic art was situated. In the course of years it has been the scene of much activity, and the amount of business transacted within its walls has been far into the millions, even when these counters were not played with so extensively as to-day.

Probably more real estate has been sold in its Exchange salesroom than in any similar place in the world, and more coal was sold by the mine representatives who had offices there than is reported to be the output of the world in a year at the present time. Trinity Building is the only office building in the city where there is an open fireplace in every room; it is without steam heat. Some of the tenants claim this is a benefit, insuring perfect ventilation. Elevators were put in, after a fire in the building, in 1869; this being one of the first instances of such transit—they remain to this day.

The Trinity Building was erected in 1853 from designs by Richard Upjohn, who was also the architect of Trinity Church, (completed in 1845,) and was owned by H. B. Claflin. In the sixties it was sold to W. H. Russell and D. B. Fearing, two representative New York business men engaged in the dry goods business in Pine Street, and J. C. Ayer, the patent medicine man, one-third each, for $98,000. It was built of brick brought from Milwaukee, Wis., all the way by water. So wonderful was this enterprise that it is mentioned in Putnam's Magazine of 1856 as a master work. Mr. Claflin could not find any one who would venture the sole ownership of the building, and as he was about to remove to Church and Worth Streets, he sold one-third to Mr. Russell for $33,000, one-third to Mr. Fearing for the same sum, and Mr. Ayer had his third for $32,000, making the total as named above. Later the Ayer estate bought the Russell interest for $475,000, making their holding two-thirds, while George R. Fearing of Newport, R. I., kept the other, and the present value of the whole is $1,850,000.

CLAFLIN'S OLD FIRM.

When Mr. Claflin started to put up the building he had to pay a small sum to the tobacconist John Anderson for his lease of a portion of the building formerly on the site. With the money thus obtained, Mr. Anderson bought a small lot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Pine Street, diagonally across the way from his former shop. Thither he removed his business. Less than ten years ago Anderson's heirs sold the Pine Street corner for nearly $300,000.

The firm of Claflin was at first Claflin, Bulkley & Claflin, then Claflin, Mellin & Co., (who occupied part of the building,) afterward H. B. Claflin & Co., and now the H. B. Claflin Company, and was always a power in the dry goods trade. Mr. Claflin was one of the largest buyers of New York real estate for many years, and his name appeared frequently in the transfers. On the opposite side of Broadway, where part of the Equitable Building now stands, was another great dry goods concern—Bowen, McNamee & Co. The partners of this house were a power in abolition circles.

In 1861, when the Government purchased the Merchants' Exchange, in Wall Street, to be used for the Custom House, the real estate salesroom was removed from there to the basement of the Trinity Building, occupying the front part, while the rear half thereof and the two floors above were still the warerooms of Claflin, Mellin & Co. The salesroom was owned by Francis D. Fowler and his brother, and when Claflin moved the Fowlers took the rear half of the basement for the salesroom and fitted up the front for offices. Peter F. Meyer was with them and was the executor of the remaining owner, F. D. Fowler, and in 1885 the real estate sales were transferred to Liberty Street, on the site of the new Chamber of Commerce Building, by agreement with Mr. Meyer. Then he opened again in 1892 in the Trinity Building, where he continues to do business as P. F. Meyer & Co., his partner being Richard Croker. Mr. Meyer has been in the building since 1861, coming there with Mr. Fowler.

PRECEDED BY A TAVERN.

It is erroneous to think that the Trinity Building stands on any part of Trinity Corporation property, although it has been said that some gravestones were shifted south when the basement foundations were laid. Old prints show an old tavern building. It was the New England Hotel in its prime, and the rate of board per week was not equal to what is charged per day now; it was the boarding place for many clerks in adjacent dry goods houses. This New England Hotel property did not occupy all the present frontage on Broadway and extended half way down Thames Street only; back of it was the soda water factory for Aspinwall's drug store, in Barclay Street. At the side, on Thames Street, and opposite the Trinity Building, is the house in which Charlotte Temple lived and died—the porter house was known as "Jimmy's."

On the corner of Temple Street, which runs diagonally from the centre of the Trinity Building, was "Old Tom's," frequented by many well-known people. The present brick building took the place of a rambling wooden building, in the early sixties, which had theretofore been known to fame as "Reynold's Beer House." The next house south, and at one time connected with it, was called the "Original Old Tom's" and was for years kept by a character known as John Smith, who was an ex-guardsman in the British service. He amassed a fortune and ended his days in Newport, R. I.

There have been many famous lawyers in the building—Judge John W. Edmonds, the famous spiritualist and one of the legal lights of New York; also Hiram Barney, who was Collector of the Port of New York during Lincoln's term, with William Allen Butler, and John E. Parsons, another light of the local bar.

When the coal trade was in its prime the building was known from one end of the country to the other, for the largest producers had offices there, and the Purdees and Packers took the lead, while the Reading was only known by a representative. Irad Hawley and Gen. John Ewen, builders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, were with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and George A. Hoyt, who later became its President, was a power in the trade, and put a price on the coal which would sell it at any time necessary in business emergencies. When the new Field Building was put up on lower Broadway, in 1884, the coal men moved there, and lawyers took up their offices, although two of the old coal concerns remain to this day.

In the basement "Papa" Rullman had a theatre ticket office for many years, and it is continued there, in a less degree perhaps, and there are more oldtime carte de visite portraits of the dead and gone actors and actresses on view here than can be found elsewhere. Lithographers like Sarony and Major & Knapp were there in the sixties, and the banknote concern of Hatch (Rawdon, Wright & Hatch at one time) had the upper floors. This was the forerunner of the American Bank Note Company. Celebrated architects like the Upjohns, Haight, Richardson, and Hussey, have had their offices there.

FIRST COAL SUPPLY COMBINE.

In this building the first effort at combining the coal supply was carried forward during the long strike of 1871; all the supplies on the market at the beginning of the strike were bought up by a clique of wholesalers, and any little driblets that leaked out. They met daily and put up prices while the supply lasted; toward the end it was a trying time for them, as the strike lasted into the Summer, when needs were few, and it was hard work to keep the pool alive. Prices dropped $3 a ton over night at one time. There were but few large concerns in the trade in the seventies.

On the south side is the Trinity churchyard, which practically guarantees light and air on that side forever; the grand monument "to the memory of those great and good men who died in the prison ships," to the south of Trinity Building, was put up in 1854-5 to prevent Pine Street being run through the property of this venerable corporation, to connect with Albany Street. There were some ingenious (?) street-opening proceeding sixty years ago, one may judge from this exhibition.

KILLED 8,000 ADIRONDACK DEER

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—A careful estimate of the number of deer killed in the Adirondack region during the open season that closed last week places the figure at 8,000. This is 2,000 more than the estimated number killed during the open season last year. The official estimate then was 6,000. This was reached by statements of the shippings of carcasses and heads made by the various express agents in the Adirondack region to the Secretary of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. The number shipped is multiplied by four, and that gives what is officially believed to be a fair estimate of the number killed. It is probably too conservative.

In the opinion of guides and others well informed regarding the Adirondacks, much less than one-quarter of the total number killed are expressed. In 1895 William F. Fox, Superintendent of State Forests, made arrangements to ascertain the number killed during that open season irrespective of the reports of the express agents. He appointed a competent person in each settlement to ascertain the number killed in his immediate vicinity. Each district was carefully specified by definite boundaries, so that the possibility of duplication in the reports was reduced to a minimum. Reports were received from 247 correspondents, covering the entire North Woods, and they showed that 4,003 deer had been killed.

It is of course very probable that these correspondents did not become aware of every deer that had been killed. The estimate that had been made from the express office returns that year placed the figure at 8,000, which goes to show that that method of calculation is reasonably accurate.

The reports from the express offices of Adirondacks are now being sent in to the Forest, Fish and Game office at Albany, but it will be some time before they are completed. Incomplete reports of shippings therefrom have also reports from guides for the Winter would indicate that the number killed this Fall was fully 8,000.

As a rule the greater number of deer are killed during the last couple of weeks of the season, when there is snow on the ground. This year, however, there was an unusually large number killed during September owing to the late Summer season. The Summer hotels were well filled during the greater part of September owing to the hot weather in the cities then, and nearly every one of the guests went hunting.

It is an interesting fact that more deer have been killed since hounding and jacking were prohibited by law than formerly. Some attribute this to the increase in the number of huntsmen coming to the North Woods every Fall. The guides say it is due to the fact that deer have become tame since the hounds have been driven from the woods. The guides to a man are opposed to the act prohibiting hounding. This is due to the fact that their services are not sought for so much as when the hounds were used.

There have been no reports received here of the killing of the herd of elk and of moose which was donated to the State by William C. Whitney and liberated near the Fulton chain of lakes early last Summer. It was feared that some of the elk might be killed in mistake for deer. They do not resemble deer very much, but hunters as a rule are unfamiliar with them. Elk have never lived in the Adirondacks, and therefore there is much speculation as to the a score or more persons were seriously hurt.

DEER KILLING IN VERMONT.

COMMISSIONER H. G. THOMAS of the Department of Fisheries and Game of Vermont has rendered his report for the open season for deer just closed. He says, in part: "Through the courtesy and co-operation of Postmasters and the press, it has been possible to ascertain the number of deer killed in Vermont during the open season of 1902. Undoubtedly my report is below the minimum. In the past I am informed from day to day of the illegal killing of does. No doubt many have been killed and not reported."

The report following is detailed by counties, without including does:

Addison, 26; Bennington, 32; Caledonia, 7; Chittenden, 8; Essex, 12; Franklin, 11; Grand Isle, 2; Lamoille, 13; Orange, 20; Orleans, 18; Rutland, 78; Washington, 36; Windham, 14; Windsor, 103. Total, 370 deer.

Although deer hunting has closed in Vermont, the stray beauties continue to be seen. They are plentiful this year. A herd of five was seen recently in Windham County, and larger numbers are variously reported. The open season for 1902 extended from Oct. 20 to Oct. 30, and may be specially prolonged during this month.

NEW HOME FOR BRONX LIONS

Building Which Cost $150,000 to Open Xmas Day.

UNLESS something entirely unforeseen happens Christmas Day will see the culmination of the plans to make the Zoological Garden in Bronx Park the most complete and attractive place of its kind in the United States. Eventually it is expected that the buildings and the collection of animals will equal, if not excel, the noted zoological gardens in Europe.

On Christmas Day the new lion house will be thrown open to the public, and at the same time, it is hoped, the four new bear dens will also be finished. The new lion house, which cost $150,000, is a Gothic structure of Pompeiian brick, with Indiana limestone and terra cotta trimmings. It is situated in Baird Court, and is 170 feet long by 60 feet wide. It will be the most perfect building of its kind in this country.

Special attention has been paid to the sanitation and ventilation of the structure, and everything that experience or science could suggest has been utilized to secure the comfort of the beasts that will occupy the dens, as well as the large numbers of visitors who may be expected to throng the building.

The exterior and interior decorations will include fine stone carvings of animals of the feline family. Twe life-size lions carved in stone will ornament each of the main entrances of the house, and lions' heads in terra cotta will be seen in the decorations where the walls join the roof.

When the house is opened, with simple, but appropriate, ceremonies, a fine collection of felines gathered by Director W. T. Hornaday, and now in temporary quarters from which the public is excluded at present, will be placed on exhibition. There will be six lions, six tigers, two African leopards, one Manchurian leopard, one cheetah or hunting leopard, two jaguars, two pumas, two black leopards, and two small leopards. All are fine specimens, and are owned by the New York Zoological Society, and not loaned, as has been the custom at the Central Park Zoo. One of the most interesting of the animals to be exhibited is the hairy African lion presented to the society by little Miss Carnegie, the young daughter of Andrew Carnegie. The new lion house has been a little over one year in construction.

The four new bear dens are rapidly approaching completion. When finished they will have cost nearly $8,000. They are near the den now inhabited by the pair of polar bears which are such an attraction to the thousands of visitors, particularly to the young ones, who watch their antics with glee. There are thirty bears now on exhibition in the park, and they form perhaps the finest collection in the world.

Work has also been started on the antelope house, a brick and stone structure of Gothic architecture, 300 by 150 feet, in the southern portion of the park, near the buffalo range and the Boston Road entrance. It is intended for the permanent housing of antelope and other members of the small deer collection. Fenced in ranges adjoining the cages will give the animals an opportunity for out-of-door exercise, which is so necessary to their health. It is not expected that this building will be ready for occupancy until early next Summer.

Near the lion house the beautiful Italian marble fountain, which is said to have cost $25,000, and which was presented to the society by Mr. William Rockefeller, will be erected. The foundations for the fountain have been laid, and it is expected that the fountain will be unveiled on Christmas Day, which will be a gala day in the park.

Plans have been prepared for the erection of an elephant house in the park, and just as soon as funds are available the building will be commenced. Several proffers of elephants have been made to the society, but they are held in abeyance until the project for the housing of the pachyderms takes a more assured form.

Old "Goody Twoshoes."

OF ALL the queer peddlers in New York, old "Goody Twoshoes," as he is known down town, holds a place of his own. For twenty years nearly every morning "Goody" has stood at Exchange Place and William Street. In one hand he holds a pair of shoes and in the other a black bag. He never tells what is in the black bag, but he always carries it with him. Around the corner is his storehouse, filled with shoes, and he sits just where he can keep his eye on it. "Goody" has his regular customers, and mends old shoes as well as sells new ones. He jots down his orders in a memorandum book as his customers pass him going to business, and in the afternoon makes the round of their offices. Busy men say he saves them lots of time and trouble.

Call for Colored Witch Hazel.

THE most lavish users of toilet preparations are the Japanese. Next to them are the Chinese. The American manufacturer has learned this, and the harvest he is reaping is enormous. Women are the chief consumers. In Japan the average woman takes from three to six baths every day. Each time she prepares the water with toilet lotions, and applies them also after the plunge has been taken. Witch hazel is comparatively new in both Japan and China, but it is a prime favorite. The latest fad in witch hazel is for violet color, and large shipments of it have been made from New York to the Far East.

About Ostrich Feathers.

MANY persons in this country believe that women should not wear ostrich feathers because taking the feathers from the birds is supposed to be very painful," says H. A. Holmes of Elizabethtown, South Africa, in The Washington Post. "Nothing could be further from the truth. Feathers are taken out once a year, and the birds suffer no pain from the plucking. The ostrich is raised for commercial purposes on great tracts of land, which are fenced in and called camps. It is easy to raise the birds. They are quite hardy and multiply rapidly. Some ostrich hens make as many as five or six nests a year, and the number of eggs in a nest varies from twelve to seventeen. Ostrich raisers make their profits almost exclusively from the sale of feathers. These [illegible] are

RATHER OWN FARMS THAN PAY RENT

Westerners See Fine Prospects in the New Invasion of Canada—A Warning to the British.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 21.—Signs are multiplying that "The American invasion" of the Canadian West, which is attracting attention just now, is merely the first spatterings of a coming tide. A recent incident will illustrate this. An Iowa real estate firm the other day sent a man through to Canada to interview the owners of the new railway of the Canadian West—the Canadian Northern—to see if some arrangement could not be reached by which this firm should have the sale of a large share of the farm lands which this road is earning from the Government in the way of subsidy. Without making any revelation as to the success of this mission, its significance may be pointed out.

This Iowa firm thought that there would be a sufficiently large exodus from its own district to the Canadian West in the near future to make it pay it to handle lands along the line of the Northern Railway. This would have implied a good deal of expense in the way of advertising and taking candidate-settlers up to show them the country, &c. But the firm, knowing the state of unrest in its own area, was confident that it would pay.

Nor can there be much surprise at this unrest when the facts are considered. Roughly speaking, a man must pay nearly as much in yearly rental for a farm in Iowa and the neighboring States as he can buy a farm outright for in the Canadian West. This very year a man from Nebraska gave up a farm he was paying the usual rent per acre for and bought a farm for the same money almost precisely in the territories; he put in his crop last Spring, and shared in the splendid harvest of this Autumn. The result is that he has paid out of this one year's crop for his farm, for the cost of equipping it with implements, and has something toward the building of the house he has already begun to put up on it. When this man goes back to Nebraska to visit he will start an exodus.

Every other man one meets on the street in an Eastern Canadian city is talking of going west in the Spring with a view to getting into the game. Some are going to locate at likely places and start general stores; others think of trying law or medicine; most intend to run some kind of a real estate or banking concern in connection with their business. These are people who believe that "the American invasion" is coming, and want to be where they can collect toll on it. One of the arguments heard for raising the Canadian tariff just now is that such a step will help educate these new-comers from across the border to use Canadian goods instead of the American products to which they have been used.

The record crops that Canada has been having lately are chiefly to be credited with this movement. A bad crop this year would have nipped it pretty badly; but the capital crop which was reaped will augment it tremendously. People are believing that wheat can generally be ripened and marketed in the Canadian West; and it was the doubt on this point, coupled with the fact that land was still to be had south of the border, which kept Western Americans from rushing in on the cheap and excellent farming lands of the territories long ago. The fear of early frosts which was always telegraphed from Winnipeg during the critical days with a persistence which gave the world the shivers frightened people away from the prairies. But the succession of strikingly full and safe harvests has largely dissipated this erroneous notion, and the farmers of the Western States now think that they face about as many risks at home as in Western Canada.

The politicians are loud in their assurances that they fear nothing in a political way from this "invasion." But it may, perhaps, be worth while to note that the Hon. Mr. Sifton, in addressing the banqueters who greeted the delegates from the London (England) Chamber of Commerce in Montreal the other evening, referred to this movement, and then expressed the regret that "the same number of British people were not arriving." If the people of Great Britain do not come soon, he said, they will find that the best land has been taken up by settlers from the South. This to the commercial kings of London.

But the attitude of the politicians is undoubtedly sincere. The West cannot get any material increase in representation until after the next census in 1911; and then it will have to show an astonishing growth in population if it can outnumber the members from old Canada, east of Lake Superior and west of the Rockies. Then there is no idea that the bulk of the new-comers will be political missionaries. They will find Canadian institutions quite as free and representative as their own, and will not think of raising an "irreconcilable conflict" with the rest of the population by assailing British connection. They will be more apt to use their increased political power to secure from the purseholders of the East better national equipment for the West.

EASY TO DETECT SPURIOUS MONEY

Uncle Sam and Bank Cashiers Make Counterfeiting Difficult.

CASHIERS and tellers in New York financial institutions, where thousands upon thousands of dollars are received and paid out daily, say that it is less difficult to detect counterfeit notes and spurious coins than formerly. This is due in part to the fact that in the clerks through whose hands these vast amounts of money pass the sense of touch and the sense of sight are becoming more acutely developed, more sensitive to the little differences in the appearance and feeling of money which would be undistinguished by the ordinary person, almost undistinguishable even if they were pointed out, but which enable those who are experienced to tell the good from the bad. Another assignable reason is the exceeding care which the Government has been taking of late to render legally issued money inimitable.

Referring to the latter, it is stated that "Uncle Sam," after many years of rough and expensive experience, is taking great care to get paper manufactured expressly for the notes issued by the Government. This particular and peculiar kind of paper is also used in the National banknotes, which are also issued by the Government. It is thus possible to control the sources of supply of that kind of paper.

As soon as a counterfeit note makes its appearance a description of it is published and widely circulated. It is made a part of the business of those who handle notes to [illegible] by some easily discovered mark—that is, easily discovered by those who are experienced. These tell-tale marks are invariably present on counterfeit notes, and the teller, having been apprised of the denomination of the counterfeit notes and the nature of the marks of identification, knows just where to look for them.

Spurious notes are almost uniformly of inferior quality. This is the principal protection of the public. The very best material is used by the Government in the manufacture of genuine notes, the expense is disregarded. The best of workmen do the engraving and printing in the best equipped establishment money can provide. Counterfeiters must work in secret and at a decided disadvantage. Their appliances for manufacture are usually limited and of crude and oftentimes imperfect pattern. In the making there is almost certain to be some palpable defect which the Government agents, through banking institutions, soon learn. If any number of the counterfeit bills have been printed—and it would be profitless to issue them in small number, considering not only the cost, but also the element of risk and liability which does not increase proportionately—they soon will be "spotted" and withdrawn.

The best experts, those who handle the largest sums, and who often are held personally responsible for oversights and acceptance by the firm, through them, of spurious notes, seldom fail to detect the counterfeit. Exactly what it is that exposes the false it is difficult to tell. Sometimes the tell-tale marks are discovered by the eye, sometimes by the "feel"—by force of habit, by instinct. The experienced teller detects one counterfeit bill in his roll of several thousand as surely and oftentimes as quickly as a reader detects a misspelled word.

The public generally, however, thinks little of the possibility of receiving a counterfeit bill. It is probable that many spurious notes pass from hand to hand, bringing in each instance their face value. But the teller in the large bank, into which the bills drift eventually, detects them and withdraws them from circulation.

BULLETS AS EVIDENCE.

Odd Facts Developed by Their Prominence in Murder Trials.

THE important part played in many murder trials by a flattened and misshapen bit of lead or steel, once in the form of a bullet, often leads to the development of some curious facts, says The Baltimore American. A leaden bullet will lose appreciably in weight by being fired, and the form of the barrel may tend to reduce its size. In a rifle some of the lead is taken off by the grooves. The friction also heats and tends to partially melt the outside of the ball, and because of this it changes its shape in the air.

One peculiar fact about a bullet is that it will very often make a wound of entry smaller than the projectile itself, even in so brittle a substance as glass. Another strange fact about a bullet is that it will often pass through intervening clothing, making a hole that can hardly be noticed, and yet carry on its point a circular piece of cloth. The carrying of bits of clothing, hair, or dirt, into wounds in such a manner greatly enhances the dangers of peritonitis. Were it not for this latter contact the bullet would not be nearly so dangerous, as its rapid flight and heating makes it practically sterile.

Blackened edges of wounds are more likely to have been caused by a lead bullet, although the ball with a lead tip could also produce this result. Regarding powder stains, smokeless or otherwise, nothing of great value is to be gained when the shooting occurs at a distance greater than twelve or fifteen feet. At a recent trial, a doctor stated that from powder marks on the face he judged that the shot had been fired at a distance of not more than three feet, which conclusion was later backed up by the assertion made on the stand by the prisoner himself.

MAKES UNCLE SAM'S DATING STAMPS.

Machinist in Small Virginia Town Supplies Every Post Office in United States.

PERHAPS few persons know that all of Uncle Sam's Post Office date stamps are made in a little shop at Lodge, Northumberland County, Va., says a writer in Chat.

The Hon. Benjamin Chambers, an expert machinist, has for a number of years had a contract with the Government for this work.

While the shop is small, it has almost every known appliance for the handling and cutting of metal, and affords employment to a number of skilled workmen. Lists of the new stamps wanted are furnished by the Government, and the work is sent to Washington complete, even to the polished wooden handles.

As each stamp is a separate piece of work, all the type cutting is done by hand. The base is sent from the main shop to the cutter with a circular path of solid metal around the outer rim. In this rim the cutter deftly chisels out the name of the Post Office and State. This done, the stamps are put through a hardening process, that the type may stand the vigorous pounding of Post Office workers. The date letters and figures are cut on separate bars, and sets of dates sufficient to last many years are furnished with each stamp. Many of the city Post Offices require special stamps. These are made by the best cutters. Some of the most skillful type cutters in the country learned their trade in the Chambers shop.

Uncle Sam is a very particular employer in this work. If the cutter makes an error in a single letter, or does defective work, the entire stamp is discarded. A long time is required for a cutter to acquire skill and speed. Some years ago the Government suddenly changed the style of stamps from the very light line print to the heavy face type now used, and activity was doubled at the shop.

What Is in a Good Drum.

AMERICANS are the greatest drummers in the world, and they make the finest drums, says The Indianapolis Journal. Chicago and St. Louis have large factories, but in these all kinds of drums are made, most of which are of the cheap variety and low in price. There are only three factories in the United States which make the kind of instruments manufactured in this city. These drums are distinct from the others in that they have a sharpness in tone required only in orchestra and band work. The drums that are used in corps and in military work must have a tone which is duller, and the drum must not be so sensitive to the touch. Drum making is a curious industry, and as complicated as it is curious, for the drum has many parts. A drum of the best construction has 248 pieces, not including sticks, hooks, and belt. All materials must be of the best quality, for the things from which a drum is constructed are what give it its tone and

IN THE MANHATTAN OF MEXICO

Work of Energetic Business Men from the United States Has Made the Capital Not Unlike New York in Many Respects.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 14.—The nervous clatter of the drill that perforates iron greets one's ears on the Alameda of Mexico City as if this were New York. The steel construction of the new Post Office lifts its straight lines against the southern sky as though it were a bit of Manhattan. Trolleys ring and rattle. Is this really that Mexico which every North American who has read his Prescott longs to see?

There are two Mexicos here, the new and the old; and the danger is that the new will wipe out the picturesqueness of the old, because the new is hailed for the comforts and conveniences it brings. A few years ago there were dust and discomfort in the streets now covered with asphalt; no electric lighting was there; and strangers were warned against drinking the water.

Mexico is still a comparatively small capital, so far as numbers go; where in the days of the Spanish conquerors there were lake and marsh and canal all is now terra firma, so that the city admits of indefinite expansion. And expanding it is, especially to the westward, following the law that seems to govern all large cities whose normal growth is not barred by river, lake, or mountain barrier—a law that compels them to throw out toward the west their finest and most vigorous suburbs. Here the new villas are going up, with the telltale chimneys pointing to actual hearths, stoves, and comforts on cold upland nights, comforts unknown to the old régime. Here is the American colony. Mexico City is creeping out toward Chapultepec, and meantime its inhabitants are hoping that, with so much room to spare, the gaunt skyscraper, with its inevitable "elevator," will not be needed. It is a fact, however, that this new Post Office overlooking the Alameda, now under construction by a firm of San Francisco builders, offers every sign of derogating so far from good form in architecture as to have an elevator shaft with real modern elevators in it.

Thus does the Yankee insinuate his improvements and apparently go about his business with the serene self-appreciation of one who is a reformer, and so an implied blessing. The asphalt pavements are of his laying, the bathtub in the hotel is of his make, the electric system that propels the cars is put in by him, most of the railways centring in the city are built by his capital and run by his compatriots, and when the grand new water works shall further reduce the still too elevated death rate of Mexico, doubtless he will put on more airs of being a benefactor and reap more vituperation from Mexicans and the business foreigners, his rivals, because they cannot deny his magnificent usefulness!

NEED TO BE ACCLIMATED.

It is hard to realize how important a few thousand feet of elevation can be. Yet, until acclimated, the light air and sudden changes from torrid noon to frigid night are apt to affect visitors to the Valley of Mexico painfully. The exertion of walking up stairs may surprise a vigorous person accustomed to exercise and forgetful how high this plateau is above the sea. Saltillo is some 5,000 feet, but Mexico is 8,000. Some of the diplomats and not a few of the railway men from the States live most of the year at lower levels, such as Cordova or Cuernavaca, in order to avoid the headache and difficulty of breathing that come when making exertion.

The surprise is all the greater because one is apt to reach Mexico City by way of still higher plateaus, so that there is a descent just after the snowy winding sheet of her recumbent majesty Ixtaccihuatl breaks into view beyond the lower ranges across the Valley of Mexico. As the train winds down the lovely valleys—Switzerland with sub-tropical decorations of maguey hedges and cacti—and glimpses of the great plateau below are caught and lost, one feels as if descending into the plain of Northern Italy, where all is warmth and rich, soft air. Not so. It is a light, dry air you breathe, and warmth is only when you are directly in the sun. This is true Summer and Winter.

The City of Mexico, where it is as yet unimproved, resembles very closely towns of Southern France or Northern Italy. Low, simple houses rescued from utter insipidity by mixing yellow, pink, or red with the plaster, follow each other monotonously. The grogshops, or, to be more correct, the pulque shops, have florid names in big letters; the people crawl about that lazy, listless way one sees in Venetian towns, and even when one reaches the finer sections, where old palaces have been turned into hotels or shops and modern clothes outnumber the tall sombreros and tight trousers and jackets of the ordinary citizens, the French or Italian look of the streets persists.

This is not America at all, but Europe—provincial, easygoing Europe of say the eighteenth century—old Europe south of Lyons. It is true that here and there one gets a touch of the Moor, but that touch is not absent from Spain or from Italy either. For the Northerner it should suffice that he has at his doors a most attractive and novel country which will give him the keenest pleasure, especially if he has not yet visited Southern Europe and had some of the zest removed.

MANY SPEAK ENGLISH.

To do the Northerner justice, a few of him has, or have, become aware of the privilege; for the main thoroughfare of Mexico City, the trolley cars to Chapultepec, and the railway stations for the north and east are full of people talking English, nine out of ten of them natives of the States. An exception, though he is readily taken for a South American, is Commandant Snyman of South Africa, who has been examining Michoacan, to the westward of the Valley of Mexico, with the idea of inducing a number of Cape Colony and Transvaal Boers to settle in that State. The Government is said to favor such immigration. Michoacan is one of the richest parts of Mexico in an agricultural as well as a mineral way, and was so at the Conquest. It has the tropics at one end, over by the Pacific, but the temperate zone in its uplands, and is destined to be even more of a grower of cattle and sheep than ever. The Yankee has not been content to exploit the old Spanish silver mines of Michoacan and its neighbor States, nor to develop its resources, as in the case of the Guanajuato Power Company, a New York enterprise, but is about to put order and reform in the meat supply of Mexico City by starting a packing plant on the latest lines.

When the North American Beef Company, a Chicago corporation, gets its buildings in working order next Spring the foreigner in Mexico, and even the Mexican himself—willy nilly—shall rise up from his dinner and bless his bothersome friend. For not the most convinced admirer of Chirimoya fruit with gusto (and a squeeze of lemon) will have the hardihood to say that well-fed, well-killed, and well-chilled meat can be had in the republic. If such exist, it must be on some great feudal hacienda whose chief can afford such luxuries. A boon it will be to the hotels of Mexico to be able to stop the grumbling of the eternal tourist because he can get neither beef nor veal, neither mutton nor lamb of a good, or even a decent, quality. There is no monument to Cortez in this city, though he destroyed it once and caused it to be rebuilt. Perhaps they're waiting for the man who will give them good meats.

THE BOERS' OPPORTUNITY.

It would be an odd turn of the wheel if Michoacan should presently have a lot of sturdy cattle growers from South Africa settled on her uplands, their sheep and steers taken by a Chicago enterprise, and the dressed meat paid for by hordes of tourists from Northern America and from Europe—all this taking place under the benevolent reign of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, who forty years ago drove out of this land a French Emperor's troops and seized the Austrian pretender. The spectacle suggests a certain superiority in the peaceful contests of commerce over the methods of persuasion, still somewhat popular, to which Cortez was so closely bound—those tender and thoughtful methods by which he proved to the Mexicans of his day that burning alive was all right if the man burned was a heathen or a heretic, but horrible beyond words if the executioners had no orders from the King of Spain. In Mexico one feels the presence of those charming ideals of European and Indian—the European or white man still yearning to have the life of the person who disagrees with him as to religion, the Indian or red man still capable of ancient superstitions, but each afraid to give way to the old insane rage lest his keepers pop him in jail or knock him on the head.

THE NEW MEXICO.

With its new sewage system and new quarter of villas, its new railways and power and packing plants, its silver mines, owned by the Guggenheim syndicate; its gold mines looking up under the agitation for a gold standard conducted by the railways, bankers, and the press, while Secretary Limantour is arranging that import duties shall be paid on a gold basis—Mexico is entering a new era, in which the two republics are bound to draw closer together.

Significant is the fact that this improvement in the relations of the republics now taking place is not due to the wisdom of Congress, but to commerce and industries. Congress has been a clog on the natural and inevitable approach of the two countries. That Mexico should feel uncomfortably oppressed by the size and strenuousness of its burly neighbor to the North is one of those things that must be accepted as normal and human; but that the Congress of the United States should ever hesitate to continue its old policy of favoring Mexico in every reasonable way is so shortsighted that it argues a serious weakness in the system by which our foreign relations are conducted.

CHARLES DE KAY.

HOSTESS WHO TAXES GUESTS

New Yorker Hits Upon New Way of Meeting Expenses.

PEOPLE with social proclivities and large apartments have hit upon a new plan for paying their rent. They tax their visitors. At least some of them do. One woman who has a cozy flat on Twenty-second Street has gone into the entertaining business on a large scale.

"I have always been fond of attending club meetings," she said, "but the expense has prevented me from following my inclination to its full bent. This Winter I concluded that, instead of going to the meetings I would have the meetings come to me, and make them a source of income rather than of expenditure. I know scores of people who are glad to mingle with a small crowd of congenial souls once a week and air their opinions and ride their hobbies, but who have neither the time nor the inclination to join a pretentious club where formality counts for more than pure social enjoyment. It was just such people that I wanted to invite to my flat. Accordingly, I took the initiative and sent out cards requesting certain people to call on certain evenings for the purpose of exchanging ideas and strengthening social ties. With two exceptions every person invited responded, and they in turn brought friends, until now I have as many callers each evening as I can well care for.

"I entertain five evenings in the week. My rooms are large enough to accommodate twenty-five persons comfortably. I have divided my guests into companies, bearing ever in mind the problem of bringing tastes and dispositions most nearly alike in the same division. On Monday evening I entertain what I call the Congress of Cranks. Tuesday and Wednesday there are more cranks. Thursday the card players meet, and on Friday the scientific folk hold services.

"At all these meetings we have music, which I generally furnish myself. Dancing is allowed late in the evening, and occasionally refreshments are served. These concessions to the appetite are generally very light, however, and I am practically at no expense beyond the wear and tear on the furniture. The dues are 25 cents a week, and as I am general manager, President, and Secretary of each club, all money is paid directly to me, and is mine to do with as I choose. I don't mind admitting that most of it goes to the landlord. It is a wonder to me that more people with a large circle of acquaintances do not earn money in the same way. For a person who is a good entertainer by nature and education, I know of no pleasanter way to add to one's income than to turn the flat into a club-room."

No Field for Great Crooks.

PROFESSIONAL crime among intelligent men is largely extinct, says W. A. Pinkerton, in The Chicago Record-Herald. We have no great burglars or forgers in the United States to-day. The safeguards that have been invented against burglars practically drove the old class out of existence. The banks are protected by electrical devices and everything of that kind. The teller's windows are all screened in, and he stands in a cage beyond the reach of everybody. Electrical devices and time vaults have made bank burglaries [illegible]

NOV

1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1902.



NO LONGER AN EMERGENCY.

Father Knickerbocker—Back out of here and give me a chance to Scrub up.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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AT a dinner party in this city last week the talk turned on the influence of Mayor Low's administration in increasing the Democratic vote at the late election. One of the guests, a lady formerly residing in Brooklyn, remarked:

"I am not surprised that Mr. Low's course has failed to secure perfect harmony. I sat near him in church for several years and heard him, Sunday after Sunday, sing the hymns with vigor and great self-satisfaction to a tune entirely his own. The fact that it was not the right tune never seemed to worry him."

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CHARLES COOK PAULDING, now an attorney of the New York Central, was a precocious classical scholar in his boyhood. One day he and some of his schoolmates were arguing on the utility of a knowledge of the dead languages.

"What good is Greek, anyway?" asked one.

"Lots," said Paulding. "Didn't you ever feel like swearing when your father was around?"

"Yes."

"Well, I just go ahead and swear in Greek, and pop compliments me on my application to my studies."

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THAT famous anti-prohibition orator of Boston, the Hon. "Jack" Cantwell, is an enthusiastic Yale man, and in college, besides catching for his freshman team in the days of "Lon" Stagg, was a member of the glee club and was famous for his yodel, which was fearless and ear-piercing. While on a shooting trip in the West this Summer, a classmate in the party, remembering this accomplishment when it was reported that the guide was from Switzerland, said one night as they were smoking around the campfire:

"Jack, give us a yodel as you did in college. The guide will appreciate it."

And Jack yodeled with a strength and brilliancy never before equalled at a concert or "on the fence." After the air was again at rest and the frightened animals afar off had plucked up courage enough to stop running, the classmate said to the guide:

"Pfeiffer, doesn't that make you homesick?"

And the genuine Switzer responded: "No, only sick."

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MAURICE GRAU tells a story about a Sheriff from Dawson City, who crossed with him from Europe recently. A smoking cabin group was discussing the eccentricities of the American climate. This was resented by the Sheriff.

"I don't understand," he remarked, "why Americans persist in talking against their own country. It gives persons on the other side a very wrong impression. Why, everywhere I went I was asked about the intense cold in the Klondike. I contradicted it, of course. I have lived there nearly all my life, and I assure you that in Winter it is seldom more than 71 degrees below."

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SOMEBODY informed Hopkinson Smith of the proposed reunion of all the people of his surname in Delaware next Summer.

"Delaware!" exclaimed the artist-author. "What a mistake. They should have selected Texas!"

++++++

FRANK BARNICK, the expert cabinet maker who was recently called from New York to Washington to complete the repair work at the White House, tells this story of the credulity of one White House visitor.

"While covering one of the doors of the State dining room with a piece of ordinary leather, a visitor came to me and said: 'Oh! please tell me the history of that leather you are using.'"

"The newness of the hide made me hesitate about declaring it to have been a part of the cargo long years ago of the Mayflower—or even that it came from cattle raised by the immortal Washington. Knowing, however, that it must have an uncommon history to satisfy expectations, and determined to account for the lack of the signs age brings, I replied that as fast as President Roosevelt shot a bear he was having the pelts tanned, and that what I was tacking to the door was the skin from a brute of the Mississippi jungles recently killed.

"I was as much amused as amazed to have her turn relic hunter on the spot and beg earnestly for a scrap of the stuff. She took a piece, her eyes beaming with pleasure, and it no doubt now forms a part of her collection of rare relics."

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THE numerous arrests of Pietro Mascagni, the Italian composer, although always on civil processes, have made the musician feel like a Sicilian bandit chased by soldiers. At least, that is the impression Mascagni's countrymen in official position got of the composer's state of mind when he "appealed" to Rome through the Italian Ambassador for "relief."

With genuine Latin seriousness, Italian officialdom began an investigation of the arrests. Acting on instructions from Foreign Minister Prinetti, Ambassador des Planches took steps to protect the genius and find out just who was responsible for the "outrages." Signor des Planches intrusted the case to an attaché who was supposed to have some detective ability. In due time the Ambassador received a report which is said to have been in part as follows:

"I have to inform your Excellency that the miscreant who has been bothering Signor Mascagni is known, and that I await your orders to cause his prosecution. He is a press agent."

++++++

ED MOTT, the faithful Pike County chronicler and relater of "bare facts," had been entertaining a party of friends with a number of his thrilling experiences among the wilds of Pennsylvania. When he went out, one remarked that he evidently knew what he was talking about, and that he must be a great student and a very close observer.

"Yes," responded Shayne, the furrier, "there is hardly a day passes without his coming into our establishment to study the habits of the stuffed bear."

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BISHOP CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD of Pittsburg is fond of telling stories at his own expense. When he was rector of the Church of the Nativity at South Bethlehem, Penn., he acquired a convert for the Episcopal Church in the person of a Methodist woman who was much given to contributing to the church services by interjecting "Amen" and "Alleluia." He explained to the good woman that such ejaculations were not customary in the Episcopal Church, and she sat gravely through a sermon on dignity and decorum in public worship. Afterward the Bishop thanked her for restraining her fervor.

"No need to thank me," retorted the ex-Methodist. "You didn't say anything to make me shout."

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TRAVERS, the golf champion, who had been having a practice spin over the Garden City links, entered the clubhouse, when he was approached by a young aspirant with an inquiry as to what kind of a ball he gave the preference.

"A Scotch high ball, thank you," was the thirsty reply.

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A PHILADELPHIAN who enjoyed Mr. Carnegie's hospitality at Skibo Castle for a day or two this Summer has returned to tell a story which shows the great library giver in a very different light from that in which he usually appears to the public.

One evening the host of the small party which had gathered in the drawing room just before dinner appeared before his guests with a little bag which he proceeded to pass to the gentlemen present, that each might draw the name of his partner for dinner. Mr. Carnegie

himself, of course, drew last—and pulled out the name of Mrs. Carnegie.

In an instant he was up in a chair offering at auction the prize which had come to him, and then, before a single bid could be called, he was down again to say, with a little bow to his smiling wife: "I have been lucky all my life, and I'm not going to begin to sell that luck now."

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J. ISRAEL TARTE, the Canadian politician, who has recently resigned from the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is a remarkably successful campaigner. He has seldom been defeated at the polls, although the courts sometimes annul his elections afterward on the ground of corruption. Shortly before the triumph of the Liberal Party in 1896, and just as the tide was beginning to turn unmistakably against the Conservative administration, Mr. Tarte was a candidate at a by-election in the County of L'Islet. He and his opponent, Adolphe Dionne, held an assemblée contradictoire in one of the parishes, at which the issues of the campaign were thrashed out for the benefit of the voters. Mr. Tarte chose his familiar theme, the corruption of the Government of the day. Turning to his adversary at the conclusion of a fiery harangue, he said: "Mr. Dionne, I accuse your leader, Sir Adolphe Caron, of having sacrificed the interests of this district; of having betrayed his compatriots to their enemies; of having— In fine, I accuse him and his associates of the vilest turpitude!"

Mr. Dionne relates that he made what he believed to be an effective speech in reply, and, when he had finished, went off the platform and mingled with the crowd. Meeting one of his supporters, he said:

"Well, what did you think of my reply?" The man looked uncomfortable, and turned away.

Another, similarly accosted, said: "Eh, bien, I hope it will not lose us too many votes!"

The candidate became annoyed, and, meeting a third, asked him what it all meant. Had he not answered every point made by his opponent?

"Well, Mr. Dionne," said the habitant, "you answered him well about the railway, and about the schools, and about the dry dock, but everybody asks himself why you said not a word about those vile turpitudes."

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DR. WILLIAM BYRON FORBUSH, pastor of the Winthrop Church, Boston, told a little story to illustrate the nature of a boy's ambitions at the "Congress About Boys" which recently met in this city. He said a gentleman in Springfield, Mass., met a boy walking on the shores of Massasoit Lake. He was such a bright, manly little fellow that the man could not forbear stopping to talk with him. After some conversation he asked him how old he was. The little chap appeared confused, hesitated, and finally replied:

"Well, I ain't but twelve, but my pants is marked sixteen."

++++++

UNCLE "JOE" CANNON'S speeches before the House are known to possess one fault which might well prove a fatal flaw if the old gentleman's zeal and knowledge did not offset it. Mr. Cannon knows this as well as any of his hearers.

A few days after his address on National finances had seen the light in the pages of The Congressional Record a friend came up to Mr. Cannon with the remark: "That was a mighty good speech of yours, Uncle Joe."

"Yes," was the response; "Courts makes a good speech." Courts is the clerk of the Appropriation Committee.

"Did Courts write that speech?" was the obvious question.

Mr. Cannon lighted a cigar before he answered: "Certainly. You might have known it was not mine. All the sentences were completed."

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STILSON HUTCHINS was introduced to a man at the Waldorf one night last week who said he was from Missouri, which was Mr. Hutchins's former home.

"What part of Missouri?" asked Mr. Hutchins.

"St. Charles."

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Hutchins, "I know where St. Charles is, but about all I know about it is the story of Senator Vest's experience there in the early days. I suppose it was before they had built the bridge over the Missouri River, but at any rate Vest was compelled to stop in St. Charles over night on one of his campaign tours. The next morning when he sat down to breakfast, the hotel proprietor set down before him a cup of what was supposed to be coffee. Vest tasted the beverage several times, and being unable to decide what it was, called the proprietor over.

"Say, what is this you have given me to drink, anyway?" he asked.

"Coffee, Sir," said the proprietor.

"You call that coffee?" said Vest with an air of supreme disgust; "why, I could stick a coffee bean in my mouth, jump into the Missouri River, swim to Alton, and I will guarantee that you could ball up better coffee than that over the entire route."

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A COUPLE of Wall Street men were passing through one of the up-town west side streets when they met a man with a number of mops on his shoulder about to enter the basement door of a residence.

"Good morning," said one very effusively, at the same time raising his hat.

"Who is your friend?" inquired the other.

"Why, don't you know him? That's John W. Gates. He is trying to dispose of his M.O.P. holdings."

++++++

JUST after Sir Thomas Lipton had issued his third challenge for a contest for the America's Cup there was some discussion concerning the name he was to give his new yacht. One member of the New York Yacht Club, who had just returned from England, is quoted as follows:

"Lipton is rather tired of the name Shamrock. I've been told that, in discussing the new boat with the designers, he intimated he might make a change. Two defeats under the name of the trefoil of Ireland made him think of the emblem of his own native Scotland, and that he might well call his third racer, Thistle.

"'You see,' he solemnly told the designers, 'I think there's a great deal in a name, I really want a boat to lift that cup, and I certainly hope "this'll" do so.'"

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CLARENCE MINZESHEIMER of the Stock Exchange, who was bemoaning the exactions imposed upon the time of an active broker, said that he had hoped before this to have been in the Adirondacks shooting.

"It is so long since I have had an outing," remarked Dick Halsted, "I fear that I am very rusty in my knowledge of the game laws. When does the guide season open, Clarry?"

++++++

A GENTLEMAN about to give a dinner party had invited his friend Senator Depew, who sent a regret, pleading a former engagement.

At breakfast the dinner giver remarked to his wife: "I am sorry Chauncey cannot come to dinner, as he will be engaged in the early part of the evening, but he has promised to drop in later."

The pantry maid, who overheard the conversation, flew to the basement and there was great excitement, with subdued whisperings, all day. At night every maid in the neighborhood was present in her smartest attire. When the Senator arrived they were all lined up in the rear end of the hall and on the basement stairs in the wild expectation of seeing the only Chauncey of their dreams—Chauncey Olcott!

++++++

DR. LOUIS H. LANDMAN, the Cincinnati oculist, tells this story of life in the Cumberland Mountains in Kentucky:

"Jess Cole, the sage of Lee County, is a famous local character. One day he entered the courthouse at Beattyville. He stood against the wall for a while watching a group of lawyers who were discussing a case which was to come up that morning. Their conversation pained him, and he stepped up to them.

"'Gentlemen,' he said, 'twenty years ago the lawyers in this yere State was men—great big men with great big fur hats as big as bushel baskets. Now, b'gosh, a man could squeeze an oyster can over any one of you fellers' heads.'"

++++++

AT THE Manhattan Club one night last week ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild was telling David R. Gilbert, Secretary of the club, about how the old-time Republicans seldom die and never resign in Mr. Fairchild's home county of Madison. "Why," said he, "one old fellow up in Canenovia, James Sims by name, and who was a hundred years old last July, came out at the last election and voted the Republican ticket as usual. There are a lot of other Republican voters in that county who, I verily believe, will have to be shot if they are to die in time for the resurrection."

++++++

EX-GOV. ALONZO B. CORNELL, who was at the Astor House last week, was stopped by a ragged and unkempt panhandler on Barclay Street the other night, and asked to contribute a dime for something for the hobo's supper.

"Not a dime; not a cent, Sir!" ejaculated the ex-Governor. "Why, Sir, you are young, strong, and better able to get your own living than I am. I've no sympathy with the lazy nor with the dishonest, who come to want through crime, Sir."

The panhandler, still importuning, resented the last stab, and replied: "True, my pants may be ragged, but, Sir, they cover a warm heart, Sir."

++++++

IT USED to be a rare joke for Francis Wilson," says Marcus Mayer, "to send managers telegrams about matters of more or less importance that kept them guessing. I wanted to see him urgently, and he knew it. He wired me:

"'This evening. Home of the stellar attraction, Dog.'

"I worried about that message for two hours before I remembered that Bridgeport, Conn., was the home of an actress in Wilson's company who was almost invariably referred to as 'the stellar attraction.' I went to Bridgeport that night and found Wilson doing a sort of hole-in-the-corner performance of a play that afterward proved a metropolitan hit—trying it on the dog, as it is termed. But he seemed glad that I had correctly interpreted his telegram, and set up a good supper."

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SENATOR DEPEW was talking politics with a man who declared that the price of everything depended on the law of supply and demand.

"That is not always true," said the Senator. "I asked a German butcher the other day the price of sausage.

"'Fifteen cents a pound,' he said, adding after a momentary pause, 'but I hain't got none alretty.'

"I asked him why he quoted a price when he could not deliver the goods.

"'Oh,' he explained, 'if I hat some der brice vould be dwendy cends. But I haf none, so I make der bride low. It gifes me a rebudashun und it gosts me noddings.'

"So you see, the price went down when there was no supply and no demand, for I didn't want sausage, and had asked merely to gratify my love of talking."



By R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

I. THE NECK.

Full oft 'tis said it dominates the stew
That gilds the damask of the boarding house.
Churls call it, when its lamp they'd rudely douse,
The cud of discontent the wise eschew,
But to a graceful wit like C. Depew,
Upon whose shoulders hangs the blooming blouse
Of Rochefoucauld, it is the thing to souse
One's soul with bliss and knock the fates askew.
The lotos eater likes it lean or fat;
And, while he with enthusiasm beams,
He murmurs with outstretched, uplifted hands:
"Ah, that it were as long a neck as that
Which makes the ostrich happy as he dreams
In peace upon the moonlit desert sands."

II. THE WINGS.

Oh, nevermore these wings will wildly flap
Those symphonies that glad the epicure
And in his rosy memories endure
To keep his finest fantasies on tap.
That music's still, yet, even as we wrap
Ourselves about these tidbits are we sure
We feel a melody that's made to lure,
And catch and hold all bugbears in a trap.
Oh, when we nibble at these juicy joints
We feel we're at a feast that's fit for Kings,
And loud our horn of revelry we wind
And lift our voice while gravy rich anoints
Our thoughts, and chant: These wings outwing the wings
Of riches and the wings of love combined.

III. THE BREAST.

When one observes its gravy-sculptured slice
Adorn the plate, one's fancies flame and flash,
Till, like a knight of old, with vim and dash,
One gulps it in a honey-broidered trice.
Though hot or cold or sandwiched, 'twill entice
E'en as it will converted into hash—
In any style 'tis worth its weight in cash,
And cheap no matter what the blooming price.
The poet would be duller far than dull
Who, having eaten of its lily white,
Delectable and gravy-buried chunks,
Could not instanter gather with his skull
The deathless wreath by tossing off the light
And airy ode that gleans the golden plunks.

IV. THE SECOND JOINTS.

These second joints will trot the bird no more
Nor help to hold him on the moonlit tree,
For brown and crisp they gleam, and juicy glee
Transports us to a golden fairy shore.
Athrill with merry metres to the core
We munch and munch, adrift upon a sea
Of warm empurpled dreams and, quite care free,
Eat on and on till rapturously sore,
And then we fancy 'mid the skeins of smoke
That to the ceiling drift in airy curves
And quaintest ripples breathing fumes of spice
That we're a pasha in lush joy asoak
When on his silken cushions he observes
Dark houris through the gates of paradise.

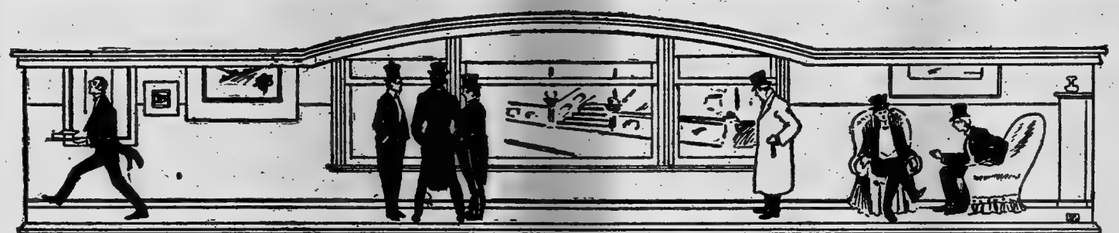
V. THE DRUMSTICKS.

Observe the small boy's gravy-tinted smile
That from the drumstick practically drips
As fast as it can blossom on his lips,
The which he smacks in most heroic style.
E'en as the Hindu down the crocodile
Evanishes, this luscious morsel slips
Adown the boy and in a jiffy nips
His many troubles in the bud, the while
He wields this stick as if he would with vim
Discourse a solo on the drum of joy.
This hopeful is our long-lost self we see
A-smiling e'en while loading to the brim
With unctuous drumstick, brighter than a toy,
His rampant soul aglow with madcap glee.

VI. THE STUFFING.

The sage to eat alone is quite unfit,
And of the thyme one may remark the same,
Stale bread will never know the smile of fame,
And from the onion many e'er will flit;
But blend them and the blend will always hit
The bull's-eye of the appetite of dame
And damosel and little boy who'll frame
Such words of praise as no bard ever writ.
This is the stuffing that Thanksgiving dreams
Are made of and that all men gulp in glee
With rolling eyes and bosoms full of hope,
And murmur, while their vision brightly beams:
"We're fortunate its envelope to be
That had the roast Turk for an envelope."

NOV



"US FELLOWS AT THE CLUB"

JOHN R. DREXEL, who during the last four years has changed his residence from Philadelphia to New York, is becoming this year a member of several metropolitan clubs to which he had not previously belonged. Mr. Drexel is now a member of the Union, the Metropolitan, the Knickerbocker, the Tuxedo, the New York Yacht, and various country organizations. There are few men as popular as he. He is always jolly, always good-humored, and he cannot go on Fifth Avenue for half a block without being greeted by a half dozen friends. Mr. Drexel made his appearance at the Horse Show with crutches, and he looks very interesting. He is not seriously ill, however.

***

E. Berry Wall of the Manhattan Club was one of the few men at the Horse Show who had the courage to wear the very high "poke" collar with evening dress. The points are very high and protrude prominently. The collar resembles those worn in the days of Henry Clay. Mr. Wall at the Horse Show in the afternoon wore a close-fitting frock coat with rather long skirts. The effect of the frock skirts this year is that of the tails of an evening coat, brought all around, straight up and down. The bell-skirted frock has entirely disappeared. The garment has a long waist, and on a thin man it sometimes gives the impression of those bottles which are used in old-fashioned casters for oil and vinegar. Some of the skirts seem pleated. Mr. Wall wore a very dark once-over Ascot, an uncompromising up and down top hat, without curl to the brim or bowl, and dark black and blue trousers, striped.

***

John Drew also went in for the same effect as Mr. Wall.



He is all up and down, and so compact that one could stand him up with a row of other men similarly attired and they would for all the world bring to mind a company of wooden soldiers, such as used to come to the toy shops from Germany, all glued to a bit of wooden lattice work. Mr. Drew's mustaches droop more than ever, and thus preserve the symmetry of his appearance.

***

There could have been no greater contrast at the Horse Show than the two younger sons of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Reginald is short and very stout, and resembles his cousins, the Gwynnes. He is not disposed to be horsy in his attire, and wore during a greater part of the show a semi-sack suit of a dark material, somewhat resembling pepper and salt. His shirt collar was the popular all-around turndown, very deep, and with rounded corners. These collars make a wide U at the throat, enabling the wearer—and Mr. Vanderbilt took advantage of this—to arrange an Ascot tie once over, with a small tight knot at the top. Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt's ties were generally of soft, dark silk. He wore a derby hat, a little flattened at the crown, with a curling brim.

***

His brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has somewhat original ideas in dress. He is tall and very thin. One of his suits excited general attention. It was of that hideous shade of brown which has become—notwithstanding the fiat of the tailors—more or less fashionable. The coat is a cutaway, tight fitting, with great flap pockets in the skirts. The trousers are not as wide as those which have been worn. With this Mr. Vanderbilt wore a magenta Ascot, a standing collar with turn-over points, and a top hat. The style of suit worn by Mr. Vanderbilt is a variation of the business cutaway, one of the novelties of the season.

***

A great deal was written last week concerning James Henry Smith's overcoat. It is not an ulster, nor yet a raincoat, but it looks as if it were built for the mists and downpours in the Highlands of Scotland. As Mr. Smith has been over there, roaming the mountain and a "chasin' o' the deer," as runs the old song, possibly this garment was made for such occasions. It is rather full and straight. The material is a startling black and white plaid, suggestive of bagpipes, reels, and strathspeys. Mr. Smith naturally disclaims those new boots with brown leather tops which some of the younger generation are wearing, but contents himself with café au lait spats. In afternoon dress he is otherwise very conservative. His waistcoat is of white duck, single breasted, and his frock coat is worn open in the latest English style. There is a button and loop for a band of black satin ribbon to unite the two halves of the coat, instead of buttons. Mr. Smith did not use this. It is a device which was arranged for the benefit of King Edward, who has more than the usual avoirdupois.



***

The wing collar has come again in fashion, but for the knotted ascot tie the best of the collars is a moderately high all-around turned-down. The ends are moderately pointed, but not sharply, and the space from the neck to the ends describes a wide inverted V. Other collars have rounded ends. The straight standing collars are about the same height.

***

Malacca sticks, once bound with silver, are the most fashionable. Brown and light tan kids with one button, not clasp, are the best gloves for walking and afternoon wear.

***

Much attention was paid at the Horse Show to the dress of the men who drive four-in-hands. This was a part of the general accoutrement. On Tuesday Louis Haight, who is a member of the Calumet Club, wore a small check white and black cutaway suit. This fitted him to perfection. He is medium sized, slightly inclined to leanness. A top hat with slight curling brim, straight collar standing, white shirt and once-over Ascot tie, and a gardenia in the buttonhole of his coat, completed his attire. One novelty was observed, worn by "Bobby" Gerry, who drove for Harry Payne Whitney. It was a black satin stock, which was wound twice around the neck, and was surmounted by a poke collar. The suit was black frock, single breasted, buff waistcoat, dark trousers, and a belled-top hat. The latter was a bit pronounced and did not look unlike the headgear affected by Mr. Dick Swiveller. Still, it had its picturesque value.

***

Lawrence Elliman, who married Miss Coppell last week, is one of the most promising of the younger set. He is a very successful business man, and lately was left quite a fortune by a grandmother; the last stroke of good luck has been his marrying a very charming and wealthy girl. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club and comes from a long line of old New York ancestry.

***

J. Roosevelt Roosevelt grows each year a little more like his brother-in-law, J. J. Van Alen. He is a bit stouter, but he wears his beard in the same fashion. He was for a long time one of the best four-in-hand drivers in New York, and one of the events of the afternoon was his driving out of his stable in the rear of his residence, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, taking his passengers, and going up the avenue. He is young looking enough to be classed as still not having reached middle age. Among the clubs which he frequents the Knickerbocker and the Century are favorites.

***

In hats there is not much choice this season. The topper, or silk hat, has a somewhat belled crown, a bit more curl to the brim, and it is somewhat more pointed in the front and back. In fact, it is only a more graceful model of the hat of last year.

The derbies—in black—are either high in crown, a bit belled, with rather a wide brim for short men, or somewhat flatter with a curled brim for tall men. Nowadays many of the men keep to a shape and have their hats made from that year after year, no matter what variations there may be in style.

Alfred Vanderbilt wears a peculiarly shaped top hat and so does Robert Gerry.

A few brown derbies are worn, but not any of any other color. All the famous array of soft and Alpine and Homburg hats have gone by the board. They have passed away with the much-abused Panams. Boots and shoes are either buttoned or laced, with thick soles and round toes. They are of black leather.

***

William Rhinelander Stewart was much interested in the Horse Show this year. He was a daily attendant with his beautiful and charming wife, who was a Miss Armstrong of Baltimore. Mr.



Stewart, although belonging to such clubs as the Union, the Metropolitan, and others of that kind, delights most in the Century. He is a man of great force, has been interested in municipal reform, and is one of the leading laymen engaged in church work in this country. He has the charming manners of his family, and is always courteous and kind to every one. The atmosphere of Washington Square is more or less conducive to literature and literary pursuits, and Mr. Stewart has a splendid library and has written for different publications with a great deal of success. He has much quiet humor, and he tells one story of his first experience with the ubiquitous reporter, which may have already found its way into print, but which bears repeating. When his grandfather, Mr. Rhinelander, was dying—this was about fifteen years ago—many of the newspapers sent representatives for what was known in those days as the "death watch." Every day the bell was rung a half dozen times, and there were inquiries after the condition of Mr. Rhinelander, who was one of New York's most distinguished citizens. This became quite an annoyance, and so much complaint was made by the members of the family that the visits were stopped for a time. One afternoon Mr. Rhinelander was taken with a fainting fit, and for a moment it was thought the end had come. A woman servant who was in the room rushed rapidly to the washstand and picked up a water jug. Rushing to one of the windows which fronted on Washington Square, she opened it and waved the jug up and down. When asked the cause of her conduct, she quietly replied that it was a signal to the reporters—who were seated on benches in Washington Square—that Mr. Rhinelander had passed away. Mr. Rhinelander lived for quite a time after this occurrence.

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Richard Peters has been wearing a light drab overcoat with dark greenish brown velvet collar. It fits very tightly to the figure and has wide skirts. Alfred Vanderbilt has a long frock overcoat of black melton with velvet collar.

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E. D. Morgan—the Commodore, as he is affectionately called—attended the show religiously. Each day he had his box filled with his young sons and daughters. Mr. Morgan lives at Old Westbury in Winter and at Newport in Summer. He is a member of a great number of clubs, including the Knickerbocker, the Union, the Metropolitan, the New York Yacht, and seventeen others. They are actually too numerous to mention. But to see E. D. Morgan in his glory is to meet him with all his family—there are seven or eight of them of all sizes—out for a walk at Old Westbury. Mr. Morgan has been married twice. There were no children by his first wife, who suffered severely in the wreck of the Oregon and died shortly afterward. By the will of his grandfather, Mr. Morgan gets from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars at the birth of each of his children. He married Miss Moran in 1889, and he has now a large family. The Morgan estate owned the dwellings opposite the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. These were purchased by the late Gov. Morgan at a comparatively small price and sold for a figure treble that which was paid.

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Red cravats were rather plentiful at the show. They were mostly in narrow four-in-hands. J. Stevens Ullman wore one and Edward N. Taller another. Those men who are not wearing black Ascots have taken to white. Franklin Plummer had an elaborately arranged one with frock coat suit last week. Elisha Dyer, Jr., always wears the narrowest of four-in-hands. The white inside vest lining, which used to be so fashionable, is coming into vogue again especially with men who have lived abroad. Lanfear Norrie had one of these during the afternoon sessions of the show. The deepest all round turn-down collar was worn by Worthington Whitehouse. Tan and gray gloves were seen indiscriminately.

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James Hasen Hyde, who entertained a number of notable people at the Horse Show, is tall and rather thin, and looks much more like a Frenchman or a German than an American.



He speaks French with such a perfect accent that many at the Horse Show who heard him conversing with Mrs. Chauncey Depew as they promenaded around the board walk thought he was a foreigner. And why not? In the buttonhole of Mr. Hyde's evening coat there was the tiny ribbon of red bestowed by the French Government. Mr. Hyde is one of the best whips in the country, and it was he who, with Alfred Vanderbilt, made the lightning change trip from New York to Philadelphia late year. He is the son of the late H. B. Hyde, a member of the Metropolitan, Racquet, Grolier, and Country Club, and was graduated with distinction from Harvard in 1898.

LITTLE STORIES of the PLAYERS



AN exchange prints a story about a well-known actress—one of the new stars—who says that her chief ambition in life is to make a tour around the world. By and by some actress may be heard from whose chief ambition will be to learn how to act.

***

When Charles Bigelow of the Weber & Fields company reads this story he will surely open a bottle of wine. It would be mean of him to do less, for he will then know for the first time that he is richer than he thought he was by just twenty dollars.

Bigelow is a penuchle fiend. "Joe" Weber also likes to play, and since the season opened at the little Broadway playhouse the two comedians have put in all their spare minutes at the game. A special table has been built for them, as Weber, with the broad paunch he wears on the stage, is unable to sit close enough to an ordinary table to join in the game. But this is overcome by having a concave indentation cut into the table, so that he can draw close to the board. The attenuated Bigelow and the portly Weber, while engaged in their game, present a living picture of that well-remembered sign which used to adorn the billboards, "I drink Blank's lager beer—I don't."

Weber has had a remarkable run of luck lately. To further add to the discomfort of his opponent, he appeared to have developed some sort of clairvoyant power which enabled him to name the cards in Bigelow's draws almost before they were out of the pack. To say that the thin comedian was "hacked" is putting it mildly.

Finally, last Tuesday afternoon Bigelow lost his temper and his money at the same time.

"See here," he said, rising from the table, "these cards are marked. No human being could do what you are doing unless he knew the deck thoroughly."

"Get your own deck then," was Weber's answer.

"I'll do it," said Bigelow, "and I'll bet you twenty to one that you can't repeat this performance."

"Done," said Weber, and the money was handed to Pete Dailey for safe keeping.

After the matinee Weber took Jim, his dresser, aside and gave him a few tips. "Now, see here," he said, "when we play cards to-night, I want you to stand behind Mr. Bigelow's chair and signal me what cards he draws. If it's a heart, just fold your arms with one hand over your heart. If it's a club, close up your fist; for a diamond, point to your shirt bosom, and for a spade let your hands fall by your side."

When the night performance was under way Bigelow, with a brand-new deck of cards, still in their wrapper, came to the dressing room for the usual game. Pete Dailey, Lou Fields, and John Kelly also dropped in to watch the fun. As far as the penuchle end of it was concerned it was the same old story. Weber seemed to have unusual luck. First he melded forty trumps, then 100 aces, next 150 trumps, fourth forty penuchle, and then eighty kings, twenty diamonds, and twenty spades followed. His last meld was 100 aces. When he took the last trick with a score of 220 the air was blue on Bigelow's side of the table. But before he reached his score, 730, some funny things had happened. Bigelow drew a card.

"It's a heart," said Weber.

Bigelow's eyes opened in surprise. At each succeeding draw the fat comedian called the suit, and Bigelow squirmed. Finally, Pete Dailey, who was "on to the game," walked over to the negro dresser and said:

"Now, see here, Jim; you get away from here. I think you've been tipping Mr. Weber the wink. This thing's got to be played fair or not at all."

Bigelow thanked him, and the game went on, but now it was Dailey making the signals instead of the negro dresser, and Weber's success was just as pronounced as before.

Finally, Bigelow threw down his cards, swore he'd never play again, and Dailey handed Weber the twenty.

And Bigelow is still wondering where Weber got his second-sight.

***

Stuart Robson, the veteran comedian, has for years been a warm friend of Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who is once more much in the public eye by reason of the dramatization of his book, "Huckleberry Finn." Mr. Robson, just before he left New York to present his revival of "A Comedy of Errors," told this story of Mr. Clemens:

"Up in Hartford, where Mr. Clemens used to live," said Mr. Robson, "his closest friend is the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church. Mr. Twichell, by the way, is the original of Mark Twain's minister in 'Innocents Abroad.' He is the father of many children—in fact, so often was an arrival of a little Twichell chronicled in Hartford that the event ceased to enchain more than mere passing attention.

"One morning, some years ago, I chanced to be in Hartford, when William H. Crane and I were partners, and I went, as was my custom, to spend an hour with Mr. Clemens. In the course of our chat he happened to remark that he had, that morning, promised to act as godfather to the latest Twichell infant, born that morning.

"'I went over to see and congratulate the proud parent,' he remarked, in that inimitable drawl of his, 'and before I could escape I had been led into a sponsorship.'

"'How many children has Mr. Twichell?' I asked, innocently.

"'Really, I can't say, Stuart,' responded Mr. Clemens. 'You see, I haven't been over to his house since 8 o'clock.'"

***

Mark Twain appears in another story that is being circulated now. It will be remembered that Lee Arthur is named as collaborator on the dramatization of the Twain story. As usual in such cases by the time the stage manager got through with the manuscript there wasn't much left of the author's original matter. At a rehearsal recently Ben Teal, the stage manager, was revamping a scene and turned to Arthur:

"There's no way to help it, old man," he said, "we've got to cut out that line."

Arthur glanced at the manuscript over Teal's shoulder and gasped:

"For heaven's sake, Teal, don't cut that—that's the only line in the piece Twain wrote."

***

When Richard Mansfield was playing in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving a year or two ago an incident occurred which has never been told in print. The actor had dined hurriedly at his hotel, between the matinee and evening performances, and, on his way to the theatre, in the glowing dusk descried the tiny figure of a boy huddled up in a doorway. The boy was crying bitterly and Richard, despite his reputation for ferocity on occasions, has a tender spot for children.

"What's troubling you, son?" asked the actor, as he came to a sudden halt. There was a soft note in his voice that invited confidence and the lad stopped crying long enough to pour forth his tale of woe. His clothes, somewhat less tidy, perhaps, than when he left home, betokened prosperity, but that even the "rich boy" has his troubles was quickly in evidence.

"I want to masquerade," said the little fellow, "like the other boys. I had a false face, too, but nurse said I must not wear it out in the street. She said it's common to play in the streets that way. Do you think it's common?"

Mansfield repressed a smile and told the lad that possibly he was not so good a judge of it as the nurse. The lad then related how the nurse had taken him and a sister out for a walk. Fascinated at sight of a crowd of youthful masqueraders he had slipped away from the nurse and followed them.

"Where do you live?" asked the actor, at the same time glancing at his watch. "I haven't time to take you home, but will find a policeman and—"

The lad broke out crying afresh.

"Don't want to go home—want to masquerade," he wailed.

Several bystanders approached and the actor began to feel uncomfortable.

"Come with me," he said. A few minutes later the pair were in the dressing room of the theatre; the boy forgetting to cry, in the novelty of his surroundings.

"Now, then," said Mansfield, opening his make-up box, "I'll help you masquerade. What do you want to be?"

"A tramp," promptly answered the boy.

The humor of the situation and the suggestiveness of the lad's desire to pose as something directly opposed to his own comfortable position in life were not lost on the actor, and in a few minutes, with the deft artistic skill of which he is a master, he had transformed the lad into a mimic "Weary Wraggles" of the most pronounced type. Then he sent for a messenger and had the child safely escorted to his home on the Heights.

What happened there is not a matter of history.

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"Your profession must be so satisfying," said the Sweet Thing to Willie Collier, to whom she had been introduced by a mutual friend.

"Well, it has its drawbacks," said the comedian. "It breaks in on one's nights so."

***

As a crossroads classic perhaps no play has enjoyed a longer existence than "Only a Farmer's Daughter," which the Proctor players presented in New York this week, and at least one man was able to build a substantial fortune, not to speak of a picturesque suburban mansion, out of its profits. C. R. Gardiner, who died last Winter at his home in Noroton, Conn., was the owner of the piece, and for many years he sent companies all over the country playing it.

Probably as many actors have played Harold Lennox, the heroic lead of the piece, as have ever played any one part in any drama, and there are any number of prominent actors and actresses before the public nowadays who could point back to early experiences gained in one of C. R. Gardiner's "Only a Farmer's Daughter" companies.

Later on these companies of Gardiner's varied their repertoire with another "only" play, the full title of which was "Only a Woman's Heart." Those two pieces and "Zozo, the Magic Queen," a spectacular along "Black Crook" lines, were the foundations of the fortune C. R. Gardiner amassed.

When "Only a Farmer's Daughter" began to get passé, even in the one-night stands, the manager conceived a novel idea which brought more ducats. He sent out circulars to church and literary societies and amateur dramatic clubs, stating that the piece, with scenery, costumes, and actors to play the minor parts could be leased for a nominal sum. The amateurs were allowed to satisfy their own vanity and the pride of their townspeople by playing the leading rôles, and there was no bickering about the lesser parts, for Gardiner supplied professional actors who were glad enough to accept such engagements as he offered.

But New York has not seen "Only a Farmer's Daughter" for so long that the piece is practically a novelty for theatregoers here, and as it has been tried and not found wanting it will probably be a drawing feature in the Proctor répertoire.

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The vicissitudes of theatrical life have been unkind to a quartet of musicians in James K. Hackett's company, playing "The Crisis" at Wallack's Theatre. With such names as Signor Luigi D'Orta, Signor Alfonso D'Orta, Signor Gennaro Cibelli, and Signor Joaquin Madonna, in which patronymics the above-mentioned gentlemen revel, not to speak of a presence that speaks eloquently of spaghetti and garlic, a symphony soloist or even a maestro would seem an easy goal, but Mr. Hackett's musicians are reduced to the painful necessity of nightly appearing in burnt cork and kinky wigs as banjo-twanging negro slaves, notwithstanding their Latin origin and names that look in print like a cable cipher order for steel rails. A further affront is put on the first mentioned by describing him on the programme as "Nigger Bartley."

The present Italio-Ethiopian quartet started out with Mr. Hackett as Spanish troubadours in "Don Caesar's Return" last year, and were later assigned to the rôles of Italian musicians in the actor-manager's next production of "A Chance Ambassador," in both of which they were very much at home. Virginia "befo' de wah," however, furnishes an inappropriate setting for Italian impresarios, and in the distribution of parts the musicians drew the rôles of a plantation quartet.

However much their pride suffers, they give no evidence of it, but by the aid of cork and a liberal use of carmine manage to put up a good front as Dixieland minstrels, in the second act, when they supply the dance music for the belles and beaus of old St. Louis on the lawn of Col. Carvel's country home—one of the prettiest scenes of the play.

***

"I have been acting for quite a number of years," said Weedon Grossmith in his dressing room at the Princess the other evening, "and never did I suffer from stage fright until last Tuesday afternoon, when I was the guest of the ladies of the Twelfth Night Club. I have appeared before the late Queen, before King Edward, and many of the royalty of Europe, and was not flustered a bit, but when it came to mingling with a hundred pretty young women, and I the only one of my sex—why, I tell you it was almost too much for me.

"I do not think I am naturally timid; I have been in some pretty tight places—attacked by banditti in Italy and held up by thugs in Whitechapel; but never have I known the physical fear that I experienced Tuesday when I found myself alone and unprotected among the charming Twelfth Nighters.

***

Miss Marie Cahill, the star of the "Sally in Our Alley" company, is now a firm believer in dreams. It will be recalled that last Sunday night, after partaking of lobeter à la Newburg from a chafing dish at a Columbus Avenue restaurant, she was seised with a sudden illness, and three physicians ministered to her for eight hours before she was pronounced out of danger.

"The strange thing about it," wrote Miss Cahill from Springfield, Mass., to a friend in New York, telling of her narrow escape from death, "is that just four nights before this happened I dreamed that I was in San Francisco and was induced to partake of a crawfish, which the benighted San Franciscans designate and dignify by the name of lobster. You know what those Pacific Ocean crawfish are. They look something like a lobster, but they have meat within their shells that is tough and fibrous. Well, in my dream I tackled one of those crustaceans and was made ill. My mother, who heard my cries of pain in my sleep, awakened me, and lo! there was no pain. I had merely dreamed I was suffering."

ADOLPH KLAUBER.

NOV

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS



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XXIII.

I SUPPOSE, Mr. Idiot," observed Mr. Brief, as the Idiot took his accustomed place at the Breakfast Table, "that you have been putting in a good deal of your time this week at the Horse Show?"

"Yes," said the Idiot. "I was there every night it was open. I go to all the shows—Horse, Dog, Baby, Flower, Electrical—it doesn't matter what. It's first-rate fun."

"Pretty fine lot of horses this year?" asked the Doctor.

"Don't know," said the Idiot. "I heard there were some there, but I didn't see 'em."

"What?" cried the Doctor. "Went to the Horse Show and didn't see the horses?"

"No," said the Idiot. "Why should I? I don't know a cob from a lazy back. Of course I know that the four-legged beast that goes when you say get ap is a horse, but beyond that my equine education has been neglected. I can see all the horses I want to look at on the street anyhow."

"Then what in thunder do you go to the Horse Show for?" demanded the Anglomaniac. "To sleep?"

"No," rejoined the Idiot. "It's too noisy for that. I go to see the people. People are far more interesting to me than horses, and I get more solid fun out of seeing the nabobs go through their paces than could be got out of a million nags of high degree kicking up their heels in the ring. If they'd make the horses do all sorts of stunts it might be different, but they don't. They show you the same old stuff year in and year out, and things that you can see almost any fine day in the Park during the season. You and I know that a four-horse team can pull a tally-ho coach around without breaking its collective neck. We know that two horses harnessed together fore and aft instead of abreast are called a tandem and can drag a cart on two wheels and about a mile high a reasonable distance without falling dead. There isn't anything new or startling in the'r performance, and why anybody should pay to see them doing the commonplace every-day act I don't know. It isn't as if they had a lot of thoroughbreds on exhibition who could sit down at a table and play a round of bridge whist or poker. That would be worth seeing. So would a horse that could play 'Cavalleria Rusticana' on the piano, but when it comes to dragging a hansom cab or a grocery wagon around the tanbark, why it seems to me to lack novelty."

"The idea of a horse playing bridge whist!" jeered the Anglomaniac. "What a preposterous proposition!"

"Well, I've seen fellows with less sense than the average horse make a pretty good stab at it at the club," said the Idiot. "Perhaps my suggestion is extreme, but I put it that way merely to emphasize my point. I've seen an educated pig play cards, though, and I don't see why they can't put the horse through very much the same course of treatment and teach him to do something that would make him more of an object of interest when he has his week of glory. I don't care what it is as long as it is out of the ordinary."

"There is nothing in the world that is more impressive than a fine horse in action," said the Anglomaniac. "What you suggest would take away from his dignity and make him a freak."

"I didn't say it wouldn't," rejoined the Idiot. "In fact, my remarks implied that it would. You don't quite understand my meaning. If I owned a stable I'd much rather my horses didn't play bridge whist, because in all probability they'd be sending into the house at all hours of the night asking me to come over to the barn and make a fourth hand. It's bad enough having your neighbors doing that sort of thing without encouraging your horse to go into the business. Nor would it please me as a lover of horseback riding to have a mount that could play grand opera on the piano. The chances are it would spoil three good things—the horse, the piano, and the opera—but if I were getting up a show and asking people from all over the country to pay good money to get into it, then I should want just such things. In the ordinary daily pursuits of equine life the horse suits me just as he is, but for the extraordinary requirements of an exhibition he lacks diverting qualities. He's more solemn than a play by Sudermann or Blanketty Bjornsen; he is as lacking in originality as a comic opera score by Sir Reginald De Bergerac, and his drawing powers outside of cabwork, as far as I am concerned, are absolutely nil. A horse that can draw a picture I'd travel miles to see. A horse that can't draw anything but a T cart or an ice wagon hasn't two cents' worth of interest in my eyes."

"But can't you see the beauty in the action of a horse?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"It all depends on his actions," said the Idiot. "I've seen horses whose actions were highly uncivilized."

"I mean his form—not his behavior," said the Anglomaniac.

"Well, I've never understood enough about horses to speak intelligently on that point," observed the Idiot. "It's incomprehensible to me how your so-called judges reason. If a horse trots along hiking his forelegs way up in the air as if he were grinding an invisible hand organ with both feet people rave over his high stepping and call him all sorts of fine names. But if he does the same thing with his hindlegs they call it springhalt or stringhalt, or something of that kind and set him down as a beastly old plug. The scheme seems to me to be inconsistent and if I were a horse I'm blessed if I think I'd know what to do. How a thing can be an accomplishment in front and a blemish behind is beyond me, but there is the fact. They give a blue ribbon to the front hiker and kick the hind hiker out of the show altogether—they wouldn't even pin a Bryan button on his breast."

"I fancy a baby show is about your size," sneered the Anglomaniac.

"Well—yes," said the Idiot, "I guess perhaps you are right as far as the exhibit is concerned. There's something almost human about a baby, and it's the human element always that takes hold of me. It's the human element in the Horse Show that takes me and most other people as well. Fact is, so many go to see the people and so few to see the horses that I have an idea that some day they'll have it with only one horse—just enough of a nag to enable them to call it a Horse Show—and pay proper attention to the real things that make it a success even now."

The Anglomaniac sniffed contemptuously. "What factors in your judgment contribute most to the success of the Horse Show?" he asked.

"Pride chiefly," said the Idiot, "and the people who are inside of them. If there were a law passed requiring every woman who goes to the Horse Show to wear a simple gown in order not to scare the horses, 99 per cent. of 'em would stay at home, and all the blue-ribbon stock in creation couldn't drag them to the Garden—and nobody'd know them for it, either, distinctly with the men. I've don't suppose for an instant, do you, that young Hawkins Van Bluevane would give seven cents for the Horse Show if it didn't give him a chance to appear every afternoon in his Carnegie plaid waistcoat?"

"That's a new one on me," said Mr. Brief. "Is there such a thing as a Carnegie plaid?"

"It's the most popular that ever came out of Scotland," said the Idiot. "It's called the Carnegie because of the size of the checks. Then there's poor old Jimmie Varickstreet—the last remnant of a first family—hasn't enough money to keep a goat wagon, and couldn't tell you the difference between a saw-horse and a crupper. He gives up his hall bedroom Horse Show week and lives in the place day and night, covering up the delinquencies of his afternoon and evening clothes with a long yellow ulster with buttons like butter saucers distributed all over his person—"

"Where did he get it, if he's so beastly poor?" demanded the Anglomaniac.

"He's gone without food, and drink, and clothes that don't show. He has scrimped and saved, and denied himself for a year to get up a gaudy shell in which for six glorious days to shine resplendent," said the Idiot. "Jimmie lives for those six days, and as you see him flitting from box to box and realize that he is an opulent swell for six days of every year, and a poor, down-trodden exile for the rest of the time, you don't grudge him his little diversion and almost wish you had sufficient will power to deny yourself the luxuries and some of the necessities of life as well to get a coat like that. If I had my way they'd award Jimmie Varickstreet at least an Honorable Mention as one of the most interesting exhibits in the whole show.

"And there are plenty of others. There's raw material enough in that Horse Show to make it a permanent exhibition if the managers would only get together and lick it into shape. As a sort of Social Zoo it is unsurpassed, and why they don't classify the various sections of it I can't see. In the first place, imagine a dozen boxes filled with members of the '400,' men and women whose names have become household words, and wearing on their backs garments made by the deft fingers of the greatest sartorial artists of the ages. You and I walk in and are permitted to gaze upon this glorious assemblage—the American nobility—in its gayest environment. Wouldn't it interest you to know that that very beautiful woman in the lavender creation, wrapped up in a billion-dollar pearl necklace, is the famous Mrs. Bollington-Jones, who holds the Divorce Championship of South Dakota, and that those two chaps who are talking to her so vivaciously are two of her ex-husbands, Van Bibber Beaconhill and 'Tommy' Fitz Greenwich? Wouldn't it interest you more than any horse in the ring to know that her gown was turned out at Mrs. Robert Bluefern's Dud Studio at a cost of $9,750, hat included? Yet the programme says never a word about these people. Every horse that trots in has a number so that you can tell who and what and why he is, but there are no placards on Mrs. Bollington-Jones by which she may be identified.

"Then on the promenade, there is Hooker Van Winkle. He's out on bail for killing a farmer with his automobile up in Connecticut somewhere. There is young Walston Addlepate, whose father pays him a salary of $35,000 a year for keeping out of business. There's Jimmie Goosberry, the cotillion leader, whose name is on every lip during the season. Approaching you, dressed in gorgeous taste, is Mrs. Stonington Whiter, who declined to accept Prince Henry last season because of a previous engagement to dine with Tolby Robinson's pet monkey just in from a cruise in the Indies. And so it goes. The place fairly shrieks with celebrities whose names appear in the social register, and whose photographs in pink and green are the stock in trade of the Sunday newspapers of saffron tendencies everywhere—but what is done about it? Nothing at all. They come and go, conspicuous but unidentified, and wasting their notoriety on the desert air. It is a magnificent opportunity wasted, and unless you happen to know these people by sight, you miss a thousand and one little points which are the sine qua non of the show."

"I wonder you don't write another Baedeker," said the Anglomaniac. "The Idiot's Handbook to the Horse Show, or Who's Who at the Garden."

"It would be a good idea," said the Idiot. "But the show people must take the initiative. The whole thing needs a live manager."

"A sort of Ward MacAllister again?" asked Mr. Brief.

"No, not exactly," said the Idiot. "Society has plenty of successors to Ward MacAllister. What they seem to me to need most is a P. T. Barnum. A man like that could make Society a veritable Klondike, and with the Horse Show as a nucleus he wouldn't have much trouble getting the thing started along."

Cross Purposes.

THEY were both amateur automobilists, and both had just purchased new record breakers, being at the same time capable of breaking any other little thing that happened along, such as a leg or a neck.

They were proud men, they; self-willed, aggressive, and, by a coincidence, both cross-eyed. They had never met before, but they met now, with sufficient results to make up for the long past.

One was just passing off from the end of a bridge in his new machine, the approach to the bridge being not overwide. The other was about to pass upon the same end of the bridge.

Number One called out: "You'd better hold up there!"

Number Two called out: "Just hold up yourself if you want any holding up done!"

And neither of them held up. They both put on extra speed, if anything. They both thought it would be all right. Each had implicit faith in his skill. Both thought they were looking in the right direction, and both were, for both were looking in both directions. But the tendency of their driving was centripetal, whereas it should have been centrifugal. They came together, or rather their machines did, while they flew far, far apart. The tendency of their flying was centrifugal enough for any and all purposes. The gospel of smash-up had its full and perfect work. The machines were wrecked beyond recognition. But the men were not so much hurt but that they jumped up and hobbled painfully toward the scene of the catastrophe.

"Why don't you look where you're going when you go?" shouted Number One, in a superlative rage.

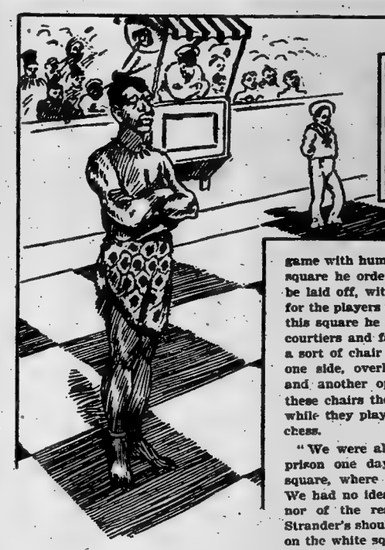
"Why don't you go where you're looking when you go?" shouted the other, in a towering passion.

Then they both went to the hospital.

Football Versus Turkey.

Mrs. Borden House—Wasn't the game you were in this morning a pretty tough one?

Mr. Leftyard—I thought so until I partook of that turkey, and now I have discovered that the game I was in wasn't nearly as tough as the game that's in me.



A GAME WITH LIVING CHESSMEN

THIS happened before you boys were born," Uncle Harry asserted, stretching himself in the easy chair. "It was when I was quite a youngster myself. I didn't have as easy a time of it then as boys of to-day. I had to earn my living when I was thirteen, and before I was sixteen I had been around the world twice. I wasn't a cabin passenger, either, but simply a cabin boy, which means an all-around overworked and much-abused boy.

"When I was nearly sixteen we had a wreck on one of the islands in the Indian Ocean, and we were all washed ashore. There were sixteen of us in the crew, including one young fellow who was considered half an idiot, but who always made plenty of fun for the men in the fo'castle. When we picked ourselves up on the beach we found we had jumped from the frying pan into the fire. There stood several hundred yellow cutthroats armed to the teeth with sticks, knives, and swords. At first they acted as if they intended to kill us, but their chief came down and ordered us to be carried away to prison.

"We were thankful for that, but the prison was such a dirty place that we nearly died in it. I think we would all have been executed if it had not been for Strander, the one we called the half idiot, who had in some way attracted the chief's attention. Before we knew it he was actually serving as court jester and entertainer to his Majesty. He was a good musician and a good player of all games. He was particularly an expert at chess.

"Now, as it happened, his Majesty was also an expert chess player. This game, you know, is an Oriental one, and it was played in the Far East long before America was discovered. Well, this chief had learned to play it somewhere, and he was passionately fond of it. Strander could give him points on the game, however, every time, but he was wise enough never to beat the old chief. He would give him the hardest game he could, but always at the very end he would make a move which would let the chief win. This so pleased the chief that he spent nearly every afternoon playing chess with Strander. Then he grew so boastful of his skill that he challenged Strander to play for any wish he liked. If he won the wish would be granted.

"'Then, your Majesty,' Strander said, 'We will play for the lives of my men. If I win they are to come forth from the prison and be given their liberty. But if you win—'

"'Ah, ha!' shouted the chief. 'You have said it. If you lose they shall be executed at once.'

"Strander turned a little pale and demurred, but the chief insisted upon the compact. 'I shall save your life,' the chief added, 'if you lose, for I want you to play chess with, but your friends must all die.'

"'But if I win do I go free with the men, too?'

"The chief scowled and thought a moment, and then he said: 'Yes, you may go with them, too. But you will not win.'

"So the great game of chess was planned, and the chief, to make it more impressive, called a holiday for it. More than that, he decided that it should be a game with human players. In the public square he ordered a big chess board to be laid off, with black and white places for the players to stand on. Then around this square he had seats erected for his courtiers and favorites. Next he caused a sort of chair of state to be erected on one side, overlooking the whole scene, and another opposite for Strander. In these chairs the two players were to sit while they played their strange game of chess.

"We were all led forth from our vile prison one day and conducted to the square, where a crowd was assembled. We had no idea of the important game, nor of the responsibility placed upon Strander's shoulders. We took our places on the white squares, while the chief ordered some of his dusky warriors to take positions on the black squares.

"We were all arranged then for actual playing. It was a rather picturesque sight from the chief's high point of view, but the horrible import of the whole performance gradually dawned upon us, and we had no eyes for the beauty or picturesqueness of the scene. We watched Strander with pale faces, while that individual returned our gaze stonily and coolly. He was playing for a terrible stake, and fifteen lives depended upon the skill of his moves. The chief was no mean player, although ordinarily Strander could easily have beaten him, but the anxiety of his position seemed to tell severely on him. He played apparently with reckless haste, making blunders that brought forth harsh laughs from the chief and wild shouts from the spectators. One by one Strander's pawns were captured and removed from the board. Then one of his castles followed, and next a knight. His king was also nearly cornered, so that for a time it looked as if it was caught. The old chief had the word 'check' already framed on his lips when Strander seemed to pull himself together with an effort, and by a dexterous move extricated his king from its perilous position.

"The game then proceeded more slowly. Strander studied the dusky warriors of his opponent as they stood in their positions on the queer chess board. He moved the few remaining fellows of his crew with slowness and precision. I had been selected as a knight, and I found myself time and again brought into such close proximity to the chief's knight that I feared for my freedom. But in some strange way Strander always brought me out of the dangerous position, and by far-sighted planning gave me a chance to capture some of the pawns of the enemy.

"My greatest triumph came when I captured in a double play the chief's bishop and castle. Nothing could have made me feel happier at that moment, and I could see the chief scowl with anger and determination. The loss of these men made the battle more equal, and the chief grew nervous and restless. His fingers played feverishly with his long tunic, and his mustache was twisted and twirled several times between each play. His warriors also lost their cheerful manners and no longer shouted when he made a move.

"But Strander was like a sphinx. He was sober and serious, and his eyes were glued upon the players before him. I thought he often looked at me with a queer expression, and even when he was watching his opponents play a gleam from the corner of his eyes appeared to take me in. Was he, after all, merely playing with the king to give him the impression that it was a hard-fought game? I began to believe that he was only fooling with his antagonist, and that the game was well within hand. This suspicion was further confirmed by the way he eyed me I felt certain that he had selected me for some sharp work, and that he was planning a grand coup which would end the game. I grew more confident at this and breathed easier.

"But following this came a series of mishaps or mistakes which raised the hopes of the bloodthirsty warriors around. Four pawns, a castle, and a bishop were swept in rapid succession from the chess board. I fairly gasped in surprise at this, coming so soon after my confidence in Strander's strategy. The shouts of approval which rent the air made me feel faint and dizzy. I looked around. There were barely half a dozen of my crew left on the board. The others had all been captured. The game was surely lost, and our lives would pay the penalty.

"The old chief in his glee made two rapid moves to corner Strander's king and queen. Strander appeared frightened and demoralized. Then he quietly made a few moves, and, in a voice that seemed plaintively modest and frightened, he said:

"'Your Majesty is checked!'

"The chief uttered a sort of growl and moved his king to one side. Strander followed up his advantage, and called 'check' again. In some mysterious way Strander had arranged his few remaining men so that they seemed suddenly to close in upon the chief's cornered king. In vain the old man studied the puzzle, and tried to plan a way of escape. It was a trap so neatly laid and sprung that it took some time for the spectators to realize it. An intense hush fell upon the audience. The chief's face worked spasmodically. He was facing defeat, but it was hard to acknowledge it. It was the first time that any one had defeated him at his favorite game. How would he accept the defeat? Even before the game was declared finished every one of us was questioning in our mind whether the old man's promise would be redeemed. Even Strander was in doubt, and we could see the working of his face.

"The chief bowed his head and shaded his eyes. Three times he looked up at the sky and blinked his eyes. Then he glanced coldly at his opponent seated opposite. A wave of his hand summoned one of his warriors to him. Stretching forth his arm he shouted:

"'Take them away from me! I never want to see his face again! Away with him! Away with him!'

"Was this our sentence? Did it mean immediate execution? That question also puzzled the old warrior, for he asked something in an undertone.

"'No, no!' shouted the chief; 'I gave my word. They shall be free. Take them away and give them their freedom. But never let me see his face again!'

"Strander had mortally offended him in defeating him at chess, but he had also saved our lives. The old chief was bowed with grief and mortification when they led us away. An expression of pity entered Strander's face, and for a moment it seemed as if he would face the danger of speaking to the chief and asking his pardon. But he thought better of it and walked away with us. We were conducted to the coast and placed in boats which carried us to the mainland. There we met a ship in time which carried us home.

"It seemed like a miraculous escape, but after all it was due entirely to Strander's skill. He had the old chief beaten from the beginning, but he had played carefully with him to keep him from losing his temper. He was afraid even then that he would not keep his promise; but sometimes a savage has as good a sense of honor as a civilized man, and certainly one who could play such a game of chess ought to. Don't you think so, boys?"

GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

Time Tables.

RAILROADS long ago acquired the time table habit, and as yet civilization has not been able to overcome the inertia of their intrenchment. The original intention of the inventor of the time table was to be of some benefit to the human race, but this idea has long since been dropped by all well-regulated transportation companies. It is often wondered why ticket sellers should be so proverbially haughty and distant when politely requested to dole out even homeopathic doses of information, but constant association with time tables is responsible for this stereotyped attitude. If any one doubts this, let him study a time table for a few hours and he will discover the germs of the ticket seller's disease developing within himself with extraordinary rapidity.

When about to go on a journey one should approach the ticket seller's office in a spirit of reverent awe, for to buy a ticket is one thing, but to be the proud possessor of a time table is quite another. A good way is to wait around the station until the agent comes back from a hearty meal and is feeling in good humor. Two attitudes are now possible under these favorable circumstances, assuming, of course, that no train is about to leave and you have the field to yourself and the window is open. You may roughly demand the time table, at the same time looking him sternly in the eye. Hypnotism of this kind sometimes works. Or you can begin by profuse apologies for taking up his time, and tell him that you do not desire the time table for yourself, but for an aged mother and a family of fourteen children, who are starving and want some game that will keep their minds occupied until their train leaves.

Having secured your time table about three weeks or a month before you are about to become a passenger, take it home, lock yourself up, and study it as a time table should be studied to be thoroughly appreciated. Although Chicago is much further off, you will find that it is a great deal easier to reach (on the time table) than Indianapolis. Occasionally a train that leaves New York stops at Chicago. According to the time table, it takes about two weeks to get there.

You begin with a P. M. all right, and then you carefully count the number of P. M.s and A. M.s that you pass through. It usually takes about thirty of them to arrive at Chicago, counting the number of times the train arrives at one junction in the course of a day. Still, when all is said and done, you do arrive at Chicago in the end.

With Indianapolis the case is entirely different. Just as you are about to get to Indianapolis (on the time table) you find either that the time is changing or that the train went to some other point just when you thought you were well out of the woods. No matter where you want to go, you will find junctions, and what a bunker is to a golf links a junction is to a time table. By some strange anomaly a train on a time table always arrives at a junction between two and three hours after it leaves.

These details, however, should not discourage you. If unable to solve the problem with a small place, choose some large city for your destination. Then, no matter what time you arrive, you will be sure of a good hotel. If, however, pressing business obliges you to visit some small place, study your time table anyway, and learn how small is the human mind to grasp the greater problems of life. Then throw it away, buy your ticket, ask your way to the train, and trust the rest to Divine Providence.

TOM MASSON.

The Lord's Intermediary.

ALONG with the snug little fortune that Deacon Jones had accumulated as the leading grocer of Gooseville Cove, his bump of self-esteem, which was originally fairly large, had increased proportionally, until, as the richest man in the Cove, he felt himself entitled to considerable deference—its patron saint, in fact. When one day good old Parson Abbeck went to him for a subscription to home missions—which he got—he remarked: "Deacon, I cannot help noticing that your fellow-citizens seem to hold you in high esteem."

"Wa-al, yis," replied the Deacon, complacently; "guess that's 'bout so. The Covers do look up to me, Parson, that's a fact; and I—well, I look up to God!"

THANKSGIVING AT LONESOME HOLLOW



SEEMS awfully forlorn to eat a Thanksgiving dinner all alone," said Milly soberly, looking over at the young fellow who sat mending a harness strap beside the blazing hearth. "I haven't the heart to get up a big dinner for just us two."

"I don't see what else we can do. No neighbors to invite except old Pete Sprat, and he wouldn't come. We might send him something by way of being neighborly."

"And be turned away for our pains," the woman laughed.

"You can't even go out on the 'highways and hedges' and gather in stragglers like the ancient host of Bible fame. Maybe it is just as well not to have all the work of getting up a Thanksgiving dinner, for it seems to me that you look tired, Milly. What's the matter?"

"Nothing, Jim, I guess I need a little outing. I'll take a run across the Hollow and be back before supper."

Milly put on her cloak and went out into the crisp Autumn afternoon. The woods were bare except for a few torch-like flames of red which marked the presence of an occarional gum tree. The sky was clear, cold, and pallid, tinged with a greenish glow where the dark forests rimmed the far horizon. Not a sign of human habitation was visible, and not a sound broke the vast stillness save the steady tap-tap of a woodpecker. The loneliness oppressed Milly strangely. For two years she had endured it in cheerful silence, working patiently at whatever her hand found to do in the rough little shack which had gradually assumed a cozy, homelike appearance. They had left the busy, grinding East in quest of health for her young husband, who was slowly regaining his lost strength and vigor in the bracing climate of Colorado, which alone kept Milly's heart light and hopeful, but in spite of that joyful fact she could not dispel a shiver of loneliness when she thought of the long, dreary Winter before them.

"I'm getting morbid simply for the want of a little company," she said, as she walked down the untraveled road in the face of the crisp north wind. "That will never do for you, Milly Bennet. For Jim's sake you mustn't give way to such foolishness."

Suddenly Milly's ear caught the sound of chopping which seemed to come from the Hollow beyond the divide. She turned and made her way easily through the leafless thicket, walking briskly over the hill and down the opposite descent until she distinctly heard voices. Further on, at the edge of a natural clearing, she came upon a party of travelers camped beside a newly kindled fire, where a lean, gaunt appearing fellow busied himself with preparations for the evening meal. They were eight in all, a rough, unkempt lot in leathern jackets and rusty boots. Beside the cook lay a bag of flour, a rasher of bacon, and two jugs stopped with cornstalks.

Milly stopped abruptly when she found herself observed by the curious eyes of eight strangers, then changed her mind and crossed the icy little brook and made her way toward the fire.

A big, black-whiskered man dropped his armful of horsefeed and looked at her piercingly. "Lost?" he asked brusquely.

"No. I live two miles up the divide. I happened to hear you chopping, and stopped out of curiosity."

The man's insistent gaze unnerved her, but the forlorn, gaunt appearance of the little group incited a little throb of pity and made her think gratefully of her own cozy, cheerful little shack, with Jim waiting for her beside the glowing hearth.

"I suppose you are simply camping here for the night," she ventured, looking about at the meagre comforts of the camp.

"Well, no," answered the black-browed man who impressed her at once as being spokesman of the party. "We came down to prospect a bit. There's talk of gold in this claim, and if it's worth our while we may set up for a week or two."

"Oh, then, you'll be here over Thanksgiving, won't you? I'd like to have you all take dinner with us to-morrow."

The man looked at his fellows with a curious smile, half questioning, half credulous. "It's rather unexpected," he remarked humorously.

"Oh, we're all neighbors out here, you know," Milly explained cordially. "My husband would be very glad to have you with us. We are from the East, and we're used to having company for Thanksgiving."

"Your husband is a prospector, too, I take it?"

"Oh, no. He came out here for his health two years ago, when he was all run down with overwork. We expect to stay here until he's quite well."

"We didn't notice any houses as we passed along. Where do you live?"

"Two miles below here, on the Sunrise road, not on the trail. Will you come over to-morrow?"

"Well, being as you're so kind as to take the trouble to invite us we'll be glad to accept your hospitality, and thank you."

"Very well. I shall expect you promptly at 12. There are eight of you, aren't there? I want you all, remember. Now, I'll go, for the walk is rather long. You cross the hill and go straight south till you reach the Sunrise wagon road, which will take you directly to our shack, going west. Good-night."

Milly returned in great good spirits. Jim looked dubious at first, but he was loth to damp the ardor of his good little helpmeet by voicing his doubts as to the wisdom of inviting eight strangers to their home.

"You don't mind, do you, Jim?" Milly asked, anxiously.

"Not a bit. If it pleases you let's have them by all means."

"You should have seen them! Great, gaunt, hungry-looking fellows who probably haven't had a good dinner for a year. I do believe Providence sent me across their path expressly to give them a treat."

"I hope we have enough stuff on hand," said cautious Jim. "It will take heaps to satisfy eight hungry men, you know."

"Of course we have plenty. We'll kill both turkeys and I'll make four pies instead of one, and two boiled puddings besides. We'll have potatoes and turnips and the canned corn I put up myself, and as much cider as they can drink. For dessert we'll have real good coffee and iced cake. Oh, we'll have enough, you may be sure. Jim, you must rig up a table big enough to seat them all."

They worked till bedtime that night, peeling apples, seeding raisins, and picking the turkeys. The next morning Milly rose long before dawn and set about her baking and brewing, while Jim put up a big deal table that stretched almost the length of the room, and by noon it was set with all the luscious viands of an Eastern Thanksgiving dinner, cut with homely platters and dishes to be sure, but not rougher in appearance than the men who finally seated themselves about the steaming board. Jim beamed hospitably from his place at the head of the table and tried dutifully to "act as if the company belonged there," as Milly had said. The big black-whiskered fellow whom the others addressed as Blaisedale had the place of honor because he seemed to be the leader of the party by natural selection, as the rest all deferred to him. He watched Milly with a curious intentness which brought a flush to her cheek and made her slightly uncomfortable.

"You're mighty comfortably fixed for these diggings," said he presently, looking about the walls with their homely prints and ornaments.

"Yes, we are rather comfortable, thanks to Milly's ingenuity," Jim answered, with a glow of affectionate pride.

"You're lucky to be able to afford such luxuries, for all those fancy fixings are luxuries in Colorado," Blaisedale remarked significantly.

"Yes, I count myself one of the luckiest men in the world. I owe everything to Milly, even my life. I was a poor law student when we were married, and when my health broke down she simply took all responsibility into her own hands. It was her money that enabled me to come here. It's her bit of money that we're living on now. All that she has in the world is in the little bank at Sunrise, where she goes once a month to draw the necessary sum for our provisions. But now that I've got to work we're making our way along without much help from the bank. I tell you I hated to use that money bad enough, but if it hadn't been for that the Lord only knows what would have become of me."

Milly blushed deeply and becomingly. "Why it doesn't amount to that," said she, with a snap of her brown fingers. "All the money in the world would be worthless to me if I didn't have Jim."

"I've heard a saying about a 'good wife being a treasure,'" Blaisedale remarked. "Your wife proves the truth of it."

The dinner was a great success. Blaisedale, who seemed to exert a mysterious influence over his fellows, grew very talkative and entertaining. He told stories of queer places and queerer people which savored of familiarity with lawlessness and lawbreakers, but which kept Jim breathlessly interested until the eight strange guests made their adieus. When the company had filed out of the little cabin door Blaisedale, who was last to go, turned at the threshold and held out his hand to Milly.

"You remind me of some one I once knew," he said, simply, "and for her sake I'd like to shake hands with you. Thank you for your hospitality. You won't regret your kindness, by the way."

"Queer fellow, that one," Jim remarked, as he watched the gang recede down the wintry road. "You may be sure he has a strange history behind him."

That night when Jim and Milly sat talking beside their cheerful hearth, a scrap of white paper crept mysteriously under the door. Jim rose hurriedly and threw back the door, but no one was in sight, and not a sound broke the deep stillness of the icy night.

Milly read the note over his shoulder, and this is what it said:

Some curious whim prompts me to tell you that it was our intention to break into and rifle the little eggshell bank at Sunrise before quitting these diggings, but for the sake of Milly's "bit of money" it shall go unharmed. Thanking you for a pleasant hour.

BLAISEDALE.

HELEN F. HUNTINGTON.

SAVED — A HORSE-SHOW IDYL

I HAVE forgotten the tickets!"

The heavy mantle of night had but a short time before fallen over the metropolis. Along one of the avenues in the upper part of the city a carriage was bowling swiftly, bearing its two occupants toward the central point of interest, the great Horse Show. As Bertram Calloway, fumbling mechanically in his pocket, hoarsely muttered this exclamation to himself, he smiled a faint and sickly smile, and then, seeing by the oblivious look in the face of the girl beside him that his observation had been unnoticed, he straightened himself up with a supreme effort and made a few commonplace remarks in order that he might have a moment to think in the desperate situation that confronted him.

For months past he had devoted himself to the beautiful creature who had accepted his invitation for the evening, and now he was nearing the point where it was rapidly becoming necessary that he should declare himself. So far all had gone well with the bright and gifted youth. No cloud had sailed across the heavenly blue of his hopes, and it was with a highly beating heart that he had said to himself that this would be the deciding evening of his life. Well he knew that the girl he loved was intensely critical, and that the slightest error might block his way toward winning her hand. And so he had been more than careful, in his long and arduous suit, to show himself in the light that he knew would win her love, and to commit no act of folly. Suddenly he beheld the structure that he had reared about to fall to the ground, for to confess now that he had been so far forgetful as to leave the tickets behind would be fatal to his hopes.

These thoughts swiftly coursed through his brain as the carriage sped on. But Bertram Calloway was not to be easily thwarted. Suddenly there came to him a thought which he resolved to put into immediate action as the only recourse of a man made desperate by circumstances. Leaning toward his companion with a critical but kindly look on his face, he whispered a few words in her ear.

"Can it be?" she murmured in reply. "I am so glad you told me. No, indeed, I don't think you rude, and I can't tell you how I appreciate it. Have we time to go back?"

"Ample," replied her escort. "In fact, it is just as well to get there late," and directing the coachman, in another instant they were whirling back toward her home.

"While you are away," he said, smiling, "I will ride around the block and smoke," and then, leaving her at the house with a slight pressure of the hand, he re-entered the carriage and gave the necessary orders to the coachman. Soon he was at his own home. It took but a moment to secure the forgotten pasteboards, and, driving slowly back, for he knew that he had plenty of time, in the course of an hour he was sitting again in the little reception room waiting, as he had been earlier in the evening, for the girl he loved to come down.

At length she entered, a smile of satisfaction on her face, and as he muttered a few words of cordial approbation and they passed out to again enter the carriage, he said to himself with a quiet smile:

"What a fortunate thing it was that I thought to tell her I had seen her hair looking better than it was to-night."

TOM MASSON.

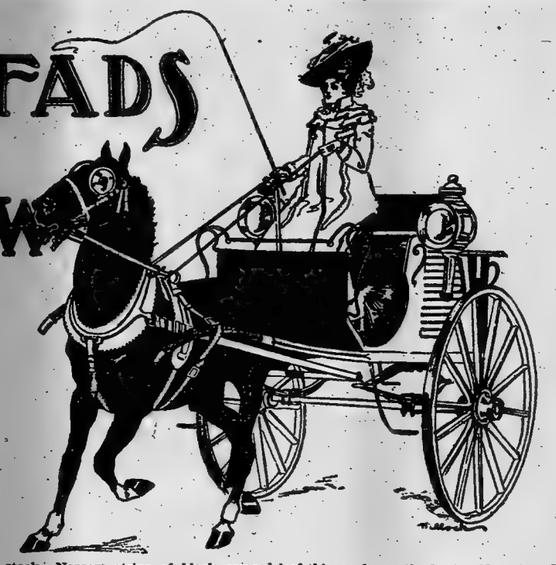
A Caterwaul.

MEN have through the ages sought fame in various ways;
Some have found it on the rostrum,
In the Hall of Ayes and Nays.
But now there comes an Alderman
Who would take away our dogs
Unless we live in brownstone fronts
And wear expensive togs.

Of course we'll miss our doggie,
Our Jack and Prince and Frits;
Our flats will be so lonesome—
No Spaniel, Dane, or Spitz.
But we'll say farewell to doggie,
Bear the sorrow of all that,
If that Alderman will rid us
Of the blamed night-screeching cat.

If it's fame that he is seeking
Let us all get down and pray
That the feline, not the canine,
Will help him on his way.
With historians and statesmen,
Heros, sages, diplomats,
We'll place him if he'll rid us
Of the blamed night-screeching cats.

FASHIONS AND FADS at the HORSE SHOW



THE Horse Show, with its sartorial display, its unusual number of white and pale-tinted gowns, its remarkably artistic—and also equally remarkably hideous chapeaux, its astounding contrasts, side by side, of filmy chiffons, suited for house wear only, and rainy weather skirts, has passed, and with it the opening event of the season.

To it flocked both the great and the small—from the standpoint of society. While a few were genuinely interested in the horses, it must be admitted that the great majority, especially those who thronged the board walk, went for the simple purpose of seeing the women whose names appear in the newspapers and to study their gowns. Some few were there for the beauty side of the show in both women and gowns; others to get "points" for their own costumes, and still others represented dressmakers and tailors and were there for business purposes pure and simple.



One of the Fair Equestriennes.

⁂

On Monday evening the women most stared at were Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, and Miss Kathleen Neilson—the future Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt. Mrs. Lydig was picturesque, as she has the happy art of knowing her style and bringing it out.



Her piquant face, with its tip-tilted nose, was crowned by a large flat hat with a saucy looking upward rolled brim. It perched on her head a little to the left, and two ostrich plumes curled across the crown and out and down over the left ear. The blending of her black hair with the black of the plain, long-napped felt and the similarly harmonious shading of her white skin into the mellow-tinted point lace that formed the plain stock, yoke, and elbow sleeves of her black panne velvet princess robe, were equally artistic. Another artistic touch was the extension of the smooth point lace yoke into a curtain effect over the velvet of the tight-fronted gown, with the black showing through, which did away with the too violent contrast of plain white and black. No velvet showed at all above the edge of the bust line, as the foundation for the yoke and sleeves was made of straps of white chiffon. The gown and hat are illustrated.

⁂

Another most artistic gown was worn by a woman on the promenade. A few feet away it seemed to be entirely of fine gray fur with appliques of yellow velvet. The material was, however, a fine shaded gray silk plush with appliques of yellow chamois skin. The plain skirt had a border a foot deep of the scroll appliques, and above this was of plain gray cloth to the belt. The plush Eton coat and large sleeves were also heavily appliqued. A large gray hat with gray plumes and knots of yellow velvet was the fitting chapeau.

⁂

Miss Alice Roosevelt was naturally the centre of attraction when in attendance. She usually appeared in blue. Her costume of Monday evening was blue cloth. The coat had long tails with square ends, and a white lace vest. The sleeves had falls of rich lace flounces, not puffs, from the elbow to the wristbands, an effect quite new. Her large white beaver hat was trimmed with black ostrich plumes, and she wore a large sable boa. Tuesday afternoon she wore another blue costume, lighter in hue than her cloth gown of the previous night. It was velvet and made with a short Eton coat with full puffs of white lace at the wrists, and white lace showed at the back between the bottom of the jacket and the girdle.



Devotees.

⁂

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Harry Lehr wore a gown of black and white checked velvet, the checks large enough to show at a distance, and the whole having a soft grayish effect. It was trimmed with black, and was entirely new in both bodice and skirt. The skirt itself was formed of a deep apron-shaped piece, describing a rounding V in front and rising at the back to within two feet of the waist line. This jupe fitted smoothly without folds or tucking. Joined to it, and without any strap or band to make it conspicuous, was a deep shaped flounce of the velvet, flat in front and gathered a trifle, when necessary—where it rose at the sides—that formed the larger part of the back. This overlapped a second straight flounce of the velvet. Both flounces had, an inch from their lower edges, inch-and-a-quarter bands of black cloth fastened by overlapping notched stitches in white. The close-fitting coat had its back made of a seamless piece of the velvet bloused out the merest bit above the very wide girdle. This girdle was formed of two shaped bands of black cloth joined by the white stitching. These stripes curved down and in at the back, lengthening the waist line in the centre, and formed a small, narrow postilion. Four large cut steel buttons in vertical pairs ornamented the back. The front bloused a little more, and while tight at the waist line, opened over a narrow vest and a little white yoke with touches of pale blue in the stock. Narrow strips of black crossed the centre of the shoulder seams and extended three or four inches down the back, terminating in picket points. The sleeves, rather close at the top, flared slightly and were some ten inches wide, with a decided point at the outer seam, just above the wrists. They had two encircling black bands between the elbows and the shoulders and one just above the lower edge. Small undersleeves of white lace, with bands showing hints of blue, finished the sleeves. Her flat black felt hat had a rosette at the right and a small ostrich plume extended from it over a little to the back of the left side. She wore her remarkably fine turquoise earrings and chain of huge blue stones. Her long boa and muff were of sable.

⁂

Mrs. George Gould on Wednesday evening was in one of the most perfect frocks seen during the entire session. It was of pale gray panne velvet, in soft, clinging lines. The bodice had a deep, somewhat pointed combination yoke and vest of white lace, the panne velvet running up each side over the shoulders and widening out into full, plain elbow sleeves, from which large unlined puffs of white lace drooped to the tight wristbands. Three large cords covered with shirred gray chiffon concealed the joining of the velvet and lace. Her round hat of gray had an almost straight round brim and a two-inch crown. It was made of overlapping layers of fine gray cloth. In the fluffy mass of gray tulle arranged on the brim, small gray roses that just missed touching were placed against the crown. Her only jewels were pearls—a short necklace of large pearls taking the place of a stock.

⁂

Mrs. Edwin Gould on Wednesday afternoon appeared in a gown of shaded gray velvet figured with tiny triangles of white, these triangles inclosing still smaller ones of red. The skirt was finished by three deep tucks or folds several inches wide. The Eton coat had a postilion back with red velvet buttons, and there was a little red velvet vest and pipings of red velvet on the cuffs.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould occupied seats back of the boxes Wednesday night. Mrs. Gould was in white filet lace over soft white silk. The lace was heavily embroidered in cluster effects, and the skirt hung very long and full. The bodice bloused quite a little. Her round hat was of white lace with ostrich plumes.



Some Wives Made Fine Advertisements.

⁂

Miss Caroline Fellowes wore a striking blouse of pale blue liberty satin. The bishop sleeves, embroidered in white marguerites, were plaited flat at the top, but puffed between the elbows and wrists. The front bloused very much and had a wide box plait embroidered with daisies from the neck to the belt. At each side of this, as far as the bust, wide outward turning side plaits were also embroidered with these flowers.

⁂

Mrs. Howard Gould was present several afternoons and evenings. She was usually in white. Her round white hat of Wednesday night had sable tails arranged like a rope around the crown, and in front a twist of terra cotta red velvet. Sable tails were also used on the small white ermine collar she wore. They hung down at the centre of the back, and were caught to the ermine tabs by small black rosettes with steel centres.

⁂



Miss Kathleen Neilson's Waist and Hat.

⁂

Miss Kathleen Neilson's evening hat—also a first nighter—was the prettiest ever seen on her. She is dark enough to carry pale, cold blue shades and look well under them. The hat, large and round, had an irregular rise and dip in front, much like that worn by her sister-in-law-to-be, but the chapeau was larger and the brim wider. It was of chiffon and a willowy ostrich plume of the same hue was wound around the extreme edge. In the back the brim was bent down against her hair with a cascade effect in blue ostrich tips.

⁂

One of Miss Neilson's evening Horse Show gowns was of pale blue crêpe de chine. It was princesse in cut and had a little stock and yoke of blue lace; the bodice was tucked to outline a second deeper yoke, and pointed. At the bottom the bodice was also tucked and the releasing of the tucks in the middle gave a graceful fullness across the bust. In the back the bodice fitted smoothly. There were medallions of blue lace inserted in the bodice and also in the skirt. A large blue hat topped it.

⁂

Miss Eleanor Jay, the guest of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt on Wednesday evening, was in a fetching frock of pale tan cloth embroidered in green. The bodice,

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which had a little fullness given it at the top by three shirrings, done on cords, opened down the front—a narrow, straight opening from the narrow and round white lace yoke—with a band of the embroidery on each side. The green formed a vine with a curved line on each side. It also outlined the opening around the yoke, and trimmed the short gauntlet cuffs and the full upper sleeves. Her hat was large and black, with ostrich tips under the front brim.

***

Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman appeared in one of the few black costumes seen. The sleeves and yoke were of finely tucked, unlined chiffon. She wore a large diamond brooch at the neck and a very large diamond ornament with an enormous pearl in the centre was worn at the bust line.



A White Lace Hat.

***

Several handsome brown frock costumes were much admired. Mrs. Pembroke Jones wore one of them. It was a fine voile laid in tucks, and on one occasion was topped by a flat brown beaver hat, the crown of which was covered by greenish white and brown berries. Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman appeared in another. It was of cloth, tailor made, the skirt made glove-fitting by goring. A double yoke effect appeared in the skirt; the first about the hips and the other at the knees. With this costume she wore a superb sable cape, very deep, with long stole ends. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was another woman in brown. She wore her costume in the evening and was one of the very well but inconspicuously dressed women in attendance.

***

Few indeed were the red gowns shown. Miss Sadie Jones, the young daughter of Mrs. Pembroke Jones, wore a red cloth costume with touches of black. The short skirt had box plaits in the back and down the centre plait black passementerie appeared, as also on the front of the blousing but otherwise military-cut Eton coat. A large black hat topped it. Miss Grace Atkins Dobson of Boston also appeared in red, but the color was bright, and both bodice and skirt were crossed by folds of black. These were from two to three inches wide and were set on like tucks.

***

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson came in together one afternoon in heliotrope gowns. Mrs. Whitehouse's was a superb deep shade of pansy-colored velvet. The plain blousing bodice was cut out at the neck to show a tiny square of white lace, topped by a lace stock. The full sleeves had slashes midway between the elbows and the close wristbands, and white lace showed through them. The skirt hung in plain, rich folds. Mrs. Whitehouse's hat was of the style she usually affects for afternoon wear, low crowned, with a moderately wide brim rolling up slightly at the edges all around and tilted the merest trifle over her forehead. It was a fur felt, a slightly lighter heliotrope than the gown. Velvet banded the crown, and a small ostrich plume of darker shade was laid straight across the hat from left to right, the tip of the plume curling out over the edge of the brim at the right.

***

Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson's gown was a plain cloth of a dull heliotrope hue. The skirt was plain, and so was the tightly fitted Eton coat. A small toque to match crowned her golden hair.

***

Despite the fact that the weather during the show was notably mild, quantities of fur coats were worn. Mrs. Jules J. Vatable displayed one of the most striking of these. It came a bit below the hip line, and hung straight from the shoulders. It was made of heavy mink, the pelts arranged in ripple effect, excepting the wide collar and deep cuffs. The sleeves were large and wide, but not fancifully shaped.

***

The round turban worn by Mrs. Clarence Postley on Monday night was a pure white beaver with an upturned brim. At the left of the front rose a broom aigrette, also white, and directly in front a spray of flat black flowers was pressed into the white beaver. Another spray finished the back.

***

Mrs. Chauncey Depew was another wearer of the small round turban set straight on the head. It was white. A wreath of pale green leaves was embroidered on the velvet of the rolling brim and a tiny chou of light green velvet held the white military aigrette a little to the left of the front. Her hair was brushed plain and close all around, and her coiffure was high.



The Corridors Were Dirty, at—

***

Mrs. Wallace was in one of the prettiest of the fur coats. It was a fine brown colt skin, a fur almost as smooth and fine as moleskin, and was cut to fit her figure perfectly by seams in the back and front. It was, in fact, a skirted basque, the skirts coming a foot below the waist line, with a deep, round collar and deep cuffs of thick mink.

***

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was most quietly gowned on Monday evening in black lace over pale blue. The lace was arranged in crossing tabs on the bodice, and she wore one of her favorite small bonnet-like toques in black and blue. Her daughter, Miss Jean Reid, was with her in a charming costume of white, topped by a brocaded hat, and her costume is described and illustrated elsewhere.

***

Lady Gordon-Lennox was perhaps more observed on Wednesday night than any other woman at the show. She sat in Mr. Whitney's box. Her frock was a close-fitting black lace, spangled in black, and a large black hat rose straight up from her small blond head. Its brim was of black quills that radiated from the inner rim like the spokes of a wheel, and just touched at the edges, thus forming a scalloped edge to the hat brim. A chain of coral and pearls several yards long went once around her throat, and was caught at the right so that long loops trailed down the bodice to, and some of the loops below, the waist line.

***

Miss Morosini's hat on Wednesday evening was extremely peculiar. It was a pure white, round and small, with a huge knot of white velvet at the centre front. From under this knot full plumes of fine white aigrette feathers floated to the left and the right, with one especially long mass of streamers pointing toward the back. Her gown was a dull rose red cloth and velvet. The skirt of the cloth and the jacket bodice was of velvet embroidered in gold, and costly white lace filled the opening in front.

***

Mrs. John R. Drexel's new royal blue chiffon frock, topped by a huge beaver hat to match, attracted much attention. Miss Kathleen Neilson also wore a large blue beaver trimmed with shaded leaves in blue velvet. Miss Nathalie Schenck was another wearer of blue beaver, Chous of blue liberty satin ribbon, running from royal blue to the palest shade, started at the front of Miss Schenck's hat, and ran over one side of the brim, the ends of the ribbon trailing off the back in loops.

***

Miss Ethel Barrymore was at the show Tuesday afternoon in a pale-gray lightweight cloth. The bodice bloused a bit all around and had groups of vertical rib tucks, three or four in a group, and the groups three inches apart. The full sleeves were also tucked vertically, and so was the skirt, which had a tucked, shaped flounce. A large, flat, black hat topped the gown, and Miss Barrymore wore her immense round boa and carried her big muff of black bear fur.



On the Foster Pigeon Style.

***

With Miss Barrymore on Tuesday was Mrs. Robert Shaw, one of the famous Langhorne sisters. Her slight figure was frocked in a perfectly plain costume of dark-brown cloth. The skirt cleared the ground by an inch or more, and the round Eton coat was as plain as the skirt. A small, round turban of scarlet felt, with a little cockade at the left, gave a touch of color and contrasted with her light golden-brown hair.



Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson's Wrap.

***

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest's gray crêpe de chine, with its rich embroideries in grapes with foliage, also in gray, was a beautiful costume. The sleeves were lightly embroidered at the top, and widened to below the elbow, where they were slashed a bit and had embroidered borders. Full undersleeves of delicate white lace were gathered tight at the wrists into embroidered wristbands. The lace was over chiffon. Her flat and not large hat of fur felt matched exactly the color of the frock, and ostrich plu[illegible] of medium size and of the same shade ran from the front flatly along the side of the brim and drooped slightly over the back.

***

Mrs. Howard Gould wore one afternoon a blousing white gown and a long black cloak thrown open and back from the front, and an immense picture hat laden with wide, black ostrich feathers.



Ancient Dame in Youthful Headgear.

***

Mrs. Edwin Gould one evening was in pale gray crepe de chine. The front of the bodice was partially covered by a pointed drapery of gray silk; it looked like a series of medallions crocheted in silk floss. She wore a large, white hat, with the brim rolling up slightly and delicately embroidered in gold.

***

Miss Jean Reid, Whitelaw Reid's daughter, who is an uncommonly sweet-faced young girl, had on a rather large round white hat. The round crown and the wide straight brim were brocaded in small sprays of flowers, and both the top of the crown and edge of the brim had narrow bands of sable fur. The underbrim was plain white.

***

A few women wore white flowers. Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, still in mourning, invariably showed a spray of white

The LUCK of "BILLY" RANDOLPH.

A Thanksgiving Story.

MARCUS AURELIUS glanced apprehensively toward the young person every time he passed him on his puttering errands about the littered room, for he knew instinctively that something had gone wrong with the row of figures Billy was trying to sum up. They came out wrong so many times that the young fellow finally scooped up the dozen scribbled sheets and hastily threw them into the waste basket.

"I reckon you all lost on de 'lection bets," Marcus Aurelius remarked solemnly, picking up the overflow and thrusting the scraps of paper into a corner of his dustpan.

"I did," said Billy promptly, "but I'm not worrying about that. I can live close until I make up—have done that sort of thing before. The real trouble is that my one unpaid debt is a Thanksgiving dinner, and I'm dead broke!"

"How dat, Mr. Randolph?"

"Well, I'm just $5 to the good. Magnificent sum for a Thanksgiving dinner, isn't it?"

"Five dollars!" echoed Marcus Aurelius, gently rubbing his grizzled wool. "Hit do look mighty little for a swell dinner, Mr. Randolph, dat's a fac'."

"Well, I should say so! If I hadn't promised the pater never to make a debt outside of starvation odds I'd plunge just for once, I really would."

Marcus Aurelius searched the depths of his brain for an idea, which he suddenly and unexpectedly discovered. "In one week I could telegraph Mose," he mused. "Say, Mr. Randolph, how would it do to have the dinner right heah in your own rooms an' let me'n Philo 'tend to things?"

"You good old chump, you couldn't serve a Thanksgiving dinner to save your neck!" Billy exchaimed in good-natured raillery.

"Don't you fool yourself too bad, Mr. Randolph. We-alls cooked big dinners fore youse bawn. We-all's Georgia niggers, not common like dese yere N'york triflers. You jes' hand me dat $5 bill an' we-alls will git up a dinner what nobody wouldn't 'spise to eat!"

"Marcus Aurelius, you have a good reputation for truth-telling," Billy answered solemnly, "but you're asking too much when you want me to believe that you can get up a passable dinner on $5."

"You jes' watch what I'm tellin' you. I'll get you-all up a dinner what'll make your guests set up."

"Well, there wouldn't be much lost in the attempt," sighed Billy resignedly. "But I wouldn't make a fizzle before those fellows for anything you could name. And there's the girl!" he added gloomily.

"Oh, a girl!" echoed Marcus Aurelius with a slightly interrogative accent.

"Eldridge's sister," said Billy. "Eldridge is the only married one among the fellows, and he suggested having his wife and sister over—girls like bachelor spreads, you know. Ordinarily I would have been unspeakably delighted, but this time it simply terrified me. Of all times in my life I want to do the handsome thing this trip, not only because of the girl, but because the other fellow will be here."

Marcus Aurelius shook his head dubiously. "Dat suttinly am ruther a' 'barrassin' predicament, Mr. Randolph."

"You're right! The other fellow is pretty well in the lead as it is, for he's not only rich, but a very decent sort of a chap—the sort who would hold his own anywhere without a dollar to back him."

"All girls ain't lookin' for money, Mr. Randolph."

"No, but all other things being equal, most girls would prefer a chance in that direction."

"Hit looks like a putty close shave between you-all. Never you mind, Mr. Randolph, if de girl is all right she'll tek de man she loves, money or no money. Now how about dat dinner. I'll cook it an' Philo'll serve an' wait on you-all's company, an' it ain't goin' to cost you a cent more'n $5. You can make up your mind, Mr. Randolph, dat you won't be ashamed of dat dinner nuther!"

That afternoon a queerly worded telegram was received by a negro lounger at a wayside station in Georgia. It ran:

"Send me up two fat possums by return telegraph. They's for the governor. Big pay. In haste.

"MARCUS AURELIUS RANKIN,
"—— Fifty-third Street,
"New York City."



In spite of the old negro's cheerful assurance Billy spent an uneasy week thinking over the prospective dinner in which he was to face the ordeal of entertaining the girl and his rival at the same time. Having foolishly staked—and lost—his money on election bets, there was nothing to do but make the best of things, for he could not bring himself to violate a promise to his father for the sake of a frivolous bet, so he had accepted the old negro's offer thankfully, convinced that he would do his best for him, for Billy was a great favorite with the old couple who took careful oversight of his modest bachelor apartment, first because of his Southern affiliations and lastly because he was invariably courteous to his subordinates as well as his superiors.

Marcus Aurelius locked Billy out on Thanksgiving morning, and all that day he puttered to and fro between the basement and Billy's apartment on mysterious errands of his own, with Philo helping him. At 6 o'clock Billy was permitted to take his first look at the long, low white-covered table laid with eight covers. Two great bouquets of full-blown, snow-white cotton boles, relieved by a blaze of red and gold Autumn foliage, was set at each end; a big blue tankard, circled by steins graced a mirror, which had been converted into a tray by a deftly woven border of bitter-sweet berries. A great boat-shaped gourd, full to overflowing with late Southern fruits, decorated the opposite end of the table, but the masterpiece of ornamentation was the centre bowl, with its flaunting crimson hollyhocks, reaching out crisply in every direction, flaming torches of country fragrance.

"Marcus Aurelius, I don't know what you're going to give us to eat," said Billy in a voice of amazed admiration, "but I know this table looks simply gorgeous!"

"What did I tell you, Mr. Randolph!" chuckled the old negro. "Don't you worry yourself about de dinner. Philo's got enough cooked for a houseful."

The company arrived promptly. Billy was sure that he had never seen the girl look so radiantly beautiful as when his rival led her to her place under the hollyhock branch that seemed to reflect its warmth of color on her smiling face. His rival seemed so calmly confident, so sure of himself! Billy almost forgot himself in the contemplation of their happiness until the comfortable, buxom old negress in snowy apron and turban served the first course of gumbo soup in queer old blue plates which he had never seen before.

"De tukkey is possum," said a deferential voice presently at Billy's elbow, "an' bein' as you'all ain't familyah with possum I reckon I'd better carve, Mr. Randolph."

And forthwith Marcus Aurelius proceeded to carve two little brown roasts, surrounded by crisp beds of mint, while Philo served each guest with unknown varieties of vegetables, yams in every conceivable form, mysterious little confections in the way of jellies, spiced and garnished with the many flavored garden herbs of the semi-tropical South; and, lastly, the delicately fried tarts of old plantation fame, served with home-brewed persimmon beer, mellow as velvet, sweet as honey, and yet spicy with the pungent nip of careful brew.

It was a great success. The rival, from the opposite side of the table, smiled over at Billy and told him that it was the "quaintest conceit of the season," and he enjoyed it more than anything of the kind he ever attended, all of which the girl heartily seconded. Billy was pleased, but not quite convinced, because he thought he read something in the girl's eyes which no degree of success could atone for.

"I thought mebbe de ladies mought like to have a lil' bokay to take home with 'em," Marcus Aurelius suggested humbly, as the company rose and filed out, "an' if they'll please help theirselves to de cotton bokays they'll be better suited than Mr. Randolph could suit 'em."

Miss Eldridge was delighted. She lingered a moment after the rest had gone to tell Marcus Aurelius how much she admired his master's beautifully ordered dinner.

"Your Mr. Randolph is very clever to think of such an unusual treat," she said warmly.

"He is dat, shore! He's powerful smart in his wuk, too. De editors is after him all de time for to write more stories, an' he do wuk mighty steady for a young man."

"Yes," said Miss Eldridge softly, "he's clever that way, too."

"Fac' is, Miss, he don't lack but one thing—a lady to set at de head of his table. De lady what married Mr. Randolph will shorely git de bes' husban' in N'yorK!"

It may have been the reflection of the Autumn leaves that reddened Miss Eldridge's cheek, for she held them very close to her face as she asked, "Have you known him long?"

"Long enough to know that there ain't no better man nowhere countin' in all de milyunaires in de United States. If he didn't have morn $5 a week he'd be de bes' match in de city case he's a plum gen'leman, Mr. Randolph is."

The girl smiled as she passed out to join the company. By and by some one played the mandolin, and the girl sang an old-fashioned Southern song that brought a mist to the eyes of two old listeners in the corridor. Then, at last, after a very merry evening Billy took the girl home. But for some mysterious reason Marcus Aurelius did not consider his task quite finished until the young man returned, half an hour later.

He came in whistling softly, his eyes aglow with unquenchable joy.

"Marcus Aurelius, I'm the happiest man in New York!" he exclaimed, going forward impulsively and laying both hands on the old man's shoulders. "Can you guess why?"

"I reckon hits somepin mixed up with a mighty nice young lady," he hazarded sagely.

"Right the first guess," Billy laughed. "Marcus, I'll be in your debt as long as I live."

"Dat young lady shorely has got a heap of sense, to tek you instid of de milyunaire," said Marcus. "Dat's what I calls plain horse sense. All the same, youse a powerful lucky man, Mr. Randolph."

JOHN DERRINGFORD.

Opportunity.

"MORNIN', Sol. Ketchin' many fish?"
"Only toler'ble."
"Any luck yistirdy?"

"Struck 'em good and struck 'em hard. Den sailed about too much and lost 'em all."

"Dare now; dare now! Mind what I'se a-tellin' yo'. When yo' git among 'em, drap yo' anchor."

A Linguistic Imbroglio.

"I THANK YOU from my heart for this distinguished honor," said the venerable Noun, as he took the chair. "We are now ready for the transaction of the business which has called us together. The nature of that business is so well understood that I shall state it in the fewest possible words. We are here to express our sentiments and take such action as may be deemed advisable in regard to the extraordinary and often hostile attitude which the Verbs have recently assumed toward us, as co-workers in the same great cause. I am now ready to listen to any suggestions or motions."

The usual preliminaries having been observed, the meeting was in readiness for the transaction of business, the Venerable Noun having been elected Permanent Chairman, and his young relative, the Pronoun, acting as Secretary. After several speeches, characterized by much enthusiasm, some of them fiery, had been made, a middle-aged Noun arose and said: "As for these insolent Verbs, Mr. Chairman, I move that they be conjugated; every mother's son and father's daughter of them; swiftly and condignly conjugated."

Up to this moment nothing had occurred to disturb the regular course of business, it being generally conceded by the others present that it was strictly a Noun meeting, and none but Nouns and their friends should undertake to be heard.

But a hot-headed young Verb took serious offense at the motion of the haughty Noun, and, springing to his feet, exclaimed in fiercest tones, "Go on and conjugate us if you will; we are somewhat accustomed to that; but tell us, if you can, when any of us have been disgraced by being declined."

Another, and more elderly Verb, then arose and exclaimed: "This whole proceeding is irregular and outrageous. It is worse than mixed metaphor, onomatopoeia, hyperbole, or even dialect writing. It is unworthy even such a tribe as those who are responsible for it."

One of the Nouns who occupied a back seat arose angrily and said: "That shows the verbosity of the whole gang represented by the person who just sat down. They consider themselves alone fit for action, but not one of them has ever been connected by name with a respectable family."

"I de-nouns that statement as unqualifiedly false," retorted the Verb, "and I defy the person who made it to prove its truth, failing which I will go to the root of this whole matter and tell some things that I know about these Common Nouns, and expose them in all of their vulgarity to the whole world."

"Common Nouns, is it? Well, what has the intruder to say about Irregular Verbs?" retorted a Noun.

The Pronouns and the Adverbs now became aroused, and actively took sides with their respective relatives. The Pronouns grew Personal, and some of them denounced the Adverbs as conjunctive cads. Then the whole assembly arose as one man; the Adverbs joined forces with the Verbs; the Nouns and Pronouns faced them, and there was a promiscuous interchange of adjectives and expletives, followed by armed hostilities, in which interjections fairly rained upon the participants, and in a short time the floor was strewn with bleeding parts of speech. It is understood that the Moods and Tenses were very seriously injured.

There is no telling where the affair would have ended had not Punctuation rushed in at an opportune moment, armed with a huge exclamation point, and put a period to the disgraceful affair.

The friends of the parties are apprehensive of further trouble.

To a Fair Lady.

YOU bade me hope: you did not say
That you would ere be mine.
And yet you did not turn away
Nor make one hopeless sign.

I know that you may come to me
Some day. And yet, intense
With fear I murmur inwardly—
'Tis hard to bear suspense.

You bade me hope. You did not smile.
Yet earnest was your look.
I hope the best I can; meanwhile
Alas! we have no cook.

TOM MASSON.

NOV

THE MAN WHO COOKS

By KATE MASTERSON



THE story of Private Wimbes, mess cook of Company E, Fourth New Jersey Regiment, who returned from honorable service in the Philippines to win a bride by means of the excellence of his pies, adds another instance to the interesting annals that go to prove that Cupid's fondness for lurking in the chafing dish and the casserole of late, instead of in the conservatory and the rose garden.

Women from time immemorial have won masculine hearts by their culinary skill, and within the last few years men have been making a fad of the chafing dish, and only have to give a little supper of their own contrivance to make feminine eyelids flutter and blushes break at the very mention of their names.

It is not so much the savor of masculine cookery that wins the heart of womankind as the traits that universally are part of the disposition of the man who makes a fad of cookery. These traits do not always find expression in the drawing room or at purple teas. The man who cooks is never seen at his best until he presides over a chafing dish in his own home filled with the fine glow of his achievement and of his hospitality, imparting educative culinary culture in every morsel he dispenses.

Not so very long ago the newspapers told of a Long Island surprise party where a confirmed bachelor always regarded as crusty brought as his contribution to the informal supper a dish of crullers of his own making.

Before the evening was over he had won the belle of the village, sought for by sighing swains in plenty. Previous to this evening he would never have dared to raise his eyes to this beautiful girl, but at the first taste of his crullers her eyes sought his and the deed was done.

People laughed when they read of this occurrence, for they judged the matter superficially. The man who cooks, like al' artists, puts heart into his work, and it was this quality that the girl discovered, rather than the crispness or flavor of the crullers themselves.

Uncle Sam makes a specialty of educating his soldiers in the culinary art, and the idea that many people have that soldiers live on hardtack and tinned goods is one gathered from the illustrated advertisements in the magazines rather than reality.

Even in times of war, when armies are on the march, the kitchen is maintained with military discipline and exactness, and Uncle Sam even has his own cookbook, the "Manual for Army Cooks," prepared by men, under the direction of the Commissary General of Subsistence and published by the authority of the Secretary of War.

Man's inherent love for sweets is proved by the fact that this admirable book boasts of a great many methods for the concoction of pies and puddings. It is true the recipes lack the artistic frills of those to be found in the feminine cookbook, which so often demands ungettable materials as airily as a fairy tale produces its effects.

Uncle Sam's cookbook is almost brusque in its style, terse and uncompromising in its directions. The hint that the pastry cook chill his hands under the water tap for several minutes before beginning the work of making a pie is an admirable suggestion that might preface every recipe that the average cook undertakes.

Besides pie, however, Uncle Sam has desserts, such as plum duff, artillery pie sufficient for twenty-two men, made from eight pounds of bread, one pound of suet, four dozen apples, and two pounds of sugar.

There are no less than four kinds of plum pudding, Brown Betty, and apple dumplings, hominy pudding, and sauces of all sorts. The soldier therefore becomes experienced in the preparation of dishes, and even invents dishes of his own which are not included in the military code of cooking, but which many army officers learn from the men, and in times of peace prepare for their guests at home.

Cooking of late has, in fact, become such a pronounced fad with men, especially with bachelors, that it would seem that the man who cooks would at last be given his place among the world's unconscious heroes and receive his crown of bays, from which he can erstwhile pluck inspiration for his compositions.

Invariably you will find that all men of any achievement can also cook. Every hero is likewise a cook if he is put to it, and while many of them conceal the gift as though it were a guilty secret, your gallant Admiral or doughty General never shows so convincingly as when he prepares a salad for which he has received no medal.

Invariably you will find the man whose fad is the chafing dish to be lacking in nothing that goes to make the charm which aids so largely in the pleasure of companionship.

Whether political, literary, or of social note, he will never be a man with one idea, but rather cosmopolitan, broad, thoroughly alive, and awake to the good things of life.

This last quality is one not always properly understood. The words, which should be taken literally, are often confused with traits of character not the highest, and with the vices of the gourmand.

He who appreciates life's good things, in the true sense, does not confine his likings to the luxuries of the table. A man who can understand and enjoy a well-made omelet is quite likely to admire a fine sunset more fully than the half-alive toast-and-tea-fed dyspeptic.

Your real epicure understands life's pleasures too well to belittle them by satiety. He is, on the contrary, always a person of abundant feeling, human sympathy, and generous instincts. He is often a fisherman, a sportsman, one whose fads are for the outdoors, fond of horses and dogs, with all those traits best in evidence which cause us to say that we like a person without a close acquaintance with him.

He is never likely to be a sham. Whether you make his acquaintance over a mountain campfire, in the trench of an army kitchen, or at a bachelor supper, you will speedily place him as a good fellow—a man whose sins are of the larger order, and who has no meannesses.

There have been bad cooks sent us by the devil, who has too good taste to harbor such a company, but history records few villain cooks. The cook of the Nancy Bell celebrated in Mr. Gilbert's song perishes a sacrifice on the altar of friendship, with chopped shallots as his only laurels.

So we have come to accept the typical cook that so many artists have chosen to portray again and again, so rubicund, so good-natured, and eloquently joyous are their faces. The jolly monks of the French artists trussing their plump capons or red-gilled fish seem to radiate a splendid optimism suggesting the very gladness of life itself.

The desire for culinary accomplishment has come down through the ages. It is always a part of the equipment of genius. Nearly all our sauces are named after great men who added the distinguishing touch which gave the various compounds individuality and character.

Cooking has been the favorite accomplishment of great soldiers, statesmen, priests, and actors, while artists and writers have been greatly given to it as a pastime. Men have always aestheticised the art of cooking by making it an amusement rather than a task.

Men seem to understand the importance of the art far better than women. The best is none too good for the clubs, because men are served there. They have learned to know the vast underlying forces and influences of food which work their powers mysteriously in the events of men and women and of nations.

The chafing dish first made cooking the fashion. It is now among the up-to-date arts, and the chafing dish as it is turned out by the fashionable silversmith is a thing of splendor and has an atmosphere of its own which makes it the most important furnishing in the home of the up-to-date bachelor.

It has made the after-theatre supper served from its gleaming depths a feast for which epicurean and toothsome alike hunger. The delightful unconventionality of the repast which the host prepares, the spicy chafing dishes that can never be obtained elsewhere, make the hasty supper under the pink candleshade seem tame and commonplace.

Before the era of the chafing dish the man who cooked was often a tribulation in his home. He was a disorganizer of system and his coming to the kitchen was looked on by his women folk and especially by the priestess of the range as a domestic cyclone.

But the modern man's chafing dish is like the shield of the trusty knight, a guerdon of his prowess, his fitness for the fray of the up-to-date. He pins no rose upon it, but in a practical modern fashion he cooks in it canvasback with currant jelly as an offering at his lady's shrine. He also takes the trouble to root out of club chefs and stewards the best methods for preparing things.

The man who cooks is always something of a poet. His philosophy is an expurgated edition of Omar's creed—the loaf, the flask, the song, and for the tree he substitutes his polished table top.

No man with this taste for cooking was ever sickly, stupid, or sour. Those faults are not the worst in the list, but they do not render a man more companionable even though he be a saint for virtue. "The Man with the Hoe" will go down with the centuries, but for the modern supper party the man with the chafing dish is more fit.

Good-fellowship is not rated among the better characteristics as it should be. It is not fully appreciated or valued even by those of us who are most earnest in its pursuit. Too often it is confused with the sins of humanity.

The saints of old were fond of going off into the silence. Our modern saints seek out their fellows and put their own god-head even beneath their feet in their efforts to help the weaker ones.

So good-fellowship, in reality, embodies the very best idea of the religion of love for our neighbors as ourselves. It is a simpler and stronger practice than those often represented by more pretentious words. The fellowship of the good cannot be other than helpful.

The man who cooks symbolizes the idea unconsciously. As he mixes his rarebit or creams his oysters he expresses the spirit of true hospitality, rare of late years.

The bun scrambles and tea fights that we call receptions are as far from the genuine entertainments of welcome guests as the old-time hearth fire is from the neat little gas log of to-day.

So we welcome the man who cooks for what he represents as well as what he is. His terrapin à la Maryland tastes no finer to his guests than does his corned-beef hash, which latter dish every true chafing dish expert acquires as musicians learn to render Rubinstein's Melody in F—not necessarily for display, but as a guarantee that he takes the gastronomic art not as a mere frivol but as a reality.

His influence is far-reaching. Proud and haughty grande dames become as blushing girls under the influence of his chicken livers with a dressing of sauterne and mushrooms. The mannish and jolly athletic girl grows soft and tender after the first few mouthfuls of devilled lobster enthroned on a toasted biscuit.

Woman has always cooked rather to please man than for any other reason. If Adam had given Eve time she would have roasted the apple. But man cooks because he loves it.

So he stands higher to-day in feminine estimation than any of his brothers. Supper in a bachelor flat is more exciting than a slumming party, and even when well chaperoned has an air of adventure about it that appeals to the eternal girl who, some foxy poet has written, is at heart a rake.

A Difference.

"Actors are not much like ships," remarked Hamlett Egg thoughtfully.

"Why this observation?" inquired Brutus De Trick.

"Well," answered Egg, "ships are some times stranded on the rocks. Actors are stranded because of a lack of rocks."

Ocular Demonstration.

Tourist—Land pretty fertile around here?

Western Farmer—Wal, yer see them telegraph poles? Wal, las' week they was only hitchin' posts!

A Good Reason.

Tommy—I wish the turkey were made like a dog, mamma.

Mamma—And why, pray?

Tommy—Why because then it would have four drumsticks.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

THE shrill chorus of hack drivers woke echoes on the pier, and "cab, cab, cab," smote the ears of a rather verdant Irishman stepping for the first time on a New York street. "Oi'll break yer ugly heads if yer call me a scab," he cried, looking daggers along the line. "Where's yer manners, yer haythen blaggards?"

The nearest cabby was the only one to hear this outbreak. "Ah, go chase yerself," he replied. "Hi, Bill, here's a Limerick greenhorn what has bats in his belfry." If the Irishman was sputtering before, he exploded at this, and soon was willing to thrash the whole crowd. He only got as far as beginning on the first one, however, when a bluecoat stopped the fun and haled them both to court. After sufficient explanations, they were eventually discharged, and the cabby left the courtroom vowing dire vengeance for the damage he had suffered.

As the Irishman passed out, an attendant, who was never known to miss a chance to have some fun, touched him on the arm, saying, solicitously: "I take it that you are a stranger in this country."

"Aye, but Oi've no fear ov the loikes ov him," poking his thumb in the direction of the disappearing cabby.

"Well, now, that's where you make a grand mistake," said the self-appointed enlightener, "for let me tell you those fellows have what they call a protective association, and if you injure one of its members you injure all of them. So be on your guard when you go out. They'll try to take revenge, as sure as a gun's iron, and there'll be a mob after you when that fellow who just went out makes his report. Oh, they're a tough lot, too; forty thousand of them in New York. So watch out, and good luck to you."

"Oi'll see them furst," said the Irishman, sententiously, "and begorry Oi'm not afraid of forty thousand such as them, wid their 'scab, scab, scab.' Though Oi'm much abliged ter ye fer yer trouble."

And he thought no more of the warning till bright and early the next day, when it was his pleasure to take the Twenty-third Street Ferry to Brooklyn. All was serene till the boat neared its destination, and then our friend suddenly grew anxious, for he could see in the distance a moving mass of humanity behind the iron gates of the ferryhouse. He peered long and intently, and at last apparently cleared his mind of all perplexity, for he was heard to remark: "Oi sed Oi'd see them furst, but begorry they wuz dom'd quick about coming. And fer the luv ov hiven look at the crowd ov them!"

For a moment or two he felt shaky and would have run had it been possible. Near at hand, however, he spied an old mop, and with this semblance of a weapon he took courage. "Come on, yer murdherin' haythen," he shouted, "come on wid yer 'scab, scab, scab,'" and he shook his fist toward the ferry slip.

Of course, the crowd was nothing more than the usual influx of business men to their offices in Manhattan, but how was any one to know that on his very first trip across the East River. There was only one solution to the situation in the Irishman's mind—the protective association had appeared for its revenge.

Well, the boat was moored in the slip and the Irishman braced himself. The gates opened, and the first man to dash along the gangway got the end of that greasy, dripping mop across his face and went out of the combat. The second dodged, but the third got it on the shirtfront, and the fourth had his hat, a brand-new silk tile, plastered with grime and swept overboard. After that there was a general scattering, and the final tableau consisted of a victorious Irishman swinging his mop and hissing "scab, scab, scab," between his clenched teeth, while a circle of amazed passengers kept at a respectful distance and tried to make out what the whole thing was about.

Somewhat of a Dampener.

Mrs. Jimpson—Just see what mother has sent us—a lovely big turkey for our Thanksgiving dinner! It came by express this morning.

Jimpson (joyfully)—Bless her heart! That's just like her!

Mrs. Jimpson—And she sent a note saying she would be here to help us eat it.

Jimpson (not quite so joyfully)—The dickens! That's just like her, too!



HOW HIPSON STOPPED SMOKING

"THIS is the day I give up cigarettes!"

Hipson had delivered himself of the same exclamation every morning for six months. His chum in the bachelor apartment was used to it.

"I'll start out by smoking three cigars a day," continued Hipson. "After a week I'll cut it down to two, and at the end of a fortnight one smoke after dinner will be all I'll need. Finally I'll stop the beastly habit altogether."

The other bachelor ate his bachelor breakfast at the other end of the table in silence. He had grown tired even of answering "Nonsense!" to his friend's announcements.

"Well," he said, gulping down the last of his coffee, "I'll make you an offer. If you'll agree to smoke it, I'll buy you a fine pipe."

"Done," replied Hipson.

They walked around the corner and into a little shop where smokers' supplies were dealt in. While Hipson gazed longingly at a row of several hundred cigarette packages, his companion selected an elegant meerschaum pipe with a transparent amber mouthpiece.

"Here you are," he said, and Hipson took the pipe, filled it with choice tobacco, and lighted it. "Great!" was his exclamation. "I don't see why I ever cared for cigarettes, anyhow." Then they separated, one taking a downtown car for his desk in the bank, the other turning up town toward his insurance office.

An hour later Hipson was throwing his ink bottle at the office boy. Two hours later the boy was discharged, and the typewriter girl had gone home after saying she was ill. On Hipson's desk lay the beautiful meerschaum pipe, still containing half of its first load of tobacco. Across the street a pyramidal heap of variegated cigarette packages reposed behind a glass window where Hipson had been wont to replenish his stock of "coffin tacks" two or three times a day.

"Jack couldn't expect me to smoke that thing if it happened to get broken," mused Hipson.

The tragic expression on his face gave way to a look of infinite relief. He looked stealthily out into the street, as though to make sure that Jack was nowhere in sight. Then he laid the costly pipe on the floor, looked around again, and brought his heavy shoe down with a crash. The fragments of meerschaum and amber flew in every direction. Half a minute later Hipson was across the street buying cigarettes at 40 cents a package, and thinking they were cheap at that.

"How did you break it?" inquired Jack at dinner that night.

"Most peculiar," said Hipson, "was that accident. You see, I was riding along in an open car when the thing got knocked out of my mouth by a fat German woman. She was crawling right over me, and her skirt simply raked the pipe out of my mouth. You ought to have heard me swear! But it couldn't be helped. I went into the cigar store near my office and tried to get another one, but the man didn't have one that suited me. I couldn't work without smoking something, so I just had to buy these confounded cigarettes again."

Jack grinned behind his cup.

"Now, you think I broke it on purpose, don't you?" continued Hipson. "All right! I wouldn't have that suspicious, cynical mind of yours for a farm. You wait till to-morrow! Not another cigarette after to-night—not another one. Cigars for me after this!"

"I'll give you a box of the best in the store," offered Jack.

The next day's breakfast was followed by a second trip around the corner, and Hipson started up town with a smile and a box of cigars bought by Jack, whose lavish generosity, by the way, was due to the fact that he had picked a 30 to 1 shot at the race track two days previously. Jack's crying sin was gambling, as Hipson's was cigarette smoking; each thought the other's habit despicable.

About noontime that day Jack got a telephone call. At the other end of the wire was Hipson's typewriter.

"Mr. Hipson is very ill," she said.

"What's the matter?" cried Jack, his voice full of anxiety.

"He bought some poisoned cigars," she replied. "You know he's not used to them. He usually smokes cigarettes."

Further inquiry developed the fact that Hipson, after treating his illness with two packages of cigarettes, had given the cigars to the office boy. Then he had gone home, saying he would have to consult a doctor. Whether the doctor was called or not is a matter Jack has his doubts about. At any rate, Hipson was looking very ill that evening as he lay on a couch in a bathrobe and devoured cigarette smoke.

"I'll have to try again," he said, resignedly. "But I can't do it with cigars. I can't stand them at all. Do you know, I'd be a dead man if I tackled another! But I must stop cigarettes! They're killing me!"

At breakfast Hipson said:

"I've hit upon a plan. I'll bet you $20 even that I won't smoke for a month."

"I take it," replied Jack.

The money was deposited. Three hours later Jack went to the telephone.

"This is Charley Hipson," said an ashamed voice. "You can have the twenty."

"Do Tell."

SHE belonged to the genus "Know-It-All," and she stood in an angle from which the sign over the cage was not visible. Her pupil, a meek little old lady, absorbed her remarks to an accompaniment of "Do tells."

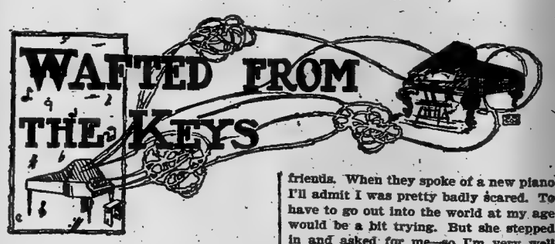
The Daughter—Yes, ma, them big white ones are polar bears. They come from Panama, (same place as Bert's hat come from.) They say the fur keeps off the heat in Summer and the cold in Winter.

Ma—Do tell.

A Dream of Bliss.

Cohwigger—Why would you like to be President, my boy?

Freddie—Look at all the prize turkeys he has sent to him at Thanksgiving.



WAFTED FROM THE KEYS

THE new thousand-dollar baby grand piano had just been moved in. The family had properly exclaimed over it, and gone away. The piano was just beginning to notice that the room was a beautiful one and the furniture of a quality seldom seen nowadays. "Well, I'm glad," it was saying to itself, "that this is, I should judge, a very good family, and that we live on the 'south side,'" when it was interrupted by a soft singing sort of sigh.

"Now what in the name of all that's good is that—phew!" it almost whistled, "vintage of 1812, or I'm out of tune. Say, old chap, where did you spring from?"

The odd little piano in the corner began to talk. "Really," it murmured, in a soft, gurgling tone, "I suppose it is my place to welcome you to this house, where I have lived so many happy, happy years. I can only hope that you will be as happy as I have been."

"Thank you, thank you," answered the handsome young grand. "I shall do my best—I don't suppose they'll try ragtime on me, and as long as they omit that I shall give satisfaction."

"Ragtime? ragtime? Pray, what is that you speak of?"

"Well, I'll be—blessed. Don't you know that ragtime is all the rage just now? It's a sort of syncopated arrangement of the notes, invented by the negroes. At any rate, we top-raters have agreed to boycott it as it were, and simply play off tune when they try it."

"I'm glad to hear that, for in a way you are a descendant of mine. We were made by the same firm, I believe, and I should hate to believe that we had fallen so low."

"So," tinkled the other, by way of showing off its silvery treble, "and what is to become of you? Are they going to sell or exchange?"

"Dear me, no. I'm to be sent to her, for the nursery, you know—I'm quite happy over it—she and I are great friends. When they spoke of a new piano I'll admit I was pretty badly scared. To have to go out into the world at my age would be a bit trying. But she stepped in and asked for me—so I'm very well provided for, you can see.

"It was many years ago when I came to this house, a new, shining, handsome thing like yourself. [The baby grand tried to bow.] Her mother was a bride then, and I was a wedding present from her grandfather. The dear little wife was very fond of me, and in the long dusky twilight the three would sit in this same drawing room—she here in front of me, playing, oh, such pretty things! and singing softly—grandfather in that big, cozy armchair by the fire; the husband-lover bending over me, looking at her with his soul in his eyes. Occasionally he would join her, lowering his big strong voice to hers. Sometimes the old gentleman would break in, out of tune, but so happy.

"Well, those were pleasant days, indeed, and one day she came in here alone and played some soft cooing things, improvising, and finally, half swaying, she threw her arms about me and told me her dear little secret. Oh, I was so proud and happy—so were we all.

"That night they sang lullabys and soft sweet music. So it went on for days, weeks, months. There were days when she would bring her dainty sewing and sit beside me, 'for company,' she used to say.

"One day there came a sudden hush. The drawing room door was open, and through it I saw a man with a dark bag hurry up the stairs. A little while afterward there came from the room above a sort of wailing that played upon my every string. I wondered why no one came to my part of the house. So the day passed—the house so still, so hushed. In the night I heard a door shut and the husband came into this room. Straight over to me he came. Throwing himself on the stool he bowed his head on my keys and broke into sobs, oh! such sobs.

"'She's gone, little friend,' he said in a choking tone, 'she's gone.'

"Then came the grandfather, bowed and trembling. He laid his hand on his son-in-law's bent head. 'It's hard, dear lad, but God knows best, and then, there's the child, you know. So passed the night away—the man sobbing, the grandfather comforting, and above it the wailing of the motherless child up stairs.

"For a long time I was not touched. The father had gone away, trying to forget, and the child was upstairs with her aunt. One happy day the father came back, and the child, a dear little girl, began to study, and they to play upon me understandingly, and so for years we were all happy.

"The girl grew to be a laughing little creature, so like her mother. Then there came a young man, and at my side he told her the story of his love. After a little they called in the father, who blessed them. She was married in this room. They played the wedding march on me, and so she went away. And now, I'm to go, to go to her—and the little ones will learn to play on me. She herself will touch me sometimes, and so I will have a peaceful old age."

The grand piano said nothing. It was thinking. Would the years hold so much for it?

GERTRUDE K. VIVIAN.

Thanksgiving Blackmail.

MR. AND MRS. YAWKINS had fondly watched the turkey grow. They had bought it when it was very small, had reared it carefully, fed it with fattening food, and were anticipating a delicious repast on Thanksgiving Day, when they were going to have a sort of family reunion. Relatives were coming from all parts of the county to join them at the festive board.

What was their dismay when, the day before Thanksgiving, the overfed bird lay down and died. They held a hasty consultation, and, weighing all the pros and cons, decided that they would be unable to secure another bird in time for the dinner, finally arriving at the conclusion that it would be perfectly safe to serve the defunct fowl as though nothing had happened, both feeling confident that the bird had come to its untimely end through overfeeding rather than from disease. Suddenly they discovered their four-year-old hopeful Edwin had overheard the whole talk and the final decision.

Mr. Yawkins wrathfully descended on the youngster and demanded that he promise secrecy, under threat of a whipping which would result in his being unable to sit for a week or more.

The youngster readily acquiesced, and the parents felt more at ease, although Yawkins still had fear for the outcome of the dinner, which already had had two perceptible set-backs.

However, when dinner time came everything had progressed smoothly, the Yawkinses breathed easier, and when it came time to carve the turkey the master of the house arose and did the honors. Every one was helped to large slices of the juicy bird. When the young hopeful's turn came pater gave him very little, as he did not wish to take too great chances.

The youngster saw the small amount, and said nothing, but looked wise. In less time than it takes to write it he had finished and said:

"Pop, I'd like some more!"

"Too much will make you sick," said the fond parent.

"More, or I'll tell," quietly said the young rascal.

The panic-stricken man quickly yielded to this and helped the diplomatic Edwin to more turkey, while the other diners looked on, grinned, and wondered what it was all about.

The child soon finished the second portion, and again said:

"Pa, I'd like some more."

"But, dear, you've already had too much for a little boy," replied the now thoroughly frightened paterfamilias.

"More, or I'll tell," said the young villain.

That was enough—he got the portion, and finished it as quickly as he had the preceding ones. The same demand, the same answer, and the same threat brought forth another portion. This was gone through a few more times, when the young glutton, who could eat no more, came out with:

"Well, now I can't eat any more, 'n' I'm goin' to tell, anyhow."

And he did.

He now takes his meals standing, and a coolness exists between the Yawkinses and their out-of-town relatives.

Evolution.

TWO colored men were deep in discussion. "Yo' cain't git blood out ob a turnip."

"Why cain't yo'?"

"'Cause it ain't got no blood."

"Yo' cain't make er white man out ob a colo'd man, neither."

"Why cain't yo'?"

"'Cause yo' cain't."

"Cain't yo' make er colo'd man out ob a monkey?"

"What 're yo' gwine to make monkey out ob?"

"Dunno."

"Why doan't yo' know?"

"'Cause I'se no elocutionist."

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"Be mine," he cried in loving tone,
The New Girl said: "Nay, nay.
But I'll take you to be my own;
You, dear boy, name the day."

⁂

One day last week little Helen was out walking with Nurse Betty on the path below the new monument of the Riverside Drive. Suddenly she dropped Betty's hand and darted over the green. There she spied a poor, lonely, belated dandelion blossom, that should have known better than to come so late. Helen "made the punishment fit the crime" by picking off its head, then she toddled back with her bit of gold.

But nurse was very cross and scolded hard because the little white shoes were soiled and the stockings were wet. They hurried home to mother, who said:

"Well, nurse, Helen was naughty to run over the wet grass. Take her up stairs and rub her feet with alcohol. Then I shall come up and give her an 'ounce of prevention.'"

The baby eyes were filled with tears as Helen said:

"Oh, don't, please, mamma! Will it taste so very bad?"

⁂

Ella—Do you believe there is honor among thieves?

Stella—Most certainly; every time Fred steals a kiss he offers to give it back to me.

⁂

One of the strange sights of the city is to see well-dressed women, women of leisure, evidently, sitting in the street cars with their eyes fast glued to a book. There is a reason why the shopgirl or the business woman of any kind should risk ruining her eyes to take advantage of the time she is obliged to waste going back and forth to and from business, but why a woman in comfortable circumstances should emulate her bad example it is hard to tell. In one of the Broadway cars the other day were a mother and daughter, both well dressed, the daughter with a big paper of flowers in her hand. Both, as soon as they were comfortably seated, devoted themselves to the reading of late novels. The daughter evidently did not find hers entertaining, for she took occasional peeps around and stole the news from the headlines of the paper of the man beside her. There might even be a suspicion in her case, and this would be a laudable excuse, that she was carrying the book, which was an attractive one bound in blue, because it exactly matched the color of her gown.

⁂

"A young man of my acquaintance visits me occasionally," said Dr. Cynicus, "who is very much in love, but who wearies me excessively by his ravings over his sweetheart, her angelic qualities, et cetera. She is too fragile for this world, he thinks.

"'Fragile?' says I, 'how fragile? Ever test her fragility? Let me give you some figures about her, and womankind in general, showing the extent of their fragility. We will suppose this piece of perfection is in moderately good health. She will live to, say, sixty years of age. Women do not like, any more than men do, to die—not so much, for women never grow old, you know. Listen to me: She will eat one pound of beef, mutton, or some other meat every day. That's 365 pounds of flesh in a year. In sixty years it's 21,900 pounds. How's that for fragility?

"'She will eat as much bread and as much vegetables per diem, and there you have in sixty years 43,800 pounds of bread and meat.

"'If she is not too angelic she will drink daily no less than two quarts of coffee, tea, wine, or beer. And by the time she is ready to have a monument she will have consumed 175 hogsheads of liquids. Fragile?

"'Now,' says I to this young man, 'these figures do not include the forty or fifty lambs she will worry down with mint sauce. It does not take into consideration her ice cream, her oysters, her clams, and such. All this means about forty-five tons. Fragile? Think of your affinity in connection with these figures and then rave over her being fragile. Young man, you're a fool. Bah!'"

⁂

Hewitt—Why are you so anxious to have your wife's sister get married?

Jewitt—I want somebody to divide with me the responsibility of having such a mother-in-law.

⁂

Mr. Younghusband is learning to use discretion in the pretty speeches he is teaching his baby Gladys.

The other day the Younghusbands—father, mother, and their little daughter who is just beginning to talk—were on an Erie ferryboat when the child exclaimed:

"Papa, kiss mamma. Kiss pretty mamma."

The couple blushed and tried to quiet the child, who grew more insistent.

"Not now, Gladys," said the young father. "Wait till we get home."

Finally, the child subsided into puzzled silence and presently climbed down and, toddling across the cabin, made friends with a young woman.

But the respite of the Younghusbands was brief.

"Papa, papa," called the young mischief.

"Well?" replied the father.

"Papa, kiss pretty lady," pleaded the child, stroking the young woman's very red cheek.

⁂

"She seems to be a shining social light."

"Well, she wears plenty of diamonds."

⁂

"Was Edith embarrassed much at the proposal?"

"I should say she was. She stammered so that she said 'Yes' four times."

⁂

Georgie's father is suspected of "sporting" tendencies, and Georgie, though his years number but five, has acquired more or less of the vernacular.

His next-door neighbor had a valuable collie that was recovering from an illness, and it occurred to Georgie that it would be a kindly and a Christian act to exercise Fido.

"Very well," answered Fido's mistress in response to Georgie's request, "you may take Fido out, but be sure to treat him well."

The dull red of embarrassment suffused Georgie's face as he answered:

"I can't 'treat' him at all, Miss Smif; I ain't dot not one penny even!"

⁂

Miss Slim—Who wrote "Man proposes"?

Miss Antique—Probably some inexperienced young author.

⁂

A quest for that elusive commodity, a pin, on a Broadway car the other afternoon revealed some interesting statistics.

The woman in the blue gown stepped on her skirt when climbing onto the platform and ripped off about a yard of binding. Once inside the car, she tried to repair damages.

"Have you a pin that you can spare?" she asked the woman on her right.

The woman appealed to searched diligently, but no pin was forthcoming, and she passed the query on to her next neighbor, with a like result.

The car was well filled, yet not so uncomfortably crowded but that all could see the plight of the blue-gowned woman, and everybody, irrespective of sex, began to feel under the edges of waists and lapels for the temporary implements of mending. The result of this voluntary taxation was nineteen pins, seventeen of which were contributed by men.

One woman who had searched her own clothes in vain for those first aids to the torn and tattered, turned admiringly to the man who had found two pins tucked away in his coat lining.

"Why is it," she said, "that men carry so many more pins than women, when they are not nearly so apt to need them?"

"I'll give it up," he said. "They always do, but I don't know why."

⁂



NO WONDER.

He: "They say Sapleigh's sister does not approve of dancing."
She: (Having suffered) "Perhaps she has tried it with him."

"New York people don't dress up on Sundays," said the woman from Ohio. "I used to think this very queer. In the little town where I was brought up everybody had weekday clothes and Sunday clothes. We wore our common togs from Monday morning till Saturday night, unless on special occasions, and then on the first day of the week we blossomed out in a glory that would have made Solomon hide his face for very shame. Even our hair ribbons had been pressed for six days, to keep them nice and fresh, and our Sunday shoes were like looking glasses. I daresay we were not at all comfortable in this Sabbatical excess of style, but we looked nice, hence we tried to be resigned.

"Having been born and bred in the fear of Sunday clothes, I naturally supposed that people the world over held them in similar awe, so when I came to New York I provided myself with several 'best' silk waists and a pretty gown, which were to be reserved for Sunday wear. Imagine my surprise when I found that I didn't need them as badly then as through the week.

"Everybody here dresses as well on Monday as on Sunday, and as well on Saturday as on Monday. They don't seem to keep any best clothes. They wear the same things day in and day out, and when those are gone they get new ones. A little girl on the top floor of my boarding house volunteered my first lesson in metropolitan fashions.

"'Why don't you wear that pretty foulard?' she said, when we were getting ready to go to the theatre.

"I felt as if she had slapped me in the face.

"'Oh, I don't like to,' I cried. 'I want to keep that for Sunday.'

"The little girl didn't say much, but the look she flashed my way was a revelation. It warned me that to keep your best things for Sunday argued you provincial, so of course I wore the foulard, and the next day I made a brave showing by going out in the afternoon in one of my pretty Sunday-go-to-meeting silk blouses, but it wrenched my heartstring to the snapping point to do it.

"Nowadays, like the rest of New Yorkers, I have no Sunday clothes. I wear the same things Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, yet often, when so dressing, I feel that some real essence of life is lacking. At such times I grow quite melancholy, and if I could strike poetic fires I would write an ode to 'Obsolete Sunday Clothes.'"

⁂

Strutter—Mrs. Millyuns is terribly disappointed over her daughter refusing Prince Claptrap and marrying a poor American.

Cutter—She's not half so disappointed as the Prince is.

⁂

As the teacher shut the desk drawer with a vindictive snap she decided that Robbie McGibbon's day had come. Either Mrs. McGibbon would present herself on the morrow, and discuss means by which Robbie would be induced to behave more like an ordinarily bad boy and less like an imp incarnate, or she would have the pleasure of the young man's society at home for an indefinite period. To be brief, the irate teacher decided she would have him suspended.

With this end in view she sent to an upper classroom for Robbie's elder sister. To this maiden would be delegated the task of reciting Robbie's enormities at home. The teacher knew that this proceeding was not in accordance with ethical doctrines, but her written complaints had been met with such consistent silence as to arouse the suspicion that reading script was a lost art in the McGibbon family.

Robbie's female relative showed great lack of family spirit, inasmuch as she agreed heartily in the rather sweeping condemnation of her unregenerate brother. "Oh, yes, Ma'am," she said earnestly, "Robbie do be very bad! He do be the worst boy on the whole block. Me mother says he can't help it. She says he just takes after the O'Briens."

"Are the O'Briens your father's people?" asked the teacher, scenting a family row.

"Oh, no, Ma'am," returned the undisterly sister. "They are the people who live up stairs."

⁂

"What is co-education, pa?"

"It's another name for flirtation."

⁂

Madge—I hear that photographer takes a very flattering picture.

Dolly—I really couldn't say. It isn't necessary for me to go to that kind of a photographer.

Estate of VAUGHAN DESPARD, Dec'd.



ATTIRED in all that splendor of golfing apparel which the novice loves, and carrying a brand-new leather bag of clubs, Robinson strode across the hall from his own studio to a half-glazed door whereon "J. Gilmour" stood out in large black letters. There Robinson dropped his bag of clubs and stopped to listen before knocking. It sounded as if things were being violently pulled about inside—even overturned and hurled into corners. Then he knocked and kicked at the panels.

The sounds ceased, presently the door opened explosively, and a very striking Velasques beard and mustache shot out. "Ha!" said the mouth belonging to these picturesque additions. "I thought so! Why the devil don't you come in and help a fellow?"

"Have you forgotten our appointment?" said Robinson, dropping his bag and stepping into a studio which appeared to be in an abnormal state of mess.

"What appointment? Bermuda?"

"Golf—Miss Charnock," Robinson corrected him with laconic severity.

"Look here, Robinson, I've got no time for that to-day. You just come and help me hunt for this thing."

"And leave Miss Charnock to wait at Grand Central? We said we'd be there at—"

"Blow what we said! I've got to find this thing—now. Read!"

He picked up from a model's chair a two-page typewritten letter, and brandished it at Robinson, who took it and saw, under a neatly engraved head, the formal legal exordium:

"Estate of Vaughan Despard, Dec'd.

"Sir:"

Gilmour was still growling, routing over a pile of Japanese weapons that buried an overturned Colonial spinning wheel. "I can swear it's somewhere here, and I must find the blamed thing if—"

"I wish you'd shut up and let me see if I can understand this rigmarole," Robinson interrupted.

"You might as well give it up. It's all I can do," Gilmour retorted.

"It reads like a sort of opera-bouffe plot. How can the estate of—What's his name, deceased—have a claim to one-fifth of your earnings? You're not a railroad."

"You keep still and I'll tell you." Gilmour, erect amid a litter of furniture and bric-à-brac, frowned, as he spoke, and looked about him, preening with finger and thumb his ferocious mustache, as his manner was when in deep thought. "This old Wyse—he's mentioned, isn't he? Well, he knew all my folks—farmer up near Phoenicia. So, when I came back from Paris the first time, old man Wyse—used to wear a white goatee and smoke stogies—asked me if I wasn't about cleaned out. I said, 'Dead broke.' Then he said, 'Why don't you mortgage?' When he explained what he meant I jumped at it—didn't think anybody had so much confidence in me—none of my own folks had."

"And what did he mean?"

"Keep still and I'll tell you. He put up $2,000—$500 cash and three notes—and I signed this paper."

"The one you're looking for?"

"No, you gump; the one this lawyer's got hold of. It's a contract, and it says that in consideration of the sum of $2,000 I promise to give said Wyse one-fifth of all I make for the rest of my life."

"Why, Gil! What rot!"

"It is, eh?" Gilmour stood, arms akimbo, staring at the other man. "Where's the rot come in? Didn't I get my two thousand on the strength of it? You keep still till I get through. I paid up all right, and the old man was so tickled he said he'd will me his farm, only I wouldn't know what to do with it. Then we smoked stogies and liquored up, but when he went to look for the contract he couldn't find it. So he gave me the other—the one I'm looking for—regular legal affair, just like the others, and it began, 'Whereas,' and said the other was lost, and it didn't go, in case it ever turned up; and it was signed by him and witnessed by two witnesses—same as the other."

"And lost, like the other. Only the other has been found."

"Oh, I'll find it. What do you take me for?"

"I don't take you for a man of business," Robinson quickly answered. "Who were your witnesses?"

"What's witnesses got to do with it? How you do jump about from one thing to another! Well, one was—um—um—one was the doctor and the other was—I forget who the other was."

"You'll have to get hold of the doctor, then, and make him give you an affidavit. And perhaps he can tell you who the other was."

"By Jingo, Robinson, I believe you've got some sense, after all!" Gilmour also expressed his passing feeling of admiration in a wild-eyed stare. "Make 'em swear they saw Wyse give me the other paper, eh? Say, old man, it's nearly a hundred miles up there. I'd better pack my grip and get off to-day."

"If you can," said Robinson, with a sniff at the awesome chaos about him. "Of course, you can't go to the links, so I'll make your excuses to Miss Charnock. Ta, ta!"

Off went Robinson, secretly rejoicing. But he had gone only a few blocks when his joy turned to misgiving. What right had Gilmour to be so sure of Miss Charnock as to be indifferent to her passing the whole afternoon alone with him, Robinson? It was all of a piece with his calling her "Bermuda" to her face, even. The fact that Gilmour had made her acquaintance on the sea voyage home after a holiday at that island resort, thus getting two weeks' start of him, Robinson, was hardly enough to justify the confounded assurance of it. Could it be that they were secretly betrothed? If so, it was a most foul practice against him. And he made up his mind to be clear on this point before sunset.

Miss Charnock, in short skirt, cape, and Tam o'Shanter, was waiting impatiently when Robinson reached the Grand Central, and, although it lacked but 90 seconds of their train time, her first words to him were "Where's Mr. Gilmour?"

"Good afternoon, Miss Charnock," said Robinson, politely ignoring her question. "I'm afraid we must hurry."

"But where is Mr. Gilmour?"

"Sorry to say he's been detained," said Robinson, struggling—now with two golf bags, besides two tickets and a handful of change—to move away from the ticket office. "We'll have to run for the train."

Miss Charnock, instead of running, planted the thick soles of her golf boots decisively on the mosaic floor. "I'm not going to catch this train," she said. And, what with a loose wisp of brown hair and an undisguised pout, she looked outrageously pretty.

It was all most embarrassing for poor Robinson; also, he had great difficulty in visibly keeping his temper. "If I had known that our going depended on Mr. Gilmour," he began. Then, with a desperate resolve to keep cool, he laid the two bags on a bench and went on, "He's been quite unexpectedly detained on—on legal business."

Miss Charnock started. "Legal! Have they arrested him?" she whispered anxiously.

Robinson—of course Robinson had reason to be angry, one ought to remember—received this with a bitter laugh. "You seem strangely worried on Gilmour's account, Miss Charnock. No, they have not arrested him, but he is obliged to go up the State to a place called Phoenicia to secure proof that he is not one-fifth enslaved to the estate of a certain deceased person. What's the matter?"

Miss Charnock seemed about to swoon, and Robinson had no knowledge of first aid to the swooning. A motherly old lady on the other side of her took the amiable liberty of manifesting a strong interest in her case, and Miss Charnock, in fear of a scene, quickly rallied. "Thank you," she said, bowing and smiling, "I'm all right, I think." Then, to Robinson, "Would you mind seeing me home?—now?"

So, instead of going up to the links that afternoon, Robinson, with all his brand-new golfing outfit, also Miss Charnock's more service-worn bag, had to get a hansom and take her to her city home. This might be, in the end, even better than an afternoon's golfing with her, he thought—or tried to think. But events soon blighted even this hopeful conceit.

"Mr. Robinson, you're awfully good," she began, after two or three minutes in the cab. "Yes, you are. I wish you'd do something for me. Will you?" Robinson felt a little better. "In fact, I know you're such a friend of—of Mr. Gilmour's that I feel like telling you the whole thing."

"The whole thing?"

"Yes. When you've taken me home, will you do me a great favor? I want you to take a note down to Mr. Schraeder—"

"Schraeder?" Robinson recognized the name of the lawyer who was acting for the estate of Despard, deceased.

"Yes, he's my lawyer. Oh, I'll have to tell you the whole story."

She covered her face with her hands, as if the prospect of such a confession were a thing to sear the eyeballs. "Can I trust you? Just as if you were my own brother? You know I haven't any."

Robinson had not in the least wanted this particular girl to be as a sister to him—any other girl, rather. But he yielded to Destiny.

"You see, my Uncle Despard—a clergyman, you know—left me all his furniture and his books in his will—oh, a huge lot of books that he had collected, and some of them very valuable."

"Then you are 'The Estate of Despard, Dec'd.'?"

She laughed feebly. "That—that paper dropped out of an old 'Poor Richard's Almanack' that a parishioner who died left to my uncle. So I took it to Mr. Schraeder, and he said he could 'act on it.' Don't you understand?"

Robinson thought it looked as if this young woman had wanted to forcibly annex one-fifth of Gilmour in advance of his spontaneous surrender. But he only said, "I see."

"I thought, of course, I would explain it all to him when—afterward, you know—and we would laugh over it."

"I see."

"He—Jack—Mr. Gilmour hasn't the least idea I'm connected with the thing, has he? It would just kill me! I never thought Mr. Schraeder would go so fast; he only said he could, not he would. How can I ever face him now?"

"Mr. Schraeder?"

"No, him."

And so, as if hypnotized, wondering why he did it all, Robinson helped Miss Charnock out of the cab, followed her into the house, and waited until she had written her note to Schraeder: "Please stop proceedings about Mr. Gilmour's contract with Henry Wyse," which he straightway took and delivered at the lawyer's office.

Returning to his own studio a strange fancy prompted him to kick the panel of Gilmour's door in passing, and he was astonished to hear the thunder of Gilmour's cordial "Come!" sound from within.

"Hello!" said Gilmour. "Back already?"

"I believe so. Why haven't you gone to Phoenicia?"

"Remembered something I had to do before starting. Hadn't been too late I'd have rushed after you. Never mind; I can go after dinner."

"Then you'll arrive about midnight?"

Gilmour roared his own magnificent laugh. "You old gump! I mean to Bermuda, of course, not Phoenicia. Robinson, I'll tell you something in confidence—strict confidence, mind. This was the day I fixed to propose—regular proposal, you know—propose to Bermuda. She came of age last week. We were going to lose you out on those links."

"Thanks."

"Yes. This ass of a lawyer's letter put it all out of my head till I got your scheme of hunting up those witnesses. Phoenicia can wait—"

But Robinson would not wait to hear more. "All right. You'll find Miss Charnock at home if you like to go there now."

Then he flung his new golf bag on the floor, with "You may have this for a wedding present."

And as he stalked out of the studio, Gilmour, staring open-mouthed after him, wondered what made him so huffy.

A Street Car Comedy.

FARE, please," called out the conductor.

There was no response.

"Fare, please," he called out again, raising his voice somewhat, and putting in it something of a peremptory demand.

Still there was no response, and the passenger thus addressed did not stir.

It was on the rear platform of a south-bound Second Avenue car one evening last week. The passenger in question had his back turned to the conductor and seemed deeply absorbed in contemplation of the rickety, uninteresting structures which lined the thoroughfare. He looked prosperous enough, his clothing was neat and well fitting, and he bore himself proudly erect, though somewhat stiffly.

To attract the attention of his immobile fare and to enforce his demand the conductor prodded him gently, conductor-wise, in the small of the back.

"Gee!" he fairly yelled and jumped back. "What is this?".

"Oh," said a swarthy little passenger on the platform. "Ye needn't take on like that. It is only a clothing dummy, a common, ordinary clothing dummy, ye chump. I made him myself. Let both of us off at Baxter Street." And he handed the conductor a nickel.

The latter was too dazed to collect the coin at once, but finally he pulled himself together. He took hold of the supposed passenger and turned him around. When his glance met the cold eye of the dummy and when he regarded the features on which calm repose stood written, he looked like a man who had made up his mind and had the situation well in hand.

"If that gent is with you," he said, turning to the little swarthy man, "it will be 5 cents more."

"For the dummy?" queried the swarthy man with a tinge of profound astonishment in his voice.

"For de 'mute,' yes," said the conductor. "No chance of deadheading things like that on this here car. It's too lifelike; one would almost expect to hear it talk. It would be one mark against me if the Inspector saw this here graceful gent on the platform of a dark night and me not having collected his coin."

The swarthy man handed the conductor 5 cents for his genteel-looking companion and the conductor rang up two fares in a rather emphatic manner.

Perfection.

CAN you tell me anything about Mr. Blank, Mr. Richard Blank?" asked a visitor of a resident in Tidewater, Va. "I mean, of course, about his standing and financial responsibility."

"Mr. Blank, Suh, is a perfect gentleman, Suh, a perfect gentleman, Suh," and here he paused, until he gently whispered, "but short o' cash."

Sophistry.

"Come heah, Tom Jefferson," called a brawny mother to a little fellow in the road. "I done tole yo' ef you went out dat gate I'd wallop yo'. Come heah an' take yo' dose!"

"Yo' cain't do it. Didn't go out 'n no gate. I climbed de fence."

For a Certainty.

Willie—This is an up-to-date turkey, papa.

Papa—In what way, Willie?

Willie—Why it has drumless drumsticks.

A PING-PONG PREDICAMENT



"THE game and the girl is certainly a perplexing question," said the young man who is a champion at ping-pong. "Usually the girl who plays merely as an after-dinner amusement isn't happy unless she wins, and if a fellow is wise he'll let her do so. But the athletic young woman who goes in for sports seriously is quite a different proposition. She likes to win, too, of course, but one must use discretion in giving her any advantage. Last night I lost a set to a girl of the athletic sort by a larger score than I ever made another player lose to. And I almost lost her good opinion forever by the act. The peculiar part of it was that I hadn't the least intention of letting her win.

"No," interrupting a small sensation among his hearers, "Miss Atherton's game isn't that good, exactly. It's good enough to make her proud of it while with her girl friends, and poor enough to make her sensitive about the opinion of an expert like myself. You would never guess how I came to lose, in a month of Sundays, so I had better tell my story from the start.

"You see, I haven't known Miss Atherton long, and last night I took dinner with her family for the first time. Later in the evening she said she wondered if it would bore me greatly to try a turn or two at my favorite game with so poor a player as herself. Of course, I replied that there was nothing I should like better. Then she apologised for having to ask me to play on the dining-room table. She was afraid it wasn't exactly the right height. But a ping-pong table took up so much room, she explained, and she did all her regular practicing around at the club.

"I replied that it would be a pleasure to play with her anywhere. But the flippancy of the remark did not seem to please her. She is an earnest young woman.

"'Now, I don't want you to let me win, as some fellows do when they play with girls, just to please them,' she said. 'Of course, I know I shan't have a chance against an expert like you, but I want to see how small a score I can hold you down to.'

"So I started out to play as I thought wise—well enough to keep ahead in the score, and indifferently enough to let Miss Atherton hold me down to a small advantage. She was visibly delighted with her success and the game progressed merrily enough, until she suddenly tired of chasing the balls she missed and called in the butler to pick them up for her.

"He was a stout, portly personage, was that butler. He took his place in a corner of the room just behind Miss Atherton, standing erect, with arms held rigidly by his sides, as though serving at table. But the next time Miss Atherton missed a return, the ball rolled about a yard from where the man was standing, and I was surprised to see him take a few sprightly steps forward and try to intercept its course with his foot. Then, as it avoided his boot, rolled from the rug with a little click, and traveled tranquilly under the china closet, I rejoiced in the sight of that piece of pomposity getting down on his knees and fishing it forth from its hiding place with a silver table spoon.

"After that the ordinary rounds of ping-pong seemed dull and commonplace. A few minutes later my longing for diversion led me to give a ball, which should have made a subject for a gentle return, a vicious whack, sending it spinning across the room within an inch of the butler's nose. Miss Atherton gave a little exclamation of surprise at such an inexcusably poor play and prepared to serve again. She did not see the start of the majestic figure behind her, his wild whirl with outstretched hands in an endeavor to catch the ball, or the triumphant look with which he almost stamped the frail sphere under foot, stopping it on the very edge of the rug. All of which so diverted me, however, that I failed to return her serve, and Miss Atherton won the game.

"I scored one point and then yielded again to temptation. I served straight for the fireplace. Wits far less bright than Miss Atherton's could not have imagined that, by any possibility, that ball was intended to land on the table. But forgetful of this fact, I exulted in the brave attempt of the butler to catch the ball on the fly, and the look of melancholy with which he watched it settle slowly beneath the wrought-iron grate, and behind the artistic brass andirons, and then gazed down at his spotless shirtfront. As I continued to play I kept one eye on that man producing an umbrella with a bent handle, gravely bestriding the fender, and with infinite patience effecting the capture of the elusive bit of celluloid.

"A realization of the possibilities of that umbrella completed my downfall. After that the butler played all over the room with his improvised hockey stick, and I played for the butler. I sent him skipping from one corner of the room to the other with the sprightliness of a playful elephant. I watched him, puffing, his face glowing like a sunset, fish balls from under chairs, sideboard, and cabinets. I am ashamed to confess that in my zeal to reduce the weight of the corpulent servitor I utterly forgot that Miss Atherton, earnestly intent on the game, was oblivious to the comedy being enacted behind her back, and that her suspicions and her wrath were rising as rapidly and steadily as her score.

"Finally, however, I hit a ball on the return with the deliberate intent of making it land on the top of the china closet. That was going one step too far. I had the pleasure of seeing the butler almost leap from his feet in an endeavor to grasp it as it sailed over his head. I have a dim recollection that I served and returned several balls as I watched him bring a chair in from the kitchen, mount upon it, and stand on tiptoe to search for the fugitive among a collection of Dresden pitchers. But Miss Atherton's patience was at an end, and so was my fun.

"I was brought suddenly to myself by seeing her place her racquet upon the table and walk toward the door, her head held very erect.

"'If you really think that it isn't worth your while to make the smallest attempt to play against me,' she remarked icily, 'the most gentlemanly course would be to say so honestly.'

"That brought me to my wits, you may believe! As I followed the offended young woman into the drawing room I realised for the first time how all that reckless playing must have appeared to her.

"Well, I capped my sincere apologies with an offer to explain in full, and plunged into my tale before she had time to refuse to listen. Luckily Miss Atherton is a young woman with a sense of humor. Before I was half through the recital her lips were twitching in spite of herself; and at the end we were both laughing heartily.

"Finally she consented to forgive me everything except my not having given her the hint, so that she might have sent the butler over to pick up balls on my side of the table. Then we played another set, in which Miss Atherton picked up her own balls, and I won."

Fooling the Crowd.

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Record-Herald.

WHY do you water stock, papa,
As people say you do?
The magnate closely to his breast
His anxious darling drew.

"We water stock," the great man said,
"To make our gains seem small."
"And are they small?" the child exclaimed.
"Oh, no, dear, not at all."

"Why do you wish your gains, papa,
To seem less than they are?"
The great man stroked his darling's head
And seemed to gaze afar.

"If dividends were ninety-five
Instead of six per cent.
The people would revolt, and we
Could not sit down content."



"But if they know you water stock
And why you do it, too,
How do you fool the crowd, papa,
As you appear to do?"

"We fool the foolish, stupid crowd,"
He said, in accents mild,
"Because the crowd is ne'er so glad
As while it's fooled, my child."

A Little Confidence Game.

AN old New York business man tells of a very ingenious and elaborate scheme lately practiced upon him which had for its object the gaining of just 45 cents. The game was a new one in his long business experience, he says. This is his story:

"I came into my office a few afternoons ago and found a man sitting at a table writing. He rose as I entered. 'This is Mr. X., is it not?' he asked. I told him it was. 'I was just writing you a note,' the man said, 'finding you out and not knowing when you might return. Were you not in the tobacco business in '72, and did you not have your offices at such and such a place and your residence on such a street and at such a number?' I had been in the tobacco business at the time mentioned, and the addresses he gave were correct. I told him as much.

"'Well,' the man went on, 'I have a friend in Chicago, a lawyer, who has a client who is a very wealthy man. This man says that in '72 he was living in New York and bought from you a bill of goods. Soon after this transaction he had the misfortune to kill a man in a difficulty, and had to move West and change his name. He has prospered under this new name and made a fortune, but now his conscience is troubling him about the bill he owes you and has never paid. With the accumulated interest it amounts at this date to $157.15. He has requested my friend to find you out and settle the matter, and my friend, anxious to satisfy his client, has written to me for assistance.

"'I have made inquiries and found you out. Now, if you will be good enough to write to this address,' giving a number in Dearborn Street, Chicago, 'my friend A. will take it as a great favor and will pay you the money.'

"The man's story was straight enough and he had the facts about my business and my residence as pat as could be. I told him I remembered nothing about the bill, might have had a small one before the interest began to compound; but if the money was really owing to me, I should, of course, be glad to receive it. I agreed to write to the address he had given me and say as much to his lawyer friend with the wealthy and conscientious client, and I added something about the possibility of his expecting a commission for his services in the affair. No; the man said, he was not doing it for money; the lawyer in Chicago was his friend. However—it was hardly worth mentioning—but to obtain the addresses in old directories he had spent a matter of some 45 cents. I might, he said, if I chose, reimburse him for his actual expenses.

"I gave the man 45 cents," continued the old New Yorker, "and as soon as I had given the money it occurred to me that the whole story was a fake. I hadn't thought of it before. The man was not especially well dressed, but he was not badly dressed either, and he looked intelligent and talked well. I told my chief clerk about it as soon as the man went out, and instructed him to write in my name to the Chicago address. The letter was returned in a few days by the postal authorities. The address was fictitious.

"I shall not," concluded the old gentleman, "give another man 45 cents on the same story, but it was probably the insignificance of the sum that saved the game for this fellow. If he had made it any larger, I might have had my suspicions before instead of after."

A Quick Witted Waiter.

DURING mosquito season a party of diners seated themselves at table in an outdoor restaurant and a man of the party took the bill of fare and began to study it. A mosquito lighted upon it and instantly lost its life for a quick blow from the man, its little carcass remaining on the bill. Pointing to it the man said to the waiter:

"Do you serve them on toast?" And the waiter promptly replied:

"Shall we put the bill, too?"



"How these ladies disappointed by their dressmakers, Mamma!"



ANOTHER YEAR'S SCORES SETTLED.
Des Moines Register and Leader.

Discovered at Last.

THESE two Irishmen had just "come over," as so many of their countrymen had done before them. They had seen and heard many strange things, but now, in the tree near which they stood and right above them, apparently, something was going on that their wit could not fathom. There was a great commotion, a loud noise, as of some animal giving expression to its views of matters and things in general; but although they had wandered around the tree scores of times and peeped along every branch and under every leaf they could discover nothing. At last Pat concluded to climb. He thought he had sufficiently located the sound to find the cause of it.

He climbed, crawled out on a certain limb, placed his ear to a certain spot, and listened with the greatest intentness, while he looked around unceasingly.

At last he nodded his head significantly to Mike, and down the tree he hurried.

"W-o-l, hev ye found the schpalpeen, Pat?" asked anxious Mike.

"Yis, be jabbers, Oi've found 'im, an' I know jest whut he is an' whur 'e is," answered Pat.

"An' phwat is 'e, an' whur is 'e?"

"He's nothin' in the wurruld but a noise, an' he's roight up thor in thot crotch, jest above yer shtupid head, Moik."

They learned later that the noise was a treetoad.

Gradations in Authority.

AUTHORITY on board of a steamboat is an interesting study. It runs on a sliding scale, but unlike the gamut it slides only one way. This is bad for the lower "C" on the steamboat, but he has to stand it. A good illustration of how the thing works was given not long ago on a boat in the North River.

The Captain of a steamer was trying to make a landing at the dock, but the operation was attended with some difficulty. A line from the bow had been run out and made fast to a post, but the vessel's stern was swinging off into the stream. The skipper, with a scowl on his brow, stood on the bridge, abaft the wheelhouse, and stared at the first mate, who was hustling around on the hurricane roof amidships. Down below on the quarterdeck the second mate was helping the third mate and a deckhand to take the turns out of the stern line, which was snarled up on deck instead of being fast on the dock.

"Mr. Olsen," said the Captain in a gentlemanly tone of voice to the first mate, "why in thunder don't you get that line out, you long, lean, lank, knock-kneed, tar-tainted wreck of returning reason? Don't you see we're swinging off?"

"Aye, aye, Sir," Mr. Olsen replied, respectfully, touching his cap to the skipper.

Then Mr. Olsen leaned far over the rail and raising his voice he called the second mate's attention to a matter of very great importance.

"Mr. Peterson," he yelled, "what's eating you, you tow-headed, block-eyed lubber! Do you want to choke the stream? Get a move on you, and be quick about it."

"Aye, aye, Sir," was Mr. Peterson's response to the delicate attention received from his superior. He then gave the third mate some instructions.

"Swanson," he gently but firmly remarked, "I'll crack your blooming skull if you don't hump yourself, you gaunt-eyed, bow-legged, stock-fish feeder. Bear a hand there. Lively now, and get that line out!"

"Aye, aye, Sir," said Swanson, in an humble voice.

Then Swanson gave the deckhand, who gets $12 a month, a clout on the side of the head that knocked him spinning. Then he jumped on him with both feet and shouted: "Why in the name of the other place don't you pay out that stern line, you low-lived, white-livered, mule-eared, hog-backed, slab-sided, bench-legged, feeble-minded, mulligrubber? What are we paying you for?" And he finished on the unfortunate man with a kick in the ribs.

The deckhand ran the line out and made the boat fast. Then he went down in the hold, where he anointed his person and clubbed himself with a handspike.

Her Photograph.

IN your little gilt frame,
So lifelike and real,
You are always the same,
However I feel.
From the little gilt frame
Neither praise comes, nor blame,
Though I wildly appeal.
You are always the same,
In your little gilt frame,
However I feel!

VIVIAN MORDAUNT.

A Gas Man's Philosophy.

THE man who had come to fix the gas range borrowed a hairpin to punch in a clogged space, and rubbed some grease out of a little box around a recalcitrant griddle hole. Then he washed his hands at the faucet, leaving them a neat blacky brown, lit a cigar of about the same color, took a seat on the kitchen table, and began to impart his views of life to the lady of the house.

"Yes, we go everywhere, from tenements to mansions," said he. "We have a barrel of fun sometimes with the tenement house women, but it's them cooks we have to stand in with. Some of our fellows, you know, they feel too big. If the cook asks 'em a question they snub her off. And that loses money for the company, for you make the cook mad and that gas range has got to go out of the house anyway. That's why they're foolish. You just stand in with the cook and you'll get lots of favors.

"Now me, I've got a turr'ble appetite. I eat breakfast at half-past 6, and between 9 and 10 I have got to go to a restaurant for a piece of pie and a glass of milk. Then I eat my dinner, and between 3 and 4 I have to hunt a restaurant for another piece of piece and glass of milk. Then I eat my supper, and if I'm up till 12 o'clock I have to eat again before I go to bed. It's good for the health, but it's turr'ble inconvenient for the pocketbook. Now that's where you make it by standing in with the cooks. You just jolly 'em up a little, and they'll bring out anything they've got in the house for a lunch. See? And they keep the gas range, and say they wouldn't cook with coal no more for nobody.

"Men is turr'ble foolish to snub women," said the gas man, slinging his kit over his shoulder, "because it's so easy to get along with 'em if you just jolly 'em up a little."

A Crafty Man.

"That young Mr. Rounder is a pretty slick individual," observed a Brooklyn maiden to a friend the other evening.

"What's he been doing now?"

"Why, he was at one of the beer gardens the other night, and he went home and told his wife that he'd been at a music-ale."

He Did Not Fear Burglars.

WHEN he arrived at the swell hotel of a certain fashionable Summer resort the girls remarked at once that he was extremely good looking. The other men said he evidently thought so himself. He was certainly proud of his big strong frame, and was enthusiastic for all manly sports. The girls considered him a shining specimen of the all-round athlete. The other men were overheard to remark that he exercised more with his mouth than anything else. At the end of a week he was the most popular man at the resort—with the girls.

When a number of the young people were sitting together on the porch one afternoon one of the girls said she did wish Summer hotels didn't have piazzas around the second story. It made one so nervous leaving the windows open of nights. Most of the men confessed to keeping revolvers under their pillows. Thereupon the popular young man laughed.

"Revolvers!" he sneered. "All a man needs is strong muscles and a knowledge of how to use his fists. If a burglar came into my room I'd knock his gun from his fist before he had time to think, and then speedily make him regret his action."

"So you don't keep a revolver?" asked one of the other young men.

"Not under my pillow," replied the popular fellow emphatically.

That evening several of the other young men devised a plan in secret. But they confided the secret to a few of the girls, and when about 3 o'clock the next morning two figures dressed in black, and wearing masks below their slouch hats, slipped silently along the piazza toward the athlete's room there was a flutter of skirts back in the shadows and excited feminine whispers assured each other that the revolvers were not loaded, and no harm could come of it.

The girls saw the two black figures disappear in a window, and the silence became intense. It was broken suddenly by two hard thuds from within the room, and then ensued a tumult of scuffling, choking, and swearing that sounded alarmingly unlike a joke.

"Mercy!" cried one of the girls, "the wretches have fallen on him! They're beating him!" And the next minute they were clamoring wildly at the windows.

All that was visible within was a struggling mass upon the bed, from which the gasping and choking proceeded. The struggling ceased somewhat at the sound of the feminine uproar, and then the girls heard the voice of the athlete come calmly out of the darkness.

"Don't be alarmed," he was saying quietly. "No harm done, I assure you. Two men got in, somehow. Woke up to find their guns at my head. But I sprang before they realized that I saw them, you know. Knocked their guns to the end of the room, and—"

"It isn't burglars! It's Fred! It's Mr. Williams. It's a joke! Don't hurt them!" came the feminine chorus in changed tones.

"I beg your pardon," said the athlete slowly. He relaxed his grip from the throat of the choking individual, and removed his great weight from the head of the gasping form on the bed. "I beg your pardon," he repeated. "I didn't know it was a joke."

The amateur burglars didn't seem to realize this fact either. But the girls made up for any deficiency by the fullness of their appreciation. And—well—the athlete's popularity has not suffered from the occurrence.

Why He "Didn't Dast."

THERE is considerable risk attached to loaning books at a public library, for the "borrowers" not infrequently move away without going through the ceremony of returning the books.

To minimize this risk each patron is required to fill out a blank form, on which some reliable person signifies his willingness to be responsible for the books loaned.

A librarian in one of the suburban branches was recently hard put to it to find a "guarantor" for a diminutive lad who was anxious to join. Apparently the youth in question had no "influential friends" to vouch for him. Suddenly the librarian had an inspiration.

"Do you live around here?" she asked.

The would-be borrower answered in the affirmative.

"Did you ever buy groceries in the store on the corner?"

Again he assented.

"Well, go over, and ask the grocer to sign for you. He'll do it," she concluded with a relieved air.

But blackest gloom enveloped the youth, as he replied:

"Oh, I wouldn't dast! We owe him eight dollars an' sixteen cents an' my mother sez 'taint no use to pay him, once, cos we're goin' to move soon!"

Needless to say, after this unexpected glimpse of the family ethics the prospective member was allowed to gain his ideas of current literature from the neighborhood billboards.

Careful of its Morals.

Mr. Bliffers, (at the dining table)—Why are you removing the parrot from the room, my dear?

Mrs. Bliffers—Well, it's a young bird, just learning to talk, and I thought best to keep it out of the room while you are carving the turkey.

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



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Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor
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20TH CENTURY LIMITED 20 HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND LAKE SHORE.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Per Cent. Last Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 22, 4,642,573.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 22, '02.
130	90½	79	Feb. 1.	53	Nov. 14.	57	57½	+ 1¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,600	Aug. 25, '02.	½	Q	55	60	53	57½	83¾	210,520
...	...	13⅜	Oct. 21.	9¾	Sep. 11.	11	11¼	+ ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10	11	10	11	...	3,000
...	...	43½	Sep. 25.	36	Nov. 10.	37	37½	— ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	.....	..	..	37	37½	36	37½	...	960
3¼	1¼	3¼	Apr. 14.	⅞	Nov. 5.	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛	American Bicycle Co.	...	17,701,548	.....	..	..	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	2½	4,100
35	10	28¾	Apr. 14.	4	Nov. 17.	5⅞	6	— ⅛	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	6,254,900	.....	..	..	4	5	4	5⅛	18	1,700
35	19	37⅜	Oct. 3.	23¼	Apr. 11.	35	35¼	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	34	35½	33¼	35	29	7,510
39¼	27	39⅜	Oct. 31.	25½	Jan. 14.	91	92	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	88¼	91	88¼	91	85⅞	1,800
35½	24	57⅜	Apr. 23.	30½	Jan. 10.	47	47⅜	+ 1¼	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,257,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	46	48⅜	46	47¼	28	5,000
91½	85	100¼	Apr. 22.	86	Feb. 3.	90	97	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,196,000	June 2, '02.	3	SA	92	92	91	91	88	112
45	39⅝	62¼	Aug. 21.	39¼	Jan. 9.	50	56½	— 2	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,062,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	51	51	48½	50	...	10,150
41⅜	25⅞	31½	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10⅜	10¾	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,127,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10¾	10⅜	10½	10¾	26½	2,880
77⅜	62	67	Jan. 3.	32	July 10.	38	38½	+ ⅜	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,327,200	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	38	38½	37⅜	38½	63⅜	1,830
30⅞	5⅛	23	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	16½	20	+ ⅜	American Linseed Co.	100	18,750,000	.....	..	..	17	18½	17	18½	29	200
33½	22½	36⅞	Apr. 29.	23	Nov. 12.	29	29¼	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	28	29½	27	29	32¼	12,520
91½	85⅜	100¼	Apr. 29.	80	Jan. 8.	91	92	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,109,000	Oct. 21, '02.	1¾	Q	92	92	90¼	91⅞	80	2,230
8	4½	7¼	May 28.	5	Jan. 20.	5⅜	6	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	100
30	23½	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	22??	23¼	+ ½	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1¾	..	23	24	22¾	23¼	24¼	800
60	38½	49⅝	May 26.	39⅞	Nov. 12.	44½	44½	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	43½	44¼	42⅝	44½	46½	9,300
104⅞	88	100⅝	June 23.	91	Nov. 5.	93½	94	+ ½	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	93¼	93½	91⅝	93	98½	2,830
49⅝	29	135	Oct. 2.	40¼	Jan. 22.	124	135	+ 1	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	126	126	120	120	...	250
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	85	Jan. 13.	99	100	— ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,669,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	98	99	98	99	88	200
153	103¼	125¼	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	120⅝	120½	+ 4¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	115¼	122¼	115	120⅝	120⅝	143,410
150	111	122	Aug. 28.	113	Jan. 2.	117½	119	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	117	118½	117	118½	115	900
100	95	95	Oct. 2.	87	Mar. 10.	...	...	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1½	Q	94	94	90	90	98½	117
167¾	157¼	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	161	164	..	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,803,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	162	162	161¾	161¾	...	100
82⅜	70	80¼	Sept.	22	73	Apr.	23.	75	79	+ 1	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	75	76	73	76	77¾	300
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	93	Nov. 10.	37	38	+ 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Nov. 12, '02.	50c	SA	37¼	91	87	90	136	2,800
34	20	48⅝	May 16.	32	Feb. 4.	40	43	— ½	Ann Arbor.	100	3,250,000	.....	..	..	40	40	40	40	33	300
66	50	77⅛	May 15.	62¼	Feb. 4.	68	70	— 2½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	68	68	68	68	65	100
91	42¼	96⅜	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	87½	94	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	82½	84¾	80⅝	84	81½	175,470
106	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	93½	Jan. 27.	98⅝	98⅞	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,190,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98⅛	99⅜	97¼	98½	101½	19,980
114½	81⅜	118¼	Sep. 10.	95½	Nov. 14.	100½	100⅝	+ 1½	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	91,901,500	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	99¾	101¼	98⅝	100½	109	166,770
97	83¾	99	Sep. 19.	92½	Sep. 25.	93	94	— ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	50,263,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94	94	93½	93½	95½	765
...	...	106⅛	Oct. 23.	98⅜	Nov. 15.	...	...	+ 2⅞	Balt. & Ohio sub ctfs., 50 p. c. pd.	...	...	.....	..	..	99¼	99¾	98⅝	98⅝	...	1,520
66⅝	53⅞	72⅜	July 21.	54⅝	Nov. 14.	62¼	62⅜	+ 4½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	65,000,000	.....	..	..	57¼	63	57⅛	62⅝	67½	109,287
228	173	233	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	225	230	+ 6	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	230	230	220	226	213¾	350
14¾	8¾	14⅝	Apr. 22.	10	Jan. 13.	10	11	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	10	10	10	10	10¾	110
122	77	128	Aug. 26.	110	Apr. 4.	121½	124	— ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 15, '02.	2	SA	121¼	122¼	121¼	123½	...	100
...	...	53	Sep. 6.	41	June 5.	50	52	+ 3	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	50	51	50	51	...	200
89	54½	97	May 22.	76	Nov. 19.	82½	83¼	— 2	**Canada Southern.**	100	13,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	76	83	76	83	85¼	1,710
117½	87	145¼	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	123⅞	126⅜	+ ⅜	Canadian Pacific.	100	67,382,430	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	124¼	130⅞	124¼	129⅝	114⅞	67,650
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	122	May 6.	128¾	130	— 1⅞	Canadian Pac. sub. ctfs., 4th in. pd.	...	...	.....	..	..	128⅜	130⅛	128⅝	130⅛	...	200
166⅝	143⅝	168	Jan. 6.	165	Nov. 20.	168	170	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,415,800	Nov. 1, '02.	2	Q	168	170	165	170	185	700
52⅜	29	57½	Sep. 3.	45	Nov. 14.	46⅜	46⅝	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	34,542,100	Nov. 27, '01.	1	A	44¾	47¼	43½	46⅝	48½	22,400
50⅞	27	45⅝	July 16.	30	Nov. 10.	33⅝	34	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,500	.....	..	..	32	34½	31⅞	34	37½	6,400
82⅝	12½	79	July 17.	62	Nov. 12.	71½	72	+ 2⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '02.	2	SA	70	71⅞	69¾	71½	78¼	1,100
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅜	Jan. 13.	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western.	100	21,414,000	.....	..	..	25¾	26⅜	24⅝	26¼	25⅜	29,250
56	41	51⅝	Aug. 20.	38	Nov. 14.	40⅝	40⅞	+ 2	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,449,100	.....	..	..	40	41⅜	39	41⅜	48⅝	1,500
94⅜	80	95½	June 10.	80¾	Nov. 14.	89	91½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	...	26,227,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	93	100
188	134	198⅜	Sep. 20.	160¼	Jan. 27.	173	178¾	+ 4⅞	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Oct. 28, '02.	2½	SA	173¾	181¼	169¼	178⅝	169½	333,660
200	175	209⅝	Sep. 20.	198	Jan. 24.	191	192	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	2½	SA	190¼	192	189½	192	190½	2,068
215	168¼	271	Apr. 29.	204¼	Jan. 14.	...	...	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	36,116,300	July 1, '02.	3½	SA	224	225½	223	225	212⅝	2,900
146⅜	125	170½	Apr. 30.	140	Feb. 6.	...	...	— ½	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,402,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	146⅝	100
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15½	Feb. 21.	18	18¾	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18⅜	17⅜	18	20	2,600
37½	28⅜	44	Sep.	30½	Feb. 20.	32½	33⅜	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33⅜	33⅞	31½	33⅜	37⅜	5,000
20⅜	12	23	Apr. 29.	10⅜	Jan. 8.	15½	16	+ ⅜	Chicago Union Traction.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛	15½	...	4,000
80	64⅜	80	Apr. 28.	44⅜	Mar. 25.	47	50	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	47	47	47	47	...	200
101	72⅞	106⅝	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	96⅝	97½	+ 1	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,460,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	97	98	93½	97	100	4,110
136⅜	41⅜	110½	Feb. 24.	73⅜	Aug. 22.	82	83¼	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	22,131,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	85⅜	85¼	81	83	93	58,400
16	9¾	53¾	July 17.	14½	Jan. 15.	30½	30⅝	+ 2½	Colorado Southern.	100	20,925,000	.....	..	..	28¼	30⅛	27⅞	30⅜	14½	9,110
60	40	79½	Aug. 21.	56¾	Jan. 15.	72	72½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	71¼	72	71½	72	59⅝	275
29⅝	16¼	53½	Sep. 2.	25	Jan. 14.	44⅝	45	+ 1⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	44	45¼	42½	43	26⅝	8,310
29¼	12¾	24⅞	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 27.	21	22	+ 2	Colorado & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	19	22	18¾	21	16	3,023
189	163¼	180	Oct. 22.	152	Apr. 25.	170	180	+ 2	Commercial Cable Co.	100	12,533,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1⅜	Q	175	175	170	175	175	100
238	187	230⅞	Apr. 25.	200	Nov. 19.	214½	215	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,917,100	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	214	215⅞	209	213½	220	15,070
124	89¼	132½	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	117½	118¾	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,846,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118	118¾	117	118¾	117	680
...	...	39¾	Mar. 24.	27	Nov. 10.	28½	29¼	+ 1⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	44,982,355	.....	..	..	29	29¼	27¼	29	...	2,434
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	80	Nov. 14.	82	82½	+ 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,362,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81	82	80¾	82	...	785
183¼	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	182¾	Nov. 14.	182	184	+12	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	138	165	154	163	177¾	7,800
252	188¾	237	Feb. 4.	231	Nov. 8.	237	241	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	15,200,000	Oct. 30, '02.	1½	Q	245	245	245	245	247	400
58⅛	29⅜	51⅜	Aug. 21.	39	Nov. 19.	41½	42	+ 2½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	28,000,000	.....	..	..	40	42¾	39	42	47	8,300
106¼	89	99⅝	Aug. 21.	88	Nov. 12.	90	90¼	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,343,880	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	89¾	91	89½	90½	94½	3,300
45	18	33⅜	July 11.	32¼	Jan. 31.	43	44½	+ 3½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,232,100	.....	..	..	40	43¾	40	43½	...	1,200
17	14¼	23	Sep. 3.	12	Feb. 3.	17	17⅜	+ ⅛	Detroit Southern.	100	18,487,000	.....	..	..	17	18¼	17	18¼	...	2,100
40⅝	36	46¼	Sep. 8.	33	Feb. 24.	35	36	+ 1½	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,500,000	.....	..	..	28	29¼	27	29	32¼	2,700
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	86½	89	..	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	87	87	87	87	...	440
...	...	5¾	Aug. 22.	..	Aug. 29.	4⅞	5	+ ⅛	Distilling of America, tr. receipts.	...	28,075,868	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	992
...	...	39	Oct. 20.	31⅜	Aug. 19.	34⅞	35½	+ 1½	Distilling of America pf., tr. receipts.	...	25,681,100	.....	..	..	35¼	35	33	33	53	1,018
18½	4½	24	Aug. 27.	10	Jan. 15.	17¾	17⅞	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17¾	16½	17½	11¾	1,300
22½	13⅝	25⅞	Apr. 9.	18⅝	Jan. 14.	25	26	+ 1⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	24½	25⅞	24	25⅞	21	1,205
45¼	24¼	44⅜	Jan. 2.	32⅜	Nov. 14.	35¼	35⅝	+ 1⅜	**Erie.**	100	112,278,900	.....	..	..	34	36¼	33⅜	35½	43	89,810
75	39⅝	75⅝	Jan. 2.	52½	Nov. 14.	63⅞	64	+ 1⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,962,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	64¼	66¼	63½	65⅞	72½	12,737
52⅜	28⅝	50⅞	Jan. 2.	44¼	Nov. 19.	48	48¼	+ ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	18,000,000	.....	..	..	47⅜	49¼	44¾	48¾	60	6,600
66	41	74⅜	Mar. 7.	60	Mar. 28.	56½	57	+ 4	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '02.	1½	..	53⅜	57¼	53	57	59⅝	1,350
38	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	60	61⅛	+ 3½	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,000	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	60	60	58	60	...	400
...	...	103	Sep. 12.	98½	June 20.	99	100	— 2	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	8,416,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	..	100	100	100	100	...	200
183¾	132½	334	Apr. 9.	170	Oct. 13.	178	181	— 1½	General Electric Co.	100	41,951,300	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	178½	181	176	180	283	3,077
208	167⅛	202¾	Sep. 4.	181¼	Mar. 5.	186	187⅛	+ 2¼	Great Northern pf.	100	129,915,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	182	186	182	186	194	800
75½	40¼	108	Aug. 8.	66	Jan. 15.	92	93	+ 3⅜	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	88¼	92	88	92	61	2,850
88½	69¾	87	Aug. 7.	81¼	Jan. 14.	89½	90	+ 2	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	90	91	88½	90	89¾	715
154¾	134	173½	Aug. 27.	137	Jan. 14.	146¾	146¾	+ 3¼	**Illinois Central.**	100	79,280,000	Aug. 30, '02.	3	SA	142¾	148¼	140¼	146¼	140	31,143
28	18¾	22⅜	Mar. 31.	17¼	Nov. 10.	18	18⅞	+ ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,300	July 1, '02.	1	..	18	18⅞	18	18⅞	21	200
81½	69	77¼	Jan. 7.	70½	Oct. 7.	71½	72⅝	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	72¼	73⅛	72¼	72½	77	272
109⅝	54⅝	109	Apr. 29.	52	June 4.	63	65	— 4	International Power Co.	100	8,400,000	May 20, '02.	2	Q	60	60	57	57	93¾	400
51	32⅞	45	May 17.	35	Sep. 29.	32	40	— 4	International Silver Co. pf.	100	5,107,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	37	37	37	37	41⅜	100
49	24⅛	57¼	Mar. 13.	47	Jan. 2.	48	49½	— 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,265,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	48⅜	48	48	48	48½	300
90	65	95	Oct. 2.	87¼	Jan. 13.	85	92	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1½	Q	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	50
43⅝	21	51⅜	Aug. 21.	37¼	Jan. 15.	40	40⅝	+ 2	Iowa Central.	100	8,822,900	.....	..	..	39¾	40¾	38¾	40⅝	40½	3,300
87½	48	90⅜	Apr. 28.	65	Nov. 14.	68½	69¼	+ 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,300	Mar. 1, '02.	1½	..	69	69¾	68½	69¼	77	510
41	21	50¼	Aug. 14.	23¾	Jan. 25.	38⅝	40	+ 1	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	33	39	30	39	35½	160
81¼	77⅛	86	Aug. 1.	77	Nov. 10.	79⅝	80	+ ⅝	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	78	80	78¾	79¼	...	2,800
25	13¼	28	Aug. 25.	19	Jan. 13.	22⅞	23⅜	+ 2	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	30¾	33	29⅝	32¾	21¼	7,400
29	15	33⅜	Apr. 21.	21	Jan. 15.	27⅝	28	+ 4¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	62¼	57	52	56½	45⅜	18,300
18¼	5⅜	61	Sep. 10.	13	Jan. 15.	34½	38	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜	17	1,300
80	61	81⅛	May 2.	73½	Nov. 12.	53⅜	54¼	+ 4	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	52	54	52	54	73	1,100
90	67	91⅛	May 2.	73	Nov. 12.	76	80	+ 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2 '98.	1	..	72½	76	72½	76	70	700
111¾	76	138½	Aug. 20.	102¼	Jan. 27.	125	125⅝	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	122⅜	126¾	121¼	123½	108	41,400
22	6	19	Apr. 24	9	Oct. 13.	9	9¼	— ⅛	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	...	100
165	83	154⅝	Nov. 20.	128	Mar. 12.	151	151¼	+16⅝	Manhattan Elevated.	100	48,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	134⅝	154⅝	134⅝	151	135½	648,240
75	67¼	100	Sep. 20.	72	Apr. 15.	99	105	+ ½	Maryland Coal pf.	100	1,876,600	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	99½	100	99½	100	...	200
...	...	134⅛	July 23.	102¾	May 19.	122	124	+ 5	Met. Sec. sub. ctfs., 1st in. pd.	...	...	.....	..	..	119½	125	117	123	...	12,584
177	136	174	Feb. 8.	132	Oct. 14.	140	140¾	+ 3⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	62,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	137¼	142¼	136½	140½	165¾	65,980
30	12⅜	31¼	Mar. 31.	12¼	Nov. 15.	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅞	Mexican Central.	100	47,958,100	.....	..	..	23½	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	22	6,460
111¼	67⅜	115	Apr. 28.	105	Jan. 22.	108½	109	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	108½	109	107	108	108¾	1,110
24½	15	34	Nov. 1.	23¼	Jan. 2.	17⅞	18	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	16	17⅞	16	17½	35⅜	3,650
140	113	139	Sep. 12.	91	Jan. 14.	123	124	— 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	122¼	124½	122¼	124	92	800
35½	15	35⅜	Sep. 10.	21	Mar. 5.	25⅞	27	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	54,169,360	.....	..	..	25½	27	25	26¾	27¼	11,220
59⅝	27	58⅝	Sep. 10.	51	Jan. 13.	53	53½	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	19,459,000	.....	..	..	52¾	53⅞	52¾	53⅞	54	8,400
124½	69	125⅜	Sep. 10.	90⅜	Mar. 11.	103⅝	103⅞	+ 3¼	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,453,200	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	109⅜	110⅝	105	108½	108¾	290,540
88	73¼	122	Apr. 22.	80	Jan. 24.	103	110	+ 5	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	..	100	105	100	105	...	700
68	57	63½	Mar. 20.	49	Nov. 12.	44½	45	..	National Biscuit Co.	100	23,234,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	44	44	44	44	48	300
108	92	109¾	Apr. 4.	102¾	Nov. 12.	102	102	— ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	23,825,100	Aug. 30.	1¾	SA	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	...	200
23⅞	15	32	Sep. 20.	15⅜	Jan. 13.	27⅞	28¼	+ 2⅜	National Lead Co.	100	14,350,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	25¼	28¼	23	28	19¼	7,200
80⅜	74⅜	95	Oct. 2.	70¾	Jan. 10.	93	94	+ 1½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,350,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	93	94	93	94	...	200
...	...	21⅜	Sep. 4.	14⅜	Jan. 13.	15½	16⅜	..	National Railroad of Mexico.	100	32,695,600	.....	..	..	15¾	16⅜	15½	16⅜	...	5,200
41	34	45⅜	Mar. 18	34½	Jan. 13.	35⅜	36	+ 1	National Railroad of Mexico pf.	100	30,082,800	.....	..	..	35	35⅞	34½	35⅜	...	1,100
47	34¼	45	Aug. 22.	33	May 1.	45	50	..	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	45	45	45	45	40	100
175	131	198	Apr. 21.	168	Mar. 17.	169½

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902—Continued.

Highest	Lowest	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Cash Sales Saturday, Nov. 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago. '22.	Sales Week Ended Nov. '02.
52	30	63½	Oct. 3.	39	Jan. 14.	58½	59	− ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 27. '02.	1	Q	59⅜	59⅝	58⅜	59	43	7,487
89	72½	90¼	Oct. 23.	82⅝	Feb. 4.	91	92	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 15. '02.	1¾	Q	90¾	92¼	90¼	92	81½	825
235	195½	250	Apr. 28.	215	Jan. 13.	220	250	..	Pullman Co.	100	74,999,900	Nov. 15. '02.	2	Q	236	236	220	228	218½	92
...	...	33½	Sep. 19.	24	Apr. 16.	35	36	+ 1¼	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	12,500,000				34½	35¼	34	35¼	...	2,400
...	...	93¼	Oct. 31.	80	Apr. 1.	88	89½	+ 2	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	10,500,000	Sep. 15. '02.	1½	Q	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	...	1,123
68	24½	78½	Sep. 3.	52½	Mar. 10.	62½	63	+ 2⅝	Reading.	50	80,000,000				55	63½	54⅝	62½	51	253,320
57½	35	90¼	Sep. 19.	71⅞	Mar. 10.	84½	87	+ 2⅜	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Oct. 1. '02.	1	SA	85	89¾	85	86⅝	80	5,400
34½	28	80⅝	Sep. 11.	60	Jan. 14.	76½	77	+ 2⅜	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				..	..	..	..	59⅝	11,700
24	11⅜	24⅝	Sep. 8.	15⅜	Jan. 2.	19¾	20	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				18½	19⅝	18½	19¼	16	6,500
82	55¾	89⅞	Sep. 10.	66	Jan. 16.	76	76¾	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,906,000	Oct. 1. '02.	1½	Q	75¾	76	74⅝	76	69	3,450
...	...	48¾	Nov. 13.	41	Nov. 14.	45½	46	+ 2¼	Rock Island.	100	67,855,200				43½	45½	42¾	46	...	187,550
...	...	82¼	Nov. 22.	71	Nov. 15.	82	82½	+ 2½	Rock Island pf.	100	47,497,800				74⅜	82¾	74⅜	82½	...	27,300
33¼	18	27⅝	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	23	23½	+ 1⅜	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15. '01.	1		22½	23½	22½	23½	...	5,450
80	65	74	Mar. 21.	63	July 25.	71	72½	+ 3¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,951,400	Sep. 16. '02.	1¾	Q	71	72¾	71	72¾	...	800
112⅞	97	125	Apr. 23.	95	Nov. 22.	...	...	− 5	Rutland pf.	100	9,987,600	July 15. '02.	1	SA	99¾	99¾	95	95	100	300
15¾	7⅝	24½	Aug. 29.	12	Jan. 14.	16⅜	17½	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island.	100	4,000,000				16	17	16	17	13¾	600
78½	55	81½	Sep. 19.	62	Feb. 6.	68	69	+ 3⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15. '02.	2½	SA	65	69¾	65	69¾	61	995
26	17	42	Sep. 2.	21½	Nov. 10.	27½	30	+ 3¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				27	29	27	29	23½	1,300
83¾	21½	85½	July 31.	55¾	Jan. 2.	73	73½	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	37,408,700				72	74	70¾	73	33¾	6,200
86	75	93	July 30.	81	Nov. 12.	82¾	84	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,600,000	Oct. 1. '02.	1	Q	81½	83	81	82	82	540
76½	65¾	80¾	July 30.	70	Nov. 12.	72	72½	+ 3⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1. '02.	1	Q	70¾	72¾	70	72	71¾	5,200
25½	16	39	Aug. 13.	24¾	Mar. 6.	22½	22⅝	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				27½	29	26¾	28¼	26	2,750
71	41½	80	Sep. 9.	55¾	Mar. 5.	64	64½	− ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				63	65	61¾	64¼	61½	7,200
41½	19¾	58	Sep. 4.	29½	June 23.	61	62	− ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				62¼	63	60¾	61½	31½	1,100
86	65½	95¼	Sep. 9.	80¾	May 19.	88	92	− ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Oct. 1. '02.	1½	Q	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	82	100
69¾	29	81½	Sep. 10.	58	Jan. 15.	63½	63¾	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,852,100				63	64¼	61½	63¾	61¼	166,200
35⅞	18	39¾	Oct. 17.	31	Nov. 19.	33¾	33¾	+ ¼	Southern Railway.	100	119,280,600				32¾	33¾	31	33½	34½	51,700
94½	67½	97	Oct. 18.	91	Nov. 10.	92¾	93	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Oct. 31. '02.	2½	SA	93	93	91¾	92¾	92¼	4,310
...	...	95	Nov. 15.	90	May 22.	91¼	...	+ ¼	So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,482,600	Oct. 1. '02.	1½	SA	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	...	200
8¾	8½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	8	6	− ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				6	6	5¾	5¾	4½	500
79¾	49¾	74⅞	Apr. 24.	54⅞	Nov. 19.	58⅝	58⅝	+ 2½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,583,400	Nov. 1. '00.	2		56⅝	59⅜	54⅝	59	44½	17,700
22½	23¼	54⅜	Sep. 3.	17¾	Jan. 15.	43¾	44	+ 2	Texas Pacific.	100	36,700,000				42	45	41	43¾	41⅜	45,350
42⅞	19	44½	Feb. 18.	35	Jan. 15.	38	40	+ 1½	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	3,645,300				38	39¾	35	39½	32	600
139½	117	134	Feb. 7.	122	Jan. 8.	125	127	+ 3⅜	Third Avenue.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 22. '00.	1½		124	127	124	127	...	400
...	...	38	Sep. 11.	32½	Nov. 18.	32½	...	− 3	Toledo Railways & Light.	100	12,000,000				32½	32½	32½	32½	...	130
25½	10⅜	33¼	Oct. 24.	18⅛	Jan. 21.	29½	30⅛	+ ¾	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,935,000				29½	30¼	29¼	30	29¼	4,810
39½	28	49¾	Sep. 2.	35	Jan. 15.	46½	47	+ 2½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,030,600				43	47½	45	47	34¾	4,120
109½	65¾	129	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	116½	117½	+ 4	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Nov. 15. '02.	1¼	Q	114	117¼	114	117¼	107½	2,035
19⅝	12	18¼	Apr. 3.	11½	Nov. 10.	12¾	13	− ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000				12½	12¾	12¾	12¾	15	200
75⅞	65	85	Apr. 3.	72	Jan. 16.	77½	78½	+ ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1. '02.	1⅝	Q	78	78	77	77	73½	210
133	76	113¼	Aug. 28.	98½	Nov. 19.	101¾	102	+ ⅜	Union Pacific.	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1. '02.	2	SA	101	102¾	96½	101⅞	104½	258,815
99½	81⅝	98	Aug. 29.	89¾	Mar. 6.	91⅜	92	+ 2	Union Pacific pf.	100	80,551,500	Oct. 1. '02.	2	SA	92¼	92	89½	91¾	91½	8,690
...	...	24⅝	Oct. 27.	20½	Nov. 13.	22½	23⅛	+ 2	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				22⅞	22½	22½	23⅛	...	100
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10½	May 12.	13	14	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,300				12¾	14½	12½	14¼	...	1,800
100	54	59	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	52	53	+ 3⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1. '02.	1	Q	50¾	54	50	53¾	...	1,500
160	54	160	Aug. 28.	100	Jan. 2.	132	133	+ 8	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15. '02.	2	SA	128	133	128	133	94½	272
16⅝	7⅝	15¼	Sep. 22.	11½	Feb. 20.	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼	United States Leather Co.	100	62,882,300				12¾	13	12½	12⅞	12⅝	9,170
83⅞	60½	91¼	Sep. 22.	78¾	Jan. 21.	88⅜	88⅝	+ 1	United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,282,300	Oct. 1. '02.	1½	Q	88¼	88⅝	86¾	88	82¼	2,743
...	...	23	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	23½	24	+ ⅜	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	38,173,000				23	24	21¾	24	...	17,800
...	...	75½	Oct. 30.	64½	Nov. 14.	69	69	+ ¾	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	28,682,100				68½	69	67¾	69¾	...	7,710
34	12½	19¾	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	17	18	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,986,000	Apr. 30. '00.	1		16	17½	16	17½	15¾	525
85	47	64	Mar. 26.	36¾	Jan. 14.	52½	56½	+ 3	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,600	Jan. 31. '01.	1		53	54	52¾	54	52	510
55	24	46¾	Jan. 7.	35¾	Nov. 12.	37	37½		United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,497,200	Sep. 30. '02.	1	Q	36¾	37½	36	37¼	42¾	92,615
101⅞	60	97⅞	Jan. 7.	82⅝	Nov. 12.	84	84½	− ¼	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,314,100	Nov. 15. '02.	1¾	Q	84¾	84¾	83¾	84¼	92¾	60,371
72	51	76¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 18.	64⅝	64⅞	+ 3⅜	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400	Sep. 1. '02.	1¼	Q	63	65	61¾	64¾	61½	10,998
125	116	134½	Sep. 29.	120¾	Jan. 17.	127	128	+ 4	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 15. '02.	2	Q	123¼	127	123¾	127	123½	600
...	...	34½	Oct. 29.	29½	Nov. 14.	27	30	..	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20. '02.	1		30	30	30	30	...	200
26	11⅛	38⅝	Sep. 10.	21⅜	Jan. 14.	30	30⅝	− ⅛	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				30⅜	31¼	29¾	30¼	21¼	13,900
46¼	22⅝	54½	Sep. 10.	41½	Jan. 13.	45	45¼	+ 1½	Wabash pf.	100	28,000,000				43⅝	45¾	43⅜	45	29½	15,750
100¼	81	97½	Aug. 28.	84½	July 10.	89⅝	90	+ 1⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15. '02.	1¼	Q	89½	90	88	90	91⅝	6,908
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169¾	Jan. 15.	205	207	+18	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,388,816	Nov. 15. '02.	1½	Q	200	208	200	208	...	900
167	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	205	210	+ 2½	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,307,450	Oct. 1. '02.	1½	Q	205	205	204	204	...	300
22	11⅜	30¼	Sep. 5.	17	Jan. 27.	25	25½	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24¼	25¾	24	25¾	19	1,950
60¾	45	66	Apr. 29.	49¾	Jan. 27.	53½	56	+ 4	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,900				53	56	53	56	51½	600
35	24	42¾	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 31.	32½	33¾	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,998,500				33	35¾	34	35½	31	1,530
28	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¼	Jan. 20.	25¾	26	+ 1½	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,188,200				24¼	26¾	23¾	26	21¼	6,765
49¾	38½	57⅜	Aug. 29.	39½	Jan. 24.	50½	51	+ 2½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				48½	51¾	48	51	43	3,350

THE BANK STATEMENT.

In some quarters overenthusiastic calculators of bank statement forecasts figured out that the surplus reserve showing of the Clearing House banks must increase from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Therefore, when yesterday the official exhibit appeared, recording a gain of $1,200,000, there were expressions of disappointment among the traders of the Stock Exchange, who thereupon sold the whole list short. Just why they should have done so, just why any such calculation should have been made, is past finding out by ordinary Wall Street. A variety of helpful money market factors at the close of the week are not elements in the Clearing House weekly statement as based upon earlier "averages." Yesterday's showing of changes was as follows:

Surplus reserve	Inc.	$1,201,625
Loans	Dec.	2,207,900
Specie	Dec.	122,300
Legal tenders	Inc.	685,600
Deposits	Dec.	2,513,300
Circulation	Inc.	731,600
Surplus against deposits other than United States funds	Inc.	1,777,625

The week's averages compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Loans	$988,217,200	$869,063,000	$792,720,100
Deposits	875,700,100	852,957,500	851,381,300
Circulation	45,337,700	31,972,400	792,720,100
Specie	170,908,600	177,175,500	264,742,500
Legal tender	67,548,500	70,550,800	60,383,600
Total res	$238,456,500	$247,726,300	$225,126,100
Res. required	218,925,325	233,239,375	212,847,825
Surplus	$19,529,975	$14,486,925	$12,278,275
Ratio reserve deposit	27.2%	28.5%	24.1%

Total amount of United States deposits reported was $40,163,700, a decrease of $364,157 from last week.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Nov. 22	$1,745,827,067	$62,966,373
Nov. 15	1,741,727,857	60,277,221
*Nov. 8	1,597,827,479	61,112,441
Nov. 1	1,422,092,479	80,100,261
Oct. 25	1,607,249,424	62,313,503
Oct. 18	1,721,164,799	62,609,109
Oct. 11	1,702,293,375	72,558,212
Oct. 4	1,779,504,377	84,510,424
Sept. 27	1,748,296,320	53,040,012
Sept. 20	1,548,504,667	50,061,124
Sept. 13	1,602,083,727	61,218,731
*Sept. 6	1,389,558,994	47,417,195
Aug. 30	1,370,870,023	45,859,840
Aug. 23	1,575,588,456	69,987,027
Aug. 16	1,363,552,608	65,502,471
Aug. 9	1,165,448,040	63,114,306
Aug. 2	1,477,217,129	60,775,548
July 26	1,516,866,801	67,659,531
July 19	1,517,673,423	65,198,418
July 12	1,366,068,402	60,126,603
*July 5	1,373,962,478	90,401,512
June 28	1,223,624,282	72,309,747
June 21	1,230,688,007	59,493,186
June 14	1,095,289,086	54,321,447
June 7	1,241,397,232	57,280,525
May 31	1,015,072,980	62,275,333
May 24	1,356,068,894	61,334,678
May 17	1,496,162,079	61,916,097
May 10	1,810,067,538	77,225,044
May 3	1,925,350,246	78,597,339
April 26	1,904,960,011	66,319,008
April 19	1,750,118,750	69,287,580
April 12	1,585,190,041	56,336,540
April 5	1,476,991,643	68,112,139
March 29	1,132,963,961	43,674,095
March 22	1,388,677,307	60,912,498
March 15	1,345,294,393	60,980,967
March 8	1,314,238,567	67,340,153
March 1	1,450,914,923	69,507,229
*Feb. 22	1,118,338,976	61,171,136
*Feb. 15	1,271,128,191	59,711,028
Feb. 8	1,454,044,018	83,643,534
Feb. 1	1,375,639,618	80,961,923
Jan. 25	1,415,094,256	67,397,177
Jan. 18	1,508,283,740	71,207,562
Jan. 11	1,709,912,701	71,296,013
*Jan. 4	1,628,038,012	72,357,142
*Dec. 28	1,147,881,197	63,291,196
Dec. 21	1,482,181,190	64,027,894
Dec. 14	1,982,949,755	86,705,782
Dec. 7	1,540,896,651	84,637,373
*Nov. 30	1,532,943,538	83,429,270
Nov. 23	1,492,045,389	86,954,718

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 4	$7,515,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,953,450	22,326,050	16,707,300
Jan. 18	19,091,450	27,256,000	24,125,975
Jan. 25	25,332,400	30,799,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	24,538,825	30,871,275
Feb. 8	17,886,225	20,362,625	27,570,575
Feb. 15	13,560,850	12,852,450	24,015,075
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,675	19,678,800
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	13,641,200
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,275	8,676,375
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	2,686,425
March 22	3,471,350	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,965,575	7,870,800	9,836,125
April 5	2,649,525	5,817,975	7,904,900
April 12	4,577,750	7,836,300	10,950,275
April 19	6,578,850	14,822,100	14,894,350
April 26	9,461,050	16,750,775	17,074,275
May 3	7,494,000	10,980,100	15,578,475
May 10	3,461,000	8,127,475	10,332,725
May 17	3,346,525	13,239,925	16,555,225
May 24	14,301,450	21,250,875	18,812,225
May 31	11,929,000	21,253,050	20,123,275
June 7	11,288,575	13,341,500	18,374,250
June 14	13,302,350	8,782,125	17,668,750
June 21	12,158,250	6,611,350	15,526,850
June 28	12,075,350	8,484,200	16,850,375
July 5	10,094,725	6,211,525	14,274,550
July 12	12,220,900	12,809,375	19,980,125
July 19	15,706,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	15,502,400	23,128,575	27,035,975
Aug. 2	13,738,125	22,165,350	29,144,875
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,962,950	28,125,350
Aug. 16	7,120,600	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	9,743,350	18,148,100	22,898,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,225	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,007,050	6,915,875	20,056,250
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,850	20,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,654,225	16,532,325
Sept. 27	3,230,625	16,298,025	12,042,600
Oct. 4	1,819,200	15,560,025	6,241,900
Oct. 11	1,927,350	17,483,175	4,463,925
Oct. 18	5,808,750	12,465,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,713,175	8,031,825
Nov. 1	21,380,100	10,492,900	5,950,400
Nov. 8	17,852,350	8,689,925	4,000,050
Nov. 15	18,328,350	10,103,825	7,608,775
Nov. 22	19,529,975	14,486,925	12,278,275

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Nov. 23	$14,486,925	$12,278,275	$6,625,200
Nov. 30	13,414,575	10,985,675	5,538,700
Dec. 7	4,697,675	5,071,125	3,859,525
Dec. 14	5,455,025	6,325,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,325,900	11,168,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$19,529,975	1896	$29,305,575
1901	14,486,925	1895	19,594,950
1900	12,278,275	1894	66,027,600
1899	6,625,200	1893	70,875,175
1898	10,997,375	1892	4,590,925
1897	23,408,250	1891	13,322,750

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22½d per ounce and in New York at 48¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 38¾@40¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Comstock sold at .05, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 700 Dunkin at .09@.08, 500 Isabella at .22, 400 Little Chief at .10, 200 Mexican at .61, 600 Phoenix at .06@.07, and 300 Portland at 2.00.

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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 22, $13,896,200

	Week Ended Nov. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	13
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	95	95	8
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	87½	87½	86½	86½	5
Ann Arbor 4s	95	97¼	95	97¼	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	511
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	50
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91	91¼	90½	91½	70
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	95	94½	95	59
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	281½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	85⅞	89⅝	85⅞	85⅞	75
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95	95	95	95	125
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. June. & Middle Div. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	101½	110
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	17
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107½	106⅝	107½	11
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	75½	75½	75	75	37
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	36½	36½	36	36	24
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	26	26	25	25	25
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	136⅝	136½	136½	32
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	86	87	86	87	22
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101	102	101	102	23
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	108	108	108	108	34
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	104⅞	105	104½	105	84
Chicago & Alton 3½s	118	118	118	118	11
C., B. & Q. coll., Ncr. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	79½	80	79½	80	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	85⅞	85⅞	85¼	85⅞	550
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	96	98	96	96	70
Chicago & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	120⅝	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	25
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	1
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	132	132	130	130	10
C., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	113	113	113	113	3
C., M. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	118½	119¼	119¼	119¼	6
Chicago & Northwestern 3½s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	135	135	135	135	2
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6s	84⅝	86¼	84⅝	86¼	1,598
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. 1st 6s, reg	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	3
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	128¼	128¼	123¾	123¾	10
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s, reg	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	8
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	116¾	117¼	116¾	116¾	10
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	87	87	87	87	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	138½	138½	138½	138½	4
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	101½	102	101¼	101¾	24
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	94	95¼	93	94¼	108
Colorado & Southern 4s	80	80½	80	80½	15
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	91½	92	91	92	50
	64	64¾	63¾	64	1,050
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	21
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	105	105	105	105	1
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4½s	93	93	93	93	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	95⅝	95½	95½	95½	10
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette 1. g. 4½s	80	81	79	81	8
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chi. 1st 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	5
Erie general 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84½	8
Erie 1st consol. 4s	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	67
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	32
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137½	137½	137½	137½	2
Erie 1st extended 4s	113½	113½	113⅝	113½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	113	114	113	114	10
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	87	87	85¼	87	10
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126½	126½	126½	126½	2
Green Bay debenture, B	22	24¾	22	24¼	381
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	109	108	109	11
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	103¾	103½	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	98	98½	98	98	15
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88	88	87	87	54
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅝	69⅞	69½	69½	12
Kings County Elevated 4s	86	87	86	87	39
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	108½	108⅝	108	108	10
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	117½	117½	117¾	117¾	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	120½	121	120½	121	2
Long Dock 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Long Island unified 4s	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101½	101	101½	25
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99	99	99	99	13
Louisville & Nashville 5s	111	111	111	111	5
Manhattan consol. 4s	105	105	104¼	104⅝	82
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	112	112	111⅝	112	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	6
Met. West. Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅝	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	200
Mexican Central 2d income	15¼	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	101
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	98⅞	100	98⅞	100	98
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81	81	80	81	31
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	11
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	120⅝	121½	120⅝	121⅝	3
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	126	126	126	126	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	113½	113¾	113½	113½	11
National R. R. of Mexico prior 4½s	100¾	100¾	99½	99½	14
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	75	76	74½	75	117
New York Central Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94	94¾	94	94½	31
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	92	92	92	92	1
New York Central, Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	93	93	93	93	1
New York Central 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904-1934	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	22
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	3
New York Dock 5s	95	95	95	95	45
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. con. mtge. 5s	95	95¼	95	95¼	111
N. Y. Gas, El. Lt., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	115	115	115	115	25
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	92	93½	92	93½	210
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100	100⅞	450
Northern Pacific 3s	73	73¼	73	73¼	20
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	100
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	106	106	106	106	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¼	103¼	102⅝	103¼	48
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	116	116	115¾	115¾	9
Oregon Short Line 6s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	627
Oregon Short Line 6s	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Pacific of Missouri 1st ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	106½	106½	106	106½	470
Pennsylvania real estate 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	78	78	78	78	10
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series B	102½	102½	102½	102½	5
Reading general 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	21
Reading, Jersey Central coll. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Richmond & Danville 6th 5s, stamped	112	112	112	112	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 4s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 4s	114	114½	113½	114	24
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s, 1st pref.	87	87	86½	87	3
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s	118	118	118	118	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 4s	130	130	130	130	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	80	80	1
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Seaboard Air Line 4s	78	78	78	78	1
Shasta Valley & Klam. Riv. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Southern Pacific 4s, stamped	87	87	87	87	1
Southern Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Southern Railway 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Southern Railway 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Southern Railway 4s, stamped	87	87	87	87	1
Southern Railway 5s, stamped	118	118	118	118	1
Southern Railway 6s, stamped	118	118	118	118	1
Standard Rope & Twine income	10½	11¼	10½	11¼	75
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 1st 4s	112	112	112	112	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bardeleben 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	7
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	120½	121	120½	121	3
Third Avenue con. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½	125
Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Div. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79¾	79¾	79	79	19
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	89	89	89	89	26
Union Pacific 1st 4s	104⅜	105	104½	105	142
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	106⅝	105¼	106¼	2,435
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116¾	116	116¾	27
Wabash 2d 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106½	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	76½	79¾	76½	78¾	1,274
West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	5
West Shore 4s, registered	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	104½	105	104½	105	17
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	118	118	118	118	20
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	118	119	118	119	12
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	99	99	99	99	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92¼	92¼	91¼	92¼	30
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	126
Total sales					$13,836,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902.					
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	*272
United States 3s, coupon	108	108	108	108	3
United States 3s, registered	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	9
United States 5s, coupon	105	105	105	105	10
Total sales					$49,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902.					
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	104	104	104	1
North Carolina special tax	2	2	2	2	10
Total sales					$11,000
Grand total					$13,896,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	109½	Apr. 14	106⅝	Aug. 23	106⅝	Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	109⅝	Mar. 7	107⅜	July 28	108⅜	Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	112⅝	Feb. 7	108¼	July 24	109⅝	Nov. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	113	Mar. 14	108⅝	July 28	111	Oct. 10
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	139½	Feb. 5	132¼	July 23	137	Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	139⅝	Apr. 2	137⅝	Oct. 9	137⅝	Oct. 9
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg	106⅞	Mar. 11	104	Oct. 22	104	Oct. 23
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	106¾	Feb. 1	104	Aug. 12	105	Nov. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	110	Mar. 14	106⅞	Aug. 22	108	Nov. 20
U. S. 3½, 10-20, 1918, coup. small	109¼	Apr. 23	106⅝	Aug. 26	108¼	Oct. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¼	Apr. 24	103½	Aug. 7	106¼	Nov. 19
U. S. 2s, 19-20, 1918, reg., small	107	June 26	105	June 26	107	June 26

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	107	Jan. 25	104⅝	Sep. 3	104⅝	Sep. 3
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					103½	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	103⅝	Feb. 24	102½	Feb. 24	102½	Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s J. J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	105½	Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	104½	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104	Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919 A. O.					125½	July 19
North Carolina special tax A. O.	2	Nov. 18	1⅞	Oct. 16	2	Nov. 18
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 28
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	96⅞	Feb. 7	95½	Mar. 21	95⅞	Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, rec	95⅞	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19	95½	Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94½	Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	15⅝	Oct. 3	8	Feb. 14	12	Nov. 15
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	89⅝	Jan. 17	95¼	May 6	95½	Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s M. S.	95¼	Feb. 21	94⅝	Jan. 27	95½	Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s J. Jan.	100	June 9	96	Jan. 13	99¾	Aug. 18

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 22, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,451,826,223	$1,214,478,033	+19.5
Boston	118,730,083	108,804,641	+ 9.0
Philadelphia	111,663,872	102,350,675	+ 9.1
Baltimore	21,225,443	19,981,080	+ 6.2
Chicago	152,103,351	144,704,187	+ 5.1
St. Louis	45,917,771	46,741,570	— 1.7
New Orleans	14,561,152	14,240,685	+ 2.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,915,227,875	$1,651,389,851	+16.0
Other cities, 5 days	315,169,841	274,578,984	+14.7
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,230,407,716	$1,925,968,835	+15.8
All cities, 1 day	456,215,018	409,567,594	+11.4
Total all cities, for week	$2,686,622,734	$2,335,776,429	+15.0

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Nov. 24.

Amalgamated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Adjourned special meeting.
United Matthews Machine Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

American Steel Foundries Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Grand Theatre—Election.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Company—Dividend payable on common.
New York Transit and Terminal Company—Annual meeting.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines—Books close.
International Silver Company—Adjourned special meeting.
Laclede Gas Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pintsch Gas Company—Dividend payable on common.

Friday, Nov. 28.

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

American Woolen Company—Dividend payable Jan. 2 to holders of record this date.
Associated Merchants' Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Central Ohio Light and Power Company—Books close.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quaker Oats Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tabulating Machine Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable on preferred Dec. 10 to holders of record this date.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$12,316,671
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	9,784,972
From Jan. 1, 1902	510,262,289
From Jan. 1, 1901	500,636,939

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 18, 1902	$11,257,635
Week ended Nov. 19, 1901	5,736,189
From Jan. 1, 1902	422,419,429
From Jan. 1, 1901	451,894,841

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$407,373
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	22,143
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,783,494
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,982,788

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	424,986
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	7,589,815
From Jan. 1, 1902	32,478,688
From Jan. 1, 1901	46,416,988

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$382,436

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	$7,567,672
From Jan. 1, 1902	26,694,821
From Jan. 1, 1901	41,631,595

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$42,628
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	58,207
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,321,149
From Jan. 1, 1901	1,561,280

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$720,180
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	886,180
From Jan. 1, 1902	28,674,267
From Jan. 1, 1901	43,949,117

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$677,552
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	827,973
From Jan. 1, 1902	27,353,118
From Jan. 1, 1901	42,387,837

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$449,941
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	77,350
From Jan. 1, 1902	6,104,643
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,544,068

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$1,145,166
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	8,476,000
From Jan. 1, 1902	61,152,955
From Jan. 1, 1901	90,366,105

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 21, 1902	$832,377
Week ended Nov. 22, 1901	8,553,350
From Jan. 1, 1902	67,257,598
From Jan. 1, 1901	97,910,173

1902

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 13	95 Nov 17	97¼ Nov 21	97¼ ..
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	103¾ Mar 31	100 Oct 11	101½ Nov 22	101¾ 102
Do registered	A O	103¾ Mar 29	100 Oct 10	101 Nov 21	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	90¾ Nov 20	90¾ Nov 20	90¾ 91¼
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	93¾ Mar 28	94¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped		94¾ Jan 8	93¾ Mar 28	94¾ Apr 15	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1995	J A	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	97 Aug 5	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1974	J A	95¾ Apr 29	92¾ Nov 10	93¾ Nov 10	.. ..
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114½ Oct 6	114½ Oct 6	114½ Oct 6	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J D	97¾ Jan 28	95 Oct 12	95 Nov 21	94½ 95
Do do registered	J D	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	97 Apr 28	.. ..
Do do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	103 Sep 5	98¾ Oct 18	101 Nov 22	100¾ 101
Do do registered	A O	104 Sep 16	102 Jan 6	104 Sep 16	.. ..
Do do registered	J D	118 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 16	.. ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	J D	93¾ Feb 25	89 Oct 22	89¼ Nov 20	89 ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	101 Feb 18	95 Nov 17	98 Nov 22	94¾ 95
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Jun 30	95¼ Oct 9	98 Nov 21	80 85½
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	96¾ Jul 16	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ July 16	.. ..
Do do registered		96¾ Jul 16	90¾ Jul 16	90¾ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾ Jan 27	114¾ Jan 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	109 Sep 29	108 Sep 9	109 Nov 21	107 ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1937	M S	119¾ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	116 Oct 27	116 117
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Apr 14,97	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Apr 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	126¾ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	125¾ Oct 27	126½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O	.. ..	.. ..	120 Nov 10,98	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st, ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J D	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	.. ..
Buff., R. & P. Gen. 1st 5s, 1996	J D	106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 5	104¾ Oct 28	104½ 105½
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾ Mar 25	121¾ Oct 28	122 Nov 1	121½ ..
Do do registered	A O	124¾ Feb 24	124¾ Feb 24	124¾ Feb 24	.. ..
C. B. I. F. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	114 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J D	126¾ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	125¾ Oct 27	126½ ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O	.. ..	.. ..	120 Nov 10,98	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Do 1st, ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	J D	103 Jun 16	102 Apr 18	103 June 16	.. ..
Buff., R. & P. Gen. 1st 5s, 1996	J D	106¾ May 29	103¾ Jun 5	104¾ Oct 28	104½ 105½
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	126¾ Mar 25	121¾ Oct 28	122 Nov 1	121½ ..
Do do registered	A O	124¾ Feb 24	124¾ Feb 24	124¾ Feb 24	.. ..
C. B. I. F. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	114 ..
Burl., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107¼ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 8	105¾ Nov 21	103¾ 105¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	107¾ Nov 22	108 ..
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	55 May 3	51¼ Jan 7	54¾ Sep 8	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¾ Apr 12	102 Jan 28	103 Nov 17	107 108
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123 Sep 26	119¾ Mar 10	121¾ Oct 9	122 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	M N	113¾ Apr 12	108¾ Jan 3	107¾ Nov 22	107¾ 107½
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 27, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	80½ Apr 12	74 Nov 15	75 Nov 21	75 76
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44¾ Apr 12	33¾ Mar 14	36 Nov 20	35 37
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	18½ Jan 8	20 Nov 20	25 27
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	J D	93¾ Feb 8	91¾ Jan 31	92 Aug 21	90½ ..
Chan. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946		.. ..	.. ..	102 Je 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	.. ..	107 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141 Apr 28	132 Jan 2	134 Nov 20	136 ..
Do do registered	J J	139¾ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	134½ Oct 20	134 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	115 Jun 28	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Nov 6	114 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	108 Mar 27	106 Mar 27	106 Mar 27	102 ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal gr. Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Feb 21	101½ Nov 3	101¾ Nov 8	.. 101
Do con. 7s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	Q M	116 Mar 6	112 Apr 19	112 May 27	100¾ 113¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Mar 7	112 Nov 7	112 Nov 7	112 ..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	J J	123¾ Apr 30	118 Nov 13	118 Nov 22	118 118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ De 31, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	110¾ Feb 27	104½ Oct 29	105 Nov 21	104¾ 105
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 16, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 16, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	110 Jun 17	105¾ May 15	112 Nov 3	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾ Apr 2	102 Sep 17	105 Nov 10	102¾ 105¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jun 26	98 Jul 18	99 Oct 20	99 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	105¾ Oct 29	100½ Oct 29	100½ Oct 29	100¾ ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	J D	101½ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102 July 10	99 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O	88 Jan 11	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	88 Jan 11	79 Oct 13	79¾ Nov 22	.. 80
Do registered	J J	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Apr 16	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	106¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jul 1	104 Nov 20	104 ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11, 00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	J J	103½ Jan 17	100¼ Aug 7	101 Nov 8	101 ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103½ Mar 31	98 Nov 19	98 Nov 19	98 98¾
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	118¾ Mar 14	114¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	111½ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	106 Feb 14	103 Oct 28	105 Oct 28	103 ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	111½ Feb 20	107¼ Nov 13	107¼ Nov 20	107¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100 Mar 20	96¾ Mar 20	100 Nov 19	97 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M S	110 Feb 20	106¾ Nov 12	108¾ Nov 19	107 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	M S	122 Jan 24	116 Oct 16	117 Nov 12	.. ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 May 10	111 Jun 13	114 Nov 22	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J D	126¾ Jul 31	120½ Apr 4	120½ July 31	120¾ ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	126¾ Apr 12	120 Nov 7	120¾ Nov 22	120¾ 121
Do do registered	M N	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 May 6	122 Nov 1	122 Nov 1	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	132¾ Jun 24	131 Jan 10	132 Nov 17	130¾ 134
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117¾ Nov 20	114 Jan 14	117¾ Nov 20	117¾ ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 3	115 May 9	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	105 Apr 3	102¾ Jan 10	104¾ Oct 21	103 ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115 Mar 26	112 Jan 20	113¾ Nov 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¾ Jan 3	113 Nov 19	113 113¾
Do do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	104¾ Jan 29	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	J J	134½ Mar 31	130¾ Mar 31	130¾ Mar 31	118 ..
Do C. & M. Div. Div. 5s, 1926	J J	124¾ Apr 3	121¾ Oct 31	122 Nov 1	120 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	118 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	116 Oct 29	116 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 25	119¾ Jan 7	119¾ Nov 21	119¾ 120
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 3	113¾ Nov 21	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	134¾ Jy 18,99	133½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	120¾ Aug 19	122 Oct 1	120¾ 123½
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	108¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	101½ Oct 7	102¾ Jan 22	101½ Oct 7	103 ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	110 Mar 19	110 Sep 30	110 Sep 30	117 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	103¾ Feb 19	100 Oct 3	100 Nov 17	100 ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117½ Apr 4	114 Jan 7	115 Sep 18	.. ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115 Mar 4	113¾ Jan 3	115 Mar 4	115 ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 10	118¾ Nov 21	118 ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	117 Mar 19	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 19	112 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	123¾ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120½ ..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	141 Jan 2	135 Nov 7	135 Nov 17	134 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	103 Nov 17	103 ..
Do do registered	J D	101 Apr 1	101¼ Jun 3	102 Oct 14	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	107½ May 8	104 Jan 10	107 Oct 14	.. ..
Do do registered	F A	104¾ Oct 9	102¾ Oct 9	106¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	100¾ Oct 23	102¾ Nov 19	102¾ Nov 19	.. 106
Do do registered	Q F	106 No 10,98	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115¾ July 22	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	117 De 18,00	.. ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110 Apr 10	106½ Oct 31	105¾ Nov 17	106¾ ..
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ My 24,01	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	100¾ Feb 27	105¾ Nov 6	100¾ Nov 6	103 ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	117½ Mar 22	112¾ Nov 1	111¾ Nov 1	110 114
Do do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 25,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	123 Apr 21	116½ Nov 1	118¾ Nov 1	114¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	100 Nov 5	100 Nov 5	100 Nov 5	100¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	108½ Mar 7	108 Oct 8	108 Oct 8	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	119¾ Apr 2	115½ Jan 10	116¾ June 10	113¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	127¾ Apr 10	125 Oct 22	125 Oct 27	120¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	128¾ Jan 8	125½ Oct 22	125¾ Oct 22	124 125
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	124¾ Feb 10	124¾ Feb 10	124¾ Feb 10	123¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	133½ Jan 10	133¾ Jan 3	133¾ Jan 10	130¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	.. ..	.. ..	107¼ Fe 21,01	104 ..
Do incomes, 1911	M N	114½ Sep 17	110¾ May 2	114¾ Nov 17	114¾ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132 Apr 28	128 Jan 6	128¾ Nov 20	129¾ ..
Do registered	J J	129½ Mar 11	127¾ Jul 8	128¾ Nov 22	126 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	113¾ Apr 18	104¾ Jan 2	108¾ Nov 20	108¾ 109¾
Do do registered	J J	139¾ Apr 12	131 Jan 2	134½ Oct 20	134 ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. D, 1910	M N	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ Jun 30	103¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	M N	103¾ Jul 9	103¾ Jul 9	103¾ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	M N	103¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ June 28	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	M N	99¼ Nov 22	87¾ Nov 10	87¾ Nov 22	85¾ 88
C., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N	99¾ May 20	96 Apr 28	96¾ May 20	97 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	93 Nov 17	91¼ Jul 8	93 Nov 17	91 ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	96 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	110½ Jan 10	100¾ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	108 ..
Kansas & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	142 Apr 30	131¾ Aug 20	138¾ Nov 21	138 ..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	141¾ Mar 21	133¾ Oct 1	135¾ Oct 2	.. ..
Do 1st, 1927	M N	140 Jun 6	137¾ Sep 23	137¾ Sep 23	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	130¾ Mar 20	125¾ Oct 27	125¾ Nov 20	126 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	90¾ Apr 17	88 Feb 6	87 Nov 17	87 ..
Chi. Terminal Transf. g. 4s, 1947	J J	119 May 21	116¾ Nov 21	116¾ Nov 21	.. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	107¼ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	114½ May 14	103 Jan 14	114½ May 14	106 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ De 9, 01	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	113¾ ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	104¾ Apr 17	100 Oct 13	101¾ Nov 22	101 102
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	102 Jan 28	101¼ Oct 28	101¾ Oct 8	100¾ ..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	107¾ Jun 27	101¾ Sep 26	101¾ Sep 8	100¾ ..
Do I. D. & W. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104¾ Apr 7	101¾ Nov 12	102 Nov 19	.. 103
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Jy 16, 01	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M N	.. ..	.. ..	88 No 22,99	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov 94	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	M N	106 Jan 29	102 Oct 8	102¾ Oct 29	101 ..
Do 1st 4s Aug., 1936	M S	115¾ Apr 28	113¾ Jul 31	115 Nov 3	114¾ ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	.. ..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	139 May 9	138 May 9	138 May 9	139 ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934				104½ No 19,01	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	102 Mar 3	96 Oct 9	100 Nov 21	98¾ 101
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	82½ Feb 21	72 May 16	78 Nov 17	70 78
Do income 4s, April, 1990		116¾ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	113 ..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	128 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 22	128 June 6	127¾ ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938		97 Feb 27	80 Nov 12	80¾ Nov 19	80 ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947		97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	92 Nov 19	92¼ 92½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O				
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	120¾ Jan 28	114¾ Oct 23	115 Nov 7	115 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	138 Apr 1	135 Jun 24	135¾ Sep 18	132½ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 26	.. ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137 May 10	132¾ Oct 21	133¾ Oct 24	.. ..
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1922	F A	118¾ May 2	115¾ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1922	M N	106½ Mar 5	102 Jun 23	103 Nov 13	.. ..
Gyr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117 Mar 12	115 Oct 24	117 Nov 20	111½ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. g. 3½s, 2000	F A	103½ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144 May 12	143 Jun 9	143 June 5	.. ..
Do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	149 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	115¾ Feb 19	115 Aug 18	113 Aug 19	109½ ..
Do registered	A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	109 Jun 12	106 Oct 7	106 Oct 7	106 ..
Do do registered	A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ ..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	151½ Apr 2	143½ Nov 10	143½ Nov 10	142½ ..
Do registered	M N	147¾ Jan 16	147¾ Jan 16	147¾ Jan 16	147½ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	104¾ Apr 28	98¾ Oct 10	101 Nov 21	100¾ 101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	112 Jan 6	105 Nov 17	105 Nov 17	104½ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J J	117¾ Apr 17	110 Jul 14	110 Nov 22	110 ..
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	97 Jul ..	93¾ Jun 28	93 Aug 26	.. 95
Des Moines Dv. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102¾ Oct 16	101 Jun 10	102¾ Oct 16	102 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	95¾ May 15	92¾ Jan 24	95¾ Aug 5	94 ..
Det. M. & M. 1st gr. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	Oct.	97¼ Sep 5	80 Jan 3	81 Nov 22	80 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J J	97¼ Apr 29	94¾ Feb 4	93 Nov 22	.. ..
Do Ohio Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	M S	95¾ Feb 28	91 Oct 29	92 Nov 1	.. 94
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	113 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	113¾ Nov 10	.. ..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	113 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 20	.. 110
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	115 Feb 20	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	113 May 14	110¾ Jan 13	116 May 22	113¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M N	122 Jan 25	118¾ May 20	119¾ June 6	118¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	116¾ Apr 16	115 Mar 14	116¾ Apr 16	115¾ ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 13	117 Oct 9	117 Oct 9	117 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	106¾ Jan 15	104¾ Jan 15	104¾ Jan 15	102¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 10	137½ Nov 22	136¾ 137½
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	136 Sep 16	67¾ 69¾
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102 Jun 24	97¼ Oct 28	98 Nov 21	97¾ ..
Do registered	J J	98¾ Jul 29	96¾ Jul 29	96¾ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	90 Jan 2	84 Nov 12	84¾ Nov 20	84¾ 85
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96 Apr 25	91 Sep 3	92¾ Nov 21	92 97½
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 Jan 8	130 Oct 17	130 Nov 17	130¾ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	125¾ Apr 22	120¾ Nov 1	120¾ Nov 1	120¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	106 Jan 2	103¾ Aug 5	105 Nov 11	.. 106
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	137¼ Jun 28	134½ Nov 17	134½ Nov 17	.. 134½
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	M N	121 Aug 16	116¾ Sep 24	116¾ Sep 24	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & I. 1st c. 5s, 1913	J J	118¾ Apr 22	116¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27,98	110 ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	115 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 22	114¾ Aug 22	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118 Mar 5	114 Oct 11	114¾ Oct 15	.. 116
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	103 Apr 1	100 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	J J	110¾ Jan 13	107¾ Aug 4	108 Nov 11	.. 108
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	114¾ May 3	110 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 20	112¾ Jan 17	114¾ Nov 6	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	.. ..	.. ..	65	No 10,97
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	128¾ Jun 6	121¼ Jul 29	121¼ July 29	121 121½
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	112 Jun 3	112 Jun 3	112 Jun 2	111 ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep., 91	105½ ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 22	114 May 14	115 May 28	112 ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J	.. ..	.. ..	100	Se 6, 00
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	106¾ Fe

1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104⅞	Jun 23	101¾	Jul 2	102¾ Nov 17	102½	..
Do registered	*J J	104⅝	Jun 10	101¾	Aug 28	102¾ Nov 14	102¾	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	103½	Apr 8	103	Nov 6	103 Nov 25	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	100	Jan 27	100	Nov 7	100 Nov 7	100	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104	Jan 28	102¾	Nov 17	103¾ Nov 18	102¾	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¾	Jan 3	101¾	Oct 6	101¾ Oct 6	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101⅝	Apr 29	100⅜	Oct 4	100⅜ Oct 4	101¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾	Jan 4	100¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan. 4	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101⅝	Apr 3	100	Nov 7	100 Nov 7	99½	..
Do do registered	*M N	99¾	Nov 8	98½	Nov 8	98½ Nov 8	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	98	Jan 7	93	Oct 15	94¼ Nov 22	94	95
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	96¾	Jan 16	92⅜	Oct 15	93 Nov 19	..	95¾
Do do registered	*F A	97¾	Jan 22	93	Nov 7	93 Nov 19	..	93¾
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	96	Jan 14	93	Feb 6	93¾ Sep 22	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	..	..	..	..	.. Dec 31	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J	..	..	..	..	111¾ Oc 10,01	..	..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	106 Je 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s B.A. 1940	J J	95	Apr 8	95	Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do Income 5s, Sep., 1965	Sep.	..	..	..	..	110¾ De 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	105	Oct 10	105	Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	J O*	..	..	..	..	105½ No 15,01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116	Jun 18	112	Jan 20	113½ Nov 20	113	114
Do registered	*J J	115¾	Jun 11	112¾	Jan 2	112¾ Nov 17	..	115¾
Lake Shore cons. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107⅞	Mar 3	104¾	Sep 15	105¾ Nov 11	105⅝	..
Do do registered, 1903	*J D	107⅜	Mar 13	104	Oct 14	105 Oct 28	105	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	104¾	Feb 17	103½	Oct 30	103¾ Nov 10	103⅝	105½
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114	Feb 6	114	Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	127¾	Feb 6	127¾	Feb 6	127¾ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	140¾ Ap 12,01	145	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	116¾ De 4, 01	111½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	135¾	Feb 6	128	Jun 21	128 June 21	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	120	Jun 14	127	Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	..	..	..	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	106½ No 28,00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	..	..	..	..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121¾	Jan 8	121¼	Feb 26	121¾ May 1	..	119½
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½	Mar 12	118¾	Oct 4	122 Nov 20	121	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	100 Jan., 97	..	..
Og. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114¾	Jan 20	113¾	Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J	108¾	Nov 11	108	Sep 9	108¾ Nov 11	106	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108	Jan 6	104½	Oct 1	103 Nov 17	104½	105¼
Do registered	A O*	100⅝	Sep 22	105	Nov 8	105 Nov 8	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	..	..	..	100 De 18,01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	229½	Sep 12	204½	Jan 26	229½ Sep	..	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	187 No 17,90	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220	Jul 19	207	Mar 10	220 July 19	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	135¼	Jan 14	135¼	Jan 14	135¼ Jan 14	130¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	114 Ja 5, 00	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	106¾	Jan 10	106¾	Mar 18	106¾ Mar 18	102	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾	Jan 4	101½	Oct 13	102 Nov 21	102	103
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101¾ No 30,00	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¾	Mar 7	116¾	Mar 7	116¾ Mar 7	..	..
Nor. & West. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¾	Mar 10	133	Aug 11	133 Aug 14	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	M N*	136	Jul	132	Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	..	122
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	135¾	May 26	131¾	Nov 13	131¾ Nov 13	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	107⅝	Mar 21	100	Nov 14	100¾ Nov 22	100¾	101
Do registered	A O*	100¾	Jan 13	100¾	Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95	Jul 24	92	Jun 6	93¾ Nov 22	..	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	..	..	..	107¾ Jy 1, 01	106	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼	Apr 21	100½	Nov 18	100½ Nov 22	100¾	..
N. P. Ry pr. lien ry. & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106¼	Mar 31	102¾	Nov 19	103¾ Nov 22	103	103¼
Do registered	Q J	105	Feb 27	102	Nov 17	102 Nov 17	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	75¾	Jul 31	72	Nov 15	72¼ Nov 21	72¾	73¼
Do do registered	Q F	75	Feb 10	72	Jan 3	72 Apr 1	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½	May 30	100	Jan 2	102¾ May 29	101	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97½	Jun 30	94⅜	Oct 13	95¾ Nov 22	95¾	95¾
Do do registered	J J*	96¾	Jan 10	94½	Oct 2	94⅜ Nov 11	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾	May 1	127¾	Oct 21	128 Nov 11	128	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	122	..	..	..	122 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	*J D	113	Apr 15	113	Nov 6	118 Nov 19	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾	Feb 28	110	Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	110¾
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100	Jan 14	100	Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	J J*	104½	Feb 19	98¼	Feb 19	98¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119¾	May 29	115	Jan 13	117¾ Oct 7	117	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	..	..	..	..	112¾ Je 3, 01	115	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110	Apr 7	108	Jun 2	108¾ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114¾	Mar 12	109¾	Jun 26	111¾ Nov 19	..	..
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 3½s, 1917	*A O	102¾	May 13	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	*M N	102	Apr 14	101½	Feb 27	102 Apr 14	98	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¾	May 26	109¾	Oct 18	110¾ Oct 28	109¾	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	112¾	May 26	109½	Nov 19	109¾ Nov 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	99	Jan 3	97¼	Mar 7	98 Oct 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., S.B. 1941	*F A	98	May 28	97½	May 12	98 May 28	..	98
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	123	Jan 21	122½	May 2	122 July 2	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	..	..	..	..	100 ..	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	..	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	100 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, s. A, 1940	A O*	116½	Feb 15	114¾	Apr 2	115¾ June 17	111	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½	Jan 7	112	Oct 9	112¾ Nov 21	111	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	110¾ Fe 14, 01	109	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	108¼	Nov 19	109½	Nov 19	106¾ Nov 19	106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97½	May 26	97	Jun 13	97¼ June 13	95¾	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	132	Jun 13	127¾	Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½	May 2	127¾	Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. ré. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¾	Mar 8	105¼	Nov 18	106¼ Nov 18	104½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	112⅝	Sep 29	105¾	May 19	107¼ Nov 22	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	Mar 19	111	Sep 19	111 Sep 19	110	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	112	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼	Feb 10	130	Jan 28	130¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125	Mar 5	121¾	Oct 29	121¾ Oct 29	126	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	135	Mar 11	132	May 24	117¾ Aug 28	..	112
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117	Jan 27	111¾	Oct 31	111¾ Oct 31	..	113¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..	..	..	107¼ Oc 23, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	129 Oc 11, 01	122	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	114 Mar., 98	112¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121	Apr 30	121	Apr 30	121 May 2	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102½	Jun 19	100	Jan 16	101 Nov 1	101½	..
Do J. F. M. & Co. certs	..	101	Apr 23	100	Oct 28	100 Oct 28	100	101
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111	Jun 3	111	Jun 3	111 June 3	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101	Jun 19	96	Oct 7	97 Nov 22	96¾	97
Do registered	*J J	..	..	..	..	92 Ap 16,01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98	Mar 14	94	Oct 18	93½ Nov 19	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102½	Jun 27	90	Sep 30	99¼ Nov 22	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾	Mar 1	91¼	Nov 3	91¼ Nov 11	91¾	92¾
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. [.g.4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	94
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼	Apr 4	112¾	Mar 28	114 May 13	112	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½	Apr 30	80½	Jul 3	80¾ July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94½	Jun 28	91	Jan 2	94½ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	101¾ No 15,01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¾	Jun 25	95	Jan 4	97 Nov 6	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½	Jan 7	105¾	Nov 17	105¾ Nov 17	105	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Apr 23	107	May 14	108¾ Aug 14	103	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134	Feb 28	130	Nov 14	130 Nov 14	130	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	116¼	Sep 29	114	Aug 19	115 Nov 7	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101	Sep' 4	98	Jan 6	101 Sep 10	..	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	100	Jan 2	100	Jan 2	100 Jan 2	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	96¼	Feb 5	95¼	Oct 20	96¾ Nov 20	94½	95¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾	Jun 16	122¾	Jun 16	125¾ June 16	122¾	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	94¾	Mar 31	87	Nov 21	87 Nov 22	86¾	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¾	Jan 2	97½	Nov 15	97½ Nov 15	..	97¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	90¼	Aug 15	77	Jan 3	85¾ Nov 13	..	..
Do do trust certificates	*J D	81¾	May 28	80¾	May 12	81¾ June 3	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D*	90¾	Sep 17	86	Jul 22	88 Nov 20	..	88
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	117	Feb 7	112	Oct 8	112 Oct 8	112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	141¼	Apr 30	133¾	Aug 22	137¾ Nov 20	130¾	130
Do do registered	J J*	140	May 14	130	Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	115¼	May 27	112	Jul 7	112¾ Nov 13	112¾	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	116¾ Ap 15,01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	113¾	Apr 7	113¼	Nov 6	112¾ Nov 11	113½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	108	Apr 23	108	Oct 17	105¾ Nov 17	104½	106
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	105 May 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	107½	Mar 14	106¾	Jun 3	107½ Sep 26	104½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	123 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Can. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	141¼	Apr 24	133¾	Sep 27	133¾ Sep 27	135	139
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125	Apr 17	124¾	Mar 26	124¾ June 12	118	..
Wil. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	125½	Jan 8	124¾	Jan 8	126¾ Feb 17	123¾	125
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	118 Ap 24,00	..	..
St. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M P*	..	..	..	..	111 Au 15,01	109¾	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	..	..	..	..	113¾ De 11,01	..	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	124	Oct 22	125	Oct 22	125 Oct 22	122¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 17,00	117¾	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	..	..	..	..	95¼ Ja 20,01	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	112¾	Nov 19	110	May 29	112¾ Nov 19	111¾	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	..	..	..	..	97 Au 25,01	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Seaboard & L. R. 5s gold 4s, 1950	A O*	90	Apr 28	86	Apr 1	90 Nov 22	88¾	89
Do col. tr. ref. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	105½	Apr 30	101	Nov 12	101½ Nov 22	101⅜	102
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	104¾ Fe 15,97	112¾	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 6s, 1946	*J J	98	Sep 19	98¼	Mar 7	97 Oct 19	97	..
Sodus Bay & South. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 4, 01	108	..
Southern Pacific Company—								
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1929	J D*	103¾	May 6	99	Jan 2	100¾ Nov 22	100¾	100¾
Do ex. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	F A*	97	May 1	92¾	Oct 2	92¾ Nov 22	92¾	93
Do do registered	J D	98	Apr 10	94¾	Mar 24	96 Apr 10	..	..
Ala. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	111 ..	..	..
Cal. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	104	Jan 8	100	Oct 10	102 Nov 22	101¾	102¾
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	97¾ ..	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 6s, Aug., 1905	J D	104¾	Jan 16	98¾	Oct 3	97 Nov 13	98¾	97¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	128	Jun 27	123¾	Apr 4	123¾ Oct 27	..	124
Do 2d 6s, 1910	J D	118	Apr 30	114	Oct 7	114 Oct 7	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912	*A O	112	Apr 30	110	Oct 7	110 Oct 7	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, inc., 1931	*A O	104	Apr 30	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	J J*	110	Apr 30	107	Oct 7	107 Oct 7	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J D*	114	Apr 30	110	Oct 7	110 Oct 7	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912	J J*	112	Apr 30	110	Oct 7	110 Oct 7	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, inc., 1931	J J*	104	Apr 30	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	..	..
Int. & G. N. 1st g. 5s, 1919	F A*	104	Apr 30	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	J J*	100	Apr 30	97	Oct 7	97 Oct 7	..	..
Mex. Int. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	J J*	97	Apr 30	94	Oct 7	94 Oct 7	..	..
Mex. North. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1910	J J*	110	Apr 30	107	Oct 7	107 Oct 7	..	..
Mex. Nat. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1927	J J*	114	Apr 30	110	Oct 7	110 Oct 7	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, 1917	J J*	104	Apr 30	101	Oct 7	101 Oct 7	..	..
Mex. R'way 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	110	Apr 30	107	Oct 7	107 Oct 7	..	..
Mex. Southern 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	F A*	97	Apr 30	94	Oct 7	94 Oct 7	..	..
Morgan's La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*J J	123¼	Jan 10	122	Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1915	*A O	137	Jan 6	130	Nov 19	130 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	113 Ja. 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	..	..	..	..	105¼ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92	Feb 14	86	Oct 14	86¾ Nov 19	86¾	87¾
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113	Feb 27	112¼	Jan 29	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114¼	Jun 28	112¼	Aug 7	112¼ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108¼	Jan 27	105¾	Apr 23	106¼ June 6	105	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	108 De 23, 01	105½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾	Jan 14	110¾	Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	107	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½	Jun 13	119½	Jun 13	119½ June 13	117	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	106	Je 17,98	..	..	107 No 27,00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	111	Feb 24	108¼	May 2	110¾ Sep 22	108½	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116¼	Apr 23	115	Mar 12	116¼ Apr 23	110	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	107¾	Jy 6, 00	..	..	.. ..	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	106	May 20	106	May 20	106 May 20	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	114½	Feb 14	111¼	Oct 30	111¼ Oct 30	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124	Jun 20	116	Oct 6	108¾ Jy 29, 01	105½	..
Do registered	J J*	122	Jan 2	122	Jan 2	118¾ Nov 21	..	119
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100	Aug 28	94¼	Nov 22	122 Jan 2	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	113	Mar 12	113¼	Feb 1	94¼ Nov 22	..	96
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*J J	101½	Apr 28	98	Oct. 8	115 Mar 18	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	120 Mr 25,01	116	..
AU. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98½	Jun 13	94	Jan 4	98 Sep 17	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120	Sep 4	119	Sep	120 Sep 16	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼	Apr 17	116¾	Aug 4	117¼ Nov 15	116	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾	Apr 21	118½	Nov 5	118½ Nov 14	118½	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	115 Ja. 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½	Jun 3	113¾	May 8	114¼ Nov 6	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	128	Apr 25	125	Jan 29	130½ Nov 18	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126¾	Oct 28	125	Jan 30	126¾ Oct 28	126	127½
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	122½	May 3	119	Jul 7	122 Oct 8	..	121¾
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	..	..	..	..	..	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¼	Mar 31	111¼	May 1	112 Nov 17	..	113
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92	Sep 9	90	May 7	92 Sep 9	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112	Jun 21	106	Nov 19	106 Nov 19	106	108
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117¼	Sep 8	115	Jan 13	117 Oct 29	116	118
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	..	..	..	..	116½ De 30, 01	114¾	..
Do serial, Series C 6s, 1916	M S	125	Feb 8	123	Feb 8	123 Feb 8	118	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	113½	Nov 10	113¾	Nov 10	113¾ Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	..	..	..	..	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114	Sep 19	114	Sep 19	114 Sep 19	116	116
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	98	Apr 22	98	Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121	May 2	118	Nov 18	118 Nov 18	118¾	119¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	117 Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½	Sep 2	98½	Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110¼	Mar 31	102	Oct 24	102 Nov 13	102¾	..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	*J J	..	..	..	..	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	114	May 28	112¾	Jan 22	114

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 22, 1902.—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Range for Year 1902. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Ap 30.01	.. ..
Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	93 J'y 17, '02	100 ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1911	*A O	103 May 2	100 May 2	102½	.. ..
Paper 1st cons. g. 6s, 1918	*J A	112 Jan 2	107 Aug 6	105½ Nov 14	107½ 108½
Ice Ch. 1st g. 6s, 1926	A O	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 25.00	.. ..
Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*J N	110¾ Apr 11	98 Oct 21	98 Oct 29	.. ..
Do stmk. fund deb. g. 5s, 1926	J *D	95 Mar 21	73 Nov 7	90 Nov 11	.. 90
Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	*J A	74 Apr 29	55 Feb 8	65 Nov 14	64 68
Do ext. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	.. ..	15 Apr 28	9½ Jan 27	11¾ Nov 22	10¾ 11¾
Tank Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1951	*M N	115½ Apr 28	111½ Nov 15	115¾ Nov 20	111 ..
Steel & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1951	J *D	89¾ Feb 27	79½ Aug 28	88 Oct 23	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.					
C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1952	*J A	.. ....	.. ....	101 Se 30.01	.. ..
C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1969	J *D	.. ....	.. ....	85 No 2, '02	.. ..
W. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1952	*F A	108¼ May 7	102¾ Oct 29	108 Oct 30	108 ..
Do 20-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	J F A*	111¼ Apr 24	92½ Nov 14	94½ Nov 22	94 95
Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	115 Apr 3	110¾ Aug 22	110¾ Aug 22	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	A O	113 Jun 20	108 Jan 20	115 June 23	.. ..
Coal & C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J *D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,'02	.. ..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1938	J D	.. ....	.. ....	93 My 4, '97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J *D	105½ Feb 27	100 Feb 27	105½ Feb 27	.. ..
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24.00	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. T. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111¼ Apr 8	108 Oct 27	107½ Nov 19	107 ..
Do Elem. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	113 Jun 23	108 Aug 15	110 Oct 23	.. 110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Fe 6, '00	.. ..
De Barde. C. & I. gtd. 5s, 1910	*F A	104 Apr 8	100½ Nov 12	102¼ Nov 19	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.					
Am. Tel. & Tel. coll. tr. 4s, 1929	J *J	100¾ Mar 17	97¼ Aug 6	97¼ Aug 6	.. ..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 1397	Q J	106¼ Apr 8	100¼ Apr 8	100¼ Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 29.01	.. ..
Erie T. & T. coll. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1925	J *J	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 7, '00	.. ..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*M N	114½ Apr 29	114 Nov 7	114 Nov 7	113¾ ..
West. Un. Tel. coll. tr. cer. 5s, 1938	*J J	113¾ Feb 27	107¾ Oct 9	113¾ Nov 14	.. ..
Do reg. and r. a. 4½s, 1938	*M N	105¾ Apr 30	104½ Nov 6	105 Nov 22	104½ 105
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	113¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111 June 17	107½ ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	J J	124 May 9	124 May 9	124 May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1½	Missouri Pacific	3½
Am. Car & Fdy	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	3
Am. C. & F. pf.	3	Nat. Lead	3½
Am. Ostrm. Oil	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Am. Snuff	1	N. Y. Central	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	..
Am. Woolen pf.	1	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	7½
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Atl. Top. & S. F.	1	Penn.	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	2½
B. & O. sub. cfts., 50 per cent. paid	2½	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1
Brklyn R. T.	4½	Norf. & W. West.	1½
Brklyn Union Gas	6	Pac. Coast	1½
Butterick Company	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pennsylvania	2
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2	Pressed S. C. pf.	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	4½	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Reading	5½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Col. Southern	3½	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S.	1
Col. South. 2d pf.	1½	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Col. & H. C.	2½	Rock Island	2½
Commercial Cable	2	Rock Island pf.	1½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1½
Corn Products	1½	Rub. G. Mfg. pf.	3½
Corn Products pf.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Island.	1
Del. & Hudson	12	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½
Den. & Rio Gr.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	4½	St. L. & San Fran.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Des. Southern pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3½
Dist. of Am. pf., t. r.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Erie	1½	Texas Pacific	2
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	4	Third Avenue	2½
Ft. W. & D. C.	3½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Gt. North. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	4
Hocking Valley	3½	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	3½
Hock. Valley pf.	2	Union Pacific pf.	2
Ill. Central	3½	Un. Bys. Inv.	3
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Express	3
Iowa Central	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1
Kan. & Mich.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
K. C. Southern	2	Va.-Car. Chemical	3½
K. C. Southern pf.	4½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Kookuk & D. M.	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Lake Erie & West.	4	West. Union Tel.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	1½	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	18
Long Island	3	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3½
Manhattan	10½	Wis. Central	1½
Met. Sec. 1st in. pd.	5	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	3½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Mo., Kan. & Texas.	1½		
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	2	Int. Silver pf.	4
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Int. Steam Pump.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Canada Southern	2	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Can. Pac. sub. cfts.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2	Rutland pf.	3
Gen. Chemical pf.	2	Tol. Rys. & Light	3
General Electric	1½		
Int. Power	7		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ala. Mid. 1st 5s	1	Green Bay deb. B.	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Hock. Valley 4½s	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	1½	Int. & G. Nor. 2d 6s	3
Balt. & O., prior 3½s	1	Lake Erie & West. 1st 5s	1½
Cent. R. R. & Bank. Co. of Ga. 5s	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1½
Cent. Pac. 1st 4s	1½	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	1½
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1½	Pennsylvania 4½s	1
Chi., R. I. & P. R. R. col. tr. 4s	1½	Peoria & E. inc. 4s	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	1½	Rome, W. & O. con. 5s	1½
5s, reg.	2½	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1
Des M. & Ft. D. 2½s	1	Tenn. C. & I., De B. 6s	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Tol. & O. C., West. div. 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. s. 3½s	2	Wabash deb. B.	2½
Ft. W. & Den. City 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	1	Morgan's L. & T. 7s.	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas 5s.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	..
Chi. & N'w'n 3½s	2½	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1
Den. & R. G. 4½s	3½	Nash., C. & St. L. con. 5s	1
Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. 3½s	1

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent., nominal.

Time money, 6@6½ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $383,891,744; balances, $11,400,111; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $401,620.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾; cables, $4.87¾@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres. Chicago—Par. Boston—5@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid. Nov. 22	Asked. Nov. 22	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1902. Highest.		Range in 1902. Lowest.		Last Sale
200	260	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28	199 Jan. 6		230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Sus.	2,500,000	July, 1902	3½	.. ....	.. ....		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
20	22½	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,800	.. ....	..	32½ July 29	21 Mar. 11		25 Sep. 26, 1902
78	83	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	17,153,600	Oct. 1, 1902	3	91 July 29	75½ Oct. 23		78½ Oct. 23, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	10,000,000	.. ....	..	30 June 10	30 June 19		30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Oct. 2, 1902	1¼	.. ....	.. ....		70 July 15, 1901
190	210	Am. Coal	1,500,000	Sep. 1, 1902	6	180¾ Oct. 30	180¾ Oct. 30		180¾ Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Am. Dist. Tel.	3,985,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	42½ May 2	32½ Jan. 14		40¼ Oct. 30, 1902
230	245	Am. Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1902	4	265 Aug. 28	210 Jan. 13		230 Nov. 10, 1902
41	45	Am. Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	58 Mar. 14	41 Nov. 12		42 Nov. 14, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg.	27,983,300	.. ....	..	.. ....	.. ....		2¼ Dec. 18, 1901
140	144	Am. Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 31	140 Jan. 9		146¾ Oct. 6, 1902
12	14	Am. Woolen	29,501,000	.. ....	..	17¾ Jan. 7	13¼ May 1		13¼ Nov. 15, 1902
90	93	Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¼	96 Feb. 14	95 Feb. 14		95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line.	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	.. ....	.. ....		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Beech Creek	5,625,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25	*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
..	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,625,000	July, 1902	2	108½ Jan. 17	108½ Jan. 17		108½ Jan. 17, 1902
141	143	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	5,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145 Sep. 19	139 Apr. 2		141 Nov. 10, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	.. ....	.. ....		108¾ Jan. 9, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		20¾ Oct. 15, 1896
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	196¾ Apr. 15	194¼ Apr. 15		196¾ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	16,000,000	.. ....	..	.. ....	.. ....		32 Apr. 28, 1900
205	210	Chi. & East. Ill.	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾ July 30	134¾ Jan. 6		206 Nov. 11, 1902
130	138	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	8,836,700	Oct. 1, 1902	3½	151 July 1	136½ Sep. 15		138½ Sep. 15, 1902
83	85¼	Chi. Gt. Western pf. A.	11,372,400	July 31, 1902	2½	96¾ June 24	82 Nov. 14		82 Nov. 14, 1902
..	73	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,000,000	May 20, 1902	1	80 May 7	49¾ Jan. 14		73 Nov. 11, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	6,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¾ Aug. 19	75 Jan. 16		90 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	23,286,600	Oct. 1, 1902	2	274¾ Apr. 29	230 Jan. 16		262 Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Chi. Rock I. & Pacific	74,389,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	206 Sep. 22	152 Jan. 15		180 Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,988,800	Aug. 20, 1902	3½	210 Apr. 15	195 Mar. 6		202 June 4, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	8,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	.. ....	.. ....		102¾ May 22, 1891
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf.	21,452,500	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		120 June 4, 1898
118	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¼	124½ Sep. 2	118 Jan. 21		124 Sep. 2, 1902
65	73	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	8,000,000	.. ....	..	84¾ May 22	35 Feb. 10		66 Nov. 15, 1902
80	82	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¼	91 May 21	77½ Jan. 27		93¼ Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1902	1¾	*192 Apr. 23	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	4	140 Mar. 26	130¾ Oct. 17		130¾ Oct. 17, 1902
85	90	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	99 Feb. 18	80 Apr. 24		80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.. ....	..	94¼ Jan. 9	71¾ June 20		73¾ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22	80¾ May 21		80¾ May 21, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern	5,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1¼	50 July 3	40 Apr. 19		45 Aug. 11, 1902
..	..	Den. & Southwestern pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	64 Feb. 24	40 Feb. 20		61 Aug. 5, 1902
115	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	762,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7	130 Oct. 14		132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,625,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 18	65 May 8		87½ Aug. 25, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sep. 12, 1902	2½	139¾ Jan. 2	130¼ Jan. 13		139 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3½	.. ....	.. ....		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	88	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2½	104¾ Feb. 27	82 May 29		91 Sep. 24, 1902
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	3,108,100	.. ....	..	.. ....	.. ....		29 Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co.	2,000,000	.. ....	..	29 Jan. 9	22 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
64	64	Gen. Chemical	7,410,300	Sep. 2, 1902	1	67½ May 10	63 Nov. 6		63 Nov. 6, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		*105½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84½ Apr. 9	75 Jan. 9		84½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	1,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4	*100 Sept. 4		*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,400,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	.. ....	.. ....		*102¼ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		*108 Sep. 12, 1900
60	75	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	Oct. 25, 1902	22c	99 Feb. 7	65 Nov. 14		65 Nov. 14, 1902
105	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17	*105 July 17		*105 Sep. 2, 1902
14	23	International Silver	9,944,700	.. ....	..	24½ Oct. 6	6¼ Jan. 27		17 Nov. 12, 1902
55	65	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	15,246,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1	54 Apr. 22	45 Jan. 2		62 Oct. 26, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.. ....	.. ....		*52 Jan. 26, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,000	.. ....	..	14 Feb. 26	8¾ Jan. 3		12 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.. ....	.. ....		50 Mar. 15, 1901
12	14	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi.	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	2	17¼ Mar. 11	12 Oct. 31		12 Oct. 31, 1902
47	60	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	55 Apr. 7	53 Jan. 7		55 Apr. 7, 1902
80	90	Laclede Gas of St. Louis	8,500,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92 Sep. 10	88½ Jan. 30		90 Sep. 10, 1902
100	110	Laclede Gas of St. Louis pf.	2,500,000	June 16, 1902	2½	110 Jan. 27	102¾ Mar. 5		107½ Sep. 22, 1902
120	125	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,250,000	July 15, 1902	2	138 Feb. 6	120 Oct. 3		120 Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	40,000,000	July 29, 1902	3½	246 Apr. 25	225 Apr. 7		246 Apr. 25, 1902
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype Co.	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	2½	.. ....	.. ....		183½ Nov. 12, 1901
37	39	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	7,498,700	.. ....	..	43 Jan. 6	37 Nov. 14		37 Nov. 14, 1902
84	88	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾ Mar. 22	89 Mar. 3		89 Aug. 29, 1902
145	175	Michigan Central	18,735,000	July 29, 1902	2	192 Apr. 29	150 Mar. 24		174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
120	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	.. ....	.. ....		114 Apr. 18, 1901
115	127	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾ Apr. 28	115¾ Jan. 22		127 Sep. 20, 1902
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 28	195 Aug. 7		195 Aug. 7, 1902
..	..	Nat. Linseed Oil	1,800,000	.. ....	..	.. ....	.. ....		3¼ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 9, 1901	1½	30 Jan. 23	15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf.	5,000,000	Nov. 5, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11	61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 13, 1902
18	23	New York Dock	7,000,000	.. ....	..	28 Apr. 4	12 Feb. 7		23 Nov. 3, 1902
55	99	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1	104¾ Sep. 8	33½ Feb. 21		60 Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	4,628,550	.. ....	..	.. ....	.. ....		430 Apr. 3, 1901
138	140	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	141 Apr. 14	138¾ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas.	2,500,000	July 10, 1902	5	.. ....	.. ....		*235 Oct. 5, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	1,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		*175 June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1902	1	.. ....	.. ....		88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central	11,462,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23	235 June 16		246 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas.	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	.. ....	.. ....		*24 Dec. 18, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav.	14,320,100	July 2, 1898	1	.. ....	.. ....		*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	1,119,200	July 1, 1902	2	.. ....	.. ....		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
100	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	106 Mar. 25	100¾ Jan. 6		105 Sept. 4, 1902
34	40	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.. ....	..	47½ Apr. 9	30 Nov. 14		30 Nov. 14, 1902
..	88	Pere Marquette	14,165,500	.. ....	..	85¼ Sep. 10	71 Feb. 15		80 Nov. 5, 1902
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1902	2	93 Sep. 5	80 May 17		87 Sep. 20, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co.	23,952,600	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	.. ....	.. ....		104 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	.. ....	.. ....		117 May 16, 1900
110	120	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,840,300	July 15, 1902	2	128 May 14	118 Mar. 26		120 Aug. 14, 1902
190½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	19,714,300	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	193¾ Aug. 4	182¼ Aug. 4		193¾ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1882	3	140 Sep. 12	140 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12, 1902
2¼	3	Quicksilver	5,706,700	.. ....	..	4¾ Mar. 8	2 Oct. 8		2 Nov. 14, 1902
7	9	Quicksilver pf.	4,391,300	May 9, 1903	¾	11¾ Mar. 10	9½ June 5		10 June 18, 1902
93¾	94	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. cfts.	5,000,000	July 1, 1902	2	96¼ May 15	93 Oct. 1		93 Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	.. ....	.. ....		215 Oct. 25, 1901
137	..	Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	*161 Jan. 15	*138 Jan. 7		*138 July 17, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron.	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3½	141½ Feb. 17	80 May 16		80 May 16, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs.	.. ....	.. ....	..	55¾ Mar. 12	52¾ June 30		52¾ Aug. 20, 1902
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 2, 1902	3½	.. ....	.. ....		260 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1902	3½	.. ....	.. ....		160 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,819,400	Jan. 15, 1902	2½	.. ....	.. ....		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	July 15, 1902	2½	.. ....	.. ....		*20 Apr. 6, 1900
15	..	Tol., Peoria & West.	3,076,000	.. ....	..	20 June 9	20 June 9		20 June 9, 1902
155	158½	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	159¾ Feb. 13	154¼ Aug. 8		156 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1902	2½	*280 Jan. 6	*280 Jan. 6		*280 Jan. 6, 1902
62¾	65	United Bys. Invest. pf.	15,000,000	.. ....	..	68 Nov. 1	61 Oct. 9		62¼ Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,818,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1	44¾ Mar. 8	25 Nov. 13		25 Nov. 13, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf.	3,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	68 Mar. 6	57 Sep. 4		57½ Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sep. 30, 1902	3½	.. ....	.. ....		165 Oct. 20, 1897
78	80	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1¾	81 Oct. 9	78½ Oct. 16		81 Nov. 13, 1902
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,250,000	July, 1902	2	.. ....	.. ....		*174 Nov. 11, 1898
210	240	Wells-Fargo Express	5,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	250 Aug. 26	194¾ Jan. 25		225 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chicago Street	12,120,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	.. ....	.. ....		120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.
Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	565
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National..	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	335	360
Bronx Borough..	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	165	175
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July1, 02	185	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National..	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	750	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	4315	4375
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)..	$25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	280	290
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	365	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	350	..
Commerce (Nat.).	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	312	316
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange..	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	..
11th Ward ($25)..	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	150	..
Empire State....	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat....	200,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	125	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National..	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	275	285
First National..	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	765	780
Fourteenth St....	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	200	..
Fourth National..	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	36	S	Oct. 6, 02	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)..	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 02	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)..	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	160	175
German Exch....	200,000	7	S	July 1, 02	355	400
Germania.....	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	900	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 02	350	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.....	3,000,000	15	S	July 1, 02	638	643
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	680	690
Internat. Banking	3,000,000	..	..	.....	199	204
Irving Nat. ($50).	1,000,000	14	M	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National.	500,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	350	..
Lincoln National.	300,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 02	260	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat..	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	325	..
Merch. Nat ($50).	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	180	182
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 02	180	..
Metropolis.....	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	525	..
Mount Morris....	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	200	210
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	800,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	207	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.).	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	345	348
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	160	..
Nineteenth Ward	300,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat....	300,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	14	S	July 2, 02	230	240
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	215	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	265	..
Park (National)..	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	640
People's ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	625	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	695	..
Second National..	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	690	..
Seventh National	2,250,000	..	..	.....	110	125
Shoe & L. (Nat.).	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	170	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	700	..
Twelfth Ward.	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	115	..
Twenty-third W'd.	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square.	200,000	3	S	June 2, 02	320	..
United National..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	135	..
U. S. National...	500,000	..	..	.....	350	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	230
Washington	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights...	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.....	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	610	625
West Side.....	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	375	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	230	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	270	280
Am. Surety ($50).	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'dw Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	235	..
Bowling Green...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	235	245
Broadway Trust.	700,000	..	..	.....	150	165
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	470	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1935	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust..	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	700	715
City	1,000,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	380	405
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	370	385
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	65	..
Eastern Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Empire State....	500,000	..	..	.....	195	200
Equitable Trust.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1470	1480
Fifth Avenue....	1,000,000	8	Q	Sep. 30, 02	625	650
Fidelity	300,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	195	200
Franklin	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct., 1902	340	350
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	795	800
Guardian Trust..	250,000	4	Q	Nov. 1, 02	350	360
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	310	320
Kings County...	500,000	2½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	600	..
Knickerbocker ..	1,000,000	3½	Q	July 1, 02	370	..
Law'ce Mtg. Ins.	1,000,000	3	S	June 2, 02	240	245
Lawyers Title In.	2,500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	375	385
Lincoln	500,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Long Island.....	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	300	..
Manhattan ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 02	660	665
Manufacturers' ..	500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	660	670
McVickar Realty.	500,000	6	Q	Oct. 1, 02	1100	..
Mercantile	2,000,000	..	..	.....	360	370
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July 15, 02	625	..
Morton	1,000,000	6	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	..
Mutual Alliance..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	..
Nassau	500,000	4	S	Aug. 1, 02	300	..
National Surety..	1,000,000	4	S	Aug., 1902	1100	..
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	30	S	June 10, 02	1190	1195
N.Y.Security & T.	1,000,000	9	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1170	..
North American..	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	165	..
Nassau Trust....	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Real Estate.....	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	230	..
Title Guar. & T.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Title Insurance..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..
Tr. Co. of Amer.	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Tr. Co. of Rep...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..
Union	1,000,000	3	S	Oct. 15, 02	230	..
U. S. Mtg. & T..	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	..
United States..	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Van Buren.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..
Westchester.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	230	..

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	106½
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	75	76
Do 1st 5s, 1922.	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	88	92
N. Y. & Hoboken.	3,300,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	69	72
Do con. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	87
10th & 23d St..	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	69	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919.	550,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	40	42
Do 1st 5s, 1925..	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95½	97½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,800	..	..	.....	35	39
Do preferred...	8,554,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	89	93
Bay State ($50)..	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1 7-16	1½
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	94½	96
Bklyn Bor. Gas..	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947.	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	74	77½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	108½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936.	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	88	90
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	103	106
Denver Gas & Elec'c	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	14	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949.	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	65	80
Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	56	60
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.....	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	104	104½
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	2	5
Do 1st 6s, 1939.	2,700,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	102	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908.....	800,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec. 31, 01	68	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937.	250,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	102	104
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	55	62
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925.	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	51
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip.....	100,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1925.	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 02	340	350
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	8,598,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1924.....	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	51	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.....	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96	99
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944....	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	90	92
Southt. L.I. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949.	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	87½	89
Standard (N. Y.).	5,000,000	3	S	June 30, 02	130	140
Do preferred..	4,295,700	3	S	June 30, 02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98½	99½
Syracuse Light'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	25
Do preferred.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	86½	89

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	100	110
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	58c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	*54½	56½
American Can....	41,238,300	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do preferred...	41,238,300	..	..	.....	42½	45
American Chicle.	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 10, 02	120	130
Do preferred...	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	91	95
Amer. Elevated..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Amer. Malt. 4s...	3,968,000	3	S	June, 1902	99½	100½
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,500,472	2½	S	June 1, 02	3¾	4¼
Am. Tobac. ($50).	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	330
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	43	45
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 15, 02	55	55½
Do preferred...	4,000,000	3½	S	Sep. 1, 02	88	..
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5¾
Do preferred...	12,508,000	..	..	.....	21½	22
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July 2, 02	76	77
Barney & Smith	1,808,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do preferred...	2,500,000	2	Q	Sep., 1902	122	126
Do 1st 6s, 1942.	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	105½	111
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.....	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	109	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,250,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Brit. Exchec. 5s	£10,000,000	5%	Q	Oct., 1902	99	99¼
Calif. Cops. ($5)..	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden Land ($5) stock	.....	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Camden & Trent. Rys. ($10)	1,750,000	..	..	.....	..	3½
Celluloid	5,825,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	116½	118½
Central Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Do preferred...	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 5s.....	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	69	70
Con. & So. Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	Oct. 8, 02	102	104½
Cent. Fireworks..	1,498,150	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	25
Do preferred...	1,267,300	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62½	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Nov 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air..	6,355,100	..	..	.....	1¾	2
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	25
Do preferred...	540,000	35	S	Jan., 1902	50	60
Con.Refrigerating	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Do preferred...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	10
Do deb. 4s.....	3,000,000	2	A	Apr. 1, 01	12	16
Cont. Tobacco deb. 7s, 1905..	1,561,100	3½	S	Oct., 1901	104	106
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,943,000	1¼	Q	Sep. 15, 02	61	67
Cuban 6s of 1903.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	33	37
Denatalen Securities	1,651,800	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	13	16
Electric Boat...	4,997,800	..	..	.....	18	28
Do preferred...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	35½	45
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6
Do preferred...	9,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	42
Electric Vehicle..	10,458,000	8	..	1899	4	8
Do preferred...	8,135,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	11	23
El.-Prmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Empire Steel.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	10½	12
Do preferred...	2,370,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	40	45
Gold El. Cop. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
GreeneC.Cop.($10)	6,000,000	2	..	Oct., 1901	25⅞	26
Hall Signal.....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	6
Hall Signal.....	1,585,200	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	130
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,050,000	..	..	.....	1	3½
Do 1st pref'd..	600,000	..	..	.....	20	32
Do 2d pref'd..	1,050,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Houston Oil.....	29,000,000	17	..	1901	1	2
Do preferred...	7,500,000	8	S	Sep. 15, 02	66	75
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	100	107
Ill. Tr'nsp. ($100)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11½
Internat. Salt ctfs.	13,750,000	..	..	.....	9½	12
Lanston M'type	2,321,240	..	..	.....	3	3½
Lardlard pf.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	120	130
Leather Manuf. Trust.....	118,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	5⅞
Marconi Wireless	10,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Mergenthaler	3,000,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	198	..
Mexican Es.....	12,700,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	99½	100½
Mex. Nat. Constr. pf., $37 paid off	37,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7¼
Mexican Sugar. ($5)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Mex. & Dor. ($5).	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	3
Nat. Enamg. & St.	14,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 02	34	34½
Do preferred...	7,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	82	86
Nat. Sugar pf....	6,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	108	..
N. J. Trans. ($100)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	75-16	5-16
N.Y. & N. J. Tel.	2,875,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	161	164
N.Y.A Queens El.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	66
Do preferred...	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	66
N. Y. Transit 1st 5s, 1966.....	2,500,000	3	S	Sep., 1902	116	..
N.Y. Trans. Cert.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	11½	12
Nor. Amer. Cem.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Nor. Amer. Cem. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Ontario Silver...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Otis Elevator....	15,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	75	76
Do preferred...	15,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	116	117
Pacific Coast....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Pacific Coast....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Pacific Mail....	30,000,000	1	Q	Nov. 1, 02	30	31
Pittsburg Coal...	30,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do preferred...	30,000,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Pneumatic Gun C.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Pneumatic Gun C. pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Pope Mfg. Co....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Pope Mfg. Co. pf.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Postal Tel. Cable	15,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	85	90
Quicksilver.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Quicksilver pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Realty Associates	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	100	105
Republic (Iron & Steel) pf.....	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	90	91
Rubber Goods Mfg.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Sanitary Refrig'g	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Sanitary Refrig'g pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Standard Coupler.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Standard Coupler. pf.....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Standard Milling.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅝	9
Do preferred...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	29	32
Do 1st 5s.....	3,488,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	77	80
Standard Oil.....	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	658	663
Stor Power ($50).	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Swift & Co.....	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	119
Do 1st 5s, 1914.	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	102½
Tenn. Cop. ($25)..	4,375,000	..	..	.....	16	16¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	16	22
Do pf. tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	101	108
Union Cop. ($10).	3,000,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	3	..	Oct. 1, 02	125	129
Do 1st pref'd..	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	126	130
Do 2d pref'd..	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	125	128
United Copper ..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	30	31½
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8	12
U. S. Envelope...	750,000	..	..	.....	19	25
Do preferred...	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 02	72	78
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w. it	250,000,000	..	..	.....	93	99
Va. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	32	32¾
Do 1st 5s, 1949..	8,853,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	75	82
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	73	74½
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,980,000	30	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*171	..
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	11¾	12¼
Worth'n Pump pf.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	124	128

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	105	..
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1902	700	..
Eagle ($40) $100 pd. in 10'dation	200,000	1½	S	Oct., 1900	40	..
Empire City.....	200,000	3	S	July, 1902	90	100
German-Amer...	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1902	500	..
Germania ($50)....	1,000,000	8	S	July, 1902	313	..
Greenwich ($25)..	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	170	..
Hamilton ($15)....	150,000	3	S	July 1, 02	102	105
Hanover ($50).....	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	137	..
Home	3,000,000	7	S	July, 1902	330	..
Kings Co. ($20)..	150,000	5	A	Dec 23, 01	180	200
Nassau ($30).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1902	150	..
New York.....	200,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	90	100
Niagara ($50).....	500,000	7	S	July, 1902	220	..
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 30, 02	135	..
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	110	..
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 02	130	150
Phenix, Bkn ($50).	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1902	220	..
Stuyvesant ($25)..	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1902	30	40
Un'f'd States ($25)	200,000	3	S	July 2, 02	110	..
W'chester ($10)..	300,000	8	S	Feb. 1, 02	300	400
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1902	575	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909....	759,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	103	103
Do gen. 5s, 1931.	2,341,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	108	112
Do imp. 5s, 1934.	220,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock....	900,000	¾	S	July, 1902	32	35
Do 1st 6s, 1950..	700,000	3	S	July, 1902	98	100
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1902	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904..	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	101
Do 2d 5s, 1914..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	107	109
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	111	114
Do 2d 5s, 1905..	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	100	102
B., B. & W. E. gen 5s, 1933....	121,040	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	104
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	246	248
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106½	110½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	111
BklynR.T.4s,new	150,000,000	..	..	.....	95	97½
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2

NOV 1902

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer; winds southwest to south.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,500. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

THE CZAR UNDER AN OCCULTIST'S INFLUENCE

Extraordinary Power Wielded by a Man Named Philipp.

The Emperor, It Is Asserted, Takes No Important Decision Without Consulting Him.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that the Neue Freie Presse, which previously reproduced from a Berlin periodical an account of the alleged extraordinary influence exercised by a Spiritualist named Philipp at the Russian Court, now publishes fresh particulars from a well-informed source.

The Neue Freie Presse says that Philipp was presented to the Czar at the house of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch, the Czar's cousin. He now occupies a quite exceptional position at the Court as an occultist, Spiritualist, and hypnotist.

It is even asserted by persons closely connected with the Court that the Czar takes no important decision without consulting Philipp, who advises his Majesty even in regard to matters affecting his family life.

Philipp's "psychic" treatment is said to have had an unfavorable effect on the Czarina last May.

PITTSBURG'S FREIGHT TIE-UP.

Extraordinary Car Movement Has Almost Cleaned Up the Congested Terminals.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—After thirty-six hours of the most strenuous activity, the Pennsylvania Railroad system has almost made a clean-up of its congested terminals. The car movement breaks all records for a similar time. It is estimated that 50,000 cars were moved into and out of Pittsburg. In five hours ninety-five trains were started for Altoona by the Pennsylvania—an output 20 per cent. heavier than the record.

It is estimated that during twenty-four hours 929 trains, consisting of 46,225 cars, were moved in and out of Pittsburg as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, 294 trains, 14,700 cars; Fort Wayne, 180 trains, 9,000 cars; Pan-Handle, 245 trains, 12,025 cars; Baltimore and Ohio, 90 trains, 4,500 cars; Pittsburg and Lake Erie, 120 trains, 6,000 cars. The estimated tonnage is 1,756,550 tons.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Twenty-eighth street and at Pitcairn are freer from obstructions to-night than at any previous time within five months, but there will be a great influx of cars destined for Pittsburg shippers to-morrow. The incoming cars will be moved in from the outlying sidetracks which, for thirty miles along every approach to the city have been stagnated with cars laden with all manner of crude products.

The work accomplished in the yards of the Allegheny Valley and West Penn Divisions of the Pennsylvania and on the Pittsburg and Akron Division of the Baltimore and Ohio was equally great.

On the Monongahela divisions of the Pennsylvania, the one section that was almost completely paralyzed by congestion, a vast number of cars were moved. These cars were chiefly laden with coke and coal destined for points west of Pittsburg. They were hauled out in trains of from sixty-five to eighty cars each toward their destinations, and at the same time empty cars were hauled up to the mines an I coke ovens for loading.

The almost entire tie-up of the blast furnaces and steel mills of the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys caused Traffic Managers to give preference, as far as possible, to the movement of the classes of freight upon which a continuance of the operation of the industrial plants depend.

In the yards of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie and the Baltimore and Ohio similar work was accomplished. As these roads were not in as bad shape as the Pennsylvania system, they had less to do, and their terminals are comparatively close to normal conditions to-night.

The number of accidents to trainmen during the day was high. This is attributed to the fact that a large number of new men were engaged to fill out shunting crews in the yards. Before 6 o'clock eight men were reported to have been taken to the West Penn Hospital to be treated for injuries received during the day, varying from slight to serious.

ORGAN CAUSES CHURCH FEUD.

Its Use Leads to the Withdrawal of Kentucky University's President—Others to Follow Him.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—The withdrawal of the Rev. James W. McGarvey, President of the Bible College of Kentucky University, from the Broadway Christian Church became final to-day when that Church, by a vote of 361 to 202, adopted the organ for use in worship. He opposed it on scriptural grounds, being noted throughout the denomination for his utterances against it. Two factions developed in the church and the campaign was intense.

The Rev. J. W. Zachary, late Prohibition candidate for Congress, has withdrawn also, and Prof. Henry H. White, ex-President of Kentucky University, and others say they will leave the church when the organ shall be put in use.

Track Elevation in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—An ordinance providing for track elevation is to be introduced in the Orange Common Council on Dec. 1. The work of elevation in Orange will cost $450,000, and it is said that the city will be asked to contribute $100,000 of that amount. All but one of the grade crossing in Orange are to be abolished, and a new station is to be erected a short distance west of the one that is used now.

Wants to Operate in South Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—The United Electric Company has applied for a franchise to operate in South Orange Village. It is said that the franchise, if granted, will be limited to twenty years, and that the company will be required to pay a certain percentage of its earnings into the village Treasury.

Gateman Stabbed by an Italian.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—James Cleaver, fifty-five years old, of 114 Green Street, a gateman at the Market Street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was stabbed by an Italian at the crossing to-night. The gates were down, and the Italian tried to cross. Cleaver stopped him, and the Italian drew a knife, used it, and disappeared. Cleaver is in the German Hospital, and may not live.

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Weather Report.—Page 11.
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Hayden's Cocaine soothes the irritated scalp, prevents dandruff, gives a rich lustre to the hair.—Adv.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Minister of the Interior Says the British Have No Right to Patos Island.

CARACAS, Nov. 23.—Discussing Venezuela's foreign relations, Dr. Lopez Baralt, the Minister of the Interior, said in an interview:

"Toward the United States Venezuela entertains the kindliest feelings of friendship, and she remembers with gratitude the attitude of the great Republic in the past. Venezuela is determined, so far as she is concerned, that nothing shall occur to disturb in the slightest degree the existing understanding with the American Legation and the friendly relations between the two countries.

"The British Government at Trinidad published a few days ago an official decree declaring the blockade of the Orinoco null and void. If there is any place where the blockade is effective it is the Orinoco, for besides the land defenses we have maintained several gunboats, which have efficiently preformed there all the duties appertaining to a blockade.

"The British, too, are inconsistent, for while one journal at Trinidad published the decree declaring the blockade to be ineffective, The Mirror, another publication, insists that Venezuela is loyally fulfilling her international duty in this respect. The British sloop-of-war Fantome entered the Orinoco without permission, and President Castro has directed that a protest against this infringement of Venezuelan sovereignty be made. A similar protest has been sent regarding the action of the German warship Panther, which also entered the Orinoco without permission.

"Another act which has provoked astonishment was the hoisting of the British flag on the Island of Patos. Venezuela's right to this island cannot be questioned; geographically, historically, and politically it is Venezuelan territory. With the island of Trinidad, it was recognized as forming part of the old Spanish colony. By the treaty of Amiens Trinidad was ceded to Great Britain, but Patos Island remained and was recognized as an integral part of Venezuela. The British claim to Patos Island was based on the act of the ex-Spanish Governor, which was not recognized by Spain. If further evidence of Venezuela's rights were needed, the fact that the island is situated scarcely three miles from the Venezuelan mainland, while it is ten miles from Trinidad, is sufficient. The irrepressibility of Venezuela's position is shown by the facility with which we have replied to every argument in support of the British contention advanced by the Minister of that country. Patos Island is Venezuelan, and must remain so."

Regarding the relations between Venezuela and Germany, the Minister said:

"Germany has never given Venezuela any intimation of its purpose to enforce the collection of its pending claims. President Castro has no intention of evading a just obligation contracted by the Government, but, on the contrary, will meet it loyally. At the same time he cannot be expected to permit any action infringing the rights and dignity of the Government."

JOHN DILLON TAKEN ILL.

Irish Leader Unable to Address an Audience in Chicago Last Night as Planned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader, who came to Chicago to address a meeting to-night in celebration of the Manchester martyrs' anniversary, was taken ill suddenly to-day and was unable to appear at the meeting. While driving to-day Mr. Dillon suffered a chill, which was followed by a high fever, and to-night his temperature is 100. The attending physician has given out the information that, while Mr. Dillon is not seriously ill, he will be confined to his room for several days.

There was great disappointment among the audience, which filled the Auditorium, when it was announced that Mr. Dillon was not able to address the meeting. Michael Davitt, who came to Chicago with Mr. Dillon, was the principal speaker of the evening.

MOB SHOOTS A MAN.

Attack Made on Franklin County Citizen for the Purpose of Tarring and Feathering Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Cold Springs, Franklin County, says that a mob of indignant citizens went to the home of William Prue last night for the purpose of tarring and feathering him. During the attack on the house, Prue was twice shot and will die.

Prue, who is sixty years old, has a housekeeper named Mrs. Dewas. Neighbors circulated stories to the effect that he had deserted his wife for the woman, and it was determined to drive him out of the neighborhood. Sheriff Douglass has begun an investigation, and threatens wholesale arrests.

A CHEMIST IN PERIL.

Explosion in a Laboratory at Johns Hopkins Injures Dr. John J. Abel.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 23.—Dr. John J. Abel, an eminent physiological chemist and Professor of Pharmacology at Johns Hopkins University, had his hand severely cut and was made ill yesterday by the explosion of a bottle of amyl nitrate in the physiological hall. Dr. Abel's pulse rushed up to 140, and he hurried out of the building to the lawn to inhale as much fresh air as possible and get the poison out of his lungs. He had nearly recovered to-day.

One of the tendons of his right hand was cut by the broken glass. It is thought the drug was impure, containing oxides of nitrogen, and there was no way to guard against the accident. Charles Snelling, an employe at laboratory who was assisting Dr. Abel at the time, was also affected by the gas.

The explosion caused a scare in the laboratory, but did no damage to the apparatus.

AFTER TREASURE LOST AT SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—C. W. Johnson, a Boston contractor, has sailed by steamer for Manzanillo, from where he expects to direct a search for $1,600,000 of treasure which went to the bottom of the ocean when the steamer Golden Gate burned and sank forty years ago.

Johnson has the schooner Louisa D., which he fitted out elaborately with diving gear. He claims to have the exact location of the wreck, and is confident of recovering the treasure.

LESS BELGIAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The publication of the Botha-Chamberlain correspondence, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, gives sincere satisfaction to those who have refused to follow current hostility to Great Britain. A better feeling is growing slowly but surely in Belgium toward the nation to whom she has owed so much in the past.

Will Ask Alimony for Mrs. Lister.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Ex-Prosecutor Elvin W. Crane, counsel for Mrs. Emma K. Lister, has served notice upon the attorneys for Robert P. Lister that application will be made Tuesday to Vice Chancellor Emery for an order to show cause why she should not be paid suitable alimony pending the decision of her suit for divorce.

Letters May Be Dictated
to the Official Stenographer on the Pennsylvania Special, the 20-hour train to Chicago.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S LABOR UNION VIEWS

United Labor, He Believes, Accomplishes a Great Deal of Good.

He Commends Its Efforts to Make the Lot of Mankind Happier—Points Out, However, Evils Attaching to Unions.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 23.—In an address Saturday evening at a private meeting of the Colonial Club of this city, a report of which was given out to-night, President Eliot made a comprehensive statement of his views on labor unions.

He said that the work of the labor unions must be counted among the efforts to make the lot of mankind more satisfying and happier and that their strength lay in their belief in this work as their mission. He then enumerated the conditions which he designated as humane conditions of employment—those to which laboring men may rightly aspire.

First was a rising wage based on increased experience, attainments, and age; second, steady employment after adequate probation; third, the opportunity for the workingman to establish a permanent home; fourth, conditions which enable him to give his employer generous service and to take pride in it; fifth, the right to a pension on disability, which gives throughout life relief from one great anxiety, and that public consideration which goes with a steady job and a self-respecting though humble or unobserved career.

These five conditions of humane employment, President Eliot said, were realized to-day in Harvard University. Plainly they were not realized in the great American industries employing unskilled labor, where the terms of service were often those of "instant dismissal." Another serious difficulty with American employment was that it was spasmodic. Complaints from employes were often made the ground for dismissal.

The present antagonism of employers and the unions was the fault of both parties, but, on the whole, the former were more to blame because their situation was more comfortable and their education superior. The industrial community was under many obligations to unions for the evils they have mitigated, such as poor sanitary conditions in factories, an unreasonable number of hours of work, child labor, and the company store. The oligarchy of capital had combined effectively, and the corresponding combination of laboring men was a wholesome check upon that oligarchy.

There was no question but that the labor union had come to stay. On the other hand, its cause was injured by certain evils which were subversive of fundamental American doctrines of liberty. One of these evils was the limit placed on the number of apprentices, whereas in the learned professions every encouragement was given to the training of novices. Other evils were the limitation of output which destroys the self-respect of the efficient workman, and the uniform wage, which has a cruel reaction on the less capable workman, because, with a uniform wage, he loses his job at every slack in business, whereas, if he were paid according to his earning capacity, his employer could afford to keep him the year around.

A fourth evil was the violence which was an inevitable feature of every strike in industries employing unskilled labor. The unskilled laborer on strike had no other weapon, unless it was the boycott, which was a cruel, cowardly interference with the rights of all the people.

President Eliot declared that he saw grounds for hoping that the relations of capital and labor would be improved, in spite of their present unintelligent antagonism, partly by frank public discussion of abuses, partly by pre-arranged agreements for conciliation or arbitration, and partly by the service which labor unions would render to capital through their constant command of the labor resources of which capital comes in need.

A SCULPTOR'S ROMANCE.

George J. Zolnay of This City Will Wed Kentucky Girl He Met in Art School Here.

Special to The New York Times.

OWENSBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 23.—The marriage of Miss Abbie R. Gillim of this city to George Julian Zolnay, the New York sculptor, which will take place Wednesday, will not only be a leading event in society circles, but will be the culmination of a somewhat romantic courtship covering a period of several years. Miss Gillim, who is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Gillim of this city, studied art. Going to New York she entered the Chase Art School, where she made rapid progress.

It was while a student in New York that she met Mr. Zolnay. She finished her studies and came home, and when the proposition to erect a Confederate Monument in the public square in Owensborough began to gather proportions, Mr. Zolnay was engaged as the sculptor. The handsome bronze statue of a Confederate soldier that stands in the public square is the work of his hands. When he came here, they again met, and their lovemaking has gone on until now.

THREE CANOEISTS DROWN.

Two Men and a Woman Perish in a Rhode Island Lake During a Squall.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23.—It is believed that Ernest W. Perry of Burlington, Vt., and Albert C. Brewer of Rutland, Vt., instructors in the Pentecostal College Institute, recently established at North Scituate, together with Miss Elizabeth L. Moon of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., a student, were drowned yesterday afternoon while canoeing on Moswansicut Lake.

All three went out in a canoe during the afternoon. While they were some distance from shore a heavy squall swept across the lake. Nothing was seen of them afterward, but to-day the canoe and some of their personal effects came ashore.

The lake will be dragged in the morning.

CABLE TO HONOLULU.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—Christmas greetings by cable will be exchanged between this city and Honolulu unless something unforeseen occurs in cable laying. The big English cable steamer Silvertown is expected here Dec. 5, and she will at once begin laying the cable. This ought not to consume over twelve days. The land cable here is laid and ready to connect with the ocean cable.

The next span of cable will be from Honolulu to Midway Island, 1,300 miles, and the next between that island and Guam. The last span is between Guam and Manila. If everything goes right, cable messages ought to be exchanged with Manila by next Summer.

Heavy Rains Continue in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 23.—Rain continues to fall here, and in fact over all Northern and Eastern Texas. No through mails from the East have reached Dallas since last Friday morning because of washouts on the Texas roads. The Trinity River again has reached flood stage, and is still rising at the rate of two inches an hour, with a large body of water still to come from the upper courses. There have been only two full days of sunshine and clear weather at Dallas in the last twenty-five.

"Good Drink Drives Out Bad thoughts." Try a wee nippie of Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

UNITED STATES TO PROTECT MINISTER HUNTER'S SON?

Promise Said to Have Been Made That He Shall Reach Home Safely—Career of His Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—W. Hunter of Louisville, son of the United States Minister to Guatemala, said to-night that he had assurances that the United States Government would see that his brother, Godfrey Hunter, Jr., who shot and killed William Fitzgerald in Guatemala City, would be returned to Kentucky in safety.

A telegram to The Courier-Journal from New Orleans says:

"William Fitzgerald, who was slain by Godfrey Hunter, Jr., in Guatemala City, was well known in New Orleans. Fitzgerald went to Guatemala several years ago, but before that he is said to have been a revolutionist in Spanish Honduras, where he joined the forces under the command of Gen. John Drummond, a soldier of fortune hailing from Mobile, Ala. For the past three years Fitzgerald had been employed by the Guatemalan Government in the capacity of Secret Service man. As such he was given a great deal more liberty to operate in various sections of the country than usually falls to the average foreigner. He was working for the President of Guatemala, who appeared to take an extraordinary fancy to the adventurous American.

"A gentleman residing in this city was shown the dispatch to the State Department at Washington telling of the murder. He said he was intimately acquainted with young Hunter, and also knew his victim very well. Continuing, he said:

"'Fitzgerald was an intimate friend of Consul General McNally, with whom he spent many pleasant hours in the consulate. Fitzgerald and Gen. Drummond were radically opposed to the retention of Dr. Hunter as Minister to Guatemala. Fitzgerald was regarded by the American colony as being nothing more than a spy for the Government. The Americans were afraid to receive him in their confidences. He was practically ostracized from the company of his countrymen. Fitzgerald was classed as the best dresser in Guatemala. He was clad in the latest fashion, and had his garments made by the most expensive tailor in the capital. He never told his business to any one.

"'When I left Guatemala, eighteen months ago, Fitzgerald and the Hunters were at daggers' points. Fitzgerald continued as a Government Secret Service agent.'"

$275,000,000 FALL IN COPPER STOCKS.

Enormous Shrinkage in Market Values—Calumet and Hecla's Drop $44,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Boston's copper stocks recently have sold at the lowest level in years. The drop in the price of copper and distrust of prevailing conditions operates against any substantial recovery in the general copper list.

Nineteen of the more active "coppers" show a total shrinkage in market value of $235,802,500, of which Amalgamated contributes $110,000.

If all the leading copper stocks were included in the table the loss would total over $275,000,000. Calumet and Hecla represents $44,000,000 of shrinkage from the highest point, 895. The next highest is Tamarack, $18,020,000. Then follow Arcadian, $11,362,500; Utah Consolidated, $9,712,500; Isle Royale, $9,487,500, and Quincy, $9,000,000.

NEW SCHOOL FOR PITTSBURG?

Report That H. C. Frick Will Give a University Which Shall Eclipse the Carnegie Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23.—Henry Clay Frick, it is said, will present to the City of Pittsburg a university which will outrival the Polytechnic School for which Andrew Carnegie has set aside $5,000,000. This announcement was made here to-day by a close friend of Mr. Frick's. There is every indication, too, that the story is correct. For three years Mr. Frick and Mr. Carnegie have been bitter enemies. Once partners, Mr. Frick incurred the displeasure of Mr. Carnegie because he seemed to be attracting more attention in the business world than the latter.

Some years ago Mr. Carnegie erected what was then the finest office building in Pittsburg. When the breach came Mr. Frick secured property all around it, and erected a magnificent building next to the Carnegie building, which makes the latter look like a hut. Then he secured the property across the street, and will soon commence the erection thereon of a great hotel. Some time ago it was announced that Mr. Frick had purchased sixteen acres of land opposite the Carnegie Institute, and a rumor went out to the effect that he would erect thereon a museum which would eclipse Mr. Carnegie's institute. Immediately after this rumor became current Mr. Carnegie offered the city the Polytechnic School.

The city delayed in securing a site, but last week decided to take a part of one of the parks, which has scarcely as much room as the plot of ground purchased by Frick opposite the institute. Now comes the announcement that Frick will give to the city a university which will outrival Carnegie's Polytechnic School. Not only will he erect the buildings, but he will provide the site and endow the school with $2,500,000, it is said.

COMPRESSED AIR CLEANER.

Dingy Walls of the Treasury Building in Washington Look Like New by the Process.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The dingy walls and pillars of the east front of the Treasury Building have for a long time been the despair of the officials of the department, who are charged with the care of the structure. How to clean them has been a problem for many years. Recently Chief Clerk Hill thought of using the compressed air sand blast, and wrote to a Chicago firm that has patents on the process. Last week the building was subjected to the new method of cleaning, and the results are wholly satisfactory.

The men who manipulate the machine wear a long hood to keep the particles of sand and grit from the granite out of their eyes and lungs, and with a small engine go over the huge pillars and stones slowly in the same fashion that an atomiser paint machine works. The sand blast removes the dirt and a thin layer of stone, and leaves the pillars looking practically as well as new.

Accident to Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—While being docked at the League Island Navy Yard Saturday, the new torpedo boat destroyer Chauncey came in contact with a bulkhead and was damaged to such an extent it will be necessary to drydock the little vessel for repairs when she arrives at Norfolk, where she probably will go next Saturday. A dent several feet long about two feet wide was made in the starboard side of the hull of the destroyer extending above and below the water line. The damage was done forward of the engine and boiler room. Officers at League Island do not believe the injury is serious.

No Need To Delay Business.
Stock reports and an official stenographer much appreciated features of the Pennsylvania Special.—Adv.

PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET IN HARMONY

Denial of Reported Differences on the Trust Question.

Postmaster General Payne Contradicts the Story—Recommendations Will Be Based on Mr. Knox's Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Absolute denial is given to the report that has gone out that there is a difference between the President and several members of his Cabinet respecting the passages in regard to the control of trusts in his forthcoming message to Congress. The substance of the report in question is that Secretaries Hay, Root, and Moody and Postmaster General Payne in Friday's Cabinet meeting took ground directly opposed to the President and urged him to modify his position in regard to trusts.

Postmaster General Payne, speaking to-night for himself and colleagues in the Cabinet, pronounced the story an utter fake. There was no difference between the President and any members of the Cabinet, and there was no such discussion as described, he said. The President has asked the advice and co-operation of Attorney General Knox in dealing with the trust question and not gone beyond that, so far as the Cabinet is concerned. It is learned that what the President will say in the message in regard to trusts can be gathered from a reading of his last message on the subject, his speeches during the past Summer, and his speech at the Union League Club in Philadelphia last night. The brief utterance of the President on that occasion in regard to trusts has attracted attention here. In Philadelphia he said:

The tremendous growth of our industrialism has brought to the front many problems with which we must deal. I trust we shall deal with them along the line indicated in speech and action by that profound jurist and upright and fearless public servant who represents Pennsylvania in the Cabinet—Attorney General Knox. The question of the so-called trust is but one of the questions we must meet in connection with our industrial system;

We have the power and we shall find out the way. We shall not act hastily or recklessly, but we have firmly made up our minds that a solution, and a right solution, shall be found, and found it will be.

In the message of last year he said that combination and concentration of capital should not be prohibiter, but should be supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; that the first essential in determining how to deal with this important matter is knowledge of the facts—publicity—and that in the interest of the public the Government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in inter-State commerce.

Attorney General Knox, in his Pittsburg speech, which the President commended so highly last night, declared that the views expressed by him on that occasion were but an amplification of the views of the annual message. Mr. Knox held that in laws already enacted to protect the people against the evils of trusts the power of Congress was not exhausted. He said:

Corporations and joint stock or other associations depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, trading beyond their own States, should be required to do business in every State and locality upon precisely the same terms and conditions. There should be no discrimination in prices; no preferences in service. Such corporations serving the public as carriers and in similar capacities should be compelled to keep the avenues of commerce free and open to all upon the same terms and conditions, and the refusal as to its injunctions against stifling competition. Moreover, corporations upon which the people depend for the necessaries of life should be required to conduct their business so as regularly and reasonably to supply the public needs.

They should be subject to visitorial supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made regularly at reasonable intervals. Secrecy in the conduct and results of operation is unfair to the non-managing stockholders, and should, as well for reasons of state, be prohibited by law.

If these serious evils were eradicated and a higher measure of administrative responsibility required in corporate officers, a long step would be taken toward allaying the reasonable apprehension that the unchecked aggression of the trusts will result in practical monopoly of the important business of the country.

The bill which, it is understood, has been prepared under the direction of the Attorney General will follow the lines laid down in the above quotation. Of the power of Congress over the general subject Mr. Knox has no manner of doubt. He said:

If the States are a Nation with full legislative and executive power, and exclusive regulation of inter-State commerce is one of these purposes, as the Supreme Court has decided, it would seem monstrous to urge that Congress and the Executive under its authority are powerless and must sit idly by and see the channels of inter-state commerce made use of to the injury of the people by monopolistic combinations.

Congress, under this power, prevents the importation or transportation of articles deemed injurious to the general welfare. Thus the laws subject the movement of explosives to safeguard, absolutely exclude impure literature and diseased cattle, convicts, and contract labor, and scrutinize and prevent or check many foreign and inter-State movements throughout the entire field of international and national intercourse, in the interest of all the people on grounds of commercial, hygienic, or ethical policy. Who shall say that this power of Congress does not extend so far? I think it does. I am quite sure no one can now say that it does not.

There are the views to which undoubtedly the President had reference in his Philadelphia speech, and from them may be gathered an idea of what his recommendations will be.

White House Receptions and Dinners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The following schedule of official receptions and dinners at the White House, all on Thursdays, has been announced:

Dec. 18, Cabinet dinner; Jan. 1, New Year's reception; Jan. 8, diplomatic reception; Jan. 15, diplomatic dinner; Jan. 22, judicial reception; Jan. 29, Supreme Court dinner; Feb. 5, Congressional reception; Feb. 12, army and navy reception.

GOLD ADVANCES IN MEXICO.

Belief That Silver Will Be Discarded Soon as a Standard.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 23.—The heavy advance in the gold premium has caused great excitement here.

The premium has been rising for a week, and has reached 171. It is generally conceded that a gold standard cannot be delayed long, as silver fluctuates in value so rapidly that it cannot be relied on as a basis of currency.

The present rise, it is believed, probably will be followed by a reaction, but on all hands it is thought that a new and permanent level has been established.

Sailor Who Tried Suicide Dying.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 23.—Frank Kinslow, the young sailor who tried suicide in three different ways on Friday and Saturday, is slowly dying. He has been so weakened by the loss of blood that he cannot cough, and the doctors think he may choke to death before the bullets in his brain cause his death, as they are likely to within a week.

Liliuokalani in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii arrived in Washington to-night. She was accompanied by her maid and by John D. Aimoku. She will seek favorable action by Congress on measures for her relief.

When the Snow Flies,
go to sunny California, "as the crow flies"—DIRECT—by the luxurious Golden State Limited, Rock Island Route. Tickets, 401 Bdwy.—Adv.

Briarcliff Milk stands without a rival for its freshness, richness, and purity.—Adv.

ELEPHANT KILLS KEEPER.

Beast Terrified by a Wreck Crushes Him to Death in a Car.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Gypsy, a big elephant belonging to a traveling show, went crazy six miles from Valdosta yesterday afternoon and killed her keeper, James O'Rourke. The circus train had been in a wreck at Tifton early in the day when several animal cars were wrecked and two or three trained horses killed. Gypsy was in a highly nervous state when the train pulled out for Valdosta, the next show point.

Six miles out from that town Gypsy became so restless that O'Rourke entered her car as the train stopped at a small station to try to quiet her. Immediately the mad brute attacked the man and crushed his life out against the side of the car. O'Rourke for some reason did not close the door of the car after him, so after killing her keeper, Gypsy escaped to the woods. Her absence was noted before the train left the station and a hunt was organized. The big beast was shot a number of times before she succumbed to rifle balls in the breast.

O'Rourke's body was taken to Valdosta, where it was given a spectacular burial this afternoon, being taken to the cemetery in a circus wagon drawn by six white horses. His home was in New Orleans, where he had a wife and family.

DOG STAMPEDES ELEPHANTS.

Big Animals Run Through Newark Streets and Knock Several Women Down.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Lockhart Brothers, who own a troupe of performing elephants which gave a show last week at Proctor's Theatre, are likely to be made defendants in several damage suits in consequence of the elephants going on a rampage last night.

The elephants were leaving the theatre when a dog sprang from a wagon and barked at them. One of them started across Park Place trumpeting wildly. This caused the whole herd to stampede after him. In their flight the big animals knocked down several women, but luckily did not trample any of them. The women's garments were torn, however, and soiled on the muddy pavement, and they suffered somewhat from shock. They threaten to make the Lockharts pay for the damage and fright they received.

There was great excitement before the elephants were finally rounded up and taken away by the show people.

ELEPHANTS FIGHT IN CAR.

Combat in Progress on Speeding Train Not Stopped Until Philadelphia Is Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—An excited throng watched a battle for supremacy among four big elephants in a circus car at Fair Hill Junction, near Fiftieth and Clearfield Streets, to-day. For hours the elephants struggled, hurling their massive bodies at one another with such telling effect that finally the end of the car gave way, almost precipitating one of the combatants into the crowd.

The elephants were part of a traveling show on its way to Atlantic City. When the train left Harrisburg earlier in the day the keepers noticed a restlessness among the animals and they were fastened in different parts of a car. They remained docile enough until the train got running at high speed, and then broke loose. A deep roar from one was like the call to action, for the next instant four bodies heaved and tugged until the chains that held them snapped asunder and the battle was on. From one end of the car to the other the animals fought, their fierce roars distinctly heard above the noise of the speeding train. Word was sent to the engineer to reach Philadelphia as quickly as possible, and the throttle was opened wide. As the speed increased the roars of the frenzied animals grew louder. When Fair Hill Junction was reached four keepers, aided by two policemen and a score of trainmen, armed with clubs, crowbars, and coal picks, hastened to the car.

Suddenly the heavy boards at the end gave way, showing one of the elephants in fierce conflict with another. Fearing that the maddened animals might escape and charge the crowd, a rush was made by the keepers to avert this. The fight that followed between the men and the brutes was long and furious. Finally they succeeded in separating the animals and restoring peace.

INDEPENDENT CANNERS' PLEA.

Salmon Packers Send a Protest to Washington Against Literal Interpretation of the Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 23.—Judge Munley, representing independent canners, has gone to Washington to protest to the Treasury Department against the enforcement of the Federal fisheries law as it now stands. The owners of twenty independent salmon canneries of the Alaskan coast have organized the Alaska Salmon Fisheries Association for the purpose. These canners claim the Alaska Packers' Association, owning many canneries in Alaska and on Puget Sound, is endeavoring to secure control of salmon canning by obtaining strict enforcement of Federal laws relating to maintenance of hatcheries.

The law reads that for every fish taken out of the Alaska waters canners must put back ten fry of red salmon. Red salmon constitute only a small percentage of the Alaska pack, which consists chiefly of the cheaper grade known as humpback. A cannery packing 50,000 cases puts up 4,000 cases of red salmon and the rest of humpbacks. This requires about 40,000 red salmon and over 900,000 humpbacks.

Cannerymen are willing to put back 400,000 red fry, or 10 for each red salmon caught, but to replace 10 red fry for each humpback as well, will necessitate the maintenence of a big hatchery by each cannery, which business would not justify. They believe that the low contemplated putting back 10 reds for only each red salmon caught. The Salmon Trust can afford through enforcement of this law to shut down its Alaska canneries, and force high prices for its pack on Puget Sound and the Columbia River.

KANSANS APPEAL FOR COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 23.—The people of Western Kansas are appealing to Gov. Stanley by wire to send them coal. In a dozen counties in that treeless region there is not a ton of coal.

The charge is made that the railroads confiscate all coal consigned to local dealers in Western Kansas. At Liberal, the people say, they will organize, stop trains, and confiscate coal on engines in retaliation. Western Kansas is a great plain without timber. If a blizzard should sweep that region great suffering would result.

OUTRAGE IN COAL REGION.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Nov. 23.—The most destructive dynamiting outrage that has occurred in the coal regions since the strike began was perpetrated here at 5 o'clock this morning.

The dynamite with fuse attached was placed on the bar of the saloon of Christopher Portland. The front part of the building was blown across the street, and the adjoining buildings on either side were badly wrecked. Windows were broken in every house in the square.

Portland and the other members of the family were sleeping on the third floor, and escaped without serious injury, although all were blown from their beds. Portland's two sons are non-union men and worked during the strike.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to smoking the finest blends of choice Turkish tobacco.—Adv.

THE INDEPENDENT COAL MEN SEEK RECOGNITION

They Will Confer with Heads of Anthracite Railroads.

They Want Some Concession If a Settlement Is Reached—How They Market Their Coal Now.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 23.—The position to be taken by the independent coal operators with regard to the tentative agreement between the large coal companies and the mine workers to settle their dispute outside the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission has not yet been definitely decided upon. The independents had a meeting last night, at which were present the representatives of about twenty-six companies, and a committee of nine was appointed to go to New York Tuesday for the purpose of meeting the Presidents of the coal-carrying railroads, and learn from them what the independent companies are to expect providing they agree to go along and adjust the labor dispute without arbitration.

The independent operators will make a firm stand for some recognition in the matter of a settlement with the miners. It is authoritatively stated that they will not assume the attitude of belligerents when the committee meets the coal Presidents, nor will they appear as supplicants. The independents feel that if an increase in wages is agreed upon they will want some concession from the coal-carrying railroads in order to compensate them for granting an increase to the miners.

The independent companies, it is understood, do not sell their product directly to the consumer. They turn it over to the coal-carrying railroads, who give the individual concerns, generally speaking, 35 cents on every dollar, retaining 35 cents for hauling and selling the coal. The independents say that if wages are increased the large companies have it within their power to increase the price of coal to the consumer or maintain the present high price at the mines, which was fixed by some companies after the strike, in order to compensate them for the damage entailed during the suspension. The independents say they must in what the companies give them—65 cents on the dollar—but will make an effort to have it increased to 70 or 75 cents on the dollar.

The independents say they can complicate matters if they care to, but feel it would not be fair to the public or themselves to do so. While it has not been officially stated, it is understood that whatever agreement is submitted to the Strike Commission for approval must first be approved by all the companies. If the independent companies were disposed to disagree on a settlement made between the large companies and the miners it would make matters interesting.

The large coal companies have been gradually absorbing independent companies, and in the opinion of several of these small operators, it is only a question of time when the large companies will have control of all of them. In 1900, the year of the last big strike, the independent companies mined about 25 per cent. of the entire anthracite production, but now they control only about 15 per cent. of the output.

There has as yet been no definite time set for the holding of conferences between the representatives of the large companies and the mine workers. The attorneys and other persons representing the big companies have gone to New York and Philadelphia for instructions and authority to act. Nothing will be done here until they return clothed with power to negotiate a settlement.

A representative of the miners said today that it is possible that the men employed by each company will have a committee or organization to deal with the company officials, the men to have the privilege of calling in the conference for advice the National President of the union in case of disputes. If this scheme is not adopted, then another which will have the collective bargain idea, it is believed, will be agreed upon.

The report that the comm

HERR KRUPP DID NOT KILL HIMSELF

Abundant Testimony That He Died from Apoplexy.

The Attack Said to Have Been Due to the Mental Excitement from Which He Was Suffering.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—The first assumption that Herr Krupp, the gunmaker, whose death was recorded yesterday, committed suicide is yielding to precise and abundant testimony to the contrary. Prof. Binswanger, a physician of the first reputation, was in the apartment adjoining Herr Krupp's sleeping room when Herr Krupp was stricken yesterday morning, and Dr. Pahl, Herr Krupp's family doctor, was also in the house. They summoned several other physicians of celebrity, and it is regarded as being beyond belief that all of them should have connived at a concealment of the cause of death, which they ascribe to a stroke of apoplexy, induced, they add unofficially, by the mental excitement from which Herr Krupp was suffering.

Herr Krupp's medical history for several years past indicates that he was in delicate health. He was asthmatic, had a weak heart, and was subject to fainting spells. He fell to the ground unconscious while in Genoa several years ago, and again while at dinner in a hotel here eighteen months ago. He had been warned to avoid overfatigue and worry. He was at Hamburg on Thursday, and at the Hamburger Hof it was observed that he was in a highly wrought state and scarcely in control of himself. His condition accounted for the presence of two physicians in the house at the time of his death.

Frau Krupp was sent for from Jena. She is suffering from a nervous malady, but was brought to Essen in a special train, arriving there this morning.

The funeral has been fixed for Wednesday. Imperial Chancellor von Bülow, all the Ministers, and a great number of other officials, following the example of the Emperor, have telegraphed their condolences to the widow. Herr Krupp leaves two daughters, who are at school, one named Baroara, aged seventeen, and the other named Bertha, fifteen years old.

Herr Krupp's favorite study was to think out schemes for improving the well-being of the lower classes, which he applied practically to what are called "labor colonies." He assented seemingly to most Socialistic principles, except that he held tight to the wage system, averring that the wage earners were not yet sufficiently developed or self-controlled to regulate for themselves a just system of division of profits. It is mentioned as an odd chance that a man who applied social reform ideas in so extensive a way should have been crushed by a Social Democratic newspaper, which, however, regarded his measures to ameliorate the condition of the laborers as not touching the question of economic injustice.

Herr Krupp's father started the system of modern dwellings for working men as a matter of expediency, and Herr Krupp himself appears to have developed it from conviction and in accordance with his ideals. He owned 5,460 dwellings, each, to whatever group it belonged, being constructed with variations in the architecture to avoid monotony. Each house had a front yard in which were bits of ornamental gardening; the outside coloring and the interior decoration gave a certain aesthetic unity, while there was plenty of space and light.

Herr Krupp also founded a variety of institutions, some of them rather singular, such as "bachelors' homes" and "widowers' retreats." Besides convalescent hospitals and orphanages he had a pension fund for his employes amounting to $4,125,000. He contributed last year, as required by the law, $372,000 to the National Insurance Fund, and gave voluntarily $4,080,000 to other insurance funds. Notwithstanding his benevolent interests in the laborers he was an autocrat in the management of his concerns. He was almost unknown by sight to his workmen and rarely visited the works or even his offices. He spent several months every year in Capri, and managed his gunworks, rolling mills, iron mines, and shipyards by letters and telegrams.

Unlike his father, Herr Krupp took no interest in the technical side of his business, yet in fifteen years he more than doubled the fortune he inherited. Since their foundation the Essen factories have turned out 41,000 pieces of artillery. Herr Krupp resented being called the "Cannon King," and he said that half of all the output of his works was civilizing products, such as railway and merchant ship materials and structural steel.

MAY BUILD A BELGIAN LINE.

Offer to Construct the Brussels-Antwerp Electric Railway Made by an Anglo-American Capitalist.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Belgian Government, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, has received from an Anglo-American capitalist in London an offer to construct the proposed electric railway between Brussels and Antwerp.

The capitalist offers to deposit £2,000,000 as a guarantee of good faith and to finish the line, including the tunnel under the River Rupel, within eighteen months.

SULTAN PROFESSES LIBERALITY

Says He Makes No Distinction Between His Mohammedan and His Christian Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the heads of the non-Mussulman communities attended the Sultan's birthday levée and made congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The latter, in replying, said:

"I make no distinction between my Mohammedan and my Christian subjects. They are all alike to me and all stand on the same level in my estimation."

The correspondent says that as this was the first time that the Sultan thus expressed himself in public, his declaration has attracted considerable attention, the more so as it tenor does not harmonize with the ideas which his Majesty is known to hold on the subject.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The threatened opposition in the British Parliament to the Brussels Sugar Convention meets with sympathy among the interested classes in Austria, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times. He says, however, that there is little confidence in the success of the efforts of the British free traders.

The correspondent says a well-known economist has pointed out that the non-ratification of the convention by Austria means reprisals by the signatory powers, and the exclusion of Austrian sugar from Great Britain and British India, involving the destruction of the sugar industry and of beetroot cultivation.

Moorish Pretender No Longer Feared.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to the Times from Fez says that the recent movement of the Sultan against the pretender to the throne has been entirely successful, and the pretender causes no more anxiety.

DOUBTFUL OUTLOOK IN SERVIA.

King's Instability of Character a Source of Unrest—Draga's Brother and the Succession to the Throne.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Servian outlook continues to attract considerable attention in Vienna, says The Times's correspondent there.

It is sincerely hoped, says the correspondent, that King Alexander will refrain from perilous experiments, and that above all he will not attempt another violent revision of the constitution, which would only increase the existing confusion and further endanger his own position.

The correspondent says that Russia has already manifested displeasure at the appointment of the new Cabinet, and that the instability of the King's charactetr is a source of constant unrest and apprehension.

It is alleged in Vienna that the King desires to secure the succession for Lieut. Lunjevitza, the Queen's brother. The idea is repudiated by the King, but it is believed that it is being strongly advocated by the Queen. The correspondent says the plan is well nigh as absurd and impossible as for the Servians in Chicago to select a Crown Prince from among the babies of the colony.

The Vienna correspondent of The London Standard, in a recent dispatch said that a careful inquiry in well-informed quarters enabled him to state positively that the official denial from Belgrade, in reference to plans affecting the succession to the throne, was as worthless as such dementis usually were. It was really intended to proclaim on Sept. 11 (O. S.)—Queen Draga's thirty-fourth birthday—that her brother, Lieut. Nikodem Lunjevitza, should be regarded as heir to the throne, unless and until a son or daughter be born to the royal pair. The correspondent added:

"It will be remembered that the Servian Constitution was only recently altered, among other things, in respect to the succession, which was to pass, in the absence of a male heir, to a daughter of the King, the Queen becoming Regent in the event of the King's demise during the minority of his heir or heiress. When the Constitution was being altered, the King and Queen still believed in the prospect of a child being born to them, and no provision was made for the contingency of neither an heir nor an heiress appearing on the scene. Meanwhile, the pretenders of the Karageorgevitch family, of whom there are at least a couple, and the pretenders from Montenegro, have brought themselves before the public rather conspicuously; the question of succession being at the same time discussed in every Servian newspaper, and in every household, most of all, perhaps, in the royal palace.

"It may be presumed that Queen Draga was the first to hit upon the happy thought—' If reasons of State demand that a successor to the throne should be chosen, lest the crown be one day vacated and civil war ensue, why look to young Karageorgevitches or for Prince Mirko of Montenegro, when one of my two brothers, who are at any rate Servians, could serve as well?' However this may be, the King gladly embraced the idea, and from that moment it seems to have dominated the thoughts of the royal couple. Not only was the Russian protector sounded, who had no reason to object, as Peter is as dear to him as Paul, but persons of rank and influence among the officials, military officers, members of the Skupshtina, merchants, &c., were confidentially informed."

The correspondent states that the question had been shelved for a time.

THE VICTORIAN REFORM BILL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—In moving the Reform bill, says the Melbourne correspondent of The Times, the Premier of Victoria, W. H. Irvine, declared that the Ministry would not continue in office if the proposal to give the civil servants separate representation in Parliament were defeated. It was imperative, said the Premier, that the State's natural resources should be relieved of the constant pressure of the increase of the civil servants' salaries.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GORE.

"Reconstruction of the Scene" Tomorrow—Paris Papers Believe de Rydzewski Innocent.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The investigation into the circumstances of Mrs. Gore's death has made no progress during the last forty-eight hours, and will probably remain at a standstill until Tuesday, the day fixed by the investigating Magistrate for the examination of witnesses and the formality of the "reconstruction of the scene," which will take place in the room in which the tragedy occurred and in the presence of de Rydzewski. The latter will be closely cross-examined, and it is expected that the scene will be re-enacted as exactly as possible.

M. Bertillon, the expert criminologist, will to-morrow photograph and make a diagram of the room. He is studying the case with a view to the coming trial because, even though the Magistrate may adopt the theory of an accident, it will be necessary to try de Rydzewski on the charge of committing homicide by imprudence, and he is liable to be mulcted in damages for the benefit of Mrs. Gore's heirs should any put in an appearance.

Meanwhile it is evident that strong efforts are being made to influence public opinion in favor of de Rydzewski. The newspapers, with hardly an exception, adopt the view that the woman's death was a pure accident, and manifest much sympathy for de Rydzewski. Interviews with his Russian friends are published, in which they speak of him in the highest terms and dwell upon the gentleness of his character. Thus, the Councilor of the Russian Embassy, who has alone been admitted to see de Rydzewski in the infirmary of the prison, to which he was transferred on account of throat trouble, is quoted as saying:

"De Rydzewski is much more affected by the frightful death of his friend than by what has happened to himself. His attitude is that of an innocent man who does not doubt that the truth will soon be procialmed."

LORD KITCHENER AT ADEN.

ADEN, Nov. 23.—Lord Kitchener has arrived here on his way to India, and has conferred with the commandant, Gen. Maitland, concerning the campaign which is proceeding against the Mad Mullah in Somililand.

EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI BEGUN

SHANGHAI, Nov. 23.—The evacuation of this city by the foreign garrisons has begun, the Japanese being the first to withdraw their troops.

The Pope Expects to Live Three Years.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The Pope to-day gave a farewell audience to Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal. On leaving the Archbishop said: "I hope to see your Holiness on my next visit to Rome three years hence." The Pope promptly replied: "I will wait for you."

"White Slave" Dealer Sentenced.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Brussels announces that a man named Filette, alias Vinette, a naturalized American, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for taking part in the "White Slave" traffic.

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—With the approval of the Minister of the Interior, the Austrian League to Combat the White Slave Traffic will establish branches in all the important towns and frontier stations of Austria and take active means to suppress the traffic.

The A and the Eagle
that constitute the trade mark of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U. S. A., and which appears on every bottle of their numerous products, assure purity and perfection in brewing. Orders promptly filled by O. Meyer & Co., Wholesale Dealers, New York.—Adv.

COLOMBIAN PEACE TREATY

Military Director of the Revolution Probably Will Accept It.

Gen. Vargas Santos Says His Party Wants Not Offices, but Fair Representation in Congress.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 23.—Gen. Vargas Santos, the military director of the Colombian revolution, has sent the following message to Gen. Herrera on the signature of the treaty of peace at Panama:

"Let us congratulate ourselves. I have full confidence in you. May this solemn act establish a true republic."

In an interview Gen. Vargas Santos said:

"My hopes have been realized regarding the termination of the war if the solemn treaties insure the rights of the Liberals as citizens of my country. I am satisfied that the hard lesson that has been received by the Liberals and the Conservatives in the fighting of the past thirty-seven months will never be forgotten. We are not seeking Government offices, but only want the due representation of our party in Congress and in the municipalities, and respect for private property. There is need of organizing a fair judicial power, and it is necessary to make the liberty of the press effective. We want to have the right to educate our children according to our wishes, and we demand honesty in the management of the public treasury, which so far has been at the disposal of privileged families, resulting in the reducing of the majority of the people to poverty.

"When I have received a copy of the peace treaty I shall decide as to my future movements. I have received many congratulatory telegrams."

PANAMA, Nov. 23.—The Star and Herald says that at the conference on board the Wisconsin "a distinguished son of Uncle Sam, Rear Admiral Silas Casey," acted as a mediator and peacemaker, which conduct reflects great credit on a nation whose motives for doing good are too frequently disparaged.

Admiral Casey, in a brilliant speech, extended to the negotiators his heartfelt good Perdomo's staff, who spoke in very good judgment and patriotism and their arrangement of such an extremely delicate matter. Gen. Cobas, chief of Minister of State Perdomo's staff, who spove in very good English, made an eloquent reply to this speech, and in the name of Colombia thanked the Admiral for the hospitality and attention the negotiators had received on board his flagship, and also for his generous intervention in the arrangements to bring about peace.

It is said that the impassioned patriotic utterances of Gen. Cobas brought tears to the eyes of Gen. Herrera.

Troops are already being sent away. Nearly 1,000 men will leave to-night for Barranquilla. As soon as the revolutionary gunboat Padilla arrives here the troops in Cauca Province will be sent to Buenaventura.

Gen. Herrera and his secretaries have arrived at Agua Dulce, accompanied by a Government Commissioner, to take the news of the conclusion of peace to the Gunboat Hogota in order to prevent a fight with the Padilla should they meet.

Gen. Salazar, Governor of Panama, has set all the political prisoners at liberty.

The commander of the British cruiser Phaeton offered to Gen. Salazar to communicate the news of the treaty of peace to Capt. Marmaduke, the commander of the Sogota. The offer was accepted and the Phaeton sailed last night.

RUSSIANS ARE ARRESTED FOR DEMANDING REFORMS.

Members of the Commissions Which the Czar Ordered Are Being Prosecuted by Minister de Plehwe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—A tremendous effect has been produced in Russia by the unanimous demand of the Agricultural Inquiry Commissions for constitutional reforms and political liberty as necessary to the foundation of economic well-being.

In spite of Finance Minister de Witte's encouragement to speak boldly, because "the Emperor wants to know the entire truth," the Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehwe, has begun arresting the members of the commissions. The men arrested include a physician named Martinoff, because he is the author of resolutions presented to the local commission of Voronezh demanding a national congress, and two members of the Agricultural Committee of Tula, named Michailoff and Novikoff, for advocating the remission of the peasant land payments. Martinoff's collaborator, a school teacher named Boonakoff, is now awaiting sentence at St. Petersburg, whither he was summoned.

It is reported that students yesterday sang a number of revolutionary songs and shouted "Down with the autocracy!" at a ball given in the Hall of the Nobility. None of them was arrested. Domiciliary visits and arrests of students and workingmen are, however, frequent here, and have been so in various other cities recently.

The Novosti yesterday advocated the distribution of private lands among the peasants, arguing that the nobles would invest the money they receive as compensation in manufacturing plants. The reproduction of this article has been forbidden.

The breach between Ministers de Witte and de Plehwe will probably be smoothed over for the present, as M. de Plehwe has promised to call a conference of the Presidents of the Executive Committees of the Provincial Zemstvos to consider agricultural relief measures, which is a concession to M. de Witte's policy.

THE NOBEL RESEARCH PRIZE.

It Is Stated That Major Ross, the Investigator of the Mosquito Malaria Theory, Will Get It.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is stated that Major Ronald Ross, the Principal of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, will receive the award of the Nobel Research Prize of $15,000.

Major Ross has conducted several expeditions into the mosquito-breeding districts of West Africa.

Major Ross entered the Indian Medical Service in 1881, and some years later began the special study of malaria which has made him famous. In 1895 he undertook the experimental verification of the mosquito theory in regard to the propagation of malaria, and in 1898 he discovered the life history of the malaria parasites in mosquitos.

Major Ross is best known as the leader of the expedition which in 1899 discovered malaria-bearing mosquitos in West Africa. The same year he retired from the Indian Medical Service.

Under the terms of the will of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, who first applied nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and blasting gelatine as explosive agents, and who died in 1896, $2,000,000 of his fortune of $10,000,000 was left as a fund to provide prizes for the advancement of science. The interest on the $2,000,000 was to be divided into five annual prizes, to be awarded to persons making the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry, physiology, or medicine.

SERIOUS RIOT IN TOURS.

Caused by Anti-Military Songs in a Music Hall—Officers of the Garrison Mobbed.

TOURS, France, Nov. 23.—A violent riot broke out this evening at the Alcasar Music Hall, in this city, owing to the singing of anti-military songs by one of the performers.

A party of officers belonging to the garrison of Tours, who, dressed in mufti, were occupying stalls, hissed the songs, while the public in the gallery applauded and threw missiles at the officers, wounding several of them. The occupants of the galleries then invaded the floor of the hall, where a free fight ensued until the police cleared the building.

An anti-military demonstration in the streets followed, a crowd escorting the singer, the cause of all the trouble, home, and singing revolutionary songs. The rioters attempted to mob all the officers they met on the way, but a squad of police and infantry succeeded in protecting the officers, and order was finally restored, although the streets are still being patrolled by troops.

CONCERNING THE FRENCH ANTI-DUELING MEASURE.

Henri Rochefort Believes That Witnesses Should Be Punished as Aiding Attempted Assassination.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—France really seems to be in a fair way to free herself once and for all from the ridiculous but rarely fatal duel. Many old-fashioned duellists, who have been interviewed on the Lécomte Anti-Duelling bill, declare with singular unanimity that the duel is out of date, and they would be glad to have it go. This has not happened before when similar measures have been introduced.

If the bill now before the Senate becomes a law the offending party will be liable to imprisonment varying from one to twelve months and to fines of 500 francs to 1,000 francs. In the cases where wounds have been inflicted, and especially if fatal results ensue, these penalties are to be doubled.

Of all those old-timers interviewed the statement of Henri Rochefort, editor in chief of L'Intransigeant, is perhaps the most striking. Incidentally, however, he has not much faith in the efficacy of the Lecomte measure. He writes: "There is only one means by which the duel may be suppressed. It is to make assassination and the attempt to assassinate amenable to the same law. In England fifty years ago a Colonel who had killed his adversary in a duel was condemned to death and hanged. Queen Victoria refused to pardon him, and the witnesses of the duel received a sentence of seven years' hard labor.

"But a law like that could not be applied in France. We have not the same customs as the English. The English believe in the eternal efficacy of law and justice; we do not. We know too well that here certain Judges condemn on the order of the Government from which they receive their salaries. No Judge here would dare to condemn to death a man because he had killed his adversary in a duel."

M. Rochefort ended by saying that something might be done in France by visiting the severer penalty upon the witnesses as aiding and abetting assassination or as parties in a conspiracy to take life. "I myself," he added, "have often fought, but I do not consider that the duel is an institution less imbecile for that reason."

POLITICAL AGITATION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Reproduction of a War Office Document by a German Paper Makes Startling Revelations—Measures to be Taken to Combat the "Evil."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—It is more than ever a mystery in European diplomatic circles how that German Socialist organ, the Vorwaerts, can get hold of important secret documents and publish them. Its latest achievement in this respect, as the cable dispatches have doubtless already announced, is an important document signed by the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kuropatkin, and addressed to the different commanders of troops throughout the empire. Here are the details of the document:

The Minister begins by stating that the activity of political agitators in the army has latterly assumed such a degree of impudence and such dimensions that it is necessary to draw the attention of Generals in command to it. The Minister then enumerates two or three dozen instances which have been reported to him in which revolutionary or Social Democratic missionaries have been at work circulating literature among the common soldiers, and in numerous cases also among officers. Their sphere of activity is not confined to one province or department, but stretches from west to east of the empire, from the garrison of Vilna to the garrisons of Siberia. From expressions used by the Minister, however, it would seem that the head centre of the agitators is in Vilna.

The pamphlets circulated among the troops are usually printed, but lithographed copies also appear. In one the officers are adjured not to do hangman's service for the Government; in another the soldiers are entreated not to raise their arms against their civilian comrades struggling for freedom. Another pamphlet tries to incite against military service in general, and another stirs up soldiers against their officers. Several leaflets tried to make the soldiers side with the students in recent disturbances. Officers are asked to throw in their lot with the "Pan-Russian Revolutionary Movement," and so on.

Gen. Kuropatkin asserts that it often happens that the most zealous agents for circulating this literature are found among the soldiers themselves. He even cites one instance of an officer in Sebastopol being engaged in the work. A peculiarly Russian instance is that of a young aristocrat who, when drafted into the army, declined to accept short service, which is the privilege of his caste, and preferred to enlist for long service in order that he might have better opportunities of working for the revolutionary cause. In referring to this literature and its distribution, Gen. Kuropatkin always uses the word "criminal." He also speaks of the criminality of those soldiers who, knowing of this distribution of illicit literature, did nothing to prevent it, or did not "denounce" the ringleaders to their superiors.

Gen. Kuropatkin asks the Generals commanding districts to consider what steps should be taken to combat these evils, and to report to him.

The Chicago Archbishopric.

ROME, Nov. 23.—The decision of the Congregation of the Propaganda regarding the appointment of a new Archbishop of Chicago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Feehan has been postponed, principally on account of objections received from several American Bishops concerning the doctrines held by Bishop Spalding. It has now been decided that the question shall be discussed at the meeting of the Propaganda on Dec. 15. Bishop Spalding continues to be considered the most likely candidate for the post.

FRENCH NAVAL AUGMENTATION.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—M. de Lanessan, formerly Minister of Marine, is about to issue a revised edition of his work, "Naval Programme, 1900-1906," containing a new preface, that in the light of the policy of the present Minister, M. Pelletan, is worth some attention.

M. de Lanessan states that since his retirement the great powers have not only adopted the class of vessels decided upon by the French Admirals—first-class ironclads, armored cruisers, torpedo catchers, torpedo boats, and submarine craft—but also the character given by them to each of the vessels of those classes was the same as that attributed to them in the French Naval Programme of 1900-1906. All the foreign Naval Departments had intimated France in the construction of submarine boats.

M. de Lanessan asserts that the French Republic is considerably ahead of all nations in this respect. He nevertheless argues the necessity of continuing to make further progress, and points out that he himself, while Minister, ordered the building of five or six different types of vessels. If France is to preserve her preponderance in that domain, he holds, it is indispensable for her to study new types, and, above all, not to stop the construction of those types of which the value has been proved by experience.

This remark is evidently prompted by the announcement, made a short time ago, that M. Pellatan had suspended the construction of a certain number of submarine boats ordered by M. de Lanessan.

NEW YORK MAIL STOLEN.

Paper of the Face Value of $100,000 in Rifled Chicago Pouch—May Inconvenience Brokers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Chicago's mail wagon robbery of last night will cause certain New York stock brokers considerable inconvenience, as it was discovered to-day that one of the stolen mail pouches contained several packages of stocks, bonds and similar securities, which it was intended should reach New York in time to be used when the Stock Exchange opens there Monday morning.

One man, a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, whose name is not made public by the Post Office authorities, is said to have mailed a paper of the face value of $100,000, which was in one of the missing sacks. This paper is not negotiable, but its loss may cause a great amount of annoyance, as the brokers affected will probably have to furnish a bond to cover the temporary lack of the security.

As near as can be estimated by the Post Office officials, the robbers secured between $12,000 and $13,000 in cash, certified checks and other negotiable paper. Of this amount, $2,000 belonged to the Post Office, being the receipts of one of the sub-stations during the day. No trace of the robbers has yet been found.

Saratoga Minister Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 23.—The Rev. Charles W. King this morning tendered his resignation as pastor of the New England Congregational Church of this village, to which he has been attached for the last twelve months. Formerly, and for several years, he was connected with the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

A Royal Acknowledgment
of the Superiority of
VEUVE CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE
is attested by the recent appointment of the house of Veuve Clicquot as purveyors to
HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
for their celebrated brands of
Yellow Label, "Sec." (VERY DRY) Gold Label, "Brut." (EXTREMELY DRY)

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HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS

No accessory of the toilet is dearer to the feminine heart than dainty handkerchiefs. They are here in all their freshness and beauty. Never before was the stock so large or values so good. Paris sends us some exquisite designs of hand hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs, ranging in price from $1.00 to $25.00 each. A recent shipment of initial handkerchiefs at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00 each, we believe to be the very best value that we have ever offered. Monograms and initials to order should be selected now, as it takes time to do this work.

WM. S. KINSEY & CO.,
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Unless you are an expert judge of Furs, *don't take chances.* We are Fur specialists. Furs have been our study for 46 years—*That's your best safeguard.* Our Furs are known wherever Furs are worn, and their dependable qualities have been proved by the test of time.

Here is the complete Fur store, filled to overflowing with the newest and choicest high-grade Furs to be found in any one establishment in America. The Hall Furs are *right in quality, right in style* and 25% to 40% *lower in price* than similar grades can be obtained for anywhere else.

Sealskin Coats, XX quality, $125
Sealskin Coats, XXXX quality, $175
Sealskin Coats, XXXXX quality $200
Sealskin Coats, EX EX selected skins, $225
Persian Lamb Coats, XX quality, $75
Persian Lamb Coats, XXX quality, $100
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, $125
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXXX quality, $150
Persian Lamb Coats, EX EX quality, $175
Persian Lamb Coats, Also Blouse models, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome dark Eastern mink (worked in stripes) Baum Marten or chinchilla; special, $125
Electrical Seal (Coney) Jackets, Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.
XXX quality, $25
XXXX quality, $30
XXXXX quality, $35
EX EX selected, $45

Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs, XXXX quality, $10
Mink Scarfs, XXX quality, $8
Mink Scarfs, XXXXX quality, $15
Brown Fox Scarfs, with Brushes, XXX quality, $10; XXXX quality, $15
Black Lynx Collars, with 8 beautiful tails, special, $25
Long Bear Shawl Collars, $25
Squirrel Scarfs, special, $18

MUFFS.
Mink Muffs, four stripes, $15
Mink Muffs, three stripes, $11
Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9
Chinchilla Muffs, large size, $20
Sealskin Muffs, large size, extra fine selected pup skins, $15
Alaska Sable (skunk) Muffs, $7
Fine Black Lynx Muffs, $18
Fine Brown Fox Muffs, $10
Electric Seal (Coney) Muffs, $3
Bear Muffs, $17

Mink, Beaver and Tiger Cat Fancy Robes for Carriage Use at Prices Fully 25% Lower Than Charged Elsewhere.

W. H. HALL, 346 Sixth Ave.
BETWEEN 21ST AND 22ND STS., NEW YORK.
NEW ILUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

Correct Livery.

We do not profess to teach you what constitutes correct livery; that would be impertinent. Ours is, in a way, a selfish mission. We want you to know that the Saks Livery is right—also the prices. We use the word "livery" in its broadest sense; all manner of apparel for the man servant, either indoors or out; in private or public service. We have it ready-for-service or we will make it to your order.

Great Coats of heavy weight Kersey Cloth in green, blue or black, lined with heavy black thibet cloth and iron cloth sleeve linings. Special value at.....$25.00
Coachman's or Footman's Great Coat, of superior domestic heavy Kersey Cloth, black or green, at.....$28.00
Coachman's or Footman's heavy Great Coat of superior Box Cloth in black, blue, green or maroon, at.....$40.00
Coachman's or Footman's heavy Great Coat, of superior English Box Cloth, English plaid worsted lined, at.....$55.00
Undress Livery or Stable Suits, of best grade Whipcord, in shades of Oxford mixed or tan, at.....24.00
Automobile Livery, in Whipcords or Refine Cloth, all shades. The very newest ideas, at.....$20, $22, $24 and $28

P. S.—We also have the little things that go with it.

Saks & Company
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

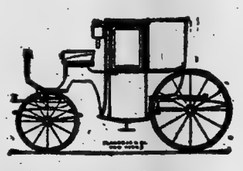
The Famous "Queen Quality" $3.00 Shoes

New and distinctive shapes; leathers latest and best, styles adapted for all purposes and occasions—for dress, house, street, golfing, walking or storm wear.

Price for any style of Boot.....$3.00
Price for any style of Oxford.....$2.50, $3.00

A FEW SPECIAL STYLES 50c. EXTRA.

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.



Flandrau & Co.,
Carriage Builders.

Through years of careful and scientific building of high-grade carriages the name FLANDRAU has been associated with all that is best in vehicle production. The present exhibit at our new and spacious Repository is the largest and most complete in the country. It embraces all the latest types of carriages so conveniently arranged that a thorough inspection is positively assured.

406-412 Broome St.
Just east of Broadway.
4th Ave. cars pass our corner.

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
Fire Sets and Andirons,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes etc.
LEWIS & CONGER,
150 and 152 West 42d Street, and 155 West 41st Street, New York.

Phonograph Records

Wonderful is the development in making records for talking machines—smooth and musical tone, now—a real pleasure. And no delay in getting all the new things from music and stage, if you come to Jacot's.

We're first, too, in music boxes—Swiss and American. Come in at your leisure, listen at your pleasure. No charge but goodwill.

JACOT MUSIC BOX COMPANY
39 Union Square, New York

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25 cents will attach LEVOY'S NEW CLIP to your eyeglasses. No pinching, tilting or falling. Quick repairs and proper filling of oculists' prescriptions at factory on premises.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES is accorded the preference in advertising over every other New York newspaper by the largest department stores, the publishers, the bankers and brokers, thus showing its supremacy in the home, the library, and the counting house. It is preferred by the largest and most successful advertisers in New York City.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

This Is the 47th Year That Santa Claus Has Made Macy's His Headquarters.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

This Is the 47th Year That Santa Claus Has Made Macy's His Headquarters.

Toys In All Their Glory.

5th Floor. Take Escalator.

The Toy store is rich with the iridescence of Christmas preparations. Fairy hosts—advance guards of Old Santa Claus—waved their magic wand over Macy's—and the amazing world of make-believe dawned into color and beauty.

Heaps of fun, romance, sentiment, for young and old. As far back as last April we were hobnobbing with the wizards of Toys—the sorcerers who work out the realization of their dreams of novelty in the enchanted factories of Paris, Vienna, Sonneberg, Waltershausen and Nuremberg.

Everything is now ready for the bright Holiday throngs. And who can resist the mute or tooting appeals of all these wonderful playthings? How they stir and revive the memories of a cherished childhood.

The eyes of youth and age sparkle as the vast force of our Toy suggestions and economies lay close siege to the imagination of the one and the purse of the other. The homage is instinctive—and exhilarating. It is the spirit and the glamour of the happiest period.

Dolls & Their Belongings.

5th Floor, take escalator.

Every Doll you see here is rosy, robust, radiant—absolutely free of flaws or defects. We have no cripples. Our department is not a Doll infirmary—no seconds. Dolls with awry noses, abraded brows, scratched cheeks, scarred ears or fractured legs are not admitted. The examination of Dolls that aspire to be in our display is as rigid as that which embryo soldiers must undergo before they gain entrance into the ranks of the army.

Henrich Handwerck, of Waltershausen, sends us the most perfect specimens. They are ideal in form and feature, the kind that win the raptures of the little folk—and the big ones as well—fine wigs, eyes that open and close, 18 to 30 inches high—99c. to $5.24.

Small Dolls, arrayed in the native costumes of Japanese, Indians and Highlanders, 11c., 24c., 28c., 47c.

Dainty Boy and Girl Dolls, prettily dressed, 12c., 16c., 17c., 19c., 24c.

Dolls, clad in silk, satin and fancy cotton gowns, 23c., 47c., 93c., $1.24, $1.49.

Dolls, gowned in the most fashionable silks and satins, $2.99 to $24.98.

Baby Dolls, cute and sweet, in long clothes, 98c., $1.24, $1.79 up to $4.79

Undressed Dolls, kid bodies, 12 to 20 inches high, 23c. to $2.49.

Undressed Dolls, in shoes and stockings, jointed bodies, eyes that open and close, 12 to 22 inches high, 23c., 47c., 98c.

Indestructible Dolls, papier mache heads, muslin bodies, 24c. to $2.24.

Colored Jointed Dolls, 14c., 18c., 21c., 59c. up to $1.24.

French Jointed Dolls, in shoes and stockings, 16 to 27 inches high, $2.19 to $6.19.

Ping-Pong Dolls, with racket and balls, 18c. to $1.98.

Celluloid Dolls, 29c. to $3.74

Doll Wardrobes in fancy boxes, 49c. to $6.98—in leather or canvas trunks, $1.98 to $19.98; in decorated eggs, 49c. to $1.69. Exquisite debutantes in the social realm of Dolldom will require Jewelry for adorning themselves. Thousands of sets are here—including pin, necklace and earrings, 14c. to $1.63.

Doll's Bracelet with watch, 59c.

Doll's Chatelaine Watches, 29c. to $1.49.

Doll's Fancy Puff Boxes, 24c. to $1.49.

Doll's Set of Table Linens, 24c. to 74c.

Doll's Handkerchief Sets, in fancy boxes, 49c.

Doll's Curling Iron and Stove, 21c.

Doll's Nursing Sets, 23c.

Doll's Chatelaine Bag and Belt, 16c. and 19c.

Doll's Plush Bags, 18c.

Doll's Corsets, 29c.

Doll's Underwear Sets, 78c.

Doll's Imported Velvet Hats, $1.39 to $1.69.

Parasols, made of satin, silk and lace, 33c. to $1.98.

Generous, Hospitable Dolls that contemplate entertaining guests during the holidays will find a complete assortment of furniture, china and silverware here; also all kinds of food and fruit ready to be served:—

China Tea and Dinner Sets, 24c. to $10.98.

Toy Agate Ware, 24c. to $5.74.

Fancy Enamelled Toy Dishes, 24c. to $5.74

Doll Houses, 49c. to $24.97.

Toy Tables, 56c. to $1.71.

Toy Desks, 98c. to $7.24.

Toy Revolving Chairs for desks, 82c. to $2.61.

Toy Bureaus, 49c. to $4.12.

Toy Pianos, 33c. to $8.98.

Toy Stables, 49c. to $29.98.

Toy Stores—Grocery, Butcher, Millinery, &c., 49c. to $49.98.

Doll Carriages, 98c. to $9.71.

Doll Go-Carts, 98c. to $6.94.

Tool Chests, 24c. to $5.98.

Games and Other Toys.

5th floor, take escalator.

Table Tennis, 49c. to $8.84.

Table Tennis Bats, 10c. to $1.31.

Imported "Halex" English Table Tennis Balls, dozen, 31c.

Folding Tennis Tables, made of Compo board, 4x8 ft. $8.98, 5x9 ft. $9.49.

Imported Trick Boxes, 24c. to $3.79.

Combination Game Boards, $2.93.

Carrom and Crokinole, $2.39.

Crokinole Boards, 89c.

Archarena, $2.16.

Halma, 66c. Steeple Chase, 67c.

Wild West, 44c. On Parade, 67c.

Louisa, 44c. King's Quoits, 44c.

Uncle Sam's Mail, 58c. Conette, 33c.

Gypsy Fortune, 56c. Hopla, 17c. to 49c.

Pretty Village, 17c. to 67c.

Fish Pond, 17c. to 82c.

Dolly's Play House, 67c.

Bell and Hammers, 24c. to 49c.

Lotto, 17c. to $1.24.

Assorted Games, four varieties, 7c. and 12c.

Card Games, large assortment, 12c. to 23c.

College Boat Race—Horseless Carriage—Jumpers—Nelly Bly and Mail and Express, 24c.

Game Boxes, filled with assorted toys, including Battledor, Jumping Rope, Cup and Ball, &c., 74c. to $4.98.

Imported Ninepins, fancy enamelled and striped, 49c. to $1.24.

Bowling Game, $1.47. Faba Baga, 76c.

Table Croquet, 41c. to 98c.

Spelling Boards, 61c.

Magic Hoops, 66c.

Dissected Puzzles, 9c. to 34c.

Dissected Maps, 33c. to 67c.

Puzzle Picture Cubes, 44c. to 67c.

A B C Blocks, 7c. to 54c.

Wooden Building Blocks, 18c. to $1.74.

Stone Building Blocks, 36c. to $4.16.

Magic Lanterns, 49c. to $9.98.

Upright and Horizontal Steam Engines, 69c. to $98.97.

Mechanical Boats, 54c. to $9.98

Steam Boats, 64c. to $24.98.

Mechanical Trains, 69c. to $12.49.

Mechanical Automobiles, 24c. to $4.24.

Mechanical Balking Mules, 24c.

Mechanical Clowns, 24c.

Mechanical Delivery Wagons, 49c.

Mechanical Baker's Wagon, 49c.

Mechanical Animals—Bears, Lions, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats and Peacocks, 49c. to $9.98.

Iron Toys—Fire Engines, Hook and Ladders, Ice Wagons, Coal Carts, Trains, &c., 32c. to $3.16.

Toy Banks, large assortment, 7c. to 98c.

Imported Stoves with all utensils and cooking lamp, 49c. to $44.98.

Drums, 24c. to $2.19.

Nickel-plated Horns and Trumpets, 10c. to $2.49.

Bagpipes, 29c. to 49c.

Toy Soldiers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, 24c. to $9.98.

Soldier Tents, 11c. to 37c.

Soldier Suits, 64c. to $3.98.

Skin-covered Horses on stands, fitted with wheels, 44c. to $12.98.

Skin-covered Rocking Horses, $4.24 to $14.98.

Fur and Skin-covered Animals, Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, Goats, Sheep and Pigs, 24c. to $9.98.

Rubber Animals, 19c. to $1.24.

Rubber Balls, gaily painted, enamelled and gas-filled, 5c. to 98c.

An Explanation to the Little Ones.

We intended to have the greatest moving Panorama in the history of our store this Christmas. It was ordered in ample time and is now completed, but the delay and many details of opening the new store made it impossible for us to exhibit it now. You shall enjoy it next year. In lieu of that attraction you are invited to come and enjoy the treasures of the Toy Department, which may be quickly reached by stepping on the escalator.

Books—1st Floor, Rear.

Cut out this list. Take it to any other store in town and try to match the prices. That is the way to find out where Books are really sold the cheapest.

	All Others Ask	Our Price
The Banner of Blue—Crockett	$1.08	98c
The Blue Flower—Van Dyke	$1.08	98c
Moth and Rust—Cholmondelay	$1.08	98c
Cecilia—Crawford	$1.08	98c
Fuel of Fire—Fowler	$1.08	98c
Star of Babylon—Potter	$1.08	98c
Love and the Soul Hunters—Hobbs	$1.08	98c
Gabriel Tolliver—Harris	$1.08	98c
Temporal Power—Corelli	$1.08	98c
The Fortunes of Oliver Horn—Smith	$1.08	98c
Paul Kelver—Jerome	$1.08	98c
The Little White Bird—Barrie	$1.08	98c
The Speckled Bird	$1.08	98c

Library Sets—Fine Bindings—Balcony, 35th St.

Oliver Goldsmith's Works, 16 Vols. Subscription edition, $48.92
Poe's Works, 17 Vols. Subscription edition, $33.66
Hamilton's Mabie's Works, 10 Vols. Subscription edition, $25.96
Lord Byron's Works, 16 Vols. Subscription edition, $40.32
Shakespeare's Works, 24 Vols. Subscription edition, $60.48
Mark Twain's Works, 22 Vols. Subscription edition, $66.49
Burton's Arabian Nights. Subscription edition, $66.24
Macaulay's History of England, 20 Vols. Subscription edition, $22.41
Pepys' Diary, 18 Vols. Subscription edition, $36.49
Stevenson's Works, 26 Vols. Subscription edition, $41.61
Green's England, 4 Vols. illustrated. Subscription edition, $14.41
Hogarth's Lives, 10 Vols. Subscription edition, $60.49
Thackerays Work's half calf. Biographical edition, $30.24
Whittier's Works, half morocco, 9 Vols., $25.95
Emerson's Works, half morocco, 15 Vols., $26.49
Longfellow's Works, half morocco, 14 Vols., $40.32
Dickens's Works, illustrated. Cabinet edition, 30 Vols., $46.98
Waverly Novels, half morocco, 25 Vols., $45.34
Ruskin's Works, extra half calf, 26 Vols. $40.81
Beacon Lights of History, 10 Vols., $22.49
Carlyle's Works, half morocco, 10 Vols., $11.24
Irving's Works, half calf, 10 Vols., $15.63
Geo. Eliot's Works, half morocco, 8 Vols., $12.61

A Great, Grand Gathering of Good Groceries

Fifth floor—Take escalator.

Other department stores occasionally reduce their prices to match ours. Investigations have almost invariably shown that when this is done inferior goods are used. No other store sells Groceries, quality for quality, as advantageously to the consumer as we do.

New Season's Imported Smyrna Figs, medium size, box 17c.

New Season's Smyrna Figs, large size, boxes weighing two pounds net, 33c.

Imperial Locoum Figs—pulled—five-pound boxes, 94c. and $1.24.

Washed Figs, in baskets, small size, 24c.; large size, 47c.

Largest, choicest, best quality Imported Figs, in large boxes, 19c. a pound.

Preserved Canton Ginger in stone pots, small size, 18c.; medium, 34c.; large, 64c.

Crystallized Ginger, ¼ lb. box, 10c.; ½ lb. box, 18c.; pound box, 29c.

Fancy Assorted Glaced Fruits, half pound cartons, 23c.; pound boxes, 44c.

Extra large Red Glaced Cherries, half pound boxes, 23c.; pound boxes, 44c.

Booth's Salad Dressing, small bottles, 11c.; large, 21c.

Snider's Salad Dressing, small bottles, 14c.; large, 24c.

Yacht Club Salad Dressing, small bottles, 21c.; large, 37c.

Porto Rico Molasses, quart jars, 14c.

Gold Medal Syrup, quart jars, 15c.

Goyar's Maple Cane Syrup, qts., ½ gallons; qt., 23c.; ½ gal., 44c.; gal., 74c.

Lily White Asparagus, Colossal size, glass jars, 69c.; dozen, $7.89.

Lily White Medium Asparagus, glass jars, 44c.; dozen, $5.06.

Jessamine Asparagus, glass jars, 27c.; dozen, $2.89.

Whole Tomatoes, Lily White brand, quart glass jars, 24c.; dozen, $2.74.

Fresh Beets, quart glass jars, 28c.; dozen, $3.14.

Imported Macaroni, Spaghetti, Italian Paste, Alphabets, &c., choicest quality, package, 10c.; dozen, $1.14.

Macaroni and Spaghetti, Lily White brand, package, 8c.; dozen, 88c.

Cornstarch, Lily White brand, package, 7c.; dozen, 79c.

Tomato Catsup, Lily White brand, pint bottles, 16c.; dozen, $1.82.

Quaker City Catsup, pint bottles, 9c.; dozen, $1.04.

Peerless Brand Soups—Chicken, Chicken Gumbo, Mulligatawny, Consomme, Bouillon and all other varieties; quart can, 21c.; dozen, $2.38.

McLaren's Imperial Cheese; Club size, 9c.; small, 22c.; medium, 39c.; largest size, 77c.

Roquefort Cheese; small size, 14c.; large size, 27c.

Edam Cheese, best quality, imported in tin foil, 89c.

Leon Marceau Cherries in Maraschino, our exclusive brand, first importation for this season:—

Quart jars, 72c.; dozen, $7.24.
Pint jars, 44c.; dozen, $4.98.
Half-pint jars, 23c.; dozen, $2.68.
Full quart cans, 58c.; dozen, $5.62.

Amaryllis Tea — Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Ceylon and Mixed, our regular prices 48c. a pound; reduced during this sale to

39c

Red Star Coffee, our regular price 29c. a pound; reduced during this sale to

24c

Genesta Coffee, our regular price 24c. a pound; reduced during this sale to

19c

Macy's Plum Pudding.

Old English style, one year old, made of the purest ingredients, thoroughly ripened and delicious.

Pound cans, 19c.
Two-pound cans, 36c.
Three-pound cans, 52c.
Four-pound cans, 66c.

Lily White Mincemeat, half-gallon jars, 64c.

Armour's Mincemeat, package, 8c.; three-pound pails, 44c.

Golden Pumpkin, three-pound cans, 10c.; case of 24, $2.28.

Pie Crust, package, 10c.; dozen, $1.09.

Lily White Flour; has excellent bread-making qualities and is especially suitable for all kinds of pastry.

Barrel, $4.48.
Half barrel, $2.56.
24½ lb. bag, 56c.

Cakes—Escape the strain and uncertainty of cake-baking by making selections here from all the favorite kinds. They are fresh, light and delicate.

Plain Pound Cake, pound, 16c.
Citron Pound Cake, pound, 16c.
Marble Pound Cake, pound, 16c.
Hickory Nut Cake, pound, 21c.
Rich Fruit Cake, pound, 22c.

Many other fancy Cakes at prices correspondingly low.

Cake Icing—Richter's—in jelly glasses, including Chocolate, Strawberry, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange and Pistachio, 11c.

Fine, large new season's Patras Currants, thoroughly cleaned, pound cartons, 10c.; dozen, $1.09.

Seeded Raisins, fanciest stock, pound cartons, 10c.; dozen, $1.12.

Large, bright Sultana Raisins, thoroughly cleaned, pound cartons, 14c.; dozen, $1.57.

Imported Malaga Table Raisins, fancy clusters, pound boxes, 24c.

Imported Malaga Table Raisins, extra fancy clusters, large cartons, 34c.

Imported Malaga Table Raisins, special extra fancy clusters, two-pound cartons, 67c.

Imported Malaga Table Raisins, extra fancy stock, put up in wooden boxes containing five pounds, $1.24.

California Cluster Table Raisins, in wooden boxes containing five pounds, 84c.

Candied Peels, best quality, including Citron, Lemon, Orange and Mixed, pound cartons, 15c.; dozen, $1.69.

Spices of all kinds, with the Macy guarantee of absolute purity, at Macy prices:—

Black Pepper, quarter-pound cans, 8c.

Jamaica Ginger, quarter-pound cans, 9c.

Allspice, quarter pound cans, 8c.

Cinnamon—Ceylon, quarter-pound cans, 10c.

Flavoring Extracts that are unquestionably pure, being manufactured in our own laboratory:—

Vanilla, 2 oz., 12c.; 4 oz., 23c.; 8 oz., 43c.; 16 oz., 32.

Lemon, 2 oz., 11c.; 4 oz., 21c., 8 oz., 41c., 16 oz., 72c.

Almond, Orange and Rose, 2 oz., 11c.

Spanish Olives—specially selected by our own experts:—

Extra large Queen Olives, 10 oz. bottle, 19c.; 20 oz. bottle, 37c.; 30 oz. bottle, 49c.

Giant Queen Olives, 30 oz. bottle, 74c.

Stuffed Queen Olives, filled with Spanish pepper, large bottle, 29c.

Stuffed Manzanilla Olives, filled with Spanish pepper, 9c., 17c., 24c. and 29c.

Strictly Home-made Fruit Jellies:—

Red Currant, Quince, Grape and Black Currant, glass 29c.; dozen, $2.98.

Brandy Peaches, quart jars, $1.14.

Brandy Bartlett Pears, quart jars, $1.24.

Pickled Peaches, quart jar, 64c.

Marrons Glace, medium size glass jars, 39c.; large size jars, 58c.

Mixed Nuts, choicest high-grade mixture, fancy assortment, pound carton, 15c.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, pound packages, 29c.

California Paper Shell Almonds, pound packages, 19c.

New Season's Grenoble Walnuts, pound package, 16c.

New Season's California Walnuts, pound package, 14c.

New Season's Filberts, pound package, 14c.

Pecans, large size, pound package, 14c.

Paper Shell Jumbo Pecans, pound package, 28c.

Jordan Almonds, pound cartons, 54c.

Sicily Almonds, pound cartons, 34c.

China and Glass for the National Feast.

Basement.

$5.87 for Decorated American Dinner Sets. 100 pieces.

$8.63 for Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, richly gilded.

$13.97 for Decorated Austrian Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, florals with gilt.

$16.87 for Decorated English Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, Old Hall Ivy designs.

$17.93 for Decorated English Dinner Sets, 118 pieces, Furnival rose pattern.

$17.87 for Theo. Haviland's Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, dainty decorations with gilt handles, others say they are worth $25.00.

$47.41 for Decorated Limoges Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, graceful designs traced in gold.

$87.33 for Decorated Limoges Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, green lines, enhanced with encrusted gold border.

Our assortment of finer, richer Sets is correspondingly complete and attractive. A greater range of styles to choose from cannot be found beneath any roof in America. Impartial comparisons justify the statement that our prices are 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than the closest competition.

Scores of Open Stock Patterns.

Scores of styles in French, English, Austrian and American decorated China, known to the trade as "open stock patterns." That means they are sold by the set or single piece. This enables you to select sets to serve your individual requirements and to replace articles that may be broken. We have all the stock patterns formerly shown at the old store, besides many new lines.

Theo. Haviland's China by the Piece.

Theo. Haviland's best China—newest and most desirable shapes—delicate pink blossoms with dainty green sprays and foliage. You may select a set to supply your special need and pay less for it during this sale than China of equal quality was ever before sold for.

Here's a partial list of the pieces and prices:—

12c for 20c Preserve Plates.
12c for 20c. Bread and Butter.
15c for 25c. Tea Plates.
19c for 30c. Dinner Plates.
23c for 40c. Pickle Dishes.
49c for 75c. Ten-inch Dishes.
49c for 75c. Salad Dishes.
49c for $1.00 Cov. But. Dishes.
69c for $1.00 Bakers.
69c for $1.00 Sauce Boats.
97c for $1.75 Covered Dishes.
97c for $2.00 Soup Tureens.

Theo. Haviland's Cups-and-Saucers.

Fine, thin China, prettiest shapes, six styles to choose from—refined, graceful decorations in soft colorings—sold elsewhere as a very special bargain at $3.00 a dozen; our price, **19c** each

Important to Givers of Gifts.

Connoisseurs of Fine China, Pottery and Glassware who combine with their art knowledge sufficient independence of judgment not to rely upon an exorbitant price to determine the real value of an article may easily secure here rare bargains of equal merit for the current exchange, dollars always for dollars.

Turkey Dishes.

Extra large English Turkey Dishes—decorative border round the rim, gobbler in full feather in centre.

21x16 inches, at $2.87.
23x18 inches, at $3.87.
25x19 inches, at $4.87.

Cranberry Sets.

An immense variety of Cranberry Sets—new shapes and decorations—imported for this season's business. Carlsbad China, $1.49 to $6.49. Limoges China, $3.63 to $8.99. Each set includes bowl and twelve saucers.

China Roast Sets.

Each set includes a large dish and twelve plates. The decorations and colorings are unsurpassed.

Furnival's peacock green, $2.97.

English flow blue, $3.26.

Limoges China Game Set, $4.87.

Austrian Eglantine, $5.92.

Theo. Haviland's purple flowers, $6.97.

Carlsbad China Fish Set, $4.87.

Finer qualities relatively low.

Lobster Plates and Dishes.

Lobster Salad Dishes, natural lobster handles, gilt decorations, size for six portions, 97c.; for twelve, $1.83.

Lobster Plates, flower decorations and gold edges, lobster impressed in centre, for sale here only, $5.88 doz.

Lobster Servers, natural shape, with cover, intended for lobster a la Newburgh, $11.88.

English Tea Pots.

An interesting display of fancy Tea Pots—rich black and brown decorations. They make dainty and inexpensive presents, 47c., 57c. and 67c. each.

Oyster Plates.

$2.97 for $4.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, flower and gold decorations.

$4.44 for $6.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, colored border, gold edge.

$5.87 for $7.50 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, maroon borders and centres, flowers and gold.

The above prices are for a dozen Plates. Many others here relatively as cheap—ranging up to $26.88.

Fine Glass Enriched With Gold.

Crystal Table Services—over a hundred styles of etched and engraved design and twenty plain shapes with cut stems.

Goblets, per dozen, $3.84
Champagnes, per dozen, $2.18.
Claret Glasses, per dozen, $2.93.
Wine Glasses, per dozen, $2.59.
Cordial Glasses, per dozen, $2.09.

Crystal Table service, etched Bernhardt pattern, and gilt—a very artistic style.

Goblets, per dozen,	$8.47
Clarets, per dozen,	$7.47
Champagnes, per dozen,	$5.98
Wines, per dozen,	$6.47
Cordials, per dozen,	$5.47
Set of sixty pieces, complete for	$33.86

Punch Cups, per dozen, $2.93.
Whiskey Tumblers, per dozen, $1.97.
Cream Saucers, per dozen, $2.97.
Table Tumblers, per dozen, $2.81.
Finger Bowls, per dozen, $3.47.

Crystal Table Service — decorated with raised paste gold — beautiful rococo designs.

Goblets, per dozen,	$16.37
Champagnes, per dozen	$11.47
Wines, per dozen,	$12.97
Clarets, per dozen,	$13.97
Cordials, per dozen,	$10.47
Set of sixty pieces, complete for	$65.25

We have now ready fifty artistic schemes of ornamentation for you to select from—all are new and original. They vary from simple to very intricate and elaborate studies. Every particle of gold used is guaranteed pure. We will not duplicate the particular designs you may choose—if you so desire. This means exclusiveness. Should any of the pieces be broken by accident, we can replace them on short notice at about half what others charge.

Basement.

Carving Sets at Lowest Prices.

Basement.

A keen-edged Carving Knife helps a man who is densely ignorant of a turkey's anatomy to perform his function with a creditable ease and dignity. But who can retain his composure while using a dull knife? It robs the expert of his dexterity; discounts his knowledge. The breast should be sliced with velvety smoothness—not sawed—and it's a thankless task if the blade is bad. Skill has no chance with such a tool.

You may secure a new Carving Set here now and avoid all risk of a fiasco when the Turkey is served.

Two-piece Carving Sets, stag handle, sterling ferrule, $1.41 to $2.11.
Three-piece Carving Sets, stag handle, sterling silver ferrule, $2.11 to $2.81.
Three-piece Carving Sets, celluloid handles, ivory finish, $2.59 to $2.81.
Three-piece Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling silver ferrule, $2.59 to $6.31.
Three-piece Carving Sets, pearl handles, $7.49 to $8.99.
Three-piece Carving Sets, pearl handles, sterling silver ferrule, $8.41 to $12.61.
Three-piece Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling silver ferrule and tipped, put up in cases, $12.96 to $15.74.
Three-piece Carving Sets, Japanese carved ivory handles, $16.49.

Dinner Knives, celluloid handles, ivory finish, dozen, $3.16 to $8.41.

Dinner Knives, pearl handles, $12.49 to $26.99.

Dessert Knives, celluloid handles, ivory finish, dozen, $2.98 to $7.36.

Dessert Knives, pearl handles, dozen $9.74 to $24.99.

Fruit Knives, pearl handles, dozen $4.49 to $9.74.

Sterling Silver.

1st Floor B'way.

Tea Spoons, 49c.; Table Spoons, $1.33; Dessert Spoons, $1.13; Dinner Forks, 99c.

Sugar Tongs, Cream Ladles, Sugar Shells, Pickle Forks, Mustard Spoons, Bouillon Spoons. **74c**

Restaurant—8th Floor.

Ladies' Parlor—3d Floor.

Favors and Decorations.

Basement.

An immense assortment of dainty conceits—novel and pretty ideas in silk, satin and papier mache. Imported by us direct from Paris, Vienna and Berlin—exclusive novelties at popular prices.

Slippers, Banjos, Guitars, Caps, Hats, Baskets, Trunks, Bags, Sleighs, Wagons, Carriages, Fish, Medals, Lizards, Turkeys, Lobsters, Hams, Canned Goods, Footballs, Ping-Pong Balls, Dolls, and many kinds of Animals, Fruits and Vegetables.

Snapping Mottoes—great variety—9c. to $1.39 a box.

Frilled coverings for chop bones, and legs of chickens, turkeys and birds.

Fancy boxes for candies—capacity, quarter to ten pounds.

Lace Paper in many patterns and colorings—all sizes.

Ice Cream and Sorbet Cups, made of fancy paper.

To Reach the Department of Deposit Take Any Elevator or Stairway to Mezzanine Floor, First Floor.

Thanksgiving Linens.

1st floor, 35th St., rear

All-linen Cream Table Damask, extra heavy, 72 inches wide, sold regularly at 70c.; special at 58c.

Full-bleached Scotch Table Damask, heavy and fine, 68 inches wide, sold regularly at 85c.; special at 69c.

Bleached Double Damask, four handsome patterns, 70 inches wide, sold regularly at $1.20; special at 94c.

Hemstitched German Table Cloths, very soft-finish, attractive designs, 60x80 in., sold regularly at $1.75; special at $1.39.

Full-bleached Damask Pattern Table Cloths—rich, snowy quality.

$2.13 for 72x 72 in. size.
$2.66 for 72x 90 in. size.
$3.19 for 72x108 in. size.

Napkins to match the foregoing, 20x20 in., $2.49 a dozen; 24x24 in., $3.44 a dozen.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, including cloth and dozen napkins, 8-10 at $6.49; 8-12 at $7.13.

Hemstitched Damask Sets, including cloth and dozen napkins, rich quality, finished with row of dainty openwork:

8-10 size at $8.44.
8-12 size at $9.36.
8-[illegible] at [illegible].

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

The Brozik Collection

At last we are able to announce the completion of the catalogue for the Brozik Collection of Sketches, Studies and Finished Pictures. All intelligent people are interested in this unique exhibition; but for artists and art students it has very special attraction. The studies for several of Brozik's great historical pictures are here. They reveal the artist's method and the development of his ideas, and thus have great technical value. Catalogues free upon request.

The Other Pictures The walls of the large central room of the Piano Store have been utilized for hanging some important pictures. They have been properly lighted, and thus make an Art Annex to the regular gallery. Catalogues free upon request.

Thanksgiving Day Preparations

Have you furniture needs? The Wanamaker furniture stock was never better or completer than it is today.

Do you need new Table Linens? The best and finest stock in America is here.

Are there deficiencies in your collection of China or Cut Glass? Nowhere can your wishes be so fully met as here.

And personal wear-things—are they provided as you wish? Best be early, or you may forget and regret.

Wanamaker's is wonderfully helpful alike to men and women.

More Economy News

This old store throbbed and thrilled with public enthusiasm on Saturday. It was an extraordinary occasion, presenting merchandise offerings unmatched before this season.

The same economy spirit inspires the news of today. There are equal offerings announced, and some better ones—the safe, sure, splendid offerings that come only from Wanamaker's—worthy of their origin and the occasion.

Some Specially Priced Coats for Women

The continued warm weather has been having its effect on manufacturers. To stimulate the trade that lags, they make price-concessions on their garments, and are more than ever anxious to follow out our suggestions in the making of the coats.

Here are fair examples of this willingness:

At $7, worth $10 and $12
Short Jackets of tan kersey, and a number of black jackets in newest styles; finely tailored and lined with satin.

At $10, worth $15 to $16.50
27-inch Coat of black kersey, and a number of Short Black Jackets, of both rough and smooth materials; latest styles; all satin lined.

At $13.50, worth $16.50 to $18.50
27-inch Coats of black cheviot; double-breasted, without collar or revers; very popular just now; others of chinchilla or cheviot; all satin lined.

At $13.50, worth $20
Long Coats of Oxford or tan Venetian cloth, rainproof; in two styles; half-lined with satin, and regularly worth $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Good Taste and Economy in Shirt-Waists for Girls

A range of materials, styles and prices to fit every sort of occasion. Tone and quality to attract mothers of good judgment; price-reductions to attract mothers of good sense. The girls will like them, too. They are very pretty.

Such values as these:

Botany Flannel Shirt-waists, in fifteen styles; some plain-tailored with stitched straps; others with fine plaits and feather-stitching, or silk frogs and taffeta trimmings; gun-metal or oxidized buttons. White, light blue, pink and dark colors. Sizes 12 to 18 years.
$1.50 to $3, the prices you pay for them.
$2.25 to $4.75, the prices you should expect to pay for them.
Prunella Cloth, Velveteen, Peau de Cygne, Peau de Sole and French flannel Shirt-waists, in many models; hemstitched plaits and fancy buttons; with lace insertions in Mexican stitch; plain or fancy sleeves; all the newest shades; sizes 12 to 18 years. $4 to $8 their prices; their legitimate values, $5 to $10. Second floor, Tenth street.

Initial Silk Handkerchiefs for Fastidious Men

You saw two similar lots of Silk Handkerchiefs here this season—not for long, though, except those that you took home with you. The present showing is bigger and better and bound to go faster than either of the others.

At 25c, Should be 50c
Large Silk Handkerchiefs; initials in six smart styles.

And a heavier, larger kind; all letters, great and small; at about *half-price*—

35c, or Three for $1

Broadway.

Men's $40 Overcoats To Order, $25

Comparatively few men think they can afford to have their Winter Overcoats made to order—even if they are in the habit of getting their Suits that way.

Today there's no reason why a good many men shouldn't enjoy the luxury of a Winter Overcoat to order at a price remarkable for its lowness—particularly since it is so early in the season.

We want men who dress well to know this Custom Tailoring Store of ours better, as a place to get well-fitting clothes at a concrete saving in price. To help accomplish this, we offer today,

$40 Overcoats at $25

Made to measure from the same materials as ordinarily go into our $40 Coats. They are soft, luxurious velours and smooth-faced cheviots in Oxford mixtures, black, blue and olives. The Coats will be lined throughout with merveilleux silk of fine quality; and will have broad shoulders, full backs and be superior in point of style, workmanship and finish. It's an opportunity well worth taking hold of. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Monday Bargains In Boys' Clothing

First, come news of a remarkably enticing group of Boys' Sailor Suits, in warm weights of all-wool serge and cheviots for cold weather. Colors are red, navy blue, royal blue and brown; and the style and finish are all you'd expect in the $5 to $8.25 values that these suits really are. But they're priced differently—3 to 12-year sizes at **$3.75 a Suit**

Next, there's a lot of Frieze Reefers, in Oxford gray. The flannel lining augurs well for the snuggness and warmth of the coats on Winter days. Regular $6.50 coats, for boys of 4 to 15 years, at **$5 each.**

Then, a hint of sturdy all-wool Knee-trousers, to help out the school suit. Handsome mixed cheviots—3 to 16 years; 75-cent values, at **50c a pair.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

Shirt-Waist Suits

$18 and $20 Values at $10.75

Handsomely made Shirt-Waist Suits of plain fast black velveteen, also of dotted velveteen; made with full blouse waist; trimmed with stitching and buttons. Also other suits, made of white dotted black moire, trimmed with white stitching. And a few other suits of serge. Regular $18 and $20 values at $10.75 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

Separate Skirts

At $4, worth $6.50

Walking Skirts of light gray melton cloth, double-faced gray cheviot and a few cloths in blue and black. All tailor-finished.

Also a lot of Dress Skirts of serges and cheviots, in black and blue, and canvas weave cloths in light gray; some with percaline lining, others unlined.

Second floor, Broadway.

All-Wool Crepe Waisting

50c a Yard, from 75c

Popular. Beautiful. New. Early in the season. And a third of the price gone. Strange, perhaps; but we and the prominent maker who was going out of business could explain the reason to you, if the excellence of the opportunity were not enough for you to think about today.

Picture the stylish waists that these will make:

Fancy striped granite fabrics, attractive patterns in cluster cords of black Bourette between lines of white or Mercerized stripes of white; and black stripes edged with white on both sides on grounds of light blue, pink, gray, reseda, cadet blue, tan, old rose, royal blue, cardinal, navy blue, garnet, cream and black.

50c a Yard, instead of 75c

Fourth Avenue.

Umbrellas at $1.25

Some for men, some for women.

Women's 26-inch all-silk Umbrellas; natural wood or fancy handles. Also the same quality in Men's 26-inch Umbrellas; with natural wood handles.

Also Union Taffeta Umbrellas with more elaborate fancy handles.

All at $1.25 each; regularly $1.75. Broadway.

Fancy Velvets Half Price, and Less.

Sixty-eight styles of Fancy Velvets, that are so much used this season for entire dresses, waists, jackets, coats and trimmings—velvets such as originally sold for $2 to $5; and also four styles that were $1.50, offered today—

At $1 a Yard.

And this is the greatest season for velvets known for years. Included are black and white effects, plaids, embroidered dots, neat stripes, and dots in hosts of splendid colors—chameleon velvets, checks and printed effects.

Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods Under-Price

Our broad connections with dress goods manufacturers and importers have caused many remarkable offerings to come our way recently. Here are items sold today in many good stores at the larger prices named; yet you may select for the smaller figures, while these last—excellent for gifts, too, you know:

50c All-wool Cheviot at 37½c; 36 inches wide.
50c All-wool Serge at 37½c; 36 inches wide.
65c All-wool Henrietta at 40c; 38 inches wide.
$1 All-wool Mistral Etamine at 50c; 56 inches wide.
$1 Camel's-hair Zibeline at 55c; 48 inches wide.
$1 All-wool Cheviot at 75c; 50 inches wide.
$1.50 Mohair Granite at $1; 44 inches wide.
$1.75 Silk Faille Striped Voile at $1.25; 44 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Sample Wrappers

$10 to $15 Kinds at $6

Some of the prettiest styles in Cashmere Wrappers seen this season. We secured the manufacturer's sample line, of one or two of a kind—sixty-eight in all—and though these Wrappers are selling regularly at $10 to $15, you can choose today for $6 each.

Made of all-wool cashmere, in solid colors, trimmed with lace and velvet.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Eiderdown Sacques

At $2, from $3.75

Smart sacques of ripple Eiderdown cut in unique and pretty fashion, with pointed front and back; tight-fitting back; bell sleeves; edges and sleeves trimmed with ruffled ribbon, edged with velvet; caught with large button at side. Were $3.75; today $2.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Offerings in Linens

Several groups of serviceable and handsome housekeeping linens, well worth their former prices, but leaning temptingly your way today:

50c CREAM TABLE LINEN at 38c a Yard
Cream Table Linen of excellent, fine quality that bleaches white very quickly; 64 inches wide. Another of our unusually good values at its regular price, 50c. Now still less—38c yd.

$1.25 TABLE LINEN at 90c a Yard
Bleached Irish Table Linen, 72 inches wide: especially good value when sold by us at $1.25 a yard; now 90c a yard.

25c HUCKABACK TOWELS at 20c
These Towels were 'way below the market at their previous price, 25c each. Finely bleached; of a celebrated make; hemstitched ends; 20 x 39 inches.

14c GLASS CLOTH TOWELS at 11c.
375 dozen of Checked Glass-cloth Towels; all hemmed ready for use; size 18 x 36 inches.

14c TWILLED CRASH at 10c a Yard
Toweling of a splendidly serviceable quality of bleached twilled crash, 20 inches wide, and specially priced, until now, at 14c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

$8.50 Lamps at $5

Lamps that will add beauty to the home on Thanksgiving Day—wonderful Lamps to buy at the price.

Massive bodies mounted on large gold-plated bases; handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds, with peonies, irises, roses, carnations and daisies; complete with 12-inch globes to match. Excellent value at $8.50; today $5 each.

Basement.

The Language Phone Method For the Study of French, German and Spanish

No long and unnecessary memorizing, no weary hours over verbs and declensions, no waste of time with the elaborate rules that encumber all antiquated methods of language learning.

But pleasant mental recreation, by which you learn a language almost unconsciously, pronounce it correctly, and remember it permanently. This at an expense within reach of all.

Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal, the well-known linguist, after long and careful experimenting, has perfected the system by which the living voices of cultured native professors of the several languages are brought to your ears in your home without loss or defect, every accent and intonation being reproduced with the utmost purity and nicety.

Pronunciation to be properly learned *must* be heard. With the Language Phone you hear every word pronounced with absolute accuracy.

This is the most practical method. It is successfully used in many countries, and is endorsed by students, educators and the press everywhere.

It teaches you to speak accurately, because the machine cannot make a mistake; and you will acquire the language so quickly as to astonish yourself.

The Phone is so simple that any child can operate it; run by clock-work mechanism, durable and free from complicated devices, it is a constant source of pleasure and instruction.

It is important to see this new natural method before you begin to study languages.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Two Offerings of Fine Cut Glass

An added bit of beauty for the Thanksgiving table. Cut Glass gives sparkle, color, and dignity to the table—particularly such richly cut pieces as these offered as low as two dollars under-price today.

We take the factory's entire product—that is why such remarkable prices are possible.

8 inch Bowls beautifully cut, at **$4.50**; just reduced from $6.50.

Square Bonbon Dishes, in 2 styles—fine new cuttings, at **$1.50**; reduced from $3 and $3.50.

Basement.

The Wanamaker Under-Price Store

Perhaps there were too many splendid bargains in our Under-Price Store on Saturday. We wanted to make it as attractive as we knew how, and space was not sufficient to serve you in when you responded so enthusiastically.

We hope the merchandise you secured will amply apologize for shortcomings in service.

We present another splendid Basement full of bargains today, well worth a little elbowing to share.

Women's Initialed Handkerchiefs, 12½c

Five hundred dozens are here at this price. Made of excellent quality of pure linen cloth, with hand-embroidered initials, with beautifully embroidered medallions encircling initials. If laundered, they would be 25c quality. These, unlaundered, at 12½c each.

Another lot of Handkerchiefs with another style of initial, with embroidered wreath enclosing the letter; in bundles of six for 60c; worth, when laundered, 20c each.

Children's Handkerchiefs in boxes—over 500 dozens; some initials, others with colored borders; all-linen, of course, and hemstitched. Three in box, for 25c.

$1.25 Dress Goods at 75c Yard

A most attractive group of Granite Cloths, Canvas Cloths and Chevron Suitings, in twenty popular mixed color-effects. 43 and 48 inches wide. Ideal fabrics for Winter gowns. Now 75c, instead of $1.25 a yard.

More CORSET Economies

Two more attractive groups of new Corsets have just come in—up-to-date in style, and priced in this very alluring manner:

At 50c, worth 75c—One of our own brands of Corsets; of jean, with sateen stripes; bias cut; gored dip hips; straight-front; in white and gray; boned with rust-proof steels; lace-trimmed at top; sizes 18 to 27.

At $1—Same Corsets, of fine sateen; bias cut; gored hips and bust; straight-front; dip hips and long over abdomen; medium low bust; in white and gray; excellent for medium and stout figures; sizes 20 to 30. Sizes 31 to 36, $1.25.

Lawn Aprons at 8c

Two hundred dozens of Maids' full-size Lawn Aprons, made of good, serviceable lawn—aprons that would sell regularly for 20c, today at 8c each.

FRAMED PICTURES at 50c

There are colored prints in two series—one, of figure subjects in upright panel form, 9½x20 in.; the other, of over a hundred landscape and figure subjects, 15x18 in.

The pictures are in green-and-gilt or all-gilt ornamented frames, and are artistic enough to make most attractive decorations for home; or holiday gifts that are bound to be acceptable.

They have been sold hitherto, on special occasions, at 75c each; today choose among them at

FIFTY CENTS EACH

Also, at the same price, a handsome group of Etchings, in pleasing landscape subjects, matted and framed in gilt frames; size 14x22 in. 75c pictures at 50c each.

Men's $3 Shoes at $1.90

Black box calfskin lace with both single and double soles of oak-bark-tanned leather last; workmanship and trimmings are excellent; and our broad guarantee covers the life of the shoe.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.25

More of the excellent shoes of which we sold so many on Saturday. Kidskin in lace and button styles, and enamel leather in lace only. Correct in style, and a half saved. Narrow feet can get the best choice.

Girl's $1.50 Shoes at $1

Black kidskin spring-heel button and lace shoes for school or dress wear. Real chrome-tanned leather that is durable and handsome; sizes up to 2.

$1 Waists and Dressing Sacques at 50c

Waists made of flannelette, galatea and Mercerized percale, in fancy stripes and figures; full fronts, plaited.

Dressing Sacques of flannelette, in light or dark colors; Kimono styles, trimmed with colored border; or full front style; with fitted back, trimmed with flannelette, edged with lace. All worth $1; today at 50c.

Candy Apple Tarts, 20c a Pound

The very name makes your mouth water; but you'll only realize how delicious they are when you bite through the crisp jackets and taste the tart, fresh apple flavor in the center. The candy jackets are flavored with strawberry, vanilla and orange. 20c a pound.

Cushion Slips, 25c

Fancy Striped Cotton Tapestry Cushion Slips, finished with tassel on each corner; in various attractive colorings. Over a thousand of them priced at 25c for quick selling. Worth 35c.

15c Percaline at 8c

This is the identical quality of *Moire* Percaline of which we have sold thousands of yards at 15c a yard. But the manufacturer changed his plans, and took a loss to clean up quickly; and today's price is 8c a yard.

Made of fine cotton, firmly woven, strong, and highly finished; in black, cream, white; four shades of gray, greens, brown, tan and garnet.

Candies and Favors for Thanksgiving

It's high time that your plans were maturing for the goodies for Thanksgiving consumption, and the pretty things to decorate the dinner table.

They are bound to come to a head rapidly, if you visit this Candy Store. In the first place, the delicious Wanamaker Candies will tempt you—pure, toothsome, and yet so low-priced. For, whether you pay 20c, 30c or 60c for chocolates, you are certain to get only pure, harmless, fresh candies that are far and away better than any candies at near those prices. And the same holds good of the Bonbons, the Nut Candies, the Glace Fruit.

Then, as to Favors, there's a bewildering array that's eminently Thanksgiving-like in its character. Turkeys and pumpkins, in every conceivable shape, are most prominent in the collection; but there's variety enough to ensure original table decorations for every hostess who desires them. For many of the Favors are exclusive in design with us. Some hints as to variety and prices:

CANDIES

Parisian Almonds, 80c lb.
Chocolate Wafers, 80c lb.
Perfume Drops, 80c lb.
Best Chocolates and Bonbons, 60c lb.
Assorted Almonds, 60c lb.
Jelly Gum-drops, 50c lb.
Chestnuts and Acorns, 50c lb.
English Wafer Lozenges, 40c lb.
Nut Candies, 30c lb.
Clear Candies, 25c lb.
Glace Fruit, boxes of 5 lbs., $1.50.
Salted Almonds, 80c lb.
Glace Nuts, 80c lb.
Assorted Fruit, 60c lb.
Scotch Kisses, 60c lb.
Assorted Gum-drops, 50c lb.
French Caramels, 50c lb.
Small Table Candies, 50c lb.
Old-fashioned Bonbons, 40c lb.
Mixed Bonbons and Chocolates, 30c lb.
Buttercups, 25c lb.
Best Glace Fruit, 2 lbs., in basket, $1.25.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Honey Nougats, Molasses Chips and Peppermints; regularly 40c, now 30c lb.
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows and Nougat, and Mixed Chocolates; regularly 30c, now 20c lb.
Chocolates and Bonbons, 4½ lbs., $1.25.

FAVORS

Turkeys, 5c, 10c, 15c to $1.50 each.
Feather Turkeys, 50c and $1 each.
Hand-painted Turkey Boxes, 25c each.
Turkey Ice-cases, 50c dozen. Pumpkin Ice-cases, 20c each.
Pumpkins, with mottoes, 25c each.
Jack Horner Pies, 25c a string.
Footballs, 15c, 20c, 25c and 50c each.
Yellow and White Chrysanthemums, to fill with bonbons, 25c each.
College Crackers, $1 dozen. Pumpkin Pies, 35c each.
Marzipan Turkeys, 15c, 25c and 50c each.
Turkey Frills, 3c, 5c and 15c each.
Mats, round, oval and square, 5c to 75c dozen. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

Knock It Out at the Start.

That's the best way to treat the colds of the season. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

"From Vantine's" For the Table



Teas and Delicacies of the East

You will find a favorite brand among our 40 different kinds of Tea. Each put up in air-tight, foil-lined packages.

We handle high-grade, pure teas only—the choicest productions of China, Japan, India and Ceylon.

Visit our cosy Chinese Tea Room and ask for a sample brew.

Pure Mocha and Java Coffee, Blended under our personal supervision, roasted in the most scientific manner, and packed in air-tight pound cans.

Yo-Sa Coffee— 38c. lb.

Mo-Ri Coffee— 30c. lb.

Crystallized Ginger, Pineapple and Oranges, Chutneys, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Curry Powder, Stuffed Dates, Figs, Raisins, Pecans.

A HINT FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

"Things Oriental" make acceptable presents, because of their Artistic Merit and Exclusiveness.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway & 18th St.



HARRIS FIRE ESCAPE
STEEL CABLE LADDER.
TESTED TO 2,000 POUNDS.
OVER 200,000 IN USE.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
HARRIS SAFETY CO., New York.

Solid Gold Eye Glasses $1.00 a Pair

These glasses sell at any first-class optician's for $5.00 a pair. I am selling them by the hundred at $1.00 each, and they are giving entire satisfaction.

This is proved by the fact that not a single pair has been returned, although they are guaranteed and the money refunded if the purchaser is dissatisfied. I want you to see them.

FOR THIS WEEK

You can get them at any of my three stores. A staff of oculists and eye surgeons will

EXAMINE YOUR EYES FREE OF CHARGE,

Prescribe the proper glasses for you, or tell you whether you need glasses or not. They are there for that purpose and their advice is at your disposal, free.

L. Alexander

106 E. 23d St, New York, near 4th Av.
541 Fulton St., Bklyn, near DeKalb Av.
592 Fulton St., Bklyn, near Orange St.

CHIROPODIST and MANICURING



CORNS extracted, 25c. Bunions, Ingrown Nails, Warts and Moles painlessly cured without the use of the knife. GUARANTEED CURE. Modern Appliances used.

MANICURING. Your nails beautifully manicured. Ladies, 25c.; Gentlemen, 50c. Six Expert Lady Attendants. Our FACIAL MASSAGE clears the skin and removes wrinkles.

Dr. H. MAYER,

FOREIGNER'S PRAISE OF THIS COUNTRY

German Observer Calls It the Land of Unbounded Possibilities.

Its Growing Production of Cereals and Minerals and the Industry of Its People Amaze Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—"The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" is the title of a series of articles on conditions in the United States prepared by Ludwig Max Goldberger of Berlin, Royal Privy Councilor of Commerce and member of the Imperial German Consultative Board for Commercial Measures, to be republished by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They are the result of an eight months' official tour of the United States by Mr. Goldberger, in which he made personal observations and investigations into industrial, commercial, and economic conditions. The following are extracts:

"The United States, like an enchanted garden, has brought forth from a marvelously productive soil splendid results of human ingenuity. Yet the thing that causes most wonder is that the concentrated intelligence which, intending to replace human factors by machinery, has, in working toward its aim, been giving to constantly growing numbers of workmen an opportunity to support themselves and become productive factors. The joy at the size of their own land encourages each individual. It makes him communicative and friendly to foreigners who are seeking information. My eight months' trip of observation and study took me through the States, and everywhere I found open doors inviting me to enter, and nowhere did I find the slightest attempt at secretiveness. Everywhere I observed an uncommon but steady bustle of men who enjoy their work and are consciously working for great results.

"The inhabitants of the United States, including Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands, number about 88,000,000—that is, barely 5 per cent. of the world's total inhabitants, according to its highest estimate. This 5 per cent. has at present taken possession of 25 per cent. of all the cultivated area of the earth, viz., 407,400,000 acres out of 1,629,300,000 acres. A land of marvelous fertility offered itself for tillage, and the husbandmen had but to gather in the produce. The virgin soil made his work easier, and its extensiveness rendered the application of artificial fertilizers practically unnecessary, although the agricultural offices of the States and the Union have constantly by excellent advice and practical expert assistance been furnishing the ways and means toward more intense cultivation.

"Let us examine the corn crops for the six years, 1895-1900. The world's total product fluctuated between 2,600,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 bushels per annum, a total of 16,600,000,000 for the period, with an annual average of 2,770,000,000. Of this amount the United States alone produced 12,400,000,000, an average of 2,070,000,000 bushels per annum, or 75 per cent. of the world's crop.

"Toward the world's wheat crop the United States contributed in the five years 1896-1900, 20.7 per cent., while for the year 1901 its contribution to the world's production of wheat amounted to 25 per cent. During the years 1896-1900 there were grown 14,700,000,000 bushels of oats in the world, and of this 3,740,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent., were produced by the United States.

"In the production of iron ore the United States proved itself to be a veritable land of unbounded possibilities. It produced very nearly 36 per cent. of the total iron produced, and that of the very best quality. In the past year the United States produced 39.3 per cent. of the world's product of pig iron. In 1900 it produced, roughly, 10,100,000 tons of steel, or 42 per cent. of the world's product, and in the year 1901 the United States' output was increased to 13,500,000 tons.

"The United States produces nearly 55 per cent. of all the world's copper. The development of the American copper industry was perhaps more rapid than typical for even American changes. From modest beginnings this industry grew by leaps and bounds in a remarkably short time to the most important factor in the world's production. In 1870 the copper production of the United States amounted to 12,000 tons; in 1880 its production had increased to 27,000 tons out of a total world production of 153,000 tons; in 1890 the United States produced 116,315 tons of the world's product of 280,455 tons. During 1895 it controlled more than one-half of the world's production, and at the end of the century the United States produced 270,000 tons, or more than the world's entire product had amounted to ten years before.

"The output of lead in the United States since 1895 has increased to such an extent that it has wrested from Spain the position of primacy in the world's production. In 1900 the United States produced 29.6 per cent., while Spain's share had receded to 18.7 per cent. In 1901 the United States increased its production of lead to 250,000 tons.

"The rivalry of the United States in the production of quicksilver has been equally strenuous. In 1900, for the first time, Spain's product is slightly exceeded by that of the United States. In 1901 Spain's share in the world's product amounts to but 28 per cent., while the United States furnishes 33 per cent. of the world's total product.

"The total world's production of gold for the year 1900 was estimated to be $255,600,000; that of silver represented a coinage value of $223,500,000. For the year 1901 estimates for both metals amount to $265,000,000. In each of the two years the United States showed the greatest share of both metals, 31 per cent. for gold and 33 per cent. for silver."

MAN'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

He Was Found on the Sidewalk with a Fractured Skull—Had Quarreled in a Saloon.

Henry O'Neill, forty-six years of age, died early yesterday morning at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, after having been picked up unconscious from the sidewalk in front of the saloon at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, kept by C. A. H. Barg. Thomas R. De Lacy of 621 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner of a plumbing establishment at 1,648 Amsterdam Avenue, and brother-in-law of the dead man, told the police he thought O'Neill might have been murdered, and will demand that an investigation be made.

From all that can be learned, it seems that O'Neill went to McGrath's saloon, 1,652 Amsterdam Avenue, late Saturday night. This is two doors from De Lacy's plumbing shop, where O'Neill was employed. An altercation occurred, and it is said that O'Neill struck a man with his umbrella. The man did not resent the blow, it is said, but his friends did, and soon they made the place uncomfortably warm for O'Neill. O'Neill went to a nearby drug store and obtained a leech to put on a swollen eye.

At 12:40 o'clock yesterday morning he entered Barg's saloon and watched a card game, finally falling asleep. According to William Ruppert of 620 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street he was considerably dazed when awakened. He was shown the door, and after passing into the storm-door compartment collapsed. At 2:30 o'clock Policeman Auer found him lying unconscious. An ambulance was summoned, but O'Neill died soon after reaching the hospital.

Barg and Ruppert were arrested. John J. Fay of 10 Bradhurst Avenue, who is said to have been a witness of the row in the McGrath saloon, was also arrested, but was later discharged. Barg was held in $1,000 bail and Ruppert in $200.

Coroner's physician Higgins said the cause of death was a fracture of the skull.

PRISONER UNDER THREE NAMES.

Man Charged with Speeding an Automobile Is Variously Described.

A man who said he was Benjamin Laveino, the President of a telegraph company and lived at 135 East Seventy-second Street, was arrested at Riverside Drive and Seventy-second Street yesterday afternoon by Policeman Riley of the Park Squad and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station charged with speeding his automobile. He was bailed out a short while later by Louis P. Measham of 137 West Seventy-ninth Street.

On the bail bond the name is spelled Benjamin La Vino. At the Arsenal Station his name is entered as Benjamin La Vilo, and his address is given as 135 East Seventy-ninth Street, but he was not located later at either address.

ALLEGED "JACK THE GRABBER."

New Bedford Married Man of Good Family Identified by Women Who Were Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 23.—Frank H. Cook, a young man of well-known family, was arrested last night on the charge of being "Jack the Grabber," who has been terrorizing the women of this city nights for several weeks past. Cook has been identified by several women who have been assaulted. The police say they have a vast amount of corroborative evidence. Cook was bailed by his mother in $1,000.

Cook comes of a good family, enjoying both wealth and social standing. His father was the late Capt. Henry C. Cook, for several years in the City Government and a capitalist of note. Cook, who is a high school graduate, is married and lives with his wife and family on Mill Street. He is assistant stage manager of the New Bedford Theatre.

CALL TO CHICAGO CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Pleasant Hunter Asked to Succeed Dr. Chapman at the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city has extended a call to the Rev. Pleasant Hunter of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Dr. Hunter is now here, and will return home Wednesday. Within the last few years this city has drawn on Chicago for a number of clergymen, among them being the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, and the Rev. P. S. Henson.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York was at one time the church of the Rev. Howard Crosby, and its most recent pastor was the Rev. Dr. Chapman, who has been assigned to the missionary department of the Presbyterian denomination.

Dr. Hunter went to Chicago eighteen months ago from the West Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, Minn., where he filled the pulpit for a number of years.

FISHERMEN LOST IN GALE.

Occupants of Three Dories Probably Drowned—Two Bodies Found.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Nov. 23.—The beginning of a northwest gale last night scattered the dories of the fishing schooner Two Forty of Gloucester, which was off the end of the Cape at sunset, and only one dory succeeded in getting back to the vessel. Another came ashore at Wood End Life Saving Station, a third was picked up by the steamer Kershaw, while what is believed to have been a fourth was washed ashore at the Peaked Hill Bar Station, together with the bodies of two of the unfortunate fishermen.

When the gale struck the vessel only the cook was on board, all the dories being out hauling trawls. The schooner lies at anchor to-night a short distance northwest of Race Point, but only three men can be seen on board.

TO FRAME A CANAL BILL.

Representatives of Those Interested Will Confer at Albany To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—The representatives of the Canal Association of Greater New York, Thomas W. Symons and Abel E. Blackmar, counsel for the New York Produce Exchange, will come here to-morrow to meet with State Engineer Bond and draw up the proposed $80,000,000 barge canal bill for presentation to the new Legislature.

Before proceeding to work the gentlemen will confer with Gov. Odell to learn his position on the proposed measure, and get whatever suggestions he may wish to make regarding it.

HOTEL AND HALL BURNED.

Three Cottages Also Damaged in an Atlantic Highlands Fire—An Incendiary Clue.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 23.—Fire started early this morning in the Octagon Hall, formerly known as the Tabernacle, used for religious purposes. More recently it had been owned by M. E. Curtis, and was used as an amusement resort with an ice cream saloon on the ground floor front. It was closed for the season on Oct. 1.

It is claimed that less than five minutes before the fire was discovered, which was a little after midnight, a man was seen running down the street from the direction of the hall. Those who saw him paid no attention to the runner, thinking he was simply hurrying home out of the cold.

The fire apparently started on the outside of the building, but the brisk wind fanned the flames, and before the firemen got to work the whole of the hall building was burning.

Close by to the leeward of the fire stood the Seaview Hotel, and this took fire inside of twenty minutes after the alarm was given. From the hotel the fire leaped to the Champion, Harrison, and Bryant cottages, which stood almost a hundred feet away. The firemen made their stand in the cottages, allowing the hall and hotel to burn, and the fire was stayed at the cottages, which were not burned down, although their upper stories were gutted.

CHURCH BRACED WITH TIMBERS.

Presbyterian Trustees Alarmed by Sinking Sensation During Newark Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Board of Trustees of the South Park Presbyterian Church, this city, becoming alarmed at the condition of that edifice, have had cross timbers placed in position in various parts of the building.

Considerable disturbance was noticed at the Lentz-Bailey wedding Wednesday night, when a panic was only averted by the action of Dr. Joseph S. Vinson and James Crowell, the sexton of the church, who made a hasty examination of the cellar of the edifice and notified the large assemblage that everything was all right. The entire floor of the church seemed for a moment to be sinking.

Another examination of the edifice was made after the wedding ceremony, but the cause of the trouble was not found. The action of the Trustees was taken at a special meeting called at short notice yesterday.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION LAW.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—The Citizens' Union of East Orange has taken the initiative in a movement to effect the repeal of the Meeker law, which consolidates local and State elections. Archer Brown, President of the Union, last night appointed the following committee to prepare a bill restoring separate local elections: Henry H. Hall, Hamilton Wallis, Edward K. Sumerwell, Sanford E. Cobb, and Henry G. Atwater. Messrs. Wallis, Sumerwell, and Atwater are lawyers.

The Civic Club of the Oranges and the New England Society will discuss the Meeker law at their December meetings and will doubtless appoint committees to co-operate with the Citizens' Union. It is proposed to introduce the bill early in the session of the Legislature and send committees to Trenton to work for its passage.

Paving Company Plant Burned.

DENVER, Nov. 23.—The entire plant of the Colorado Paving Company was destroyed to-day by a fire that originated from an explosion of boiling asphalt. Loss, $50,000.

Socialist Vote in Late Election.

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 23.—The Appeal to Reason, having completed its canvass, places the Socialist vote in the United States at the recent election at 400,000. The heaviest Socialist vote was polled in Massachusetts—36,433.

Want Street Named After Mark Twain.

Residents of the Bronx have petitioned the Commission having in charge the opening of streets in that borough to name one of the new thoroughfares in honor of Samuel L. Clemens.

DEATH OF SEPTIMUS WINNER.

Author of "The Mocking Bird" and Many Other Popular Songs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Septimus Winner, composer of "The Mocking Bird," "What Is Home Without a Mother?" and hundreds of other popular songs, died suddenly to-day at his home here. He was born in Philadelphia, May 11, 1827.

Mr. Winner was the author of 200 technical books on musical instruments and arranged over 2,000 compositions for the violin and piano. He also possessed considerable poetic ability, his latest work, completed recently, being "The Cogitations of a Crank." He was a frequent contributor to Graham's Magazine when Edgar Allan Poe was editor of that publication.

One of his songs, "Give Us Back Our Old Commander," written after the removal of Gen. McClellan, created a stir in the army.

Fifty thousand copies were quickly sold in Washington and a few days afterward 100,000 soldiers sang the song while marching along the Rappahannock on their way to Fredericksburg, when disastrous defeat overtook them. "Give Us Back Our Old Commander" could be heard at night from one end of the Union lines to the other, and at Chancellorsville, where Hooker displayed his inability to cope successfully with Lee, it was sung with renewed vigor.

But at this point the commotion created by the song reached the climax when the War Department issued an order suppressing its sale and prohibiting the singing of it. The Government, however, did not stop at this, for Julia Mortimer, one of the greatest of American singers, who was then filling an engagement at Ford's Theatre, was informed that imprisonment awaited her if she persisted in making the objectionable song a part of her role. Actors in Baltimore were enjoined by the Government from singing it in the theatres.

About this time an agent of the Government waited on Mr. Winner, who conducted a music store at Eighth and Spring Garden Streets, and informed him that further publication of the song would not be tolerated by the Government, and a refusal to comply with the demand meant imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. No additional copies of "Give Us Back Our Old Commander" were placed on the market. To Mr. Winner there was nothing treasonable in this musical thought, so pleasing to the ear and so characteristic in expression, and it was not intended there should be.

Mr. Winner sold the "Mocking Bird" for $35, but the publishers years later admitted having realized $3,000,000 from its sale. Mr. Winner was the founder of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia.

THOMAS KILPATRICK DEAD.

First City Builder to Divide a House Into Living Apartments for Several Families.

Thomas Kilpatrick, the builder, died yesterday at his home, 122 East Seventy-third Street. He had been ill only one week.

Mr. Kilpatrick was born in Kilyleagh, Ireland, on June 4, 1822. He was educated there and in various schools in England. He came to this country when he was twenty-one years old, and immediately began business in this city as an architect and builder.

In 1853 he erected in Thirty-fourth Street the first house in this city to be divided into living apartments for several families, each having a bath and the various other separate conveniences since so common. Among the apartment houses which he built are the Hetherington, 570 Park Avenue, and the Hoffman Arms, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

Ten years ago Mr. Kilpatrick retired, at which time his firm, Thomas Kilpatrick & Sons, was dissolved. He was a member of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church. He leaves a wife, three sons, and three daughters.

DEATH OF MRS. DELMOUR.

The Tammany Politician's Wife Had Undergone an Operation for Cancer.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Delmour, wife of the Tammany politician, died of cancer yesterday in the Memorial Hospital, One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West. An operation was performed a week ago Friday at the Delmour home, 116 East Eighty-ninth Street, by Prof. Cole of the hospital staff. Another became necessary and on Tuesday it was performed in the hospital.

Mrs. Delmour was the daughter of Thomas Frelingsdorf, and was forty-two years of age. She was prominent in church work on City Island, and the Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea owes its existence primarily to her efforts and generosity. Mr. Delmour and his wife returned in October from their Summer home on City Island. They had no children. Mrs. Delmour was credited with being one of the shrewdest women real estate operators in the city. The funeral service is to be conducted to-morrow in St. Ignatius's Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

James A. Montgomery Dead.

James A. Montgomery, cotton broker, died at the Hotel Beresford yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. He was born at Brantford, Ontario, Oct. 13, 1857. He was educated at Toronto. Upon his arrival in New York thirty years ago he connected himself with Patterson, Downing & Co. Twelve years later he became a partner in the firm of George W. Bailey & Co. For ten years he was with them, and until the organization of Bailey & Montgomery about two years ago. Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Reform, New York, Colonial, and American Yacht Clubs. He leaves a wife.

NUMBER OF DEER KILLED.

It Will Not Exceed 4,000 This Year in This State, Says Game Protector Pond.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Chief Fish and Game Protector Pond of the State Fish and Game Commission said here to-night relative to the stories current in New York papers that from eight to ten thousand deer had been killed in the Adirondacks this year:

"The story is ridiculous. From personal observation and from the reports of the various game protectors and the employes of the commission, as well as from the records of the express companies, it is apparent that the number shot this year is far less than that of last year. Last year, on a liberal estimate, in addition to our figures gathered from reliable sources, the figure is placed at 6,000. This year the number will not, so far as I can see now, reach 3,000, but giving all sorts of leeway will certainly not exceed 4,000. Any statement that the number has reached eight or ten thousand is grossly exaggerated."

Secretary to the Commission John D. Whish also said that the records coming in from the express companies and other sources showed that the number killed this year was not over half as many as last year.

RUNAWAY HORSE INJURED.

Black Gelding Fell Into the Subway and Broke Its Fore Legs.

Driving a fast black gelding, a man who described himself as John Merritben of 6 Hanover Street, went in a runabout down Lafayette Boulevard yesterday afternoon. At One Hundred and Seventieth Street the gelding became excited, reared, and ran away, spilling the driver. The runabout banged against a rock and the traces were broken, freeing the animal.

At One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street the horse turned eastward and ran into Broadway. Into a subway excavation he dashed, breaking his fore legs. He was shot by a policeman. The driver was uninjured.

Somnambulist Kills Himself.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 23.—George S. Shelby, aged twenty-six, great-grandson of Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky, killed himself in bed this morning with a revolver. He was subject to somnambulism, and it is believed that he shot the fatal shot while in this state. There was no known cause for suicide.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

We Continue the Very Extraordinary Sale of Art Objects, China and Glassware, &c.

Fourth Floor.

Thousands have taken advantage of the very remarkable offerings we are now making in Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware. And more thousands will—because the good news which has already spread with marked celerity will excite enthusiasm in the hearts of all lovers of things beautiful, and, too, widely interest the economizing housewives who just dote on buying these wars at saving prices.

It is generally admitted by all who have attended this exposition that it is one of the broadest, most comprehensive and most beautiful exhibits of Art Objects, Bric-a-Brac, China and Glassware ever made by a mercantile establishment. And from the prosaic standpoint of merchandising this sale, it is readily conceded (because of its most pronounced values) transcends any and all previous events of like character. We might say a great deal more in its favor, but verbiage must not stand in the way of price.

Candelabra, &c.

No Dining Room is complete without the Candelabra and its fixing. We show the most complete assortment in silver-plated Candlesticks and Candelabra; bronze, wrought iron and pottery, in all the new finishes.

Candle Shades in silk.....15 and upward.

Electric Bronze, in all the newest creations, from Paris and Berlin; figures and vases ranging from one to ten lights, from.....$10.00 to $150.00

Silk Electric Shades, in 40 designs; French and American makes; each, 55 and upward

Silver Shades, Candles, Candle Lamps, Shade Holders and all other fixings.

Objects of Art, Bric-a-Brac and Fine Lamps.

French Porcelain, decorated in Sevres effects, up to.....$725.00

Vienna Vases, painted in subjects of our own selection, up to.....$700.00

Genuine and Imitation Bronzes, from Paris, Berlin and Vienna, $5.00 to $300.00

Carved Ivory, for curio cabinets, from $1.00 to $200.00

Limoges, enamelled on copper or silver, in vases, boxes, and fancy pieces, from $2.00 to $190.00

Hand Painted Miniatures on ivory, many unique subjects, from $5.00 to $150.00

Dutch Silver, in hundreds of curio pieces; Lamps of every description; no two alike; no duplicates in any other house.

Electroliers for the hall, dining or music room, with one light or ten, from $10.00 to $150.00

Deep Cut Glass.

Deep Cut Glass Bowls, new cutting, 8 inch; each.....$3.00

Deep Cut Glass Claret or Wine Decanters, with handle.....$2.50

Fancy Cut Water Bottles, squat or globe shape, new cutting.....$1.50

Fancy handled Olive, Almond or Bonbon Trays.....$1.25

Deep Cut Celery Trays, new cuttings.....$2.75

Deep Cut Cream Jugs, new cutting.....$1.25

Fancy Cut Sugar Bowls; each....$1.50

Fancy Cut Table Tumblers, new cutting; dozen.....$3.00

Table Glass.

Thin Table Tumblers, dozen.....50

Goblets, richly engraved, dozen....$2.00

Champagne Glasses, richly engraved, dozen.....$2.50

Claret Glasses, richly engraved, dozen.....$2.00

Gold and Engraved Olive Dishes, with handle, each.....25

Dinner Sets.

Do you wish a fine set from Minton? We have it at.....$385.00

Or one from Cauldon, at.....$275.00

Or one from Haviland, Limoges, at $350.00

And so on from the finest factories of Europe and America.

Our Specials Are:—

Haviland decorated Limoges China Sets, with stippled gold handles, new decorations, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three meat dishes; set.....$21.50

Haviland China Dinner Sets, rich, gold edges, with new rose decorations; set.....$65.00

Martin's Limoges decorated China Sets, new designs, assorted colors; worth $28.00, for, set.....$18.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets, border decoration, with gold edges, 100 pieces; worth $35.00, for, set.....$24.00

Austrian China Dinner Sets, new floral designs, gold traced handles, 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three meat dishes; set.....$14.50

English Decorated Dinner Sets, new designs, 113 pieces, with soup tureen and large meat dishes; set.....$13.00

American Decorated Dinner Sets, new decorations, 100 pieces, soup tureen and three meat dishes; set.....$10.00

Maddock's Celebrated Porcelain Sets, richly decorated, new designs, with gold edge, 113 pieces, at.....$14.00

Decorated Table China.

All fine, thin China, with gold edges and blue or green decorations.

Thin China After Dinner Cups and Saucers.....25

Thin China Coffee Cups and Saucers.....50

Thin China Cake Plates.....50

Thin China Chocolate Pots.....95

Thin China Chocolate Cups and Saucers, pair.....25

Thin China Biscuit Jars.....75

Thin China Salad Bowls.....60

Thin China Mayonnaise Bowls.....50

Japanese China Cups and Saucers...25

Richly decorated China Bread and Butter Plates.....25

Ramequins and Plates.....25

And Now for the Household Needs.

Basement.

The edict has gone forth—prepare, Mrs. Housekeeper, for the Great American Feast. And so, with Thanksgiving just a few days off, activity and great preparations are regnant in every American family. New pots and pans and scores of other household needs are thought of. But save patience and energy, and, above all, do not become embarrassed. Read carefully over the following list of items which we've assembled as specials—take advantage of them early this morning—and you'll thank us for the hint, for you'll indeed have accomplished much. There isn't a housefurnishing want that cannot be supplied in our big basement, and there isn't an article but is the very best to be found at the price. Note the prices for these modern utensils:—

FOR BOILING.

Vegetable Boiling Biske's.....8

Vegetable Boiling Saucepans, gray enamelled.....55, 68

Vegetable Boiling Kettles, Agate Nickel Steel Ware.....59, 74

Ham Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware, $1.95

Fish Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware, $2.40

Cereal Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware.....80, $1.05

Pudding Boilers, Kreamer's heavy tin, 48, 70

FOR FRYING.

Oyster Fryers... $1.20, $1.40

Cruller Fryers.... $1.65, $1.80

Fry Pans, steel.....15, 17

FOR BROILING.

Steak Broilers of wire.....29

Steak Broilers, heavy wire.....48

Steak Broilers, "The Ideal".....65

Chop Broilers of wire.....16

Fish Broilers of wire.....80

Oyster Broilers, closely woven wire, 14, 17

FOR BAKING.

Baking Pans for Bread, Heavy Tin.....18, 20

Baking Pans for Bread, Russian iron, 29

Baking Pans for Sponge Cake....27

Baking Pans for Angel Cake.....48

Baking Pans for Jelly Cake.....4

Baking Pans for Pies.....3, 4

Ramequins for Baking Fish.....95

Baking Sheets for Muffins.....36

Natural Shells for Oyster Patties, dozen.....35

FOR ROASTING FOWLS.

The Celebrated Royal Turkey Roaster. The best Self-basting Roaster; prices start as low as.....89

The "Never Burn" Roaster.....42

The American Iron Regular Roasting Pan.....14

Russia Iron Regular Roasting Pan.....30, 35

Agate Enamel Steel Regular Roasting Pans.....59, 72

About Our Stock of Linens.

First Floor, Rear.

The opening of this new Linen Store of ours has practically created a new era in the selling of fine linens.

This New Store has also brought about a departure in the price of fine Linens, such as French-made Cluny Lace, Renaissance Lace, or Renaissance Pieces with Linen Centres, Italian lace effects.

It is no longer necessary to pay extravagantly high prices for these goods. Now the dining room and other portions of the house may be beautified at a small expenditure.

We have made special preparations for the Great American Feast—and accordingly are showing Linens worthy of the most sumptuous spread, as well as the good, sturdy sorts, at really tempting prices.

The New Teneriffe Linens.

Doylies, round: 6 inch, 25c; 9 inch, 50c; 12 inch... 75

Centrepieces, round; 18 inch, $3.00; 24 inch.....$5.00

Tea Cloths, round: 30 inch, $7.50; 36 inch.....$9.50

Scarfs, 18x45, $6.50; 18x36.....$5.00

Bleached Table Damasks.

One lot Bleached Satin Damask; pure linen, 66 inches wide, handsome patterns; yard.....65

One lot Bleached Satin Damask, fully two yards wide, in poppy, scroll, spot, clover and fleur de lis patterns; yard 85

One lot Bleached Double Damask, two yards wide, extra fine quality, in the newest patterns; yard $1.25

Hemstitched Tray Cloths.

500 dozen Damask Tray Cloths, and plain linen trays; 4 inch hem; all hemstitched; size 18x27 inches; each.... 22

Table Napkins.

Bleached Table Napkins, 20 inches square; dozen.....$1.35

Bleached Table Napkins, 21 inches square; dozen.....$1.50

Bleached Table Napkins, 22 inches square; dozen.....$2.25

Bleached Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square; dozen.....$2.75

Bleached Dinner Napkins, 24 inches square; dozen.....$3.25

Towels.

An odd lot of Huck Towels, hemmed and hemstitched ends: regularly $2.40 dozen, at..... $2.00

Hemmed Huck Towels; size 18x36 inches; of fine quality Huckaback; very special, dozen..... $1.50

A Special Sale of Women's High Class Costumes.

Third Floor.

Individuality and originality are the two features that women seek and crave for in dress. It is these two points that have given such marked pre-eminence to the Simpson Crawford Co. Outer Garb for Women. Thus, when we announce a special sale it is at once eagerly welcomed—and the offerings are readily availed of by the knowing ones.

Today we place on sale a number of the season's choicest and most exclusive Gown creations at radical reductions from original prices. They're made of such materials as Voile, Crepe de Chine, Zibeline and Canvas Cloth—and are embellished in the most artistic manner with rich and exquisite trimmings:—

$37.50 to $47.50 Costumes Now $27.50
$57.00 to $75.00 Costumes Now $47.50
$78.00 to $100.00 Costumes Now $67.50
$110.00 to $135.00 Costumes Now $97.50

Three Excellent Silk Offerings

For Monday.

Rotunda.

PRINTED WARP LOUISINE; a magnificent dress quality in full representation of colors; actually worth $1.25 yard, for 80

FANCY TAFFETA, striped and jacquard effects; both light and dark colors; splendid values at $1.00 yard..... 75

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 27 inches wide, superior quality; good value at $1.50 yard, for..... $1.15

Velvet Specials.

Rotunda.

ALL SILK PANNE VELVET; full assortment of colors; good value at $2.50 yard, for..... $1.25

FANCY PLAID PANNE and fancy check Velveteen; former price $1.50 yard, for..... 75

Specials in High Grade Suits for Misses

Suitable Also for Small Women.

Third Floor.

We have marked all our broken lines of Misses' High Grade Model Suits at one-third and less than their regular prices. For elegance and distinction these suits are unsurpassed. There are a great number to select from, but not many of a style.

The materials embraced are velvets, zibelines and mixed novelty goods. Suits that were $89.00, $85.00, $70.00, $50.00, now $60.00, $53.00, $45.00, $39.75.

Junior Suits in Novelty goods; extra weight Cheviot, rough and smooth cloths; many styles of trimmings, in velvet, silk, braids and ornaments; a large variety of styles, including blouse and coat models; for sizes 12 to 16 years, at $15.00, $18.75 and $21.75

Misses' Walking Suits in Norfolk or Box Coat Models; full box or semi-fitting coats. Skirt plain, full flare or pleated; many styles to select from; special at..... $14.75, $17.50 and $19.75

Silk Waists.

Three Excellent Items.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S PEAU DE CYGNE WAISTS, tailored plaits front and back, with extra plait at shoulder, making a full blouse. Duchess front, trimmed with crochet buttons on the black and large pearl buttons on the colored waists; another style, shield front, tailored plaits, piped with black and white striped silk; sleeves and back, with plaits also piped; also Women's Waists of black and white hair striped silk; shield front, piped and trimmed with black Peau de Soie; large buttons of black silk. The Peau de Cygne Waists come in all colors, including solid black and solid white, at..... $4.95

VERY FINE IMPORTED TAFFETA WOMEN'S WAISTS; in the iridescent colorings, made with tailored plaits, Duchess front; eight large buttons on front as trimming..... $6.75

PEAU DE CYGNE WOMEN'S WAISTS, front and back of large box plaits, tailored stitching; Duchess front, with 18 jet buttons; 6 buttons on sleeve, fancy tailor stitched shaped stock, with black silk applique; full puff sleeve; in black, white, royal, light blue and red; value $12.75, at.... $8.75

Silverware and Cutlery.

First Floor.

Sterling Silver Bread Trays, burnished open work and French gray, $10.75 to $20.00

Sterling Silver Biscuit Trays, fluted pattern, with beaded border.....$15.50

Tea Sets, 5 pieces, quadruple plated, satin engraved and highly polished.....$11.00

Coffee Set, 4 pieces, quadruple plated, highly polished, with beaded border.....$9.75

Candelabra, 5 lights, quadruple plated.....$7.50

Candelabra, 4 lights, quadruple plated.....$5.75

Bread Trays, Candlesticks, Crumb Sets, Cake Baskets, Nut Bowls, Fern Dishes, quadruple plated.....$1.95

Perfumery Bottles, with sterling silver deposits...$1.35

Peppers and Salts, cut glass, with sterling silver tops, extra heavy.....35

Nut Sets, silver plated, cracker and six picks, in oak case....50

Nut Sets, silver plated, two crackers and one dozen picks, in oak case.....$1.35

Cutlery.

Carving Sets, 3 pieces, genuine stag handles, with sterling silver ferrules and tips; very handsome; Landers, Frary & Clark steel; value $8.50, at.....$6.95

Dinner Knives, ivory handles, sterling ferrules and silver plated blades; value $5.50, set of 6.....$4.10

Carving Sets, 3 pieces, genuine stag handles, fancy German silver ferrules; value $5.50, at.....$2.95

Carving Knife and Fork, stag handle, Landers, Frary & Clark celebrated steel.....$1.25

Steak or Game Carving Sets, stag handles, sterling silver ferrules, Landers, Frary & Clark's celebrated make; value $2.00, at.....$1.25

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reclamation of Arid Lands in the West.

Affairs of the Pension, Census, Education, and Indian Bureaus —The Land and Patent Offices—The Territories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The annual report of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock has been submitted to the President. The duties and responsibilities of the Interior Department are more multifarious than those of any other department of the Government, and the Secretary's report is, therefore, unavoidably bulky. It has to do with the Pension Bureau, the Land Office, the Patent Office, the Census Bureau, the Indian Bureau, the Bureau of Education, the Territories, and the Government reservations. A great amount of valuable and interesting information is compressed between the volume's covers.

Probably the feature of the report which has more interest for the general public than any other, owing to an element of novelty, is the chapter which deals with irrigation and the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. It is not that this question is new, but from the fact that the Government is about to undertake the work of building up the Western part of the country through the fertilization of the lands in that section that the interest arises. As a result of President Roosevelt's strong presentation to Congress of the importance of water storage in the Western States, Congress passed an act, which was signed by the President in June last, setting aside the proceeds derived from the sale of public lands for the construction of works of reclamation in the States and Territories which form the Western half of the country. The amount of money which has thus been set aside in the Treasury amounts to $8,000,000. The work of building the irrigation reservoirs and canals is to be carried on under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The surveys and examinations have been intrusted to the Geological Survey, whose director and leading men have spent the greater part of their lives in the arid West studying the problem of its reclamation for agricultural purposes.

Secretary Hitchcock says that, inasmuch as Congress has devolved upon his department the responsibility for the selection of the projects, great care will be exercised to select those which will be of the greatest benefit to the country; which will settle upon the land the greatest number of people, and which will return to the Treasury the cost of the undertaking, keeping intact the fund for new works.

"No considerations of expediency or sentiment," says the Secretary, "can be tolerated, but only those of making the work a success from a business standpoint."

Referring to the intense public interest throughout the West in the carrying out of the irrigation law, as voiced in the expression of a general desire to see the water running over the dams before another season has elapsed, the Secretary says:

"There is no one more desirous than the Secretary of the Interior and his assistants of bringing about such a condition, but it is far more important that the water should be running over well constructed works for an indefinite number of years than through the ruins of a single failure."

The Secretary says that it has been determined to strictly enforce the Civil Service rules in the selection of engineers and assistants, as everything depends upon the competency of the men who undertake the vast work. On the subject of the attitude of the people in the sections to be benefited toward the Government, the Secretary has this to say:

It is a repetition of the old story of the days following the civil war, when many of our citizens thought they were entitled to forty acres and a mule. Now the cry is forty acres and an assured water supply. But the law demands that while the forty acres are given the settler must live upon them for five years and the assured water supply must be paid for at its actual cost without interest. Moreover, the water rights or privileges which may be needed in the construction will not be purchased at fancy prices, but their actual value will be paid, as nearly as this can be ascertained. It is not proposed to go into a community, straighten out all the legal difficulties, pay every one what he wishes, and then give away the results. On the contrary, if there are legal controversies which interfere or complicate the operation of works to be built by the Government, these must be adjusted by the people themselves, and there must be presented to the Government engineers conditions so favorable that the work can be recommended as a possible and desirable one. In short, so far as possible, the people of the communities within or near which works are to be built are expected to meet the officers of the Government on a fair business basis."

HOBO LAND FILING.

What is known as "hoboo land filing" has been one of the greatest sources of vexation and trouble with which the Interior Department has had to contend during the past year. "Hobo land filing" is the making of entries by tramps and other irresponsible persons in the interest of those who desire to obtain large quantities of public land for grazing purposes. On the subject of the high-handed methods resorted to by cattlemen to obtain the use of public lands the Secretary says in his report:

"The avowed policy of the Government to preserve the public domain for homes for actual settlers has no more implacable and relentless foe than the class that seeks to occupy the public lands for grazing purposes by maintaining unlawful fences thereon.

"The fight between this class and the Government has been going on for years, and resulted seventeen years ago in the passage of an act which provides for the institution of civil proceedings for the removal of such fences and criminal prosecution of the trespassers, and authorizes the President, if necessary, to call out the civil and military authorities to remove such unlawful inclosures; but notwithstanding the passage of said act and the efforts of this department to enforce it, the abuse has continued, and the beneficiaries thereof have grown so bold and arrogant that they practically defy the efforts of the department and the Government to execute the law.

"There is now pending before Congress a bill entitled 'A bill to provide for the leasing, for grazing purposes, of the vacant public domain, and reserving all rights of homestead and mineral entry, the rentals to be a special fund for irrigation.'

"Should that bill become a law, the public domain in the sixteen States and Territories mentioned therein, aggregating an area of 525,000,000 acres, practically all of the vacant public domain west of the Mississippi, would be subject to lease at 2 cents per acre for ten years, with a privilege of renewal for ten years more. During the last fiscal year there were made within that area 53,654 original homestead entries and 27,904 final homestead entries, embracing over 12,000,000 acres and affecting 85,558 persons; and during the present fiscal year indications are that more entries will be made, affecting more people and embracing a greater acreage. It is needless to say that such a bill, if enacted into law, would place the last acre of desirable public land out of the reach of the home seeker and defeat the purpose of the Government to preserve the public domain for homes for actual settlers. The total area of public lands is 1,809,339,840 acres, of which 893,955,476 are undisposed of, and 151,161,638 have been reserved for various purposes.

PENSIONS.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that the total number of pensioners on the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, was 1,041,687, and the number remaining on the roll at the close of the year was 999,446, a net gain over the previous year of 1,711 and exceeding in number of pensioners any former year.

The gains to the rolls during the year were 40,121 new pensioners and 3,831 renewals and restorations, a total of 43,952. The losses to the rolls during the year by death were 37,145 and from other causes 5,096, a total of 42,241, leaving a net gain of 1,711 for the year.

The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year was $144,000,000. Repayments to the appropriation made the amount available for payment of pensions $144,004,351.16. The disbursements for army and navy pensions during the year, including the amount disbursed by Treasury settlements, were $137,504,267.99, leaving an unexpended balance to be covered into the Treasury of $6,500,083.57. The expenditure for navy pensions was $3,849,022.24. The total cost of maintenance of system was $141,090,428.03.

The disbursements for pensions by the United States from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were $2,804,408,857.22, and for cost of maintenance and expenses $91,654,717.92, or a total of $2,896,063,575.12, making the entire cost of the maintenance of the pension system since the foundation of the Government nearly $3,000,000,000. Of the amount that has been expended for pensions since the foundation of the Government $70,000,000 was on account of the War of the Revolution, $45,025,297 on account of service in the War of 1812, $5,814,206 on account of service in the Indian wars, (1832-42,) $31,961,337 on account of service in the Mexican War, $3,275,184 on account of the war with Spain, and $2,728,878,276 on account of the war of the rebellion.

Information was received at the bureau of the death during the year of 50,128 old soldiers; of that number, however, only 27,043 were on the pension roll. It is estimated that the death rate among the pensioners for the present year will approximate 40,000, and the losses to the roll from other causes will probably equal 6,000. The Commissioner expresses the opinion, however, that, owing to new legislation enacted by Congress, the number on the pension roll at the end of the present year will exceed 1,000,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The total Indian population of the United States is approximately 269,306, of which the New York Indians and those known as the Five Civilized Tribes embrace 89,732, leaving 179,574, occupying 156 reservations, having 55,127,000 acres, outside of New York and the Indian Territory.

During the past year 6,568 allotments were made, the area thereof being approximately 750,000 acres. Allotments in severalty, embracing in the aggregate 8,612,000 acres, have been made since the passage of the act of Feb. 8, 1887, to approximately 71,401 Indians.

The general condition of the Indians has been fairly satisfactory during the year; no serious trouble has occurred. Progress toward civilization has been marked, more Indians having engaged in civilized pursuits and in efforts at self-support than ever before.

Agreements have been negotiated with the Five Civilized Tribes of Indian Territory whereby just allotments of land can be made to them in severalty. Provision has been made for the leasing of coal, asphalt, and other minerals in the Seminole, Creek, and Cherokee Nations, respectively, and also for the sale of coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, respectively, in such a manner as to protect the interests of all parties. A definite time has been fixed for the closing of the citizenship rolls of the several Indian tribes, as a result of which, in all probability, it will be practicable for the Five Civilized Tribes Commission finally to close its work in the Territory within the next two years.

PATENTS.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents on the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, shows that there were received during that year 45,562 applications for mechanical patents, 1,807 applications for designs, 139 applications for reissues, 1,849 caveats, 2,460 applications for trademarks, 1,020 applications for labels, and 270 applications for prints. There were 27,387 patents granted, including reissues and designs, and 1,864 trademarks, 750 labels, and 103 prints were registered. The number of patents that expired was 20,335. The number of allowed applications which were, by operation of law, forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,123. The total receipts of the office were $1,491,538.85, the total expenditures were $1,320,924.63, and the surplus of receipts over expenditures—being the amount turned into the Treasury—was $161,614.22. The volume of work shown by the Commissioner's report is greater than ever before in the history of the office, the total number of applications filed having for the first time exceeded 50,000.

EDUCATION.

The Commissioner of Education in his annual statement presents some interesting data and statistics of education in the United States.

The total number of pupils in schools, elementary, secondary, and higher, public and private, during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 17,299,230, an increase of 278,520 over the previous year. Of this number the enrollment of pupils in institutions supported by general and local taxes furnished by States and municipalities was 15,716,354, as against 15,443,462 for the previous year.

The value of property used for public school purposes for the scholastic year 1901 has risen to $576,963,089 from $130,380,008 in 1870, and the expenditures for the common schools (including elementary and secondary schools, but excluding all institutions for higher education) amounted to $220,043,236, as against $63,396,666 in 1870. In the latter year the expenditure for schools per capita of the population was $1.64; in 1901 it was $2.93 per capita, the highest rate ever reached, and an increase of 10 cents to each man, woman, and child over the year previous.

The amount expended for education per capita necessarily varies much in different States; that in the mining regions being much larger than in the agricultural regions, and that in the States having the most urban population greater than in the States having the larger rural population. For instance, the amount expended per capita amounted to $4.61 in New York, $5.18 in Colorado, $4.93 in Massachusetts, and $4.60 for the State of New York. The rural populations expend generally less per capita, and two States, with an almost exclusively rural population, expended, the one only 50 cents and the other only 51 cents per capita for education.

The South Atlantic States had only 115 high schools in 1890, whereas in 1901 the number had increased to 466; the South Central States had 158 high schools in 1890, and the number in 1901 had increased to 746.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The maximum number of employes of the Twelfth Census, including supervisors and enumerators, was 59,373. The maximum number of 3,534 persons employed in the Census Office at Washington was reached in 1900, and there were 2,648 special agents at work in the field. In tabulating the returns of the enumeration 1,642 punches, 311 electric tabulating machines, and 74 adding machines were required, and approximately 215,000,000 cards were used.

The cost of the temporary work of the Twelfth Census was $11,854,817.91, an average of 15.5 cents per capita. The total cost of the field work was $4,338,670.04, an average of 5.7 cents per capita. The inability to secure satisfactory enumerators in some cases was the principal difficulty attending the enumeration.

Statistics of cotton production are now being gathered by the Census Bureau. Six hundred and twenty-four special agents are employed in the work.

THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.—The total population of Alaska according to the census of 1900 was 63,592.

Transportation facilities throughout Northwestern and Eastern Alaska continues to be a great problem. In Southeastern Alaska and on the seacoast it is a very simple question, as nearly all places can be reached by seagoing vessels. The Yukon River bisects the Territory. Serious obstacles have presented themselves to those endeavoring to navigate this stream, some beyond removal by the best engineering skill. Bering Sea for many miles outside the delta is very shoal. Steamers coming out or going into Apoon Pass on their way to or from St. Michael are often held on these flats for hours. Navigation is entirely closed for more than half the year while the river and its great tributaries are frozen over. Reliance for transportation must therefore be upon railways, and these will have to be connected with ports on the coast which are open the year round.

Celery, rhubarb, lettuce, onions, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, and potatoes grown in the Yukon Valley near Dawson were exhibited at the Toronto Fair. Wheat of the best quality was also grown in that section, which is above the sixty-fourth parallel, which runs through Greenland and Iceland on the eastern side of the continent.

Petroleum has been discovered in two sections of Alaska: on Comptroller's Bay a well has been driven several hundred feet, with a flow of crude oil of a fine grade. A well has also been driven in the region of Lake Iliamna on the Alaska Peninsula; the quality of oil procured therefrom has been pronounced good.

No definite statement of statistics as to the value of the output of gold in the district can be given. Placer mining is spread over a vast area, and new discoveries of gold are being constantly made. It is estimated that the yield of the placer and hydraulic mines for the past season was $9,000,000.

ARIZONA—The population of Arizona is 122,212. The net bonded and floating indebtedness of the Territory is $1,065,461.90, a considerable decrease over the previous year. The Governor states that the financial condition of the Territory is most flattering, evidence of which is presented in the sale of Territorial World's Fair bonds for the St. Louis Exposition at a premium of 7 per cent. This condition he regards as due to the prompt manner in which the Territorial interest on outstanding indebtedness is paid and to rigid retrenchment in the public service.

The assessed valuation of taxable property has increased during the year to $39,083,177.57, as against $38,853,831.37 for the year 1901.

HAWAII.—The annual report of the Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, gives an extended account of the affairs, progress, and development of the Territory.

The population of the islands as shown by the census of 1900 was 154,201, an increase of 64,011 over that for 1890, which was taken by the Hawaiian authorities; the division of the population as to sex, nativity, and race was as follows: Males, 106,369; females, 47,632; native born, 63,231; foreign born, 90,780; foreign white, 12,740.

In 1890 there were 34,436 Hawaiians, 15,301 Chinese, and 12,360 Japanese; in 1900, the census showed 29,799 Hawaiians, 25,767 Chinese, and 61,111 Japanese, indicating a marked decrease among the Hawaiians and a very material increase among the Japanese and Chinese, due largely to the immigration of the latter. In 1900 there were 32,336 dwellings in the Territory, with an average of 4.8 persons to each, and during the same period there were 29,763 private families, averaging 3.7 persons each.

Progress in educational matters has been gratifying. The public schools of the islands are 143 in number, while the private of independent schools are 54; the total enrollment in all the schools in the Territory is 17,518. The last Hawaiian school has been converted into an English school at the request of the natives.

NEW MEXICO—The population of the Territory, according to the last census, was 193,310. The estimated population on June 30, 1902, based upon a comparison of registration returns, the vote cast at elections, and the last annual school census, is 246,700, of which 12,700 are Indians.

Mining for the useful and precious metals has been extremely active throughout the Territory during the year, and a very large area of coal, iron, and oil bearing lands has passed to private ownership, with energetic operations inaugurated for their development. Oil-drill rigs are now at work in five or six different districts, with every promise that New Mexico will become a producer of merchantable oil before many months. Several new and important coal camps contiguous to the new lines of railroad have been established, and quite a number of notable gold and copper strikes have been made. The coal and coke industry gives employment to some 2,000 persons, and the machinery and operating plants are valued at $715,000. The net output for the coal mines for the year was 1,102,046 tons, valued at the mines at $1,609,598.00. Coke production for the year amounted to 25,012 tons, valued at $58,207. Of gold, silver, lead, and copper, the Territorial product for the past year is estimated at between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, and the value of the turquoise mined in New Mexico is in the neighborhood of $138,000.

OKLAHOMA.—The population as ascertained by the census of 1900 is 398,331; the Assessor's returns of the different counties of the Territory for the past year fixes the population at 541,490, a gain over the returns of the year 1901 of 143,149, or nearly 36 per cent. This enumeration indicates an average of fourteen persons to the square mile of territory. Only 4 per cent. of the population is foreign-born. Three million sixty-eight thousand five hundred and two acres of land were filed upon during the year, of which 606,100.93 acres were homestead entries made by 4,007 different persons. Five hundred miles of railway were built in the territory during the year. Gov. Ferguson says that if there is an idle man in Oklahoma he is idle from choice. The number of National banks in the Territory increased from thirty-one to sixty during the year, and the Territorial banks from 113 to 152.

PORTO RICO—One hundred and forty kilometers of telegraph line were built during the year. The key to the island's prosperity is said to be good roads and bridges.

The report of Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, is a very full presentation of the status of education in the island. The scholastic year 1901-1902 commenced Sept. 30, 1901, with 780 schools open, 32,302 pupils enrolled, 829 teachers, and terminated June 30, 1902, with 874 schools open, 40,303 pupils enrolled, and 923 teachers, indicating an increase of 19.2 per cent. in the number of schools, 21.2 per cent. in pupils, and 20.2 in teachers.

The insular Department of Education has built a number of one-room frame agricultural or rural schools throughout the island, costing on an average $1,067.57 each, and will continue to replace the old, unsuitable buildings by those of its own design.

The Commissioner states the needs of his department by explaining that there are 60,000 children enrolled, while there must by 330,000 children of school age in the island, of whom 300,000 ought to be in school. To provide for them properly would require an annual expenditure of $3,000,000, a sum exceeding the total revenues of the island by 50 per cent. The present budget is $532,000, which the Commission declares should be increased next year to $750,000 at least. The total expenditures for 1901-1902 were $464,478.67.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATIONS.

YELLOWSTONE PARK—The total number of visitors to the park during the season was 13,433. The bears in the park are becoming veritable beggars, and three of them were so great a nuisance to travelers during the year that they had to be killed.

HOT SPRINGS—Sixty-five thousand people visited Hot Springs this year to take the baths, eclipsing all former records.

THE INGALLS FLOATED.

Transport Which Grounded While Gen. Miles Was on Board Seems Undamaged.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—The United States transport Ingalls, with Gen. Miles and party on board, which struck on a reef while entering the harbor of Le Gaspi, Luzon, Saturday, floated at high tide the same day and will arrive here next Monday. The vessel struck on a coral reef while going at a speed of nine knots. The shock raised the ship two feet along its entire length.

Capt. Brugire has explained that he was trying to save twenty minutes by running through the charted channel between the reefs in the centre of the Gulf of Albay in a straight line for Le Gaspi, instead of following the usual channel. A Spanish vessel which was asked to give assistance asked 100,000 Mexican dollars as salvage, but these terms were declined. Capt. Brugire pumped out the vessel's water ballast and she floated without aid.

It is believed that the Ingalls is undamaged.

DEMAND FOR GOLD STANDARD.

Further Decline of Silver in the Philippines—Business Houses Embarrassed.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—Silver has suffered a further decline in value. The Government has issued a proclamation making the official rate 200 for 100 gold. The former rate was 250.

The possibility of the adoption by the Straits Settlements of a gold standard and the reports current that Mexico is about to abandon the silver standard have greatly weakened the Indian and Asiatic silver market. Large quantities of Mexican silver are coming here from China, as it is believed that much gold is being circulated here on account of Government expenditures.

The fact that American trade is going to China and the losses in silver are seriously affecting the Insular Treasury and business interests generally. The rapidly changing rates embarrass the business houses, making it almost impossible to fix prices. The native officials are beginning to petition for the payment of their salaries in gold, and the demand for a fixed stable currency is universal.

The Secretary of Finance says: "There is nothing to indicate a more hopeful future for the currency question. It will probably be as bad as now if not worse until Congress acts and gives us a stable currency."

Cholera Spreading Among Moros.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—The cholera is spreading among the Moro towns on the west coast of Mindanao, and there is much destitution among the people. Quarantine increases the suffering by stopping work and the movement of supplies. Gen. Davis has telegraphed to Gen. Sumner, directing the distribution of food supplies to the sufferers in the infected and quarantined towns. The disease is disappearing again from this city.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

Forty in Grade of Second Lieutenant Will Be Filled by Apointment from Civil Life.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There remain upward of forty vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant in the army which will be filled by appointment of young men from civil life. These vacancies occurred prior to June 30 last, and have remained unfilled mainly for the reason that candidates designated for the required preliminary examinations failed to pass. A few months ago seventy-one young men were designated for examination, and of the number only thirty passed. These have received commissions. Thirty-eight candidates have been designated for the existing vacancies. The candidates are from nineteen States. Four have been designated by the President "at large." Following are the names of candidates and the States from which they were selected:

Alabama—Jesse D. Elliott.
California—Edward M. Pearce, R. H. Kelley, Cyrus P. Street.
Colorado—H. W. Warren.
Georgia—James H. Beyers, R. M. Blount, J. S. Conde, Grant Caproni, George W. Fleetwood.
Kansas—J. H. Kirmayer, Charles U. Heuser.
Maryland—Edward H. Tarbutton.
Massachusetts—George W. Davidson.
Michigan—William S. Woodruff.
Missouri—W. L. Todd.
New Hampshire—Ralph H. Rollins.
New Jersey—George W. Blood.
New York—James O. Mauborgne, William F. Whitehouse, R. C. Hamilton.
Ohio—Charles W. Denny, Walter P. Merrill, E. J. Heubscher.
Pennsylvania—Stephen B. Adiam, William F. Rafferty.
Texas—Thomas C. Musgrove, Green Clay Goodloe.
Vermont—John S. Turrill.
Virginia—J. B. Johnson.
Wisconsin—Arthur C. Earnshaw, Harry G. Kemp.
At Large—Thornton C. Kirkland, Carroll B. Hodges, John Newton, Converse R. Lewis.

Vacancies that have occurred since June 30 are held under the law for the graduates of the Military Academy and such meritorious non-commissioned officers and enlisted men as may be recommended by their commanding officers, and who succeed in passing the required examination. The first class at the Military Academy numbers ninety-four, and it is confidently expected that all its members will graduate in June next.

CIVIL PENSION SYSTEM.

Commissioner Ware Suggests That Superannuated Government Clerks Be Retired.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Pension Commissioner Eugene F. Ware has made glad thousands of Government clerks who for many years have been agitating the idea of a civil pension system. In a recent letter to the Secretary of the Interior Capt. Ware urges that provision should be made for upward of 500 clerks in the Pension Office who have rendered worthy service, but have now grown so old that they are no longer able to do as efficient work as younger persons. He says:

"Congress should make some arrangement by which these men can be retired from duty. They must be taken care of. To discharge them in large numbers as soon as they have become unserviceable, which will be very soon, would cause very great pain and suffering. If 500 superannuated clerks could be retired and 100 young men put in their places, I could very greatly improve the service and augment its speed, besides saving much money."

Secretary Hitchcock has as yet taken no action on this recommendation, and makes no mention of it in his annual report.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Suburban Stores:
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2700 Eighth Ave., cor 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
1622 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
969 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
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175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St. Tel. Call 2075 Columbus.
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520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St. Tel. Call 1645 Riverside.
664 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St. Tel. Call 2798 Riverside.
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867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
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1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor 165th St. Tel. Call 212 High Bridge.
734 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

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242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
806 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull St.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 58th St.
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Goes to Press December 1st.

To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

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MONEY RAISED FOR WORN-OUT PREACHERS

Methodists Contribute $70,000 In and Near This City.

Bishops Andrews, McCabe, Fowler, and Hamilton Address a Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall.

To pay the debt which the Methodists in the New York Conference feel that they owe their superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, $70,000 was raised in this city and up along the Hudson yesterday. The duty of raising $100,000 is regarded as pressing for several reasons, not the least of them being that John E. Andrus of Yonkers has offered to give $50,000 toward the fund, providing $100,000 additional should be raised in this city and the adjacent places north. The struggle here was to raise $70,000 merely, leaving the outside towns to raise the $30,000 more.

The Rev. Dr. Ezra Squier Tipple, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Thank-Offering Commission, said that he felt sure that the additional $30,000 would be raised in this city within the coming week.

The $100,000 for the superannuated preachers really rounds out $800,000 which has been raised within the confines of the New York Conference within a year. An amount approaching $1,000,000, it was decided at the last conference meeting, was needed for raising the mortgages on several churches, toward the endowment fund of St. Christopher's Home for Children, and for the building and endowment of a Deaconesses Home, and for the benefit of the superannuated preachers. The project had all been nearly realized yesterday morning, save that to provide for the aged preachers.

Although in about thirty churches in the city funds were raised yesterday in the endeavor to make up the $100,000, the meeting which was held at Carnegie Music Hall in the afternoon was the most important. It was advertised as a mass meeting of Sunday School scholars and teachers. The response was large and faithful to the announcement, for the audience that filled the spacious auditorium was composed largely of persons with young and pretty faces. Some few of them had given to the project once already at their several churches, and voluntarily came forward again. It was hard scraping in some quarters, as was exemplified by numerous very small announcements, among them this:

"Several little girls give 66 cents." [Applause, and very loud applause.]

Dr. Tipple had secured for men to help him raise the money Bishop Edward G. Andrews, Bishop C. C. McCabe, better remembered by many as Chaplain McCabe; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, Bishop John W. Hamilton, and the Rev. Dr. C. W. Millard, Presiding Elder of the New York District of the New York Conference.

John M. Cornell presided. The combined vested choirs of the Methodist churches led the singing.

Bishop Hamilton gave a brief account of what had been accomplished in Methodism since Wesley, and then, as to the purpose of the meeting, said:

"The thought I want you to recall is that the preacher is the child of Methodism. He consecrates his life to the work, generally ending in poverty. Methodism has had a genius for preaching. It has had a long line of eloquent men. The Methodist preacher has raised our mansions everywhere. He has collected the congregations.

"There are 17,000 of them in this country, 10,000 not getting a larger salary than a street mechanic. In the New York Conference 134 ministers receive $700, or less, per year; 103 of those receive $600 or less, and 56 $500 or less. The average amount received by the superannuated preachers of the New York Conference is only $208.57 per year."

Bishop Hamilton told a story of a little dedication service in the West at which he was present, and had asked the congregation why, upon this day, nothing had been forthcoming in the way of lifting the mortgage, when a man arose and said:

> The world, the devil, and Tom Paine,
> Strive to kill our work in vain.
> The reason why they fail is this,
> God takes care of the Methodist.

Bishop Fowler in referring to the superannuated preacher said:

"These are the men who have made your history. In what professions do men wear out? Let us see. Lawyers do not wear out. They generally get into some great corporation and retire; physicians do not wear out; merchants either retire or fail, but rarely wear out. The preacher alone, like the stage horse, wears out."

Bishop McCabe said:

"We are pleading to-day for our superannuated preachers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are asking for them three meals a day, and a place to sleep at night. We don't ask it as a charity. We merely ask you to help us pay out debt to them."

Bishop McCabe, in his further remarks, compared the superannuated preacher to the incapacitated soldier and said that both were worthy of a pension. It was Bishop McCabe who helped Dr. Tipple with the collection.

There was no attempt by singing or the like to work upon the emotions of the audience. In a businesslike tone Dr. Tipple ordered the subscription blanks to be distributed and then the baskets to be passed around.

"Five thousand dollars," said some one in the audience, so low that few heard, but Dr. Tipple heard him. Following there came a string of $1, $2, &c. Then some one pledged $1,000.

The gifts were coming rather slow, so Dr. Tipple announced that he would pledge himself for $5,000 if some one duplicated it. The duplicate came finally, and with applause.

During his efforts to get the audience to the point of giving Dr. Tipple announced that it was desired to raise $50,000 at that particular meeting, and that if that were done a man "down where the flowers bloomed" would give $5,000. The amount was not raised, however, and left the promise of the man down South in doubt.

The audience dispersed after singing the hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

BIG SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Damrosch Orchestra and People's Choral Union Chorus Applauded at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Frank Damrosch, with the one thousand voices he has trained in the People's Choral Union, and Walter Damrosch, with his orchestra, arranging between them a programme of diversity as well as merit, made the fourth and last of Daniel Frohman's Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House an unusual success. The audience was large and enthusiastic, which was quite natural in view of the fact that most of the singers in the great chorus had a friend or two there.

A new sounding board, ugly but gigantic in its circular sweep, had been placed on the stage back of the chorus. The result was a success, so far as the choral work went, but a decided failure from the orchestral standpoint. When the brasses were engaged in a tug-of-war for the supremacy of the Russian National Hymn over the "Marseillaise" in Tschaikowsky's overture, "1812," the effect was simply appalling.

However, it was a night for the chorus and everybody enjoyed it, particularly the singers themselves. Especially harmonious and well balanced was its singing of an old Netherland folksong, a "Hymn of Thanks," arranged by Krisener, and when their voices were raised in Julia Ward Howe's martial old "Battle Hymn of the Republic" the elderly folks in the audience wagged their heads and tapped their feet in sympathy. Mendelssohn's "Lark Song" and "Lo! How a Rose E'er Blooming" were the other numbers for the chorus.

The feature of the concert was Max Bruch's cantata, "Fair Ellen," for soprano, baritone, chorus, and orchestra. Miss Shannah Cummings and Gwilym Miles were the soloists. They were quite satisfactory in this as well as in the preceding numbers, except for the fact that both seemed to be laboring under the impression that the Opera House was as big as all outdoors, and so strained their naturally powerful voices.

"Fair Ellen," telling in the words of the [illegible]

work, and serves very well for Sunday night audiences.

The regular season of Sunday night opera concerts commences next Sunday.

TRIUMPH FOR MRS. ZEISLER.

Chicago Pianist Scores a Great Success in Paris in Spite of an Anti-Foreign Demonstration.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Bloomfield Zeisler of Chicago, the pianist, scored a notable triumph at the sixth subscription concert given by the famous Lamoureux Orchestra at the Nouveau Théâtre this afternoon. The appearance of a foreigner was a considerable innovation, and only once before has an American been admitted to take part in the programme of this exclusive organization.

When Mrs. Zeisler appeared on the stage a noisy anti-foreign demonstration occurred, necessitating the intervention of the Municipal Guards on duty at the theatre to suppress it. The artiste won her way to favor, however, in spite of the demonstration, the audience rising in enthusiastic approval, with the composer Moszkowski leading the "bravos" at the close of her performance.

COUNTESS SALAZAR'S VISIT.

Edmund Russell's Reception in Her Honor Attended by Many Foreigners.

In honor of the Countess Zampini Salazar of Rome, Edmund Russell gave a reception last evening at his home, on Central Park West. The guests, numbering about 200, were received by Mr. Russell in the white and gold ballroom, and at 11 o'clock they adjourned to Mr. Russell's apartments, where a supper was served at small tables.

Among those present were Prince Troubetskoy, Baron and Baroness Tosti, Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University, Baron de Brabant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritzema de Grobe, Countess Castelvecchio, Baba Bharati, Miss Virginia Harned, Marquise Lanza, Mrs. Charles Howard Mitchell, Swami Abhedananda, Baroness de Bazus, Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mlle. Selma, Baroness von Rhymer, Mme. Valda, Mme. Cappiana, the Misses Emily Wakeman, Maude Abbott, Joan Burnett, Jane Rivers, Doris Mitchell, Maude Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. George Le Soir, and Mr. Cordova. John Flood, John E. Sheridan, John Leary Peltret, and Franc V. Le Mone were the ushers.

Mr. Russell delivered a short address of welcome in Italian, and the Countess responded in English. The Countess leaves to-day for Washington, where she will be the guest of the Italian Ambassador, who will give a large reception in her honor.

DUSE NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

A Washington Specialist Says She Underwent No Operation and Will Act There To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The story that Signora Duse, the eminent Italian actress, is seriously ill in Washington and suffering an operation on her throat to-day, is not true. For the past two days she has been threatened with hoarseness, and to prevent any possible danger to her throat, she consulted a specialist of this city. He made a careful examination of the actress's throat, and found she was in no serious danger of losing her voice, as she had feared. He said to-night that he had not performed an operation on her throat, nor was an operation necessary, and that she would be in condition to appear to-morrow evening.

Signor Rosapina, her leading man, who had a severe attack of stomach trouble in Baltimore which necessitated the abandonment of the Saturday matinée, is reported much better to-night.

Signora Duse made an unfortunate entrance into Washington. The train on which she should have arrived at about 6 o'clock Saturday was obstructed on the outskirts of the city by a wreck. As there was no conveyance available Duse, accompanied by her manager, her traveling companion, Miss Kranke, and her maid, decided to walk to the city. They reached their hotel at 9 o'clock.

At Mrs. Osborn's Play House.

Mrs. Osborn's play house will be closed to-night on account of the dress rehearsal of "Fun and Folly" which will be produced for the first time to-morrow evening. Harry Conor and Blanch Ring will be in the cast of the new play, which is a revised version of "Tommy Rot." The new play has twelve catchy songs.

Bowman—Weeks.

Annie Margaret Weeks and Herbert Crossley Bowman were married on Wednesday evening last at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Carlysle H. Weeks, at 106 West Seventy-fourth Street. Only the immediate relatives of Miss Weeks and Mr. Bowman were present. On the return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Bowman will reside at 113 West Seventy-sixth Street.

HIGH WIND DOES DAMAGE.

Morris High School Scaffolding Blown Down Among Bronx Churchgoers' —Sharp Fall in Temperature.

The high northwest wind that sprang up Saturday night and lasted nearly all day yesterday created a panic among the signboards and played havoc with churchgoers' finery. A number of minor accidents were reported, the most serious of which was the destruction of the scaffolding about the tower of the new Morris High School, at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road.

The congregation of the Church of Our Holy Faith, which is situated directly opposite, was just coming out, when the mass of lumber struck the asphalt pavement with a crash, throwing dust and splinters in all directions. The police reserves of the Morrisania Station were called out, and two blocks of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street were kept clear. The fall of planks continued for half an hour. The Building Department was notified.

The velocity of the wind was highest at 10 P. M. Saturday, when it blew at a rate of sixty miles an hour. Between 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock yesterday morning the rate was fifty-six miles an hour, and it remained above forty miles until 3 o'clock, from which hour it decreased rapidly until 6 P. M., when it was only eleven miles an hour. The highest previous wind this month was on Nov. 10 and 11, when it reached a velocity of thirty-three miles, and the highest velocity recorded for October was fifty-two miles an hour.

The high wind was accompanied by a marked fall of temperature. The thermometer on Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock registered 63 degrees, and yesterday afternoon it was 20 degrees lower. Most persons, however, would be surprised to know that the temperature yesterday was 2.03 degrees warmer than the average temperature for Nov. 23 for the last twenty-five years.

GETTING READY FOR CONGRESS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There were a number of prominent arrivals to-day in anticipation of the assembling of Congress a week from to-morrow and the important preliminary conferences and work in the interval. Speaker Henderson and Senator Allison arrived to-night.

Speaker Henderson expressed the opinion in an interview to-night that there would be little legislation at the coming short session, aside from the passage of the appropriation bills. He added, however, that the President would have the first inning. The Speaker, to some of his callers, expressed the belief that a constitutional amendment would be the only method of dealing with the trust question.

Senator Spooner arrived from his home in Wisconsin. He speaks of his experiences during the recent campaign as affording him all confidence in the stability of Republican prospects in the West and throughout the country in the next Presidential campaign. He would not discuss the matter of his re-election to the Senate, but did not hesitate to say that he had understood while at home there were a number of gentlemen elected to the Legislature who would vote for him when the opportunity offered. It is understood that there are pledged to the Senator all except ten members of the next Legislature.

Senator Fairbanks was also among the arrivals. Senator Bailey of Texas arrived late in the day, and to-morrow morning will go to New York to be operated on by a throat specialist. The visits of Republican Senators to the White House and their talk with the President over the work to be done at the coming session of Congress has led to the erroneous report that the President is to hold an important conference with the party leaders with a view to getting their ideas about the [illegible]

WHERE THIEVES WORK WITH IMPUNITY

Their Up-Town Territory "Guarded" by Three Police Stations.

Many Apartments and Several Stores Looted—Some of the Places Visited by the Burglars.

Jewelry valued at several hundreds of dollars has been secured from occupants of Harlem apartments during the past few months by a gang of thieves. The gang which has been operating in the territory bounded by Fifth and Seventh Avenues and One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, has entered and plundered it is said at least forty apartments during the absence of the occupants, stealing jewelry and such silverware as could be carried away on the person. Currency, when obtainable, was not disdained, either, but in only one place did they manifest any desire for clothing.

Their plan, it would seem, is to watch a house, and when any of the occupants, who are apparently known to them, go out, to ring the bell of the apartment. If no response is received they reach the conclusion that the apartment is empty and break in accordingly.

The gang have also turned their attention to stores with considerable success.

The latest sufferers are occupants of the apartment house at 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. On Friday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock the Goldstein and Schiff apartments on the first floor and the Mesereau and Cohen apartments on the third were entered. Jewelry and silverware worth $300 disappeared from the Schiff apartments. Similar articles vanished from the others, though in lesser amounts.

In the Mandle apartment, 63 Lenox Avenue, articles to the value of $150 were taken.

A week ago Thursday the apartments of L. Gellis, 67 Lenox Avenue, were entered and property to the value of $100 taken away. Here the intruders left a souvenir in the shape of a small "jimmy."

Blaustein's candy store, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and a grocery store on the opposite corner, came in for a night visit by the gang. The tills were rifled.

In the drug store of Leon Cohen, One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Lenox Avenue, the till was robbed and a few articles of merchandise, including knives, were taken.

At 41 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street the burglars met their first reverse. While busying themselves in an apartment occupied by a family named Abrahams, they became alarmed. The family was returning, and the member of the gang on guard so notified his confederates, who, leaving a package of clothing behind, made for the scuttle on the roof, by which they escaped.

On Tuesday the Bernstein apartments, at 121 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, were entered and jewelry valued at $300 purloined.

On the same day the Kramer apartments, at 17 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, suffered to the extent of $100. The Freeman apartments, at the same address, were $200 poorer as a result of the gang's visit.

The Richter apartments, at 25 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, were also entered.

The private house at 1,388 Fifth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, is equipped with a large storage room. Into this the gang made their way, but retired little the richer for their efforts.

In most instances the doors were either forced at the lock or from the bottom. The locks in most cases were ruined. It is practically admitted that the police have no clue to the burglars. The robberies have been committed in the territory over which the East One Hundred and Fourth, the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Stations are supposed to keep guard.

IN THE SHOPS.

In one of the shops where they have continuous demonstrations of what is supposed to be the best kind of baking tin they will almost make a cake while you wait for it. Go in at any time on a Saturday morning, and there will be a row of women before the counter, with their money in their hands, to get as prompt service as possible, waiting while the cakes are iced and put up in boxes for them. When orders are received the cakes are removed dexterously from the pan, and the icing, chocolate, maple, or vanilla flavored, is put in one cake for a filling, and on a second, which is placed upon the other for an icing. The cakes go into boxes in a jiffy, and the women depart. The pans are round and deep, and have little slides at the side which may be raised to admit a knife. The cake is first separated from the pan at the side with the knife, the slide is raised at one side, and it is separated from the pan at the bottom with one sweep of the knife, if it is a long one, or a slide must be raised on the other side to admit the knife a second time if it is a short one. That is what the demonstrators show—that the cake will come out without a break, and that the pan is not greased in any way.

***

A woman who has a genius for managing goes to an inexpensive place where curtain poles are to be found, and gets a long and small one, about an inch in diameter, with a knob at each end. With the cheap little sticks, that cost less than 25 cents, come hooks upon which to hang them. The pole the woman uses for a towel rack, driving the hooks into the wall of the bathroom just above the bathtub. It extends the full length of the tub, gives plenty of space for towels, and is the most convenient thing imaginable.

***

For the holiday season letter paper is put up in holly decorated white boxes, and some are very large. They may be had as big as a large-sized handbox, but half as deep, and they contain several quires of paper, with the envelopes.

***

Sash ribbon comes with designs in holly.

***

Some of the best molds are of enameled ware, blue on the outside and white on the inside.

***

For the woman who likes nice-looking cooking utensils, there is ironware, with spiders, griddles, &c., nickeled.

***

There is no excuse for fat-soaked food with the many frying kettles to be found now. Double frying pans come in all sizes and shapes. They are in a light ironware, the inside frying kettle having the bottom perforated with large round holes. It rests in the outer kettle, while the frying is in progress, and is lifted to hang on a hook raised from one side of the kettle to drain. Regular shallow frying pans or spiders come with the perforated inner pan.

***

A small typewriter, but almost as large as some of the smaller genuine machines, is a bonbon box.

***

So is what appears to be a tin can of preserved fruits, with the bright-colored label showing peaches, perhaps, on the outside.

***

The sectional bookcases in the mission style of furniture have not so lowly a beginning as the regular ones. They begin as small bookcases with four or five shelves, and upon these the sections are placed. Another difference is that the doors of the section and the foundation slide back and forth, and are not pushed up over the top, as in the others. There are two doors, or slides, across the bookcases, and they push past each other. There is an advantage in a small room in having doors which do not open out.

***

One can get a grandfather's clock in the mission furniture at a comparatively reasonable price, $35, or one which is a little more elaborate, with shelves on either side, for $65. Short four-legged clocks, which have a dwarfed appearance, being as broad as the tall ones, are made to stand upon bookcases or shelves, and they can be had for $7 each.

***

A simple and pretty black and white hat in one of the shops the other day had a flat, broad-brimmed foundation made of plaitings of white tulle. Over that, covering the whole hat and showing only the white at the edges, was black lace that was held at the back of the crown by a jet buckle. It fell in ends over the hair.

***

Another pretty hat was a turban. It had a white tulle foundation, also plain gauze of [illegible]

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Big Store Is Headquarters For Thanksgiving Needs.

A Word About Christmas.

Christmas shopping has begun in earnest. Thanksgiving is also uppermost in the public mind. Hail, the twin season of good cheer! The dual period of joviality.

A magician waved his wand Saturday night, and lo, an Arabian Nights entertainment of Holiday attractions sprang into view. Toyland has grown amazingly. It spreads out in all directions on the Third Floor. Its fascinating people, its wonders of invention, its marvels of cleverness, entrance the youngsters and delight the grown-ups.

Down on the Second Floor the Christmas Cards and Calendars get their first important showing in specially built booths to-day. The Books, too, have done a double quickstep into prominence, and in enlarged quarters display their bright new holiday allurements in myriad ways.

China, Glassware and Bric-a-Brac

Exquisite Bric-a-Brac from the finest Italian studios. Beautiful Chinaware from Europe's leading manufacturers. Glassware from America's best factories.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

IMPORTED VENETIAN HAND-PAINTED PANELS, in the genuine imported Florentine gold frames, selected subjects; regularly sold at $4.00, **2.25**

A great variety of other subjects, up to **60.00**

Some with two pictures; others in gold frames and shadow boxes, similar to oil paintings.

A great variety of MARBLE BUSTS, BRONZE FIGURES, BRONZE ELECTROLIERS and FRENCH LIMOGES PLACQUES, &c.

MARBLE BUSTS, regularly sold at $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00; your choice to-day, **10.00**

Very fancy designs in life-size Busts; regularly sold at $48.00, **33.00**

FANCY PEDESTALS, onyx effects, reduced from $60.00 to **25.00**

Very special $35.00 Pedestal; to-day at **17.50**

GLASSWARE.

WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottoms, regularly, per dozen, 35c., per dozen, **23**

WATER TUMBLERS, thin lead blown glass, finest quality, special, per dozen, **40**

WINE GLASSES, very handsomely engraved designs, regularly sold at $2.25, per dozen, **1.50**

DECANTERS, handsomely engraved, Greek and "Star" designs, pint size, 40c.; quart size, **60**

DECANTERS, imported cut-glass, cut neck and cut stopper; pint size, $1.50; quart size, **1.95**

HOCK OR RHINE WINE GLASSES, very fancy twisted stem, light green, fine crystal and gold band, French glass, per dozen, **6.00**

DINNER SETS.

DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors, **7.00**

DINNER SETS, finest French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very richly decorated, large size platters and soup tureen, gold stippled handles, **16.50**

DINNER SETS, French Limoges China, 100 pieces, very large platters, soup tureen &c., very richly decorated, all edges of plates, covered dishes and platter handsomely stippled with coin gold; regularly sold at $33.00, **23.50**

DINNER SETS, Theodore Haviland's French China, "Open Stock" pattern, 100 pieces, richly decorated, regularly sold at $30.00, **21.00**

TEA SETS, 56 pieces, finest French Limoges China, very handsomely decorated, richly gold stippled, regularly sold at $11.00; **8.00**

Favors and Sweets

FOR THANKSGIVING DINNERS.

The daintiest and best Sweets, Favors and Table Decorations, domestic and imported. Complete and varied assortment of all the cleverest fancies at greatly lowered prices.

FAVORS.

TURKEYS; in candy boxes; from $3.00 down to **5**

VEGETABLES; 75c. to **10**

FRUITS; each 30c. to **5**

OUR FARMER, "SI PERKINS"; in candy boxes; each **35**

FOOTBALLS; in candy boxes; each from 20c. down to **8**

COLLEGE FLAGS; $1.00 doz.; each, **10**

PUMPKINS in candy boxes, each from 50c. down to **20**

CHRYSANTHEMUMS & ROSES, in candy boxes, each, **25**

TABLE DECORATIONS.

PAPER DOILIES, round, square, oblong, oval; dozen, from 50c. down to **4**

PAPER CENTRE PIECES and TRAY CLOTHS, each from 8c. down to **5**

FRILLS for Croquettes, doz., **6**

HOLDERS OR FRILLS: Chops, doz., **5**; Chickes, each, **2**; Turkey, each, **3**

RAMIKINS or CUPS, for sherbet, ices, jellies, salads and oysters, doz., from 60c. to **9**

BONBON CUPS, doz., **3**

Thanksgiving: Turkey Cups / Shield Cups / Flag Cups } Each, **4**

SWEETS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, 5 lbs. for **1.00**

MYOSOTIS CHOCOLATES and BONBONS, our best, lb., **60**

CHOICE MIXTURE, lb., **23**

ORIENTAL FRUIT PASTE, lb., **15**

Fudge Chocolate and Vanilla, special, **13**

American Mixed, lb., **9**

Special reductions to Sunday schools.

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Linens for Thanksgiving

All linen Irish TABLE DAMASK, in new floral designs; 65c. yd. grade, at **43**

Heavy bleached all linen IRISH DAMASK; regularly $1.15 yd., at **79**

NAPKINS. All linen Irish Damask Napkins; fine quality; regularly $1.69 doz., at **1.29**

DINNER CLOTHS. All linen full bleached Damask Dinner Cloths:

8-4 size; regularly $1.69; each, **1.29**
8-10 size; regularly $1.95; each, **1.40**

Odd lot of FINE DOUBLE DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS. All sizes, from 2 yds. to 3 and 3 1-2 yds. wide by 3 yds. long; only one or two of a design; some slightly soiled; while they last, at 25 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

HEMSTITCHED SETS. All linen German Damask, with spoke hemstitched; large napkins to match:

8-4 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, **4.30**
8-10 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, **4.60**
8-12 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, **4.90**

Other sets up to $37.50 per set.

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Thanksgiving Groceries.

Special Offers of Even More Than Extraordinary Interest.

On all purchases of $5.00 or more (EXCEPT GOODS TO BE SENT C. O. D.) WE PREPAY FREIGHT to any railroad station within the following States:

Maine, Rhode Island,
New Hampshire, Connecticut,
Vermont, New York,
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania,
and New Jersey.

For this pre-Thanksgiving event the Great Pure Food Mart on the Fourth Floor has fairly surpassed its most ambitious efforts.

Every Price Is a Startling Surprise.

Every quality is of the very best. Quantities are not limited; plenty of everything.

Fat and juicy TURKEYS fresh from farms in New York State, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE MARKET PRICES.

And so will Jellies, Oranges, Nuts, Raisins, Plum Puddings and all else that adds cheer to this most august of festal occasions. EVERYTHING IS GUARANTEED.

TABLE RAISINS—"Garrett" extra fancy Malaga clusters, per lb., 40c., 35c., 30c., 25c. and **20c**

SUGAR—H. & E. refined granulated Cane Sugar (not the "beet root" kind), 5-lb. cotton sack, weight guaranteed, **23c**

FIGS—Fancy new 5 crown Smyrna figs, per lb., **5c**

DATES—"The Elite" fancy stuffed dates stuffed with fruits and nut-meats, box, **35c**

DATES—New Royal Excelsior Hallowi Persian Dates, per pkge., **6c**

SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Fountain brand, made from the finest New York State flour, 3-lb. carton **15c**

MAPLE SYRUP—Fountain brand, finest quality Vermont maple sap, half gal. can, 65c.; per qt. can, **35c**

OLIVES—Fountain brand, extra fancy Spanish Queen Olives, 20 oz. bot., 45c.; 10 oz. bot., **23c**

CRACKERS—Our own home made fresh mixed cakes, per lb., **9c**

Fluted Ginger, Lemon or Warwick Crackers, per lb., **10c**

PUMPKIN—Vacation brand fancy New York State golden pumpkin, large 3 lb. can, **9c**

COFFEE—Fancy Golden Santos, fresh roasted, sweet and sound, 10 lbs., $1.25; 5 lbs. 65c.; per lb., **14c**

PLUM PUDDING—Fountain Brand, finest quality English Plum Pudding, made from an old-time English recipe, 3 lbs., 53c.; 2 lbs., 35c.; 1 lb., **18c**

CITRON—Extra fancy crystalled Leghorn citron, bright and clear, lb., **15c**

COFFEE—Quadarali blend, fancy Padang Java and Arabian Mocha, so blended as to produce a most delicious cup of coffee, 5 lbs., $1.65; lb., **34c**

TEA—Exceptional value, choice pickings, green, black or mixed teas, 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb., **40c**

MACARONI—"Fountain" brand, finest quality imported Italian macaroni, Macaroni and spaghetti, 1 lb. pkgs., **10c**

BEETS—Silver Lake brand, fancy ruby beets, full 3 lb. can, 2 for 25c.; can, **13c**

ASPARAGUS—High grade brand, fancy California White Asparagus, choice, large, tender spears, can, **28c**

PRUNES—Fancy new Santa Clara fruit, very meaty, small pits, rich flavor, 10 lbs., 45c.; per lb., **5c**

New Crop Tarragona Almonds, Jumbo pecans, or large Naples filberts, per lb., **16c**

TONGUES—Fancy mild cured, smoked beef tongues, per lb., **15c**

DELICATESSEN—Armour's delicious, mild, sugar cured boiled hams or specially cured salted beef (silver), per lb., **15c**

Extraordinary Values in PACIFIC COAST FRUITS.

Extra standard quality; heavy syrup; perfect fruit; uniform size; natural flavor and color.

BERKELEY BRAND CALIFORNIA LEMON CLING OR FREE STONE PEACHES, doz., $2.35; can, **20**

GOLDEN APRICOTS, doz., $2.10; can, **18**

IMPERIAL EAGLE BRAND OREGON FRUITS.

ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES, doz., $2.90; can, **25**

BLACK CHERRIES, doz., $2.90; can, **25**

BARTLETT PEARS, GREEN GAGES, EGG PLUMS, Your choice, doz., $2.10; can, **18**

POTATOES—Fancy Long Island White Rose potatoes, the dry and mealy kind, per bbl., $2.35; per pk., **25c**

SPICES—Finest quality, thoroughly cleaned pepper, mustard, cloves, allspice, and ginger, per lb., **17c**

NOT-A-SEED Muscatel raisins, per box, **10c**

ONIONS—Fancy small white boiling onions, specially suitable for the Thanksgiving dinner, 2 quarts, **15c**

CELERY—Fancy Kalamazoo celery, finely bleached, per large stalk, **6c**

FISH—Selected Alaska salt salmon or Labrador herring, 5-lb. pail, **49c**

GRAPES—Fancy large cluster Malaga grapes, per lb., **15c**

CURRANTS—Fountain brand, fancy cleaned Amalia Currants, pkge., **9c**

COCOA—Best quality loose ground cocoa, per lb., **25c**

PEEL—Extra fancy, new crop crystallized orange or lemon peel, lb., **15c**

GRENOBLE WALNUTS, per lb. **12c**

FANCY NEW MIXED NUTS, best quality and variety, 2 lbs., **25c**

RAISINS—Fancy New, 3 lb., loose Muscatels, per lb., **10c**

RAISINS—Fountain brand, 3 lb. seeded Raisins, per lb., **12c**

TABLE RAISINS—Extra Fancy "Garrett" Malaga clusters, extra size, 5½-lb. box, **1.35**

COTTAGE CHEESE—Made fresh daily in our own creamery, per half, **3c**

LEMONS—Large, thin skinned, juicy, Messina lemons, per doz., **15c**

HAMS—Armour's delicious, mild, sugar-cured Hams, per lb., **14c**

FLOUR—Hazel or Siegel Cooper Co. Best XXXX Minnesota Patent Flour, per bbl., $4.50; ½ of bbl. sack, **59c**

TAPIOCA—Fancy new Pearl tapioca, 5 lbs., **15c**

PINEAPPLES—Extra fancy smooth Cayenne Florida Pineapple; average weight, 5½ lbs.; each, **55c**

BAKING POWDER—Fountain brand, finest quality cream of tartar baking powder, per 1 1/2 lb. can, **25c**

BUTTER—Extra, fancy, fresh made creamery butter, sweet, fine flavor, 5-lb. stone crock, **1.40**

SWEET POTATOES—Fancy Jersey Growings, per peck, **25c**

TOMATOES—Choice, selected, solid packed, red ripe Tomatoes, very meaty and new pack, large can, **9c**

CORN—Choice New York State, cream sugar corn, doz., $1.15; can, **10c**

STRINGLESS BEANS—Acorn brand, choice quality, can, **6c**

ROLLED WHITE OATS—Kiln dried, steam cooked, 5 lbs., **17c**

CORNMEAL—Finest quality, yellow or white, 10 lbs., **31c**

HOMINY—Snow white, granulated hominy, 10 lbs., **22c**

SOAP—Fairbanks' Dandy or Lion Soap; box of 100 cakes, $1.85; 10 cakes, **19c**

APPLES—Finest grown Northern Spy, Greenings, King or Baldwins, your choice, per peck, **45c**

CATSUP—Fountain brand, fancy tomato catsup, made from extra selected fresh tomatoes and best spices, pint bottle, **15c**

Thistle brand pure RED CURRANT JELLY, per glass, **12c**

CIDER—Finest quality Golden Russet Cider, clarified, including jug, per gal., **30c**

CRANBERRIES—Fancy dark, Centennial or Bugle Cape Cod Cranberries, 3 quarts for **25c**

BACON—Armour's delicious, mild, sugar Breakfast Bacon, per lb., **17c**

ORANGES—Fancy large, juicy Florida or Jamaica oranges, per doz., **20c**

PEAS—Honey Sweet, extra fancy Early June Peas, very tender and natural flavor, per doz., $1.15; can, **10c**

(Fourth Floor)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

NOT BY WAR.

Americans and American newspapers are beginning to use plain words in discussing the extraordinary attitude which the Government of Colombia has assumed toward the Panama Canal Treaty. The State Department is disgusted but diplomatic. The comment of those in positions of greater freedom is exceedingly blunt. The Colombian Government is described as "a mere vulgar striker," the "holder-up of an enterprise of immense importance to the world for selfish purposes of extortion." This is not the language of polite intercourse between friendly nations, but it gives a perhaps not inaccurate impression of the behavior of Colombia in refusing to cede to us upon reasonable terms perpetual control of the strip of territory needed for the canal. How shall we deal with these "strikers" and extortioners? What is the way out of the difficulty? We quote from our neighbor The Sun:

We are inclined to the opinion that under the exceptional circumstances virtual condemnation proceedings, with payment on a fair basis to the Republic misrepresented by the strikers and obstructionists, might be for the best interests of all concerned.

Let us clear our minds of cant in this grave business. There is no such thing as "condemnation proceedings" to establish a foreigner's title to the territory of a sovereign nation. A Government may take for public purposes the private property of its citizens. The right of international eminent domain does not exist. It would be incompatible with territorial sovereignty and with equality among nations. So when we speak of "virtual condemnation proceedings" to acquire title to the canal zone we mean war, a war of conquest against the Republic of Colombia. War is the only alternative to voluntary cession by treaty.

We ought to understand this in the beginning. If we let ourselves be deluded by such soft phrases as "virtual condemnation proceedings" we shall blunder through darkness into bogs of difficulty.

It will make a difference if we have to get the canal strip by going to war with Colombia. The Walker Canal Commission, with the first offer of the New Panama Canal Company before it, reported in favor of constructing a canal along the Nicaragua route. The French company then reduced its demands by about $70,000,000, offering to transfer all its rights and property for the sum of $40,000,000. On the basis of this offer the commission estimated the cost of completing the two canals as here stated:

Nicaragua route	$189,864,062
Panama route	184,222,358

This is a difference of more than $5,500,000 in favor of the Panama route. Moreover, the commission estimated the annual cost of maintenance and operation as $1,300,000 greater for a Nicaragua Canal than for one at Panama. It therefore reported that the Panama route was the most practicable and feasible, and upon its recommendation the Spooner bill was passed.

If we are going to take title by war these estimates must be revised. Colombia has a population something over 4,500,000. A small war with her, in which we used only sufficient force to seize and hold a six-mile strip of territory from ocean to ocean, would cost not less than $50,000,000. That is the going figure for small wars in these days. Having got our strip we should have to guard it, not only during the building of the canal, but in perpetuity. We couldn't trust a two-hundred-million-dollar canal to the chances of destruction at the hands of a people we had made our enemies. A standing army of 5,000 men would be required as a canal guard. It used to cost about $40,000,00 a year to maintain at home our army of 25,000 men. The Panama Canal army would cost fully one-fifth of that—say $8,000,000.

On the "virtual condemnation proceedings" basis, therefore, the Panama Canal would cost $234,000,000, as against $189,000,000 for a Nicaragua Canal, leaving the loss of human life and of National reputation out of the reckoning, while the annual cost of maintenance and operation would be some $6,000,000 greater for a Panama Canal than for a Nicaragua Canal.

The American people will not go to war with Colombia to acquire a canal strip. Her conduct is inexplicably short-sighted and vexatious, but a nation's right to be foolish is inalienable. She gave the Frenchmen a canal concession running for ninety-nine years from the date of opening, after which the entire property was to belong absolutely to the Government of Colombia without compensation. She offers us a like concession, renewable for one term. We can accept nothing short of control in perpetuity. Conquest would give us a good title, but we are not going to war for the somewhat doubtful advantages which the Panama Canal route offers over that through Nicaragua.

The Spooner act authorizes the President to construct a canal along the Nicaragua route if Colombia or the French company disappoint us. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are ready to make treaties securing perpetual control. That, not war on Colombia, is the alternative before the country.

"AUTHORITY" AND "RIGHTS."

There was a slight difference in the language used by the Apostolic Delegate at Manila the other day in addressing Gov. TAFT, and that in which the Governor replied. Mgr. GUIDI said:

It will be my first and principal thought to see that your authority is upheld and respected everywhere in the islands by those dependent on me, and I need hardly say that I expect your Excellency to do the same for mine and for all the authorities of the Church in general.

Gov. TAFT said:

The property and the rights of the Church must be observed and protected by the Government. What those rights are, when in dispute, unless they are settled by an agreement, must be determined by the courts of justice. The preservation of those rights is the duty of the Government of these islands, not only by virtue of the treaty of Paris, but by virtue of the Constitution of the United States and of the principles of American jurisprudence, which are so deeply seated in the political creed of every American that they cannot be departed from.

Probably the two negotiators will find little difficulty in reaching a ground of agreement, and we have no doubt that the delegate will correctly appreciate the real position of our representative. But Gov. TAFT did well to ignore the reference to the "authority" of the Catholic Church, which he has no power to uphold, or in any way to deal with, and to confine himself to the "rights," which will, of course, be respected and enforced.

FACING THE ISSUE.

It is an incident of some significance that at the Union League in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, after the President had made a flattering review of the Administration of the Republicans in power for the period since the election of Mr. MCKINLEY, Senator LODGE should take up the question of the duty of the party with reference to the tariff. There was nothing in the speech of the President on that subject, and the Senator might have contented himself with continuing the song of praise which Mr. ROOSEVELT had chanted. Perhaps he thought that the song was a little loud and a trifle monotonous, as it certainly was. Mr. ROOSEVELT was not as fair as he generally tries to be when he ignored entirely the responsibility of his party for the perils from which the election of 1896 rescued the country and the essential part of the sound-money Democrats in the rescue. One of the most admirable proofs of the patriotism and magnanimity of the latter was their willingness to overlook the protectionism of the Republicans, which they detested, in order to secure the gold standard, which was to be secured in no other way. It is neither generous nor truthful in the champions of the Republicans to claim that that very protectionism was the chief thing the Nation asked for in that election.

Mr. LODGE recognizes that the tariff was in the minds of the voters in the last campaign. He could hardly fail to do so, since many of the leading speakers of his party were engaged in combating others on this subject. In a sense the issue was made in the party rather than between the party and the opposition. And the Republican vote was strongest where it was guided by the advocates of revision. Here is the skilful passage in which Mr. LODGE essays to state the outcome:

As a party we will never permit any revision of the tariff except on protection lines and on protection principles. But to transfer the allegiance we all hold to the principle of protection to any particular schedule or rate is to put the larger policy and the great principle both in imminent danger. We should not shrink from an examination of the tariff by a commission or by the committees of Congress, and if we decide after that examination that changes are needed, make them, and if we decide that they are not needed, refuse to make them, and prove our position to the country. We should not hesitate by a general law to give the best terms to those nations which give us the best and impose higher rates upon those who discriminate against us. That is a genuine reciprocity applicable to all the world.

The substance of this utterance, so far as it bears on the prospect of action at the coming session, amounts to nothing. Mr. LODGE does not even commit himself to the plan of a commission. He reserves the alternative of "an examination of the tariff by the committees of Congress." We all know how much may be expected from that at a short session. Indeed, if the President should propose in his message that a commission should be created for the study of the tariff, it is not likely that anything would be done about it at the approaching session. To defeat action would be so easy that the favorites of the tariff would be sure to do it.

Although the plausible words of Senator LODGE do not stand analysis, and the promises he holds out, if examined, are seen to be of the vaguest, it does not follow that some change in the situation may not occur before next March. Should the President present to Congress his plan for a commission, in the form that he gave to it in his famous Logansport speech, it is bound to give rise to a good deal of debate in the Congress and a good deal of discussion in the press. For the essence of his argument in that speech was that the tariff is not a sacred body of law, that its effect is constantly modified by changing conditions, and that it would be far better for the country if it could be taken out of partisan politics altogether and its terms subjected to continuous study by an expert body. That is a very serious proposition in its implications. It means that the occupation of the average Republican politician would be destroyed. Business sense would be substituted for demagogy, and men would be asked and required to form their opinions as to the tariff on business considerations and not on ignorant prejudice. Unquestionably, the beneficiaries of the tariff would fight such a plan. They know well enough that they could not justify one tithe of the taxes that are now levied on their fellow-citizens for the purpose of reducing foreign competition. In short, any plan for impartial and intelligent examination of the tariff and its actual effect on trade, even by protectionists of the most pronounced sort, if they were sincere and capable men, would be fatal to the present tariff.

There has been some discussion as to whether the advocates of commercial emancipation in Congress should support the proposition for a commission. It is urged that the thing would at best be futile, that the work of an honest commission would be nullified, as in 1881, by the tricks of the protectionist lobby. Doubtless this would be the case. Nevertheless we think that the opponents of the tariff should support the commission plan, should try to get as good a commission as possible, and in any case, should make the authorization of a commission unanimous. A commission means more or less intelligent discussion, and all discussion tends to destroy the abuses of the tariff. The commission of 1881 was, it is true, followed by a tariff worse than its predecessor; it was also followed by the election of GROVER CLEVELAND.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S JOURNEY.

The most significant thing about the way in which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S South African trip is regarded in England, as described by our correspondent yesterday morning, is the sense of relief that is generally expressed that the South African question will practically be put aside until he returns. This is made all the clearer by Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S cordial reference to the plan Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is supposed to have in view.

Apparently the English people are tired of the South African problem, as well as puzzled by its complexity. They realize well enough that the pacification of the country, the adjustment of the differences between the two races which survive the war, and the organization of the industry and trade as well as the agriculture of the Transvaal are very important. But the policy to be pursued cannot be made a question of party politics because the issues cannot be made sufficiently clear and simple. Whatever the faults of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, he is trusted in England to make up his mind independently, to be willing to change any views that he finds to be erroneous, and to be ready to take responsibility. With these qualities, and with the advantage of personal knowledge of the situation gathered on the spot, the people expect him to save them the vexation of prolonged, confused, and mostly futile discussion. In this feeling there is a strong analogy to that of the mass of Americans regarding our own colonial affairs. These are felt to be in the hands of men of ability and character, the task of understanding and deciding as to them is too complicated and difficult for the average intellect, and the great majority of Americans are quite prepared to trust the matter to their agents. It may not be a heroic mode of looking at a question of such importance, but there is a good deal of sense in it.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZATION.

In its review of the work of the LOW administration during its ten months of official life the Citizens' Union, through its Chairman, Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING, speaks of the Police Department with a degree of discretion which seriously impairs the value of the document as a critical analysis of the Municipal Government. It says:

It is true the effort to solve the awful problem of the Police Department has thus far disappointed popular expectation, and so exclusively has attention been concentrated upon that department that the very notable achievements of the others have been lost sight of.

It discovers evidence that the reorganization of the department is progressing in the fact that two Captains and sixty-five patrolmen have been dismissed from the force. As the retirements on pension, including those of seven members of the force who were at the time of retirement awaiting trial on charges, were not punishment in any sense and lack every element of disciplinary value, they have contributed nothing to the solution of the "awful problem."

There is cause for regret in the fact that Mr. CUTTING did not recognise the emphasis which would be imparted to sincere praise of important and beneficial reforms, by a frank admission that the present administration of the Police Department is a lamentable failure in the apparent inability of the Commissioner to deal effectively with the problem of reorganization. We have no wish to do injustice to the estimable gentleman who, unfortunately for his reputation as a capable executive, occupies that position, and probably it would not do him more than justice to express the belief that he means well and would be very glad thoroughly to reform the police by the complete and permanent elimination of dishonesty in all forms. Probably his conspicuous failure is due to the fact that he has tried to do this on a system of his own devising. This is impossible. No layman is clever enough to fashion the details of police service

tion or cope in ingenuity with men who have been all their lives learning the devious ways of "graft." The members of the uniformed force know more about police matters than any Commissioner, however capable, will ever find out. The reorganization of the force cannot be effected by a system which the precinct commanders and their subordinates can easily "beat," but by holding every policeman, of whatever grade, directly and immediately responsible for what goes on under his official supervision. Crimes may be committed without police responsibility, but gainful vice cannot exist without their knowledge and consent. The existence of a disorderly house, a gambling place, a policy shop, a saloon which habitually violates the excise laws, a dive, or a den, is impossible without police knowledge. The existence of such places in a precinct, which can easily be established, is prima facie evidence of negligence, incapacity, or corrupt collusion on the part of the Inspector of the district, the precinct commander, and one or more members of the uniformed force. What is needed to reform the police is to establish the fact as a matter of experience that in every case in which the open violation of the law, of which the police should have knowledge, comes to the knowledge of the Commissioner, the officer responsible will have charges preferred against him, and if the charges are proved, that he will be incontinently dismissed. It is not at all necessary to have evidence connecting a Captain or Sergeant with the taking of a bribe or sharing the profits of vice in a weekly revenue. Neglect of duty is much more easily estaoblished and is sufficient for the removal of an incompetent or unfaithful officer. When Commissioner PARTRIDGE reaches this simple and obvious view of his duty he will have no trouble in bringing the force up to the standard he has in view. The members of the uniformed force will reform themselves. For any one else to do it is impossible.

But if he should attempt this it would be very necessary for his Honor the Mayor to keep his hands off, and to refrain from assuming that he has judicial as well as ministerial functions in the discharge of duties fixed by law. How much of Col. PARTRIDGE'S disappointment of public expectation is possibly due to the invertebrate policy of Mr. Low in the matter of law enforcement would be an interesting inquiry. The Citizens' Union might do great good to the cause of municipal reform by undertaking it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most of the people who for various reasons, all queer and most of them bad, are backing up the misguided Alderman who wants to banish dogs from all houses occupied by more than one family, make a great point of the peril to health which the presence of the animals involves. The Medical News, in commenting upon this argument, very pertinently asks: "Is it not reasonable to suppose that, if there were need of such legislation, our watchful Board of Health would have discovered the need long ago?" The judgment of The News is that the exclusion of dogs from tenements and apartment houses is not a medical necessity, and it sums up both sides of the case as it sees it in the following words: "In such dogs rabies is at least a rarity, and the cases of parasitic diseases which can be traced to them are a negligible quantity. A more serious matter is the transmission of contagious diseases by dogs living in close contact with several families. Even if the dog is taken care of when the case is definitely diagnosed and isolated, the possibility remains that he has already acted as intermediary in carrying contagion to his neighbors. But it is precisely in this matter that we must trust the wide experience of the Department of Health. The latter alone is competent to say whether or not the tenement house dog is really a menace to public health and whether the keeping of such dogs should be universally forbidden." If this gives the foes of the dogs some slight measure of support as regards their most often made contention, it convicts them of folly in seeking to accomplish their ends through a body with no qualifications for acting in the matter, while ignoring another body with both the qualifications and the powers to give the city all needed protection. If the Board of Health did act, it can safely be prophesied that it would treat all urban dogs alike, and not say that the pets of the rich may remain but those of owners unable to pay rent for a whole house must go. It is a fact that the city is no place for dogs, and in that fact lies the only chance of a successful campaign by the dog-haters.

—Opportunity, or, rather, necessity, exists for another application of the coercion which persuaded the elevated railway officials that, even while the coal strike was at its worst, they could find anthracite for their engines if they really tried. They did try, it will be remembered, as soon as threats sufficiently terrifying were made to them, and, to what may or may not have been their intense surprise, their efforts were crowned with a success most gratifying to—the inhabitants of the city. It is practically impossible to believe that now, with the strike ended several weeks ago, with hard coal arriving near, if not in, the city in considerable quantities, and with a much decreased number of locomotives in use on only two of the elevated lines, the Manhattan Company could not do as well as it did before. Apparently it is doing nothing at all, for not only do the passengers on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue trains suffer from flying clouds of smoke and cinders, but the people living on and walking in those thoroughfares find their tempers ruined, their clothes spoiled, and their eyes put out of commission with even greater frequency than when no coal at all was coming out of the anthracite mines. There may be excuse for this, but it is far to seek and well concealed from the tearful and grimy public. The time for leniency with our soft coal burners is fast approaching its end, if it has not already reached it, and the elevated road cannot expect to be allowed to make a nuisance of itself as long as small consumers who are to a much larger extent at the mercy of the wholesale dealers. Buying in the quantities it does and always will, it is in a position to make terms with the operators, and what it can get is about what it sees fit to demand. Its present conduct, therefore, wears all the outward semblance to cynical indifference to the health and comfort of its supporters—that is, of the whole city.

—Indiana has a law which provides that when a Sheriff allows a prisoner to be taken away from him and lynched, he thereby loses his office and can get it back

ers to prevent the crime. The lynching of the negro DILLARD last week has brought Sheriff DUDLEY of Sullivan County, that State, within the terms of this law, and Gov. DURBIN has done his part by notifying the Sheriff that he is now a private citizen. It will be very interesting to see what happens next—to see, that is, how this rather queer and dubious statute works when put to the test of a practical application in the case of an elected official. That the Sheriff will have any difficulty in securing witnesses ready to depose that he was unable to defend his prisoner is highly improbable, particularly if his acquaintance among the lynchers is large, and—well, Sheriffs do usually know most of their neighbors, and it would require no very desperate exertions on his part to convince the participants in a lynching that he had done all that could be expected of him in the way of resisting the mob. As a matter of fact, Sheriff DUDLEY, when his prisoner was taken from him, did none of that sincere and whole-souled shooting of which so little usually suffices to mitigate the sanguinary ardor of a lynching party, but that doesn't really prove much, or, at any rate, it won't prove much in the investigation which must follow an attempt on his part to secure reinstatement. Perhaps the lynchers took him by surprise, so that he didn't have a chance to use his "gun," perhaps—a dozen things very easy to imagine in the circumstances. The whole case considered, we shall be much surprised if the Indiana law justifies the hopes of those who drew it—unless they were very careful not to let their hopes rise too high.

—When a big gas main was broken Friday night by the fall of a sidewalk built over a cellar excavation in Fifth Avenue the escaping gas was set on fire by an electric light wire, and it was a full hour before the employes of the gas company could shut off the main. Meanwhile a huge pillar of flame had been rising twenty feet into the air and threatening the surrounding property with destruction. This incident was only one of numberless illustrations that our gas distributing plant is not what it ought to be. Put down as the convenience of the moment dictated, the pipes are everywhere hard to reach, and in many streets their position is only vaguely known. The result is the frequent disturbance of expensive pavements—that are rarely replaced in as good condition as before—and in case of accidents like this one there is always a dangerous delay in stopping the escape of gas. At almost every fire the inevitable perils are thus vastly increased.

England's Dwindling Mineral Resources.

In the introduction to the latest volume on the output of minerals in the United Kingdom Dr. C. Le Neve Foster, after giving statistics of the output of coal, already published, states that next in importance to coal is iron ore, though the gap between these two minerals, whether as regards quantity or value, is a very wide one. The output of iron ore, which was rising from 1893 to 1899, has since been falling, and the diminution of 1,750,000 tons in 1901 represents 12¼ per cent. of the quantity raised in the previous year. The imports likewise were smaller; the falling off was nearly 750,000 tons, or 12 per cent. After Spain, Greece is our largest provider of foreign iron ore. Of the other metallic ores there is little to be said. The output of copper ore in this country is dwindling gradually; the same remark holds good in the case of lead ore, though the decline is less rapid. The results of gold mining are so irregular that no general statement as to rise or fall can be hazarded. With tin ore an increased production is chronicled, but owing to diminished prices the value of the output in 1901 was less than that of the previous year. The quantity of zinc ore represents pretty nearly the average of the last decade, but here again the mine owner received less money for his produce. He goes on to say: "The comparative unimportance of the metallic ores other than iron will be understood if I point out that their value amounts only to about £800,000, which is just half the value of the sandstone and far less than that either of the limestone, the slate, or the igneous rocks. The oil shale mines of Scotland yield a product of greater money importance than the tin mines of Cornwall. I record the fact that natural inflammable gas is now being obtained in Sussex; the hope is entertained by workers in that county that the supply will be sufficient to make this mineral substance of commercial importance to the country."—London Globe.

Hospital Balloons.

Dr. Naugier of Paris, in a paper on ballooning at a recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine, made the astonishing assertion that a two hours' voyage in the air causes a marked increase in the number of red corpuscles, and the condition persists for ten days after an ascent. Two such ascents in the course of six or seven weeks, he said, are more beneficial to an anaemic than a sojourn of three months in the mountains. Dr. Naugier urged that the municipal council be asked to provide a large balloon capable of taking to the upper air daily fifty patients who are too poor to afford a change of climate.—London Globe.

NUGGETS.

A Mere Trifle.

She—I heard that you were hurt in a football game recently.

He—Oh, not of any account. I was only two days in the hospital.—Brooklyn Life.

Appearances Deceptive.

Tate—Appearances are not always to be trusted.

Brady—That's so. It's a mighty bright book that lives up to its cover.—Boston Transcript.

Pleased at It.

"The fools are not all dead yet," said the angry husband.

"I'm glad of it, dear," calmly replied the other half of the combination. "I never did look well in black."—Chicago News.

Never Needed Vindication.

"You were never compelled to ask for a vindication?"

"A vindication?" echoed Senator Sorghum scornfully. "I should say not. My motto is, 'Don't get caught in the first place.'"—Washington Star.

Preferred His Old Place.

"How would you like a foreign Consulship?" asked the dispenser of Presidential patronage.

The ex-Postmaster, who wanted nothing better than his former job again, twirled his hat in an embarrassed manner.

"If it's all the same to you," he said, "I'd rather go back to my old stamping ground."—Chicago Tribune.

WHERE GOD IS.

We used to sit together, my Uncle Job and I,
And watch the sunset glory where it lingered in the sky;
Wide fields of crimson, purple edged; great citadels of flame;
The shifting play of shade and ray in some fantastic game;
The shadow host that leaped and ran to kiss the fading world
And whispered "peace," and "peace," and "peace," ere day its banners furled.
And, as we watched the lambent flames that quivered in the air,
My uncle doffed his hat and said: "My boy, our God is there."

Sometimes we sat beside a brook beneath the shady trees
And heard the songs of all the birds, the whisper of the breeze.
Afar the landscape stretched away through Summer lands of cheer;
Forgotten wrong in nature's song that souls enraptured hear;
Above, a sea of deepest blue, with isles of fleecy cloud,
And birds to voyage o'er the main that never mortal plowed;
And long we'd sit, and long we'd dream and know the daytide cheer;
Then uncle would in reverence say: "My boy, our God is here."

Long years ago my uncle died, the sunlight on his hair,
But, wheresoe'er he bides to-day, I know his God is there,
For if by chance he should not reach the heav'n through spaces dim,
Where'er he went would be content; he'd take his heav'n with him.
And, watching all the shifting scenes of life's fantastic play,
I've learned one truth, and learned it well, and e'er I humbly say:
The God we love all gods above, the God of praise and prayer,
Is ever in the loving heart that longs to find Him there.

AXTELL.

BEWAILS THE PRESIDENT'S STEP IN DELAWARE.

The Rev. L. W. Batten Calls Fusion Honest, but Nerveless—He Predicts Tammany's Return.

The annual sermon of the Pennsylvania Society of New York was preached last night at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Samuel D. McConnell of All Souls' Church read the lesson and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Loring W. Batten, Chaplain of the society. His text was:

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget its skill; let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." Psalms, cxxxvii. 5. He said in part:

"If one were to walk through certain streets on the east side of New York City and listen to the jargon of strange tongues we may in a moment of forgetfulness expect to see the sign, 'English Spoken Here,' but we would not forget for long that every inch of this soil is American, and we are at home on it.

"I, for one, am convinced that foreigners, and not always a desirable class, have for many years been pouring into this country faster than they can be Americanized. We have fought for the commercially open door in China, and have boasted of the openness of our own; but we may well pause and ask if it is not possible that our door is open a trifle too wide—whether we have the digestive powers to assimilate the strange multitudes which are pouring in on us. We feel constrained to shut the door pretty tightly in China's face, but would it not be wiser and juster to close it to all the world? If we do open it, however, we should open it to all alike.

"There is another picture of American life which takes the spirit, in a great measure, out of the screaming eagle. There is no blot on our National greatness, but we present a sorry spectacle because of the moral degradation of our political life. What State is not under the sway of some 'boss,' a 'boss' actuated by base motives, who is leading us in ways that it make us shudder to contemplate? A recent writer in one of the magazines characterized Philadelphia as the worst-governed city in the world. Look at the plucky little State of Delaware stoutly resisting the fetters which one of the most unscrupulous bosses is trying to fasten on her. Alas! that President Roosevelt, who has won our highest praise for his stern honesty, should have played into such defiled hands!

"In this city we are governed by an administration which seems to be nerveless, but it is honest. We who rejoice in its honesty confidently and sorrowfully predict the return to power a year hence of the most shameless, greedy, and corrupt administration we have ever known. The prospect fills us with horror, but it seems to be inevitable."

EMIGRATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

No Decrease in Exodus to South Africa —Result of General Depression, Which Seems Likely to Last.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.—Despite the discouraging accounts that have been received from South Africa, the exodus from Australia to that part of the world shows no signs of cessation. Indeed, the stream of emigration has been on the increase for some weeks past; and as that has been the case while the permit system was in operation, which prevented passages being granted unless intending emigrants could show that they were each possessed of at least £100, or had billets to go to, what will it be now, when anybody is free to go and to land if he has enough to pay only the passage money?

What makes it bad for this country is that it has been losing a considerable proportion of its most eligible settlers and a great many of its youth. The former have taken away with them ready money which aggregates £208,000 or £300,000. Though not to an equal extent, the same thing has been going on from New Zealand, where times are also very depressed, and where the decline in prices for wool, butter, and frozen meat has seriously affected the producers. The gold-dredging industry has also declined, and speculators have become so exceedingly cautious that the share market is phenomenally sluggish. There as well as in Australia a great dearth of employment prevails, and for want of work many people are suffering much distress.

On the Australian continent it is heartbreaking to see so many people idle and in want, and the long-continued drought has run up the prices of meat to such an extent as to place it beyond the reach of hundreds of people in cities like Melbourne, Adelaide, Sydney, and Brisbane, in all of which the labor market is oversupplied to a degree which has not been known since the bursting of the land boom bubble in Victoria.

For the present, therefore, Australia is not a country which laboring men, mechanics, and clerks, should dream of coming to, and for settlement purposes America and Canada are preferable. West Australia, which is not so much affected as other States by the wave of depression because of its gold yield, is offering inducements to settlers in the shape of 160 acres of land free upon settlement and improvement conditions, and on that account it bids fair to progress while other States are either stagnating or retrograding.

Apparently hard times have come to stay for a considerable time yet, and the want of money to proceed with public works accentuates the severity of the situation.

SEARCHING FOR SUNKEN GOLD.

Party of Americans Trying to Recover the Treasure Which Sank with the General Grant in 1864.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 25.—Nearly forty years have elapsed since the ship General Grant became a total wreck at the Auckland Islands, which lie to the south of New Zealand. The General Grant was on a voyage from Australia to London heavily laden with wool and gold in 1864. She got only as far as the Auckland Islands, when she ran ashore and got underneath an overhanging bluff. Before she had time to settle down a rising wave lifted her so high up that her masts struck the rocks above with such force as to drive one of the masts clean through her bottom. Through the hole thus made the water rushed so rapidly that the ship soon filled and sank.

All on board perished, with the exception of one woman and two children. They lived on the island for several months, together with the crew of another vessel which had been wrecked, and eventually the castaways were picked up by a passing steamer and conveyed to New Zealand.

As the General Grant had an enormous amount of gold on board several attempts were made from time to time to recover the treasure, but without success. Another attempt is about to be made to recover the gold, this time by a number of enterprising spirits on board the American schooner Hennan, which sailed from Honolulu on Sept. 21 for the Auckland Islands. The Hennan is provided with all the necessary machinery and appliances to enable a thorough search to be made for the gold.

The Auckland Islands are very exposed and bleak, and subject to dense fogs and violent storms, and the mission upon which the Hennan is bent will therefore occupy a considerable time, as diving operations can only be carried on at infrequent intervals. But if the mission turns out successfully those who are engaged in the enterprise will return to America very wealthy men.

GIFT TO W. C. BURKINSHAW.

Thirty successful years have been rounded out by the Workingmen's Club of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, and last evening, in accordance with the custom of many anniversary Sundays, the service was given over to a review of the club's work during the past year.

The observance, however, was of more than usual significance, for it marked the retirement from the office of Treasurer of the club, which he had held from the time of its establishment, of William C. Burkinshaw, who now leaves the city through a change of business. Special features were introduced into the service last evening in view of this, and a large silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Burkinshaw as a tribute from the club members.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, and the Rev. Homer F. Taylor, assistant minister, conducted the services, and in the brief address of the rector reference was made to the success of the club from a material and moral standpoint, and also to the work of Mr. Burkinshaw as its Treas-

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ITEMS FROM A FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY RETURN. — French Parliamentary returns are proverbially dry reading if casually glanced at, but often curious items may be discovered, like the jokes in The Scotsman of Edinburgh, if one has time to look for them. For instance, a return just published by the French Treasury containing particulars of a sum of 1,345,742 francs, which Parliament is to be asked to grant, gives details of such intensely interesting facts as are the delivery of a safe at the Canton Consulate, the purchase of a map, price 2 francs 55 centimes, by the Consul at Singapore, and of a carpet for the Embassy at Rome.

The most entertaining item, however, is the one referring to an honest road-mender, who until very recently was unaware that the military medal had been conferred upon him in 1871. This road-mender, Dufrêne by name, was taken prisoner at the battle of Gravelotte on Aug. 16, 1870, and was only allowed to return to France in the following year. He was granted three months' sick leave, and during his absence his "classe" was liberated from military service. In the meantime, Dufrêne was proposed for the military medal, and it was granted to him in May, 1871. By some mistake in the Government offices the recipient of the medal was not informed of the fact, and naturally he has never drawn the 100 francs per annum which go with the decoration. Last year Dufrêne, who had obtained a situation as road-mender, applied for an increase of salary, and was requested to produce a document containing a record of his military service. His astonishment may be imagined when he saw it stated that he was decorated with the military medal. An inquiry was instituted, and it was discovered in the archives that Dufrêne was reported missing on Aug. 16, 1870, and nevertheless was decorated on May 31, 1871. The authorities put matters right, and the Chamber will now be asked to pay his yearly pension for the last thirty-one years.

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THE UGANDA RAILWAY.—The carrying out of Mr. Chamberlain's plan to visit the Uganda Railway will probably place in the hands of the public more thorough information in regard to this important feeder to the projected Cape-to-Cairo line than has yet been acquired. There have been two Foreign Office reports issued within the year, neither of which can be considered satisfactory. The first gave an elaborate description of the line up to Lake Victoria, which point it was supposed to have reached Dec. 19, 1901; the second, which has just come to hand, indicates that there remains still another year's work to do in the construction of bridges and in laying the permanent way before the line can be declared open for traffic. The speculation in land values, which set in with the beginning of the railway, has not only abated, but prices have gradually returned to a very little over that at which they stood when the line was commenced. Should produce come down from Uganda in any volume, there will no doubt once more be a boom. Apart from the large permanent staff employed on the construction of the line, who were fed on rations imported by the administration as part of their pay, there were many contractors and sub-contractors who employed large numbers of men. When these contracts terminated the importation of food stuffs and provisions for the men under them ceased. The permanent staff of the railway is also being considerably reduced.

Two fair-sized steamers are under construction for working the traffic from the centre of Uganda across Lake Victoria to Port Florence, the terminus of the railway, and it will depend on the through rates charged whether exporters will find it worth while to send their produce to the coast. Merchants and others who have traveled in Uganda speak in the highest terms of the possibilities of raising crops, and of the cultivation of coffee and rubber, but fear that the present freight charges will act as a deterrent to their being exported in any volume. This, however, is a matter which will right itself in time, as, if an active demand for imported goods is created up country, it will be preferable to fill the returning wagons at the most moderate rates rather than to have the traffic all streaming in one direction. Should gold and minerals be found in quantities which would repay the cost of working there is little dobut that the demand for imported goods would become considerable, and the prosperity of the country be thereby assured.

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ENGLISH PROGRESS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.—New York has its Alliance Française and its Cercle Littéraire Franco-Américain; there is a Dante Alighieri Society for the propagation here of the Italian language and literature; but the little town of Bradford, England, has made prosper a scheme which should appeal to American would-be linguists. It has a United Foreign Circle, which, according to a communication from its Secretary, is operated in this way:

Four years ago there were in Bradford three "foreign circles" for French, German, and Spanish, each meeting one evening a week in a room hired for the purpose, and having first a paper read in the language, followed by discussion and conversation. French, German, or Spanish men and women assisting the English members. These three sections are now amalgamated into one institution, with a clubhouse of its own, and a programme of lectures and discussions once a week in each of the three foreign languages, with one evening a week in English for the benefit of foreigners studying that language. A moderate subscription (7 shillings 6 pence and 10 shillings for women and 10 shilling and 12 shillings 6 pence for men) gives admission to all or any of the lectures, with the use of the clubrooms, furnished with English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish newspapers and a library of foreign books. It is asserted that "Bradford youths are now undoubtedly to the front as linguists," partly owing to the facilities afforded by this institution, which might with advantage be imitated in other large commercial centres, pending the long-demanded but long-delayed reforms in English secondary education. Proficiency in Continental languages becomes every day more important for a commercial career, and if American commercial centres adopted such measures of self-help in this direction as the United Foreign Circles of Bradford, there might be less reason to fear the competition of the better educated foreign clerk or merchant.

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THE NEW PARIS OCTROI.—For two years the Municipal Council of Paris has been endeavoring to do away with the octroi or tax collected on certain commodities as they enter the city, but in the end it has been obliged to increase the tax, as there has always been a municipal deficit to make up, and the octroi is the most easily applied of all taxes. This year the Councilors began with their usual good intentions, then the Prefect of the Seine, who is a State official, showed them a deficit of 7,500,000 francs, and suggested new imposts on cheese, preserves, fish, and fruit, while the Minister of Agriculture devised means by which the Mayors of the communes may within the existing law be empowered to raise taxes on bread and meat for the benefit of the State. Thus the City Fathers, or what stands for them, imagine that the State has entered upon a campaign of tyranny, and as they are Nationalists by a large majority, their words of protest are bitter.

Incidentally, the Municipal Council finds itself between two fires, for the charcutiers have addressed an open letter to the President of the Municipal Council which declares that the commodity which the petitioners sell is consumed for the most part by the working classes, and that the taxes on ordinary meat are already so high that the amount which they realize is far greater than the sum required for keeping up the municipal slaughterhouses, and that this is in flagrant opposition to the letter and the spirit of the decree of 1864, which fixed the rate of these duties.

There was a large gathering of merchants, Deputies, and Municipal Councilors the other evening at the Grand Orient, at which a resolution was passed calling on the representatives of Paris in the National Government to agitate for the suppression of the octroi.

It has been pointed out in the trades papers that if the Prefect and the National Government persist in their desire many necessary commodities will be diverted from Paris to other cities, or will find markets abroad. The poorer classes, it is contended, would be first to suffer, and incidentally the very thing for which fellow-citizens fought for, at the time Cochin Alsace-Lorraine, Les Halles, Amiens

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH

Statistics Gathered on Three Sundays of Present Month.

In 366 Places for Christian Worship an Average of 451,631 Adults Attended Services—139,991 Men.

The Church News Association has been gathering statistics of churchgoing in Manhattan and has given out some figures of the attendance at all the churches of all the Christian denominations on the first three Sundays of November, the Sundays having been selected as fairly average in view of the return of a large number of the population from pleasure resorts and country residences. The counts were made in nearly every case by the association's representatives, who attended the services. In about twenty instances, small places of worship, estimates that were made by pastors or sextons were accepted. Estimates were used in many other cases for purposes of comparison.

As a result of the investigations it appears that there are on the Island of Manhattan 366 places of public Christian worship, including all Roman Catholic and Protestant churches and chapels. Naturally that excludes Jewish synagogues. The total reported membership of the places of worship considered is 695,942. The actual attendance, including all of the services, whether early masses, ordinary morning services, or afternoon and evening services, averaged for the first three Sundays of November 451,631 adults. Of this number 139,991 were men. No account was taken of children—either those in attendance at the public services or those in the Sunday schools. With the total population of Manhattan Island as 1,931,162, which includes 482,973 persons under fifteen years of age, there remain 1,448,189 adults, of whom 451,631 went to church, while 996,558 staid at home on three sunshine Sundays in November. No allowance was made for out-of-town visitors. Of the total of attendance 134,177 were at Protestant and 317,454 at Roman Catholic places of worship.

The total claimed membership of all of the Protestant churches, including Christian Scientists and the like, is given as 174,023, while the total claimed membership of all the Roman Catholic churches is given as 522,130, making the grand total of 696,153. Using these figures as a basis, the statisticians ascertained that, taking all of the Christian bodies together, 65 per cent. of their claimed membership attended public worship on the first three Sundays of November. A fact noted "as surprising at first sight" is that the figures show a Protestant attendance of 77 per cent. of claimed membership, as against 60.75 per cent. attendance for Roman Catholics. The popular impression is that Roman Catholics are better churchgoers than Protestants. The explanation given concerning the figures of attendance is that the membership figures of the Roman Catholic churches are "inflated," and that the Protestants "exercise greater care over communicant lists."

Another fact, not noted by the statisticians, explains further the unexpected showing of the figures. It is that, whereas a Roman Catholic, as a rule, attends only one service in a day, choosing the one most convenient, the congregation of an average Protestant church is in large proportion made up of the same persons at morning and evening services. As the totals are obtained by adding the morning and evening attendances, there will be many more people counted twice in the case of the Protestant churches than in the case of the Catholic churches.

It appears from the comparison of the figures that were obtained from each place of worship that the small churches show a much higher percentage of attendance than the large churches. In scores of cases, it is said, churches with memberships of 100 to 200 have attendances that exceed the memberships. When the membership gets up into the thousands, the attendance does not increase proportionately. That, it is explained, counts in large measure for the fact that the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian denominations, with their large churches, fall in percentage attendance far short of the Methodists, Disciples, and others with smaller churches.

The most startling indications, as referred to, deal with the number of men churchgoers compared with the women churchgoers. The number of women is much greater, but the greatest proportion of men attend Congregational churches, and the smallest proportion Roman Catholic churches. One Congregational church—the Broadway Tabernacle—showed more men than women present at each service. Taking all the Christian bodies together, the men furnished only 31 per cent. of the whole attendances, the Congregationalist percentage of men being, however, 51, and the Roman Catholic, at the other end of the scale, showing only 22 per cent.

There are no figures in existence to serve as a standard of comparison and show what the evolution of churchgoing has been, but it is proposed to make a similar canvass each year, so that it will be possible hereafter to define tendencies.

Following are figures under the heading of the several religious bodies for Manhattan Borough, with the actual attendance averaged for the three Sundays named, Nov. 2, 9, and 16, and the percentages of the attendance to claimed memberships and of men to the total attendance:

REFORMED (DUTCH.)

Number of churches	15
Official membership claimed for all of them	9,218
Total attendance at all services	10,241
Men	4,203
Women	6,038
Percentage of attendance, 111 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 41 per cent.	

PRESBYTERIAN.

Number of churches	48
Official membership claimed for all of them	25,742
Total attendance at all services	18,920
Men	7,958
Women	10,962
Percentage of attendance, 73½ per cent.	
Percentage of men, 42 per cent.	

EPISCOPAL.

Number of churches	50
Official membership claimed for all of them	56,050
Total attendance at services	33,137
Men	11,124
Women	22,013
Percentage of attendance, 59 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 33½ per cent.	

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Number of churches	45
Official membership claimed for all of them	14,749
Total attendance at all services	20,191
Men	9,085
Women	11,106
Percentage of attendance, 137 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 45 per cent.	

CONGREGATIONAL.

Number of churches	6
Official membership claimed for all of them	2,379
Total attendance at all services	2,153
Men	1,097
Women	1,056
Percentage of attendance, 90 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 51 per cent.	

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Number of churches	2
Official membership claimed for both	667
Total attendance at all services	848
Men	350
Women	498
Percentage of attendance, 127 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 41 per cent.	

LUTHERAN.

Number of churches	27
Official membership claimed for all of them	18,868
Total attendance at all services	7,542
Men	2,871
Women	4,471
Percentage of attendance, 39 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 37½ per cent.	

BAPTIST.

Number of churches	40
Official membership claimed for all of them	27,863
Total attendance at all services	27,225
Men	11,448
Women	15,777
Percentage of attendance, 99 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 41 per cent.	

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Number of churches	5
Official membership claimed for all of them	1,350
Total attendance at all services	1,784
Men	645
Women	1,139
Percentage of attendance, 97 per cent.	
Percentage of men, 38 per cent.	

OTHER PROTESTANT BODIES.

Number of churches and halls	43
Membership, some official, others estimated	16,356
Total attendance at all services	12,336
Men	4,875
Women	7,491

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Number of churches	81
Official membership claimed for all of them	522,130
Total attendance at all services	317,454
Men	97,158

HALL CAINE TO FATHER DUCEY.

The Author Defends His Portrayal of the Pope in "The Eternal City."

The Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church, in an interview printed yesterday, charged Hall Caine with insulting the Roman Catholic Church by falsely representing the Pope in "The Eternal City" as a betrayer of the confessional and an immoral person.

In reply, Mr. Caine repeated what the Roman Catholic press in Great Britain, notably The Tablet, Cardinal Vaughn's organ, and The Catholic Times, had said of his play, and then added:

"Father Ducey says that the Pope in 'The Eternal City' in the garden scene is insulted and degraded by a Prime Minister who is a roué and a criminal. Clement Scott, a Catholic critic, in his Free Lance differs with him, saying that the showy, fantastic libertine seemed so small as to look like two feet high in the presence of the saintly Pope.

"I leave Father Ducey to reconcile his vehement condemnation of his fellow-Catholics with his co-religionists from whom I have quoted.

"But lest it should be said that these are the opinions expressed on that side of the ocean only, I will relate an incident. On Tuesday night last, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, I chanced upon Archbishop Ireland, for whom I have a profound admiration. He told me that his companion in New York, my old friend Mgr. Nugent, was spending the evening with 'The Eternal City.' Next day the Monsigneur called upon me and told me that there was nothing to offend him in the smallest degree and that he shed tears during the papal scenes.

"Now, Father Ducey charges that I have allowed my imaginary Pope to outrage a confidence which is sacred to the confessional, and that I have permitted the Holy Father to fall victim to a corrupt Minister and King, and that thus I insult the Catholic Church. My answer is that he has imperfectly stated the theology of his own Church. First, Father Ducey, if he is a theologian, must be perfectly aware that the great theologists of his Church have in all ages recognized the right of the confessor to exercise his 'epikeia' in the case of the secrets of a soul which is wittingly or unwittingly an accomplice to crime. St. Alphonsus says clearly that it is not forbidden to a priest to speak of a sin heard in confession if he can do so in such a way that the identity of the penitent cannot be discovered.

"Gaume goes much further, saying that 'although it is expressly forbidden by a canon of Benedict XIV., the priest shall demand from his penitent the names of others in order to prevent evil. Yet he can and must oblige him to make known his accomplices to the persons who can arrest the threatened crime.'

"Father Ducey implies on other accounts that the imaginary Pope, Pius X., is an impure personage. Once more I deny the reverend father's facts. There is no act of the life of the imaginary Pope that is not stainless and above reproach. He is, on the moral side of his nature, an entirely impeccable personality, so far as the drama and the novel are concerned with his doings."

THE NATION'S BAD STATE.

"Growing More and More Wicked," Father Pardow Says—Press Gives No Space to Lives of the Saints.

At St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street, yesterday, the sixteenth anniversary of the consecration was commemorated, Father Pardow, S. J., of St. Francis Church visiting and addressing the congregation. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are not to be affected by the teaching of those who have no belief, or by the germs of infidelity which have been so widely sown. Owing to the deficiency of education a nation of infidels is threatened, and in this condition of things the American flag is threatened with force. That all authority issues from God is the Catholic's great teaching, and we should put our souls more and more into the welfare of our public schools.

"Better reading should be provided as a course of study, to take the place of the trash that fills the columns of the press. In the United States last year there were 3,500 suicides, of which 2,000 were women, and 7,000 murders. These continue to be the material furnished by the newspapers every day, while the reading of the Lives of the Saints occupies little or no space. The reason for such a large number of these crimes is to be found in the lack of faith that prevails.

"Another matter that the newspaper takes up as an all-absorbing topic is that of matrimonial separation. The Lives of the Saints seems to be too dull and not spicy enough to satisfy the taste and the appetite, for accounts of crime seem to dominate. It is all the result of not living up to the teachings of the Church.

"St. Peter's Church is the rock upon which the Church has been built, and Protestantism is now dead. We now have to take up the fight against absolute unbelief. Some religions would make out Christ to be an impostor, and we are growing more and more wicked, as can be noticed on the stage and streets and in the press. We should follow the example of St. Peter, who as one man succeeded in making the old City of Rome fall before him and his teachings."

NEWARK DIOCESE JUBILEE.

Effort to be Made to Raise the Cathedral Funds Still Needed.

Announcement of a formal celebration to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, to take place next year, has been made by Bishop O'Connor. In connection with this affair it is proposed to raise $700,000 to pay for the work that remains to be done on the $1,000,000 cathedral now being erected in Newark.

The structure was begun three years ago, the intention being to take ten years in its building and pay $100,000 each year. By the new plan it is hoped to have the Cathedral completed within three more years, without incurring any debt. Newark Diocese was founded in 1853, and the Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley was its first Bishop.

The Rev. John J. May Ordained.

The Rev. John J. May, English Lutheran missionary for Sheepshead Bay and vicinity, was ordained yesterday afternoon in St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Manjer Street, near Graham Avenue, Williamsburg. The Rev. William Dallman, Vice President of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, ordained Mr. May, and he was assisted by the Rev. John H. C. Frotz, the Rev. J. P. Beyer, the Rev. Mr. Oehlschlaeger, and several laymen.

The Rev. Mr. Ward Goes to Brooklyn.

The Rev. Warner E. L. Ward has accepted the rectorship of St. Clement's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to succeed the Rev. Franklin S. Moore, who recently became rector of St. Mary's Church in the Bronx. Before being ordained Mr. Ward was a member of the New York bar. He served in the Church of the Holy Cross, Kingston, N. Y., in the House of Prayer, Lowell, Mass., and has been vicar of St. Luke's Chapel under the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel.

The Rev. Mr. Royce Here on a Visit.

The Rev. G. Munroe Royce, Chaplain of the American Chapel in Munich, Bavaria, has returned to this city for a few weeks' visit, after a stay of four years in Munich. Mr. Royce reports that his foreign pastorate is most successful. He says that he preaches to an average congregation of more than one hundred every Sunday, and that he has a Bible class of forty-two adults. His congregation consists of American travelers abroad, who come from every part of the United States.

Reception to Mgr. Kennedy.

A reception to Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, who is on a visit to this country, will be given to-morrow evening at the Catholic Club. Central Park South. Archbishop Farley will be present. Mgr. Kennedy succeeded the Rev. Denis O'Connell as head of the American College when the latter was appointed Bishop of Portland.

American Ordained in Philippines.

The first American ordained a priest in the Philippines is the Rev. William H. Stanton of Missouri, a member of the order of Jesuits. Father Stanton was ordained Aug. 10 in Manila by Bishop M. Garcia y Abocer of Cebu, who at that time was administrator apostolic of Manila.

ZIONISM ATTACKED BY RABBI SILVERMAN

Calls It a Dream Utterly Impossible of Realization.

Says Greatest Blessing in Disguise That Ever Happened to Israel Was the Palestinian Kingdom's Overthrow.

"Zionism: Is It a Solution of the Jewish Question?" was the topic discussed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at yesterday morning's service.

The preacher declared emphatically that it was not; called the followers of Zionism "people laboring under a delusion," practically ridiculed the idea of the Jews emigrating to Palestine and becoming a nation, and contended that the majority of Jews today were perfectly satisfied with their lot. Dr. Silverman's solution of the Jewish question is evolution and assimilation, and with this he promised to deal in another sermon, to be delivered the first Sunday in December.

At the conclusion of the service a score of Zionists approached him at the foot of the pulpit and tried to draw him into a discussion. Several of them did not hesitate to tell him that they thought he was very much mistaken in his ideas, and one of them invited him to enter into an open debate with Zionists at a hall down town which would be hired gladly by the followers of Zionism if the rabbi would consent to go there. Rabbi Silverman answered all his questioners until they began to raise their voices, when he cut the discussion short, saying that they would have to see him at some future time.

In his sermon Rabbi Silverman said:

"The principal Jewish problem is how to overcome anti-Semitism and to insure to Israel a position of equality among the people of the earth. Zionism is an endeavor to solve this problem of creating for Israel a State of its own in its ancient habitation—Palestine. It is purely a political movement, designed to rehabilitate the ancient Jewish Kingdom or Commonwealth that existed two thousand years ago. For the past two thousand years it has been the dream of enthusiasts, sometimes of deluded false messiahs, to return to the virgin soil of Zion. But it has remained a dream, and it seems strange that to-day there are some men who still revel in the pastime of building air castles in Palestine.

OBJECTIONS TO ZIONISM.

"I intend to regard the question before us, however, purely from an academical standpoint. I do not believe Zionism is a solution of the Jewish question for the following reasons:

"Zionism is not feasible. It is based on the false premise that the Jews are a nation and that the national sentiment is strong in the house of Israel, and that by reiterating again and again this erroneous doctrine it hopes to create what does not in reality exist. A fact that is so obvious an axiom that I hesitate to mention it is that Israel is not a nation, but a religious community. Ever since the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem, about two thousand years ago, and the surrender of the Israelite nation to Rome that people has ceased to exist as a nation, has been dispersed among the various countries of the world, and become an integral part of the land and the nation in which it has taken root.

"Zionism ignores the sentiment of true patriotism, that love of country that is generated in one's soul by the very surroundings in which one is born. I love America, the land of my birth, and I care not to exchange it for any other land, however inviting the prospect or cherished its memories. I love this land of freedom, of equality, of religious liberty, of opportunity for every one to work out his own salvation.

"Zionism is based on a feigned, fictitious, or imaginary love of Zion. Why should I love Zion, which I know not and where I have never been? I love my religion, I cherish much of the Mosaic law, many of the utterances of the prophets, the sweet songs of David, all of which we suppose came from men who gained their inspiration on Palestinian soil; but shall I love Zion for the artificial tombs of Abraham, Sarah, and Jacob, and the modern manufactured wells of Rebecca that are pointed out to the tourists? No, I am not such a lover of Zion. I love the memory of our ancestors without regard to the countries where they belonged. I have every reason to love America more than Palestine. And every Englishman has good reason to love England more than Zion.

"Zionism, furthermore, overlooks the potent fact that Israel's mission is not political, but religious. Abraham left his father's house, his city, and his country, not to form a new nation, but to preach a new religion. And such was the conception that Moses and the prophets entertained of Israel's mission. Israel was to become a kingdom of priests and a holy people, exemplars to the world of that higher religion that preaches a spiritual worship of God and practices humanitarianism. The existence of the Hebrew nationality in Palestine was only an incident in the process of executing this spiritual mission. The nation was only a means then made necessary in order to crystallize the greater mission of the people. But after the dispersion Israel realized that through its body its nationality perished.

ISRAEL'S DISPERSION A BLESSING.

"The fact is that the greatest blessing in disguise that ever happened to Israel was the overthrow of the Palestinian kingdom and the dispersion of Israel throughout the world. It gave to Israel's religious mission a greater potency and a greater field. It made of the Jew a cosmopolitan and furnished him the world as a home and every man as a brother. It broadened his purpose and gave a greater significance to his martyrdom. The Jew lives, not for materialistic purpose, not for political supremacy, but for ideal ism, for spiritual superiority. His mission is universal, not local; inclusive, not exclusive and tends westward, not eastward. Zionism seeks to reverse the trend of two thousand years—the march of Israel westward. I believe Israel will continue to assimilate with Occidental life and will only find its way back to the Orient via the Pacific Ocean.

"Zionism is impossible because the ten or twelve million Jews of the world do not wish to go back to Palestine and are not interested directly or indirectly in the rehabilitation of the ancient Palestinian kingdom. There is, in fact, no general movement for carrying out the Zionists' programme. A few leaders in Europe and still less in America have been carried away by this dream.

"Zionism is a theory of deluded enthusiasts not worthy of even serious consideration, and I want to assure the public that there is no danger of an exodus from any part of the world toward Zion. Israel, as a whole, is too practical a people to be easily carried away by mere sentimental rhetoric or bombastic propaganda. The situation has been wittily summed up by an anti-Zionist, who said: 'If the Jews set up a State of their own in Palestine, I will ask to be its Ambassador in Paris.' I think about twelve million Jews would apply for such Ambassadorships.

"Zionism is further impossible because the Turkish Government will not peaceably surrender Palestine to any one, least of all to the Jews. It is an open secret as well that Russia, Germany, and France are closely watching one another lest by some diplomatic move one or the other may obtain a commanding foothold in the land where each of these nations has valued treasures and sacred possessions. The land is almost barren and there is a great scarcity of water. The experiment would cost perhaps a thousand million of dollars, more money than all the Jews of the world possess or could raise. Such is the magnitude of the Zionistic nightmare, in comparison to which the collection on shekel day of a few thousand quarter dollars is like the child on the seashore, in his simplicity making an embankment of sand in order to keep out the encroaching tide of the sea.

"A Jewish State would create greater evils than had been hoped it would remove. The cure would be worse than the disease. For the gathering together in Palestine of several hundred thousand or of one or two million Jews would only end in creating an immense Ghetto, with all the evils of the Ghetto increased a hundred fold. Zion would contain, not the flower of Israel, but the dregs of the masses. It would become a dumping ground upon which every nation of the world would cast out all its undesirable Jews and other immigrant classes. Zionism offers no prospect of a solution of the Jewish question. It is impracticable and it is an impossibility."

To Dedicate St. Joseph's Church.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, will be dedi-

NEW RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH CONSECRATED

Bishop Tikhon of North America and Aleutian Islands Officiates.

AMBASSADOR CASSINI PRESENT

The American Flag Carried with the Russian Standard—A Company of Cossacks Participates—Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac Within the Chancel.

With all the pomp of its rites, the magnificence of the vestments of its clergy, in the presence of the members of the Russian Embassy, and before a crowd of worshippers that occupied nearly every inch of standing room, the new Russian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas was consecrated yesterday morning. The edifice at 15 East Ninety-seventh Street was decorated at the entrance with the red, white, and blue of the American flag and the white, blue, and red of Russia.

Delegations of Russian societies marched into the church carrying their national flag, the colors of their adopted country, and a religious banner bearing pictures of the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, and Saints. On the one side it was of pink and silver, and on the other of blue and gold. Count Cassini, the Countess Marguerite, and the members of the Russian Embassy, with their ladies, were seated to the right of the altar. The Ambassador and his suite wore the full uniforms of their several ranks and were brilliant in gold lace and jeweled medals and decorations. A company of cossacks from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, in uniform, including their cartridge belts, added picturesqueness to the scene.

To the rear of the chancel, where a large part of the service was held and where the altar was consecrated, there was a scenic effect of pictured doors and flowers, through which the priests passed. There were lavish decorations of palms and chrysanthemums. On either side of the doors, which swing, and do not reach to the floor or to the picture of "The Last Supper" above them, are pictures of the Madonna and the Saviour. The Holy Synod sent the chancel and altar furnishings from Russia.

The golden crosses and insignia yesterday for the first time flashed in the sunlight, which came pouring in through the stained glass windows of blue and yellow. Hundreds of candles about the altar added their light and many of the congregation carried other candles, which they burned during the service, which lasted for three hours and fifteen minutes. The service yesterday was largely one of song, in which the congregation did not join. There was neither organ nor other instrumental music. The priests, in their gold and silver robes, chanted the prayers, responses, and psalms. The choruses were rendered by a male choir.

EASTERN CLERGY PRESENT.

The clergy who participated in the service beside the Right Rev. Yishof Tikhon of North America and the Aleutian Islands, the celebrant, were:

The rector, Archpriest Alexander Hotovitsky.
The assistant rector, the Rev. Elias Zotikoff.
Archimandrite Aanatoly, President of the Missionary College, Minneapolis.
Archimandrite Raphael, rector of the Syro-Arabian Church of Brooklyn.
Archpriest Alirio Toth, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
Archpriest John Vedexeinitzny, Allegheny, Penn.
The Rev. B. Turkezich, Bridgeport.
The Rev. Ptolomey Timchenkoff, Ansonia, Conn.
The Rev. John Kochuroff, Chicago.
The Rev. Alexander Vemolovsky, Philadelphia.
The Rev. Elias Klopotoszsky, Old Forge, Penn.
The Rev. W. Kalenoff, Buffalo.
The Rev. Kagnowdze, Cleveland.
The Rev. Tikhon Rostovsky, Troy.
The Rev. Anthony Dovoschunk, Passaic, N. J.
The Rev. Joanavisky, Osceola Mills.
The Rev. Theodore Buchloff.

With them was Bishop Grafton of Fond du Lac. The Protestant Episcopal Bishop was present as an act of courtesy to Bishop Tikhon, who was present at the dedication of a Protestant Episcopal Church in San Francisco. The sharp-pointed mitre of the Anglican Bishop was in strong contrast to the golden, rounded mitre of the Russian prelate.

The services began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The church was crowded. There were seats for the visitors, but the congregation stood, as is the manner of the Eastern Churches. It was noticeable, however, that the members of the Russian Embassy were seated, as being the representatives of the Czar, and as a matter of etiquette, that the visitors might not be embarrassed in their seats. Next to the Russian Ambassador was Mayor Seth Low, to whom Count Cassini explained the significance of the ritual.

The clergy performed the rite of blessing the water. They then greeted Bishop Tikhon at the entrance of the church while the chorus sang the hymn, "From the rising of the sun unto the going down of the same, the Lord's name be praised."

The Bishop prayed before the sanctuary, and, having blessed the people, while holding in each hand a silver holder with three candles, their lighted ends coming together in one flame to represent the Trinity. He then proceeded to the dais in the centre of the church, where he was clothed in the gorgeous vestments of his office. Over these a white tunic was placed. The clergy then put on their tunics in preparation to dress the altar.

Preceded by the Bishop, all the clergy entered the sanctuary while prayers and psalms were sung. The table to the altar was fastened in place, the resounding strokes of the hammer ringing out above the singing. It was then sprinkled with holy water, with rose water, and wine, anointed with holy chrism, and the first covering was put upon the table. This was bound fast with a cord. A second covering was arranged, upon which the antiminis, the tabernacle, the Book of the Gospels, and the cross, all brilliant with gold and jewels, were placed.

Led by the deacon, carrying a lighted taper, the Bishop censed the altar and the church, accompanied by the priests, one of whom sprinkled the four walls with holy water and anointed them. Returning to the sanctuary, the Bishop lit from the censer a taper, from which the other tapers were lighted. He then removed his mitre of gold and jewels and placed upon his head the antiminis with the holy relics. Preceded by the Stars and Stripes, the standard of Russia, and the church banner, with the clergy, the Bishops went out into the street.

Returning to the main door, he exclaimed from the outside, "Lift up your heads, on ye gates, and the King of Glory shall come in."

The choir sang, "Who is this King of Glory?"

"The Lord of Hosts, He is the King of Glory!" exclaimed the Bishop. Entering the church again, he laid the holy antiminis on the altar, and then read a prayer for the founders of the temple.

Assembling in the centre of the church with all the clergy, the Bishop blessed it with the cross, turning to the four sides that all might be blessed. The deacon intoned a brief litany, containing petitions for all present.

LONG LIFE TO THE PRESIDENT.

After the benediction, long life was proclaimed to the Imperial House of Russia, the President of the United States, the Most Holy Synod, the Right Rev. Tikhon, the founders, parishioners, and all the people. "Eternal Memory" was then proclaimed to the deceased benefactors of the Church.

The Bishop delivered an address in Russian and the rector preached in English. The people were urged to loyalty to their adopted country, to their Church, and themselves in that they should lead righteous lives.

The consecration ceremonies being at an end, the regular service of the church, the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, followed in the usual order. The communion was given to several little children and to the congregation, and then, after the members had kissed the cross held in the hand, of the Bishop, they left.

The invited guests went into the rectory, where a reception was held in honor of the Bishop, who was assisted by his fellow-clergymen and the ladies of the Russian Embassy. Among those present were Count Cassini, the Countess Marguerite, the Canadian Consul, N. Struve; Russian Consul General Lodygensky, Vice Consuls, Mr. Karassen and C. H. Christen Petersen; Miss Desplanques, Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, Bishop Grafton, and the Rev. Dr. W. E. Huntington.

The new church was begun about two years ago and cost $150,000, of which the Czar is said to have contributed $50,000. It is built of stone and brick. It has five domes of the Russian architectural type. These are surmounted by gilded crosses.

It was the impression of some of those present, who have watched the affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church in America, that the new home here will lead to the

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Corn Exchange Bank

Twenty-eighth Street Branch,

Located on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, will

Open on November 24th, 1902.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Walter Reed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Major Walter Reed, a well-known officer of the Surgeon General's Department of the Army, died here to-day. His death was due to appendicitis, for which an operation was performed Nov. 17.

Major Reed was born in Gloucester County, Va., in 1851, and was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Virginia and of Bellevue Hospital, New York City. He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the Army in 1875, and at the time of his death was first on the list of Majors and Surgeons in the Medical Department of the Army. He had been known for years as one of the foremost bacteriologists and pathologists of the country.

In 1893 he was appointed Curator of the Army Medical Museum, in Washington, and gave his time to the science, which he loved. Combining, in an unusual degree, scientific accuracy with calm judgment, he was invaluable in his ability to search out the causes of epidemic diseases and trace their progress. During the Spanish-American war he was a member of the board to investigate typhoid fever in the Army.

After the war he made several voyages to Cuba and was on duty in Havana, studying the diseases of the island, more particularly yellow fever as a member of the board to investigate yellow fever. After a series of brilliant experiments, which cost the life of one member of the board early in 1901, it was announced as a proved fact that yellow fever is conveyed by a certain variety of mosquito and introduced into the blood of non-immunes by its bite. Sanitary measures tending to the destruction of the insect and the screening of infected persons were put into effect immediately in Havana by order of Gen. Wood, with the result that for over a year no case of yellow fever has developed there, though the disease had existed permanently in Havana for three centuries.

Major Reed leaves a wife and daughter, residing in this city, and a son, Lieut. W. L. Reed, Tenth Infantry, now in the Philippines.

The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon from St. Thomas's Episcopal Church.

Richard Stockton Emmet.

Richard Stockton Emmet, lawyer, with offices at 52 Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 197 Weyman Avenue, New Rochelle. He was a grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot, and elder brother of Robert Emmet, executed on a charge of treason by the British Government, Sept. 20, 1803, in Dublin. Mr. Emmet was also related to Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, the gynecologist. Mr. Emmet was born in this city Feb. 22, 1821.

Mr. Emmett entered Columbia University, from which he was graduated, and soon after he was admitted to the bar of New York County. He was counsel for the New York Life Insurance Company, a member of the Down Town Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and a charter member of the Union League Club. He had lived in New Rochelle for the past thirty-five years. He married Miss Catherine Temple of Albany, who died seven years ago. Of his immediate family there survive William T. and Grenville T. Emmet, sons, and three daughters, Mrs. Martin J. Keogh, Miss Elizabeth L. R. Emmet, and Eleanor T. Emmett, all of New Rochelle. The funeral will be held to-morrow at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, and the interment will be at Beechwood Cemetery, New Rochelle.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH M. CUSHING, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, died yesterday at his home of heart trouble. He was sixty-five years of age, and had conducted the book selling and stationery business established nearly a century ago by his father. Mr. Cushing was especially interested in educational matters, and the development of manual arts. He was President at the time of his death and for many years previously of the Maryland Academy of Arts and Designs, and also a member of the State Board of Education.

LLOYD Q. RICHARDSON, for thirty years a prominent lumberman in Michigan, was found dead yesterday morning on the floor of his room at the Naga Ely House, at Saginaw, Mich. Death was caused by a hemorrhage. Mr. Richardson owned a sheep ranch in Texas, which he purchased when the pine began to give out in this State.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 23.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
BEASANT, Annie, 154 W. 100th St.	1	22
BROWN, D., 239 W. 135th St.	27	19
BECKER, A. J., 75 E. 108th St.	30	21
CUMMINSKY, P., 333 E. 48th St.	1	22
CARRACUFT, Virginia, 408 W. 16th St.	53	21
CAPUTA, J., 408 W. 16th St.	1	22
CARTANO, Emma, 211 Mott St.	17	22
DONOVAN, Irene, 59 Vandam St.	1	22
DE BARBERI, Louis, 108 Macdougal	42	20
DOWNEY, James, Columbus Hotel	30	21
DARWIN, M., 437 W. 28th St.	59	21
DRANE, Margrete, 480 Cherry St.	29	20
DONLON, Nora, 113 W. 53d St.	39	22
EVANS, Edward L., 675 8th Av.	18	22
FELDMAN, Ida, 62 Attorney St.	1	23
FIORE, Giuseppe, 350 E. 106th St.	76	21
FEISERSON, Johanna, 247 E. 3d St.	55	21
FIESEL, F. E., 44 Perry St.	1	21
FORTUNATO, Abe, 322 E. 106th St.	1	21
GRILLI, Gioconda, 203 E. 40th St.	32	21
GRALICH, Carrie, 87 Willett St.	1	22
GOLDNER, H., 195 Stanton St.	1	22
GOLDSTEIN, P., 26 Broome St.	55	22
GOLDSTEIN, Iris, 7 Monroe St.	1	21
GOLDBERG, Bernard, 74 Mott St.	1	22
HAUSEN, F. O., Jersey City.	61	22
HANCOCK, Axel C., 434 W. 17th St.	1	22
HEINFELD, Bessie, 239 E. 24th St.	21	22
HOFFMAN, J., 419 E. 15th St.	1	21
HOFFNER, T., 357 Lenox Av.	57	21
HALL, Henry, 427 W. 54th St.	18	22
JOHANSSON, Emma J., 300 E. 38th.	57	21
JESSEH, Louisa, 1,383 Avenue A.	5	22
JAFFE, S., 74 Norfolk St.	45	22
JAVOIS, Adelaide N., 206 W. 134d.	54	22
KEARNS, J., 240 W. Houston.	32	21
KITTELL, Emma, 215 E. 47th St.	3	22
KELLY, Johanna, 260 W. 136th St.	53	22
KINNIER, Elizabeth, 37 W. 97th St.	43	23
LEAHY, Florence, 1 E. 89th St.	14	21
LIPSTEIN, Goldie, 401 E. 76th St.	1	21
LEICESTER, Mary E. St., 506 W. 125th St.	43	22
LEVIEN, Morris, 102 Madison St.	1	22
LORENZ, Mary, 426 Cherry St.	80	23
LAKEMACHER, Louise, 168 Amsterdam Av.	23	22
MILLER, Alfred, New York Hosp.	59	22
MANTOBIO, Ottavia, 127 Baxter St.	1	22
MONGINO, F., 44 Thompson St.	1	22
McKEOWN, W., 322 E. 72d St.	66	22
PLESSER, Morris, 310 E. 4th St.	1	22
REYNOLDS, Dennis, 1,688 Park Av.	1	22
ROSENKAHL, I., N. Y. Infant Asyl.	1	20
SOLOMON, Joseph, 53 Ludlow St.	3	22
SCHAEBLE, G., 340 E. 20th St.	10	22
STEIN, Israel, 257 E. 3d St.	56	22
STUART, W., 455 W. 27th St.	40	23
SELIGMAN, S. E., Central Park.	31	22
SCHIPPEL, Dora, 340 E. 92d St.	47	21
SACHS, Morris J., 1,688 Park Av.	42	20
SANTIDO, Vincenzo, 57 Park St.	26	21
STEINHAUSER, Elise B., 437 E. 52d	1	22
STASIO, Lucia D., 43 Spring St.	1	22
TRACY, Edward, 316 E. 12th St.	52	21
TANNENBAUM, Sophie, 62 Willett.	1	22
TACHYOMA, K., 43 Cherry St.	33	22
VAN KERNEN, Sarah A., 891 Amsterdam Av.	80	21
WARD, Elizabeth, 26 Washington St.	52	21
WARTENBERG, C. R., 74 Rivington.	41	22
WEINRAUCH, Sarah, 44 St. Mark's Place	62	22

Bronx.

BELL, N., 621 E. 179th St.	28	20
BIANTI, A., 528 E. 149th St.	1	21
CHASE, G., Station Place.	1	21
CHURCH, R., 691 Courtlandt Av.	62	22
EBERLE, C., 735 Cortlandt Av.	7	22
GERITZEN, Elizabeth, Lincoln Hosp.	32	22
HOLLAND, R., 559 E. 163d St.	73	21
JACOBI, Anna, 661 E. 159th St.	54	21
LEE, James, Fordham Hosp.	39	20
MIRAFERTONA, D., 3,932 3d Av.	1	20
MILLER, C. T., 528 E. 153d St.	35	22
REYNOLDS, W. J., 2,008 Clinton Av.	59	18
SCHMIDT, Mary, Lebanon Hosp.	64	21
SINCLAIR, Mabel, St. Joseph's Hos

THE POLICE SUSPECT ANARCHIST VENDETTA

Outcome of the Arrest of Two Italians in Street Fight.

One of the Prisoners Admits He Is an Anarchist—Quarrel Said to be Due to Charge of Betraying Secrets.

As the outcome of the arrest of two Italians, who were fighting fiercely in the street last night, the police of the Oak Street Station think they have discovered an Anarchist vendetta within a stone's-throw of the station house. Armed with a revolver, Dominick Santo, thirty-six years old, who says he is a laborer and lives at 220 Harrison Street, Jersey City, and Tony Menz, twenty-nine years old, also a laborer, living at 15 Madison Street, who carried a large four-bladed jackknife, were fighting in front of Menz's address, when Policeman Michael J. Toomey of the Oak Street Station came along.

Santo drew his revolver in the scuffle, but before he fired Menz knocked him down a cellar way at 15 Madison Street, and Santo flung the weapon away when Tooney grabbed him. When searched at the station fifteen cartridges larger than those in the revolver, which the police afterward recovered, were found in Santo's pockets, though he stoutly asserted the pistol was his. Besides, there was an unopened letter from Cannatelli, Italy, addressed to him, which the Sergeant did not open, as he thought the United States Secret Service authorities might want it.

Menz had a rough map of Paris and the Department of the Seine on his person, with about a dozen of the larger public buildings numbered consecutively, and marked, among them the Pantheon, Chambre de Deputes, Senate and Chambre de Commerce. He also had a billhead from the Carleton Hotel, London, England, and admitted to the police he only came to this country three weeks ago.

Both men were charged with disorderly conduct, fighting in the street, and Santo with carrying a concealed weapon.

According to the police the fight started at 6 Roosevelt Street, where there is a meeting hall in the rear of the Banca Italia. Some kind of a secret meeting was in progress when it was charged Santo had betrayed secrets. He denied the charge, and pulling forth his unopened letter in turn charged Menz with tampering with the seal. They came to blows, but before any damage was done, were separated. Later Menz started for home, and, he says, Santo followed him swearing vengeance. With an oath he struck Menz just in front of the latter's house, and they went down together. Santo, stronger than Menz, freed himself, and pulled the revolver, aiming it directly at Menz.

With a leap the latter knocked aside the pistol, and before the trigger could be pulled, shoved Santo down the open cellarway, one short flight. Before the struggle could be renewed, police arrived and captured both combatants.

Though the police do not admit the street which bears the name of the Republic's President has become the headquarters for the "reds," they admit there is a meeting place in that district, which seems marked by some kind of an anarchist vendetta. Fight after fight has resulted from the society meetings there, and stiletto and revolvers have been used with such effect that the police have sent a dozen injured men in the precinct to the hospitals during the past year.

Menz, while being searched by the police, was asked if he was an Anarchist, and he replied "Yes." He spoke good English, and, though of slight build, was well dressed, and more intelligent-looking than his adversary.

BURGLAR ALARM'S PRANK.

Ever since burglars on election night entered the tailoring establishment of John Hutchinson, at 407 Ninth Avenue, and carried away the entire stock in the store, Mr. Hutchinson and the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station have kept a sharp lookout in the neighborhood.

The robbery was effected by pouring some kind of powerful acid on the iron bars across the window in the rear of the store and then breaking the window. In order to forestall any further midnight visits Mr. Hutchinson had a burglar alarm installed that would ring a big bell in the store if the rear window or the front door was opened.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning just as a large number of persons were emerging from and going to St. Michael's Church on Thirty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, and the latter thoroughfare was literally crowded with people, Hutchinson's burglar alarm started to ring violently. A policeman thinking the place was being looted dispatched a boy in great haste to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station for the reserves, and soon half a dozen policemen were running down the avenue.

As they neared the store, which is just below the corner of Thirty-third Street, they, too, heard the ringing of the bell, and fought their way through a large crowd that had gathered. The policeman who had sent for help had been studying the premises, and found that there was an alley leading to the rear of the building in which the store is situated. The policemen surrounded the house, and one man went up on the roof. When all were ready the signal was given and then all rushed into the building from front, rear, and roof and found:

That the doors were all securely locked; that the rear window was securely fastened; that the bars across the rear window had not been tampered with; that nobody was in the building; that there was no trace of anybody having been in the building since it was locked up, and that the goods in the store were all intact.

They were unable to ascertain what made the bell ring, but concluded that "the wires became crossed."

ERIE MEN'S COMPLAINTS.

Rumors yesterday were that the Erie Railroad employes are preparing to make demands on the company for an advance in wages. It is known that meetings of the men have been held at which various grievances were discussed. Complaints are, it is said, that the men employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad receive higher pay than those of the Erie and that some of the other roads pay higher wages in one or two of the departments.

President Underwood of the Erie Railroad said late last evening that he did not know of any dissatisfaction. There was no reason that he knew of for the trouble, and he believed that trouble would not come. "The men are under contract," he said. "They know that if they have any reasonable complaints they will be attended to."

Some time ago a delegation of the firemen had a conference in this city with some of the officials of the Erie Railroad. They were accompanied by one of the executive officers of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. The conference, it was said, was an annual one, and was simply in regard to routes and other matters connected with the road. It had nothing to do with wages or hours of labor.

ROW ON A STEAMSHIP.

Four sailors were taken last evening from the steamship Charles Dunord at the Standard Oil Company's piers at the foot of Tenth Street, Long Island City, and locked up in the Fourth Street Police Station, Long Island City, as intoxicated persons. They had been absent from the ship during the day, and when they returned at about 9 o'clock and demanded supper Caesar Lugio, the first mate, refused to allow the cook to serve the meal, telling the men they ought to have been on time. The men had been drinking heavily and were in a mood for fight. After considerable bickering they became involved in a fight with the mate, the cook, and some of the men on the ship. The police were sent for and the reserves stopped the row.

BIG NEW LINER IN PORT.

The new steamship Siberia, one of the largest vessels that have been built in America, reached this port yesterday from the yards of her builders at Newport News.

The vessel, which is intended for the transpacific passengor trade between San Francisco and Hongkong by way of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Shanghai, was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. She has a length of 572 feet and 4 inches, a beam of 63 feet, and a draught of 27 feet. Her contract speed is 18 knots, but with her 18,000 horse power it is expected that she will be able to make 20 knots easily.

Accommodation for 200 saloon and 1,200 third class passengers is provided.

CANADA TO HAVE A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 23.—Canada is to have a second transcontinental railway extending from ocean to ocean. The announcement was made to-day by Charles M. Hays, Second Vice President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway. The construction of the new line will be begun as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained from the Canadian Parliament.

The Grand Trunk will be behind the new road and will operate it, but, as in the case of the Grand Trunk lines west of the Detroit River, it will be constructed under a separate corporate name—the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

The new line, according to Mr. Hays's statement, will have a mileage of about 3,000, and the construction, including equipment, stations, bridges, ships, and other facilities, will involve an expenditure of from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000.

According to the present arrangement, the new system will run through that portion of Northern Ontario known as New Ontario, starting from North Bay or Gravenhurst, Ontario, and extending through Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia to Bute Inlet or Port Simpson, B. C., as later may be determined upon. The line will be of the most modern and up-to-date character, having in view especially low grades, long tangents, steel bridges, and heavy rails, as well as ample station facilities and equipment for the handling of freight and passenger traffic.

"No one," said Mr. Hays, "who has been studying the wonderful developments that have taken place in the Northwest during the last few years can fail to be deeply impressed with the growth of that extensive and rich territory, and our Directors feel that, in view of the apparent need of additional railway facilities and in order to guarantee to the present Grand Trunk system direct connection with that very important and growing section of Canada, the only wise policy is to take active steps toward this extension."

The building of this transcontinental route had been under consideration by the Grand Trunk Directorate for some time, but it was only during Mr. Hays's recent visit to England that it was decided to carry out the project at as early a date as possible.

SLATE FOR LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Nov. 23.—Speaker Nixon of the Assembly, who is to be re-elected; Lieut. Gov.-elect Higgins, Senator John Raines, who is to be President pro tem. of the Senate, and Archie Baxter, Clerk of the Asembly, held a meeting last week, and it is stated that they agreed upon the following slate relating to the organization of the two branches of the Legislature.

Senate.

President Pro Tem.—John Raines of Ontario County.
Clerk—James S. Whipple of Cattaraugus County.
Assistant Clerk—L. B. Gleason of Delaware County.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Finance Committee—George Malby, St. Lawrence County.
Cities—Horace White, Onondaga County.
Judiciary—E. T. Brackett, Saratoga County.
Railroads—Benjamin Wilcox, Cayuga County.
Taxation—Elon R. Brown, Jefferson County.
Canals—George A. Davis, Erie County.
Codes—Henry Marshall, Kings County.
Commerce and Navigation—N. A. Elsberg, New York County.
Banks—James B. McEwan, Albany County.
Insurance—Merton Lewis, Monroe County.
Miscellaneous Corporations—Louis Goodsell, Orange County.
Forest, Fish, and Game Laws—H. S. Ambler, Columbia County.
Rules—Messrs. Raines, Malby, and Grady.

Assembly.

Speaker—Fred S. Nixon.
Clerk—Archie Baxter.
Assistant Clerk—Ray B. Smith.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means—James T. Rogers, Broome County.
Cities—Jean L. Burnett, Ontario County.
Judiciary—J. H. Morgan, Kings County.
Codes—J. S. Fowler, Chautauqua County.
General Laws—J. K. Paton, Erie County.
Taxation—F. G. Landon, Dutchess County.
Canals—T. D. Lewis, Oswego County.
Railroads—Louis Bedell, Orange County.
Commerce and Navigation—W. H. Hughes, Washington County.
Banks—J. T. Smith, Dutchess County.
Electricity and Gas and Water Supply—T. M. Costello, Oswego County.
Internal Affairs—G. W. Doughty, Queens County.
Excise—H. D. Stevens, Franklin County.
Villages—E. Cook, Erie County.
Rules—Mr. Speaker, Rogers, Bedell, Costelle, and Palmer, Schoharie County.
Democratic Leader—George Palmer, Schoharie County.

Senator Elon R. Brown of Jefferson County was in New York Tuesday of last week to confer with Senator Platt, and it was reported subsequently that he had been promised the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee. In the slate given above that Chairmanship is assigned to Senator Malby of St. Lawrence County.

AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Secretary Halpin of the Amateur Baseball League has compiled the playing statistics of the teams and individuals during the season of 1902. The league is made up of four clubs: New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club, and Englewood Field Club. The race for the championship resulted in a tie between the Crescent and Montclair Clubs, each having won seven games and lost one. In team batting averages the Crescent Athletic Club led with .313, while the New York Athletic Club had .323 in 1901. The Crescents are ahead in team fielding with .931 as compared with .915 for Montclair a year ago.

Clarke of the Crescents leads in the individual batting averages with .586, and the next best are his clubmate, Redington, and Phillips of the New York Athletic Club, who are credited with 375 each. Last year Richardson of the New York Athletic Club led with .571.

In 1901 Redington and four other players were tied in the fielding averages, none of them having made an error. This year Redington is again at the head of the list for individual fielding averages with 1,000, in company with Goodman and Cowan of the New York Athletic Club, Clarke of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Underhill of the Montclair Athletic Club, but none of these four was in the 1,000 class last year. Lambert, Brown, Vorhis, and English were errorless last year, and of these Vorhis is the only one who played this year, and he finished with 892, having made three errors in the seven games which he played. Keator of the Crescent Athletic Club, who was the only one to have an errorless record in 1900, played this year, and finished with a fielding average of 875. Following are the team and individual batting and fielding averages for the season of 1902:

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	7	1	.875	New York A.C.	4	4	.500
Montclair A.C.	7	1	.875	Englew'd F.C.	1	7	.125

TEAM BATTING AVERAGES.

Crescent A. C.....	.313	New York A. C...	.214
Montclair A. C....	.234	Englewood F. C...	.183

TEAM FIELDING AVERAGES.

Crescent A. C.....	.931	New York A. C...	.901
Montclair A. C....	.913	Englewood F. C...	.896

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Average.	Name and Club.	Average.
Clarke, C.A.C.....	.586	Burgess, M.A.C....	.242
Phillips, N.Y.A.C..	.375	Whitney, M.A.C....	.241
Redington, C.A.C..	.375	Goodman, N.Y.A.C.	.208
Underhill, M.A.C...	.368	Donnelly, E.F.C....	.200
Stephenson, F. B., C.A.C.....	.333	Cummings, E.F.C..	.190
Nuinby, F.L., C.A.C.	.361	Coe, E.F.C.....	.181
Camp, C.A.C.....	.321	Milne, M.A.C.....	.173
Powell, N.Y.A.C...	.304	McKay, C.A.C.....	.161
Henriquez, N.Y.A.C.	.300	Oliver, N.Y.A.C....	.142
Lambert, N.Y.A.C.	.272	Cowan, N.Y.A.C....	.115
Dunne, J. A., C.A.C.	.269	Wheeler, P., M.A.C.	.111
Keator, C.A.C.....	.260	Keller, N.Y.A.C....	.100
McGibbons, M.A.C..	.260	Vorhis, A., E.F.C..	.067
Affeld, C.A.C.....	.242	Williams, A., N.Y. A.C.	..

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

Name and Club.	Average.	Name and Club.	Average.
Redington, C.A.C..	1.000	Lambert, N.Y.A.C..	.923
Goodman, N.Y.A.C.	1.000	Burgess, M.A.C....	.921
Clarke, C.A.C.....	1.000	Wheeler, P., M.A.C.	.920
Cowan, N.Y.A.C....	1.000	Whinery, M.A.C....	.914
Underhill, M.A.C...	1.000	Oliver, N.Y.A.C....	.909
Dunne, J. A., C.A.C.	.937	Nuinby, F.L., C.A.C.	.909
Keller, N.Y.A.C....	.958	Vorhis, A., E.F.C..	.892
Cummings, E.F.C..	.957	Donnelly, E.F.C....	.888
Stephenson, F. B. C.A.C.....	.954	Williams, A., M.A.C.	.883
Milne, M.A.C.....	.954	Keator, C.A.C.....	.875
Henriques, N.Y.A.C.	.941	Camp, C.A.C.....	....
Coe, M.A.C.....	.941	Affeld, C.A.C.....	....
		McGibbons, M.A.C.	....
		Powell, N.Y.A.C....	....

HONORS FOR 7TH REGIMENT

Rifle Team Won from the Seventy-first on Creedmoor's Ranges.

Shooting at 800, 900, and 1,000 Yards with United States Army Magazine Rifles, Calibre .30.

The second rifle match in the series that is now running between different rifle clubs in this vicinity took place on Saturday at Creedmoor between teams representing the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club and the Seventy-first Regiment Rifle Club.

The match was called at 1 o'clock, and was finished at 4. The conditions of the match were six men on a team, seven shots at each range; eight-hundred, nine-hundred, and one thousand yards, all contestants shooting with the United States Army magazines rifles, calibre thirty. At the finish of the eight-hundred-yard stage, the Seventy-first Regiment led by eight points, with a score of 187. At the finish of the nine-hundred-yard stage, it was found that the Seventh Regiment had gained four points on their competitors. At the 1,000 yard stage several members of the Seventy-first regiment fell down, and the total score for that team was only 149, as against 177 for the Seventh Regiment team, winning the match for the Seventh Regiment with a total score of 530, 24 points ahead of their competitors. Among those present were Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the National Rifle Association, and Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Secretary; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y., Major W. Palmer, Inspector State Rifle Practice Seventh Regiment, Dr. W. G. Hudson, Dr. W. H. H. Bull, Col. Leslie C. Bruce, Frank Hyde, Capt. Bruch, and Capt. W. F. Whittemore. The scores were as follows:

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

	Yards. 800	900	1,000	Total.
Corp. W. B. Short.....	34	31	32	97
Private F. A. Wessel.....	31	30	29	90
Sergt. A. E. Wells.....	31	31	28	90
Sergt. F. X. O'Connor...	28	31	31	88
Private Alexander Stevens.	32	25	31	88
Private D. C. Meyer.....	25	26	26	77
Total.....				530

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

	Yards. 800	900	1,000	Total.
Sergt. A. S. Corbett.....	31	24	31	86
Sergt. George H. Doyle...	34	32	20	86
Corp. K. K. V. Casey....	33	30	23	86
Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells...	33	27	23	83
Lieut. G. W. W. Corwin..	29	28	27	79
Lieut. Robert Byars.....	24	27	22	73
Total.....				506

On the return of the team to the city both teams were dined at the Murray Hill Hotel at the expense of the vanquished team.

This makes the second match in the series won by the Seventh Regiment team, they having won from the New Jersey State Rifle Association last week.

Next Saturday all three of the teams will journey to the Sea Girt range, where the final match of the series will be shot. The object of these matches is to keep the long-range riflemen in shape and in practice for the international matches next Summer.

SEASON'S CRICKET AVERAGES.

Championship of New York Association Will Not Be Determined Until Thanksgiving.

H. E. Davies the Secretary of the New York Cricket Association, has made up the records of his organization for the season of 1902, but he is unable to announce the champion club of the year. Owing to the many wet Saturdays during the season and consequent postponements of matches, the championship schedule was not brought to a termination until election day, when the game then played produced a tie for first place between Essex County and Columbia Oval. Each of these clubs feels confident in its ability to retain its place at the head of the percentages, and in order to set the question at rest, the association has ordered the clubs to meet on Thanksgiving Day. As a neutral ground was desired by each of the interested teams, the game will be played at Paterson.

The individual scores made in this match will not count in the averages, so that it can be officially announced that A. Bunce has won the batsman's prize and H. O. Wilkinson the bowler's prize. The records are as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	D'n.	P.C.
Columbia Oval.....	12	*7	2	3	.777
Essex County.....	12	7	2	3	.777
Brooklyn Team B.....	12	6	*4	2	.600
Branch Brook.....	12	*4	4	4	.500
Paterson Team B.....	12	*5	6	1	.454
Newark	12	3	*6	3	.333
Manhattan Second XI....	12	1	*9	2	.100

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Times Not Out	Innings.	Runs.	Avge.
A. H. Stratford, Essex Co.	2	24	25	25.00
C. A. McCully, Manh'n.	2	14	20	20.00
A. Bunce, Paterson....	3	*25	131	18.71
A. Backus, Newark....	10	*34	162	16.00
A. Seignior, Col. Oval.	1	16	16	16.00
F. Spatcher, Essex Co.	12	*27	121	15.12
C. Smith, Brooklyn....	9	62	120	15.00
R. F. Brown, Brooklyn	4	24	44	14.66
J. Poyer, Brooklyn.....	2	27	28	14.00
G. Breeze, Essex Co..	10	38	111	13.87
J. Stanton, Brch. Br'k.	10	43	138	13.80
F. A. Cox, Manhattan.	9	*49	110	13.75
A. Brown, Paterson...	9	*32	107	13.37
T. Gilbert, Essex Co..	12	40	152	12.66
J. Allen, Colum, Oval..	7	28	88	12.57
W. B. Seale, Brooklyn.	11	39	123	12.30
D. Thorne, Brooklyn...	9	*50	97	11.87
H. Poyer, Brooklyn....	5	29	57	11.40
F. Copley, Essex Co...	12	50	135	11.25
S. Livingston, Newark.	11	20	111	11.10
J. N. Escobel, Col. Oval.	10	*23	88	11.00
H. A. Beveridge, Manh'n.	6	24	66	11.00
F. Birch, Essex County.	12	27	127	10.58
E. Foy, Columbia Oval.	2	11	21	10.50
W. A. Battles, Manh'n.	11	27	92	10.22
M. McHale, Br'ch Br'k.	10	51	102	10.20
A. Rice, Branch Brook.	9	19	90	10.00
G. Gemmott, Brooklyn.	3	14	20	10.00

*Not out.

The bowling figures are led by H. O. Wilkinson, with an average of 4.31 for 32 wickets; C. Smith of Brooklyn is second, with 4.67 for 31 wickets, and F. Birch of Essex County third.

GAELIC FOOTBALL MATCH.

O'Connell and Kickham Teams Played a Tie Game at Celtic Park.

One of the liveliest Gaelic football games played so far this season took place at Celtic Park yesterday between the Kickhams and O'Connells of this city. The result was a tie, with each side having four points to its credit. The Kickhams, however, played decidedly the better all-around game, and it was only during the last five minutes of the second half that by a vigorous attack the O'Connells scored a rush goal. Every man on the team was in the wedgelike formation, and they carried away one of the goal posts in making the goal which tied the score.

There was a brisk breeze during the contest and the wintry chill in the air was just sufficiently bracing for the players, although it was anything but conducive to the comfort of the 1,500 people who were watching the game from the grand stand and boundary lines. The only drawback to the sport was that the game was not started until 4 o'clock, and it was quite dark by the time the second half was completed.

When the ball was put in play Harris kicked it into the O'Connell territory and kept it there for fully five minutes mainly through the efforts of Whitey, who is acknowledged to be one of the cleverest centre players in the country. The O'Connells, for offside play and a foul, were penalized, so that the Kickhams got a free kick from the fifty-yard line. Harris made a fine attempt for a goal at this distance, the ball going over the line a few inches from the western goal post, scoring a single point.

After the kick-off Touhey kicked the ball to McMahon, but the latter allowed it to bounce off his shoulder across the line, scoring a point against his own side. There was plenty of rough work during the remainder of the first half, in which each side made a point, so that at the call of time the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Kickhams.

There was a good deal of straight kicking in the early part of the second half, the ball being sent repeatedly from one end of the field to the other on punts that would have done credit to some of the university players.

Whitey did some very fast foot work and by clever dodging managed to get the ball over for another point after eleven minutes of play. The game at this stage looked to be a certainty for the Kickhams, as they had scored four points, while the O'Connells only had one point. It was then that the latter team got together and formed the wedge. They forced the ball foot by foot from the thirty-yard line until they landed it for a rushed goal. There was a good deal of excitement when Referee Daniel O'Neill declared the game a tie, as it was too dark to continue the play, although the full thirty minutes had not expired. The line-up and summary follow:

O'Connells.	Position.	Kickhams.
Stafford.....	Goal	Sullivan
Cranley.....	Right full back.....	Butler
Coughlin.....	Centre full back.....	Flaherty
Nolan.....	Left full back..	"Tim" Ryan
Hayes	Centre.....	Fleming
Pendy	Centre.....	Flynn
Morrissey	Centre.....	Whitey
Daly	Centre.....	D. Touhey
Lyons.....	Half back.....	Harris
McMahon.....	Half back.....	"Tom" Ryan
Donegan.....	Forward	Lawlor
O'Dea.....	Forward	E. Touhey
Foley.....	Forward	Shea
Tagney.....	Forward	J. Ryan
Brosnan.....	Forward	Kelly

Points—Harris, (2,) D. Touhey, Whitey, and Nolan. Goal—Donegan. Scores—Kickhams, 4; O'Connells, 4. Referee—Mr. O'Neill. Time—Two thirty-minute halves.

OARSMEN DEFY THE COLD.

Dauntless Rowing Club Members Take a Row and a Swim.

Despite the strong and cold wind which blew across the Harlem River yesterday there not only was a good attendance of oarsmen at the various boathouses, but a four-oared barge of the Dauntless Rowing Club made a trip to High Bridge and return, and two of its crew still further defied the weather by diving overboard from the clubhouse float upon their return. At most of the houses, however, the members contented themselves with handball and other indoor amusements.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club attended a rehearsal at the Lenox Lyceum of the entertainment which the club is to give, in conjunction with Company B of the Seventy-first Regiment, at the Lyceum on Saturday evening. All the boxes and most of the seats have already been sold.

At the Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse a meeting of the committees in charge of the ball to be held at the Harlem Casino on Dec. 5 took place, and it was reported that good progress is being made with all the arrangements.

Representatives of several clubs were absent from the meeting to organize the Harlem Navy Handball League, held at the Metropolitan Rowing Clubhouse, and in consequence it was postponed until next Sunday, a committee being appointed to confer with the unrepresented clubs in the meantime.

Work upon the first of a fleet of seven new gigs, four singles, and three doubles, which are to be built for the Dauntless Rowing Club by its janitor, is under way in the clubhouse.

The Nominating Committee of this club met at the boathouse yesterday, and placed in nomination the following regular ticket for the club's annual election: President—H. W. Walter; Vice President—John J. Shea; Treasurer—E. H. Anderson; Secretary—F. C. Osmer; Captain—Daniel F. Daly; First Lieutenant—John A. Mitchell; Second Lieutenant—J. J. McKeon; Directors—Charles P. Rogers, Charles V. Warmuth, A. E. Mamlock, Robert Levers, Albert J. Vollmer, and Gustav H. Behring. The election will take place at the boathouse on the second Wednesday in December.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Heroics and Conflicting Evidence, 158 pounds each; Gascan, Collegian, and Blacksmith, 152 each, and Ragged Cavalier, 138.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weights; six furlongs. Allen Ferres, John Nevin, Barkelmore, White Ghost, Glennevis, Colonsay, Bernard, Guess, Merry Sport, Fuego, Lord Advocate, Reckless, Lucky Day, Wheeler B., and Mount Kisco, 112 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; six furlongs. Jim Buck, Tioga, Rollcall, Blue Grass Girl, Bassinio, Ragiets, Louise Elston, Loravale, Retire, Sontag, Lady Knighthood, Erda, Lady in Waiting, Profitable, Anna Hathaway, Pinebrook, Fortunatus, and Lady Sarah, 109 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Eloim, 112 pounds; Brisk, Double Dummy, Moranda, and Paul Clifford, 109 each; Rockey and Lord Pepper, 107 each; Grail, Red Damsel, Ray Paulaker, Senegal Rad, and Animosity, 104 each, and Trump, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Demurrer, 113 pounds; Maude Gonne and Paul Clifford, 114 each; Candling, Echo Dale, and Larva, 113 each; Guess and San Andreas, 110 each; Meistersinger, 108; Ascension, Valley Forge, Red Damsel, Flo Russell, Buck Lodge, and Alpaca, 105 each; Carroll D., 103, and The Stewardess, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bonnibert, 126 pounds; G. Whittier and Gold Cure, 118 each; April Shower, 116; Paul Clifford, 113; Sathe, 112; Contentment, 110; Himself and Daly, 107 each; Jim Clark, 105; Examiner, 98; Hackensack, 90, and Sir Faust, 86.

Columbia Athletic Trophy Exhibit.

Students of Columbia, who are to have charge this year of the exhibition of Columbia's athletic trophies in University Hall, have been appointed. The committee known as the Trophy Room Committee consists of these representatives from the different classes of 1903: H. C. Brinckerhoff, H. M. McLintock, G. S. O'Loughlin, C. G. Abbott, H. F. Schmidt, and C. W. McDougal; 1904, J. S. Maeder, J. Meyers, E. L. Haneman, O. R. Houston, R. L. Von Bernuth, E. S. Whitin, R. C. Campbell, and C. Kebler; 1905, C. A. Stegmuller, W. A. Bode, G. A. Younger, and W. P. Piel; 1906, M. Hurley, G. C. Graeb, R. S. [illegible] and W. Bage. The following [illegible] of the committee have been elected [illegible]—R. L. Von Bernuth; [illegible]

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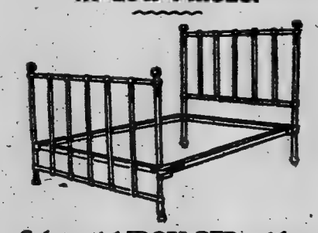
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C. K. G. Billings Beaten by His Own Horse Driven by Col .Cockerill.

BANTER CAUSED A FAST RACE

Road Drivers and Fast Steppers Were Out in Force Both Morning and Afternoon.

A novel road tilt, and three of the fastest heats that ever took place on the Harlem River Speedway resulted yesterday morning when the great trotter The Monk, with a racing mark of 2:05½, was started against the chestnut pacer Hontas Crooke, 2:09, considered by many one of the fastest mares in the country. Both animals are owed by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, and it was due to a bantering remark by Col. John F. Cockerill, President of the New York Road Drivers' Association, that the pair were stepped together.

Mr. Billings, after warming up Hontas Crooker, turned her to a good start with The Monk, and before the first quarter post was reached, the mare showed a lead of half a length. The pace she set was a furious one, and it called forth The Monk's top speed to hold his own. As they entered the stretch, The Monk began to close the gap, but it was evident to many of the spectators that Mr. Billings was holding the mare in check in order to let The Monk win. As they passed the post, The Monk showed a lead of a head and was declared the winner. On the way back to the starting post, Col. Cockerill called to Mr. Billings, and in a joking way charged him with "pulling" Hontas Crooker and letting The Monk win the heat.

"If you think you can drive that mare fast enough to beat The Monk, just get up behind here and take the ribbons," said Mr. Billings, while the crowd shouted approval. A second invitation was not necessary, for Col. Cockerill stepped out into the road and Mr. Billings resigned his seat and took the reins over The Monk. Both jogged up to the start, and, after scoring several times, got away on even terms. Before a hundred yards had been covered The Monk had a lead of half a length, which he held to the head of the stretch, Hontas Crooke following pace without a skip or break.

Evidently Mr. Billings was a trifle overconfident in his trotter's abilities, for he did not urge him in the least, and it was to this error that he laid his defeat, for in the last fifty yards Hontas Crooke showed a burst of speed that carried her by the trotter like a shot from a gun and won her the race by a head. Delighted with the result, Col. Cockerill was about to give up his seat, when the crowd clamored for a final trial to decide the matter. Again the horses were jogged back to the start, where both drivers jockeyed about for fully five minutes before they were got away on anything like even terms. If anything, Hontas Crooke got the better of the sendoff and gained a lead of a half length, which she held to the first quarter post, where The Monk reached even terms. A nip and tuck struggle followed. It was either horse's race until the final drive was made, when the pacer's strides began to tell and she gradually drew ahead of the trotter and was an open length in front of him as the pair dashed by the post. Col. Cockerill was heartily congratulated for his skill in handling the reins and Mr. Billings in owning such a speedy mare.

Another pacer that attracted widespread attention by her fast work was the gray mare Bicycle Girl. After stepping home a couple of lengths in front of the pacing mare Allietta, 2:11¼, driven by John Hannan, and Helen H., driven by Christopher Hackett, she was turned with the crack pacer Fred W., 2:08¼, driven by A. Frankenstein, and beat him half a length.

George Wallace, Louis Kahn's bay pacer, with a mark of 2:17¼, cut a wide swath among the favorites, and was sent to the stable with several brushes to his credit.

One of the best three-cornered brushes of the morning was between the trotters Alice Barnes, 2:11¼, driven by E. E. Smathers; Marion Wilkes, 2:12½, driven by Lydell Whitehead, and Swift, 2:15¼, driven by Col. Cockerill. Alice Barnes passed the post first, a head in front of Marion Wilkes. In a return heat Swift was the winner.

In the afternoon the crowd of drivers and spectators was almost as large as that of the morning, the fast work being done in the lower stretch, sheltered from the wind by the bluff to the west of the drive. Among the many who participated in the sport were George A. Coleman, driving the trotter Kingwood, 2:07¾; David Lamar, driving the trotter Sally Simpson, 2:11¼; James Murphy, driving the pacer Wesley R., 2:10¼; Claus Behling, driving the winner of the Speedway trotting championship Kingmond, 2:09; W. C. Floyd-Jones, driving the pacer Belfry Chimes; Dr. A. Kramer, behind the pacer McShedd, 2:17, and David Goodman, driving the trotting gelding Freeland, 2:17¾.

SUNDAY HANDBALL GAMES.

Champions and Amateur Experts Met In Jersey City and Brooklyn Courts.

Oliver Drew, the Irish champion handball player, and J. Enright defeated J. Tiernan and D. O'Shea in a well-played match at the Knickerbocker handball court, Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. There was a large gathering of players and visitors present, as the match had aroused a good deal of interest. It was Drew's first appearance at the Knickerbocker court and many of the spectators saw him play for the first time. The Irish expert was in excellent condition and gave a fine exhibition of clever two-handed work. His service was puzzling and he varied it so that his opponents never got a ball in the same place twice. He had good assistance in rallies from his partner, Enright. Tiernan and O'Shea made a stubborn fight in the first and third games, but scored only 9 aces in the second, losing all three. At the conclusion of the contest another match was made for a special prize, best four out of seven games, between D. O'Shea and J. Donohue and J. Tiernan and J. Enright. The first series of this match will take place at Drew's Brooklyn court on Thanksgiving Day. Following is the score of yesterday's match game:

Oliver Drew and J. Enright	21	21	21
J. Tiernan and D. O'Shea	16	9	20

The regular "club day" games brought together some very fast players at Drew's Handball Court, Degraw Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Drew, Shea and J. Dunne, Jr., played a spirited match, best two out of three games, which the former won. C. Raleigh beat M. Ryan two straight, winning the second game by an ace only. On Thanksgiving Day, at this court, Oliver Drew and Phil Casey will play against Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr., best three out of five games. This promises to be one of the best matches of the season. Following are the scores of yesterday's games:

Dr. Shea	21	14	21
J. Dunne, Jr.	16	21	17
C. Raleigh	21	21	16
M. Ryan	12	20	21
D. Maclay and W. Tierney	21	21	20	17
E. McCarthy and W. Slater	19	16	21	21
W. Slater				21
E. McCarthy				18

Mike Egan, the champion handball expert, is playing in remarkably fine form just now. At his Jersey City court yesterday he won a match, three straight games, from Daniel Bruder and Edward Ficke, two of the leading New Jersey players. His opponents pushed him to a close finish in the opening set, but he played all around them in the other two, and won very easily. There were several other good games decided. The scores of the best of them follow:

M. Egan	21	21	21
D. Bruder and E. Ficke	20	5	11
P. Egan and P. Byrnes	21	8	21
J. Egan and J. Maddick	16	21	19
J. Hanlon and W. O'Keeffe	21	17	21	21	12
J. Nees and P. Eckhoff	16	21	13	11	21
T. Jackson			21	21	21
D. Bruder			21	19	21

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

This Week's Games Will Conclude the Season of 1902.

YALE UNDISPUTED CHAMPION

Pennsylvania Not Entitled to Rank in First Class—Carlisle Indians' Good Showing.

This week will see the finish of the football season of 1902. Saturday's great game at New Haven completed the schedule of those two teams, Princeton finished with the contest with Yale on the preceding Saturday, and on Thursday Columbia and Syracuse, Cornell and Pensylvania, and the Carlisle Indians and Georgetown and Lafayette and Dickinson will play their final matches, leaving only the annual Army and Navy game between West Point and Annapolis at Philadelphia on Saturday to close the season. Of these coming contests the West Point-Annapolis game is the most important on account of the intense rivalry between the two institutions and the fact that the college games in their schedules are regarded only as so much practice for the annual service event. On the comparative showing of the two teams the West Pointers ought to win easily, and yet the Annapolis team has displayed just as erratic form this year as last, when only a week after being defeated by Columbia they scored against West Point and were only defeated by 11 to 5.

The Columbia-Syracuse, Pennsylvania-Cornell, Lafayette-Dickinson, and Carlisle-Georgetown games though not so important as the West Point-Annapolis contest will all be decisive games and will be of importance in determining the relative standing for the season of the teams involved. On form to date Syracuse, Cornell, Dickinson, and Carlisle should win over Columbia, Pennsylvania, Lafayette, and Georgetown, respectively, but nothing is more uncertain than form in football, and an upset may occur in any one of the four contests.

The victorious Yale eleven were in the best of condition yesterday, with the exception of Goss and Bowman, who sustained some bruises. The Yale men who got their "Ye" in the Harvard game were Rafferty, Kinney, Glass, Shevlin, Rockwell, Metcalf, and Bowman.

[illegible]

A careful computation of the play Saturday gives Yale an overwhelming superiority. In all, Yale rushed Harvard 368 yards, but as three long runs were made, to a total of 140 yards, Yale's actual distance gained by straight line bucking was 228 yards. Harvard gained in all 98 yards, without a single run. As Yale lost 12 yards in line rushing, the corrected total of gains made was 356 yards, while Harvard, losing 27 yards, has a corrected total of 71. Yale was penalized 5 yards for offside play and Harvard 10 yards. In punting Harvard excelled, averaging 39 yards in the two halves, to Yale's 34. Harvard punted in all 277 yards to Yale's 236. On running back punts Yale excelled greatly. In all, Harvard kicked off and punted 14 times, 7 of which Metcalf ran back for a total of 127 yards, and Rockwell once for 5. Of the other 7 times, Harvard's ends downed Metcalf 3 times, and 4 times he slipped or fumbled. Yale kicked off and punted in all 9 times, and Harvard ran back but 4 of them, being downed in fast style 4 times, while Harvard fumbled once, Yale getting the ball. Both sides were held for downs once. Yale rushed for no gain 3 times and Harvard 8, and Yale fumbled without cost 3 times, to Harvard's 3, each Harvard fumble giving the ball to Yale.

The Harvard eleven and substitutes returned to Cambridge Sunday morning, reaching Boston at 5 o'clock. The men left New Haven early Saturday evening, but the rush on all the lines between New Haven and Boston so effectually blocked all fast service that the arrival at Boston was much later than expected. There were no enthusiastic undergraduates waiting to welcome the team back. A few of the collegians went down to the station early in the evening, but, finding that the train would probably be indefinitely late, soon departed.

The eleven broke training immediately after the game and remained in their rooms Saturday. All of the men who were in the game are in excellent condition, aside from Marshall's bruised face and a scratch or two on Bowditch's cheek. Despite the crushing defeat by Yale, there is a general feeling about Harvard that the Crimson put up a game fight clear through to the end, but Harvard's offense was a considerable disappointment to many. Some way or other the eleven failed to show the aggressiveness that was expected of it, and many trick plays which had been banked on for good gains had to be abandoned because of the poor-showing results realized from the few which were attempted.

FINAL GAME FOR COLUMBIA.

Columbia will end its football season on Thursday with a game with Syracuse at the Polo Grounds. Strenuous efforts will be made by the Morningside team to win this game, in order both to end the season as creditably as possible and to wipe out the disastrous defeat of 11 to 5, received from Syracuse last year. Before the Annapolis game of last Wednesday there were few who thought that the Columbia team in its crippled condition would not be defeated by both Annapolis and Syracuse. But when the local team won from the middies, there was a feeling of surprised rejoicing, and a general belief that Columbia's eleven had at last taken the long-expected brace. In the Annapolis game Columbia showed her best defense of the season, and the middies only thrice made their distance.

Columbia's injured men are rounding into better condition, and the whole team has shown improvement as a result of the last two or three days rest Coach Morley has deemed it wise to give them. It is unfortunate, however, that Weekes's sprained ankle and Smith's wrenched knee do not get better, as these injuries greatly impair the efficiency of Columbia's back field. The probable line-up for the game, including the various shifts Coach Morley has recently made, is: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Tomlinson; center, Forsythe; right guard, Stangland; right tackle, Duden; right end, Schoonmaker; quarter back, Goodman; left half back, Weekes; right half back, Smith, and full back, Frambach.

The standing of the teams which have completed their schedules on bare scores is of course already determined, and Yale is the undisputed holder of the Eastern inter-collegiate championship, with Harvard second and Princeton third, though if West Point be classed with the college teams, it is probable that third place would have to be given to the soldier team, which tied Yale and has been defeated only by Harvard. Pennsylvania, once by general consent a member of the so-called "Big Four," has made no better showing this season than last, having been beaten by Brown, Annapolis, Harvard, and Carlisle, and can not rank as a first-class team. Fourth place seems clearly to belong to Brown, while the Carlisle Indians, by virtue of their defeats of both Pennsylvania and Cornell, rank fifth, and Cornell and Pennsylvania follow in the order named. The order of these last two teams would of course be reversed should the Quakers defeat the Ithacans on Thursday.

The excellent showing made by the Carlisle Indians this season is due largely to the fact that they have been the first to employ strategy in making a quick shift in the position of his players, so as to disorganize the defense of the opposing side. This is known as the "wing shift," and created a sensation when the Indians tried it against Harvard on Soldiers' Field a few years ago. The position everywhere assumed by football players in lining up is anther Warner idea. He first made his backs assume a crouching position, with one or both hands on the ground, and this method of starting was first used by the Indians in 1899 in the Columbia game, and since then nearly every eleven in the country has adopted this plan of getting under way. This year he originated his "end over play," by which he forms a flying interference, within the rules, by starting off an end toward his own goal, and changing the direction of the runner as the ball is stamped. This enables him to place an extra man in the interference when it crushes through his opponents' end and tackle.

Warner entered the Law School at Cornell in 1892, having never seen a football. He watched the team practice on his first day there and was called out by the coaches, who saw possibilities in his heavy frame. On his second day at Cornell he played left guard in a game with Syracuse University, playing regularly thereafter and being elected Captain in '94. He coached the University of eGorgia in 1895 and 1896, and in the latter year his team won every scheduled game. For the two years succeeding he returned to his alma mater as head coach, during which time Cornell was beaten only by Princeton and Pennsylvania, the latter being much stronger then than in recent years. The first sensation after taking hold of the Indians was created by the defeat of Pennsylvania's strong team by a score of 16 to 5 and hammering Columbia for 42 points. His younger brother has been Captain of the Cornell team for two years, and his respective annual contests between their respective teams have had a peculiar zest because of their relationship.

Inter-City Relay Race Planned.

In response to a request from J. K. Baillie of the University of Pennsylvania crack athletic team, the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has agreed to add to the programme of games arranged for Saturday, Dec. 27, in Madison Square Garden, an inter-city four-mile relay race. In making the request, Baillie stated that if such an event was opened, a team of University of Pennsylvania track athletes would be entered to represent Philadelphia, to compete against the best runners of New York. To further the plan outlined by the Philadelphians, the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will send out invitations to all the New York clubs to enter their best dis-

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts

A Brilliant Array of Holiday Stocks

Vast, beautiful, wonderful stocks—almost limitless quantities of everything that is worthy, good and new for you to make your Christmas selections from.

The brighest, shrewdest, most experienced corps of buyers in the world, constantly in touch with every market center that brings to light new products, as usual has allowed no new novelty in any kind of merchandise to escape this store this year. So Bloomingdales' is a veritable warehouse of holiday wonders, and the pricing throughout the vast, ever varied assortment is of that same unmatched littleness which keeps this store talked about by everybody.

Some of to-day's special bargains follow:

Persian Lamb Coats $50.
All the smartest and newest styles; regular $160 garments.

Men's Gloves 75c.
Heavy weight dogskin; with heavy corded embroidered backs; smart shades of tan and English red; all sizes; perfect fitting; worth $1.

Women's Waists $4.98.
Louisine and peau de soie waists; in white, black and all the smartest colors; made with hemstichings, tuckings, and cord trimmings; tailor stitched—many handsome styles to select from.

Women's Waists $9.50.
Beautiful creations in louisine, entire waist composed of tailor stitched pleats; piped with contrasting colors; stitched with silk, and garnished with French knots; finished with dainty separate crepe de chine tie.

Men's Half Hose 19c.
Imported black cotton; in medium and heavy weights; with black feet and white split soles—Imported black cotton, with silk embroidered insteps; more than 50 styles for choice; worth from 25c to 35c pair.

Cloth Bound Books 10c.
Printed from new, large, clear type, on good quality paper. They have head bands, and the covers are of prettily decorated English cloth. Over 300 titles in the series. Not long ago books of this sort sold for 50c a volume. Some of the titles are:—

No telephone, mail, or C. O. D. orders filled.

Lord Lisle's Daughter, by Braeme.
Lorna Doone, by Blackmore.
Madcap Violet, by W. Black.
Minister's Wooing, by H. B. Stowe.
Micah Clarke, by A. C. Doyle.
Not Like Other Girls, by R. N. Carey.
Old Fulkerson's Clerk, by Walworth.
Owl's Nest, by E. Marlitt.
Professor at the Breakfast Table, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Prue and I, by G. W. Curtis.
Romance of Two Worlds, by Corelli.
Self-Raised, by Mrs. Southworth.
Shirley, by Charlotte Bronte.
Silence of Dean Maitland, by Gray.
Sketch Book, by Washington Irving.
Story of an African Farm, by Schreiner.
Tom Brown's School Days, By Hughes.
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, by Jules Verne.
Twice Told Tales, by Hawthorne.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by H. B. Stowe.
Vanity Fair, by W. M. Thackeray.
Villette, by Charlotte Bronte.
Westward Ho, by Chas. Kingsley.
Abbey Constantin, by H. Halevy.
Adam Bede, by George Eliot.
Alice, by Bulwer-Lytton.
Andersen's Fairy Tales.
Arabian Nights.
Aunt Diana, by R. N. Carey.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Averil, by Rosa N. Carey.
Beaumont Mystery, by Greville.
Beulah, by Augusta Evans.
Black Beauty, by Anna Sewell.
Black Rock, by Ralph Connor.
Boy Knight, by Henty.
Bonnie Prince Charlie, by Henty.
By Pike and Dyke, by Henty.
Camille, by Alex. Dumas.
Children of the Abbey, by R. M. Roche.
Concerning Isabel Carnaby, by Fowler.
Count of Monte Cristo, by Dumas.
Count Robert of Paris, by W. Scott.
Courting of Dinah Shadd, by R. Kipling.
Daniel Deronda, by George Eliot.
David Copperfield, by Dickens.
Dolly Dialogues, by Anthony Hope.
East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood.
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.

Persian Lamb Coats $125.
Fine quality Leipsic dyed; all new models; large collar and revers of baum marten; Eastern mink or chinchilla; worth $200.

Silk Petticoats $7.98.
Of superior quality taffeta silk; made in a pleasing variety of the latest styles; including small ruffles and accordeon, finished with sectional flare. A full line of street and delicate evening colors.

Women's Gloves 69c.
Of fine glace lambskin; colors, tan mode, red, gray, black and white, every pair guaranteed to fit perfectly; all sizes; worth $1.

Dressing Sacques 50c.
About 100 dozen wool eiderdown dressing sacques, the sort which sell regularly for 79c. They are particularly well made, and are shown in all the most desirable colors, such as red, light blue, pink, and gray; with pretty ribbons at the neck; they are perfect fitting and made full. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled on this item.

Women's Hose 19c.
Heavy weight black cotton imported stockings, with black feet and white split soles; worth 25c. and 35c. Imported black cotton; with silk embroidered insteps; lace open work lisle thread; in six dainty patterns; values 25c. and 35c.

Grocery Specials.

New Lentils, fancy, lb., 5c.; 2 lb.,	9c
New Green Kern, per lb.,	10c
French Mushrooms, can,	17c., 23c., 29c
Jams, highest grade, Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince and all others, 1-lb. glass jars,	15c
Lemon Flaboring Extract, our 12c. bot. 9c., our 15c. bot.,	12c
Vanilla Flaboring Extract, our 13c. bot. 10c., our 20c. bot.,	16c
Stringless Beans, per can,	10c, 13c., 14c., 16c., 18c
Peas, can,	8c., 10c., 11c., 13c., 15c., 17c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans,	16c., 20c., 28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans,	21c
California Egg Plums or Green Gages, big cans,	13c., 16c., 22c
California Apricots, big cans,	14c., 18c., 25c
Java and Mocha, (genuine Mandheling and Arabian Mocha), exquisite flavor, per lb., 34c. and	40c
Peaberry Coffee, exquisite flavor, extra fine quality, bean or ground, per lb., our regular 29c. kind,	19c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean or ground, per lb.,	21c
Rice, splendid, 5 lb. packages,	25c
Rice, fancy, 2 lb. packages, 13c. and	18c
Fine Sago, best, 1-lb. packages,	5c
Pearl Tapioca, best, 1-lb. pkgs.,	3c
Olives, Baby, bot.,	6c
Olives, Queen, full quart jars, 25c., 40c.,	70c
French Sardines, full ¼ cans,	10c
Boneless French Sardines, large cans, 25c. and	30c
Dill Pickles, 1 gallon pails,	45c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

Dead Heat at Finish of Brooklyn A. C. Run of Eight and One-half Miles.

Only six of the seventeen athletes who took part in the invitation cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club yesterday completed the course of eight and one-half miles. There was a sensational finish to it as Gilbert McGowan of the Brooklyn Athletic Club and J. W. Carleton of the Arrow Athletic Club ran a dead heat for first place. McGowan was in the lead for the greater part of the long journey. Coming down Stillman Avenue, in the Eastern District, McGowan had a lead of some thirty yards on Carlton, with the other four strung out a long way behind, but as the two leaders neared the finish line Carlton spurted and just managed to catch up with McGowan at the tape. Both men were all out at the end of the run, which occupied one hour and eight minutes.

The route covered from the start, 147 Stillman Avenue, was through Cooper's Lane to and through Calvary Cemetery to Sunnyside, to Maspeth, to Metropolitan Avenue, around Cooper's Park, and home. The other survivors finished as follows: Felix Pryor, Brooklyn Athletic Club, third; J. Sadelmeyer, Brooklyn Athletic Club, fourth; R. McGee, unattached, fifth, and H. Sadelmeyer, Brooklyn Aethletic Club, sixth.

The members of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn held a preparatory run yesterday, and will open their cross-country season next Sunday. Yesterday's contest was decided over the old course, about five miles in length, starting from Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I., out to Corona and return. There were fifteen starters, but many of them did not negotiate the full course, and only five finished. George Miller cut out the work at the beginning and led for over two miles. Then he went back, and Doyle alternated with Squiers in making the pace, which at times was pretty lively, and proved to be too fast for many of the competitors. On the run home Miller had the foot of all the survivors, and won easily in 33 minutes. W. Squiers finished second, over 100 yards away, and the others came home in the following order: John Tammany, third; W. Kaufman, fourth, and John C. Doyle, fifth. The club officials have decided on marking out a new cross-country course, but it will be for the greater part in the [illegible]

OUR LOCATION, LOW TAX RATE AND IMMENSE PURCHASING POWER ENABLE US TO UNDERSELL ALL COMPETITORS.

WHOLESALE EXPORT RETAIL
LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPY
CHINA. HOUSEFURNISHINGS. DRAPERIES.
RUGS. FURNITURE. CARPETS.
8th AVE. 35th TO 36th ST. N.Y.

Furniture Entrance—260 to 268 West 36th Street, Near Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Visit the art gallery! The exhibition will delight every lover of art.

SEASONABLE SPECIAL SALES!

Thanksgiving from a commercial viewpoint, naturally resolves itself into a question of Dining Room Furnishings and Fittings. Hence these special sales of Sideboards, China Closets, Extension Tables, &c., &c. These are all our medium grade goods, and represent the richest values ever offered in such articles. If you can find better bargain anywhere, let us know where. If you cannot, and we know you can't, inspect these items of interest. In high grade goods equally excellent values!

CHINA CLOSET of ornamental design, yet very inexpensive; curved glass sides and door of heavy plate glass—adjustable grooved shelves; fancy carved cornice top, with French bevelled mirror; verp special value..... 14.39

DINING TABLES. SPECIAL VALUES.
We've a huge assortment of these very necessary articles, and in view of the approaching holiday offer a superior lot of low priced tables at greatly reduced prices. In handsomely carved and massively constructed tables—equally excellent values. Note these figures. We'll warrant they can't be equalled. All are in polished golden oak finish—and the construction and detail are excellent.
EXTENSION TABLE, 42x42 in. top; 6 ft. when opened; 3 in. leg; popular design, only.... 3.30
EXTENSION TABLE, 4 in. leg; highly polished; strong and well made, only..... 5.50
EXTENSION TABLE, latest style; very good finish; heavy 4 in. legs, only..... 5.50
EXTENSION TABLES, quarter sawed oak; massive legs; only..... 6.60

Empire Parlor suit of strikingly beautiful design—with frames hand-carved and in solid mahogany, of rich color

and selected quality. Superior springs and upholstery, covered in fine all silk damask—in dainty colors and exquisite pattern. Very special value, at..... 116.75

SIDEBOARDS. SPECIAL SALE.
A quartet of quality—in superior sideboard styles. All are of the most excellent construction and finish—in quarter sawed oak—golden polished finish—with elaborately carved top—stanchions—panels, &c.—Some with and some without claw feet. All have large French beveled plate mirrors, large and small display shelves. Linen and silver drawers and cupboards—of the usual size. The prices quoted give but a small idea of the real beauty of the designs or the worth of the bargains. Splendid and unsurpassed values at $19.25, $17.60, $12.38 and..... 9.90
Couch of very choice design, with heavy base, carved claw feet, plain seat and head, fancy finish; excellent springs and upholstery; covered in fine velour; special value for..... 8.80

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

CATALOGUE "GUIDE TO HOUSEKEEPING."
Comprising 664 Pages, Divided into 4 Sections. For 10c. the full set mailed free to buyers.
Section 5 describes Kitchen Supplies, Stoves, &c.; 202 pages.
Section 6 describes Lamps, Tableware, &c.; 112 pages.
Section 7 describes Rugs, Curtains, and Medium Grade Furniture; 144 pages.
Section 8 describes High Grade Art Furniture; 144 pages.
Section E describes Go-Carts. Section F describes Refrigerators. Section G describes Baby Carriages.
Any of these sections separately sent free on application to Mail Order Department.

Send for booklet of bamboo and bird's-eye maple novelties. Also Mission Furniture booklet free.

CARPETS. 1,000 Hassocks, newest shapes, in Velvets, Axminsters, Moquettes, Wiltons, Brussels; special at..... 25c
Reversible Brussels Rugs, for dining rooms, medallion centres, choice colorings, greens, blues, reds, &c.:—
2½x3 yds. 6.00. 3x3 yds. 7.20. 3x3½ yds. 8.90. 3x4 yds. 9.60.
Velvet Stair Carpets, one yard wide, greens, reds and blues; excellent quality; very special at..... 1.25
Oriental Rugs, Shirvans, Daghestans, Meccas; upward from 10.75. All sizes in variety of attractive colorings.

UPHOLSTERY Tapestry Portieres, self and combination colored Armure, Ottoman repp and double warp effects; fringed top and bottom; colors, light blue, light red, dark red, olive, Nile, empire green, rose, and terra cotta:—
Regular value, 6.50; special, 3.49 per pair.
" " 8.50; " 4.44 "
" " 10.50; " 5.49 "
Real Renaissance Bed Set, consisting of spread and bolster sham, mounted on heavy two cord bobbinet; deep flounce on spread and sham; regular value 6.50; special, per set..... 3.49

Extraordinary offerings in CHINA, GLASS, SILVER and KITCHENWARE for Thanksgiving.
DINNER SETS, best American china, nicely decorated, large and fancy shapes, 100 pieces, including soup plates; per set... 5.98
DINNER SETS, finest American china, decorated in rich colors and lined with gold, 102 pieces, including soup plates; per set... 7.95
DINNER SETS, best English china, decorated nicely under the glaze; several colors to select from, 112 pretty pieces; per set..... 8.85
DINNER SETS, finest Austrian china of the latest shapes and decorations, knobs and handles gilded, a very complete service for 12 people, per set..... 13.30
TEA SETS, good quality of American china, decorated in several colors, 56 pieces to set, for only..... 2.59
BERRY SETS, rich patterns of imitation cut glass, large bowl and 12 saucers; set..... 52c
Etched, thin blown glass, very special. Tumblers, table size, half dozen, for..... 23c

HOUSEFURNISHINGS.
Tumblers, champagne size, half doz. for..... 17c
Tumblers, whiskey size, half doz. for..... 17c
Goblets, large wine size, half doz. for..... 42c
We have bought the advance sample lines of "Heywood's" Go-Carts and Baby Carriages, by far the most beautiful ever produced. The line is composed of about 130 pieces and will be put on sale Monday, Nov. 24, at prices way below the cost of manufacture. Now is your chance to secure a most elaborate and stylish Go-Cart or Carriage at a very small cost.
LOT 1—20 pieces, worth from $6.75 to $10.00; for this sale and while they last, each..... 5.48
LOT 2—28 pieces, worth from $10.00 to $14.00, to go at the uniform price, each..... 7.95
LOT 3—45 pieces, worth from $15.00 to $18.50; the most beautiful assortment, each.... 9.85
LOT 4—25 pieces, worth from $19.00 to $24.00; by far the best ever shown, each..... 11.98
LOT 5—13 pieces, Go-Carts only, worth from $25.00 to $30.00 each, only..... 14.69

GERMAN GRAY ENAMELLED WARE.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS, in 5 sizes: 4 qts., 45c.; 3 qts., 41c.; 2 qts., 37c.; 1½ qts., 31c.; 1 qt..... 28c
COLANDERS, large family size; cheap at..... 30c
BUCKETS, straight, seamless; 4 qts., 42c.; 3 qts., 36c.; 2 qts., 30c.; 1 qt..... 23c
KITCHEN DIPPERS, flat enamelled handles; 1 quart size, each..... 14c
BERLIN SAUCEPANS AND KETTLES, enamelled covers; 6 qts., 49c.; 4 qts., 38c.; 2 qts. 26c
TEA KETTLES, with enamelled covers; 4 quart size, special..... 49c
PIE PLATES, 3 sizes—10 in., 11c.; 9 in., 9c.; 8 in..... 8c
DISH PANS, 14 qt. size; very special, each..... 46c
MILK PANS, 4 sizes—6 qt., 20c.; 4 qt., 15c.; 3 qt., 13c.; 2 qt..... 11c
KITCHEN OUTFIT BOOKLET FREE.

STANDINGS IN POOL TOURNEY.

Places of Leaders Changed by Results of Second Week's Play.

The second week in the handicap pool tourney at the Montauk Billiard Parlors, 585 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has made a decided change in the standing of the players in this championship contest. The schedule for the coming week brings together strong players, and in several contests the crucial test will come. The standing to date follows:

	Won.	Lost.	High Runs.
Robinson, (100)	2	1	19
Peppard, (100)	2	1	10
Irving, (100)	2	1	14
Kowenhoven, (85)	1	2	13
Embrick, (85)	1	1	12
Lewisohn, (85)	3	0	13
Suydam, (85)	1	2	14
Gordon, (80)	2	1	14
Cadley, (75)	0	4	8
Lawson, (60)	1	2	13

The schedule for the coming week is: Monday, Irving (100) against Gordon (80;) Tuesday, Peppard (100) against Cadley (75;) Wednesday, Lewisohn (85) against Embrick (85;) Thursday, Kowenhoven (85) against Lawson (60;) Friday, Robinson (100) against Suydam (85.)

OLD GLORY SALE OPENS TO-DAY.

Auction Offering of Light Harness Horses in Madison Square Garden.

The ninth annual "Old Glory" auction sale of light harness horses will be opened in Madison Square Garden to-day, the big offering succeeding to the Horse Show as an attraction which will bring to New York horsemen from all points.

The first consignment to be offered will be that from C. J. and Harry Hamlin's Village Farm, whence come such noted trotters as the great stallion Chimes, the champion gelding The Abbot, Fantasy, and Lord Derby. The Village Farm horses will occupy the autioneer's attention through the greater part of the first day.

Another important consignment is that of the East View Stock Farm, owned by James Butler, which includes the three-year-old champion, Klatawah, a large consignment of the get of Direct, and a number of fine brood mares in foal to him. Direct started the season of 1901 in the slow pacing classes, and beat everything until the champion, Hal Pointer, was the only horse that would start against him. Three races were arranged for. Hal Pointer won the first and Direct the other two, making a record to high wheels which still stands. This consignment is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Among the stars of the sale, which will continue for two weeks, day and evening, under the management of the Fasig-Tipton [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The area of low pressure central yesterday in the St. Lawrence Valley has moved eastward over the Atlantic. It is being followed closely by a second low whose centre to-night is over Eastern Lake Superior. Thus far it has been accompanied by brisk southwest winds and but little or no precipitation. The area of high pressure central yesterday evening in Nebraska has moved to the Carolinas and a second high occupies the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

Rain continues in Texas, Oklahoma, Southern Kansas, and the extreme Southwest. It is 10 to 20 degrees colder in New England and the Middle Atlantic States and somewhat warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. Temperatures, however, continue seasonal or slightly above in all parts of the country except New England and a few points in the extreme Northwest.

Generally fair weather is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi, except North New England, where rain is probable to-morrow. There will also be rain to-morrow in the Southwest and in the west portion of the Lower Mississippi Valley. The rain area will extend into the Middle Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and the Lower Ohio Valley Tuesday. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail. It will be colder to-morrow in the Dakotas, the Upper Mississippi and Upper [illegible] coming west in the afternoon; on the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk southwest, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, and on the Gulf coast fresh to southeast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except at Duluth.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair and warmer to-day, except rain in northwest portion; Tuesday fair; fresh to brisk southwest to south winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair; brisk southwest to south winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer to-day; fresh southwest to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

Western New York, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; brisk to high southwest winds, becoming west.

Minnesota, fair and colder to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh west winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair to-day and Tuesday; light variable winds.

West Virginia, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair.

North and South Dakota, fair and cooler to-day; Tuesday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer; winds southwest to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	THE TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	36	44	44
6 A. M.	37	42	44
9 A. M.	42	43	46
12 M.	45	45	50
3 P. M.	46	44	50
6 P. M.	43	43	45
9 P. M.	42	41	45
12 P. M.	42	44	45

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 205 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1901	43
Corresponding date for last 25 years	42

Amusements.

HERALD Sqr. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY.
A Cigarettemaker's Romance & Rouget De L'Isle.
Special Seats Now on Sale.
For Engagement Beginning Next Monday,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2482 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company
in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Verdi's Opera, OTELLO.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; Messrs. Alvarez, Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wednesday Evg., Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Saligmac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices. CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
WEBER PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wednesday Night, Nov. 26, at 8:15.
PHILADELPHIA
FRITZ SCHEEL, CONDUCTOR. ORCHESTRA.
SOLOIST,
MARK HAMBOURG
THE EMINENT RUSSIAN PIANIST.
Tickets, 75c. to $1.50. At Box Office and Ditson's, 867 Broadway. Knabe Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Supplementary Subscription Sale.
For seven afternoon or seven evening concerts. Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th, at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 26, at 3:15
FIRST RECITAL OF KOCIAN
The Great Bohemian Violin Virtuoso
Miss Julie Geyer.....Solo Pianforte
Mr. Franz Spindler.....Accompanist
Seats & Boxes at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's & McBride's. 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $15.00.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Mat. Thanksgiving & Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

VICTORIA. HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Evg. 8:15. Regular Mat. Saty. 2:15.
Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY PIETRO MASCAGNI.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Tues. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
FREDERIC LAMOND
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's. Mason & Hamlin Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, Tuesday Evg., Nov. 25, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Res. seats, $1.50, now at Ditson's, 867 B'dway.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Tel. 3125. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
MABELLE GILMAN
in THE MOCKING BIRD.
DAINTIEST OF COMIC OPERAS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10.
The Merry Musical Play,
A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., THANKSGIVING & SAT.
Thursday, Dec. 4, Afternoon Recital.
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y. 42 St. Mat. Thanksgiving.
LAST WEEK—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS.
LESLIE CARTER in His Play,
DU BARRY.
WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present
BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
SEAT SALE 9 A.M. Wed., Nov. 26.

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Opens Wed. Evg., Nov. 26th.
Herbert Stock Co.
ARISTOCRACY
Presenting Bronson Howard's Play.
Prices—Evs., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., near 5th Av.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8:45. FAD AND FOLLY
BLANCHE RING, HARRY CONOR & new cast.
Matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.

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MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
Stupendous, Melodramatic & Successful.
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THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
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West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av. Mat. Thanksgiving.
Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?"
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BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
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14th St. Theatre. Mats. Thanksgiving Day
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NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St.
Evgs. 8:15 Wed & Sat. 2:15.
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SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
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NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day.
A KENTUCKY FEUD Extra Mat. Thursday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evegs. at 8:20.
Last 6 performances and (Thanksgiving) Extra Matinée at 2 P. M. of "ALT HEIDELBERG."

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN
20—GREAT ACTS—20
PRICES 25c. and 50c.

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THANKSGIVING DAY GOLF

The Tournament at Lakewood Will Be the Main Event.

LAST OF LAKEWOOD GOLF CLUB

Three Cups Are Offered for the Big Annual Event—Holiday Preparations at Fox Hills.

Golf will have its last week of activity for the year during the coming week. The Thanksgiving season is invariably a busy one with members of the golf fraternity, and in addition to the big event, the annual open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, there will be a number of minor club contests both on Thanksgiving Day and on Saturday. The holiday will not be so prolific in golf competitions as election day, not because many links have been closed, but because many of the best golfers in several clubs will go to Lakewood.

The Thanksgiving tournament at the latter resort has become a grand rallying event for the best Eastern golfers, while Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other distant places are frequently well represented. Several Yale, Princeton, and Columbia players will be seen among the starters. Both Travis and Douglas will be in the event, and critics would not be surprised to see them come together for the final struggle again. Douglas was beaten early in the month by Travis for the Atlantic City Cup, and he would like nothing better than to even up accounts this week.

The entries do not close until Wednesday night, but promises to play have been sent from nearly eighty golfers to Secretary Jasper Lynch. There is sentiment as well as golf rivalry in this desire to compete for the Lakewood Club prizes, for this week's tournament will be the last big event to be held on the historic club course. For over three years the present course of the Lakewood Golf Club has been one of the most celebrated in the metropolitan district, and nearly every golfer of note in the country has played over it. The lease of the grounds expires in May, and a much superior course will be taken possession of on a large estate near the upper end of the lake. The Lakewood Golf Club will then pass out of existence, as this club and the old Country Club have consolidated, and the new organization will be known as the Lakewood Country Club. The new eighteen-hole course is all finished, but it will not be opened for play until next Spring.

Three cups for three sets of sixteen are offered for the tournament this week. The only event for the opening day, Thursday, will be the eighteen-hole qualifying round. A cup will be given for the lowest gross score. The final rounds for the three cups will be played on Saturday, and there will also be an eighteen-hole handicap for net and gross score prizes.

The holiday feature at the Fox Hills Club, Staten Island, will be a new prize, known as the Thanksgiving Day Medal, given by a member of the Board of Incorporators. It will be competed for at bogey handicap, eighteen holes. Mixed foursomes and members' handicaps will be played at Harbor Hill and the Richmond County Country Club. The Ewall Cup will be played for at the Yountakah Club links, near Nutley, and the Morris County Club of Morristown, N. J., will give its final golf competition of the year. On Dec. 1 this club will be closed for the Winter, being one of the few local golf clubs that closes entirely during the Winter. The links of the Morristown Field Club will remain open throughout the year. Other clubs that are arranging special events for Thanksgiving Day are Oakland, Montclair, Dyker Meadow, Marine and Field, Ardsley, Newark Athletic, and Apawamis.

There is a strong possibility that the Newark Athletic Club will abandon its links next season, and plans are being discussed by the golf enthusiasts in the club of forming a special golf club, and so keep the sport going on the same links. The Newark Athletic Club has found its golf department a heavy burden, and the expense of maintaining the links has been more than was originally expected. The club has [illegible] while [illegible] have paid the additional golf fee, the number has not been sufficient to make the golf department self-supporting. The course is a very good one of eighteen holes, and has been laid out with great care.

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B. Altman & Co. show an assortment of artistic designs in Standard, Banquet and Library Lamps, Electroliers, Electric Table and Reading Lamps, Candelabra, Globes, Shades, etc., etc.

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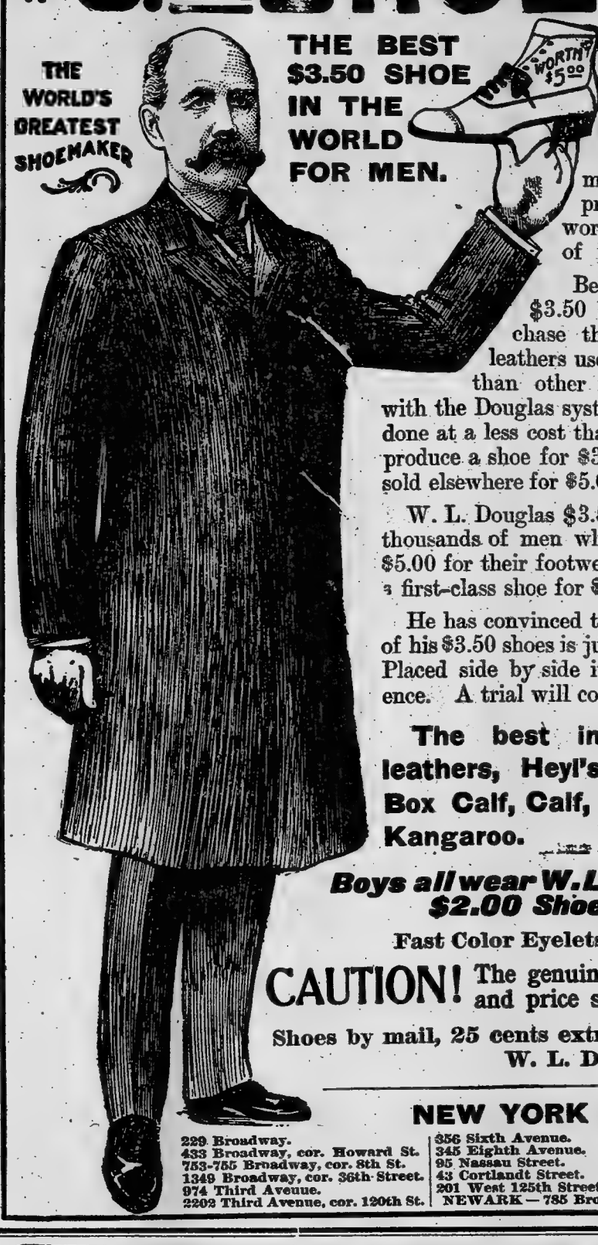
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MEN'S $5 SHOES FOR $3.50.

It is a fact that W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

Being the largest manufacturer of $3.50 shoes, W. L. Douglas can purchase the best imported and domestic leathers used in $5.00 shoes at lower prices than other manufacturers. This combined with the Douglas system of manufacturing, which is done at a less cost than other concerns, enables him to produce a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now being worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00 for their footwear, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.

He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good as those costing $5.00. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince you.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.

COLLEGE RUNNERS TO COMPETE

Annual Cross-Country Run at Morris Park Will Have High-Class Entries.

The annual intercollegiate cross-country meet, to be held at Morris Park on Wednesday, promises some exciting sport. Franchot, Yale's crack runner and winner of last year's cross-country run, is again entered, but he is not apt to have things all his own way, as the other colleges have entered some very good new men in addition to some of those who took part last year.

W. A. Colwell of Harvard, who has entered for the first time this year, is about the fastest man of the team, and those who have seen him run say he will make Franchot hustle to beat him out. Bowen of Pennsylvania and Schmidt of Cornell will also be in at the finish, and the contest between these two men will be exciting, as Bowen just managed to beat Schmidt at Philadelphia last Wednesday in the cross-country run between Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Drodge, a Columbia man, ought to be well up front, as he went over the course Saturday in 35:35 3-5.

The contest for team championship will be very close. Yale, the present holder of the title, will not have the services of many of last year's team, but in their recent trial the men made very good time. Pennsylvania and Cornell are very closely matched, as Pennsylvania only won from Cornell last week by a score of 19 points to 17.

But little is known of the Harvard and Princeton teams, but Harvard may be counted upon as entering a team worthy of putting up a game fight, especially as she has the services of such men as W. A. Colwell, W. G. Clerk, and C. M. Frothingham.

The run will start at 2:30 P. M. There will be a train at 1:45 P. M. from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

The officials of the meet have been appointed as follows:

Executive Committee—H. R. Odell, manager; E. A. Judd, Cornell University; J. C. Gilpin, University of Pennsylvania; F. L. Wright, Princeton University; W. C. Clark, Harvard University, and George Roberts, Yale University.

Referee—James E. Sullivan.

Announcer—[illegible]

Starter—[illegible]

Timers—E. J. Wendell, N. Y. A. C.; Charles J. Dieges, Pastime A. C.; Robert Stoll, N. Y. A. C.; Mortimer Bishop, N. Y. A. C., and Charles C. Hughes, delegate to the A. A. U.

Distance Judges—J. T. Mahoney, K. A. C.; F. W. Rubien, St. George's A. C.; Robert W. Kennedy, Star A. C.; H. Obertubessing, N. W. S. A. C.; Dr. Lehane, Pastime A. C.; M. J. Flynn, Star A. C.; Frederick L. Gross, Eastern District Y. M. A.; John Stell, New York Turn Verein; George Y. Gilbert, N. Y. A. C.; M. J. Sullivan, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; Dr. Canfield, G. N. Y. I. A. A.; E. J. Rohner, Mohawk A. C., Bronx; M. J. McGarry, Mott Haven A. C.

Scorers—George J. Fisher, M. D., Y. M. C. A.; Charles Reuss, National A. C.; John J. Martin, Brooklyn A. C.; Thomas Nevins, St. Bartholomew A. C.; Harry Lyons, N. Y. A. C., and Jacob Gabel, Grace A. C.

Chief Scorer—George T. Hepbron, Y. M. C. A.

Clerk of Course—M. P. Halpin, N. Y. A. C.

Official Reporter—Hugh S. Quinn, New York City.

Starter—John J. McHugh, Pastime A. C.

Chairman Odell is having some difficulty over the desire on the part of several of the colleges to substitute men after the entries closed. This he refused to allow. One prominent college has written him that it will run the men whether he allows them or not. Pennsylvania has protested Dausman of Yale on the ground that he was a member of the Haverford track team last year and competed at the Spring games of Pennsylvania held in the City of Philadelphia. He will compete probably under protest and the association will be called upon to settle the matter later.

European Cyclists Here to Race.

The best of Europe's cycle racers, eight in number, were passengers on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, which arrived here on Saturday morning. They are to compete against the pick of the American cyclists in the international championship six-day cycle race, to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 7.

In the party were Breton and Darragon, French champions at from ten to fifty kilometers. Kaser, the German champion, who will have for his partner Gougoltz, the champion of all France at all distances; Dorflinger and Heller, Swiss champions; Bruni, the crack road rider of France, who will team with Buisson and Lostens and Barasquin, champions of Belgium. The riders are in good shape, and will finish their training on the Manhattan Beach track under the care of Jim Richards. Gougoltz and Buisson will arrive next week.

Bowlers' Championship Match.

George Fraenkle and James Smith will meet in the first half of their series of games for the juvenile championship of Greater New York at the Montauk Alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. Fraenkle has held the championship for eight years, but for the coming contest Smith is a strong favorite. Both men have been averaging well over 200 in practice. Fraenkle has a record of 225 average for ten games, while Smith's best average is 230 for eight games.

Professionals' Pool Tourney.

A pool tournament for professional players has been announced by Clarence E. Green, to be held next month in the Montauk Billiard Hall, Brooklyn, in the hope of deciding the merits of the claims to first place among the pool experts. So eagerly have the professionals responded that it now is probable that a preliminary contest must be held for the selection of ten men, the number to which it originally was planned to limit the competition. Five money prizes are to be provided in a sweepstakes.

Date for Skating Championships.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—The joint Canadian and American skating championships will be held here on Saturday, Feb. 7, and not on Feb. 20, as erroneously announced by the officials last night.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
"A Pronounced Success."—Herald.
Matinées Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. IMPRUDENCE

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST six nights at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Extra matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Farewell appearances in New York of
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Next Monday—Sale Seats Wed., 9 A. M.
Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Miss Maxine Elliott in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

Criterion Theatre. Broadway & 44th St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."

Garrick Theatre, Matinées Wednesday. 35th St., near Broadway. Thursday and Saturday.
MARY MANNERING | Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, Matinées Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. 34th St. & Broadway.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Last 6 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thursday, & Sat.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
TUESDAY, DEC. 2 Seats Ready Wednesday, 9 A. M.
E. S. WILLARD, THE CARDINAL
Thursday Matinee, Dec. 4, David Garrick.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
TO-NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
Xtra Matinee Thursday.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred'k Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb.
Wednesday Mat. omitted this week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

BOSTOCK Animal Arena, 8th Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 59th St. Aft. & Eve.
LAST WEEK. To-night at 9:30, Marriage of Henry Horner & Therese Berg in the Arena, surrounded by Lions.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Mats. Wed., Thanksgiving & Sat.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

EDEN WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH.

REGIMENT INDOOR GAMES.

Athletes of Company H Carry Off Honors at Twenty-third Regiment Sports.

The athletes of Company H carried off the honors at the twenty-first annual indoor games of the Twenty-third Regiment, held at the armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, Saturday night, winning 8 of the 21 regimental events and scoring 64 points. Company G was second, with 6 events won and 50 points scored, and Company K was third, with 2 firsts and 20 points. The scores of the other companies were: Company C, 16; Company A, 11; Company E, 11; Field Music, 10; Company D, 5; Companies B. F, and I, 0.

Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Eugene Harrison, Co. C, (17 feet;) S. C. Northridge, Co. G, (3 feet,) second. Time—0:10 3-5. Second Heat—Won by H. A. Sedley, Co. G, (6 feet;) T. J. Barrett, Co. K, (17 feet,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Third Heat—Won by C. R. Coffin, Co. C, (16 feet;) G. G. Nason, Co. D, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:10 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by C. G. Brown, Field Music, (16 feet;) W. Stanley, Co. H, (10 feet,) second. Time—0:10¾. Heat for second men—Won by Northridge; Stanley second. Time—0:10 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by Brown; Harrison second, Coffin third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by A. J. Men[illegible] Jr. and W. S. Stanley, Co. H, second; [illegible] third. Time—2:23 4-5.

[illegible] Co. H, second; [illegible] Co. H, second; W. F. Springsteen and A. W. Tripp, Co. H, tied for third. Time—2:23 2-5.

Boyle Jr. and W. S. Stanley, Co. H, second; W. F. Springsteen and A. W. Tripp, Co. H, tied for third. Time—2:23 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Novice.—Won by A. L. G. Fritz, Co. H; C. W. Rhoades, Co. E, second; W. B. Tate, Co. G, third. Time—2:58 4-5.

Half-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by S. A. Park, Co. C, (scratch;) A. S. Buckley, Co. G, (35 seconds,) second; A. Cornwall, Co. H, (35 seconds,) third. Time—3:19 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Cecil W. Ledlard, Co. E, (50 yards;) F. Wanner, Co. H, (scratch,) second; E. Terhune, Co. H, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:24 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by L. D. Trott, Co. H; Owen De Witt, Co. A, second; W. Kernan, Co. F, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

One mile interscholastic relay race, teams of four each to run one mile.—Won by Boys' High School team, composed of Jessup, Herr, Kittle, and Swan; Pratt Institute team, second; Erasmus Hall High School team, third. Time—3:42 1-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle Race, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by F. J. Barrett, Company K, (18 feet;) A. W. Bowie, Jr., Company H, (23 feet,) second. Time—0:17 3-5. Second Heat—Won by William Ryan, Company G, (20 feet;) George M. Reimer, Company G, (scratch,) second. Time—0:17 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Ryan; Barrett, second; Reimer, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Team Relay Race, Indian Athletic League of Brooklyn, One Mile.—Won by Pequod Athletic Club team; Seminole Athletic Club team, second; Mohegan Athletic Club team, third. Time—3:55 4-5.

Half Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Valentine, Company H, (scratch;) A. W. Tripp, Company K, (40 yards,) second; A. V. Smith, Company D, (20 yards,) third. Time—2:07 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Open only to Members of Cadet Corps.—Won by E. D. Moore; S. W. Smith, second; R. H. Martin, Jr., third. Time—0:26 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. G. Brown, Field Music, (8 yards;) N. E. Flandreau, Company A, (10 yards,) second; W. Stanley, Company H, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

50-Yard Sack Race.—Won by B. F. Phyfe, Company H; L. A. Tyler, Company C, second; J. T. Mahoney, Company A, third. Time—0:09 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Cecil W. Ledlard, Company E, (120 yards;) F. Wanner, Company H, (scratch,) second; A. L. G. Fritz Company H, (130 yards,) third. Time—5:01 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—First Heat—Won by S. C. Northridge, Company G, (12 yards;) P. W. Martin, Company C, (21 yards,) second. Time—0:29 1-5. Second Heat—Won by George M. Reimer, Company G, (scratch;) H. D. Bowie, Company H, (14 yards,) second. Time—0:30 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Reimer, Bowie second, Martin third. Time—0:28 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. D. Trott, Company H, (15 yards;) Eugene Harrison, Company C, (14 yards,) second; N. E. Flandreau, Company A, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Valentine, Co. H, (scratch;) A. A. Jackson, Co. K, (10 yards,) second; J. W. Bracken, Co. G, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:43 3-5.

Obstacle Race.—Won by H. W. Bowie, Co. H; F. Luyster, Co. H, second; G. G. Nason, Co. D, third. Time—1:10 3-5.

Half-Mile Intercompany Relay Race.—Won by Co. K team, Co. G team second. Time—1:42 4-5.

Potato Race.—Won by A. B. Codet, Co. K; W. J. Turner, Co. G, second; J. Noley, third. Time—0:55.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Co. G, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 4½ inches; G. M. Reimer, Co. G, (7 inches,) second, with 5 feet 2¾ inches; F. Luyster, Co. H, (3 inches,) third, with 5 feet 4½ inches.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. Ryan, Co. G, (8 feet 1 inch,) with 32 feet 11½ inches; H. B. Lawton, Co. G, (4 feet 5 inches,) second, with 29 feet 9 inches; G. M. Reimer, Co. G, (3 feet 7 inches,) third, with 30 feet 3 inches.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by A. Luyster, Co. H, (14 inches;) J. T. Mahoney, Co. A, (scratch,) second; W. Ryan, Co. G, (2 inches,) third.

Points Scored.—Co. H, 64; Co. G, 50; Co. K, 20; Co. C, 16; Co. A, 11; Co. E, 11; Field Music, 10, and Co. D, 5.

Notes of Columbia Athletics.

Yale and Princeton, it is said on good authority, have arranged a dual track meet to be held at New Haven next May. Heretofore Yale has had this meet with Harvard, and the change is regarded as significant, in view of the strained relations now existing between Harvard and Yale because of the protested eligibility of various of their football players.

W. J. Gillies, 1904, Science, has been elected assistant manager of the Columbia baseball team. C. L. Hendrickson, 1903, College, is manager, with D. R. Bacon, 1904, Science, as his other assistant.

In order to give Columbia more time this year to arrange its gridiron schedule, the football management has decided to hold the annual election of the manager and assistant manager on Dec. 8. Two graduate directors will be elected at the same time. All candidates must be elected by 12 noon next Monday.



The story of the overcoat—We publish a fashion plate and booklet, very attractive and interesting to men of good taste. Samples, measuring guide, tape measure, given or mailed free to any address. Our most important offer this week is a great value in Fancy Cheviot, Velour, Kersey, and Melton Overcoatings, lined with Satin, Venetian, or half wool, with silk yoke, up to date in every detail, to order $20.00.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway & 9th Street.

The men are being instructed in stick work and shooting the puck on the gymnasium floor by W. Duden, the Captain. Among the candidates are G. Bates, F. Benedict, H. M. Bangs, P. D. Bogue, H. Duden, R. Von Bernuth, D. McKee, J. R. Reed, F. O'Neill, C. A. Dana, and T. Wadelton.

Columbia's class relay teams, which will race in a special interclass relay race at the games of the Twenty-second Regiment to-morrow evening have been chosen as follows: 1903—O. M. Bishop, C. E. Scharps, J. F. Thompson, H. Steeves, H. W. Haines, and W. F. Thoman, substitute; 1904—W. S. Earle, E. D. Oppenheimer, R. A. W. Carleton, F. O'Connell, W. P. Lawson, and J. B. R. Verplanck, substitute; 1905—J. A. Taylor, J. Frall, F. R. Buell, A. F. McDonald, L. A. Werner, and L. A. Walz, substitute, and 1906—L. L. Leventritt, D. C. Carter, H. C. Feldman, D. D. Muir, Jr., G. B. Curtis, and J. A. Fried, substitute.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia has appointed M. G. Bogue, 1903, law, graduate director of the University Baseball Association. Bogue was for four years coxswain of the 'Varsity crew. The other graduate directors are J. D. Peil, '99, and W. B. Symmes, Jr., '98. President Butler has also appointed G. T. Kirby, '95, and F. F. Spies, '93, as graduate directors of the track team.

Yachts Repairing at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The old cutter sloop Bedouin, built some twenty-odd years ago by Henry Piepgrass at Greenpoint, has been reduced to a mass of old wood and lead. The boat was purchased last Spring by a yacht Captain, and recently hauled out at the Jacob yard, where the work of breaking her up has just been completed.

William E. Iselin's schooner yacht Emerald, New York Yacht Club, is undergoing a number of repairs at the Jacob yard. Her deck interior fittings have been torn out, and next Spring she will emerge practically a newly equipped craft.

Anson Phelps Stokes's schooner yacht Sea Fox New York Yacht Club, which put into the Jacob yard a month or so ago, has been fitted with a new foremast and a number of less important features. The yacht will be put into trim as soon as possible, preparations already being made for a cruise in Southern waters.

Seymour L. Husted, Jr.'s, new Wintringham-designed cruising schooner, under construction at the Jacob yard, will soon be in a position to take shape. The lead keel was successfully molded on Saturday, and the stem and stern posts are now in position.

Princeton's Football Receipts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 23.—The attendance at the Yale-Princeton game on the 17th was much the largest that has ever been here. It exceeded the attendance at the Yale game two years ago by 4,000. George R. Murray, the general athletic Treasurer, said to-day that there were just 15,884 two-dollar seats occupied, 1,015 general admissions sold, and 600 tickets given to the players, officers, and side line attendants, making a grand total of 17,499. The [illegible] penses, will be divided between the Yale and Princeton associations.

Princeton's share of $15,000 will go a long way toward clearing up the debt which has hung over the athletic association ever since the present athletic field was bought.

Mr. Murray said that the mortgage on all the field except the small portion known as the freshman field would be lifted. This has been the most successful season financially that the Tigers have ever had.

Carroll and Jenkins to Wrestle.

Jos Carroll, the champion wrestler of Ireland [illegible] can wrestler of the world at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night in a finish contest, is at the Polo Athletic Club in Harlem, where he will finish training for the bout. The Irishman arrived in New York from Boston a few days ago, looking to be in fine condition. He is very confident of defeating the Clevelander, and wants to bet his end of the purse on the outcome of the bout.

Three preliminaries have been arranged between well-known local men. Charles Beck, the lightweight champion of Long Island, will meet Charlie Miller of Brook[illegible]



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We build them in several sizes, with or without roofseat—and roof strong enough for baggage. Two styles—the heavier structure for city streets, the lighter one for country roads. Trimmed with all the new and beautiful fabrics. Many on view just now.



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Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

LAST THREE DAYS
BEFORE SALE.
NOW ON VIEW
THE VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
including Roosevelt's Rough Riders at San Juan, prior to their sale at unreserved auction on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH,
—AT THE—
ASTOR GALLERY of the WALDORF-ASTORIA.
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Manager.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With the pronounced improvement recorded in the security market during the closing days of last week, there will be disappointment in conservative circles if further betterment does not show this week.

Commission house transactions and virtually open buying for the account of Standard Oil interests were popularly regarded as the influencing factors in last week's market change for the better, and from such sources advices have now become almost as hopeful as recently they have been pessimistic.

Saturday's Clearing House bank statement, while not as roseate as some ardent pessimists anticipated, was none the less strongly indicative of the improving tone in money market conditions. Time funds become more plentiful and rates coincidently easier. It is general banking opinion that handicapping stringency is over.

Much of last week's Wall Street attention was devoted to Manhattan Elevated stock, which, making an extraordinary advance, closed at a market figure reflecting the view of buyers that something much out of the ordinary has come or is about to come into the fortunes of the company. It really does not require, however, that reports of deals be brought into the situation to account for Manhattan market values. It has of course to be conceded that Manhattan has lately been making a splendid record of improvement, and that its waking up to the fact that people wanted something different from dirty cars and a slow service has been productive of very encouraging results. This is admitted if only on the strength of what the company's reports have shown. But there have been questionings as to what chance Manhattan will have when the tunnel draws in its millions of passengers and draws millions of passengers away from the elevated lines. There have been doubts as to the ability of any controlling agency to make returns to Manhattan stockholders a sure thing, to say nothing of giving them a large increase over what they are getting now—doubts of course based on the possibility of there not being enough business left for the elevated lines to produce the necessary profits, despite the economies prospective on the completion of the equipping of the outfit with electricity.

There is probably no more reason to raise a question on this score than there would be reason to question the daily course of the sun. The fact of this whole transportation problem is that New York has not got the facilities it should have, and the chances are that it will not find those facilities increased to the point of completeness even with the subway in full operation. The city contains an essentially traveling population, and every offering made to it will be eagerly availed of. It has the riding habit, so to speak, and this is naturally fostered by topographical conditions, and will so continue to be.

In what way the passenger travel in New York has grown may be ascertained with little difficulty. Manhattan does not give the best example. It gives the poorest and most unreliable indications, when it comes to actual records, for the company carried as many passengers nine or ten years ago as it did in the late year. Its managers had long been accused of lack of ability to gauge the situation, but only recently have they risen to the occasion. It took the Metropolitan Street Railway to find the people of New York who wanted a convenient and decent service, and it really took the transfer idea to fully develop the travel. There were doleful utterances concerning the way the transfers would cut into paying business, but beginning with 1897, the first fiscal year after organization in November, there were 177,000,000 passengers who received 57,000,000 transfers. By the end of the late year, 1902, 100,000,000 were added to the passenger numbers and 60,000,000 to the transfers issued. The record of passengers carried for half a dozen successive years is a highly interesting one, and is given below with Manhattan's figures included to indicate the difference in progress made by the two companies.

	Metropolitan Street Ry. Passengers.	Transfers.	Manhattan. Passengers.	Transfers.
1897.....	182,964,851	147,776,063	56,929,611	
1898.....	183,360,846	198,770,100	90,880,411	
1899.....	174,324,575	224,205,403	128,365,161	
1900.....	184,164,110	273,575,217	136,172,021	
1901.....	190,045,741	270,023,596	141,786,650	
1902.....	215,259,349	288,007,915	115,524,480	

Manhattan, it is seen, had 183,000,000 passengers for 1897 to begin with, to which total it has added only 32,000,000. But what can be done with a fast growing population, well directed effort, and a public eager and able to avail itself of every facility afforded is indicated plainly enough in the results taken as a whole. To suppose that the record of passenger movement will stop where it is or that the tunnel will have more than a very temporary effect upon the patronage either of the Metropolitan Street Railway or the Manhattan Elevated is to get into mind something for which precedent is lacking. It should be quite evident from the records introduced that with no further means of transit provided the limit of facilities would soon be reached, for although the elevated lines may be able to offer more accommodation than is likely to be needed for the present, with its new equipment in service, even this is doubtful, while it is still more debatable as to whether the street railway system could go on indefinitely taking care of an annual increase of 20,000,000 paying passengers.

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Further illustration of what is possible in the way of developing street railway patronage may be borrowed from the records of Massachusetts, where all cars are now operated by electricity, the use of horses as a motive power having been discontinued during the late year on the last two roads that had used them. In 1892 there were 194,000,000 passengers carried, in 1897 309,000,000, an increase of 105,000,000 and an annual increase of 21,000,000. The latest year shows the total raised to 434,000,000 passengers, a further expansion of 126,000,000, and an expansion for the four years averaging 31,000,000. Steadiness of the growth during this period, in which there has been the more marked improvement in facilities provided, is indicated in the successive for 1900 and 39,000,000 for 1901. For the whole period of nine years increase in passengers carried by Massachusetts street railroads has been 239,000,000 passengers, or 129 per cent., equal to a yearly access to the system of 26,500,000 passengers.

NEW YORK CENTRAL BONDS.

The principal of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds maturing Jan. 1 will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. All interest due on these bonds will be paid as usual through the offices of the New York Central. The principal of the company's first mortgage sterling 6 per cent. bonds maturing Jan. 1, it is announced, will be paid at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London. All interest due on this issue will be paid as usual through the Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and J. S. Morgan & Co. will receive any of the above mentioned bonds outstanding for exchange into the railroad company's new 3½ per cent. 100-year gold mortgage bonds of 1997, which by the retirement of the maturing bonds become a first mortgage on the entire property.

The bonds, with the coupon due Jan. 1 next attached, will be received at the full face value of the bonds and coupons, and the new 3½ per cent. bonds will be delivered in payment at 105 ex. the January interest. Fractional differences will be adjusted in cash.

The new bonds will be issued either in coupon form of $1,000 each, which can be registered as to principal, or in full registered form in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 or $50,000.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Under the influence of foreign Stock Exchanges, business on the Boerse here last week was stagnant, but quotations in most departments were better maintained than on foreign Exchanges. The weakest department was that of domestic loans, which, being heavily sold, lost more ground than usual.

Some operators claimed that the selling of German 3 per cents proceeded from the United States, but this assertion is discredited, American holdings in these stocks being too insignificant. The situation in Wall Street, however, is regarded as one of the chief causes of the drop, since New York continues to offer bills for discount here in large amounts, and it is believed that the American demand for German money will increase toward the end of the year, resulting in dearer money here. Hence the tendency to sell domestic loans.

Foreign Government securities have been quite neglected, and most industrials were also lifeless, but coal shares have improved upon the arrival of cold weather and the increased production of the mines. Iron shares were weak upon the failure to renew the Siegen pig iron syndicate, but quotations generally were fairly maintained. A meeting was held at Cologne this week of all the German bar iron manufacturers, and a committee was elected to organize a common selling agency for home and abroad.

Steamship shares continued to be offered, but they showed a moderate recovery on the week's dealings. Electrical shares were firmer.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The situation on the Stock Exchange closed last week a trifle more hopeful than it began, after an uncomfortable period of depression in Americans and Kafirs, principally in the latter, had been weathered.

Silver continues to achieve low records in its price, as a result, it is said, of a determined bear raid on the part of Paris operators. The uncertainty regarding the future of the white metal is accentuated by reports in circulation that a gold standard will be adopted by the Straits Settlements and that China is likely to ship large quantities of silver to meet the payments on her war indemnity.

The almost total failure of two colonial loans—of Natal and British Columbia—had a depressing efect on consols, and home rails also closed almost uniformly lower, in spite of good traffic receipts. Altogether, next settling day is not looked forward to with much satisfaction.

The money market was firm, and is likely to continue so until the end of the year.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 23.—The hardening in the price of cotton this week has stiffened the stand taken by the producers and has hampered the operations of buyers; its advances, however, was maintained, chiefly owing to speculation.

Offerings from India for fabrics were unimportant. There was a slightly improved demand for the better grades of shirtings, and the reports in this connection were generally encouraging. A fair business has been done lately for Calcutta and Bombay, and there were occasional transactions for China, though no improvement in the outlook in the latter market has taken place. A more active business was done on South American account.

Yarns were steady, and the inquiry for them was firm; this hardening tendency has had the effect of impeding business. American spun qualities were in good request, and in many instances were well sold ahead. It is expected that the spinnings from the higher grades of American material will be dearer in the near future.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Edgar Car Lock and Seal Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Millard W. Baldwin, Gerald A. Griffin, and Frank R. Series.

The seventh edition of the Annual Financial Review of The New York Times will be issued January 4th, 1903.—Adv.

Small Army of Charity Workers.

I understand that the Associated Charities of Boston has on its muster roll a philanthropic army of about 1,000 volunteers. These 1,000 visitors are divided into sixteen companies, each enrolled for duty in a separate district of the city. Each company or conference is equipped with a permanent headquarters and a paid agent, and is thoroughly organized and drilled for philanthropic service. Not all the volunteers on the muster roll are on the field at once. —Boston Journal.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—M. H. Smith, Louisville; George Eral Church, London, and E. Fischoff, Paris.

HOLLAND—Alexander H. Sibley, Detroit; William G. Mather, Cleveland; H. Schumacht, Hamburg, and W. A. Mason, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Snowden Ashford, Washington, and F. G. Gottschalk, London.

MURRAY HILL—H. W. Atkinson, Baltimore, and J. R. Custer, Chicago.

GRAND—Capt. G. C. Reid, United States Marines; Capt. G. H. Davis, United States Army, and T. W. McGregor, Washington.

MANHATTAN—D. W. Macpherson, Montreal; R. S. Howland, Asheville, and Capt. G. T. Patterson, United States Army.

GRENOBLE—M. H. Hollister, London, and John W. Lyons, third, Baltimore.

NETHERLAND—S. E. Duncan, Louisville, and W. S. Walker, Chicago.

GRAND UNION—Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala., and Lawrence D'Orsay, London.

VICTORIA—F. M. Baker, Chicago; William N. Cott, Columbus, Ohio, and Ernest De L. Strathy, Montreal.

HOFFMAN—J. M. Gallagher, Chicago; Brook Curry, Lexington, Ky., and T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.

EARLINGTON—Kyrle Bellew, London; Col. W. M. C. Kent, Governor's Staff, Idaho, and High Gordon Miller, Norfolk, Va.

GILSEY—L. Manfold, Berlin, and Col. J. E. Johnson, Dallas Texas.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. A. W. Harlan, Chicago; D. B. Dyer, Augusta, Ga.; J. H. Manley, Maine, and John H. Forman, London.

NORMANDIE—L. B. Sutton, Johannesburg, South Africa, and A. Cortelyou, London.

ASTOR—Charles Morris, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; 438 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. M. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Goldsmith, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Brenner, J., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; H. A. Sexe, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Morgan, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Meyer, Julius, Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Vaughn, muslin underwear, corsets, and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; H. F. Reynolds, dry goods; G. D. Matthews, furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Moody, notions, buttons, ribbons, and dress trimmings; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Jennings, prints and linings; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. C. Byrne, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. N. Stix, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Delaplain Dry Goods Company, Wheeling, West Va.; J. S. Gibbs, millinery, notions, furnishing goods, and pewelry; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Kyan & Cannon, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Murphy, notions; Holland House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.—Fire this morning gutted the combination wood and brick building occupied by the Atlantic Coast Line. The loss probably will reach $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—A fire to-day in the umbrella manufactory of Gans Brothers did $200,000 damage to the building and stock. Both were fully insured.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 23.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, this morning destroyed the plant of the Schenectady Contracting Company. Loss about $10,000, with no insurance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Anderson, S. C., says: "The whole of the business portion of the town of Williamston, in Abbeville County, was burned to-day. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

5:15 A. M.—2,364 Third Avenue; D. Cohen; damage, $25.

9:15 A. M.—88 Sixth Avenue; Mrs. Jackson; damage, $5.

10:40 A. M.—190 Hester Street; Dominick Zolpe; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—2,401 Seventh Avenue; Charles Vogel; damage, $200.

1:05 P. M.—22 East Seventy-eighth Street; D. E. Seydel; damage, $500.

3:25 P. M.—121 Avenue C; Rosie Yaud; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—124 Lewis Street; Jacob Rosenberg; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—87 Washington Street; Thomas Lewis; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—757 Washington Street; Mr. Perrin; damage, $50.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:55	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises...1:32

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:55	Gov. Isl'd...3:29	H. Gate....5:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:20	Gov. Isl'd...3:49	H. Gate....5:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 24.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

British Monarch, Argentine	.....	.....
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

City of Washington, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Apolo, Argentine	6:00 P. M.	.....
Consuelo, Hull	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed, for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 122 and up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 13 and up to Dec. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 20 and up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 27 and up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 31 and up to Jan. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 3 and up to Jan. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 6 and up to Jan. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 9 and up to Jan. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 13 and up to Jan. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 19 and up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 23 and up to Jan. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. 29 and up to Feb. 3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 2 and up to Feb. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 7 and up to Feb. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 13 and up to Feb. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 17 and up to Feb. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. 23 and up to Mar. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 1 and up to Mar. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 6 and up to Mar. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 12 and up to Mar. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 16 and up to Mar. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 22 and up to Mar. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Mar. 27 and up to Apr. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 1 and up to Apr. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 7 and up to Apr. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 11 and up to Apr. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 17 and up to Apr. 23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 22 and up to Apr. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Apr. 26 and up to May 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 2 and up to May 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 7 and up to May 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 13 and up to May 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 18 and up to May 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 23 and up to May 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May 29 and up to June 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 3 and up to June 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 9 and up to June 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 14 and up to June 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 19 and up to June 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 25 and up to July 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after June 30 and up to July 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 6 and up to July 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 11 and up to July 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 16 and up to July 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 22 and up to July 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 27 and up to Aug. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 2 and up to Aug. 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 7 and up to Aug. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 12 and up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Aug. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 23 and up to Aug. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 29 and up to Sept. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. 9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 8 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 14 and up to Sept. 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 19 and up to Sept. 25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 25 and up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 30 and up to Oct. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 5 and up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 11 and up to Oct. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 16 and up to Oct. 22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 22 and up to Oct. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 27 and up to Nov. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 1 and up to Nov. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 7 and up to Nov. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 12 and up to Nov. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 18 and up to Nov. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 23 and up to Nov. 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 28 and up to Dec. 4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 4 and up to Dec. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 9 and up to Dec. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 15 and up to Dec. 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 20 and up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 25 and up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra.

Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 24.

Algiers, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Amazonense, Para, Nov. 11.
Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 13.
British Kina, Liverpool, Nov. 9.
Gallia, Naples, Nov. 8.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Lindenfels, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
Nord America, Naples, Nov. 12.
Philadelphia, Porto Cabello, Nov. 19.
Proteus, New Orleans, Nov. 19.
Riverdale, St. Michael's, Nov. 2.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 14.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 20.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 18.
Comanche, Jacksonvills, Nov. 23.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 19.
El Siglo, Gal

MOUNTED POLICEMAN HURT.

While Stopping a Runaway Horse in Central Park, His Horse Was Thrown—Left Foot Crushed.

Mounted Policeman Otto J. Walch of the Central Park squad was injured while stopping a runaway horse yesterday afternoon. He was on the bridle road at Sixty-seventh Street, when he saw a horse and rider approaching from the north. The rider had lost control of the animal, and Walch started in pursuit. Seven blocks below he caught hold of the horse's bridle.

Walch was getting control of the animal and slowing down, when it fell and threw his horse. Animals and riders were in a pile for a few seconds. Walch retained his hold on the bridle of the runaway horse, and, although the animal tried again to run away as soon as it regained foothold, he stopped it a short distance from where it fell. When the horses fell Walch's left foot was crushed, and the injury was so painful that he had to be taken in a cab to his home.

The rider of the runaway horse was James Johnson, of Montclair, N. J. He was uninjured. The horse belonged to Charles W. Dickel, and it was returned to its stall in the riding academy.

ANARCHISM IN RUSSIA.

Government Decides to Have the Police Begin a Campaign of "Education."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—For some time past the Russian police had been puzzled to learn how the peasants have become acquainted with Anarchistic literature, particularly as those who have been arrested and interrogated have been found to be thoroughly well informed as to the Nihilist propaganda, even though they could neither read nor write. Now, according to police reports, unknown persons travel into remote provinces and hand out to peasants pamphlets and papers with the recommendation that they should be read carefully and given to friends afterward. Sometimes the unknown agitators ride into a village at night with documents hidden in their wagons, and they place the revolutionary pamphlets in the peasants' courtyards or outhouses. Not infrequently they scatter the sheets broadcast at annual fairs.

The Government having realized that it is useless to keep on confiscating the printed matter and punishing the peasants for reading them, now proposes to the police that they should explain to the peasants the folly of their proceedings, and to demand that the chief agitators should be pointed out and delivered to the authorities, so as to destroy the evil.

The idea of the Russian policeman, who is armed with a sword and a revolver, trying to argue peacefully with the rough peasantry, is not devoid of humor, and it is extremely doubtful whether the new method will be as efficacious as that of the knout and the prison.

JEWELRY THIEF'S DEVICE.

Had Ring Stolen from a Vassar College Girl Enlarged to Fit His Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—When Sylvanus Gildersleeve, the alleged Vassar College jewelry thief, was arrested a few days ago, the rings, pins, and brooches taken from him were identified by students except a diamond ring with a twin setting, a diamond pin, and a diamond brooch.

Yesterday Police Chief McCabe received a letter from O. R. Mason of Burlington, Vt., a wealthy contractor, saying that he believed the ring was the property of his daughter, Miss Sadie Mason. Miss Mason had already looked at the ring, but had failed to identify it, as the band was too large.

It occurred to the Chief that Gildersleeve might have had the band enlarged. Inquiry proved that such was the case. Gildersleeve took the ring to a jewelry store three weeks ago and had the band changed from a lady's size to fit his finger. The Vassar girls robbed by Gildersleeve will appear before the Grand Jury this week. There are four charges of grand larceny against him.

ENCOURAGE YOUNG YACHTSMEN

Manhasset Bay Club Proposes a Junior Membership—Annual Meeting Next Month.

An important change in the constitution of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club has been proposed, and will be presented for action at the annual meeting at the Hotel Manhattan on Dec. 2. It provides for a junior membership, open to men under thirty years of age. A junior member will be relieved from the payment of an initiation fee, and the annual charge will be only $15. On reaching the age of thirty years a junior member will become a senior member, and thereafter will pay full dues. The officers of the club believe that by the creation of a junior membership the club will attract many young men who are good sailors, but who cannot afford to pay the initiation and annual fees required of full members.

A similar plan, put into effect about five years ago, by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, has been the means of bringing a lot of young blood into the organization.

Other amendments to the constitution and by-laws that will be presented at the annual meeting provide for raising the initiation to $50 and the annual dues to $30. The regular nominations to be voted for are: Commodore—Alphonse H. Alker, steam yacht Florence; Vice Commodore—Charles W. Lee, who is now building a yacht; Rear Commodore—H. Winslow White, sloop Coya; Secretary—Edward M. MacLellan; Treasurer—Guy V. Buxton; Measurer—Charles D. Mower; Trustees—James R. Thomson and Hazen L. Hoyt.

Thanksgiving Day Cycle Race.

Preparations for the fifty-mile cycling handicap, to be held on Thanksgiving Day under the auspices of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, are now nearly completed. State Centurion P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, states he has already received over sixty entries for the event. The course will be from the Bedford Rest to Belmere and return. There will be handicaps of forty minutes to the limit men, with ten place and five time prizes. A silver loving cup has been offered to the wheeling club scoring the greatest number of points, and several cycling organizations have already announced their intention of competing for this trophy. The start will be made promptly at 8 A. M.

The preparations for the second annual New Year's race from Bedford Rest to Coney Island and return are also approaching completion. For this race nearly twenty prizes, including two silver loving cups, are offered. Information and entry blanks for both events can be obtained from Henry Volt, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn; C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street, New York; Charles A. Lehritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, New York; W. G. Meister, 560 Driggs Street, Brooklyn; Stuyvesant Wheelmen, 154 Seventh Street, New York, or at the clubrooms of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America, at the Bedford Rest, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, this evening.

Irish Athletic Association Officers.

At a meeting of the Irish Athletic Association of Greater New York held last night officers were elected for 1903, as follows: President—P. J. Conway; Vice President—Col. D. C. McCarthy; Treasurer—Thomas J. Cummins; Financial Secretary—M. Sullivan; Recording Secretary—John J. Healy; Chairman Athletic Committee—James E. Sullivan; Board of Directors—Daniel Cohalan, John Scott, Peter Curran, Daniel Cohalan, John S. Bannon, Patrick Fenn, Thomas J. O'Sullivan, Denis Gilroy, Philip Coffey, and P. J. Farrelly.

The association has secured Madison Square Garden for the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, and will hold a carnival of athletics, which will be the first Winter meeting ever held by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association. The events are as follows: Fifty-yard novice, 880-yard run, handicap; 60-yard run, handicap; interscholastic team relay race for the championship of America, 600-yard run, handicap; special 60-yard run, 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; three-mile run, scratch; 16-pound shot, handicap; 56-pound weight, handicap; 16-pound hammer, handicap; running high jump, handicap; running broad jump, handicap; pole vault, handicap; 75-yard hurdle, handicap; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; 440-yard hurdle, handicap; 880-yard hurdle, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 100-yard run, handicap; 880

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 307 East Sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 90.9, three-and-a-half-story brick tenement, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 33 West Tenth Street, north side, 427.9 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of James C. Duff on March 10, 1893.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, James J. McEvilly, referee, 527 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 386 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,180.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,192.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, William J. Woods, referee, 160 and 162 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 190 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,767.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shaffer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,606.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $19,094.

City Real Estate for Sale.

There Are Not Many

Modern American basement houses in the Fifth Avenue section that can be bought for less than $80,000. We have one in the 50's—20 ft. wide, with every modern convenience, at $72,000. Seen by appointment only.

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON
536 5th Ave., near 44th St.
TEL. 6546 38TH ST.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to purchase a fine 21 ft. front Dwelling, which owner has entirely remodelled for his own use.
304 WEST 88TH ST.,
Open for inspection. Price low.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN.

New, modern, six-story loft building; neighborhood Broadway and Bleecker; all rented for $6,350; to close estate will sell to quick buyer considerable under $70,000; mortgage $50,000 at 4½ per cent. Apply
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 EAST 42D ST.

A SNAP BARGAIN
FOR QUICK BUYER.

Two very choice west side single flats above 72d Street, 45.6x102.2; recently foreclosed by mortgagee, who will sell at a positive sacrifice before taking title; particulars to bona fide purchasers only.
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 EAST 42D ST.

Do You Want a Foreclosure Bargain?

Nineties, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.; five-story single Flat, 19.2x90x100.8; fully rented; excellent condition; want reasonable offer; don't delay.
BERT G. FAULHABER, No. 7 East 42d St.

A PARK AVENUE CORNER. Four-story Buildings, Stores, and Apartments in excellent repair, netting over 7 per cent., and never any vacancies; a property certain to rapidly increase in value. Further particulars apply to
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.— 79TH ST.,
near 5th Av.—Beautiful four-story Residence; price, $75,000; land alone worth the money. Particulars,
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

For Sale.—A high-class apartment hotel property in choice location west side; frontage on two streets; rented for term of 21 years to responsible tenant; pays splendid net income on investment; price, $500,000; no exchange. Edward C. Dayton, Room 7, No. 45 East 42d St.

PARK AV. CORNER. For improvement, three Lots, in the 90's; cheap.
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St.

SIXTH AV. Full lot with old buildings and L to side street, below 56th Street; cheap.
H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d.

Extra fine private houses on west side, above 75th St., 16 to 20 feet front; terms to suit. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

42 STREET, BET. 7 & 8 AV. | Large plot ready for imp. Pr. $215,000; may exchange. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

84 STREET, NEAR B'WAY. | Five-story, ten-family flat. Pr. 27,000; rent, 3,000; mtg. 20,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Amsterdam Av. Corner. Near 100th St. | 5-story, 2-fam., large store. Pr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

99th St., near Central Park. | $4,000 Buys triple flat. Rent, $3,700; mortgage, $26,000. ALFRED KUHLKE, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Modern four-story residence, 10th St., near 5th; full lot; asking $40,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th, $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

7th Av.—5-story business property, 25x100, near 139th St.; terms to suit; may exchange. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain for quick buyer; 8th Av., 5-story business property, 25x100, near 140th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Choice 5th Av. business property; near 114th St.; bargain for quick buyer. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

8TH AV. NEAR 125TH ST. | 5-story double flat and stores; price, $28,000; rent, $2,622; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Lawyer having several houses of clients for sale cheap would like to hear from quick buyers. C. Box 182 Times.

Private house, exceptionally cheap, in Fifties; near 5th Av.; 18x100. James Peirson, 35 Nassau St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 25x95; price, $28,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Snap; modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av.; $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

3 AV. CORNER, NEAR 86 ST. | 18 families and large store; fine condition. Pr. $46,500. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

1 AV. CORNER, NEAR HOUSTON. | 6-story stores, fine investment. Pr. $55,000; rent, $5,600. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

104th St., near Lexington. | Investment; 10-family flat; $15,000 cash takes it; rent, $1,700. ALFRED KUHLKE, 203 B'way.

Third Av., below 34th St.—Store property for sale or exchange. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Below 14th St., 6-story tenement, in good neighborhood; paying investment. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

3d Av. lots, 99x100 and 37.6x100, for sale, cheap, to quick buyer. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

7TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV. | 5-story and basement 15-family flat. 26x100; price, $38,000; rent, $3,792. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

3D AV., NEAR 3RD ST. | 3 5-story double flats and stores; price, $68,000; $6,840. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

Cathedral Heights.—Choice plot, 50x100, at a low price. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

Bronx.

A good two-story frame house for sale; Pelham Av., near Crotono Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Halpin, Pelham Av., Fordham.

Elegant new houses, all improvements, $3,500 up; lots, $375 up; easy terms. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Sacrifice, $4,000; 2-family house, 10 rooms; near rapid transit trolleys. Stricker, 3,080 3d Av., 156th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best-circulated newspapers in the United States.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SPECIAL OFFER
CASH OR SMALL PAYMENT.

Owing to illness the gentleman never occupied his new residence, which cost him $8,500. He will sell to reliable party for $7,750, Including New Royal Wilton Carpets, ten tons of coal, screens, etc. House has centre hall, Parlor, Music Room, Dining Room and Kitchen on 1st floor. Hardwood trim throughout. Artistically decorated. Six bedrooms, room for maid, Tiled bath, porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. Near L. station, 24 minutes to Manhattan.
DODD & BANTA,
706 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR A WALL STREET BROKER from plans of one of New York's best Architects for $12,000. He was unfortunate and Builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Price $11,000. Terms: Cash, or $1,000 cash and $75 monthly pays all. MAKE OFFER. BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOUSE, one of the Handsomest in FLATBUSH. On our Widest and Best Ave., near Trolleys and "L" Station, 28 minutes to Park Row. Contains 12 Rooms, 2 tiled Baths, LARGE BILLIARD Room. Finished in MAHOGANY, OAK, and SYCAMORE. OAK FLOORS. OAK Beam Ceilings. Steam Heat. Electric or Gas lighting. Plain Rich Decorations. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Call any day.
W. H. GOLDEY, 701 Flatbush Ave.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST.
BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND
The Fourth Avenue Parkway,
2-story, basement, 2-family brown-stone houses, 20 feet front; 25 min. to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, grilles and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

FLATBUSH—$6,000—$500 CASH.
Balance to suit; beautiful new detached house, with large garden; near Ocean Av. and elevated station; 12 fine rooms and bath; toilet separate; hardwood trim, parquet floors; electric and gas fixtures; walls decorated with imported paper. Come and bring an expert to examine. This was appraised by an institution at $8,000, and loaned $4,500.
C. S. OSBORN, 1,087 FLATBUSH AV.

IN GARDEN SPOT OF BROOKLYN.
Just completed, 8 three-story and basement limestone houses; three-story extension; Nos. 1,248-50-52 Bergen St., near Brooklyn Av.; complete in detail of advanced modern building; tiled bathroom, parquet floors, etc.; cannot be duplicated anywhere for price. Inquire premises of owner and builder, Thomas H. Fraser. Open daily.

THE FINEST
2½-story and basement brownstone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
409 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

HOMESEEKERS.
Beautiful dwelling (new) near Park and Boulevard; will sacrifice; worth $4,200; will take $3,200; $2,300 mortgage 5 per cent.
JOHN V. OHNEWALD, 186 Remsen Street.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—238 Baltic St., near Court Street, fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x125; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

For Sale—Farm of 30 acres in Queens Borough; suitable for building lots. For further particulars address Box 11, Queens P. O., L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

SHORE FRONTS, FARMS, ACREAGE, &c. Buy now of CODLING, Northport, L. I.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

ARE YOU LOOKING
for three or more acres in a choice location?
ONE HOUR FROM 42D ST.
We will divide a modern farm, in Westchester County, near station, and sell to a few desirable people at $300 per acre.
WM. CRAWFORD,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.
"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."
High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

WINTER COTTAGES IN THE PINES.

At Lakehurst, N. J., 1 hr. 35 min. from city, 2 cottages opp. Pine Tree Inn, Lake View. For sale or rental, furnished or unfurnished; electric lighting, approved plumbing, steam and hot air heating. Apply for leaflet to R. H. WARREN, Lakehurst, N. J., or D. T. WARREN, 56 Worth St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 153 Watchung Av., Montclair.

SEABRIGHT, LOW-MOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD, PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND furnished Cottages for rent, season 1903. D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

An investor needing cash will sacrifice a modern business building, all leased to excellent tenants, near 20th St., bet. 5th Av. and Broadway; will take old tenements in part payment. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

Bargain.—Four-story, corner, with store; near nine car lines; equity, $2,750; Long Island property entertained. Ignatz Martin, 1,155 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

Exchange equity, $25,000, new downtown loft building paying 10 per cent., for smaller property and cash.
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

Brooklyn private house, $4,000; unencumbered; take $1,500; balance lots or small farm. Jelenek, 769 East 150th St.

We have good paying flats and tenements to exchange for lots or old property. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

20 acres well-wooded, splendid soil, mile from depot; steady employment near-by; make good chicken farm; $25 per acre.
Country home, 10 acres, tillable; fine 12-room house, barn; abundance of fruit, shade, water; $2,500; easy terms; many other bargains; state wants. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Land Agency offers the finest collection of high grade gentlemen's residences, stock, fruit, dairy farms, and trout streams in the world; catalogue just out; no exchanges; state all requirements. Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

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FACTORIES WANTED.
We are at present unable to place all the parties from whom we have applications for lofts and buildings for manufacturing purposes, and request owners and agents to send us particulars of this class of property they may have to rent.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
Tel. 6320—38th St. 116 West 42d Street.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owner property, neighborhood south side 3d Av. Bridge, wanted to erect dancing pavilion. Responsible, 1,620 Broadway.

Wanted—Old property in any section in Manhattan. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 1902,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PARTITION SALE
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE
IMPROVED & UNIMPROVED PROPERTY,
No. 133 West 56th Street,
68 West 96th Street,
1822 Madison Avenue.
4 Lots on North Side
Cathedral Parkway or 110th St.
Block Front on East Side
Amsterdam Avenue,
between 121st & 122d Streets.
16 Valuable lots on
121st and 122d Streets,
near Broadway.
Block Front on West Side
Broadway,
between 131st and 132d Streets.
One Lot Northwest Corner
Broadway and 136th Street.
ALSO
22 desirable lots on
11th and Audubon Avenues,
167th, 180th, 183d & 186th Sts.,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
70 per cent. on Mortgage for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest.
For book-maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

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The Public's Company
BECAUSE

FOURTH—It has a capital and surplus which, including stockholders' liability, make a guarantee fund of more than $8,500,000.

It is doing a profitable business, and for its own and its clients' protection it employs the best legal talent in the city to examine its titles. It has equipped itself to protect fully its policy-holders.

When you buy real estate, or borrow or loan upon it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $6,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
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The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 Liberty Street, New York,
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Capital and Surplus, - $8,000,000
Examines and insures titles at fixed, moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000 to loan at 4 or 4½% interest on real estate.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Sums from $5,000 to $300,000 to loan at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

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TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

CORNER STORE, VERY LARGE
776 Melrose Av., (cor. 158th St.)
Suitable for any business.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 35 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

Factory, 3,500 feet; east side; rent, $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 35,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY, LOFT AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6320—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 15th St.; elevator; rent, $18.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

AT 143 Bleecker St., corner of West Broadway, large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFCIES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Woodworkers.—Loft, 50x100; windows four sides; power, heat, elevator; blower, woodworking machinery. Gustaveson, 490 East 139th St.

Half of office, $7.50; heat, light, telephone. McCaffrey, Room 707, 150 Nassau St.

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INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporations, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Rossiter Press, 170 Broadway.

Display your advertisement printed around pencils; never thrown away! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertiser Co., 263 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS
137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A fireproof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 251—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 7 apartments left
5, 6, 7 rooms and baths; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem.

ELSINORE.
502 & 504 WEST 121ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.,
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

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N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV. & 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,000; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS,
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A.— ONLY ONE LEFT. Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

A.—"THE VAN NYDECK."
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; rent, $100; concessions owing to lateness of season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
One suite of four rooms and bath, all conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

A.—Only 8 out of 50 apartments unrented in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts. and 3d Av.; 6 and 7 large rooms; every improvement; houses model in neatness; easy of access, and electric elevated station is at 67th St.; rents, $30 to $35.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th.

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th)
An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Illustrated Apartment House Directory. Real Estate Renting Co., Proprietor, 31 W. 31st. 100 apartments to let, $420 to $7,000. Selected lists sent free; give size, price and location desired.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

To Let, 2,185 7th Av.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
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Apartments to Let—Furnished.

One more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Richly furnished apartments, season; longer. Bronn & Bronn, Room 516 Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Fine furnished apartments wanted for responsible tenants; owners invited to call or communicate. Bronn & Bronn, Room 516, Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St. Telephone 3756—18th Street.

Bachelor Apartments.

Bachelor Rooms.—Choice, cheap, central, with bath, light, heat; come and see. 129 East 69th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Unfurnished flats, west side, 357 West 58th St.; single flat, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing; rent, $45.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

To rent—Nicely furnished house in 63d St., near Madison Av.; rent very reasonable. Inquire of S. H. P. Pell, No. 7 Wall St.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Montclair or the Oranges, a furnished house as soon as possible, for private family for the Winter; must have at least nine rooms and laundry; best references given. Address M. Van Rensselaer, New London, Connecticut.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A three-story high-stoop brownstone house, 7th Av., near 120th St.; rent, $850; perfect order. WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, 58 Bond St.

Modern residence, 10th St., near 5th; 12 rooms; perfect order; rent, $1,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Thirty rooms, all improvements; fine shaded grounds; can be run all the year; rent reasonable.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, on high ground, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

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Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75. Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

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APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
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THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE KENESAW,
202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two rooms, with bath, $35 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.
Furnished if desired at small additional cost. Rates include maid service, light, heat, Elevator service always.
DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 Weekly. C. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

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To rent, by the year, unfurnished, desirable house; 9 rooms, bath; electric light, stationary tubs, hot water, heat; stable; convenient to depot; rent, $25 per month. Address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

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FOR RENT.
Furnished houses on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga.
FOR THE WINTER.
This is a famous Winter resort. Apply for list to JOHN W. DICKEY, Augusta, Ga.

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CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
Advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW } NEW YORK.
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST. }
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APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

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On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

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WALWORTH INSTITUTE
110 East 125th St., and 149th St., near 3d Av.—Individual instruction in stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; day and night; prospectus on application.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
12—and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
Rev Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.
136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL,
Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 66th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

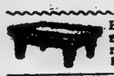
T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two step; private lessons, any hour.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

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Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

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Fine setter dog for sale. Apply E. J. Hammond, Hood's Mill, Md.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A three-story high-stoop brownstone house, 7th Av., near 120th St.; rent, $850; perfect order. WILLIAM C. FLANAGAN, 58 Bond St.

Modern residence, 10th St., near 5th; 12 rooms; perfect order; rent, $1,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

New Jersey Property to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Thirty rooms, all improvements; fine shaded grounds; can be run all the year; rent reasonable.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, on high ground, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; call free at your home. Malkan, Bookman, 1 William St. Telephone 5121—Broad.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWHALL, ELIZABETH.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH NEWHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, at the office of Herbert M. Johnston, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1903.
Dated New York, the 25th day of August, 1902.
CHANDING A. NEWHALL, HERBERT M. JOHNSTON, Administrators. GEORGE W. McADAM, Attorney for Administrators, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
aug5-law7mX

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Pearls and Precious Stones
unexcelled in quality.
Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue,
invite inspection of their extensive collection of choice gems.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
NOW OPEN.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The cuisine and service equal those of the famous retaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Jas. N. Berry, } Managers.
H. E. Eder, }
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. The Fall season is most delightful. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON

CENTRAL UNION AND THE TUNNEL FRANCHISE

Delegations to Insist on the Insertion of Labor Clauses.

Alderman Doull Denies That Leader Murphy Instructed Tammany Aldermen to Vote for Amended Franchise.

Alderman Reginald D. Doull of the Eleventh District attended the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday and requested that a committee be appointed by the union to attend the hearing on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise before the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday afternoon next, and assist him in an effort to prevent the approval of the franchise until the railroad company agrees to "the labor requirements of the State."

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 asked if it was true that Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, had instructed the Tammany members of the board to vote for the franchise as it is.

"It is a lie," the Alderman replied. "The position of the Democratic Party is that the members be free to vote on the matter as they wish. No one can influence my vote. Newspaper articles cannot influence me. If I know my position, I will stand or fall by it."

"Are you a member of organized labor?" asked Delegate Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club.

"No, Sir," the Alderman replied.

Delegate Fitzgerald remarked that his reason for asking the question was that Mr. Doull appeared to be very friendly to organized labor.

A delegate proposed a vote of thanks to the Alderman, but several delegates said it was premature.

"If the Alderman is as sincere as he appears to be, he will be deserving of thanks when the whole thing is over," Delegate Fitzgerald remarked. "Wait until he carries out all that he expresses, and we will give him all the glory that is coming to him."

The subject was brought up later by Delegate McMahon of the Eccentric and Standard Engineers' Union, who declared that the recent demonstration of the Central Federated Union on the City Hall Plaza to protest against the passing of the tunnel contract without the labor clauses was so feeble as to be a disgrace to the central body. The Chairman directed the affiliated unions to send a delegation to the meeting of the Committee on Railroads to insist on the insertion of the labor clauses in the contract.

The delegate of the Boxmakers' and Sawyers' Union reported that his organization had made a demand for an increase of wages and that most of the employers had granted it without a strike. He said also that his organization had risen from a membership of 50 in January to 800 at the present time.

Oscar Hauser, delegate of the Architectural Iron Workers' Union, said that a long-standing quarrel between his organization and the Housesmiths' Union had been ended. Both organizations have joined the International Structural Iron Workers' Union, he said, and will support each other. The architectural iron workers are employed in the shops and the housesmiths erect the iron framework of modern buildings. On and after Jan. 1 the housesmiths will refuse to handle all non-union structural iron.

A letter was read from Secretary Cortelyou in reply to a request to President Roosevelt that he investigate the recent alleged kidnapping of the Mayor of Tampa for taking the part of strikers. Mr. Cortelyou said that the matter was one which ought to be brought to the attention of the State authorities.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union 144 called attention to a complaint, made to the President a year ago by the central body, that twelve labor leaders had been kidnapped during a strike of cigarmakers in Tampa. President Roosevelt at that time appointed a commission to investigate the complaint. On the motion of Brown it was decided to ask President Roosevelt to send to the central body a copy of the findings of the commission.

Delegate Fitzgerald of the Reliance Labor Club read what he described as a circular from the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, calling on all manufacturers to oppose the eight-hour law for Government work, which will shortly come before the United States Senate for final hearing, as being against the freedom of contract. He said that the association had appointed a committee during the coal strike which had requested and obtained a conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, with a view to settling the strike.

A long discussion followed, during which the Manufacturers' Association was denounced. A resolution was passed directing the Secretary to write to all of the local unions to ask the United States Senators in this State to vote for the bill, and also to write to all central bodies in the country, asking them to take similar action.

ADMITS JEWELRY THEFT.

Murfitt Brought from Syracuse on His Cousin's Charge—Case May Be Settled Out of Court.

George Murfitt, son of a politician of Syracuse, N. Y., who was arrested in that city on Saturday on a charge of having stolen $500 worth of jewelry from his cousin, Alfred C. Murfitt of 206 State Street, Brooklyn, was brought to Brooklyn from Syracuse last night. Murfitt admits taking the jewelry and says that he pawned it for $250 in Manhattan. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station and will be arraigned in court to-day.

Alfred C. Murfitt is inclined to be lenient with the young man and will probably withdraw the charge against him if the property is recovered. The prisoner, however, says that he destroyed the pawn tickets and does not remember where the shop was. It was said last night that Murfitt's father, who is connected with the Bureau of Health in Syracuse, will come to Brooklyn to-day and endeavor to have the case settled out of court.

Murfitt, who is twenty-two years old, appeared in Brooklyn about two weeks ago and introduced himself to Alfred C. Murfitt as the latter's cousin. Mr. Murfitt, who had never met the young man before, received him cordially, and invited him to stop at his home while he was in the city.

Young Murfitt said that he was a salesman for a Newark concern, and would be in Brooklyn for several days. Last Monday he left suddenly, saying he was going to Hartford. Some time after he had gone, his host discovered that diamond rings and other jewelry, worth altogether about $300, had disappeared from the house. The Brooklyn police traced young Murfitt to New Jersey, then to Poughkeepsie, and finally to Syracuse.

Brooklyn Football Player Injured.

While playing with the Manual Training High School football team in a game with the team of the Commercial High School, at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds on Saturday afternoon, Harry Case, the nineteen-year-old son of Norman T. Case of Harway and Twenty-fifth Avenues, Brooklyn, had his collarbone broken in two places. The bone had been broken two weeks before, and Case, who was full back for his team, went into the game on Saturday against the orders of his physician.

Asylum's Superintendent Resigns.

Charles P. Lee, who was appointed to act as Superintendent of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, to succeed W. R. Johnson, has resigned. It was said yesterday that Mr. Lee had not been asked to resign and that he had been appointed to fill the place temporarily after Controller Grout had decided to reorganize the administration of the institution on account of the mismanagement that had existed under the Superintendency of Mr. Johnson.

Bodies of Two Whales Washed Ashore.

Two dead whales were washed ashore on the New Jersey coast yesterday, opposite the Forked River Life Saving Station. One was that of a female, measuring seventy feet in length. The other was that of a calf only sixteen feet in length. No injuries could be found on either carcass.

SAYS MR. HILL WANTED JUSTICE PECKHAM TO RUN.

Col. Rice Declares the ex-Governor Promised the Justice His Support for the Presidency.

Col. W. G. Rice of Albany, United States Civil Service Commissioner under the last Cleveland Administration, was at the Holland House yesterday, and in reply to an inquiry as to conditions up the State, said:

"I notice a disposition among certain newspapers and a few Democrats unacquainted with the course of events preliminary to the last campaign to reflect upon ex-Gov. Hill's management and to claim that he prevented the nomination of any one for Governor whose election would be likely to make such nominee prominent as a Democratic Presidential candidate.

"It may interest some of my fellow-Democrats to know that so distinguished a member of the party as Justice R. W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court was offered, so far as any one but the convention itself could do so, the nomination for Governor. At Mr. Hill's request I went to see Justice Peckham the middle of August at Saranac Lake, where he was spending the Summer, and informed him that, while it was not within the power of any one to tender a nomination, it was Mr. Hill's desire that Justice Peckham should allow his name to come before the convention; that Mr. Hill and others believed there was a probability of the election of the Democratic ticket; that Judge Gray was to be renominated; that the other names on the ticket would be those of men of high character and ability, and that if elected Governor he [Justice Peckham] would be inevitably the most prominent Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904, and that he would have, so far as Mr. Hill could promise it, the ardent support of New York State in the National Convention.

"Justice Peckham replied that even the certainty of an election as Governor and after that the assurance of the nomination for President would not swerve him from his determination not to be a candidate for political office. Personal reasons compelled him to this decision. I have Justice Peckham's permission to make this entire incident public."

PIANO DEALER'S TROUBLES.

Discharged in a Police Court, but Detained in Police Headquarters for Arraignment Again.

Joseph Von Jenny, described as a Hungarian Count, and a piano dealer of 1,311 Scott Street, Covington, Ky., who was arrested on Saturday on a charge of having obtained three pianos under false pretenses, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Detective Miller of Washington, D. C., attended the hearing.

It was explained to Magistrate Flammer that Von Jenny had been employed as a salesman by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, dealers in musical instruments in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it was declared that the company had shipped three pianos, valued at $1,500 to Washington, D. C. The allegation was that Von Jenny got possession of the pianos, as he was known as an employe of the Wurlitzer Company, and shipped them to this city. Von Jenny was arrested on the Ward Line pier as he was arranging, it was said, for the reshipment of the pianos to Havana and for passage to that place. Magistrate Flammer decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, and said the prisoner could go.

Detectives Miller and Ryan went out of the court and waited. When Von Jenny appeared Miller asked Ryan to arrest the man and take him to Police Headquarters to be held until this morning and arraigned before a United States Commissioner. Von Jenny's lawyer objected to such a proceeding, but, after a wrangle on the sidewalk, Von Jenny consented to go with the officers to Police Headquarters and leave the matter to be decided by the Sergeant on duty there.

In Police Headquarters the Sergeant communicated with United States Marshal Henkel, who requested that Von Jenny be detained until to-day, when he will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields.

BISHOP REFUSED FEES.

The Right Rev. C. E. McDonnell Subpoenaed as a Witness While Going to Confirmation Service.

After two weeks of effort and the exercise of much ingenuity, Charles Watson, a process server in the employ of the law firm of Hylan & Underhill, has succeeded in serving Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Long Island with subpoenas to appear as a witness in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the trial suit of Ellen Kenny, to set aside the will of Catherine Coyle, her aunt. Watson had been studying the movements of the Bishop for several weeks, with a view to serving him with a notice to appear in court. He was unable to accomplish his purpose until Saturday.

On that day Bishop McDonnell administered confirmation in St. Cecilia's Church, at Herbert and North Henry Streets. As he drove up to the church and alighted from his carriage, Watson, who was in the crowd on the sidewalk, stepped forward and handed the Bishop six subpoenas and $3 as fees. The Bishop, who was much surprised, took the subpoenas, but refused to accept the money. Watson turned the money over to the Bishop's Secretary and then disappeared in the crowd.

The six subpoenas were dated from Dec. 10 to Dec. 16, the week in which the Kenny suit is to come up for trial. Mrs. Coyle died in March, 1900, and left her entire estate of $30,000 to Bishop McDonnell. Ellen Kenny, her niece, instituted a suit to have the will set aside, alleging that her aunt was only partially conscious for two days prior to her death, and that the will was drawn six hours before she died. The first suit resulted in a disagreement, and a few weeks ago an application for a new trial was granted.

BUILDING TRADES LOCK-OUT.

Ordered for To-day and Will Extend from Mount Vernon to the State Line.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—There will be a lockout of all the building trades workers from Mount Vernon to the State line to-morrow morning, according to the present plan. This was ordered to occur, conditionally, by the Builders' Association, and as the Building Trades Council, the journeymen's association, has not yielded to the conditions, it is expected the men will not be allowed to go to work in the morning.

The trouble grows out of the recent strike, when the unions affiliated with the Trades Council stopped work because the plumbers could not agree with their bosses. The plumbers compromised and the strike was declared off. Before it had been declared off, however, two plumbers went to work for their old employer and their union fined them $50 each. They declined to pay, and the other journeymen in that shop quit work.

The matter was taken up by the Builders' Association and the Trades Council, and the latter upheld the Plumbers' Union, while the former declared the fines were not justified, and notified the Trades Council that if the fines were not remitted by noon Saturday there would be no more work until they were. The fines have not been remitted.

CAR OVERTURNS MAIL WAGON.

Driver and Horse Hurt and Letters Scattered About the Street.

Mail from the French liner La Gascogne was scattered over Washington Street at Morton Street last night as the result of a collision between a Ninth Avenue trolley car and a wagon of the postal service, which was overturned. Charles Snyder of 2,057 Anthony Avenue, driver of the wagon, was thrown from his seat and severely hurt. One of the horses may have to be killed because of its internal injuries.

Clerks from the near by sub-postal station, where the foreign mail is handled in charge of Charles Versfelt, hurried to save the mail. They guarded it until the arrival of a policeman, who took the motorman's number. Then the clerks gathered up the scattered pouches and letters, carrying them to the station, where they were sorted, and it was found that nothing had been lost.

DENIED BY MR. STURGIS

Commissioner Says Report of His Resignation Is Untrue.

Has Not Been Asked to Resign and Has No Intention of Doing So, He Declares.

Fire Commissioner Sturgis yesterday made an emphatic denial of the report published in a morning newspaper that he was to resign from his office. The report was to the effect that the Commissioner, at the wishes of Mayor Low, had tendered his resignation and that already his successor had been chosen in the person of ex-Fire Commissioner William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn.

"It is absolutely false and absurd," said Mr. Sturgis. "I have not sent my resignation to Mayor Low, nor do I intend doing so."

Questioned as to whether it was true that the Mayor had asked for his resignation or even hinted that it would be acceptable in case Chief Croker was dismissed by him from the Fire Department, he replied:

"My relations with Mayor Low are just as harmonious as they have been since I was appointed. I have received no request from the Mayor asking me to resign, nor has there been a hint of any kind that would tend to give this report any authenticity whatever. The Mayor and myself understand each other perfectly."

"Does that mean that you expect to complete your full term as Fire Commissioner?"

"I don't know, as that question deals with the future; but I can repeat that the report I am to resign at the present time is entirely false."

"When will you give a decision in the Croker case?"

"I can't talk on that matter to-day?"

Commissioner Sturgis did not see Mayor Low yesterday, but he said it was possible that he would soon meet the Mayor.

Mayor Low adhered to his usual custom of not allowing himself to be interviewed on Sunday.

The pay rolls of the Fire Department should in the usual course reach the Civil Service Board to-day or to-morrow. It is understood that Chief Croker will receive his full month's salary.

COAL AND WINTER WEATHER.

Dealers Expect to be Able to Furnish an Emergency Supply—The Miners' Defense Committee.

The touch of Winter in the air yesterday made some householders who are without coal nervous. It is expected that the offices of the coal dealers will be besieged with applicants to-day, and it was learned that many of the large dealers are prepared to furnish anthracite in small lots to customers until they can get enough to send a ton to such customer at a time. While a cold wave would cause immediate embarrassment here, the dealers say it would have the ultimate effect of bringing coal here which is now going to the Northwest, as it would make navigation on the lakes dangerous.

The Manhattan Railway Company is still burning soft coal mixed with anthracite, but it is asserted that broken anthracite, which is the kind used for the elevated railroad engines, is not yet plentiful enough to use alone.

James Fitzgerald of the Miners' Defense Committee of the Central Federated Union reported at the meeting of that body yesterday that the winding up of its affairs had been delayed owing to the absence members of the committee who were attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor at New Orleans.

Daniel S. Jacobs, Chairman of the committee, reported that the final meeting of the committee would be held Friday evening at the University Settlement.

CASE OF LAWYER H. L. FRANKLIN

He Declares There Is Fraud Back of the Action for Larceny Brought Against Him by E. C. Bell.

Henry L. Franklin of 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, the lawyer arrested on Saturday night in his office in the Pulitzer Building on a search warrant charging him with the larceny of stock certificates and other papers said to be worth $41,000, sworn out by Eugene C. Bell, who is in the electric supply business at 6 Gouverneur Slip, and lives at 552 East Eighty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. At the request of the prisoner the hearing in the case was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

Franklin explained that the certificates and other papers he is accused of stealing last December during a fire in Bell's factory, then at 281 Water Street, were in his possession on an order issued last June or July by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court. He declared also that there was fraud back of the criminal action brought against him, and that all the facts, which have a bearing on three suits now pending in the Supreme Court, would come out at the hearing to-morrow.

This was all he would say about the case, but he intimated that the stock certificates are not negotiable or worth anything like the $41,000 at which they are valued by Bell.

The papers were held as evidence by Magistrate Brann, and Franklin was released on the bail bond signed at the time of his arrest by Louis Cohen of 17 Livingston Place.

Bell declined to talk further about the case, saying that the search warrant told the story of the alleged theft.

SAYS HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Newark Police Investigating Story of a Boy Whose Father Has Worked for Evidence Against Saloons.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—The police are investigating a story told by Cyrille Huckle, the twelve-year-old son of William Huckle, who, until a short time ago, was employed by temperance crusaders getting evidence against Sunday saloon sellers. According to the boy, he was standing on Orange Street, Roseville, yesterday morning, when a man asked him to take a ride.

He claims he lifted him into the wagon and drove rapidly toward Harrison, holding his hand over his mouth so that he could not make any outcry. When a secluded part of Harrison was reached, young Huckle says the man threw him onto the floor of the wagon, and placing his knee on his chest, tied his hands, and then drove rapidly across the meadows to the Pennsylvania Ferry.

As the wagon was about to be driven into the ferryhouse young Huckle says he managed to free his hands, jumped from the wagon, and walked nine miles back to his home. He reached there late last night. His father says he is satisfied that it was an attempt to kidnap the boy out of revenge on his father for his action against saloon keepers. The police are not prepared to admit the kidnapping theory.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES SPEAK.

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor of the Inland Mission Tell of Their Work.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Taylor, who for many years have been connected with the China Inland Mission, spoke upon their work in the interior of China in the evening service at the Calvary Baptist Church last night.

Dr. Taylor, whose father founded the mission thirty-seven years ago, said the mission made no collections but had a voluntary income, on an average, of $350,000 yearly. This amount, he said, supported about 1,000 missionaries and about 350 stations scattered inland throughout 15 of the 18 provinces of China.

Mrs. Taylor, who is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, head of the Missionary Training College of London, spoke briefly upon her experience in spreading Christianity in the interior of China.

Dr. Taylor, she said, was the only physician in a population of 10,000,000 persons.

Over 100 Years

the leading physicians of two hemispheres have recommended to their patients, including practically all the crowned heads, the daily and continued use of

Bass' Ale

which is the favorite beverage and tonic in many an imperial household as well as in the palaces of many American "Captains of Industry." The perfect digestion, vigorous brain and ruddy health which follow its use proclaim Bass' Ale to be

The Best Tonic

ARRESTED BY A CITIZEN.

Two Prisoners Accused of Trying to Steal a Watch Surprised to Find Their Captor Not a Detective.

Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday complimented Robert J. Owens, Jr., who keeps a milk dairy at 2,168 Seventh Avenue, on detective instinct and courage in arresting two alleged pickpockets.

Owens while riding on an Amsterdam Avenue car Saturday night saw two men whom he says were trying to remove the gold watch and chain from the vest pocket of a well-dressed and elderly man apparently under the influence of liquor. Owens says the elderly man got off the car at One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and the two men at the next corner also got off, as he believed, to follow up the elderly man. Owens promptly decided to get off too. When the two men saw they were being followed they jumped on the next southbound car, and Owens did likewise. The men took seats inside, while Owens remained on the rear platform, and when the car got to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street he stopped the car, went inside, and told both men they were under arrest. Thy unhesitatingly went along with him, believing him to be a detective, and telling him that they had done nothing wrong.

When they reached the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station Owens explained the case to the Sergeant, who locked the men up. Great was their surprise when they entered the station house to discover that they had allowed themselves to be arrested by an ordinary citizen. The men denied the charge, but were held in $1,000 bail for trial. The prisoners said their names were Samuel Harris, twenty-four years old, a bartender, living at 219 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Charles Ross, a clerk, twenty-two years old, of 103 Forsyth Street.

FREE RIDER INJURED.

Sailor, on His Way Homeward, Said He Was Tossed from a Car by a Train Crew.

Henry Contine, a sailor, who was taken to Hudson Street Hospital last night, said that he had been injured by a train crew that threw him off a Pennsylvania Railroad freight car in Jersey City. He is twenty-one years of age, and he was on his way from Philadelphia to his home in Boston after a cruise, and, not having his fare, he had resolved to go through as a "rider."

When the freight train ran into the yards in Jersey City he was grabbed by the crew, he said, and tossed beside the track before he could explain that he was not one of the ruffianly "panhandlers" who frequently assault brakemen, sometimes fatally. Then he was picked up by three men and carried to the ferry house, where his fare was paid. He arrived at Cortlandt Street before he realized that he had been hurt.

Unable to walk, he hailed a policeman and told his story. Dr. Rice of Hudson Street Hospital treated the man for contusions of the head and body and ascertained that his left heel had been almost ripped off.

Capt. Halpin and Sergt. Carson of the Church Street Police Station say "rough-and-ready" treatment is meted out to all "riders" the Jerseymen catch on the freight trains, and that the victims are always shipped to Manhattan. Policemen at the ferries have noted several cases like Contine's lately. New Jersey, it is said, has no State law against train "riders," and therefore the crews take the law into their own hands.

PRIZEFIGHT RAIDED.

More Than Sixty Spectators Arrested by a Squad of Capt. Hayes's Men in Brooklyn.

Capt. Hayes of the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station raided a prizefight in a hall back of John King's saloon, at 326 Greenpoint Avenue, early yesterday morning. The spectators numbered more than 100, including, it was said, several well-known politicians, who escaped. The police took more than sixty of the spectators, besides the pugilists and their seconds, to the station. The principals were Michael Kane and John Hoey of Greenpoint, light-weight pugilists, each twenty years of age. Kane lives at 92 Clay Street and Hoey at 209 Huron Street.

When the police swooped down on the place the fighters were beginning the fourth round. The spectators tried to escape. They went to windows and doors, but were met by the police. A few escaped, and the excitement in the neighborhood attracted fully 1,000 persons to the street in front of the place.

In the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Higgenbotham held the principals on a charge of prizefighting, while King and William Smith of 91 Greenpoint Avenue, who handled the pugilists, were charged with promoting a prizefight. The other prisoners were held on charges of disorderly conduct. The prisoners are to be arraigned to-day for examination.

FRENCH LINER DETAINED.

Case of Smallpox Discovered in the Steerage of La Gascogne.

The French liner La Gascogne, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Havre, was detained at Quarantine on account of a case of smallpox among the steerage passengers. Symptoms of the disease were discovered on the patient, a seventeen-year-old boy, on Sunday last, the day after the steamship left Havre, and he was isolated in the ship's hospital. The patient was taken to the Reception Hospital last night, and the 120 steerage passengers who occupied the same compartment were transferred to Hoffman Island. La Gascogne will be released from Quarantine this morning, after fumigation.

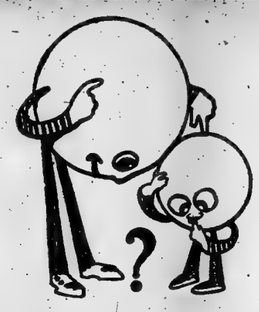
The liner had a rough passage, and on Tuesday and Wednesday she battled with a hurricane from the northwest. She brought 45 saloon passengers, 108 in the second cabin, and 1,089 in the steerage.

Children to Welcome Mgr. Dougherty.

A reception and entertainment will be given by the 1,500 children at the Home of Mount Loretta, Pleasant Plains, to-day to welcome home the Right Rev. John J. Dougherty, who has returned from a trip abroad. Invitations to Archbishop Farley and many prominent clergy have been issued by Mother Superior Catherine, in charge of the institution.

Holiday Book Number.

The Holiday Book Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will appear on Saturday, December 6th, 1902. This will be the sixth edition of this publication. It will contain, besides the customary rich variety of articles on current literature and the news of the book world, two specially prepared lists of Christmas Books. The best fifty holiday books will be described in detail, and there will be a supplementary list of fifty other books adapted to holiday purchases, with semi-critical notices of each. There will also be special articles on Christmas literature and other appropriate subjects, a variety of literary news, gossip and reviews, and more than the usual amount of literary matter of interest. Not one of the many popular features of this, the most widely circulated literary journal in the world, will be neglected. THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best publication of its kind issued, and is the only one that treats books as news. The coming Holiday Number will be remarkable for size, for circulation, and for the variety and extent of the publishers' announcements.—Adv.



"How happy can man be with either."

Suits—fabrics in patterns new; cut as good tailors are cutting now. $16 to $38.

Overcoats—all the accepted styles in many materials, $16 to $60.

Hats—silks by a famous English maker, $8; as good a silk as America makes, $6.

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842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

Carpet Sale,
Commencing
Monday, Nov. 24th.

125 Rolls
(this season's patterns)
Finest Quality Wilton Velvet,
$1.00 per yard,
formerly $1.35 per yard.
Also
1 Lot 185 Rolls Velvet,
75c. per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FASHIONABLE
CARPETS!
Great Thanksgiving Week Sale!
We offer odd pieces of Carpetings in patterns we do not intend duplicating, consisting of AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, and BRUSSELS, to close out from **85c.** per yard.

RUG OFFERINGS
Hand-made India Rugs
in the following carpet sizes: 9x12 ft., 12x10.6 ft., 14.3x10.3 ft., 13.9x9.10 ft.; also EXTRA, 13.7x10.6 ft.
At the uniform price of **$50** each.
Another lot (3x6 ft.) at **$5** each.

Persian Rugs.
SPECIAL! Fine Silky Shirazes, Shirvans, and Kazaks,
TWO LOTS; at $18.50 and $24.50 each.
Fine India Jeypore Rugs
The finest quality; in the new and popular delicate shades; highly suitable for drawing rooms; sizes averaging from 8x9 ft. to 10x12 ft.
At **$125** each; worth double.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE (14x18 ft., 14.3x19 ft., and 15x30 ft.)
At Proportionately Reduced Prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—In Our New Furniture Buildings: Special Sale This Week of Dining Room Furniture.

O'Neill's

Women's Coats and Suits
In the Approved Styles
At Strikingly Low Prices.

There are many opportunities these days to obtain an imported costume, a fine wrap or coat at much less than actual cost to make, in our Department for Women's Wearing apparel. Equally important is our special offering for Monday's selling. We have taken several lots of Women's Coats and Suits, presenting new effects and new styles and marked them at prices that make them

The Biggest Bargains of the Season

Women's Kersey Jackets, nineteen inches long, new model, lined with satin. Special for Monday . . **$7.95**
Value, $12.00.

Women's Norfolk Jackets, of fine dark Oxford blind Cheviots, bound with straps, satin lined. Special for Monday..... **$14.75**
Value, $20.00.

Women's Auto Coats, forty inches long, new puff sleeves, strap bound yoke, heavy satin lining. Special for Monday..... **$19.95**
Value, $30.00.

Fifty fine Tan Auto, Monte Carlo and Semi Fitting Coats, lined with finest satins. Special for Monday..... **$19.95 to $35.00**
Value, $35.00 to $50.00.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits, made of Black or Blue Cheviots, in Norfolk Shapes, new gored Skirt. special for Monday..... **$14.75**
Value, $20.00.

Women's Pedestrienne Suits of Imported Mixtures and Cheviot, Eton double breasted Jackets, new round Skirts. Special for Monday..... **$19.75**
Value, $30.00.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

STRETCH-EXTRACTION.

Shoes stretch out of shape during wear—if the elasticity of the leather has not been permanently taken out in the making.

Stretch-extraction takes time, skill and patience in the lasting.

The extra cost of these does not show on the surface of shoes.

Few Retailers are willing to pay for what does not show in the goods, and therefore few manufacturers make the hidden parts of shoes as well as the visible.

Because of this, most shoes are imperfectly "set" in the lasting—and so fail to keep their shape.

Regals are sold direct from Tannery to Consumer,—and therefore the interests, and future trade of Consumers must be faithfully considered in the making.

This fact results in giving the utmost possible value to Consumers for the Maker's own sake.

Regals are regular $6.00 shoes, sold with only one profit, at the uniform price of $3.50.

Mail Order Catalogue.

143 STYLES 8 WIDTHS 18 HALF SIZES



REGAL OAK-SOLED SHOES

$3.50

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2057 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
168 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

TWO ARRESTS IN PARK FIGHT.

Two young men were arrested on the East Walk in Mount Morris Park last night on the complaint of Michael and Patrick McCarthy of 1,683 Park Avenue, who say that the former was stopped by the young men, and then attacked by them with knives. The prisoners were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where they were locked up, charged with attempted felonious assault. They said they were Angelo Zochant, eighteen years old, of 305 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Anselimo Buscozz, seventeen years old, of 320 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Michael McCarthy says that he was walking through Mount Morris Park with a friend and that his brother Patrick was in the rear with another companion. He says that he and his friend were stopped by the prisoners, who pretended to be intoxicated, and invited them to have a drink. They refused and then Zochant jumped at him and Buscozz at his friend. At that time Patrick, seeing his brother attacked, ran forward to Michael's defense. A lively fight ensued, during which, it is charged by the McCarthy brothers, that the prisoners drew knives and tried to stab them. The fight was stopped by Policeman Brennezke of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. When searched no knives were found on the prisoners.

In Memory of Manchester Martyrs.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the death of the Manchester martyrs, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, executed thirty-five years ago at Manchester, England, the Municipal Council of the United Irish League of 301 West Fifty-ninth Street held a patriotic celebration last night. The celebration was duplicated in Boston, Chicago, and in Philadelphia by councils of the United Irish League.

Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin Recovering.

The condition of Mrs. Hugh McLaughlin, wife of the Democratic leader of Kings County, who has been ill for the past few days at her home, 163 Remsen Street, was reported last night to be much improved. Mrs. McLaughlin, it is said, was threatened with pneumonia. Her physician, Dr. A. Warner Shepard, says that the danger in her case has been passed, and that she is on the road to recovery.

New Health Office in Richmond.

The Department of Health of the Borough of Richmond took possession of its new offices yesterday at 54 and 56 Water Street, Stapleton, to where it has removed its quarters from the Richmond Building, New Brighton, where the department has been located since consolidation of the greater city in January, 1898.

Physician Had His Pocket Picked.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 23.—Dr. William F. Seidler, a prominent physician of this city, while standing in a crowd this evening at the Market Street Depot, had his pocket picked of $1,000 in money and a gold watch. The Doctor stopped at the crossing to allow a train to pass. As he stood on the sidewalk among the crowd of pedestrians two men jostled against him and after the train had passed the Doctor missed his watch and money.

Impending Police Change at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 23.—It is openly asserted that the resignation of William McChesney, Chief of Police of Orange, is in the hands of some person prominent in the City Government, and it is said that Police Captain Daniel Leary, who has been the practical head of the Orange Police Department for several years, has been favored for the position by the Democratic members of the Orange Common Council, and unless a disagreement occurs between now and to-morrow night he will probably be appointed. Roundsman Washer would have been the favorite of the incoming Republican Council, but the agreement between the Democrats is thought to settle it.

Mrs. Voorhis Has a Relapse.

Mrs. L. C. Voorhis, who took a quantity of morphine last week at the Murray Hill Hotel, was not so well yesterday. She had been improving steadily until yesterday morning, when she had a slight relapse. At a late hour last night she had not improved. It had been expected that she would be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh winds, becoming easterly.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,501. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

HARD COAL FOR STEAM FINDS NO CITY SALE

Large Consumers Continue to Ignore Smoke Ordinances.

Plead Inability to Obtain Anthracite, Which Carrying Roads Are Obliged to "Dump" for Lack of Purchasers.

Notwithstanding the fact that the coal strike ended on Oct. 23, and that the miners of Pennsylvania now have been at work a full month, a very considerable number of establishments in this city continue to burn soft coal, laws to the contrary notwithstanding. From a large number of smokestacks in this city yesterday bituminous coal smoke poured forth in hopeless quantities, while many wholesale dealers in anthracite were grumbling in their offices because they could not sell their hard coal.

It should be understood that the supply of the domestic sizes of anthracite in the market is limited, but dealers report the presence of a large quantity of steam sizes. The New York, Ontario and Western Railroad has dumped seventy-five cars of steam coal into its storage places within the last week because of the absence of a market for this product. And yet the enforcement of the "smoke nuisance" ordinance is suspended because large consumers declare themselves unable to obtain the desired coal.

The offender which arouses most complaint on the part of the public at large is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. The engines of that corporation continue to emit great clouds of black smoke, to the intense discomfort and disgust of travelers and of those having apartments, flats, and residences along the route of the road.

The complaints against the Ninth Avenue line were particularly numerous and emphatic yesterday. Passengers from Harlem reported that in going down town they were blinded and their clothing soiled by unusually frequent gusts of smoke and cinders that poured into the cars. Many of the sufferers recalled the plaint of the elevated railroad company while the strike was in progress, when H. L. Herbert, who supplies the coal for the company, offered to purchase any anthracite that might be brought to him at even $15 a ton.

STEAM SIZES NOT AVAILABLE.

Mr. Herbert himself yesterday refused to be quoted with reference to the Manhattan Company's coal. A representative of the company, however, said that it was impossible to get enough hard coal, but that the road would burn anthracite as soon as possible. It was pointed out that the Manhattan Company cannot use the steam sizes, but must have nut and furnace coal for its regular usage.

The President of the Health Board, Ernest J. Lederle, said that he realized that the Manhattan Company was doing the best it could.

New York City uses about 1,000,000 tons of coal a month during the Winter season. About 6,500,000 tons come to this city in a year, and a large part of the supply is consumed during five months of Winter. At the present time about 45% of the supply is coming to the New York market, according to expert coal men. That supply is represented by approximately the following figures for the daily shipment by the various roads:

	Tons.
D., L. & W.	9,000
Ontario & Western	3,000
Erie	9,000
Reading	8,000
Delaware & Hudson	2,000
Jersey Central	3,000
Pennsylvania	3,000
Lehigh	8,000
Total	45,000

Some 15,000 tons of this amount are reshipped to New England. The remainder is New York's normal supply for home consumption. The only difference between the present and normal times is that dealers have no oversupply accumulated during the Summer, and that thousands of consumers who would ordinarily have purchased their coal in the Summer, and would not be a burden upon the present supply, are forced to seek their coal now.

A very large quantity of this coal that is now being shipped to New York is of the very small sizes—buckwheat, rice, and dust. Many consumers who have been using soft coal during the strike are now refusing to buy this small coal. A representative of Dixon & Eddy, of 29 Broadway, which firm handles the New York sale of coal for the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, had this to say yesterday of the existing situation:

"We have been forced during the past few days to turn back car after car of steam coal for which we could find no market. This is offered at $1.75 a ton on board, and the freight charge is about 40 cents a ton. During the last week we have dumped seventy-five cars—or about 15,000 tons of this coal. Consumers of coal all over this city are refusing this coal and using soft coal, in spite of all city ordinances.

"The reason for this is that the consumers are trying to force the operators to reduce the price of these steam sizes from $1.75 a ton to the old price of $1.25 a ton. As a result of the strike, the price of steam coal has gone up 50 cents, while soft coal has advanced about $2.50. A large number of consumers are paying this extra $2.50 for soft coal rather than pay the extra 50 cents for hard coal. They know that in the end they will have to buy the hard coal and that they would lose more by paying the extra 50 cents in the long run than an extra $2.50 now. Hence they are attempting to force the operators to reduce the figure on this steam coal now. Rather than make such reduction, the coal is being dumped daily."

SOME WASHERIES CLOSED.

There was a similar story of a greater supply than demand at the offices of the North American Coal Company, at 11 Broadway. Nicholas Anthony, of that company said that his company had been "dumping" the small sizes of coal at its storage bins at Elizabethport for several days past, because the market would not take that coal.

Mr. Anthony said that the difficulty of disposing of the small sizes of anthracite was so great that some washeries were actually being closed down. Coal companies were finding that it paid better to devote their attention to the large sizes, and nearly all the large sizes of coal were being shipped to points adjacent to the great lakes. The operators maintain, it is said, that the Northern regions will soon be frozen up, while New York is always accessible.

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Exposition Flyer
Leaves New York 9:30 A. M., by New York Cen-

Consequently, only about 20 per cent. of the normal supply of the domestic coals is coming to this port at present.

It was explained by one wholesale dealer that the reason the difficulty of disposing of the steam coals was so great was that the retail dealers still had in their yards a large quantity of bituminous coal which they had bought at high prices, and which they wished to dispose of before selling any anthracite.

At the offices of Curtis & Blaisdell, retail dealers, who supply many office buildings, hotels, and factories, it was said that the supply of any kind of hard coal was exceedingly limited. There was plenty of soft coal, it was said, but anthracite was being supplied only to regular customers and in reduced quantities. There was no opportunity of knowing just when the supply would be adequate.

Health Commissioner Lederle said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that he realized that the time had come when the use of soft coal should be reduced in the city.

"I am sending out notices every day now," said Dr. Lederle. "Persons who are still using soft coal are being notified that within five days the nuisance must be abated or an explanation must be made to the Health Bureau. A large number of these notices were served on Saturday. Many more were sent out to-day.

"A list of sources of supply in the city for anthracite is being compiled. I am having an investigation made into the quantity of coal which is on hand. If any one reports to me that he cannot get hard coal I shall inform him where it may be obtained. If he then fails to get it the case will be sent to the Corporation Counsel's office.

"We shall not attempt to enforce the smoke ordinance literally until we find that there is plenty of coal for everybody. I believe that this time will come very soon. I am heartily in sympathy with any measure which can insure the immediate enforcement of the law."

NEW TRIAL FOR COAL CASE.

Dismissal of Suit for Short Weight Is Reversed.

Justices Freedman, Blanchard, and McLean, sitting in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, have reversed a decision of the Seventh District Municipal Court, which dismissed a suit brought by the City of New York against the firm of Henderson & Graham, coal dealers, to enforce a penalty of $50 for the sale of a ton of coal that was 130 pounds underweight. The dealers, according to the higher court's decision, are liable for the penalty.

Henderson & Graham sold a ton of coal to a customer, who insisted on having the ton weighed under the provisions of the city charter, by which the weight of a ton of coal in New York City is fixed at 2,000 pounds. The coal was weighed on the scales of Thomas Thedford of 290 Ninth Avenue, who is also a coal dealer, and whose scales are designated by the Mayor as public scales for the weighing of coal. The ton was found to be 130 pounds short. Suit was brought to recover the penalty. A new trial is now ordered.

$40,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Bundle of Currency Stolen from Under the Nose of a Messenger at Lincoln, Neb.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 24.—The boldest and most mysterious express robbery which has occurred in the West for years took place at the Burlington Depot in Lincoln at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when a package containing $40,000 in currency was stolen almost from under the nose of the messenger of the Adams Express Company.

The money came in on the Burlington train from Kansas City, and was to be transferred to the Pullman special, bound for Portland. Usually express matter of this description is locked in the through safe, which is transferred intact. On this occasion, however, the package was not, for some unknown reason, in the safe.

The messenger in charge took it and placed it in the door of the car. He then turned around for perhaps two seconds, to reach for his receipt book, and when he again looked for the money it had disappeared.

There is absolutely no clue to the robbery. So far as can be ascertained, the only thing upon which the officials have to work is the indication that the guilty man was thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances surrounding the case. The utmost secrecy has been observed, both by officials of the express company and the Burlington Railroad, but the matter leaked out to-night. They decline to talk of the matter, but would not deny that the money had been taken.

SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS.

It Is Felt Particularly by Railroads in the South.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—A freight car shortage is on in the South. The Louisville and Nashville Road is refusing to carry freight on this account. In speaking of the scarcity of cars, a prominent official of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day said:

"In all my experience as a railroad man I have never known such a scarcity of cars as at present not only confronts the Louisville and Nashville system, but nearly all of the railroad lines. The railroads are having new cars manufactured right along. The Louisville and Nashville shops are turning out at least ten cars daily. Only a few minutes ago I was compelled to refuse a large amount of freight, no less than 2,500 bales of sisal grass, because I could not possibly furnish the sixty cars necessary to transport the stuff."

BIG PURCHASE OF LEATHER.

Lestershire Manufacturing Company Buys $2,000,000 Worth for Shoes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—H. B. Endicott, President of the Lestershire Manufacturing Company, has concluded the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of leather. One million dollars' worth of hemlock sole leather was purchased from the United States Leather Company, and $1,000,000 worth of upper leather from the American Hide and Leather Company. It is understood that full quotation prices were paid.

The Lestershire Manufacturing Company is turning out about 22,000 pairs of shoes a day, and is sold ahead all the Winter, having advance orders for over $2,000,000 worth of shoes.

The company's order is the largest at one time ever placed in the history of the leather trade.

BUTTE MINE CASE DECISION.

Court Says Boston and Montana Company Has Share in the Comanche.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 24.—The Supreme Court to-day decided the celebrated Comanche case, involving one of Butte's richest mines.

The decision of the court, which is in affirmation of the judgment of the lower court, holds in effect that the Boston and Montana Company (a constituent of the Amalgamated) is entitled to the interest in the Comanche which Adolph Wetzstein claims as his.

Wetzstein sought to recover his alleged share in the mine as the grantee of David Upton, who with another located the mine in 1870. The lower court decided the case in favor of the Boston and Montana, which secured its interests through various purchases. The mine is worth several million dollars.

The Every-Day Train to California.
The electric lighted "Overland Limited" leaves

COAL CONFERENCES HERE AND IN WASHINGTON

Independent Operators to Meet Railroad Men To-day.

While They Confer in This City, Coal Road Attorneys Will See Mitchell at the Capital.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 24.—The scene of the strike settlement negotiations has been shifted from this city to Washington and New York. To-morrow the committee of nine of the independent operators expects to hold a conference with the Presidents of the coal carrying roads in New York regarding the position of the individual companies, and at the same time a meeting between Wayne MacVeagh and possibly other attorneys representing the coal roads and President Mitchell and his attorneys will be held in the National capital.

Although the miners' representatives do not know why they were summoned to Washington, they believe the companies have something to offer. Wayne MacVeagh was in telegraphic communication at noon with Clarence S. Darrow, Mr. Mitchell's leading attorney. Mr. Darrow said that Mr. MacVeagh did not tell him what he wanted the conference for, but he felt that Mr. MacVeagh would not summon them to the National capital if he were not qualified or clothed with authority to carry on negotiations. Mr. Mitchell's party left here at 4:35 P. M. and are due to arrive in Washington at 12:50 A. M.

From Washington, it is expected, the party will go to New York, returning here Friday. Before leaving Mr. Mitchell had a final conference with his three district Presidents, Messrs. Nichols, Duffy, and Fahy. The nature of it could not be learned.

The larger part of the committee of independent operators left for New York at 3:35 o'clock this afternoon. Some of the members of the committee left earlier in the day. The mission of the independent operators to New York is best expressed in a statement made to-day by one of the representatives of the small companies, who said:

"The independent operator has no income beyond the profits derived from mining coal. When the mining of coal and the breaker is stopped his revenue also ceases, but the expense in maintaining the property goes on. The large companies, owned by the railroads, depend upon their freight rates to maintain their colleries while in idleness. The independent companies are paying the miners as much now as they can afford, and if an increase in wages is granted by the large companies, the large companies must give the independents a lower freight rate to meet the increase in wages.

"This is the mission of the committee. If they refuse to make a concession in freight rates or its equivalent then it is probable the independent companies will insist upon the whole matter being thrashed out before the commission. The indpendent companies feel they have a good case and are willing to leave it to the commission. Mr. Mitchell, in his testimony before the commission last week, said that $600 a year would be a fair American standard of living wages. Some of the independent companies are paying an average of over $700 a year, while the large companies are paying under those figures. Therefore, if a 10 per cent. increase is agreed upon, the amount of money to be paid to the men by the independents would be greater than that of the large companies."

The outlook for a settlement remains hopeful, in fact, more hopeful than ever. Conversations with attorneys, coal operators, and mine workers show that all are wearying of the strife, and are willing to waive a point here and there in order to end the uncertainty of the situation and restore peace and harmony to the community and the coal trade generally.

There is some talk here of having Congress enact a law making a permanent Board of Arbitration of the Coal Strike Commission, but nothing definite in this line was done.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Col. Carroll D. Wright, Recorder of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, had a conference with the President to-day. He outlined to Mr. Roosevelt the work of the commission, indicating to him that whatever might be the result of the conferences between the representatives of the operators and the miners, the commission probably would proceede, at least for a time, with its work and endeavor to reach a definite conclusion which might be used in the future as a basis for the adjustment of similar controversies.

Members of the commission are of the opinion that the operators and miners will reach an agreement upon all points of difference raised. It will be the purpose to arrange, if possible, that the agreement shall have some permanent form.

TO COLONIZE MORE NEGROES.

A Ship to Sail from Savannah, Ga., with 300 People Jan. 20.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 24.—D. J. Flummer, agent of the Liberian Colonization Society of Birmingham, is here arranging for the sailing from this port on Jan. 20 next of 300 negro colonists for Liberia. The steamship Donnald of New York, he says, has been chartered. Flummer was formerly connected with the International Migration Society that sent two shiploads of negroes from this port to Liberia.

Robert G. Pierce, who arrived to-day, will remain in Savannah until the ship sails, when he will make the trip with the negroes to see that they reach their destination in safety.

Flummer went to Liberia with the passengers on the steamship Lorada, and he says that fully 85 per cent. of the negroes carried on that steamer and on the steamship Horsare are perfectly satisfied with their new home and surroundings.

TRANSFER OF TIMBER LAND.

Tract and Personal Property in Lewis County Sold for $250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Nov. 24.—There has been filed in the Lewis County Clerk's office a deed conveying from Page, Fairchild & Co., lumber dealers, of Oswego, to the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls and Charles W. Pratt of Boonville, a tract of timber land in High Market and Osceola, Lewis County, consisting of over 30,000 acres of wood land, one of the finest timber tracts in the State.

The sale includes the personal property upon the tract except manufactured lumber and some logs, and one-half interest in the Glenfield and Western Railroad, which runs from Glenfield on the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad to the Page, Fairchild & Co.'s timber tract.

The Gould Paper Company purchases a three-quarter interest, and Mr. Pratt one-quarter. The purchase price is said to be about $250,000.

Stillman, Defaulter, Pleads Guilty.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Claude L. Stillman, the defaulting Secretary of the Murphy Varnish Company, of which Gov. Murphy is the head, to-day entered a plea of guilty to the indictment for forgery, larceny, and embezzlement. He was remanded for sentence. The amount of the defalcation is said to have been $30,000.

The Ladies' Maid
on the Pennsylvania Special is a much appreciated feature in the equipment of this popular train.—Adv.

Beardsley's Rifle—the standard feed.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S SUIT FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Mother of Two Pupils Wrote a Letter That Caused Trouble—Witnesses Describe a Ride in a Physician's Buggy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Crowds besieged the County Courtroom to-day at the beginning of the trial of Mrs. Eliza Heath of Mamaroneck on the charge of criminal libel that had been preferred by Miss Anna L. Lynch. Mrs. Heath, wife of Thomas Heath, is the editor of the Mamaroneck Democrat and a member of the Citizens' League. Miss Lynch is a public school teacher in Mamaroneck, and Dr. Adolph Hoerr, who appeared in the case, is the health officer of the town.

Mrs. Heath failed to send two of her children to school, and she was visited by the truant officer, besides receiving a letter of protest from Principal A. J. Preston. Then Mrs. Heath wrote to Miss Lynch the letter that caused the trouble. She sent another letter to the Board of Trustees. In the letters she said that the reason her children did not go to school was that she did not consider Miss Lynch a proper person to teach them. She asked Miss Lynch to resign. "By God's grace you shall resign and reform," she wrote to Miss Lynch. She was indicted in April last.

Mrs. Susan Hurlbert, a friend of Mrs. Heath, who had copied the letters, when asked to testify about Dr. Hoerr and Miss Lynch, said:

"Well, I have seen them riding in the doctor's buggy right through the main street of Mamaroneck. Miss Lynch was sitting on the doctor's lap and her sister sitting beside her talking and laughing boisterously. I have seen him at the Lynch house night after night until very late. His carriage was outside. He sat on the piazza, talking and laughing with the girls, and I have seen his carriage there as late as 11 o'clock at night."

Mrs. Hurlbert was asked if it was not necessary, with three in a buggy, for some person to sit on another's lap, and she replied that she did not think it was.

"You have ridden in a buggy where there were three?"

"Yes, but I never sat in a married man's lap," was the reply.

David H. Hunt, in his opening for the defense, said that the case involved the right of a mother to say whether or not a teacher against whom there may be suspicion shall instruct her children.

"Mrs. Heath was not moving around spreading slander," he said. "She remained quiet until she was attacked. She personally had no objection to the teacher, but she had been informed by certain taxpayers that there was something against the teacher which prevented her from keeping her children longer in the school."

George Hurlbert testified that he had told the School Board that they had better go slow about re-engaging Miss Lynch as a teacher. He is a member of the Taxpayers' Association, to which Mrs. Heath belongs.

"Is it not so that Miss Lynch sat on her sister's lap and not on the doctor's?" he was asked.

"She leaned toward the doctor, and I saw it with my own eyes."

"Was it not a matter of thought on your part that she sat on the doctor's lap?"

"It was a matter of eyesight. I took it right in."

He testified that Miss Lynch "sneered at him" as the carriage went by. He was asked to tell how she did it.

"It was a toss of the head that meant volumes," he answered.

"Did not the jolt of the carriage cause that?"

"Oh, no. The sneer was too plain," he replied.

Mrs. Heath testified that she had written the letter to the School Board on her own responsibility, although she had signed it "President of the Vigilance Committee on Education." The committee, she said, was composed of twenty-five women. Several men are honorary members. Mrs. Heath declined to give the names of her associates, saying that such an act would interfere with their ability to get useful information.

Miss Lynch denied the stories that had been told about her, and said that at her request the School Board had investigated them. She said that Dr. Hoerr had been her family physician for many years, yet she had not gone driving with him without a chaperon, generally one of his sisters. She denied ever having sat on his lap. The case will go to the jury to-morrow morning.

MAYOR BRADLEY RESIGNS.

His Offer to Sell the Beach Front Without Restrictions Repeated.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park and its present Mayor, surprised the Board of Aldermen to-night by tendering his resignation, the same to take effect at once. With the resignation came an offer from Mr. Bradley to dispose of his beach front, pavilions, fishing pier, boardwalk, bath houses, riparian rights, and his extensive sewer system to the municipality for the sum of $150,000, with no restrictions attached to the proposed transfer.

Alderman Kirkbride favored closing the deal at once. The sewer system and pavilions alone, he said, were worth the price asked for the entire property, and the city would be foolish if it did not snap up the bargain.

Alderman Keator, however, insisted that eminent lawyers had expressed the opinion that the beach front already belonged to the municipality, but he was willing to pay Mr. Bradley $150,000, providing he included his interests in Deal, Sunset, and Wesley Lakes in the transfer, together with several parks and squares scattered about the resort.

Mr. Bradley's counsel said no doubt his client would agree to Mr. Keator's proposition, and the resignation and proposed transfer were laid over for one week.

MAY EXPEL GUARDSMEN.

Attorney General Decides the Schenectady Union, Which Ousted Potter, Was Within Its Rights.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Attorney General Davies, in an opinion submitted to Gov. Odell in the Potter case, holds that the State has no power to proceed against the Schenectady Painters' Union for expelling Potter because of his membership in the National Guard. No charge can be brought against the union for conspiracy, as there is no proof that the union did anything more than notify Potter's employers that he was a non-union worker.

It is believed that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature next year, making it a misdemeanor for any person to discriminate in any way against a man because he belongs to the National Guard.

Allis Chalmers Company Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—As a result of a general change in the official management of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Edwin Reynolds, for many years General Superintendent of the Edward P. Allis Company and Chief Engineer of the consolidated company, has been made the Consulting Engineer of the entire concern. His nephew, Irving H. Reynolds, who was made General Superintendent at the time of the change in official titles, is advanced to the position of Chief Engineer. The position of General Superintendent remains vacant for the present.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
With increasing knowledge of the danger to health through carelessly prepared food, consumers grow more particular in their selection. "Deerfoot" means purity, daintiness, cleanliness.—Adv.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS HIS COURSE IN DELAWARE

Byrne's Appointment Made Without Regard to Addicks's Fight.

For Personal Merit, He Says—This Explanation at Variance with That Given by Postmaster General Payne.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The newspaper criticisms of the Administration's recognition of the Addicks faction in Delaware to-day provoked the following statement from the White House:

"On his return to Washington the President found that some misapprehension existed as to the reappointment of the United States Attorney for Delaware and authorized the following statement regarding it:

"Mr. Byrne was originally appointed United States Attorney for Delaware by President McKinley. President Roosevelt knew him personally. In the opinion of the President he had rendered excellent service for the public good in more than one direction, and he had been a stanch supporter of the President when he ran for Governor, and afterward. He was reported by the Department of Justice as a fit and competent District Attorney, and the President had entire confidence in his ability and integrity. He accepted the nomination for Congress. Other District Attorneys and Marshals had accepted such nominations without being requested to resign, but in view of the factional fight in Delaware the President thought that Mr. Byrne should resign, which he accordingly did. When the election was over, the President reappointed him, without having given him the slightest previous indication that such was his intention. He would have been reappointed without regard to the circumstances under which he ran, or the faction with which he was allied."

While the President's statement of his reasons for the reappointment is, of course, considered final so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, much surprise is felt that his intimate friend and political manager, Postmaster General Payne, should have so completely misunderstood the President's action in the case. Shortly before the President went away on his Mississippi bear hunt there were rumors that the Addicks faction was to be recognized, and Mr. Addicks himself was summoned here to confer with Mr. Payne, who is the official to whom all purely political questions are delegated. Mr. Payne, for instance, had charge of the removal of Internal Revenue Collector Bingham of Alabama, although Mr. Bingham was an employe of the Treasury Department, and it was the Postmaster General who gave out for publication the President's reasons for making the removal. Secretary Shaw said nothing about it.

Mr. Addicks told Mr. Payne that he felt his faction should be recognized, and Mr. Byrne reappointed, because at the recent election in Delaware the Addicks people cast 13,000 votes, whereas the anti-Addicks or "regular" Republicans cast only 8,000. Mr. Payne was impressed with the force of Mr. Addicks's argument and said that as 13 to 8, so were the reasons for recognizing the Addicks faction to chose for recognizing the Addicks faction.

The next day Mr. Byrne was reappointed, and a semi-official statement from the Administration gave as the reason for the reappointment the same one which had been given by Mr. Addicks in conference with Mr. Payne, and subsequently by Mr. Payne himself—namely, that the Addicks faction had established their claim to recognition by a vote of 13 to 8. After this Mr. Roosevelt went away bear hunting. If his statement on his return gives his real reason for the appointment, it is apparent that the Postmaster General was mistaken in his supposition.

MINNESOTA WANTS REVISION.

Representative Tawney Says That Is the Paramount Political Idea in His State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said to-night he would favor any measure recommended by the President for the regulation of trusts.

"The paramount idea in the politics of my section," said he, "is tariff revision. We have been passing through an era of great development in manufacturing, during which there has been a remarkable increase of efficiency of methods. This has resulted in enormous profits, which have been and are still going into the hands of a very few men. Our people think the time has come when the profits from this efficiency in manufacturing, much of which has been made possible by the Government of the United States, should be shared by the people thereof.

"The only proper tariff commission I could suggest would be composed of members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and of the Finance Committee of the Senate."

Mr. Tawney added that he was in favor of immediate revision of the schedules—not a far-reaching revision necessarily, but such a revision as would bring about a change of schedules affecting articles where the manufacture has been rendered excessively profitable to the manufacturer.

AWARDS HUSBAND ALIMONY.

Detroit Court Directs Divorced Wife to Pay Him $4,000—She Gets Their Business College.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—In his final decree in the Miles divorce case, Judge Donovan awarded the Miles Business College to Mrs. Miles, and said he made the award because satisfied that she is the more competent to conduct the school. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Miles ran the business college together, but testimony in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Miles showed that she was the actual head. Miles tried to take the management out of her hands, and all the pupils quit until she was restored to power.

The court still more effectually put Miles in the secondary place by practically awarding him alimony. Mrs. Miles is to pay $4,000 in four years, in monthly instalments of $83.33. Mrs. Miles is to take over all the assets and assume all the liabilities of the business college, and is authorized to withhold $150 for her legal expenses from the first two monthly instalments.

Steel Trust Cuts Foreign Prices.

The foreign agents of the United States Steel Corporation have been instructed to offer finished steel abroad at prices below those quoted here. This plan was tried by the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation three years ago and was very successful. Excess of production over consumption in certain lines is said to be the cause of the reduction.

Charles M. Schwab in Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Charles M. Schwab arrived at a hotel here to-day. He is awaiting the arrival of relatives from America. He looks in good health, and intends to return to Cannes shortly.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

WANTS VENEZUELA COERCED.

German Paper, in an Inspired Note, Says Great Britain Should Teach Her a Sharp Lesson.

COLOGNE, Nov. 24.—In an evidently inspired note The Cologne Gazette to-day says:

"Great Britain should certainly teach Venezuela a sharp lesson since President Castro refuses to recognize the demands of justice and equity. Germany and other States have also serious grounds for complaint, and it is time the relations of Venezuela toward foreign powers should be defined."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The State Department is thoroughly well informed of the length to which Great Britain, Germany, and other European powers propose to go in their dealings with Venezuela. Great Britain and Germany have in fact sounded the department to learn whether any objection would be made to active measures to secure the collection of debts due to their citizens on account of violated concessions and the destruction of property incident to the Venezuelan internal dissensions.

The department has been extremely cautious in dealing with these inquiries, but the substance of its replies has been set forth in the declaration of President Roosevelt that the United States does not construe the Monroe doctrine to mean that it should shelter any of the American republics against the results of their own misdeeds or violations of international amenity. The only condition made is that the punishment inflicted by a European power must not include the seizure by that power of any American soil.

TO STOP TRAIN ROBBERY.

Railroads to Take Concerted Action with Express Companies—$1,000 Standing Reward for Dead Bandits.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Train robbery as an industry is to be throttled through concerted action of railroad and express companies operating from headquarters throughout the Middle West. The Davenport robbery of the fast Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train was the straw that broke the camel's back. The railroad company, in conjunction with the United States Express Company, issued a joint reward today of $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the men who robbed their train early Saturday morning.

In addition the Burlington officials announced that a dead train robber would be worth $1,000 to any of its employes.

"We have given all our trainmen to understand," said F. A. Delano, general manager of the Burlington Road, "and also express messengers, that a dead train robber is worth $1,000 to any of them. All of our conductors and trainmen carry revolvers, and we are encouraging them to do so, and to learn to shoot straight. I am in favor of a concerted action on the part of the railway managements and express companies which shall have for its object the hounding of train robbers to the ends of the earth."

Officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, Illinois Central, and the Chicago and Alton Road endorsed Mr. Delano's statement, and declared that they would bear their share of any burden brought about by a concerted movement to eradicate the evil.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CONTROL.

Report in Chicago That the Harris-Gates Crowd Are After the Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 24.—It is reported here to-day that the Wisconsin Central is to go under new control and that Harris-Gates are after the line. The foregoing is supposed to be in itself the entire and most reliable reason for the fact that, while Wisconsin Central has money in the treasury, it has not declared a dividend. The latest story says the statement of Directors of the company that the surplus would be used for the improvement of the property is partially false.

Activity on the New York Stock Exchange in Wisconsin Central common today doubtless started the whole thing. It was positively stated that Harris-Gates were buying stock of the road. Rumor said it was for the Grand Trunk system. Officials, however, deny this point blank as far as the Grand Trunk road is concerned. Then it was told here among the stock brokers and speculators that Gates was securing Wisconsin Central road stock only to secure a still firmer hold than he is already alleged to have.

He has this control, said the story, for the purpose of holding up any dividend which the company might want to declare.

NIGHTMARE FATAL, PERHAPS.

Fellow-Lodgers of Timothy Kelly of Philadelphia Think He Was Frightened to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Nightmare is believed by his friends to have been the cause of the death to-day of Timothy Kelly, thirty-three years old, who was found dead in bed in his boarding house at 2812 East Norris Street.

Kelly was employed for years in Cramps' shipyard. He had been a boarder in almost every lodging house in the district, which he had been forced to leave by his dream foe. When a child, Kelly said he was a victim to almost regular attacks of what is commonly known as nightmare. As he grew older the dreams became less frequent but more horrible. When he was found lying dead across his bed early this morning, his fellow-lodgers concluded that he had at last been caught by the dream-foe and frightened to death. An autopsy has been ordered by the Coroner.

MARRIED AT FOURTH ATTEMPT.

Young New Jersey Couple Had Troubles Owing to the Bridegroom's Disappearance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Nov. 24.—Frank E. Westervelt, the "disappearing bridegroom," has plunged into matrimony after three mysterious balks. On any one of the three occasions Westervelt could have claimed his bride to the accompaniment of music and congratulations, but when the ceremony finally was performed it was in secret, and the fact only became known to-day through the filing of the official record.

The bridegroom, who lives in Paterson, had been engaged to Miss Fannie Louise Baker of 399 Lincoln Avenue, this city, for two years. The first date for the wedding was Sept. 13, 1901, but at the appointed time the bride-to-be, the guests, and the minister were astonished to learn that Westervelt was in Buffalo. The next date was Sept. 3 last, and elaborate preparations were made, but again Westervelt failed to appear.

Then Sept. 6 was agreed on, but Westervelt could not break his old habit, and was not in evidence when the time came. The news of his marriage on last Wednesday night was another surprise.

Mount Vernon's Special Election.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The special election held here to-day for Alderman in the First Ward, embracing two election precincts, which on the regular election day resulted in a tie, resulted in the election of J. E. Holderedge, the Republican, by a majority of 23. Twenty carriages and five automobiles transported voters free. The election was of importance because the winning side would have the control of the City Government, save for Mayor Fiske, who is a Democrat.

Of Interest to Women.
A competent ladies' maid renders her services to lady patrons of the Pennsylvania Special on

FATAL LABOR RIOTS IN HAVANA'S STREETS

Two Strikers Killed and Eighty-two Persons Wounded.

Number of Policemen Among the Latter—Rioters Under Control Last Evening After President Palma Took Drastic Action.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—As the result of conflicts between the police and the men on strike here to-day, two strikers are dead and eighty-two other persons are wounded. Five of the latter, one being a Lieutenant of Police, whose throat was cut by a striker, have injuries of a serious nature. Eight other policemen are wounded.

The police have the rioters well under control this evening, but every precaution is being taken to prevent a further outbreak of disorder to-night, and all the police and rural guards in the suburbs have been summoned to concentrate in Havana.

The strike, which at first only concerned the cigarmakers, became general this morning by the calling out of all trades in sympathy with the cigarmakers. All the tradespeople closed their doors this morning, clerks, cooks, and every class of workmen having obeyed the command of the union except the motormen and conductors of the electric cars, who refused to join in the general strike.

Trouble began early in the morning by the holding up of the electric cars by the strikers, whose wrath was naturally directed against the street railroad employes. Several cars were held up and stoned in the outskirts of the city, and the passengers were compelled to walk into Havana, among these being the British and German Ministers.

Several cars were wrecked and some motormen and conductors were injured during these occurrences. The carmen, however, continued running their cars until 10 o'clock, when Superintendent Greenwood ordered a suspension of traffic. The employes were willing to remain at work, but the officers of the company, in order to protect the property, deemed it wise to suspend the service. Mr. Greenwood had asked for protection from the Civil Governor, but the authorities were unable to protect the public vehicles.

A mob of strikers drove the men on the Western Railroad from the trains during the morning.

The Mayor of Havana and the Secretary of Government, Diego Tamayo, had during the past week openly sympathized with the strikers, and had given orders to the police not to use force in dispersing the crowds, and, under these conditions, the police were unable to cope with the strikers.

The situation was approaching a critical point at noon, serious disorders having taken place in front of the palace itself, in which a police officer named Maso and a number of policemen and strikers received injuries, when President Palma sent word to the Mayor that unless the city authorities could preserve order and protect the railroad company, the State would intervene.

The Mayor then took drastic measures and issued an edict prohibiting crowds from gathering in the streets, and authorizing the Chief of Police to kill if such action should be necessary to preserve order.

A similar show of force early in the morning would undoubtedly have prevented the trouble, but now the strikers had become emboldened, and frequent clashes between them and the police occurred in all parts of the city. The police were obliged to charge a mob of rioters at the Slaughter House, and several among the latter were injured. The vigorous attitude of the police now made itself felt, and traffic on the lines, which had only been suspended for a brief period, was resumed and was continued from this time forth, with only occasional interruptions. Most of the injuries sustained by the strikers were caused by the policemen's clubs.

The Central Veterans' Union, headed by Gen. Gomez, held a meeting this afternoon and sent word to the Mayor that if the disorders continued the veterans would offer their services to President Palma to preserve order.

No bread or meat was on sale to-day, and a continuance of the strike will cause much suffering to the poor. The police fear that trouble may occur in the city to-night. A detachment of Rural Guards is expected to reach Havana at 2:30 A. M. to-morrow.

Señor Tamayo has resigned his office of Secretary of Government, but President Palma will not accept his resignation until the strike has been settled.

The public blames Tamayo for his active participation in the strike, and says that he and the Mayor are responsible for to-day's riots, as he has openly expressed sympathy with the strikers. At a political meeting Wednesday, at which Señor Tamayo was Chairman, he indorsed the action of the strikers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A cablegram received this afternoon by the State Department from Minister Squires, evidently sent before the actual outbreak in Havana to-day, reports that the conditions there are very grave, growing out of the strike movement. He has taken suitable precautions for the protection of American interests.

C

"FAST CITY," SAYS MAYOR

Adapts an "Alice in Wonderland" Tale for Phi Delta Thetas.

Convention Is Informed It Must Run and Run to Stay Where It Is—Dance at the Majestic.

An "Alice in Wonderland" story served Mayor Low as an illustration of the velocity of New York in his welcoming address to the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, which met in its twenty-seventh biennial convention yesterday at the Hotel Majestic. The Mayor thought it best, he said, while telling the visitors about the metropolis, to inform them how fast it was, and he did it in this way:

"A short time after I moved to this city from Brooklyn—the consolidation of the several boroughs had not then taken place—a lady of Brooklyn told me that New York always reminded her of that passage in 'Alice in Wonderland' where little Alice runs and runs and runs, and then, out of breath, stops and finds to her surprise that she has not moved from where she started.

"'Why,' said Alice to the Queen, 'in my country when you run and run you get somewhere.'

"And the Queen responded: 'Well, in my country you have to run and run to stay where you are.'"

Supreme Court Justice William A. Keener, who presided at the meeting, immediately said: "I hope that the last speaker himself will run, and run, and run, and stay where he is—unless he goes up higher."

Mayor Low told the fraternity men that New York is more than the commercial and industrial centre of the country that most Americans thought it. It was the educational centre, he said, not alone because of the many excellent schools and colleges here, but because of that something that makes the city of itself interesting and inspiring.

There are a few more than 1,100 Phi Delta Thetas, undergraduates and alumni, in attendance at the convention. They represent chapters in sixty-eight colleges and universities in thirty States and one Canadian province.

The restraint that was put on the young college men by those older in the councils of the fraternity was a subject of discussion among the convention delegates last night. They became so enthusiastic in the discussion that they resorted to their yells and songs, and it was late before the other patrons of the hotel got to sleep.

The dance which followed the evening meeting was a brilliant affair, and was attended by a large company. Both the ballroom and the convention rooms were gorgeously decorated with flags and colors. Pennants of all of the colleges where the fraternity has chapters and several thousand white carnations, the fraternity flower, were displayed.

One of the most interesting persons in attendance is John Wolfe Lindley, who was graduated from Miami University in 1850. When a sophomore Mr. Lindley aided in the organization of the first Phi Delta Theta chapter, and he is the only one of the founders of the fraternity now living.

To-night the "Phis" will be the guests of the New York Alumni Association at a smoker at Sherry's. Wednesday evening they will attend the performance at Daly's Theatre, the entire house having been bought out for the occasion. The convention banquet will be held at the Majestic Thursday evening.

SENATOR McCARREN'S PLANS.

In the Hands of His Friends in Regard to the Minority Leadership—Party Measures at Albany.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren said at the Hoffman House last night that, so far as the Democratic nomination for United States Senator and the leadership of the minority were concerned, he was in the hands of his friends.

"I have not made any effort to secure either honor and I do not intend to," he said. "Those are matters which will be settled by the Democratic caucus, and whatever ticket is handed to me I will vote."

Senator McCarren said that he looked for an interesting session of the Legislature. It was probable, he said, that the Democrats would put forward as a party measure a bill providing that the revenue raised under some of the laws enacted at the suggestion of Gov. Odell at the last session to do away with the direct tax should revert to the communities in which the corporations taxed are located.

"There is no doubt," said the Senator, "that the result of the tax legislation devised by Gov. Odell has been to reduce the assessable property in New York City, and the outgrowth of the Governor's policy to exempt certain corporations from local taxation is the scheme which is now proposed by the Fusion administration to assess all property in New York City at its full value.

"The city officials, charged with the conduct of the financial affairs of the Municipal Government, doubtless realize that unless they find some means of raising additional revenue they will not have enough money to carry out the extensive city improvements which are projected. Of course, it is claimed that the plan to assess property at its full value does not contemplate the raising of additional revenue, but past experience in New York and elsewhere tends to show that wherever the power to tax is given to a municipality excuse is always found for the exercise of that power to the full extent.

"New York could get along very well if all the revenue to which it is entitled in equity were given to it and not diverted from the city for the benefit of the State at large.

"There is no justice in giving to the State a large part of the excise revenue raised in the city of New York. The existence of saloons means an added expense to the City Government in the way of police protection. Inasmuch as the State does not share this expense with the city, the city ought not to be compelled to share the revenue raised from these places with the State. That, I think, will be the position taken by the Democrats at the coming session of the Legislature."

Senator McCarren had a brief talk with Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He did not state what the nature of their conference was, but it is supposed to have had to do with the places on the various committees which the Democrats in the Senate think they ought to have.

OKLAHOMA ELECTION RESULT.

A Certificate Issued to the Republican Candidate for Congress.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 24.—The Territorial Election Board to-day issued a certificate of election to B. S. McGuire, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, placing his majority at 394 over W. M. Cross, Democrat.

Mr. Cross has papers of contest ready to be filed when Congress convenes. The legislative certificates of election were also issued and show the joint Assembly to be Democratic by a majority of one.

ORANGE'S POLICE CHIEF.

Common Council in an Uproar While Considering an Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Despite the fact that it had been expected that Police Captain Daniel Leary would be appointed Chief of Police by the Common Council to-night, those opposed to the Captain went to work, and at a Democratic caucus preceding the meeting enough votes were obtained to give a majority to Patrolman Eugene Fineran. When the Council met three Democrats bolted the caucus and, with the Republicans, voted against according the resignation of Chief of Police McChesney. That made a tie vote.

Despite that, a motion to appoint Fineran was made, but President Seymour declined to put the motion. In the discussion President Seymour was called a Czar. The audience and the Council got into such an uproar that a motion to adjourn was carried.

It was said after the meeting that the Democrats will be unable to agree upon any candidate, and that the appointment will not be made until after Jan. 1, when the Republicans will have a controlling vote.

TUNNEL RAILROAD APPROVED.

State Commission Grants Application of the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Company.

The State Railroad Commissioners, after a hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, granted the application of the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company to construct a tunnel railroad in this city to connect the Pennsylvania and the Long Island Railroad.

The plans of the company were exhibited and Vice President Rea testified for the company. He said that the location chosen for the terminal station, between Seventh and Ninth Avenues and Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Streets, was regarded as the most suitable for all time. About $7,500,000 had been paid for the property.

"It is the plan," he said, "to run all through trains from the West to this terminal station for the unloading of passengers, and then proceed to the yards on Long Island, where the trains will be cleaned and prepared for the return trip. The Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford having acquired the New York Connecting Railway, direct connection with New England by way of Long Island City will be established, and the use of floats for passenger traffic done away with. It is not the intention to employ the terminal for freight service at all."

Mr. Rea said the shafts in building the tunnel would be on private property, and the road would maintain all of its present stations on the New Jersey side.

Tunnel Franchise Protest.

The Board of Building Trades, at its regular meeting yesterday, passed a resolution directing its delegates, representing forty trades, to come to the City Hall to-morrow in order to make a protest to the Board of Aldermen against the signing of the Pennsylvania tunnel contract without the labor clauses.

SAYS HE IS THE SLASHER.

Hospital Patient Admits Mysterious Bath Beach Cutting, but Says It Was in Self-Defense.

Charles Frederick Roth, now in the German Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday confessed that he is the man who on the night of Nov. 13 attacked with a knife three men who were protecting Mrs. William R. Gardner at her home in Bath Beach. Roth was placed under arrest in the hospital, where he went about a week ago to undergo an operation.

Roth says he is a collector for an agency in this borough. On the night of the stabbing, he declares, he went to Bath Beach to collect a small bill against a Mrs. Anna Gardener. He went to the home of William R. Gardner, thinking that was the address of the woman he sought. Mrs. Gardner was alone at the time, and Roth says that when he received no response to his knocks at the door he went to a window and peered in to see if any one was at home. Mrs. Gardner saw him, and ran screaming from the house. Roth declares that he made no attempt to force his way into the house, but started to walk away, when Carl Buckmiller, John McMahon, and the latter's son, neighbors, ran up and demanded what he was doing there. Roth says that before he could explain the three men, who believed he had been trying to break into the house, attacked him. In self-defense, Roth asserts, he drew his pocketknife and slashed right and left with it. John McMahon received a severe wound in the abdomen, and the younger McMahon was cut on the cheek.

Roth ran off and went to his home, at 202 St. Mark's Avenue. He told his wife and daughter of what had occurred, and they joined with him in praying that none of the men who attacked him had been seriously hurt. Worry and remorse, Roth says, made him ill, and he finally went to the hospital to have an operation performed for an old complaint. He was operated on last Thursday. Roth, wishing to relieve his troubled mind, told of his connection with the stabbing affair.

BIT ASSAILANT'S FINGER.

Young Messenger Victim of an Attack by a Gang of Six Boys.

Six boys who are believed to compose a gang which has long been robbing messenger boys in the precinct covered from the East Fifty-first Street Station were locked up last night after they had been charged with attacking Arthur Ilfe, fourteen years old, who works for a butcher in East Fifty-fourth Street, and getting rather the worse of their bargain.

The boys had heard that Ilfe was to be paid yesterday, it is said, and they set upon him in the hope of getting his wages. He was told to hold up his hands in true Western style, which he did, but he held a $2 bill neatly palmed in one of them and the boys failed to get it, but they took 25 cents, which was the only other money he had. The robbery was progressing smoothly when Daniel McDonough, whose seventeen years made him the oldest of the band, while, it is said, going through the victim's pockets, got one of his hands near his face.

Ilfe grabbed McDonough's finger in his mouth and began to chew. The others set upon him and beat him and kicked while McDonough howled. The boy hung on with a bulldog grip for many minutes, and with the finger, the police say, will probably have to be amputated. Ilfe finally broke from his assailants and, getting his mother, told his story at the station house.

The boys arrested on his complaint were Robert Dugan, fourteen years old, of 211 East Seventy-third Street; Henry Ellitz, sixteen, of 330 East Fifty-fourth Street; Paul Roehl, fourteen, of 975 First Avenue; Daniel McDonough, seventeen, of 354 East Fifty-third Street; Otto Weldman, fourteen, of 346 East Fifty-fourth Street, and Richard Mulligan, fourteen, of 350 East Fifty-fourth Street.

WAITER WINS AUTOMOBILE.

Waldorf-Astoria Employe Won It in a Raffle to Aid Crippled Children.

Among the articles up for raffle at the fair held Friday and Saturday at the Waldorf-Astoria in the interests of the Free School for Crippled Children, at 457 West Fifty-seventh Street, was an automobile. Tickets thereon were $1 apiece. Many invested from $5 to $20 in chances.

A. Gardier, a French waiter in the hotel, came to take a great interest in the fair. He heard of the automobile, and bought a ticket numbered 924, more as a contribution to the cause than anything else. At midnight on Saturday the 1,100 tickets were shaken up and a drawing held. Ticket 924 won, and Gardier is planning automobile trips without number.

EXEMPT CITY OFFICIALS.

Non-Competitive Class in the Civil Service Numbers 900.

Commissioners of Accounts Russell and Owens sent to Mayor Low yesterday a report, covering 150 typewritten pages, giving in detail all the competitive and exempt places in the Municipal Government of the city. The report shows that there are 45,290 officials on the city pay rolls. Of this number 900 are in Class A, known as the non-competitive class, for appointment to which places the applicants do not have to pass civil service examinations, and the places are filled direct by the heads of departments. In the various county departments there are 248 exempt places, and in the city departments there are 652.

In the competitive class there are 14,426 officials in the city service and 911 in the county service. This total of 15,337 places are subject to the rules of the Civil Service Commission, and vacancies must be filled by appointment from eligible lists of the Civil Service Commission.

Reception to Rector Peters.

The women of the Church Association for the Improvement of Labor of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Broadway, gave a reception last night in the Parish House, which adjoins the church, to their rector, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, and his wife, who have just returned from a trip to the Holy Land. Theodore Sutro acted as master of ceremonies. One feature was a ballade in A flat by Chopin rendered by William B. Haden of Louisiana. A new American, "Le Monologue Lyrique," by Mrs. Rose Fay Thomas, was rendered by the composer.

MARRIED IN A LION'S DEN

The Bridegroom Nervous and the Clergyman in a Hurry.

Five Lions in the Bostock Arena Did Not Disconcert the Complacent Bride—The Matron of Honor a Lion Tamer.

Cupid tried his hand as a tamer of wild beasts last night at the Bostock Show in St. Nicholas Garden, and successfully led a couple of victims up to the altar, which consisted in this case of standing room only in a den of Numidian lions. The two candidates for the joys of matrimony were accommodated in something like record time by a regularly ordained minister with a prompt and decisive air about him, while the matron of honor, a woman lion tamer herself, looked complacently on; the best man stood with a look of unconcern that fairly made his hair stand on end. A keeper stood near by with a drawn revolver, a sharp steel prong, and a whip, while five lions surrounded the devoted little group licking their chops and ready to kiss the bride, should occasion present itself. Several thousand spectators crowded the amphitheatre outside the cage and made remarks.

Last night's marriage was the pièce de résistence of the engagement in this city of the Bostock animal show, and the bride and bridegroom did not consent to the marriage simply because they yearned to become one in the presence of ravening beasts. They did it for a consideration—$500 namely, that being the amount offered by the management of the show for a couple who wished to start married life in a lion's den. They were Miss Therese Berg, twenty-four years old, of 251 West Fifteenth Street, and Harry Horn, a clerk, thirty years old, of 309 West Thirteenth Street.

Both were born in Denmark and have not been in this country many years. They have been sweethearts for years, even before they came here, but they somehow could not get enough money together on which to marry until this "beastly" offer was made by Bostock. They were from among eighteen couples who offered to take a chance on being married in a lion's den. There were times during the ceremony when the bridegroom at least looked as if he regretted it. If this couple had backed out, however, there were two other couples in reserve ready to take their places.

It turned out that it was far easier for the Bostock people to get the couples willing to marry in the presence of a select gathering of lions than to get a minister willing to do the job. Most ministers approached pointed out that while the other parties to the ceremony could keep an eye on the lions during the ceremony, he, the minister, would have to tie the knot and might not know whether a lion was sniffing around his calves or not. However, a minister willing to become a Daniel pro tem. was found in the person of the Rev. G. G. Hepburn, an unattached clergyman of Bishop Potter's diocese, and living at 244 West Eleventh Street.

While Prof. Weedon was putting his company of tigers, lions, bears, and hyenas through their acts, the bride and bridegroom to-be arrived in the business office and were introduced to the minister. The bridegroom was dressed as for a sacrifice, with polished tile, long tail coat, white vest, and patent leather shoes. He also wore a look of extreme tension. The bride was radiant in regulation bridal gown of white silk with long train and veil decorated with orange blossoms.

The Rev. Dr. Hepburn had already donned his surplice and had been listening for ten minutes to J. Cheever Goodwin, the librettist and best man, who had been telling of how he knew a man once who suffered a lingering death after being bitten by a lion. The papers were signed and here the groom-to-be heard the playful roar of a lion directly above him, and said that he thought his bride-to-be might be too nervous to go through with the ceremony. He balked a good deal, and it took all sorts of encouragement, including that of his fiancée, to get him to go on. "Oh come ahead. It'll be good practice," said Goodwin, the best man, and the procession started for the exhibition hall above.

Meanwhile the announcer had stated that the "arenic wedding" was about to begin. The announcer grew quite eloquent about it, depicting in ornate cascades of metaphor how within the bars of the steel a-r-r-rena the nuptial knot was about to be tied that would bind two loving hearts. Then the band struck up a wedding march, and everybody stood up and saw the bridal party advance down the hall to the rear of the great steel cage, which was quite bare, save for a single leopard skin left in the centre for the bridal couple to kneel on later.

The band stopped playing and the big doors creaked open, and out bounded the big lions, while a sigh of suppressed excitement escaped from the audience. The beasts were followed by Prof. Weedon, with a huge whip, and he cracked it just as one of the lions snatched up the leopard skin and bounded about the arena with it. The trainer whipped them into their places on as many low stools arranged in the arena, and then the big doors opened again and the bridal party entered and were shut in.

The Rev. Dr. Hepburn did not waste much time, for the lion next to him seemed unnecessarily restless, and, besides, the minister explained afterward that he had another engagement and was in a hurry. He plunged right into the marriage ceremony, and his voice was drowned during an altercation in a happy family near by, consisting of a tiger, a polar bear, and a jaguar.

"Gee, but ain't he a preach-arena?" remarked an irreverent spectator from the safe side of the bars, referring to the minister, whereat one of the lions turned and gnawed at the iron bars of the arena, which made the bridegroom paler than ever, and J. Cheever Goodwin looked far from best man. But the bride never faltered or lost the rosy spots in his cheeks. Mme. Beaufort, as matron of honor in pink silk, looked on complacently while Prof. Weedon cocked his revolver.

At last, when it came time for the couple to kneel, one of the lions walked up to get a closer view, and sniffed at the bridegroom's calves while the Rev. Mr. Hepburn edged around on the other side and Mr. Goodwin wiped the perspiration from his fevered brow.

It was all over in a very short time, and then the bridegroom kissed the bride, followed by the clergyman, the best man, the matron of honor, and at last Prof. Weedon, and the party all tried to retire through the door of the cage at once, while the audience cheered and the animals set up a howl of either rage, disappointment, or congratulations, it is hard to say which.

"It's a good start," said a man.

DRUDY HAD BLUE STRIPES.

When William Drudy had finished his day's work near the Contagious Disease Hospital at Snake Hill on Saturday, and reached his home at Gardner and Monticello Avenues, Jersey City, he found that his wife had bought him a half dozen handkerchiefs with borders of red, blue, and yellow. They were handkerchiefs to be proud of, and Drudy took one with him when he went to work yesterday at a new job on the Hudson County Bulevard.

Swinging a pick is hard work, and Drudy wiped his forehead between strikes. He never felt better in his life, and at the noon hour he was hungry. He joined the other workmen to eat luncheon, and one inquired:

"What ails the face of ye? It looks like a piece of fine cheese, with the blue streaks on it."

Drudy used the shining bottom of a dinner pail, and a ghastly yellow, that spoiled the blue color effect, overspread his face.

"I worked at the contagious disease hos'—" he began faintly, but the other workmen were not there to hear its finish. They had fled to a safe distance and denounced him.

Drudy staggered home and his wife put him to bed. He had a fever, and a doctor was summoned.

"Get a priest," moaned Drudy. "What doctor can cure a man with blue stripes?"

Before the priest arrived, Mrs. Drudy wiped the patient's face with a wet towel to cool the heated brow. The stripes disappeared.

"The blue-bordered handkerchief!" exclaimed the wife.

Drudy got up and fed the rest of his stock of new pocket linen to the goat.

Chicago Stock Broker Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Charles Moore, a member of the firm of A. J. Whiffle & Co., stock brokers, and well known on the Stock Exchange, killed himself by shooting at his home to-day. He was thirty-five years of age and had been in poor health for some time. Members of his family say that the shooting must have been accidental.

NEW INVASION OF VENEZUELA.

Troops Enter the Country from Colombia—Officials at Caracas Accuse Colombian Government.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Nov. 24.—A new invasion of Venezuela from Colombia took place recently, when 2,200 revolutionists, Venezuelans and Colombians, liberated as the result of the surrender of Gen. Uribe-Uribe, entered Venezuelan territory.

Last Saturday, after a severe encounter at Las Dantas with Venezuelan troops commanded by President Castro's brothers, the revolutionists were checked.

Colombia is generally regarded as being innocent of the movement, though the Government at Caracas insists that Colombia is responsible.

CARACAS, Nov. 24.—Gen. Velutini, the representative of President Castro in the eastern provinces, will leave to-morrow for Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar with 2,500 men to inaugurate a campaign against the revolutionists. In an interview to-day Gen. Velutini said:

"The revolutionists have 1,000 men at Barcelona, but I do not believe any hard fighting will be necessary to capture those troops. I command the Andinos, who will enter on the combat with the prestige of victory. With the fall of Barcelona and Ciudad Bolivar the revolution will be ended, and Venezuela will enter on a long period of peace. A new revolution is not feared. There can never be another Matos, supported by foreign capital, leading military chiefs, warships, 10,000 men, and plenty of ammunition."

ELEVATED ROAD SITUATION.

Wall Street Gets a Philadelphia Explanation, but No Official Statement.

The future of the Manhattan Railway system continued yesterday to be a matter for discussion in Wall Street without any further light being thrown on the subject.

The following is an explanation sent to one of the brokerage houses from Philadelphia yesterday:

Behind the Manhattan interborough scheme for the union of the Manhattan Elevated and the New York subway are both the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

The New York Central inquired as to the possibility of a 6 per cent. lease of Manhattan and received a negative reply from the largest interests in the stock, accompanied by the statement that a certain large amount of stock was favorable to a 7 per cent. basis. Plans are now being discussed in the inner circles looking to the issuance of New York Central and Pennsylvania bonds to take up Manhattan shares, each company issuing its own bonds for its proportion of Manhattan stock, but preserving the unity of the Manhattan and the subway.

Pennsylvania investigated the question of possible control of Manhattan and found that it could not, alone, secure such control. New York Central people have been large dealers in Manhattan from 133 up.

The Metropolitan people are very desirous to come into the negotiations, but Brooklyn Rapid Transit has not yet appeared as having any relation to the plan.

Matters, however, have not been definitely settled beyond the union of the subway and the elevated through the Interborough Company, and it is believed that Manhattan may still be subject to violent fluctuations down as well as up, but the stock is expected to sell at 175 before Jan. 1.

From official or authoritative sources no statement regarding the matter was forthcoming.

IOWA CENTRAL'S REPORT.

The Iowa Central Railway yesterday made public its annual report for the year ended June 30 last. The income amount shows:

RECEIPTS.

	1902.	Increase.
Passenger	$474,743.07	$80,269.75
Mail	62,267.32	1,626.89
Express	24,775.71	7,959.74
Freight	1,978,158.43	138,170.77
Miscellaneous	3,405.51	1,190.42
Total receipts	$2,543,350.04	$259,226.57
Operating expenses	2,025,848.59	205,122.76
Net receipts	$517,501.45	$54,103.81
Other income	69,379.92	.....
Total income	$586,881.31	.....
Taxes, interest, and rentals	553,965.92	.....
Surplus	$2,915.45	.....
Profits on stocks and bonds	201,622.75	.....
Total	$204,538.20	.....
Surplus, 1901	101,895.27	.....
Total	$306,433.47	.....

A decrease is shown in freight earnings per ton per mile, due in part to diminished shipments of grain and in part to the low tariff received for the carriage of coal and lumber, these two commodities having formed over 50 per cent. of the total tonnage transported during the year.

NEW CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 24.—In an interview to-day Manager Charles N. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company said that the new line to the Pacific Coast will be managed by an entirely different company from the English company which is now managing the affairs of the Grand Trunk, and of which Sir Charles Rivers Wilson is the head.

The Directors will all be Canadians, and the capital will be nearly all Canadian. He also said that the line to the Pacific Coast originally selected for the Canadian Pacific and surveyed by Sir Sanford Fleming, and at the time accepted by the MacKenzie Government, will be the one used.

Mr. Newman Hears Bronx Citizens.

President Newman of the New York Central gave a hearing yesterday to a committee of citizens of the Bronx who want the railway company to build a station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, where the tracks of the Central and of the New Haven line meet the route of the rapid transit subway. The hearing was private. At its conclusion Joseph S. Wood of the Mount Vernon Board of Trade, who headed the committee, said that Mr. Newman had declined to promise anything, but had consented to have the location examined with reference to its adaptability for a station.

New Traffic Manager for Gould Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Benjamin Howard Griswold, for a quarter of a century connected with the Western Maryland Railroad, has been appointed General Traffic Manager, including both passenger and freight departments, of the Western Maryland Railroad and West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, the Eastern extensions of the Gould lines. H. B. Henson has been appointed Controller, L. F. Tillerman, Secretary, and J. T. Barnes, Treasurer. Mr. Griswold is a native of St. Louis, where he was born in 1845. Mr. Griswold began his railroad career in 1868, with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, then the B. & O., and in turn the Western Maryland.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Texas Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 24.—The Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas, the Texas corporation of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, to-day filed an amendment to its charter in the Secretary of State's office here, providing for the immediate extension of that road west from Amarillo, Texas, to Tecumsari, N. M., a distance of about 125 miles, where connection is to be made with the Rock Island, El Paso line. It is announced that the road, which is now a Rock Island property, will be rapidly extended to the Pacific Coast.

Another Yale Student Arrested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24.—Harold M. Sawyer, a member of the present senior class of Yale College, was arrested to-day on the charge of breach of the peace, the charge growing out of the trouble last Thursday night, when a party of Yale students attacked speculators dealing in football tickets for the Yale-Harvard game. Sawyer's home is in Connecticut. He is the third man arrested.

Father Dougherty Welcomed Home.

The Rev. James J. Dougherty, Superior of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, was welcomed yesterday on his return from Europe at the mission's Homes at Mount Loretto. Father Dougherty went to Europe several months ago for his health, and while there visited Rome. The reception, which was participated in by all the boys and girls in the various homes at Mount Loretto, was held in St. Elizabeth's Home, one of the newer buildings. One of the features of the affair was the recitation entitled "If I was a Sunbeam," by nine little girls, who had never seen a sunbeam, being blind from birth.

HEALTH OF SOLDIERS IN ARMY AND GUARD

Physician Says Death Is in Camps, Not Battlefields.

Medical Society's President Talks About Medical Staff—Reorganization or Abolishment of Coroners' Office Desired.

At a meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New York, at 17 West Forty-third Street, last evening, the retiring President and the newly elected President delivered addresses. Christian Science was pilloried, and the organization of the American Army was criticised. The desire was expressed for reorganization or abolishment of the Coroners' office.

The retiring President, Dr. Frank Van Fleet, in opening the meeting, said in part:

"This society began a few years ago to reach out for violators of the medical laws. If the kind of work we are now doing is persisted in it will eventually lead to protecting the community from the unscrupulous designs of that class of people who, under the cloak of religion, prey upon the weak and the distressed. The law is lax. The District Attorney, with a blare of trumpets, may go to the aid of the idiot who has risked to win and has lost a few dollars from his vast inheritance. Religious fanatics and charlatans may, however, prey on the helpless, and even little children may be left to die.

"When the Supreme Court renders a decision that absent treatment is a matter of opinion it shows that we are in need of a campaign of education. We live in an age of enlightenment, it is true, but when the Supreme Court of the United Staes renders a decision, as it did a few days ago, to the effect that dupes who subject themselves to it, as well as those who wax rich practicing it, have the same rights and privileges as those who practice scientific medicine in accordance with the law, surely the time has arrived when the medical profession should exert itself and start out on a campaign of education."

Dr. Charles N. Dowd in the course of his inaugural address spoke of the health of the members of military organizations and said:

"In the war with Spain we suffered a loss of 207 men in battle, 107 who died of their wounds, and 4,175 of disease. Can it be questioned that the medical staff of the army has sufficient representation? We had plenty of officers of high rank to fight, Generals of many grades and their able staffs. I am not attacking the army, but we had only one Brigadier General, five Colonels, seven Lieutenant Colonels, and those under them in the Medical Department of the army, and they were all dependent on the Quartermaster's Department, which was in a helpless position.

"It should be remembered that the men, with the high death rate in their camps, who did not have a chance at service were picked men, examined by physicians, but the season is not right for a test of their merits. A trip along this line in April or May must be even finer than October or November, for these, and a hundred other plants which are then in bloom, are now without a flower to enliven them.

Mexico is a land of contrasts and surprises. A northern climate with semi-tropical and desert fauna and flora makes mines, like so many other large establishments in Mexico, are owned by New York capitalists. Their importance is great owing to the singularly rare occurrence of good coal in the republic where it can be reached. With all its marvelous mineral resources, this land is still short of iron and coal.

San Juan de Potosi is another spot where Americans have changed a sleepy village of Northern Mexico into a rushing mining town. The steam car carries with it new manners and customs, new fashions, and new ideals, just as along the embankments of the new road spring up new plants and flowers that come from a distant land. It would be a pity if the picturesque hat and wrap of the Mexican peon should go, his classic sandals and solemn expression; for the dapper young university graduate returning to Mexico City with his ugly clothes and bad French accent is a far less respectable person than the peasant bearing enormous weights on his rather frail body or cowering round the fire which the cold night of these high altitudes demands.

The workmen on the railway and their families offer constant amusement to the tourists, especially the swarthy children in every degree of raggedness who swarm from the tents or cabins of the temporary camps and beset the trains for scraps or pennies. The types are less Indian than one might expect; rather are they of those deeply swarthy kinds one sees in the Canaries and in certain few parts of Spain. Yet they are supposed to be Indian, with possible slight negro mixture. They will soon disappear, so far as outward appearance is concerned, before the rise of labor prices in Mexico—for one will never be able to recognize them again after they once graduate from their graceful garb into shop clothes. Their poverty keeps them picturesque.

The price of labor is a matter of sovereign importance and counts for one reason why American capital has poured, and is pouring, into Mexico. For to it we may confidently ascribe the fine returns made for such investments in this republic. Another, however, is the firm government of the land, which not only welcomes foreign capital, but makes it feel secure from molestation as no Government in America south of the Rio Grande has yet done. If anything were needed to assure us of the wisdom of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, it would be the way in which he has made all kinds and stripes of foreigners feel that their property is safe, if they obey the laws made for all classes of citizens. Up here in Saltillo, as in the dangerous lowlands about Vera Cruz, in the tropical Southern States as in the mountain districts of Sonora, every one believes in the sincerity of Porfirio Diaz and trusts him to see that justice is done to foreigner as well as native. No wonder capital feels secure.

The stretch between Monterey and Saltillo is a wild desert of hill ranges, formed of soft lime rocks, sterile and forbidding; further on, where the hills become mountains and vast, melancholy valleys open up, covered with sagebrush and mesquite and cacti, there is much of the beauty of desert landscapes, a lonely grandeur which suggests Palestine, a desolateness that seems absolutely without the cheering note of a bird or sound of an insect—as for animal life, if any there be, it shrinks away before the puffing locomotive on the up grade. A singularly wild feature of this landscape is the Lechuguilla palm, a grotesque survival of the flora of the coal measures, in its awkward shagginess singularly like the camel, a columnar palm all ragged as to trunk and bristling with spiky green leaves on top. Usually it has a single head, but there are specimens with three, five, nine, fifteen arms each terminating in a green mare's-nest of leaves. This uncouth tree grows wild over the wild valleys and in April works a work of grace. From its top springs a great white flower, which flower is a dainty, and is eaten by the Mexicans as if it were a cabbage from Nature's vegetable garden. The club cactus bears a colored bud in profusion which Mexicans eat or give to cattle. Both these dishes are said to be excellent, but the season is not right for a test of their merits. A trip along this line in April or May must be even finer than October or November, for these, and a hundred other plants which are then in bloom, are now without a flower to enliven them.

Mexico is a land of contrasts and surprises. A northern climate with semi-tropical and desert fauna and flora makes this part adapted to people of the temperate zone, but the seaboards and the southern provinces are the tropics in earnest. With the railways now penetrating the mountainous parts and the great agricultural provinces in every direction, the new era for Mexico has opened. No limit can be placed to the population, as the half-feudal system of the hacienda gradually gives way before the change in wealth and enterprise and the small farmer class grows strong. That corresponding changes will have to take place in the political life of the republic is self-evident. Meantime the strong hand keeps interests from clashing and shows the people by contrasts such as Venezuela offers just as present the advantage of turning their energies into developing the country rather than seeking political office.

The low rate of the Mexican dollar keeps many things cheap. Owing to their contract with the Mexican Government the Pullman Company can charge only so much for berths and meals; this translated into Mexican money results in very cheap travel. The dinners and breakfasts at the stations cost one dollar Mexican—that is to say, from forty to fifty of our cents. For this sum very excellent and abundant meals are served. Like Europe in so many other ways, in this particular Mexico is also European, viz., the cheapness of travel—or rather it would be better to say it is as cheap as Europe used to be; for of recent years the fame of Europe among travelers who have to be careful of the shilling, franc, and mark, has greatly paled. Here, however, we are meeting European conditions right and left which survive, as it might be said, from the epoch of Maximilian.

CHARLES DE KAY.

BOYS ATTACK WATCHMAN.

Their Efforts to Escape from the Catholic Protectory.

Two boys, inmates of the Catholic Protectory at Van Nest, in an effort to escape from the institution early yesterday morning, knocked the night watchman down with a heavy monkey wrench. Charles A. Connelly, aged sixteen, and Winfield May, aged, seventeen, are the youngsters who were inclined to be desperate. The night watchman saw two boys enter a lavatory, but before he had time to question them he was knocked down.

Several of the boys confessed that there had been a plan to escape. Connelly and May were found in a corner of the dormitory and placed under arrest. In the Morrisania Police Court they pleaded guilty to a charge of felonious assault, and were held for trial.

A Brother of the protectory said that the affair was of slight import, and that at no time was there prospect of the great body of boys escaping.

Bayonne Police Chief Dying.

Chief of Police John B. McNeill of Bayonne is dying at the Bayonne Hospital. A year ago last Friday he collapsed and was dangerously ill, but improved and went to Lakewood for several weeks. He improved there, but after his return to duty began to slowly grow worse.

Disastrous Hurricane in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 24.—A hurricane has swept over San Urbano, Province of Santa Fé. A hundred houses were destroyed, five persons were killed, a number were injured, and railroad and telegraph lines were [illegible]

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GOULD AT ODDS WITH HARRIMAN AND HAWLEY

Colorado Fuel Fight for Control Three-Cornered.

SENSATION IN WALL STREET

Gates Interests Participate in Harriman-Hawley Conference — Statements and Letters Made Public— Chairman Osgood's Position Unaltered.

The development of a three-cornered fight in the struggle for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company treated Wall Street to a series of sensations yesterday. As a result of the day's events, George J. Gould stands for the first time arrayed in opposition to his supposed friends and associates in many enterprises, E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley, while against both of these parties stands John C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The first step of the day in the struggle between these men was taken when early in the forenoon came the announcement from George J. Gould that his name had been signed without his authority to the request for proxies sent out by Edwin Hawley and E. H. Harriman. With this announcement Mr. Gould coupled a request for proxies in his own name. This statement was followed by a long series of other statements from the other parties concerned in the matter.

E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley in one of these contradicted Mr. Gould, and published part of a letter from Mr. Gould, who replied by publishing the whole of his letter, but without any comment. The Harriman-Hawley combination sent out a long statement giving their view of the matter. Chairman Osgood of the board gave out a statement regarding his position, which, in poker language, amounted to saying that he "stood pat." Then there were various minor statements, from the Hawley-Harriman interests, from the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and a few others. These followed each other in such rapid succession that Wall Street stood bewildered, not knowing whom to believe and in the meantime the stock of the company fluctuated nervously up and down, according to which way the fortunes of this war of words seemed temporarily to be turning.

Opening at 82¼, it showed weakness, but soon went up with a rush to 86½, then back to 85, and up again to 87, closing finally at 85½ bid.

MR. GOULD'S CIRCULAR.

The circular from Mr. Gould announcing that his name had been used without authority was addressed to the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and read as follows:

During a recent absence from the city, I ascertained that my name had been used in a circular dated Nov. 10, requesting your proxies. This call was made without my knowledge, consent, or authority, neither the circular letter nor the form of proxy therewith inclosed having been submitted to me. On my return to the city, I promptly disavowed all responsibility for such call and proxies. I, therefore, request that all proxies bearing my name and executed in response to such circular be revoked.

As, however, I own and control a substantial interest in your company, I invite your co-operation at the coming election of Directors and inclose a form of proxy by signing which you will revoke any former proxy signed by you and will intrust the representation of your interests to my associates and myself on the assurance that your proxy will be used for the election of Directors who will conduct the business of your company with the sole purpose of protecting the interests of its stockholders.

The circular was accompanied by proxies in favor of George J. Gould, George P. Butler, and John H. McClement.

As soon as this statement was made public E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley authorized a statement, in which they said that, "in view of a misunderstanding as to Mr. Gould's desire to join in the request heretofore made for proxies covering stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," they requested new proxies in lieu of those heretofore signed, and which had included Mr. Gould's name.

This statement was all that the Harriman-Hawley faction would say until late at night, when they made public a long statement regarding the matter. In the meantime Wall Street was guessing what it was all about, and what it all meant. A few pessimistic prophets pretended to see in this disagreement between Gould and Harriman the first sign of a coming rupture which would break up the so-called "community of interests," which these men are known to have in many and vast enterprises. A representative of the Harriman interests made it clear that this was not to be feared. It was plain, however, that Mr. Harriman was angry "clean through," for the way he expressed himself to some friends on the way over from his office to Hawley's office was by no means equivocal.

UNUSUAL PROXY CLAUSE.

According to a representative of the Gould faction, there is in the proxies originally sent out by Edwin Hawley and E. H. Harriman, and to which George J. Gould's name was added, a clause which practically puts no limit on the litigation and expense in which the parties giving the proxy may be involved. This clause was declared to be a very unusual one, and, according to some, was the real cause of the misunderstanding.

Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, who drew this proxy, replying to this criticism, authorized the following explanation:

The provision is the usual provision inserted in proxies wherever there is any chance of its being necessary to enforce the rights of the stockholders by suit. At the former election the rights of the stockholders were denied, but the Hawley-Harriman committee are determined to obtain the rights of the stockholders at the election to be held on the 10th of December.

The Proxy Committee do not intend to and have agreed not to call upon the stockholders to participate in any expense which may be incurred in enforcing their rights at the coming election, through litigation or otherwise.

The announcement that the firm had drawn the proxy confirmed the impression which Wall Street has had for some time, that John W. Gates and the Hawley-Harriman factions were working together, for the firm has represented Mr. Gates from the beginning in his fight for the control of this property, but even last week one of the firm declared that they had no interest in the Hawley faction.

In reply to the explanation of the lawyers a representative of the Gould faction issued the following:

Counsel for the Hawley-Harriman Proxy Committee say that the Proxy Committee has pledged itself not to involve the stockholders in any expense or to act under the clauses which have been criticised.

None of the circulars, however, contains any pledge to that effect, and the Proxy Committee will possess not only the power to vote, but also to take proceedings and to sign any writing and instrument in the name of the stockholders who intrust their proxies to them

While a proxy is generally limited to voting at elections or on questions submitted to the meetings for which it is given, the Hawley-Harriman proxy is unusual in that the powers given are far more extensive. Neither the Osgood nor the Gould proxies contain any powers except to vote at the meeting.

HARRIMAN-GATES CONFERENCE.

Late in the afternoon there began a conference at the office of Mr. Hawley, at which were present Edwin Hawley, E. H. Harriman, Charles Gates, and another representative of the Gates interests, members of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne, Miller & Potter, and William D. Guthrie, the lawyer, who had been called in. After a session lasting for nearly four hours the following circular to stockholders, signed by Edwin Hawley and E. H. Harriman, was made public, which denies all of Mr. Gould's statements:

Referring to the circular letter of Mr. George J. Gould under date of Nov. 21, 1902, the undersigned submit the following:

On Nov. 6 they had a conference with Mr. Gould, at which it was agreed that Messrs. Hawley, Gould, and Harriman should join in a request to the shareholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for proxies in their favor. At this meeting a printed form of proxy was presented for consideration and was approved by all, including Mr. Gould. The form contained the names of Edwin Hawley, George J. Gould, and E. H. Harriman as the persons in whose favor the proxies were to be made. Mr. Harriman made some suggestions looking to slight alterations in the form of the proxies, and these suggestions were likewise approved by Mr. Gould.

Proxy forms in accordance with the form so agreed upon were mailed to stockholders before Mr. Gould's departure for the South on Nov. 11, and the undersigned were therefore much surprised to receive a letter from Mr. Gould dated Nov. 15, in which he stated that:

"While there had been some discussion of the advisability of calling for proxies no understanding had been reached as to the making of any call or as to the use of any proxies which might be received if the call should be made."

On the contrary, the undersigned not only understood that they had distinctly agreed with Mr. Gould that the call should be made with the proxies in the form approved by him, but fully believed that they had agreed with him as to the use which should be made of such proxies when received.

At the subsequent meeting on Friday last, (Nov. 21,) Mr. Gould proposed that the proxies already obtained should be divided between himself and the undersigned. The latter, however, insisted that under the circumstances the proxies should be returned.

The undersigned again request that if you are willing to intrust to them the representation of your interests at the coming meeting, to be held Dec. 10, you will execute the form of proxy in their favor already mailed to you and return the same to them. They are individually large shareholders, and their only interest and purpose in this matter is to secure for the company a conservative and independent management that shall conduct its affairs with sole regard to the best interests of the property itself.

The clause in the proxy authorizing the undersigned to take necessary proceedings to enforce the rights of the shareholders was deemed advisable in view of the recent litigation, but stockholders executing proxies will not be called upon to bear any portion of the expense that may be incurred in protecting their interests.

To this circular, the contents of which were brought to the attention of Mr. Gould, the latter declined to reply except by publication of his letter to Mr. Hawley quoted from in the Harriman-Hawley circular, and which reads as follows:

During my absence in North Carolina I was surprised to learn by wire that proxies to vote Colorado Fuel and Iron stock had been sent out in your name, Mr. Harriman's, and my own. While there has been some discussion of the advisability of calling for proxies, no understanding has been reached as to the making of the call or as to the use of any proxies which might be received if the call should be made.

On inquiring on my return this morning, I find that neither Mr. Butler, to whom I had referred you during my absence, nor anyone authorized to act for me, had taken any action or has had any communication on the subject while I was away.

I am, therefore, at a loss to understand why the calls were made in this way without authority and necessary understanding. I send a similar letter to Mr. Harriman.

Edwin Hawley declined to add anything to the statements contained in their last circular except to say that they answered everything Mr. Gould had said. Asked whether there was a chance of an amicable arrangement with Mr. Gould, he said: "You want to go and ask Mr. Gould that."

But these were not the only troubles of Messrs. Harriman and Hawley. During the day they sent to the stockholders a statement that they had been unable to obtain a copy of the list of stockholders of record according to the transfer books, which closed Nov. 19. In reply to this, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, transfer agents for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, stated that there had been so many transfers of the stock of the company up to the time fixed for the closing of the transfer books of the company, that it was impossible to make up the list for several hours. The original list when completed was at that time being rushed for transmission to the company's office at Denver. Under these circumstances the trust company said it was compelled to refuse Messrs Hawley and Harriman immediate access to their books. It is understood, however, that they did furnish a stockholders' list late Saturday evening.

MR. OSGOOD COMPLACENT.

The fight among these interests was watched by at least one man with apparent complacency. This man was John C. Osgood, present Chairman of the Board of Directors, who has been fighting for the retention of the management of this property ever since last Spring. Mr. Osgood when seen at his office yesterday said that he was going on quietly with his endeavors to secure proxies, and that he still expected to win. He declined to discuss the possibility of his joining hands with Mr. Gould.

Well-informed men in Wall Street expressed the opinion that the number of conflicting interests now contesting for the property was not unlikely to result in the retention in power of the present management.

SIXTEEN WOMEN PRISONERS.

Racing Slips and a Telephone Seized in Police Raid.

Quite by accident, they say, detectives from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday stumbled upon a woman's poolroom at 237 West Thirty-eighth Street on its opening day. It is a high-stoop brownstone house, which was a furnished room establishment until last Saturday, when the last of the lodgers moved.

Sixteen women were in the place, all talking excitedly as the detectives entered, and not one got away. Many racing slips and a telephone were carried away. Miss Annie Simon, twenty-three years old, who said she lived at 120 Pearl Street, made the best effort to escape. She leaped out of a rear window to the roof of a shed, and was about to drop to the ground when Detective Trojan caught her. She had $65 in her clothing, and was locked up as the alleged proprietress of the place. She strenuously denied it. Bessie Brown, Jennie Jones, and Sadie Smith were the style of names that most of the others gave. Margaret Anderson, thirty-six years old, of 51 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, when asked her occupation said "picking winners."

Ella Brown, twenty-seven years old, of 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, went on the blotter as a dressmaker, but the police say she is a well-known actress. They addressed her, however, by the name she gave, letting her keep her incognito. Six of the prisoners were more than sixty years old, and admitted it. All will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

FOOTBALL OFFER IS REFUSED.

Michigan University Cannot Play Carlisle Indians' Team Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 24.—Some in the East want the question of superiority of football in the country at large settled. To-night Manager Baird received the following from the "New York Football Association.":

"Is it possible for the Michigan University football team to play the Carlisle Indians at Madison Square Garden Dec. 29? Terms will be mutually satisfactory. If possible, wire at once."

The reply was as follows:

"Regret that Michigan Faculty does not favor such a game."

A New York paper wired last week asking if Michigan would play the winner of the Yale-Harvard game. No answer was made, as Michigan is not in a position to assume to represent the West until after the Minneapolis game is won, if it is won at all.

Man Jumped from a Ferryboat.

A man of about twenty-five years of age, supposed to be Chauncey Wilson, an iron moulder, jumped off the ferryboat Alaska of the Greenpoint-Twenty-third Street Ferry, on the 5 o'clock trip from New York yesterday, and was drowned. "Good-bye, everybody," he said just before he jumped. [illegible]

ARMORY RECORDS BROKEN

Good Work by Athletes in Twenty-second Regiment Games.

Ewry Establishes New World's Figures in Two High-Kicking Events—Columbia Seniors Win Relay.

Three armory records were broken last night in the semi-annual athletic games of the Twenty-second Regiment, held in the armory building, at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. They were done in the two-mile bicycle race, the 220-yard dash for novices, and the three-legged potato race. In addition, two new world's records in high kicking were established by Ray C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club. Another feature of the games was a class relay race between teams from Columbia University, which was won by the senior team, after a sensational finish between Scharps of the victorious team and Taylor of the sophomores. The events were witnessed by one of the largest crowds that was ever present at the regimental games, every seat, even in the upper galleries, being occupied, while advantageous standing room was at a premium.

The first armory record to be shattered was in the 220-yard dash for novices. This was run in three heats, and in the first J. I. Snyder won in 0:26, breaking the old record by four-fifths of a second. The same time was made in the final heat by A. Schroeder of Company F, who beat Snyder by less than six feet. A few minutes later W. S. Edwards and P. A. Sayles won the 70-yard three-legged race in 0.08, which reduced the record made last Spring by Arnold and Edwards by two-fifths of a second.

W. G. Frank, the veteran indoor bicyclist, gave a magnificent exhibition in the two-mile bicycle race. He was the only scratch man, the others being allowed from 40 to 120 yards. In the one-mile race Frank was unable to cut down the heavy allowances, and he failed to get a place. Three laps from the finish in the longer race Frank put on a grand burst of speed and passed Ott, Connors, and Kieber, who were well bunched. Frank continued his hard riding, and won by a good margin in 5.03, breaking the old record of 5:07 4-5, made Nov. 8, 1900, by W. H. Connors. Ott got second and Kieber third, while Connors, the former record holder, failed to get a place.

Ray C. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club gave a spectacular and interesting exhibition of high kicking, in which he broke two world's records in three different styles of kicking. His first attempt was at the double-footed kick, in which, after a short run, he kicked the disk, suspended by a string from a bar, with both feet. It was raised several times. Ewry's first effort against the world's record of 7 feet 6 inches was at an advance of half an inch, and a loud cheer greeted his success. The disk was then elevated to 7 feet 8½ inches and 7 feet 9½ inches, and the fan spun around at each kick. Ewry then broke the world's record at the split kick by half an inch, doing 7 feet 5¼ inches. In the jump kick he did 9 feet 5½ inches, failing to equal the world's record of 9 feet 9 inches.

Company A, by winning the regimental relay race, won the company cup for the largest number of points. It was a close fight for honors with Company H, but the athletes of the First Company just managed to get the lead by barely six points. The summaries:

70-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, Co. A, (scratch.) Time—0:07 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Max Block, Co. F, (10 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Third Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Co. I, (3 feet.) Time—0:07 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Frank Rickert, Co. A, (13 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by C. E. Peabody, Co. I, (10 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5. Sixth Heat—Won by W. F. Daly, Co. A, (14 feet.) Time—0:07 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by Frank Rickert, Co. A, (13 feet;) C. F. Peabody, Co. I, (10 feet,) second; W. S. Edwards, Co. I, (3 feet,) third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by J. I. Snyder, Co. H; T. W. Tyler, Co. K, second. Time—0:26. Second Heat—Won by D. T. McMullen, Co. I; T. F. Roggenburg, Co. E, second. Time—0:28 4-5. Third Heat—Won by A. Schroeder, Co. F; R. H. Hastingson, Co. H, second. Time—0:26 3-5.

Final Heat—Won by A. Schroeder, Co. F; J. I. Snyder, Co. H, second; Arthur Price, Co. G, third. Time—0:26, breaking the old armory record by four-fifths of a second.

One-mile Bicycle, Novice.—Won by J. McManus, Co. H; E. C. E. Logan, Co. F, second; George Van Campen, Co. I, third. Time—2:44 1-5.

Half-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by M. M. Marks, Co. H, (20 yards;) W. H. Dawson, Co. G, (22 yards,) second; G. P. Arnold, Co. I, (8 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5.

70-Yard Three-legged Race, Handicap.—Won by W. S. Edwards and P. A. Sayles, Co. I, (scratch;) M. Wheeler and D. J. McCague, Co. A, (9 feet,) second; Lee Atkinson and A. C. Broderick, Co. A, (12 feet,) third. Time—0:08. Breaking the old armory record by 2-5 of a second.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. J. McManus, Co. H, (105 yards;) E. C. E. Logan, Co. F, (105 yards,) second; F. Kieber, Co. I, (30 yards,) third; A. S. Jungkind, Co. E, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:27.

Medley Race.—Scratch, one-half lap run in a sack, one-half lap over hurdles, one-half lap hop on one foot, and one-half lap running backwards.—Won by P. J. Walsh, Co. A; M. T. Wheeler, Co. A, second; A. C. Broderick, Co. A, third. Time—1:07 4-5.

Columbia University Class Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by senior team, Bishop, Thompson, Steeves, Haines, Scharps; sophomore team second, Prall, Buell, Werner, McDonald, Taylor; junior team third, Earle, Oppenheimer, Carlton, O'Connell, Lawson; freshman team fourth, Leventritt, Carter, Feldman, Muir, Curtis. Time—3:30.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, (Scratch.)—Won by F. S. Callahan, Company H, 42 feet 7 inches; W. L. Reynolds, Company K, 39 feet 7 inches, second; W. E. Quin, Company I, 38 feet 8 inches, third.

600-Yard Dash, Novice.—First Heat—Won by G. L. Hutcheson, Company I; Arthur Price, Company G, second; J. I. Snyder, Company H, third. Time—1:31 3-5. Second Heat—Won by J. W. Tyler, Company K; I. E. Coleman, Company A, second; S. M. Haas, Company H, third. Time—1:28 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by S. M. Haas, Company H; C. J. Clarke, Company A, second; G. L. Hutcheson, Company I, third. Time—1:25 2-5.

Exhibition High Kicking by Ray C. Ewry.—Double jump kick, 7 feet 9½ inches; split kick, 7 feet 5¼ inches; jump kick, 9 feet 5½ inches. The first two new world's records.

440-yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Wheeler, Company A, (22 yards;) W. F. Daly, Company A, (22 yards,) second; W. S. Edwards, Company I, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:53 2-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by E. M. Carrette, Company G, (45 yards;) M. M. Marks, Company H, (55 yards,) second; James F. F. Clover, Company C, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:38 3-5.

220-yard Hurdle, Handicap.—Won by W. E. Quinn, Company I, (18 yards;) O. T. Luders, Company F, (14 yards,) second; P. J. Walsh, Company A, (scratch,) third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by W. G. Frank, Company A, (scratch;) E. Ott, Company H, (80 yards,) second; F. Kieber, Company I, (40 yards,) third. Time—5:03, breaking the former armory record of 5:07 4-5.

Intercompany Relay Race, Handicap.—Won by Company A; Company H, second.

Strike That Is a Year Old.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 24.—Fifty-two weeks ago to-day seventy iron molders employed at the Parsons Iron Foundry went on strike because the company would not grant a piece work schedule on all kinds of work. They are still out and the company is running its foundry with non-union men. The vicinity of the foundry is still picketed and every week the strikers have succeeded, they say, in inducing [illegible] to quit. All but [illegible] strike is still on officially, and there will be no yielding.

Hudson Valley Strike Rioters Fined.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Abner E. Brockway, who was convicted on Friday by a jury of misdemeanor at Mechanicsville Bridge, in the Hudson Valley trolley [illegible] jail for 300 days. John Hewitt, who pleaded guilty of riotous conduct at Stillwater on the same day, was fined $150 or 150 days. Both were committed in default of fines.

New Consul for Negales, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President has appointed Albert R. Morawetz of Arizona to be Consul at Nogales, Mexico, vice [illegible]

Case of Lieut. Owen Still Pending.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The case of Lieut. Owen of the navy, who was tried recently in New York by courtmartial for being absent without leave, and for financial irregularities, is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, who has agreed to suspend action upon it until [illegible] against Lieut. Owen, except on one or two specifications.

Accepts Call to a Brooklyn Church.

ALAMEDA, Cal., Nov. 24.—The Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in this city, has accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church of [illegible]

WEBER PIANOS

Our present stock of upright and grand pianos is replete with specimens in the choicest woods, in designs to correspond with the prevailing schemes of interior decoration.

Every Weber case design is an artistic creation, original, unique—an example of beautiful handiwork. Rarely before have we had so magnificent an exposition of the product of the Weber Factory.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY
Fifth Avenue, Cor. Sixteenth St., - - - New York City

This is the 47th year Santa Claus has made Macy's his Headquarters.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway 34th to 35th St.

This is the 47th year Santa Claus has made Macy's his Headquarters.

Department of Deposit

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.

First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

☞We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Av. | 34th to 35th St.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—OUR LOW PRICES AND RELIABLE QUALITIES.

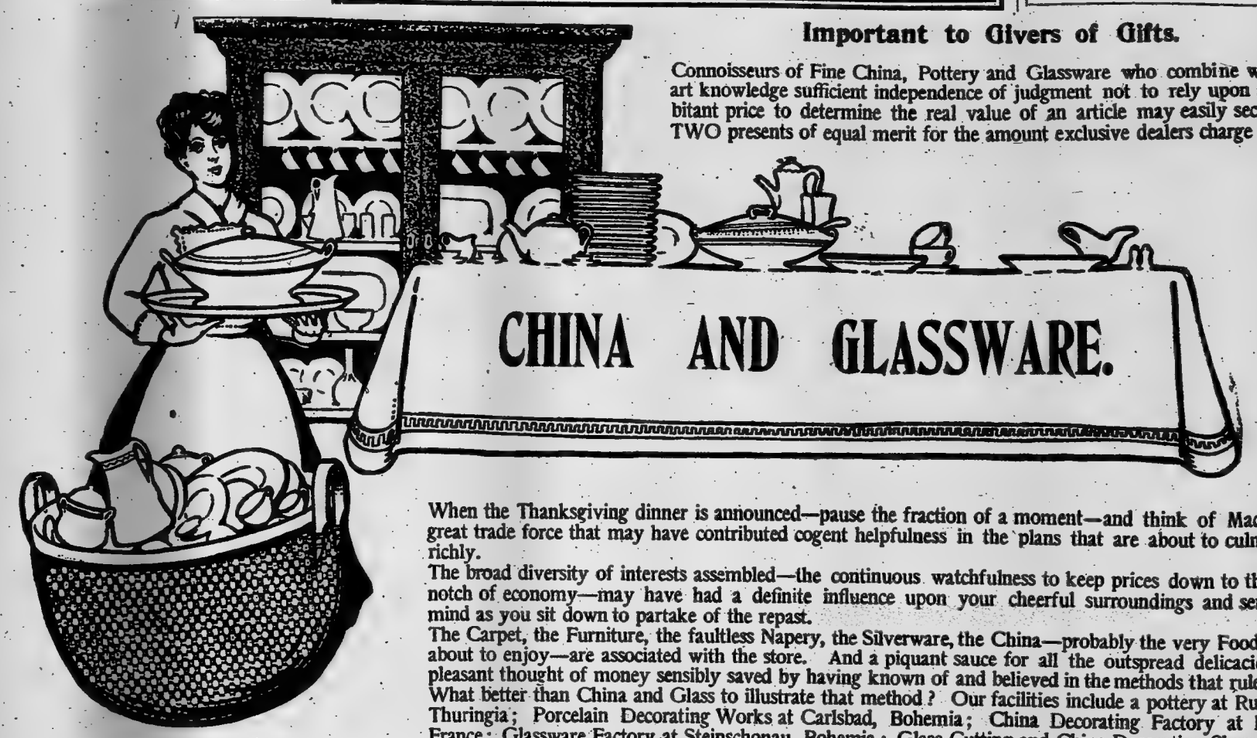
THE OLD STORE AT 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV. IS CLOSED.

Department of Deposit

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.

First Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

☞We Cheerfully Send Goods C. O. D.



CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

Important to Givers of Gifts.

Connoisseurs of Fine China, Pottery and Glassware who combine with their art knowledge sufficient independence of judgment not to rely upon an exorbitant price to determine the real value of an article may easily secure here TWO presents of equal merit for the amount exclusive dealers charge for one.

When the Thanksgiving dinner is announced—pause the fraction of a moment—and think of Macy's—the great trade force that may have contributed cogent helpfulness in the plans that are about to culminate so richly.

The broad diversity of interests assembled—the continuous watchfulness to keep prices down to the lowest notch of economy—may have had a definite influence upon your cheerful surroundings and serenity of mind as you sit down to partake of the repast.

The Carpet, the Furniture, the faultless Napery, the Silverware, the China—probably the very Food you are about to enjoy—are associated with the store. And a piquant sauce for all the outspread delicacies is the pleasant thought of money sensibly saved by having known of and believed in the methods that rule here.

What better than China and Glass to illustrate that method? Our facilities include a pottery at Rudolstadt, Thuringia; Porcelain Decorating Works at Carlsbad, Bohemia; China Decorating Factory at Limoges, France; Glassware Factory at Steinschonau, Bohemia; Glass Cutting and China Decorating Shops in New York. We also draw liberally upon the products of other manufacturers. The foregoing resources are not possessed by any other retailers in America, and so long as that condition exists any claim intimating that competition can equal our values is simply absurd and ridiculous.

Oyster Plates.

$2.97 for $4.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, flower and gold decorations.

$4.44 for $6.00 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, six depressions, colored border, gold edge.

$5.87 for $7.50 Carlsbad China Oyster Plates, maroon borders and centres, flowers and gold.

The above prices are for a dozen Plates. Many others here relatively as cheap—ranging up to $26.88.

Worthy of special mention are these Limoges China Oyster Plates, rich maroon panels and raised gold decorations, at..... $17.88

Turkey Dishes.

Extra large English Turkey Dishes—decorative border round the rim, gobbler in full feather in centre.

21x16 inches, at $2.87.

23x18 inches, at $3.87.

25x19 inches, at $4.87.

Cranberry Sets.

An immense variety of Cranberry Sets—new shapes and decorations—imported for this season's business. Carlsbad China, $1.49 to $6.49. Limoges China, $3.63 to $8.99. Each set includes bowl and twelve saucers.

China Roast Sets.

Each set includes a large dish and twelve plates. The decorations and colorings are unsurpassed.

Furnival's peacock green, $2.97.

English flow blue, $3.26.

Limoges China Game Set, $4.87.

Austrian Eglantine, $5.92.

Theo. Haviland's, purple flowers, $6.96.

Carlsbad China Fish Set, $4.87.

Finer qualities relatively low.

Lobster Plates and Dishes

Lobster Salad Dishes, natural lobster handles, gilt decorations, size for six portions, 97c.; for twelve, $1.83.

Lobster Plates, flower decorations and gold edges, lobster impressed in centre, for sale here only, $5.88 doz.

Lobster Servers, natural shape, with cover, intended for lobster a la Newburg, $11.88.

$5.87 for Decorated American Dinner Sets, 100 pieces.

$8.63 for Decorated Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, richly gilded.

$13.97 for Decorated Austrian Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, florals with gilt.

$16.87 for Decorated English Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, Old Hall Ivy designs.

$17.93 for Decorated English Dinner Sets, 118 pieces, Furnival rose pattern.

$17.87 for Theo. Haviland's Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, dainty decorations with gilt handles; others say they are worth $25.00.

$47.41 for Decorated Limoges Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, graceful designs traced in gold.

$87.33 for Decorated Limoges Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, green lines, enhanced with encrusted gold border.

Our assortment of finer, richer Sets is correspondingly complete and attractive. A greater range of styles to choose from cannot be found beneath any roof in America. Impartial comparisons justify the statement that our prices are 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than the closest competition.

Scores of Open Stock Patterns.

Scores of styles in French, English, Austrian and American decorated China, known to the trade as "open stock patterns." That means they are sold by the set or single piece. This enables you to select sets to serve your individual requirements and to replace articles that may be broken. We have all the stock patterns formerly shown at the old store, besides many new lines.

Theo. Haviland's China by the Piece.

Theo. Haviland's best China—newest and most desirable shapes—delicate pink blossoms with dainty green sprays and foliage. You may select a set to supply your special need and pay less for it during this sale than China of equal quality was ever before sold for.

Here's a partial list of the pieces and prices:—

12c for 20c Preserve Plates.
12c for 20c. Bread and Butter.
15c for 25c. Tea Plates.
19c for 30c. Dinner Plates.
23c for 40c. Pickle Dishes.
49c for 75c. Ten-inch Dishes.
49c for 75c. Salad Dishes.
49c for $1.00 Cov. But. Dishes.
69c for $1.00 Bakers.
69c for $1.00 Sauce Boats.
97c for $1.75 Covered Dishes.
97c for $2.00 Soup Tureens.

Theo. Haviland's Cups-and-Saucers.

Fine, thin China, prettiest shapes, six styles to choose from—refined, graceful decorations in soft colorings—sold elsewhere as a very special bargain at $3.00 a dozen; our price, 19c each

A magnificent exhibit of Marble Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks and Bric-a-Brac.

Fish Sets.

$4.87 for $7.50 Carlsbad China Fish Sets, flower decorations, gold edges fish centres.

$6.89 for $9.00 Carlsbad China Fish Sets, floral borders, gold edges, fish centres.

$9.98 for $12.00 Limoges Fish Sets, festoon shape; gold borders and fish centres.

Haviland's China Fish Sets in a great variety of Grand Fire tinted borders, with elaborate gold tracings. The centres are decorated by L. Martin with twelve different styles of fish; sold elsewhere at from $20.00 to $30.00; choice at $14.87.

Thousands of Beautiful Plates.

A matchless display of Plates, all kinds—Soup Plates, Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Salad Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fish and Game Plates—the collection represents the highest grades of all the Havilands; also scores of exquisite effects from our own Limoges decorating shops.

Single Course plates from Doulton, Coalport, Wedgwood, Pointon, Crown Derby, Cauldon and other notable English makers—$5.88 to $247.66 per dozen.

"Straus" Cut Glass.

The "Straus" Cut Glass is famous for its brilliancy, beauty, richness and grace. Buy of us and save the middleman's profit. We are manufacturers—not manufacturers' agents. That explains our wonderfully low prices.

Water Bottles, cut all over, fluted necks, star bottoms, $1.69.

Celeries, shell shapes, strawberry patterns, $3.49.

Decanters, cut all over, star bottoms; quart size, $3.47; pint size, $2.97.

Berry, Fruit or Salad Bowls, several good styles to select from, full size, worth $6.50; at $3.97.

Olive Dishes, rich cuttings, star bottoms, value $2.00; our price, $1.63.

Water Tumblers, full size, star bottoms, deep cuttings, value $3.50 per dozen; at $2.47.

We engrave Glass with "Rock Crystal" monograms or any symbolic emblem desired. The work is done by our own artists on the premises. This insures exclusiveness. "Rock Crystal" cutting is bright, strong, definite, not dim, dull and faint.

Basement.

Good Groceries.—Fifth Floor, Take Escalator.

We have always done the Grocery business well. And our idea of doing a thing "well" is worth considering. It implies vast assortments of the best qualities with the added attraction of lowest prices. That is the standard we've set ourselves—the standard consistently followed in every effort to win and hold your preference.

Thanksgiving, coming as it does just after we have gotten settled in the new store, affords splendid opportunity for us to give a practical demonstration of the central idea that dominates our method.

The stocks are fresh; the stocks are complete. They are displayed in the daintiest manner—each class of goods grouped together for the convenience of customers and clerks alike.

Other department stores occasionally reduce their prices to match ours. Investigations have almost invariably shown that when this is done inferior goods are used. No other store sells Groceries, quality for quality, as advantageously to the consumer as we do.

That is the fact we desire to emphasize most vigorously.

Favors and Decorations

Basement.

An immense assortment of dainty conceits—novel and pretty ideas in silk, satin, and papier mache. Imported by us direct from Paris, Vienna and Berlin—exclusive novelties at popular prices.

Slippers, Banjos, Guitars, Caps, Hats, Baskets, Trunks, Bags, Sleighs, Wagons, Carriages, Fish, Medals, Lizards, Turkeys, Lobsters, Hams, Canned Goods, Footballs, Ping Pong Balls, Dolls, and many kinds of Animals, Fruits and Vegetables.

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Face to face with one holiday, and looking over its shoulder at another, busy days are before us and you.

The stocks that help you in making Thanksgiving Day a delight, are full, to repletion, awaiting your demands.

Holiday stocks are largely ready for early selection by the wise and comfortable folks, who, year after year, come before the pressing crowds and secure the choice, first pickings from the Wanamaker importations of art things, and other collections of beautiful and practical articles for Christmas giving.

Just a few days remain before the turn of the month brings its inevitable rush. Why not do comfortable shopping today?

Prince Albert Suits
For Thanksgiving Day

We sold a large number of Prince Albert Suits for Horse Show wear last week. If you saw them there, you doubtless thought them custom-made, and well made at that.

The Wanamaker business in men's dress clothes has reached its large proportions simply because it presented to men the opportunity to buy ready-made, the smartest styles in clothing, tailored in the same thorough and expert manner as when made to your order—and at little more than half what the swell tailor would charge you.

If you want a new Prince Albert for Thanksgiving Day it is here ready for you.

We carry sizes to fit most any man—stout, long or regular in size; also sizes to fit the short stout man. And, with a slight alteration, we can fit you as well as your tailor can. The alteration is made quickly, and costs you nothing.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of fine black thibet, silk-faced to buttonholes, and serge-lined, at $26.

Of fine black thibet, silk-lined throughout; beautifully made, at $25.

Of imported black Vicuna, soft and luxurious; beautifully made and lined throughout with extra quality silk, at $35.

All vests are double-breasted.

Men's Fancy Silk and Washable Vests, double and single-breasted, at $3 to $6.50.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers—the very newest and choicest patterns, are shown in our trouser stock. Plenty of the patterns are shown by swell custom tailors. $5 to $8. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Stetson Hats
In Holiday Styles

It's a habit of the trade to bring out about holiday time later styles than their regular Winter blocks—a sort of "last edition." The holiday styles in the Stetson Hats for men are now ready—and they will find favor with men of judgment.

The new Derby model is the "York," in various heights of crown and widths of brim—a hat that is full of the style that Stetson best knows how to give. $3.50 and $5.

Among the Soft Hats is "El Cid"—with a 5¼-inch crown and a 3-inch brim with a round, open curl. This is a style that will appeal particularly to young men. $3.50 and $5.

The "Edward" is the holiday block in the Silk Hats. The crown is slightly belled, and the brim has a distinctive set. In various heights of crown and widths of brim—$6 and $7.50.

Opera Hats haven't changed, but our styles at $6 and $7.50 are above competition at their prices. In fact, the $7.50 Hat cannot be bettered at any price.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

House Coats

For Your own Comfort—if you're a man.
For Best of Holiday Gifts—for a man.

The man who has nobody to think of but himself, and the man who has somebody to think of and for him, both enjoy the possession of house coats, or smoking jackets.

It's mighty comfortable to come home at night, and slip into a coat that you're not afraid to wrinkle; and it's gratifying the next day to go to business without the wrinkles that the house-coat got instead of your sack coat.

The complete holiday stock is ready now. Fine choosing for a man himself—fine choosing, too, for somebody thinking for him.

For $3.75, $5, $6, $7.50, $8, $10 and $12, there is an assortment of patterns in plain or reversible cloth, more stylish, and more complete and varied than you can find elsewhere. The new Tuxedo cut appears in many of them.

Velvet Coats—$10 for navy blue or black velvet; rich black velvet Tuxedo, silk lined, with barathea revers, $20; black velvet, figured with smart white figures, $35.

The way to buy a House-Coat by measure, if the gift is to be a surprise, or if for any reason the man cannot try it on, is this: Measure the distance across the shoulders of his ordinary coat, and the underseam of the sleeve from shoulder to wrist.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Time for Furs

If furs are to be bought, you might as well enjoy wearing them on Thanksgiving Day.

We have more fine things than ever to show you this season—good thing, too, for this has started out to be the greatest season of popularity for furs that we have ever known.

We have secured some quite remarkable values, too.

At $15—Alaska Sable Double Cluster Scarfs, with eight tails.
At $25—Alaska Sable Double Scarfs, extra full, trimmed with eight large tails.
At $25—Straight Alaska Scarfs, two yards long, with four tails at end.
At $25—Double Cluster Scarfs of dark mink; eight mink tails and two fox brushes. Flat Muff to match, at $25.
At $26—Extra long double Sable Fox Boas, with large brush tails.
At $29 and $35—Plain Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long, lined with heavy brown satin.
At $55—Electric Seal Coats; collar and revers of mink, fancy satin-lined.
At $75 and $90—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, 21 inches long; lined with plain black satin.
At $150—Persian Lamb Coats, trimmed with dark mink and blended marten; fancy brocade lining. Second floor, Ninth street.

Velvet Norfolk Jackets
For Women

This is a happy combination of the season's favorite style with the favorite fabric.

Velvet and velveteen have won well deserved recognition as coat fabrics—rich, warm, serviceable, and now we have them made in the smart Norfolk styles; and the jackets are quite reasonable in price, too.

Just the thing to wear with almost any kind of a suit or skirt. All are about 30 inches long—a little longer than usual.

At $12—Norfolk Jackets of velveteen; fly-front; coat collar, pretty puff sleeves, and lined with black satin.

At $16—Of velveteen; fly-front; collar, cuffs and belt of cloth; lining of white satin.

At $20 and $24—Two styles of Norfolk Jackets, made of guaranteed fast black velvet. Second floor, Broadway.

The Busy Man's Substitute For a Musical Education

New York is full of men who have worked out their own successful careers from lives too busy, even from boyhood's days, to expend the hours necessary to learn to play the piano.



And yet nine men out of ten regret their inability to make the music which they would so much enjoy.

The man whose day is filled with business cares and worries needs exactly such relaxation and mental refreshment as music gives. Nothing soothes the tired brain as does music. Nothing else so effectually steals away the cares of business, relaxing the nervous strain, giving enjoyment to heart and head.

But Mr. Businessman, do you know that a musical education is no longer necessary for perfect piano playing? Do you know that *you* can play the piano like a virtuoso, even though you know not a note or key?

The ANGELUS Was Invented For Just Such Men As You

The years that others spent studying music were put to more strenuous use by you; and today you find that you were wise to do the practical thing, rather than the artistic; for the artistic has been done for you.

Place an *Angelus* beside your piano, and you will find new interest in watching for the end of the business day. You will eagerly welcome the hour for going home, when the *Angelus* is there, to aid you in entertaining yourself and your family.



The Angelus is not a mere mechanical thing. Of course you can play it immediately; but you can learn to play it better and better each month you have it. The controlling devices are really marvelous; and the greatest enjoyment of all comes from your own advancing skill in phrasing the music, as the Angelus alone gives you the power to do.

If you are a busy man who loves music without ever having had the leisure to learn to play the piano, we'd like to show you the *Angelus*, and let you see the wonderful things that can be done with it.

Price, $250—cash, or in easy monthly payments.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.



Thanksgiving Linens---Ready?

We want you to know about some handsome Linen Sets that would do the Thanksgiving table proud. Some of the Sets are very elegant and costly; but other beautiful sets are quite inexpensive, and they add much to the table's appearance and the housekeeper's gratification on Thursday:

Hemstitched Linen Dinner Sets, consisting of one cloth and one dozen of napkins:
Cloth 64 x 70 in.; Napkins 16 in., at $6 a set
Cloth 64 x 86 in.; Napkins 16 in., at $7 a set
Cloth 64 x 106 in.; Napkins 16 in., at $7.75 a set

Finer qualities of Hemstitched Sets—some with rows of openwork, sizes 2 x 2½ yds., at $10 a set, up to size 2½ x 4 yds., at $43.50 a set.

Fringed Tea Sets—one Cloth and one dozen Doilies—in fancy colored stripes, alternating with white—one of the newest designs. Gold, pink, blue and green. Cloth 63 x 86 in., including fringe. Doilies 16 in., $3.25 a set.

Moravian Dinner Cloths of soft satiny damask; not heavy-weight, but very finely finished: 2 x 2½ yds., $7; 2 x 3 yds., $8.50; 2½ yds. square, $8.50; 2½ x 3 yds., $10.

Breakfast Napkins, 22 in., $5.50 dozen.

Dinner Napkins, 26 in., $8.50 dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard—

Bleached Irish Table Linen, 67 in. wide; extra fine quality, at 56c a yard.

Bleached German Table Linen; soft finish; new designs; wears splendidly; full two yards wide; $1.25 yard.

German Grass-bleached Napkins—
22 x 22 in.; the very useful medium size; $2.25 a dozen.
Same, 25 x 25 in., $3 a dozen.

Damask Carving Cloths—
Hemstitched all around; 20 x 30 in.; some plain, others with row of openwork, 50c and 75c each.
Larger size and finer, 24 x 32 in., $1.15 to $2.50 each.

Fourth avenue.

Lace and Fancy Robes
Half Price

Prices are cut squarely in two in a number of our imported domestic Lace and Fancy Robes, many of them the most beautiful of the season's styles.

Included are Robes of crepe, embroidered lawn and batiste, and all-lace ground effects, with rich applications of Imitation Irish Crochet, Imitation Cluny, Russian and Valenciennes, in black, white, cream, white-and-black and other combinations.

Former Prices were $100 to $175
Present Prices are $50 to $87.50

In addition, there is a group of Lace Robes at $16.50, worth $25, that are strikingly attractive, at such a moderate price. Broadway.

Glace Fruit

Candied Fruit has an undisputed place on the dinner-table—particularly at Thanksgiving. We have made a specialty of importing delicious candied fruit from France, and selling it at a very low price—

5 Pounds for $1.50

Large orders make this low price possible—the fruit ordinarily selling at 50c a pound.

Then we have Glace Fruit of a still higher grade, packed in two-pound baskets, at $1.25.

The supply of both kinds is ample for everybody's Thanksgiving dinner. Basement.

Blankets and Comfortables

The chilly days have actually begun to put in an appearance—and are causing many long-deferred plans for keeping warm to be pushed to a hasty conclusion.

No doubt the lighter blankets have been doing duty hitherto on your bed, and the comfortable hasn't been brought into requisition.

How about the latter now, and heavier blankets? Good sorts here—dependable, honest sorts, and priced in a way that you can't match elsewhere for lowness:

Blankets

The Brandywine—At $2.50 a pair; white wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in., 4¼ lbs.

The Waterford—At $3 a pair; fine, soft white wool filling, cotton warp; 60x80 in., 4¼ lbs.

The Edgefield—At $3.75 a pair; white wool filling, cotton warp; 72x84 in., 5 lbs.

The Charlesgate—$4.50 a pair; fine wool filling, cotton warp; 72x84 in., 5 lbs.

The Farley—At $6 a pair; extra long staple wool filling, spool cotton warp; 72x82 in., 5½ lbs.

Mission Mills Blankets from California, to be found in New York only in the Wanamaker stores.
At $7.50 a pair; for single beds; 60x84 in., 4½ lbs.
At $8.50 a pair; for three-quarter beds; 72x84 in., 5½ lbs.
At $10 a pair; for double beds; 78x86 in., 6½ lbs.

Comfortables

Down Comfortables; pure white down; will not shed; covering of best sateen; at $3.75, $5, $7.50 each.

Silk-covered Down Comfortables at $10, $12, up to $32.50 each.

Silkoline Comfortables, filling of cotton, at $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2 each.

Third floor.

Handsome Street Dresses

We've had both prestige and profit from the marvelous array of gowns for women shown by us this season. Today we give you the profit on a number of handsome groups of Tailor-made Suits—many of which are imported—the prestige of showing them has sufficiently remunerated us. Their possession will gratify those who secure them at today's decisive savings.

Styles are artistic and exclusive. Though tailor-made, these dresses have the graceful touches that soften the lines and give them dressy becomingness.

At $45, worth $60—Handsome Suits of mixed tweeds and camel's-hair cloths, beautifully trimmed, and all silk-lined.

At $50, worth $70 and $75—Suits of tweeds, camel's-hair and broadcloth; box coat in blouse and Eton styles; handsomely trimmed and all silk-lined.

At $67.50, worth up to $100—A handsome assortment of Suits in various artistic styles.

At $75, worth $95—Exquisite Box Coat Suits of velvet—very rich and dressy.

At $95, worth $125—Other rich Suits of various cloths and styles. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Coats

At $10, worth $15 to $17.50

The relation between price and values in these coats implies a saving of a third to nearly half—a point that won't escape mothers with little girls to get ready for Thanksgiving trips and Winter weather.

They're intended for girls of 6 to 14 years, and comprise a variety of most attractive styles and colorings in Reefers, Three-quarter length and Full-length Coats. And yet the price of these $15 to $17.50 garments is but

$10 each

Second floor, Ninth street.

Silk and Lace Waists
In Charming New Styles

These are the more elaborate Waists, of silk, in light shades, or lace over silk, for theatre and evening wear, that women will need particularly from now on.

Some of the Lace Waists are in white Chantilly or Point Venise in rich patterns, or black embroidered chiffon; with many new effects of trimming with velvet, chiffon or taffeta bands with French knots. Prices for these most distinctive Waists range from $10 to $18.75.

Here are three newly-arrived groups that are most charming, and at the same time reasonably priced:

At $10.75—Crepe de Chine Waists, in black or white; elaborately accordion-plaited. Batiste lace adds a dainty touch by way of trimming.

At $7.50—Charming Waists of a new weave of crepe silk in attractive light and medium colors. They are plaited from the shoulders, and the broad centre fold is piped with taffeta, as are also the shoulder straps. Silk ornaments complete the effect.

At $5—Waists of rich changeable taffeta; in a variety of colorings. Plaited front, with two box-plaits; French backs. Prettily trimmed with large pearl buttons. Second floor, Tenth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

Yesterday's impetus and swing in the Under-Price Store would suffice to carry it along successfully for several days. But we're not trusting to past events—but supply fresh stimulus today in the shape of these interest-compelling bargain offerings:

Men's $2 to $2.50 Hats at $1

These are Men's Derby and Soft Hats, in a variety of the models that well-dressed men are wearing this Winter. The Derbies are in black; the Soft Hats in pearl—and they are all regular $2 to $2.50 values. It's a new experience for them to be sold at

One Dollar Each

but one that you'll find both interesting and profitable.

STRIPED TAFFETA RIBBONS

Every woman needs ribbons continually, for one purpose or another. And most particularly around the holiday season. Here are two offerings of the desirable Striped Taffeta Ribbons, in white and a good assortment of attractive shades—*at one-third below their value:*

At 22c yard, from 35c—Corded Striped Taffeta Ribbon, 4½ in. wide, in all-white, and white with light blue, rose, mais, violet, cardinal and turquoise.

At 10c yard, from 15c—Striped Taffeta Ribbon, 2⅞ in. wide, in all-white, and white with light blue, rose, violet, mais and turquoise.

FINE WATER TUMBLERS, 60c a Dozen

These are fine thin-blown Water Tumblers, in eight attractive patterns, all perfect goods, that are usually sold at $1 to $1.25 a dozen.

It's a welcome chance to increase your supply of glasses for the added demands of the Thanksgiving dinner, at a price-saving of a third to a half—for these tumblers are marked

60c a Dozen

Happenings in HANDKERCHIEFS

They are occurrences that will prove of greatest interest to many a woman who wants to buy dainty Handkerchiefs at absurdly little prices:

At 10c, worth 15c and 20c

Women's lace and embroidery-trimmed Handkerchiefs—500 dozens, that are even better than the 350 dozens you took with a rush on Saturday: but at the same little price.

At 48c for Six, worth 15c each

Women's fine embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs—laundered, the kind we usually sell at 15c each. We have too many of the letter W: so sell a hundred dozens, with this initial; 6 in neat box, at 48c—about half price.

At 48c for Six, worth 12½c each.

Women's hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs; unlaundered; in bundles of six, at 48c the half-dozen. Regular 12½c value.

Men's $1 Silk Suspenders, 50c Pair

There are about 400 pairs of these handsome—even luxurious—suspenders; in plain navy blue and two shades of tan. They have leather ends, with glove-button cast-offs; and are regular $1 values. In fact, $1.50 has been asked for the same quality, to our knowledge.

Nevertheless, these are priced at

50c a Pair

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

Telephone Directory

Goes to Press December 1st.

To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.
220 W. 124th St., 616 E. 150th St.

"From Vantine's" For the Table



Teas and Delicacies of the East

You will find a favorite brand among our 40 different kinds of Tea. Each put up in air-tight, foil-lined packages.
We handle high-grade, pure teas only—the choicest productions of China, Japan, India and Ceylon.
Visit our cosy Chinese Tea Room and ask for a sample brew.

Pure Mocha and Java Coffee, Blended under our personal supervision, roasted in the most scientific manner, and packed in air-tight pound cans.

Yo-Sa Coffee— 38c. lb.

Mo-Ri Coffee— 30c. lb.

Crystallized Ginger, Pineapple and Oranges, Chutneys, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Curry Powder, Stuffed Dates, Figs, Raisins, Pecans.

A HINT FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
"Things Oriental" make acceptable presents, because of their Artistic Merit and Exclusiveness.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway & 18th St.



"Name on Every Piece."

LOWNEY'S Chocolate Bonbons

Every Package Warranted!

If you buy Lowney's Candies in the original sealed packages you will find them in perfect condition, or money refunded.

"Special" Assorted	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"Souvenir"	1 lb. 60c.; ½ lb. 35c.
"American Beauties"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Pinks," "Pansies" or "Forget-me-nots"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Golfers"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Colonial Dames"	1 lb. 50c.; ½ lb. 30c.
"Chocolate Peppermints"	10c. and 25c.
"Chocolate Almonds"	15c., 35c. and 60c.

Lowney's Packages are Full Weight.

CURES RHEUMATISM sure as nothing else will.

Sloan's Liniment

25 cents
ALL DRUGGISTS

ESTABLISHED 1868.

POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

Eight years old, full quarts, $1.25.
It is the only Whisky of the kind

OUTRAGES IN MACEDONIA

Reports That the Agitation Is Ended Were Untrue.

Family of a Village Headman Bayoneted by Revolutionists — Frequent Encounters with Armed Bands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—In spite of the comforting assurances that the Macedonian agitation is ended, says a dispatch from Salonika to The Times, numerous armed bands continue to hold their ground in the more inaccessible districts and sporadic disturbances are constantly reported.

In the course of the last fortnight there have been four encounters in the Strumitza district between Bulgarian bands and troops of gendarmes. A few were killed or wounded on both sides. In two instances the villagers fled and their homes were plundered during their absence.

In another district brigands captured and pillaged a village. The only result of this outrage was that twenty-seven of the villagers were arrested and taken to Salonika.

In the Salonika district an attack was made on the house of the headman of a village. He escaped, but his wife and two sons and two daughters were bayoneted by emissaries of the Macedonian Committee disguised as gendarmes.

A band of 400 men attempting to invade Turkish territory from Bulgaria was repulsed with considerable loss. The invaders wore Bulgarian uniforms.

Another band raided a Bulgarian village in the Petritch district, which is obnoxious to the revolutionaries because it is subject to the jurisdiction of the Patriarchate. One of the principal inhabitants was killed and two others were wounded.

A RUSSIAN WRITER WARNS THE AMEER.

Says If He Becomes a Tool of the British Afghanistan Is Likely to Lose Its Independence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the Viedomosti publishes a long article on Afghanistan which seems to reproduce the views held in competent Russian quarters.

The writer of the article is well informed, says the correspondent, but in referring to Lord Cranborne's recent statement he completely ignores Russia's assurance that she regarded Afghanistan as outside her sphere of influence.

The article says that the present state of affairs is an anomalous one, and that it can scarcely be possible to continue an arrangement making the Government of India the necessary medium for communication between Russia and the Ameer. The writer warns the Ameer that it would be disastrous for him to allow himself to become the tool of British diplomacy. If he did so a British-Russian conflict would soon extinguish the independence of Afghanistan, which might also disappear if British-Russian differences were settled amicably.

The Times's correspondent says the writer of the article appears to believe the reports of Russian attempts to communicate with the Ameer directly, and says that this throws doubt on the Russian assurances to the British Foreign Office.

The attempt on the part of Russia to communicate directly with the Ameer referred to the foregoing was reported in a recent dispatch from the Calcutta correspondent of The London Times.

The correspondent said that an Afghan merchant named Mirza Ghulam Mohamed, who had just arrived in Calcutta from Kabul, stated that on Sept. 5 the Ameer called a durbar and read aloud a letter from the Russian Government saying that the time had come for closer commercial relationship between the two countries. The Afghans had nothing to fear from Russia, and she therefore requested the Ameer to throw open to Russian caravans the route between Khaushk and Herat, also that between Khushk and Kabul. The letter added that the matter had already been laid before the British Government, and it was hoped that the Ameer would agree and strengthen Russia's hands.

Having read the letter aloud, the Ameer called for opinion on it. One nobleman proposed that the bearer of the letter should be beaten.

The Ameer rebuked the nobleman and caused a reply to be written saying that the matter was of the utmost importance, and he was willing to discuss it, but was impossible in a moment to change the whole tenor of Afghan policy. All future communications to him must be made through the Indian Government according to the precedent of the late Ameer.

This report caused something of a sensation in England, as Russia had just asked the British Foreign Office to be allowed to do what she apparently did without waiting for permission.

THINKS CHINA WILL PROGRESS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says that M. Uchida, the Japanese representative at Peking, expresses confidence in Chinese progress. He does not anticipate any signal measures, but attaches much importance to the social intercourse with foreigners initiated by the Empress Dowager, whose example is being followed by the Princes and other exalted persons.

The Minister thinks that a long and steady pursuit of this plan will effectually break down the old prejudices and introduce a new era in China.

Japan's Withdrawal from Shanghai.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—It is officially announced, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that the Japanese Government, in withdrawing the garrison from Shanghai, notified China that Japan reserved the right again to send troops there should any other power hereafter dispatch troops to Shanghai on any pretext.

Germany's New Envoy at Vienna.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Referring to the transfer of Count von Wedel (German Ambassador to Italy) to Vienna, the Rome correspondent of The Times says it is evidently advantageous to Italy that the German representative at Vienna, for the first time since the conclusion of the

FRENCH POPULATION'S DECREASE.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu Says the Country Is Committing Suicide.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Commenting on the Parliamentary debates on the population statistics, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu points out that Brittany alone shows an increase.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu says that France is slowly committing suicide. If she wants to escape certain decline she must take Brittany as her model and cultivate a frame of mind resembling that of the Bretons.

FRANCE AND THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The French Government, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, will ask for a vote of 649,000f. to enable the country to take part in the St. Louis Exposition.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that M. Jusserand, the new French Ambassador to the United States, took leave of President Loubet yesterday on the eve of his departure for Washington.

AMERICAN INVESTIGATION INTO THE GORE TRAGEDY.

Independent Inquiry Ordered by Consul General Gowdy—De Rydzewski Released Provisionally.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Gore case has assumed an international aspect by the action of Consul General Gowdy in following out the instructions of the State Department at Washington and appointing a commission, composed of four American doctors residing in Paris, to conduct an independent post-mortem examination.

The American officials believe that an independent autopsy will establish the fact that the range of the revolver was almost horizontal, thus indicating a direct shot from an aimed weapon. The United States Consulate staff is also taking the depositions of witnesses independent of those taken by the French officials.

The tragedy was presented in a dramatic aspect to-day, when the French officials, a day before the formality was expected, took de Rydzewski to the scene of the death of Mrs. Gore and compelled him to re-enact every detail of the affair, this being done under the practice of the French law which requires the "reconstitution" of the tragedy in the presence of officials under exactly the same conditions as those under which it was originally enacted.

The chamber was arranged as on the night of the fatality, and the same weapon was placed in de Rydzewski's hand for him to act out his version. As far as is known, the prisoner went through the ordeal with fortitude, without wavering from his first story of the accidental fall of the revolver.

As a result of to-day's examination the examining Magistrate decided to set De Rydzewski at liberty provisionally, and this has been done.

M. Paquet, on behalf of Mr. Gowdy, has applied to the Magistrate for possession of the body. The Magistrate offered every facility, and ordered that the body be turned over to the United States officials, the only reservation being that it be not removed from the Morgue until after the second autopsy, owing to the requirements of the French law. Thereupon the commission of American doctors arranged to perform their autopsy at the Morgue to-morrow morning.

Owing to the time which will be required for the second autopsy, the funeral has been postponed until Wednesday. It will take place in the American Church, in the Rue de Berri. The Rev. Dr. E. J. Thurber will officiate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The State Department has received a telegram from a Mr. Stoydill, who says he is the brother of Mrs. Gore. He requests the department to cause a thorough investigation to be made into the woman's death, and also to see that her body is properly interred. Mr. Stoydill's telegram is dated at Republic, Washington.

The department has advised United States Consul General Gowdy of the request.

REPORTS ABOUT THE CZAR.

Influence of Philipp, the Mesmerist, Believed to be Broken—Abdication Rumor Repeated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—The latest reports about Philipp, the mesmerist, who is said to have had the Czar completely under his influence, are that he was formerly a French physician, and that he is a naturalized American. He has been in Russia for about a year, living in the homes of two Montenegrin Princesses who married Russians.

It is added that the Czar granted to Philipp the right to practice medicine in Russia and to wear the épaulettes of a military surgeon of the rank of a Councillor of State, which equals that of a General. Finally, it is asserted that the Court physician, Dr. Ott, went to Livadia and succeeded in persuading the Czar to forbid Philipp to treat the Czarina, and the departure of the Ministers of War, of the Interior, and of Finance from Livadia is interpreted as a sign that Philipp's influence has been broken. It is also said that these Ministers jointly presented a report to his Majesty discrediting Philipp; that the Czar defended Philipp, and that he resented what he classed as interference with his personal affairs, but finally yielded.

This is looked upon in some quarters as evidence that the optimistic statements on the subject of the Czar's mental condition require modification.

Numerous persons who have returned from Livadia within the past three days assert that the Czar has been moody and disgusted because his early hopes of introducing a happier régime in Russia were frustrated by the reactionists, whose intimidation imposed a distasteful rôle upon him. His Majesty is also said to be in genuine fear that his abdication will be demanded, which fear was strengthened by the sudden return of the Heir Presumptive, the Grand Duke Michael, and the latter's demonstrative public appearances. Persons knowing the Czar assert that if he were forced to choose between the throne and domestic happiness he would abdicate.

The acceptance of the lucrative but unimportant administrarship of Apanages by the Czar's bosom friend, Prince Obolensky, is interpreted as "going to cover" before possible changes which might destroy the value of the Prince's personal influence.

In any case, the Ministers' departure from Livadia possibly indicates that the crisis is past.

Some observers of the situation do not believe that the accession of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, to the throne, in the event of the Czar's abdication and the death of his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, would be unpopular, and they do not credit the reports that the advent to supreme power of the Grand Duke Vladimir would materially alter the existing state of affairs, as the masses are ignorant in regard to every Czar's true character, and the educated people attach merely subordinate importance thereto. Talk of the possible effect of a Draconian system under a sterner ruler on the prospects of a possible revolutionary movement is regarded as idle speculation.

It has been learned that the recent summoning of Dr. Merzhievsky, one of the foremost Russian specialists in nervous diseases, to the South of Russia, which gave rise to the report that he was going to attend the Czar, or the Czarina, or both, was to visit Balaklava, where the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch is detained as insane.

BREAD RIOTS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—Bread riots are reported from the Ural districts, where thousands of persons are idle on account of the closing of the iron works.

Amnesty has been granted to the students exiled to Siberia, in some cases unconditionally, while other students are allowed to return immediately, but are sub-

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN IRELAND

Conciliatory Speeches by Lord Dudley and Mr. Redmond.

The Latter Says the Political Situation Has Recently Undergone an Extraordinary Change.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Speeches which were delivered yesterday by the Earl of Dudley, (the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) and by John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, have aroused much comment, as striking a more hopeful note of conciliation in regard to the Irish question.

Lord Dudley, accompanied by the Countess, was making an official visit to Belfast, and in reply to the speeches delivered at his reception he declared that he had come to Ireland with the same spirit of impartial inquiry that animatd Mr. Chamberlain in going to South Africa.

Proceeding to deal with the land question as the crux of the Irish problem, he suggested that a sort of round-table conference of representatives of the landlords, tenants, and other interests in Ireland should be held, to endeavor to arrive at a mutual understanding, and possibly some scheme for the good of Ireland and the increased happiness of her people.

While Lord Dudley was speaking at Belfast Mr. Redmond was making an equally conciliatory speech at a demonstration of the London branches of the United Irish League at Bermondsey. He was intensely gratified, he said, to find on returning from the United States that the political situation in Ireland was more hopeful than he had known it for twenty-five years.

While all rumors of Irish "deals" with the Government were untrue, the political situation in Ireland had undergone an extraordinary and radical change, and he believed that no English Minister since the Union had had such a chance as the Irish Secretary (George Wyndham) now had. The time had arrived, as it did in every struggle, when the combatants had grown tired of the contest and were taking counsel as to whether it could not be brought to a satisfactory end.

For the first time in Irish history, added Mr. Redmond, the majority of the landlords were speaking words of good sense, conciliation and reason. The tenants were united, and a moderate and quite limited use of the imperial credit would enable a settlement of the land question to be brought about.

At the same time, concluded Mr. Redmond, this would not affect the aspirations of the Irish people for home rule, and he warned the Government that if last session's Land bill were reintroduced the Irish members would "fight it line by line."

The Daily News, in connection with the speech made by Lord Dudley, publishes a report that the Government intends to deal with the relations of Dublin Castle with the Irish administration, and that it is considering a project which is not dissimilar to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's original plan of National Councils.

SUGAR CONVENTION APPROVED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Brussels Treaty Confirmed by a Majority of 78—Speech by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—After a lengthy debate the House of Commons last night passed a resolution approving the action of the British Government in signing the Brussels sugar convention by 213 votes to 138.

The House and galleries were crowded in anticipation of the discussion. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, who sails on his mission to South Africa to-day, was the centre of attraction, and he made the speech of the evening. Party lines were not observed during the debate, several Unionist Members supporting Sir William Harcourt's amendment censuring the Government for its action.

The possible attitude of the United States Government on this question entered largely into the debate. Thomas Shaw, Liberal, maintained that in order to live up to the terms of the convention Great Britain would be compelled to enforce countervailing duties against the United States and Russia, with the result that the West Indies would be robbed of their best customer, as the United States now took four-fifths of the West Indian produce.

Mr. Chamberlain, who, on rising to make his last speech prior to his South African trip, was loudly cheered, declared that Great Britain must carry out its fiscal system in its own way, without the slightest reference to the opinion of foreign countries. The abnegation of the Government's attitude at the sugar conference, he said, would be a breach of international faith. The abolition of the sugar bounties was merely a matter of common justice to the West Indies, while, at the same time, such action restored the relations between capital and labor and production and exchange to their natural condition. He maintained that even if the pecuniary sacrifice that those in Great Britain might make in paying a trifle more for their sugar were twice as great, they were still bound to abolish the bounties and to relieve the West Indies on the grounds of national honor and of justice to all parts of the Empire.

THE KAISER TO ATTEND HERR KRUPP'S FUNERAL.

Estate of the Dead Ironmaster May Amount to $150,000,000—Revenues to Go to the Widow.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Emperor William will attend Herr Krupp's funeral, which will take place from the little old house where the ironmaster's father lived poorly while striving to cast the first steel gun.

The will of Herr Krupp, according to a semi-authoritative statement, provides that the works shall not be turned into a joint stock company for twenty-five years. In the meantime the revenues of the whole property will go to the widow, and after her death to the elder daughter.

The value of the estate, estimated by bankers who were connected with Herr Krupp, is $75,000,000. This does not include securities owned by the deceased outside of his manufacturing plants, which may possibly amount to as much more.

The physicians who were in attendance upon Herr Krupp have drawn up a statement, which for the present is kept secret, but it is understood that it declares he died from apoplexy.

It appears that after Herr Krupp regained consciousness on Saturday he insisted on discussing with his solicitor, Herr Korn, the prosecution of newspapers for publishing accusations against him, and that thereupon the second, fatal stroke followed.

KING CHARLES AT BLENHEIM.

Portuguese Monarch Entertained by Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The King of Portugal bade farewell to King Edward at Windsor this morning, and proceeded to Blenheim, where he lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

King Charles was met at Handborough Station by the Duke, and was driven through the park to the palace, where the Duchess met his Majesty at the main entrance.

During his stay at Blenheim King Charles inspected the historic treasures of the palace, and subsequently proceeded to Norfolk. He will remain in England for some time on a private visit.

Jews Cannot Be Roumanian Lawyers.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 24.—The Disciplinary Council of the Roumanian Bar has published a decision that only Roumanian citizens may hereafter practice law or act as clerks of lawyers. The decision is aimed directly at the Jews, who form the majority of the lawyers and law clerks.

Palermo-New Orleans Steamship Line.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The Italian General Navigation Company will establish at the [illegible] of the new year a service of [illegible] from Palermo to New Or[illegible] to facilitate the emigration

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

The Christmas Toys And Dolls Are Here

—all of them, and as fast as you take them away we shall have others to replace them—for we've a stockroom jammed full. So there'll be merrymaking here until Santa Claus bids us another cheery good-bye.

THE TOYS ARE IN TOYLAND IN THE BASEMENT.
THE DOLLS IN DOLLVILLE ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

Such a world of make-believes (ingeniously mirroring much of the world of fact) you never saw before in all your life!

In Toyland will be found in wonderful profusion every kind and description of Toy imaginable—everything that wit, skill and ingenuity have contrived to make little eyes sparkle with gladness—everything that Santa Claus has ever dreamt of, or that Christmas has ever brought to light—everything, from the littlest contraption to the biggest miniature railroad engines that puff and run on rails and steamboats that plough through water and toot just like the real big ones.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO THE FAIRYLAND PORTIONS OF THIS GREAT BIG STORE.

It will delight their little hearts and imbue their countenances with the sunniest of smiles. Parents and guardians will find as much pleasure and attraction in all the novelty, variety and beauty assembled here as will the dear little ones.

Everybody must bow to the sweet sovereignty of the make-believes. A thousand and one things will appeal to your taste and sense of humor—and ere you know it you'll be carried away back to your own happy childhood days.

But it's no use trying to describe Toyland and Dollville, for every nook and corner of these Lilliputian cities is surcharged with romantic and poetic atmosphere.

In a prosaic, businesslike manner we must say that everybody, both old and young, will indeed revel and charm in all the glory and grandeur of the amazing collection of Toys and Dolls assembled in our basement and on our third floor.

Specials for Opening Day.

500 Christmas Dolls at $1.00.

We give you a most excellent doll at this price:
The "Highland Beauty," at..... $1.00
The "Marguerite," at..... $1.00
Both full jointed, with very pretty faces and long curly hair; the best doll value anywhere.
200 Dressed Dolls; value up to $1.25, at..... 69
We have a limited quantity of imported dolls, prettily dressed; some of them are slightly handled, but all are perfect, which go on sale to-day; choice at..... 69
65 Finely Dressed Dolls; value up to $6.50, at..... $3.25
These are very choice imported dolls, neatly dressed, mostly in silk and lace effects; among them you will find some nice baby dolls; while the 65 last, choice at..... $3.25

The "Soezy" Little Sewing Machine, $1.00.

This is one of the most useful and practical little Machines ever put upon the market.
Its simplicity of construction and ease of operation appeal to all. It can be operated by any child.
It will sew with cotton or silk thread.
This wonderful little Machine makes a beautiful chain stitch on the top of the cloth; therefore it can be used by ladies for making all kinds of fancy and embroidery work.
These little toy Machines are being demonstrated in our Doll Dept. on the third floor.

Mechanical Toys at Less Than Half.

We bought at about half price a lot of fine Mechanical Toys; among them you will find the latest European novelties, which will go on sale to-day at the following prices:—

$4.00 Toys	$1.00
$6.00 Toys	$2.00
$8.00 Toys	$3.00
$10.00 Toys	$4.00

Go-Carts and Carriages.

The best assortment anywhere, from the cheapest up to the very finest, and we offer to-day a goodly lot at..... 98
Others as high as $9.00.

Wagons, Sleds, &c.

Daisy Wagons	$1.45
Buckboards	$2.50
Boys' Sleds	65
Girls' Sleds, extra strong	50
Children's Desks	$2.10
Hill Climbers and Automobiles, the latest improved	98
Soldier Suits	$1.15
Tea Sets	25
Magic Lanterns	49

Women's Tailor-Made Suits, Skirts and Coats.

Third Floor.

Women's Tailor-made Suits of fine quality Panne and plain Cheviot; blouse or fly front jackets, velvet collar, trimmed with wide plaits or fine tailored stitching, taffeta lined. Seven and nine gored Skirts, with side plaited or overlapping seams, inverted plait or semi-habit back, over drop of best quality satin faced mercerized percaline or taffeta..... $29.75

Women's Dress Skirts of fine quality Panne Cheviot, seven gored, side-plaited; panel front; kilted at bottom, triple box plaited back effect, over drop of best quality taffeta..... $19.50

Women's Dress Skirts of excellent quality Black Cheviot, inverted plait back, seven gored; some trimmed over hips with stitched straps of satin and fancy silk braid; others trimmed around flounce with perpendicular graduating rows of buttons; unlined or lined with satin faced mercerized percaline..... $7.75

Women's Kersey Coats; 30 inches long, in black, castor or garnet; full box back with inverted plait; double shoulder cape, high rolling storm collar of Persian Lamb or Alaska Sable, bell sleeve, turn-over cuff, excellent quality black satin lining..... $19.75

Women's Coats of fine quality heavy weight Cheviot; beautifully tailored and elaborately stitched; new curved flat collar of broadcloth, fastened down front with fancy buttons, new bell sleeve lined with an excellent quality black satin..... $16.50

30 inch heavily interlined Taffeta Coats; loose fitting with inverted plaits in front and back, trimmed over shoulders with fancy silk braid; lined with a good quality of black satin..... $15.00

Black Montagnac Coats; tight fitting back, velvet collar, fly front finished with many rows of fine tailored stitching; best quality black satin lining; also coats of fine black Kersey, full box back with inverted plait, velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, double shoulder cape trimmed with fancy silk braid, black satin lining..... $14.75

Silk Waists, $4.95.

Second Floor.

WOMEN'S PEAU DE CYGNE WAISTS, tailored plaits front and back, with extra plait at shoulders, making a full blouse. Duchess front, trimmed with crochet buttons on the black and large pearl buttons on the colored waists; also Women's Waists of Peau de Cygne, shield front, tailored plaits, piped with black and white; striped silk sleeves; back with plaits also piped; also Women's Waists of black and white hair striped silk, shield front, piped and trimmed with black Peau de Soie; large buttons of black silk. The Peau de Cygne Waists come in all colors, including solid black and solid white, at..... $4.95

VERY FINE IMPORTED TAFFETA WOMEN'S WAISTS; in the iridescent colorings, made with tailored plaits, Duchess front; eight large buttons o front as trimming.. $6.75

PEAU DE CYGNE WOMEN'S WAISTS, front and back of large box plaits, tailored stitching; Duchess front with 18 jet buttons; 6 buttons on sleeve, fancy tailor stitched shaped stock, with black silk applique; full puff sleeve; in black, white, royal, light blue and red; value $12.75, at... $8.75

Laces.

First Floor.

VENISE LACE IRREGULAR GALLOONS, in double edge bandings, Serpentine Galloons, Garlands, &c., in all Venise, Venise-and-Batiste, Venise-and-Filet and Venise-and-Point Gaze; Ivory and Ecru shades; 75c. to $2.25 values, for yard..... 50 to $1.75

IRISH CROCHET LACES, large assortment of patterns, including grape design, suitable for revers, collars, yokes, millinery purposes, &c.; in widths ranging from 4 to 8 inches, yard..... 90 to $3.75

VENIS LACE ALLOVERS, in new designs; crochet patterns in white and butter shades; in demand for making entire waists, yokes, &c.; yard..... $1.50 to $4.50

BLACK SILK POINT D'ESPRIT NET ROBES, handsomely trimmed with taffeta silk applique, in scroll and leaf design, with flare skirt; black Silk Ring Spot Net Robes, with black taffeta silk bias folds and demi-flounce effect on skirt; complete robe, including bodice, sleeves and skirt; $25.00 values, for, each..... $20.00

The 20th Century Food Store.

ENTIRE SIXTH FLOOR.

CRANBERRIES:—New sound Cape Cod fruit; 3 quarts, 25; quart..... 9

PLUM PUDDING:—"Royal Stuart"; a most superior article, prepared from the finest ingredients; 4 lb. can, 69; 3 lb. can, 59; 2 lb. can, 39; 1 lb. can..... 22

MINCE MEAT:—Armour's ready for immediate use; 1 lb. cans, sufficient for one large pie; can..... 12

CELERY:—Kalamazoo, fancy, large, well bleached; bunches..... 18

NUTS:—New importations; strictly new goods, best quality; lb..... 14

DATES:—Fancy new Fard; lb., 10; Halowi Dates; 1 lb. packages, 3 for..... 17

STUFFED DATES:—New Fard Dates, stuffed with nut meats and glace fruits; 1 lb. box..... 25

DESSERT RAISINS:—Fancy Malaga clusters; 1 lb. fancy boxes, 25; extra fine Malaga clusters, beautifully lithographed boxes, containing 5½ lbs. net..... $1.75

TABLE RAISINS:—Choice London layers; lb..... 15

CURRANTS:—New English Currants, thoroughly recleaned fruit; full 1 lb. package..... 10

SEEDED RAISINS:—New Three Crown Seeded Raisins; full 1 lb. package..... 11

CITRON:—New Glace Citron, fancy quality; lb..... 15

PEELS:—New Candied Orange or Lemon Peel; lb..... 15

FIGS:—Fancy Four Crown Smyrna layers; lb..... 14

SWEET CIDER:—Genuine Vermont Apple Juice, gallon jugs (jugs free)..35,

ORANGES:—Fancy New Sweet Floridas, bright, juicy fruit, large size, dozen, 30; medium, dozen..... 25

MALAGA GRAPES:—Genuine Imported Almeria Large Clusters, tinted fruit; lb..... 15

CANNED PUMPKINS:—"Royal Stuart," highest grade packed, for the Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pie, large 3 lb. cans..... $1.40

ASPARAGUS:—Extra fancy, Large, Tender White Stalks from California; large cans..... 28

SOUPS:—"Royal Stuart," most superior quality, Mulligatawny, Chicken, Consomme, Tomato, &c.; quart cans 23

SALAD DRESSING:—"Royal Stuart" or Yacht Club, guaranteed to please the most critical; large bottle, 43; medium..... 23

JELLY:—"Royal Stuart," only fresh fruit and refined sugar used in its preparation. Currant, Crabapple, &c.; large tumblers..... 25

PRESERVES:—"Royal Stuart," selected ripe fruit and refined sugar, finest obtainable, all varieties; 1 lb. glass jars..25

JAMS:—Pure Fruit Jams, delicious natural flavor, all kinds, 1 lb. stone jar..... 15

OLIVES:—Delicious Large Queen Olives, quart Mason Jars, jars free..30

OLIVE OIL:—"Royal Stuart," finest imported pure Lucca, first pressing of the olive; pint bottles..... 37

COFFEE:—The Stuart Blend, the finest drinking coffee obtainable, a delicious, smooth, rich beverage, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 35. Breakfast Java, excellent body, fine flavor, 5½ lbs., $1.00; lb., 20. Maracaibo, fancy, fresh roasted, 5 lbs., 65; lb..... 14

TEA:—Selected Pickings Oolong, Green or Mixed, excellent drawing qualities, 10 lb. foil lined caddy, $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb., 35. Spring Picking B. F. Japan or English Breakfast, full bodied, mellow character, regularly lb., 60c.; lb..... 50

CANNED FRUIT:—"Troubadour" brand California Lemon Cling Peaches or Bartlett Pears, heavy sugar syrup, fine flavor, large 3 lb. cans..... 21

PEAS:—"Royal Stuart," delicious Early June, doz., $1.40; can..... 12

CHEESE:—Fancy Full Cream Herkimer Co., sharp or mild, lb., 16; Edam, new importation, best quality Dutch Edam, large, 90; Roquefort, imported Societe brand, lb..... 38

CRACKERS:—Bent's hand made Water Crackers, tin box..... 29

DINNER BISCUITS:—N. B. Co.'s Superior Dinner Biscuits, 1 lb. tin box..21

PLANT DEPT.:—Table Ferns; value 12, 7. Boston Ferns, value $1.00..79

NO PLANTS SENT C. O. D.

Aids to Cooking the Thanksgiving Dinner.

Basement.

The nearness of Thanksgiving Day makes the following helps to good cooking of supreme importance to every housekeeper. The offerings consists of articles that will save you worry and labor if you'll use them instead of the old-fashioned utensils. The prices, too, are very inviting;

FOR BOILING.

Vegetable Boiling Baskets..... 18
Vegetable Boiling Saucepans, gray enamelled..... 55, 68
Vegetable Boiling Kettles, Agate Nickel Steel Ware..... 59, 74
Ham Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware..... $1.95
Fish Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware..... $2.40
Cereal Boilers, Agate Nickel Steel Ware..... 80, $1.05
Pudding Boilers, Kreamer's heavy tin..... 48, 70

FOR BROILING.

Steak Broilers of wire..... 29
Steak Broilers, heavy wire..... 48
Steak Broilers, "The Ideal"..... 65
Chop Broilers of wire..... 16
Fish Broilers of wire..... 90

FOR BAKING.

Baking Pans for Bread, Russian Iron..29
Banking Pans for Sponge Cake..... 27
Baking Pans for Angel Cake..... 48
Baking Pans for Jelly Cake..... 4
Baking Pans for Pies..... 3, 4
Ramequins for Baking Fish..... 95
Baking Sheets for Muffins..... 36

Wines and Liquors.

Sixth Floor.

James E. Pepper Whiskey, bot..... 48
Monongahela Rye Whiskey, full qt. bot.. 75
Usher's Yellow Label Scotch Whiskey, imported in blass, bot..... 80
Creme de Menthe, big bot..... 50
Emmet's Irish Whiskey, case, $7.50; gal., $2.75; bot..... 65
Medallion Stout, equal to imported and fully aged, doz..... 85
Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, gal..... $2.50

Cigars.

Sixth Floor.

Lillian Russell; box of 50..... $1.25
Victory, Sumatra wrapper; long filler; box of 25..... $1.15
Gen. Wolcott, long Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper; box of 50..... $3.75
Giovanni clear Havana, Cuban hand-made; box of 50..... $3.50

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg., Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Saleza, Journet, de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Thurs. Evg., Nov. 27. (Thanksgiving.) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début.) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices. CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Sun. Evg., Nov. 30, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff; Saligmac, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

DALY'S Thursday, Dec. 4, at 3.
THE YOUNG RUSSIAN PIANIST,
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., THANKSGIVING & SAT.

CARNEGIE HALL.—To-morrow night at 8:15.
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
70 Artists. Fritz Scheel, Conductor.
Soloist:
MARK HAMBOURG,
The Great Russian Pianist.
Programme: Goldmark, Overture, "In Spring"; Brahms, Symphony No. 1, in C minor; Tschaikowsky, Pianoforte Concerto in B-flat minor; Tschaikowsky, from Suite No. 1, Op. 43; Liszt, Rhapsody, No. 2.
Reserved Seats 75c. to $1.50, at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
KNABE PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Supplementary Subscription Sale.
For seven afternoon or seven evening concerts, Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th, at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evenings at 8. Mat. Thanksgiving & Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Programme: SGAMBATI, Quartet in C sharp minor, op. 17; A. ARENSKY, Trio for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, in D minor; BEETHOVEN QUARTET in C minor, op. 18.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

VICTORIA. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Eve. 8:15. Matinées Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY,
THE ETERNAL CITY.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY PIETRO MASCAGNI.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Special Mat. Thanksgiving.
"WILL HAVE A LONG RUN."—Telegram.
CHARMING
MABELLE GILMAN
in the daintiest of comic operas, the MOCKING BIRD

MENDELSSOHN HALL. This (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
FREDERIC LAMOND
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Res. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.
Mason & Hamlin Piano used.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
"A Pronounced Success."—Herald.
Matinées To-morrow, Thursday and Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM in IMPRUDENCE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST 5 nights at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Extra matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Farewell appearances in New York of
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Next Monday—Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.
Mr. N. C. Goodwin in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley.
Miss Maxine Elliott

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."
Dec. 8—JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées To-morrow, Thursday and Saturday.
MARY MANNERING | Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinées To-morrow, Thursday and Saturday.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. | Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Last 5 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thursday & Sat.
Mme. Le Moyne Among Those Present.
TUESDAY, DEC. 2 Seats Ready To-morrow, 9 A. M.
E. S. WILLARD, THE CARDINAL
Thursday Matinee, Dec. 4, David Garrick.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Xtra Matinee Thursday.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY By Mary Johnston.
Eleanor Robson, Jas. E. Wilson, Selene Johnson, Fred'k Perry, Ada Dwyer, Forrest Robinson, George Woodward, Helen Robertson, Frank Lamb.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St.
Mats. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. (Thurs.) THANKSGIVING DAY.
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
& Burlesque, —"HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Opens To-morrow Evening, Herbert Stock Co., Presenting Brunson Howard's ARISTOCRACY
Prices—Evs., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Mat. Thanksgiving Day.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av.
Mat. Thanksgiving.
Tom'r'w Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?"
Next Sunday SOUSA Seats Now on Sale.
at 3 o'clock.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. Majestic Burlesquers. "Back to Ireland"—"King for a Day."

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St.
Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday, Thursday & Saturday.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:30.
Last 3 performances and (Thanksgiving) Extra Matinée at 2 P. M. of THE JEWESS.

WATER SUPPLY INQUIRY

Mayor Low Names Three Engineers to Investigate.

Prof. Burr of Columbia, Who Aided Controller Coler, Rudolph Gerring, and John H. Freeman Appointed.

Mayor Low announced the appointment yesterday of three engineers to make a report on the sources of water supply for Greater New York in accordance with the request of Commissioner Monroe of the Water Supply Department. The committee consists of Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University, Rudolph Gerring of 70 Broadway, Manhattan, and John H. Freeman of Providence, R. I. The statement appointing the commission issued by Mayor Low follows:

"It is intended to ask these engineers to give all the necessary information with reference to every available watershed in sufficient detail to enable the city to know as to each one, how much water can be had, how long it will take to get it, and how much it will cost per 100,000,000 gallons. With this information in hand, it ought to be possible for the city authorities to decide what is the best thing to do.

"The commission will be instructed to give equal attention to the stoppage of waste. There is no disposition to undervalue the importance of such an inquiry as to waste, but it is clear that both branches of the inquiry should be carried on at the same time.

"Any enlargement of the water supply of New York, upon a scale that will suffice for the growth of the city even for a few years, will demand a large outlay of time, even after the plans have been developed and adopted. Any saving that can be made by the stoppage of waste will also take time and cost a great deal of money, and the plans, even when prepared and adopted, can only be carried into effect gradually.

"Prof. Burr is a construction engineer of wide experience and great ability. He has recently served upon the Isthmian Canal Commission. Mr. Gerring is a hydraulic engineer of very high standing who has already given much time to a study of the subject, and is besides specially equipped for the service in being an authority on filtration, a subject that may prove to be important in connection with the work of the commission. Mr. Freeman is also exceedingly well informed on the subject at large, having made the investigation that was inaugurated by Mr. Coler when he was Controller of the city. In addition to the information collected at that time by Mr. Freeman and by the engineers of the Merchants' Association, a large amount of surveying has been done in the meanwhile by the Department of Water Supply, so that as to one or two of the most important sources of supply very full data will be at the commission's service immediately. It need scarcely be added that the Water Department will co-operate with the commission to the fullest extent."

Mr. Freeman, who has been selected by the Mayor as a member of the commission, is the Rhode Island engineer whom former Water Commissioner Dougherty desired to appoint chief engineer in his department, but owing to the opposition of the Board of Aldermen to his appointment, or to appropriating money to pay Freeman's salary as chief consulting engineer, his appointment was abandoned.

Amusements.

HERALD Sqr. Thea. { Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat.
MR. MARTIN HARVEY.
A Cigarettemaker's Romance & Rouget De L'Isle.
SPECIAL SEATS NOW ON SALE.
For Engagement Beginning Next Monday,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN
JULIUS CAESAR.

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT. SOUSA AND HIS BAND.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2463 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company
in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-MORROW AFT. at 3:15.
FIRST RECITAL OF KOCIAN
The Great Bohemian Violin Virtuoso
Miss Julie Geyer.....Solo Pianiste
Mr. Franz Spindler.....Accompanist
Seats & Boxes at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's & McBride's. 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $15.00.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Mat. Thanksgiving.
LAST WEEK—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.
WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BATES | SEAT SALE 9 A.M. Wed., Nov. 26.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
Stupendous, Melodramatic & Successful.
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev. 8:10.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
BOSTOCK Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Aft. & Ev'g.

MRS. OSBORN'S TO-NIGHT AT 8:45, PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., near 5th Av. FAD and FOLLY
Matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. De KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9. Special DE KOLTA Thanksgiving Matinée at 2.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:15 Wed & Sat. 2:15.
"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St., 5th Av. & 58th St. | 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Thanksgiving Day
Mr. Chauncey & Sat. No Wed. Mat. this week
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town Last 3 weeks.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
THANKSGIVING DAY DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.

GRAND ANNA HELD

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. KIDNAPPED.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in Repertoire. To-Night—"THE JOY OF LIVING."

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. Wed. 25. A KENTUCKY FEUD Extra Mat. Thursday.

3RD AVE. Next Mat. Thurs. THE GAME OF LIFE.

IRIS Arthur W. Pinero's Most Successful Play
Illustrated; cloth, $1.00
JUST PUBLISHED
R. H. RUSSELL, Publisher,
3 West 29th St., New York.

JOHN I. BLAIR ESTATE SUIT.

Executor Wants the Millionaire's Will Construed Regarding Bequests to Grandchildren.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Vice Chancellor Emery, sitting as a Judge in the Prerogative Court, to-day heard testimony in the suit brought by De Witt Clinton Blair, sole executor and trustee of the estate of John I. Blair of Blairstown, N. J., for a construction of Mr. Blair's will. The defendants are Charles, Arthur, Isabella, and Anna Scribner, grandchildren of the testator.

In his will Mr. Blair left certain bonds and stocks to his grandchildren. He designated the particular bonds and stocks they were to receive and their value. When he drew the will all the designated bonds and stocks were in his possession, but after his death it was found that many of them had been disposed of.

The executor claims that the grandchildren should receive only such of the specified bonds and stocks as remain, while the grandchildren hold that the deficiency should be made up out of other bonds and stocks left by the testator. A legal construction of the will is, therefore, asked by the executor. Hundreds of thousands of dollars is involved in the suit.

BARGE CANAL CONFERENCE.

Gov. Odell Considers Proposition to be Submitted to the Legislature—Waterway's Proposed Route.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Gov. Odell to-day held a conference with Major Thomas W. Symons of Buffalo and Abel E. Blackmer, counsel for the New York Produce Exchange, regarding a proposition which will be submitted to the Legislature in connection with the construction of a one-thousand-ton barge canal at a cost of $80,000,000. The Governor said that both of his callers requested that he strongly urge the Legislature to take prompt action in the matter. No definite action was taken.

As outlined, the canal will take the course of the Hudson River from Albany to Waterford. The sloop lock in the Troy dam will be enlarged to meet the requirements of the big Erie Canal locks. At this city a big lock will be installed to take in the lumber district here.

From Waterford the canal will cut across country and join the Mohawk River above the Cohoes Falls. From that point to Rome the Mohawk River will be used; thence it will be carried on through Oneida Lake and River to Three Rivers to a point below Syracuse, where Oneida, Seneca, and Oswego Rivers join. The canal will then be carried along the Seneca River to a point east of Clyde, Wayne County, and from that point the improved canal will follow the course of the present Erie Canal to Buffalo, with modifications at various bends.

The canal will run just to the north of the centre of Utica and through the flats; will go to the south of Rochester by a mile and a half, reaching the city through the Genesee River. The Oswego Canal will be improved from Three Rivers to take a thousand-ton barge to Oswego and Lake Ontario, the Oswego River being utilized at places, a spur being built from the outlet of Onondaga Lake to Syracuse, where a fine harbor will be constructed. The new Erie and Oswego Canal, under the plans, will have a depth of twelve feet, where it now has but nine under the 1895 improvement act, and seven feet in other sections. The plan will do away with sixteen locks at Cohoes and the five locks at Lockport will be reduced to two.

OPPOSE MORMON CANDIDATE.

Salt Lake Ministerial Alliance Protests Against Reed Smoot's Endeavor to Enter the Senate.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 24.—The Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake to-day adopted resolutions strongly opposing the proposed election to the United States Senate of Reed Smoot, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon Church. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to every ministerial alliance of prominence in the country at once, and also probably to President Roosevelt, every Congressman, and United States Senator, and others prominent in political life.

The resolutions in part follow:

We protest against this endeavor to elect Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate as an endeavor to force upon the citizens of Utah a union of the Church and the State.

The election of a man who holds the highest office, save one, in the gift of the Mormon Church to the highest office, save one, in the gift of the people of Utah or the United States would be a menace to our civilized and religious beliefs. No other church has dared to attempt such an ecclesiastical invasion of Congress.

The election of Apostle Reed Smoot to the United States Senate would actually be the election of the will of the Mormon first Presidency and twelve apostles to that body.

As a consistent member of the Mormon Apostolate, Apostle Smoot cannot make an important move without getting permission or taking counsel of the quorums of Mormon high priests to which he belongs. By virtue of his apostolic vows he must act first as a Mormon apostle and second or third as a citizen of Utah and patriotic American.

We protest against the proposed election of Apostle Smoot to the United States Senate because the majority of the Mormon Apostolate, to which he belongs, and with which he works in harmony, are living in polygamous relations in violation of covenants made to the people of the United States, as well as in violation of the criminal statutes of Utah. The two or three apostles who may be living monogamous lives are obliged to defend the righteousness of the polygamous system of marriage and to wink at the law-breaking polygamous relation of their fellow-apostles.

The Mormon Apostolate stands as one man before the community as directly or indirectly encouraging or conniving at the continuance of polygamous relations throughout the Mormon Church. The vigorous and rigorous execution of a law like the Edmunds-Lucker law in this State would drive the Mormon Church and the majority of its apostles into exile or throw them in prison within twelve months, and Apostle Smoot dare not oppose such polygamous conditions.

The Ministerial Alliance has announced its purpose to fight the candidacy of Apostle Smoot to the last ditch.

GAVE UP FIGHT AND PILLOW.

Ethel Speisser Apologizes to Newark Judge and Wants Bail Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Ethel Speisser of 198 Orange Street, who on Wednesday was held in $300 bail by Police Judge Schalk for the alleged larceny of a pillow, said to have belonged to her sister, gave up the article to-day and asked to be released of the three-hundred-dollar bail bond.

The young woman sent a letter of apology to the Police Judge, in which she said that her sister and herself had become the best of friends.

Judge Schalk refused her request, and referred her to the prosecutor of the pleas.

Will of Jesse Carll Probated.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Nov. 24.—Surrogate Petty to-day admitted to probate the will of Jesse Carll of Northport. The estate, which is valued at $200,000, is bequeathed to the family of the testator, except $250 to the Methodist Church and a like sum to the Presbyterian Church.

NURSE'S SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

John Goodwin, Silk Dealer, Denies the Allegations of a Widow Who Had Been in His Employ.

John Goodwin, a silk dealer of 27 and 29 West Twenty-third Street, is the defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. Kathleen Gannon before Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court. She demands $5,000 damages, charging that Mr. Goodwin attacked her in his Summer cottage last year. He denies her allegations, and says she was discharged from his employ because of incompetence.

According to the woman's complaint, she is a widow, and she was hired as a nurse for Mr. Goodwin's five-year-old son in the Summer of 1901. After working for a while in the family home, in West One Hundred and Third Street, she went to the Goodwin cottage, in the Catskills. She was placed in embarrassing situations by Mr. Godwin more than once, she declared, and was discharged in December last.

After she had told her story to the jury yesterday the defendant was called to the witness stand. He said he was sixty-three years of age. He denied that he had ever promised the woman employment for life or to marry her on certain conditions. He denied that she had told him of her proposed suit.

Some time after she left, he said, a letter directed to Charles Quinn came to the Twenty-third Street store. Quinn, being a nephew whom Mr. Goodwin had caused to be confined in a New Jersey sanitarium, the uncle opened the letter. In it was an invitation for Quinn, who was known as "Chapple" or "Bonnie" to meet the writer at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, and to "bring the dress goods" with him. Although there was no signature, Mr. Goodwin said he was sure Mrs. Gannon was the person who sent the letter, and he suspected that an attempt was being made to loot his store, wherefore he told a clerk to keep the engagement made for "Bonnie." What this clerk discovered is to be brought out when the trial is continued to-day.

Chicago Man's Find in Fifth Avenue.

Henry F. Clark of Chicago, who is visiting his brother, Melville Clark, in this city, was walking down Fifth Avenue yesterday morning when he found a pocketbook and a silver thimble on the sidewalk. In the pocketbook he found money and a receipt for a small sum of money that had been made out to a man of his own name. There were several other papers, but none made identification of the owner possible. Mr. Clark left the property in the office of the Apollo Company, 101 Fifth Avenue, to await a claimant. He did not wish to state the exact amount of money the pocketbook contained, but he said it was several hundred dollars.

Boy Decapitated by Trolley Car.

A four-year-old boy, Frank Gants, who lived at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Summit Avenue, the Bronx, was decapitated by a trolley car at about 6 o'clock last evening while playing in front of his home. He was unaware of the approach of the car until he heard the clanging of the bell, and then he became motionless with fear. The car struck him and he fell under the wheels. The motorman, William H. Mace, of 1,065 Dawson Street, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station, charged with homicide. He said he did not see the boy until too late to stop the car.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:40 A. M.—183 Second Street; Lazos Rosenthal; damage, $10.

1:45 A. M.—1,867 Second Avenue; owner's name not ascertained; damage, $10.

3 A. M.—68 Thompson Street; Dominick Denniso; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—267 Fifth Avenue; Calumet Club; damage, $15.

10:50 A. M.—154 West Fifty-third Street; Louise Williams; damage trifling.

2:33 P. M.—15 Roosevelt Street; Nichals Fnotio; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—902 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Thaddeus McNally; damage, $700.

3:25 P. M.—100 Monroe Street; Max Cohen; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—336 Houston Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $35.

5:45 P. M.—174 Varick Street; S. Gedinsky; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—1 Essex Street; I. Bogel; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—803 Amsterdam Avenue; Mrs. Jennie Jenks; damage, $50.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator J. W. Bailey, Texas; R. C. Pruyn, Albany; Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia.

HOLLAND—The Rev. W. S. Boardman, Hartford.

IMPERIAL—Col. H. B. Davis, Tennessee.

FIFTH AVENUE—The Rev. A. E. Austin, Eldred, N. Y.; Judge W. H. Vanderburgh, Minneapolis.

GRAND—Capt. J. C. Fremont, United States Navy; Col. J. A. Johnston, United States Army; Dr. E. C. Bulliss, Glens Falls; Capt. W. A. Bethel, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Congressman-elect George Lilley, Waterbury, Conn.; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; Mrs. Duncan Arthur Bell, Italy; ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island.

NETHERLAND—Dr. C. H. Law, Detroit.

GRAND UNION—Bishop S. C. Partridge, Kyoto, Japan; John Palmer, ex-Secretary of the State of New York; Gen. John H. Ketcham, M. C., Dover, N. Y.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. R. V. Dickey, Dallas, Texas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, general buyer; Hotel Imperial.
Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Rosen, notions; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 47 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Romney, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gemmill, T., Hudson, N. Y.; furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Freismith, L. Duluth, Minn.; T. J. Griffiths, carpets; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, laces, carpets, ladies' and infants' wear; J. A. McLeod, umbrellas, ribbons, notions, and jewelry; 65 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons; 104 Worth Street.
Natcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; M. Solomon, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Kelly, cloaks; Murray Hill Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Mets, handkerchiefs; 488 Broadway; Holland House.
Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Harvey, domestics; 809 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Dunlap, D. R., Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; G. H. Dunlap, furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Gilsey House.
Kinnane Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; H. J. Tahlen, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Michael Brothers, Athens, Ga.; S. Michael, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Crippen-Russell Company, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; G. M. Crippin, wrappers; Criterion Hotel.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Holland House.
Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; H. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Wilbur, T. A., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; T. S. Wilbur, notions and jewelry; Hoffman House.
Hoyden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, notions and laces; 115 Worth Street; Hotal Albert.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Hudson, upholstery goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. S. Kirby, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albemarle.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. C. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Aitken, linings, notions, leather goods, and gloves; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
Hutzler, A., Sons, Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions, housefurnishing goods, carpets, and rugs; Hotel Albert.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:56	Sun sets	4:36
Moon rises	2:34		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	3:51	Gov. Isl'd	4:25
H. Gate	6:21		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:18	Gov. Isl'd	4:46
H. Gate	6:42		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Washington, Coloion	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Dia, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, Martinique and Barbados	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sicilia, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Apolo, Argentine	6:00 P. M.	.....
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:00 A. M.	
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Adirondack, Cape Haitien	.....	12:00 M.
Alene, Cartagena	.....	12:00 M.
Astorja, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	10:00 A. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	.....	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	.....	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China, (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $22 and up to Dec. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $6 and up to Dec. $18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Nov. 20.
Algiers, Galveston, Nov. 17.
Alliance, Colon, Nov. 18.
Apache, Jacksonville, Nov. 22.
Astoria, Glasgow, Nov. 13.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
Concho, Galveston, Nov. 19.
El Sigio

Established 1859

Library,
Drawing Room,
Foyer Hall
Living Room
Furniture.

THIS store is different because there is in it no conglomerate mixture of all sorts of furniture from all sources, with a saddening price attached to every article above the commonplace.

There is not a piece here that will ever be relegated to the dark corner. It is *all* furniture built to be a lasting credit alike to the house that made it and the house that permanently shelters it.

We manufacture every piece of Furniture we sell

SCHRENKEISEN CO.
18, 20, 22 West 20th St., N. Y.
Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
Formerly cor. Canal & Elizabeth Sts.

OVERCOATS

The Paddock is a strong favorite with thousands of New York's best dressers. We ask attention to two specials—one a neat Oxford Frieze, the other a handsome brown mixture, herring-bone effect, broad shoulders, tight-fitting waist, long, loose frock skirt ---- dressy and comfortable -----usually priced $30; the Brill price,



$22

Other Overcoats in desirable styles, fullest value,

$8 to $35

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
211 Sixth Ave., Near 14th Street
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue

No physician of repute will recommend a patient any other than a *straight* whiskey. They know the effect, on the consumer's stomach, of these "fixed-up" whiskies.



OLD CROW RYE
OR
Souvenir of Scotland
AND
Bonnie Brier Bush
(Scotch Whiskies),
Are all straight goods.
H. B. KIRK & CO., N.Y.

FOR DRINKING, COOKING AND BAKING
ALWAYS USE
Huyler's
BLUE WRAPPER
BAKING CHOCOLATE
UNEQUALLED
FOR PURITY, FLAVOR AND STRENGTH
COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHERS
GET IT AT YOUR GROCERS



VISIT SAN FRANCISCO
A cosmopolitan city, gateway to the Orient. Reached by the Santa Fe over its own tracks from Chicago. Oil-sprinkled roadway and oil-burning engines—dustless, smokeless. Take the California Limited and see fertile San Joaquin Valley. Ask for illustrated pamphlet.
A. C. DILLARD, Gen. East'n Pass. Agt., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y, 377 Broadway, New York.

Try P. J. CALLANAN'S
American Man's Whiskey.
Mellow with age, absolutely pure.

WOMAN'S OFFER TO TAKE OR RELEASE A HUSBAND

Her Letter to a Wife Introduced in a Suit for Money.

Warren B. Smith, Carpet Manufacturer, Sued for $600, as Overdue Remittances for Two Months.

Declaring that he agreed to pay her $300 a month on condition that she would not sue him for breach of promise, Mrs. Julia Langer, otherwise known as Julia Reel, instituted an action in the City Court against Warren B. Smith, a wealthy carpet manufacturer of this city and Yonkers, member of the Metropolitan Club and other social organizations, yachtsman, traveler, and turfman. The trial of the case was begun yesterday before Judge Seabury, and in it was submitted a letter that had been written by Mrs. Langer, then Miss Reel, to the first wife of William Langer. In the letter there was mention of a woman's offer to let another woman's husband alone, if he wished it, and an alternative proposition to take him away, if he did not want to remain at home.

Another letter that was introduced by the plaintiff was signed with the name of Mr. Smith, the defendant, and in it was a proposition to send a check for $300 and $300 on the first of each month thereafter. The missive, according to Mrs. Langer, came to her just after Mr. Smith had refused to marry her, having previously promised to do so. It was dated in this city. In accordance with the letter, she asserts, he did send her $300 installments for six months, making a total of $1,800, but afterward the remittances ceased to come.

The suit is for $600, but her lawyer, Abraham Hummel, said in his opening address to the jury that the verdict would, if in her favor, cause the defendant to pay her $300 a month perpetually hereafter. The case, he remarked, was merely a test.

Mr. Smith, represented by Carlisle Norwood, denied all of the charges. Mr. Norwood's motion to dismiss the suit was denied by the Judge.

In Mrs. Langer's complaint it was set forth that she had kept her part of the alleged agreement, in that she had refrained from bringing suit until the payments ceased. Mr. Hummel, after reviewing the grounds of complaint, said that Mr. Smith and Mrs. Langer went to Europe together in 1901, her parents, who lived in Pittsburg, having given their consent to the trip. As a maid for her, the lawyer said, Mr. Smith hired the wife of his valet, and when they arrived in London they went to the Hotel Savoy.

Mrs. Langer was the first witness. Having identified Mr. Smith, who was asked to stand up, she said she met him in Shanley's restaurant. She said that in the London hotel Mr. Smith said to her: "How would you like to marry me?" and that she replied, "Very much indeed." Then, she added, he said: "As soon as we return to America we will go quietly and get married." On their travels, she said, she was addressed as Mr. Smith's wife.

Returning to this city in December, she continued, she went to Pittsburg. Later she asked him what he intended to do about his promise of marriage. His reply was, she said, "I have decided not to get married." She asked why he had led her family to believe that he would marry her, and he answered that he had "simply determined not to marry." She threatened to see a lawyer, and at this point, she continued, he said he would give her $300 a month if she would not see a lawyer.

When Mr. Norwood cross-examined her she said she had been known as Mrs. Langer since 1900. She said she had married Mr. Langer, but had discovered later that his former wife was living. The discovery caused her to leave him. She admitted having had trouble with Langer, resulting in a suit against him. She had met the first Mrs. Langer, whom she identified in the courtroom at Mr. Norwood's request.

Mr. Norwood handed a letter to the witness, and she said she could not remember whether she had written it or not. It was addressed to Mrs. Langer the first, and read as follows:

Madame: By appointment met Mr. Langer at the Gerard, Thursday, 12 forenoon. He pleaded constant forgiveness for his conduct of Monday night, which was humiliating to you and to me, and which accounts for this epistle. But let me return to Mr. Langer. Upon leaving, he vowed such vows of love as only the gods can offer, if I would only return to him. Now, madame, I am a woman not void of feeling or sentiment, and Heaven knows I am not cruel. I, too, am flesh and blood like yourself. I would not intentionally harm, molest, or humiliate you in any way. All I ask is to put myself right before you and God. Justice as well as womanly pride demands, and for the present seeks this means of doing so. As I understand, you do not understand the true facts, laboring under false impressions as I did.

Unfortunately there are two sides to a story. You never before heard mine. Never in my life, nor in the past sixteen, or as many months that I have known Mr. Langer, have I tried to lure him away from you, nor do I try to do so now. Langer has told me, as well as others in my presence, that he does not love you, that he is wretched and unhappy with you, and to continue living with you would mean death to him. I know he loves me; he has proved his very sentiment. We love each other. His double life has made him as he is. I left him for your sake, then the trouble began—lawsuits, &c., just because I did not want to part you. Could a woman do more for her own sex?

We have been parted for six weeks. I did not molest him. I suffered, but made the sacrifice for you, as I thought he had decided to content himself with you.

But apparently Mr. Langer was unable to do without me, and searched high and low, and when he did find me had two gentlemen, "whom you know," bring about a meeting. I strongly objected. This all happened in the presence of these men, and I begged him to return to you. I argued, but in vain. To make it brief, Mr. Langer said he would not and could not live without me, and as all is fair in love and war, particularly under these circumstances, I concluded to take him up, provided he told you all, point-blank, all that has transpired between he and I, and if he did as he told me, how can you, madame, as a good, noble, and above all a respected woman, continue to live with him?

That is beyond my conception. This may sound cruel, but they are actual facts, and if you think them over carefully you will see that I am right. The man does not love you, nor does he care for you; that is plainly seen. But even now, as things stand, I will return him if you think you can make him happy and contented. Ask him, and if he chooses you I will leave the city; if the contrary, give him up. I know he will do that which is fair and honorable by you. I pity you in a way, but you have yourself to blame. I understand you desire meeting with me. I will inclose my address, and meet you any place you say, and if I can be of any assistance, let me know. When in love, especially when on in years, it is almost impossible to control one's heart.

Hoping you will decide for the best, and kindly begging your pardon for the intrusion and that you will not judge me harshly, I remain, respectfully JULIA REEL.

Two other letters that were introduced at the trial had the signature "Warren," and each told of a remittance of $300. The letter to the first Mrs. Langer, it was brought out on cross-examination, was written about six weeks after the second Mrs. Langer had left the man, having learned of the previous marriage.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Children to Have a Thanksgiving Feast and to Give an Entertainment.

The sixty-ninth Thanksgiving celebration of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will be held at the new home, 936 Woody Crest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, on Thanksgiving Day, when its 155 children will have a bountiful dinner at 12:30 o'clock, and will receive and entertain their friends in the chapel at 3 o'clock. Charles H. Knox will preside over the exercises, which will consist of singing, recitations, calisthenics, and an address by the Rev. J. Brewster Voorhees, the pastor of the Reformed Church at High Bridge.

The building will be open at 2 o'clock to all guests, and the managers invite inspection of the various rooms and dormitories. There will be a table for the sale of fancy articles, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the home.

The new building, which, including the ground on which it was erected, cost $283,000, was made possible by the sale of the old site of the home, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street and 30 East Thirtieth Street, by the gift from Miss Helen M. Gould of $20,000, and the gift of $10,000 from another friend. It has been finished and furnished without incurring any indebtedness. For the furnish- six rooms have been furnished by special gifts.

But while carrying through this large enterprise and coming out without debt, the society needs enlarged means to meet the running expenses and earnestly appeals for funds. Gifts of money, clothing, and food for the children will be gratefully received.

The society is not endowed, but is anxious to raise an endowment fund the income from which would be assured. A beginning of $6,100 has been made toward this endowment, and it is hoped that many will by their gifts increase this fund. There is also need for the endowment of beds in perpetuity. Three thousand dollars will endow a bed, which for all time to come will mean refuge and support for some homeless and friendless child. These beds may be endowed in memory of friends.

The children of the home receive board and care and schooling. There are several manual training classes—basket weaving and woodworking for the boys, for the latter of which Miss Gould has furnished the work benches and tools, and cooking and sewing for the girls. Mrs. Russell Sage has just equipped the cooking class room for the girls' use.

The society maintains twelve industrial schools for the city's poorest children—more than 7,000 being enrolled in them last year. These schools are located as follows: 418 West Forty-first Street, 414 West Fifty-fourth Street, 2,247-2,249 Second Avenue, 303 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 243 East One Hundred and Third Street, 225-227 East Eightieth Street, 421 East Sixtieth Street, 308 East Eighth Street, 259 East Fourth Street, 125 Lewis Street, 4 Willett Street, and 39 Rutgers Street. The Thanksgiving celebration will take place in the majority of these schools to-morrow, and visitors are cordially invited. Donations of money, meats, vegetables, fruits, buns, cakes, or crackers will make these dinners more bountiful for these poor children. In each of these schools four industries are taught—cooking, sewing, basketry, chair caning, cobbling, or knife work.

The society owns only two of its school buildings, the remainder being rented. It is greatly desired that one or more modern school buildings, better adapted for school use than the rented ones can be, may be erected. The cost would be from $40,000 to $50,000 each.

Gifts may be sent to Mrs. Francis M. Weeks, President of the society; Mrs. S. F. Hallock, Treasurer, or Mrs. David McMunigle, Chairman of the Thanksgiving Committee, all at 936 Woody Crest Avenue, except in the case of provisions for the schools, which should be sent to the school addresses.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Weddings are the most important social events of the day. One of these that interests many New Yorkers is that of Miss Caroline Belmont de Saulles and Rudolph Degener, at South Bethlehem, Penn., In town Miss Julia Seymour Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, is to be married in Grace Church to Horace Chase Stebbins. In the residence of the bride's parents, the wedding of Miss Susie B. Owen and Johan Janson of Norway is to be celebrated. Miss Helen Gould will give a reception to-day in her residence, on Fifth Avenue.

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The wedding of Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, and Robert S. R. Hitt is to be celebrated in December in this city, and the reception is to be at the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Hitt, who holds an important position in Berlin, will return there with his bride after the wedding. Mrs. John Clinton Gray will sail for Europe in January, and will visit Egypt, where she will make the trip up the Nile.

***

Mrs. Artemus H. Holmes has sent out cards for a reception at her residence, 433 Madison Avenue, to introduce her daughter, Miss Lillian Stokes Holmes, on Saturday, Dec. 13.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, who were married abroad recently; Miss Mary Custis Lee, and H. N. Taller were among those who spent Sunday at Chatsworth. There will be a large party there over Thanksgiving Day, many of whom will come from Philadelphia. Two special cars will take the guests to Chatsworth. There will be a dance there at the week's end.

***

Mrs. Pembroke Jones left on Friday for Airle, the Jones country place in North Carolina. She will not return before the end of this week. The Joneses will entertain a number of guests over Thanksgiving, including Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Oliver H. Harriman, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, D. M. Hare, W. K. Vanderbilt, and others.

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Mrs. Holland Forbes has cards out for a dinner on Thursday evening, and she will give a large reception in January at her residence, 67 East Fifty-fifth Street.

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The Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord had a dinner given her on Saturday evening by Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman. The Marquise is a cousin of Mr. Hoffman.

***

Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion at the Assembly on Dec. 11. The women who will receive are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Charles A. Post. There will be only favor figures in the cotillion, which is to be danced after supper.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews moved into their new house, at 680 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. They will not give any elaborate housewarming. They are among the last to abandon Thirty-fourth Street, which up to six years ago was a thoroughfare upon which, in that part, there were few if any shops.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly opened their town house, at 684 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will be of the party which has been asked to pass Thanksgiving at Shelburne Farms, the country residence of Dr. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb. Miss Florence Twombly left on Saturday to be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Webb.

***

One of the largest Thanksgiving parties is to be given by Schuyler L. Parsons at his home in Islip, L. I. It is to be in honor of Miss Evelyn Parsons, who was one of the guests in the box of Reginald Vanderbilt at the Horse Show. Among the guests at the house party will be Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Neilson, Miss Dodge, and Ernest Iselin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Sr., will have a family Thanksgiving dinner at their home, 511 Fifth Avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henri I. Barbey have gone to Tuxedo Park until December. They will not open their town house for a fortnight. They will come to the opera occasionally during the period in which they will be at the Park.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan and the Misses Kernochan have returned from their country seat at the Highlands of Navesink, and they are at their residence on Washington Square North.

***

Miss Florence Cornell will make her debut this afternoon at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. William Cornell, at 316 West Eighty-second Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Donnell Swan have returned to Baltimore. They were at the Horse Show.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon closed their cottage here today and went to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have returned from a visit to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and Mrs. John Carter Brown, Mrs. Sherman's mother, will start for Southern California for Mrs. Sherman's health. They will be accompanied by Dr. Henry J. Knapp.

A. H. Olmsted has closed his villa Wildacre, but is remaining here for a few days before going to New York.

Mrs. Spencer Trask Entertains.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Spencer Trask yesterday handsomely entertained at Yaddo, Miss Eleanor A. Shackelford, the Principal of St. Faith School, and eleven young women students of that institution, who, during the last Christmas holidays, dramatized and produced at Yaddo a play from the hostess's book, "Sir Christalon." The occasion was to meet Mr. Newton, son of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, of New York City, whose paintings, illustrating were on exhibition at

THE PRUDENTIAL MERGER

Vice Chancellor Stevenson Modifies His Injunction.

The Insurance Company May Vote Its Fidelity Stock on the Proposition for Increased Capital.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at Jersey City yesterday somewhat modified the restraining order made at Paterson last week in regard to the proposed merging of the Prudential Insurance Company and the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark.

"I presume, gentlemen," he said to counsel, "that you will take this case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and because of its importance, I think it should go there. To assist you in preparing your appeal from my opinion, I think it would be as well to bear in mind these essentials:

"The Prudential Company and its directors should be enjoined from subscribing for the new issue of Fidelity stock as a specific act, which, without reference to its connection with the scheme for exchange of control, is unauthorized by the laws which define the manner in which the funds of the Prudential Company are to be invested.

"The Prudential Directors should also be enjoined from doing any act in the exercise of their powers as Directors with intent or with the effect to carry out the scheme of holding perpetual control of the two companies in the Directors of either or both of the companies. The injunction will not interfere with the power of these Directors to cause the vote of the Prudential Company upon its stock in the Fidelity Company to be cast in favor of increasing the capital stock of the latter company, either at the present time or at any time hereafter when independently of this scheme which the court has condemned, they may impartially adjudge such increase to be beneficial to the Prudential Company as a stockholder of the Fidelity Company, provided the effect of such increase as a separate act in conection with other acts, facts or conditions will not result in or be the means of creating the conditions under which the above mentioned scheme may go into effect.

"In dealing with any and all separate lawful acts within their power and within the power of their corporation these Directors must see to it that they do not by such acts as they may separately consider advantageous to their corporation, establish the condition of corporate control which this court has found to be injurious to the complainants and the other stockholders of the Prudential Company."

In order that counsel may have time to prepare their papers in the case, the hearing was then adjourned to Dec. 8, at which time the Vice Chancellor will file his opinion in full.

IN THE SHOPS.

After-dinner coffee is to be had at 15 cents the bottle. The contents will make more than 15 after-dinner cups, and that is doubling the allowance of coffee the directions say should be used. The coffee is concentrated, and a teaspoonful, with hot water added, is supposed to be sufficient to make a strong cup. Turkish coffee, it is called, and if it is not quite equal to ordinary, freshly made coffee, it is as nearly good as anything not the real thing can be, compared to the genuine article.

***

A grocery exhibit in one of the shops yesterday attracted more attention from every one, even the women, than a window full of hats would. The most interesting things to be seen in the exhibit were the German preserves. These were in bottles, and many different kinds in a single bottle. The fruits were whole, of different colors, according to their kind, and they certainly looked good enough to eat.

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While, for every one who likes sardines, there is something attractive about the outside of an ordinary sardine tin, they are not to be compared to the glass boxes in which some sardines come packed. The small fish can be seen through the case.

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There are very large olives, which are stuffed with red peppers, and there are always the different kinds of vegetables which look quite as good, and are often better, than the fresh varieties. The best canned varieties are properly cooked and the home-prepared always are not.

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Swiss chocolates are to be seen among the groceries, and these, made up with milk and cream, are delicious in cakes or in small pieces.

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Candied fruits increase in variety, and now one has whole clusters of candied grapes. Candied pineapples are whole and have their tops.

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Turkeys are to be found in chocolate always around the holidays, the bird apparently ready for the oven or in full feather. There are also marzipan turkeys, and bunches of asparagus and other vegetables in that dainty, which is becoming deservedly popular.

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Jewelers and silversmiths show turkeys at the holiday season. There are little colored birds in metal for paper weights and ornaments. Turkeys and brownies are to be found together.

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A wild turkey with outstretched wings, and set solidly with diamonds, forms the head of a stick pin.

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Reproductions of quaint, handsomely carved old chests in brass for jewel boxes or for writing table ornaments are frequently seen, but something new in brass boxes is a mummy case. It is rather small and could be used for pens or stamps. It is 2 or 3 inches long, shows the head at one end, and a scarab is engraved in the centre.

***

Something which is rather new in fine glasses is a basket which would be pretty for any number of things, but for fruit particularly. It is 6 or 7 inches tall and 3 inches in diameter at the bottom, widening slightly at the top. It is of a tall, graceful shape, and there is a handle over the top. The designs are those regularly used for decoration in fine glass.

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A tooth brush holder of glass has a metal top with several openings in it for the brushes. One of them will cost 25 cents.

***

The double hot water bottle is the best for convenience of anything of that kind used. It has one opening into which the water is poured, but there are two bottles, practically, separated in the centre, and they can be slipped over a side in which there is a pain like a saddle, and do a double amount of good.

Bowker—Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The wedding of Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, a daughter of Augustus Lowell of Brookline, and T. James Bowker, Professor of Mathematics in Halleybury College, Oxford, England, took place quietly to-day at the Church of the Redeemer in Brookline, Bishop Lawrence officiating. The bride is the widow of a second cousin of President Roosevelt. Her two daughters, Miss Elfrida and Miss Katherine Roosevelt, were in the company, and also her two brothers, Percival Lowell and Prof. O. L. Lowell. The ushers were Col. William D. Sohier, Judge John Lowell, and A. Lawrence Rotch.

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Sydnia Alice Barnard, to Italo A. Berretta on Saturday, Nov. 12, at Chico, Cal. Mr. Berretta is a son of Mrs. Frank Russak

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Charge accounts opened with persons of recognized responsibility.



Cheering up the Home for Thanksgiving

WELL, what shall it be? A new dining table, a bright picture, some glittering cut glass, gleaming chinaware, sparkling silver, juicy turkeys—or what?

If you want or need it, why it's here as a matter of course. Not any store anywhere can serve you more efficiently. You know that. And so do countless thousands of others.

Lots of folks skurry around the last few days before a holiday to brighten up the home. And Thanksgiving is no exception to the rule. It is a day when the home, be it ever so humble or palatial, wants to be seen in its best bib and tucker, so to speak.

Fancy and Staple Linens.

Fresh, Pure Goods, in Prettiest Patterns, Specially Underpriced for To-day.

These are the neatest products of the best mills and factories. Indispensable in appointing and beautifying the Thanksgiving Table. Nearly all are priced at half less than usual.

All linen Irish TABLE DAMASK, in new floral designs; 65c. yd. grade, at 43
Heavy bleached all linen IRISH DAMASK; regularly $1.15 yd., at 79
NAPKINS. All linen Irish Damask Napkins; fine quality; regularly $1.69 doz., at 1.29
DINNER CLOTHS. All linen full bleached Damask Dinner Cloths:
2-4 size; regularly $1.69 each, at 1.29
8-10 size; regularly $1.95, at 1.49
Odd lot of FINE DOUBLE DAMASK DINNER CLOTHS. All sizes, from 2 yds. to 3 and 2½ yds. wide by 3 yds. long; only one or two of a design; some slightly soiled; while they last, at 25 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices.
HEMSTITCHED SETS. All linen German Damask, with spoke hemstitch; large Napkins to match:
2-4 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, 4.30
8-10 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, 4.60
8-12 Cloth; 1 doz. Napkins; per set, 4.90
Other sets up to $37.50 per set.

Renaissance Doylies and Centre Pieces with linen centres and all-over lace:
DOYLIES, regularly sold up to 19c. each, at 9
DOYLIES, regularly sold up to 39c. each, at 19
DOYLIES, regularly sold up to 59c. each, at 29
CENTRE PIECES, regularly sold up to $1.25 each, at 59
CENTRE PIECES, regularly sold up to $2.00 each, at 98
CENTRE PIECES, regularly sold up to $2.50 each, at 1.29
TOWELS—All linen German Damask Towels, with colored borders and knotted fringe; regularly sold up to 35c. each, at 19
TOWELS—1,500 dozen 20 x 40 Hemmed Huck Towels, with red borders; 12c. grade, at 7

(Main Floor, East of Fountain, 19th St.)

Men's Winter Overcoats

Oxford Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes, Fancy Coatings; also Black, Navy and Brown fabrics; all lengths, all styles; sizes to fit all builds, AT 12.50

Suits for Every Occasion, Black, Oxford and Mixtures; *Prince Albert Coats and Vests,* Fine Black Thibets, Silk Faced, *Tuxedo Coats and Vests,* AT 11.00

(Main Floor, East.)

Fine China and Glassware.

Handsome Wares in the Correct Shapes and Tintings.
Very Specially Priced for Thanksgiving.

Picture in your mind's eye how you would have your table appointed, in China and Glassware, on Thanksgiving Day. How the picture pleases you! And perhaps you long to possess what you feel is beyond your means The following list of fine ware is just for you. The sale is a great bargain event.

ODD CHINA.
CUPS AND SAUCERS; large ovide shape, Tea: French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; special, 19
PLATES; Breakfast, Tea and Bread and Butter; French Limoges china, handsomely decorated; special, 19
CRANBERRY or SALAD BOWLS; very handsome shapes, richly decorated; gold lined; regularly at 75c. and $1.00; special, 50
PLATES of all sizes, finest English porcelain, rich underglazed decorations; regularly at 10c.; special, 5
CUPS AND SAUCERS; large tea size; fine porcelain; richly decorated; regularly at 20c.; special, 9
BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES, OATMEAL BOWLS, FRUIT SAUCERS AND CREAM JUGS, fine Austrian china; very handsomely decorated and tinted; gold lined; special, 9
MEAT OR TURKEY DISHES; handsomely decorated; finest English porcelain; 12 inches, 14 inches and 16 inches in size; regularly at $1.00 and $1.50; special, 50

GLASSWARE.
WATER TUMBLERS, crystal glass, fluted bottoms; regularly per dozen, 35c.; special, per dozen, 23
WATER TUMBLERS, thin lead blown glass, finest quality, special, per dozen, 40
SALAD OR CRANBERRY BOWLS, 8-inch size fine crystal glass, imitation cut glass; regularly 19c.; special, 9
WINE GLASSES, very handsomely engraved designs, regularly at $2.25; special, per dozen, 1.50
DECANTERS, handsomely engraved Greek and "Star" designs; at 40c. and 60
DECANTERS, imported cut glass, cut neck and cut stopper; pint size, $1.50; quart size, 1.95
HOCK OR RHINE WINE GLASSES, very fancy twisted stem, light green; fine crystal and gold band, French glass; special, per dozen, 6.00
LOW FANCY SHAPE WINE GLASSES, amber and delicate light green, imported glass; per dozen, 2.50
PEPPER AND SALTS, crystal glass, imitation of cut glass, silver-plated tops, 8

PEPPER AND SALTS, fancy designs, imported cut glass, heavy screwed sterling silver tops; special, 19

DINNER SETS.
DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine thin porcelain, decorated in natural colors; special, 7.00
DINNER SETS, finest French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very richly decorated, large size, platters and soup tureen; gold stippled handles; special, 16.50
DINNER SETS, French Limoges china, 100 pieces, very large platters, soup tureen, &c.; very richly decorated; all edges of Plates, Covered Dishes and Platters handsomely stippled with coin gold; regularly at $33.00; special, 23.50
DINNER SETS, Theodore Haviland's French China. "Open Stock" pattern, 100 pieces, richly decorated; regularly at $30.00; special, 21.00
TEA SETS, 56 pieces finest French Limoges china, very handsomely decorated, richly gold stippled; regularly at $11.00; special, 8.00

(Basement.)

Piano and Song Recital

At 3 o'Clock This Afternoon, In the Auditorium of the New Art Piano Store.

ARTISTS.
MISS BIANCA HOLLEY.....Soprano
MISS CORA TRACY.....Contralto
MR. KENNETH BINGHAM.....Basso
MISS DORIS WARD.....At the Piano

1. Overture, Morning, Noon and Night—Suppe... With the Aid of the Playano
2. I Wait for Thee—Hawley.....MISS HOLLEY
3. Bedouin Love Song—Pinsuti.....MR. BINGHAM
4. All for You—d'Hardelot.....MISS TRACY
5. Valse Lente, Opp. 22, No. 10—Sternberg..... With the Aid of the Playano
6. Elaine—Bartlett.....MISS HOLLEY
7. Forging the Anchor—Vaughn.....MR. BINGHAM
8. At Parting—Rogers.....MISS TRACY
9. Hexentanz—Witches' Dance—MacDowell..... With the Aid of the Playano
10. My Thought of You—Hawley.....MISS HOLLEY
11. Two Rose Songs: (a) If I Knew—(b) Because She Kissed It—Gaynor.....Mr. BINGHAM
12. Good-Bye—Tosti.....MISS TRACY

(Fifth Floor.)

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OUR $1.00 RIESLING, Medoc (Claret), Port, Sherry and Sweet Catawba; reduced to, per gallon, 78
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(Fourth Floor.)

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PENSIONS.

The reading public will be startled by the statement in the report of the Secretary of the Interior that during the year the Pension Bureau received information of the death of 50,128 old soldiers, of whom only 27,043 were on the pension roll.

What was the matter with the other 23,085? They must all have been besought many times to join the grand army of pensioners. The pension claim lawyer misses no old soldier, widow, son, nephew, second cousin, or lame aunt of any old soldier. Why is it that these 23,085 names were not on the roll?

It is the public impression that everybody can get on the roll that wants to get on it. This is an error. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1901 there had been 2,824,411 applications filed, but pensions were allowed only in 1,701,904 cases. This means that substantially one-third of the claims have been rejected and the other two-thirds granted. In recent years the proportion is about four-fifths granted to one-fifth rejected. On either basis, too, many of the names of the 50,000 veterans who died last year were off the roll, a fact which requires explanation.

Having, in spite of many discouragements, preserved a buoyant, optimistic faith in the virtue of mankind, and in the integrity and dignity even of the average human being, we advance the hypothesis that 10,000 of these 50,000 veterans had too much pride and too deep a sense of personal honor to permit their names to appear upon the pension roll. Some of them may have needed the bounty of the Government. They were too proud to ask or accept it. They preferred the comparative loneliness of the non-pensioned state to the decidedly mixed company of pensioners. It can give no joy to a brave old soldier to see himself bracketed between two deserters on the list of pensioners.

Notwithstanding this evidence of dignified abstention, the great army of pensioners goes on increasing. There were 999,446 of them on July 31 last, a net gain over the previous year of 1,711. These are record figures. They have never yet been surpassed, but they will be surpassed this year. There will be more than 1,000,000 names on the roll at the end of next July.

We have paid out $3,000,000,000 for pensions since July 1, 1790, thus apportioned:

War of the Revolution	$70,000,000
War of 1812	45,025,297
Indian wars	5,814,206
Mexican war	31,861,337
War with Spain	3,275,184
War of the rebellion	2,728,878,276

The cost of pensions and the maintenance of the bureau last year was $141,090,428; the actual disbursement for army and navy pensions $137,504,267.

We have been told for many years that the pension system had reached its greatest point of expansion; that the number of pensioners and the number of dollars paid to them would henceforth show a somewhat rapid diminution. Secretary HITCHCOCK'S report, like all preceding reports from the Bureau of Pensions, reveals the opposite tendency. Death, of course, has removed a great number of the men who actually fought in the rebellion. But the tireless industry of the pension claim lawyer and the demagogic readiness of both parties in Congress to give a favorable response to every appeal for pension increase more than offset the loss by death.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

Organized labor seems to be afflicted with the madness which precedes and presages destruction. At the meeting of the American Federation in New Orleans the committee of the Executive Council submitted a report denouncing what has been designated as "government by injunction," tempered by the following qualification: "We recognize the authority of the courts to issue injunctions to prevent the destruction of property and violations of law." This raised such a storm of protest that the committee decided to strike it from its report, which was thereupon adopted, putting the convention on record as protesting against the exercise by the courts of the power to restrain crime and violence, even to avert the destruction of property or to safeguard life.

It is a fair presumption that a convention that rose in angry protest against so safe and moderate an expression of opinion concerning the rights and duties of the courts as that above quoted, which in a country of democratic institutions would ordinarily pass as a platitude, would have approved the report of its committee had it contained the following:

> It being necessary to the purposes of organized labor, and especially to the success of strikes, that terrorism, violence, and in some circumstances the destruction of property and the taking of life shall be employed to win victories otherwise impossible of attainment, we protest against any interference from the courts when it shall appear to us necessary to destroy property, trample on individual rights, or even remove objectionable persons who are traitors to the cause of labor, through abandoning it or refusing to affiliate with it. We deny that there are any rights, public, corporate, or individual, which the organized unions representing labor are under a moral obligation to respect further than it may suit their own purposes to do so, and we regard as an outrage the assumption by the courts of the power to dictate to us what we shall not do when not to do it will give the selfish employer and the unutterable "scab" advantages they would not have were we left unrestrained in the adoption of the means which, in our larger wisdom, we deem essential to the crushing and punishment of resistance to our plans for the betterment of the conditions of labor and the upbuilding of the unions. The right of labor to destroy property and violate the law is inalienable.
>
> Thus presented the protest of the American Federation against government by injunction would have an ugly sound. But is it not a fair and even literal expression of the reasons which prompt the labor leaders to oppose the exercise by the courts of the power to restrain threatened lawlessness by injunction?
>
> Why is it that no labor leader has the intelligence to see and the courage to say to the unions what would happen if by any possibility the power of the courts to enjoin acts threatening the public welfare could be taken away, or its use so sharply restricted as to make it ineffective. There are syndicates of speculators who could afford to pay millions for immunity from restraint by injunction, and if they had it even for a few months they would do things which would tie the American people hand and foot with bonds which could be loosened only by revolution. This is one phase of the question. The other is that by the attitude taken by the unions on this subject organized labor is put in a false position. It permits this through ignorance, and not because the great body of wage earners is deliberately subordinating the obligations of citizenship to the furtherance of the destructive heresies of Socialism. In this as in many other things the American mechanic and artisan permits himself to be misrepresented by those who assume to speak and act for him, and the time is not far distant when he will revolt against those who have sought to class him as an enemy of society and a foe to the institutions of a political system which, in the last analysis, he would defend with his life. There is need at the moment for a great labor leader who has the intelligence to see and the courage to proclaim the shallow sophistries of the charlatans of the labor movement.

SILVER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The reports from the Philippines sustain the opinion entertained in this country at the time of the passing of the Philippine Government bill that the regulation therein attempted of the currency in the islands will not at all meet the necessities of their trade. Under the guise of maintaining the silver standard in the islands and avoiding the confusion predicted from a change, the framers of the bill turned down the plan of the Philippine Commission. It is evident that it would have been much better to adopt it.

The purpose of that plan was to set up the gold standard on which all exchanges with this or other countries would be conducted and at the same time to disturb as little as possible the internal exchanges of the islands and to do as little violence as possible to the customs and traditions of the natives. For this purpose, the proposition was to issue a Philippine coinage of silver at the current ratio of silver to gold, which coinage would serve the uses of internal trade, and would be exchanged at the Treasury for gold, with which the foreign business of the country would be transacted. The plan was a model of simplicity, and could have been administered with advantage to all concerned and with little or no cost to the Government. It is indeed substantially the system under which the silver in the currency of the United States is maintained at par, without injury either to domestic or foreign trade interests. The peso of the Philippines which it was proposed to issue was to be approximately of the value of the Mexican dollar, in order that the rates of wages and the prices of commodities should not arbitrarily be changed, while in this country the silver dollar and the gold dollar are of the same legal-tender value. But in this country the silver dollar is kept at par with the gold dollar by the demand for it in daily exchanges and by the certainty that it will when necessary be redeemed in gold. All the conventions of our people are based on the gold standard, and there is no occasion for adjusting the nominal value of silver to the usages of society.

Prof. JEREMIAH W. JENKS, the Special Commissioner sent out by the War Department to examine into the economic and other questions involved in the Philippines, indorses the plan of the Philippine Commission, and describes very clearly the embarrassment caused by the fluctuations in the price of silver. The rate of exchange was fixed in the Spring at $2.27 of silver for one of gold, which was high enough at the time. But considerable changes followed, the actual rate of exchange rising until it exceeded $2.40. "The consequence was," says Prof. JENKS, "that all Government officials and all who had contracts with the Government were compelled to receive money at $2.27, while in their outside purchases they were compelled to pay from $2.35 to $2.40. Practically all the leading business houses in Manila at once changed their prices from the silver basis to the gold, and in making the exchange naturally took advantage of the consumer. Wage earners in general, whose wages had been fixed in silver, were compelled to take their pay in that metal, and suffered accordingly." This is but an example of what may be expected until the business of the islands is put upon a stable gold basis, with such provision as was suggested for the legitimate and safe use of silver without disadvantage to the natives.

THE UNHAPPY CZAR.

The saying is as old as SHAKESPEARE, and probably much older, which sets forth that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." But SHAKESPEARE could not have foreseen how much the hard fate of hereditary monarchs would be aggravated by the twentieth century, especially of monarchs who retained in an irreverent and inquiring age the pretensions and the illusions of the monarchs he knew about.

Our impetuous and sympathetic friend the Kaiser of Germany has much to fear from the progress of mankind, although, luckily for him, he is intelligent enough to know what it is. But undoubtedly the most pitiable and "uneasy" of modern monarchs is the Czar of all the Russias. The stories we begin to hear about his submitting himself to the will and counsel of some "hypnotist" are precisely what we should expect of his antecedents and his surroundings. An American woman of decent rearing and education too often takes off, in her middle years, on the trail of what calls itself "Christian Science." Her friends are sorry for her, and ashamed of her, and try to explain her away. But, whatever may have been her neurotic propensity for acquiring delusions, what can they possibly be, to be pleaded by way of excuse or extenuation, in comparison with the hapless hereditary fate of the Czar of all the Russias? It was easy enough for a German Minister at St. Petersburg to report, early in the eighteenth century, that the Government of Russia was "absolutism tempered by assassination." It is not easy to make a modern man, especially an American, realize that condition. But consider the state of the present Czar, now a man of thirty-four, who has never, since his birth, been free for a minute from the dread of sudden, violent, and horrible death. Poor man! It is not in the least his fault that he is an anachronism, or that to be educated and to "speak free" in his dominions is a crime against the consequences of which the criminals may not inexcusably shelter themselves by plotting his extinction. It is simply the conflict of Asia and Europe, of the ancient and the modern world.

It is perfectly comprehensible how a Prince who is conscious of wishing evil to no man, and who has yet, since his birth, been in momentary danger of a violent death, should consider devices to mitigate the animosity which he is conscious of having done nothing to incur, and which he is equally conscious of incurring. He passes through life in a perpetual condition which our current American slang describes as "rattled." From a man in this benevolent and bewildered condition of mind we are prepared to receive any benevolent and bewildered project. We are equally prepared to believe that the project of The Hague Conference, with its corollary that the nations should not learn war any more, was due to the personal initiative of the Czar and that he has fallen under the "hypnotic" influence of a person more careless, more glib, and less disturbed by plots of assassination than himself. The one real solution of his difficulty the Czar may be perfectly pardoned for not perceiving. Indeed, it is not a real solution. The Czar might be perfectly pardoned for saying, if he did say, that Russia is a very backward country, not at all fit for self-government, and that, if he should abdicate outright, the last state of Russia would be worse than the first. It really behooves all persons born under happier skies to extend their sympathies to this most unhappy man. The ultimate moral of his story is SHAKESPEARE'S

Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.

GUATEMALA AND KENTUCKY.

Those are strange stories which are telegraphed to us from Kentucky about the homicide of one FITZGERALD by one young HUNTER at the capital of Guatemala. The stories are to the effect that the friends of young HUNTER in Kentucky have assurances from "the United States Government" that young HUNTER "will be returned to Kentucky in safety."

It is almost superfluous to say that we do not believe a word of it. Young HUNTER is charged with an atrocious murder, of the kind of which it is the chief drawback of the pretensions of Kentucky to high civilization to say is very seldom condignly punished in that Commonwealth. This murder, as it has been reported, has all the symptoms of the most barbarous Kentuckian crimes. Young HUNTER did not like FITZGERALD, and thought his dislike a complete justification for murdering him. The killing, according to the accounts we have, was of the utmost beastliness and cowardice, quite according to the worst precedents we have from Kentucky and the other States, if any, which have so low a moral code in respect to the sanctity of human life. Young HUNTER killed his man by shooting him from behind, without giving him a chance, and taking along with him to the murder a friend, also heavily armed, whose function it appeared was to be to keep off any friends of FITZGERALD or lovers of abstract justice who might appear to remonstrate against the murder; and also possibly to help disable the victim himself if, in spite of being taken unawares, he should offer an unexpectedly strong resistance.

This is the same old disgusting story to which we have been exposed for so many, many years. It has been repeated so often and so long that, in Kentucky and the adjacent parts, they are fain to call the motive to it "honor." But it is perfectly evident that the motive to such assassinations has nothing to do with any chivalrous sentiment whatever; that an affray of this kind is an outbreak of savagery which would not only disgrace any part of these United States, but would disgrace any part of the Antilles or the Philippines. Evidently it is believed, where the murder was committed, that the unpunished commission of it would disgrace Guatemala. Whether the standards of Guatemala or of Kentucky are in this respect the higher we do not pretend to determine. But why should "the United States Government" interfere to save young HUNTER from the punishment due to a cowardly and cold-blooded murder? There is no reason why it should, and we do not believe that it has.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even if Pittsburg were not the extremely strenuous city it is, too well accustomed to the fierce rivalries of its great men to feel pain when their ambitions clash or to take more than a sporting interest in the outcome of their struggles—if it were, say, as easily shocked as Boston is to any hint of war, it could still view with entire composure no end of personal hostility that took the form in which that said to exist between Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. FRICK is now displaying itself. Business misunderstandings have ended the friendship which so long, and so much to their common profit, bound those two eminent gentlemen together, and each, according to report, is trying to hurt the other. But how? Why, by doing more for Pittsburg than the other has done in the way of giving it schools, museums, and libraries, for the purpose of depriving him of the glory and credit of being the city's most generous benefactor! We cannot at the instant recall any reason why Pittsburg needs any benefactors, big or little—any reason why it should not, out of its own abundant resources, provide itself with as many schools, museums, and libraries as it needs, or even wants, but presumably Pittsburg knows its own business best, and, since the acceptance of gifts has, in a manner, become its specialty, the city is vastly fortunate in that the hatreds of its Iron Lords find relief not in destruction, but in construction, that they prick not each other with swords or pelt each other with bullets, but compete in the placing of art and knowledge within easy reach of Pittsburg's youth. And the combatants in this strange war are to be congratulated, as well as the city which is the scene of their battles. The hypercritical may pretend to look askance even at such charity as theirs, but the hypercritical will be no less ready than others to admit that men with the resources and the abilities of these easily might do, and usually have done, vastly more harm to their neighbors than can by any torturing of the facts be seen to result from the foundation of institutions like those for which Mr. CARNEGIE and Mr. FRICK are spending their money. The harm, if harm there be, is incidental to the accomplishing of an enormously greater amount of good, and doubtless Pittsburg is more than willing to take its chances.

—When a man like HENRI ROCHEFORT recalls his own frequent appearances on the "field of honor," only to introduce a characterization of dueling as "imbecile," there is basis for hope that France has seen about the last of the practice so accurately described by that harsh word. The Anti-Dueling bill now before the French Chamber, however, makes two bites of a very small cherry, for, instead of treating all who participate in a duel as are those who take part as principals and accessories in any other attempt to kill, it provides for them punishments which, while not exactly mild, are yet very different from those meted out to ordinary homicides. But though the Lecomte bill is a half measure, and, as such, unsatisfactory, it is not necessarily unwise, for it is better to have a mild law that can be enforced than a severe one under which no French jury would ever bring in a verdict of guilty. In explaining why duelists and their seconds cannot be held to the stern responsibility they are in England, M. ROCHEFORT brings a heavy indictment against his own country. "The English," he writes, "believe in the eternal efficacy of law and justice; we do not. We know only too well that here certain Judges condemn on the order of the Government from which they receive their salaries." That is a terrible charge against French tribunals—so terrible that one is led inevitably to recall the fact that M. ROCHEFORT is not famous for the moderation of his language, and that he is something more of a politician than of a philosopher. He has known several things in the past that were not precisely so, and it may be that he is to some degree mistaken in his judgment of French criminal Judges. The death penalty for dueling has been tried in France before now, as readers of that great historian M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS are well aware. It was too early then, and it may be too early still, in which case it is only reasonable to divide even the small cherry.

—We long ago commented sorrowfully on the demoralization of the Central Park squirrels by the mistaken kindness of their many friends, and lamented that frequent gifts of food had not only made the little animals shockingly, and to themselves dangerously, tame, but had deprived them of the self-respect that comes only from self-support and had changed them into shameless seekers after precarious and unearned sustenance. It is bad enough for squirrels to give up work and to fall into these evil ways of life, but how much worse is it for bears to sink into beggary! Yet that, according to our dispatches, is exactly what the bears in the Yellowstone Park have done. Three of them became so importunate this Summer in their appeals to the tourists for alms that they had to be killed, and the rest are little better, haunting camps and hotels to pick up unconsidered trifles, instead of roaming the forests in search of honest food, as all respectable bears ought to do. This is most painful news. Manners are not expected of bears, and a gruff fierceness is in them not only pardonable but distinctly becoming. For them to be swill-hunters, however, is nothing less than hideous, and if the bears in the Yellowstone Park cannot be subjected even to such civilization as is illustrated by the tourists, without falling so low as this, the sooner they are put out of the way the better it will be for the reputation of the still decent bears in other places. Oh, these inferior races! Why is it that they insist on providing us superior beings with so many excuses for exterminating them? If they are arrogant we have to kill them for our own sakes, and if they are servile we are tempted to do it for theirs, while always the value of their pelts or their lands deprives us of the consoling thought that our action has been disinterested.

—It was a British Colonel, according to the old legend, who petulantly declared that nothing spoiled a regiment so utterly as active service. Efforts have been made to prove that the remark was evidence of the possession by British Colonels of a sense of humor, but there has always been some doubt on that point, and added reason for suspecting that the hero of the legend spoke in perfect seriousness when he condemned the effects of active service on regimental virtues is to be found in some recent remarks by The Pall Mall Gazette on the showing made by the Scots Guards at a review held soon after their return from South Africa. The article is headed "War Slackness," and one passage in it runs as follows: "As appears to be the inevitable rule, though the men looked extremely fit and well set up, the purely ceremonial parade movements which were performed before the King were not so sharply carried out as they usually are by units that have been at home for some time. The circumstance is noted in no spirit of captious criticism; indeed, merely as that which can always be observed in troops that have been accustomed for some time to the looser movements and formations that are peculiar to campaigns conducted under modern conditions of warfare." That, of course, is not the same as saying that the Scots Guards had been "spoiled" by their experience in the field, and yet it seems to have been written in sorrow and therefore to go against the theory that the old Colonel was joking. Anyway, it is moderately funny.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although so much is written from time to time on the subject of the "balance of trade," it seems to me the vital point is generally ignored. Your article from Washington in to-day's paper is a valuable contribution and throws much-needed light on the question of the Nation's exports and imports, but it does not assist in dispelling the fog that hangs about the public mind in regard to the balance of trade as an evidence of our prosperity.

As international trade is the aggregation of the trade of the individual merchant, it ought to be apparent that what would bankrupt the individual cannot be profitable to the Nation as a whole, and yet year after year we are expected to grow enthusiastic when our exports very largely exceed our imports and to worry correspondingly when the excess shows signs of decreasing.

It has been pointed out again and again by political economists that the trade balance goes toward liquidating our debt to Europe, hence the smaller the debt the smaller our trade balance is likely to be, but we seem to be always forgetting this simple fact. We are still owing Europe thousands of millions of dollars, and the excess of exports over imports will therefore go on for many years, but if there ever comes a time when our imports exceed our exports, it will be the very best proof of our great increase in wealth.

This "balance of trade" theory has been doing duty for the past forty years, and as a standard by which to measure the prosperity of a nation is about as unreliable as can well be conceived.

THEODORE V. SAND.

New York, Nov. 23, 1902.

FOUND NO HALF-AND-HALF IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES the short article on "Odd Corners," describing the English colony at and about Abington Square. I am afraid I shall have to dissent with the writer, though, as to the presence there of "half-and-half." I lived five years in London, from 1870 to 1875, during which time I frequently visited Liverpool, Birmingham, Brighton, Dover—in fact, traveled athwart and across the country, even to Scotland and Wales—and in all that time I never heard half-and-half once mentioned, nor saw anybody who could tell me what is meant by that word compound. American tourist friends who visited me could scarcely believe that the "typical English" drink, half-and-half, of which they had heard at home so much and so often, was absolutely unknown in England even by name. I was obliged to shatter this image many times during my English sojourn, but it was a thing abundantly easy to do and to do effectively.

And, apropos, there was the "Parliamentary" train. These American friends, all of whom, of course, had read Dickens, wanted to ride on the Parliamentary, which they supposed would not be difficult; but there is not one man in a thousand in England who ever heard of the Parliamentary outside of Dickens's works, or who would be able to explain that in the early days of railroading, when fares were excessive, Parliament enacted a law requiring every railroad to run at least one train a day each way upon which the fare should not exceed 1d. a mile.

In fine, like the Irishman's "Be jabers," the colored man's "razzer," and the American boy's "Chimmie," "half-and-half" and the "Parliamentary," whatever may have been the case seventy years ago, exist now only in the imagination of non-residents.

WILLIAM ALPIN.

369 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1902.

Smoke from Subway Engines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One phase of the soft coal nuisance seems to have escaped general notice, or at all events, comment. I refer to the use of bituminous coal by the engines placed at the street corners along the line of the subway on upper Broadway. A notable offender is one at the corner of Ninety-sixth Street. It sends forth dense clouds of the blackest smoke several times daily, not to mention showers of cinders, which are a menace alike to throat and lungs as well as a source of despair to the housewife. A reform is urgently needed in this part of the city, and I venture to hope that you will give publicity to my plaint, as the surest method of calling the attention of the public to the state of affairs. One would suppose that holders of city contracts would be required to make a faint show of respect for the city ordinances, but they seem the most open and persistent offenders.

H. G. S.

New York, Nov. 23, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Parental Discipline.

Nervous Parent—Stop that! Haven't I told you the last fifty times I had to correct you for that that I wouldn't speak to you again about it?—Los Angeles Herald.

The Parlor Match.

Referring to the parlor match,
The wisest thing, no doubt,
That may be done with it will be
To merely put it out.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

An Expert Chicagoan.

"Is he good at figures?"

"Well, rather. He can make almost anything out of nothing. Why, he's the man who takes a city directory and figures out a population half again as large as the Government census gives."—Chicago Post.

Out.

Hicks—That's what I call real "out-and-out" hard luck.

Wicks—What's that?

Hicks—When I was away from the office to-day Borroughs called to pay me $5 he owed me; being out I was out the fiver. If I'd had good luck I'd have been in and in.—Philadelphia Press.

LOVE AND THE LIGHT OF MORNING

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

A shelter rude and a crust of bread,
But your hand in mine on the way I tread,
And the red blooms over the roses dead,
And Love, and the light of Morning!

A Sorrow, thrilling the lonely years,
But your smile like light in a rain of tears,
And your sweet, firm faith, and your whispered prayers,
And Love, and the light of Morning!

And so we mingle, and so we meet,
And shall—till the journey, at last complete,
We rest with the beautiful dreams and sweet
In Love, and the light of Morning!

FAVORS TARIFF REVISION.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin Thinks Action Should Be Taken in an Off Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Representative Cooper of Wisconsin is inclined to adopt the Iowa idea in regard to the reduction of tariff duties, and believes a few of the schedules might be revised and the rates reduced without producing the widespread injury to the business of the country that is predicted by those who are against anything being done. Discussing the question he said:

"Generally speaking, anything like a general tariff revision ought to be completed in an off year and a sufficient time before an election so that the law in its general effect may be demonstrated. The McKinley law was not enacted until October. The preliminary uncertainty had completely unsettled business, and as a result in the election held the next month after the enactment of the law the Republican Party was overwhelmingly defeated.

"Mr. Cleveland took office the 4th of March, 1893. He called Congress together the following August to repeal the Sherman silver purchase law, but nothing was done with the tariff until the session beginning in December. The result was that the law was not passed until the following August, and business was again completely disorganized, and in the November elections following the Democratic Party was overwhelmingly defeated.

"This indicates that anything like a general tariff revision results in business demoralization, and is bad for the party responsible for it unless the law can be put into successful operation a sufficient length of time before an election to have demonstrated the wisdom of the revision. While I do not believe the people generally expect anything like a general tariff revision at this time, I do believe they expect that such revision as may be made shall be carefully and conservatively done by the friends of the protective system. I think the people of Wisconsin favor a conservative revision along lines I have indicated."

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Representative Minor of Wisconsin Predicts That Nothing Will Be Done by Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Representative Minor of Wisconsin, a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine, feels confident that nothing will be done at the coming session with the Ship Subsidy bill. Mr. Minor has been one of the most persistent opponents of that measure in the committee, unless it shall be so amended as to deprive it of many of the features for which the advocates of the subsidy are contending. The bill passed by the Senate is still before the committee.

"Had we reported that bill from the committee," said Mr. Minor, "I believe we should have lost many votes in the next House. The very last day of the last session I was appealed to to allow a favorable report to be made on the pending measure. I replied that an effort to report it to the House would result in its being killed, for I knew that Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Fordney, and Mr. Jones, besides myself, among the Republican members, were opposed to it. In the opposition of Mr. Hopkins there is some significance as to the sentiment of the people of Illinois, for Mr. Hopkins formerly favored the legislation. After his indorsement by the Illinois Republican Convention for United States Senator he did not continue of the same view."

PHILIPPINE MONEY CRISIS.

Likely to be the Subject of Congressional Action—It Might Have Been Averted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The business distress that prevails in the Philippines in consequence of the rapid depreciation of Mexican silver coins, which have large circulation in the islands, is likely to be made the subject of action by Congress at the coming session. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, who is Chairman of the Insular Committee, believes that had the Senate agreed to the House provisions of the bill that was passed last Winter providing for establishing a civil government the present financial trouble might have been averted. The House bill provided for making gold the basis of the monetary system, but the Senate insisted upon making it silver, and that prevailed.

"One mistake in the Philippine legislation at the last session," said Mr. Cooper, "was in not establishing the gold standard in the islands. The House bill provided for this, but the provision of the Senate prevailed in the final outcome. I have received a recent letter from Gov. Taft expressing his regret over the failure of the House provision for the gold standard, and also indicating his earnest desire that the proper currency legislation for the islands be enacted at the earliest opportunity. The general effect of the legislation, for the islands as a whole, has been most satisfactory. The Filipinos are beginning to believe in the sincerity of the expressions of the American people that they are really to have their liberty."

GEN. MILES'S JOURNEY.

China, Japan, and Russia to be Visited—The General Fears a Famine in the Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—Lieut. Gen. Miles will leave here for China, Japan, and Russia at the end of the week. Discussing the Philippines to-day, he said:

"I have seen 13,000 of our troops, and will inspect more of them before leaving. I found them to be in fair condition. This is a hard country for campaigning. I found the people generally impoverished from the effects of the war, and the pestilence which followed it, and I fear some may suffer from famine. The dearth of farm animals leaves the people no means of recovery."

PACIFIC CABLE CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The arrangements by which the deep-sea soundings and surveys made by the Nero, under the direction of the Navy Department, are to be turned over to the Commercial Cable Company for use in laying the Pacific cable beyond the Hawaiian Islands were completed to-day. Duplicate sets of the charts have been prepared and will be turned over to the company as soon as the contract prepared by the Attorney General is signed. This will be in a few days.

The conditions surrounding the relations between the Government and the company were modified but in one instance as originally laid down. This was the provision providing for American operatives. The company asked that it be made to read American operatives "when obtainable." The charts carry the cable beyond the Hawaiian Islands to the Midway Islands, and therefrom to Guam. From Guam two links will extend, one to the Philippines, the other to China.

The company is required to make affidavit that it has not received any exclusive concession or privilege and is not combined with any company or concern to exclude any other company or concern formed in the United States of America from obtaining the privilege of landing its cable or cables on the coasts of China or connecting them with other cable lines or inland lines of China, and no contract, combination, or arrangement after such manner is to be made hereafter. The company is not to combine or associate with other companies for the purpose of regulating rates, except to bring about a uniformity of reasonable through rates.

It is stipulated that the cable shall touch at no other than American territory on the route from the United Staes to the Chinese Empire. A line from the Philippines to China is to be constructed in one year by the company. The rates to be charged for commercial messages shall be in no case in excess of the tariff set forth in Congressional Document No. 368, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, signed by George G. Ward, Vice President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. The Government of the United States through its officers or agents is to have priority with its cablegrams over all other business. The United States shall have at all times the right to purchase the cable lines related to. It is also to have authority to assume full control of the cable during war, (including grave civil disturbances,) or when war is threatened. And all contracts with foreign Governments shall become null and void when the United States shall be engaged in war, so

THE VISIT OF LILIUOKALANI.

Ex-Queen of Hawaii in Washington to Seek Indemnity for the Crown Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's effort this Winter will be to secure recognition from Congress of her title to the crown lands of Hawaii.

The lands have passed to other owners under the new régime, and the claimant can only seek indemnity. Her attorneys have placed the amount to be asked of Congress at $3,000,000. The recent elections in Hawaii are regarded as favorable to the Queen's position as a claimant, for they are interpreted as showing that she has a strong political influence with her people.

Prince Cupid, who has been elected to represent Hawaii as a delegate in the House, is an ardent supporter of his ex-Queen, and will champion her cause before Congress. Senator Hoar is perhaps the only prominent man who has sympathized with the ex-Queen to the extent of taking up her claim to the crown lands, and he introduced in Congress a bill to establish her rights.

When living here before Liliuokalani had a house up town and took part in a moderate way in social affairs, but it is said she will be more exclusive this Winter and devote herself entirely to the business which has brought her to Washington.

LOSE POSITIONS BY MARRYING.

Postmaster General Has Issued the Order Regarding Female Employes of His Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Postmaster General Payne has issued an order providing that after Dec. 1 a Post Office female employe who marries shall lose her place. The present rule in the department is that the marriage of a female employe vacates her position, but that she can be at once reappointed under her married name. Mr. Payne's order prevents the reappointment.

It has been felt that the Post Office Department supplies good jobs to many people who have deserved well of the party, or whose friends have, and that these jobs should not be held by married women.

Assistant Postmaster General Heath wrestled with the question during President McKinley's administration without reaching any definite conclusion. In the Congressional Library no notice is taken of the presence of married women, and it is said that a number of couples who married since appointment to the library are continued in office.

ARMY CANTEEN QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The War Department is in constant receipt of data concerning the canteen question and the effect of its abolition upon the army. Apropos, the statement is made at the War Department that only such information as has been contained in the reports of army officers upon the subject has been given to the public, and it is denied that any effort has been made to influence public opinion on the matter.

It is said at the department that the recommendations of the Adjutant General in his annual report were based upon the information contained in these reports. It is pointed out that the existence of something like 1,400 saloons in the vicinity of the army posts is shown by the reports received at the department, 250 to 300 of which are said to have been opened since the closing of the canteen. This further statement is made at the department:

> The majority of posts have reported that drunkenness and court-martials for drunkenness have increased; that desertion and absence without leave have increased; that the effect of the closing of the canteen upon the morality, discipline, and health of the troops has been bad, and, while many post commanders are, in consequence of frequent changes of garrison and from the absence of correct data upon which to base comparisons, unable to report as to the degree of detriment created by the closing of the canteen, it can be stated as an absolute fact that in no single case has a post commander expressed an opinion that the effect of the abolition of the sale of beer in the army has resulted in improved conditions.

Attention is called to the reports from army officers in the Philippines, and it is said at the department that, while the reports on the subject are too voluminous to be given to the press, they are on file and are at the call of Congress if they should be desired.

With reference to the reports from the Philippines, a statement has been made public at the War Department epitomizing the annual report of Brig. Gen. Sanger, Inspector General of the Division of the Philippines. After narrating the evil effects on the human system of the native liquors the statement continues:

To remedy these conditions the post canteen, at which light beer was sold, was exceedingly wholesome influence, and Gen. Sanger believes that the exchange should be again made possible by removing all restrictions on the sale of beer and light wines.

To the fear so often expressed by the opponents of the canteen system that the sale of beer would initiate or induce habits of intemperance, Gen. Sanger shows, from a careful census of the 942 companies of troops in the Philippine Islands, that in sixty companies no enlisted man used vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors at date of enlistment; in 130 companies between 90 and 100 per cent.; in 190 companies between 60 and 90 per cent.; in twenty-six companies, between 70 and 80 per cent.; in twenty companies, between 40 and 50 per cent. Unfortunately quite a number habitually drink to excess, and of this number will probably increase if the troops are obliged, as now, to resort to native liquors in order to satisfy what to many of them is a perfectly natural craving, the result will be deplorable.

Gen. Sanger concludes with the statement that "it is hardly probable, in view of this information, that Congress will continue the prohibition against the canteen system, as it is evident that the sale of beer is a precaution against the pernicious results above stated and their fatal and disastrous results."

Prison Garb for Marines and Navy Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Navy Department has decided upon a distinctive prison garb for marines and enlisted men in the navy. It will be plain blue uniform, blouse and trousers, with a round-brimmed soft hat of the same color. Heretofore enlisted men serving terms in the naval prisons have worn their ordinary

SOCIETY AGAIN GREETS GRAND OPERA SEASON

Production of "Otello" Marked by Great Dramatic Power.

MME. EAMES AS DESDEMONA

The Metropolitan Filled with a Brilliant Audience—Those Who Were Present in the Boxes—Some of the Costumes Seen.

The season of opera was opened last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House with all the brilliancy that has ever attended such an occasion. The house presented the most festal appearance, and the spirit that prevailed on both sides of the footlights was one that rejoiced the hearts of all lovers of the lyric drama in its highest estate.

The opera chosen for the opening of this season was "Otello." Notwithstanding the absence of some of the most admired of the singers who have lent to previous seasons at the Metropolitan a distinction such as few opera houses in the world can claim, there is every prospect that the coming seventeen weeks of opera will offer to the patrons of the establishment enjoyment of the highest kind. The prospect is for brilliancy and variety and an attempt on the part of the management to depart in some lines from some of the routine and conventionality that have sometimes, even with potent forces making for better things, made themselves felt.

The choice of the opening bill seemed to many significant of this intention. "Otello" is typical of the extreme development of the modern spirit of opera outside of the Wagnerian list. In it Verdi, in his wonderful old age, gathered up and concentrated all that had been done before to emancipate the lyric drama from the fetters that had limited and bound it hand and foot. We, in these days, can see how little he followed the musical methods of Wagner, and how essentially it is the expression of his own ideals; but we can also see how those ideals were shaped and vivified by the potency of Wagner's principles upon the dramatic side. The dramatic purpose is the one that is kept paramount in "Otello," and the degree to which music can deepen and intensify the spoken word and the action, upon the lines that Verdi made his own, is triumphantly displayed in every note of the score.

"Otello" is perhaps the first work in which a musical embodiment of the tragic spirit of Shakespeare through operatic treatment was ever justified. It is the first really great Shakespearean opera. Its tremendous vitality and its dramatic potency impress themselves with deeper certainty at each hearing.

Verdi was fortunate in having Arrigo Boito as a librettist—a literary man thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Shakespeare and an understanding of him such as few of his countrymen have had—such as none of them has had who wrote operatic libretti before him. The book of "Otello" is a work of literary art, and is furthermore molded to the uses of the dramatic composer with the prescience that belongs only to a literary man who was also a musician. In the musical texture of "Otello" we see more clearly to-day than ever before, too, the source from which so much of the music of the young Italian composers of the day is drawn, but we see in it, too, a source that stands high above the springs that flow from it.

All these things were enforced again last evening upon the discriminating listener by a performance that illustrated most of the highest excellence of the work. "Otello" has never been a popular item in Mr. Grau's repertory, thought it has had before the advantage of an interpretation in many ways of supreme merit, but it has in it the seeds of vitality and the certainty of some day taking its place among the works upon which the manager can rely upon the score of his material interest.

"Otello" was performed a few times last year—a very few—and there are memories cherished by the opera lover of some notable performances in the previous years of Mr. Grau's consulship. Mme. Eames, who was the Desdemona last evening, has been the representative of the part since her first appearance in it in the remarkable performances that were given in the season of 1894 and 1895, when the authentic traditions of the work were brought to these shores by Tamagno and Maurel. They were the original interpreters of the parts of Otello and Iago as Verdi himself taught them to them—singers for whom under the old dispensation of operatic art the rôles would be said to have been composed. So Verdi himself wrote in his earlier operas; but in his old age he wrote for himself and for the world. Then there are recollections of the notable performances of 1892, when Mme. Albani sang Desdemona to Jean de Reszke's Otello. And still further back is the chastened memory of poor Campanini's ill-starred venture in the production of the work fresh from the composer's hand, in 1888. Last season M. Alvarez made his first appearance in the part of Otello.

The cast last evening was precisely the same in all points as that of last season's performances. Besides M. Alvarez as Otello and Mme. Eames as Desdemona, there were Signor Scotti as Iago, Miss Louise Homer as Emilia, M. Bars as Cassio, and Messrs. Journet, Dufriche, and Vanni in the other parts. Signor Mancinelli was the only one concerned who was not present last year, when his place was taken by Signor Seppilli. It was, as we have intimated, a performance of superb dramatic power. It employs talents of the principal singers that are singularly in accord with the various dramatic exigencies of the score.

Mme. Eames comes back a little slenderer in figure, but with voice of the lovely and exquisite quality that her admirers know and with the charm of presence and the suggestion of innocence of wondering trust and of an unbearable burden of woe that make her impersonation one of puissant charm. M. Alvarez is a superbly powerful representative of Otello, a part in which his intensity of temperament fits to perfection. It is finely wrought in detail, subtly suggestive of the growing obsession planted within him. His vocal qualities are on a lower plane than his dramatic; yet his peculiarities, as did Tamagno's, seem almost to enhance the significance of what he does.

He sang lamentably out of tune in the first act, but this was mended to a considerable degree as he proceeded. Signor Scotti's Iago is full of characteristic detail, and eminently realizes the unlovely spirit, the sinister and malevolent motives of the character, while vocally he, too, is extremely efficient. Signor Mancinelli conducted with splendid eloquence and a complete sympathy with the spirit of the work.

OPERA'S SOCIAL FEATURE.

Brilliant Gathering Marks the Opening of the Season at the Metropolitan.

The opening performance at the Metropolitan Opera House is considered as one of the leading social events of the year. It vies with the Horse Show, but is considered very much more exclusive. On both occasions the fashionable world is on exhibition. At the Horse Show the people have a chance to rub elbows with the representatives of the "smart set"; at the opera, those who are able to purchase a seat can look at these same persons, more gorgeously attired and decked out with more jewels than at the other entertainment.

The musical features of the first night are always merged into the fashionable and society element in the affair. The management is wise enough to choose always an opera where there are at least two to three long intermissions, and where the action is performed in a glare of light. No happier selection for this purpose than "Otello" could have been given, and as the recipe also calls for Mme. Eames at any sacrifice, the rôle of Desdemona was happily one of the prima donna's best. The first act of "Otello" passes in darkness, and that night the gilt edged boxes, which were only filled by the stockholders by the time the second act was well in progress.

It is nineteen years since the Metropolitan Opera House first opened its doors, and on that memorable night was started a war between the new temple of music and the old Academy. Those who had the proscenium boxes at the Fourteenth Street house were faithful. One of the reasons for building the new house up town was that it was impossible for some of the millionaires to obtain proscenium boxes, and their wives and daughters refused to sit in what they considered secondary places.

The boxes with its rear wall as it was thought at the time to be large enough to accommodate the society of that day and have places to spare, but to-day the parterre boxes, the most coveted of all, have gone into the possession of a few families. There are prophets who say that the time is coming when there will be another and larger house built further up town.

Last evening the fashionables arrived very early for them. The first act is dark, but the lovely duet at the end of it was not to be resisted. Consequently at the first intermission there was hardly a vacant place in the house.

The arrival of Mrs. Astor is always considered the turning point of the evening. She was there very early last night with her beautiful daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and for escorts she had her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, Frederick Betts, and the Duc de Chaulnes. Almost in an unbroken row in the semi-circle from the corner of the first box nearest the stage sat the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt occupied the corner seat in Box No. 1 with her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Between them was Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies. The adjoining box was that of R. T. Wilson. Mr. Wilson never misses a first night at the opera. Lady Michael Herbert, his second daughter, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Orme Wilson, were with him. These two boxes were the centre of attraction, and there were many visitors to them. Between Mrs. Astor and the Wilsons, in Box No. 8, were Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, and the Baroness Halkett.

Mrs. Stanford White, who has been in mourning for Prescott Hall Butler, was in her box with Mrs. Charles T. Barney. The next box was No. 11, and there were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont with Mrs. James Donohue, Mr. de Ojeda, the Spanish Minister; James V. Parker, and Robert B. Van Cortlandt. Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce were in the Cooper box. Miss Fanny and Miss Nora Iselin were with Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Georgie Iselin in Box 15.

In Box No. 7 were Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly. The Misses Barbey and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr., occupied box No. 19. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt had box No. 21, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Robert Sands, and the Marquis Primoli were in the adjoining box.

With Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven were Miss Marion Haven and Miss Eleanore Jay; the Bowdoins were in the next box, and then followed Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and her daughter, Mrs. Stewart Barney, who had box No. 29.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt occupied the Vanderbilt box, which is almost in the middle of the house. She had Miss Therese Iselin with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are next, and Center Hitchcock was with them, while their special guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Oakley Rhinelander. J. Pierpont Morgan occupied his box. He had as his guests Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Satterlee. The Bishop box was not occupied, except for a short time in the evening, and then by several men. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., were in the Burden box, and Miss Helen Barney and Miss Adelaide Randolph occupied the box of William C. Whitney. James Henry Smith was not present. His box had Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse and Miss Polly Whittier. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting had the adjoining box.

One of the débutantes of the Winter was in the box of Mrs. Ogden Mills. It was Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Miss Beatrice Mills and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were with her. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander had their box, and Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Morton, and Mr. and Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant were in the Morton box.

Every one was delighted to see Mrs. George De Forest, who was with Mrs. George Henry Warren, in Box No. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons were in the Clews box. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Bliss and Miss Bliss occupied Box No. 8. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard was in Box No. 1, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer had the Belmont box. And so on all around the house.

There were few new faces in the upper tier boxes, and in the orchestra there were many of those who have had the same places for years. Miss Carola de Forest and Mrs. Hooper, who have been abroad for a long time, were together and welcomed back by many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ditson had several of the musical celebrities in their box. There were also present:

Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis,	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee,
Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Rice,	Worthington Whitehouse,
Miss Breese,	William Burden,
R. A. C. Smith,	Marshall Kernochan,
Benjamin Fairchild,	Mrs. Robert G. Remsen,
Gen. Charles F. Roe,	Miss Remsen,
Mrs. Francis N. Bangs,	Miss Elizabeth Remsen,
Messrs. Bacheller,	Miss Furniss,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siegel,	Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant.

RICH GOWNS AND JEWELS.

Matrons and Debutantes Make a Fine Display at the Opera's First Night.

The display of gowns and jewels in the Opera House was brilliant. Mrs. Ogden Goelet was in white lace and satin, and wore diamonds. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in palest pink, with white chiffon, and wore few gems. Mrs. E. L. Baylies was in a dark-green chiffon, turning to blue in certain lights. It was spangled with jets of the same color.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, in the adjoining box, was in pink liberty satin spangled with pink. Lady Michael Herbert was in white lace and satin.

Mrs. Astor was dressed in black velvet palletted with pearls, and wore a tiara and necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in white, trimmed with gold spangles, lavender chenille, and black velvet, and wore a tiara and necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes was in white, trimmed with black chiffon, and Miss Mildred Stokes was in white lace and liberty satin, with pink roses caught in the bodice and in her coiffure.

Mrs. Gerry was in black velvet, with white lace, and the Misses Gerry were in white chiffon and pink liberty satin and pale blue, veiled with silver white gauze, respectively.

Mrs. Stanford White was in white silk and chiffon, and wore white flowers in her hair. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was in pink satin, with floating sleeves of white lace and many jewels. Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, who was with her, was in pink liberty silk and pink chiffon.

Mrs. William D. Sloane wore nile green velvet with silvered white lace and a tiara and necklace of diamonds. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was in pinkish lavender satin with hints of black on the bodice and sleeves.

Miss Mills, in the D. O. Mills box, was in white lace spangled with silver. She had pink orchids on her corsage and green leaves in her hair. Miss Jean Reid, in the same box, was also in white lace, and had a knot of pink liberty satin ribbon on her bodice, with several small sprays of white buds in her hair.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was in pale blue chiffon. Mrs. Henry Clews was in pale pink satin, and with her was her daughter, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, in rose pink velvet and white lace. Lady Gordon-Lennox was in scarlet velvet, with white tulle sleeves.

Mrs. John Henry Warren was in black velvet, with garniture of red roses, and had red roses in her hair. Mrs. James Speyer was in white panne velvet and lace. Mrs. A. D. Juilliard was in black velvet, with much white mingled with it. Mrs. James P. Kernochan was in brocaded red velvet, with yellow lace, and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who was her hostess, was in white satin and lace, and wore the famous Belmont jewels.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock was in black velvet trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Herbert Satterlee was in blue liberty satin embroidered in blue.

Miss Morton was in pale pink and Mrs. Stuyvesant was in pale pink with point lace. Miss Eleanor Jay was in a fluffy white costume and wore a wreath of tiny pink roses in her hair. Miss Haven was in rose pink with fluffs of white lace spangled in silver.

Mrs. Norman Whitehouse was in pearl white, very fluffy and simple, and wore no jewels. Miss Polly Whittier was in the same box, in pastel hued silk veiled with lace.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was in pale blue with chiffon and lace.

OPERA HOUSE DECISION.

Dismissal of Commissioner Sturgis's Standing Room Suit Upheld.

The decision of the Eighth District Municipal Court dismissing the suit brought by Fire Commissioner Sturgis against Maurice Grau, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, to recover penalties for allowing persons to stand in the foyer of the opera house, on the ground that the foyer was passageway, was affirmed yesterday by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice MacLean dissented from the opinions expressed by his colleagues, Justices Freedman and Blanchard.

Mr. Grau asserted that the law had not been violated, and that the space was not a passageway within the meaning of the charter, as there had been seats there formerly. Justice MacLean, in referring to the provision of the charter, says that when Mr. Grau removed the seats he voluntarily conceded that space occupied by them was a passageway.

"AUDREY" IN TABLOIDS

Miss Johnston's Romance at the Madison Square Theatre.

Miss Eleanor Robson, in the Title Role, Is Handicapped by a Lack of Good Stuff to Work With.

Last night at the Madison Square Theatre "Audrey," the novel by Miss Mary Johnson, was presented in a theatric version prepared by Miss Harriet Ford and Mr. E. F. Boddington. It was not an altogether cheerful occasion. According to the programme the play consisted of six tableaux, but, properly speaking, they were six tabloids of the kind the stock dramatist may be relied upon to compress out of any new novel; and they were not particularly sugar-coated at that. One grimaced a bit in swallowing them.

The tabloids were pretty faithfully compounded from the novel. In the first, which represented the May Day frolic at Jamestown, nut-brown and barefooted Audrey won her race and got her golden guinea; then Marmaduke offered his friendly hand to the stately and aristocratic Evelyn in marriage, and this lady, like the other lady in the song, said she could not marry him, she loved him so. Finally Marmaduke recognized Audrey as his old ward, and the curtain fell on a pretty idyll of love at first sight.

The second tabloid represented a second and more tender meeting between Marmaduke and Audrey in Darden's glebe house. The third showed the home of the Staggs, where Marmaduke, again paying court to the stately Evelyn, is again repulsed, and resolves on the mad idea of taking Audrey to the Governor's ball; the fourth showed how Audrey was humiliated at the ball; the fifth how she was publicly denounced in church as a woman of ill-repute.

The sixth showed how, instead of falling victim to the knife of the half-breed Hugon, as in the novel, Audrey saves Marmaduke's life and her own, and foils the villain to such an extent that he dies, as he says, like a Frenchman, but just how that was did not transpire. The stately Evelyn and her father meanwhile had quitted the stage, as they said, to see how many flowers had been left by the frost, and those who remained through the last act had an uncomfortable sensation of being counted through the peephole.

It must be admitted that the novel is of the kind that least easily lends itself to theatric presentation. The motives of the leading characters are not always clearly stated, and, judging by one's guesses, Miss Johnston's silence with regard to them is golden. The sympathetic appeal of the story, and it has a decidedly sympathetic appeal, depends largely upon the fluent melody of the sentences and upon a graceful, if not very authentic, power of describing the beauty of out of doors. All this is, of course, waste material so far as the stage is concerned.

The story as a story has some dramatic possibilities, but they are not many. It is an astute remark of the Frenchman that the one essential to a drama is a struggle of vitally opposed forces which clash in the crisis, the stronger conquering. In "Audrey" there is no struggle; Marmaduke drifts from chapter to chapter weakly vacillating between two women who both confess that they love him; there is no real clash, and he ends by choosing the one who on any but a very sentimental and romantic judgment is the less worthy of him.

There still remained, however, several dramatic incidents—Audrey's unwilling entrance at the ball, her humiliation there, and her public disgrace the next day at Bruton Church. If these had been handled with any sincere feeling for theatric effect they might have saved the evening. But in this, as in so many other novel-dramas, there had been no care taken to build up in the audience a sympathetic interest in the people on the stage, no pains in constructing the climaxes so as to produce the wireless thrill of dramatic feeling. The real protagonist of the performance was the paste pot and the shears. Scene after scene, and these the most important of all, were walked through with only the bare speeches from the pages of the book to tell what was happening. In the case of a novel of literary atmosphere this is to present Hamlet without the Prince.

Miss Eleanor Robson's personality was as pleasing as ever, her voice as rich and vibrant, her profile as strikingly pure. But whether tumbling awkwardly à la Mme. Sans Gene in unaccustomed finery, or dancing a Virginia country dance in state with mysteriously acquired elegance, she was equally unconvincing, for there was no conviction in the writing of her lines.

As Marmaduke Howard, Mr. James E. Wilson, late of the company at the American Theatre, revealed a commanding presence and some little possibility of romantic acting in the sound old style of Kyrle Bellew, but his manner was somewhat too self-conscious and ingratiating for a Broadway playhouse. It is true that his lines were far from robust, but was it kind of him to administer them with extreme unction?

As the French half-breed villain Mr. Frederick Kerby was stolidly and impressively villainous. One can imagine him doing a slightly better part with infinitely more power. The Evelyn of Miss Selene Johnson was adequately good-looking and dignified. The six scenes were prettily and solidly realized.

The programme states that "children under seven years of age" are not admitted. Fortunately for plays like this, there are those who, though many times seven years of age, are still under seven years in artistic intelligence. For all these, especially if they happen to have fallen beneath the spell of the novel, the new play may prove of interest.

AMUSEMENT OFFERINGS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"The Ninety and Nine."
AMERICAN.—"Kidnapped."
BIJOU.—"The Mocking Bird."
BELASCO'S THEATRE.—"Du Barry."
BROADWAY.—"The Silver Slipper."
CASINO.—"A Chinese Honeymoon."
CRITERION.—"Iris."
DALY'S.—"A Country Girl."
DEWEY.—Majestic Burlesquers.
EDEN MUSÉE.—World in Wax.
EMPIRE.—"Imprudence."
FOURTEENTH STREET.—"Old Limerick Town."
GARDEN.—"Among Those Present."
GARRICK.—"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Anna Held.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Joy of Living."
HERALD SQUARE.—"A Cigarette Maker's Romance" and "Rouget De L'Isle."
HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Vaudeville.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"Sherlock Holmes."
MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Mary of Magdala."
METROPOLIS.—Four Cohens.
MURRAY HILL.—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
NEW YORK.—"Sally in Our Alley."
PRINCESS.—"The Night of the Party."
PROCTOR'S.—Twenty-third Street—Vaudeville; Fifth Avenue—"Rosedale"; Fifty-eighth Street—"The Stranglers of Paris"; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—"Lost in Siberia."
SAVOY.—"A Country Mouse."
STAR.—"A Kentucky Feud."
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—Bostock's.
THIRD AVENUE.—"The Game of Life."
VICTORIA.—"The Eternal City."
WALLACK'S.—"The Crisis."
WEBER & FIELDS.—"Twirly-Whirly."
WEST END THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?"

GERMAN MATINEE FOR ACTORS.

It was a hospitable idea of Director Conried's to throw open his house yesterday afternoon and give a taste of his quality to actors and actresses from Broadway; but the experiment was scarcely calculated to show off his company at its best.

The programme was made up of the first act of Bjoernson's "Beyond Human Power," with Hermine Wargin as the bedridden wife; the second act of "Alt Heidelberg," as it is currently played, and the last act of Albert Lindner's "The Night of St. Bartholomew," with Director Conried in the part of the French King who dramatically dies of poison. These are no doubt all excellent plays, and the selections were very well played on the whole; but even if the audience had been familiar with them, and what is more, with the language they were given in, the effect would have been fragmentary.

As things went the predominant impression was probably rather of the general lack of luxury in costume and setting than of the simple and thorough artistry of the management, which subordinates these expensive externals in order to be able to give many plays of genuine dramatic value and to act them excellently in all their parts.

The most favorable impression was made in the act from "Alt Heidelberg." As the hereditary Prince, John Feistel is as poetic and as simply sympathetic as ever, revealing a temperament and an effectiveness in technique rare on any stage. Hedwig Von Ostermann as the waitress of the inn, and Vladimir as the big corps student, have developed the stage business connected with their parts and created a very favorable impression. If Mr. Martin Harvey was in the audience he saw a play and a part admirably suited to his physique and temperament, and well worth adding to his repertory.

After his vigorous death as Charles IX., Director Conried made a neat little speech in English in praise of art, and was warmly applauded by an audience that now not only sympathized with him, but understood him.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Miss Ethel Barrymore, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Amelia Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Frits Williams, Miss Hilda Spong, and Messrs. Harry Woodruff, W. H. Thompson, and William Courtenay.

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAY.

"The Bird in the Cage" Presented in Boston—A Successful First Night.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—For the first time on any stage, Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Bird in the Cage," was presented at the Boston Museum to-night. An immense audience was present. From the German of von Wildenbruch Fitch has constructed a butterfly play in his cleverest vein. The story deals with the young beauty, Rosalie, who, engaged to one she does not love, finally, of course, weds the real object of her affections.

Sandol Milliken, as Rosalie, was exquisite, and Edward Harrigan as Michael O'Brien made a hit. The entire cast was good. The others in the cast are Guy Bates Post, Arnold Daly, Grace Henderson, Jennie Satterlee, George Earle, and Charles Mackay.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Richard Mansfield and "Julius Caesar" seem to be a popular combination. A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, last night said that at the Euclid Avenue Opera House hundreds of persons were turned away. They lingered about the lobby, however, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the holders of seats were able to enter. The sale of seats for the four weeks' engagement of Mr. Mansfield began here yesterday at the Herald Square, and during the entire day a long line of people filed by, attempting to buy seats. It was said last night that plenty of seats were left for the other performances, but that it is needless to ask now for seats for the opening night anywhere on the lower floor.

***

The forthcoming engagement at the Knickerbocker of N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, it is said, will be their last joint appearance in New York. Next season they are to star separately, under the management of Klaw & Erlanger.

***

"Alt Heidelberg," now running at the Irving Place, has been adapted for the Shubert Brothers, and will be transferred to the Princess Dec. 15, "The Night of the Party" going on the road at that date. It is said that Aubrey Boucicault, Minnie Dupree, Theodore Roberts, and Robert Lorraine will be among its principals.

***

Many members of the Twelfth Night Club attended the opening performance of "Audrey" at the Madison Square last night in honor of their fellow-member, Eleanor Robson.

***

Rumor gets busy with the members of the Weber & Fields' cast from time to time, and now it has Lillian Russell and Fay Templeton starring next year under other managers. Miss Russell probably will remain in the present cast, but it seems that Fay Templeton really has arranged to appear in the musical farce written two years ago by Clyde Fitch for Anna Held. Frank McKee says that her piece certainly will not be Fitch's "Major André," that being held for Arthur Byron, now playing with Mary Mannering at the Garrick.

***

Johnstone Bennett, the new slavey for "The Silver Slipper," appeared for the first time last night in her rôle, and was well received.

***

Once again the opening of "Fad and Folly" is changed, and now it is said that it will take place at Mrs. Osborne's Playhouse Thursday.

St. Mark's Hospital Concert.

Dr. Hertz, one of the conductors of the Metropolitan Opera House this season, will direct the annual Thanksgiving concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, which will be given at Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening. There will be an orchestra of eighty musicians. This will be Dr. Hertz's first appearance in this country as a concert conductor. The proceeds of the concert are to be used to pay the pressing debts of the hospital, which has been severely taxed this year and now has a considerable deficit.

WANTS TO LEAVE SANITARIUM.

William S. Vanderbilt Allen's Appeal to be Investigated by Lawyer Lexow.

Ex-Senator Clarence Lexow has received a series of three letters within the past week from William S. Vanderbilt Allen, who conveys the information that he has been shut up in a sanitarium in Westport, Conn., for the past six years, having been kidnapped from his sister's house, at Rye, N. Y. The letters plead with Mr. Lexow to come to the aid of the author, which he will do, going to Westport to-day to look into the case. The first of the three letters was received by Mr. Lexow last Tuesday, and conveyed the first intimation that the recipient had that Allen was shut up in a sanitarium. He had supposed the man to be living in Paris, where he had often said he would like to end his days.

E. W. Sutton of Bloomfield, N. J., an uncle of Mr. Allen and the person who had the commission appointed, said yesterday: "There is no truth in the story that Mr. Allen was kidnapped. He was examined by Drs. Collins and Dana, two of the most celebrated allenists in New York, and was pronounced a paranoiac. For some time prior to Dec. 8, 1896, the date of his commitment, he had been considered dangerous. He was worth considerable property, most of which was put in trust by himself. Lately no one has been looking after his affairs, and it is for that reason that a commission is appointed."

AMERICAN INDIANS' MUSIC.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 24.—At the Women's Institute this evening Frederick R. Burton made public some of his discoveries made recently in the music of the North American Indians. He is an Ojibway Indian by adoption, the tribe having made him a member as an appreciation of his work in putting their songs into notes and harmonizing them.

Mr. Burton sang several Ojibway songs in Indian style, added harmonies, and translated the words into English verse. It was remarked that in several instances it was difficult to credit the Indians with the authorship of the melodies, but Mr. Burton assured the audience that he had sought in vain among historians and travelers for any trace of paleface influence. Mr. Burton's account was given under the auspices of the local Choral Society of which he was the founder.

Exhibition of Burne-Jones Drawings.

The collection of original drawings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, which will be placed on sale in Philadelphia on Dec. 3, 4, and 5, is now on exhibition at the gallery of Max Williams, 397 Fifth Avenue, and New York collectors will have an opportunity to examine them to-day.

New Building for Norwegian Hospital.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new building of the Norwegian Hospital, at Fourth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. M. H. Hegge, President of the Board of Trustees, delivered an address, in which he discussed the work of the institution. Sister Superior Mathilde broke ground with a spade. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. T. Castberg. The new building is to cost about $140,000.

STEINWAY PIANOS

In conformity to their annual custom Steinway & Sons this day place on exhibition in their warerooms in the

WINDSOR ARCADE,
Fifth Avenue and 46th Street,

Twelve Pianos in Art-Cases

After original designs as specimens of their decorative work. Among these are several instruments specially ordered and exhibited by permission of their owners.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY DINED.

He Responds to the Toast "The Holy Father" Before the Alumni of St. Gabriel's School.

A reception and banquet were tendered Archbishop Farley by the New York Alumni Association of St. Gabriel's School at the Park Avenue Hotel last evening. There were about 300 persons present, and they greeted with great enthusiasm the new head of the diocese. The Archbishop responded to the toast "The Holy Father."

"The idea of education," said Archbishop Farley, "is knowledge, character, and culture, and I challenge any school to present a more representative body of men than the alumni of St. Gabriel's. When I saw the Holy Father on my recent visit to Rome he asked me what the people of New York were doing for Catholic education. When I told him, he asked me how it was that I knew so much about education, and after I had answered he told me to carry back to the pupils of St. Gabriel's the benediction of the Vicar of Christ, and to tell them that he hoped that God would bless every child who studied under its roof."

Other speakers were Daniel F. Martin, Father F. M. Fagan, and Father M. J. Considine.

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their first dinner of the season at the White House to-night. Covers were laid for eighteen persons. The table was set in the family dining room, the decorations being in white. The guests included:

Justice and Mrs. White.
Secretary Root.
The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox.
The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey.
Gen. Crozier.
Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternberg.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Strachey.
Captain and Mrs. Cowles.
Mrs. Grant La Farge.
Miss Tuckerman.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have as guests at the White House Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, the ex-editor of The London Spectator; Mrs. La Farge, and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

Miss Alice Roosevelt returned to Washington to-night.

CLUYSENAAR, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

He Was Born in 1837—Prominent Among Belgian Painters.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The death of Alfred Cluysenaar, the artist, is announced by the Brussels correspondent of The Times.

M. Cluysenaar was sixty-five years old. He occupied, says the correspondent, a prominent position among Belgian painters. His reputation chiefly rested on his talent as a decorative artist, and his subjects were mainly mythological. He was also a successful paysagiste and portrait painter.

Jean André Alfred Cluysenaar was born Sept. 24, 1837, at Brussels. He studied in the Brussels Academy and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He was a pupil of Cogniet. In early life he visited the galleries of Italy, Germany, and Holland. At the Exposition in Paris in 1878 he received a medal, and later was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. He was also decorated with the Order of Leopold.

Among his chief works are "Henry IV. at Canossa," (fresco;) "The Age of the Roman Empire," and "Foundation of the Christian Dogma."

SYRIAN PASTOR DROPS DEAD.

Mr. Saadi Had in His Pocket a Sermon the Text of Which Was from Job.

The Rev. Elias Saadi, pastor of the Syrian Presbyterian Church, Washington Street, near Rector Street, who lived at 301 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday. Mr. Saadi was on his way to his church in this borough when he was stricken with heart disease and died before a physician arrived. Mr. Saadi had the sermon he was to preach in his pocket. He had chosen the text from Job, iv., 5:

But now it is come upon thee, and thou faintest: it toucheth thee and thou art troubled.

Mr. Saadi was born sixty-two years ago in Tripoli, and became a convert to Christianity early in life. After laboring for many years as a missionary in Syria he came to this country three years ago, and engaged in mission work among the Syrians here. He was the author of several works on Christianity in the Syrian tongue, and of a translation of a Biblical concordance into Arabic.

EX-JUDGE EARL VERY ILL.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Robert Earl, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, who was stricken with paralysis at his apartments in the Palmer House in Herkimer Saturday evening, is now in a critical condition.

Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

Dropped Dead in Railroad Station.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—J. Edgar Williams, sixty-five years old, whose home was in Verona, and who was the senior partner in the firm of J. E. Williams & Co. of 51 Lispenard Street, New York City, dropped dead this afternoon in the Pennsylvania Railroad station in this city. He was in the act of buying a ticket for Monticello, Fla., when stricken with heart disease. His wife was with him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph M. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Joseph M. Wilson, engineer and architect, died suddenly this afternoon in his office.

Mr. Wilson was born in Phoenixville, Penn., in June, 1838. He was a son of W. Hasell Wilson, himself a noted engineer. Mr. Wilson was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He was graduated in 1858. In 1860 he became an assistant engineer to the Pennsylvania Road. In 1863 he was made resident engineer of the middle division, and from 1865 to 1886 he held the post of engineer of bridges and buildings.

In 1876 he was associated with the designing and construction of the Main Exposition Building and Machinery Hall of the Centennial Exposition. He served on the commission that condemned the Washington aqueduct, and on the one that recommended the underground railway system now being constructed in New York. He was President of the Franklin Institute for years, and was a member of the Engineers' Club of this city, the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Philosophical Society, was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

His wife and one daughter, Mrs. John T. Gibson of New York, survive him.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER N. MILLS, father of Luther Laflin Mills, and a pioneer wholesale dry goods merchant of Chicago, died Sunday in Chicago. Mr. Mills was born in Canton, Conn., in 1821, and went to Chicago in 1849.

JOHN F. RICH died at the home of his father, Henry Rich, 132 Fairview Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, from apoplexy. He had been cashier of the Third National Bank for three years, and was prostrated at his desk on Nov. 10. He was thirty-nine years old and unmarried.

JOHN P. DOLE, Postmaster of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday from a complication of diseases. He was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1836. His early life was spent at Boston and Philadelphia. He came to Cold Spring Harbor in 1860, and had resided there since. A widow and three children survive him.

Dr. EDWIN GRANVILLE died at Kansas City yesterday of locomotor ataxia. He served with the Seventy-first Regiment of New York State Militia, attaining the rank of Lieutenant. He was born in New York City in 1843, and was the son of Edwin Granville, for many years Professor of Astronomy in the New York University.

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BY THE AUTHOR OF
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The opening scenes of the book are laid in Egypt during the period following the Arabi Pasha rebellion, when Cairo was a hotbed of international intrigue and of diplomatic strife, and in this the author and her husband play an active and interesting part. The volume teems with marvelous descriptions of an Egypt completely unknown to the general public, and includes peeps into the princely harems of Cairo, and a faithful portrayal of the intimate side of the Khedival Court written in a glowing, brilliant, and witty manner worthy of Pierre Loti himself. After suffering great financial reverses, the young couple establish themselves in America, where they are temporarily reduced to the ranks of the toilers. From this moment on the book becomes a continuously clever and extremely amusing account of how a woman born and bred in the highest stratum of the European great world may cheerfully and gracefully adapt herself to the sordid exigencies of poverty, conquer them, and bring her arduous task to a satisfactory conclusion.

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SOMETHING DOING

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Business Notices.

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HO

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Much Interest in Cornell-Pennsylvania Game on Thursday.

COLUMBIA LOSES A PLAYER

Yale May Not Elect a Captain Until After New Year's—Harvard Not Sore Over Defeat.

Interest in Thursday's football games mainly centres in the Cornell-Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia, though local collegians are interested in Columbia's contest with Syracuse in this city. Cornell's football team took their last hard practice yesterday, and to-day the Cornell party, consisting of at least twenty-five players, besides managers and coaches, will leave for Philadelphia.

Yesterday's developments were exceedingly discouraging for Cornell. Shepard has a lame side and was not able to fill his post at fullback, and Coffin, right halfback, played in his stead. Brewster was also out of condition, and there is a possibility that he may not be able to play on Thursday. With Sheble and Purcell also crippled, Cornell's back field is in a demoralized condition, but it is felt the line is strong.

The members of the Pennsylvania team have been at Mount Pocono, in the Delaware Water Gap, since Saturday evening and will remain until to-morrow afternoon. Yesterday morning was devoted entirely to recreation. Some of the men hired guns and went for a hunt across the mountains, some went fishing in the trout streams, and others drove or walked. The game and fish did not suffer badly, and the majority returned empty handed after a long and tiresome walk. Coach Bull arrived at noon and in the afternoon the team had some fast and snappy signal practice for about an hour. The air was cool and invigorating, and the players went through the signals in a lively manner.

After the signal practice the two teams were lined up for the explanation of Cornell's offense and instructions in meeting it. The 'Varsity lined up the same as it did for the Harvard game, with the exception of Baird at tackle in place of Jones and Weschler alternating at left half back. After the practice a cross country run was taken to keep up the wind of the men. All are confident of victory on Thursday.

The Columbia football team lost another man yesterday. J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., who has played at left guard this season, developed blood poisoning in his wrist, and is out of the last game of the season, with Syracuse on Thursday. Tomlinson is one of the best line men Columbia has, and his loss is a severe one.

The practice of the 'Varsity yesterday showed improvement as a result of the rest the team has had during the last few days. Four touch-downs were scored on the scrub by fast, aggressive work. Practice lasted so long that it was dark before the men finished. In the darkness Metzen-then made a forty-yard run on the scrub for a touch-down. Post and Wolff, who fractured their collarbones several weeks ago, donned their football clothes yesterday for the first time since they received their injuries. H. Van Hoevenberg, 'Varsity end on the 1900 and 1901 elevens, was on the field, and took charge of coaching the 'Varsity ends. He showed them a number of tricks, and they exhibited some improvement in their play. All of the scrub gains, however, were made around the 'Varsity ends, and hardly any through the line.

Richards, a former Yale half back, now in Columbia, was on the field and assisted in coaching. As he has not yet been in Columbia a year, lacking two days of that time, he is ineligible to play. Fisher was at quarter back again yesterday, and, in view of the fact that Goodman is hurt, is likely to stay there. Stangland, Duell, and Townsend were the backs; Duden was put at guard, and Shaw took his old place at centre, where he played last year. The rest of the team lined up as usual. Columbia is confident of beating Syracuse on Thursday.

It is reported from New Haven that the election of a Captain for next year's Yale football team will not be held for several weeks, and may be put off until after Christmas vacation, as a number of the players have gone to their homes for a short rest. Edgar T. Glass will probably be elected, though Metcalf will also be a candidate.

Yale's net receipts from football this Fall were unofficially announced yesterday as about $45,000, about $10,000 more than last year. Because of the discussion of eligibility rules of late between Yale and Harvard, Yale men are suggesting that a disinterested arbitration board be formed to consider all protests, and there is also a movement among the graduates to take up the question of limiting all competition for the teams to undergraduates.

Football is still the all-absorbing topic at Harvard, although a new turn has been given to matters by the reports which have followed the big game. Harvard men keenly resent the imputation that they are sore over their defeat or that they planned to sever connections with Yale in case they did not come out victorious. No one has ever entertained such a thought, and now that Yale has won fairly and honestly, as every Harvard man frankly admits, what the crimson wants above everything else is to get a speedy and honest revenge. This manifestly could not be obtained if relations were severed between the two.

Harvard also resents the report that she is looking into the records of Bowman and Metcalf. No one wishes a repetition of the Cutts affair, which would not give any satisfaction to Harvard, and would always be a sore spot to Yale. The election of Glass as Captain, however, is viewed in an altogether different light. Harvard men think he has already played his four 'Varsity years, and they think he should now retire. Even in this matter, however, they have implicit confidence in Yale's authorities, and trust them to do what is fair and straightforward and satisfactory to Harvard in the matter.

Carl Marshall's election as Captain of the Crimson team is indorsed by every Harvard man. Their only concern now is that Marshall will get a competent, energetic head coach, a matter concerning which no definite views can yet be entertained. Many names can be thought of, but few of their owners are in a position to accept the task. Marshall says he will not hurry the matter, but will take ample time to select a head coach who will turn out a victorious team next year.

It would be hard to find a more dejected crowd of football players than the Carlisle Indians after their return from the defeat by Virginia at Norfolk on Saturday. Coach 'Warner attributes the Indians' failure to overconfidence and the fact that many of his men are lamed and bruised. Phillips has a bad knee, Lubo a crippled arm, weak knee and ankle, and a severe cold; Williams a broken finger and a cold, Johnson a broken nose and injured shoulder and knee, Bowen boils and abscesses on his forearm, Sheldon a sprained wrist, Beaver very weak eyes, Arlett rheumatism, and Bradley is badly bruised. Work for the Thanksgiving game at Washington with Georgetown University was begun yesterday with a morning lecture by Coach Warner and a short line-up for the purpose of developing some new plays. It is thought that President Roosevelt will attend the Washington game.

Since the 'Varsity's football season ended on Saturday last there is general activity among the various college class teams at Fordham because of the different 'Varsity players returning to their respective class elevens. The senior-sophomore game which was to have been played yesterday was postponed on account of five of the 1905 eleven being absent, which will necessitate a slight change in the schedule.

Football at Orange Oval.

The football game between the Orange Athletic Club and the Philadelphia professional team at Orange Oval, New Jersey, on Thanksgiving morning promises to be an unusually interesting contest, as both teams are largely composed of well-known ex-college players. Among the Philadelphia players are Bachman, last year's centre at Lafayette; Kennedy, Gilbert, Tees, the giant guard, and Stehle, from the University of Pennsylvania, while Orange has Mohor, Captain and centre for the past three years; Smith, the biggest guard ever seen over here; ex-Capt. Kohler of North Carolina team of 1899; Paranden and Miller, formerly of Columbia; Schwinn of this year's Brown team; Schreiber of Andover, and Faucon of Columbia.

Pugilist Connolly Whipped Again.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—At the National Sporting Club to-night, after a stubborn fifteen-round contest, "Jack" Palmer beat "Eddie" Connolly of New Brunswick on points for the middleweight pugilistic championship and a purse of £150. This is Connolly's first defeat at the hands of Palmer.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

HORSEMEN CROWD TO BIG SALE

Horse Buyers from All Parts of the World Attend Opening of Old Glory Offering.

The "Old Glory" sale of light harness horses, the greatest offering of its kind, was opened yesterday morning in Madison Square Garden before an attendance representing the trotting turf of the entire world. Buyers from European countries were present in person, while South America and Australia were represented by agents commissioned to secure good American racing blood.

Among the notable individuals of the trotting turf who were in attendance in the course of the day and evening were Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, Scott Hudson, trainer and driver of the blind wonder Rhythmic; John Campbell, who had just returned from Europe; John Kelly, famous in connection with the great horse Directum; Thomas C. Byrne, Omaha; Gen. B. F. Tracy, Brooklyn; William Lollock, Pittsfield, Mass.; F. H. Harkins, Binghamton, N. Y.; M. F. McDonald, New York; John Splan, Chicago; M. E. McHenry, W. W. Evans, "Bud" Doble, Charles Doble, and Michael Bowerman, of Lexington; W. Harry Orr and A. S. Peysher, Reading, Penn.; Harry Hamlin, Buffalo; R. C. Estell and W. W. Estell, Lexington; Dr. J. C. McCay, Kirkwood, Del.; George Leavitt, Readville, Mass.; John H. Shults, Parkville; Don Thomas, Cleveland; Henry Exall, Dallas, Tex.; A. L. Thomas, Benson, Neb.; J. H. Thayer, Lexington; Vance Nuckols, Cleveland; Brook Curry and E. D. Benyon, Lexington; C. E. Perrin, Buffalo; A. Trout, Boston, and B. H. Demarest, Goshen, N. Y.

Another visitor, heretofore unknown in New York, who attracted a lot of attention, was Samuel Phillips, an elderly horseman of Lebanon, Ohio, who gained notoriety through his plan to checkmate the New York "bunko men." His offer to pay for a horse he had bid in with small fragments of $500 bills brought out the facts, which were that Mr. Phillips carried his money in his shoes to prevent swindlers from reaching it, his walking after reaching New York having reduced two bills of $500 each to the fragmentary stage. Mr. Phillips had to make a trip to the Sub-Treasury with his tattered money, but he bought horses just the same.

The first consignment offered was that of C. J. & Harry Hamlin's Village Farm, seventy-four head bringing a total of $21,865. The star of the Hamlin offering was the bay pacer Dandy Chimes, who went to S. G. Whitehead of Selkirk, N. Y., for $1,550. Later in the week some sensational figures are expected when such horses as the great pacer Anaconda, Johnny Ogon, Bessie Bonehill, Pat Henry, and Chain Shot are offered.

Horse Show Exhibits on Sale.

The annual sale of show horses which follows the Madison Square Garden exhibition each year was begun yesterday afternoon at the American Horse Exchange by W. D. Grand, the offerings for the first day including consignments from a number of well-known exhibitors. The sale of show horses, many of which were blue ribbon winners in the six days of the Madison Square Garden competitions, will last three days.

The top price of the first day's offering was paid for the ribbon-taking harness pair of brown geldings His Eminence and His Highness, consigned by John S. Bratton, which went to W. R. H. Martin of New York for $900. The next best price was $600 paid by C. Reid of New York for the pair of bay geldings Varden and Vigilant.

The best prices of the evening were paid by E. E. Smathers, who bought the pair Logan Star and Star Du Roc, offered by C. K. G. Billings, for $3,600, and Marcus Logan and Dandy Logan, consigned by the same owner, for $3,200. Payne Whitney paid $1,000 for the trotter Princess Niad, and Edward Knierman paid $2,600 for the pair Ned Allerton and Billy Allerton. In all, 126 horses sold for $40,850, an average of $325.50.

RACING CYCLISTS DUE TO-DAY.

Michael, Elkes, and Bald Will Arrive from Europe on Incoming Ship.

Three American bicycle racing men, "Eddie" Bald, Harry Elkes, and "Jimmy" Michael, all winners in European cycling contests, will land in New York this morning with the arrival of the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The returned cyclers at once will join the foreign riders who now are training at the Manhattan Beach track for the international six-day championship bicycle team race, which begins in Madison Square Garden Sunday night, Dec. 7. Michael, who made an unsuccessful attempt to become a jockey, and then returned to the wheel, is to meet Elkes in a twenty-mile motor-paced race in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 6. Elkes and Bald are entered as a team in the six-day race, and cycling experts predict that this will be a hard team to beat. James C. Kennedy, one of the promoters of the race, also is a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Cycling Events for Amateurs.

Arrangements are now fully completed for the unpaced fifty-mile cycling handicap, which takes place on Thursday morning, under the auspices of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. State Centurion P. A. Dyer of 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, has received over seventy-five entries for what now promises to be one of the red-letter events in the history of the Century Road Club of America. The liberal handicap of 40 minutes will give all cyclists a chance to win one of the very handsome prizes.

There are fifteen prizes, consisting of ten place and five time. There is also a loving cup offered to the club scoring the most points. The start will be made promptly at 8 o'clock from the Bedford Rest and Eastern Parkway to Bellmore and return.

The second annual New Year's race to Coney Island and return will have nearly twenty prizes to be distributed to the successful competitors at the finish.

Information and entry blanks concerning both the above events can be obtained from Henry Veit, 114 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, or Charles A. Lehritter, 141 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Manhattan.

Customs Authorities After Cyclists.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The Department of Customs has notified the Canadian Wheelmen's Association that they will be held responsible for the duty on wheels coming into Canada under the American Association's guarantee. Customs allow wheelmen to cross the line on producing their association badges. Some Americans do not report when going home and the duty on their wheels is collectible. The American Association is liable, but the Canadian Association indorses their guarantee, and vice versa.

Athletes to Celebrate Thanksgiving.

The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association will celebrate Thanksgiving Day at its grounds at Celtic Park, Long Island City, with Irish sports. The feature of the day, athletically, will be the hurling match between the Dalys of Brooklyn and the Wolfe Tones. These two teams are very evenly matched, and on several occasions have played the champion Meaghers to a standstill. This game will be started promptly at 2:30 P. M. and there will be two 35es of thirty minutes each. As the game promises to be a very rough and exciting one, both teams have agreed on John O'Neill as referee. The real feature of the day, however, will be the reception that will be tendered to Col. Blake of Boer war fame. He will be there with his entire staff. The hurling match will be preceded by a game of association football that will be called at 2 P. M.

Columbia's Lacrosse Candidates.

Thirty-five candidates for the Columbia lacrosse team reported for the first Fall practice of the year on South Field yesterday. Many members of last year's 'Varsity and freshman teams reported. Among the candidates are J. G. Ray, 1905 law, H. Anderson, 1905 law; R. R. Hollister, 1906 college; L. Bates, 1906 science; D. Bell, 1906 science; H. K. Temple, 1906 science; A. C. Meyers, 1906; J. M. Mangen, 1905, law; W. C. Wrede, 1905 law; E. Jaqui, 1906 science; T. J. Brady, 1905 science; H. Wethers, 1905 law; D. M. Proctor, 1905 law; H. Baum, 1905 science, and W. J. Clarke, 1903. Cyrus C. Miller, 1903 law, will be the coach of the team.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are worn by more men in all stations of life than any other make, because they are the only $3.50 shoes that in every way equal those costing $5.00 and $6.00. They are the standard of the world. These are the reasons W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Pat. Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, National Kangaroo.

1899, Total Sales First Six Months, $1,103,820.00
1902, Total Sales First Six Months, $2,340,000.00

BOYS' SHOES, $2; YOUTHS', $1.75.
Fast Color Eyelets used.

Shoes by mail, 25 cts. extra. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY STORES:
229 Broadway.
433 Broadway, cor. Howard St.
753-755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.
356 Sixth Avenue.
345 Eighth Avenue.
95 Nassau Street.
43 Cortlandt Street.
201 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
419-421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.
494 Fifth Avenue.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Ave.
NEWARK—785 Broad Street.



MEDICAL LAKE TABLETS

are the newest and most unfailing of Health Tonics. Dropped in cold water these tablets produce a delicious, sparkling, effervescent drink, immediately thirst-quenching and permanently stimulating. Medical Lake Tablets will be found a wonderful cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BLADDER, KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND ALL BLOOD DIFFICULTIES. Neither home nor traveller's outfit can well afford to remain unprovided with the tablets and their kindred Medical Lake Remedies.

Indian Head Brand—the only genuine. Take no substitute.

Sold by druggists, 25c. a bottle.
MEDICAL LAKE SALTS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, 150 Nassau St.
New York and Spokane, Wash.

DEAD HEAT AT WASHINGTON.

Valley Forge and Guesswork Divided a Purse After a Hard Race on Muddy Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A dead heat between Guesswork and Valley Forge on a track heavy from the recent rains was the chief feature of the racing at the Bennings course to-day. Because of the going the owners of the horses were entirely willing to divide the purse and bets. Only two favorites were successful, Collegian taking the hurdle race in handy style, and Roy, ridden out, just getting up in time to beat Grail for the fourth event. The weather was threatening and chilly, and the attendance was rather light. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Collegian, 152 pounds, (Parsons,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won; Blacksmith, 152, (Monahan,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; The Ragged Cavalier, 138, (Tanner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—3:19 2-5. Heroics and Gascar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six furlongs. Glennevis, 112 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, won; White Ghost, 112, (Gannon,) 2 to 1 and 9 to 10, second; Barkelmore, 112, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Lord Advocate, Allen Ferres, John Nevin, Colonsay, Bernard, Guess, Merry Sport, Fuego, Reckless, Lucky Day, Sunny Shore, and Mount Kisco also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six furlongs. Fortunatus, 109 pounds, (Minder,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won; Raglets, 109, (Wilkerson,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Retire, 109, (Michaels,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Lady in Waiting, Rollcall, Lady Sarah, Tioga, Jim Buck, Blue Grass Girl, Bassanio, Louise Elston, Lady Knighthood, Erda, Profitable, and Pinebrook also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Ray, 104 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Grail, 104, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Rockey, 107, (Minder,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43 1-5. Brisk, Lord Pepper, Paulaker, Senegal, Ray, and Animosity also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Valley Forge, 105 pounds, (Rice,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, and Guesswork, 110, (Redfern,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, ran a dead heat; Meistersinger, 110, (Gannon,) 5 to 1, third. Time —1:29. Maude Gonne, Candling, Larva, Buck Lodge, Ascension, Alpaca, and San Andreas also ran. Purse divided.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Gold Cure, 108 pounds, (Wonderly,) 7 to 2 and even, won; Himself, 109, (Creamer,) 6 to 1 and even, second; April Shower, 106, (Doyle,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51 4-5. Satire, Jim Clark, and Hackensack also ran.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Americus Council Wins Two Games in New York Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the tournament of the New York Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night the Americus Council bowlers won two games, defeating the Metropolitan and the De Vinne teams. The scores follow:

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Klumpp's Harlem Circle Alleys.

Section 1.

FIRST GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Smith, 138; R. Coleman, 141; Stewart, 145; Murphy, 151; G. Coleman, 146. Total, 719.

De Vinne Council—Barnett, 179; Swope, 221; Haar, 185; Littlejohn, 163; Frankie, 135. Total, 883.

SECOND GAME.—Metropolitan Council—Smith, 175; R. Coleman, 151; Stewart, 144; Murphy, 129; G. Coleman, 148. Total, 747.

Americus Council—Le Beau, 193; Oestertag, 142; A. Boettjer, 144; Johannsmeyer, 176; C. Boettjer, 185. Total, 940.

THIRD GAME.—Americus Council—Le Beau, 147; Oestertag, 157; A. Boettjer, 182; Johannsmeyer, 167; C. Boettjer, 187. Total, 840.

De Vinne Council—Barnett, 187; Swope, 146; Haar, 153; Littlejohn, 139; Frankie, 136. Total, 763.

Section 2.

FIRST GAME.—W. S. Hancock Council—Ryer, 157; Greene, 160; Haines, 146; Robinson, 145; Getty, 164. Total, 712.

Constitution Council—Herrmann, 65; Kings, 79; Levy, 72. Total, 216.

SECOND GAME.—Constitution Council—Herrmann, 66; Kings, 73; Levy, 118; Weidemann, 71. Total, 328.

W. S. Hancock Council—Ryer, 141; Greene, 97; Haines, 141; Robinson, 145; Getty, 141. Total, 665.

THIRD GAME.—Progress Council—Greenwald, 99; Bayley, 129; Schwartz, 126; Phillips, 115; Mark, 197. Total, 663.

W. S. Hancock Council—Ryer, 123; Greene, 124; Haines, 127; Robinson, 128; Getty, 146. Total, 648.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.

Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Welcome Council—Visibin, 175; Ochs, 130; Wyant, 148; Hummell, 152; Fischer, 195. Total, 809.

Franklin Council—Brown, 130; Davenport, 163; Orr, 105; Estabrook, 135; Dinsmore, 179. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.—Franklin Council—Brown, 145; Davenport, 176; Orr, 136; Estabrook, 136; Dinsmore, 138. Total, 721.

Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 177; Duncan, 160; Batts, 118; Morley, 159; Cordieu, 193. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.—Washington Irving Council—Campbell, 183; Duncan, 170; Betts, 121; Morley, 148; Cordieu, 152. Total, 774.

Welcome Council—Visibin, 177; Ochs, 186; Wyant, 184; Hummell, 160; Fischer, 204. Total, 911.

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE.

Schwartje & Arps's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Viesor, 168; Wunderlich, 190; Greiner, 152; Sabry, 153; Wellington, 166. Total, 849.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 135; Hasling, 204; Cole, 160; Dodge, 107; Patterson, 135. Total, 761.

SECOND GAME.—Singer Manufacturing Company—Hardenbergh, 136; Hasling, 170; Cole, 191; Dodge, 146; Patterson, 176. Total, 819.

New York Edison Company Team No. 1—Wenzel, 136; Roth, 172; Schmitt, 169; Bogart, 146; Holme, 170. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—William Iselin & Co.—Viesor, 135; Wunderlich, 167; Greiner, 161; Sabry, 124; Wellington, 143. Total, 730.

New York Edison Company Team No. 1—Wenzel, 185; Roth, 211; Schmitt, 98; Bogart, 160; Holme, 157. Total, 841.

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 122; C. Behrer, 146; Smith, 163; McTammany, 155; M. Behrer, 137. Total, 723.

Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Kramer, 186; Runge, 137; Becker, 138; Clayton, 163; Blue, 164. Total, 786.

SECOND GAME.—Ronalds & Johnson Company (Brooklyn)—Gilmore, 152; Rider, 137; Hallett, 151; Stevens, 145; McCormick, 161. Total, 779.

Behrer & Co.—A. Behrer, Jr., 174; C. Behrer, 180; Smith, 150; McTammany, 173; M. Behrer, 119. Total, 796.

THIRD GAME.—Ashcroft Manufacturing Company—Kramer, 201; Runge, 188; Becker, 128; Clayton, 190; Blue, 158. Total, 855.

Ronalds & Johnson Company (Brooklyn)—Gilmore, 145; Kavanagh, 177; Hallett, 181; Stevens, 140; McCormick, 137. Total, 780.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hackley, 142; Shaw, 146; Hardy, 219; Longwood, 139; Wood, 189. Total, 835.

Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Blacknor, 125; Schauer, 88; Cahill, 122; Nolan, 123; Grady, 186. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.—Probst, Wechsler & Co.—Blacknor, 116; Schauer, 94; Cahill, 128; Nolan, 113; Grady, 144. Total, 594.

Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 150; Walworth, 118; Hill, 151; Mulligan, 140; Klein, 159. Total, 713.

THIRD GAME.—Moore & Schley—Chittenden, 140; Walworth, 135; Hill, 131; Mulligan, 154; Klein, 124. Total, 684.

Ellingwood & Cunningham—Hackley, 105; Shaw, 83; Hardy, 179; Longwood, 130; Wood, 172. Total, 674.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 142; Link, 167; Meyer, 164; Schuler, 147; Dietz, 234. Total, 854.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchols, 160; Hahnenfeld, 155; Deady, 203; Bellmer, 179; Kessler, 208. Total, 906.

SECOND GAME.—Western Cyclone Bowling Club—Brown, 176; Link, 194; Meyer, 121; Schuler, 147; Dietz, 179. Total, 738.

Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 185; Koster, 177; Rothermel, 212; Timm, 193; Amann, 204. Total, 971.

THIRD GAME.—Fidelia Bowling Club—Schultz, 173; Koster, 173; Rothermel, 147; Timm, 212; Amann, 225. Total, 929.

Rosedale Bowling Club—Buchols, 162; Hahnenfeld, 190; Deady, 138; Bellmer, 149; Kessler, 167. Total, 806.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.

Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—McNamara, 117; Ford, 147; Welsh, 160; Hennessey, 130; Huberth, 170. Total, 724.

New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 149; Rodgers, 166; Brown, 115; Burke, 125; Galvin, 190. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.—Regina Coeli Council—McNamara, 121; Ford, 125; Welsh, 200; Hennessey, 203; Huberth, 132. Total, 781.

Genoa Council—McGrath, 146; McBride, 137; Keefe, 176; Hanegan, 160; Meleady, 126. Total, 745.

THIRD GAME.—Genoa Council—McGrath, 152; McBride, 138; Keefe, 124; Henegan, 122; Meleady, 159. Total, 650.

New Amsterdam Council—Davis, 158; Rodgers, 181; Brown, 155; Burke, 130; Galvin, 160. Total, 784.

Athletic Contests at Columbia.

Two events, throwing the 16-pound hammer and the running broad jump, which were postponed on account of darkness in Columbia's annual freshman - sophomore track games last Thursday, were contested yesterday. In the hammer the sophomores won all four places, but in the broad jump the freshmen got six of the eleven points. The score of the meet is therefore 98 to 45 for the sophmore class. The summaries:

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by H. W. Albert, 1905, with an actual throw of 88 feet 4 inches; H. D. Ferris, 1905, second, with an actual throw of 78 feet 9 inches; E. Owens, 1905, third, with an actual throw of 79 feet 6 inches; M. L. Cornell, 1905, fourth, with an actual throw of 73 feet 7 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by L. Levantritt, 1905, with an actual jump of 20 feet 6 inches; F. E. Snell, 1905, second, with an actual jump of 20 feet 11 inches; N. C. Curtis, 1905, third, with an actual jump of 19 feet 6½ inches; I. [illegible], 1905, fourth, with an actual jump of [illegible]

Auction Sales.

VERESTCHAGIN SALE
Exhibition Closes 3 P. M. Wednesday.
LAST TWO DAYS
BEFORE SALE.
NOW ON VIEW
THE VERESTCHAGIN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS
INCLUDING
ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS AT SAN JUAN
prior to their sale at unreserved auction on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH
AT THE
ASTOR GALLERY OF THE WALDORF ASTORIA
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.
SALE IS AT 8:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH
In the Grand Ball Room of Waldorf Astoria.
Admission free to sale. No reserved seats.
JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

"What is home without a Piano?" —WISE.
A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE.
75 Pianos
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL
This Tuesday Night,
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK SHARP,
75 Slightly Used Pianos
MADE BY
STEINWAY, SOHMER, KNABE, WEBER, HARDMAN, FRANCIS BACON, CHICKERING, HAZLETON, &C.;
—ALSO—
8 BABY GRANDS,
—MADE BY—
STEINWAY, HAZLETON, KNABE, CONOVER, &C. ALL IN SUPERB CONDITION.
EXHIBITION.
Pianos on view and for trial
To-day from 9 A. M. until time of sale.

By virtue of several chattel mortgages I, the undersigned, sell to-day at 9 o'clock at Number 214 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of several saloons, formerly at Nos. 102 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, and 2,430 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale.—I, the undersigned, sell to-day at 9:15 o'clock, at Number 120 East 13th St., Borough of Manhattan, two pool tables complete, formerly at No. 34 West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. Louis Levy, auctioneer.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Hecht, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 105 Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Sporting Goods.

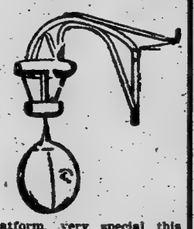
SPORTING GOODS.
Ingersoll
SIX STORES.
67 CORTLANDT ST.—11 NASSAU ST., 25 W. 42d ST., N.Y. 125th ST. & 7th AV., N.Y.
1107 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN, AND 837 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. Y.

Guns and Revolvers.
A few special good things, with special prices for Thanksgiving week.



$5.00 Western Arms Co. single breech-loading Gun 3.95
12.00 Eclipse Comet and Eclipse Leader, double barrel 8.95
15.00 Eclipse Hercules double-barrel Gun 12.50
All the above Piper machine made Guns, latest improvements.
Syracuse Hammerless 18.50
Full line Hunting Coats, Pants, Caps and Belts.
Iver Johnson and H. & R. Revolvers, Automatic Hammer, in 22, 32 and 38 cal... 3.50
Iver Johnson and H. & R. Automatic Hammerless, 22, 32 and 38 cal, at 4.00

Victor 20th Cent. Platform, complete with bag, for 7.00
Noiseless, swiftest and strongest made to attach to a door.



3.50 all wood Platform, very special this week 2.25
5.50 all steel Platform, very special for 3.50
D. & M. Platform, complete with bag, for 6.50
Victor Gloves in Boys' and Men's, from ..... 98c. to 7.00
Victor St. Bags ..... 1.00 to 6.50

The above in all six stores. The following in 67 Cortlandt Street only.

3.50 Tan and Black Football Shoes, slightly soiled 1.50
2.75 Tan and Black Football Shoes, slightly soiled 1.00
65c. rubber sole Gym. Shoes, in white, some black 30c
1.25 and 1.75 Gym. Shoes, in leather, elk and rubber soles 75c
1.50 and 2.50 Gym. Running, Jumping, Bicycle, Racing and Bowling 1.50
1,000 Jersey Sweaters and Athletic Shirts, in stripes and solid colors, for 50c
500 Athletic Shirts and Pants, in stripes and solid colors, sold at 50c., 75c. and 1.00, for 25c
100 Hunt's Golf Sticks, sold at 90c. and 1.25, to close 50c

Send for Xmas Catalogue.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART.
150 and 152 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Lexington Aves., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at say time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Surrogate Notices.

BELL, MARY A. L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Edward Hadley Lawrence and "John" Lawrence, the name John being fictitious, the real name of the party being unknown to the petitioner herein, two of the heirs and next of kin of Mary A. L. Bell, deceased.

To the Public Administrator of the County of New York, the first names of whom are mentioned being the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. L. BELL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Oliver of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. L. Bell, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York on the 23d day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

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BRIEN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRIEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard B. Kelly, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of February next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of July, 1902. HENRY BRIEN, ROBERT M. LAW, Executors. RICHARD B. KELLY, Attorney for Executors, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-law6mTu

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOLDMAN & FLAXMAN, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 117 Mercer St., the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dress trimmings, machinery, fixtures, &c. Order of

HAW

Auction Sales.

VERESTCHAGIN SALE
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SALE IS AT 8:30 P. M. WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26T

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, Nov. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar.
General calendar.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
109—Coleman vs. same.
111—Little vs. Erie R.R.
98—Palmer vs. Penn. R. R.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
15—Griffing vs. A. A. Griffing Iron Co.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
117—Randolph vs. Clyde SS. Co.
118—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Court of Appeals calendar for Tuesday: Nos. 312, 313, 294, 302, 314, 316, 318, 319.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE TERM—By Freedman, P. J., MacLean and Blanchard, J. J.

Adler vs. Todd.—Order affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Devine vs. Robertson.—Order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

N. Y. Central Coal Co. vs. Hirsh.—Order of the General Term of the City Court reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to plaintiff or receiver to apply at Special Term for relief. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Moriarty vs. Gerding.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Scheftel vs. Baumberger.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Hoenig vs. Paine.—Appeal dismissed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Russell & Co. vs. McSwegan.—Order of the General Term of the City Court reversed with costs to appellant. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Woods vs. Robertson.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Folson vs. Winters.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Snowden vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J. Dissenting opinion by Blanchard, J.

Levy vs. Central Realty Co.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Sternbach vs. Rosenbaum.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J. Freedman, P. J., and Blanchard, J., concurring in result.

Wells vs. American Bonding and Trust Co.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Leinhardt vs. Kalchelm.—Judgment and order of the General Term of the City Court affirmed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Beck vs. Ludwig.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Lasette vs. Parke.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Hagan vs. Mestanitz.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Javorek vs. Nat. Slavonic Soc'y.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Ideal Cash Register Co. vs. Zunino.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with cost to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Plass vs. Weil.—Judgment of the General Term of the City Court modified by reducing the amount $25.20, and, as modified, affirmed, without costs to either party. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Selleck vs. Hart.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Honigstein vs. Hollingsworth.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Hayes vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Cohen vs. Simon.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kallis vs. Lissberger.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Hass vs. Zimmerman.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Preise vs. Hoefler.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the court below. Per curiam.

Whitman vs. Koted Silk Underwear Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Bobis vs. Gross.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Ranney vs. Bowery Sav. Bank.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Davis vs. Bingham.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Goodman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Memorandum by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Wohal vs. Mestanitz.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Powers vs. Herter.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Van Ness vs. Washington Life Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Ohlsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Louis Rossau & Co. vs. Cuneo.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harnett vs. Cooper.—Judgment modified by reducing amount of recovery to $140, and as modified affirmed without costs to either party. Memorandum per curiam.

Waring vs. McChain.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. MacLean, J., taking no part.

Boiste vs. Cromwell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Havens Lumber Co. vs. Byers.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kleinfeld vs. Groth.—Judgment modified by reduction of amount to $380 and costs below, and as modified affirmed without costs of this appeal to either party. Memorandum per curiam.

Ludwin vs. O'Brien.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Bernstein vs. Spear.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Benschel vs. Aaronson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Tompkins vs. Trafel Lumber Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Wrede vs. Gilheeney.—Final order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hills Bros. Co. vs. Hartog & B. Candy Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ruthoser vs. Cosel.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Isaacs vs. Shapiro.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Courtright vs. Goldsheaf.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ehrlich vs. Guthrie.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Oshinsky vs. Greenberg.—Final order as to appellant reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Sturgis vs. Grau.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Concurring opinion by Blanchard, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Rosenbaum vs. Reiser.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Smith vs. Polansky.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Hohle vs. Randtrip.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J., MacLean, J., taking no part.

Fitzpatrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harris-Heyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.; Schick vs. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting opinion by Blanchard, J.

Wilmerding vs. McDonald.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Ahren vs. Flanigan, Noy & Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Ponzoni vs. Jacobs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Wisoff vs. Petchoff.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Zwinge vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Neale vs. Greene.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Gradd vs. Mannheimer.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Geiger vs. McGurk.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Boltz vs. Gucker.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Dunican vs. Rodgers.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Kreilsheimer vs. Solomon.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Nat. Park Bank vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.—Reargument ordered at December term.

Levy vs. Abrahamson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Ronginsky vs. Grans.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Devine vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Woods vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Nat. Park Bank vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.—Reargument ordered at December term.

Levy vs. Abrahamson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Ronginsky vs. Grans.—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Devine vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Woods vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Horwitz vs. Fuchs.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J. Concurring memorandum by Freedman, P. J. Blanchard, J., concurring in result.

Barnett vs. Walker.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J. Concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J. Blanchard, J., concurs in result.

New Amsterdam Gas Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Am. Woolen Co. vs. Weinrib.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.; MacLean, J., concurring in result.

Falco vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. Action dismissed, with costs and without prejudice to a new action. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lees vs. Beveridge.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Silverberg vs. Kandel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Bender vs. Eaton.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Klappert vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Rosenzweig vs. Frank.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Wintringham vs. Sadallah.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Galvanotype Eng Co. vs. Rideal.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Craig vs. Robertson.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

McCorkle vs. Ellis.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Vogell vs. D'Amico.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Hennessy vs. Her.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Susswein vs. Kroder & Ruebel Co.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J. MacLean, J., concurring in result.

Lyons vs. De Leimaro.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

N. Y. Veal and Mutton Co. vs. Heller.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Automatic Vending Co. vs. Heins.—Judgment reversed.—New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Herwig vs. Castorina.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Bloomquist vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lacov vs. Monahan.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

City of N. Y. vs. Interurban St. Ry. Co., (3 cases.)—Judgments affirmed with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Rosenblum vs. Lewis.—Judgment reversed.—New trial order with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Concurring opinion by MacLean, J. Dissenting opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Newberger vss. Meyer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Thomas vs. Buckley.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Jefferson R. R. Co. vs. Hiller & Son, (two cases.)—Final order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lesser vs. Stein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Neal's vs. Babusky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J., MacLean, J., taking no part.

Clark vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Hoffman vs. Roessle.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Dissenting memorandum by MacLean, J.

Lhowe vs. Hay.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Felt vs. Chaffee.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Ganovan vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Concurring opinion by Freedman, P. J. Dissenting memorandum by MacLean, J.

Kadan vs. Schiffres.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

City of New York vs. Henderson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J. MacLean, J., concurring in result.

New York Calendars—Tuesday, Nov. 25.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Appleton vs. Hayward.
2—Am. Mort. Co. vs. Friedman.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Durham vs. Durham.
6—Oram vs. Earle.
6—Abrahamowitz vs. Goldman.
7—Knobel vs. Woolverton.
8—Dickinson vs. Morning Journal.
9—Bilner vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
10—Wissman vs. same.
11—Crowley vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Herman vs. same.
13—Romano vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
14—Astorince vs. same.
15—Shape vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
16—Shier vs. Edison Co.
17—Katz & Hlavac.
18—Gallenkamp vs. Garvin Mach. Co.
19—In re Smith-Woodward Co.
20—Bergman vs. Frasinetti.
21—Met. Sav. Bank vs. Miller.
22—In re Ginsberg.
23—Christ vs. Nat. Realty Co.
24—Phillips vs. Parker.
25—Benedict vs. Phyfe.
26—In re Croton Av.
27—Callahan vs. Hawke.
28—Legget vs. Brogan.
29—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Mehrbach.
30—Sumkow vs. Sheinker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1906—In re 114th St. and Madison Av.
106—In re Vyse St.
1742—In re E. 157th St.
80—In re Valentine Av.
711—In re E. 170th St.
1405—In re Sullivan St.
2094—N. J. Con. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
2095—Same vs. same.
2014—In re Valentine Av. and E. 194th St.
705—In re Briggs Av.
1494—In re 103rd St.
2015—Underhill vs. Dona Maria M. Co.
2016—Norton vs. Simon.
Demurrers.
Same vs. Wilson vs. Press Pub. Co.
18—Fairview vs. same.
Motions to confirm.

870—Vassar vs. McCready.
469—Sand vs. Delisle.
904—Hoyt vs. U. S. Trust Co.
952—Weissberg vs. Amasky.
953—Same vs. same.
757—Balzer vs. Balzer.
960—Schinari vs. Jenda.
923—Williams vs. Williams.
806—Iron Clad Mfg. Co. vs. Richards.
813—Walker vs. Anthony.
1000—Hess vs. Hess.
509—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Krakower.
510—Same vs. same.
1018—Linton Pharmacy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term— ———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

7005—Valentine vs. Valentine.
7473—Merkelham v.s. Subway & Suburban Con. Co.
8270—Dugal vs. Farrell.
8052—Judd vs. Green.
7023—Cagliostio vs. Ames.
6540—Gillin Print Co. vs. Tillotson.
6411—Rallston vs. Proctor.
82 7—Freeman vs. Robinson.
7404—Willard vs. Banks.
8050—M. Zimmerman Co. vs. Cohen.
8363—Berlinger vs. Wells.
8505—Powers vs. Powers.
4113—Voight vs. Voight.
6797—Thomas vs. Weidenfeld.
7561—Wolf vs. Forman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1240—Bowie vs. Sherman Outfitting Co.
1277—Levey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1166—Peckham vs. Brann.
1261—Hart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8391—Griffiths vs. same.
1537—Silverman vs. same.
1656—Stevens vs. Zahn.
1659—Barrill vs. Cuban Land & Nav. Co.
1461—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6286—Lyon vs. Bache.
1055—Mitchell vs. Williams.
839—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7889½—Cullinan vs. Penta.
8000—Same vs. Parker.
8040—Same vs. Sisto.
7391—Leys vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7538—Boening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8265—Luciani vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3559—Koch vs. Fox.
3800—Fremont vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1038—McKay vs. same.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII., for trial.

688—Walter vs. Hangen
968—Ettlinger vs. Weil.
1688—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
764—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1348—Brady vs. T. Cuningham Co.
1029—Sullivan vs. Jempson.
757—Woodward vs. Smith.
1100—Claffey vs. Mayor, &c.
1294—Diamond vs. Burnell.
654—Diehl vs. Robinson.
1303—Weil vs. Consol. Gas Co.
676—Stemmler vs. same.
7642—Jennings vs. City of New York.
8388—Crispino vs. Terry & Tench Con. Co.
900—Loewenberger vs. Frank.
1498—Wall vs. United Elec. L. & P. Co.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
1436—Walter vs. same.
1455—Pfeiffer vs. same.
1503—Harrison vs. 42d St., E. & R. Co.
1509—Shaw vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Elizabeth Dean.
2—William Ludlam.
3—Georgianna Sims.
4—Harris Ablowich.
5—James Smith.
6—Winfield S. Brennan
7—Michael Kennedy.
8—Olive E. Merritt.
9—Johanna B. Widmayer.
10—William H. Alfring.
11—Paulina Appel.
12—Caroline Fette.
13—Henrietta Henning.
14—Domenico Panarello.
15—Susan Henderson.
16—Adolf Stehle.
17—Millard F. Tompkins.
18—Otto Ritter.
19—Eliza Stapleton.
20—Marie V. Hunt.
21—James Smith.
22—Anna W. Ferris.
23—George W. Kidd.
24—George F. Gilman.
25—Frederick W. Dieckman.
26—James Cunningham.
27—Dennis F. Flynn.
28—Frederick Haussler.
29—Frances E. Archer.
30—John R. Peters.
31—Daniel Zwick.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in 10th Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1190—Koerner vs. Gerbereaux.
1174—Fitzpatrick vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1637—Fuller vs. same.
1662—Coopersmith vs. Herman
1664—Curry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1311—Frankfurter vs. Bindseil.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1716—Wallace vs. Edelmuth.
2096—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1705—McGuire vs. Williams.
1706—McManus vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
1714—Ayer vs. Seligman
1719—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
1152—Doyle vs. same.
1019—Marx vs. same.
971—Worthington vs. Worthington.
932—Conlon vs. Trainor
547—Venner vs. Central Trust Co.
703—Clements vs. Pierson.
995—Moore vs. Fisher.
1006—Luthy vs. Canavan.
1010—Wilentshik vs. Selcan.
847—Coley vs. Tallman
1103—Orlick vs. Orlick.
406—Miller vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1176—Schaeffer vs. Harlam, Ins. Co. vs. same.
1744—Oppenauer vs. Fancett Ventilated Fireproof.
1759—Thomas & Wylie Litho. Co. vs. Hart.
1761—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1806—Reubert vs. Grunberg.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Mahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sandford for the People.

1—Morris Newman.
2—Joseph Cassidy.
3—Martha Portlock.
4—Herman Wolff.
5—Joseph Peppi.
6—Alexander Picardo.
7—Peter Metalgin.
8—John Schmidt, alias John Maier.
9—William Lee, James Rice.
10—William Murphy.
11—Mamie Hawkins.
12—Alfred Bradley.
13—Robert Ortega y Rodrigues, Tony Sabates.
14—John Michael.
15—Margaret Payne.
16—Barnet Lieberman. Pleadings.
1—Charles G. Love.
2—John C. Campbell.
3—William Moriarty.
4—John P. Carroll.
5—Daniel Kelly.
6—William Levins.
7—Thomas Kearns.
8—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murphy, George Mack.
9—Annie Fisher, Mary Smith.
10—Harry Rapport.
11—Daniel Allen.
12—Charles Smith.
13—Emma Randall.
14—John B. Burguin.
15—Andrew Barnard.
16—Daniel Kelly.
17—Frank Di Angeles.
18—John F. Smith.
19—Thomas Feinnegan.
20—William Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. —Deputy Attorney General Coleman and Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott for the People.

1—John Doe, alias Martin Linard.
2—Joseph White.
3—Thomas Welsh.
4—Dominick Valinotti.
5—John O'Connor.
6—Conrad Beutel.
7—James Sargent.
8—Peter Clark.
9—Emil Adamp.
10—John Ruege, the younger.
11—Annie Jones.
12—Raffale Scala.
13—Antonio Morciont, Dominico Cuzzocrea, Anegla Cuzzocrea, Luigi Lazzaro.
14—William J. Edmond.
15—Royal L. Blaney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Coords.
2—Joseph F. Reis.
3—Samuel R. Reimer.
4—Fedele Renia.
5—John Correll.
6—John Wilson.
7—Samuel Maerson.
8—Samuel Marcus.
9—Leonardo Morano.
10—Andrew Riggi.
11—Mary Meyers.
12—Harry Robbins.
13—Maurice Lutzmayer.
14—Theodore Rubenstein
15—Frederick Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Edward Pratt.
2—Louis Schrindl.
3—Dominick Paverone.
4—John Pfenninger.
5—Maurice Lipiner.
6—Tessie Gershung.
7—William Williamson.
8—Francis Burns, John Hickey, William Hendry.
9—Frank Clarke.
10—Herman Gierke.
11—Vincent Dyczewski.
12—May Madden.
13—Walter L. Tyler.
14—Antonio Cerreri.
15—Charles Paladino.
16—Vito Tafalo, George Nicholas.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2026—O'Grady vs. Met. St. Ry.
2085—Pollack vs. same.
1770—Levy vs. Seaboard Air Line.
1838—Corbet vs. Man. Brass Co.
1858—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry.
1500—Fernbacher vs. same.
1832—Eckstein vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
933—Harbaugh vs. Hayward.
1819—Dushkind vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1821—Met. Store &c., Fixture Co. vs. Ward
1823—Grossbaum vs. Wappers.
1825—Romanelli vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle, &c., Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4416—Merrill vs. Goodman.
4563—Erdenbrecher vs. Kramer.
4455—Matshak vs. Mannix.
3497—Bendit vs. Melion.
4041—Ginsberg vs. Ellender.
4472—Marx vs. Kuehl.
2981—Dilewirts vs. Levy
2243—Krakower vs. Haft.
3183—Boley vs. Galler.
4279—Mendes vs. Adams
3871—Salvator Brew. Co. vs. Gagin.
3872—Same vs. same.
4653—Rabinowitz vs. Sire.
4684—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. same.
4566—Smith vs. Fleck.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1232—Gorman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1308—Aronson vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
1325—Doelger vs. Freund.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Mahon presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Sandford for the People.

1—Morris Newman.
2—Joseph Cassidy.
3—Martha Portlock.
4—Herman Wolff.
5—Joseph Peppi.
6—Alexander Picardo.
7—Peter Metalgin.
8—John Schmidt, alias John Maier.
9—William Lee, James Rice.
10—William Murphy.
11—Mamie Hawkins.
12—Alfred Bradley.
13—Robert Ortega y Rodrigues, Tony Sabates.
14—John Michael.
15—Margaret Payne.
16—Barnet Lieberman. Pleadings.
1—Charles G. Love.
2—John C. Campbell.
3—William Moriarty.
4—John P. Carroll.
5—Daniel Kelly.
6—William Levins.
7—Thomas Kearns.
8—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murphy, George Mack.
9—Annie Fisher, Mary Smith.
10—Harry Rapport.
11—Daniel Allen.
12—Charles Smith.
13—Emma Randall.
14—John B. Burguin.
15—Andrew Barnard.
16—Daniel Kelly.
17—Frank Di Angeles.
18—John F. Smith.
19—Thomas Feinnegan.
20—William Becker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge Cowing presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. —Deputy Attorney General Coleman and Assistant District Attorneys Schurman and Nott for the People.

1—John Doe, alias Martin Linard.
2—Joseph White.
3—Thomas Welsh.
4—Dominick Valinotti.
5—John O'Connor.
6—Conrad Beutel.
7—James Sargent.
8—Peter Clark.
9—Emil Adamp.
10—John Ruege, the younger.
11—Annie Jones.
12—Raffale Scala.
13—Antonio Morciont, Dominico Cuzzocrea, Anegla Cuzzocrea, Luigi Lazzaro.
14—William J. Edmond.
15—Royal L. Blaney.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Foster presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Thorne for the People.

1—Charles Coords.
2—Joseph F. Reis.
3—Samuel R. Reimer.
4—Fedele Renia.
5—John Correll.
6—John Wilson.
7—Samuel Maerson.
8—Samuel Marcus.
9—Leonardo Morano.
10—Andrew Riggi.
11—Mary Meyers.
12—Harry Robbins.
13—Maurice Lutzmayer.
14—Theodore Rubenstein
15—Frederick Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Recorder Goff presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Edward Pratt.
2—Louis Schrindl.
3—Dominick Paverone.
4—John Pfenninger.
5—Maurice Lipiner.
6—Tessie Gershung.
7—William Williamson.
8—Francis Burns, John Hickey, William Hendry.
9—Frank Clarke.
10—Herman Gierke.
11—Vincent Dyczewski.
12—May Madden.
13—Walter L. Tyler.
14—Antonio Cerreri.
15—Charles Paladino.
16—Vito Tafalo, George Nicholas.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lewis W. Wright vs. Charles C. Meigs—Charles C. Meigs.

CITY COURT—Conlon, J.—David R. Jaques vs. Richard J. Smith—Norman M. Burrell.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Montgomery—Vernon M. Davis. Waters vs. Conklin—W. B. Donihee.

SUPREME COURT—Keener, J.—Clark vs. Naarden, (action No. 1)—Robert S. Huse.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Rothmas—George V. Abbott, Payne vs. Whitney—Quinton Corwine. In re Hale—Frank D. Arthur. Earle vs. Duryea—William L. Turner. Weil vs. United Electric Light and Power Company —Eugene H. Pomeroy. Gunnison vs. Levin—Arthur D. Truax.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Goodrich, P. J.—Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, Jenks, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M.—Non-enumerated day calendar.

256—Ballantyne vs. Steenwerth.

Enumerated day calendar.

257—Mooney vs. Valentine.
258—Hunt vs. Sullivan.
259—Cusack vs. Board of Education.
260—O'Leary vs. same.
261—Matter of Collis.
262—Frasier vs. Swimm.
263—Avery vs. Allen.
264—Bryan vs. Madden.
265—Wright vs. City of Mount Vernon.
266—Hodges vs. Carroll.
267—Flamm vs. Perry.
268, M. A., Reargument—Grossman vs. Schendelman.
5234—People vs. Finucan.
182—Comesky vs. Village of Bufferm.
389—Harrington vs. Erie R. R.
363—Bristol vs. Mente.
461—Foley vs. Met. St. Ry.
462—Dwyer vs. Hills Brothers.
464—Hornum vs. McNeil
305—McCabe vs. Trecartin.
466—Plate vs. Blumenfeld.
469—Salmon vs. Norris.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Betts, J.; Part V., Rich, J.; Part VI., Mattice, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar.

8794—Hollander vs. Schnitzlein.
8272—Heath vs. Cinque.
5142—Carpenter vs. same.
3469—Harrington vs. same.
9308—Wallace vs. same.
6114—Davano vs. same.
8773—Higgins vs. Young
5372—Abel vs. B. H. R. R.
2123—McMahon vs. Met. St. R. R.
3238—Ryan vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
7055, 7064—Rogers (and 9 other cases) vs. Sun Pub. Co.
3846—Work vs. Dowd.
1734—Oehl vs. City of New York.
1735—Bennington vs. same.
5391—Orchard vs. B. H. R. R.
5394—Vopelank vs.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 24	881,817
To date this year	170,261,617
Corresponding date last year	246,158,453

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 24	$2,003,000
To date this year	$822,972,756
Corresponding date last year	$911,106,220

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 6@6½ per cent.; at six months, 6@6½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Penn. R. R.	½
Canada South	3	Pere Marquette	3
Col. Fuel & I.	3	Pressed S. Car	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	Reading	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Rock Island	½
Hocking Valley	½	Rock Island pf.	1½
Hock. Valley pf.	1½	Rutland pf.	2½
Keokuk & D. M.	½	Third Avenue	1
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Long Island	2	United Rys. Inv. pf.	2
Manhattan	2	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½	Vulcan Detinning	1½
N. Y. Central	3⅝	Westinghouse 1st pf.	¾
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	⅜	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Hide & Leather	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Smelting	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	3¼
Am. Sugar pf.	½	North American	1½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	People's Gas	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	St. L. S. W.	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	Southern Railway	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	So. Ry. unstamped	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅜
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Twin City	⅛
Consol. Gas	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	1	U. S. Express	1¼
Detroit South. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Gen. Electric	1	U. S. Realty pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1⅜
Kan. C., F. S. & M. pf.	½	West. Union	1¼
Kan. City South.	⅜	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¼
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Louis. & Nash	1	Wis. Central	½

Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2	Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1⅛
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Lake Erie & W. 2d	2½	Lake Shore 3½s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Stocks fluctuating materially yesterday were influenced by special factors. The general market showed no pronounced tendency so much as to stay passive. More noteworthy than anything else was the failure of the bear contingent to knock down prices as they started in to do at the close of business on Saturday. They had arranged an aggressive campaign, and opening sales for the short account yesterday were in considerable volume. But a ready quiet buying disposition was encountered, and the bear onslaughts were appreciably modified. Net changes for the day show in very few instances declines of consequence.

It would be idle for friends of the security market (the people who believe that quotations are lower than the extraordinary business prosperity of the country warrants) to commit themselves to the theory that all the important interests of Wall Street are finally ready to help along improvement. That they are not was indicated yesterday in a variety of ways; for the attacks made upon quotations did not all originate with the lesser traders of the board. The strong and adroit hand of eminent manipulators could here and there be distinguished plainly enough. But what further shows clearly is the new disposition of bullishness upon the part of that group of important financiers which has most figured in public opinion as actively bearish throughout recent months.

One incident of yesterday suggests the readiness of the Stock Exchange trading crowd to make bear mountains out of pettiest molehills. In the curio fight for control of the Colorado Fuel Company George J. Gould and E. H. Harriman have apparently taken conflicting positions after originally agreeing to cooperate, Mr. Gould issuing a letter to shareholders asking that proxies be made to him individually instead of to him and Mr. Harriman jointly. The utmost that can be at stake in this collision assuming that the announced differences are actual rather than merely apparent—can very little affect or concern the general financial situation. Yet in Wall Street yesterday hosts of vociferous oracles were proclaiming that here finally was the beginning of a destructive corporation war. Some speculators sold stocks short on that theory. One of the stocks that they so sold was Colorado Fuel itself. It rose 3 points forthwith.

In total transactions of less than 900,000 shares Manhattan Elevated contributed yesterday approximately 150,000 shares, while New York Central and Pennsylvania (figuring again as reported factors in the much-bruited local traction deal) contributed about 120,000 more. All were strong, New York Central approaching 160, a price higher than it has touched for some time past, while Manhattan's gain in early transactions was 7 points, of which at the end of the day 2 points were maintained. Long Manhattan stock in considerable volume seemed to be offered throughout most of the day. Some announced details of the Manhattan absorption deal have been foolish exaggerations.

MANHATTAN THE FEATURE.

The trading in Manhattan was again the overshadowing feature of the market, nearly 150,000 shares of the stock changing hands, constituting about one-fifth of the entire market transactions. The advance in the price at one time reached an extreme of over eight points from the low end of seven from Saturday's close.

The buying on the early advance was by Butler Brothers, who are recognized as Gould brokers and have been the largest purchasers ever since the upward movement began.

The stock is freely offered in the loan crowd, which fact on the face of it indicates an absence of any large short interest. There are, however, some skeptical people who believe that these offerings are intended to make it appear that there is no short interest, and, thereby, to encourage short selling at these prices.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S RISE.

In the absence of any confirmation of the report that New York Central is interested in the Manhattan "deal"—whatever it may prove to be—the Street was at a loss to explain the rise of over five points in New York Central was vitally concerned in the Manhattan developments. In other quarters it was declared that the purchases looked very much as if they were speculative in their nature and perhaps designed to carry the impression of a Central-Manhattan deal, so that Manhattan stock might be marketed. In this connection it was noticed that when New York Central advanced to 158, Manhattan was at that figure also, whereas at the close, Manhattan was selling at 153 and Central at 157½.

And, finally, in a few other quarters it was said that the purchasers were largely of an investment nature and based on the bond refunding scheme of the company, which will save yearly over $800,000 in interest.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The new Rock Island issues were very active and strong throughout the market session, as a result of purchases said to come directly from the Moore interests and their friends. The earnings of the system are showing steady and substantial advances, with insiders speaking most encouragingly of the outlook.

Colorado Fuel moved in erratic fashion, selling down in the early trading to 82, and up later to 87, with the close at 86. The buying was declared to be more or less competitive in its nature. The Street was inclined to look upon the latest developments in the property—especially in respect to the Gould-Harriman proxy contest—as indicating that these interests considered the property of sufficient importance to make a contest for it. Hence some speculative buying of the issue.

One of the interesting developments of the day was an advance in Union Pacific preferred stock—an issue seldom active and generally for sale around 91. Yesterday it rose to 93. The gossip was that certain interests in the property were buying the preferred and selling the common.

So far as could be learned, there was no significance in the rise in Pennsylvania, the movement having the appearance of being more or less in sympathy with the advance in Manhattan and Central.

The selling of Missouri Pacific and other Gould stocks was on the assumption that if the talked-of fight between Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman actually was on the Gould stocks would be bound to suffer.

The heavy buying of the Reading issues was said to represent a continuation of the purchases for control.

THE POSITION OF ST. PAUL.

One of the theories advanced in the Street in explanation of the early strength of St. Paul was that the stock was being put up for its sentimental effect, in order to allow selling in other parts of the list.

It is stated that there is no possibility of any action in the near future on the proposed issue of new stock. The regular monthly meeting of the Directors, scheduled for Thursday next, will probably be held on Friday, but the question of stock rights will not be considered at this meeting.

REDUCTION OF LOANS.

Discussing the failure of the last few weekly bank statements to reflect, through a substantial reduction in loans, the liquidation on the stock market, it is pointed out that this does not necessarily signify that there has not been a decided loan reduction. To the contrary, the understanding is that loans have been very materially reduced, but that the reductions have been more by Western institutions and trust companies than by the local banks.

It is said, also, that during the past few months this country's indebtedness abroad has been very materially reduced. Some banking interests estimate this reduction at $50,000,000, while one estimate puts the reduction as high as $100,000,000. Manifestly some of the loans thus liquidated abroad may have been renewed here, and hence another cause for the small reduction at this point.

AMMUNITION FOR THE BEARS.

The bears and professionals in the stock market made much ado yesterday over the Colorado Fuel developments which showed George Gould apparently antagonistic to E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley. According to the bears' interpretation of the situation this signified not only that there was a misunderstanding between Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman, but that the relations, personal and business, of these railroad leaders were badly strained. Indeed, by some extreme people the situation was likened unto that which existed at the time of the Northern Pacific contest.

Then, too, the new developments in the Western Union-Pennsylvania affair were dwelt upon at length; it being declared that in the end this was bound to precipitate a serious struggle between the Gould and Pennsylvania following, in which the Standard Oil, Vanderbilt, and Morgan interests might be involved.

In well-informed quarters of the Street it was said that altogether too much importance was being attached to both matters—that is, so far as concerned any possibility of a clash between the leading interests mentioned.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a seller in this market yesterday to the extent of about 25,000 shares, making something like 125,000 shares put out from that source since Wednesday last.

The cables reported that sentiment abroad continued decidedly bearish on American stocks, largely because of the uncertain financial and labor outlook here.

Union National Bank Director.

Henry Rogers Winthrop of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was elected a Director of the Union National Bank of Newark, N. J., yesterday.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches a steel plant to cost upward of $12,000,000 is to be constructed in the Chanda district, Central Provinces of India.

Incorporation under the laws of West Virginia of the Chicago and Zanesville Oil and Gas Company of Chicago, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Statement from Syracuse that the recently formed Syracuse and Ontario Railway is negotiating the purchase of the Oswego trolley system.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company to be held on Dec. 10 to vote upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Incorporation in Colorado of the Pueblo and Suburban Traction and Lighting Company with a capital of $3,500,000.

Directors of the newly organized Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad Company said to have arranged for the sale of a new issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,200,000.

Waterbury, Conn., dispatches stating that the New England Watch Company has laid off 400 employes indefinitely on account of overproduction.

Cable advices that English capitalists propose to build an electric railway from Brussels to Antwerp.

Reports from Cincinnati that the Kroger and Compton Companies will consolidate with the Columbus and Cincinnati Traction Company.

Directors of the McKeesport Cold Storage Company said to have decided to enlarge its plant at Pittsburg and increase the capital stock of the company from $225,000 to $500,000.

Further adjournment until Jan. 24 of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway scheduled for yesterday.

Reserve of outside banks $2,677,250 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement, as against $2,918,050 below for the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6@6½ per cent. for all dates.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $135,479,071; balances, $5,890,714; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $314,502.

demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83½@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.82⅝@$4.84.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 5-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres. Chicago—25c discount. Boston—16 2-3@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says the demand for money increased yesterday and loan rates advanced. The Bank of England did a fair business in loans.

The discount market was firm, and quotations were fully one-eighth of 1 per cent. higher.

The Stock Exchange adjusted the mining shares account without difficulty.

In American rails prices remained below parity until the afternoon, when there was a rapid recovery owing to the renewal of New York buying, chiefly of coal road stocks. Prices finished at nearly the highest level reached in the course of the day.

Foreigns were flat, owing to the dullness on the Paris Bourse and the heavy fall in silver.

The spot price of bar silver was maintained at 22½d. per ounce, but heavy selling for future delivery caused a decline in the forward price to 22 1-16d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Money was in brisk demand to-day. Discounts were firm.

On the Stock Exchange, interest centred in the carry-over of Mines, which will, it is expected, be difficult, though apprehensions of important failures are apparently unfounded. Consols were dull owing to the firmness of money. Home rails were supported and inactive. Americans opened dull on unencouraging news from New York, and subsequently strengthened, particularly St. Paul, Erie, and Reading. Business, however, was narrow and Americans closed irregular. Spanish 4s and Brazilians were flat on Paris selling. Kafirs were heavy. Rio Tintos were easier.

Closing prices: Consols for money, consols for account, 92 15-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 85⅝; Atchison preferred, 101½; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¾; Canadian Pacific, 133; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 27; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182½; De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 4⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 35⅞; Erie first preferred, 67; Erie second preferred, 45; Illinois Central, 149¾; Louisville and Nashville, 125; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 72¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 80¾; Rand Mines, 10⅛; Reading, 32¼; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39¼; Southern Railway, 33⅜; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 100; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 37¾; United States Steel preferred, 86; Wabash, 30½; Wabash preferred, 46; Spanish 4s, 83½.

Bar silver uncertain at 22½d per ounce.

Money, 2½ to 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3 11-16 to 3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.20; Lisbon, 26.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Prices on the Bourse were weak early in the day, and there was a general decline, but favorable advices from London regarding the settlement imparted steadiness. Later prices again eased, but they closed steady, though internationals closed with a slight decline. Industrials were agitated. Metropolitans receded. Rio Tintos were off at the opening but recovered at the close. De Beers were weak. Kafirs opened weak, but finished with a better tone.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 92½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 83.57.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Business was quiet and irregular on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s were weak on Paris advices, and Canadian Pacific reacted on news from New York. Locals had a somewhat better tone, especially iron shares, on bear covering.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

Bank of Spain Statement.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of Spain shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 174,000 pesetas, silver in hand increased 2,011,000 pesetas, notes in circulation decreased 14,196,000 pesetas.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—New York exchange was 25 cents discount to-day; time and call loans 6 per cent. The only activity that was manifest in local stocks came late in the day. Swift's received a little support and advanced 2 points, although later this was reduced by half. Biscuit was firm and Can held steady. Northwestern Elevated was traded in at 33, and North Chicago 170. Box Board issues were weak, the preferred falling back 2 points. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Am. Can	10	9⅞	10
50	Am. Can pf.	44	44	44
90	Chicago Title and Trust	118	118	118
150	Chi. & C. Canal & D.	69	68	69
18	Diamond Match	141	140	140
60	Lake Street Elevated	9¼	9⅛	9¼
12	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	87	87	87
10	North Chicago St. R.	170	170	170
300	Northwestern Elevated	33	33	33
10	Northw. Elevated pf.	80	80	80
35	National Biscuit	45½	45½	45½
162	National Biscuit pf.	103	103	103
200	Masonic Temple	45	43	45
1,072	Swift & Co.	120	118½	119
350	United Box Board	9⅞	9½	9½
320	United Box Board pf.	55	54	54

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The stronger tone shown by the trust companies, particularly that branch devoted to the bonding business, was the only thing in the way of a feature to-day. American Bonding scored a gain of several points, thus equalizing the advance attained by the other two companies last week. This strength has infused generally firmer feeling in the whole trust companies list, occasioning for the time being a wide disparity between the bid and asked prices. The failure of the former to more closely approximate the latter figures is due to the suppression of speculative buying occasioned by the scarcity in money. The general market was quite steady, with sentiment of a decidedly sanguine character. Money on call was 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,344 shares of stock and $75,500 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Seaboard Railway com.	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	Seaboard Railway pf.	45	45	45
65	Atlantic C. Line com.	157	157	157
25	Nat. Enameling com.	35¼	35¼	35¼
200	United Rys. & El. com	15⅝	15¼	15⅜
25	U. S. Fidelity & Gty.	151	151	151
15	Fidelity & Deposit	165	165	165
35	American	85	85	85
4	Man. Bank	100½	100½	100½

BONDS.

$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10 yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
18,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
25,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc.	69	69⅝	69⅝
13,000	Un. Rys. & El. 4s	95½	95¼	95¼
10,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	85	85	85
4,900	At. C. Line 4s (new).	89½	89½	89½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

to be had at 5½ per cent. Sterling exchange continues quiet and with posted rates unchanged. Clearing House rate, 6 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3@12½@10@8c discount; time money, 5¼@6; exchanges, $16,652,223; balances, $1,177,917. The weekly statement of the associated local banks issued to-day shows an increase in the excess reserve of $714,972. The New York reserve increased $300,972, loans were contracted $2,513,000, and deposits fell off $2,776,000. Lively buying of Copper Range was the feature of the stock market. The others coppers were slow. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,188	Atchison	84	83¼	83⅞
4	Atchison pf.	99	99	99
72	Boston & Albany	258½	258½	258½
42	Boston & Maine	193	192	192½
3	B. C. & M., Class 4	196	196	196
90	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
6	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
2	Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
2	Maine Central	172	172	172
4	Mass. Elec.	36⅛	36¼	36¼
148	Mass. Elec. pf.	97	96½	97
19	Old Colony	210	210	210
1,095	Pere Marquette	83½	79½	83½
25	Pere Marquette pf.	84	82	82
5	Quincy Bridge	195	195	195
25	Rutland pf.	70	67	67
950	Union Pacific	102¼	101¼	101½
10	West End	94½	94½	94½
2	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

495	Am. Tel.	161¾	161¼	161
13	Cumberland	125	125	125
7	New England	139	138	138
60	Western	25	25	25
98	Western pf.	98½	97¼	97¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	21	21	21
2,755	Am. Sugar	120⅝	119¾	120½
224	Am. Sugar pf.	119	118⅜	118⅜
20	Am. Woolen pf.	76½	76	76¼
760	Dom. Iron and Steel	55¼	53¾	55¼
8	Edison	267½	267½	267½
41	Gen. Elec.	182	180	180
20	Houston Elec. pf.	93	93	93
332	Mass. Gas	38½	36¾	38½
562	Mass. Gas pf.	84	82¾	84
30	Seattle Elec. pf.	104	103¾	104
10	Savannah Elec. pf.	90	90	90
717	Swift P. & P.	119½	118	119
259	United Fruit	111½	111	111½
15	United Shoe Mach.	48½	48¼	48½
100	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30¾	31
351	U. S. Steel	37¼	36	36½
162	U. S. Steel pf.	84¾	83⅞	84⅝
5	Westinghouse pf.	104	104	104

MINING.

100	Adventure	16¾	16¼	16¼
25	Alloues	2½	2½	2½
2,601	Amalgamated	57⅝	56¾	56⅝
50	Bingham	27	27	27
80	Calumet & Hecla	450	450	450
925	Centennial	17¼	16	16
3,270	Con. Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,145	Copper Range	59½	55½	57¾
500	Daly West	45	43¾	43¾
10	Elm River	2	2	2
100	Gold Dredging	1½	1½	1½
160	Guanajuato	3⅜	3	3⅜
20	Mass	14	14	14
160	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7¼
140	Mohawk	39¾	39½	39½
500	Montreal & Boston.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
100	Old Colony	1¼	1¼	1¼
36	Osceola	53½	52¾	53½
55	Parrot	22½	22	22
100	Phoenix	4	4	4
15	Quincy	108	108	108
25	Santa Fe	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Shannon	8¾	8¾	8¾
107	Tamarack	154	150	154
53	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼
155	United States	20¾	20½	20¾
15	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
410	Utah	21½	21¼	21¼
225	Winona	3	3	3
85	Wolverine	58¾	58	58

British Columbia, 6¼ bid; 6½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Out of a total of 40,426 shares dealt in on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day, no less than 27,538 shares were Reading common. The trading element was active in the stock, and took the cue from the movement in New York. There was little feature in the dealings outside of this issue. Prices generally were firm, but changes in prices were, as a rule, limited to small fractions, the only exceptions being United Companies of New Jersey, which advanced 1 point, and United Power and Transportation, which declined a point. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
160	American Cement	8¾	8 11-16	8¾
110	American Rys.	53⅞	53¾	53⅞
60	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
705	Cambria Steel	27¾	27	27
1,695	Con. Lake Sup.	22¼	21¾	22
13	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	71¾	71½	71½
25	Diamond Steel	1	1	1
100	Erie	35¼	35⅛	35⅜
2	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	250	250	250
185	John B. Stetson Co. war.	48	42	46
2,360	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
203	Lehigh Nav.	69	69	69
509	Lehigh Nav. Allot's.	19	18½	19
250	Marsden	4¾	4¾	4¾
902	Penn. R. R.	79 13-16	78¾	79 7-16
15	Penn. Steel pf.	99¾	99¼	99¼
52	Phila. Trac.	98	97¾	98
2,063	Phila. Elec.	9	8¾	9
438	Phila. Co.	47¾	47¾	47¾
85	Phila. Co. pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
233	Phila. Rapid Tran.	17¼	17	17
27,538	Reading	32	31	31 7-16
7	Reading 1st pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾
50	Southern R. R.	32½	32½	32½
5	Susq. Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Texas & Pacific	43¾	43¾	43¾
30	United Co. of N. J.	283	283	283
103	United Gas Imp.	112½	112¼	112¼
450	United Power	51¾	51	51
480	Union Traction	47¼	47	47
1,507	U. S. Steel	37	36¾	36¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 24.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
250	Brewing	30⅜	30½	30⅜
10	Consolidated Ice pf.	37	37	37
540	Crucible Steel	20¼	20	20
120	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85
72	Fireproofing	27	26½	26½
50	Fireproofing pf.	38	38	38
90	Manufact. L. & H.	88¼	88¼	88¼
50	Philadelphia Company	47½	47½	47½
404	Pittsburg Coal	29¼	29	29¼
111	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88¼	88	88
105	Pittsburg Plate Glass	138	135	135
10	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
100	River Coal pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
10	United States Steel	37	37	37
25	West. Air Brake	175	175	175
305	West. Elec. 2d	102	102	102
100	Window Glass	55½	55½	55½
10	Allegheny Trust	150	150	150
20	American Trust	147	147	147
10	Bank of Pittsburg	133⅛	133½	133½
30	Colonial Trust	602	592½	602
10	Commonwealth Trust	237	237	237
5	Cosmopolitan Nat. Bk.	107	107	107
100	Federal Nat. Bank	144	143¾	144
10	Monongahela Nat. Bk.	290	290	290
10	Real Estate Trust	289	289	289
60	Safe Deposit & Trust	120	119¾	119¾

BONDS.

$3,000	N. S. Building 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼
3,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	98	98	98
3,000	River Coal 6s	111½	111½	111½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Nov.	$35,602	$34,641	$34,634
From July 1	723,167	728,749	663,809
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week Nov.	58,514	57,827	49,398
From Jan. 1	3,013,401	2,628,402	
DETROIT & PORT HURON SHORE LINE—			
2d week Nov.	6,099	5,114	4,680
From July 1	184,917	167,380	
NORTHWEST—			
Month October	4,811,811	4,546,104	4,184,225
From June 1	21,549,323	20,919,002	19,384,436
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
Mileage	2,607	2,604	2,600
24 weeks Nov.	250,078	226,121	203,487
From July 1	4,624,526	4,246,632	3,870,833
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,367	2,358
3d week Nov.	418,032	388,903	345,875
From July 1	8,644,060	7,844,320	7,189,639
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	950
3d week Nov.	128,000	108,962	92,181
From July 1	2,721,433	2,434,252	2,182,573
CALIFORNIA NORTHWESTERN for October—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	138,783	119,413	19,370
Op. expenses	75,393	62,758	12,635
Net earnings	63,390	56,655	6,735
Charges	40,675	22,771	*96
Surplus	40,715	33,884	6,831
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	515,535	448,271	67,264
Op. expenses	297,764	247,638	50,128
Net earnings	217,771	200,633	17,136
Charges	90,700	91,083	*383
Surplus	127,071	109,552	17,519

*Decrease.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS for October—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	72,356	63,846	61,502
Op. expenses	45,806	45,391	40,474
Net earnings	26,550	18,455	21,028
Gross, 4 months	278,675	246,068	227,811
Op. expenses	180,425	173,097	160,050
Net, months	98,246	72,971	77,761

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for October—	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	668,584	547,332	519,813
Op. expenses	367,562	292,013	304,332
Net earnings	331,001	255,379	215,481
Net income	352,440	282,006	240,805
Int., rent, & tax.	135,802	129,210	130,829
Surplus	216,646	152,795	109,976
Gross, 4 mos.	2,415,290	2,043,844	1,960,081
Op. expenses	1,407,411	1,118,599	1,122,240
Net earnings	1,006,104	925,245	837,841
Net income	1,211,229	1,010,026	888,121
Exp. and taxes	21,269	18,747	2,522
Net earnings	13,000	12,261	1,339
Gross, 3 months	172,527	156,956	15,571
Exp. and taxes	96,176	81,903	14,273
Net earnings	76,351	75,053	1,298

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON for month of October—	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Net receipts from coal sales, &c.	28,536	13,041	15,495
Less general exp.	3,018	3,488	*470
Surplus	25,518	9,553	15,965
B., int. and taxes	4,704	4,778	*74
Surplus	20,814	4,775	16,039
Coal shipments in October, tons	41,345	62,276	*20,941

*Decrease.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,690	Amal. Copper	57¾	57¾	56½	56½
30	Am. Ice pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½
130	Am. Loco	29	29	28¾	29
20	Am. S. & Ref.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¾
8,000	Am. Sugar	120¾	120¾	119¾	120½
14,120	A., T. & S. F.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 24, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
56⅜	56½	19,980	*Amal. Copper Co.	57½	57⅝	56⅜	56⅝	— ⅝
10¼	10½	300	Am. Hide & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
5½	7	25	Am. Bicycle Co. pf	6⅞	6½	6½	6½	...
35	35⅛	800	Am. Car & F. Co.	35	35	35	35	...
90½	91	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	90½	90¼	90½	90½	— ½
190	200	50	American Coal	189	189	189	189	...
47½	48	400	Am. Cotton Oil	47¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ⅓
...	...	550	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	99	96	96	...
49	50¼	100	*Am. Grass Twine	50	50	50	50	...
10⅞	11	800	*Am. Ice Co	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	1,100	*Am. Ice Co. pf	38½	38⅞	37¾	38⅝	+ ⅛
29	29¼	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
91¼	92	625	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	91½	92	91½	91⅞	...
42½	43	3,200	*Am. S. & R. Co	44	44½	43	43	—1¼
92⅞	93¼	400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	94½	94½	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
120⅛	120¾	9,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	120⅝	120⅝	119⅝	120⅛	— ⅛
118	119	200	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	118½	118½	118	118	— ½
160	163	100	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	161	161	161	161	—1
87	88	100	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co	88	88	88	88	—2
83¼	83⅝	30,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83½	84⅛	83⅛	83¼	— ⅝
98½	98⅝	3,630	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	98½	99	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
100⅝	100½	30,025	Baltimore & Ohio	99⅞	101⅝	99⅝	100¼	...
62¾	63	28,655	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	62⅛	64	61¾	62¾	+ ⅛
223	228	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	223	225	225	225	—1
81½	83¼	810	Canada Southern	82	83⅞	82	83½	+ ½
128⅜	129⅝	12,800	Canadian Pacific	129¼	129¾	128	128⅞	—1
46⅝	46⅞	5,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	46½	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
33½	34	1,200	Chicago & Alton	34	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
70½	71⅛	100	Chicago & Alton pf	71½	71½	71½	71⅞	— ⅛
26	26⅛	2,400	Chi. Great West	26	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
177⅜	177½	41,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177⅛	179¼	177¼	177¼	— ⅛
222½	224½	600	Chi. & Northw	224	224½	224	224	—1
17⅞	18	200	Chi. Term. Trans	18	18	18	18	...
33½	33¾	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	...
151½	16	280	Chicago Union Trac	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½	...
97	97⅜	800	C., C., C. & St. L	96½	97⅜	96½	97⅝	— ⅜
85½	86	6,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	82½	87	82	86	+3
30½	30¾	2,300	Colorado & Southern	30⅝	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅛
71	72	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf	71	71	71	71	—1
45¼	45½	600	Col. & Southern 2d pf	45¾	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+ ⅝
20	21½	200	Col. & H. C. & I	20⅞	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
212⅜	213½	600	Consolidated Gas	214½	214⅞	213	213	— ½
28½	28¾	20	Corn Products	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
163⅜	164½	900	Delaware & Hudson	162	164½	162	164¼	+1¾
236	248	32	Del., Lack. & West	248¼	248¼	248¼	248¼	...
40⅝	41¼	900	Denver & R. G	41¼	41⅞	40⅝	41	—1
90	90¼	600	Denver & R. G. pf	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	— ⅛
43	44	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	44	44½	44	44½	+1
17¼	17¾	300	Detroit Southern	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
34	35	100	Detroit Southern pf	33	35	35	35	—1
17	17¾	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
23¼	25⅞	50	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	25	25	25	25	...
34½	35	25,500	Erie	34⅞	35½	34⅜	34⅞	— ⅝
65¼	65½	2,100	Erie 1st pf	65⅝	65⅞	65⅝	65¾	— ⅛
48¼	48½	200	Erie 2d pf	48	48	48	48	— ¼
59¼	61	200	*Ft. Worth & D. C	60	60	60	60	...
178	179½	100	General Electric	179	179	179	179	—1
92	93	1,500	Hocking Valley	92	92¾	90½	92½	+ ½
90½	91	400	Hocking Valley pf	90	90½	90	90½	+ ½
140½	143¾	6,300	Illinois Central	140	147⅝	145⅝	146½	+ ¼
18	18¾	900	Internat. Paper	18¼	19½	18	18½	...
72	72¼	700	Internat. Paper pf	72	72	72	72	— ½
39⅝	40¼	100	Iowa Central	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
79	79½	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	79⅜	79⅜	79	79	— ⅛
31¼	32	500	Kansas City South	32½	32½	31½	31½	— ⅝
54	55	900	Kansas City South. pf	56½	56¼	55¼	55¼	—1¼
34	38	500	Keokuk & D. M	35⅜	36	35⅜	36	+ ⅝
54	55	200	Lake Erie & West	54	54½	54	54½	+ ½
115	125	400	Lake Erie & West. pf	120	120	120	120	...
77	80	300	Long Island	78	78	78	78	+2
124½	125	3,600	Louisville & Nashville	124½	126	124½	124½	—1
153¼	153¼	147,800	Manhattan Elevated	150½	158	149¾	153	+2
122	123¼	700	*Met. Sec. 1st in. pd	122½	123¾	122	123	...
140	140⅝	11,100	*Met. Street Ry	139½	142½	139	140¼	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	200	Mexican Central	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
107	109	200	Minn. & St. Louis	108½	108¼	108½	108½	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅞	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
57	58	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	58	58¼	57⅝	58	— ⅛
106¼	108¼	28,700	Missouri Pacific	108⅜	109½	106⅝	108¼	—1¼
45	45¼	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	45½	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	+1⅛
28	28½	1,300	*National Lead Co	28½	29⅜	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
106	107⅝	1,100	Nat. R. of Mex. pf	106	107⅛	106	106¾	...
35½	36	200	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
161	166	100	*New York Air Brake	166	166	166	166	—3½
157¼	157⅝	49,680	New York Central	154	159⅜	154	157½	+3⅝
43½	45	450	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	43	43½	43	43¼	...
84⅜	86½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	+2
30⅜	30½	7,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30½	— ⅛
70⅝	71	5,810	Norfolk & Western	70⅞	71⅛	70⅝	71	— ⅛
120	121	100	North American	120	120	120	120	—1½
7	8	20	Ontario Mining	8	8	8	8	...
39	39½	300	Pacific Mail	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
158¾	158½	66,340	Pennsylvania R. R.	157⅜	159¾	157⅜	158½	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅜	1,000	People's Gas, Chicago	101⅜	102⅛	101¼	101½	— ⅛
82	83	300	Père Marquette	82½	83	82½	83	+3
93	95	100	P., C., C. & St. L	94	94	94	94	...
59½	60	700	Pressed Steel Car	59⅝	60¼	59⅝	60	+1
34½	35¼	200	*Ry. Steel Spring	35	35⅛	35	35½	...
88½	89	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	89½	89⅝	88½	88½	+ ⅛
62⅝	63	97,500	Reading	61½	64⅛	61¾	62⅞	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	900	Reading 1st pf	86⅜	87½	86⅜	87	+ ¼
76⅜	77	4,600	Reading 2d pf	75⅞	77⅝	75⅝	77	...
19	19½	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
76⅜	76½	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	76	76⅝	76	76⅝	+ ⅝
46½	46⅞	74,890	Rock Island	46	47½	46	46½	+ ½
83¼	83½	14,280	Rock Island pf	82	84½	82	83¼	+1½
...	...	100	Rutland pf	67½	67¾	67½	67½	+2½
28⅜	29¼	900	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	29	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
72⅜	73	500	St. L. & San Fran	71½	72⅝	71½	72⅜	+ ¼
70½	71½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	—1½
28	28⅞	500	St. Louis Southw	28	28	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
64	64½	600	St. Louis Southw. pf	64½	64½	64	64	— ¼
61½	62	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	61⅝	61½	61⅝	61½	...
63⅞	63¾	21,400	Southern Pacific	64⅜	65	63⅜	63¾	—1⅛
...	...	100	Southern Ry	33	33	33	33	—1⅜
52¼	52⅜	5,000	Southern Ry. Ext	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞	52½	— ⅛
92¼	93	525	Southern Ry pf. Ext	92½	93	92½	93	+ ⅛
91	...	200	South. Ry., M. & O. cts	91	91¼	91	91¼	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅞	3,300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	58⅜	59	58⅛	58½	— ⅛
43¼	43¾	3,200	Texas & Pacific	43½	43¾	43	43⅜	— ⅝
128	128	300	Third Avenue	128	128	128	128	+1
116¾	117½	200	Twin City R. T.	116¾	117	116¾	117	— ½
77	79	200	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf	77½	78	77½	78	+1
64	64½	100	*United Ry. Invest. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+2
101	101¼	32,300	Union Pacific	101½	102¼	101½	101¾	— ⅝
92¾	93	5,750	Union Pacific pf	91½	93	91½	92¾	+1¼
13½	14	475	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	...
52	53	600	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	52½	54	52½	54	+ ½
131	135	100	United States Express	131½	131¼	131½	131¼	—1½
12⅜	12⅝	785	*U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
88¼	88⅝	305	*U. S. Leather pf	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
16¾	17½	100	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅞	12,500	U. S. Steel	36⅜	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
83½	84	5,795	U. S. Steel pf	82⅞	84⅝	83⅞	83½	— ⅛
23⅜	23⅝	700	U. S. Realty & Con	24	24	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
68½	69	100	U. S. Realty & Con. pf	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
63⅜	63½	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	64¼	64¼	63⅜	63⅜	—1⅛
28	31	300	Vulcan Detinning	30½	31½	30½	31½	+1½
30⅜	30¼	1,300	Wabash	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
44¾	45	1,000	Wabash pf	44¾	45	44¾	45	...
80	80¼	1,550	Western Union Tel	80¼	80¾	80	80	—1
202	207	200	Westinghouse 1st pf	205½	206	205½	206	+ ¾
54½	56½	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	56½	56½	54½	54½	—1½
35	35½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	35	35	35	35	— ½
25	25½	1,100	Wisconsin Central	25¾	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
50½	51	500	Wisconsin Central pf	50½	51	50	50⅝	— ¼
Sales.....		881,817	*Unlisted.					

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Minneapolis has been incorporated to transact a fire insurance business.

W. G. Wallace of Chicago has been appointed Western surplus line manager of the Ottawa Fire Insurance Company and the British Dominion Insurance Company for the Middle Western States, with the exception of Illinois.

Local fire underwriters are watching the reports of fire losses with more than ordinary interest just now because a loss record of no more than normal proportion during the remaining days of the year would mean that for the first time in four years the average fire insurance company will make a showing in its statement under the head of underwriting profit, which will compare well with the profitable years preceding the heavy losses of the more recent period.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A disturbance that was central for two days over the Southern slope has since last night acquired considerable energy and velocity of movement and is central to-night over Arkansas. The pressure is also low over the remaining districts east of the Rocky Mountains and high to the westward, particularly on the North Pacific Coast. The low that was over Lake Superior last night has moved to the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and another of pronounced character is moving eastsoutheastward from the extreme Northwest, being central to-night over Assiniboia.

The storm first mentioned has caused rain from the Southwestern States northeastward through the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and also in the West Gulf States. There were also light rains in the Michigan Peninsula and over the extreme northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

The [illegible] storm will continue its [illegible] eastward movement during to-morrow, clearing generally from the Ohio Valley southward and also in the lower lake region and the Atlantic States. Rain in the West Gulf States will be followed by clearing and colder weather. In the upper lake region, the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and the West the weather will be generally fair, except in the extreme Northwest, where rain or snow is probable on Wednesday. The weather will be generally fair to-night in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valley, where rain or snow is probable. It will be colder to-morrow in the Gulf States and the Lower Ohio Valley and colder Wednesday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Northwest, followed by falling temperature Wednesday.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh south to west, becoming variable and shifting to east to-morrow night; on the middle Atlantic coast they will be fresh, becoming [illegible] on the South Atlantic Coast fresh south, shifting to west; on the East Gulf Coast, south, shifting to north; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh to brisk, becoming north; on the upper lakes, fresh north, increasingly brisk over south portion, and on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk west to north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest to north winds, mostly variable, with cloudy, threatening weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf coast from Mississippi to Brownsville, Texas, and frost warnings have been issued for Southern California.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain to-day, except fair in eastern Maine; to-morrow, rain in east, fair and colder in west portion, variable winds, becoming east and fresh.

Eastern New York, rain to-day, fresh winds, west to east; to-morrow fair, colder in interior.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain to-day, fresh winds, becoming east; to-morrow fair, colder.

District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, rain to-day, to-morrow fair, colder; light to fresh [illegible] winds.

Virginia, rain to-day, fresh winds, becoming [illegible]; to-morrow fair, colder; light to fresh [illegible] winds.

North Carolina, rain to-day, fresh winds, becoming [illegible]; to-morrow fair, colder; fresh south winds, shifting to west.

North Dakota, cloudy to-day; probably rain or snow; warmer in east portion. To-morrow, fair; colder in south portion.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day. To-morrow, fair; fresh to brisk west to north winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day; warmer in west portion. To-morrow, cloudy, probably rain or snow; colder in west portion; fresh north to northeast winds.

West Virginia, rain to-day. To-morrow, fair, colder.

South Dakota, fair to-day; warmer in central and east portions. To-morrow, rain or snow and colder.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; fresh winds, becoming easterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	42	41	44
6 A. M.	42	42	46
9 A. M.	43	45	48
12 M.	45	53	56
4 P. M.	44	53	56
6 P. M.	43	51	55
9 P. M.	39	47	51
12 P. M.	39	45	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	51½
Weather Bureau	47⅜
Corresponding date 1901	42⅜
Corresponding date for last 25 years	40

The thermometer registered 43 degrees at 3 A. M. and 48 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 55 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 41 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 5 P. M.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following named Volunteer officers are honorably discharged to take effect Nov. 25: Major William H. Cook, Surgeon; Capts. Oscar W. Woods, Charles H. Stearns, Allen J. Black, Wendell L. Coffin, Jesse A. Siberle, Ira A. Allen, and Josiah M. Ward, Assistant Surgeons.

The following named volunteer officers are honorably discharged to take effect Nov. 24: Majors John R. Hereford, Samuel C. De Krafft, Margaretta Stuart, Bruce F. Poulke, Walter H. Dade, William H. Tukey, George H. Jones, Jas. Ayer, Wilson Murrey, Julius A. Escobar, Milton Vaughan, William O. Cutliffe, Frank L. Tetamore, and Edward N. Bowen, Assistant Surgeons.

Transfers: Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., from the Eighth to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, Company H; Capt. Frank B. Andrus, from the Twenty-seventh to the Eighth Infantry. Capt. Andrus will proceed to San Francisco and report for further orders.

Second Lieut. Harry Graham, Twenty-second Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company I.

First Lieut. Jerome S. Chaffee, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks for duty.

First Lieut. Gideon Van Pool, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Riley for duty.

Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City, West Point, and Brooklyn on official business.

First Lieut. Granville Chapman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is transferred from Company B to Company L.

First Lieut. Carl A. Martin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is assigned to Company B.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman is ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. H. H. Caldwell is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Maine and to duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign W. L. Varnum (retired) is ordered to the Enterprise as executive officer.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. Madden is ordered to the Asiatic Station via steamer sailing from San Francisco Dec. 27.

Commander F. A. Wilner and Lieut. W. H. Standley are commissioned from Nov. 7.

Lieut. [illegible] Pettus, and Midshipmen from [illegible] Class for Cadet [illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.71⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.66½
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.60
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	16.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06⅛
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.08½
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 74½@75½c; No. 3, 72@73½c; No. 2 red, 74¾@75c; No. 2 corn, 53¾c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾c; No. 2 oats, standard, 31¾c; No. 3 white, 31½@34c; No. 2 rye, 49¾@50c; good feeding barley 33@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per bbl, $16.87½@17; lard, per 100 lbs, $10.67½@10.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@9.25; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.50@9.75; clover, contract grade, $10.50.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was resumed on broadening lines, with prices moving rapidly upward. The market opened firm at an advance of 8 to 11 points. The advance was increased 18 to 19 points for the day on the active positions, this being a net rise of 53 to 58 points within a little more than a week. The improvement was largely on decidedly strong cables, Liverpool reporting an advance of 7 to 8 points. Europe and the shorts were heavy buyers. Contributing to the improvement were strong advices from the spot markets of the country. Total transactions are estimated at not less than 500,000 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, firmer and higher, 1-16c advance, at 7 15-16c; sales, 7,000 bales. Mobile, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah, firm, 3-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; sales, 717 bales. Charleston, firm, 3-16c higher, at 8c; sales, nil. Wilmington, firm and unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, nil; Norfolk, firm, 1-16c higher, at 8⅛c; sales, 68 bales. Baltimore, nominal, ⅛c higher, at 8¼c; sales, nil. Galveston, firm, ⅛c higher, at 8 3-16c; sales, 1,341 bales. Augusta, firm, partial ⅛c higher, at 8 3-16@8¼c; sales, 493 bales. Memphis, firm, ⅛c higher, at 8c; sales, 2,500 bales. St. Louis, firm, 1-16c higher, at 7 15-16c; sales, 171 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.41@8.43
December	8.38	8.44	8.36	8.43@8.45
January	8.37	8.48	8.36	8.46@8.47
February	8.27	8.34	8.27	8.35@8.37
March	8.29	8.39	8.28	8.37@8.38
April	8.31	8.39	8.29	8.38@8.39
May	8.32	8.40	8.29	8.38@8.39
June	8.30	8.37	8.30	8.38@8.39
July	8.32	8.42	8.30	8.38@8.39
August	8.08	8.25	8.08	8.24@8.25

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Spot, moderate business done; prices 4 to 9 points higher; American middling, fair, 5.14; good middling, 4.88; middling, 4.58; low middling, 4.48; good ordinary, 4.36; ordinary, 4.24. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 bales American. Receipts, 23,000 bales, including 9,300 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.52@4.53; November and December, 4.45@4.49; December and January, 4.46@4.47; January and February, 4.45@4.46; February and March, 4.45; March and April, 4.45; April and May, 4.45; May and June, 4.45; June and July, 4.44@4.45; July and August, 4.44.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bulls made a hard fight against declining tendencies, and in the face of big Northwest receipts held the market all day Saturday's closing figures most of the forenoon. In the late afternoon advocates of higher prices were not much in evidence. Last prices of the day showed ⅝c decline from Saturday's 1 o'clock close. The export trade was light. Seaboard flour clearances were 45,200 bbls, and wheat 476,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 82½c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¼c; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 82c, and No. 2 red New York, 77¼c, all prompt; No. 2 red, elevator, 78¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; December, 68¼@68¾c, bid; May, 73¼@73⅝c, bid; No. 2 hard, 66@70c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 43¾c, nominal; December, 44½c, bid; May, 39½@39⅝c, bid. Oats, No. 2 cash, 30½c, bid; December, 30¼c; May, 30½c; No. 2 white, 34½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 24.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; November, 74¾c; December, 72¾c; May, 74½c; marcaroni, No. 1, 68¾c; No. 2, 66¾c. Oats, December, 31c; May, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾@75¾c; May, 76¼c. Rye, No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley, No. 2, 68½c; sample, 58@60c. Corn, May, 42¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24.—Wheat, December, 72½c; May, 72¾@74c, on track; No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.90@3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $22@23, spot and to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.25@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $3.30@3.45, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.24@1.25. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $17.25@17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@18; linseed oilcake, $28.50; corn oilcake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@21; oil meal, $26.50@27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
December	81¾	81 5-16	80¼	80¼
May	80 3-16	80 7-16	79	79¼
Corn—				
December	60⅝	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
January	...	...	...	53¾
May	48	48¼	47¾	47¾
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	37

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat—				
December	75¼	75½	74¾	74¾
May	76⅛	76 15-16	76	76⅛
July	73 11-16	73⅞	73 5-16	73⅝
Corn—				
December	54	55½	53½	53⅝
May	42⅝	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝
July	41⅞	42	41 7-16	41½
Oats—				
December	31	31⅜	31	31⅛
May	32	32¼	31 15-16	32⅛
Lard—				
January	$9.35	$9.50	$9.35	$9.42½
May	8.72½	8.80	8.72½	8.77½
Ribs—				
January	8.12½	8.17½	8.12½	8.12½
May	7.92½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
Pork—				
January	15.70	15.75	15.65	15.67½
May	14.75	14.75	14.67½	14.70

COFFEE.—The market opened steady, but very quiet, at unchanged prices and continued quiet for a time, then turned firmer, but lost a portion of the midday gain before the finish, being then steady with prices net 5 points lower to 5 points higher. The spot market was quiet with quotations on the basis of 5¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	4.60@4.65
December	4.65	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65
January	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.75@4.80
February	...	...	...	4.85@4.90
March	5.00	5.05	5.00	4.95@5.00
April	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
May	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
June	...	...	...	5.20@5.25
July	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
August	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
September	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.40@5.45
October	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19.50; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15.50@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $26@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 12c; 10 lb, 11¾c; 12 lb, 11¼c; 14 lb, 11c; pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c; pickled hams, 12@12½. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; county, 6¼@6⅝c. LARD—$11.25; city lard, $10.60@10.80; refined lard,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Irving Place Corner Changes Hands—West Eighteenth Street Plot Sold —Other Dealings.

S. Steingut and Froelich & Rosenblatt have sold the southeast corner of Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, 43.3 by 80, for the Oppman estate to Isaac Kleinfeld.

Daniel T. Worden would neither confirm nor deny yesterday a report that he had sold 4 East Sixty-fifth Street, although intimating that that house would probably not be his residence many months longer. The prospective sale has an added interest because the parcel forms an "L" with 885 Fifth Avenue, purchased recently by Joel M. Marx as an apartment hotel site, but so far as could be learned yesterday the two transactions have no connection.

Reports current yesterday that the Edison Building, 42 and 44 Broad Street, had been sold were authoritatively denied.

William J. Roome, in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, has sold for Donald McCredie to D. W. Stein the plot, 78 by 92, on the south side of Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, known as 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street.

It is reported that H. B. Phinney has sold the four-story American basement dwelling 274 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.8.

John N. Golding has sold for the Del Pino estate the dwelling 238 East Sixty-first Street.

The Briggs estate has sold to M. A. C. Levy the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 107 East Sixty-second Street, 17.6 by 64.4.

Jacob Finkelstein and S. Koodinofsky have sold for Joseph Block to a client, for $70,000, the two seven-story tenements 279 and 281 Monroe Street, on plot 50 by 100. The same brokers have also leased the property 44 Forsyth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $15,000.

Abraham Levy has sold to Max Jacobs, through Brokers Goldstein & Jennis, the six-story building 170 Allen Street.

S. Sindeband has sold for Charles Freedman to Nathan Kirsch the tenement at the northeast corner of Sullivan and Spring Streets, 46.3 by 75.

The West Side Realty Company and C. Reynolds Gibbons negotiated the recent sale of 64 to 70 Charles Street, corner of Fourth Street, to Lowenfeld & Prager.

John N. Golding reports the following leases: 2 Washington Square North, for Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden, to J. K. D. Sherwood; 108 East Fifty-seventh Street, for G. W. Van Nest, to Adolph C. E. Windmuller; 25 East Sixty-second Street, for Gen. F. D. Grant, to Mrs. F. McCreary; 145 East Thirty-eighth Street, to H. H. Benkard; 36 West Fifty-eighth Street, for Mrs. Mary Herter, to George L. Elliott; 41 West Forty-ninth Street, for Henrietta Prentiss, to William K. Aston, and 8 West Fifty-third Street, for R. McL. Gillespie to Frederick De Peyster Foster.

Pocher & Co. have leased 600 Lexington Avenue for Robert Hoe to M. J. Mullaney, to be occupied for business purposes; also, for Edward R. Johnes, to F. S. Justice, the five-story tenements 218 and 220 West Sixtieth Street, for a term of three years.

The site of Joseph Pulitzer's former residence, a plot 50 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, was conveyed yesterday to William W. Haill and another for a consideration of $172,500.

Max Marx sold through Millard Veit, to Frieda Benjamin, 131 East One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25x100.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. have sold for W. F. Connor the five-story and basement apartment house 2,195 Broadway; also for A. J. Jantzen, Jr., the five-story and basement apartment house 2,197 Broadway, the two properties adjoining, to a client on private terms.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

307 East Sixth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 90.9, three-and-a-half-story brick tenement, with extension; executor's sale, to Flisser & Kann $19,900

By Philip A. Smyth.

827 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 366 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, 3-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to E. C. Hahn.... 13,000

By Vincent A. Ryan.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 230 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 99.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Robert L. Shaw 9,100

By John M. Thompson.

100 and 102 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 190 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to John Casey 41,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

538 and 540 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 373 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Mathilde Eidlitz and others, executors 10,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, 133 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, five-story brick and stone flat; 28 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story brick flat; 1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

Cathedral Parkway, (One Hundred and Tenth Street,) north side, 75 feet west of Broadway, four lots, each 25 by 90.11; also,

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets, 190.8 by 100, vacant; also,

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, eight lots, each 25 by 100.11; One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, eight lots, each 25 by 90.11; also,

Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, 199.10 by 100, vacant; One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 99.11; also,

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; also,

Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 26.7 by 95, vacant; Audubon Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 95; Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; also,

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 82.4 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 100; also,

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 39.10 by 100, vacant; Eleventh Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four lots, each 25 by 100; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 114.10; One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 107.5.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Browning, referee, 12 and 14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $23,380.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 963 Ninth Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 75, four-story brick flat, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 205 Seventh Avenue, east side, 18.10 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 18.4 by 50, four-story brick and stone flat, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 329 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 88.11 feet east of Riverside Drive, 20 by 102.2, four-story brick and limestone dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.5.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the executrix of Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 23.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 308 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Lisette Newman on Aug. 21, 1894.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee, 1,056 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100.10 feet north of Eighty-sixth Street, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,385; subject to other mortgages for $96,500.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 16.8 by 77.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,827.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul D. Herman, referee, 301 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, 37 by 58.4, and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $24,944.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 2,195 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,088.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Silvanus J. Ward, referee, Walton Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,000.

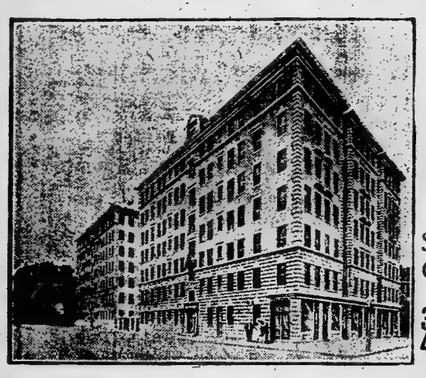
By Joseph P. Day, foreclosure sale, Edward Lauterbach, referee, 1 to 7 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, five-story fireproof building, with elevator. Due on judgment, $100

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves, and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.



Handsome new apartments, opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath $24 to $25.
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Coronet,

57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.

Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.

Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.

Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,

86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.

Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET,
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; all shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 113TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,

43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.

one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.

HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.

HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; key and up-to-date.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A.—
ONLY ONE LEFT. | Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Av., corner 90th St.

A.—"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.

A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., corner 90th St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; rent, $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.

E. K. VAN WINKLE,
471 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE RUTHERFORD,

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

One suite of four rooms and bath, all conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc.

JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

Lexington Ave. &3 4th St., N. E. Cor. Two and three large rooms and bath. Southern exposure; $480 to $720.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th) An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 56th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 146th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

Choice flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; unobstructive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

To Let, 2,185 7th Av.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

To Let, 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Choice flats, west side, 307 West 38th St., 7 rooms and bath, with steam heat; open plumbing; rents $30 and $35.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.

RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.

ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 3339 Harlem. Open day or evening for inspection.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,

91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.

Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.

Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.

Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.

Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.

The apartments are connected with the

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N.Y.

The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE KENESAW,

202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.

Two rooms, with bath, $35 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.

Furnished if desired at small additional cost. Rates include maid service, light, heat. Elevator service always.

DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 Weekly. C. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

One more of those five-room light, attractive flats; steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Richly furnished apartments, season; longer. Bronn & Bronn, Room 516 Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Fine furnished apartments wanted for responsible tenants; owners invited to call or communicate. Bronn & Bronn, Room 516, Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St. Telephone 3758—18th Street.

New Jersey Property to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Thirty rooms, all improvements; fine shaded grounds; can be run all the year; rent reasonable.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, on high ground, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Winter Resorts.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
The Famous
RESORT FOR FALL AND WINTER.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Now open for the season until June 1st, 1903.

THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

will open on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1902.
Both Hotels under management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

A. J. Murphy, Assistant Manager Laurel House. Frank F. Shute, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

BERMUDA

The Queen of Winter Resorts.

THE HAMILTON,

ITS LEADING HOTEL,
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

OPEN ALL WINTER.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Fall and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS LEFFLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Leffler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 19th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, U. S. District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 8th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted. Creditors need not attend the examination of the bankrupt.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

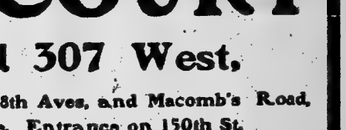
All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 58th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 58th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 58th Street and 59th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet, thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to said northerly line of 58th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 58th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

59th Street.



58th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,124.70, with interest thereon from the 16th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.35, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,408.25 and interest.

Dated, New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

n25-2aw3wTu&F&d17

NOTICE OF SALE (2D SALE.)

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of Westchester.—MERRITT SANDS, plaintiff, against AMELIA A. LAPAUGH and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1902, and of an order duly made and entered therein, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and in said judgment described as follows:

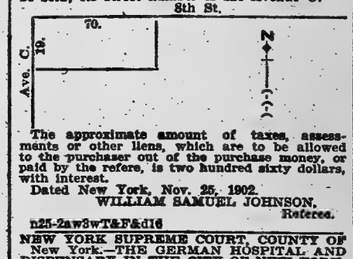
All that certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southeast corner of Avenue C and Eighth Street; running thence easterly along the south side of Eighth Street seventy feet; thence southerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, nineteen feet; thence westerly, on a line parallel with Eighth Street, seventy feet to Avenue C; thence along Avenue C to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Joseph Leggett by Aaron Adams and Margaret Ann, his wife, by deed dated January 24th, 1854, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York January 24th, 1854, in Liber 653, page 405; subject to a covenant against nuisances affecting said property, set forth in a deed recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 849 of conveyances, page 504.

Dated New York, Nov. 25th, 1902.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 124 Avenue C:



The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the refere, is two hundred sixty dollars, with interest.

Dated New York, Nov. 25, 1902.
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Referee.

n25-2aw3wT&F&d16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MORRIS WIEDERMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Bronx,) and bounded and described as follow: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of St. Ann's Avenue and the Southern Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet; running thence westerly parallel with the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet; running thence southerly and again parallel with St. Ann's Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Southern Boulevard, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of the Southern Boulevard twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. The easterly wall of said premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1902.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

HOLLS, WAGNER & BURGHARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 827 Southern Boulevard:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,035.25, with interest thereon from the 10th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $444.55, with interest from October 23d, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,000 and interest.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1902.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BAUMAN and ISAAC JACOBS, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 83 Nassau St., Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of safe, mantels, Empire Range, &c. Order of

Pianos and Organs.

Piano Buyers

ATTENTION!

Here's the greatest bargain feast ever offered to the public. Every instrument in this list is in perfect condition and offered at prices never before equalled, to make room for our holiday stock.

1 Schumann & Sons, little used, three pedals, was $225, now....	$125
1 Tway Co., second hand, ebony case, small size, was $275, now.	$135
1 R. S. Howard, almost new, large size, was $250, now.....	$150
2 Tway Co., slightly used, mahogany case, big bargains, were $250, now	$175
1 Tway Co. cabinet grand, upright, slightly used, was $300, now....	$200
1 Krell Co., new, a little beauty, studio size, was $300, now.....	$190
1 Krell Co., new, cabinet grand upright. Bargain; see it. Was $400, now.....	$290
1 Hallet & Davis, second hand, excellent condition, was $350, now	$250
1 Hallet & Davis, slightly used, discontinued style, was $350, now.	$275
1 Hallet & Davis, slightly used, good as new, was $400, now.....	$290

Our Methods of Selling permit those of moderate means to purchase a good piano on very easy terms.

We have but one price marked in plain figures and attached to every piano.

Send postal for our new catalogue, giving full information, prices and terms.

W. F. TWAY PIANO CO.

NEAR 14TH ST. 94 Fifth Ave., N. Y. CITY.

For Sale.

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 | 18K $6 | 22K $8
Engraved Free. KEENE 180 Broadway, New York.

$1 A Week Buys Any EDISON PHONOGRAPH



Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.

S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE. General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or instalment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,371 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or instalments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED & SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Going out of business compels me to sell cheap one No. 4 Underwood typewriter and one No. 6 Remington. Mfr., G., Box 110, Times Office.

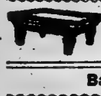
Great chance to buy No. 8 Oliver typewriter, which must be turned into money. Curb. H., Box 111, Times Office.

Have secured standard makes of typewriters to sell at prices which are worth looking up; no dealers. Opportunity, E., 112, Times Office.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850, 105 East 9th St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HOTCHNER, TEICHLAUF & BECK, bankrupts:

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of cloths and clothing, situated at No. 42 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be sold under order of the court as follows:

Sealed bids for all of the stock will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, 27 William Street, New York, at 10:00 A. M. Friday, November 28, 1902.

All bids to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bid for Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The property may be inspected and examined on November 25 and 26, between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at the above address.

Notice is further given that in the event that the court shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the entire assets above mentioned will be sold at public auction on Friday, November 28, 1902, at 11:00 A. M., at 42 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for not less than seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver,
27 William Street, New York City.

HERMAN HERST, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 119 Nassau Street, New York.

DSTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SPITZ, Bankrupt.—No. 3,512.

To the creditors of Samuel Spitz of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of November, 1902, the said Samuel Spitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SPITZ,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style **Waters Upright,** 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only

$5 Per Month.

No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings until January 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
The New Style
Wilson Pianos
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Also the Renowned
Harmony Piano
$175.00.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

We present with every piano a beautiful stool and cover.

HELD Over 36 Years' Test.

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PIANOS

☞ *We have some special bargains in little used Pianos.*

313-315 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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PIANO WAREROOMS,
25 EAST 14TH ST.

Upright, (celebrated maker).....$135
Upright, (concert used).....190

138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.

Upright, (taken in trade).....$90
Upright, (used one year).....155

803 BROAD ST., NEWARK.

Upright, (good condition).....$100
Square, (good maker).....30

538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Upright, (used by artists).....$225
Upright, (former price $350).....275
$5 TO $8 MONTHLY.

Kranich & Bach

The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs: Colonial cases.

See us! You can positively save money.

3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.

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BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

23 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
124th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.

The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.

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1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

Chickering, $55; Weber, $75; Colonial, $90; other great bargains in first-class Uprights; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

$40 upright piano, good condition. Mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

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MASLIN PUMPS—Simplest, cheapest, handiest; used by principal contractors, quarrymen, and drainage companies; second hand engines, boilers, and pumps; miscellaneous machinery; catalogues and second-hand lists free; exchanging. Maslin's, 105 First St., Jersey City.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments—Fine diamonds, watches, gold jewelry; lowest prices; business confidential. Model Supply Co., 1,476 Broadway.

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Hotel Somerset,

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NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.

High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.

Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.

Book, plans, and terms sent on application. M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager. Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM,

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 94TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

14th St., 307 West.—Large, sunny, front room; steam heated; good table; reasonable terms; reference exchanged.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

21ST ST., 23, 19, 17 WEST,

Near 5th Av., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

48th St., 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; table first class; references.

60th St., 22 West.—Young business women, artists, students, find comfortable home and good board; large, bright rooms; heated; first-class house. Mrs. Avery.

70th St., 319 West.—Nice large room with good board for two or three, very reasonable; new, well-kept house; parlor dining room.

92d St., 8 West.—One or two refined gentlemen; private American family. Mrs. H. G. M.

93d St., 122 West, Near "L" Station.—Desirable, large room, with every convenience; good board; references.

121st St., 259 West.—Nicely furnished room; also single room; hot running water; excellent table; good location.

122d St., 150 West.—Very large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; fine location; American family; references.

126th St., 243 East.—Large front and back rooms in private house, furnished, with or without board.

120th St., 128 West.—Bright front room, comfortably furnished; running water; heat; excellent table; convenient location.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Heated large and single rooms; New England board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; telephone; references.

Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also other front rooms. 242, 244, 246, 250 West 135th St.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Furnished Rooms.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat.

55th St., 61 West.—Large room for two gentlemen; references.

80th St., 160 West.—Beautifully, newly furnished rooms $3 up; select private house; all modern conveniences.

84th St., 108 West.—Furnished parlor and bed rooms; every conveniences. Call after 7, evenings, first flat, east.

86th St., 317 West.—Large front room; tiled bath; dressing room; adjoining exclusive surroundings near Riverside; references.

126th St., 169 West.—Large, well-heated room; handsomely furnished dressing room; all conveniences; superior board.

126th St., 208 East.—Elegant front parlor and connecting room; together or separate; all conveniences; moderate. Price.

126th St., 120 West.—Large, nicely furnished room to let; all improvements; private family; terms reasonable.

Downtown business people who are tired hanging on car straps every day will find the Hotel Raleigh, 693 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter; steam heated rooms $4, $5, $6 per week. RICHARD DE LOGEROT, Prop. and Mgr.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaake, 1,183 Broadway.

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CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT

Advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.

Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.

John Mulholland,

FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.

On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 729.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

Do you use taffetas? 20% saved buying of the Lnox Silk Works. Branch 55 West 28th St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS.

Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Display your advertisement printed around pencils; never thrown away!! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

Summonses.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM E. DEGNAN and ROSE F. GALLAGHER, plaintiffs, against MARY A. HAGERTY, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward J. Hagerty, deceased; Edward W. Desmond, Catharine O'Neil Degnan, (if living,) John McCabe, as trustee for May Winifred Hagerty; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Anna K. Barbey, Joseph Wachter, and Jacob Brunner, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 24th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Catharine O'Neil Degnan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable David Leventritt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1902, and filed on the same date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, with the complaint which was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 25th day of September, 1902.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners then for a sale of the premises Numbers 421-423 Seventh Avenue and 159-161 West 33d Street, situate at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 33d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and premises Number 400 East 78th Street, situate at the southeast corner of First Avenue and 78th Street, in said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated October 30th, 1902.
JOHN VINCENT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Instruction.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL Stenography and Typewriting 542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St. Marcus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL 139th Year. 34-36 E. 51st St. Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic

MANHATTAN RESERVES CALLED OUT AS TEST

Capt. Piper Summons Police to Grand Central Palace.

Finds 328 Men Respond Under Two-Platoon System, as Against 191 Under the Three Platoon at Time of Subway Disaster.

Policemen dashing from every station house in the Borough of Manhattan yesterday afternoon attracted the attention and aroused the curiosity of passers-by. Many of the peace guardians were buttoning their coats as they ran for trolley cars, the motormen of which they instructed to make no stops to pick up new passengers. All the cars boarded by the police were bound in the direction of the Grand Central Palace, Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, when a riot call had been sent.

As the reserve detachments reached the designated place they were greeted by a one-armed man of military bearing, holding a watch in his hand. He was Deputy Commissioner Piper, engaged in testing the two-platoon system. When those who had respoded to the summons had been counted they were found to include 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants, 17 Roundsmen, and 317 patrolmen.

At the time of the Park Avenue subway disaster Commissioner Partridge found that reserve force of police was inadequate under the three-platoon system, and soon afterward the two-platoon rule was revived. Since then there has been a persistent effort on the part of the members of the uniformed force and their friends to have the three-platoon plan restored.

Commissioner Partridge, Deputy Commissioner Piper, and Chief Inspector Cortright several days ago decided to test the existing system, so at exactly 3:05 o'clock yesterday the telephone bell at Police Headquarters rang, and Inspector Cortright was connected by request of the man at the other end.

"This is Commissioner Piper," came the voice. "Send to Grand Central Palace all the reserve force from every precinct below the Bronx except the sub-stations."

"What's happened?" asked the Inspector, feigning that he was not aware of the expected message.

"There's a big riot there," was the reply.

Then the telephone bells in the various station houses began to tinkle, and the message was repeated to each one. Deputy Commissioner Piper had stationed himself near the Grand Central Palace, and, waiting for the policemen to arrive, noted the space of time between his message and their arrival. Soon two squads, followed by a large crowd, came from the Tenderloin station and the East Fifty-first Street Station, commanded by Capt. Lantry, in whose precinct is the Grand Central Palace.

No sign of disturbance greeted the bluecoats when they began to arrive. They ran from the platforms of the elevated stations, they jumped from the surface cars, and they clambered out of patrol wagons. Their evident haste only served to attract a large crowd, which after the exictement was all over gave the policemen a laugh of derision.

As the squads arrived from the different precincts they were told to go to the main hall in the building, where Deputy Commissioner Piper told them the reason of their unexpected call to duty.

The expressions on the countenances of nearly all the policemen was that of surprise. When they realized that it was a test that should have weight in determining before the Police Commissioner and the Mayor the future prospects of the two-platoon system which their organizations have been fighting, they seemed chagrined, and did not care to speak of the matter.

The Deputy Commissioner told the men that he was much pleased with the result of the test, and then ordered them back to their respective precincts After reaching Police Headquarters Capt. Piper made a statement showing the comparative number of the reserve force of the department which responded to the Park Avenue explosion and the number which appeared when summoned to the call yesterday.

"I ordered the mobilization of the reserves of certain precincts this afternoon," he said, "for the purpose of gaining information as to their efficiency. I wanted to see what portion of the reserve would respond to an emergency call; and also how many would not respond, and the reasons why. It is understood, of course, that some portion of the reserve is sick, in court, or absent on leave, and it is also understood that one or two men will always be retained at the station house for house duty.

"I selected the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Precincts for this mobilization, because these were the precincts whose reserves were called for on the occasion of the subway explosion at Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue on Jan. 27 last, and I desired to compare the results as obtained in January under the three-platoon system with those obtained to-day under the two-platoon system. The calls were sent out without any previous warning to the precincts. I designated the Grand Central Palace as the rendezvous, as that was the nearest place to the point where the explosion occurred.

"On Jan. 27 6 Sergeants, 16 Roundsmen, and 169 patrolmen, or a total of 191, responded, and to-day 1 Captain, 2 Sergeants, 17 Roundsmen, and 308 patrolmen, or a total of 328, reported."

As to how many failed to respond to the order for the reserve force will not be known until to-day, when the reports from the various Captains will be sent to Police Headquarters. Capt. Piper, however, said that he did not think there were many absentees.

At the time of the recent explosion in Madison Square, Capt. Piper said, Inspector Brooks had 1,000 policemen with him to preserve order, and that is about the largest force of policemen ever on duty at a single point in the city.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS TALKS.

The ex-Congressman's Views as to the Situation in the Democracy in Regard to 1904.

Ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington, who is now the Vice President and general counsel of the Beet Sugar Trust and makes his residence in Chicago, was at the Hoffman House last night. Asked for the Western view of the latest message of ex-President Cleveland to the Democracy of the country, Mr. Lewis said:

"Mr. Cleveland lives in the memory of yesterday. I have great admiration for Mr. Cleveland, but I do not think he is fully abreast of the times in his political views. The trouble with Mr. Cleveland is that he thinks the god of Democracy has but one prophet. And I may add that that prophet has but one message. Taxation is a great question. The tariff is only one branch of that question. There are other questions of equality vital importance which press upon the country for a solution.

"The belief in the West is that the nomination lies between three men. These men are David Bennett Hill of New York, Richard Olney of Massachusetts, and Tom L. Johnson of Ohio. Mr. Bryan will not again be a candidate. There is now a conservative and a liberal faction in the Democratic Party. If the conservatives have the upper hand in the convention, my belief is that Mr. Olney will be nominated, provided Mr. Hill is willing to throw his strength to him without delay. I think the division among the Democrats of his own State over his leadership will operate to prevent Mr. Hill's nomination. If Mr. Hill should show any hesitancy about throwing his support to Mr. Olney, then I believe that Mr. Johnson will be nominated, for notwithstanding the recent reverse which he met with in Ohio, no man, in my judgment, more nearly typifies the liberal sentiment of the party than does Mr. Johnson."

ITHACA MAYORALTY RESULT.

Close Inspection of Voting Machine Shows Democrat Received Majority.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The voting machine in the Second District of the Third Ward of Ithaca was opened to-day, pursuant to an order of Supreme Court Justice Lyon, and as a result it was found that Mr. Miller, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Ithaca, received 140 votes, or 7 more than were accredited to him by the official canvass, which indicated that the vote for Mayor had been a tie between the Republican and Democratic candidates, each one having apparently received 1,648 votes.

Mr. Miller is, therefore, apparently elected by a plurality of 7 votes. The Republican committee has not yet decided what action to take, and there may be a fight in the courts.

DADY TALKS WITH WOODRUFF.

He Says Later the Lieutenant Governor Has Indorsed Him for Reappointment.

Col. Michael J. Dady had a conference late last night with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, at the close of which Col. Dady said that Mr. Woodruff had assured him of his support for Republican indorsement for reappointment as Elections Commissioner. Col. Dady said that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had advised him to see Mayor Low as soon as possible with regard to the matter. Col. Dady added that he will see the Mayor within a day or so.

"I am a candidate for reappointment as Elections Commissioner," he said. "I am certain that the Kings County Republican General Committee will recommend me to Mayor Low as its candidate."

WANTS HUNTINGTON INVENTORY

Walter Morshead's Motion Against the Estate's Executor in the Surrogates' Court.

In the Surrogates' Court a motion to compel the executors of the estate of C. P. Huntington to file an inventory is to be argued on Dec. 2. Walter Morshead of London and New York brings the action on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Morshead has for some years been active in presenting his claims against those who managed the deal by which the Southern Pacific absorbed the Central Pacific.

It is his claim that Collis P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins fraudulently obtained $100,000,000 belonging to the stockholders. He asserts that as Directors of the Central Pacific they turned over to construction companies controlled by them $163,000,000, including $30,000,000 of Government bonds loaned for building the road. Of this sum he states that but $60,000,000 was expended in construction and equipment, and that the other money was pocketed by the "big four."

The defendants in the suit are Charles H. Tweed, Isaac E. Gates, and Arabella Huntington, executors of the estate of Collis P. Huntington, and the Central Pacific Railroad. The inventory is asked that the prosecution may bring action against the others if the estate is not sufficient to satisfy the claim.

In addition to this action another for an accounting will be brought in the Supreme Court. Action will also be brought to enjoin the Central Pacific Railway of Utah from issuing $8,000,000 in bonds on the warrant of stocks and bonds alleged to have been transferred illegally to this corporation from the Central Pacific Railroad of California.

POLICE STATION'S MORTALITY.

Doorman the Thirtieth Person of the Bedford Avenue Precinct to Die in Few Years.

Richard P. Tighe, a doorman attached to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, died on Sunday night at his home, 650 Metropolitan Avenue, after an illness of a few days from Bright's disease.

The death of Tighe makes the thirtieth among policemen attached to the precinct within the last few years. Many of the policemen, it is said, are alarmed and intend to apply for a transfer to other precincts. Only a few days ago the crape in front of the station house building, at Bedford Avenue and North First Street, was removed. It had been put up for Policeman Haffner. For the greater part of the time in a long period the station has been kept in mourning for some one attached to the precinct.

Fatality Pursues Constables.

George W. Brown died at his home, 93 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday. He was fifty years old, and was a constable detailed as doorkeeper to the Court of Common Pleas. His official number was 13, and he was the third constable holding the position to die within three years. All were Republicans, and all were elected from the Ninth Ward. The coincidence does not end here, for James Gillease and L. W. Landrine, the other Republican constables elected from the same ward, have died within the same period.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACTION ON UNDERTAKING IN REPLEVIN.—The defense in an action on an undertaking brought in the Municipal Court by John Verra against Domenico Constantino and another was that as no final judgment had been rendered in the replevin action, in which the undertaking had been given, no recovery could be had. The defendants cited as authority for their position that section of the Municipal Court act which provides that a plaintiff who has recovered a final judgment cannot maintain an action on an undertaking given by a defendant until the return of an execution wholly or partly unsatisfied. The same section is also made applicable to a like case where a defendant is the prevailing party. John Verra's assignor, Raffaelo Baltinetti, was the defendant in the replevin suit, and it was for the taking of his goods that the bond had been given. The sureties admitted that the goods had been taken; that the plaintiff never even went so far as to place the case on the calendar for trial, and had practically abandoned the suit. Justice William Rasquin, Jr., decides that to allow the defendants' contention would be to defeat the ends of justice, and would place a defendant whose goods had been taken in a replevin action, afterward abandoned, in a position without a remedy. After reviewing the statutes applicable, Justice Rasquin refers as authority for his decision to the case of Tyler vs. Millen. (8 Weekly Digest, 290.) That case arose out of a replevin action in a Justice's court. A horse had been taken from one Howland, after an undertaking had been given. The plaintiff, as soon as he got the horse, discontinued the action. The Appellate Court held that when the plaintiff "discontinued the action he was guilty of a breach of the condition of his bond, and became liable for damages. His conduct was an attempt to pervert the law by gaining possession of the horse and stopping proceedings in time to retain such possession, and thus compel the defendant to revive the action on his own behalf."

***

WILL GIVEN VALIDITY BY ITS CODICILS.—Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens County has decided, in re will of Mary Anne Douglass, that a paper propounded as the decedent's will, while not signed at the end as required by law, is given validity from the fact that it is accompanied by two codicils, duly executed and referring to and reaffirming the will. "In the earlier cases," said the Surrogate, "the rule is declared that, where the codicil distinctly refers to and identifies the will and reaffirms the same, the will and codicil together constitute the will of the testator, and that the provisions of the former may be treated as embodied in the latter, and both may be treated as if executed and published at the same time." The following language of Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals is quoted: "It is established by a long line of authorities that any written testamentary document in existence at the execution of a will may, by reference, be incorporated into and become a part of the will, provided the reference in the will is distinct and clearly identifies, or renders capable of identification, by the aid of extrinsic proof, the document to which reference is made."

Telephone Hearing Not Held.

The Special Telephone Committee of the Board of Aldermen formed to make an extensive investigation into the franchises and rates of charges of companies was to have held a public hearing last evening in the City Hall. Chairman Walkley had announced that under the resolution his committee had the power to issue subpoenas to witnesses. After waiting some time after the hour set for the meeting an adjournment was declared without the formality of setting a date for another hearing. There were few persons present.

DECISION IN CROKER CASE NOT RENDERED.

Declaration of Fire Chief of Norfolk, with Reference to Chief Croker, Denied by Chief Gooderson.

The Low-Sturgis-Croker situation was not cleared yesterday by any statement from the Mayor or the Fire Commissioner. Commissioner Sturgis said that he could not say when he would render his decision in the Croker case, and would not give an inkling of what it might be.

Chief Croker's counsel, John J. Delany, said:

"Nothing would surprise me—dismissal, reprimand, or acquittal. I have no basis for conjecture, nothing to form an opinion on. Time may bring counsel to the Commissioner. He may weigh the matter carefully and estimate the cost of the Mayor's displeasure, let alone public sentiment. But I'll fight a sentence of reprimand just as I will one of dismissal.

"I see that some are harping on the chance that, should the Chief be dismissed and reinstated, he would be ordered before the department doctors and got rid of for defective eyesight. In such a case the only way to get him off the department would be on a pension, and the merits of any such examination would be looked into very closely. Chief Croker's eyes were injured in the performance of duty, and they served him very well in many a fire fight."

It was rumored at Fire Headquarters, but not confirmed by the Commissioner or Secretary Leary that Mr. Sturgis wished to see Mr. Rives before promulgating his findings in the case of Chief Croker, and that for this reason no decision would be reached until Wednesday.

Chief Croker's counsel received yesterday the following affidavit, which he regarded as helping to sustain his contention that there was a conspiracy to oust his client at a remote date:

City of Norfolk, to wit:

This day personally appeared before A. J. Dalton, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Norfolk, Va., Martin J. Ryan, Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Norfolk, Va., and made oath as follows:

"On o rabout Feb. 10, 1902, Battalion Chief F. W. Gooderson said to me while in his office on Twentieth Street: 'It is about settled; Croker will have to go, and I may be boss yet.'"

MARTIN J. RYAN,
Chief, Fire Department.

Mr. Delany declined to say what action he would take, but he said that Deputy Chief Purroy, at the Chicago convention, was introduced to the Chief of the Fire Department of Tampa as "the next Chief of the department."

"Absolutely false," said Chief of Battalion Gooderson when he read the affidavit. "There never was any basis for such a statement. I had not seen Chief Ryan from August, 1901, to July, 1902. There's no truth in it whatever."

DEBTS OF A. GOODMAN & CO.

Allegations That the Firm Sold Eggs Considerably Below the Market Price to Realize Money.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Abraham, Tobias and Elias Goodman, who composed the firm of A. Goodman & Sons, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs at 94 Warren Street, by George W. De Lacy for the following named creditors: W. W. Elzea, $2,677; Sanborn-Farrell Company, $445; W. A. Scarborough & Co., $1,552; George M. Rittenhouse & Co., $1,195; North American Storage Company, $1,157; Emerson, Marlow & Co., $1,001; Zimmer & Dukalk, $549, and George W. Martin & Brother, $899.

It was alleged that they are insolvent; that they owe more than $30,000, and that, having no other assets whatever, they sold large quantities of eggs which they had purchased at 23½ cents per dozen, and were worth in the market 25 cents a dozen, for 19½ cents per dozen. The firm had no capital rating at Bradstreet's. The business was started ten years ago by Abraham Goodman, and the firm of A. Goodman & Sons was formed in 1898.

It was said that Abraham Goodman retired from the firm on July 1 last, but creditors said yesterday that they did not know that he had retired and that they had sold the goods to the firm on the strength of his responsibility. The creditors had received no notice of the retirement of the senior partner and had not seen any advertisement of it. The store was closed yesterday, and only a few boxes were there.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Addison S. Pratt temporary receiver of the assets on the application of W. W. Elzea, one of the largest creditors.

BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT.

New Rochelle Plumbers Had Refused to Remit Two Fines.

A general lock-out was declared yesterday by the Builders and Contractors' Association of New Rochelle and vicinity affecting about 1,500 men until a fine of $50 each against two members of the Plumbers' Union, the non-payment of which resulted in a strike of the Plumbers, is remitted. All the workers in the building trades from Mount Vernon to the Connecticut line were forced to quit work by the lockout.

The trouble started with a general strike a short time ago when the unions affiliated with the Building Trades' Council with which the Plumbers' Union is connected, quit work because of a disagreement between the plumbers and their employers. The plumbers compromised the trouble and declared the strike off, but before the strike had ended two plumbers returned to work.

These two men were fined $50 each for returning to work without permission of their union. They declined to pay and the other plumbers in the shop where they worked went on strike. The action of the Plumbers' Union was sustained by the Building Trades' Council. The Builders and Contractors' Association held that the fines were unjustly imposed.

PRAISED BY THE MAYOR.

Assistant Bridge Engineer Martin and Chief Guerin Commended.

Mayor Low yesterday sent the following complimentary letter to Assistant Bridge Engineer Kingsley L. Martin:

Sir: Through the Commissioner of Bridges I have heard of your gallant conduct on the occasion of the fire on the Williamsburg Bridge. It gives me much pleasure to add to the commendation already received from the Commissioner the assurance of my own high appreciation of your highly creditable conduct on that occasion.

The Mayor also sent a letter to Commissioner Sturgis, commending the Fire Department's work, "and especially of the highly meritorious conduct of Chief Guerin, and of the men who went with him on the burning bridge tower."

CORN CUTTING PROVED FATAL.

James L. Starbuck, a broker, representing Haight & Freese in Brooklyn, died at his home, 532 Flatbush Avenue, on Saturday from blood poisoning resulting from an operation for the relief of a corn.

Mr. Starbuck was born in Union City, Ind., fifty-four years ago, and moved to Brooklyn recently. His body was sent to Union City for burial Sunday.

PHYSICIAN IS CONVICTED.

Dr. John Le Pinto, a well-known east side physician having offices at 212 and 205 Grand Street, yesterday was convicted by a jury in Judge Moore's court, Long Island City, of violating the Health Code in Queens Borough. He was placed on trial again immediately on a second indictment, based upon the same charge.

The allegation was that Dr. Le Pinto had been called into consultation by Dr. Luigi Di Ambrosio of Brooklyn, after Antonio Paretto, a boy, had died of diphtheria, and that the doctor, although registered in New York and Brooklyn, was not registered in Queens, but had given a death certificate instead of notifying the Coroner. The second trial was based on the allegation that he gave a false death certificate, as he had not attended the boy while living. As soon as the Le Pinto jury retires this morning Dr. Ambrosio will be placed on trial on charges growing out of the same case.

Alleged Blackmailer Indicted.

William Becker, the ship's carpenter who was arrested on Nov. 13 charged with sending threatening letters, the alleged work of a group of Russian Nihilists, to well-to-do residents of New York and Jersey City, yesterday was indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of blackmail.

LEMAIRE ET PARIS



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.
For sale by all responsible dealers.

Millinery.

Tuesday, Nov. 25th.

Sale of
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
$10.00,
former prices $18.00 to $35.00.

Misses' and Children's Hats,
$5.00,
former prices $12.00 to $20.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.



Rainy Day Coats.

Cravenettes, also Heavy Rain-Proof Overcoatings, silk lined, double breasted, worn with or without the half belt at back, $28 and $30.

Long stylish Winter Overcoats, $15, $18, and $20. The luxurious silk lined, $35, $45, and $60.

Also a full line of Young Men's and Children's stylish Overcoats.

The College Man will find here Full Name on College Flags. The only ones we've seen this season. 50 cents each.

The best of everything in Gents' and Boys' Furnishings.

THREE GREAT STORES.
Smith, Gray & Co.
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., N. Y.
Brooklyn: Broadway at Bedford Ave, & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

BEGGING NOTES BY HUNDREDS.

Woman Admits Having Sent Them During Last Twenty Years—One to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Annie Mayers, sixty years old and prosperous looking, of 329 East Thirty-second Street, was sent to the Workhouse for six months by Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, as a vagrant. She admitted sending begging letters for the last twenty years to persons of wealth and prominence.

The arrest was made by Agent Thomas F. Hayes of the Charity Organization Society on the complaint of Miss Lawrence of 369 Fifth Avenue, who inclosed to the society a letter, dated Nov. 18, signed by the woman, which read:

You have enough of the world's goods to spare and I ask you for charity. You should be charitable now, owing to your approaching marriage next week. Send me enough money to pay my rent bill, which I inclose, and I will wish you health and good luck. My sister formerly worked for your mamma. I am suffering from rheumatism, and if this money is not paid soon I will be dispossessed. I have three small children to support and am in desperate circumstances.

Hayes told the Magistrate that the society had received about a thousand letters from persons of prominence inclosing similar letters from the prisoner. Some of them were addressed to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. Charles Coudert, and Mrs. De Witt Seligman.

A LIMIT FOR LANDLADIES.

Goods Obtained on Installment Plan Not to be Held for Board.

Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court has coined a new appellation for Raines Law hotels. In an opinion he handed down yesterday as one of the three Justices in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court he spoke of "keepers of hotels of melancholy praenomen."

The decision of the higher court holds that the keeper of a boarding house has no right to seize property obtained on the installment plan for non-payment of a board bill. A suit was brought by Samuel Barnett as assignee against Barbara Ann Walker, owner of a boarding house, to recover possession of a sewing machine held by her for the non-payment of the board bill of a man named Barnes. Justice MacLean, in his opinion, says:

"The act only authorizes innkeepers to detain goods actually brought in by guests and owned by them."

"Requiem Mass" Swindler Sentenced.

Frank Richards of 317 West Thirty-sixth Street, the "Requiem Mass Swindler," who recently defrauded the Catholic clergy in this city and its vicinity by means of worthless checks, yesterday was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to serve six months in the penitentiary. The complainant against Richards was the Rev. Father Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church, in East Forty-third Street.

Samuel Franko Was the Conductor.

Samuel Franko conducted the orchestra on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new building of the Ethical Culture School and not Adrian Franko, as was reported in The New York Times.



We live to learn, but often learn to laugh.

A friend gave the best of Fifth Avenue tailors an order for a stylish overcoat—left details to the tailor.

Wore it in to show how far behind we were and found cut and length almost identical with the bulk of our stock—both fairly loose and falling a bit below the knee.

The laugh came in when our friend found he'd paid almost twice our price for the same material.

Our overcoat prices, $16 to $60.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.
and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Sale of
Men's Neckwear and Suspenders.

Neckwear,
made of heavy rich silks in new desirable colors, in four-in-hands and squares,
Four-in-Hands, 45c.
Squares, 65c.
Value 75c. to $1.25.

Suspenders,
lisle webs and kid ends, new fancy tabs,
50c. per pair,
value 75c.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.



Gobble? No—turkey talk later.

Overcoats to-day, $20 & $25 kind, brim full of every new idea in style, fabric and tailoring. They fit and hang without a fault.

Confined styles in suits for the hard-to-please kind, dressy and well-tailored as any "custom-made," $20 & $25.

$2 and $3 saved on the hat. And yet always "best" quality.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.



Are you wearing the right collar? Does it feel comfortable? If not, you need the Cluett-Peabody kind—they'll show you what collar comfort means. See the

Cluett "Katonah" 25c
Arrow "Creswell" 15c

They fit Cluett or Monarch shirts; or any equally good shirt—if you can find one. Good dealers sell them

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.
Knox Hats
ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

RIPANS TABULES, dyspepsia cure, a good prescription for stomachs. In the air, at druggists.

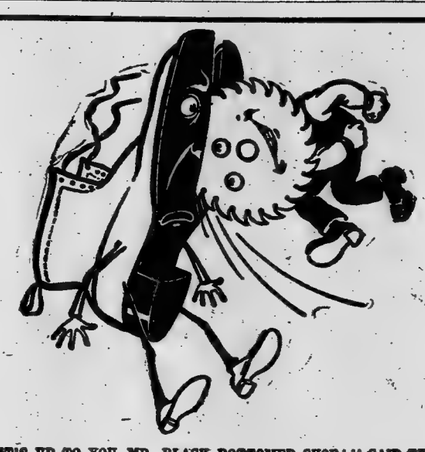
The response to our announcement of the introductory
SALE OF SAKS SHOES FOR WOMEN
Assures us of the entire faith with which our statement was received---also the wisdom of our method. More Saks shoes have been purchased since Monday than during any similar period in the entire month of October. For this one week only they are at your srevice at the following
GENEROUS REDUCTIONS:

We offer our regular $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Shoes, at $4.00
Women's Heyls Patent Leather Dress Shoes, Louis XV. heels, turn sole; Patent Leather Dress Shoes, turn soles, military heels; Patent Leather Street Shoes, welt sole, Cuban heels; Vici Kid, button, welt soles, very flexible; Vici Kid, lace, welt sole; Patent Leather, lace, welt soles.

We offer our regular $3.50 Shoes, at $2.25
Women's Enamel Leather, lace Shoes, welt soles; Vici Kid, lace, welt soles, military heels; Patent Leather, button, welt soles, kid top; Patent Leather, lace, welt soles, dull top; Vici Kid, lace, welt soles, mat top; Patent Leather, button, French heels, kid top.

We offer our regular $2.50 Shoes, at $1.75
Women's Vici Kid, lace, patent tip, medium sole Shoes; Patent Leather, lace, kid top, welt sole; Vici Kid, button, patent tip, welt sole.

Saks & Company
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



"IT'S UP TO YOU, MR. BLACK BOTTOMED SHOE!" SAID THE SAW.
"I'M THE REGAL X RAY,—COMMISSIONED TO LET LIGHT INTO YOUR CHEAP, DARKENED HEMLOCK SOLE, AND TO SHOW UP YOUR GENERAL HYPOCRISY."

Ninety per cent. of all other $3.50 shoes have brittle "Hemlock" or "Yankee Oak" soles under the finish.
Every Regal shoe has a genuine Oak sole, and the removable seal proves it before purchase.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.
14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
MEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2067 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.
BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Ditmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.
JERSEY CITY: 96 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.
WOMEN'S STORES.
NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
166 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

James McCreery & Co.
Colored Dress Goods.
On Tuesday, Nov. 25th,
Sale of silk Etamines; very attractive colors, in small checks and plaids.
These fabrics are of very fine quality and are recommended for waists, gowns and misses' dresses.
35c. per yard.
formerly 75c.
Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
AN ATTRACTIVE PARLOR
is the ambition of every Thanksgiving hostess, for here the guests receive their welcome before entering upon the "serious question" of the greatest feast day of the year.
CORNER CHAIRS, $5,00,
(reduced from $7.00).
Mahogany, inlaid, covered in fancy tapestry.
ORIENTAL RUGS,
CARRABAGHS & GUENDJIS $8.50,
(reduced from $12.50 and $15.00).
"LONG CREDIT" saves you both money and worry.
CASH or CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
Protects Against Temperature Changes
The Standard Sanitary Underwear for Men, Women and Children.
Endorsed by Leading Physicians.
Also various JAEGER Novelties and Specialties.
Don't forget that the Best is the Cheapest and that the First Wealth is Health.
Sold Only at the JAEGER CO.'S Own Stores:
NEW YORK: 16 West 23d St. 155-157 Broadway.
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY
CAREY & SIDES
LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
To buy of us is like investing in gilt-edged dollars at eighty cents apiece, comparing our prices with those of ready cash houses.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER
Ready-Made Suits, Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER—Suits, $25, Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Monthly Terms, $1 to $50. Write for terms.
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WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the most widely circulated newspapers in the United States.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain: winds northeast, becoming west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,502. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENT HAS COMPLETED HIS MESSAGE

Makes Recommendations Regarding Trusts and Tariff Revision.

Conservative Treatment of the Latter Question—No Likelihood of a Tariff Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The gentlemen who have been laboring under the impression that the President was waiting to hear from them before closing his message will be relieved to learn that that important State paper is complete, and that the President to-night has in his possession printed proofs of the entire document. He to-day laid the completed message before the members of his Cabinet. In fact, there will be no conferences over the document. At no time within the past three weeks has the President been in a state of hesitation or uncertainty as to what he intended to say in the message on trusts, the tariff, or any other question that will be treated.

In regard to the trust question, there is reason for the belief that the President will earnestly recommend action at the coming session, and that the main features of the remedial legislation desired will be outlined. Touching the character of the recommendations, it is assumed the President will follow the last annual message, and the suggestions contained in the Pittsburg speech of Attorney General Knox, and will contend that Congress has full power to protect the people against the evils complained of.

Tariff revision, it is understood, will be treated conservatively, and will be commended to the wisdom of the legislative department. There is a belief among Republicans from the West that the tariff should be speedily taken up and rates adjusted to the changed conditions that have occurred in the fields of commerce and mechanical industries, but even among these gentlemen there is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom and policy of taking up the question at a short session of Congress.

Among a number of Senators and Representatives there is a feeling that a tariff commission would be the best method of disposing of the question, but it is not probable such a commission will be authorized either at this or the next session. The experience with the tariff commission of 1882 has not been forgotten by the older members of Congress. That commission was composed of a high class of men engaged in various manufacturing industries who were experts, but their work was cast aside by the two revenue committees of Congress, and an entirely different measure brought forward, in which the rates of duty were far in advance of those recommended in the bill formulated by the commission. In short, the recommendations of the commission were practically ignored.

OPPOSES TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Allison Points Out the Difficulties of the Plan and Makes Some Suggestions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Allison, who has been a member of the Finance Committee for more than a score of years, and who participated actively in the making of all tariff acts placed on the statute books since 1880, does not view the proposition to create a commission for the revision of the tariff with favor. On this point Senator Allison said:

"There are certain difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of results by a commission that should not be overlooked. In the first place it is assumed that such a commission must be bi-partisan or non-partisan. Nothing could be further from what is to be desired. The Republican Party is in control of both branches of Congress. We must accept the responsibility before the people, and any commission appointed to revise the tariff should reflect the political complexion of Congress accurately, or its conclusions will not be accepted with any confidence whatever.

"There is another thing to be considered, which is that the tariff must be considered from a practical standpoint and never as a question of mere theory. It would be entirely scientific, for instance, to say that we are denuding our forests too fast and that hence we ought to have free lumber. That would be a good theory perhaps, but it would be disastrous in practice.

"There are so many men in Congress who have made a special study of the tariff that necessarily in the end their views must prevail. The tariff is, as Gen. Hancock said, something of a local issue. The interests of different sections of the country must be taken into consideration, and in every tariff act it is found that practically all the members of the Senate must be consulted at one time or another to ascertain the situation in their States. All these interests must be balanced, one against the other. A commission would be a good thing if its decisions were at all final, but in the nature of things the purely scientific tariff theories of even the ablest commission would have to be examined in detail by Congress, and this simply means doing the work twice over.

"We shall be too busy at the short session to undertake even an examination of the tariff. If an extra session were to be called in March or April there would be nothing for us to do because a long and patient investigation must precede any action by Congress. This Congress is about to die, it must be remembered, and no commission appointed by us would bind the next Congress at all. The present committees of the House do not continue after March 4, so that they cannot be authorized to act during the term of the next Congress.

"I have thought it possible, however, that a statute might be passed authorizing three specific members of the present House, who would naturally be members of the Ways and Means Committee, already re-elected, to join with three members of the Finance Committee of the Senate. It probably would be necessary for them to do much hard work and to sit almost steadily until the end of the Summer.

"If it were deemed a wise thing, on the basis of their report, the President could then call an extra session of Congress for September or October. This would give an abundance of time to have the revision of the tariff out of the way some time before the opening of the next Presidntial campaign, so that the effect could be studied by the people, and there would be time enough to demonstrate the wisdom of the action. If such a plan were adopted, Congress would have before it at the special session a report from a trusted joint committee of its own members. Such a report, in my judgment, would carry more weight than one from an outside commission, however ably constituted."

FRYE OPPOSES REVISION.

Says It Would Spoil Prosperity and Cause General Business Depression.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Senator Frye of Maine does not sympathize with the agitation in favor of tariff revision. Speaking of this question to-day, he said:

"Talk of tariff revision is absurd. The country is in the midst of great prosperity. Why should we spoil it by entering upon legislation which would disarrange business relations and certainly cause depression over the country? There is no demand for it in New England. I suppose there may be people in Massachusetts who want some changes, but they always have a few cranks in Massachusetts. The Republican who ran for Congress on a revision platform was twice defeated in a Republican district.

"It is equally absurd to propose tariff revision as a means of regulating the trusts. Suppose we should attempt to reduce the tariff on articles made by trusts? Smaller concerns engaged in similar business would be affected by the new rates just the same as the trusts themselves. What would be the result? Small concerns would be most severely harmed and some of them would be driven out of business entirely, while the trusts could better stand under the new conditions and would have a greater monopoly than ever."

Senator Frye thinks it probable the Senate will complete such amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law as to correct the more obnoxious of the evils connected with the trusts.

"I like the ideas put forth in the Pittsburg speech of Attorney General Knox," said he. "There is no hope of restricting trusts by an amendment to the Constitution. If such an amendment should receive the necessary votes in the Senate and House, it could never be ratified by the States. It would be regarded as too great an invasion of the rights of the States."

Mr. Frye remains an earnest advocate of the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill, and hopes it will get through the House the coming session.

"I am now more than ever heretofore in favor of a subsidy for American shipping," said he to-day. "The syndicate has purchased a lot of old ships. In the next ten years they will have to build $50,000,000 worth of new ships. If we authorize a subsidy those new ships will be built in this country; if not they will be built abroad."

RETRENCHMENT IN CONGRESS.

Belief That Appropriations During Next Session Will Be Kept Down to About $450,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It is not unlikely that the Fifty-seventh Congress will make an even better record in the second session for rapid dispatch of regular business than it did in the first session. It is generally recognized that there will be a sentiment of restraint on all sides to prevent the occupation of time to the prejudice of the consideration of the appropriation bills. Mr. Courts, the veteran Clerk of the House Appropriations Committee, stated to-day that there was strong probability that the committee would have all but two of its appropriation bills reported to the House before the holiday adjournment.

There will be more than the usual effort to retrench in appropriations this session, and the expectation is general that the aggregate will be practically what it was last session, with the difference that there will be no River and Harbor bill or such large appropriations as $50,000,000 as in the Panama Canal bill. The bulk of expenditure will, it is expected, be kept down to the neighborhood of $450,000,000.

NOTED WAR VETERAN DEAD.

A Charlestown (Mass.) Man Had Received Medal for Bravery in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Jeremiah Mahoney, a veteran of the civil war and one of the few men who held a medal of honor for bravery in battle from the Government, died at his home in Charlestown yesterday.

Mr. Mahoney was born in Fall River, Mass., and when the war broke out he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry. He first entered the service in 1861 and served four years. He participated in sixteen battles and was wounded six times. At the end of his term he was promoted to a Sergeantcy. After the war he re-enlisted and served one year in the regular army.

While he was fighting for the Union Mr. Mahoney was with the army in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Northern Georgia. He is credited with having performed many valiant deeds. The much-prized medal for bravery upon the field of battle was awarded to him by the United States Government on account of his capturing a battle flag from the Confederate forces during the engagement at Knoxville, Tenn. He belonged to the Medal of Honor Legion.

DOE DAMAGES A GREENHOUSE.

The Deer Breaks Glass and Causes $500 Loss at Medford, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—A large doe from Middlesex Fells visited the greenhouses owned by Mrs. Ellen M. Gill, in Medford this morning, and before its departure caused a damage of about $500.

During the past month several deer have been seen in the vicinity of Medford, but not until this morning has any of them gone so near the square. The doe this morning was first seen near the Medford High School, and after grazing there for some time, ran across the street to Mrs. Gill's greenhouse. The doe jumped into the greenhouse through the roof and demolished about 200 lights of glass.

Mrs. Gill, who was alone in her house at the time, heard the crash and immediately ran to the greenhouse, where she found the doe trampling down her large beds of flowers. She attempted to drive the animal out, but before she could do so the doe had destroyed many of the finest plants and flowers.

INJURED RIDER'S DANGER.

Fears That Richard Townsend May Not Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The news from the bedside of Richard Townsend, who was severely injured two weeks ago by a fall from his horse while out riding in the suburbs with his daughter, is not as favorable as it has been during the past few days.

Mr. Townsend suffered a dangerous fracture of the skull, and his condition has only at intervals shown any distinct signs of improvement. There is now grave fear that he may not recover. Mrs. Townsend has remained at her husband's side almost without rest or sleep since the unfortunate accident.

Singers and Public Speakers will find Piso's Cure for Consumption an effectual cure for hoarseness.—Adv.

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NEW RACE TRACK PLANNED

Morris Park to be Abandoned for a Course on Long Island.

APPROVED BY JOCKEY CLUB

Westchester Association Will Construct $1,500,000 Plant Between Queens and Floral Park on L. I. R. R.

The construction of a race course which shall be the successor of Morris Park and the abandonment of the famous racing property at Westchester, of which rumors have been in circulation for the past two months, were definitely decided on yesterday, when plans that have been in preparation since early in September were approved by The Jockey Club and the New York State Racing Commission at a meeting held in the office of August Belmont, Chairman of the commission, 23 Nassau Street. The plans prepared for the Westchester Racing Association were considered by The Jockey Club at a meeting on Monday evening, but action in the matter was delayed until yesterday, when formal approval was expressed. It was announced immediately afterward that land on Long Island, just outside the New York City line and on the Long Island Railroad, between Queens and Floral Park, on which the Westchester Racing Association held options, had been transferred to that turf organization, and would become the site of the new course, which it is planned to make the most magnificent and completely equipped racing plant in this country.

The completion of the transfer also decided conclusively the future of Morris Park as a race track, as the Westchester Racing Association, the present lessee of the property from the heirs of John A. Morris, is determined to have another course ready when the present lease expires on Jan. 1, 1904. Thus the last racing at Morris Park will be held next year.

The Westchester Racing Association purposed continuing racing and had accepted entries for events to be run in 1903, 1904, and 1905, payments on account of which aggregate $6,000, and it will soon open events to be run in 1906.

INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK.

The most important changes suggested in a letter to the Jockey Club related to the desire of the association to increase the amount of its capital stock, a necessary procedure, as the plans embraced alteration of the association from a club holding races on leased property to an organization which would hold valuable property and expensive improvements in its own right. The estimates of the cost of construction of the new track amount to $1,500,000, and it was proposed to increase the capital stock to $1,200,000.

The Westchester Association in the communication gave a general description of the land on which it wished to construct the new course, which it was stated had the advantage of being outside the boundaries of the city, thus being in accordance with the recommendations of the New York State Racing Commission in its annual report to the Legislature. This recommendation, in part, is as follows:

"The stability of any industry in which so much capital is invested as there now is in that of breeding thoroughbred horses is the first essential, and this stability may be best maintained by the recognition not so much of many racing plants as of those about which a permanency of racing organizations and of whose purpose in offering generous premiums and in establishing and maintaining important stakes there can be no reasonable doubt. Not merely should the programmes of such associations be in themselves a guarantee of permanency, but so far as possible these very racing plants should be so situated where they would be least liable to be crowded out by the trend of population in large centres, or where because of the rising values of these properties there would be inducement to dispose of these properties for other uses. Your commission would view with disapproval the establishment of racing plants so close to large cities as to suggest land ventures, making the properties earn dividends as racing plants until they would become valuable for other purposes, and then have them disappear."

The Jockey Club made announcement of its approval of the Westchester Association's plans in the following letter, which implies also the approval of the New York State Racing Commission:

Samuel B. Lawrence, Esq., President Westchester Racing Association, New York City:

Dear Sir: I am instructed by the Board of Stewards of The Jockey Club to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Nov. 21, 1902, as well as the annual report of the State Racing Commission, marked copy, for the year 1901.

I am further instructed by the Board of Stewards to state their entire appreciation of the subject matter of your letter and their desire to support your association in their efforts to establish the proposed race course upon Long Island. It is evident to the Stewards that the continued use of Morris Park for the purposes of the Westchester Racing Association is too uncertain for the proper development of racing interests, and they welcome gladly your new enterprise as supplying the long-felt need of a permanent situation where the future plans of The Jockey Club as well as of the breeders and racing interests can be wisely fostered and developed. The Stewards were much pleased with the able plans presented in detail, and desire me to state the fact to the public.

Should you require any further confirmation of the indorsement of the Board of Stewards I have to request that you will so advise me. I remain, faithfully yours,

F. K. STURGIS, Secretary.

LAND FOR NEW RACE TRACK.

The land acquired by the Westchester Racing Association for the new track comprises 666 acres in all, the greater part of this being the property known as the "Mannice Place," alongside the Hempstead Turnpike, on which an option was acquired first, additional parcels then being secured until a sufficient amount of land for the purposes of the association was secured. This land is about 14½ miles from New York and is easily accessible by either the Long Island Railroad or trolley lines, the estimated time by rail from Long Island City at present being 27 minutes, which time, it was stated, will be reduced to about 18 minutes when rapid transit transportation is supplied.

The plot of 666 acres is all level ground, where there will be no necessity for grading. Of the land 425 acres lie on the side of the turnpike without further division by roads of any kind. On the larger parcel it is proposed to build the new course, which will be the greatest in the United States, the plans for this having been completed in advance. The new track will be a right-hand track, or, in other words, will be arranged so that horses will race over it with the inner rail to their right, the opposite of the plan of every other race course in this country. The idea is a revival of the method adopted by D. D. Withers in the construction of the famous Monmouth Park track at Long Branch, N. J., which has been cut up and converted to farm uses.

The main course will embrace three separate tracks, the outer of which will be used for the longer races, and will be one mile and a half in circumference, in the oval shape most popular for running courses. Just inside this there will be a turf course one mile and three-quarters in circumference, while inside this will be a third course of one mile and a quarter for steeplechasing. The width of the three tracks will be about 100 feet on the average for each, and the outer or larger course also will be provided with a chute, giving a mile and a quarter with one turn. A straightaway course of seven furlongs will enter the head of the stretch of the main course, for the running of shorter races, and this straight may in time be extended to a full mile if in the opinion of the club officials such a change promised to be popular.

Two other mile tracks will be built, one at the end of the upper turn of the race course for the use of the horses in training for races, thus preserving the greater course for racing alone, and another track on the parcel of land across the turnpike, which will be reserved exclusively for the yearlings that are trained at the new course. The training track and the race course will be so close together that they easily can be connected, and it is thought that both tracks in time will be used for racing should occasion arise.

The buildings will be the most elaborate ever constructed for any race course. The grand stand will be 250 feet long, 100 feet deep, and 50 feet in height, and will seat 11,000 persons. The public stand will be 250 feet long and of about the depth of the grand stand, and will seat 5,500. The ring will be under the grand stand, and will be the largest in use in this country. The clubhouse will be of three stories, equipped with every convenience for members and guests, and will be connected with both grand stand and paddock by bridges. On the side of the clubhouse will be the paddock, which will be built in substantial style, with slate roof, and a double row of stalls, or thirty-six in all, each 10 by 12 feet, and all under the slate roof of the paddock shed, which will be built with a long overhang. A novelty in the construction will be an arrangement of tunnels which will permit the owners of horses to lead them to the paddock without having occasion to cross any of the tracks or the roads dividing the race course property.

It has not yet been decided definitely what name shall be applied to the new racing property, but it is probable that it will be known as Belmont Park, in honor of the Chairman of the Stewards of The Jockey Club and of the State Racing Commission. The change from Morris Park was anticipated at least two years ago, though the plans for the Long Island course make it appear a new thing, and it is stated by the officials of the Westchester Racing Association that there will be no difficulty in changing the place for running the stakes that were closed for 1904-1905-1906, as the conditions named only the distances of each race, and did not specify any course over which the races were to be run.

The name of the association which will conduct the racing at the new track will be the same as that which managed the Morris Park meetings, as the charter will require this, but the same liberal policy as that which governed the Westchester Racing Association in its organization will be pursued. The Westchester Association was formed in 1805 to conduct racing after J. A. Morris refused longer to continue racing under the altered racing laws of New York. In its organization the members agreed to accept no more than 5 per cent. earnings on the stock subscribed for, all surplus going to the race fund.

NEW PHILADELPHIA THEATRE?

Henrietta Crosman Says Independent Managers Will Erect It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Philadelphia is to have a new theatre, according to Miss Henrietta Crosman, who is appearing here in "The Sword of the King." She said last night to her audience at the Academy of Music:

"I may as well right now take you into my confidence. By next season Philadelphia will have a new theatre. The plans have progressed to such an extent that there is no gain in longer keeping the secret.

"The project is in the hands of such eminent people of the stage as Mrs. Fiske, Mr. Hackett, and others independent of the trust. Among the smaller ones interested is my humble self."

It is learned that a site has been secured in the vicinity of Broad and Chestnut Streets, and plans have been prepared for the new playhouse. Harrison Grey Fiske, owner of the Manhattan Theatre, New York, it is stated, has formed a syndicate of independent managers, who will build theatres in this and other cities to fight the trust. Sites and plans have been secured, the capital is in hand, and the work of building in Philadelphia and other large cities of the East and West will be begun simultaneously as near after New Year's as possible.

COL. COLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Chairman Dunn Believes the Governor Is Still Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The story was current about the Capitol to-day that Gov. Odell had determined to appoint Col. Dickey of Newburg State Railroad Commissioner in place of Col. Ashley W. Cole, whose term has expired but who is still serving as a member of the board.

It was also said that Col. Cole was to be made commandant of the Sailors' Home at Bath, to succeed the late Col. Andrew Davidson. The salary of commandant is $4,000 a year, and the officer has house, light, and other conveniences at the cost of the State.

Chairman Dunn of the Republican State Committee returned last evening from a visit to Washington to see the President, and when shown a dispatch from Albany to the effect that Col. Joseph Dickey was to be appointed a member of the Railroad Commission in place of Col. Ashley Cole, and that Col. Cole was to be made commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, said he did not believe the information in the dispatch was authentic. He said:

"My information is that the situation with regard to the vacancy on the Railroad Commission caused by the expiration of Col. Cole's term is the same as it was last Winter—that is, I do not believe the Governor has yet made up his mind about the filling of the vacancy. I do not believe Col. Cole would accept the place of commandant of the Soldiers' Home if it were offered to him."

Col. Dunn would not disclose the purpose of his visit to Washington, but there is a strong impression in Republican circles that he went to see the President to request the exercise of the President's influence to induce Gov. Odell to reappoint Col. Cole.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT BURNED.

Warrant for Arrest of Mrs. Surratt in Lincoln Murder Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A historic document was destroyed in a fire at the home of John L. Smith, in Anacostia, yesterday. It was the warrant upon which Mrs. Surratt was arrested on the charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. Smith was in the Government service during the war, and it was he who served the warrant on Mrs. Surratt. It is said that he kept the warrant as a souvenir. Mr. Smith was severely burned during the fire.

GIRL RIOTER FOUND GUILTY.

Miss Coffy of Waterford Convicted of Interfering with Passenger.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Miss Blanche Coffy, aged nineteen years, of Waterford, was convicted in the County Court here to-day of unlawfully interfering with Miss Jessie F. Wheeler of Mechanicsville, a passenger who was getting off a Hudson Valley Railway car during the recent strike riots.

When arraigned for sentence Miss Coffy fell fainting. On her recovery Judge Rockwood postponed sentence and paroled her in charge of counsel until to-morrow.

Lord Salisbury's Health Improved.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Marquis of Salisbury returned to London to-day from the French Riviera, greatly improved in health as a result of his stay at Beaulieu.

Twenty Hours to Chicago.
The train on the New York Central and Lake Shore, making the 960 miles between New York and Chicago daily in twenty hours, is appropriately named The 20th Century Limited.—Adv.

Rogers, Peet & Co. New York & Chicago (Special) Clothiers

REJECTS OUR CANAL OFFER

Colombia Practically Stops Negotiations with This Country.

The Cabinet Discusses the Situation—Possibility That Colombia Wants to Build a Waterway Herself.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet to-day gave considerable attention to the status of the canal treaty with Colombia. The hitches that have occurred in the negotiations were discussed, as also were the prospects of settlement.

Secretary Hay was not able to report that any progress had been made during the past week. In fact, it appears that the negotiations have come to a dead stop, and, while no such thing as an ultimatum has passed, the present situation may be described in the statement of the Colombian Minister here, Concha, has distinctly informed the State Department that he cannot in behalf of his Government accept the last proposition of the United States as the basis of a canal treaty.

The State Department has already let it be known that it has come to the end of its concessions, so the chances of a renewal of the negotiations in the near future are not very bright.

This state of affairs will stimulate the negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the alternate route, but it now appears that the diplomatic representatives of those countries are not disposed to allow themselves to be used to coerce Colombia, and therefore are desirous of remaining in the background until it shall be clearly established that no treaty can be made between Colombia and the United States.

One of the statements of fact in connection with the Panama route, which has been brought to the attention of the State Department, is that the original canal concessions will expire in 1904. It has been suggested that the Colombian Government has that fact in mind, and is disposed to refrain from making a treaty now in the expectation that the franchise will lapse, and it thus may be in position to build the canal itself or to sell a new concession.

Such a course would raise a very serious question between the Colombian Government, the Panama Canal Company, the French Government, and the Government of the United States, as to whether or not a supplementary decree, extending the concession ten years from 1904 was valid.

WOMAN CLERKS ALARMED.

Postmaster General's Order Barring Married Employes Causes Consternation in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Consternation has been caused among the women employes of the Post Office by the announcement from Washington that under a new rule of the department a woman classified employe in the Postal Service who shall change her name by marriage shall not be reappointed. The rule is effective Dec. 1.

Postmaster Coyne has discovered a ray of hope for the young women of the Postal Service who would fain possess both a husband and a Government position. He said: "For instance, as a hypothetical proposition, if Carrie Brown should wed Charles Brown she would not change her name. I assume under those circumstances she would continue secure in her position."

Thus there is a prospect of young women taking a new and pronounced interest in youths of their own name.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE SUITS.

Wholesale Action for Damages in Virginia, Each Plaintiff Claiming $5,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—John S. Wise, counsel for the negro contestants of the new Constitution, has taken steps for the issuing of an unlimited number of printed suit forms and their distribution broadcast throughout Virginia, so that each negro denied registration under the suffrage clause may fill in as many as may be necessary and file them by his attorney in the nearest Circuit Court of the United States for that particular district of Virginia, bringing suit for $5,000 damages against every individual member of the Constitutional Convention, the Governor, the three members of the registration board which refused to register him, and the three judges at the plaintiff's voting precinct.

Mr. Wise alleges conspiracy on the part of the members of the Constitutional Convention and other defendants to deprive plaintiffs of the right to vote.

TOBACCO TRUST'S NEW SCHEME

Raids Small Markets Before the Product is Shipped to Big Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—Buyers for the American and Continental Tobacco Company have temporarily deserted the tobacco breaks of Cincinnati and Louisville and are making a raid on the smaller markets and in the country before the tobacco is shipped to the cities.

It is said the big companies have secured thousands of pounds of choice leaf by this method. A great scarcity is anticipated on account of the short crop, and the trust did not propose to get left. As a consequence, it has secured all the tobacco it wants for the present at reasonable prices.

ONE OF POWER HEIRS DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Richard Power, one of the heirs to the $3,000,000 Power estate of Los Angeles and father of Mabel Power, the actress, in Edna May's London company, was found dead to-day at his lodgings in Rutland Square.

Pierce Power, uncle of the deceased, was a California "Forty-Niner," and died about a year ago. Richard Power's daughter, Mabel, recently married Sydney Skarrett of London, son of an Australian millionaire, and is living in a magnificent residence in London. She was with "The Belle of New York," "The Girl from Up There," "American Beauty," and similar productions.

Big Milling Firm to Insure Itself.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—In the future the Standard Milling Company, successor to the American Milling Company, will carry its own insurance risks with a fund created for that purpose on its sixteen plants in the United States, including two in Milwaukee, the Faist, Kraus & Co., or Duluth Roller Mills, and the Daisy Mills.

The new system of insurance on the Milwaukee plants of the company became operative at noon to-day, when the agency of George H. Russell & Co., which has carried the insurance on these mills, amounting to about $300,000, withdrew entirely from that field, the policies by the Standard Milling Company in that agency all being canceled.

The Train for Chicago
is the Pennsylvania Special. Twenty hours en route. Every comfort of home, club, and office.—Adv.

A Fence Lasts Three Years a Day less three hours if you paint it and it looks better. Ask Sherwin-Williams Co., 405 Lake St., Chicago, for their booklet and card.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASE.

Arguments on the Demurrer to the Indictments Against the Quimbys and "Healer" Lathrop.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Argument was heard by Judge Platt in the County Court to-day on the demurrer to the indictment charging John Carroll Lathrop, a Christian Science "healer," and John and Georgianna Quimby with manslaughter in the second degree in connection with the death of seven-year-old Esther Quimby, who died from diphtheria without having had proper medical care.

Austin G. Fox, on behalf of the accused scientists, argued that the indictment was defective, and that it did not contain sufficient grounds to constitute a crime, or to hold either the Quimbys or Lathrop responsible for the death of the child. The indictment only assumes that the accused persons were responsible. It said that the child had died of diphtheria. The people had not shown sufficient fact in the indictment to warrant a trial for manslaughter in the second degree. Death must be established as the result primarily of the acts of the indicted persons. He pointed out that it was not alleged that the child might not have died even if she had been attended by a regular practitioner, as she was suffering from a malignant disease. In the course of his argument Mr. Fox quoted the decision given by Judge Peckham at Washington last week.

Mr. Jetmore of counsel for the defendants, followed Mr. Fox. He declared that every citizen was entitled to full liberty in his religious belief; that there was no law that compelled a Christian Scientist to call in a regular practitioner in case of sickness, and because of the non-existence of such a law the indictment was faulty.

District Attorney J. Addison Young said it had been clearly shown that the appearance of the child indicated the presence of a malignant disease and it was Lathrop's plain duty to have summoned a regular physician. In failing to do this he was guilty of culpable negligence, and the indictment, which had been found within the regular lines of the law and the Code, must stand.

Judge Platt took the papers and announced that he would reserve decision.

CALLS OFF HAVANA STRIKE.

Central Labor Union Backs Down—Settlement Due to Stand Taken by Gen. Gomez.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The Central Labor Union decided to-night to call off the strike, and committees were appointed to inform the various unions of this decision. There probably will be a complete resumption of work to-morrow.

Much of the credit for the settlement of the strike is due to Gen. Gomez, who headed the committee which consulted to-day the managers of the Havana Commercial Company, against whom the strike was first directed. After the conference Gen. Gomez and the majority of the committee expressed themselves as satisfied at the stand that the company had taken. The managers maintained that they had not discriminated against Cuban apprentices, the fact being that the company's books showed that over 90 per cent. of their apprentices were Cubans.

Gen. Gomez and the committee afterward met the General Labor Union, and the old warrior did not spare words in his condemnation of the action of the union in calling out the workmen. He said it was a revolution, and not a strike, and that the war veterans stood ready to take up arms in support of the Government in order to maintain order.

That ended the strike as far as the Central Labor Union was concerned. There may be some difficulty with the local unions, but the backbone of the strike is broken, and to-morrow will undoubtedly see most of the laborers at work.

PROF. CLARK'S DENIAL.

Asserts He Never Said That a Workman Can Keep a Family on $300 a Year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Prof. J. Scott Clark of Northwestern University says there is no truth in the published report quoting him as having said that on a salary of $300 a year an unskilled American workman can keep a family in comfort and save money. Referring to the matter, Prof. Clark to-night said:

"I said nothing of the kind. I read from manuscript, and I can prove that, in my statements last Sunday before our co-operative class, I confined myself to the case of a single man or woman at least eighteen years of age, with no one else dependent on him or her. The statement attributed to me is, in my judgment, wildly absurd. I believe that Mr. John Mitchell's recent estimate of $800 as the minimum for supporting an average family is quite as low as can reasonably be made."

FINDS HIS GRAVE AT LAST.

Watertown (N. Y.) Woman Hunted 40 Years for Resting Place of Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A search of forty years for the grave of her husband led Mrs. Ellen McBride of Watertown, N. Y., to this part of the country, and by a strange coincidence she discovered the grave on the fortieth anniversary of his death. It is in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

Albert McBride enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the civil war. He served for a year, and then, on Nov. 24, 1862, died in a hospital. He was buried in the National Cemetery, but his wife did not learn the fact. She has spent the years that have passed since then in a search for the grave.

RUSSELL SAGE FARM SOLD.

Property in Rockland County Disposed of for Unpaid Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, Nov. 25.—Rockland County this morning, for the sum of $47, bought in the farm owned by Russell Sage of New York and occupied by E. C. Rand.

This farm is situated at Sicklétown, about four miles from Nyack, and has been advertised for several weeks past for sale for unpaid taxes. The taxes due amounted to $47, and as there was no one present to represent Mr. Sage, the county bought the farm for that amount.

Mr. Sage will be permitted to get the farm back if he pays the sum of $47 and expense of advertising.

COLONISTS ARE DESTITUTE.

Americans in Mexico Reported on Verge of Starvation.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 25.—The members of the American Co-operative Colony which A. K. Owen of New York City established at Topolobampo, on the western coast of Mexico, several years ago who are still residing there are in a destitute condition, and appeals for aid have been made by them to the Mexican authorities.

Most of the colonists were from Kansas and the majority of them returned to their former homes in that State when the colony went to pieces, not long after its establishment. A considerable number remained at Topolobampo and are on the verge of starvation owing to a series of crop failures. José Hampel has arrived here from Topolobampo to make a personal appeal for relief to the Government authorities in behalf of the suffering colonists.

Pall Mall London Cigarettes.
Specially recommended to gentlemen who are accustomed to the finest brands of Havana cigarettes.

COAL NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Operators Refuse to Grant Mr. Mitchell an Interview.

This Ends All Prospects of a Settlement Outside the Strike Commission—Their Action a Surprise.

At a meeting of the coal road Presidents and independent operators, held in this city yesterday, the suggestion that the operators should meet Mr. Mitchell and other representatives of the United Mine Workers on Friday was rejected, thereby putting an end to all prospects for an adjustment of the trouble except through the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.

The independent operators who came here to protest to the coal Presidents against a cessation of hearings by the commission met in the forenoon at 68 William Street to lay their plans. This is the New York office of Clarence D. Simpson of the West End Coal Company, one of the firms of independent operators involved in the dispute. They went in a body to the office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where the weekly conference of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads was held in the afternoon.

The coal Presidents who attended were George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad; Robert M. Olyphant, President, and David Willcox, General Counsel, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; E. B. Thomas, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad; Irving Stearns of Coxe Brothers & Co., Alfred Walter, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and John Markle of G. B. Markle & Co.

After the independent operators had been at the meting for about two hours C. D. Simpson handed out a statement to the reporters containing their protest against the discontinuance of the hearings before the commission. It declares that the settlement on the basis of a nine-hour workday and a 10 per cent. advance in wages would be unjust, and continues:

We believe that such a settlement at this time would forever establish the power to perpetuate the injustice perpetrated by the United Mine Workers; that such a settlement would be in the eyes of the public a confession that we had been guilty of all the offenses charged against us by the said Mine Workers.

It goes on to say that the independent operators have a perfect and complete defense to the complaints of the mine workers, and that such a settlement would be an absolute and unconditional surrender to the miners' union. This would eventually make matters unbearable. The hearings before the anthracite commission, it says, present the first opportunity the operators have had of presenting their case to the general public. It concludes:

It is a duty that we owe to ourselves as well as to the general public to prove that the charges of injustice, barbarity, &c., have no foundation in fact, something which the independent operators at least propose to do.

The principal arguments at the conference on behalf of the independent operators were made by W. L. Connell, who is Recorder of Scranton, and H. C. Reynolds. C. D. Simpson made a statement in which he said that undue prominence had been given to Mr. Mitchell in the taking of testimony. The only points of value ascertained were that he was in sympathy with the miners, and was not familiar with the anthracite situation. The meeting adjourned at 3:20 P. M., and the following statement was given out by Mr. Baer:

The following private operators: Clear Spring Coal Company, represented by J. L. Cake, General Manager, and W. H. Gearhart, Secretary; Jermyn & Co., James J. Jermyn; A. D. & F. M. Spencer; the Mount Jessup Coal Company, Limited, W. W. Watson, Treasurer; the Moosic Mountain Coal Company, W. W. Watson, Treasurer; the West End Coal Company, C. D. Simpson; People's Coal Company, J. L. Crawford, President; the Stevens Coal Company, Henry W. Kingsbury, General Manager; Elliott McClure & Co.; Riverside Coal Company, J. N. Kier, Vice President and General Manager; the Pine Hill Coal Company, Edward Sturges, President; the Clarence Coal Company, Edward Sturges; Robertson & Law; the Dolph Coal Company, Limited, E. S. Dolph, Secretary; W. G. Robertson, General Manager; Austin Coal Company, W. G. Robertson, President and General Manager; Carney & Brown; Black Diamond Coal Company, W. G. Thomas, President; the Rant Coal Company, J. L. Cake, Vice President; the Enterprise Coal Company, W. H. Gearhart, President; the Green Ridge Coal Company, W. L. Connell, Treasurer; Wyoming Coal and Land Company, H. C. Reynolds; the Nay Aug Coal Company, William J. Hands, President, and Charles G. Bradbury, Secretary; William Connell & Co., William Connell, together with a number of operators from other districts, including Lewis A. Riley, President Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; Mr. Taylor of the St. Clair Coal Company, and John Markle, met the coal Presidents, who had signed the request to the President of the United States.

They presented a protest against any adjustment being made at this time, insisting that the principles involved were so serious and affected so many interests that it was necessary now to have the commission hear all the facts and pass its judgment upon the whole controversy.

Mr. Simpson, as Chairman, read a paper, expressing their views, and other gentlemen expressed decided opinions.

In the midst of the conference the request came from Washington to the operators of both classes to meet Mr. Mitchell and his associates next Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The parties present, without dissent, instructed Mr. Baer to make the following answer:

"The conditions are such that no substantial progress toward an adjustment can be made by the suggested mee

operators or the representatives of the miners approach the serious task of formulating a definite agreement for their signatures."

Mr. Mitchell, when shown the dispatch from New York telling of the action of the operators, simply smiled and said that he had not asked for the conference, but that when he was asked whether it would be agreeable to meet the operators, he said it would. Mr. Darrow and Mr. Lloyd, however, were outspoken regarding the action of the operators. Mr. Darrow said that it was now "up to the operators," and that he would return at once to Scranton, and Tuesday next would appear before the commission, ready to go on with the hearing.

Mr. Lloyd, holding in his hand the dispatch, referred to the fact that Friday's conference had been suggested in order to adjust some matters on which there was still some disagreement. "Yet," said Mr. Lloyd, "these same men, who only last week wired the commission their assent to the general provisions of the tentative agreement, and upon the strength of which the commission adjourned for a week in order to give the parties time to get together, now go completely back on their former action and call it all off. We are satisfied to go before the commission and continue the hearing."

Messrs. Mitchell, Darrow, and Lloyd left here at 6:50 over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Scranton.

STATEMENT BY MITCHELL.

Minor Details Only Had Remained to be Adjusted, He Says—His Lawyers Talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, accompanied by his counsel, C. S. Darrow and H. D. Lloyd, arrived here from Washington at 10 o'clock to-night. The three gentlemen will leave for Scranton to-morrow morning.

Mr. Mitchell was questioned concerning the statements of the settlement of the miners' strike. He said:

"Counsel for the operators and some of the operators had laid before the Presidents of the railroad companies a tentative proposition, which had been drafted jointly by the representatives of the railroad companies and counsel for the miners. The railroad President wired the Strike Commission that the general terms of the proposition were satisfactory, some of the miner details to be adjusted later. This message suggested that the commission adjourn until Dec. 3, in order that these 'minor details' might be adjusted."

Mr. Darrow here interrupted by saying: "The initiative was taken by the operators."

Mr. Lloyd said: "When the commission adjourned it was understood that a satisfactory adjustment of the differences would be made. The Commissioners were so certain of this that a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Watkins, and Parker, was appointed to adjust minor details.

"Attorney Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the Hillside Coal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, requested Mr. Mitchell and his counsel to meet him in Washington to-day for the purpose of working out the details of the strike settlement. While we were in conference with Mr. MacVeagh a message was received from the coal road Presidents announcing that the first proposition was not satisfactory, and that the coal companies would prefer a continuance of the hearings before the Arbitration Commission."

Mr. Mitchell declined to express any opinion regarding the attitude of the coal road Presidents. Mr. Darrow, however, said:

"They have gone squarely back on their word."

Supplementing this Mr. Lloyd said:

"We have no knowledge of the cause of the action of the railroad Presidents excepting that the announcement followed a conference between the Independent operators and the coal road Presidents."

Mr. Mitchell was asked if he considered that the action of the coal road Presidents had weakened their case before the commission. He said: "I don't want to say what they have done, but I have no doubt that we will win our case."

JOHN MITCHELL, AUTHOR.

President of the United Mine Workers Will Write a Book on Capital and Labor.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 25.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is to write a book. He announced this to a company of personal friends in this city Sunday evening.

It will deal with the question of capital and labor and give the detailed history of the 1900 and 1902 strikes. A Chicago firm is to be his publisher.

ABATING SOFT COAL NUISANCE.

Some of the peremptory orders, numbering nearly 100, sent out by President Lederle of the Board of Health to consumers requiring them to show cause why they should not be proceeded against for burning soft coal have been so far attended to that the defendants are now burning anthracite. Dr. Lederle said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday evening:

"I do not understand why so much soft coal should be burned instead of anthracite in steam plants. I have instructed my Inspectors to keep a strict watch on such people as deliberately violate the ordinance and will proceed against them."

The publicity given to the statements that there is plenty of steam sizes of anthracite in the market had its effect yesterday. Dozens of down-town office buildings were using anthracite which up to yesterday had been burning soft coal, and there were plenty of carts to be seen in the streets laden with pea, buckwheat, and rice sizes of anthracite.

Soft coal mixed with anthracite is still being burned on the engines of the Manhattan Railway Company. The reason given for this by H. L. Herbert & Co., who supply the coal, is that "broken anthracite," the size used on the elevated roads, is still too scarce to be used alone.

It was admitted by both operators and dealers yesterday that domestic sizes of anthracite are coming in more freely, but they would not admit that enough was coming to supply the demand. The price was from $8.50 to $10 a ton.

DR. HIRSCH SEES A CRISIS.

He Says Questions Once Thought Settled Have Arisen Again for the Jews.

The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago lectured last evening to a large audience on "The Four Crises in Judaism" at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, corner of Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. He traced the history of the Jewish race from the most ancient times and described the influence of the rabbinical teachings in holding the race together in the face of widespread persecution. Through the spirit thus aroused, said the speaker, the race had survived in the past, and thus it must pass through the crisis of the present time.

"As it was then, so it is now," said Dr. Hirsch. "We are passing through a grave crisis. Questions once more have arisen that fifty years ago we thought had been settled forever. Are we a Nation or are we not? is one of those questions. Have we a mission or have we not? is another. Are we a mere empty husk or shall we become a dynamo? Are we a memory or do we have a message? Is it true that our course is run? If the past speaks truth, then it is true that what has been to the father is assured to the sons, that out of this conflict will come a new phase of the old Judaism."

This is a day, said Dr. Hirsch, when armed nations face each other in enmity, when class distrust is class everywhere. In France and Germany, said he, Jews are being looked upon with suspicion as being not Frenchmen or Germans, but members of an alien race, and even in England, the boasted home of the oppressed of every land, there is a marked prejudice against them. Roumania he described as one of the petty lesser States, which imitate the greater nations, and there

POLICE BESIEGE A HOUSE

It Has Steel-Lined Vestibule and Nailed-Down Windows, They Say.

Suspect It Is a Gambling Place and Threaten to Guard It Day and Night Until They Are Admitted.

Four very wet and at the same time very dry policemen were huddled together last night in such shelter as they could find in the doorway of 160 West Forty-fourth Street. The house had been designated by Capt. Schmittberger as one in which gambling is the chief occupation, and they were besieging it. The police guarding the doorway asserted enviously that they heard every now and then the popping of corks. There was a saloon at the corner, but none of the guardians at the entrance of the place dared leave his post, being apprehensive of the appearance at any moment through the alternating mist and driving rain of a slight figure of pronounced military bearing, but minus one arm, and nothing was passed out to them from the inside.

Shortly after midnight they were relieved by other policemen, who waited for the morning and exchanged stories about how the weather will change if one will only whistle hard for a change in the wind, sailor fashion. They insisted, as their predecessors had done, that there was a tantalizing Thanksgiving odor coming from the basement of the besieged house indicative of roast turkey, and that every now and then there were sounds of an explosion, not alarming, but suggestive of rare old wine released from bondage.

Every now and then a cab would drive up to the place or a man would walk to it, but as the pedestrian or the occupant of the cab saw the shivering policemen huddled in the doorway, he would continue on his way. In the language of their fraternity they were "wise."

The siege against the place began Tuesday night, when Capt. Schmittberger, having gained evidence he considered sufficient, decided that the place should be besieged. His cleverest detectives had been unable to gain entrance. This seemed odd to him, as it was evident that certain persons, who were not attired in dress suits that could compare as fashion is with those of his detectives, readily entered.

Another, to the Captain, very suspicious thing was that the rear of the house was being fitted with a spiral steel stairway leading to the ground from the four floors of the building, and that tons of steel were being carried into the place. The stairway and other preparations which the Captain regarded as being against any invasion by the police interested him.

Two of the men alleged to be interested in the house called on him yesterday morning, and protested against his vigilance. On the previous evening the Captain, assuming that it was a gambling resort, had besieged the house, driving away all persons approaching it. Capt. Schmittberger says that he told "one Westcott from Boston and one Jolly from New York that they had to close up if it took every man I had to do it."

Special Inspector McGarry of the Bureau of Buildings was sent to the house yesterday morning in full uniform, but was refused admittance. He put a "violation" on the property. Patrolman Mohrman disguised as a mechanic also went to the place. A colored servant refused to let him in, saying that the work in the house was done. When he insisted that he was sent there to rivet bolts in steel plate, he was told that the work was completed. He tried to be persuasive, but the servant declined to be softened by his blandishments.

At the Bureau of Buildings it was said that the special Inspector, acting on information received by him, had "put a violation" on the house. The Inspector had observed a spiral stairway in course of construction in the rear, but it was in the form of a fire escape, and, it was said, it was not certain that a violation would hold merely for a thing of that kind. The Inspector learned, however, that alterations were in progress in the interior, and it was on account of that work that a violation was put on.

Thomas Jolly, who said he represented the owners, called on Superintendent Perez M. Stewart at the Bureau of Buildings in the afternoon. He said that every facility would be given to the representatives of the Building Department, and that all the Inspectors they wanted to send would be admitted. At the same time the contractor for the ironwork was at the bureau to file his plans.

Capt. Schmittberger said last night that he would keep the house guarded night and day until the owners admitted the police.

"It is a case of unparalleled defiance of law and order," said the Captain. "They have refused to let us in. They have nailed down the windows, and they have a vestibule within a vestibule. One may get in the first, but the second is practically a steel cell. The man who gets into it can't go further unless it is so willed, and he can't get back unless it is so willed. I don't believe in the feudalism of the gambling houses and in their being built into fortresses against the police. We will besiege this place, and if we don't get into it otherwise we may have to undermine and blow it up."

POLICE SERGEANT DISMISSED.

Sergt. Thomas McCormick, appointed a policeman Dec. 9, 1872, and who soon after became one of the most picturesque figures in the department of those days, yesterday was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Partridge. He was charged with having accepted $5 for inducing Thomas Summers, a saloon keeper, of 2 James Slip, to act as bondsman for William McIntosh, arrested for alleged intoxication.

Facing charges was nothing new to McCormick. He had been accused twenty-seven times before in his long service, and had cleared himself only seven times. Yet he had been twice recommended for honorable mention and was famous as a thief taker. He gave "Hell Kitchen" its name, as Capt. Alexander S. Williams named the Tenderloin. When first sent into that neighborhood he wore rubber shoes, it is said, and dealt summary justice with his club in preference to bringing dangerous offenders within the tedious range of the courts. Hence he came to be known about "Hell's Kitchen" as "Terror Mac."

Col. Partridge also dismissed Policeman Thomas F. Callen of the Coney Island force. Last week the policeman alleged that Roundsman Dougan had asked $40 to suppress a complaint. The charge was not substantiated, and Deputy Commissioner Piper recommended the dismissal of the subordinate, who had been a policeman for ten years.

Col. Partridge retired Sergt. Patrick Oates of the City Hall Station on a pension of $1,000 a year. Oates was appointed April 30, 1862, and his record is blemished by only two reprimands. Deafness is the cause assigned.

MRS. HEATH ACQUITTED.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Mrs. Eliza West Heath was acquitted to-day of the charge of libeling Miss Annie L. Lynch, public school teacher in Mamaroneck, where both reside. The jury deliberated three hours.

Mrs. Heath refused to send her children to school and was visited by the truant officer and received a letter of protest from School Principal A. J. Preston. She wrote a letter to the Trustees and Miss Lynch, complaining that she did not consider the teacher a proper person to be intrusted with the care of her children.

THE ESQUIMO

The Esquimo eats blubber.
The lumbermen eat pork.
These people are constantly
exposed to cold and physical
strain. Experience has taught
them that fatty foods give
warmth and nourishment.
For those who have cold

SCREECHED WHEN JUDY DIED.

Punch, Pet Monkey, Grieved for His Mate, and Pined Till He, Too, Expired.

Members of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose home is at Grand and Warren Streets, Jersey City, were indulging in expressions of sorrow yesterday over the death of two pet monkeys of the marmoset species, whose homes were originally in South America. They were known as Punch and Judy, and attracted many visitors to the society's headquarters.

Punch came into the possession of the society in June last. He was owned at that time by a sailor named John Wilson, who was arrested in Hoboken for disorderly conduct, and was sent to jail for ninety days. As Punch had committed no offense, he could not be sent to jail, so with Wilson's consent he was given to the society. A house was built for him, fitted up with a trapeze and rings, on which Punch daily exercised, to the great delight of all who saw him. He was fed on carrots, apples, nuts, and rice and milk, and was taught to use a toothpick after each meal. Another equipment of his home was a mirror, in which Punch frequently admired himself.

About two weeks ago one of Punch's admirers presented George W. McCarthy, President of the society, with a mate for the animal. She was promptly christened Judy, and was installed in the monkey house. She and Punch at once became great friends, and their antics on the rings and trapeze created fresh amusement. This continued until Sunday morning, when a series of screeches from Punch attracted an officer of the society, who was in another room, and Judy was found dead. Congestion of the lungs was the cause of death.

Punch seemed to feel deep grief over the loss of his mate, and began to fail. A veterinary surgeon was called, who said that Punch was also suffering from a pulmonary ailment, and would probably die. His diagnosis proved correct, and Punch died last night. President McCarthy does not think that Punch's death was due to the cause assigned by the surgeon. He insists that the animal grieved itself to death over the loss of Judy.

DELAYED BY HEAVY WEATHER.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Arrives Fifteen Hours Late—Ambassador von Holleben on Board.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived last night from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, after being delayed about fifteen hours by rough weather. When the steamer left Cherbourg the weather was fine, but on the next day she encountered a strong west southwest gale, with high head seas, which lasted for forty-eight hours and compelled her to reduce speed for two days. The rough weather continued during the rest of the voyage until yesterday morning, when the wind abated and the vessel then made up some lost time.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came in this time commanded by Capt. O. Cuppers, formerly commander of the steamer Hohenzollern of the same line, the ship's old Captain, Hogemann, having gone to take charge of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The engineer, William Bohm, has also gone to the new steamer. Her present engineer is F. Ziganke, formerly of the steamer Grosser Kurfuerst.

Among the passengers were Ambassador von Holleben, First Lieut. Federico do Monte Verde y Sedno, Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington; G. Amsinck, Capt. A. Atkin Higgins, Lieut. F. T. Arnold, Lieut. Leopold Bredow, Prof. Gamgee, J. C. Kennedy, George J. Malcom, F. Pritchard, W. von der Porten, William L. Strauss, Frank Slosson, Isaak Stern, C. Sloan, Edward M. C. Tower, J. Leroy White.

"Eddie" Bald, "Jimmie" Michael, and M. Binsson, who will enter the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden, were also on board.

HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION.

Man and Wife Knocked Senseless and Every Window in Their Residence Shattered.

The neighborhood of Fifty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue was startled shortly after 11 o'clock last night by an explosion of gas in the house at 362 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The house had been vacant for some time, but yesterday Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Doty moved in. Last night they went to the theatre. When they returned Mrs. Doty entered the parlor and began to play a piano. Her husband went up stairs to their bedroom to light the gas. As he entered the room and struck a match gas escaping from a leak in the pipe exploded and he was knocked senseless. Mrs. Doty, on the floor below, felt the force of the shock, and she, too, was knocked senseless. Immediately following the explosion there was a shower of glass from the front of the house into the street and smoke issued from the windows.

Patrolman Keenan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station turned in an alarm from the fire box at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. Then he rushed to the house, broke in the front door, and found Mrs. Doty lying on the floor in the parlor. There was no sign of fire there so he went to the second story, and in the rear room found Mr. Doty lying on the floor and some wall paper ablaze. He put out the flames with a blanket and carried Mr. Doty down to the parlor, where he and his wife soon recovered consciousness. Mr. Doty was taken to Roosevelt Hospital suffering from severe burns about the face and hands. Mrs. Doty was suffering merely from shock.

Although every window in the house was broken by the force of the explosion, no damage was done to any of the neighboring houses.

RICH MAN AN INCOMPETENT.

Alfred Peats's Wife Is Made a Committee of His Person and Property.

Alfred Peats, member of the Manhattan, Aldine, and New York Athletic Clubs and a manufacturer of wall papers, with establishments in Boston, New York, and Chicago, has been declared incompetent to manage his own affairs and is now in the Manhattan State Hospital, at Central Islip. On the application of his wife Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court signed the temporary order for his commitment last week and yesterday Justice Scott approved the order, which was filed in the County Clerk's office.

It was stated by Mrs. Peats when she made the application that her husband's income from his business was $25,000 a year and that he also had personal property worth $29,153, besides considerable real estate in Greenwich, Conn. The certificates stating that he was incompetent were signed by Drs. Pearce Bailey and Asa G. Iglehart. The wife has been appointed a committee of her husband's person and property.

SECRETARY ROOT IN TOWN.

Secretary of War Root was called to New York yesterday on account of the illness of his father-in-law, Salem Howe Wales of 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, who was said to be seriously ill. The Secretary arrived at a late hour last night. He staid a short while in the Wales residence and then left.

At the residence of Mr. Wales it was said last night that Mr. Wales was suffering from no disorder, excepting a general breaking down of his health. He is seventy-seven years of age.

American Tube Company to Move Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1842.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

CORONER ANSWERS DOCTORS.

Medical Societies Know Nothing About Work of Coroners, Says Mr. Jackson, Who Also Hits at Jerome.

Prompted to action by the clamor on the part of various medical bodies for the abolition of their office, as well as by the repeated attacks by District Attorney Jerome, the Coroners are preparing a statement, in which they purpose to show the public by facts and figures that a Coroner is a very necessary factor in the administration of justice in a civilized community. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Board of Coroners held yesterday.

In anticipation of concerted action, however, Coroner Jackson, stung by the attacks, voiced some of his personal opinions regarding the Coroners' assailants.

"The trouble with the medical societies," said Coroner Jackson, "is that they do not know the first thing about the Coroners' office or the work we do. When I was a member of the County Medical Society, in 1895, I signed a petition to the Governor, at the solicitation of other members, in which the abolition of the Coroners' office was urged. I thought they had investigated the matter, but I later did some investigating myself and I then found that the services of the Coroners were indispensable to the public."

It was suggested that District Attorney Jerome, who ought to know something about the matter, had been quoted as saying that the Coroners' office was "a haven for political tricksters"; that it was useless and did more to aid the escape of criminals than to bring them to justice, and that while it cost $150,000 a year to run it, it could be conducted in a far better way than it is now for $50,000.

"If Mr. Jerome has made that statement, then he says what is not true," Coroner Jackson replied, angrily. "It would be a good thing for Jerome to attend to his own business. He does not know how to run his own office, in the first place, and in the second, it might as well be said that his office should be abolished. I believe that if the business of that office was turned over to us it would be disposed of with more dispatch and care than by Jerome."

Coroner Jackson scouted the idea that the work of the Coroners, as has been suggested, might be done by the Police Magistrates and that autopsies and ante-mortem statements might be made by the Board of Health physicians.

"We would have to have ten Tombses to contain all the scum brought in by the police if there were no Coroners," he said.

District Attorney Jerome declined to make any comment on what Coroner Jackson had said.

MGR. KENNEDY WELCOMED.

Catholic Club Reception to the Rector of the American College at Rome.

A reception was tendered by the Catholic Club last evening to Mgr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College at Rome. There were nearly four hundred members of the club and guests present. Supreme Court Justice Giegerich presided at the formal welcome to the guest, and delivered the address of welcome. Justice Giegerich said:

"We are most desirous of the success of an institution in which a large number of our beloved clergy in this country were educated, or finished their education for the priesthood; notably his Grace the late lamented Archbishop Corrigan and his worthy successor, his Grace Archbishop Farley. Upon your return to Rome, and when reporting to our Holy Father, you will be glad, I am sure, to convey to his Holiness the renewed assurance that the Catholic Club of New York is still a united body of Catholic laymen increasingly loyal to the Holy See, and affectionately devoted to the august person of the Vicar of Christ, Leo XIII.

"The North American College at Rome, of which you have the distinction of being the rector, always awakens the liveliest interest in the minds of the Catholics of America. All honor to the institution and its representative. We wish you a safe and pleasant journey from these your native shores to Rome."

Mgr. Kennedy responded and said, in part: "I am sure that the Holy Pontiff who occupies the chair of St. Peter, will be delighted when I tell him of the loyalty expressed and the interest manifested in our college." Mgr. Kennedy reviewed the history of the American College at Rome and the generosity of the alumni of the college in subscribing for the enlargement necessary.

"The North American College at Rome," he said, "is the avenue through which Americans obtain permission to see the Pope, and the only way I can reciprocate the kindness which has been shown to me is to extend a hearty welcome to all who come to the college at Rome."

The Rev. John F. Burke, President of the Alumni Association of the college; John J. Delany, and W. Bourke Cockran also spoke.

DIED OF PTOMAINE POISONING.

Illness of H. Lee Borden Not Primarily Due to Angina Pectoris.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 25.—It developed to-day that the death of H. Lee Borden, which occurred in this city last Saturday, was not primarily due to angina pectoris, as given out, but to ptomaine poisoning. The poisoning was due to eating duck that had been in cold storage.

Mr. Borden and his wife arrived from the East Oct. 1 to spend the Winter in Southern California, as had been their custom for some years. About ten days ago Mr. Borden became suddenly ill and Dr. Granville MacGowan, who attended him, now states that he was poisoned by eating duck that had not been properly preserved before cooking. His illness was at first not considered serious, but age and a weak heart told against him, and within a week after he had partaken of tainted food he was dead.

Louis Lambert Borden, son of the deceased, arrived to-day from Mexico and with other members of the family will accompany the remains to New York for burial in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Borden made a fortune as a manufacturer of condensed milk. He was successor to his father, who invented the process.

KENTUCKY ELECTION MUDDLE.

Democratic Committee's Call for a Primary Opposed by Disaf-

Comfort in the Living Room
is beautifully emphasized in our showing of pieces particularly adapted for ease and serviceability. The deep Kensington Sofa of generous dimensions, the roomy Fireplace Chairs, and the long study Tables with drawers. A blending of mahogany with hand made upholstery gives these pieces an individuality for honest construction and fine design.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
(Incorporated)
34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157.
"Minute from Broadway."

HARPERS
An Old Country House
By Richard Le Gallienne
Pictures in color by Elizabeth Chippen Green.
(In a box). $2.40 net.
For Christmas.
A delightful story in Holiday dress. Printed in two colors, leather back decorated sides, gilt top, etc.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York

B&K TRADE MARK.
THANKS.
You'll give thanks if you get one of our Fine Overcoats—$12 to $40.
You can hardly help doing worse—you can't do better.
Open to-night till 10; closed to-morrow.
Browning King & Co.
Cooper Square, New York.
BROOKLYN: FULTON STREET AND DEKALB AVENUE.
Open Saturdays till 10 P. M.

CHATEAU BOTTLINGS.
CLARETS
of the finest vintages of the past 30 years.
Chat. Lafite, 1898.
Chat. Margaux, 1899.
(Very scarce.)
Chat. Haut Brion, 1896.
Mouton Rothschild, 1898.
Chat. Montrose, 1896.
SAUTERNES
Chat. Yquem, Vintage 1881
Chat. Yquem, " 1893
Chat. Yquem, " 1896
Chat. Rabaud, " 1898
H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
Broadway, cor. 27th St.; also
156 Franklin St., N. Y.

HOTEL WINSONIA.
123-9 WEST 34TH ST.
(Between B'way and 6th Ave.)
WILL SERVE AN
Elaborate Thanksgiving Dinner for $1
A seasonable and homelike menu, with appropriate features, has been specially prepared. Former patrons of Marsh's Restaurant will find the same good cheer awaiting them. Music.
JOHN F. MARSH, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1838.
Knox Hats
ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find,
A good prescription for mankind.

TUNNEL FRANCHISE HEARING.

A public hearing by members of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-day at 2:30 o'clock in the City Hall on the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise. It is expected that at the meeting there will be many speeches made in opposition by members of labor unions on the ground that the eight-hour law and the prevailing rate of wages clauses should be included in the grant.

Under the charter a majority vote of the board is all that is needed to pass the measure, and Vice President James McInness asserts that the necessary votes will be forthcoming. Several of the Tammany members of the board say that the franchise

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3D AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

Lowest Prices--
To-day and always!

Any store can have winter things underpriced at the end of the season, but what store other than Bloomingdales' can have them underpriced at the height—right when you want them most?

Now that you want things for Thanksgiving—

Linens *China* *Groceries*
Silverware *Glassware* *Wines and Liquors*

We make the pricing in just such merchandise a notable object lesson in economy. Make comparisons—our prices with the lowest elsewhere—if you aren't already convinced that Bloomingdales' gives greater values always than the greatest elsewhere, by having made comparisons dozens of times before.

Store, of course, closed Thursday, Thanksgiving Day.

Women's Kimono Coats, $10.
27 inches long; made of heavy winter weight melton; black or oxford; newest style collarless shape, strapped around neck with wide stitched band; inlaid on front with velvet; all seams and edges strapped with inch and a half wide kersey bands; heavily stitched wide turnback cuffs; coat lined throughout with best satin; finished with oxidized buttons; either loose or fitted backs; all sizes; worth $15.

Women's Gloves, $1.
Mannish gloves; made of fine selected cape skin; with broad heavily corded backs; colors, Havana, red and golden browns; all sizes; guaranteed to fit perfectly and give excellent wear; worth $1.50.

Men's Shoes, $2.20.
Extra quality; in all kinds of leathers; the latest correct shapes; $3.50 and $4 values.

Dinner Sets, $9.98.
Of fine thin china; 100 pieces; with dainty floral designs; two pretty patterns for choice; soup tureen included in each set.

Chocolate Sets, 98c.
14 pieces; German china; daintily decorated; consisting of chocolate pot and six cups and saucers.

Grocery Specials.

Florida Oranges, fancy, doz.,	35c
Cranberries, fancy Cape Cod, quart,	7c
Celery, fancy, white, crisp, bunch of 4 roots,	15c
Long Island Potatoes, the best, 5 quarts,	15c
Plum Pudding, the very highest grade, 1-lb. cans, 48c.; 2-lb. cans, 32c.; 1-lb can,	16c
Cluster Raisins, fine, 1-lb. pkg.,	15c
Mince Meat, full quart jars, 36c,	47c
One-half gallon jars, 70c. and	84c
Condensed Mince Meat, per pkg.,	7c
Paper Shell Pecans, or Grenoble Walnuts, per lb.,	18c
Imported Paper Shell Almonds, lb.,	28c
Domestic Paper Shell Almonds, lb.,	19c
Citron, per lb., 14c. and	18c
Cleaned Currants, 1-lb. pkg.,	8c
New Prunelles, per lb.,	15c
New Lentils, fancy, lb., 5c; 2 lb.,	9c
New Green Kern, per lb.,	10c
Jams, highest grade Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince and all others, 1-lb glass jars,	15c
Figs, fancy layers, 2-lb. boxes,	30c
Lemon Flavoring Extract, our 12c. bot. 9c.; our 15c. bot.,	12c
Vanilla Flavoring Extract, our 12c. bot. 10c.; our 20c. bot.,	16c
Tomatoes, very fine big cans,	9c
California Lemon Cling Peaches, big cans, 16c., 20c.,	28c
California Sliced Peaches, big cans,	21c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Women's Waists, $1.98.
Excellent quality French flannel, made in the newest style, with tailor stitched fronts, piped with plaid silk; have large fancy buttons, separate stock collar and cuffs, trimmed to match front; the back is composed of tailor stitched pleats. You may choose from black or any of the fashionable colors.

Men's Neckwear, 50c.
The smart, very large shape English squares—so popular—they can be tied as a large knot scarf, Ascot or the once-over effect. Made of excellent quality rich silk, in designs that cannot be matched anywhere for less than $1.

Men's Gloves, $1.
Made from fine selected imported cape skin, with heavy backs; they come in handsome shades of Havana and golden brown; all sizes; guaranteed to fit perfectly; worth $1.50.

Women's Juliets, 98c.
Dainty trimmed Juliets; red and black; turn soles; sizes 3 to 8; worth $1.50.

Men's Shirts, $1.
Fine white dress shirts; the muslin is the best Utica Nonpareil; 2100 linen bosom; double stitched throughout; guaranteed a perfect fit; worth fully $1.50.

Tea Sets, $3.75.
Thin American porcelain, with dainty floral decorations; gold edges; 56 pieces in each set.

Tea Sets, $4.25.
Pretty German china, with dainty decorations and gold edges; 56 pieces.

Wines & Liquors

Our Celebrated Gauntlet Rye Whiskey, very excellent, big bottles,	39c
Declaration Rye, our $1.25 bot.,	98c
Westervelt's Malt Whiskey, better than any, large bottles,	49c
Our celebrated *Declaration Rye*, per ½ gal., $2.40; per gal.,	$4.70
Creme de Menthe, domestic, big bottles,	49c, 85c
Sparkling Moselle, a $2.25 qt. bot.,	$1.25
Imported Champagne, highest grade, Mansart Pere & Fils, pint bottles only; regular price $1.40, this sale,	75c
Imported Port or Sherry, per gal.,	$2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.50.
California Port or Sherry, per ½ gal.,	44c., 60c., 70c., 90c., per gal., 80c., $1.10, $1.30. $1.70

California Wines,
our celebrated Santa Madra brand:

Fine Old Claret, 1 doz. bot.,	$2.99
Mountain Zinfandel, 1 doz. bot.,	$2.99
Burgundy, 1 doz. bot.,	$3.50
Johannisberg Riesling, 1 doz. bot.,	$3.75
Old Port, (full quarts);	40c
Old Sherry, (full quarts),	50c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.
3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Carpets and Rugs.
Large Private Lines from
the best producers of
Scotch, English, French, German Carpets.
Oriental Rugs.
An Unsurpassed Stock of Antique and Modern
Indian, Turkish and Persian Rugs.
Mounted Skins
for floor furnishing in great variety.
Broadway & 19th Street.

Phonograph
Wonderful is the development in making records for talking

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK
BY THIS WE CONQUER
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON



The Bull Pup
May Not Be Cross
The Bag Should Be

Every woman likes style. It is demanded. The Cross hall-mark affords the fullest protection against deception as to style or quality. The Cross box-bottom bag is made inflexible at the bottom, to carefully protect toilet articles, and with flexible sides above the box finished portion. It is made of bridle leather and seal in black or brown, carefully hand-sewn and with the easily recognized finish of the Cross English workshops.

$11.50 and upwards.

Crystal Scarf Pins

Of the fashionable articles for personal use now being sent from England the delicately carved and painted Crystal Scarf Pins have immediately taken a prominent place. They were much affected at the Horse Show and will continue their vogue through the winter. Especially appropriate for stocks and the large English puffs.

$20.50 and upwards.

A complete new assortment also of Horseshoe and Stirrup Scarf Pins and Women's Belt Pins.

Cozy Warmth of
English Boxcloth
Lap Robes



Every year Americans are paying greater attention to those appointments of a driving outfit which do not properly belong to the horses and the stable. No single thing adds more to the appearance of an open vehicle than an English Boxcloth or Whipcord Lap Robe. Like Turkish rugs, they improve with age. Lined with English plaids. Some with leather edges.

Specially Fitted
Toilet Cases

Part of the immense CROSS harness business is to make the finest types of leather toilet cases for men and women.

They are saddler-sewn, of pigskin or bridle leather. Any article in the fitted case may be discarded and any other article inserted.

$9.50 and upwards.

Mark Cross Co.,
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES.
New York: 253 Broadway

GATES SAID TO BE SHORT OF MANHATTAN

Reported That He Asked August Belmont for a Private Settlement.

Denial by Harris, Gates & Co. That the Firm Was Caught Short—No News of the Reported Traction Deal.

There were meetings yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway and of the Directors of the Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Company, the former being held at the offices of the company, 145 Broadway, and the latter at the office of August Belmont. For a time it was believed that some statement might be made regarding the reported Manhattan-Inter-Borough deal. After the meetings, however, it was stated that the proceedings had been of a routine character.

But while there were no definite news developments, Wall Street heard an interesting story in connection with the advance and continued strength in Manhattan Railway stock. This was to the effect that John W. Gates and his friends were caught heavily short of the stock, and, having been unable to cover at going prices, yesterday went in turn to George Gould and August Belmont, seeking to effect a private settlement. Mr. Gould, so the story runs, told the gentleman who approached him that he would have to see Mr. Belmont—that the matter was entirely out of his (Mr. Gould's) hands.

What reception was accorded the Gates representative by Mr. Belmont is not clear, but one report has it that Mr. Belmont refused to be seen, the petitioner for Mr. Gates being given to understand that the Louisville and Nashville episode had not been forgotten. In that instance, it will be recalled, the Gates people not only bought control of the Louisville system in the open market, but bought up the treasury stock offered in advance of its issue, thereby putting Mr. Belmont and his associates technically short and unable to make delivery.

If the present story is true, Mr. Belmont has now turned the tables on the Gates interests.

At the office of Harris, Gates & Co. a partner of the firm, when told of the report, said:

"It is absolutely absurd—not worth noticing. If there is anybody short of the stock it certainly isn't in this office. My own opinion is that some of the Gould people themselves may have sold more stock than they had intended. However, that is only a guess on my part, for personally I don't think there is any short interest on the stock worth speaking of."

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was another big day on Manhattan, fully 95,000 shares being traded in. The price movements were highly irregular. From an opening of 153 the price receded to 151¼, then rose to 155¾, then fell to 152, then rose to 155¾, and finally, after many fluctuations, closed at 153⅞ for a net advance of ⅞.

INCOME OF THE RAILWAYS.

Net Earnings to June 20 $51,395,421 Greater Than During Previous Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The preliminary report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ended June 20 last contains returns of railway companies operating 195,945 miles of line, or probably 98 per cent. of the total railway mileage of the United States. The passenger earnings of these railways were $472,429,165, and the freight earnings $1,200,884,803.

Including these and other earnings from operation, gross earnings amounted to $1,711,754,200, or $8,736 per mile of line, and operating expenses, $1,106,137,405, or $5,645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were $605,616,795, or $3,091 per mile. The net earnings were $51,395,421 greater than during the previous year.

The total income of the operating roads of the country, including $82,714,492 derived from investments and miscellaneous sources, was $688,331,287. The deductions from income aggregated $458,450,961. This amount comprised interest on funded debt, rent of leased lines, betterments charged to income, taxes, ($40,426,675,) and various minor expenditures. The dividends declared on stocks amounted to $150,685,059, substantially $29,834,690 greater than for the previous year. The surplus from the operations of the roads was $70,185,387. The complete report for the previous year gave a surplus of $84,764,782. As this report relates to operating roads only, it does not include dividends paid by leased lines from the income they receive as rental.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

New Schedule of the Central Association Will Go Into Effect Dec. 8.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—General traffic officials of the Central Freight Association lines met here to-day and took formal action for putting into effect the advance in freight rates, as ordered by the joint meeting of executive officers of the trunk lines and Central Freight Association last week.

The new rates will go into effect Dec. 8. The advance in grain and flour rates will be 2½ cents a hundred pounds and 5 cents on provisions. Rates on iron, coal, cement, and other special commodities will go up from 10 to 35 per cent. No changes in class rates have been made, but the classification has been revised so as to make the class rates on many articles considerably higher.

RAILROAD BOARD'S CLERK.

George W. Aldridge, Commissioner of Public Works Under Gov. Black, Gets the Appointment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day announced the appointment of George W. Aldridge of Rochester as its clerk at an annual salary of $6,000. The appointment takes effect Dec. 1.

Mr. Aldridge succeeds the late John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, who died last Spring. He has been prominently identified with the Republican organization of Monroe County and served as Commissioner of Public Works under the administration of Gov. Frank S. Black. He has been identified with various electric railways and electric power companies in Western New York, but has recently severed his connection with them.

There has been considerable strife for the position to which Mr. Aldridge has been appointed. Among the names mentioned in this connection was that of ex-Senator Coggeshall of Oneida County.

IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC HITCH.

Western Railroads Interested in the Business Trying to Reach an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The fate of the Western Immigrant Traffic Bureau will be determined next Friday when a meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held in this city, attended by the General Passenger Agents of all the roads between Chicago and the Pacific Coast.

For the last eight months the roads interested in this business have been wrangling over a proposed reallotment of percentages under the pooling agreement. The Santa Fé and Rock Island Railroads demand an increased percentage of the immigrant business to California. An increase in the percentages of these roads would have to come out of the Southern Pacific, and the latter refuses to make any concessions whatever or even to submit the matter for arbitration.

The Southern Pacific is a party to the Western Immigrant Pool only in so far as its business via Ogden is concerned, but refuses to pool its business via the Sunset route.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S ACTION.

Organized as Domestic Corporation of Mississippi, and "'Frisco" to Follow.

Sozodont
Tooth Powder
For 52 Years the Dentifrice of Quality
Absolutely Non-Acid
BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No Grit. No Waste.
25c
HALL & RUCKEL, New York

Mississippi. The Board of Directors and officers of the new company is the same as the Directors and officers of the Southern Railway Company.

Close on the heels of the organization of the Southern, under the laws of Mississippi, Judge Buchanan of Memphis, attorney for the 'Frisco, appeared at Jackson with an application for the 'Frisco to become a domestic corporation. Attorney General McClurg pronounced the papers properly drawn up, and they will be presented to Gov. Longino for approval.

The action of the 'Frisco is the result of the announcement made some time ago to the effect that no foreign corporation could operate a line of railway in Mississippi, unless it is incorporated under the laws of that State. The 'Frisco purchased the Memphis, Kansas City and Birmingham, and has operated it in Mississippi.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL CONTROL.

Report, That John W. Gates Has Obtained It Is Flatly Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The report from Milwaukee that John W. Gates has obtained control of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and has reached an understanding with Mr. Rockefeller, who has a large interest in the road, that no more of the stock should be sold, and that the agreement having been broken Mr. Gates bought up the stock as it came on the market, is denied flatly at the office of Harris, Gates & Co.

It was said there that the report is wholly without foundation and Mr. Gates has no interest whatever in the Wisconsin Central.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE'S PLAN.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company is considering the issue of $0,260,000 of new stock. This is in connection with the financing of the purchase of control of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The proposed issue is to supply the $10,000,000 cash which is required as partial payment for this purchase.

Such an issue means 92,600 shares of the par value of $100 a share. It is contemplated to sell this stock at $125 a share, and at this price it would yield the company $11,575,000 in cash; and after paying the $10,000,000, the company would add $1,515,000 in cash to its surplus.

The present stockholders of the company will be given the first chance to take this stock. An underwriting syndicate will take what they do not. The privilege would be to subscribe to the amount of 40 per cent. of their holdings.

JUDGMENT AGAINST RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—By a decision handed down in the Supreme Court to-day, the Indiana school fund will profit $685,424 at the expense of the Vandalia Railroad. The judgment against the road is for $913,905, but of this 25 per cent. goes to attorneys who have handled the State's case.

The Vandalia was granted a charter in 1847, the road agreeing to pay the State for the benefit of the school fund profits in excess of a percentage named. It was to secure this surplus that suit was started by the State. The fight has been a long one and may be prolonged if the matter is taken to the United States Supreme Court.

JAMES McCALDIN INJURED.

Wholesale Lumberman Fell Down Stairs in a Brooklyn Hotel.

James McCaldin, head of the wholesale lumber firm of McCaldin Brothers of 81 Broad Street, Manhattan, and prominent in club and society life in Brooklyn, fell down stairs at the Triangle Hotel, Fulton and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, last night. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, and it was said there at midnight that his condition was very serious.

Mr. McCaldin was dining with Robert Clarkson of Flatbush on the second floor, and started to go down stairs, when he tripped at the head of the flight, being picked up unconscious at the bottom. His home is at 161 South Oxford Street. He is heavily interested in the towing business of the port.

NEW HOBOKEN POLICE CHIEF.

Patrolman Hayes Chosen to Succeed Donovan, Who Retires After 36 Years' Service.

Patrolman for eleven years, Roundsman, Sergeant, Captain, and Chief of Police within ten minutes, was the record established yesterday by Officer Patrick Hayes, Jr., of the Hoboken Police Force. He is to succeed Chief Charles A. Donovan, who has served the city in that capacity for more than thirty-six years, and who is to fall back into private life Dec. 1, very much against his will. When his retirement was broached, Chief Donovan threatened court proceedings, and held several stormy interviews with Mayor Lunkering before he acquiesced in the proposition that his place might be better filled by a younger man.

Chief-elect Hayes is a son of Capt. Hayes of the Hoboken police, who is also about to be retired, and was born in Hoboken Jan. 10, 1870, about a year after his father joined the department. He became an office boy for a New York daily newspaper when nine years old and was afterward a reporter. Before he attained his majority, however, he had become a solicitor in the foreign department of the American Express Company, and soon after became a Hoboken policeman. Duties allotted to few of his rank fell to him, such as taking charge of and tabulating the election returns on election night year after year at Police Headquarters.

"I desire it to be understood that I bear no ill-will toward the young officer whom the Police Board has seen fit to appoint as my successor. He is a young man who has the admiration of every one," remarked Chief Donovan when he learned that final action had been taken.

ONE-LEGGED BOY IN LUCK.

Man Also Minus a Leg Shared New Shoes with Him, but "Newsy" Insisted on Paying.

Two one-legged men furnished a lot of excitement in the rain last night at Brooklyn Bridge, causing such a crowd to collect that the stairs leading to the Second and Third Avenue elevated trains became blocked, and it took a Roundsman and half a dozen policemen to clear the way.

It all came about when a well-dressed man came along about 7:30, minus his left leg, leaning on a crutch and carrying a pair of new shoes under his arm. When he saw little "Bobby" Layfield, the one-legged "newsie," who has sold papers for years at the big span on the Manhattan side, the man with the shoes became interested and stopped.

"What size do you wear?" he asked "Bobby," whose right leg is missing.

"Oh, eights fit me," said the newsboy.

Untying the bundle, the man disclosed a fine new pair of triple-soled Winter laced boots.

"Now, I've just bought these," said he, "and if this left one will fit, it's yours."

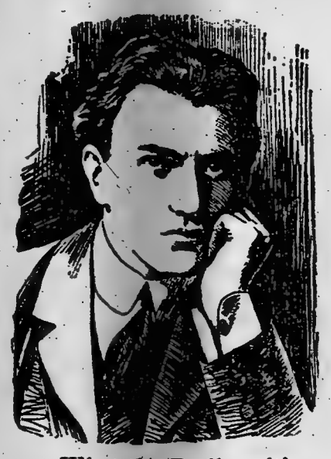
Bobby sat on the bridge stairs and tried the boot on, while a big crowd looked on.

It fitted him to a nicety, and, hopping up with glee, he yelled: "It's fleece-lined; no cold feet for me this Winter."

Then the right-legged man started to walk away, but Bobby followed, and refused to take the boot for nothing.

"You must take something," he urged proudly. "These boots must be worth $5

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.



ARTHUR
HOCHMANN
The Eminent Pianist,
Who is using the
WISSNER PIANO
On His Extensive American Tour.

What the Berlin critics say of Hochmann and the Wissner Piano:

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS OF THE MUSICAL COURIER,
Haupt Strasse, 20a Berlin, W., Germany,
Nov. 1, 1902.

"A concert which was of far more than average interest to Americans was that at the Philharmonie last evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost gallery, boxes and all. I was justified in cabling to The Musical Courier that an audience of more than 2,500 people listened to the exquisite piano playing of Arthur Hochmann of New York, who scored a most pronounced success upon a superb Wissner concert grand piano. The forward strides which the American manufacturers of concert grands have been making within the last decade and the push they display in bringing their instruments to the notice of the music public seem to be alarming some of the German manufacturers. They are becoming aware that while they were sleeping upon their laurels the unceasingly active Americans have grown into serious rivals. The connoisseurs at the Philharmonie last evening—and there were many of them—exchanged looks of surprise when they heard the full, rich, sonorous and voluptuously velvety tones of the Wissner grand, which even in the daintiest of pianissimo could be distinctly heard in every part of the largest of Berlin's concert halls. Its fine action, as shown in rapid repetitions and facile scale runs of absolute evenness, was likewise commented upon, and so, of course, was the great purity and noble quality of the treble, the weakest part usually in most of the pianos 'made in Germany.' Mr. Wissner may be sincerely congratulated upon the success he achieved in critical Berlin."

Our system of payments and reasonable prices place the

WISSNER PIANOS

Within easy reach of those who appreciate only the highest merit attainable.

Special Sale this week of slightly used and second hand Pianos, including every prominent American maker, at exceedingly low prices.

WISSNER WAREROOMS:

BROOKLYN: Cor. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av.
NEWARK: 603 Broad St.
NEW YORK: 25 East 14th St.
JERSEY CITY: 138 Newark Ave.
Bridgeport, Conn., 1019 Main Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:15 A. M.—Tugboat, foot of Clarkson Street; Charles P. Cooper, owner; damage, $1,500.

2:20 A. M.—132 Brooks Avenue; New Haven Railroad, owner; damage, $10.

3:30 A. M.—358 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Dominic Celia, owner; damage, $50.

4:20 A. M.—334 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Michael Palladino, owner; damage, $150.

8:35 A. M.—102 Pitts Street; Morris Goldberg, owner; damage, $5.

8:40 A. M.—533 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; A. Cetti, owner; damage trifling.

9:10 A. M.—278 Monroe Street; Madge Katzaff, owner; damage trifling.

11:45 A. M.—229 Eleventh Avenue; William Stuart, owner; damage, $25.

12:23 P. M.—158 Clinton Street; Morris Musgraff, owner; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—190 Edgecombe Avenue; Charles R. Bullwinkle, owner; damage slight.

4:40 P. M.—778 Eighth Avenue; Mary Leddy, owner; damage, $60.

7:45 P. M.—31 West Tenth Street; B. La Fasge, owner; damage, $200.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Speaker of the House Thomas B. Reed; T. H. Watkins, Scranton.

IMPERIAL—Col. E. P. Rolston, Chattanooga.

GRAND—Dr. J. D. Glennen, United States Army; Capt. R. C. Croxton, United States Army.

SAVOY—Julian Story, Paris; H. B. Andrews, Princeton.

GRAND UNION—Paul Smith, Paul Smith's, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; John A. Hall, Springfield.

EARLINGTON—Prof. Franklin Waterman, Washington.

VICTORIA—State Senator George E. Greene, Binghamton; Dr. A. Cheval, Montreal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, linens, white goods, and flannels, 458 Broadway.

Desbecker-Black Tailoring Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. W. Block, woolens; Hoffman House.

Ambach, D. S. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. S. Ambach, clothing; Hoffman House.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. F. Nachbour, domestics, linens, silks, and dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Beeker, linens and bedspreads, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; E. Kohn, upholstery goods, 406 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. B. Gutman, toys, toilet articles, and leather goods; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; J. B. Mosby, dry goods; E. Dietrich, draperies and Oriental goods; 347 West Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; R. Kaufman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Samuels & Sons, Jamestown, N. Y.; M. Samuels, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Robertson, art goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William E., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints, ginghams, and petticoats; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodkind, Max, Troy, N. Y.; dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

McDonald, F., & Son, Hudson, N. Y.; T. McDonald, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods and stationery; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

White, E. E., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, gloves and ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; T. J. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Hutchinson, dress goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kaufmann, Strauss & Co., Louisville, Ky.; R. Kaufmann, dry goods; Hoffman House

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Rare Books, Richly Bound
For Book-lovers

An unusual gathering of books now occupies a portion of our Book Store—a collection which, in the interest and rarity of the books comprising it, and the extreme beauty of their bindings, has never been put at the disposal of bibliophiles around holiday-time.

The books—many of them rare editions, others fine modern editions—were gathered here and there in little, out-of-the-way places through England and Scotland by our book connoisseur, with much diligence, persistence and expenditure of time. Having ferreted from their corners the precious volumes he wanted, he went to the artist bookbinders of Great Britain—such men as Zaehnsdorf, Riviere, Morrell—and made them vie with each other in the production of original, beautiful, appropriate bindings. And they outdid themselves. And now, this feast of books is set before you—book-lovers of New York. Most of them are singletons, hence it is difficult to quote names or prices.

But suffice it to say, that for unique Christmas gifts, possessing all the characteristics that will appeal to cultivated people, the books in this gathering are not to be excelled.

Book Store, Ninth street.

An Important Offering of Women's Silk Waists

Just the day before Thanksgiving, the day on which family gatherings demand a gay and festive appearance on the part of all the gatherers, and every woman likes to look her best, comes this most opportune offering of two hundred

$6.50 Silk Waists at $5

You'd vote them a splendid purchase at their full price—to say nothing of their present one—a fifth less.

They are of peau de cygne, Liberty satin and Louisine, with self-colored figures and polka dots; in white and light evening shades.

Fronts are box-plaited, with inlaid vest, piped with silk or satin, and finished with large covered buttons in contrasting colors. The waists have French backs, pointed stock collars, and shoulder-straps. Fortunate, indeed, for you, that the manufacturer let us have them to sell so much below their value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Separate Dress Skirts

You naturally expect much from Wanamaker's in all matters of dress; and yet you'll be surprised at the broad variety of handsome Dress Skirts which our stock contains. You will be pleased, too, with the low prices.

Here are a few suggestions:

At $4—A large assortment of Dress Skirts of cheviot serge in black and blue; all well-made; some trimmed with bands of taffeta.
At $13.50—Skirts of cheviot, prettily trimmed with bands of cloth on seams to form flounce effect. These straps are appliqued with velvet ornaments. All silk-lined.
At $22.50, from $27.50—Skirts of camel's-hair mixtures in Oxford and blue; prettily trimmed with braid and ornaments, and all silk-lined throughout.
At $10.50 and $12—Skirts of taffeta, prettily trimmed and percaline-lined.
And from $12.75 to $60—Skirts of taffeta, crepe-de-Chine and grenadine; all handsomely trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Accessions Of Paris Lingerie

Scores of pieces of the daintiest Lingerie that Paris experts can turn out have newly arrived in the French Room. Garments so delicate in materials, so beautifully embroidered and lace-trimmed, that they seem to belong more to the realm of fancy-work.

Still these refined pieces—the aristocracy of muslin underwear, are far from unattainable in point of price. Women who wish to indulge their own liking for dainty garments, or give sure-to-be-appreciated Christmas presents of an intimate sort, will delight in this showing.

Among the pretty things are

Nightgowns of fine nainsook, with turnover collar and cuffs; with cluster of dainty hand-made plaits, French dots and featherstitching; $3.75, $4, $5, up to $12. The nightgowns from $5 to $12 are trimmed with dainty lace and hand-embroidery.
Chemises of fine French muslin and nainsook; some convent made; with fine hand-embroidery, others with lace and cluster plaits. 95c, $1.25, $1.75, $2, up to $5.
Drawers of nainsook; ruffle, with dainty embroidery edging; beading with ribbon; reduced from $4 to $2; others at $3, $3.50, up to $7.50.
Petticoats with the heavy embroidered edging now so much in vogue; at $4, and up to $12.
Corset Covers in charming variety, from $2 to $5.50.

Then there are other bits of Paris beauty in the way of Lounging Robes, Peignoirs, Silk Waists and Petticoats, that will delight the woman of taste.

French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

The late arrival of certain shipments makes it possible to repeat today some of the news that caused a stir on Saturday, among the mothers and fathers of boys. And it is well worth repeating:

$5 Russian Overcoats at $3

Beautifully made of fancy all-wool cheviots, and handsomely finished. 3 to 7-year sizes.

$5 Norfolk Jacket Suits at $3.75

Another lot of these nobby Suits, of fancy cheviot, in 7 to 16-year sizes, a quarter less than their value.

$6.50 Overcoats at $5

Of all-wool Oxford frieze; warm and snug; splendidly made throughout. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Lillian Corsets

Lillian Corsets have established themselves, in the opinion of women who know how to dress well, as pre-eminent among all imported corsets.

Along whatever line you choose to pursue the comparison, it redounds to the credit of the "Lillian." Made by the best makers, its lines are superb, perfect, in grace and beauty; unexcelled in comfort and ease.

The assortment of models and the range of prices of the "Lillian" assure satisfaction for every possible woman.

These are some of the models in highest favor today:

At $6.75—Of coutil; low bust; long dip hips; cross bones over abdomen; front garters attached; lace-trimmed.
At $7—Of coutil; low bust; long dip over hips; very flat in abdomen; front and hip garters attached; lace and ribbon-trimmed.
At $9.50—Of figured black broche; low bust; long dip over hips; very flat over abdomen; hip and front garters attached; excellent for stout figures.
At $10—Of coutil; low bust; long tailored hips; very flat over abdomen; hip garters attached.
Also Lillian Corsets in various qualities and shapes, ranging from Girdles at $1.50 to $22.50 for Corsets in fine silk brocade.
Comfortable fitting rooms and expert fitters in attendance.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Winter Overcoats

If your Winter Overcoat is still to be bought, tomorrow is the day to wear it, and today the day to buy it.

The place—*Wanamaker's*, if you want the very smartest styles—the very best pure wool fabrics, the most thorough and expert tailoring—and wish to pay the fairest price.

These are some of the reasons why the Wanamaker Clothing business has prospered so immensely right here in the heart of the greatest retail clothing district in the world, where merit and economy alone could win.

Today our Overcoat stock is at its best. Here are hints of the various styles:

Good serviceable Overcoats, of absolutely pure-wool Oxford frieze, at $8.50 and $10.
At $12—Overcoats of all-wool black and Oxford frieze; black satin shoulders, fancy striped body-lining; stylish and serviceable.
At $15—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford cheviot, 44 in. long; broad shoulders, black satin shoulder and sleeve-linings; black diagonal body-lining. You will pay $5 more in some good clothing stores for no better overcoats.
At $20—Overcoats of all-wool Oxford and black cheviot, smooth finish; extra heavy serge lining; broad shoulders, loose backs; very stylish garments.
Surtout Overcoats of black and Oxford cheviots; double and single-breasted; the newest and swellest overcoat shown this season, at $20 to $50.
Special Overcoats of Oxford velours, silk-lined throughout; a very dressy garment—excellent value, $25.
At $30 and $35—Some splendid Overcoats of very fine Oxford overcoatings, lined throughout with extra heavy merveilleux silk. The workmanship on these coats is equal to best custom work.
At $40—Overcoats of Oxford and black velours, silk-lined. Your tailor would say $60 for same goods.
Genuine Sedan Montagnac Overcoats—the most expensive of all overcoatings; silk velvet piping, heavy silk linings; 42 in. long. Some swell tailors ask $125. Our price, $55.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine Neckwear for Men

This season we have the best variety of scarfs for men that we have ever shown; and there have been some notable displays here in the past.

The Wanamaker stock is always crisp and fresh—bright with the newest designs from American and foreign sources. Nowhere else will be found such broad variety of the elegant and sumptuous silks from London and Paris. These are personally selected abroad by our expert; and though we buy more lavishly than any other American concern, we secure variety by it, not duplication. *Exclusiveness* is the chief charm of fine neckwear at Wanamaker's.

Prices, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

A new De Joinville Scarf at $4—ombre grounds and dotted patterns—is the most luxurious scarf shown this season.

Men's Wear, Broadway and Ninth street.

Pretty Articles In Burnt Leather

They have a decided advantage over many of the knick-knacks that the holiday season brings forth—they all may be put to a practical use. And there is something about leather, back of its pretty and artistic decorations, that's there to stay.

The following list is bound to prove suggestive to the early seeker after Christmas gifts:

Comb Cases, 15c.	Match Cases, 15c.
Needle Books, 25c.	Golf Score Books, 25c, 50c, 65c.
Tobacco Bags, 25c, 45c.	Kodak Books, 25c, 75c, 90c.
Photograph Frames, 25c, 45c, 75c, 90c, $1.20.	
Card Cases, 25c, 30c, 45c, 60c, $1.15.	
Match Scratchers, 30c.	Shaving Pads, 45c, 50c.
Note Books, 30c, 45c, 50c, 60c.	
Address Books, 50c, 95c.	Cigar Cases, 75c.
Whisk-broom Holders, 75c.	Engagement Books, 95c.
Laundry Lists, $1.15.	Clipping Books, $1.15.
Magazine Covers, $1.35, $1.50.	
Medicine Cases, $1.85.	Scrap Baskets, $3.

Second floor—Main Cross-aisle.

Kitchen Helps For the Feast

Your Thanksgiving dinner is usually one of the most elaborate affairs of your household year. Hence you should make its preparation as easy as possible.

A complete kitchen equipment goes a long way toward comfort, speed and success in getting up an ambitious meal. An invaluable aid, for instance, in preparing salads, mince-meat, stuffing, croquettes, and other delicious appurtenances of the Thanksgiving feast is the

Universal Food Chopper

which chops all sorts of raw or cooked meat, and fruits and vegetables into clean-cut uniform pieces, of any desired size, without mashing and very rapidly. It does away with the chopping bowl and knife, and is self-cleaning and self-sharpening. You need it today and tomorrow. Three sizes—$1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Then here are some of the other things you need in the kitchen—reliable in quality, low in price:

Russia Iron Roasting Pans, 65c each	
Double Roasting Pans, $1.20 each	
Tin Pudding Moulds, 45c each	
Tin Melon Moulds, 45c each	Tin Jelly Moulds, 40c each
Oyster Broilers, 25c each	Dover Egg Beaters, 6c each
Agate Pie Plates, 16c each	Purree Sieves, $1
Agate Jelly-cake Pans, 18c each	
Combination Graters, 15c each	
Potato Presses, 25c each	Paring Knives, 10c each
Cooks' Forks, 25c each	Sharpening Steels, 50c each
Chopping Knives, 20c each	Steel Skewers, 20c a set
Larding Needles, $1 a set	Family Scales, 90c each
Pastry Boards, 15c each	Meat Boards, 40c each
Nest Boxes, 35c a set	Wooden Spoons, 4c each
Rolling Pins, 12c each	Butter Pats, 10c a pair
Chopping Bowls, 8c each	
Nickel-plated Crumb Tray and Scraper, 60c	
Nickel-plated Serving Trays, 12 in., $1	
Nickel-plated Nut Picks, 35c a set	

Basement.

Girls' Reefers

Their name suggests the sea, with a nor'easter blowing and a skipper who is snug and warm in his short, stout jacket.

That's just what these Reefers are made for—comfortable coats for heavy weather. They are of sturdy materials—cheviot, kersey, chinchilla—handsomely made, in sizes for 6 to 14-year old girls, and attractively priced. Some of the following groups, in fact, are below their regular prices:

At $4—Double-breasted Box Reefers of heavy navy blue cheviot; velvet collar.
At $5—Double-breasted Box Reefers of navy blue kersey; military buttons, chevron on sleeve.
At $8.75—Double-breasted Box Coat of navy blue chinchilla, lined with red flannel; military buttons.
At $13.75—Double-breasted Box Coat of chinchilla, bound with black braid; pearl buttons, velvet collar; lined with red flannel.

Second floor, Ninth street.

UNDER-PRICE STORE

Half-a-dozen representative items among today's offerings in the Basement Store—merchandise that is at once meritorious and money-saving—a combination that is daily winning friends:

MEN'S HATS—ONE DOLLAR

The best part of the story is that one dollar buys from double two twice-and-a half its value in hats. For these are black Derbies and pearl gray Soft Hats, in styles designed for the present season, that are worth $2 to $2.50, at a moderate estimate.

A good assortment and all sizes ready today at this sharp price-saving—

One Dollar Each

Some Handkerchief Bargains

Bargains in Men's, Women's and Children's All-linen Handkerchiefs that are well worth picking up—for they mean a saving of a third to a half on full values:

Men's Handkerchiefs at 12½c Each

Over 800 dozens of Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs, with fine openwork and floral designs; 18 inches square, half-inch hems; and the same class of goods that would bring 25c each if laundered—which these are not. 12½c each.

Odd Handkerchiefs, 8c Each

They are a round-up from other sales; and originally worth 12½ to 25c, and even more. Now somewhat mussed—but a washing will set *that* right. They are Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all hemstitched; some with colored borders. Mighty good picking at 8c each.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

The Under-Price Underwear Store contains a specially chosen stock of excellent Underwear and Hosiery, at prices attractively low for such reliable quality. Examples:

At 18c pair; 3 pairs for 50c—Men's fast black cotton Half-hose, with double soles and high-spliced heels; medium weights, fine gauge.
At 37½c each—Women's white ribbed, medium-weight cotton Vests and Drawers; Vests in long or short sleeves, Drawers in knee or ankle length.

Laces, Reduced a Third to a Half

We've been routing out odds-and-ends and stragglers among our regular stock of Laces, and in consequence a goodly assortment of attractive pieces awaits you today in the Basement, at *one-third to one-half less than their former prices.* Included are

Short lengths, odd pieces and parts of former matching sets, in Edgings, Bandings, Galons, Insertions and Appliques, in black, white and cream, and in such laces as Chiffon Applique, Point Venise, Cluny, Lierre, Oriental, and so on.

Lengths range from 2 to 15 yards; prices from 5c to $1.25 a yard, instead of 15c to $2.50 a yard

Children's Dresses at Little Prices

When prices in children's warm Dresses are as low as these, it becomes an easy matter as well as a prudent act, to buy liberally—even in anticipation of future needs.

The little dresses are well made, in a variety of pretty styles, and priced thus:

At 25c to $1, worth 40c to $1.25—
Dresses of flannelette and Scotch flannel, in various stripes; in yoke, princess and waist styles; neatly trimmed with fancy braid. Sizes 6 months to 5 years.
At 75c to $1.50, worth $1.50 to $2.25—
Dresses of cashmere or flannel; in yoke and French waist effects; trimmed with braid; in various pretty styles and colors. Sizes 1 to 5 years.

PETTICOATS Under-priced

Petticoats of serviceable and seasonable kinds, well-made; and priced in such interesting ways as these:

FLANNELETTE PETTICOATS, 20c
In light stripes, made extra full, with plain hem.
BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS, 85c
With deep flounces, trimmed with two side-plaited ruffles and plaits above. Regularly worth $1.

Cozy Rugs
At Reduced Prices

The dining-room or parlor that is liberally equipped with well-chosen rugs has made an excellent start towards comfort and coziness.

Every housekeeper wants her house to "put its best foot forward" at Thanksgiving time. Here is a chance to cover up possible bare spots on the floor, and heighten the tone of the room, at a moderate outlay, by means of these well-timed offerings of Smyrna and Franco-Persian Rugs at decided reductions:

Smyrna Rugs

18x36 in., 65c, from 75c.	3x6 ft., $2.25, from $3.
21x45 in., 90c, from $1.	6x9 ft., $6.25, from $8.50.
26x54 in., $1.25, from $1.40.	7x10½ ft., $10, from $18.50.
30x60 in., $1.50 from $1.70.	9x12 ft., $12.50, from $17.50.

Franco-Persian Rugs

In carpet sizes. Made of a fine grade of wool, resembling in many respects the old Oriental rugs, and possessing splendid wearing qualities. Mostly in light colors, suitable for parlor or bedroom, at these reductions:

18x9 ft. 10 in., $100, from $135. 11½x8½ ft., $70, from $95.
9 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 7 in., $50, from $68.

Or, if a new carpet interests you more, here are reductions on our standard grades of

Wilton Velvet Carpets

At $1 yard, reduced from $1.40. At 70c yard, reduced from $1.

Third floor.

Underwear and Hosiery

The Wanamaker stock presents Hosiery and Underwear, for men and women, of just the sorts and weights that are coming into use now, and all of them values that cannot be bettered, and seldom equaled at their prices.

That's due to the Wanamaker system of going right to the makers, and dictating details in design, dimensions, trimming and fit, to which most stores pay scant attention. And then, buying in amazing quantities, with a resultant price-saving.

These are popular-priced items:

Women's Underwear

At 50c each—Five styles of ribbed cotton underwear at this price. White medium-weight cotton Vests; high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers and Tights. Same in cream-colored cotton.
Medium heavy-weight Vests and Drawers.
Heavy-weight, in two styles; also extra large sizes in heavy weights.

Women's Hosiery

At 25c a pair—Of fast black cotton; all-black, black with split soles or unbleached feet. Also black lisle thread or cashmere.

Children's Union Suits

Perfect-fitting garments of white or silver-gray heavy ribbed cotton. Size 20, 50c; sizes 22 and 24, 55c; sizes 26 and 28, 60c; sizes 30 and 32, 65c.
Same, in heavy cotton-and-wool mixed; size 20, $1.05; advance 5c on each larger size. Garments are suitable for ages from 2 to 15 years.

Children's Hosiery

At 15c and 18c a pair—Of fast black narrow-ribbed cotton; with regular-made feet; knees, heels and toes doubly strong, made of a fine yarn, elastic and durable. Sizes 5 to 7, for ages from 4 to 11 years, 15c pair; sizes 7½ to 10, for ages 12 to 17 years, 18c pair.

Men's Underwear

At $1 a garment—Shirts and Drawers of medium-weight white merino. Shirts have silk fronts.
Also heavy-weight mottled gray merino Shirts and Drawers. Drawers in both have reinforced seats, and short or regular length inseam. Sizes up to 50 inches.

Men's Half-Hose

At 25c a pair—Of fine natural-colored or black cashmere; medium or heavy weight; also fast black cotton, with unbleached soles or split feet.

Ninth street aisle.

Slippers to Take Away

Going into the country for Thanksgiving—back to the homestead? Have you thought of taking remembrances for the home members of the family?

A well-chosen pair of Slippers is welcome in a majority of cases—the warm, comfortable sort for the older folks; stylish, dainty ones for sisters or girl cousins—and so on. You have to look but little through this stock, to find the proper sort to take with you. For instance:

Men's kidskin Romeo cut Slippers; easy turned soles; $1.50, $2 and $3, according to quality.
Men's black Felt Slippers, with pliable soles of oak leather; low cut, $1.30; high cut, $1.60.
Women's Felt Slippers, trimmed with fur; leather soles, Romeo cut; $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Women's Comfort Slippers, for dressing or negligee wear; pretty in color, soft and dainty; $1 and $1.75.
Fancy Dancing Slippers, in a dozen handsome sorts, for women; $1.50 to $3.50.

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue.

Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams
At Half Prices

Fine lawn, daintily embroidered with bow-knots, Napoleon wreaths, fleur-de-lis and other attractive floral patterns—such are these fresh, pretty Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams from Switzerland, that we have marked at a trifle less than *half prices:* Two groups

At 45c, worth 95c. **At 65c,** worth $1.25

And about twenty-five varieties in each. Patterns in the 45c quality are blind work; those in the higher-priced goods are in fine lace openwork. Both are exceptional values that will interest housekeepers.

Broadway.

All Kinds of New Needle Cases

We're always inclined to "point with pride" to our holiday collection of Needle Cases. This year we're prouder than ever, for the assortment is even more extensive than usual. We have the needle books made up according to our own ideas, and import them from England ourselves. And they're mightily attractive—ranging from the simplest little case with a good outfit of needles at 10c, up to the elaborate kind, in Russia leather, with almost every sort of needle you can think of, at $2.50.

Of course, hundreds of these pretty little cases will find their way into the Christmas stocking; and the showing is now at its best.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

For Exercise Indoors and Out

The Whitely and other good exercisers, that will start your blood circulating in the morning or put you in trim for a good night's rest. Roller skates and football togs, for the boys who enjoy these amusements as long as the weather will let them.

Other sporting goods in profusion—such as golfers' supplies—but that's another story. As to today's:

INDOOR EXERCISERS

The Whitely Exerciser, in light, medium or heavy strength; No. 0, $1.25; No. 1, $2.25; No. 3, $4. The Whitely Athlete, $4.50.

ROLLER SKATES

Raymond or Peck & Snyders' Extension Roller Skates with hemacite wheels, in all-clamp or half-clamp style, 90c a pair.
Extension Roller Skates, hardwood wheels, 40c a pair.
Barney & Berry Extension Roller Skates, steel wheels, 25c a pair.

BOXING GLOVES

Boys' Boxing Gloves, good quality leather, stuffed with curled hair, $1 and $1.50 a set.
Striking Bags, double or single end; complete with rope, elastic and hooks, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $7.

FOOTBALL SUPPLIES

Footballs of good quality leather, pure gum bladders, 75c, $1, $1.75, $2, up to $4.
Morrill's Nose Guards, boys' or men's size, $1.25 each.
Head Harness, $1, $1.50 and $2.50. Helmets, $3.50, $4 and $5.
Football Trousers, 50c, $1, $1.75 and $2 pair.
Shin Guards, regulation size, 50c, 75c and $1.
Football Jackets, 35c and 50c each.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

"From Vantine's For the Home Beautiful."

Chinese Carved Teakwood Furniture.



Artistic shapes, with rich and impressive hand carvings.

PEDESTALS, 7.50 to 15.00
TABLES, 25.00 to 200.00
HALL CHAIRS, 15.00 to 100.00
TEAPOYS, 5.50 to 10.00
STANDS, 10.00 to 25.00
CABINETS, 65.00 to 300.00

Damascus Carved and Inlaid Furniture.

Inlaid in raised patterns with pearl and bone in Oriental designs and characters.

TABOURETTES, 3.00 upward
STANDS, 1.75 upward.
TABLES, 5.00 upward.
FOLDING CHAIRS, 6.50 upward.

A HINT FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

If you desire to make an unusual present, this is the store to visit. Many artistic and interesting objects for Personal and Home adornment will be found here that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway & 18th St.

PROTECT YOUR HOME!



HARRIS FIRE ESCAPE STEEL CABLE LADDER.
TESTED TO 2,000 POUNDS, OVER 200,000 IN USE.
Catalogue and Price List Free.
HARRIS SAFETY CO., New York.

STECK PIANO

"The Old Reliable"

and the best piano which time and thought and money can produce. The faith of the public in the Steck is being more generously rewarded every day.

Warerooms, 136 Fifth Av., N. Y.

After Over-Indulgence

get your stomach and liver into proper condition by using this renowned old family remedy

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere—In boxes 10c. and 25c.



We've made good shirts so many years, and made them so well, we kind o' think we know how. "Cluett" and "Monarch" brands.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

AVOID RODS

35 cents will attach LEVOY'S NEW CLIP to your eyeglasses. No pinching, tilting or falling. Quick repairs and proper fitting of oculists' prescriptions at the LEVOY Co., Jewelers, 2 Astor Place.

RESCUE OF LITTLE ONES

Report on Work of the Children's Aid Society in the Last Year.

Heredity Can Be Overcome by Good Surroundings—Ill-Results Achieved by Institution Training Pointed Out.

The Children's Aid Society yesterday held its annual meeting, when officers were elected and the work of the last year was reviewed. The meeting, which was held at the Chase National Bank, marked the completion of fifty years of activity on the part of the society in this city. C. Loring Brace, the Secretary, who is a descendant of the founder, in his report yesterday declared that "to-day no poor child in New York need be homeless on the street nor be forced to steal or beg for a living, nor want a meal, if he gives any evidence that he is willing to work for it."

Mr. Brace reviewed the growth of the organization since its foundation by Charles L. Brace and a small group of friends. Then it had no endowment in the ordinary sense of the word, it had no property, no promises of support, no fund of any kind, and $50 was considered a notable contribution. During the last twelve months the expenditures of the organization amounted to no less than $543,109.07. The number of children aided during the last year was given by Mr. Brace in tabular form as follows:

Industrial schools	16,384
Given relief in their homes	9,307
In lodging houses	4,226
In the Farm School	345
In charge of probation officers	300
In Summer homes	19,562
Given a day's outing	1,781
Treated by Sick Mission	1,480
Placed in homes	476
Placed in homes at wages	247
Assisted to emigrate	712
Total	55,106

"The principle of the society," the report goes on, "is to give to the children of the poor and unfortunate the means of self-help and to encourage them to use the means. We find in all kinds of humanity a divinely given uplifting power, stronger than the down-pulling influence of heredity. Remove the child from bad environment before the age when instincts are polluted, and place him amid good family surroundings, where he will develop naturally in the discipline of every-day life, and he will grow in moral health and strength exactly as the average child does.

RESULT OF MANUAL TRAINING.

"The class of children that we are striving to reach are so restless and lacking in ambition and so rebellious against efforts at discipline, that many of them can only be kept in school by perpetual change in the subject offered for class work. These many departments of manual training answer this requirement, and at the same time are useful to the children, as is proved by the fact that the boys and girls obtain better wages and more rapid promotion in the factories and shops.

"Our school work is limited to the primary grades for the reason that the children go to work at the age of thirteen. As a consequence we have developed manual training in the primary grades far beyond the public schools either in New York or elsewhere. The exhibitions of manual training in the central office of the Children's Aid Society which have been given from time to time in the past have called forth great praise from specialists on the subject who have been amazed that so much can be done among such very young children. The exhibition which we shall make in May will be another example of what can be done in primary grade work in this direction.

"The homes of the children are visited by our teachers, who made 19,292 visits during the year. Often the families were found in the greatest distress, and in order to make it possible that the children might attend school it was necessary to find some form of relief for 9,307 persons. Many of the children must be given hot lunches at the schools. Often they must be fitted out with strong shoes and additional clothing in Winter, which they pay for in small part, and in part by their good attendance and progress in study.

"It has been said that our society gives relief to poor families without investigation and that pauperism results, but this statement is far from being true. The teachers and visitors of our industrial schools are closely associated with the families of the children who attend the schools. A message that a little boy or girl cannot come to school because of sickness or some other misfortune is brought at once to the attention of the school visitor, who calls at the home of the child, and is welcomed as one who has the right to call because she is the "teacher." Sudden illness, accident, or death of the wage-earner often makes it necessary that immediate assistance be given by the visitor. If continued assistance is required, the family is referred to one of the relief-giving charities, but our own visitor has means for giving temporary relief in cases of emergency.

"The gift by bequest of the late Miss Miln of a house, 442 West Twenty-third Street, with a partial endowment, will make it possible for our society to open a home for foundlings, orphan babies, and babies rescued from evil environment. This house will make a beautiful home for about twenty babies. As they will be placed out in family homes rapidly, they will be kept but a short time in the home, and we believe a large number will be cared for during the year. All over the country there is a great demand for babies, and we have no doubt that we shall be able to find homes rapidly for all the little ones we may receive. We have a trained nurse in charge, and the very best sanitary arrangements.

"In connection with our schools, classes for crippled and deformed children were organized and have become necessary to the happiness, health, and welfare of these little invalids."

Of the probation department Mr. Brace says:

"The work of the past year has impressed us anew with the importance of this department in saving boys from criminal life. Of the two hundred and fifty offenders who formerly would have been sent to the workhouse or jail, two hundred were rescued from that fate, and are at present leading honest lives, with promise that they will not drift back again into bad ways."

The farm school established in 1894 at Kensico by Mrs. Joseph M. White, Mr. Brace says, has proved a potent factor in the uplifting of the "street arab," whose reclamation formerly seemed a problem almost beyond hope.

FARM A SUCCESS.

"Cottages, barns, dairy, infirmary, and schoolhouse were given by Mrs. White and others as the venture proved successful, until now the farm accommodates eighty boys, assigned among the different cottages according to age and skill in farmwork. Each cottage has its house mother to care for the boys. She nurses them when ailing, washes over their clothing and their manners, pets them when good, and scolds them when bad, and very quickly the suspicious, sour lad who had begun to believe society was his enemy, discovers that this is a beautiful world after all, and most surprising of all, he has found a home and friends. When he has made this astonishing discovery he begins to drop his shifty ways, and to take life as it comes with more and more confidence that some one cares for him, and is keeping an eye on him in the hope that not only will he be well behaved at the moment but will continue so.

"The best known and best managed orphans' home and college of our time, which cares for and educates orphan boys from eight to eighteen years of age, has lately celebrated its fiftieth year, and reports having an endowment of $26,000,000, and that it has expended $11,000,000 in maintenance, having educated regardless of cost, and sent out 4,189 young men. Of these 1,323 cannot be traced, and of the others 18 are lawyers, 10 clergymen, 10 physicians, 8 are engineers or architects, 7 are bankers or brokers, and all the rest are clerks in various trades and small occupations.

"Good as this record is, compare it with the results of this society's efforts in behalf of orphans. With little or now endowment, and at a cost of but $750,000, we have rescued and placed in family homes 22,528 orphan or abandoned children, provided situations at wages in the country for 24,861 older boys and girls, and restored 5,201 runaway children to parents. Of those placed in family homes in the West, the vast majority have become farmers or farmer's wives. Of the others, we know that one became Governor of a State, and one of a Territory, two have been Members of Congress, two Sheriffs, three District Attorneys, three County Commissioners, and several have been members of State Legislatures.

"In the business world twenty-six bankers, brokers, and cashiers, fifty-one are in business, thirty-four are lawyers, twenty-two are merchants, seventeen are physicians, eight are Postmasters, thirty-nine are railroad men, several being high officials; ten are real estate agents, fifteen are journalists, eighty-five are teachers, several being High School Principals, and one a City Superintendent of Schools, one a civil engineer, over one thousand entered the army and navy, and twenty-one are clergymen.

"As time brings to us experience," the report says, "we are more and more convinced that it is not the long years of training in an institution, school, or reformatory which count in the development of character, but that it is the struggle to keep honest amid the temptations of real life which strengthens moral tone. The sheltered life of the institution cannot give this training. It is the natural home life, and the loving interest of foster-parents in cooperation with the careful attention of our agents that has made our work among orphans and abandoned children so successful. They are quickly placed in family homes, and the social forces around them urge them on to achieve what careers they can.

"The city authorities at last have been brought to realize that for many years the city has not built public schools sufficient to catch up with the school population even among the fairly well-to-do children. It is estimated that the seating capacity in the schools is not sufficient by 60,000. It follows, therefore, that the schools are even less likely than formerly to provide for the shiftless and destitute, which is the class we strive to reach. On account of the great immigration of helpless people from Italy and Eastern Europe, the need of this work is even more pressing than ever before. That this is recognized by the people themselves is clearly shown by the fact that they are attempting to raise money among themselves to help us establish a new school in the crowded Italian colony in the upper east side of the city, often called Little Italy.

ITALIANS START THE FUND.

"A group of the Italian Americans who attended our Italian school years ago, recognizing the importance of this work, and anxious that the neglected children of their fellow-countrymen who are now coming over in such numbers, may have the same opportunity, have of their own volition formed a committee and raised among themselves the sum of $2,100, contributed in amounts from 10 cents upward. More than 2,000 people have contributed to this little fund, including the King of Italy. The committee urges the Children's Aid Society, with this fund as a beginning, to establish an industrial school where it is so urgently needed. Any one desiring to leave a permanent benefaction to our city could not do a more useful thing than to complete the fund to erect a building where neglected children of Italian emigrants may be trained, with room also for nursery classes for crippled children, gymnasium, and rooms which may be used for neighborhood work. Such a gift to the poor will be useful for generations. The land and building together will cost about $100,000.

"Our sanitarium at Coney Island for mothers with sick and ailing babies was overcrowded during the past Summer, and we need a new cottage there or a rearrangement of the old buildings. At present there is accommodation for 300 persons. A central hall would cost about $20,000 and enable us to lodge 500 mothers and babies each week. The grounds and beach are large, and the administration staff could care for more sick little ones if there were more dormitory and dining room space.

"To complete the usefulness of our Farm School we must have a building to be used for shop work for the boys in Winter. Experience has shown us that a certain number of boys may be used in the Winter in the barn cutting feed for the stock and caring for the animals, and another group of boys may work out of doors in whatever occupation the weather permits, but, nevertheless, there is always a time when a shop where boys could be taught the use of tools and the beginnings of carpentry, blacksmith, and wheelwright trades would be of the utmost importance to the boys, enabling them to prove more useful in the homes which we find for them, and consequently more valuable to their employers and more likely to be retained in employment through the Winter when ordinary farm work ceases. The shop and equipment would cost about $4,000, and would be of great service to us.

The report of A. B. Hepburn, the Treasurer, shows total receipts of $543,109.97, and expenditures of the same amount during the last year. There were eleven legacies, to the aggregate amount of $25,424.85, and memorial donations to the amount of $8,490.60.

All the officers of last year were re-elected, as were also the Trustees whose terms expired. These are William Church, Osborn, President; Charles E. Whitehead, Vice President; A. B. Hepburn, Treasurer; C. Loring Brace, Secretary. Trustees—A. B. Hepburn, D. Willis James, Douglas Robinson, Gustave E. Kissel, and George G. Wheelock.

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Shut Out at Havana and Sent to Ellis Island on His Return—Recent Similar Case.

Enforcing their new immigration laws, which are modeled on those of this country, the Cuban authorities refused last week to admit Angelo Gallini, an Italian, who went down from here on the Ward liner Morro Castle to accept a position as a waiter in the Hotel Ingleterra in Havana. They excluded him on the ground that his admission would be a violation of the Cuban contract labor law, and accordingly he was sent back on the Morro Castle, which arrived here yesterday. When Boarding Officer Thompson learned of the case he sent the man to Ellis Island, claiming that his first citizenship papers are not sufficient to entitle him to re-enter this port. The case will come up before the Board of Special Inquiry, and Gallini may have another free trip to Havana on the Morro Castle.

Whoever may be benefited by the stringent enforcement of the immigration statutes here and at Havana, it is certain that the Ward Line is getting the worst of it. Constantin Garcia stowed away on the Mexico of that line when she sailed from this port about three weeks ago, and the Cuban authorities would not admit him, although he was a Cuban, on account of his four months' residence in this country. He was sent back on the Monterey, also a Ward liner, and when he arrived here he was not allowed to land, as he had no means of support. When he was on his third free trip south the officers of the Monterey discovered that Garcia was a Spaniard by birth, and they tried to lose him at Vera Cruz. Garcia refused to go ashore, however, and he is still on the Monterey, cruising in Mexican waters. The Ward Line does not know what to do with him.

PRESIDENT CANTOR RETURNS.

He Says Western Democrats Are Discussing Judge Parker as a Presidential Possibility.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor, who has just returned from a trip to San Francisco and other points in the West, said that everywhere he stopped in the West he was asked by Democrats to give them his judgment on Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals as a Presidential candidate.

"It is evident," said Mr. Cantor, "that the Democrats of the West are very much interested in the possibility of Judge Parker coming to the front as the Democratic standard bearer in 1904. I was asked on all hands for my opinion as to whether he could have carried the State for the Democracy if he had been nominated for Governor in place of Mr. Coler. I gave it as my judgment that if he had been the nominee he would have had not less than 50,000 plurality. The impression in the West seems to be that if the Democrats are to defeat President Roosevelt a new leader must be found, and Judge Parker is the man every one is talking about.

"I have read a good deal of adulation of Leader Murphy in connection with the result of the recent election in New York City," said Mr. Cantor, in referring, to the recent campaign, "but my opinion is that Mr. Murphy had no more to do with the great majority rolled up for Coler in the city than my hat did.

"I read that Senator Platt says that he will be for Mr. Low if Mr. Low will be good enough to the Republicans in the way of patronage. Mr. Low cannot be good enough to suit Mr. Platt in that direction. The civil service law stands in the way. I don't believe in breaking down the civil service. Any man who attempts to do so will sign his political death warrant.

"Uncle Billy" Smith Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 25.—William Courtney Smith, known to Trinity College graduates since 1830 as "Uncle Billy," colored janitor at the college, died this morning of heart disease, aged seventy-nine. He came here from Maryland at the age of thirteen, and at the time of his death was caring for the rooms of Professors for whom he acted as sweep when they were students. He leaved a wife and five children.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

An inspection is invited of a collection of their most recent importations, including paintings by the following masters: Schreyer, Detaille, Bouguereau, Corot, Ziem, Rosa Bonheur, J. J. Henner, Boudin, Chas. Jacque, Thaulow, Gerome, and many others.

326 Fifth Ave., Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE PLANS

Trustees Discuss the Executive Committee's Report.

Appropriation of $200,000 for Various Branches of Science—Finance Committee Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Trustees of the Carnegie Institute met in the New Willard Hotel to-day in annual session with Dr. Billings, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees, in the chair. The principal business of the forenoon session consisted of the reading and discussion of the report of the Executive Committee appointed at the meeting held last January.

The report proved to be an extensive document, containing many recommendations for the establishment of a permanent university in accordance with the plans of Mr. Carnegie. These suggestions were discussed at length, but no conclusion was reached on any point, and on this account no detailed statement of the purport of the report was given out.

At the afternoon session the board authorized the Executive Committee to appropriate $300,000 of the income to the purposes recommended by the advisory committees in various branches of science. The board also voted to set aside $100,000 as a reserve fund, to allow $50,000 or so much as may be needed for other expenses, including salaries, rental, &c., and to devote $40,000 to the publication of scientific memoirs and papers. The further details of the appropriation were referred to the Executive Committee.

The appointment of a Finance Committee was determined on, and Messrs. Gage, Mills, and Higginson were so designated. The death of Henry Hitchcock of Missouri was announced, and his brother, Secretary E. A. Hitchcock of the Interior Department, was elected to the vacancy.

The question of a site for the Carnegie Institution was discussed at length, but was postponed until the next annual meeting of the board. Among those present to-day was Prof. Alexander Agassiz, President of the National Academy of Sciences.

EVACUATION DAY CEREMONIES.

Two Flag Raisings, One by a Park Keeper at the Battery, Marked the Historic Anniversary.

Down at the Battery, where in past years elaborate patriotic exercises were held each year in commemoration of the evacuation of New York by the British soldiers and their allies on Nov. 25, 1783, and the triumphant re-entry of Gen. Washington and his army, a park keeper yesterday morning ran the Stars and Stripes up on a flagpole near the Barge Office. Nobody saw him do it, and few who from under their umbrellas observed the flag hanging almost motionless in the drizzling rain recalled its significance.

Another ceremony yesterday in connection with the anniversary of New York's historic day was held at the Jumel mansion, at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Washington Heights, where Gen. Washington had his headquarters before the retreat of the British from the city. Gen. Fernando P. Earle, who owns the historic building, hoisted the flag on the front porch at sunrise. The General's children and five members of the Washington Continental Guard were present.

A meeting of the Sons of the Revolution was held in the evening at Delmonico's to celebrate the anniversary. Charles R. Anderson, the Vice President, presided. William Webster Ellsworth delivered an address on "Capt. John Smith and Old Virginia."

The city in general seemed to have forgotten the anniversary of evacuation. For many years the old flag that was nailed by John Van Arsdale to the pole at the Battery when the American troops marched down from Harlem was in possession of the Van Arsdale family, and was run up on each anniversary. Later the flag was burned with Barnum's Museum. For forty years John Van Arsdale, a son of the original flag raiser, attended the ceremonies at the Battery and conducted the flag raising.

ALDERMEN PASS THE BUDGET.

Board Also Appropriates Additional $2,000,000 for New School Sites and Houses.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday to pass the budget of the expenses of the City Government for 1903. Forty-two votes were cast in the affirmative and none in the negative. The budget amounts to $97,110,031.10.

A regular session of the board was held afterward for general business. A minority report was expected from President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan and Alderman Sullivan, opposing the Pennsylvania franchise, but none was presented. A resolution was passed appropriating $2,000,000 for new school sites and houses. That is in addition to the $6,000,000 of corporate stock authorized last Spring for the same purpose.

The number of buildings and additions, the number of classrooms, and the number of sittings to be provided in the several boroughs are as follows: Borough of Manhattan—Seven new buildings, 6 additions, 358 classrooms, and 17,445 sittings; Borough of the Bronx—Two new buildings, 48 classrooms and 2,400 sittings; Borough of Brooklyn—Eight new buildings, 268 classrooms, and 12,400 sittings; Borough of Queens—Three new buildings, 2 additions, 116 classrooms, and 5,800 sittings; Borough of Richmond—One new building, 8 classrooms, and 400 sittings. The new Manual Training School in the Borough of Brooklyn also is provided for.

The number of new sites acquired or to be acquired are seven in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, six in Brooklyn, two in Queens, and two in Richmond.

WEALTH FOR WIDOWED BRIDE.

Mrs. Thomas Henry Mason Inherits the Bulk of Her Husband's Estate, Valued at $5,000,000.

Thomas Henry Mason's will was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. The will was executed on Oct. 28, 1890, four months after he married, and the bulk of the estate, estimated at $5,000,000, goes to the widow. Mr. Mason was one of the pioneer copper miners of the country, and owned several of the Northwest's richest mines. He died on Nov. 15 at his residence, on the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue.

Under the will, the New York Infant Asylum of Mount Vernon receives $3,000, the Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery, to keep the testator's tomb in proper condition, $5,000; John C. O'Brien, a friend, $5,000; Edward Williams, coachman, $1,000, and Adelia Brunges, $1,000.

Mr. Mason was a member of the Union League, Lotos, and New York Yacht Clubs, and the New York Stock Exchange. When he died he was fifty-seven years old. His fortune consisted largely of copper stocks.

DAMAGES FOR NURSE GANNON.

Mrs. Kathleen Gannon, formerly nurse in the family of John Goodwin, was awarded $1,341 damages in her suit against Mr. Goodwin, whom she charged with attacking her in his Summer cottage last year. He is a silk manufacturer, his place of business being at 27-29 West Twenty-third Street. The woman demanded $5,000. The case was tried before Judge O'Dwyer, in the City Court, and ended yesterday.

It was claimed by Mrs. Gannon that she was discharged by Mr. Goodwin for no good cause after the events on account of which she brought suit. He answered that he dismissed her from his employ for incompetency.

Simpson Crawford Co.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Our Greatly Enlarged Shoe Store.

Second Floor.

And now we must direct your attention to our greatly enlarged Shoe Store. It is situated, as heretofore, on the second floor, but it has moved southward. It covers almost double the space it formerly occupied. It is beautifully arranged, perfectly equipped and excellently stocked. Upon investigation you will grant all that. It is not surpassed by any Shoe Store in the world.

Our Ess-Cee-Ess Shoes at $3.50 For Men and Women

are without question the very best Shoes sold at that price. They closely resemble the best $5.00 sorts shown elsewhere. Their strong points are comfort, style and service.

Our Custom Finish Shoes at $5.00 For Men and Women

are particularly well made, of the choicest materials. Look like $7.00 and $8.00 goods, and will wear as well.

For the Little Folks

We devote most careful attention to the selection of Shoes for children. We see to it that they are properly shaped and carefully made—the kind which give unusually good service. Those made with welted soles and perfectly smooth insoles ARE THE BEST.

For Girls, $1.50 to $3.00; for boys, $2.00 to $3.50.

All our Shoes are made in the latest and most modish styles and are built on correct and comfortable lasts. They are of soft and pliable leathers.

We might write a long essay on the Simpson Crawford Co. Shoe Store, but facts plainly stated do duty in advertising—not extended verbiage. So we'll just say that when Shoes are required for any member of the family you cannot do better than come right here, where only the best in Footwear will be shown you—and where only the fairest prices will be asked.

Our Newly Enlarged Book Store.

First Floor, Rear.

We invite your most critical inspection of the largest, as well as the handsomest, Book Store in the country, all of which we say without fear of contradiction. Our stock from A to Z is all new. Our Furniture and Fixtures throughout the Deparument are also new, and we show what cannot be seen in Department in this country, viz:—A complete storeroom given over to Juvenile Literature for boys and girls.

Another room is given up entirely to bindings and books in holiday attire.

Our stock of Standard Literature is just as complete; while we show a full line of Books under their different classifications, such as Reference Books, Art Books, History, Biography and Books on Nature. Also a full and complete line of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals and Catholic Books of Worship.

We want everybody to see and know the Simpson Crawford Co. Book Store. That you may speedily make its acquaintance we offer a few seasonable Books at very attractive prices.

THE ETERNAL CITY: theatre edition, now being played by Miss Allen; for to-day only..... 33

THE CRISIS: by Churchill, now being played by Jas. Hackett; for to-day only..... 85

FOR THE BOYS we offer the well-known Henty Books; not the cheap edition, but those titles that have never before sold for less than $1.50; our price will be..... 36

Beric the Briton, Wulf the Saxon,
The Dash for Khartoum, At Agincourt,
Through Russian Snows, A Jacobite Exile,
In Greek Waters, A March on London.

There are 20 titles never before sold for less than $1.10.

The following are some very attractive Holiday Books at special prices:—

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF SANTA CLAUS, beautifully illustrated by L. Frank Baum..... $1.00

YANKEE DOODLE GANDER, a jingo jingle book, and one of the best ever published for children; publisher's price $1.50, our price..... 85

BOB, SON OF BATTLE, by Ollivant; publishers price $1.50, our price..... 85

Three Special Books for the Children:—

WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN, by Seton Thompson; publishers' price $2.00; our price..... $1.39

KINDRED OF THE WILD, by Chas. D. Roberts; fully illustrated; publishers price $2.00; our price..... $1.44

NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN STORIES, by Sophie May, Mary Brine and others; our price..... 50

BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY BOOKS, bound in embossed ooze, with decorations in gold; publishers' price $1.25, our price, 85

Longfellow's Poems, Bacon's Essays, Miles Standish, the Rubaivat, Child's Gardening Verse, Lucile, Love Poems, Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Evangeline.

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH, by Chas. Reade; holiday edition; our price..... $2.35

THE WORKS OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT: THE WINNING OF THE WEST, 6 volumes; HUNTING RIPS ON THE PLAINS, HUNTING THE GRIZZLY, THE WILDERNESS HUNTER, AMERICAN IDEALS; your choice, per volume..... 35

For history, PRESCOTT'S CONQUEST OF MEXICO is still the standard; 3 volumes, library edition; set..... $1.10

BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS, PHRASES AND PROVERBS, 9th edition; our price..... $2.10

BYRON'S COMPLETE WORKS, illustrated edition, large 8vo, bound in full leather..... $1.55

As a book of reference, WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED still ranks first; we have the latest edition; full sheep, with index; our price..... $3.55

Holiday Handkerchiefs.

First Floor.

You can depend upon getting the best in Handkerchiefs at the Simpson Crawford Co. Store, because, unlike most other retail establishments, here the attention of the buyer is entirely concentrated upon this one department. Consequently he is able to look out for and get the best of everything directly it appears on the market. The following items will be found useful for those on the lookout for novel and effective gifts:—

Children's Handkerchiefs in pretty little boxes.

Children's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; all linen, three in box..... 24

Children's Colored Initial Handkerchiefs, with colored borders; six in box..... 85

Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs; three in pocketbook box..... 45

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs; prettily arranged in imported fans; something very new; 6 Handkerchiefs to each fan..... $1.45 and $1.85

These fans are executed in the most elaborate designs.

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs; all linen, in dice marked effects; six in box... 98

Women's Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, in plain and wreath effects, each 25c.; box of six..... $1.45

Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs; in hundreds of designs; both neat and elaborate; from..... 12½ to $2.50

Lace Edge Handkerchiefs; linen centres; wide and narrow laces; especially strong lines, at..... 12½, 25 and 50

Of course we have numbers of others at much higher prices.

Men's Demi-laundered Initial Handkerchiefs; all linen..... 12½

Men's fully laundered Initial Handkerchiefs; all linen, six in box, $1.15; each..... 20 and 25

Men's hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs; each, 12½, 18, 25, 35, 50 and 75

Men's silk Initial Handkerchiefs..... 25, 37, 48, 75 and 98

Numerous new ideas in brocaded and twilled silk mufflers, Pongee and corded silk Handkerchiefs and French woven novelties.

Reductions on Lace Curtains.

Fourth Floor.

We are now offering exceptional values in Lace Curtains. The housewife who has held off buying a really pretty and fine pair may now indulge her taste, as we've made radical reductions on many lines, as the following items clearly show:—

Real Russian hand made Lace Curtains; actual value $58.00, at, pair, $45.00

Real Russian hand made Lace Curtains; actual value $37.50, pair, $27.50

Real Point Arabe Lace Curtains; actual value $18.75; pair..... $14.00

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, exceptionally effective designs; pair, $17.50

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, good designs, extra quality net; pair..... $12.00

Irish Point Lace Curtains, graceful, effective patterns; pair..... $3.85

Irish Point Lace Curtains, in detached figured centres, stylish borders; pair..... $4.75

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of the finest hand made laces; pair..... $2.00 and $3.00

Portieres, mercerized tapestry, silk finish, nicely fringed; pair..... $6.85

The Model Food Store

Entire Sixth Floor.

offers, as Thanksgiving specials, the following:—

CRANBERRIES:—New, sound Cape Cod fruit, 3 quarts, 25; quart..... 9

PLUM PUDDING:—"Royal Stuart," skilfully prepared from the finest ingredients; 4 lb. can, 69; 3 lb. can, 50; 2 lb. can, 39; 1 lb can..... 22

PLUM PUDDING SAUCE:—Richardson & Robbins; can..... 13

MINCEMEAT:—Armour's "Star" Condensed, excellent article; 3 lb. pail..... 25

WET MINCEMEAT:—Armour's, ready for immediate use; 1 lb. cans, sufficient for one large pie; can..... 12

CELERY:—Kalamazoo, fancy, large, well bleached bunches..... 18

NUTS:—New importation, strictly fancy goods of the best quality; 2 lbs..... 25

DATES:—Fancy New Fard, lb., 10; Hallowi Dates, 1 lb. packages, 3 for 17. Stuffed Dates:—New Fard Dates, stuffed with nut meats and glace fruits; 1 lb box..... 25

GLACE CHERRIES:—Fancy Imported, in dainty 1 lb. boxes..... 50

DESSERT RAISINS:—Fancy Malaga Clusters, 1 lb. fancy boxes, 25; extra fine Malaga Clusters, beautifully lithographed boxes containing 5½ lbs. net..... $1.75

TABLE RAISINS:—Choice London Layers, bulk, lb..... 15

SEEDED RAISINS:—"Royal Stuart," skilfully prepared from the finest ingredients; 4 lb. can, 69; 3 lb. can, 50; 2 lb. can, 39; 1 lb can..... 22

CURRANTS:—"Royal Stuart," thoroughly reclaened English Currants, 1 lb. package..... 12

CITRON:—The New Glace Citron, fancy quality, 1 lb..... 15

PEEL:—New Orange or Lemon Peel, lb..... 15

FIGS:—Fancy Four Crown Smyrna Layer Figs, lb..... 14

EXTRACTS:—"Royal Stuart," made in our own laboratory, large 4 oz. bottle; Vanilla, 39; Lemon..... 33

SWEET CIDER:—Genuine Vermont Apple Juice, fresh made, jug free; gallon..... 25

CHESTNUTS:—Imported, large Italian nuts, for stuffing purposes, lb..... 10

ORANGES:—Fancy, large, sweet Floridas, bright, juicy fruit, dozen..... 30

COFFEE:—The Stuart Blend, the finest drinking coffee obtainable, makes a delightfully smooth, rich, mellow beverage, 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c.

TEAS:—Formosa Oolong, fancy quality, May Pickings, delicate flavor, mellow character, regularly 60c., lb..... 50

BAR LE DUC:—Mme. Roussey's finest imported, all varieties, glass..... 25

PRESERVED GINGER:—Genuine Chyloong, Canton, 6 lbs., 60c.; 3 lbs., 35c.; 1½ lbs., ... 19

CANNED PUMPKIN:—"Royal Stuart" for the Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pie, 3 lb. cans; dozen, $1.40; can, 12.

ASPARAGUS:—Fancy large, tender white stalks from California; large can, 28c.

MALAGA GRAPES:—Genuine imported Almeria, large clusters, tinted fruit; lb., 15c.

CHEESE:—Fancy Full Cream Herkimer Co., sharp or mild, lb., 16c.

Pineapple Cheese, Norton's best quality, sizes, 75c., 48c. and 25c.

CRACKERS:—N. B. Co.'s Butter Thins, Oatmeal, Graham Wafers or Social Teas; 3 packages, 25c.; package, 9c.

COCOANUT MACAROONS:—N. B. Co.'s Baking, 4 lb. tin box, 71c.

PLANT DEPT.—LATANIA PALMS:—Value $2.00; special, $1.50.

Wines and Liquors

Sixth Floor.

"Coronet," extra dry Champagne, a domestic wine, naturally fermented in the bottle after the French process; case of 12 quarts, $11.00; case of 24 pints..... $12.00

Grand Admiral Champagne, produced in America; case of 12 quarts, $7.00; case of 24 pints..... $8.00

Guinness's imported Stout, doz..... $1.48

"Royal Stuart" Malt; a fine tonic and blood maker; doz..... $1.35

Clarets, Imported in Glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France.

Medoc; case of 12 quarts, $5.50; case of 24 pints..... $9.25

St. Estephe; case of 12 quarts, $6.00; case of 24 pints..... $10.75

Chateau La Rose; case of 12 quarts, $7.50; case of 24 pints..... $13.25

Margaux, imp. claret from Jean Bresnac et fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts..... $5.25

Pontet Canet, imp. Claret from Jean Bresnac et fils, Bordeaux, France; case of 12 quarts..... $5.00

White Wines, Imported in Glass from F. Merceron & Co., Bordeaux, France.

Sauterne; case of 12 quarts, $6.50; case of 24 pints..... $7.50

Haut Sauterne; case of 12 quarts, $7.00; case of 24 pints..... $8.00

Chateau Yquem; case of 12 quarts, $13.00

Plymouth Haut Sauterne, from the Plymouth Wine Co., California, equal to many imported Haut Sauternes; case of 12 quarts..... $4.00

Rhine Wines, Imported in Glass from C. Reitzenstein & Co., Weinsheim, Germany.

Liebfraumilch, case of 12 qts..... $7.50

Foster Riesling, case of 12 qts..... $9.00

Deidesheimer, an imp; Rhine Wine from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfort-a-M., case of 12 qts..... $5.25

Rudesheimer, imp. Rhine Wine from Gebr. Ehrhardt, Frankfort-a-M., case of 12 pints..... $5.90

Plymouth Riesling, a type of better California Rhine Wine, case..... $3.00

Plymouth Del Rosa, a fine California Claret, case..... $2.75

Amontillado Sherry, imp. from J. Pemartin, Jerez de la Frontera, gal., $3.00

Tarragona Port, imp. from Augusto de Muller, Tarragona, Spain, gal..... $2.50

California Port or Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, and Tokay wine, gal., inc. jug, $1.15

California Claret, Zinfandel, and Burgundy, gal., inc. jug..... $1.00, 90, and 65

Monongahela Rye Whiskey, gal..... $2.25

Mt. Vernon Rye Whiskey, gal..... $2.50

Finch's Golden Wedding Rye, gal., $3.00

Del Norte, a fine California Brandy, gal., inc. jug, $2.75; bot..... 75

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

OPERA GLASSES

ONE favorite glass for ladies has a base of Aluminum, barrels of Oriental, White, or Smoked Pearl; perfect, strong, clear lenses, almost a "feather weight," and costs but.....$10.00
Others in Black Morocco, Gilt and Pearl, Gold, Florentine Enamel. Collapsing and Telescoping Glasses for the pocket.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS.
The finest showing in the city, and widest range of prices.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 128 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, Nov. 26, at 8.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. Saligmac, Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
To-morrow Evg., Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz.
Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon.
Sun. Evg., Nov. 30, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Saligmac, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 1, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Gerhauser, (debut.) Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Bridewell; Dani, (debut,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S Thurs., Dec. 4, at 3, Piano Recital. .....GABRILOWITSCH..... Seats ready Friday, 50c. to $1.50.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MATINEES WED., THANKSGIVING & SAT.

HERALD Sqr. { Ev. 8:15. Mats. Thanksgiving & Sat. / Thea. { MR. MARTIN HARVEY. A Cigarettemaker's Romance & Rouget De L'Isle.
Next Sunday Night. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats on Sale.
SPECIAL SEATS NOW ON SALE
For Engagement Beginning Next Monday, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6920—38. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15.
"A CHINESE HONEYMOON."
Special Matinee Thanksgiving Day.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA
70 Artists—Fritz Scheel, Conductor.
Soloist: MARK HAMBOURG
The Great Russian Pianist.
Programme: Goldmark, Overture "In Spring"; Brahms, Symphony No. 1 in C minor; Tschaikowski, Pianoforte Concerto in B flat minor; Tschaikowsky, from Suite No. 1, Op. 43; Liszt, Rhapsody No. 2.
Reserved seats, 75c. to $1.50, at Carnegie Hall and Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
KNABE PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERT
For Young People.
Frank Damrosch.....Director
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 2.30.
Soloist: OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.
Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
1902—Sixty-first Season—1903.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Supplementary Subscription Sale.
For seven afternoon or seven evening concerts, Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th, at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5.
FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

VICTORIA. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av. Eve. 8:15. Matinées Thanksgiving & Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA IN HALL CAINE'S PLAY.
THE ETERNAL CITY.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY PIETRO MASCAGNI.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Eve. 8:15. Special Mat. Mat. Satv., 2:15. Thanksgiving.
Thrilling Nightly to Song-Loving Audiences.
MABELLE GILMAN
in the new comic opera, the MOCKING BIRD
Its catchy melodies fascinate New York.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 28, at 3.
Carl Venth's Song Cycle | Hiawatha
Mrs. Pray, Mrs. Bouton, Mr. Young, Mr. Walker. Res. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's

CIRCLE Theatre, B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat
Opens TO-NIGHT.
Herbert Stock Co.
Presenting Bronson Howard's ARISTOCRACY
Prices—Eve., 50, 75, 1.00; Mat., 25, 50. Change of bill weekly. Special Matinée To-morrow.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

5 Performances to-morrow, 10 A.M. & 1 & 7 P.M.
BOSTOCK Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St.
Last 9 times

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day, To-morrow, & Saturday.
JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. De-KOLTA, the Wizard to-night at 9. Special DE KOLTA Thanksgiving Matinée at 3.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8. Mat. To-day, 50c. to $1.50.
Special Matinee Tomorrow.
THE SILVER SLIPPER.

THE DEWEY 23. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Majestic Burlesquers. "Back to Ireland"—"King for a Day."

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's. W. 125th Mat. PAULINE HALL Carroll Johnson & Others. To Day.
Extra Thanksgiving Matinée To-morrow.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. To-day & Sat. 2:15.
"RALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

Matinée To-day, 25c. to $1.50.
GRAND ANNA HELD

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Merry Wives of Windsor.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL in Repertoire. To-night—"Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Irving Place Theatre. Evgs. at 8:20. Every Mon. (not Mon., Dec. 1, & Sat. Mat. & Thanksgiving Day Matinée, last times), AM Hatchbert.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Cornell's Football Squad Leaves for Philadelphia 25 Strong.

MORE COACHES AT COLUMBIA

West Point and Annapolis Teams Practice for Saturday's Game—Class Contests at Fordham.

The Cornell football squad of twenty-five men left Ithaca last night for Philadelphia, where to-morrow it will line up against Pennsylvania in the last game of the season. Fully 1,500 undergraduates turned out to see the eleven off, and every member of the team was cheered by name and given an encouraging Cornell yell.

The Cornell practice yesterday afternoon was short and with no scrimmages. The signals were run through and the new formations rehearsed. Coffin, who has always played at half back, occupied a new place at full back, and Shepard, the regular full back is probably out of the game for good. Brewster is not up to his usual condition physically, but he will be needed in the game at Philadelphia. The condition of the rest of the team is excellent. To celebrate the ending of the season's hard work on the gridiron, yesterday the scrubs dragged the tackling dummy out upon the field and there strung it up and burned it while the whole football squad of fifty men formed a ring about it and went through a war dance.

When the Pennsylvania football squad arrived at Mount Pocono, in the Delaware Water Gap, last Saturday, all the men had gained four or five pounds in weight, but the hunting and fishing, together with the open-air games in which they have indulged, are gradually getting them into form again. None of the squad has complaints of any kind. The practice yesterday afternoon was about the same as usual, a half hour being spent in falling on the ball and assisting one another to quickly regain their feet. Then the usual signal practice and instructions in meeting the Cornell offense were given, after which a short run was taken. The practice to-day will be held in the forenoon, as the team leaves for Philadelphia at 1:40 this afternoon.

Columbia's football team, which is to play Syracuse in this city to-morrow, took a slump in yesterday's practice, when the scrub defeated the 'Varsity by a score of 15-10. The scrub, however, had good reason for its strength in the presence back of the line of Van Hoevenberg and Berrien of the Columbia 'Varsity elevens of 1900 and 1901, respectively. Van Hoevenberg has been coach of the Rutgers team this year and Berrien coach at Hamilton. Now that the seasons of their eleven are over they have returned to Columbia to assist Morley in coaching the team for the last game of the season. Yesterday Berrien played at half back, Van Hoevenberg at full back, and Goodman of the 'Varsity at quarter back on the scrub.

The 'Varsity scored only one touch-down by straight football, the other coming after a ninety-yard run by Fisher, who picked up the ball after a fumble by Van Hoevenberg. There were a number of changes in the line-up. Wolff, who fractured his collarbone earlier in the year, went back to right end; Shaw and Dudon alternated at left guard, Stangland went over to right guard, Smythe was put at centre, Wallace played at right tackle, and Smith, who has not been practicing for several weeks because of injuries, returned to his old place in the back field. Capt. Weekes was the only absentee from practice. The line-up of the team was: Left end, Earle; left tackle, Brown; left guard, Stangland; centre, Smythe; right guard, Duden and Shaw; right tackle, Wallace; right end, Wolff; quarter back, Fisher; left half back, Townsend; right half back, Weekes, and full back, Frambach.

Yesterday afternoon the West Point cadets played their last hard practice game before meeting Annapolis on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next Saturday. The regular team made great efforts, but only succeeded in making two touch-downs.

The coaches looked worried, as the West Point men have not advanced in strength since the Yale game. Capt. Boyers, whose strength and level-headed work accomplished wonders against Yale and Harvard, is in the hospital, and it is doubtful if he will be out before the team starts for Philadelphia Friday. Doe's place at tackle has been taken by Hammond, as Doe is in the hospital with a broken wrist, and there is no chance of his playing at Philadelphia. Farnsworth, the cadet left end, was injured in a scrimmage, and although the wound is not serious, it is painful and seriously interferes with his work. The coaches will give the men light practice from now until Friday and will try to coax into shape the cripples and invalids. The West Point prospects are not as bright as they were a few weeks ago.

The midshipmen football team had their practice in the rain yesterday afternoon in order to get the backs used to handling the wet ball in case Saturday should be rainy. Smith was again in at quarter, but was soon succeeded by McNair, who, in turn gave way to Brisbin. In these players the navy has three quarters any of whom can run the team satisfactorily. Root, Halsey, and Strassburger are the back field which will start in against West Point, and the greater part of the attention of the coaches was devoted to them by the back-field coaches, Kelly and Poe.

John Rogers has been decided upon to play left tackle instead of Goss, and Grady has won out at left guard over Michael. None was allowed within sight of the field this afternoon, and the coaches would only say that the work of the team was fairly satisfactory.

In the first game of the interclass championship series at Fordham College yesterday between the elevens of 1904 and 1906 each team scored five points. The juniors tallied in the first few minutes of play, during the first half on a run of 20 yards by Reihing, while the freshmen made their only score in the second half during the last five minutes on a delayed pass to Fitch, who ran forty yards for a touch-down.

Amusements.

Carnegie Hall To-day at 3:15.
FIRST RECITAL OF
Kocian
The Great Bohemian Violin Virtuoso.
Miss Julie Geyer.....Solo Pianaforte
Mr. Franz Spindler.....Accompanist
Seats & Boxes at Carnegie Hall, Ditson's, Tyson's & McBride's. 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $15.00.
THE WEBER PIANO USED.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Mat. Thanksgiving.
LAST WEEK—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY.
WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING of the GODS.
SEAT SALE opens 9 A. M. TO-DAY.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St.
Evg's at 8. Matinées To-morrow & Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama,
MARY of MAGDALA
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St.
"A Pronounced Success."—Herald.
Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | IMPRUDENCE
Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St.
LAST 4 nights at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. | Holiday matinée to-morrow at 2.
William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES."
Next Monday—Sale To-day 9 A. M.
Mr. N. C. Goodwin, in THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley.
Miss Maxine Elliott

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St.
LAST 10 NIGHTS.
XTRA MATINEE THURSDAY AT 2.
Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2.
VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS."
Dec. 8—JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway.
Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday.
MARY MANNERING | THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway.
Matinées To-day, To-morrow, and Saturday.
ETHEL BARRYMORE. | A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.
Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av.
Last 4 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Thursday & Saturday.
Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.
NEXT TUESDAY, DEC. 2, Seats Ready To-day, 9 A. M., Engagement of
MR. E. S. WILLARD
FIRST PLAY—
THE CARDINAL
By Louis N. Parker.
*During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées. First special Thursday matinée December 4.
DAVID GARRICK.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Xtra Mat. Thurs'y. Liebler & Co.'s Production of
AUDREY
By Mary Johnston. Wed. Mat. omitted this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING.
Stupendous, Melodramatic & Successful.
THE NINETY AND NINE.
Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. (to-morrow) THANKSGIVING DAY
THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY.
& Burlesque, "HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av.
Mat. Thanksgiving.
To-day Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?"
Next Sunday at 3 o'clock, SOUSA Seats Now on Sale.

MRS. OSBORN'S TO-MORROW EVENING PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., Near 5th Av. "FAD AND FOLLY"

PROCTOR'S 125th St. 23d St. 5th Av. & 58th St. 25c., 50c. Res. 75c.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.
23d St. open Thanksgiving Day at 10 A. M.

14th St. Theatre. Mats. Thanksgiving Day
Mr. Chauncey & Sat. No Wed. Mat. this week
OLCOTT Old Limerick Town Last 3 weeks.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.
TO-MORROW, DOORS OPEN AT 10 A. M.

N & STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. to-day, 25c. A KENTUCKY FEUD Extra Mat. To-morrow

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. KIDNAPPED.

Brooklyn Amusements.

ARION FESTIVAL.
National musical and literary contests AT THE 47TH REGT. ARMORY, MARCY AV., HEYWARD ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
NINETEEN PRIZES, FROM $50 TO $1,000.
17 LARGE CHORUSES. 1,500 SINGERS.
EMINENT SOLOISTS. ORCHESTRA OF 75.
ARTHUR CLAASSEN.....Musical Director
FOUR CONCERTS.
Thursday, Nov. 27th, 1902, 8:15 P. M.
Friday, November 28th, 1902, 8:15 P. M.
Saturday, November 29th, 1902, 2:00 P. M.
Saturday, November 29th, 1902, 8:15 P. M.
Reserved Seats, $1.00. General Admission, 50 Cts. Season Tickets (reserved) for four concerts, $3.00.
TICKETS FOR SALE:
O. WISSNER'S 538 Fulton St.
JACOBS BROS., 971 Broadway.
ARION HALL, 21-27 Arion Place.

RACING ON MUDDY TRACK.

Small Crowd Attends the Races at Benningo—Two Favorites Won.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The steady rain of last night and to-day made the track at Bennings a sea of mud. Only the regulars made the journey to witness the card. Despite the large number of scratches and the comparatively small fields, the talent found it hard to pick winners. Only two actual favorites, Red Damsel and Benckhart, secured firsts. Circus, the equal choice favorite in the last race, won. Jockey J. Johnson on Walter Cleary, the favorite in the steeplechase, received a bad fall, but was fortunate enough to escape with a good shaking up. Redfern rode three winners. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds; seven furlong. Red Damsel, 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and even, won; Tribes Hill, 104, (Wonderly,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Carroll D., 102, (Creamer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Tenagra, Setauket, Wagram, The Goldfinder, Frank Love, Slidell, Sedition, The Stewardess, and Nuptial also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Sungold, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Gloriosa, 107, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Saccharometer, 110, (Rice,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24 1-5. Tugai Bey, Illyria, Carlcetta, Ahola, and Florham Queen also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Arius, 144 pounds, (Mara,) 7 to 2 and even, won; Marylander, 151, (Donahue,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Draughtsman, 148, (Mr. Harris,) 10 to 1, third. Time—5:39 2-5. Woolgatherer, Tireless, Kate Spotswood, and Walter Cleary also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Benckart, 103 pounds, (Cochran,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Rough Rider, 107, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1, and even, second; Courtenay, 98, (Gannon,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:54. Knight of the Garter, The Black Scot, Ben Howard, and Animosity also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Two-year-olds; six furlongs. Right and True, 100 pounds, (McCafferty,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Earl of Warwick, 103, (Pollack,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Nevermore, 110, (Wonderly,) even, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Dark Planet, Scoffer, Nancy D., Ithan, and Cincinnatus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight handicap; mile and an eighth. Circus, 110 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Carbuncle, 134, (Wonderly,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Arrangowan, 107, (Michaels,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:01. G. Whittier and Daly also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs. Pigeon Post, 132 pounds; Frank Kenny, 124; Cassville, Paul Creighton and Echodale, 119 each; Captivator, White Owl, Maiden, Andalusian, Neither One, Roue, Valley Forge, and Lady Tenzie, 116 each; Ornature, 100; Latrobe and Glenavis, 96 each; Dinksie and Pine Brook, 93 each; Bernard, 91, and Star and Garter and Criticism, 88 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; one mile. Sailmaker, Gates, Hist, Wheeler B., Lord Advocate and Ink, 107 pounds each, and Whiten, Bridesmaid, Jim Buck, and Sweet Jane, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Cinquevalli, 115 pounds; Nevermore and Toscan, 110 each; Scoffer, Lucky Day, Hackensack, and Turnpike, 105 each; Ahola, Captivator, Ancke, and Cloche d'Or, 102 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth; Echodale, 117 pounds; Black Dick, 115; Benckart, 109; Mosketo, H. L. Coleman, and Meistersinger, 107 each; Handicapper, Toddy, Double Dummy, Annie Grace, and Flara, 103 each; Henry Clay Rye, 106; Shandonfield, 99; I Know and Paul Aker, 98 each; Wagram, 93 and Blanche Herman, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Arden, 116 pounds; Black Dick, 111; Dactyl, 108; Mosketo, 103, and Trump, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bonnibert, 126 pounds; Cameron, 120; Lux Casta, 116; Demurrer, 113; Gold Cure and G. Whittier, 112 each; Carbuncle, 110; Extinguisher, 109; Merriment and Smart Set, 108 each; April Shower, 107; Satire, 106; Himself, 105; Paul Clifford, 103; Flying Jib and Ondurdis, 102 each; Bar Le Duc, 99; Ohnet, 98; Nevermore and Florham Queen, 90 each; Ben Battle, 87; Hackensack, 85, and Ancke, 84.

DEFENDER'S KEEL MOLD.

New America's Cup Yacht May Have Larger Keel Than Former Racers.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 25.—When the arrangements were first begun at the Herreshoff shops for setting the keel mold for the new cup boat the work of banking clay around the mold was carried out on a more solid basis than on former occasions when cup boats were under construction. This work is still being carried out every day, with a force of men tamping in the material to a hardness almost equal to that of solid rock. Accordingly much more clay is used than was anticipated, taking a longer time to make the preparations for the casting of the lead keel.

The keel mold was fixed in its place this evening, the running of the keel will be done to-morrow.

The interior of the mold is of such size that



mold is set looks like a trestle bridge, so numerous are the bracing beams outside the mold. In addition to the planking from inside the mold, which will give the shape to the lead keel, there is outside of the frames a line of compact planking, leaving a space between both, which is being filled with molding sand. The whole arrangement gives strength to preclude the possibility of the lines of the mold being disturbed by the molten metal when poured in.

There seems to be a theory at Bristol that the greater length of the mold over former ones is to have a larger keel to give the new craft better windward qualities of clawing to windward, that it is thought will surprise every one once the craft is afloat and in racing fettle.

There arrived at Bristol yesterday afternoon on a freight car 63,000 pounds of lead in pieces, consigned to the Herreshoff shops. Part of this lead will be used in the keel of the new cup defender, and the remainder will go in the keels of other racing craft.

Columbia's New Strength Test Record.

Columbia's strength test record was broken yesterday, when Frank S. Shaw, a science senior, made a total of 2,040 points, bettering the former championship record of 1,918 points, held by N. W. Willard, by 131 points.

He lifted 1,852 pounds with his legs and 704 with his back. The strength of grip in both hands measured 162 pounds. His capacity of lungs in cubic inches was 262. Shaw made 62 push-ups and 42 pull-ups. A statement of his tests last year and this is as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Strength of back, in kilograms.....	320	290
Strength of legs, in kilograms.....	880	755
Strength of right hand, in kilograms	74	60
Strength of left hand, in kilograms.	74	70
Capacity of lungs, in cubic inches..	264	260
Number of push ups.....	62	54
Number of pull ups.....	42	39
Total	2,040	1,735.4

More Yale Students Arrested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—Two more Yale students were arrested to-day on charges growing out of the recent attack by a crowd of students upon speculators having tickets for the Yale-Harvard football game. John A. Moorehead of Allegheny, Penn., a prominent member of the 'Varsity football squad, and William R. Orthwein of St. Louis, Mo., who was one of the baseball squad last Spring, were the men arrested to-day. They were charged with a technical breach of the peace, and were released under bonds until next Saturday, when all the five students who have now been arrested for alleged complicity in the raid on ticket speculators will be given a hearing in the City Court.

ST. PAUL, 10; TRINITY, 0.

The Trinity Academy football team was beaten by the St. Paul team at Garden City yesterday by the score of 10 to 0. Line-up:

St. Paul's, 10.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Lang.....	Left end	Ullmann
Bissell.....	Left tackle	Leibert
Paige.....	Left guard	Snyman
Rose.....	Centre	Ivins
Halstead.....	Right guard	Martocira
Ward.....	Right tackle	Mohr
Tillotson.....	Right end	Edwards
Crabb.....	Quarter back	Judge
Mackey.....	Left half	Lasher
Latshaw.....	Full back	Tallman
Russell.....	Right back	McClave

Referee—Mr. Weymouth, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Small, Columbia. Linesman—Mr. Miles, Trinity. Touch-downs—Mackey, 2. Time of halves—25 minutes.

Yale Juniors Won at Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—The juniors won from the seniors in a sharp football match at Yale Field this afternoon by the score of 6 to 0. The game was the first in a series of interclass football games instituted to bring out promising 'Varsity material for next year. Line up:

1903.	Position.	1904.
Hyatt.....	Left end	Brainerd
Ogden.....	Left tackle	Brown
Freeman.....	Left guard	Flanders
Roraback.....	Centre	La Cour
Becker.....	Right guard	Miller
Peckham.....	Right tackle	Anderson
Johnston.....	Right end	Sheehan
Blount.....	Quarter back	Donohue
Stern.....	Left half back	Soper
Ward.....	Right half back	Allen
Vanderpoel.....	Full back	Mitchell

Touch-downs—Allen. Goal from touch-down—Mitchell. Umpire—Varsity, Capt. Chadwick. Referee—Fritz Wilhelmi. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

New Automobile Club Members.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America, held at the clubhouse, Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, the following new members were elected: C. H. Gillette, Orange, N. J.; Robert G. Macdonald, Red Bank, N. J.; James B. Dill, East Orange, N. J.; H. S. Harkness, New York City, Dr. G. D. Cochran, New York City; Walter C. Runyon, New York City, and W. S. Hillis, Baltimore, Md.

The appointment of the standing committees for the coming year was not completed and will not be announced until after the next meeting of the board. The general policy of the club during the coming year was discussed, but no announcement was made. In the evening L. C. Boardman of the New York and Chicago Road Association lectured before the club on the trip which he made in September over the route of the proposed highway between this city and Chicago, illustrating his remarks with lantern pictures from photographs taken on the trip.

Schedule of Yale's Baseball Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25.—The complete schedule of games to be played by the Yale University baseball team next Spring is announced as follows:

March 23—Washington, at New Haven; 28—Fordham, at New York.

April 1—Tufts, at New Haven; 4—Manhattan, at New Haven; 9—Georgetown, at Washington; 10—Annapolis, at Annapolis; 11—University of Virginia; 13—University of Virginia; 14—Georgetown, at Washington; 15—Philadelphia, (American League,) at Philadelphia; 18—Amherst, at New Haven; 22—Columbia, at New Haven; 23—Trinity, at Hartford; 25—Pennsylvania, at New Haven; 29—Brown, at New Haven.

May 2—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 4—Penn State, at New Haven; 8—Morning, Exeter Academy, at Exeter; afternoon, Andover Academy, at Andover; 9—Brown, at Providence; 13—West Virginia, at New Haven; 16—Holy Cross, at New Haven; 20—Lafayette, at New Haven; 23—Brown, at Providence; 25—Georgetown, at New Haven; 30—Princeton, at New Haven.

June 3—Dartmouth, at New Haven; 6—Princeton, at Princeton; 13—Princeton, (in case of tie,) at New York; 14—Harvard, at Cambridge; 23—Harvard, at New Haven; 27—Harvard, at New York, (in case of tie.)

All-American Bowlers' Records.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25.—Secretary Karpf furnishes the following records of the All-American bowling trio, from Oct. 5 to Nov. 20, inclusive, covering their trip through the Northwest and the Pacific Coast:

Players.	Games Played.	Total Pins.	Average.	High Score.
J. J. Voorheis.	163	31,574	193 115-163	257
P. Wolf	164	30,806	187 140-164	257
E. Peterson	131	24,297	185 62-131	243
A. Selbach	127	23,240	183 120-127	238

Series played, 40. Series won—All-Americans, 40; lost, 0. Games played, 200. Games won—All-Americans, 172; lost, 28. Highest single game score, 668, made at San Francisco. Highest five-game total, 3,085, made at Butte, Mont. Highest total for diamond medals at San Francisco, 2,858. Highest total for Albert Pick Trophy at Chicago, 2,838. Highest total for Koehler and Henrich Prize, at Billings, Mont., 2,747. Highest score for Sam Karpf Prize, H. Leap, San Francisco, 233.

Distillers Want Lower Whisky Tax.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—Two meetings of considerable interest to distillers throughout the country took place to-day. The members of the Kentucky Distillers' Association convened at the Galt House this morning to formulate plans to secure the reduction of the tax on whisky in bond from $1.10 to 70 cents and the passage of the outage bill at the next session of Congress. Immediately after adjournment a general meeting of distillers was held to consider the question of insurance on whisky in bond and distillery property, with a view to obtaining a reduction in the rate.

Alcoholism and Drug Addictions. Cure Positively Guaranteed. Oppenheimer Institute Reorganized

CAPITAL, $3,600,000.

The Oppenheimer Institute has been reorganized for the purpose of extending the knowledge and work of the Oppenheimer Cure. For that purpose Branch Institutes will be established throughout the United States and in all foreign countries. The high character and standing of the business directorate and of the Advisory Board should inspire confidence in our statements and methods.

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Rev. HENRY M. WARREN, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of M. E. Church, Denver, Col.
Rev. S. PARKES CADMAN, D. D., LL. D., Pastor Central Cong. Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., LL.D., Pastor Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.
Rev. JOHN J. HUGHES, Paulist Fathers Church of St. Paul the Apostle, N. Y.
Rev. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor Madison Square Pres. Church.
Rev. J. E. PRICE, D. D., Pastor First M. E. Church, Yonkers.
Rev. JOHN F. SPENCE, LL.D., Chancellor of American University, Knoxville, Tenn.
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, United States Senator.
Hon. FRED GREINER, Postmaster, Buffalo.
Hon. ERASTUS C. KNIGHT, Mayor of Buffalo.
Hon. ROBERT E. PATTISON, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. J. E. RICKARDS, Ex-Governor of Montana.
GEO. L. CHASE, LL. D., President Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
A. H. DE HAVEN, De Haven & Townsend, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
FRANKLIN D. LOCKE, Esq., Rogers, Locke & Milburn, Buffalo.
A. W. WAGNALLS, Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
AND MANY OTHERS.

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The cure is positive and permanent.
It is agreeable to take; no injections nor painful operations of any kind.
Craving for alcohol is entirely removed in twenty-four hours, and patient is restored to normal condition in two to four weeks.
There are no bad after-effects.
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Hundreds of voluntary testimonials are on file.
Clergymen, physicians and business men of highest standing indorse the treatment.
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W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
$3.50 SHOES
THE WORL

Telephone Directory

Goes to Press December 1st.

To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.
220 W. 124th St., 616 E. 150th St.

Kennedy's 13 Cortlandt St.

1.00 Dress Shirts, 59c.



Extra wide bosoms.

1.25 Madras, worth 2.00; bosoms pleated and plain.

Underwear is cheaper here. Medium Weight Wool, 75c
Heavy Ribbed Balbriggan, 98c
Wright's (silk fleece), 1.25; worth 2.00.

Full Dress Vests, 1.98; worth 3.00.
Fancy Vests (single breasted), 1.49.
Heavy Walking Gloves, 98c; worth 1.50.
Scarfs (folded squares), 50c; worth 1.00.

Men's Shoes.

More 4.00 Shoes at 2.35.

Burt and Packard and other good makers.



Custom Shoes in Stock, 4.98 pair.

They are flat last, high heels, narrow shank and bench made.

Why pay 10.00 elsewhere?

Hats—No Middlemen's Profits.

Fall Hats, 1.90; worth $3.
" " 2.75; worth $4.



Why pay $3 to $4 elsewhere?

Troopers, Alpines, Derbys, 20 New Styles.

SILK HATS, 3.90 and 4.80.
OPERA HATS, 4.80; worth 10.00.

PHILANTHROPY

is not our business. Nor is it anyone's business. And it is a very poor business which pretends to be philanthropy.

Our Business is

selling an excellent Remedy known as

IRON-OX TABLETS

They strengthen and tone the nerves, they enrich and purify the blood, they cure constipation and indigestion.

50 Tablets, 25 Cents

THE
Iron-Ox Remedy Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

THANKSGIVING
CANDIES AND NOVELTIES
IN GREAT VARIETY AT

Huyler's

863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
508 Fifth Ave., bet. 42d & 43d Sts.
150 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.
21 West 42d St., near Fifth Ave.
458 Fulton St., 335-337 Fulton St., Brooklyn

WE FILL MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY



TRY L. J. CALLANAN'S
43 BLEND OF COFFEE

THANKSGIVING DINNER COSTS MORE THIS YEAR

Turkeys, Game, and Even Cranberries, Jump in Price.

Imported Birds, Except Egyptian Quail, Remain at Last Year's Prices—Fruit and Nuts Higher.

All yesterday in rain and mud marketers tramped about selecting from the abundance displayed the good things for the Thanksgiving Day dinner table. In the public markets were to be seen many stylishly dressed young women and matrons, their dresses furrowing the sawdust with which the floors were covered, for if there is any dinner out of three hundred and sixty five that the housekeeper does not want to leave entirely in the hands of the cook or steward it is the Thanksgiving Day dinner.

That prince of fowl, the turkey, is more popular this year than ever before, commission dealers say, but they add quite uncomplimentarily that it is because of the scarcity of game. Quail, partridge, and grouse are far from plentiful. For the few that are to be had in the markets of New York prices asked are 30 and 40 per cent. higher than that which usually prevails at Thanksgiving time. For the average person, however, turkey is a satisfactory substitute, and because of the unusually large demand for this bird, the price to be paid for it has been hoisted from 25 to 35 per cent.

There have been larger importations of game this year than last, dealers say. Scotch grouse, partridges, and blackcock, German hares, and Egyptian quail are to be had at the importer's shop. The prices are about the same as last year, with the exception of that for Egyptian quail, which is up about 25 per cent.

There is still another influence than the small supply at work in the provision market. All the independent dealers—and they are in a great majority—say that agents for a new combination are in the market offering high prices for everything in the way of poultry and game, more than the dealers can ask the trade to pay. The result will be, the independent men say, that the two large dealers who are said to be effecting the corner will sell these products back to the small dealers next Summer, when everything else is off the market, at prices 25 per cent. higher than now prevail.

Cranberries are growing in popularity, the merchants say. A few years ago there were comparatively few of them sold in New York, but the residents of the metropolis, as well as the people in the rest of the country, have been sharpening their taste for the berry, and the result has been that already about one-half of the entire crop of this season has been sold. The prices are about $1 higher on a barrel than last year, which, to the small purchaser means an increase of 1 cent a quart.

One of the most remarkable things in the provision business, merchants say, has been the popularization of the cranberry. Southerners do not like them, nor do Europeans, but throughout the Northern States thousands and thousands of barrels are eaten during the brief season. A merchant pointed out as an illustration that while five or six or perhaps ten barrels is considered a big season's shipment to a merchant in Richmond or Atlanta, some dealers in Kansas City, Minneapolis, or Omaha order five and six carloads at a time.

Apples have not been selling well this year. There was an over crop, and a large percentage was of an inferior grade. The immediate demand has been very small and prices unusually low, and the result is that the bulk of the crop is now in cold storage. Oranges, pineapples, and tomatoes have not been as plentiful as usual, and the prices range about 25 per cent. higher than last year. A similar increase has been made in the price of nuts, figs, and dates, also because of a shortage, but trade in these products is reported unusually active for the Thanksgiving season.

Gift of Turkeys to 200 Employes.

Every employe of Cowperthwait & Sons, at both the Chatham Square and Harlem establishments, yesterday received a fine Thanksgiving turkey from the firm. No one was forgotten from the heads of the departments down to the newest office boy. In all about two hundred turkeys were distributed.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Plans for house parties over Thanksgiving are now in order. There are any number of these and half of society will go to the rural districts for their turkey and pumpkin pie. Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb are entertaining at Shelburne Farms, near Burlington, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have a party at Biltmore; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at Ophir Hall, and M. Schuyler Parsons at his place near Islip. In town among the dinners given will be that of Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander at Sherry's, which will be a very large affair; Mrs. Astor's and Mrs. Gerry's at their residences, small family parties, and those of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Robert G. Remsen. The dinner to be given by the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord has already been mentioned. It will take place at Chatsworth, Lakewood, which is having its golf tournament, and East Orange, with its horse show, will be the scene of much entertaining, and there are several parties for Tuxedo.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have been in Baltimore for a few days. Mr. Lehr was one of a large theatre party in that city on Monday evening.

***

Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, formerly Second Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, and well known in New York and Newport society, to the Countess Maria Hedwig Jaquette, daughter of Count and Countess Fearson Cuildenstolpe. The ceremony took place at the English Church in Stockholm in the presence of the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Court. Mr. Bax-Ironside is Second Chargé d'Affaires in that place. The engagement was announced some time ago.

***

A small reception was given yesterday by Miss Helen Gould and a luncheon was given by Mrs. Henry Parrish of 3 East Seventy-sixth Street.

***

Miss Florence Cornell made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given her by her mother, Mrs. Wm. Cornell, 316 West Eighty-second Street. The débutante was assisted in receiving by Miss Ethel Pegram, Miss Sibyl Hamlin, Miss Marjorie Sanford, Miss Louise Cragin, Miss Bessie Sheehan, and Miss May Bell.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, who have been visiting Gen. Samuel Thomas at his place at Ardsley, have returned to town.

***

The Metropolitan Dances will take place in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club on Saturday evenings, Dec. 27, Jan. 24, and April 18, at 9 o'clock. The dances are for young girls not yet out and the patronesses are Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William A. Street, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

***

The Ladies' Day reception of the Grolier Club will be given on Saturday next and tea will be served at 4 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the etchings of Sir Seymour Haden, P. R. C. The pretty clubhouse, at 29 East Thirty-second Street, will doubtless be well filled, as these receptions are always well attended.

***

To-day there will be the wedding, at Lawrence, L. I., of Miss Sallie D. Work, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work, (Miss Marie Warner,) and Franklin B. Lefferts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts of this city.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening the following:

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay.
The Secretary of the Navy.
Senator Lodge.
Vice Governor Wright.
Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood.
Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternberg.
Mr. and Mrs. Strachey of London.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rockhill.
Mrs. Hobson.
Miss Alice Roosevelt.
Miss Helen Roosevelt.
Miss Hagner.

The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Quesada called on Mrs. Roosevelt to-day, and were received in the Red Room. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt gave a box party at the Schumann-Heink song recital, at the National Theatre, when her guests were the ladies of her house party, Mrs. Strachey, Baroness von Sternberg, and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

The Italian Ambassador and wife gave a box party this evening at the Columbia Theatre to witness the opening performance of Eleonora Duse. Their guests were the French Ambassador, the First Secretary of the French Embassy, and Mme. de Margerie.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Cabot and Miss Cabot of Boston have arrived here for the Winter.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has closed her cottage here and gone to Providence for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will entertain a house party at Oakland Farm for Thanksgiving.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sturges of New York are here to complete arrangements for the erection of their cottage on the Cliffs.

Edwin D. Bert, a well-known artist, who has spent several years abroad, and whose wife, a daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. W. McCarty Little, died in Europe several months ago, is visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Reginald Norman.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer will go to Concord, N. H., to spend Thanksgiving with their son, who is at St. Paul's School.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs will entertain the students of St. George's and Clyne Schools at their residence on Gibbs Avenue on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will give her annual dinner to the newsboys and telegraph messengers on Thursday afternoon, providing a turkey dinner with the usual accompaniments for nearly 500 boys.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Williams—Craig.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The first marriage of the season at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, took place to-day at noon, when Miss Katharine Craig, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Craig, of this city, and Harold Williams, Jr., of Boston, were married.

The ushers were Edward C. Williams and Moses Williams, Jr., the brother and cousin of the bridegroom; Reginald Cary Heath, Arthur Adams, J. E. Brooks, Robert Jackson, Thorndyke H. Elliott, all of Boston, and David Craig, the bride's brother.

Miss Craig entered the church with her father, attended by Miss Mary Fendall of this city, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Williams, Miss Agnes Lincoln, and Miss Dabney, all of Boston; the Misses Lilian and Elevra King of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and Miss Sarah Turner of New York. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, with garniture of point lace on bodice and skirt. Her tulle veil was fastened by orange blossoms and a crescent of pearls, which, with a necklace of pearls, were the only ornaments worn. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bridegroom and his best man, George McClure Sargeant, joined the party at the chancel gate, where the Rev. George Dunlop, the assistant rector, read the betrothal service, the marriage service being concluded by the Rev. H. W. Wells of Wilmington, Del., a friend of the bride's family.

Degener—De Saulles.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Nov. 25.—A leading society event was the marriage at high noon to-day of Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. A. B. De Saulles, to Rudolph Degener, class of '99, Lehigh University, and a well-known New York engineer and broker.

On account of a recent death in the family of the bridegroom the ceremony was witnessed by only the immediate families and nearest relatives. The Rev. Dr. D. G. Sterling, rector of the Church of the Nativity, officiated, and the Right Rev. Talbot, Bishop of the Central Pennsylvania Diocese, gave the Episcopal blessing.

The bride was exquisitely gowned in white satin, en traine, trimmed with real point lace, a gift from her mother. The gifts included silver, cut glass, bric-à-brac, Tiffany glassware, and furniture. Besides the members of the bride's family and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Degener of New York, parents of the bridegroom, the following guests were present: John Heckscher of New York, brother to Mrs. De Saulles, and her sisters, Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Wilmerding of New York, Mrs. August Heckscher and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster of New York, and Charles Bauder of Philadelphia. The wedding trip will include a tour of Europe.

Stebbins—Clark.

The wedding of Horace Chase Stebbins and Julia Seymour Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Grace Church by Bishop William Doane of Albany. The bride, who was given away by her father, had as her maid of honor her sister, Miss Edith Clark, and the bridesmaids were another sister, Miss Marion Clark, and Miss Gertrude Sard of Albany, the fiancée of the bride's brother, George C. Clark, Jr. Mr. Stebbins's best man was Andrew P. Sage, and the ushers were Winfield Scott Hoyt, Ernest R. Adee, George Crawford Clark, Jr., George Wrenn, George L. Bachelor, Walter L. Cutting, Sherman Day, and Robert Wrenn. The church ceremony, which was largely attended, was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 7 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Thayer—Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Nov. 25.—Miss Edith Kirkpatrick Allen was married this afternoon in the Union Congregational Church to Maurice Burton Thayer of New York by the Rev. Dr. Crane. The maid of honor was Miss Henrietta Louise Jones of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Mabel Case of Hartford and Miss Alice Lizette Howe of Worcester. The best man was Ramsey L. Allen. The ushers were Charles A. Pratt and Walter S. Knowles of Worcester, H. Bardwell Lincoln of Philadelphia, and T. D. Crittenden of New York. Mrs. Thayer is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Platt Allen, formerly of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Thayer is the son of a well-known business man of Worcester.

Janson—Owen.

Miss Susie B. Owen, a daughter of Dr. Henry E. Owen, and Johan Janson of Christiania, Norway, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Edith H. Owen. Henry Owen, Jr., a brother of the bride, was the best man. The ushers were Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., George Moore, David Taylor, and J. S. Cockcroft. A reception followed the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Janson in a few days will sail for Europe.

Thacher—Lake.

Dr. John Seymour Thacher and Miss Frances Lake, a daughter of Mrs. Frederick Baker, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's mother, 815 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. A. Woodruff Halsey was the matron of honor. Dr. Walter D. James was the best man, and the ushers were Robert Bridges, Henry Steers Lake, and Albert Thacher. Helen James and Oliver O. James were the flower girl and page. The Rev. George E. Baker of Philadelphia officiated, assisted by the Rev. A. W. Halsey.

Ladd—Conkling.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The marriage of Miss Olivia Conkling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Conkling, to Dr. Louis Williams Ladd of Cleveland, Ohio, took place at 7:30 this evening at the country home of the bride's parents, near Baltimore. Prof. George Trumbull Ladd of Yale

Presbyterian Church at Mount Washington, Md.

Wyckoff—Jones.

The marriage of Miss Marie Newton Jones and Abraham Vanderveer Wyckoff took place last evening at the home of the bridegroom's mother, 385 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the rector of St. James's Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her brother, Richard Anderson Jones, while Miss Margaret Johnstone of Glen Ridge, N. J., acted as maid of honor.

Salmon—Baldwin.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 25.—Miss Etta J. Baldwin and Irving E. Salmon were married to-night at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Baldwin, in Morris Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bridegroom is a son of the late Joshua S. Salmon, Representative from the old Fifth New Jersey Congressional District. The bride is well known in Morristown society.

Hague—Anderson.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Nov. 25.—The marriage of Miss Lillian Hope Anderson and John M. Hague, both of Bloomfield, was solemnized in the First Baptist Church here to-night. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Anderson of Albany, N. Y., who was assisted by the Rev. Charles A. Cook, pastor of the church.

Roy Gordon Elberson's Marriage.

A marriage notice published on Monday revealed the fact that Roy Gordon Elberson, who is prominent socially in New Brunswick, N. J., and Miss Claire Cowl of this city were married on Saturday last. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nathan Seigle of St. Stephen's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street. The bride lived with her mother at 646 Riverside Drive.

Golden Wedding of Saratoga Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Artemus Raymond Barrett, who are in the eighty-eighth and seventy-sixth years of their ages respectively, this afternoon celebrated their golden wedding, having been married on Nov. 25, 1852. The venerable bride of to-day is Mr. Barrett's second wife, his first having died in 1851. He had three children by his first wife and five by his second, and with one exception all are living. There are eighteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Members of the family from half a dozen States gathered about the venerable couple this afternoon. Mr. Barrett was born in Mason, N. H., May 29, 1815. His wife was born in Coleraine, Mass., Sept. 27, 1827.

G. G. YOUNG'S WILL ATTACKED.

His Daughter, Mrs. Higgins, Brings Suit Against Her Mother as the Executrix.

An action brought in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by Augusta M. C. Higgins against her mother, Augusta M. C. Young, as executrix of the will of Gilbert G. Young, for the purpose of setting aside Mr. Young's will, came on for trial yesterday afternoon before Justice Rich and a jury.

Young, who died Dec. 2, 1901, was the son of Pierre A. Young, Controller of the City of New York in 1847. The plaintiff declared that the will was executed while her father was not in sound mental condition, and is not his true will. She says that the estate is worth $400,000, while her mother, the defendant, in her answer claims that the estate does not in the aggregate exceed $1,000.

Miss Flora Arkell, an actress, daughter of Mrs. Higgins and granddaughter of Mr. Young, testified that her grandfather told her in 1898 that he was worth $200,000, and had shown her a will in which he had left one-half of his property to his daughter and the other half to his wife.

On cross-examination letters were produced to show that Mr. Young had become estranged from Mrs. Higgins and her daughter, Flora Arkell, on account of the latter having gone on the stage. The case will continue to-day.

IN THE SHOPS.

Little silk shawls are to be had for only $1.96. They are to be used at any time when a slight extra covering is needed, and they come in the prettiest of coloring. There is a delicate pink with a stripe of a soft brown tan which harmonizes delightfully. There are blue and white stripes also, and little plaid shawls if one likes them. They are certainly all pretty and good for the money.

***

The "hello girl" is on a note book. It is a thick pad of paper with a silk cord to hang it by, a pencil at the side and the "Hello girl" is painted on the cover, with her telephone. "Hello" is the word on the outside.

***

And still another bonbon box. This is the roast goose in what looks like a blue and white enameled roasting pan. The goose is almost big enough for a Thanksgiving dinner.

***

Here is the very nicest thing for a small girl. It is a milliner's outfit. There are two or three untrimmed dolls' hats, some of straw and some of felt; there is lace to be used in trimming them, and straw braid of different colors to make other hats. The lace comes in a big roll, quantities of it, and there are sewing materials of all kinds. Last but not least is an illustrated sheet of trimmed hats for the amateur milliner's models.

***

Long gold bead chains are used for muff chains.

***

A centrepiece for the table is round, with a broad lace edge, the centre of satin, with a design in flowers painted on it.

***

Little suede opera-glass bags have a small purse in the same material swinging from the outside.

***

Charming fans which are selling at low prices are of gauze, round, with flowers painted on them and a long stick handle. These cost $1 each. Others which are more attractive are also of gauze, but cut in the shape of dogs' heads, and the proper coloring painted in. These have the painting signed by the artist, and the long, slender handles are of carved bone. They cost $1.50.

***

A charming tablecloth is of fine, sheer handkerchief linen, with a lace edge and inserts of lace set into the cloth above.

***

Sprays of maiden hair fern are used for the decorations of a chiffon boa and muff.

***

White oak leaves set with brilliants make a pretty hair ornament.

***

A long spray for the hair which is charming is of geranium blossoms in white velvet, with the brown-ringed green leaves of the geranium. There are more brilliants or dewdrops on this.

***

Matelassé lounging gowns for women come in white and delicate colors, made to fit the figure slightly. This gives them a trim look, which is attractive. Some of them have deep collars, and they are drawn into cuffs at the wrist. A feature of the gowns is that the collars and front edges are finished with a scallop of embroidery.

***

A pretty hat of white has the crown of ermine, the broad rim draped with white lace, which falls over the edge. Set at intervals around the edge are small bunches of grapes and their leaves of gold.

***

Ribbon made of cloth of gold, which is attractive worn as a girdle with white gowns, has ornaments of gold to finish the edge and a dull gold tassel or acorn, which matches the ribbon.

***

Bunches of white currants and their leaves are pretty and effective in the sa-

Do Your Shopping To-Day.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Store Closed Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving's Final Buying Hours.

Important hours, indeed. They bring with them a rush and bustle quite natural. Possibly you have forgotten something. It wouldn't be surprising.

Perhaps it is something to add lustre to the table, or to further whet the appetite. Perhaps it's Hats, Shoes, Outer or Under Wear, Jewelry, or any of the thousand and one other things the season usually demands.

Everything is here. The Big Store is a complete and satisfying shopping headquarters. Seventy-five separate stores are under this roof to serve you promptly.

Let to-day's announcements serve as a gentle reminder to those who may have omitted purchasing certain needfuls.

Shoes for the Family
At an Average of Less Than Half Price.

Thank the mild weather of November for this very welcome opportunity.

Men's Shoes That Were Made to Sell at 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, **1.95**

Priced Specially for This Sale at

In this lot are all leathers, such as kid, calf, enamel and patent leathers, button, lace and Bluchers; some are leather-lined; in all sizes. Most of them have hand-sewed welted soles.

WOMEN'S $3.50 SHOES at 1.95
Kid, Calf, Patent Leather and Patent Kid; all sizes and all widths; in almost every style.

GIRLS' SHOES AT 98c
Dongola Kid, button and lace; all sizes up to women's.

BOYS' SHOES AT 98c
Kid and Calf, all sizes, up to 5½ for young men,
LEGGINGS; all wool, extra high cut Jersey Leggings; all sizes.
For women, at 69c
For Children, at 49c

(Women's and Children's Store—Second Floor, East. Men's Store—Main Floor, East.)

Kimono Sacques.

KIMONO SACQUES, German flannel, fine quality, Persian patterns, cut very full, with border trimming; 98c. quality, 69
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Great Combination Photo. Offer!

ONE DOZEN OF OUR BEST CABINETS, AND A 16x20 PORTRAIT finished in water colors, complete, ready to frame. THIS WEEK FOR 5.00

You'll be pleased with our prices on Large Crayons, Water Colors & Sepias made from any old picture, also on Miniatures & Brooches. Ask for them.
(Photographic Studio, Seventh Floor.)

The Boys' Store.
Second Floor.
EXTRAORDINARY OFFERING.
380 Suits With Extra Trousers

Double-breasted JACKET SUITS. Both pairs Trousers HAVE DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEES.
Sizes 7 to 17 years.
AT 2.00 Per Outfit.

The outfits are made of splendid quality Cheviots and Tweeds, NAVY BLUE and OXFORD combinations, mixtures. Overplaids and Herringbones.
(Second Floor, East, 18th St. Take Escalator.)

Gloves.

WOMEN'S 12 AND 16 BUTTON LENGTH SUEDE GLOVES; white and the delicate tints; all sizes from 5½ to 7; they were imported to sell for $2.00 and $2.50; they are an assorted lot; to-day, 1.00

MANNISH GLOVES for Women, in the newest shades of tan and red; though heavy, are perfect fitting; all sizes; a pair, 95
(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Flannelette Underwear.

NIGHT GOWNS, Flannelette, stripe effects, Hubbard yoke, trimmed with fancy wash braid, cut full and long, 59

UNDERSKIRTS, Daisy Cloth, in pink and blue; deep hem, yoke band; also Flannelette Skirts with umbrella flounce, scallop edge, 39
(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Ready-to-Wear Hats and Fancy Feathers.

THREE REMARKABLE VALUES.

Holiday goods are crowding for extra space, and regular stocks must in many instances be sharply curtailed. Hence this extraordinary reduction of prices on Hats.

At 75c { Ready-to-Wear Hats, made to sell at $1.35 to $1.65.
At 15c { 1,000 UNTRIMMED CRUSH FELT HATS, made to sell at 75c to 95c.
At 9c { 1,000 Fancy Feathers, Wings, Pompons, Quills and Breasts, made to sell at 65c.
(Main Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Wines and Liquors.

MONOGRAM RYE, per gal., $3.00; per bot.,	85
JAS. E. PEPPER RYE, per gal., $2.65; per bot.,	69
OLD CROW WHISKEY, per gal., $2.50; per bot.,	65
NORMANDY RYE, 10 years old; per gal., $3.50; per bot.,	1.00
MANHATTAN and MARTINI COCKTAILS; per bot.,	79
SWEDISH PUNCH, Chas. Jacquin & Co.; per bot.,	85
DOPPEL KUMMEL, per gal., $2.35; per bot.,	65
IMPERIAL BRANDY, per gal., $2.65; per bot.,	68
IMPERIAL PORT and SHERRY, per gal., $1.60; per bot.,	48
OLD FRIAR'S PORT, SHERRY and SWEET CATAWBA, per gal., $1.05; per bot.,	30
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA, SWEET CATAWBA and TOKAY, choice grades, at per gal.,	85
CLARET and HOCK, excellent pure wine, per gal.,	65
NEW ENGLAND RUM; per bot.,	65
GOLDEN CROWN JAMAICA RUM; per bot.,	90
BOLLMAN'S IMPORTED HOLLAND GIN or "REGAL" BRAND OLD TOM GIN; per bot.,	69

(Fourth Floor.)

CHOICE FOODS FOR THANKSGIVING.

World's Greatest Grocery and Its Extraordinary Attractions.

But one day more and then Thanksgiving. The Pure Food Mart on the Fourth Floor is all astir with activity. Thousands are bustling in and out, preparing energetically for the great dinner on Thursday. The list that follows is one of exceptional completeness, and embraces practically everything that the occasion can possibly require:

TURKEYS—Thousands of extra fancy New York State, Rhode Island, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey fresh dressed Spring Turkeys AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
FISH—Selected Boston Smelts; 3 lbs. for 25c.; lb., 10
SAUSAGE—"CHESTNUT RIDGE" FARM SAUSAGE; finest quality meat selected from young corn-fed porkers; just right for Thanksgiving breakfast; 1-lb. carton, 15
ROAST BEEF—Prime Ribs; cut from native cattle; per lb., 16
DELICATESSEN—Armour's delicious mild sugar cured boiled Ham or Corned Beef, sliced; per lb., 23
PIES—Home-made Thanksgiving Pies; Mince and Pumpkin; regular family size; light, flaky crusts; finest quality filling; each, 23
CAKE—Home-made Layer Cakes, 3 round layers; light, rich, fluffy cake; put together with pure fruit creams; each, 23
"FOUNTAIN" brand extra fancy CALIFORNIA CANNED FRUITS, very heavy syrup, finest selected fruit, natural flavor and color.

	Doz.	Can.
Lemon Cling Peaches, Yellow Crawford Peaches	3.00	26c.

Fountain brand OREGON FRUITS.

	Doz.	Can.
Royal Anne Cherries	3.50	30c.
Black Cherries	3.25	28c.
Bartlett Pears	2.90	25c.
Egg Plums, Green Gages		

CHEESE—"Societe" Roquefort; new importation; the genuine; very toothsome and appetizing; per lb., 36
Herkimer Co. full Cream Cheese; old and rich; lb., 15
MINCE MEAT—Atmore's celebrated Philadelphia Mince Meat, mixing sealed; 5 lb. pail, 65
Atmore's or Armour's Condensed Mince Meat, package, 9
ORANGES—Fancy juicy Florida or Jamaica Oranges, dozen, 25
LEMONS—Juicy thin-skin Messinas; large size, dozen, 15
APPLES—Fancy King, Baldwins, Spy, Greenings; peck, 45
ONIONS—Fancy white boiling onions, suitable for the Thanksgiving dinner; 2 quarts for 15
Choice Red Boiling Onions, per peck, 35
CELERY—Fancy white Kalamazoo Celery, stalk, 6
Wales' absolutely Pure RED CURRANT and CRAB APPLE JELLY, 12 oz. oval glass, 35
WATERMELON CHIPS, prepared after an old-time Southern recipe; quart jar, 50
SOUP—R. & R. Chicken or Tomato Soup, dozen, $2.25; quart can, 20
GRAPES—Fancy Tinted Malagas, lb., 10
JAMS—Home-made pure Fruit Jams; all kinds; doz., $1.75; 1-lb. jar, 15
RAISINS—"Fountain" Brand 3-Crown Seeded Raisins, new packing; 1-lb. package, 12
CURRANTS—"Fountain" Brand fancy cleaned Amalia Currants; 1-lb. package, 10
CITRON—Fancy Crystallized Leghorn Citron, lb., 15
PEEL—Fancy Crystallized Orange Peel and Lemon Peel; lb., 15
CIDER—Finest quality Orange County Golden Russet Sweet Cider (including jug), per gal., 30
NUTS—Fancy New Tarragona Almonds, Polished Pecans or Naples Filberts, lb., 16
FANCY NEW MIXED NUTS, per lb., 15
PUMPKIN—Fancy New Dry-Packed Golden Pumpkin, 3-lb. can, 9
HONEY—"Beehive" Brand fancy pure clover Honey, strained; glass jar, 35
Fancy Smoked FINNAN HADDIES, lb., 8
IMPORTED PEAS—French Petit Pois, Fins; can, 18
IMPORTED MUSHROOMS—Champignons, Blanc; can, 18
MARMALADE—Millar's Belfast Orange Marmalade, 1-lb. jar, 15
JAM—Millar's Irish Wild Strawberry and Raspberry Jam, 1 lb. jar, 20
FIGS—New 5-Crown Smyrna Figs, lb., 18
DATES—New Hollowi Persian Dates; Royal brand; lb. pkg., 6
DATES—"The Elite" fancy Stuffed Dates; stuffed with nutmeats and fruit; per box, 25
CRACKERS—Home-made Stolen Sweets or Sensations; 2 lbs. for 25c.; lb., 13
CAKE—N. B. Co.; Old English Fruit Cake, iced or plain; 5-lb. tin, $1.45; 2-lb., 35c.; lb., 30
PEACHES—Fancy California Tuscan Lemon Cling Peaches; large fruit; heavy syrup; fine flavor; 3-lb. cans, doz., $2.90; can, 25
PLUM PUDDING—"Fountain" Brand; finest quality old English Plum Pudding; made from an old English recipe; 3-lb. can, 53c.; 2-lb. can, 35c.; 1-lb. can, 18
COFFEE—Guadarall Blend Fancy Padang Java and Arabian Mocha; makes a delicious, rich cup of coffee; 3-lbs., $1.00; lb., 34
BAR-LE-DUC JELLY—Red and White Currant, finest quality, Madame Daman; per glass, 25
PRESERVES—Finest quality, Lauf's genuine Wiesbaden fruits from Main, Germany; Malaga, Red Strawberries, White Cherries, Shell Walnuts, Red Cherries, Gooseberries, per bottle, 68c.; White Strawberries, per glass, 75
(Fourth Floor.)

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CREATING A WORKING CLASS.

The tendency to divide the American people into "classes" seems to be irresistible. President ELIOT, in his address before the Colonial Club of Cambridge, speaks of the working class as of a distinct social division. Judge KOHLSAAT, in his speech at the banquet of the Lincoln Club, expressed the belief that the safety of society depends upon the "great middle class"—a form of speech which implies that there is a lower class and a higher class than that upon which the safety of society depends, the one creating problems, and the other ignorant of or indifferent to them. Mention of the lower classes and the upper classes is frequent in current literature. Most of these references to classes may be passed over as without other significance than as indicating the proneness of certain writers to use words without considering just what they mean. Thoughtful students of social problems have pointed out that in a state of society in which relations change with the facility of the fragments of colored glass in the revolving kaleidoscope, constantly forming new groupings and combinations, there are and can be no classes. What is meant is simply a recognition of what may chance to be the conditions marking the gradations from relative riches to relative poverty which are found to exist at a given time. Society is bound to represent a condition akin to stratification, which appears stable, but like gases acting in obedience to Mariatt's law, is diffusing and mingling, and tending to a measurably uniform composition. We have been told, and truthfully, that class distinctions cannot exist in a state of society which permits the wage earner of this year to become the employer of next year, and in which three generations usually complete the cycle "from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." Those who have spoken of classes have attempted to define conditions.

All of this is true enough as an abstract proposition, but it is conceivable that artificial causes may be at work so to interfere with the operation of natural law as to create classes and fix them in their relation to other classes so that no general readjustment is possible. Time was when in this country the condition of the wage earner was, for the capable man of ambition, only an incident in a career beginning with apprenticeship and ending in the ownership of a plant, larger or smaller, according to the opportunities offered by the state of the art for growth and development. The man who chose to remain a wage earner did so not because there was any obstacle to his advancement which industry and thrift could not overcome, but because he was content with his lot or lacked the qualities which fitted him to take advantage of his opportunities. That it is becoming every day more difficult for the workingman to emancipate himself from his "class" and to win success by industry, thrift and good judgment, is due chiefly to the influence of trade unionism in establishing the uniform wage and fixing the standard of industry at the rate of production which is within the capacity of the man of moderate skill, who fancies himself most fortunate when he gets the most money for the least work.

The net result of the struggle of the unions to establish this average grade among wage earners is that, while inferior workmen are usually paid somewhat more than they are worth and could command on their merits, the better workman is paid less than he is worth and less than the employer would gladly give him if to recognize his superior capacity would not bring a demand that all men be paid the same high rate. He can only afford the average union scale of wages because he gets his best men for as much less than they are worth as he has to pay the inferior men more than they are worth.

This system checks ambition, subordinates the individual to the spirit of collectivism, and shackles the feet of the swift that they may not outrun the slow or the indolent. All of this is emphasized and accentuated by the disposition of the unions to restrict production and to penalize individual industry lest it set the pace for those who do not want to follow. Nothing could more certainly tend to the creation of a working class by closing every avenue of advancement to the ambitious and progressive. In this view of the matter it is possible that President ELIOT used the term "class" advisedly in speaking of the unionized wage earners.

It is perfectly intelligible why the inferior grades of workmen favor a uniform wage and a restricted output. It is not so easy to understand why workmen [illegible] are content with a system which operates to fix them in a station from which they could advance to a higher and more satisfactory condition if freedom of contract were recognized and tolerated. It may be that when they realize that collectivism tends to make them permanent in a "class" to which they do not belong, and in which they would remain but temporarily if free to assert their superiority, they will conclude that they are carrying too much dead weight and unload some of it.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BYRNE OF DELAWARE.

Mr. ROOSEVELT'S explanation of the reappointment of Mr. BYRNE as United States District Attorney for Delaware must be accepted as disproving any intention to "recognize" ADDICKS. "He would have been reappointed," says the President, "without regard to the circumstances under which he ran, or the faction with which he was allied." The effect of this statement should be to strengthen the determination of the decent Republicans of Delaware to save their State from the disgrace and injury sure to follow the success of ADDICKS'S corrupt and corrupting tactics. We believe that they would have stood by their guns even if the President had got in the line of fire, but it is encouraging now to know that ADDICKS cannot even pretend that service to him will be paid for in Federal appointments with the approval or consent of the President. It would be still more gratifying if Mr. ROOSEVELT should see his way clear to ordering that none of his heads of departments, especially not the Postmaster General, who has been so sorely at fault in this Byrne matter, shall use the patronage at his disposal in aiding the Addicks plot.

If we turn from the President's statement of what the reappointment of Mr. BYRNE did not mean to his statement of how it came about, the impression is not so favorable. "President ROOSEVELT," says the statement, "knew him [BYRNE] personally. In the opinion of the President he had rendered excellent service for the public good in more than one direction and he had been a stanch supporter of the President when he ran for Governor and afterward. He was reported by the Department of Justice as a fit and competent District Attorney, and the President had entire confidence in his ability and integrity." This places the reappointment on two grounds, fitness and party service, and especially service rendered to Mr. ROOSEVELT as a candidate for office. On the question of fitness the President is doubtless justified in taking the testimony of the Department of Justice, but it is sadly inconsistent with the comment of the press of Delaware, which describes Mr. BYRNE as inactive and inefficient to the extent of inviting the adverse criticism of the bench. On the point of party service, it would seem that the course of Mr. BYRNE in running for Congress and directly defeating a Republican candidate and electing a Democratic candidate, might with propriety have outweighed the service rendered to Mr. ROOSEVELT as a candidate. A sense of personal liking for the man and of personal indebtedness to him seems to have led Mr. ROOSEVELT into a somewhat careless use of his appointing power. It is well to be loyal and even generous to a friend, but it is better to be careful that one is not sacrificing serious public interests in one's zealous gratitude. The main point, however, is that Mr. ROOSEVELT has not "recognized" ADDICKS and that Postmaster General PAYNE was mistaken when he announced the contrary.

SHIP SUBSIDY AND THE TARIFF.

The opinions of Congressmen are often interesting, sometimes important. Representative MINOR of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, expresses the opinion that no ship subsidy bill will be passed at the coming session of Congress.

On the whole, this opinion seems to be well founded. In the first place, Mr. MINOR gives good reasons. He mentions the names of several Republican members who, like himself, are opposed to the bill which passed the Senate at the last session and is now in the hands of the Merchant Marine Committee. Mr. MINOR will not consent to a favorable report on the bill unless it is so amended as to strike out those provisions which are dearest to the subsidy hunters.

Then there is in the present political situation an inherent probability that the Administration and the Republican Congress will not care to take the responsibility for bounties to the shipping trust. In his speeches the President has had a great deal to say about restraining the trusts and combinations. He even advocated an amendment to the Constitution until his Attorney General convinced him that it would be best first to make a trial of the powers already in the hands of Congress. It is, we think, exceedingly improbable that, after having signed a bill authorizing the Attorney General to take the trust bull by the horns, President ROOSEVELT would sign another bill instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the animal's rations.

Representative COOPER, also of Wisconsin, who accepts the Iowa idea in regard to tariff revision, discusses in an optimistic vein the lowering of tariff duties in some of the schedules. He goes in for revision by piecemeal, beginning in an off year, so as not to disturb business or prejudice the prospects of his party in some important election. Mr. COOPER has probably heard of the man who cut off his dog's tail by inches, deeming it excessive cruelty to remove the entire appendage at one stroke. Tariff reform by selected articles and schedules is just that kind of tariff reform which has the least chance in a Republican Congress.

But here degrees of comparison are futile. No revision of the tariff has any chance whatever in the Republican Congress which is about to assemble.

THE VINDICATION OF ALDRIDGE.

In the opinion of the Republican State machine a miss is as good as a mile. Some Governors would have been rebered, conceivably a machine might have been put upon its good behavior, by a drop of 100,000 in the party plurality. Gov. ODELL and the Republican organization, however, believing that for all practical purposes of spoils and patronage a plurality of 10,000 is sufficient, have resolved to go their impenitent way.

Accordingly, Mr. GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE of Rochester gets the office of Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, at an annual salary of $6,000.

How that noble party stands by its loyal servants. There was nothing ALDRIDGE would not do for it. His days and nights have been given to its service, and if the tasks he was set to were sometimes of such a nature that a moral and particular man would have fled from them howling, it made no difference to ALDRIDGE.

Gov. BLACK made him Superintendent of Public Works. The people had just authorized an expenditure of $9,000,000 for the deepening of the canals. ALDRIDGE spent the money, but left the canals no better than they were before. Absolutely not one dollar of benefit to the State ever accrued from that enormous expenditure. When the $9,000,000 was exhausted, and the improvement only fairly begun, ALDRIDGE and the State Engineer reported that they should require about $14,000,000 more to complete the work. They never got it.

Now, at a time when the weary but still hopeful canal men are looking to Gov. ODELL to make good his campaign promises of waterway improvement, ALDRIDGE, who was officially pronounced guilty of gross neglect and maladministration in spending the $9,000,000, is put into a six-thousand-dollar office—of course with the assent and approval, if not by the command, of BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

AN "EDUCATIONAL GOVERNOR."

It looks as if the name of "educational Governor," which was originally given to Gov. MONTAGUE of Virginia and Gov. AYCOCK of Georgia, would soon cease to be a distinction in the South. The title at first indicated that the bearer of it was exceptionally interested in promoting the extension of free common schools, especially in the rural districts of his State. This feeling is becoming the rule rather than the exception in the executive offices of the Southern States.

The latest instance of a newly elected Governor to declare himself earnestly in favor of an advanced standard of schooling is the Hon. JAMES B. FRAZIER, the Governor-elect of Tennessee. He is a lawyer of excellent standing and a man of ability. During his canvass he discussed the question before the people and defined with entire frankness the policy which he would support. In regard to rural schools he said:

> While we spent in Tennessee last year $1,811,000 on public schools, we find that the average number of days taught was only ninety-three, and in many of the counties of the State it did not exceed seventy-five days. In our incorporated cities and towns the State and county funds can be supplemented by a municipal tax, and there, as a rule, our public schools are well taught and the terms are of sufficient length. The trouble is with our country schools. The great bulk of the population of Tennessee live in the country. They are the steady farmers who till the soil, produce the wealth, and pay their taxes to the State. I say that their sons and daughters are entitled to have better schools and longer school terms that they may be better equipped to meet the responsibilities and fight the great battle of life, and if I am elected your Governor I shall make a supreme effort to bring about this result so imperatively demanded. I want to live to see the day when every boy and girl in Tennessee, whether living in country or city, whether the child of poverty and toil or the child of wealth and luxury, shall have the opportunity of attending a well-taught school for at least nine months in every year. When this is done, you will see your penitentiary problem simplified, your criminal costs bills grow infinitely less, and the productive energy and wealth of this great State many times multiplied.

SOFT COAL AS A STEAM FUEL.

In announcing the suspension of the local ordinances designed to suppress the smoke nuisance at the time when only soft coal was available, his Honor Mayor Low made a mistake which might have entailed, and perhaps will yet entail, serious embarrassment to the administration. Perhaps he was under the mistake of supposing that the law which he decided should not be enforced for a time, was one prohibiting the burning of soft coal. Had it been its enforcement during the continuance of the anthracite strike would have been a hardship of the most serious kind, and the industries of the city would have been paralyzed. But the suspended ordinance was nothing of the sort. The essential provisions of Section 134 of the Sanitary Code require that every furnace "shall be so constructed as to consume or burn the smoke arising therefrom." This language is not accurately scientific, but it is intelligible and means that no one shall maintain a smoke nuisance within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. Before, during, and since the anthracite strike large quantities of bituminous coal have been burned daily under steam boilers with no visible smoke, and with no annoyance or injury to the public. Those who turned to soft coal when the supply of anthracite failed or it became impracticably costly, could have pleaded inexperience and inadequate facilities while soft coal was new to them—but to have [illegible] providing themselves with the means of burning it with very little or no smoke, and to have vigorously prosecuted those who darkened the heavens with rolling cumuli of carbon was the duty of the Health Department, with which the Mayor should not have interfered. The mistake was accentuated when his Honor committed the further indiscretion of announcing that on and after Nov. 15 the enforcement of Section 134 of the Sanitary Code would be resumed. The toleration of law breaking makes the resumption of civic virtue extremely difficult—whether that which is tolerated be preventable smoke from coal fires, or violations of the excise law, or offenses against public decency.

There has been some misunderstanding of the attitude of consumers of fuel for steam purposes, growing out of the fact that all the available small coal and dust, largely the product of the washeries under the culm banks is not eagerly taken. Most large consumers of soft coal have contracts which they could not abrogate if they wanted to, and would not under existing conditions if at liberty to do so. They do not approve of the arbitrary advance of 50 cents per ton on washery product. No adjustment of the wages dispute in the mines affects the refuse piles representing the waste of a quarter to half a century of mining, and consumers demand a better reason than has yet been given for the advance in sizes which, until very recently, the producers had difficulty in disposing of at prices which more than repaid the cost of transportation. It should also be remembered that nothing in the situation existing up to to-day has given any assurance that the anthracite strike is over or that supplies even of the steam sizes, now abundant, will be maintained. If the lessening in the demand for soft coal shuts it out of this market, a good deal of difficulty would be experienced in securing a resumption of deliveries if the anthracite supply should suddenly fail through a resumption of hostilities between the operators and the miners. This has been possible at any time, and may still be. The modus vivendi under which the mines are operated gave no guarantee of continued peace, and while this uncertainty continued reliance upon soft coal was scarcely more than ordinary business prudence. Meanwhile, the supply available for New York is not adequate. The Coal Trade Journal estimates the requirements of this city for the months of December, January, February, and March as follows:

	Tons.
Private dwellings	1,500,000
Flats	1,300,000
Hotels and factories	675,000
Gas works	150,000
Railroads	100,000
Shipping	50,000
Stores and offices	150,000
Total requirements of Winter months	3,925,000

An average requirement of, say, 32,000 tons per day.

This is more coal than is now coming to New York, and as anything like an impartial and equable distribution is impossible, it follows that any coal secured by one private consumer in anticipation of immediate requirements, even to the extent of a ton or two, leaves some one unprovided.

But all this has nothing to do with the enforcement of the provisions of the Sanitary Code relative to the smoke nuisance. Those who want to burn soft coal can do it without smoke, and should be required to do so. Some of the largest of them make no smoke at all. Those who can not or will not respect the public rights in this matter can now get anthracite in steam sizes, and, as it is cheaper than good bituminous coal, no hardship is involved in requiring them to abandon soft coal and resume the use of the smokeless fuel.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That correspondent of ours who said that during a residence of five years in England he never heard a native mention such a drink as "half-and-half" or found one who knew what it meant, was somewhat hasty in deducing from these facts the conclusion that the term is a "Britishism" which exists, nowadays, at least, only in the imagination of others than Britons. Other friends of ours assure us that "half-and-half" is still well known in the land of its invention, and that the name is as familiar as it was in DICKENS'S time—to the class that used it then. In this last and qualifying clause lies, perhaps, an explanation of the doubter's experience—an explanation, too, that is most creditable to him, since it hints that his associations while abroad were of an intensely respectable sort, and therefore not likely to bring him into contact with people versed in bibulous phraseology. There are now, of course, and have been for several decades, folks in England whose habits of life have been such as to leave them deeply ignorant of alcoholic devices and nomenclature, and anybody who limited his acquaintances to this class might easily pass more than five years without hearing a single reference to a beverage like "half-and-half," which, besides being more than slightly plebeian, also suggests an enforced desire to economize. Students of popular speech are sure to make mistakes—we mean mistakes in linguistics, not in morals—if they keep constantly on the social heights. The roots of languages, like the roots of other things, lie low, and must be sought where they are to be found. THACKERAY knew where to look, as well as DICKENS, and it is recorded of him that one day at his club, when somebody announced the death of a noted patron of the London taverns, the gentle satirist breathed the fitting eulogy—"He was a man; take him for half-and-half, I shall not look upon his like again!"

—Judging from the resolutions adopted by the Ministerial Alliance of Salt Lake City, it is going to be somewhat difficult, not to say impossible, to keep "Apostle" SMOOT out of the Senate in case he succeeds in getting himself elected to that body by his Mormon friends. For the resolutions do not charge Mr. SMOOT himself with indulgence in polygamous practices, and that accusation would certainly have been made by his clerical opponents if they had thought or even hoped that it could be supported. They only say that he believes in polygamy and as a Senator would be amenable to the influence of those who are guilty of it. Those are adequate reasons for opposing the "Apostle's" election to any [illegible] office, but they will hardly serve as [illegible] which he has been regularly elected. In this country men can believe what they like without affecting their position before the law, and to contest a Senatorial election because of what somebody else thinks a man is likely to do in the future if he gets the opportunity might be fun, but it would hardly be profitable or effective. Mr. ROBERTS was not driven out of the House of Representatives because he was a Mormon, but because he had a superfluity of wives. The ministers of Salt Lake City are right in their contention that Mr. SMOOT ought not to become a member of the Senate, and all their efforts should be directed toward keeping him at home. If he once gets to Washington, they will have to prove more than they charge in their resolutions to deprive him of his seat.

—After careful investigation and deliberation, the Attorney General decides that though the officials of the Painters' Union in Schenectady expelled WILLIAM POTTER from their organization because he refused to quit the National Guard, they cannot be prosecuted for forcing his employer to discharge him, because all they did was to notify the employer that POTTER was no longer a member of the Painters' Union! That may be good law, but it is highly questionable as good sense, and it is most lamentable that the Attorney General had to call attention to the distinction between law and sense. Every time that is done, public confidence in the law is diminished, and the suggestion that the law can be, and the promise that it will be, changed at the next session of the Legislature is poor consolation for the injury now inflicted. It is known to all that POTTER lost his job because he performed a public duty, but it is only the notification of the fact of his expulsion from the union that could be brought before a court! Had his discharge been asked on the ground that he was a militiaman—the ground on which the expulsion was based, that is—the case would have been different and an action would lie! That is calculated to cause impatience.

VIEWS OF A NON-UNION WORKMAN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant worker as a machinist in New York for nearly fifty years. I have never belonged to any union, but have worked and mingled freely with union men, criticising and often opposing their methods, yet I have never noticed any unfriendly act or feeling on the part of any labor unions or workman. On the other hand, I have found union men as a rule gentlemanly, accommodating, and the best workmen. I have never offered to or would work for less than the union rates, which I believe to be fair and just. I do not think I have any moral right to make a contract for labor at a price that some other workman refuses, especially if it be below the living point. And, as to what is just and equitable, a majority of those in the same line, acting through unions, I consider the most competent authority to decide. If the wages in question are not good enough for union men, they are not good enough for me. This I believe to be the sentiment of a large majority of workmen, union and non-union.

The man who goes into a community and offers to work for wages that will not enable him to live respectably and discharge all his duties as a good citizen, is not only an enemy to other workmen, but also to society and his country. No man has a right to work on such conditions. He can plead no excuse but necessity. He is an outlaw, for necessity knows no law. He is called a "scab." "Slave" would be a more appropriate name.

In all my long experience I have found that the labor unions have no quarrel with non-union men so long as they demand union wages. They have assisted a hundred non-union men to get employment where they have hindered one. To their influence we non-union men ought to give credit for a nine-hour day instead of ten at the same pay, or improved conditions of work, although the expense and loss from strikes have been borne by union men.

So long as the present conditions exist in the industrial world, trades unions are a necessity, and the benefits gained will be shared alike by union men and by all non-union men who have sufficient self-respect to maintain the dignity of their calling and insist upon getting living wages.

Let Dr. Hillis and President Eliot defend the tramp and the strike breakers. I cheerfully give my testimony after half a century's experience in favor of the union and union wages. A VETERAN WORKMAN.
New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

Fears Organized Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you not think that organized labor is becoming a threat against the Nation? We see that the laboring man, not content with his own lot, does not step out and release to some one else who may be in need of employment the wages which mean life and happiness to the other.

Each effort to prevent non-union men from working, when accompanied by threat or blow, is directly defiant of the Constitution of the United States, and as such should be punishable as treason. The man who throws a stone at a "scab" is throwing a stone at the source of government, and as an enemy of this country should be prevented from throwing a second stone by all the force of the United States Army, if necessary.

Did any one ever suppose that man's freedom means license to injure in malice or willfully attempt to murder another man? And how, then, may one man say: "I won't work for that company, and you shan't, or I'll kill you"? The coersive labor-unionist is a bad man, and no amount of sympathy for his family should deprive us of sympathy for another man whose needs may be worse. What does the red ribbon mean on the breast of a workingman except that the seeds of anarchy—which is treason—are sown in his breast, and will in due season burst into bloom of murder and armed opposition to any Government?
El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20, 1902. F. M. J.

NUGGETS.

The End.

Two are company until they're made one.—Baltimore American.

Better to be Rich Than Lucky.

Wig—Would you rather be born lucky or rich?

Wag—I'd rather be born rich. Then you don't have to be lucky.—Philadelphia Record.

Short Method.

Caller—Mr. Sharpe, I have come to ask your advice as to the quickest way to be relieved from my debts.

Lawyer, (thinking for the moment of something else)—Pay them.—Chicago Tribune.

A Dubious Compliment.

"They have named a brand of cigars for Barker."

"I should consider that quite an honor."

"You wouldn't if you knew the cigars."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

JESSIE'S TRAVELS.

Grif Alexander in Pittsburg Dispatch.

When a pretty little bird
Flew right down inside our nest,
Took her place without a word,
Mother clasped her to her breast.
Cherished her with care alway;
Feared she might get tired, and then
Might feel tempted on a day
Straight to fly to heaven again.

Angels, jealous of our prize,
Repenting of a kindness shown,
Left their home up in the skies,
Straightway claimed her for their own.
She, unheeding of our cries,
Heeded what they had to say;
We, with heavy hearts and eyes,
Watched our darling fade away.

Mother will not have a slight
Placed upon the love she bears.
Mother watched her day and night,
Played the angel unawares.
Other angels, weary grown,
And acknowledging her worth,
Left the field, and then our own
Soon was weaned straight back to earth.

Jessie's convalescent now—
Thanks I'm giving everywhere—
And the world ('tis true, I vow!)
Is bedecked by an old armchair.
Ay, the world is very bright—
Everything is bright and gay)
For dear Jessie still is [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

Receipts Have Been Reduced About $100,000,000 by the Abolishing of War Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—John W. Yerkes, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, says that by the two acts abolishing the war revenue taxes internal revenue taxes have been reduced about $100,000,000.

There has been, however, an increase of revenue from taxes laid on distilled spirits and other objects that were not affected by war revenue legislation.

The receipts of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, were $306,871,669, and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, $271,867,990.

By an act of Congress of date June 27, 1902, provision was made for the refunding of taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character; for the encouragement of art, &c., under the act of June 13, 1898. Refunding claims on this account amounting to some $435,000 have been allowed already, and it is believed that the total amount that will be refunded under this law will amount to some $640,000.

Congress having provided for the payment of a drawback, or rebate, on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff and cigars held by manufacturers or dealers on the 1st of July, 1901, 49,364 claims have been paid, the rebates being $3,108,511.

In addition to the items for refund or rebate presented, there have been filed during the fiscal year 1902 4,742 claims for abatement of taxes assessed. Of these 3,857 were allowed, amounting to $4,187,681, and 440 claims, amounting to $449,284, were rejected or returned for amendment.

In 1901 the total production of spirits was 128,568,201 gallons; in 1902, 132,943,802 gallons. In 1901, in round numbers, 100,000,000 gallons of tax-paid spirits were withdrawn; in 1902, 104,000,000.

The percentage of cost of collection for the fiscal year 1902 is $1.70, an increase of 15 cents on each $100 in the percentage of cost of collection, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the lowest percentage of cost in the history of this bureau in the administration of internal revenue laws was reached. This increased percentage is due largely to increased expenses attending changes in the revenue laws, the cost of handling rebate claims on tobacco, the redemption of stamps provided for by law, and the decrease in total revenue collected.

It is estimated that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year 1903 will aggregate $220,000,000. The statement of receipts for the months of July, August, and September, 1902, would appear to indicate that the receipts for the year will be largely in excess of the above estimate, but these receipts are regarded as abnormal.

DINNER TO JUSTICE HARLAN.

Friends at the Bar Will Celebrate His Twenty-five Years of Service in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court on Dec. 9 will have completed twenty-five years of service as a member of that court, and his friends at the bar throughout the country have arranged to express their appreciation of his services by a dinner in his honor that evening at the New Willard Hotel, in this city. The purpose is to make the affair a National one. The President and his Cabinet, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, and some other gentlemen of note will be guests of the bar, and about a thousand invitations have been sent to lawyers in all parts of the union practicing before the United States Supreme Court to be present.

Among the members of the Committee on Invitations, which represents all nine circuits into which the United States is divided, are Attorney General Knox, Chairman; Secretary Root, Vice Chairman; ex-Secretary Olney of Massachusetts, Representative Littlefield of Maine, Senators Platt of Connecticut, Morgan of Alabama, Culberson of Texas, Spooner of Wisconsin, and Mitchell of Oregon; ex-Attorney General Griggs of New Jersey, Gov. Montague of Virginia, John F. Dillon of New York City, ex-Solicitor General Maxwell of Cincinnati, and ex-Senator Carter of Montana.

JUDGE OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The President Decides to Appoint Francis M. Wright of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The President has decided to appoint Judge Francis M. Wright, now Judge of the Circuit and Appellate Court of Illinois, to the vacancy on the Court of Claims caused by the death of John Davis. Judge Wright was indorsed by the Illinois delegation in Congress. He is a veteran of the civil war. He was introduced to the President to-day by Representative Cannon of Illinois.

There was considerable competition for the place, and among the prominent names considered was that of Assistant Attorney General John G. Thompson. It was said by the Attorney General that Mr. Thompson is now engaged with Indian depredation claims in the Department of Justice, and that his promotion to the Judgeship at this time would be inadvisable.

The President also announced his decision to appoint Ashby M. Gould of this city, at present District Attorney for the District of Columbia, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

SELF-DEFENSE, SAYS HUNTER.

Minister to Guatemala Sends a Message Explaining the Killing of Fitzgerald by His Son.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—"Self-defense" was the tenor of a cablegram received late last night by William A. Hunter of this city from his father, Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, in regard to the killing of William A. Fitzgerald last Friday in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Mr. Hunter said:

"The message from my father was very brief, merely saying that self-defense was the sole motive for the killing, and that he had wired the full particulars of the affair to the State Department at Washington."

CUBAN TREATY CONFERENCE.

Gen. Bliss for the First Time Meets Commissioners in Havana—Results Satisfactory.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who is commissioned to arrange a basis for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba, held his first conference to-day with Secretary of State Zaldo and Secretary of Finance Montes, who were appointed a commission by President Palma to meet the General.

The conference lasted from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. Gen. Bliss says it was highly satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Minister Quesada of Cuba was one of the early callers upon the President to-day. He informed the President that he had received a cablegram from the Cuban Government at Havana, informing him that the reciprocity treaty negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily. Minister Quesada previously called at the State Department and presented his cablegram to Secretary Hay.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS.

Decorations for Officials Concerned in Dedication of Rochambeau Monument.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The State Department has been notified by the French Embassy here that the President of the French Republic has conferred diplomas of the Order of the Legion of Honor on the following officers of the State, War, and Navy Departments for the part played by them in the dedication of the Rochambeau Monument:

[illegible] Department, Commander; Col. Albert L. Mills, officer. Navy Department—Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, Commander; Capt. Willard H. Brownson, officer; Capt. Henry W. Lyon, officer; Capt. Joseph M. Hemphill, officer.

These diplomas are in addition to a number transmitted to the State Department several months ago, and, like them, they cannot be accepted until Congress has given its approval.

OBJECT TO INDIAN SCHOOLS.

A Number of Tribes Ask That Their Children Be Educated with the Whites.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An organized effort will be made this Winter by a number of Indian tribes in the West to persuade Congress to call a halt on the further extension of the non-reservation school system. The Santee Sioux and Omahas have petitioned the Nebraska delegation to get the Secretary of the Interior to make a ruling to allow them to send their children to the common district schools of the State and take their chances for an education alongside the white children of the community. The head men declare that under the present system their children do not gain the independence and self-reliance that they should acquire, and if educated with white children the spirit of emulation inevitably would tend to spur them on and lead to better results than are now attained. The fact that Indian children are kept by themselves makes them feel that they are not the equals of white children mentally, and so hinders their progress. The Rev. James Garvie, a member of the Santee Sioux tribe, speaking of the idea of educating Indian children in the public schools, says:

"Indian children should be sent to the public schools of the States and Territories as rapidly as possible. Do not keep Indian children or Indian men and women separated from other Americans, herded by themselves. When they live among whites and live the home life and the school life of the whites, pay taxes, and vote and share in local affairs they are as good citizens as any we have. They are easily assimilated in our American neighborhood life and political life as are the Scandinavians and the Germans—more easily than the ignorant Polish laborers who come to us from old centres of civilization."

Mr. Garvie has sent his own children to non-reservation schools in Kansas and to the common schools, and believes they did much better in the latter. The white people living on the borders of the reservations protest that the Indian children cannot keep up with the white children and are a clog to the schools.

The idea was tried in some communities a few years ago, and did not work because the Indian children were exempt from the compulsory school law and were irregular in their attendance. It is claimed that under recent amendments of the law, Indian children, if they were now sent to the public schools, would be liable to compulsion. The adoption of the practice of sending Indian children to public schools would do away with the reservation schools and considerably reduce the attendance at the non-reservation schools. The saving to the General Government would be a large one, and it is not unlikely that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary Hitchcock will favor a trial of the plan suggested.

OLEOMARGARINE MUST REST.

Effort to Renew Discussion of the Law in Next Congress Doomed to Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There will be an effort this session to renew discussion of the oleomargarine law, but it is probable it will come to nothing. The manufacturers of renovated butter are complaining bitterly of the effect of the Oleomargarine bill on their business. They say it has practically annihilated it.

In the Grout bill there was a clause requiring the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture to agree on regulations to control the renovated butter product and make rules as to how it should be marked to go into the market. The law said that it should be indented with the words "Process" or "Renovated." Secretary Shaw and Secretary Wilson decided that there should be stamped on each piece of renovated butter the word "Renovated," and would not allow the word "Process" to be used because they said churning was a process, and the word did not really describe the renovated product. So the word "Renovated" had to be stamped on all such butter, with the result that the customer would not buy it.

He did not want "any old second-hand butter." The dealers had before been able to sell it as creamery and dairy butter. There is also a complaint that oleomargarine is being sold in an adroit manner which evades the law. Dealers are putting it up as "Iowa roll," and by tearing off the ends and one side of the box in which it is packed and placing it in a showcase with the oleomargarine label behind, out of sight, they are able to palm it off as creamery butter.

There is no reason to expect that this Congress will take up the oleomargarine question again. The average member is tired of it, and he wants the matter to stand where it is for the present. The manufacturers of genuine oleomargarine are now hopeful of making a legitimate product that will clear the law and the internal revenue regulations by using a proportion of grass butter which will give a slightly yellow color. They will make a clear, white oleomargarine and add the very best grass butter obtained from dairies of their own or from dairies under contract and supervision where grass will produce the desired color. They say that by following this scheme they will soon be on top again with an artificial butter that will make the Grout bill a dead letter.

TARIFF REVISION PLAN.

Eastern Members of Congress Advocating Changes in Coal, Hide, and Foodstuff Schedules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There is understood to be a movement on among Eastern members of the House looking to the modification of a few schedules of the tariff. It is understood the items selected for revision are coal, hides, and foodstuffs. The burden that the coal strike has placed upon the people makes the proposition to remove the duty on coal acceptable, they say.

The demand for the removal of the duty on hides is declared to be something that will benefit consumers from one end of the land to the other. The time was when hides were a source of a widely distributed profit and every town in the country had its industry in them. But with the concentration of the slaughtering and packing business in the hands of a few large houses in the West hides have become merely a by-product of the meat monopolies, it is said.

These proposed tariff changes, it is said, may have the support of several New York members, although the Chairman of the Ways and Means, Mr. Payne, is a declared opponent of any plan of meddling with the tariff.

A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Hepburn Thinks a Bill Creating It Will Be Passed by This Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — President Roosevelt to-day informed Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that he would appoint at once a representative from each of the Government departments to confer with his committee as to the creation by Congress of a Department of Commerce and to furnish any information desired.

Mr. Hepburn is confident that a bill creating the Department of Commerce will be passed at the approaching session of Congress.

Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hood Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Brig. Gen. Charles C. Hood has been retired at his own request. His successor will not be selected until after Congress meets. There is an impression that Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps, commanding the [illegible] Post, Atlantic City, will be [illegible]

THE KILLING OF MRS. GORE

Doctors Said to Have Agreed Death Was by Accident.

Activity of the Russian Officials on Behalf of de Rydnewski Stimulated the American Officials.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—In spite of the rigid secrecy which has been maintained by the officials and by the commission of American doctors concerning the result of the autopsy conducted by the latter on the body of Mrs. Ellen Gore, it is learned from an authoritative source that the doctors tend individually to the acceptance of the theory of an accident, and the probabilities are that their official report will strongly incline to that theory if it does not positively assert it, thus bringing the French and American doctors into agreement and relieving the case of any international significance.

After the post-mortem examination held this morning, the American doctors arranged to have a consultation later in the day in order to draw up their official report, but this conference was postponed owing to the indisposition of one of the gentlemen. Meanwhile, the doctors were interviewed by the representative of The Associated Press, but they positively declined to make any statement as to the results of the examination. It is clear, however, that the American doctors are impressed by the thoroughness with which the French surgeons investigated the case, and they are not inclined to raise a professional issue.

At least two of the American doctors hold an outright accident theory, and they will seek to have that view incorporated in the official report. The grounds for this conclusion are the following: The French experts exhibited at the Morgue this morning a geometrical design, in which one line showed the direction of the bullet from the revolver as it struck the floor and another line showed the victim in a leaning posture, sitting at the foot of the bed, as had been described by de Rydzewski. The angle of the bullet wound tallied exactly with the geometrical design based on de Rydzewski's statement, and the American doctors verified this. The fact that the direction of the wound was almost parallel with the earth is accounted for by the leaning posture of the victim. The doctors regard this design as almost equivalent to a mathematical demonstration.

Consul General Gowdy continues to take the depositions of all witnesses. The Temps to-night says that it was the activity displayed by the Russian colony on behalf of de Rydzewski which stimulated the American officials into a counter activity on behalf of the late Mrs. Gore.

The provisional release of de Rydzewski yesterday is considered as establishing the view of the French authorities of the innocence of the Russian, but he is still under surveillance, and if he attempts to leave this city he will be liable to arrest as a fugitive from justice. The American officials do not expect that de Rydzewski will be further actively prosecuted, although he will probably be arraigned later on the minor charge of having possession of a revolver and of carelessly participating in the circumstances which caused the death of Mrs. Gore.

Mr. Gowdy received from the State Department this morning a request from Mrs. Gore's relatives to take possession of her effects. Accordingly he took charge of two trunks, a good deal of music, and a little jewelry. The articles showed the simple, refined tastes of the deceased.

The burial place of the remains of Mrs. Gore has been changed to the Bagneux Cemetery, owing to its being unsectarian. Mr. Gowdy has leased a lot there for five years, during which the relatives of the deceased will decide whther they will remove the body to America.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25.—A letter written by Mrs. Ellen Gore from Paris under date of Nov. 7 has just been received here by Mrs. J. D. Slater, the aunt of Mrs. Gore. The communication contained no mention of de Rydzewski, the Russian, but told of Mrs. Gore's daily life in Paris. She said that she had been working hard at her studies; that she arose at 9 o'clock every morning, practised her music for two hours, and then took a long walk and returned to her work. She was seldom away from her apartments later than 9 o'clock in the evening, she said, and had spent but one evening away from her home during the past month. Then she had gone to the opera in company with a New York piano man.

Mrs. Slater says that de Rydzewski was infatuated with her niece, but she was certain that he had never proposed marriage. She said Mrs. Gore had written that she feared him. Mrs. Slater further said that Mrs. Gore was the possessor of about $70,000 in Mexican money, and that Mr. and Mrs. Gore were the founders of the American colony in Mexico City.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

Situation Said to be Daily Becoming More Complicated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says the political situation in Japan is becoming daily more complicated. The Seiyukai evidently desires the overthrow of the Cabinet, but, unwilling openly to oppose the naval increase, accuses the Ministry of failing to effect administrative and financial reforms, which hackneyed pretext, by the way, has been employed against every Cabinet for the past ten years.

Meanwhile Marquis Ito is keeping silent, which is attributed to a design of effecting a compromise whereby a naval increase may be secured simultaneously with a reduction in the land tax, the funds for the naval increase to be otherwise obtained.

Undoubtedly he is unwilling to take office now, inasmuch as the successful administrative policy of the Katsura Cabinet has strengthened the opponents of party government, whose stronghold is in the House of Peers. Moreover, Ito is a consistent advocate of Ministerial stability, which, in the interests of the country, he prefers to his own tenure of power.

BOERS RETURNING HOME.

Repatriation Progressing Rapidly Throughout South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times's correspondent at Johannesburg says that Lord Milner left Monday on a three weeks' tour of the Orange Free State. He will return by way of Kimberly and the Western Transvaal, visiting the battlefields of Paardeberg and Magersfontein en route. Lord Milner will meet the Baruto chief Lerothodi at Ladybrand.

There has been for some time, says the correspondent, an undercurrent of uneasiness among the natives, owing to reports that the Government was going to disarm the Basutos.

Repatriation is progressing in all parts of the two colonies, and one cannot go far without seeing here and there a white tent or improvised dwellings of soi or sun-dried bricks. Despite their meagre surroundings the people are glad to get back upon their land and seem fairly well contented, their condition being no worse than that of the settlers in any new country. In the Orange

LINERS HAVE HEAVY WEATHER.

The Deutschland at Plymouth and the Oceanic and Westernland at Queenstown Report Severe Storms.

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 25.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, Capt. Barends, from New York, Nov. 19, for this port, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, arrived here to-day and reported having encountered terrific weather, during which her upper works were slightly damaged.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the Deutschland made the voyage in about 5 days and 17 hours, only about nine hours behind her best eastward record.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic and the American Line steamer Westernland, which arrived at Queenstown to-night, both report having encountered terrific weather during the past three days. Heavy seas pounded the

der cultivation, the crops being well advanced.

HEALTH OF FRENCH ARMY.

Loss of Soldiers from Disease 99,000 Since 1870—German Loss Only 13,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that in the Senate the Minister of War yesterday drew attention to the unsanitary condition of the army, saying that since 1870 Germany had only lost 13,000 soldiers from disease, while France had lost 99,000 from the same cause.

The War Minister said that consumption and typhoid were the principal factors in the death list. The conscripts joined the regiments in November, the very worst season for a change of place, diet, and habits.

This imprudence, the Minister said, had been dearly paid for, and he had issued a circular enjoining greater sanitary precautions.

COTTON RAISING IN AFRICA.

England Sends American Expert to Command Operations on the Niger.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times announces that F. S. Seevers of Texas, who has entered the serivce of the Colonial Office under the auspices of the British Cotton Growing Association as an expert on cotton growing, is going to Northern Nigeria to command operations in the cultivation of the plant there.

Another expert will probably be sent to Southern Nigeria on the same mission. The Colonial Agriculture Committee of Berlin, which has been making experiments in cotton growing in Togoland, has promised to help England in an effort to grow cotton in Africa.

GERMAN GRAIN TARIFF.

Indications of a Compromise Schedule Being Agreed To in the Reichstag.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times's Berlin correspondent says it is understood that the negotiations between the Government and the Reichstag majority for a compromise in regard to minimum duties on grain in the Tariff bill have at last met with some measure of success.

Many Clerical constituencies, especially those in Bavaria, it is pointed out, are interested in barley growing, and a Government concession regarding barley may be valuable to the Clerical Centre, but it remains to be seen how the Conservatives forming the other wing of the majority will treat the proposal.

Trouble Brewing in Macedonia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent says that the British Consul at Salonika informs the British Embassy that the Bulgarians are doing their utmost to provoke animosity in Macedonia toward the Turks, with a view of inducing revolutionary action in the Spring.

Count of Flanders Not Very Ill.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times's Brussels correspondent says that the alarming rumors being circulated regarding the health of the Count of Flanders are grossly exaggerated. The Count, the correspondent says, is suffering from an inflamed eye as the result of a chill, and his indisposition offers no cause for alarm.

ATTACK ON HERR KRUPP RENEWED IN BERLIN.

The Vorwaerts Characterizes Pension System of Essin Works as "a Species of Refined Swindling."

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The Socialist organ Vorwaerts, in a page and a half to-day, deals with what it calls the "hypocrisy of idealizing Herr Krupp as a benevolent genius." The paper does not touch on the immediate charges which it brought against the deceased, but analyzes the pension system of the Krupp firm, which, it says, is a "species of refined swindling," adding:

"The enormous so-called benevolent funds have been built up by compulsory contributions from the employes, who could be arbitrarily deprived of participation in the advantages. They are required to contribute 2½ per cent. of their wages for twenty years before they are eligible to a pension upon disability. In the meantime if an employe is discharged or resigns he loses all he has contributed, often exceeding $250. The employes are morally and economically terrorized and must in humility accept every petty regulation of the firm's officials lose 2½ per cent. of what they have earned in the firm's service. This terrorism is applied to political opinions, where they become known.

"The number of men leaving or discharged during the past three years averaged 7,000 to 8,000 yearly. The employes found the system so unsatisfactory that five great meetings were held this year for the purpose of seeking legal redress."

The Vorwaerts cites an instance of a labor representative on the Advisory Committee of the Benevolent Pension Fund, who mildly criticised the management, and who, several days later, having in the meanwhile paid his annual dues, was dismissed.

The paper also quotes the German Budget Committee proceedings as showing that the Krupp works have been charging the navy $100 per ton above what the United States pays for nickel steel plates, amounting yearly to $750,000 for Herr Krupp and the Stumm works.

The attacks on Herr Krupp and the intense sensation which they created have caused a furious political discussion, the Socialists calling attention to "the degenerating influence of great wealth," and the Conservatives pointing out "the desperate character of the Socialist attack upon the existing order of society."

MR. CARNEGIE'S CONDITION.

Passes a Quiet Birthday in Bed—Will Sail for America in a Fortnight.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—To-day was Andrew Carnegie's birthday. Mrs. Carnegie said to The Associated Press representative to-night: "My husband has passed a quiet day in bed.

"He has received many kind messages of congratulations from intimate friends. He hopes to sail for America in a fortnight."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN DEPARTS.

British Colonial Secretary and Wife Off for South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain started for South Africa this morning amid cordial farewells from a large circle of friends. The police cordoned the railroad station and only permitted ticket holders to enter the building. Premier Balfour, War Secretary Brodrick, Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Roberts and Lady Roberts, Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner; Secretary Henry White of the United States Embassy, and many other notable persons were among those who joined in wishing the Colonial Secretary and his wife a good voyage.

The couple traveled in the royal train to Portsmouth, where they boarded the armored cruiser Good Hope and entertained on that vessel a party at luncheon prior to sailing.

The storerooms of the warship have been well equipped, and a French chef has been shipped. Many live sheep and chickens are carried on board the Good Hope, and the special delicacies intended for the Chamberlains' table are alone valued at $2,500. The storerooms contain 300 cases of wine.

ROUMANIAN ABUSE OF JEWS.

Ex-Ambassador White at Berlin Says Atrocities Are "Simply Monstrous."

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A private letter written by Ambassador White to Henry Seligman of Frankfort-on-the-Main regarding the treatment of Hebrews in Roumania appears in the Frankfurter Zeitung to-day. The letter is in part as follows:

"The Roumanian atrocities are simply monstrous and startle the civilized world. I have just received the Roumanian Bulletin. No document equals it in cruelty since the series of laws with which Louis XIV. persecuted the Huguenots. But even these, which have hitherto been regarded as the acme of cruelty, are exceeded by those in the Bulletin. I cannot believe that right-thinking Roumanians or the civilized powers can allow this condition of things to continue. It appears to be open defiance of law, justice, and common decency."

Mr. White will present his letters of recall to Emperor William Thursday at noon, and afterward, with his wife, will take luncheon with the Emperor and Empress.

The Ambassador's days are spent in receiving farewell attentions. Each night this week he dines with some member of the Diplomatic Corps or Cabinet Minister, except Thursday, when he will preside at the American colony's Thanksgiving dinner. Count and Countess von Bülow will give Mr. and Mrs. White a great official dinner Saturday evening, and on Monday Mr. and Mrs. White expect to leave Berlin for Italy.

DISLIKE AMERICAN METHODS.

English Employers Protest Against the Foreign Firm at Manchester.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The American plan of paying good wages and encouraging employes to increase the daily output, which was introduced by the manager of the American electrical works at Manchester, has been formally protested against by the Employers' Federation of that district. The latter claim that the labor market is being demoralized and their works drained of their best men by the American officials, who pay their laborers 12 cents an hour, against 9 cents paid by the British employers, and get double the amount of work accomplished.

The Americans intend to ignore the protest. They say the British workman is capable enough, but he is demoralized by low wages and the domineering of the English foremen, against whom they have no redress. The British employers blacklist the men their foremen discharge, and are attempting to prevent the American concern from employing them. The Americans, however, propose to stand aloof from the Employers' Federation, and carry on their works in their own way.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH GOOD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, speaking to-day of the reports contained in the press dispatches from St. Petersburg, relative to the Czar, said:

"The statements contained in the press dispatch from St. Petersburg pertaining to the Czar can have no foundation. For instance, it is stated, among other things, that his Ministers made certain remonstrances. Under no circumstances would the Ministers take any such action.

"Without going into details, I will say that the statements are all entirely unfounded. As for the Czar's health, I received dispatches only yesterday, which state that he is in the best of health."

VIENNA, Nov. 25.—Ambassador Charlemagne Tower has arrived here from Livadia, where he was received in farewell audience by the Czar. He said to the representative of The Associated Press: "The Czar and Czarina are both enjoying the best possible health."

Mr. and Mrs. Tower took luncheon informally with their Majesties, no other guests being present. Both the Czar and Czarina talked freely and with animation on American affairs. The Ambassador says he found the Czarina entirely recovered from her recent indisposition, and she is now looking as well as he ever saw her since he went to Russia.

New German Attache at Washington.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The appointment is announced of Major Otto von Etzel of the General Staff, to be Military Attaché at Germany at Washington.

Siamese Rebels Routed.

BANGKOK, Siam, Nov. 25.—The Siamese troops have completely routed the Northern rebels and the country is growing quieter.

BAYONNE'S POLICE CHIEF DEAD.

John B. McNeill Had Been Head of the Force for Fifteen Years.

Chief of Police John B. McNeill of Bayonne died in the hospital there yesterday. Mr. McNeill was born in County Galway, Ireland, forty-nine years ago. He came to this country when he was about eighteen years old.

His first employment was as a clerk in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at Port Johnson, but he soon left this position to be Superintendent of the grocery conducted by William S. Devlin and William H. Teal. He was elected Collector of Revenue of Bayonne and he filled that office until fifteen years ago last April, when he was appointed Chief of Police.

He leaves one son, Albert, a student in St. Francis College in Brooklyn, and an unmarried sister, who resides in this city.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Jennie B. Whitlock, daughter of the ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Education, will appear this afternoon as the prima donna at the Casino. She was lately made understudy to Adele Ritchie, and is given this opportunity to try herself.

***

Louis Mann, who is appearing this season in "Hoch der Consul," suddenly discontinued his tour at Philadelphia Saturday night and returned to New York. A bad cold is given as the reason for his action. It is stated that he will reopen on Broadway soon.

***

Lee Shubert has purchased two lots, at 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street, and is, of course, at once classed among the latest theatre builders. It is known that the Shubert Brothers want to control four theatres next year, but this purchase is said to be a real estate speculation.

***

A new dressing room for the star is being built at the Herald Square. The reason

THE KNEISEL QUARTET

Opening of the Eleventh Season in New York.

Two Unfamiliar Works Played at the Opening Concert of the Season at Mendelssohn Hall.

Another of the delights of the musical season brought from Boston for the delectation of New York was imparted to a large audience last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, when the Kneisel Quartet began its eleventh season. Its hold upon the hearts of chamber music lovers here is stronger than ever and becomes stronger year by year—there is abundant evidence of it in each succeeding season.

It is a fact that does honor alike to the organization itself and to the musical intelligence and insight of the constituency it has built up through a persistent maintenance of a standard of the very highest in this the most recondite and difficult form of musical expression.

The new second violin of the quartet, Mr. J. Theodorowics, appeared last evening for the first time. He immediately showed himself to be an admirable musician, apparently possessing in abundant measure the qualities necessary to fill the difficult post he occupies—an artist of full blood, and yet of reticence, and at home in the company in which he is placed.

There were two unfamiliar works brought forward in last night's programme, a quartet by the Italian Sgambati, the only work of the kind the composer has hitherto published, being the more important. Though it is his first achievement of the kind, it discloses an intimate knowledge of writing for the four strings and is constructed with a skill and certainty of touch that rarely fail, though it makes great exactions upon the technical powers and the ensemble of the four players.

It is deeply serious music, showing much more plainly the German influences under which Sgambati has come than it does his Italian blood; it is introspective, reflective, rather than impulsive and frank in its utterance. There are no strivings for obvious effects; the composer has not attempted to voice ideas that are not fitted for the united powers of the four instruments, and has "found himself" within their limitations. It is purer quartet writing than many moderns find themselves capable of producing. Withal it is full of subtle and delightful effects.

The prestissimo is a breathless movement of fascinating rhythmic structure; the andante sostenuto is made up of variations free and complex in their form, and full of imagination. The final allegro is bristling with difficulties, especially on account of the freedom with which the four voices move counter to each other, and of their remote tonality—difficulties that taxed the purity of intonation of Mr. Kneisel and his associates that is so rarely at fault.

On an altogether different plane is the brilliant and melodious trio of the Russian Arensky, a work easy of apprehension and never going very far above the level of salon music. Its themes make an immediate appeal to the ear, and its effects are of the easy and ear-tickling sort. There is a glittering and elaborate piano part, which Mr. Gabrilowitsch played with clearness, fluency, and a fine rhythmic sense; but he was taken off his feet by its appeal to the instinct of the virtuoso, and gave it too much prominence in most of the passages where it is anything more than a mere accompaniment—and in many of those where it is nothing else.

There was a return in the last number to the finer and truer manner of chamber music as exemplified in Beethoven's C minor quartet, one of his first set of six. It received an interpretation of limpid beauty, warmth, and dignity.

FREDERIC LAMOND'S RECITAL.

At Frederic Lamond's second recital, which he gave yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall, he played an interesting miscellaneous programme of pieces calculated to bring out the best qualities of a musician. It included Brahms's superb series of variations on a theme of Handel's; Beethoven's sonata called "The Adieu, Absence, and Return," Op. 81; Schumann's Fantasie, Op. 17, and a number of shorter pieces and transcriptions. There were many excellent features in his playing of almost every one of these things; there were sincerity, solid and studious musicianship, capable technique; some few glimpses of the poetry and beauty of the music he was playing, but never quite all, and sometimes not much. The fog always seemed to shut down soonor or later and obscure the finer and subtler meaning of the music as he interpreted it. With all his earnestness and dignity of style, Mr. Lamond never seems to be able to convince us that he reaches the heart of the mystery; that he has a keen insight into the real poetry of it all. There is something massive and concrete in his playing; rarely a wide view of the ideal.

In the Brahms variations there was little denotement of the variety of mood and sentiment that abounds in them; the lighter and more delicate ones were heavy under his hands, and the fugue was not clearly or lucidly set forth. The Beethoven sonata was on the whole one of Mr. Lamond's most satisfactory achievements; a fact in itself that must be set down to offset many of the shortcomings in the other things. In it there were warmth and concentration of feeling, a large, free outline in the conception, a sense of symmetry and fine balance in the whole. Mr. Lamond showed many fine qualities, too, in the Schumann Fantasie—breadth of style and a manly dignity characterized his playing of it, and in the last section a more intimate personal note than he often allows us to hear in his work. Not all of that wealth of fancy that Schumann wanted "throughout" appeared in it, however—this is one of the things that seem to be lacking in Mr. Lamond's artistic equipment.

BOHEMIANS WELCOME KOCIAN.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of a beautiful, enthusiastic reception given last night at the Bohemian National Hall in East Seventy-fifth Street to Jaroslav Kocian by his countrymen in New York was the array of young women. If they were not the most conspicuous to the 2,000 or more other Bohemians in attendance, they were to the talented young Bohemian virtuoso violinist. They were very enthusiastic and happy in their reception of the young artist, who received their applause and flowers and smiles with a delightfully boyish interest.

The reception was given by the United Bohemian Singing Societies of New York, and there was a long programme of musical numbers, during which young Kocian sat in the first row in front of the stage. When he entered the hall at the side door, accompanied by a committee, he was greeted with great and long-continued applause. Then he was struck on the head with a bouquet of roses and ferns, and, looking up, did not see the frightened girl who had been bold enough to throw the flowers at him, for she had drawn her blushing face back. He picked up the bouquet and, while the applause continued, bowed time and again, shaking his long, light hair down over his face each time.

The concert consisted of orchestra and vocal music, songs, and violin solos. All of the pieces were Bohemian, and Kocian was enthusiastic in his applause. When the welcoming address was made by V. W. Woytisek, first in Bohemian and then in English, the young musician bowed repeatedly in recognition of a multitude of compliments.

Then a silver and gold lyre was presented to Kocian, bearing an appropriate inscription. In answer he expressed his surprise and thanks, but declared that he was not an orator, and perhaps could better tell the Bohemians the gratification he felt with the voice of his violin. The first thing he played was "Holka modrooka," ("The Blue-Eyed Girl,") a composition of his old master, Sevcik, at the Prague Conservatory. He then played a composition of Mr. Spindler, his accompanist on the piano, a fellow-student at Prague.

After the concert there was a banquet, attended by several hundred Bohemians. On the way down to the banquet-room the girls besieged him in the hallway, and chatting with them pleasantly he picked apart the two bouquets he carried and distributed the flowers among the young women, who preserved them carefully.

President Receives Eleonora Duse.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Eleonora Duse, the Italian actress, was received by the President and Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt today at the White House. The call lasted about

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COL. T. P. OCHILTREE DEAD.

He Expires of Heart Disease at Hot Springs, Va.—His Interesting Career.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Nov. 25.—Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree died here at 1 o'clock today of heart trouble. He had been in a sinking condition since yesterday morning, and it was a surprise to his physician, Dr. F. W. Chapin, as well as to others that he lived until to-day. He was conscious this morning, but soon grew worse and died. Arrangements for his funeral will be made by friends in New York.

Thomas P. Ochiltree acquired a National reputation when he came to Washington as a Representative from Texas and began to tell stories that delighted the House and made him a welcome addition to every gathering. He was the first native Texan to sit in the House. His appearance—he was a stout, erect man, with a heavy mustache, a piercing eye, and fiery red hair—acquired for him the nickname of the "Red-Headed Ranger from Texas," and he was inquired for by and pointed out to strangers visiting the National capital. Members said "Ochiltree is funnier than the minstrels," and by a series of good stories and amusing reminiscences he frequently secured the passage of a measure he desired passed when simple logic would have failed.

He was born in Nacogdoches Parish, Texas, in 1840, his father being Judge William B. Ochiltree, a personal friend of Sam Houston. The father, desirous of bringing up his boy for a quiet, studious life, placed him in charge of two Catholic priests, but young Tom, while displaying a bright intellect, showed the liveliest signs of life, and at the aged of fifteen broke away from his tutors and volunteered as a private in the Texas Rangers, commanded by Capt. John C. Walker, with whom he served in the campaign against the Apaché and Comanche Indians.

He then became editor of The Jeffersonian, and in 1860 he attended as a delegate the conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. During the civil war he served in the Confederate Army on the staffs of Gen. Tom Green and Gen. Dick Taylor. He received an honorable mention from Longstreet, and was rewarded with a Colonelcy. After Appomattox he accepted the situation, and exhorted his compatriots to "stop crying and find solace in work." Gen. Grant appointed him United States Marshal of Texas, and always liked him personally. In 1866 and 1867 he conducted The Houston Daily Telegraph, and was untiring in his efforts to boom the State. The State then sent him to Europe as a Commissioner of Immigration, and he acquired celebrity abroad as a remarkable American, who told amusing stories.

It was his famous campaign in 1882, in which he ran as an independent and defeated the so-called most popular Democrat in Texas, Mr. Findley, that brought him into the House of Representatives. His district embraced 37,600 miles, contained twenty-seven counties, and stretched from Galveston on the Gulf to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande. Ochiltree's headquarters were in Galveston, where he occupied the armory, while his opponents held forth in the Tremont House. Ochiltree kept the crowd away from the latter place by telling stories on himself, which have since gone the rounds of the English periodicals. Among others, he told how, when he began to practice law with his father, he took advantage of the old gentleman's absence to have an immense sign painted, which read: "Thomas P. Ochiltree and Father, Attorneys."

When he was a member of Congress the Government, on the advice of the Attorney General, seized his pay as a member for some old claim, and Ochiltree's efforts to get it back, together with his remarks about the Attorney General, excited widespread amusement. He was generally "hard up," no matter how large his income had been.

After his retirement from politics he lived for some years at the Hoffman House, in this city. Then he was retained by the late John W. Mackay, with a sort of roving commission, which brought him frequently to Europe and to Saratoga and Washington. In short, he became a sort of man of the world, liable to be met in any large capital, and well known in each. On ocean steamers he was the great smoking room attraction, and at Saratoga in the season all new good stories were attached to his name, whether they emanated from him or not.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY H. SINCLAIRE, Secretary of the Corning (N. Y.) Glass Works, died yesterday of heart trouble at Corning, aged sixty-eight years.

Capt. A. P. MORDAUNT, who is credited with having made the first discovery of pay gold at Nome, died in San Francisco yesterday.

JAMES E. A. GIBBS, the inventor of the Wilcox and Gibbs sewing machine and other inventions, died at his home at Raphine, Rockbridge County, Va., yesterday. He was seventy-three years of age.

JABEZ H. NORTON, sixty-four years old, died at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday. He was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York, A. O. U. W., for several terms and was prominent in other fraternal orders.

J. FURMAN NEEFUS, a Director of the Flatbush Water Company and a well-known resident of the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 49 Lenox Road. Mr. Neefus came from California to Flatbush thirty years ago. He is survived by four sons and three daughters.

Mrs. SARAH A. YATES, widow of Henry J. Yates, formerly Mayor of Newark, N. J., died at her home, 50 Park Place, that city, on Monday from paralysis. She was in her eighty-third year. Mr. and Mrs. Yates both died on the same day of the year, for the former Mayor succumbed to heart disease Nov. 24, 1893.

WALTON CUYLER TIFFANY, a business man of this city, died at his home, 231 South Broadway, Yonkers, on Monday after a long illness. Mr. Tiffany was born in 1830. His father was a cousin of the well-known jeweler of that name. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-day.

FRANCIS H. MYERS, chief of the coin division at the New York Sub-Treasury, died on Monday from pneumonia at his home, in South Orange, N. J. He was fifty-eight years old, and had been connected with the Sub-Treasury for twenty-three years. Mr. Myers had been in a well-known Wall Street house for several years before he became connected with the Treasury Department.

ISAAC HERMAN, a pioneer in diamond cutting in this city, died suddenly at his home, 145 East Sixtieth Street, early yesterday from apoplexy. He was seventy-four years old, and had been retired for fifteen years. Mr. Herman was born in Germany, but had been in this country since his youth. He was a Director of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and Vice President of the Temple B'nai Jeshurum, ir Madison Avenue. Funeral services will be held to-day.

Col. W. D'A. Mann Ill.

Col. William D'A. Mann, the publisher of Town Topics, has been seriously ill at his apartments, in the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway, since Sunday, as the result of ptomaine poisoning. His condition is now greatly improved, and it is expected that he will be out in a few days.

To Dedicate Peekskill Theatre.

PEEKSKILL, Nov. 25.—The Colonial Theatre will be opened and dedicated tomorrow night. Edward Wells, Jr., will make the address. The play will be "The Rivals," by the Jeffersons. The first regular theatre that Peekskill ever had, the

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MARRIED.

HEPBURN—INSLEE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 49 West 92d St., New York City, by the Rev. W. Merle Smith, Grace Barker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wright Inslee, to Leonard Ferris Hepburn of New York City.

LAMB—BALDWIN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 322 Lexington Av., by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Blanche Dominick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Baldwin, to Gilbert Dimock Lamb.

STEBBINS—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, assisted by the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, Julia Seymour Clark, eldest daughter of George Crawford Clark of this city, to Horace Chase Stebbins.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, 1902, Anna Crumbie Fairchild, beloved wife of Ben L. Fairchild, and youngest daughter of Ann E. and the late James Crumble.

Funeral services from the home of her mother, 60 East 61st St., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M.

HERRMAN.—Monday evening, Nov. 24, Isaac Herrman in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 145 East 60th St., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock.

KEECH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, Marion Isabella.

Funeral services at her late residence, 101 West 77th St., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 4:30.

Interment at convenience of family.

LEHMAN.—On Monday, Nov. 24, Rosa Lehman, at her late residence, 42 West 70th St., in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral private.

RANDALL.—At Jersey City, Nov. 25, 1902, Annie, widow of Judge E. M. Randall.

Funeral from her late residence, 397 West Side Av., on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 8:30 P. M.

WILSON.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, Joseph M. Wilson, in his 65th year, at his late residence, 1,106 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 10th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock Friday, Nov. 28. Interment private.

WOODHULL.—At his residence, 150 East 54th St., Nov. 24, William H. Woodhull.

Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

Continental Lodge No. 146, A. O. U. W.; also I. D. K. Association please take notice.

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DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 25.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ALFONZO, Geraldine, 2,046 2d Av.	1	24
BRADDIN, Eliz. M., 468 W. 47th St.	21	23
BROPHY, Mary, 32 Catharine St.	38	20
BEERMAN, Viola E., 1,944 Am'm Av.	1	24
BOOK, Svend, 300 E. 21st St.	53	23
COONEY, Sarah, 344 Cottage Av.	42	21
CROOKS, Robert, 236 W. 11th St.	52	23
CUNNINGHAM, Thos. J., 422 E. 10th	32	24
CRAIG, John H., 522 St. and B'way.	62	24
CAMERON, Angus N., 131st St., N. R.	35	22
CANNON, Michael, 700 3d Av.	59	21
CONNORS, John, 533 W. 126th St.	37	24
CULEN, Mary A., 1,707 Park Av.	73	24
CROSTON, John Boston, Mass.	35	19
DOYLE, Ellen T., 251 W. 26th St.	5	22
FROST, Thomas, 841 3d Av.	58	22
FRAWLEY, Mich., 849 Columbus Av.	34	23
FORIN, Arnold, 125 W. 28th St.	32	24
FARRELL, William J., 526 E. 40th.	37	24
FRIEDLANDER, Fanny, 11 W. 118th.	23	25
FORD, Henry, Jr., 319 W. 36th St.	1	23
GOLDBERG, Sara, 16 Forsyth St.	42	24
GRAY, Ada, 2,150 2d Av.	56	24
HYNES, John F., 230 W. 56th St.	43	24
HOLMGREN, Ida, 147 E. 56th St.	30	24
HARRIS, Benjamin, 416 W. 28th St.	35	24
HAASE, Andreas, 513 W. 57th St.	67	24
HARRIS, Anna, 137 2d Av.	34	22
HUGHES, James, 334 E. 34th St.	40	22
IMHOFF, Henry, 339 E. 19th St.	53	22
KELLY, George E., 453 W. 56th St.	1	24
LEVY, Moses, 432 W. 124th St.	36	23
LEVY, Yoodel, 116 Division St.	78	23
LOWENFELS, Emanuel, 1,700 5th	78	23
LA TOLO, Giuseppina, 28 Chrystie St.	40	24
MOON, James M., 23 Lawrence St.	33	24
MAISEL, Lewis, 111 Ridge St.	45	24
MURTHA, John T., 332 E. 36th St.	1	24
MENDELSOHN, Jacob E., Hebrew Orphan Asylum.	53	24
MENSCHING, Louisa, 900 Mott St.	2	24
MOCLAIR, Patrick, 550 W. 126th St.	49	24
MACDONALD, Donald, 122 W. 114th.	1	23
McLAUGHLIN, Emily J., 662 Water.	1	23
NIELSEN, Julia, 436 W. 21st St.	24	24
NEUMAN, Veronica, 521 W. 43d St.	72	24
NIXON, Lottie, 409 E. 124th St.	2	22
PFLIEGER, Charles, 618 E. 9th St.	1	24

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Manufacturers' Team Makes New High Team Score in Plumbing and Steam Supply League.

In the tournament of the Plumbing and Steam Supply Bowling League last night the manufacturers' team scored 916, which is a new high team score for the tournament. The scores follow:

PLUMBING AND STEAM SUPPLY LEAGUE.
Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Sohmer, 115; Tatem, 87; Burrows, 115; Foote, 85; Kerr, 122. Total, 526.
John A. Murray—Murray, 123; Carter, 120; Jedschke, 109; Teuton, 148; Robinson, 155. Total, 655.

SECOND GAME.—E. S. Wheeler & Co.—Sohmer, 136; Vineer, 127; Burrows, 92; Foote, 142; Kerr, 148. Total, 645.
Manufacturers—Emery, 149; Bolles, 125; Brearton, 176; Morgan, 144; Walsh, 192. Total, 786.

THIRD GAME.—Manufacturers—Emery, 167; Bolles, 171; Brearton, 174; Morgan, 205; Walsh, 199. Total, 916.
John A. Murray—Murray, 148; Carter, 176; Jedschke, 145; Teuton, 106; Robinson, 149. Total, 724.

BANK CLERK'S LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Tarbox, 200; Bell, 103; G. Nelson, 173; Langton, 196; Wright, 157. Total, 767.
Brown Brothers & Co.—Otis, 104; Woodcock, 124; Seymour, 136; Underwood, 181; Ogden, 137. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—Brown Bros & Co.—Otis, 128, Woodcock, 63; Weston, 43; Seymour, 125; Underwood, 154; Ogden, 170. Total, 683.
Merchants' National Bank.—Van Hennik, 147, Coffey, 172; Dolan, 131; McKay, 129; Painter, 196. Total, 735.

THIRD GAME.—Merchants' National Bank—Van Hennik, 138; Coffey, 135; Dolan, 168; McKay, 131; Painter, 163. Total, 735.
Hanover National Bank.—W. Nelson, 136; Ball, 119; G. Nelson, 151; Langton, 158; Wright, 193. Total, 688.

AMERICAN NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 192; Snyder, 213; Geisler, 119; Malzacher, 151; Meyer, 158. Total, 833.
Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 171; Clauss, 187; Dieckman, 158; Nowak, 220; Richter, 167. Total, 907.

SECOND GAME.—Knickerbocker Bowling Club—La Forest, 190; Snyder, 208; Geisler, 208; Malzacher, 232; Meyer, 183. Total, 1,021.
Columbia Bowling Club—Taylor, 203; Brunt, 167; Drew, 181; McNally, 190; Roach, 189. Total, 930.

THIRD GAME.—Columbia Bowling Club—Taylor, 199; Brunt, 172; Drew, 178; McNally, 183; Roach, 167. Total, 899.
Montgomery Bowling Club—Wise, 205; Clauss, 204; Dieckman, 146; Nowak, 201; Richter, 102. Total, 948.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LEAGUE.
Thum's White Elephant Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Post & Flagg.—Brundage, 134, Breen, 156; Watson, 175; Appel, 185; Robinson, 203. Total, 853.
Beadlestbn, Hall & Co.—Dyatt, 140; Boland, 87; Haslin, 77; Judge, 128; Scannell, 148. Total, 580.

SECOND GAME.—Beadleston, Hall & Co.—Dyatt, 94; Boland, 145; Haslin, 95; Judge, 130; Scannell, 138. Total, 602.
C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 177; Roach, 137; R. Dobecki, 137; Deasy, 167; W. Dobecki, 158. Total, 776.

THIRD GAME.—C. A. Harned & Co.—T. Dobecki, 139; Roach, 112; R. Dobecki, 125; Deasy, 153; W. Dobecki, 168. Total, 697.
Post & Flagg—Brundage, 164; Breen, 168; Watson, 129; Appel, 167; Robinson, 162. Total, 730.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—San Salvador Council—Carroll, 157; McManus, 111; Mahoney, 124; Davis, 157; Golle, 144. Total, 693. Eleventh frame 63.
Salve Regina Council—Koster, 161; Igo, 143; O'Brien, 145; Fitzgerald, 131; Minogue, 113. Total, 693. Eleventh frame 64.

SECOND GAME.—San Salvador Council—Carroll, 151; McManus, 130; Mahoney, 144; Davis, 103; Golle, 159. Total, 687.
Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 165; Finley, 131; Dooley, 132; Green, 120; Murphy, 146. Total, 694.

THIRD GAME.—Lacordaire Council—Garvey, 140; Finley, 163; Dooley, 118; Green, 181; Murphy, 178. Total, 780.
Salve Regina Council—Koster, 138; Igo, 134; O'Brien, 168; Fitzgerald, 159; Minogue, 149. Total, 748.

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 168; Weigold, 146; Forman, 162; Buek, 168; Potter, 206. Total—844.
Bedford Council—Morris, 205; Markwell, 156; Miller, 183; Waterbury, 180; Weingarth, 165. Total—880.

SECOND GAME.—Empire State Council—Gelhaus, 191; Weigold, 189; Forman, 171; Buek, 209; Potter, 199. Total, 953.
Philadelphus Council—Martin, 181; Medicus, 174; Vandekar, 192; Stoddard, 179; Bierschenck, 179. Total, 907.

THIRD GAME.—Philadelphus Council—Martin, 181; Medicus, 160; Vandekar, 126; Stoddard, 160; Bierschenck, 165. Total—862.
Bedford Council—Morris, 226; Markwell, 167; Miller, 157; Waterbury, 138; Weingarth, 159. Total—842.

NEW YORK ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Klumppf's Harlem Circle Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 192; Brewer, 146; Hunt, 181; Lawrence, 152; Barnes, 193. Total—864.
Suburban Council—E. Wood, 186; Voilbracht, 151; Gerhardt, 160; Curran, 150; Klippel, 179. Total—826.

SECOND GAME.—Suburban Council—E. Wood, 223; Voilbracht, 154; Gerhardt, 164; Curran, 148; Klippel, 179. Total, 868.
Colonial Council—Schultz, 171; Schubrodt, 147; Davis, 139; Reichardt, 145; Wanderer, 150. Total—742.

THIRD GAME.—Colonial Council—Schultz, 159; Schubrodt, 168; Davis, 179; Reichardt, 194; Wanderer, 161. Total—861.
Yonkers Council—Mitchell, 178; Brewer, 135; Hunt, 151; Lawrence, 152; Barnes, 186. Total—802.

SECTION II.

FIRST GAME.—Stanley Council—Tobin, 120; Rummell, 130; Firman, 139; Bergen, 103; Cohen, 125. Total, 617.
Ogden Council—Murray, 160; Bringer, 123; Mauger, 114; Garafalo, 159; Hebard, 163. Total, 719.

SECOND GAME.—Stanley Council—Tobin, 133; Rummell, 133; Firman, 126; Bergen, 112; Cohen, 165. Total, 679.
Irving Council—Reddelsheimer, 108; Jacobs, 78; Schramm, 65; Blumenstock, 89; Cantor, 83. Total; 423.

THIRD GAME.—Irving Council—Reddelsheimer, 132; Jacobs, 121; Schramm, 78; Blumenstock, 115; Cantor, 97. Total, 543.
Ogden Council—Murray, 130; Schuman, 136; Mauger, 178; Garafalo, 189; Hebard, 178. Total, 791.

THE OLD GLORY HORSE SALE.

Attendance Was Large and Prices Were Fairly Good at Madison Square Garden Auction.

The "Old Glory" sale of light harness horses in Madison Square Garden yesterday drew an attendance considerably larger than that of the opening day, and throughout the second day's offering the ring inside the exercising track was well filled, though few notable horses were in the lots consigned. The day's offerings footed up to $38,530, an average of $335.

Among the bidders in the evening were a number of European and Canadian buyers, to whose offers went several of the prizes of the sale. Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas, made his first purchase in the afternoon, when he secured Double Cross, consigned by H. O. Havemeyer, for $270. He proved that he was awake to the chance to cover his purchases by later selling Free Giver for $500.

The best price of the day was $1,200 paid by John Phillips of Parkville, L. I., for the pacing mare Sunland Belle, (2:02¾.) The next best prices were $1,100 each paid for the trotter Belleflower (2:13¾) by W. H. Orr of Reading, Penn., and for the trotter Taifa (2:20) by D. C. Palmeter of Chicago.

Auction Sale of Show Horses.

Small prices were realized at the sale of horses from the Madison Square Garden show by W. D. Grand at the American Horse Exchange yesterday, a notable instance of this being when the bay mare Edna West, winner of three blue ribbons, went for $150. The attendance was fairly good, but seemed to be made up largely of dealers. A conspicuous figure at the offering was the Virginian, J. R. Purcell, who created a sensation at the Horse Show by his eccentricities when showing his own horses. Several of the Purcell horses were catalogued, but after one of them was sold for a small figure, the owner withdrew the others.

American Wrestler Downed Carroll.

Tom Jenkins of Cleveland and Joe Carroll of Ireland met last night in a catch-as-catch-can wrestling bout in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, and Jenkins won, securing two falls, the first in 28:15 and the second in 14:27. Jenkins was the favorite, and had the advantage of twenty pounds in weight, scaling 190 to Carroll's 170 pounds. Carroll was clever in defensive work, but was too light to be sufficiently effective in aggressive work. He was thoroughly conversant with every trick of the game, but Jenkins outclassed him. The Cleveland man got the first fall through a crotch hold, with which he stood Carroll on his head and slowly bore down on him, until the Irishman's shoulders were pinned to the mat. The second fall was made from a body hold very much in the

gins in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 7, were among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday. On the same boat were "Jimmy" Michael and James C. Kennedy, a promoter of the race. The trio of riders were victors in many races in Paris and Germany. Elkes and Michael, who are to contest a twenty-mile race in the Garden on Dec. 6, competed against each other on the other side, each winning a race, while Bald defeated the best sprinters in Europe. Elkes, Michael, and Bald will finish their training at Manhattan Beach with the foreign riders who arrived last week.

N. Y. U., '05, 12; N. Y. U., '06, 12.

On Ohio Field yesterday the New York University sophomore and freshmen football teams played a tie game, each side scoring 12 points.

J. Lester Tuthill, 1904, who played left half back on the 'Varsity team for two years, was elected Captain of the football team last evening. Line up:

Sophomores, 12.	Position.	Freshmen, 12.
Collier	Left end	Conners
Runnels	Left tackle	Hoffman
Baldwin	Left guard	Jennings
Simpson	Centre	Bowler
Stone	Right guard	Wolfe
Coe	Right tackle	Miller
Simmons	Right end	Lowry
Hulfert	Quarter back	Nanchez
Snyder	Left half back	Rogge
Draper	Right half back	Craigen
Reilly	Full back	McDowell

Physicians Fined in Woodhaven Case.

Dr. John L. Pinto of 212 Grand Street, Manhattan, and Dr. Luigi Di Ambrosio of Brooklyn were each fined $250 by County Judge Harrison S. Moore of Queens yesterday as the result of charges growing out of the case of Antonio Darotta, sixteen years old, who died at Woodhaven without legal medical attendance.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.64
Oats, No. 2	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	16.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Lard, prime	11.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72½@73c; No. 3, 71c; No. 2 red, 73½@74¾c; No. 2 corn, 52c; No. 2 yellow, 53c; No. 2 oats, standard, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 31@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@34c; No. 2 rye, 49½@49¾c; good feeding barley, 30@38c; fair to choice malting, 45@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.21; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per barrel, $16.75@16.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.37½@10.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9@$9.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $9.37½@9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.50; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The cotton market reflects some disposition on the part of the trade to call a halt, after the recent advance of more than ½c. The market opened weak at a decline of 4@11 points on seriously disappointing cables, reacted, and advanced 5@7 points from the low figures of the early morning. Strength was soon developed on bad weather reports, notably from Texas, where serious damage was reported from late rains, with forecasts of a somewhat general freeze. Other parts of the cotton belt sent poor crop advices, which led shorts to cover and promoted considerable new buying interest. Toward the close of Change commission houses became pretty fair buyers, the movement of cotton not being upon a scale to fulfill the larger crop estimates with which the season commenced. The total sales reached 400,000 bales. The market closed steady at 9@14 points net decline. The cotton crop estimate of 144 members of the New York Cotton Exchange averaged 11,077,000 bales, ranging from 10,400,000 to 11,800,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.39	8.39	8.28	8.27@8.29
December	8.39	8.39	8.28	8.30@8.31
January	8.39	8.43	8.30	8.32@8.33
February	8.30	8.30	8.21	8.22@8.23
March	8.30	8.34	8.22	8.25@8.26
April	8.28	8.34	8.29	8.25@8.27
May	8.27	8.35	8.23	8.29@8.27
June	8.29	8.34	8.29	8.28@8.29
July	8.29	8.36	8.25	8.29@ —
August	8.29	8.21	8.13	8.13@8.15

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 31,000 bales; American, 23,000 bales. Middling upland, 4.60. Futures opened irregular; 3@4 points advance; closed quiet; net 1@1½ points higher; November, 4.53; November-December, 4.49@4.50; December-January, 4.47@4.48; January-February, 4.46@4.47; February-March, March-April, April-May, May-June, and June-July, 4.46; July-August, 4.45@4.46. Manchester—Yarns steady; cloth orders at low limits.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Open buying of December and May wheat in Chicago by the leading elevator interest there apparently had more weight in the market than all of the bear news at hand, for the price level, after being under the previous night most of the forenoon, finally moved up to even terms, and the market closed rather firm. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Duluth, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitobas, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 81½c, and No. 2 red, New York, 77½c, all prompt.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c; May, 70½c. Rye—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—No. 2, 66½c; sample, 38@65c. Corn—May, 42½c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; December, 68⅛@68¼c bid; May, 73⅞c bid; No. 3 hard, 60@71c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43¾c; December, 43¾c; May, 43½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31c bid; December, 30¼c bid; May, 30½c bid; No. 2 white, 33½c.

DULUTH, Nov. 25.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c; November, 74¾c; December, 72½c; May, 74½c; macaroni, No. 1, 68¾c; No. 2, 66¾c. Oats—December and May, 31½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Wheat—December, 72½c; May, 74@74¼c; on track; No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@3.90; Spring clears, $3.20@3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2.2@$2.3 spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.05@3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@3.45, in bags. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@1.65; coarse, $1.22@$1.24. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.35@17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@18; linseed oil cake, $28.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $20.50@22.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	80	80¾	79⅝	80¼
May	79⅝	80	79 7-16	79⅞
Corn—				
November				63⅝
December	59¼	59⅝	59⅛	59½
January	53¼	53¼	52⅝	52⅝
May	47 11-16	47 11-16	47⅛	47⅜
July	46½	46½	46⅜	46⅝
Oats—				
December				37

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	75¼	75¾	73⅝	74¼
May	75½	76⅜	75⅝	76¼
July	73⅜	73⅞	73⅛	73⅝
Corn—				
December	52⅜	53⅜	52¼	53
May	42⅝	42⅞	42⅜	42¼
July	41¼	41½	41⅛	41⅜
Oats—				
December	31½	31⅝	31 5-16	31½
May	32	32¼	31 15-16	32⅛
Lard—				
January	$9.37½	$9.40	$9.35	$9.35
May	8.70	8.72½	8.70	8.70
Ribs—				
January	8.05	8.10	8.05	8.10
May	7.85	7.87½	7.82½	7.87½
Pork—				
January	15.20	15.65	15.55	15.62½
May	14.62½	14.67½	14.58	14.65

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19@$19.25; short clear, $21@23. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15.50@18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $26@$28. BEEF HAMS, $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¼c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking, 11¾c; 10 lb, 11¼c; 12 lb, 11c; 14 lb, 10¾c; pickled shoulders, 7½@8¼c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6¼c; country, 6¼@6½c. LARD, $11; city lard, $10.20@$10.40; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.15; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 13c; city lard stearine, 12¼c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil, barrels, 53c; machine, barrels, 53¼c. Tar—barrels, $2.25; oil, barrels, $4.40. Resin—Common, strained, $3.75; good, strained, $1.77½; D, $3.80; E, $4.85; F, $4.90; G, $4.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20; W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 25.—Turpentine, 50¼c bid; receipts, 1,797 casks; sales, 1,870 casks; exports, 115 casks. Resin—Receipts, 4,011 bbls; sales, 3,225 bbls; exports, 310 bbls; A, B, and C, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.80; I, $2.50; K, $2.55; M, $3; N, $3.55; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 50¼c; receipts, 10 casks. Resin, $1.30@$1.35; receipts, 29 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.57@$3; receipts, 32 casks. Tar firm, $1.50; receipts, 59 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 25.—Turpentine and resin unchanged.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

In re Clifford, certiorari, vs. Police Commissioners.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Van Sicklen and another, appellants, vs. the City of New York.—Order modified by directing a new trial, and, as modified, affirmed, costs to abide the event.

People ex rel. Ball vs. West et al., appellants, (Assessors;) in re transfer tax on estate of Buahnell, deceased; in re Smith, guardian, vs. Murphy, appellant; in re property of Swale, deceased; in account of Hamilton, executrix.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Squiers, executor, vs. Thompson, appellant; Gosselman vs. Dunfeo and another, appellants.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Lyon Company, appellant, vs. Secretary of State, Controller, Argus Company, &c.—Motion to put case on calendar to be heard Dec. 1, 1902, granted.

Calendar for Wednesday: 302, 314, 316, 318.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, Nov. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Slayer vs. Reading Fire Ins. Co.
2—Marasco vs. De Forest.
3—O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan.
4—Kavanagh vs. Kerr.
5—In re Kruse.
6—Stein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Reilly vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
8—Reed vs. same.
9—Mahrenholz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10—Feld vs. Gebhardt.
11—Shepard vs. Porter.
12—In re Hopkins.
13—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Schmuck.
14—Am. Penny Express Co. vs. De Veau.
15—Bliss vs. Hornthal.
16—Auffmordt vs. same.
17—Whicher vs. same.
18—Same vs. same.
19—Tear vs. same.
20—Tugman vs. McIntyre.
21—Beerman vs. Friede
22—Arms vs. Friedlander.
23—Appel vs. Orange.
24—Rosenzweig vs. Wolf.
25—N. Y. Security and Trust Co. vs. Schoenberg.
26—Welche vs. same.
27—W. D. Althouse & Co. vs. Scheel.
28—Weiss vs. Silverman.
29—Cash vs. Gitfreund.
30—Blair vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

2017—Simmons vs. Simmons.
2018—MacLean vs. MacLean.
2019—Bloch vs. Bloch. Demurrers.
24—Leszynsky vs. Ross.
94—Watkins vs. Wetter.
38—Leonard vs. Jones. Preferred cause.
1888—Savage vs. O'Gorman. General calendar.
1139—Sulinski vs. Goldberg.
1140—Brown vs. Munsey
1159—De Lacy vs. Burr.
1173—Rabinowitz vs. Rabinowitz.
703—Clements vs. Pierson.
658—Hosmer vs. Darrah.
753—Ryan vs. Faber.
429—Foskett & Bishop Co. vs. Frazier.
1112—Scott vs. Douglass
901—Calletti vs. Calletti.
818—Merriam vs. Am. Union Life Ins. Co.
1027—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.
860—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
921—Meyer vs. Jahrling.
936—Dingfelder vs. Sterck.
1164—Cataldo vs. Cataldo.
546—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
1963—Deering vs. Schreyer.
1110—Grieff vs. Grieff.
1108—Foster vs. American Dist. Tel. Co.
554—Friedman vs. N. Y. & H. R. Co.
781—Hall vs. Blue Ridge M. Co.
958—Bradley vs. Wolff.
1003—Rosenquest vs. Rosenquest.
1972—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
885—Kirmiss vs. Kroder.
1059—Lodzer vs. Ind. Lodzer, &c., vs. Ind. Lodzer, &c.
307—Sauer vs. City of New York.
314—Lebas vs. Cohen.
1038—Quincey vs. Lawson.
840—Emmerich vs. Williams.
842—Brown vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
843—Menbinick vs. Alexander.
1057—Goldsmith vs. Bernheim.
920—Detroit vs. Detroit.
863—Friesen vs. Polstein.
964—Am. Pneumatic Tool Co. vs. McCoy.
1061—Gottfried vs. Gewirz.
1060—Berkowitz vs. Elias.
626—McCallum vs. Ludwig.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Clarke for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Inquest, 7774—Van Cott vs. Powell.
8270—Dusel vs. Farrell.
8032—Judd vs. Green.
6411—Ralliston vs. Proctor.
7404—Willard vs. Banks.
8050—M. Co. vs. Cohen.
8383—Berlinger vs. Wells.
4113—Voight vs. Voight.
7561—Wolf vs. Norman.
8348—Hall vs. Pierce.
6935—Foleron vs. Fuleron.
8099—Ziegel vs. Kraft.
8218—Mailahan vs. Hall.
7730½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Greany vs. Wilkinson.
8322—Field vs. Burpies.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1731—Garner vs. Goodward.
1461—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1528—Rourke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1058—Mitchell vs. Williams.
8000—Cullinan vs. Parker.
8040—Same vs. Sisto.
7391—Leys vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7583—Boening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8285—Luciani vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8359—Koch vs. Fox.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1491—McDonald vs. Naughton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1808¼.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be

1131—Biechner vs. Hornickel.
886—Colonial Co. vs. Patterson.
924—Reichert vs. Reichert.
1064—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c.
1068—Biendle vs. Biendle.
1078—McGuire vs. Hill.
1079—Same vs. same.
1112—Hutchison vs. Mcmillan.
817—Leary vs. Corvin.
1069—Kelly vs. Beaudel.
396—Majestic Hotel Co. vs. Palmer.
397—London Mfg. Co. vs. same.
929—Ruth vs. Ernhout.
934—Aaronson vs. Stre.
1300—Mayor, &c., vs. Clark.
961—Mendelson vs. Fischman.
1115—McAuliffe vs. Gabay.
128—Reilly vs. Zubriskie.
1224—Gunn vs. Keep. Undefended divorces.
1941—Herbert vs. Herbert.
1953—Jube vs. Jube.
1934—Squire vs. Squire.
1935—Stover vs. Stover.
1936—Howe vs. Howe.
1939—Siskind vs. Siskind.
1951—Barrett vs. Barrett
1960—Blisard vs. Blisard
1931—Burkhardt vs. Burkhardt.
1919—Chute vs. Chute.
1920—Foster vs. Foster.
1923—Frankel vs. Frankel.
1929—Duc vs. Duc.
1944—Laing vs. Laing.
1948—Weiner vs. Weiner
1950—Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer.
1959—Hale vs. Hale.
1734—Osborn vs. Osborn.
1242—Gurian vs. Gurian.
1693—Smrek vs. Smrek.
1694—Banks vs. Banks.
1700—Herbert vs. Herbert.
1738—Kleinmeier vs. Kleinmeier.
1711—Chott vs. Chott.
1716—Schenker vs. Schenker.
1232—Goldson vs. Goldson.
1238—Schnitzer vs. Schnitzer.
1262—Seeber vs. Seeber.
1264—Eveleth vs. Eveleth.
1684—Stroud vs. Stroud.
1724—Anderson vs. Anderson.
1727—Nichols vs. Nichols.
1731—Libas vs. Libas.
7148—Blackford vs. Blackford.
1756—Rosenweig vs. Rosenweig.
1804—Demming vs. Demming.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1277

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

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7404—Willard vs. Banks.
8050—M. Co. vs. Cohen.
8383—Berlinger vs. Wells.
4113—Voight vs. Voight.
7561—Wolf vs. Norman.
8348—Hall vs. Pierce.
6935—Foleron vs. Fuleron.
8099—Ziegel vs. Kraft.
8218—Mailahan vs. Hall.
7730½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Greany vs. Wilkinson.
8322—Field vs. Burpies.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

1731—Garner vs. Goodward.
1461—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1528—Rourke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1058—Mitchell vs. Williams.
8000—Cullinan vs. Parker.
8040—Same vs. Sisto.
7391—Leys vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7583—Boening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8285—Luciani vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8359—Koch vs. Fox.
602—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1491—McDonald vs. Naughton.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1808¼.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be

1502—Whalen vs. Stone.
6105—Finkelstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—White vs. Welch.
1543—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1559—Short vs. same.
1588—Polyckrompolous vs. Vassurutes.
1599—Flakowitz vs. Leef.
1621—Taggart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Smith vs. same.
1744—Dopenauer vs. Fancett. Ventilated Fireproof.
1761—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1806—Reichert vs. Grunberg.
1359—Roche vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1808¼.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be

FOR
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DRINK
Hunyadi János
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Because it will positively cure it, with more safety than any other remedy known to the medical profession.
Be Careful,
however, that you get Hunyadi Janos, as many concoctions are put up and represented to be Hunyadi Water, which are not only valueless, but are often harmful.
Your Physician Will Recommend
Hunyadi János
Look at the Label. It is Blue with red center.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. 1029—Sullivan vs. Jempson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6870—Probst vs. Claflin Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 7642—Jennings vs. City of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Wills for Probate at 10 A. M.
Jane Ann Davis. At 10:30 A. M. John C. Orth.
John T. McCabe. Margaret A. Bergen. Ann Faulkner.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Crum & Foster of this city have been appointed general agents of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company for the entire United States.

George B. Jennings has been appointed special agent of the Royal Insurance Company for the States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida, to succeed C. W. Phillips.

A movement has been started to reorganize the Farmers and Mechanics' Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., on a legal reserve basis under the style of the Standard Life Insurance Company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Robert Boyd, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 18.

Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon, will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, to relieve Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon. Major Corbusier will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell to relieve Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Lewis will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands.

Col. Joseph P. Farley, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance.

First Lieut. Richard F. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General for duty in his office.

Navy.

Commander T. Nelson, retired, is ordered to duty as Inspector in charge of the Sixteenth Lighthouse District.

Lieut. W. Chase is ordered to Washington in connection with the general board.

Capt. J. G. Eaton is appointed member of the naval examining and retiring boards at Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Arrivals—Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Detroit, Cincinnati, Fortune, and Machias at Culebra; New York, at San Francisco; Boston, at Santa Barbara.

Sailings—Lebanon and Culgoa, from Culebra for Gulf of Paria; San Francisco, from Port of Spain for Gulf of Paria; Hist, from Key West for San Juan; Marietta, from Curacoa for La Guaira.

The torpedo boat destroyers Barry and Bainbridge were commissioned yesterday at the League Island Yard. These boats will be taken to Norfolk and placed in reserve.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala., Nov. 25.—Blunt's Opera House, the Dorman Building, and several stores were destroyed by fire here last night. The total loss is $54,500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	4:35
Moon rises	3:34		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:44	Gov. Isl'd	5:15
H. Gate	7:11		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:11	Gov. Isl'd	5:39
H. Gate	7:35		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apolo, Argentine	6:00 P. M.	
Cruguelo, Hull		
El Paso, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Horrox, Rio de Janeiro	8:30 A. M.	
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
New York, Turks Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg		8:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow		

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Adirondack, Cape Haitien	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Condor, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull		
Curityba, Matanzas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggy, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	
Etruria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Georgian, Liverpool		
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		5:00 A. M.
Kronland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maravai, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London		4:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened after the arrival of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office (with 5:30 P. M. connecting close here) daily, except Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 M. and 11:30 P. M. on Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tosa Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 222 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the said steamer.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 26.

City of Savannah, Savannah, Nov. 24.
Comanche, Charleston, Nov. 23.
El Siglo, Galveston, Nov. 20.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Main, Bremen, Nov. 15.
Nord America, Naples, Nov. 12.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Nov. 21.

THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Caltic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 22.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 13.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Nov. 17.
Trebia, St. Lucia, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Lord Erne, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 15.
Naupila, Stettin, Nov. 11.
Semantha, Cardiff, Nov. 14.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Canadian, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Norse, Copenhagen, Nov. 12.

Cherbourg 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Gulf Stream, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Juyandotte, Catherine Line, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Krogh, Port Antonio, Jam., Nov. 19, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Hawaiian, Nichols, Philadelphia, in ballast to Dearborn & Lapham.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Savanilla, &c., Nov. 14, with mdse. and one passenger to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Watson, Hull Nov. 4 and Boston 24th, with mdse. to Anderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 24th.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Caven, Liverpool Nov. 14, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:46 A. M.

SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Nov. 13 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Alliance, Skillings, Colon Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) Hay, Tjilatjap, &c., Sept. 23, with sugar to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Featherstone, (Br.,) Miller, Tjilatjap, &c., Sept. 3, with sugar to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 25, 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze, raining.

Sailed.

SS Iroquois, for Charleston, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Charlois, (Dutch,) for Philadelphia.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS City of Washington, for Colon.
SS El Dia, for Galveston.
SS Istok, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.
SS Cevic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Marlborough Hill, (Br.,) McMillan, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Oct. 30, lat. 8, lon. 25.

Bark Germania, (Ger.,) Himme, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Nov. 5 in lat. 7, lon. 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 8:35 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Edderton, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New York for Fremantle, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., to-day.

SS Westminster, (Br.,) Capt. Black, from New York for Cape Town, East London, &c., arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Elkins, from Palermo for New York, reported Sagres yesterday.

SS Hotham Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York for Aarhuus and Aalborg, arr. at Christiansand Nov. 19.

SS Citta di Milano, (Ital.,) Capt. Laverello, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar Nov. 22.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Markschlaeger, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Rhynland, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Tonawanda, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at midnight yesterday and proceeded.

SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Nov. 20.

SS Livingston, (Br.,) sld. from Bordeaux for New York Nov. 20.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Welsh, sld. from Hamburg for New York to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Norman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Gill, from New York, arr. at Cape Town Nov. 23.

SS Mashona, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town yesterday.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. MacLachlan, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Brambeer, from New York via Pauillac, for Bordeaux, Odessa, &c.

COOK'S ORIENTAL CRUISE

By **S. S. "Moltke."**

We have chartered the magnificent new twin screw 12,000 ton steamship "Moltke" from the Hamburg-American Line for a

Grand 70-Day Cruise

to the ORIENT and BIBLE LANDS, sails Feb. 4, 1903. Lowest inclusive fares ever offered.

PARTY BY

S. S. "Auguste Victoria"

The bookings for the S. S. Moltke have been unprecedentedly large, the ship being now practically filled. We have therefore arranged with the Hamburg-American Line for a select limited party to accompany the ORIENTAL CRUISE of the S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA, sailing Feb. 3rd, 1903, at special inclusive rates.

77 Days—$400

and up, including shore excursions, etc., as specially arranged for our MOLTKE CRUISE.

Descriptive programmes free on request.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1,185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

WEST INDIES, $125 and up,

by specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. Kaiserin, 9,500 tons, January 14, 21 days; shore trips, luncheons, guides, drives, included. These extras will cost $50 with other cruises.

Mediterranean Cruise, Feb. 7, $400.00 up.
Norway-Russia Cruise, July 2, $275.00 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul...Nov. 26, 10 AM|Phila...Dec. 10, 10 AM
St. Louis...Dec. 3, 10 AM|St. Paul...Dec. 17, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland...Nov. 29, 10AM|Finland...Dec. 13, 10 AM
Zeeland...Dec. 6, 10 AM|Vaderland...Dec. 20, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.
Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM|Lucania...Dec. 20, 9:30 AM
Campania...Dec. 6, 9 AM|Etruria...Dec. 27, 1 P.M
Umbria...Dec. 13, 1 P.M.|Campania...Jan. 3, 8 A.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates. Plans, plans and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.

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"La Veloce," FAST ITALIAN LINE

Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
Nord America, Dec. 2|Citta di Napoli, Dec. 16
Large Cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

To the Gem of West Indies **JAMAICA**

Weekly sailing by steamers of

Atlas Line Service.

ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS $125.
Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.
Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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Sails from San Francisco to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA Dec. 18, Jan. 8, and every 21 days; to HONOLULU every 10 days; TAHITI once a month. Round the World, $632.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

SEA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Allianca, Dec. 2, 1 PM|Finance, Dec. 9, 1 PM
CABIN, $105; STEERAGE, $40.
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH.
Office, 24 State St. R. L. WALKER, Traffic Mgr.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.
Kaiser...Dec. 2, 10 AM|Kronprinz...Feb. 10, 10 AM
Kronprinz...Dec. 13, 2 PM|Kaiser...Feb. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser...Jan. 6, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Mar. 10, 10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
FOR BREMEN DIRECT.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Frankfurter Grosse, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
Lahn.....Dec. 6, 10 AM|*Trave...Feb. 14, 10 AM
*Trave...Jan. 7, 11 AM|*Neckar...Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn.....Jan. 31, 10 AM|*Lahn...Mar. 14, 9 AM
*Calls at Algiers. †Gibraltar, Naples, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND
From N. Y. Dec. 15, Jan. 22, & Feb. 19.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Deutschland...Nov. 26, 8 AM|Pennsyl., Dec. 6, 9 AM
Waldersee...Nov. 29, 8 AM|Noordam...Dec. 11, 9 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Phoenicia, Dec. 3, 2 PM|Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 2 PM
Palatia, Jan. 12, 2 PM|Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM
S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise
From N. Y., March 12, 1903.
FOR MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers, Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic...Nov. 26, Noon|Oceanic...Dec. 17, 7 AM
Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM|Cymric...Dec. 24, Noon
Teutonic...Dec. 10, Noon|Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

11:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

3:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

4:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

Fast Express Service to Philadelphia.

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and station on foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 360 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

10-6-1902.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:17 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15, Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:40 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M. Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26½ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT AND GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:40, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:10, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS, Chicago 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

*9:00 A. M., *12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M. *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Superintendent. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:10 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:30 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Cley'd & Chicago.
*7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Via Tamaqua. zSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 338 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, C. M. BURT, General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm,	*1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve	*3:35pm	*3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*5:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	12:55pm.	†1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto	†8:25am.	†8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*10:25am.	*10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*11:25am.	*11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*12:10nt.	*12:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm.	*3:40pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*4:55pm.	*5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 25	869,406
To date this year	171,131,083
Corresponding date last year	246,014,785

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 25	$2,975,000
To date last year	$825,947,756
Corresponding date last year	$914,891,720

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...3
Ann Arbor pf.....1
Chi. G. W. pf., A....⅝
Col. Fuel & I.....2
Consol. Gas.....¾
General Electric.....½
Int. Power.....1
Int. Silver pf.....1
Manhattan .....½
Mo., Kan. & T. pf...1⅝
Missouri Pacific.....1⅞
Nash., C. & St. L...4
Nat. Lead.....1½
N. Y. Air Brake.....4½
N. Y. Central.....1⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.....½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.....1⅞
N. Y. Dock pf.....5
N. Y., Ont. & W.....⅝
Norf. & West.....1½
Penn. R. R.....1⅞
People's Gas.....⅝
Pressed S. Car.....¾
Pr. Steel Spring.....½
Reading 2½
Reading 2d pf.....⅝
Rep. Steel.....½
Rep. Steel pf.....1½
Rock Island.....1¾
Rubber Goods.....⅝
Rub. Goods pf.....1⅞
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..1¼
St. L. & S. W. pf...1¼
Sloss-Sheffield pf...1⅝
Southern Pacific.....1
Southern Railway.....⅝
South. Ry. pf.....1½
Tenn. Coal & I.....1⅞
Texas & Pacific.....¾
Tol., St. L. & W.....1⅜
Union Pacific.....1½
Un. Pac. pf.....1⅜
Un. Rys. Inv. pf.....1¾
U. S. Leather pf.....⅝
Va.-Car. Chem.....2½
Wabash 1⅛
Wabash pf.....1½
West. Union.....1
W. & L. E. 2d pf.....1
Wis. Central.....½
Wis. Central pf.....⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lake Shore 3½s.....1½
N. Y. & Q. Co. 4s.....1
L. & P. 5s.....3

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1933.....1½
Mex. Cent. con. 4s...1
Wabash deb. B.....1⅛
Sec. & Ala. 5s.....1
Wab., Omaha D. 3½s.2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market fluctuated yesterday in a fitful way over a narrow range, only a few stocks being active enough and exceptional enough to provide interest to onlookers. Manhattan ran up and down half a dozen times over a scale of a couple of points, and some other conspicuous stocks cut similar figure; but the market as a whole was dull and uninteresting, with room traders making raids that were without vim and stock market supporters making purchases not too eagerly.

The day's total business fell short of 900,000 shares and was well distributed, though in stocks where the trading was heaviest the rumormongers gave credit to theories that Gould interests had become bearish and were liquidating. This was true particularly in Reading, where over 130,000 shares were traded in; in Union Pacific preferred, where the total was beyond the average for an investment stock, and in two or three other parts of the market wherein Gould representatives have recently been more or less conspicuous. The Gould stocks themselves, as a list, were not exceptionally weak. Western Union lost a point, but total transactions made an insignificant aggregate, and although Wabash issues lost a point and a half, the entire trading in both the common and the preferred stock fell below 5,000 shares. Missouri Pacific shrunk about equally on 35,000 shares. The Reading theory grew out of recollection of much-circulated reports of two or three months ago that Gould representatives were buying Reading in order to make a Wabash alliance adverse to the Pennsylvania. The fact is that at no time has there been anything like authentic information even measurably corroborating the Gould-Reading Summertime stories, and yesterday's activity in the stock, with its decline of something over 2 points, could actually be construed as having no Gould relationship.

Wall Street's hysterical effort to develop the Gould-Harriman "misunderstanding" into a sensation, the effort to make the episode something more than of passing consequence, reflects the curious mood into which the professional talent of Wall Street has drifted. Any manner of theorizing is sure of welcome and elaboration, if only it can be twisted into bearishness. But the effort to lift this Colorado Fuel incident into a signal that an end has come to the era of community of interest fringes foolishness with mendacity. Yet traders of the Stock Exchange have gone heavily short of the whole stock market on the idea that here appears something as grave if not much worse than the calamity situation that a year and a half ago produced a panic sequel to contest for the Northern Pacific control. They are not the veterans of the Street who proceed thus.

In so far as business conditions throughout the country are disclosed by daily official reports reaching Wall Street, nothing anywhere is discouraging. The high level of trade activity is maintained in practically every quarter. There is just one business complaint—the inability of manufacturers to meet customers' demands and the inability of the railways of the country to handle such volumes of traffic as crowd upon them.

GOULD-HARRIMAN STOCKS.

The bears had a field day of it yesterday, so far as the stocks commonly known as Gould and Harriman shares are concerned. Taking advantage of the reports, stated to be greatly exaggerated, of a bitter personal fight between George Gould and E. H. Harriman, and aided by the weak technical position of the stock market—would-be buyers hesitating to come in so long as the money market uncertainty continues—these bears freely offered down the Gould and Harriman stocks and succeeded in forcing average declines of about 2 points, some weak or timid long holders selling on the decline.

The chief Harriman stocks are Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. In the former 94,000 shares changed hands with the price receding at one time 2 points to 90¾, and closing at 90¾ for a net loss of 1¼ points. In Union Pacific preferred the entrance was also 2 points, with a net decline of 1⅜. In Southern Pacific 60,000 shares were dealt in, the price receding at one time to 62⅜ and closing at 62⅝, a net loss of a point.

Missouri Pacific was the principal sufferer in the Gould issues selling down 2 points, and closing for a net loss of 1⅝ on dealings in 34,000 shares. Western Union lost a point, Texas Pacific a point, and Wabash at one time 2⅝, with the close, however, a point above the low of the day.

On the decline in every case inside support appeared.

The selling of Union Pacific preferred was a feature of the day, for this stock is seldom traded in. Yesterday no fewer than 12,000 shares changed hands, with the price falling at one time to 90⅝. It was pointed out, as perhaps not without significance, that on the day previous the stock had advanced nearly 3 points, and it was common gossip that it had on that day been deliberately bid up by the professionals, so that yesterday (when the report of the Gould-Harriman differences became more public) it might be offered down in order adversely to influence sentiment.

Apropos of all this it is interesting to note that Colorado Fuel, the bone of contention that has precipitated whatever differences there may be in the Gould and Harriman camps, enjoyed rather a sensational rise, at one time selling up 5 points to 91, and closing at 88. It was said that the buying was largely by Gould interests, who intend to produce the actual stock certificates at the forthcoming meeting in an endeavor to invalidate any proxies that may have been given on stock sold since the books of the company closed for the meeting—the proxies having been given before the closing.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The greatest activity of the day was in Reading, more than 130,000 shares changing hands, though inasmuch as this is half stock the real total is represented by 65,000. The stock was weak throughout the day, under selling ascribed to a leading professional. The announcement from Washington of a private settlement of the matters in dispute between the operators and miners fell absolutely flat.

The declines in New York Central and Pennsylvania bear out the theory that these issues were advanced on the day previous in order to facilitate sales elsewhere. Incidentally the declines seem to bear out rather conclusively that neither Central nor Pennsylvania is in any way involved in the Manhattan deal.

Boston was reported to be a seller of Copper and Sugar, Mr. Lawson being credited with a part of the sales.

The heaviness of the Colorado Southern shares was the result of selling by professionals and others on the theory that in an actual fight between the Gould and the Harriman-Hawley interests Colorado Southern would suffer seriously.

ROCK ISLAND BONDS.

In explanation of the aggressive buying of the new Rock Island issues, which yesterday even in the general market weakness held comparatively steady, it is understood that a large block of the new bonds have been placed in Europe, and that negotiations are pending for the purchase of other blocks of the same issue for account of European investors.

One report had it that the total amount thus to be disposed of was $20,000,000, but this is believed to be exaggerated. The amount, however, is known to be considerable, and cannot fail to have important effect on the exchange market and the local money situation.

ST. PAUL'S STOCK RIGHTS.

In the standard stocks one of the weakest issues in the early trading was St. Paul, which broke nearly 3 points to below 175. The selling was understood to come principally from room traders, and was said to be based on the fact that no action on the proposed new issue of stock is to be taken at this time. Later, when the stock rallied sharply nearly 2 points the gossip was that the issue might be authorized. As a matter of fact, no one seems to know what to expect in this direction, officials of the company refusing to discuss the matter.

Best information, however, is that no action will be taken until after the new year.

ROOM TRADERS IN DESPAIR.

The room traders generally—that is, other than those who are heavily short of the market—were a most disgusted set of individuals at the close of business yesterday. Their lament was that, in the vernacular, they were "chipping away" their money. If, they declared, they bought because the market looked strong, and as if it were going up, at that moment prices declined; if they sold because the market looked weak and "sick" the market thereupon turned around and advanced.

Hence it was that these traders at the close of the business session were well out of pocket, this, for the reason that they make it a practice to limit their losses to half a point or a point in each case, and in most instances yesterday found their limits reached.

THE MARKET'S UNCERTAINTY.

Representative brokers who have been in the Street for years were altogether confounded by the action of yesterday's stock market. Many of the shrewdest observers were at a loss to know how to act or how to advise their customers on one side or the other.

Indeed, the general testimony was that the market fluctuations were as irregular and uncertain as any that have been seen for months in a so-called normal market. It was by no means unusual to see breaks or advances of a half point or more, between transactions, in such standard shares as New York Central, St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Reading, and Baltimore and Ohio, while in the lower-priced issues the movements at times were highly disconcerting. For instance, Wabash ran off from 29½ to 28 on seven transactions involving 100 shares each—that is, went down ¼ point on each sale—only a moment later to jump from 28 to 29⅞, also on a single hundred-share lot.

LITTLE PUBLIC DEMAND.

Close market observers said yesterday that the decline in prices was due not so much because of any real pressure to sell as because of a marked absence of any demand. What pressure there was came largely from the professionals and represented offerings for the short account and not long stock.

The relative absence of demand is explained to be due to the apathy and timidity of the public, who have been forced out of the market on the decline or are deterred from entering it because of the pessimistic utterances of bankers in respect to the future of the money market.

FEW MARKET INFLUENCES.

There were few actual developments during the day to influence the market, and such as there were received very little attention.

On the bear side much ado was made of the Gould-Harriman dispute, while the continued insistence of the possibility of gold exports was used with more or less advantage by the bears.

On the bull side there were the rumors that details of the Manhattan deal will shortly be officially announced; the announcement from Washington that the principal points at issue in the coal strike had been amicably settled, and the continued ease in call money, together with a further tendency to ease in time money.

SHORTS AND THEIR SALES.

One of the interesting stories on the Street is that the principal sellers of the general market have been caught rather heavily short of Manhattan and have been endeavoring to weaken that stock by selling the rest of the list.

One report has it that a well-known Western operator is the largest Manhattan short.

New Director of Seventh National Bank.

E. T. Jeffery was yesterday elected a Director of the Seventh National Bank.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reports from Mexico that a large car plant is to be established in that country, a favorable concession having been granted.

Capital stock of the Standard Blue Flame Oil Gas Company of Chicago increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

According to Holyoke (Mass.) dispatches the American Screw Company of Providence has bought the Masachusetts Screw Company, and will move the plant to Providence.

Lake Erie, Youngstown and Southern Railroad incorporated in Ohio, with a capital of $100,000, to build a line from Youngstown to Poland, Ohio.

Another new low record made for bar silver in the London market.

Statement from Pittsburg that the Damascus Nickel Steel Company has been incorporated to succeed the Nickel Steel and Forge Company of that city.

An official of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad quoted as saying that he has never known such a scarcity of cars as at present confronts the Louisville and Nashville system and nearly all the railroad lines in the South.

Increase of $1,022,682 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,737,471, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $348,502,097; balances, $14,594,850; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $370,318.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 13-16 per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Posted rates were $4 84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.84¼.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 5-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—15c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Times in its City article to-day says that the demand for money yesterday had largely increased, the Bank of England doing a large business in loans. There was hardly any business done in the discount market, the rates being nominally firmer, owing chiefly to a report of heavy shipment of sovereigns to South America this week.

On the Stock Exchange business was very quiet, with a generally weak tendency, although South Africans showed some strength. There was a sharp fall in Argentine bonds. American rails opened generally lower, arrangement of account passing off smoothly. In the afternoon the receipt of the Wall Street news caused the market to show some weakness, and the final quotations were at out the lowest touched. The spot price of silver bars fell from 22 3-16d. per ounce, the forward quotation, to 22 1-16d. per ounce, with no buyers, the market closing weak.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Money was in active demand to-day for the payment of $15,000,000 in Treasury bills, the settlement, and month-end requirements. Discounts hardened, in view of probable large exports of gold.

Business on the Stock Exchange opened inactive, with prices heavy. Consols were dull, on the rise in the rates for money and the expected outflow of gold. Home rails were fairly cheerful.

Americans were steady at first, but were afterward irregular, devoid of interest, and closed weak. Grand Trunks were inclined to sag, on profit taking, in spite of favorable traffic returns.

Continental securities were heavy.

There was a relapse in silver, as the result of the publication here to-day of a dispatch from Manila, dated Nov. 23, showing the further decline in the value of silver in the Philippines and the incapacity of India to absorb the supplies.

Closing prices: Consols, for money, 92 13-16; consols, for the account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4⅜; Atchison, 85½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 102¼; Canadian Pacific, 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47⅝; Chicago Great Western, 26⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181⅜; De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 41¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92⅜; Erie, 35¼; Erie first preferred, 66⅜; Erie second preferred, 49; Illinois Central, 149½; Louisville and Nashville, 127½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; New York Central, 160½; Norfolk and Western, 72; Norfolk and Western preferred, 96; Ontario and Western, 31; Pennsylvania, 81; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 32½; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 39½; Southern Railway, 33¾; Southern Railway preferred, 94⅜; Southern Pacific, 65¼; Union Pacific, 103¼; Union Pacific preferred, 94½; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 86½; Wabash, 32¾; Wabash preferred, 46.

Bar silver dull at 22 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.52; Lisbon, 26.50.

Gold amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but later became undecided, stagnant, and then weakened. Argentines relapsed sharply during the last hour, owing to the unfavorable strike news from Buenos Ayres, which affected foreigners in general. At the close stocks were weak. Industrials mostly reacted. Kafirs were heavy. After the close of the Bourse rentes were offered again.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 83.57.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Banks were maintained. Mines reacted slightly on realizations, and Canadian Pacific was easier on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 27,620,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 460,000 marks, other securities decreased 10,660,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 34,860,000 marks.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 25.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Allegheny Val. pf.	30	30	30
10	Brewing	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	Crucible Steel	19¾	19½	19½
151	Crucible Steel pf.	85¼	84½	85
155	Fire Proofing	26¾	25¾	26¼
115	Fire Proofing pf.	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
200	Luster Mining	14	14	14
400	Pittsburg Coal	29	28	28
420	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88½	88	88½
50	River Coal pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼
235	United States Steel	37	36¼	36⅞
70	U. S. Steel pf.	84⅝	84	84
40	Westingh. Air Brake	175	175	175
235	Westingh. Elec. 2d	102	100¾	101
25	Wabash pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,068	Window Glass	55½	54⅝	54⅝
5	Window Glass pf.	88½	88½	88½
175	American Trust	146	144	144
10	Colonial Trust	203	203	203
10	Deposit Sav. Fund & T.	230	230	230
10	Guaranty T. & T.	140½	140½	140½
10	North Amer. Savings	121	121	121
22	Real Estate Trust	97	97	97
40	Sub Deposit & Trust	125½	125½	125½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The demand for money is for the time being relatively quiet, and rates are unchanged, call money being mostly at 5½@6 per cent., and the better grade of time money loaning at 5½ per cent., with 6 per cent., however, the more general quotation. The available supply is somewhat larger, and the general feeling is slightly improved. Sterling exchange remains quiet and firm. The Clearing House rate to-day was at 6 per cent. New York funds sold at 15@16c discount and par. Clearing House exchanges, $23,730,936; balances, $2,430,677. The stock market closed slow and irregular, after a day of uncertainty. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
865	Atchison	83½	81⅝	82½
10	Atchison pf	98½	97⅝	98¼
1	Boston & Albany	259	259	259
6	Boston Elevated	154	154	154
3	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
1	C., J., R. & S. Y.	151½	151½	151½
3	Conn. River	285	285	286
1	Fitchburg pf	144	144	144
515	Mass. Electric	37	36	36
245	Mass. Electric pf.	97	96	97
9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225
16	Old Colony	210	209½	210
167	Pere Marquette	82½	80	80
246	Pere Marquette pf.	84	83	84
23	Quincy Bridge	195	195	195
25	Union Pacific	101	99½	99⅝
57	Union Pacific pf.	92⅜	92	92⅛
58	West End	94½	94½	94½

TELEPHONES.

513	American	161½	160½	161
155	American sub	110	108½	110
15	Cumberland	126	126	126
165	Mexican	2	2	2
	New England	138½	138½	138½
53¼	Western	25	24½	25
½	Western pf	98	98	98

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	20½	20½	20½
72	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	80	78	78
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	23	23	23
3,431	Am. Sugar	120	118½	118¾
108	Am. Sugar pf.	118½	118	118
50	Am. Woolen	13½	13½	13½
10	Am. Woolen pf.	76¼	76	76¼
605	Dom. Iron & Steel	55	54	54⅜
5	General Electric	178½	178½	178½
1,070	Mass. Gas	39½	38⅝	39
110	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84
25	Mergenthaler	188	188	188
50	Merrimack M. Co. rights	75	75	75
50	Minn. General Electric	76	76	76
9	Pullman	227½	227	227¼
63	Seattle Electric pf.	104	104	104
430	Union Steel & Prov.	119	117	119
202	United Fruit	110½	109	109
4	United Shoe Machine	48½	48¼	48⅝
15	United S. Machine pf.	31	30⅝	31
10	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
271	U. S. Steel	37	36¼	36½
207	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	83⅞	84

MINING.

238	Adventure	16¼	15½	15½
2,589	Amalgamated	56	54⅞	55
27	Atlantic	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Bingham	27	26½	26½
75	Cal. & Hecla	450	450	455
151	Centennial	16	15⅞	16
1,225	Con. Mercur	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
4,832	Copper Range	58	56¼	56½
175	Daly West	43	42	42
30	Franklin	9	9	9
810	Guanajuato	3	3	3
830	Mass	14	14	14
169	Mohawk	40	39	39¼
900	Montreal & Boston	3¼	3 1-16	3 1-16
50	Osceola	51½	51½	51½
250	Parrot	21⅝	21½	21⅝
25	Quincy	108	108	108
74	Rhode Island	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
65	Tamarack	151	149	148
35	Trimountain	93½	92	93
60	Trinity	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
205	United States	20½	20	20
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
760	Utah	22	21	22
100	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼
105	Winona	3⅞	3¾	3¾
170	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 6 bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Weakness, general and pronounced, was developed in the local market to-day, under the lead of Reading, of which stock New York was a persistent seller. Lehigh Valley slumped sharply, opening ⅝ below its last sale yesterday, and then losing another half point, final sales being at 33⅛. The big buying order in the stock had, according to traders, been completed, and little effective support was given it. When raided Lehigh Navigation allotments were off a point, as was United Companies of New Jersey. The loss of ⅞ in the price of Western New York and Pennsylvania general 4s attracted some attention, as did an advance of 1¼ in United Traction of Indiana 5s. Total sales, 44,112 shares and $126,062 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Cement	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Atchison	82¾	82¼	82¼
350	Cambria Steel	27	27	27
1,453	Con. Lake Superior	22	21¾	21¾
812	Con. Lake Superior pf.	72	71	71
80	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¼	69¼	69¼
150	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
110	Elec. Co. of America	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Internat. Smoke. Powder	11	11	11
1	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
9	John B. Stetson Co. war.	50	50	50
2,783	Lehigh Valley R. R.	34	33¼	33½
235	Lehigh Nav. allot's.	18	17	18
690	Pennsylvania R. R.	79 1-16	78¼	78¾
1	Penn. Co. for ins. lives.	615	615	615
95	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	99½	99½	99¾
140	Philadelphia Traction	98	98	98
7,753	Philadelphia Electric	9 1-16	8⅝	9
370	Philadelphia Company	47¾	47⅛	47⅜
110	Phila. Rap. Tr.	17¼	17	17
23,440	Reading	31⅝	30¾	30⅝
30	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
100	Southern R. R.	32	32	32
700	Susquehanna Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	United Co.'s of N. J.	282	282	282
205	United Gas Imp.	112	111½	111½
45	United Power	51	51	51
225	Union Traction	47¼	46¾	46¾
2,330	United States Steel	36¾	36¾	36½
100	United States Steel pf.	84	84	84

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The local market was absolutely flat to-day. The trading was perfunctory and such as was recorded was almost entirely of an investment character. Funds still remain too scarce to encourage speculative buying. The general tone holds steady. That is the best summarized statement of the situation at present. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 576 shares of stock and $44,050 worth of bonds, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
330	Seaboard Ry.	27¾	27	27¼
30	Atlantic Coast Line	157	155	155
100	Consolidated Gas	71	71	71
10	Nashville Ry.	4	4	4
20	Bank of Commerce	25½	25½	25½
36	Mechanics' Bank	32	32	32

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s.	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	84	84	84
5,000	Ga. & Ala. Consol. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	68¾	68¼	68¾
3,000	United Rys. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Anacostia & Pot.Ry.5s	90	90	90
9,000	United El.Lt.& P. 4½s	85	85	85
6,000	Atlanta & Char. 1sts	113¼	113¼	113¼
10,000	Nash. Ry. 5s, (ctfs)	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50	50	50
250	G. B. S. Brew. 1st scrip.	50	50	50
300	G. B. S. B. incs, scrip.	36	36	36
500	Atl. Coast Line 4s, new.	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Va. Mid. 2d 6s	113	113	113

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—New York exchange to-day was 35c discount; time and call loans, 6 per cent. There was little interest in local stocks. Box Board preferred was traded in to some extent, with little demand to meet offerings and a consequent show of weakness. Swift's made fractional declines on light trading. Biscuit also showed a slightly easier tendency. Late in the day there was a slight improvement in the general tone, and Box Board gained a point, at 55, and Swift's steadied. West Chicago was down to 87. Transactions were as follows:

Street Railways.

	Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245
	Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100	101	100
	Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	107	109	107
	Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	111	114	111
	Broadway Surface 2d.	100	102	100
	Brooklyn, R. & W. R. 5s.	101	101	101
	Brooklyn City R. R.	246	248	246
	Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 4s	86	87½	86
	Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210
	Cen. P., N. & E. R. bds.	100	101	100
	Columbus Railway	..	..	56
	Columbus Railway pf.	106½	107	105½
	Con. Traction of N. J.	69	70	69
	Con. Traction 5s.	109	110	109
	Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400
	42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	110	115	110
	42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	98	100	98
	Grand Rapids St. Ry.	49	51	49
	Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	93½	97	93½
	Jersey City H. & P.	18½	20	18½
	Jersey City H. & P. 4s.	77	77	77
	Nassau Electric 4s	94	97	94
	New Orleans Rys.	15¾	14½	14½
	Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190
	North Jersey St. Ry.	20	21½	20
	North Jersey St. Ry. 4s.	74½	78	74½
	Ft. Lake Transit	..	..	95

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $12,280,317, against $11,257,635 in the preceding week and $10,522,846 in the corresponding week last year. Total exports since Jan. 1, 1902, to date, against $261,537,-077 in the corresponding period of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday displayed relatively little life, and in most stocks the transactions were not attended by any substantial variations in price. Practically the only stock in which traders showed any activity was Northern Securities, which was active and rather weak. The news of the day affecting outside stocks was of a favorable character, but did not elicit sufficient interest to bring about any large increase in the demand for the stocks most directly affected. The decline in the Stock Exchange market acted as a damper upon any enthusiasm that might have prevailed in outside trading, and as a result the market in general was heavy without there being in most cases any serious falling off in quotations.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE.—The final steps in the readjustment of the affairs of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company have been taken, and it is now announced that on Dec. 1 the Morton Trust Company will return to the holders of its certificates of deposit the bonds of the company, bearing the March, 1903, coupon; the March, 1904, coupon, and all subsequent coupons. At the same time there will be paid to the certificate holders $25.41 6-10 in cash and $25 in scrip, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. from Sept. 1 of this year. The original plan, which went into effect Sept. 1, called for the payment in cash of two of the back coupons, the remaining three back coupons to be paid in scrip dated Sept. 1. Subsequently the committee found that the funds available would permit of the payment in cash of two of the coupons for which scrip was to have been issued. One of these was paid Oct. 1, and the other will be paid Dec. 1. Thus 10 per cent. has been paid in cash, leaving only one coupon, or 2½ per cent., to be funded in scrip. The 41 6-10 cents included in the cash payment to be made Dec. 1 is in adjustment of the interest that would have accrued on the scrip had no change been made in the original plan. It is stated that the company is now in excellent condition, the earnings at the present rate being considerably more than twice what is required to meet the fixed charges. Ever since the formation of the plan of readjustment there has been steady absorption of the bonds as well as of the stock by interests closely connected with the management of the company. An advance of 1 point occurred in the bonds yesterday, which closed at 74 bid.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED was active and advanced fractionally to 26. The Directors yesterday announced a dividend of 2 per cent. on the stock, being 20 cents per share. The dividend is payable Jan. 2 next, and the books close Dec. 20. This is the second dividend that has been declared, a dividend of the same amount having been paid in October, 1901.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
284	Allis-Chalmers pf.	83	83	83
220	American Can	10¼	10	10
300	American Can pf.	44	43	43
100	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	93	93	93
54	Am. Steel Foundries pf.	72	72	72
250	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22½	22
850	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1 13-16	1 13-16
100	British Columbia Cop.	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1,200	Champion Oil	11-16	⅝	⅝
1,500	Camden Land	½	5-16	⅜
200	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5½	5½
100	Con. Storage Battery	17¾	17⅜	17⅜
200	Dominion Securities	14	13½	13½
400	Electric Lead Reduc.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
3,225	Greene Con. Copper	26	25⅝	25⅞
100	Hackensack Meadows	3	3	3
200	Houston Oil	17	17	17
16	Lackawan. Iron & Steel	103½	103½	103½
800	Manhattan Transit	5½	5	5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 5s, coupon 10,000 ..... 104½
Va 6s def. Brown Bros & Co cts 10,000 ..... 11½ 15,000 ..... 11 20,000 ..... 11½
A, T & S F gen 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅞ 10,000 ..... 101⅝ 2,500 ..... 101⅝ 1,000 ..... 101⅝ 500 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 101⅝ 5,000 ..... 101⅝ Adjst 4s, stamped 1,000 ..... 91½ 10,000 ..... 91⅝
B & O prior lien 3½s 10,000 ..... 95 Gold 4s 4,000 ..... 101 500 ..... 101⅜ 1,000 ..... 101¼ 500 ..... 101⅜ 2,000 20F ..... 101¼ 6,000 ..... 101⅛ 1,000 ..... 101½ 1,000 ..... 101½ 2,000 ..... 101 S W Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 94 Registered 4,000 89
Bklyn Ferry 5s 1,000 ..... 79½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st 5,000 ..... 101⅜
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 ..... 105 1,000 ..... 105½
Canada So 1st 4,000 ..... 105½ 5,000 ..... 105⅝
Cent of Ga 1st 5s 1,000 122
Cent of Ga cons 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅛
2d inc 5s 1,000 ..... 36¼
C of N J gen 5s 4,000 ..... 136½ Cent Pac gtd 4s 1,000 ..... 101⅞ 3,000 102
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 4,000 87
C & O gen 4½s 8,000 106
Chi & Alt 3s 8,000 ..... 82½
Chi & Alt 3½s 1,000 ..... 79⅝ 2,000 ..... 79½
C, B & Q deb 5s 6,000 ..... 106½
C, B & Q 4s jt bds 91,000 ..... 95⅜
C & E Ill gen 4s 2,000 ..... 120½
C, M & St P, C & P West 5s 4,000 ..... 119¼
C & N W deb 5s, 1933 1,000 ..... 117½
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 ..... 106⅝
C, R I & P R 4s 16,000 ..... 86¾ 20,000 ..... 86⅞ 54,000 ..... 86 5,000 ..... 86¼ 1,000 ..... 86 10,000 ..... 85⅞ 41,000 ..... 86 10,000 ..... 85⅞ 4,000 ..... 86 40,000 ..... 85⅝ 18,000 ..... 85⅞ 10,000 ..... 85⅞ 1,000 ..... 85⅞
C, St P M & O 6s 1,000 ..... 138¼
Chi Term Tran 4s 2,000 87
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 ..... 101½
St L Div 1st 4,000 102
Col F & I conv 5s 18,000 ..... 95 20,000 ..... 96 10,000 ..... 96⅝ 30,000 ..... 96½ 5,000 ..... 96 20,000 ..... 96½ 30,000 ..... 96⅝ 55,000 ..... 95⅞ 10,000 ..... 95⅞ 5,000 ..... 95 5,000 ..... 94⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 92 1,000 ..... 91½ 2,000 92
Consol Tobacco 4s 3,000 ..... 64 10,000 ..... 63½ 14,000 ..... 64 30,000 ..... 63½ 32,000 ..... 63½
Den & R G con 4s 10,000 ..... 101 Ed El Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s 2,000 ..... 105¼
Erie 1st con 4s 4,000 98
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ..... 84½
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s 3,000 111
G B & W deb cts, B 5,000 ..... 24½ 15,000 ..... 23½
Hock Val 4½s 2,000 ..... 108¾ 5,000 ..... 108⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000 ..... 88⅞ 1,000 ..... 86½ 5,000 ..... 86¾ 5,000 86
Kan City So 3s 1,000 ..... 69½
L S & M S 3½s 2,000 106
L Val of N Y gtd 4½s 3,000 109
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s 2,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 101¼
Total sales $2,979,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105½	109
2s, c., 1930	105¾	109
3s, r., 1918	108	108¾
3s, c., 1918	108½	108¾
3½, 1918, sm.	106½	...
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	109¼	110
4s, r., 1925	135½	136¼
4s, c., 1925	135½	136¼
5s, r., 1904	103¾	104½
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½
D. C. 3-65s	123½	...
Adams Exp	200	230
Alb. & Sus	225	...
Alle. & W	145	...
A. A. C. pf.	78½	90
Am. Btc. pf.	5¼	7
Am. Exp	225	245
A. H. & L.	10	10½
A. H. & L. pf.	34	35
Ev. & T. H.	...	...
pf.	82	87
Ft. W. & D. City	...	61½
Gen. Chem. pf.	64	68
G. C. Co. pf.	98	101
Gt. Nor. pf.	183	188
Hock. V. pf.	89½	90½
Homestake	62	75
Ill. C.	1.108	...
Int. Silver	15	24
I. S. P. pf.	85	93
Iowa C. pf.	67	68
Joliet & Chi.	185	...
Kan. & M.	35½	43
K. & D. M.	55	65
Laci. Gas	...	90
Lacl. G. pf.	...	110
L. E. & W.	53	54
L. E. & W. pf.	...	115
Md. C. pf.	90	110
M. W. S. El., Chi.	36	38
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	85	88
Mich. Cent.	125	175
Mil., El. R. & L. pf.	120	...
M. & St. L.	106½	108
M. & St. L. pf.	115	128
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	124
Nat. Bis.	45	45½
Nat. Bis. pf.	102	103
Nat. L. pf.	93	94
N. Cent. C.	45	50
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	222	227
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	120
N. Y. Dk. Co.	15	20
N. & W. pf.	90½	93½
North. Am.	118½	119½
Ont. Mining.	?	8
Pac. Coast.	70	73
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	73	78
Pac. Mail	38	39
Peo. & E.	30	40
Pere Marq.	...	85
P., C., C. & St. L.	93	94
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P. Ft. W. & C.	190½	...
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	185	...
P. S. C. pf.	90	92
Quicksilver	2½	3
Quicksil'r pf.	7	10
R. R. S. Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	92¾	94
Read. 1st pf.	86	87
Reas. & Sar.	...	...
R., W. & O.	37	...
St. J. & G. I.	16	17
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	28	30
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	80	84
So. R. M. & O.	91	...
Tenn. C. & I.	58	57
T. P. L. T.	38	40
Third Av.	126	129
T. P. & W.	15	22
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	46	46½
T. C. R. T. pf.	155	158½
U. B. & P.	12½	13¾
U. B. & P. pf.	77	79
U. S. Ex.	20	22
U. S. L. P. & F'dy	13½	14
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	52	53
U. S. Exp.	130	135
U. S. Rub.	16¼	17¼
U. S. Rub. pf.	52½	57½
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	124	130
W.-F. Exp.	210	240
Westinghouse assenting	200	208
Westinghouse 1st pf.	200¼	210
W. & L. E.	24½	25
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	57

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 22 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 47⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars at 37⅛@38c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 11c, 12,300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.10, 200 Crown Point at 07, 500 Hilton at .04, [illegible] at 11, 200 Ontario at [illegible], 200 Potosi at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .11, 1,000 Union Con at .11, 1,000 Yellow Jacket at .11.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of November showed increases:

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	$22,968
Canadian Pacific	124,000
Denver & Rio Grande	22,900
Mo., Kan. & Texas	18,288
Missouri Pacific	5,000
—Central Branch	5,000
National R. R. of Mexico	47,658
Total increase, 7 roads	$291,807
Increase previously reported	47,128
Total increase, 10 roads	$338,935
Decrease: Texas Pacific	$25,428
Net increase, 11 roads	$313,507

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,880	Amal. Copper	56¼	56¾	54⅝	55
10,940	Amer. Sugar	119½	119¾	118¾	118¾
18,220	A., T. & S. F.	83⅜	83⅜	81¾	82¼
330	A., T. & S. F. pf.	98	98⅜	98	98
6,770	Balt. & Ohio	100¼	100⅝	98½	99
8,010	Brook. Rap. Tr.	62⅝	63¼	60⅞	61⅝
1,840	Can. Pacific	128½	129	128	128
440	Ches. & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	45¾	46
10	Chi. & Alton	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
250	Chi. Gt. West.	26	26½	25½	25⅝
31,910	C., M. & St. P.	177⅛	177⅝	174⅝	176⅝
200	Chi. Term. Tran.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
5,360	Col. Fuel & Ir.	86½	90	80½	87¼
50	Col. Southern	30	30	29⅞	29⅞
40	Del. Southern	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17¼
7,360	Erie	34⅝	35	34	34⅝
250	Ill. Central	146⅜	146⅜	145	145
410	Louis. & Nash.	124⅞	125¼	124	124
30,090	Manhattan	152⅜	155½	151⅜	154
90	Met. Street	140¼	140⅝	138½	130½
180	Mo., Kan. & T.	26	26⅜	25⅝	26
140	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅝	57	56⅝	57
15,660	Mo. Pacific	107⅜	106¼	106¼	106⅞
20	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
1,420	N. Y. Central	157	158	155¾	156
170	N. Y., O. & W.	30⅜	30⅝	29½	29⅝
980	Norf. & West.	70¾	71	69½	70
1,650	Pennsylvania	158	158¼	156⅝	157¼
30	People's Gas	101⅜	101⅜	101	101⅛
20	Pres'd Steel Car	59⅝	59⅝	53⅝	59⅝
27,170	Reading	62⅞	62⅝	60⅝	60⅝
70	Republic Steel	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
1,780	Rock Island	40⅝	40⅝	44½	45
15,330	Southern Pac.	63⅜	63⅞	62½	62⅝
580	Southern Ry.	32½	32⅝	32	32½
30	Southern Ry. pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Stand. R. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
630	Tenn. C. & I.	58	58	57	57
620	Texas Pacific	42⅞	43½	42	42½
34,160	Union Pacific	101½	101½	99¼	99¾
30	Union Pac. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91½	91¼
250	U. S. Leather	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝
30	U. S. Leath. pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
7,520	U. S. Steel	36⅝	36⅞	36⅜	36½
30	U. S. Steel pf.	84½	84½	83⅜	83⅞
410	Wabash	30½	30½	29½	29½
480	Wabash pf.	44¾	44⅞	43½	43½
130	West. Union	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼
20	Wis. Central	25	25	25	25

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
3d week Nov	$145,024	$122,033	$102,293
From July 1	3,015,396	2,728,677	2,364,105
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,590	7,563	7,438
3d week Nov	933,000	809,000	619,000
From July 1	17,314,298	15,274,433	12,423,645
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,390	2,393	1,675
3d week Nov	350,300	327,400	.....
From July 1	7,275,700	7,144,100	.....
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,182	5,155	4,938
3d week Nov	717,000	666,000	635,000
From Jan. 1	31,730,989	31,210,022	27,119,498
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Nov	22,000	17,600	21,000
From Jan. 1	941,881	1,198,721	1,207,116
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,555	2,480	2,222
3d week Nov	401,790	388,492	378,077
From July 1	7,427,138	7,710,851	6,182,095
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,355	1,323	1,323
3d week Nov	190,569	142,016	131,912
From July 1	3,716,908	2,817,979	.....
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,688	1,615	1,514
3d week Nov	240,885	266,314	278,981
From Jan. 1	9,830,737	9,985,331	8,060,620
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for October—			
Gross earnings	339,431	230,932	196,879
Ex. and taxes	170,030	164,956	127,409
Net earnings	69,401	74,726	69,470
Gross, 4 months	894,910	819,097	692,417
Ex. and taxes	655,338	579,980	552,989
Net, 4 months	239,572	239,117	209,428
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for October—			
Gross earnings	502,973	473,529	432,211
Ex. and taxes	374,090	343,199	302,389
Net earnings	128,883	130,330	129,829
Gross, 4 months	1,979,867	1,853,582	1,600,991
Ex. and taxes	1,475,222	1,380,129	1,202,867
Net, 4 months	504,645	493,433	458,124
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for October—			
Gross earnings	119,231	115,975	92,914
Ex. and taxes	81,185	62,751	58,271
Net earnings	38,047	53,224	34,643
Gross, 10 months	1,002,340	918,531	851,235
Ex. and taxes	678,767	578,810	542,352
Net, 10 months	323,573	339,741	308,883
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for October—			
Gross earnings	129,119	108,779	107,758
Exp. and taxes	90,512	76,184	71,086
Net earnings	38,687	32,595	36,672
Gross, 4 months	483,979	423,407	390,206
Exp. and taxes	348,470	301,416	281,034
Net 4 months	135,509	121,991	118,174
PITTS., CIN. & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	2,085,760	1,975,838	1,604,225
Op. expenses	1,470,469	1,352,016	1,150,865
Net earnings	615,291	643,922	543,360
Gross, 10 months	18,778,422	17,033,165	15,703,174
Op. expenses	13,645,349	12,055,886	11,519,635
Net, 10 months	5,133,073	4,977,779	4,183,539
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for October—			
Gross earnings	373,490	328,250	286,643
Op. expenses	287,074	214,791	193,309
Net earnings	86,595	113,488	93,334
Gross, 4 months	1,422,130	1,236,882	1,030,383
Op. expenses	1,098,238	833,625	676,959
Net, 4 months	323,842	403,857	353,434

Abstracts of reports of railways for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Auburn City Railway—Gross earnings, $31,189; operating expenses, $18,063; other income, $1,508; fixed charges, $5,772; net income, $8,932; cash on hand, $1,146; profit and loss deficiency, $28,601.

Auburn Interurban Electric—Gross earnings, $6,932; operating expenses, $3,446; other income, $230; fixed charges, $2,244; net income, $1,472; cash on hand, $104; profit and loss deficiency, $28,250.

Oneida Railway—Gross earnings, $321; operating expenses, $238; fixed charges, $214; deficit, $131; cash on hand, $138; profit and loss deficiency, $973.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Schwars System Brick Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—S. Ettinger Frank, F. L. Zabriskie, and S. Zucker, New York.

Evening Standard Publishing Company, Troy, (newspaper); capital, $50,000. Directors—William J. Tyner, Martin F. Connors, and Edward A. Connors, Troy.

Patent Development Company of America, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—T. T. Seelye and Burnell Colson, New York; Joseph H. Sweet, Belleville, N. J.

Holdridge, Dennis & Preston, New York, (real estate); capital, $1,000. Directors—E. P. Holdridge and W. E. Dennis, New York; L. B. Preston, Tuxedo Park.

Mountain King Mining Company, New York; capital, $36,000. Directors—F. U. Bowers, Confidence, Cal.; J. S. Epstein and Charles Stich, New York.

John Turl's Sons, incorporated, New York, (iron, steel, and copper;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Turl and H. C. Turl, Newburg; C. H. Pratt, Cornwall.

National Vacation Fund, New York, (agent for its patrons in the matter of procuring vacations;) capital, $10,000. Directors—E. H. Wallace, M. G. Winstock, and Solomon Rheinberg, New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 25.—These charters were secured to-day at Dover:

Composite Stone and Brick Company of New York; capital, $200,000.

Danbury Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture chemicals; capital, $200,000.

Inter-State Development Company of Williamsport, Penn., to acquire telegraph and telephone lines; capital, $200,000.

W. W. Waterbury Company of Wilmington, Del., to manufacture machinery; capital, $20,000.

Louisville Heating Company of Louisville, Ky.; capital, $4,100,000. The new company is to absorb an existing heating and lighting company in Louisville.

FINANCIAL.

Atwood Violett & Co.,
40 Exchange Place, New York.
Members of NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE and COTTON MERCHANTS'.
Buy and Sell CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY at the NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
Also NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGES.
Telephones, 4372, 4373 Broad.

RELIABLE SOLICITORS AND BROKERS
to sell high class stocks, guaranteed by First Mortgage Bonds.
National Bond Underwriting Company
suite 543 Century Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKELLS"

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $8,913,196.88
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Hanover St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
BUY AND SELL
Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
49 Wall Street, New York City.
Rochester Railway Co.
First Cons. 5% Bonds, 1930.
Market Value, Subsequent Securities, $5,000,000
Net earnings three times the interest.
CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank Stock
National Park Bank Stock
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

WILLARD H. JONES & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS
A SPECIALTY.
New York. Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 113 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Public Notices.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named avenue and street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET—OPENING, WIDENING, AND EXTENDING, at their northwesterly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at their southeasterly intersection; confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22d to December 6th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8: 209TH STREET SEWER, between Harlem River and 10th Avenue; 210TH STREET SEWER, between 9th and 10th Avenues; 9TH AVENUE SEWER, between 208th and 210th Streets; also, 10TH AVENUE SEWER, between 207th and 209th Streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 22d to December 6th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

1ST WARD: BROOKE STREET SEWER, from Jersey Street to Richmond Turnpike.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

SALE OF BUILDINGS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On December 2, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, through Bryan Kennelly, auctioneer, the buildings or parts of buildings, &c., within the lines of Riverside Drive Extension, in One Hundred and Forty-second Street, between Hamilton and Terrace Place.

CHARLES V. FORNES, President.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$10,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 1st Consld. Mtge. (R. & A. Div.) 4s, 1989.
$10,000 Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Trust 4s, Rgstd., 1953.
$10,000 Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Consld. Mtge. 4½ p. c., Series B, Guar., 1942.
$3,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1908.
$15,000 Chicago & Erie R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1982, Guar. Bds.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Income bonds, 1911, Reg. Ctfs.
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul, Min. & Omaha Ry. Con. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1930.
$3,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$9,000 Canada Southern Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1908.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bonds, 1936.
15 shs. Mondamin Block Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
3 75-100 shs. Mondamin Block Co., Sioux City, Ia.
5 shs. Mondamin Block Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
1 25-100 shs. Mondamin Block Co., Sioux City, Ia.
1 sh. Sullivan County Club.
Lot No. 2,064, map Number Two, sub-division Sullivan County Club.
1 sh. Sullivan County Club.
Lot No. 2,063, map Number Two, sub-division Sullivan County Club.
$1,000 J. R. Watkins Land Mtge. Co. Deb. Bond Certf., Series A, $200 paid on account.
10 shs. Stove Manufacturers' Repair Asso.

BY ORDER EXTRS. OF JOHN BELZER, Dec'd.

25 shs. Oriental Bank.
25 shs. J. Ottman Lith. Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

50 shs. International Banking Corp.
15 shs. Roane Iron Co.
$1,000 St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk 1st 6s, 1913.
$2,000 Mobile & Ohio R. R. (Mont. Div.) 5s, 1947.
$5,000 Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co. 4s, 1940.
$3,500 Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 5s, 1946.
$1,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5s, Deb. Bds., 1933.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. Funded 7s, 1920.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
$2,000 L. I. City & Flushing R. R. 1st 6s, 1911.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
1 sh. National Park Bank.
1 sh. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. National Bank of North America.
15 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
15 shs. Eastern Trust Co.
5 shs. National Bank of North America.
$2,000 Indiana, Natural & Ill. Gas Bds., 6s, 1908.
5 shs. South Brooklyn Saw Mill Co. (Hypd.)
25 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. National, Citizens' Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
60 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
35 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
2 shs. American Surety Co.
5 shs. Trenton Potteries common.
15 shs. American Cotton common.
$5,000 Lou., Nash. & So. R. R. 4 p. c. Coll. Trust, 1952.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
26 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
2 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$8,000 Weed Building Co. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1904.
20 shs. Cuba Quarry Company.
1,500 shs. Lone Star & Crescent Oil Co. pfd.
100 shs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. pfd.
20 shs. Central Realty, Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
30 shs. Stuyvesant Insurance Co.
3 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
$6,000 Knickerbocker Ice Co., N. Y., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1905.
15 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. pfd.
10 shs. 5th Avenue Trust Co.
1,238 shs. Export Oil & Pipe Line Co. of Texas.
$5,000 Diesel Engine Co. Subscription Ctf., 20 p. c. pd.
1,338 shs. Roby & Swart Manfg. Co.
10,000 shs. W. A. Garno Co.
2 shs. Mahoning Coal R. R. pfd.
$3,000 Ches. & Ohio R. R. 4½ p. c. Regstd. Bds.
$10,000 Northern Pacific R.R. 3 p. c. Regstd. Bds.
10 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R.R. pfd.
20 shs. Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
30 shs. Norfolk & Western R. R. pfd.
15 shs. Chic., Cin., etc. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
15 shs. Chic. & Northwest R. R. pfd.
2 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
56 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co., assmt. not paid.
200 shs. 2d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
10 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
5 shs. St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. (for pfd. Chic. & East. Ill.) Receipt.
125 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
12 shs. International Banking Corp.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
25 shs. Mutual Alliance Trust Co.
15 shs. Broadway Trust Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BONDS AND STOCK
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Office No. 55 William Street, Corner Pine Street,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH,
At 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF PLEDGEE.

$2,000,000 First Mortgage five per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The Northern Coal & Coke Company, a Colorado Corporation.
Also 6,666 shares of capital stock of said Company

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 4,782, for 4 shares of stock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, issued to S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and dated the 10th day of February, 1870, the same having been lost or destroyed.

(Signed) S. WEIR MITCHELL.

Dividends.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Common stock a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after December 19th, 1902, to the Common stockholders as registered at the close of the books December 8th, 1902.

Transfer books for Common stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. December 8th, 1902, until 10 o'clock A. M. December 19th, 1902.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Nov. 29, 1902, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business, Nov. 5, 1902. All dividends will be paid by cheque.

Cheques will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Fisheries Company,
135 Front Street, New York,
November 17th, 1902.

The Directors have this day declared an annual dividend of Seven Per Cent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

High Price in Forty-third Street Deal Near Long Acre Square.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AUCTION

New House on East Eighty-eighth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Salesroom.

The three four-story dwellings 141 to 145 West Forty-third Stret, 60 by 100.5, together with the abutting house, 150 West Forty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, have been sold by Mrs. Honore V. Cabassud. The price was $210,000, or at the rate of about $2,750 per front foot, which figure, it is believed, is one of the highest yet reported from the side streets in the region just east of Long Acre Square—that is, in an out-and-out cash transaction, without any building loan adjunct. Nothing could be learned yesterday as to the future disposition of the property, the buyer, it is said, being a Western man, who will hold it for the present. It is reported that Thomas P. Fitzsimons and Ashford & Co. negotiated the transaction.

George C. Edgar's Sons have sold to Francis K. Pendleton the new five-story American-basement dwelling 9 East Eighty-eighth Street, on lot 26 by 100, one of a row of three recently completed.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Samuel G. Stewart, subject to the existing lease, the three-story dwelling 162 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 100; also, for Mrs. Alice B. Colcord, the adjoining house, 160 West Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 100.

Yesterday's conveyances show that Lee Shubert, the theatrical manager, is the buyer of 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street, 40 by 100.5. It is said that Mr. Shubert is negotiating for adjoining property.

John H. Berry has sold for David Cunningham to a client, for about $100,000, the four five-story brick flats 211 to 217 West Sixty-first Street, on a plot 100 by 100.5.

The two dwellings 17 and 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, each 18 by 100, have been sold.

It is reported that Henry Donigan has sold the five-story single flat 84 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

Gustave Newman has sold for F. Bosky to M. Wachsman the six-story triple flat 54 First Street, 20.8 by 100.

The Geraty estate has sold to Jacob Coppee 14 Carmine Street, a six-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

F. W. Bower has sold for Louis Eickwort to a client the frame dwelling 2,064 Hughes Avenue.

S. Osgood Pell & Co., in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson, have leased the three-story building 8 East Eighteenth Street to the New York and Amsterdam Carpet Company. Pell & Co. also report that they have leased part of the building 826 Broadway for the National Realty Company.

Hopton & Weeks negotiated the recent lease of the Lorraine apartment hotel for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $930,000, and also that of 313 Fifth Avenue to Fishel, Adler & Schwartz.

McChain & Hershfield have sold for Mrs. Mary G. White 39 East Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Gussaroff & Steindler have bought the house 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Seventh Avenue. They have also sold a private house on Nelson Avenue, 265 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's partition sale of Washington Heights properties, owned by one of the syndicates in which Charles T. Barney is interested, developed little outside buying, and will probably have as its chief result the transferring of much of the syndicate's holdings to its various members as individuals. Thus, John F. Carroll's purchases aggregated $120,850, and those of Charles W. Morse $130,000. The prices for which the various parcels were struck down were well up to the current figures on Washington Heights, and in nearly every instance showed substantial advances over the considerations for which the properties have been acquired by the syndicate at various times during the last two years.

Detailed results of this offering and of other auction dealings yesterday will be found below:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.
Partition Sale.

133 West Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 433.4 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20.10 by 100.10, five-story brick and stone flat; to Charles A. Magan..... $30,500

65 West Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 100.10 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19.2 by 100.8 and irregular, four-story brick flat; to George S. Monk..... 20,500

1,822 Madison Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; to A. J. Larkin..... 15,250

Cathedral Parkway, (One Hundred and Tenth Street,) north side, 75 feet west of Broadway, four lots, each 25 by 90.11; to B. Peck..... 69,400

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100.10 by 100, vacant; to W. H. Bullwinkel..... 62,500

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 90.10 by 100, vacant; to W. H. Bullwinkel..... 62,000

One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 200 feet east of Broadway, eight lots, each 25 by 100.11, four westerly lots; to W. H. Bogert..... 53,000
Four easterly lots; to C. W. Morse..... 54,200

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Broadway, at the rear of the foregoing, nine lots, each 25 by 90.11; four westerly lots; to W. H. Bogert..... 57,000
Five easterly lots; to W. H. Bogert..... 72,500

Broadway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; to A. J. Larkin..... 59,500

Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant; to C. W. Morse..... 54,000

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Broadway, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 99.11; to A. J. Larkin..... 8,750

Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 26.7 by 95, vacant; together with Audubon Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 95; to C. T. Barney..... 19,500

Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four lots, each 25 by 100; to John F. Carroll..... 27,500

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 82.4 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 100, vacant; to A. J. Larkin..... 4,950

Eleventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 24.11 by 100, vacant; together with Eleventh Avenue, west side, adjoining the foregoing, two lots, each 25 by 100; to John F. Carroll..... 30,750

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 39.10 by 100, vacant; to John F. Carroll. 21,600

Eleventh Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four lots, each 25 by 100; to John F. Carroll..... 31,400

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 114.10; to John F. Carroll..... 11,600

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 107.5; to C. W. Morse..... 21,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

19 and 14 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Fifth Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 12, to the plaintiff, John B. Hasslocher. 21,500

No. 14, to the plaintiff, Louis V. Ebert. 20,000
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

205 Seventh Avenue, east side, 18.10 feet south of Twenty-second Street, 18.4 by 50, four-story brick and stone flat, with store; executor's sale, to P. J. Cuskley..... 18,000

Audubon Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, one lot, 26.7 by 95, and three adjoining lots, each 25 by 95; sale to secure dower, to John T. Delaney..... 25,000

206 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store; all title and interest of Lisette Newman on Aug. 21, 1895; sale by order of the Sheriff, to D. Levy..... 850
By Vincent A. Ryan.

664 East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 15.8 feet west of Park Avenue West, 16.8 by 77.9, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary C. Hoyt..... 2,500
By James L. Wells.

2,196 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Elisabeth L. Mooney and others..... 15,100

Walton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 65, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Sylvester Pope and others, executors..... 750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

Plot of about 30 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision. Inquire of T. B. Underhill, on premises.

By Geo. R. Read, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

No. 26 East 119th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

No. 146 East 61st Street, between Lexington and Third Aves.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

7 choice 23d Ward lots, situated on West Side Prospect Ave.

West Side Westchester Ave.

55 East 49th St.

West side, 100.11 feet north of Hester Street, 50.2 by 100 by 80.6 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear tenements; 211 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; 62 Forsyth Street, northeast corner of Hester Street, 25 by 66.8, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Saul J. Dickhelser, referee, Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, 150 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $50,413.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 55 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone American basement dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 343 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 187.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Rushmore, referee, 2,061 Daly Avenue, west side, 206.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 24.11 by 112.8 by 25.1 by 111.2, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,050; subject to another mortgage for $3,200.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, sale by order of the Sheriff, 32 East Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 64 feet east of Madison Avenue, 20.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Henry Chamberlin on Feb. 8, 1894.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 26 Lenox Avenue and 56 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner, 100.11 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses. Due on judgment, $9,241.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee, 222 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 283.1 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 88.6, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,456.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 90.5 by 110.9 by 93.3 by 94.9, two-story dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $12,346.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph F. McDonough, referee, 232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.8 by 50 by 144.10, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $34,001.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 937 Southern Boulevard, north side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,479.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,382.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Norman W. Chandler, referee, 2,780 to 2,784 Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 81.2 by 90.1 and irregular, seven-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $220,158.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 666 West Thirty-ninth Street, rear, for a one-story storage building, 64 by 60; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, owner; A. J. Davis of 32 Tenth Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

Ninety-first Street, south side, 94 feet west of Avenue A, for a one and two story brick dwelling, with stable, 100 by 40 and 96; W. Cunningham and another of 305 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 325 feet east of Willis Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 38 by 88; Stephen Egan of 723 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $102,000.

Crotona Park East, southeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling, 22 by 60; Margarette Stese, Boston Road and Prospect Avenue, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architects; cost, $10,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 38; Edward L. Thipps of 102 South Sixth Street, owner; K. Melville Lawrence, Kossuth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 213 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, 42.8 by 91; William C. Oesting of 28 Beach Terrace, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,110 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story dwelling, with stores; M. J. Gilhney, premises, owner; F. Z. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

No. 440 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. M. Sehen, owner; A. L. Spannhake of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $500.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 202 feet west of Second Avenue, to a six-story brick brewery; G. Ehret, owner; J. Kastner of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Honeywell Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, rear, to a one-and-one-half-story barn, 18 by 14; George Demmerlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, south side, 400 feet south of Division Street, to a one-story brick engine room; estate of I. G. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil Road, owner; Anneman & Younkheere, Natalie Avenue, architects; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 40 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement 22 by 26; John F. Kaiser of 636 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 15th St, 106x 295, Unionport; Inga M. Olsen to Duane P. Cobb, (mtg $2,500)..... $1

AVENUE A, e s, 44.6 ft s of 3d St, 22x76; Christiana Gruenewald to George Gruenewald, (mtg $10,000)..... 1

CARMINE ST, 54 to 56, s e corner of Bedford St, 45x80; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis J. Marx, (mtg $34,000,) (correction)..... 1

CENTRE ST, in West Farms, adjoining lot of the First Dutch Reformed Church, 80 to Bronx St x s w 77.6 x n w 80 x n e —; Edward Gotthelmer to Joseph Thall and others, quitclaim..... 1

CENTRE ST, in West Farms, adjoining lot of the First Dutch Reformed Church, 80 to Bronx St x s w 77.6 x n w 80 x n e —; Isaac Cohen to Joseph Thall and others; Ca. G..... 100

CENTRE ST, in West Farms, adjoining lot of the First Dutch Reformed Church, 80 to Bronx St x s w 77.6 x n w 80 x n e —; Joseph Thall and others to Isaac Cohen, Ca. G..... 1

CLINTON ST, 109 and 111; Delancey St, 168 to Pincus Lowenfeld to Samuel B. Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 34, 36 s, 24.10x100.4; William J. Amend to Morits Itzkovitz, (mtg $27,500)..... 1

DEY ST, 84, n w s, 20x68; August C. Nanz, referee, to Mary W. Folsom..... 20,100

FORDHAM AV, n w s, 540 ft from King's Bridge Road, 30x120; John Cass to Margaret Whitely, ½ part..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 84, e s, 22x67.3; Maurice Myers to Walter J. Cohn, all liens..... 100

HOME ST, s s, 127.11 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x9c.9x28.0x100.4; Henry K. Woodruff to Charles Enneser and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 5,000

LEXINGTON AV, 866, s w corner of 65th St, 20.5x80; the Mela Realty Company to Jacob Enishmer, (mtg $27,000). 100

LOT 35, map of partition of Mary A. Wells and another vs. Ann-M. Stover and others; Seward Baker, referee, to William H. Harden..... 475

LOT 133, map of Unionport; Julius Lopan to Karl Forber and another..... 1

LOT 133, map of Unionport; Carl Furter to Julius Lopan, B. & S..... 1

LOT 480, map of Section A, Tyes estate; Inga M. Olsen to D. P. Cobb, (mtg $1,000)..... 1

LOTS 84 and 85, map of the estate of John Pentz; Henry S. Greenburgh to Carrie M. Butler..... 1

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MADISON AV, n e corner of 89th St, 100.8x85.11; David Rothschild to Samuel Rudin, (mtg $200,000)..... 1

RAILROAD PLACE, b e s, at the s s of De Mill Av, 101.5x—x100x78; Ira H. Wager to Reese F. Alsop, B. & S..... 25

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 350 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Henry Kruse to Martha Graham, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,293, w s, 25 x100; Julius J. Heiderman to Annie Kirk, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

WEST END AV, 902, s e corner of 62d St, 25.5x100; Inga M. Olsen to Duane P. Cobb, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

WEST END AV, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, 16x82.10; Carrie M. Butler to Pierrepont Realty Company, (mtg $16,000,) (correction)..... 1

Honeywell Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, rear, to a one-and-one-half-story barn, 18 by 14; George Demmerlein, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Spuyten Duyvil Road, south side, 400 feet south of Division Street, to a one-story brick engine room; estate of I. G. Johnson, Spuyten Duyvil Road, owner; Anneman & Younkheere, Natalie Avenue, architects; cost, $150.

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50TH ST, 218 West, 20x100.5; Mary L. Simpson, executrix, to Eugene C. Potter..... 27,500

56TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Daniel J. Griffith and others, executors, to Margarette E. Griffith, ½ part, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Daniel J. Griffith and others, executors, to Daniel J. Griffith, ¼ part, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

56TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; Daniel J. Griffith and others, executors, to Susan D. Griffith, ½ part, (mtg $45,000)..... 1

618T ST, 117 East, 15x100.5; Frederick W. Jones, Jr., to Annie A. Moran, (mtg $19,000)..... 1

718T ST, 16 West, 19x100.5; Sarah A. Seaman to A. P. Myers..... 1

98D ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of West End Av, 37.6x146.2x37.6x147.3; Herbert L. Smith and others to Henry E. Stevens, Jr., quitclaim..... 1

96TH ST, s s, 317 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Salomon Blumenthal to Rose H. Blumenthal, B. & S..... 1

104TH ST, 172 East, 25x100.11; Selig Seligman to Hannah Franker, (mtg $12,500,) taxes..... 100

116TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; Aaron J. Schepp, referee, to William M. Purdy and another, trustees. 23,200

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 106.10; Frederick Beck to John Ruth, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 106.10; John Ruth to John J. Hopkins, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

133D ST, s s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Elizabeth N. Cameron and another to Ella E. Love..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac Heifer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

139TH ST, s s, 132 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 99.11; John Schreiner to Hannah Landman, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 137x20x123.1, all; interior plot, 220 ft w of 5th Av, and 123.1 ft s of 140th St, runs s 49.3 x w 13x n w 14.6x n 50.10x e 29, all title; John J. Hopkins to Hannah Ruth, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

152D ST, 947 East, 25x85.8x28.9x72.4; Samuel C. Baum to Abraham Jungman, (mtg $11,000)..... 1

157TH ST, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Carl Ernst to Moses Bachman, ½ part, all title..... 100

157TH ST, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Moses Bachman to Morits L. Ernst and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

184TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, runs n 170.10 to 185th St x e 50x s 79.11x e 50x s 99.11 to 184th St x w 150; 184th St, n e corner of King's Bridge Road, —; Robert Bogardus to Martha E. Bogardus..... 1

214TH ST, centre line, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 225x129.11; R. Clarence Dorsett to Eliza M. Dorsett, B. & S..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CHARLES ST, 64, corner of 4th St; Adelaide N. Mossman to Wehmeier & Semken, 21 years..... $1,050

CHERRY ST, 307; Maurice Brill to Julius Saposnek, 3 years..... 480

HENRY ST, 235; Samuel Mandel and another to Jacob Lichtenstein, 4½ years, $720 to..... 780

LEXINGTON AV, 115; Georgiana McGinley to Philip Heidingsfelder, 6 years, $1,200 to..... 1,500

LEXINGTON AV, 1,268, n e corner of 85th St; Edward C. Sheehy to Chriest and Charles Herter, 5 years..... 1,700

MACDOUGAL ST, 181; Max Schultze-Schwedler and wife to Michele Conte, 4 years..... 300

MADISON AV, 1,495; Clara Strauss to Otto Kuhlmann, 10½ years..... $1,200

STANTON ST, n s, corner of Chrystie St; David Perelman and another to George Watman, 1 year, 5 months..... 1,600

WASHINGTON ST, 618 to 622, 75x100; Morton St, 105 to 111, 100x125; Robert Sanford to Charles G. West, 10 years from Dec., 1901..... 10,500

WILLIS AV, 314, e s; Angelica Gilfrich to Frank Porod, 5 years..... 1,200

5TH AV, e s, 28.9 ft s of 32d St, 28x 150; Francis A. Murdock and others to Aaron A. Fisher and another, 21 years 4 months..... 12,500

6TH AV, 430, n e corner of 26th St; Harriet G. Coogan to G. N. Vincent and another, 4 years..... 3,000

8TH AV, 404; Joseph Goodman to Edward Dunphy, 6-12 years..... 1,800

39TH ST, 608 West; George Wiley to Sam W. Hoke, 5 years..... 1,100

57TH ST, 120 to 124 West, 60x100; Central Realty Company to Albert R. Keen, 2 years..... $30,000 30,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Mamie G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 23 West, 3 years, 5 per cent..... $10,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Jacob Marx; 157th St, proposed, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, ½ part, 3 years..... 4,500

BEALS, Frederick D., to Evelyn L. Hudnut; 90th St, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, purchase money $340,000, 6 years..... 12,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 334 and 336 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 20,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 334 East, prior mtg $22,000, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 334 East, prior mtg $19,000, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 3,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 334 East, prior mtgs $22,000, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent... 1,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Jonas Weil and another; 26th St, 336 East, prior mtg $20,000, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 2,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Edmund E. Murphy, executor; 26th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Peter Donald; 26th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 20,000

CAHN, Caroline, to Edward Schubert and another; 75th St, s s, 341.6 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,000

CAREY, Walter S., to West Side Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association; Creston Av, w s, 194.8 ft n of Wellesley St, installments..... 2,700

DAVIDSON, Alfred E., to Josephine Stein, guardian; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent... 67,500

DAVIDSON, Alfred E., to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg $67,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500

FOLSOM, Mary W., to Pennington Whitehead, trustee; Dey St, 84, due Dec. 1, 1905..... 15,000

FOX, Julius B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17th St, 331 West, due Dec. 1, 1902, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HANLY, John J., to George L. River; 9th Av, s e s, a centre line of block between 21st and 22d Sts, runs s e 74x s w 24.8x n w 74x n e 24.8 to beginning, ¼ part, due Jan. 23, 1903, 6 per cent., gold..... 825

HECKINGER, Bertha, to Lillian Weber; Allen St, 198..... 16,000

HECKINGER, Bertha, to Rosa Saberski; Allen St, 198, prior mortgage $16,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

HUDNUT, Evelyn L., and another to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 10 West, due March 28, 1904... 340,000

ITZKOVITZ, Morits, to William J. Amend; Columbia St, 34 and 32, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

JUNGMAN, Abrahum, to Samuel C. Baum; 152d St, 947, n s, 12 ft e of Walker Av, prior mtg $11,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KREYLING, Conrad, to J. Fred Boss; 44th St, n s, 375 ft e of 11th Av, prior mortgage $6,500, 3 years, 6 per cent... 500

LEICHT, Violet, to Thomas Nathaniel; Prospect Av, w s, corner of 151st St, or Beck St, due Jan. 1, 1906, 6 per cent... 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Clinton St, corner of Delancey St, prior mortgage $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to Charles H. Phelps, guardian; Broome St, 198, 3 years, 4½ per cent., gold..... 16,000

MANDEL, Adolf, to Morris Weinstein; Broome St, 198, prior mtg $16,000, due April 21, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Hyman Germann; 24 St, 190 and 192, prior mtgs $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

MANDEL, Samuel, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 24 St, 190 and 192, prior mtg $21,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MOUTOUX, Susan, and another to the Mutual Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Kossuth Av, w s, at s e s of Fulton St, South Washingtonville, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

MULLER, Eva, and another to Gustav Killenberg, Lot 64, map of Seneca Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 250

MYERS, Adelaide F., to Sarah A. Seaman; 71st St, 16 West, due 1907, 4 per cent..... 20,000

NICOLL, Adelbert S., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Park Av, s e corner of 130th St, due Aug. 27, 1903, 6 per cent..... 80,000

PAUL B. PUGH & CO. to William P. Dougherty, executor; 8th Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 120th St, 2 years..... 10,000

PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY to Carrie M. Butler; 138th St, centre line, if extended at e s of Penta St, runs e 90x n e to e s of 138th St, if extended, 90x s w to beginning; also 138th St, n s, if extended, at e s of Penta St, runs w — to centre line of Penta St x s e to e of Penta St, x n — beginning, small gore, due May 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 7,500

PIERREPONT REALTY COMPANY to Carrie M. Butler; West End Av, w s, 36.5 ft s of 71st St, due May 19, 1903, 6 per cent..... 7,500

PIGUERON, George H., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Bleecker St, n s, 25 ft e of Greene St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 70,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to American Mortgage Company; 86th St, s s, 167.10 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 62,000

REINHARDT, Charles J., to Herman F. Epple; White Plains Road, n w s, being Lots 13, 18, 20, and Gore B, map of Washingtonville, 3 years, 6 per cent. 10,000

ROBERTSON, John, and another to Isis P. Carter and others, executors; 118th St, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 77,800

ROGERS, Gustavus A., to Michael Kivint; 78th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROSENBLUTH, Kalman, to Daniel Kohn; 6th St, s s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, prior mtg $10,000, due Dec. 2, 1907, 6 per cent. 5,000

RUTH, Hannah, to John J. Hopkins; 140th St, s s, 220 ft w of 5th Av; also interior lot, beginning 220 ft w of 5th Av and 123.1 ft s of 140th St, all title, prior mortgage $2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHREINER, John, to Frederick Wilhelm; 7th Av, e s, corner of 126th St, due Dec. 1, 1902..... 1,000

GUILLON, Edward—Carpenter Work and Materials—Amount claimed, $1,000. Filed Nov. 24.

ST. LUKE'S ROMAN CATHOLIC Church to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 139th St, s s, 552.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av; also 138th St, n s, 525 ft e of St. Ann Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 33,000

STRESE, Margarethe, to German Savings Bank; Prospect Av, w s, 90 ft n of Boston Road, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,000

VON HALLEN, Hermann, to Charles Pape; 50th St, s s, 128.2 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,050

WALTERS, Annie E., to McVickar Realty Company; 38th St, 114 East, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold..... 25,000

WEBER, Joseph, to Anna M. Brady; Lewis St, 50, 3 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to Solomon Bachrach..... $3,400

BOWEN, Alan B., to Clifford C. Moore.. 40,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to the Corn Exchange Bank..... 1

DORSEY, Ann E., to Margaret P. Parker and others, executors and trustees..... 22,500

GRIFFITH, Daniel J., administrator, to Daniel J. Griffth, 2 assignments..... 51,507

GRIFFITH, Daniel J., administrator, to Susan D. Griffith..... 45,062

GRIFFITH, Daniel J., administrator, to Margarette E. Griffith..... 22,062

GRIFFITH, Daniel J., administrator, to Margarette E. Griffith..... 32,892

GRIFFITH, Daniel J., and others, executors, to Susan D. Griffith, 2 assignments 24,000

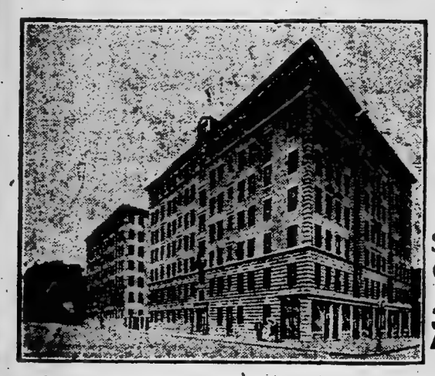
GRIFFITH, Daniel J., and others, executors, to Margarette E

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150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves. and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.



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Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
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Pamphlet on application.

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ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $60 to $80.
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113TH AND 114TH STS., THE
Select apartments of 6 and 7 rooms with bath; every modern convenience.
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FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
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TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
Pay $1.00 weekly and own machine; delivered after first payment; new machines, $50 cash; all makes, second-hand, now in stock; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50c. up. A-ONE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 56 Warren and 4 Dover Sts., Manhattan; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 63 Atlantic St., Jersey City. Telephone 5065 Cortlandt.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. HOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED - SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 319 B'way.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HOTCHNER, TEICHLAUF & BECK, bankrupts:
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:
The assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of cloths and clothing, situated at No. 42 East 9th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will be sold under order of the court as follows:
Sealed bids for all of the stock will be received by the undersigned receiver at his office, 27 William Street, New York, at 10:00 A. M. Friday, November 28, 1902.
All bids to be sent to the receiver in sealed envelopes indorsed "Bid for Hotchner, Teichlauf & Beck property," and accompanied by a certified check or cash for ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.
The property may be inspected and examined on November 25 and 26, between 10:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., at the above address.
Notice is further given that in the event that the court shall reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, the entire assets above mentioned will be sold at public auction on Friday, November 28, 1902, at 11:00 A. M., at 42 East 9th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for not less than seventy-five per cent. of its appraised value.
Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
WILLIAM FORSE SCOTT, Receiver,
27 William Street, New York City.
HERMAN HIERST, Jr., Attorney for Receiver,
119 Nassau Street, New York.

NO. 5,382.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy,—In the matter of LOUIS ABLOWICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Louis Ablowich of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Louis Ablowich was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
November 25, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE O. BORTON and SAMUEL B. BORTON, individually as co-partners composing the firm of George O. Borton & Co., bankrupts. No. 5,424.
To the creditors of George O. Borton and Samuel B. Borton, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of George O. Borton & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1902, the said George O. Borton and Samuel B. Borton, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of George O. Borton & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEDMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, November 22, 1902.

NO. 5,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE BROIDO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of George Broido of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1902, the said George Broido was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
November 25, 1902. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAM COHN, Bankrupt.—No. 5,421.
To the creditors of Sam Cohn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Sam Cohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 25th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SILVERMAN, doing business as I. Silverman & Co., Bankrupt.
Chas. Sheppard, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 137 Wooster Street, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shirt [illegible]

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only

$7 Per Month.

Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only

$5 Per Month.

No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
The New Style
Wilson Pianos
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Also the Renowned
Harmony Piano
$175.00.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano a beautiful stool and cover.

HELD Over 36 Years' Test.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
PIANOS

We have some special bargains in little used Pianos.
313-315 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Kranich & Bach

The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs; Colonial cases.
See us! You can positively save money.
3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $560; was $750.
Brooklyn Warerooms,
313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.
THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC.
Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchange.
EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.
113 EAST 14TH ST.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM

23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$75 Weber, excellent condition; Rosewood upright, $90; Chickering, great bargain; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

To foreclose a mortgage will sell a $450 Gildermaster & Krueger piano, upright, for $200. L. A. MOLKIEL, 116 Nassau St.

$40 upright piano, good condition. Mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Machinery.

MASLIN PUMPS—Simplest, cheapest, handiest; used by principal contractors, quarrymen, and drainage companies; second hand engines, boilers, and pumps; miscellaneous machinery; catalogues and second hand lists free; exchanging. Maslin's, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 460-472 E. 136th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, $c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WARE

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE

Apply at 3 Park Pl.
A, à la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch

Cafe Martin, 24th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers

Cafe des Beaux Arts, 80 W. 40. (BryantPk.So.) Specialties Alc. Tdh $1.50. Two Orchestras. Music. after Theatre.

Hotel de Logerot, Fifth Av., 18th St. Table d'hote dinner, $1.25 Music. A la carte lunch. Albert Hesse, Albert Levy, Props.

Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 9th St. Tdh Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Française. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Strettl'sOrch

Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

Hotel Roland, 59th Street, between Park and Madison Avenues.

Mouquin's, 28TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE. The new Cafe is now open.

Burns, World Renowned Rest. 35 St. & 6 Av Terrapin, Game, Shellfish, Fine orchestra.

Heal's, Columbus Ave. & 66th St. All Specialties of the Season. Good Music.

Jack's, 43d St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shell fish and game.

Hotel Wellington, 7th Av. & 55th Street. Standard of excellence. Service a la Carte. After Theatre Suppers. Good Music.

"THE CIRCLE," 58th St. and 8th Av. Table d'hote & a la carte. Table d'hote Lch., 50c. Reisenweber's MUSIC.

Scherz Casino, Harlem 7th Av., 124th St. Alc., Tdh. 75c. Strauss Vienna Orchestra

Broadway Central, 3d St. & B'way. Amer. Dinner. 75c., 5:30-8 o'c.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

44th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Large rooms unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board; table board.

48th St., 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; table first class; references.

60th St., 22 West.—Young business women, artists, students, find comfortable home and good board; large, bright rooms; heated; first-class house. Mrs. Avery.

70th St., 319 West.—Nice large room with good board for two or three, very reasonable; new, well-kept house; parlor dining room.

92d St., 8 West.—One or two refined gentlemen; private American family. Mrs. H. G. M.

93d St., 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience. Also single sunny room. Good board. References.

122d St., 150 West.—Very large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; fine location; American family; references.

123th St., 243 East.—Large front and back rooms in private house, furnished, with or without board.

120th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs.—Heated large and single rooms; New England board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; telephone; references.

Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also other front rooms. 242, 244, 246, 250 West 135th St.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Board Wanted.

In flat, room, board $5, desired by lady student; west, above 70th. R. B., Box 58, 1,364 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat.

35th St., 229 West.—Two connecting rooms; private bath; elevator; telephone. Mrs. Smythe.

35th St., 61 West.—Large room for two gentlemen; references.

68TH ST., 58 West.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; fine private house; running water, dressing rooms; private bath; en suite or singly.

126th St., 208 East.—Elegant front parlor and connecting room; together or separate; all conveniences; moderate. Price.

126th St., 120 West.—Large, nicely furnished room to let; all improvements; private family; terms reasonable.

132d St., 135 West.—Large room, suitable for two; running water and closet; $3; private house.

Downtown business people who are tired hanging on car straps every day will find the Hotel Raleigh, 663 Broadway, a convenient and comfortable place for the Winter; steam heated rooms $4, $5, $6 per week. RICHARD DE LOGEROT, Prop. and Mgr.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Knake, 1,183 Broadway.

Willis Av., 350.—Comfortable rooms; heated; gentlemen only; reasonable rates; convenient to L.

Loans.

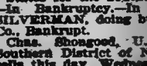
CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
38 PARK ROW
5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.
125TH ST. & PARK AV.,
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
64 BROADWAY,
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,110 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business. 150 Nassau St., Office 720.

Billiards.



Billiard and Pool Tables solidly made; high-grade 2[illegible] Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1860, 107 East 9th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Century dictionaries and other encyclopedias for cash; call free of your home. [illegible]

Auction Sales.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells November 26, 1902, at 10:30 A. M., No. 340 Pleasant Av., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, fixtures and chattels of saloon.
Louis Leubuscher, Attorney for M

WOMEN PLOT TO CURB STREET CAR COMPANY

Club Members May Even Buy Stock to Stop Crowding in Trolleys.

At Academy of Music Meeting Miss Barkalow Offers to Force the "No Seat No Fare" Issue.

At a meeting which the Women's Health Protective Association of New York invited the other clubwomen of the city to attend at the Academy of Music yesterday it was decided that something definite must be done to prevent the overcrowding of street cars. Many were the daring projects discussed, and even the stock of the Metropolitan Company may be used in its reform, for Mrs. Wilson, President of the West End Woman's Republican Club, proposed that the women club together and buy shares to get an inside view of the company's way of doing things. Miss Theresa Barkalow, who is active in many of the women's clubs in New York, announced her determination not to pay carfare if she is obliged to stand.

"I am not going to pay my fare from now on," said Miss Barkalow, decidedly, "if I cannot get a seat. And if they don't like it they will have to put me off bodily, and I don't believe they would care to try it." Miss Barkalow is plump, and she laughed as she said it. "I won't leave the car. You needn't pay. They wouldn't dare put you off. I know no man in the car would allow it, and I am sure the conductor would not like to try."

"But would Miss Barkalow be justified if a car came along which was already filled and she got in it?" asked Mrs. Wilson, doubtfully.

"I'd have to wait until doomsday if I didn't take a crowded car," replied Miss Barkalow.

The Health Protective Association has been agitating the question of crowded cars for some time. An appeal to the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company was without result, as was explained yesterday, and the Board of Aldermen suggested a petition sent to them which would be made the ground for some action on their part. It was to arrange the petition that the meeting was called.

Standing in open cars was the grievance against which the association first intended to appeal, but it decided yesterday that its work must be against any crowded cars at any hour and any season.

"Rush hours," said Mrs. Delevera of the Health Protective Association, scornfully, "it seems to me that they last pretty well through the day, and we are packed worse than animals. Whatever action we take must be made to extend over the twenty-four hours or the company will find a loop hole for escape.

"And how many disabled cars there are! They can't make you take the car ahead under ordinary circumstances now, and if anything happens to a car you can't take the risk of staying in and being blown up. I ask a conductor what the reason is when I am told to get into another car, and he says the car is out of order. But I notice that the car ahead always seems to know that the car behind is going to get out of order, and waits for it. Then I look back and see the disabled car sail away into the barn at a lively rate."

"What would be the result if women should combine and refuse to pay their fare?" asked Mrs. Stiebel. "Of course one woman couldn't do anything, but if we should all club together something might be done. I suppose one woman would be put off, I wouldn't like to be that woman, but still, if I was supported I shouldn't mind."

Some of the things suggested as added conveniences were seats across open cars like those in railroad trains, openings at the ends of the cars instead of at the sides, three-cent fares for those who stand, standing room allowed for a certain number of persons only, and double-decker cars. One woman suggested that there should be special cars with three-cent fares for laborers, to help eliminate the crowds. Larger cars, two conductors, and trailers were some of the improvements which the committee had suggested when it interviewed Orrin Root, assistant manager of the railroad company. The suggestions, it was said, were not well received.

"Mr. Root said that trailers were the cause of more accidents than the company cared to be responsible for," said Mrs. Wilson. "and I noticed that he seemed to care more for the $70 000 he said they had spent than for the people who were injured."

"We must not forget that the railroad people are running the cars for money," said Dr. Phebe J. Waite. "Sixteen persons got out of one end of the car I got in to-day, and as many at the other. I suppose, and then there were people standing."

"Aren't the books of a corporation, like those of a railroad company, open to the public?" asked Mrs. Wilson. "If they are, we might see them and learn something about the running of the cars."

"I don't think they are open to any one except stockholders," answered a woman across the aisle, "but there are so many of those, some one must have friends among them."

"Why couldn't we women club together and buy a few shares of stock, and then we could see the books on our own account," said Mrs. Wilson.

The final conclusion of the meeting was that it was not sure of the ground it wished to cover, and that it would be well to consult a lawyer and ask a member of the railroad company to be present at the next meeting to answer questions.

"We want co-operative work with the company," said Mrs. Trautman, the President.

The meeting will be held on Dec. 2 at 3 o'clock, in the same place. Every one interested is invited.

"If you see in the papers that a woman has been put off the car for not paying her fare," said Miss Barkalow, as a last word to the meeting, "you will know it is I, but I am going to walk home to-night."

JOHN F. CARROLL'S PURCHASES.

Buys at Auction Washington Heights Lots for $122,850.

John F. Carroll, Tammany Hall politician, stood in front of Peter F. Meyer's auction stand, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, during the noon hour yesterday, and spent the greater part of that time in nodding his head. With every nod the auctioneer would tack on an extra $500 or $1,000 to the bids which he was calling out, and when it was all over the figures showed that Mr. Carroll's nods represented $122,850 and that Washington Heights lots to that amount were his.

Mr. Carroll's purchases covered the plot, 74.11 by 100, at the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for which he paid $30,750; four lots at the northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, knocked down for $27,500, and a plot of about eight lots at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, for which his successful bids amounted to $64,600.

This buying by Mr. Carroll caused no such flurry as did "Big Bill" Devery's trip to the auction room last Spring, for it was generally understood that Mr. Carroll, Charles W. Morse, and Charles T. Barney were interested in the syndicate which owned the Washington Heights lots and that they would protect their holdings up to certain figures, although making their purchases as individuals. Mr. Morse was on hand to look out for his interests, and bought lots to the amount of $130,000.

TACKED SUMMONS ON DOOR.

Lawyer's Method of Serving Papers on Mrs. Sarah Jane Bailey.

The front door of Mrs. Sarah Jane Bailey's home, 246 Lenox Avenue, was temporarily decorated yesterday with a summons to appear in a civil suit. John Delahanty tacked up the paper when he found it impossible to serve it in any other way.

William Beck, formerly the guardian of Mrs. Bailey, brought suit some time ago, asserting that he had loaned her $300 on her note. He says she paid interest on this for several years. Two years ago he wanted the note renewed. This was done, the [illegible] signed by Mrs. Bailey's son [illegible] paid on the note, and he brought suit through his attorney, W. Tiernay. Mr. Tiernay found it impossible to serve summons and complaint. Judge Conlin of the City Court granted the request that the court paper be affixed to Mrs. Bailey's door. She is related to several prominent families here and owns considerable property, much of it being in Greenwich, Conn.

BUILDING FIRM DISCHARGED.

Teichman & Potter Out of Bankruptcy —Charges of Concealing Goods Not Sustained.

Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge in bankruptcy to Edward B. Teichman and Harry D. Potter, who composed the firm of Teichman & Potter, builders, formerly of 150 Broadway. They filed a petition in bankruptcy on April 29; the firm liabilities were $725,097 and no assets; individual liabilities of Mr. Teichman were $106,039, with nominal assets of $12,565, and the individual liabilities of Mr. Potter were $40,088 and nominal assets $13,225.

Some of the creditors opposed their discharge, alleging that they had concealed property belonging to the estate worth $300,000 and had failed to keep books from which their true condition might be ascertained. The specifications were referred to F. K. Pendleton, referee, in bankruptcy, who reported that the specifications were not sustained, and Judge Adams has confirmed his report.

Concerning the first mentioned specification, the referee said: "In support of the charge that they had concealed property, the objecting creditors introduced as evidence the examination of one of the bankrupts in supplementary proceedings, from which it would appear that various building enterprises in which they were engaged turned out disastrously and that they transferred some properties to some of their creditors on account of indebtedness due, but I do not think the evidence shows a concealment of properties or other act constituting under the bankrupt act a sufficient ground for refusing a discharge. I think on the whole evidence the specifications are not sustained and that the discharge should be granted."

In regard to the other specification, it was shown that a couple of pages had been removed from a book in 1890 or 1891, ten years before they went into bankruptcy, which book belonged to Mr. Potter before the firm was formed, and the pages removed had nothing to do with the affairs of the firm.

THE NEW POST OFFICE SITE.

Many Offers of Sites Made by Brokers Without Proper Authority—Few Eligible Locations.

At the conclusion of a two hours' conference of Postmaster Van Cott, Collector Stranahan, and United States District Attorney Burnett yesterday, the sub-commission representing the Attorney General, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Treasury in the selection of a new Post Office site, Collector Stranahan said:

"We find that a greater portion of the sites offered came from real estate brokers prompted by a purely speculative interest, and who acted absolutely without proper authority. The number of properly authorized sites offered that are eligible could hardly be called a multitude."

From all indications the three Federal officers will rush the work of selection through, and probably send the result of their findings to Washington before the last of the week.

Postmaster Van Cott said he expected the Postmaster General, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury would come here for a day from Washington to look the ground over before recommending a site to Congress. The Postmaster also intimated that the owners of real estate would not find the Government willing to pay exorbitant prices for a site, and that in his opinion one should be secured for something like a million or a million and a half.

LEGAL NOTES.

CARELESSNESS OF GUARDIANS.—Notwithstanding that property at 175 and 177 Sweet Avenue, in the City of Buffalo, was thought valuable enough by the Buffalo Savings Bank on which to place a mortgage for $1,800, John Nowak, the guardian of the infant owner, sold the premises for only $1,700. The uncontradicted testimony taken on an accounting proceeding in the Erie County Surrogate's Court showed that the property was worth $3,500. Surrogate Marcus of that county has therefore decided to charge Nowak with the difference —$1,800. The reason given by Nowak for selling the property was that the mortgagee was demanding payment of his security. Yet it was shown that he had obtained an extension of time from this very mortgagee. Another fact showing the strangeness of Nowak's conduct was brought out in the testimony of the mortgagee's agent that he had at no time pressed the guardian for payment. While, said the Surrogate, the evidence failed to connect Nowak with any financial gain in the transaction, it nevertheless disclosed the fact that the guardian, if not actually dishonest, was so thoroughly saturated with carelessness and indifference as to make him liable. "Corruption in guardians should be punished," continued Surrogate Marcus, "and conditions and circumstances which tend to lead to an inference that undue advantage has been taken from their position should be treated with suspicion. When guardians act with fidelity and such diligence and prudence as men of ordinary intelligence observe in managing their own affairs, and 'if there is no mala fides—nothing willful in the conduct of the trust—the court will always favor him.' But along with this liberal view, which oftentimes reaches and covers honest errors of judgment—the courts shielding guardians in the honest and faithful discharge of their duties—they are nevertheless vigilant in protecting infants who are incapable of protecting themselves."

***

ACTION ON MARSHAL'S BOND.—One of the defenses of the American Surety Company in an action on a Brooklyn Marshal's bond brought in the Municipal Court by Benjamin Fohs was that actions on such officers' bonds can only be prosecuted in the Municipal Court when the Marshal is connected with either of the boroughs in New York County. The section of the charter allowing actions on Marshals' bonds provides that when an execution on a judgment in an action against a Marshal has been returned unsatisfied, an application to sue his bondsmen may be made to the Supreme Court, which may then "order such bond to be prosecuted in the Municipal Court of the City of New York, or in the City Court of the City of New York, if such borough be within the County of New York, or in the County Court of the county wherein such borough lies, if in any other county." The surety company contended, on its appeal to the Appellate Term from a judgment in Fohs's favor, that the Municipal Court only has jurisdiction of actions on bonds given in the two boroughs which "lie within the County of New York," and that bonds in the other boroughs must be prosecuted "in the County Court of the county wherein such borough lies." The Appellate Term, in affirming the judgment, held that to adopt the construction of the appellant would be to limit the prosecution of a Marshal's bond in the Borough of Brooklyn to the County Court of Kings County. "It cannot be," said Presiding Justice Freedman, for the court, "that the intent of the Legislature was to allow such bonds to be prosecuted in the Municipal Courts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx and prohibit them being brought in such courts in the Borough of Brooklyn. Such construction is unreasonable." Neither, it is held, can the surety company avoid liability on the Marshal's bond because of the fact that the cause of action arose in July, 1897, before the Municipal Court was created, and because the office of Marshal in Brooklyn was abolished. The court called attention to that section of the charter providing that Marshals of Brooklyn were to continue to perform the duties of their office until a date beyond the time Fohs's cause of action arose, and said that the surety company [illegible]

[illegible] Roosevelt, [illegible]
James H. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, [illegible]
United States, [illegible] amount to [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible] election is in recognition of [illegible]

COLORADO FUEL DISPUTE

Messrs. Gould and Osgood Believed to Have Joined Forces.

Mr. Gould Says Hawley-Harriman Circular Contained Misstatement and an "Ingenious Perversion of Truth."

The belief asserted itself in Wall Street yesterday that George J. Gould and John C. Osgood had joined forces in the struggle for the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This belief was strengthened when it became known that Mr. Osgood and Mr. Gould had had a conference during the day. Where this conference was held and what was done at it could not be learned, as Mr. Osgood declined to talk about the matter. Nor is it known whether Mr. Gould called on Mr. Osgood, or whether Mr. Osgood called on Mr. Gould. The fact, however, that these two men had been in a protracted conference was enough to convince the Street that a combination between the two had been effected.

This idea was also strengthened by the statement from Mr. Hawley that, so far as he knew, Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman had not met to talk over this matter. He would not, however, commit himself to say that there was a contest, and when he was asked whether the fight in Colorado Fuel and Iron would extend to the Western railroads he evaded the question by saying:

"There is not any fight that I know of."

Wall Street is inclined to believe that if Mr. Gould and Mr. Osgood have come together, as it is believed they have, Mr. Gould's Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will receive the lion's share of the iron company's business.

The following statement by Mr. Gould was given out at his office last night:

I have read the very surprising circular of the 24th instant, addressed by Messrs. Hawley and Harriman to the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. In some respects it is a direct misstatement of facts, and in others an ingenious perversion of truth.

Several conferences were held, but with no definite results. At one of these conferences it was proposed to ascertain whether a board could be made up on an agreement with Mr. Osgood, assigning him two seats. This plan was proposed to Mr. Osgood after the conference of Nov. 6, and was abandoned as it became evident that Mr. Osgood could elect a considerably larger representation than that suggested. The matter was thus left wholly in an undetermined state when I left for the South on Nov. 11.

No form whatever, either of circular or of proxy, was shown to me or received my approval. The conference referred to was merely a stage in negotiation, and was not conclusive on any point whatever. During my absence in the South I learned by wire that a circular and form of proxy, the one signed in my name, and the other including my name, jointly with those of Messrs. Hawley and Harriman, had been mailed to the stockholders. Immediately upon my return I disavowed this proceeding in a similar communication addressed to Messrs. Hawley and Harriman, a copy of which has already been made public.

In a discussion with Mr. Hawley on Friday last, when he was asked by whom and under whose instructions the circular and proxy had been prepared, he made no claim that I had seen forms of either, but explained that instructions for their preparation had been given to counsel by a third party after the conference of Nov. 6. Mr. Hawley later definitely disclaimed any recollection of any such forms having been presented or having been the subject of consideration at the conference. His circular indicates that he has been prevailed upon to revise his recollection on this point.

The Hawley circular states:

"That at a subsequent meeting on Friday last, Nov. 21, Mr. Gould proposed that the proxies already obtained should be divided between himself and the undersigned. The latter, however, insisted that, under the circumstances, the proxies should be returned."

The quality of this statement will appear from the facts. The facts are that at a meeting between Messrs. Hawley and Harriman and myself, at which Mr. Winslow F. Pierce was present, on Thursday last, the day before the interview mentioned in the circular, Mr. Pierce in an effort to avoid the public discussion which would result from a return of the proxies, suggested that the proxies should be divided or should be voted, by a substitute, as candidates selected on the basis of a division. He urged this course both then and at an interview with Mr. Hawley on the following day when I expressed myself as willing to follow the course thus suggested for the reason thus urged. The suggestion was not mine, my judgment and desire expressed and repeated was that the proxies should be returned. I also requested from Mr. Hawley an opportunity to see the proxies received. This was declined.

I never saw the joint circular or proxy until my return from the South. It was then quite evident to me that the action in sending out the circulars and proxies which had been taken in excess of any understanding with me and without any authority from me, would, if permitted to stand, place in the hands of Messrs. Hawley and Harriman the unrestricted use of all proxies received, including those which might have been received upon the faith of the association of my name, the proxies having been so worded as to be available to them as a majority of the attorneys named therein to the exclusion of myself.

I believed (and later developments have confirmed this belief) that the action in sending out these proxies was taken with this precipitation and at this inconclusive state in order to make a public committal which it was believed I would not disavow and to secure control as above suggested.

STATEMENT BY MR. OSGOOD.

Says Split in Gould-Hawley-Harriman Party Does Not Change His Position.

DENVER Col., Nov. 25.—The following dispatch was received here to-day from John C. Osgood, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company:

I appreciate the interest my Colorado friends take in the coming election. The split in the Gould-Hawley-Harriman party does not change my position. I think the best interests of the stockholders require that, while the management should be fair and friendly to all railroad interests, the control of the property should not be dominated by any one road or group of roads. Responses received to my request for proxies indicates that a great many independent stockholders agree with me. The fact that the opposition is divided is undoubtedly favorable to the interests of the stockholders whom I represent.

NEW LINER SIBERIA INSPECTED.

Steamship, Railroad, and Press Representatives Entertained—Big Vessel Sails on Dec. 10 for San Francisco.

The new twin-screw steamship Siberia, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and which is the largest steamship ever built in this country, was open for inspection yesterday. The new liner arrived from Newport News on Sunday, and is now docked at Pier 40 North River. Like her sister ship, the Korea, which was put in commission on Aug. 30 last, the Siberia will be employed in the transpacific service between San Francisco, Honolulu, Japan, China, and the Philippines. She will sail for San Francisco on Dec. 10, going through the Straights of Magellan, and will probably make her first trip in February.

Representatives of the steamship and railroad companies and of the press were entertained yesterday at a luncheon aboard the new vessel. Among the number were E. H. Harriman and Edwin Hawley, who are directors in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; R. P. Schwerin, General Manager of the company; Calvin B. Olcott, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; J. T. Van Sickle of the Southern Pacific Company, Howard Ball of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and George H. Daniels of the New York Central. Chinese and Japanese merchants, missionaries, representatives of the hotels and theatres, and bankers and brokers will be entertained to-day.

On board the Siberia and Korea accommodations are provided for 220 first-class passengers and for 1,144 Chinese steerage passengers. The saloon, which has a seating capacity of 202, is finished in olive green, white, and gold, with mahogany woodwork. In the social hall, which is situated at the forward end of the promenade deck, is a bronze tablet, on which is inscribed the following extract from a speech of the late C. P. Huntington, made in San Francisco on May 16, 1900:

Let us devote ourselves to the work of turning toward the United States the great commerce of the Orient, which has for so many years been going westward and enriching the nations which have heretofore controlled that great traffic. We must turn the current of trade from the setting to the rising sun.

Capt. J. Tremaine Smith, who formerly commanded the City of Peking of the same line, will command the Siberia. By the route to [illegible] will be [illegible]

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TO GET HER $300 A MONTH

Mrs. Langer Wins Suit for Back Payments from W. B. Smith.

Manufacturer Smilingly Admits Their Trip Abroad, but Denies Contracting to Provide Permanent Support.

It took the jury only little more than half an hour to decide last night that Mrs. Julia Langer, otherwise known as Julia Reel or Julia Seymour, was entitled to $000 from Warren B. Smith, the wealthy manufacturer, whom she sued on the ground that he failed to carry out a contract to pay her $300 a month provided she would not bring an action against him for breach of promise. The payments, she asserted, were made promptly until two months ago, and so she sued simply for $600, but her lawyer announced at the start of the trial that the case was a test and that she expected to collect $300 every month for the rest of her life.

The defendant, who is a member of many clubs in this city and whose riches are estimated with seven figures, was the chief witness of the day. He admitted the journeys Mrs. Langer said they made together. He denied none of the suppers, drives, and theatre parties. Candidly and smilingly he acknowledged practically everything except that he had promised to marry the plaintiff or that he had agreed to a perpetual remittance of $300 a month. He appeared on the witness stand nattily dressed, bald, rosy-cheeked, and good-humored. "Fifty-four," he said when asked his age, but he did not look it.

In July, 1901, he said, he and his nephew, A. S. Cochrane, visited a Mrs. Everett's boarding house in West Fifty-fifth Street. There they met Mrs. Langer. An hour or so later, accompanied by Miss Reel and Cochrane, he went to a restaurant. While at the table he told her he intended to go to Europe, and asked her if she would like to go along. She said she would, and after a couple of days, during which they went shopping together, a start was made across the ocean.

"When did you see her last?" was asked.

"In the corridor of a Saratoga hotel last August," the witness replied. "She said she had come up there because she was tired of the place where she had been staying in the city. She said, too, that she hoped her presence would not cause me to leave Saratoga, and I said it would not."

In the cross-examination by Mr. Hummel that followed it was brought out that Mr. Smith rented two separate apartments at an up-town hotel. One suite of rooms, he said, was on the first floor, and it was there he "lived." The other apartment he called the "den," and it was there he received some of his visitors. Besides his double New York quarters he always maintained an apartment at 5 Square de l'Opera in Paris, where he had five rooms.

He said he could not remember how many visitors he had entertained in his Paris apartments, but he knew Mrs. Langer was one of five or six. Asked if he was "very fond" of her, he replied: "Yes, very." Mr. Hummel wanted to know if he was "extremely fond." He answered: "Very—let it go at that." He admitted writing from the Metropolitan Club the letter beginning, "My darling little Julia."

"And was she your 'darling little Julia?'" asked Mr. Hummel.

"I regarded her as such," said the witness, "but I don't know whether she had the same idea."

They returned to New York aboard the liner Fuerst Bismarck. During the voyage they were among those who sat at the steamship Captain's table in the dining saloon. As Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Langer was introduced to Capt. Behrends. As Mrs. Smith she introduced an Admiral to Mr. Smith. The witness said he did not know who introduced her to the Admiral.

As to how much money he had ever given her, he estimated by guess that the amount had been considerably more than $2,000. As soon as they returned from Europe, he said, he offered to give her $300 a month "until she could make other arrangements to support herself." He denied emphatically that he had promised to marry her or that he had agreed to continue the three-hundred-dollar payments perpetually. It was perfectly understood between them, he explained, that the arrangement was temporary.

Mrs. Langer had testified on the first day of the trial that she was married to Langer, but that she left him after finding that his first wife was still undivorced. He died last March. Mrs. Annie Langer, first wife, was called. She said she knew the name of Miss Reel, and also her reputation. The Judge would not allow the reputation to be described, nor was the witness allowed to say what had happened when the plaintiff once called at the Langer home, in Lexington Avenue.

After the verdict had been rendered, late in the evening, the Judge declined to set it aside, saying that the jury had been called upon merely to decide a question of fact.

WATER MAIN FLOODS SUBWAY.

Concrete Tunnel Roof Injured for a Distance of Three Blocks.

As a result of the bursting of a thirty-inch water main at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, the progress in the rapid transit tunnel may be delayed along this point for some time. Thousands of gallons of water poured into the excavation for a space of two hours, and before the Water Department men arrived on the scene it had caused considerable damage. For a distance of nearly three blocks, according to one of the foremen employed by the contracting firm of W. A. Bradley, the concrete covering of the top of the structure has suffered much damage. The water got in under the concrete layer and raised it so that it may have to be repaired in many spots and perhaps for the whole distance of three blocks.

There were no workmen employed at just the spot where the break occurred, but below there were waiting many teams laden with dirt and sand. They were ordered to unload as rapidly as possible, and the dirt formed a dam which checked the water's flow further south on Broadway. A large crowd collected which had to be dispersed by the police.

"[illegible] to the bridge that carries you into [illegible] Fun more than sixty-nine years [illegible] D. [illegible] North River, foot of Christ[illegible]

BROOKLYN ROBBERS BUSY

Clothing Store Entered Through Hole in Party Wall.

Jewelry Stolen from De Fere House, While the Family Was Dining—Odd Fellows' Lodge Room Robbed.

These are busy days with the knights of the "jimmy" and dark lantern in Brooklyn. From all parts of the borough during the past few weeks there have come daily reports of the operations of members of the housebreaking craft, and in most cases the cracksmen have gotten well and clear away with their loot. Yesterday there came to light two daring burglaries in the borough, one of which netted the robbers $1,500 in plunder. The other burglary was the bolder and more elaborately planned of the two, but the thieves, after putting themselves to much labor, were scared away without booty.

The first robbery reported occurred in the fashionable St. Mark's district, in the home of Paul E. De Fere, an ex-law partner of Controller Edward M. Grout, at 686 St. Mark's Avenue. About $1,500 worth of jewelry was stolen from the house while the family were at dinner on Monday night. After dinner Mr. De Fere's mother went up to her room, on the third floor, and discovered that thieves had been there. Mr. De Fere made an investigation, and found that, while the thief or thieves had apparently visited his mother's apartment, nothing had been stolen from there.

A few minutes later, however, his wife discovered that a drawer of her bureau, in her room on the second floor, had been opened and a quantity of jewelry carried off. So far as could be determined, nothing else was stolen. Some jewels of greater value than those taken were left behind in the drawer by the thief. While the robber was at work a nurse girl was asleep with Mrs. De Fere's baby in an adjoining room.

The scene of the second burglary which became public yesterday was the store of Browning, King & Co., the clothiers, at the junction of Fulton Street and De Kalb Avenue, only two blocks from Police Headquarters. The robbers got into the place on Sunday by piercing a brick wall, and spent a good part of the day there. They carried food and drink with them, and refreshed themselves while at work.

It appears that the burglars made their way from the street to the roof of a tenement house half way up the block, and passed over the roofs of several buildings to that of the clothing store. They made an unsuccessful effort to force the scuttle there, and then tried that on the roof of the adjoining building. This they succeeded in opening, and made their way down into a vacant loft. There they attacked the thick brick party wall dividing the building from the clothing establishment.

After piercing the wall, the robbers found that the hole was over a staircase, and that to get into the building they would have to drop a distance of eighteen feet. They then attacked another part of the wall, this time piercing it in a favorable place. Crawling through the hole, the thieves descended to the ground floor, forcing a door which barred their progress, and went into the office, on the De Kalb Avenue side of the store. The window shades were down, and they were enabled to work unseen from the street.

The burglars tackled the safe, in which there was $3,500, and worked at it for hours without succeeding in opening it. It is supposed that the robbers were finally frightened away, as they left the store without, so far as can be determined, taking any plunder with them. That the thieves had enjoyed refreshment while at work was evident from the fact that they left behind them several sandwiches and a bottle half filled with whisky. Central Office detectives are trying to run down the burglars.

It also became known yesterday that burglars had forced an entrance to the lodge rooms over the Gates Avenue Court, at Gates and Ralph Avenues, and carried off booty worth several hundred dollars. Among the articles stolen were two swords worth $100 each, the property of Purity Lodge, I. O. O. F.

RECEIVER FOR W. S. V. ALLEN.

Charles W. Dayton Appointed on the Application of Two Judgment Creditors.

Judge Conlan of the City Court has appointed Charles W. Dayton receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of William S. V. Allen, who is confined in a sanitarium at Westport, Conn., on the application of Cooley, Lewis & Elgas, attorneys for Edward H., Edward D., and Francis E. Faulkner, judgment creditors.

The receivership is to get at the trust fund in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of over $10,000 belonging to him, and the order appointing the receiver includes an order restraining the trust company from making any transfer or disposition of this property. It appears from an examination of the trust company that in 1888 William S. Allen delivered to the company two Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad bonds of $5,000 each, which are now worth more than that sum, in trust, to collect the income and pay it to Mr. Allen during his lifetime, and that subsequently Mr. Allen assumed the name of William S. V. Allen. The bonds are still in the trust company's possession, and the income has been paid from year to year to Mr. Allen or upon his order.

On July 30, 1895, George F. Off obtained a judgment for $200 against Mr. Allen, and it appears from the testimony taken in supplementary proceedings under that judgment, that Mr. Allen created the trust fund for his own benefit. The execution on the judgment was returned unsatisfied. In obtaining the receivership yesterday it was stated that the attorneys for the judgment creditors have been unable to ascertain the present address of Mr. Allen or his place of residence.

In consequence of Mr. Allen's request to his lawyer, ex-Senator Lexow, to get him out of the sanitarium, the Sheriff's Jury at New Rochelle will consider his case on Wednesday of next week.

Norwich and Stonington Lines' New Pier

It was announced yesterday that on and after Dec. 1 the station in this city of the Norwich and Stonington Lines will be at [illegible] North River, foot of Christ[illegible]

SOROSIS

The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

The only ready-made shoe that has all the merits of the custom-made article.

When purchasing Sorosis Shoes customers should have the foot measured instead of inquiring for any particular size. By this means an accurate fit is secured.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.



Travel in state to the Golden State on the

Golden State Limited

via the El Paso-Rock Island route.

Most comfortable train in the world. Leaves Chicago daily. Less than three days to Los Angeles. Through cars to Santa Barbara and San Francisco.

Electric lights; electric fans; barber shop; bath room; Booklovers' library; compartment and standard sleepers; observation, dining and library cars.

Rock Island System

Cut out this ad and mail it, with name and address, to this office, and beautifully illustrated book about California will be sent free.

A. H. Moffet, G.E.P.A., 401 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Semi-Ready

¶ Without patent wardrobe system—twice as much rent, three times as many salesmen, more heating, lighting, etc., etc.

¶ Without patent wardrobe system—"Semi-ready" clothes, which embody every point of high-grade custom-tailoring, could not be sold at the prices paid for ordinary "ready-mades."

¶ Ready-to-try-on when sold.

¶ You need not buy because you look, or keep because you buy.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway and Eleventh Street
McCREERY'S OLD STAND

BOOKLET FREE



One swallow doesn't make a summer, or one turkey a Thanksgiving.

Other things you need to-morrow:

Clothing—suits, overcoats.

Furnishings—underwear, shirts, scarfs, sweaters.

Shoes—for indoors or out.

Hats—Derbies, soft hats, silk and opera hats.

Stores closed all day to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Prisoners of the Czar

Paul Du Chaillu Visits Them in Their Solitary Cells and Describes Their Treatment in

SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Story of Thrilling Interest.

Tell Your Dealer You Want It.

Eddy Refrigerators.

Our standard for quarter of a century.

THE "WILKIE"
Porcelain Lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.

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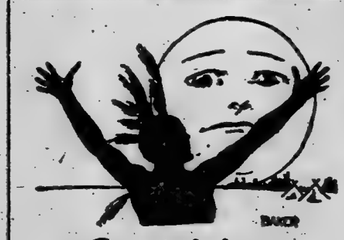
Their Last Thought—Good dressing,

Evening Dress Suits, $30 to $38.
Dinner Coats, $17 to $23.
Afternoon Frock Coat and Vest, $22 to $35.
Cravenette Coats, morning, noon and night, $15 to $25.
Overcoats, long and medium, $12 to $40.
Sack Suits, $12 to $28.
Silk and Opera Hats, $5, $6 and $7.
Dress Shirts, $1.05 to $3.
Dress Gloves, $1.50 to $2.

Closed To-morrow, All Day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.



Surprising Fancy Shirt Sale.

525 Dozen at $1.00.

New Styles just arrived, made of woven striped French Percale, Cable Cord, Penang and Madapolan fine Cloths, Extra Custom Shirt Quality.

These Shirts are custom finished, hand buttonholes and hand ironed. We believe the finest lot of Shirts ever off ered in New York at $1.00.

Regular Price $1.50 to $2.00.

Sale in all our Stores.

Smith, Gray & Co.

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Clearing and colder, winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,503. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1902.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

MANHATTAN ROAD LEASED

Subway Interests Get the Elevated for 999 Years.

Net Earnings Not Exceeding 7 Per Cent. Until 1906 and Then 7 Per Cent. Flat Guaranteed by the Interborough.

The much-talked-of deal by which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company was to secure control of the Manhattan Railway Company finally received official confirmation yesterday. According to this statement the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will lease the Manhattan on a basis of a seven per cent. dividend guarantee of the latter company's stock by the former.

The lease was authorized yesterday at meetings of the Boards of Directors of both companies, the general proposition for such action being approved by both Boards of Directors. The details of the lease are to be worked out by the officers, under advice of counsel, and the completed document will be submitted for approval to the Directors and to the stockholders.

TERMS OF THE LEASE.

According to the official statement which was issued by Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Superintendent of the Manhattan Railway, the lease will take effect on April 1, 1903, and will be for 999 years. It will cover all the franchises and property of the Manhattan Railway Company.

The rental from April 1, 1903, to Jan. 1, 1906, will be the net earnings of the Manhattan Company, not exceeding 7 per cent. After Jan. 1, 1906, the rental will be 7 per cent. per annum on the stock of the Manhattan Railway Company guaranteed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The Manhattan Railway Company stock is to be increased at once to $55,200,000, for the purpose of completing improvements already planned; the present stockholders of the Manhattan Railway Company to have the privilege of taking the new stock pro rata at par.

Provision is to be made in the lease for the ultimate increase of Manhattan stock to the total amount of $60,000,000, including outstanding stock, and due provision is to be made for the application of the proceeds of the sale of the increased stock to the further improvement of the Manhattan property.

The Interborough Company will pay $10,000 per annum to keep up the organization of the Manhattan Company, in addition to the dividend rental which shall be paid to the stockholders, and the Manhattan stock will be stamped with a contract of the Interborough Company to this effect. The other details of the lease, according to the statement, will be those customarily adopted in similar cases. The lease will provide security satisfactory to the Manhattan Company for the payment of the dividend rental.

The present capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company is $48,000,000 and the increase of $7,200,000 to $55,200,000, therefore, represents an increase of about 16 per cent. The Street yesterday figured that the rights to subscribe would be worth about 7. The bonded indebtedness of the Manhattan Company amounts to $39,883,000.

MR. BELMONT'S STATEMENT.

After the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, August Belmont authorized the following statement as presenting his views, especially so far as his deep interest in the welfare of the city and of the traveling public is concerned:

"The Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company have this day, after previous long deliberation and investigation, determined, for reasons which appear to them important and controlling as affecting the interests not only of the stockholders of the company, but of the city and traveling public, to lease the Manhattan system of elevated roads for a period of 999 years on the terms given out this afternoon.

"It is believed that this plan, when perfected, will work out a prompt and satisfactory system of interborough transit, both lessor and lessee being thereby engaged in a common effort to stimulate, increase, and develop facilities for transportation rather than—as would have been the case if the properties had remained separate—being engaged largely in the effort to divert traffic the one from the other.

"It is not intended by this arrangement that any of the plans for the development of the Interborough system shall be interrupted or departed from. In the meanwhile, however, before these extensions can be completed, the two systems will work in harmony. Nor is it intended to dispense with any additions which are desirable for the Manhattan property. The proposed authorized, but unissued, increase of capital stock of that company beyond the $55,200,000 up to $60,000,000, an important part of the plan, has been provided for to that end.

"It is impossible in any brief statement to give in detail the advantages which—as the negotiations for a lease have progressed—have appealed to those who will be practically identified with the management of the united system, but these advantages affect both economy of operation and convenience of public traffic. As I have said, however, in coming to the conclusion arrived at, it has been considered by the Directors of the Interborough Company that they were not alone charged with the duty of caring for the best interests of the stockholders, but also that they carried the responsibility of the management and development of a quasi-municipal enterprise, and they have come to this decision with the conviction that they were acting for the best interests of the city and the traveling public both for the present and the future."

George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, concurred in these views as follows:

"I have seen the interview with Mr. Belmont and, so far as the Manhattan system is concerned, we agree with him that a union of the two properties brings about a conspicuously satisfactory solution of the rapid transit problem of the metropolis, while, at the same time, the advantages of a fixed guarantee by a corporation of the character of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be appreciated and accepted by the stockholders of this company, a large number of whom have, of course, as negotiations have progressed looking to this lease, approved of the proposed plan."

The Manhattan Railway was formed in 1875. It acquired in 1884 the Metropolitan and New York Elevated Roads. It now owns thirty-eight miles of double track lines in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Second and Third Avenue lines are now under full electric equipment. On the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines the change from steam to electricity is now in progress. The Interborough Rapid Transit Company will operate the subway when it is completed.

DEALINGS IN THE SHARES.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the dealings in Manhattan were on an enormous scale, approximating 200,000 shares—or about one-third of the entire market transactions. The stock fluctuated on the early trading between 153¾ and 157½, standing at the high figure when, shortly after 2 o'clock, the official announcement of the lease was made. At once a heavy selling movement set in—probably based on the Wall Street axiom that a stock should be sold when the news is out—which carried the price down to 154¾. From there, however, there was a quick recovery to 156½, with the close at 156½, making a net gain of 2¾ points.

The greater part of the buying during the day was by Butler Brothers, who are recognized as Gould brokers.

The sharp recovery in the stock has done much to convince Wall Street that there still is a substantial short interest on the stock and that the purpose is to force this interest to cover.

RAILWAY BOYCOTT RAISED.

Trades Assembly of Schenectady, by a Vote of Three to One, Favors Rescinding the Order.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—In one of the most exciting meetings in its history the Trades Assembly to-night declared off the boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company. The vote in favor of rescinding was three to one, and the meeting lasted nearly three hours.

When the meeting was called to order a motion to rescind the action taken two weeks ago to-night declaring the boycott was made, and a long discussion followed, during which heated words were freely used. A viva voce vote was taken, and President Jackson announced that the resolution was lost.

There was an outcry at this, the advocates of rescinding stating that they were in the majority, and another vote was taken. This time the President was unable to decide which prevailed, and a roll call was ordered. It was then seen that those who favored lifting the boycott outnumbered their opponents three to one, and without counting the vote, President Jackson announced that the resolution to rescind was carried. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

President Greene and Organizer O'Neill of the Albany Division of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes were present and stated that if the boycott were sustained the Albany Division would give all the aid in its power, but the majority of the delegates were so anxious to remove the boycott that the offer help from Albany was hardly considered.

Representatives of nearly all the unions present said that their organizations would not withdraw from the Trades Assembly.

While the boycott has been removed, the sentiment was freely expressed that it would not have been such a pronounced failure at another time of the year. Several speakers stated that the Schenectady Railway Company was unfair to organized labor, and that pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the company to have only union men employed upon its construction work, and to permit the organization into a union of the motormen and conductors.

WILBERFORCE OGDEN LOCATED.

After Escaping from the Home of His Nurse, He Went to Greenwich, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 26.—Wilberforce Ogden, the young son of William W. Ogden, a Newark carriage manufacturer, who escaped from Dover, N. J., yesterday, was in Greenwich to-day. He purchased some cigarettes in a cigar store, remarked that some people thought he was crazy, and declared he was not. He asked where he could find a clothing store, as all he had was on his back, and he appeared to have plenty of money.

He said he had sent a telegram to his folks, telling them that if they caught him they were slicker than he took them to be. He disappeared soon afterward. He is about twenty years old and his condition is said to have been caused by overstudy.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 26.—Searching parties continued to-day to scour the woods in the vicinity of this place and Chatham in an effort to find Wilberforce Ogden, who escaped on Friday last from the home of his nurse here, John Manson, formerly an attendant in the Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains. Mr. Ogden said that he believed that his son had tried to escape from the restraint that had been placed on him while convalescing.

TO GUARD CHICAGO MAILS.

Armed Men Will Accompany the Wagons to Discourage the Cook County Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Guards will be furnished by contractors now under bond to provide safe carriage of the mails in Chicago between the main Post Office, the sub-stations, and railway stations. This announcement has been made by Postmaster Coyne, after a talk with the contractors. The expense, however, will be borne by the contractors, who are responsible to the Washington authorities only and not to Mr. Coyne.

This is the direct result of the daring theft of a mail cart in front of the Masonic Temple Saturday night, when the mail pouches were cut open and cash and securities taken.

Between to-day and Dec. 2, when the postal section of the Government at Washington will award contracts for the collection and cartage of mails within Postmaster Coyne's jurisdiction in Chicago, the authorities at the capital will be bombarded with arguments on the subject of properly guarded mail wagons.

Chicago often has furnished thrilling stories of mail wagon robberies, and only a little over a year ago thieves performed a job here which would have been expected only at a fourth-rate office. That is when they burrowed beneath the Post Office and impoverished the local stamp supply to the extent of nearly $75,000.

MR. CANNON HAS 138 VOTES.

Mr. Mann's Statement Regarding the Speakership—105 Would Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Representative Mann of Illinois, who has been one of the leading advocates of Mr. Cannon for the Speakership, announced to-night that his colleague had 138 votes sure. Only 105 are necessary for the nomination.

Mr. Mann says that a number of votes which have not yet been pledged to Mr. Cannon will be put in his column by the action of the State caucuses which are yet to be held.

Atlantic Coast Line Schedule Change
November 30th. Train 35 for Florida, Cuba, South, leaves via Penn. R. R. 8:55 A. M. instead of 9:25. Office 1,161 B'way, cor. 27th St.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
Made of the tender meat of little pigs and choice spices. You have never tasted perfect sausage unless you have tried them. Beware of imitations. Others pass this off as Deerfoot.—Adv.

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New York—80 Hours—Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Special is the train for the man who can't afford to lose any time. A superb train de luxe. Leaves Jersey City 10:00 A. M. daily.—Adv.

TARIFF TO BE LET ALONE

Senator Hale Says Only Weak-Kneed Republicans Ask Change.

He Asserts That "Unless Congress Loses Its Head" the Dingley Act Will Not Be Interfered with for Years to Come.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator Hale was among those who talked with the President to-day. Mr. Hale thinks there will be very little general legislation at the coming session. "The great appropriation bills," said he, "which now approximate an aggregate of nearly a billion dollars, will occupy most of the time of Congress. Possibly some amendments of the existing law touching trusts, increasing the jurisdiction of the general Government, may be passed, but, aside from this, I do not look for much new general legislation, nor does the country need it."

With regard to the tariff, Mr. Hale expressed the belief that nothing would be done either at the coming session or by the Fifty-eighth Congress.

"Neither this Winter nor the next nor the Winter thereafter," said he, "unless Congress loses its head will any revision of the tariff be made. The results of the Dingley Tariff act have been so generally happy that it is difficult to understand the cry which is set up in certain quarters, not by the people generally, in favor of a revision.

"The Dingley act has given the people of the United States more revenue, more business, more trade, and more prosperity than any bill ever enacted. The people understand this, and the late elections show that, with certain exceptions, entire content exists under present conditions. It would be the height of follow now to try to disturb these conditions.

"The free traders, including almost all the Democratic leaders, and the uneasy, weak-kneed Republicans who are howling for revision and reciprocity, would do well to take notice of what will happen provided they get their way. It is absolutely safe to say that no tariff revision can take place except at the end of a long session, after a bitter and protracted fight, which, in itself, will disturb nearly all and destroy some of our industries.

"The outcome will be, if any new bill is passed, a practically Democratic tariff. The combination on important schedules in the tariff between the uneasy Republicans and the entire Democratic force in Congress will insure not a Republican measure, but a Democratic one. Nor can any partial or limited revision be made without entering into the construction of an entire bill, and, in fact, there can never be any change in certain articles without entering upon the whole subject of tariff revision.

"Besides this, if it were possible, no concessions on single articles in the tariff would for a moment stop the free trade and Democratic agitation for entire revision. An eminent Democratic leader has said that there will be no rest until the infamous policy of protection is broken down and destroyed.

"I am sure that what I say represents the general sentiment of the Republican Party throughout the country. It is the fashion of certain newspapers and a few prominent Republicans to say that revision is needed, and that we will enter upon it in the next Congress, but wherever the issue has been made, whether in New England or elsewhere, this proposition has gone to the wall. It was tried in Massachusetts with failure as the result.

"In the main, a cry for revision means a new tariff, built on anti-Republican lines. Generally speaking, if you scratch a reviser you find underneath a free trader.

"Unless the Republican Party has lost heart and faith in its fundamental policies there will be no meddling with and no emasculation of the present tariff, whether under the guise of reciprocity or reform. In the long future if a general revision is demanded the Republican Party will not be afraid to undertake it."

RESCUED IN A STORM.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 26.—Capt. A. Lincoln Ford of Sound Beach, Conn., rescued two Brooklyn seamen to-day from what seemed certain death on Barge No. 3 of the Export Lumber Company just before it was wrecked. The barge, which had been anchored off Norwalk Harbor, broke away from its moorings in the storm last night and drifted out into the Sound with its two occupants, William and John Geary. As it was tossed about by the waves with no land in sight, the elder Geary built a fire on the bow to attract attention, and began firing shots from a gun he had found. These signals, however, were not noticed until early this morning, when they were seen by workmen at Sound Beach and at Nirvana, the Summer home of Mrs. Paul Bonner. At the latter place Thomas Bland and Nelson Emmons launched a boat to go to the rescue shortly after 6 o'clock, but it was driven back by the surf and smashed on the rocks.

The big barge then seemed to be driving straight for the lighthouse in Stamford Harbor, and the two Gearys could be seen on deck. Their distress had been seen by Capt. Ford from the Sound Beach shore, and he put off alone in a small boat, being watched by a number of people who had gathered on the beach. He reached the barge just before it struck the lighthouse and rescued its two occupants, one of whom was sick and in desperate straits. When a short distance from the shore just below the Innis Arden Golf Club House, the rowboat with the three men in it was caught by a huge wave and completely capsized. The three men were thrown into the water and began a struggle for life, attempting to right the boat in the surging waves. In this they finally succeeded, and then they got safely ashore.

The barge was wrecked, and it is believed that most of the 185,000 feet of lumber in its cargo will be lost.

BIG PRICES FOR NEW TOBACCO.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—Sales of leaf tobacco were large to-day, and the offerings of new continued heavy and at good prices.

A good deal of choice burley tobacco appeared, and record prices were obtained, the figures being the highest on the new crop for several years. The best quotation was $18.75, obtained by the People's Warehouse in the sale of a crop grown by A. T. Saxton of Henry County. The crop averaged $12.40, and the hogshead which sold so high was the record-breaker. It was a cigarette wrapper and was bought by E. J. O'Brien, the broker, although the American Tobacco Company buyer was a competitor.

The American's buyer took the next highest sale, a bright wrapper of the same type at $18, and another at $15.75, the latter being merely a bright leaf.

The trust is buying thousands of pounds of new leaf, and is gobbling it up at any price.

Mr. Hewitt's Property Sold for Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Russell Sage is not the only rich New Yorker whose property in Rockland County was sold for taxes yesterday. Two pieces of property belonging to ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York also were sold for unpaid taxes. A farm of thirty acres in Haverstraw owned by Mr. Hewitt was sold for $116.14. Another lot in Ramapo, unimproved, went for $4.04.

Luxurious and delightful as ever. The ride on the famous Lake Shore Limited of the New York Central between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

Dewar's Scotch Whiskey
for Cheerful thoughts. Sure cure for Blues, Megrims, and all uncharitableness.—Adv.

Scientific Milk—The Milk For Hospitals. The child of a thousand Dairys.—Adv.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT'S PRANK.

President's Son Left Family Dinner Party in Utter Darkness by Deranging Electric Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President and a gathering of his friends were astonished while at dinner in the White House a few nights ago by most phenomenal conduct on the part of the electric lights, which was for a time unaccountable. From the full brilliancy of the well-lighted room, while jest and laughter were affording relish to the dinner, the company were suddenly plunged in the midnight darkness of primeval chaos. There was hardly time for an exclamation of surprise before the light flamed on again as suddenly as it went out. Before another outcry of surprise could be uttered it was again dark as Erebus, and the President and his guests were conscious only of each other's presence by the sound of their voices. A moment passed and again the light burst once more to its full measure of brilliancy.

By this time the President was on his feet and starting to find the electrician of the house. This worthy was soon on the spot and began an investigation with the result that he found the President's son, young Quentin, amusing himself by riding up and down in the electric elevator. As Quentin stopped and started the car at each end of his short ride the drain on the current put out the lights. Last year Quentin and the other White House children got a large and constant amount of fun out of sliding down the banisters. With the introduction of the new elevator this year they have transferred their attention to this means of getting up and down stairs.

A force of electric workers were busy to-day putting in new wires so that there will be current enough to supply the elevator and the lights at the same time.

CZAR BUYS PAINTINGS.

Twenty of Verestchagin's Works to be Sent to Russia—Bought for $100,000 Before Auction Sale.

The twenty pictures that comprised the Napoleonic series in the Vassili Verestchagin collection of painting were withdrawn at the auction sale in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening, the announcement being that they had been purchased by the Russian Czar and would be sent to St. Petersburg and placed in the National Museum. Those present who intended to offer to buy paintings in this series were disappointed.

The bidding on the other paintings in the collection was dull, but the thirty-one pictures brought a total of $43,045, which was more than many connoisseurs had expected. When the battle of San Juan painting, "Come on, Boys!" was shown there was applause, but the bidding was not spirited. Languidly the figure went up to $18,000, for which sum G. A. Bronder secured the painting. Bidders who questioned Mr. Bronder after the sale were told that he lived in Brooklyn, is a mechanical engineer and contractor, and that he intends to use the painting for exhibition purposes. Mr. Bronder purchased also the paintings, "Gen. MacArthur and His Staff at the Battle of Caloocan, Feb. 10, 1899," and the "Battle at Zapote Bridge, June 13, 1899." These also will form a part of his exhibition.

After the sale John Feil O'Brien, the auctioneer, said that the Czar, having been informed by the artist's counsel in New York a few days ago that the paintings were to be sold at public auction, instructed the Russian Ambassador to purchase the series through Count Cassini, and that was done yesterday. The price paid, it was announced, was $100,000. The twenty paintings are to be shipped to St. Petersburg on Friday.

COAL TO GO TO THE SOUTH.

Millions of Bushels and Iron and Steel Products Ready for River Shipment from Pittsburg To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—Five million bushels of coal and thousands of tons of manufactured iron and steel products will be shipped to the South to-morrow on a ten-foot stage of water.

The rivers are rising rapidly, and late reports showed the Monongahela River to be still rising at the headwaters. The rain had practically ceased and the weather was growing colder. Thousands of men worked all night to get the various steamboats and the coal tows in readiness to move.

There was a great jam about the locks on the Monongahela River to-night, the various coal companies being anxious to get their coal into the harbor for shipment. It is estimated that 15,000,000 bushels of coal are loaded.

KILLED WIFE AS THREATENED.

Memphis Police Were Warned That Husband Was Coming There to Commit Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—A telegram was received by Chief of Police Hayes this afternoon from Memphis stating that Samuel Miller of Kansas City had shot and killed his wife.

H. Kirschner, a friend of Miller, came to Police Headquarters last night and stated that Miller left last evening at 6:15 o'clock over the 'Frisco Road for Memphis. Previous to leaving he had told Kirschner that he was going to the Tennessee city for the purpose of murdering his wife. Chief Hayes wired the Memphis authorities, warning them of Miller's coming, and asking them to look out for him.

Mrs. Kirschner, with whom Miller and his two boys have been boarding, said this afternoon that Miller, who has a little tailor's shop near Eighth and Grand Avenue, had been having trouble with his wife for some months. Last Summer he left here to seek a better location, and did not write to her for two weeks. This angered her and she wrote him an indignant letter, after which she went to Memphis, taking three of their five children with her and leaving Harry and Joe, aged eleven and nine years, here. Miller wrote her several times, begging her to return and live with him. The Kirschners say that her refusal to return rendered Miller desperate. He was known here as an upright, law-abiding man.

AMERICANS TAKE THE OATH.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 26.—Four hundred foreigners who were Americans were naturalized at Dawson during the month preceding Nov 15, when the registration books closed. These naturalizations were in preparation for the coming three elections in Yukon Territory. The first and most bitterly contested of all occurs next Tuesday, when Yukon Territory will elect its first member of the Dominion Parliament, with Gov. Ross and Edward Clark in the field as candidates. The campaign has become so warm that Americans cannot help taking sides, and have accordingly sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. that they may vote for their favorite candidate.

Among the Americans naturalized are ex-Mayor Orr of Tacoma and Col. Charles Reichenbach, ex-Chief of Staff of Washington's Governor.

Later in December the Yukon Territory will elect five members of the Territorial Council. In January Dawson will select its second Mayor and City Council.

There Are Eight of Them.
Between New York and Chicago—eight splendidly equipped trains a day by the New York Central.—Adv.

Watch a man drink "Black & White." He is a connoisseur of whiskey and cellars.—Adv.

Royal Blue Line tours to Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4th. All expenses, including rail and hotel for three days, only $12 from New York. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.—Adv.

THEOBALD IS DISMISSED

Secretary Shaw Acts Summarily in Special Agent's Case.

Career of the Treasury Department Confidential Man, Prominent in Many Diamond Seizures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Shaw telegraphed a summary dismissal from the customs service of W. H. Theobald, Special Agent at the New York Custom House, late this afternoon. No explanation of the charges on which this action was based was given by the Secretary beyond the remark that "it was for the good of the service." The Secretary has had charges against Theobald on his desk for over a week. He has examined them himself without consulting his subordinates, and the action is regarded as his final estimate of the case. Collector Stranahan of New York was here to-day and had a long consultation with Mr. Shaw, and the Secretary's action was announced soon after the departure of the Collector.

It is believed the cause of Theobald's dismissal was his course in the matter of seizing a diamond necklace, the property of Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia, on her recent arrival from Europe. From time to time there have been charges against the agent of brutal conduct toward persons passing through the Custom House, and also of misconduct in office. After full investigation, these charges were dismissed as groundless.

Theobald is one of the veteran officials in the Customs Service. For many years he was trusted with special confidential service abroad.

Charges of a similar nature have been made against Theobold several times, and about two years ago the sentiment against him reached so high a pitch that an investigation was ordered by the Treasury Department. At that time Mr. Theobald came to Washington and convinced the Treasury officials that there was no ground for dismissing him. The understanding of it here was that, while Theobald had not been convicted of any wrongdoing, his methods were found to be such that he was warned to be more careful in future. There were rumors at the same time of disputes among various factions in the Customs Service in New York.

Serious insinuations were said to have been made against Theobald, but they all fell to the ground, and the only charges which were at all of an important nature were understood to relate to an overzealousness in the conduct of his office.

William H. Theobald is one of the best-known customs officers in the United States, and has figured in a great many famous seizures. He was appointed to his present position of Special Treasury Agent, on Sept. 27, 1897, by Secretary Gage, and has held the position continuously ever since.

He was a friend of Collector of Customs Bidwell, and is also said to be a warm personal friend of Abner McKinley. Many of the seizures that he has made were in cases affecting persons prominent socially in this and other cities, and many lawsuits have followed the seizures, owing to the endeavors of the owners of the property to regain possession of the seized articles. Mr. Theobald was seen at his home, 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, last night, and asked if he had received any official confirmation of his reported summary dismissal from the service by Secretary Shaw.

"The first notice I had of the action of Mr. Shaw," said Mr. Theobald, "was this afternoon when, on my way home, a friend showed me a newspaper in which appeared a dispatch from Washington in regard to the matter. As the present time, and pending my official notification of my dismissal, I must refuse to say a word for publication. When I am notified I may have something to say.

"I will say this, however, that soon after my return from Europe in August a friend of mine who is very near the President came to me and told me that he had heard that I was not any too popular with the Treasury Department.

"As soon as the matter was brought to my attention I took H. C. Stewart, Collector Stranahan's private secretary, into the Collector's room. I told the Collector of what I had heard, and told him that if he would touch the button to call in his stenographer I would dictate my resignation and sign it in his presence to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Mr. Stranahan told me that he did not want my resignation, nor did he want my position. He added that he hoped I would continue the good work I had been and was doing at that time. I am glad that I took a manly course. I dared what no other men acting as a special agent of the Treasury Department dared to say or do—I offered my resignation."

Mr. Theobald is the Special Treasury Agent who had to do with the seizure of the Phyllis E. Dodge diamonds. This was in June, 1900. The diamonds seized were said to be worth about $65,000. The suit for the recovery of the diamonds is still pending in the courts. Theobald is said to have learned beforehand that Louis Wormser had given the jewels to Mrs. Dodge in Paris.

Another seizure of Theobald's was the diamond seizure in which Max J. Lasar was involved. The Lasar seizure was valued at $57,000, and the case was eventually won by the Government after a long contest. Other cases were the Shanahan seizure of October, 1900, in which diamonds worth $4,000 were seized; the seizure in January of this year of $50,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Constance Lejeune, and which were later released to her; the seizure of $40,000 worth of stones belonging to Mrs. H. S. Black, who recovered them on paying the duty; the Maximilian diamond, valued at $4,000, and the seizure in February of this year of diamonds worth $30,000 from a man named Lemkrien.

The most recent seizure of Theobald's was a diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. Dulles of Philadelphia. The necklace when seized was around Mrs. Dulles's neck, and, according to Theobald, who alleged that she was trying to smuggle it into the country, was under a silk shirtwaist. At the trial of the case it was sought to prove that Theobald had not acted exactly right in that he had carried the necklace away from the pier in his pocket. Last night Mr. Theobald said that he had acted perfectly right in the matter and that he had reported the seizure to Collector Stranahan the same day that it was made.

"I did not have to take the necklace to the Appraiser's Stores," he said. "I was to turn them over to the Collector, and he in turn gave them to the law division. There was nothing unusual in me taking them and giving them to Collector Stranahan when I had the opportunity. As I said before, it was not done with any intent to act other than straight and forward, but with a desire to keep the gems safe."

During the shake-up in the Customs Department in 1900 Theobald was especially active, making several seizures. Theobald has been going to Europe each Summer for the purpose, it is said, of getting information concerning large purchases of diamonds and other dutiable articles that were likely to be brought into this country.

On the occasion of his trip across in 1901, he met among others in Paris Joseph M. Weber of Weber & Fields. Weber did not know, it is said, who his new-found acquaintance was, and Theobald is said to have accompanied him all over Paris, assisting him in purchasing the outfit for the production put on at the music hall that Fall. Theobald came home a week in advance of Weber. When Mr. Weber arrived he forgot to say anything about what he had purchased on the other side. He was much surprised and greatly chagrined when he learned that Theobald had made an inventory of his purchases, and he was compelled to pay about $700 duty.

A necklace valued at about $17,000 and belonging to Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, is said to have been seized by Theobald this past Summer. Mr. Schwab, it is said, paid the duty and kept his necklace.

MORE RIOTING IN HAVANA.

Motormen Blamed for Breaking Strike, Cars Are Fired Upon—Three Persons on Cars Wounded, One Fatally.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—With the exception of the cigarmakers, all classes of laborers returned to work this morning and business generally has resumed its normal condition. The cigarmakers still have a few minor points under discussion.

The authorities had begun to think that there was no fear of further disturbance, but there still remains a feeling of animosity in the hearts of some of the more demonstrative strikers against the motormen and car conductors, who are blamed for breaking up the general strike by their refusal to go out.

Threats were made during the afternoon in outlying wards to do these men injury, and these menaces culminated at dark this evening in an assault upon several cars. Shots were fired from the house tops in Belascoain Street, and a motorman and two passengers were shot, the motorman being fatally injured.

All of the Rural Guards, with the exception of those in the Columbia district, were summoned to duty in Havana. The streets through which cars are running are patrolled by the guards, and two companies of artillery are stationed in the arsenal and Treasury Building ready to assist the police, though it is not thought that there will be any further disorder.

The Mayor's edict preventing the gathering of groups in the streets is still in force.

The Discusion, the organ of the Administration, says the Mayor and Diego Tamayo, the acting Secretary to the Civil Government, are responsible for the bloodshed and that the Mayor's action in dismissing Chief of Police Cardenas was a serious mistake and encouraged the strikers to disrespect the authority of the police.

The Discusion further states that Secretary of State Zaldo is mentioned for Señor Tamayo's post, Secretary of Finance Montes to be Secretary of State, and Senator Silva Secretary of Finance. The position of Secretary of Government, which Señor Tamayo held, is considered to be the most influential politically, as the holder of the post has jurisdiction over the Rural Guard, the police, and the Post Offices.

Señor Guilberto Gomez, colored, is also mentioned as the probable successor of Señor Tamayo. Guilberto Gomez, with Gen. Maximo Gomez, took a prominent part in the settlement of the strike. His speech to the strikers Monday night is said to have prevented further rioting.

The resignation of Señor Tamayo threatens political complications in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is stated that the National party, of which he is President, will call upon its members to resign their positions in the Government if President Palma accepts Señor Tamayo's resignation. The National Party controls the House by its recent coalition with the Radicals, and the House will vigorously oppose if President Palma if Señor Tamayo is discredited.

La Lucha says the responsibility for the rioting rests with the Central Government, which did not take steps to suppress the trouble until after it had been going on for three days, and then only when the Government feared that the strikers would knock at the door of the Palace.

President Palma and Secretary of State Zaldo dined with Minister Squiers to-night and were escorted on their way to the legation by eight Rural Guards.

The committees acting for the cigar manufacturers and the strikers held a conference this evening, but no agreement was reached.

ARREST POSTPONED WEDDING.

Bride Obliged to Wait Until the Bridegroom Could Be Released Under Bail—Guests Departed.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A wedding ceremony here this evening was postponed for a while because the bridegroom had been arrested. Miss Mabel Beekman, daughter of William Beekman of 67 South Street, was the bride, and Charles Munson, a young man from Yonkers, was the bridegroom. The wedding was to have been at 9 o'clock, and before that hour the bride was ready and the two bridesmaids were present. So were the guests and the Rev. George Beck of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

About 150 guests had assembled. They were entertained by an orchestra while the bride and her attendants waited up stairs for the arrival of the bridegroom. He left Yonkers in time, and arrived in this city with his best man. At about the time he left Yonkers Mary Taylor of that city swore out a warrant for his arrest on a charge of [illegible]. The Yonkers police sent word, and on his arrival here the police arrested him. He was taken back to Yonkers, and at about the time he should have been facing the minister here he was being escorted into Judge Kellogg's presence in Yonkers. He denied the charge laid against him, and was admitted to bail.

Meanwhile Miss Beekman waited. The young man who was to have been the best man entered the house and told the news of the arrest to Mr. Beekman, who in turn communicated it to the guests. Miss Beekman wept, but her faith in the integrity of Mr. Munson remained unshaken, and as her father shared her belief she recovered her composure. Later in the evening Mr. Beekman appeared on the veranda of his home with several of the guests. He declared that there was no basis for the charge against the young man.

Munson returned to Mount Vernon after being released on bail and the marriage ceremony was performed at about 10:45. Most of the guests had departed, but the minister was recalled to officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Munson left on a wedding trip.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Mary Taylor of 269 Riverdale Avenue, this city, swore out the warrant on which Charles E. Munson was arrested.

In Police Headquarters Detective Sergeant McGowan had read a three-line announcement of the wedding in Mount Vernon, and Roundsman Connelly went to Mount Vernon. Connelly went in the car ahead of that on which Munson started, and the Yonkers officer and the one sent to meet him by the Mount Vernon chief were conferring at the trolley terminus when Munson stepped off the car. He was brought back on the next car. John Cartlidge of Riverdale Avenue became his bondsman, and at about 10 o'clock Munson started again for Mount Vernon.

TO PROTECT COAL BARGES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 26.—Coal shippers of Port Reading, Perth Amboy, Port Johnson, and Elizabethport have organized a Vigilance Committee to protect cargoes of coal in transit by water to New York. Large amounts of coal are lost yearly by shippers, owing to the depredations of pirates, who have become so bold that they sell their stolen goods openly in Perth Amboy. Each coal barge will have an armed guard, whose orders will be to shoot any one approaching his barge and who fails to answer a challenge.

An appeal was made to Congressman Fowler for Government protection, but he said it was a question whether the offense was committed in New York or New Jersey waters, and that, furthermore, it was for the municipality or local government to afford protection.

Chief of Police Tenny of Elizabeth says he knows that a large traffic is done by men who bring coal to the docks in rowboats, but he cannot arrest them unless some one makes a complaint.

NEW OFFER BY SHIP COMBINE?

LONDON, Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Morgan shipping combination has issued a circular offering 4½ per cent. mortgage bonds in lieu of cash payment to the shareholders of the White Star Line.

This action, it is supposed, is due to the stringency of the gold market.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
In purity and strength pre-eminently superior.—Adv.

The Strenuous Man's Train
Is the Pennsylvania Special; twenty hours to Chicago, and all the conveniences of the office right at hand.—Adv.

PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL FRANCHISE OPPOSED

Alderman Doull Charges Corruption at Public Hearing.

Replies to Demands for Labor Clauses Made by Gustav H. Schwab, President Orr and Edward M. Shepard.

Decided opposition was shown by many members of the Board of Aldermen at the public hearing yesterday to the proposed Pennsylvania tunnel franchise. Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners lined up on one side in favor of the tunnel grant, and many of these speakers said that it would be a disaster to the city and a vital blow at the commercial supremacy of New York if the Board of Aldermen again rejected the franchise. The large assembly room was crowded.

Every member of the Railroad Committee was present, and Chairman John Diemer presided. Among those who appeared were John P. Green, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Samuel Rea, Fourth Vice President, and Counsel E. V. Massey. Gustav H. Schwab and J. Harsen Rhoades represented the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-President William F. King had a delegation from the Merchants' Association on hand.

The first speakers heard were in opposition to the tunnel grant. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan read a minority report of the Conference Committee, which fixed the terms of the franchise. He claimed that the tunnel could be used for freight, and the city should be given a portion of the receipts of the railroad for freight carried. He argued for the insertion of the eight-hour and the prevailing rate wages clauses in the franchise. He also claimed that the city should receive more than the $2,000,000 as the total receipts for a twenty-five year period on a franchise which was practically granted in perpetuity. Alderman Sullivan declared that with a more liberal sum paid to the city for the franchise and the labor and rate of wages clauses inserted he would favor the grant.

Philip Kelly, who represented the Central Federated Union, argued that the Aldermen should refuse to grant the tunnel rights unless laboring men were protected. He said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would import 30,000 men and pay them $1 a day or less if the clause for the prevailing rate of wages was not put in the contract. Assemblyman Prince of the American Federation of Lab

attack of Alderman Doull, but no return attachment was made.

MR. SCHWAB SPEAKS.

Gustav H. Schwab was the first speaker in favor of the tunnel. He said:

"The Chamber of Commerce on Oct. 2 passed resolutions favoring the grant of the tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is unqualifiedly in favor of the grant. I learned with surprise to-day that the venerable bogey of a Montauk Point terminal has been resurrected and the building of a big depot at the other end of Long Island by the Pennsylvania Company to work in company with a steamship line or lines. Now, I claim to know something about the steamship business, and I say that such a plan is absurd at this time, and any man who seriously proposed it would be declared to have taken leave of his senses. The transportation of freight by water is much cheaper than by railroad."

Mr. Schwab said that the illness of Abram S. Hewitt had prevented his attendance as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce to advocate the granting of the franchise. J. Harsen Rhoades also spoke for the Chamber of Commerce. Ex-President King of the Merchants' Association then directed Assistant Secretary Mead to read some resolutions of the association in favor of the tunnel.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission spoke briefly in favor of the tunnel. He said that the Pennsylvania Company had not only agreed to pay the full value of the property acquired from the city on Thirty-second Street, but they had agreed to pay taxes on the property as well. He said that the price paid had been based on prices of abutting property, which the company had purchased in open market.

Alderman Doull interrupted to ask a question, and after an exchange of words, in which President Orr resented the interruption, the Alderman said:

"This company has not paid a fair price for the property acquired in the neighborhood."

"The opinion of the property owners does not coincide with that of the Alderman," retorted President Orr. Mr. Orr said that the Rapid Transit Commission had presented many plans for transit facilities which were finally accepted by the Aldermen.

"I think the members of this board may be laboring under some misapprehension at this time, but they will eventually reach the same conclusion as the Rapid Transit Commission that the franchise should be granted as it stands."

MR. SHEPARD'S ARGUMENT.

Edward M. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, was the next speaker. Mr. Shepard said that he was most impressed by the statements of the representative of the Central Federated Union to the effect that the tunnel was most needed and would bring a large amount of business to the city, and would be of great benefit to the laboring men.

"The Board of Aldermen has for some time been granting franchises to private persons and corporations for various purposes, and this is the first time that there has been any demand for the insertion of the eight-hour and the prevailing rate of wages clauses. It did not occur to the Rapid Transit Commissioners to insert these clauses, and even if they were in the contract they would be inoperative and would amount to nothing. The first time the eight-hour clause was demanded in the franchise was when the matter was before the Board of Aldermen."

Mr. Shepard replied to the arguments of Alderman Doull that the Pennsylvania Company wanted the franchise as a money-making scheme.

"The Directors of the Pennsylvania Company would have no right to make an investment except in the interest of the stockholders. This is certainly a money-making plan, and the company is ready to invest $50,000,000, which it would have absolutely no right to do, if it was not with the avowed object of making a profit on the investment. The one question to be considered is whether the benefits which will accrue to the city, if this franchise is passed and the tunnel is built, outweighs the objections which have been made to the grant. If the gain to the city outweighs the objections, then this board should come to the same conclusion as the Rapid Transit Commission that the franchise should be approved."

President Cantor wanted to know whether the contract for the Rapid Transit tunnel did not have a clause calling for an eight-hour work day and the prevailing rate of wages.

"That clause was inserted before the Court of Appeals passed on the question," said Mr. Shepard. "It is in the contract, and I sincerely hope for the good of the workingmen of New York that it is being lived up to."

Alderman Doull wanted to know why a tax was not put on the freight which the Pennsylvania Company might carry through the tunnel.

"I will reply at once," said Mr. Shepard. "You cannot tax freights any more than you can tax passengers. It is against the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal Courts would so decide."

Mr. Shepard then dealt in detail with the claims that the city was not receiving sufficient return for the franchise. He claimed that the City of New York was giving away no right to the surface of any street or any rights which the city could ever use. He declared that it would tax the ability of experts to fix the value of a strip of land 90 feet under Manhattan Island. Mr. Shepard said that the Pennsylvania officials had contended that the city should not receive compensation for this part of the franchise. He said in no city in the United States or in any European city was there any charge put on a railroad company for underground rights of the kind wanted by the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. Shepard said that notwithstanding this claim, the Rapid Transit Commission had arranged a schedule so that in twenty-five years the city would receive near to $2,000,000 for the underground rights alone, in addition to a much larger sum for vault privileges.

SECOND PARK AVENUE HEARING.

Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate Presents Plan for Depressing Railroad Tracks.

A second public hearing was held before the Board of Estimate yesterday on the plans of the New York Central Railroad for the reconstruction of the freight yards and the Park Avenue tunnel. Mayor Low at the opening of the hearing said that the opposition to the plan had no right to assume that the railroad company is antagonistic to the rights of the property owners. He said that the company had received every suggestion in a most friendly manner and recognized that what was for the best interests of the people and the city was best for the railroad. Counsel Ira E. Place said he appreciated Mayor Low's liberal utterances.

"It must be remembered, however," said Mr. Place, "that of the five parties to this matter we represent three. The stockholders of the railroad, the traveling public, and our own employes. The Board of Estimate represents the municipality and the property owners. While there is no desire on the part of the railroad to interfere with the rights of the opposition, the railroad is compelled to protect as far as it can the rights of those whom it represents."

Mayor Low announced that he had received letters protesting against the company's scheme and favoring the proposition for a depressed system of tracks and yard facilities from many persons. He gave these names:

The Rev. Father Laveille,	Bell Brothers,
H. C. Fahnestock,	Fred. W. Krocher,
C. F. Chandler,	Mortimer C. Addoms,
Charles D. Dickey,	Christian Jaeckel,
Benjamin F. Romaln,	N. W. Heyman,
Samuel Sloan, Jr.,	John L. Wayland,
Gen. James M. Varnum,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Otis Bergman,	A. P. Bigelow,
Anson W. Hard,	Charles Stewart Smith,
Charles G. Peters,	W. B. Parsons,
Henry Elias Brewing Company,	James M. Duane,
	Fred Kassing,

Telegrams were also received from many manufacturing companies.

A report was presented by Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate, outlining how the tracks of the New York Central could be depressed so that at the cross streets pedestrians and vehicles could pass from the west to the east side of the city and vice versa. Mr. Place, for the railroad company, said that he would like to have a date set for another hearing, so that the engineers could be prepared with replies to the suggestions offered for the depression of the tracks. The board fixed Dec. 4 for another hearing.

U. S. Consul at Madras Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A private cable to the family announces the death at Madras, India, of Theodore Parker Cabot, United States Consul at Madras, formerly of Boston. He was about thirty-four, and went out to India in August, 1901, in the interest of a Boston firm in the India great skin business. He was appointed Consul about six months ago.

WOMAN'S SHOW PROFITS ARE NEXT TO NOTHING

Professional League Amazed by Result of Garden Exhibition.

Proposed Clubhouse at Present a Castle in Spain, and Ill-Feeling Has Developed.

The members of the Professional Woman's League are in a state of agitation over the collapse of the scheme that was to provide them with a clubhouse and fill their treasury to overflowing. They had depended on the Woman's Exhibition, which was held in the Madison Square Garden for two weeks prior to Oct. 18, to accomplish those purposes, and had been working for months to make the exhibition a success.

When it was opened their fondest hopes seemed to be more than realized, for the gate receipts on the first few days exceeded the most sanguine estimates. Instead of showing any indication of falling off, the attendance daily grew larger. Few free tickets were given out, and the officers of the league, when they saw thousands of visitors enter into the Garden every night, knew that almost every one of them had paid 50 cents for admission. Moreover, there were big receipts from advertising privileges on a costly programme, and exhibitors had paid high prices for the space allotted to them. The management of the Madison Square Garden informed the league that its show, in point of attendance, was the very biggest affair ever given at the Garden, having beaten all previous records the first days it was open and eclipsing the Horse Show in popularity.

A quarter of a million dollars was the estimate put by some enthusiastic members of the league on the amount of money that would be turned into its treasury from this venture. Others, more conservative, said $50,000, at least, ought to be forthcoming when all expenses had been paid, and they figured on the kind of a clubhouse that might be erected with such a sum as a beginning, and on the prospect of adding to it by another show of the kind to be held next year.

Within the last few days all these hopes, however, have been dashed to the ground by the information that the profits from the giant undertaking are so small as "not to be worth talking about."

One statement was that the league would get $150 out of it, although it was admitted that the receipts amounted to very close to $50,000. Another statement made last night was that the league would get more than $150 from the exhibition, but not as much as $1,000, and that the exact amount would not be divulged. When the report of these facts was made to the officers of the league, there were expressions of the utmost astonishment, followed by sharp criticism of Mrs. Edwin Knowles, the President of the League, who, with William A. Brady, is responsible for the affair. Some of the women who are prominent in the organization have been loud in expressing their disappointment. They said the League had been "made use of" to make the affair a success, and that the money it ought to have received had been frittered away in extravagant management, while the labors of the members had gone for nothing.

Particular point was given to these criticisms when Mrs. Knowles made her report, with the suggestion that the experiment which had just been concluded in New York should be immediately tried again in Chicago. It was said a greater financial success would be met with there, and that the scenery and other appurtenances which were left over from the Madison Square Garden show could be used in Chicago, saving just that much money. The League officially declined to have anything to do with the Chicago experiment, which was to have been under the management of Mrs. Knowles, as had been the exhibition in New York.

Thereupon it became known that Mr. Brady and Mrs. Knowles were going to open such an exhibition in Chicago anyhow, and more than one member of the League said with lifted eyebrows, "I told you so." They intimated that without the backing of the League, it was difficult to see how the project was going to succeed.

When Mrs. Knowles was seen last evening at 318 Madison Street, Brooklyn, she admitted that the exhibition had not made any money to speak of, and that she was interested in the exhibition to be given in Chicago.

"I am still President of the Professional Woman's League," said Mrs. Knowles, "but if I go to Chicago to advance the exhibition there it will be in my individual, and not in my official capacity. I will hold office until next May, and then I shall retire and do not intend to run again. I have spent ten years in woman's organizations, and have had enough of it. Just look at what I have gone through in connection with this exhibition at Madison Square Garden, working almost day and night since the first of June and not being out of the city once since then. It is truly disappointing after all these efforts to find things turn out as they do.

"The exhibition was a great success, the attendance beating all previous records, and the receipts close to $50,000. But we had to pay $10,600 for the rent of the Garden for two weeks, $1,000 for decorating the roof, $15,000 for the scenery, platforms, &c., and the incidental and unexpected expenses were something enormous. At the start it looked as if we were going to make a great deal of money, and the League's new clubhouse was in sight. All the money except the gate receipts passed through my hands, and the affair was managed jointly by myself, as President of the League, and Mr. Brady, and both our signatures were necessary to any proposed expenditure. But the expenses kept piling up steadily for the most unforeseen but necessary things. An enormous number of women were employed, and they had to be paid, and there were uniform for the policemen and other things that ate into profits. No money was wasted or extravagantly used.

"It was the first thing of the kind ever given, and we had no precedents to go upon. Experienced people in these large affairs at the Garden say it never happened before that the first show made money or came out even, but that the subsequent ones show an increasing profit from year to year. The credit of the original idea belongs to Mr. Brady, who saw the Woman's Exhibition given at Earl's Court in London by Kiralfy, and came to the league with the suggestion that one be given here under its auspices.

Mrs. Knowles said she was convinced that woman's exhibitions would be big money-makers in large cities. "I am so sure of it after this experience," said she last night, "that I would put money into such an investment if I had it, for there is big money in it. Now that we have scenery, &c., that cost $15,000, a large part of the initial expense is avoided, and that is why I thought the League should back this Chicago show. But now that the League has declined to go into it, Mr. Brady is going to go ahead with the scheme, and I am going out to help him make it a success.

"Don't pay any attention to what you hear. Wherever you get a lot of women together there will be a lot of talk and much surface excitement, as I have learned after ten years spent in women's organizations. I expected the show would make $50,000 or $75,000, and was disappointed with the rest when it came to a show-down. The profits of the league will be less than $1,000, but more than $150, and if another show of the kind is held it ought to make a large profit."

CLEAN SWEEP AT TRENTON.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—Every employe of the State House will be discharged at the next session of the Legislature, if the plans which Gov. Murphy is said to be preparing are approved by the General Assembly. Then as many as can pass civil service examinations will be reappointed as graded clerks, if they otherwise meet the requirements of the appointing power.

The Governor's idea is to have appointments at the State House made as the appointments in Washington are made by the Federal Government. The Governor wants the State of New Jersey run on business principles. Preliminary to making this move, Private Secretary Swayze has for a long time been collecting information relative to every employe's salary, and the Governor is reported as saying: "Too high salaries exist in the State House."

J. D. Rockefeller a Fire Patrolman.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 26.—John D. Rockefeller was elected an honorary member of the North Tarrytown Fire Patrol to-night, and in appreciation of his election he gave the patrol $50 as a start. Mr. Rockefeller will not be required to do active fire duty.

G. H. Mumm & Co.

Extra Dry

CHAMPAGNE

Importations for Five Years

TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

3,665,988 BOTTLES

305,499 CASES

more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.

The famous 1898 vintage now arriving is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

FEES FOR SHERIFFS; ABUSE FOR PRISONERS

Denunciation of New Jersey's Care of Criminals and Insane.

State Charities Aid Association Reports to Gov. Murphy on "Vile Conditions" in State Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 26.—The charitable and penal systems of New Jersey are severely criticised in the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association, as prepared by General Secretary William H. Allen, and which is now in the hands of Gov. Murphy. One of the most urgent needs of the State, the report says, is a reformatory for girls more than sixteen years old, and for women. Another reform that should be speedily attained, according to Secretary Allen, is the creation of a State Board of Corrections, which shall have supervision over the jails and county hospitals for the insane. The absence of matrons in county jails is deplored.

There is a recommendation that a suitable hospital be built for the convict insane, so as to isolate them from the other insane of the State, and it is strongly urged that the county insane hospitals should have a more strict supervision.

One of the greatest drawbacks to obtaining reform legislation, according to the report, is the opposition of the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs. That opposition is attributed to the fees the Sheriffs receive for boarding prisoners, and it is pointed out that if the fee system were abolished in those offices the penal system of the State undoubtedly could be bettered. The report gives a list of the approximate sums annually received in various fees by the various Sheriffs, based on reports received from each county. Essex and Hudson County are supposed to yield their Sheriffs $30,000 a year each, and a fair average of the Sheriffs in the State seems to be about $10,000.

For failing to care for the feeble-minded and epileptic, the State is handled without gloves. The report cites the following incident in support of its attack:

"In a Hoboken flat lives a boy of nine, who at four had a fever which robbed him of every vestige of intelligence. He wears a dress and spends his days roped to a staple in the wall. He moves constantly until at night his nurse puts him to bed, where he enjoys the slumber of exhaustion.

"Over eighteen months ago application was made for the admission of this helpless brother and son into the training school at Vineland. The application is still on file. We do not know or ask the reason. We do state unreservedly, however, that no reason is sufficient to condemn the mother and five sisters to daily contact with the depressing charge. It is currently reported that fifty other applications are on file.

"The care of New Jersey's insane needs thorough investigation also. The payment by the State of $2 per week per patient to counties having hospitals for the insane presumes a uniform minimum standard of treatment. It is not intended that counties shall expend less than $3 per week upon the care of their insane patients.

"The State pays its $2 per week per patient without attempting to enforce value received for it. Gloucester boasts that it gives care which costs only $1.50 in exchange for $2 contributions by the State. Salem, Passaic, and Gloucester are allowed each year about $2,000, $4,000, and $1,700, respectively, for giving their insane only almshouse care. Neither county maintains what by any stretching of the imagination can be called a hospital. Salem reports it necessary to keep ten out of eleven patients restrained indoors. Last year the General Secretary of this association found there one powerful man chained by his ankles to the floor. He was perfectly sane at the time of the visit. In fact, he is sane most of the time, yet he spends his days and months rivetted to the floor.

"During the past year abuses unmentionable have been charged against the Superintendent of the Burlington Hospital for the Insane. This association has not been able to visit the institution. Numerous letters have been written to the Superintendent without reply whatsoever. What this means we shall find out shortly. But it is worth while here to reiterate the responsibility of the State for the verification or disproof of the reports against this hospital.

"At the Hudson County Jail," says the report, "the matron is almost constantly kept employed in the kitchen and washroom. This jail nets the Sheriff on board alone from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, probably more, yet the present Sheriff imposes upon the present so-called matron the duties of three able-bodied workwomen. She is not a matron; she is not even a female attendant. When the Sheriff might place her over the prisoners to protect them against themselves and each other, to guarantee decency and discipline in dress, manner, and conversation, he places her among the few who work in the kitchen or washroom to work and slave and increase his profit from boarding prisoners. Willing and eager as are the Warden and matron, they are compelled to economize that the Sheriff may profit. They are powerless to help the 600 girls and women that the Judges still send to them in the course of one year."

At the Atlantic County Jail, the report says, the vilest conditions prevail. A case is cited of a mother going to visit her seventeen-year-old daughter to find the entire group of female prisoners enjoying cigarettes and whisky.

Speaking of the county jails, the report says that, as a "school of crime" they are a great success, but as a place for punishment they are an absolute failure. After referring to the Atlantic County Jail the report says: "The Burlington County Jail is an unfit place to keep even the hardened criminal. With no opportunity to classify and even without separate cells, men are huddled in the building, the floors for the most part being covered with mattresses. The Hunterdon County Jail has been condemned as unfit by the Board of Health. The Middlesex Jail is notoriously insecure, is filled with filth, vermin, and disease germs, will not permit a proper classification of prisoners, youthful prisoners cannot be separated from habitual criminals." The report goes on to say that these are but fair samples of the jails of the State.

Onward and Upward.

A great growth in real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements. THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES printed Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902, 256 ads.; Sunday, Oct. 19, 1902, 216 ads.; Sunday, Oct. 26, 1902, 300 ads.; Sunday, Nov. 2, 1902, 510 ads.; Sunday, Nov. 9, 1902, 527 ads.; Sunday, Nov. 16, 1902, 606 ads.; Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902, 705 ads.; total, 3,549 ads. A total of 3,549 ads for seven Sundays. It pays to advertise in THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

URGES JEWS TO LEAVE CONGESTED EAST SIDE

Dr. Hirsch Says Opportunity Beckons in West and South.

Criticism of Rich Co-Religionists Who Patronize the Poor in Educational Alliance Meeting.

Before an audience which completely filled the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building the Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi of the Sinai Congregation in Chicago and Professor of Rabbinical Literature at the Chicago University, last night delivered an address, the topic of which was "The New York East Side Problem."

The East Side problem, Dr. Hirsch said, was becoming more of a problem every day, and some time in the near future might become so aggravated that the Jewish people in this country, on whom the responsibility of solving it naturally would devolve, would hardly be prepared to meet it. As the only practical solution, Dr. Hirsch suggested an exodus of the Jews on the lower East Side to the free and open country in the West and South, where they could live under more healthful and less congested conditions.

The wealthy Jews from the upper west side who, according to the speaker, went from their palatial residences to offer good advice to their co-religionists on the lower east side, and then returned to their drawing room to bemoan the conditions under which the latter live, came in for sharp criticism by Dr. Hirsch.

"I can well conceive," Dr. Hirsch said, "that you should love New York, and I can readily understand the strange attraction this congested part of the city exercises over the average Jew, who, beyond all, loves to live where his own people live and worship the God of his fathers in the fellowship of those who, like himself, are of the household of Israel. Our people are so constituted that they like the crowd and the crush. Judaism is a social religion—it was never meant to be a religion of hermits; it is a communal religion, the normal exercise of which requires a community of Jews, which does not mean one, or two, or three, but a great many.

"But do not fall into the error which up to the present time has been far too prevalent, to the detriment of our people, that Jewish social life (aegis the free and untrammeled exercise of our religion is confined to New York. Do not fall into the conceit of the average New Yorker, that this is the only civilized community of the country, and that beyond it all is wilderness. America is much larger than New York, and New York at times is inclined to be very narrow.

"I have come here for the specific purpose of telling you that there are communities in the West and South which beckon with a larger life and larger opportunities for our people. These communities are only too anxious to welcome you, and let me tell you that after the first pang of separation has passed you will find life there far more congenial and advantageous than in this crowded city, where opportunities are rare and there are many in quest of them. And you need have no apprehension in regard to the religious side of your life. You can build your synagogues and be just as orthodox there as you can in this city.

"And there is one thing you would be rid of there which you have here to your humiliation. There you need have no fear of any visits of 'aristocratic' people from the upper west side, who come down here to tell you with patronizing airs to be good and then go back to their finely fitted up drawing rooms to tell their social circle of the terrible things they have seen on the lower east side. There is one thing I want to ask you: Next time you have such a visit, tell these people to mind their own 'dash dash' business. I do not come here to patronize you, but to offer you this advice as brother to brother, because in common with others, I feel that if conditions should aggravate here, as they surely will if things are going as they are now, the state of affairs that would ensue would involve a responsibility which would fall upon the shoulders of the Jews in this country, and be one that they certainly are not prepared to meet."

The whole audience broke into uproarious applause at the fling at the upper west siders. The meeting was held under the auspices of Justice Lodge of the Order of B'nai B'rith, and Leon Levy, a lawyer, presided. On the platform were Dr. Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance, Dr. Isidor Singer, Charles Fleck, and many others.

TO FIGHT PROHIBITION.

New Hampshire Legislators Will Attempt to Pass a License Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—That the New Hampshire Legislature at its coming session will follow the lead of Vermont and attempt at least to break away from State prohibition of the liquor traffic is conceded.

In the Senate the Democrats have three members and the Republicans twenty-three. In the House there are 254 Republicans and 139 Democrats.

There are enough license Republicans in the Legislature to wipe out the prohibitory law with the assistance of the Democrats, but within a day or two a question as to the attitude of the latter has arisen.

One of the leading Democratic newspapers of the State has called upon the Democratic members to refuse to vote or work for any license measure introduced by the Republicans, but to let the latter work out their own salvation in the matter. The probabilities are, however, that this suggestion will not be adopted, but rather that the Democrats will support one of the Republican Revision bills—which one is yet very uncertain.

The temperance people will put up a hard fight to save prohibition and will be ably led and supplied with the sinews of war.

The Republican leaders are divided upon what form revision shall take, but the local option measure adopted in Vermont is considered by many to have the best chance of passage.

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY SALE.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A syndicate, including Charles W. Morse of the American Ice Company, Eugene N. Foss, W. H. Hill, E. P. Carver, Ransom B. Fuller, President of the Boston Insurance Company; A. M. Paulin, President of the Magee Furnace Company, and others, has purchased the controlling stock of the American Glue Company, held by the King family. The transfer involves about $500,000, and takes effect Dec. 1.

As a result of the changes in control the following officers have been elected: President—A. M. Paulin; Vice President—King Upton; Treasurer—Everett J. Stevens.

These men, with Frank Stearns, E. N. Foss, W. H. Hill, R. H. Fuller, Kirby Page, King Upton, Roger Upton, Frank M. Stanley, Andrew J. Ward, and S. Webster Dow, except the last three, are directors.

The plan to form a new company, under new years, have been completed.



Registered Trade Mark.

High Grade Flannel Waists

$4.50 to 6.00 each.

These popular, serviceable waists are made up in a vast variety of new and beautiful designs and colorings, in French, Scotch, and rich Saxony Flannels.

Our new model for Fall and Winter, in addition to being exclusive, we believe is more stylish and attractive than heretofore—a new and distinctive yoke effect in front is the feature. All sizes, from 32 to 42 inches.

Also a line of Dress Waists in Silk, Chiffon and Peau de Soie.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d St.

JOKE ON A BANK CASHIER.

Letter Writer Sends Out Invitations to Thanksgiving Dinner With Poughkeepsie Man, and Orders Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—A practical joker brought no end of inconvenience and annoyance to Cashier Walter C. Fonda of the Merchants' National Bank to-day by sending out invitations to a Thanksgiving Day banquet signed with his name, and mailing orders to scores of merchants for provisions to be delivered at his apartments, adjoining the bank, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At the hour mentioned delivery wagons and messengers began to arrive by the dozens. Mr. Fonda sent for a policeman. When the policeman arrived a man was rolling a barrel of flour up the alleyway to Mr. Fonda's house. Behind him was a string of boys loaded down with turkeys, ducks, chickens, and baskets of groceries. A furniture dealer drove up with a load of 200 camp stools.

The unknown letter writer had engaged two bands and instructed the leaders to call on Mr. Fonda, who would arrange the line of march for the parade. The afternoon mail brought a bundle of regrets and acceptances for the banquet. There is no way of ascertaining how many of the bogus invitations were sent out. The matter was placed in Chief McCabe's hands, and he will endeavor to discover the identity of the joker.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY IN COURT

Western Union Seeks to Remain on Pennsylvania Railroad's Right of Way.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 26.—The application of the Western Union Telegraph Company for an injunction to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from compelling the plaintiff company to remove its poles and wires from the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railway Company by reason of the alleged expiration of the contract between the companies came up for argument in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Buffington to-day. An additional bill, accompanied by a petition, was filed to-day. The bill recites that the telegraph lines of the plaintiff company comprise over 192,000 miles of poles and cables, and over 900,000 miles of wire; that it has over 23,000 offices and transmits about 65,000,000 messages annually, exclusive of railroad business, office business of the company, and of parties having private wires.

The plaintiff company denies the right of the defendant to compel the removal of the poles and wires of the plaintiff and alleges that the purpose of the attempt to oust the Western Union Telegraph Company from the lines of the Pennsylvania Railway system is to give the Postal Company all the privileges now enjoyed by the plaintiff company. It is claimed that there is ample room for the lines of both telegraph companies on the right of way of the defendant company and that the object of the defendant company is to destroy the business of the plaintiff company for the benefit of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, which, it is alleged, is contrary to the laws of the United States and Pennsylvania.

In addition to the bill there was filed a bond for $100,000, which the court was asked to approve to indemnify the railroad company pending proceedings to determine the compensation to be paid to the railroad company in return for the privileges the telegraph company asks as its right under the law. This is in addition to the injunction prayed for restraining the company from removing the telegraph lines from its property, for which the usual bond is filed.

END OF FAMOUS TEXAS SUIT.

In Third Trial Hayden-Cranfill Libel Case Is Decided for Plaintiff.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 26.—The third trial of the famous Hayden-Cranfill suit, involving many leading men of the Baptist Church in Texas, ended to-night after being on hearing before Judge Morgan for six weeks. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the Rev. S. H. Hayden for $15,000.

The Rev. Hayden sued the Rev. J. Cranfill and others for $100,000 for libel and for being deprived of a seat in the General Baptist Convention of Texas at San Antonio in 1897. The case has been before the courts ever since.

On the first trial, $30,000 was awarded Hayden, but a reversal was secured. A second trial resulted in a hung jury. The Rev. Hayden is editor of The Texas Baptist Herald, and the Rev. Cranfill is editor of The Baptist Standard.

PERE MARQUETTE STOCK SOLD.

St. Louis Syndicate Secures 70,000 Shares to Develop the Property.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—It was announced some time since that a large block of the Pere Marquette Railroad stock—about 70,000 shares—had been pooled, with a view to turning it over to a St. Louis syndicate that is seeking control of the property, and that proposes to develop it.

This stock was deposited with the Old Colony Trust Company under an option given to the St. Louis Union Trust Company, representing the syndicate in question. The price fixed on the same was $35 per share. The option has now been exercised and the stock turned over. While the purchasers do not secure control of the property by this block of stock, it will give them an influential position in the management and will permit of the carrying out of a well-defined plan, arranged some time since, for enlarging the system and extending it to Buffalo. The Lake Erie and Detroit River will be acquired, it is said.

An Immense Lemon for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 26.—For several years Mrs. May Bradley, an Elwood florist, has sent a lemon grown in her own hothouses to the President to be used in the preparation of the Thanksgiving feast at the Executive Mansion. The lemon this year, which was sent to Washington by express, weighed three and a half pounds.

Union Pacific Shops Burning.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 26.—A general alarm of fire has just been turned in from the Union Pacific shops. An almost total loss is feared.

B. Altman & Co.

For Friday and Saturday, November 28th and 29th.

FURS.

Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye) with Baum Marten, Chinchilla and Mink Collar and Revers,	$145.00
Persian Lamb Coats (Leipzig dye),	105.00

	MUFFS.	STOLES.
Mink, 5 stripes,	$12.50	$9.25
Russian Squirrel,	13.50	19.50
Alaska Sable,	$6.75, 8.50	$7.50, 16.50
Sable Fox,	7.50, 10.50	8.25, 13.75
Black Lynx,	19.50, 24.00	15.00, 20.00

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Double-breasted Suits, sizes 9 to 15 years,	$4.75
Sailor Suits, sizes 4 to 8 years,	4.25
Top Coats of Oxford Frieze, sizes 6 to 15 years,	4.50

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

BEST & Co.

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Furs for Misses & Children.

Attractive assortment of Round Collars, Stoles, Collarettes, Cluster Scarfs, Boas and Muffs.

Children's White Thibet Sets	$4.75
Girls' Nutria Muff and Cluster Set	$8.75
Girls' Krimmer Muff and Cluster Set	$10.00
Girls' Blue Raccoon Muff and Cluster Set	$13.50
Misses' Natural Opossum Muff and Cluster Set	$6.75
Misses' Natural Lynx Muff and Boa Set	$21.00
Misses' Beaver Muff and Cluster Set	$21.50

Baby Carriage Fur Robes.

Go-Cart Robe, Iceland lamb	$6.75
Carriage Robe, Burmah lamb, improved pocket	$10.00

60-62 West 23d Street.

A. F. & Co.

A Suggestion for Holiday Gifts

This year—more than ever before—the popular taste will dictate the giving of a piece of jewelry as a holiday token. We have anticipated this increased demand, and after months of preparation are now showing a most carefully selected and complete stock of high quality diamond and 14 kt. gold jewelry, watches, silverware, imported clocks, etc.

MANY OF THE ARTICLES WE OFFER CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

And because of the convenience of shopping when the crowds are not so large, it will be greatly to the advantage of intending purchasers of holiday presents to pay us an early visit of inspection.

Our Illustrated Catalogue—just issued—sent free on receipt of address.

A. Frankfield & Co.

IMPORTERS & JEWELERS 52 WEST 14TH ST.

BONDS IN LOST OVERCOAT.

John D. Underhill Victim of a Thief in the Waldorf-Astoria Billiard Room, He Says.

A valuable overcoat, in the pockets of which were two bonds valued at $1,000 each, was stolen from the billiard room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. The coat and bonds were the property of John D. Underhill, the real estate dealer of Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, who lives at the Hotel Navarre. The bonds were 6 per cents., issued by the Portland (Ore.) Water Company, and were intended as Thanksgiving presents to Mr. Underhill's two children.

Mr. Underhill and a friend went into the billiard room of the Waldorf-Astoria shortly after 8 o'clock last night. A number of men were playing at billiards, pool, and ping-pong, and they sat down to watch the play. Mr. Underhill took off his overcoat, and threw it over one of the chairs. They ordered several drinks, according to his story, and about 10 o'clock his friend proposed that they take a walk. When Mr. Underhill looked for his coat it had disappeared. Detective Smith of the hotel was summoned. He searched in vain and then Mr. Underhill and his friend jumped into a cab, and were driven to the West Thirtieth Street Station. There Mr. Underhill reported the loss personally to Capt. Walsh, who assigned Detectives Walsh and Delaney on the case and had a general alarm sent out. Mr. Underhill said that the overcoat was an odd one, and that there was probably not another like it in existence.

"I will pay $250 reward for the return of the bonds," said Mr. Underhill in the station house. "The only explanation I can give is that the overcoat was taken by a sneak thief, dressed for the occasion. He must have been a slick one, for I was not away from the overcoat more than ten feet any of the time I was in the billiard room."

In addition to the bonds contained in Underhill's overcoat was a baggage check. It had been his intention to take a train for the West at 2 o'clock this morning. The baggage was at the Hotel Navarre. The parties stealing the coat used the check to the extent of securing the baggage. The contents thereof Mr. Underhill values at $500. Central Office, West Thirtieth Street Station, West Forty-seventh Street Station, and Hotel Navarre detectives started out on the case, and learned that the men had sought to sell the coat at a pawnbroker's on Seventh Avenue, but asked such a high price therefor that a deal was not effected.

SAYS MARRIAGE WAS FORCED.

Aaron M. Rogers Asks Divorce from His Wife, to Whom He Was Wedded in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Aaron Milton Rogers began suit in the Supreme Court of the District to-day for a divorce from Maggie Myers Rogers of Brooklyn. Rogers alleges in his petition that he was married to the defendant [illegible] the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Church, in Brooklyn, but that he submitted to the ceremony under compulsion.

He says that Miss Myers's mother threatened to kill him with a knife and the father threatened to have him imprisoned if he did not marry the defendant. In a few hours after the ceremony the bridegroom left the house of his father-in-law, and never lived with Mrs. Rogers as her husband.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

RICH FIND OF IRON ORE.

Eighty-Acre Tract in Minnesota Gives Promise of Enormous Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—A valuable find of iron ore has just been made on the Mesaba Range, three miles from the Hawkins mine, owned by the International Harvester Company. The first drill put down struck ore, and is now down eighty-seven feet and still in ore, indicating an extensive deposit.

The owners of the lease are Duluth men, Hanson Smith and Richard R. Bailey. The ore runs 57 to 62 per cent. metallic iron and low in phosphorus. The tract covers eighty acres and the fee is owned by Nelson & Tenny, Minneapolis lumbermen, who bought the land for the pine.

GUARDIAN SOCIETY GIFTS.

Samuel D. Levy, President of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, last evening announced that the fund of $75,000 which that institution must raise by June 1, 1903, in order to secure the conditional gift of a similar amount from the children of Leonard Lewisohn, is well under way. Already $12,000 has been secured. Mr. Levy said, $2,000 being given by Albert Lewisohn, one of the Lewisohn children, and yesterday Mr. Levy said he received a check for $10,000 from Jacob H. Schiff.

At the last meeting of the society the Lewisohn children gave to the institution the sum of $125,000, $50,000 being given outright, and $75,000 with the conditions that the society raise a like amount by June 1, 1903.

Heber R. Bishop Ill.

Heber R. Bishop, retired merchant and banker and at present a Director in the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is critically ill at his town house, 881 Fifth Avenue. Since Monday last he has been under the almost constant attention of Dr. Coburg, the family physician, and Dr. Janeway, the specialist. Arrangements for [illegible]

SUES FOR $1,000,000 AS PROMOTER'S COMMISSION

J. F. Plummer Attaches Stock of American Locomotive Company.

Asserts That of $7,000,000 Profits in the Organization of the Concern He Received Nothing.

On the application of Dos Passos Brothers, as counsel for John F. Plummer, papers of attachment were issued yesterday by Justice Fitzgerald in a suit for $1,000,000 brought against the International Power Company and Joseph H. Hoadley. Mr. Plummer asserts that Mr. Hoadley promised him $1,000,000 on condition that he would engage a banker to finance the International Power interests when they were organizing the American Locomotive Company.

Mr. Plummer, who once ran for City Controller on the Republican ticket, lives at 2 West Thirty-sixth Street, and is a member of the Union League Club. As soon as the attachment was obtained it was served by two Deputy Sheriffs and Edmund F. Harding, member of the firm of Dos Passos Brothers, on the Chemical National and City National Banks, as well as at the office of the International Power Company and the transfer headquarters of the American Locomotive Company. The property attached, said Mr. Harding last night, consisted of locomotive stock and other securities worth about $3,000,000.

In Mr. Plummer's affidavit it is stated that the plaintiff met Mr. Hoadley, who was President of the International Power Company, by appointment on March 9, 1901, and that Mr. Hoadley, after saying the company was about to promote a corporation then unnamed, explained that the new organization would be designed to secure certain locomotive plants and resell them at vast profit. The unnamed concern proved later to be the American Locomotive Company.

Mr. Plummer says Hoadley told him "that the vital thing to be done was to procure the money necessary to be paid for these properties and to furnish the new company, afterward called the American Locomotive Company, with an adequate capital to finance the deal." Plummer states that he mentioned the name of George R. Sheldon and agreed to enlist his aid. Then, he says, Hoadley told him "he would rather have Sheldon than any man in Wall Street." Asked what the promoter was to get if he succeeded, Hoadley replied, according to the plaintiff, that the latter would be a "very rich man."

"He and the International Power Company were to share with me," explains Plummer, "whatever money was made. In response to my question, 'Will I make a million out of it?' he answered, 'Yes, Sir, you will make that at least!'"

A conference with Mr. Sheldon, says the plaintiff, resulted in the banker furnishing to the locomotive company cash capital of $6,000,000. All the financing, he says, was done by Mr. Sheldon and some associates, and on June 20 of last year the completion of the new corporation's organization was reached, the capital stock being $25,000,000, of which $24,100,000 was common stock. After that, continues the affidavit, Hoadley told Plummer that the profits of himself and the International Power Company amounted to something like $7,000,000, but of this sum the plaintiff did not get a dollar.

Joseph H. Hoadley could not be seen at his office, 74 Broadway, but later he sent the following signed statement to the editorial rooms of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In re the suit of John F. Plummer against the International Power Company and myself, which has been so widely advertised by Mr. Plummer, pretending to have a claim of $1,000,000 for commissions on account of the organization of the American Locomotive Company, I have to state that there is not one allegation in his complaints that is truthful. It is a parcel of falsehoods from beginning to end, as also were his many representations to me regarding the statement in reference to Jacob S. Rogers, his connection with the Rogers Locomotive Works, which I intended at the time to purchase, in connection with other property owned by the International Power Company. I found him and his partner—one Rawson—to be absolutely without responsibility, and I positively refused to have any further connection with them. Mr. Plummer, as a guarantee of his standing, presented himself to me as being a member of the Union League Club, accompanied by a statement that his son was a leader of the Four Hundred of New York, and on account of his financial connections would be valuable.

The International Power Company never had any connection whatsoever with either Plummer or Rawson, and no official of the company was ever authorized to enter into any negotiations of any character with either of them, nor did any one do so.

John F. Plummer, Jr., referred to by Mr. Hoadley in the above statement, is listed in the New York Club Directory as belonging to the University, the Ardsley, and the Yale Club, and the New England Society. He is a dealer in automobiles at 11 Broadway, and lives in Madison Avenue. The father was Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, appointed by President Harrison. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Lafayette Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and various other social organizations. Before his retirement from the woolen business a few years ago, he was active in Republican politics.

JAMES BARKER'S FAILURE.

Illness, Trusts, and High Prices of Materials Have Compelled the Tammany Politician to Quit.

James Barker, manufacturer of malt vinegar and compressed yeast at 424 and 426 West Seventeenth Street, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Thomas J. Skallon. Mr. Barker resides at 361 West Twenty-eighth Street, in Devery's district, and he was formerly Tammany leader of the district. He began the vinegar business in 1876, and a few years ago he was considered wealthy. His factory is known as Barker's Malt and Vinegar Works, and he owns the property.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to the high prices of materials, coal, and grain, severe competition, the trusts, and to illness. The assignment was made in order to liquidate the business. Mr. Barker deemed it best to stop now. He expects that the assets will realize enough to pay the creditors in full. The liabilities are $31,000, secured and unsecured, and the assets are $40,000, consisting of the factory property and plant and outstanding accounts.

TO DEDICATE BRONX CHURCH.

Archbishop Farley Will Officiate at St. Joseph's—Edifice is Steel Framed.

Archbishop Farley this morning will dedicate the new building of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, in Bathgate Avenue, near Tremont, in the Bronx. A large number of the priests of the city will be present.

St. Joseph's new church possesses particular interest, not only because it is the most important parish church in the Tremont section, but also because as a building it has unusual features. It is one of the few local churches built with a steel frame, like down-town office buildings. Even the spire, which reaches 225 feet above the ground, has a steel frame, the only church spire so constructed, it is believed, in New York. The exterior material of church and spire is a gray stone, most of which was quarried right on the site of the church.

Because of the method of construction, there are no pillars or columns to support the roof. The latter is held by steel trusses, the ends of which rest upon steel beams in the side walls. A beautiful chancel window will be unveiled this morning as part of the dedication ceremonies. The parish was organized a little more than twenty years ago, and has about 1,800 communicants. The rector is the Rev. Peter Farrell.

Condition of Salem H. Wales.

Salem H. Wales of 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, father-in-law of Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and who has been ill at his home for [illegible] was [illegible]

Malt-Nutrine is especially adapted to sufferers from nervousness. It soothes the nerves and induces restful slumber.

Helpful to Nervous People.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S PLANS.

Directors of That and the Panhandle Road Authorize $10,000,000 Improvements.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, and the Panhandle Road to-day authorized improvements which will cost more than $10,000,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will expend nearly $3,000,000 on improvements between this city and Harrisburg, which will include surveys for a new low-grade line from Cressville, Penn., on the Columbia and Port Deposit Branch, across Lancaster and Chester Counties, to a connection with the main line at Atglen, Penn., a distance of thirty miles.

The Pennsylvania Company authorized the expenditure of $6,000,000 for improvements on the Northwest system to be completed in the next two years. These will include the double tracking of the Fort Wayne between Pittsburg and Chicago, the work to be done in that direction being principally upon the western division, between Crestline and Chicago; also for double tracking the Cleveland and Pittsburg between Hudson and Ravena.

The Directors also approve the surveys for a contemplated new line to extend from Lawrence Junction, on the Fort Wayne, to Redbank, on the low-grade division of the Allegheny Valley.

Of the $1,500,000 authorized to be expended for improvement by the Pan Handle Directors, a considerable portion will be used for second-track work west of Columbus, third-track work between Pittsburg and Steubenville, Ohio, and double-tracking a portion of the Chartiers Railroad.

The Directors of both the Pennsylvania Company and the Pan Handle approved the plan for establishing saving funds, paying 3½ per cent. interest upon deposits to go into effect on Jan. 1, and also the action of President Cassatt in advancing the wages of the employes 10 per cent., dating from Nov. 1.

Pennsylvania Railroad Promotions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at its meeting to-day created the office of General Counsel and appointed General Solicitor George V. Massey of Delaware to the position. Francis I. Gowen, formerly President of the Choctaw Railroad, was appointed General Solicitor, to succeed Mr. Massey. Other promotions announced were those of F. D. Prince and George Stuart Patterson, Assistant Solicitors, to be Assistant General Solicitors.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Roads Agree That It Would Be Impolitic to Overdo the Things; So Rise Will Be Slight.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Freight rates in the territory east of Chicago and St. Louis will not be advanced to such high figures as were generally expected. The average advance in the rates as finally agreed upon at the meeting of the general traffic officials of the Central Freight Association Lines in Chicago to-day, will not exceed 10 per cent.

Except grain rates, which will be advanced 2½ cents a hundred pounds on Dec. 8, the advance in rates will not go into effect until Jan. 1. The rates on iron and steel articles, classified as fifth class, and which have been carried for the last two years on the basis of sixth-class rates, will be advanced 10 per cent. above sixth class. The regular fifth-class rate which prevailed on these articles prior to 1899 is 20 per cent. above sixth class.

A corresponding advance will be made on lumber, pig iron, brick, sand, and a great many other articles that are now being carried on commodity rates that are less than other classified rates.

Some of the hotheads strongly advocated an average advance of the rates on those articles of 20 per cent., but this was voted down.

The argument made against too big an advance was that it would be unwise to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. Much of the prosperity the railroads enjoyed during the last three years, they argued was due to the low rates at which freight had been carried, and a too radical advance might retard shipments or cause their diversion to new channels. The fear was also expressed that hostile legislation might result from too large an advance in rates.

It was shown that the railroads did not need so much a large advance in rates to make good net earnings as a strict maintenance of the agreed rates.

Michigan Central's New Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Michigan Central to-day filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission a new freight tariff schedule between New York and Chicago, making an increase of 5 cents in the export rate on provisions and of 5 cents for dressed meats both for domestic and export trade. The new tariff will be effective Jan. 1 next. The tariff on provisions is thus raised from 25 cents to 30 cents per 100 pounds and on dressed meat from 40 to 45 cents. The domestic rate on provisions remains as at present.

The increase means a difference of some hundreds of thousands of dollars to shippers. It is expected that all the other roads in the Central Freight Association territory, which comprises everything east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, except north of Illinois, will, under the agreement which is understood to have been reached between the roads, file similar tariffs, and increases in other articles are expected.

HARRIMAN SYSTEM PLAN.

May Reach Pacific Through Bellingham Bay and British Columbia's Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 26.—The efforts of President Hill to secure control of the D. O. Mills Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Road having failed, there is every reason to believe that through the extension of this line to Spokane, the Harriman system will gain its third outlet to the Pacific Coast.

D. O. Mills and his San Francisco associates in the ownership of the Bellingham Bay Road have ordered its construction through the Cascade Mountains and eastward to Spokane as rapidly as possible. The extension into the Cascade Mountains is now in progress. Superintendent Donovan announces to-day that surveyors will at once be started out to survey a line across Eastern Washington to Spokane.

As D. O. Mills has long been identified with Southern Pacific interests, the outcome of his extension into Spokane is apparent to railroad men. For two years past the Union Pacific has refused overtures of Northern Pacific to let the Union Pacific into Tacoma and Seattle over the Northern Pacific tracks from Portland. At the same time officers of the Union Pacific system have declared that the railroad would eventually reach Puget Sound.

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—At a meeting to-day of the Executive Committee of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, Warren G. Purdy, formerly President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and George J. Gould were elected Directors. It was announced last week that a traffic alliance had been made between the Missouri Pacific and the Orient Road. The Stillwell line will give the Missouri Pacific and the other Gould lines an outlet to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Lillian C. Voorhis Discharged.

Mrs. Lillian C. Voorhis, daughter of the late Commodore Jacob Voorhis of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and formerly the wife of ex-Surveyor of the Port George W. Lyon, was discharged in the Jefferson Market Police Court, after being confined in Bellevue Hospital since Thursday last charged with attempting suicide by taking morphine in the Murray Hill Hotel. Dr. Meacham of 60 West Forty-eighth Street testified that he had prescribed morphine for her for heart disease. Mrs. Voorhis was accompanied to the courtroom by her sister, Miss Voorhis, ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Schwartzkopf, her counsel.

Helpful to Nervous People.

Malt-Nutrine is especially adapted to sufferers from nervousness. It soothes the nerves and induces restful slumber.

PARKER'S WESTERN BOOM

Preference for New Yorker as Presidential Candidate Growing.

The Movement Said to Have Originated in the South Some Months Ago, and Is Still Flourishing There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The interview with Borough President Cantor, published this morning in New York, on his return from the West, in which Mr. Cantor declared that a Presidential boom for Judge Alton B. Parker existed in many Western States, is the first public announcement of a state of things which is well known here. It has been made known in the last few weeks by letters which have come to men prominent in Democratic politics and by interviews with returning statesmen.

The Parker boom is not confined to the West, and did not originate there. It originated in the South, and the sentiment for his nomination is, if anything, stronger in that section than in the West. A number of prominent Democrats have lately been asked by their Democratic friends whether Judge Parker is not the best candidate who can be nominated in 1904, and information about him has been requested. There is no such general interest in the West and South in any other candidate.

Why there should be so much interest in a man who is practically unknown outside of New York State is a question which cannot be answered without a reference to the policies that were played last Winter. That Judge Parker is practically unknown outside of New York is a fact which is proved by the demand for information which comes even from those in the West and South who are most anxious for his nomination. But it is not really mysterious.

Last Winter the Southern and Western Democrats engineered with considerable difficulty a fight against Mr. Bryan's domination of the Democratic Party. It was all done very quietly, and most of the leaders were Southern Senators. In fact, the overthrow of Mr. Bryan was planned and really accomplished in the Senate. In the House many of those who are now posing as anti-Bryan men were very doubtful whether to go with the anti-Bryan movement or to try to keep friends with the "peerless leader."

These Southern Senators began cautiously to make inquiries about what sort of help could be expected from New York. Most of them were surprisingly ignorant of local conditions and sentiment in New York, but were anxious to learn and were, above all, desirous of doing nothing which would not have the Empire State's support. They were as ignorant of New York affairs that they recognized Lewis Nixon as the actual instead of the merely nominal head of Tammany Hall.

They began a quiet and persistent canvass of New York opinion. They consulted with everybody whom they considered representative of New York sentiment, and found sufficient ground to believe that New York would be with them. They attacked and overthrew Bryan, though some of them were personal friends of his, and most of them had been his strong supporters.

During the progress of their work the main question before them was the Presidential canvass of 1904. Their desire was to get a candidate who would have the support of New York. They were informed that the New York Democrats expected to elect a Governor in place of Mr. Odell, and they at once reached the conclusion that the Governor so elected must be the candidate of the Democrats for President in 1904.

When they consulted with New York Democrats they always wound up by asking who would be the Gubernatorial candidate, and were generally told that it would be Judge Parker. When Congress adjourned it was the opinion of most of the Southern and Western Democrats of Congress that Judge Parker would be nominated and elected Governor of New York, and would consequently be the candidate for President in the next campaign.

Under this belief they went home and "tipped off" their friends to watch out for Parker; that he would be the next President. In this way a Parker boom was started, and although it was extremely quiet it made great headway among the Democratic politicians. Nobody knew much about Judge Parker, but everybody was told that he could and would carry New York, and that he was the only man who could do so.

The New York State Convention upset the programme. Judge Parker was not nominated, and the plans formed here in Washington went by the board. But in the meantime the Parker boom had taken root and grown to such an extent that it is still flourishing, and flourishing even more vigorously than it did before. The very fact that nobody in the West and the South knows much about him prevents any one from criticising or opposing the boom, and its growth is therefore unchecked by the hostility that manifests itself as soon as the name of a man of National reputation is mentioned.

LEADER MURPHY RETURNS.

Attorney General Cunneen to Permit Tammany to Name One of His Deputies.

Charles F. Murphy, the lead of Tammany Hall, returned to the city yesterday from Mount Clemens, Mich., where he had been sojourning since a few days after the election. When Mr. Murphy walked into Tammany Hall about noon and was greeted by a large crowd of district leaders and organization workers on hand to pay their respects he met inquiries about his state of health with the statement that he never felt better in his life.

Mr. Murphy stopped over in Buffalo on his way back and had a talk with John Cunneen, the Democratic Attorney General-elect. Speaking of his visit to Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Murphy said that he had received Mr. Cunneen's promise that Tammany Hall would be allowed to name a Deputy Attorney General, and to fill one other important place within the Attorney General's gift. When asked whom he had picked out for these places, Mr. Murphy said he had not yet made up his mind on the subject.

"Who will be the Democratic leader in the Senate?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"What is the matter with Senator Grady?" he replied. "I know of no better man for the place."

With regard to the report that he had ordered the Democratic Aldermen to oppose the Pennsylvania franchise bill, Mr. Murphy said that it was untrue. Asked what he thought of the bill, Mr. Murphy replied that he "didn't think anything yet."

Mr. Murphy said that nothing had been decided upon by the Tammany organization with regard to the minority nomination for United States Senator. When told of Borough President Cantor's statement that he had discovered while in the West a strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of Judge Parker for President in 1904, and when asked if he had found the same sentiment in favor of Judge Parker existing in the places which he visited, Mr. Murphy merely smiled, but made no reply.

"Mr. Cantor says that you did not have anything more to do with rolling up the big Democratic majority in New York than his hat?" was ventured.

"Well," he replied, good-naturedly, "I don't care anything about that. One thing is certain—the organization gets the credit of it."

SENATOR PLATT'S RE-ELECTION

Lemuel E. Quigg Issues a Statement—Secretary Little Reassured by an Astrologer.

Senator Platt has gone to Washington and yesterday Lemuel Ely Quigg came out in a two columns and a half letter setting forth his reasons why Senator Platt should be elected as his own successor. Chief among the reasons advanced by Mr. Quigg for Senator Platt's return to the Senate were these: That he conceived the Raines law, that he, in connection with Senator Lodge, forced the gold standard [illegible]

tion which resulted in the making of Greater New York.

A local astrologer yesterday called upon Secretary Luther Little and told him he need have no further worry about the re-election of Senator Platt. The stars, he said, were favorable to Senator Platt's re-election.

"Both times that Senator Platt has been elected Senator," he said, "he was elected on Jan. 20. This year, the first Wednesday of January, the day fixed by the Constitution for the Legislature to assemble, falls on Jan. 7. The custom is for the Republicans to caucus two weeks, lacking a day, after the day on which the Legislature convenes. That will be Jan. 20. So all the signs portend the election of Senator Platt, and the signs never fail."

Mr. Little, whose hair has rapidly been turning gray over the prospects of Senator Platt's defeat, was much comforted by the astrologer's assurances.

Woodruff Sees the Mayor.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was a visitor to the City Hall yesterday, and had a long interview with Mayor Low. It was generally supposed that the purpose of the Lieutenant Governor's visit was to urge upon the Mayor the advisability of reappointing Col. Dady as a member of the Board of Election Commissioners. Both Mayor Low and Mr. Woodruff refused to discuss the nature of their conference.

Presentation by Republican Speakers.

The Republican spellbinders, who were in the employ of the Republican County Committee, met last night at the Hoffman House and made presentations to Secretary George Manchester and Frank K. Bowers, the head of the Speakers' Bureau. Mr. Manchester was presented with a diamond scarf pin and Mr. Bowers with a diamond ring.

SPECIAL DELAWARE ELECTION.

The Vote for Legislator of Kent County District Resulted in a Tie.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 26.—Gov. Hunn has issued a proclamation calling for a special election for a member of the Legislature in District No. 9 of Kent County, the election of Nov. 4 having resulted in a tie.

The election will be held on Dec. 30. Two special registration days are appointed, one four weeks and the other three weeks before the election day. A hot fight between the two factions of the Republican Party is anticipated, as both sides have declared their determination to carry the district if possible.

THE COLORADO FUEL FIGHT.

Mr. Harriman Denies as Ridiculous the Report That the Clash May Extend to Railway Affairs.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company fight continued as a topic of interest in Wall Street yesterday. Certain persons tried to magnify the apparent breach between George J. Gould and E. H. Harriman. But their stories of coming ruptures between these two financiers were knocked in the head by Mr. Harriman himself. When asked about these reports he said:

"It is perfectly ridiculous to assume that the dispute over the Colorado Fuel and Iron proxies is going to affect the various properties for the management of which the parties thereto are responsible."

In answer to the statement published yesterday morning by George J. Gould, in which he accused Edwin Hawley of misrepresentations, the latter yesterday, for himself and on behalf of E. H. Harriman, authorized the following:

We have nothing new to say. This controversy has attained a degree of acrimony and publicity that no one could have anticipated, and which is certainly most regrettable, considering the numerous other interests represented by the parties to it. Mr. Gould's circular of Nov. 21 to the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company unfortunately compelled a reply, and created the present deplorable situation. The statements published speak for themselves, and are irreconcilable. To say anything further can serve no useful purpose.

The stock of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company continued quite active, 5,500 shares being dealt in, and the price at one time touching 90½.

CHAIRMAN KENNEDY TO RESIGN.

His Stock Exchange Seat Posted for Transfer—His Gavel Obeyed for Many Years.

McPherson Kennedy, Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, will shortly resign that office, having noticed his seat for transfer, which is equivalent to a sale. Mr. Kennedy joined the Exchange in 1880. For many years he has not been a member of any firm, but has presided over the daily sessions of the Exchange, wielding the gavel to open and close the sessions, and whenever he thought it necessary to enforce his authority. This has generally been only on occasions of the initiation of new members, who were always conducted before the Chair and introduced. During this ceremony those who conducted the initiation invariably tried to induce the new member so to conduct himself that he would be fined by the Chairman at the very beginning of his career. Mr. Kennedy will retire to private life.

Other seats noticed for transfer were those of H. B. Vaughan and Campbell Stewart. These seats will be taken by F. Ferdinand Wilcox and J. N. Colyphant, both of them sons of old members, and by Lawrence Waterbury, the famous polo player. The prices at which these seats were bought were reported to have been $80,000 each.

The new building of the Exchange will probably not be ready for occupancy until after the first of next year. Preparations are being made to celebrate the opening, but the committee in charge has so far declined to make these plans public.

PHYSICIAN TO MARRY NURSE.

Engagement Grew Out of Mutual Experiences in the Contagious Disease Hospital.

Cupid, not afraid of contagion, invaded some time ago the hospital at North Brother Island, where the most malignant of diseases are isolated. As a result of his visit there now comes the announcement of the marriage of Dr. C. T. Graham Rogers of 154 West Eighty-fifth Street, formerly house physician at the City Isolation Hospital, North Brother Island, and Miss Mary C. Church of Albany, who was head nurse under Dr. Rogers.

It came about this way. Dr. Rogers fell ill with pneumonia last Winter while at the hospital and Miss Church nursed him back to health. Then one cold night last Winter the lighthouse keeper in the house off Randall's Island and his son went out in a boat while the ice was floating. They went out in search of what they thought was a call for assistance. The ice capsized the boat and the son was drowned. Both the father and mother, who was left behind in the lighthouse, were overcome with grief and they, too, fell ill.

All that night the father looked for the body of his boy with the hope that he might be clinging to a piece of ice. The mother lay ill abed, and there was no one to relieve her husband. Miss Church heard of it and in haste getting to the light-house took charge, kept the lights burning by night, and without sleep nursed the parents for several days till relief was sent them.

The bride to be is a member of a well-known Albany family, while the doctor is from a town in the suburbs of Boston. Miss Church was active during the Spanish-American war, having established many emergency hospitals for yellow fever in Cuba. The marriage was to take place to-day, but for certain reasons was postponed. Dr. Rogers now has a clinic at Roosevelt Hospital. The marriage will take place in a short time.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR RETURNS

Dr. von Holleben a Passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—Other Arrivals.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse after a stormy transatlantic passage, reached her dock yesterday morning. The liner brought many prominent passengers, among them Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington. He started at once for the capital.

There was a rumor current to the effect that a professional gambler had been detected on the voyage and ordered from the smoking room. This could not be verified.

Lieut. Federico de Rosas Verde y Solmo, Military Attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington, [illegible]

MINERS CHARGE DUPLICITY

Signed Statement Issued by the Attorneys of the Union.

They Think Coal Road Presidents Acquiesced in MacVeagh's Settlement Plan and Then Repudiated Him.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 26.—Quite in contrast with the happy faces of the independent operators' committee when it returned from New York last night were the countenances of the miners' representatives when they returned to-day from their disappointing trip to Washington.

How the latter view the sudden and surprising turn of affairs is well set forth in a statement issued this afternoon by Messrs. Darrow and Lloyd, the miners' attorneys, who accompanied Mr. Mitchell to Washington. They clearly indicate that they think the coal road Presidents acquiesced in Mr. MacVeagh's plan of settlement out of court and then repudiated him. The allegation that George J. Baer signed the telegram to Chairman Gray of the commission declaring that the big companies were agreeable to the MacVeagh idea of amicable adjustment, and that the same man signed the telegram to Mr. MacVeagh in Washington calling off the negotiations is made in the statement. The statement is as follows:

The commission adjourned for ten days in pursuance of an arrangement between the parties to give opportunity for conciliation on account of a telegram which we understand was written by George F. Baer in the presence of and with the consent of every railroad concerned and was signed by Wayne MacVeagh. This telegram was written after a careful reading of the tentative agreement, which had been prepared and written by counsel of both parties, and which had been submitted to the commission. At the request of Mr. MacVeagh Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Darrow, and Mr. Lloyd went to Washington to consult upon some minor details of the agreement. There was no friction or important disagreement between the parties at the meeting in Washington. Later in the day and after the conference in New York with the independent operators Mr. MacVeagh received a telegram calling off all negotiations and advising that the matter be settled by the commission in a regular hearing.

The man who wrote the telegram to Judge Gray stating that the main features of the contract were acceptable was the same man who signed the telegram to Wayne MacVeagh three or four days later stating that negotiations must end.

A copy of the tentative agreement is in the hands of the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Willcox of the Delaware and Hudson Company, Carroll D. Wright, and probably Mr. Baer.

We can see no reasons for the expression of any opinion; the facts speak for themselves. We have been ready at all times to consult with any one in interest and make any reasonable adjustment, but we have no anxiety whatever over the case or its results and shall be ready for business when the commission meets.

CLARENCE S. DARROW,
HENRY D. LLOYD.

While admitting that they did much toward breaking off the negotiations for a settlement out of court, the independent operators do not hesitate to say that they were not required to advance much argument to bring the coal road Presidents to their way of thinking.

One of the independent operators' committee which went to New York said to-day: "The situation was like that in the story of the man who said, 'I would not drink unless you force me, but I suppose you are about to force me.' The big companies had come to our way of thinking before we met them."

President Mitchell, District Presidents Nicholls, Duffy, and Fahy, and several of the other union officers who are here to attend the commission hearings spent the afternoon in conference as to the details of the evidence to be presented when the commission reassembles. President Mitchell denied the report that the miners' Executive Board has been summoned for a conference.

Strike at the Coxes Settled.

HAZLETON, Penn., Nov. 26.—Coxe Brothers & Co. and their striking employes settled their differences to-day and work will be resumed at the seven collieries of the company on Monday. All the men except those under indictment for misdemeanors alleged to have been committed during the strike and the slate pickers, whom improved machinery has displaced, are to be taken back at once. The slate pickers who are no longer required in the breakers will be put at other available work, and the time divided between them.

If the indicted men are acquitted of the charges preferred against them they are to be reinstated in their positions. The Coxes are the last of the individual operators to come to terms with their employes.

OPERATORS SILENT ON HITCH.

They Want District Presidents Fahey, Nichols, and Duffy to Go on the Stand.

None of the coal operators was willing to be quoted by name yesterday as to the probable result of their action in declining to deal directly with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers.

A representative of one of the largest of the coal carrying roads said: "If the three district Presidents—Fahey, Nichols, and Duffy—are put on the stand before the Anthracite Coal Commission something interesting is likely to come out. This is what Mitchell is anxious to avoid, and it was the reason why he wanted to settle directly with the operators.

"When Mitchell was on the stand he evaded many direct questions by saying that he only took the general management of the union. The details as to how matters were run at the mines were left in the hands of the three district Presidents, he said. If they are put on the stand they have not the same resources as Mitchell. As he has placed the responsibility of knowing the details on their shoulders, they will have to answer if they are put on the stand. In such case their cross-examination will bring out many things which Mitchell did not want to be known. Besides they are not as skilful tacticians as Mitchell, and will not be as good at parrying questions."

THE SOFT COAL NUISANCE.

President Lederle of the Health Department Declares He Will Proceed to Abate It Immediately.

It was authoritatively announced yesterday by President Lederle of the Department of Health that he will take immediate steps to abate the soft coal smoke nuisance. He found, he said, that in spite of statements of retailers that no anthracite of steam sizes was obtainable, there is an abundance of steam sizes in the market quoted at from $2 to $3.50 a ton.

One of the largest dealers, who was seen yesterday, said that the statement that small sizes of steam coal were plentiful was true as far as buckwheat, rice, and barley sizes were concerned. Pea coal, the size generally used in steam plants, was still scarce, he said, and was growing scarcer.

"As to buckwheat and rice," he added, "only large plants such as those of the Edison Electric Company or the railroad power houses can use it. For elevators or such purposes it cannot be used. These small sizes are from the washeries, and have been plentiful all along. The pea size, which small steam plants use, is now used largely for domestic purposes, and the supply is not anything like equal to the demand."

He admitted that the coal situation was easier. There was a great deal more coal in the market than during the first few weeks after the strike ended, but only enough yet to supply half the demand.

FATHER WARNED DAUGHTER.

Gilbert G. Young's Letter About Being "A Witness from the Grave" to Protect His Wife.

The suit of Mrs. Augusta M. C. Higgins against her mother, Mrs. Augusta M. C. Young, as executrix of the will of Gilbert G. Young, to have the will set aside on the ground that it had been executed while Mr. Young was under undue influence, was continued yesterday before Justice Rich and a jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

William G. Young, brother of Gilbert G. Young, identified several letters and memoranda in which the latter had attached [illegible]

"rise up and curse" her. He said in one of them:

I am writing these letters so that I shall be a witness from the grave to protect the purest and best of wives. I will be as good a witness as if I were there. I have copied every letter I have written about you. [His daughter.] If it be God's will to take me away, please do not attend my funeral.

The trial of the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

ROBBER KILLS A MERCHANT.

Murderer Was One of Gang of Bank Burglars Which Visited Warren, Mich.

WARREN, Mich., Nov. 26.—Clinton E. Osborne, Assistant Postmaster and proprietor of the general store in this village, was shot dead early to-day by one of a gang of robbers that had entered the Warren Bank and blown open the safe.

There were three or four men in the gang of burglars. About 2:30 o'clock they drove into town and broke into the bank. They drilled the safe and inserted a large charge of nitro-glycerine. The explosion aroused Osborne, who telephoned to one of his neighbors that he thought burglars were at work in either the bank or Post Office. All the telephones in the village are connected at night, and it is thought that the cracksmen heard the bell on the bank telephone ring, and listened to Osborne's conversation.

Osborne then started down the street, and had gone but a short distance when one of [illegible] him in the face with a charge of buckshot, killing him instantly. Then, without securing anything from the safe, the robbers rushed from the bank to where they had tied a team of horses. They drove away, and no trace of them has been discovered.

BANK BURGLARS FOILED.

Wrecked Building in Akron, Ind., but Citizens Frightened Them Away.

AKRON, Ind., Nov. 26.—A desperate but unsuccessful attempt to rob the Exchange Bank was made early this morning.

The robbers captured and bound the two night telephone operators and cut all telephone wires leading out of the telephone exchange. They bound and gagged a physician, whose office is in the same block with the bank.

The first explosion of dynamite at the bank roused the citizens, who hastened to the scene with fire arms. Many shots were exchanged, but the robbers escaped without booty. The bank building was badly wrecked.

Burglars Secure $5,000 from Texas Bank

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 26.—The First National Bank at Morgan, Bosque County, was dynamited by robbers early to-day, and $5,000 in gold, silver, and currency secured. The first intimation of the presence of the gang, believed to be three in number, was when a loud explosion was heard. Before citizens could reach the bank the bandits had secured the money in the safe [illegible]

WEBER PIANOS

Our present stock of upright and grand pianos is replete with specimens in the choicest woods, in designs to correspond with the prevailing schemes of interior decoration.

Every Weber case design is an artistic creation, original, unique—an example of beautiful handiwork. Rarely before have we had so magnificent an exposition of the product of the Weber Factory.

The WEBER PIANO COMPANY
Fifth Avenue, Cor. Sixteenth St., - - - New York City

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

The Famous "Queen Quality" $3.00 Shoes

New and disinctive shapes; leathers latest and best, styles adapted for all purposes and occasions—for dress, house, street, golfing, walking or storm wear.

Price for any style of Boot..... $3.00

Price for any style of Oxford..... $2.50, $3.00

A FEW SPECIAL STYLES 50c. EXTRA.

BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

What's the difference?



GENUINE

The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ... WATER ...

Insist on having the Genuine

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by FRASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labeled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Young's Hats

THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT!

The seven Young stores are closed to-day, so that we may give thanks for past successes and extend you our thanks for future patronage.

199 Broadway—299 Broadway—605-609 Broadway—849 Broadway—1197 Broadway—1359 Broadway, and 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.



"HO, HO!" SAID THE SAW.
"I'M AFTER YOU, SIR HEMLOCK SOLE!"
"AND YOU TWO MESSRS. "YANKEE OAK" AND "CHEMICAL BLONDE!"
"I'LL SHOW YOU UP—FOR MASQUERADING AS REAL OAK,—WHEN YOU'RE ONLY A PRETTY PARODY!".

Every Regal Shoe has a sole of genuine old fashioned Oak tannage, and the removable seal on it proves this before purchase.

Sold only in 45 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco and London. Also by mail.

14 STORES IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

MEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
115 Nassau St., bet. Ann and Beekman.
291 Broadway, cor. Reade.
785 " cor. 10th St.
1211 " bet. 29th and 30th Sts.
1341 " opp. Herald Building.
2087 Seventh Avenue, cor. 125th Street.

BROOKLYN.
357 Fulton Street, opp. Montague St.
111 Broadway, near Bedford Avenue.
1001 Broadway, bet. Dittmars Street and Willoughby Avenue.

JERSEY CITY: 68 Newark Avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad Street, opp. Cent. R. R. of N. J. Depot.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY: 785 Broadway, cor. 10th Street.
1339 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
106 West 125th Street, cor. 7th Av.

KAISER DEFENDS KRUPP

Says Those Who Attacked Him Are Murderers.

Declares They Have Disgraced the Nation—His Majesty Attends the Funeral.

ESSEN, Prussia, Nov. 26.—The presence of Emperor William at the burial of Herr Krupp to-day was designed by his Majesty to show his absolute disbelief in the accusations that caused the gun manufacturer's death

After the ceremony, before departing for Berlin, the Emperor addressed the Directors of the Krupp Works and a deputation of the workmen at the railway station. His Majesty said:

"I feel I must express to you how deeply I am affected by the death of Herr Krupp. The Empress sends to you all an expression of the same sorrow, and she has already expressed her feelings to Frau Krupp in writing. I have often with my wife enjoyed the hospitality of Herr and Frau Krupp, and I have felt the influence of the deceased's charm and amiability.

"In the course of years our relations became such that I may describe myself as a friend of the deceased and of his house. I therefore felt that I could not but attend his funeral, for I considered it my duty to stand beside the widow and daughters of my friend. Certain special circumstances which attended the sad event also impelled me, as the supreme head of the empire, to be present here in order to hold the shield of the German Emperor over the house and memory of the dead.

"Those who were intimately acquainted with the departed know with what a delicate and sensitive nature he was endowed, and that that offered the only point of attack through which a mortal blow might be dealt to him. He has been the victim of his unassailable integrity. A deed has been done in German lands so base and mean that it made all hearts shudder, and must have brought to the cheek of every German patriot a blush of shame at the disgrace cast upon our whole nation.

"This man, who was German to the core, who lived always only for others and for the welfare of the Fatherland, and, above all, for his own workmen, had his honor assailed. This deed, with its consequences, is nothing less than murder, for there is no difference between him who mixes and presents a poisonous draught to another, and him who, from the safe shelter of his editorial sanctum, with his poisoned darts of his slanders, robs his fellow-man of his honorable name and kills him by the mental tortures he inflicts.

"Who was it that committed this shameful act upon our friend? Men who hitherto had passed as Germans, but are now unworthy of this name; men sprung from that class of the labor population which owes so infinitely much to Herr Krupp, and of which class thousands to-day in the streets of Essen bowed their last farewell with weeping eyes to the coffin of their benefactor."

Turning to the deputation of workmen, the Emperor continued:

"You, Krupp workmen, have always kept loyal to your employer and have stuck to him in your hearts with gratitude not unmixed with pride. I have seen the name of our German Fatherland exalted everywhere abroad by the work of your hands. Men who want to be leaders of the German workers have robbed you of your dear master. It lies with you to defend and preserve the honor of your master and to shield his memory from defamation. I am confident that you will find the right way to demonstrate clearly and tangibly to the German working world that in the future it will be out of the question for honest, honor-loving German workmen, whose escutcheon has been stained, to hold any community or relationship with the authors of this shameful deed. He who does not cut himself off from these people will merally bring a certain measure of their guilt upon his own head.

"I am confident that the German workmen are fully imbued with a sense of the gravity of the present moment, and that as German men they will find a solution for this serious question."

The obsequies were impressive. The Emperor followed the hearse on foot from the old home of Herr Krupp's grandfather to the cemetery. Practically the entire population of Essen attended the funeral.

By Emperor William's side were Herr Krupp's cousin, Arthur Krupp, and Gen. von Bissing. Then came:

Baron von Rheinbaben, Finance Minister.
Herr Moeller, Minister of Commerce.
Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty.
Gen. Budde, Minister of Public Works.
Gen. von Plessen.
Gen. von Loewenfeld.
Gen. von Huelsen-Haeseler.
Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Civil Cabinet.
Admiral von Senden-Bibran.

There were also a number of other distinguished persons, including the Burgomasters of adjacent cities and great manufacturers from all parts of Germany. About 24,000 of the Krupps' workmen were drawn up on either side of the route.

Liveried servants bore behind the hearse, on velvet cushions, the orders conferred on Herr Krupp by sovereigns all over the world.

The city was hung with black, and the street lamps were alight and hooded with crape.

At the cemetery, as the coffin was lowered into the vault beside that of the deceased's father, the Emperor saluted and a great chorus of workmen's singing societies chanted a requiem.

Then followed the two funeral orations. The Rev. Dr. Klingemann, Superintendent of the Synod, the highest ecclesiastic of the State Church in the province, said:

"Friedrich Alfred Krupp was a good man. The heritage of a good name fell into good hands. He was of unusual purity of heart and simplicity and amiability of disposition, and had fine moral feelings."

The clergyman also detailed Herr Krupp's good works on behalf of his employes, of the city, and of the Fatherland, and continued:

"Emperor William's decision to attend the funeral pleases everybody, for he honors the memory of a man who passed away in a truly Christian spirit. Herr Krupp's last words after bidding farewell to his family were:

"'I depart without ill-will or bitterness. I depart in peace with all men, even with those who treated me the worst.'"

Managing Director Roettger, referring to the charges against Herr Krupp, thanked the Emperor for his presence at the funeral, adding that it would be "a shame if a German could be found who was influenced by the base inventions of foreigners."

After the burial Emperor William talked with Dr. Klingemann, expressing the hope that all Herr Krupp's benevolent enterprises would be continued.

GERMAN TARIFF COMPROMISE.

It Is Believed That One Has Been Arrived At—Radicals Blame the Social Democrats.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—It is believed, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that the majority of the Conservatives in the Reichstag have now been persuaded to enter into a compromise with the Government, and an attempt will be made to carry the tariff bill, with provisional duties on grain, before Christmas. If so, the new scheme, with its 946 separate items, may have to be abandoned, and an endeavor made to negotiate new treaties on the basis of the old tariff, stiffened by the adoption of the principle of minimum duties on grain.

The Radicals reproach the Social Democrats with having, by their obstructive tactics, forced the Government and the Agrarians into one another's arms.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The National Zeitung to-day announces positively that an agreement on the tariff bill was reached at a conference, held at Chancellor von Bülow's residence last evening, with the leaders of the majority parties in the Reichstag. It is said to provide for an increase of the Government's figures regarding the mailing tariff, etc.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the Conservative leaders demanded at the conference that Count von Bülow name a definite date for denouncing the existing treaties, but that he firmly refused to do so, and was supported by the National Liberals and members of the Centre Party.

M. RAFFAELLI'S INVENTION.

Exhibition of Work Executed With His Paint Sticks.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At the Durand-Ruel gallery in the Rue Laffitte, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, there is now on view a remarkable exhibition of seventy-two pictures by twenty artists, painted by the process invented by J. F. Raffaelli, who has succeeded in solidifying oil colors into cylindrical sticks resembling pastels, thus dispensing with the necessity for using paint-brush and palette.

Among the artists represented are Raffaelli himself, Steinlein, Albert Besnard, and Chéret.

The correspondent says that the great advantage of the process it its superior rapidity, the artist being able to paint pictures in a quarter of the time taken by the old way. There is also a gain in simplicity, and the means of expression are augmented. In refined softness and luminous radiance the pictures recall the quality of pastels, but the colors are absolutely indelible, and do not require fixation.

The process, of which the first results were presented to the public last June, may, says the correspondent, fairly be called epoch making. It realizes Titian's longing: "Oh! If we might only paint with colors we hold in our hands."

THE MACEDONIAN AGITATION.

Russian Ambassador Urges on the Sultan the Necessity of Pacificatory Measures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—At a special audience with the Sultan, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, the Russian Ambassador strongly urged the imperative necessity of such administrative measures as would pacify the Macedonians.

Thus far, says the correspondent, the Reform Commission has done nothing.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador will pursue the same theme as the Russian representative at an audience with the Sultan to-morrow.

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

French Physician Says the Country Is a New America.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Dr. Loir of the Pasteur Institute, who is now in Rhodesia, declares that it is a vast open country well adapted for a grand future. It will attain its full development when the Cape to Cairo Railway is finished. Only 1,300 miles of the railway remain to be built. Dr. Loir adds:

"The rapid increase of the United States always surprises us. We here are in the presence of a new America, which will perhaps develop more rapidly than the countries of the New World."

THE MISERY IN SOUTH ITALY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Socialist group in the Italian Chamber, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, declares that it is dissatisfied with both the proposals of the Government and of Baron Sonnino for the alleviation of the condition of Southern Italy, and announces a third solution of the problem, from the Socialist point of view.

ODESSA MUSEUM BURNED.

Watchman Sets Fire to It and Then Commits Suicide—Precious Hellenic Antiquities Destroyed.

ODESSA, Nov. 26.—The watchman of the museum attached to the University of Odessa to-day set fire to the building and then committed suicide by hanging himself.

The edifice, containing a very valuable collection, was destroyed.

The collections burned in the museum at Odessa included a large number of objects of great interest from the Hellenic, Genoese, Venetian, and Mongolo-Tartar (Turanian) periods of the Black Sea coast.

The most valuable and important were the objects taken from the sites of the Greek colonies which formerly existed in the neighborhood—from Olbia, Panticapaeum, Chersonesus, &c.

The Bay of Odessa was colonized by the Greeks at a very early period, and their ports at the mouth of the Tiligulliman carried on a lively trade with the neighboring steppes. The towns disappeared in the third and fourth centuries, nothing being left but heaps of ruins, from which the objects in the museum were obtained.

MARSEILLES SHIPPING STRIKE.

Mail Service from the Port Completely Interrupted—Movement Threatens to Spread.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 26.—The stokers here have struck for an increase of wages. Nine steamships which should have sailed to-day have been deserted by their whole crews, and as a result of the strike the mail service from this port is completely interrupted.

No acts of violence have as yet been committed by the strikers. It is hoped that the dispute may be submitted to arbitration to-morrow, but the movement threatens to spread to all the port laborers.

BIG TURKISH ARTILLERY ORDER.

Sixteen Batteries to be Purchased, as Well as 220,000 Mauser Rifles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.—Sixteen batteries of quick-firing field guns, numbering ninety-six guns in all, have been ordered from the Krupp works as the commencement of the re-armament of the Turkish artillery. The War Ministry is also authorized to purchase 220,000 small calibre Mausers in order to complete the present establishment. With wagons and ammunition for the artillery the orders entail an outlay of $3,960,000.

The purchases were apparently accelerated in consequence of the recent developments in the situation in Macedonia and the Balkans, and the impression prevailing in many quarters here that a serious outbreak, possibly leading to widespread European complications, may be expected in the Spring.

Steel Trust Negotiating Abroad.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The Vossische Zeitung confirms the report that the United States Steel Corporation is negotiating with the Austrian and German steel and wire syndicates with a view to dividing up the neutral markets so as to avoid competition therein.

Archbishop of Tuam Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Most Rev. John Macevilly, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam and Primate of Connaught since 1881, died to-day at the age of eighty-five.

ANOTHER FALL IN SILVER

Lowest Price on Record Reached in London Yesterday.

Decline Regarded as a Result of the Chinese Indemnity—American Merchants May Suffer Indirectly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was a further fall of ⅝d. per ounce in the spot price of bar silver yesterday. Forwarded quotations fell ⅜d. per ounce.

The Times says the weakness of the silver market is partly due to the heavy selling of Mexican dollars, which are being melted into bullion.

The close was distinctly weak all round yesterday.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The continued decline in the price of silver causes considerable comment in financial circles. According to the best-informed houses it is regarded as being directly due to China flooding the market with silver in payment of the indemnity to the powers.

Prior to the Boxer disturbances China was a large buyer of silver in London, but now the balance of trade is reversed, and instead of China taking silver in return for tea, silk, and other articles imported into the United Kingdom, she has to ship silver in payment for manufactured articles. This alone, without the large indemnity disbursements, is considered sufficient to account for the depreciation in the value of the metal.

It is pointed out that even if China paid the indemnity in gold the result would be the same, as she would have to send the same quantity of silver to Europe in order to buy gold.

The Chinese contention that China should pay the indemnity at the higher rate of exchange in force when the peace treaty was signed finds some support among the leading British houses, who are not only alarmed at the prevailing conditions on account of their Far Eastern trade, but also on account of their large commerce with India.

Rumors were rife recently that a large American syndicate was unloading silver and that this was the cause of the decline, but these find no credence among the larger Anglo-American firms.

The continued decline in the price of silver—the lowest point on record being touched yesterday, when silver bullion sold in London at 21⅞d. per ounce, as compared with 23 5-16d. a month ago—has not been unexpected in banking circles in this country. Indeed, local bankers have for some time been predicting such a fall, and have been anticipating that sooner or later the decline would impress the necessity for legislation respecting the Philippine currency and probably ultimately force Mexico to adopt a gold basis. In fact, efforts have been making for some time to crystallize opinion in Mexico in favor of the gold standard.

As far as the business of this country with the Far East is concerned, the opinion is that no direct loss will fall upon American merchants by reason of the fall in the price of silver. In the case of China, where perhaps the situation is more acute than elsewhere, owing to the heavy burden that country is carrying in its efforts to meet the Boxer indemnity, the loss will fall not on American but on Chinese merchants. It is they who will have to meet the deficit caused by the lowering of the value of silver.

Doubtless, however, it is declared, the situation is one that, if not soon remedied, will work much injury to American trade with China and other Eastern countries; for if the finances of that part of the world become demoralised by the too heavy task of equalizing gold and silver, with silver constantly cheapening, the Far East will be in no position to import as freely as in the past.

No Fixed Rate in Mexico for Exchange.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26.—The complete unsettled condition of the foreign exchange market continues. The banks and private bankers scarcely know how to sell exchange, most of them refusing any large business pending more definite information. There is no settled rate; some transactions were made at 1.78 premium to-day.

SIBERIAN CONVICTS STRIKE.

Those at Alexandrovsk Refuse Food—Are Treated with Terrible Brutality by the Warders.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 26.—The steamship Olympia, which arrived to-day from the Orient, reports that news was received from the Siberian convict settlement at Alexandrovsk that the convicts had gone on strike, refusing all nourishment, until they should be more humanely treated.

A Shanghai paper, The Free Press, gives some horrible details of the treatment of these unfortunates, who are mostly educated men, sentenced for political offenses. The paper says, on the authority of a recent arrival from Siberia, that the convicts are loaded with chains, herded in dark, unsanitary cells, and not taken out into the open air for weeks at a time. Infectious diseases have broken out among them, but the sick have not been removed, being left to suffer in the overcrowded prison. The result is that others have been contaminated. Even the corpses of those who succumb are left among the living. The warders treat all convicts, healthy and sick alike, with incredible brutality.

The convicts carried out the strike resolutely. On the third day many lost consciousness from fasting, but no suffering induced them to accept food.

The condition of the convicts in the settlement of Koktschetavsk is still worse. Desperate revolts there have only been quelled after much bloodshed.

AFTER CHINA'S TRADE.

Senator McComber Has a Bill for Permanent American Exposition in Shanghai.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Senator McComber of North Dakota has a bill before one of the Senate committees providing for an appropriation to build at Shanghai, or some other point in China, a permanent exposition building for the exhibit of samples of American manufactured goods and of American staple products. He talked with the President to-day on this subject and urged that by the adoption of such legislation as that proposed by his bill the trade between the two countries could be materially enlarged.

Senator McComber believes a committee should be created to make an investigation of the general subject and lay before the business men of the country the importance of cultivating trade relations with China and the advantages that would surely result therefrom.

The President expressed sympathy with the proposed movement and assured the Senator that any effort to promote trade with the Orient would have his cordial cooperation and earnest support. Senator McComber will make a determined effort to get affirmative action on his bill at the coming session.

LA SOUFRIERE IN ERUPTION.

Fifth Outbreak of the Volcano Since May 7 Convulses Island of St. Vincent.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Nov. 26.—A violent eruption of La Soufrière, the fifth big outburst since the catastrophe of May 7, took place to-day. Georgetown and the village of Chateau Belair, situated on the west coast of St. Vincent, were again evacuated by their inhabitants. Telephonic communication in those districts is interrupted owing to fierce lightning.

Subterranean rumblings can be heard and volcanic clouds are seen from this city. The crater had been smoking ominously since the terrific eruption of Oct. 26.

SVEN HEDIN COMING HERE

The Famous Swedish Explorer Expects to Visit America.

He Hopes to Accept Invitations from Universities in This Country Early Next Year.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.—Dr. Sven Anders Hedin, the Swedish traveler, has been invited by several American universities to lecture before them on his explorations.

He hopes to be able to accept the invitations early in 1903.

Dr. Sven Hedin's remarkable journey in Central Asia was begun in 1899 and ended this year. The geographical regions which were the principal objects of exploration were the River Tarim from the environs of Yarkand to its lower extremity; the desert between the lower Tarim and the Cherchendaria; the region between Cherchen and Andereh; the lower course of the Cherchendaria; the lower course of the Tarim between Yanghi-köll and Kara-koshun; the position of Lop-nor; the mountain chain of Astyn-tagh; the Desert of Gobi, west of Sachow, and Eastern, Central, and Western Thibet.

With regard to the position of Lop-nor, Dr. Sven Hedin, in a recent article in The Geographical Journal of London, said:

"This interesting problem is now solved. The ancient historical Lop-nor is situated precisely where Baron von Richthofen considered that it had been discovered, but its basin is, of course, now dried up. On its northern shore I found ruins of towns, settlements, and temples, as well as a number of manuscripts, letters of local origin, and tablets of tamarisk wood written on with Chinese script and dating from 264 to 405 A. D. Further, I discovered on the same northern shore of the ancient lake unmistakable indications of a great caravan route. With the view of ascertaining definitively and thoroughly the contours of the lake basin, and the result showed conclusively that the former Lop-nor and the present Kara-Koshun lie practically at the same level and are only separated from one another by an insignificant swelling of the ground. Kara-Koshun, however, shows a decided tendency to return to its former situation—a large lake which took me four days to travel round having been formed to the north of it. This new lake is fed by several new streams issuing out of Kara-Koshun and carrying a volume of not less than 1,000 cubic feet in the second."

In regard to his journey along the Tarim the explorer said:

"Throughout the journey I was accompanied by native hunters and shepherds, but as soon as each man's local knowledge came to an end he was dismissed and another guide engaged in his place. Every name given to the stream was recorded, every channel mapped, and the diverse characteristics of the country adjacent to the banks, the graves of saints, the towns, the shepherds' camps, the fords that connect the highways on each side of the river, the lagoons and lateral lakes, the boundaries of the sand deserts, &c.—all were noted and plotted out on the sheets of the map. In this way I gathered a mass of material for a minutely detailed monograph upon the course of the Tarim and the conditions which characterize this the greatest river in Central Asia. In fact, the map is so detailed that with its help it would be possible to construct a profile of the riverbed—at all events to form a clear conception of its structural formation."

MEAN TO COERCE VENEZUELA.

Germany and Great Britain Will Take Joint Action—Exact Course to be Followed Not Determined.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Germany and Great Britain have determined to take joint action to collect their claims against Venezuela.

The two powers are in correspondence over the form of this action. No time can be named when they will act, because the respective Foreign Offices have not yet agreed on the details. It is understood that only slight differences exist regarding the course to be followed.

The report that the United States is fully instructed on the subject of the negotiations, and knows that what is meditated will not impinge the Monroe Doctrine, is confirmed here.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela have not been severed up to the present, though the Foreign Office here would not be surprised if it were compelled to take a decisive step at any moment.

Thus far Venezuela shows no sign of granting the reparation demanded, and the question of the seizure of the Venezuelan customs has been discussed between Berlin and London as one of various possible methods of obtaining satisfaction.

No decision, however, has yet been reached regarding the course which shall be finally adopted.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE ENDED.

The Last Miners to Hold Out, Those of the Loire Region, to Resume Work To-morrow.

ST. ETIENNE, Nov. 26.—The committee of the Coal Miners' Federation of the Loire held a meeting to-day and resolved in favor of the resumption of work at all the mines in the district on Friday.

After the decision of the miners of the Nord and Pas de Calais districts on Nov. 16 to abandon the strike in those departments, the only coal region of importance still holding out was that of the Loire, and with to-day's decision the general strike of the coal miners of France, which was declared on Oct. 9, and which at one time involved over 100,000 men, came to an end.

WARD DIVORCE CASE.

Departure of H. Victor Newcomb's Daughter After the Hearing Before a Referee—The Count in London.

Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, has applied for a divorce. Her husband is known now as Count Ward, having obtained recently a title from the Pope. The case has been before a referee, and Mrs. Ward sailed for Europe last week after the hearing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward have lived apart for several years. They were married in 1888, and their wedding was one of the social events of the season. Mr. Newcomb was very wealthy at that time. Reginald Henshaw Ward is a distant relative of Mrs. Newcomb. He comes from Boston, and he has been a successful business man. At one time he was associated with his father-in-law, and afterward he was in the banking business on his own account. He is a member of the Union Club and other social organizations.

About five years ago Mr. Ward went abroad and became interested in copper. He was known in London as the Copper King, and he entertained in a lavish manner in his apartments in Walsingham House. The separation occurred at that time. Miss Alice Ward, his sister, who is to be married to Capt. Blackburn Tew in London on Thursday next, kept house for him. He has, besides his London apartments, a splendid country seat.

Mrs. Ward has been an invalid for some years, but her health has improved very much lately. She was in this country about a year.

THE PANAMA CANAL MUDDLE.

News of Suspension of Negotiations Badly Received in Colombia.

PANAMA, Nov. 26.—The news of the suspension of the Panama Canal negotiations between Secretary Hay and Señor Concha, the Colombian Minister, has been badly received here.

Within two months the Colombian Congress will reassemble, and the terms of the new treaty, still a hot subject in Colombia, will be [illegible]

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EXECUTION OF CUBAN STUDENTS RECALLED.

It Took Place Nov. 27, Thirty-one Years Ago.

Desecration of an Odious Spanish Officer's Grave Cost Several of the Culprits Their Lives.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—While the United States is giving thanks for a bountiful harvest, for the happy termination of the coal strike, and for many other good things, Cuba is also celebrating—but not with a joyful spirit. On the contrary, it is a time of mourning. The 27th of November, on which date our Thanksgiving Day happens to fall this year, marks the anniversary which is sadder to the Cubans than any other. It was on that day, thirty-one years ago, that Cuban students were executed by Spaniards.

I have already mentioned this incident once or twice in passing, but it deserves more than a cursory notice. Havana will commemorate the recurrence of the day by services, in which the medical students will take the leading part, by orations, and beyond doubt by masses in many of the churches. The flags also will be placed at half mast, probably as they were on the anniversary of the death of Martí some months ago.

It was in 1871, in the midst of the Ten Year War, that the deed was done, for which such heavy atonement was made. During a recess in the daily session of one of the medical colleges, the students went into a cemetery near by and wandered about. It was not Colon, as the earliest date on any of its stones is 1873. An officer of the volunteer militia had been buried there recently, a man who had made himself particularly odious to the Cubans, and was much hated by them. On his grave were some ornaments incased in glass, after the custom of the island.

The students defaced the glass. According to some reports, words were cut in it with a diamond; according to others, there were simply scratches. But whichever it was, it aroused the militia to the highest pitch of frenzy, and they demanded that the offenders be put to death.

GULPRITS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

A court-martial was convened at once, and a trial took place, all of the students who had been in the cemetery at the time being placed under arrest. In the meantime the 40,000 militia in the vicinity of Havana began to threaten violence—they were a power that could not be ignored, and the court-martial saw no course open to it but to sentence a part of the number to death. Capt. Capdivila alone stood out against this injustice to the young boys. He besought his brother officers to be honorable, to be just, and not yield to fear. But the clamors of the militia were loud, the Second Chief—who in the absence of the Captain General was in command—was in favor of conviction, and all knew that an acquittal meant a reign of terror. There was but one dissenting vote against a penalty of death.

Eight students were sentenced, chosen by lot. Two so chosen were brothers, the only sons of a widowed mother. Because of this, one of them was spared, another student being put in his place. But this act of apparent mercy brought little comfort to the mother. This son was deported with other students to a Spanish penal colony.

It was the 26th of November when the vote was cast, and the following day the sentence was executed. A stone near Punta Castle, in the midst of what is now a network of beautiful drives, tells of the sad event. The victims were shot there with thousands of the militia standing about shouting and exulting over their death. It was not Spain's custom in this island to have private executions. She believed in the moral effect.

The executions in Cabana Fortress took place in a ditch, about and in which the jeering crowds could congregate. Narcisso Lopez was garroted amid the beating of drums, that the crowds could not hear his words. Col. Crittenden and his men were shot on the hill in front of Atores Castle, their bodies being given to the populace, who kicked them about the streets of the city, and used their skulls for drinking cups.

And so these students, the youngest of whom was barely sixteen, the oldest scarcely twenty, were shot amid the mocking crowd, not to pay the penalty of crime meriting such punishment, but to quiet the multitude. I have mentioned in a previous letter the offer of the parents of one of the student's to give the boy's weight in gold, if he would thus be exempt. But the offer was refused, and as a direct result the parents died, broken hearted.

Not contented with expiation, the council decreed that a part of the remaining students should work in the stone quarries about the city, dragging ball and chain. Others were deported to the Spanish penal colony at Ceuta on the north coast of Africa. One of these latter, who outlived the trip across the seas in the foul hold of a vessel, and the hard labors afterward, wrote a pamphlet, in which are given many details of the sad affair.

The student monument in Colon Cemetery represents a temple of learning. It was erected only a few years ago, at the beginning of the time when Cuba became free to place stones and mounments to her country's martyrs, to mourn publicly over her sad anniversaries, and to rejoice over her bright ones.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

GUATEMALA TO TRY HUNTER.

State Department Paves Way for Local Adjudication of Case of American Minister's Son.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—It is inferred here that the recent killing of Fitzgerald in Guatemala City by Godfrey Hunter, Jr., is to be investigated by the local authorities. A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Minister Hunter, father of the young man who shot Fitzgerald, asking permission for the appearance of Bailey, the Secretary of the United States Legation, before the local courts to testify as to the killing.

The department has replied, waiving all diplomatic immunities that would interfere with the course of justice. The effect of this direction, it is expected, will be to put the local authorities in position to fix the responsibility for the shooting and to punish any person found to be guilty.

New Minister to Guatamala.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—Acting upon the instructions of the State Department, Leslie M. Combs to-day took the oath as Minister to Guatemala to succeed Dr. Godfrey Hunter who was recently relieved of the position. It has not yet been definitely determined when Mr. Combs will leave to take charge of the new post.

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Walking Suits, At $9.75, $13.75, $19.75 Were $15.00 to $35.00
Dress Suits, At $9.75, $18.50, $27.50 Were $17.50 to $48.00
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Former prices up to $6.00
To be Closed Out at
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Mink Cluster Scarf, trimmed with 6 fine Fox tails, value $9.75, At $5.90.

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BROADWAY & 12TH ST.

MISSING OFFICER IN JAIL

Warrant for Embezzlement Issued in September.

Treasurer Murphy of Journeyman Stone Cutters Suddenly Appears—Apparent Shortage of $27,000.

Lawrence Murphy, ex-Treasurer of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union of New York, against whom a warrant had been issued early in September on the charge of grand larceny of $10,000 of the funds of the union, was arrested last night at a meeting of the union. The meeting was held in Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth Street, near Third Avenue, and was largely attended.

Murphy had been missing since early in September and afterward an investigation, it is alleged, showed that $27,000 in all was missing. It was believed that other members were implicated in the matter.

Murphy was very popular and held a reception last night in a saloon opposite Brevoort Hall before he attended the meeting. When he went into the hall he was received with cheers. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station were notified, however, and two policemen from the station came and put him under arrest.

The meeting practically broke up with the arrest, the major part of the audience following the prisoner to the station house, where he was locked up. He was seen afterward, and took his arrest very coolly. He was in a jocose mood.

"I'll waive examination," he said. "They'll never send me up."

Then he said in answer to several questions:

"What did I do with the money. I have it. Say, it's a dream. Well, let them send me up, if they can. If they do, I won't squeal."

The Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association is one of the strongest organizations in the city and has a membership of 2,000. It takes in Greater New York and part of Jersey City, and its members earn from $4.50 to $5 a day. None of the officers up to the time of Murphy's disappearance was under bonds, but the present Treasurer is bonded.

At the time President McGovern was elected, early in August, there were changes among the officers of the association, and he found matters in an unsatisfactory state and became suspicious. A meeting was called and all the moneys held in trust by the association were turned over to the Treasurer and the Trustees for the purpose, among other things, of buying the building lot referred to. Among the moneys turned over was a sum in certified checks held by a number of members. Murphy was asked to meet the Trustees on Sept. 8 at the Twelfth Ward Bank and turn over the funds in keeping to the Trustees. He did not appear and later investigations, it was alleged, showed that of $10,000 thought to be in the Twelfth Ward Bank in Murphy's name only $40 appeared.



FIRST AID IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Woman Has an Injured Cabman Carried Into Rich Lawyer's Home to Await Ambulance.

Bareheaded and dressed in a stylish house gown, a woman yesterday stood in the drizzling rain in Fifth Avenue and gave directions for the removal of Thomas Gilmore, an injured hackman, into the home of George A. Morrison, a wealthy lawyer, living at 691 Fifth Avenue. The injured man, the victim of a runaway accident, was carried into Mr. Morrison's residence, by the woman's direction, placed on a couch, and cared for with such "first-aid" remedies as could be applied, pending the arrival of an ambulance surgeon from the Flower Hospital.

Gilmore lives at 783 Seventh Avenue. Yesterday at 4:30 o'clock he was driving down Fifth Avenue when, at Fifty-eighth Street, his horse, which the cabmen call "The Runaway," took the bit in its teeth and bolted. At Fifty-fifth Street the horse went into collision with that of Patrick Hickman, also a cab driver. The heads of the animals struck with a thud that could be heard some distance, and both went to the pavement as if shot. Gilmore was thrown from his box and struck on his right shoulder and head. He received a severe scalp wound and probable internal injuries. Both cabs were smashed, but neither contained passengers. Hickman got off without injury.

The woman who had the injured man cared for was standing at a window of the Morrison home at the time of the accident. Her name was not learned. Gilmore's injuries are serious, but he probably will recover.

PLANTER'S MOTHER MISSING.

She Left His City Home for an After-Dinner Walk Two Weeks Ago.

Joel Harris, owner of orange and other grounds in Sanford, Fla., and living in the Arundale apartment house, at 200 West Hundred-and-second Street, asked the police of

terday to help him find his mother, Mrs. Margaret Harris, who lived with him. She went out for a walk on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 9, and nothing has since been heard of her.

Mrs. Harris is fifty-two years old, but has the appearance of being older. She has lived for some years with her son and his family, consisting of himself, wife, and two children. She had no worries, her son said, and was in good health. She went out for a walk two weeks ago Sunday after dinner. In the evening Mr. Harris went to friends in the neighborhood, and then he began to telegraph to those further off.

Mr. Harris visited the hospitals and other public institutions, but could not find his mother. He set so many inquiries on foot and so many relatives and friends were helping that he did not notify the police until yesterday, believing he would hear of her any day.

Mr. Harris thinks his mother has met with an accident and is in some hospital as an unknown person. Mrs. Harris is described as five feet five inches in height, [illegible] hair, two of the [illegible] and [illegible] a skirt, [illegible] and [illegible] buttoned [illegible]

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FOR BEST QUALITY
Absolutely Pure, Imported and Delicious

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"The Barber of Seville" at the Opera House.

The Philadelphia Orchestra at Carnegie Hall—Kocian's First Recital—Opening of the Circle Theatre.

The second night of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was devoted to a performance of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" that was a delight to lovers of the old comedy. Public interest in it did not seem to be in the highest, and there was a certain void in those parts of the house, small this season, that are not occupied by subscribers. But it would be very difficult in any of the other great operatic establishments of the world to give Rossini's work in anything like the perfection, either in the singing or in the fullness and ebulliency of spirits that marked last night's performance.

It is still a masterpiece in its kind, after eighty-six years, but it exacts the highest powers on the part of its interpreters, and a familiarity with its essential characteristics such as is becoming rarer and rarer in these days. It needs the art of Mme. Sembrich and of Signor Campanari to keep it alive—vocal resources of the highest kind coupled with a natural and irresistible finesse in comic acting. These two form an inimitable pair, animated with the same spirit of infectious gayety and mischievous humor. The cast that Mr. Grau provides seconds them at every point. It is a brilliant piece of comic acting throughout, in which the total effect is gained through most adroit co-operation: everybody plays into the hands of everybody else with joyous unselfishness.

"The Barber" has not been seen here for two years, but the cast in last night's performance was the same, with the exception of M. Glibert's Dr. Bartolo, as that which appeared in it at the last previous representations. It was Signor Carbone who used to play the part so effectively, but M. Glibert, while he did not make us forget the rich humor of that interpretation, was an admirable representative of the notary. Mme. Sembrich was in beautiful voice and the highest spirits. Her Rosina is an unceasing joy. Her singing of the music is delicious in its perfection, in the appreciation she has of the truly comic touches that Rossini has imparted to the music, and which she reproduces with the veriest subtlety of the art that conceals art.

In the "lesson scene," in which prima donnas are expected to draw largely upon their repertoire outside the operatic field, she was most generous. First she sang the captivating waltz song that Johann Strauss wrote for her, "Primavera," made familiar to her hearers in former years, and added to it a German song by Taubert, "Ich muss nun einmal singen," and then, when the audience still insisted, she went to the piano and accompanied herself in one of Chopin's Polish songs, in her native language.

Signor Campanari has the volatile temperament and the fundamental "vis comica" that make him a Figaro such as there are few of. That these things are but a part of a remarkable dramatic equipment is testified by the intensity and passion of his tragic acting; but they are of a sort that appear at their highest perhaps in natures that are gifted in both directions. He has the voluble utterance that is the essential requisite of the Italian buffo actor in a most fascinating degree. Signor Saligna c's advancement in his art has been noticeable to those who have followed his work at the Metropolitan in the years in which he has sung here.

That he is a student and works for what he gets is obvious. His impersonation of Almaviva last evening was charming in its freedom of style, its insouciance, and its cavalier spirit. His voice is still the pale and somewhat inexpressive one of yore, but it seems to have gained something of flexibility. M. Edouard de Reszke's Basilio is a broadly humorous performance—perhaps last evening a trifle too broadly so to fit altogether with the scheme of things that prevailed; but it was deeply impressive and a point of significant value in the whole picture. Signor Mancinelli again conducted, and gave the proper and stimulating orchestral background to a performance that was wholly enjoyable.

THE PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA

The Philadelphia Orchestra, which was organized three years ago and has been since its inception under the artistic direction of Mr. Fritz Scheel, made a visit to this city last evening and gave a concert in Carnegie Hall. New York, as there has been occasion already to observe, is not suffering from a dearth of orchestral music this Winter, and the coming of such an organization to add to the list of concerts of high class here is presumably more for the purpose of securing the recognition and approval of this public than of supplying a need for a kind of artistic enjoyment that is insufficiently met under previously existing arrangements. But this capital is hospitable to such organizations, and last evening furnished a considerable audience, though the time and circumstances of the concert were not of the most propitious.

The orchestra very promptly established itself as one of uncommon excellence—deserving of a better support in the Quaker City than the creation of a deficit of $70,000 in a single season, as happened last year. It is large and well balanced, and is composed of excellent material. The strings have a fine and compact body of tone, brilliant and flexible; the wood wind choir is euphonious and of good quality. The tone of the whole orchestra is solid and well knit, rich and warm. There is very little in its playing to indicate that it is of so recent establishment.

Mr. Scheel is not unknown in New York, for he conducted a series of concerts here several years ago; but he did not then put himself forward in so responsible a position as he occupied last evening. He is a conductor of skill and experience, a musician of active and fertile temperament, who has molded his men into a well-trained body, quick in response to his wishes. Their playing of Goldmark's "Spring" overture was capital, buoyant, and elastic in its spirit, full of delicate shadings. Brahms's first symphony in C minor was the principal number upon the programme, and in it Mr. Scheel and his men showed their powers in the best light.

It was a reading of real intellectual power, penetrating the deeper significance of the work, and showing forth the poetic and essentially romantic spirit that underlies it. Its details were elaborated with an affectionate care that did not allow the larger proportions of the composition to be effaced. There was vitality in it, and the strength of conscious power. Of itself it went far toward placing the Philadelphia Orchestra upon the high plane that it is seeking in the estimation of the musical public of this city.

The programme further included Tschaikowsky's first suite for orchestra, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2, and Tschaikowsky's B flat minor concerto. The last-named work served to introduce again to the New York concert stage Mr. Mark Hambourg, who reappeared after an absence of a year.

KOCIAN'S FIRST RECITAL.

After the first appearance of Kocian, the young Bohemian violinist, last week, when he displayed chiefly his capacities as a technician, the hope was expressed that in his recital he would show powers more valuable from a really musical point of view. The recital was given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and the hope was realized only in a small measure. It was unfortunate, in the first place, that he was obliged to play chamber music in so large a hall—to accommodate the public demand to hear him. Mendelssohn Hall would have been amply sufficient and would have been far more suitable for the kind of music he offered.

The most important number upon the programme was Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2, in which he had the co-operation of Miss Julie Geyer; it was also the one in which he most signally failed to disclose the qualities upon which a really fine and matured artist must rely for his musical standing. He missed much of the intimate charm, the beautiful elaboration of its expressive detail, the poignant eloquence of the song of the adagio. There was little help from Miss Geyer in elucidating any of these things, for her playing of the piano part was hopelessly amateurish.

In his lesser pieces Mr. Kocian was treading on more familiar ground, and he played with much greater freedom and conviction. His tone, though it was still small, was purer and clearer than it was at his opening performance, more sympathetic in quality. Another and a better instrument appeared to be responsible for much of this improvement. But there was nothing to change the impression of the style of the artist, which seems small almost to minuteness, and on a miniature scale throughout. There is musical feeling in it, however, and sincerity; it is finished and well rounded, when he plays music that he has really made his own. Of either depth or eloquence of expression, or the brilliancy and sweeping power of an influential artist, there is no trace in Mr. Kocian's art. His is a still, small voice that has a charm of its own, but can never deeply impress.

Miss Geyer played with better results in her own music, too, than when she interfered with Beethoven, especially in an attractive gavotte with variations by Rameau. But she is not far enough developed in any of the requisites of pianoforte playing to put herself forward on the New York concert platform.

MORE GRAU SINGERS ARRIVE.

Mme. Scheff, Newly Married, and Carlo Dani, a Tenor, on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

The latest members of the Grau Opera Company to arrive are Mme. Fritzi Scheff and Carlo Dani, who reached this port yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mme. Scheff is a bride of two weeks, while Signor Dani comes here for the first time, heralded by Mr. Grau as a marvelous tenor.

Mme. Scheff was accompanied by her husband, Fritz von Bardeleben, a young German who until lately was a Captain in the Thirteenth Regiment of Hussars. The bride said that their engagement had extended over a period of two years, and that, though devoted to his army life and compelled by law to abandon it in case of marriage, her husband finally gave it up for her.

As to her rumored excursion in comic opera, she said that she had given up the idea. While here she will appear in some of her previous rôles. "Fra Diavolo" will be produced specially for her. Her first appearance will be Saturday night in "Carmen" as Micaela. Singing in the Sunday night concert, her next repertoire appearance will be on Wednesday night in "La Bohème."

Signor Dani has been singing until lately in Australia. J. C. Williamson, the impresario, interested Mr. Grau in him and arranged for a trial of his voice in Paris last month. In the Grand Opera House there he pleased Mr. Grau and others so much that he was at once engaged. He is from Florence and is twenty-eight years old.

THE CIRCLE THEATRE.

The Herbert Stock Company Gives a Capable Performance of Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy."

The Circle Auditorium, prettily redecorated in crimson and cream and gold, was opened last night as the home of the Herber stock company. The play was Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," a sound and moving if somewhat archaic piece, and the performance was of a character thoroughly to deserve success.

The part of the tempted wife was very capably taken by Miss Bijou Fernandez, late of "Hearts Aflame," the conflagration of which, fed by uncritical praise in the metropolis, was somewhat speedily extinguished of late in that bleak region known as the road. Miss Fernandes played a strong, if conventional, part well, being especially effective in the crisis. Her experience as leading lady in so good a stock should prove invaluable training.

As the elderly millionaire husband of sterling Americanism Mr. Charles D. Walron, sometime player at the Murray Hill Theatre, was dignified, sincere, and capable at all times, and in the scene with his wife's princely lover played with a rare combination of virility and restraint. As the impassioned Prince Mr. Charles Hallock was in the main mildly, quietly, and decently villainous, and he also rose to the full altitude of the crisis with the husband. Aided by Miss Fernandez, the sterling actors realized the full strength of a strong situation in a manner more than worthy of Broadway.

Others notable in the company were Mrs. Thomas Barry, who did a small part well, and Miss Nora Lameson and Miss Alice Neal, who, if inexperienced, showed promise. The one stuffed shirt in the cast was an actor who made up and walked through the part of an English nobleman in the spirit of the Bowery. "You forget," he exclaimed, "that I belong to the oldest and the noblest house in the world, the British Chamber of Peers!" Too true!

The stage settings were rich and generally adequate, and the production as a whole above the average of one-week stock comedies.

The top-notch prices for orchestra seats are 75 cents in the evenings and 50 cents at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. It is announced that after the matinées Miss Fernandes and the company will hold a reception, at which tea, chocolate, and wafers will be dispensed, an adaptation perhaps of Mrs. Osborn's idea of making her playhouse a social stamping ground. "Aristocracy" will run until a week from Monday, and after it will be given in weekly succession of "Jane," "Men and Women," "Under the Red Robe," "A Lady of Quality," (Christmas week,) with such plays as "The Amazons," "The Wife," and "Lady Windermere's Fan" to follow.

THREE ACTRESSES POISONED.

Thalia Theatre Audience in an Uproar at Their Collapse—Drank Soda Water Between the Acts.

Three actresses performing last night in a four-act drama entitled "Semuel, the Sultan," at the Thalia Theatre, 46 Bowery, suddenly threw the audience into a panic by collapsing near the end of the second act and falling to the stage, apparently suffering great agony. According to the police of the Elizabeth Street Station and the declarations of two physicians, the three young women are victims of alkaline poisoning, the result of drinking vanilla soda water.

At midnight last night it was said that all three of the young women were out of danger, although severely ill. Rebecca Eddelson, twenty-six years old, of 28 Forsyth Street; Anna Fennstein, twenty-eight years old, of 134 East Broadway, and Katherine Almer, twenty-four years of age, of 314 Broome Street are the patients.

At the end of the first act the three became thirsty, so sent a messenger boy for some soda. He went to the little stand across the street at No. 53, kept by Nathan Shapiro, and got the liquid. It was sold from a large stone jar, and placed in a big bottle. When the actresses drank it they poured it first from the big bottle into two small ones that were about the stage and had apparently been used, the police say, as stage property. It is the theory of the police that these bottles contained some sort of alkaline substance that poisoned the soda.

Toward the end of the second act the poison began to have its effect, and suddenly the three women collapsed and fell half fainting to the stage. The audience was in an uproar in an instant. There were cries of all sorts, and a hurried rush toward the stage. Policeman Buttner of the Elizabeth Street Station heard the row and rushed into the theatre. He sent a hurry call to the Hudson Street Hospital. After being given antidotes and restoratives the women were removed to their homes.

In the meantime detectives had been put on the case. They preserved the three glasses from which the soda was drunk, and also questioned Shapiro. He said he had been selling the soda all day, and offered the police the remainder of the stuff in the jar from which that drunk by the women had been sold. The police took this and will send it to the Health Department for examination.

UNDERSTUDY SCORES SUCCESS.

Genevieve Whitlock's Performance in "A Chinese Honeymoon" Leading Role.

Genevieve Whitlock, one of the bright

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE LIST OF THE HIGHEST GRADE PIANOS.

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor. 22d St. Only Salesroom in Greater New York.

a signal success. So noteworthy was her effort at the matinée that she was continued in the part for the evening performance.

Miss Whitlock had just been made understudy to Adele Ritchie as Mrs. Pineapple. It became necessary for the young singer to go on in the rôle after one rehearsal, but despite the lack of preparation, the performance was a finished one. Miss Genevieve's sister, Isabelle Whitlock, has just joined the company as a bridesmaid. Their father, Dr. Whitlock, was for many years President of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, it was said yesterday, probably will play "Mr. and Mrs. Daventry" before ending her tour in this country, she having recently brought Fred Carr from London as her leading man for that purpose.

***

It was definitely determined yesterday that Richard Mansfield will remain in New York at the Herald Square until Jan. 17, when he will probably be followed by Eleanora Duse. Mme. Duse expects to remain there two weeks in her present repertoire, and then end her tour by presenting at the Metropolitan Opera House single acts from "Camille," "La Locandiere," "Magda," and other parts in which she has won fame.

***

Dessa Gibson and Edith Whitney, two members of "A Chinese Honeymoon" company, with scarcely any warning to the company managers, packed up their things and sailed away on the St. Paul yesterday morning. They told a few friends that among other things they were going to cultivate their voices in Paris and return next year as stars.

***

Marie Cahill, who on Saturday leaves "Sally in Our Alley," soon will appear in "Nancy Brown," a new musical comedy written for her by G. H. Broadhurst of "Why Smith Left Home" fame, and Fred Ranken. Miss Cahill will succeed Mabelle Gilman at the Bijou.

***

H. B. Harris has engaged for Elisabeth Tyree's supporting company in "Gretna Green" Scott Craven, Frances Gaunt, Robert Hickman, Eva Vincent, Frank Matthieu, Georgie Lawrence, Robert Broderick, Maude Monroe, Mrs. Felix Morris, Harris Forbes, and others.

***

Three performances will be given at the St. Nicholas Garden by Bostock's trained wild animal show to-day, at 10 A. M., again at 2:30 P. M., and at 8 in the evening. To-morrow evening a cub lion, the handsomest in all the collection of babies born during the New Year engagement of the Bostock show, will be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder.

BURGLARS LOOTED FUR HOUSE.

Forced a Barred Window and Took Seal, Sable, Mink, and Marten Skins.

The six-story fur house at 63 East Broadway, recently erected by Isaac Brozen, was robbed early yesterday morning. It has only been completed about a month, and was well stocked with furs. The burglars entered through the rear windows and removed $2,800 worth of the furs.

The store on the first floor is about forty feet deep and runs back to a yard. This yards opens on an alley leading to Market Street. There are three windows at the rear of the store, and below them is the yard, which is fifteen feet deep, to permit of light in the cellar. The windows are protected with heavy iron bars. The burglars effected an entrance to the store by cutting out a square of one of the glass windows and then bending the iron bars sufficiently to allow the passage of a man's body. The windows were fitted with burglar alarms, but these were not disturbed. It is supposed that the goods were passed out and then put on a wagon and carted away.

An inventory was taken and manager Herman Kepilitzky said that $2,800 worth of seal, bear, marten, sable, mink, and other furs had been stolen.

SUPPLIES FOR GARRISON IN POLICE-GUARDED "CASTLE."

Occupants of Alleged Gambling House Get Cracked Ice and Sliced Turkeys Through Grated Window.

Capt. Schmittberger's plain-clothes men put in another twenty-four hours yesterday observing the house at 160 West Forty-fourth Street, and the Captain declares that he will keep up the siege indefinitely.

The only development, so far as the watchers had opportunity to observe, was the evident desire of the occupants of the house to have a Thanksgiving dinner like other mortals. In the course of the day a quantity of ice was brought. There being no opening large enough to admit of the passage of the ice as then formed, the blocks were cracked into scores of pieces and passed in through the bars that guard one of the windows. A brace of turkeys were put into cabs and likewise passed through the grating.

The proprietors of this house, which is said by Capt. Schmittberger to be given over to the interests of gambling, Messrs. Westcott and Jolly, conferred with their attorney at the Cadillac, Broadway and Forty-third Street, and it was announced that they had a plan looking toward seeking an injunction restraining Capt. Schmittberger from "causing a nuisance" to be maintained in front of their property. The Captain is understood to have said yesterday that he is in hourly expectation of being invited into the house in question, along with his men.

JEROME GOING "HIGHER UP."

Report That the District Attorney Has Spread a Net for Big Officials in the Police Department.

It was rumored yesterday about the Criminal Courts Building that District Attorney Jerome was planning a grand coup which might lead to the dismissal of certain police officials and their indictment by the Grand Jury. No confirmation of the rumors could be obtained, but the name of a certain Police Captain in charge of a west-side precinct was mentioned in connection with charges that are now being prepared by Assistant District Attorney Morgan and which will be filed with Police Commissioner Partridge within a few days.

It was said that District Attorney Jerome was aiming higher than heretofore, and that he has evidence which would involve an official above Captain's rank. The rumor had it that a man in close touch with the inside workings of the "system," and who has himself been a part of it, has acted the informer's part in order to cover himself, and that as a result the evidence in the District Attorney's possession will not only be sufficient to convict the officers in question, but also be somewhat in the nature of a wholesale exposé of existing evils in the Police Department.

ACCUSED BY MRS. LEDERER.

Detective Has a Hearing on Charges Growing Out of Divorce Suit.

BALDWINS, L. I., Nov. 26.—Arthur E. Wilson, the detective accused by Mrs. Adele R. Lederer, wife of George W. Lederer, the theatrical manager, of having entered her apartments at Baldwin on the morning of Oct. 23 and refusing to leave, and with acting in an improper manner, had a hearing to-day before Justice W. H. F. Jay.

The case is an outgrowth of the divorce suit in which the Lederers have figured. Mrs. Lederer and Sherman W. Knedels, at whose house said boarded, testified to-day

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Cloak Department.

AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF LONG, SHORT AND MEDIUM LENGTH OUTER GARMENTS, in Peau de Soie, Taffeta Silk, Zibeline and light weight Broadcloths. Also White Broadcloth Garments in a wondrous variety of exclusive styles at moderate prices.

About 75 LADIES' CRAVENETTE AND RAINPROOF ULSTERS (direct from the wholesale department), values $22.00 to $30.00 . . . . . $15.00

MONTE CARLO COATS $15.00, $20.00, $25.00
TAFFETA SILK COATS $18.00, $27.50, $35.00
VELOUR COATS, short and ¾ lengths . . $35.00, $48.00, $55.00
WHITE COATS (exclusive styles) . . . $35.00, $48.00, $65.00

These outergarments are made in our own workrooms and sold here exclusively.

Suit Department.

Our entire stock of LADIES' HIGH CLASS SUITS, of Broadcloth, Zibeline, Cheviot and fancy materials. Reduced from $50.00, $60.00 and $75.00.

$35.00 $48.00

LADIES' WALKING SUITS, plain and fancy materials (reduced from $32.50 and $40.00, ... $25.00

LADIES' VELVET SUITS $25.00, $35.00, $48.00

Fur Department.

Exclusive line of Baby Lamb & Broadtail Jackets, Plain and Trimmed; Jaunty Extra Persian Lamb Jackets, trimmed with Chinchilla; Hudson Bay Sable, Ermine and Dark Eastern Mink.

Special Sale of Squirrel Jackets, trimmed with Ermine, Copies of European Models, at reduced prices.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A limited lot of NEAR SEAL COATS, 22 and 24 inch long blouse, and box effects, lined with heavy brocade, plain, (value $57.50), ... $37.50
Trimmed with Mink, Persian, Lynx, Blended Stone Marten, and Alaska Sable, (value $72.50), ... $47.50
Squirrel Set, Extra Long Scarfs, with Handsome Cushion Muff to Match, (value $40.00), ... $25.00

Broadway and 21st St.

Entries for Eighth Regiment Games.

Many excellent entries have been secured for the annual Fall indoor games of Company G, Eighth Regiment, which will be held next Saturday in the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Patrick Walsh, New York Athletic Club; Frank Rickett, New York Athletic Club, and Harry Hillman, Thirteenth Regiment, are among the notable entries for the sprints, and Walsh will also run in the 220-yard run. The match relay race between the Pastime Athletic Club and the Star Athletic Club at two miles, each man to run half a mile, is creating considerable interest among the smaller clubs, as both are very evenly matched. In the one-mile run, handicap, Alexander Grant, New York Athletic Club, the one, two, three, and five mile champion of America, will start from scratch. For regimental teams there will be a ten-foot wall-scaling contest, open to teams of eight from any army or navy National Guard organization.

Tour for Wisconsin Football Team.

LOS ANGELES, Col., Nov. 26.—It has been practically settled that the University of Wisconsin football team will play here on Jan. 1 on the occasion of the Rose Carnival parade. The team which will oppose the visiting eleven has not been selected, although a strong effort is being made to secure the University of California men. On Christmas Day the Wisconsin team expects to play in San Francisco, when it may meet the as yet undefeated Perris Indians.

Plainfield Pitcher for Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 26.—Harry Pulliam, Secretary for the Pittsburg National League Baseball Club, was in Plainfield yesterday, and secured the signature of Warren McLaughlin to a contract for next year. McLaughlin joined the club late last season, and in the six games he pitched he made a good record. He is to receive $3,000 for next year's work. His contract contains no reserve clause.

Early Launching of Shamrock III.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Shamrock III. will be launched at the end of March or early in April. She will be much more ready for sea than was the Shamrock II. when the latter was launched.

Lady Shaftesbury, wife of the Commodore of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, will probably christen the new challenger for the America's Cup.

William H. Fuller Dead.

William H. Fuller, prominent in the wall paper trade and in club circles in this city, died in his residence at 64 West Fortieth Street, yesterday. He was a Director of the National Wall Paper Company and a member of the Union League and University Clubs, the Yale Alumni, and the Century Association.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Executive Committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association has adopted a new set of forms for insuring stocks at cottonseed oil mills.

A. R. Pierson, the new President of the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company of New York, has notified Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department that its requisition for an assessment of 20 per cent. upon the stockholders to make good an impairment had been fully paid in.

The Standard Milling Company, which has succeeded the United States Milling Company, allowed $300,000 of fire insurance on its property to lapse at noon on Tuesday, and it is reported in insurance circles that the company has decided to carry its own insurance.

Hunter & Miazza have been appointed Meridian (Miss.) agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe, the Aetna, the Royal, the Hartford, the Queen, the Phoenix, and the Springfield Insurance Companies.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Paul Morton, Chicago; Byron L. Smith, Chicago; Decatur Axtell, Richmond.

HOLLAND—C. W. Bingham, Cleveland; F. Prichard, London; J. Digby Maitland, London; Paul M. Potter, Paris; E. Rickmann, Bremen; J. Smidt von Selde, Amsterdam, Holland; C. E. Barasin, Basle; C. Seton Lindlay, London; R. A. Cooke, Honolulu, Hawaii Territory; Ernest Hamill, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. M. Coe, Cleveland; K. D. Bishop, Cleveland; C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga; Morrow Chamberlain, Chattanooga; A. A. Baker, London.

GRAND—Capt. J. A. Moss, United States Army; Col. J. A. Johnston, United States Army; W. H. Oury, Fort Apache, Arisona Territory; Capt. W. P. Jackson, Third United States Infantry; Lieut. H. C. Kuenzli, United States Navy.

GILSEY—Buckner W. Anderson, Cincinnati; Mark Marshall, Pittsburg.

FIFTH AVENUE—F. Oliver Jones, London; ex-Senator William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; G. Ayre Carr, London.

HOFFMAN—C. V. Herbert, Columbus, Ohio; Frederic Hernicke, Cienfuegos; Fred Pritchard, London.

ALBEMARLE—R. M. McLane, Baltimore; William J. Clark, London.

MANHATTAN—Ormond Blight, London; Erwin Ingram, London; John Caldwell, Pittsburg; Andrew Morton, London.

FLAT—M. J. Pais, Sacramento.

[illegible]—Fred Eadie Bate, Cuba; Burgis [illegible], Paris.

Indianapolis; A. D. Severance, Cleveland; Dr. J. Marshall Reid, San Francisco; W. van der Porten, Hamburg.

PARK AVENUE—P. J. Murphy, Toronto.

ASTOR—M. Kirkland, Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 480 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Gamble-Descond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 425 Broadway; Morton House.

Knowles & Gardner Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

"Gusky's," Pittsburg, Penn.; L. De Wolf, clothing and cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Patterson Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Freeman, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Fairbairn, underwear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; T. E. Nolan, books; 2 Walker Street.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; F. P. Reeves, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; R. T. Lenhart, notions, jewelry, and linings; Gilsey House.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; W. M. Sargent, cloaks and suits; Everett House.

Hill, H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. Hill, millinery; Hotel Bartholdi.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Walker, harness; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The storm central last evening in Eastern Tennessee has moved slowly north-northeast and to-night overlies Western Pennsylvania and the lower lake region. It has increased in intensity and extended its influence to the westward and northward, and to-night forms the most severe storm of the season. Strong northeast to east winds have prevailed along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast, and brisk north to east winds have been experienced in the lower lake region.

It is snowing to-night in Lower Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Eastern Missouri, with temperatures about the freezing point or below. Rain has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, along the South Atlantic Coast, and in Florida, also in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region.

It is much colder in the Mississippi Valley from Missouri southward, also in the East Gulf States, the Lower Ohio Valley, and somewhat warmer in the extreme Northwest. Snow is indicated for the lower lake region, Northern New York, and Northern New England Thursday, probably clearing to-morrow night. There will be rain on the New England Coast to-morrow morning, clearing by night. Snow flurries will continue along the lower lakes and in the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, and New England Friday.

It will be much colder to-morrow in the South Atlantic States, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Ohio Valley. It will be warmer to-morrow in the Upper Missouri Valley and Dakotas, and warmer Friday in the Middle Mississippi Valley and over the eastern slope.

Brisk to high north to northeast winds will prevail on the New England Coast to-morrow, shifting to northwest by night; along the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be brisk west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northwest, diminishing, and on the lakes, brisk north to northwest winds will continue to-morrow, diminishing by Friday.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk to high northwest to north winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport; on the Great Lakes and on the Washington and Oregon coasts, warnings of frosts and freshing temperatures have been issued for Northern Texas, with frost almost to the coast line; frost warnings have also been issued for Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, except along the coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, snow in interior, rain on the coast to-day; Friday, fair except snow in mountain districts; brisk to high north to northeast winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern New York, snow in interior, clearing and cooler on the coast to-day; Friday, fair; brisk northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, clearing and colder to-day; Friday, fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

District of Columbia and Maryland, clearing and colder to-day; Friday, fair and cold; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania, snow and colder to-day. Friday, fair; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

Western New York, snow to-day and along the lake Friday; brisk northwest winds.

Virginia, fair and much colder to-day. Friday, fair, colder on the coast; fresh to brisk northwest winds.

North Carolina, fair; much colder to-day. Friday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

South Carolina, fair and colder to-day. Friday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

West Virginia, fair in west, snow or rain in east portion, colder to-day; Friday fair.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion: Friday fair and warmer, except rain in northeast portion, fresh northwest winds, becoming southeast.

North and South Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Friday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Clearing and cooler, winds northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1901.	1902.	1902.
3 A. M.	36	44	44
6 A. M.	34	46	46
9 A. M.	22	48	48
12 M.	31	47	48
3 P. M.	29	46	47
6 P. M.	26	44	46
9 P. M.	24	42	45
12 P. M.	24	41	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

[illegible] Square 46½
[illegible] 44

"From Vantine's Things Beautiful."



JAPANESE Cloisonne Enamel,

on Silver, Copper and Bronze Bodies. The patterns are worked out in metal wire forming a cell-like network, which is filled with colored porcelain enamels fired, and ground under water with a peculiar lava stone until the colors of a finished specimen imitate the brilliancy of jewels.

IN THIS WARE WE SHOW AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF

Vases, Koros, Jars, Boxes, Plaques, Inkwells, Jardinieres, Umbrella Jars, Candlesticks, Trays, Teapots, Etc., Etc.,

in a great variety of Colorings and Decorations.

A HINT FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

An inspection through this "Unusual Store" will reveal many interesting objects of art and utility that cannot be duplicated.

YOU ARE WELCOME TO VIEW THIS EXHIBITION WITH THE SAME FREEDOM AS AT ANY MUSEUM.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway & 18th St.

REMEMBER THE MAINE

Dorothy Stanhope Tells in The

SUNDAY TIMES

How Relic Hunters Are Stripping Last Remnants of Old Warship.

TELL YOUR DEALER.

RIPANS TABULES, doctors find, a good prescription for mankind. 10 for 5c. at druggists.

A. M. and 42 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 46 degrees at 9 A. M., and the minimum 41 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

11:30 A. M.—73 Essex Street; Marcus Steintel; damage, trifling.

3:45 P. M.—24 Second Street; Charles Molowitz; damage, trifling.

5:25 P. M.—97 Hewitt Street; Mary Gruber; damage, $10.

Amusements.

HERALD Sqr. Thes. { Ev. 8:15. Mats. TO-DAY & Sat. MR. MARTIN HARVEY. A Cigarettemaker's Romance & Rouget De L'Isle. Next Sunday night. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats on Sale. SPECIAL SEATS NOW ON SALE For Engagement Beginning Next Monday, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR. *** Mr. Mansfield's engagement is limited and will positively terminate Sat., Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 3428 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY. Special Thanksgiving Matinee To-day

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. | Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON." Special Thanksgiving Matinee To-day

CARNEGIE HALL. Wetzler Symphony Concerts. Second Concert, Tues. Evg., Dec. 2, at 8:30. Orchestra of 90. H. H. WETZLER, Conductor. SOLOIST. RAOUL PUGNO. Program: BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4, E minor; SCHUMANN, Concerto for Piano in A minor; WEBER, Overture, "Freischuetz." Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St. Evr's at 8. Matinées To-day & Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama, MARY of MAGDALA. *** EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. *** SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER, by the Author of "Florodora."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York 1902—Sixty-first Season—1903. WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor Supplementary Subscription Sale. For seven afternoon or seven evening concerts, Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th, at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Special Mat. Mat. Saty., 2:15. TO-DAY. Thrilling Nightly to Song-Loving Audiences. MABELLE GILMAN in the new comic opera, the MOCKING BIRD Its catchy melodies fascinate New York.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y, 42 St. Mat. To-day & Sat. LAST WEEK—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY. WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS. Seats now on sale.

West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av. Matinées TO-DAY & Sat. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?" Next Sunday at 3 o'clock, SOUSA Seats Now on Sale. Sunday Night—Big Vaudeville Concert—25 & 50c. Dec. 1—MARGARET MAY in "WINCHESTER."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl. MATINEE TO-DAY. Stupendous, Melodramatic & Successful. THE NINETY AND NINE. Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat.,2. Ev.8:10.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St. "A Pronounced Success."—Herald. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM IN IMPRUDENCE. Evgs. 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. LAST 3 Nights at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. Holiday matinée to-day at 2. William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES." Next Monday—Seats Now on Sale. Mr. N. C. Goodwin, in FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley. Miss Maxine Elliott

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. LAST 9 NIGHTS. XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinée Saturday at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS." Dec. 8—JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. MARY MANNERING Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. ETHEL BARRYMORE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av. Last 3 Evgs., 8:20. Mats. TO-DAY & Saturday. Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present.

NEXT TUESDAY, DEC. 2, SEATS NOW ON SALE. MR. E. S. WILLARD FIRST PLAY— THE CARDINAL By Louis N. Parker. *** During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées. First special Thursday matinée December 4. DAVID GARRICK.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Xtra Mat. TO-DAY. Liebler & Co.'s Production of AUDREY By Mary Johnston. Reg. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. *** EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. *** THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY. & Burlesque, "HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Lexington Ave., between 43d and 44th Sts. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA. FRANZ KALTENBORN, THANKSGIVING DAY, 3 P. M. ADMISSION, 35 CENTS.

CIRCLE Thes. B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices—Evgs., 50-75-1.00-1.50. Mats., 25-50-75. Herbert Stock & Co., presenting Bijou Fernandez in ARISTOCRACY Special MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DE KOLTA, the Wizard To-night at 9. Special DE KOLTA Thanksgiving Matinée at 3.

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY." Popular Prices. SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. Mr. Chauncey Olcott POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL Mat. T'd'y "Magda." To-night—"The Joy of Living." Next (EMPIRE THEATRE CO.) Week in "THE WILDERNESS." Seats now on sale.

Collegiate Football Game To-day, 3 P. M., Columbia Field (Polo Grounds), Columbia vs. Syracuse. Adm., $1. Reserved Seats, $2.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. Merry Wives of Windsor.

VICTORIA. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15 VIOLA ALLEN in THE ETERNAL CITY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. Mat. Thanksgiving Day. Every Eve., incl. Mon., Sunday Eve. Nights. Last Mat., Sat. Next Week, AR. Heidelberg.

IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Several Important Games Will Be Decided To-day.

COLUMBIA AND SYRACUSE HERE

Cornell and Pennsylvania Will Meet at Philadelphia—West Point and Annapolis Practice.

Although there is no one great football game scheduled for to-day which will attract such widespread interest as the annual contests between Yale and Princeton, which used to be such a feature of the celebration of Thanksgiving Day in this city, yet, as the list of games in another column shows, there will be several matches of importance decided. The Cornell-Pennsylvania game in Philadelphia will settle the relative standing of these two teams for the season, while the Columbia-Syracuse game in this city in consequence of the unexpected brace in form shown by Columbia in winning the Annapolis game last week is likely to be more evenly contested than seemed likely a short while ago.

Syracuse lately has receded in form, as shown in the defeat of its eleven by West Point by 46-0, while Columbia, on the contrary, has improved over the ability it showed two weeks ago, and last week managed to defeat Annapolis, 5-0. Columbia, however, has suffered greatly in the last two days in the matter of injured men. Weekes's ankle has taken a turn for the worse, and Tomlinson is out of the game because of blood poisoning, which removes two of the strongest men from the team. As a matter of fact, in to-day's game only four of Columbia's regular 'Varsity men will line up, and there will be only three if, as feared, Weekes is unable to go in the game. Duden and Smith are both in poor condition also, so that it will be a team of substitutes and cripples that will line up for Columbia to-day. Syracuse, however, has also suffered, as her Captain and Cannon, her right tackle, are both unable to play because of injuries.

Columbia will have, it is expected, a good many changes in to-day's line-up. Duden will be shifted from centre to guard. Smythe will be centre, and Shaw, last year's centre, will be the other guard. Smith, the regular right half-back, will play at tackle because of his injured knee, and Fisher will be at quarter-back instead of Goodman. The probable line-up of both teams for to-day's game will be:

Columbia.	Positions.	Syracuse.
Earle	Left end	Lane
Brown	Left tackle	Schade
Shaw	Left guard	Tucker
Smythe	Centre	Wikoff
Duden	Right guard	Brane
Smith	Right tackle	Hares
Jackson	Right end	Boland
Fisher	Quarter back	Rutherford
Weekes	Left half back	Parker
Frambach	Right half back	Henderson
Duell	Full back	Morris

Referee—J. C. McCrackin, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Addison Kelly, Princeton. Timekeeper—George O. Reddington, Yale.

The Cornell football team, which is to play Pennsylvania to-day, reached Philadelphia yesterday from Ithaca. There were twenty-four players and a number of coaches and attendants. After a light lunch the eleven went out to Franklin Field, the University of Pennsylvania's gridiron, and lined up for signal practice. The field was in bad condition owing to the heavy rains, and this fact, Capt. Warner says, will be in favor of Pennsylvania's lighter men when the two elevens face each other to-day.

A special train carrying 800 enthusiastic Cornell students left Ithaca last night to attend the game to-day, so that the Ithacans will not lack encouragement.

West Point and Annapolis are practicing hard for their championship contest on Saturday at Philadelphia. At West Point the rain yesterday gave the men an opportunity to test their ability to catch and hold a slippery ball, and the way the oval jumped into open arms, slid through without a perceptible hitch, and dodged a score of warriors each anxious to possess it, was amusing. The coaches had planned light practice for the day, but the team found it the hardest kind of practice to chase a slippery pigskin on a wet gridiron.

Blain, who has held Boyer's place since the latter went to the hospital, begins to show the effects of coaching and hard practice. He held his ground like a veteran and promises to capture centre next year. Copp was put in at end to-day and his work pleased the coaches. Farnsworth's physical condition is slowly improving. The team will leave for Philadelphia to-morrow morning at 7:45 and the corps of cadets will leave Saturday morning.

At Annapolis the Midshipmen football team had their last regular practice game yesterday afternoon before meeting West Point on Saturday. Though the sun shone for a short while and dried the field somewhat, yet the condition of the ground was such that the team was unable to get the plays off rapidly. The greater part of the time was devoted to signal work, with only a ten-minute line-up, in which the 'Varsity and the "hustlers" were given possession of the leather alternately.

The 'Varsity succeeded twice in pushing the ball behind the goal posts, and Strassburger kicked a drop from the field, while the "hustlers," although they made a few regular gains, were never within striking distance of scoring on the first team. The "hustler" team has been using West Point's famous ground gaining formation, and the 'Varsity was shown an easy method of stopping this, which they have been doing most effectively, though the heavier men of the army team who may be used in this play might meet with more success than did the players of the second team, who are much lighter in weight.

Only light signal practice will be held to-day, and there will be no line-up between the two teams. The 'Varsity and substitutes, numbering thirty in all, and the coaches and trainer, will leave Annapolis on a special train at 9:30 to-morrow morning for Philadelphia. Quarters have been engaged for all at the Colonnade, at which place the middies put up last year. The final signal work will take place on Franklin Field Friday afternoon.

Reports to the effect that a breach was likely in the athletic relations of Yale and Harvard were contradicted by a Yale announcement authoritatively made yesterday in the editorial columns of The Yale Daily News, the university organ. The News announced that a meeting of the Yale-Harvard conference committee is to be held in the immediate future to decide on a "term of years' agreement" between the two universities.

The News continues: "It is thought that an agreement will be reached which will set at rest the sensational stories which have been published to the injury of both universities."

Columbia's football elections will be held this year on Dec. 3. Nominations for the positions of manager and assistant manager closed yesterday. Gordon G. Greene, the present assistant manager, is the only nominee for manager. The candidates for the position of assistant are R. H. Bradley, V. R. H. Greene, J. G. Prall, and W. A. Tilt.

Football at Orange Oval.

This morning the Orange Athletic Club football team will play the Philadelphia professionals at the Orange Oval, Orange, N. J., the game being scheduled to begin at 10:45 o'clock. Both teams are heavy, the Orange eleven averaging 198 pounds and the visitors 191 pounds. There are a number of college players on each team, and an interesting contest is expected. The line-up will be as follows:

Phila. Prof.		Orange A. C.
Gilbert	Left end	Schwinn Echreiber
Randolph	Left tackle	Daily
Tees	Left guard	Bradley
Bachman	Centre	Mahor, Capt.
Scholl	Right guard	Smith
Ryan	Right tackle	Miller
Stehle	Right end	Pritchard
Kennedy, Capt.	Quarter back	Traus
Washburn	Left half back	Hambacher
Barry	Right half back	Laranden
Roller	Full back	Comerford

THANKSGIVING DAY SPORTS.

Big Variety of Interesting Events Arranged, Including Golf, Hurling, Trotting, and Cycling.

A large variety of sports has been arranged for Thanksgiving Day, but the condition of the weather will have a great deal to do with their successful termination. Golfers and runners are liable to find the going muddy and soggy and the automobilists who have been preparing to climb Eagle Rock Hill, at Orange, N. J., may be forced to postpone their test of skill to a more favorable day.

Next to football, the largest number of competitions arranged for any one sport is in golf. Nearly 100 local players, headed by Travis and Douglas, will tee off this morning in the three-day open event at Lakewood. A little rain will have practically no effect upon the scores, for the sandy nature of the Lakewood soil keeps the links hard and firm. Nearer New York, however, the links will be in poorer shape, but the holiday interest in the game practically assures large fields at many clubs. George Law, the Dyker Meadow professional, has offered a bag and set of clubs for a handicap and the club has offered second and third prizes. The Dyker members will turn out in force for their Thanksgiving medal, and the women at Richmond Country and Harbor Hill will compete in mixed foursome contests. The last event of the season will be played at Morris County, and a handicap bogey event for both men and women has been arranged at Englewood.

The big athletic event of the day will be at Celtic Park, where the Greater New York Athletic Association will hold a game of association football, and this will be followed by a hurling match for the championship of America between the Wolfe Tones and the Dalys of Brooklyn.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America will hold a fifty-mile cycling handicap. The start will be at Bedford Rest at 8 o'clock this morning and the run will be to Belmore along the Eastern Parkway and back. Fifteen prizes will be given.

Provided the weather is favorable, there will be trotting on the Speedway, at Inter-State Park, and at Empire City Park. The annual Orange Horse Show will be opened to-day and the judging of the first classes will begin this evening.

The list of leading events for the day is:

Football.—Columbia vs. Syracuse at Polo Grounds; Cornell vs. University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Carlisle vs. Georgetown at Washington, Bucknell vs. Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore, Philadelphia Professionals vs. Orange Athletic Club at Orange Oval.

Athletics.—Greater New York Irish A. A. games at Celtic Park.

Trotting.—Speedway, Empire City track, Interstate Park.

Cycling.—Fifty-mile handicap of Century Road Club, Brooklyn.

Automobiling.—Hill climbing, Eagle Rock Hill, Orange, N. J.

Horse Show.—Opening day at Orange.

Golf.—Lakewood open tournament, Dyker Meadow Club handicap, Davies' Cup contest at Westchester, handicap and mixed foresomes at Richmond County, Thanksgiving Medal at Fox Hills, Captain's Cup and handicap at Harbor Hill, club handicap at Montclair, foursomes at Ardsley, mixed foursome at Newark Athletic, handicap at Marine and Field, Ryall Cup contest at Yountakah, monthly handicap Nassau Country, club handicap Richmond Hill, handicaps for men and women Englewood, cup match play contest at Apawamis, bogey handicap at Morris County, Garden city Club handicap, Crescent Athletic Club handicap.

Racing.—Bennings track at Washington.

HARNESS HORSES SOLD WELL.

A Total of $50,755 Realized for Third Day of Old Glory Auction Offering.

The sale of the horses consigned by James Butler, owner of the East View Stock Farm, stood out as the feature of the third day of the "Old Glory" auction sale in Madison Square Garden yesterday and last night. The East View Farm horses were largely the representatives of the great trotter and sire of speed, Direct, (2:05½,) the champion of the days of the high-wheel sulky, and the attendance, when they were sold in the evening, was the largest night crowd of the week.

The best-known individual of the Butler consignment was the great pacer Klatawah, (2:05¼,) now seven years old, by Steinway-Katie G., by Electioneer, who was the first horse offered in the evening. As was the case with all the Butler horses, Klatawah was in excellent condition, but he failed to bring as large a price as the crowd generally expected, and went to J. G. Danforth & Sons of Washington, Ill., for $1,400. The others of the East View horses sold up to the fair average of $308, twenty-six head bringing $8,005.

The sales for the day throughout were the best of the offering to date. The highest price of the day was $3,100, paid by S. W. Whitney of Albany, N. Y., for the trotter Precision, (2:10½,) nine years old, by Allerton-Precise, by Nutwood, the star of Edgar Brank's consignment. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, through an agent, paid the next best price of the day, $3,000, for the trotting brood mare Expectation, ten years old, by Autograph-Miss Copeland, by Almont Star, consigned by the estate of W. E. Spier. The other sales for sums exceeding $1,000 were $1,450, paid by W. R. Smith of Hartford for the fast young pacer, Joe Pointer, (2:08¾,) $1,400, paid by J. Moore of Albany, for the pacer Star Pupil, (2:09½,) $1,350, paid by Charles McCue of Lakewood, N. J., for the pacer Johnny Ogan, (2:05¾,) $1,250, paid by F. J. McKane of New York, for the trotter Joe N., $1,250, paid by W. H. Snyder, for the trotter Albert C., and $1,000, paid by P. F. Hamlin of Poughkeepsie, for the trotter Muriel. The total of the sales was $50,755 for 112 horses, an average of $453. The sale will be continued to-day without interruption on account of the holiday.

Golf Association for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 26.—G. Herbert Windeler, Secretary of the Brookline Country Club's Golf Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of representatives from the golf clubs around Boston for the purpose of forming a golf association on lines similar to the Metropolitan Association of New York. The meeting will be held at the Exchange Club House, each club being represented by two delegates. A similar attempt was made before, but the project fell through, owing to lack of co-operation on the part of some of the leading clubs. Since then some of the other clubs have become the real leaders and the necessity of a metropolitan association does not exist.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night, Nov. 27, (Thanksgiving,) at 8.—Extra Performance. AIDA. Emma Eames, Louise Homer; De Marchi, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Fri. Eve., Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke. Conductor, Mr. Hertz. Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Sat. Eve., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvares, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Fion. Sun. Eve., Nov. 30, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Salignac, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Eve., Dec. 1, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Gerhauser, (début,) Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Eve., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Eve., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Bridewell; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES THANKSGIVING., SAT. & WED.

3 Performances To-day, 10 A. M. & 1 & 7 P. M. BOSTOCK Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Last 7 times

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY. JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 23d St. | 25c., 50c. 5th Av. & 58th St. | Res., 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch. 23D ST. OPEN TO-DAY AT 10 A. M.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Majestic Burlesquers. SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

KEITH'S 14th and B'way | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c. TO-DAY, DOORS OPEN AT 10 A. M.

NEW STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. To-day. A KENTUCKY FEUD. Nxt Wk, Hanlon's Le Voyage en Suisse.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c. KIDNAPPED. TED MARES' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE, 44th St., Near 5th Av. To-Night, 8:30 Mat. Sat. 2:15. "FAD AND FOLLY"

DALY'S Thurs. Dec. 4, at 3. Piano Recital. ....GABRILOWITSCH..... Seats ready Friday, 50c. to $1.50.

Matinee To-day, 2:30. GRAND ARMY HELD

The varied and artistic stock of Sterling Silver and Silver and Gold Plate on exhibition at the new store of THE MERIDEN CO. (INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., SUCCESSORS) will be found highly suggestive to Holiday purchasers. Madison Square, at Fifth Avenue and 26th Street.

CORNELL HARRIERS WON

Cross-Country Championship Decided at Morris Park.

YALE'S RUNNERS WERE SECOND

Annual Collegiate Event Contested in the Rain and Over a Muddy Course —Bowen of Penn First.

Cornell won the championship of the Inter-Collegiate Cross Country Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the meet held at the Morris Park race track yesterday afternoon for the third time since the event was instituted. Yale was second, Pennsylvania third, Harvard fourth, and Columbia fifth. The individual championship was won by A. C. Bowen of the University of Pennsylvania, who beat out D. W. Franchot of Yale, last year's champion, by less than two yards after an exciting finish.

Each college entered seven men in the event, and the first four in for each college scored, their positions being added, and the team with the smallest total taking first place. The Ithacans obtained the fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth places, and these numerals being added, gave them the winning lowest total of 24 points. Yale obtained second, seventh, tenth, and eleventh places, and scored 30; Pennsylvania obtained first, fourteenth, sixteenth, and twenty-second places, and scored 53; Harvard finished eighth, thirteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-first, and scored 59 points; Princeton finished third, nineteenth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-eighth, and scored 75 points, and Columbia obtained twentieth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-second places, and scored 111.

The event was instituted in 1898 by the Amateur Athletic Union and the meet that year was won by Yale. In the following year the Inter-Collegiate Association was organized and Cornell won the title that year and in 1900, while last year Yale was the winner of both the individual and the team championship.

The race yesterday was run over the steeplechase course inside the Morris Park race track, and each circuit was a little over a mile and a quarter long, the five laps making a little over six and one-half miles. The obstacles consisted of six hedges, two Liverpool jumps, and a water jump, the latter, however, containing no water. The ground was soft and slippery from the rain of the preceding two days, while the track, which was crossed twice in each lap, was a veritable sea of mud. There were forty-two starters, representing six universities, as follows:

Yale—W. F. Waldron, D. W. Franchot, E. S. Van Tassel, C. S. Jacobus, C. B. Alcott, B. W. Bumstead, and C. F. Wickes.

Harvard—W. A. Colwell, J. H. Hull, J. H. Stone, A. King, R. D. Walsh, and W. G. Clerk.

University of Pennsylvania—A. C. Bowen, I. A. Orton, C. P. Major, W. C. Longstreth, E. R. Rutschman, J. C. Gilpin, and S. G. Clinenson.

Columbia—H. G. Droge, F. L. O'Connell, R. Brannstein, A. S. McDonald, R. L. Hammerslough, and C. A. Fulton.

Princeton—R. E. Williams, S. W. Root, J. J. Heard, R. A. Williams, A. A. Rutherford, and J. L. Lisele.

Cornell—K. K. Foster, J. Stanley, W. B. Schrett, H. C. Plummer, C. O. White, E. W. Woodward, and T. Newman.

A cold, fine rain was falling when the start was made at 3:03 o'clock, and it continued throughout the race, causing discomfort to competitors and spectators alike. The first lap was covered in 6:41, Franchot of Yale leading, with Colwell of Harvard second, White of Cornell third, Williams of Princeton fourth, Jacobus of Yale fifth, and three Cornell men, Newman, Schrett, and Foster, sixth, seventh, and eighth, respectively. Then came Burnstead of Yale, followed by two more Cornell men, Plummer and Woodward, and Waldron of Yale. Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia men were bunched in the ruck.

In the second lap Williams of Princeton came to the front, and led Franchot, with Colwell in third place, and Newman of Cornell fourth. Then came Bumstead of Yale, Woodward, Schrett, and Plummer of Cornell, and Waldron and Jacobus of Yale. Cornell had moved up considerably and it became evident that the contest was likely to be between the Ithacans and the Yale men. The time of this circuit was 13:52 1-5.

Bowen of Pennsylvania came to the front in the third lap with Franchot and Williams second and third, respectively. The other leaders, in order, were Schrett, Colwell, Woodward, Bumstead, Waldron, Jacobus, and Plummer. The time was 20:58.

In the fourth lap the men began to string out more and there were several withdrawals of tail enders, but Cornell and Yale still remained on even terms. Bowen, Franchot, and Williams still led, followed by three Cornell men, Newman, Schrett, and Woodward, and these six were twenty yards in advance of the rest of the pack. Waldron, Colwell, Bumstead, and Jacobus were next in order, running about ten yards apart, and then came Plummer and White of Cornell.

The hard going told on all the runners in the last circuit, and there was little energy left in them at the finish, several falling flat in the mud as they crossed the line. Bowen and Franchot made a remarkably plucky sprint at the finish, however, and ran down the muddy track on even terms for almost a hundred yards. Then the pace proved too swift for the Yale man, and, despite the encouraging cheers of his college mates, who were ranged along the fence at the finish, he dropped behind, and Bowen won the hard and pluckily contested race by about two yards. Four or five yards back came Williams of Princeton, and about forty yards further back were three Cornell men, Schrett, Woodward, and Newman. This practically gave Cornell the race, but when Waldron of Yale came next there was a glimmer of hope for the Blue as Jacobus and Bumstead of Yale were seen racing with White of Cornell and Colwell of Harvard. If the two Yale men had beaten the Harvard and the Cornell runners, Yale would have tied Cornell for first place. But the Blue runners were unequal to the task, and were beaten by both Colwell and White, giving Cornell first place by a margin of six points.

In spite of the exceedingly bad going, the time of the run, 35:00, was only 50 seconds more than the record of 34.10 made by "Johnny" Cregan of Princeton, and under more favorable conditions of weather the record probably would have been broken. Last year Franchot won in 34.20.

Position.	Name.	Team.	Time. M. S.
1—A.	C. Bowen,	Pennsylvania	35:00
2—D.	W. Franchot,	Yale	35:01
3—R.	E. Williams,	Princeton	35:02
4—W.	B. Schrett,	Cornell	35:10
5—K.	W. Woodward,	Cornell	35:11
6—T.	Newman,	Cornell	35:16
7—W.	F. Waldron,	Yale	35:28
8—W.	A. Colwell,	Harvard	34:50
9—C.	O. White,	Cornell	35:51
10—C.	S. Jacobus,	Yale	35:52
11—W.	B. Bumstead,	Yale	35:53
12—H.	C. Plummer,	Cornell	36:25
13—J.	H. Hull,	Harvard	36:37
14—I.	A. Orton,	Pennsylvania	36:55
15—C.	B. Alcott,	Yale	37:00
16—C.	P. Major,	Pennsylvania	37:05
17—W.	G. Clerk,	Harvard	37:06
18—J.	K. Foster,	Cornell	37:14
19—A.	A. Rutherford,	Princeton	37:23
20—A.	S. McDonald,	Columbia	37:32
21—A.	King,	Harvard	37:37
22—S.	W. Gilpin,	Pennsylvania	37:39
23—R.	[illegible],	Cornell	37:39
24—H.	[illegible],	Columbia	37:40
25—R.	[illegible],	Princeton	37:41
26—J.	[illegible],	Columbia	37:47
27—J.	H. Stone,	Harvard	37:58
28—S.	W. Root,	Princeton	38:25
29—R.	L. Hammerslough,	Columbia	38:44
30—H.	G. Droge,	Columbia	38:50
31—C.	F. Wickes,	Yale	38:58
32—F.	L. O'Connell,	Columbia	39:04
33—J.	C. Gilpin,	Pennsylvania	39:06
34—W.	C. Longstreth,	Pennsylvania	39:31
35—C.	A. Fulton,	Columbia	39:54

POINT SUMMARY.

Name.	First Four Positions.			Total.
Cornell	4	5	6	9— 24
Yale	2	7	10	11— 30
Pennsylvania	1	14	16	22— 53
Harvard	8	13	17	21— 59
Princeton	3	19	25	28— 75
Columbia	20	29	30	32—111

SPEEDWAY RACE FOR MULES.

Three Entries for the "Muliana" as Part of Saturday's Racing Programme.

For the last of their series of Speedway brushes the Road Drivers' Association has arranged for ten events to be held over the lower stretch of the Speedway on Saturday afternoon. The trotting championship having been won by Kingmond, and the trotting team championship by Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, only two championships remain to be settled.

Should Sphinx S. defeat Nathan Straus on Saturday it will give three brushes to each of them, and the tie will have to be settled by another contest. The other event is the one for championship pacing teams, with Isaac Hopper's Prince Tell and Bessie Reid against F. G. Schmidt's Mercury Wilkes and Excellence as contestants.

A novelty on Saturday will be the Speedway "muliana," which will have as contestants, according to the announcement of the Brush Committee, the three famous mules of the world, Crescensana, Monkana, and Lord Derbyana. They will be driven respectively, according to the entry list, by Col. J. F. Swift, Col. D. L. King, and Col. A. E. Equity. The conditions require the contestants to bring their animals to the finishing point on a square trot. All brushes are a half mile each over the lower stretch finishing in front of the clubhouse. The first brush will be started at 2 P. M.

Following is the list of entries:

Brush 1.—2 o'clock—Trotters—The King, 2:10¼, or Sally Simpson, 2:11¼, D. Lamar; Tiverton, 2:12½, A. E. Perren; Orange Chief, 2:13¼, E. L. Rosenbaum; Allabrieve, 2:18¼, Charles C. Lloyd; Camilla, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones; Iderim, 2:23¼, W. J. Clark.

Brush 2.—2 o'clock—Pacers—McShedd, 2:17, Dr. A. H. Kramer; Comet, 2:17¼, Robert Marshall; Antonio, 2:19¼, Frank W. Darrin; Maggie Alencon, 2:20¼, L. H. Perlman; Miss Minnie Lynn, Dr. H. D. Gill; Belfry Chimes, W. C. Floyd-Jones.

Brush 3.—2:30 o'clock—Trotters—Josh, 2:24¼, Frank Darrin; Freddie Barnes, 2:23¼, S. I. Darrin; Royalto, David Lamar; Lady Alexandria, Dr. J. S. Scott; Irene Taylor, M. L. Simon; Delphi, Morris Jones; Tioga, H. C. Flogel.

Brush 4.—2:30 o'clock—Trotting Teams—Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, Jack Curry; Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, L. Whitehead.

Brush 5.—3 o'clock—Trotters—Ida Highwood, 2:09¾, E. E. Smathers; The King, 2:10¼, or Sally Simpson, 2:11¼, D. Lamar; West Wilkes, 2:13½, Luke A. Burke; Axtello, 2:15, A. E. Perren; Swift, 2:16¼, John F. Cockerill; McMillan, 2:17¼, Dr. J. F. Moore.

Brush 6.—3 o'clock—Championship Pacing Teams—Nov. 1 brush won by Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, Nov. 8 brush won by Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, Nov. 15 brush won by Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, Nov. 22 brush won by Prince Tell and Bessie Reid. Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, F. G. Schmidt; Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, Isaac A. Hopper.

Brush 7.—3:30 o'clock—Championship Pacers—Oct. 25, brush won by Nathan Straus; Nov. 1, brush won by Nathan Straus; Nov. 8, brush won by Nathan Straus; Nov. 15, brush won by Sphinx S.; Nov. 22, brush won by Sphinx S. Nathan Straus, 2:06¼, D. Lamar; Sphinx S., 2:07, E. E. Smathers.

Brush 8.—3:30 o'clock—Trotters—Freeland, 2:17¾, D. Goodman; Silk Lace, 2:18½, H. D. Mix; Miss Fearing, 2:19¼, W. C. Floyd-Jones; Santos, 2:21¼, Thomas B. Leahy; Miss Hibbard, 2:20¾, John F. Cockerill; Possibility, Thomas F. Russell.

Brush 9.—4 o'clock—Pacers—Bell Boy, 2:07¼, Frank W. Darrin; Bismuth, 2:12¾, James Hart; Rosalie, 2:12¾, A. E. Perren; Jack, 2:12½, Dr. H. D. Gill; Red Lawn, 2:16½, D. Lamar; King Tom, 2:19¼, C. Hackett; Ogden Smith, J. W. Smith.

Brush 10.—4 o'clock—Speedway "Muliana"—(Half-mile Dash)—Crescensana, 12:02¼, Col. J. F. Swift; Monkana, 12:06¾, Col. D. L. King; Lord Derbyana, 12:05¾, Col. A. E. Equity.

Conditions.—The contestants must bring their animals to the finishing point on a square trot.

CUP DEFENDER'S KEEL LAID.

One Hundred Tons of Lead Used—Four Weeks Earlier Than Was the Case with Constitution.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 26.—About one hundred tons of lead were poured into a mold in the Herreshoff boat shops to-day to form the keel of the New America's Cup defender. As far as the mechanical work was concerned the casting was successful, but the actual state of the keel will not be known until Saturday, when the mold is torn to pieces. Smelting of pig lead was begun before daylight in two kettles set up near the keel mold, and pouring of the molten metal lasted eight hours, being completed at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Most of the lead was poured before noon and the remainder added gradually to fill in cracks and depressions in the cast through shrinkage, by cooling on contact with the mold.

After the mold had been filled to the top and the lead had crusted over, pouring stopped, and the smelters were dismantled. Designer Herreshoff left the shop for his home at 5 o'clock, and he seemed satisfied with the work. The form of the mold at

NOTED FRENCH TURFMAN HERE.

Eugene Fischof, in America on a Visit, May Race Horses on New York Tracks.

An arrival on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, in yesterday from Bremen and Cherbourg, was Eugene Fischof, one of the best known racing men of the French turf. Mr. Fischof was accompanied by his two young sons, who will enter St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Mr. Fischof will remain in the country about three months, and may make arrangements to race several of his horses in this country next year.

"I may decide to race in America next year," Mr. Fischof said yesterday. "There has been an American invasion, you know, of England and France, and now I think it about time for the French to invade America. Should I decide to race in the United States, I will send over about ten horses. I should especially like to bring over a few steeplechasers and hurdlers. It might interest the Americans in that branch of the sport.

"France leads the world in hurdle racing. English and American horses jump too high and are too slow. On the other hand, the French horses simply fly, so to speak. They may touch the hurdle, but they are sure to get over it. In England the horses jump so high that they lose just about five lengths on every jump."

Of the trouble that Jockeys "Johnny" Reiff and Milton Henry had in France this Summer Mr. Fischof said: "My own opinion is that the boys are absolutely innocent of any wrongdoing. They did, unfortunately for themselves, associate with some of the men under suspicion, and that is the cause, I think, of their trouble. There is no proof whatever of their guilt."

Of American and English jockeys Mr. Fischof said:

"In hurdle racing we have only one American rider, a colored boy. American jockeys are not trained to ride hurdles. In flat racing, though, American jockeys can give the best of the English riders five pounds, and when it comes to the Reiffs, Milton Henry, Cash Sloan, and others of that class, they can give them fifteen pounds and still beat them out.

"'American racing men,' Mr. Fischof remarked, 'do not seem to have the courage to buy hurdle racers. They do not relish the idea, it seems, of paying $16,000 for a horse that may be ruined at the very first jump. Of my own stabie, one of the best of my steeple chasers is Aristo, who last season won five races, the purses totaling about 40,000f. Another of my horses, Resident, a $15,000 four-year-old steeplechaser, was third in the great Paris Steeplechase, every one of his knees in the race. There were eighteen starters in the race. In all I have a string of fifty horses. Concerning my flat racers, I have to thank D. Sloan, my American trainer, for their excellent work.'

"I met Mr. Whitney," concluded Mr. Fischof, "two years ago. His string is one of the strongest in all England, and I think that he has an excellent chance to win the next English Derby. I do not know Mr. Croker personally, although I know that he has a very fine lot of racers."

Mr. Fischof is a warm friend of P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, and Rodman Wanamaker, all of whom were his guests in France in the past Summer. He expects to visit them soon.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

Large Entries and Many Prizes from Foreign Clubs—Some of the First Awards.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The fourth annual international exhibition of the Philadelphia Dog Show Association began to-day in Horticultural Hall. The entries are numerous and the judges were kept busy all day making the awards. In addition to the association's prizes, there are many special trophies offered by foreign kennel clubs, among them being the New South Wales Kennel Club Trophy, Western Province Canine Association of Cape Town, medal; Ceylon Kennel Club of Colombo, medal; Societe Canine du Sud-Est, Lyons, France, medal, and medals from Belgian, Swiss, Italian, Canadian, German, and English organizations.

Among first prize awards were:

Cocker Spaniels.—Puppies, Robert S.; novice dogs, Baby Willard; limit dogs, Digby Bell; all owned by James S. Clark of Toronto, Canada.

Open Dog.—Fritz III., Brookside Kennels, Rye, N. Y.

Novice Dogs, other than black.—Mopals Shotover, Mopals Kennels, New Marlborough, Mass.

Limit Dogs, not black.—Otterburn Rufus, J. T. Michand, Duluth, Minn.

Bostons.—Novice dogs, Joker Mack, Frank A. Teeling, East Somerville, Mass.

Novice Bitches.—Miss Turpin; Thomas Kelly, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Collies.—Open dogs, Champion Wellesbourne, Mrs. J. I. Rehlin, Milwaukee.

Foxhounds.—The Duke of Kent, Henry G. Trevor of Southampton, L. I., won six first prizes.

Field Spaniels.—Novice dogs, Saybrook Dickie, Rowland P. Keasbey, New York. Mr. Keasbey's entries also won four other first prizes.

Welsh Terriers.—Novices, Brynhir Beauty, G. M. Carnochan, Riverside on Hudson, N. Y.

Limit Dogs.—Lassie of Cedarvale, B. S. Smith, Closter, N. J.

Black and Tan Terriers.—Limit dogs and bitches, Rochelle Cricket, Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Foote, New Rochelle, N. Y.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS RETURN.

Cassius Sloan, brother of the famous Jockey Tod Sloan, and himself a race rider who has achieved great success on European race courses in recent years, was a passenger on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, having returned to the United States, accompanied by Jockeys Rutter, Knapp, Shield, and Richards, who also rode in Europe through the season of 1902.

Sloan went abroad in February and did his most successful riding in Russia. Before going to Russia, where he wore the colors of Jean de Reszke, he rode a few races in France. In Russia he finished second on the winning list. Mitchell, another American, was first. Sloan won 55 out of 205 races and was placed so many times that he said he stopped counting. "Tod" Sloan, his brother, he said, in answer to a question, was not "broke." "Tod" is lost sight of for a couple of great races, but got his money back on other bets he made.

Speaking of a jockey's chances in Russia, he said: "A jockey in Russia cannot make money by betting and the only money he gets is what is paid as salary. Bets are made through the Mutuals, and the Government gets 10 per cent. of the winnings." Jockey Rutter has been riding in Russia for the Count Kuroepenkine. He was fourth on the list, winning with 31 out of 102 mounts. He is going to Chicago. Knapp was third on the list of winners in Russia. He won 18 out of 139 races. Richards rode in France. Shield rode in Russia for M. Lazarus. He won 15 out of 39 races, including both the Middle Plate race at St. Petersburg and the Middle Plate at Moscow, on Almeveva. He is going to California.

TOURING CYCLISTS RETURN.

The arrival of the cyclists, Harry Elkes, Eddie Bald, and Jimmy Michael, from Paris yesterday, added new interest to the international championship six-day bicycle race to be held in Madison Square Garden during the week of Dec. 7. Some doubt has existed about Elkes and Bald going in the race as a team, but this has been dispelled by the fact that both these riders signed contracts with the managers of the race yesterday, and immediately went to Manhattan Beach to finish their training.

Elkes has fully recovered from the fall he got in France. He was riding in great form in his race with Michael, when his tire gave way and he broke his collarbone. Bald surprised the cycling world by his remarkable performances in the French capital. His defeat of Ellegard, the world's champion, proved that the ex-champion has regained his old form, and local cyclers are of the opinion that he and Elkes will come pretty close to being first in the big race. Jimmy Michael, who is to ride Elkes in a twenty-mile paced race on Saturday evening, Dec. 6, will also train at Manhattan Beach.

Lectures for Yachtsmen.

A course of fifteen lectures on navigation is being arranged by the House Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club to be held in the clubhouse, 12 West Forty-fourth Street, every Thursday evening, beginning Dec. 4. The lectures will be given by Capt. Howard Patterson, and the cost to the members has been fixed at $20 for the course, provided that twenty members attend. The fifteen topics that will be discussed in order are: "The Mariner's Compass," "The Mariner's Chart," "Chart Sailing," "The Sailing Ship and Steamship Log Books," "Dead Reckoning," four lectures, "The Quadrant, Octant, and Sextant," "Corrections for the Altitude," "Time and Its Measurement," "Finding the Latitude," "Finding the Longitude," "Great Circle Sailing," "Storms and Their Indications," "Rules of the Road," "Buoyage and Lights."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:59	Sun sets...4:35	Moon rises...4:34

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:28	Gov. Isl'd...8:07	H. Gate...10:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:08	Gov. Isl'd...8:31	H. Gate...10:27

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

Adirondack, Cape Haitien	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....
Curityba, Santos	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	10:00 A. M.	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Georgian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Kronland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	4:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes here Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 30 and up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. 6 and up to Dec. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.).

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Oct. 25; Hongkong, Oct. 26; Shanghai, Oct. 31; Yokohama, Nov. 8, and Honolulu, Nov. 18, reached San Francisco per steamships China and were dispatched next Nov. 25 at 6 P. M. Due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Nov. 30.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 23.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 22.
Hanover, Bremen, Nov. 6.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 13.
Main, Bremen, Nov. 20.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Nov. 17.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, Nov. 21.
Trebia, St. Lucia, Nov. 20.

FRIDAY, NOV. 28.

Lord Erne, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 15.
Nauplia, Stettin, Nov. 11.
Samantha, Cardiff, Nov. 14.

SATURDAY, NOV. 29.

British Empire, Antwerp, Nov. 15.
Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 22.
Canadian, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
Norge, Copenhagen, Nov. 12.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 22.

SUNDAY, NOV. 30.

La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 22.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 20.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.

Arrived.

SS Flandria, (Ger.,) Bode, Port au Prince, &c., and Kingston, Ja., Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off the Scotland Lightship at 9 P. M.

SS City of Savannah, Fisher, Savannah, Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. South of Scotland Lightship at 11 P. M.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Mascazzini, Genoa, Nov. 10, and Naples, 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Bowling, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) Bruns, Gonaives, &c., Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Beacon, (Nor.,) Petersen, Port Antonio, Nov. 20, with fruit to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Larsen, Demsrara, Nov. 14, with sugar to E. W. & G. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M., 25th.

SS Gallia, (Fr.,) Pavey, Marseilles, Nov. 4, and Naples, 8th, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M., 26th.

SS Jamestown, Hillier, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sigio, Boyd, Galveston, Nov. 20, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., northeast, moderate breeze; cloudy.

Sailed.

SS New York, for San Domingo City, &c.
SS Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Tripoli, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Atlas, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Iberia, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Paso, for New Orleans.
SS Esperanza, for Havana.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—SS Philadelphia, Capt. Broomhead, from New York, passed Hurst Castle at 4:05 P. M. and arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Tabaristan, (Br.,) Capt. Saunders, from New York for Hamburg and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Corfe Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from East London for New York, arr. at St. Vincent, C. V., yesterday.

SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlows, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Richter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Connolly, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Nov. 24.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McMillan, from Santos, &c., for New York, sld. from Pernambuco Nov. 24.

SS Hellig, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, for New York, sld. from Swansea to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Malchow, from Genoa and Naples for New York, passed Fayal to-day.

SS Monsoleo, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York for Glasgow passed Inistrahull to-day.

SS Hotham Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from New York via Christiansand, arr. at Aarhuus Nov. 23.

SS Rampine, (Dutch,) Capt. Oortigiese, from New York, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York via Algiers for Venice, &c., arr. at Malta to-day.

SS British Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Preath, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakhuis, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer yesterday.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Ritchie, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville yesterday.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Bartlett, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Ellerhusen, from Bremen and Cherbourg, arr. at New York yesterday.

SS Caledonia, (Br.,) Capt. Ritchie, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville yesterday.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Parry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown yesterday.

SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Metcalfe, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown yesterday.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van Dyk, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer yesterday.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Preath, from New York for Gibraltar, arr. at Malta

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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IT WILL NOT DOWN.

Although, as our readers are aware, we have no expectation that the tariff will be revised in any particular at the coming session of Congress, it is becoming more and more evident that the protectionists are not to have so quiet a time as they would prefer. The latest movement, originating in Massachusetts, for the repeal of the duties on coal and hides and food stuffs, is one that may give rise to a good deal of trouble for the fanatical advocates of the do-nothing policy.

The strongest argument the latter can make, especially to the business men who happen not to be informed as to the actual situation, is that you must not touch the tariff for fear of general disturbance. But the dullest ears are open now to a suggestion that the supply of coal shall not artificially be restricted by a duty on imports. The people of the whole country are in no mood to bear with patience a prayer to be "let alone" by a combination of corporations that has failed so signally to supply one of the cardinal necessaries of daily life. It is not protection from competition from any quarter that this combination deserves. Much the same condition presents itself in connection with the raw material of the shoe and leather industry. The duties on hides and skins are solely in the interest of the so-called beef trust, which has a substantial monopoly of the product and the market of the entire country. Its power is also increased by the duty on meats, and the general opinion is that it has abused this power to the serious injury of the consumer. Whether anything can be accomplished or not in the direction of revision of these most oppressive exactions, in the interest of wealthy and not too scrupulous corporations, it is plain that the discussion of the matter will be inevitable, and will be useful.

THE ANTHRACITE NEGOTIATION.

The failure of the effort to settle the issues of the anthracite contention "out of court" is not at all surprising, considering the method taken to bring it about. The records show that the suggestion of a conference for purposes of agreement began with the representatives of the miners. Mr. DARROW, the leading counsel for the United Mine Workers, was certainly the first to give it voice, in connection with his request that an adjournment be granted to give his side opportunity to procure some additional evidence. There were several reasons why the miners were desirous of effecting a private settlement without arbitration. Mr. MITCHELL had held the floor practically since the hearing began, and had made a great many unsupported assertions which seemed to make a very good showing for his side of the contention. This would have left on the public mind the impression that the miners had a very good case, and that in assenting to an amicable compromise they had done a very creditable thing in the public interest. It would also have secured for the union a quasi recognition, if not a more formal definition of status. More important than all, it would have excluded from the public hearing the mass of evidence collected by the operators relative to violence and lawlessness in the coal regions, and, it may be, the relations which the union has had to such lawlessness. MITCHELL is wise enough to prefer to have his statements on the witness stand remain unchallenged, and uncontradicted by an array of facts and figures for which he is unprepared.

Concerning what has "leaked out" as to the basis proposed for a permanent settlement, the information at hand is not sufficient to permit any censure of the operators for their alleged change of front. That the Presidents of the coal roads did not see fit to go to Washington on the invitation of Mr. MACVEAGH to meet Mr. MITCHELL is not surprising. Their announcement declaring the negotiation off and referring the questions at issue back to the commission makes certain things very plain, and these are of more immediate concern than speculations as to motives on either side. The most important is that under no conditions will the operators deal with the union as an organization, nor accept a peace by grace of its President. Another is that they are unwilling to put themselves in a position suggesting surrender of what they have for half a year contended for. It has been believed and frequently asserted that the independent operators could and would settle their own differences with their men and resume work if the Presidents of the coal roads would permit them to do so. Their vigorous and apparently unanimous protest against a settlement before all the facts had been heard and the judgment [illegible] they are even more strenuously opposed to peace through surrender to the union than are the great mining and carrying corporations. This means that they have evidence to produce which they want to have spread upon the record. This evidence MITCHELL and his associates have every reason to fear. What it may show in the matter of personal responsibility for crime is conjectural; what it will show as to the utter irresponsibility of the union, its inability to enforce discipline or to carry out the contracts into which it enters, can be accurately forecast.

A leading operator in a bituminous district where the United Mine Workers are in control summarizes his experience with it as follows:

> There is absolutely no discipline, and the rules under which a union mine must work are such that no operator can tell what his coal will cost him. The miners do just as they please, take as many days off as suits them, and are indifferent to the demands of the trade or the necessities of their employers. Lost time and work done in a way to produce the poorest results are elements of cost which no man can calculate, and a good many operators have had to go to the wall on account of it. In 1894, when there was a sympathetic strike at my mines, ordered by the Miners' Union, not because I was not paying enough, but simply because the operators in Pennsylvania and Ohio were not paying what the Miners' Union thought they ought to pay, some men came and began making incendiary speeches, their headquarters being at a saloon. The night that the first speeches were made by these men our powder house, containing nearly 800 kegs of powder, was blown up. The man who was most outspoken in advocating violence was one ——, who then hailed from Indiana, but is now one of the district Presidents in the anthracite region.

Another large bituminous miner says in a private letter from which we have the privilege of quoting:

> No doubt the greatest service the commission can perform will be to show the lack of discipline and control of the members of the United Mine Workers of America by their officials. While the issues involved, such as improved conditions or increase in wages, is a simple matter, I think it safe to say that any bituminous operator who has dealt with the United Mine Workers of America or entered into a contract with their organization has done so with his eyes open to the fact that a contract could not be enforced except as the members of the United Mine Workers of America see fit, rather than through strict discipline or power of the officials of the organization. The point is that these corporate companies that are mining coal anywhere in this country are obliged to carry out contracts made with their men or with their union, but, on the other hand, the men are not bound by anything but their word. It seems to me, therefore, very important that some questions should be put which will force the organization to declare positively what their position is on some of these matters. Will this commission finally decide the one important question, the right of the operator to hire or discharge whom he sees fit, and the question of collections, which the organization demands the operator to force upon every one, whether a member of the organization or not, and also the general question of discipline?

Assuming these statements to be true, it is evident that MITCHELL is not in a position to deliver what he is vending with so much persistence. That he will surrender rather than face the testimony which he has reason to believe is ready for the commission is so far probable that such an announcement is now expected in the trade.

THE MANHATTAN LEASE.

The lease of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company affords a most remarkable proof of the fallibility of human judgment—even of the judgment of great capitalists. The underground rapid transit project had no more determined foe, was nowhere opposed by any influence more powerful, than the Manhattan Company. It was obstructed at Albany, it was denounced as a "hole in the ground," and the beginning of the work was postponed for we do not know how many years through secret obstructions and open antagonism. And now the Manhattan Company has been leased to the rapid-transit company for 999 years at an annual rental of 7 per cent. upon its stock, which is more than has ever been paid to stockholders under the present management. Rarely have the feet of those bringing forth glad tidings of good things found the way made so steep for them by the very persons upon whom they were to shower benefits—in the shape of 7 per cent. dividends.

For another thing, this transaction gives astonishing proof of the limitless possibilities of the transportation business in New York City. The hasty prophets said that the opening of the underground rapid-transit system would take away the Manhattan Company's business. Apparently the managers of that company thought so too. But here come the managers of the company which will operate the underground system, evidently knowing what they are about, but at any rate full of confidence, with an offer to take over the elevated road, increase its stock, and increase the dividends thereon, which offer is accepted.

The underground and the elevated roads would appear to be both of them long-haul companies. They are immediately parallel throughout nearly their entire lines. Yet it is evident that the rapid transit company foresees business enough for both, or at least foresees ways in which the existing elevated system will contribute to the success of the other. In the northern part of the city, where it is still possible to construct new elevated lines, it is conceivable that the subway may in that manner be extended indefinitely, and of course at much lower cost than by tunneling.

The terms of the lease speak for themselves. That is merely a financial arrangement. The general public is more deeply interested in the operating arrangements which are yet to be announced. But it can be safely predicted, however, that the energy and modern spirit which have been exhibited in the applied to the management of the Manhattan system devise new facilities, improvements, and alleviations of discomfort which will evoke the public gratitude.

CONGRESS AND THE CANTEEN.

Washington dispatches indicate that the Secretary of War will make no recommendation, in his forthcoming report, concerning the army canteen as a feature of the army post exchange, but that he will content himself with transmitting to Congress the reports of officers commanding troops, and will leave the responsibility to the legislative body. It may be that Mr. ROOT is weary of contending with spokeswomen of the W. C. T. U. at Ephesus, and with other persons who also have not the slightest notion of what they are talking about. It may be that he has been discouraged by the defection of Gen. MILES, even though it be suspectible that Gen. MILES is opposed to the canteen for no better reason than that Gen. CORBIN is in favor of it. At any rate, the Secretary reported last year that the experience of stopping the canteen had been too short to allow of the formation of a conclusion about the effects of it. If this year he simply puts the facts and the responsibility before Congress, he will not only be within his rights, but he will have more patience and more endurance left for the other tasks of his exacting office.

But the facts are already public, and they need no official emphasis to impress their lesson upon an intelligent and disinterested mind. The question is one in which officers of the army, officers engaged in the actual command of troops, are, by the nature of the case, the only good judges and the only expert witnesses. They are also the persons most warmly interested in securing the best results, in maintaining the efficiency of the United States Army. If they all agree, it would be inexcusable presumption for any inexpert person to differ with their expert conclusions.

It happens that they do all agree. That is to say, according to the official promulgation of the Adjutant General's office, "the majority of posts have reported that drunkenness and courts-martial for drunkenness have increased; that desertions and absence without leave have increased; that the effect of the closing of the canteen upon the morality, discipline, and health of the troops has been bad." Of course, a report of the minority of post commanders that it had been good would be entitled to consideration, according to the number of the minority and the strength of its representations. But the peculiarity of the case and the overwhelmingly convincing character of the report of the majority come from the fact that there is no opposition from expert witnesses, that there is no minority report. "In no single case has a post commander expressed an opinion that the abolition of the sale of beer in the army has resulted in improved conditions."

That is to say that the majority report is in effect a unanimous report, that the only expert witnesses in this question all bear the same testimony. It is their testimony that whoever opposes the restoration of the canteen is an enemy to the "morality, discipline, and health" of the United States Army. It will be a bold member, even of the W. C. T. U., who will venture, after such a showing, to besiege Congress to continue the abolition of the canteen, and not a bold, but a very cowardly Congressman who will have the impudent timidity which, in the face of such a showing, is required to cast a vote against the restoration of a moralizing, disciplinary, and sanitary institution to the United States Army.

SUGAR AND THE WEST INDIES.

The only surprise about the vote of the British House of Commons, ratifying the action of the Government in signing the Brussels Sugar Convention, is that the majority was not larger. It was in fact very substantial, the vote being 213 to 136. But the case was so clear that even the spirit of faction and the desire to discredit the Government at every opportunity would not account for so large a minority. It seems necessary to suppose a malign British Oxnard in the lobby, exerting some stealthy influence, opposed equally to the national interest and the national credit. In the British case the interest is not of the growers of beets nor of the manufacturers of machinery for extracting sugar from beets. It must be of the manufacturers of wares into which sugar enters as an important element, who resent being obliged to pay a trifle more for one of their raw materials, in consequence of the bounty by which that material has been cheapened to the consumer, at the expense of the taxpayers of other countries.

This is a very short-sighted view, when we consider the fact that the bounties could not, in the nature of things, last forever, and that, whenever they should cease, the manufacturers would suffer greatly by the extinction, to which they would themselves have contributed, of the competition of cane sugar, never stimulated by bounties. Although, in specially advantageous lands, it is said that sugar can be more cheaply grown from the beet than from the cane, we suppose there is no question that, upon the whole, barring the artificial stimulation of bounties, the world's supply of sugar can be more cheaply produced from the cane than from the beet. If not, the manufacturers will lose nothing by acquiescing in the removal of bounties from the dearer article.

In the case of Great Britain there is a national consideration which reinforces these economic considerations. Great Britain has made herself to a measure responsible for the prosperity of her in the West Indies. And the British West Indies have most severely suffered by being compelled to compete, as to their staple product, with a product that could not compete with theirs in a fair field and with no favor, but that had been enabled to undersell it by means of export bounties. The distressed colonies have thus been thrown out of business, and been compelled to look either to British charity or to foreign absorption; practically, to being taken inside the tariff ring fence of the United States. But for DINGLEY, OXNARD, and other public enemies of the same kind they would long ago have been clamoring for annexation to the United States. But surely a patriotic Briton would much rather see them loyal appanages to the British Crown than "Nationals" of the American Republic. In short, so many considerations conspire to make Great Britain enthusiastically acquiesce in the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties that it is more remarkable than creditable that so many as 136 votes should have been cast in the House of Commons against a formal acquiescence.

DESCENSUS AVERNI.

There are three departments of the City Government in which the gentlemen in charge are paving the way to a common destination with good intentions—the Departments of Police, Fire, and the Civil Service.

It is the deliberate conclusion of intelligent observers with peculiar means of correct information that, unless the administration, despite the good work it is doing in other departments, desires to descend to perdition, it will be necessary to make very radical changes in these three departments by the close of the year.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We rarely publish a letter more provocative of wonder than was the one from "A Veteran Workman," printed yesterday. The writer described himself as a machinist who had worked in New York for fifty years. For all that time he has remained a non-union man, but constantly in association with unionists. And with the latter he has never had the slightest trouble. On the contrary, he has found them the most courteous and helpful of companions, and to their organized efforts and influence he attributes all the ameliorations in the condition of men in his trade that have been secured as the years went on, including the shortening of hours and the maintenance of a living wage. If this is so—and far be it from us to deny that much good has been accomplished by unions—why, in the name of common sense and common decency, has our correspondent remained out of the union fold? Owing to unions as much as he confessed and having found them exactly what they ought to be and nothing that they ought not to be, his failure to give them his formal adhesion is simply amazing. Is the payment of dues the only feature of unionism not to his liking? Apparently, and apparently, too, he has been able to get and enjoy for half a century all the advantages for which the union men worked and paid without himself either working or paying, and he squares the account by declaring that the union men are all right! All right! They are nothing less than angels, if the experience of "A Veteran Workman" is a common one—yes, if it stands alone! Accepting our correspondent's letter as an exact statement of facts, it is our opinion that he should have been a union man for at least forty-nine of his fifty years, and that his present happiness speaks much more for those whom he defends than for himself.

—After waiting a reasonable time for somebody else to come forward with an excuse for their existence, the Coroners have finally decided to perform this neglected duty themselves. It was none too soon. Enemies have been clamoring for their official heads, lo, these many years. First from one quarter and then another has come the cry that they were useless at best and dangerous nuisances at worst, and even the politicians have never hinted any affection for them which was not a phase of the politician's natural distaste for the abolition of any salaried offices whatever. Doctors have jeered at the Coroners, alleging ignorance; District Attorneys have growled at them for interfering with the prompt and orderly course of justice, and the general public has from olden times made them the objects of cynical persiflage. At last the Coroners have had enough of this persecution and have risen in angry revolt. Conquering their modesty, they firmly assert that everybody else is wrong; that, as a matter of fact, they are officials of high intelligence and vast utility; that they earn their salaries better than do the majority of their assailants, and especially than District Attorneys, and that things municipal would instantly fall into a truly dreadful pass if their work were intrusted to others. They do not prove any of these assertions, to be sure, but not even a Coroner can do everything at once, and, besides, it is not always convenient to prove what a man knows beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is evident that the Coroners have no doubts, at least about liking their jobs and needing their pay. Let the enemy deny the liking or the need if they can. It will be time enough when they do that for the Coroners to get together again and issue another proclamation. It is clear that the foes of these ancient officials are not going to have it all their own way hereafter, and if they don't look out the Coroners will sit on them, professionally, before the war is over.

—However much one may admire old Gen. GOMEZ for restoring order in Havana by threatening to lead his veterans against the rioters who were disgracing the city and endangering the independence of Cuba by their crimes, one cannot but remember that this is not exactly the way tranquillity should be maintained in a republic. Desperate ills need desperate remedies—and the one certainly gets the other when a Government is rescued and defended, not by its own powers, but by those of an old soldier who can command the services of a lot of other old soldiers, he and they wielding no authority except such as they choose to assume. GOMEZ is evidently the biggest man in Cuba to-day, and if he doesn't rule the island it is not because anybody else on it could prevent him from doing so. Fortunately he seems to have no political ambitions, for, heroic as is his record and manifold as are his virtues, neither the one nor the other inspires confidence in his ability to meet the difficulties which President PALMA has, so far, managed to overcome.

ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer read with considerable interest an account in Monday's TIMES relating to church attendance in the Borough of Manhattan, and notes that the Church News Association, which gathered the statistics [illegible]

and the attendance in Catholic churches in that borough. This could probably be accounted for by the well-known fact that the Catholic Church includes children as church members, and, judging by the large attendance at parochical schools in New York City, it seems possible that this alone would account for the seemingly great difference noted.

The figures showing that only 22 per cent. of the attendance were men, is on the face of it an error. Of course, I do not know what method was pursued in getting figures for a large church such as St. Patrick's Cathedral, but to any one who will attend all the services in any Catholic church in New York City on Sunday mornings, the fact that there is an error in the figures given for the attendance of men will be apparent.

Another interesting item is the fact that the figures show nearly a million people on Manhattan Island, who do not attend any church, and it would seem that there is a vast field here for that spirit of enterprise for which we are famous as a Nation.

Newark, Nov. 25, 1902. E. C. B.

PLEA FOR ZIONISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading in your valued paper the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Silverman on "Zionism," I would ask of you to grant me permission to write a few words in answer.

First, he says "Zionism is based on a feigned, fictitious, or imaginary love of Zion. Why should I love Zion, which I know not and where I have never been. * * * I have every reason to love America more than Palestine."

In answer I would say: Does Dr. Silverman represent the 6,000,000 Jews in Russia, 300,000 in Roumania, and the 1,000,000 in Galicia? Do they enjoy the liberties that he does in America? Would America or England be willing to allow them to emigrate to their shores? Why should the Doctor exert himself in their behalf? So long as he himself enjoys all the liberties and privileges of our American free institutions but forgets that, every one will consider him as merely selfish. Shall we repudiate and withhold our hand from those who have found a less happy termination to our common misfortune? If we are no longer called upon to suffer for our principles, yet we have not ceased to maintain those principles, and through them we are closely related to these martyrs and outcasts.

Then he continues to say: "Abraham left his father's house, his city, and his country, not to form a new nation, but to preach a new religion, and such was the conception of Moses and the prophets." Let us see. God said to Abraham, "And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great, and thou shalt be a blessing" (Genesis, xii., 2.) "And the Lord said unto Abraham * * * lift up now thine eyes and look from the place where thou art northward and southward and eastward and westward; for all this land which thou seest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed forever" (Genesis, xiii., 14-15.)

And after this promise Abraham, being childless, wanted to be sure that God would establish a nation. He said: "Lord God, what will thou give me, seeing I go childless?" And, behold, one born in my house is my heir" (Genesis, xv., 2-3.) The Lord answered: "I am the Lord that brought thee out of Ur of the Chaldees to give thee this land to inherit it," (Genesis xv., 7,) and Abraham, not believing Him, asked: "Lord God, whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it?" (Genesis xv., 8.) And as we know, the Lord has proved it.

Therefore we see that Abraham's mission was not only to preach his religion, but to establish a nation for his offspring. As to the prophets, let the doctor take the trouble to read through Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah, and all the other prophets, and he will see that every word uttered was for the re-establishment of the Jew's nation. Further he says: "Zionism seeks to reverse the trend of 2,000 years—the march of Israel westward. I shall see Israel will continue to assimilate the Occidental life and will only find its way back to the Orient via the Pacific Ocean." What does the doctor mean by "to assimilate the Occidental"? Is it their religion, Christianity, or the different improvements of their modern civilization? If it is Christianity, let him say frankly, "Let us embrace Christianity," instead of preaching Christianity in our synagogues and saying "We will convert the Christians to Judaism." Is it the modern improvement of our civilization, securing a home for the oppressed? Can't we make Palestine modern at once, instead of going around the world, and trying to convert China, India, and all other countries in Asia to Judaism?

The world must appeal to Judaism instead of Judaism appealing to the world. We are no missionaries! For it is written, "From Zion goes forth the law and the word of God from Jerusalem."

In conclusion he says, "A Jewish State would create greater evils than had been hoped it would remove. The cure would be worse than the disease. * * * Zion would contain not the flower of Israel, but the dregs of the masses." Did the Puritans of England, the Huguenots of France, when they emigrated to America when the country was barren and wild, did they ask whether we will succeed or not? They went to work with soul and body through all hardships, and now we see the result. They established one of the most powerful nations of the earth. What is America today in comparison to the time of the Puritans? The same thing could be done with Palestine by the Jews. We must admit at the beginning it is difficult, but what can the future bring?

SAMUEL W. GOLDSTEIN.

New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

Senator Wetmore, Judge of Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a citizen of Rhode Island to express in your columns the deep gratitude we all owe to Senator Wetmore for his able services at the New York Horse Show. Few men understand horses better than he does. His father's coachman was one of the best whips in Newport, and no doubt the future statesman took valuable lessons from him, and has evidently profited by them. All Rhode Island takes just pride in Senator Wetmore's knowledge of horses, a subject which too many millionaires think beneath them, and leave to their coachmen and other employes.

RHODE ISLANDER.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 24, 1902.

Praise for Richard Mansfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a mingled inspiration and reproach it is, in this city and age of godless Sundays, to see one great actor and brave, good man who will not permit the theatre in which he plays to be used for Sunday concerts (?). All honor to Richard Mansfield, who dares testify to his respect for the Sabbath Day, and remembers it to keep it holy! All honor to him!

S. G. CLOW.

New York City, Nov. 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Poor Rule.

Kwoter—Well, "it's a poor rule that won't work both ways," you know.

Jiggins—I say it's a poor rule that would work any way. If it wasn't poor it wouldn't have to work.—Philadelphia Press.

Lasting Literature.

Author—My book, Sir, will be in existence long after you are forgotten.

Critic—Yes, I should say that it is likely to escape the wear and tear of excessive reading.—Boston Transcript.

The Physicians' Aids.

"I believe," said the young physician, "that bad cooks supply us with half our patients."

"That's right," rejoined the old doctor. "And good cooks supply us with the other half."—Chicago News.

Really Seemed Too Much.

Mrs. A.—I never saw any one so nervy as that woman next door. Why, she actually wanted to borrow a flatiron to throw at a cat.

Mrs. Z.—That was rather nervy.

Mrs. A.—Yes; and it was my cat.—Philadelphia Record.

THANKSGIVING.

Frank H. Sweet in The Ram's Horn.

Whence comes this song of Harvest cheer,
This hymn of praise unto the sky;
So strong, that all the world may hear
It rise on high?

'Tis grateful people thanking Him
Whose hand hath led their steps aright,
A faithful Guide, however dim
And dark the night.

What is the song of praise they sing,
In which the people all take part;
So full that in its strength they bring
A nation's heart?

'Tis the Thanksgiving Harvest pray'r
Of gratitude for crops' yield,

RUSSIA IS RETALIATING

American Goods in Disfavor Because of Sugar Matter.

Citizen of the United States Doing Business in Czar's Country Trying to Arrange a Commercial Understanding.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The controversy between Mr. Gage when Secretary of the Treasury and the Russian Minister of Finance, which occurred about two years ago in regard to the importation of sugar from Russia, has been the means of prejudicing the Russians against American importations and has resulted in retaliatory measures on the part of the Russian Government which seriously handicap American trade with that country.

It was held by Secretary Gage that Russia paid her farmers a bounty on sugar grown by them which was exported, and therefore Russian sugar could not be admitted to the United States on the same terms as sugars from other countries which did not pay bounty.

Enoch Emory, an American citizen, who has been residing in Russia for many years, and who is the largest American wholesale and retail deal in Russia in general merchandise, has come to the United States primarily for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding between the mercantile interests of the two countries.

Mr. Emory has his home at Moscow. He has large stores along the Amoor, upon Lake Baikal, and at different points along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. He declares that the tariff differences between the two countries are particularly disastrous. When the order of Secretary Gage was promulgated the trade with America was in its infancy and was seriously checked by that order. As to the remedy to overcome the injury wrought Mr. Emory says a commercial treaty is the only feasible and speedy way out of the difficulty.

"Such a treaty," said he, "would do away with the sugar question immediately. It could be easily made to facilitate the importation of American made goods into Russia without the roundabout method now employed of first shipments to Germany or England. This feature has always been one of the great obstacles in the way of American trade progressing in Russia. Nearly all of the American goods sold in that vast country with its 130,000,000 of population come into the country through Germany or England. Large quantities of German goods are sold in Russia as American goods, simply because American goods have a superior reputation. Another disadvantage of this system to America is that the country through which shipments pass to reach Russia must necessarily have a slice of profit from them."

According to Mr. Emory, another point in which the American manufacturer is behind his foreign competitors in Russia is in the matter of consular service and commercial agents. The Russian plowman harnesses his horses differently from the American. The casting at the end of the plow beam will not answer the purpose there, but the American manufacturer consistently refuses to make the required casting, and this has to be made abroad through a special order of the importer.

"It is just such little things as this that count in nursing foreign trade into prominence," said Mr. Emory, "and it is just here that the American fails. However, since coming here this time I am told on every hand that the American manufacturer don't care whether he gets any foreign trade or not, that he has enough to satisfy him at home. But what I want to impress on him is that it is the market for his surplus, which will undoubtedly become a factor sooner or later. Because this high pressure of prosperity cannot last forever, and all Europe is extremely quiet now."

The prospect of getting a reciprocity treaty through the Senate to encourage the trade with Russia is thought by Mr. Emory to be rather dubious. He thinks the only hope for such a treaty lies in the demand on the Senate by the American manufacturers themselves, and he will therefore turn his energies toward awakening these manufacturers upon this point.

Mr. Emory believes that an American bank, with large capital, could be organized with headquarters at St. Petersburg and Moscow, and branches in the other cities of Russia, and also in Siberia and Central Asia, which would not only be enormously profitable but of the greatest value to our commerce.

In connection therewith he would also have an American importing room, with salesrooms and showrooms, where the Russians could examine the goods and could know that they would get what they ordered, which is not the case with many of their orders to-day. Mr. Emory has had conferences with Secretary Hay since his arrival in Washington. He has also called on Secretary Hitchcock.

GREETINGS TO SAMOAN CHIEFS.

Message of Congratulation Sent by President Roosevelt on Cession of Tutuila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In consequence of the voluntary act of loyalty on the part of the people of Tutuila in ceding to the United States the sovereign rights of that and other islands, President Roosevelt has sent them a message of greeting, and, in addition, has presented each Chief who signed the instrument with a silver watch and chain and a silver medal.

The President's greeting, which was sent to each Chief, is as follows:

"Greeting: Whereas the Chiefs and people of the Islands of Tutuila, Aunuu, and neighboring small islands, have, of their own free will and pleasure, for the promotion of the peace and welfare of the people of said islands, for the establishment of a good and sound Government, and for the preservation of the rights and property of the inhabitants of said islands, solicited of the United States of America its supervision and protection; and,

"Whereas this desire has been expressed by the hereditary representatives of the people of said islands in a declaration dated the 17th day of April, A. D. 1900, executed according to Samoan custom, and pledging allegiance to the Government of the United States of America;

"Therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby express to the Chiefs and people of said islands the gratification of the Government and people of the United States in receiving from the Chiefs and people of the said islands this token of their friendship and their confidence in the just and friendly intentions of the United States. The local rights and privileges mentioned in said declaration will be respected, and it is our earnest hope that peace, happiness, and prosperity may make their permanent abode with the good people of these islands.

"White House, Washington.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE PRESIDENT ON LABOR.

Tells British Commission It Is a Folly to Take Exception to Unionism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—President Roosevelt received to-day the members of the British Labor Commission, who are making a tour of the United States as the guests of Alfred Mosely, the British philanthropist.

After greeting the members of the party, the President said:

"I am delighted to have the pleasure of meeting you gentlemen and Mr. Marks. I have had communication with Mr. Marks on more than one question leading up to the coal strike. Naturally, like any man who has anything to do with public affairs, I not only take, but am bound to take, the very deepest interest in all the manifold social problems which include as one section of them what we group together as the labor problem.

"More and more as our modern industrial progress goes on there is a tendency to work in federation or combination, both among employers and among employes, in corporations, and in unions, and, of course, gentlemen, among the reasons why [illegible]

THE COUNTRY'S COINAGE.

Report of Director of the Mint Shows Record Figures for Pieces Made—Decrease in Total Value.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the mint, in his annual report says that the coinage mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco were in operation throughout the fiscal year. In number of pieces the coinage of the year has never been exceeded, aggregating 191,419,506, but in value it has fallen from $136,340,781 to $94,526,678, this being due to the greater demand for the small denominations.

Gold coinage dropped from $90,065,715 to $61,989,572, but the stock of gold bullion on hand increased from $100,219,403 to $124,083,712. The coinage of silver dollars amounted to $19,402,800, subsidiary silver coins to $10,713,560, and minor coins to $2,429,736.

The original gold deposits of the year amounted to $132,580,839. Gold bars taken for export amounted to $36,332,678 and for domestic consumption $14,482,578. The gross expenditures on account of the mint service, including loss by wastage in operating upon the metals, was $1,910,503. The earnings from all charges and incidental gains, exclusive of seigniorage, aggregated $337,568. The seigniorage realized in the manufacture of 1 and 5 cent pieces amounted to $1,919,370, and the total seigniorage accruing on the silver, nickel and bronze coins made in the year was $11,013,856, which was turned into the general fund of the Treasury.

The Director says that the increased capacity of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, and the prospective opening of the new mint at Denver, will give the country a much greater coinage capacity than it has heretofore had, while, on the other hand, the pressure on the mints is about to relax instead of increase. The coinage of 1,500,000 silver dollars per month, now required by law, will come to an end soon by the exhaustion of the stock of bullion. This requirement now calls for the entire capacity of the New Orleans mint. It is recommended that coinage operations be discontinued at the New Orleans institution at the close of the fiscal year and that it be conducted hereafter as an assay office.

Attention is called to the fact that the gold coinage of the country is now entering almost entirely into storage and that the coinage of the entire annual deposits is unnecessary. The Treasury holds about $500,000,000 of coined gold which, the report says, is doubtless more than will be called for in a generation to come. Practically all of the current coinage is being deposited in the Treasury for certificates. When gold is required for export it is wanted in bars, while for domestic circulation the public prefers the Treasury certificates which will some modifications of the statutes might as well be issued against bars.

Under the limitation placed on the stock of subsidiary silver coin by the act of March 14, 1900, no more of these denominations can be issued, while the demand is regular and must continue with the growth of population and business. The Director sees no occasion for a limit on the stock of subsidiary coin inasmuch as its issue and retirement is wholly automatic, in response to the needs of the business community.

PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING.

Family and a Few Friends Will Enjoy a Turkey Feast at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—When the President and Mrs. Roosevelt sit down to their Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow they will be surrounded by practically all the members of their immediate family. All the children will be present, except Kermit, who is in school at Groton, Mass. In addition, the several house guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will dine with the family. It is not unlikely that three or four other intimate friends of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be at the dinner.

The feature of the President's Thanksgiving dinner menu will be a thirty-two-pound chestnut-fed turkey which reached the White House last night. It was sent by Horace Vose of Westerly, R. I., who, for a quarter of a century has supplied a fine specimen of the noble American bird for the Thanksgiving dinner of the President of the United States.

VISITORS' PRIVATE PASSAGE.

Callers on the President May See Him Without Being Interrupted Later by Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—There is a new feature of the President's squatty little executive office building that has only recently discovered itself to observant newspaper men.

This is an arrangement intended to shield members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives from the approach of newspaper correspondents who may wish to intercept them upon leaving the President. Hitherto with but one entrance to the Executive Mansion it has been the custom of newspaper men to assemble in the waiting room, and when a public man emerged from the President's office it was an easy matter to step up and ask if there was any news of interest in the occasion of the visitor's presence.

All this has now been changed by the architect of the new offices, and the President's callers are to pass out from his office by a side door and through a private passage. The President was not consulted in the matter, and had no desire that such an architectural subterfuge should be provided.

ARMY TO GIVE BIG ORDER.

Bids to be Opened for $2,500,000 Worth of Cloth, &c., for New Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Bids will be opened Dec. 10, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Chicago by the Army Depot Quartermasters for supplies of cloth, underwear, and similar articles to the amount of $2,500,000. The contracts that are to be let will provide the new color and style of uniforms proposed recently by an army board.

The samples have proved entirely satisfactory after careful examination and test.

Proposals will be invited for 350,000 yards of olive drab covert cloth, 185,000 yards of olive drab worsted serge, 1,200,000 dull bronze coat buttons to be delivered in New York, 185,000 yards of 17 ounce dark blue uniform coat cloth, 1,200,000 gilt buttons to be delivered in Philadelphia, 30,000 pairs of buckskin gloves, 20,500 pairs of dark calfskin shoes, and 50,000 canton flannel drawers.

CLEMENCY FOR COUNTERFEITER.

Sentence of New York Criminal Commuted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President has exercised Executive clemency in the case of Michelo Ciervo, who was sentenced in New York City to imprisonment for ten years for counterfeiting.

By the President's action the sentence is commuted to expire July 1, 1905, which reduces his term of confinement about two and a half years.

This action is taken in consideration of valuable information voluntarily given by Ciervo to the Secret Service officials which resulted in breaking up a bad gang of counterfeiters and capturing a number of sets of molds.

Mr. Hay to Spend Thanksgiving Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary Hay and [illegible]

MRS. LEWIS MAY MARRIED.

Wedded to Isidor Lewi in the Home of Dr. Gottheil—Friends Surprised by the News.

Many of the close friends of Mrs. Emita W. May and Isidor Lewi were surprised to learn last evening that the couple had been married at noon in the home of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, at 861 Madison Avenue. Mrs. May was the widow of Lewis May, who died on July 22, 1897, having been known for a quarter of a century as one of the leading financiers of New York. Mr. Lewi is an editorial writer on The New York Tribune and a member of the Republican, Lotos, and Press Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Lewi are well-known in Jewish society circles of the city. Mr. Lewi's father, Dr. William Lewi, was a conspicuous physician in Albany. Dr. Maurice J. Lewi of this city is the bridegroom's brother.

For the past few years Mrs. May had apartments in the Hotel Netherland, with her two unmarried daughters and her youngest son, who is not yet in his teens. In the hotel are several intimate acquaintances of the family, but none of them had heard of the wedding until several hours after it was solemnized. When they made inquiries, they ascertained that the bride and bridegroom went from the hotel to Dr. Gottheil's house, three blocks away, and that after the ceremony they returned to the hotel and remained there just long enough for Mr. Lewi to register "Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Lewi" in a bold hand across the guests' book and long enough for Mrs. Lewi to don a traveling dress.

They have gone to Albany for their wedding trip. In that city, Mr. Lewi's old home, he is very popular, being an old-time member of the Albany Club. In a few days they will come back to make their home at the Netherland. The Misses May and the boy, it was said, will continue to live there.

When Lewis May died, in 1897, he was seventy-three years of age. His death in his country home in Dobbs Ferry was due to an operation for peritonitis. At the time of his death he was the oldest Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He founded the surface street car lines of Twenty-third and Christopher Streets and he was Treasurer of the Iron Steamboat Company for many years. They were only a few of his business interests.

A native of Worms, Germany, he came to Louisiana when a young man. From there he traveled to California in 1850. When he started for New York, several years afterward, he was to take charge of the Eastern purchasing of a Pacific trading company, of which he obtained control. His interest in the concern was resigned in 1869 and he began to do a banking business in New York, establishing the firm of May & King. In 1884 he retired from active business. After his arrival in the East he was prominent in Jewish charities and social life, and for thirty years he was President of the Temple Emanu-El congregation, being a member of the building committee which erected the home of the congregation, at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Lewi arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. The wedding dinner was given in the home of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Bertha Lewi, at 115½ Lancaster Street. Eleven of the thirteen children of Mrs. Lewi sat at the table. The honeymoon is to be spent in the West.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Penniman—Fraser.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—One of the most brilliant weddings of the season in Baltimore society was that of Miss Helen Alison Fraser, only daughter of the British Consul here and Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, to Nicholas Griffith Penniman, which took place this evening. The bride's father was Consul in New York for a number of years. Through her mother, who was a Miss Kellogg of New York, she is a cousin of Edward Westcott, author of "David Harum." The bridegroom belongs to an old Maryland Colonial line.

The ceremony was performed at 7:30 at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell. The bride wore a gown of the heaviest cream satin, with the richest hand embroidery interwoven with seed pearls, and guimpes of point lace. The bridesmaids were Miss Mohiman of New York, Miss Mary Van Lear Findlay, Miss Marie Buchanan, and Miss Lucy Powell. Henry Penniman, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Folant—Brewer.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—Miss Eva Aurelia Brewer, daughter of William Manchester Brewer and Mrs. Brewer of Glenwood Avenue, was married in her home at noon to-day by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton Patterson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, to William Sims Folant of Kingston, N. Y. Miss Eva Norris Snyder of Kingston was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink liberty silk over pink taffeta. Elberon D. Smith of New York was the best man. Miss Violet Fielders of Philadelphia, Miss Charlotte Folant of Kingston, Miss Mary Reilly of Shenandoah, Penn., and Miss Mary Fritsch of Amsterdam, N. Y., were the bridesmaids. They wore white chiffon over white taffeta. The bride was attired in white liberty silk over taffeta. Master Harold Rider Aitken, a cousin of the bride, was the flower page, and the ushers were Robin Stelle and Christopher Snyder of Kingston. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mais—Robinson.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Robinson, daughter of Minot Robinson of 571 Park Avenue, to Francis Sherwood Male of Mount Kisco, N. Y., was celebrated yesterday in All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of the church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Noyes of New Rochelle, and the bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Lowe of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Helen Carrington of New Haven, Miss Emily Picard of New York, and Miss Frances S. Male of Mount Kisco. Hollingsworth Wood was best man, and the ushers were Willis O. Wood, John M. Sutterfield, F. S. Hutchins, Charles P. Pine, Warren Jackson, and A. P. Alford.

Smith—Carey.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Nov. 26.—At the Bethesda Episcopal Church this evening was solemnized the marriage of Miss Katharine Guion Carey and Howard Livingston Smith. The bride is the eldest daughter of the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Carey. The bride's father officiated. She was given away by her uncle, the Rev. Dr. William D. Guion of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of New York City. Frederick H. Smith of Albany, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and Miss Mary Alice Carey, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor.

Reynolds—Monohan.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—Miss Nellie C. Monohan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Monohan of this city, and George Reynolds of South Orange were married this afternoon in St. John's Church by the assistant rector, the Rev. M. J. McDonald. Daniel Noonan of South Orange was the best man and Miss Clara C. Monohan, a sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid. The bride wore white silk mull, trimmed with lace, and the bridesmaid work white crepe cloth.

Gatchell—Rasin.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The marriage of Miss Gertrude Rasin, daughter of I. Freeman Rasin, to William Tyler Gatchell took place quietly at noon to-day at the residence of the bride's father. The Rev. Francis Brady of Loyola College officiated.

Flynn—Flynn.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE N. J., Nov. 26.—Michael Flynn and Miss Margaret Flynn were married this afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows by the rector, the Rev. James J. Hall. Thomas McDermitt was the best man and the bridesmaid was Miss Annie Flynn, a sister of the bride. The bride and the bridesmaid wore gowns of white satin, trimmed with lace.

Edwards—Gwayze.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The marriage

Samuelson—Mittlesdorf.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—In the residence of Mrs. Caroline Mittlesdorf, at 48 State Street, East Orange, to-night Miss Emma Frances Mittlesdorf was married to Louis Samuelson of Orange by the Rev. Paul J. Lux, pastor of the Washington Street Baptist Church, Orange. William Lorton of Orange was the best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss May Reilly, also of Orange.

Smith—Phelps.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 26.—At the residence of Col. and Mrs. Edwin E. Hine, Park Avenue, this evening Miss Grace Phelps, daughter of Charles D. Phelps of Cleveland Street, was married to Clarence Smith of Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, by the Rev. Charles Townsend. Douglas Houghton of New York, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Ethel Williams, a niece of Assemblyman Edgar Williams of East Orange.

Thayer—Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—Miss Edith Kirkpatrick Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Allen, was married this afternoon to Maurice Burton Thayer of New York in Union Church. The Rev. Dr. Frank Crane officiated. The maid of honor was Miss Henrietta L. Jones of Brooklyn.

White—Poe.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The marriage of Miss Violette Poe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. Poe and a relative of the poet, Edgar Allan Poe, to Henry Schroeder Taylor White, son of Charles R. White, took place at 6 o'clock this evening at Brown Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. William Dame, officiated.

MISS HAWKES MARRIED AGAIN.

Annulment of Marriage to Howard Recognized by Church Authorities.

Miss Helen P. Hawkes, daughter of Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of Distribution in the Water Department, Brooklyn, was married yesterday morning to William M. Malane in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Rev. William Reilly. Only members of the family were present.

Miss Hawkes was married two years ago to George Howard, and three months after the ceremony it was ascertained that Howard had a wife and two children living in Massachusetts. Howard was arrested. After he had pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy, he was sentenced to serve three years in prison. He was liberated after having served one year, under the indeterminate sentence law. Miss Hawkes obtained an annulment of the marriage.

Miss Hawkes is a member of the Catholic Church, and the authorities of the Church at Rome had to be appealed to to recognize the annulment of the marriage. A few days ago a communication was received from the Congregation of Rites at the Vatican which permitted the ceremony yesterday.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Society is passing Thanksgiving in a royal fashion. Never have there been so many large house parties or so many dinners given to celebrate what may be called the National festival. Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, who have a Thanksgiving dinner to-day, will not have Sir Michael and Lady Herbert with them, as they will give a dinner in Washington. It is to be a house warming.

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Archibald Pell will give a dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. It can scarcely be called his bachelor dinner, but it is a farewell function, as his wedding is to be celebrated next week Thursday.

***

William F. Havemeyer of 10 East Fifty-seventh Street will give a dance at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, for his son, Arthur Havemeyer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Atterbury of 233 East Sixty-second Street are to give a dance at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Dec. 7.

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At the dance which Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt are to give at Sherry's on Friday evening, Dec. 19, to introduce their second daughter, Miss Constance Pratt, the Misses Lucy Landon and Florence Howes, nieces of Mrs. Pratt, will make their bows also. Miss Landon is the daughter of Mrs. Edward H. Landon (Miss Mary L. Grinnell) and Miss Howes is the daughter of Mrs. Townsend Howes of Stamford, Conn. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Constance Pratt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Almon Goodwin of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street are to give a cotillion on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at Delmonico's.

***

The first dance of the First Friday Cotillions is to be in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening of next week. The guests are to be received by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn. A number of the débutantes of this season are members of the organization.

***

Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene has sent out cards for a reception to be given on Wednesday, Dec. 3, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gertrude Green.

***

Mrs. William P. Prentice has cards out for a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Arietta H. Prentice, on Saturday, Dec. 6, in her home, at 9 West Sixteenth Street.

***

Dr. Isaac R. Kip and Mrs. Kip will give a Thanksgiving dinner, at which about fifty guests are to be entertained.

***

Mrs. William J. Matheson (Miss Harriet M. Torrey) will give a large tea on Friday, to be followed by a dinner for her daughter, Miss Anna E. Matheson. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and their daughter have apartments in the Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street.

***

Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee will give a tea on Tuesday next in her residence at 240 Madison Avenue.

***

Miss Augusta Robinson, sister of Moncure Robinson, whose marriage to Commander Wentworth P. Chetwynd, R. N., will take place in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth Street, on Jan. 17, will have Miss Lena Evans as her maid of honor. Her bridesmaids are to be Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Katharine Dix, Miss Katharine Beresford, daughter of Sir Charles Beresford, and Miss Beryl Rhodes of London,—and Miss Pauline Robinson. Moncure Robinson will escort his sister to the altar and give her away.

***

The engagement is announced of Catherine S. Agnew, daughter of Andrew G. Agnew, and Edgar S. Auchincloss. Mr. Auchincloss has two brothers, Hugh and Charles C. Auchincloss, and Miss Elisabeth Auchincloss is his sister. He is a member of the University Club. Miss Agnew is a sister of George Bliss Agnew and of Cornelius R. Agnew.

***

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of Miss Caroline Plunkett of California and Osgood Welsh. Mr. Welsh and his son, Julian Palmer Welsh, are members of the Union Club of this city, and they are well known here.

***

Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris will give a dinner on Friday next for her daughter, Miss [illegible]

***

will go to the meeting of the First Friday Cotillions.

***

The first dance of the Tuesday Evening Assembly series was held at Delmonico's last evening and was largely attended by the members.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have gone to their farm in Newport for the celebration of Thanksgiving. A small party is being entertained by them.

***

This evening at Morristown a dinner dance is to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have a large house party at Ophir Hall for Thanksgiving. Among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lenhox, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, and Señor Ojeda, the new Spanish Minister, who was one of the Commissioners with Mr. Reid at the signing of the treaty in Paris.

***

In Washington has been announced the engagement of Miss Angelica Schuyler Crosby, the daughter of Col. J. Schuyler Crosby and Mrs. Crosby, and John B. Henderson, Jr., the son of former Senator Henderson and Mrs. Henderson of Missouri, now residents of Washington. Mr. Henderson was graduated from Harvard in 1891. Col. Crosby is a member of several clubs, and at one time he was very prominent in New York society. He is a survivor of the ill-fated Mohawk, the Garner yacht, and during the war he served under Gen. Sheridan. Mrs. Crosby was Miss Van Rensselaer of Albany, Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby married Miss Grew of Boston, the sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.

***

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Lucernia Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron G. Clark, to Bryant S. Fassett. Announcement has been made also of the engagement of Miss Edith de Guidry Twining of Morristown and Vice Chancellor Frederick W. Stevens.

Mrs. Roosevelt's "At Home."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt to-day issued cards for her first afternoon "at home" Friday, Nov. 28, from 4 until 6 o'clock. So speedily has work on the house progressed under the urging of the President, that there will be no trouble in taking care of the guests comfortably.

The President's house party was reduced to-day by the departure of Baron and Baroness Speck Von Sternberg for New York en route for India, and Mr. and Mrs. Strachey of London.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

Why the management of the New York Water Color Club should have given the place of honor in its thirteenth annual exhibition, now open at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society in West Fifty-seventh Street, to a collection of eighteen sketches by Winslow Homer, "is one of those mysteries before which the brain reels," as a certain popular novelist is fond of saying.

One has not the least desire to detract from the brilliant and well-earned reputation which Mr. Homer possesses, but it must be admitted that his exhibit at the Water Color Exhibition is not likely to increase that reputation. Apparently the pictures are rough notes made under conditions which necessitated extremely rapid work. Some artists' sketches are exquisite and valuable, witness the pencil drawings by Burne-Jones now on exhibition in this city. But Mr. Homer's work is not of this kind, and it is surprising that a painter of his reputation should have allowed such a sketch as, for instance, the "Wreck Off the English Coast" to leave his studio. Wooden, turgid, patchy, ill-drawn, it was doubtless serviceable as a note, but it has about as much permanent value as a writer's first rough outline of a book. The Homer exhibit is an excellent example of what not to do with a reputation.

In other respects this year's exhibition is far above the average. It includes a number of really admirable pieces of work, and a few pictures which seem to promise a new "manner" in water color art. Perhaps the best picture in the show is "The Rain," by C. C. Curran. It is a nude, treated in Japanese style, exquisite in color and in line, and charming in sentiment. Near it is a picture by E. Mars which is also worthy of much praise. It is called "Child at Piano," and, while reminding one somewhat of the work of Boutet de Monvel, is not so slight in subject as the French master's pictures, and in execution is charming.

Childe Hassam stands three small pictures of excellent quality, and Dodge Macknight four paintings in which sunlight impressions are rendered with much force. Maurice B. Prendergast's two rather large pictures, "Gloucester" and "The Bridal Path," may possibly be objected to by some critics as too eccentric, but they are undoubtedly clever and very decorative.

One welcomes seven pictures by Genjiro Yeto, in which the best traditions of the Japanese school of flower painting are followed.

James Henry Moser's "Boat Carnival" is delightful in color, while of John La Farge's contributions the most interesting is the "Polynesee Girl Posing as the Goddess Leakshimi."

It is encouraging to find that work in "stipple" has almost entirely disappeared. Water colorists apparently have at last realised that to attempt to imitate the effects produced by oils is abortive, and that their own medium gives opportunity for certain delicate nuances that is peculiarly its own. But the other tradition, that of the gilt frame, remains, and many a picture in the exhibition is spoiled by its border of deadly, garish yellow. Clara Weaver Parrish had the rather clever idea of framing her "Bianca" in a beautiful antique frame, which would be worth buying even if the painting were valueless. The picture, however, is very far from that.

The influence of Mr. Nicholson, the English artist, becomes increasingly apparent.

APPEALS OF CHARITY SOCIETY.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a pension of $8 a month for an American widow who has five children under working age to provide for.

For $45 for the purchase of an artificial leg for a woman who with this may be able to aid in the support of her family.

For $150 to keep a man in a permanent home. His advanced years prevent his securing employment, and he has no relatives in a position to come to his aid.

For $80 to pay rent and provide fuel for an aged couple pending their admission to a home. The man is an American, seventy-four years old, and is helpless. The wife, who is sixty-two years old, is somewhat broken in health, but is still able to earn a little toward their support.

For $100 for a widow with five children, only one of working age, and not very robust, having worked beyond his strength in order to help to keep the home. The mother is broken in health.

The society acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions in response to recent appeals: "E. C. M.," $25; "C. M. H.," $25; "H. S. M.," $20; E. V. J., $15; Mrs. Charles Blum, $10; "A Friend," "W. M.," "S. W.," and Montclair, through The Evening Post, $5 each; Philip H. Churchman, $4; Mrs. J. Brill, and "X. Y. Z.," $2 each; "C. F. B.," $1.

Brooklyn Charity Appeals.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $50 with which to aid a woman and two children who have come to distress because of the serious illness of the husband.

The bureau also appeals for $75 for a woman with four children whose husband is seriously ill, and who is not herself strong.

The bureau also appeals for $50 with which to help for a time a widow with three children, who applied for their commitment, but is desirous to keep them.

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions: Mr. William O. Messer, $2; "X. Y. Z.," $2; Annie Tompkins, 25 cents; Mr. Rudolph Degener, $10; "M. G.," $2; "A Friend," $8; "Mrs. J. C. H.," $5.

IN THE SHOPS.

More pigs. These are bronze, genuine bronze, but in natural colors. The smallest costs 65 cents. It is a little pink pig, about an inch in length, with a green four-leafed clover in its mouth. Another little pig, slightly larger, has a spray of mistletoe, with its white berries, in its mouth. It costs $1.50. There are other little pigs in [illegible] at 75 cents

toe, and a really good-sized pink pig in the imitation will cost 50 cents.

***

One can get them in the best shops, so they are a respectable sort of a fad if they cannot be really called "the thing." They are stockings half of one color and half of another. This is not unusual in itself, it is the method of the division that is peculiar. The right side of the stocking is one color and the left the other, Harlequin fashion.

***

The silver elephant, mounted on a standard and holding himself upright and balancing on one foot, is not so frivolous as he seems. He is a useful member of society, and from his upraised trunk comes a wick, for he is a cigar lighter.

***

A red sibeline suit has attractive buttons, a dark oxidized silver setting, and the centre a deep rich red like a carbuncle.

***

A light cloth evening coat has a deep lace collar, the centre of the figures being filled in with embroidery in Oriental colors. The coat is finished with a collar and cuffs of caracule fur.

***

A black lace gown is effectively decorated with medallions of white lace under the black.

***

A pretty combination of colors in a negligé gown is blue and pink and heliotrope. The material is a soft veiling. The blue is made up over the pink, which shows only in the front, where it forms a loose flowing panel. The front is outlined with the heliotrope in chiffon and with white lace, the chiffon appearing around the yoke and sleeves for trimming.

***

Pretty little open-work brown silk stockings are shown to be worn with low brown suede shoes.

***

Silver rings—for men as a rule—are plain or in fanciful designs set with semi-precious stones.

***

Bulgarian linen for table use is the heavy, coarse linen, edged with applications in conventional designs of red and blue outlined with embroidery.

***

Big velvet elephants for the children are natural in shape and color.

***

For the woman who wishes to give The Man a considerable present there are pipe racks of wood, with designs in silver across the front. One of these has the silver in big roses on a dark wood. It is effective and not conspicuous.

***

For the letter press the best kind of a brush holder is one with a deep china dish in a wire frame. It hangs upon the wall.

***

Here is something new in the design for a laundry list. "The Family Washing" it says on the outside, and there is the family washing, father, mother, and the two children leaning over as many scrubbing boards.

***

For children's parties there are small crackers in the shape of brownies.

***

Here is something for the vegetarian. There are nice soups of various kinds compressed into cakes about the size of a cake of compressed yeast. These, with water added, are warranted to make soup enough for two persons, or one quart. The cakes cost only 5 cents each, and green pea, white bean, Spring vegetable, lentil, and other varieties of soup may be had.

***

For 10 cents one may get a very rich mock turtle or bisque of crab soup.

Orleans County's Apple Crop.

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The apple crop of Orleans County is estimated at 1,000,000 barrels, with a value to the growers of $1,250,000. More than 200,000 barrels are in store in Albion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Peirce.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 26.—George Peirce, Superintendent of Marine Construction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, died of heart disease at his residence here early to-day.

Mr. Peirce had been in charge of the marine construction of the Old Colony Steamboat Company and the New York and New Haven Line for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Peirce was born in Maine in 1829. He was brought up in the wooden shipbuilding business, his father having been in that trade. Through his energy and ability success came to him early in life, and he became the head of Peirce, Montgomery & Howard, a firm which was noted for its record in building sidewheel steamboats. In 1870 he accepted the position of Supervisor for the Old Colony Steamboat Company. This was at the period of transition from wooden to iron vessels. He brought all his ability to master the intricacies of metallic construction, designed and built the steamers Pilgrim, Puritan, Plymouth, and Priscilla for the Fall River Line, besides the other smaller vessels of that corporation, each successive steamboat showing progress and development from the old type to the new. At the time of his death he had charge, as Superintendent of Marine Construction, of all the floating equipment of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

In person Mr. Peirce was regarded as a worthy representative of the best physical development of Maine. He had many friends. At the time of his death he had just finished plans for other boats of the company.

John Walbrecht.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 26.—John Walbrecht, the well-known hydraulic and civil engineer, lies dead at his home in this city having succombed to Bright's disease.

Walbrecht made his name in New York City, where, as one of the chief engineers, he aided in planning and constructing the Hudson River tunnel and aqueduct. Born in Chicago in 1846, he was a graduate of the St. Louis School of Engineering, where his early work was done.

The remains will be cremated to-morrow, the ashes to be interred in San Diego, where his mother and family reside.

Rev. Dr. Paul D. Van Cleef.

The Rev. Dr. Paul Duryea Van Cleef, pastor emeritus of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City, died yesterday in his home, at 288 Barrow Street. He was born at Millstone, N. J., in 1817, and was graduated from Rutgers College in 1839, after which he studied theology in the seminary of the Reformed Church at New Brunswick. He was licensed by the Classis of New Brunswick in 1846, and was called to the Second Reformed Church of Coxsackie, N. Y. In 1849 he accepted a call to the First Reformed Church of Van Vorst Township, a suburb of Jersey City. Later this township was annexed to Jersey City, and Dr. Van Cleef's church became the Second Reformed Church. He remained its pastor until 1890, when he was made pastor emeritus. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1863. He also became a Trustee of the college.

Lieut. Col. Charles McClure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, who died here yesterday, will be buried to-morrow with military honors and the interment will be at Arlington. Col. McClure was a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed to the army from that State.

He entered the military service in 1862 as Captain and Commissary, and served with the Subsistence Department until the close of the war of the rebellion. In August, 1868, he was appointed to the regular establishment as Captain and Commissary, and after fourteen years' service with that department was transferred to the pay corps, with the rank of Major. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel March 1, 1901, and retired in March last, having reached the retiring age.

Obituary Notes.

J. J. Mitz died on Tuesday night in his residence, at 3 Steuben Street, East Orange, N. J. He was eighty years of age and is survived by a widow and two sons. He was born in Philadelphia.

[illegible]

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Business Notices.

ICARIA.

E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

DOMINICK—WESTON.—At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 12 M., by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., assisted by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., Mary Stimson, daughter of Theodore and Catherine Boudinot Weston, to William Francis Dominick, son of Annie De Witt Marshall and the late William Gayer Dominick.

LEFFERTS—WORK.—Nov. 26, 1902, at the First Presbyterian Church, Far Rockaway, L. I., by the Rev. Minot C. Morgan, Salley Duncan Work, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Work, to Franklin Baker Lefferts.

LEWI—MAY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, Mrs. Emita W. May to Mr. Isidor Lewi.

MENDELS—STEHLIN.—At the Church of St. James, Newark, N. J., Nov. 26, 1902, by the Rev. C. B. Durand, Kathryn Stehlin to Eugene E. Mendels.

NOYES—THOMPSON.—On Nov. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Frank R. Morse, Thomas M. Noyes of this city and Marie I. Thompson of St. Louis, Mo. No cards.

STEBBINS—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. R. Huntington, assisted by the Right Rev. William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, Julia Seymour Clark, eldest daughter of George Crawford Clark of this city, to Horace Chase Stebbins.

DIED.

BATTERSHALL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, Sanford W. Battershall.

Funeral services Friday evening at 8:30, at his late residence, No. 10 East 9th St. Albany and Troy papers please copy.

BEMIS.—At Weston, Mass., Nov. 25, John Wheeler Bemis, 39 years.

Funeral services at Mount Auburn Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock.

FAIRCHILD.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, 1902, Anna Crumbie Fairchild, beloved wife of Ben L. Fairchild, and youngest daughter of Ann E. and the late James Crumbie.

Funeral services from the home of her mother, 60 East 61st St., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M.

Washington papers please copy.

FULLER.—William H. Fuller died at his residence, 64 West 40th St., Wednesday, Nov. 26.

Funeral services and burial at Binghamton, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 29.

HOPKINS.—Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1902, Eliza B., widow of Archibald W. Hopkins.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 73 West 92d St., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

KEECH.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, Marion Isabella.

Funeral services at her late residence, 101 West 77th St., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 27, at 4:30.

Interment at convenience of family.

KITCHING.—Entered into rest on Nov. 25, Maria Bradner, widow of John B. Kitching, aged 87 years.

Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—Selina M. Richards, wife of James Ricketts Lawrence, at her residence, 216 East 15th St., New York, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1902, in the 78th year of her life.

Service at residence, 10:30 Saturday morning. Philadelphia papers please copy.

McCLURE.—On Nov. 25, 1902, at Washington, D. C., Lieut. Col. Chas. McClure, U. S. A., in the 65th year of his age.

Burial at Washington.

MORGAN.—William Penn Morgan, son of the late George C. and Eliza McClellan Morgan, at his residence, 206 West 133d St., on Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Funeral on Friday, the 28th, at 1:30 P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av.

Albany papers please copy.

SCHUSTER.—At Woodhaven, L. I., Tuesday, Nov. 25, Charles C. Schuster.

Funeral at his late residence, Thursday, Nov. 27.

VAN CLEEF.—At his residence, Nov. 26, 1902, Rev. Paul Duryea Van Cleef, D. D., in his 82d year.

Funeral services at the Wayne Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

WALES.—In New York, Nov. 26, 1902, George Stone Wales.

Funeral services at Rochester, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 28.

WILSON.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, Joseph M. Wilson, in his 69th year, at his late residence, 1,106 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 10th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock Friday, Nov. 28. Interment private.

REV. STEPHEN MERRITT.

The world-wide known Undertaker. Only one [illegible]

died yesterday in her home, at 97 John Street, Port Richmond, S. I. She had thirteen children and forty-nine grandchildren, all of whom are living. She was sixty-nine years of age.

MICHAEL H. TUOMEY of 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, son of the late Alderman Michael H. Tuomey of the Fourteenth Ward, died on Tuesday morning. He was a foreman in the Department of Highways.

Capt. EDGAR DOWNER died of heart disease yesterday morning in his home, at 186 High Street, Orange, N. J. He was born in Highlands, Ulster County, N. Y., on July 14, 1836, and he became a seafarer at an early age. He had many stirring experiences. On one occasion he was on board a ship when the boiler blew up. He was hurled fifty feet and was in a hospital for three months. He retired from active work about four years ago. He was one of the leading members of the Washington Street Baptist Church. His widow, five sons, and two daughters survive him.

"BARRIE AT HIS BEST." — *The practically universal comment of the American Press.*

NO BOOK FOR YEARS HAS BEEN SO FAVORABLY NOTICED AS

The LITTLE WHITE BIRD

"There is an exquisite tenderness throughout these chapters that makes one linger over them," says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

This is the note common to all the reviews.

"The sweetest, most delicately fanciful, most exquisitely whimsical bit of writing one can possibly conceive," says the *Interior.*

And so it goes.

IN ENGLAND, ALSO.

"It is probably safe to predict," says the London *Daily Mail*, "that 'The Little White Bird' will overtake and outstrip the sales of any other work of fiction during the season."

TO DATE: In England, 20th Thousand; America, 30th Thousand

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

DEATH OF CHIEF FEE.

John J. Fee, Battalion Chief of the Fire Department, Brooklyn, died of spinal disease in his home, at 546A State Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born fifty-three years ago, and he became a member of the Fire Department in 1876. He was promoted to be an assistant foreman in 1881, foreman in 1890, and Battalion Chief in 1901. He made several daring rescues, and he was on the roll of honor. He never had a charge preferred against him. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Funeral services are to be conducted this morning in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Four companies of the department will serve as an escort of honor, besides two men from each of the other companies in the Borough. Three Battalion Chiefs and three firemen will be pall bearers.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 26.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ACIERNO, Angela, 126 Cherry St...	46	25
AIMO, Ignazio, 434 E. 11th St...	41	21
AXIOTO, Nicholas, 176 W. 23d St...	37	25
BINTZER, Frederick W., 811 9th Av	40	26
BRENNEN, James, 329 E. 101st St..	1	26
BROCKETT, Emma, 225 W. 60th St..	30	23
BOFFA, Antonio, 141 Baxter St....	1	25
BOYLAN, Joseph F., 61 East 9th St.	1	25
BROCCINO, Michael, 50 Mott St....	1	25
COUCHAN, Johanna, 628 E. 14th St..	57	24
COLBY, Catherine, 181 E. 104th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 26	685,662
To date this year	171,816,745
Corresponding date last year	247,663,450

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 26	$2,180,500
To date last year	$828,128,256
Corresponding date last year	$917,284,120

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@5 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Snuff	4	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Hocking Valley	2¾	Rock Island pf.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	3½	Rub. Goods pf.	1½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Manhattan	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
N. Y. Air Brake	2½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	N. Y. Central	2½
Am. Hide & Leather	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	N. Y. Ont. & W.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Nort. & West.	½
Am. Smelting	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Am. Sugar	2½	People's Gas	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	Reading	1½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	½	St. J. & G. I.	1
Can. Pac. sub. cts.	2½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. B	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Col. Southern	¾	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Southern Ry.	½
Col., So. 2d pf.	1	South. Ry. pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Corn Products pf.	1½	Texas & Pacific	1½
Den & Rio Grande	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Union Pacific	½
Erie	¾	U. S. C. I. F. pf.	2
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Express	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Realty	½
Illinois Central	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Iowa Central	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Vulcan Detinning	½
Minn. & St. L.	2½	Wabash pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	W. & L. E. pf.	½
Missouri Pacific	1½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Nash., C. & St. L.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	2
So. Pac of Cal. con 5s, sta	1
Pitts. & West. 1st, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1
Lake E. & W. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2

MARKET MOVEMENT.

With the exception of the trading in Manhattan, announcement of whose lease by the Interborough Company was not made until a half hour before the close of business, yesterday's stock market was made up almost wholly of operations by the professionals. Inasmuch as these professionals are bearish almost to a man, it is not in the least surprising that prices at the close of the day generally showed declines. The wonder, indeed, is that these declines were not greater; for the professionals had much of a bearish nature to help them in their campaign.

The repudiation by the coal operators of any private settlement with the miners; the continued insistence of a serious Gould-Harriman clash; the temporary advance in sterling, leading to talk of gold exports and higher money rates—these, and other like factors, were ammunition to the bear that were made much of. On the other side, the Manhattan lease was not announced until so late that its effect on sentiment and the market generally could not properly be estimated. That it is a deal of great consequence he who runs may read; yet the professionals were disposed to dismiss it with the remark that it was what had been expected—no more, no less—and that as a factor it was altogether removed from consideration!

The resistance shown by the Gould and Harriman stocks bears out very clearly the views privately expressed in influential banking circles that the present dispute over the Colorado Fuel property is being magnified unduly and that, from the standpoint of the general railway situation, it is absurd to anticipate any trouble. Other interests in the Gould and Harriman properties are too strong to permit any unseemly or disastrous war to the prejudice of the properties concerned.

Selling for the short account is becoming more and more a feature of the market, the selling being more confident with each fresh decline. The present short interest in the market is again heavily extended.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Decided pressure was put upon Sugar Trust stock, the selling being credited to a leading local operator, who is declared to have joined hands with a conspicuous Boston operator in an endeavor to bear the stock. From Boston came various reports to the effect that the entire stock market is in for a big crash and that it will be well for everybody to stand from under.

The break of over two points in New York Central was directly due to selling by speculative holders who had bought in the belief that in some way or other Central would figure in the Manhattan deal—and this, though the Central officials had denied absolutely that that system was in any way concerned in the lease. On the decline Vanderbilt buying appeared.

The announcement of the sale to foreign investors of large blocks of the new Rock Island bonds had stimulating effect upon the stocks of the company, which were among the strongest on the list. It is understood that some prominent Dutch investors have taken large amounts of the common stock.

The fall in the Smelting Trust stocks was due to selling based on the belief that, inasmuch as the company is a large owner of silver, it will suffer severely as a result of the continued decline in the price of the metal.

The advance in the Hocking Valley issues was attended by a revival of the reports that the preferred stock is shortly to be retired at par.

Some of the buying of St. Paul was reported to be for the accounts of Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific interests, each of which was said to be desirous of strengthening its holdings in St. Paul in the event of any out-and-out fight between the Gould and Harriman systems.

GOULD AND HARRIMAN STOCKS.

There was very much less pressure yesterday upon the Gould and Harriman stocks than on the day previous—or, rather, putting it in the truer sense, the stocks were given such good support on the initial decline that after some hours of hammering the bears gave the matter up as a bad job and directed their attention to other parts of the market. Hence it was that none of the representative Gould or Harriman stocks declined more than fractionally, Missouri Pacific alone excepted, a loss being reported there of 1½.

In well-informed quarters of the Street the impression is growing that the importance or significance of whatever differences there may be between Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman has been very much exaggerated and that it is worse than ridiculous to believe that any railroad war between the Gould and Harriman systems is to follow as a result of the Colorado Fuel dispute. Indeed, it is plainly stated by certain important financiers that, however great are the holdings of Mr. Gould in his properties and of Mr. Harriman in his, other interests in the various systems are at present too large and too consequential to

properties involved, through rate slashing, diversion of business to other roads, and the like.

BEARS AND THEIR SELLING.

The action of the market yesterday, notably the selling of such stocks as Sugar, St. Paul, Copper, and the Steel Trust issues, was by shrewd market observers taken to signify that the bears, short of the general market, are finding it much more difficult to cover than they had expected. Hence, it is declared, they are resorting to the old device of depressing a few prominent issues in order to affect sentiment adversely and thus facilitate short covering in other parts of the list.

THE MARKET'S NARROWNESS.

Best evidence of the market's narrowness appears in the fact that in a comparatively dull day (some 680,000 shares being traded in) Manhattan alone furnished nearly one-third of the entire transactions, being dealt in to the extent of approximately 200,000 shares.

Only fifteen other stocks were traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares or more each, their total being about 310,000 shares. In other words, five-sixths of the whole market was made up of the dealings in sixteen stocks.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

The selling of the Steel Trust stocks in the early afternoon was on the floor declared to look very much like offerings for the short account by a leading professional and probably intended for its influence on the rest of the market.

The story was put out, apropos of the sales, that they represented Pittsburg and Western liquidation, but there seems to be no foundation in fact for this report.

IRON AND METAL TRADES.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will say to-day:

The event of the week has been the merger of the Union Steel Company and the Sharon Steel Company. The consolidation thus accomplished will make the new organization one of the leading factors in the steel trade, particularly in the production of wire rods and wire products. It is intimated that the consolidation plan purposes the taking over of several other properties, presumably in the wire trade. The new company will not only be in possession of the most modern appliances for production, but will at the same time control an adequate supply of raw material. They will also build a railroad to Lake Erie, which will enable them to transport their ore at a minimum rate.

The drift seems to be toward the concentration of business in the hands of the larger companies, especially in steel products. The scarcity and high prices of raw materials, together with the reduction in the finished product, have diminished the output of the smaller producers, who do not control their raw materials, and the larger companies are, therefore, securing a much greater share of current business than a short time since.

Heroic efforts have been made by the railroad companies to relieve the congestion of freight in and about Pittsburg. This has improved the situation at that point, but at the same time it has not tended to the improvement of affairs at other points a which at great deal of freight is distributed. Complaints are numerous of the slowness of deliveries in other localities, and particularly in the East. Manufacturers are finding great difficulty in supplying their customers with material in reasonable time.

The coke famine continues as serious as in previous weeks. The attempts to move more coke from the Connellsville region have been successful to some extent, but it is now stated that the production of coke is not equal to the demand. Very high prices are being paid by furnaces and foundries short of fuel. In this connection it is stated that foundrymen will be obliged materially to advance the prices of castings next year. It is not expected that pig iron will be any lower for several months than the prices prevailing during the past few weeks for delivery the first half of next year. These prices will make foundry mixtures considerably higher than during the year now drawing to a close. It must be noted, however, that spot pig iron is much easier in the Central West. The heavy premiums recently paid can no longer be obtained.

Cables from abroad state that the steel market is active for prompt delivery, the demand being better from European consumers. Prices for importation have been advanced from 50 cents to 75 cents per ton for December shipment, but for future delivery as low as $26, New York, cargo lots, is said to be made. The demand from American consumers has recently been rather light, although some transactions were put through during the week, including 8,000 tons for the Chicago district.

A matter of some interest is the appearance of Belgian structural manufacturers as bidders on work now coming up in the Gulf States. They show willingness to take contracts for early delivery involving penalties.

Consumers of iron and steel will shortly be called upon to face an advance in freight rates. This is partly due to the recent advance in railroad employes' wages, but is also claimed to be a restoration of reduced rates to those usually prevailing in normal times.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Sons sold these securities at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway first consolidated mortgage (Richmond and Allegheny Division) 4 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1989, coupons January and July, 102¾.

$10,000 Illinois Central Railroad collateral trust 4 per cent. registered gold bonds, due November, 1953, interest May and November, 101.

$10,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, Series B, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Company, due April, 1942, coupons April and October, 112¼.

$3,000 Canada Southern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due January, 1908, coupons January and July, 106.

$15,000 Chicago and Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due May, 1982, guaranteed by New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, coupons May and November, 120¼.

$5,000 Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad 6 per cent. income bonds, due 1911, interest May and November, registered certificates, 109.

$2,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1930, coupons June and December, 138½.

$3,000 New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1937, coupons April and October, 104¾.

$9,000 Canada Southern Railway first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, 105½-105¾.

$6,000 Denver and Rio Grande Railroad first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1936, coupons January and July, 105½.

15 shares Mondamin Block Company, Sioux City, Iowa, $100 each; 3 75-100 shares Mondamin Block Company, Sioux City, Iowa, $100 each, 55 per cent.

5 shares Mondamin Block Company, Sioux City, Iowa, $100 each; 1 25-100 shares Mondamin Block Company, Sioux City, Iowa, $100 each, 60 per cent.

1 share Sullivan County Club; Lot of Land No. 2,064, Map No. 2, sub-division of part of lands belonging to Sullivan County Club, filed in the office of the Clerk of Sullivan County, Jan. 11, 1894, $5 lot.

1 share Sullivan County Club; Lot of Land No. 2,063, Map No. 2, sub-division of part of lands belonging to Sullivan County Club, filed in the office of the Clerk of Sullivan County, Jan. 11, 1894, $9 lot.

$1,000 J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Company debenture certificate bond, Series A, 110, (Farmers' Loan and Trust Company receipt,) $200 paid on account, $93.

10 shares Stove Manufacturers' Repair Association, $50 each, $500.

Claims due estate of Charles T. Voelker, deceased, from C. N. Arnold $16, E. A. Neresheimer $1.50, C. B. Schlatt $8.50, L. P. Bentley $10.60, —— Shaw $24.90, —— Brush $6.40, $3.

20 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each, 237.

25 shares J. Ottman Lithographing Company, $100 each, 100.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 385½.

50 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

25 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 195½.

10 shares Merchants' Trust Company, $100 each, 370.

7 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,327.

1 share National Park Bank, $100, 646.

1 share Corn Exchange Bank, $100, 423.

3 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 240.

15 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 385½.

5 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 230.

25 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 295.

40 shares National Citizens' Bank, $100 each, 196½.

2 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 180.

5 shares Trenton Potteries Company, common, $100 each, 20.

5 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each, 240.

26 shares Atlantic Trust Company, $100 each, 303½.

2 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 386½.

20 shares Cuba Quarry Company, $35 lot.

20 shares Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, $100 each, 695.

10 shares Fifth Avenue Trust Company, $100 each, 630.

1,386 shares Roby & Swart Manufacturing Company, $100 each, $30,000 lot.

10,000 shares W. A. Garno Company, $10 each, $10,000 lot.

2 shares Mahoning Coal Railroad preferred, $50 each, 102½.

$3,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. registered bonds, 104¾.

30 shares Norfolk and Western Railroad preferred, $100 each, 91¾.

15 shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred, $100 each, 116¾.

2 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $25 each, 1,500.

10 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, $100 each, 253.

200 shares Second Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 21¾.

10 shares Central National Bank, $100 each, 185.

20 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 208.

81 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Company, $10 each, 20¼.

Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due May, 1911, interest May and November, 112.

125 shares Guardian Trust Company, $100 each, 170.

12 shares International Banking Corporation, $100 each, 200.

6 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 385¾.

15 shares Broadway Trust Company, $100 each, 152½.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The following securities were listed yesterday on the Stock Exchange:

American Steel Foundries, $15,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 common stock.

Allis-Chalmers Company, $16,250,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock.

Hackensack Water Company, $400,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $1,625,000.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Company, $300,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage guaranteed coupon bonds of 1936 for $1,000 each, Nos. 12,056 to 12,355 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $12,355,000, Nos. 1 to 12,355 inclusive.

Michigan Central Railroad Company, $10,000,000 3½ per cent. fifty year first mortgage coupon bonds of 1952 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 10,000 inclusive.

Chicago Great Western Railway Company, $6,500,000 additional common stock, making the total amount listed to date $29,018,000.

Illinois Central Railroad Company, after Dec. 2, 1902, $15,840,000 additional capital stock from time to time to the amount now on the list, on official notification that it has been issued and paid for in full, making the total amount of said stock authorized to be issued under this and previous applications $95,040,000.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company, on and after Dec. 1, 1902, $1,501,000 additional common stock on official notification that it has been issued and paid for in full, making the total amount to be listed $16,511,000.

The Wabash Railroad Company, $53,000 of $2,236,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1939 for $1,000 each, Nos. 31,665 to 31,717 inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $31,717,000, Nos. 1 to 31,717 inclusive. The committee recommends that it be empowered to add to the list from time to time, but prior to Jan. 1, 1903, $2,183,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, on official notification that they have been issued to retire the outstanding bonds mentioned in the above application, as provided in the first mortgage. The total amount of said bonds authorized to be listed under this and previous applications is $33,000,000.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Increase in the capital stock of the Consolidated Water Company of Suburban New York from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

New York capitalists said to be seeking the control of the entire output of mining machinery in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and will form a thirty-million-dollar combination for that purpose.

According to Columbia (S. C.) dispatches the Marlborough Cotton Mills are planning to erect a million-dollar cotton plant at McCollin, Marlborough County, in that State.

Call issued by the Controller of the Currency for statements of the condition of the National banks as of Nov. 25, 1902.

Mutual Trust Company organized at Orange, N. J.

Reported official announcement that the American Cigar Company will establish a large stemmery at Danville, Va.

Lake Superior interests said to have secured several important mining claims in the Warren district of Cochise County, Arizona, and have formed the Lake Superior and Disbee Development Company, with a capital of $400,000, to develop and operate the same.

Another new low record made by bar silver in the London market.

Cleveland dispatches stating that it is planned to consolidate the Citizens' Savings and Loan Company and the Savings and Trust Company, both of that city, as the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company, capital $2,500,000 and surplus $2,510,000.

Rumors from San Francisco that the Atchison is negotiating for the purchase of the California Northwestern Railroad.

Pittsburg coffee interests, it is stated, propose to form a two-million-dollar company to roast Nicaragua coffee and consolidate with four plants in Richmond, Ind.

Further adjournment for a week of stockholders' meeting of the International Silver Company scheduled for yesterday.

Boston and Maine Railroad given permission by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission to increase its capital stock by $1,000,000 for general and permanent improvements.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 4@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $272,875,074; balances, $9,248,032; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $108,116.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 4 per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.8715 @$4.8725; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87⅞; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 5-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—par and 5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Times, in its City article to-day, says there was a keen demand for money yesterday, and a very large business was done by the Bank of England in loans and discounts. A rise in the official rate to-day is thought to be probable.

The Stock Exchange was gloomy, owing chiefly to the weakness of the Paris Bourse. There was little support for prices in any department, but as a rule the pressure to sell was not great.

Home rails were flat, and prices were nearly all lower.

South Africans were comparatively steady in spite of Paris realizations.

American rails opened steady. Subsequently there was some weakness owing to sales on the fears of a higher Bank rate. Prices closed rather above the lowest points reached in the course of the day.

Foreigns were pronouncedly weak on very heavy Continental sales.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The demand for money was active to-day and rates were easier. Discounts were firm.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull owing to fears that the Bank of England's rate of discount will be increased from 4 to 5 per cent. to-morrow. This depressed Consols. Home rails were easier, though the traffic returns were fairly satisfactory. Americans opened weak. The movements were erratic. Prices were slightly above parity, but they subsequently sagged and closed irregular, with business quiet. Rio Tintos were weak on the decline in copper, which closed at 75 3-16.

Anaconda, 4¾; Atchison, 83¾; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100¾; Canadian Pacific, 131¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago Great Western, 29¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180½; De Beers, 22; Denver and Rio Grande, 40¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92; Erie, 34½; Erie first preferred, 65¾; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 148; Louisville and Nashville, 128¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 159; Norfolk and Western, 71; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30; Pennsylvania, 80¼; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30½; Reading first preferred, 44; Reading second preferred, 38¾; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94¼; Southern Pacific, 62¾; Union Pacific, 101½; Union Pacific preferred, 93¾; United States Steel, 37¼; United States Steel preferred, 86; Wabash, 29¾; Wabash preferred, 44¾; bar silver dull, 21⅞d per ounce; money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3¾@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Gold amounting to £50,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 35.72; Lisbon, 25.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak in expectation of the Bank of England rate being raised to-morrow. South Americans soon recovered and there was a generally improved disposition, except in the case of Spaniards. Afterward large offers, especially of Spanish 4s, Argentines, Brazilians, and Rio Tintos, in anticipation of failures, for Belgian account caused prompt sales and a feeling akin to panic.

At the close prices were very weak, except for Rentes, which were firm. Foreigns and industrials reacted, especially Metropolitans.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 @3 per cent.

Three per cent. Rentes, 98f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Home funds were firm on the Boerse to-day and foreigns, especially Spanish 4s, were weak on Paris advices. The general tendency was unsatisfactory, partly due to discouraging news from New York and unfavorable Western reports. Iron shares were depressed on realizations and contradictory rumors from the manufacturing districts. Canadian Pacifics were easier.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Clearing House rate to-day was marked down to 5 per cent., and a few loans were reported as being made a shade better than that. Outside money was mostly quoted at 5½ and 6 per cent., and apparently easily obtained on the right sort of collateral. Sterling exchange continues steady, but with posted rates unchanged. New York funds sold at par and 5c. discount. Clearing House exchanges, $22,593,562; balances, $1,674,543. The stock market closed slow and irregular. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Atchison	82½	81⅝	82¼
44	Atchison pf.	98⅝	98	98
6	B., C. & M., Class 4	196	196	196
19	Boston & Maine	192¼	192¼	192¼
3	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
15	Fitchburg pf.	143½	143½	143½
250	Massachusetts Electric	36	35¾	36
40	Mass. Electric pf.	97	96¾	96¾
247	Pere Marquette	83	81	83
378	Union Pacific	99⅝	99	99¼
5	Union Pacific pf.	90½	90½	90½
28	West End	94¼	94	94
5	West End pf.	113½	113½	113½

TELEPHONES.

1,454	American	161	159⅜	160
29	New England	138½	138	138
30	Western	25	25	25
37	Western pf.	98¼	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Ag. Chemical	21	20	20¼
6	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	79½	79½	79½
6,085	American Sugar	118⅝	115⅞	116⅛
78	American Sugar pf.	118½	118	118
10	American Woolen pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼
315	Dominion Iron & Steel	34	33¾	33¾
29	Edison	267½	267½	267½
382	Massachusetts Gas	39	39	39
59	Mass. Gas pf.	83½	83	83
7	Pullman	227½	226	227½
10	Seattle Electric pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
231	Swift & Co.	119¼	118¾	119¼
365	United Fruit	109	108¾	108¾
94	United Shoe Machine	49	49	49
116	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31	30¾	31
1,805	U. S. Steel	36⅝	35½	36
1,051	U. S. Steel pf.	84	82¾	82¾
10	Westinghouse pf.	103½	103½	103½

MINING.

30	Adventure	15¼	15¼	15¼
1,828	Amalgamated	55½	54⅜	54⅝
145	Atlantic	7¼	7	7⅛
70	Bingham	26½	26	26
2	Calumet & Hecla	447	447	447
300	Centennial Mercur	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,247	Copper Range	57⅛	55⅞	56¼
490	Daly West	40	34	37½
10	Dominion Coal pf.	117	117	117
180	Guanajuato	3⅛	3	3
35	Isle Royale	12½	12	12
25	Mass.	14	13½	14
295	Michigan	7¼	7¼	7½
30	Mohawk	39¼	38½	39
900	Montreal & Boston	3	2¼	2¾
50	Osceola	4	4	4
66	Quincy	108	106	107
25	Tamarack	148	148	148
200	Trimountain	93	93	93
12	Trinity	9	9	9
1,610	United States	20½	19⅝	19⅞
175	U. S. Coal & Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾
970	Utah	22½	22	22½
350	Victoria	5¼	5	5¼
31	Wolverine	58	58	58

British Columbia, 6 bid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—There was little disposition to trade in this market to-day, the sales amounting to only 25,460 shares, of which 14,341 shares were Reading common. Prices generally were heavy, but reactions did not extend to a point except in J. B. Stetson warrants and Philadelphia Electric 4s. The coal stocks were heavy on the idea of harmony, which does not exist among the various companies, this view being based on the failure of the operators to agree to the plan of Mr. Thomas of the Erie. The dividend in Philadelphia Electric—18¾ cents on $7.50 paid in—was without effect. The close was heavy. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Sugar	118¼	118¼	118¼
28	American Railways	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
100	American Cement	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
352	Cambria Steel	27	26⅝	26⅞
47	Catawissa 1st pf.	60¼	60	60
2,080	Con. Lake Superior	22	21⅜	21⅜
358	Con. Traction of N. J.	71⅜	71¼	71¼
57	Con. Traction of N. J.	69¼	69¼	69½
50	Diamond Steel	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
725	Diamond Steel pf.	3	3	3
100	Elec. Co. of Am.	9 7-16	9 7-16	9 7-16
200	Internat. Smoke. Pow.	11	11	11
50	Int. Co. of North Am.	24¼	24¼	24¼
13	John B. Stetson Co. war.	50	48½	48½
2,422	Lehigh Val. R. R.	34	33½	33½
7	Lehigh Navigation	68¼	68¼	68¼
2695	Lehigh Coal & Nav.	18	17½	17½
100	Montana & Boston Cop.	3	3	3
1	Pennsylvania R. R.	78½	78½	78½
2	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	100	100	100
36	Phila. Trac.	98	98	98
1,140	Phila. Electric	9	8 15-16	9
25	Phila Co.	47¼	47¼	47¼
50	Phila. Co. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
1	Phila. Rap. Tr.	16¼	16¼	16¼
14,341	Reading	30¼	29½	29 9-16
400	Southern R. R.	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜
20	Steel	2¾	2¾	2¾
150	United Gas Imp.	111¼	111¼	111¼
700	Union Trac.	46⅞	46⅜	46⅜
1,615	U. S. Steel	36½	35⅞	36
20	U. S. Steel pf.	83	83	83

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 40@30 cents discount; time and call loans, 6 per cent. Local stocks hung idle, with little of interest to move them. The principal gossip was that over the probable abandonment of the packing combination in its projected form. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
150	American Can pf.	42⅝	42½	42½
50	Chicago Edison	175	175	175
125	Chicago T. & T.	118⅝	118	118⅝
20	Chicago City Railway	211½	211½	211½
75	Chi. C. & D.	68	68	68
250	Lake St. Elevated	9	8¾	8¾
130	Metropolitan Elev.	37	37	37
30	National Biscuit	45⅝	45¼	45¼
260	National Biscuit pf.	103¾	103	103
200	National Carbon	30	29½	30
40	National Carbon pf.	98	97	98
350	Pacific Coast pf.	90	89	89
350	Swift & Co.	119¼	119	119
225	United Box Board pf.	55¼	54½	55
170	West Chicago	88	87	88
50	Western Stone	30	30	30

Attempt to Rob a Vermont Bank.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—An attempt was made to rob the First National Bank of Orwell, Vt., early this morning. While [illegible] the building to [illegible] Orwell [illegible]

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The local market assumed a holiday aspect to-day, resolving itself into a degree of dullness that robbed the trading of all title to comment. There was a little investment buying and nothing more. Price changes were infinitesimal and utterly without significance. The general tone remained steady, but there was not enough relaxation in the money market to encourage speculative commitments. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 783 shares of stock and $61,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Seaboard Ry	29¾	28½	28½
100	Consolidated Gas	70½	70½	70½
300	United Rys. & Elec.	13¾	13¾	13¾
50	Colonial	31	31	31
33	Md. National Bank	18	18	18

BONDS.

$3,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¾	101½	101½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consol 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
5,000	Seaboard & Roan. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
8,000	United Rys. & E. inc.	69	68¾	69
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
21,000	United E. L. & P. 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾
1,000	Georgia, Car. & N. 5s	112½	112½	112½
3,000	Char. & West Car. 5s	114	114	114
4,000	Con. Gas 5s	114	114	114
2,000	City of Mexico 6s	115	115	115

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.05	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.01
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.54	.49
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	1.25	1.00
Challenge Consolidated	.13	.11
Chollar	.08	.08
Confidence	.70	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.09	.08
Gould & Curry	.13	.18
Hale & Norcross	.16	.17
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1902.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
54⅞	55	10,820	*Amal. Copper Co.	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
10	10¼	200	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	10	— ⅞
1⅝	1½	400	Am. Bicycle Co.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	...
34½	34⅝	100	Am. Car & F. Co.	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
90	92	500	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	89½	90	89½	90	— ½
46	47	100	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	11	300	*Am. Ice Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...
37⅝	38¼	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	38¾	39¼	38	38	— ⅛
27½	28	1,100	*Am. Locomo. Co.	28	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	600	*Am. Malting Co.	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
22	23	300	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	23½	22½	22¾	— ¾
38½	38¾	14,260	*Am. S. & R. Co.	40	40½	38½	39	— 1⅝
89¼	90	4,400	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	91	91	89	89¼	— 1⅝
126	135	200	*Am. Snuff Co.	128	130	128	130	+4
95½	99	74	*Am. Snuff Co. pf.	90¼	99¼	90¼	99¼	...
116	116½	28,100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	118⅝	118¾	115¾	116⅛	— 2⅝
10	14	40	*Am. Woolen Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
81½	81⅝	16,620	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81⅝	82⅜	81⅝	81⅝	— ½
97½	98½	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	...
97⅛	98	15,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	98½	98⅝	97½	97½	— 1½
60⅜	61	4,210	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60¾	62	60¾	61	— ⅜
127⅜	128	7,600	Canadian Pacific	127½	128¼	127½	127⅞	— ½
127½	128¼	100	*Can. Pac. c., 4th in. pd.	128	128	128	128	— 2½
46½	46⅝	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio.	45⅝	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅞
32½	33	1,400	Chicago & Alton	32⅝	33	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
25½	25¾	1,000	Chi. Great West.	25½	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	— ¼
35½	36	1,900	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	38	38	35¼	36	—3
175½	175½	20,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	175⅜	176⅜	175⅛	175½	—1
15	16	1,000	Chi. Union Traction.	15½	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
65	75	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
87	88	5,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	89½	90¼	88	88	— ¾
29	29½	1,600	Colorado & Southern.	28½	29	27¾	29	— ¾
68¼	68½	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	68½	68¾	68	68½	— ½
42	43	450	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	—1
20	21	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	20	20	20	20	...
211¼	213	100	Consolidated Gas, x d.	211¼	211¼	211¼	211¼	— ¼
116½	118	400	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	117½	117¾	117	117	—1½
27½	28	200	Corn Products	28	28	28	28	— ½
80½	81	300	Corn Products pf.	81½	81½	80⅝	80⅝	—1⅝
157½	150⅝	200	Del. & Hudson, x d.	155	159½	159	150½	...
39¼	39¾	900	Denver & R. G.	39½	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ½
88¾	89	750	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89¼	89	89¼	+ ⅛
16	16¼	200	Detroit Southern	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	*Dist. of Am.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
33⅝	33½	8,600	Erie	34	34	33½	33⅞	— ⅛
64	64½	800	Erie 1st pf.	64½	64½	64⅜	64½	— ⅛
45¾	45½	3,400	Erie 2d pf.	47	47	45½	45½	—2
53¾	55	100	Evans. & T. H.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	—1½
59	60½	100	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	60	60	60	60	...
177	179¼	700	General Electric	179	179½	179	179¼	...
93	94	3,140	Hocking Valley	92	95	91½	94⅜	+2⅜
90¼	91	900	Hocking Valley pf.	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+⅞
143¼	143⅜	2,900	Illinois Central	144	144⅜	143¼	143¼	—1½
17½	17⅝	550	Internat. Paper	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
71½	72½	50	Internat. Paper pf.	72	72	72	72	— ½
39	39½	200	Iowa Central	39	39	39	39	— ½
67	68½	25	Iowa Central pf.	66	66	66	66	...
78⅝	79	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
42¾	43¼	300	Kanawha & Michigan	39	42¾	39	42¾	+3¾
31½	32	900	Kansas City South.	30⅞	32	30⅞	31½	...
55½	55½	4,800	Kansas City South. pf.	54½	56	54	55½	+ ⅝
123¾	124	1,400	Louisville & Nashville.	123½	124½	123½	123⅝	— ⅛
9	12	100	Manhattan Beach	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
156⅛	156¾	182,800	Manhattan Elevated.	153⅜	157½	153⅜	156⅞	+2¼
120	121	500	*Met. Sec., 1st in. pd.	120	120	120	120	...
135⅞	139	4,100	*Met. Street Railway.	139	139½	138½	138	— ½
23	23½	200	Mexican Central.	23	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
106	107½	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	106	106	106	106	—2¼
75	77	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	75	75	75	75	...
25½	25¾	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
56	56¼	850	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	56¼	56½	56	56	— ⅜
105⅝	105⅞	20,200	Missouri Pacific	106⅛	106⅞	105⅜	105⅜	—1⅛
100	103	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
44½	45	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	45	45	45	45	— ½
26⅜	27	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Nat. R. of Mex.	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
162	165	200	*New York Air Brake.	165	164	163	164	+2⅜
153½	154	28,500	New York Central.	154⅝	156⅝	153½	153½	—2½
42½	44	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
84	85	900	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	84	84⅝	84	84¾	+ ⅝
223	227	150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	225	225	225	225	...
20⅜	20½	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
69¾	69⅝	5,300	Norfolk & Western.	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ½
38	39	100	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38	—1⅛
156⅜	156⅜	20,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	156¼	157¼	156¼	156⅜	— ⅜
100¼	100¼	1,300	People's Gas, Chicago.	100½	100½	100	100¼	— ⅜
88½	89	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	+ ⅜
59¼	59¼	41,900	Reading	60	60¼	59¼	59¼	—1½
85⅞	86¼	1,400	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	85⅜	85⅜	—1½
18⅞	18⅝	1,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
75⅝	75¾	100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	75¼	76	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
44⅛	44⅜	17,100	Rock Island.	44¼	45⅝	44¼	44⅜	...
84⅜	84½	31,000	Rock Island pf.	82¾	85½	82¾	84⅝	+1
21½	22	25	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
70	73	100	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1⅝
16	17	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	16	16	16	16	—1
72	72½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	72	72	72	72	— ½
70⅝	71	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	70	70⅝	70	70⅜	— ⅛
27½	28	800	St. Louis Southwestern.	27	27¾	26½	27½	— ⅛
61⅝	62	1,300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	61¼	62	61¼	61¾	—1
88½	89	500	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	88	88⅛	88	88½	+ ⅛
62¼	62¼	21,800	Southern Pacific	62¼	62½	61⅞	62⅛	— ⅛
31¾	31⅝	4,000	Southern Railway, Ext.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
92	92½	100	Southern Ry. pf., Ext.	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
56	56¼	1,400	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	56¼	56⅜	56	56	— ⅛
41	41⅜	9,900	Texas & Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41	41¼	—1⅛
27¼	28	200	Tol., St. L. & West.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
44½	45	400	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	45	45	44½	44½	—2⅛
12½	13	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
98⅞	99	48,410	Union Pacific	99	99¼	98¼	99	— ⅝
90¾	91	5,510	Union Pacific pf.	90½	91½	90½	90⅞	— ⅛
52	52½	200	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	52	52	52	52	—2
125	135	200	U. S. Express.	130	130	130	130	—1¼
12½	12¾	1,250	*U. S. Leather.	12½	12¾	12⅜	12½	...
88	88⅛	932	*U. S. Leather pf.	87½	88⅝	87½	88⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	17¼	50	U. S. Rubber	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
52¼	57½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
35⅞	36	17,450	U. S. Steel.	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	36	— ⅛
82⅞	83	11,779	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	23	1,400	U. S. Realty & Con.	23¼	23⅜	23	23	— ⅛
68	68⅞	1,300	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	68	68⅞	68	68½	+ ⅛
61	61½	1,150	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	61½	61¾	61	61	— ⅛
30	30⅜	300	Vulcan Detinning	30	30⅞	30	30⅞	— ⅛
28¼	29	1,225	*Wabash	28⅞	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
42⅜	43	2,800	Wabash pf.	43	43¼	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
87⅞	88	2,100	Western Union Tel.	87⅜	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	10	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	25	25	25	25	...
53	55	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	— ⅛
33¼	34	400	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	600	Wisconsin Central	25	25	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
49½	50	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Sales.		685,662	*Unlisted.					

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	Amalg. Copper	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55
60	Am. Smelting	38½	38½	38⅜	38½
12,210	Am. Sugar	118¾	118¾	115¾	115⅞
9,570	At., T. & S. F.	81⅞	82¼	81¼	81⅜
70	At., T. & S.F.pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
3,870	Balt. & Ohio.	98¾	98¾	97¾	97¼
2,830	Brook. Rap. Tr.	61¼	62⅛	60⅞	61
400	Canadian Pac.	128	128½	127¾	127⅞
60	Ches. & Ohio.	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
430	Chi. Gt. West.	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
16,980	Chi., M. & St. P.	175¾	176⅜	175¼	175⅝
750	Col. Fuel & I.	88¾	90½	88	88
20	Colorado South.	28½	28½	28½	28½
20	Detroit South.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
5,910	Erie	34	34	33½	33⅝
10	Hocking Valley.	95	95	95	95
40	Illinois Central.	144¼	144¾	143½	143½
140	Louis. & Nash.	124½	124½	123⅝	123⅝
36,820	Manhattan	153½	157⅜	153⅜	156½
100	Met. Street	139½	139½	139½	139½
10	Mo., K. & T.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
16,590	Missouri Pacific.	106½	106⅞	105¾	106
600	N. Y. Central.	154½	156⅜	153⅜	153⅜
30	N. Y. O. & W.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
160	Norfolk & West.	69¾	69¾	69	69
10	Pacific Mail	38	38	38	38
580	Pennsylvania	156⅞	157½	156½	156⅝
40	People's Gas	100¼	100¼	100¾	100¾
18,900	Reading	59¾	60⅝	59	59¾
100	Republic Steel	18¾	18¾	18½	18½
2,100	Rock Island &	44⅝	45⅜	44¾	44¾
190	Rock Island pf.	84	84	84	84
10	St. L. S. W.	27	27	27	27
8,120	Southern Pacific	62	62⅜	61⅞	62
220	Southern Ry.	31½	31⅝	31½	31½
570	Tenn. C. & I.	56⅜	56⅝	56	56
2,340	Texas Pacific.	41⅛	41⅜	41	41
10	T., St.L. & W.pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
12,630	Union Pacific.	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
10	Union Pac. pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
270	U. S. Leather.	12½	12½	12	12⅜
11,800	U. S. Steel	36⅜	36½	35⅝	35⅝
1,360	U. S. Steel pf.	83½	83¾	82⅝	82⅝
40	Wabash	29	29	28⅞	29
430	Wabash pf.	42¾	43	42¼	42⅝
190	Western Union.	87⅜	88	87⅛	87⅜
165,820					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	U. P. conv. 4s.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	929
3d week Nov.	$150,165	$153,183	$129,650
From July 1	3,002,548	3,162,143	2,817,357
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
3d week Nov.	63,966	56,665	49,366
From Jan. 1	3,077,332	2,685,317	.....
Detroit & Lake Huron Short Line—			
3d week Nov.	5,946	5,072	4,647
From July 1	190,863	172,452	.....
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
3d week Nov.	7,823	6,414	7,394
From July 1	165,957	139,888	143,204
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	162	162	162
3d week Nov.	31,875	28,250	28,349
From July 1	690,116	611,513	583,078
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	347	347	347
3d week Nov.	126,756	126,517	109,750
From July 1	2,421,949	2,185,608	1,924,770
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,006	887	887
3d week Nov.	106,723	116,196	128,370
From July 1	2,189,550	2,002,440	1,950,063
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	538	510	510
3d week Nov.	51,305	49,828	41,126
From July 1	994,301	999,061	836,631
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	177	177	173
3d week Nov.	20,872	18,762	16,145
From July 1	369,210	413,897	342,032
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,432	3,283	3,152
3d week Nov.	604,395	623,875	574,905
From July 1	13,540,715	11,861,727	10,723,030
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,711	2,186	2,186
3d week Nov.	485,218	323,052	309,723
From July 1	8,286,567	6,439,582	6,429,240
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	643
3d week Nov.	66,966	64,826	60,966
From July 1	1,559,129	1,406,751	1,300,286
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,710	1,675	1,660
3d week Nov.	405,883	316,371	283,938
From July 1	7,834,051	6,796,484	6,311,571
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,293	1,258	1,258
3d week Nov.	161,432	167,840	202,295
From July 1	2,962,012	2,850,886	2,813,761
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,134	6,021	6,735
3d week Nov.	290,887	290,377	314,021
From July 1	10,703,747	9,974,189	10,008,814

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of November showed increases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$1,409
Evansville & Terre Haute	3,625
Hocking Valley	539
Iowa Central	1,477
Kanawha & Michigan	3,110
Louisville & Nashville	70,052
Mexican Central	162,196
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,040
Norfolk & Western	80,312
Southern Railway	65,490
Toledo & Ohio Central	5,409
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo	1,755
Total increase 12 roads	$411,743
Increase previously reported	338,935
Total increase 22 roads	$750,678

***

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$3,018
International & Great Northern	9,473
St. Louis Southwestern	6,402
Total decrease 3 roads	$18,893
Decrease previously reported	25,428
Total decrease 4 roads	$44,321
Net increase 26 roads	$706,357

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	436	430	393
3d week Nov.	55,854	50,445	49,225
From July 1	1,237,506	1,178,959	1,025,724

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—

Mileage	88	88	88
2d week Nov.	10,611	8,855	.....
From July 1	171,506	200,849	.....

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY for October—

Gross earnings	1,087,386	1,543,880	1,028,815
Exp. and taxes	959,237	910,772	790,280
Net earnings	128,149	633,108	238,535
Ratio op. exp.	88.2	59.0	76.9
Gross, 4 months	4,314,404	5,967,059	12,547,239
Exp. and taxes	3,528,181	3,316,247	7,718,746
Net, 4 months	786,223	2,650,812	4,828,518

*Per cent.

CROSSTOWN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY (Buffalo) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	112,018	194,766	81,848
Oper. expenses	61,456	122,277	60,821
Net earnings	51,462	72,489	21,027
Other income	673	1,278	605
Total income	52,135	73,767	21,632
Fixed charges	44,121	50,427	6,306
Net income	8,014	23,340	15,326

HOCKING VALLEY for October—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	507,070	500,517	461,749
Exp. and taxes	312,024	277,093	254,171
Net earnings	195,046	223,424	207,578
Oother income	.....	5,301	3,830
Total income	195,046	228,725	211,408
Fixed charges	82,142	73,017	65,824
Surplus	112,904	155,708	145,584
Gross, 4 months	2,083,132	1,842,205	1,627,127
Exp. and taxes	1,272,127	1,081,318	956,655
Net earnings	811,005	760,886	670,472
Total income	841,539	795,002	682,234
Fixed charges	296,115	290,834	286,469
Surplus, 4 months	545,424	504,068	385,825

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for October—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	580,356	529,397	391,096
Op. expenses	394,630	334,735	283,162
Net earnings	185,726	194,611	107,934
Gross, 4 months	2,078,328	1,796,978	1,466,979
Op. expenses	1,520,801	1,257,464	1,133,833
Net, 4 months	557,526	539,514	273,143

NEW YORK CENTRAL for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	18,945,574	18,912,588	17,217,203
Op. expenses	12,281,189	12,185,615	10,811,066
Net earnings	6,664,385	6,726,973	6,406,137
Other income	1,796,988	1,640,870	1,344,519
Total income	8,431,373	8,367,843	7,750,656
Charges	5,264,799	5,153,326	5,297,368
Surplus	3,166,574	3,214,517	2,453,288

TEXAS CENTRAL for October—

	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	74,332	81,548	7,214
Exp. and taxes	46,624	50,484	3,860
Net earnings	27,708	31,062	3,354
Surplus	25,125	28,979	3,853
Gross, 4 months	293,391	217,532	14,141
Exp. and taxes	153,191	160,163	7,062
Net, 4 months	50,290	57,369	7,079
Surplus, 4 months	40,017	49,038	9,018

International Railway for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $886,143; operating expenses, $445,208; net earnings, $440,935; other income, $19,764; fixed charges, $191,620; surplus, $269,099.

Interurban Street Railway Company of New York for the quarter ended Sept. 30: Gross earnings, $3,662,490; operating expenses, $1,083,225; net earnings, $1,978,855; other income, $164,225; total income, $2,143,080; charges, $2,077,220; surplus, $65,860; cash on hand, $1,219,549; profit and loss surplus, $94,815.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,912,109.93
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Government Bonds
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29 WALL ST.
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William M. Kingsland, William C. Sturges,
William Rockefeller, George W. Quintard,
William E. Macy, Jr., Gates W. McGarrah,
John T. Willets, Anton A. Raven,
Nicholas F. Palmer, Henry Steers,
Henry B. Stokes.
OFFICERS:
Gates W. McGarrah, President.
William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President.
Frank O. Roe, Cashier.
A. H. Voorhis, Asst. Cashier.

South Elberon Land Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.
The Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as trustee, under Mortgage dated June 2d, 1902, to secure the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of the South Elberon Land Company, hereby gives notice, as provided on page 55 of said mortgage, that there is on deposit with said trustee, applicable to the redemption of bonds, the principal sum of Five Hundred and Twenty-two Dollars and Seventy-five Cents, ($522.75,) and that tenders are invited of bonds issued under the abovementioned mortgage sufficient to exhaust said fund.

Sealed tenders will be opened at the office of the Trustee, 59 Liberty Street, New York City, on the 28th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon.
CENTRAL REALTY BOND & TRUST COMPANY.
By T. STALLKNECHT, 2nd Vice President.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,534,050.46
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. B. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
E. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Empire State Trust Co
Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.
35 WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.
Le Roy W. Baldwin, Pres. Duncan D. Parmly, V.-Pres
H. M. Gough, Treasurer. C. E. Braine, Secretary.

ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, freight payers, power builders, users and others called to Solomon Alfred Wertheim's advertisement Thursday's Times, Nov. 27th, Public Notice column.

60 h. p. Mercedes, (simplex type.) Alexander Fischer, 239 W. 50th St.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of the Stock and the Consolidated Bonds of

The Denver Gas & Electric Co.

The holders of a large amount of stock and consolidated bonds of the Denver Gas & Electric Co. have requested Messrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Warren W. Foster, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Philip Lehman, Claude Meeker, E. W. Rollins, Dennis Sullivan, George P. Sheldon, and Junius M. Stevens to act as a protective committee in the interests of the holders of the stock and consolidated bonds of the company.

It is believed that the policy now being pursued in developing the property and increasing the volume of business will result in benefit to the stock and security holders, and that the desired result can be best attained by harmonious and united action by the stock and security holders through a committee representative of their interests.

THE TRUST COMP

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of East Eighty-sixth Street Lots—Business Shows Volume and Variety—Auction Dealings.

Details will be found in another column relative to the purchase of 63 and 65 Broadway by the American Express Company.

The J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company has sold to Francis K. Pendleton the plot, 51.10 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 180.4 feet east of Fifth Avenue. The property adjoins Mr. Pendleton's new residence at 7 East Eighty-sixth Street and will probably be resold for improvement with high class dwellings.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for the Boody estate to Mrs. Sarah Smith, for about $200,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 8 West Fifty-eighth Street, facing the Plaza, on lot 25 by 100. The late Mrs. Ambia Boody bought it in 1878 for $50,000. The land on which the house stands was owned by the city until 1851, when it was sold at auction along with several adjacent blocks at the rate of about $600 a lot.

John V. Signell denied last evening rumors to the effect that he had sold the El Dorado apartment houses, covering the block front on Central Park West, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy the seven-story store and loft building 97 Crosby Street, 25.2 by 68.4.

R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co. has sold for the United States Trust Company, as trustee for the Palmer estate, the four-story dwelling 105 West Forty-third Street, 18.6 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George Kitching to an investor the two three-story dwellings 382 and 384 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.5.

J. F. Kenny has sold to H. B. Phinney the four-story dwelling 301 West Ninety-second Street, adjoining the northwest corner of West End Avenue.

Hugh Stevenson has sold to a Mr. Wolf the four-story dwelling 34 West Ninety-second Street, 17 by 100.8.

The property 39 and 40 West Thirty-third Street has been conveyed by Daniel A. Loring, as trustee, to Isabella Loring, and has been leased to A. V. Benoit & Co. for a term of forty-two years. The net rental, under the terms of the lease, will be $10,000 a year for the first twenty-one years and $12,000 a year thereafter. Alterations costing $30,000 will be made to the buildings.

Henry O. Heuer has transferred 456 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Grand Street, to J. Hull Browning, who has conveyed to Mr. Heuer 45 Vesey Street. It is said that the former parcel figured in the trade at $145,000 and the latter at $75,000.

Yesterday's recorded transfers show that H. H. Benedict is the buyer of 557 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, sold recently by W. G. Park.

William H. Bliss, owner of 6 East Sixty-fifth Street, is the buyer of the adjoining house, No. 4, sold recently by Daniel T. Worden.

It is reported that Mrs. Mary Early has bought 77 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, adjoining her holdings at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and giving her control of a plot 39.9 by 74.4.

Chapin & Hughes and Maclay & Davies negotiated the purchase by Moritz Bauer of the dwelling 721 Madison Avenue, adjoining the Church of the Epiphany, at the southeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street. Maclay & Davies also report that they were the brokers in the sale of the church property to Mr. Bauer.

Henry H. Otten has sold for a client to a Mr. Neidenstein the southeast corner of Eightieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat 27 by 85.

John Schreiner has bought the five-story double flat 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Weisstuch has sold for T. W. Shotwell to a client, for $52,000, the five-story double flat 253 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 37.6 by 85 by 100.

The lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold through Broker David Stewart.

Abram Bachrach has resold the two four-story buildings 312 and 314 East Eighth Street, 40.4 by 97.6.

John N. Golding reports the following leases: 5 East Seventy-third Street, for the estate of A. S. Rosenbaum to Allene Hostetter, for a term of years; 902 Madison Avenue, for K. M. Storm to A. T. Kelley; 21 Washington Square North, for Charles A. Post to Clement Acton Griscom, Jr.; 244 Lexington Avenue, to H. D. Hall; 1 East Eighty-sixth Street, for Richard Tjader to Richard A. Hudnut; 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, for Mrs. Sidonie Thurn to Finley P. Dunne; 764 Madison Avenue, for Francis A. Dugro to George W. Bramwell; 710 Madison Avenue, for Grace C. Ryno to Stuart Duncan; 73 and 75 West Forty-fifth Street, for Miss L. McGovern; 11 East Thirty-third Street, parlor store, for the John Jacob Astor estate; 126 East Thirty-eighth Street, private stable, for Archer M. Huntington to Herbert C. Pell, and 108 West Fiftieth Street, for Frank Tilford to William Thorn.

S. Cowen has sold 947 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a four-story flat, for about $16,000.

Max Marx sold to Thomas Patrick, through H. C. Senior, a four-story private dwelling, 133 West Sixty-fourth Street, 17.5 by 100.5.

Mandel & Maran have bought from Mr. Lantsman 77 and 79 Essex Street, 44 by 87.6, for improvement.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Vincent A. Ryan.

81 and 83 Chrystie Street, west side, 100.11 feet north of Hester Street, 50.2 by 100 by 50.6 by 100, three-story front and five-story rear tenements; partition sale, to Lowenfeld & Prager..... $49,100

211 East Forty-fifth Street, north side, 122.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, one-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to Thomas F. Baldwin..... 10,725

62 Forsyth Street, northeast corner of Hester Street, 25 by 60.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a two-story brick tenement at the rear; partition sale, to Michalover Brothers..... 47,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

343 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 187.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to George Stuckey..... 7,750

2,081 Daly Avenue, west side, 206.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 24.11 by 112.8 by 25.1 by 111.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 3,421

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

28 Lenox Avenue and 56 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, being the southeast corner, 100.11 by 100, two seven-story brick apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the City Real Estate Company..... 212,050

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, 99.5 by 110.9 by 98.3 by 94.9, two-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the West End Co-Operative Building and Loan Association.. 10,000

232 and 234 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 425 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 145.8 by 50 by 144.10, two five-story brick tenements, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosalynde A. De L. Mayer..... 39,250

827 Southern Boulevard, north side, 175 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Hospital and Dispensary..... 14,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, for a one-story frame wagon shed, 16 by 25; Maria Del Palso, Jennings Street and Hoe Avenue, owner; William Kenny of 1,336 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $100.

Alterations.

No. 596 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel, T. F. Paddell of 597 Seventh Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel of 313 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Thirty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Hammond estate of 242 West Fourteenth Street, owner; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 40 East Ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with lofts; Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau Street, owner; O. Lowinson of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Jennings Street, to a one-story stable and carriage house, 50 by 30; Maria Del Palso, Jennings Street and Hoe Avenue, owner; William Kenny of 1,336 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, Nov. 26.

BANCOCK AV, centre line of Pine Av, map of villa sites in Riverdale, sheet 20th Ward, being lots 22 to 25 inclusive, Block 1; Emil Koch to E. [illegible]

BROADWAY, 636, e s, 29.6 ft s of Bond St, runs s 65x n 0.6x e 65x s 29x w 130x n 28.6; Louis M. Jones and another to Morris Zimmerman, (mtg $115,000,) other consideration and..... $100

BROADWAY, 456, e s, 30 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Henry O. Heuer to J. Hull Browning, (mtg $100,000)..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 52, n w corner of Lewis St, 25.10x75; Broome St, 54, n s, 24.1x75; John Katt to Adolphus Ottenberg... 1

CROSBY ST, e s, 80.1 ft s of Grand St, 74.11x100; William J. A. McKim to John J. Schmitt and another..... 135,500

FOREST AV, e s, 116.4 ft s of 163d St, 18.1x95; William S. Miller to Charles Reissman, ½ part, (mtg $4,000,) recorded..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 351 and 351½, s s, 25x100; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Leopold Schmeidler and another..... 30,100

KIRKSIDE AV, n w corner of Wellesley St, 100.4x36.10x97.11; Phillip Toussaint to Fannie Toussaint, B. & S..... 1

LEWIS ST, 120, e s, 25 ft s of Houston St, 25x70; Sarah Stein and another to Isaac Cohen, (mtg $15,000,) other considerations and..... 1,200

LEWIS ST, 111, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Annie Green to Joseph Feinberg and another, (mtgs $14,150)... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,140, w s, 100 ft n of 84th St, 18x70; Henry H. Auchincloss, executor, to Edward L. Meierhof, (mtg $20,500)..... 30,500

NELSON AV, e s, 205.9 ft n of Devoe St, 15.7x93.1x15.7x92.8; Elias Gussaroff and another to William S. Coffin, all liens..... 50

ORCHARD ST, 158 and 160, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Augustus Prentice to Irving Bachrach, (mtgs $32,000).. Nom.

PARKER AV, e s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x125, Olinville; Richard O'Hara to Margaret Duffy, B. & S., Ca. G..... 1

PENFOLD AV, or Crotona Park East, s e s, at n e s of Prospect Av, 22x90; Charles H. Thornton and another to Margarethe Strese, (mtg $2,000,) and all liens..... Nom.

REAR portion of Lots 351 to 354, map of Woodlawn Heights property, begins at the e s of Lot 354, 160 ft s of Clinton Av, runs w to the w s of Lot 351 x s 43.4 x e — to the e s of Lot 354 x n 60.11 to beginning; Grand Av, n s, 143 ft w of 1st Av, 25x202.2x25.4x206.7; Grand Av, n s, 168 ft w of 1st Av, 50x193.4x50.8x202.2; 1st Av, w s, 144.6 ft n of Grand Av, 50x134.10x50.2x130.7; George P. Roemer to Matilda Roemer, his wife, (mtg $2,000)..... 1,250

ROAD from West Farms to Westchester, n w corner of Forest Av, 50x100, Westchester; John Vincent and another to Karoline W. Fuhr..... 3,000

VESEY ST, 45, s s, 175.1 ft w of Church St, 25x81.5x24.9x81.5; John H. Browning to Henry O. Heuer, (mtg $40,000)... Nom.

WASHINGTON ST, e s, Lot 222, map of Section 4, St. Raymond Park, 25x100; H. P. Rose to Nicola Bagnuola..... 1

WEST END AV, 852, e s, 20x80; Martha Henste to Charlotte Von Der Lieth, (mtg $16,500)..... 100

3D ST, 86 East, s w s, 25x100.5; John M. Aichele to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and... 100

5TH AV, 557, e s, 25x100; William G. Park to Henry H. Benedict, (mtg $95,000)..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft w of Avenue D, 34.4x97; Isidor Leipsig to Herman Heller, (mtg $42,000)..... 1

6TH ST, 745 and 747, n s, 93 ft w of Avenue D, 50x99.10; Jacob Margovitz to Israel Horwitz and others, (mtg $47,000)..... Nom.

14TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Joseph and William Woolf to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $29,000)..... 1

14TH ST, 538 East, 25x103.3; Julius Bachrach to Augustus Prentice, (mtg $25,000)..... 1

18TH AV, n s, 183 ft w of White Plains Road, 18x114, Wakefield; Elizabeth M. Smith, guardian, to Samuel T. Skidmore..... 1

20TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Max Lipman and another to John T. Lockman, (mtg $62,000)..... 1,000

22D ST, s w s, 21.6x98.9, Lot 382, map of C. C. Moore; the Mercantile Trust Company, trustees, to John C. Maximos, all liens, other considerations and..... 100

22D ST, s w s, 21.6x98.9, Lot 382, map of C. C. Moore; John C. Maximos to Mitchell A. C. Levy, all liens..... Nom.

33D ST, 40 West, 19.11x98.9; 33d St, s s, 380 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Daniel A. Loring, as trustee, to Isabella Loring, (mtg $35,000)..... 125,000

33D ST, 40 West, 19.11x98.9; 33d St, s s, 380 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Daniel A. Loring, Jr., to Isabella Loring, quitclaim, (mtg $55,000)..... 1

55TH ST, n s, 108.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.5; Kate B. Boldin to Henry Tuck, (mtg $9,000)..... 1,000

60TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Patrick T. Canavan to Ellen Ryan, all liens..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 61 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Sarah A. Griffin to Fannie V. Lyons, (mtg $18,500)..... Nom.

80TH ST, 124 West, 20x102.2; Ida Radam, individually and as executrix, to Emily G. Painter..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Nicholas Stroehlein to Carl Zimmermann and another, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

90TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; lease given to Sarah Stein and another, (mtgs $30,900)..... 38,000

91ST ST, n s, 235 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Mary A. Anderson and another to Jacob Pizer..... 100

95TH ST, 22, s s, 262 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Alexander Homberger to Alvina L. Spangenberg and another, (mtg $12,000,) other considerations and..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 214.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.11; Warren E. Dennis to Thomas Farley, (mtg $11,500)..... Nom.

101ST ST, 240 West, 16.8x104.10x16.8x105.8; Elka Gordon to David H. Taylor, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

110TH ST, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; 110th St, s s, 514 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; 110th St, s s, 567 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x100.11; Henry Andersen to Eliza Kuchler..... 7,500

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Park, 50x100.11; Charles Riley to George W. Korn, (mtg $65,000)..... 100

127TH ST, 304 West, 25x99.11; George W. Dougherty to Mary A. Dougherty, ½ part, (mtg $17,000)..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Mae Raynor to Mary H. Johanson, (mtg $4,500)..... 1

133D ST, s s, 170 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x99.11; Elizabeth T. Emerson and others to Marcus Pollak, (correction)..... 1

133D ST, n s, 401.8 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Ida Rose to Leah Rose, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 40x99.11; Abraham Alexander to Mary Ehrman, ½ part, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 147 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Emil Goldmark to Pennington Whitehead, as trustee..... 8,000

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Henry Kayser to Marie E. Schwarz, ½ part, (mtg $1,200)..... 1

161ST ST, s s, 95.3 ft w of Union Av, 20x101.1; William S. Miller to Charles Reisman, (mtg $3,500)..... 3,750

162D ST, s s, 15.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x77.9x16.8x76.4; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Mary C. Hoyt..... 2,500

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 11; Libbie Wolff to Wolf Fish, 3 4-12 years..... $900

AVENUE B, 55; Carl Willesen to Herman E. Braun, 3 years..... 1,440

COLUMBUS AV, 326; David Levintritt to Benjamin Gomprecht, 10 years..... 3,000

FORSYTH ST, 79 and 81; Michael Berkowitz and another to Harry Wolpin and another, 1 year..... 3,000

FORSYTH ST, 79 and 81; Harry Wolpin and another to Michael Berkowits and another, 3 7-12 years..... 260

FORSYTH ST, 83 and 85; Harry Fischel to Samuel Rottberg, 6½ years..... 1,700

GOERCK ST, 98; Tobias Cohen to Joseph Lebman and another, 3 years..... 2,425

IRVING PL, 3; Emma Siebert to Benjamin Cohen, 2 years..... 1,800

STANTON ST, 24; Annie Earle to Antonina Manno, 2 years..... 600

UNIONPORT ROAD, Unionport; Avesta Garrett to Charles Grotz, 2 years..... 240

157TH ST, s w s, 510 ft n w of 2d Av; Hamilton Fish to Samuel Cardwell, 21 years..... 450

157TH ST, s w s, 530 ft n w of 2d Av; Hamilton Fish to Samuel Cardwell, 21 years..... 450

335TH ST, 38 and 40 West; Isabella Loring to A. V. Benoit, (a corporation,) 42 years..... $10,000, 12,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

ALLEIN, Lily, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 31st St, n s, 215.7 ft e of 5th Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent... $35,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to George H. Purser, executor; Fulton Av, 2,017, 2,018, and 2,019, 3 mtgs, 3 years, each..... 4,500

BACHRACH, Irving, and another to the Title Insurance Company; Grand St, 381 and 381½, 1 year..... 22,500

BROWN, Wesley J., to Charles A. Runk, executor; Minford Place, 1,484, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 4,000

CAHN, Caroline, and another to J. C. Julius Langbein; 75th St, s s, 344.6 ft e of 1st Av, prior mortgage $6,000, due May 25, 1903, 6 per cent..... 500

DE VENNY, David, Jr., to Dollar Savings Bank; 202d St, n s, 112.10 ft w of Briggs Av, 1 year, gold..... 6,000

DE VENNY, David, Jr., to William T. Koch; 202d St, n s, 112.10 ft w of Briggs Av, prior mtg $6,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,300

EHRMAUN, Mary, to Anna M. Von Zedlitz; 134th St, 237 and 239 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

EPSTEIN, Max, to Joseph Gertner; Hester St, 102, prior mortgage $35,200, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FARRELL, Mary, and another to the Bank for Savings; 101st St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3 mtgs, 5 years, 4 per cent., each..... 20,000

FITCH, Martha E., to Cornelia D. Earle; 37th St, 16 West, due Dec. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 5,000

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emanuel Heilner and another; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mortgage $50,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 18,500

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Don A. Gaylord; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mortgage $68,500, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,627

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to William H. Simonson; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, prior mortgage $45,427, demand, 6 per cent..... 900

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Isabella Holmath, a corporation; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, gold..... 25,000

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emil Koch; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, gold..... 25,000

Madison Av, prior mtg $45,627.50, demand, 6 per cent..... 800

GORDON, Louis, and others to Barbara Aichele; 3d St, 86 East, prior mtg —, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GRASMUCK, Theodore A., to the Bowery Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 508.9 ft s of 125th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

HARA, Abigail R., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Bryant St, 1,425, prior mortgage $3,500, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

HAWES, M. Agnes W., to Bowery Savings Bank; 128th St, 151 to 155 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

HELLER, Herman, to Isidor Leipsig; 5th St, n s, 82.3 ft w of Avenue D, due March 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,750

HORWITZ, Israel, and another to Jacob Margovitz; 6th St, 745 and 747, prior mortgage, $47,000, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

HOROWITZ, Philip, and another to Niagara Woolen Company; Eldridge St, 54 and 56, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 19,500

JANES, Alice B., and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Sedgwick Av, s w corner of 183d St, prior mortgage $7,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

KARP, Louis, to Aaron M. Jappole and another; 114th St, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, building loan, due July 25, 1903, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KASTENS, Frederick H., to Katharine A. Kingsland; 68th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KENNY, Anna M., and others to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; 75th St, n s, 410.11 ft w of Avenue A, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,500

LAWRENCE, Robert B., to Kate Tierney; Leonard St, 59, prior mortgage $35,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LIPMAN, Max, and another to John E. Marsh and another, executors and trustees; 20th St, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 62,000

MAHONY, John, to Josephine K. Jones and others, executors and trustees; 2d Av, n e corner of 44th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 1,500

MARGOVITZ, Jacob, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 6th St, 745 and 747, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4½ per cent..... 47,000

MATTHIES, Annie, to Egbert Winkler, Jr., trustee; Jerome Av, w s, 25 ft n of Clinton St, or Place, 1 year..... 1,000

MAXIMOS, John C., to Title Insurance Company; 22d St, s w s, Lot 382, map of Clement C. Moore, 3 years..... 11,000

MEIERHOF, Edward L., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor; Madison Av, 1,140, due Nov. 1, 1905, 4 per cent..... 22,500

MEIERHOF, Edward L., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor; Madison Av, 1,140, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 4,000

VOLLMER, Charles, to William Volkmer; Park Av, e s, 134.2 ft n of 92d St, 1 year..... 1,200

WALLACE, Fannie M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, w s, 25.6 ft n of 58th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 5,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to John Katt; Broome St, 52, n w corner of Lewis St; also Broome St, 54, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

PAINTER, Emily C., to Ida Sadgen; 90th St, 124 West, due Dec. 1, 1907, 4 per cent..... 20,000

PICARD, Lazard, to North River Savings Bank; Park Av, 1,067, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 1,000

PIZER, Jacob, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91st St, 45 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

ROEMER, Matilda, to George P. Roemer; rear part of Lots 351 to 354, map of Woodlawn Heights; Grand Av, n s, 143 ft w of 1st St; also Grand Av, n s, 168 ft w of 1st St; also 1st St, w s, 144.6 ft n of Grand Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHMITT, John J., and another to Brooklyn Savings Bank; Crosby St, e s, 80.1 ft s of Grand St, 1 year, 4½ per cent... 90,000

SCHUCHMANN, John P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 10th St, 238 East, due Nov. 21, 1907, 4 per cent..... 14,000

SHEPARD, Robert, and another to Maria Jones; Broadway, w s, 49.6 ft s of 33d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

STORY, Fannie E. D., and another to Bowery Savings Bank; South St, 178 and 179; also, Water St, 337, 337½, and 339, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 16,000

TULLY, Michael, to Blanche B. Neukirch; 112th St, n s, 234 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

ZIMMERMANN, Carl, to Nicolas Stroehlein; 81st St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $10,000, 2 years..... 4,000

ZIMMERMAN, Morris, to Louis M. Jones and another; Broadway, e s, 29.6 ft s of Bond St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 42,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... $40,000

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Adam Epple..... 4,000

DODGE, Emeline H., to Charles S. Williamson..... 7,000

ELLINGER, Fanny, executrix, to Fanny Ellinger..... 16,250

ELLINGER, Fanny, executrix, to Fanny Ellinger..... 38,057

HAVEN, John, and another, trustees, to Frances A. L. Haven..... 2,800

IVES, Ralph O., to Joseph H. Kernochan, other considerations and..... 100

JOHNSON, Frank H., to William H. Hall, other considerations and..... 100

JOHNSON, Frank H., to William H. Hall and another, other considerations and.. 100

JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson..... 2,000

KRIEGER, Jacob G., to Sophie E. G. Maas..... 1

KURZYNSKI, Lottie, to Ellis Kelleher.. 1

LANIER, Charles, trustee, to Henry Katzenberg..... 19,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Charles G. Moller..... 22,000

MARGOVITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Fischel... 1

McADAM, George W., to William Richards..... 4,013

ROSE, Mary D., to William M. Golden... 1,500

SAGE, Georgia F., to Helen E. Sage.... 500

St'AREZ, Benigno Santos, executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000

VON ZEDLITZ UND LEIPE, Anna M., to Louis V. Ebert..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 115; Robert L. Hall by agent Lizzie L. Chamberlain, owner; Edwin G. Gallaher, contractor..... 73

6TH AV, 1,038; Cosmic Mantling Filter Company against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,100

7TH AV, 1,838; George Kitt against Charles G. Miller, owner; Levi Scoville and another, lessees and contractors.... 70

7TH AV, 1,840; George Kitt against Charles G. Miller and another, trustees, owners; Levi Scoville and another, contractors..... 72

8TH AV, s e, 100 ft n of 25th St, 50x100; State Electrical Company against H. C. Miner and another, executors, owners; James J. Spearing & Son, contractors..... 2,450

27TH ST, 226 East; James McMorris against John Gallahan, owner; Thomas Meade, contractor..... 20

36TH ST, 442 West; Jacob Kaplon against Celia Cennon, owner; T. Cohnfeld, contractor..... 35

36TH ST, 442 West; John N. Gerisch against Celia Cennon, owner; T. Cohnfeld, contractor..... 23

55TH ST, 47 West; Walter A. Treacy against Cecelia L. and James Slater, executors, owners and contractors..... 690

97TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Robert P. Clark against Peter J. Clarken, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor..... 300

117TH ST, 13 West; Max Glotzer and another against Louis Karp, owner; Charles Diehl, contractor..... 900

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Louis Woelfle against the Ten Associates, owners; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors..... 1,000

152D ST, n e corner of Beach Av, 25x100; William Maass against William Salas and another, owners and contractors.. 81

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 263 ft s of De Mitt Av, 189.8x154.11x, irregular; Herman F. Epple, with Charles J. Reinhardt..... 10,000

117TH ST, n s, 219.4 ft w of 5th Av, 46.3 x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another, with Louis Karp..... 2,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

27TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 60x24x irregular; J. Charles Hankinson against George W. Gallager, individually and as executor and another, Sept. 11, 1900.... $119

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Madison Av, 20 x100; Mayer Goldstein against William H. Scott and another, March 7, 1902, canceled..... 497

106TH ST, 315 West; Henry Degenhardt against Julius Herman, Nov. 14, 1902... 41

Lis Pendens.

COMMERCE ST, 20 and 22; John Maher and another against Mary P. Winterbottom, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Kearney.

CROTONA AV, e s, 94 ft n of 175th St, 100x120; Louisa K. Kuntz, executrix, against Lillie Whitton and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Schleicher.

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner, 99.11x 55; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Charles Adams and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Louisa F. Walton against Nellie McDonald and another, (dower, &c.;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x106; Amelia Heimann against Thomas F. Somers and another, (partition;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

4TH AV, e s, 80 ft n of 105th St, 20.11x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Margaret Shoffman, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney C. E. Miller.

16TH ST, 551 East; William M. Golden against Henry F. Riemann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKennell.

53D ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100.5; Anna M. Andrews against George E. Andrews and another, (partition;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Aitken.

61ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, against James Martin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. N. Morgan & Son.

83D ST, 239 West; Adolf Kaufman and another, executors, against Elizabeth A. Wilcox and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenstein.

86TH ST, e s, 325.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x 100; Thomas F. Gilroy, owner; Lyon & Co., contractors; amount claimed, $4,000.

87TH ST, 327 and 329 East; Robert P. Clark against Peter J. Clarken, owner; Martin J. Barron, contractor..... 300

117TH ST, 13 West; Max Glotzer and another against Louis Karp, owner; Charles Diehl, contractor..... 900

124TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Louis Woelfle against the Ten Associates, owners; Brickelmaier, Stephens & Co., contractors..... 1,000

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WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft s of 147th St, 25x106; Amelia Heimann against Thomas F. Somers and another, (partition;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

4TH AV, e s, 80 ft n of 105th St, 20.11x100; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Margaret Shoffman, administratrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney C. E. Miller.

16TH ST, 551 East; William M. Golden against Henry F. Riemann and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKennell.

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86TH ST, e s, 325.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x 100; Thomas F. Gilroy, owner; Lyon & Co., contractors; amount claimed, $4,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INVESTORS.
SEVEN STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.
Rents, $20,000. All Rented.
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in other words, exchange. We offer an apartment house paying 10 per cent. for your private house.
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SLAWSON & HOBBS,
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UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
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304 WEST 88TH ST.,
Open for inspection. Price low.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
SITE.
We offer site 35 feet wide, near 5th Ave., below 42nd St., at very reasonable price. Little cash required. Can deliver 25 feet adjoining if desired.
Further particulars,
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

FOR SALE.
NEW AMERICAN BASEMENT HOUSE.
In the district between 42d and 59th Sts., Madison and 6th Avenues, there are now in the market for sale only ten new houses. Of this number, one, which I am offering at cost, was built under the personal supervision of the owner, for his own use, in the very best manner. It is fireproof and complete and perfect in every detail; ready for immediate occupancy. Size 18x90x100.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
9 Pine St. & 532 5th Av., near 44th St.

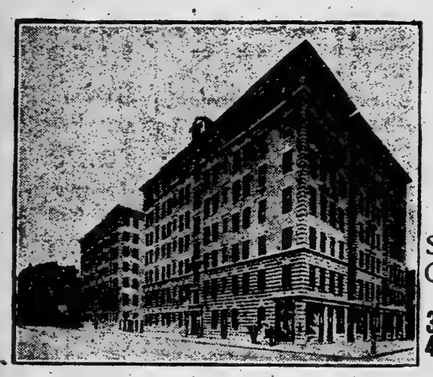
Estates, Investors, Capitalists.
WE OFFER THE CHOICEST
Business Investment Property in N. Y. City, principally in the retail and wholesale mercantile districts. Same can be exchanged.
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d St., N. Y. City.

DWELLING HOUSES
We have furnished and unfurnished dwelling houses

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,



Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves, and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.

Handsome new apartments, opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath $24 to $25.
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SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Coronet,

57 WEST 58TH ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER 6TH AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
8, 9, 12 Rooms, with 3 Baths.

Elegant apartments for those who appreciate luxurious surroundings.
Long distance telephone in each apartment. U. S. mail chute. Four elevators night and day.
Rents $2,000 to $4,500, including electric lights, cold storage, window cleaning service and every other known modern improvement.
Inquire on premises.

Chester Court,

86 West 119th St.,
S. E. COR. LENOX AV.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7, 8, 9 Rooms
AND BATH,
with butlers' pantries and all other modern improvements;
TWO ELEVATORS.
Rents $850 to $1,250.
Inquire on premises.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.
6, 7 Rooms and Bath.
A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.
RENTS $780 UP.
"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed, under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,

43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

FELLER APARTMENTS,

138-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A—
ONLY ONE LEFT. Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or DUFF & CONGER, Agents, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; rent, $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE.
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE RUTHERFORD,

206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
One suite of four rooms and bath, all conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE,
One door north of 123d St.; two apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th)

An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

Lexington Ave. &3 4th St., N. E. Cor.

Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $20 to $30.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location, near Park; 7 West 92d St.; rents moderate. Premises or Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Grand nine and bath; elevator, telephone; every convenience; sunny; reasonable rent; also eight, 127, near 85th.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $300 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

To Let, 2,185 7th Av.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Broadway and 106th, 2,762.—Choice, sunny six and bath; one stairs; every convenience; only $25.

West, 134-136 East.—Four rooms and bath; tiled bath and hot water; tiled bathrooms; [illegible]

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,

Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.

6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and bath { $70 to $75.

Apply on premises to Supt.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 5339 Harlem. Open day or evening for inspection.

The Henry James,

501 West 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 Rooms, Bath, servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

The Van Roven.

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St. Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

"THE LOHENGRIN,"

Madison Av., S. W. corner 125th St. Convenient to all railroads; every modern improvement; complete service; seven large, light, handsomely decorated rooms and bath, $600 and $660. Superintendent or
D. H. SCULLY,
57 EAST 125TH ST.

LA SCALA,

463 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
New elevator apartment building; suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents $1,100 and $1,200.
Concessions from December 1.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE CAMBRIDGE & OXFORD,

CORNER 124TH ST. AND MADISON AV., FACING BEAUTIFUL MOUNT MORRIS PARK;
ONLY TWO LEFT. 8 ROOMS, $840.
SEVEN ROOMS, $900; ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. SUPT., OR
D. H. SCULLY, 57 E. 125TH ST.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

The Norma Apartments,

71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

133 WEST 11TH ST.

Elevator building; choice seven room apartment, with every convenience; rent reduced to $900.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

ADJOINING 5TH AV.
and Central Park; single apartment house, No. 3 East 84th St.; eight large, all light rooms and bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; elevator, &c.; rent, $1,200.

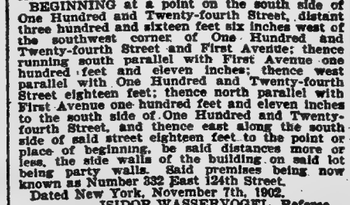
Machinery.

MASLIN PUMPS—Simplest, cheapest, handiest; used by principal contractors, quarrymen, and drainage companies; second hand engines, boilers, and pumps; miscellaneous machinery; catalogues and second-hand lists free; exchanging. Maslin's, 165 First St., Jersey City.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, against MARY J. OLIVER and others, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
BEGINNING at a point on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen feet six inches west of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; thence running south parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches; thence west parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet; thence north parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence east along the south side of said street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning, be said distances more or less, the side walls of the building on said lot being party walls. Said premises being now known as Number 332 East 124th Street.
Dated New York, November 7th, 1902.
ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and its Street number is 332 East 124th Street:

124th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Five Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-eight and 68-100 Dollars, ($5,238.68,) with interest from the 30th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to One Hundred and Forty-five and 37-100 Dollars, ($145.37,) with interest from the 8th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Hundred Eighty-two and 62-100 Dollars ($282.62) and interest.
ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL, Referee.

Surrogate Notices.

WILEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robert E. Deyo, attorney, No. 116 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902. ANN

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves, and Macomb's Road, near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.

Handsome new apartments, opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:

3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath $24 to $25.
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,

91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD.
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $1.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE CIRCLE

APARTMENT HOTEL,
GRAND CIRCLE & 58TH STREET.
An Ideal Location one-half Block from Central Park.
New—Modern—Exclusive
Beautifully Furnished Suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 Rooms and Bath.
Apartments rented by month, season, or year.
Attractive Suites with Baths for Transients.
Long-distance telephone in every apartment. Every convenience conducive to comfort. Cuisine of particular excellence.
REISENWEBER & FISHER, Props.
Tel. 1,050—Col.

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE KENESAW,

202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two rooms, with bath, $35 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.
Furnished if desired at small additional cost. Rates include maid service, light, heat. Elevator service always.
DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 Weekly. C. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

THE BRUNSWICK.

Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

Instruction.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL
Stenography and Typewriting
542 5th Av., Cor. 45th St., Mareus B'l'g. Practical training for offices and secretaryships; day and evening classes; circular.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL
139th Year.
34-36 E. 51st St.
Thorough training for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes, Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Grounds.

DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of Physical Education.
308 W. 59th St. Open. Circulars.

ITALIAN is what physicians and lawyers begin to learn. It is a business getter. We teach them at their offices or at ours. Reasonable terms.
DAUSE CLUB, 362 5TH AVE.

REGENTS' and COLLEGE Examinations.
SENFTNER SCHOOL, 13 ASTOR PLACE.
Day, Evening or Private. Send for Catalogue.

THE MILLER SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1,133 BROADWAY.
Enter any day or evening. Circulars.
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping
"NO BETTER SCHOOL AT ANY PRICE."

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
13 and 15 West 86th Street,
Central Park, New York City.
Rev Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, boarding and day school for girls, 607 Fifth Av.

Dancing.

HARVARD ACADEMY.

136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils.
Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL.

Cor. 59th St. & 6th Av.
Private and class lessons every day and evening. 4 class lessons, $1; 24, $5. Private lessons, $1; perfect glide waltz guaranteed in private lessons, $5; positively no failures or money refunded. Receptions Saturday evenings. Send for circular. PROF. S. WARNER, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN DANCING ACADEMY,
127-129 Columbus Av., near 65th St.
Half-time waltz and two-step our specialty; we teach you correctly the standard waltz and two-step and guarantee to make you dance well; 4 lessons, $1; 24 lessons, $5; private lessons at any hour desired; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings; circulars.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and Private Lessons.
The 57th Season is now open.

Fernando's Dancing Classes, 117 West 42d St.—Half time, glide waltz, two steps, private lessons, any hour.

Surrogate Notices.

NEWMAN, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA NEWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1902. ALEXANDER ROTHSCHILD, Executor. SAMUEL W. WEISS, Attorney for Executor. Numbers 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

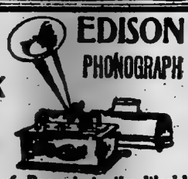
RITZ, FRIEDRICH A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Friedrich A. Ritz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, namely, the office of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 24 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1903.
Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1902.
ALBERT GORTTMANN,

For Sale.



THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 | 18K $6 | 22K $8
Engraved Free.
KEENE 180 Broadway, New York.

$1 A Week

EDISON PHONOGRAPH
Buys Any
Largest Stock of Records in the World. Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
Pay $1.00 weekly and own machine; delivered after first payment; new machines, $50 cash; all makes, second-hand, now in stock; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50c. up. A-ONE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 56 Warren and 4 Dover Sts., Manhattan; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 63 Atlantic St., Jersey City. Telephone 5065 Cortlandt.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSSMAN, 73 Malden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
220 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Furniture and contents handsomely, newly-furnished brownstone private dwelling for sale; dealers kindly don't answer; $1,000 cash; sacrifice; three furnished rooms rented at present pay rent of premises. 1,802 Lexington Av.

SEWING MACHINES.—New Home, Domestic, Singer, Wilcox & Gibbs, $14 to $45; cash or installment. Machines exchanged, rented, repaired. Second-hand machines from $5 upward. Rausch's, 2,271 3d Av., 123d St.; evenings.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $60. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds and Jewelry—manufacturers' prices; bargains all times; DIAMONDS RESET WHILE YOU WAIT. S. Kohn, 37 Maiden Lane, 4th floor.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED: SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 333 Broadway.—Call up 5165 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Winter Resorts.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
J. W. Hemsley & Son

BERMUDA
The Queen of Winter Resorts.
THE HAMILTON,
ITS LEADING HOTEL,
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

OPEN ALL WINTER.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Full and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character.
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
35 PARK ROW, 5 & EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK.
44 COURT ST., 96 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE.
On their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119 Park Row Building.

MONEY We loan money to people in any kind of business, 150 Nassau St., Office 739.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, 422 8th Av., opposite 8th St., AND near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, waltzing Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,386—Spring.

Fine setter dog for sale. Apply E. J. Hazlehood, Hood's Mill, Md.

Military and Dressmaking.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅓ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only
$7 Per Month.
Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,

$170

cash, or $190 on installments, only
$5 Per Month.
No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.

Open Evenings
until January 1st.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
The New Style
Wilson Pianos
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Also the Renowned
Harmony Piano
$175.00.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano a beautiful stool and cover.

HELD Over 36 Years' Test.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
PIANOS
We have some special bargains in little used Pianos.
313-315 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Kranich & Bach

The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs: Colonial cases.
See us! You can positively save money.
3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.
Brooklyn Warerooms,
313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos. Rents, $3 up.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A little gem for small apartments; large assortment of new and used pianos; send for bargain list; rents from $3 upward.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

OPERA PIANOS
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St

THE PIANOTIST.

The invisible piano player; plays any piano; any one can play it; recitals daily; cash or installments. Warerooms, 123 5th Av., nr. 19th St.

$75 Weber, excellent condition; Rosewood upright, $90; Chickering, great bargain; installments, $5. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St., near 5th Av.

To foreclose a mortgage will sell a $450 Gildermaster & Krueger piano, upright, for $200. L. A. MOLKIEL, 116 Nassau St.

$40 upright piano, good condition. Mahogany upright, all improvements, $90; Steinway bargain. Biddle's, 7 East 14th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

$200 new mahogany upright piano, $7 monthly. 1,569 B'way, cor. 47th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th Street.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of January, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name and assume the name of Acme Coal Company.
Dated November 26th, 1902.
ACME ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY,
By O. A. BALDWIN, President.

AMERICAN BICYCLE CO.—Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, notice is hereby given that all creditors of AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY shall present their claims against it to John A. Miller, one of its receivers, at his office, No. 763 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey, within three months from October 28th, 1902, (or if any such creditors be residents of the Southern District of New York, then at their option to E. Lindsay Gardiner, Esq., another of said receivers, at his office in the New York Life Building, Manhattan, New York) or they will be barred participation in the distribution of the assets of said company. Dated October 28th, 1902. JOHN A. MILLER, E. LINDSAY GARDINER, Receivers.

Hotels and Restaurants.

HOTEL WINSONIA,

FORMERLY THE GIRARD.
123-9 WEST 44TH ST.
(Between B'way and 6th Ave.)
WILL SERVE AN
Elaborate Thanksgiving Dinner for $1
A seasonable and homelike menu, with appropriate features, has been specially prepared. Former patrons of Marsh's Restaurant will find the same good cheer awaiting them. Music.
JOHN F. MARSH, PROPRIETOR.

Hotel Somerset,

150 West 47th St.
NEW. FIREPROOF.
NOW OPEN.
High-class, carefully restricted, with superior appointments and perfect service.
Apartments of one, two, three, or more rooms, with bath, now being shown.
Book, plans, and terms sent on application. M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.
Telephone, 4,006—38th.

THE BINGHAM.

S. E. COR. B'WAY & 24TH ST.
NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
A few apartments to rent.
1, 2, and 3 rooms, with bath.
Superb dining room; music every evening; elegant restaurant and café; meals a la carte. Table d'hote dinner 6 to 8.
J. FRED GRAVES, Prop.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

17th St., 116 East.—Handsomely furnished square room; private bath; also small room; first-class table; references.

20th St., 13-15 West.—The Julien; desirable rooms; also parlors; excellent table; appointments first-class; references; telephone.

21ST ST., 23, 19, 17 WEST,

Near 5th Av., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms in well-appointed house; first-class table and attendance; telephone.

44th St., 221 West, near Broadway.—Large rooms unexpectedly vacated, with first-class board; table board.

48th St., 117 West.—Handsome, newly furnished large and small rooms; private baths; table first class; references.

62d St., 213 East.—Private Jewish family will let room to two gentlemen, with or without board.

70th St., 319 West.—Nice large room with good board for two or three, very reasonable; new, well-kept house; parlor dining room.

92d St., 8 West.—One or two refined gentlemen; private American family. Mrs. H. G. M.

93d St, 122 West.—Desirable large room; every convenience. Also single sunny room. Good board. References.

122d St., 150 West.—Very large, nicely furnished room; excellent table; fine location; American family; references.

129th St., 160 West, Between 7th and Lenox Avs. —Heated large and single rooms; New England board.

Lexington Av., 465.—Suites, single rooms; separate tables; tiled bathrooms; telephone; references.

Nicely furnished front room, second floor; also other front rooms. 242, 244, 246, 250 West 135th St.

Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms, board, for two, one year, in well-appointed house near 5th Av.; first-class service; for advance $1,200. K 186 Times Office.

The Mary Fisher Home, 148 St. Ann's Av.; also at Tenafly, N. J.; vacancies; adults only.

Furnished Rooms.

18th St., 116 East.—Large and small furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; steam heat.

47th St., 155 West.—Desirable parlor floor for light business; other rooms; southern exposure; very reasonable.

48th St., 146 West.—Pleasant, nicely furnished suite or single room; bath adjoining; private family.

55th St., 247 West.—Choice, newly furnished rooms; large, small; hot, cold running water; well-heated house.

55th St., 61 West.—Large room for two gentlemen; references.

68TH ST, 58 West.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; fine private house; running water, dressing rooms; private bath; en suite or singly.

128th St., 208 East.—Elegant front parlor and connecting room; together or separate; all conveniences; moderate. Price.

126th St., 120 West.—Large, nicely furnished room to let; all improvements; private family; terms reasonable.

128th St., 26 East.—Nicely furnished large room; southern exposure; also hall room; terms moderate.

132d St., 135 West.—Large room, suitable for two; running water and closet; $3; private house.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earle & Kaske, 1,183 Broadway.

Business Opportunities.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 170 Broadway.

Are you looking for a good boarding house? I have a suite of two rooms, with board for two, one year, for advance. K 184 Times Office.

Display your advertisement printed around pencils; never thrown away! Samples mailed, 5c. Pencil Advertising Co., 253 Broadway.

For Sale.—Handsome mahogany Baby-grand piano in splendid condition; bargain for cash. G. R., 74, 1,304 Broadway.

Partner Wanted—Willing to risk $1,000 in legitimate business. Sure. Box 201 Times Office.

Surrogate Notices.

BUNZL, REGINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINE BUNZL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 126 Water Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May, 1903. Dated New York, the 4th day of September, 1902. GUSTAV BUNZL, ERNEST BUNZL, Executors. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

DAULTON, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DAULTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1902. THOMAS H. BRADY, Executor. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au7-law6mTh

EDMONDS, CLARA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA M. EDMONDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1903, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1902. ALFRED EATON, Executor. JAMES W. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, 10 Wall Street, New York City. jy31-law6mTh

MAHER, LUCINDA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucinda B. Maher, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 200 State Street, in the City of Albany, New York, on or before the tenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the third day of June, 1902.
JOHN T. NORTON, Executor.
MARTIN T. NACHTMANN, Attorney for Executor, 80 State Street, Albany, New York.

REMINGTON, ROBERT R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrog

FEASTING TO-DAY FOR THE RICH AND THE POOR

Turkeys Provided for Every One, Even Those in Prisons.

Charitable Organizations Busy Preparing for the Great Army of Poverty —Ellis Island Menu.

Thanksgiving celebrations will be numerous to-day, and few indeed, even of the very poor, need be disappointed in a big dinner as the chief feature of the holiday, for the high prices of the delicacies of the season have not prevented preparations for great charity feasts. Special church services, too, will be held throughout the city.

Apart from eating and drinking, there will be many entertainments. The usual holiday matinées are announced at the theatres, as well as a great variety of sporting events.

Observance of the holiday began in this city yesterday with exercises in most of the public schools, generally consisting of reading of the proclamations of the President of the United States and the Governor, with songs suitable to the occasion, recitations, and instrumental music. The plans had been left largely to the individual Principals and varied in elaborateness. In School 41, in Greenwich Avenue, near Tenth Street, each pupil marched into the assembly room bearing a small American flag.

Superior to anything else of the sort is the entertainment provided by Warden Van de Carr of the Tombs Prison for the wicked or unfortunate confined there. Five hundred pounds of chicken and 150 pounds of turkey served on tin plates will be items of the material feast, and afterward an elaborate programme of entertainment calculated to meeet the varied tastes of the mixed audience will be carried out. Provision has been made in all the city institutions for honoring the day.

On Ellis Island the Government has arranged to give a dinner of turkey, mince and pumpkin pies, and other indigenous delectables to 800 detained immigrants.

William Waldorf Astor will give the annual dinner at the Newsboys' Lodging House, at 9 Duane Street, when Randolph Guggenheimer will preside. Mr. Guggenheimer later in the day will provide a holiday dinner for the Little Crippled Children of the Poor, at 434 West Fifty-seventh Street, and another great event of the sort will be at the Five Points House of industry, the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will serve a dinner to 500 dwellers in lodgings along that thoroughfare.

Hundreds of the employes of Bloomingdale Brothers will feast upon good things which have come to them through the Bloomingdale Brothers' Employes' Mutual Aid Society.

The Industrial Christian Alliance is preparing a dinner for homeless and destitute men at 170 Bleecker Street.

Miss Helen Gould has procured plenty of turkeys for a dinner she will give to poor boys at her Woody Crest home.

One of the biggest events of the day will be carried out by the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, near Canal Street, where 5,000 breakfasts will be served between 3 and 7 o'clock this morning. Two hours later there will be a distribution of basket dinners to poor families, and in the evening there will be a dinner for 500 men, presided over by Mrs. S. J. Bird, the "Mother of the Bowery."

The New York Vegetarian Club cannot, of course, eat turkey, but it has arranged a banquet of its own at 11 West Eighteenth Street, in which "Protose timbale" will take its place, the feast being topped off with imitation coffee and raspberry ice cream.

Of quite another sort will be the big banquet of the Phi Delta Theta College Fraternity at the Hotel Majestic, where Gen. Frederick Funston of Kansas is expected as the guest of honor.

HOME FOR THANKSGIVING.

Record-Breaking Travel from and to New York City—Trains Run in Sections.

With visions of turkey and "fixin's," mince pie, and home-made rusks, thousands of persons went out of Manhattan yesterday for the Thanksgiving season in the old home.

It was one of the largest single days of outgoing traffic in the history of New York railroading, and quite the largest in point of the number of passengers carried on the lines running up State and into New England. A conservative estimate based on figures obtained from several of the larger railroads last night placed the total at from sixty to seventy-five thousand on all lines out of New York. To that, to obtain the total carried both in and out, a number a third as large must be added, for, many as there were who sought Thanksgiving Day away from the city, there were many more who came to New York, their home, from outside places to which business or other interests had carried them.

At the Grand Central Station alone 20,000 outgoing passengers were recorded up to 7 o'clock last night, and several thousand more left on evening trains. That meant something like twelve thousand more than normal.

It was an interesting crowd to watch as it passed through the big waiting room and out through the gates to the trains. There might be seen the man of business, who came many years ago to "the city," who had made his success and now and again went back, as he was going last night, to a boyhood home. Other men one might see, too, to whom fortune had not been so kind, and who liked to get away and forget it all up where folk do not base judgment on the size of a bank account. The young man and young woman were there also, and finally the college boy off for vacation.

In terms of railroading, two sections went out on the 8:45 morning express for Chicago over the Hudson River road; two sections on No. 41, the 12:50 Chicago express ;two sections on No. 17, leaving at 4 for Detroit; two on No. 31, the 6:35 Montreal express, and two sections each on all four of the afternoon Boston trains over the New Haven road.

At the Pennsylvania station trains went in sections generally and traffic was said to be from a third to a half as large again as normal. On the "Congressional Limited," leaving at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon, not a seat was to be had an hour before train time, and the Atlantic City special, going out at 3:15, ran with double its usual number of cars. Nearly all the Philadelphia expresses were sent off with extra cars or in sections. The same condition prevailed on trains coming from points south, causing some little delay, due, so the railroad men said, to congestion in Philadelphia, the gathering point for northbound travelers over all lines. On the Erie, the Delaware and Lackawanna, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey it was very notably a Thanksgiving season, with crowds typical of Thanksgiving, the home-coming holiday.

HER HUSBAND BLAMED THE CAT

The Judge Accordingly Discharged the Aged Cripple Haled Into Court by His Wife.

"It was the cat," said William Fitzgerald, an aged cripple, living at 60 Taylor Street, Astoria, when arraigned before Magistrate Connorton in Long Island City yesterday by his wife, who had caused his arrest on a charge of destroying all the china and glassware on the table.

"She jumped on the table, Judge," he went on to say, "and had things all her own way. I tried to drive the cat away, it knocked the dishes on the floor. It was not me that broke them, Judge, your Honor, it was the cat."

Fitzgerald called Court Officer Dunn to testify as to the temper of the cat. Dunn declared that when he entered the house door something flew through the air and landed on his back. He said: "I cannot testify as to the cat's ability to destroy china and glassware, but I am certain that the animal kept me busy for a minute or two."

The evidence being entirely against the cat, Magistrate Connorton discharged Fitzgerald and remarked that for the peace of the family they had better dispose of the cat.

FRANK FARRELL ON THE STAND.

He Testifies That He Had Never Been Inside of a Poolroom.

Frank J. Farrell, whose name has been mentioned often in connection with New York gambling institutions, and who is known as a friend of ex-Chief of Police Devery, testified on the witness stand in the Supreme Court yesterday that he had never been inside a poolroom and did not know what such a place was like. He had heard a suggestion that people went to such places to gamble on horse races.

The case on trial was a suit brought against Farrell by Joseph I. Dussel, as assignor of George Dussel, from whom, it was claimed, Farrell rented the basement of a saloon at Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues several years ago. The plaintiff sued for unpaid rent, saying that the lease was a yearly one. The amount named was $1,300, and the complaint stated that the basement was rented as a "clubroom." George Dussel, the first witness, said that a man he thought was Farrell came to him and rented the place for Benjamin Barr, a well-known man in race track betting circles. The witness said he did not know the purposes for which the basement was used.

It was brought out that the place was raided by the police in May, 1900, and after that the lessee did not want it any longer. Dussel was the only witness called for the plaintiff. Mr. Farrell took the stand next. He said he was in the "horse business," that he never saw Dussel before, never was inside the basement, and had not authorized its rental. He knew Barr, he said, as a bookmaker, but had never hired him.

"Have you received any letters from lawyers about gambling debts?" he was asked.

"No," he said; "I am not in the gambling business."

"Were you ever sued for money lost in play?"

"No, Sir."

He said he had made books at tracks, but had never taken bets anywhere else. Asked if he meant to say he was never interested in poolrooms in New York, he said he was not.

"Were you ever in a poolroom?"

"Never."

Police Captain Andrew J. Thomas had been called as a witness by the plaintiff, but the lawyer for Dussel told him he was not wanted. Then the opposing lawyer called him to the stand, and he testified that he had been called "to identify Mr. Farrell."

Barr took the stand and said he was a bookmaker. He said he ran the basement as a place to "take commissions for wagers at the track," as a place "sometimes called a poolroom." He had a telephone and telegraph wire. Mr. Dussel, he said, knew exactly what was being done there, and the entrance to the basement was through the saloon. He added that Mr. Dussel was frequently down stairs and watched the betting.

The jury retired, and was back in less than one minute with a verdict in favor of Farrell, who, when he heard the decision announced, remarked:

"If I had owed the fellow any money I'd have paid it."

"Of course you would," chimed in one of his friends in a small circle. Capt. Thomas was one of those who lingered to chat with Mr. Farrell.

LEGAL NOTES.

WIFE'S RIGHT TO DOWER.—Over a year before he married his second wife, Henry Yutte executed deeds of two lots of land in this city to his sons, John and Henry. The sons were present when their father signed and acknowledged the deeds, and actually paid him the expressed considerations of $1. While they were still present, Mr. Yutte handed the deeds to his attorney, a Mr. Forrest, and asked him to hold them until he died, and then to record and deliver the instruments to his sons. Mr. Yutte also said that he wished to have the rents and income of the property during his lifetime. Exactly one month and two days after he married Mrs. Yutte the second, Mr. Yutte died. Mr. Forrest then recorded the deeds and gave them to Mr. Yutte's sons. In an action by Mrs. Yutte to establish dower in the property, Justice Keener of the Supreme Court yesterday gave judgment dismissing her complaint. He finds that Mr. Yutte divested himself of title when he handed the deeds to Mr. Forrest. One of Mrs. Yutte's allegations was that she was induced to marry Mr. Yutte on his representation that he was the owner of the property. "There are facts here," said Justice Keener, "sufficient to make the transaction a present delivery to a stranger for the use of the grantees, which is tantamount to a delivery to the grantees themselves. The additional directions to Forrest are not necessarily inconsistent with a present delivery. The grantees were present and paid the agreed consideration, so that there can be no question as to their acceptance of the conveyances. The direction to Forrest might well evidence nothing further than an amicable arrangement to keep the deeds from record during the grantor's life, in order that no question should arise as to the rights which it was agreed he should have during his lifetime. Such being the case, the grantor was not seized of this land when he married the plaintiff, and she took no right of dower in it."

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DELEGATING PARENTAL RIGHT OF CORRECTION.—The Law Journal of yesterday contained a note on a case in the Supreme Court of Iowa, which held that "since, under Code, Section 3,192, a mother is equally entitled to the care and custody of the children with the father, she is equally entitled to discipline them, and has authority to delegate to the aunt of her child the right to administer to it moderate corporal punishment." The action was by a child eight years of age to recover damages for assault and battery against his aunt, who had administered corporal punishment at the request of the child's mother. The jury found that the punishment was not excessive or immoderate. The court said in part: "It is the general rule that those having the care, custody, and control of minor children may, for the purpose of proper discipline and control, administer such moderate and reasonable chastisement as shall effect the desired object, and this rule has been applied generally to all those occupying a position in loco parentis. The law continually looks to the future of the child, as well as to its present condition, and it is its policy, in deaing with the various questions which are constantly arising affecting its care and custody, to determine the line of action that shall best subserve its present and future welfare. The duties which the parent owes to the child, as well as to the public, in the matter of its maintenance, protection, and education, have generally been held to give the parent or other person occupying such relation the power to thus discipline and correct it." The court adds that while it is not prepared to hold that a parent may, without restraint, delegate the authority to punish to others, it sees no reason why such authority may not be given under certain circumstances.

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DUTIES OF EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.—Mary E. Hunt, by her will, gave all her property to her husband for life. At his death Elizabeth Francis was to enjoy the income of $1,000 of the estate as long as she lived, and when she died the whole estate was to go to two nephews of Mrs. Hunt absolutely. Among the assets of the estate was a debt of $1,310.15, owed by Mr. Hunt to his wife, and the question arose whether the debt was now payable or need not be paid until his death. Mr. Hunt was also one of the executors of the will, and it was contended in his behalf that as he was executor and life tenant no security should be exacted from him. Surrogate Marcus of Erie County has decided that the debt of Mr. Hunt is prima facie assets and is to be accounted for as other debts and assets. Mr. Hunt, the Surrogate said, is liable for the amount of the debt as for so much cash in hand. "It is the primary duty of an executor or administrator," continued the Surrogate, "to collect and take into possession all the goods and chattels that belong to or were in the possession of the testator or intestate at the time of his death, so far as they may have knowledge of the same, or which they may recover by the exercise of reasonable diligence or prudence, and for any neglect or omission to protect and preserve such property until it is delivered to those to whom it may belong by the terms of the will or the Statute of Distribution they are liable."

To be Reviewed by Gen. Chaffee.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who arrived from the Philippines and assumed command of the Department of the East a few days ago, will review the Twelfth Regiment at its armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 4. He will be attended by his staff. All the officers on Governors Island have been invited to be present, as well as all the commanding officers of organizations of the National Guard in Manhattan and Brooklyn. Those and other guests are to be entertained at dinner in the armory following the review.

DOORMAN'S SUIT REFUSED

Justice Bischoff Declines to Mandamus Col. Partridge.

Goodrich of the Twelfth Precinct Had Asked for an Assistant to Enable Him to Perform His "More Proper Functions."

After reading an elaborate set of affidavits, Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court refused yesterday to grant a writ of mandamus against Commissioner Partridge on the application of Frank Goodrich, doorman of the Twelfth Precinct Station, who claimed that his salary of $1,000 was not in proportion to his arduous duties, and that the Commissioner ought to be made to employ an assistant doorman.

"I have to keep the courtyard spotless in Summer and snowless in Winter," stated the doorman in his affidavit, after saying that he was President of the New York Police Doormen's Mutual Aid and Relief Association.

He said he and other doormen were kept so busy with manual labor that they were unable to care for "the proper duties of their office." Arduous and conflicting, he complained, were the things he had to do. They included visiting cells once every thirty minutes, "scrubing fifty-five windows and innumerable transoms," painting and whitewashing the cell walls at intervals, and answering questions for visiting lawyers. He had to care for "intoxicated persons, accident cases, attempted suicides, and crazy people," all of them requiring "the strictest supervision."

Many pages enumerated the duties of his position. Among the cares he had were "lost horses, lost children, lost papers and jewelry," the general welfare of the station house, the officers, and the prisoners. To all these things he made no objection, but he did complain that he had "to clean and maintain in proper condition the entire station house." There were nine stoves to be fired and emptied of ashes, beds to be made up, and floors to be scoured.

"Manual labor so thoroughly engrosses my time," he said, "that I have perforce to neglect the more proper functions of a doorman."

All other doormen, he claimed, were in the same sad plight. They had to combine the duties of peace officers, turnkeys, cleaners, and general custodians. There were corroborative affidavits stating that this position was correct and that each doorman of the city had to pay an assistant from $5 to $10 a month, being unable himself to do all that was required of him.

"Such conditions," said Goodrich, "were not contemplated by the law which established doormen."

Commissioner Partridge's answering affidavit set forth that doormen were neither peace officers nor anything else but laborers. Once they had to do a lot of work, he stated—much more than nowadays. They had to make up beds for weary transients that drifted into stations, but these beds had been abolished. As a matter of fact, the Commissioner said, they cleaned the windows three times a year and painted the cells but once.

Capt. Walsh upheld the Commissioner, saying that Goodrich had never complained and that he (the Captain) had seen the doorman idle at times.

Goodrich filed a supplementary affidavit, in which he said that Commissioner Partridge "disclosed an ignorance of his own department." When there were station beds for transient lodgers, claimed the doorman, the transients were made to labor as assistant cleaners, and so they helped to lighten the work of the "oppressed custodians." It was a great misfortune for the doormen, he said, when transients ceased to sleep in stations.

Justice Bischoff, in his decision, said:

"The statutes doubtless impose a duty upon the respondent as Commissioner of Police to conduct his department in such a manner that the buildings devoted to its use shall be maintained in a reasonably cleanly condition, but the means to that end must rest in the Commissioner's discretion, and the court cannot occupy itself with the details incidental to the best results. * * * The relator's duty is done if he does his best, but the respondent is under no legal duty to adopt his suggestions as to the conduct of the department either generally or specifically."

NOT DEAD, BUT WORKING.

Funereal Humorist Publishes Notice of the Demise of Mr. Kaskel, Thereby Worrying an Undertaker.

George J. Kaskel of 347 West Twenty-ninth Street discovered while eating his breakfast Monday morning that he was supposed to be dead. He made this discovery through a newspaper advertisement, which read:

KASKEL.—Suddenly, Nov. 24, George J. Kaskel. Funeral from his late residence, 347 West Twenty-ninth Street, Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 9 o'clock.

Kaskel made an investigation of himself to see if he were all there. He appeared to be present and accounted for. Then he showed the notice to his parents, with whom he lives, and they looked him over. After that he went to business at his father's store, 311 Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, resolved to forget that he was no more of this world.

But Kaskel's mother did not forget the incident. About 9 o'clock there came a ring at the door. It was the undertaker, looking professionally sad—possibly for the double reason that he sympathized with the Kaskel family in its bereavement and feared, from the fact that he had not been summoned earlier in the proceedings, that his services would not be required. The undertaker rejoiced, in moderation, when Mrs. Kaskel told him that his solicitation on both points was without foundation. He then went away.

A florist's team drove up to the house half an hour later with a fine line of white lilies, roses, and other funereal blooms. The florist showed unmistakable signs of disappointment when he was told the news. Next there came an insurance man; then another florist. By the middle of the morning friends of the "deceased," who was meantime working over at the store, began to call to offer condolences.

At noon the patience of Mrs. Kaskel was exhausted, and at her urgent solicitation that afternoon Kaskel resurrected himself by means of the following advertisement:

Mr. George J. Kaskel, 347 West Twenty-ninth Street, begs to notify his friends that the notice of his death, published yesterday, is erroneous.

REFEREE FINDS FOR HUSBAND.

Recommends That John R. Simmons Broker, Be Granted Absolute Divorce.

Thomas F. Wentworth, as referee, yesterday recommended to Justice Truax that the absolute divorce demanded by John R. Simmons, after his wife had sued for a separation on the ground of abandonment, should be granted, and that the woman's original suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Simmons is a broker, and was formerly connected with the firm of Arthur L. Meyer & Co., which got into trouble not long ago. When his wife brought her suit he advanced his charges. They were married in New Jersey in 1896 and have no children. In making his report, on which the Justice reserved decision, Mr. Wentworth said that the evidence upon which he based his conclusions was purely circumstantial.

CHILDREN TERRIBLY BURNED.

Eight Firemen Injured Trying to Rescue Two Little Girls at a Brooklyn Blaze.

In an effort to save two children from being burned to death yesterday in a three-story frame dwelling at 539 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, several firemen were injured. The children, who were Genevieve Disano, the nine-months-old child of Mrs. Margaret Disano, and her nine-year-old niece, Annie Gordon, probably will die.

Mrs. Disano went out in the forenoon, leaving the children alone. Matches ignited a kitchen lounge, and then the little ones' dresses caught fire. Their screams brought some neighbors, who were unable to effect an entrance. The flames spread rapidly.

Engine No. 113 was the first to respond to the alarm. Capt. McGinniss and Firemen Connolly, Hughes, Isaacs, Mayer, Murray, Kraimeier, and Carroll rushed through the fire and smoke to the top floor, and in so doing their own clothes caught fire, burning their hands and faces. But they brought out the two children, who were insensible and shockingly burned. They were taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

For Tired Brains

and overwrought nerves, no tonic is so good as the relief which comes from the perfect digestion and health which are imparted by the daily use of

Bass' Ale

which feeds the nerves, enriches the blood, stimulates the digestion, rests the overworked brain and

Induces Restful Sleep!

BROADWAY REALTY DEAL

American Express Company Buys Harmony Estate Property.

Price for 63 and 65 to be About $2,350,000—American and Adams Companies May Erect Joint Building.

Announcement was made yesterday that the American Express Company is the purchaser of the Peter Harmony estate's property at 63 and 65 Broadway, just south of Rector Street and adjoining the Empire Building. The American Express Company and the Wells-Fargo Express Company now occupy these buildings, and it is understood that, when the latter company's new offices at 51 Broadway have been completed, a new structure will be erected on the plot which has just changed hands.

The Treasurer of the American Express Company said yesterday afternoon, however, that it might be several years before this building operation will be undertaken, and that, in any event, nothing in detail regarding it has yet been determined.

The Adams Express Company owns a frontage of 77 feet on Broadway adjoining the American Company's purchase, and there has been some talk of uniting these holdings and erecting a new building under joint ownership, although if any such plan has gone further than a mere preliminary stage nothing of it could be learned yesterday.

The property acquired by the American Express Company has a frontage of 79.8 feet on Broadway and extends 215 feet in depth through to Trinity Place, where its frontage is 75.8 feet. The price reported in connection with the deal, although not authoritatively, is $2,350,000. The area of the plot is something more than 16,700 square feet, which at the figure quoted would give a square foot rate of about $140.

The sale has a special feature of interest in that the properties had not changed hands for about three-quarters of a century. In 1825 Peter Harmony, who had previously lived at the corner of Bridge and State Streets and at 36 Broadway, bought 63 Broadway as a residence for $18,000. Seven years later he acquired 65 for $40,000. That was in the days when lower Broadway was still a residential thoroughfare and when Peter Goelet lived at 53, just south of what is now Exchange Alley—then Tinpot Alley. By the early fifties business had so encroached upon the section that the dwellings at 63 and 65 Broadway were removed and the present structures built at a cost of $250,000, the builders being J. & G. Van Nostrand, prominent in the building line in those days. The buildings were first used as a wholesale dry goods house and later by W. A. & A. M. White, dealers in hats and furs.

For the last twenty-five years they have been occupied by the American and the Wells-Fargo Express Companies.

The properties have always been held in the Harmony family. The present heirs are B. S. Suarez of Paris and P. S. Suarez of Madrid.

POST OFFICE SITE GOSSIP.

Mr. Van Cott Denies That Lexington Avenue and Thirty-third Street Has Been Selected.

A report published yesterday afternoon was to the effect that the commission having charge of the selection of a site for the new uptown Post Office had "substantially agreed" to recommend the purchase of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's block, bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets.

This property, owing to the fact that it is at the junction of the subway and the proposed Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, has been the subject of perhaps more favorable gossip among real estate men than any other site offered to the Government.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday afternoon that there was absolutely no foundation for the report mentioned.

Metropolitan Street Railway officials were uncommunicative on the subject of the reported selection of their block. The company, it is said, has purchased the three tenements at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, the only parcels in the block not owned by the railroad, so that the entire property could be offered as a site.

It was learned yesterday that the subcommission, on the suggestion of Mr. Burnett, sent letters to all of the brokers and property owners offering sites, asking them to let the commission know by return mail upon what authority the offers had been made. To that circular letter only half a dozen replies were received.

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

First of a Series of Entertainments Given at Carnegie Lyceum.

The Alliance Française of this city last night gave the first of a series of entertainments at Carnegie Lyceum which will alternate this year with the fortnightly lectures regularly given under its auspices. The programme included several numbers by M. Edmond Varnier, first violin to Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway; M. Theo Marc, 'cellist of the Colonne and Lamoureux concerts of Paris, and M. J. Allard, pianist, first prize of the French Conservatory of Music.

Recitations by Prof. Edouard Lance from the works of A. Barbier and Alfred de Musset were received with great applause, and the evening was closed with an amusing one-act comedy which was exceedingly well rendered by Misses Hardenberg Andrews and Juliette Caze and Messrs. René Wildenstein, Jean Tanty, and Alfred Lee.

Among those present were Consul General and Mrs. Soufflet de Magny, James H. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gage E. Tarbell, M. Jules Huret of the Paris Figaro, M. Germain Martin, first lecturer of the Alliance Française Fédération, Prof. Eugène Aubert and Miss Emma Aubert, Robert J. Hoguet, Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Mme. Henriette Tisné, the Misses Spielmann, Miles Monut, Prof. Castognier, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Goffiot, Daniel Jordan, and William H. Blymyer.

WIDOW GETS $30,000 VERDICT.

Metropolitan Street Railway Attorney Says Her Attractiveness Makes Her Loss Not Irreparable.

Mrs. Henrietta Fremont, who sued the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $80,000 damages because her husband, Francis Fremont, was killed by a car, got a verdict for $30,000 yesterday. Mr. Fremont was thrown from the step of the car in 1899. He was an Atlanta man and had many prominent connections here.

In defending the company, ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman called the attention of the jury to the fact that Mrs. Fremont was "young and pretty," and therefore would have no trouble in getting another husband. The lawyers for Mrs. Fremont, Jere Wilkins, Harmon Black and ex-Congressman John R. Wise,

James McCreery & Co.

Jewelry Dep't.

Imported Rhine-stone combs, necklaces, brooches, lockets, bracelets and scarf pins.

Hand carved and painted, dog, cat, horse and fox heads mounted in crystals, as scarf pins and brooches.

Pearl and coral necklaces.

Gun metal, — cigarette match and card cases,— plain and mounted with French grey silver or jewels.

Gun metal brooches, pins and long chains, lockets and combs.

On Friday November 28th

Sale of

Teak wood, oblong bead chains, 1.00 each.

Gun metal and crystal chains, 2.00 and 2.75.

Gun metal cigarette cases, 2.00.

Gun metal match boxes with jeweled clasp, 1.00.

Gun metal card cases, 1.50

Elastic Belts, studded with steel, 2.00.

1,000 jewel sash pins, 50c. each.

Twenty-third Street.

James McCreery & Co.

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH.

Ladies' Coats.

Short black cloth jackets, —fitted back, fly front— lined with satin. 10.50

Half length coats made of fine quality, black or castor Kersey cloth.

Very attractive model, new sleeves, with double capes—finished with bands of stitched satin. 18.50

Velours Blouse Coats, with Chinchilla collar and revers. Lined with white satin. 55.00

Twenty-third Street.

POSTAL CLERK REINSTATED.

Mrs. McIntosh, Dropped from the Roll for Marrying, Put Back by the Postmaster General.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday received directions to reinstate Mrs. James McIntosh, a clerk in the money order division who was recently ordered dropped from the Government pay rolls because she had married. Mrs. McIntosh was Miss Irne Isabelle MacArthur and is said to be a niece of Gen. MacArthur. She was transferred to the New York Post Office two years ago from St. Louis. Last July she asked for a three months' leave and at that time the knot was tied.

Some time ago Postmaster General Payne issued an order that all women who married while in the service should resign, the rule to go into effect on Dec. 1 next. It was under that rule that Mrs. McIntosh was asked to resign, but as her marriage took place last July the Postmaster General did not consider that she came under the order. Mr. McIntosh also is a clerk in the Money Order Department of the Post Office.

Postmaster Van Cott expressed himself yesterday as being in accord with the new rule of the Postmaster General. "It will provide more employment for men," he said. "After a woman is married then she should be supported, and not be the means of support in even a half measure."

THE EQUITABLE'S EMPLOYES.

Its Home Office Clerical Force to be Insured by the Society.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of this city announced at the close of business yesterday to the clerical force at its home office, numbering over 500 persons, that the society would forthwith insure the life of each employe for $1,000, and keep the policy in force so long as he remains in the employment of the society, one-half the amount of the insurance to be paid at the employe's death to his wife or family, or any designated beneficiary; the other half to go into a fund to be used by the officers for pensions, or in other ways to provide for living employes who have grown old or infirm in the service of the society.

Leather Employes' Wages Raised.

Fayerweather & Ladew, manufacturers of leather belting at 159 to 165 East Houston Street, made a pleasant Thanksgiving announcement to their employes yesterday in the form of news of a readjustment of wages upon the basis of usefulness and efficiency during a given period. The result was a general advance of the wages of about 700 employes. Edward R. Ladew is the President of the concern of which T. Harper Ladew is Vice President.

Stern Brothers

Reduction Sale TO-MORROW

Boys', Youths', Girls' & Misses' Depts.

Boys' Suits — Sailor & Russian, in desirable new colorings, many with washable and silk collars, 3 to 10 yrs. Norfolk and Double breasted, of plain blue cheviots, serges and stylish mixtures, 7 to 16 yrs. **$5.00** Formerly 6.75 to 9.75

Children's Overcoats — Russian and Hood, many in foreign effects, of fine cheviots, also light and dark shades of Kerseys and Friezes, embr'd design on sleeve, 3 to 8 yrs., **$6.95** Formerly $8.90 & 9.75

Boys' Overcoats — of Heavy Oxford Frieze, cut medium or extra long, 6 to 16 yrs., Value $8.90 **$6.50**

Youths' Suits — Stylish Mixtures and Plain Effects, in cheviots and thibets, 16 to 20 yrs., Formerly $9.75 to 12.90 **$8.75**

Youths' Overcoats — Heavy-weight black or gray friezes, cut extra long, broad military shoulders, 16 to 20 yrs., Value $12.90 **$8.90**

Girls' Dresses — Russian & High Neck, of Zibeline, Serges & Fancy Mixtures, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $7.50 to 9.50 **$4.95**

Girls' Coats — Long Coats, of English Kerseys, Zibelines & Cheviots, nicely trimmed, a variety of styles, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $9.50 to 12.90 **$6.75**
Long Reefers of English Kerseys, Chinchillas & Cheviots, 4 to 14 yrs. Value $10.50 to 12.75 **$7.90**

Misses' Cloaks — Ulsters & Paletots of English Kerseys, Cheviots & Tweed Mixtures, 14 to 18 yrs. Value $15.00 to 19.75 **$9.75**

Misses' Suits — Velvet, in black and navy, with metallic dots, 14 and 16 yrs. Value $12.90 to 17.50 **$9.75**
Taffeta Silk, in red, blue, black, gray and green, 14 and 16 yrs. Value $16.95 to 19.75 **$12.75**

Women's Walking & Dress Boots.

CUSTOM MADE READY-TO-WEAR,
Imported Calfskin, Ideal Patent Leather and Kid, Steeple Heels, perfect fitting, AA to D, **$5.00**

Finest Welted Kidskin, Cloth and Kid Tops, including the new dull mat Kid, high military heels, A to E. Extra value **$4.25**

West Twenty-third Street



"Birds pay equal honours to all men."—Old Saw.

To-day, all men pay equal honours to a bird—our stores are closed.

To-morrow, fine feathers for every man or boy; clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

NEW SCHOOLSHIP COMMANDER.

Board of Education Selects Gustavus C. Hamus, U. S. N., (Retired,) for the St. Mary's—Principal Suspended.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education last evening Mr. Jonas, who described himself as "the disgruntled member" of the Supplies Committee, sought to get some expression from his colleagues by offering a resolution relative to the establishment of a printing plant by the board. He said that the question had been discussed in the board's secret session, and after Auditor Cook had reported as to the cost of such a plant, the scheme had been dropped. He declared that he had not been consulted about its abandonment, and was therefore anxious to know the cause of the change. Mr. Harrison said that he was opposed to the Board of Education going into the printing business, which would involve it in labor troubles. Mr. Jonas's resolution was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

Commander Wadhaus, United States Navy, who had charge of the schoolship St. Mary's, having been ordered on active duty at the War College at Newport, his place was filled by the appointment of Commander Gustavus C. Hamus, United States Navy, (retired,) at an annual salary of $2,000.

Four Principals and nine teachers were retired. The oldest Principal on the list was Rose M. O'Neill of Public School 23, appointed in December, 1853, and the oldest teacher Sarah G. Watron, appointed in September, 1852.

At the request of Dr. Maxwell, City Superintendent, the board suspended Principal Alfred T. V. Brennan of the Manhattan Truant School and Marcus L. Brown, an orderly at the same place. Brennan is alleged to have beaten with a piece of rubber hose a truant named Oscar Laer, and Orderly Brown is accused of having struck a pupil named Blaize Crecker with a nail-studded ruler.

Everett W. French, caretaker of the Brooklyn Truant School, was dismissed for inflicting corporal punishment on the pupils.

The board decided to keep the schools closed on Friday, Jan. 2, 1903.

POLICE DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

In the First Three Months of the New Administration 32,010 Persons Were Arrested.

The report of the Police Department for the three months ended March 31 last, which chronicles the work done in the first quarter of the year under the present administration, has been submitted to Mayor Low by Commissioner Partridge. It was considered remarkable that the report has been so long delayed.

The total number of arrests made by the police in all five boroughs during the three months was 32,010. The occupations of the prisoners included almost every kind of employment. There are lawyers, engineers, journalists, policemen, a sculptor, physicians, an officer in the navy, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, and one individual who is simply labeled "President." Of the total arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx, 12,481 were natives of the United States, while in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond 4,009 were natives of the country, which indicates that fewer foreigners were arrested than native born citizens. The report also shows that in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx the single persons arrested almost outnumbered the married people two to one, while in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond the married persons arrested numbered 3,207 and the single ones 4,900. There were 102 suicides reported by the police.

The amount of property recovered by the various precincts in the greater city and turned over to the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters shows a total for the quarter of $276,553.47, the Nineteenth, or Tenderloin precinct, running away ahead of all the others, with a total of $26,044.82.



"Eat, Drink and be Merry."

Lots of chestnut dressing to-day. That's all right for the Turkey.

Keep warm to-morrow.

No chestnuts here—everything up to the minute.

Even our $20 Overcoats. Long or medium. Also our smart Sack Suits at $20.

Priestly Cravenette Raincoats, $15 to $25.

Two and three dollar hats.

Stores Closed To-day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

BISSERT BAIL FORFEITED.

Second Bond of the ex-Wardman Forfeited by Recorder Goff.

Recorder Goff yesterday forfeited bail in the amount of $5,000, given for the appearance of ex-Wardman George Bissert, who was convicted on a bribery charge a year ago, but who has since been granted a new trial by the Court of Appeals.

As a matter of form the case of the ex-wardman had been placed on the calendar of Recorder Goff's court yesterday for retrial by Assistant District Attorney Gans. A few days ago a bail bond of $2,500, surety for Bissert on another bribery indictment, was forfeited. A bench warrant for his arrest was at that time issued by the Recorder, and detectives from the District Attorney's office have been looking for Bissert ever since. Mr. Gans told the Recorder yesterday that their quest had been futile, and asked the Recorder to forfeit the other bond.

Recorder Goff complied with the request after Bissert's name had been called in court without any response, but he told Fred B. House, Bissert's counsel, that he would reverse his action if Bissert would put in an appearance by Monday. Mr. House said he had no hope his client would be on hand at that time.

Two brothers-in-law of Bissert, Fred and Joseph Stolzenberg, of 102 Second Avenue, furnished the bond. Assistant District Attorney Miner yesterday entered a judgment against them for the amount. It is the opinion at the District Attorney's office that Bissert has left the country.

Seeks Divorce from Bigamist Blackford.

Mrs. Clara E. Blackford appeared before Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday to sue her husband for divorce on the ground of bigamy. She told how, shortly after she married him in New Jersey, she learned that he had wedded another woman. Later, she said, he had served a term in prison for bigamy, and now he was living in Brooklyn. The Justice said he would sign the desired decree.

Chi Phi Fraternity's Session.

The annual congress of the Chi Phi Fraternity will be in session to-morrow and Saturday at the St. Denis Hotel. The annual dinner of the fraternity will take place on Friday evening.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; and slightly cooler; winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,504. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT SAYS COLOR IS NO BAR TO OFFICE

Answers Charleston Protest Against Negro Collector.

WILL RECOGNIZE THE RACE.

Effort to Respect Wishes of Localities Not to be Carried to the Point of Shutting Off Opportunity to Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The President has sent the following communication to a prominent citizen of Charleston, S. C.:

[Personal.]

White House, Washington, Nov. 26, 1902.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of Nov. 10, and of one from Mr. —— under date of Nov. 11, in reference to the appointment of Dr. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

In your letter you make certain specific charges against Dr. Crum, tending to show his unfitness in several respects for the office sought. These charges are entitled to the utmost consideration from me, and I shall go over them carefully before taking any action.

After making these charges you add, as a further reason for opposition to him, that he is a colored man, and after reciting the misdeeds that followed carpet-bag rule and negro domination in South Carolina, you say that "we have sworn never again to submit to the rule of the African, and such an appointment as that of Dr. Crum to any such office forces us to protest unanimously against this insult to the white blood," and you add that you understood me to say that I would never force a negro on such a community as yours. Mr. —— puts the objection of color first, saying: "First, he is a colored man, and that of itself ought to bar him from the office." In view of these last statements, I think I ought to make clear to you why I am concerned and pained by your making them, and what my attitude is as regards all such appointments.

How any one could have gained the idea that I had said I would not appoint reputable and upright colored men to office when objection was made to them solely on account of their color, I confess I am wholly unable to understand. At the time of my visit to Charleston last Spring I had made, and since that time I have made, a number of such appointments from several States in which there is a considerable colored population. For example, I made one such appointment in Mississippi, and another in Alabama, shortly before my visit to Charleston. I had at that time appointed two colored men as Judicial Magistrates in the District of Columbia. I have recently announced another such appointment for New Orleans, and have just made one from Pennsylvania. The great majority of my appointments in every State have been of white men. North and South alike, it has been my sedulous endeavor to appoint only men of high character and good capacity, whether white or black.

But it has been my consistent policy in every State where their numbers warranted it, to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office. These appointments of colored men have in no State made more than a small proportion of the total number of appointments. I am unable to see how I can legitimately be asked to make an exception for South Carolina. In South Carolina, to the four most important positions in the State, I have appointed three men and continued in office a fourth, all of them white men—three of them originally gold Democrats—two of them, as I am informed, the sons of Confederate soldiers. I have been informed by the citizens of Charleston whom I have met that these four men represent a high grade of public service.

I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office. So far as I legitimately can, I shall always endeavor to pay regard to the wishes and feelings of the people of each locality, but I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color. Such an attitude would, according to my convictions, be fundamentally wrong. If, as you hold, the great bulk of the colored people are not yet fit in point of character and influence to hold such positions, it seems to me that it is worth while putting a premium upon the effort among them to achieve the character and standing which will fit them.

The question of "negro domination" does not enter into the matter at all. It might as well be asserted that when I was Governor of New York I sought to bring about negro domination in that State because I appointed two colored men of good character and standing to responsible positions—one of them to a position paying a salary twice as large as that paid in the office now under consideration—one of them as a Director of the Buffalo Exposition. The question raised by you and Mr. —— in the statements to which I refer is simply whether it is to be declared that under no circumstances shall any man of color, no matter how upright and honest, no matter how good a citizen, no matter how fair in his dealings with all his fellows, be permitted to hold any office under our Government. I certainly cannot assume such an attitude, and you must permit me to say that, in my view, it is an attitude no man should assume, whether he looks at it from the standpoint of the true interest of the white man of the South or of the colored man of the South—not to speak of any other section of the Union. It seems to me that it is a good thing from every standpoint to let the colored man know that if he shows in marked degree the qualities of good citizenship—the qualities which in a white man we feel are entitled to reward—then he will not be cut off from all hope of similar reward.

Without any regard as to what my decision may be on the merits of this particular applicant for this particular place, I feel that I ought to let you know clearly my attitude on the far broader question raised by you and Mr. ——, an attitude from which I have not varied during my term of office.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CRUM.

Allegation That as a Blaine Delegate to the National Convention He Shifted to Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The charge said to have been made against Dr. Crum, the colored man seeking the office of Collector of the Port of Charleston, is based on the allegation that Crum was elected to the Republican National Convention of 1892 as a delegate for Mr. Blaine, and that he proved recreant to his obligation, and voted for the nomination of Mr. Harrison.

It is true Crum did vote for Mr. Harrison in the convention, but it is said by his friends, that he did so in pursuance of instructions from the convention which made him a delegate, and that this fact can be readily established. Following the convention at which Mr. Harrison was a second time nominated, Crum was appointed Postmaster at Charleston, but the nomination was opposed so bitterly by the white residents of that city, and especially by the Democrats, that President Harrison withdrew it, upon the request of Dr. Crum himself. The charge of having violated his promise to vote for Mr. Blaine was made at that time, but Dr. Crum, it is said, in requesting withdrawal of his name, was not influenced by that charge, but acted from a conviction that his withdrawal would relieve the President from embarrassment and avoid the bitterness of feeling that would be raised in the community by the appointment of a colored man to the office of Postmaster.

Whatever charges are pending against Dr. Crum will be made the subject of inquiry, and his friends are confident they will be disproved.

B. T. WASHINGTON'S POSITION.

Negro Leader Conferred with President as an Educator, Not as a Politician—Never Suggested Appointments.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 27.—The following letter has been received by The Age-Herald from Booker T. Washington:

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

I notice that several newspapers have recently connected my name with political matters in such a manner as to show that my position is not understood. I desire therefore to make the following statement:

My lifework is the promotion of the education of my race. It is well known that I have always advised my people that it is of supreme importance, at this period of their development, that they should concentrate their thought and energy on the securing of homes, the cultivation of habits of thrift, economy, skill, intelligence, high moral character, and the gaining of the respect and confidence of their neighbors, white and black, both in the South and North. From such teaching and council no influence can ever divert me.

What conferences I have had with the President or with any public official have grown out of my position, not as a politician, but as an educator. It should be borne in mind that there are about nine millions of negroes in the United States who are liable under the law for taxes and military service, and who are punishable for infraction of the law. These people at present have no members of their race in the National law-making body, and it is right that those charged with making and executing the laws of the land should at times seek information directly from the members of the negro race when their interests and relations with the whites among whom they live are concerned.

Under no circumstances could I seek to promote political ends, or volunteer information regarding men or measures, nor have I done so in the past; but because of the importance I have always sought to place upon education and industry among my people as the bases for friendly relations between the races, there may be occasions in the future, as there have been in the past, when, if I am so requested, I can give information about men and measures which would tend to promote such friendly relations between the races. Such information it is my duty to give when it is asked for.

At every proper opportunity I say to the youth of our people that they will make a mistake if they seek to succeed in life by mere political activity in the hope of holding political office. Now and then, however, public questions affecting our interests arise which are so fundamental and far-reaching that they transcend the domain of politics. When such questions present themselves, in justice to my race, I make my position known and stand for what I see to be the right.

We cannot elevate and make useful a race of people until there is held out to them the hope of reward for right living. Every revised Constitution throughout the Southern States has put a premium upon intelligence, ownership of property, thrift, and character.

As an educator, and not as a politician, I strive in every honorable and rational way to encourage the wise and enduring progress of my people, for if all inspiration and hope of reward is to be denied them they will be deprived of one of the greatest incentives to intelligence, industry, and righteousness. On the other hand, if they are encouraged in sensible and conservative directions they will grow year by year into contentedness and added usefulness.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

KILLED BY SEVEN-STORY LEAP.

Because Mrs. Hnotisak, twenty-four years old, of 410 East Seventy-fourth Street, resented his attentions, Max Sukawatsky, thirty-two years old, of 517 East Seventy-fifth Street, called on her yesterday evening shortly after 6 o'clock, fired two revolver shots at her, and then, as the woman screamed and sank to the floor, he rushed for the window and leaped to the street, seven stories below, carrying the sash with him. He struck the sidewalk head first, narrowly missing a crowd of masquerading small boys, and was instantly killed.

Policeman O'Connor saw the man as he struck the sidewalk and rushed into the tenement house, which resounded with the screams of the tenants. In the top floor apartment he found Mrs. Hnotisak lying in a faint on the floor, with a bullet in the fleshy part of the left arm and another in the left shoulder.

Bending over her was her sister Helena who had witnessed the shooting. Sukawatsky, the sister told the policeman, was a native of Austria. He had a wife in that country. Mrs. Hnotisak is also an Austrian.

Mrs. Hnotisak was taken in an ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said her injuries were not dangerous. The body of Sukawatsky was removed to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Report Favors Point Loma School.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 27.—The trustees of the San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who have been investigating the Raja Yoga School at Point Loma, have submitted a report declaring that the institution is well conducted.

The Point Loma school is an institution of the Universal Brotherhood for the education of youth, conducted by Mrs. Tingley. The school recently came into prominence by the detention here of a number of Cuban children who were intended to join it.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of the Hair.—Adv.

A Word to the Ladies.

There is a ladies' maid on the Pennsylvania Special who will look out for all your wants. The twenty-hour journey to Chicago is brightened by her attentions.—Adv.

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Fruit Is Ripe and Roses Bloom
in California. Best place to winter this Winter. Best way to go is the Golden State Limited. Tickets, 401 Broadway.—Adv.

Twenty Hours Between East and West
New York and Chicago brought within less than a day's journey by the Pennsylvania Special. The appointments of the train are all that can be desired.—Adv.

BIG SWINDLING CHARGE

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.'s Loss May Be $200,000.

William Landau, Cotton Exporter, Brought from Buffalo, Arrested and Taken to Police Headquarters.

William Landau, said to be a wealthy cotton exporter of Texas, was arrested at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detectives McNaught, Jackson, and Brown, in the offices of the international banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at 25 Broad Street, on a charge of having swindled that firm of $200,000 or more.

The prisoner was taken to the Criminal Courts Building, where he was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Gray, and was then taken to Police Headquarters, where he was placed in a cell.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau said early this morning that the charge grew out of some bills of lading for cotton which the firm had discounted. Landau came from Buffalo yesterday in the company of a Pinkerton detective and went at once to the offices of the banking house, where he was in conference for some time. It is believed that the bills of lading in question were for goods from Galveston.

The greatest precaution was taken that the news of his arrest should not become public and at Police Headquarters in the afternoon and early evening the utmost secrecy was maintained concerning the case.

The officials there would not even admit that there was such a prisoner, and the doubt was only set at rest when Assistant District Attorney Gray admitted that the arrest had been made and that the firm's loss was $200,000 or more, and that this loss had been sustained since Nov. 10. Mr. Gray would not talk about the methods employed in the alleged swindle nor go into the details of the case.

Members of the banking firm were exceedingly reticent concerning the arrest and the alleged swindle. Ernst Thalmann was seen at 150 Central Park South, but he would not talk.

Richard Limburger, at 38 East Seventy-second Street, also of the firm, refused to be aroused, as did Benjamin S. Guinness, at 247 Fifth Avenue. Walter T. Rosen of 64 West Fifty-second Street, also refused to be seen.

Landau's counsel is Philip V. Fennelly, who is at present staying in the Hotel Imperial on Broadway. Mr. Fennelly visited Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon and had a long talk with Landau.

Mr. Fennelly was later talked to by telephone in his room at the Imperial. Asked if he had any statement to make concerning his client, he had this to say:

"I have been unable to examine into all the circumstances of this matter so far, but so far as I have investigated I have been unable to find that Mr. Landau has been other than absolutely honest. I have been unable to find any action on my client's part but what will bear the very closest scrutiny. There is nothing to suggest any wrongdoing on Mr. Landau's part.

"I have seen and talked to a member of the firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and have told them that I am certain that this matter will straighten itself in due time.

"There is absolutely no doubt but that an injustice has been done my client, and that when the matter is all unravelled and we have an opportunity to go into the details of the circumstances surrounding the case he will be placed in an entirely different light."

Mr. Fennelly said that his client's home is in Buffalo and not in Texas, as Mr. Gray had formerly said.

"Mr. Landau formerly was in business in Buffalo," said Mr. Fennelly, "but of late has gone out of business there. He is not a man of great wealth, but is in very comfortable circumstances."

POLICE STOP MEXICAN DUEL.

Two Fashionable Youths of the Capital Plan to Carry Their Grievance and Pistols to Paris.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—A sensation has been created here by the arrest of Thomas Braniff, Jr., and Manuel Ricon Gallardo on the charge of conspiring to fight a duel. The accused men are hardly out of their teens. They belong to the most exclusive social set of this city, and the proposed duel is the outcome of a slighting remark which one of them is alleged to have made about the other's father.

They had a personal encounter at the time, and Braniff's challenge to a duel was promptly accepted. Pistols were chosen, and both men set about practicing at shooting.

Braniff publicly announces that the present arrests will not prevent the duel being fought. He offers to pay the expenses of a journey to Paris by his adversary and four seconds, in the expectation that the affair can be settled there free from official interference.

Gallardo says he is ready to go to France or any other part of the world to fight Braniff, and that he will pay his own expenses. Both men assert that it will not be a bloodless affair.

MORRIS PRAGER DYING.

Diamond Merchant Watched by His Two Friends of Many Years.

Morris Prager, the diamond merchant, is dying at the Hotel Netherland, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He was stricken with heart trouble at his office, in Maiden Lane, on Tuesday a week ago. His nephew, Morris Jacob, caused him to be taken to his apartments at the hotel. His ailment began a year ago. He took a trip to Europe and visited baths in Germany. He improved but little, however.

Mr. Prager has lived for seven years at the Hotel Netherland in company with Martin Herman, a broker, and Abraham Seligberg, a banker. For thirty years they have known each other, having come from Austria together. They formed few friendships in America, and they seemed to take a particular delight in maintaining the trio unbroken. No member thereof married. For years they have occupied a box on Saturday nights at the Metropolitan Opera House. It was also their custom to stroll in Central Park daily.

T. Henry French Stricken.

T. Henry French, play broker and well known to the dramatic profession, lies unconscious at Delmonico's. On Wednesday of last week he was dining with a party of friends and was stricken suddenly. He has been unconscious ever since. It is believed that he had a paralytic stroke.

"The Twentieth Century Limited," one of eight daily trains between New York and Chicago via the New York Central lines. A comprehensive service.—Adv.

Briarcliff Milk—No Better Food. Pure source, expert handling, direct delivery.—Adv.

TO BUILD UP BOSTON'S EXPORT.

Result of the Traffic Agreement Between the Pennsylvania and the New Haven Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The great purchase of land at the East Boston flats last Spring by the New Haven Railroad was a part of the plan to so increase the freight facilities of the railroad that the New Haven could handle the great traffic which in the future will be diverted from Jersey City to Boston for export by reason of the new traffic agreement with the Pennsylvania system.

As the New York Central and the Pennsylvania will both be competitors for the Boston export business, it is understood that this competition will mean new and fast steamships for Boston, as the ocean freight business is now carried on mainly by passenger steamship and large receipts from that item mean lower freights in the hold.

SWOONED AT SIGHT OF TURKEY.

Starving Man Collapsed, When Admitted to a Table of Plenty by Edwin Gould's Butler.

With turkey and other good things to eat spread before him from the table of Edwin Gould, a starving man, weak from lack of food, collapsed in Fifth Avenue last night and had to be taken to a hospital. The man who with plenty before him at last was so weakened that he could not eat gave his name as Harry Miller, twenty-three years old, and said that he had been stopping at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street.

Miller, who is a salesman by occupation, has been out of work for some time. While looking for a situation he has been living at the Mills Hotel, until three days ago, when through lack of funds he had to leave. Since then he says he has not had a mouthful of food. Day after day Miller sought work until yesterday, when at about 5:30 o'clock he rang the doorbell of the basement door leading into the home of Edwin Gould, at 720 Fifth Avenue.

"For God's sake give me food, I am starving," said Miller as the door was opened by the Gould butler. The starving man was invited in, and the table in the basement was spread with turkey and other things good to eat. He was so weak that at the sight of the plentiful supply of food placed before him, he arose from his seat and staggered into the street, where he fell to the sidewalk in a swoon.

Dr. Hollister of 521 Madison Avenue, one of the visiting physicians of the Flower Hospital, who happened to be passing at the time, was one of the first to reach Miller's side, and, after making an examination of the man, he said that his collapse was due to starvation. An ambulance from Flower Hospital was summoned, and Dr. Quick, who responded, took Miller to Bellevue Hospital, where the man said that he was on his way to the home of Adolph Lewisohn, in order to solicit aid from him. Dr. Shearer, who examined Miller at the hospital, said that the man, in addition to being in a starving condition, was suffering from tuberculosis. Miller refused to remain at the hospital.

WILD GEESE FOR THANKSGIVING

Mishap to Birds Brought Dinners to Families in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Nov. 27.—Three flocks of wild geese that passed over this city Tuesday night brought happiness to many families unable to buy a turkey for Thanksgiving Day.

Wednesday morning thirty-seven geese were found in the vicinity of the Reading Cotton Mill plant. Some were disabled, while a few were dead. The sheets of flame issuing from the Reading Iron Company's furnaces blinded them, and, as they were flying low, they became confused and struck the cotton mills.

Harry Althouse, a farmer of St. Lawrence, said that over fifty of the wild geese were found lying in the fields in the vicinity of his home, having become tangled in trees. Nearly the entire population of Jacksonwald ate wild goose for dinner.

Elias Hartz, the veteran goose bone prophet, says that the presence of the birds indicates that cold weather will follow.

FRAUDS AGAINST PORTUGAL.

Americans Have Been Impersonating Portuguese Subjects and Obtaining Naturalization Papers.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—From Secretary of State Hay has come an urgent note to the Governor of Rhode Island asking him to begin action to end frauds that have been operated against the Portuguese Government. Operations have also been carried on in Massachusetts and California.

The charges are that residents of this country, in the States named, have been impersonating Portuguese subjects and obtaining naturalization papers. These documents are then used to protect the persons in whose names they are issued from punishment for offenses against their native Government. It is also asserted that naturalization papers have been taken out for minors resident in Portugal and the papers sent on to them.

The investigation of the frauds was begun by the Portuguese Minister at Washington. Secretary Hay's letter is of the most insistent nature, and the Governors of the three States concerned will, it is expected, exert all their influence to rectify the trouble.

FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Maine Colleges Agree on the Qualifications Required of Their Candidates for Oxford.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 27.—Announcement has just been made by the Presidents of Colby, Bowdoin, and Bates Colleges, setting forth the conditions on which Maine candidates will be passed for scholarships to Oxford University, England, as provided for by the will of Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire. The principal requirements are that the candidate shall be at least twenty years old, unmarried, and a legal resident of Maine. In recommending candidates the examining board is to obtain estimates of the candidates' qualifications from the heads of the institutions from which the candidates come.

The examining board is to be made up of representatives from Bowdoin, Bates, and Colby Colleges. The subjects on which the candidates are to be examined are English and general history, mathematics, science, ancient languages, and modern languages. The candidates must send application before Jan. 1, 1903, to the State Superintendent of Schools, Augusta. No more than ten candidates are to be recommended.

RICHARD A. TOWNSEND DEAD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Richard A. Townsend died here to-night, the result of injuries caused by falling from a horse on Nov. 6 last. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend.

Mr. Townsend was a well-known society man of Washington and met with the accident which cost him his life while riding with his daughter near Tenallytown. It was his property that the President occupied temporarily, during the repairs to the White House. Mr. Townsend was well known in New York.

Changes in Time on Pennsylvania Railroad, Effective Nov. 30.

Atlantic Coast Line Express now leaving New York 9:25 A. M. will be changed to leave at 8:55 A. M. A new train for Point Pleasant will leave New York 11:25 P. M. week days. For additional changes consult ticket agents or new time tables.—Adv.

The Pledge of Friendship and the King of Cheer—Dewar's Scotch.—Adv.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES ON LOWER EAST SIDE

He Leaves His Uptown Home for Settlement Work.

Interest in Social Conditions and Problems His Motive for Becoming a Voluntary Worker in Eldridge Street.

It was announced yesterday that J. G. Phelps Stokes, son of Anson Phelps Stokes of this city, had finaly removed his belongings from his father's large house at 229 Madison Avenue to the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, and there permanently taken up his abode, with the intention of devoting his life to the settlement work.

Mr. Stokes was at the Settlement House last evening and took part in the Thanksgiving celebration there. He was no stranger, however, to his fellow-workers at the Settlement nor to those of the neighborhood in the very heart of the congested district of the east side, who take advantage of the opportunities which the institution offers. Mr. Stokes has been a member of the Council of the University Settlement for some years, having taken a deep interest in the work since his graduation from Yale in 1895.

Last Summer he abandoned any intention of spending the heated term yachting or idling on seashore or mountain, and lived at the Settlement House, studying social questions. Previous to that he had gone through the full course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in the class of 1899, and although he has not practiced medicine, he is qualified to do so, and in this respect possesses a technical education rarely to be found among settlement workers. His brother, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., is Secretary of Yale University. He has two other brothers and four sisters, and his father is reputed to be several times a millionaire. The Dodge and Phelps families, with whom he is connected, have been prominent in the social and commercial life of New York for generations.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, although under thirty years of age, has had a business training. He was President of the Nevada Central Railroad, and President of the Nevada Company, with offices at 47 Cedar Street, and of the Woodbridge Company, with offices at 100 William Street. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club, and also belongs to the following social organizations in this city: The City Club, the Riding Club, the St. Anthony Club, (Delta Psi,) the University Club, and the Yale Club. He is unmarried, and has always lived at his father's house, except when in college. During his various terms of temporary residence in the Eldridge Street University Settlement, his address remained 229 Madison Avenue for the reason that he had not definitely made up his mind to devote his life to the work.

SEVERAL WELL-TO-DO WORKERS.

But now he has taken the final step, and removed not only his trunks, but his books, and has made himself at home among the workers in the top story of the big settlement building. There are about a dozen of these in the house. These workers include William E. English Walling, who inherited the bulk of the estate of William E. English of Indianapolis, who ran for Vice President of the United States in 1880 on the Democratic ticket; E. C. Poole, a Princeton graduate and wealthy Chicago man, and Carl Miller, who is so interested in the settlement work that he has at his own expense rented a house on the east side, which he is fitting up for a club for boys who run the streets and whom he hopes to reform. Mr. Poole has been studying the question of child labor and going about among messenger boys at night studying their social condition.

Mr. Stokes is on committees of the Trade School, the Prison Association, the People's Institute, Hartley House, the Church Federation, and other similar organizations, besides being one of the most active workers of a committee that is investigating the child labor problem as well as a member of the Council of the University Settlement. The voluntary workers at the University Settlement receive no pay, but live in the house in modest, comfortable quarters on the top floor. Practically their whole time is given up to their various duties, and some of them spend weeks at a time without going outside the district where the institution is situated. In this way they acquire a knowledge of how "the other half lives" that residents of Fifth Avenue would not get in a lifetime.

When Mayor Low went into office he selected as his private Secretary James B. Reynolds, who had been head worker at the University Settlement in Eldridge Street, because his experience there had given him a knowledge of the east side population not to be found among other aspirants for the position. Mr. Reynolds was succeeded as head worker by Robert Hunter, formerly of Chicago, now the official head of the institution.

MR. STOKES'S REASONS.

Mr. Stokes did not wish to be interviewed when seen last evening at the Settlement, but an intimate friend made the following statement of his reasons for undertaking the work:

"Mr. Stokes is very much interested in social problems and he takes a deep interest in questions concerning capital and labor. He is a thorough democrat in his spirit and feeling, and is opposed to social distinctions which separate the classes and tend to make a class uptown which is entirely out of sympathy with the plain people. He believes in the plain people and feels that every effort which helps them to develop themselves is something to their advantage.

"He therefore feels that he can serve society best by living in a house which denies the existence of classes and which claims equal opportunities for everybody. He thoroughly understands the aims and purposes as well as the actual work accomplished by the University Settlement, which is now over sixteen years of age. There are particular phases of the work in which he is interested, such as prison reform and a fuller development of the public school system. By this I mean the introduction of the social neighborhood element into the school life, so that the public schools may be something more than mere places where a certain amount of learning is imbibed and the building then closed, shutting the children out in the street.

"This is an idea that is developed in the new model school up town founded by James Speyer and which Mr. Stokes hopes to see extended. It is a new idea and I do not know that it has ever been tried or even proposed elsewhere, but it is peculiarly fitted to New York. The Settlement has secured the use of a school house on King Street in which this idea is being worked out. Many people believe, and I think Mr. Stokes among them, that the teachers or at least a certain number of them ought to live in the school houses and that the buildings ought to be made use of on afternoons, evenings, Sundays, and holidays, when they are now empty, for the purpose of inducing the children of the neighborhood to get into social relations with each other and with their teachers.

"Mr. Stokes has devoted a great deal of attention to prison questions, but latterly most of his time has been taken up with such social questions as the University Settlement aims to solve. He believes that the rich men, and particularly the rich young men, of this town can do a great deal of good if they go to work in this direction, as he has done, and they owe it as a duty to society to prevent the growth of class feeling which is so marked a characteristic of New York.

"Indeed, he fails to see how these rich people are in any different class from the rest of the world, except such as they create themselves with their wealth. Mr. Stokes has too much common sense to be taken in by such nonsense as 'the upper class' and 'the lower class.' He is a man of the world in the broadest sense, knowing how little there is in the artificial social distinctions which have been created, except as a means of adding to the misery of humanity.

"He is particularly anxious that this lesson be instilled into the people of the East Side that they are one and the same with the people who live on Fifth Avenue and that they be taught to know this for their own self-respect.

"The east side people who personally know the University Settlement workers know that they are real democrats and belong to the plain people, but some who do not know them imagine they think themselves a superior sort of beings come down to reform the east side. To foster this idea only creates mischief and impairs the work of the settlement.

"You cannot work among the people without being of them. It is Fifth Avenue and not the east side that creates social distinctions, uptown trying to think itself something different from downtown.

"These are the ideas, roughly stated, which the University Settlement aims to inculcate, and Mr. Stokes is in sympathy with them. He knows what he is about, and has undertaken this work from the very highest motives."

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

The work of the University Settlement is divided into a number of departments. There is a Boys' Club, which provides means of recreation at the Settlement; a provident loan society, which is a tenant, and does a business of $1,500,000 a year, making loans to the poor at reduced rates; a legal aid society, rooms given up to trades union meetings, a club department, a Summer camp and roof garden, a penny provident bank, a janitors' society, a Roumanian aid society, bathing facilities, classes for immigrants, classes in gymnastics, and numerous other features.

While Mr. Stokes would not speak last evening for publication, he gave out as expressing his views a copy of an article which he had written, entitled, "The Relation of Settlement Work to the Evils of Poverty," in which he holds that, while lack of employment, vice and crime are determining causes of poverty, defective or undeveloped personality is often at the root of the difficulty. The article concludes:

"But entirely aside from the influence of a Settlement among the people of its neighborhood must be considered its usefulness in a somewhat different sphere, as a 'social clearing house,' as it has been called, where the more and the less educated in various classes of society can and increasingly do meet together on a friendly, equal footing, for the interchange of knowledge and experience and thought, and where young men and young women, regardless of 'social' distinctions of an extremely unsocial kind, can and increasingly do work together harmoniously and hand in hand for the study of social problems and the investigation of social needs.

"The encouragement of voluntary social service, in such and other channels, is an important Settlement function. Education which develops the individual for purely individual ends fosters selfishness, sets each man in rivalry and often in enmity against his fellow, and promotes inevitably harmful social distress, leading at times to violence and every crime.

"The social nature of the child must be developed, and selfish tendencies replaced by the spirit of fairness and right, if that spirit of brotherhood is to be secured, which in the city as in the nation is essential to the ultimate prosperity of the people, and to their social happiness and peace."

FORTUNE FOR MISSING BOY.

Two Legacies of $10,000 Each for Youth Who Disappeared from Derby, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Nov. 27.—After four months' constant search complete mystery surrounds the case of George F. Long, sixteen years old, son of Henry A. Long of this city, who dropped from sight July 6 last, 300 feet from his father's door. Two legacies of $10,000 each await the boy, but in spite of wide publicity even these have failed to bring him to light.

On Sunday, July 6, young Long was sent on an errand. His father saw him round a bend in the road 100 yards away. Not a person can be found who saw him after that. The boy's course lay through a deep, wooded ravine. None of the group of families living beyond saw him emerge.

When Henry L. Jones, the boy's grandfather, died in Stockbridge, Mass., a year ago, he divided his fortune of $20,000 equally between young Long's mother and her brother, George A. Jones of East Bridgewater, Conn., giving the grandmother a life interest. Both grandmother and mother are now dead, and the boy becomes heir. Moreover, George L. Jones, already wealthy, has turned over his share to his namesake. These legacies consist largely of valuable real estate.

Police, hospitals, army and navy recruiting stations, and transportation companies throughout the country have been notified of the disappearance, but have not found the boy.

The boy was of quiet, studious habits and fond of his home. He was not one likely to run away. He had with him a gold watch and about $10 in money.

The father is brokenhearted and beginning to break down under the suspense. He refuses to use the boy's money, except as a last resort, and is endeavoring to mortgage his home to raise funds for further search.

TOLD COUNTERFEITS BY TOUCH.

Funeral of Expert Coin Handler of the Treasury Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Henry Croggon, an old employe of the Treasury Department, was buried to-day, a large number of Treasury clerks and officials attending the funeral.

Mr. Croggon was sixty-five years old, and since his twentieth year had been employed in the Treasurer's office. He was distinguished as a most rapid and accurate coin teller, and it was the common remark about him that he had in the course of his life probably counted more money than any other man, living or dead. His sense of touch was so acute that he could tell a counterfeit as soon as his fingers came in contact with it, and in detecting spurious notes he was an unerring judge.

SUIT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.

Action Brought for $10,000 Damages for Defamation of Character.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Anson K. Cassavoy of this place has brought a suit for $10,000 for defamation of character against the Rev. Dr. William L. Pattison, a superannuated Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who has lived here since 1884. There are seven counts in the complaint, on each of the first six of which $1,666 damages are asked, and on the seventh $4,000.

The allegations involve charges that Dr. Pattison told a number of neighbors that Mr. Cassavoy was not married to his present wife, that he had another wife and family, and that he was dishonest. It is also charged that Dr. Pattison was the author of a derogatory letter received by Mrs. N. H. Michaels of 440 West Twenty-second Street, New York, purporting to warn her against Mr. Cassavoy.

Round Trip Tickets to California
on sale at all ticket offices, offering diversity of routes going and returning, via Chicago and North-Western, Union and Southern Pacific Rys. Offices 461, 287, and 349 Broadway.—Adv.

Antediluvian Rye.
The aristocratic whiskey, appreciated wherever quality is considered. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

Many Actors and Singers use Piso's Cure to strengthen the voice and prevent hoarseness.—Adv.

CHIEF CROKER WILL BE DISMISSED TO-DAY

Charles D. Purroy To Be Appointed Acting Chief.

Mayor Will Indorse Mr. Sturgis's Action, but the Commissioner Will Resign Before the End of the Year.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, will to-day be dismissed by Fire Commissioner Thomas Sturgis as guilty of some of the seven charges and fifteen specifications on which he was tried between Sept. 29 and Nov. 4.

Charles D. Purroy, Deputy Chief of Department, will be made Acting Chief pending a competitive examination to secure an eligible list from which a Chief of Department will be appointed.

Mayor Low will issue an eleventh-hour indorsement of Commissioner Sturgis's judgment in the case, holding, however, that as the matter is wholly departmental and solely within the purview of Mr. Sturgis the disposition of it should be left to the judgment and responsibility of the trial Judge and Commissioner.

Commissioner Sturgis will resign his position before the end of the year.

While the Mayor will, for the reasons set forth, indorse his judgment in the Croker case, the trial of the Chief and other circumstances have, in the opinion of persons in the position to know, established that the force is demoralized to an extent fatal to discipline and proper administration of its affairs, and that rather by force of circumstances than by design the Commissioner stands as favoring the "Pinkies"—the Clifford faction, hostile to Edward F. Croker—and frowning on the "Boxers"—the Scannell organization, to which Chief Croker was friendly.

Ex-Fire Commissioner James R. Sheffield can have Mr. Sturgis's position if he cares to accept it. Failing him, Mayor Low may induce William Cullen Bryant of Brooklyn to accept it.

These facts were ascertained yesterday by patient investigation, and they fully establish the correctness of the uncontradicted story of the Low-Sturgis-Croker situation, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Saturday. This story gave full details of the conference at the Mayor's house on the night of Nov. 14 between the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Rives, and others, when he was advised that a decision against Chief Croker would not be sustained on appeal, and that the proof of the charges was so balanced that a Judge would not direct an acquittal, but send it to a jury expecting such a verdict. It also dealt circumstantially with the conference at the same place Nov. 20 between the Mayor, Mr. Sturgis, Mr. Rives, Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman and Cosby, and Secretary Leary of the Fire Department. Mr. Sturgis insisted on his rights and prerogatives as trial Judge and Commissioner, and the Mayor conceded them—as he will to-day—but made it plain that such concession raised an issue that could only be met by the resignation or removal of Mr. Sturgis.

"I decline," said Commissioner Sturgis at his home yesterday, "on the grounds that I have already set forth, to discuss the Croker case or its final result, or to answer any questions in regard to them except to say that it is possible that my findings on the testimony given at the trial will be made public before the week is ended."

Mr. Sturgis would not be more specific in regard to the time of the promulgation of his decision or give a hint as to its character.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE MAYOR.

Gossip has been rife for several days in quarters where the well-informed have discussed the case of Chief Croker ever since Commissioner Sturgis issued his order of Aug. 19 "relieving" the Chief from duty. The chief subject was the Mayor's infirmity of purpose. It has not yet been clearly established if he or Mr. Sturgis originated the campaign to put Chief Croker on trial, while it is certain that when the charges against the Chief were drafted the Mayor had "egged on" the Commissioner and fully approved of them. As the trial proceeded and it was evident that there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the majority of the charges and specifications the Mayor took counsel with Mr. Rives and members of his staff and the regular callers at the City Hall and wavered. At the end of the trial, with public opinion largely in favor of the defendant, and the newspaper press, without an exception, espousing his cause, the Mayor sounded Mr. Sturgis, and found that in his opinion Chief Croker stood convicted, and that in his judgment the only adequate punishment was dismissal. Mr. Sturgis would not swerve from this decision, hence the conference at the Mayor's house Nov. 14 and the rehearing accorded to Mr. Sturgis there on Nov. 20.

Mr. Sturgis's last interview with the Mayor, who had blocked Mr. Sturgis's intention to render judgment Nov. 24, was on Tuesday, when a final understanding as to the method of entering judgment was had. The decision would have been promulgated on Wednesday, but Mr. Sturgis thought of Thanksgiving, and allowed the Chief to eat his turkey as the head of the uniformed force of the Fire Department.

It is interesting now to recall the "backing up" Mayor Low gave Commissioner Sturgis Sept. 11 last

marred to joining the Scannell organization known as the "Boxers." Specification IV.—Seeking to force Assistant Foreman Williamson out of the department.

Charge VII.—Conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman: Specification I.—Telling a reporter that Commissioner Sturgis and an official friend made improper use of their badges of office. Specification II.—Violating the rules in returning from vacation Aug. 18 last and assuming command.

The finding to-day will be "guilty" of Charge I., Specification 3 of Charge II., Specifications 2 and 3 of Charge V., Specifications 3 and 4 of Charge VI., and, possibly, Specification 2 of Charge VII.

Candidates eligible for the position of Chief who will compete for the places on the eligible list are Deputy Chiefs Charles D. Purroy, William Duane, T. J. Ahearn, and John J. Cushman. There will be fierce rivalry for the position that the promotion to Chief will make vacant.

CHIEF RYAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

He Says Gooderson Was Mistaken in Denial of Alleged Statement About Croker.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 27.—Fire Chief Ryan was to-day shown the denial of Chief of Battalion Gooderson of New York of Chief Ryan's affidavit as follows:

City of Norfolk, to wit:

This day personally appeared before A. J. Dalton, a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Norfolk, Va., Martin J. Ryan, Chief of the Fire Department of the City of Norfolk, Va., and made oath as follows:

"On or about Feb. 10, 1902, Battalion Chief F. W. Gooderson said to me while in his office on Twentieth Street: 'It is about settled; Croker will have to go, and I may be boss yet.'"

MARTIN J. RYAN,
Chief, Fire Department.

Chief Ryan said of the denial that Battalion Chief Gooderson is positively mistaken, and if necessary he, Ryan, will go to New York to prove this. Chief Ryan stated that while in New York he called on Fire Chief Croker, and the next morning, while en route to inspect the ruins of the Paterson fire, stopped in the office of Chief Gooderson, in Twentieth Street, to see him, they being old friends.

It was at this time that the conversation alluded to in the affidavit occurred. Chief Ryan stated that at the time he paid no attention to the remarks, never thinking they would be used to injure Chief Croker, and therefore never repeated them.

Chief Ryan announced his willingness to go to New York and prove his statements, and positively asserted that he would do so to sustain his affidavit. Chief Ryan says Chief Gooderson must have seen him in Norfolk on the dates he claims.

POLICE CHIEF'S REPRIMAND.

Platoon in Mount Vernon Told That Patrolmen Must Resist Intimidation —Neglect of Duty.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 27.—In the police station this evening the night platoon was addressed by Chief Foley on neglect of duty. Several days ago Patrolman Gleitsman was convicted of being asleep on post, and the sentence was a fine of sixty days' pay and a public reprimand. The Chief delivered the reprimand after the night patrol had lined up for inspection.

In referring to the officer's fault the Chief said that for sixty days or three months there had been constant violations of the law on his post and that the case was now under indictment at White Plains. He said he had stood up by the officer because he thought he was in the right, only to find in the end that Gleitsman had been "fooling him."

Gleitsman, agitated, replied: "No, Chief, I did not fool you."

The Chief repeated his assertion, and Gleitsman replied: "Chief, you have been misinformed in the matter."

Chief Foley stepped forward and, reaching forward as if to take the officer's badge, threatened to do so. Gleitsman was trembling, and he dropped his nightstick to the floor. The squad lost its alignment and clustered about the Chief and Gleitsman. The two men faced each other for a minute. Regaining control of himself, the Chief turned and ordered the man into line.

Then he stepped back to his place at the desk and said that in the future, if he found an officer neglecting his duty, he would prefer charges against him before the Police Commission, and cause him to be indicted by the Grand Jury. There were officers on the force, and in the platoon in front of him, he said, who deliberately closed their eyes to violations of the law, and there were officers who took their orders from private citizens and not from the Chief. He and those under him, he explained, were responsible for the enforcement of the law, and primarily he was responsible. In the future there must be no more nonsense," he continued. "There must be no more passing by and saying nothing."

The officers, he said, would not even hand in a report to him. It seemed to be looked upon as an offense for an officer to come to him in his office and talk things over. That was past forever, if he could bring it about, he added. He gave warning for the last time, and said that the men on patrol should not leave the finding of these violations to the detailed officers. The indictment of an offender, he declared, would be followed by the indictment of the officer or officers on post. If the men did right, he said, he would stick to them to the end and fight their battles for them, but no one would prosecute harder than he if the officer was at fault. "You must resist intimidation," the Chief concluded.

Concerning his talk, the Chief said afterward: "I said all I have to say to the city."

LETTERS FROM GUATEMALA.

Survivor of Santa Maria Volcano Eruptions Writes to Her Mother in Media, Penn., Describing Perils.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDIA, Penn., Nov. 27.—Mrs. William H. Culley this morning received two letters from her daughter, Mrs. Felix Maldonado, who was supposed to have been lost by the recent eruption of Santa Maria volcano, Guatemala.

The letters are dated from Quezalto, where Mrs. Felix and Mrs. Juan Maldonado, another Media girl, are safe for the time with a number of refugees. The writer reports passing through terrible hardships, and describes the outbreak of the volcano, which started with a sandstorm and broke with terrific crashes of thunder and vivid lightning. Huge stones fell upon their house, until it was crushed, and with their child lashed on the back of an Indian, and holding chairs over their heads, they struggled through a rain of sand and mud a distance of three miles.

It took them three days to reach the home of Mrs. Juan Maldonado, ten miles away, and they found her very ill. The sand, which was six feet deep, had crushed in the doors, and it was so hot that it had to be swept from the roof to keep the dwelling from burning. Two days later the party left the place, El Inetzo, and walked several miles to Quezalto, where they are now stationed.

The later letter reports the survivors with plenty to eat, but suffering great losses, including the whole plantation, which is covered with a dozen feet of sand and mud. From where they were when the letter was written the volcano could be plainly seen in eruption. Mrs. Maldonado says the loss of life is not great, but the destruction of the country is terrible.

STOCKMEN LOOK TO CANADA.

Texas Range Owners Wish to Secure Grazing Lands in the Dominion.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 27.—Texas cattlemen are seeking to secure large areas of grazing lands in Western Canada for the purpose of shipping thither and feeding big herds of cattle from present overcrowded Texas ranges.

Oliver Wren, a large stockman of Texarkana, says that Texas this year has been shipping thinner beef to Kansas City and Chicago than ever before. There was no hay to feed with last Winter, and last Spring's range lasted only a few weeks. The range area has become so circumscribed by settlement that stockmen must move or go out of business, as many have already done. Wren is en route to British Columbia to ascertain if he and other stockmen can secure land on which to fatten their herds, which they purpose shipping north by rail. They will find it necessary to invest large amounts in the building of sheds, which they are willing to do, if they can buy ranges or lease them for long terms of years.

FEDERAL QUARANTINE ON NEW ENGLAND CATTLE

Export from Boston Prohibited by Secretary Wilson.

Inter-State Traffic Also Stopped—Ruminants and Swine Have Foot and Mouth Disease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson to-day issued a sweeping order, directed to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others, notifying them of the establishment of a quarantine of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine in the New England States, and prohibiting the exportation of such animals from the port of Boston until further orders.

Recent investigations by the Department of Agriculture disclosed the fact that what is known as foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont. The expert of the Department, Dr. Mohler; Dr. Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Law of Cornell visited the infected districts and united in a recommendation that in order to prevent the spread of the disease a quarantine should be established immediately.

The first order, which is dated to-day and numbered 99, is as follows:

To the managers and agents of railroads and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen, and others:

In accordance with Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled, "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," and with the act of Congress approved June 3, 1902, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, you are hereby notified that the contagious disease known as foot and mouth disease exists among animals in the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont, and that the cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine of said States have been exposed to the contagion of said disease; therefore

It is hereby ordered that to prevent the spread of the said disease from the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Vermont into other States or foreign countries, and to aid in its eradication, no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants, or swine shall be moved or be permitted to move from or across the territory of any one of the States above named into any other State or foreign country. Any person, company, or corporation violating this order will be proceeded against as provided for by the act of Congress above referred to.

It is hoped that all transportation companies, cattle shippers, and others interested in the welfare of our animal industry will co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing this order, to the end that the restriction on traffic may have the desired effect and be removed in the shortest possible time.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

The second order, numbered 100, is as follows:

Whereas, a highly contagious disease, known as foot and mouth disease, exists among cattle in the State of Massachusetts, and the routes of transportation possibly may have been contaminated, and in order to protect the export trade in live animals by preventing the exportation of animals which are diseased or which have been exposed to disease,

It is hereby ordered, That no cattle, sheep, or other ruminants or swine shall be permitted to be exported from the port of Boston until further orders.

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Secretary Wilson said to-day that this is the most serious matter the Department has had to handle for some time, but that all the resources of the Department would be employed in stamping out the disease. He declared that if it should spread west of the Hudson River it would be nothing short of a National calamity.

DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Epizootic Believed to Have Started Among Cows for the Boston Milk District.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The order of the Secretary of Agriculture placing an embargo on the shipment of cattle from the port of Boston, and declaring in quarantine cattle and swine from Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, gives assistance to the Massachusetts Cattle Commission in its efforts to stamp out the epidemic of foot and mouth disease in this State. At the same time the order threatens curtailment of the foreign commerce of Boston, in that it is likely to temporarily cut off the shipment to Europe of an average of 2,500 head of cattle a week.

The order follows one issued yesterday by the State Commissioners, quarantining the Brighton Stock Yards, which is the clearing house for cows for the Boston milk district, and to which the foot and mouth disease has been traced.

Going back still further, the local authorities believe that the disease came originally from Southern Rhode Island, and was brought to Brighton by cows known as "strippers." Since then the disease has broken out in herds of cows in a dozen towns in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, from which sections the great bulk of the milk supply of Boston is received.

The Government order was unexpected, either by the cattlemen or by the steamship agents. It means a considerable loss to the four or five foreign lines carrying cattle to Europe from this port. Some of the agents refuse to believe that the order has been issued, as such drastic measures have seldom been adopted by the United States Government. Several agents cabled to the home offices in London for instructions as to shipment now on the way. At the Cunard Line it was said that 400 head of cattle were en route over the Canadian Pacific for this port, but whether any of them have yet come within the quarantined sections, was not known to-night.

Although considerable cattle from the East is brought to this city for foreign shipment by the railroads, it is confined almost wholly to steers, very few cows being sent across the water. On the other hand, there are dispatched throughout New England and into the Middle States an average of 500 cows a week from the Brighton Stockyards, and it is against that traffic that the order of the Secretary of Agriculture was principally directed. J. W. A. Hathaway, one of the largest shippers of cattle at Brighton, says that he forwarded 400 head of cattle to Philadelphia yesterday and that 2,000 were to have gone in the next seven or eight days.

In addition to shipment by train many cows are sent from Brighton every day to near-by towns over the road, and the State Cattle Commissioners have located the disease in different herds supplied recently in that way. In a few instances the disease has been found in herds which have not been exposed to newcomers from Brighton. The Commissioners after investigation believe that the disease was brought to Brighton from the neighborhood of Cumberland, R. I., and that it was due to the cows called "strippers." These "strippers" are cows which are so cared for as to produce an abnormal milk supply. The animals are then fattened for slaughter, and these unusual methods have a tendency to bring on disease. After the outbreak in Rhode Island several herds of cattle were brought up to Brighton and remained there several days before being redistributed among Massachusetts herds.

CONNECTICUT CATTLE'S HEALTH.

Presence of Foot and Mouth Disease in That State is Denied.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 27.—Secretary H. C. Averill of the State Cattle Commission said to-night that not a single case of foot and mouth disease among the cattle of this State had been reported to him.

A statement touching upon this subject, which was issued by Mr. Averill on Tuesday last, was merely a warning to the farmers and horse dealers in the State and was intended to prevent, if possible, shipments of cattle from other States in New England where the disease is known to exist.

EMBARGO AT PORTLAND, ME.

Only New England Cattle, However, Barred from Shipment There.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—Dr. F. W. Huntington, Government Cattle Inspector at this port, to-night said that he had received the following telegram from Washington:

Appearance of foot and mouth disease appears serious. Allow no New England cattle for export. Take every precaution against contagion.

Dr. Huntington said that Western cattle brought here for shipment had always been kept separate from New England cattle, and so there was no danger of contagion as in the case of Boston, where Western and native cattle were herded together. He said that so far there had been no appearance of the foot and mouth disease in Maine, and every effort would be made to keep it out.

CASES IN RHODE ISLAND.

Hundreds of Cattle Affected and State Board Will Act.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—The State Board of Agriculture will meet on Saturday to take action on the cattle disease. An appropriation of $5,000 will be asked from the Legislature, which meets next week, and a quarantine against Massachusetts cattle, similar to the quarantine of that State against Rhode Island, is proposed.

The disease has affected several herds of cattle in the northern part of the State, numbering into the hundreds, and hogs, too, have contracted the ailment. Measures have already been taken to suppress traffic in cattle supposed to be diseased.

NATURE OF THE MALADY.

Epidemics of the foot and mouth disease have been frequent in Great Britain. On this continent Canada has suffered from its ravages, and portions of the United States touching the Dominion have been affected. It is the most contagious of all maladies which affect domestic animals. Nearly all four-footed beasts are liable to it. Those with cloven hoofs are especially susceptible. Among the symptoms are frothing at the month, large sores on the mucuous membrane thereof, smacking of the tongue and palate when eating, swelling of the digits, ulcers between the hoofs, and a general lameness.

An epidemic the origin of which was traced to two cows brought to Montreal from England, in 1871 spread over Northern New England and Northern New York. It was stamped out by the seclusion of the affected herds during the Winter. It is believed that the malady was introduced into Great Britain by a French cow. Both Ireland and Scotland were free from it until about 1863. In the former country it caused universal loss among the herds. Prompt measures by the Scotch authorities prevented its spread in that country.

Argentine Live Stock Law Reformed.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hanbury, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Argentine Government within the last day or two had introduced a bill bringing the live stock law of Argentina in correspondence with the British law governing the inspection of cattle.

CRIME'S ARISTOCRATS GONE.

Pinkerton Says "Professional" Burglars Are Succeeded by "Yegmen" with Their Nitro-glycerine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—"The day of the professional burglar is past. His successor, the 'yegman,' has killed him off and buried him. This revolution in crime is due to the use of nitro-glycerine."

William A. Pinkerton, who returned to the city to-day after a two months' absence in the Far West, made that statement as a preface to a discussion of the large number of bank and train robberies that have been committed in the last few months.

"Practically all the recent jobs have been the work of these 'yegmen,'" he continued. "In the last year or two 200 of them have been sent to the penitentiaries, but recruits come to the front as fast as old hands are put out of the way. The men arrested charged with the robbery of the bank in Gardner, Ill., are of this new class, and those arrested in Wisconsin on a bank case belong in the same category. The one robber shot in the attempted holdup of the Burlington train at Council Bluffs two years ago was a notorious 'yegman,' and I have no doubt his accomplices belonged to the same school.

"The 'yegmen' are evolutions from the tramps. They are 'post-graduate hoboes.' They travel in bands of four to six, camp in the woods in the outskirts of small towns, often are well armed, rob a safe, and ride out of the district on the bumpers of freight cars or in any way that comes most handy. And first of all, they know how to use nitroglycerine. They are elusive as fleas, and when one is caught it is often difficult to make out a case against him.

"One 'yegman' who is familiar with the explosive is joined by, perhaps, four others, who assist and watch while he works. Each observes how the nitroglycerine is used, and goes from the job ready to undertake one on his own account, and so becomes a new leader and a new teacher. The information possessed by the first man is imparted in a few months to scores of others.

"If the bands break up after each job it is impossible to trace the members, as a rule. They may not be heard of for months, and then they may appear in a distant part of the country."

NEW TOWNS FOR OKLAHOMA.

Two Will Be Started by Companies and a Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 27.—Two new towns will spring up in Oklahoma next week, Eagle City, in Woods County, and Snyder, at the junction of the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Railway with the Oklahoma and Western.

Both towns will be born full fledged. Eagle City is figuring on having 4,000 people. It will be opened Dec. 2. Snyder is to start December with 10,000 people, three banks, a daily newspaper, railroad shops, lumber yards, and general stores.

Town-site companies and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway are starting both places. Thousands of people are camped in tents outside the town sites now.

TO WED LEGATION SECRETARY.

Daughter of Commander Adams to Marry H. Percival Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Miss Margaret Adams, a well-known Washington society girl, is soon to wed H. Percival Dodge of Boston, the Third Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin.

Miss Adams is the daughter of Commander Adams, United States Navy. The wedding will take place in New York, whither Commander Adams has recently been ordered for naval duty. H. Percival Dodge graduated from Harvard in 1892 and from the Harvard Law School in 1895. In February, 1895, he was made Third Secretary of the Berlin Legation.

Miss Adams made her debut in Washington at the home of her father, who was on duty at that place about three years ago, and at once became noted for her beauty.

WHOLESALE RAIDS IN TRENTON.

Every One of 117 Persons Indicted Said to be Among the Prisoners.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—This was an exciting day for the local red-light district. Between noon and 2 o'clock the police raided right and left. Notorious houses which had run openly and unmolested for years, and the location of which was known to every one in Trenton and thousands all over the State, were raided with the rest.

The raids were based on bench warrants. The Grand Jury had found 117 indictments against as many houses and places, and to-night every one of those indicted is said to be under arrest as well as many others caught in the raids. It is believed that every place of evil resort is closed.

The raids are the outcome of a crusade started some weeks ago by the Board of Education. It had as its original object the indictment of some places which were located close to schools. The movement spread, but was conducted without any brass band attachment, and the first that was generally known of the movement was when the raids began.

New York Banking Company in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—The International Banking Company of New York, with branches in Havana and the Far East, has taken a five years' lease on a building in the centre of this city, and will shortly open a branch for business. This is a concern in which [illegible] Gould, and other Americans are interested.

THANKSGIVING IN EUROPE

Dinner in London Under the American Society's Auspices.

Nearly 500 Citizens of This Country Present, with Prominent Englishmen—Speech by Ambassador Choate.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Nearly 500 American citizens and a sprinkling of distinguished English men and women participated in the annual Thanksgiving dinner held at the Hotel Cecil last night under the auspices of the American Society in London.

The company included Ambassador Choate and Mrs. Choate, all the members of the Embassy staff now here, Robert McCormick, United States Ambassador to Russia; Consul General Evans, the Right Honorable H. H. Asquith, Lord Reay, Lord Fairfax (the American peer), Field Marshal Earl Roberts, and Sir Henry Norman.

The speeches were numerous, and abounded in good feeling and reciprocal compliments. Toasts in honor of King Edward and President Roosevelt were drunk with equal enthusiasm.

Mr. Asquith, in proposing the health of Ambassador Choate, jokingly alluded to the "dreaded American invasion," and then referred to the long line of distinguished Ministers and Ambassadors that the United States had sent to England, each of whom, he said, had largely contributed to the present happy relations of the two nations, and none more than Mr. Choate.

In responding to this toast the Ambassador happily replied to Mr. Asquith's references to the American invasion and combines by saying:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: There is one combine which meets the approval of the peoples of both nations; that is the Atlantic combine, which is now existing and which unites the peoples of both countries. America finds herself now the happy recipient of good will from all nations. Columbia finds herself in the enviable, but embarrassing, position of having suitors from all countries in the world; but, ladies and gentlemen, Columbia does not mean to give herself away; she means, like your great Queen Elizabeth, to maintain her independence to the end. At the same time it cannot but be conceded that she best understands the overtures from her kindred, from those of her own race and tongue."

Referring to the origin of Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Choate eloquently alluded to President Roosevelt, who, he said, was so strong, brave, and true that he might himself have been the leading spirit of the Mayflower. It was his influence and example, continued Mr. Choate, that was responsible for the interest that young Americans were now showing in politics; and the vigor, courage, and human sympathy with which Mr. Roosevelt brought the coal strike to a successful outcome were the admiration of all the countries of the world.

The morning papers, commenting on last night's Thanksgiving banquet, take occasion to call attention to the rapid disappearance of old animosities, and in this connection allude to the change between conditions now and those existing previous to the Venezuelan boundary crisis.

It is universally taken for granted that there is no need to fear under President Roosevelt a repetition of anything like the manifesto of President Cleveland.

THANKSGIVING AT MANILA.

First General Observance of the Day by the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 27.—The first general observance of Thanksgiving Day by the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines took place here to-day.

Bishop Gracia issued a letter calling attention to the proclamation of President Roosevelt and Gov. Taft, and directing the observance of the American holiday. A solemn high mass was held in the cathedral, the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Guidi, giving his benediction to the worshippers. Gov. Taft and many Americans were among those present.

The other churches held a united service, Bishop Brent delivering an address and the Rev. George Pentecost reciting the prayers. Gov. Taft and a majority of the American colony also attended this service.

In the course of his address Bishop Brent said he had opposed the United States' assumption of responsibility in the Philippine Islands, but he added "now we must remain and face our duty."

THANKSGIVING AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Three hundred Americans celebrated Thanksgiving Day by dining together to-night at the Kaiserhof.

The retiring Ambassador, Andrew D. White, who presided, proposed the health of the German Emperor and President Roosevelt, who, he said, were in many respects alike. Consul General Mason proposed a toast to Ambassador White, and also to Secretary J. B. Jackson, who leaves here for Athens in a few days.

A telegram of good wishes was sent by the assembly to President Roosevelt.

VIENNA LEGATION RECEPTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—In the absence of the Ambassador, Chargé d'Affaires Hale and Mrs. Hale gave a Thanksgiving reception at the Hotel Bristol this afternoon, Second Secretary G. B. Rives and Capt. Harris, the Military Attaché, assisting. Nearly 200 Americans attended the function.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving Day was quietly observed here by the American colony. Special services were held in several churches.

The Rev. Dr. Thurber, pastor of the American Church, said that "the cause of the world's thanksgiving is that the nations are beginning completely to accept international arbitration in place of the arbitrament of the sword."

THE ANNIVERSARY AT ROME.

ROME, Nov. 27.—Hundreds of Stars and Stripes hanging from the houses of Americans announced Thanksgiving Day to the people here. A special service was held in the American Church, the Rev. Dr. MacCracken of New York officiating.

Francis MacNutt, a Papal Cavalier of the Cape and Sword and the highest American layman at the Vatican, gave a magnificent dinner in honor of the day. The guests included Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans. Prof. Norton, the Director of the American School of Classical Studies, gave an entertainment to his students.

The Thanksgiving reception given at the United States Embassy to-day was a most brilliant function. Five hundred guests attended, including the whole Diplomatic Corps, the Court officials, several members of the Government, including Foreign Minister Prinetti, St. Louis Fair Commissioners Cridler and Ives, Monsignor Seton of St. Joseph's, Jersey City; Monsignor Dennis O'Connell, Dean West of Princeton University, the Chairman of the American School here, and William Potter, brother of Bishop Potter.

The presence was remarked of Countess Pecci (née Bueno Galzon) of Havana, the wife of the Pope's nephew. The latter himself created a sensation last year by appearing at the Thanksgiving reception given by the American Ambassador, that being the first occasion on which a relative of the Pope has appeared at a reception given by a diplomatist accredited to the Quirinal. It is even said that the Pope reprimanded his nephew, so this time his wife, who says as a Cuban she is American, went alone to the reception.

Thanksgiving in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—A Thanksgiving ball was given to-night by the American Colony of this city and was largely attended, President Diaz being among the invited guests. The affair was a great social success, many representatives of the highest society of Mexico being present.

BOY STARTED FIRE PANIC AT NEWSBOYS' FEAST.

Company Greeted Firemen with Rousing Cheers—Girls in Disguise Discovered Among the Guests.

Untrammeled juvenile spirits caused unlooked-for excitement at the Newsboys' Thanksgiving dinner at their lodging house in Duane Street yesterday, for in the midst of the feast one of the smallest of a band of small conspirators stole from the feasting and smashed the glass of an automatic fire alarm box near the guests' platform.

Some of the boys ran for the door at once, betraying foreknowledge of the affair, but Superintendent Rudolph Heig grasped the situation, and before the guests were even startled he commanded "Stop!" Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-President of the Municipal Council, who was there to make things pleasant, quieted some who were nearest him, and Policeman Press, outside, helped suppress disorder on the outskirts of the dining room.

Eating was suspended for about five minutes. Meanwhile the clanging of engines resounded in the street below, and a crowd of firemen, fearing a catastrophe, for they knew of the assembled crowd, rushed madly up the stairs and entered the room only to be greeted with resounding cheers. They looked around, grinned, and went back to quarters, and no harm had come from the incident.

Enthusiasm reached a high pitch, too, when Mr. Guggenheimer, in closing an address, promised the boys that he would give each of them a fine new pair of gloves on New Year's Day and another banquet on Washington's Birthday.

In all other respects, too, the first of the year's great gastronomical conventions and turkey feasts of the Newsboys' Lodging House passed off with great éclat. An unnamable amount of foodstuffs of great delicacy and rarity also passed off. About 1,000 boys were on hand, and managed to get away with 700 pounds of turkey, 400 pounds of ham, 3 barrels of turnips, ditto potatoes, and vast quantities of celery, cranberry sauce, bread, butter, tea, and pie.

The boys began to gather in the upper rooms of the building as early as 5 o'clock, although the feast was not scheduled to begin until two hours later. Superintendent Heig, in looking over the seething mass of waiting youth in the entry rooms, noticed here and there some rather slim and delicate-looking specimens, and, investigating, managed to cull no fewer than seven girls from the mob. The girls were dressed in boy's clothes, and said they wanted so much to partake of the feast, as they too sold papers. No girls are allowed in the lodging house, of course, but the Superintendent told them to come back later and he would give them their dinner.

Mr. Guggenheimer, in his speech, hinted that he thought he could discern some future Abraham Lincolns, Grover Clevelands, and Theodore Roosevelts in the gathering. Mr. Guggenheimer acts the host to practically this same crowd of boys on Washington's Birthday, and so they allow him to speak with slight interruption and interpellation. The boys were let into the dining room below in batches of 200, and what they did to the edibles need not be mentioned at this time. There was a saturnalia of mastication which continued steadily until all the boys in the vicinity went away all bent over. Some were filled to painful repletion; others bent over because they had pies concealed between their shirts and their skins.

Died at Thanksgiving Dinner Table.

Arthur Beyer, 29 years old, an ice dealer of 36 Bogart Street, Williamsburg, while eating his thanksgiving dinner with his wife and three children yesterday became suddenly ill and died before the arrival of a doctor. His death was due to heart disease.

SAYS THE HOME IS IN PERIL.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Rev. Henry Collins Minton, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, to-day created a sensation in his Thanksgiving sermon by declaring:

"Unless there is a reaction from the tendency now prevailing, unless women are content to leave a larger share of office work to the men and in the store and factory, the future of the American home is threatened with disintegration. The young women of to-day are filling hundreds of places their grandmothers never thought of filling and robbing homes of wives and mothers, and a country without homes will lose its patriotism and America will decay. American homes are the Nation's pride, but if the condition now existing does not change the survival of these homes will present the most serious problem in America's institutions.

"China has lasted 4,000 years because the family is the key to its civilization. We cannot exist as long unless there is a radical change as to who shall go into the employ of our merchants. The women must quit and allow the men to build homes for them."

VANDERBILTS WANT A LINE.

Would Add Chicago Great Western to Their Own Northwestern System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Rumors have been current here for several days that efforts are being made by the Vanderbilts to secure control of the Chicago Great Western Railway and make it a part of the Northwestern system.

Notwithstanding denials on both sides railroad officials here are inclined to believe that there is foundation for the reports, and that the only thing that has stood in the way thus far of the consummation of such a deal is the price asked by President Stickney.

The idea that the Northwestern people are going to remain quiescent and see the Harriman people make alliances and possibly build a line which might interfere with the Northwestern's prospects is not believed. To the Northwestern the Chicago Great Western would be of greater value than any other road. For years the Northwestern has been anxious to secure an independent outlet to Kansas City. It is the only prominent "granger" road that has not an independent outlet to that city. The Chicago Great Western would supply that want. It connects with the Northwestern at Marshalltown, Iowa, and runs thence direct to Kansas City.

Gould Lines as "'Frisco's" Rivals.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—According to plans awaiting the approval of George Gould, the Missouri Pacific and the Iron Mountain Roads will enter Springfield, Mo., and there come into direct competition with the 'Frisco. The executive officers have determined the route and have all the necessary facts and figures to put before Mr. Gould, who is expected to attend the annual meeting in St. Louis Saturday. It is not certain, however, that he will attend. Whether he shall come or not, it is stated on high official authority that the present plans will be approved.

Baltimore and Ohio Appointment.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Bruce H. Duer, chief clerk to the general superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been appointed superintendent of the Pittsburg Division, vice S. P. Hutchinson, who has resigned to become assistant [illegible] effective D[illegible]

SEVEN TO ONE

Sometimes the weight goes up that way when taking Scott's Emulsion. Seven pounds of new, healthy flesh from a one pound bottle of Scott's Emulsion is on record.

Scott's Emulsion brings everything to its aid; good appetite, strong digestion, rich blood, new body strength, and above all the power to get all the good out of ordinary food.

For those who are in need of more flesh there is nothing better. Thin folks—try it!

We'll send you a Dollar to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Oriental Rugs FOR Christmas Gifts

"There can be no more useful, decorative and lasting gift than an Oriental Rug."

We, as the largest importers, meet the requirements of the most modest pocket book, as well as that which "cares not for the cost."

Largest Rug House in the World

FRITZ & LA RUE,

NEW YORK STORE. 894-896 Broadway near 20th St.

PHILADELPHIA STORE. 1218-1220 Chestnut St.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3RD AVE 59TH ST 60TH ST

Now It's the Christmas List!

With Thanksgiving over, the next big event to prepare for is Christmas. And, maybe, you're all ready beset with quandaries.

If so, Bloomingdale's is the great answerer of Christmas questions.

From every country in the world has come something unique, novel and new to make a pleasing gift for some one. No idea of the vastness of beauty of the Christmas assortments can be gained without a personal visit, and so we urge you to come.

Gold and Diamond Jewelry

What a plethora of suggestions are here in this vast jewelry store for the holiday shopper on the lookout for dainty or serviceable Christmas gifts. And think of saving ⅛ to ⅓ what the exclusive jeweler would ask you for the very same things.

Never in our history was our jewelry store so well stocked with all that is elegant, new and beautiful in solid gold and diamond jewelry as this holiday season shows. Some specimen values follow:

Solid Gold Rings—Set with a fine white brilliant weighing about 1-16 of a carat; very special for our advance holiday sale, at $5.00

New Ormula Solid Gold Rings—With a tiger's head carved and set with one cut diamond and two green eyes, $5.50

Solid Gold Tie Clasp—Set with diamond chip; splendid value at $3.00; special for this sale, $1.69

Solid Gold New Art Brooches in a variety of designs, at $2.95

Solid Gold Link Sleeve Buttons—Every particule of them warranted solid gold, a variety of new designs, value $2.50, at 94c

Solid Gold Cigar Cutters—Set with fine white cut diamond, special for this sale, $5.50

Main floor, front, centre.

Men's and Boys' Bath Robes,

Apropos of holiday gift-giving, and especially to those in a quandary as to what to give the man or boy of the family, this special sale of bath robes will prove most interesting, for no present would be more appreciated than one of these comfortable and useful garments.

We have a fine and comprehensive stock of all the most desirable and handsomest sorts at the smallest prices in the city.

Here are some specially rare bargains for to-day.

$2.98—Men's elderdown robes in an elegant and pleasing range of designs and colors; heavy worsted girdle and neck cord to match robe; value $3.98. Boys' sizes in this style, $1.98.

$2.98—Terry cloth bath robes, in handsome, rich designs; also blended stripes of Turkish towelling; cut large and comfortable; value $3.98. Other handsomer Terry cloth robes up to $8.98.

$3.98—Men's fine quality extra heavy brush back elderdown robes, liberally cut; a splendid range of colors for choice; worsted girdle and neck cord to match robe; value $5. Boys' size, same quality, $2.98.

$4.98—Men's exceptionally fine quality brush back eiderdown robes; large and comfortable with heavy worsted girdle and neck cord; large collar and deep cuffs. The entire front of robe, the collar and cuffs are bound with satin to match the color of the robe, which makes them extremely handsome and acceptable as Christmas gifts; value $6.

A large assortment of blanket robes marked up to $14.98.

Main floor, 60th St. Section.

Men's "Health" Underwear, $1.50

Owing to the protracted period of warm weather, we secured another large lot of the famous "Medlicott Health" Underwear at a greatly reduced price. This affords another opportunity to those interested, to obtain an unequalled value in excellent underwear, the sort which sells all over for $3 a garment.

The garments are of pure Australian wool, recommended by physicians throughout the world as health and comfort-giving underwear.

There are plenty of suits of every size, including extra large; sizes run up to 52 inches. The large sizes usually sell for $3.50. Make your choice to-day at, per garment, $1.50

Main Floor, 60th St. Section.

A Remarkable Book Offer, 8c.

An offer totally unequalled for value in the book selling business, and especially opportune at this the holiday season of book buying.

The books are handsomely bound in linen cloth, in handy volume form, exquisitely stamped in artistic designs and printed from large, new type on excellent quality paper. There are over 200 books by the most popular authors of the age in the series. Not long ago these same books sold as special bargains at 48c. per volume.

We cannot fill mail, telephone or C. O. D. orders, and we must limit the quantity sold to twenty-five books to each customer.

Abbe Constantin, by L. Halevy.
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, by Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Aesop's Fables.
Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
Bacon's Essays.
Bitter-Sweet, by J. G. Holland.
Blithedale Romance, by Hawthorne.
Camille, by Alexandre Dumas.
Courtship of Miles Standish, by Longfellow.
Concerning Isabelle Carnaby, by Fowler.
Crown of Wild Olive, by J. Ruskin.
Dolly Dialogues, by A. Hope.
Elizabeth and Her German Garden.
Englishwoman's Love Letters.
Fatal Marriage, by C. M. Braeme.
Frankenstein, by Mrs. L. Shelly.
Hiawatha, by Longfellow.
Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, by Jerome K. Jerome.
Imitation of Christ, by T. à Kempis.
In Memoriam, by Lord Tennyson.
Inez, by Augusta Evans.
Jane Eyre, by C. Bronte.
Lady of the Lake, by Sir Walter Scott.
Lalla Rookh, by Thomas Moore.
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.
Lays of Ancient Rome, by Macaulay.
Longfellow's Poems.
Lorna Doone, by Blackmore.
Lowell Poems.
Lucile, by Owen Meredith.
Man in Black, by S. J. Weyman.
Marmion, by Sir Walter Scott.
Master of Ballantrae, by Stevenson.
Mill on the Floss, by G. Eliot.
Mornings in Florence, by Ruskin.
Mosses from an Old Manse, by Hawthorne.
My Lady Nicotine, by J. M. Barrie.
Old Mam'selle's Secret, by E. Marlitt.
Paradise Lost, by Milton.
Past and Present, by T. Carlyle.
Paul and Virginia, by St. Pierre.
Poe's Poems.
Rubaiyat, by Omar Khayyam.
Rasselas, by Samuel Johnson.
Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne.
She's All the World to Me, by

THANKSGIVING DAY HEARTILY CELEBRATED

New York's Rich and Poor Feast and Make Merry.

Highways and Byways Scoured for Needy Guests to Partake of the Good Cheer Provided by the Charitable.

It didn't make so very much difference whether the sun shone over Greater New York or not yesterday, for the people with one accord carried a bit of sunshine around in their hearts. If in all the great city there was a man or woman or child who went to bed last night with an aching heart the wound must have been very deep indeed. The day being Thanksgiving Day and there being abundant excuse throughout the land for giving fervent thanks, the highways and byways were searched as with a drag net for the lame, the halt, the blind and the wretched of every race and color, that they might come to the various feasts that were spread for them on every hand and eat, drink and be merry.

In fact there were so many tables spread by the kind hearted for whosoever would come and eat that it would almost seem that there were not enough of the very poor and hungry to go around. A wandering, unkempt exile drifting along the street was actually sought after and at some of the feasts there might almost be said to have been practiced a sort of system of "pulling in" whereby the supposedly hungry one was actually besought to come in and eat his fill.

But although the demand for eaters was brisk, the supply was fairly regular, some of the needy ones helping out the good cause as far as possible by dining frequently during the day. It was one day in the year that the rich and the poor met together as brothers and gave thanks for blessings such as are showered upon no other peoples on the globe. In palace and tenement they enjoyed themselves in the very oldest way—that of eating. The turkey was the king of all, and pie the connecting link that bound all the people of the great city together in one common brotherhood. There was turkey everywhere and turkey to spare, and the things that followed in the train of the reigning monarch of the day were such as to give unnumbered thousands a feeling of cheer, and sent countless hordes of small boys to bed with the stomach ache.

The dismal weather served rather as a superior background for the reflection of so much sunshine of spirit and the streets were thronged throughout the day with holiday makers. And such strange, weird sights as there were out of doors. The ancient custom of masquerading on the part of the boys and girls was more in evidence than for many years past. The queerest looking specimens of ragamuffins waylaid the pedestrian in droves, and many thousands of pennies found their way into the hands of the little nondescripts.

The glorious holiday was almost universally observed throughout the city. The saloons, cigar stores and drug stores were about the only establishments doing business. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the outdoor sporting army was early on the march, moving to the hills and fields by every outbound train and trolley car. The hunter with his guns and dogs, the golf player with his and her caddy bags, the fisherman with bound up rod, all jostled each other at the terminals and went their pleasant way.

The ancient custom of parading was revived in all its glory and the streets resounded with the strains of martial music and the booming of the drums. There was a flutter of color from many different uniforms and the tramp of marching feet down almost every principal thoroughfare. The ringing of the church bells from every steeple calling worshippers to the services seemed to be attuned with the more worldly strain of Thanksgiving and all the sounds blended as in a common cause of joy and gratitude.

IN THE JAILS AND PRISONS.

Amusements and Traditional Dainties Make the Day a Red Letter One to Those in Durance Vile.

There may have been those feasting daily on the fat of the land and living in palaces less happy yesterday than some of the unfortunates of the jails and prisons throughout the city. From behind the bars, where echoes often the cry of anguish and despair, there came the sounds of feasting and revelry, the music of sweet voices softened the periodical clanging of the steel doors, and keepers as well as prisoners forgot their loneliness for a brief spell and were thankful that the day had come.

For picturesqueness and color and the blending of the good in human nature with beings who have reached the depths of human degradation, the entertainment given to the convicts yesterday in the Kings County Penitentiary was most interesting. Murderers whose crimes were committed on the Western borders mingled with lifetakers of the city. Burglars of every degree of skill, some famous in the annals of crime, were for a few short hours given some of the joys of freedom—the happiness of listening to paid performers of vaudeville. In the audience of convicts there were 600 men and 120 women. The majority of the visitors were missionaries who are spending their years in work among the law breakers.

Warden Hayes for the few hours during the entertainment relaxed the strain of prison discipline. The convicts talked among themselves and made remarks to the performers, many of which were witty. In the chapel of the prison a small stage had been arranged, and a dozen musicians played popular airs. The convicts filed in under the charge of thirty-two keepers, who took positions on high stands ranging round the chapel to watch the prisoners.

Binns and Binns, musical comedians, set the convicts in an uproar. They applauded and shouted for an encore.

During the entertainment Magician De Biere was showing the convicts how to do tricks. He made watches appear from the clothes of the inmates.

"I used to do that for a living myself!" shouted a pickpocket.

"Yes, but if you had done it as cleverly as I you would never be here," replied the magician.

"I was pretty good at the business, but I got caught at last," said the pickpocket good-naturedly. The audience and convicts laughed at these sallies.

Percy G. Williams, manager of the Orpheum Theatre in Brooklyn, supplied the entertainment free of charge, and the following players appeared: "Alf" Grant, comedian; Emma De Castro, vocalist; Julian Rose, Hebrew comedian; Prof. Wormwood's trained dogs, Bert Leslie and Della Whitten, comedy sketch; Spencer Kelly, balladist.

After the entertainment the convicts were served with their Thanksgiving dinner, including turkey and other dainties. Chaplain Bowen, on behalf of the institution, presented Mrs. Percy G. Williams with a handsome bouquet of chrysanthemums.

The Tombs had its usual Thanksgiving Day festivities. There were 258 in the audience at the annual concert. Murderers to the number of twenty-eight, thieves, highwaymen, swindlers, badger women, boys awaiting transportation to Elmira Reformatory—all shared together the pleasures provided for them. The women prisoners, under the guidance of Matron O'Brien, went over to the old Egyptian pile known as the "old Tombs," and sat on benches on the Franklin Street side of the main corridor, while the boys and petty larceny men sat opposite them. Commissioner of Corrections Hynes was present with his deputy, McNulty, and they were seated in the middle of the corridor. The men in Murderers' Row were kept in their cells, but they could see and hear what was going on.

On the bridge of the second tier of cells the performers went through with their specialties. Mrs. Abby C. Totten sang "Killarney," and Charles A. Ward sang a pathetic ballad and followed it up with "Billy Daly, Won't You Please Come Home." The song is in rag-time, and when the refrain began Margaret Wright, a coal-black negress among the women prisoners, rose to her feet and sang the refrain with such effect that it was applauded vociferously and had to be repeated. There were [illegible] songs and dances, and, besides the [illegible] provided

forming to all the requirements of the day as regards turkey, cranberry sauce, and other savory things, and winding up with a first-class cigar. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Wendell of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church conducted a religious service appropriate to the day.

In the various police courts the Magistrates were especially lenient, and the offender had to have done something rather more criminal than the ordinary police court prisoner to be locked up. There were a good many prisoners in the various court prisons, however, who had been locked up on previous days, and the comfort of these was looked after at the city's expense.

In the Queens County Jail 180 prisoners did justice to a sumptuous repast at noon, and were allowed the freedom of the corridors for the remainder of the day, with plenty of tobacco to smoke. During the afternoon there was an impromptu concert, with songs and recitations by the prisoners. Just before the hour when it was needful to return to their cells one of the tramps doing a sixty-day sentence rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for his kindness, and this was carried unanimously and with enthusiasm.

When the 1,500 boys in the New York Catholic Protectory arose in the morning they were told that because it was Thanksgiving Day they had nothing to do but eat and play all day. At noon they fell to upon a feast that had almost every thing on earth good in it, even to cakes and candy. In the branch building opposite, the girl inmates of the protectory had practically a similar meal, with an extra allowance of candy. In the afternoon the children were entertained by the protectory band and athletic sports.

HAPPINESS IN THE HOSPITALS.

Sufferers Made Glad with Flowers and, Where Permissible, Good Things to Tempt the Appetite.

Unfortunately everybody in a hospital cannot enjoy a turkey dinner, and others are prevented by the physicians from indulging in the luxury of a Thanksgiving Day diet, but there are many scores of patients lying in the hospitals of the city who will remember the day as one of brightness even though they were not able to accept the bounteous hospitality provided for them in the culinary line. Beautiful flowers played quite as prominent a part in these institutions as did the feasts for the inner man. Every ward and sick room blossomed radiantly, and the fragrance of the blossoms was almost sufficient to drive pain away.

At Bellevue not only were the Thanksgiving supplies larger this year than last, but inasmuch as the total population of the hospital is the neighborhood of 800 this year, as against 900 last year, the individual had a much larger portion of everything, provided his capacity was sufficient to get away with anything more than what would usually be called a fair portion.

At Flower Hospital 170 people partook of Thanksgiving dinner, and at the Presbyterian Hospital about two hundred enjoyed a similar feast. The 240 patients at St. Luke's Hospital, in addition to a splendid dinner in honor of the day, enjoyed a special Thanksgiving service. The patients at the New York and Hudson Street Hospitals fared similarly.

Roosevelt Hospital had the lion's share of the flowers that went to the sick. The children's ward, which has been supplied with flowers each week by a wealthy patroness whose name is withheld, was especially resplendent yesterday. Each cot was a fragrant bower of cut flowers. Large baskets of flowers were donated by the Workingmen's School and by the Christian Endeavor Society.

Fordham, J. Hood Wright, and St. Vincent's Hospitals were redolent of flowers and fruits and good things to eat in the fowl line, and happiness looked in at each place and tarried throughout the day.

It was a unique assemblage that gathered in the chapel of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, to attend the services in commemoration of Thanksgiving Day there. Inmates of the home, whose ages ranged from the infant of three years to the veteran of ninety, went there in perambulators, on crutches and canes, and some of them had to be practically carried through the doors to their seats.

Jacob H. Schiff, the President of the Board of Managers of the home; his brother, Otto Schiff of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Directors Leopold Stern, Henry Solomon, Philip Mendel, Isaac Brandon, Raphael Ettinger, Joseph Morse, and the Chaplain, the Rev. Victor Freitag, were there. The service was opened by the reading of some psalms by Mr. Morse, after which eighteen girls and boys, all chronic invalids, recited and sang hymns. Mr. Schiff then addressed the assemblage, pointing out to them that although they had great suffering, they could still celebrate Thanksgiving Day by giving thanks that they had such a friend as the Almighty. After some more hymn singing, the service was closed by a prayer by the Chaplain, and every one repaired to the main dining room, where a bountiful repast was spread.

Almost a ton of turkey was consumed by the 1,700 patients confined in the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. At the conclusion of the repast the dining room in the east wing of the hospital was cleared of tables and chairs, and in the evening the usual Thanksgiving dance was enjoyed there. Over 300 of the patients took part in the dance, the music for which was furnished by the hospital band. Doctors and nurses joined in the fun with the patients, and enjoyed it as much as they did. Those patients who were too violent to be allowed to join in the dancing were permitted, under the watchful eyes of attendants, to watch the dancers.

AT VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

The Destitute Made Welcome at Many Tables—Immigrants Get Taste of American Hospitality.

The very poor of this city are divided up into many different classes for Christmas and Thanksgiving dinner purposes, and so a great many charitable organizations stick pretty closely to their own particular line of hungry ones, but when those glorious days arrive the love of giving happiness overflows a good deal, and many sumptuous feasts are spread simply for whosoever is weary and hungry and poor.

The immigrants detained at Ellis Island must have got the idea yesterday that America was indeed a land flowing with milk and honey, for few knew that the day was a holiday, and accepted the dainty food placed before them as if it were the regulation every-day food in this wonderful land. Many of the immigrants did the same old Thanksgiving stunt with the celery—namely, tried to make boutonnières of it.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless had open house and an entertainment by the children at the new home at Woody Crest and Jerome Avenues. The entertainment which followed the noon feast was held in the chapel and presided over by Charles H. Knox. It consisted of songs, choruses, recitations, and calisthenics by the children, and selections on the piano by Mr. Westhaus. The Rev. J. Brewster Voorhees of the Reformed Church of High Bridge delivered an address.

More than a thousand men and women were entertained with soup, turkey, and mince pie at the Five Points House of Industry at 155 Worth Street. No invitation was needed. Everybody was welcome, and the poorer he or she appeared to be the better care the waiters took to heap up the plate. The guests were served in batches of 100, a couple of policemen standing at the doors and marshaling the diners into the dining hall. There were no seats. Everybody stood and ate until satisfied and then walked out. It took just nine minutes to dispose of the first 100.

The printed menu, which said simply "chicken and bread with cooked turkey," did not do justice to the dinner given to the children at the Five Points Mission. Nearly all the Methodist Churches had combined to make the Thanksgiving dinner a success, and all the delicacies dear to childish hearts—and stomachs—had their place on the nine long tables in the dining room of the mission. As a preliminary to the dinner there were exercises in the big assembly hall, where an interesting programme was presented by the children.

A fine dinner was served in the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The dinner was provided by Eldridge T. Gerry, according to his usual custom. The good things were served to forty-seven children at present in the keeping of the society, and of whom nineteen are girls. Last night they were served with candy, cakes, and ice cream.

The big Thanksgiving dinner which the Salvation Army has been in the habit of giving to the poor on Thanksgiving Day was not in evidence yesterday, efforts being diverted to preparations for the monster [illegible] provided

Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; No. 1, in Cherry Street, and at their Industrial Home in West Thirtieth Street.

Three hundred inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, enjoyed a spread of turkey and chicken.

The Wilson Mission Sunday school, of which E. L. Esselstyn is Superintendent, gave an entertainment and dinner to 400 children at the Fogg School Building, Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. The music, Punch and Judy show, and other features for the amusement of the children were furnished by Prof. Krieger and several assistants.

The day's events at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's home, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, began with a service attended by the eight hundred children cared for by the society. Then came a dinner which included all the good things of the season, and then a battalion drill of the youngsters and a band concert.

The 900 children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, attended a service conducted in the chapel by the Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth-El, at which addresses were made by Louis Stern, President of the Board of Trustees; Henry Rice, Vice President, and other members of the board. At the conclusion of the service there was a battalion drill by the 200 uniformed cadets of the institution, and following that a band concert. Crowning all came a dinner that convinced the children that Thanksgiving Day is the best one of all the year.

At the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Bowery and Broome Street, 600 men were treated to a free dinner, which lasted from 11:30 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was said that the dinner was provided by a Director of the New York City Chapter Mission. His name could not be ascertained.

At the Florence Chittenden Mission, 21 Bleecker Street, sixty women sat down to a repast of turkey, cranberry sauce, and other articles of food appropriate to the occasion.

Emlen Roosevelt and J. K. Grace, cousin and uncle of President Roosevelt, paid for the turkey dinner and entertainment of a hundred and sixty-five boys in the West Side Home for the Friendless, at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. In the evening there was an entertainment.

Two hundred boys sat down to a dinner of roast turkey with all suitable belongings at 7 o'clock last night at the Tompkins Square Boys' Lodging House. After the dinner an hour was spent in singing and other exercises of a cheerful character. The feast was provided by Mr. D. Willis James, a long time friend of the Tompkins Square Lodging House.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Large Congregations Assemble in Places of Worship of All Denominations.

The churches, in which the truest observance of the Day of Thanksgiving took place, were all well filled at the morning services, and, carrying out the spirit of the feast day still further, all divisions of creed were set aside in a general plan of thanksgiving for the manifold blessings of the year. The pastors of many Protestant denominations changed pulpits for the day, and in some instances one congregation held services in a church of another congregation.

A great audience gathered at the special service in old Trinity. The music was special for the day, and was sung by an augmented choir, both organs being used. Bishop Worthington of Omaha preached the sermon, in which he expressed a most optimistic view of the future success and greatness of the country.

St. Patrick's Cathedral was filled to the doors during the celebration of the annual requiem mass for the members of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, who have passed away since the organization of that association. All the State and supreme officers of the association were present.

Dr. Parkhurst preached one of his characteristic sermons at his church, in which he said that if Christians labored 364 days in the year to making the world better, surely they could devote one day to thanking God that it was as good as it was.

Ex-Assemblyman Julius Harburger delivered the address at the Thanksgiving services in the Temple Ez Chaim, in East Ninety-second Street. He said that the Jews of America were more than thankful that they lived in a country where the spirit of anti-Semitism had never found birth. He maintained that wherever the Jew settled thrift and prosperity reigned.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, in the Calvary Baptist Church, said that Thanksgiving Day was likely to become the greatest American holiday, and he detailed at length the manifold reasons the United States has for giving thanks. He defended the policy of the Republican Administration in the Philippines, denounced the anti-expansionists, and said in passing that President Roosevelt was the greatest man in the world to-day.

The sermons in all the other churches were necessarily along the same lines. Special musical programmes were features of most of the services.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S PARADE.

Eighty-three Red-Shirted "Youngsters" Turn Out with Historic Engine Jefferson No. 26.

The Exempt Firemen paraded yesterday in all the glory of their red shirts and white whiskers. Of the one hundred and thirty members who compose the uniformed engine company, eighty-three lined up yesterday at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, and marched down to City Hall with their historic old hand engine, Jefferson No. 26. The youngest man in the line was 63 years old, and William Schults, who is 77, said that he could walk all the way back to his Thanksgiving dinner in Harlem. The dean of the uniformed company is John R. Platt, but he couldn't get out yesterday, and felt rather ashamed of himself, as he is only 85.

The boys had two bands with them, and when they reached City Hall they drew up on the steps, with Jefferson No. 26, which had been rejuvenated for the occasion, in front. Then they were photographed. After that they marched down to "Pat" Dolan's Park Row restaurant, as they have done for thirty years or more. As many as could crowded inside, and the left-overs found rest and refreshment near by. Only Assistant Foreman Harry Dalton remained outside to guard the precious engine, and patting old Jefferson No. 26 affectionately, he dwelt on the machine's good points, and what a stream it could throw, back fifty years ago.

Inside the restaurant, where the Exempts were being regaled by "Johnny" Meehan's generous helpings, old fires were started up all over the old town, and almost as quickly put out by a stream of reminiscence. "When old Jefferson came rattling across Bleecker Street"—started in a venerable Exempt. "Hold on there, 'Ang, that's old Tom's yarn. Old Tom has dropped out now," he added, with a little shake in his voice, "but he helped put out a good many fires in his day."

"Yes," broke in a seventy-year-old irreverent, with a row of medals across his shirt, "and it's likely now he's trying to put out the hottest fire you ever saw." Then he told some stories of old Tom's wickedness.

A number of them took off their coats in order better to display the red shirts and bright red suspenders. One shirt did not fit quite right on one of the veterans and a spick and span member reminded him of the fact. "It isn't my shirt," confessed the culprit shamefacedly. "It belongs to Jim. He couldn't come out to-day and I borrowed it from him. Somehow mine has got too big for me."

"Never mind, Andy," the one who had noticed the misfit hurried to say, "you're the best-lookin' boy in the company." Everything was all right then.

When they were all in line again for the march home, a husky veteran called out to the band leader, "Something lively for us youngsters. No Dead March for a while yet." Then the eighty-three youngsters jumped to the ropes that pulled Jefferson No. 26, and started off gallantly on the return march.

Gift of a Flag for Hudson Park.

President W. R. Willcox of the Park Department celebrated the day yesterday by presenting a large American flag to the residents of the Third Aldermanic District who will fly it above Hudson Park, at Leroy and Hudson Streets. The ceremonies were held in the Park where several thousand persons assembled about the stand for the speakers and those specially invited, and there was also a chorus of 300 school children who sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The Rev. John R. Logie, Curate of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Chapel nearby, opened the exer-

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Persian Lamb Coats, $75
Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX quality, $125
Persian Lamb Coats, Also Blouse models, trimmed with large rolling collar and revers of handsome dark Eastern Mink (worked in stripes) Baum Marten or Chinchilla; special, $125
Electrical Seal (Coney) Jackets, Made of the finest selected skins, London dyed, fine, close, thick nap, finished like a sealskin coat.
XXX quality, $25 | XXXXX quality, $35
XXXX quality, $30 | EX EX selected, $45

Fur Scarfs.
Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs, XXXX quality, $10
Mink Scarfs, XXXXX quality, $15
Brown Fox Scarfs, with Brushes,
XXX quality, $10
XXXX quality, $15

MUFFS.
Mink Muffs, two stripes, $9
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LESSONS OF PROSPERITY

Trust Imposed on the Nation and the Individual.

Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet in the Church of the Holy Communion—Safety of the Republic.

The Rev. Dr. Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, in his Thanksgiving sermon yesterday morning, preached on the theme, "The Nation and the Citizen," and, in drawing the lesson of the meaning of the material prosperity of the Nation as the imposition by God of a great trust upon the Nation and the individual citizen, he said in part:

"Upon this day, when a great Nation suspends its wonted occupations in order that it may with its whole heart and soul and mind to turn to the fountain-head of all blessing to thank Him for the goodness which has crowned this year, it is well for us to reflect upon the meaning of this unexampled prosperity. It seems a rarely opportune time to give thoughtful consideration to the fact that the Census Department tells us that the total of money devoted to education of the people, raised by taxation and given by private individuals, has reached a sum almost fabulous, and that the respect and admiration inspired by the soundness of the Nation's credit abroad and by the tireless activity and progressiveness of the people are the theme of comment and consideration wherever there are found the telegraph, cable, and newspaper; that the history of our country for the last ten years stands all alone and quite by itself in the annals of mankind, in physical strength, in mental vigor, in dauntless courage, in the tramp and tread of its onward and upward march.

"If we have made true the prophecy of De Tocqueville, uttered sixty years ago, in his 'Democracy in America,' that the Anglo-American relies upon and achieves extraordinary results through his intense and tireless energy—an inherent energy which inoculates every grade of the social organisation, and if to-day the Nation is like a great giant, whose vigor and whose ambition are almost boundless, it is for the calm and deliberate citizen and student of history to reflect that in endowing us with such strength and power and prospering us so phenomenally, God has had a distinct purpose in view. As when He endows a man with a mind and a will and a good constitution, it is with a purpose that he use these in God-given and God-intrusted instruments for the service of the Master and of man, so a nation is similarly intrusted with health and power and opportunity. For the State and Nation are endowed with a being precisely as is their every separate member, and time has proved with mathematical exactness that God has created the State and Nation to fulfill a purpose, and that the greater the resources—physical, spiritual, intellectual—He has given the greater becomes our trust and responsibility.

"If, for example, God has given us opportunities for education such as, I believe, have never fallen to the lot of any other people of the earth, it is that we might use those opportunities for the highest development of our talents, and employ those talents to help the State and Nation to achieve their purpose—their mission. Upon the individual citizen is thereby imposed, irrespective of his rank, or station, or condition in life, a piece of a great responsibility. If the principal characteristic of the Nation's separate members be lack of conscience, lack of the altruistic spirit, lack of civic and National pride and honor, if its members should be possessed and controlled by a spirit of lust for wealth, lust for the power and might which subvert right, lust for a personal aggrandizement which conjures up to the imagination that period in the history of the Roman Empire of which, Horace, in his satires, laments that the people were compelled to turn in loathing from their excess of luxury and prayed the gods to send them deliverance—then were the Nation doomed and the blessings of to-day would become the scourges of its conscience, ever lashing it until it reached and sank into its open grave, leaving behind a memory of dishonor and disgrace, of a people once endowed with the rarest possibilities, who had been actually blinded by their blessings, forgotten the source of those blessings, missed the National purpose of its being, and then had committed National suicide.

"But while I tremble for what the future holds for us, I am, nevertheless, not afraid, because I know that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth, and has endowed us with a purpose, and that, as His hand has led and guided us in all the past, so He will continue to lead and guide in the future, and so will our citizens be inspired to recognize the truth that Washington uttered: 'Citizens! The country has a right to concentrate your affections,' and, as a husband and father lives for the well being and up building of his family, so our individual citizen will live for the well being of the Republic, making his life a vital part of the life of the Nation, studying its problems and devoting conscientious service to the solution of these problems and the continuance of the present prosperity and power and growth of the country."

CHRISTIANS AND JEWS UNITE.

Hold Thanksgiving Services Together in a Presbyterian Church.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 27.—There was a unique Thanksgiving service here to-day when Rabbi Isaacs and his congregation at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Charles D. Shaw celebrated the day with the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. Shaw and Rabbi Isaacs delivered addresses.

There was a special musical programme prepared by Charles Gilbert Spross, the organist of the Presbyterian Church, assisted by Edward Barrow, tenor of the [illegible] Church. [illegible] gave a barrel of potatoes, a barrel of flour, and a quantity of bacon. The recipients expressed themselves as well pleased with the change in view of the high price

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Presbyterian Church came about through the original courtesy and brotherly assistance of the Rabbi at the time of the Paterson conflagration early in February, when the Second Presbyterian Church was destroyed.

Rabbi Isaacs invited the Presbyterians to worship in his synogogue, the Barnett Memorial Temple. Dr. Shaw and his congregation gladly availed themselves of the courtesy, and held services in the temple every Sunday. As the Jews worship on Saturday, there was no trouble, and a great deal of good feeling was engendered between the two congregations.

TURKEY WATCHED THE FEAST.

Looked On Apprehensively Until Banquet of the Vegetarian Club Was Concluded.

A live and very lively turkey bearing over his head a placard, "I Am Safe Here," was a feature of the decorations at the New York Vegetarian Club's Thanksgiving Day dinner, which took place last evening at an up-town vegetarian restaurant. There was a strong wire netting which stretched in front of the turkey for a protection, but, notwithstanding this and the mild manners of the vegetarians, it was not until the dessert plates had been removed and the cereal coffee served that he settled down quietly with what seemed to be a feeling that his turn was not coming next.

Here is the dinner which took the place of the saved turkey:

Cream of fresh mushroom soup.
Grape nectar. Ripe olives. Pineapple nectar.
Timbale, Boundary Castle sauce.
Potato roses.
Cranberry sauce.
Pineapple and celery cream salad.
Cream sticks.
Raspberry ice cream. Royal sponge cake.
Caramel cereal coffee.

The timbale was the pièce de résistance of the dinner, and was not unlike the dressing of the usual Thanksgiving Day dish.

On the table of the Secretary, Charles A. Montgomery, was a silver loving cup filled with fruit, presented to him by the club. Among the speakers and guests were the Rev. Henry T. Weiss and wife, the Dutch Guiana leper missionaries; Miss Sarah J. Eddy of Providence, R. I.; Leoville J. Leon, Mrs. Eliza Archard Conner, and Edwin S. Colcomb, a young man who has just completed a seven-day fast in order to commence a raw fruit and nut diet with a clear conscience. The elaborate dinner of the Vegetarian Club will count for a broken resolution for him.

THANKSGIVING AT WHITE HOUSE.

All the President's Family Except Kermit There to Celebrate the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt had as guests at their Thanksgiving dinner this evening, in addition to their three elder children, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., of New York, the latter the host's sister, with their two children, Theodore Douglas Robinson and Miss Corine Robinson; Commander and Mrs. W. E. Cowles, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Adams of Boston, Commander and Mrs. C. H. Davis, Robert Ferguson, and John Elliott.

The only member of the President's family not at the White House for this holiday was Kermit Roosevelt, who is at school at Groton.

The President in the morning took a horseback ride.

THANKSGIVING AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harold Brown Gave Dinners for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 27.—Through the generosity of two Summer residents a large number of the men and boys of Newport were provided to-day with Thanksgiving dinners.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt gave her annual dinner to the newsboys and messenger boys at Masonic Hall.

Between 400 and 500 boys sat down to a turkey dinner there, and were further entertained by vocal selections and music by an orchestra, which played popular tunes. The boys joined in the choruses.

Mrs. Harold Brown gave a dinner to the Men's Club, which was started through her influence and has been conducted for several years under the direction of the rector of Emmanuel Church.

Miss Gould's Thanksgiving Gifts.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Miss Helen M. Gould made a radical departure from her custom of giving Thanksgiving turkeys to the employes of her estate this year, and instead of the birds presented each with a barrel of kerosene, she gave a barrel of potatoes, a barrel of flour, and a quantity of bacon. The recipients expressed themselves as well pleased with the change in view of the high price

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macys

B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

Free Transportation to Macy's

Some of our customers have told us of going to the old stand through sheer force of habit, and not until arriving there and finding the store closed did they remember that we have

Removed to ☞ Broadway at Sixth Ave. | 34th to 35th St.

They laughingly attributed their mistake to absence of mind. In order to minimize the inconvenience of all others who may have the same experience, we are now running a line of automobile stages from our old to our new location. A stage leaves every five minutes and carries passengers free of charge.

While we have the largest and probably the best equipped building in the world devoted to retailing, our chief attractions will continue to be as they have been in the past—**Our Low Prices and Reliable Qualities.**

The Old Store at 14th Street and 6th Avenue is Closed.

Special Notice: Department of Deposit.

To facilitate purchases by customers who do not like to have goods sent C. O. D. we have opened a Department of Deposit. By placing money to your credit with this Department your purchases can be referred to it for payment. Interest will be allowed on balance at the rate of four per cent per annum, to be computed every three months, with the distinct understanding that the account is only for the payment of purchases in the house and not for general banking purposes.—First Floor, Balcony, 34th Street.

☞ **We cheerfully send Goods C. O. D.**

Dressmaking Dept.—4th Floor, 34th St.

We are now taking orders for Evening and Street Costumes. Original designs, as well as perfect reproductions of Paris models.

Handkerchiefs.

1st Fl., 34th St., Centre.

Handkerchiefs! Hosts of them—myriad styles. The holiday harvest has been garnered. They await your verdict. It will be rendered in the one certain way—big, quick buying.

Handkerchiefs for yourself; Handkerchiefs to give away; Handkerchiefs with every fibre practical; Handkerchiefs that are mere airy mites—just films of woven flax.

We've ransacked Paris, St. Gall and Belfast for the best that makers have produced. At the latter place we operate a factory. That gives us facilities no other American retail store enjoys. In every case the regular Macy policy is sustained—"highest qualities at the lowest prices." The Christmas gathering is outspread—an unbroken line of white grace and assured economy.

Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, quarter, half and one inch hems.
32c. for half dozen.
39c. for half dozen.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, six styles, including dainty embroidered edges, beautifully wrought drawn-work corners and new effects finished with lace inserting and edging, choice, 24c.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, colored embroidered designs, bow-knot and other neat patterns—some printed florals in delicate but fast colorings choice, 24c.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, eighth, quarter and half inch hems, smooth, evenly woven, 17c. and 24c.—better grades correspondingly cheap up to 64c.

Women's All-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pretty embroidered edges, very sheer and fine, several attractive styles to select from at 39c. Scores of other qualities relatively cheap, ranging up to the very filmy, cobwebby kind at $2.79.

Men's Plain Hemstitched All-linen Handkerchiefs, half-inch hems.
49c. for half dozen.
66c. for half dozen.

Men's Plain Hemstitched All-linen Handkerchiefs, eighth, quarter and half-inch hems—24c., 39c., 44c., 56c. and 64c.

Children's Handkerchiefs, neat colored borders, plain, three for 15c.; and with tinted initial embroidered in corner, boxes containing three for 19c.

The Comtesse Corsets.

2d Floor, 34th St.

The Comtesse is without a peer among the Corsets of the world. No other Corset is made so well or fits so perfectly. It is the product of the foremost Corset maker of Europe, and its sale in America is confined to us. So marked is its superiority over all other makes that under another name it is used and recommended by nearly all the leading modistes in Paris. Our increasing sales show that it is constantly growing in favor on this side of the Atlantic. We have it in twenty models and can therefore guarantee an absolutely faultless fit for any figure. Comfortable fitting rooms and expert fitters are at your service to aid you in selecting the one that will exactly suit you.

White and drab coutil, straight front, high bust, long hips, designed especially for full figures, $3.74.

White, pink and blue silk batiste, trimmed with lace and ribbon, straight front, low bust, designed especially for slight figures, $4.94.

White, pink and blue brocaded silk batiste, straight front, long on hips and abdomen, full bias cut, $6.74.

Other styles ranging from $2.39 to $12.48.

Women's Gloves.

1st Floor, 34th St.

We chose a Glove to popularize at 98c. and christened it "Lady Washington." Made of real French kid—glace finish—Brosser embroidery. Smooth, fine texture, soft to the touch and delightfully elastic—tan, brown, beaver, slate, red, black, pearl and white. It has all the good style and wearing qualities of the best $1.25 Gloves.

"Quo Vadis" French Kid Glace Gloves—nervura embroidery—slate, brown, red, tan, black, pearl and white—splendid value at $1.24.

By especial arrangements we have become sole agents in this city for the celebrated Hte. Jouvin Gloves—suede and glace finish—a complete line of the newest shades and latest embroidery effects.

Eclair Quality, $1.44.
Mazarin Quality, $1.69.

Men's Kid Gloves, tan and reddish tan; a well-known brand that is sold by other stores at $1.50; our price 97c. On sale in the Men's Furnishing Goods and regular Glove departments.

Children's Coats.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Full-length Belted Russian Coats, made of red, blue, green and brown zebeline, smartly trimmed with black mohair braid, sizes 6 to 14 years $7.16

Full-length Coats—a special lot, including all the current styles in the proper cloths and newest trimming effects, sizes 6 to 14 years, made to sell at $14.50; choice $11.71

Full-length Coats, made of fine castor and black kersey, Monte Carlo back, double cape, notched collar, Bishop sleeves, sizes 14, 16 and 18 years $17.56

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Economy Tabloids

A Pageful of Under-Price Merchandise News Every Item of Which Deserves a Column Announcement

Here are stirring energizers to dissipate post-holiday ennui, and wind up the month of November with the greatest trade movement of the Fall season.

Here are things that men and women want, that children need, that the home would be better for receiving—all marked at the most extraordinarily low prices such splendid and timely merchandise ever knew.

The store, from top to bottom, joins the movement; so we can give but barest facts of the day's great doings:

On Dit

Popular and professional—the Brozik collection of pictures, sketches and studies. Artists, art-students, amateurs, connoisseurs and other people are deeply interested. Art Gallery, fifth floor.

Children and all interested in children, find the great Toy Store in our Annex a cheerful place, full of happy suggestion.

Evolution—the Christmas spirit. Evidences appear all over the store that the glad time is approaching. Your holidays would be deficient without Wanamaker's.

Bargain screams neither desecrate nor decorate our advertising columns. But bargains, good ones, abound in our store. And in all truth and soberness we give the facts concerning them. Often the statements appear large and perhaps exaggerated, but facts enough to suit Mr. Gradgrind are always the basis for them.

A Refreshing Display of FRENCH CHALLIS New Printings for 1903

We planned months ago to have these charming stuffs here early, not only for hundreds to choose gifts from; but also for the making of exquisite waists and negligees, for your own wear.

We show today a hundred and twenty-five of the brightest and daintiest patterns ever designed; and they are all absolutely new, first shown today. Even the dainty little flower effects, that you expect year after year, are new, though not so strikingly different as the others. The soft, rich Oriental designs are a feature of the collection. There are lacey designs and medallion effects. The polka dots are here in new forms; some with Dresden borders.

But individual description is impossible. This word is merely to tell you that the beautiful stuffs are ready for first choice picking.

Prices, 50c, 55c, 60c a yard.

Rotunda.

New Desk Brasses And Bronzes

Our expert has been collecting these art things abroad for the past twelve years, and he knows exactly where to find the choicest specimens, and to save money on the prices, not by taking low-priced things, but by going to first sources when buying.

Our present collection is the finest yet assembled. Odd, rare and beautiful pieces are here, that will make the choicest of holiday gifts.

There are charming French bronzes burned in such a way as to bring wonderful ashen grays and greens to the top; and Austrian bronzes full of colors.

Most of the brasses come from Germany, where this year everyone is raving over copper finish. But we brought beautiful *gold-finished* pieces; and *oxidized* effects called "Cleopoli," besides.

Nearly everything is useful as well as ornamental.

Bronzes—

Inkstands, Paper-weights, Desk Ornaments, Figures, Birds, Animals, and all sorts of odd things, from 75c to $25.

Brasses—

Inkstands, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20 to $25.
Desk Pads, solid brass corners, $7.50, $9.50.
Trays, $2, $4, $6.
Book Racks, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $12.
Paper Holders, $6, $8, $10, $15.
Blotters, $2, $3, $5.
Paper Cutters, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.
Stamp Boxes, $4, $4.50, $6, $6.50.
Pen Cleaners, new styles, $1.50, $2, $3.
Paper Weights, $1.50 to $4.
Desk Bells, $4 to $6.
Letter Clips, $1.25 to $4.50.
Files, $1 and $1.50.

Stationery Store, Broadway.

Miller Smokeless Oil Heaters

For rooms that are not connected with the furnace, and for every household that prefers to be independent of the price of hard coal this Winter, Miller Oil Heaters are a welcome, easy solution of the heating problem.

They have no disagreeable odor, cannot smoke, for the flame cannot climb up after lighting. They are strong, well made of tempered steel and beautifully finished in nickel. The oil-font holds a gallon, a quantity sufficient to burn for 8 to 10 hours; and is fitted with self-registering oil indicator and automatic extinguisher. $5.25 each.

Then as to Gas Stoves:

Four-tubed Gas Radiators of American sheet iron; aluminum or bronze finish; jeweled front; $1.75 each.
Six-tubed Gas Radiators; low, aluminum finish. $1.90. Regular price, $2.85.
Other Radiators, in nickel, bronze or aluminum finish; high and low styles; $2.65 to $5.25.

Basement.

Men's $12 and $15 SUITS AT $9.50 a Suit

We have just 125 fancy cheviot and worsted Sack Suits that were mostly $15; a few were $12. In regular stout and long sizes. They are marked for today's selling at $9.50 a suit. A stirring bargain, sure enough.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's $15 Overcoats at $10.50

About two hundred Men's Oxford Cheviot Overcoats, made good and long, with full backs and broad shoulders; fine serge lining; satin sleeve linings. New coats just from the workrooms—the best $15 coat we know of, now marked $10.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' $5 TOP-COATS, at $3

Stout, warm Top-Coats of heavy frieze, in mannish cut; splendidly made; in 3 to 6 year sizes. Regular $5 values, at $3 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' SAILOR SUITS, $3.50 WORTH $5 to $7.50

A very representative sample line of Boys' Sailor Suits, in popular shades of serge and cheviot, in the season's best styles. Sizes from 3 to 12 years. $5 to $7.50 Suits at $3.50.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' $5 SUITS at $3.75

These are very stylish Three-piece Suits, in fancy cheviots, for boys of 9 to 16 years. Now one-quarter below value.

Also all-wool and corduroy Knee-Trousers, sizes 3 to 16 years, worth 75c., at 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's $12 WATCHES at $8.50

Men's Open-face Gold-filled Watches; cases guaranteed 20 years; with seven-jewel Elgin movements. Regular price, $12; today at $8.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Men's $15.50 Watches at $10

This in spite of the fact that watch movements are bringing a premium today.

Men's Open-face Gold-filled Watches, cases guaranteed 20 years; with fifteen-jewel Elgin movements; regular price, $15.50, now $10.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

$12 to $17 Knives at $7.50 doz.

Pearl-handle Medium and Dinner Knives, sterling silver ferrules, silver-plated blades; pearl slightly imperfect. Today $7.50 doz. Regular prices, $12, $15 and $17.

Cutlery Store, Basement.

Men's DERBIES at $1.50 Worth $2 to $2.50

Not difficult to get Derbies in queer styles under-price, even in the beginning of the season. But these are the handsomest, newest styles in $2 and $2.50 qualities—black, of course, $1.50 each.

Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Girls' $7.50 to $10 DRESSES AT FIVE DOLLARS

Most attractive one and two-piece dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years. In sailor, Russian blouse and Norfolk jacket styles, in different pretty colorings, and variously trimmed. Regular $7.50 to $10 values, at $5 each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Tapestry Pillows at $1.25

Handsome Sofa Pillows with coverings of cotton tapestry in floral and striped effects; filled with silk floss, which is almost as soft as down.

Prices were $1.75 and $2; today at $1.25 each.

Third floor.

Girls' $10 to $15 Coats, $7.50

An alluring group of Jackets, Reefers, Three-quarter and Full-length Coats for girls—a quarter to half below value. Styles, coloring and materials are the season's latest and best. All sizes between 6 and 14 years somewhere in the lot—an exceptional bargain.

Second floor, Ninth st.

$3.75 Dressing Sacques at $2

They are of soft, warm Ripple Eiderdown, in three attractive styles. They have fitted backs, full fronts; with yoke in front or side-buttoned; bell or dress sleeves; trimmed with satin or ribbon ruffles. $2 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Cashmere Tea-Gowns at $6 WORTH $8.50 to $12

Tea-Gowns in a variety of charming light and dark shades, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, velvet ribbon, and fancy braid. Attractive negligees, that every woman will admire—and a third to a half below value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fish and Game Sets At $15, from $30 and $32.50

Fish and Game Sets of Theodore Haviland china, in colored border decoration with gold; fish and game centers; 13 pieces. Regular $30 and $32.50 sets, today at $15.

Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals At HALF PRICES

Handsome Jardinieres, with stands, of Royal Bonn; 32 in. high; finely colored floral decoration; $5, $6 and $7.50, from $10, $12 and $15.

Austrian Jardinieres and Pedestals, 30 in. high; $6 from $12; $13.75 from $27.50.

Basement.

Half Prices on Jardinieres

Some mighty interesting half-price offerings:
In Royal Bonn; orchid and iris decorations, gold-lined. 6-in., 50c, from $1; 7-in., 65c, from $1.25; 8-in., 85c, from $1.75; 9-in., $1.50, from $3; 10-in., $2, from $4.
Of fine porcelain; tinted grounds, flower decoration, gold-lined. 7-in., $1.85, from $3.75; 8-in., $2.35, from $4.75.
Floral decorations, gold-lined, with handles. 9-in., $2.50, from $5; 16-in., $3.50, from $7.

Basement.

FANCY CHINA at Half Price

Fine Austrian China, in wild rose decoration with gilt. The attractive pieces comprise Salad Bowls, Chop Trays, Celery Trays, Cracker Jars and Cake Plates. Priced at 25c, worth 30c, 40c and 50c; 50c, worth $1 and $1.25; 75c, worth $1.75.

Basement.

$1 and $1.25 Water Tumblers At 50c a Dozen

Water Tumblers of thin blown glass, in a variety of neat patterns. The kinds that sell regularly at $1 and $1.25 doz. Today, 1000 dozens at 50c dozen.

Basement.

$2 CARVING SETS at $1

Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, finest steel. Regular price, $2; today half price—$1 a set.

Cutlery Store, Basement.

$3.50 and $4 Knives at $2 doz.

Celluloid and black rubber-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades. Regular price, $3.50 and $4; today $2 doz.

Cutlery Store, Basement.

$4.25 Table Covers, $3

Excellent Tapestry Table Covers, in floral designs in neutral colorings; in the popular size, 2 yards square. Regularly $4.25; today at $3 each.

Third floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS At Less Than Import Prices

We offer today a lot of genuine Hamadan Rugs, same as we have been selling at $7 and $7.50, at $4. Also a lot of Guendje Rugs, a better quality, on the order of the Shirvan and Daghestan rugs, at $7.50—have been selling at $10.50 and $12.50.

All the above rugs are in perfect condition, and prices are much less than import cost.

Third floor.

$3 BLANKETS at $2.50

Excellent White Blankets, with pure wool filling on a cotton warp. Size 70x84 inches; weight 5 pounds. Hard to match at $3; today at $2.50 a pair.

Third floor.

$3.75 BLANKETS at $3 Pair

Splendid Blankets; 72x84 inches; 5¼ pounds; fine soft white wool filling on cotton warp. Low-priced at $3.75; now an unusual cold-weather bargain at $3.

Third floor.

$5.50 BLANKETS at $4 Pair

Blankets with superior wool filling, spool-cotton warp; 72x84 inches; 5 pounds. Excellent value at $5.50 pair; unequaled at $4 pair.

Third floor

Umbrella Stands, $2.50 and $3.50

Umbrella Stands of Royal Bonn, with flower decorations, at $2.50, reduced from $4.75 and $5.

Porcelain Umbrella Stands; hexagon shaped; tinted, with floral decoration, $3.50, from $7.

Basement.

Women's UNDERWEAR 37½c and 50c Kinds at 25c

Vests of ribbed Mercerized cotton, white, pink and sky blue, with crocheted low necks; or heavy ribbed cream-colored cotton Vests or Drawers in regular or extra sizes. Were 37½c and 50c; today 25c each.

Broadway.

Women's STOCKINGS, 25c Reduced from 50c, 75c and $1

Of fine lisle thread; black boots with Van Dyke points and colored tops; also allover openwork lisle thread Stockings, in Yale blue or cardinal.

Today 25c a pair.

Broadway.

Basement Under-Price Store

$1.50 UMBRELLAS, 80c

26 and 28-inch Umbrellas, of good-looking and serviceable piece-dyed union taffeta with selvage edge. Plain or fancy handles; for men and women. The lowest price ever set on such good umbrellas—80c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

$2 Oyster Forks, $1 a Dozen

Rogers' Extra Silver-plated Oyster Forks. Regular price, $2; today at $1 a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's UNDERWEAR 37½c and 50c Kinds at 25c

Ribbed cotton Shirts or Drawers, heavyweight in ecru, natural color, salmon, blue, or white with blue stripes; strongly made and well finished.

Today 25c each; worth 37½c and 50c.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

20-Cent Candy, 15c a Pound

The best Chocolates obtainable even at their regular price. Today one-fourth cheaper than that! Six kinds—delicious Chocolate, Marshmallows, Nougat, Cream Almonds, Cocoanut Balls, Peppermints and Assorted Chocolates. 15c a pound.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Basement Under-Price Store

$1.25 Coffee Spoons, 75c a Doz.

Rogers' Extra Silver-plated Coffee Spoons. Regular price, $1.25; today at 75c a dozen.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

$2.50 Gilt Clocks at $1.25

Fancy Gilt Clocks, with 1-day American movements. Regular price, $2.50; today at $1.25.

Also a lot of Gilt Clocks. Regular price, $3.75; today at $2 each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

$1.50 FANCY SHIRTS at 85c

The finest $1.50 shirts we've seen this season. Beautiful patterns of printed madras, made up in best manner known to shirtmaking. Beautifully laundered and brand new. Plenty in black-and-white. All have detached cuffs. Today 85c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's 25c and 50c Ties at 12½c

125 dozen fancy silk ties, straight and batswing styles, worth 25c and 50c; today at 12½c each.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Sale of Made-up CARPETS

A great Carpet business which satisfies perfectly every customer causes an inevitable accumulation of carpets returned for one or another reason, so we have gathered together Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrains, and other popular kinds, and marked them

AT ONE-HALF TO ONE-THIRD

—even one-quarter in a few instances—of the regular price of the carpet, throwing in the cost of making. If you can find the size to suit your purpose, it is a remarkable opportunity.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes, $1.50

630 pairs of Men's Up-to-date Lace Shoes; kidskin, patent and enameled leather; box and velour calfskin; welted soles on modern lasts; the peers of shoes now selling all around us at $3 and $3.50.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Shoes, $1.25

Black Kidskin Lace and Button Shoes on stylish lasts; some enameled leather shoes included; mostly in narrow widths. These shoes are all in proper styles and weight for this weather.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Children's $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes, At One Dollar

Black Spring-heel Shoes, lace and button; on shapely lasts with solid leather soles; for dress or school wear. Patent leather, velour calfskin and kidskin; in all sizes from 8½ children's to 2 girls'.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $1.50 GLOVES, 85c

Genuine Kidskin Gloves for women; two-clasp, in stylish street shades and black; handsomely embroidered backs; all sizes. The lowest price at which these $1.50 gloves were ever sold—85c a pair.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

LILLIAN CORSETS at $3.50 That Were $10 to $13.50

Lillian Corsets in graceful but discontinued models; whalebone; medium low bust; medium short and long hips; straight-front; bias cut; splendid quality, clean and fresh goods. All sizes, but not in all styles, in white, from 18 to 36; in black, sizes 18 and 20. Original $10 to $13.50 values, now $3.50.

Under-Price Store, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue Ninth and Tenth Streets

WITNESS TO ARREST COMMITTED SUICIDE

Ex-Treasurer Lawrence Murphy Arraigned for Larceny.

Michael Murphy Went Home from Journeymen Stone Cutters' Meeting and Drank a Poisonous Acid.

Lawrence Murphy, ex-Treasurer of the New York Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement at a meeting of the union in Brevoort Hall on Wednesday, after an absence of over two months, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. The warrant on which he was arrested charges him specifically with larceny of $10,000 of the funds of the association, but $27,000 in all is said to unaccounted for.

Owen McGovern, President of the association, appeared against Murphy. Of the crowd of friends who cheered the missing ex-Treasurer when he appeared in Brevoort Hall on Wednesday night, not one was in the courtroom. Even the Trustees of the union did not put in an appearanec.

President McGovern submitted an affidavit, in which he charged that on March 19 last Murphy received a certified check on the Union Bank of Brooklyn, and that he had since failed to deliver to the Trustees the money or the check. A lawyer who appeared for the prisoner said he was ready to go on with the case, but on the application of Assistant District Attorney Smythe, who appeared for the prosecution, Magistrate Crane adjourned the case until Saturday in order that the Trustees might be present. Murphy was then locked up in default of $10,000 bail.

Among those who attended the meeting of the stone cutters at which Murphy was arrested, was Michael Murphy, a stone polisher, thirty-eight years of age, who lived at 162 East One Hundredth Street. He committed suicide at his home, shortly after he left the meeting, in the presence of his wife and children, by drinking a poisonous acid.

Michael Murphy, though belonging to the same union, was no relative of the prisoner. His wife said yesterday that he had been in a nervous condition for some time past, and that he declared the stone polishing machines, on which he worked, so jarred and shook him, that it was killing him. When he returned from the meeting she said he was very depressed, and told his daughter Kate, a girl of twelve, to go out and buy a deadly powder for him.

Mrs. Murphy says she told her daughter not to mind her father, whereupon he went out himself, and came back in a short time. He pulled a bottle out of his pocket, she said, and before he could be stopped drank its contents.

The bottle contained a poisonous acid, and Murphy collapsed at once. He asked to be helped to a sofa, saying he wanted to die "like a man." An ambulance was summoned, but before it arrived he was dead.

Lawrence Murphy was told of this suicide yesterday. He said he knew the man, but was not related to him.

None of the members of the union visited the prisoner yesterday, and he refused to be seen when a TIMES reporter called. After his arrest he was very willing to talk, but had apparently changed his mind after a night's sleep.

At the East Fifty-first Street Station, to which Murphy was first taken, after his arrest, it was said that many of the members of the union were praising him very enthusiastically on Wednesday night. Some of them declared that he was a man who would never see another in want, and that he had often bought coal for people when they were out of it, and did similar acts of kindness. A night's sleep had apparently dampened the enthusiasm of these persons too.

According to the officers of the union, the alleged defalcations will not cripple or weaken it.

ART CONNOISSEUR DEAD.

William H. Fuller Had a Collection of Paintings That Brought $166,200—Friend of Claude Monet.

William H. Fuller, who died on Wednesday last, was one of the best known connoisseurs of paintings in the city. He was about 60 years of age, and he had been a lover of art ever since his college days, which he spent at Yale, where he was graduated in 1861. It was not until about 1880 that he became interested in the paintings of the Barbizon School and the English painters of the eighteenth century. His collection was made on many trips to Europe, where he secured some of the finest examples of the two schools of painters.

In 1892 he exhibited his collection of thirty-six pictures in the rooms of the declared by many critics to have been one of the most important events in the history of art in this city. Six years later, in 1898, Mr. Fuller sold the collection at public auction. The total amount realized was $166,200. The highest price, $36,500, was brought by "The Charcoal Burner's Hut," by Rousseau.

In the collection was Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," on which an upset price of $30,000 had been placed. As there was some doubt about the genuineness of the picture, that price was not reached and the picture was withdrawn. It was sold subsequently in London, after Mr. Fuller had written a pamphlet defending the picture. After the sale Mr. Fuller began to collect paintings by Claude Monet. He was a personal friend of the artist and one of his first and most enthusiastic supporters in this country. For many years he was chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League Club.

Mr. Fuller was born in Sullivan County, New York. He was by profession a lawyer, but soon after his admission to the bar of this State he went into the business of manufacturing wall paper, selling out later to the National Wall Paper Company, of which he was a director.

SILVER POINTS BY SAINTON.

About ten years ago two Englishmen brought to this city three of the drawings in silver point by Charles Sainton which had created nothing less than a furore at an exhibition in London some time previously. The drawings were shown to a number of New York collectors, and, one and all, they refused to buy them. Ultimately the silver points were sent back to London and sold at a considerable profit, even when the expenses in connection with bringing them to America were taken into consideration.

Now, at Wunderlich's gallery in Fifth Avenue, New Yorkers again have an opportunity to inspect some of these most dainty productions, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with more appreciation. Sainton long ago "arrived" in England, and the lack of recognition of his that American art collectors are quick to recognise merit.

It is not every artist who would, or could, work with the silver point. An article which appeared in The Artist, and which is reproduced in the catalogue of the present exhibition, tells why. The writer says:

"The work is absolutely permanent; it cannot fade; exposure to light only oxidises and deepens it in color; bread alone will clean it. Its very permanence, however, constitutes one of its difficulties and perhaps the chief one. Not a line can really be altered, no india rubber will affect it, and the only way in which to remove an error is to lightly scrape it with a knife. This, however, removes the surface at once, and there can be no delicate or a fine line being taken on that damaged surface. Generally the point refuses to leave its dainty trace on paper that has been tampered with.

"Hence arises the frightful anxiety felt by the artist when the greater part of an elaborate drawing is completed and he fears by a false, irreparable stroke to spoil it all. So great is the amount of tension at such a moment that absolute and undisturbed quiet, and even artificial means of steadying hand and nerve must be adopted lest failure should ensue. To produce forty drawings, perhaps five times that number of sheets will be spoiled with failures owing to error or mischance."

There is only a small number of these drawings in existence, but Mr. Wunderlich has succeeded in obtaining the loan of Mr. Palmer's gold point, but there is very little difference between the line produced by the gold and silver points.

POLICE WATCH UNRELAXED.

Capt. Schmittberger Says His Men Will Stay at Forty-fourth Street Place Until Admitted.

When Capt. Schmittberger of the West Forty-seventh Street Station went home to get his Thanksgiving dinner last evening, he left four disconsolate detectives on guard about the house, 160 West Forty-fourth Street, which he suspects Messrs. Westcott and Jolly intend to open as a gambling resort. The detectives were unhappy because there was nothing for them to do, and because the passing crowds guyed them. Many came far out of their way to pass the house, and even "between the acts" strollers from the theatres took time to see if anything was going on.

It was said that the proprietors of the place had surrendered their rooms at the Hotel Cadillac and had gone to live in the house, and it was true that the siege was relaxed sufficiently to permit persons to pass freely in and out, but Messrs. Westcott and Jolly, if they were "at home" there, had few callers. Capt. Schmittberger said all gambling paraphernalia had been removed from the house Tuesday night.

"I could not seize the paraphernalia while it was being removed, as that would have been against the law, it not being in operation," said Capt. Schmittberger last night. "Mr. Westcott is determined, and when he opens his house, he will undoubtedly say 'Look at the fool Schmittberger has made of himself. Gentlemen, look and see if you can find any gambling paraphernalia.' That may be all right. Nevertheless there was a gambling house there till I forced him to quit. My men will stay at the house till we gain admission."

VENDETTA STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Brothers Identify the Three Prisoners as Their Assailants in a Street Fight.

Tony Maggio, a laborer seventeen years old, and his brother Gazzo Maggio, also a laborer, eighteen years old, of 117 Mott Street, were assaulted and stabbed yesterday, when they were leaving a yard at 108 Mott Street, by three men who shouted "Vendetta," as they stabbed their victims.

Tony Maggio was cut twice in the left breast, near the heart, and received three incised wounds of a knife in the left side of his neck. His brother Gazzo, when he tried to save Tony from further attack, was cut twice in the left side of the neck, while Genero Russo, a laborer thirty-three years old, one of the men arrested, held a revolver at his temple, he says.

Policeman John Maloney heard the cries for help from the wounded men, and called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Donovan found the wounds so severe that he placed both on the operating table to save their lives. Tony Maggio was in a critical condition late last night.

Detectives Curry and Shea found the men accused of the assault in the house at 106 Mott Street. Federio Balziano, a blacksmith, forty-six years old, and John Laigio, a nineteen-year-old laborer, were identified by the injured men as the men who had stabbed them, while Russo was charged with pointing the revolver at Gazzo Maggio. All three were held on charges of felonious assault.

CLUB RAIDED ON INSIDE TIP.

Policeman Beck Joined the Cobwebs—Sixteen Prisoners and Gambling Paraphernalia Taken.

Policeman Howard Beck of the Morrisania Station joined the Cobweb Club, Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, but so little of the true club spirit did he show that within a little less than four hours he caused hhis commander, Acting Captain O'Toole, with representatives of Inspector Adam Cross and a squad of policemen to come around to the place and carry away sixteen of his fellow-members as common gamblers, together with most of the club furniture, the outfit seized including crap and poker tables, an "over and under" layout, forty packs of cards, and about a bushel of poker chips. Only three of the prisoners were able to secure bondsmen, the rest remaining in their cells all night.

Beck's testimony in the Morrisania Court yesterday was that he had followed two men into the place, when a membership card was issued to him upon his paying 50 cents. Thomas Lennon, who gave the club as his address, alleged to be the proprietor of a gambling house; Jesse Holmes, of 333 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alleged to be the card dealer, and Joseph Clark of 334 East Twelfth Street, alleged lookout, were held for trial in $500 bail each for examination to-morrow, the others being discharged.

PRISONER WANTED IN CHICAGO.

Man Missing Since April Accused of Complicity in "Salted" Gold Mine Swindle.

Detective Sergeants McConville, Peabody and Clark of the Headquarters staff yesterday morning arrested William H. McNutt, 48 years old, who says he is an electrician at the Rossmore Hotel, at the request of the Chicago police. McNutt was arrested at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street as he was leaving his boarding house, 145 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street.

According to the story told by the police McNutt was indicted in April last by the Cook County Grand Jury, together with Daniel Kelly, James Lonergan, Edward Schultz and William C. Martin, for swindling William T. Block out of $13,000 by selling him a "salted" gold mine. Kelly and Schultz were tried on the charge and are now serving a four and six year sentence, respectively. Lonergan and Martin are said to be in Europe avoiding arrest on the indictment. McNutt's picture is said to be 7,513 in the Rogues Gallery, and according to the police all five men are well known to them.

McNutt has been avoiding arrest since last April. At that time he escaped by going down in one elevator while McConville with a warrant for his arrest went up in another. Since then and up to two weeks ago he has been in Europe.

CREW OF SCHOONER SAVED.

Steamship Reaches Liverpool with the Men from the Lucy A. Davies.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—The British steamship Brinkburn, Capt. Edmunds, New Orleans, Oct. 30, for Manchester, has arrived here, bringing the crew of the American three-masted schooner Lucy A. Davis, Capt. McKown, from Brunswick, Oct. 28, for Boston, which sprung a leak and was abandoned in a waterlogged condition off Cape Hatteras on Nov. 11.

The Brinkburn rescued all the schooner's hands when her bows were beneath the water. The men lost all their belongings.

The Lucy A. Davies was sighted on Nov. 18 by the steamer Sicilia, which arrived at New York from Genoa Nov. 20. The Sicilia reported that the schooner was then waterlogged and abandoned, and constituted a very dangerous obstruction to navigation.

Presents for Life Savers.

Capt. H. Spliedt of the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pennsylvania, which arrived yesterday, received a diploma and a gold medal from the Hamburg Life Saving Association shortly before the vessel sailed from Hamburg. The presentation was in recognition of the rescue of the crew of thirteen men of the Norwegian bark Bothnia in mid-ocean on Sept. 24 while the Bothnia was waterlogged on the voyage from Bridgewater, N. S., to Swansea. Chief Officer Theodore Kler and Second Officer W. Henneckc of the Pennsylvania received diplomas and silver medals. Each member of the boat's crew that rescued the men received $30.

Archbishop Riordan on the Celtic.

The White Star liner Celtic, which was sighted off Fire Island at 8:40 last night, anchored outside the bar at 11:30 P. M. and will land her passengers this morning. On board is Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco, who succeeded Fully Pressed the Papal Throne when Father Leo XIII. Died. Archbishop Riordan is a Tribune. He has been prominently mentioned since as a probable successor to Archbishop Corrigan in the Archdiocese of New York.

MUSICIANS MAKE APPEAL

President Roosevelt Besought by Protective Union.

They Ask His Aid for an Interpretation of the Contract Labor Law to Shut Out Foreign Orchestras.

Alexander Bremer, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, made public yesterday a letter, sent by him to President Roosevelt, in which he said:

"In view of the constant adverse decisions by the Treasury Department against the musicians of this country, who, for years have protested against the importation of foreign musicians, and which again has been demonstrated by the recent decision permitting the landing of the Mascagni orchestra at the Port of New York, I respectfully appeal to you on behalf of the musical profession of America to aid and assist us to obtain a fair and just interpretation of the alien contract labor law to protect the interest of our profession.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the condition and standing of the professional musician, not only in this country, but throughout the world, is not understood at all by the authorities called upon to decide this question. Ever since 1890, when the late Secretary Windom rendered that arbitrary decision designating and classifying all musicians as 'artists,' every one of his successors in office, when called on for assistance, as the condition presented itself, has ruled the same, to the great detriment and hardship of our profession, thereby depriving thousands of musicians from making an honest living.

"Would any one call the man who daubs the back yard fence an 'artist,' and place him in the same category with a Rubens, Murillo, Kaulbach, or Meissonier? Still, they are both 'painters,' and it would not be any more ridiculous to apply that appellation there than to apply it to musicians in general, even as to the ludicrous brass bands and roaming street musicians, who, with their ear-splitting noises are inflicting upon a good-natured and patient public, or the Hungarian gypsy musicians, who cannot read a note of music, but still are permitted to land here frequently, in spite of continued protests, under the protection of the Treasury Department's unjust definition and appellation of the word 'artist.' They certainly must discriminate between a Paderewski, Ysaye, Kubelik, Gerardi, and other great and prominent 'artists' and an ordinary musician who performs in an orchestra or band, who is only part of a musical organization.

"The ordinary professional musician is only fairly remunerated for his service, and has no steady employment, but must make his living as best he can at teaching, playing in concerts, theatres, balls, parades, &c. Wherever engagement is offered him he makes a bare living at best, and lives from hand to mouth from day to day, not knowing when the next engagement may come to him. He is certainly a wage earner, and as such is entitled to protection and the benefit of the law the same as any other wage earner. He may be classed as an artisan, but not an 'artist.'

"The musicians have repeatedly protested against this unfair and detrimental interpretation. Bills and memorials have been presented to Congress asking for relief and to properly define our standing in this country as musicians, amendments to the law have been offered by us and our representatives appeared before the Congressional Joint Committee some years ago, who promised us speedy action in the matter, but nothing was ever done. This agitation on our part was principally to prevent at that time the wholesale importation of musicians for the World's Fair at Chicago, but we were powerless, and the result was that while hundreds of cheap European musicians were engaged to play at the World's Fair, the American musicians had to remain idle and witness this unjust infringement upon their rights and privileges as American musicians.

"No doubt the same practice, so disastrous to our profession, will be repeated for the coming St. Louis Exposition, unless the Government of the United States comes to our assistance."

FOUND FAMILY UNCONSCIOUS.

Joseph Cooper, a carpenter, 63 years old, and his three grandchildren, Joseph, Sadie and Benjamin Cooper, 8, 6 and 4 years, respectively, were found unconscious from illuminating gas in their bedrooms, on the top floor of the two-story frame building at 153 Huron Street, Greenpoint, yesterday morning, by the parents of the children.

Michael Cooper, the father, with his wife and two relatives left their home on Wednesday night to attend a wedding of a cousin in Manhattan. The grandfather let the children remain up until after 10 o'clock and then having put them to bed retired himself and turned out the gas, but it is supposed then partly turned it on again inadvertently. It was the intention of the parents of the children to return to their home early in the morning, but they were prevailed upon to stay and sleep in the house of the relatives who were married. As a result they did not reach the Huron Street house until after 10 o'clock, when they discovered the plight of the old man and children.

The shouts of Cooper brought neighbors, and a hurry call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Drs. Flynn and Hart responded and worked for nearly two hours before all the victims were resuscitated. They then removed them to the hospital where it was said last night their condition was still serious.

STEAMBOAT CREW MISSING.

Men May Have Been Lost on the Sylvanus J. Macy, Which Sank in Lake Erie.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—In a furious southwest gale on Lake Erie Sunday night the steamboat Sylvanus J. Macy sprung a leak off Port Burwell, Ontario, and plunged to the bottom, probably carrying her entire crew with her.

The barge Mabel Wilson, which was being towed by the Macy, broke away from the steamboat in the darkness, and succeeded in sailing up the lake to Amherstburg, where she arrived this afternoon.

When last seen by the crew of the Wilson the Macy was laboring heavily in the sea and was evidently making for shelter. If the crew had time to leave their ship before the plunge to the bottom, it is not believed that the small boats could have lived long in the terrible sea running. That nothing has been heard of them has convinced the owners that all are lost.

The Macy was owned by P. J. Ralph & Co. of Detroit, and was insured for $16,500. She is one of the older type of wooden steamboats. She registered 762 tons. She was built in 1881.

THE LOCAL COAL SITUATION.

Coal dealers said yesterday that the deliveries of coal are increasing and that the latter end of this week may show an improvement in the situation. In some parts of Brooklyn where persons have had orders in for coal for several weeks, they have been told that deliveries will be made this week, but only at the rate of a ton at a time.

The Tidewater Boatmen's Protective Association has called a meeting for Sunday at Gramercy Hall, 126 East Twenty-first Street, to organize the coal boat and barge men. All coal boat and barge men have been invited to attend the meeting. They are expected to be unusually busy this Winter, according to the organizers of the association this would be a good time for them to become organized.

ONLY IMITATION BULLFIGHT.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 27.—The bull fight exhibition, the plans for which have been earnestly opposed by the local clergy, and humane society, was given to-night in Convention Hall, as originally planned, without interference from city or county officers.

Chief of Police Hayes and Marshal Maxwell were present, but the entertainment was only an illustration of a real bull fight as given in Mexico, without a touch of cruelty to the beasts, and the officers were satisfied. Many women were present.

Absorbs Massachusetts Screw Concern.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 27.—The American Screw Company of this city has absorbed the Massachusetts Screw Company of Holyoke, Mass., by purchase outright of its tools, equipment and contracts. The Holyoke plant, which has a capacity of 200,000 gross daily, will be moved to this city and run in connection with the two large plants which the

PHI DELTA THETA'S DINNER.

Mingling of Sixty-seven College Cheers Made an Unusual Noise in the Hotel Majestic.

Phi Delta Theta, as interpreted by the guests at a banquet in the Hotel Majestic last evening, meant a great deal of noise, tolerable and enjoyable, because it was in such good part, by the jolly enthusiasts. The Thanksgiving dinner of the fraternity had been schedlled for 8 o'clock, but, as the majority of the fraternity men had relatives or friends in the city who insisted that they dine with them, even if they had to eat a second dinner at the banquet, it was impossible to begin at that hour. In fact the banquet was begun shortly after 10 o'clock. The tempting menu was more or less disregarded, for even fraternity men find it difficult to eat one meal on top of another, but the diners had a great volume of lung power and vocal cords that had been trained on the stands overlooking football games.

The expectation was that Adlai Ewing Stevenson, ex-Vice President of the United States, of the class of '60, Centre, would address his fellow-members of the fraternity; but he was unable to be present. The same was true of Gen. Funston. Others whose achievements entitle them to the high seats on such an occasion, dreading one dinner on top of another, sent their regrets and remained with their families.

The representatives of sixty-seven colleges and universities were there, and they gave their college slogans. Although Columbia and Pennsylvania might make noises suggestive of volcanos in active eruption, a chant of the men from Missouri was the prevailing sound wave. The words were:

Do you know Ward?
Hubert is meant.
He is Phi Delta's President.
This is one toast, one sentiment:
Drink, drink to Phi Delta's President.

The fun of the college men was infectious, and the guests of the hotel crowded about the doors to hear the singing and cheering. There were sixty-seven distinct cheers, which, being rendered at the same time, made a roar of "Rah, Rah, Rah, Bow, Bow, Wow, Wow, Richety wax, tiger-siss, boom-de-ah, Allegesaw" and other combination of sounds, from a subway explosion to a man announcing the numbers of the vehicles at the close of a performance at the Grand Opera. Underlying all was the chant of the Missourians.

The end of the entertainment was quite late in the morning. The orchestra engaged for the occasion left early in the evening. There was little for them to do. The fraternity men were furnishing the music.

HUNGARIAN CHURCH DEDICATED

Bishop McFaul, Drawn by White Horses, Escorted by a Large Procession and an Artillery Guard of Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 27.—The Hungarian Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity was dedicated here to-day by Bishop McFaul of Trenton, who preached the dedicatory sermon and, assisted by nearly a score of priests, said a solemn high mass at its conclusion.

The Bishop was met at the railroad station and escorted to the church by a procession of more than 1,000 men, with six bands of music. He rode in an open barouche drawn by four white horses and surrounded by a detachment of artillery and a troupe of cavalry as a guard of honor.

The church was organized in 1899 by the Rev. Father Francis Januscheck, now its pastor. It numbers 300 families, and is the only Hungarian church in this part of New Jersey. The church, a large brick structure, has been in use nearly a year. The main altar is of marble made in Italy and presented to the church by a friend of its pastor. The church property is valued at $25,000. It is the fourth Roman Catholic church to be dedicated in this city within the last ten years.

HAITIAN UNREST CONTINUES.

It Is Said That Gen. Nord Means to Declare Himself President—He Is Marching on the Capital.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 27.—Letters received here from Haiti say there is still considerable excitement in that republic. Gen. Alexis Nord, the War Minister, has massed a large army with the intention of declaring himself President.

It is added that Nord already has 10,000 men under his command.

CAPE HAITIEN, Nov. 27.—It is impossible to ascertain the real intentions of Gen. Nord. At present he is marching on Port-au-Prince with about 10,000 men. He declares that he is not an aspirant for the Presidency, but that he will insist on the election of his candidate for that office. The identity of the General's candidate is not known.

The press of Cape Haitien is in favor of Gen. Nord.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 27.—While the situation here to-day is calm, serious disturbances were apprehended yesterday in the Chamber, which was surrounded by Government troops.

On the demand of the Provisional Government, Gen. Nord recently left Gonaives at the head of 8,000 men for the capital, and arrived last night at St. Marc. He can reach Port-au-Prince early next week.

There is no confirmation here of the report that Gen. Nord has the intention of proclaiming himself President, but the rumor is much discussed, and people here are awaiting his arrival with interest in order to learn his exact intentions.

FRANCE MAY PUNISH PRELATES.

Their Salaries May Be Suspended Because They Signed the Manifesto Presented to Parliament.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Government recently submitted to the Council of State the action of the greater part of the French Episcopate in signing last month a manifesto for presentation to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in which the Law of Associations was discussed at length, and which urged a return to the principles of the Concordat as the only means of securing religious peace in France.

The question submitted to the Council of State was whether the signing of this manifesto was not contrary to the article of the Concordat forbidding the Episcopate to act in concert. The Council has decided that the signatories committed an abuse of authority.

This decision may lead to the suspension of the salaries of all the French Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops save five who did not sign the document.

LAWYER ADAMS THREATENED.

It was said yesterday that ex-Representative John J. Adams, member of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, had been worried so much by threatening letters, received recently, that he was employing private detectives to guard him. In Mr. Adams's law office William C. Turner murdered W. J. Mallard, Jr., and Albert Hamilton, and then shot himself dead on Oct. 17.

Inquiry about the subject was made at Mr. Adams's house at 114 West Seventy-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. It was said that Mr. Adams was not at home, but a denial of the story about the employment of guards was authorized. It was not denied that threatening notices had been received and that they were supposed to have been written by a former client of the ex-Representative. The former client, it was said, was a man who had been sent to a sanitarium for mental trouble, but had been released.

BLOODHOUNDS AFTER THIEVES.

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Nov. 27.—Burglars blew open the safe in the office of the Ennoree Manufacturing Company, at Ennoree, twent-five miles southeast of here, early this morning, obtaining $3,000 in cash. In addition the safe of the Post Office, which was in the same building, was opened and $300 in stamps and money taken.

The mill company offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of the men, who evidently were skilful. Bloodhounds were telegrapped for, and are now on the trail of the burglars. A message received about noon says that no capture had been made. Besides money, a large number of valuable papers were taken from the mill com-

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Boys' $2.95 to $3.50 Suits, $2.50.
Second Floor.
About 500 Boys' Double-breasted two-piece Suits, in all wool cheviots and tweeds; sizes 7 to 16; were $2.95 to $3.50, for to-day only $2.50
Also 300 Boys' Norfolk Suits, sizes 4 to 12; were $2.95 to $3.50, for to-day only $2.50

18c. & 25c. Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
First Floor.
1,000 dozen Men's and Women's all linen Handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, initialled, lace trimmed and embroidered; regular 15c., 18c. and 25c. values, will be offered for to-day's selling at 11c. each.
Also 100 dozen Children's Silk, plain and initialled Handkerchiefs, value 15c., at 11c.; an inspection of this lot of Handkerchiefs will convince you that they are the greatest value obtainable at these prices.

$1.00 Nainsook Gowns, 78c.
Second Floor.
Nainsook Gowns, with tucked yoke sleeves and neck trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; value $1.00, at 78c
Also Muslin Gowns, with yoke of 6 rows of embroidery; insertion and cluster tucks; ruffle of choice embroidery on neck and sleeves; value $1.25, for to-day only 98c

50c. Muslin and Cambric Drawers, 35c.
Second Floor.
Muslin and Cambric Drawers, with hem and three clusters of tucks, open and closed; real value 50c., special for to-day .. 35c

$5.75 Black Silk Petticoats, $4.45.
Second Floor.
We offer for to-day a limited number of Black Silk Petticoats, full flare flounce, with ruffle on a ruffle finished off with cord. These Petticoats are usually sold at $5.75, and are excellent value at $4.45

$2.00 Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, $1.35.
Second Floor.
Black Mercerized Sateen Petticoats, with three graduated tucked ruffles; good value at $2.00, for to-day only at $1.35

40c. Outing Flannel Petticoats, 25c.
Second Floor.
Outing Flannel Petticoats, in dainty pink or blue stripes, finished with scalloped edge; real value 40c., for to-day only 25c

$26.50 Colonial Smyrna Rugs, $16.75.
Fifth Floor.
Colonial Smyrna Rugs, guaranteed best quality and all wool, with colors in two-toned effects, 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; regular selling price $26.50, a very special offering to-day $16.75
Also the same Rug, 6x9 feet, regular selling price $18.00, for to-day only at $11.75

$13.75 Morris Chairs, $9.50.
Fifth Floor.
300 Morris Chairs, frames made from quarter sawed oak or mahogany finish; wide shape, arms highly polished; can be adjusted to four positions; hair cushions covered with high grade velour; stitched edge; will hold their shape; our regular $13.75 chair, for $9.50

$12.50 Metal Beds, $7.75.
Fifth Floor.
200 Metal Beds, Empire style, 1¼ inch; continuous bent posts; extra heavy filling; gold chills, finished in white, olive, blue, green and ivory; 2 sizes only; 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches; our regular $12.50 bed, special for to-day at $7.75

Women's $1.00 Glace and Suede Gloves, 55c.
First Floor.
An exceptional offer of Women's Glaze and Suede Gloves, regular cut; regular $1.00 value; for this occasion only, 55c. pair.
Also Women's 2-clasp embroidered Glace Gloves, in brown, black and slate; made from special German lambskin; perfect cut; good wearing; were imported to sell for $1.00 pair; for to-day only 69c

$1.25 Women's Heavy Cheviot Waists, 95c.
Second Floor.
25 dozen Women's Waists of heavy cheviot; half inch hemstitched plaits, plain back, sizes 38 to 46; regular $1.25 value; for 95c
Also 25 dozen Women's Waists of imported striped Madras, heavy quality, white ground with colored stripes; shoulder plaits; side button effect; linked cuffs; entire waist strictly tailor made; regular $3.95 Waists for $1.95

$1.00 Black Satin Duchess, 75c.
Rotunda.
Black Satin Duchess, 26 inches wide; usually sold at $1.00 yard; for to-day only 75c
We also offer Black Moire Velour, 27 inches wide; our $1.00 quality; for to-day only ..... 75c. a yard

$1.50 Panne Velvet, 75c.
Rotunda.
Panne Velvet, in all colors; one of the very best offerings we have ever made; formerly sold extensively at $1.50 yard, now 75c
All our odds and ends of Colored Velvets, in practical lengths; qualities which have sold from $1.50 to $3.00 yard, for to-day only at ..... 75c. yard

$6.00 Ridpath's History of the United States, $2.69
Second Floor.
Ridpath's History of the United States, from aboriginal times to the present day; fully illustrated and with authentic maps; published in four volumes, bound in two volumes; publisher's price $6.00, at which over half a million sets have been sold; our price for the set, for to-day only $2.69
S. S. Teachers' Bible, complete and unabridged, with maps, concordance, vocabulary and all helps; bound in leather, full divinity circuit; gold edged; for to-day only 69c

Women's 85c. Underwear, 45c.
Second Floor.
Women's heavy winter weight, Swiss ribbed Cotton Vests, in white, ecru, pink, blue or black; high neck, long sleeves; heretofore sold at 85c. or $1.00, for this occasion, to clear, at less than cost 45c

Children's 40c. to 85c. Underwear, 29c.
Second Floor.
Children's heavy winter weight, three-quarter wool Camel's Hair Shirts and Pantalettes, good quality, perfect goods, soft and good washing; broken sizes; worth actually from 40c. to 85c., each at 29c

Men's $1.00 Shirts, 35c.
First Floor.
Men's fancy stiff bosom Shirts, mostly in light grounds, with neat stripes and figures, plaited or plain fronts; odds and ends and broken sizes; open front and back; detached cuffs; made to sell at $1.00 each 35c

Men's 50c. Neckwear, 25c.
It is a well-established fact now with our trade in general that we keep nothing in fancy Neckwear at less than 50c. each, and always sell the best to be had at that price. For this occasion we have carefully gone through our stock and found many small lots of Four-in-Hands which we have marked at ..... 25c. Each

$1.00 J. B. Corsets, 59c.
J. B. Corsets, new straight front; short full hip model; made of fine quality coutille, in white only; sizes 21 to 26; value $1.00, for to-day only 59c

$18.00 Silver-Plated Tea Set, $11.00.
First Floor.
Quadruple-plated Tea Set, 5 pieces, satin engraved or highly polished; real value $18.00, for to-day only $11.00

$4.25 Set of Tea Spoons at $3.25.
First Floor.
Six Sterling Silver Teaspoons, fancy patterns, in leatherette case; good value at $4.25, for this occasion $3.25

Friday Offerings in The Model Food Store.
Sixth Floor.

Sugar:—H. & E. Refined Granulated, 8 lbs.	34
UNEEDA BISCUITS:—Package	3
HAMS:—Armour's or Swift's Regular Sugar Cured Hams, 1 lb.	14
SOAP:—Kirkman's Borax Soap, 5 bars	18
MARMALADE:—Keiller's Dundee, 1 lb. stone crocks	16
PEAS:—"Royal Stuart" Tender Early June, dozen, $1.50; can	13
CRANBERRIES:—Fancy Sound Cape Cod Fruit, 3 quarts	21
ORANGES:—Choice Floridas, large, sweet, juicy fruit, dozen	25
MALAGA GRAPES:—Genuine Malaga Clusters, 2 lbs.	25
ASPARAGUS:—Hickmott's Signature Brand, finest quality, large cans	33
CHOPPED PICKLES:—Popular, delicious relish, large 16-ounce bottle	16
PLUM PUDDING:—"Royal Stuart," finest quality, thoroughly digestible, 2 lb. can, 35; 1 lb. can	18
DELICATESS:—Fancy Lake Superior Smoked Sturgeon, lb.	25
PEACHES:—"Royal Stuart," finest California Lemon Cling, large cans	27
PEARS:—"Cameron" brand fancy California Bartlett Pears, large can	19
COFFEE:—"Waverly" blend, superior quality, 4 lbs., $1.00; lb.	26
TEA:—May Pickings, Green, Black or Mixed, excellent cup quality, 5 lb. caddy, $2.25; lb.	45
PRESERVES:—All varieties. "Royal Stuart" quality, highest grade, 1 lb. glass jars	25
PLANT DEPT.:—One thousand Table Ferns, value 12c., special	7
Boston Ferns, large plants, value $1.00, special	69

$1.00 Framed Pictures, 85c.
Fourth Floor.
Colored Facsimiles of figure pieces; daintily colored; framed with mat, in a handsome 2 inch gilt frame and matched corners; size 24x28 ..... 85c
College and Golf Girls in colors; framed in black; size 9x15 inches; good value at 50c., for to-day at 35c

$3.00 Chafing Dishes at $1.95.
Basement.
We place on sale to-day about four dozen Chafing Dishes, highly nickel-plated on copper with patent Asbestos Lamps and dome cover; while they last, each $1.95

$3.00 Gas Radiators, $1.75.
Basement.
300 Gas Radiators, values up to $3.00; 4 and 6 cylinder high grade Radiators, with fancy cast vase and top; early comers can have their choice at $1.75

Dolly Gray Dolls, 49c.
Third Floor.
These new comers are jointed dolls, with moving eyes, pretty faces and curly hair; worth a good deal more; while they last 49c

$15.50 Sewing Machines, $13.50.
Fourth Floor.
These Sewing Machines are in highly polished oak wood-work; are noiseless, self threading, automatic tension, and all the latest improved attachments; made with drop head and swell front. They are the product of one of the best known high class manufacturers. Special attention is called to the high arm, and to the fact that they are an improvement on the well known "Singer" machine; our regular $15.50 value, for to-day only $13.50

$15.00 Hand Embroidered Sofa Cushions, $5.00
Second Floor.
To close out our last season's hand-embroidered Sofa Cushions, in floral, conventional and emblem designs, we offer them at a marvelously low figure. They are silk floss filled, and trimmed with satin ribbon ruffles; real value $15.00; to close out we say $5.00

Women's $20.00 Gold Watches, $16.50.
First Floor.
Women's Solid 14 carat Gold Hunting Case Watches, beautifully engraved or engine turned, fitted with Waltham or Elgin 7 jewel movement; good $20.00 value, for to-day only $16.50

Men's $7.75 Gold Filled Watches, $6.50.
First Floor.
Men's Open Face 20 year Gold Filled Watches; fitted with a fine 7 jewel movement; worth $7.75, for to-day only $6.50

Damask Pattern Table Cloths Low Priced.
First Floor, Rear.
8x4 size, formerly $1.50, at $1.25
10x4 size, formerly $2.00, at $1.75
12x4 size, formerly $2.50, at $2.25
Remnants of all sorts of Bleached and Unbleached Table Damasks at a reduction of 25% from the marked price. These goods are all new and in perfect order, and the reductions are for to-day only.

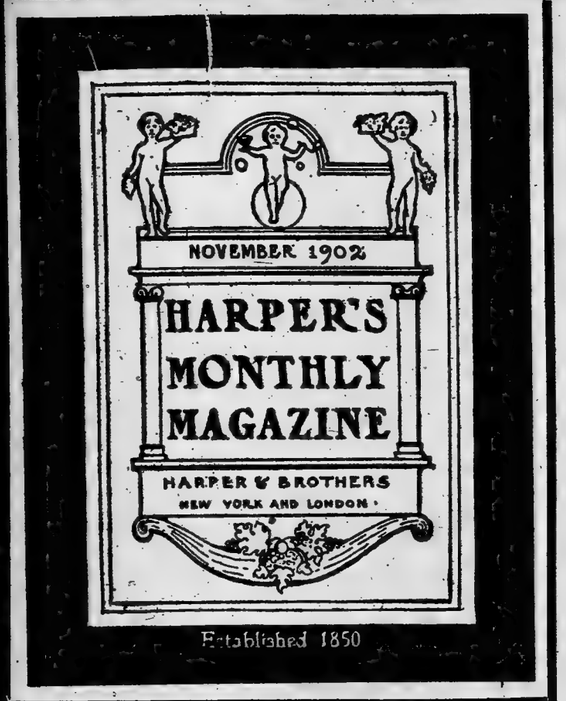
$8.75 Point Arabe Curtains, $6.75.
Fourth Floor.
Point Arabe Lace Curtains, in attractive, stylish designs; actual value, $8.75 pair, for to-day only $6.75

50c. Damask Towels, 30c.
First Floor.
Fine Damask Towels, with openwork and knotted fringe borders; large size; splendid value at 50c., for ..... 30c. each

$2.00 Bed Comforters, $1.50.
First Floor.
We offer for to-day a large number of our regular $2.00 Bed Coverings for full size beds. They are tufted and of heavy filling, good silk lined covering, at ..... $1.50 each

$15.75 SABLE DYED FOX SCARFS, $12.50.
Third Floor.
Beautiful silky sable dyed Fox Scarfs, with four paws and two full brushes; selling regularly at $15.75, for to-day only $12.50
Splendid Alaska Sable Cluster Scarfs, with six wolverine tails; selling regularly for $5.75, for to-day only $3.95

**WOMEN'S $29.75 PEDESTRIENNE S



THE HARPER PERIODICALS

THEIR PROGRESS TOLD IN FIGURES:

Increase

IN NET SALES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902

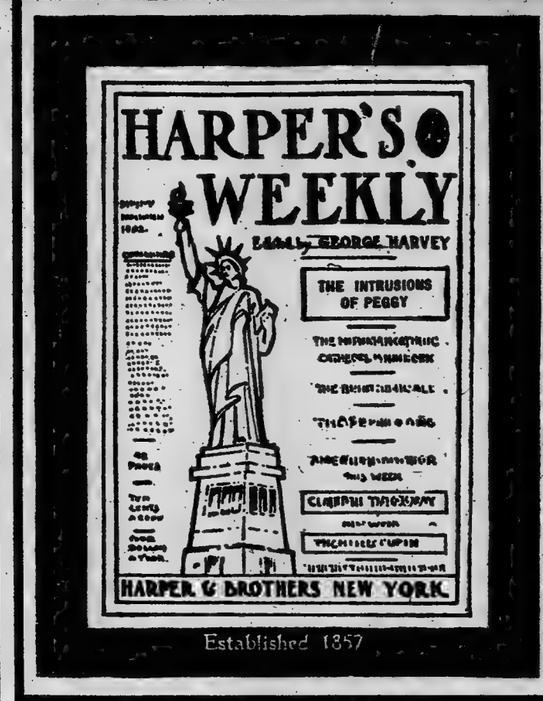
2,539,140

Increase

IN CASH RECEIPTS

$636,998.62

THE circulation of the "North



PRESS COMMENTS

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

"The influence which the Harper periodicals have exercised in every channel of improving thought and achievement can be scarcely measured; it has flowed continuously on, over vast areas, among millions of people, learned and unlearned, upon all of whom it has acted as an elevating, refining force. In very many American homes these periodicals are the only library."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"No such monthly magazine as Harper's is being made, has ever been put on the market before. In size, quantity of reading matter and of illustrations, many always being in color, the country has never seen anything like it."—Bookseller, News Dealer, and Stationer.

"A more magnificent piece of magazine production it would be more than difficult to imagine. For quality, variety, beauty and interest, it is as near an ideal magazine as one could wish to see."—The Interior.

"No other country in the world can show a periodical publication approaching Harper's Magazine in high excellence in so many different directions."—Hartford Courant.

"It would be difficult indeed to produce a periodical better than Harper's Magazine, with its splendid literary and artistic features."—To-Day.

"It is not only the best of the magazines, but the best illustrated magazine that has yet appeared."—Baltimore Herald.

"It is difficult to speak of it in enthusiastic terms without passing the bounds of self-restraint."—Boston Transcript.

"The best-illustrated magazine in the English language."—London Daily News.

HARPER'S BAZAR

"Harper's Bazar is one of the corner-stones of journalism in America. It is old and full of honors, but yet young and full of vigor. It holds out the promise that the Bazar will continue to be par excellence the journal of American women."—Philadelphia Item.

"On its present lines it is incomparably superior to any other publication of the same character, we do not care where it is published."—The Commercial, Buffalo, New York.

"The Bazar has reached the perfection in printing, and its contents could not be improved if its editor tried ever so hard."—Herald, Rochester, New York.

"This magazine combines high literary and artistic features with everything of interest in the woman's world."—Epworth Herald, Chicago.

Harper's Bazar is a publication that ought to be read by every woman."—Oakland Tribune.

"The best of women's magazines."—Eye, Chicago.

PRESS COMMENTS

HARPER'S WEEKLY

"The Harper periodicals for 1903 will gain a greater number of readers than ever under the aggressive new management and with the changes in style that is being favored by the reader. The special editorial section of the Weekly is particularly commendable since it gives the more serious reader a review of current topics with carefully prepared comments thereon by writers who have won the confidence of the people. Edited by George Harvey, the list of editorial and other contributors inspires interest and confidence, while the miscellaneous features and illustrations make it the foremost of American weeklies."—The Bookseller.

"Renewed vigor and prosperity have become apparent in all the enterprises of Harper & Brothers since reorganization of the firm under the presidency of George Harvey two years ago. The influence of Mr. Harvey's forceful personality has been especially apparent in the periodicals published by the firm. In none of these has the infusion of new life been more noticeable than in Harper's Weekly, that venerable household friend, whose supremacy was undisputed in the days of the civil war and many years afterward. The department of 'Comment' has scored one of the most striking successes of modern journalism."—Zion's Herald.

"Altogether, it makes upon the reader a very powerful impression of personality—one of which he will desire to continue the acquaintance, whether it commands his entire approval or not, just as we cultivate a virile friend for the healthy impressions we receive from him."—Presbyterian.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

"Though possibly the general public may not have noticed it, one of the principal journalistic phenomena of the last year or two has been a rejuvenescence, a quickening, a tendency to note the time of day, on the part of the monthly reviews. No doubt the appearance of Mr. Murray's new and stately organ had something to do with this movement in England; but it was not confined to England. The second youth of the North American Review, as conducted by Mr. Harvey, has been worth watching, and has indeed been watched to some practical purpose by English editors of established ponderosity."—London Academy.

"From all other reviews one turns, from time to time, to the sterling old North American Review as to a wise and trusty friend. Of late years, under the editorship of Mr. George Harvey, the Review has gained in the timeliness and point of its contributions, while none of its reliability or solid value has been lost. We cannot recommend the North American too strongly."—Presbyterian.

"The Review has done more for the better class of readers than any publication of this kind in the country."—Christian Advocate, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE DRIVES ARTISTS FROM Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

W. Granville Smith and Family Saved by Policeman and Fireman.

Chief Croker Dashes His Automobile Against a Wall to Avoid Running Down a Cab.

William C. Woods of Fire Patrol No. 3, and Patrolman Hutchinson of the Tenderloin Police Station distinguished themselves by rescuing the family of W. Granville Smith, the artist, during a dangerous fire that did damage estimated at $20,000 in the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association before daybreak yesterday morning.

From 2:10 o'clock, when the first alarm was sent in, until nearly 5 o'clock, after Chief Croker had arrived on the scene, scores of firemen and the reserves from two police stations had all the work they could do. The difficulty of getting the flames under control was augmented greatly by the subway excavations, extending in every direction from the corner of Fourth Avenue.

While the Fire Chief was responding to the second of three alarms, riding at a breakneck speed in his automobile, the "Red Terror," a sleepy cabman drove directly in the path of the electric vehicle. Seeing his danger and dazed by the blast of the Chief's whistle, the cabman seemed unable to get out of the way and pulled his horse to a standstill. The Chief saw there was one of two things to do—run over the cab or dash his automobile into the side of the United Charities Building, just across the avenue from the Young Men's Christian Association structure.

In the automobile with him was Capt. Oswald, who always assists in the frantic races of the "Red Terror." Croker reached over, knocked Oswald's hand off the controller, and turned the course of the vehicle into the Charities Building. The cabman was saved. The Chief's automobile clattered into the stone wall, jumping across the pavement, and was badly battered up. Both Croker and Oswald were hurled out, but neither was hurt, and the Chief hastened off to superintend the fire fight, while the Captain deposited the damaged but still workable automobile in a safe place around the corner.

The flames started in the basement of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. A watchman employed on the subway work saw smoke coming through a board partition that separated the tunnel from the cellar. Patrolman Molloy of the East Thirtieth Street Station sent in an alarm. A few minutes later, when the firemen came, it was found that the blaze had been in progress some time before it was discovered, and much of the property of William McClellan, a shoe dealer occupying both the basement and the corner store of the ground floor, had been damaged.

As Battalion Chief Ross of the Fire Department was sending in a second alarm, some of the police reserves, including Patrolmen Toy, Titzner, Betz, and Hutchinson, entered the building, knowing that the upper floors were occupied as living apartments by several artists, and that other rooms, used as studios, contained valuable collections and paintings. From the basement the smoke poured upward until it filled every hallway to the top. The ground floor store was already emitting flames from every window. The clanging of engines, cries of hundreds of people who ran toward the place, ceaseless swish of water from the fire hose, and crashing of glass as the firemen broke through windows to get at the fire from behind, were the mingled sounds that warned the artists upstairs of their danger.

"I was awakened about this time," said W. Granville Smith, in telling his experience last night, "by a loud knocking on my door. Opening it, I was half blinded by waves of the blackest smoke you ever saw. Behind the smoke I could see the form of Policeman Hutchinson. He was crying to me to get my wife and little girl out. A second later Woods of the Fire Patrol had climbed up through the suffocating fumes. The policeman took the child down, and Woods escorted my wife. I followed them. My apartment is on the fifth or top floor, and I can tell you it was no pleasant trip we had to the bottom. The officer and fireman showed fine nerve in coming after us with the smoke growing more blinding at every step."

Other artists who made their way out of the building through the smoke or over the fire escapes in front were Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Evlyn Bicknall, Mr. and Mrs. Percival de Luce, Miss de Luce, John Jackson, James B. Bristol, and M. S. Bloodgood, who is a cripple, and was aided to get down stairs by the men of Truck No. 3. Superintendent of the building, James Murray, living on the fifth floor with his wife, sister, daughter, and son, got out a little ahead of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The daughter, twelve years old, was carried down the five flights by a fireman.

Chief Croker's main difficulty in fighting the flames was the complication arising from the subway. In and out through the interminable maze of wooden trestles, barricades, walkways, beams, and scaffolding the firemen had to crawl through smoke almost as dense as that inside the building. Finally they managed to get their hose arranged and to make the fight at close quarters from the tunnel, but the delay was long enough for the fire to spread upward and wreck the shoe store above the basement.

Capt. De Witt Falls, Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, was one of those who had studios in the building. He arrived early in the morning, having heard of the fire, to see if any harm had been done to his collection of swords and ancient helmets, said to be one of the finest collections of the sort in existence. Nothing in his rooms was injured.

"Twice I've been lucky," he said. "I was one of those who escaped from the Park Avenue Hotel fire when so many lost their lives last Winter."

The police and firemen were unable to learn how the fire originated. The Young Men's Christian Association had some of its records destroyed in the basement.

DEDICATION IN THE BRONX.

Archbishop Farley Led the Procession to the New St. Joseph's Church on Bathgate Avenue.

With imposing ceremony and in the presence of many priests and laymen Archbishop Farley dedicated the new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church on Bathgate Avenue, near East One Hundred and [illegible] Street, yesterday morning. The church is the largest and most prepossessing in the Borough of the Bronx, being built of gray stone over a steel frame, with a needle spire that towers 225 feet above the ground.

A procession of altar boys and priests formed at 11 A. M. in front of the old church, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, and led by the Archbishop, marched to the new edifice, a distance of two blocks, where the ceremony of dedication was begun by the Archbishop, who sprinkled the exterior walls with holy water. After the dedication prayer by the Archbishop the procession entered the church and proceeded up the middle aisle to the altar.

Solemn Pontifical high mass was then celebrated. The Rev. Nicholas R. Walsh, pastor of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross of Boston, Mass., delivered the sermon, and addresses were delivered by Archbishop Sbarretti, Recorder Goff, Judge Gleggerich, the Rev. Father Peter Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's, and several of the visiting clergy. The music included Rossini's "Prelude Religieux," Gounod's mass "Sacred Heart of Jesus," and offertory "Ave Verum," and Westbrook's postlude "March Solennelle."

The new structure is an example of pure Gothic architecture. It has a frontage of 97 feet on Bathgate Avenue, and extends back to Washington Avenue, a depth of 175 feet. The interior decorations are very elaborate, and a clear view of the altar is obtained from every part of the church, as no pillars or columns are used to support the roof, owing to a peculiar method of construction. Electricity and gas are provided for lighting, and steam is used to heat the large structure, which, when entirely [illegible] will have seating accommodations for [illegible] persons.

HORSE SHOW AT ORANGE.

Fine Prizes Offered for Harness and Carriage Classes—Large Crowd on Opening Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 27.—The sixth annual horse show of the Orange Riding and Driving Club opened to-night, with every box occupied and a brilliant society turnout from the Oranges, New York, Morristown, and other places in the vicinity. In point of excellence of the horses which have entered the various competitions, the large number of boxholders, and special features this show excels all previous ones held in Orange. The judging this evening embraced harness and saddle horses, roadsters, four-in-hands, tandems, jumpers, and polo ponies.

The exhibit of polo ponies forms a new feature of the show. The ponies were shown with mallet and ball. Six pairs of harness horses and twenty separate harness horses contested for the special prize offered by Charles Hathaway of East Orange, and in the saddle-horse class eleven steeds were turned out to compete for a prize offered by Edgar B. Ward. The Morristown Field Club also offered a prize in a class of seven carriage horses. Of the balance of the horses shown there were five roadsters, four four-in-hands, seven pairs of carriage horses, eleven jumpers for a prize offered by C. F. Rand of West Orange, and six harness tandems, followed by a class for five harness horses in competition for a cup offered by J. M. Quimby & Co. of Newark. Ira A. Kip, Jr., of South Orange, who was Chairman of the Horse Show Committee last year, is again serving in that capacity. Wilfred E. Fulcher is Treasurer and S. W. Baldwin is Secretary. The judges are George B. Hulme, Dr. F. C. Grenside, and Louis Maight of New York.

PASCAL INSTITUTE'S FESTIVAL.

Booths and Entertainments in the Waldorf-Astoria to Increase a Fund.

The festival in the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Pascal Institute is to be held on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 5. The scheme of the decorations is that of a Christmas occasion. A Christmas tree, laden with gifts, will be in evidence and various adjuncts to such an affair will prevail. The desire is to swell the scholarship fund of the school, which is preparing young girls to become useful members of society by teaching them trades. A "sunshine" table has been arranged, where articles for which the purchasers have not personal use may be left and "passed on" to some worthy person. The Pascal Institute booth is to be presided over by members of the Board of Managers. There are to be many raffling contests. A realistic snowstorm will mark the close of the festival. The Seventy-first Regiment Band will play in the evening and furnish music for a dance.

It has been suggested that the festival be called "The Patriotic Bazaar." An exhibition of the methods of instruction in the institute is to be given; also an exhibition drill in physical culture by the older pupils of the Institute and a "Dance of the Debutantes" by juvenile society people. Mrs. Russell Sage is Honorary Chairman and Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell Chairman. Among the box holders are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, Mrs. A. B. Darling, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. George F. Shrady, and Miss Annie T. Morgan.

Mrs. John Francis Barry, Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. Hamilton Victor Meeks, Mrs. Henry Marlin Barbour, Mrs. John F. Stanley, Mrs. Julius Seymour, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Mrs. Arthur Elliott Fish, Mrs. Frank Louise Nugent, and Mrs. Benjamin N. are members of the Reception Committee.

Bishop McDonnell Lays Cornerstone.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Alexandria at Forty-first Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Borough Park, was laid yesterday. Bishop McDonnell officiated and was assisted by Vicar General McNamara. Several thousand members of the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies attended the cornerstone laying. The new building, which is to be of granite, will cost about $80,000.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Straus—Abraham.

The wedding of Percy S. Straus, son of Isidor Straus of New York, and Miss Edith Abraham, youngest daughter of Abraham Abraham of Brooklyn, was celebrated at noon yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. The myrtle room, which had its walls covered with smilax, and an improvised altar embowered in greens, with a canopy of white chrysanthemums and leaves, was the scene of the ceremony.

The bride, a handsome blonde, was in white satin, veiled with point lace, and she wore a tulle veil so arranged that it formed a small fanlike frill from the centre of the head toward the forehead. She wore no jewels and carried lilies of the valley. Mrs. Edward Schafer, a cousin of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor. She was in a pearl-colored gown, elaborately trimmed with chiffon and lace, and she carried pink roses, tied with wide pink satin ribbons. The Misses Alice Blum and Beatrice Straus, who were the flower girls, were in white, and they carried baskets of delicate-hued flowers. Mr. Straus's brother, Jesse I. Straus, was the best man, and the ushers were Lawrence E. Abraham, Herbert M. Straus, Charles Boucher, Hamilton Hill, Cyrus Lingart, Jr., Luther W. Mott, Leo Arnstein, Arthur H. Hahlo, Charles R. Fleischman, and Dr. Eugene H. Eising.

After the ceremony a breakfast was served in the Astor Gallery at sixteen tables, one large table in the centre, at which the bridal party were seated, and fifteen small tables, seating eight each. A huge mound of white chrysanthemums decorated the bride's table and shaded pink chrysanthemums formed tall centre pieces for the others. The wedding breakfast was small, about one hundred relatives and guests having been bidden to the ceremony.

The breakfast was followed by a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock, in the suite of rooms that adjoin the Astor Gallery. The rooms had garlands of smilax about the door and walls and pots of palms and clusters of chrysanthemums here and there. Tea was served in the pink room. The reception was a large affair and three or four hundred attended it.

Mr. and Mrs. Straus were the recipients of many handsome presents, which included jewels, sets of silver, oil paintings, silver and gilt clocks, Sèvres china, bronzes, statuary, pedestals, rare pieces of furniture, diamonds, pearls, and other jewels.

At the bride's table were, besides Mr. and Mrs. Percy S. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schafer, Charles Boucher, Miss Minnie Straus, Carl Fleischman, Miss Elsa Hammerslough, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse I. Straus, Cyrus Sargeant, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Leo Arnstein, Dr. Eugene Eising, Miss Sara Straus, Miss Annie Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. Luther W. Mott, Miss Minnie Schafer, Hamilton Hill, Charles Guggenheimer, Miss Marian Eldridge, Herbert Straus, Miss Florence Hanna, Lawrence Abraham, Miss May Stern, and Arthur H. Hahlo.

Among the other guests at the ceremony and breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Max Adler, Charles Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Abraham, Herbert Abraham, Edward and Alfred Adler, Irving Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Borg, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Cohen, Lawrence Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Denzer, Robert Frank, Mrs. Frederick Gans, Howard Gans, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirschfield, Dr. Kohler and Mrs. Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kahn, Edgar Leventrit, Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Mark, David Nordlinger, Mr. and Mrs. Max Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rothschild, Harry Rothschild, Mrs. Frank Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rothschild, Judge Rosendale and Mrs. Rosendale, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brill, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus, the Misses Vivian Straus, Etta Schwab, and Aline Straus; Roger and Grant Straus, Charles and Percy Straus, Miss Sara Straus, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart West, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wise.

Brown—Albert.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—A Thanksgiving wedding which took place here to-day was that of Miss Jane Lee Albert, daughter of [illegible] Albert, deceased, and [illegible] Brown, son of [illegible] Brown, of Washington. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother, 1 Mount Vernon Place, by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Albert, and was attended by her sister, Miss Albert, as maid of honor, and by Miss Mary Brown, sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaid. Mr. Brown had as best man Mr. Albert, another brother of the bride. The ushers were Mr. Brown, Jr., another brother of the bridegroom, and Mr. Albert, a cousin of the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, at which about 200 guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Brown left on a wedding trip to Cuba, and on their return will live in Washington.

Hall—Taylor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 27.—Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Taylor of this city, was married to-day to Dr. Arthur Hall of Boston, Mass., at the home of the bride's mother, 1,000 Chapel Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, rector of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks of Boston. The bride was given away by her brother, Alexander Taylor, Jr., and was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie Beale Wilson, Miss Agnes Gill, Miss Frances Gilmore, and Miss Gertrude Jenkins. James Carrington Brown, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

CUPID PLAYED THE VIOLIN.

Col. Grubbs of Virginia Marries a Young Brooklyn Musician.

A romance of the violin, in which a fair wielder of the bow played her way into the heart of a gallant old soldier of sunny Virginia, culminated happily on Thanksgiving Eve in Brooklyn in the marriage of Miss Eugenia Vitale and Col. John L. Grubbs.

Col. Grubbs holds a position in the United States Postal Service in Richmond, Va. His bride is the daughter of Prof. Giuseppe Vitale, a violinist, living at 61 Kosciusco Street, Brooklyn. A widower with several grown children, Col. Grubbs was many years older than the twenty-three-year-old bride he led to the altar in the Tompkins Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening. Following the ceremony at the church there was a wedding supper at the Clarendon Hotel. The Colonel and his bride will leave to-day on an extensive Southern trip.

Col. Grubbs, who is a member of an old Virginia family, and who is said to be a man of means, first met his Brooklyn bride of two years ago at Oak Hall, on the James River, about a dozen miles from Richmond, where he heard her play the violin.

COUPLE'S HASTY MARRIAGE.

Wedding of a Plainfield Society Girl Despite Parents' Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 27.—Miss Agnes Minford, daughter of Thomas Minford, a New York coffee merchant, residing on Watchung Avenue, was married last evening to Rudolph Martinsen of Rockview Avenue, in the home of the Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

The couple went first to the home of the Rev. W. Montgomery Downey, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, but he was absent from town. They were accompanied by the Misses Borsum of Netherwood, intimate friends of Miss Minford's. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Martinsen left for New York.

It is understood that a hasty marriage was decided upon because the match met with opposition from the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Martinsen have been prominent in local society circles, and the news of their marriage caused a sensation. Mr. Martinsen is interested in the manufacture of automobiles in New York.

Coming Kaiser-Holly Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 27.—Invitations were issued to-day by Dr. Francis Manton Holly of Greenwich for the marriage of his daughter Alice to Charles Sumner Kaiser, to take place at Christ Church, Grenwich, Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Engagement Reception.

Miss Lillian B. Ehrenreich of 48 East Seventy-fourth Street, whose engagement has been announced to George H. Shumen of Boston, will be at home on Sunday afternoon next, from 5 until 6 o'clock.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Thanksgiving, like Christmas, is more of a family than a society festival. It was celebrated with much éclat throughout the country, especially at country houses, where, falling in the middle of the week, it gave an excuse for house parties of several days. Although some of the fashionables will come up to-day for the opera, the majority will remain away from town until Monday. In town the dinners were family affairs. They included those given by Dr. and Mrs. Kip at Sherry's, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and Miss Clementina Furniss at their own homes. The dinner dance at Morristown and the house parties at Ophir Hall, at Schuyler Parsons's, at Mrs. Pembroke Jones's in North Carolina, at Shelbourne Farms, at Chatsworth, and at Biltmore were among the more notable of the out-of-town entertainments.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Lilias Livingston, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, (Miss Frances Redmond,) and Harry B. Hollins, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins (Miss Evalina Knapp.) Miss Livingston made her début last season, and Mr. Hollins is still at college.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. Louise Venable and Wright Barclay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, (Miss Clara O. Wright.) Mrs. Venable is from Kentucky, and the engagement, while it has been known to the families for a long time, has not been announced until now. Mr. Barclay is a brother of H. A. Barclay, Jr., who married Miss Paul of Philadelphia, and also of Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman.

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Mrs. S. Barton French of 15 West Fifty-first Street will give a reception on Dec. 10 for the Misses Atterbury, the daughters of John T. Atterbury.

***

Mrs. Lyman Colt Josephs of Newport and Baltimore gave a large tea on Wednesday in the latter city for the début of her daughter, Miss Mary Josephs. Mr. and Mrs. Josephs lived in New York for several years, and they have a large circle of friends here. At Newport their cottage is on the Purgatory Road, and one of a small settlement of people who have made Newport their Summer homes for many years. Miss Josephs is a relative of the Colts and De Wolfes of Providence, R. I.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, who have been at their country seat near Staatsburg, have returned to town for the season.

***

Among the notable English people due here to-day are Lady Waterlow and Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes. Lady Sykes is the sister of Cavendish-Bentinck, who married Miss Livingston, the daughter of the late Maturin Livingston and the twin sister of Mrs. Ogden Mills.

***

The members and patronesses of the Cotillion of Eighty will meet at the tea which Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan will give to them in her residence, at 16 West Eleventh Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 2. Among those who will receive with her are Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Miss Mildred Barnes, Mrs. Harry C. Adams, Miss Rosalie Jones, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Elizabeth Price, and Miss Betty Collamore. The patronesses of the cotillion this year are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Thomas Powell Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William H. Moore, Mrs. Henry Bischoff, Jr., and Mrs. William R. Barr.

***

Mme. Emma Eames has just been engaged to sing at one of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings in December, besides Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Gadski, Mme. Susanne Adams, and Mr. Gilibert. The first musicale is to be on Monday next.

***

A venerable lady has passed away in the person of Mrs. James Ricketts Lawrence, who died in her residence, at 216 East Eighteenth Street, on Wednesday. Mrs. Lawrence was a Miss Richards, and was identified, as a young girl and as a matron, with society in New York when that institution was much more exclusive and the number of the elect more limited. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence celebrated their golden wedding recently. They have lived for many years in the house in East Eighteenth Street, and they went there first when Second Avenue and the vicinity were the court end of town. Among Mrs. Lawrence's children are Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, Mrs. Arthur Terry, and George Lawrence. She had a number of grandchildren.

***

London is quite gay with "the Americans." A fortnight ago Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, had a dinner, at which Mme. Von Andre and Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke were present. Lady Colebrooke are going to India for the Durbar, and are negotiating for a London house for the season, as Miss Colgate is to be presented this year.

***

The Duchess of Marlborough returned on Tuesday from Paris and Vienna. She is in excellent health. She opened a bazaar yesterday and was one of a large house party.

***

Mrs. Astor, who has given several small and informal dinners, will probably give her annual ball on Monday evening, Jan. 12. Mrs. Astor almost invariably selects either the first or second Monday of January for the event.

***

Mrs. Hart Lyman of 74 East Fifty-fourth Street will give three receptions—Thursday afternoons—in December, to introduce her two daughters, the Misses Katharine and Marion Lyman.

***

Mrs. Almon Goodwin's reception on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 11, is to introduce her daughter, Miss Hilda Hawthorne Goodwin, in whose honor a small débutante dance will also be given at Delmonico's on the evening of Monday, Dec. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud's Dinner Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud gave a dinner dance at Morris Plains this evening. Dinner was served on a number of decorated tables, society ladies of Morristown and vicinity presiding. After dinner each hostess led her dinner guests to the dance in the decorated ballroom. The display of jewels and gowns was brilliant. Peter B. Frelinghuysen led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Alice Vernam. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mrs. A. H. Vernam, Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Flagg, Mrs. Grannis, Mrs. Phipps, and Mrs. Waterbury.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained a house party at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter gave a dinner at Sunny Fields Farm to the neighboring farmers and their wives, the dinner being followed by a whist tournament, for which valuable prizes were given.

Judge and Mrs. H. W. Bookstaver of New York spent Thanksgiving Day here.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw entertained at their first dinner party in their new home to-night, when their guests were the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Ailes and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne also celebrated the holiday in their new home on H Street, adjoining the Arlington Hotel, where they were joined by their niece, Miss Louise Jones, who has arrived for the Winter, and Senator and Mrs. Scott.

A reception took place this evening at Calumet Place, the home of Mrs. John A. Logan, who entertained in honor of the silver wedding anniversary of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. William F. Tucker. The former recently returned from duty in Alaska and on the Pacific Coast. Assisting in receiving the large company, which represented official and resident Washington, were Miss Fanny Warner of Chicago and Logan Tucker, the latter the grandson of the hostess, whose engagement has just been announced.

An Entertainment at Normal College.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be given under the auspices of the Sixth Year Class at Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, on the evening of Dec. 13, in order to establish a scholarship fund. George Riddle has been engaged as reader, and Mendelssohn's music will be played by the Harlem Philharmonic Orchestra, under the directorship of Prof. Henry Thomas Fleck. A chorus of nearly 300 members of the present senior class will sing the choruses.

IN THE SHOPS.

No more trouble in filling stockings for the children, for they can be bought ready filled. The stocking is of a coarse net, put together with colored worsted, the toys are packed snugly into it, and a general idea can be obtained of the contents, but the presents are so closely packed in that they must be opened to really learn the secrets. There is no mistake made in buying them, for there are stockings that contain presents for the small girls and others with presents for the small boys. They are in all sizes and at all prices. One can get a small stocking for 21 cents, toys and all, or there are different sizes, ranging up to the big stocking which costs $1.00 and holds a quantity of toys.

***

There are delightful things in small grocery stores this year, and they are language teachers, too, for they, like many other pretty things in the way of toys, are made in Germany, and the names of the groceries, Zucker, oel, &c., are in German. On the upper shelves of the shop are the sweetmeats, and there are little glass jars filled with candies in red and white.

***

Dolls' kitchens are as well stocked as the show kitchens in the shops. They have all kinds of cooking utensils, copper and enamel ware hanging upon the walls; dressers, boxes of spices, and more things than the average servant would know what to do with. An up-to-date doll's cook stove, with all its utensils of copper, is a delight.

***

Among the children's dishes none is more attractive than those in brown, white-lined pottery in wire frames.

***

The German student coffee pots, with the coffee pot shaped like a big mallet head and reversible, so that the water may percolate through the coffee twice, are to be found now among the children's dishes, with the spirit-lamp ready for use. They are large enough to make after dinner coffee for a small family of grown people. Each costs something less than a dollar.

***

Letter paper sets for the children are among the most pleasing of toys, and they call forth exclamations of admiration from the grown people, they are so tiny and complete. A little ebony standard, with two ink bottles upon it, is included in one of the sets.

***

But one need not buy writing materials in sets for the children any more than for the grown people. The little ebony standard and ink bottles will cost alone only 12 cents.

***

Dolls are wearing more round boas than tippet-like collars in their furs this year. This is probably due to the fact that their fashions change slowly, and that dolls are quite satisfied with the boas which are really smart articles of wearing apparel. There are sable and mink and black furs, with white, of course, and chinchilla, or so near like it that no doll would ever know the difference. Every doll's muff has a cord to go around the neck, so that Miss Dolly may not lose it.

***

There are many smart styles in dolls' rainy-day wear. Among the prettiest raincoats are the dark red, plain straight coats, with black velvet collars. They are not expensive. If the doll does not like the brighter colors there is also the dark blue, with the velvet collar and white buttons. The most expensive raincoats are those of silk, with capes, and the least expensive are those made of what looks like rubber-lined covert cloth. These are the least expensive.

***

Enameled furniture, which has been used for grown people, is comparatively new for children. This year all kinds of furniture are to be found in it. There are desks, chairs of all kinds, dolls' bedsteads, and bureaus. Most of the furniture is in white, with delicate designs of flowers painted upon it.

***

The cloth dolls for the children are popular this year. They are so built under that

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. FOUR SIDES OF THE FOUNTAIN 18TH TO 19TH STS.

HAVE YOU VISITED

Our Toyland?

This year it is larger, better and more inviting than ever.

The greatest collection of Toys to be seen under one roof in the World.

(Third Floor.)

For the Day After.

To-day there is a renewal of the activities of business life. And the Siegel Cooper Store enters upon the holiday season with a spirit of energy and completeness entirely characteristic of this great business.

FRIDAY BEING ALWAYS A DAY OF CONSPICUOUS INTEREST AT THE BIG STORE, we emphasize the occasion by special sales of exceptional interest. The news is brief, but entertaining, timely and helpful.

Come and help enjoy the Christmas preparations.

Women's Skirts, Jackets & Suits.

Three lots, specially selected for their style, workmanship and appropriateness to the season. They are bound to be much appreciated. And we have made prices a particular inducement.

WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

A number of WALKING AND DRESS SKIRTS are reduced from $5.00, $5.90 and $6.75 to 3.95

WOMEN'S KERSEY JACKETS.

Several hundred KERSEY JACKETS, black or Oxford gray, in all sizes, including 46 bust measure; lined with stout satin; faced with Peau de Soie; at 5.90

WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS.

75 WOMEN'S WALKING SUITS, regularly retail at $15.00 and $16.00, at $10.00

(Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Waists.

VERY SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE OF A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF 2,000 POPULAR WAISTS.

The various lots include Waists of flannel, brilliantine, granite cloth, plaid and silk. The reductions are so pronounced as to make the event one of extraordinary interest.

IN MANY INSTANCES THE REDUCTIONS ARE THE GREATEST OF THE ENTIRE YEAR.

WOMEN'S FLANNEL WAISTS, regular $1.75, $1.90 and $1.95 quality, at 1.35

WOMEN'S BRILLIANTINE WAISTS, regular $1.75, $1.90 and $1.95 quality, at 1.35

WOMEN'S GRANITE CLOTH AND PLAID WAISTS, regular $2.75 and $2.90 quality, at 1.75

Miscellaneous lots of WOMEN'S SILK WAISTS, will be closed out at, each, $3.95, $2.90 and 2.25

(Second Floor, Centre, 18th Street.)

Xmas Handkerchiefs.

Largest Variety in New York.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS in fancy 1-2 doz. boxes; per box, 50

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand-embroidered initials, in 1-2 doz. boxes; per box, 1.00

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FINE IMPORTED IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in beautiful 1-2 doz. boxes. The women's have initial encircled with floral and medallion wreath; the men's have script and block letters; per box, 1.50

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS; six designs in linen; leatherette and holly leaf box; per box, 1.00

MEN'S JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, large size; heavy weight, with beautiful initial; made to sell at 55c. each; at 39

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Sheet Music 7c Per Copy

A Most Remarkable Sale of Vocal and Instrumental Compositions.

All popular successes. The most important news that has been promulgated in many weeks. But our music store is famous for these extraordinary sales. 30,000 copies of sheet music were sold in one day at a recent sale in this store.

Vocal.

BILL BAILEY, WON'T YOU PLEASE COME HOME?
SADIE, SAY YOU WON'T SAY NAY.
MANSION OF ACHING HEARTS.
I'LL BE THERE, MARY, DEAR.
ARMY OF PEACE.
BE MERCIFUL TO ME (Stephen Adams).
SWEET SATURDAY NIGHT.
UNDER THE BAMBOO TREE.
NANCY BROWN.
ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
I'M WEARING MY HEART AWAY FOR YOU.
JUST NEXT DOOR.
YOUR FACE LOOKS FAMILIAR TO ME.
PLEASE, LET ME SLEEP.
THAT GRAND AMEN.
PIPER OF THE OLD DRUM CORPS.
LORAINE.
NANETTE.
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME.
IF TIME WAS MONEY, I'D BE A MILLIONAIRE.
TADPOLE AND THE GOLDFISH.
IN THE HAYING TIME.
DEAR OLD STARS AND STRIPES.
MIGHTY LAK' A ROSE, by Nevin.
HONEY, WILL YOU MISS ME WHEN I'M GONE?

Instrumental.

BLAZE AWAY!
DANCE OF THE FROWSY HEADS.
WILD ROSE SELECTIONS.
CREOLE BELLES. (two-step.
MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. (the genuine edition.)
CLORINDA. (two-step.
PRAYER AND PASSION WALTZ.
SUNNY SUZAN. (cake-walk.)
LAZARRE WALTZ.
CUBANOLA, (two-step.
PING-PONG, by Wm. H. Penn.
HUMPTY-DUMPTY, by Wm. H. Penn.
IMPERIAL EDWARD. (Soudan.)
JUMPING JACK'S JUBILEE.
MOBILE PRANCE, two-step.
"ALAG.AZIM," Abe Halzman's latest 2-step.

Popular Dance Folios

Arranged from all the current hits, at 30c

BROADWAY, NO. 1.
STAR DANCE FOLIO NO. 1.
STAR DANCE FOLIO NO. 2.
WHITMARK DANCE FOLIO NO. 2.
THE FEIST DANCE FOLIO NO. 1.
PASTIME DANCE.

(Third Floor, East 18th St.)

(MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED FROM EVERYWHERE)

Notions Underpriced.

Just a handful of specials selected at random to illustrate to you how very low Big Store prices are.

GERMANTOWN WOOL, all colors, 16 skeins to the lb.; per lb., 1.15

SHETLAND FLOSS, all colors, 12 skeins to the lb.; per lb., 75

LAMB'S WOOL SOLES for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Slippers; they are slightly soiled; regularly sold at from 17c. to 25c.; whatever sizes there are, per pair, 10

MUSLIN COVERED PIN CUSHIONS, 7 inch, 7
9 inch, 10

MANHATTAN COMBINATION SHOE POLISH AND PASTE, 8

SEW-ON AND STRAIGHT FRONT HOSE SUPPORTERS, all colors; per pair, 15

FANCY SILK FACED FRILLED ELASTIC, all colors; 3/4 yd. for 5

LARGE SIZE CUBE BLACK and COLORED HEADED PINS, 3

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Smyrna Rugs.

High Grade Makes Greatly Reduced.

It's all a matter of needing more room for other Christmas stocks.

To insure quick sales we have marked

$28.50 (9x12) Smyrna Rugs, at 19.50

$23.50 (7.6x10) Smyrna Rugs, at 16.00

$13.50 (6x9) Smyrna Rugs, at 9.75

(Third Floor, Front.)

All-Hair Couches.

These special Couches offered are entirely filled with hair, in three styles—one box couch, one velour and one leather. It's a bargain that will attract many purchasers to the store.

BOX COUCHES.

BOX OR WARDROBE COUCH, 6 ft. long, 2 1/2 ft. wide, filled with hair; made with patent spring opening; covered in denim, assorted colors; regular price $13.50; special, 9.00

VELOUR COUCHES.

VELOUR COUCH, made in a solid oak frame, filled with hair, tufted with patent buttons, covered with velour, variety of colors; regular price $20.00; special, 13.50

LEATHER COUCHES.

LEATHER COUCH, made in a solid oak frame, filled with hair, upholstered with the best steel springs; with spring edge; regular price $35.00; special, 25.00

(Fifth Floor.)

Leather Goods.

CHATELAINE BAGS.

CHATELAINE BAGS of genuine seal, both sides and gusset, large size, lined with good gray chamois; inside coin pocket; oxidized frame and chatelaine hook of unique design; long link oxidized chain; exceptional, 75c

MUSIC ROLLS.

MUSIC ROLLS OF LEATHER, full size, strongly made, in black, brown or wine color grain leather, or black, brown and tan alligator; grain covered buckles; strong straps; choice, at 48c.

WRIST BAGS of genu

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QUITE IMPOSSIBLE.

The suggestion is made that the Republic of Colombia will upon one pretext or another decline to come to a treaty agreement with us in respect to the Panama Canal until the year 1904, when she may declare the concession forfeited and put up the right to build a canal through her territory for sale to the highest bidder.

This suggestion, whether it emanates from persons sincerely desiring the construction of the canal or from persons who, while professing that desire, would be glad to find means of encouraging Colombia in her attitude of obstruction, is without any possible foundation in the facts of the case. This theory must be held to lie wholly outside the domain of practical international politics and of reason.

Colombia cannot be influenced by this motive, since she must know that there can never be but one bidder for the canal concession—the United States of America. Anybody can see that who will for a moment attend to certain recent events in our diplomatic history much talked of at the time.

Off and on we have striven for fifty years to rid ourselves of an improvident agreement, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, entered into with Great Britain, by which it was stipulated that neither the United States nor Great Britain would ever seek to obtain for itself any exclusive control over an interoceanic canal; and that such canal, when undertaken, should be under the joint protection of the two nations. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which modified this convention, was rejected by the Senate. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was then abrogated altogether, and the United States to-day has full liberty for exclusive action in respect to an Isthmian canal. After putting ourselves to so much trouble to get rid of a treaty by which we enjoyed one-half of the rights and privileges pertaining to an interoceanic canal, it is quite impossible that we should permit any European nation to construct a canal as to which we enjoyed no rights and privileges at all.

President HAYES in his message to Congress of March 8, 1880, clearly stated the American doctrine:

> The policy of this country is a canal under American control. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power, or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignty or property of other nations stand in the way of this policy—a contingency which is not to be apprehended—suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject, consistently with the rights of the nations to be affected by it.

This statement of the American position was made only a few days after Count DE LESSEPS had had an interview with President HAYES. In consequence of it the great French promoter so modified his plans as to give to his Panama Canal Company the character of a purely private undertaking, the French Government having no other relation to it than that which naturally arose from the fact that the capital of Frenchmen was to be used—and wasted—in the work of construction.

No private company would become the purchaser of a canal concession from the Republic of Colombia, for the reason that before it could raise its capital this Government would have begun the building of a canal on the Nicaragua route. No foreign Government would offer protection, encouragement, or capital for a Panama canal, since, with full knowledge of our position, it would be well aware that our objections could be overcome only by measures which would not only postpone for a good while the beginning of the work, but would tremendously add to the cost properly chargeable against it.

There is no reason why the canal undertaking should wait upon the slow resolution of the Government of Colombia. We can very quickly find out what is in the Colombian mind by announcing that after a given—and near—date we shall give no further consideration to the Panama route, but shall proceed at once to negotiate the necessary treaties with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

THE ANTHRACITE INQUIRY.

Those who are disposed to regret that the miners and the operators did not succeed in patching up a peace of some sort which would end the investigation undertaken by the Anthracite Strike Commission, would do well to bear in mind the fact stated by President ROOSEVELT in his discussion of the subject, that there are three parties to this controversy, and that the public rights can be safeguarded and such interruptions of production as that which has been witnessed during the past Summer avoided or made infrequent and brief, is for the whole subject to be probed to the bottom and all the information which can throw any light upon the organization and management of the trade made the subject of public record. No doubt it will be tedious, in view of the fact that strict rules of procedure in determining the relevancy of evidence cannot be applied in a hearing of this character, and the restraints which the fear of prosecution for perjury impose upon the witness testifying under oath do not surround the testimony taken from voluntary witnesses who may say what they please and refuse to tell whatever they do not care to reveal. But the results will be of immense value, notwithstanding, and will enable those for whom the subject has interest to judge what regulation of the anthractie trade is needed to protect the public interest.

To a great extent, the case of the union is already of record. The operators have an interest in contradicting its contentions as far as possible, and in showing, if they can, that before the United Mine Workers can properly ask to be made a party to labor contracts and wages adjustments it must undergo a reorganization which will enable it to carry out its agreements and effectually discipline officers and members who violate or disregard them. Incidentally, it may be assumed that if the miners can show that the combination of the coal roads is illegal and inimical to the public interest they will do so. Probably those who have most to gain from the complete ventilation of the subject are the independent operators, and it may very well be that their unexpected opposition to a settlement by private arrangement was due to their desire to have the whole system of mining, apportionment, rebates, sales, &c., thoroughly ventilated. It looks as if they had of late developed unexpected moral strength in the triangular duel now in progress, and were, in a larger sense than had been supposed, factors to be reckoned with. So far as can be judged the independent operators have most to gain and least to fear from the investigation, though no doubt Mr. MITCHELL will do all in his power to make them co-defendants in his arraignment of the operators. Whatever their policy, it has been dominated by the overshadowing influence of the mining and carrying companies upon which they must depend in marketing their product.

The probability is that there is a skeleton in every closet into which the commission is likely to look. This being so it cannot open too many doors or inquire too curiously as to what may be behind them. The public interest will be served in the fullest sense by bringing them to light, to the end that wrongs may be corrected, abuses reformed, the laws enforced, new laws enacted if necessary, and the consumer given such protection as he is entitled to claim against everything in the shape of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

PROSPERITY VERSUS POLITICS IN IRELAND.

A couple of weeks since, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON'S announcement that "in a few months they would see a very material improvement in the condition of Ireland," was received with derision in the Liberal press of London, and with ridicule by some of the most active Irish Members of Parliament. Everything looked then to the outsider as if the attempt to bring about an understanding between the landlords and the tenants had fallen through, and as if nothing better awaited the unfortunate island than another plunge into the miserable confusion of boycotts and violence on one side and semi-martial law on the other. Indeed, something still more serious was intimated in the warning addressed to manufacturers and dealers in arms in England that shipments of other than sporting guns and ammunition to specified districts would lead to forfeiture. That looked like preparation for something like organized forcible resistance to the Government.

But suddenly Lord GEORGE HAMILTON'S announcement is apparently justified by speeches from the new Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of DUDLEY, and by JOHN E. REDMOND, the acknowledged leader of the Irish party in the Commons. Both spoke in the most cheerful tone of the prospect of a successful attempt to bring the landlords and the tenants together. Mr. REDMOND went so far as to say that the tenants were united, and that a moderate and quite limited use of the imperial credit would enable a settlement of the land question to be brought about. If these flattering predictions shall be verified, it will largely be due to the intelligence, fidelity, and excellent spirit shown by the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. GEORGE WYNDHAM, and by such Irishmen as Mr. HORACE PLUNKITT. Back of the movement for an understanding between the tenants and the landlords lies another movement equally important for the reorganization and development of agricultural industry along the lines of co-operative production and distribution and the application of scientific methods.

It is the latter to which, probably, the success of the more nearly political movement may largely be attributed. The experiments that have been made and the progress that has very modestly been attained in this direction essentially alter the situation. It is much easier to deal with hopeful men than with men that are merely discontented or desperate. In consequence of the changed conditions in agriculture in all parts of the world, farming in Ireland is quite capable of being made profitable for tenants. So long as the latter seemed shut up to complaints which the former felt to be unjust, and which in any case they could not satisfy without fresh loss to themselves, it was not easy to see any way out. But it has been shown in several parts of Ireland by actual experience that there are crops which can be raised with profit by improved methods reinforced by better means of handling and marketing. And the best feature of a system like this is that it may be expected to expand with expanding opportunities. It offers, therefore, a new and powerful motive to both the parties to the immemorial quarrel to drop their former differences and try to "do business." If it shall prove as successful on a large scale as it has been on a small scale, the bitterness of Irish politics will be much lessened.

TAKING ANOTHER MAN'S JOB.

We have heard much of late of the wrong suffered by strikers who find their places filled by others when it suits them to return to work, and no grievance is deeper or less forgivable than that which the union workman who has been on strike has against the man who has "taken his job." If after five months of voluntary idleness, as in the case of the coal miners, a man presents himself for re-employment and finds that the position he left and to which he desires to return is filled by another who does not wish to relinquish it and whom the employer has no wish to dismiss, he deems himself deeply wronged. This is a subject concerning which the average workingman needs very much clearer views than he now holds.

The ownership of a job would imply some sort of contractual relation between employer and employed. Obviously it is not a natural right. The incumbent holds it only as long as he renders a service satisfactory to the employer. If his tenure were for a period or in perpetuity, it would imply a contract of some sort. The essence of a contract is a mutual obligation, equally binding upon the parties thereto. If a man has a permanent interest in a job which suits him, and which entitles him to demand a certain wage for his service, such right could only be acquired by the undertaking on his part to render faithfully and continuously the service which such position or job demands. Assuming such a contract to exist between an employer and a workman who for any reason sees fit to leave his employment, it should need no argument to show that if he fails to perform his undertaking he abrogates his contract and has no claim, moral or legal, upon the employer for either employment or wages. To attempt to assert such a claim would be an absurdity. A relation would be impossible in which A was bound to give B employment of a certain kind while B should choose to demand it, while B was free to work when he pleased or refrain from working when it suited him, leaving A no other recourse than to remain unserved or find some one willing and capable to take B's place ad interim. This is so evident that the workman does not make himself ridiculous by asserting so preposterous a claim against the employer when at the close of a strike he seeks re-employment; but he asserts it with great confidence against the man who, engaged to fill a vacancy, seeks to retain the employment he has secured when the man who left it wants to recover it.

On this subject a correspondent of THE TIMES who voices the union sentiment says:

> The "heroes" who are hired as strike breakers—who take other men's work at less wages and longer hours—have neither their own self-respect nor that of others. Still they are hardly to blame; they can, as a rule, get work at no other time. Those who hire them get rid of them as soon as possible after the trouble is settled. They don't last.

The phrase "take other men's work" is significant. How does an engagement to work become the property of any man save by rendering the service which it entails and for which the wage it carries is paid? Organized labor cannot expect to secure or retain the respect of thoughtful and right-minded men as long as it makes itself absurd by setting up such contentions as this and whining about its wrongs when they are not respected.

THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

The review of the work of the first year of the Low administration, prepared by Mr. R. FULTON CUTTING for the Citizens' Union, does somewhat less than justice to the Street Cleaning Department. The twenty-four lines devoted to it in that document do not fairly reflect the many important reforms which have been introduced by Commissioner WOODBURY, who has brought to the work great intelligence, high enthusiasm, and a vigorous personality which is felt in every branch of the service. Everything considered, the Street Cleaning Department is a conspicuous example of municipal reform, and had the co-operation of the Board of Aldermen been more prompt and generous, enabling the Commissioner to make such increase of plant as the growth of the city and the exigency of the service demanded, much more would have been accomplished than has thus far been possible.

As it is, those who have kept in touch with Commissioner WOODBURY'S work have been impressed with his always cheerful optimism and his determination to do the best that could be done with what he had, if only one horse and cart and the stump of one broom remained. With less force than was at the command of the department at any time during the last two years it was accomplished by the preceding administration. The expense account also shows some important economies, as compared with previous years. The following table shows the expenditures on street-cleaning account in Manhattan and the Bronx from Jan. 1, 1898, to Sept. 30, 1902, inclusive:

	1898.	1899.
Administration	$211,598.80	$182,103.69
Sweeping	1,308,023.51	1,411,814.60
Carting	899,569.91	970,442.35
Final disposition	523,771.90	547,345.80
Rents and contingencies	94,909.13	124,589.89
Total	$3,037,875.25	$3,236,295.83
	1900.	1901.
Administration	$203,188.44	$223,456.62
Sweeping	1,511,640.47	1,402,056.82
Carting	1,024,498.29	990,577.71
Final disposition	588,143.92	733,602.01
Rents and contingencies	115,596.90	121,490.07
Total	$3,443,068.02	$3,471,183.23
		1902, to Sept.30.
Administration		$161,805.37
Sweeping		1,115,306.16
Carting		808,495.68
Final disposition		600,896.08
Rents and contingencies		92,061.33
Total		$2,778,564.57

The available equipment of sweepers, drivers, and horses on the 1st of November, this year and for the four years preceding, and the work they were doing per day compare as follows:

	Sweepers.	Drivers.	Horses.	No. of Loads Collected.
1898, Nov. 1	1,839	985	800	3,845
1899, Nov. 1	1,776	843	957	3,810¾
1900, Nov. 1	1,897	917	891	3,851½
1901, Nov. 1	1,843	757	833	4,117¾
1902, Nov. 1	1,758	791	869	4,415

This is practical reform, and it has been attained along extremely practical lines. For example, the removal of ashes and rubbish by means of the electric trolley system in Brooklyn effects a saving of about 54 per cent. in the average haul by horses. Sea dumping has been stopped, and good progress is shown in changing the nature of the final disposition account from an expense of 18 cents per cubic yard for towage and sea dumping into a source of income to the city from the values recovered. Ashes and innocuous rubbish have been used to make valuable additions to the area of Riker's Island, on which account a credit of not less than $250,000 should be given to the department to offset its administrative expenses. In the way of routine work, 412 miles of streets in Manhattan and the Bronx and 496 miles in Brooklyn are swept daily, and about 30 per cent. of this mileage is gone over two or three times daily. That there is some popular misjudgment of the character and efficiency of the work of the department is due to the fact that in the torn-up condition of our main thoroughfares, including the fourteen miles of open cut for subway construction, the vast accumulations of material in side streets, the haulage daily of some 5,112 cubic yards of earth and rock to the dumps, the constant work in laying and repairing mains, and the great activity in building operations involving the demolition of old structures, it is impossible at present to keep the streets neat, whatever their sanitary condition.

That the Health Department cordially praises the work of the Department of Street Cleaning and gives it credit for a large share in the reduction of the local death rate is significant. Commissioner WOODBURY is conspicuously a credit to the administration.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Attention is called in the Law Department of The Medical Critic to the fact that Mrs. EDDY'S recent order forbidding the practitioners of "Christian Science" to treat contagious diseases until the existing hostility to those who let children die of neglect has subsided is only the last of several proofs that when "Mother" is confronted with a choice between consistency and safety she has always chosen the latter. Thus she told her followers to submit to vaccination when the law requires it, and again, after several of the "healers" had been brought up with a round turn of the law for killings of a kind where it is inconveniently easy to prove that post hoc is also propter hoc, she commanded them to let that class of cases alone unless they were equipped with a regular medical degree as well as one of her own. "These gradual recessions," says The Medical Critic, "first from surgery, then from opposition to vaccination, and now from the treatment of contagious diseases, seem to indicate that the shrewd leaders of Christian Science who brave the law only when they think that lack of popular support renders it brutus fulmen, fear it when supported by public sentiment, and that they will before long, perhaps, recede entirely from public attention, only to be succeeded by some new and similar folly." The New York Medical Journal, commenting on the new order to the "healers," says that while the division of diseases into two classes is a logical end of Eddyism, it is not likely to have much, if any, immediate effect on the followers of the miserable delusion. It advises, therefore, that the wording of the sanitary laws relating to infectious diseases be so amended as specifically to impose the full burden of technical professional responsibility not merely upon "physicians," but upon "all persons who practice healing (other than by gratuitous efforts for the relief of members of their own household) by any method whatsoever." The clause in parentheses would, it holds, cover every possible legitimate exemption from the burden of professional liability.

—It appears from the new Army Register that for the first time since the civil war there is now in the regular army a regiment—the Twelfth Cavalry—without a single officer who bore either a sword or a gun in the contest between the North and the South. The Twelfth Cavalry will not long be alone in this, for there are six other regiments with only a single officer who saw service in the early '60's, and retirements for age will soon leave half the cavalry regiments without a veteran of the great struggle. Indeed, in the whole active list of the army, there are at present only 175 officers of this class, and the spaces in the thin line are rapidly growing wider. The veterans who are left, of course, are those who were commissioned in a few years they will all be gone, and the army's officers, from the lowest to the highest will be drawn from the new generation, whose knowledge of our second great war, as of our first, is not personal, but derived from books. It will be a notable change saddening in some of its phases, but not in all of them, for there are obvious advantages, for an army officer as for a civilian, in looking at the civil war as at the Revolution, and studying its conduct simply as a part of the general history of war. The veteran is under no obligation to forget, but his memories do not always fit in conveniently with the establishment of the new relations required by new conditions. The perpetuation of wartime bitternesses, however, has never been the occupation of our veterans in either section of the country. That has been done, for the most part, by people who either could not or would not bear a hand in the actual fighting.

—The statement which the management of HARPER & BROTHERS is able to make in another part of this paper respecting the growth of the Harper periodicals since the infusion of "new blood" into a firm which may also be called a National institution is very remarkable and gratifying. Gratifying, that is to say, not only to the persons directly interested, but to that vastly larger number of persons who felt themselves personally concerned by the troubles of "the house," and heartily wished it a happy issue out of all its afflictions. To all such the announcement that the circulation of the Harper periodicals has increased to the extent of more than two millions and a half of copies, and that the income from the increased sales has directly amounted to more than $600,000, will bring personal gratification. If the increase had been confined to one weekly periodical it would have amounted to some fifty thousand copies; if to one monthly, it would have amounted to something like two hundred thousand copies. Anybody who is curious in such matters is at liberty, by comparing the figures of increased circulation with the figures of increased cash returns, to apportion the increase, possibly to his own satisfaction, bearing in mind that The North American Review has become a "Harper publication" only since the change, and that it was the success of Col. HARVEY in increasing the circulation of that periodical that designated him as the most suitable and promising manager of the great affairs of "the old house." But the reorganized house resembles the old house in this, that its prosperity represents a boon conferred upon the whole reading public of the United States and is matter for unmixed public congratulation.

—With all his faults—which are, perhaps, less faults than the necessities of his anomalous and anachronistic position—the German Emperor makes us all love him still, by finding opportunity every now and then to do something as appealingly human as was his personal participation in the funeral services over the great iron master of Essen. That the Kaiser walked behind the hearse of Herr KRUPP and delivered an eloquent eulogy on the dead does not, indeed, prove much about Herr KRUPP—nothing, it may be, except that he had won and to the end retained the Kaiser's affection and respect—but it proves a lot about the Kaiser, all of it wholly admirable. It proves, among other things, that even a belated belief in the divine right of Kings is not incompatible with the maintenance and manifestation of friendship, through evil as well as good report, and that an Emperor, as a man, can stand by a man, as a man, in an intensely human way, at the time when the man, as a man, needs it most. By attending the funeral and making the speech he did, the Kaiser interposed between his friend's memory and the charges that killed him the only vindication possible in such cases. It was a courageous act as well as a generous and kindly one, and it will have its effect all over the world, even among those who are eager to believe any accusation against a multi-millionaire. The Emperor in effect said: "This man was my close friend. Attacks upon his character are attacks upon me. Who has anything more to say?" That answers the unanswerable—and it warms the heart.

McCullagh for Police Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial in to-day's TIMES headed "Police Department Reorganization," is peculiarly felicitous in that the nail of the subject has been squarely hit on the head and forced home.

The occasion and the man are both in order. The occasion exists, the man must exist. The people of the greater city will not consent to a State constabulary plan, and Mr. Platt will not challenge this assertion. The Police Department should continue as at present, a part of and under the control of this municipality. Is not John McCullagh, former Superintendent of Police, the man for the occasion? Clean and able, thoroughly experienced, does he not resemble in outline the style of man suggested in your editorial to rehabilitate the department? Is not a man of McCullagh's stamp required to save the present city administration? To paraphrase or adapt a facile and paradoxical saying, a municipal administration is as strong as its weakest part. The weakest part of Mayor Low's Administration is admittedly the Police Department. It is to be hoped that failure in this branch of official activity will not be confessed by the second Mayor of Greater New York at the close of his term of office. Z. Z.

New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Particulars Desired.

Biggs—Say, can I sell you a good horse?
Diggs—Don't know. What is the matter with the animal?—Chicago News.

Family Frankness.

Sister Susan—Do we dine with you Christmas, Rebecca?
Sister Rebecca—Oh, no, Susan; don't you remember? It's your turn to have us.—Detroit Free Press.

The Results Unpleasant.

Wigg—I always like to hear a man say what he thinks.
Wagg—But the people who always say what they think generally think such disagreeable things.—Philadelphia Record.

Forced to It.

"You ought not to beg," she said.
"No, ma'am," admitted the tramp.
"Why do you do it?"
"Well, ma'am, I wouldn't if I could git people to give me money by jest lookin' sad."—Chicago Post.

Discouraged.

"I'm sure," said the clumsy man as he slipped off his horse again, "that I'll never learn to ride."
"Oh!" rapped the riding master, "just keep on trying."
"But I'm having my own troubles trying to keep on."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE CHANCE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

Are the chances gone, all gone?
May men aspire no more?
Have they taken from brain and brawn
The might which they had before?

We stand by the way and sigh,
As if sighing could assist,
And we think of the times gone by
With the chances our fathers missed.

We think of the wonders we
Would have done had we stood back there
Where all but the blind could see
And all but the weak could dare.

We think of what men have done
And look at our luckless lack:
[illegible] are [illegible]

THE ALLEGED LAND FRAUDS

Cattlemen Charged with Unlawfully Grazing Their Herds.

Report of Agent Mosby May Necessitate Explanations from Two Senators—One Official Already Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Interesting developments are promised in connection with alleged frauds on the part of cattlemen who have for some time been grazing their herds on the public lands of the West.

As a result of investigations made by Col. John S. Mosby, a special agent of the Land Department, W. R. Lesser, a land agent, has been removed, and there are charges which will undoubtedly result in the removal of other officials. The report of Col. Mosby places Senators Dietrich and Millard in a position which may require explanation from those gentlemen.

Col. Mosby declares that Agent Lesser remained inactive and failed to enforce the law, and that he was negligent in this respect, either through fear of the enmity of the Nebraska Senators and the cattlemen or because he desired to favor the cattle barons. When he entered upon the investigation, which he did by direction of President Roosevelt, Col. Mosby was requested by Senator Dietrich to meet him at Hastings, which is 360 miles from Alliance, where Col. Mosby then was. The request was declined, but later Col. Mosby met Senator Millard at Omaha, to which point he repaired in the course of his duty. The meeting was at the request of Senator Millard. Of this meeting Col. Mosby says:

"Senator Millard requested me to suspend the enforcement of the law prohibiting the fencing of public lands. I told him I could not do that, because it was something the President of the United States was not authorized to do.

"He sent a message to the Department of the Interior requesting that I be called to Washington to discuss the violations in Western Nebraska, saying therein that the suggestion was approved by me. When I returned to Alliance I received a telegram ordering me to Washington. It was just what I wanted. On my arrival in Washington President Roosevelt sent for me, and I went over the conditions prevailing in my district. He advised me to enforce the law and use every means to clear the land.

"The land barons have made use of soldiers' widows, inducing them to secure homesteads. When the entries have been made the women were paid $75 for their work. My predecessor took steps to prove the entries were false. The barons did not care for that, as nothing was done about the fencing. It was calculated that it would take two years to cancel the fraudulent entries, and that as soon as they were canceled others would be filed. In this way the barons expected to have tenure of the land for several years."

Col. Mosby is now at Omaha in consultation with the United States Attorney, who has been instructed to make an investigation of the facts with a view of prosecuting the offending parties. Col. Mosby has instructions from President Roosevelt to enforce the laws and compel the speedy removal of all fences from Government lands.

Agent Matthewson is also the subject of charges affecting his efficiency in connection with the administration of affairs at the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska. It is alleged that Mr. Matthewson has not always acted for the best interests of the Indians, and that in consequence of this failure speculators managed to secure control of the inheritance lands, but were balked by the allotment to only one section to any one settler.

They formed a sort of community of interests plan, bought off the prospective bona fide purchasers of land, purchased for $13 parcels of lands worth $40 an acre, and shared the profits with the settlers in the deal.

When this scheme was exposed the Interior Department canceled the leases on Indians lands, but stood by Agent Matthewson. Opponents of the agent think he should have detected the swindle and stoped it at once.

Another plan of the speculators was to advance money on annuities and thus intrench themselves in power with the Indians.

REPORT ON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent Notes a Marked Advance in Industrial Training—"Blanket Indian" Disappearing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, has submitted her annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

She notes a marked advance in industrial training, and says that the course of study prescribed has materially assisted Indian youth in learning agriculture as a means of self support, while the girls have benefited by the classroom curriculum, which fits them for the duties and responsibilities of the home. The outing system and the systematic transfer of pupils is strongly recommended. A plea is made for improved and better equipped day schools, these later to give way to district schools attended by both races.

The enrollment in 1902, she says, was 28,610. Miss Reel refers to the gradual disappearance of the "blanket Indian" and the general improvement in the condition of the race.

MARRIAGE AND FEDERAL JOBS.

Post Office Department Extending Inquiry as to Spinsters on the Roll—The Late Logan Carlisle's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The order recently issued by the Postmaster General against continuing in the public service women clerks who marry has been supplemented by an order issued by Mr. Machen, General Superintendent of the rural free delivery system. That order requires every woman employed in the division to send in a written statement setting forth whether she is married or single, the name of her husband, if she has one, and his occupation. The evident object of the circular is to ascertain whether the husbands of women employed in the department are also in the Government service.

For some years there has been a rule in the Treasury that two persons of the same family should not be given employment in that department, and while the rule has been administered with great liberality, it has never been suspended so far as to allow a husband and wife to be retained on the rolls. In almost all the departments, however, there are women employed who have husbands in the public service, both parties being retained through political or social influences.

When the late Logan Carlisle was chief clerk of the Treasury and his father was at the head of that department the rule against two of one family being employed was rigidly enforced. It happened that in the enforcement of the rule, Logan Carlisle dropped a young woman who was appointed at the instance of a Kentucky Representative, who called on the chief clerk for an explanation of the discharge of the constituent. The explanation was made, whereupon the Representative inquired if the rule was enforced in all cases where two of a family were in office. Mr. Carlisle said it was.

"I think I can name a case where the rule has not been invoked," said the irate Congressman.

"I know the case to which you refer," said Mr. Carlisle. "Unfortunately, in that case, I have no authority to act. The Secretary was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. But I don't mind saying to you confidentially that I think the old man should get out."

COPIES OF EARLY PATENTS.

Patent Office Secures Some with the Signature of Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Patent Office has for many years been seeking to [illegible]

1781, and was issued to Francis Bailey of Philadelphia. The copy is a photograph and the original has been lost. This patent bore the signatures of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Edward Randolph. The claim covered a "certain method not before known or used for performing punches."

The next oldest patent in the office is one signed by James Madison. There are several signed by John Quincy Adams and many signed by Andrew Jackson.

Pennsylvania Congressman to Resign.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Representative James K. P. Hall of Pennsylvania to-day announced that on Dec. 1 he would hand to Speaker Henderson his resignation as a member of the present House. He is a Democrat and was not a candidate for re-election to the next House, his district having been changed so as to be Republican by a large majority. He ran for the State Senate of Pennsylvania, however, and was elected, his salary for the State office beginning Dec. 1.

COMMERCE COMMISSION IDEA.

The Project Was First Given Recognition by Secretary Day—President Hill's Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The project of a commercial commission to China and the East, in the furtherance of which Senator McCumber has conversed with the President, and to promote which he has a bill before a committee of the Senate, is not a new one.

The idea was first given official recognition by Secretary William R. Day in the Summer of 1898. A letter was sent to the Senate Committee on Appropriations by Mr. Day recommending that authority be given for the appointment of a commercial commission and the establishment of agencies in the East at which samples of American manufactures might be exhibited with a view of developing a market in that quarter of the globe for the product of American industries.

An initial appropriation of $20,000 was asked for this purpose. At that time the Spanish war was drawing to a close, and there was uncertainty about the wisdom of accepting the cession of the Philippines from Spain. The prospect of a market for products in China had much to do with the policy of taking possession of the Philippines. There had for several years been similar commissions in China and the East from France and Germany, the results of which had been highly satisfactory.

President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad was one of the earliest advocates of the idea. Mr. Hill sent a private commission to Japan, Korea, Siberia, and the East Indies, and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum also sent a commission to China and Japan on the same errand. This commission came back with a large number of samples of mercahndise suitable to the market demands of the East and the results were recognized by exporters and manufacturers in all parts of the country as of the highest importance. But it was also apparent that only by the authority and power of the general Government could such a commission do its best work. The demand for its establishment has been kept up ever since.

The fact that the Great Northern Railway has established a line of steamships upon the Pacific, and that the Morgan merger, by acquisition of Atlantic lines and the absorption of transcontinental railroad lines, has practically secured a transportation system stretching two-thirds around the world, adds especial importance to the project of placing a commission in the Orient.

Senator McCumber has received letters and petitions from commercial organizations in all parts of the country indorsing his bill, and it is apparent that manufacturers and exporters are more than ever anxious that it should pass.

WAR AGAINST LADRONES.

The Constabulary Waging an Aggressive Campaign Against Them and the Fanatics in the Philippines.

MANILA, Nov. 27.—The constabulary are carrying out an aggressive campaign against the ladrones and fanatics in the northern part of the Island of Leyte, and in the Island of Biliran.

Inspector Crockett with a force of constabulary engaged the ladrones six times near the village of Ormoo on the south coast of Leyte and killed thirty-nine of them.

Corp. Montague, at the head of another detachment of constabulary inflicted a defeat on a band of ladrones near Talibaug on Biliran Island, killing thirteen and capturing thirty-six. The constabulary on its side has suffered no casualties.

WILLIAM H. THEOBALD SILENT.

The Dismissed Special Treasury Agent Says He Will Talk After He Is Officially Notified.

William H. Theobald, the Special Treasury Agent, who was dismissed from his position Wednesday by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, was reticent yesterday as to the course he would pursue in the matter. He declared that he had not said that he would contest the right of the Secretary to remove him, and had not committed himself in any way as to his probable course in the matter.

Mr. Theobald will go to the Custom House this morning and expects then to receive the official notification of his dismissal. He said he would be prepared to talk then, and would give out for publication his side of the story.

"You can say," said Mr. Theobald, "that I shall continue to prevent the smuggling of diamonds into this country. However, see me to-morrow, and I will have something to say. That is all I can say with propriety to-night."

DEATHS FROM HAVANA RIOTS.

Injuries of Two Persons Shot on Street Cars Prove Fatal—Editor Arrested for Sedition.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Two of the men who were wounded last evening while on a street car by shots fired from neighboring houses, died to-day. No disturbances have occurred since yesterday. The Mayor has ordered the police to arrest all the occupants of the houses from which the shots may have been fired at the street cars yesterday.

The special judge in charge of the rioting cases has ordered the arrest of Armauto Cervantes, the editor of the Reconcentrado, on the charges of sedition.

LABOR LYCEUM DEDICATION.

New Structure at Williamsburg Opens with an Eight-Day Fair.

The new Labor Lyceum Building at Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues, Williamsburg, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of 5,000 people. An address was delivered by Chairman William Seubert, and then was singing by the United Workingmen's Singing Society. The building was then formally opened with a fair, which will last for eight days, and the proceeds from which will go toward decreasing the indebtedness on the new building.

The building cost $130,000, and replaces the one destroyed by fire nearly two years ago. It is three stories high, built of stone and brick, and has a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 207. It is equipped with hall and meeting rooms, gymnasium, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and a ball room. Forty-one fifty-four labor organizations attached to the building and the Labor Lyceum Association owns the structure.

BISHOP NOT TO GO UP TOWN.

Old Offices in the Lafayette Place Residence to be Used.

Bishop Potter has changed his purpose to have an up-town office in which to transact the business of the diocese, and will still make use of his old offices in the See House, at 29 Lafayette Place, where he will be on certain days each week for the reception of callers. It was the Bishop's intention to have his office in apartments at 43 East Forty-fourth Street, in a new building which is going up in that location.

His daughter, Mrs. Davidge, was to have a suite of apartments there and was to give one of them [illegible]

GERMAN TARIFF PROPOSAL

Baron von Kardorff Wants the Bill Passed en Bloc.

DISORDER IN THE REICHSTAG

The Motion Angers the Socialists and Radicals—Discussion of it to be Continued To-day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Chancellor von Bülow's concession to the Agrarian majority in regard to the minimum duties on barley, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, is not only inconsistent with his previous declarations, but cannot be reconciled with the assurances advanced by the Government in the memorandum which accompanied the Tariff bill. These considerations, says the correspondent, now appear to have been thrown to the winds.

The comments of journals like the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Vossische Zeitung upon this sudden "volte face" are naturally very outspoken, says the correspondent.

Referring to the proposal of the President of the Reichstag to open a discussion upon Baron von Kardorff's motion to pass the Tariff bill en bloc, the correspondent says the dangers of this procedure must be manifest to every one possessing acquaintance with the history of parliamentary bodies. Almost absolute power such as is possessed by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is not so perilous as the power of a parliamentary majority to introduce without notice radical alterations in rules.

A Parliament, says the correspondent, thus runs the risk of being degraded into a mere conventicle, a consideration which would doubtless commend itself to the present majority in the Reichstag if it were excluded from power and influence by the return at a future election of a majority consisting of Radicals and Socialists.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Scenes of great uproar and disorder occurred in the Reichstag to-day as the result of a motion introduced by the leaders of the Centrist, National Liberal, and the two Conservative Parties providing for the taking of a vote on the Tariff bill as a whole. Baron von Kardorff offered the motion, which was greeted with laughter by the Socialists and Radicals, whereupon the Baron remarked: "Gentlemen, you have driven us to this course."

Herren Richter and Barth contended that the motion was contrary to the rules of the House. President von Ballestrem admitted that he was in doubt on the question raised, and declined to decide on the admissibility of the motion, leaving the matter for the House to decide after a full discussion.

In the course of the debate on the rules the Socialists created great disorder. Herr Antrick and others shouted "Pickpocket!" and Herr Ulrich, who repeatedly interrupted the speakers, was called to order three times, the Conservatives shouting, "Put him out!"

Further discussion was postponed until to-morrow.

REBELS SURROUND TETUAN.

MADRID, Nov. 27.—A dispatch received here from Tangier announces that the Benidir Kabyles have again taken up arms. They have surrounded Tetuan, and occupy all the approaches to that place.

AMBASSADOR TOWER IN PARIS.

He Will Present His Credentials to the Kaiser Early Next Month.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Ambassador Tower arrived here to-day and exchanged calls with Ambassador Porter. Later, with Gen. Porter and others, he attended a Thanksgiving Day dinner given by Gen. Winslow.

Mr. Tower will remain here ten days, going to Berlin early in December, and will present his credentials to Emperor William as Ambassador to Germany on his arrival there.

Ambassador Tower has just concluded a two weeks' journey in the interior of Russia. The Russian authorities furnished him with a sumptuous car, and he was attended by Russian officials during his journey. When Mr. Tower presented his letters of recall to the Czar at Livadia his Majesty referred with the utmost cordiality to his admiration for America and Americans, and evinced a deep interest in American institutions. He inquired particularly about President Roosevelt and the circumstances attending his recent accident. The Czar was highly gratified at Mr. Tower's assurances that the President's injury would have no lasting effect.

The Ambassador referred to the cordiality of his reception at Livadia as another evidence of the sincere friendship entertained by Russia for the United States.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN STUDENTS

A Number of Those at Rome Ecclesiastical Colleges Get Medals.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The annual distribution of medals to the students of the foreign ecclesiastical colleges in Rome was made by Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, this morning at the College of the Propaganda. The American medal winners were:

John Turner, New York, First Medal for Sacred Theology.
Joseph Kennedy, Philadelphia, Second Medal for Logic, Theology, and Canon Law.
Patrick Bresnahan, St. Augustine, Fla., Second Medal for Moral Theology.
Andrew Brennan, Scranton, Penn., Second Medal for Canon Law.
John Cooper, Baltimore, First Medal for Sacred Archaeology.
John Hartie, Brooklyn; John Eckenrode, Baltimore, and Albert Burke, Cincinnati, Second Medals for Sacred Archaeology.
Martin Ryan, Wilmington, Del., and Augustine Asfalg, New York, Second Medals for Ethics.
John MacKinley, Philadelphia, Second Medal for Mathematics.
Augustine Hickey, First Medal for Greek.

ERUPTION FREED WATERCOURSE.

Latest Disturbance of La Soufriere Released Steaming Torrent.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Nov. 27.—The eruption of La Soufrière yesterday occurred at the head of the dry river, Rabacca, where huge quantities of volcanic deposits had blocked the watercourse since the eruptions last May, in spite of the subsequent heavy rainfall.

After the eruption of yesterday a raging, steaming torrent flowed from the base of La Soufrière and swept down the Rabacca, completing the destruction of the sugar works there. Sand at the same time fell at Georgetown and the village of Château Belair.

MORE BRITISH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27.—According to advices received from Sydney by the steamship Aorangi, H. M. S. Sparrow has returned from a protracted cruise through the South Sea group.

In the course of the cruise the warship's officers annexed Suwarrow, Ysabel and Choiseul islands on behalf of Great Britain. The Malleta Island natives were punished for having killed a Fijian woman because she professed Christianity. With a view of impressing the natives with the seriousness of the crime committed by them, and warning them against a recurrence of such acts, the Sparrow visited five places on the island—Akui, Sto, Uras, Kwi and Diamond—and each village was shelled and partially destroyed.

BRITISH POLICY IN ARABIA.

Correspondent of a Vienna Paper Says the Constant Extension of the Aden Territory is Aimed At.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Deutsche Zeitung, in a dispatch quoted by the Vienna correspondent of The Times, says that the British are pursuing their old policy of intrigue in South Arabia. It is declared that they are aiming at the constant extension of the Aden territory and the absorption of the independent tribes, whom they support in resisting the authority of Turkey.

It is alleged by the correspondent that a few days ago the British Ambassador at Constantinople informed Turkey that the British Foreign Office had fixed the frontier of Southern Arabia, which question had been submitted to a boundary commission. Turkey accepted the new frontier, being unable seriously to resist the British.

RUSSIAN ADVICE TO THE SULTAN.

Proposals with a View to Ending the Unrest in Macedonia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that the Russian Ambassador, at his audience with the Sultan on Wednesday, specially recommended the dismissal of the Valis of Monastir and Kossovo. He also proposed the reorganization of the gendarmerie so that it should include a Christian element and not consist solely of Albanian Mussulmans.

The Ambassador suggested the reform of the oppressive system of tithe collection and generally urged measures to promote the content of the Macedonian population.

MR. MOSELY'S COMMISSION.

London Times Says Employers of Labor Ought Also to be Brought to This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In an editorial article to-day The Times says that Alfred Mosely's Industrial Commission has been met in the United States with true American hospitality and open-mindedness, and Mr. Mosely's idea is one that appeals forcibly to the alert, practical American intelligence. There can be no doubt that Mr. Mosely's excellent example will be followed in the United States as well as in England with immense benefit to all concerned.

The Times goes on to say that one of the things the delegates must certainly have everywhere noted is the superior alertness and business keenness of the average American employer. There is indeed great room for another Mosely commission to take the masters about the United States and show them how far they are behind the Americans.

BRITISH ACADEMY'S HEAD.

Lord Reay Elected the First President of the New Organization—Is President of the Asiatic Society.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times announces that Lord Reay has been elected the first President of the British Academy.

Lord Reay has been Chairman of the London School Board since 1897. He was formerly Governor of Bombay and afterward Under Secretary for India. He is now President of the Royal Asiatic Society and of University College, London.

It was in his capacity of President of the Royal Asiatic Society that Lord Reay became one of the original members of the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies.

In the London Gazette of last Jan. 14 a petition which had been presented to King Edward asking for the incorporation of the Academy was published. It was signed by fifty-one distinguished men, of whom Lord Reay was one. The petition was referred to a committee of the Privy Council, and on Aug. 20 it was announced that his Majesty had been pleased, acting upon the advice of the committee, to accede to the petition and to grant to the British Academy a Royal Charter. The charter states that the Academy aims at the study of moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology and philology.

Lord Reay was born at The Hague in 1839. He was the first of his name to possess the title of peer of the United Kingdom, but the Scotch barony of Reay was created in 1628. Lord Reay is the son of Baron Mackay, of Ophemert, Holland, who was Minister of State and Vice President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. He was naturalized by act of Parliament the year following his birth, and succeeded his father in the Scottish honors in 1876. He is chief of the clan Mackay, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the Counties of Berwick and Selkirkshire. His ancestor, the first Lord Reay, was an active supporter of Charles I.

In 1877 Lord Reay married the widow of Alexander Mitchell, M. P.

ITALIAN MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

Bill Introduced in Parliament is a Comprehensive Measure.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The bill for the municipalization of public services, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, has been severely criticised in the Chamber of Deputies by Baron Sonnind.

The correspondent says the bill is a comprehensive measure, including in its scope bakeries, (in case of a rise in the price of bread,) every form of locomotion, and funerals.

A serious blot on the bill, in the correspondent's opinion, is the method provided for valuing properties to be expropriated, the profits being reckoned on the average for the past five years. This, says the correspondent, is obviously unfair to new undertakings, which are often worked at a loss at first.

THE PIOUS FUND ARBITRATION.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says that Frédéric Passy, the President of the French Arbitration Society, has warmly congratulated the Presidents of the United States and Mexico on the fact that those countries were the first to set in motion The Hague Tribunal.

HONORS FOR MR. WHITE

German Emperor Presents Medal for Science and Art.

Tells the Departing American Ambassador He is Having a Porcelain Vase Made Specially for Him.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Emperor William, at a farewell audience given to Ambassador White to-day, presented to him the Gold Medal of the Empire for Science and Art, which is given once a year to the person, either German or foreigner, who, in the opinion of the Government, is best entitled to it. The Emperor said that while it was a pleasure to make the presentation he did so on the recommendation of Chancellor von Bülow and Foreign Secretary von Richthofen. His Majesty added that as a personal souvenir he was having a porcelain vase made at the royal works for Mr. White.

With Emperor William when Mr. White handed to his Majesty President Roosevelt's letter of recall were Count von Eulenberg (Grand Marshal of the Court), and Baron von dem Knoesbeck. The latter drove to the palace with Mr. White in an imperial carriage. The United States flag was raised over the palace as Mr. White approached.

The Emperor was very cordial in his reception of the retiring Ambassador. His Majesty said he appreciated how much Mr. White had done to forward a good understanding between the United States and Germany, and added:

"The only thing you have ever done that I do not like is your leaving us."

The Emperor alluded laughingly to Mr. Roosevelt's hard luck while bear hunting in the South, and begged to be remembered to him personally when Mr. White wrote to the President.

Mr. White mentioned his Majesty's speech yesterday at the railroad station at Essen, and the Emperor replied with feeling:

"Herr Krupp spent his life in doing acts of mercy and kindness to others, and how cruel have been the attacks upon him!"

After the audience Mr. and Mrs. White lunched with the Emperor, who kept them with him for two hours. The others at the table were the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, Prince and Princess Henry XV. of Pless, and the newly appointed German Military and Naval Attachés at Washington. The Empress was not present, being at Potsdam. Prince Henry of Pless, who is just back from America, where he represented Emperor William at the opening of the new building of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said:

"They gave me an admirable time. I was especially pleased with the beauty of Washington."

The Prince talked for some time on the clear cut, intellectual types of men he met in America, and gave the Emperor an animated description of his experiences.

His Majesty parted from Mr. White with many kind expressions.

Etiquette requires that an Ambassador shall leave Berlin as soon as convenient after a farewell audience, but Mr. and Mrs. White must remain here to be present at the dinners to be given in their honor by Chancellor von Bülow on Saturday, and Secretary von Richthofen on Monday.

Mr. White's medal is somewhat larger and thicker than a twenty-dollar gold piece. Emperor William's head is on one side and an emblematical figure with an inscription on the other.

A New Picture by von Menzel.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Adolf von Menzel, the painter, has just finished a picture of "Frederick the Great in the Year 1778," when Frederick recognised American independence. The painting is inscribed: "Dedicated to Free America." Von Menzel has arranged for the rights of reproduction for the benefit of German-American hospitals.

KRUPP CHARGES DISPROVED.

Inquiry at Capri is Said Completely to Have Cleared the Dead Ironmaster's Character.

ROME, Nov. 27.—An inquiry instituted at Capri into the scandals concerning the late Herr Krupp is said to have completely cleared the deceased's character.

It is stated that it has been decided that the Italian Government will prosecute the newspapers which made the defamatory statement.

It is added that the accusations against Herr Krupp have been traced to a German painter, resident in Capri, whose arrest was ordered, but he disappeared.

In Memory of Herr Krupp.

ESSEN, Prussia, Nov. 27.—Frau Krupp has given $750,000 to establish a benefit fund for the workmen here in memory of her husband.

REVOLT IN SANTO DOMINGO.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 27.—The political situation in Santo Domingo has been complicated by revolutionary disturbances which have broken out in the northern part of the republic. The Government has taken severe measures to suppress the movement. Many arrests have already been made. Gen. Wos Gil and J. D. Pichardo, an ex-Minister, are prisoners here.

Quiet prevails in this city, but business is stagnant.

United States Minister Powell had another interview yesterday with the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the claims of the Improvement Company, and insisted on a settlement without any further delay.

SOMALILAND GARRISON RELIEVED.

ADEN, Nov. 27.—Gen. Manning's flying column relieved Bohotleh, Somaliland, on Nov. 19. Thirty-five per cent. of the men composing the garrison were suffering from malarial fever.

The Mad Mullah is in the vicinity of Mudug, preparing to contest any advance of the British.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

Three More Cruisers Ordered to Sail from Kiel for the South American State.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Three additional cruisers, the Niobe, Ariadne, and Amazone, have been ordered to leave Kiel and proceed to Venesuela.

The warships will sail as soon as they can be made ready for sea. Telegraphic instructions were sent to the Navy Department last evening, ordering their immediate fitting out on a war footing, and orders for the necessary supplies of ammunition and other equipment have been issued.

It is expected that the three cruisers will be ready to sail about the middle of next week.

"AIDA" UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

An Extra Performance at the Metropolitan That Was Much Interfered with by Illness.

An extra performance was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in honor of the national holiday that attracted a considerable audience for such an occasion. "Aida" was the bill announced for the evening, with a number of the artists in the cast who have previously co-operated in brilliant performances; but an evil star exerted its influence on the occasion. The audience as it entered was confronted by the printed announcement that Mme. Louise Homer was indisposed and that her place would be taken by Miss Carrie Bridewell; and when it got inside it was further informed that Miss Bridewell was also suffering, but consented to sing in order not to disappoint the audience, and that several large cuts would be made in the performance in consequence of the illness of the new vocalist in addition to the usual cuts in the prison scene in the last act, which would have left a pretty torso indeed.

The audience settled down to disappointment with some audible signs of disapprobation such as are rarely heard at the Metropolitan Opera House. But in the meantime there had been a deal of scurrying about, and finally, before the curtain rose on the third act, still another announcement was made. A third representative of the part had been found and pressed into service in the person of Mme. Mantelli, familiar to the Metropolitan audiences of previous years, but not now a member of it, who had been induced to sing so much of the rôle of Amneris as remained to be sung. The audience was beholden to her for leaving the sick bed of her husband for the purpose. The unlucky daughter of the King had at last found a competent interpreter who could sing the music, very little of which had been heard from Miss Bridewell, even that which she had attempted. Mme. Mantelli's performance needed no excuses in spite of the embarrassing circumstances under which it was made possible.

All this naturally excited a depressing effect upon the first half of the evening's work. Mme. Eames has given much more brilliant interpretations of Aida than she did at any time last evening, for she seemed not at all in her best voice. She is one of the most picturesque representatives of Verdi's heroine, though lacking even at her best in the power and passion that belongs to it. The Rhadames of Signor de Marchi, however, was not eclipsed in any of its vigor and forcefulness. It was his first appearance at the Opera House this year, and a creditable one. His voice has lost nothing of its power; neither has it gained in agreeableness of quality, being one of the characteristically Italian organs with little color or variety of timbre, which he hurls forth with little consideration and without restraint upon all occasions. His singing in the scene upon the banks of the Nile in the third act roused the audience to unwonted enthusiasm—unwonted at least on the subscription nights—and stirred out of the somewhat lethargic conditions into which the previous proceedings had cast it.

Signor Scotti always infuses a dramatic life into whatever scene he takes part, and his entrance as Amonasro before the Hundred Gates of Thebes was like a new impulse in the lagging spirit that had prevailed. His is a superbly passionate and fiery impersonation of the captive King. Edouard de Reszke played Ramfis, the priest, with the impressiveness that is one of the recollections of many performances of "Aida."

The outward show and pomp with which "Aida" is set upon the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House make it one of the most impressive spectacles to be seen there. Nothing was left out of this part of the performance. Indeed, several portions of the ballet music that have frequently been cut were put back, and the audience was by this much the gainer.

MRS. OSBORN'S THANKSGIVING.

"Fad and Folly" is Only "Tommy Rot," with Added Emphasis on the Low Comedy Element.

The process of decadence having apparently proceeded to some lengths at Mrs. Osborn's playhouse, "Tommy Rot" has been embalmed, for further keeping, and was disclosed to public view, under the name of "Fad and Folly," on the day when we are supposed to be most disposed to give thanks. The boracic acid was supplied by Mr. Paul West, and it has acted so effectually that at first sight one scarcely realizes that there has been any alteration. Both the scenes of "Tommy Rot" are kept, and the story, as far as there ever was a story, remains. Blanche Ring and her songs are the same as of yore, and the excellent parody of "Iris" is intact. Even the stage properties are undisturbed, including the chorus of Yale men, presumably imported from across Forty-fourth Street, who give vent to the famous frog chorus cheer in the only authentic manner.

As far as the piece has been changed, the purpose of the management seems to have been to abandon the high society pose and to make the appeal as directly as possible to the tastes of the ordinary theatregoer. In the first place, the hour of beginning has been dropped from the highly digestive 9 o'clock to 8:30—dropped with a jolt that last night fairly unsettled the turkey and rendered the cranberry sauce as unthanksgiving as anything of its dulcet nature can become.

The loss of Charles Butler, whose admirable talent in low character comedy found nothing in "Tommy Rot" to work upon, has been made up for by the importation of two excellent low musical comedians. Mr. Felix Haney, who will be remembered in "Way Down East" as the boy who read out loud long-picked "Pickings from Puck" and laughed at them in a manner that convulsed the audiences, is a messenger boy who reads out loud from a Jesse James nickel library and from Town Topics, laughs with something less than his old convulsions. Mr. Harry Conor, who was so long and so well known in "A Trip to Chinatown" as Mr. Welland Strong, who kept tab on his health with a barndoor thermometer, is Uncle Hezekiah Goop, D. O. M., a faddist who has a mania of dreading infection by bacteria and who with an atomiser that squirts gray powder justifies his title of Death on Microbes.

The antics of these two comedians and the songs they sing considerably strengthen the show on its weakest side, and Mr. Conor adds strength to the "Iris" parody by a capital take-off of Oscar Asche.

It has been pointed out in these columns that Mrs. Osborn has had an excellent opportunity in her little playhouse to provide an entertainment that, while light as any one need wish, would still appeal to the intelligence of her clientele, and that she had wilfully neglected her opportunity in order to supply tommy-rot. Only experiment can demonstrate whether fashionable New York is willing to support artistic after-dinner nonsense, though we are strongly of the opinion that it is. As far as we are able to read the lesson of the experiment actually tried, it is that fashionable New York does not care for tommy-rot.

No doubt the added infusion of the spirit of Broadway with its wider appeal to the theatre-going public, will carry on the present show some time longer, and here's hoping that it will. But the fact remains that "Fad and Folly" is further removed than "Tommy Rot" was from what one felt that he had a right to expect from the little playhouse round the corner from Fifth Avenue.

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Hall Caine's Son Planning to Write a Novel and Then Dramatize It—Gossip of the Theatres.

Gordon Ralph Hall Caine, though barely eighteen years of age, is not content with writing short stories, but is going to enter into competition with his father by writing a novel and then dramatizing it. This fact developed yesterday in a conversation with him, when he was asked when he was going to write a book and follow after his father. "I am not only going to write a book," he said, "but a play as well. But you mustn't tell father; he might steal my plot. I am afraid he doesn't take me seriously anyway," said the youth smiling.

Further questioning showed that he is collaborating with Mrs. Claude Askew, an English society woman, with whom he has previously worked on short stories. The novel and play will treat of English society life. The first interest is in the love of a society man and artist for a young woman; and, secondly, the love of a mother for her son. The novel will appear in serial form first in an English magazine and may later be produced in play form at the Haymarket. Young Mr. Caine has utilised his present visit to America to gather material, as the action passes in London, Cairo, and New York.

He sails for England with his parents next Wednesday on the Celtic, his previously arranged return having been postponed because of Mrs. Caine's illness.

***

It seems that William Gillette is determined to play the part of a detective, even in real life, and keep his own counsel. It is thought that he has a new play finished and is working on another, but those closest to him are unable to get any information about them from him.

When he leaves the Knickerbocker at the close of this week New York will have seen him as Sherlock Holmes for the last time, so he says. Next year he is to follow his ambitions and play "Hamlet." As he has never been prominent in Shakespearian parts the success of his new venture is an interesting

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dience by its realism and force. This was illustrated the other night when a policeman new to the beat passed by the stage entrance and heard the noise. To him it sounded like an explosion, and he at once turned in a fire alarm, and the man at the stage door had difficulty in preventing the firemen from disturbing the scene.

***

Considerable interest has been drawn to the recent change made in the programmes at the Metropolitan. Instead of simply announcing as in previous years the opera, it indicates the author of the music and of the libretto, the name of the stage director, the place of the action, and the number of acts and scenes. For instance, to-night's programme indicates that Wagner was the author of both the music and the libretto, and tells that the action passes on the banks of the Scheldt, near Antwerp.

***

Among the foreign artists who, rumor says, may visit America next season are Adelina Patti and Gustavo Salvini, son of the great Tommaso.

***

Siegfried Wagner has written to Nahan Franko, musical director at the Princess, saying that he is considering a tour in America, probably as a conductor. He hints that he would certainly come did he feel that he would be received on his own merit, and not be regarded as a sort of curiosity because he is his father's son.

***

Charles Henry Meltzer, the playwright, will go on a tour as a reader next year in selections from Ibsen and other dramatists.

***

Louis N. Parker has gone Hall Caine one better, for in his "Cardinal," which E. S. Willard presents at the Garden Monday night, he introduces a confessional scene on the stage.

***

Some New York citizens of Italian birth have presented to Eleanora Duse a gold medallion bearing an engraving of herself as Cleopatra, the work of Giuseppi Fiaccarin.

***

That Thanksgiving is the best day of all the year for theatres was again proved yesterday, for there was scarcely a vacant seat in Manhattan.

***

Sousa and his band will be in town Sunday, playing in the afternoon at the new West End Theatre and at night at the Herald Square.

***

The first of the series of the People's Symphony Concerts at Cooper Union Hall will be given on the evening of Dec. 9, with Hermann Hans Wetzler as director of the orchestra of fifty musicians, and William J. Henderson as lecturer. The soloist for the occasion will be Mrs. Sarah Frothingham Akers. Tickets for the concert are now on sale at Ditson's and at the office of the People's Institute in Cooper Union.

***

Mr. Anthes the tenor will make his first appearance in America as Lohengrin to-night. Another event this evening will be the appearance, for the first time in New York, at the conductor's desk, of Alfred Herts, who is this season to direct the German performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Gadski will appear again as Elsa. Mme. Schuman-Heink will sing Ortrud, while Mr. Bispham will be the Friedrich von Telramund and Edouard de Reszke the King Heinrich.

***

Mme. Seygard will appear as Carmen at the first Saturday night popular performance at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night. She will be aided in the interpretation of Bizet's opera by Mme. Fritzi Scheff, who will sing the part of Micaela. The Don José will be Mr. Alvarez and the Escamillo Mr. Journet.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. WANDS, President of the Newburg Board of Education, died there yesterday. He was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1839.

NATHAN J. MILLIKEN, for fifty years editor and proprietor of the Ontario County (N. Y.) Times, died at his home in Canandaigua last night. He was born at Keene, N. H., Sept. 27, 1821. He was one of the organizers of the Republican Party in Western New York, was County Clerk from 1865 to 1868, was a nominee for Presidential elector in 1884, and was Postmaster at Canandaigua under President Harrison.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

MARTINSEN—MINFORD.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1902, at Plainfield, by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Rudolph Martinsen of New York and Agnes Armour Minford, daughter of Thomas Minford of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

BATTERSHALL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, Sanford W. Battershall.
Funeral services Friday evening at 8:30, at his late residence, No. 10 East 9th St.
Albany and Troy papers please copy.

FAIRCHILD.—On Monday morning, Nov. 24, 1902, Anna Crumbie Fairchild, beloved wife of Sam L. Fairchild, and youngest daughter of Ann E. and the late James Crumbie.
Funeral services from the home of her mother, 60 East 61st St., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 11 A. M.
Washington papers please copy.

HOPKINS.—Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 26, 1902, Eliza B., widow of Archibald W. Hopkins.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 73 West 92d St., on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock.

KITCHING.—Entered into rest on Nov. 25, Maria Bradner, widow of John B. Kitching, aged 87 years.
Funeral services at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, 246 East 15th St., Selina M. Richards, daughter of the late Benjamin W. Richards of Philadelphia and wife of James Ricketts Lawrence of New York, in her 78th year.
Services at residence 10 A. M. Saturday. Interment Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

OCHILTREE.—On Nov. 25, at Hot Springs, Va., Thomas P. Ochiltree.
Friends and members of the Camp of Confederate Veterans are requested to attend a solemn requiem mass which will be offered at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Av. and 60th St., on Saturday, Nov. 29, at 10 A. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

VAN CLEEF.—At his residence, Nov. 26, 1902, Rev. Paul Duryea Van Cleef, D. D., in his 85th year.
Funeral services at the Warren Street Reformed Church, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

WEISSMANN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1902, Justina Weissmann, at her late residence, 261 West 116th St., in her 77th year.
Funeral notice hereafter.

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Sunshine Mission's Benefit.

Entertainments have been arranged by Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin for the first three Mondays in December for the benefit of Sunshine Mission. The mission, on Eleventh Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street, is in the district known as "Hell's Kitchen." It is open day and night, with reading room, library, clubs for boys and girls, industrial schools, and religious services. The attendance is more than 5,000 a month. The entertainments are to be given in the Holland House, where an auditorium has been provided, and the first, on Dec. 1, is to be an afternoon of music, commencing at 3 o'clock, with a programme provided by Mrs. Reginald Carrington, Mrs. Julie Wyman, Miss Jennie Dutton, and Heinrich Meyn, H. L. Brainard, and H. T. Burleigh.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 27.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Nov.
ARENA, Antonina, 232 Chrystie St.	3	26
BETOURNEY, Rosalie, 1,007 Park Av.	50	25
BERBERICH, Elizabeth, 409 W. 125th	63	25
BOGEL, Herman J., 243 Clinton St.	28	25
FISCHOFF, Mary, 120 Forsyth St.	31	26
BLAZEK, John, 1,876 Av. A.	25	25
BATTERSHALL, Sandford W., 10 E. 9th St.	58	26
BAIDERO, Pietro, 124 Mulberry St.	54	24
BRADLEY, Mary, 80 Downing St.	60	26
BROWN, John R., 206 W. 27th St.	46	26
CUPOLO, Michele, 43 Spring St.	1	26
COX, William E., 507 11th Av.	25	26
CORNOVSKY, Emily, 420 E. 73d St.	1	26
COLLINS, Ann, 824 E. 82d St.	77	26
CORRELLI, Laurette, 202 Mott St.	7	26
CONNELLY, Owen, 516 W. 53d St.	39	22
CARTER, Hannah, 206 W. 62d St.	60	26
EDDIN, Edward, 883 11th Av.	45	26
EATON, Jacob, 1,171 Summit Av., Jersey City	68	26
EPENHAUER, Gustav, 1,069 2d Av.	40	25
EVANS, Ida F., 76 E. 127th St.	47	25
FISTER, Robert, 1,510 2d Av.	1	26
FURS, Peter, 166 Allen St.	1	26
GRAFALO, Achille, 231 E. 53d St.	1	25
GOODWIN, Samuel, 375 2d Av.	66	24
GREENBERG, Joseph, Home for Aged Hebrews	74	26
GRISOLD, E. M., 1,621 Lexington Av.	1	26
GARGELICO, Paul, 511 E. 12th St.	1	26
GARWOOD, Margaret, 6 Mott St.	27	27
HUGGARD, Clara E., 411 W. 45th St.	44	25
HOPKINS, Eliza B., 73 W. 92d St.	56	26
JONES, Nicholas, 203 E. 32d St.	58	26
JANSEN, Hermann, Mt. Sinai Hosp.	26	26
LYON, Francis, 16 W. 64th St.	1	26
LABUDA, Anton, 404 E. 72d St.	29	24
LEIMFIERER, N. H., 21 Ridge St.	80	27
MARUCCI, Ercole, 61 Spring St.	21	26
MARTIN, Marie L., 109 Convent Av.	49	26
MERKEL, Elizabeth, 207 Lenox Av.	72	25
MORGAN, W. F., 208 W. 125d St.	72	25
MARQULIES, Mollie, 113 E. 100th St.	26	26
MURTHA, —, St. Vincent's Hosp.	24	26
PERCIVALLA, Filippo, 220 Mott St.	70	26
PHILLIPS, Gustave, 59 W. 125th St.	24	25
PFORRHEIMER, Isaac, 147 W. 118th	75	26
PARKER, Jennie, 54 Morton St.	46	25
PEMBROKE, Mary, 21 Morris St.	1	26
PERLMAN, Annie, 220 E. 84th St.	29	26
PRYOR, Thomas, 314 E. 56th St.	23	25
PAPAPAOLUS, Lampros, 25 Roosevelt	30	26
PALMER, J. M. T., 1,235 Madison Av.	77	26
RUE, [illegible], 204 Washington St.	1	26
REILLY, [illegible], 204 W. 46th St.	1	26
ROSENBERG, Sarah, 1,000 Madison Av.	1	26
RUSSELL, Mary, 1,000 Madison Av.	1	26
SCHWARTZ, Jacob

Be Fair to Yourself—

You haven't more than half a chance while your cold hangs on to bother and weaken you. **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** cures colds and coughs quickly, without giving any other trouble. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

Amusements.

HERALD Sqr. Thea. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-Morrow. MR. MARTIN HARVEY. A Cigarettemaker's Romance & Rouget De L'Isle. Next Sunday Night. SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats on Sale. SPECIAL SEATS NOW ON SALE For Engagement Beginning Next Monday, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR. *** Mr. Mansfield's engagement is limited and will positively terminate Sat., Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2462 Madison. Evgs., 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People. Frank Damrosch ..... Director SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloist: OSSIP GABRILOWITCH. Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 362 5th Ave., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St. Evenings at 8. Matinée Saturday at 2. MRS. FISKE in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama, MARY of MAGDALA SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. NEXT MATINÉE TO-MORROW. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER, by the Authors of "Florodora."

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York 1902—Sixty-first Season—1903. WALTER DAMROSCH ..... Conductor Supplementary Subscription Sale. For seven afternoon or seven evening concerts, Beginning Monday, Nov. 24th, at Carnegie Hall. Box Office open daily from 9 to 5. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Secretary.

BELASCO THEATRE B'y. 42 St. Ev. 8. Sat. Mat. Last 3 Times—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY. WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS. Seats now on sale.

BIJOU B'way, 30th. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Saty., 2:15. DAINTY AND REFRESHING. MABELLE GILMAN In Rosenfeld & Sloane's Comic Opera, THE MOCKING BIRD. Swaying the town with its melodies.

West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av. Matinée To-Morrow. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?" Next Sunday SOUSA Seats Now at 3 o'clock. on Sale. Sunday Night—Big Vaudeville Concert—25 & 50c. Dec. 1—MARGARET MAY in "WINCHESTER."

MENDELSSHON HALL, (This (Fri.) Aft. at 3. Carl Venth's Song Cycle | Hiawatha. Mrs. Pray, Mrs. Bouton, Mr. Young, Mr. Walker. Res. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St. "A Pronounced Success."—Herald. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. IMPRUDENCE

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. LAST 2 Nights at 8. | Last Matinée To-morrow at 2. William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES." Next Monday—Seats Now on Sale. Mr. N. C. Goodwin, in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley. Miss Maxine Elliott

Criterion Theatre. Broadway & 44th St. LAST 8 NIGHTS, AT 8. Last 2 Saturday Matinées at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS." Dec. 8—JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

Garrick Theatre. 35th St., near Broadway. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. MARY MANNERING | Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15. THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE By Clyde Fitch.

New Savoy Theatre. 34th St. & Broadway. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. ETHEL BARRYMORE. | Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10. A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av. Last 2 Evgs., 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present. NEXT TUESDAY, DEC. 2, SEATS NOW ON SALE. MR. E. S. WILLARD FIRST PLAY— THE CARDINAL By Louis N. Parker. *** During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées. First special Thursday matinée December 4. DAVID GARRICK.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Liebler & Co.'s Production of AUDREY By Mary Johnston. Mat. Saturday at 2.

2 Performances To-day. Doors open 1 & 7 P. M. BOSTOCK Animal Arena, St. Nicholas Garden, Col. Av. & 66th St. Closing Performances

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY. & Burlesque, "HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. A TRIUMPH OF MELODRAMA.—N. Y. World. THE NINETY AND NINE Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

CIRCLE Thea. B'way & 60th. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Prices—Evgs. 50-75-1.00. Mats. 25-50-75. Herbert Stock Co., presenting ARISTOCRACY Refined Vaudeville Sunday Night, Nov. 30th.

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Majestic Burlesquers. SUNDAY NIGHT—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL To-night—"2nd Mrs. Tanquery." Next (EMPIRE THEATRE CO.) Seats now Weeks "THE WILDERNESS." on sale.

GRAND Last Mat. Sat. 25c. to $1.00 ANNA HELD Kyrle Bellew.

HE YEARNED TO SEE LIFE

So He Left Wife's Washtubs and Went Off on a "Toot."

Mrs. Gandley Had Him Arrested—He Makes a Clean Breast of It and Wins the Court's Sympathy.

When the folks living in the neighborhood of Atkins and Belmont Avenues, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, got stirring about yesterday morning and saw that there was not even a single piece of "wash" hanging on the clothes lines in the back yard of the Gandley cottage, on Atkins Avenue, they winked at each other knowingly and observed:

"Looks as if Tom was off on another toot, and I guess we'll have to wait awhile for our clean duds."

But "Tom," or Thomas Gandley, giving him his full name, was not "off on a toot"—at least not just then. Instead, he was being arraigned before Magistrate Furlong in the Gates Avenue Police Court to answer to a charge of having been on a "toot," preferred by his wife. Mrs. Gandley, a tall, amply proportioned woman of stern demeanor, had had her husband, who reached about to her shoulder as they stood side by side in court, arrested on Wednesday.

"He goes off periodically, your Honor, and gets loaded," she explained to the Magistrate, glaring at her husband, who blinked furiously and glanced nervously about him.

"What have you got to say for yourself?" asked the Court, looking hard at the accused.

"Well, Judge," was the reply, "I don't see no use in trying to crawl out of it. What she says is true. I do go off every little while and get a bun on. I guess pretty much any man would feel like having a little fling now and then if he had to stand over a washtub day and—"

"Stand over a what?" interrupted the Court.

"Why, over a washtub, Judge," responded Gandley, wondering that such a thing should cause any astonishment. "I've done that five or six days out of every week for a couple of years now. There ain't much excitement in it, Judge, and I like to see a little life once in a while, like any fellow."

"Do you work in a laundry?" asked the Court.

"Oh, no. You see my wife here takes in washing. She takes in a lot of it. Sometimes as much as $16 worth a week. She takes the washing in from the neighbors and I do it. I wash the clothes, hang them out on the line, and then iron them when dry. I get ten cents on every dollar she takes in."

"But you don't go off on a spree with only ten cents, do you?" inquired the interested and amused Magistrate.

Little Mr. Gandley smiled cunningly.

"No, ten cents wouldn't do," he replied, apparently being glad of the chance to make a clean breast of the whole matter. "I know how to work it all right. When she gives me ten cents I put it away and she thinks I've spent it. When I get enough together the wash tubs misses me for a day or two."

"Well, you certainly are a foxy boy, Gandley," remarked the court, with a smile. "If you will promise to have no more of the gay and giddy life and stick to your tubs like a man, I'll suspend sentence."

Gandley, who, however, did not appear to be wholly satisfied with the condition imposed, gave the desired promise after some deliberation, and then marched dejectedly out at the side of his wife, whose stern, unrelenting look had not relaxed during the entire hearing.

And that is why there was no "wash" hanging out in the Gandley backyard as usual yesterday morning.

SENDS GREETING TO LEPERS.

President Roosevelt Visited by Missionaries at Request of Sufferers at Surinam, Dutch Guiana.

The Rev. Henry T. Weiss and wife, the missionaries who work among the lepers of Surinam, Dutch Guiana, but at present are making their home at 225 West Twenty-third Street, this city, were granted an audience by President Roosevelt, in the White House, on Wednesday last, and received a warm reception. Their interview was arranged by Baron Gevers, Minister of the Netherlands.

The President accepted very cordially a book showing pictures of the leper settlement, expressed his warm sympathy with the work, and sent greeting to the lepers at whose request and through letters which have been received since the missionaries arrived in this country, the visit was made. President Roosevelt also said that he was much interested in the work of his church, the Dutch Reformed, which works with that of Mr. Weiss, who is a Moravian.

Man Dropped Dead in the Street.

An unidentified man dropped dead in front of 450 Ninth Avenue at about 8 o'clock last evening. He wore a black overcoat, black sack suit, gaiter shoes, and a black derby hat. He was about seventy years of age and about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and he weighed about 170 pounds. He had blue eyes, gray hair and mustache, and false teeth. In one of his pockets were a potato and a small bunch of celery.

Acquittal in Chicago Tax Fraud Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—James H. Gormley, President of the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association, who was on trial for conspiracy to defraud the county out of taxes due on the Masonic Temple property, was acquitted by the jury this morning.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night, Nov. 28, at 8.—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Messrs. Anthes, (début,) Bispham, Muhlmann, Edouard de Reszke, Conductor, Mr. Hertz. Sat. Matinée, Nov. 29, at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli. Sat. Evg., Nov. 29, at 8.—At pop. prices. CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor, Mr. Flon. Sun. Evg., Nov. 30, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Salignac, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz. Mon. Evg., Dec. 1, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Homer, Bridewell; Gerhauser, (début,) Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. Wed. Evg., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Bridewell; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S Thurs., Dec. 4, at 3. Piano Recital. .... GABRILOWITSCH .... Seats now ready, 50c. to $1.50.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE. 44th St., Near 5th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15. "FAD AND FOLLY" Evgs. at 8:30.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard, to-night at 8.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mr. Chauncey OLCOTT POSITIVELY LAST 3 WEEKS Old Limerick Town All New Songs.

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2d St. | 25c., 50c. 8th Av. & 58th St. | Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserve Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Daily (exc't Mon.) 25c.! KIDNAPPED. TED MARKS' BIG CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT

N. STAR Lexington Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. A KENTUCKY FEUD. Nxt Wk, Hanlon's Le Voyage en Suisse.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEES EVERY DAY, 25c. Merry Wives of Windsor.

KEITH'S Every and 14th | BEST SHOW IN TOWN 20—GREAT ACTS—20 PRICES 10c. and 20c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. To-Night & Sat. Mat. & Mon. & Wed. Eve. Last 3 Performances of "ART" [illegible]

STELLA FRAUTO'S BAND.

Arrest of an Italian at Niagara Falls as a Counterfeiter—Bogus Dimes and Quarters.

Chief Flynn of the United States Secret Service, in the Federal Building, announced yesterday the capture by himself and Agent Murphy at Niagara Falls on Wednesday of Andrio Romano, the last of the Frauto band of counterfeiters at liberty. The band, numbering a score, according to Chief Flynn, has worked more mischief in this city than any other bands in the same line of criminality for many years. Its leader was Stella Frauto, an Italian woman of fine appearance, who has been a counterfeiter since her girlhood. The prisoner will be here by Saturday.

Bogus dimes and quarters annoyed retail tradesmen in certain sections of the city about eighteen months ago. The coins were perfect in ring, of true color, and full weight, but bank tellers could point out that the milling was slightly defective. Evidently they were of the same handiwork, but, though many persons who passed them were arrested, nothing was learned as to their origin until the Government officials raided a plant at Hackensack, N. J. They caught two minor members of the band, uncovered the trail of others, and seized a large quantity of molds and appliances and bogus coins in various stages of manufacture. They learned that Salvator Clementi, who had married the Frauto woman, was the chief operator of the plant, and that his mother, a woman of eighty years, carried the output daily to a barber's shop in Second Avenue owned by the gang, from which it was distributed to peddlers, standkeepers and small shopkeepers, who put it into circulation.

Eighteen arrests followed. Stella Frauto was sentenced for three and a half years, while her aged mother-in-law escaped with one year. Others received varying punishments, but Clementi and Romano got away. Clementi was identified on Friday as the proprietor of a fruit stand in Toronto. He was arrested and Canadian counterfeit silver coins representing $300 were found in his possession. That circumstance was a bar to his extradition. The American authorities will not get him until he has finished a thirteen-year sentence upon which he has entered.

Romano authorised the sale of a saloon that he owned in Prince Street near the Bowery and the negotiation betrayed his whereabouts. Stella Frauto was deported from Italy about twelve years ago. She had counterfeited in that country. She has served three sentences, one of seven years here. Her son, twenty years of age, a member of her latest gang, was among those caught at the time of her last arrest, and he is serving out a sentence of two years and a half.

ARRESTED FOR BEATING CHILD.

Mother Said She Wanted to Save Him from Being a Bad Man—His Body Covered with Welts.

To save her six-year-old son from becoming a bad man was the excuse given by Mrs. Mary Taylor of 17 Stuyvesant Street, who was a prisoner in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged by Agent Barkley of the Gerry Society with beating the child with a rope's end, which he displayed. He had the little boy in court, too, and told Magistrate Crane that his body had been found to be covered with welts when examined by one of the Society's physicians. So indignant was the Magistrate when he heard this that he refused bail of $500 offered by Alderman Haggerty, and sent the woman weeping to a cell to await trial, saying that she deserved to lie in prison on Thanksgiving Day.

Agent Barkley said that Mrs. O'Brien, a neighbor of the Taylors, had written to the Society Tuesday complaining of the matter and stating that the child's screams caused great annoyance. He had investigated with the result that on Wednesday he arrested the mother and had the child formally committed to the care of the society for further hearing on Dec. 3, as being without proper guardianship, by Justice Mayer in the Children's Court.

Mrs. Taylor is the widow of Sergt. William Taylor, a recruiting officer of the United States Army, who died about two years ago. She works in a department store restaurant and neighbors speak highly of her. She said that the little boy, Robert Taylor, goes to school, and she had arranged with her friend, Mrs. Coyle, of 309 East Ninth Street, to take care of him after his lessons. He misbehaved so badly and was so untruthful, she said, that Mrs. Coyle refused to have him longer in her home, and she had then asked the janitress in the Stuyvesant Street house to look after him during her absence. Last Monday, she said, the child stole the woman's pocketbook and spent the money for candy for himself and his playmates. She whipped him severely, she said, when she found the empty purse in his pocket.

"I have been kind to my boy," she wailed. "But I don't want him to grow up a thief and a liar, and I had to correct him." She added that when she regains her liberty she will take steps to have him committed to some institution.

EXCITING SCENES IN A CHURCH.

New Jersey Politicians Denounced for Seeking Pardon for a Convicted Saloon Keeper.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The action of politicians here in seeking a pardon for Poke Hutchins, a negro politician convicted of running a loose saloon, was discussed at the Thanksgiving Day services of the combined Baptist churches, amid great excitement.

The negro in question is in State prison, but has succeeded in getting nearly all the politicians of his party faith to petition the Court of Pardons for his release. The matter became known to-day, and the Baptists denounced in unmeasured terms those who seek to free Hutchins. Resolutions embodying these denunciations were passed amid shouts of the women in the congregation. As the preacher announced that the resolutions would be forwarded to Gov. Murphy, the choir started: "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow," and congratulations were exchanged with great enthusiasm.

One of the most prominent of the city's politicians was in the congregation, and he took affront at the proceedings and left the church.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Rabbi, a Roman Catholic, and Christian Clergymen at Detroit Meeting.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—At a union Thanksgiving service in the Detroit Opera House to-day Rabbi Leo M. Franklin of Temple Bethel, Judge A. J. Murphy of the Recorder's Court, a Roman Catholic, and clergymen of the Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Christian, Universalist, and Presbyterian Churches occupied seats on the stage and took active part.

Mayor W. C. Maybury, who is a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, made an introductory address, in which, alluding to the union service, he said: "In all the ages religious thought has run on parallel lines, sometimes converging and sometimes crossing. We can see the parallel lines when, in recognition of a common faith we come together this way to give thanks."

Jews Join with Congregationalists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 27.—An unusual service was held to-day in which the members of the First Congregational Church joined Ohev Seducah Congregation, the fashionable Jewish church of the city. The union service was the result of a destructive fire, by which the Congregational Church was burned. Among all the offers of places in which to worship until a building could be erected that of the Hebrew church, being most satisfactory, was accepted. Both congregations read responsively from the Hebrew prayer book and sang from Congregational hymnals.

GIFT TO THE REV. A. C. KIMBER.

In connection with the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of St. Augustin's Chapel, Trinity Parish, yesterday, a reception of the congregation was held in the hall of the chapel.

After the evening service an address and a purse containing a thousand-dollar United States gold certificate were presented to

KILLS A GIRL AND ESCAPES.

She Refused to Marry Michelli After He Had Paid for Her Passage from Sicily.

May Lewrasso, a sixteen-year-old Italian girl of 46 Oak Street, according to the police, was shot and instantly killed by her sweetheart, Leo Michelli, thirty-five years old, of 31 Monroe Street, last night, because she refused his attentions, although the girl's parents say Michelli paid for her passage from Palermo, Sicily, to this country.

Michelli was a tunnel laborer, and boarded at 31 Monroe Street. Besides her parents, the girl's uncle, Peter Duratto, her ten-year-old nephew of the same name, and her fourteen-year-old niece Jeannie Duratto, all lived in the three room flat of the six-story double apartment house known as the Sicily Flats, at 46 and 48 Oak Street.

The stories told to the police by the little niece and nephew, who say they saw the shooting, caused Capt. O'Reilly and his detectives to cover every railroad and ferry outlet last night in the hope of catching Michelli. About 6 o'clock last night he went to the girl's home. In the dimly lit hall, second floor, front, Michelli once more demanded that the girl should marry him, but she promptly refused, and started to leave him.

Michelli caught her by the throat, but her stifled cry was heard by the little niece and nephew, who came running out in time to see Michelli force the girl against the wall and fire two shots, which went through her heart and knocked some plaster out of the wall.

Jeannie Duratto cried "Police," and Michelli, shoving his revolver in his pocket, caught the nephew, Peter Duratto, up, kissed him and said, "Good-bye, I'm going to catch a train."

Down the two flights of stairs he sped, passing a number of persons in the house, none of whom barred his way, ran to Catharine Street, passing a parade of street gamins, and toward Chatham Square, where the police say he must have taken a Third Avenue train.

An immense crowd of Italians came to the scene, and the police had to use their night sticks to disperse the curious mob that blocked the streets.

A man who the police say answers the description of Michelli even to a short left leg was arrested in front of 382 Keap Street, Williamsburg, late last night. In one of the letters revealed by a search of Michelli's trunk a clue was found which led the detectives to Williamsburg.

The man was locked up at the Oak Street Station on a charge of being a suspicious person, pending identification. He said his name was Joseph Santoro and his address 51 Oliver Street, Manhattan.

THE MARQUAND COLLECTION.

Sale to Take Place in the Latter Part of January—Important Artistic Event.

As a whole the art sales last Winter were less important than for some years previously, but if there were to be no large sale this season but that of the splendid Marquand collection the season would be a notable one. The sale will be the most important artistic event in this city for years.

The American Art Association announces that the sale is to take place in the latter part of January. There will be no reserve figures. The association claims, with perfect justice, that "the objects to be sold form one of the most notable collections ever offered at public sale in this country, and include numerous specimens in the various departments of art and antiquity that are to-day unobtainable, and seldom seen outside of the museums of Eprope."

It is announced that a catalogue de luxe is in the course of preparation, and that it will be profusely illustrated by photogravures and several colored plates. Only 250 copies will be printed. The descriptive matter and prefatory notes to the various departments will be by Charles H. Gaffin, John K. Mumford, Roger Riordan, Tozo Takayanagi, Dr. George N. Olcott, Fitz Roy Carrington, J. O. Wright, and other well-known art writers and authorities, with an introductory note by Russell Sturgis. The volume will be of quarto size, with an embossed cover title designed by B. Goodhue.

Even to describe the more important of the art treasures with which Mr. Marquand's house was filled would take up columns of newspaper space. The late President of the Museum of Art was not only one of the most discriminating of collectors, but also one of the most catholic. Everything beautiful appealed to him; from Tanagra figurines to Limoges enamels; from Hispano-Moresques plates to Venetian textiles; from Della Robbia bas-relief to Chinese and Japanese pottery—he bought them all, provided that the quality were sufficiently high.

Later on a more extended notice of the Marquad treasures will be given. At this time it can only be said that the pictures to be sold will include the following well known works:

"The Hon. Mrs. Stanhope," Reynolds; "Mrs. Wells," Romney; "Countess of Nottingham," Reynolds; "Mrs. Gwyn," Hoppner; "Peg Woffington," John Russell; "Young Shelley," Hoppner; "Charles Lamb," Raeburn; "Lady Almeria Carpenter," Hoppner; "The Shy Child," Romney; "Dedham Vale,53" Constable; "Old Mill on the Yare," "Old Crome," "Peterhof," "Katz Castle with Rheinfels," and "From Ehrenbreitstein," Turner; "The Porlington Oak," "Old Crome," "Landscape," Rousseau; "Landscape and Cattle," Troyon; "Reading Homer," Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema; "Decorative Panel," Lord Leighton; "Mariana; Measure for Measure," Edwin A. Abbey; "Amo te, Ama me," Alma-Tadema; "Last Visit to Milton," George H. BBoughton.

GIRL SAVES FOREMAN'S LIFE.

Promptly Cuts Off an Electric Current While Other Girls Faint and Scream.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—Henry Trothead, assistant foreman of the Edison General Electric Works at Harrison, owes his life to Annie Gebhardt, a girl employed under him. She was busy at her bench when she heard a scream and saw Trothead writhing in agony. An electric current was passing through his body.

In an instant Annie sprang to a circuit switch, seized the lever and disconnected the circuit. While she was thus acting other girls were fainting and screaming, the entire room being in a panic. Trothead, apparently lifeless, was picked up and placed in a chair. He soon recovered. Margaret Brown of 167 Railroad Avenue, Harrison, one of the girls that fainted, was not restored to consciousness for several hours.

ENGLISHMAN WAS MYSTIFIED.

Lieut. Hale Walked with Strangers and Lost His Watch and Money.

Lieut. Edward M. Hale of the Royal English Navy, who is traveling in this country, reported in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last evening an experience he had on Broadway. He said he had been spoken to in the café of the Hoffman House, where he has apartments, by a tall man in evening dress and another man, who was smaller, but equally well dressed. They said they had met him in England and asked him to drink with them and tell them what he had been doing here.

The Lieutenant said that he accepted the invitation and explained that he had been seeing America and that he expected to sail for England in December. The men offered to show him some sights he had not seen, and he walked down Broadway with them. He returned in an hour and then he discovered that his silver watch, a family heirloom, had disappeared with a tourist company's note for $61 and $12 in cash. He said he could not understand it. He thought he had good luck in having left $300 in the hotel, instead of carrying it with him.

Senator Alger Goes to Washington.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—Gen. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, left for Washington to-night to be sworn in as United States Senator when Congress meets, he having been appointed by Gov. Bliss to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James McMillan.

Woman's Sudden Death.

The death of Mrs. E. Sumner, seventy

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 108 RETAIL BRANCHES

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

IT'S THE BUTLER PRICES

and the **Butler Quality** that have made our stores so attractive to careful and discriminating housekeepers. We speak of this particularly to-day, as prices such as these, quality considered, cannot be quoted by any other store or stores in this country.



SPECIAL FOR THIS SALE:

CORN. ESSIE BRAND. The finest packing of the State of Maine; young, tender and sweet. Every can guaranteed. A Can 10c.

TOMATOES. PENINSULA BEAUTY. The finest Maryland packing; large, solid, red ripe tomatoes. Full size can. A Can 8c.



FREE! A CAKE OF YEAST With Our Famous PRIDE OF ST. LOUIS FLOUR FREE! at These Remarkably Low Prices.

24½-lb. Bag. 49c. 7-lb. Bag 15c. 3½-lb. Bag. 8c.

Fancy Golden Santos Coffee, in bean or ground, a pound	10c
Oranges, choice Florida, a dozen	23c
Parlor Matches, Triumph Brand, a dozen boxes	10c
Sardines, best domestic, ¼s, oil, with key	7c
Shoe Dressing, Blue Ribbon Brand, our best, bottle in carton	8c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, La Trovatore Brand, imported, 1-lb. package	9c
California Peaches or Pears, East View Brand, a can	18c
Triumph Baked Beans, plain or sauce, a can	12c
Cocoanut, Peerless Brand, ½-lb. package	9c

PRUNES. FANCY CALIFORNIA. The finest grown in the famous Santa Clara Valley. Handsome, dark, meaty fruit. LARGE SIZE, averaging 55 to the pound, 3 pounds for 25c. MEDIUM SIZE, 3 pounds for 14c.

Peas, Hillside Brand, fancy sifted, a can	13c
Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, in moisture-proof carton	5c
Rolled Oats, Triumph Brand, our best, a package	9c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Molasses, quart bottle	10c
Superlative Prepared Flour, 3-pound package	10c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand, pint bottle	15c
Domestic Oil, good quality, quart bottle	15c
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, Peerless Brand, a bottle	12c

A Package Peerless Buckwheat A Quart Bottle Golden Drip Syrup Both for 19c



Extra Fine Granulated YELLOW or WHITE MEAL TRIUMPH BRAND 3-Pound Linen Bag, 9c

APPLES Finest Greening or Baldwin A BASKET 15c.

FIREMAN'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

Robert Pack Disappears from His Engine—His Body Found in a Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27.—In the early morning hours yesterday Robert Pack, a fireman on the Lackawanna Railroad, suddenly disappeared from his engine between Avoca and Wallace stations. It was very dark at the time, and Engineer Donovan does not know how long his assistant had been gone before he was missed.

When the discovery was made the train was stopped, but all search proved unavailing. Proceeding on to Bath, the matter was reported, and word was immediately sent to the section men to make a search.

Five hours later the dead body of Pack was discovered in six feet of water in Tienne's Mill Creek, two miles west of Wallace. There was a hole in the back of Pack's head and blood on the girders of the bridge. No one can explain how the fireman left the cab.

Pack was 35 years of age, and lived in Elmira with his wife and three children.

FIRE IN CAPT. HALPIN'S BLOCK.

Many Tenants Were Driven Out, but the Damage Was Slight.

Capt. Halpin had to attend a fire in his own block in his precinct last evening. He was in the station, when Policeman Comiskey discovered flames coming from the basement of the six-story building that extends from 32 to 42 Greenwich Street. In the ground story are stores, and the flats above were occupied by about one hundred families. The Captain and his brother, Michael Halpin, an ex-Assemblyman, own a block of buildings there.

The fire started in the cellar at 34 Greenwich Street and drove out the tenants above. Firemen extinguished the flames before they could extend to the second story. The damage was only $50. Capt. Halpin's father, who was a Police Captain, bought in the property when he was commander of the precinct many years ago.

Wedded at Andover.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 27.—Miss Genevieve H. Joyce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Joyce, and Frank J. Fahey of New York, were married in St. Augustine's Church to-day by the Rev. C. M. Driscoll. The ushers were Frank O'Neil of New York, James Maguire of New York, John McHannon of Cleveland, and Frank Conlon of Lawrence. The best man was Mr. Callahan of Chicago.

Ex-Police Sergeant Dead.

Ex-Sergeant of Police Henry Wood, fifty-nine years old, of 400 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was retired by Commissioner Partridge in August last, died at his home last night of kidney trouble. He was appointed to the force in 1865 and made Roundsman three years later. In 1870 he became a Sergeant. Before his appointment to the force he was a member of the Mazeppa, No. 48, of the Volunteer Fire Department.

Sardinian's Steam Pipes Damaged.

The Allan-State Line Steamship Sardinian, which sailed yesterday for Glasgow, turned back outside Sandy Hook and anchored off Stapleton, S. I. She signaled that her steam pipes had been damaged. Repairs are to be effected in time for her to sail to-day.

MAY BE GOING TO VENEZUELA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—The British cruiser Charybdis sailed to-night under sealed orders. Though her destination is unknown here, the general impression prevails that she is going to Venezuela.

Extra supplies were rushed on board at short notice, and when steam was up the cruiser left the harbor. The warship was scheduled to sail for Bermuda to join the fleet there early in December.

Awkwardly Expressed.

In a West End church on a recent Sunday the junior curate was preaching on reasons for coming to church. Some people, he remarked, come to church for no better reason than to show off their [illegible]

SCOTCH SHOOTING SEASON.

Aggregate and Individual Records of Deer Stalkers' Luck and Prowess.

Though stray grouse will continue to be bagged till Dec. 10, and though sportsmen here and there stay on for a few days' pheasant and partridge shooting during November, the Scottish shooting season may be said to close with October. Indeed, the greater number of the lessees usually leave the north before the middle of the month, deer-stalking generally finishing about the 10th. This year, however, the forest season was later than usual, so that stalkers in numbers of instances were unable to bring down their limit numbers before that date, and the sport was continued here and there till well into the third week of the month. Even with that the aggregate number of stags shot in the Highland forests this year has been less than for several seasons past—not by any means because of any shortcoming in the number of deer in the corries, but chiefly on account of the weather, which has been unusually rainy all through the stalking weeks, while the prevailing winds this Autumn have been against the sport in numbers of the forests.

There have been several cases, however, in which stalkers have complained of a scarcity of deer, but these have been due to strictly local causes, so that the instances need not be specified. In no case, again, have the good heads been so numerous or so good as the average quality of the trophies in the same forests during the past three seasons. The past season's stags have been noteworthy on account of their haunches, the average weight of most of the forests' kills being at least one stone up, the average for the whole kills in the Highlands this year being—to judge from the returns that have come to hand, which may be taken as fairly representative of the whole—about 14½ stone (clean,) instead of 13 stone, as in recent years. The heads, as a rule, have been small and ill-developed, those under eight points largely predominating, while the ten-pointers, "royals," and "imperials" have been lighter and narrower in span generally than those of the past season or two. There have, of course, been a few typically good ones here and there, but their number is distinctly smaller as compared even with last year.

Apart from the abnormally rainy season this year, which retarded the growth of antlers, the older sportsmen account for the yearly falling away in the quality of heads by the fact that season after season the best stags are always marked, stalked, and shot, leaving each year a plethora of the inferior stags, a condition of things which, with inbreeding, necessarily tends to deterioration. That this is so has been proved over and over again in the case of self-denying stalkers here and there who have devoted several seasons to the killing of all inferior stags and hinds, sparing the better-class animals. In the case of Berriedale, Glenquoich, and Guisachan, the Duke of Portland, Lord Burton, and Lord Tweedmouth have been more or less following this plan for some time, and the result is that their season's trophies now contain a larger proportion of better-class heads than those of forests where the best heads are unfailingly brought down from year to year. To take another case, for example, Mr. Walter Shoolbred, who this season has killed his five hundredth stag in the well-known Wyvis Forest, in Ross-shire, has strenuously followed this plan for several seasons in succession, with the result that his seventy stags for the past season are uniformly of fair quality, though, of course, here as elsewhere the deer have suffered from the prevailing climatic conditions, and the heads are not what they would have been in circumstances more favorable.

Mr. Shoolbred this season, by the way, succeded in repeating the feat performed by the late Sir Greville Smythe, also in a Ross-shire forest, several years ago, to wit, the killing of two royals with a right and left in the same stalk. Another good performance this year, it may also be mentioned, was the killing of twenty-eight stags in one drive by Mr. J. C. Williams and a friend in Strathvaich, also in Ross-shire and bordering Wyvis Forest, their average weight reaching a remarkable figure of sixteen stone four pounds, (clean,) two of the stags being of the "hummie" variety, now rarely heard of in the Highlands. The record of twenty stags in one drive to his own rifle, a feat accomplished in this same forest several years ago by Mr. Williams, still remains unbroken.

Among the totals that have been secured this year mention may be made of the following: Lord Tweedmouth and his guests in Guisachan, in Inverness-shire, (the guests including the Grand Duke Michael,) brought down a total of seventy stags as compared with 100 last year, the one hundredth having been shot by Lady Tweedmouth, who also this year had a number [illegible]

THANKSGIVING DAY FOOTBALL GAMES

Close Contests a Feature of the Day—Columbia and Syracuse Play a Tie Game at the Polo Grounds—Pennsylvania Wins from Cornell by a Single Point.

Followers of football who attended yesterday's games were rewarded by seeing some of the most evenly contested and most interesting matches of the season. Tie games were played between Columbia and Syracuse in this city; by the Universities of Virginia and North Carolina in Richmond; by Ohio State University and the University of Indiana at Columbus, and by the Charleston Associated players and the Furman College team at Charleston. At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania defeated Cornell by a single point. At Baltimore the University of Maryland vanquished Johns Hopkins by a single score, and in the West the renowned Michigan eleven not only was held down to a moderate score by Minnesota, but was scored upon for the second time this season. Other games not so evenly contested included the downing of Wisconsin by Chicago, 11 to 0; the defeat of Georgetown by the Carlisle Indians, 17 to 0, and Lafayette's victory over Dickinson, 23 to 0.

Much of the evenness of the contests was due to the custom of arranging the final game of the season with the team's principal adversary, whose defeat is most earnestly desired, but in the case of the Columbia-Syracuse and the Pennsylvania-Cornell games, the result was doubtless largely aided by the soft and wet condition of the ground, for a muddy field and a slippery ball promotes fumbling by both sides, and tends to equalize the strength of opposing teams.

With yesterday's games the college teams concluded their schedules, and there now remains only the annual West Point and Annapolis game at Philadelphia to-morrow to wind up the football season of 1902.

COLUMBIA, 6; SYRACUSE, 6.

Columbia wound up its football season yesterday more brilliantly than her supporters had hoped when the Morningside eleven played a tie game with Syracuse with a score of 6-6 at the Polo Grounds. Columbia barely missed winning the game by a bit of sheer luck on the part of the Syracuse team. The score stood 6 to 5 in favor of the local team when Boland tried to kick a goal from placement after Weeks's touchdown. The ball went short and bounced on the crossbar between the goal posts. It wavered for a moment and then fell across the far side of the bar for the point that tied the score. Columbia's team on the whole played a remarkably good game yesterday, and although it missed the services of Captain Weekes, with the exception of ten minutes in the second half, and those of seven others of the regular 'Varsity team, the eleven displayed about the fastest and surest football it has shown this year. At the time when Columbia scored its solitary touchdown the eleven did what no other team has been able to do this season. Getting the ball on her own 30-yard line, steady plunges by the three Columbia backs without an end run took the ball 80 yards down the field, where Duell carried bodily by Smith rammed through the Syracuse team for the Blue and White's score. It was a good exhibition of fast football, thoroughly enjoyed by the 4,000 spectators.

Although Columbia could not win, the undergraduates considered that the tie score was very satisfactory in view of the fact that scarcely any one doubted that Syracuse would be able to win by a tally of fully 20 to 0. Columbia's greatest excellence proved to be in the defense, where hitherto this season she has been weakest. The line was well-nigh impregnable to the Syracuse backs, and throughout the 70 minutes of play the visitors had hardly a dozen yards' gain through Columbia's main defense. It was Columbia's ends that gave the up-State team all of its chief advances of the ball. Time and again Park Henderson and Weeks raced around Columbia's ends for long gains, seldom under 5 yards and often over 20. It was only the ability of Columbia's second defense that prevented many touchdowns by the visitors. Invariably when the ball was within striking distance of Columbia's goal the Morningside team braced and took the ball away on downs. In the first half Syracuse twice had the pigskin only 8 yards away from a score, and each time the visitors could not get the necessary 5 yards to enable them to retain the leather in their possession.

In the second half no less than five times when the ball was within 20 yards or less of a score did Columbia repeat this trick of securing the leather from Syracuse on downs. Had Columbia had any backs capable of fast end running with such a defense as she showed yesterday, there is little doubt that the Blue and White would have been decisively victorious over the Syracuse. As it was, all Columbia's gains were made by steady hammering, which wore out the men, while Syracuse gained her advances of the ball by the less exhaustive method of fast end running. To Columbia men there was a certain element of sadness in the contest, for it was the last time that Howard H. Weekes will ever don a football uniform for the Blue and White. Suffering from a sprained ankle and an abcess on the hip, Weekes was unable to enter the game until within ten minutes of its finish. Although he limped painfully, he twice prevented scores by Syracuse and made two excellent end runs; once, indeed, he almost had a clear field, but handicapped by his lameness he was unable to avoid opposing interference. Weekes has played four years for Columbia and has helped mainly to win her games in the last three years with Yale, Princeton and Pennsylvania. He is probably the best known halfback on the gridiron, and he left the field yesterday carried on the shoulders of Columbia men and was cheered again and again.

Costly fumbles probably prevented a Columbia score in the first half, for the Syracuse line was attacked repeatedly with considerable gain and the ball was punted often to save territory, both sides holding for downs.

The half was over with the ball in Syracuse's possession at Columbia's forty-five yard line.

Syracuse kicked off to Columbia's twenty-yard to Smith, who ran back fifteen yards. An end run by Frambach gave Columbia two yards, and Fisher punted. Syracuse earned first down. Then Columbia got the ball on downs at her thirty-yard line. Smith got four yards through tackle. Duell made seven more, Frambach two more. Twice again by steady line bucking Columbia made its first down. Steady line crashes took the leather to Syracuse's thirty-six yard mark, the ball having been pushed forty-five yards from Columbia's thirty-yard line. Smith lifted Frambach six yards further, Duell got another five, and the ball was at Syracuse's twenty-five yard mark. Frambach twice added five yards more. Smith, on a dash through left tackle, got five more. Duell, Smith and Frambach took the leather to Syracuse's seven-yard line. Columbia failed to gain once. Smith then made its first down. Fisher fumbled. Smith could not gain, and, with four yards to gain, with the chances much against success, Duell pushed over the line for a touchdown, helped by Smith. Duell kicked the goal, making the score 6 to 0. Columbia had worked the ball eighty yards for a touchdown.

Syracuse kicked off to Duell, who rushed back the ball to Columbia's thirty-eight yard line, but was tackled so hard that he dropped the ball. Columbia got the ball on downs at her twelve-yard line, but did not gain, and Syracuse came into possession by catching Duell's punt. By consistent line bucking and a couple of penalties, Syracuse marched slowly toward Columbia's goal. On a plunge right through centre Weeks went over the line for a touchdown. Boland bucked the goal, the ball hitting the crossbar and just rolling over for a score. The tally then stood 6 to 6. Weekes came into the game soon after this and his presence seemed to inspire similar vigor into the local players, but they were nearly all in Columbia's favor.

Time—Thirty-five minute halves.

Columbia, 6. Position. Syracuse, 6.
Earle.....Left end.....Lane, McCoomb
Brown.....Left tackle.....Slade
Duden.....Left guard.....Moore
Smythe.....Centre.....Wikoff
Stangland.....Right guard.....Brane
Wallace.....Right tackle.....L. Morris
Schoonmaker, Wolff, Wood.....Right end.....Boland
Fisher, Goodman.Quarter back.....O'Neill
Duell, Weekes...Left half back....Park, Weekes
Frambach, Duell.Right half back.....Henderson
Smith.....Full back.....M. Morris

Touch-down—Duell. Wekes. Goals from touchdowns—Duell, Boland. Referee—J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Addison Kelly, Princeton. Time of game—Thirty-five minute halves.

PENN., 12; CORNELL, 11.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven today defeated the Cornell team by the score of 12 to 11. The Ithacans kicked a goal from placement and scored a touchdown from which a goal resulted in the first half, while Pennsylvania scored two touchdowns and kicked two goals in the second half. Never has a more intensely exciting and uncertain contest been witnessed on Franklin Field. Until the final blast of the referee's whistle announced the cessation of hostilities there was a painful uncertainty in the hearts of the Pennsylvania supporters. Cornell had thrice carried the ball dangerously near Pennsylvania's goal, and once carried it over. Another touchdown or an opportunity for a second goal from placement would probably mean the defeat of the local eleven. But as the time drew near for the close of the contest Pennsylvania's play became more fierce, while that of Cornell grew correspondingly weak, and the game ended with the ball in Cornell's possession on her 25-yard line.

There was scarcely a moment during the seventy minutes' struggle that there was not something occurring. Spectacular runs, sensational tackles, and terrific line plunges came with such frequency that the spectators were kept almost continually bobbing up and down in their seats. Both teams played brilliantly. Pennsylvania's offense was superior to that of Cornell, and her defense, particularly within ten minutes of the close of the game, has never been excelled by a Pennsylvania eleven. When the two elevens trotted on for the second half the score stood 11 to 0 in favor of Cornell, and there were few Pennsylvanians who dared hope for a victory.

Gardiner of Pennsylvania kicked off to Coffin of Cornell on the latter's thirteen-yard line, and Coffin ran the ball back twenty-five yards before being thrown. Pennsylvania was given the ball for holding, and carried it from Cornell's thirty-eight-yard line to her twenty-five-yard mark. She was forced to kick. Brewster of Cornell returned the punt, Penn securing the ball on her five-yard line. The Pennsylvania players then began a terrible onslaught on the Cornell line, and in three minutes Torrey had scored a touchdown, from which Gardiner kicked a goal. Then began what proved to be the sensational period of the day's play. Coffin's kick was returned by Pennett of Pennsylvania to the latter's five-yard line, where Penn got the ball on a bad fumble due to a wretched pass by Lies, who had taken Davitt's place at centre for Cornell. Pennett kicked on the first line-up and the ball went high over Brewster's head, rolling to Cornell's twenty-yard line. Brewster returned the kick immediately Cornell lined up and Dale ran the ball back from Pennsylvania's fifty-yard mark to Cornell's forty-yard line. After carrying the ball to within twenty yards of Cornell's goal Penn lost on a quarter back kick, and Brewster at once sent the ball away from the Cornell goal. Bennett for Pennsylvania again kicked over Brewster's head, and it was Cornell's ball within eight yards of her own goal. Brewster punted on the first opportunity, but the attempt was a failure, and Dale caught the ball for Penn on Cornell's thirty-five-yard line. On a double pass Dale gained twenty yards. The ball was within fifteen yards of Cornell's goal, and the excitement was intense. Michell, Penn's big guard, was brought on in Piekarski's place. On the first attempt he tore through Cornell's line for five yards. Gardiner made four, Mitchell four more, and then Bennett carried the ball over for a touch-down, tying the score. The touch-down was made far to the left of the goal posts, and Dale was chosen to punt out to Gardiner for a free catch. There was almost a deathlike stillness when this scene was being enacted, but a moment later when the ball dropped safely in Gardiner's hands immediately in front of the goal posts pandemonium seemed to have broken loose. Just as the crowd had begun to settle down Gardiner kicked the goal, scoring the point which eventually won the game. As the ball went between the posts hats, canes, flags, and almost every object within the enclosure which was not fastened down flew through the air indiscriminately. It was a glorious awakening after a Rip Van Winkle stage of football slumber. There were only five minutes of play remaining, and Cornell worked desperately to snatch victory from defeat, but Pennsylvania's defense at this time was impenetrable, and a game which the Ithacans had confidently expected to win was recorded against them.

It was Capt. Warner's last game in his college career, and he will never have cause to regret the part he took in the contest. His line bucking, breaking through and tackling in the open has certainly never been excelled on Franklin Field, while his run of 50 yards, from the kick-off through the Pennsylvania eleven, was remarkable The game was free from unnecessary roughness, but that it was unusually fierce is shown by the number of substitutes. Three times Cornell had the ball within striking distance of Pennsylvania's goal in the first half. Twice the Quaker line held, and once the ball was taken from the Ithacans for interference.

For Pennsylvania the work of Dale and Baird was the most brilliant. Three times the former got around the Cornell ends for gains of 18, 20, and 22 yards, while Baird seldom failed to gain when given the ball. There was scarcely any fumbling, a remarkable fact when the muddy, slippery condition of the ball is taken into consideration. There was not a vacant seat at 2 o'clock, the hour scheduled for play to begin, and long lines of persons were waiting at the two entrances. About 22,000 persons witnessed the game. It was 2:02 when the Pennsylvania team came on the field, followed a moment later by Cornell. After a brief signal practice, the Captains were called together and the coin tossed. Capt. Gardiner won the toss, and chose the west goal, with the wind at his back. A moment later Coffin kicked off, and the game was on.

Play had progressed but a few minutes, when Brewster, for Cornell, heeled one of Bennett's punts on Pennsylvania's 30-yard line. He held the ball while Coffin dropped a goal from placement. Toward the close of the first half Cornell got the ball on her 53-yard line, and by brilliant runs by Tydeman, Purcell, and Warner, scored a touchdown. Coffin kicked the goal, which closed Cornell's scoring. The teams lined up as follows:

Pennsylvania. (12.)	Positions.	Cornell. (11.)
Richardson, Thomas.	Left end	Larkin
Torrey	Left tackle	Leuder, Costello
Haffman	Left guard	Warner
McCabe	Centre	Davitt, Lies
Pickarski, Mitchell.	Right guard	Hunt
Baird	Right tackle	Waud, Smith
Metzgar	Right end	Tydeman
Dale	Quarter back	Brewster
Fortner, Wrightington	Left half back	Purcell, Sheble
Gardiner	Right half back	Snider, Burns
Bennett	Full back	Coffin

Touch-downs—Bennett, Torrey, Tydeman. Goals—Gardiner (2.) Coffin. Goal from placement—Coffin. Referee—E. N. Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—Paul J. Dashiel, Lehigh. Timekeeper—Pearson, Princeton. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes each.

INDIANS, 21; GEORGETOWN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Carlisle Indians vanquished Georgetown here to-day by the score of 21 to 0. For the first half of the contest the playing was all in Georgetown's favor. The conditions were exactly reversed in the second half when Carlisle had her own way completely, with almost exclusive possession of the ball, and outplayed Georgetown at every point of the game, scoring four touch-downs and missing one goal.

The ground was slippery, owing to the heavy rain which fell during the night, and the field was covered with water in many places. The Indians had the best of the kicking, and this, with the fact that they were the heavier team, enabled them to win. Georgetown's defense was weak, and the Indians had no trouble in making gains through the line and around the ends. Georgetown's offense was also weak, and the Indians had the ball in their territory most of the time. Georgetown's only chance to score was in the first half, when Hart and Reilly made long runs around the ends. Both were tackled from behind, however, and the ball was carried back to the centre of the field. Time and again Georgetown lost the ball on downs, and the Indians, by steady line bucking, carried the ball down the field. Twice Georgetown got the ball on fumbles, but was unable to gain. Time and again Georgetown punted, but

AUTOMOBILE HILL TEST

O. P. Nestman Makes a New Gasoline Record at Eagle Rock.

TEN VEHICLES MAKE ASCENT

W. J. Stewart Wins in Steam Motor Class—Unexpected Success in Spite of Muddy Roads.

In spite of the soft and slippery condition of the course, the annual hill-climbing contest of the Automobile Club of New Jersey was held on the steep and winding approach to Eagle Rock, West Orange, N. J., yesterday, and all but three of the thirteen competitors succeeded in mounting the hill without a stop. The best time for the climb of a mile and an eighth was made by O. P. Nestman's eight horse power Stevens-Duryea gasoline car, which reached the summit in 2:45, winning the cup in the gasoline class and beating the record for gasoline vehicles of 3:53 4-5, made by Charles E. Duryea last year, by over a minute, despite the poor condition of the road. Five other gasoline cars made the climb in an average time of five minutes.

In the steam vehicle class first prize was won by William J. Stewart in a four horse power locomobile, which accomplished the ascent in 2:58¾, sixteen and three-quarter seconds slower than his own record time of 2:42, made last year. Three other steam cars also made the trip to the top, two of them in less than three minutes, and the other in a little over seven minutes. Three other steam vehicles attempted the ascent, but two were compelled to stop part way up the hill to get up enough steam to go ahead, and the other, which had a kerosene burner, caught fire soon after leaving the foot, and blazed up in a spectacular manner. The damage was slight, as the fire was confined to the burner, but the car was withdrawn from the contest.

H. W. Whipple's big Packard touring steam car was run into by the driver of another steam vehicle while awaiting its turn to start at the bottom of the hill, and was injured so that it was unable to take part in the contest. The offending vehicle had a wheel damaged.

With one exception all the steam vehicles which completed the ascent made better time than the gasoline cars, except the winning Stevens-Duryea car, which made the performance of that vehicle the more remarkable and caused some of the steam car owners to declare that a mistake had been made in the timing of the winning gasoline car. The timing, however, was done automatically by an electric timing device of French make, which was connected by wire with the starting point and was operated jointly by the starter and the timer.

Eagle Rock is located in West Orange, and is one of the loftiest points of the Orange Mountains. From it on a clear day may be had a view of Orange, Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City, and other suburban towns, as well as the tall buildings of the metropolis and the towers of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The summit and much of the adjoining slope of the mountain is a part of the Essex County park system. The rock is reached from West Orange by a steep and winding road one mile and an eighth in length, which has long been more than locally famous. In the halcyon days of cycling it was a famous place for hill-climbing contests, and now that the automobile has succeeded the wheel in public favor it has become the favorite place to test the hill-climbing ability of the self-propelled vehicles. The summary:

GASOLINE MOTORS.

Owner and Make.	Time. M. S.
O. P. Nestman, Stevens-Duryea, 8 horse power, 1,050 pounds	2:45
Dr. H. Power, Duryea, 6 horse power, 950 pounds	4:26
J. G. Dale, Long Distance, 7 horse power, 1,450 pounds	4:40⅖
C. E. Proctor, Winton, 15 horse power, 2,000 pounds	4:52⅖
H. M. Odiorne, Long Distance, 7 horse power, 1,400 pounds	5:20
I. D. Flash, Oldsmobile, 4 horse power, 800 pounds	6:06

STEAM MOTORS.

W. J. Stewart, Locomobile, 4 horse power, 750 pounds	2:58¾
R. T. Newton, Locomobile, 4½ horse power, 750 pounds	3:36⅘
H. M. Wells, Prescott, 4½ horse power, 1,400 pounds	3:43¼
L. J. Wyckoff, Knoxmobile, 8 horse power, 1,400 pounds	7:15

HANDBALL EXPERTS PLAY.

Champion Egan Beat Two Men—Dunne and Shea Defeated Casey and Drew.

Handball experts had plenty of work on hand yesterday. Both in Jersey City and Brooklyn there were many games decided, but the leading contests took place in Egan's Jersey City court and Drew's Brooklyn court.

Oliver Drew has been matched to play Timothy Tuohill of Kanturk, Ireland. Negotiations as to the arrangements have progressed so far that Tuohill has agreed to come to this country and play the first series of games in Brooklyn next June. The second half of the match will be played in Ireland two months later.

At Drew's Brooklyn court yesterday Drew and "Phil" Casey played a losing game against James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea. The latter pair won the first two games 21—16 and 21—19, but lost the third 17—21. Scores:

J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	21—21—17
O Drew and Phil Casey	16—19—21
J. Dunne, Jr.	21—21
Oliver Drew	16—19
J. Dillon and D. Malloy	18—21—21—12
D. Doherty and Denis Shea	21—16—19—21
Harry Regan	21—16—21
James Murphy	19—21—12
M. Ryan and J. Donohue	16—21—21
Denis Shea and J. Connors	21—16—11

"Mike" Egan, the champion handball expert, was in splendid form yesterday. At his Jersey City court he played three games against P. Durkin and J. Delany, and beat the pair very handily 21—16, 21—11, and 21—7. He improved both in service and return plays during each succeeding set, and outplayed his opponents in hollow fashion. Scores:

"Mike" Egan	21—21—21
P. Durkin and Edward Ficke	16—11— 7
Patrick Egan	21—21—18
Patrick Conway	17—20—21
T. Keegan and J. Egan	21—21—21—21
J. Manning and J. Walsh	15—11—10—18
B. Logan and M. Kenny	21— 8—21
P. Eckhoff and W. O'Keeffe	15—21—15
James Flaherty	21—21—21
A. Martin and T. Moran	18—20—17

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

With a time allowance of four minutes, Fred Lorz won the Mohawk Athletic Club's handicap cross-country run yesterday, his actual time for five and a quarter miles being 32:18. The course was from the clubhouse on Walton Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, thence to Jerome Avenue as far as the firehouse, near Fordham Landing, and back through Jerome Avenue to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street to Girard Avenue, finishing at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. Kyle made the best time of any, covering the distance in 31:45, while A. McKechnie, the scratch man, took 39 minutes, but it was his first attempt of the season. Following is the order in which the survivors finished:

Name.	Hdcp. M. S.	Actual Time. M. S.
F. Kyle	2:15	31:45
Fred. Lorz	4:00	32:18
D. Osborne	3:30	33:52
E. McCarthy	3:30	34:16
J. Larian	6:00	34:33
A. H. Dale	6:00	34:52
G. Dorr	6:00	35:30
F. Patton	4:00	37:00
A. McKechnie	Scratch	39:00

Arthur Weyl, Jr., of the St. George, Jr., and Atlas Athletic Clubs gave an allowance of two minutes to a good-sized field of competitors in the Queen Athletic Cross Country over the New York and William's Bridge course yesterday and won that event by 10 yards in 38:50. The route was over a trying tract of country, and for the greater part the runners were plodding through thick mud and soggy going which tested their staying qualities to the limit of endurance. Sidney Phillips of the Jersey Athletic Club was second and P. Cordley of the St. George, Jr., A. C. was third. The others finished in the following order: H. Moore, Queen Athletic Club; T. Maher, Jersey Athletic Club; T. Thompson, St. George, Jr., Athletic Club; H. Levy, Decatur Athletic Club, and P. Johnson, Queen Athletic Club.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Three Favorites Won on a Heavy Track—Circus Won Washington Cup Event.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—An excellent card of seven events, including two steeplechases and a race on the flat for the Washington Cup at two and a quarter miles, drew to Bennings to-day the largest assemblage that ever witnessed a day's racing in this city. The track was very heavy and the going hard. Most interest centred in the cup race, in which over half of the horses entered were scratched. Circus, the outsider, with Blake up, won this race in a hard drive from Andy Williams and Carbuncle, the horses that made all the pace.

Scratches reduced the steeplechase for gentlemen riders, leaving only three starters. This was a grand race over the jumps, the three horses not getting three lengths apart until the stretch was reached, where Ivan won in a close finish with Arius. The handicap steeplechase was another good race and was captured by the odds on favorite Imperialist, after the hardest kind of a brush with Montrip and Draughtsman. Guess won the first event, the first three horses finishing heads apart. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. Guess, 109 pounds, (Creamer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Lucky Day, 109, (Doyle,) 40 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Plantagenet, 109, (Rice,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:05 3-5. Merry Sport, Colonsay, Geisha Girl, Alhambra, Lowly, Aunt Bella, Rosewater, Adele Harding, Bassaneo, and Rathbride also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Brandysmash, 109 pounds, (Shea,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Grail, 105, (Wilkerson,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Brisk, 106, (Rice,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:34 4-5. Petra II, Cornwall, Larva, Toddy, Curtsey, Euclaire, Gwynne, Bijou, Carroll D., Francois, and Gratia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; gentlemen riders; about two and one-half miles. Ivan, 165 pounds, (Mr. Dunnell,) 8 to 5, won; Arius, 155, (Mr. Kerr,) 4 to 5, second; Cheval d'Or, 155, (Mr. Harris,) 4 to 1, third. Time—5:37. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase; about three miles. Imperialist, 154 pounds, (Mars,) 4 to 5 and out, won; Draughtsman, 133, (G. Smith,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Montrip, 130, (A. Jackson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—6:27. Marylander, Decameron, and Captain Conover also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Washington Cup; two and one-fourth miles. Circus, 114 pounds, (Blake,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Andy Williams, 104, (Rice,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Carbuncle, 107, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1, third. Time—4:20. Major Mansir, Judge Phillips, Huntressa, and Moon Daisy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six furlongs. Barkelmore, 107 pounds, (Pollack,) even and 1 to 2, won; Profitable, 104, (Daly,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; John Nevin, 107, (King,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:20 3-5.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Smart Set, 138 pounds, (Redfern,) 2 to 5 and out, won; Ben Howard, 129, (Cannon,) 5 to 1 and 11 to 10, second; Arrahgowan, 121, (Brennan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Brunswick also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for three-year-olds and upward; two miles and a half over ten flights of hurdles. Collegian, 159 pounds; Gould, Beauregard, Conflicting Evidence, and Heroics, 158 each; Blacksmith and Kalamara, 152 each, and Silver Twist, 138.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden colts, two years old, special weights; six furlongs. Sunny Shore, Reckless, Lord Advocate, Hist, Lucky Day, Stonewall, and Fuego, 107 pounds each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two years old; special weights; six furlongs. Charmel, Adele Harding, Retire, Criticism, Little Adele, Tioga, Black Diana, and Roll Call, 104 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and fifty yards. Annie Grace, Amente, Solomon, and Marston, 110 pounds each; Sam Craig and Honeybrook, 108 each; Wogram, Alma Girl, Prancer, Lady Teazle, Maxille, Nightingale, and Knight Templar, 105 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Benckart, 109 pounds; Flara, Wunderlick, Brisk, Aloise, Cogswell, and Malden, 103 each; Mosketo, 98; Brunswick and Flying Virginia, 95 each, and Sedition and Buck Lodge, 90 ginian, 95 each, and Sedition and Buck Lodge, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; seven furlongs. Candling and Pigeon Post, 123 pounds each; Malden, Gallant, and Daly, 120 each; Smart Set, 118; Buck Lodge, 115; Jim Clarke, 102; Hackensack, John Nevin, Nevermore, Invincible, Scoffer, Dark Planet, and Cincinnatus, 95 each, and Florham Queen, Ahola, and Captivator, 92 each.

NEW ORLEANS RACES.

Record Breaking Crowd at Opening of Crescent City Jockey Club's Track.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The attendance at the opening of the Crescent City Jockey Club's Winter meeting broke all local records. The track was good and the card far above the average of a Winter meeting, despite the fact that the principal event, the Inaugural Handicap, went to W. J. Deboe an outsider, who was 30 to 1 in the betting. Golden Rule, who, with St. Cuthbert, represented the racing firm of Durnell & Hers, was favorite at twos. St. Cuthbert, who was relied upon to make the running for his stable companion, became entangled in the barrier at the start, and cut no figure in the contest. Golden Rule showed in front in the first few strides, and turned into the stretch two lengths in the lead. The effort told in the run home, and W. J. Deboe wore the Golden Garter gelding down, winning by half a length. The race was worth $2,050 to the winner. Cambrian and McChesney were the only winning favorites. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Cambrian, 109 pounds, (W. O'Connor,) 9 to 10, won; Giffalin, 103, (Robbins,) 7 to 2, second; Hanover Queen, 97, (Fisher,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Tillo, Irving Mayor, Witful, Joe Doughty, Belvino, and Judge Magee also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Pride of Galore, 103 pounds, (Helgeson,) 4 to 1, won; My Surprise, 107, (Buchanan,) 3 to 1, second; Versifier, 107, (Robbins,) 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Jove Mathilde, Puredale, Lord Touchwood, and Robert G. Lansing also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Moabina, 104 pounds, (W. Hickel,) 8 to 1, won; Worthington, 106, (Robbins,) 5 to 1, second; Inspector Shea, 109, (Fuller,) 25 to 1, third. Time —1:29. Precarious, Ruby Ray, Precisely, Pierce J. Leviathan, Carnassus, John Storm, Dougherty, and Le Moyne also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Inaugural Handicap; six furlongs. W. J. Deboe, 101, (Robbins,) 30 to 1, won; Golden Rule, 118, (Buchanan,) 2 to 1, second; Henry McDaniel, 94, (W. Hicks,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Wealth, Harry New, Orchanung, Waswift, Travers, Lyman Hay, St. Cuthbert, Death, and Ragtag also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. McChesney, 126, (Buchanan,) 7 to 20, won; Lady Sterling, 104, (Waugh,) 10 to 1, second; Honoluln, 107, (Robbins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Santa Teresa, Satin Coat, and Smile also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and an eighth. Sarilla, 108, (Munroe,) 25 to 1, won; Carat, 100, (Helgeson,) 9 to 5, second; Prince Blazes, 103, (Buchanan,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:57. Marcos, Compass, Chorus Boy, Commonwealth's Attorney, and False Lead also ran.

To-day's New Orleans Entries.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six furlongs. Shoofly, Polite, 102; Solver, Nicollette, 105; Suburban Queen, 109; Sydney Sabbath, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Optional, 96 pounds; Mary Moore and Little Jack Horner, 97 each; Moni and Delia Ostrand, 102 each; Doctor Scharff, 104; Kiss Quick, John Peters, and Tobicum, 107 each; Bummer, 100; if You Dare, 111, and Peter Duryea, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Leena and Dodis S., 89 pounds each; Annie Thompson and Maid of Enid, 98 each; Miss Shanley, 103, and Nabokish and Tom Middleton, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; all ages; seven furlongs. Flora Levy, 88 pounds; Balm of Gilead, 93; Travers, 95; Scotch Plaid, 102; Clonmel, 107; Harry New, 110, and Federal, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Aurie B., 93 pounds; Florentan, 95; Rankin, 96; Ravenspur, 98; Brockston, 100; Watkins Overton, Tancred, and Nimble Nag, 102 each; Glenrice, 102, and Arvensis, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Pearl Finder, 94 pounds; Yazah, 96; Optimo, 98; Rasselas, 101; Andes and Free Pass, 103; Scotch Plaid, 105, and Commissioner Forester, 107.

Duffy Invited for Garden Games.

One of the athletic events that has always been a feature of the indoor games formerly held by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden, was the 60-yard special race in which the leading sprinters of the country generally competed. This year the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association has placed this race on the programme of their carnival of sports that will be held at the Garden on Saturday, Dec. 27. An invitation has been sent to Arthur Duffy of Georgetown University, the record holder for the 60 and 100 yard dashes and it is practically certain that he will appear. Patrick Walsh of the New York Athletic Club and Arthur Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club are training to meet Duffy, and they hope to give him a hard race.

GOOD GOLF AT LAKEWOOD

Travis Wins Cup for the Lowest Qualifying Round Score.

EIGHTY-SIX PLAYERS FINISH

Handicaps and Mixed Foursomes Were Played on Many Local Links—Putting Contest for a Turkey.

Walter J. Travis, Findlay Douglas, and Charles B. Macdonald, all former golf champions of the United States, gave a National championship tone yesterday to the open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club. The competition will continue to-day and to-morrow. The event yesterday was an 18-hole medal play round, and three sets of 16 qualified for three cups. The match play rounds will begin to-day.

Travis won the cup for the lowest score of the day, 77 strokes, the best that has ever been made in the opening round of a Lakewood Fall tournament. Douglas and Macdonald tied for second honors at 84 strokes. There was a quadruple tie at 89 in the first set for the last three places. Travis last year made the amateur record for the course at 75 strokes, but he scored that low figure in one of the match play rounds. There was little difference between the play of the three former champions on the first nine holes, Travis and Macdonald both doing 41, while Douglas did 42. C. C. Mason of the Crescent Athletic Club and C. L. Tappin of Westbrook each made 82. On the last nine holes Travis struck a winning pace, finishing in 36. Seven of the holes were made in four each, while one was a three and the other five. The only other man to make a nine-hole half under 40 was J. B. Coles Toppan of Nassau County, who did the home holes in 39 strokes.

The field was one of the largest that has ever taken part in a Lakewood Thanksgiving event. About ninety golfers started, and eighty-six turned in cards. There were several ties in the different cup sets, and these will be played off the first thing this morning, when the draw will be made for the match play rounds. The course was in excellent condition. There was no rain during the day, and the greens were very true. Those who qualified for the first, or Lakewood Cup, are:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—			
Out	5	4	5 5 5 4 4 4 3—41
In	4	3	4 4 4 5 4 4 4—36—77
Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau County—			
Out	6	5	4 5 6 4 4 5 4—43
In	4	4	4 5 4 5 4 5 5—41—84
C. B. Macdonald, Garden City—			
Out	5	4	5 4 5 5 5 3 4—41
In	4	4	4 5 5 4 6 5 6—43—84

	Out.	In.	To-tal.
George T. Brokaw, Princeton	43	42	85
J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau County	46	39	85
C. C. Mason, Crescent Athletic	44	42	86
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	44	42	86
H. Dale, University of Penn	46	41	87
Dr. D. P. Fredericks, Oil City	46	41	87
W. G. Barnwell, Oakland	45	43	88
A. Sydney Carpenter, Philadelphia	45	43	88
L. S. Kerr, Fairfield	46	42	88
A. D. Compton, Westchester	46	42	88
E. M. Hunt, Trenton	40	49	89
W. W. Burton, California	47	42	89
James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow	45	44	89
W. L. Ganther, Westbrook	45	44	89

The eligibles for the other two sets will not be determined until the ties are played off, when the first 32 will be divided into second and third cup sets of 16 each. The scores of those who finished the round are:

	Out.	In.	To-tal.
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	48	40	88
T. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., Nassau	49	41	90
A. E. Whitney, Nassau	45	46	90
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	48	42	90
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	47	44	91
M. K. Wagers, Lakewood	50	43	93
J. Ward, Fox Hills	49	43	92
T. D. Hooper, Nassau	48	44	92
R. L. Redfield, Montclair	45	47	92
F. C. Jennings, Nassau	50	43	93
R. P. Worrall, Lakewood	51	42	93
John Mollér, Jr., Apawamis	48	45	93
W. D. Stockly, Lakewood	45	48	93
Dr. W. E. Fisher, York Harbor	47	47	94
Paul Waterman, Montclair	48	46	94
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Fox Hills	47	47	94
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	48	46	94
H. McSweeney, Oil City	49	45	94
R. A. Rainey, Plainfield	47	47	94
D. G. Geddes, Dyker Meadow	52	42	94
P. A. Castner, Univ. of Pa	50	44	94
T. Reed, Montclair	50	45	95
W. P. Pickett, Crescent A. C	50	45	95
Howard Maxwell, Nassau	52	43	95
A. M. Dallett, St. David's	50	45	95
A. W. Terhune, Lakewood	49	46	95
P. C. Pointer, Elizabeth	52	43	95
A. F. J. Milligan, Elizabeth	49	46	95
J. G. Lindsay, Jr., Univ. of Penn	50	46	96
G. W. Dorland, Van Cortlandt	47	49	96
J. A. Tyng, Morris County	48	48	96
J. A. Stillman, Garden City	51	45	96
J. G. Batterson, North Jersey	52	45	97
T. C. Ennent, Baltusrol	50	47	97
J. C. Phillips, Hollywood	50	47	97
H. W. Slocum, Apawamis	52	45	97
A. L. Taylor, Lakewood	45	52	97
P. S. P. Randolph, Pt. Judith	52	46	98
D. L. Schwartz, Lakewood	52	46	98
W. Radcliffe, Lakewood	53	45	98
W. Leake, Fox Hills	51	48	99
F. S. Keeler, Lakewood	51	48	99
Alex. Morten, Westchester Country	54	45	99
R. H. Boyd, Milwaukee	53	46	99
D. Lloyd, Lakewood	54	46	100
F. C. Brown, Dyker Meadows	58	52	100
F. C. Reynolds, Essex County	53	47	100
R. F. Phifer, Washington	53	47	100
G. H. Armstrong, Fox Hills	55	45	100
De F. Lyon, Lakewood	49	52	101
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	56	45	101
N. Mallouf, Garden City	53	48	101
C. W. Hunt, St. David's	56	45	101
Harry Suydam, Dyker Meadows	54	48	102
W. J. Evans, Pawelton	58	44	102
L. P. Rider, Nassau	58	44	102
G. A. Fisk, Suwanoy	55	47	102
A. F. Sutherland, Albany	55	48	103
J. E. Faber, Harbor Hill	51	52	103
W. J. Geddes, Dyker Meadows	58	56	104
W. Gardner, Lakewood	54	50	104
R. J. Flick, Wyoming Valley	58	48	106
A. W. Black, Palm Beach	54	52	106
J. H. Allen, Essex Country	58	49	107
S. E. Ferris, Lakewood	59	48	107
R. H. DeGusty, Nassau	57	51	108
N. A. James, Morris County	54	55	109
C. W. Whitney, Dyker Meadows	59	51	110
Irving Brokaw, Deal	58	54	112

Baltusrol Golfers in Handicap.

R. J. Cullen, who had twenty strokes handicap, close to the limit, won the Thanksgiving Day Handicap yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. His net score was 84. H. R. Lamball, who came second, made the best gross score, 89 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
R. J. Cullen	104	20	84
H. R. Lambale	89	4	85
L. W. Counett	97	12	85
E. P. Wright	102	16	86
J. H. Wharton	90	2	88
S. C. Davidge	108	16	92
C. Stewart	103	11	92
H. E. Paterson	105	13	92
W. H. Hamilton	116	23	93
L. V. Counett, Jr.	108	15	93
J. Beale	106	10	96
C. A. Whittaker	111	14	97
J. W. Doorly	119	17	102

Class Golf at Richmond County.

Two golf handicaps, for Class A and Class B members, were played yesterday on the Staten Island links of the Richmond County Country Club. J. C. Cotrell won the former event, and N. S. Walker got the other. The players who turned in scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
J. C. Cottrell	83	0	83
Thomas H. Simpson	91	7	84
H. E. Paterson	85	0	85
O. L. Williams	85	0	85
C. T. Stout	89	0	89
C. W. Pierson	89	0	89
L. H. Thomas	94	0	94
James Park	106	8	100

CLASS B.

N. S. Walker, Jr.	95	14	81
W. P. Larned	102	10	92

Mixed Foursome on Newark Links.

Miss Jenkins and Harry Northrup, Jr., won the mixed foursome competition played yesterday on the links of the Newark Athletic Club. The handicap allowances were regulated by taking the average of the two players who were partners. The winners made both the best net and gross scores. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Miss Jenkinson and H. Northrup, Jr.	118	7½	111½
Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Dickinson	122	9	113
Miss M. Flood and Fred Keer	128	12	116
Mr. and Mrs. G. MacCutcheon	125	8½	116½

Mixed Foursome Golf at Ardsley.

A mixed foursome competition was the holiday feature of the Ardsley Club golfers yesterday on their links, near Dobbs Ferry. The result was a tie at 105 net. Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and F. R. Bertram, one of the couples who tied, made their score from scratch, which was the best gross record of the day. The six couples who finished were:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and F. R. Bertram	105	0	105
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brooks, Jr.	115	10	105
Mrs. W. J. Worcester and F. L. Eldridge	113	4	109
Miss Lillian Brooks and A. G. Morris	126	12	114
Mrs. A. D. Cochrane and E. A. McCullagh	118	3	115
Miss A. Archbold and W. J. Worcester	126	8	118

Hitchcock Wins St. Andrew's Golf.

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale, and the former intercollegiate champion, won the holiday handicap yesterday at the St. Andrew's Golf Club by turning the excellent score of 70, which won the match, although he was the only scratch player. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. Hitchcock, Jr.	79	0	79
O. H. Rogers	92	12	80
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	88	6	82
W. C. Slauders	96	14	82
Dr. W. K. Simpson	100	18	82
D. A. Hyde	101	18	83
A. J. Aiken, 2d	93	9	84
S. C. Clark	89	4	85
D. P. Kingsley	93	4	89
L. H. Crane	105	16	89

Parsons Wins Golf Medal.

A. R. Parsons won the Thanksgiving Day medal yesterday at the Fox Hills Golf Club links, Staten Island. His net score was 76. The best gross score was 88, made by Mortimer M. Singer. Twenty-two members returned cards. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
A. R. Parsons	94	18	76
A. R. Davidson	100	18	82
A. J. Worrell	103	20	83
W. C. Palmer	101	17	84
Arthur Hallick	102	18	84
W. E. Laugham	94	8	86
S. P. Barrett	93	8	85
M. M. Singer	88	2	86
E. C. Haward	104	18	86
W. W. Harris	95	9	86
Oliver Wren	96	10	86

Forest Hill Golf Team Wins.

The Forest Hill Golf Club team visited the links of the Roseville Golf Club, N. J., yesterday, and in a match with nine players on a side the visitors won by 15 holes to 8. The results are:

FOREST HILL.	Holes.	ROSEVILLE.	Holes.
Hunter	1	Hoffman	0
Taylor	0	Wood	3
P. Heller	3	Havell	0
Royce	3	Courson	0
Haggerty	3	Woodruff	0
Stiles	0	Thurston	3
Brett	0	Dodd	2
Baker	3	Munheid	0
Jolly	2	Mackie	0
Total	15	Total	8

Turkeys for Dyker Meadow Golfers.

The golfers of the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, added some novel features to their Thanksgiving Day competitions yesterday. A thirty-five-pound Rhode Island turkey was offered by the club for a putting and approaching match, and this huge bird was won by H. G. McKeever. S. S. Baldwin, H. F. Whitney, and Charles H. Adams, all tied for second place, only one point behind McKeever. Six turkeys were then raffled off for the caddies, and the lucky lads who got them were Samuel Bush, Henry Kobert, Thomas Fowl, George Stalker, William Welch, and Oscar Hoppie.

Nearly thirty members finished the regula revent of the day, an 18-hole handicap for a bag and set of clubs presented by the club professional, George Law. Daniel Chauncey and James H. Merritt tied for the prize at 78 net; Chauncey, however, having the lowest gross score of the day, 82, while Merritt had 85. They will play off to-morrow, and the loser will take the second prize given by the club. The third prize was won by Howard T. Whitney with 80, 7, 82.

Golf for Englewood Men and Women.

Harry Stark, the golf professional of the Englewood Golf Club, offered a set of clubs for both men and women yesterday in a bogey competition. In the men's contest N. Campbell won by finishing even with bogey, while in the women's match there was a tie between Miss Marion Kirkby and Miss J. F. Heiser, each of whom finished 3 down. The scores were: N. Campbell, all even; Dr. Marvin, 2 down; George B. Austin, 2 down; James Baird, 3 down; J. H. Clark, 3 down; R. A. Farrell, 3 down; W. B. Sharpe, 3 down; E. Frayser, 4 down; W. H. Peckham, 4 down; W. E. F. Moore, 4 down. A sweepstakes was also decided in the afternoon. It was won by W. B. Sharpe and W. E. Barnes, who finished 2 up. G. B. Austin and W. W. Wilson finished all even and H. Barber and W. E. Bond 1 down.

Apawamis Golfers Win Cups.

Three important cup competitions that have been in progress on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club for over a month were finished yesterday. They were all at 36 holes. Malcolm Graham won the Dale Cup in a close match, beating W. H. Pool by 2 up and 1 to play. W. R. Thurston won the Consolation Cup in the Governors' Cup series by 3 up and 2 to play from Harry Strabeigh. The Edwards Cup was won by Maturin Ballou, who beat Ralph Hickcox by 8 up and 6 to play.

Cup for Westchester Golfers.

The first match play scored for the Davis cup was finished yesterday at the Westchester Golf Club near West Farms. The results were: Fairchild beat Bien by default; Savage beat Carrington, 1 up; Wesson beat Yauch, 5 up; Dr. Palmer beat Haviland, 1 up; Struthers beat Goetze, 2 up; Tiffany beat Von Loan, 4 up, 2 to play; Tauchert beat Trask by default; Nanson beat Burke by default.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

New York Canines Win Ribbons at This Annual Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—A large holiday crowd was in attendance to-day at the second day's exhibition of the fourth annual International Dog Show, at Horticultural Hall. Among the winners of first prizes were the following:

Great Danes.—Open Bitches—Champion Fortia, Miss C. C. Whitney of New York, owner.

Bull Dogs.—Limit Dogs and Open Dogs—Champion Ivel Doctor, L. J. Knowles, Magnolia, Mass., owner.

Novice Bitches—Bouncing Kate, W. C. Codman, Providence, R. I.

Limit Bitches and Open Bitches—Selwonk, L. J. Knowles, Magnolia, Mass.

French Bulldogs.—Novice, Limit, and Open Dogs—Selwonk, L. J. Knowles.

Novice Bitches—Marguerite De Valois, Mentone Kennels, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Pointers.—Open Dogs, (under 55 pounds)—Young Lynn, James S. How, Boston, Mass. Novice Bitches—Lady Margaret II., James R. Purcell, Jainesville, Va. Open Bitches, under 50 pounds—Fairace Lady, F. F. Lenoir, Brentwood, Mass.

Irish Setters.—Limit Dogs, Open Dogs, and Bitches—Royal Grande, H. H. Learmont and J. M. Walters, Montreal, Canada.

St. Bernards.—Novice Dogs—Democrat, Walter Johnstone, Elmsford, N. Y.

Limit Dogs.—Shelby Fernmore, Rossmoyne Kennels, Baltimore, Md.

Open Dogs.—Champion Sir Waldorf, Walter Johnstone.

Rough Novice Bitches.—Alys Ines, Walter Johnstone.

Rough Limit Bitches.—Trilby VI., Walter Johnstone.

Fox Terriers, (Smooth.)—Puppy dogs and novice dogs, Norfolk Parader, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto, Canada.

Limit Dogs.—Venation Knight, Vaxation Kennels, New Orleans.

Open Dogs.—Norfolk Huntsman, Norfolk Kennels.

Puppy Bitches.—Norfolk True Lass, Norfolk Kennels.

Novice Bitches and Limit Bitches.—F

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will resume business this morning, after its Thanksgiving Day holiday, with conditions little changed from those that existed at the close of the market on Wednesday. There have been no important developments over the holiday, though in the interim the Street has had opportunity to appreciate more fully the significance of the Manhattan deal and to realize that there may be substantial basis for reports of consolidations and the like involving other important corporations whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange.

It is rather a far cry, however, to declare, as some people in the Street do declare, that the present decline in the market has been deliberately forced in order to permit important interests to accumulate cheap stock in anticipation of pending deals. The truth is that the greater part of the general decline has been forced by professional bear operators who have taken advantage of temporary unfavorable developments to help them in their campaign of depression.

What these developments are—the fear of gold exports, the labor situation, the suggestions of a money squeeze, the absurdly-proclaimed "war to the knife" between the Gould and Harriman interests, the supposed antagonism of the leading financial interests to any advance in the market, the fear of adverse trust and tariff legislation—need not be set out in further detail here. They have been so dwelt upon in recent days that it is little short of remarkable that the market has been able to stand up so well under it all. That somebody, however, has been willing and able to buy stocks on the decline has been evident. And that the buying has been much better than the selling—that also has been evident.

Probably when the skies have cleared and the actual business and financial conditions come to be better understood there will be fuller appreciation of the reason for this confident buying at a time when all professional Wall Street sees nothing ahead but depression and panic and ruin.

WALL STREET HYSTERIA.

Raids on Values Possible Only Through Ignorance and Malignity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a matter of fact, there has been no more reason for the bear orgy which has lately prevailed than there was for the bullish debauch which culminated a year and a half ago. In all the hullabaloo no one has been able to point to any such rottenness in any direction—in any feature or features of the situation—as would give warrant for the wholesale destruction of values which has been in progress. People have undoubtedly sold stocks, because of being forced to, owing to inability to carry them, but others have tumbled their belongings into the pit of the market without stopping to find out why or wherefore. Property has remained stanch and true to everything good that had been said about it, but certificates were hastily disposed of, apparently, on no other ground than that of fear and distrust that after all perhaps there might be something wrong. But who has been doing the buying? Safe to say those level-headed folks who wait for just those periods when stockholders lose their mental balance and seem to care nothing about their pockets. Possibly, not being altogether philanthropic in their natures, they have done a little to help Rumor over a few difficult places. Maybe they have only been passive observers of the frenzied workings of the Wall Street mind. But they have been sure enough holders of the bag into which has tumbled many a block of choice securities, to be carefully tied up and laid aside until the sellers of to-day want to get them back—at higher price.

Pathetic have been some of the pleadings used to weaken the knees of already trembling investors as well as speculators. Take one instance. To illustrate what a pass things had come to in the iron and steel industry, the fact was enlarged upon that our imports of iron and steel in nine months ending with September were $13,785,000 larger than for the like period a year ago, while our exports had fallen off $3,500,000. This frightful development had resulted from no other cause than inability of home producers to cope with home consumers. There must be something entirely out of joint in the industry. The Steel stocks came in for a fearful hammering, aided by fanciful and other statements concerning the intentions of United States Steel Corporation officials in regard to the preferred stock conversion plan, which is taken by many sane people to have as much effect as nothing on the company's profit making power, whichever way the whole thing may finally be settled.

And what has been the reply of the "Trusts?" A statement of earnings and financial condition startlingly favorable. Nearly $21,500,000 of profit made in September and October last year. More than $24,000,000 of profit made in the same two months this year. Cash increased $786,000. Cash assets $20,786,000. Current liabilities decreased—not increased—in the face of this showing $12,550,000. Result, a gain to net cash assets of $33,337,858, to use the exact figures. The totals—assets, $222,620,350; liabilities, $65,142,457; net assets, $157,486,893. In ten months the net earnings amounted to $113,573,004, or about as much as all the dividends paid for a like period on the entire capital stock of all the railroads whose shares are on the dividend list. And did the statement give cause for uneasiness as to future business? It had been claimed that in tin plate and tubes—some of the minor products—there had been price cutting, indicating trouble to secure contracts or something of that kind. But the report shows 1,968,002 tons of orders on hand Nov. 1. Against what? Against 2,331,692 tons a year ago. Expansion in orders, 2,136,310 tons.

Take another illustration. It has all along—that is up to a week or so ago—been urged that the railroads, many of them, had been spending so much money in improvements, so much money in raising physical standard of property and adding to facilities, so much money to bring about economy in handling the vast and growing traffic, that it was only right, only proper—only natural, in fact—that those which had been so engaged should reap the benefit of such a policy. The Union Pacific report made its appearance, and with three-fourths of a four-million-dollar gain in gross earnings converted into a gain in net earnings, down comes criticism to the effect that the percentage of operating expenses is too low for safety, that economists must have been forced, that the position revealed is unwholesome and unsound.

The fact is that the showing is not only remarkable, but that it is a remarkably fine one, and that its encouraging features stand out with increasing prominence as it is more closely examined. Ten mile increase to begin at the beginning, was so remarkable as to furnish an occasion to [illegible] 1902 against 671,000 ton miles for 1901. To care for this heavy expansion the cost of conducting transportation scarcely changed, for an addition of $83,223 to $11,603,704 is scarcely worth consideration. Truly says the report, referring to an increase of 52 tons in the train load and an increase of 30 cents in freight train mile earnings, "the gains in the direct working efficiency of these properties, although partly resulting from the greater capacity of locomotives and cars purchased, have in the main resulted from the radical reduction of grade, curvature, and distance effected by the changes of line which have been made on these properties." And as truly it may be said that but for the economy made possible in the cost of handling traffic the latter would have been a million dollars more than it conducting transportation would have shown that amount of increase. Had this taken place, the statement would not have been regarded with disfavor, because expenses would have advanced more in harmony with the advance in earnings. But this would have only been according to the Wall Street way of looking at things just now. As it is, the economy is a favorable development and a justification of the outlays made to procure it, seeing that it represents a good return on a large amount of capital. There are, of course, many other encouraging features in the report of the Union Pacific Company, but this is the particular feature which has engaged attention. Expenses have been modified, as it has all along been calculated they would be modified. Any other showing would have been hailed as a disappointment and as a bearish point on the stock at any other period than the present. The showing made is construed as a bearish point for no other reason than that bearish points are the only points that have been able to gain currency.

The list could be multiplied, but to no purpose. The speculative mind and the speculative backbone have gotten into a mushy condition, and a repast of fiction is deemed more good for the speculative stomach than a repast of fact. The facts, however, cannot be killed, and later on it will most assuredly be found that they provide the more substantial meal. STATIST.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In its City article to-day The Times says there was a strong demand for money yesterday and the Bank of England did a large business in loans.

The Stock Exchange opened gloomy and prices were quoted lower all round. The tone bettered when it became known that there was no change in the bank rate and that the settlement had been completed without any failures. Prices finished with a pretty general advance.

American rails opened depressed, but there was a subsequent rally. Although the final quotations were substantially higher than those of the morning, on the balance there were falls in many leading speculative shares.

Foreigns recovered sharply.

South Africans were firm in tone.

The spot price of silver bars was 21 11-16d. per ounce. The forward quotation was 21 9-16d. per ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Money was in strong demand to-day and discounts were firmer.

Business on the Stock Exchange chiefly centred in the settlement. The attendance was small. The market was depressed at first, but the feeling grew more cheerful on the announcement that there was no change in the Bank of England's rate of discount and owing to the satisfactory termination of the settlement. Consols weakened, but subsequently recovered. Home rails were dull. Americans were heavy, below parity, and hesitating as a result of the holiday in New York, and operators were indifferent; but later American rails hardened somewhat and closed quiet. The liquidation in Grand Trunks was continued. Rio Tintos were dull. Copper was weak and heavy on bear selling, and closed at 49⅝.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 92⅝; Consols for account, 92⅝; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 100¾; Canadian Pacific, 130⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46⅝; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 179⅜; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¼; Erie, 34½; Erie 1st preferred, 65⅝; Erie 2d preferred, 47; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 126⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¼; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 71⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 86; Ontario and Western, 29⅜; Pennsylvania, 90¼; Rand Mines, 10⅜; Reading, 30¼; Reading 1st preferred, 44; Reading 2d preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 63⅞; Union Pacific, 101⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 36⅝; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 20¾; Wabash preferred, 43¼.

Bar silver weak, 21 11-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@4 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 36.87; Lisbon, 20.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day made a strong recovery, owing to numerous purchases in various departments and influential support. Kafirs were in brisk demand, and rose substantially in response to London advices. Foreigns were active. At the close prices were very firm.

The private rate of discount was nominally 3 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 12½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, owing to unsatisfactory advices from the Western Boerses. Canadian Pacific declined sharply. Locals were fairly maintained. Toward the close the market was generally better on more encouraging advices from London.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £92,000; circulation decreased £15,000; bullion decreased £107,251; other securities increased £3,482,000; other deposits increased £1,226,000; public deposits increased £2,185,000; notes reserve decreased £56,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 42.65 per cent., as compared with 45.77 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 5,000,000 francs; treasury accounts current increased 5,750,000 francs; gold in hand increased 5,100,000 francs; bills discounted increased 45,000,000 francs; silver in hand increased 425,000 francs.

GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM.

BANGKOK, Nov. 27.—The gold standard scheme for Siam has become law, and the mints have been closed to the free coinage of silver.

If success attends the new departure the profits arising from the minting of ticals (a Siamese silver coin worth 50 cents), will be set aside as a special gold reserve to buy the silver necessary [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,196.58
Temporary address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
Capital $18,000,000.

Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.

65 BROADWAY.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., New York,
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. NEW YORK. 13 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET. BALTIMORE.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange business. We make a specialty of
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

EDWARD C. JONES & CO.
5% BONDS A SPECIALTY.
New York, Philadelphia. 1 Nassau St. 112 So. 4th St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO HASTEN HARBOR WORK HERE

Transport McClellan May Be Used in Expediting the Ambrose Channel Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—At the earnest solicitation of the representatives of the commercial interests at New York the army engineers are using their best endeavors to expedite the work on Ambrose Channel, in New York Harbor, as it is recognized that, under existing conditions, it will take at least ten years of unimpeded dredging to make the channel navigable for deep ocean-going vessels.

It is conceded that the contractor is meeting all the requirements of his contract, and that he is employing all the possible available machinery. In order to assist in the prosecution of the work Gen. Gillespie has recommended that one of the army transports be transformed into a seagoing hydraulic dredge for special use in dredging operations on this project.

As the most available vessel for this purpose Gen. Gillespie has named the transport McClellan, which is due at New York in a few days from a trip to the Philippines. This recommendation is made in recognition of the fact that the contractor cannot be legally required to increase his plant for the work.

The officers of the Quartermaster's Department of the army are said to oppose the proposed transfer of the McClellan to the Engineer Department on the ground that the vessel is needed in the Transport Service. It is expected that the matter will be settled by Secretary Root in a few weeks.

TO SUBMIT SAMOAN CLAIMS.

United States Must Present Those of Americans to King Oscar, After Denying Liability.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The State Department is preparing to present to King Oscar, the arbitrator of the issues between the United States and England on the one side and Germany on the other, growing out of the Samoan troubles of 1899, the second phase of the case, and thereby finds itself in a peculiar position.

The recent decision of King Oscar touched only the principle involved, namely the liability of the United States and Great Britain for damages sustained by foreigners as a result of the joint naval operations. That having been decided against the United States and Great Britain and in favor of Germany, the next step is to prepare and submit to the arbitrator detailed statements of the individual losses.

By the terms of the arbitration treaty each of the countries concerned undertook to look after the claims of its own citizens. Thus it happens in the case of the United States that the Government is in the peculiar position of presenting to the arbitrator for payment the claims of American citizens after it had, through elaborate argument, presented to the arbitrator by special counsel, specifically denied liability for any such claims.

SHIP TRUST'S NEW OFFER.

White Star Line Shareholders Can Get Either Bonds or Cash for Their Holdings.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., said yesterday:

"The circular issued by the International Mercantile Marine Company, offering 4½ per cent. mortgage bonds in lieu of cash payment to the shareholders of the White Star line was merely issued in response to the inquiries of shareholders who wish for the immediate investment of the proceeds of the sale of their shares. By arrangement with the syndicate managers in New York, the shareholders can be paid in bonds if the y wish. But all desiring gold payment for their holdings can get it on Dec. 1 at this office.

Disaster to Dutch in Sumatra.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Achin, Sumatra, announces that Lieut. Dekok and forty-five Dutch troops, on board a barge on a river in the interior, were recently attacked by a band of Achinese, with the result that the barge sank and the Lieutenant and twenty men were

FINANCIAL.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

CHARTERED AS A STATE BANK 1839
CHARTERED AS A NATIONAL BANK 1865

CAPITAL, $10,000,000
SURPLUS, $7,000,000

UNITED STATES, STATE AND CITY DEPOSITARY

Condensed Report to Comptroller, November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$68,833,523.47
Real Estate	2,278,639.75
Due from Banks	4,886,571.80
Exchanges for Clearing House	20,937,057.15
Cash	17,879,621.60
	$114,815,413.77

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$10,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	7,059,362.09
Circulation	9,934,700.00
Deposits	86,921,351.68
	$114,815,413.77

OFFICERS

JOS. C. HENDRIX, President. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, Vice-Pres.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
NEILSON OLCOTT J. S. ALEXANDER H. B. FONDA
Assistant Cashiers.

DIRECTORS

J. Pierpont Morgan	Woodbury Langdon	Richard A. McCurdy
Frederick Sturges	John Claflin	Samuel D. Babcock
Charles Lanier	Aug. D. Juilliard	Frederic Cromwell
Charles H. Russell	G. G. Haven	Wm. C. Whitney
Alexander E. Orr	Jos. C. Hendrix	H. McK. Twombly
John S. Kennedy	Jas. N. Jarvie	Daniel S. Lamont
	F. P. Olcott	

ACCOUNTS INVITED
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS ISSUED.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.

DATED MAY 15th, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas & Pacific Railway Company, First Mortgage, Eastern Division bonds, secured by mortgage, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for redemption, in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the said Mortgage.

The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1903, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease.

31	583	1053	1471	2289	2984	3540
58	607	1142	1506	2324	3042	3541
90	614	1144	1508	2353	3048	3595
99	650	1145	1525	2395	3067	3681
140	677	1150	1547	2434	3072	3695
165	680	1209	1549	2465	3106	3711
173	700	1235	1601	2502	3167	3733
178	713	1263	1698	2504	3223	3822
247	763	1275	1705	2568	3294	3861
262	792	1304	1794	2843	3297	3864
280	847	1305	1935	2936	3344	3935
290	850	1308	1948	2950	3349	3972
293	861	1333	2000	2933	3376	3973
316	912	1361	2035	2942	3403	3985
391	926	1391	2072	2849	3418	4033
450	974	1393	2033	2961	3467	4054
471	1006	1423	2093	2964	3495	4106
530	1017	1443	2221	2972	3504	4149

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. E. HATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 1st, 1902.

To the Holders of Certificates of Morton Trust Company, Issued upon Deposit of First Mortgage Bonds of Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, Under the Plan of Adjustment.

On and after December 1st, 1902, the Morton Trust Company will be prepared to take up said certificates, delivering bonds, with coupons due March 1st, 1903; March 1st, 1904, and after the last-mentioned date, attached; also scrip for Twenty-five Dollars ($25) per bond, bearing interest from September 1st, 1902, at five per cent. (5%) per annum, and paying in cash Twenty-five Dollars and forty-one and six-tenths cents ($25.41 6-10) per bond, such cash and the Twenty-five Dollars ($25) per bond paid October 1st, 1902, being in lieu of scrip to the extent of Fifty Dollars ($50) per bond.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1902.
VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE COMPANY.
By HENRY K. McHARG, President.

LEGAL NOTES.

SURRENDER AND ACCEPTANCE OF PREMISES.—The Second Appellate Division has held, by Justice Hirschberg, in the case of Mary E. Beeston and others against William H. Yale and others, that where a tenant for a year surrenders possession of the leased premises at the expiration of the term, and the landlord accepts such surrender, the latter cannot recover for the use and occupation of the premises arising from the fact that the tenant when he moved left behind a boiler and two machines. "The plaintiffs," said Justice Hirschberg, "could not accept a surrender of the demised premises and at the same time treat the defendants as still in possession. Where a tenant holds over after the expiration of his term the landlord has the option to treat him as a trespasser or as a tenant for another year. After the surrender there could be no recovery of rent, since the landlord could not have the use of the premises and the stipulated rent at the same time. When a landlord accepts a surrender of the premises this act operates to discharge the tenant from all liability for rent in the future. * * * ."

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WARRANTY OF VESSEL'S SPEED.—The Bath Iron Works, in constructing the steel steamship Winifred for the firm of Miller, Bull & Knowlton, agreed that the vessel would have "a speed in smooth water of ten knots when loaded to a draught of 18 feet 9 inches." No provision was made for a speed test and none was had before the Winifred was delivered and accepted by her owners. On the trial of an action brought by Miller, Bull & Knowlton against the Bath Iron Works to recover damages for breach of warranty, it was fully established that neither at the time of the delivery of the vessel nor subsequently did it develop the speed referred to in the contract. On an appeal to the Second Appellate Division from a judgment for plaintiffs, the defendant contended that the words relating to the speed of the vessel were merely descriptive of the article to be made, and that, therefore, a failure in that regard was merely a failure to deliver the article contracted for, which must be discovered at the time of delivery and the article rejected, or all claims for damages would be lost. The plaintiffs argued that the words embodied a collateral warranty independent of the contract to construct and deliver the steamer, and that the engagement, therefore, survived acceptance, so that damages might thereafter be recovered for the breach. The Appellate Court, in affirming the judgment, said by Justice Hirschberg. "The precise thing which the defendant here agreed to manufacture and deliver was a steel steamer, which, in size, capacity, material, and construction should conform to the specifications. Whether or not she did so conform when completed was a matter which could be easily determined by observation, measurement, and inspection, and by the terms of the contract the plaintiffs were then required to take and pay for the vessel. But there was a separate engagement with respect to her speed when loaded, which, while an important part of the contract, was one the fulfillment of which could only be determined by actual use, and which the parties must therefore have contemplated should survive the mere acceptance of the vessel as an article which in its physical construction visibly followed the description of the contract."

Dividends.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, November 20th, 1902.
The quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at the office of the New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New York, on the 16th day of December, 1902.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 5th, 1902, until 10 A. M. December 16th, 1902.
A. J. MILBANKS, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company.
No. 111 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., November 26, 1902.
A dividend of 1¾% was this day declared on the preferred stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the office of Manhattan Trust Co., 20 Wall St., on Jan. 2d, 1903, to stockholders of record at close of business Dec. 20th, 1902. Transfer books will close Dec. 20th, 1902, and reopen Jan. 3d, 1903.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Nov. 24, 1902.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, December 20, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on December 20th at 3 o'clock P. M.; reopened January 3, 1903.
GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Coupons of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad Company's Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1902, will be paid on or after December 1st next at the Union Trust Company of New York.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

The Rio Grande Junction Railway Co.
Coupon No. 26, due December 1st, 1902, of this Company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of the Financial Agents
MAITLAND, COPPELL & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New York, November 26th, 1902.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Wednesday, December 3rd, 1902, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and managers and the transaction of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, Oct. 30, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Germania Life Insurance Company
The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1902, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CARL HEYE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 1st day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the Supervisor of the City Record, Room 1,637, No. 21 Park Row, in the City of New York, until 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, December 2, 1902, for supplying printed and lithographic letterheads, envelopes, blanks, etc., or stamped forms, pamphlets, printed blanks and stationery, including letter and writing paper and envelopes, with printed headings or indorsements, etc., for the use of the courts and the departments and bureaus of the Government of the City of New York during the year 1903. Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Supervisor of the City Record, as above.
For full particulars see City Record.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE President of the Borough of Manhattan, at the City Hall, Room No. 16, until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1902, FOR REGULATING, GRADING, AND REPAVING WITH BITUMINOUS MACADAM PAVEMENT THE ROADWAY OF SEVENTH AVENUE, FROM ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH STREET TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.
For full particulars see City Record.
JACOB A. CANTOR, Borough President.

SEALED BIDS FOR LEASE OF 100 FEET OF northerly side of pier foot of West 30th Street, and for lease of bulkhead between West 78th and 79th Streets, North River, together with the privilege of erecting dumping boards thereon, each for a term of five years from December 15th, 1902, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, Pier "A," North River, foot of Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, December 2, 1902. (For particulars see City Record.)

Public Notices.

SALE OF BUILDINGS BY PUBLIC AUCTION. —On December 2, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the President of the Borough of Manhattan will sell at public auction, through Bryan Kennelly, auctioneer, the buildings or parts of buildings, &c., within the lines of Riverside Drive Extension, between One Hundred and Forty-second Street and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. For full particulars see City Record. JACOB A. CANTOR, President Borough of Manhattan.

Lost and Found.

Lost or Stolen.—Bank Book No. 344,992 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

Horse.—Lost or stolen; black, white star on forehead, letters H. B. stamped on flank, reddish spot on back; $75 reward. Heinig Bros., 88 Clinton St.

New Jersey Banks.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
JERSEY CITY,
November 25, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,627,195.51
Due from banks and bankers	2,548,866.49
Real estate and securities	250,444.52
United States bonds	850,000.00
Cash and reserve	793,635.28
	$9,070,141.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,027,920.44
Circulation	386,650.00
Deposits	7,255,562.36
	$9,070,141.80

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERSON, Assistant Cashier.

THE PATERSON NATIONAL BANK,
Paterson, N. J.
RESOURCES.

Loans & investments	$1,883,271.72
U. S. bonds	255,000.00
Due from res've agts.	265,625.33
Due from banks and bankers	87,712.32
Cash	179,976.72
	$2,591,586.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus and profits	234,118.61
Circulation	100,000.00
Deposits	1,957,467.47
	$2,591,586.08

John W. Griggs, Pres.; John S. Cooke, Vice Pres.; E. Z. Halsted, Cashier; D. H. Murray, Ass't Cash.

Saratoga Banks.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK.
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,459,020.93
Due from banks	105,348.21
Clearing House exchanges	14,251.52
Cash and reserve	91,613.88
	$1,670,234.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits	72,607.89
Circulation	95,500.00
Deposits	1,397,536.55
Bond interest advanced	4,500.00
	$1,670,234.54

OFFICERS.
John Fuley, President. W. T. Rockwood, Vice President. J. H. De Ridder, Cashier.

Connecticut Banks.

THE THAMES NATIONAL BANK,
Norwich, Conn.
Nov. 25, 1902.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,682,216.22
United States bonds	1,050,000.00
Due from banks	23,066.80
Cash and reserve	506,327.55
	$4,280,610.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	833,422.92
Circulation	892,265.00
Deposits	1,467,185.30
	$4,280,610.58

Stephen B. Meech, Pres.; Charles T. Gale, Cashier; H. L. Bromley, Asst. Cash.; H. A. Gilbert, Asst. Cash.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

J. L. McLEAN & CO.
25 Broad Street, New York,
Bankers and Brokers.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GRAIN
Interest at FOUR PER CENT. per annum allowed on deposits subject to check. Loans made on listed securities. Business solicited in Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin. Daily market letter sent on application. Branches connected by private wire at
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, CHICAGO and intermediate points.
CITY BRANCHES:—
640 Madison Av., near 59th St.
Broadway, corner Spring St.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,236 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST.
415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
57 E. 59TH ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
50, 190 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
Members { New York Produce Exchange, Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Established 1865.
44-46 Broadway, New York.
Boston, Phila., Hartford, Montreal.
Transact a general brokerage business in
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, NEW YORK—62 BROADWAY. BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS.
Moderate Margins.
Telephone, 3570 Broad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation it has the greatest quality of quantity.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Lincoln Trust Company
208 FIFTH AVENUE.
1128 BROADWAY,
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry B. Wilson, President. Frank Tilford, Vice-Pres't. Owen Ward, 2d Vice-Pres. E. C. Lewis, Treas. Wm. Darrow, Jr., Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus . . $1,500,000
346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, 71 WILLIAM STREET.)
Daniel Le Roy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, 1st V.-Pres't. Fred T. Robertson, 2d V.-P. J. D. Livingston, 3d V.-P.
Thomas C. Clarke, Secretary and Treasurer. Thomas J. Fry, Trust Officer.
Woodward Babcock, Irving G. Knox, Asst. Secs.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. LeGrand Rock, 3d V. Pres. Alex. S. Webb, Jr., Sec. Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Keeler, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

Report of National Banks.

[1570.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants' National Bank,
of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 25th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,432,903.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		109,456.24
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		281,650.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		905,257.24
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,298,917.18
Due from State banks and bankers		85,356.50
Internal revenue stamps		457.28
Checks and other cash items		37,052.92
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,394,809.86
Notes of other National banks		61,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,514.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,786,458.55	
Legal tender notes	1,264,000.00	
		4,050,458.55
Total		$21,788,524.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	739,337.08
Due to other National banks	$6,704,924.51
Due to State banks and bankers	462,627.13
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,940,407.76
Dividends unpaid	90.75
Individual deposits subject to check	7,321,420.43
Demand certificates of deposit	40,784.73

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, Prospect Street, City Island, south side, at Eastchester Bay, 117.6 by 112 by 84.5 by 110, vacant; Prospect Street, City Island, north side, at Eastchester Bay, 98 by 112 by 135 by 110, vacant; Due on judgment, $600.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 4.54. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,000 American. Receipts, 9,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed dull. American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.49@4.50; November and December, 4.47; December and January, 4.45@4.46; January and February, 4.44@4.45; February and March, 4.44@4.45; March and April, 4.44@4.45; April and May, 4.44@4.45; May and June, 4.44@4.45; June and July, 4.44@4.45; July and August, 4.44@4.45.

BREADSTUFFS.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red Westehn Winter, 5s 10d; No. 1 Northern Spring, no stock; No. 1 California, 6s 7¼d; futures quiet; December, 5s 11d; March, 6s ½d; May, 6s ⅝d. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 5s 6d; futures quiet; January, 4s 5d; March, 4s 2⅝d.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals Adjournment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The Court of Appeals will adjourn for the year on Dec. 19, and will resume its sessions about the middle of January. The newly prepared calendar will be taken up about Dec. 10, and it is expected that it will be cleaned up before the Summer recess in 1903.

Queens County Court Calendar.

For Monday, Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1402—Burns vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
1220—McAdam vs. Pendegast et al.
1235—Cullinan vs. Meegan et al.
1341—Curtin vs. Woods.
1512—Young and another vs. Home Insurance Co.
1205—Mayland vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1206—Same vs. same.
1347—Schweibert vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1194—Hawlik vs. same.
1413—Cody vs. Dempsey and another.
1573—Richer vs. McDonald.
1574—Same vs. same.
1455—Graeff vs. Halsey.
1447—Askey vs. Security Trust and Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
1590—Hanlon vs. Sloan and another.
1146—Consumers' Brewing Co. vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
1599—Henry, as administrator, vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1378—Schultz vs. Union Ry. Co.
1167½—Unterman vs. Johnson.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for a day on the call.

1351—Kleinle vs. Dempwood trim throughout. Six bedrooms, room for maid, **tiled bath**, porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. **Near L. station**, 24 minutes to **Manhattan.**

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE, NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR A WALL STREET BROKER from plans of one of New York's best Architects for $12,000. He was unfortunate and Builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Price $11,000. Terms: Cash, or $1,000 cash and $75 monthly pays all. MAKE OFFER. BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOUSE, one of the Handsomest in FLATBUSH. On our Widest and Best Ave., near Trolleys and "L" Station. 28 minutes to Park Row. Contains 12 Rooms, 2 tiled Baths, LARGE BILLIARD Room, Finished in MAHOGANY, OAK and SYCAMORE. OAK FLOORS, OAK Beam Ceilings, Steam Heat, Electric or Gas lighting. Plain Rich Decorations. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Call any day.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Ave.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST.
BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND
The Fourth Avenue Parkway.

2-story, basement, 2-family brownstone houses, 20 feet front; 25 min. to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, ruffles and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

IN GARDEN SPOT OF BROOKLYN.

Just completed, 3 three-story and basement limestone houses; three-story extension; Nos. 1,248-50-52 Bergen St., near Brooklyn Av.; complete in detail of advanced modern building; tiled bathroom, parquet floors, etc.; cannot be duplicated anywhere for price. Inquire premises of owner and builder, Thomas H. Fraser. Open daily.

THE FINEST

2½-story and basement brow stone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to-date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
408 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court Street, fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

At Tuckahoe.—A plot of about 30 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision. Inquire of T. B. Underhill, on premises.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST.
VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.

"MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND."

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, city.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout; first floor, dining room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 7 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Ultcht, 11 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270 B.

I have for sale at bargain prices several houses and many lots. Send for list.
EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

7-room house, all improvements, near station, schools, and trolley; cheap. J. C. C., 52 W. First St., Mt. Vernon.

Six rooms and bath, steam heat, lot 50x100; near station; cheap; easy terms. Owner, 52 W. 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Eight rooms and bath, lot 50x100, near station, cheap. Owner, 52 W. First St., Mt. Vernon.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Plot, 134x120; house, 11 rooms; all improvements; stable; fine condition; three minutes from trolley, ten from station; finest macadamized roads; sewer, water, gas, and electric lights; 94 trains a day; easy terms; $13,000. Ernest E. Carpenter, No. 1 Depot Square.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

GIVE AND TAKE!

in other words, exchange. We offer an apartment house paying 10 per cent. for your private house.
Price $100,000.
What have you to offer?

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Avenue.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THE OLD FASHIONED KIND

of a house is the kind to buy if you want to do your own remodeling.

We offer three which are worth investigating because of desirability of location and lowness of price.

All three have light, bright rears.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

to purchase a fine 21 ft. front Dwelling, which owner has entirely remodelled for his own use.

304 WEST 88TH ST.,

Open for inspection. Price low.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av.

BACHELOR APARTMENT SITE.

We offer site 35 feet wide, near 5th Ave., below 42nd St., at very reasonable price. Little cash required. Can deliver 25 feet adjoining if desired.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10,000, $20,000, $30,000, $40,000, $50,000 to loan at 4 or 4½% interest on real estate.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

To Close an Estate.—5-story 25-foot four family house on 106th St., near 9th Av.; a good investment. Inquire E. F. Smith, 2,505 Third Av., N. Y. C.

Extra fine private houses on west side, above 79th St., 16 to 20 feet front; terms to suit. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

42 STREET, BET. 7 & 8 AV.	Large plot ready for imp. Pr. $215,000; may exchange. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
84 STREET, NEAR B'WAY.	Five-story, ten-family flat. Pr. 27,000; rent, 3,000; mtg. 20,000. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
Amsterdam Av. Corner. Near 100th St.	5-story, 2-fam., large store. Pr. $45,000; mtg. $27,000; 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
99th St., near Central Park.	$4,000 Buys triple flat. Rent, $3,700; mortgage, $26,000. ALFRED KUHLKE, 203 B'way.

Desirable residences, 8th to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th Av.; $22,000 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story residence, 10th St., near 5th; full lot; asking $40,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 38th St., near 9th, $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

7th Av.—5-story business property, 25x100, near 130th St.; terms to suit; may exchange. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Bargain for quick buyer; 8th Av., 5-story business property, 25x100, near 140th St.; terms to suit. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., cor. 135th St.

Choice 5th Av. business property; near 114th St.; bargain for quick buyer. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., corner 135th St.

Six-story double tenement, Henry, near Grand, 26x95; price, $25,000; rent, $3,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap; modern five-story double tenement, 44th St., near 3d Av.; $23,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

2 AV. CORNER, NEAR 86 ST.	18 families and large store; fine condition. Pr. $46,500. Bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.
1 AV. CORNER, NEAR HOUSTON.	6-story stores, fine investment. Pr. $55,000; rent, $5,600. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
104th St., near Lexington.	Investment; 10-family flat; $15,000 cash takes it; rent, $1,700. ALFRED KUHLKE, 203 B'way.

Sums from $5,000 to $300,000 to loan at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

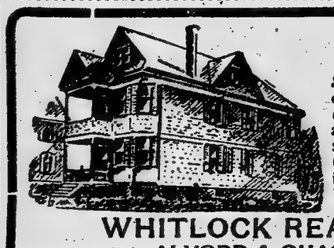
Corner, 166x199, near 167th St. and Amsterdam Av.; principals only. Peter Eagan, 229 Broadway.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St.—Excellent location; size, 25x100; price, $40,000; commission to brokers. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Bronx.

A good two-story frame house for sale; Pelham Av., near Crotona Av.; improvements; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to owner, 1,944 Crotona Av.

Real Estate.



GO TO-DAY,

Saturday or **Sunday.** Make your selection of lots. Lots one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars and up. Value sure to increase within a year. Forty-five minutes from City Hall, soon to be thirty minutes. Forty trains daily. Commutation five dollars per month, including ferry. Railroad station on the property. Write or apply for passes.

WHITLOCK REALTY COMPANY,
ALVORD & QUACKENBUSH, Mgrs.
Dept. G, 10 West 23d Street.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.

Aeolian Hall

5th Avenue and 34th Street.

Rates $660 upwards.

Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO

HOTEL MEN.

We offer for rent a 12-story apartment hotel, now in course of construction, near 5th Ave. and 42nd St. Long term at very reasonable rent.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St.

$1,250 FOR BOTH LOFTS.
27 MERCER STR.
TO LET FROM FEBY. 1ST.

BULKHEAD WITH 8 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 25 BROAD ST.

CORNER STORE, VERY LARGE

776 Melrose Av., (cor. 158th St.)
Suitable for any business.

Factory; 35,000 feet; east side; rent, $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. Wm. Kleeman & Co., 139 Av. D.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 12th St.; exterior; rent, $18.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

AT 143 Bleecker St., corner of West Broadway, large, light lofts; steam heat and elevator.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS.
RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Woodworkers.—Loft, 50x100; windows four sides; power, heat, elevator; blower, woodworking machinery. Gustaveson, 490 East 139th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Wanted—Buyers for first-class Virginia farms, large or small; grain, grass, stock, fruit, and Claremont building lots; large enough for house, garden, fruit, poultry; mild, healthful climate. Where catarrh, bronchial, and pulmonary troubles are unknown. Wm. Dillard, Claremont, Va.

Wanted—Buyer for charming house and good business in Va., consisting of beautiful residence, 5-story roller flour mill, 500 horsepower, water, fine gold and copper vein, all on 140 acres, near R. R.; beautiful locality. Wm. Dillard, Claremont, Va.

20 acres well-wooded, splendid soil, mile from depot; steady employment near-by; make good chicken farm; $25 per acre.
Country home, 10 acres, tillable; fine 12-room house, barn; abundance of fruit, shade, water; $2,500; easy terms; many other bargains; state wants. Bowen, Kings Park, L. I.

The Catskill Mountain and Hudson River Land Agency offers the finest collection of high grade gentlemen's residences, stock, fruit, dairy farms, and trout streams in the world; catalogue just out; no exchanges; state requirements. Charles T. Coutant, Kingston, N. Y.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

8,000-acre ranch, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.; 5,000 A. under plow; 2,000 A. timber and brush; 10 A. orchard; 4 houses with barns and outbuildings; abundance of water; bargain. W. M. Ostrander, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

Southern California.—100-acre fruit ranch near Pasadena; orange and walnut trees in full bearing; complete artesian irrigating system; near three railroad stations; packing house. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park street" (Erie) station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 158 Watchung Av., Montclair.

SEABRIGHT, LOW-MOOR, MONMOUTH BEACH, RUMSON ROAD, PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND furnished Cottages for rent, season 1903. D. B. KEELER, Jr., 9 Pine St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

Big Bargain.—6-room house, barn, trees, good order; fine location; $1,400; $200 cash. Hamilton, Corona.

Real Estate Wanted.

BUSINESS PROPERTY WANTED.

We have quick cash buyer for business building showing 5 per cent. net, or over, on equity of $75,000 to $200,000.

What have you to offer?

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

Wanted—Old property in any section in Manhattan. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.

CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD,
QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.

100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.

EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE. TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $56 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER

Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE KENESAW,
202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two rooms, with bath, $35 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange equity, $25,000, new downtown loft building paying 10 per cent., for smaller property and cash.
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

Brooklyn private home, $4,000; unencumbered; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

DO YOU WANT
A BEAUTIFUL HOME
NEAR
PROSPECT PARK?
70 BUILT. ONLY A FEW LEFT.
2 and 3 Story Stone Houses.

All who have seen Midwood Street near Flatbush Avenue pronounce it the most desirable residential section of the city. Houses are of a high class—surroundings unsurpassed; overlooking Prospect Park. Every house a home—with all that implies—modern, up-to-date in every particular; hardwood trim. Foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining room, every modern improvement. Fronts of various colored stones; box stoop.

Prices Very Reasonable.
Terms Can Be Arranged.

Write for booklet or call. W. A. A. BROWN, Builder, Flatbush Av. and Midwood St. Open Sundays.

SPECIAL OFFER

CASH OR SMALL PAYMENT.

Owing to illness the gentleman never occupied his new residence, which cost him $8,500. He will sell to reliable party for $7,750, including New Royal Wilton Carpets, ten tons of coal, screens, etc. House has centre hall, Parlor, Music Room, Dining Room and Kitchen on 1st floor. Hardwood trim throughout. Artistically decorated. Six bedrooms, room for maid, Tiled bath, porcelain Laundry tubs and sink. Near L. station, 24 minutes to Manhattan.

DODD & BANTA,
766 FLATBUSH AVENUE,
NEAR CLARKSON ST.
Tel. 723 Flatbush.

FLATBUSH.—BUILT FOR A WALL STREET BROKER from plans of one of New York's best Architects for $12,000. He was unfortunate and Builder must sell it. WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. Price $11,000. Terms: Cash, or $1,000 cash and $75 monthly pays all. MAKE OFFER. BEAUTIFUL DETACHED HOUSE, one of the Handsomest in FLATBUSH. On our Widest and Best Ave., near Trolleys and "L" Station. 28 minutes to Park Row. Contains 12 Rooms, 2 tiled Baths, LARGE BILLIARD Room, Finished in MAHOGANY, OAK and SYCAMORE. OAK FLOORS, OAK Beam Ceilings, Steam Heat, Electric or Gas lighting. Plain Rich Decorations. FINE LARGE GROUNDS. Call any day.

W. H. GOLDEY, 791 Flatbush Ave.

FOR SALE ON 43D ST.
BETWEEN SUNSET PARK AND
The Fourth Avenue Parkway.

2-story, basement, 2-family brownstone houses, 20 feet front; 25 min. to Manhattan; 12 rooms, 2 baths, 2 buffets, 2 china closets, 1 hatrack, 1 console glass, porcelain tubs and sinks, wire screens, elegant mantels, ruffles and chandeliers, hardwood trim; price $6,500; $500 down, balance $25 per month. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, on premises.

IN GARDEN SPOT OF BROOKLYN.

Just completed, 3 three-story and basement limestone houses; three-story extension; Nos. 1,248-50-52 Bergen St., near Brooklyn Av.; complete in detail of advanced modern building; tiled bathroom, parquet floors, etc.; cannot be duplicated anywhere for price. Inquire premises of owner and builder, Thomas H. Fraser. Open daily.

THE FINEST

2½-story and basement brow stone house in 23d Ward at the price; 11 rooms and bath; all hard wood; gas grates; furnace; parquet floors; open plumbing; shower bath; everything up to-date; mortgage, $5,000. Want an offer. Apply to
BOERUM & HENRY,
408 Sumner Av., cor. Halsey St. Office open evenings.

For Sale—Houses—Sixth St., near Prospect Park West; 3-story and basement houses artistic swell fronts, foyer and regulation halls; open-work plumbing; tiled bathrooms; open fireplaces; decorated. Inquire on premises. John A. Bliss, Builder.

3-Story Brownstone—$4,000.—288 Baltic St., near Court Street, fine order; improvements; walking distance bridge and ferries; cheapest house down town; easy terms. Owner, Room 512, 150 Nassau St., Manhattan.

BUSINESS & INVESTMENT PROPERTY.—St. Mark's section, 3-story brick, $9,000; best value for money; easy terms. 744 Nostrand Av., between Park and Sterling Places. OTTO SINGER, builder.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TWO-FAMILY HOUSES, 2-story and basement, stone fronts; nothing like it in Greater New York; new designs; Decatur St., near Howard Av. OTTO SINGER, builder.

$8,500.—THREE-STORY MANSION, 12 ROOMS; all improvements; steam heat; 40x128; cheap home; cost $12,000; easy terms; investigate of builder; 744 Nostrand Av. OTTO SINGER.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

SEMIRAMIS

137 WEST 110TH ST.,
7th Av. Drive and Cathedral Parkway.
Facing Central Park
and commanding a most beautiful and unobstructed view.

6, 7 Rooms and Bath.

A 7-story fire-proof Apartment House, all rooms extra light, elegantly decorated, open plumbing, steam heat, electric light, mail chute; telephone in each apartment; all-night elevator and uniformed service.

RENTS $780 UP.

"L" station 110th St. and 8th Av.; rapid transit station half a block away.
Open for inspection. Send for descriptive booklet. Agents on premises. Telephone, 551—Morningside.

THE BEATRICE

New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.

5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
ROBT. M. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 5339 Harlem. Open day or evening for inspection.

ELSINORE.

502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET, NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Expert new apartment house just completed under new building law, insuring beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.

RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

"HAROLD"

N. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 116TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.

Handsome 4, 5, 6, room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone, Steam, hot water, &c.

Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.

one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,900, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.

The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

The Henry James,

501 West 113th St., N. W. corner Amsterdam Av.

7-8-9 Rooms, Bath, servants' quarters part, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.	5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

The Van Roven,

2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $35 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

The Norma Apartments,
71-77 East 82d Street,

Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
139-143 EAST 117TH STREET.

Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; new and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A.—

ONLY ONE LEFT.	Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors

and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE,
One door north of 123d St.; two apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 50th St. and 64 Cedar St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; rent, $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.

One suite of four rooms and bath, all conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th)

An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,

105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $30 to $50.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location, near Park; 7 West 62d St.; rents moderate. Premises or Stabler & Smith, 674 Columbus Av.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Grand nine and bath; elevator, telephone; every convenience; sunny; reasonable rent; also eight, 127, near 85th.

A high-class apartment; six light rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; decorated; adults only; $22. 233 West 142d St., near 8th Av.

A.—High-class apartments; six or seven rooms, bath; all light; steam, hot water; adults only; $24 to $36. 1,815 Madison Av.

To Let, 2,185 7th Av.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

A high-class apartment, six rooms and bath; permanent light; steam, hot water; private block; adults only; $25-$28. 111 East 117th St.

Broadway and 100th, 2,762.—Choice, sunny six and bath; one stairs; every convenience; only $35.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FIVE-ROOM LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Richly furnished apartments, season; longer. Bronn & Bronn, Room 516 Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Unfurnished flats, west side, 357 West 58th St.; single flat, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing; rent, $45.

Choice floors of 4 large rooms, improvements; adults only. 325 Pleasant Av., near 117th St.

Long Island Property to Let.

At Babylon, for the Winter, pleasant furnished house, nine rooms, bath, furnace, electric

New Jersey Property to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Thirty rooms, all improvements; fine shaded grounds; can be run all the year; rent reasonable.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, on high ground, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
Furnished houses on the Sand Hills, near Augusta, Ga.,
FOR THE WINTER.
This is a famous Winter resort. Apply for list to JOHN W. DICKEY, Augusta, Ga.

At Victoria, N. C., suburb of Asheville, adjoining the famous Biltmore estate, large and beautifully furnished houses, with stable, extensive grounds, and superb views. For terms apply Biltmore Estate, Biltmore, N. C.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Modern residence, 10th St., near 5th; 12 rooms; perfect order; rent, $1,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The County of New York is designated as the place of trial.—EMILE LATIL, plaintiff, against MARY H. S. DENSLOW, Clara H. Denslow, Evangeline Denslow, Irving Denslow, Henry C. Denslow, Melissa Waxham, Olive A. Parson, Melissa Wixham, and Frederick Forrest, as administratrix and administrator, respectively, with the will annexed; "William" Major, "Thomas" F. McAllister, "George" Gale, "James" Shepard, and "Samuel" Perry, (the given name of the five last-mentioned being fictitious, the true given name of each of the five being unknown to plaintiff,) defendants.—Second amended summons in action for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New York, October 29th, 1902.
LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.

To Melissa Waxham, one of the above-named defendants: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 24th day of November, 1902, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of November, 1902.—Dated New York, November 25, 1902.
LINDSAY, KREMER, KALISH & PALMER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, New York City.
n28-1aw-Tw-F

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—FRANK WILLIAMS, plaintiff, vs. ALPHONSO POIRIER, defendant.—Summons, with notice.—

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 31st, 1902.
WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Address,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer to the above-named summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of one hundred and ninety-three and 45-100 dollars, with interest from —— and with costs of this action.
WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated November 20th, 1902, and filed with the summons in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on November 26th, 1902.
New York, N. Y., November 26th, 1902.
WALTER R. CLAYTON,
Nov28-1aw-6wF Attorney for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALICE E. SLOANE, plaintiff, against CATHERINE F. FURLONG, Julia Goodwin, Louis Rossi, Vernon G. Bruce, Charles Essig, John Neureither, John A. Brandt, Fredrik Johannessen, Joseph Faiella, and Adolph Miller, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York City, Oct. 16, 1902.
FRAYER, SMITH, WHITE & SEAMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office address and office: No. 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

To Charles M. Du Vernet, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 3:15, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 66, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Buffalo 4:15, Niagara Falls 5:17 P. M.
3:15 A. M.—*EXPOSITION FLYER. Due Buffalo 1:15; Cleveland 4:35, Indianapolis 11:45 P. M., Chicago 7:10, St. Louis 7:30 next morning.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 10 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:15 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 26½ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*" THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20 hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24 hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. and M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30, second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 24 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*NORTHERN N. Y. EXPRESS. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, &c.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A.M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 115, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 130 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 720 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Telephone "000 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

Via Springfield and the

BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:50 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.

Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)

Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*7:50 AM—For interm. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River Points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clev'd & Chicago.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:35 PM—For Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at 10:45 A. M., (2) at 2:45 P. M.; leaves Jersey City P. R. R. Station, (1) at 11:20 A. M.; (2) at 3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—‡4:00, 8:15 Easton only) A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—‡4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, ‡4:25 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—‡3:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:20 (3:40, 4:40, Lakewood only,) 5:00, ‡5:30 P. M. Sundays 10:00 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†‡4:00 A. M., †1:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‡3:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—‡*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, 2:00, †4:00, 5:00, †6:00, †7:00, ‡8:00, †9:00, 10:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

30TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:30, *10:30, †11:30 A. M., *1:00, †‡3:40, *5:00, †7:00, ‡9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, 1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—

‡8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, †7:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 125 5th Av., 23 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, General Manager. C. M. BURT, General Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg...	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....	*3:35pm. *3:40pm. Limtd.
"Pittsburg Limited"	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:35am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk	†12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto..	‡8:25am. ‡8:30am. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited"	*3:35pm. *3:30pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Washington, Balto..	*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Washington, Balto..	*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

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CATSKILL EVENING LINE

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Observation, Drawing-room, Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

6:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night, Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 (Dining Car,) 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

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*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ©12.25, @12.45, ©7.00, ©5.25, @6.45, ©5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Buffalo Local	*6.35 AM	*6.10 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	©11.55 AM	©12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*©12.40 PM	*©12.50 PM
Wyoming Valley Express	‡3.55 PM	‡4.10 PM
Easton Local	5.10 PM	5.20 PM
Chicago, Toronto, Westbook Exp.	*©5.40 PM	*©5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1,234, and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Navigazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. Nord America, Dec. 2 Citta di Napoli, Dec. 16 Large cabins. Dining-saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

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Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

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Emp. of India...Dec. 29 R. M. S. Athenian..Feb. 9
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Emp. of Japan..Jan. 26 Emp. of India..Mch. 23

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

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Weekly sailing by steamers of

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ONE WAY, $40. ROUND TRIP, $75.
23-DAY CRUISE WITH STOPOVERS $125.

Incl. Jamaica, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica. Hamburg-American Line, 35-37 B'way, N. Y.

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From Pier 52 North River, Gansevoort St.

Kaiser....Dec. 2, 10 AM Kronprinz..Feb. 10, 2 P M
Kronprinz..Dec. 16, 5 PM Kaiser...Feb. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser....Jan. 6, 10 AM Kronprinz..Mar. 10, 2 PM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

Lahn.....Dec. 6, 10 AM Trave.....Feb. 14, 10 AM
*Trave.....Jan. 7, 11 AM *Neckar...Feb. 21, Noon
Lahn.....Jan. 31, 10 AM *Lahn.....Mar. 14, 9 AM
*Calls at Algiers. †Gibraltar, Naples, only.

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TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Wald'see, Nov. 29, 5 A M Moltke, Dec. 11, 9 A M
Pennsylv., Dec. 6, 9:30 A M Patricia, Dec. 20, 9:30 A M

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

Phoenicia..Dec. 3, 2 PM Phoenicia..Jan. 29, 2 PM
Palatia...Jan. 12, 2 PM Palatia...Mar. 2, 2 PM

S. S. Prinzessin Victoria Luise

From N. Y., March 12, 1903.

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AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Louis..Dec. 3, 10 AM St. Paul..Dec. 17, 10 AM
Phila...Dec. 10, 10 AM St. Louis..Dec. 24, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Kroonland..Nov. 29, 10 AM Finland..Dec. 13, 10 AM
Zeeland...Dec. 6, 10 AM Vaderland..Dec. 20, 10 AM

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA.....Nov. 29, 4 P. M.
MESABA.....Dec. 6, 9 A. M.
MANITOU.....Dec. 13, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Dec. 20, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Dec. 27, 4 P. M.

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Etruria...Nov. 29, 2 PM Lucania..Dec. 20, 9:30 AM
Campania..Dec. 6, 9 AM Etruria..Dec. 27, 1 P.M.
Umbria..Dec. 13, 1 P.M. Campania..Jan. 3, 8 A.M.

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Celtic...Dec. 3, 7:30 AM Cymric...Dec. 24, Noon
Teutonic..Dec. 10, Noon Celtic...Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Oceanic...Dec. 17, 7 AM Teutonic...Jan. 7, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MALCOLM, bankrupt.—No. 5,320.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Malcolm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 21st, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 15th, 1902, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated November 25, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,776.—MEYER BLOCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Meyer Bloch of the City, County and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 20th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 8th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 18th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX GOLDBERG and WILLIAM WASSERSTRON, Bankrupts, individually and composing the firm of M. GOLDBERG & CO. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, November 28, 1902, 10:30 A. M., at 59 Walker Street, the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of leather, frames, machinery used in the manufacture of pocket books and belts, also other with a quantity of pocket books and belts, clasps, safe fixtures, &c. Order of WALTER P. LONG, Receiver.

STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of PORTIA SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, alleged bankrupt.

Pursuant to the order of this court, the property of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of a stock of women's and children's shoes, findings, tools, machinery, &c., will be offered for sale by public auction by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at the premises lately occupied by the said alleged bankrupt, Number 941 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Saturday, the 6th of December, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The property can be inspected at said premises on the 4th and 5th days of December, 1902, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SIDNEY SMITH, Receiver.

HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Receiver, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

For Sale.

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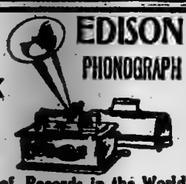
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General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

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Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds and Jewelry—manufacturers' prices; bargains all times; DIAMONDS RESET WHILE YOU WAIT. S. Kohn, 37 Maiden Lane, 4th floor.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3125 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, a Corporation, bankrupt.—No. 5,241.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by or under the direction of Edward S. Abercrombie, the trustee, at public auction, at No. 52 Trinity Place, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:

Office furniture, fixtures, typewriters, paper, about 1,000 engravings of horses, a library consisting of about 575 books relating to horses, stud books, etc., together with the good will of the weekly newspaper now published under the name of "The Spirit of the Times," with subscription list, book accounts, contracts for advertising, etc., comprising the entire property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.

The said property to be sold in one lot as a going concern.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.—Dated November 26th, 1902.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 4,918.—RAY ALTSCHULER and FRANCES ALTSCHULER, Individually and as copartners, of the City, County and State of New York, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Ray Altschuler and Frances Altschuler, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 14, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 8th, 1902, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, November 21st, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPHINE ELMER, Bankrupt.—No. A,259.

To the creditors of Josephine Elmer of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of October, A. D., 1902, the said Josephine Elmer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, November 19th, 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankru

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

BARGAINS AND BARGAINS.

Small Print.....Big Values.

SILKS AND VELVETS

Fancy Striped Taffetas—value .89.. .59
27 inch Black Taffetas—value .79.... .59
Corded Wash Taffetas—value .50.... .39
Black Corded Taffetas—value .65... .49
Black Peau de Soies—value .75..... .59
Lining Taffetas—Black and Colors... .39
Black Cloaking Velvets—27 inch.... 1.50
Silk Velvets—all clors..... .79

DRESS GOODS

59-cent All Wool Albatross..... .39
63-cent Silk and Wool Plaids..... .49
98-cent Snowflake Suitings..... .59
$1.19 All Wool Venetian—52-inch..... .89
79-cent All Wool Black Cheviots..... .59
98-cent All Wool Mistrals—46-inch.... .79
38-inch Granite Suitings..... .25

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN FLEECED DRESS FABRICS.

Fall Outing Flannels—checks, plaids and stripes—value 8..... 3½
Fleece back Cashmere Flannelettes—best styles—elsewhere .10..... 6¼
Heavy Nap Outing Flannels—light stripes and checks—were 8..... 5¼
Yard wide French Flannelettes—light and dark—value .17..... .11
Esmeralda Twills—elsewhere .12½.... 9¼

DRESS LENGTHS AND REMNANTS of All kinds of Wash Dress Fabrics at FRIDAY CLEARANCE PRICES.

LININGS FOR TO-DAY

25-cent Percalines—best colors..... .19
12½-ct. Percalines—Black and colors. .10
Mercerized Sateens—high lustre..... .29
27-inch Moreens—best shades..... .35

SHEETINGS FOR TO-DAY

	BLEACHED.			UNBLEACHED.	
42 inch..were	.11	9	5-4...were	.11	9
5-4.....were	.12	.10	4-4...were	.13	11
50-inch..were	.13	.11	7-4...were	.14½	.12½
6-4.....were	.14½	.12½	8-4...were	.16	.14
7-4.....were	.16	.14	9-4...were	.18	.16
8-4.....were	.18	.16	10-4...were	.20	.18
9-4.....were	.20	.18			
10-4.....were	.22½	.19¾			

EXTRA FRIDAY VALUES IN COMFORTABLES—Full size

Silkoline—plain or ruffled..... .89
Silkoline—reversible—value 1.49..... .98
Sateen—pretty designs—hygeia down filled—value 5.98..... 3.98
value 6.98..... 4.98
Tufted French Sateen—Lambswool filled—fancy border—value 5.98.... 3.49

BLANKET SPECIALS

Full size White California Wool—value $8.50..... 5.98
3-4 and full size Natural and Gray Wool—extra quality—value $5.98.... 3.98
Imported Silk Italian Slumber Robes—elsewhere $5.50..... 3.98

TOWELINGS

All Linen—16 inch—value 8..... .6¾
All Linen—18 inch—value .11..... .8¾
Check Glass—20 inch—value .17..... .9¾
All Linen Twill—17 inch—value .12½.. .9¾
Turkish—54 inch—value .79..... .59

DECORATIVE GOODS

Silk Lambrequins—were $2.49..... 1.98
Satin Sofa Pillows—were 3.49..... 2.98
Sateen Lambrequins—were 1.19..... .79
Emb'd Denim Laundry Bags..... .24

LADIES' CLOAKS AND CAPES

Monte Carlo and Box Coats—Fur Collar and Revers—satin lined—value $16.00..... 9.98
Short Kersey Jackets—double breast—strap seams—value $10.00..... 5.98
Velour Monte Carlo Coats—plain or silk braid trim—value $22.00..... 17.98
Velour Blouse Jackets—Pouch sleeve—braid trim—value $20.00..... 14.98
Golf Capes—Black and colors—double-face cloth—with and without straps—value $9.98..... 5.98
Kersey Capes—high collar—lined and unlined—value $6.98..... 4.98

LADIES' WASITS

French Flannel—Military and Gibson styles—value $2.69..... 1.98
Brilliantine Waists—Black and Polka Dots—value $2.98..... 1.79
French Flannel—Tailor stitched—tucked yoke, or pleated styles—value $3.98..... 2.98
Taffeta and Peau de Soie—colors and black—fancy styles—value $5.98..... 3.49

LADIES' WRAPPERS AND SACQUES

Flannelette Wrappers—pointed yoke with shoulder ruffles—braid trim'd—value 1.25..... .89
Ripple Elderdown Dressing Sacques—appliqued collar—value $1.79..... .98

IN FURS

Alaska Sable Boas—six full tails—fine quality—special..... 5.98
Sable Fox Boas—2 yds. long—brush tails and paws..... 15.98
Blended Mink Scarfs—six fox tails—value 2.98..... 1.69
Muffs to match the above.
Children's White Lamb Sets—Collar and Muff—satin lined..... 1.49

LADIES' WARM UNDERWEAR

Extra Values for Friday!

50 cent Flannelette Gowns..... .39
79 cent Heavy Flannelette Gowns..... .59
35 cent Flannelette Skirts..... .24
49 cent Flannelette Skirts..... .35
50 cent Sacques and Kimonos..... .39
45 cent Canton Flannel Drawers..... .35
39 cent Jersey Rib Corset Covers—long and short sleeves..... .27
65 cent Jersey Rib Corset Covers... .49
Also
98 cent Ladies' Cardigan Jackets... .79
$3.98 Knit Golf Blouses..... 2.95

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS

A manufacturer's entire stock—thousands of beautiful fancy styles.

.98 cents.....instead of 1.69
1.49.....instead of 2.49
1.98.....instead of 3.29
2.69.....instead of 3.98
3.69.....instead of 4.98
5.98.....instead of 7.98

HOSIERY FOR TO-DAY

Ladies' Fleece Cotton—value .19.... .12½
Ladies' All Wool—Merino Heels.... .19
Boys' Heavy Rib Cotton—double knees—value .19..... .12½
Children's Wool Rib—double knees.. .24

A FEW GLOVE VALUES

Ladies' Cashmerette—one clasp—value .35..... .24
Ladies' All Wool Golf—all colors... .49
Children's Wool Golf—plain and fancy..... .39
Ladies' Two Clasp Kid Gloves—all shades—usually 79 cents..... .65

You may need Spectacles to read Descriptions,
But Not
To see the Values.

LACE CURTAINS

Point Arabe—full corded designs—on strong cable net—were $6.98..... 4.98
Irish Point Curtains—novelty borders—3½ yards long, were $4.50..... 2.98

HEAVY CURTAINS

75 pairs Silkized Damask—deep fringe—were $6.98 to $9.98..... 4.98
Emb'd Border Rep Portieres—finished edge—were $9.98..... 7.98

DRAPERIES AND COVERINGS

Fig'd Furniture Velvets—were .59... .39
Fig'd Burlaps and Real Denims..... .15
Art Taffetas, Empire and Louis XVI. effects—value .29..... .19
Fig'd Drapery Silks—were .59..... .39

RUG BARGAINS

White Sheepskin Rugs—3x6 ft.—value $3.50..... 1.98
Reversible Smyrna Rugs—6x9 ft.—were 6.98..... 4.79
7.6x10.6 ft.—were 9.98..... 7.49
Newest designs and colorings.

SHADES, RODS, Etc.

Extra size Opaque Shades—36x90—all colors—regularly .39..... .29
Brass Rods for lace curtains—extend 30 to 54 inches—complete, with brackets—regularly .19..... .12
Best Table Oilcloth—1¼ yds. wide—all colors—regularly .29..... .22

GREAT SPECIAL TO-DAY IN DOLLS, GAMES, Etc.

"Daisy Belle" Dolls—22 inch—Genuine Handwerck—fine bisque head—hand sewed wig—with and without shoes and stockings..... .98
Games—Errand Boy, Man in Moon, Little Red Riding Hood and number of others—usually .25..... .17
Iron Hook and Ladder, Fire Engines, Trains, Carts, etc.—value .75..... .49

SPECIAL FRIDAY VALUES IN SMOKERS' ARTICLES

New Holiday Stock.

French Briar Pipes—bone and celluloid stems—value .89..... .85
Rubber Tobacco Pouches—value .39.. .19
Smokers' Sets—3 pc.—value .98..... .79
"Ping-Pong" Smokers' Sets..... 1.69
Birch Wood Sets—value .98..... .69
Automobile Smokers' Sets—five receptacles—value $5.00..... 3.98
Turkish Water Bottles—value $2.50. 1.98

JEWELRY SPECIALS

Sterling Silver Bracelets—Chain——value 1.19..... .74
Snake——value 1.49..... .98
Nethersole——value 1.98..... 1.49
Solid Gold Scarf Pins—value 1.49.... .98
Jewelled Scarf Pins—value 1.98..... 1.49
Solid Gold Brooches—value 2.69..... 1.98

RIBBONS

4½-inch Taffeta Ribbons—light and dark; also White and Black—regularly 21 cents..... .15
4 inch double face Liberty Satins—leading shades—usually 25 cents.....19

NECKWEAR

49 cent Taffeta Stocks and Ties..... .49
$2.98 Liberty Silk Neck Ruffs..... 1.98
$2.98 Venise Lace Collars..... 1.49
$3.98 Crepe de Chine Ties..... 2.98

BOYS' CLOTHING

A little money goes far here!

$7.00 Oxford Frieze Overcoats..... 5.00
$4.00 Long Overcoats..... 2.98
$4.50 Double Breast Suits—7 to 16 yrs..... 2.98
25c. Outing Flannel Waists and Blouses..... .15
49c. Flannel Waists and Blouses..... .29
69c. Laundered Shirts..... .39
$4.98 Sailor Suits..... 2.98
$3.00 Youths' Trousers—14 to 20 yrs. 1.98
$1.00 Knee Pants—4 to 13 yrs..... .5
69c. Angora Tams..... .49
39c. Knit Wool Toques..... .25
98c. All Wool Sweaters..... .69

MISSES' DEPARTMENT

Reductions right thro' the stock.

	Were.	Now.
Long Cloaks—		
	8.98 to 10.98	5.98 to 13.98
Three-quarter Coats—		
	8.98 to 13.98	4.98 to 9.98
Little Children's Coats—		
	3.98 to 27.98	2.98 to 19.98

Bargains—true Bargains!

WARM GOODS FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Knitted Leggins—value .49..... .29
Handmade Leggins—value .98..... .69
Babies' Bands, with straps—value .39. .29
Hand knit Sacques—value .69..... .49
Domet Kimonio Sacques—value .39... .29
Elderdown Sacques—value .39..... .25
Ripple Cloth Caps—value .65..... .49
Flannel Skirts—handstitch—value .69. .39
Handmade Bootees—close knit—ribbon trim—value .49..... .29
Carriage Bootees—silk finish—value .59..... .39

LACES

Real Antique Insertings—8 inch..... .39
Venise Allovers—White, Butter and Arabian—usually 1.25..... .98
45-inch Black Silk Nets—Point d'Esprit, Ring Dot, Brussels and Fig'd—were 98 cents..... .69

TOILET ARTICLES

All Bristle Nail Scrubs—solid back—all shapes—value .34..... .19
Rubber Dressing Combs—value .34.. .24
Fancy Toilet Soaps—3 cakes..... .10
All Bristle Hair Brushes—Solid back—value .29..... .19

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Plush Balls—all colors—dozen..... 7
Large Tassels—each—value 5..... 3½
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In Notion Department—Basement.

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Picture Books, with Board, Paper, and Linen Covers—value .19 to .25.. .15
Latest Edition of Foxy Grandpa—elsewhere 35 cents..... .49

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Ladies' emb'd, H. S. and scallop..... 9
Men's All Linen, H. S..... .17
Men's All Linen unlaundered, Hemstitch, with initial..... 12½

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That would kindle the enthusiasm of the most matter-of-fact. They combine dress and service to a nicety. Unusual, but doubly so at the prices for which we offer them.

Boys' Sailor Suits of navy blue Serge, with regulation embroidered emblem on sleeve, collar trimmed with braid; with short trousers. Sizes 4 to 10 years.
Value $5.50. Special at $4.00

With long Middy Trousers.
Sizes 3 to 8 years.
Value $7.00. Special at $5.00

Jack Tar Reefers of all-wool blue Chinchilla, fast color, military buttons, embroidered emblem on sleeves. Sizes 3 to 8 years.
Value $6.50. Special at $5.00

Boys' Overcoats of all-wool Frieze, light or dark Oxford, made with velvet collar, lap seams, five rows of stitching on cuffs. Sizes 7 to 16 years.
Value $6.50. Special at $5.00

Boys' Overcoats of Frieze, three shades from which to select, velvet collar, Farmer's satin or serge lining; exceptionally well made.
Value $8.50. Special at $6.50

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The difficulty of finding apparel to please the taste and fancy of both you and your daughter is in our shop reduced to a minimum.

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Three-quarter length, of fancy cloth, double cape, velvet collar; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Value $9.00. At $5.75

Girls' Coats.

Three-quarter or full length, of plain and fancy cloths, velvet or braid trim; sizes 6 to 14 years.
At $7.50

Girls' Coats.

Three-quarter or full length, of Kersey, Cheviot or Novelty Cloth, trimmed with handsome braids or velvet; sizes 4 to 14 years.
Values $13.00 to $16.00. At $9.75

Girls' Long Coats.

We have selected from our stock a dozen styles of high-grade Kersey, Melton, Cheviot and Chinchilla Coats, which we offer at the uniform price of
Values $17.00 to $24.00. $14.50

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Of Veiling, Silk Poplin, Canvas, Broadcloth for fancy weaves; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Values $21.00 to $55.00. At $16.75 to $42

SECOND FLOOR.

For Misses or Small Women

Misses' English Box Coats.

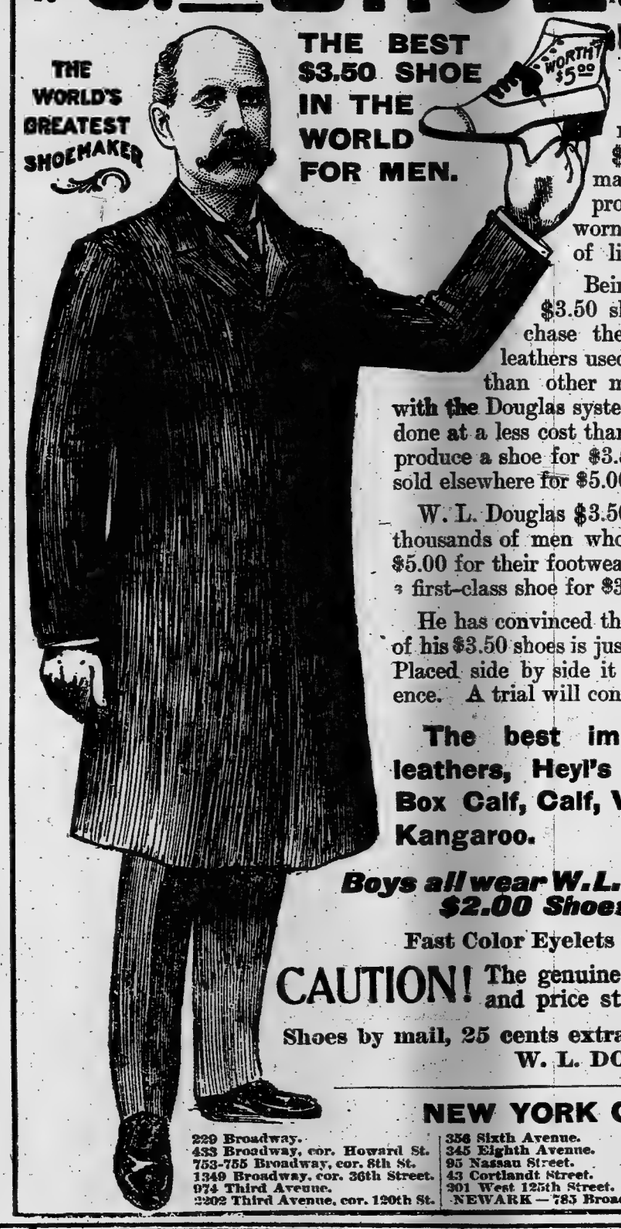
Of Covert Cloth, satin lined, velvet collar; sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.
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Full flare, in Oxford and Black.
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MEN'S $5 SHOES FOR $3.50.

It is a fact that W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

Being the largest manufacturer of $3.50 shoes, W. L. Douglas can purchase the best imported and domestic leathers used in $5.00 shoes at lower prices than other manufacturers. This combined with the Douglas system of manufacturing, which is done at a less cost than other concerns, enables him to produce a shoe for $3.50 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are now being worn by thousands of men who have heretofore been paying $5.00 for their footwear, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for $3.50.

He has convinced them that the style, fit and wear of his $3.50 shoes is just as good as those costing $5.00. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince you.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, and National Kangaroo.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas Strong Made $2.00 Shoes; Youth's, $1.75.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively.

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The extravagant military cut coat, the extreme peg top trousers are gone to the Limbo of fads.

Quiet is the key-note of good dressing this Fall—moderate cuts, darkish materials.

Suits, $16 to $38.
Overcoats, $16 to $60.

Everything man or boy wears.

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Souvenir of Scotland AND Bonnie Brier Bush

(Scotch Whiskies)
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We can fit you.
All sizes for all men.

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Overcoats, exactly right, long or medium lengths, $20 & $25, and up to $40.

Also Dressy and Well-tailored Suits, $18 & $20, and up to $28.

Underwear, especially good, $2 a Suit, and up to $30.

Our $2 & $3 Hats are good friends to know.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

O'Neill's

Unprecedented Values For Misses and Children.

Top Coats, Jackets, Suits and Dresses at Prices for Friday and Saturday

which make them by far the best values we have been able to offer this season.

Children's Gretchens in blue, green, brown and tan, mixed cloth, double cape, English box back, velvet collars, 6 to 14 year sizes. Value $14.50.
Special at $9.95

Misses' Norfolk Jackets, of Blue and Black Cheviots, 14 to 16 years. Value $17.00.
Special at $13.50

Children's Jackets of Kersey Cloth, lined throughout in a variety of colors, 6 to 10 year sizes. Value $5.00.
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Misses' three-quarter length coats of covert cloth, double breasted and semi-fitting, 8 to 14 years. Value $6.50.
Special at $3.98

Also a Remarkable Offering of

300 Fine Suits For Girls, at $3.98 value $6.50 to $8.75 each.

Just three hundred of these fine Suits for Girls. They come in two of the leading styles of the season—Two Piece Sailor Suits of excellent quality All Wool Serges and Cheviots, in four designs, handsomely trimmed with silk braids—One Piece Russian Blouse Suits, beautifully trimmed with colored or black silk braid—colors, blue, brown, red, and black—Sizes 6 to 14 years—value $6.50 to $8.75.

Friday and Saturday **$3.98** Each.

Second floor, near elevator.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

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TRADE MARK.

The Best Shoe for Women.
$3.50 per pair.

"Good Form" demands nice attention to the details of dress.

From the ball-room to the golf course shoes are a conspicuous detail.

Sorosis shoes are made in appropriate materials and models for every season and purpose.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

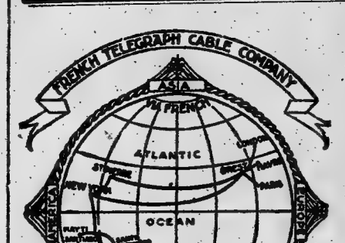
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The appearance of a new humorist is a matter of international importance. Here is a book that marks a new departure. The press calls it "The funniest book ever written." "A new 'Innocents Abroad.'"

The Adventures of M. D'Haricot

By J. S. CLOUSTON.

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After the feast.
Now what's your size?
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All sizes for all men.

Long, short, stout, thin and the young man.

Overcoats, exactly right, long or medium lengths, $20 & $25, and up to $40.

Also Dressy and Well-tailored Suits, $18 & $20, and up to $28.

Underwear, especially good, $2 a Suit, and up to $30.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.



Something Tart!

The College Young Man roams the Town for the new novel things, not simply to wear, but to show when he returns—to study.

Ours the Stores where he can find them! The newest things in Overcoats—long and roomy, or the stylish, close fitting "Lord Kitchener" and Paddocks.

A great choice in the newest patterns in shirts—some hundreds of special bargains at $1.00.

Elegant Robes de Chambre, Bath Gowns, &c.

Other New Nobby things in our Three Great Stores.

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35 cents will attach LEVOY'S NEW CLIP to your eyeglasses. No pinching, tilting or falling. Quick repairs and proper filling of oculists' prescriptions at factory on premises. B. M. LEVOY, 24 East 23d St. Telephone 2060—18th.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,505. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

NEW OFFER BY VENEZUELA

Plan to Settle All the Foreign Claims to be Proposed.

A SECRET MISSION TO EUROPE

Sent by Castro to Endeavor to End the Trouble With Britain and Germany—America to Pass on the Scheme.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—It is learned that important steps were taken in London yesterday with a view to satisfying all the financial and diplomatic claims by foreign powers and bondholders against Venezuela. It is maintained that if the contemplated action meets with approval Germany and Great Britain will have no cause to take the vigorous steps now contemplated.

The details of the suggested settlement have not yet been communicated to the European Governments. Their gist will first be made known to the United States Government, probably to-day. The medium of such communication is one of the most important Anglo-American bankers. Venezuela's propositions were mentioned to Ambassador Choate yesterday, but pending the result of the direct representations at Washington no action will be taken by the embassy toward suggesting that time be given to Venezuela to submit her proposals.

This new development in the crisis, which is regarded as hourly growing more serious, is due to the arrival in Europe of a secret delegation from the Venezuelan Government empowered to deal with the outstanding liabilities of that republic. Until a suitable plan was arranged it was considered inadvisable to communicate with the foreign Ministers at Caracas, with whom relations have become so strained. Such a plan has now, in the belief of the delegation, been arrived at, and unofficially, through the Anglo-American banker, the attitude of the United States will be ascertained. The State Department will also be put in a position to judge of the value of Venezuela's offer and her good faith in the matter.

It is explained that President Castro has hitherto had no opportunity of taking up the question of national finances, but while he was himself engaged in suppressing the revolution he sent to Europe the secret delegation referred to, with a view to accomplishing what was regarded as impossible of execution at Caracas. Secrecy was also regarded as imperative, in view of President Castro's belief that if it had been known that Venezuela contemplated a new financial settlement he would have been inundated with claims of every description and the dealings with the bondholders would have become twice as difficult.

The details of the plan which will be communicated to the State Department are carefully guarded, but it can be announced that the main feature is a unification of all the outstanding Government and Government-guaranteed loans upon a basis of security much greater than is hitherto been offered. It is strenuously denied that the present movement is due to any desire on the part of Venezuela "to spar for time" with Great Britain and Germany, and in proof of this it is pointed out that the secret mission left Venezuela before her relations with Great Britain and Germany had assumed the present acute aspect. Should the United States Government give its moral support the plan will be submitted to American bankers.

The Venezuelan delegation believes that it is not too late to secure the necessary facilities from Europe to bring about a settlement mutually satisfactory to all parties concerned.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The French Foreign Office has not considered the question of French participation in the proposed British-German naval demonstration against Venezuela, as the French claims are making reasonable progress toward adjustment.

GERMANY AND VENEZUELA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Regarding Germany's action in Venezuela, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says it is understood that the course of events does not depend entirely upon the German Government, but it has determined to give the most emphatic expression to its demands on behalf of German subjects who have suffered. When a diplomatic understanding between Germany and the United States has been perfected, Germany will deliver her long-standing account.

It is stated, says the correspondent, that the German Commodore Scheder, acting under fresh instructions, has sent orders to other cruisers, which will increase his command to six vessels.

ALLEGED INSURANCE SWINDLERS.

If United States Courts Release the Men Mexico May Get Them.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 28.—The case against Mason and Richardson, the alleged insurance swindlers, may assume an international aspect. In the event that the courts of the United States shall fail to convict them, it is said the Government of Mexico will demand them.

Habeas corpus proceedings were resumed here to-day. The indictments already secured are: Conspiracy to murder W. J. Gray, conspiracy to murder an unknown person, conspiracy to murder Marshal D. Sanguinett. Another indictment is for forgery.

There is also an indictment for conspiracy to swindle the New York Life Insurance Company out of $100,000; another for conspiracy to obtain possession of a life insurance policy of the value of $100,000.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 6.

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The business man may use the Pennsylvania Special as an office. Stock reports and stenographers on board. Only twenty hours from Wall Street to Chicago.—Adv.

Superior Dining Cars on the Pennsylvania Special. Stenographers on board. Only twenty hours to Chicago.—Adv.

SUES SUGAR TRUST AGAIN.

Stockholder Seeks to Prevent It from Dealing in Coffee; Also from Selling Sugar at a Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—In a suit commenced by Robert J. Trimble of New York, a stockholder of the American Sugar Refining Company, the complainant seeks to compel the company to cease selling sugar at a price at which there is a loss and to compel the distribution of a portion of $50,000,000 of undivided profits as dividends. He further asks for an order restraining the company from dealing in coffee, which he says has cost the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company many millions of dollars. Not less than $50,000,000 has been lost, declares Mr. Trimble, in the American Sugar Company's fight with the Arbuckles.

Trimble brought a suit on Aug. 1, 1900, in which he sought to accomplish the same result. It was dismissed on the ground that it failed to set forth a sufficient equity on his part. The writ filed to-day is in the form of an amended bill.

ALLEGED BRIBER ARRESTED.

Charles F. Kelly, Indicted in St. Louis Several Months Ago, Seized in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—After eluding arrest for several months, Charles F. Kelly, the ex-Speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates, who is wanted in the Western city in connection with the bribery cases unearthed there some time ago, was arrested in this city at 1:10 o'clock this afternoon.

Kelly, it is charged, is the man who distributed the $47,500 boodle fund among members of the House combine three years ago for the passage of the City Lighting bill. Until to-day his whereabouts were unknown to the authorities. Kelly arrived in New York on the steamer Celtic this morning from Liverpool and had just stepped from the Western express in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad here when he was taken into custody. He admitted his identity and is now locked up in the Central Police Station. He will be given a hearing to-morrow morning and will be held to await requisition papers from the State of Missouri.

Kelly was crestfallen when he reached the police station. In an interview he said:

"I was on my way back to St. Louis and meant to announce my arrival there Monday and give myself up to answer whatever charges have been laid against me. I had been absent in Europe for several months and spent most of my time in Ireland. On my arrival in New York this morning I received word that my eleven-year-old boy had died in St. Louis. As soon as I stepped from the steamer it was suggested to me by an old acquaintance that I come to Philadelphia for a few days. I came here, and now I find myself under arrest."

Kelly left St. Louis several months ago, soon after the Grand Jury had returned indictments charging him on several counts with bribery in connection with municipal legislation. The street railway and other franchises. His bonds were fixed at $30,000. Because of the statute of limitations this is the last day on which any one connected with the lighting deal can be indicted.

VIRGINIA'S TEST CASES.

Hearings Begun in the Suit Brought by Negroes to Invalidate the New Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, who is presiding at the hearing of the cases brought by certain negroes to invalidate the election of the Congressional delegation and test the validity of the new Constitution of Virginia, and John S. Wise, the New York lawyer, who is chief counsel for the petitioners, each came here on a special train in order to be present this afternoon when the cases were called. The Chief Justice arrived first. Wise was soon on the ground, and the hearing went on.

Mr. Wise opened for the complainants. When Mr. Wise contended that the State Constitution was vitiated by the refusal of the members of the convention to take the oath, the Chief Justice asked if the convention was not a convention de facto. To an argument that complainants were without remedy as to certain matters, the Chief Justice asked if Virginia did not have a Supreme Court. One of Mr. Wise's main contentions was that the convention had no power to proclaim the Constitution.

At the conclusion of his argument, Frank Christian began his reply for the Commonwealth. Mr. Christian devoted himself largely to the question of right of proclamation, and cited numerous authorities, combating Mr. Wise's contention.

PANIC AT BRIDGE ENTRANCE.

Two Men Hurt and Several Persons Knocked Down During a Rush for Cars.

There was a small panic during the rush for cars at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock last night.

Christopher Code of 176 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, and Theodore G. Yale of 606 Tenth Street, same borough, were crowded off moving cars on Loops 2 and 3, and fell on their heads, receiving scalp wounds and various contusions. The people at the loops who were being pressed against the cars fought and pushed backward toward the bridge stairs, and in the crush half a dozen other persons were thrown down, and two women fainted.

An aged man was hurled in front of a car rounding Loop No. 2. He was dragged out of danger by Policeman Butler of the Fourth Precinct squad, who, with Policeman Means of the same precinct, also helped others who were knocked down or pushed on the tracks. It was some minutes before they succeeded in restoring a semblance of order in the crowd.

Code and Yale were able to continue to their homes. Nobody else suffered more than trifling hurts.

LARGEST SHOES ON RECORD.

Number Seventeens, Made on a Special Pair of Lasts, for an Arkansas Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—A pair of shoes was shipped this week from Rockland, which are said to be the largest shoes ever manufactured for actual wear. They are 17 size and F. F. width; thus they are about 15 inches long. Four common shoe boxes were required for packing them—two for each shoe.

They were for a colored man, Harvey Murray, who works in a sawmill in Tirrell, Ark. A special pair of lasts had to be made. It took an entire skin of patent kid for the vamps and about all that was good in a side of sole leather for the soles.

Cornell-Pennsylvania Debate Date.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Cornell-University of Pennsylvania debate will take place at Ithaca on Friday, Dec. 12, when the Pennsylvania men will support the negative of this question: "Resolved, that the present tariff on the raw materials and rough products of iron and steel, such as bar iron, pig iron, rails, steel ingots, &c., is justified on the ground of the protection of American industry against foreign competition." The two institutions have had six debates, and each has won three.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the Farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

THE WEATHER suitable for Christmas is only found in Florida. Winter tourist rates. Over 1000 miles of perfect road. Ask for booklet.—Adv.

HEAD OF ELEVATED ROAD

August Belmont Will Succeed George Gould as President.

Denies That Control of the Port Chester Road Has Been Secured by Himself or the Rapid Transit Company.

August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, admitted yesterday that he would probably assume the Presidency of the Manhattan Railway, succeeding George J. Gould, as soon as the lease to the Interborough Company goes into effect. "When I lease a railroad," said Mr. Belmont, "I of course expect to assume the management."

Mr. Belmont explained that definite plans regarding the practical side of the combination of the two properties had not yet been completed. While he and the others interested had gone over the ground thoroughly and figured out the possibilities of the combination, there was a mass of detail which had yet to be worked out. In the meantime many guesses are being made as to the probable economies of the combined operation of the two systems and of the possible traffic arrangement. One of these was that there would be only one power house necessary, but this is not true, as the Subway Company has already nearly finished the construction of it power house, near Fifty-ninth Street and the East River. The report that George J. Gould and John D. Rockefeller had acquired control of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company before the agreement to lease the Manhattan was executed was also authoritatively denied, although they both are understood to have substantial holdings of the stock.

The report that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company or Mr. Belmont had acquired control of the Port Chester Railroad was officially denied.

"Neither the Rapid Transit Company," said Mr. Belmont, "nor myself has any interest in that road."

UNION RAILWAY'S RIVAL.

Board of Estimate Hearing on Franchise for the New York City and Interborough Company.

The Board of Estimate met yesterday to consider the application of the New York City Interborough Railway Company for a franchise to operate street railways in the Borough of the Bronx. This company was formed as a rival to the Union Railway Company, which has become a part of the Metropolitan system.

Everett P. Wheeler appeared as counsel for the New York City Interborough Company. He said that if the franchises were granted to his committee they would pay the city 15 per cent. on the gross receipts. He said the Union Railway Company was now paying 11 per cent. The company wanted the right to lay tracks on streets and also across Macomb's Dam Bridge. The new roads would erect thirty-six miles of trolley lines, of which twenty-four miles would be completed during the first year and the gross receipts from the first year would amount to $450,000.

William H. Page, Jr., counsel for the Union Railway Company, spoke in opposition to the application. He said that the company should first apply to the State Railroad Commission.

PEDAGOGUES AND WATER PAILS

New Jersey School Board Commiserates with the Former, and Says the Latter Are Dangerous.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Nov. 28.—The problems of life which the school teacher must solve have won the sympathetic attention of the Middlesex County School Board Directors, for at their annual meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that successful teachers should be paid a salary of not less than $40 per month for services rendered, in view of increased expenses for the necessaries of life.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board teachers should not be expected, or requested, to sweep and dust school rooms and build fires unless such a provision appears in the written contract.

Resolved, That water pails are dangerous, and that it is the sense of this board that they should be discontinued in school rooms.

CONFEDERATES HONOR GRANT.

Virginia Survivors of the War Start a Fund for a Monument to the Union General.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—Confederate veterans, survivors of a Virginia regiment at Western Branch, in Norfolk County, have started a fund to erect at Richmond a monument to Gen. U. S. Grant. The fund starts off with $16, one dollar for each survivor, and contributions will be solicited until a sufficient amount has been subscribed.

The veterans are members of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Confederate Army, and they assembled at the home of Capt. F. Wise, who commanded the company. There were seventy-seven members in the original company and sixteen survivors of the war.

NEW SALMON CANNERIES' FIELD.

Plants Will Be Established on the Coast of Behring Sea.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 28.—Commencing next Summer, the virgin coast of Behring Sea will be lined with salmon canneries which are intended to have an important bearing on the future salmon supply of the world. Salmon packing on Puget Sound and in Alaska is controlled by two concerns, a so-called trust, which has caused independent canners to look about for new sources of supply.

It was announced to-day that investigations made last Summer show the rivers emptying into Behring Sea are alive with a high quality of salmon during July and August. The first cannery will be built by James T. Scott and C. T. Luce, once Columbia River packers, both of Chicago. Its construction will cost thousands. A cannery established this year on Bristol Bay, south of Behring Sea, by Tacoma men, proved a great success.

The Northwest Siberian Company, owning a mining and fishing concession on the Siberian coast, will next Spring send outfits from here for the commencement of salmon packing on the Siberian coast opposite Behring Sea.

FINED FOR URGING BOYCOTT.

Paterson Baker's Counsel Advised Him Posters Were Not Libelous.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—William O'Hagan, a member of the local Bakers' Union, who was convicted of criminal libel in posting boycotting bills aimed against Andrew Van Niemewegen, a baker, who refused to recognize the union, to-day was fined $75 by Judge Scott.

The Judge said that O'Hagan might have been sent to State prison were it not for the fact that his counsel, Representative-elect William Hughes, stated that he had advised O'Hagan that he had a right to paste up the labels, as, in his opinion, they were not libelous. The Bakers' Union will have the case appealed.

THIEF BECAME PENITENT.

Photograph of Woman and Child in Watch Lid Caused Return of the Timepiece.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The photograph of a woman and child in the lid of a watch caused the man who had stolen it to make an effort to return the timepiece to its original owner. The stolen watch was handed to Lieut. Rohan at the City Hall last evening by a messenger boy. It was in a box wrapped in a piece of brown paper, and accompanying it was a sheet of soiled paper, on which was written the following:

Lieut. Andy Rohan:

I send you a watch that I stole last night. When I opened it and found the picture of a woman and little girl inside I didn't have the heart to "soak" it with a pawnbroker. I have a wife and child myself, and the little picture inside the case made me feel like a cur.

Andy, I tell you on the square, I'm hard up, and the few dollars I could get on the "super" would do me a whole lot of good. I took the watch home and showed it to the wife, and it is on her say so that I'm sending it to you. I don't know the guy I got it off of, but I suppose there will be a squeal for it. PENITENT.

LANDAU UNDER BAIL.

Release of the Man Who Was Arrested on a Charge of Swindling to the Amount of $200,000.

William Landau of Buffalo, whose arrest on Thursday afternoon was followed up with a statement by the police that he had swindled the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. out of $200,000, or more, was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs Police Court late yesterday afternoon and held under $1,000 bail for examination on Dec. 8. A short affidavit, sworn to by Detective Sergeant McNaught, charged him with obtaining money by fraud from the Sea Insurance Company of 5-7 William Street. The firm name of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. had been scratched out and that of the insurance company substituted.

Landau was arraigned after he had been kept all day in the office of Assistant District Attorney Gray, guarded by detectives, while members of the banking firm and their lawyers, with representatives of the insurance company, were in conference with Landau's counsel, Philip V. Fennelly. Bail was furnished by Assistant Superintendent John W. Rogers of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, in whose company Landau made the journey from Buffalo to this city.

No testimony was heard in court. Mr. Gray said that during the conference Landau had made no statement to clear up the situation. Landau, when asked to make a statement after the court proceedings, started to walk away, but turned back for a minute and said:

"If I had gotten $200,000, do you think that I would be here to-day?"

A representative of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. said that no evidence of fraud had been brought out against Landau. Ernst Thalmann, senior member of the firm, declared that the firm was fully protected and would lose nothing except possibly through changes in value caused by fluctuations in the cotton market.

According to Capt. Titus, the charge against Landau grew out of some bills of lading for cotton cargoes which the banking firm had discounted. Mr. Thalmann said that he had ascertained that the cotton had been shipped and that all of the bills had been covered.

"We have done this as a matter of principle more than anything else," he said. "We want to show those people in Texas and in London that our house cannot be drawn upon except by authorization. That is all there is to it. We insisted that Landau be placed under bail because we do not desire that he should leave this State for the present."

Mr. Thalmann said that Landau had come to the firm with letters of introduction from people of the highest character in Europe. He has a brother who is the head of a large woolen concern in Russia. It was learned yesterday that some time ago he telegraphed the firm from Texas that "trouble was brewing and that he would come on to New York and explain matters."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—William Landau formerly kept a wholesale clothing store in this city and a branch at Niagara Falls. "He left Buffalo some time ago, and many local creditors have since been trying to locate his property. They found that the stocks had been transferred by bills of sale, and several suits have been brought to test the validity of the transfers.

NEW RAID AT "THE" ALLEN'S.

Police Thought the West Side Club a Poolroom, and Entered with an Axe—Prisoners Freed.

The West Side Club at 80 Sixth Avenue was filled with members and guests yesterday afternoon, there being more than 300 clubmen in the place, when for some reason Sergt. Edward S. Walling and Roundsman Ennis of the Mercer Street Police Precinct, with Policemen Dondero and Duran of Inspector Grant's staff, appeared in the clubrooms. They used an axe instead of a key to the front door, and threw the club members and others into a panic by their informalities.

Some of the clubmen in their confusion attempted to leave the clubhouse by way of the back windows, but were dissuaded by the policemen. "The" Allen, who is said to be the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Trustees of the club, was not in at the time, so the policemen asserted that they would like to arrest the remaining officials of the institution, which they proceeded to do, taking John Crowley, Henry Baker, Richard Dailey, and Frank Thompson, designated as "sheet writers"; John Martin, known as a "blackboard writer"; John Crowley and Thomas O'Brien, said to be "doorkeepers," and William H. Staples, the club's trusted colored attendant.

The policemen seemed to be laboring under the impression that the club was being used as a poolroom, which the members all indignantly denied. The police took from the clubrooms a telegraph instrument, a blackboard, and a quantity of racing cards. They were chagrined to see blazing in a grate fire all sorts of documents that they desired to have. Hence, when they got to the Jefferson Market Police Court they were unable to swear that the place was being run as a poolroom, and the eight prisoners were discharged. The West Side Club has had a good deal of attention similar to that of yesterday bestowed upon it by the police.

DAIRY AND FOOD BILL.

Committee of State Commissioners Meets in Columbus, Ohio, to Draft a Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 28.—O. H. Jones, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Illinois, and Prof. John Hamilton, Secretary of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, arrived here to-day to confer with J. E. Blackburn, Dairy and Food Commissioner of Ohio, in reference to preparing a National Dairy and Food bill to be presented to Congress in December by Senator Cullom. These gentlemen were a committee named for that purpose at the annual convention of the Association of Dairy and Food Departments held at Portland, Oregon, last July.

It is believed that the proposed new bill will be completed to-morrow. It will be in line with recommendations made at the Portland Convention.

Royal Blue Line tours to Washington, Thursday, Dec. 4th. All expenses, including rail and hotel for three days only $13 from New York. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.—Adv.

"Bovey's Whisky Just Pure" "Bovey's Whisky is pure to the core" "Bovey's Whisky Pure as a Rose" Bovey & Co., 108 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

CITY ISLAND FLOODED

Northeast Winds Caused the Waters of the Sound to Rise.

Residents in Two Streets Obliged to Move About in Rowboats—Cellars of Hotels Full.

The northeast winds during the past few days affected the waters of the Sound so that the tide rose from six to eight feet above the normal and flooded the easterly shore of City Island. For the past two days residents whose houses are on Main and Bridge Streets have been obliged to go about in rowboats, and several hotels and business houses have been damaged. It is said that many small launches and rowboats have drifted away.

Among the hotels that have been damaged by the flood are Jordan's, which is at the extreme end of Pelham Bay Parkway; the Macedonian, the Angus Inn, and the Bay View Hotel. It is reported also that the Harlem Yacht Club and F. Norton & Co. have sustained serious damage.

At Jordan's Hotel it was said last evening that the entire cellar had been flooded and that the water had risen high enough to cause the chairs in the café and dining room to float. The Macedonian Hotel is very near the water front, and it was constructed of the hull of an old United States frigate that was beached at City Island. The proprietor, Jacob Schmidt, said that the front of the hotel had been carried away and that the cellar had been flooded.

The Western Union wires were down at the southern end of the island and men were at work yesterday, moving them inland. The letter carrier on City Island, John Lane, said that for the past two days he had been compelled to go about in a rowboat on many of the streets. The Angus Inn, on Main Street, had its cellar flooded, and it was damaged to a considerable extent by water. It is said that the foundations of many buildings have been weakened by the flood.

The police sub-station has reported that Main and Bridge Streets were flooded with between two and three feet of water and that it was impossible to move about except in rowboats and hip boots.

The water began to rise early Wednesday morning, and by the afternoon had reached Main Street. It continued to rise Wednesday night and Thursday morning, and Thursday night reached its highest point. It is said that business on City Island has been almost at a standstill since the flood began. The waters have receded somewhat, but great inconvenience is being experienced.

BIG FIRE IN LUMBER TOWN.

Losses at Rat Portage, Ontario, Include Six Steamboats, and Will Probably Amount to $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RAT PORTAGE, Ontario, Nov. 28.—Fire started early this morning in the Rat Portage Lumber Company's yards, at Norman, just across the river, on the shore of the Lake of the Woods, caused by sparks from the big planing mill. By 6 o'clock 25,000,000 feet of dressed lumber had been burned, twelve dwellings had been consumed, and six steamboats had been destroyed. At 9 o'clock the fire had spread to another mammoth pile of lumber, and the loss will probably total 50,000,000 feet.

Lemay's shipyards and several barges were also burned, the entire plant being destroyed. The total loss estimate to-night is about $1,000,000, with an insurance of $8 per thousand on the lumber. All other losses were uninsured.

A high wind still prevails, and a message just received says it is not improbable that the docks and the balance of the town will be consumed. The steamboat losses fall to the Presbyterian Indian Mission, the Dominion Fish Company and the Lake of the Woods Transportation Company.

NOT WILBERFORCE OGDEN.

Man Mistaken for Him at Greenwich Is a Negro Singer.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 28.—The man who was mistaken here Wednesday for Wilberforce Ogden, the missing wealthy young man of Dover, is William Tobias, a colored singer, who came here to visit his sister, Mrs. C. P. Cole, at the African Methodist Episcopal parsonage. He said to-day:

"The matter has caused me considerable embarrassment. As I was walking down the street with a friend a reporter stopped my friend and asked if I was named Ogden. He told him that he didn't know my name. Afterward I went to a football match, and people began pointing at me, and I concluded that every one thought me crazy. I telegraphed to my mother in New York to send my business cards at once."

Tobias is a very light-colored negro, but so certain were those who saw him that he was Ogden, even after the photograph of Ogden had been published, an officer was put on his track.

PLAN FOR CHRISTIAN TEMPLE.

Chicago Pastor Hopes to Erect Greatest Structure for Religious Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A great "Christian temple," after the suggestion of G. Campbell Morgan, is the project the Rev. Dr. George F. Hall, pastor of the Bush Temple Christian Church has launched.

Dr. Hall says he came to the city with the plan in view, and that it has crystallized since he read of Evangelist Morgan's suggestion. Dr. Hall plans to surpass the Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake and Parker's Temple in London. If the building he proposes is erected it will be the greatest structure in the world devoted to religious work, it is believed.

To prove that he is in earnest, Dr. Hall says he will furnish the granite for the entire building. He has interested a number of men who own granite quarries in his project, and says he can make his offer unconditional as to the size of the building.

LONG A LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER.

Utica Man Who Has Just Died Served for Forty-eight Years.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Forty-eight years as a locomotive engineer on the Central Hudson Railroad is the record of Anthony Myers, who died in this city this afternoon.

Mr. Myers came to this country from Germany when he was fourteen years old, and two years later, in 1852, he began his career as a railroad man as a fireman on the New York Central Road. Before he was twenty-one he was in charge of an engine, and ever since he had been in the employ of the road.

In those days engines went by names rather than by numbers. Mr. Myers first fired on the Apollo, an engine with a twelve by twenty inch cylinder and a twenty-inch stroke. The engine could pull a train of three or four cars between Utica and Syracuse, fifty-four miles, in two and one-half hours' time. When Mr. Myers was made an engineer he was given the Ajax, a thirty-five ton engine, with four-foot driving wheels. Wood was then used instead of coal.

All the great trains of the Middle West connect with the New York Central Lines. Superior dining service on all through trains.—Adv.

"Black & White" Scotch Whisky pleases a man's taste better than anything else in the world.—Adv.

GEN. LEW WALLACE SICK.

He Is Confined to His Bed—His Family Reported Alarmed.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 28.—The family of Gen. Lew Wallace are quite alarmed over an illness from which he has been suffering. At present he is confined to his bed.

The trouble started from a diseased tooth, but developed until the General is in a weakened condition.

BOSTON ELEVATED REPORT.

Gross Earnings the Past Year Were $11,321,030, Compared with $10,792,993 the Previous Twelvemonth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the year ended Sept. 30 has been filed with the Railroad Commissioners. Compared with previous years the figures are as follows:

	1901-2.	1900-1.
Gross	$11,321,030	$10,792,993
Operating expenses	7,862,571	7,336,597
Net	3,458,459	3,456,396
Other income		76,503
Total net	3,458,458	3,532,899
All charges	2,836,560	2,896,359
Balance	621,898	636,539
Dividends	600,000	575,000
Surplus	21,898	61,539

In 1899-1900 the gross earnings were $10,141,200, and in 1898-9 they were $9,671,440.

The total addition to property account during the year was $1,949,545, against $4,778,230 last year. The number of revenue passengers carried was 222,484,811, against 213,107,600 last year. There are 7,166 employes and 2,187 stockholders. There were killed during the year twenty-one persons and injured 2,095.

OLD SEA CAPTAIN RETIRED.

Capt. Steenken, Commodore of the North German Lloyd Fleet, Ends a Long Ocean Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 28.—The agents of the North German Lloyds at Baltimore to-day announced that Capt. Claus Steenken of the Baltimore and Bremen liner Brandenburg, and the Commodore Captain of the North German Lloyd fleet of 167 steamers, had been retired for age.

Capt. Steenken has just completed his one hundred and fifth round voyage, or two hundred and tenth single voyage, across the Atlantic. The veteran Captain was born near Vegesack on the River Weser. His grandfather built wooden German sailing ships on the same ground where his last ship, the Brandenburg, was constructed. He entered the service of the North German Lloyds March 2, 1872, as fourth officer of the König Wilhelm. His next ship was the Berlin, the pioneer steamship between Baltimore and Bremen, upon which he was fourth officer.

After serving as first, second, or third officer on ten steamers he became a master in June, 1886, when he took command of the old Frankfurt. Later he commanded the Munchen, Dresden, Weimar, H. H. Meier, Oldenburg, and lastly the Brandenburg. In his long career he has made numerous rescues.

KILLED BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

Youth's Body Cut in Two at the Fifty-third Street Station of Third Avenue Line.

An unidentified man, apparently about twenty years old, was cut in two by a train on the Third Avenue elevated railway in front of the uptown station at Fifty-third Street, last night. It is supposed that the young man fell from the rear of a train which had pulled out of the station a short distance in front of the train which ran over him.

Jacob Graffman, fifteen years old, of 336 Madison Street, was on the platform just as a Harlem local train moved ahead. A man on the rear platform of the last car pointed down the track and yelled to the boy:

"Stop that train! For God's sake, stop that train!"

Graffman looked, and saw a Pelham Avenue express nearing the station. Looking to the track, he saw the figure of a man, apparently trying to rise. The boy waved his hat and shouted to the motorman, William C. Hoff of 118 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who saw the man when he was about twenty feet distant. It was too late to stop. In one of the pockets of the dead man was found a card reading: "Joe Jogue, 65 Third Avenue."

A RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

National Non-Partisan League Will Issue 1,000 Invitations to a Meeting in Detroit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Reciprocity, primarily with Cuba and Canada, and eventually with the whole civilized world, is the result aimed at by the National Non-Partisan Reciprocity League, which to-morrow will send out more than a thousand invitations to its first annual convention, to be held in Detroit Dec. 10 and 11.

Governors of all the northern and mid-Western States are to be asked to take part in the convention, as are also the Canadian Cabinet and many members of the Canadian Parliament. Boards of Trade and similar organizations all over the Middle West are expected to be represented, and the plans of the Reciprocity League, which at first contemplated a small gathering, have grown greatly. Chicago is the headquarters of the league.

Among the speakers who already have promised to address the convention is Gov. Cummins of Iowa, who will advocate the Iowa reciprocity scheme.

SCHENECTADY CITIZENS' UNION.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28.—As an outcome of the recent boycott against the Schenectady Railway Company the Citizens' Organization, which was first formed while the boycott was on, has taken definite shape in an organization composed of the leading business and professional men. A clause of the constitution says:

"Its fundamental doctrine shall be freedom, political, social, and industrial. It shall stand for law and for an orderly respect for law. It shall lend all proper aid and support to sufferers from lawlessness of whatever nature."

Would-Be Duelists Reconciled.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 28.—Thomas Braniff, Jr., and Manuel Ricon Gallardo, the young society men who were arrested and held by the police to prevent them from fighting a duel, have secured their release by shaking hands in open court and promising the Judge that they would abandon their dueling plans. Braniff was fined $180 and Gallardo $160, which they paid.

H. R. Bishop's Condition Critical.

Heber R. Bishop's condition was said to be very critical last night, and it was believed that he hardly could live till morning.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

The Latest Stock News is placed on the Pennsylvania Special when the markets close each day. Stenographer on train. Only twenty hours to Chicago.—Adv.

CHIEF CROKER DISMISSED FROM FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. Sturgis Says He Has No Intention of Resigning.

Mayor Announces He Will Look into Department's Affairs to See If Further Action Ought to be Taken.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, was yesterday dismissed the Fire Department by Commissioner Thomas Sturgis, the dismissal to take effect next Monday.

The proceedings were wholly in accord with the story of the outcome of the Low-Sturgis-Croker situation published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. Chief Croker was found guilty of the charges cited in THE TIMES.

Mayor Low issued, as it was stated he would, an eleventh-hour statement, holding that the matter of the Chief was purely a departmental affair, the disposition of which should be left to the judgment and responsibility of the trial Judge and Commissioner.

Mr. Low, however, appended to his statement this paragraph, which has a distinct bearing on the question of the removal or resigning of Mr. Sturgis:

"It now remains for the Mayor to look closely into the condition of affairs in the Fire Department for the purpose of determining whether or not any further action ought to be taken in the public interest."

Commissioner Sturgis, after the promulgation of his decision, said: "I have no intention of resigning," and this without qualification or reference to contingencies.

The order appointing Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy Acting Chief to fill the position vacated by Chief Croker's dismissal will be issued in General Orders to-day.

The order dismissing the Chief follows:

Headquarters Fire Department, City of New York,
New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, is found guilty of the charge, first, failure to enforce the requirements of law for properly safeguarding the Park Avenue Hotel, and of the charge, second, incompetent as Chief of Department in the management of great fires; not guilty of the charge, third, sending in false reports; no finding is made upon the charge fourth, violation of the Constitution of the State of New York; he is found guilty of the charge fifth, conversion of public property to private use, and of the charge sixth, conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in persecuting and unjustly discriminating against certain members of the uniformed force, and of the charge seven, conduct unbecoming an officer or a gentleman and prejudicial to good order and discipline, which charges were preferred against him under date of Sept. 23, 1902, by the Secretary of the department, and he is hereby dismissed from the service of the department, to take effect from 12 o'clock A. M., Dec. 1, 1902. By order of

THOMAS STURGIS, Commissioner.
WILLIAM LEARY, Secretary.

As explained in THE TIMES yesterday, Chief Croker is found guilty of failing to safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel by enforcing legal requirements, failing to protect it the night of the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire, sending department hose to the Polo Grounds and Newtown Creek, discriminating against Assistant Foremen Link and Williamson, and insubordination and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline in the way he returned from vacation and put himself in command of the uniformed force Aug. 18 last.

DIGEST OF THE TRIAL.

Commissioner Sturgis Deals with the Charges Upon Which His Dismissal Order Is Based.

With the order of dismissal Mr. Sturgis filed a memorandum which is his digest as trial judge of the charges and the evidence adduced at the trial. It can be stated on authority that the memorandum was prepared by Mr. Sturgis without consultation with or suggestion from any one. In it Mr. Sturgis says in part:

The first charge alleges a failure to safeguard the Park Avenue Hotel.

The statutes, the Building Code, (a part of the statutes,) and the department rules and regulations clearly define the measures that shall be taken to safeguard such buildings, which measures include stand pipes, hose, &c., in buildings over 100 feet or of nine stories, (the Park Avenue Hotel was 124 feet in height,) and also require semi-annual inspections. These measures were not taken nor were the inspections made. In the two and a half years during which the defendant exercised the powers of Chief of Department before the fire, no effort was made by him to enforce the necessary precautions. It was his duty to enforce them. Why was it not done? On Oct. 2, 1899, he issued an order suspending all inspections except where he should specifically

from the armory. One passed down the elevator shaft from the openings above the roof in flues and in the wall of the shaft, and found ready fuel in the wooden lining at the foot. Others came directly through the windows of the bedrooms. Many windows were opened by guests, some to gaze out, some in order to effect escape. Other windows were broken by the blows of the burning wood driven by the wind, and a fire kindled in such room by said burning wood fragments. Others burned from the accumulation of burning brands in the window recesses outside the glass. All of these were contingencies which were not only possible but probable.

No one will question the defendant's personal bravery. But this quality is not in issue. The quality vitally necessary in his position is the ability to foresee, to guard, to anticipate, to meet emergencies—in a word, to control the situation. The defendant had under his orders on the spot at this time, some 250 men, among them many experienced Chiefs and Captains, but he did their work and not his own. When the fire had gained possession of the upper part of the buildings, he fought his way gallantly with his men to the top floor, but he passed by the lifeless bodies of a score of persons who had been living a half hour before, and would have still been living if he had possessed the qualities of generalship and a true conception of the work of a commanding officer. Nothing approaching an adequate justification for failure to take precautionary measures is presented. The conclusion is unavoidable that he entirely failed to comprehend the situation, and the result was in the highest degree disastrous. Guilty.

Mr. Sturgis dismisses the charges of false reports in regard to water pressure at the Wicke fire and getting free transportation with short comment.

CONVERSION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

The fifth charge, the memorandum says, deals with the conversion of public property to private use, and divides itself under two headings: the use of such property by the defendant and the transfer of such property by him to other persons for their use:

Under the first it is shown that the defendant caused to be made for his use an excessive amount of harness, some of it suited for fast or pleasure driving and unusual and unsuited to department use; that such harness was decorated with his initials or private monograms. On the other hand, it is asserted without contradiction that public duty was occasionally performed by him when using such harness. The opinion of the Commissioner is, that the evidence shows an extravagant use of public property, viz.: The labor and material paid for by the city, but not a conversion to private use in the meaning of the charge.

Under the other heading it is shown that the defendant caused to be delivered to private persons or firms or companies certain amounts of department fire hose, with its couplings, which hose was not to be returned but was permanently alienated.

Two defenses were presented; first, that the deliveries were made by order of the ex-Commissioner. Second, that it was a proper disposition of such department property because the persons, places, or property of the public frequenting said places needed the protection. No evidence other than the defendant's statement was shown as to the alleged order of the ex-Commissioner, while the correspondence of the defendant with the recipients of the hose indicates that the actions were taken on his own authority. This point has hitherto been recently ruled on by the Commissioner, and it was held that the order of a superior does not justify the committing, by a subordinate, of an act which he knows to be illegal.

Confirmatory evidence of his responsibility is given by the defendant's testimony as to the propriety of such gifts, in which he defines his views of public versus private use. He stated in substance that he should consider it a proper public use to place hose in a building like the Fifth Avenue Hotel or the cathedral on Fifth Avenue, or in John Wanamaker's store. This view is of course untenable, as the statute provides specifically that owners of such buildings shall provide their own apparatus, and the defendant, through his bureau, is clearly aiding in the enforcement of the law. The construction of his powers held by him would permit unlimited discrimination and favoritism, he determining who should furnish their own apparatus and who should be supplied at the expense of the city, and this in fact is what has been done.

It was further testified that the hose was below the department standard in quality and had been condemned. This is met by the mandatory provision of the statute which provides that all such material shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Firemen's Relief Fund. The charge is sustained.

The allegations of persecution and unjust discrimination are considered under charge six. The defense against this charge consists chiefly of denials made by the defendant, but corroboration of these was lacking, while the testimony of the witnesses for the charge from all ranks in the department was well sustained and remained unshaken. In the case of the Chiefs Gooderson and Burns, warned not to try for promotion, intimidation was clearly shown, all other motive being lacking. In the case of Chief Terpeny, constantly transferred from one battalion to another for five months while his juniors were permanently stationed; in those of the officers and men whose names were repeatedly passed over, though at or near the head of their respective eligible lists, while men lower down and with less distinguished records were promoted, appears a retribution for failure to propitiate the recommending power by joining the organization and personal following which he was trying to create in the department.

In the case of the civil war veteran, Lindsay Williamson, is apparent a determination to prevent his well-earned promotion, so tenacious and so reckless of consequences as to lead the defendant not only to ignore the laws of the State of the civil service, which make it mandatory that a preference shall be given to veterans, but further to take such steps to enforce the veteran's retirement as called for the condemnation of the Supreme Court. This veteran stood at the head of the list on July 24, 1900. Thirty-eight men below him were promoted on July 27. On July 31 he was sent before the Medical Board and examined and retired from service in one day, one of the orders signed in blank by the then Commissioner (who had been absent for a considerable period) being used by the defendant for that purpose.

In dealing with this matter the weight of the position and the enormous power of the defendant as Chief of Department must be briefly considered, and his duties to the members of the uniformed force arising therefrom. It is not too much to say that their daily lives and those of their families, their comfort or misery, their promotions or their failure to rise—in a word, their present and their future are in his hands. By him they are assigned to duty, severe and dangerous, or easy and safe. By him they are placed in service near their homes or miles away. By him kept in one company, or transferred constantly from place to place. By him recommended for promotion, or passed over and stricken from the eligible lists. On his recommendation they are sent before the Medical Board for retirement, or kept on full pay long after they have ceased to be efficient. To gain his favor means success; to incur his enmity means misfortune.

Under the charge cited a number of illustrations are specified, showing various forms of alleged ill-treatment. These are of so far-reaching a character as to strike broadly at the enthusiasm, energy, and efficiency of the force. From men who know that merit will surely be rewarded, and that nothing else is necessary to advancement, may be gained the maximum of service and devotion. Let them know that they must seek the favor of an individual by becoming a personal adherent and a member of his party in the department, and their thoughts and efforts are turned into an unworthy channel.

It may be properly urged that a discretionary power is vested in the Chief of the Department to recommend such selections from the eligible lists as will best raise and strengthen the personnel of the department, but it is manifest that the use of this great power can only be justified by an honest and single-minded devotion to this worthy end. If but one or two or even several such exceptions were made, a proper purpose could be assumed; but where a large number involving all grades of rank have been thus discriminated against, where all had good records and some highly meritorious ones, where personal threats were used in some cases to induce compliance with demands outside of the duty of a fireman, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the power of the defendant was being used for personal ends and not for the good of the service. Such conclusions sustain the charge of which the defendant is hereby found guilty.

PERSONAL RELATIONS WITH CROKER.

The seventh charge concerns the personal relations between the defendant and the present Commissioner, and of this Mr. Sturgis says:

To all the preceding charges the Commissioner has merely an official relation. In causing them to be brought to a hearing he has performed simply the duty enjoined by the oath of office, to preserve the discipline and well-being of the uniformed force and to take cognizance of the acts of any member of the force detrimental thereto. In this connection the rank of any accused person is immaterial except in so far as that the higher rank imposes the additional obligations of preserving the discipline of the department and strict observance of its rules and regulations. The standing of the fourth-grade fireman is as precisely to him and should be to the Commissioner as that of a Chief of the higher grades. On account of the nature of the present charge, the Commissioner approaches it with regret. The relations between the Commissioner and the Chief of Department should be those of mutual trust, respect, and reliance. Where these fail the proper management of the department is impossible.

The first allegation is that of a false and disrespectful statement made by the defendant to the representative of a daily newspaper and published in full by it. The managing editor refused to give the name of the informant or that of the representative, and upon this specification no finding is made.

The second allegation is that of insubordination. The conclusion given below is derived solely from the testimony of the defendant, as the Commissioner did not become a witness. It appears that on July 25 the defendant received, at his own request, a leave of absence for two weeks, from Aug. 2 to Oct. 1, and that the necessary orders detailing his successor and other officials to new duties were directed by the Commissioner. That the defendant returned on or about Aug. 15 and talked with the Commissioner. That the latter told him that he did not wish him to return from his vacation, to which the defendant assented and again left town. That on Aug. 18 he again returned, and during the absence of the Commissioner by reason of illness, assumed command of the department, sending a letter to the Commissioner's office after taking this action, informing the Commissioner that he had done so. That on Aug. 19 in another interview the Commissioner told the defendant that he objected to this action and the rescinding of the Commissioner's order, and he then ordered the defendant to restore the previous conditions, which the defendant refused to do.

The defense presented was the provision of Rule 321, to wit:

"Any officer or member who may, before the expiration of a leave of absence, return to quarters and report himself for duty to the commanding officer by reason of his desire to have abandoned the unexpired portion of such leave of absence and be regarded as present for duty."

The defense also relies on the ground, apparently sustained by a Justice of the Supreme Court, that the defendant was within his legal rights in abandoning the unexpired portion of his leave of absence and returning to duty.

These defenses do not touch the real question at issue. An act may be, strictly speaking, legal and yet insubordinate. In the present instance, the fact was that the Chief's action in resuming command of the uniformed force was in direct opposition to the clearly expressed wishes and directions of the Commissioner. The Chief of Department knew, therefore, that his act was contrary to orders, and yet he persisted in it. Such conduct is plainly and unmistakably insubordinate.

Nor can the construction which the defense gives to Rule 321 be accepted. It is contended that an officer returning unexpectedly from a leave assigns himself to duty as was done by the defendant. The true construction is found in the literal language of the rule, "Shall * * * be regarded as present for duty." In other words, he reports to his superior that he is ready for duty in order that he may be assigned, whether to his former command or another is discretionary with his chief. A simple illustration will suffice.

Let it be supposed that during a Captain's absence promotions have been made, another Captain has been assigned to his former company and arrangements made to transfer the absent one to a new company or to detail him as Acting Chief of Battalion or otherwise upon his return. Is it to be assumed that on returning abruptly he can take charge of his former company forcibly, displace its commander, and refuse to accept his new assignment or detail? Manifestly not. Still stronger would be the case of a Battalion Chief. But further amplification is needless. The position of the defense in this regard is untenable.

The precedent of custom is finally sought for support of this action, and where no objection existed on the part of the Commissioner, some force is conceded to the argument. But no precedent was cited, and none is known where such action was taken in opposition to the expressed directions and orders of that official. The finding is guilty.

An attempt was made last evening to get Mr. Sturgis to discuss his decision and findings and his official status.

"All I have to say in regard to the case of Chief Croker," he said, "is in the memoranda filed in the official order of judgment. As to myself I have no intention of resigning."

THE MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Questions Suggested by the Commissioner's Findings—Would Abolish Permanency of Chief's Position.

As soon as news was telephoned from Fire Headquarters to the Mayor's office that the order dismissing Chief Croker had been issued, Secretary James B. Reynolds, for Mayor Low, made this commentary public:

"The charter places upon the Fire Commissioner, and not upon the Mayor, the duty of conducting all trials in the Fire Department, and it is the sworn duty of the Commissioner to make his findings upon the evidence according to his conscience. It is due to the provisions of the charter itself that the Commissioner has been obliged both to formulate the charges, and to try them. The circumstances of this case have been such that I have thought it incumbent upon the Mayor to assure himself that the Chief has had a fair trial and that every opportunity was given to him to make his defense in the fullest possible way. Being satisfied, as I am, upon these points, there seemed to be no reason why this trial should not take its course like any other trial held by the Commissioner. The discipline of the department, in fact, required that this matter should be disposed of in the usual way.

"No one can read the findings of the Commissioner with an open mind without appreciating both that he has tried to bring a candid judgment to his task and also that some of the charges upon which he finds the Chief guilty are of very serious moment. They raise questions that ought to be passed upon, if need be, by the Court of Appeals. He would be a bold man who would say, after studying the evidence, that the Commissioner is without justification for his findings.

"The findings of the Commissioner suggest some questions of far-reaching importance:

"(1.) Whether the department should have a Chief with such powers as to promotion, transfer, and in some other respects as makes him really more powerful than the Commissioner. It has not always been so. It is very certain that the department can never be smoothly and efficiently carried on under existing conditions unless the Commissioner and the Chief are in harmony; and, if the Commissioner must give way to the Chief, as the lower court has said he must do in the matter of resuming active command as Chief contrary to the directions of the Commissioner, it is got fair to hold either the Commissioner or the Mayor responsible for the department. I am inclined to propose to the Legislature that the office of Chief, whatever its powers, should be filled at will by the Commissioner for the time being from among the Deputy Chiefs, precisely as the Secretary of the Navy for the time being can appoint any Rear Admiral at will to the charge of any bureau in his department. It is interesting to point out that in the navy there has never been friction between the Secretary and the bureau officials, because every Secretary has been able to secure a right-hand man thoroughly loyal to himself. In the army, on the contrary, there is frequently friction between the Secretary of War and the Commander in Chief of the army, because the latter is a permanent officer not always in sympathy with the Secretary of War for the time being. Yet it cannot be said that this difference of organization has made the navy less efficient than the army.

"(2.) It raises the question whether some provision for the trial of a Chief ought not to be made which does not involve the necessity of men being tried by a Commissioner who has himself formulated the charges. This question, in substance, I have already submitted to a committee in connection with the Police Department, and I hope that some light may be thrown upon the problem soon.

"It now remains for the Mayor to look closely into the condition of affairs in the Fire Department, for the purpose of determining whether or not any further action ought to be taken in the public interest."

CROKER'S COUNSEL INDIGNANT.

Calls Trial a Travesty of Justice, and Says Charges Were Prompted by Greed for Places.

Chief Croker and his attorney, John J. Delany, looked over the voluminous memorandum of Commissioner Sturgis last evening and discussed it. When the Chief was asked if he would make a statement for publication, he said:

"I want to thank the press for the interest it has taken in my case, and the public for its confidence. I do not want to criticise my superior officer, nor do I want to discuss the action he has taken. I leave that all to my attorney. I feel certain that I will be vindicated in the end."

Attorney Delany said that he would apply this morning for a writ of certiorari and secure, if possible, a review of the Croker case.

"At this hour," he said, "I cannot reply in any detail to the Commissioner's statement, and I fear it will be difficult to overcome the erroneous impressions which he intentionally gave to the public. I may refer hastily to one or two points, however.

"Take, for instance, the Commissioner's statement regarding the results of the investigation in the trial of the matter of loaning hose to the Polo Grounds. He inferentially charges the Chief with stealing the hose from the department and then loaning them as private property to a private person or corporation. In the trial on this point he was manifestly unfair. It was shown that the hose had been lent to the Polo Grounds. That was admitted, whether it had been done by the Chief or the ex-Commissioner does not make any difference in this case. The Chief permitted it to remain there.

"When that much had been brought out I attempted to introduce evidence showing the necessity of having hose there, to show that the stands at the Polo Grounds were of wood and very inflammable; that the peculiar topography of the country and the location of the engine houses meant that in case of a fire there it would take some seven minutes to get engines to the scene, and to show that the Chief had a fireman stationed there, as he did at any other place of amusement.

"When I asked the manager of the grounds whether the hose was used for any other purpose than the protection of the property and lives of visitors, an objection was made. But the Commissioner instructed the witness to answer. The answer was that it was not, and then the counsel for the city asked that the answer be stricken out on the ground that it was a conclusion. The Commissioner instructed that the reply, which would have given the trend toward vindicating the action of the Chief, be stricken out, on the ground that the answer was not responsive!

"That is one instance illustrative of the attitude of the Commissioner during the trial.

"Another was in the matter of the use of harness. In his statement given to the public the Commissioner says that there was extravagant use of materials for the department, specifying harness, and saying that the Chief had a 'pleasure harness' with his own monogram on it. It was his evident intention to leave the inference that the Chief appropriated this harness for his own use, and used it to parade up and down Fifth Avenue in a fancy trap. The fact is that the harness was described by a witness as a light harness, 'something similar to a pleasure harness' to distinguish it from the heavy harness used for ordinary purposes in the Fire Department. It was used when the Chief rode about in his light buggy on inspection tours. It is a fact that there was a monogram on the harness, a small monogram on the blinds. That was to distinguish that harness from a similar one used by the Commissioner for a similar purpose. But the Commissioner leaves an entirely different impression, which the public, reading what he has to say, cannot be blamed for forming."

Mr. Delany pointed out several alleged discrepancies in the testimony as to the management of the Wicke fire, saying that the conclusions of the Commissioner, as given in his statement, were absolutely without foundation on the evidence of the mechanical experts as to water supply.

Of the Mayor's statement Mr. Delany said:

"It was a needless expression of opinion designed as an excuse for what his subordinate had done. It is in keeping with his previous statements on the subject, and establishes the fact that he is a particept criminis in Sturgis's act. He tries to make the proceeding exculpatory by intimating that good will come out of the injustice to Chief Croker, and that he will invoke the Legislature to make changes in the charter so that the Fire Commissioner shall be untrammeled by suggestion or recommendation from the Chief. In other words, some political appointee will go into the office, appoint a Chief of his own kidney, instead of the best man selected by civil service methods, and then run the department to suit himself. The fire-fighter becomes a mere appendage to the Commissioner—a sort of Man Friday. It will never do—even the theory cannot stand.

"Mr. Low discloses the real reason of the attack on Chief Croker—that Commissioner Sturgis cannot assign and promote when he likes without consulting the Chief of Department, and the places must be filled by Mr. Sturgis's appointees. It is greed for places that caused it all.

"Again, he suggests that this trial proves that a change in the charter is necessary so that the Commissioner will not have to formulate, prepare, and try the charges. This is not so. Commissioner Sturgis, under the charter, could have permitted the Deputy Commissioner to try the charges. We raised that point at the beginning of the trial, and he refused to accede to our request.

"The Mayor says that no one could read the findings without appreciating that Sturgis has tried to bring a candid judgment to the task. The statement is foolish. If he means that on reading the evidence any one would come to such a conclusion, Mr. Low cannot be sincere. No schoolboy would agree with such a statement. The trial was a travesty on justice, in which the Commissioner made himself ridiculous by reversing himself to let in improper testimony, or to keep out proper testimony, so long as it would be hurtful to Croker. Mr. Low and Mr. Sturgis bank on high-sounding pretence to cover the dishonesty of the entire transaction."

VIEWS OF INSURANCE MEN.

Naturally fire underwriters were indisposed as a general rule to discuss the action of Commissioner Sturgis in dismissing Chief Croker, and the reason given for this reluctance in many instances was that Mr. Sturgis is still Fire Commissioner. The underwriters are anxious that there should be no misunderstanding or other possible cause of friction between the Fire Department and the Fire Insurance Patrol.

While many would not be quoted for publication, the informal expressions of opinion were favorable all along the line to Chief Croker as a fire fighter, and some of them were condemnatory of the action of the Commissioner. Among the expressions of opinion gathered for publication were the following:

SAMUEL R. WEED of Weed & Kennedy—Commissioner Sturgis's action in dismissing Chief Croker is very unfortunate for the City of New York, and for the morale and discipline of the Fire Department, and I think that the fire underwriters are practically unanimous in this opinion. It is generally expected that the courts will set aside the decision of the Commissioner. I am as good a Republican as there is in New York, and I very much regret that the administration which I assisted in putting into power has made this false step. I have no love for the name of Croker, but I have a sincere admiration for the Chief of the Fire Department.

HENRY W. EATON, United States Manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company—I am not competent to express any opinion as to the reasons for the dismissal of Chief Croker. I can only say that I share with a large number of underwriters the impression that in handling of fires the Chief named always showed conspicuous ability.

GEORGE M. COIT of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool—I think that underwriters are not in a position to express an opinion now as to the merits of the Commissioner's decision in Chief Croker's case. We do not know yet what is behind and underneath it all.

CHARLES A. SHAW, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York—I believe that the materiel and esprit de corps in the Fire Department has been, is, and will be such as will insure that the department will remain as good as any, and practically the best Fire Department in the country. I have no doubt that Chief Croker kept up the efficiency of the department, but so far as the merits of the Commissioner's decision are concerned I cannot express an opinion because I have not read the testimony or enough of it to understand the case."

WON FREEDOM BY AN INCH.

Santaro Was the Counterpart of an Alleged Murderer Except as to Height.

Joseph Santaro, whom the police believed to be Leo Michelli, who is said to have killed Mat Librizzi at her home, 46 Oak Street, on Thursday, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Deuel in the Centre Street Police Court. The man was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with the crime under a misapprehension due to a remarkable case of mistaken identity combined with strong circumstantial evidence.

Santaro has a scar on the right side of his face, three inches long, running upward from the chin at an angle of about 20 degrees. Michelli has a scar which exactly tallies with that of Santaro. Another point was that both men limp a little with the left leg. Both have brown-black hair, brown eyes, and dark complexions.

Santaro never saw Michelli, but according to the police, if he should meet him he might reasonably think that he had met a twin brother.

Michelli, the police say, killed the girl because she would not marry him, though she had come to this country to do so, he paying her passage. On her arrival here she learned that he had a wife and children at home. The detectives, in searching through Michelli's trunk, found a passport, giving an accurate description of him and many letters which showed that he was acquainted with and believed in a clairvoyant living in Williamsburg. Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the Oak Street Police Station notified Capt. Short in Williamsburg to look out for Michelli at the home of the clairvoyant in Keap Street. Capt. Tttus was also notified, and sent from his detective bureau an Italian detective to aid the Williamsburg police.

Early yesterday morning the detectives went to the home of the clairvoyant, where they found Santaro. He was placed under arrest and brought to New York. He was measured and proved to be almost the exact counterpart of the man accused of the murder, but there was a difference. He was a full inch shorter than the other man.

Santaro was arraigned before Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court. There was a crowd of witnesses present to testify in behalf of the accused man, but he was so nearly the duplication of the other man that he seemed likely he would be held on the charge of murder.

Among the witnesses was Jeannie Durato, niece of the murdered girl. She looked the man over carefully and then said that he was not the man who killed her aunt. She seemed amazed, however, that two persons could look so much alike. The other witnesses proved an alibi for the prisoner, and he was discharged.

Santaro hurried to his home, 51 Oliver Street, where he lit and placed before the crucifix a wax candle and gave thanks for his deliverance from possible death in the electric chair because he so closely resembled a man he does not know, and who has been a patron of the said clairvoyant in Williamsburg.

BARRED AGAINST A WIDOW

Entered House of Dead Husband Under Police Escort.

Detective and Four Policemen, After a Hard Fight, Overpowered Employes of Mrs. Roos's Supposed Rival.

Leonard Frederick Roos, a dealer in pictures at 355 Fifth Avenue, died on Thursday in the house which he owned and lived in at 146 East Forty-seventh Street, and last night it took a detective and four policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Station to force a way into the building for his widow, who affirms that her place was usurped by another woman, who is supposed to have employed the big Italian whom the policemen had to overpower.

Inside the house was found to be in the greatest disorder. Two women and a colored man were sitting by the coffin. One of the women Mrs. Roos pointed out as Ellen Long, who, she says, had displaced her. While she was looking over the house the trio left.

Mrs. Roos said she lived happily with her husabnd until about a month ago. Six months previously she had engaged as a servant Mrs. Long, who had come to her with a story of hard luck, but discharged her after two months because there was no further work for her. Subsequently, however, she took her in as a boarder. Another woman named Miller came soon after, but left, and about a month ago wrote a warning letter to Mrs. Roos from Milwaukee, and Mrs. Roos says that the next week her husband ordered her (his wife) from the house and she has since been living with relatives.

Hearing of her husband's death, she went to Police Captain Lantry of the precinct, and upon his advice got from Magistrate Crane permission to break in the door. Accompanied by Detective McCauley, she went to the house, but a big Italian who was guarding it refused to let them in. The detective, being unable to cope with him, secured the assistance of the other policemen, but the man fought so desperately that they had to use their nightsticks. He was arrested on a charge of larceny, as some trinkets which Mrs. Roos said belong to her were found in his pockets. He said he was Michael Pompini, thirty-six years old, of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He claimed to be a Special Deputy Sheriff.

MARK TWAIN ENTERTAINED.

Dinner in Honor of His Sixty-seventh Birthday Given by Col. Harvey at the Metropolitan Club.

Mark Twain's sixty-seventh birthday, which falls on Sunday, was celebrated at the Metropolitan Club last night by a dinner given in his honor by Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly and The North American Review, and President of Harper & Brothers, publishers. It was attended by fifty-three guests, most of them prominent in the literary world.

Mark Twain may or may not have read the notices of his demise which certain newspaper paragraphers have from time to time inserted in their papers prematurely as an excuse for the perpetration of a real or imagined witticism, but last night he laughingly listened while John Kendrick Bangs read a long obituary of him in rhyme and rhythm.

Mr. Howells read a sonnet in which he referred to a number of incidents in Mark Twain's life, and particularly the article the humorist wrote on foreign missionaries. The other speakers were Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Col. George Harvey, W. D. Howells, Hamilton W. Mabie, Thomas B. Reed, Wayne MacVeagh, and Mr. Clemens.

The other members of the company were:

Charles Frohman,	Thomas F. Ryan,
Robert W. Chambers,	Adrian H. Joline,
E. Thompson Seton,	Van Tassell Sutphen,
John Kendrick Bangs,	William A. Nash,
George W. Young,	Adolph S. Ochs,
E. W. Townsend,	Major F. T. Leigh,
Will N. Harben,	St. Clair McKelway,
Booth Tarkington,	Will Carleton,
Henry L. Stoddard,	J. Henry Harper,
Prof. J. W. Twitchell,	F. Hopkinson Smith,
Dr. C. C. Rice,	Samuel Bowles,
John W. Alexander,	Horace White,
Richard Watson Gilder,	August Belmont,
Henry M. Alden,	John Hay,
Prof. Brander Matthews	Prof. Rolfe Gilson,
Howard Pyle,	George W. Cable,
Hamblen Sears,	David A. Munro,
James Lane Allen,	Dumont Clarke,
Hamlin Garland,	Henry S. Harper,
Richard Le Gallienne,	Daniel O'Day,
Thomas A. Janvier,	W. B. Leeds,
James H. Hyde,	William M. Laffan,
Frederick A. Duneka,	Henry H. Rogers.

BOY FOUND A $1,000 RING.

Was Lying in the Gutter at Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street.

While ten-year-old Edward Small of 341 West Forty-ninth Street and a companion were playing in the street at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street yesterday moning, Edward picked up a gold ring with three clusters of diamonds.

The boys went to Nicholas Weiss's pawnshop, at 841 Sixth Avenue; told Mr. Weiss how they had come into possession of the ring, and asked the pawnbroker if he would give them a dollar for it. He estimated its value at $1,000, sent for Policeman McEntee, who was on post, and he took young Small to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where a little while later the boy's mother claimed him.

Sergt. McCullagh told her that the ring would be sent to the property clerk's office, and, if the owner did not claim it, it would become the property of her son.

Scrubwoman Gets Diamond Ring.

Catherine McCloskey, the scrubwoman who said she found a diamond ring worth $250 in the box said to have been occupied by Reginald Vanderbilt at the Horse Show, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Flammer, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday. As no owner appeared for the ring, it was given to Mrs. McCloskey.

BOY SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Pulled Dangling Telegraph Wire Against a Trolley Feed Wire.

Seventeen-year-old Joseph Kitchen of 65 North First Street, Williamsburg, was shocked to death last evening while handling a broken telegraph wire which dangled near the car tracks and which he had innocently pulled over toward a trolley feed wire until it came in contact with it.

The fatality occurred at North Second Street and Kent Avenue, just at the time people were returning to their homes from work. As the boy fell with a shriek a crowd gathered, horrified at the sight, but all remained several yards away, fearing they, too, would get a shock. A hurry call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Glossman responded and removed the body from the track. It was then taken to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, and later to the home of his parents.

SAT ON A STOOP, DEAD.

Calvary Cemetery Superintendent Expired Suddenly in This City.

An aged man walking through West Eleventh Street yesterday afternoon was seen to sit down on the stoop of No. 441. He remained there so long that a policeman went to shake him and tell him to move on, but discovered that he was dead.

The body was taken to the Charles Street Station, where papers found in his pockets revealed that he was John Hogan of Elmhurst, L. I., Superintendent of the grounds of the Cavalry Cemetery.

INSPECTOR MAY BE ACCUSED.

A stir was caused in police circles yesterday when rumors began to circulate to the effect that warrants had been issued for one Inspector of Police and a Captain in charge of a west side precinct. When the reports reached the Criminal Courts Building they had it that the arrests actually had been made.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who for some days has been busy preparing charges against some members of the Police Department, when asked regarding the latter rumors, said that if any such warrants had been issued or any such arrests made, it was the first he knew about it. At Police Headquarters they apparently gained some credence at first, for Commissioner Partridge called Mr. Morgan up on the telephone and questioned him regarding them. Later Col. Partridge said he had no anticipation of any such arrests. Deputy Commissioner Piper said he knew nothing whatever about the matter.

THE BENGUIAT TEXTILES.

If it were possible to do so, it would be enjoyable to "slate" the collection which is on view in the galleries of the American Art Association and is to be sold at auction on the afternoons of Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6. One knows that the beautiful things which Vitali Benguiat has collected are the spoils of Old World churches and palaces; that, in many cases, it is only too probable that they ought never to have left the historic buildings whence they were acquired; that treasures of this character are becoming scarcer and scarcer; that soon those that are not safe in the European museums will gravitate to this country for the delectation of a few millionaires, and that the people who have taken pleasure in them for centuries will have to be satisfied with worthless modern productions.

But it is not possible to speak of the collection in any other than terms of praise. One may regret, for sentimental reasons, the manner in which they must have been acquired, but the art dealer is the least sentimental of human beings, and it is really not worth while to blame him for—to use a bull but expressive phrase—"knowing a good thing when he sees it." The "good thing" in this instance is the American market, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Benguiat's previous sales were so successful that he has this year sent an even finer collection than before to be exchanged for American dollars.

Presumably, also, the American collector now realizes perfectly well that there is no better investment than the tapestries and embroideries and laces of the Renaissance. In the first place, there is hardly a possibility of fraud; the majority of these things cannot be imitated. In the second place, they are the most decorative objects which it is possible to buy; one exquisite piece of old tapestry will save a whole room from commonplaceness. In the third place, textiles take up very little room, and, with ordinary care, are quite easy to keep in good condition. Lastly, as they cannot be imitated, the market is certain to be exhausted sooner or later, and therefore prices must go up. At the present time the obscure districts of Spain and Portugal and other countries are being scoured by the agents of the dealers, and such bargains as F. Hopkinson Smith describes in one of his books are becoming more and more hard to obtain.

To single out any object or objects in the collection for special mention is unnecessary. There is hardly a piece in it that is not worth buying, and there are some specimens which certainly ought to be purchased by the museums. There are rather more Oriental pieces than in the collections previously sold here, and there is some very interesting Spanish work. But naturally it is the Latin countries—Italy, Sicily, France, Spain, and Portugal—which have supplied most of the specimens.

Gray's Inn, White Mountains, Burns.

JACKSON, N. H., Nov. 28.—Gray's Inn, one of the best-known Summer hotels in the White Mountains, was totally burned to-night, together with Woodbury Hall and all outbuildings, including two cottages and the casino. The total loss will be $175,000, with an insurance of about $60,000. The property was owned by Charles W. Gray. The fire was due to a defective light wire.

NEGROES SOLD IN KENTUCKY.

Two Women and a Man Had Been Convicted of Vagrancy.

LANCASTER, Ky., Nov. 28.—Sheriff Lawson attracted a large crowd before the Court House door to-day by the sale of three negroes, two women and a man. The bids were lively but small.

The man, Charles Anderson, sold for twelve months, brought $7, and the women, Belle Griffin and Emma Reed, sold for one and three years, respectively, brought $3 each. The three were convicted of vagrancy, and ordered sold to the highest bidder.

LORENZO D. CUMING DEAD.

The Man Who Was Shot by a Policeman Two Years Ago.

Lorenzo Dow Cuming, the retired railroad man who was shot and wounded seriously about two years ago by Policeman O'Connor, with whom he had refused to drink, died of dropsy yesterday in his home, at 162 West Fifteenth Street. He was born in the Ninth Ward eighty-one years ago. He entered the employ of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and in the course of time he became a detective.

During the administration of Mayor Havemeyer, Mr. Cuming secured private information concerning a movement in railroad securities which brought him a fortune, and for the last twenty years he was not engaged in active business. He had been a widower for twenty-five years, and he lived with a niece. Mr. Cuming was a member of the Hoboken Turtle Club.

Hudson Navigation Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Hudson Navigation Company, capital $4,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to operate a steamship line on the Hudson River. The incorporators are Theodore Hermann of New York, William C. Taylor of Brooklyn, and Charles N. King of Jersey City.

No December Dividend for the Cramps.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The Board of Directors of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, at a meeting to-day, decided not to declare the usual December dividend. A circular will be issued stating that it is deemed inexpedient to declare the dividend in view of the floating debt, and also showing that the earnings in the last six months have made substantial increase.

New Haven Road's Tax in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—A Hartford special says that the State Board of Equalization has assessed the taxes on the transportation companies of Connecticut. The total tax is $1,284,812, of which $1,082,178 is assessed against the steam railroads and $252,130 against street railways. Of the tax levied against the steam transportation properties the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and its leased lines pay $1,005,230, which is substantially one-third of the entire cost of running the State Government.

Golden Jubilee of St. Ann's R. C. Church

St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, has completed half a century of its existence, and the event is to be celebrated to-morrow with a golden jubilee service over which Archbishop Farley will preside. Pontifical mass is to be celebrated at 11 A. M., with Bishop Gabriels of Ogdensburg as the celebrant. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged. The first pastor of the church was the late Mgr. Preston. The present pastor is the Rev. Thomas F. Myhan, who was for a long time secretary to the late Archbishop Corrigan.

Colorado Man Had Lived 108 Years.

TRINIDAD, Col., Nov. 28.—Isaac Van Brimer died at his home near Gray Creek to-day, aged 108 years. He was a veteran of the Mexican War, and scouted with Kit Carson. He had been a resident of the county for fifty years, and at once time was a prominent stockman. His brother is a hotel proprietor in New York City. George Van Brimer, Superintendent of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Works of Pueblo, is his son.

R. W. Bowles's Death in a Hospital.

R. W. Bowles of 406 East Sixtieth Street died in Flower Hospital last evening. He was found ill at noontime at Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. Death was attributed to alcoholism.

New Mexican Dead, Aged 101.

SANTE FE, N. M., Nov. 28.—Gen. José Maria Chaves, for many years a prominent figure in [illegible] Mexico, whose relatives [illegible] land-grant claims [illegible] Spain, died at his home at [illegible] to-day, aged 101 years.

G. H. Mumm & Co.
Extra Dry
CHAMPAGNE
Importations for Five Years
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1902.
3,665,988 BOTTLES
305,499 CASES
more THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.
An achievement unparalleled in the History of the Champagne Trade.
The famous 1898 vintage now arriving is destined to make a still more emphatic increase.

Underwear for Men
is a hobby of ours. We are the most exacting shop the makers have to deal with—at least so they tell us. It cannot find a place on our shelves unless it's as soft as a kitten's ear. The irritating kind has no possible chance to creep in. We are particular about the fit, too. So particular that we make a special underwear for short and stout or tall and thin men. It's called SAKSONETTE, at $1.50 per garment.

Merino, natural or white, medium weight ..... 50 cts.
Merino, natural or white, medium or heavy weight ..... 75 cts.
Natural or white, medium or heavy weight, ribbed or flat $1.00
Balbriggan Ribbed, winter weight, foreign or domestic $1.50
Natural wool, winter weight, per garment $1.50
Merino, winter weight, natural or white ..... $1.50 to $7.00
Silk and wool, natural or white ..... $3.50 up
Pure Silk Underwear at $6.00 to $24.00 per garment.
We have a complete line of the celebrated "Stuttgarter" Underwear, in all weights and qualities, $1.50 upward.
Also all the other well known kinds, either imported or domestic.

Saks & Company
SPECIALISTS IN APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Brokaw Brothers
Established and continued under same management for almost half-a-century.
Overcoats.
Every fabric, shade and weave carefully selected to meet all requirements of style and service.
Men's and Youths'
of Montagnacs; Black, & Oxford Meltons & Kerseys; Vicunas; Fancy Cheviots, etc.
Boys' and Children's.
Boys' Medium and Extra Long Overcoats, stylish cloths, silk and cassimere lined.
Boys' and Children's Smart New English Top-Coats and Double-Breasted Reefers.
Fourth Avenue Astor Place Lafayette Place

IF YOU WONDER
Why contractors put skyscrapers up like magic while public buildings go the snail's pace, or
IF YOU HAVE SEEN
The realistic storm in "Mary of Magdala" and wish to know how it is managed on the stage, see
To-morrow's Times.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
POP CORN WHISKY
99 95/100 PURE.
It is the only Whisky of the kind.
Exhilarates—does not intoxicate.
Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50.
Sold by Druggists and Wine

NEW FEDERAL ATTORNEY FOR EASTERN NEW YORK

The President Will Appoint William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay.

A Statement Issued from the White House in Justification of the Proposed Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay is to be appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He will receive the appointment when the term of George H. Pettit, the present incumbent, expires, which will be on Dec. 20. There is nothing against the record of Mr. Pettit, who has held the office for four years. Mr. Youngs is to be appointed for reasons personal to the President.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Youngs are neighbors at Oyster Bay, and are personal friends. When Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York he appointed Mr. Youngs his private secretary, the latter giving up the position of District Attorney of Queens County to accept the position.

The President consulted with Senator Platt about the appointment to-day, and Mr. Platt expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it.

The following was furnished late to-night from the White House, explanatory of the appointment by the President of William J. Youngs:

"Mr. Youngs was indorsed by many of the Judges and prominent attorneys throughout the State, particularly from the district to which he is to be appointed. In the course of a communication indorsing him Judge Edward W. Hatch of the Supreme Court stated:

"'I knew Mr. Youngs while he was District Attorney of Queens County, and he performed the duties of that office with ability and to the satisfaction of that district. The Second Department had occasion to review several cases in which Mr. Youngs had participated, and we found from an examination of the records that he had discharged his duties with ability and fidelity.

"'I believe Mr. Youngs possesses the requisite capacity necessary for the requirements of the place he seeks, and that his appointment would be acceptable to the people of the district and creditable to the Administration.'

"Judge Harrison S. Moore, County Judge of Queens County said:

"'I was the Presiding Judge in the Queens County Court during his term as District Attorney of that county, and his administration of his office was energetic, intelligent, and efficient. I have no hesitation in urging his appointment to the office he seeks purely on the grounds of his fitness for it.'

"Among others indorsing him were the following: Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge New York Court of Appeals; Edgar M. Cullen, Judge Court of Appeals; William E. Warner, Judge Court of Appeals; J. T. Marean, Judge Supreme Court, Brooklyn; Chester B. McLaughlin, Judge Appellate Division, First Department, New York; M. H. Hirschberg, Judge Appellate Division, Second Department, Brooklyn; Frank H. Hiscock, Judge Supreme Court, Syracuse; Albert M. Sewall, Judge Supreme Court; M. E. Stover, Judge Supreme Court; Walter Lloyd Smith, Judge Supreme Court; J. M. Dunwell, Judge Supreme Court; Charles T. Saxton, Judge Court of Claims; James McKeen, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and the Hon. B. F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy."

The following appointments under the Department of Justice have been agreed to in Cabinet: Judge L. L. Lewis of Richmond, Va., United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; Sol Bethea, United States District Attorney for the Chicago, Ill., district, and Morgan H. Beach, United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia.

GRAIN RATES HIGHER.

Tariff from Chicago to New York Advanced 2½ Cents.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Official notice of an increase of 2½ cents per hundred pounds in the freight tariff on grain from Chicago to New York was filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day. The new grain freight basis, which will be observed by the lines east bound out of Chicago and other points in the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio, is 20 cents per hundredweight.

This increase in the grain schedule usually follows the closing of navigation on the great lakes.

The new rate applies to the domestic freight on grain and grain products. The export rate is advanced from 15 cents to 17½ cents, except that the rate on export grain consigned to a vessel is advanced from 13½ cents to 16 cents. The new tariff will be effective Dec. 8.

WESTERN IMMIGRANT BUREAU.

Its Future Existence Depends on Passenger Traffic Managers' Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The fate of the Western Immigrant Bureau still hangs in the balance. Its future existence depends now on the outcome of a conference of a committee consisting of Passenger Traffic Managers Sebastian of the Rock Island, McCormick of the Southern Pacific, and Nicholson of the Santa Fé, appointed to-day at a meeting of the chief passenger traffic officials interested in the immigrant business to California.

If the three roads represented on the committee can come to some understanding as regards their proportion of the business, they should have, the other roads are not likely to interpose serious objection, unless some of them should be asked to relinquish a material part of the percentage they are now getting.

The Rock Island's demand for a percentage of the business via El Paso will have to be satisfied, if the immigrant pool is to continue.

ANTI-PASS AGREEMENT.

The Roads in Trunk Line Territory May Not Renew It.

The anti-pass agreement, which was adopted by the railroads in trunk line territory last year, is again up for discussion by the Presidents. It is to be determined whether or not the agreement is to be continued another year, and the meeting at which the final vote is to be taken will be held on Dec. 15. There have been several meetings held to discuss the question, and at these discussions considerable opposition to the continuation of the agreement developed.

"It is well known," said a prominent railroad official yesterday, "that the agreement has not been lived up to. There are several of the most prominent trunk lines which have given passes to employes of other roads at various times. It seems questionable therefore that the agreement will be renewed. Even if it should be it would probably be violated oftener than it has been this year, and would probably soon be a dead letter."

Massachusetts Railway Receivership.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 28.—William Schofield, lawyer, of Malden, to-day was appointed by the Superior Court of Middlesex County receiver for the Marlborough Street Railway Company. Mr. Schofield will take charge of the road and operate it until further notice. The receivership was applied for by the company itself on the ground that it could not meet the claims for damages against it on account of several accidents on the Hudson division last Summer. It was shown that the company offered $25,000 in settlement of claims covered by attachments for $113,000, and although the great majority of claimants had agreed to accept the offer, three refused to do so, making it impossible to effect a legal settlement in this way. The company's capital stock is $80,000, it is mortgaged for $80,000, and has an unfunded debt of $72,000.

Coal Operator Dead from Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—C. B. Houston of Chester, Penn., proprietor of extensive mining operations at Elkins, West Va., died to-day at a hospital here. He was seventy years old. While at Elkborn Mr. Houston was struck by a small locomotive and seriously injured. Wednesday the injured man was brought here and an operation was performed. Mr. Houston was President of the Houston Construction Company and of the coal and iron firm of C. B. Houston & Co.

MINING STOCK SWINDLE.

Elderly Lawyer of Chicago Bought Shares and Afterward Had Men Arrested—W. H. McNutt Held.

The story of how Willard T. Block, an elderly man of Chicago, became a stockholder in the Idaho Central Gold Mining Company, and the developments that followed, was told yesterday after William H. McNutt, referred to as a mine promoter, had been arraigned in the Tombs Police Court, before Magistrate Deuel, on a swindling charge.

McNutt was arrested on Thursday night by Detective Sergeant McConville on a warrant that charged him with having swindled the complainant, Block, out of $13,000 on a mining transaction a year or so ago. Magistrate Deuel held him in $10,000 bail for examination on Monday next. Through his counsel, ex-Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, the prisoner, although admitting that he held stock in the mining company and that he had business transactions with the complainant, denied that he was the man mentioned in the warrant. His portrait is in the Rogues' Gallery.

According to W. A. Redding and R. S. Nichols, the complainant's counsel, Mr. Block, who is a lawyer, was approached some time ago in Chicago by four men who offered him $13,000 worth of stock in the Idaho Central Gold Mining Company. They told him he would be able to sell the stock at $2 a share to W. H. McNutt in New York, who was President of the company and who wanted to secure control for reorganization purposes. Mr. Block wanted an option on the stock and after he had received it he started for this city, where he met McNutt.

McNutt, according to the story told by the lawyers, told Block that he thought he might secure the stock cheaper from other sources, and that, anyhow, he could do no business with Mr. Block until the latter got a certificate that the stock was his. Mr. Block got the certificate, but McNutt, it was said, refused to have anything to do with Mr. Block. Afterward Mr. Block learned that the stock was worthless, as the property had been disposed of long ago. The Chicago men were indicted last Spring.

The lawyers said that McNutt sought to enter into negotiations with Mr. Block in an effort to induce him to join him in a proposed reorganization of the company, in order to reconcile him and stave off prosecution. Lawyer Nichols, with whom McNutt opened negotiations, led McNutt to believe that he was with him and gained his confidence, with the result that McNutt was arrested.

When McNutt entered the courtroom yesterday and saw Nichols he looked at him reproachfully and said:

"So you were stringing me over the telephone all the time, Nichols."

The latter only smiled.

GEN. MOLINEUX A WITNESS.

Testifies in Support of the Will of Z. Z. Young, Contested by His Daughter.

Gen. Edward L. Molineux, the father of Roland B. Molineux, recently acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Katharine Adams, was a witness yesterday before Justice Rich, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the continuation of the trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Augusta M. C. Higgins to have the will of her father, Gilbert G. Young, set aside. The General, who was an old friend of Mr. Young, gave testimony in favor of the will.

Mr. Young left his estate to his wife, Augusta M. C. Young, to the practical exclusion of his daughter. Mrs. Higgins alleges that undue influence was exercised by her mother. She asserts that the estate is worth $400,000, while the defendant, Mrs. Young, declares it is worth only about $1,000.

Gen. Molineux testified that he had called upon Mr. Young about a month before the latter's death, at his home in McDonough Street, and they had discussed the troubles in their respective families.

"He spoke about his will," said the General, "and said that he had left everything to his wife, as he had full faith and confidence in her sense of right and justice. He said also that he wished his granddaughter to be under the influence of his wife, and he said, incidentally, that he had had a great deal of trouble with his daughter."

Several other witnesses testified that strained relations existed between Mr. Young and his daughter, Mrs. Higgins.

The trial was ended late in the afternoon, the jury being instructed by Justice Rich to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

ALFRED TILLY ACCUSED.

Director of Brooklyn Sunday School Parades Arrested and Discharged in Connection with Stock Deal.

Alfred Tilly, prominent in Sunday-School affairs in Brooklyn was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Otto F. Van Arnim of 170 East Seventy-ninth Street, Manhattan. Mr. Tilly was discharged immediately by Magistrate Furlong, who decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Mr. Tilly, who is in the decorating business at 1395 Atlantic Avenue, has been in charge of the annual parade of the Sunday Schools of Brooklyn for several years. He was formerly President of the Union Specialty Manufacturing Company, a concern engaged in the manufacture of machines for the stamping of envelopes. It was charged by Mr. Van Arnim that last July he bought $1,000 worth of stock, but that Mr. Tilly had deposited the money to his private account in the Bedford Bank, Brooklyn.

Mr. Tilly was seated at Thanksgiving dinner when a detective, with Mr. Van Arnim, and his attorney, walked into his home. Mr Van Arnim demanded that the detective arrest Mr. Tilly, but he refused. Mr. Tilly then offered to go along with the men to the police station, where the sergeant admitted him to $500 bail.

Magistrate Furlong said yesterday that it was a case for the civil courts.

DIED AT SIGHT OF TRAGEDY.

Passenger on Elevated Station Stricken on Seeing a Railway Employe Ground Under Train.

Crowds waiting to take a train on the west side elevated railroad station at Seventy-second Street during the rush hours yesterday morning saw two men die. One, John McLaughlin, a trackman, of 231 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was torn to pieces by the locomotive of a south-bound express. The other, Emanuel Dreyfus, sixty-five years old, of 8 West Ninety-second Street, an old-time city employe, fell dead upon the platform, his weak heart stopping at the horror of the spectacle.

McLaughlin was walking between the tracks just north of the station, when the crowd saw his peril. The man did not hear the warning shouts, and was run down.

Mr. Dreyfus, who was waiting for a train down town, saw every detail of the man's death. When the catastrophe came he reeled and fell dead. The express did not stop. The police appealed to the elevated company officials, who reported that after an immediate investigation they could not identify the engineer, but would examine the locomotives which had brought expresses down town at about that time, and could doubtless find a clue, when they would surrender the employe.

Mr. Dreyfus was appointed an assistant clerk to Complaint Clerk Robert Peterson, at Police Headquarters, March 11, 1884. He was a member of the Old Guard, and his friends say, distantly related to Capt. Dreyfus of Devil's Island fame.

PLUM FOR SENATOR DONNELLY.

Several district leaders visited Tammany Hall yesterday. Charles F. Murphy, who expects to meet Attorney General-elect Cunneen, was at the hall, but he declined to discuss possible appointments. The talk among the faithful was that there were many plums in sight. The Senatorship said to have been promised to Tammany in the Attorney General's office. The appointment seemed to prevail that one of the plums will go to Senator Thomas F. Donnelly.

The Tammany Society will have a meeting on Monday, when seventy-eight new members will be initiated.

THE MAN WITH THE RAKE

By MARION BEVERIDGE LEE

"The daring imagery, the passionate expression, the superlative rhetoric and the matchless originality of 'THE MAN WITH THE RAKE' are seen in its overpowering *finale*."—THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER.

$1.25 *For Sale at all Booksellers.*

THE ABBEY PRESS, NEW YORK, PUBLISHERS

SHIP BROKER TRIES SUICIDE.

Arthur W. Blackburn Leaps from a Ferryboat but Is Saved by a Tug Deckhand.

Arthur W. Blackburn, a ship broker doing business at 45 South Street and living at 513 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, attempted suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the ferryboat West Brooklyn of the Thirty-ninth Street (Brooklyn) Ferry. He was picked up, and is now under arrest at the Norwegian Hospital, where it was said last night that he would recover.

He left his boarding house as usual about 8 o'clock, boarded the ferryboat, and was noticed walking up and down the upper deck. When the boat was off Erie Basin he climbed the rail and went over. The tugboat Seven Brothers was near by at the time, and it made full speed for the sinking man. John Purcell, a deckhand, reached out with a boathook and pulled Blackburn aboard the tug. He was taken to the ferryboat, which had stopped, and after he regained consciousness was removed to the hospital.

Mr. Blackburn, who is fifty-two years old and single, has been despondent for some time.

THEOBALD NOT TO CONTEST.

Ex-Treasury Agent, However, May Issue a Statement Concerning His Dismissal Later.

William H. Theobald, the special Treasury Agent, who has figured in many famous diamond seizures, was at the Custom House yesterday morning. He bade his associates farewell.

Mr. Theobald was asked if he would contest the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing him and replied that he would not. He said that he might make a statement later.

Collector Stranahan, referring to the dismissal of Theobald, said that he personally had nothing to do with the affair, as Theobald was under the direct supervision of the Treasury Department and not of the Custom House of New York City.

"It is true," said Mr. Stranahan, "that I was in Washington Wednesday and that I learned then of his dismissal by Secretary Shaw. Personally I had nothing whatever to do with it, and neither suggested nor recommended his dismissal. Mr. Theobald was not in the classified list. I did not hear the reasons of the removal. Of course I know that Theobald has done some good work and turned into the Treasury a large amount of money. However, I imagine it was his way of doing business that may have had something to do with his removal."

TEXAS REPUBLICAN SCHISM.

Reorganization Plan Said to be Aimed at the "Lily White" Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 28.—A confidential circular letter was received to-night by a few active Dallas Republicans, inviting them to attend a State conference at Dallas on Dec. 3. The conference is styled an "independent movement of Republicans to more thoroughly reorganize the party in Texas and furnish a basis of harmony for our party leader."

It is said by Republicans who were not invited to the conference that it was started on a direct "tip" from Administration circles in Washington and is a positive slap at the new "Lily White" movement. The circular letter is signed by twenty well-known Republicans in different parts of Texas. Ten of them are white men and ten negroes. Not a new or old "Lily White" leader is among the signers.

VOTE TO CLOSE AN AVENUE.

Local Improvement Board Ignores Park Commissioner's Protest.

Although strong objection was made to such action by Park Commissioner Young, the Local Board of Improvements of the Bay Ridge district, Brooklyn, yesterday voted to recommend the closing of Sea Breeze Avenue, Coney Island, on the application of William A. Engeman, proprietor of the Parkway Baths and part owner of the Brighton Beach race track.

In asking that the street, three-fourths of which is under water, be closed, Mr. Engeman stated that his property, which fronts the ocean, was being ruined by the action of the waves. He wished to build a bulkhead along the beach to protect his property. Commissioner Young said that the closing of the street would give to private individuals property for which the city had paid and which it was intended to restore and use as a public thoroughfare.

OFFERS $1,000 FOR MURDER JOB.

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Jacob Glick, the proprietor of a variety store, has received a letter from Seneca Falls asking him to find a person who would murder F. G. Miller, a real estate agent of Seneca Falls.

The letter contained a ten-dollar bill "for expenses," and said $1,000 would be paid to the person who did the job. The case is being investigated.

St. Philip's Home Opened.

St. Philip's Home, an institution for the benefit of the boys who leave the Catholic Protectory and have no homes to go to, was formally opened last night at 417 Broome Street. There were present Archbishop Farley, who blessed the home; George B. Robinson, the President of the protectory; Father Karney of St. Patrick's Church; Justices Olmsted and Mayer, and Recorder Goff.

Life Saver Himself Drowned.

Capt. Nels Nelson, an expert swimmer, who had saved many persons from drowning, lost his own life in the East River yesterday afternoon. He commanded the lighter Edward D. Brandow, and was knocked overboard at Pier 19 by the fall of a heavy tarpaulin. He is believed to have been unconscious when he struck the water. Capt. Nelson lived at 178 Union Street, Brooklyn, and soon was to have been married.

Dispute in Moravian Church.

Strife is rampant yet in the Moravian Church of New Dorp, S. I., and the question as to whether N. J. Ostrander or J. H. Heal was elected as a Trustee on Nov. 21 is to come before the courts. The church has two chapels. Mr. Ostrander says that under the law the chapels had no right to vote, and that he will retain his seat in the board after Jan. 1. Mr. Heal received the solid vote of the chapels, and he claims a majority.

Devery an Honorary Housesmith.

William S. Devery, ex-Chief of Police of New York and Tammany Hall leader in the Ninth Assembly District, was elected last night an honorary member of the United Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, Local No. 2, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers of America. An elaborate union card was presented to him. "If anything happens to me now, I can fall back on the card for a job," he remarked.

Killed by Fall from a Scaffold.

William May, 65 years old, a boss painter who lived at 36 Logan Street, Brooklyn, was killed last evening by falling from a scaffold on the three-story building at 212 Stockton Street, Williamsburg.

CONSUMPTION IN PRISONS.

Marked Decrease in Death Rate Under Superintendent Collins—Successful Policy of Segregation.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—In his annual report, now being prepared for presentation to the Legislature, Superintendent of Prisons C. V. Collins will tell of surprising results of the system of care for consumptive patients which he inaugurated during the five years of his administration. As compared with the five years next preceding, Mr. Collins's assumption of office, there has been a decrease of 65 per cent. in the annual death rate in the prisons, and a decrease of 71 per cent. in the number of deaths due to consumption.

This has been brought about by the transfer, where possible, of all prisoners suffering from consumption to Dannemora, where they were subjected to a special course of treatment by Dr. Ransome, resident physician of the prison, and an expert on pulmonary diseases.

The problem of caring for the men who are discharged from prison before they are well is puzzling Superintendent Collins, and he is considering the advisability of asking the Legislature for an appropriation which will permit the construction of a hospital near the prison for such cases.

Another matter which Mr. Collins believes should have the attention of the Legislature is the extension of the parole system, so as to include all first-term prisoners excepting those sentenced to life imprisonment or to suffer the death penalty. At present only prisoners serving indeterminate sentences are subject to the parole law.

LEFT DEAD BABY IN A STORE.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—When one of the large Broad Street department stores closed to-night there was found leaning against a counter in one of the aisles a good-sized pasteboard box. On the top was written:

Don't open this box, as it contains the body of my infant. May God forgive me for doing this, but I am too poor and unable to take care of it in a proper way. Its father died April 10, 1902, and it was born Sunday, Nov. 23. I have three other little ones, and am consumptive. Oh, my heart is broke. Bury it for me, and I can perhaps rest when I know it is done.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER.

The box was opened and found to contain the body of a male child. County Physician Washington performed an autopsy and found death to have been due to improper care when the child was born. There had been a name written on the bottom of the box. It had been scratched out, but as near as could be made out it was: "I. S. A. Juch of I. A. Juch." The address appears to have been 1,025 Lexington Avenue.

MRS. MALCOLM FORD WEDS.

Janet Graves Ford, widow of Malcolm W. Ford, the athlete, who killed his brother, Paul Leicester, the author, and then committed suicide, was married on Wednesday to Joseph Britton Leavy at the rectory of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, by the Rev. William St. Elmo Smith.

The bride was a daughter of Robert Graves, a millionaire wallpaper manufacturer of Brooklyn. After the tragedy, in which her former husband was the principal, she wrote a letter in which she asserted that he was mentally unbalanced. She had separated from her husband several months before the murder and suicide.

Directed Not to Pay Storage of Salt.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 28.—Chancellor Magie to-day directed the receivers of the National Salt Company not to pay Joy, Martin & Co. of Chicago $10,400 for October storage of salt belonging to the company. This order is made on the ground that the market value of salt has already been paid in storage charges; that the cost of production is much less than when the salt was originally stored, and that the amount of salt now being produced in this country is largely in excess of the demand.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The storm of the last few days has reached the Canadian maritime provinces, with a barometer reading of 29.14 inches at Sydney. A second depression is central to-night in Western Iowa and Missouri, and an area of high pressure separates it from the northeast storm. The day has been fair and cold in the East. In the interior valleys the cloudiness has increased, and light rain has fallen in Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and Southeast Nebraska. Light rain also has fallen on the North Pacific Coast. It is coldest to-night in New England and Eastern New York, and an extensive area of cold weather appears in the Northwest and along the East Rocky Mountain Slope. The temperatures to-night, for the first time this month, are below the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

Fair weather is indicated to-morrow in all districts, except the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region. There will be rain to-morrow night or Sunday in Atlantic Coast districts, New England, and the lower lake regions; elsewhere fair weather will prevail.

It will be colder to-morrow in the Lower Missouri Valley, the Mississippi Valley, and the Southwest, and it will be colder Sunday in the region between the Mississippi Valley and the Appalachians.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and mostly northwest; on the Gulf Coast fresh east to south, and in the lake region fresh south, increasing. Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have diminishing northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon Coasts and on the New England Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair to-day; slightly warmer. Sunday, rain and warmer; diminishing northwest winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair to-day with increasing cloudiness in afternoon. Sunday, rain and warmer; diminishing northwest winds.

North Carolina, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, fair to-day, with increasing cloudiness and rising temperatures in the afternoon. Sunday, rain and warmer; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, rain and warmer to-day. Sunday fair, except snow flurries along the lakes; fresh south winds.

Western New York, fair in east; rain in west portion; warmer to-day. Sunday, snow or rain and colder; fresh south winds.

West Virginia, rain and warmer to-day; Sunday fair and colder.

Minnesota, fair in west, clearing and colder in east portion to-day; Sunday fair, fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

North Dakota, fair to-day and Sunday.

South Dakota, fair to-day, colder in east portion; Sunday fair.

South Carolina, fair to-day, followed by rain in the forenoon or at night, warmer; Sunday rain, variable winds, becoming fresh southeast.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, wind northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	22	30	42
6 A. M.	20	34	40
9 A. M.	17	37	39
12 M.	22	39	46
3 P. M.	24	38	45
6 P. M.	22	37	40
9 P. M.	22	36	38
12 P. M.	22	35	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40⅝
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1901	22
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 40 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 35 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 64 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Do You Want to Buy or Rent a first-class residence or rent a first-class apartment? Last Sunday 600 offerings appeared in The New York Times. More will appear next Sunday.—Adv.

THE BIG STORE SIEGEL COOPER CO. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT (In Basement.)

Choicest Foods in Season. Polite, Prompt Service. Music from 12 to 3. Moderate Prices. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Girls' and Misses' Outer-Wear.



Hundreds of New and Stylishly Made Garments at Most Pleasing Prices.

The Girls' and Misses' Store is showing more new and prettily fashioned Garments than any other store in Greater New York. In the important points of newness and correctness of styles, high quality of materials and lowness of prices, this store stands unmatched. This special news for to-day.

FOR MISSES.

MISSES' SHORT JACKETS; fitted; backdouble breasted front; tan, castor, blue, black and brown; satin lined; special for to-day, 5.00

MISSES' SHORT JACKETS of fine Kersey; fitted strapped back; double-breasted front; satin-lined; special, 7.90

MISSES' TOP COATS; strapped front and back; velvet collar; coat sleeve; turned cuff; side pockets; lined with satin at 9.75

MISSES' SEMI-FITTING OPEN-SEAM COATS; double-breasted front; bell sleeve; velvet collar; lined with satin; at 10.75

MISSES' PEDESTRIENNE and DRESS SKIRTS; in light Melton, Pebble, Thibet, Cheviot and Broadcloth; at $3.95, $5.90, $6.75 and 7.90

FOR GIRLS.

GIRLS' SAILOR SUITS of fine quality Serge; blue, red and brown; large sailor collar; trimmed with soutache braid; at 3.95

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH MONTE CARLO or BOX COATS; double cape, inlaid with velvet; bishop sleeve, fancy turned cuff; storm or rolling collar; double breasted front; in all colors; at 10.75

MISSES' WALKING and DRESS SKIRTS of mannish material, Venetian and Pebble Cheviot; several different models; at $9.65, $14.50, $16.50 and 18.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH KERSEY COATS; plaited back; double-breasted front; curved cape and storm collar; blue, black, tan and brown; at 8.75

GIRLS' LONG BOX COATS of green, blue, brown and black Zibeline; inverted plait back, shoulder cape trimmed with bands of velvet and silk ornaments, bishop sleeves, turned cuff; special for to-day, 9.75

A special lot of GIRLS' BOX COATS; Beaver, Kersey and Zibeline, at $3.95, $5.00 and 6.90

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Fashionable Coats.



THREE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE VALUES FOR TO-DAY.

VELOUR COATS, as pictured, 19.50

Made of fine Silk Velour, in blouse style, lined with black or light gray satin.

Also new styles in KERSEY BOX COATS AT 10.00, 14.50, 16.50

And CRAVENETTE LONG GARMENTS AT 15.00 AND 19.50

(Second Floor, Front.)

5.00 Trimmed Millinery 3.50

An Unusual Opportunity.

For this day we have marked all of our $5.00 Trimmed Hats at $3.50 each. The Hats have obtained popularity for their style and excellent workmanship. At $5.00 they are considered superlative values. What will you say now, when you can obtain one for

Three-Fifty?

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor, 6th Ave.)

Men's Cold Weather Underwear,

Warm, Well-made Garments for Fall and Winter Generously Underpriced.

We have selected several lots of well-made, comfortable garments, the products of the best mills, and have marked them at prices which will make the offering a very tempting occasion.

MEN'S HEAVY FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; doubly sewn seams; all sizes; made to sell at 65c.; at 39

MEN'S WOOL FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; satin trimmed; all sizes; made to sell at $1.25; at 75

MEN'S COMBINATION SUITS; natural color; all sizes; made to sell at $2.95; at 1.95

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED, FLEECED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS; in several colors; all sizes; made to sell at 50c.; at 29

MEN'S AUSTRALIAN WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. The shirts are single or double breasted, with double back; the drawers have doubly sewn taped seams; all sizes; made to sell at $2.00; at 1.25

(Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Watches, Rings and Gold Jewelry.

These are all accessories to becoming and stylish dressing. But such personal appointments must be dainty or beautiful. Such are those we are now offering. They embody the finest specimens of design and die-work, and many exquisite effects. The details speak eloquently for themselves.



MEN'S 14-KT. GOLD-FILLED WATCHES: open face, 20-year guarantee; plain polished; new thin model: fitted with Elgin or Waltham movement, 10.50

MEN'S 16-SIZE HUNTING CASE WATCHES; case guaranteed to wear 20 years; plain polished or engraved; fitted with a fine jewelled movement, 7.75

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES; in a variety of popular colors—garnet; blue, green and turquoise; pin to match; fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement, 4.50

SOLID GOLD TIE CLASPS; plain or fancy engraved; Roman or bright finish, .75



SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, set with fine rose diamond; plain or fancy engraved; Roman, rose or bright finish, 1.98

MISSES' DIAMOND RINGS; plain and fancy settings; fine cut stones, 3.75

SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS; engraved or plain patterns; Roman or bright finish; monogram engraved free of charge, 2.75



Others up to 35.00

(Main Floor, 6th Ave., 18th St.)

Leading Specials in Holiday Books.

THE DAINTY VOLUME SERIES.

Printed in red and black on fine antique paper, with six full-page colored plates in ten colors and gold, impressed on heavy double-coated paper, with silk moire-antique finish, backgrounds in Wedgwood gray and other tints, with floral decorations and medallions in colors and gold, and embossed. Size, 4½x6⅝, tinted edges, each in separate box.

Publisher's Price, 50c. per volume.
OUR HOLIDAY PRICE. 25c. per volume.

THE IMITATION OF CHRIST. Thomas a Kempis. Condensed for daily reading. Six full-page colored plates.

GEMS OF DEVOTIONAL POETRY. Selections from the poets, with matin and vesper songs, "Nunc Dimittis," "Te Deum Laudamus," etc., and six fac-similes of the Fra Angelico paintings from the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.

HELPFUL THOUGHTS. Selected from the writings of Henry Drummond.

LOVE LYRICS. With six heads by Ryland. THE LANGUAGE, POETRY AND SENTIMENT OF FLOWERS. With floral designs by C. Klein.

GOLDEN THOUGHTS. From the best writers, with six plates in full colors and gold, figure designs.

THROUGH THE YEAR WITH DICKENS. Six figure designs, fac-similes of original water colors.

THROUGH THE YEAR WITH BROWNING. With six plates in colors by C. Klein. THROUGH THE YEAR WITH TENNYSON. With six designs in colors by Marcus Stone.

THROUGH THE YEAR WITH KIPLING. With six designs in colors by Mabel Humphrey.

THROUGH THE YEAR WITH LONGFELLOW. Six designs in colors by C. Klein.

THROUGH THE YEAR WITH SHAKESPEARE. Six designs in colors by Becon.

THE DEVOTIONAL SERIES.

Six beautiful volumes, each containing six full-page plates in ten colors and gold. Other pages illuminated in ten colors and gold, with the letter-press in tints and gold. Printed on extra heavy, double-coated enamelled paper, bound in moire-antique effect, with printing in gold and colors and embossed. Padded covers, tinted edges, in boxes. 16mo.

Publisher's Price, 50c. per volume.
OUR HOLIDAY PRICE. 25c. per volume.

THOMAS A KEMPIS. Daily five-minute readings for a month, from the "Imitation of Christ," with six full-page plates in colors and gold.

THE CHILD CHRIST AND HIS MOTHER. SONGS OF THE NATIVITY, CHILDHOOD AND EARLY LIFE OF CHRIST, with six full-page plates in ten colors and gold, and fac-similes of the most celebrated paintings of the Madonna by the old masters.

VESPERS AND MATINS, OR SACRED SONGS FOR ALL THE SEASONS, with "Nunc Dimittis," "Te Deum Laudamus," "Benedictus," etc. Illustrated by six fac-similes of the celebrated paintings by Fra Angelico from the Uffizi Gallery at Florence.

THE STORY OF CHRIST. Readings from the Life of Christ, by Rev. Archdeacon Farrar, D. D., with six fac-similes of the masterpieces of art by Hoffman.

FLOWERS OF THE WAYSIDE. A month's meditations for daily devotion, with six full-page plates in ten colors and gold from original watercolors by C. Klein.

MORNING AND NIGHT WATCHES. A text and verse for every day in the month, with six full-page plates in ten colors and gold.

LARK CLASSICS.

Selected from ancient and modern literature, issued in convenient pocket form, well printed from clear type and artistically bound with cover designed by Porter Garnett.

Full Flexible Leather, boxed.
Publisher's price, $1.00.
OUR HOLIDAY PRICE. 55c.

Limp Chamois, silk lined, boxed.
Publisher's price, $1.25.
OUR HOLIDAY PRICE. 65c.

TITLES

RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.
RECESSIONAL, BARRACK ROOM BALLADS AND OTHER POEMS. Rudyard Kipling.
THE VAMPIRE, DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER POEMS. Rudyard Kipling.
LAUS VENIRIS and other poems. Swinburne.
SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.
LOVE LETTERS OF A VIOLINIST. Eric Mackay.
LOVE SONNETS OF PROTEUS. William Seawen Blunt.

THE EXQUISITE EDITION.

Small duodecimo; each volume with photogravure of etching frontispiece; bound in Bancroft satin-finished cloth; flat backs, gilt tops; stamped with a simple but effective design in gold; each volume in a printed wrapper:

Publisher's price, 75c. per volume.
OUR HOLIDAY PRICE. 22c. per volume.

A FEW OF THE TITLES.

ABBE CONSTANTIN. Ludovic Halevy.
AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER. Emile Souvestre.
AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE. Holmes.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN.
BEAUTY AND NATURE. J. Ruskin.
ROBERT BROWNING (SELECTIONS).

(Book Store, Second Floor, Take Escalator.)

Another Economy Day

More news of Stirring Under-Price Offerings that should make this last day of November the busiest of the month.

The weather brings new demands which today's offerings supply. The holidays loom ahead and today offers many splendid chances to either save money on gift-things or give better things than you had planned. It also offers unusual opportunities for adding to the necessaries of the home.

The prices are the lowest for which equal goods were ever sold.

Children's Day In the Toy Store

The new province recently added to the Wanamaker Toyland presents still broader wonders for the children to discover.

The Land of Toys is a delightful country to ramble in—for young folks, and older folks as well. There is no end to the things to be seen, and there are new wonders and juvenile joys at every turn.

Bring the little folks today, before the busy days make sight-seeing less comfortable.

Wonderful Dolls.

Last year we hadn't half enough dolls to go round. Some sorts, in particular, were sold out weeks before Christmas. We've a great many more this year; but you're buying more, and best kinds may be gone before you get yours.

Here are suggestions of the various sorts:

Our famous *Baby Blanche* Dolls; full-jointed body, sleeping eyes, fine wig.
- 14½ in. long, 75c.
- 21½ in. long, $1.
- 33 in. long, $1.50.
- 24½ in. long, $2.
- 27½ in. long, $3.
- 30 in. long, $4.

Baby Lillian Dolls—a still better quality:
- 11¾ in. long, $1
- 18 in. long, $1.25.
- 15 in. long, $1.50.
- 17¾ in. long, $2.25.
- 21 in. long, $2.75.
- 22½ in. long, $3.50.
- 25½ in. long, $4.
- 29 in. long, $5.50.
- 35 in. long, $7.50.

Dolls at 25c—15½-inch jointed body; bisque head, stationary eyes, with shoes and stockings.
Dolls at 50c—14½-inch jointed body; sleeping eyes; with shoes and stockings.
Dolls at 75c—15½-inch jointed body; sleeping eyes; with shoes and stockings.
Other jointed body Dolls, including the *Baby Jumeau*, up to $18.
Jointed kid body Dolls, with bisque head and sleeping eyes, from 25c to $4.
Dressed Rag Dolls, 25c to $5.
Baby Bunting Dolls, 25c and 50c.
Small Dressed Dolls, 10c and 15c.
12-inch Dolls, completely dressed; assorted colors and styles, at 25c.
16-inch Dolls, completely dressed; assorted colors and styles, at 50c.
19-inch Dolls, completely dressed; assorted colors and styles, at $1. Annex.

Finally It's Fur Time

Lots of women have been looking longingly at their new furs, but hesitating to wear them on account of the summery weather.

Many more have deferred buying their intended supply until the weather should give them some encouragement.

Now the wearers and prospective wearers may both be content—snappy cold days like yesterday bring Furs with a rush to claim the proud position that Fashion has picked for them this Winter.

The Wanamaker Fur stock is broadly ready. From modest pieces up to the most rich and elaborate, the collection is full and satisfactory. And, in buying furs here, remember—you can trust the furs and us; and you may be equally sure of the lowest sort of prices—devoid of fancy profits.

Examples:

At $25—Double Sable Fox Scarfs, extra full.
At $25—Double Cluster Scarfs of dark mink, trimmed with tails.
At $25—Large flat Muff to match.
At $30—Natural Lynx Collarettes, with high storm collar.
At $30—Natural blue fox animal Scarfs, with head and large brush tails. Large flat Muff, to match, at $30.
At $35—Plain Electric Seal Coats, 22 in. long, lined with heavy brown satin.
At $55—Electric Seal Coats, with top collar and revers of mink; lined with fancy silk.
At $75—Plain Persian Lamb Coats, lined with heavy black satin.
At $150—Persian Lamb Coats; collar and full revers of blended marten; also with dark mink collars and revers.
Cloth Coats, squirrel-lined; from the short box coats to the full-length Newmarket, at $45 to $250.
Second floor, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker Calendars for 1903

The Wanamaker collection of Calendars for 1903 excels all our previous efforts in this direction. Seventeen different and beautiful designs by Frances Brundage, C. Klein, and others, constitute the series, at 10c to 35c—Calendars that, if not printed in such large quantities especially for us, would cost 25c to $1.25.

They are finely lithographed on a high quality of cardboard, and finished with silk ribbon. All but Nos. 1 to 6 are embossed; and all are beautiful color-reproductions of the original water-colors.

You may order by number from the following list:

No. 1. *Minnehaha*, 4 leaves, 11x15 in.; Indian female figures. 30c; by mail, 35c.
No. 2. *Fruit and Flowers*, 4 leaves, 11½x17 in. 35c; by mail, 42c.
No. 3. *Roses Plenty*, 4 leaves, 13x17 in. 35c; by mail, 42c.
No. 4. *In Summer Time*, 4 leaves, 8½x21 in.; groups of Summer flowers, in panel shape. 35c; by mail, 41c.
No. 5. *Beautiful Birds*, 4 leaves, 11x15 in. 30c; by mail, 35c.
No. 6. *Flower Maidens*, 4 leaves, 8½x21 in.; panels of female figures, in poster style. 35c; by mail, 41c.
No. 7. *Beautiful Hymns*, Rock of Ages, Lead, Kindly Light, etc., illuminated with flower decorations; 4 leaves, 11x15 in. 25c; by mail, 29c.
No. 8. *Gloria Deo*, Six Fra Angelico Angels; 4x7¼ in. 12c; by mail, 14c.
No. 9. *The Madonna*, 6 leaves, 4x7¼ in; from old masters. 12c; by mail, 14c.
No. 10. *Pansies for Thoughts*, 3 slats, 11¼x17 in. 20c; by mail, 22c.
No. 11. *Bower of Roses*, 3 slats, 11¼x17 in. 20c; by mail, 22c.
No. 12. *The Poppy Fan*, 7 pieces, 9½x16½ in. 15c; by mail, 17c.
No. 13. *Indian Maidens' Fan*, 7 pieces, 9½x16½ in. 15c; by mail, 17c.
No. 14. *My Lady's Fan*, 7 pieces, 9½x16½ in.; border in copy of old lace; ideal heads. 15c; by mail, 17c.
No. 15. *The Season's Calendar*, 4-fold, 10x27 in.; four typical figures of women. 20c; by mail, 23c.
No. 16. *The Beauty Calendar*, 4-fold, 7¼x14¼ in.; girls' heads. 10c; by mail, 12c.
No. 17. *Feathered Songsters*, 4-fold, 7¼x14¼ in. 10c; by mail, 12c.

Cross-aisle, near Rotunda, and Fourth ave.

Trimmed Hats at $5
That were $8 to $18

Fifty Trimmed Hats, no two alike, in this season's styles for street and dress wear, that have been $8 to $18, are today $5 each. Warm weather has had much to do with this attractive offering; then some of the hats show slight marks of handling.
Second floor, Broadway and Tenth st.

Men's $12 WATCHES at $8.50

Men's Open-faced Gold-filled Watches; cases guaranteed 20 years; with seven-jewel Elgin movements. Regular price, $12; today at $8.50.
Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth st.

Men's DERBIES at $1.50
Worth $2 to $2.50

Not difficult to get Derbies in queer styles under-price, even in the beginning of the season. But these are the handsomest, newest styles in $2 and $2.50 qualities—black, of course. $1.50 each.
Men's Hat Store—Annex, 770 Broadway.

Umbrella Stands, $2.50 and $3.50

Umbrella Stands of Royal Bonn, with flower decorations, at $2.50, reduced from $4.75 and $5.
Basement.

$5.50 BLANKETS at $4 Pair

Blankets with superior wool filling, spool-cotton warp; 72x84 inches; 5 pounds. Excellent value at $5.50 pair; unequaled at $4 pair.
Third floor.

Girls' $10 to $15 Coats, $7.50

An alluring group of Jackets, Reefers, Three-quarter and Full-length Coats for girls—a quarter to half below value. Styles coloring and materials are the season's latest and best. All sizes between 6 and 14 years somewhere in the lot—an exceptional bargain.
Second floor, Ninth st.

Half Prices on Jardinieres

Some mighty interesting half-price offerings:
In Royal Bonn; orchid and iris decorations, gold; lined, 6-in., 50c, from $1; 7-in., 65c, from $1.25; 8-in., 85c, from $1.75; 9-in., $1.50, from $3; 10-in., $2, from $4.
Of fine porcelain; tinted grounds, flower decoration, gold-lined. 7-in., $1.85, from $3.75; 8-in., $2.35, from $4.75.
Floral decorations, gold-lined, with handles. 9-in., $2.50, from $5; 10-in., $3.50, from $7. Basement.

$3.75 BLANKETS at $3 Pair

Splendid Blankets; 72x84 inches; 5¼ pounds; fine soft white wool filling on cotton warp. Low-priced at $3.75; now an unusual cold-weather bargain at $3.
Third floor.

$3 BLANKETS at $2.50

Excellent White Blankets, with pure wool filling on a cotton warp. Size 70x84 inches; weight 5 pounds. Hard to match at $3; today at $2.50 a pair.
Third floor.

$3.75 Dressing Sacques at $2

They are of soft, warm Ripple Eiderdown, in 3 attractive styles. They have fitted backs, full fronts; with yoke in front or side-buttoned; bell or dress sleeves; trimmed with satin or ribbon ruffles. $2 each.
Second floor, Tenth street.

$2 CARVING SETS at $1

Stag-handle Beef Carver and Fork, finest steel. Regular price, $2; today half price—$1 a set.
Cutlery Store, Basement.

$1.50 FANCY SHIRTS at 85c

The finest $1.50 shirts we've seen this season. Beautiful patterns of printed madras, made up in best manner known to shirtmaking. Beautifully laundered and brand new. Plenty in black-and-white. All have detached cuffs. To-day 85c each.
Ninth street aisle.

Youths' SACK SUITS, $7.50
Worth $10 to $12

About 150 Sack Suits with long trousers, in all-wool blue, black and fancy cheviots; for young men of 15 to 19 years, that have been $10, $11 and $12, are today $7.50 a suit. Some are small or broken lots, hence the low price. A chance for small men here.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's $15 Overcoats at $10.50

About 200 Men's Oxford and Black Cheviot Overcoats, made good and long, with full backs and broad shoulders; fine serge lining; satin sleeve-linings. New coats just from the workrooms—the best $15 coat we know of, now marked $10.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' $5 SUITS at $3

Handsomely made Double-breasted Suits, for boys of 8 to 16 years; in stylish fancy mixed cheviots, and regular $5 values, are today $3 a suit.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' $5 Norfolk Suits at $3.75

Some of the popular Norfolk Jacket Suits, of fancy cheviots, for boys of 7 to 16 years, ordinarily $5, are today priced a quarter below value—$3.75 a suit.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' $6.50 TOP-COATS, at $5

Regular storm-repellers, these; of heavy Oxford frieze, and well put together; sizes 7 to 16 years. Today $5, though low-priced at $6.50.
Second floor, Ninth street.

75c and $1 Pictures at 50c

A fine collection of pictures—facsimile water-colors in gilt frames, size 17x22, 14x22 and 18x28 inches; worth 75c and $1.
Also landscape etchings, matted, in gilt frames, 14x22 inches, worth 75c. All today at 50c each.
Fifth floor.

Girls' $7.50 to $10 DRESSES
AT FIVE DOLLARS

Most attractive one and two-piece dresses for girls of 6 to 14 years. In sailor, Russian blouse and Norfolk jacket styles, in different pretty colorings, and variously trimmed. Regular $7.50 to $10 values, at $5 each.
Second floor, Ninth street.

$1 and $1.25 Water Tumblers
At 50c a Dozen

Water Tumblers of thin blown glass, in a variety of neat patterns. The kinds that sell regularly at $1 and $1.25 doz. Today, 1000 dozens at 50c dozen.
Basement.

$4.25 Table Covers, $3

Excellent Tapestry Table Covers, in floral designs in neutral colorings; in the popular size, 2 yards square. Regularly $4.25; today at $3 each.
Third floor.

Tapestry Pillows at $1.25

Handsome Sofa Pillows with coverings of cotton tapestry in floral and striped effects; filled with silk floss, which is almost as soft as down. Prices were $1.75 and $2; today at $1.25 each.
Third floor.

TABLE TENNIS, $1 a Set

A collection of various styles of Table Tennis Sets, regularly worth $2 to $5; offered today at $1 a set.
Toy Store—Annex.

90c TABLE LINEN, 65c yard

Pure flax, grass-bleached Table Linen, of excellent quality, soft lustrous finish, choice patterns; 70 inches wide. Not matched at 90c; today at 65c a yard.
Fourth avenue.

10c GLASS TOWELING at 7c

All-linen checked glass or silver Toweling, fine quality, 17 inches wide; red or blue checks. Splendid 10c quality; today at 7c a yard.
Fourth avenue.

ORIENTAL RUGS
At Less Than Import Prices

We offer today a lot of genuine Hamadan Rugs, same as we have been selling at $7 and $7.50, at $4. Also a lot of Guendje Rugs Rugs, a better quality, on the order of the Shirvan and Daghestan rugs, at $7.50—have been selling at $10.50 and $12.50.
All the above rugs are in perfect condition, and prices are much less than import cost. Third floor.

Cashmere Tea-Gowns at $6
WORTH $8.50 to $12

Tea-Gowns in a variety of charming light and dark shades, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, velvet ribbon, and fancy braid. Attractive negligees, that every woman will admire—and a third to a half below value.
Second floor, Tenth street.

Fish and Game Sets
At $15, from $30 and $32.50

Fish and Game Sets of Theodore Haviland china, in colored border decoration with gold; fish and game centers; 13 pieces. Regular $30 and $32.50 sets, today at $15.
Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals
AT HALF PRICES

Handsome Jardinieres, with stands, of Royal Bonn; 32 in. high; finely colored floral decoration; $5, $6 and $7.50, from $10, $12 and $15.
Austrian Jardinieres and Pedestals, 30 in. high; $6 from $12; $13.75 from $27.50.
Basement.

$3.50 and $4 Knives at $2 doz.

Celluloid and black rubber-handle Dinner Knives, steel blades. Regular price, $3.50 and $4; today $2 doz.
Cutlery Store, Basement.

Basement Under-Price Store

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs
Six for 95c, worth $1.50

These are men's Initial Handkerchiefs of fine Irish linen; ordinarily 25c each, today, in boxes of half-a-dozen at 95c a box. Most acceptable Christmas gifts much under-price.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs
8c, worth 15c

Two hundred and fifty dozens of women's all-linen Handkerchiefs, prettily lace-trimmed. The sorts we usually sell at 15c each; today at 8c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's 15c Handkerchiefs, 8c

All are pure linen hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs; most of them unlaundered. Regular 15c qualities, in full line of letters, at little more than half price—8c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Basement Under-Price Store

Men's COLLARS, 55c Dozen

Well-made Piccadilly Collars, with pointed or round-end tabs—both styles that are now very popular. Made to retail at $1.20 to $1.50 a dozen; today, boxes of one dozen, 55c.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's 12½c Handkerchiefs, 8c

Men's plain hemstitched all-linen Handkerchiefs, with ¼-inch hems; all well laundered; 12½c quality at 8c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $1.50 Gloves, 85c

Genuine Kidskin Gloves for women; two-clasp, in stylish street shades and black; handsomely embroidered backs; all sizes. The lowest price at which these $1.50 gloves were ever sold—85c a pair.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Children's $1.50 and $1.75 Shoes
At One Dollar

Black Spring-heel Shoes, lace and button; on shapely lasts with solid leather soles; for dress or school wear. Patent leather, velour calfskin and kidskin; in all sizes from 8½ children's to 2 girls'.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Women's $2 and $2.50 Shoes, $1.25

Black Kidskin Lace and Button Shoes on stylish lasts; some enameled leather shoes included; mostly in narrow widths. These shoes are all in proper styles and weight for this weather.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

Men's $3 and $3.50 Shoes, $1.50

630 pairs of Men's Up-to-date Lace Shoes; kidskin, patent and enameled leather; box and velour calfskin; welted soles on modern lasts; the peers of shoes now selling all around us at $3 and $3.50.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

BLACK SATEEN WAISTS, 50c
For 85c and $1 Qualities.

Good-looking, serviceable, well-made Waists of black sateen, in seven styles; plaited in many ways. Regular 85c and $1 values—now most acceptably-priced at 50c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

$1.50 UMBRELLAS, 80c

26-inch Umbrellas, of good-looking and serviceable piece-dyed union taffeta with selvage edge. Plain or fancy handles; for women. The lowest price ever set on such good umbrellas—80c each.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

20-Cent Candy, 15c a Pound

The best Chocolates obtainable even at their regular price. Today one-fourth cheaper than that! Six kinds—delicious Chocolate, Marshmallows, Nougat, Cream Almonds, Cocoanut Balls, Peppermints and Assorted Chocolates. 15c a pound.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

French Chudda and Flannels
Worth 50c and 60c, at 28c Yard

Soft, agreeable qualities, sold in our regular stock at 50c and 60c yard. Today a small lot at a clearance price—28c a yard—just at warm shirt-waist time.
In Cardinal, Gray, Navy Blue, Cadet Blue, Pink, Heliotrope and Black.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

$1.25 Coffee Spoons, 75c a Doz.

Rogers' Extra Silver-plated Coffee Spoons. Regular price, $1.25; today at 75c a dozen.
Under-Price Store, Basement.

The spirit of the day.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

The secret of eloquence.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

OVERCOATS



The new Tourist Coat. Very popular with men who carefully follow the styles. Handsomely made of brown and Oxford cheviot, double-breasted, with full belted back. A splendid coat, fully up to the minute in cut and tailoring,

$22.00

Winter Overcoats in a wide variety of styles,

$8 to $35

Brill Brothers

Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich
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CAREY & SIDES

LARGEST CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

Our bouncing credit ball rolls continually towards you. Why not pick it up just once —you'll not be sorry, you'll profit by the trial.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING on CREDIT

READY MADE AND TO ORDER

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20, and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

A Straight Whiskey.



OLD CROW RYE

Has never been equaled

The same applies to our

SOUVENIR AND BONNIE BRIER BUSH SCOTCH WHISKIES.

We challenge comparison.

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One fare, plus $2.00, round trip, first class, Chicago to Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas.

Greatly reduced rates for one-way second class tickets.

First and third Tuesdays. Corresponding rates from East generally.

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ALWAYS THE STANDARD.

These trade-mark crimson lines on every package.

Gluten Grits

BARLEY CRYSTALS,

Perfect Breakfast and Dessert Health Cereals. FANCY FLOUR for Pastry, Cake and Pastry. Unlike all other Soda, Ask Grocers. For book of receipts, write Franklin, Mass. Franklin & Hamilton Warehouse, N. Y., U.S.A.

A BAD OUTLOOK IN CHINA

The Fall in the Value of Silver Causes Uneasiness.

CORRUPTION NOT DECREASING

The Present Administration Is Also Declared to be Exhibiting Ingratitude to Great Britain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Though there is no fear that China will fail to meet her engagements, says the Peking correspondent of The Times, considerable uneasiness has been caused by the continuous fall in exchange since the signature of the settlement protocol. The value of the tael was then fixed at 3s. To-day it is worth only 2s. 4¾d.

The correspondent says that no effective attempt has yet been made to secure fiscal reforms, and corruption is, if anything, increasing. The Peking octroi, under the administration of Prince Su, yielded 700,000 taels, compared with 150,000 taels previously, but Su was promptly transferred to another office and condemned for exposing the true earnings of the octroi. Under his successor, Ching, peculation is worse than ever.

China has to pay in January, says the correspondent, 12,890,000 taels on account of the indemnity. At the present exchange rate she must remit an additional 3,500,000 taels to meet the deficiency.

The correspondent goes on to say that ingratitude also marks the present administration. While the British held the railway from Peking to the Great Wall they built two extensions, paid two coupons of the loan, left a balance of £30,000 and restored the line to perfect condition. When Russia restored to China the line from the Great Wall to Niu-Chwang, all the rolling stock was damaged and China had to pay £300,000 for the expenses of maintenance.

Yet, adds the correspondent, China rewarded Russia by granting on favorable terms the concession for a railway from Ching-Ting to Tai-yuen-Foo, while refusing to the British leave to build a railway from Shan-Si to the Yang-tse, though this right was formally conceded in the agreement signed in September, 1898.

BRITISH TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British troops have received orders to evacuate Shanghai, says a dispatch from that city to The Times.

The evacuation will take place about Dec. 20.

RUSSIANS' ALARM GROUNDLESS.

Report That the Jews Are to be Treated More Liberally Untrue.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The British correspondent of The Times says that the Novosti and other papers having published a report to the effect that it was proposed to relax some of the restrictions which have been imposed on Jews in regard to the purchase and ownership of land in Russia, the Novoe Vremya now announces that, "to the sincere satisfaction of all the Russian people," nothing is known of any such project at the Ministry of the Interior.

THE REICHSTAG "COUP D'ETAT."

Majority in the House May Even Try to Closure the Debate on the Point of Order.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Apart from any question of Socialist obstruction, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, the tariff scheme could not have been passed at this session of the Reichstag in the ordinary course, owing to its elaborate character and to the Parliamentary inexperience of Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, who miscalculated the significance of his task.

The correspondent says the members of the majority in the Reichstag fear that if the general election is fought on the tariff question many of them will lose their seats, but they seem to forget that the present high-handed proceedings are sure to be resented at the polls next June.

The subject of the present debate is a point of order, adds the correspondent, and the discussion of points of order cannot be closured in the Reichstag. However, it is expected that the majority will ultimately attempt to closure the debate, which would undoubtedly cause renewed disorder.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Liberal papers to-day, in discussing yesterday's proceedings in the Reichstag, emphasize the gravity of Baron von Kardorff's proposal to pass the tariff bill without any discussion of the details. Even the moderate National Zeitung, the chief organ of the National Liberal Party, says it is "a Parliamentary coup d'état," and expresses amazement and indignation to find the names of the National Liberal leaders, Bassermann, Paasche, and Sattler attached to Baron von Kardorff's motion.

The Tageblatt and the Vossische Zeitung characterize the proposition as a revolution. The Tageblatt calls yesterday "Black Thursday."

MONKS CANNOT MAKE LIQUEUR.

French Government to Oppose the Authorization of Orders Operating Distilleries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The French Government, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, will only recommend Parliament to grant authorization to the religious order the Cistercians of Lerins on condition that the members of the order give up their liqueur distillery.

The correspondent adds that the application for authorization by the monks of the Grande Chartreuse is among those that the Government proposes to refuse.

WILL NOT AID IRISH LAND PLAN.

DUBLIN, Nov. 28.—The committee composed of Lord Mayo, Lord Dunraven, and others interested in the Irish agrarian question, which proposed to call a conference of Irish landlords and tenants with a view to the sale of the land to the latter, met to-day and decided, in anticipation of the conference, invitation, principally because it will not meet the Nationalist Members of Parliament and because it does not regard the recent poll of the Irish landlords, which resulted in a vote in favor of holding the conference, as being sufficiently representative of the views of the landlords.

TUMULT IN THE REICHSTAG.

A Sitting Suspended for First Time in History of the House — Socialists Attack a Centrist Speaker.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The stormy scenes of yesterday were renewed in the Reichstag to-day, and at one point in the proceedings the uproar reached such a pitch that Vice President Buesing, who was in the chair, had to resort to a suspension of the sitting, a measure without precedent in the House.

The Reichstag was discussing the motion of Baron von Kardorff, representing the majority parties, to vote the second reading of the Tariff bill as a whole without a paragraph discussion as provided for in the rules. The minority would thus be unable long to delay the final vote, and were furiously indignant at what they called a "parliamentary coup d'état," and the compiete suppression of the rights of the minority.

After a quiet afternoon Dr. Bachem, Centrist, took the tribune, and, describing the dilatory tactics of the Opposition, said that the Freisinnige Vereinigung and the Moderate Radicals were doing hod-carriers' service for the Socialists, adding, "If you only knew what has recently been said about this alliance—"

Herr Bachem left the sentence unfinished, and the Socialists shouted "Out with it! Name your man!" The Socialists Stadthagen, Ulrich, and Baudert and other members of the party rushed up the steps of the speaker's tribune, shouting and gesticulating violently. Herr Gothein, Radical, standing at the top of the steps of the tribune, tried to keep the Socialists back. He was hurled down the stairs, and his voice and the vigorous ringing of the President's bell were drowned in the tumult. The Socialist Reisshaus renewed the demand that Dr. Bachem complete his sentence. After some minutes of disorder Vice President Buesing succeeded in quieting the uproar sufficiently to declare "No member can be compelled to say what he does not want to say," whereupon the tumult was renewed, and the members of the Socialist Party, shouting wildly, again stormed the tribune. Some of them, addressing Dr. Bachem, cried, "You rascal! You dog!".

The Vice President, finding himself powerless, suspended the session for half an hour.

Upon the resumption of the sitting at 7 o'clock the Vice President expressed his profound regret at "the outrageous scenes of disorder which have occurred in the Reichstag for the first time in its history." He admonished the members to exercise control over themselves, and asked them to vacate the space in front of the President's chair, including the tribune steps, which were thickly crowded.

Dr. Bachem attempted to resume his speech, but the Socialists raised such an uproar that he had to discontinue. Herr Singer then took the floor, and said that Dr. Bachem had insulted most deeply the Socialist Party. He had struck from ambush, and he should name the man to whom he had alluded. Dr. Bachem replied that after such treatment he would decline to do so.

The House then adjourned on the motion of the Conservatives.

ATTACKS EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Vorwaerts Criticises His Speech at Essen, and Repeats Its Charges Against the Late Herr Krupp.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Socialist paper Vorwaerts, commenting on Emperor William's speech at Essen on the occasion of the funeral of Herr Krupp, says:

"While prosecution is still pending against us and the truth is not yet judicially ascertained, the Emperor anticipates the court's findings by pronouncing our guilt out of hand. Is it allowed that the Crown at the initiatory stage of a pending case utter a verdict, and thereby place the Judges in the painful dilemma of either contradicting his Majesty or subjecting themselves to the suspicion that their judgment was influenced by him? Justice stands above everybody, even above the Emperor, and the freedom of the courts is the life and nerve of every State."

The paper adds:

"The monarchy is constitutionally irresponsible. An adequate answer to the Emperor's speech is prevented through the lèse majesté paragraphs."

Vorwaerts, in a two-column article, reaffirms in moderate language the truth of its original charges against Herr Krupp, and alleges that the evidence rests on the testimony of persons quite above party passion, personal interest, or political hate.

BARS NEW ENGLAND ANIMALS.

British Board of Agriculture Closes the Ports of the United Kingdom Against Their Importation.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Board of Agriculture has closed the ports of the United Kingdom against the importation of animals from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The order takes effect on Dec. 5. Cargoes arriving in the meanwhile will be the subject of special investigation.

The order has caused a feeling almost amounting to consernation in the shipping and meat trades. Fears are expressed that the interdiction may be extended to imports from other United States ports, which would result in a great rise in the price of meat, as only a few steamships have large refrigeration space for dead meat.

The Board of Agriculture is exercising the utmost precautions. The steamer Sachem, which arrived in the Mersey from Boston yesterday with a cargo of cattle and sheep, was not allowed to discharge. The animals were all scrutinized by experts, and no disease was found among them, but they will all be re-examined after an interval of forty-eight hours.

LAST SHIPMENTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—J. A. Hathaway, one of the largest exporters of cattle in this country, who controls several stock yards, among them those at Watertown and Brighton, considers the order of the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the exportation of cattle from New England a very serious blow to dealers in live stock. To-night he said of the situation at the Watertown yards:

"Within the last few days there have been received there 500 cattle and 750 sheep. They are all in sound condition. As soon as I learned of the order I communicated with the Washington officials to find out what could be done about moving these cattle and sheep. Swift & Co. took similar action. All day we have been using the telegraph and telephone.

"Our efforts proved successful, for to-night we received notice that a portion of the stock on hand could be moved immediately. During the day the cattle and sheep at my Watertown yard and those at Swift & Co.'s yard at Somerville were inspected and pronounced all right. To-night they were shipped here and placed on steamers, which will sail to-morrow.

"I will ship 225 cattle and 750 sheep on the Sylvania to London, which steamer also will carry 400 cattle for the Canadian exporters, Gordon & Ironside, of Montreal, who also have had permission to ship. As far as I know, no more cattle will be sent over on the Sylvania. Swift & Co. intend to ship 500 cattle to Liverpool on a Furness liner.

"I believe that these shipments to Europe will be the last for some time from New England ports, or at least until conditions change. I do not know what to do in the near future. I believe that the strict orders will be modified somewhat before long. If we could have a snowstorm right away it would probably tend to stop the spread of the disease to a considerable extent."

Compares Roumania and America.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Kreuz Zeitung, discussing ex-Ambassador White's recent letter to Henry Seligman of Frankfort regarding the treatment of Jews in Roumania, says it is to be recommended that Mr. White remove the beam from his own eye before removing the mote from his neighbor's. The Roumanian Jews, says the paper, are far better situated than the American negroes. They are not treated with the same contempt, and do not suffer lynch

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRICTION

Great Britain Says She May Have to Tax Russian Sugar.

Russia Declares That This Would Be a Breach of Treaty and a Very Dangerous Precedent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—It is officially announced that Great Britain is the only power that has replied to the Russian note regarding the sugar conference.

Great Britain, in her reply, hoped that the Russian Government would still signify its adherence to the Brussels Convention, but said that if this were not the case Great Britain would be compelled to impose a retaliatory duty on Russian sugar, provided that the International Commission decide that a sugar bounty exists in Russia.

The Russian Government has replied to Great Britain's note declaring that such action would be an infringement of the British-Russian Commercial Treaty of 1859. The Russian Government maintains that it did not take part in the Brussels Conference because it wished to assure itself full freedom to adopt domestic measures for the regulation of the Russian sugar industry.

The Government furthermore declares that it regards an infringement of the British-Russian commercial treaty as a very dangerous precedent for the regulated development of international relations between friendly nations.

The Russian reply concludes by offering to submit the questions in regard to sugar and all other goods to The Hague Arbitration Court.

TO FIGHT THE SUGAR TREATY.

British Liberal Leader Says the Party Will Oppose the Convention by Every Means in Its Power.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The annual banquet of the Cobden Club, which was given last evening, resolved itself into a great demonstration on the part of the Liberal leaders, Lord Spencer, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and others, against the Government's protectionist tendencies in general and the Sugar Convention in particular. This sounding anew of the Liberal war cry "Free Trade" has provoked much newspaper comment.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared that the Liberal Party would oppose by every means in its power the bills giving effect to the Sugar Convention.

A Conservative paper this morning points out that of the 475 members of the Cobden Club 242 are foreigners domiciled abroad, while of the remainder many are foreigners residing here. It says, therefore, that the club is in no way representative of British opinion.

ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA.

Villagers Being Horribly Tortured by the Turks—Victims of the Bastinado Crippled for Life.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Mail advices received here from Constantinople under date of Nov. 24 say:

"In spite of all official denials, the Porte is adopting barbarous methods in crushing the Macedonian peasants. The Winter has set in, and the danger from revolutionary bands is over; yet the Turkish authorities seem to think that the time has come to act.

"In the face of promises of free pardon to those who returned to their homes, Christian villagers have been shockingly tortured to make them betray alleged concealed depots of arms or give information regarding the working of the Macedonian Committees. The bastinado has been frequently employed until the victims were crippled for life, their feet being beaten to a pulp by Turkish soldiers. Peasants are also hung by their heels to the ceiling, and boiling hot eggs are put in their armpits.

"Even priests are not spared, while the troops openly plunder the peasants, who are being driven to despair."

VENEZUELAN INVASION FAILS.

CARACAS, Nov. 28.—The invaders from Colombia under Gens. Garbiras and Espiritu Morales after several defeats, were obliged to recross the frontier on Nov. 25. They left numerous prisoners in the hands of the Venezuelan troops, among them Chief of Staff Briseno, who was abandoned wounded, and a quantity of ammunition.

The revolutionary leader, Gen. Matos, is still lying ill at Willemstad, Curacao.

FLORENCE BURNS A BRIDE.

Girl Prominent in the Walter Brooks Murder Mystery Married to Charles W. Wildrick.

Florence Burns, the Brooklyn girl who last Winter gained much notoriety through her alleged connection with the murder of Walter Brooks, was married on Wednesday night to Charles W. Wildrick. The bridegroom is the son of Lieut. Col. Abram C. Wildrick, United States Army, whose memory is honored by a monument at West Point, and a grandson of Isaac Wildrick, a contemporary of Henry Clay in Congress.

Walter Brooks was said to have had a rival in young Wildrick, but his attentions were not favorably received. The Burns girl, it was testified in the proceedings that followed the mysterious murder in the Glen Island Hotel, was infatuated with Brooks, and had declared that she would shoot him if he would not marry her. The young man had gone to the hotel where he met death in company with a young woman, but the effort to identify Florence Burns as his companion failed. Since her release from prison the girl has kept as much as possible out of public notice.

Wildrick came into prominence about a year ago. He had registered at the Gerard with Miss Mabel Strong, daughter of a Cleveland merchant, and passed a bad check on the hotel keepers. Though his companion even then was in the last stages of consumption, she went to court in an effort to save him. She died while he was in prison.

The marriage of Wildrick and Florence Burns was performed by the Rev. John H. Elliot, in the West Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church. He did not know at the time who the contracting parties were.

HELD AS SMUGGLERS.

The five men who were arrested in Hoboken a week ago on a charge of smuggling were arraigned before Commissioner Russ and held under bail yesterday. They are Isaac Reimer of 81 Sheriff Street, New York; Alphonse Sutter, 9 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn; Henry Heilhmann, a sailor on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; Ruskin Berg, a steward on that vessel, and William McCormack of 811 Washington Street, New York.

Berg said that on Friday last he was told by Steward Gustav Fritcher to go between decks and help in getting out some tobacco; that he and the other men unloaded about 1,000 pounds of tobacco into a lighter that was alongside, and from there placed in a skiff, and that at the foot of West Fourth Street, Hoboken, the tobacco was put on a truck. They were arrested by revenue officers. It is said that Fritcher sailed on the Rotterdam on Saturday last.

Texas Society Organized.

The Texas Society of New York was organized last evening at a meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. John Lee Brooks was temporary Chairman and P. H. Tansey was Secretary. Several Texans spoke of the desire for such an association, and an executive committee was named to select permanent officers, prepare a constitution and by-laws, and report to a meeting to be held at an early date. The members of the committee are: John Lee Brooks, E. A. Judd, S. W. Slayden, Dr. John McLean, P. H. Tansey, and J. Reily Gordon. On the motion of G. H. Bennett resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree were adopted.

Negress Dead at Reported Age of 123.

NEWTON, Kan., Nov. 28.—Kate Vance, a colored woman of this city, died here to-night at the reported age of 123 years. She had a daughter 90 years of age, and her husband died at the age of 105. She claims to have remembered [illegible]

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

New York's Finest Retail Store

Another Stirring Clothing Sale.

Second Floor.

We've held a number of good Clothing Sales—good for you; good for us. And now we come forward with another. It will be the best we've ever held, and should be the biggest and most successful. We haven't had Clothing weather—that you know. That's a condition sadly bad for Clothing manufacturers. When they should have clear decks their tables are piled high. They're confronted with a dilemma—wait for old Boreas and King Frost, or accept a cash offering? Which? We've found two merchants who accepted the latter course. Result—great gain to the consumer through the channel of the Simpson Crawford Clothing Establishment. Therefore we offer you

Suits and Overcoats $12.00 | Suits and Overcoats $15.00

The garments in this sale are of extraordinary values.

AMONG THE OVERCOATS are embraced a number of the finest quality Kerseys, Friezes and fancy Coatings, in regular proportions, in all the new and desirable colorings; each garment is lined with extra durable mohair serge, with satin lined sleeves, and is worthy in every respect. Of course, perfect fit is assured in every case before the garment leaves this building.

The SUITS are the best value ever offered. They come in every new style, including double and single breasted sack. The materials embrace the finest Thibets, Worsteds, unfinished Diagonals and fancy Tweeds. These Suits are specially well made, with broad shoulders, military cut or the round cutaway style, in the regular proportions only. Every little detail has been incorporated by skilled hands, and perfect fit is, of course, guaranteed.

Our $20.00, $25.00, $35.00 and $40.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Pre-eminently the acme of perfection in men's tailoring; they embrace the highest art obtainable in men's ready-for-service apparel; they are strictly hand-made throughout, with the same care and conscientiousness that the highest-priced tailor bestows upon his best products. Every worthy standard fabric is represented in neat and exclusive patterns, the very best obtainable.

Men's Furnishings.

First Floor.

Men's Neckwear.

Every Neckwear requisite for all occasions. While we have all the novelties at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and up to $4.00 each, we particularly mention our half dollar Scarfs, which are selected with the utmost care. The shapes and designs are correct. Let us show you our Neckwear at this price and you'll find it's the best value or the price shown anywhere.

Black, pure silk Barathea, narrow, reversible Four-in-hands; fast color, 48 inches long, an excellent quality, such as is usually used for 50c. Scarfs, at, each 25

Men's Silk Half Hose, 89c.

Fine quality medium weight pure spun silk Half Hose; black with fancy embroidered figures or woven vertical fancy stripes; imported to sell for and good value at $1.50, for, pair, 89c.

Men's $4.00 Underwear, $1.95.

Small lot of Men's colored pure silk and cashmere fine imported Shirts and Drawers; medium weight, mauve and blue, in medium sizes only; a beautiful lustrous quality of goods; actually worth $4.00 a garment, to close at $1.95.

75c. Domet Flannel Night Shirts, 59c.

Men's heavy weight soft, fleecy Domet Flannel Night Shirts, made large and roomy; 54 inches long, pearl buttons; exceptional offering of the grade, which until now sold at 75c., for 59c.

$1.00 Silk Suspenders at 50c.

Men's extra quality strong, durable, pure silk elastic web Suspenders; made with leather ends, just navy blue and tan colors; the quality usually sold at $1.00 pair, for 50c.

Men's Ess-See-Ess Shoes, $3.50

Second Floor.

Men's Ess-See-Ess Shoes at $3.50

Made of Patent and Enamel Leather, Patent and Vici Kid, Black, Russia Calf and Chrome Calf Skins.

With Genuine Flintstone Oak Soles.

Excellent Shaped Lasts.

Many Shoes sold at higher prices do not look so well. They are undeniably the best Shoe sold at ... $3.50

A Remarkable Stock of Waists.

Second Floor.

Silk Waists.

Women's Waists of Peau de Cygne, in solid coloring; shield front, with 6 tailored plaits, piped with black and white striped silk; tailored stock and cuffs..... $4.95

Women's Waists of Iridescent Silk: a very serviceable and pretty material; made with tailored plaits, Duchess front, 8 large pearl buttons..... $6.75

Women's Waists of Iridescent Silk; front made with 8 tailored plaits, piped with black Peau de Soie; 8 plaits in back same as front; 2 plaits in sleeves; large puff; collar and cuffs tailor stitched; trimmed with square of black silk applique; all colorings..... $7.75

Brilliantine Waists.

Women's Waists of imported Brilliantine in black; 8 tailored plaits in front, 6 in back, 2 in each sleeve, forming a large puff fastened at side; tailored collar and cuffs; also black Brilliantine Waist, metallic dot, slot seams..... $1.95

Women's Waists of Brilliantine, with metallic dot, imported quality, in royal and black, two styles; one with pointed yoke, piped, tucking in bodice, tucked back; the other large box plaits, tailor stitched, with white fancy stock..... $2.95

Velvet Waists.

Women's Waists of good quality Velveteen: yoke effect; 2½ inch fold around yoke and down front, piped with black and white striped silk; all colorings..... $2.95

Women's Waists of Velveteen; metallic dot (imported quality); shoulder box plait, tailor stitched, Duchess front, with large pearl buttons epaulets on shoulder with large pearl buttons; in all colorings; also plain Velveteen without dot; waist made like the above with silk piping. $5.00

Cloth Waists.

Women's Waists of Fannel, shoulder box plaits, shaped front piped with plaid, large plaid buttons down front, in all colorings..... $1.95

Women's Waists of fine quality Albatross; front of fine tucking, open at side; fancy black and white buttons, in all new evening and street shades..... $2.95

Women's Waists of imported Henrietta; circular yoke of five rows of very fine Valenciennes Lace; with the Henrietta hemstitched between; box plaited bodice front and back; sleeve box plaited; extra large puff in sleeves; in beautiful colorings, including solid white and solid black; also of same material, a new apron front waist; upper part of waist a loose box plaited affair trimmed with silk applique; both of these Waists are very dressy..... $5.50

Girls' and Misses' Suits.

Third Floor.

Misses' fine grade Melton Coats, Monte Carlo model, flat collar of inlaid stitched velvet and self; Mandolin sleeves, with fancy cuffs, strapped with self material, custom tailored, lined with guaranteed satin, sizes 14 to 16 years; regular price $14.75, at..... $12.50

Misses' full Box Coats of Kersey, fly front, velvet coat collar, Mandolin sleeves with turned cuff, patch pockets, tailor strapped, lined with Skinner's satin, sizes 14 to 16 years; regular price $12.75, at..... $9.75

Girls' full length Melton Coats, Monte Carlo model, double breasted front, high rolling collar, double capes over shoulder, trimmed; a first class school coat; sizes 6 to 14 years; regular price $8.50..... $6.75

Girls' full length Kersey Coats, with inverted box plait down back, double breasted front, high military collar; small double capes and stole, effectively trimmed with bias bands of velvet, full sleeve with fancy turned cuff, 6 to 14 years; regular price $13.75, at..... $9.75

Girls' one-piece Dresses, in two styles of Cheviot or Cashmere; Russian model, waist broad; side plaits with pipings of bright plaid silk; Bishop sleeve with fancy band, or yoke of solid color taffeta; pin tucked, large bertha over shoulder of self; embellished with stitched bands of taffeta and fancy buttons; large sleeves; gored skirts, lined with deep hems; 6 to 14 years; regular price $6.75, now.... $4.95

Dolls, Toys and Games.

Dolls and Games on the Third Floor. Toys in the Basement.

We have one of the finest collections of Santa Dolls that has ever been shown. The Santa Doll has become famous for its correct features and perfect make. It is the finest grade of bisque jointed doll.

15½ inch Santa Doll, with long curly hair and blue eyes..... $1.25

18 inch size, with light or dark curly hair, dark eyes, $1.55

20½ inch size, with large blue eyes and curly hair, finely finished..... $2.60

26 inch size, very beautiful features, large blue eyes, light or dark curly hair..... $4.75

Baby Dressed Dolls, in long dresses, curly hair, blue eyes, $1.00 and $1.50

German Dressed Dolls, Sleeping Baby Dolls, D. P. Baby Dolls, at all prices from..... 29 up to $12.00

Blackboards, all slate..... $1.95, $2.45 and $3.00

Toy Cannon that really shoot..... 49, 85 to $4.75

Paint oxes, ... 10, 15, 25 and up to $1.00

Trick Boxes, filled with all the latest tricks, 50, $1.00 to $4.75

Kid Balls, soft and harmless, from 2 to 7 inches diameter..... 10 to 75

Magic Lanterns..... 49

Larger Sizes from..... $1.00 to $14.95

Doll Houses, from..... $2.95 to $19.50

Infants' and Children's Coats and Capes.

Second Floor.

Infants' Short White Coats, made of fine quality Bedford Cord, box plaited back, deep, very full cape, trimmed with three rows of ribbon and braid..... $4.50

Children's Corduroy Coats, box back, new sleeve; very pretty model, in beautiful shades of tan and navy; sizes 2 to 5 years..... $8.00

Children's Bengaline Silk Caps in beautiful shades of tan and navy; trimmed with two rows of beaver..... $1.95

Corsets at Reduced Prices.

Second Floor.

Broken lot of "American Lady," W. B. Erect Form and P. N. Corsets, in white only; all this season's goods; made of a very fine quality coutil; some trimmed with satin, others with lace and ribbon, straight front and low bust; in long, medium and short; worth up to $2.50, special for to-day, your choice..... $1.50

Women's Neckwear.

First Floor.

Special value in Taffeta Ties, 1½ yards long, Persian embroidered, top Collar; the very latest fad, at, each... $1.00

Crepe de Chine Ties; black, white and colors.... $1.45

Beautiful embroidered Persian Stock, with Peau de Soie tucked inner-tie, with hand-drawn ends to fasten in large bow at the back; elegance and simplicity combined, in all colors. $2.75, $2.95, $3.25

And up to $3.75 each.

Beautiful Collar and Cuff Sets, of white, washable taffeta, embroidered in all Persian colorings..... $2.75

And up to $4.50 per set.

Irish Crochet Sets, Stock and Cuffs..... $1.50

Up to $2.50 set.

Fine Persian Lawn hand needlework, Protection Collar, in several dozen different designs, each, 35, 45 and..... 65

Saturday's Specials in Women's Underskirts.

Second Floor.

No woman's wardrobe is complete which does not contain at least two black skirts—one for general and one for special use; nor have you seen for either a more satisfactory garment than the two we offer to-day. Note carefully the reduction which on closer inspection will prove even greater to your eyes.

BLACK MERCERIZED SATEEN PETTICOATS, with three graduated tucked ruffles: value $2.00, at..... $1.35

BLACK SILK PETTICOATS, with graduated accordion plaited flounce; full flare, trimmed at bottom with three ruches; value $13.00, at..... $10.00

Tempting Jewelry Offerings.

Main Floor.

Men's Hunting Case Watch, gold filled; guaranteed for 25 years; engine turned, engraved or plain polished cases; thin model; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements.. $16.50

Men's open-face Watch, gold filled; guaranteed for twenty years; thin model, plain polished, engine turned and engraved styles; fitted with Waltham or Elgin movements.... $10.00

Men's open-face gold filled Watch: guaranteed for 20 years; thin model, plain polished and engine turned styles: fitted with a fine 7-jeweled movement..... $6.75

Women's Transparent Enamel Chatelaine Watch, popular colors, gold inlaid; value $7.75: special for..... $5.25

Women's Enamel Watch Sets, Chatelaine and Watch complete, in velvet case..... $4.75

Boys' open-face Nickel Watch, good Swiss movement, with second hand..... $2.75

Chatelaine and Wrist Bags, fish scale mesh, with handsome French gray frames; several styles for selection..... $4.95

Sterling Silver Match Safes; extra heavy quality, embossed figure and flower designs; French gray finish..... $2.00

Sterling Silver Snake Bracelets..... 98

Hat Pins, imported novelty effects, in stones and art designs; choice for..... 38

Saturday News from the Model Food Store.

Entire Sixth Floor.

SOUPS:—Campbell's or Anderson's Condensed, different varieties; 3 cans..... 22

CEREALS:—Malta Vita or Cero Fruto, 2-lb package.... 11

DELICATESS:—Roast Beef, sliced properly, ready for immediate use; lb..... 25

CERVELAT:—Selected Cervelat or Holsteiner Sausage; lb. 15

CRANBERRIES:—Fancy Solid Cape Cod Fruit; 3 quarts.. 21

ORANGES:—Bright, sweet, juicy Floridas, good size; dozen..... 23

GRAPES:—Fancy Imported Malagas, large clusters, tinted fruit; 2 lbs..... 25

BREAD:—The largest loaf, finest quality, baked in our own ovens..... 5

CRULLERS:—Delicious old fashioned New England Crullers; dozen..... 9

LAYER CAKES:—Three layers rich sponge cake, fresh fruit filling, all kinds, Orange, Lemon, Pineapple, Chocolate, Cocoanut, &c., large size..... 19

ANGEL CAKE:—Dainty, light, deliciously flavored; each.... 19

EGGS:—Strictly fresh White Leghorn, received daily under seal; dozen..... 30

CHEESE:—Full Cream N. Y. State Cheese, sharp or mild; lb..... 14

PINEAPPLE CHEESE:—Finest quality, very rich; each 75, 45 and..... 38

DOMESTIC SWISS:—Best quality Wisconsin make; lb.. 17

PLUM PUDDING:—"Royal Stuart," skilfully prepared from the finest ingredients, superior to all others; 1 lb can..... 18

SALMON:—Cascade Brand, fancy Columbia River Salmon Steaks; ½ lb. flat cans.. 18

TEA:—First Spring Pickings, Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, Mixed, English Breakfast or Ceylon, excellent cup qualities; regular value 60c.; special, fancy air tight 5 lb foil lined caddy, 2.25; lb..... 50

COFFEE:—"Waverly" blend, fresh roasted Mocha and Java, makes a delicious, smooth, rich beverage; 4 lbs., 1.00; lb.. 28

Breakfast Java, delicious flavor, excellent body; 5½ lbs., 1.00; lb..... 20

Maracaibo, fine quality, fresh, dry roast; 5 lbs., 65; lb.. 14

CRACKERS:—N. B. Co.'s Minuet Wafers, chocolate or vanilla; 1 lb. tin box..... 21

Seed Bars, Mrs. Hotchkiss' home made; lb..... 14

Fig Newtons, N. B. Co.'s Baking; 2 lbs..... 25

Cocoanut Macaroons, N. B. Co.'s delicious macaroons, freshly made; lb..... 20

SOAP:—Fairbank's Fairy or Armour's Flotilla; 5 bars.. 19

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

PIANO

The Estey Piano is kin to the Estey Organ in true merit and worth. It is the best Piano made at a moderate price.

Estey

Many an Estey Organ has sung for a quarter of a century without its voice breaking once. Best workmanship and materials are still used. Write to Estey Warerooms, 5th Avenue and 17th Street, for catalogue, or call and see our holiday stock.

ORGAN

WE KEEP our promises. What we say you can rely on—no matter how small the prices look. We sell you at lowest cash prices on our well-known liberal system of

CREDIT.

SUITS.—Men's Fall and Winter Suits in blue and black cheviots and fancy mixed tweeds, nicely lined with good quality serge, regular price $15.00; special at..... 10.00

OVERCOATS.—Men's fine English Kersey Overcoats; guaranteed all wool; a Coat with all the warmth of a $30 garment..... 10.00

BOYS' SUITS.—Boys' Two-Piece Suits in handsome fancy mixtures, strictly all wool; a Suit made to sell for $4.00; special..... 2.95

SHOES.—Men's Shoes in patent leather, velour, wax calf and box calf, regular $5.00 values, at..... 3.50

T. KELLY

263 SIXTH AVE., NEAR 17th STREET.
Entrance Through Furniture Store.
B'KLYN, 468 to 470 Fulton st.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BEECHAM'S PILLS taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a

Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver,

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the Bounding of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicines in the World.

Beecham's Pills have been before the public for half a century, and are the most popular family medicine. No testimonials are published, as Beecham's Pills

RECOMMEND THEMSELVES.

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng., and 365 Canal St., New York.

Sold everywhere in boxes. 10c. and 25c.

MANY A PROVERB

long accepted and often quoted, fails to stand investigation. How frequently is it said "You cannot have too much of a good thing." But what about medicine? You know the medicine is good, but you seldom wish the dose were larger; you generally wish it were smaller.

IRON-OX

TABLETS

are exceedingly small, but they are also exceedingly effective. They are a gentle laxative. They are a nerve tonic. They cure indigestion.

Fifty Tiny Tablets—so Easy to Take Twenty-five Cents

ENAMELED STEEL

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER

120 and 122 West 42d Street, and 126 West 41st Street, New York. Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

FOR 31 YEARS NEW ENGLAND'S FAVORITE UNION MADE. 7-20-4 10c. CIGAR.

T. Y. Distributors, Mangles & Hillman, 94 Park Row.
M. C. SULLIVAN, MFR., MANCHESTER, N. H.

Try L. J. CALLANAN'S

American Man's Whiskey.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

Cadets and Midshipmen Will Meet To-day in Philadelphia.

WEST POINT PICKED TO WIN

Both Teams Did Their Final Practicing on Franklin Field—Annapolis Prepared to Make a Stiff Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—On Franklin Field to-morrow afternoon the Army and Navy elevens will wind up the college football season of 1902. Both teams, accompanied by their substitutes and coaches are here, and each side is ready for the annual battle. Late to-night there was lively betting on the result with the West Point team a strong favorite at 2 to 1.

The teams arrived shortly after midday, and after luncheon the Annapolis cadets were taken to the University of Pennsylvania grounds, where secret practice was held for more than an hour. The Navy squad was in charge of Commander Halsey. To-night the members of the team attended one of the theatres, but were sent back to the hotel and to bed before 10 o'clock.

The army team, which is in charge of Capt. Davis, also practiced on Franklin Field this afternoon. The players were put through signal drill and practiced several new formations with which they hope to surprise the naval players.

The West Point cadets are full of confidence and hope to win easily. The navy expects to get a beating, but "Jim" Robinson, the Princeton trainer, who is looking after the men, says they will play hard and put up a fighting game from beginning to end.

A large number of visitors from New York, Washington, and other large cities are in town. The Colonnade Hotel, the headquarters of the navy, was filled with sympathizers of the blue and gold. The army headquarters is at the Hotel Walton, where a large contingent of active and retired officers of the army gathered to-night and renewed old acquaintances. A large party of officials of the army and navy are expected to arrive from Washington to-morrow. President Roosevelt, who attended last year's game, will not be present, owing to pressure of public business incident to the assembling of Congress. Among those who will be here is Major General Chaffee.

As has been the rule, no admission is charged to the grounds. Admission can only be had by invitation from either the army or navy or the University of Pennsylvania, which is the host of the occasion.

The probable line-up when the game begins will be as follows:

Annapolis.	Positions.	West Point.
Soule	Left end	Farnsworth
Rogers	Left tackle	Hammond
Grady	Left guard	Riley
Fret	Centre	Boyer
Belknap	Right guard	Thompson
Farley	Right tackle	Graves
Whiting	Right end	McAndrews
Smith	Quarter	Daly
Root	Left half back	Hackett
Strassborger	Right half back	Bunker
Halsey	Full back	Torney

The midshipman team, together with substitutes, coaches, and trainers, making in all a party of thirty-five, under the charge of Commodore W. F. Halsey, left Annapolis at 9 o'clock this morning for this city. The early start was made in order that the team should have an opportunity of lining up during the afternoon for signal practice. Every member of the team is in good physical condition, and the general feeling is that the team, as a whole, will last through the game. Smith, the star quarter back, who has been suffering with a weak knee, says that he has had no trouble with it for some time.

The men are prepared to play a fast running game in the hope of taking their opponents off their feet. Realizing that the chances favor the West Point players, the Annapolis adherents expect the midshipmen to put up a desperate battle and to take advantage of every chance fumble or misplay. They confidently expect the naval representatives to make a close fight at least, and some of the more sanguine look for a victory.

Only second to the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard matches in point of athletic interest, the annual contest between the National Military and Naval Academies has grown to be at least their equal in the widespread interest they occasion.

These annual contests began in 1890, when a game was played in West Point, and the navy won by a score of 24 to 0, the game being absolutely new at the Military Academy. The next year the soldiers came to Annapolis and administered a tremendous surprise to the sailors, winning by a score of 32 to 16. Both teams now began to look to this contest as their great game. Annapolis took the third game of the series, which took place at West Point, by the score of 12 to 0. Annapolis won through the splendid work of its two great half-backs, Moulton K. Johnson, and Walter B. Izard. The fourth game was the last of the first series. It was played at Annapolis and won by the local team by the score of 6 to 4, a missed goal causing the visitors' defeat.

The noteworthy features of the game were the punting of Bagley, who was afterward killed off Cardenas, in Cuba, and the wonderful work of Reeves, the navy tackle, in getting down the field and downing the runner who received the ball. It was the work of these two men which enabled the navy to hold down an admittedly superior team in ground-gaining ability, and finally it was Bagley who kicked a difficult goal and won for his team. Official interference now stepped in and put a stop to the games for a time, the series being three to one in favor of the navy.

It was not until 1899 that the contests were resumed and it was thought better to have the game at some central point each year rather than alternately at Annapolis and West Point. Franklin Field, the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was offered and accepted, and has been used for the purpose ever since. The whole battalion of military cadets and midshipmen are allowed to witness the game. During the whole time that no game had been played the army had, judging by a comparison of the scores of each eleven, a superior team, but the year of the renewal of the contests it seemed rather weaker than usual. However, the army won by greatly superior team work by the score of 17 to 5. The next year it was thought that the army would surely win, but, oddly enough, the tables were turned, and the navy won by a score of 11 to 7. Last season's game is still fresh in the public mind. Daly, the great Harvard quarter back and captain, had entered West Point, which already had some splendid material. The navy, however, made a plucky fight and only lost by a score of 11 to 5. The series, therefore, stands, navy 4, army 3. It will be noticed that all the games except the first have been bitterly contested, and in all but that one both sides have scored.

Although the series have shown many surprises it would be the greatest surprise of all if Annapolis should win against West Point this season. Those who have any acquaintance with the work of the two teams cannot believe that anything but the rankest accident or reversal of form can bring a victory to the sailors. West Point's games during the year have indicated a much superior team. The players are heavier, stronger, and more brilliant individually. They still have Daly and Bunker, Farnsworth, Graves, and Boyer are veteran players and among the best on the field in their positions. Torrey, last year's Cornell back, is also a splendid ground gainer. With all these, West Point has also so many good substitutes that no contingency will injure its playing ability to any extent. West Point has only been defeated once this season by Harvard, the score 14 to 6; has tied Yale, 8 to 8, and defeated the University of Pennsylvania.

The Navy held Princeton down to 10 to 0 in the early part of the season, and defeated the University of Pennsylvania by a score of 10 to 6, and Lafayette by 12 to 11. These have been its best games. They have met defeat at the hands of Dickinson, Pennsylvania State, and Columbia, all by the score of 6 to 0, and Bucknell overwhelmed them with 23 to 0.

The ends are the best part of the Navy line. Whiting and Soule being in the class with any pair in the country. Rogers and Farley are very light for tackle, but aggressive tacklers, and fast hard runners in the tackle back formation, the chief ground-gaining play of the Navy. Grady, Fretz, and Belknap form a fairly good defensive trio in the centre. The whole line does not quite average a hundred and seventy pounds, but the team is fast and spirited, and will make the game interesting.

TO IMPROVE TROTTING RULES.

Committee Appointed to Visit All Tracks and Investigate Race Methods—May Report in January.

Twenty representatives of Grand Circuit and affiliated race tracks met at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon in response to a call issued by H. S. Hanna, President

consider means to improve the conditions of harness racing in this country. It was generally expected that the meeting would result in the formation of a new trotting association, but after several hours of discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon the rules of harness racing and the trotting horse industry in general, this committee to report back to the meeting when its labors are completed. The recommendations of this committee will then be passed upon by the meeting, and, if approved, will be submitted to the National Trotting Association and the American Trotting Association with a request for action upon them, calling special sessions for the purpose, if necessary. In case these recommendations are not adopted by the two governing bodies the advisability of forming a third organization may then be considered.

The committee appointed yesterday consists of Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas, representing the Lexington Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; J. M. Forbes of Boston, Mass., representing the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; H. K. Devereux of the Cleveland Driving Park Company, C. K. G. Billings of the Memphis Trotting Association, and A. H. Moone of the Narragansett Park Track, Providence, R. I.

The committee will visit all the leading trotting tracks of the country, get suggestions from the various owners, and consider all the rules governing trotting races. It is estimated that it will take at least two months to complete the work, but the committee will make a report, if possible, at the meeting of the Grand Circuit Stewards which convenes in Boston Jan. 28. Even if the committe is not ready to make a full report at that time, they will be called together by the Chairman for the purpose of receiving the suggestions which may be made by the stewards of the Grand Circuit. The committee will give particular attention to the plan of appointing stewards who will visit all the tracks and decide on various questions at the time that they arise instead of waiting until they can come up before the meetings of the parent bodies, which have sessions only biennially.

The horsemen present at the meeting were H. M. Hanna, H. K. Devereux, and W. G. Pollard of Cleveland, Ohio; J. M. Forbes of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, Readville, Mass.; A. H. Moone of Narraganesett Park, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn.; Edgar Bronk, Empire City Trotting Club, New York; C. A. McCully, New York Trotting Association, Brighton Beach; A. E. Perren, New York State Fair Association, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. P. Taylor and John G. Sage, Buffalo Driving Club; J. A. Aumack, Columbus & Ohio Driving Association, Columbus, Ohio; D. P. Campau, Detroit Driving Club; W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute Driving Association; A. J. Welch, Oakley Park, Cincinnati; Senator J. W. Bailey and M. Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.; C. K. G. Billings and Murray Howe, Memphis Trotting Association, and A. A. Waters, Pemilco Park, Baltimore. H. M. Hanna was chosen Temporary Chairman and George J. Dietrick Temporary Secretary of the meeting and Secretary of the committee. No formal organization was effected.

SHAMROCK III. READY FOR KEEL.

More Lead to be Used Than in Any Former Challenger—Novelty in Frame Setting.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Excellent progress is being made in setting the frames of the Shamrock III., and everything is now ready for running the lead keel. It is learned that the same plan of bringing the midship frames right down outside the lead of the keel as was adopted

ballast inside the frames in this fashion permits the use of lighter frames than when the lead is bolted outside in the usual manner. In order to obviate the possibility of warping the steel frames by the heat of a large amount of molten lead, the ballast will be run in quantities of about a ton daily. The quantity of lead to be used is larger than that of any previous challenger, giving further proof that the new boat will have an exceptionally large displacement.

From the setting of the frames of the Shamrock III. it is apparent that another novelty is to be introduced. Instead of a level draught the whole length of the keel, the challenger will have a very decided drawing, considerably more aft than at the forward end of the lead.

Automobile Licenses Opposed.

A hearing on the proposed ordinance to require the licensing of automobile drivers was held before the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon.

President Albert R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America and President Joseph Oatman of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York opposed the proposed measure on the ground that any such legislation, if advisable, should be under a State law, and not a local ordinance.

J. B. Thompson of the League of American Wheelmen, the author of the measure, spoke in favor of it and declared that over 300 persons had been killed by motor vehicles last year and over 1,200 injured. The members of the committee gave no indication of their attitude on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; A. Scowcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Morgan, corsets, yarns, and knit goods, Linens, laces, and white goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Whitehill, L. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. Whitehill, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. L. Florsheim, laces, ladies' and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Haines, J. B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. B. Haines, Jr., domestics and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Montgomery, Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Hindrick, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Glover, H. B., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Glover, dry goods, 114 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Boice Brothers, Port Huron, Mich.; E. C. Boice, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, Furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, waists and muslin underwear, ladies' and infants' wear, 3 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre; F. S. Collins, dress trimmings; Hotel Normandie.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, ribbons, 47 Lispenard Street; Westminster Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The sugar house at Ashton Plantation, at Luling, La., owned by Charles A. Farwell and others, burned to-day. Loss, $130,000; insurance, $55,000.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—The plant and stock of the Currie Fertilizer Company were damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $30,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

STATE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M. Bridget Ratledge.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Supreme Court—New York.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE OF

The Commercial Advertiser,

includes the 16-page Pictorial Review, filled with half-tone illustrations, and a 24-page Main Sheet, with all the news and many interesting special features, and a 24-page Financial Supplement.

The Industrial Growth

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This Financial Supplement is of exceptional importance. It contains twenty-four pages, embracing:

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The development, past and prospective, of banks, trust companies and other banking institutions.

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Capital invested. Effect on trade. Important industries in the periods under review, including Iron and other metal trades, Coal, Cotton, Wool, Silk, etc.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

EDITED BY GEORGE HARVEY

For December

(Published To-day)

President Roosevelt's First Year	A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN / A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT
What Shall We Do with the Tariff?	THOMAS B. REED
Christian Science, I.	MARK TWAIN
Frank Norris	W. D. HOWELLS
Electricity as a Motive Power on Trunk Lines	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
Music as a Factor in National Life	DAVID BISPHAM
Woman's Half-Century of Evolution	SUSAN B. ANTHONY
The Anti-Imperialist Faith	ERVING WINSLOW
The Situation in Cuba	MARRION WILCOX
British Subsidies and American Shipping	CHARLES H. CRAMP
The "Pious Fund" Arbitration	W. L. PENFIELD, *Solicitor the State Department*
Railroad Building a Mode of Warfare	CAPTAIN J. M. PALMER, U. S. A.
The Monarchs of the Triple Alliance, I. The Kaiser	SYDNEY BROOKS
What Constitutes a Play	MARGUERITE MERINGTON
Oedipus and the Sphinx	EDGAR FAWCETT

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

President Roosevelt and the Trusts	JOSEPH S. AUERBACH
What is Publicity?	HENRY C. ADAMS, *Professor of Political Economy in University of Michigan*

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is the ONLY Monthly Review published in the United States, and has a circulation equal to that of all the eight English Reviews combined.

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ADDRESS

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TOWN TOPICS

TOWN TOPICS, issued every Thursday, and published in New York, is essentially a journal of criticism, and in this character it covers practically every subject of interest to its world—society—the news of which it is its special province to give. The articles on music, drama, art, literature, fashion and field and water sport are well written and of much value. The TOWN TOPICS also makes a prominent feature of financial matters, investments, stocks, Wall Street speculation, etc., and the news and the gossip concerning the best American society at its principal centres are highly important. The issue of October 30 is a rich mine of information.—Telegram, Portland, Ore.

Buy it once and you will buy it weekly.

Look for the Great

HOLIDAY NUMBER OUT DEC. 11TH 100 PAGES

Salomon vs. Salomon—Arthur D. Truax, Conrad Stein's Sons vs. Sterckx—Paul L. Kiernan. In re Sielken—Angel J. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—In re Healy—Frank D. Arthur. Langbein vs. Phillips—Quinton Corwine.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 O'clock Thursday Night Until 12 O'clock Friday Night.)

2:55 A. M.—126 West Twenty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, trifling.

4:00 A. M.—230 Sixth Street; owner A. Shapiro; damage, $200.

7:10 A. M.—414 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; owner, Marie Catalde; damage, trifling.

8:20 A. M.—170 Monroe Street; owner, Ida Shuman; damage, trifling.

9:15 A. M.—93 Suffolk Street; owner, M. Grossbard; damage, trifling.

10:25 A. M.—44 East Sixty-fourth Street; owner, Dr. Hugo; damage, trifling.

1:00 P. M.—674 Third Avenue; owner, Julius Laber; damage, trifling.

4:45 P. M.—512 West Seventeenth Street; Consolidated Gas Co., damage, trifling.

5:10 P. M.—148 East Thirty-fourth Street; owner, Caroline Fisher; damage, $10.

5:40 P. M.—280 West Twelfth Street; owner, Edward Greene; damage, $15.

6:05 P. M.—240 East Sixtieth Street; owner, Dr. Paul; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—185 East Third Street; owner, Isaac Ridge; damage, $100.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Sir Alfred Raleigh, London; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania, and Count Moltke, Paris.

HOLLAND—Gerdon Clunes, London; Haber W. Rubens, London; D. G. Kerr, Pittsburg, and Sir Arthur Wells, London.

IMPERIAL—Capt. W. Russell, United States Navy.

GRAND—Capts. J. T. Hardin, W. O. Judson, W. H. Allaire, G. W. Dunahe, B. H. Poore, E. V. Smith, and Edward P. Lawton, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Col. G. T. Patterson, United States Army, and R. S. and Frank Taylor, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—W. A. Marshall, United States Navy; H. A. Day, United States Marines, and Col. S. E. Tillman, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—J. V. Gross, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island, and Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers to consist of Col. John P. Story, (Artillery Corps,) Major Louis La Garde, (Surgeon,) Major Ezra B. Fuller, (Seventh Cavalry,) Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, (Assistant Surgeon,) Capt. Mason M. Patrick, (Corps of Engineers,) and Capt. Charles C. Clark, (Fifth Infantry,) Recorder, is appointed to meet Dec. 4 in Washington for the purpose of preparing questions touching the examination of candidates selected from civil life for appointment as Second Lieutenants.

Capt. Beverly W. Dunn, Ordnance Department, will make two visits to Pittsburg on business pertaining to the manufacture of gunpowder, preparatory for use at the Sandy Hook proving Ground.

Capt. Henry T. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to Major William E. Arthur, Quartermaster, for duty as assistant at this depot.

Capt. John J. Repetti, Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 31.

Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Quartermaster, will proceed to Lee, Mass., on official business in connection with the manufacture of headstones.

Major William E. Arthur, Surgeon, will proceed to New York City and assume the duties of attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits to relieve First Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Lyster will proceed to Fort Schuyler for duty.

Navy.

Capt. G. C. Reiter is ordered home to wait orders.

Commander T. H. Stevens is ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign R. D. White is ordered to the Raleigh.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary is ordered to the Bureau of Yards and Docks temporarily.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Sims is commissioned from Nov. 21.

Lieut. H. A. Stephens is ordered to the Solace.

Lieut. R. S. Price is ordered to the Iris.

Lieut. C. England is ordered to the Annapolis.

Lieut. W. W. Gilmer is ordered to the Chester.

Lieut. T. V. Gillis is ordered to the Nanshan.

Lieut. Commander M. S. Dunn is ordered to [illegible]

Lieut. L. B. Jones is ordered to the Piscataqua.

Commander U. R. Harris is ordered to command the Wilmington.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Glennon is ordered to the Monterey.

Lieut. A. L. Key is ordered to the Princeton.

Lieut. W. A. Edgar is ordered to the Don Juan de Austria.

Lieut. E. A. Anderson is ordered to the Iris.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Cartee is ordered to Port Isabella.

Lieut. J. L. Latimer is ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Shipp is ordered to the Wilmington.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard is ordered to the Monterey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Arrivals—Panther, Decatur, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Stockton, Thornton, and Wilkes, at Culebra; Fortune, at San Juan; Marietta, at Corinto; Cleveland, at San Juan; Texas, at Hampton Roads.

Sailings—Machias, Scorpion, Cassois, and Vixen from San Juan for Culebra; Bruton from Lynnhaven Bay for Culebra; Lebanon from Port of Spain for Culebra; Nina, from San Juan for Culebra; Dolphin from Washington for Norfolk; Eagle from Key West; Castine, Cleveland, and Dixie from Hampton Roads.

The Yorktown was placed out of commission, [illegible]

A Giants' Struggle

It is a highly dramatic story and brings into play the strongest passions of strong men in struggle—greed, ambition, conspiracy, love of conquest—with the tragedies and hatreds that are sure to follow:

In 1858 the first oil well was drilled and thousands rushed into the oil regions and made fortunes. But one man, with the great imagination that makes poets, inventors, artists, generals, and leaders of every sort, and with sure instinct for strategy, laid his lines to get control. His advances were contested as stoutly as any battle that was ever fought and the struggle cost lives and fortunes and the happiness of thousands. But he won, and the result is the $110,000,000

Standard Oil Trust

that controls almost the entire oil industry of the century, owns its own vessels, cars, wharfs, and 35,000 miles of pipe line; controls railroads, owns big blocks in the steel trust, is now financiering the beef trust, and, only last month, came to the rescue in a Wall Street panic.

All this is powerfully and dramatically and thoroughly told in Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "Rise of the Standard Oil Company" now running in McClure's. Each number gives a complete episode. You can begin at any time, and any one can understand it—no knowledge of business is required.

Christmas McClure's is ready. It would be a great magazine without this article; but with it!—

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SPECIAL OFFER:

To new subscribers who send $1.00 to 143 East 25th Street, New York, or through their dealer, we will send free (until they're gone) the November and December numbers, which contain the opening Standard Oil articles.

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PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway & 40th St. "A Pronounced Success."—Herald. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM | IMPRUDENCE. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. Last Mat. To-day. Last time To-night. William Gillette in "SHERLOCK HOLMES." Next Monday—Seats Now on Sale. Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Miss Maxine Elliott in "THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP," by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

Criterion Theatre, Broadway & 44th St. LAST 8 NIGHTS AT 8. Mat. To-day at 2. VIRGINIA HARNED IN "IRIS." Dec. 8—JULIA MARLOWE in THE CAVALIER.

Garrick Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. MARY MANNERING | THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE. By Clyde Fitch. Evgs., 8:25. Mats., 2:15.

New Savoy Theatre, 34th St. & Broadway. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. ETHEL BARRYMORE. | A COUNTRY MOUSE. Preceded by CARROTS. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. at 2:10.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Mad. Av. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:15. Mrs. Le Moyne—Among Those Present. NEXT TUESDAY, DEC. 2, SEATS NOW ON SALE. MR. E. S. WILLARD. FIRST PLAY— THE CARDINAL. By Louis N. Parker.
***During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées. First special Thursday matinée December 4. DAVID GARRICK.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. "A monstrous pretty play. Writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald. AUDREY By Mary Johnston.

HERALD SQ. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Performances. Then To-morrow SOUSA AND HIS BAND. Seats on sale. MR. MARTIN HARVEY. SPECIAL—SEATS NOW ON SALE For Engagement Beginning Next Monday, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN JULIUS CAESAR.
***Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston booking, his engagement will positively terminate Sat., Jan. 17.

PRINCESS B'way and 29th St. Tel. 2463 Madison. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & To-day at 2:30. MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH & Company in THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020—38. Mats. Wed. & To-day at 2:15. Evgs., 8:15. "A CHINESE HONEYMOON."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This afternoon at 2.—LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich; Messrs. De Marchi, Scotti. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—At popular prices, CARMEN. Mmes. Seygard, Fritzi Scheff; Messrs. Alvarez, Journet. Conductor Mr. Flon.
Sun. Evg., Nov. 30, at 8:30.—Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Schumann-Heink, Fritzi Scheff, Seligman, Scotti. Conductor, Hertz.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 1, at 8.—TANNHAUSER. Gadski, Maryll, Bridewell; Gerhauser, (début,) Van Rooy, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 3, at 8.—LA BOHEME. Sembrich, Fritzi Scheff; De Marchi, Campanari, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8.—RIGOLETTO. Sembrich, Bridewell; Dani, (début,) Scotti, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERT For Young People. Frank Damrosch.....Director. THIS (SATURDAY) AFT., AT 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Soloist: OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH. Programme: Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber; Concerto, Chopin; Ballet Music, "Orpheus," Gluck; Intermezzo, Brahms; Rigaudon, Raff; Valse in A flat, Rubinstein; Marche Militaire, Schubert. Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 302 5th Ave., and at box office, Carnegie Hall.

Manhattan Theatre Broadway & 33d St. Evenings at 8. Matinée To-day at 2. MRS. FISKE in PAUL HEYSE'S Drama, MARY of MAGDALA. SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER, by the Authors of "Florodora."

DALY'S Thurs., Dec. 4, at 3. Piano Recital. ....GABRILOWITSCH.... Seats now ready, 50c. to $1.50.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Promptly 8:10. The Merry Musical Play, A COUNTRY GIRL. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. AT 2.

CIRCLE Thea. B'way, 60th. Mats. To-day & Wed. Prices—Evgs., 50-75-1.00. Mats. 25-50-75. Herbert Stock Co., presenting Bijou Fernandez in ARISTOCRACY. Refined Vaudeville Sunday Night, Nov. 30th.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Majestic Burlesquers. TO-MROW N'G'T—GRAND CONCERT—25c., 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & WEDNESDAY. JAS. K. HACKETT IN THE CRISIS

2 Performances To-day. Doors open 1 & 7 P. M. BOSTOCK Animal Arena. Madison Sq. Garden, Col. Av. & 26th St. Closing Performances

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY— TWIRLY-WHIRLY. & Burlesque, "HUMMING BIRD and ONIONS."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. Merry Wives of Windsor.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Coronation King Edward. Aft. & Eve. DeKOLTA, the Wizard to-night at.

14th St. Theatre near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Matinee TO-DAY. POSITIVELY LAST 2 WEEKS. ST. GOTT Old Limerick Town. All New Songs.

ANACONDA BRINGS $7,200

Great Pacer Was the Star of "Old Glory" Horse Sale.

Bought by J. E. B. Payne of Troy, Who Will Keep the Gelding for Big Pacing Specials—Prices for Other Horses.

The sale of the great pacer Anaconda, (2:01¾,) styled the "king of campaigning pacers," was the chief attraction at the "Old Glory" horse auction in Madison Square Garden last night, when the largest evening crowd of the week witnessed the offering of the celebrated horse, who was shown in harness. Anaconda, now nine years old, a bay gelding by Knight-Algona, and bred by J. B. Haggin in California, was consigned by E. B. Rice.

The general expectation that the pacer would bring a big figure was realized, for after a sharp competition between J. E. B. Payne of Troy, John McGuire, and David Lamar, the bids increased from the starting figure of $2,000 tuntil Mr. Payne triumphed with the successful bid of $7,200, the largest price paid for a horse so far in the offering.

Mr. Payne, who is a maker of racing sulkies and wagons, will keep Anaconda in training for the big pacing specials next year. The horse ranks third among the pacers of the present time, Dan Patch and Prince Alert each having faster marks, but Anaconda has a glory of his own in his remarkable race record, and holds the world's record for the fastest six-heat race. He now has been on the turf six years.

Following the sale of Anaconda, the sensational campaigner Chain Shot, (2:06¾,) eight years old, by Red Heart-Pique, by Kentucky Wilkes, consigned by C. Lloyd, was offered and went to the bid of $5,000, made by A. McDonald, the trainer and driver of Port Henry, N. Y. The pair of black mares Ellene and Eolian, noted as show ring winners, brought $1,200, going to B. H. Whitney of Muncie, Ind. Throughout the evening prices held up to an average that was markedly better than in the sales earlier in the week.

Interest in the afternoon centred in the first offering of horses from Thomas W. Lawson's recently established Dreamwold Farm, at Scituate, Mass., the horses consigned including a number of animals that Mr. Lawson paid big prices for when he was collecting his racing stable. Of this consignment, the star was the bay trotting stallion Poindexter, (2:00,) seven years old, by Abbotsford-Clycesone, by Cyclone, for whom Mr. Lawson paid $6,250 three years ago. Poindexter brought the highest price of the Lawson sale, and went to Barney Demarest for $4,200.

Another noted animal of the collection was the race and show ring trotting winner Highland Baron, (2:30,) seven years old, by Baron Wilkes-Irma, by Nutwood, who went to ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell for $1,025, or $25 more than he cost Mr. Lawson three years before. The winner of the pacing division of the Kentucky Futurity, for three-year-olds, Lucie May, (2:22¾,) five years old, by Oakland Baron-Katie Clay, by Allandorf, brought the next best price, $1,250, going to J. Y. Gatcomb, Concord, N. H. The seventy-one-hundred-dollar horse Sagwa, who was bought by Mr. Lawson to trot, and after going in 2:13¼ shifted his gait and became a pacer, aroused much interest among the racing men, but his possibilities did not make any great impression on them, and Sagwa went to M. O'Neill of Lexington, Ky., for $825. The total for thirteen head sold in the Lawson offering was $9,540, an average of $742.

The trotter Colonel Wilkes, (2:13¾,) nine years old, by Gail Wilkes-Hettie Murray, by Heptagon, gave the consignment from Charles A. Willis's Red Bank (N. J.) farm a fair start by bringing $1,700, John McGuire of New York being the purchaser. The others of the Willis consignment brought only fair prices.

The total sales for the day were 105 head, bringing $94,280, averaging $612 per head.

WELL-BACKED HORSES WON.

Favorites and Second Choices Took Five Races in Heavy Going at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A fair-sized crowd attended the racing at the Bennings track to-day, and far the greater portion of these kept in the betting ring to avoid a cold northwest wind. The course has dried considerably, but the going still is heavy. Three favorites, Gould, Sam Craig, and Florham Queen, won, while Lord Advocate and Benckart, well-supported second choices, also finished first. The only outsider to win was Little Adele, in the third race. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race at two and a quarter miles. Gould, 158 pounds, (Mara,) 3 to 5 and out, won; Blacksmith, 152, (Barry,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Collegian, 159, (Parsons,) 4 to 1, third. Time—4:41. Beauregard and Kalarama also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Lord Advocate, 107 pounds, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, won; Hist, 107, (Creamer,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Lucky Day, 107, (Doyle,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:20 2-5. Sunny Shore, Reckless, Stonewall, and Fuego also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Little Adele, 104 pounds, (Gannon,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Black Diana, 104, (Milburn,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Tioga, 105, (Minder,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:20 3-5. Rollcall, Crittician, Charmal, Retire, and Adele Harding also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Sam Craig, 108 pounds, (Gannon,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Annie Grace, 110, (Minder,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Lady Teazle, 105, (Rice,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Moroton, Solomon, Aminte, Anna Darling, Honeybrook, Prancer, Wagram, Almao Girl also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one and one-sixteenth miles. Benckart, 109 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Malden, 103, (Gannon,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Wunderlich, 105, (Minder,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:55 3-5. Cogwell, Alsike, Briak, Flara, Buck Lodge, and Sedition also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For all ages; seven furlongs. Florham Queen, 92 pounds, (Redfern,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won; Abola, 92, (Milburn,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Dark Planet, 95, (Wilkerson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Candling, Daly, Invincible, Nevermore, Cincinnatus, Hackensack, and Callant also ran.

Entries for Washington Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Lux Casta, 140 pounds; Smart Set, 139; Carbuncle, 135; G. Whittier, 130; Paul Clifford and Extinguisher, 129 each; Setauket and Red Damsel, 128 each; Sun Gold, 127; Himself and Meistersinger, 126 each; Brunswick and Jim Clark, 125 each; Ascension, 123; Euclaire, 122; Earl of Warwick and Flintlock, 121 each; Tugal Bey and Captivator, 120 each; Gallant and H. L. Coleman, 119 each; John Nevin, 118, and Senegalrad and Lady Wenlock, 116 each.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six and one-half furlongs. John Nevin, Ink, Colonsay, Merry Sport, and Full Back, 115 pounds each; Jim Buck, Charmal, Meddling Mary, and Geisha Girl, 112 each.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Cheval d'Or, Charles O'Malley, and Draughtsman, 158 pounds each; Kalaroma, Victor, and Woolgatherer, 147 each, and Gum Honey, 132.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum, for three-year-olds and upward; three miles. Orontas, 107 pounds; Cogswell, Major Monsir, Duoro, Carbuncle, Judge Phillips, The Huguenot, and Daly, 104 each; Andy Williams, 100, and Moondaisy, Adelaide Prince, and Huntress, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards. Meistersinger, 118 pounds; Courtenay, Ben Howard, and Bar Le Duc, 111 each, and Flintlock, Medley, Blanche Herman, and Arrahgowon, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Paul Clifford, 111 pounds; Caithness, 105; Wunderlich and Henry Clay Rye, 102 each; Ohnet, 100; Knight of the Garter, 98; Aminte and Double Dummy, 95 each; Tenagra, 93; Grail, 91; Animosity, 90; Carroll D., 88, and Slidell, Buck Lodge, and Bijou, 85 each.

JOCKEY MAHER'S RETURN.

Most Successful American Rider in England Tells of His Experiences Abroad.

Daniel Maher, the most successful of the American jockeys who rode in Europe through the season just ended, arrived in New York on the White Star Line steamship Celtic yesterday. Maher has ridden continuously in England since late in the season of 1900, and achieved success there from the first, his best season, however, having been that of 1902, when he was third on the list of winning jockeys, and was regarded as the most popular race rider in England.

He rode this year for three important stables, under contracts with Sir Daniel Cooper, Sir James Miller, and Lord Cadogan, and finished with the record of having ridden the winners of 106 races in a total of 435 mounts. His record was excelled by only two of the best of the English jockeys, W. Lane, who led the winning list, and W. Halsey, who was second. A number of Maher's friends, among them several prominent horsemen, were at the pier to meet the returning rider and welcome him home. One of these repeated the report that has been circulated that Maher left England with $125,000 in gold that he had earned in the course of the racing season. The jockey laughed at the story and stated that he had hardly that amount of "change" with him, though he had been as successful as he could wish on the English turf.

"The story which has been published that I rode for King Edward is a mistake," he said when asked about his engagements for next season. "I did not wear the royal colors, nor did I sign to ride for the King during next season. I have signed to ride next year for the same gentlemen I was under contract to last season. I rode two of the best two-year-olds in England last season—Roxsand and Flotsam."

Maher was not inclined to discuss the troubles of Milton Henry and J. Reiff on the French tracks. He said that he did not know much about the racing on the French tracks, though he had ridden some races in that country.

Maher came into prominence as a jockey in this country in 1897, when he was rated the best lightweight of the American turf. He was educated in what is known as the "Daly" school, and rode first as an apprentice for Michael Daly and W. C. Daly for about two years before he attracted much attention. In 1897 he became the protégé of David Gideon, and from that time ranked with the first jockeys. He was under engagement to the leading stables for the succeeding three years, and aside from the one occasion, when, in 1899, the late W. H. Clark, who then employed him, refused to permit him to ride either his or other horses because of suspicions aroused in connection with the defeat of the horse Banastar for the Suburban Handicap, Maher has been clear of all turf scandals. In the late Fall of 1900 Maher went to England under contract to ride for the late Pierre Lorillard, and since that time has ridden almost exclusively. Maher will spend the Winter with his parents in Hartford, and it is improbable that he will do any riding on the Winter tracks at San Francisco or New Orleans, though he has been offered strong inducements to accept mounts.

Fine Horses Shown at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 28.—Increased interest and greater enthusiasm marked the second night of the horse show which the Orange Riding and Driving Club is holding this week. In all 104 horses had judgment passed upon them to-night. The evening opened with a competition for a cup offered by F. S. Flower, in which six pairs of carriage horses were judged. Prizes of $50 and $25 were offered in the class for twelve harness horses. Thomas A. Gillespie of South Orange offered two prizes of $35 and $15 in the class for ten saddle horses. In the contest for a cup in the carriage horse contest three pairs were shown driven by women.

An attractive field was shown in the class of sixteen horses hitched to runabouts. Some clever jumping was seen in a class of eight jumpers which competed for prizes of $50 and $25 offered by James G. Marshall. Everett Colby, Miss Luella Day, and Walter D. Grand all aroused enthusiasm by their clever horsemanship in the class for three four-in-hands for a prize cup. Dr. Ernest Buckley offered a prize cup in the last event of the evening in a class for five jumpers.

CHAMPION GOLFERS WIN.

Travis and Douglas Expected to Meet in the Final Round on the Lakewood Links.

Walter J. Travis, Findlay S. Douglas and Charles B. Macdonald, all former national golf champions, won both of the matches which each played yesterday in the Lakewood contest of the open tournament given by the Lakewood Golf Club. Macdonald and Travis will meet in the semi-final round this morning for the chief trophy, while Douglas will meet H. L. Gaw, an exceedingly capable golfer from the University of Pennsylvania. The critics expect to see Travis and Douglas come together in the final round which will be a repetition of the recent Atlantic City tournament. Travis beat Douglas in that event.

None of the former champions had any difficulty in winning their matches. The closest of them all was Macdonald's defeat of George T. Brohan of Princeton, by 3 up and 2 to play, in the second round, so it will be seen that the other victories were won by comfortable margins. Two rounds in each of the three cup contests were finished. There was a strong wind during most of the day and no record scores were attempted. The tournament will be finished today, and there will be a handicap in addition to the cup event.

The summaries of the match play rounds are:

Lakewood Cup.—First Round—George T. Brokaw, Princeton, beat J. B. Coles Tappan, Nassau Country Club, by 8 up and 7 to play; Charles Blair MacDonald, Garden City, beat C. C. Mason, Cresson A. C., by 5 up and 4 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat L. B. Kerr, Fairfield, by 6 up and 5 to play; Dr. D. F. Fredericks, Oil City, beat A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country Club, beat Sidney A. Carpenter, Philadelphia Country Club, by 6 up and 4 to play; W. B. Barnwell, Oakland, beat Charles L. Tappin, Westbrook, by default; E. L. Gaw, University of Pennsylvania, beat W. W. Burton, California, by 1 up and 6 to play; James L. Taylor, Dyker Meadow, beat E. M. Hunt, Trenton, by 2 up.

Second Round—MacDonald beat Brokaw, 3 up and 2 to play; Travis beat Fredericks, 6 up and 4 to play; Douglas beat Barnwell, 6 up and 4 to play; Gaw beat Taylor, 6 up and 5 to play.

Second Cup.—Final Round—R. P. Worrell, Lakewood, beat D. C. Dodder, Dyker Meadow, by 1 up; H. K. Walters, Lakewood, beat W. L. Gunther, Oakland, by 3 up and 4 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat C. M. Hamilton, Shinnecock, by default; T. D. Hooper, Nassau, beat Jasper Lynch, by 6 up and 4 to play; R. L. Rashleigh, Westchester Golf, beat Daniel Bacon, Arnsley, by 2 up; John M. Ward, Fox Hills, beat F. C. Jennings, Nassau, by 2 up and 3 to play; Arthur E. Whitney, Nassau Country Club, beat John Sherwood, Allegheny Country Club, by 2 up and 1 to play; Moller beat Hooper, 4 up and 2 to play; Ward beat Redfield, 7 up and 5 to play; Maxwell beat Whitney, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Cup.—First Round—R. A. Rainey, Plainfield, beat P. C. Painter, Elizabeth, by 2 up; W. S. Pickett, Crescent A. C., beat Howard Maxwell, Nassau Country Club, by 4 up and 3 to play; T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat J. Day, Lakewood, by default; G. C. Low, Berkeley, beat James A. Stillman, Newport, by 2 up; Paul Waterman, Englewood, beat H. McSweeney, Oil City, by 4 up and 3 to play; P. A. Castnes, University of Pennsylvania, beat J. J. O'Donohue, Fox Hills, by 1 up; A. M. Dallett, St. David's, beat H. W. Terhune, Lakewood, by 3 up and 1 to play; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, beat Dr. W. S. Fisher, York Harbor, by 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Rainey beat Pickett, 3 up and 1 to play; Reid beat Low, 5 up and 4 to play; Waterman beat Castner, 2 up and 1 to play; Dallett beat Kane, 1 up.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Midwood Council Wins Two Games in Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League Tournament.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League tournament last night the Midwood Council bowlers won two games, defeating the De Witt Clinton and the Ridgewood Councils teams. The scores follow:

BROOKLYN ROYAL ARCANUM LEAGUE.
Elephant Club Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 187; Ruprecht, 199; Wilson, 180; Connelley, 183; Lockwood, 199. Total, 948.
Ridgewood Council—Von Glahn, 164; Martin, 170; Haase, 181; De Mattia, 209; Dank, 182. Total, 906.

SECOND GAME.—De Witt Clinton Council—Connelley, 194; Lockwood, 179; Wilson, 180; Ruprecht, 161; Robinson, 146. Total, 860.
Ridgewood Council—Von Glahn, 164; Martin, 153; Diehl, 135. Total, 728.

THIRD GAME.—Midwood Council—Snydam, 129; Crowell, 214; Pearce, 110; Becker, 167; Heingardner, 203. Total, 823.

THIRD GAME.—Midwood Council—Snydam, 144; Crowell, 163; Pearce, 128; Becker, 185; Heingardner, 188. Total, 797.
De Witt Clinton Council—Robinson, 146; Ruprecht, 161; Wilson, 113; Connolley, 169; Lockwook, 169. Total, 758.

KNICKERBOCKER LEAGUE.
Schwartje & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—United National Bank—Elbridge, 134; Gennerich, 172; Schmittberger, 103; Sobellenberg, 138; Lange, 161. Total, 706.
Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 174; Gerdts, 142; Davidson, 130; Moench, 157; Gillespie, 179. Total, 782.

SECOND GAME.—United National Bank—Elbridge, 166; Gennerich, 162; Schmittberger, 99; Schnellenberg, 122; Lange, 153. Total, 702.
First National Bank—Murphy, 137; Garrison, 137; Warren, 147; Harriman, 146; Church, 144. Total, 701.

THIRD GAME.—First National Bank—Murphy, 164; Garrison, 126; Warren, 162; Harriman, 189; Church, 156. Total, 797.
Corn Exchange Bank, Union Square Branch—Odell, 124; Gerdts, 168; Davidson, 160; Moench, 150; Gillespie, 157. Total, 799.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LEAGUE.
Starr's National Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Cunnion, 110; Carmody, 131; Griffin, 143; McGowan, 131; Sheridan, 164. Total, 679.
St. Nicholas Council—Cavanaugh, 126; Spurgeon, 144; Flynn, 128; King, 149; Murphy, 139. Total, 684.

SECOND GAME.—Mystic Rose Council—Scully, 134; Carmody, 149; Griffin, 138; McGowan, 138; Sheridan, 178. Total, 677.
St. Nicholas Council—Cavanaugh, 156; Gormully, 134; Spurgeon, 112; Gleason, 140; O'Brien, 106; Holker, 127. Total, 635.

St. Nicholas Council—Cavanaugh, 127; Spurgeon, 149; Flynn, 120; King, 123; Murphy, 194. Total, 719.

Preparing for Six-Day Cycle Race.

While the foreign riders who are to take part in the international six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden a week hence are training on the Manhattan Beach track, Jimmy Michael, Harry Elkes, and Eddie Bald have decided to go to Philadelphia for their preparatory work. All three are of the opinion that they can work out to better advantage on the Coliseum track at Philadelphia, where they will not be interfered with as there are so many men now practicing on the Manhattan Beach track.

Michael will not take part in the six-day event, but will be seen through the week in several short-distance contests. He is matched against Harry Elkes for a twenty-mile paced race in the Garden next Saturday evening, and as each defeated the other in Paris this year the outcome of this event will decide the question of supremacy between them.

Elkes and Bald will be one of the many American teams in the long-distance contest. Jed Meeker, who finished second in last year's event with Benny Munroe as a

Amusements.

BELASCO THEATRE To-day at 2. To-night at 8. Last 2 Times—DAVID BELASCO Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in His Play, DU BARRY. WED., DEC. 3d, DAVID BELASCO will present BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS. Seats now on sale.

West End Theatre 125 St., block W. of 8th Av. Matinée To-day. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c.—"ARE YOU A MASON?" To-m'ow Sunday at 8 o'clock, SOUSA Seats Now on Sale. To-m'ow Night—Big Vaudeville Concert—25 & 50c. Dec. 1—MARGARET MAY in "WINCHESTER."

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RALPH BULLOCK, 104 YEARS OLD.

Mr. Bullock's wife died twenty years ago, and he is living with one of his grandchildren. Sixty-five grandchildren are married, and they are all strong and healthy. His descendants who live in Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn and Manhattan are the McDonald, Watts, Hurst, Bullock and Clark families.

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THE CHARLESTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Reason and the teachings of experience stand opposed to the theories by which President ROOSEVELT attempts to justify his appointment of a colored man as Collector of the Port of Charleston. Manifestly it cannot be for the good of the Customs Service that the office of Collector at that port should be held by a man whose appointment is distasteful and offensive to ninety-nine-hundredths of the persons having business to do at the Custom House. It is equally manifest that there is no advantage for the Administration or the Government in an act that embitters an entire community against the President. Plainest and clearest of all, the colored race, either individually or as a whole, has nothing to gain by obstinate persistence in a policy which intensifies race feeling and confirms the resolve of the whites of the South to resist by every means in their power the political advancement of the blacks.

The President might disregard all these things, he might take the risk and incur the inconvenience of bitter feeling and intensified race prejudice, if only he were convinced that by continuing the policy of appointing blacks to office little by little prejudice would wear away, opposition diminish, and a time at length come when the appointment of a black man in South Carolina would attract no more attention than it would in Massachusetts. He might furthermore feel that the policy was justified if it was really helpful to the colored people, if through political recognition they were elevated mentally, morally, and as men, and were making visible progress toward better citizenship. That is his theory, but the facts of forty years' experience confute it. He is trying by use of the power of appointment to efface the distinction between the whites of the South and a race which they universally regard as inferior. In this attempt the Administration is dashing its head against a granite wall.

When Mr. ROOSEVELT declares that it has been his "constant policy in every State where their numbers warranted it to recognize colored men of good repute and standing in making appointments to office," he shows that the controlling idea in his mind is not the good of the service, but some notion of political or party practice. If there were but one colored man in all South Carolina, and he were the best man in the State for Collector of Charleston, his appointment would have better warrant than the appointment of Dr. CRUM, one of many thousand colored men, who it cannot be supposed is the best man in the State for the place. The idea of numbers suggests at once the consideration of proportional representation. That is clearly a party matter.

Mr. BOOKER WASHINGTON in his letter to The Birmingham Age-Herald makes, though probably without intending it, a most effective reply to the President's argument:

> My lifework is the promotion of the education of my race. It is well known that I have always advised my people that it is of supreme importance, at this period of their development, that they should concentrate their thought and energy on the securing of homes, the cultivation of habits of thrift, economy, skill, intelligence, high moral character, and the gaining of the respect and confidence of their neighbors, white and black, both in the South and North. From such teaching and counsel no influence can ever divert me. * * *
>
> At every proper opportunity I say to the youth of our people that they will make a mistake if they seek to succeed in life by mere political activity in the hope of holding political office.

The teaching and the example of Mr. WASHINGTON will help his race to show what capacity for advancement there is in them, it will help them to make the best use of their opportunities. The President, by appointing colored men to offices in communities where the appointments excite only indignation and bitterness, simply blocks the colored man's path of progress.

AMBASSADOR WHITE.

No parting compliment, we may be sure, could have touched the retiring Ambassador of the United States at Berlin so nearly as the conferring upon him of the annual medal required by German statute and custom to be bestowed upon the most deserving person of the year. The compliment needed no heightening. But it was in fact heightened by the Kaiser's assurance to the retiring Ambassador that, although he himself highly approved the award, yet it was made upon the recommendation of the Chancellor and the Foreign Secretary, and that his personal parting compliment would be conveyed in another form.

We are very much in these things.

It has indeed been objected to certain Americans, talked about for the Court of St. James's, that they "didn't know the language." That would commonly have been an insuperable objection, in old days, to Ministers accredited to any Continental Court. But things are growing much better. It is recognized now that, although it is by no means necessary that an American representative should know the language of the particular country to which he goes, (a qualification which would tend to reduce a Minister to the intellectual level of an interpreter,) it would be quite ridiculous to send him if he knew no language but his own, and even more if he could not make himself understood in the French which has succeeded Latin as the language of international intercourse.

Of course, Mr. WHITE has far more important qualifications for representing his country than a knowledge of the German language, or even than a knowledge of and sympathy with German affairs and German ideas. But he has had that qualification too, and his countrymen have been getting the advantage of it through his long, honorable, and useful service.

It is not so very long since diplomatic appointments, being acquired as political prizes were distributed without the slightest reference to personal and special qualifications. The result of this pleasing arrangement was that the American Minister at a foreign Court was absolutely disabled from doing his country good service, and passed his term as an object of derision to his colleagues. That time, we may hope, is now past. Certainly during the Administration of President MCKINLEY, and so far during the Administration of President ROOSEVELT, special fitness has been kept strictly in view in diplomatic appointments. Thanks, doubtless, to Secretary HAY, who has served under both Administrations, and who has the advantage of a diplomatic experience of his own, the Diplomatic Service has become virtually a branch of the effectively "classified" civil service. The excellent tradition thus established it will be difficult for any future Administration to overthrow. We have, in fact, thanks to the Executive, at least for the time, the "Consular and Diplomatic Service" arranged according to merit, which we have so long vainly desired.

SETTLEMENT WORK.

The account that has been made public of the decision of young Mr. STOKES to enter permanently upon what is known as Settlement work on the east side is interesting in itself and in the indication it affords of a tendency by no means rare in the young men of his circumstances and education. It is a tendency quite distinct from that of mere philanthropy, which may and often does express itself in the giving of money and in sustaining institutions managed, and generally well managed, by others. Certainly we have no wish to reflect on either the motives or the judgment of those who seek almoners in this way, which in a large proportion of cases is practically the only way really open. It remains true, however, that what can be done in the method selected by Mr. STOKES is something distinct in nature and in value.

For one thing—and this was brought out very plainly in the statement by Mr. STOKES's friend—the individual work of the Settlement is adapted to check the growth of misunderstanding as to the existence and the meaning of "classes" in this country, a misunderstanding that has had some unfortunate consequences, and may involve others still more regrettable. It is perfectly well known that we have and can have in this country no "classes" founded on birth. No child is born to the possession of titles or inherited authority or special privileges protected by law. The political honors of the Republic and of all the divisions thereof are open to attainment by substantially the same means for all who choose to aspire to them. The means are sometimes such that there is no honor in success, but whatever there is of profit or distinction or influence is the birthright of no one group or of their descendants. Even what are usually known as social privileges are not necessarily conferred by birth. Whether they attach to wealth or to culture, to lavish expenditure or to refined taste and moral worth, the children of the poorest of the community may gain them, and as a matter of fact "society," however constituted, is constantly recruited from sources in which special advantages do not exist.

But it is not to be denied that there is in the minds of the many who do not enjoy them and of the few who do the notion that the benefits of wealth and leisure and education and social intercourse really belong in some way to a peculiar collection of individuals, who regard themselves and are regarded generally as a "class," and usually as an "upper class." The meaning attached to the term is largely an inheritance from the mother country, in which such a class really was found, the membership of which depended on birth—a class considerably modified by the progress of the last century and much diluted by the access of men and women of wealth or of distinction won without "high" birth, but still persisting and exercising a strong influence on the life of the country. Now, it seems to have come about in America that the class feeling has grown up without the basis of undisputed right attaching to birth, and the effect on those who entertain the feeling and on those who resent it is not good. In the absence of the acknowledged hereditary claim, there arises on the one hand an especially empty and vain sense of superiority and on the other a sense sometimes of justified indignation, sometimes of bitter animosity not untouched with envy and covetousness. The unmeasured denunciation of the "capitalist class," and often the conduct of some of those who represent it, are evils and may become dangerous. They give rise to a tendency to substitute an abstraction for reality and to group all members of society according to that abstraction, in pride or in hatred and contempt, as the case may be.

It is against this influence that the Settlement is more or less consciously and consistently directed, and most of the work that is done there is admirable in purpose and spirit and sound in effect. Whether the motive is religious or simply ethical—there are some engaged in it who are, in the quaint New England phrase, "wholly given over to morality"—the result is pretty sure to be of much worth. It is a wholesome thing that young men, with every chance and much temptation to a life of relative idleness or of continued money-getting, are able to find satisfactory employment for their time and energies and for the profitable investment of their unusual culture in such occupation.

THE KRUPP SLANDERS.

The animus of the attack of Vorwärts, Herr BEBEL'S Socialist organ, upon the character and work of FREIDRICH ALFRED KRUPP, and which is supposed to have so shocked him as to cause his sudden and premature death, is perfectly understood by those who know how little progress has been made at Essen in the propaganda of this mischievous cult. By those who worked with and for him KRUPP was neither disliked nor distrusted. His plans for benefiting labor and especially for encouraging self help among the army of wage earners connected with his vast industry were so practical and generally satisfactory that efforts made to create discontent and make Essen a centre of agitation for a general overturning of the established order of things met with no encouragement. KRUPP was not a man to be trifled with, but among his workmen he was not considered a hard master. He was ever impatient of inferiority and without sympathy for laziness, but the faithful and competent workman was safe in his employ and instant and generous recognition awaited those who could contribute something to the progress of the metallurgic arts. His own time and thought were largely devoted to experimentation, and a suggestion of improvement or economy in the operation of his plant he valued more than any service which could be rendered him. His plans for the betterment of the condition of his employés were well considered, and he never lost sight of the danger which would follow the habit of giving something for nothing. He built a city of model dwellings, but demanded rental for them and collected it promptly and impartially. He founded many institutions for the education and recreation of his people, but in every instance planned his philanthropy along lines requiring the co-operation of the beneficiaries in their maintenance. His system worked so well that the effort to spread at Essen the demoralizing and destructive doctrines which are the bane of the German workman and which are likely to make him an Anarchist were wholly unsuccessful. Hence the attack upon his character, habits, and purposes, which is believed to have caused his death.

The vindication of his good name is a small recompense to his family for the irremediable wrong done to him and them and to Germany by his enemies and the enemies of society. In his death his country loses its foremost citizen and the man who has done most to promote its industrial progress; but doubtless the Socialist agitators consider it a triumph and a cause for rejoicing. The German Nation has reason to think otherwise; and it will appreciate the sentiments which prompted the German Emperor to say at his grave:

> This man, who was German to the core, who lived always for others, for the welfare of the Fatherland, and, above all, for his own workmen, had his honor assailed. I considered it my duty to stand beside the widow and daughters of my friend. Certain special circumstances which attended the sad event also impelled me, as the supreme head of the empire, to be present here in order to hold the shield of the German Emperor over the house and memory of the dead.

The characteristic self-consciousness of the Emperor's language is perhaps the best evidence of the spontaneity of his tribute to the memory of the greatest of his subjects.

THANKSGIVING "FANTASTICS."

Each of our public holidays has developed characteristic observances of its own. So far as these observances are public they incite citizens to gird up their loins and flee unto the mountains or unto the seashore, as the case may be. The Fourth of July is a terrible day in town. But on the last Thursday of November there is no inducement to the average citizen to flee. Why should he not be allowed to stay?

He cannot stay in peace simply because a howling mob of chartered children not only patrols the sidewalk

> all the while
> Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds,

but also, when he ventures forth, assails him with demands for backsheesh.

This is all wrong. These barbarous customs doubtless originated in the procession of "fantastics" which, twenty years ago, was composed of adults who thought it amusing to dress themselves in bedclothes and mount horses and betake themselves to the suburbs for the day. But this is a very different matter. The only common element is the ridiculous clothes which adults wore then and children wear now on Thanksgiving Day. The fishhorn was wanting, to, and, shortly, was the necessary new exhibited by pulling all the private doorbells and holding up all the pedestrians on the sidewalks. It is these two features which go far to make the modern observance of Thanksgiving Day intolerable. Both of them are strictly illegal. Both of them are public nuisances.

The action of the bar of Kings County in asking the Governor to assign Justices BARTLETT and WOODWARD to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, is not only a testimonial of fitness of which these Judges may well be proud, but it is another proof of the impartial and non-partisan spirit which more and more characterizes the bar. Justice BARTLETT is a Democrat and Justice WOODWARD is a Republican in all matters where a Judge may properly be classed in one party or another. But it is the experience of the lawyers who have practiced before them, and who must have the most intimate knowledge of the way in which they have discharged their duties, that neither of them allows his political affiliations to influence his conduct, and that both of them are worthy of further service. This action of the bar is equally creditable to those who are the subject of it and those who have taken it. And it is no small thing for the public to understand that in the opinion of these experts one party is just as capable as the other of furnishing good material for the bench.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That the architects have succeeded in solving the problem of making buildings in which it is hardly possible for a fire to spread beyond a single floor or room has been demonstrated many times of late, and it now behooves them to attack the almost equally important problem of confining smoke as well as fire within narrow spaces. Our own recent experience as to what the smoke from a very small fire can do in a building itself indestructible was only one of hundreds of the same kind, and the fire in the Young Men's Christian Association building this week came near enforcing the same lesson by a much larger number of asphyxiations. Elevator shafts are no longer so made as to supply the material for pillars of flame, but they still too often serve to convey smoke from a trivial fire in a cellar or on a lower floor to all the upper parts of a great structure, and although smoke is not quite so bad as fire, it is still sufficiently dangerous to human life. Of course the architects can conquer this peril as soon as they really try, and, with the day fast approaching when in cities the tall building will be the rule and the low one the exception, they should get to work on the task at once. Till the end of time mankind must deal with combustible wares and store them in larger or smaller quantities in almost every building it erects and uses. There is, accordingly, no hope of excluding the possibility of smoke by excluding the possibility of fire. We must have both—and control both. It is not enough to control the fire and let the smoke carry on the work of killing.

—Western cattle men have never been noted for their love of law or for scrupulous obedience to it, and there will be no general surprise if the latest stories about their land-grabbing exploits should be established in court. There is nothing incredible in them—nothing not to be expected from men who did not hesitate to wage deadly war on those who first invaded the public lands which the cattle kings had come to consider their own private property. The making of fraudulent entries would naturally suggest itself to the would-be monopolizers of the ranges as soon as settlers became too numerous to be frightened away by the old-fashioned methods. If the cattle men, in the days of their power, hadn't been even more foolish than wicked, one could have a trace of sympathy for them now that it is becoming so difficult to carry on the honest part of their immensely important business. But they ruined the great pastures out of which they made their fortunes, and to increase their immediate profits turned into barren deserts the plains that endless herds of buffalo had not been able to rob of their grasses. This was the worst crime of the cattle-raisers, and, as they can never be punished for it, the prospect that they are now likely to answer for some of their minor offenses will be viewed with tranquil joy.

The Typical English Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. William Aipin, who failed to obtain a drink of "half and half" in England, may be interested to know that had he visited that south district of London between Walworth and Peckham, any publican or workingman would have understood him had he spoken about "a pint of four-half." This connotes a mixture of more or less equal parts of ale at fourpence the quart and of porter at threepence the quart, twopence, however, being the charge for a pint of the combination. At all events this was the case up to the year 1890, and is well within the memory of DUDLEY W. WALTON.
New York, Nov. 26, 1902.

NUGGETS.

The Artist's Eye.

Friend—Didn't you find New York perfectly horrible?
Artist—No; the smoke and dust effects were positively stunning.—Judge.

Extenuating Circumstance.

O'Crit—I believe in prohibition myself.
Reuben—Wonder you don't practice it, then. I saw you in Ginsling's saloon this morning.
O'Crit—Yes—er—I wasn't myself this morning.—Philadelphia Press.

He Does Protest.

"The gentleman who talks so loud is a member of the Massachusetts Peace Society."
"What is he finding fault about?"
"He says the country never will submit to having a Cannon in the Speaker's chair."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Reform Him.

Minister—You say you are going to marry a man to reform him. That is noble. May I ask who it is?
Miss Beauti—It's young Mr. Bondclipper.
Minister—Indeed! I did not know he had any bad habits.
Miss Beauti—Yes, his friends say that he is becoming quite miserly.—New York Weekly.

A COLD-BLOODED RESOLVE.

From The Washington Star.

I like to sit and theorize
On problems vast and deep;
To muse with slowly drooping eyes
And think myself to sleep.
The rugged road to fame and pelf
Let men more strenuous try;
I'll manage to content myself
With telling "how" and "why."

I shall assume a manner wise,
But ne'er an effort make.
My task 'twill be to criticise
The other man's mistake.
And when the toiler is forgot
My rank none shall deny,
For I shall always talk a lot
And tell 'em "how" and "why."

This folly subtle and intense
In humankind appears;
Men won't believe their common sense
And yet believe their ears.
With phrases composite and prolix
I'll struggle to supply
Like a great demand for golden bricks,
I'll tell 'em "how" and "why."

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

First Appearance of the New Conductor and the New Tenor.

Mr. Hertz Shows Skill and a Command of the Resources of His Art—Anthes as Lohengrin.

The performance of "Lohengrin" last evening at the opera—the third subscription night—was of importance as disclosing to this public the powers of two of the new members of Mr. Grau's company, upon whom much will depend in the coming season. Mr. Alfred Hertz, the new conductor, who comes from Breslau to take charge of the German performances, and Mr. Georg Anthes, the tenor, who is expected to fill the leading rôles in the same performances, and who comes from the royal opera of Dresden, made their first appearances. The rest of the cast was composed of singers who have often in previous seasons taken the parts that were allotted to them in last evening's performance.

The assignment as printed upon the house bill, as doubtless most of the audience very soon discovered, was wrong in two particulars—Mr. Bispham, who was not named in the type, was the Telramund, and Mr. Mühlmann, who was set down for that character, was the herald, while Mr. Dufriche, mentioned in the latter place, took no part in the doings of the evening.

Mr. Hertz is a conductor whom the lovers of the German repertory need not be afraid to see occupying the conductor's stand at the Metropolitan. He is not a commanding genius, but he is a leader of strong and masterful personality, with a firm grasp of everything that is going on in the orchestra and upon the stage. He made it plain that he is possessed of abundance of skill and routine. He knows what he wants and how to get it. His beat is firm, clear cut, and decisive, and his influence never found wanting. Mr. Hertz is thoroughly familiar with the score of "Lohengrin" at least.

It is in his ideas of tempo that he will meet with disapprobation. He showed the tendency to linger and dwell upon the sustained passages that is a characteristic of so many of the younger conductors in Germany at this time, and in the prelude and throughout much of the first act the tempo was taken considerably slower than we are used to. Mr. Hertz had evidently a well-defined and definite scheme of the whole in his mind, however, and his deliberation was consistent with it. Yet he is not without a feeling for elasticity and dramatic modifications of tempo, and there were not a few passages in which there was the vigorous pulse of dramatic life and climaxes that were well wrought.

So far as could be judged from what he did last evening he has the skill, and, to a certain degree, the temperament for the task that lies before him. In works less thoroughly ingrained than "Lohengrin" as a matter of tradition in the well-schooled conductor of the German repertory, he will have an opportunity to show more clearly what his powers are. With many excellences, the performance last evening was scarcely a brilliant one. Mr. Anthes is a tenor of the German type, of whom we have had many representatives here. His voice last evening gave the impression of a somewhat hard, metallic quality, without great sensuous beauty. It is an organ of power and considerable sonority; but he did not disclose much subtlety in its use or much power of modulating and coloring it to express shades of dramatic meaning. His phrasing seemed last evening to lack smoothness and finish, and, as in the case of so many of his compatriot singers, it has little breadth and sustained power. Everything is short-breathed and disjointed. As an actor Mr. Anthes showed a rather matter-of-fact conception of the Grail Knight's character and office. He represented him as commissioned with a duty that he was to perform in as capable and expeditious a manner as possible.

Of the celestial spirit, the tranquil poise, and the human tenderness of Lohengrin, Mr. Anthes appears to have little comprehension. He is a "competent" artist; but of such competency as may be feared somewhat, it seemed, for the impulses and enthusiasms of an artist there were not many in evidence last evening.

Mme. Gadski, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mr. Bispham and Mr. Edward de Reszke are all familiar representatives of the parts of Elsa, Ortrud, Telramund, and the King, and there is little need to comment on them now. There was some singing out of tune in the first act in which Mr. de Reszke and Mme. Gadski had a certain share that made their admirers uneasy—fortunately the new tenor had none of it—and the chorus participated in it largely with unaffected indifference.

CARL VENTH'S "HIAWATHA" CYCLE

If you cannot write a song that shall compel acceptance through its lyric beauty the next best thing to do is to write a "song cycle" for solos and quartet. This is an epidemic form of fury that possesses composers of the present day, big and little, chiefly little, and is invading all known quarters. It has now reached Brooklyn, and Carl Venth, a musician resident in that borough, has produced and performed yesterday in Mendelssohn Hall what he calls a "dramatic song cycle," entitled "Hiawatha's Wooing." For this purpose it was necessary to tamper with Longfellow's poem; the words used have been adapted, as the programme informs us, and original matter has been introduced by another hand.

Mr. Venth is highly ambitious in his scheme; the verses are chosen to form a connected scene in which Hiawatha, Nokomis, Minnehaha, and an arrow maker, her father, are the speaking personages. The quartet sings a hymn to the Great Spirit in what is presumably the Ojibway language; it also sings an invocation to the Star of the East in the same tongue, and a few other passages in English. There is an occasional duet and a trio; the rest is a succession of musical monologues, with piano accompaniment and intermezzos of varying length.

It may be doubted whether these excerpts, even if helped out by a present-day poet who knew more than Longfellow about the exigencies of song cycles, could be made the subject of interesting treatment in music. At all events, Mr. Venth's music is feeble, and little more than a pale reflection of what various modern composers have said in recent years much more effectively. There are a few passages in which he has tried apparently to reproduce bits of Indian melody, but they are not knit into the structure of the music, and are too brief to be of significance.

Choral Union's Classes.

The Choral Union announces that applications for the admission of new members without examination are not to be accepted after Dec. 7. Such applications may be made at the office, 41 Univeristy Place, any evening except Sunday, between 8 and 10 o'clock, or at any class in session. A correct ear and an ordinary singing voice are the only requirements.

MRS. ROOSEVELT "AT HOME."

Mistress of the White House Receives Several Hundred Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Roosevelt held her first large "at home" of the year to-day from 4 to 6 o'clock, when she welcomed several hundred visitors in the Red Room, this apartment and the State dining room, adjoining, being thrown open for the afternoon.

Receiving with Mrs. Roosevelt were Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Payne and Miss Wilson, all of the Cabinet family; Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Cowles, and Mrs. Cortelyou. In the dining room were Miss Alice Roosevelt, her cousins, Miss Helen and Miss Christine Roosevelt, and Miss Robinson. The Misses Hitchcock and Miss Hagner did the honors of the tea table.

Among the guests were the German, French, Russian, Italian, British, and Mexican Ambassadors, and the following:

Mme. Mayor des Planches.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page.
Lady Herbert.	Justice and Mrs. Shiras.
Countess Cassini.	Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Scowl.
Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller.	Mrs. Sanger.
Gen. and Mrs. Corbin.	Miss Edith Sanger.
Justice and Mrs. Brewer.	Gen. and Mrs. Wood.
Justice McKenna and the Misses McKenna.	Rear Admiral and Mrs. Perry.
Senator and Mrs. Hale.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh.
Representative and Mrs. McClellan.	Gen. S. B. M. Young.
Major and Mrs. George M. Dunn.	Miss Young.
The Misses Harlan.	The Misses Warder.
Senator Kean.	Dr. and Mrs. Loring.
	Mr. and Mrs. De Peyster.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a gown of white crepe de chine.

Vice Chancellor Stevens's Engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Kinsley Twining of this city has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Edith De Gueldry Twining, to Vice Chancellor Frederick W. Stevens. Miss Twining is twenty-eight years of age, and Vice Chancellor Stevens is thirty years her senior. No date for the wedding has been announced.

SILVER LOWER AT MANILA.

Commercial Price 270, or Ten Points Below the Official Rate.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—Silver is being sold commercially here at 270, ten points below the official rate. Unless the market rallies the Government will be forced to change the official rate to meet the market rate.

Every decline in the price of silver increases the seriousness of the business situation in these islands.

FRIAR NEGOTIATIONS BEGUN.

Gov. Taft and Archbishop Guidi Will Hold Three Sessions Weekly.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—Gov. Taft and Archbishop Guidi have commenced the negotiations for the settlement of the pending questions between the Church and the State, and have agreed to hold at least three sessions weekly until a conclusion has been reached.

Gov. Taft will give a dinner in honor of Mgr. Guidi next Monday.

APARTMENT HOUSE PLAN OFF.

Fifth Avenue Property in Residential Portion Bought from Projectors of Sixteen-Story Building.

The property 835 Fifth Avenue, upon which, it had been announced, a sixteen-story bachelor apartment house would be erected, has passed out of the possession of Joel M. Marx. The property adjoins Frank Jay Gould's new residence, and the opinion prevailed in well-informed circles yesterday that he was the purchaser of it, although nothing of authoritative character could be had relative to the transaction except that the property is now in such hands as will prevent its use for any purposes not in keeping with the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood.

About three weeks ago title to the property passed to the City Real Estate Company, a corporation which frequently acts in the capacity of nominal owner for real estate, particularly in cases where several different interests control the real ownership. That circumstance led to the belief that adjoining owners had united in the purchase of 835 Fifth Avenue, although it was denied at the time that any such move had been made to block the apartment hotel project. These denials were reiterated last evening by one who would certainly have been consulted had there been any such union of owners.

HILL VISITS McLAUGHLIN.

It Was the Weather That the ex-Senator Discussed, the Brooklyn Leader Declares.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill yesterday paid a sudden visit to Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn. Mr. Hill arrived at Mr. McLaughlin's home in Remsen Street in the morning and spent about an hour in conference there with the Kings County leader. It was generally understood in Willoughby Street that at least one of the purposes of Mr. Hill's visit to Mr. McLaughlin was to discuss the question of a Democratic candidate for United States Senator.

The "Sage of Willoughby Street" was playing dominoes with several veteran volunteer firemen in their room in the basement of the Borough Hall when he was seen last night with regard to Mr. Hill's visit.

"Why," he said, looking up as he was about to play a domino, "Mr. Hill came to see me, sure enough. But don't you worry about it, young man; it was only a social visit." Then playing his domino: "Double six."

"Was not the matter of a candidate for United States Senator discussed?" was asked.

"Oh, no," responded the veteran leader, solemnly, shuffling the dominoes on the board for a new round of play. "We just sat around and talked about the weather and things like that. There isn't any politics to talk about just now."

ALFRED MOSELY'S PARTY BACK.

English Investigators of American Industrial Methods Return to New York.

Alfred Mosely, who came here from England some time ago with several delegates of trades unions to study the conditions of industry in this country, returned to New York yesterday after a tour through the various industrial centres of the United States.

"We were very much impressed," said Mr. Mosely, "with the open-mindedness of American employers, especially their willingness to explain everything in their power to help us to understand the systems in use."

Mr. Mosely was shown a quotation from an editorial in The London Times saying that English employers could find even more to learn than the workingmen in a trip of inquiry to America.

"I have seen the article," he said, "and I guess that the English employers can take care of themselves. It is true that the English employers really need the information they could acquire by studying the methods of this country, but they will probably have to learn through their workmen."

LUNCHEON BILLS TO DEVERY.

Corporation Counsel Rives made public an opinion yesterday that the cost of entertainments on the police boat Patrol during the celebration of Dewey Day and on other occasions, at which Tammany officials had luncheon on the craft, will have to be paid for by those who ordered the supplies, and not by the city. The claims amount to $330.

Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the Patrol said that the refreshments were ordered under the direction of Chief of Police Devery. Mr. Rives's opinion is that those who gave orders should foot the bills.

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN HERE.

Archbishop Patrick B. Riordan of San Francisco, who went abroad to press the California Pious Fund claim against Mexico, before the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic. After the court had sustained the Pious Fund claim by condemning Mexico to pay $900,000 arrears in interest, Archbishop Riordan went to Rome, where he had an audience with the Pope.

The prelate expressed himself as much pleased with the disposition of the case by the international court, and said that the amount of the award would be used to further the work of the Church in California.

He characterised as nonsense the report that he was to be transferred to Chicago as the successor to Archbishop Feehan.

The Archbishop was accompanied abroad by his secretary, the Rev. Charles A. Ramm, and was met at the pier by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The Union Pacific Pension System.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—Rules and regulations for a pension system, which will go into effect Jan. 1, 1903, have been completed by officials of the Union Pacific Railroad Company by which its old employes will be retired on pensions. Details of the system will not be made public until later. It is stated that the syatem will involve the annual distribution of more than $300,000, and is intended to cultivate a closer relation between the railroad and its employes.

School Commissioners Named.

Mayor Low last night announced the appointment of the following School Commissioners for the term of five years from Jan. 1 next: Charles C. Burlingham, A. Leo Everett, Frank T. Cannion, Jacob W. Mack, and Edward D. O'Brien, all of Manhattan; Frederick W. Jackson of the Bronx; Albert G. MacDonald, John Greene, and George D. Haplin of Brooklyn, and George A. Fuller of Queens.

POPE LEO'S ENCYCLICAL

Establishment of the Council to Interpret the Scriptures.

Will Be Composed of Cardinals, Who Will Be Aided by "Consultors"—Their Duties Set Forth at Length.

Copies have been received in this city of the recently issued encyclical letter of the Pope on "The Study of the Scriptures," in which is announced the establishment of a council or commission, to sit in Rome, and whose duty it will be "to devote their entire energy to insure that the Divine Words may receive that more minute explanation of them demanded by the time, and may be not only preserved from all taint of error, but even raised above rash opinions." The letter lays down for the council's duties the following principles:

"First of all, they will carefully investigate the modern trend of thought in this branch of study, and regard nothing discovered by modern research as foreign to their purpose—nay, they will use the utmost diligence and promptitude in taking up and turning by their writings to public use whatever may from day to day be discovered useful for Biblical exegesis. Thus they will pay great attention to philology, with its kindred sciences, and carefully follow their development. For immediately attacks on the Scriptures break out we must look for weapons to prevent truth from going down in the contest with error. So, too, we must see to it that the study of the ancient Oriental languages, and the knowledge of the codices, especially of the earliest codices, be not held in less estimation by us than by those who are not with us, for both these branches are of great moment in the studies in question.

"Next, with regard to the uncompromising maintenance of the authority of the Scriptures, they must exercise earnest care and diligence. They must work specially to prevent among Catholics the prevalence of that objectionable mode of thinking and acting which attributes undue weight to the opinions of the heterodox, almost as though the true knowledge of Scripture were to be sought principally in the show of erudition made by those who do not belong to us.

"For no Catholic can have any doubt about the truth which we have already dwelt upon at greater length, that God did not deliver up the Scriptures to the private judgment of doctors, but gave them to be interpreted by the teaching authority of the Church; in matters of faith and morals, relating to the formation of Christian doctrine, that must be held to be the true sense of Sacred Scripture which has been and is held by Holy Mother Church, to whom it belongs, to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures; and so no one may lawfully interpret Holy Scripture contrary to this sense, or even in opposition to the unanimous consensus of the fathers'; that the Divine Books are of such a nature the laws of hermeneutics do not avail to dispel the religious obscurity in which they are wrapped, but for this a guide and teacher has been divinely given in the Church, and, finally, that the legitimate sense of Divine Scripture is not by any means to be found outside the Church, nor can it be handed down by those who have repudiated the Church's teaching power and authority.

"The men who form the council will, therefore, have to be assiduous in the guardianship of those principles, and endeavor to win over by persuasion all those who are prone to excessive admiration for the heterodox, in order that they may more studiously hear and obey the true teacher, the Church. And although it has now become an established Catholic practice to take advantage of the writings of others, especially in criticism, this must be done always with caution and a judicious spirit. Our own workers will, with our emphatic sanction, cultivate the art of criticism as being of prime importance for the understanding of the opinion of hagiographers. We have no objection that in this branch they make use of aid furnished by the heterodox. They must be on their guard, however, not to be led thereby to intemperance of judgment, or this frequently the result of the system known as the higher criticism, the dangerous temerity of which we have more than once denounced.

"In the third place, with regard to that branch of the study directly concerned with the exposition of the Scriptures, seeing that this is a subject of the greatest utility for the faithful, the council will have to devote special care to it. It is hardly necessary to say that in texts the sense of which has been determined either by the sacred authors or has been authentically declared by the Church, men must be convinced that this is the only interpretation that can be approved according to sound hermeneutics.

"On the other hand, there are quite a number of texts on which there has hitherto been given no certain and definite exposition by the Church, and here private doctors may follow and defend that opinion which seems to them individually to be the most reasonable, but in these cases the analogy of faith and Catholic teaching are to be followed as a guiding principle. When the questions of this kind come under discussion great care must be taken not to allow the heat of argument to outstep the bounds of Christian charity, and the revealed truths and divine traditions themselves to seem to be made a matter of doubt. For it would be idle to hope for great results from the divers studies of many individuals without a certain principle of agreement and the frank recognition of fundamental principles. Wherefore it will also form a part of the work of the Council to insure due and dignified treatment of the principal questions discussed between Catholic doctors, and to accord all the light and authority of which they are possessed to the attainment of a decision.

"One important result of this policy will be that it will afford the Apostolic See time to declare at the proper moment what is to be inviolably held by Catholics, what is to be reserved for further investigation, and what is to be left to the judgment of private individuals."

The Council is to be composed of Cardinals to be named by the Pope. To these will be added, with the title and office of 'Consultors,' a number of distinguished men of different nationalities, noted for their sacred, and especially Biblical knowledge.

"In order to afford a timely aid for these labors in common," says the letter, "we have now set apart a certain portion of our Vatican library; and we shall see to it shortly that a large collection of codices and volumes dealing with Biblical subjects be here placed so as to be at hand for consultation. To carry out this plan it would be very desirable that Catholics of means should render their assistance by contributing funds or by forwarding useful books—so doing they will be co-operating by timely service with God, the Author of the Scriptures, and with the Church."

WANT THEIR ASHES HAULED.

Department Stores Protest at Stoppage and Commissioner Woodbury Gives Reasons.

The Aldermanic Committee on Street Cleaning held a hearing yesterday afternoon on the stoppage, by order of Commissioner Woodbury, of the removal of ashes and waste from office buildings and the big department stores. Lyman G. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers and representatives of other big department stores were present to protest.

Commissioner Woodbury declared that he was obliged to issue the order as he did not have enough carts, and the needs of the residential districts had to be attended to. He would be pleased to resume the service to the merchants and office buildings if his appropriation would be increased. He added that there was no law that compelled the Street Cleaning Commissioner to perform this work.

Alderman Florence, Chairman of the committee, said that the committee would give the Commissioner's remarks careful consideration.

Plans for Beautifying the City.

In response to a letter sent by Mayor Low to Frederick A. Lamb, Secretary of the Municipal Art League, a meeting will be held to-day in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in the New York Life Building, to take preliminary steps in the formation of a movement to advise the Mayor on methods of beautifying the city.

Hebrew Girls' Technical Work.

The Hebrew Technical School for Girls will hold in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy this afternoon, a reception, at which an exhibition of the work of the pupils will be a feature. The Board are [illegible]

GREAT GROWTH OF UNITED STATES NAVY

Secretary's Report Shows Progress Since Spanish War.

MORE OFFICERS IMPERATIVE

When All Ships Authorized Are Completed There Will Be a Deficiency of 1,360 Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The fighting strength of the American Navy, counting ships launched, under construction, and authorized by act of Congress, has increased to four times what it was at the commencement of the war with Spain. This is the vital fact in the report of Secretary of the Navy Moody, made public to-day.

"Among the most important lessons learned in the war with Spain," says the Secretary, "was that a modern navy cannot be improvised during a war or upon the threshold of a war. Much money was then expended in the purchase of ships. Many of them served useful auxiliary purposes, but it may well be doubted whether they added materially to the fighting efficiency of our fleet. The time best suited to development and perfection of our navy is the time when there is neither war nor the threat of war. Happily the present is such a time, and it permits dispassionate consideration of the future.

"The country approves, with hardly a dissenting voice, of the policy of strengthening our power upon the sea. What would have been an adequate navy some years ago is totally inadequate for the performance of the duties growing out of our new possessions in the Pacific and the Atlantic and the determination of Congress to construct a canal across the Isthmus."

That the lesson of the war with Spain has not gone unheeded by those charged with the administration of Government affairs Secretary Moody's report furnishes ample proof. When the decisive battle of that war was fought off the coast of Santiago on July 3, 1898, the United States had but four first-class battleships on the sea and all of them had been concentrated to capture or destroy Cervera's fleet. They were the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon. In addition to these Admiral Sampson had in his fleet the second-class battle ship Texas. These five vessels constituted the fighting line of the American Navy. Since that time there have been launched, commenced, and authorized the following battle ships of the first class: The Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois, Maine, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Connecticut. In addition to these there have also been authorized by the act of July 1, 1902, the Tennessee and Washington, two 14,500-ton armored cruisers. These vessels will be far superior both in displacement and equipment to the Texas.

WORK ON SHIPS DELAYED.

The construction in armored cruisers, protected cruisers, and other war craft has kept pace with the progress made in the construction of battle ships. At the close of the fiscal year there were under construction six armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, four monitors, thirteen torpedo boat destroyers, seven torpedo boats, and seven sub-marine torpedo boats. With regard to the progress being made upon new vessels, Secretary Moody has this to say:

"The general progess of work upon these vessels, particularly those of the larger class, has not been found to be satisfactory. The battle ships were, on June 30, 1902, from ten to twenty-nine months behind contract time; the armored cruisers from four to thirteen months; the protected cruisers from six to eighteen months, while the monitors were from sixteen to nineteen months in arrears."

During the fiscal year the following vessels have been finally accepted: The battle ships Alabama, Wisconsin, and Illinois; the torpedo boats Bailey, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Shubrick, and Stockton. The torpedo boats Thornton and Wilkes, and the destroyers Decatur, Perry, and Preble have been preliminarily accepted. Between July 1, 1902, and Nov. 1, 1902, the Thornton has been finally, and the following vessels preliminarily, accepted: The monitor Arkansas, the torpedo boat destroyers Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Paul Jones, Truxton, Whipple, and Worden, and the torpedo boat De Long.

THE NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

The Louisiana and Connecticut, the two new battle ships authorized by the last Congress, are to be the most powerful vessels yet laid down by the navy. The contract for the Louisiana has been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, after competition, for the sum of $3,990,000. It was provided in the act for the construction of these two battle ships that one of them might be built at such navy yard as the Secretary of the Navy might designate, and Secretary Moody has directed that work on the Connecticut be commenced at once at the navy yard in New York. The specifications for these two ships call for vessels 450 feet in length upon the load water line, about 77 feet beam, gross draught, about 24 feet; trial speed at sea, to be maintained four hours, 18 knots. It is intended to give these vessels each a main battery of four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and twelve 7-inch breech-loading rifles, and a secondary battery of twenty 3-inch 14-pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, six 1-pounder automatic guns, two 1-pounder semi-automatic guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns, calibre .30, and six automatic guns, calibre .30.

The plans and specifications for the Tennessee and Washington have been completed, and bids for their construction will be opened on Jan. 6, 1903.

Secretary Moody believes that the upbuilding of the navy should be steadily continued, and he makes the following recommendations for new ships:

"After most careful consideration, I believe it to be my duty to recommend a continuance without interruption of the increase of ships. The precise type of ships authorized must, of course, like the authorization itself, be referred to the wisdom of Congress, to whose committees recommendations in detail may be made. Differences of opinion exist among naval authorities, but all agree that not less than two battleships should be among the number authorized. Whether the others should be of the armored-cruiser type or of the unarmored cruiser and gunboat type which have proved so useful may well be left to future discussion."

He also recommends that a permanent hospital ship be secured.

DEVELOPMENT IN ARMAMENT.

Progress in the navy has not been confined to shipbuilding. Development has been steady along all lines making for greater fighting efficiency.

During the past year 233 guns, chiefly of large calibre, have been manufactured at the Naval Gun Factory, making a total of 1,210 guns thus far made at that establishment. No material change has been made in the method of gun construction, except that the tubes of all guns of and above six inches in calibre are now reinforced to the muzzle. Bery great increase in energy has, however, been obtained by increasing the length and weight of guns and by the use of smokeless powder.

The most interesting event of the year in connection with projectiles is the development of a new type of shell having the perforating power of an armor-piercing projectile, with a capacity for a large bursting charge. Several lots of such projectiles have passed the required test of perforating unbroken a plate of hard-faced armor a calibre in thickness, remaining in condition for effective bursting.

Congress at its last session authorized the Secretary of the Navy to establish a naval proving ground, and a board of officers has been appointed to select a site. In pursuance of this authorization a series of official experiments have been made since the beginning of the present fiscal year by a board of naval officers. The full result of these tests has been printed in connection with the report of the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering. As a result of the investigations thus far conducted, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering recommends the installation of liquid fuel appliances without delay in at least a third of the torpedo boats and destroyers.

The Secretary is not ready to recommend fuel oil for larger vessels yet.

NEED OF OFFICERS.

Secretary Moody says that the most imperative need of the navy to-day is additional officers. On this subject he says:

"I cannot overstate this need. It invites the instant attention of Congress. The administration of the department is embarassed almost daily by the lack of officers below command rank. This condition has been approaching for some years, and was clearly apprehended and stated by my predecessor in office. It is acute to-day, and when the ships already authorized are completed, it will be desperate unless there is early action."

The report has a table showing a present deficiency of 577 officers. It then says:

"In the above table only the serviceable ships of the navy are included, and to them there is allotted only the minimum number of officers required, the allowance being less than that made in the other navies of the world. It is too obvious to need more than mention that with squadrons in Pacific, Asiatic, European, and North and South Atlantic waters there must always be a certain number of officers in transit from one point of duty to another, and for the time being withdrawn from active duty.

"In considering the effect of this table it must be remembered that ordinarily in peace a considerable portion, say one-quarter, of the serviceable ships would be out of commission undergoing repairs and improvements, and that thus approximately 300 officers would be released for other duty. Even in such case, and by the detachment of officers from every point of duty on shore where the law and the absolute requirements of the service would permit it, we could not in time of peace officer three-quarters of our present fleet.

"But any comparison which does not take into account at least the future which is in sight would be totally inadequate, and therefore I project the comparison into the four years of our immediate future."

The report then shows that a total of 408 officers are needed for the new vessels, either now building or authorized, for which no provision has been made.

After enumerating these ships and the complement of officers each will need, the Secretary says:

"The importance of these ships is seen at a glance. Allowing the same proportion of officers in transit, on shore duty, sick, and on leave, will require 623 officers to produce the 498 demanded by our new ships. In these four years, moreover, it is estimated that not less than 160 officers will leave the service through resignation, retirement, or death. The deficiency in the number of officers required for the full complement of naval duty as indicated above will be at the end of four years as follows:

Present deficiency	577
Needed for new ships	623
Needed to fill vacancies	160
Total deficiency	1,360

"I am informed that under existing conditions 355 graduates of the Naval Academy may be expected during these four years. There is no other source of supply except a number, not exceeding 6 per annum, which may be obtained by the promotion of enlisted men. Unless, therefore, the above computation can be shown to be erroneous, we shall have in the near future something more than 1,000 officers less than the proper complement.

"The officers we need can be obtained from three sources only—by appointment from civil life, by promotion from the ranks, or by education and training at the Naval Academy. The first source has been so uniformly rejected by the opinions of all that I will not discuss it. Congress has indicated its opinion by abandoning this method in the Army and Marine Corps, and would not, it is assumed, adopt it for the line of the navy. The law already allows promotion from the ranks of not exceeding six enlisted men per annum.

"I recommend that this law be amended so as to permit the promotion of not more than 12 per annum.

"But the main source of our supply of officers must be from the Naval Academy. The duties of the modern naval officer are so varied and complex that they demand a rigorous and protracted education and training. This training and education can best be obtained at the National School at Annapolis. That school produces officers the equal of any in the world. When the best are obtainable, we need not content ourselves with anything less than the best. The Nation has devoted many millions of dollars to the upbuilding of this school, instituted and maintained for the single purpose of producing naval officers of the highest type.

"I therefore earnestly recommend that without a year's delay the number of midshipmen at the academy be increased sufficiently to meet present and prospective needs of the service."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Moody says there is no subject which deserves more careful consideration from Congress than that of naval stations. He says there is an imperative demand for the establishment of a naval station in the Philippines, and of another in the West Indies. Under the authorization of Congress 710 acres have been acquired for the establishment of a naval station in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The number of enlisted men in the navy on June 20, 1902, was 21,433. Of these, 8,032 were landsmen for training and apprenticeship. All men now enlisted are required to be either citizens or to have declared their intention to become such. Eighty-nine per cent. of the enlisted force are now citizens and 76 per cent. are native born.

The Navy Department employs about 15,000 men as artisans. If one of them, while in the exercise of due care, suffers injury or death through the negligence of the Government he is absolutely without redress. Secretary Moody expresses the hope that this state of affairs will be remedied by legislation."

Secretary Moody concludes his report with the following tribute to Admiral Dewey:

"I cannot close this report without acknowledging the sympathy, co-operation, and aid which I have received from the Admiral of the Navy. As President of the General Board of the Navy his services have been of great value to the department and the fleet. The security of his own fame has not lessened his interest in the service or diminished his effort for its improvement. His zealous earnestness in the cause is the good fortune of the department, and gives him an added title to the favor of the Nation."

Case of Paymaster Sullivan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President to-day settled the case of Paymaster John Clyde Sullivan of the navy by disapproving the adverse findings of the board which examined him for promotion. This officer recently was restored to the navy by an act of Congress, and when examined for promotion was reported to be mentally, morally, physically, and professionally unfit for advancement. The President's action leaves his present status in the navy unchanged.

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Effort to Secure Senator Penrose's Retirement and Elect ex-Postmaster General Smith.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Representative Young of Philadelphia, who arrived to-day, said he had no doubt about the re-election of Senator Penrose to the Senate, although a determined effort is being made by leaders of Republican organizations in Philadelphia to have Penrose give up the Senate and run for Mayor next February.

"The term is four years," said Mr. Young, "with a salary of $12,000 per annum. The patronage is simply colossal, nearly everything in sight being in the Mayor's control. Should Penrose yield to the wishes of his party lieutenants, which is possible, but not probable, an effort will be made to elect ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith to succeed him in the Senate. Quay, Smith, and Penrose are now pulling together just as if there had never been any estrangement between them. On the surface it looks not only like a queer, but an unsteady, combination, but the Senators assert that it is of the all-wool-and-a-yard-wide order—the real stuff.

"In taking in Smith the two Senators included also Representative John Dalzell of Pittsburg. They have the twenty-eight Republican votes of Pennsylvania in the House in solid array for Dalzell for Speaker, but now that Cannon seems to have got away with the trick it is conjectured that Quay will put the Pittsburg member in line to succeed to his (Quay's) seat in the Senate two years hence—that is, if the old warhorse in the meantime does not find conditions such that it will be worth his while to run again himself."

FAVOR ADMITTING CHINESE.

Americans in the Philippines Will Appeal to Congress—Demand for Lower Tobacco Tax There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Whether there will be legislation in the coming session of Congress in regard to Chinese exclusion from the Philippine Archipelago or not cannot be told at this time. There is a strong sentiment in favor of admitting the Chinese. Wherever they have gone prosperity has followed in agriculture and commerce. The Americans in the islands say that capital from this country will never go to the Philippines so long as labor conditions there are so unsatisfactory as they now are. With Chinese labor there would be no trouble in investing in the many lines of industry that promise large returns. The Chinese merchants also take the lead wherever they have settled in the islands.

There no doubt will be an appeal to Congress to let down the bars. The Chinese now are excluded under Gen. Otis's order, made in 1899. The Chinese Government has endeavored to secure a modification of that order, but to no purpose.

It is probable, too, that there will be a demand from the Philippines for modifications of some of the tariff schedules, especially those imposing taxes on tobacco. Congress last session removed the internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars made in the Philippines and reduced the duties on tobacco imported into this country by 25 per cent. Notwithstanding this, the imports of all kinds of Philippines products have not increased during the interval since the reduction. It is asserted that nothing short of a reduction of at least 75 per cent. would in any degree stimulate the exportation to this country of Philippine cigars. It is estimated that if the islands would send us from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 cigars annually if the tariff were thus reduced. This would in a measure cut into the Cuban and domestic manufacture of cigars, and would on that account be resisted.

The islands have practically lost their market in Spain without gaining one here.

LADRONES KILL AN AMERICAN.

Constabulary Inspector Hendryx Overcome by a Superior Force—Sultan of Bacolod Defiant.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—Constabulary Inspector Hendryx, who has been stationed in Samar Island, was killed last Tuesday by a band of ladrones. The reports regarding his death are meagre and indicate that Hendryx was attacked by a superior force of ladrones. His detachment of constabulary was routed and Hendryx, with one soldier, was surrounded and killed.

The Sultan of Bacolod, after professing friendship for America, has written a letter to Capt. Pershing at Camp Vicars, in which he calls Americans "hogs who eat hogs" and challenges them to fight. It is probable that Capt. Pershing will be ordered to take a column to Bacolod. The military men, however, doubt whether the Sultan will really fight.

MUCH-PENSIONED WOMAN.

She Survived Three Successive ex-Soldier Husbands and Has Wedded a Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The ease with which an old veteran can shuffle himself into the coils of matrimony is illustrated by an investigation which Pension Commissioner Ware has just completed in the case of a Mrs. Ashton of New Albany, Ind., who was reported to the Pension Office as having drawn four pensions. A long quest through the records was made, and it was found that Mrs. Ashton, ever since the close of the war, has had the bounty of the pension system either as the wife or the widow of a soldier; in fact, that she had married four different ex-soldiers.

She first went on the rolls as the widow of a veteran who died a few months after the war. In due time she again married and ceased to draw the widow's pension, but her husband had a pension, so the family did not have to go without. In a year or two Mrs. Ashton made an application to be restored to the rolls, as her second husband had died. Her record stood proof, and she was allowed the pension. The third time she married her choice was again a soldier, and he, like his immediate predecessor, had a pension. Years passed, and this ward of a nation died, and his widow resorted for a third time to the pension attorney, and was soon drawing a widow's allowance.

Hardly had the formalities of this restoration been attended to before she married for the fourth time, a soldier with a pension. The Pension Office is ready to send her the blanks for a widow's pension as soon as the information comes that she is eligible.

NOT PROTECTING HUNTER.

Minister in Guatemala Not Assuming Responsibility for His Son.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Minister Hunter, at Guatemala City, has cabled the State Department that his son Godfrey, who shot Fitzgerald, is twenty-four years of age, is in business on his own account, and therefore is not under the protection of the legation. All that he asks is that Mr. Bailey, the Secretary of the legation, be allowed to testify before the Guatemalan courts.

This permission has already been granted by the department.

INDIAN TEAM SEES PRESIDENT.

The Carlisle Football Players Meet Mr. Roosevelt Individually.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Roosevelt to-day received the members of the Carlisle Indian School football team, who defeated the Georgetown University team yesterday.

The Indians were introduced individually, and the President had a pleasant word for each, asking him about his tribe or some famous Indian chief. To one the President referred to the Carlisle-Harvard game. The Indian, who was a Sioux, said that they had been defeated, 24 to 0.

"That was better than Harvard did with Yale," observed the President, smiling.

Another stapping big fellow whose eye showed the result of a bad collision, in response to the President's interrogatory, said he played left tackle. The last of the party was an Eskimau and the President detained him to put several questions about his people.

Blind Senate Chaplain to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. William H. Milburn, the aged and blind Chaplain of the Senate, will shortly resign that position, which he has held for a number of years, on account of advanced age and infirmities. A successor will doubtless be chosen soon after the reassembling of Congress. Dr. Coudin, the Chaplain of the House, also a blind man, is a candidate for the place, and it is Dr. Milburn's wish that he shall be selected.

No Canal Commission Yet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President has given no consideration as yet to the personnel of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He told Senator Cullom of Illinois today that, until the pending negotiations with Colombia were finished and the Government ascertained exactly "where it was at," he would not consider the matter of appointments on the commission.

President Acts on Pardon Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President has denied thirty-two applications for pardon, has restored five applicants who have served out their terms of imprisonment to citizenship, and has acted favorably upon six other cases.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Nearly all the house parties will continue over Sunday. There are really very few entertainments arranged for to-day, with the exception of the reception of the Wednesday Cotillion at Delmonico's and the reception which is to be given by Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne, Mrs. Edward C. Hartshorne, and the Misses Hartshorne at 9 West Fifty-first Street and the Grolier Club reception.

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This evening there will be several farewell dinners of bachelors. Heth Lorton will give his at the St. Nicholas Club. He is to marry Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence on Dec. 10.

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There are to be two drag hunts this afternoon. One is to be held on Long Island by the Meadow Brook Hunt and the other in Westchester by the hunt of that county, of which Louis Fitzgerald is master.

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Mrs. George Bliss has taken a house in Washington for the Winter. Mrs. Bliss, however, retains her opera box for Wednesdays during the season, and she will not go to Washington until quite late in the season.

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Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt will give an entertainment on Thursday next, at which private theatricals are to be be the principal attraction. The entertainment has been gotten up by Miss Marie Louise Gibson and other young people, but the audience will be the older set.

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At the Grolier Club reception this afternoon Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Mrs. Thomas G. Evans will pour tea. Sir Seymour Haden's etchings are to be on exhibition. Tea is to be served at 4 o'clock.

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Mr. Ira Mallory Remsen and Mrs. Remsen, who was Miss Mary Hall Putnam of 216 West Seventieth Street, after spending the Summer in Holland, have gone to Paris for the Winter and have taken apartments at 7 Rue Bonaparte.

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Mrs. William J. Matheson (Miss Harriet M. Torrey) gave a reception yesterday, followed by a large dinner and dancing, to introduce her daughter, Miss Anna E. Matheson. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and family have a suite of rooms at the Renaissance, and the reception, dinner, and dance were held at Sherry's, in the banqueting hall and the rooms adjoining, which were decorated with pink flowers and potted plants. The Austrian band played during the afternoon. There received with Mrs. Matheson and the débutante a large number of the latter's school friends, graduates of the Porter School at Farmington. They included the Misses Idabel Wetherill, Natalie Morrison, Eleanor Monroe, Jessie Wood, and Margaret Lloyd of New York; the Misses Helen Judson, Nathalie Coffin, Grace Knowlton, Louise Cathart, and Rossmond Low of Brooklyn, Miss Marion Jay of Boston, Miss Wells of Chicago, Miss Hinsdale of Pittsfield, Miss Jean Reid of Yonkers, Miss Helen Pardee of Philadelphia, and Miss Helen Hall of New Haven. The reception was held in the banqueting hall and tea was served in the pink room. At the dinner covers were laid for fifty, the table was decorated with pink roses, and the guests included the young women who received and a few others. Among them were Miss Kate Prentice and Miss Lillian Morrison and twenty-five young men. After the dinner several other young men came in for the informal dancing, for which Brooks and Denton, the banjoists, furnished the music. Many of the young men were Yale students, and among the out and the other dinner guests were Johnston de Forest, William Neergaard, Frederick Stewart, Allen Whitman, Louis Myers, Mark Willing, Franklin Plummer, Oscar E. Stevens, Edward Tinker, Hartington Lanman, Andrew Packer, Willis Wood, Clive Du Val, William Van Rypen, Harry Dangler, Theron Strong, Percy Weeks, Harold Turner, Harold White, Mr. Tillinghast, Mr. Low, and Mr. Glyphant. The dancing that followed the dinner was informal.

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The first of the Knickerbocker dances, a comparatively new set, was held at Delmonico's last evening. There was a large attendance and some pretty favors were presented.

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The reception of the Wednesday Cotillion is to be at Delmonico's this afternoon. The patronesses, who are Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, and Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price, will receive. The reception marks the beginning of the season's gayeties of the Wednesday Cotillion. The last hour is to be devoted to dancing. The first of four cotillions given during the Winter is to be held at Delmonico's on Dec. 2. It is to be a double cotillion and is to be led by Dr. George Bolling Lee, who will dance with Miss Elise Castleman of Kentucky, and Dr. George Huston Bell, who will have Miss Lucille V. Bacon as his partner.

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Miss Adelaide Barclay will be introduced at a reception to be given by her mother, Mrs. James L. Barclay, on Dec. 9.

IN THE SHOPS.

In chocolate are rowboats, five or six inches in length, each with a pair of oars, skates, boxes of letters, the full alphabet in a box, a box of carpenter's tools for the boy, with hammer, plane, and two or three other tools, colored dolls, good-sized ones too, appearing exactly like the little black china dolls of the toy shops, five or six inches in height, and with black woolly hair, the only part of the doll that is not chocolate; toy pistols with metal barrels in bright colors, ranging in size from very tiny ones to others as long as a regular pistol; trumpets, with metal mouthpieces; elephants, horses, dogs, lobsters—in fact, there is not much of anything not to be found; there is even an engine with a car attached. There is a quantity of chocolate used in these things and they are not expensive.

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The little ice or entrée boxes, or baskets of paper, come for the holiday season with a turkey top. The turkey is around the edges, with head and the ends of his wings showing enough to be recognized, the centre, where the basket is, being minus.

***

The whisk broom for sweeping the carpet comes in a different form from the clothes broom. It has a side handle at one end, like the hair brushes which are used for a similar purpose.

***

Animal heads in carved wood are to be found on some of the whisk brooms for handles, owls and little dogs standing on their haunches.

***

A pad for household notes has the linen cover with a painted design, showing a steaming kettle and a set table.

***

Some of the prettiest little boxes for candy or ices are small and round, with painted tops and the sides of puffed satin, the color of the painting agreeing with the color of the ribbon. One of the prettiest, intended undoubtedly for Thanksgiving, but good for any of the holidays, has the ribbon sides of yellow and tiny pumpkins painted on the top.

***

Heavy cardboard of gray or dark green, with a ring at the back for hanging it, has a spray of artificial holly tacked upon it and a calendar below. These cost 25 cents each.

***

Something a little new in a match scratcher is a painted safe, with the door open. Upon the inside of the door is the sand paper. Above are the words, "A place to strike."

***

A strawberry marmalade jar is round, and it stands upon a plate. The cover is covered with strawberries, to imitate a dish filled with the berries. The cost is sixty-nine cents.

***

A Christmas hat is a large one of red chiffon, with a wreath of holly carried around the front and sides and a bow of wide red velvet ribbon in the back.

***

Pretty little waists of chiffon are made of very fine accordion plaits. The stock and the upper part of the yoke are of folds of chiffon, joined by fagoting. Below is white lace, short in front and extending down into the tops of the sleeves at the sides. The accordion plaited sleeves are finished at the wrists with two bands of the heavy white lace and another band finishes it at the waist. The bodices come in white and in delicate colors. There is a tulle bow at the back of each stock.

***

Pretty French underwear is trimmed with a simple design in French knots, and in some they are in colors with the ribbons to match. The colors are delicate and the ribbons narrow, and the result is very pretty. Young girls fancy these color-trimmed garments. In the Rue de la Paix last Summer there was one little shop which kept nothing else.

***

Very attractive is a flexible bracelet, formed of small ovals of turquoise, alternating with half gems set in gold and a row of [illegible] pearls on the [illegible] [illegible]

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Bedsteads and Draperies can generally be cured with DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.

DR. JOSEPH PARKER DEAD

Famous English Preacher Expired Yesterday Afternoon.

He Was Born in 1830 and Began His Ministry in London in 1869—His Father a Stonemason.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, who had been seriously ill for some time, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The end came peacefully. Dr. Parker had been in extremis for several days, and had taken no nourishment since Wednesday. He rallied on Thursday night, giving the doctors hopes that he might still live a few days longer. He retained consciousness to the last.

Dr. Parker suffered from a complication of ailments, the most serious of which affected his heart and was the immediate cause of his death. His amazing vitality and strength of constitution led his friends to hope for his recovery, and he himself only abandoned hope a few days ago. He took no farewells, as he was unable to talk much during the last three days. He asked for a piece of paper and tried to write, but the words were illegible. During his last hours he took evident pleasure in the singing of hymns by those around his bedside.

All the newspapers publish very extended obituaries and reminiscences of Dr. Parker.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker has removed a unique figure from among the ranks of clergymen and a character which had impressed itself vigorously on many sides of the life of two continents. In his service in the City Temple, and generally throughout his work, he made himself preacher-at-large to the common people. In the pursuit of this end, very definitely conceived, and intended to accomplish the uplifting of the masses as well as to reach members of the upper strata, he became at different times during a long career the most talked about divine in England.

He came prominently into the American public eye in 1887. The occasion was a service at which Dr. Parker was to deliver a eulogy on his friend Henry Ward Beecher. Some sort of a controversy arose at the time through the insistence of the speaker that his expenses be taken from the proceeds of the service intended originally to go toward the Beecher memorial fund, and the report that Dr. Parker was looking at the pulpit made vacant by Beecher's death intensified the discussion. It ended, however, when he returned to the committee in charge the money he had received.

Dr. Parker was born at Hexham-on-Tyne, near Banbury, England, on April 9, 1830. The son of a Northumberland stone mason, his advantages were those only of a poor boy—certain instruction in mathematics and the classics, supplemented later by a course at University College, London. His preaching began when, at fifteen, he gave his first sermon to the miners in a salt pit. At twenty-three he was minister of a little Congregational chapel in Banbury, and declined a call a few years later to a wealthy Manchester church because of a debt hanging over his parish on a new church building. Soon the Manchester church renewed its offer, with the proposal at the same time to pay off the debt, and Dr. Parker accepted. His Manchester ministry was from 1858 to 1869, when a call came from the old Poultry Chapel, in London. This was accepted, and Dr. Parker's wider career began.

In six years from the time of Dr. Parker's installation as its minister, the Poultry parish found its church too small, and work was begun on the City Temple, in Holborn Viaduct. At the City Temple it was Dr. Parker's habit to conduct three services weekly, two on Sunday and one at noon on Thursday for workingmen and business men, who came to hear him in ever-increasing numbers, preaching was broad and sometimes startling by reason of bold assertion and scathing criticism. He spoke always extemporaneously. He said once: "Preaching is supreme impertinence unless divinely inspired." It is told of him that on a certain occasion he was preaching of the acceptance of religious truth. "I have no patience," he said, "with the poor little logical arguments pronouncing the infinite—this taking of God to pieces by blasphemous analysis, and I have yet to find a man who can answer what is in this: 'Once I was blind; now I can see.'" Then, putting the fingers of both hands to his eyes, he repeated: "Once I was blind." A moment he stood in silence; then spread his arms apart to the utmost and exclaimed: "Now I can see."

Frequently Dr. Parker made prophecies, particularly on the social and political changes likely to come in England. At different times he had held that land would "no longer be the monopoly of men who never paid for it"; that character, not titles, will be the mark of superiority, and that the House of Commons will ultimately consist of twenty-five members, and the House of Lords of six referees.

As a writer Dr. Parker was no less active than as a preacher. Among his better-known works are: "Ecce Deus," being an answer to an atheistic publication entitled "Ecce Homo"; "The Paraclete," "The People's Bible," in twenty-five volumes; "To-day's Bible," "To-day's Christ," "Christian Profiles in a Pagan Mirror," "A Preacher's Life," (his own autobiography,) and "An Autobiography and An Album."

OPPOSES TARIFF REVISION.

Representative Payne Says the Session Will Be Too Short—Discusses Cuban Reciprocity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Representative Payne of New York, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who would be charged with the direction of tariff revision if that shall be undertaken, said to-day:

"There will be no tariff revision at the coming session. There is not only not sufficient time to take up the matter, but public opinion is not sufficiently unanimous on any point to expect that a satisfactory agreement could be reached by the people's representatives in Congress."

Mr. Payne said that he did not think there would be an extra session next Spring. "That, however," he said, "is a matter which none of us can foresee at this time. We cannot tell now what the President may deem wise to do when that time comes, so any expression of views at this time is only speculation."

"As to Cuban reciprocity, I cannot say that I think there has been any great change in the situation since last Spring. But if the President presents a treaty covering the matter, it undoubtedly will be passed."

This seems to indicate that in Mr. Payne's opinion the only hope of reciprocity is through a treaty. When Congress adjourned last Spring the best sugar men were in control, and refused to listen to any bill which proposed Cuban reciprocity without a clause removing the differential from refined sugar.

Chairman Payne said that he does not approve the idea of a tariff commission of experts. "If there is to be a tariff commission," he said, "the Ways and Means Committee of the House or the Finance Committee of the Senate is familiar with the questions relating to the tariff, and would probably furnish a commission amply fitted to deal with the subject."

Mr. Payne made it clear that his preference, if the tariff had to be investigated at all, was for a commission consisting of these committees. This idea has been expressed by other Republican statesmen who have arrived recently in Washington, but coming from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee it possesses unusual interest. The tariff commission idea was originally suggested by President Roosevelt, and Mr. Payne is one of Mr. Roosevelt's strongest supporters in the House. He has never changed his opinion on the Cuban reciprocity question in order to render better service to the President.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Mills.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Mills, one of the most prominent clergymen of the Reformed Church of America, died at his home in this village last night from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. He was eighty-two years of age. The deceased was born at Scotchtown, Orange County, N. Y., and was graduated from Rutgers College in the class of '88.

Four years later he was graduated from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, and the following year he was ordained and accepted the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County. Fifteen years afterward he became pastor of the Reformed Church at this village. He resigned in 1872, and had since been able to act only as supply. In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by Rutgers. He was President of the Orange County Bible Society. He was also President of the Minisink Valley Historical Society. One of his daughters is the wife of J. A. Stitt of New York City.

John J. Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from London announces the death in that city on Wednesday of John J. Allen, of Chicago.

Mr. Allen was for eight years the General Agent in Mexico of the Ward Line of steamships. He resigned last August to become General Manager of the Tehuantepec line, and, accompanied by his wife, was on his way to England when he became ill. Sir Thomas Barlow, King Edward's physician, attended him at the Grand Hotel.

From 1880 to 1888 Mr. Allen was in Chicago with the United States Express Company. In 1884 he became connected with the Mexican Central road.

The body is to be shipped to this country on a steamship leaving England to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. S. L. HAMILTON, a leading member of the California Methodist Conference and long connected with the University of Southern California, died Thursday night at his home, in Los Angeles.

AUGUST WEHAUSEN died yesterday in his home, at 51 Myrtle Avenue, Jersey City. He was sixty-one years old, and he had been janitor of Public School No. 14 for twenty-seven years. He was popular with teachers and pupils.

MICHAEL J. KENNEDY, for many years Sergeant of Police of Harrison, N. J., died yesterday in his home, at 217 John Street, that town. He was fifty-five years of age, and he had been connected with the Police Department for sixteen years.

The Rev. THOMAS B. WARD, S. J., died yesterday in St. Francis's Hospital Jersey City. He was born in Jersey City on Dec. 8, 1864, and educated in St. Mary's College, Montreal, Canada. He was assigned to missionary work among the Indians of the West. His health failed and he returned to his home in September last.

Miss ANNA M. ROOT died in her residence, at 17 High Street, Orange, N. J., yesterday, aged about sixty-five years. She had been active in all charitable enterprises, and she was for several years one of the managers of the Orange Orphan Home. She was one of the founders of the New Church (Swedenborgian) of Orange and a charter member of the Woman's Club of Orange.

PAUL G. BOTTICHER, architect and builder, is dead in his home, at 22 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., at the age of fifty-nine years. He drew the plans for the Federal Building in Newark and many other structures in New Jersey. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Infantry. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

EDWARD DE CERNEA, a dealer in horses and an exhibitor at horse shows, died of heart disease yesterday morning in the office of the De Cernea stable, at 230 West Fifty-eighth Street, of which he was the proprietor. His son Albert was with him when he was stricken. He lived at 238 West Fifty-fifth Street, and he was sixty-three years of age. He had been engaged in breeding and trading in high-grade horses for many years. He was best known for his successes in the show ring with heavy harness horses.

The Rev. Abbé COLIN, Superior of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, and one of the best-known Roman Catholic priests in America, died in Montreal Thursday night. He was born in France in 1835, went to Canada in 1862, and after filling various charges was made Superior of the Sulpicians in Canada in 1881.

CHARLES E. CONRAD, President of the Conrad National Bank and the Kalispell (Mon.) Town Site Company, is dead at Kalispell. His death was the result of consumption. Mr. Conrad was one of the best-known citizens of Montana. He was born in Virginia in 1850, and went to Montana thirty-four years ago.

Mrs. FANNIE T. WALWORTH, wife of John E. Walworth, formerly an editor of the Harpers' publications, died on Thursday in St. Luke's Hospital after an illness of three weeks. She had undergone an operation. She was born in Middletown, Conn., forty-three years ago, and was a descendant of the Cushing and Cornell families of that State. At the age of twenty-one years she married Mr. Walworth and removed with her husband to New York. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Edith F. Wilson, wife of W. W. Wilson, editor of The Publishers' Press, and Miss Virginia Walworth. The funeral is to be at the family residence, 501 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Business Notices.

A vigorous growth and the original color given to the hair by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

MARRIED.

BAIN—HOLLISTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, at Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. Charles Park, Gratia Buell Hollister and Dudley Waldemar Bain, both of Rutherford, N. J.

DIED.

CUMING.—At his late residence, 162 West Fifteenth Street, on the 27th instant, Lorenzo Dow Cuming, aged eighty-one years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the "only" Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

DREYFOUS.—On Friday morning, Emanuel Dreyfous, in his sixty-ninth year.

Funeral from his late residence, 3 West Ninety-second Street, Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FLOYD.—On Friday, Nov. 28, at Garden City, Long Island,

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches, 11 and 8; evening subject: "Elijah—The Prophet of Fire."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., west of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, pastor. H. M. Sanders, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible School, 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. 31st St.
Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning service: "The Limitation of Humanity." Evening: On morality in modern life; subject, "False Deities and Wrongdoing." Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., Near 126th St.—Worship, with sermons by W. C. Bitting, pastor, 11 A. M., "Obey to Know." 7:45 P. M., "Bankrupted by Success."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11TH ST., West of 7th Av., Rev. C. E. NASH, D. D., Pastor.—10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Public worship, Thanksgiving sermon by pastor.
8 P. M.—Musical service: the choir will render the Cantata "Seed Time and Harvest."
5 P. M.—Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Morning service, 11 A. M. Evening service, 8 o'clock.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning theme: "Christ and the Home."

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by Dr. Townsend, 11 A. M.; full choral service at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 4:30 P. M. with address by the rector.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., The Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Celebration. Preacher, the Bishop of South Carolina, the Right Rev. Dr. Ellison Capers.
Evensong, 8 P. M.
Preacher, Right Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST.
Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning prayer, preacher, the rector; 8 P. M., evening prayer, preacher, Bishop Talbot.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Ave. and 10th Street,
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Morning service and sermon 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M. Address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, "Christ and Christianity."
"THE MESSIAH"..... HAENDEL
Evening service, 8 P. M. Address by rector: "A College President's Idea of Religion."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.,
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; Sermon by the Rev. A. H. Judge, M. A. 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. WILLIAM M. GROSVENOR, D. D., Rector
—Services—
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Thetford, Eng.
4 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Communion, 8; Choral Eucharist and Sermon, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion.....8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Holy Communion—
Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock
Evening Prayer.....4:15 o'clock
Choral Service—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.....8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST 27E. Rue.—Services religieux le dimanche a 10½h. du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH, 74th St. and Park Av., Rev. Walter E. Bentley, Rector.—Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman will preach at 11 A. M. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri will preach to the Actors' Church Alliance at 8 P. M. Public invited.

Holy Trinity Church, 122d St. and Lenox Ave., Rev. H. P. Nichols, rector. Holy Communion, 7:30. Special missionary services, 11 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 8 P. M. Bishop Brewer of Montana will preach in the morning, and the Rector in the evening.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector. Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The Right Reverend Sidney C. Partridge, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, will preach in the morning.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
Stuyvesant Square, (16th St. east of 3d Av.)
Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., rector.
Musical service Sunday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock. The choir will render the cantata, "Hymn of Praise" by Mendelssohn.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West. Rev. Arthur H. Judge, Rector.—Services, 7:30, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 122-128 WEST 69TH St., Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder pastor. "The Advent Call," 11 A. M.; afternoon, 4:30; Sunday school, 9:45.

AT TEMPLE BETH, 5th Av. and 76th St., regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler will lecture: subject, "What Reform Judaism Stands for."

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS
will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening prelude, "President Roosevelt and the Trusts."

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 EAST 17TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —The Rev. C. M. Gallup of Albany, 10:45 and 7:30; Mariners' Temple, Chatham Square, Mr. Sears, 10:45 and Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.,
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "THE POWER OF SONSHIP." Afternoon subject: "THE SUPREME PURPOSE OF THE BIBLE." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week lecture and prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St., Rev. Robert Bagnell, Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor 10:45 and 7:45. Tenth anniversary of Forward Movement Wednesday evening. Addresses by Rev. W. F. Mallowell, D. D., and others. Attractive meeting every night. All seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

REV. J. SUMNER STONE, CHURCH OF THE Saviour, 100th St., Madison Avenue, 11; sacred song service. Mr. Geo. B. Wick, director, 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.
REV. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject: "God's Antidote for Man's Disheartenment." Evening subject, "The Lord Hardened Pharaoh's Heart."—Exodus x., 20.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.,
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor.
11 A. M.—"MODERN MIRACLES."
8 P. M.—"THE COMING MAN."
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., near 6th Av.,
Dr. John J. Reed, Pastor.
10:30—"Christ: His Merciful Mission."
7:45—"Nearer, My God, to Thee."
Children's Hour, Dec. 5, 3:30. Public invited. The Rev. Robert L. Paddock to preside.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 33th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach 4 P. M. Oratorio—"Elijah."

AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 12th St.—William C. Carl will give a free organ concert next Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, at 8 o'clock; soloist, Miss Lillian Carlsmith, contralto. Special programme of new organ music. No tickets required.

BRICK CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 37TH STREET.
MINISTERS:
REV. WM. R. RICHARDS, D. D.,
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP.
SERVICES SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH.
REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. AND 8:30 P. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG WOMEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.
WEEKLY EVENING SERVICE WEDNESDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS (Presbyterian), 215 W. 57th St., between B'way and 7th Av.
REV. JOHN P. PETTIBONE, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Young People's Meeting at 7 P. M.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.
Seats free. All welcome.



Religious Notices.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, assistant. Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; special musical service; choir will render Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Ten Virgins"; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEPHENSON, D. D., Pastor.
On Sunday, Nov. 30, services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning Topic: "The Remedial Power of the Word of God."
Afternoon Topic: "A Good Soldier of Jesus Christ."
The Home Sunday school meets at 3:45 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D.,
at 7:30 P. M., will deliver his fifth lecture on the "Best Ten Chapters in the Bible."
Wednesday evening service at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., pastor. Services 11 and 8. Morning subject: "How to Hear the Gospel, and How to Hinder It."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. Daniel Russell, pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Upward Look"; 8 P. M., "The Dual Man."

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 24th St. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A.M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "The Victorious Life."
4:30 P. M., Choral Service. "The Magnificat."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:45; also evening, 7:45. Pastor, Rev. Russell H. Bates. Visitors cordially welcome.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock; service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.
The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., Pastor.
The Senior Assistant, the Rev. William Bishop Gates, will preach at 11 A. M. The Junior Assistant, the Rev. William Payne Shriver, at 8 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.; Rev. Edward H. Coe, D. D., at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Admirable Infidel."
Evening, "The Right of a Man Before the Face of God."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Fickle-Minded Man."
Evening, "Scotland's Patron Saint; Lessons from His Life for To-day."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning, "The Misunderstood Saviour."
Evening, "The Law of the Harvest."

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., the pastor, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor. Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; in the morning a Thanksgiving sermon; evening subject, "What Think Ye of Christ?"; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:15 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach; subject of sermon being "Life's Forward Look." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sunday school at Parish House, 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "The Bright Side of Christianity." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., corner Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M. Rev. Minot J. Savage, D. D., will preach. Subject—"Glad to Be Alive"; Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches: subject, "Christian, Truth, and Jesuit Jugglery."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, minister in charge, will preach. Morning subject, "Ideals to Be Realized." Evening service of music from Gaul's "Ruth." Brief address.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Aves., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Church service, 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject: "The Simple Life."

DR. HOWARD DUFFIELD
will speak at the Y. M. C. A., 82 East 23d St. Sunday, Nov. 30, 3:45 P. M.
Mrs. Louise Cornu, contralto, will sing.

DR. MACKAY
will speak on
"SCOTLAND'S PATRON SAINT,"
at the Collegiate Church,
Fifth Avenue and 48th Street,
to-morrow evening.

EVANGELIST E. E. FRANKE
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St. and 7th Av.
Sunday night subject:
"THE COMING KINGDOM."
Questions answered. Good music. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

"Has God Any Form?" by Swami Abhedananda of India, Carnegie Lyceum, 3:15. Free.

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
64 Madison Av., near 27th St. Sunday, at 11 A. M.: "Fads and Crazes."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 o'clock.

Persons interested in horse racing should address Gabriel, (Oxford graduate,) Box 431, White Plains, N. Y.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo." Madison Av., 59th St. Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss Margaret Gaule, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Fine music.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Gospel meetings every night.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, leaders.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEGIE Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, Nov. 30th, at 11:15 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. John L. Elliott. Subject—"Fact and Fiction About the Slums." All interested are invited.

STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING,
8th Av. and 19th St. only.
Sixty Minutes of Music To-night Free.
Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, N. Y. BRANCH. Lecture: "The Fundamental Principles of Theosophy," by Alexander Fullerton, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 8:15 P. M. Geneological Hall, 226 W. 58th St. Public invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
244 Lenox Av., near 122d St. Lecture Sunday evening, 8:15 o'clock, "Mind," by H. B. Gatsell. Public cordially invited.

TODD E. HALL,
TODD E. HALL,
TODD E. HALL,
THE MOTHER'S CHILD,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 7.

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SUBJECT—Ruth and Naomi.—Ruth, i., 16-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be kindly affectioned one to another.—Romans, xii., 10.

The story of Ruth as an incident occurring "in the days when the Judges ruled," (i., 1,) is a bright star in a dark sky—a refreshing Elim in a great desert. As a mere narrative it is a gem in literature. Every one, whether young or old, is interested in it. But because of all this there is a difficulty in studying and teaching it. For there is on its surface so much of patient resignation, of filial affection, and of domestic happiness that many have, and doubtless many more will, use it simply to illustrate and enforce such virtues.

Such lessons are undoubtedly important and very often need a much larger enforcement than they receive. In such times as those we have recently been considering—the time of the Judges—they need a special emphasis. For they were times of general worldliness and profligacy; times when unprincipled and corrupt men controlled affairs and molded opinions; times of lawlessness and crime; times of selfishness and pride; times when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes," and had but little respect for the opinions or welfare of others. In such times to find a family bound together in the strong bonds of a pure affection, commanding the respect of all about them, fearing God and regulating their conduct by His revealed will, not only is blessed thing in itself, but it is full of encouragement. It proves that a godly family can find happiness and peace even in the midst of sorrow and privation, and that poverty is no excuse for either murmuring or for crime. The story of Ruth and Naomi will always be a powerful teacher of such truths as these.

Evidently, however, it is inserted in the Holy Scriptures for another and a higher purpose than simply to paint a beautiful picture of domestic life and hold it up for admiration and instruction. For such lives have been found in every age and in every condition. Even among the most degraded and savage people history has given us many examples of those who have been gentle, affectionate, kind, and helpful to others. This story, however, not only portrays such characters, but it gives us a very important reason for so doing. For it declares that "Boaz begat Obed, and Obed begat Jesse, and Jesse begat David," (iv., 21, 22,) and from David came "Jesus," who is called "Christ." (Matthew, i., 6, 16,) the Saviour of the world.

Thus Ruth and our Redeemer are very closely related, and her story is a beautiful parable of redemption itself. For it is the first and only account that we have of any incident in real life showing how the recovery of a lost inheritance was provided for by "The Law," and this is the essential feature of man's redemption. Studying the narrative therefore with this thought in mind, it presents three great facts for our consideration—Ruth returning, Ruth received, and Ruth redeemed.

RUTH RETURNING.

The story is told very fully. At some time "when the Judges ruled," a severe famine prevailed in the land of Israel. In consequence of it, Elimelech, a man apparently of some wealth and prominence, removed from Bethlehem in Judea, to the land of Moab on the other side of Jordan. His family consisted of Naomi, his wife, and Mahlon and Chilion, his two sons. Probably they expected to stay in Moab only during the famine. But they were so well satisfied that they dwelled there about ten years" (v., 4) or they were not, however, all years of joy and happiness. For apparently soon after they were settled in Moab, Elimelech died. Then Mahlon and Chilion married there and established homes for themselves and their mother. But after a time, they "died also, both of them." (v. 5.) Then all was desolate indeed, especially for Naomi. Her sad condition is thus forcibly declared by quaint old Thomas Fuller: "Of the two sexes, the woman is the weaker; of women, old women are most feeble; of old women, widows are most woeful; of widows, they that are poor, their plight most pitiful; of poor widows, they that want children, their case most doleful; of widows that want children, those that once had them and after lost them, their estate most desolate; of widows that have had children, those that are strangers in a foreign land, their condition most comfortless. Yet all of these went together in Naomi."

She was not only a stranger and bereft in Moab, but she was in the midst of a people who had nothing in common with any one who was of Israel. They and the Ammonites were the unlawful children of Lot's daughters. (Genesis, xix., 36, 38.) They were idolatrous and licentious. In the law of Moses it was commanded: "An Ammonite of a Moabite shall not enter into the assembly of the Lord; even to the tenth generation shall none belonging to them enter into the assembly of the Lord forever." (Deuteronomy xxiii., 3, revised version.) This applied to Ruth and Orpah. Neither of them could by any possibility be received into fellowship with the people of God but by renouncing Moab altogether and forever.

In the midst of such a people, who found their full satisfaction in the things which simply ministered to their material comfort, the family of Elimelech seem to have been themselves perfectly satisfied. The sons had grown to manhood, and, marrying the daughters of Moab, they had become identified with its interests. They had given up Israel to become practically Moabites. For ten years they had wanted nothing more and nothing better.

But when trouble came Moab no longer satisfied Naomi. Like the Prodigal, she began to think of her old home and all connected with it. As the sweeping of God's broom the lost coin was found (Luke, xv., 8-9.) "Then," it is written, "then she arose with her daughters-in-law that she might return from the country of Moab." (v. 6.) There is no evidence that there was any scarcity of bread in Moab to lead her to this decision, or that anything it had to offer had in the least lost any of its intrinsic value. But now Moab and everything connected with it had lost its attractiveness. She longed for something better than Moab could give. The report that had come to her from her own country now began to make an impression upon her, "for she heard in the country of Moab how that the Lord had visited His people in giving them bread." (v. 6) Probably she heard this many years before, for it is not likely that the famine had lasted more than a year or two. But as long as Moab satisfied she thought little of the bread in Israel. But now she longed for it and decided to return.

Probably she had not entirely forgotten Israel, and Israel's God during these ten years but they had not occupied the first place in her affections. Yet she must have frequently spoken to her daughters-in-law of her old home and of all that related to its history. For evidently something of this kind had made a deep impression upon Ruth, although but very little upon Orpah. They were the same great facts concerning Israel's God and His gracious dealings with His people, but they did not fail with the same effect upon their different minds. To the one, they were the savor of life unto life, and to the other, the savor of death unto death, (II. Cor., ii., 16.) So, although naturally sympathy and affection led both daughters to accompany their mother-in-law when she set out to return only one "clave unto her." The other "kissed her" and went back to her own people. (v. 14.) Ruth decided to cast in her lot with Naomi in Israel, rather than with Orpah in Moab. Naomi's people should be her people, and Naomi's God, her God, (vv. 16, 17.) This marked the turning point in her history. She renounced Moab, that she might be "of Israel."

The spiritual significance of all this is too apparent to need much explanation. Ruth had no knowledge of all that would be her portion in Israel when she made this decision, neither did she know at the time how very wisely she had chosen. But she knew that Naomi found great comfort in her thought of God and returning to His people and she herself now found no comfort in Moab. Evidently Israel offered better things to her mind than Moab and, like Naomi, she now longed for better things. No persuasion, therefore, could induce her to turn back with her sister Orpah. It could not have been merely affection for Naomi that decided her, for it is not at all likely that that alone would have led her to give up so entirely all the associations of her childhood, the friends of her youth, and the home and love of her father and mother. But clinging to Naomi she would find Naomi's God and dwell among His people. It is a beautiful picture of the sinner's return to his Father's house, to find rest and peace.

RUTH RECEIVED.

Ruth and Naomi were now one as they had never been before. Together they crossed the Jordan, went up by Jericho to Jerusalem, and then, turning to the south, they went down to Bethlehem. There they received a warm welcome. "All the city was moved about them." (Verse 19.) But how changed was Naomi! The years to which with youthful hope she looked back there spent with Elimelech, and where she hoped to return, had been years of bread in Moab as the "pleasant" (margin) cheerful-faced Naomi. But now her face was sad, as if furrowed by many tears. Her old neighbors all noticed the change, and their very greeting caused years of experience to rush through her mind in a moment—the experience of God's dealings with her.

"Call me not Naomi," she said; "call me Mara—for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. I went out full, and the Lord hath brought me home again empty; why call ye me Naomi, seeing the Lord hath testified against me and the Almighty hath afflicted me;" (Verses 20, 21.) So she acknowledged the hand of the Lord, and bowed in resignation to His will. But having returned to Him, and to His people, it was not long before she was able to say, with devout thanksgiving: "The Lord gave; and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." (Job, i., 21.)

But Ruth and Naomi received much more than a glad welcome from God's people. They were poor and strangers. The property which had once belonged to Elimelech had passed into other hands. Probably it had been sold when he gathered all together and went away to the land of Moab in the days of the famine. Under ordinary circumstances there was no prospect that they would be able to regain possession of it until the year of Jubilee, and that was probably fully forty years in the future (Lev., xxv., 28.) Now, therefore, they were very poor and with no hope of bettering their condition by anything that they could do. But for such, however, God's law had made a special provision. For it said: "When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor and to the stranger" (Lev. xix., 9, 10, Deut. xxiv., 19.) And they had come "to Bethlehem in the beginning of barley harvest." (Verse 22.)

Thus food was provided for them as well as welcome. The "gleanings" were their portion, and "the gleanings" in Israel were better than a harvest in Moab. Not only were the gleanings abundant, but the lord of the harvest commanded, all unknown to them, that the reapers should "let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose and leave them" to be gleaned (ii., 16.) So their sorrow was soon turned into joy.

RUTH REDEEMED.

But the law provided for them more than food. When Ruth returned to Naomi with her gleanings, and reported where she had gathered them, Naomi at once recognized that the owner of the field was Boaz, a near kinsman. He was wealthy, and according to law, he could buy back her inheritance for her, without waiting for the year of Jubilee. (Lev., xxv., 25-27, Jer., xxxii., 7-8.) But she feared that he might not be willing, for the law also required that he should marry Ruth (Deut., xxv., 5, 6, margin.) With womanly wit, however, she laid a plan by which Ruth could make known their necessities to Boaz, without in the least compromising herself. The plan succeeded. At once Boaz signified his willingness to comply with all that the law demanded, provided that a kinsman still nearer than he could not, or would not, exercise his right.

So we find him the next day sitting in the gate of the city, the usual place of conference, and of judgment. Calling ten elders of the city as witnesses, he informed the nearer relative of the circumstances of Naomi and Ruth. This man was also wealthy, and his sympathies were awakened. At once he signified his willingness to buy the field. But when he found that buying it included the obligation to marry Ruth, he said to Boaz; "I cannot redeem it for myself, lest I mar mine own inheritance—take thou my right of redemption unto thee—for I cannot redem it." (iv. 6, R. V.)

The way was thus open for Boaz to act, and he at once announced that, as next of kin, he would himself redeem the land. The agreement was sealed in the presence of the ten elders, by the giving and receiving of the nearer kinsman's shoe, (iv., 6, 7.) This custom had grown up as a "testimony in Israel" from the command of Moses recorded in Deut. xxv., 7-10. It signified the giving up, and the receiving of, a right, or authority. So the Psalmist uses the figure to express God's supremacy over Edom, (Ps. lx., 8.)

According to Kitto, in some Oriental States the use of the shoe with this meaning was common in marriage ceremonies at a comparatively recent date. As the bride crossed the threshold of the house where the ceremony took place the groom would take off his slipper, or shoe, and with the heel of it strike her gently on the nape of the neck. It was the token that by her own consent she was to be recognized thereafter as under his authority. Quoting further from "Urquhart's Pillars of Hercules," he adds: "The regalia of Morocco is enriched with a pair of embroidered slippers, which are, or used to be, carried before the Sultan as among us the sceptre or sword of state." From these ancient customs it probably would not be difficult to trace the custom common in our day of throwing an old shoe after a newly married couple as a token of good luck. (Psalm cviii., 9.)

Thus when the nearer kinsman "plucked off his shoe and gave it to his neighbor" (iv., 7) the contract between him and Boaz was completed, for "this was the manner of attestation in Israel." (iv., 7, R. V.) So the inheritance which had belonged to Elimelech was bought by Boaz, and Ruth became his bride—the bride of her redeemer. Then all that belonged to him, belonged to her, and she willingly became obedient to his authority.

This is the relation of our adorable Redeemer to all of the redeemed. To buy back our inheritance which had been lost by sin "the Law" must be fully satisfied. For God the Father could not restore us out of simple love or pity without marring His justice. But God the Son could and did. He met all the demands of "the Law," that He might unite to Himself His Bride—the Church—and every member of it in particular. But union with Him cannot be separated from obedience to Him.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What difficulty is there in studying and teaching this lesson, why is the story recorded in the Scriptures, and of what does it give us the first and only account?

How did Naomi come to be in Moab, what happened there, and what was God's law concerning the Moabite and the Ammonite?

How had her whole family become practically Moabites, and what effect did her sorrows have upon her?

What influence did she have upon Ruth and Orpah, and what was the result?

How was Naomi received in Bethlehem—what is said of Elimelech's property, and what provision did the law make for the poor?

What more did the law provide for her, as seen in the case of Boaz, and what did he do?

How was his agreement with the nearer kinsman confirmed, what did the custom signify, and what is said of it?

How does all this illustrate our redemption?

ADVENT MISSIONARY SERVICES.

Advent missionary services are to be held in the Protestant Episcopal churches in the city to-morrow and on the Sunday following, and there are to be many meetings in the week to arouse an interest in the work similar to that brought out by the Ecumenical Conference of two years ago through all of the denominations. Mass meetings are to be held in Carnegie Music Hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and services are to be conducted in the principal Protestant Episcopal churches in Manhattan and Brooklyn on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Meetings are to be held each weekday at noon in Trinity Church and St. Paul's Chapel. Meetings for children are to be conducted in Carnegie Hall and St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Dec. 7. Articles from the mission fields are to be exhibited in the parish house of Zion and St. Timothy during the week.

Among the speakers at the metings are to be Bishop Potter, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, the Bishop of Thetford, Bishop Partridge of Kioto, Japan; Bishop Hall of Vermont, Bishop Burgess of Long Island, Bishop Moreland of Sacramento, and Bishop Gailor of Tennessee.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	7:01	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets	5:31

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	6:28	Gov. Isl'd	7:28	H. Gate	3:24
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	7:28	Gov. Isl'd	7:52	H. Gate	3:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 29.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Cape Hatteras	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alene, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples and Genoa	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Prince Edward Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Clyndyke, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Colon, Galveston		4:00 P. M.
Concho, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Corsair, Matanzas	12:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Dwight, Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	
El Sol, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Hatteras, Galveston	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Kronland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London		4:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, D

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 53 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3D,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF WM. M. HOES, ESQ., PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

$1,000 Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. 7 p. c. Inc. Registd. Bond, 3d Mtge., July, 1912.
$3,400 United States 4 p. c. Registd. Consold., 1907.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$200 United States 5 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1904.
1 shr. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
5 shs. City Trust Co.
5 shs. U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.
1 shr. Western National Bank.
3½ shs. Bank of Metropolis.
1 shr. Chemical Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Standard Trust Co.
1,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shs. American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
40 shs. Ontario Silver Mining Co.
5 shs. Bank of America.
7 shs. Bank of North America.
14 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
800 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
475 shs. Laflin & Rand Powder Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
$1,000 Western Transit Co. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1903.
$500 N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Extended 4 p. c. Debt. Certf., 1905.
18 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
5 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. Pfd.
5 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
$2,149.52 Demand Note of Henry Fitzgerald, dated Jany. 2d, 1901, at 5 p. c., with Policy of Insurance of Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. on life of Henry Fitzgerald for $5,000, No. 203,001.
50 shs. Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. International Banking Corp.
7 shs. Central National Bank.
$3,000 Weed Building Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1904.
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
4 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. common.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking Corp.
65 shs. Title Insurance Co.
625 shs. Crawford Company.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
6 shs. Hanover National Bank.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
125 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
176 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
50 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
20 shs. First National Bank of Paterson, N. J.
3 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
3 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
30 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
150 shs. International Banking Corp.
200 shs. Stanley Electric Co.
2,000 shs. Lone Star & Crescent Oil Co. Pfd.
2,000 shs. Lone Star & Crescent Oil Co. common.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
5 shs. Mexican Trust Co. Pref.
15 shs. Mexican Trust Co. common.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
170 shs. N. Y., Susq. & Western Coal Co. Pfd.
1,000 shs. Comstock Tunnel Co.
$1,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. Inc. Bds., 1919.
200 shs. People's Telephone Co.
400 shs. Hibernia Consolidated Mining Co.
53½ shs. Star of the West Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R.
400 shs. Central Arizona Mining Co.
500 shs. N. Y. Maple Shade Oil Co.
200 shs. Consolidated Imperial Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Joceiyn Mining Co.
10 shs. Central Town Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Penn. & Ohio R. R. common.
400 shs. do. do.
700 shs. Pfd. do. do.
$1,000 Lackawanna & S. Coal & Iron Co. 7 p. c. Bds., due 1912.
15 shs. International Rway. Impt. Co. Scrip.
7,160 shs. Magnolia Oil Co.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS

OF

St. Charles Bridge First Mortgage Bonds, (Issued by St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company,) due Oct. 1, 1903;
St. Charles Bridge Second Mortgage Bonds, (Issued by St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company,) due Oct. 1, 1903;
Brunswick and Chillicothe R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1903;
St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1908.

The holders of the above-mentioned bonds are hereby notified that, until the first day of January, 1903, The Wabash Railroad Co. will, at the office of its agent, (the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall St.,) exchange its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds, dated May 1, 1889, due May 1, 1939, in denominations of $1,000 each, for the bonds above mentioned on the following terms:

St. Charles Bridge First Mortgage Bonds to be surrendered in multiples of $1,000 at a valuation of 100.85 and accrued interest;

St. Charles Bridge Second Mortgage Bonds to be surrendered in multiples of $1,000 at a valuation of 102.78 and accrued interest;

Brunswick & Chillicothe R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds to be surrendered in multiples of $1,000 at a valuation of 103.13 and accrued interest;

St. Louis, Council Bluffs and Omaha R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds to be surrendered in multiples of $1,000 at a valuation of 109.49 and accrued interest; and all

Wabash Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds exchanged therefor to be issued at a valuation of 116.42 and accrued interest.

Holders of St. Charles Bridge Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds who do not avail themselves of the foregoing offer are informed that The Wabash Railroad Co. reserves all its rights to pay off all unexchanged bonds at par, at their maturity, or surrender the bridge and mortgaged property to the trustees in said mortgages or deeds of trust, to be sold for the benefit of the holders of all the bonds secured by said First and Second Mortgages, according to their respective rights.

By order of the Board of Directors of The Wabash Railroad Company.
JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR., President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
35 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,844,000

OFFICERS.

Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George F. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Rosmer B. Parsons,
George F. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Thos. Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jas. Ross Curran.

Dividends.

American Chicle Company.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable on December 30th next to all stockholders of record at 12 Noon on Thursday, December 4th.
Transfer books will close at 12 noon on the 4th December and reopen 10 A. M. December 11th, 1902.
HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF The Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 170 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 1st day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time a election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
SAMUEL CAREY, Secretary.

United States Steel Corporation.
The Interest on Series F bonds, due Dec. 1st, will be paid at maturity by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.
Registration books close November 20th, and reopen December 2d, 1902.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treasurer.

Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Ry. Co.
Grand Central Station, New York, Nov. 29, 1902.
The coupons of this Company maturing December 1, 1902, will be paid on and after that date at the Lincoln National Bank, New York.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons maturing December 1st, 1902, from Bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
Coupons due December 1st, 1902, from First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Augusta Southern Railroad Company.
Coupons due December 1, 1902, from Augusta Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 5% bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
H. C. ANKLEY, Treasurer.

Equitable Trust Co. of New York.
Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Pa.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
120 Broadway (Equitable Building),
NEW YORK, N. Y.,

Coupons due December 1, 1902, from the following Bonds will be paid on and after that date, at this office, namely:

Southern Pacific Co. (Central Pacific Stock Collateral) 4 per cent. Bonds.
Southern Pacific Co. 2-5 year mortgage 4½ per cent. Bonds.
Central Pacific Railway Co. 3½ per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Gulf, Western Texas & Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage 5 p. c. Bonds.
Northern California Railway Co First Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds.
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Co. Second Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.
Fort Worth & New Orleans Railway Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY & SUBURBAN HOMES CO.,

281 FOURTH AVE.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1902.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. payable out of net earnings of the company to October 31, 1902, was declared on all issued stock of this company and ordered paid on December 3, 1902, to stockholders of record on December 1, 1902.
CHARLES STEWART SMITH, Treasurer.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1, 1902.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after Nov. 29, 1902, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business, Nov. 5, 1902. All dividends will be paid by cheque.
Cheques will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company,
Nos. 37 and 39 Liberty Street,
New York, Nov. 10th, 1902.
The BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock, payable at the Company's offices on Monday, December 1st, next. The transfer books will be closed on November 17th, and reopened on the morning of Tuesday, December 2d next.
JOHN M. FORBES, Treasurer.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.
New York, November 20th, 1902.
The quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at the office of the New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St., New York, on the 15th day of December, 1902. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 5th, 1902, until 10 A. M. December 16th, 1902.
A. J. MILBANKS, Treasurer.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Nov. 24, 1902.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable January 2, 1903, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, December 20, 1902. Transfer books will be closed on December 20th at 3 o'clock P. M.; reopened January 3, 1903.
GEO. S. ROBBINS, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE.
To The STOCKHOLDERS of THE FEDERAL DISTILLING CO.:
A special meeting of the Stockholders of THE FEDERAL DISTILLING COMPANY will be held on Wednesday, December 17th, 1902, at the office of the Company, No. 152 World Building, New York City, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon an amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation, increasing the Capital Stock of the Company from $75,000 to $200,000.
By order of the President.
JUSTUS OESTERLEIN, Secretary.
November 29th, 1902.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company.
No. 18 Broadway, New York.
November 29th, 1902.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. will be held at the office of the Company on Wednesday, December 10th, 1902, at 3 P. M., for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from December 1st to December 10th, 1902.
ERNEST SCHERNIKOW, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association will be held on the 18th day of December, 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the Secretary of the association, No. 41 Wall Street, New York City, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other purposes as may lawfully come before the meeting.
VAN VECHTEN VEEDER, Secretary.
Dated New York, November 28th, 1902.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KLAWERLANGER COMPANY.
Take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the above company will be held at its office, No. 1,440 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1902, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.
SAMUEL F. NIRDLINGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SONS OF the Revolution in the State of New York will be held at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York City, on Wednesday, December 3rd, 1902, at 8 o'clock P. M. for the election of officers and managers and the ratification of business. Polls will be open from 8 to 9:30 P. M.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Chartered 1799.
New York, Oct. 20, 1902.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the second day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Germania Life Insurance Company
The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1902, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
CARL HEYE, Secretary.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

Joseph Cowan & Co.,

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,288 B'WAY, COR. 24TH ST.
418 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST.
67 E. 59th ST. (near Madison Ave.)
11 E. 42D ST. (near Manhattan Hotel.)
NO. 199 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,230,674.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		20,943.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,187,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		12,500.00
Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,725.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,634,781.77
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,070,812.79
Due from State banks and bankers		235,008.27
Checks and other cash items		106,419.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,330,255.70
Notes of other National banks		30,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		748.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,068,488.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,059,307.00	
		4,147,695.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		59,375.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund)		75,000.00
Total		$38,702,940.48

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,366,098.36
National banknotes outstanding	1,178,900.00
Due to other National banks	5,983,517.82
Due to State banks and bankers	1,425,305.17
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,216,575.07
Dividends unpaid	375.00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,395,801.92
Demand certificates of deposit	187,540.36
Certified checks	12,752,261.75
Cashier's checks outstanding	86,924.04
United States deposits	200,000.00
Bonds borrowed	250,000.00
Total	$38,702,940.48

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of November, 1902.
FRANCIS L. FIELD, [Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at the close of business November 25th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,579,474.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,013.56
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		1,220,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		109,750.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		18,000.00
Banking house		550,000.00
Due from National banks		1,001,576.33
Due from State banks and bankers		176,200.00
Checks and other cash items	$27,700.03	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,121,060.57	
Notes of other National banks	23,061.00	
Specie	2,162,251.51	
Legal-tender notes	1,234,000.00	
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	50,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund	10,000.00	
		4,648,073.11
Total		$19,498,087.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	517,722.15
Reserved for taxes	6,275.59
National banknotes outstanding	988,100.00
Due to other National banks	5,044,336.25
Due to State banks and bankers	1,497,232.82
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,803,071.67
Individual deposits subject to check	5,524,063.05
Demand certificates of deposit	2,320.83
Certified checks	408,765.36
Cashier's checks outstanding	261,192.98
United States deposits	1,320,000.00
	15,869,990.16
United States bond account	125,000.00
Total	$19,498,087.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1902. F. A. K. BRYAN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
S. M. MILLIKEN,
ISAAC WALLACE,
FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,292,544.04
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		201,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		12,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,590,535.44
Due from State banks and bankers		137,473.07
Internal revenue stamps		26.70
Checks and other cash items		16,944.97
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,501,665.20
Notes of other National banks		20,257.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,998.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$2,838,655.10	
Legal-tender notes	661,000.00	
		3,500,655.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		40,000.00
Total		$31,378,066.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	214,315.25
National banknotes outstanding	50,000.00
Due to other National Banks	7,454,455.93
Due to State banks and bankers	1,956,602.06
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,377,832.29
Individual deposits subject to check	4,439,495.54
Demand certificates of deposit	52,416.62
Deposits held for acceptances	3,434,714.54
Cashier's checks outstanding	668,964.80
United States deposits	201,000.00
	19,905,771.43
Liabilities other than those above stated reserved for taxes	8,000.00
Total	$31,378,066.73

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, S. G. BAYNE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. G. BAYNE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1902.
W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. C. BODMAN,
DANIEL O'DAY,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

[No. 845.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,098,851.49
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,700.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		121,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		28,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,495.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		23,965.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		181,182.73
Due from State banks and bankers		40,544.87
Checks and other cash items		17,024.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		387,730.50
Notes of other National banks		3,795.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		144.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$743,638.16	
Legal-tender notes	434,721.00	
		1,177,747.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		23,000.00
Total		$7,236,680.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	107,511.87
National banknotes outstanding	491,200.00
Due to other National banks	1,231,638.93
Due to State banks and bankers	138,669.19
Due to trust companies and savings banks	574,284.33
Dividends unpaid	540.00
Individual deposits subject to check	3,521,063.61
Demand certificates of deposit	50,568.16
Certified checks	99,372.30
Cashier's checks outstanding	37,488.02
United States deposits	121,000.00
Reserve for taxes	7,386.21
U. S. bond account	50,000.00
Total	$7,236,680.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1902.
FRANK M. BURGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES ROWLAND,
JAMES E. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM WILLS, } Directors.

Reports of National Banks.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,933,639.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		15.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		168,300.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,300.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		371,997.36
Due from State banks and bankers		26,501.00
Checks and other cash items		6,978.50
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,074,289.13
Notes of other National banks		3,810.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		660.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$1,744,840.06	
Legal-tender notes	92,722.00	
		1,837,562.06
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$8,870,062.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	161,268.04
National banknotes outstanding	495,327.50
Due to other National banks	696,507.76
Due to State banks and bankers	27,548.38
Due to trust companies and savings banks	574,830.73
Dividends unpaid	170.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,822,969.51
Demand certificates of deposit	76,686.06
Certified checks	191,027.80
Cashier's checks outstanding	150,173.00
United States deposits	50,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed	50,000.00
Total	$8,870,062.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANK O. ROE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1902.
N. B. SANBORN, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Reports of National Banks.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$64,589,670.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		240.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,830,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		15,837,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,100.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,576,927.26
Stocks, securities, &c.		13,636,339.69
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		4,374,868.12
Due from State banks and bankers		656,020.26
Checks and other cash items		325,212.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		20,019,221.02
Notes of other National banks		15,054.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		529.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$27,106,066.00	
Legal-tenders	4,430,315.00	
		31,536,381.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		276,000.00
Total		$186,617,761.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)	15,394,495.42
Tax reserve	100,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	5,466,400.00
Dividends unpaid	3,037.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00
Individual deposits	
subject to check	71,402,097.84
Demand certificates of deposit	16,462.93
Certified checks	9,830,715.57
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,626,510.69
	$34,905,787.03
Due to other National Banks	34,392,052.44
Due to State banks and bankers	9,572,772.95
United States deposits	15,837,000.00
	135,124,339.47
United States bond account	7,927,000.00
Total	$186,617,761.80

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.
GEORGE H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF, } Directors.

[No. 5,112.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,857,835.43
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		524.03
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		40,000.00
New York City bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		1,508,104.15
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		294,027.85
Due from State banks and bankers		4,496.23
Internal revenue stamps		358.06
Checks and other cash items		16,321.12
Exchanges for Clearing House		136,511.36
Notes of other National banks		26,450.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		753.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$815,457	
Legal-tender notes	22,250	
		837,707.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		17,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		17,000.00
Total		$5,965,188.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$350,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	135,888.07
National banknotes outstanding	350,000.00
Due to other National banks	58,972.57
Due to State banks and bankers	11,639.68
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,852,258.12
Demand certificates of deposit	2,737.55
Certified checks	8,670.77
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,021.54
United States deposits	640,000.00
	4,508,687.96
Liabilities other than those above stated	300,000.00
Total	$5,965,188.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of November, 1902.
CHARLES H. GRAFF, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEX. H. STEVENS,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, } Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, November 25, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,068,962.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		676.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		33,125.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		217,610.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,000,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		497,899.14
Due from State banks and bankers		53,200.00
Checks and other cash items		152,770.84
Exchanges for Clearing House		382,776.03
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		816.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$1,298,394.77	
Legal-tender notes	118,000.00	
		1,416,394.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		15,035.89
Total		$10,414,285.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	938,764.91
National banknotes outstanding	495,897.50
Due to other National banks	$1,226,474.71
Due to State banks and bankers	33,801.33
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,063,175.08
Dividends unpaid	3,702.00
Individual deposits subject to check	4,449,924.76
Demand certificates of deposit	25,911.00
Certified checks	104,558.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,075.22
United States deposits	50,000.00
	6,979,622.05
Total	$10,414,285.06

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.
LINCOLN A. STUART, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. BALLIN,
MILES M. O'BRIEN,
RICHARD B. KELLY, } Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 25th, 1902:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$877,679.68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		402.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		184,063.22
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		114,250.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		172,459.46
Due from State banks and bankers		1,515.04
Checks and other cash items		6,267.89
Exchanges for Clearing House		92,264.73
Notes of other National banks		735.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,270.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$297,411.00	
Legal-tender notes	107,777.00	
		405,188.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,497.50
Total		$1,909,603.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	95,990.46
National bank notes outstanding	49,950.00
Dividends unpaid	5,714.96
Individual deposits subject to check	1

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,912,106.59
Temporary address, 7 Wall, 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Fisk & Robinson
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Government Bonds
and other
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Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

Atwood Violett & Co.,
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New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
United States & Porto Rico Navigation Co.

REQUEST FOR TENDERS OF BONDS.

Pursuant to the terms of the mortgage executed by the United States and Porto Rico Navigation Company to the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, as Trustee, dated the first day of March, 1901, to secure a series of first mortgage bonds of said United States and Porto Rico Navigation Company, request is hereby made for tenders to said Trustee of the whole or any part of sixty-three (63) of said bonds for redemption and cancellation on March 1, 1903, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest for any bond. All such tenders must be delivered in writing to the Trustee on or before the 19th day of December, 1902.

Dated New York, November 27, 1902.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of New York.
Trustee.
By HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on January 1st, 1903, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, and in amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,515.16.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

New York, October 31, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 4,782, for 4 shares of stock of the Delaware & Raritan Canal Company, issued to S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., and dated the 10th day of February, 1870, the same having been lost or destroyed.

(Signed) S. WEIR MITCHELL.

NEW BANK FOR OSSINING.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A new national bank for the village of Ossining, to be known as the Ossining National Bank, has been incorporated and will begin business in about two weeks. Its capital stock is $100,000 and its surplus $25,000. The Directors are George Fisher Secor, who has been elected President, Edward S. Ailing, Julian N. Henriques, Thomas A. Reynolds, Theodore F. Reynolds, of New York, and Albert H. Atha of Newark, N. J., all partners of Mr. Secor in the banking firm of Ailing, Reynolds and Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 28	541,910
To date this year	172,358,655
Corresponding date last year	248,451,644

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 28	$1,430,500
To date last year	$829,553,750
Corresponding date last year	$921,426,020

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	Kan. City South	⅝
Am Car & Fdy pf	⅝	Kan. City So. pf	⅝
Am. Coal	10	Louis. & Nash	5⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Linseed	½	Met. Sec. Co	2½
Am. Locom. pf	½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Smelting pf	⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Sugar	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
At., Top. & S. F	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	4½
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅝	Nat. Lead	½
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	N. Y. Central	1¼
B'klyn R. T.	2⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1¼
Canadian Pacific	⅞	Norf. & West	1½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Penn. R. R	⅝
Chi. Gt. Western	⅝	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B	2	Pressed S. Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P	2½	Reading	1½
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	5	Rep. Steel	⅝
Col. South. 2d pf	½	Rep. Steel pf	⅞
Col. & H. C. & I	1½	St. J. & G. I	1¼
Consol. Gas	2½	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅝
Del., L. & W	2½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Erie	½	Southern Railway	1½
Erie 1st pf	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Erie 2d pf	1⅛	Tenn. Coal & I	1½
Evans. & T. H	3	Texas & Pacific	½
Ft. W. & D. City	⅜	Tol., St. L. & W	½
Hocking Valley	2½	Union Pacific	1
Hock. Valley pf	1½	U. S. Steel	½
Illinois Central	1½	Va.-Car. Chem	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Wabash pf	⅝
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	½	Wis. Central pf	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Chi. & N. W.	1½	Int. Power	3
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pere Marquette	½
Chi. Union Tract.	½	Pere Marquette pf	4½
Col. Southern 1st pf	½	Pressed S. C. pf	1½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Reading 2d pf	1½
Detroit Southern	½	Rock Island	½
Detroit Un. Ry	1 1/16	Rock Island pf	½
Dist. of Am. pf	½	Twin City	½
General Electric	½	Westinghouse	2
Gt. Northern pf	3	Wheel. & L. E	1⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Ferry Co. 5s inc.	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf.	1	Wabash 2d	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

With but few exceptions all the stocks that changed as much as 1 per cent. in yesterday's market advanced. Of those that declined only one was traded in beyond a few hundred shares. Commission house transactions figured somewhat more conspicuously than has recently been the average in a market as narrow as that which yesterday made up a total of half a million shares; but the great volume of the day's business was in the hands of room traders.

Interests more powerful than that element, however, figured aggressively in some parts of the market. St. Paul, for example, rose over 3 points on transactions crossing 30,000 shares as did Sugar Trust with a total beyond 40,000, while Louisville and Nashville jumped half a dozen points on 36,000 shares. Along with the Louisville, all the Southern properties were strong. Southern Railway issues gained an average of a point apiece, while Nashville and Chattanooga, on the purchase of only 300 shares, jumped between 4 and 5 points. Throughout the list conspicuous stocks like Atchison, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, and Norfolk and Western scored substantial gains. While the day was dull the market was strong.

Some depressing effect has been exerted upon market values by forecasts of the President's message, with which the coming week is to open. Some of these representations have outlined a state paper bitterly aggressive against trusts and other capital aggregations. Every year Wall Street has an experience like this, every year paying for "advance information" of what the President is to say; sometimes it is rosy, sometimes, as at present, the oracles make it very blue—but all the time the whole performance is fake. The point purveyors sell what they don't have, make pretense of an intimacy at Washington that Wall Street isn't able to command; but, somehow, the bait is forever tempting; only this year's campaign of the professional retailers of Presidential secrets seems to have been a little more industrious and flagrant than usual.

Not much that was new developed in local traction shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday, though it seemed plainly disclosed that the chief takers of Manhattan represented financial interests of the very first consequence in that company's affairs.

One interesting and perhaps suggestive development appears in the strength of the copper stocks. Amalgamated on less than 10,000 shares rose a couple of points, and lesser copper stocks in which Amalgamated financiers have interests showed also a disposition to improve marketwise. What is of importance coincidently is that the market for commercial copper shows signs of betterment.

In the most sensational feature of the market day—the sudden advance of half a dozen points in Louisville and Nashville—there may be discoverable a significance beyond what has been intimated. Not only Louisville and Nashville, (though that possibly to exceptional extent,) but all the railroad properties of the South may be close to the accomplishment of a comprehensive transaction favorably affecting their future in a very large way. Recent syndicate purchases of Louisville and Nashville were approximately at $150 per share.

THE IMPROVED SENTIMENT.

It is a difficult matter to determine the reasons for the improved and more hopeful sentiment in the Street yesterday, but that there was a decided change for the better was clear—showed itself plainly in the higher quotations on the Stock Exchange.

Probably the change was the result of a variety of causes, to wit: The belief that President Roosevelt's forthcoming message will be much more favorable and conservative in its nature and tenor than earlier reports had led to expect; the expectation, because of the very necessity for it, of helpful financial legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress; a growing realisation of the fact that prices on the Exchange are in many instances very well

this at a time of unparalleled prosperity; some highly favorable statements of railway earnings, notable of these being Atchisons; the growing belief that on the recent decline the larger interests, so often quoted as being "against the market," had been the heaviest buyers, and the final completion of the shipping combine deal.

THE PUBLIC'S INACTION.

Notwithstanding the change for the better in Wall Street sentiment yesterday, there was little evidence of any public buying, commission houses continuing to complain of poor business. This, however, is pronounced to be only natural, for the reason that so long as the present money market uncertainty continues the public seems determined to hold aloof.

Apropos of this, it is declared that herein is the market's greatest strength, in that, the public out, there are no weakly-margined accounts to be tumbled overboard at the first sign of weakness.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Far and away the most sensational rise of the day was in Louisville and Nashville, which scored an extreme advance of 6⅞, holding nearly all of it at the close of business.

Three reasons were offered for the advance: One, an extended short interest; another, the very limited supply of stock in the market available for speculative purposes, and the third, a bullish circular on the property put out by a Baltimore house, the head of which is known to be close to the controlling interests in the Atlantic Coast Line.

ST. PAUL'S STOCK ISSUE.

In the early part of the day a sharp advance in St. Paul led to the report that the Directors of the company, at their meeting in the afternoon, purposed to take action in the matter of the proposed new stock issue. This was not in line with official information on the subject, and it was no surprise therefore in well-informed quarters when, after the meeting, announcement was made that no action had been taken. The stock, however, held well in spite of this on buying declared in the Street to be of the best character.

It is understood that so soon as the controlling interests in the property are assured of the soundness of the money market the issue of the new stock will then be authorized.

SUGAR TRUST STOCK.

One of the features of the day was Sugar Trust stock, which advanced over five points, maintaining practically all of its gain at the close.

The Street hears that President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, will insist upon reciprocity with Cuba—a step which in the financial district will be considered a bull argument on Sugar.

On the advance some lively short covering was in evidence, joined in by the so-called Waldorf crowd.

ATCHISON'S EARNINGS.

The October statement of earnings put out by Atchison yesterday was in the Street regarded as highly favorable, showing as they did gross and net earnings for the month the largest ever reported by the company.

The total gross for the month amounted to no less than $5,910,930, an increase of $520,008, while the net figures were $2,670,-809, an increase of $263,113.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

Standard Oil interests were credited with the purchases of Copper Trust stock. Despite the persistent talk to the contrary, authorities say the trade situation is steadily improving.

The Gould and Harriman stocks were all stronger, under buying both for the long and for the short account. Mr. Harriman's pronouncement as absurd the talk that the Colorado Fuel dispute would extend to the Gould and Harriman Railroad properties had tonic effect.

In explanation for the declines in the Rock Island issues—these being among the heaviest on the list—the gossip was that the losses were due to selling for the short account.

The advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit seemed to be due to nothing more important than short covering. Insiders say they know of no new developments.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $3,432,900.

The banks received from the interior $2,462,900, and sent to the interior $3,258,800, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $800,000 to San Francisco, $150,000 to New Orleans and $150,000 to Chicago. The loss to the interior was $795,900.

The banks received new gold to the amount of $1,113,600, of which $1,045,300 was on New York Assay Office checks, and $68,300 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The banks received from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements $13,659,400 and paid to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., $17,410,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $3,750,600.

The total loss to the interior and to the Sub-Treasury was $4,546,500; deducting the gain of $1,113,600 new gold the net loss was $3,432,900.

The feature this week is the large loss to the Sub-Treasury, which was caused chiefly by heavy collections of customs. The interior movement was light in both directions, as is usual at this time of the year.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable, the only complaint being of somewhat unseasonable weather in some sections, though by one agency this weather seems to be regarded as more helpful than harmful.

Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Warm weather has been, and in some sections still is, the only apparent drawback to distributive trade, but lowered temperatures and early holiday buying have tended to minimise this deficiency. This is large, in fact, unprecedented, holiday demand will develop is confidently predicted, all sections of the country sending this report. While weather has dulled retail trade and affected reorders from Western jobbers, wholesale trade as a whole is in excess of a year ago, and comfortable increases are expected to be finally shown in nearly every department of trade. General industry is active the country over, manufacturers and producers being still urgently pushed to deliver on orders booked some time ago. Bank clearings, though reduced by the holiday, are of full volume for this season of the year, and from Jan. 1 to date are very close to last year's record-breaking figures.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Weather conditions have provided the only important developments of the past week in the business world. Excessive rains in some sections, notably the South, facilitated distribution of heavy footwear, overshoes, and kindred lines, while seasonably low temperature at other points increased the movement of Winter wearing apparel. These influences, together with a large Thanksgiving trade in food products, stimulated retail dealings very materially. Jobbing and wholesale trade is fully maintained, and manufacturing plants have orders far ahead, but in many cases the coke shortage retards operations.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade reports to Dun's say that unseasonable weather is affecting trade in clothing, dry goods, and footwear at Halifax, but produce and coal shipments are active, and collections fairly good. Staple lines are quiet at St. John, but there is a good movement in confectionery and holiday lines. Work progresses favorably in the lumber districts, contracts for the Winter's cut being made at profitable terms. Country remittances are coming in well, and a good holiday trade is anticipated. Wholesale trade at Toronto improves, more seasonable weather bringing an active demand for underwear. Woolen goods and notions sell freely, and there is a brisk trade in groceries and hardware. Payments are satisfactory.

With the closing of navigation there is naturally less activity at Montreal, especially in heavy goods; general business is better than usual at this season. Bad country roads have affected payments from some quarters, but no general complaint is heard. Wintry weather has stimulated trade at Quebec, and there is much activity in shipping as the end of navigation is near. Trade conditions are unchanged at Winnipeg.

SMELTERS AND SILVER.

Apropos of the decline in the American Smelting Company's stocks coincident with the decline in silver, President Nash of the company has issued a statement which reads in part:

In justice to our stockholders I wish to state that the American Smelting and Refining Company does not speculate in its products and that its profits arise in the legitimate business of smelting and refining ores. [illegible] completed the final arrangement of the [illegible] of the underwriting syndicate [illegible] and pays the miner the same price for silver that it sells it for. If the American Company were to speculate and "hold the bag" by accumulating silver, no doubt the decline would be temporarily arrested; but it is not its province to speculate in metals; it simply smelts the ores, or, in other words, acts as manufacturer for the miners. The official price of silver is made by brokers in London, and our agents there insist that the quotation so made shall be the price at which silver can be sold on the day that the price is made. The decline in the metal will cease as soon as the supply is no greater than the demand.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Hudson Navigation Company, capital $4,000,000, to operate vessels between the various cities and towns along the Harlem, Hudson and East Rivers.

Reports from Savannah that the Merchants' National Bank of that city and the National Bank of Savannah will be merged in the near future.

Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which runs from Washington to Chesapeake Bay, it is said, will be converted into an electric line.

Atchison's gross earnings for October the largest of any month in the history of the company.

Application made by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $4,347,000 general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1951.

Absorption of the Kentucky Heating Company by the Louisville Heating Company, recently incorporated in Delaware, with $4,100,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3½@6 per cent., closing at 3½ per cent.; majority of the day's loans at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $324,179,384; balances, $15,679,945; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $264,456.

Money on call in London, 3½@3¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3¾@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.83⅛@$4.83⅝; demand, $4.87 20@4.87 25; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.84½.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.15⅝ less 1-32; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛@95 5-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 2½c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—In its City article to-day The Times says money was still in strong demand yesterday, and only a small part of the large sum due to the Bank of England was repaid. The discount market was easier.

The transfer on Monday of the cash in connection with the payment by the Morgans for shipping shares is not likely seriously to disturb the market. Only a small portion of the money will leave London.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the tone was cheerful, but business was inactive. Prices as a rule show an advance.

South Africans were especially firm.

Home rails were rather dull.

American rails quickly developed a more cheerful tone. There was moderate buying, and the final prices were the highest touched in the course of the day.

Foreigns were firm. There was a further recovery in most of the more active stocks.

The price of silver was unaltered.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Though the pressure was lessened, money was in active demand to-day for month-end requirements. Its scarcity has compelled borrowings from the Bank of England of $17,500,000 during the week, with the prospect of an increase in the demand. Discounts were slightly easier. There was an indisposition to take bills freely, owing to the uncertainty of the outlook.

Business on the Stock Exchange was more cheerful, and quiet. Consols hardened. Home Rails were easier. Americans had a better undertone at the opening, the variations being largely nominal pending the receipt of New York's opening prices. Then they hardened, and closed firm. Foreigns were firm on Paris support. Kafirs improved slightly, owing to good support.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92⅞; Consols for account, 93 3-16 (Jan.); Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84½; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Canadian Pacific, 131¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46½; Chicago Great Western, 26; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 180; De Beers, 22½; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 65⅛; Erie second preferred, 40½; Illinois Central, 147; Louisville and Nashville, 126⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅜; New York Central, 157½; Norfolk and Western, 72; Ontario and Western, 29¼; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 38½; Southern Railway, 32½; Southern Railway preferred, 94½; Southern Pacific, 64½; Union Pacific, 102⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 36¼; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 29¼; Wabash preferred, 43⅝.

Bar silver quiet, 21 11-16d per ounce.

Money 3¼@3¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@4 per cent.; the rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 36.60; Lisbon, 26.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Business on the Bourse to-day was more active. Internationals were in great favor, and advanced. A few realisations were readily absorbed. At the close prices were firm. Spanish 4s, Brazilians and Argentines were in particular demand. Rio Tintos were firmer. Industrials were irregular. Kafirs were strong, though inanimated.

Three per cent. rentes 99 francs 30 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Prices were generally firmer on the Boerse to-day. Locals and Internationals hardened at first, but later they were generally dull, owing to the absence of business.

Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent.; three months bills 3¼ per cent.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 28.—Complete transactions in the local stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Pittsburg Brewing pf	47½	47½	47½
475	Crucible Steel	19½	18⅝	19½
97	Crucible Steel pf	84¾	84¾	84¾
100	Fire Proofing	26	26	26
100	Mfrs. Light & Heat	90½	90½	90½
65	Philadelphia Co. pf	49¼	49¼	49¼
350	Pittsburg Coal	29	28	28
122	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¾	88¼	88¾
100	Pitts. Plate Glass	135	135	135
10	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
115	U. S. Steel	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞
114	U. S. Steel pf	83½	83½	83½
129	Westinghouse A. Brake	172	172	172
8	Westi. Electric 2nd	102	102	102
200	Window Glass	51½	50	50
10	Colonial Trust	600	600	600
20	Real Estate Trust	288	288	288
60	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115
$2,000	Pitts. Brewing 6s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜

May Control Orange National Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 28.—It is expected that within a very few days interests connected with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, which is in turn supposed to be controlled by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, will acquire control of the Orange National [illegible]

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	American Can pf	45	44	45
15	American Chicle pf	89	89	89
100	American Writ. Paper	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Am. Writing Paper pf	23	23	23
100	Bamberger & Lamar	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,500	Bay State Gas	1⅝	1 5-16	1⅝
2,200	Champion Oil	⅝	⅝	11-16
100	Camden Land	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,310	Con. Refrigerating	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Dom. Securities Dep	13½	13½	13½
900	Electric Lead Reduc'n.	3½	3½	3½
300	Gold Hill Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,900	Greene Con. Copper	26⅝	26	26½
135	Hackensack Meadows	32½	32½	32½
5	Hall Signal pf	120	120	120
300	In. R. T., 40% paid	120	119	119
4,100	Keystone Mining	½	½	½
500	Manhattan Transit	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4,200	Montreal & B. Copper	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
100	National Enameling	34	34	34
400	New Brunswick Coal	6¾	6½	6¾
100	N. Y. Transportation	11	11	11
335	N. Am. Lumber & P	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5,700	Northern Securities	105⅝	104½	105⅛
60	Standard Oil	665	650	665
3,800	Tennessee Copper	18¼	16⅛	18¼
800	Union Copper	3¼	3	3¼
20	Universal Tobacco	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	34	34	34
200	White Knob Copper	11⅝	11½	11½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$12,000	†American Malting 6s	100	99¼	99¾
2,000	†Am. Writing P. 5s	76½	76¼	76½
10,000	Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	87	87	87
3,000	†Hackensack M. 4½s	33	33	33
2,000	†Hecker-Jones-J. 6s	97	97	97
5,000	U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾
60,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s ctfs	75	75	75
1,000	Wash. R. & Elec. 4s	80	80	80

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Realty	..	112	100	110
American Banknote	55	56½	55	57½
American Chicle	120	130	120	130
Amsrican Chicle pf	88½	90½	88½	92½
American Elevated	⅛	¼	⅛	1
Amer. Tobacco	290	330	290	330
American Type Founders	43	45	43	45
Am. Type Founders pf	98	102	98	102
Amer. Union Electric	..	5	..	5
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	77	76	76½
Automatic Heating pf	90	95	90	95
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	119	117	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	108	111	108	111
British Columbia Cop	6¼	6½	6	6¼
California Copper	¼	½	¼	½
Central Fireworks	20	22	20	22
Central Fireworks pf	62½	65	62½	65
Central Foundry	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Central Foundry pf	14	16	14	16
Central Foundry 6s	60	70	63	70
Champion Oil pf	⅞	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Compressed Air	1½	2	1½	2
Con. Rubber Tire	½	1½	½	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	5	10	5	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	10	15	10	15
Distillers Securities	27	27¾	27¼	28
Distillers Securities 5s	73	74½	73½	74½
Electric Boat	18	23	18	23
Electric Boat pf	37	45	37	45
Elec. Lead Reduc. pf	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Electric Vehicle	4	5	4	5
Electric Vehicle pf	10	13	10	13
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Empire Steel	10½	13	10½	12½
Empire Steel pf	40	45	40	45
German Treasury 4s	101	102	101	102
Guggenheim Exploration	..	145	..	145
Havana Tobacco	45	47	45	47
Hav. Tobacco pf	65	72	65	72
Houston Oil	..	18	..	18
Houston Oil pf	50	75	50	75
Interborough Rap. Tr. full paid	..	120	118	120
Interborough Rap. Tr. 40% paid	110	119	120	123
International Salt	10	12	10	12
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	6	8	6	8
National Enameling pf	86	90	86	90
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	161	164	161	164
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	50	42	..
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	..	80	..	..
Otis Elevator	39	40	39	40
Otis Elevator pf	98	100	97	100
Pac. Pack. & Nav.	4¼	5	4¼	5
Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf	26	29	26	29
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¾	1	½	1
Royal Baking Powder pf	103	105	103	106
Safety Car Heating	162½	170	160	170
Seaboard Air Line	26½	27	26¼	27
Seaboard Air Line pf	41½	43	44	44½
Simpson-Crawford	20	25	20	25
Simpson-Crawford 6s	30	35	30	35
Southern Lt. & Tr. 5s	85	89	86	89
Standard Coupler	37½	..	37½	..
Standard Coupler pf	130	140	130	140
Standard Milling	7½	9	7½	9
Standard Milling pf	20	31	29	31
Standard Milling 5s	77	80	77	80
Storage Power	¾	1	¾	1
Trenton Potteries	16	22	16	22
Trenton P. pf., tr. ctfs.	101	108	101	108
Union Typewriter	123	128	123	128
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	126	130	126	130
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	125	125	125	125
United Box Board	9	9½	9	9½
United Box Board pf	53	55	53	55
United Copper	29½	31	29½	31
U. S. Cotton Duck	8	10	8	10
U. S. Shipbuilding	..	22	..	22
U. S. Shipbuilding pf	..	58	..	58
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	..	90	..	90
U. S. Steel new 5s, w. i.	96	98	96	98
Universal Tobacco	3	4	3	4
Universal Tobacco pf	..	15	..	15

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av.	245	250	245	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	100	101	100	101
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	107	108	107	109
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	111	114	111	114
Broadway Surface 2d.	100	102	100	102
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101	104	101	104
Brooklyn City R. R.	246	248	246	248
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 4s	86	87½	86	87½
Central Park, N. & E. R

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil 4½s			
3,000	98		
Atch, Top & S Fe			
gen 4s			
3,000c	101⅞		
9,000	101⅞		
500	102		
20,000	101⅜		
5,000	101⅝		
5,000	101⅜		
adjustment 4s			
stamped			
500	91½		
3,000	91⅝		
Balt & Ohio			
pr lien 3½s			
4,000	95⅛		
gold 4s			
250,000	101		
S Wn div 3½s			
1,000	88⅛		
1,000	88⅝		
3,000	88⅝		
Brooklyn Ferry 5s			
2,000	73		
Bklyn Rapid Tran 5s			
6,000	103		
Bklyn Un El 1st			
1,000	101		
5,000	101⅝		
Canada Southern 2d			
1,000	108		
Registered			
30,000	108		
Cent of Ga con 5s			
6,000	107		
2,000	107⅛		
1st inc 5s			
2,000	74		
5,000	74⅝		
2d inc 5s			
10,000	35		
Cent of N J gen 5s			
1,000	137		
9,000	136⅝		
Cent Pacific gtd 4s			
1,000	101⅞		
Cent Pacific gtd 3½s			
5,000	98⅞		
10,000	97		
Cent R R & Bkg			
Co of Ga col 5s			
5,000	107½		
Chic & Alt 3½s			
14,000	79		
10,000	79½		
1,000	79⅝		
Chic, B & Quincy			
4s joint bds			
5,000	95⅝		
6,000	95½		
2,000	95⅝		
10,000	95⅛		
Chi & Ill Sou 5s			
2,000	120½		
Chi & Erie 1st 5s			
1,000	120½		
Chi, R I & P gen 4s			
2,000	108½		
Chi, R I & P R R 4s			
3,000	85⅝		
89,000	85⅞		
1,000	85⅝		
30,000	85⅞		
3,000	85⅝		
5,000	85⅝		
Clev, C, C & St L			
gen 4s			
1,000	101½		
Col F & I conv 5s			
3,000	93		
Col & So 1st 4s			
1,000	92		
Consol Tob 4s			
8,000	63		
2,000	63½		
11,000	63½		
1,000	63⅜		
31,000	63½		
6,000	63⅜		
13,000	63½		
Col & 9th Av 1st			
3,000	121		
Denv & Rio Gde			
4s			
10,000	100½		
10,000	100¼		
Des Moines & Ft D			
1st 2½s			
1,000	93		
Erie 1st con 4s			
1,000	98		
1,000	97⅝		
5,000	98		
9,000	97⅝		
1,000c	97⅛		
Erie 1st gen 4s			
10,000	84½		
Erie Pennsylvania			
coll trust 4s			
10,000	92		
Gal, H & S A 1st			
13,000	110		
Green Bay & Wis			
deb ctfs B			
5,000	23½		
4,000	23⅝		
5,000	23½		
10,000	23¼		
10,000	23⅞		
Hoc Valley 1st 4½s			
3,000	108⅜		
K C Ft S & M 4s			
6,000	86⅜		
Kans City So 5s			
10,000	69½		
Manhattan con 4s			
4,000	104½		
23,000	104¼		
Mex Cen 1st inc			
35,000	25		
5,000	25½		
11,000	25⅝		
5,000	25½		
Total		$1,430,500.	

Mex Cen con 4s			
2,000	79		
Mo Pac 1st con 6s			
1,000	121½		
1,000	121½		
1,000	121½		
1,000	121⅝		
Mobile & Ohio			
Montg Div 5s			
5,000	115		
Natl R R of Mex			
1st con 4s			
1,000	74¼		
N Y Cent & H R			
deb 5s, 1884			
registered			
10,000	102⅝		
N Y C & St L 4s			
2,000	104⅝		
9,000	104½		
N Y G E L H & P			
coll trust 5s			
8,000	113½		
pur money 4s			
4,000	94½		
Norf & Wn con 4s			
1,000	100⅛		
Norfolk & Western			
Fcosh C & C 4s			
2,000	93⅞		
Northern Pac 4s			
5,000	103½		
4,500	103⅛		
North Pac gen 3s			
4,000	73		
Oregon Short Line			
1st con 5s			
5,000	115½		
4½s & participg			
40,000	92¼		
17,000	92¼		
3,000	92⅝		
12,000	92½		
2,000	92⅞		
4,000	92½		
15,000	92⅛		
Penn conv 3½s			
5,000	106⅝		
Peo & East inc 4s			
10,000	76½		
Reading gen 4s			
10,000	96⅛		
29,000	96½		
1,000	96⅝		
9,000	96⅞		
5,000	96⅜		
Rio Gde Wn 1st			
1,000	100		
St L, I Mt & So			
gen 5s	114		
14,000			
unify & ref 4s			
5,000	92⅞		
3,000	92⅛		
St L Southwestern			
1st 4s			
5,000	96		
St P & Sx City 1st			
5,000	127		
Seaboard Air L Ry			
refundg 5s			
5,000	101		
5,000	101⅝		
gold 4s			
1,000	83½		
8,000	83		
Southern Pac 4½s			
1,000	100⅝		
Southern Pac 4s			
4,000	93		
4,000	93½		
1,000	93½		
Southern Ry 1st 5s			
1,000	118½		
Southern Railway			
St L Div 4s			
2,000	100½		
Southern Railway			
M & O col 4s			
3,000	94½		
Standard R & T inc			
8,000	10⅛		
Third Avenue con 4s			
12,000	98⅛		
2,000	98⅜		
Uls & Del 1st 5s			
1,000	114		
Union Pac 1st 4s			
1,000	104⅝		
Union Pac conv 4s			
40,000	105⅝		
100,000	106¼		
65,000	105⅝		
50,000	105⅜		
7,000	105⅝		
67,000	105¾		
5,000	105⅝		
10,000	105⅝		
1,000	105⅞		
Wabash 1st 5s			
7,000	116		
3,000	116⅛		
Wabash 2d 5s			
5,000	107½		
Wabash deb B			
10,000	76		
2,000	76½		
10,000	75⅞		
10,000	76		
West Shore 4s			
registered			
1,000	112½		
Wheeling & L Erie			
1st con 4s			
20,000	92		
Wisc Cent gen 4s			
25,000	91⅝		
15,000	91⅝		
15,000	91½		
5,000	91⅜		
10,000	91⅞		
Mex Cen 1st inc			
5,000	25½		
1,000	25⅝		
5,000	25½		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday were as follows:

	Friday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con	.01	.03
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.51	.54
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	1.15	1.25
Challenge Con	.13	.13
Chollar	.10	.08
Confidence	.66	.70
Con. Cal. & Va	1.05	1.05
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.13	.13
Hale & Norcross	.19	.16
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.05	.05
Mexican	.64	.66
Occidental Con	.14	.13
Ophir	.93	.94
Overman	.21	.21
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.06	.06
Seg Belcher	.05	.08
Sierra Nevada	.18	.18
Syndicate	.07	.07
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.12	.13
Silver bars	48¾	47⅞
Mexican dollars	Nom.	Nom.
Drafts, sight	Par	Par
Telegraph	.02½	.02½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Wednesday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7½	8½	7½	8
Alamo	3½	4½	3½	4¼
American Cons	1½	2	1½	2
Anaconda	11½	20	17½	18½
Blue Bell	4	4½	4	4½
C., K. & N	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10
C. C. Cons	0	6½	6¾	7
Coriolanus	3½	4½	3½	4
C. C. & M	2½	4½	2½	3½
Dante	2½	3½	2½	3¾
Doctor Jackpot	9½	9⅝	10⅜	10⅝
Elkton	34½	35	34⅝	35
El Paso	66	68	67½	68
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findlay	8⅝	10	8⅝	9½
Gold Dollar Cons	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Golden Cycle	59½	62	59¾	60
Golden Fleece	9	11	8	12
Gold Bond	3¼	3¾	3¼	4¼
Gold Sovereign	2½	3	2½	3
Gould	4½	5½	5	6
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	33	33½	33	33¼
Jackpot	8	11	9	12
Keystone	3½	4½	3⅝	4
Last Dollar	50	65	50	65
Lexington	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Little Puck	3⅝	4½	3⅝	4
Little Bessie	4¼	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Mollie Gibson	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝
Mary Cashen	4½	5	4½	5
Moon Anchor	.5	8	5	8
New Haven	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Pharmacist	4⅜	5½	5	5½
Pinnacle	4	5	4½	5
Pointer	1¾	2	1¾	2
Portland	186	194	185	190
Rose Maud	2½	3	2½	3
Rose Nicol	1½	2½	2	2⅜
Sunset Eclipse	2	2⅝	2	2⅜
Vindicator	98	102	98	102
Work	7	7½	7	7½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—New York exchange was 20 cents discount to-day; time and call loans 6 per cent. Locally Swift's stock again was the center of interest. Late trading, supposed to be short covering, took the price up 6 points to 125, although there were recessions from this figure. This upturn naturally revived talk that the combination would pay through next year on a more conservative basis than first planned. Box Board preferred sold ex-dividened 1¾ per cent. at 53. Can preferred was the subject of bullish talk and gained over a point. President Louis Eckstein of Street's Stable Car Company resigned to-day on account of the pressure of private business. He will remain as a director. Complete stock transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
145	American Can com	10	10	10
190	American Can pf	44	44	44
116	Chicago Edison	175	175	173
23	Chicago Pneu. Tool	72	70	70
5	Diamond Match, ex div.	157½	157½	157½
125	Lake St. Elevated	9	9	8⅝
10	Met. Elevated com	37	37	37
25	Nat. Bis. com	45¼	45¼	45½
67	Nat. Bis. pf	108	108	108
25	Quaker Oats com	71½	71¼	71¼
170	Street's Stable Car pf	85	85	83
1,200	Swift & Co	125	119	122½
125	Western Stone	35	35	35
10	Un Box Board com	52	52	52
200	Un Box Board pf	83	83	83

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Mileage	309	309	310
3d week Nov	$51,642	$48,063	$46,623
From July 1	1,046,068	964,381	929,327
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,845	1,845	1,841
3d week Nov	195,220	179,880	188,460
From July 1	5,831,782	5,696,371	5,844,228
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,436	1,561	1,476
3d week Nov	338,463	336,559	290,649
From July 1	5,640,192	6,878,863	6,275,075
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	546	546	546
3d week Nov	97,661	86,842	75,911
From July 1	2,025,005	1,889,749	1,641,437
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,891	1,891
3d week Nov	408,182	388,490	370,007
From July 1	8,051,085	7,935,511	7,115,146
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week Nov	104,395	101,051	55,426
From July 1	2,280,663	2,153,546	1,904,606
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	423	423	423
3d week Nov	27,272	23,985	24,074
From July 1	556,421	505,328	448,099
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,042
3d week Nov	645,774	567,711	565,041
MINN., ST. P. & S. STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,412	1,355	1,278
3d week Nov	185,179	141,329	94,556
From July 1	3,192,678	2,594,710	1,774,795
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Nov	56,830	50,406	47,303
From July 1	1,079,268	1,086,351	911,967
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Nov	13,247	12,228	11,290
From July 1	249,567	234,468	227,833
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	3,514	3,187	3,040
3d week Nov	490,857	447,048	405,774
From July 1	9,588,327	8,357,095	7,182,395
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
3d week Nov	22,390	23,208	22,480
From July 1	475,930	479,524	483,980
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Nov	73,355	61,896	56,515
From Jan. 1	3,168,205	2,775,056	2,485,347
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for October—			
Gross earnings	5,910,931	5,380,923	5,070,447
Oper. expenses	3,240,121	2,983,226	2,828,992
Net earnings	2,670,810	2,407,697	2,241,454
Taxes and rentals	183,119	172,532	163,804
Surplus	2,489,691	2,235,165	2,077,650
Gross, 4 months	20,506,994	20,107,726	17,410,892
Oper. expenses	12,429,478	11,435,707	10,551,529
Net earnings	8,077,516	8,672,019	6,859,363
Taxes and rentals	746,407	681,040	654,571
Surp., 4 months	7,331,108	7,990,979	6,204,902
BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	11,321,030	10,702,993	528,037
Oper. expenses	7,862,571	7,336,597	525,974
Net earnings	3,458,458	3,456,395	2,063
Total income	3,458,458	3,532,898	*74,440
Charges	2,836,659	2,896,359	59,700
Balance	621,898	636,539	*14,641
Dividends	600,000	575,000	25,000
Surplus	21,898	61,539	*39,641
Total surplus	478,733	463,509	20,224
*Decrease.			
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,114,772	1,067,132	901,454
Oper. expenses	644,976	703,613	639,983
Net earnings	469,796	363,515	261,472
Gross, 4 months	4,702,511	4,478,232	4,217,912
Oper. expenses	2,520,749	2,735,857	2,601,524
Net, 4 months	2,175,762	1,742,375	1,616,388
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for October—			
Gross earnings	704,513	643,997	585,957
Oper. expenses	376,755	305,822	330,753
Net earnings	327,758	338,175	255,204
Gross, 4 months	2,602,215	2,362,503	2,057,230
Oper. expenses	1,394,117	1,227,282	1,183,291
Net, 4 months	1,208,098	1,135,241	873,939
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for October—			
Gross earnings	870,998	796,703	732,123
Op. exp. & taxes	533,705	463,314	428,959
Net earnings	346,293	333,389	303,164
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,060,272	2,554,601	2,401,778
Op. exp. & taxes	2,147,343	1,749,118	1,558,671
Net earnings	912,929	805,483	843,107
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for October—			
Gross earnings	1,325,627	1,567,153	1,454,714
Op. expenses	883,463	935,651	853,099
Net earnings	442,164	631,502	601,615
Ratio op. exp.	66.63%	59.7%	58.7%
Gross, 4 months	4,716,269	5,896,190	5,376,129
Op. expenses	3,240,747	3,486,096	3,107,437
Net, 4 months	1,457,462	2,383,094	2,267,692
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	1,797,510	1,782,097	1,668,703
Exp. and taxes	1,374,545	1,252,400	1,137,004
Net earnings	422,945	529,697	531,699
Ratio op. exp	76.5%	70.3%	68.1%
Charges	233,261	227,567	238,394
Surplus	189,684	302,130	293,305
Gross, 4 months	6,858,666	6,770,013	6,005,124
Exp. and taxes	5,178,836	4,742,770	4,232,045
Net, 4 months	1,679,816	2,027,243	1,772,179
Charges	952,173	932,008	965,236
Surplus, 4 months	737,644	1,095,145	803,944
GEORGIA RAILROAD for October—			
Gross earnings	240,713	233,481	189,428
Op. expenses	136,396	117,450	103,225
Net earnings	104,317	115,972	86,203
Total income	104,317	145,972	117,149
Gross, 4 months	781,094	849,197	618,772
Op. expenses	498,466	442,011	408,838
Net, 4 months	282,628	407,186	209,734
Total income	322,691	237,186	236,079
HOLYOKE STREET RAILWAY for the year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	356,833	296,165	40,688
Op. expenses	123,329	196,694	*73,385
Net earnings	113,524	99,471	14,053
Int. and taxes	55,388	51,083	4,305
Balance	58,156	48,408	9,748
Dividends	56,000	48,000	8,000
Surplus	2,156	408	1,748
Total surplus	78,143	75,987	2,156
*Decrease.			
IOWA CENTRAL for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	227,736	255,521	216,985
Op exp. & taxes	196,839	219,050	199,398
Net earnings	30,897	36,471	17,586
Other income	1,903	*2,405	.....
Total	32,800	34,066	.....
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	844,760	845,060	779,855
Op. exp. & taxes	724,275	715,100	691,313
Net earnings	120,485	129,951	88,540
Other income	15,353	*7,440	.....
Total	135,838	122,511	.....
*Deficit.			
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	341,998	340,312	336,411
Op. exp. and tax.	206,254	197,780	171,436
Net earnings	135,742	142,532	164,975
Other income	15,034	11,943	9,599
Total income	150,776	154,475	174,551
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,317,765	1,251,223	1,108,544
Op. exp. and tax.	798,220	810,559	616,830
Net earnings	549,436	440,664	491,914
Other income	59,922	53,243	44,975
Total income	609,358	493,907	536,889
NORTHAMPTON STREET RAILWAY for the year to Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	144,846	133,428	11,418
Oper. expenses	97,523	88,095	9,428
Net earnings	47,323	45,333	1,990
Interest and taxes	26,815	18,271	8,544
Balance for div	20,508	27,062	*6,554
Dividends	24,000	24,000	.....
Deficit	3,492	73,062	6,554
*Decrease. †Surplus.			
PEORIA & EASTERN for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	245,127	233,424	230,860
Exp. and taxes	180,787	163,088	159,264
Net earnings	55,340	70,336	71,606
Surplus	21,652	36,048	37,855
Gross, 4 months	920,720	885,131	770,602
Exp and taxes	696,061	665,960	538,075
Net, 4 months	224,659	219,181	231,987
Surp., 4 months	89,836	84,428	96,957
SPRINGFIELD STREET RAILWAY for the year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	544,965	753,810	90,855
Oper. expenses	594,647	527,589	67,058
Net earnings	250,028	226,221	23,797
Charges	88,068	73,234	14,834
Net devisible	161,940	152,987	8,953
Dividends	158,672	156,472	2,200
Surplus	3,268	*3,685	6,953
*Deficit.			
UNION STREET RAILWAY OF NEW BEDFORD for the year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	329,163	272,859	56,304
Oper expenses	293,395	170,331	83,064
Net earnings	129,768	102,528	26,940
Charges	53,538	45,003	10,535
Balance	76,230	57,525	13,605
Dividends	48,000	48,000	.....
Surplus	22,230	9,525	12,955
Total sur. Sept.30	72,230	50,000	22,230
WABASH for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	1,970,696	1,805,700	1,443,001
Oper. expenses	1,363,387	1,188,046	1,105,902
Net earnings	607,309	717,654	337,099
Ratio op. exp.	*68.2	*65.9	*67.3
Gross, 4 months	7,468,241	6,706,703	6,135,992
Oper. expenses	5,109,889	4,573,901	4,237,411
Net, 4 months	2,358,352	2,131,802	1,898,582
*Per cent.			
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for October—			
	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	642,472	556,975	480,682
Op. expenses	372,278	340,656	304,858
Net earnings	270,154	216,419	184,825
Total income	275,529	218,547	186,590
Charges, tax., &c.	145,787	130,940	134,253
Surplus	130,562	78,907	52,337
Gross, 4 months	2,377,334	2,128,923	1,901,738
Op. expenses	1,420,983	1,307,192	1,188,907
Net earnings	956,352	810,731	712,831
Total income	1,028,486	817,980	717,880
Charges, tax., &c.	585,245	560,845	541,164
Surplus, 4 months	385,475	207,151	176,735
WORCESTER CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY for the year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	1,220,255	1,031,245	189,020
Op. expenses	762,569	701,061	61,508
Net earnings	457,686	330,176	127,511
Fixed charges	270,864	153,119	128,765
Balance	177,802	177,056	746
Dividends	177,500	153,000	24,500
Surplus	.....	32,056	*32,754
Total surplus	352,834	226,848	125,736
WOONSOCKET STREET RAILWAY for the year ended Sept. 30—			
	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	102,042	97,090	5,272
Op. expenses	77,043	66,115	10,533
Net earnings	25,014	31,575	*5,861
Charges	18,138	24,861	*6,422
Surplus	7,716	6,844	772
Total def. Sept.30	44,493	37,149	*7,716

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,880	Amal. Copper	56½	56½	55¾	56⅜
10	Am. Car & F	34½	34½	34½	34½
20	Am. Ice	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
20	Am. Locomotive	28½	28½	28	28
10	Am. Smelting	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
19,630	Am. Sugar	121½	121½	116⅞	121¼
11,350	At., T. & S. F	81⅞	81⅞	81½	82½
10	At., T. & S.F. pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1,770	Balt. & Ohio	98½	99¼	97⅜	98⅛
10,090	Brook. Rap. T	61⅛	63⅞	61⅛	63½
750	Can. Pacific	123	123	122¾	122¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	46½	46½	46½	46½
290	Chi. Gt. West	25½	26⅜	25½	25⅝
22,090	C. M. & St. P.	175½	178⅝	175½	177½
20	Chi. Ter. T. pf	32	32	32	32
30	Col. Southern	23½	23½	22½	23½
7,500	Erie	32⅝	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛
20	Hock. Valley	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
40	Ill. Central	143⅜	145½	143⅜	145
4,300	Louis. & Nash	124½	130⅛	124½	129½
10,270	Manhattan	156⅛	159⅝	155½	155½
110	Met. Street	139	141⅜	139	140½
20	Mex. Cent	25½	25½	25⅜	25⅜
11,080	Mo. Pacific	106⅛	107⅞	106	107⅜
300	N. Y. Central	154	155	154	155
100	N. Y., O. & W	29⅜	29½	29¼	29⅜
290	Nort. & West	69⅜	71½	69⅜	70½
450	Pennsylvania	156⅞	159⅛	156⅞	157½
70	People's Gas	100½	100⅞	100½	100⅞
11,900	Reading	59½	60⅝	59¼	60½
70	Rep. Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
370	Rock Island	45⅜	45⅜	44½	44⅜
6,770	Southern Pac	63¼	63⅝	62	62⅜
1,380	Southern Ry	31⅞	33½	31⅞	32⅝
80	Stand. R. & T	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
270	Tenn. C. & I	56⅞	57½	56⅝	57¼
490	Texas Pac	41	42	41	42
11,470	Union Pac	99¼	100⅝	98¼	100⅛
110	U. S. Leather	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
3,510	U. S. Steel	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36⅜
550	U. S. Steel pf	83⅞	83⅞	82⅜	83½
170	Wabash	29	29⅜	29	29⅜
70	Wabash pf	43	43⅜	43	43⅞
50	West. Union	86¼	86¼	86	86
50	Wheel. & L. E	24	24	24	24
40	Wis. Central	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½
149,480					

Bond.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Green B. deb. B	23½	23½	23½	23½

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week of November showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,549
Central of Georgia	15,830
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,004
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,819
Cen. New Orleans & Texas Pacific	3,344
Cleve., Cin., Chicago & St. Louis	14,623
Detroit Southern	3,267
Grand Trunk	78,063
Minn., St. Paul and Ste. Marie	43,850
Peoria & Eastern	6,424
Rio Grande Southern	1,019
St. Louis & San Francisco	43,800
Total increase 12 roads	$226,051
Increase previously reported	750,678
Total increase 24 roads	$976,729
Decrease.	
Toledo, Peoria & Western	938
Decrease 4 roads previously reported	44,321
Total decrease 5 roads	$45,259
Net increase, 30 roads	$931,470

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Jennings Adjustable Shade Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—F. A.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street Apartment House Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers.

F. Birdsall Smith has sold for Catharine Wilson the Powellton apartment house, a seven-story structure at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street, on a plot 100 by 100.

William H. Picken has sold to Edmund Dwight the seven-story apartment house 930 and 932 West End Avenue, running through to 2,749 and 2,751 Broadway, just south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 53.1 by 150 by 54.1 by 128.1. The buyer gives in part payment the five-story American-basement dwelling 307 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 22 by 102.2.

The sale of 835 Fifth Avenue, recently purchased by Joel M. Marx as an apartment hotel, &c., is referred to in another column.

F. A. Snow has sold the five-story American-basement dwelling 37 West Forty-ninth Street, 22 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

It is reported that W. S. Wyckoff has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, 17.9 by 100.5.

Shaw & Co. have sold for the estate of Sarah Wilson the three-story dwelling 221 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 15 by 100.

Folsom Brothers report that they have sold to a builder the four-story tenements 325, 327, and 329 East Twenty-first Street, each 25 by 95.

Henry Heilman has sold to James J. Larkin 340 East Eighteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 20 by 92. With this purchase, Mr. Larkin controls a plot 100 by 92, which will now be improved.

Samuel Goldsticker negotiated the sale of the three buildings, on a plot 49 by 49.5, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-second Street, for the Bohlen estate to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The company thus completes its ownership of the entire block bounded by Fourth and Lexington Avenues and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, which has been offered to the Government as a Post Office site.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Amanda Barker the three-story dwelling 354 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.

Emanuel Simon reports that he has recently negotiated the following sales: Nos. 2,208 and 2,210 Seventh Avenue, for Cohen & Glauber; 2,192 Seventh Avenue, for Mrs. A. Varley; 2,182 Eighth Avenue, for Mrs. L. Kahn; 1,518 Avenue A, for Mrs. L. Fisher; 336 East Ninety-fourth Street, for Mrs. A. De Young; 500 East Eighty-fifth Street, for J. Levy, and 991 First Avenue, for S. Kroetz.

O. Dobroczynski and A. Blumenkranz have sold for S. Zimmerman to W. Zuckerman and J. Stolotf, for $38,500, the seven-story building 251 East Seventh Street, 24.9 by 97.6.

Weil & Mayer have bought the two six-story tenements 7 and 9 Sheriff Street, on a plot 50.8 by 100.

S. Lowen has sold for Samuel C. Baum the four-story flat 947 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.

Heil & Stern report the following leases: For Mary M. Ward to H. Kratzenstein & Co., the first loft in 707 and 709 Broadway, at $5,000 per annum; for Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, two lofts in 708 Broadway, for a term of years, at a total rental of $33,000, and for Randolph Guggenheimer, the first loft in 715 and 717 Broadway, to Littauer Brothers, for a term of years, at a total rental of $22,500.

Thomas and Son report the following leases: 401 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, three-story and basement for the Yellow Pine Company to Hugo Newman; 3686 Broadway, three-story and basement for Mrs. M. E. Long of Denver, Col., to George Simpson; 189 Convent Avenue, four-story American basement for Paul Hoffman to Dr. E. P. Livingston.

The only auction offering announced for yesterday—a foreclosure affecting City Island property—was adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Lexington Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 25.0 by 90.2; W. Evans of 1,838 Madison Avenue, owner; Hamilton & Messeau of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 24 and 26 Thomas Street, to a five-story brick loft with store; Manhattan Real Estate Association of 309 Broadway, owner; R. Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 163 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Levin of 21 West Third Street, owner; Kortzer & Lentz of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,200.

Eighth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, southeast corner, to a four-story brick tenement with store; F. Glover, Brooklyn, owner; F. Wolfgang of 8 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 147 Water Street, to a five story warehouse; E. T. Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first, owner; R. H. Casey of 100 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 448 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; A. Cairns estate, owner; J. H. Knubel of 348 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 22.

FULTON AV, w s, 36.11 ft s of 174th St, 98.11x83.6x0x86.11; Marcus Nathan to Moses Bachman, all liens..... 100

129TH ST, s s, 200.2 ft e of Park Av, 19.11x99.11x20x99.11; Frederick M. White to Joseph Roberts, (mtg $6,200)..... 1

HUGHES AV, e s, 230.3 ft s of 180th St, 18.1x35; Louis Eickwort to Donato Bastiani, (mtg $2,500)..... 1

STANTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Sheriff St, runs e 25 x s 60 x w 22 x s 15 x w 3 x n 75; Herman M. Solomon to Benjamin Wieberg, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

78TH ST, 122 ft west, 100x81.10x60x77.8; David Pearl to Nathan L. Ottinger and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

134TH ST, 4 East, 25x99.11; Edwin A. Bradley and another to William B. Brownell, (mtg $14,000)..... 1

156TH ST, 464 East, 25x100; Daniel Farrell to William B. Brownell, (mtg $15,000)..... 1

FREDERICK St, or St. John, or Hughes Av, e s, 105.8 ft n of Bayard St, or 188th St, 19.8x87.6; Charles Bjorkegren to Ernest Damiane, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

FREDERICK St, now St. John or Hughes Av, e s, 133.4 ft n of Bayard or 188th St, 19.8x87.6; Charles Bjorkegren to Ernest Damiane, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

LOT 146, map of 370 lots of McGinw Estate; Catherine Keefe to Charles H. Baechler..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Fried Hart to John McDonald..... Omitted

ESSEX ST, 35, w s, 150.9 ft n of Hester St, 25x87; Fannie Wolf to Wolf Fish, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

ESSEX ST, 35, w s, 150.9 ft n of Hester St, 25x87; Wolf Fish to Morris Rosenberg and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $28,500) 100

ESSEX ST, 35, w s, 150.9 ft n of Hester St, 25x87; Jonas Weil and another to Louis Kaufman, quitclaim..... 1

87TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 150th St, 24.11x80; Moses Valenstein to George Kiesling, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

NELSON AV, e s, 200.6 ft n of 184th St, 25x70.3x25x70.3; Daniel Denny to Charles Jiran, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

FULTON AV, s w corner of 173d St, 96.1x28.6x92.3x28.6; Henry Fox to John Miller, (mtg $17,650)..... 100

HOUSTON ST, 168, n s, 21.8x50.1x22.2x 50; John G. Weber to Joseph Wolf and another..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Lewis Ryan to Patrick Minehan..... 1

ANTHONY AV, or Prospect Av, e s, 51 ft n of proposed street 550x127.11x32x 113.5; John McGrath to Catharine Meehan, all liens..... $1

3D AV, s e corner of 56th St, 20.6x63, (mtg $12,000); 2d Av, e s, 20.6 of 56th St, 20x63; 56th St, s s, 61 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x100.5, (mtg $2,000;) Robert C. Morris to Josephine Bliss and others, all title..... 27,650

2D ST, 112 n s, 133.3 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 121.4; Harry Abrahams to Louis Abrahams, ½ part, mtg $32,000, other considerations and..... 100

BRADHURST AV, s e cor of 146th St, 100.6x99.11x27.9, and 25 ft of Stanton St; William S. Coffin, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

CAVILDWELL AV, 719, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x115; William V. Gordon to Carl Stadtmuller, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 140, e s, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and another to Harris Mines, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

LOT 60, map of portion of Hunt estate; Mary J. Curtis to Michael Doyle..... 400

LEXINGTON AV, 1,825, e s, 25.2 ft n of 76.2x75; Isabella Jex to Henry Ungrich, Jr., other considerations and..... 100

NELSON AV, e s, 174.1 ft n of 165th St, 18.10x92.2x18.10x91.11; Edmund Coffin as Guardian to Esther A. Winston..... 5,000

NELSON AV, e s, 295.9 ft n of 165th St, 18.10x93.8x45.11x94.5; William S. Coffin to John H. Oeters, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

PITT ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x74.8; Rebecca Danziger to Israel Myers and another, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

PELHAM ROAD and Fands Av, being 148.4 ft on road, 100 ft adjoining Lots 84 and 91 on avenue, being Lots 72 to 26, map of 148 lots, Paul estate; Sands Av, being 6x150 to Lot 84, being Lots 84 and 85, map of 148 lots, Paul estate; Anton Lampel to Frank Hitzenhammer, (mtg $2,300) Nom.

PARK AV, 1,005 and 1,007, and 88th St, 200 East; begins Park Av, s e corner of 88th St, runs e 82.2x s 50.4x w 82.11x n 0.6 w 0.2 w 32.10 to avenue x n 50.10 to beginning; Kassel Ostlinsky to Nathan Adelsdorf..... Nom.

ETZEL, Albert, to Broadway Savings Institution; 762 Washington St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

CONSTANTIAN, Florence M., to William J. Edwards; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 180th St, prior mtg $6,000, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,623

CONSTANTIA, Florence M., to William J. Edwards; Bathgate Av, e s, 46.9 ft n of 180th St, prior mtg $5,000, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 1,625

TULLY, Edward, to Bowery Savings Bank; 230 Varick St, also 88 Carmine St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Mathilde L. Moller, executrix..... $9,099

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 345,000

BRONX INVESTMENT COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 1

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company..... 1

CELLER, Louis, Jr., and another, executors, to A. Frederick Silverstone, three assignments..... 1

DAVIS, Samuel J., to Abraham W. Siegel, two assignments..... 1

DAVIS, Samuel J., to Aaron L. Cohen... 1

DUDLEY, Helen S., and others to Alice F. Brown..... Nom.

FELT, George L., to the Mutual Mortgage Company..... 25,000

GROSSMAN, Henry, and another to Charlotte Hastorf..... 11,500

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to William Hassey..... 3,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, to Bessie Kittenplan..... 1

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Isabella Jex..... 1

POPE, Sylvester, and others, trustees, to A. P. W. Kinnan, trustee..... 6,280

REXER, Helena, to New York Mortgage and Security Company..... 10,000

SILVERSTONE, A. Fred, to Annie E. Walker, 3 assignments..... 1

SIMON, Berry B. and another to William Ash..... 1

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum..... 40,000

VERHLAGE, Anna M., to Catharine A. Blood..... 2,000

WARDEN, Clarence, to August Stauff. 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

97TH ST AND BROADWAY, n e corner, 144.7x100; William Buese against Catherine Hoelzle, owner; Thomas R. De Lacey Company, contractor..... 17

149TH ST, 504 West, n s, Thomas R. De Lacey Company against Earnest E. Califano, owner and contractor..... 700

46TH ST, 70 and 72 West; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Morris Zimmerman, owner; Cooke Heating and Power Company, contractor..... 250

99TH ST, 137 East; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against R. J. Maloney and another, owners; Cooke Heating and Power Company, contractor..... 125

202D ST, 751 East; Chauncey Sherwood against David De Venny, Jr., owner and contractor..... 585

MADISON AV, 341; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Charles Davids, owner; Cooke Heating and Power Company, contractor..... 50

97TH ST AND BROADWAY, n e corner, 149x100; James McBride against Catherine Hoelzle, owner; Barnard Wilson, contractor..... 4,054

LONGWOOD AV, n s, 25 ft w of Garrison Av, 75x100; Joseph A. Ryan against Emily Rifenberg and another, owners; Francis G. Swartwout and another, contractors..... $147

8TH AV, 312 and 314; Thodor Westing against Henry C. Miner and another, individually and as executors, owners; James J. Spearing, contractor..... 7,297

52D ST, 541 to 551 West; William J. Bailey against William O'Connor and another, owners; Frida Horkimers, owner and contractor..... 132

117TH ST, 31 to 19 East; Edward Osserman against George W. Steele and William T. Hookey, owners; Robert H. Mathews, contractor..... 335

SUFFOLK ST, 146; Louis Kotsen against Bertha Swarsenski, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor..... 93

6TH AV, 1,036; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company against Mela Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 1,235

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

27TH ST, 142 to 146 East; New York Elevator Supply and Repair Company against Gilbert E. Orcutt and another, Oct. 8, 1902..... 80

SHERIFF ST, 7 and 9; Morris Isaacs against John W. Fleck, Nov. 21, 1902. 77

32D ST, 505 to 515 West; Frank Indelli against John Turi and another, Nov. 1, 1902..... 2,063

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 183d St; John Maresca against J. A. Fisher and another, Oct. 30, 1902..... 21

37TH ST, 31 West; Martin Diskin against Fieda Hart and another, Oct. 17, 1902. 110

33D ST, 331 West; H. E. Stevens & Son against John Doe and another, Nov. 1, 1902..... 68

17TH ST, 349 and 351 East; Jacob Friesner against Zax K. Berlin, Dec. 17, 1901, by bond..... 430

9TH ST, 612 East; Abraham Zang and another against Emil Elias and another, Aug. 3, 1902..... 125

9TH ST, 612 East; Morris Berkowitz against Emil Elias and another, July 17, 1902..... 1,000

9TH ST, 612 East; Morris Berkowitz against Emil Elias and another, July 30, 1902..... 1,000

89TH ST AND 1ST AVENUE, s e corner, 100x102.2; Bernard Rosenberg and another against Peter Mitchell, Nov. 21, 1902..... 290

123D ST, 533 and 535 West; Ludwig Kaufmann against Joseph H. Meehan, Oct. 16, 1902..... 16

Lis Pendens.

PITT ST, 68 and 70; City of New York against Louis Oshinsky, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

MARION AV, w s, Lots 47 and 48, map of lands of John B. Haskin and A. B. Tappen, Fordham; Vincent W. James against Thomas G. Kearns, (action to set aside deed, &c.); attorneys, De La Maire & Morrison.

125TH ST, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William O. Moore and another, executors, against Henry C. Mangles, Jr., and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Coones.

169TH ST, n s, 224.6 ft e of Gerard Av, 50x100; John M. Bowers, receiver, against Gustav Waegele, individually and as executor, and another, (action to declare deed a mortgage;) attorney, Sanda.

8TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 24.9x100; Sarah E. Townsend against Mary T. Sweet and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

JEROME AV, e s, 106.3 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Vernon G. Bruce against Asher L. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Slyck.

BEEKMAN ST, 54; Hulda H. B. Brown against Tunis G. Bergen and another, (partition;) attorney, De W. V. D. Kelley.

PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 103d St, 25.11x80; Eleanor K. O'Connor against Charles Schopp and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

BARTHOLDI AND PINE AVS, s w corner, 125x100; Bartholdi Av and White Plains Road, n e corner, 91.6x—x101.10x100; Bartholdi and Pine Avs, s e corner, runs s 159.11 x e — x n 167.7 x w 80 x n 100 x e 25 x n 100 x w 50 to beginning, and Magenta Av, s e, whole front between White Plains Road and Magenta Place, 230.5x100x irregular, four actions; Malinda G. Mace and another against Louis Esposito and another, (foreclosure of four mortgages;) attorneys, Noble & Gamp.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELIAS M. GREENSPAN.—Deputy Sheriff Doris received an execution yesterday against Elias M. Greenspan, dealer in oilcloth, carpets, &c., at 200 Rivington Street, for $1,022 in favor of Harry Kraut for money loaned. The Sheriff removed the stock to a storage warehouse. He began this business in July, 1901.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

OSCAR READ.—Oscar Read, a clerk at 197 Fulton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $1,057 and no assets. He owes $433 for board for horses.

WILLY ROTH.—Willy Roth, dealer in groceries and delicatessen at 528 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $862, and assets, $282, in stock and accounts.

GEORGE F. NEVEN.—George F. Neven, residing at 4 Vestry Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $9,283, and assets, $10, in cash. The debts were contracted from 1889 to 1892 as a partner in the firm of Winter & Neven, liquor dealers at 428 Canal Street.

EMANUEL A. SCHILLER.—Emanuel A. Schiller, theatrical manager, residing at 1,378 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $4,057, and no assets. The liabilities were incurred in 1901-1902 for printing, borrowed money, and salaries of actresses and actors, among them being Ella Fontanbelle, of Philadelphia, $370; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greene, $165; Mr. and Mrs. Ormonde, $112, and Harold Keanedy, $130. He owes the Erie Litho and Printing Company of Erie, Penn., $1,608, and it holds a cash deposit of $165 as security. He also owes Abraham Schiller $922 for borrowed money.

Winding Up an Old Company.

Judge Scott of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Hopkins & Dickinson Manufacturing Company and appointed Thomas D. O'Connor receiver, on the application of Mr. O'Connor and Thomas C. Smith, as trustees. The assets consist of $3,077 in cash and some patents of no value. The company has been out of business for several years. It was in the hardware business.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 152 failures in the United States during the week, against 201 for the previous week and 189, 184, 177, and 212 for the corresponding weeks of 1901 to 1898. The Middle States had 40, New England 20, Southern 32, Western 44, Northwestern 15, Pacific 11, and Territories 2. Canada had 16, against 19 for the preceding week. About 98 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHRENS & OLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY—O. H. Droege, assignee..... $ 2,529
AUSTIN, Chauncey T.—A. Sils..... 70
ARCHER, John W.—City of New York..... 47
AMORI, Louis—City of New York..... 70
ASH, Edward C.—City of New York..... 99
ARMSTRONG, Robert—City of New York... 152
ARNETT, Frank S.—City of New York... 104
AMERICAN BEER CASK COMPANY—City of New York..... 139
AMES, Frank D.—A. Cagliostro..... 1,074
BLATT, Felix—National Broadway Bank. 92
BUSHE, Benjamin M.—Vulcanized Fibre Company..... 30
BRODERICK, Edmund D.—T. W. Donnelly..... 373
BRANDT, Charles—City of New York..... 57
BEDELL, Louis J.—City of New York..... 69
BALZER, Stephen M.—City of New York. 55
BALKE, Henry—City of New York..... 147
BACKOFF, Elizabeth—City of New York. 70
BASH, George W.—City of New York.... 99
BIDDLE, Nicholas—J. R. Alvarez..... 99
BOCK, Flora or Schachinger—F. Frank.. 110
CAMPBELL, Fred C.—City of New York.. 47
COLLINS, Patrick J.—City of New York.. 147
CATREVAS, Thrasivoulox M.—New York Telephone Company..... 79
CANTOR, James—City of New York..... 76
CATERSON, John M.—City of New York.. 147
CHAPMAN, George W.—Saks & Co..... 534
DALL, Jess—First National Bank of Warwick..... 3,216
DOLAN, Thomas F.—H. Keilus..... 48
DRESSLER LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY—New York Telephone Company..... 71
DEMMERLE, Theodore—City of New York..... 276
DRESCHER, Oswald—City of New York.. 44
DAVIS, Abram—I. Loewenthal..... 82
CLARK, Nathan E.—H. D. Betts, assignee..... 1,041
DEEGAN, Dennis—M. L. Senderling and another..... 219
FLYNN, Michael J.—F. H. Leggett and another..... 111
FISCHER, Charles—City of New York... 99
FORST, Ambrose M.—City of New York.. 52
FLYNN, James F.—J. J. Slevin, administrator..... 252
FASANO, Antonio—Tony's Shoe Cleaning Establishment Company..... 228
FARNEY, William—City of New York... 70
FEDDEN, Christ F.—City of New York... 47
FISCHER, John—J. Bornstein and another..... 104
CROSSLY, Joseph—H. M. Vineberg..... 92
GREENSPAN, Elias M.—H. Kraut..... 1,022
GINSBERG, Samuel—Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company..... 414
GARSON, Abe—H. N. Loomis..... 239
GAETJENS, Louis A.—City of New York 147
GRAHAM, William W.—F. Richter and another..... 111
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—I. Strauss and another..... 80
JEMPSON, George F.—T. Sullivan and another..... 1,268
JOHN DORSCHER COMPANY—C. E. Young and another..... 221
JENKINS, Louis O.—W. Y. Young..... 38
KORST, George E., and Herman C. Lohman—A. Greenbaum..... 519
KAHLFELD, Mary L.—S. Rothschild... 200
KRONE, Joel—Bank & Co., incorporated. 122
KRAUL, Fred W.—J. Seeman and another 157
KELLY, Edward R.—R. S. Hassell..... 78
LANG, John—Crane & Clark..... 187
LEIGHTON, Emile—C. L. Amos..... 740
LARKIN, James D.—City of New York. 147
LEVY, Samuel—Illinois Central Railroad Company, costs..... 39
LEE, Myra—E. M. Roeser..... 99
LAMB, George A.—James McCreery & Co. 1,351
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Harrison..... 185
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—E. Ward, by guardian..... 75
MELHADO, Alexander—A. V. Van Zee.... 1,101
MULLIGAN, Philip H.—I. M. Jenkins.... 80
MATHESON, John—J. McLeod and another..... 63
MARITHUS, David—D. Proskey..... 32
MORSTATT, Valentine—City of New York 44
McCALLUM, Neil—City of New York..... 276
McCOLUM, Bernard—City of New York... 99
MEYER, Albert A.—E. Hamilton..... 240
PERRY, Charles L.—F. F. Ward..... 26
PHALON, Louise—M. Ash..... 501
PITTARO, Nito A.—A. Di M. Di Robertia. 74
PLENGE, William J.—E. Gruebler..... 75
PASSERT, John—N. Falkenburg..... 238
RABINOWITZ, Abraham, and Morris Specter—National Broadway Bank..... 124
STOKES, Edward S.—W. E. D. Stokes.... 64,491
SCHULTZE-SCHWEDLER, Max—New York Telephone Company..... 31
SHEIRR, Henrietta—T. Sullivan and another..... 150
SOTELDO, Charles A.—West End Cooperative Building and Loan Association 2,514
SNYDER, William P.—J. Lawrence, Jr.. 2,444
SANDER, Ernest—Armour Packing Company..... 73
SCHEEL, Justine C.—M. Bab..... 352
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—K. Leslie.. 848
THE J. CUNNINGHAM COMPANY—J. Brady..... 1,735
THE GREATER NEW YORK LOAN Company—New York Telephone Company..... 27
TROJAN, Charles R.—H. Flegenheimer and another..... 56
TYNAN, Thomas P.—New York Telephone Company..... 35
THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—E. Ranney..... 107
THE GREIG PUBLISHING COMPANY—Willett Press..... 254
THE AMERICAL TROPICAL FLANTing Company—L. H. Biglow, Jr..... 252
VON RONN, Henry—H. Flegenheimer and another..... 154
WATSON, Robert C.—Francis A. and Henry R., William H. Cassell and William H. Taller, executors—M. Hochstetl. 496
WARDROP, John W.—City of New York. 57
WENTWORTH, Mary—H. E. Deyo..... 813
WHITE, A Cazapbell—Hotel Endicott Company..... 519

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.55
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	16.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06¼
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@74½c; No. 3, 72½@74c; No. 2 red, 74½@75¼c; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 white, 36@39c; No. 3 white, 32½@34c; No. 2 rye, 49½@50c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $3.65; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@$16.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $11@$11.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.87½@$9.12½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 9@9½c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—Cotton speculation was less active and fluctuations followed a somewhat erratic course, with the final figures near the bottom. The opening was steady at 1@9 points advance, some of the more active positions later selling up 1@5 points further. Following the opening call the market was irregular, within a range of 5 to 10 points on the more active months. Transactions were confined to about 200,000 bales. The market closed at about the lowest figures of the session.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 3,550 bales. Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 7¾c; sales, 634 bales. Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c bid. Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 7¾c. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, 100 bales. Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¼c. Galveston steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16c; sales, 2,000 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 8 3-16@8¼c; sales, 764 bales. Memphis steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 3,700 bales. St. Louis steady, unchanged, at 8c; sales, 449 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	8.35	8.40	8.35	8.33@8.35
December	8.40	8.42	8.35	8.34@8.35
January	8.42	8.42	8.32	8.32@8.33
February	8.30	8.30	8.27	8.25@8.27
March	8.33	8.33	8.26	8.27@8.28
April				8.27@8.29
May	8.31	8.32	8.27	8.28@8.29
June	8.31	8.31	8.28	8.28@8.29
July	8.32	8.32	8.30	8.29@8.30
August	8.13	8.16	8.11	8.13@8.14

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.
WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	303,071	325,296
Overland to mills and Canada	40,482	46,018
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	53,000	48,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	7,261	11,596
Brought into sight for week	398,292	432,055

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	3,564,072	3,395,771
Overland to mills and Canada	358,590	364,113
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	569,000	544,185
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	466,528	460,427
Brought into sight thus far for season	4,958,190	4,764,502

The total crop movement is for 89 days this year against 90 days in 1901.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.—Spot in limited demand, prices steady. American middling, 4.54. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export and included 6,200 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,600 American. Futures opened dull and closed steady. American middling, good ordinary clause, November, 4.50; November and December, 4.47; December and January, 4.45@4.46; January and February, 4.45; February and March, 4.45; March and April, 4.45; April and May, 4.45; May and June, 4.45; June and July, 4.45; July and August, 4.45.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Operations by the Chicago bull leader occupied speculative attention and were responsible for two important movements in the price level. An early advance in the market was influenced by reports that the trader was a buyer of wheat in Chicago from 76¾c up. This lasted until midday, when advices to the effect that the same operator was a heavy seller of wheat caused general weakness throughout the list, holding up to the close, which was rather a weak one at 1@2¾c net decline. Interior receipts were for five days and extended the arrivals last year for the same period of time by 200,000 bushels, although taking the week as a whole the Western movement is just about the same as the preceding week. Wheat clearances were particularly light, only two points along the whole Atlantic and Gulf Coasts reporting shipments. The export business was disappointing, and only 11 loads were reported, all at outports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¼c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 82c, and No. 2 red, New York, 77¾c, all prompt. No. 2 red, elevator, 79¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 23.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 68¾c; December, 68½c; May, 74½c; No. 2 hard, 67@72c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 45c; December, 44¾c; May, 39¾@39¼c asked. Oats, No. 2, cash, 31c bid; December, 31c bid; May, 31¼c asked; No. 2 white, 34½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 23.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¾c; November, 73¾c; December, 73c; May, 74¾@74½c. Macaroni, No. 1, 69¼c; No. 2, 67¼c. Oats, December, 32½c; May, 32½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 23.—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 76@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75@75½c; May, 76¼@76¾c. Rye, No. 1, 51¼c. Barley, No. 3, 35¾c; sample, 35@35c. Corn, May, 42¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—Wheat, December, 72¼c; May, 74@74½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 72c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@2.90; red dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40, choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.55@$1.65; coarse, $1.22@$1.24. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.25; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middlings, $17@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oilmeal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼
May	80 3-16	80¾	79 15-16	80
Corn—				
December	60	60¾	59¾	59¾
January	..	..	..	53
May	45	48¼	47 15-16	48
July	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	37¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74¾	75¼	74¾	74½
May	70¾	77 5-16	76¼	76¾
July	74½	74¾	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
December	54¾	56¾	54	55
May	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾
July	41¾	42¼	41¾	41¾
Oats—				
December	31½	31 15-16	31¾	31¾
May	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Lard—				
January	$9.45	$9.55	$9.45	$9.55
May	8.80	8.90	8.80	8.87½
Ribs—				
January	8.15	8.22½	8.15	8.20
May	7.95	8.02½	7.92½	8.02½
Pork—				
January	15.72½	15.90	15.70	15.85
May	14.85	15.00	14.82½	15.00

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady at an advance of 5@10 points, was only moderately active, but for a time showed a decidedly improved tone, reflecting the stronger European cables and the small receipts, prices around midday being 10@15 points above the close of Wednesday; then turned easier again under profit taking, and closed steady, with prices net 5@15 points higher. The sales footed up about 40,500 bags. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November				4.55@4.60
December	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.55@4.60
January	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.65@4.70
February	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.75@4.80
March	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
April				4.95@5.00
May	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
June				5.10@5.20
July	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
August				5.25@5.30
September	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
October	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.35@5.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$13.50; family, $19@$19.25; short clear, $21@$23. BE

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.,
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 6 Apartments Left.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; all sunny, large and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within Easy Reach of All Car Lines.
RENTS FROM $420 TO $700.
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502 & 504 WEST 151ST STREET.
NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.
Superb new apartment house just completed under new building law, boasting beautiful large, light rooms; no shafts; decorations and appointments unsurpassed; desirable suites, 6 and 7 rooms and bath, electric light, telephone, elevator, and all service.
RENTS $40 TO $60.
TOCH REALTY CO., OWNERS.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
118-119th St., on Morningside Ave.
Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.
One 5-room apartment, $55, and one 6-room apartment, $65, of 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

"HAROLD"
W. W. COR. MANHATTAN AV., 118TH ST.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK.
Handsome 4, 5, 6 room apartments. Marble bathrooms, finished floors, hardwood finish. Spacious entrance and reception room. Elevator and hall service day and night. Telephone. Steam, hot water, &c.
Rents, $35 to $50.

THE ANTOINETTES,
43-53 East 58th st., 480 Park av. and 59th st., near Madison av.
one block from the leading hotels; fire-proof housekeeping apartments, from six to eight rooms, $1,200 to $1,800, and furnished Apartments, from one to seven rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600; restaurant accommodations.
HERTER REALTY CO.

54 EAST 59TH ST.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; suitable for studios; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
HERTER REALTY CO.,
43 East 58th St., or your broker.

WASHINGTON,
318 and 322 West 51st St.
Ready for occupancy.
Handsome new apartments.
Suites of
Five and Six Rooms and Bath;
Uniformed Elevator Service;
Rents, $55 to $65.
Premises or
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5TH AV.

The Norma Apartments,
71-77 East 82d Street,
Between Park and Madison Avs.
Elegant apartments, seven rooms and bath; high-class service; steam heat; all improvements, &c.; only two vacancies; rent, 660 dollars per year. Inquire of Superintendent, on premises.

FELLER APARTMENTS.
136-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of four and five rooms and bath; all conveniences, including elevator, telephone, hall service day and night, etc.; rents, $40 to $50; low and up-to-date.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.
Pamphlet on application.

A—
ONLY ONE LEFT. Beautiful corner Apartment, 9 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent, or
DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Av., corner 86th St.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d St.; two apartments of eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rents; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
One spacious, sunny, corner apartment; rent, $100; concessions owing to lateness of the season.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE RUTHERFORD,
206-208 EAST 17TH STREET.
One suite of four rooms and bath, all conveniences, including passenger elevator, electric lighting, telephone, etc.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 BIBLE HOUSE.

Madison Ave., 1,433 (Cor. 99th)
An 8-room, first-floor, new apartment, for doctor's office; all improvements. Owner on premises.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $40 to $50.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Pl., Stuyvesant Sq.; elevator; steam heat; most modern plumbing; telephones; attractive entrance; $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Bachelor apartment, "Westerly," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent.
Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Bachelor apartments, 17 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

THE AMAGANSETT, St. Nicholas Av., Opposite 147th St.—Modern elevator apartments; in select neighborhood; five and six rooms; all light; rents, $35 up.

A high-class apartment; six light rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; decorated; adults only; $32. 235 West 142d St., near 8th Av.

A.—High-class apartments; six of seven rooms, bath; all light; steam, hot water; adults only; $24 to $36. 1,815 Madison Av.

To Let, 2,185 7th Av.—6-room apartment; all improvements. Apply Janitor or Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

A high-class apartment, six rooms and bath; permanent light; steam, hot water; private block; adults only; $25-$28. 111 East 117th St.

97th St., 104-120 East.—Four rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; tiled bathrooms; rents $16 to $19.

Attractive apartments, 55 East 11th St.; 6 rooms and bath; improvements; $30.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

FIVE-ROOM LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE FLATS, steam heat; elevator; private hall; linen, silver, complete; immediate; reasonable. Baird, 239 West 116th St.

Richly furnished apartments, season; longer. Bruns & Brown, Room 516 Hartford Building, Broadway, corner 17th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

Unfurnished flats, west side, 357 West 58th St.; single flat, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, open plumbing; rent, $45.

Choice floors of 4 large rooms, improvements; adults only. 325 Pleasant Av., near 117th St.

Long Island Property to Let.

At Babylon, for the Winter, pleasant furnished house, nine rooms, bath, furnace, electric lights, nice yard, stable; rent, until May 1st, $30 per month. Address Box 610, Babylon, L. I.

New Jersey Property to Let.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Thirty rooms, all improvements; fine shaded grounds; can be run all the year; rent reasonable.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Fine location for private school, within an hour of New York; beautiful property, fine shade trees, garden, tennis court; two large dwellings, modern improvements, which would, directly on salt water; could be run for boarding house in Summer; rent asked $1,200.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
5th Av., cor. 28th St.

Dogs and Birds.

SCHILLING'S ZOOLOGICAL STORES,
28 Cooper Square, AND 422 8th Av., opposite 9th St., near 31st St.
Angora Cats, new imported stock; Japanese Spaniels, black, corded and white curled Poodles, Fox Terriers and Water Spaniel Puppies; fine selection of Canaries, Parrots, Monkeys, Snakes, Fancy Pigeons, Rabbits, walking Mice, trained Ferrets; a full line ornamental Fishes, Aquaria and Cages; Cavies, the women's newest pet, in all varieties; all sales warranted or money promptly refunded. Robert E. Schilling. Tel. 1,336—Spring.

For Sale—Well-trained fox hound; fine voice; two years old. Bernard, 114 4th Av.

Fine setter dog for sale. Apply E. J. Hopewood, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD. QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT: $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $9.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

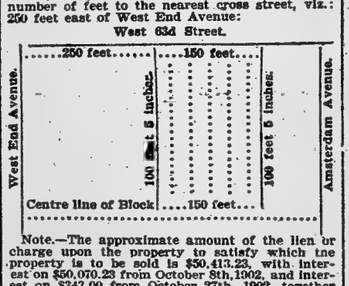
THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent, from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET.
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

THE KENESAW,
202 W. 103D ST.
A SELECT FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
Two rooms, with bath, $35 per month unfurnished. Four rooms, with bath, $50 per month unfurnished.
Furnished if desired at small additional cost. Rates include maid service, light, heat. Elevator service always.
DINING ROOM, AMERICAN PLAN,
$7 Weekly. C. J. LAWSON, Mgr.

THE BRUNSWICK.
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. E. SIEBERT, Manager.

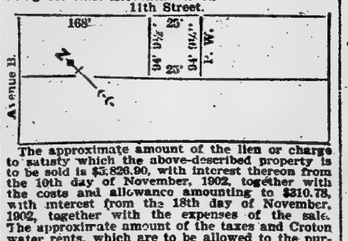
Referees' Notices.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Edwin A. McAlpin, George L. McAlpin, David H. McAlpin, Jr., and Charles W. McAlpin, as executors under the last will and testament of David H. McAlpin, deceased, plaintiffs, against German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, Ellis V. von E. Wendel, Russell Sage and Margaret O. Sage, sued as Margaret Slocum Sage, his wife, and John Henry Hammond, as receiver of the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in the New York Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Vincent A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, distant two hundred and fifty (250) feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of West End Avenue and the southerly side of Sixty-third Street; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, and thence easterly along the said centre line of the block one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence northerly and parallel with West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Sixty-third Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, November 3d, 1902.
SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.
TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, showing the street upon which said property is located. It is West Sixty-third Street, being six vacant lots, and specifying the number of feet to the nearest cross street, viz.: 250 feet east of West End Avenue:



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the property to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $50,413.23, with interest on $50,070.23 from October 8th, 1902, and interest on $343.00 from October 27th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale and the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens upon said property, which are to be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $1,151.79.
SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.
TYLER, PRATT, HIBBARD & McALPIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to December tenth, 1902, at the same place and hour.
Dated November 26th, 1902.
SAUL J. DICKHEISER, Referee.
n29-2aw2wW&S

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SIMON ADLER and another, plaintiffs, against HARRIS GOLDBERG and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1902, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and sixty-eight (168) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of said Eleventh Street and the easterly side of Avenue B, and running thence southerly parallel with said Avenue B ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line and parallel with said Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Avenue B and part of the way through a party wall ninety-four (94) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches to the southerly side of said Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Eleventh Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as 610 East Eleventh Street.
Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.
LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 610 East Eleventh Street.
11th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,826.90, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1902, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $310.78, with interest from the 18th day of November, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and Croton water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $505.17.
The premises are to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $26,000, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the 29th day of June, 1902, now a lien on the said premises, and subject also to a covenant against nuisances contained in the deed recorded in Liber 373 of Conveyances, Page 194, in so far as the said covenant may affect the premises.
Dated New York, November 18th, 1902.
LEOPOLD LEO, Referee.
n19-2aw-8w-W&S-d10

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 460-462 E. 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

Purchases and Exchange.

Century Dictionaries and other sets bought for cash; calls made free at residences. Nathan Straus, 17 Union Sq., 14th St. and Park Av.

For Sale.



THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes FREE and sell you a pair of $3.00 GOLD GLASSES FOR $1. "Warranted 5 years."

WEDDING RINGS
14K $4 | 18K $6 | 22K $8
Engraved Free. KEENE 180 Broadway, New York.

$1 A Week EDISON PHONOGRAPH



Buys Any
Largest Stock of Records in the World.
Full Line of Victor Talking Machines.
S. B. DAVEGA—
Only Store. 32 E. 14TH ST.
Open Every Evening Until XMAS.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
Pay $1.00 weekly and own machine; delivered after first payment; new machines, $50 cash; all makes, second-hand, now in stock; Remingtons, $20 up; rentals, 50c. up. A-ONE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 56 Warren and 4 Dover Sts., Manhattan; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 63 Atlantic St., Jersey City. Telephone 5065 Cortlandt.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. HOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
239 BROADWAY—COR. PARK PLACE.
General dealers in all makes of Typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures, counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall-cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter-presses; large assortment; immediate delivery; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

Typewriters, all makes, rented and sold. Remingtons, $35; other makes $15 to $50. Kept in repair free for one year. New Manhattan model A, $50. F. S. Webster Company, 317 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Cheapest place in the world; cash or installments. Don't rent. Your rental money will purchase Typewriter. (All makes.) Free instructions. 361 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds and Jewelry—manufacturers' prices; bargains all times; DIAMONDS RESET WHILE YOU WAIT. S. Kohn, 37 Maiden Lane, 4th floor.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, SOLD
TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 319 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5,986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters rented, repaired, or exchanged; all kinds of machines on hand. 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry; easy payments; reliable goods; representative calls. Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Typewriter Headquarters, 332 Broadway.—Call up 3185 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 237 Broadway.

Safes.—Bargains in second-hand safes; all sizes and makes. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Winter Resorts.

"The hotel that made Lakewood famous."
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Leading Hotel of Lakewood.
NOW OPEN.
PERFECTLY APPOINTED. ENVIRONMENT SUPERB.
The cuisine and service equal those of the famous restaurants of New York and Paris.
HYDROTHERAPEUTIC BATHS.
Jas. N. Berry, } Managers.
H. E. Eder, }
NEW YORK OFFICE: 249 5TH AVE.
Telephone, 1003 Madison Square.

Atlantic City, New Jersey
The Brighton of America.
Hotel Brighton & Casino
are open throughout the year.
F. W. Hemsley & Son

BERMUDA
The Queen of Winter Resorts.
THE HAMILTON.
ITS LEADING HOTEL.
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Send for Illustrated Booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Mgr.

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MODERN, LUXURIOUS, FIREPROOF
TAMPA BAY HOTEL
Land and water sports. Golf, Tennis, Driving, Automobiling, Canoeing, Sailing, Fishing, etc., unexcelled, in this wonderfully beautiful land. Through cars on fast trains direct to hotel.
OPEN IN JANUARY.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass. 3 Park Place, New York, Mondays, 11 to 2.

PINE FOREST INN
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
22 miles from Charleston. Opens Dec. 1st. Easy of access by Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Plant System and Clyde Line Steamers. Delightful Climate. Hotel is handsomely appointed and strictly modern. Elegant 18-Hole Golf Links and fine Hunting. Fine Horses and pack of Hound Dogs for use of guests.
F. W. WAGENER & CO., Proprietors.

BELLEAIR, FLORIDA
Through Pullman Service on Fastest Trains to THE NEW RESORT
Hotel Belleview
Finest Golf Links in the South, Turf greens. Excellent fishing; bathing; good boating.
Open in January
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 2.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
Through Pullman service on fastest trains to
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS
COUNTRY CLUB, GOLF LINKS, QUAIL AND TRAP SHOOTING, BICYCLE PATHS.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 3 Park Place, New York, Monday, 11 to 2.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
SAME OWNERSHIP & MANAGEMENT.
C. PALMER CLEAVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
STONE, IRON, AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Atlantic City's newest and most modern hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in bed rooms and many other original features. Full and Winter trade a specialty. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Fall and Winter guests.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, Jr., President.

BEECHWOOD VILLA, Lakewood, N. J. Modern House, centrally located. Five minutes from hotels and piers. Circular. M. A. Paul.

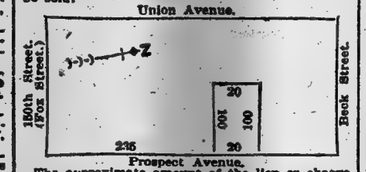
FLORENCE IN THE PINES, Lakewood, N. J. First-class and Best appointed Family Hotel. Terms moderate. J. WORTH.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tickets, Railroad, Steamship, Tours.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and Ella Meres, his wife; May Perry, defendants.—Action No. 1.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and fifteen (215) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of property now or formerly of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known as No. 599 Prospect Avenue.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.



Prospect Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.
Dated November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

Prospect Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.
Dated November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and Ella Meres, his wife; Minnie Stoll, defendants.—Action No. 2.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue distant two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 599 Prospect Avenue.
Dated New York, November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.

Prospect Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.
Dated November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
no19-2aw3wW&S4de11

Bankruptcy Notices.

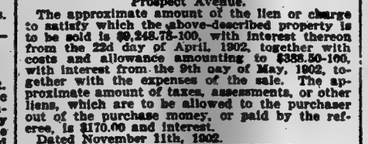
NO. 5,414.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MOSKOVITZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Isaac Moskovitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Moskovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 28, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC MOSCOWITZ, Bankrupt.
Take notice that Charles Shongood will sell at public auction on Saturday, November 29th, 1902, at his warehouse, Number 26 Lispenard Street, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of several hundred finished and unfinished fur scarfs and scarf-making machinery. FRATZ A. BROWN, Receiver.
BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

NO. 5,219.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William F. Wood of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said William F. Woods was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 28, 1902.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—VICTORIA A. ROMAINE, plaintiff, against F. GUY MERES and ELLA MERES, his wife, HELEN W. DE RONDE, defendants.—Action No. 3.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of May, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Prospect Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty-five (255) feet north of the northwesterly corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (Fox) Street; running thence westerly and parallel with said street and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said street one hundred (100) feet to the westerly line of Prospect Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly line of Prospect Avenue twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 601 Prospect Avenue.
Dated November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
REDFIELD, REDFIELD & LYDON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Union Avenue.



Prospect Avenue.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,248.78, with interest thereon from the 22d day of April, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $385.80, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $170.00 and interest.
Dated November 11th, 1902.
CEPHUS BRAINERD, Referee.
no19-2aw3wW&S4de11

NO. 5,414.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC MOSKOVITZ, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Isaac Moskovitz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1902, the said Isaac Moskovitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 28, 1902.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ISAAC MOSCOWITZ, Bankrupt.
Take notice that Charles Shongood will sell at public auction on Saturday, November 29th, 1902, at his warehouse, Number 26 Lispenard Street, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of several hundred finished and unfinished fur scarfs and scarf-making machinery. FRATZ A. BROWN, Receiver.
BENNET & SILVERMAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

NO. 5,219.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. WOODS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of William F. Wood of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1902, the said William F. Woods was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1902, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated November 28, 1902.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS
A beautiful new style Waters Upright, 7⅞ oct., 3-stringed, iron frame, repeating action and containing all the latest improvements, for
$225
cash, or $250 on installments, only
$7 Per Month.
Style 85—CHESTER PIANO,
$170
cash, or $190 on installments, only
$5 Per Month.
No extra charge for interest. Send postal for catalogue. Both Stores.
Open Evenings
until January 1st.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
HARLEM BRANCH:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Av

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.
OUR GREAT HOLIDAY SALE OF
The New Style
Wilson Pianos
At $155.00
$1.00 Per Week.
Also the Renowned
Harmony Piano
$175.00.
Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We present with every piano a beautiful stool and cover.

HELD Over 36 Years' Test.
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
PIANOS
We have some special bargains in little used Pianos.
313-315 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Kranich & Bach
The most reliable world-famous pianos. Tone, touch, durability unexcelled. Beautiful new designs: Colonial cases.
See us! You can positively save money.
3 Kranich & Bach Parlor Grands, mahogany case, equal to new, $550; was $750.
Brooklyn Warerooms,
313 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
BLOCK BELOW CITY HALL.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
28 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful Transposing key-board. Used Steinway, Chickering, and Calenberg pianos, Rents, $3 up.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
The ideal piano for the vocalist; for 57 years a standard. Manufacturer's prices. Easy terms. Used pianos, many different makes, $100 up; renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROO

REALTY PURCHASES FOR SUBWAY EASEMENTS

President August Belmont's Explanation of the Subject.

His Reply to Controller Grout, Who Started the Correspondence on Rapid Transit Matters.

President August Belmont of the Rapid Transit Subway Company replied last evening to the letter of Controller Grout in reference to purchases of real estate for the subway. The correspondence was started by President Belmont because of alleged statements of Controller Grout, before the Rapid Transit Commissioners, that he knew the subway company was purchasing real estate for speculative purposes along the line of the route. Controller Grout in his first letter specifically denied that he made any such assertions and declared that his statements had been distorted in the newspapers and promised at the next meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to make a statement, showing that he had been misquoted when several New York newspapers reported that he charged the subway company with real estate speculation in connection with the enterprise.

To understand the controversy it is necessary to know that under the contract by which the rapid transit tunnel is being constructed the city held itself responsible for easements or the "right of way" through private property. These easements were to be obtained by condemnation or otherwise. The roundabout way of obtaining by condemnation the property that the city, under the contract, was forced to obtain, became apparent to the city officials and the Rapid Transit Construction Company. The result was that for the benefit of the city, as well as themselves, in order that a speedy completion of the tunnel could be made certain, a private real estate company, organized by the tunnel constructors, started to do what the city officials found would be very expensive and burdensome if done officially. Many difficulties, it is said, were found by the Rapid Transit Commissioners and the city officials to be in the way of the city carrying out its part of the contract. They declared that property owners would band together in each condemnation proceeding and that the costs for the "right of way" would be extremely heavy.

The subway constructors secured more than $2,400,000 worth of property, and the easements necessary for the "right of way" were appraised through the Rapid Transit Commission at what was conceded by all of the officials at a very much lower figure than the city could have obtained the same rights by condemnation. During the administration of Controller Coler every move he made was for the advancement of the rapid transit project to a speedy completion.

Those who have knowledge of the actions of Controller Grout in reference to rapid transit matters declared yesterday that he has used obstructive tactics since taking office, and that he has held up all of the payments for easements except in one instance, although the awards have been in the Controller's office for more than a year.

After Controller Grout had written the letter, in which he announced that he would deny the assertions made in the newspapers that he had charged the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company with real estate speculation and underhand methods, President Belmont did not consider the statement of Controller Grout frank and open. Mr. Belmont then wrote a letter, declaring that Controller Grout had not "specifically relieved the company of the aspersion." Other reference to the subject was as follows:

You have, from time to time, had occasion to say things in the board which rather reflected upon us and held us up to the public as endeavoring to get every advantage possible from the city. I confess that this last remark of yours was extremely offensive to us, although somewhat mitigated now by your explanation.

The Subway Realty Company was not organized for speculation in real estate. Every single purchase of real estate by the Subway Realty Company was made for easements, and for the purpose of assisting the Rapid Transit Commission in doing the work so far as possible on terms which promised a probability of getting out of the properties later without loss and, in some cases, with justifiable profit. These purchases, however, were all made after the location of stations had been established and were thoroughly known to the public.

All of the holdings of the Subway Realty Company have been taken over by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, with the exception of the hotel property at Park Avenue and Forty-second Street, and neither the Interborough Rapid Transit Company nor the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company holds any real estate except that which is necessary for equipment, such as sites for main power house, subpower stations and storage, and for the purpose of facilitating the work of construction. I know of no purchase directly or indirectly having been made by the members of our Board of Directors or by any of the officers of our company.

Controller Grout's reply to that letter was made public yesterday. It is in part as follows:

I have yours of the 25th inst. I did not, at the last meeting of the Rapid Transit Board, say that I knew that the Subway Construction Company had made speculative real estate purchases in connection with stations. Yet, while I have not said so, I am not so clear that the statement could not be truthfully made. You yourself use the expression "justifiable profit" in this connection, and I confess that the hotel purchases at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue and at Forty-second Street and Broadway seem at first sight to be very good speculation.

I must decline to debate the matter with you, but I cannot refrain from adding that I shall not measure my official action by any regard for its offensiveness or inoffensiveness to the Subway Construction Company, or to its various subsidiary companies, and that I am not at all concerned to "mitigate" by any explanation what I may have said or done. You wrote me originally a courteous inquiry, which I endeavored to reply to in like spirit. Your last letter seems to me to depart from that spirit, and I might well say that its tone is "extremely offensive" to me.

As your companies have a very favorable contract, and an unprecedented, and, in my opinion, an unjustifiable exemption from taxation, it is certainly my duty to see that no further advantages are lost to the city. I apprehend that it is much more because of my attitude in these matters than because of what was said or not said at the last meeting of the board that you are now assuming to take me to task.

President Belmont's reply was as follows:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Nov. 28. My request for publicity was intended simply to apply to the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission when this subject would have come before them. However, as you have seen fit to give the matter to the press, you give me no choice but to make similar communication to yourself. I do not desire to continue a correspondence which now, that it has assumed the form and substance of a letter, cannot be of any benefit to either of the interests we respectively represent.

As to your over-refinement of my colloquial expression, "You have from time to time had occasion, &c." I pass it by without comment except to say that you know, as must every one of the public whom you have invited into your confidence, that there can be no doubt as to what the expression meant. And while I must confess that I have neither the patience nor the ingenuity to comment upon all the expressions or intimations of your letter, permit me to say, with no little emphasis, to you and to all others interested in the subject matter of our correspondence, that:

Any statement or intimation by you or any one else made, for commendable motives or otherwise, that those responsible for the development of the subway project have, for the purpose of speculation or even profit, become purchasers of any real estate in conjunction with the development of the subway work, or that any purchases of real estate have been made by the Subway Construction Company or Subway Realty Company, for any purpose other than a desire to facilitate the orderly and prompt progress of the work of developing the subway system of rapid transit of this city, or that any of my associates or myself, by purchase of real estate or otherwise, have sought any undue advantages at any time or in any way from the city since contractual relations have existed between us, is, as you know, and as every one familiar with these matters knows, utterly without foundation. The purchases of such real estate have in all cases been made for the reason that such purchases could be made more advantageously to all interested by a private individual or corporation than by the municipality itself.

Under date of the 17th inst. you addressed the following letter to Mr. John B. McDonald:

New York, Nov. 17, 1902.

Mr. John B. McDonald, New York City.

Dear Sir: The change of the route of the Rapid Transit Railway from Westchester Avenue, so as to run through the block to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, will be completely authorized shortly by the Mayor signing the resolution. The acquisition of the necessary property is rather a difficult matter, inasmuch as only parts of lots are taken, and in a very irregular manner, yet the balance which is left in some cases will be rendered of little use to the owner. The condemnation is going to be tedious and expensive, yet the city cannot go in to buy the whole of the lots affected and then market what is left, after taking the necessary part for the railroad right of way, as any private corporation would do.

I would like to talk with you or Mr. Belmont about this and see if some method can be arranged for private purchase through the Subway Construction Company. Yours very truly,

EDWARD M. GROUT.

Controller.

I thus leave the whole subject with your own unmistakably terse, your own assessment attitude and circumstances.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN BANKRUPT.

The ex-Champion Files a Petition in Order to Prevent Arrest by a Creditor in Boston.

John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, in order that he might go to Boston and appear there in a show without being arrested at the instance of a creditor—J. H. Lewis of 417 Washington Street, that city—on five notes, amounting to $450.

James F. Mack, attorney for Mr. Sullivan, said that Sullivan was under contract to appear in Boston on Dec. 8 and had been threatened with arrest if he went there. An effort had been made to settle the claim by paying $150 cash, but the offer was refused, and the only course left was to file a petition in bankruptcy. Sullivan does not remember anything about contracting the debt, but a judgment for it has been obtained against him in Boston.

The liabilities mentioned in the schedules are only $2,638, and his assets consist of wearing apparel valued at $60, which is exempt. The creditors are J. H. Lewis, $450; Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, $1,500, contracted in 1899 on notes disputed; Charles H. Stevens of 955 Park Avenue, $150, disputed note, contracted in 1899, and Julius Palm & Co. of 960 Sixth Avenue, $538, contracted in 1900 with his partner, J. J. Carroll, for liquors when they had a saloon.

Sullivan gave his residence as the Vanderbilt Hotel, corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. He can obtain a certified copy of the order of adjudication in bankruptcy at the Clerk's office of the United States District Court here, take it with him to Boston, and prevent arrest there. Sullivan did not present his petition in person.

COLORADO FUEL CONTROVERSY.

Rumors in Wall Street That Proxies Are Being Sold by Some of the Stockholders.

Wall Street was full of rumors yesterday to the effect that owners of stocks of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were selling their proxies to one or the other of the interests striving to secure control of this property. In connection with these reports one of the news agencies in Wall Street sent out this statement:

A prominent corporation lawyer says this is a dangerous process, and quotes Section 618 of the Penal Code of New York, which relates to selling of proxies. The section reads as follows: "Any person being entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders or bondholders, or both, of a stock corporation, who sells his vote or who issued a proxy to any person for any sum of money or thing of value, except as expressly authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 7 of the code provides that the punishment for all misdemeanor, where the punishment is not expressly stated, is a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

It will be noticed that these provisions are not limited to New York corporations alone.

When this circular was shown to a well-known corporation lawyer, he said that it looked very much as if this statement had been inspired by someone who wanted to scare the proxy holders from selling their proxies to someone else. He said that the State of New York could not pass a law punishing as a misdemeanor the selling of proxies for elections of foreign corporations, especially when these elections were held out of the State. He declared he was not familiar with the law of Colorado on this point, but he said it was possible that the courts there might throw out such proxies on he ground that their sale was against public policy.

Denials that they were buying proxies or had offered to buy any were made by all the interests now actively engaged in the struggle for control. But they also stated that they had heard of such operations going on.

The last case to achieve notoriety in which bought proxies were voted at a corporate meeting was that of the general election of the Union Pacific Railway in Boston some ten years ago, before its reorganization, when an attempt was made to wrest the control from the Goulds.

SHIPPING MERGER RUMORS.

J. P. Morgan Confirms Statement That It Has Not Been Hampered by Lack of Funds.

It was announced at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday that the shipping combination has not been prevented or hampered by lack of funds, that the money to buy the stock of the companies in the combination has been in London for some time, and that the offer to pay for the stocks in bonds instead of cash was made because of requests for bonds by some of the sellers of the stocks. The same announcement was made in London two days ago, but Mr. Morgan himself confirmed it here.

The apprehension over the stories circulated from London about the difficulties of completing the shipping merger have been given as the reason for the weakness of American stocks on the London market and stocks generally on the New York market for some days. The definite announcement made yesterday is said to have given the upward impetus to the market at the close.

WANT JUSTICES REASSIGNED.

Brooklyn Bar Association Asks Governor to Continue Willard Bartlett and John Woodward on Appellate Bench.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Bar Association was held yesterday afternoon to take action looking to the retention of Justices Willard Bartlett and John Woodward on the bench of the Appellate Division in the Second Department. The term of their present assignment to the Appellate bench ends Dec. 31, and if they are not reassigned both Justices will go to the Trial Term in their respective departments.

The meeting yesterday was held in the courtroom of the Appellate Division in the Kings County Court House. Col. James D. Bell, President of the association, presided. Resolutions to be forwarded to the Governor urging that in the retention of Justices Bartlett and Woodward he would maintain the present high standard of the tribunal, were offered by ex-Judge George G. Reynolds, the Nestor of the Brooklyn bar. These resolutions were adopted unanimously.

It was also provided that an individual petition to be signed be sent to each attorney with an office in the Second Department.

MAYOR AGAINST COL. DADY.

Brooklyn Election Commissioner Announces That Mr. Low Has Decided Not to Reappoint Him.

Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Elections, who has been seeking reappointment at the hands of Mayor Low, called at the City Hall soon after 5 o'clock last night and made a personal appeal for retention.

Col. Dady was with the Mayor for almost half an hour, and as he emerged from the conference was asked if he was to be reappointed. He smilingly replied that he had nothing to conceal and that, as a result of his talk with the Mayor, he could frankly say that the Mayor would not honor him with a reappointment. Col. Dady would not go into details, nor would he give the reasons assigned by the Mayor for deciding to supplant him.

THE TIMES BUILDING FIRE.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury in Two Cases of Suffocation by Smoke.

Coroner Jackson and a jury yesterday held an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of two persons who lost their lives as a result of the fire in THE TIMES Building on Nov 8. Responsibility for the fire was placed on the subway contractors and The Park Company, owners of THE TIMES Building, in the following verdict:

We find that said persons came to their death on Nov. 8, 1902, at the House of Relief, by asphyxiation by smoke, caused on the day aforesaid in the basement of the premises known as THE TIMES Building, at Spruce Street and Park Row, by a conflagration which originated in the subway excavation for the rapid transit system, in course of construction; and we censure the contractors for negligence in not providing against the danger of conflagration which was caused by driving all trees that is known as a "hand lamp." We also censure the owners of THE TIMES Building for not insisting upon the erection of a fireproof structure before the signing of the contract and their permitting the said survey and their permitting

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DOGS MAY LIVE IN FLATS

Women Triumph Over the Proposed Goldwater Ordinance.

Exciting Hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber Precedes an Adverse Vote by the Committee—Blind Man's Plea.

The right of dogs to enjoy life in New York apartments was fully vindicated in the City Hall yesterday before the Aldermanic Committee on City Ordinances. To say that the dog had his day would be putting the fact mildly. The defenders of New York house dogs appeared in hundreds, and beat down all opposition. Public hearings involving millions of dollars and the future of New York City frequently have been unattended except by a few experts, but when Alderman Goldwater's proposed ordinance to banish the dog from all buildings in which more than one family live was called the chamber could not accommodate the throng.

In the first place more than 300 women, many elegantly dressed, came to safeguard their pets' interests. Blind men—and they gave the one tinge of sadness to the proceedings—pleaded against the adoption of the ordinance, so that their pets could continue to lead them through the streets. As soon as the hearing was started Alderman Joseph Oatman said:

"This is the most outrageous ordinance ever presented to a public body."

Immediately the chamber was in an uproar. The 300 women and as many men arose, waved handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and shouted approval of Alderman Oatman.

"I would not be without a dog as long as I live. Some nights I have two of them with me, and they have protected me and my home from burglars and fire."

"Let the dog have his day in our homes and the cat the night," suggested an animal-loving spectator. After Alderman Oatman had spoken, George F. Elliot, a lawyer of Brooklyn, who is connected with the animal protection society, protested against the ordinance.

Sympathetic expressions followed. J. H. Hahn, a blind newsdealer, as he was led down the aisle to near the rostrum. The poor man's plea was simple, but effective. He told of his newsstand at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, and said:

"I love all dogs, especially my dog Nellie. For twelve years my Nellie has been my protector and guide. She has saved me from harm and guided my feet aright. It would be an outrage to pass this law and prevent me from keeping Nellie in my home."

Mrs. Niles of 836 Greenwich Street told in fervid language how she had parted with her dog for a very short time, leaving him in charge of a grocer. The tradesman allowed the dog to get in the clutches of the dog-catcher, but agreed to pay half the sum necessary to get him back.

"Now I have him again," said Mrs. Niles, "and I wouldn't part with him for all the Goldwaters, dogwaters, and societies in the world."

Laughter and applause greeted Mrs. Niles's remarks. Then Mrs. Emma Mandel of 101 East Houston Street, an elderly German woman, told of her pet. She declared the dog was the protector of the household. To indicate to the committee what a pet the animal was, Mrs. Mandel showed a photograph.

"I know of an instance of a friend whose house was entered by burglars," said Joseph J. Brann. Was that man afraid? No, he just lay in bed quiet and contented. His trusty dog sneaked up back of that burglar and grabbed the robber by the trousers and tore part of them. That burglar lost more than he stole in that house. Dogs save people from being murdered. Don't drive them out of our homes."

J. Hobart Herrick also defended canine rights. He said in part:

"Don't think because there are many women here to-day that only women love dogs. Many men love pets. The women of New York don't want this ordinance passed. I say whoever goes against the women is going to get left. I am a married man and I know whereof I speak."

Alderman Goldwater saw trouble ahead and began to chuckle when Leon A. Cuveller rose to speak. Mr. Cuveller started in mildly. He said that he was the author of the ordinance. Then there was an outburst. Mr. Cuveller found that he was not very popular with those present. Undaunted by clamor, however, he walked to the front and said:

"I am convinced by the meeting here to-day that there is a great deal of sentiment for the dog. I love dogs, but only in their proper place. The place of dogs is not in flat houses or tenements. Dogs should not be kept locked up, and they should, every one, have a license."

Every woman in the audience hissed, and Chairman Matthews had trouble in stopping the demonstration. Mr. Cuveller continued his argument amid hoots and jeers. The burden of his speech was that an amendment to the city ordinances should be adopted giving the Mayor's Marshal the right to license all dogs in houses, and compelling all house dogs not licensed to be chained.

One of the events of the hearing was the appearance of E. Langerfeld, a heavy built man, with a full black beard.

"Are you aware that the dog is a confounded nuisance in the streets of New York?" demanded Mr. Langerfeld in loud tones.

"No! No!" shouted nearly all the spectators.

"But I say he is," shouted the speaker. "It is an unquestioned fact that the streets are filthy from dogs, but I can see from the audience that this ordinance will go to the dogs."

"You bet it will," shouted hundreds.

A newspaper photographer then trained a camera on Mr. Langerfeld for the purpose of getting a picture of a man brave enough to try and get in the last word with 300 women present.

"He's exploded and gone up in smoke," cried one woman when the picture was taken. Mr. Langerfeld held his ground bravely.

"I am fond of horses and dogs and cows, but I am glad that cows don't live in tenement houses. We have rights that should be respected, even by dogs."

Hisses and groans greeted that declaration.

"If you can't stand the truth, keep quiet," shouted Mr. Langerfeld. "The truth will prevail. Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

"Never! Never!" shouted the women. Mr. Langerfeld's remarks were continued until a woman shouted:

"You are as bad as Carrie Nation!" Mr. Langerfeld put on his coat to leave, when the women shouted in chorus:

"Good-bye" and "Go home to your wife!"

The Rev. E. Percy Grant of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, spoke against the adoption of the ordinance. He said it would work a great hardship to numberless persons. Many dogs in tenement houses, he said, were better cared for than the pets in mansions, which were intrusted to the care of servants, who had no individual interest in them.

Alderman Marks then proposed amid applause that the proposed ordinance be reported unfavorably. Alderman Bostock seconded the motion. It was carried unanimously. Chairman Matthews then said:

"Now, ladies, you may go home and see your little pets on the back and tell them that they have nothing to fear."

More than 100 women shook the hands of the members of the committee, and thanked them as the protectors of dogs' rights in New York.

BOY'S STORY OF KIDNAPPING.

Little William Meister Tells of a Strange Adventure That Led Him Into New Jersey.

A strange story of a kidnapping was told yesterday by twelve-year-old William Meister, the son of Henry Meister, a baker, of 556 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, to Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Station. The boy, according to his story, was watching a wedding party near the Church of St. Vincent de Paul in North Sixth Street, near Driggs Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, when a strange man seized him, and, after wrapping a blanket around him, thrust him into a carriage and drove off. The boy said that while in the carriage he was bound hand and foot.

He said that when the carriage reached Union Hill, N. J., the wheel became caught in a rut and the door flew open. With a dexterous movement, so he said, he succeeded in freeing one arm, and he managed to take a penknife out of his trousers pocket. Then he cut the rope which bound him, and while the abductor and his companion were on the carriage seat in front, he jumped out.

The boy said that he saw a sign nearby bearing the name of Adam Gelmenhardt. He recognized the name as that of a man who knew his father. Meister went to him and told him what had happened. Gelmenhardt took the boy home.

The police have the impression that the alleged kidnapping existed only in the boy's imagination. His parents believe his story.

LEGAL NOTES.

EFFECT OF CLERICAL ERRORS.—By a clerical error in writing out the plan of transfer adopted under that section of the charter transferring officers and employes in the cities and towns consolidated into Greater New York, Charles E. Alsberge, a dockmaster in the Bureau of Docks connected with the Brooklyn Financial Department, instead of being assigned to the Department of Docks and Ferries, was sent to the Finance Department. Alsberge, however, on the first day of the existence of the new city, enterd upon the discharge of his duties in the Department of Docks, and continued at work until Jan. 7, 1898, when he was removed. In July, 1899, by mandamus proceedings, he was reinstated. Then the dockmaster brought suit to recover back salary, but was only given judgment for the seven days he held office. Alsberge, the court decided, was not made a dockmaster in the new city by the mere operation of the charter, independent of the action of the officers who were charged with devising a plan of transfer, and, therefore, could not recover. The Second Appellate Division, on appeal, has ordered a reversal. The plaintiff, the court holds, could not through a clerical error be deprived of his salary for the period during which he was unlawfully removed. Justice Hirschberg, for the court, says, in part: "The determination by the authorized officers of what transfers and assignments would accomplish this purpose is the essential official act which really makes the transfer, rather than is the record made of such act in the detailed plan. When a clerical error made in the formal transcript of the determination has been corrected, the corrections ordinarily speak as of the date of the original designation. The error should not of itself confer an unfair benefit nor take away an undoubted right. Had the plaintiff by error been transferred upon the plan to an office to which he had not been assigned by any actual determination, and to which a larger salary was attached than that to which he was really entitled, it would hardly be claimed that he could recover the increased amount by virtue merely of the clerical mistake."

* * *

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.—Mrs. Helene Watson was successful in a habeas corpus proceeding which she brought against George H. Buffett to obtain the custody of her nineteen-year-old daughter, Lily Watson, who was in Mr. Buffett's employ, not on the ground that the girl was restrained of her liberty, but because it was shown that when Mrs. Watson's other daughter was working for Mr. Buffett he failed to notify the mother of the receipt by the girl of an objectionable letter. On an appeal by the daughter from an order committing her to her mother's custody, and on an appeal by Mr. Buffett from an order awarding costs against him, the Second Appellate Division has granted reversals. The court holds that as it appeared that Miss Watson was under no restraint, she should have been discharged, and not committed at her age to the custody of her mother. The court below refused to hear Mr. Buffett's lawyer, and for that reason the Appellate Division says, no costs should have been imposed upon him. Unless a defendant is afforded an opportunity to be heard, no decision can properly be rendered against him. In regard to the girl's case the court says: "Even had it appeared that the relator, who has arrived at years of discretion, was under restraint, the office of the writ of habeas corpus would be fully accomplished in this case by removing the restraint, leaving her to the full exercise of her own volition. The case is not presented of an infant of such tender years as to be incapable of determining for itself what is best, but of one considerably past the age when the law permits a marriage without the parents' consent and confers the right to make a testamentary disposition of personal estate; one who has long been emancipated is entitled to her own wages, and is compelled by circumstances to earn them for her own support. In such case the absence of the infant from the custody of parents or guardians is not absence from legal custody, and therefore is not of itself equivalent to illegal restraint or imprisonment, and while lawfully and voluntarily engaged at work under the contract of employment in the exercise of its free and unpremised choice and action the infant cannot be said to be under restraint or imprisonment, either actual or constructive."

Mrs. Lawrence Delmour's Estate.

Mrs. Mary A. Delmour, wife of Lawrence Delmour, left all her property to her husband. The will, executed in March, 1901, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon. In the petition that accompanied it the value of Mrs. Delmour's real estate was estimated at $40,000, while it was said that the value of her personal property was unknown.



Remember to-day that to-morrow comes.

Everything you wear is here.

Overcoats of all good styles; frock coats and cutaways; separate trousers; fancy waistcoats.

Silk hats—the best English makes, $8—as good as the best American makes, $6.

Neckwear of a variety you seldom find; white shirts.

Shoes, patent leather, enamel and calf, $5 and $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th.
and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d.
and 54 West 23d St.
We fill orders by mail.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Made of fancy mixed cheviot. Gored flare skirt,—32 inch Norfolk Jacket. Lined with black taffeta silk.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
16.50.

Loose or semi-fitting box coats,—made of Boucle or Kersey cloth. Colors,—blue, tan and red.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
6.75.

Three-quarter length Montagnac Coats, with two capes, and fancy stitched collar and cuffs. Full sleeves. Colors:—blue, black and brown.
Sizes 14 and 16 years.
18.50.

Children's full length coats, made of fancy, mixed cheviot, with deep cape, stole front, stock collar.
Sizes 6 to 14 years.
8.50.

Children's velvet blouse suits.
Sizes 6 and 14 years.
6.00.

Twenty-third Street.



Who's out in the cold?

Short acquaintance begets long liking for our $18 & $20 Overcoats. Actually crowded with snappy style and smart build.

Very particular features for very particular folks in the $18 & $20 Suits.

We're with the young man every time. Special values in Suits and Overcoats to-day, 31 to 35 chest measure, $10 & $12.

Stores Open This Evening.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.



Long Overcoats—Full, Liberal, Dressy!

We cut Overcoats this season extra long; colors, either Black or Dark Mixed with just enough roughness to give style, comfort-warmth, either Black or Oxford at $15. Good coats, too.

Then you raise price and we raise grade up to the finest imported Montagnacs, luxuriously silk lined and velvet piped. $60.

The Skirted Paddocks, $25 to $45. Fit-well! You come and see.

The Winter underwear is here and Fancy Shirts—the best in the city, $1.

IN ALL OUR GREAT STORES.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

Broadway at 31st St., New York.
Broadway at Bedford Ave., and Fulton St., at Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

MRS. VAN RENSSELAER'S WILL.

Her Husband, Stephen, Receives $50,000—Sister the Residuary Legatee.

The will of Mrs. Mary Thorn Van Rensselaer, who died in October, was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed in the Spring of 1901. To her husband, Stephen Van Rensselaer, she bequeathes $25,000 in bonds and $25,000 given to her by her sister as a wedding gift, together with "any other gifts and souvenirs he may choose to select." The will gives $1,000 to Joseph T. Tower of Tuxedo. It also gives to Maria L. Tower and Stephen Van Rensselaer "a further $25,000, the income to be applied to helping the poor and sick."

"I ask my sister," continued the testatrix, "to aid any of my relatives who need money or assistance, as she may see fit, from any property which I have given to her absolutely."

The sister is the residuary legatee. The entire estate is estimated at $220,000.

Woman's Suicide in Ferryhouse.

A woman about sixty-five years old, dressed in black, committed suicide yesterday in the waiting room of the Houston Street Ferry, at the foot of Grand Street, Williamsburg, by swallowing carbolic acid. In her possession was a pocketbook with the initial "A" in silver on the outside, and also the address "185 South Third Street," on a slip of paper. Nobody at that address or anywhere in the neighborhood knew the woman. The body was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The most serious symptoms of Lung and Throat disease can be relieved, and in the great majority of cases cured, by the timely use of Piso's Cure. It is the best cough medicine. 25 cts.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Saturday Is Children's Day

No Store Like Ours for Boys' Clothes

IN ASSORTMENTS, IN STYLES, IN VALUES, OUR STOCK LEADS.

Mild temperature of past few weeks has not been without its benefits....It has enabled us to make great purchases at prices that manufacturers could not have considered had weather been cooler....We have also made reductions on our earlier purchases so that offerings we now make represent values that have never had an equal at this time of year.

$2.98 will buy

Double Breast Suits——7 to 16 years; Actual value $4.50 and $5.00; Navy Blue and Fancies—Splendid patterns.

Norfolk Suits——6 to 16 years. A month ago could not be bought for less than $4.00.

Sailor Suits——3 to 10 years; Regular $5.00 and $6.00 grades; Latest Novel styles—High grade Serges.

Three Piece Suits——10 to 16 years; usual price $5.00. All Wool Cheviot Mixtures.

Long Overcoats——6 to 15 years; Oxford and Brown Melton; As good as elsewhere at $4.00.

Youths' Trousers——14 to 20 years; True value $4.00; Mixtures, Stripes and Navy Wide Wales.

$3.98 will buy

Double Breast Suits.... 7 to 16 yrs.
Double Breast—extra pair pants..... 7 to 16 yrs.
Norfolk Suits..... 6 to 16 yrs.
3 piece Suits.....11 to 16 yrs.
Russian Blouse Suits...2½ to 6 yrs.
Sailor Suits..... 3 to 10 yrs.
Russian Overcoats.....2½ to 8 yrs.
Long Overcoats..... 6 to 16 yrs.
Cheviot Reefers..... 3 to 10 yrs.

Each and Every Item an unequalled value not to be Matched in price and quality Elsewhere.

5,000 PAIR KNEE PANTS

Corduroys and Heavy Cheviots in Navy and Mixtures—4 to 16 years.

.39 .59 .98

No values like them in the city.

$5.00 will buy

Extra fine Double Breast Suits;
Novelties in fine Sailor Suits;
Novelties in fine Russian Suits;
Navy Cheviot Suits—3 piece;
Navy Cheviot Suits—2 piece;
Nautical Reefers—red flannel lined;
Overcoats—single and double breast.

If you can find as good elsewhere at the price, don't hesitate to buy. You get more than the money's worth.

Everything for the Boys

from a Necktie to a Bath Robe at those small profit prices that insure customers never paying too much.

Leggings—velvet, jersey, cloth and leather..... .49 to 2.49
Rubber Coats—4 to 16 yrs....1.98 to 3.98
Boys' Shirt—white or fancy—soft and stiff bosoms..... .49 to .89
Boys' Shirt Waists—Fancy Percale and White Muslin—"Mother's Friend," "Star" and other good makes. .29 to .89
Boys' Shirt Waists and Blouses—Outing Flannel, Flannelette and All Wool—all colors..... .19 to .98
Flannel Fauntleroy Blouses—Russian and sailor—2½ to 8 yrs..... .49 to 1.98
White Lawn Fauntleroy Blouses—2½ to 8 years..... .98 to 4.98
Boys' Sweaters—College and fancy stripes and colors—24 to 34..... .69 to 1.98
Bath Robes—6 to 16 years...1.98 and 2.49
Boys' Night Shirts—Outing Flannel and Muslin—6 to 14 years..... .39 .49
Boys' Pajamas—4 to 18 years..... .69
Boys' Knee Pads—Jersey and Leather.. .19
Boys' Suspenders..... .19 to .49
Boys' and Children's Collars—standing and turn down..... .10 to .15
Boys' Cuffs—link and round.... 12½ to .15
Neckties and Band-bows..... 12½ to .49
Boys' Kid Gloves..... .69 to 1.29

Misses' and Girls' Garments at Reduced Prices

A large part of our own stock has been reduced, in addition to which we offer at same proportionate differences, several hundred fine garments that we have closed out from two leading manufacturers at large concessions.

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER COATS

Handsome plain and rough Cloths—best colors—box or inverted pleat back, also Natty Military effects.

Were 8.98.....Now 4.98
Were 10.98.....Now 6.98
Were 13.98.....Now 9.98
Were 16.98.....Now 11.98

LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS

A great variety of pretty styles that were Now 4.98 to 27.98....2.98 to 19.98

FULL LENGTH COATS

Kersey and Rough Coats—best colors—fancy collars or capes—with fancy braids, stitched Panne Velvet bands, Crochet ornaments and other garnitures—lined and unlined.

Were.	Now.	Were.	Now.
20.98	14.98	11.98	8.98
15.98	10.98	10.98	7.98
13.98	9.98	8.98	6.98

Misses' and Children's Party Dresses also, at reduced prices.

Two Great Glove Specials

Ladies' Foster Lacing Gloves

New shipment—Tan, Gray, Mode, Slate, Red, Black, White—all sizes.... .55

The lowest price ever quoted for these well known gloves.

Mannish Gloves for Women

English Red, White and Tan—Heavy outseam—new stitching—one large clasp..... .98

Sure to please in fit, style and wear.

As Usual for the Holidays, We Offer A Great Stock of Dolls

giving up to them the entire large room hitherto occupied by Millinery.

DOLLS IN EVERY SIZE from 25 cents to $29.98.

Largest and best assortment in New York.

Life-size Dolls—best made..... 4.98
Fully dressed like a little child.. 9.98
Beautiful large Handwerck dolls.... 2.98
Fully dressed..... 6.98
20 and 22 inch Dolls—Blondes and Brunettes—double jointed—value 1.50..... 1.19
Dressed Dolls—21 inch—complete from hat to slippers—special..... 1.25
Baby Dolls—fully dressed in removable clothes—special..... 1.98

Our famous "Daisy Bell" Doll—finest and prettiest doll in the city at the price..... .98
Dressed and Undressed Dolls—jointed or kid body—worth .98..... .69
Pretty Dressed and Undressed Dolls—60 styles ..... .25 to .49

Heads and wigs for dolls—and all kinds of Clothes and Hats at the lowest prices at which well-made articles can be sold .. .. No trash!

Fans and Jewelry

Silk Gauze Fans—hand painted—lace trim'd—fancy enamel sticks—value .74..... .49
Silk Gauze Fans—hand painted—or lace and spangle trim—carved ivory sticks..... .98
Lace and Gauze Fans—Spangled—carved ivory sticks—value 3.98..... 2.98
Lace and Gauze Fans—elaborate design—sticks and fan heavily spangled—value 4.98..... 3.98

Large assortment of still Finer Fans to $10.00.

Ladies' Rolled Plate Watch Chains—solid gold slides—value 3.98..... 2.98
Ladies' Rolled Plate Neck Chains—rope designs—value 1.49..... .98
Ladies' Solid Gold Rope Neck Chains—value 3.98..... 2.98
Sold Gold Brooch Pins—heavy coils—with jewel centre—value 2.98..... 1.98

Belts and Clasps

Moire Velour Postilion Belts—oxidised, gilt, or nickel buckles—black or white stitchings—value .39.. .24
Black Taffeta, Peau de Soie and Fancy Velvet Postilion Belts—three new shapes—oxidised back buckles and belt pin—value .69..... .49
Belt Clasps in Oxidised, Gilt or Black Enamel—value 20 cents..... .19
Steel Clasps—fine cut, riveted steel—pointed bodice effects—value .98..... .49

Misses' Corsets and Waists

Sundry lots at lower than usual prices.

Fine Corset Waists—Silk emb'd edge top and bottom—solid pearl buttons—shoulder straps—laced back—all sizes—usually .95.... .69
Girls' Corded Sateen Waists—all sizes—"Seconds" of a well-known 49 cent kind..... .29

GREAT PURCHASE OF Perfumes and Toilet Waters from the assignee of THE OAKLEY SOAP AND PERFUMERY CO.

It is so unusual to buy reputable extracts below regular values that the advisability of buying for present use and for Christmas gifts is apparent to all who read this announcement.

FINE TRIPLE WATERS

Best odors—4 oz.—usually .49..... .34

RENAISSANCE EXTRACT

Fancy Cut Bottle in box—usually .50..... .35

FLORAL ESSENCE

A fine perfume in many odors.

1 ounce—usually .17..... .19
2 ounce—usually .25..... .19
2 bottles in box—usually .49..... .24

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN MILLINERY to gain space for Christmas Dolls and Games

NOV 29 1902

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1902. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE widow of Gen. Grant is said to have been writing her memoirs for five years, and there is an intimation that her book when published is expected to "open a controversy." A seemingly authoritative statement has been promulgated that the publication of the book will be deferred for that reason until after its writer's death. Such statements, of course, may only be shrewd devices to excite a public interest in the book. It is not easy to see how a controversy of any heat could be caused by the publication of any memoirs Mrs. Grant may have written. Surely the most grateful of republics could not have awarded greater honors to one of its sons than were given to the hero of Appomattox in his lifetime, and after his death, while the mishaps of his life, political and otherwise, seem very unimportant now in comparison with the issues of the present hour. The memoirs of Mrs. Grant will doubtless be read, but nobody is likely to get excited about them. Her view of all her husband's career, as a good wife's should be, will of course be entirely favorable to him. But who can possibly object to that?

The vast divergence of critical opinion concerning Mr. Barrie's fantastical tale, "The Little White Bird," shown in both the American and the English reviews, may or may not be beneficial to the book. It does not help a book to spread the idea that it is too whimsical or too subtle for common understanding. The wonder is that so many reviewers of distinction have felt called upon to analyse this charming fantasy and to try to "place" it. Nobody who needs to have its humor or its sentiment explained to him will ever care for it.

The special number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, devoted to books for the holidays, which will be published a week from to-day, will comprise forty-eight or more pages. In some respects it will be the most interesting special number of this publication ever issued. Besides the customary lists of books to the number of 400 which are most conspicuous in the publishers' holiday announcements, and which will be [illegible] tending purchasers, there will be the first installment of an article on the children's books of this season, an interesting article on Christmas literature in general, and much other matter relating to this subject. None of the regular features of this REVIEW will be neglected, however, and there will be critical notices of many new volumes of permanent interest, while the news of the literary world will be presented, as usual, in the most attractive manner.

A splendid advertisement has been given to Sir Horace Rumbold's Memoirs, just published in London, by a question officially asked in the British Parliament in regard to certain of his statements relating to the Trent affair and the Alabama award. The member who asked the question desires to prevent diplomatic officers of the Crown from publishing "private conversations and other matters relating to the countries to which they have been accredited." But the only result of the inquiry has been to set people talking about the book. As a matter of fact, Sir Horace Rumbold touches on no matters in his memoirs later than the year 1873, and the passages relating to the Alabama arbitration and the Trent affair, judging from the scant summaries in the London reviews of his book, are not important. They may, of course, excite some discussion when the book is published here, as it soon will be.

A list of books suitable for children and young persons prepared under Quaker auspices ought to interest everybody concerned in the proper training of youth. The list just printed by a committee of the Baltimore meeting of the Society of Friends is long, comprehensive, and arranged with liberal judgment and good taste. It includes all the treasured masterworks, such as "Robinson Crusoe," and an expurgated "Arabian Nights." It also countenances much harmless frivolity. Among the picture books, for instance, Gellett Burgess's "Goops" and the "Golliwog" chroniclers are listed. So broad-minded are the compilers of the list that Dickens's Christmas Stories, Lucretia Hale's "Peterkin Papers," and both "Tom Brown at Rugby" and "Tom Brown at Oxford" are included.

We are having a sudden and noteworthy influx of important books relating to the Boer war and the British conquest of South Africa. President Kruger's book and Christian De Wet's reach us nearly simultaneously. Of the two De Wet's seems to have made more stir on the other side of the Atlantic, which is quite natural. He was a combatant all through the war and his fighting qualities and remarkable skill in eluding his enemies aroused the admiration of even the most loyal Britons. Kruger, on the other hand, is not generally admired, or even respected, in England. Perhaps his book may increase the admiration and respect for him here. Some of Mr. Kruger's statements, by the way, have been vehemently denied by Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood in a letter to The London Times. "Impartial historians," Gen. Wood declares, "are unlikely to regard Mr. Kruger as an accurate person." But that is clearly a prejudiced view.

It is a good idea happily expressed by Thomas Bailey Aldrich in the December Atlantic that "every living author has a projection of himself, a sort of eidolon, that goes about in near and remote places making friends or enemies for him among persons who never lay eyes upon the writer in the flesh." Only after his death does the world begin to perceive what manner of man the writer really was. Not then, we should judge from another passage in this same pleasant rambling paper by Mr. Aldrich, through the medium of autobiography. In that medium, he thinks, no man has ever yet succeeded in painting an honest portrait of himself. Only such a diarist as Pepys does that, and it is Mr. Aldrich's idea that "while Pepys was filling those small octave pages with his perplexing cipher he never once imagined that he was adding a photographic portrait of himself to the [illegible]

FRANS HALS.

A New Study of the Famous Dutch Painter's Life and Work by Gerald S. Davies.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

RUSSELL STURGIS.

IT IS a great thing to boast of, this constant succession of elaborately made and intelligent books devoted to subjects of fine art which chase one another through the publishing world of London. We are not concerned now with comparisons between these and the art publications of other countries; other nations than the British may be thought by many much more artistic in their tendencies, but every Winter sees another company of this noble British army of fine art books follow in the general march, and they are prepared and turned out with a simplicity of purpose and a candid confession that, however big and costly they are, they are devoted simply to one subject at a time, and all this is admirable indeed.

It has been necessary to say in these columns, and many times, that a volume weighing three or four pounds and full of large illustrations will be found, after all, but a duodecimo in the matter of its text. There is indeed seldom an exception to this. A single essay, partly biographical or historical, according to the subject, and partly critical with researches into the authenticity of disputed works and the like, will run to a hundred and twenty pages, more or less, of very large print, with very wide margin, and therefore making up what is in reality a small book.

To this volume of intelligently written text there will be added, as in the case of the book we name first to-day, fifty or more full page photographic illustrations, a few photogravures very perfectly made, and a great many prints from half tone blocks, and yet the buyer of books will be unwise if he is hasty in calling such volumes as these mere picture books, for they are much more than that, and the sensible and sometimes brilliant study of their subject would, if it could be brought together into a single body of doctrine, go far to establish the much-needed standard of criticism which we hear of.

The book on Frans Hals has been in a way described in the words above. There has been made a very sincere and direct investigation into the significance of the work of Frans Hals. These questions have been asked and taken as the main subject of the book: What is the reason that a man capable of painting such marvelous portraits, so perfectly grasped in each case as a subject and so masterfully painted, should be unknown to us by any of his early work; where he was during the years from his twentieth to his thirty-second or thereabout, and where are now the paintings which must have been produced during that epoch; why he never painted anything but portraits, so far as our knowledge goes, and as in the case of some other famous men of the time, why he seems to have been poor and even in distress during his old age. In other words, the artistic biography of the man is confessed to be almost unwritable because there is so little documentary evidence of the facts of his life. Mr. Davies has evidently striven hard and devotedly to solve these and other problems connected with this unwritten biography, and when the written accounts of the admired painter fail him he can at all events follow the dating of the pictures and in a way write so much of the artist's life as the pictures themselves will explain. This is something, at least! A busy portrait painter turning out pictures of single figures and of great groups made up of men of rank and station records some part of his life in his canvases in such fashion that the diligent student can read it.

The first and second chapters of this book are given to an account of the strange and admirable national art of Holland from the beginning of its development to the middle of the seventeenth century. Great discretion and a historical sense are shown in the analysis of the political and social situation of the Dutch during and immediately after the obstinate war with Spain and out of which arose that singular art of theirs truly characterised here. It is as real as a matter of daily life—an art which has no visions, no heroics, nor any standard loftier than extracting from the daily seen landscape and the daily recurring incident all that they contained of beauty expressible in form and color. Yes, that is a good essay; the two chapters taken as one give you fourteen pages of as intelligent writing upon the subject as you will find. The examination made by Fromentin into the

* FRANS HALS. By Gerald S. Davies, M. A. [illegible] 8vo, with 107 [illegible]

works of art has indeed preceded and Frosentin, practical painter, things to say about the details the matter which no man not an ist could venture upon, but even in Frosentin there is no better chapter of eral conclusions concerning the Dutch ple and the causes of their peculiar wth of fine art than that which is pre- ted here.

Chapter III. and Chapter IV. may also associated together, for they contain account of "Frans Hals, the Man," d of his life as an artist, in which the difficulties of the investigation are very bably stated and the conclusion reached that as yet nothing is known of that in- esting period, the years of early de- lopment. The conclusions in short are ented before the more detailed examina- ion from which they have been drawn. There can be no possible objection to this. There is many a purchaser of this book who caring most for the illustrations will still read these two essays—these four chapters—and be content. He will care to read no more of the text unless as he looks up the description and the comment upon a painting which interests him especially.

And that last suggested way of handling the book is inevitable in view of the na- ture of that which remains, the text from Chapter V. to Chapter XVII. and embrac- ing a hundred pages, all of which is de- voted to following the painted record of the artist's life, taking up picture after picture, considering each in connection with other pictures of a similar character, and weighing the significance in life and in artistic growth of each one. Thus three chapters together are devoted to the gen- eral subject of the famous Doelen piet- ures, that is those portrait groups of men in splendid semi-military dress, men who being the officers and managers of or- ganized companies of the national militia, the shooting corps which we suppose to have played an important part in the war against Spain, joined their pecuniary re- sources to have a magnificent picture of themselves painted all together instead of detached heads.

The chapters which follow X. and XI. deal with other portrait groups, and espe- cially the famous pictures of his age in which the women managers of a certain almshouse and the men who managed an- other were painted in their grave garments with exactly as much loving interest as were the magnificent "swaggerers" of the military groups. The chapter which begins on Page 101 deals with the character por- traits of all parties, the Jesters, the To- pers, the Singing Boys, the Gypsies, and that Fishwife, Hille Bobbe, whose portrait in the Museum of Berlin is repeated in a way by a painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Finally, four chapters are devoted to the later portraits and to some details which have been remarked by the author during his study of many years' duration, and with these some general conclusions as to the frequency of a very rapid method by which a life-size head and bust was fin- ished at a sitting, and such "universals" as this—that Hals never painted a religious subject, nor a classical subject, nor a his- torical subject, nor a nude subject, nor a subject in which a moral or a pathetic motive was the raison d'être of the pict- ure. It appears also that he rarely painted children, and rarely an animal, never a horse, and never landscape for its own sake. All this we can accept as strictly ac- curate and as valuable in making up our opinions or our feelings concerning the life work of one of the greatest executants who has ever lived. It is an annoyance, however, to find a sentence like this that Hals in his way of painting did not seek to produce a surface which "regarded as mere surface and not as a means to an end is not delightful in the same sense as a few square inches of surface by Titian or G. F. Watts." By what right a student of painting in no matter how limited a fashion compares the work of the high- minded but unskillful Watts with that of the Venetian master is not to be said. Surely the reaction from Hals, with his disregard for the "moral motive" and the "pathetic motive," as mentioned above, caused the student to feel an undue ad- miration for the most moral or at least the most moralizing and perhaps the least painter-like of powerful artists.

As to the photographs, they are arranged throughout the volume according to the changing motive of the text. Each picture is brought near to those passages of the text which are thought to require it or to elucidate it the best. This is corrected and checked by the list of illustrations, in which, by daring exception to ordinary rules the pictures are all arranged chronological- ly from 1616 to 1664, with, of course, the reference to the page where the picture is actually to be found. There are fifty-five of these photographs, and it appears that about half of the paintings represented are dated with tolerable certainty. The others are then distributed by their resemblance to the dated examples, and the reasons are stated why a given undated picture is thought to be nearly of the same epoch as one whose date is known.

And with an appendix containing a list of works arranged according to the gal- leries in which they are hung, with another list of those which have been shown at the changing exhibitions at Burlington House from 1871 to 1902, a list of a few prices got for important pictures, and an index, there is completed a very worthy and very attractive book on fine art.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

EDWARD E. HALE.

His Reminiscences of a Century a Most Valuable Series of Historical Footnotes.*

AT THE close of his two volumes of recollections Dr. Hale writes: "Some library will preserve this volume, and it carries with it my charge to my sons' grandsons, that in 2001 one of them shall write his Memories of the Twentieth Century." It almost seems as though Dr. Hale, in writing his "Memories of a Hundred Years," were carrying out a similar charge. Obvious it is that he has done what no other man living could have ac- complished. His youth, his education, his vocation, his surroundings through life, have particularly fitted him to perform the best. Added to a career of eighty full years, passed in almost constant intimacy with great men and great events, are the recollections of those things told him by his father's friends and the archives col- lected by that father. Thus is the century spanned, and the wonderful thing about it is that, with so vast an amount of ma- terial, documentary and mental, the author could give us such a coherent, evenly writ- ten narrative.

Dr. Hale invites the reader to gaze into the past. The pictures he presents are all clear and distinct, for nineteen out of every twenty have been discarded. For the first thirty years or so we have what he heard others say—men who had known Robert R. Livingston, Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, and Napoleon, "The Four Great Builders" he calls them; men who had known Jefferson, Madison, and Burr, and even Washington and Lafayette. And when Dr. Hale writes that when he coast- ed as a boy on the Boston Common "the redoubts thrown up by the English in 1775 were then still in good condition," or "our dear old Josiah Quincy, college President when I was an undergraduate, was one of John Hancock's aides when Washington came to Boston in 1789," the past is brought vitally near to the reader.

But Dr. Hale's work is more than a mere patchwork of recollections and documents. It is a story which moves. It is history built up from personalities and broadened in conclusions and estimates. It is biog- raphy of the best kind, for it constantly sets over against an intimate view of the subject the theories of those who are re- mote. The phases through which the coun- try has developed—in politics, industry, sociology, culture—are revealed in shifting scenes, while one event after another or one person after another is brought di- rectly into the focus of personal contact.

The work presents so many phases of life and work and so variously appeals to every age, class, and degree of American intelli- gence that it is hard to say which is its dominant feature. The historian will find many side lights thrown on subjects like the war of 1812, Jackson's Administration, the Compromise of 1820, the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the Missouri Compromise, the anti-slavery agitation, the civil war. In the same way characters like the Adamses, the historians Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, Parkman, and others; the states- men Webster, Everett, Sumner; the writ- ers Emerson, Longfellow, Irving, Lowell, and Holmes, are presented in personal glimpses which have a more vital touch than whole volumes of biography.

From the following extract one may readily gather that the true history of Aaron Burr's "excursion" is yet to be written:

I began to wonder very soon in my re- searches why Burr was so carefully let alone by Jefferson in 1805 and 1806, and was then pursued with such intense hatred in 1807. Was there not, perhaps, at bottom in Mr. Jefferson's heart a suspicion that Burr would be well out of the way, either if he succeeded in establishing his princi- pality or if he were killed in battle, or if he were halved and quartered by the Span- iards?

Recollect that Jefferson knew what they had done to Nolan and his men, and that Nolan's men were slaving in the mines of New Mexico. With this suspicion I went over the correspondence now at Washing- ton as well as I could, only to find that, yes or no, whatever Mr. Jefferson knew or did not know, he covered his own tracks very carefully. There is nothing in the Jef- ferson papers or the papers from our Min- ister in Madrid—nothing at all. You may read the correspondence and hardly know that there was any Aaron Burr.

The volume is well punctuated with anec- dotes like the following:

In January of 1776, Burgoyne, who was among the people besieged, wrote a play which was called "The Blockade of Bos- ton," and this play was acted by the Brit- ish officers at Faneuil Hall. A venerable kinswoman of mine, Miss Letitia Baker, told me, as late as the year 1835, that she went to Faneuil Hall that night to see the play under the escort of an English officer. As the play advanced a Sergeant rushed in, crying: "The Yankees are attacking Bunker Hill." This seemed a part of the play, until the highest officer present came out, saying: "Officers to their posts!" And Miss Letitia Baker, then sixteen years old, I believe, had to find her way home without the attendant who had taken her to the play.

Here is a passage at the end of the chap- ter on Webster which is well worth re- membering for several reasons:

Between the years 1826 and 1852, when he died, I must have seen him thousands of times. I must have read thousands of letters from him. I have been I know not how often at his house. My father, as I say, was his intimate friend. Now, it was to me a matter of the utmost personal sur- prise when I found, gradually growing up in this country, the impression that Mr. Webster was often, not to say generally, overcome with liquor in the latter years of his life. I should say that a third part of the anecdotes of him which you find afloat now have reference to occasions when it was supposed that, under the influence of whiskey, he did not know what he was doing. I like to say, therefore, that in the course of twenty-six years, running from the time I was four years old to the time when I was thirty, I never had a dream or thought that he cared anything about wine or liquor—certainly I never supposed that he used it to excess. What is more, I know that my own father, who lived to the year 1884, heard such stories as these with perfect disgust and indignation. This is a good place to print my opinion that this class of stories has been nourished, partly carelessly and partly from worse motives; and that they are not to be taken as real indications of the habit or life of the man.

No one should forget, writes Dr. Hale, that at the beginning of the civil war the South took the North completely by sur- prise, and he adds:

I remember that a week or two before that happened, as I came out of church on what must have been the first Sunday in April, Wendell Phillips was passing the gateway of the little courtyard. I joined him and walked with him, and he told me that the Carolinas were throwing up bat- teries from which to fire on Fort Sumter. I knew the ground and water, or thought I did, and I pooh-poohed, and said: "Bat- teries? What are they making them of—the waves of the sea?" and intimated that all this was the exuberance of a pretense which would cool down into nothing. Phil- lips said: "I hope so." But within a fort- night's time his hopes and my expecta- tions were disappointed.

There was a great temptation, the author says, to turn his memoirs on the civil war into a condensed history of that struggle. Happily, he refrained from doing so. In- stead, we have five or six personal remi- niscences which deal with those fields of activity with which Dr. Hale was identi- fied—the drilling of soldiers, the sanitary department, and even as a bearer of dis- patches to the front. At the beginning he had made the resolve that he would not go into the field until he felt that he could best serve his country there. But there was more that he could do at home, and his preaching was not the least of his pa- triotic work. He writes:

I have an old box of sermons labeled "War Sermons." I will not make the reader study them. I could not if I would. But the texts are suggestive: "Compel them to come in"; "A little leaven leav- ereth the whole lump"; "Stand fast in the liberty wherein Christ has made us free"; "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off"; "The unity of the spirit"; "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak"; "Give to him that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."

What Longfellow found at Harvard when he went there in 1827 as Smith Professor of Modern Literature is thus related:

In the traditions of the "seminary" he was the overseer of the foreign teachers who gave instruction in their several lan- guages, and he lectured on such subjects as he chose. But this young Smith Pro- fessor pushed all traditions aside. He meant to teach himself. He had his own views about teaching German, and when they told him there was no recitation room for him he said he would meet his class in the corporation parlor in University Hall. This was a good deal as if some enter- prising young Gamaliel had told a high priest that he would meet his class in the Holy of Holies. So Mr. Longfellow said, however, and so it was. He told Sam that he wanted to teach some boys German in his own way, and Sam recruited a dozen of us, who used to sit in the sacred chairs of the corporation's guests, around the sacred table where we imagined that Con- stitution madeira or sherry of matchless brands were served for the sacred Seven of the Corporation. And there, with our friendly young professor, we recited Ger- man ballads which he made us commit to memory.

*MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. By Edward Everett Hale. In two 8vo vol- umes. Pp. 318 and 322. Illustrated with portraits, views, reproduced documents, &c., together with two frontispiece portraits of the author. New York: The Macmillan Com- pany. $5 net.

Frederick Walker.*

That versatile genius of modern Eng- lish art, the friend and protégé of Thack- eray, Frederick Walker, is the subject of a charmingly written essay, biographical and critical, written by Clementina Black, whose work is full of spontaneity and sym- pathy. No doubt her admiration for Walker as an artist is sincere. The many illus- trations, which are naturally very small, as the book is only a 32mo, are neverthe- less clear and useful. They include repro- ductions of Walker's famous Tate gallery painting, "The Harbor of Refuge," his "Rainy Day," which is in the South Ken- sington Museum, and many other paint- ings, such as "Vagrants," "Autumn," and particularly the street scene in the Thames village of Cookham, with its passing flock of geese, which attest his title to high rank among the British painters of his era.

But Walker was a many-sided man, a humorist as well as an idealist, a capital illustrator, as his pictures for Thackeray's "Philip" and "Denis Duval" and some of Miss Thackeray's earlier stories tes- tify. Room has been found to adequately reproduce some of these, as well as a num- ber of random pen-and-ink sketches. There is also a good portrait. Walker was born in 1840 and died, famous in spite of a bur- den of ill-health, in 1875.

*FREDERICK WALKER. By Clementina Black. 32mo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

Heroines of Poetry.*

Ten stories of women who figure as the heroines of famous poems are told in a straightforward, unaffected, interesting way by Constance E. Maud, in a book which deserves some of the attention of holiday buyers. William Morris's mystic maid of the swan skin, Sir Thomas Mallory and Tennyson's Elaine, Sir Edwin Arnold's Savitri, Browning's Little Duchess, Tenny- son's Princess, and Longfellow's Minne- haha are among them.

The literary value of such a book is in considerable, even when it is written as well as this, but one is not always on the hunt for master works, and a mere story book which may serve to introduce a few readers to the great poets, and a few of the poets here represented may be justly called great, is not to be despised.

*HEROINES OF POETRY: By Constance E. Maud. Illustrated by Henry Osposat. New York: John Lane.

"DANNY."

Another Story About a Dog by the Author of "Bob, Son of Battle."*

MANY a heart is doomed to dis- appointment in the reading of Alfred Ollivant's new dog story, "Danny," for with the reputation of "Bob, Son of Battle," to live up to he has fallen far short of his own record, a well-nigh fatal thing for an author to do. Many good dogs have lived in fiction since the days of "old dog Tray" of faithful memory, but none, we think, ever seemed so real, lovable, and, above all and best of all, none ever seemed so thor- oughly doggish as old gray Bob. He was not an imaginary piece of dog flesh, endowed by a cunning writer with human qualities, as is the case with so many fictitious dogs; he did not possess super- human intelligence, but just the knowing- ness that every lover of dogs is happily familiar with. He pervaded the book by virtue of the very real part he played in the lives around him, and because he had a character as admirable and well defined as any hero of them all. Writers often say their creations do great things, say great things, are great things, without giving any one single proof of the matter; Bob gave plentiful evidence of all that he was said to be, and the result is that we re- member and love him.

"Danny" is quite different, and it is more than probable that no one will long remember him called "the little gray knight," for the simple reason that no one will ever get acquainted with him in spite of all the 425 pages that Mr. Ollivant has devoted to his history. The book is named "Danny," it is true, Danny's sad little face adorns the cover and occupies the frontis- piece, and this face is so mysteriously at- tractive with its comical little nose and pathetic eyes, that, remembering the de- light of "Bob, Son of Battle," the trusting reader looks forward to the same kind of enjoyment in learning of "Daniel, Son of Ivor." But he is speedily undeceived. It is not the character of a dog that Mr. Olli- vant has delineated, but the long-contin- ued, constant, and very silly hysterics that an entire family indulged in concerning the comings and goings of this unfortunate little Dandy Dinmont that had come into their possession.

Danny belonged to "Missie," the child- wife of one of the grimmest old Scotch Lairds that even Scotch romancers ever in- vented out of nothing, but Missie died, nominally of a cold caught while out watching for Danny—really, we are sure, of the general grimness of everything about her home—and the dog, who had been the one responsive thing in her life, and there- fore greatly beloved, was consigned with many requests for mercy to the care of the rest of the household. They were the Laird, a queer old housekeeper, Deborah Awe, and a queerer old henchman, Robin Crabbe. Straightway from liking Danny not at all, they all three came to adoring him so strenuously and so jealously that life for them resolved itself, apparently, into senseless adulation of the dog when he was at home and still more senseless bewailing of what they regarded as his sure loss when he fled to the moors for the rest and refreshment dear to his dog nature.

For Danny, in spite of the "knightly character" and "dear eyes" with which the author invests him, lived for battle and murder when he was out in the woods, the sworn enemy of all the lesser outlaws of the wilderness as he was the gallant defender of the tame things of the farm.

His fondness for "bloodying," as the book puts it, frequently brought Danny to the bar of the Laird's justice to plead for his life, for the fiat had gone forth that if once he made a mistake and did murder instead of mere killing, he should never live to make the mistake a second time. The Laird himself had killed his man, but he violently hated three things—murder, treachery, and a lie—and the reader soon knows, from the frequency with which poor Danny is unjustly suspected of killing chickens, that he is doomed to an unjust sentence to death. This proves to be the case. He is caught, apparently red- handed, by the old Laird, who after all pronounces only the penalty of banishment from his presence, because, with Danny's beseeching, loving eyes looking at him, he cannot inflict the deserved one of death. When it is all too late and the heart-broken dog has committed suicide by eating poisoned bait, his blamelessness is proved beyond a doubt, and then it is the Laird's turn to die of a heart torn with remorse!

"Danny" is all very tragic, or so intend- ed, but it is impossible to take seriously this deification of a little dog by three hard- headed and hard-handed Scots. If they had been of any other nation or class some grain of probability might have been admitted, though it surpasses anything in the way of pet dog folly ever yet ex- ploited by unsympathising souls, and, from all our knowledge, Mr. Ollivant is not an unsympathising soul in the matter of dogs. It would be a positive pleasure to discover in the book the slightest hint that the author himself is holding up to dog lovers a dreadful example of the extravagant depths of foolishness which yawn before those who do not exercise judgment in their affection for this best animal friend of man. But if Mr. Ollivant held any such beneficent and satiric purpose, he has ef- fectively concealed it. He seems to be ut- terly serious and simple minded in this work, as in its predecessor.

*DANNY. By Alfred Ollivant. In one volume. Pp. 1-425. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.50.

NOV

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THE TEMPLE.

Mr. H. L. Bellot's Book on London's Storied Group of Buildings.

ASSOCIATIONS with the Temple are innumerable. Wherever English is spoken traditions of the Temple survive, for within its precincts have lived great statesmen, politicians, makers of romance, drama- historians, lawyers, "whose names [illegible] household words." As to the legal fra- ity, they are the successors of that [illegible]rful order of mediaeval times known as the Knights Templars. Within the Temple precincts are "now housed the two Hon- able societies of the 'Inner' and 'Mid- ' Temple, which form part of the Four [illegible] of Court, a body corresponding to the [illegible]ulty of Advocates at Edinburgh and the [illegible]'s Inn at Dublin." These Inns are sur- [illegible]vals of a great legal university which [illegible]ourished in mediaeval times. In the long past these Inns enjoyed the same privil- [illegible]es as did the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. For the convenience of the [illegible]st students there were what were called [illegible]stels, or inns. There were special dig- [illegible]taries, "Serjeants" and "Clerks." These have all disappeared.

The old university is now represented by the Four Inns of Court, whose delegates, the Council of Legal Education, supply legal instruction to the students of the inns by lectures and classes, and upon whose certificates, after examination, members of the Inns are called to the bar by the benchers of their respective societies. Chambers in the Temple are to-day occupied by practicing barristers and their pupils, although representatives of almost every pursuit are still to be found. A few people also make it their permanent residence, and here and there a set of chambers is to be found tenanted by a firm of solicitors. Barristers, as a class, have long ceased to reside in the Temple.

Mr. Hugh H. L. Bellot gives in detail the history of the Knights Templars. Hugh de Paganis, a Burgundian, was the founder of the order. With his eight companions the Burgundian returned to Europe, having declared his intention to guard the passes to the Holy City, and he probably solicited help. Anyhow, the order became at once wonderfully popular, and large grants of land were given the Knights Templars in and around London. The order spread rapidly. Its organization in time became perfect. The ground in London may have been granted the Templars early in the reign of Henry II. In time the half-sacerdotal character of the Knights Templars was entirely lost. We may never know whether or not all the terrible charges made against the order were true. Anyhow, their enemies charged the Knights with all kinds of crimes. Their worst enemy was Philip le Bel in France. Edward II. of England had no liking for them. In 1312 the Order of the Knights Templars was abolished, and their possessions were given over to their rivals, the Knights Hospitallers. How did the legal fraternity have their innings? In 1324 the Knights Hospitallers leased the property to "divers apprentices of the law that came from Thavie's Inn in Holborn" at an annual rental of £10. Possession being nine-tenths of the law, from that time on the legal fraternity have been always associated with the Temple.

Passing over the worthies of the long past, let us recall the Temple as it was, when Thackeray wrote about it.

Those venerable inns which have the lamb and flag and the winged horse for their ensigns have attractions for persons who inhabit them, and a share of rough comforts and freedom which men always remember with pleasure. I don't know whether the student permits himself the refreshment of enthusiasm, or indulges in poetical reminiscences as he passes by historical chambers, and says: "Why yonder Eldon lived; upon this site Coke mused upon Lyttleton; here Chitty toiled; here Barnwall and Alderson joined in their famous labors; here Byles composed his great work upon bills, and Smith compiled his immortal leading cases; here Gustavus still toiled, with Solomon to aid him;" but the man of letters can't but love the place which has been inhabited by so many of his brethren or peopled by their creations, as real to us at this day as the authors whose children they were; and Sir Roger de Coverley walking in the Temple Garden and discoursing with Mr. Spectator about the beauties in hoops and patches who are sauntering over the grass, is just as lively a figure to me as old Samuel Johnson rolling through the fog with the Scotch gentleman at his heels on their way to Dr. Goldsmith's chambers, Brick Court; or Harry Fielding, with ink ruffles and a wet towel around his head, dashing off articles at midnight for the Covent Garden Journal, while the printer's boy is asleep in the passage.

In the old Hall, where the Knights Templars once partook of their humble fare, as the times went on, many a merry banquet was held.

Here the members of the Inner Temple dined * * * eating their meat off wooden platters, and quaffing their strong ale out of ashen mugs, a practice continued until about 1500, when green glazed earthenware pots and jugs replaced the latter. Several specimens of these have been recovered from the old wells. Wooden cups are of very ancient date. Here they sat at table * * * almost exactly as they do to-day. In the inventory of the Knights Templars, "cups of maple wood with silver feet," are mentioned. Instead of a well-swept floor they had a carpet of fresh rushes, and in place of the electric light, candles and flaring torches, whilst a wood or charcoal fire radiated its heat and smoke impartially from the centre of the Hall.

In the Temple Church, first consecrated in 1240, when restored by Sir Christopher Wren, an organ was placed. That Jeffreys, notorious as the butcher of the "Bloody Assize," was musical is not generally known.

Jeffreys is said to have been a splendid musician and to have acted in the capacity of a musical expert. Soon after the Restoration the great historic contest took place between two rival organmakers, Bernard Schmidt, known as "Father Smith," and Harris, to supply the church with a new organ. The trial lasted for a twelvemonth and finally Jeffreys was called in to act as arbitrator in the dispute. * * * According to Luttrell, this organ cost £1,500. * * * The pipes were apparently very roughly finished externally, and when remonstrances were made to Smith upon the matter he is reported to have replied: "I do not care if de pipe looks like von teufel; I shall make him speak like von engel." According to experts, their beauty and sweetness of tone have never been excelled.

In 1760 Dr. Johnson lived at the No. 1 Inner Temple Lane.

It was while Dr. Johnson lived in this house that the association which afterward became so famous as the Literary Club was formed. Its original members were Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Dr. Nugent, Langton, Topham, Beauclerk, Chamier, and Hawkins. It was during this period also that the adventure described by Boswell occurred, when the accomplished but dissipated Beauclerk, returning one night from supper with Langton, roused up the worthy doctor at 3 in the morning and challenged him to a ramble. "What, is it you, ye dogs?" he cried. "Then, faith, I'll have a frisk with you!" And so out they sallied, first to Covent Garden and then to Billingsgate, and had what Washington Irving, in allusion to this adventure, called "a madcap frisk."

In the annals of the Temple, Thurlow always occupies a conspicuous place. That he was bad tempered and arbitrary we all know.

That the Lord Chancellor could use strong language on occasions is attested by the following story: A clergyman desirous of a living went to the Bishop of London to ask him for an introduction to Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The Bishop said, "I should be willing to give it, but an introduction from me would defeat the very end you have in view." However, the clergyman persisted in his request, and the introduction was given. The Lord Chancellor received him with fury. "So that d—d scoundrel, the Bishop of London, has given you an introduction; as it is he who has introduced you, you will certainly not get the living." "Well, so the Bishop said, my Lord," said the clergyman. "Did the Bishop say so?" thundered Lord Thurlow. "Then he is a d—d liar, and I'll prove him so; you shall have the living." And the man got it.

Stage plays, the Masques, the Revels, at the Temple, the author tells about, in a most entertaining manner. Think of the galliards, corantos, danced there, and the orchestral effects of forty lutes!

*THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE. Legal, Literary, and Historic Associations. By Hugh H. L. Bellot. Cloth. Pp. 412. Many Illustrations. New York: James Pott & Co. $2.

A Story of the Latin Quarter.*

Edward Marshall's new story of the Latin Quarter is not another "Trilby" or another "Vie de Bohème," by any means. Nor is it either a glorification of student life on the left bank of the Seine, or a reckless exaggeration of the goings on in that famous neighborhood of the Luxembourg and the Ecole de Beaux Arts. A rather stolid, strong-limbed American youth, fresh from a country college, goes to the Paris of the seventies or early eighties to study art. The influence of Lisette, who is, in the beginning, a "thing of naught," keeps him from many pitfalls. Lizette, however, though she is a pretty, amiable little creature, much more sinned against than sinning, will never rank with Mimi. She turns out to be of good birth, is restored to the arms of a long-lost father, (who is one of the derelicts of the Quarter, but sound-hearted and of decent origin,) and her romance, after many complications, has a measurably happy ending.

Mr. Marshall's knowledge of the Latin Quarter was derived at first hand. Surely some part of his book is autobiographical. The chapters relating to Alphonse Daudet and Rosa Bonheur have the impress of verity. Many of the incidents he relates of life in the Quarter are doubtless true. He writes smoothly and agreeably.

*LIZETTE. A story of the Latin Quarter. By Edward Marshall. With Illustrations by C. D. Williams and J. C. Fireman. New York: Lewis, Scribner & Co. $1.50.

Battle, Camp, and Siege.*

The Bodleian Society, under the direction of Mr. Frederic B. De Berard as editor, has begun with "Famous Tales of Battle, Siege, and Camp" the publication of a twenty-volume library of classic literature. Subsequent volumes are to crystallize in the same dainty form famous tales of the sea, of heroism, of wonder, the Iliad, the Aeneid, and the Odyssey, wonder, fairyland, fancy, child stories, old France, the Orient, and other fascinating departments of history, poetry, and fiction. There being very little opportunity for critical review in connection with such literature as naturally finds a place in such a series, we are moved in passing to say rather more concerning the mechanics of bookmaking as exemplified in the volume before us than might otherwise be expected. The Bodleian Society evidently knows the art of bookmaking from the points of view of the printer and the binder. Without any affectation in the simulation of an édition de luxe, it has given us a volume which the normal book lover will find perfectly satisfactory. The type is not large, but is clear and easy to read. The paper is of high grade, toned, with deckle edge, and is most agreeable to sight and touch. The illustrations are reproductions of the best works of native and foreign artists, on French-Japan vellum. Some are photogravures and others are reproduced by the photogravurette process of engraving and printing. The volumes will average 250 to 280 pages, eight and three-quarter by five and three-quarter inches. The binding is in dark green cloth, but most collectors will probably prefer a richer rebinding conforming to their own library standards.

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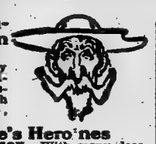
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MR. TRAIN'S BOOK.

His Account of a Long Existence at High Pressure.*

THE autobiographer, even if his life has been commonplace, may, nevertheless, recall some interesting events of the past, but when such an eccentric person as is George Francis Train tells of his experiences many strange happenings will be presented. Mr. Train begins by informing readers that he has been "silent for thirty years," only indulging in "occasional letters and newspaper articles," and conversing with "few persons, except children in parks and streets."

That the writer of "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands" has been subjected to a heavy strain is evident. He seems to have been endowed with marvelous energy. That quality of self-reliance he possessed to a remarkable degree. He never tired. Sooner or later a man may suffer from the over-lavishness of vital and mental force. It is a question of human dynamics. From his boyhood days he was overworked. He tells of his early life in a grocery store, when he was on duty eighteen hours every day, and his employer was a Baptist deacon. A point insisted on by the grocer was that his factotum should attend the Bible class. The grocer's assistant must have some serious doubts as to the Christianity of his master.

When a child of four Mr. Train, who had lost mother and all save his father during a pestilence of cholera in New Orleans, was sent to Massachusetts. After leaving the pious grocer Mr. Train found a place with a relative, Col. Enoch Train, a Boston merchant. At once the lad's business qualities became conspicuous. Before many years, if we understand the biographer, he was at the head of the house. It was through his efforts that many of the great clipper ships of the time were built. Attending to the duties on imported goods, Mr. Train met Nathaniel Hawthorne at the Salem Custom House.

One day there came to the passenger desk a farmer-like looking man, who wanted to secure a place on an outgoing ship to sail that day for England. Mr. Train writes:

> I told him there was one stateroom left, and that he could have both berths for the price of one—$75—but that he must get aboard in great haste, as everything was ready and the ship waiting for final orders. He said he was ready, and I started to fill up a passenger slip. "What is your name?" I asked. "Ralph Waldo Emerson," he replied. Then he took out of his pocket an old wallet, with twine wrapped around it four or five times, opened it carefully, and counted out $75. I could not wait to see whether it was correct, and threw it in the drawer and took him on board. Mr. Emerson was then starting on his famous visit to England, during which he was to visit Carlyle.

A case of barratry occurring, Mr. Train at once sought the highest council and secured the services of Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster. Mr. Choate was given a retainer of $500, Webster $1,000. Webster is thus described:

> I was particularly anxious to have Mr. Webster retained. I remember now the roar of his great, deep voice as he responded to my knock, with a "Come in!" that was like a battle peal. And I recall well the picture of the great man, as I saw him for the first time. He sat at his flat desk, a magnificent example of manhood, his massive head set squarely and solidly upon his shoulders. He did not have very much business in those day, and the clients that found a way to his office were few.

Mr. Train says he was not twenty years old when the California business was at a fever heat. He tells of building a ship of 2,000 tons, and in one trip of clearing her cost and equipping and having a balance of cash in hand. In 1850 he paid a visit to Washington and called on the President, Gen. Taylor.

> At his request I seated myself opposite him, and from this point of vantage made a hurried study of his appearance. He wore a shirt that was formerly white, but which then looked like the map of Mexico after the battle of Buena Vista. It was spotted and spattered with tobacco juice. Directly behind me, as soon as I was made aware, was a cuspidor, toward which the President turned the flow of tobacco. * * * With an unerring aim as the famous spittoon on the boat, in Dickens's "American Notes," he never missed the cuspidor or put my persons in jeopardy.

In Washington he obtained the signatures of Taylor and Webster. To complete his autographic collection he paid a visit to Henry Clay.

> I told him that I was about to start for England, and that, as I had a letter signed by Mr. Webster and the President, I should like to add his signature also. "I believe that two signatures are usually required on Mr. Webster's paper," said Mr. Clay with a smile. He then added his autograph to the paper.

In pursuit of business Mr. Train has traveled all over the world. Many were the plans entered into by him, some of them of a political character. He became either for or other mixed up in the French Commune. He writes that forty-four years ago "the intense strain wore upon me to such an extent that I had an attack of insomnia, and also lost my senses at times." But a table of this life at high pressure can be told in these columns. We quote from the volume: "I have lived fast. I have ever been an advocate of speed. I was born in a slow world, and I wished to get the wheels and gear so that the machine would run faster." This, withal, to latter posterity. "Fast" is not the motto. "He who goes slowly goes safely," or, as it may be translated from the Italian, "sanely."

Prof. Hellprin's Book.

J. B. Lippincott Company have received from Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, whose explorations and work as a scientific investigator are well known, a book upon the recent volcanic eruption on the Island of Martinique. They will publish this book about the middle of December. Prof. Heilprin is probably the only scientist who has had the opportunity to record his experiences during an actual eruption of so great a volcano, and his narrative, aside from its scientific value, is said to be of extraordinary interest. Prof. Heilprin ascended the burning crater at a time when the volcano was in full activity, and his book is a personal narrative of observation and experience. It will be illustrated by reproductions from photographs, most of them taken by the author himself.

A First Novel.*

As a first novel there is much to commend in "The Taskmasters," by George K. Turner, although it is true that many of the errors of a maiden effort creep in, and the book as a whole has the ring of immaturity. There might have been a great deal less talk, so to speak; Mr. Turner ambles along slowly and garrulously at times, and there is a lack of grasp and concentration to the story. There are too many unimportant Irishmen who seem to have nothing whatever to do with the story except to talk with a brogue and distract the reader's mind.

Mr. Turner has a certain amount of rugged strength in his work, however. He knows the affairs of the little town he describes, and, while the plot is hackneyed and somewhat time-honored, its setting is carefully and minutely wrought. The character of young John Meyhew resembles too strongly that of Peter Stirling to be strictly original, but this likeness may not have been in the author's mind. The politics of a small town, the bossism and party corruption that steal in, even where the issues are as insignificant as they are in Ellington, are brought plainly to the surface. John Meyhew, apparently the only honest man in the town of Ellington, fights single-handed against corruption. William Henry Harrison Thorndike is the owner of the great mills at Ellington and boss of the town. When young Meyhew returns to the village to practice law and declares his principles in favor of Democracy Thorndike becomes his implacable enemy. The Democrats approve of young Meyhew and seek to push him forward in municipal affairs. But they would use him as a figurehead for their own devices, and the independent spirit of the young man refuses to be made a party tool. Thus, opposed to both sides, and armed alone on the side of right and justice, he strikes out alone—and wins.

William Henry Harrison Thorndike, whose fortune was founded on a lie, meets with his just deserts. The control of the mills passes out of his hands into John's, as it had passed out of John's father's into Thorndike's a generation before. John marries Thorndike's daughter and the young couple live very happily, it is hoped, forever after.

Mr. Turner is at his best in describing the attitude of the employer to the employed. It is a pity he has dealt so much with politics, which has been the subject of so many novels—especially first ones—instead of bringing forward this phase of factory life with which he seems to be so familiar, too. His style will no doubt improve with time and his next book, shorn of the faults of the present one and possessing also its strength, ought to be an interesting as well as clever piece of work.

*THE TASKMASTERS. By George K. Turner. 12mo. Pp. 312. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Archibald McLaren.

"A.," 750 Sixth Avenue, New York City: "Who was Archibald Maclaren?"

The only person of this name known in any way to fame was a Scottish dramatist, first a soldier, later a writer of clever dramatic pieces, which, according to R. W. Lowe, are marked by much ability. He was born in 1755, but the date of his death is unknown to us. A "Memoir of Archibald Maclaren, Dramatist," by W. H. Logan, was privately printed in Edinburgh in 1835.



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W. L. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

Gorky's and D'Annunzio's Places in Literature as Compared with Casanova—Recent English Novels.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Gorky boom is a feature of the season. There are half a dozen London publishers who are issuing translations of Gorky's books. In more than one instance two publishers have published the same Gorky book, each with a title differing from the title of the other. Evidently either Gorky is popular here or the publishers think that he will be. This is not a pleasant state of things. Nobody who has read one of Gorky's novels can deny the man's ability. It is equally impossible to deny his brutality. His books are precisely the sort of books that we might expect from a drunken Puffian. He brings his readers into the society of the dregs of humanity, and by implication at least teaches that all men are either brutes or hypocrites. Zola wrote many pages that were not fit to be read aloud, but he was always a moralist. He was always on the side of right, and his books never painted vice in a way to make it alluring. Gorky sees no distinction between what is good and what is bad, or rather he does not recognise the existence of such a thing as good. He shows us the lowest depths of human nature, and says to us, "this is all there is in life." How is it possible that his books can do any good to any one? They can brutalise the reader, but they never awaken in him one elevating thought or spur him to a single noble impulse. Of course it may be said that the object of a novel is not to elevate the reader; that it is, or should be, a work of art, and that preaching is no part of a novelist's business. This is perfectly true, but what we have a right to demand of every writer is that his novels should not degrade his readers, and this is what Gorky's books must do, if they do anything. He represents the reductio ad absurdum of the Russian craze, which has led us from the really superb books of Turgenieff, through the muddy mysticism of Tolstoy, down to the cesspool of Gorky. I am by no means squeamish, but Gorky seems to me the incarnation of everything that is vile, and his popularity is discouraging to every one who believes that there is something noble in man that is worth cultivating.

***

D'Annunzio is in his way as objectionable as Gorky, and I am glad to see that Mr. Edward Hutton, in the last number of The Monthly Review, has spoken plainly and strongly of D'Annunzio and his books. The man has both genius and style, but to what base uses does he put them! He writes from the standpoint of a man who believes that there is nothing in life but adultery, and that the pursuit of it is the only business and diversion fit for a man. In Italy the public is thoroughly disgusted with D'Annunzio. He is regarded as an erotomaniac, and while his genius is acknowledged, Italians are heartily ashamed of him. The man or woman who can enjoy reading D'Annunzio is a fit subject not so much for the moralist as for the physician. He needs medicine rather than preaching, for the latter would be of no help to him. Yet D'Annunzio is praised by the English and American press, and although his immorality is condemned, it is virtually assumed that his genius atones for everything else. The man should have been sent to a lunatic asylum long ago instead of being permitted to soil paper with his infamous writings.

***

The Times has published a violent onslaught on Casanova and all his works, apropos of the recent publication of an expurgated edition of Casanova's Memoirs. It is true that the Memoirs are to the last degree indecent, but as compared with the Gorky or the D'Annunzio books they are almost harmless. Casanova, like D'Annunzio, looked upon intrigue as the great business of life, but he went about it in a frank, joyous manner. He never pretended that vice was anything else, and he would have utterly failed to understand the charnel house gloom in Gorky and D'Annunzio. In his Memoirs he is sometimes amusing, but who ever found anything amusing in the Russian ruffian or the Italian sensualist! The Times in its zeal to show its contempt for Casanova's Memoirs expresses doubt as to their genuineness. This is rather late in the day. The theory that the Memoirs were written in the present century is an old one, but it has been annihilated by the fact that the manuscript of at least a part of the Memoirs is still in the library of the German castle where Casanova spent his last years. Of course the Memoirs in their unexpurgated state are hideously indecent, but the man who strains at Casanova and swallows Gorky and D'Annunzio is not a logical person.

***

Mr. Jack London's book, entitled "The Son of the Wolf," has been received with mild praise. Mr. London is of the school of those who believe that strength in writing is obtained by discarding all refinement of thought and feeling and showing man as a rather dull and very loud-mouthed bully. There is certainly a good deal of merit in some of Mr. London's stories, but he is too prone to shout them at us at the top of his lungs. This seems to be, in substance, the general opinion among the critics here, and, although the advertisements inform us that Mr. London is a second Kipling, the public will hardly share that opinion.

***

Mr. William Le Queux's new book, "The Unnamed," is a story of the English colonies of Rome and Florence, and is evidently drawn from life. It is doubtful if all the members of the Florence colony will altogether enjoy reading Mr. Le Queux's book. It is, however, an interesting story, full of adventure of a thrilling character. The author fully understands that what the public want just at present is adventure, and he gives it to them to an unlimited extent. The Neapolitan Camorra plays a part in the book, and it is really the only English book novel with which I am acquainted in which the Camorra is presented in anything like its true colors. That the Camorra can have its good points will seem to most people an impossibility, but Mr. Le Queux plainly shows that such may be the case, and he is entirely right in so doing. It is said, and it happens to be a fact, that Mr. Le Queux once had twenty-one short stories published in a single Christmas season. That record has never yet been equaled. Since then Mr. Le Queux has given up short story writing and resigned the position of sub-editor of The Globe, which he had held for many years. He has blossomed out, if the expression may be allowed, into a most successful writer of novels of adventure, and at the present moment his books are appearing in Italian, French, Spanish, German, and Danish.

***

Has Miss Silberrad's "Mark Wyngate" been republished in America? If not, it ought to be, for it is one of the strongest stories of the year. Miss Silberrad made a mark with her first novel, but her latest is a great advance upon its predecessors. It is artistic in structure and development, and moreover it is interesting as a story, two qualities which are not always found together. As a rule, the artistic novel is prone to be rather dull reading, and the story that interests one is seldom artistic. But Miss Silberrad has been successful in combining the two, and her book is thoroughly readable, while it is always worthy of praise as a piece of good workmanship. Its success is an indication that the reign of "cushery" is approaching its end—for which let us be truly thankful.

***

Mr. Clarence Brownell, who has just published "The Heart of Japan," is an American. I don't like to think of the years that have passed since he went with me on a canoe cruise down the St. John River. Since then he has been on a longer cruise to Japan, where he has spent five years to good purpose, as his book shows. It is an attempt to show us the Japan that the tourist never sees, and that is revealed only to the Japanned foreigner. It is a delightful book, and one which ought to accompany every European who goes to Japan. The London press has spoken in the highest terms of it, and there can be no doubt that Mr. Brownell's fellow-countrymen will appreciate it as warmly as has the British public. More about Japanese character can be learned from Mr. Brownell's book than from nearly all the other books of Japanese travel put together. It has corrected a number of convictions concerning the Japanese which I had cherished firmly on the faith of previous bookmakers concerning Japan. Mr. Brownell writes in an easy and pleasant style, and his readers are sure to like him as well as his book.

***

Mr. Anthony Hope's "Intrusions of Peggy" would probably be considered by most persons as the most important novel of the season. It is selling rapidly, and the chorus of praise is rarely broken. Certainly it is a most fascinating book. I never cared as much for Mr. Hope's "Dolly Dialogue" variety of book as I cared for his other works, but, although "The Intrusions of Peggy" belongs rather to the "Dolly" than to the "Zenda," or the "God in the Car" class, it is far and away the most readable of all Mr. Hope's books which deal with modern society. No one can take it up and then willingly lay it down unfinished. I fancy that something of this kind has already been said about some other book, but at any rate it is strictly true. If Mr. Hope will continue to give us books like this one, we shall no longer ask him for more "Prisoners of Zenda" or more "Phrosos."

***

I have been interested in Mr. Frank Podmore's "Modern Spiritualism." It purports to be a history and a criticism, and it is honestly both. It gives a full account of the beginning and growth of "Spiritualism," and its verdict upon the whole matter is that no evidence of communication with spirits has been furnished, which is credible. The vitality of Spiritualism, which can survive the endless frauds of the mediums, and the awful twaddle of the alleged "communications" from the spirit world, is a phenomenon at least as wonderful as any of the so-called phenomena of spiritualism would be if they were genuine. Mr. Podmore brings to his work intelligence, sound judgment, industry and toleration. His book is altogether the best one on the subject of which it treats of which I have any knowledge, and I know the literature of the subject perhaps better than most men.

***

The news that Mr. Hall Caine is lying dangerously ill has been received with much regret. It is easy to chaff a writer so long as he is in good health and his books are selling by the hundreds of thousands, but Mr. Caine's illness recalls the fact that he has always written on the side of what he holds to be right, and whatever may be the literary value of his books, no one calls in question his honesty and conscientiousness.

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EGYPT AND AMERICA.

Supposably True Story by the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."*

PUSSY! Who is Pussy? She is the spouse of Fred, and Pussy before she married the Englishman was a young and rich widow. You never learn even indirectly what their names are. You are led to suppose that Fred is some kind of an attaché to the English Legation at Cairo, and engaged in secret service. Pussy can show her claws when she wants to. She is unquestionably an Austrian, and of superfine origin, crème de la crème, in fact and affiliated with the bluest blood in Austria, Russia, England, and France. The impersonal character of the story is bothering. One-half of the volume is devoted to incidents occurring in Egypt, the other to life in the United States.

It is some slight satisfaction when you come across Tewfik Khédive. Then you understand the period, which must be some time after 1879. Innumerable are the titled personages introduced, who are represented by their august initials, as the Count K—l K—y, or Sir E—n B—g (Baring?) Count B—s, Count T—i, Lord F—t, Countess S—, Lady X—y. But the author of "A Dotted Coronet" is impartial, for the incognito continues in the descriptions of the common people she meets in the United States. Maybe, if you took the English and American "Who's Who," and an Almanach de Gotha, and spent a week or so in poring over them you might find it all out, but then the game would hardly be worth the candle.

The tale is supposed to be true and autobiographical. At once you are made to understand that Pussy has all the advantages youth, beauty, and money can give. Fred's wife rides a horse in the best style, as did a former Austrian jockey grand lady, smokes cigarettes with a charming grace, is much given to iced drinks, and dresses in supreme good taste. Descriptions of Pussy's toilet are frequent. Here is one costume of uncommon smartness:

> I was dressed in white, as usual, and wore a quantity of emeralds, set to represent diamond-encircled trefoils, the small tiara standing up high in my hair, and a gigantic lizard, made entirely of emeralds (save his eyes, which were two huge canary-hued diamonds,) upholding a long trail of laburnum falling from the left shoulder to the right side of the Venetian lace train. * * * I musingly stroked the glittering scales of the lizard—one of my favorite jewels. How well I remember the day when my Empress had given it to me. * * *

The story begins with the effort made by the bad man Mahmoud Bey to entrap Fred. The cunning Turk had brought to the Englishman's apartments a magnificent coronet, set with precious stones, which was one of the heirlooms of Egypt. Mahmoud pretended that he wanted to sell it. Mahmoud made believe to forget the diadem, thinking that Fred might appropriate it. Anyhow, the Englishman found it on a sofa. Then Pussy came in, and at once saw into the scheme of the Turk. She understood the character of the nefarious business. Mahmoud was one of the many rascals attached to the Court of the Khédive. What Mahmoud wanted to do was to undermine the English influence in Cairo.

Pussy is quite a match for the Turk. She faces him. He tries to poison her, offering her a cup of coffee. Fred's wife turns the tables on him, by changing the position of the cup. She is handy, too, with her pistol, and she "holds up" Mahmoud. Fred is a happy-go-lucky sort of person. He ruins himself in mining stocks. Pussy, who has plenty of money, pays her husband's losses, and he escapes bankruptcy. She finds out that Mahmoud is at the bottom of a plan to discredit Fred.

Next, husband and wife come to the United States. Pussy has her prejudices and is no admirer at first of our Republic. The aspect of New York rather disgusts her. There is a brother, Bertrand, who also comes along. He wants to make a fortune in the West. The party goes to Chicago. Of course they visit a slaughter house. Pussy becomes acquainted with a great personage, and she calls him "The Dead Meat King." Returning to New York Pussy finds herself ruined. Her Austrian banker has committed suicide after stealing all her money. Then she starts to make her living in New York.

Like Miss Wickiser, she paints fans and such things. Then she tries her hand at horse training, and does her best to teach a brewer's wife to ride. Pussy's acquaintance with housekeeping is limited, but she learns in time how to cook cisms.

Fred finally gets a situation. Bernard comes to New York, and, to use a Western expression, is "busted." At the conclusion Pussy inherits some money and takes an old house in the country and is apparently contented. The reader is sorry for Pussy, for she ought never to have left Vienna. Life in New York under straitened circumstances is humorously described. Then, too, there are glimpses of the splendor of Egypt. Egyptians hold Europeans in low estimation, and Pussy standing up in defense of the latter, says to a Turk:

> All you know of Europeans has been such as those the scum of social wrecks who take refuge over here [Cairo] when their own countries are too hot to hold them, pirates of society who have dragged their names through mud and slime, and who hope to blind their audience here with the débris of their battered escutcheons.

*PUSSY. By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 320. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. $1.50.

English Book Prices.*

The new volume of Slater's "English Book Prices Current" is the sixteenth in that important series, and in some ways is the most interesting of them all. The 51,512 lots here recorded realized £163,207 4s. 9d., the largest total in sixteen years, exceeding last season's total by £32,931 15s. 9d. Most of this amount was contributed by such sales at Henry White's, in April, 1902, £18,116 13s.; George Hibbert's, in the same month, £12,097 12s., 6d., and Sir Andrew Fountaine's, two months later, £10,732 8s. 6d.; but a number of miscellaneous sales, such as that held by Messrs. Sotheby in March, 1902, 1,314 lots, realising £14,530 8s. 6d., contained many books of the highest bibliographical rank, and must not be disregarded.

Mr. Slater has edited the sixteenth volume much in the manner of the others, which is to be regretted. When an editor has to deal with over 50,000 different books one should not expect exact bibliographical information regarding each item, but the most important books should surely be described with care. Headlines giving the dates of the sale have been added in the new volume, a useful innovation.

The editor's personal notes in relation to the more valuable lots, however, are still deplorably misleading in many cases. Sometimes they approach the commonplace, as in the case of Lot 5,748, Middleton's "Your Fine Gallants," no date, but about 1607, (Fountaine sale, June, 1902, £100,) where he merely says: "At the Roxburghe sale in 1812 a good copy realised £1 6s." Again, describing Lot 5,742, "The Merry Devil of Edmonton," 1608, first edition, (Fountaine sale, £300, bought for Mr. Perry of Providence,) of which only two other copies are known, Capell's, at Cambridge, and Frederick Perkins's, he states: "The first edition of a play that has been attributed to Shakespeare. The Perkins copy sold for £14."

Last year Mr. Slater called "fanciful in the extreme" the payment of £1,550 for Caxton's "Royal Book." The present volume records the payment of £2,225 for the same book, and the editor has no comment to make. The truth is, no price is too high at the present time to pay for a fine copy of a very rare and highly important book. There is always a reason for a record price, a reason based on conditions of literary importance, rarity, and condition, despite the English critics who are fond of contributing record prices to the caprice and extravagance of American collectors.

*BOOK PRICES CURRENT. A Record of the Prices at Which Books Have Been Sold at Auction in England from October, 1901, to July, 1902. Vol. XVI. Edited by J. H. Slater. London: Elliot Stock. 1902.

"Barbara Ladd."*

Barbara Ladd, aged fourteen, ran away from her home, accompanied by a litter of kittens. The little girl, who was an orphan, had quarreled with her aunt, Mehitable, and the cause of the quarrel was cats. The aunt wanted to drown a superabundance of cats. Thereupon Barbara took her birch-bark canoe and started away on a voyage of discovery in search of her Uncle Bob.

Barbara had her peculiarities. Instead of sitting down before her spinet and practicing for an hour or two, she would climb trees. She would not go to church on Sunday, and was reprimanded on that account from the pulpit. They were very severe about such matters in New England in the year of 1769.

Taking her slight craft, Barbara went down the river, somewhere in Connecticut. She might have been carried out to sea if it had not been for young Master Robert Gault, who effected a rescue on a raft. Then followed certain incidents of the Revolution. Barbara was for independence and Robert Gault a Tory. Pretty generally in romances of the Revolution the Tories are shown up in a despicable light. Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is original, inasmuch as he represents Robert Gault as a particularly honest and brave Tory. Differences of political opinion divided Barbara and Robert. Finally when Robert was badly wounded the girl relented, and the two were happy. Aristocratic life just before the Revolution is a theme very well worked up in the romance.

*BARBARA LADD. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Illustrated by Frank Verbeck. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 377. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

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DR. HILLIS'S BOOK.

A Study of Victory Over Life's Troubles by the Pastor of Plymouth Church.*

LOOKING for happiness is doubtless an old pursuit. Dr. Hillis calls the quest of happiness the oldest topic known to man.

We are not quite sure whether man ever had the thing in his grasp, for we are told here that it was in the "pursuit of his happiness" that our first parent "lost the paradise of which he was the possessor"—a very confusing and discouraging fact. The multitudinous sum of considerations this book presents in the study of the subject exhibits it in a somewhat overwhelming light; and the more so that our author complains of the "severe limitations" of 515 pages, and adds "a list of books and authorities" for "any readers who wish to pursue the subject further." There are limits set even to righteousness and wisdom by the writer of Ecclesiastes and by other wise men.

Schopenhauer tells us that "happiness is a chimera, and suffering a reality," and Landor says: "Happiness is like the statue of Isis, whose veil no mortal ever raised." One thing, at any rate, is certain—that he will never find it who goes in search of it; and it might perhaps be even safe to say that the universal conscience would think such a quest, per se, not only profitless, but beneath the dignity of man.

It is hard to escape a sense of the ludicrous when we think of the subject as "the oldest topic known," while we accompany our author through all his exhaustive flights among worlds of "wise-saws and modern instances," and in the end are offered the means of pursuing the topic still further. As it is, the ground over which we go has long since been trodden hard, and its monotony is relieved here only by the daring feats with which we are entertained on the way.

We open the volume at a hazard, and at Page 121, in a chapter headed "Happiness and the problem of work and occupation," we find the idea of God's intimate nearness to us and to all His works expressed in this way:

> We know that the world is not so much created as in the process of creation. Every hour God is toiling upon His task. * * * If for a moment this divine co-worker withdrew his power from the axe that the woodsman lifts upon the tree the sharp piece of steel would fall into a heap of dust. If but for an instant God ceased by His will and presence to work with man the sapphire or opal on the woman's hand would sift upon her dress as a form of powder, to be blown away by a single breath. * * * And having grown the tree, he does not withdraw therefrom when man begins to plane and polish it. When the skilled workman brings out the fine grains in the rosewood he does but call our attention to the place where the divine worker left His last, lingering, loving touches upon the wood, over which he toiled with a thousandfold more skill and patience than can any craftsman by the uttermost of fidelity.

This book is pitched in a key requiring many falsetto passages. It attempts to invest the subject with a relatedness quite disproportionate to its gist and scope, and gives the impression of serving as a peg on which to hang what the writer may have skimmed of things that float on the surface of numberless books. Dr. Hillis does himself refer to what "the modern school of wit depends (upon) for its effects." What he says is quite worth quoting: "We must also note that the modern school of wit does not deal in the pure, delicate humor of Sydney Smith or Charles Lamb, but depends for its effects upon gross exaggerations and word pilings." We do not quote this to stop and question the identity of wit and humor or the delicacy of the humor of Sydney Smith, nor to appraise those qualities in this volume, but to point a moral.

The volume is itself devoid of these, but has that extravagance of style which our author himself condemns. For he says: "The perfect style is abstemious, forswearing adjectives, dealing in the simplicities." And the moral is—to use a paraphrase—"Oh, would some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as we see other things."

Where we have the distinction pointed out between primary and secondary motives in life, we have a reference to Ely Cathedral as having been built by one of "two constructors" who lived three centuries ago; one of whom built with stones from the same quarry "little barns and rude one-story houses," and the other "a cathedral that will stand for ages, and with its solemn ceilings compel the crowd to uncover in the presence of Him whom the heaven of heavens could not contain." In the same chapter the doom of those who acquire wealth and keep it is referred to in the following terms:

> And in the hour when they front earth's great ones, who have been borne in on their shields after the long battle with poverty and selfishness and superstition and sin, will fall upon their faces, and call upon the mountains and the rocks to cover them from the wrath that will blaze from the eyes of every Hebrew and Cromwell, Luther and Savonarola, of Howard and Garrison, of Raskin and Buckenberg, of the martyrs above and Paul, and from the pitying eyes of the all-forgiving Christ.

We have called these examples by the mild term of an "extravagant style."

But let us make momentary relief in a little-built thrilling: In Chapter III. on the Impossibility of Happiness by reason of the inequalities of talent we have in the table of contents a list of great men whose lives were tragedies. Among them are Savonarola, Elisha Gray, Mozart, and Robertson, (F. W., we presume.) But of these we do not find in the text the promised instances, nor any mention of them. We have, however, in this chapter reference to Tennyson "and his sister's" sorrow, as having produced "In Memoriam," with a stanza professedly from that poem. But in that poem there is no such stanza.

In Chapter VIII. on the influence of the family and the fireside, we read:

> No scholar has given us a history of the influence of the home upon individual happiness and culture civilization in general. (Etc.) * * * So large is the theme and so rich that no one has felt equal to the task. It is an easy task for Burns to sing of one field daisy, or Bryant to describe the skylark's song; yet these poets have no song of the Summer that lends beauty to the crimson-tipped flower and food to the bird that pursues his way "through the pathless air."

We do not profess fully to understand this passage, but so far as we do we may remark first, that Burns is precisely the poet who has sung of the fireside virtues:

> To make a happy fireside clime
> To means and wife;
> That's the true pathos and sublime
> Of human life.

And secondly, Bryant's bird was not a skylark. In another chapter the same bird is brought in, but this time it is a "wild fowl," and is still "going singing homeward through the pathless air," a gift which, unfortunately for the "water fowl" and our author's moral, it has not got. Those poet fellows are too scientific for Dr. Hillis, they so "hug their facts." Bryant's correct ear hears the bird "screams among (his) fellows."

While noting the inaccuracies, it may be pointed out that Warren Hastings is spoken of more than once as Lord Hastings. Palissy is referred to as having "for his sublime invention, been paid with the scourge and the halter." Palissy did not receive such payment. If space allowed we might fill columns with inaccurate quotations. Very there is hardly one correct. The "books in the running brooks" passage from "As you like it." "The love of money," aphorism from Scripture, the familiar "primrose" quotation from Wordsworth, the "yellow leaf" verse from Byron, the "bear ye one another's burdens" injunction from St. Paul, the "diener of herbs" proverb from Solomon, the "Let knowledge grow from more to more" verse from Tennyson, the "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these" from Jesus, are all incorrect, and we notice also a passage said to be from Isaiah, which is not in that book, nor, we believe, in any other. We note these things because, so far from being trivial, they are opposed to the spirit and life of pure literature, and have a distinct bearing upon the value of such a work as the one before us. For truth itself may be scarred by such objectionable features.

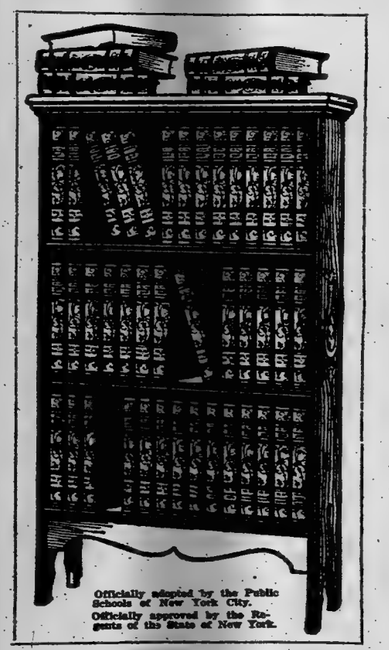
There is more to the same effect that revolts against the simplicity we have already given Dr. Hillis credit for approving of. For instance, breakfast and dinner ware is spoken of as "instruments of the dining room"; men of ability are referred to as "mountain-minded" men: Lincoln is said to have read in the New Testament the "memorabilia" of Jesus Christ; "physical tire" is made use of for weariness; Luther is spoken of as assuming the qualities of an "earthquake," and Elijah that of "an avalanche or a thunderstorm."

Of the late Mr. Beecher we are told that "during those years his soul was like a hive that swarmed with thoughts and feelings going nimbly out and returning with golden thighs to the growing comb." Of nature and the creation of man we read: "Having taken man's measure, some one fitted up a world-house adapted to man's needs. The child of destiny was coming; his eyes hungry for the beautiful, his ear thirsting for melody, his intellect hungry for knowledge, his heart hungry for righteousness; and, with reference to his coming, some one made ready the soil stored with its minerals, the forests rich in their treasures." London is spoken of as having been brought by the steam engine "to a point just outside of New York Harbor."

For the following example, lest we should be suspected of inaccuracy or worse, we must quote the page—270-1: "Doubtless there is a form of goodness that is offensive beyond compare, but there is one thing even more insufferable—namely, the pharisaic stupidity and intellectual mediocrity of the new school of driveling realists, who are about as much like Thackeray or Hawthorne or Scott as a turkey buzzard is like an archangel." There is no need for comment upon such things; they carry in them their own condemnation. The subject is in the proper sense a serious one, but the book is not in the same sense a serious book. What there is in it that might help the accomplishment of human happiness and make its quest desirable is marred by a baneful style, antagonistic to and inconsistent with the language of truth.

We have tried within our limits to give a fair idea of the book by letting its author speak for himself. A man who stood on the scaffold at the hour set for his execution was offered life and liberty if he would marry a woman who was presented to him. On looking at her he turned away and told the executioner to proceed; for happiness may be won at too high a price.

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The New York Times
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, NOV. 29, 1902—20 PAGES.

LIBRARIANS' BUSINESS.

Few of our readers probably realize how far the work of the librarian is an occupation apart from any other, requiring not only special training and experience, but qualities of a peculiar sort not found on every intellectual bush. A good deal of light is thrown on this subject by an article in the current number of The Independent from the pen of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the admirable "Librarian of Congress"—which, being interpreted, means the official in charge of the great National library in Washington, the service of which to Congress is but a small part of what it is called on to render. It may be remarked in passing that the subject of Mr. Putnam's article is not the one indicated, but that it is a brief summary of "The Year Among the Libraries." In treating this, he brings out the view of the librarian and his duties to which we have referred.

At the outset he notes the enormous increase in what we may call the raw material of the librarian's calling. Within a little more than a quarter of a century, that is, since about the time that Mr. Putnam came from the High School, the libraries in the United States having 1,000 volumes and over have increased from 2,000 to over 5,300. They now contain more than two volumes for every man, woman, and child in the United States, and many times that number for every inhabitant using them. It is estimated that about 48,000,000 volumes are issued each year for home use. Mr. Putnam is quite justified in saying that the general advance (in the number and size of libraries) "has been so rapid that, except in a few sections, active exertion in its behalf is little needed. The library movement has now ample momentum; it no longer requires impetus. But it may require direction."

Unquestionably it does require direction, and the requirement naturally falls first and most directly on the librarians. It is most difficult to fulfill. But the librarians are preparing themselves for it by systematic study, conference, and comparison of experiments and experience. One thing Mr. Putnam intimates they have pretty well agreed upon, that mere accumulation is no longer desirable. Incidentally, with reference to fiction, Mr. Putnam neatly pricks the fallacy that the reading of poor books will give rise to a taste for good ones. "Its inherent weakness," he remarks, "lies in the 'reductio ad absurdum,' or rather 'ad turpissimum,' for granting such a concession, at what level of inferiority shall it stop?"

Another consideration forced on the attention of librarians by the mere physical growth of their stock, so to speak, is the cost of housing a book, the "fee simple of a fraction of shelf," and the added cost of cataloguing and classifying. The latter is calculated to amount to 25 or 35 cents per volume. The solution of the difficulty is in co-operation, and much is being done in that direction through the policy of the Library of Congress by the distribution of catalogue cards compiled and printed at that institution. This began about a year ago, and in course of time the cards "will cover most of the books in the existing collections in the United States or in process of acquisition by American libraries." Back of this lies the difficulty of selection, which is already very great, and is constantly increasing. Toward its solution the work of the American Library Association is directed in part. There are other matters that are discussed in Mr. Putnam's compact little article. They confirm the impression to which we have called attention that the business of a librarian is by no means either a simple or an easy one.

MAGAZINES "DE LUXE."

"Of making of many books," observes Ecclesiastes, "there is no end." What would the good man have said if he had lived to our time! And what was true, and is truer, of books is more conspicuously true of periodicals. What with the cheapness of white paper, of composition by linotype, of half-tone reproductions, it has come about that the very cheapest way of making a "spread" on the part of a newspaper is voluminousness, and that the accumulation of printed matter on a careless world is more than anybody can keep up with. The day being still limited to twenty-four hours, there is nobody, even of those professionally engaged upon them, who can undertake really to read the newspapers of any one considerable American town.

The effect of all these cheapments upon the magazines was plainly enough to be foreseen, even when the "movement" was in its infancy. When the mechanical cost of producing a magazine brought the projection of it within the reach of, so to say, the humblest, it was evident that the old established magazines, the "institutions," would have to "do something." Either they must come down to the standard of the dime or the nickel, which was all that their new competitors charged for themselves, or else they must show, visibly and at a glance, that they were worth more money, by showing that each copy "represented" more money. It was not feasible, at least it was not easy, for the high-priced magazines to justify their higher prices by furnishing more valuable and attractive text, since the projectors of the low-priced magazines were quite able to compete with them there, and to score their fair average of winnings. So, to make the high-priced magazine plausible, it was necessary to spend more money on its appearance. Hence the magazine "de luxe," or, strictly "de looks."

But there can be no question now that the high-priced magazines have risen to the necessity and the situation, that they are gradually becoming publications of a sumptuosity beyond the imaginations of their readers in the old days, when wood engraving cost money, when white paper cost money, when even composition cost some money. They are becoming "swell" magazines. The mechanical standard that was attained by The Pall Mall Magazine while it still aimed at an American constituency, and by The Studio, is fast becoming the mechanical standard of the costly American magazines. Lady Randolph Churchill was by no means ill-inspired when she projected a quarterly that should cost, per copy, seven dollars and a half in New York or thirty shillings in London. Look, for example, at the Christmas numbers of The Century and Harper's and Scribner's, just now out. What marvels of sumptuosity, according to any standard of magazine work that we know, all of them are; how exquisite and costly the color printing, which even the wayfaring, at the newsstand must know costs money. Of course a Christmas number is an "extra." But it is quite clear that a wide differentiation is going on between the cheap and the costly magazines. We may expect the half tone to be mainly abandoned to the former, while the latter go into more and more expensiveness of mechanical art until every number of them becomes what we should now regard, and do, as a very "special number."

THE STUDY OF FICTION.

In his "Study of Prose Fiction," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a book which is analytical, synthetical, but not primarily historical, Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, chooses his examples as far as possible from fiction which has become standard and can be judged, as it were, in perspective. He does not deny that there are advantages in the study and criticism of contemporary fiction, both in the academic classroom and the literary club, though one of the dangers of this is that it tempts the student to "criticise—that is, to perform the most delicate of mental operations, before he is in possession of any canons of criticism." He says:

It is always easy to mistake literary gossip for literary culture, and a course of reading which gives prominence to contemporary books and living authors is likely to result in a loss of true literary perspective. Good style did not begin with Stevenson, and good plots are much older than Dr. Conan Doyle.

Prof. Perry is firmly convinced, however, of the desirability of the study of fiction as an art. He is sure that an intelligent study of the art, from the best works, will increase one's enjoyment of it as the study of architecture, for instance, increases the pleasure of one who visits an old cathedral. His book is seriously and ably written and has more general interest than might have been expected of a book which grew out of a series of college lectures. Some parts of it have appeared in print before, but the book is a homogeneous whole, and the various chapters on the relation of prose fiction to poetry, to the drama, and to science, on the choice of characters, and the building of plots are full of suggestive detail and indicate that the author has much more than a merely academic knowledge of the art he is expounding.

A Literary Agent.

William Morris Colles, one of the foremost of the English literary agents, who has been making a brief visit in New York, sailed for Liverpool on the Majestic last Wednesday. Before sailing he said he had found the views expressed to him by a large number of American publishers, authors, and reviewers of the present literary situation in this country most interesting.

"I take leave to doubt," said Mr. Colles, "whether the burning question of the moment concerns the future of English books in this market as nearly as it concerns American books and American booksellers. The pursuit of 'the boom' to the neglect of small certainties is a policy of doubtful wisdom.

"I was interested vicariously as adviser in a few books which have just been published here, Douglas Murray's 'Jeanne d'Arc,' Prince Krapotkin's 'Mutual Aid,' 'Danny,' by Alfred Ollivant; 'The River,' by Eden Phillpotts, and 'The King's Agent,' by Arthur Paterson. I had authority from Dr. Sven Hedin, Capt. Otto Sverrup, Herr Lumholtz, whose 'Unknown Mexico' is one of the big books of the year.

"I have made arrangements for the issue of an edition of the Official History of the South African war, which Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson is preparing under the authority of the War Office. E. F. Benson has written a story of a man's life for a year which is to appear in Harper's Weekly, and I brought over the conclusion by his request.

"Among the books in which I have been concerned which have been noteworthy in the American market I may mention Mr. Hall Caine's 'The Manxman,' Mrs. F. A. Steele's 'On the Face of the Waters,' Mr. Eden Phillpotts's 'Children of the Mist' and 'Lying Prophets,' Sir W. Martin Conway's 'Bolivian Andes,' Sven Hedin's 'Through Asia,' Hosie's 'Manchuria,' A. R. Colquhoun's 'Mastery of Pacific' and 'Overland to China,' and Grogan's 'Cape to Cairo.'

"I have been repeatedly asked, during my stay, whether I see any future for English literature in America outside a few great names. The result of my inquiries (which have, of course, been necessarily very hurried, and far from exhaustive) has been to convince me that the ultimate outcome of this scramble and gamble in a frenzied attempt to 'pull off' the 'big event' and repeat the sale of 'David Harum' will be a reversion to the normal condition of things, when the best of both English and American literature will survive in both countries. Any ultimate divergence I regard as absolutely beyond the bounds of possibility. You will want the best we have to give. We want your virile fiction, of which I take Owen Wister's 'The Virginian' as an outstanding type. Is it worth while worrying about the future of the mediocre crudities of either country?"

How The Review Is Valued.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is read so closely," said the information clerk of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons' Twenty-third Street book store, "that it gives me a lot of trouble, although it is a great aid in selling books. People bring in articles cut or torn from THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS and just say: 'Give me these books, please,' They don't bother you for your own opinion on the books nor inquire whether you've read them, or any of that; they just take THE TIMES's word for it.

"But when they find a book spoken of in a letter to THE REVIEW and come running in for that, then's the time I get sort of weary. You heard that old gentleman I was talking to just now insist that the book he wanted was a new one, 'because he saw it advertised in THE TIMES,' until I showed him by the catalogue that it was first published in 1828 and last in 1882. Then I brought out the file of THE REVIEW I've kept for over a year now in sheer self-defense, and made him show me the review. Sure enough, it was a book some correspondent mentioned and not a review at all. Oh, yes," he concluded wearily, "THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS is read rather closely!"

LONDON NEWS.

The Latest Gossip About English Authors and Publishers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish Dec. 8 Mr. Sidney Lee's "Biography of Queen Victoria." The article in the Supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography, on which it is founded, has been completely rewritten, and much new and important information is included. The illustrations include two portraits copied from originals at Windsor Castle and a fac simile letter of the late Queen. These are reproduced with the King's permission.

***

Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, "Barnarsch of the Guards," will begin in the January number of The Cornhill Magazine. It deals with the famous and disastrous retreat of Napoleon's army from Moscow, and is exceedingly characteristic of the author.

***

A. E. W. Mason's next novel will be chiefly episodical. It will appear through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

***

Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, one of the most gifted of minor English poets, publishes in The Cornhill for December a poem that is generally praised. It is called "The Builders: A Nocturne in Westminster Abbey." Its nine long, unrhymed stanzas contain verses reminding one both of Walt Whitman's rude vigor and Matthew Arnold's classical polish. Mrs. Woods is the daughter of Dean Bradley, recently retired from service ta Westminster Abbey because of advancing years. She is the wife of a clergyman who was formerly President of Trinity College, Oxford.

***

Sir Francis C. Burnand, editor of Punch, will publish through Messrs. Methuen & Co., early next year, his "Reminiscences." His career has been full of interest and his book will be rich in anecdotes of famous contributors to Punch and men and women who have had social, literary, or artistic prominence in London.

***

S. R. Crockett's new novel for next year will be published serially in Good Words here, and, it is understood, in Leslie's Monthly in New York. Its provisional title is "The Adventurer in Spain." It will appear subsequently through Messrs. Isbister & Co. here, and the Frederick A. Stokes Company in New York. The Isbisters, by the way, are starting Canadian editions of Good Words and The Sunday Magazine by arrangement with William Tyrrell of Toronto.

***

"Hand in Hand," verses by "a mother and daughter," published by Elkin Matthews, is a book which has attracted considerable attention. The authors are Rudyard Kipling's mother and sister.

***

Beatrice Harraden is putting the finishing touches on her new novel, the scene of which is laid largely in Norway. Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the book in New York.

***

Arthur W. Pinero will deliver a lecture on Robert Louis Stevenson as a dramatist, viewed from a dramatist's standpoint, at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, March 3, 1903, and the Birmingham and Midland Institute, March 9.

E. B.

A Morality Play.

The latest publication at hand of the press of the University of Chicago, (Decennial Publications, Second Series, Vol. I.,) is "The Life and Repentaunce of Marie Magdalene," by Lewis Wager. The text of the old morality play is reprinted from the original edition of 1566-7, while the introduction, notes, and glossarial index are contributed by Francis Ives Carpenter of the Department of English. This morality play has been inaccessible in modern type until now. It compares favorably enough with others of its kind, in a literary and artistic sense, but is chiefly interesting for its historical associations. Mr. Carpenter describes it as "a Reformation drama on the Protestant side, like most of the moralities, with a combined moralistic and doctrinal design, and it presents most of the morality devices, including the vice in its fullest development." Little is known of the author, Lewis Wager, except that he was a "learned clerk." It accepts the ancient tradition identifying Mary Magdalene with the sinful woman mentioned in Chapter VII. of Luke. There is some authority for this in the earlier translations of the Scriptures, and Wager makes little use of the extra-Biblical Latin legend concerning Mary.

The Shakespeare Country.

"The Avon of Shakespeare," by James Thorne, with a series of illustrations redrawn from old prints, (Brentano's,) contains on its inner covers a sketch map of that storied part of beautiful Warwickshire associated with Shakespeare's name. The many illustrations, small as they are, and undeniably quaint, have an individuality not found in the reproductions of photographs with which books of this character are generally illustrated. The text is descriptive and anecdotal. The pictures include, inevitably, the Stratford Church, Shakespeare's birthplace, and Anne Hathaway's cottage, with views also of Barford and Bidford Bridges, Charlecote House, and Hampton Lucy from Alveston.

1902

SOME NEW EDITIONS.

Books Not Expressly Designed for Holiday Gifts But Well Suited to That Purpose.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S inimitable book of leisurely saunterings in pleasant places, "An Inland Voyage," is published in a new edition, convenient in shape to fit a pocket of reasonable size, and not too handsome and expensive to carry about and dip into at odd moments. (Scribner's, $1.25.) The illustrations are reproductions of new photographs by J. B. Carrington and serve their purpose admirably. One never tires of Stevenson in his "Inland Voyage" mood.

"Rabbi Ben Ezra," by Robert Browning, with supplementary illustrative quotations, and an introduction by William Adams Slade, (T. Y. Crowell, 50 cents,) is a welcome and pretty little book, excellent in its mechanical attributes, and rather novel in its literary design. Mr. Slade's new introduction to the famous poem treats of it as both a "vindication of old age" and a "statement of a philosophy for every age and station in life." The illustrative quotations are drawn from many sources, including the Old and New Testaments, Shakespeare, Horace, Burns, Tennyson, Matthew Arnold, Lowell, and Holmes.

An admirable example of modern bookmaking, and a lasting credit to the Irwin Press of Pittsburg, Penn., is the handsome new edition in two volumes, bearing that imprint, of one of the oldest of English picaresque romances, and, we believe, one of the least known to the "general reader." "The History of John Decastro, and His Brother, Bat, Commonly Called the Crab; The Merry Matter Written by John Mathers, the Grave by a Solid Gentleman" dates from 1815. It was passed over with scant notice or none by the quarterly reviewers of its own epoch, scarcely because much of its humor is "Rabelaisian," probably because it was not then vigorously forced upon the critical attention. But a decade or two later there was a revival of interest in it. It is a lively and humorous chronicle of low life, which is all harmless enough, if not all delicate and suited to children's reading; and while the secret of its authorship was never revealed, John Mather being a fictitious personage who figures in the book, there is some plausibility in the theory that it was written by George Colman the Younger, manager of the Haymarket Theatre, in London, and author of "The Poor Gentleman" and "The Heir at Law." Its reproduction at this time in so fine a dress is, of course, due to certain kind of literary dilettantism, not to an eager public demand. The book is commendable for type, paper, printing, and binding, and will be eagerly taken up by collectors.

"Pippa Passes," by Robert Browning, with illustrations by Louis Meynelle, is published by Dana Estes & Co. in Boston, ($1.50.) An intelligently written introduction contains all that is necessary of the history of the poem, and is a serviceable example of constructive criticism of this "lyrical masque." No doubt "Pippa Passes" is a masterwork, a great poem in passages and also splendidly dramatic in at least two episodes, the scene between Ottima and Sebald, in the seedhouse and the encounter between the Intendant and Monsignor. Of Mr. Meynelle's pictures we can only say that they are well intentioned and that some have an appreciative decorative quality. As illustrations of the spirit, the meaning, and the locale of the poem, they are sadly lacking.

A new edition of selected "Poems by Percy Bysshe Shelley, with an introduction by Walter Raleigh and illustrations by Robert Anning Bell," comes from Messrs. George Bell & Sons, London, through the Macmillan Company, ($2.) The type is large and clear and the introduction brief and well written. The illustrations are all of a conventional character, which seems fitting in the circumstances, and the outline drawings and head pieces are very attractive.

That series of best English writings known as The Century Classics has just been augmented by two new volumes—Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" and Lamb's "Essays of Elia," (Century Company, $1.25 net each.) The former is introduced with Thackeray's well-known paper on Sterne taken from "The English Humorist," and the latter with Mr. Pater's less familiar yet equally admirable estimate of Charles Lamb. The volumes of The Century Classics are always pleasing to the eye and to the hand, and so far the subjects chosen have been along the lines of distinction, if not of popularity. In typography, binding, and, in their simple yet suggestive designs, the volumes have a decidedly bookish appearance—which simply means that they are adequate, and not ostentatious frames for the text which is in them. Of Thackeray's sympathetic sketch of the author of "The Sentimental Journey" it is unnecessary to speak. Thackeray had an intimate personal touch in biography which always inspires a desire to know more of his subject, whether or not his estimates are destined to be confirmed by the reader. The inspiration is there, and "The English Humorists" has probably done more for the authors written of therein than all the compendiums of English literature put together.

It will probably never be known to what extent Lamb's popularity has spread itself in America, but here, as in London, [illegible] wares, on the pavement cases at least, a volume or two by him with unknown or forgotten imprints. Of all homely authors who come near to the human heart when it feels the need of reflection upon simple things expressed like a gentleman, Lamb is easily among the first, for, as Mr. Pater admirably hits him off,

> * * * he left the genius of places, and I sometimes think he resembles the places he knew and liked best, and where his lot fell—London, sixty-five years ago, with Covent Garden and the old theatres, and the Temple gardens still unspoiled, Thames gliding down, and beyond to north and south the fields at Enfield or Hampton, to which, 'with their living trees,' the thoughts wander 'from the hard wood of the desk' * * * those quaint suburban pastorals gathering a certain quality of grandeur from the background of the great city, with its weighty atmosphere, and the portent of storm in the rapid light on dome and bleached stone steeples.

The interest of the holiday edition of Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Penelope's Irish Experiences," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2,) centres around the fifty illustrations provided by the well-known English caricaturist, Charles E. Brock. With a charming appreciation of the foibles of American tourists and a keen sense of irony, for Hibernian characteristics, Mr. Brock has added a vital touch to the text which is both artistic and objective, and altogether charming. He excels in pose and facial expression, but he is in no sense careless of his environment, while his background will be found eloquent when the eye wanders from the faces of the figures.

Of Mrs. Wiggin's capacity to appreciate Irish humor and how pleasantly it is idealized by her pen as she ambles from Kilmacow to Ballyhooley and to Cushendun, it is unnecessary to speak at length. The illusion has well been called irresistible. It is that genuine sense of the condition which produces rather than the thing produced, and a fine appreciation of both literary and social propriety which gives forth that delightful humor which Thackeray describes as "a mingling of wit and love."

Misprint in "Great Expectations."

In The Connoisseur for November, Wilfred Hargreaves writes of a typographical error which has persisted in many editions of Dickens's "Great Expectations," accounted by Mr. Swinburne one of the novelist's "twin masterpieces," the other being "David Copperfield." The error occurs in this sentence of Chapter xxvi., relating to Estella's mother, Jaggers's housekeeper:

> No other attendant than the housekeeper appeared. She set on every dish; and I always saw in her face, a face rising out of the caldron. Years afterwards, I made a dreadful likeness of that woman, by causing a face that had no other natural resemblance to it than it derived from flowing "air" to pass behind a bowl of flaming spirits in a dark room.

"Flowing air" should be "flowing hair," of course, and the error was doubtless due to an h-less printer's reader. It did not occur in All the Year Round, when "Great Expectations" appeared serially, while it has been corrected in the "Gadshill," "Authentic," and other editions.

A Few Early Calendars.

The fancy, illustrated calendars published this season by the Frederick A. Stokes Company include the usual classes of humor, art, and usefulness, but greater care than formerly has evidently been employed in the selection of the artists, and, in turn, by the artists themselves in the selection of their subjects. Apparently the day for fantastic ribbons, the only office of which has seemingly been to collect dust, and for fantastic designs, which were neither good art nor good sense, has gone by. This year the chamber, the dining room, and the library are appealed to more than is the boudoir of the supposed society woman. Appreciative taste is the gainer thereby.

Among those calendars which are suggestive of the prevailing popularity of photographic art is "The Fencers' Calendar," which is made up of four large, half-tone sheets, each bearing a picture of the familiar face and pose of that young woman who, with foil, gauntlet, and plastron, has long been familiar in the art shops as "the fencing girl." The pictures are well reproduced in tone and detail. Then there is the "Calendar of Society Belles," which represents four types of imagined fashionable womanhood after the art of F. E. Nosworthy, who has taken four types of American beauty and idealised them through pen and ink drawings into very attractive portraits, both suggestive and insinuating.

Among the so-called art calendars is one with pictures reproduced in tinted half-tone from well-known pictures by Landelle, Sichel, Eastlake, and others, entitled "The Calendar of Modern Artists." This calendar appears in several editions, according to the pictures it contains.

The inevitable "Ping-Pong Calendar" has also made its appearance in a series of colored drawings from the crayon of William James Hurlbut. This is not comic, like so many pictures of the game that have recently found favor, but deals principally with the solemn theme of love that is sometimes incidental to the game. Mr. Hurlbut's pictures are well drawn, and would add a touch of light and color to any room where the calendar happened to be hung.

The "Automobile Calendar" gives, in a series of twelve colored pictures, the pleasures and trials and disasters of the game of auto driving, with a batch of humorous verse to match. Several contain new ideas which are worked out with a fresh sense of the humor of the sport. Tongues of flame, [illegible]

"Cat Calendar" and one entitled "Calendar of the Wild," in the latter of which E. W. Deming presents a series of colored pictures illustrative of the relations of life between the redman and his companions of the forest.

A "College Yell Calendar" gives, with the text of the yells of the various institutions, a series of prettily colored and gracefully drawn female figures, which may or may not be symbolic of the colleges for which they seem to stand as sponsors.

American Genealogies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS receives so many letters in relation to the value of American genealogical works that it has been thought advisable to give a list, with prices of the rarest items in the W. H. Whitmore sale, held in Boston Nov. 11-14, by C. F. Libbie & Co. Mr. Whitmore, who was long noted as a genealogist, made a special collection of 1,276 different works, the largest important collection ever offered for sale. The principal prices were as follows:

"Arthur Aylesworth and his Descendants in America," by H. E. Aylesworth, Providence, 1887, $22.

"Bergen Genealogy: Descendants of Hans Hansen Bergen, One of the Early Settlers of New York and Brooklyn," by T. G. Bergen, Albany, 1876, $19.25.

"Bethune and Faneuil Records, Genealogical Charts and Traditions," by J. T. Weisse, New York, 1896, $10.

"Bowles Family: Genealogical and Historical Notes," by Samuel Bowles, (second issue, corrected,) Springfield, 1851, $23.25.

"Record of the Family of Louis Du Bois," by R. P. and W. E. Du Bois, no place, 1860, $18.

"Ewing Family: Record, with Table of Lineal Descendants of Thomas Ewing," New London, Penn., 1858, $17.

"Genealogical Sketch of the Family of Field, of the West Riding, Yorkshire, and of Flushing and Newtown, L. I.," by Osgood Field, Albany, 1863, with "Appendix," 1894, $21.

"History of the Hart Family of Warminster, Bucks County, Penn.," Doylestown, Penn., 1867, $17.

"Historical Notice of Life and Character of Eleazar Mitchell, with a List of His Descendants," New York, 1850, $20.

"New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vols. 1-46, and Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. 47, (lacking last number of Vol. 45,) Boston, 1847-93, $264.50.

"Genealogies of Families Who Settled in the North Parish of Bridgewater, Mass.," by Moses Cary, Boston, 1924, (an early and very scarce American genealogy,) $26.

"Memoir of Ichabod Norton of Edgartown, Mass., by J. A. Jones, Boston, 1846, $27.

"Descendants and Ancestors of Charles Norton of Guilford, Conn.," Washington, 1856, $21.

"Ancestry and Descendants of Enos Painter and Hannah Minshall," no, place, no date, $21.

Genealogical History of the Families of Robinson, Safford, Harwood, and Clark," by Sarah Robinson, Bennington, Vt., 1837, $18.

"Family Record of the Sharples Family," by Joseph Sharples, Philadelphia, 1810, $20.

"Genealogical List of the Sheldons in America," by H. O. Sheldon, Parts I. and II., Loudonville and Sidney, Ohio, 1855-57, $28.

"Descendants of Nathaniel Smith, Jr.," Utica, N. Y., 1849, $21.

"Ancestors and Descendants of Robert and Mary Stevens of Canterbury, Conn.," by F. A. Hill, no place, 1888, $18.

"Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass., by B. W. Dwight, Albany, 1871, two volumes, $20.

"Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, and of His Wife, Elizabeth St. John," by William Whiting, (second edition, corrected,) Boston, 1873, $41.

"The Whitney Family of Connecticut and Its Affiliations," by S. Whitney Phoenix, New York, 1878, three volumes, $30.

"Memoranda Relating to Families of the Name of Whitney in England," Boston, 1859, ten copies printed, $20.50.

"Genealogy of Two Branches of the Whittier Family, 1620 to 1878," by D. B. Whittier, Boston, 1873, $29.

Drawings by Burne-Jones.

Dec. 3-5 Stan. V. Henkels will sell in Philadelphia a private collection of engravings, etchings, and original drawings, including many rare and choice items. A feature of the sale is the collection of fifteen original chalk drawings by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who, in conjunction with William Morris, established the celebrated firm of Morris & Co., noted for its artistic work in beautifying the great English cathedrals, colleges, and mansions. This is the first time that examples of Burne-Jones's work have been offered to the American public. In London his productions are held in such high regard that the prices are almost prohibitory, the original ink drawings of the eighty-seven designs made by him for the Kelmscott Press's edition of Chaucer's works bringing £800 at Fred. Ellis's sale in November, 1901. The present drawings are characteristic examples of his work, and are chiefly sacred in nature. They were drawn in black and white chalk for execution in stained glass, by Morris & Co., for Manchester, Jesus, and Peterhouse Colleges, Cambridge, England, and for churches in Chiddleton, Meole Brace, Newport, and Ashton-u-Lyne. The earliest was executed in 1860, the latest in 1893.

The coming sale also embraces the largest collection of etchings by Axel H. Haig, and of etchings after W. Dendy Sadler, that has ever been offered at public sale, and includes fine examples of the handicraft of Seymour Haden, Gravesande, Whistler, Rembrandt, Dürer, Strange, Nordheim, Desnoyers, and Mantel. The collection of colored mezzotints embraces numerous beautiful examples of the subjects of George Morland and his contemporaries.

McClurg's Valuable Catalogue.

A boon for the busy man is the illustrated catalogue of A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago of standard and holiday books. Save for browsing among the shelves of a modern bookstore, there is no better, easier means of choosing one's Christmas gifts or even one's own paper books than by referring to the pages of this useful catalogue of books sold in the largest bookstore in the world. First in importance, though last in the book, there is a title index of 168 pages, two columns to a page. Every small bookstore from Augusta to Los Angeles depends upon this volume for quick help during this rushing holiday time—many libraries, too, give it a prominent place in their [illegible]

SOME THINGS AMERICANS DON'T KNOW.

It is a common thing to hear Americans speak with scant respect of the Englishman's knowledge of this country, and it is true that the American invasion of England is forcing knowledge otherwise ignored.

How about American ignorance of Germany and the invasion she is making everywhere? Indications come to us in consuls' reports, newspaper letters, etc., but the first full presentation in a thorough and popular form is Wolf von Schierbrand's

GERMANY OF TO-DAY

published this week. His picture of the welding of a world-power by the present Emperor is an amazing chapter in modern history.

Table of Contents:

Germany as a World Power
The Kaiser as He Is
The Kaiser's Personal Influence
The Kaiser's Family Life
Germany's Political Turning-Point
Political Life
The Socialist Movement
The Polish Problem in Prussia
The Agrarian Movement
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Negro with a Capital "N."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Most of the British and Continental authors and scientific writers, when they have occasion to refer to the colored people, use the term Negro, with a capital "N," whereas the American newspapers, authors, and scientific writers, to express the same idea, use the same term, but with a small "n." As the term negro expresses a definite scientific idea, meaning not only the color of the cutus vera, the habits, race, manner, language, or various dialects, but certain morphological singularities of millions of persons, why is it that the term negro is not spelled with a capital "N" by American writers? African is a term that does not express social affinities and peculiarities, although it did once upon a time. Are ex-Presidents Kruger, Steyn, and many thousands of other Caucasians, who have been born and reared in Africa, Africans? But, even if they are Africans, from Africa, it does not imply nor signify that they belong to the so-called African race, commonly called the negro race. Then, in order to express clearly, concisely, and definitely ideas that are thus relatively associated with certain ethnological terms, why do not the scientific writers in America follow the British and other foreign writers' example?

J. M. BODDY, A. M.

Liberty Street Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1902.

"The Insane Root."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I want to bring to the attention of all, and every reader of this excellent REVIEW a book which I think one of the most absorbingly interesting, most fantastically imaginative, and most weirdly beautiful of any book recently issued. No book that I have read for a long, long time so absorbed me and awoke my heart-whole admiration. I think this stands out like a peacock's plume among a pile of geese feathers. Among the insipid, prosy-prosy, spineless, commonplace rubbish that gluts our market, this book is an exception. It should by all means be a best-selling book. To every one who wants to read a good, a thorough story, a thrilling, exciting, yet comfortable piece of romance, rivaling in a way the "Arabian Nights," I emphatically want to recommend "The Insane Root," by Mrs. Campbell Praed, published a short time since by Funk & Wagnalls.

T. EVERETT HARRY.

Marietta, Penn., Nov. 17, 1902.

A Philological Poem.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As many of your readers appear to be interested in philological matters, I offer for their consideration what I presume to be the first essay on "the life and growth of language" ever written in English, as follows:

Each language alters, either by occasion
Of trade, which, causing mutual commutation
Of th' earth's and ocean's wares, with hardy luck
Doth words for words barter, exchange, and truck;
Or else, because fame-thirsting wits, that toil
In golden lerne to trick their gracious style,
With new-found beauties prank each circumstance,
Or at the least do new-coined words enhance
With current freedom; and again restore
Th' old, rusty, moldy, worm-gnawn words of yore.
For, as in forests leaves do fall and spring,
Even so the words which, whilom flourishing,
In sweet orations shined with pleasing lustre,
Like snow-white lilies in a fresh, green pasture,
Pass now no more, but, banished from the court,
Dwell with disgrace among the country sort;
And those which Elf's strict doom did disallow
And damn for bullion, go for current now.
A happy wit, with gracious judgment joined,
May give a passport to the words new coined
In his own shop; also adopt the strange,
Engraft the wild, enriching with such change
His powerful style and with such sundry ammel
Painting his phrase, his prose or verse enamel.
One language hath no law but use, and still
Runs blind, unbridled, at the vulgar will.
Another's course is curiously inclosed
In lists of art; of choice, fit words composed.
One in the feeble birth becoming old
Is cradle-tombed; another warreth bold
With the year-spinners. One, unhappy founded,
Lives in a narrow valley ever bounded;
Another 'mong the learned troop doth press
From Alexander's altars even to Fez.

These verses are to be found in the translation by "Josuah" Sylvester of that section of Du Bartas's "Devine Weekes," entitled "Babylon," beginning with Line 443. I have changed the orthography of such words in the extract as seem to require alteration in that respect, and have brought the punctuation into conformity with modern practice; but otherwise the lines are just as they first appeared in Sylvester's volume, in 1605. Their teaching appears to me good for all time.

T. W. HAIGHT.

Waukesha, Wis., Nov. 17, 1902.

An Author's Gratitude.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

While I have managed, more or less successfully, to steel myself against the barbs of harsh criticism, I confess never to have made an effort to fortify myself in like manner against the sweeter side of criticism. And so when I saw your kindly notice of "The Worth of Words" in to-day's TIMES I was very much pleased, and I offer you my grateful thanks with considerable sincerity of feeling. Times change, but the human heart seems to remain about the same.

Thanking you again and again, and wishing that only good may come to you, I am yours always. RALCY H. BELL.

New York, Nov. 22, 1902.

Mme Jumel.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I am pleased to see that Mr. Mills, the author of "Historic Houses of New Jersey," has answered in his interesting work the serious charges of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton against the name of the late Mme. Jumel.

Mr. Mills writes: "It is a shameful act to endeavor to ruin the good fame of a woman remembered with affection and respect by many people still living. No one will ever be able to answer Mme. Jumel's traducers, for the secrets of her life lie locked in her silent heart."

I am an old New Yorker who knew Mme. Jumel in my early youth, and I hasten to uphold Mr. Mills. A gentler or sweeter character than Mme. Jumel [illegible]

this broad earth. Whatever this almost heroic Frenchwoman was in her early career, she never was the lost creature depicted in "The Conqueror." As a child residing near her great mansion, still standing at Washington Heights, this city, I used to be taken to see her by my aunt, one of the most decorous and proper matrons of the city. Why, may I ask, Mr. Editor, are authors allowed such a wide latitude that for the advantages to be derived from notoriety they can injure the good fame and character of whom they please? Will you permit me the privilege of inquiring through your columns why the descendants of Mme. Jumel do not come forward and answer the horrible aspersions on her character? Some of her kin must still be in the land of the living. Slanderers should be called to account, and the dead cannot answer for themselves. I have brooded over this subject for a long time, and this new book, "Historic Houses of New Jersey," has brought it up to me again. Mme. Jumel should at least be vindicated from the charge of prostitution.

OLD KNICKERBOCKER.

Washington Square, Nov. 22, 1902.

An Omitted Stanza of "Waiting."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The copy of John Burroughs's poem entitled "Waiting," which you give in the last issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, lacks one stanza. In fact, almost all the collections in which this poem appears seem to be in a conspiracy to omit this stanza, just as certain school books (though possibly not for the same prudish reason) omit the stanza beginning

O stay, the maiden cried, and rest
Thy weary head upon this breast,

in Longfellow's "Excelsior."

The stanza in question is as follows:

You floweret nodding in the wind
Is ready plighted to the bee,
And maiden, why that look unkind?
For, lo, thy lover seeketh thee.

Copying it in haste from memory, and away from references, I cannot name its position at this moment, except to say that it should come about third or fourth from the last. The one place that I know of where the poem is quoted correctly is in my article upon Burroughs, which appeared over twenty years ago in the Scribner's Magazine of which The Century is the continuation. JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, Nov. 18, 1902.

Mrs. Ritchie's Books.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The wish expressed in your REVIEW of Nov. 15 that a new American edition of Mrs. Ritchie's stories might be published will find an echo in the hearts of all who are familiar with them. While most of her novels and sketches are to be found in the Tauchnitz volumes, comparatively few of them have, I think, been published in this country. Messrs. Harper Brothers brought out a number of the earlier stories in paper some years ago, and "Old Kensington" and "Miss Angel" appeared as serials in Harper's Magazine.

While we are petitioning for a reprint, may we not also beg for the original illustrations of "The Village on the Cliff" and "Old Kensington"? It seems especially sad that Frederick Walker's delightful drawings for the first-named book should not accompany it, for, like all the work left by that gifted young artist, they are charming in drawing and sentiment, examples of the perfect sympathy which should exist between a story writer and his illustrator. One cannot imagine the shy little Catherine otherwise than as Frederick Walker drew her, and Richard Butler and his friend Beamish, the high-spirited Reine in her Normandy cap, Fontaine with his fluto and his elaborate manner, the cropped head and large ears of little Toto are all made very real to us by the pencil as well as by the pen.

Who the illustrator of "Old Kensington" was I do not remember, and the book, one of the old paper-covered Harper volumes, which I have long treasured, is not at hand for me to refer to, but they, too, are delightful. Here we have Dolly Vanborough in a flapping hat and frilled pantalettes, nursing the puppies in her pinafore, "a puppylike little girl herself," as she is described. Again we see her, a slender, quaint little maiden, standing beside Lady Sarah's chair while that lady distributes rewards and reproofs impartially to the poor children of her district; still later, a full-fledged young lady, in the garden at Cambridge, she listens to the words of the young man in cap and gown who bends over her; but throughout the book, whether she sits, a wide-eyed watcher by Lady Sarah's bed, or lies "a poor, crumpled heap" on the floor in the sunshine, when the news of her brother George's death in the Crimea strikes her down, it is always the same girl we have known.

It is hard to say just what constitutes the peculiar charm of these stories. Anthony Trollope refers to them with loving censure in his autobiography; "Annie Thackeray is a slovenly writer." Slovenly or not, she is one who writes con amore; one whose powers of description make her books the pleasantest possible companions in the regions she describes. Kensington is indeed changed since Lady Sarah Francis walked through the lanes to Penfold's cottage and the Morgans filled the house in Old Street with boisterous mirth, but it still seems dear and familiar ground to some of us for the sake of those with whom Mrs. Ritchie peopled its streets. We almost expect to meet Rhoda hurrying along to church in her black silk, or to see Dorothea open the garden gate in the twilight with the lantern in her hand.

"Miss Angel" gives us a pretty picture of London life in the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and it is hardly necessary to add that the fascinating heroine is Angelica Kaufmann.

In "From an Island" the scene is laid in the Isle of Wight and the story centres about Farringford Beacon, while "Bluebeard's Keys" unlock the gates of Rome and bring us under the spell of Italian sunshine. The "Story of Elizabeth," perhaps the best known of these books, needs no praise from me. "Da Capo" and its sequel, "Sola," transport us from England to Switzerland, while "Peatfields" contains reminiscences of Miss Thackeray's girlhood in a provincial French town. "Mrs. Dymond," the longest of her later stories, has much of the charm of her earlier tales, and as a story is perhaps better in construction and more dramatic in movement than any of the others. In "Five Old Friends" we recognise as many fairy tales of childish days in a new dress.

Mrs. Ritchie's pleasant "Reminiscences of Tennyson, Ruskin, and Browning" must not be forgotten, either, or the sketches which she has from time to time contributed to numerous periodicals. Her prefaces

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to the various volumes of Thackeray's works are a beautiful tribute to the memory of the father she loved and reverenced so deeply. MARCIA E. HALE.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1902.

The Origin of Gramercy.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Noticing in your issue of Nov. 22, the inquiry of "Manhattan," "Whence comes the name Gramercy as applied to Gramercy Park?" and the answer that it is derived from "der Kromme See," a name given to the district in an old map, I have thought that a more extended explanation might interest not only old New Yorkers who preserve in their families the history and traditions of localities, but also the younger generations who associate the name of Gramercy Park only with the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden. What is now known as Gramercy Park was prior to the Revolutionary War, and for some years after, a part of the country seat of James Duane. Duane had been a prominent man in the colony and in the Congress throughout the war, and on its termination became the first Mayor of the City of New York. His country seat contained some twenty acres of land, fronting on the Bowery Road and extending east toward the river.

Through the low part of his land ran a crooked stream called by the Dutch "Kromme See," or Crooked Creek. The two words by easy stages became corrupted into Crummassie and later into Gramercy, which last name Duane himself used to designate his country seat. The late Samuel B. Ruggies became the owner of a part of this country seat of Duane's, and in 1831 devoted some sixty-six lots off of the western part to the creation of the present park, with the condition that $10 a year should be paid upon each lot for its preservation and improvement, and perpetuated the original name and the memory of the city's first Mayor by calling it Gramercy Park.

GEO. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH.
Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1902.

Lowell's Early Verses.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

No less an authority than John Forster has written that

> Genius and its rewards are briefly told:
> A liberal nature and a niggard doom,
> A difficult journey to a splendid tomb.

(A tomb like Chatterton's, for instance, whom perhaps Mr. Forster had in mind when he wrote the sonnet.)

However, in the matter of "rewards" one would like to ask if Lowell's genius is not getting more than its share. True, he was denied the niggard doom and the difficult journey, but he was given a liberal nature and a splendid tomb, and, as if fortune had not quite emptied her horn, the strange capacity to make the "ordinary schoolmistress" blush and apologise "frequently."

Such an occult influence over the vasomotor centres of a schoolmistress absolutely precludes even the shadow of a supposition that a creature of such exquisite sensibility is of the "ordinary" schoolma'am species. In reply to Emerson's inquiry, George Eliot could frankly acknowledge that Rousseau's "Confessions" was her favorite book, and this without either blush or apology; and yet the sensitive plant which cannot hear school children recite some of Lowell's early verses without a pang, a pink suffusion, and an "apology," calls herself an "ordinary schoolmistress"! Was ever such an utter abnegation of self?

The "myriad-minded" one has told us that a lion among ladies is a most dreadful thing, but isn't Lowell among "schoolmarms" a far "more fearful wild fowl"?

Will the United States Commissioner of Education give this matter such consideration as he shall deem fitting? S. A. J.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1902.

New Jersey in Literature.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

If I may be permitted to add a word or two to what has been said with reference to the claim of New Jersey to some recognition as a participant in American literature, it will be merely to mention a few names of recent writers that occur to mind on the instant who have made our little State their residence for years, and who for the most part are fairly well known to the reading public. For instance, there are Mr. Stockton, Mr. William Winter, Dr. James McCosh, late President of Princeton College; Dr. J. M. Buckley, Mr. John Burroughs, Dr. H. S. Drayton, who has written a number of books that have found a wide circulation, the last "In Oudemon," a work of rare originality and high merit; Mr. Daniel Van Winkle, whose "Old Bergen" has much more than its "local color" to recommend it, and Elisabeth Akers, whose poems were very liberally reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of Nov. 15.
D. M. SHIPMAN.
Newark, N. J., Nov. 24, 1902.

"God's Puppets."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The other day, after finishing Mrs. Singleton's charming book on New York in the eighteenth century, my attention was called to a novel ("God's Puppets," by Imogen Clark,) which appeared about two years ago. I do not know if it had a large sale or not, but I do know that it should not be allowed to slip into the limbo of forgotten things. Aside from the story, which is vivid, absorbing, and touching, the social value of the book is great, as no other American writer has touched the phases of life which Miss Clark has so strongly drawn. The scene of the story is laid in New York City in the middle of the eighteenth century, when its transition from a Dutch burg into an English town was in mid-progress, and the contrast and contact of the two peoples are pictured with a touch at once broad and well defined; the atmosphere of the times is also reproduced with striking effect. The story deals neither with historical events nor historical personages, but the occasional mention of names familiar in the city annals gives an additional air of truth to the tale, as do the constant allusions to old customs and places. The growth of the metropolis has obliterated most of the ancient landmarks, and it is pleasant to be reminded, as one is in those delightful pages of the "New York that was" not so large as now, of the interior of Trinity Church what time the Rev. Mr. Barclay preached there, to hear of tree-shaded Broadway, and to see old equipages roll past. We have forgotten, if we ever knew, that there was once a race course at Greenwich Village, (where is Greenwich Village now?) yet the story very thrillingly tells us of a race run there by Col. Oliver Delancey's Lath and Mr. Lewis Morris's American Childers, (horses which won their owners many a victory in those other days,) and Touchstone, ridden by daring Peggy Crewe. It would be impossible to mention the many little sidelights which are thrown upon old New York in this story, and the reader who is interested in such things is earnestly recommended to the book itself, as is also the reader who, caring nothing for locality, cares most of all for the touch of human nature which makes the whole world kin. E. W. H.
New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

How Alaska Was Acquired.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In a notice of Dr. Mowry's "The Territorial Growth of the United States," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week, mention is made of the manner in which Alaska was acquired, and it is stated that "the Government's action in this matter will be new and surprising to his readers." Most certainly this will be the case if the reviewer is accurate in quoting what is in the book, viz., "that in 1864 a Russian fleet was hovering about our coasts, which the United States had asked Russia to send when it was feared that France and England would recognise the Southern Confederacy. Queen Victoria's refusal to do this rendered the presence of the fleet unnecessary, but we had to pay Russia a bill of $7,200,000. The State Department, not wanting the payment of the bill made public, ascertained that Russia would be willing to part with Alaska, and a treaty was drawn up by which we received Alaska and the Russian Government received $7,200,000."

The query is, how was it possible for us to discharge the debt due Russia for sending a fleet for our protection by taking Alaska from her? INQUIRER.
Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1902.

Later Lyrics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

> If this third collection kills
> The Boston wag who took "like pills"
> The other volumes, surely Tabb
> Should over him erect a slab.
> —UNDERTAKER.

A Boston wit, according to THE REVIEW, said that he felt, after reading my poems, as if he had taken pills. It was certainly well put. JOHN B. TABB.
St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., Nov. 24, 1902.

A "Sweet Girl" Rival.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Apropos of the claim of a certain publishing firm that the central figure in one of its Fall books is "the sweetest little girl in modern fiction," I wish to name a rival claimant to the honor, who seems to me more deserving of it. "The little girl" in "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," by Eleanor Gates, seems to me to be just about the most lovable child of recent literature.
LOIS FRENCH CROSBY.
New York, Nov. 26, 1902.

In a Little Town.*

Old Col. Rush was a veteran of the Mexican war. It was late in life when a son was born to him, and the child was given the same name as his father—Adam. The boy's mother was a most amiable person, and between the two Adam was fairly spoiled. When he went to school he had many rows with little Paul Bradson.

Old Bradson was the rich man in the little town. Long before there had been a dispute over the building of a railroad through Wheatley. The townspeople were conservative, and blocked the ways of improvement. In time Adam had to seek his fortunes. He became shopman for a brisk merchant, Samuel Salt, who indulged in many long stories. Adam fell in love with pretty Nora Weatherby. Arrived at manhood, Adam took to the law. Then he became the prosecuting attorney in a case against Bradson. Adam owed his advance in no small part to Constance Crawford, and he acknowledged his obligations to her. But he was faithful to his old love, and finally married Nora.

*ADAM RUSH. A Novel. By Lynn Roby Meekins. Cloth, Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 352. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The Origin of Hoboken.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The etymological vagaries concerning the neighboring Bronx, and its connection with "onyx," lead me to call attention to the name of another metropolitan suburb, worthy Hoboken. Its foreign derivation is in course suggested by its Teutonic population. It comes, then, to mind that the ending "ken" is a hardening of the German diminutive ending "chen," e. g. magd, mädchen; kind, kindchen.

This suggests the hobo, a name used by the earlier settlers to designate a genus humanum, with which they were only familiar in its American presentment. And may be there was a little tramp living in the place, which then became known as Hobochen, or Hoboken.

Quien sabe! DAVID C. PREYER.
New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

Marna and the Commuter's Wife.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wonder if any one has called attention to the internal evidence that "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" and "The Confessions of a Wife" were committed by the same hand. If Marna Trent and Barbara are not sisters, a lot of signs fail.

E. S. MARTIN.
New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

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BOSTON IDEAS.

Tarkington Against the Masters—Limited Editions—Literary Gossip.

IN the December number of Harper's Magazine, quoting a sentence attributed to Mr. Kipling, Mr. Booth Tarkington rejects its implication that certain Americans pronounced "review" to rhyme with "too," and says that "no adult American without physical impediment of speech" has ever pronounced "review" "revoo." Some fifty-six years ago, when the Middle West of which Mr. Tarkington writes so bravely was "'way out West," and doubted her superiority so little that she never dreamed of asserting it to any one but benighted foreigners like Martin Chuzzlewit, Dr. Holmes wrote:

School and college often try in vain
To break the padlock of our boyhood's chain;
One stubborn word will prove this axiom true:
No quandom rustic can enunciate "view."

In the "Introduction" to the second series of Bigelow Papers, twenty years later, Mr. Lowell wrote: "Our 'uplandish' man * * * says 'noo' for 'new,' and gives to 'view' and 'few' so indescribably a mixture of the two sounds, with a slight nasal tincture, that it may be called the Yankee shibboleth." Against the testimony of two Americans and one Englishman that they have heard a sound, the testimony of millions who may not have heard it proves nothing except lack or neglect of opportunity. The West may be perfectly innocent of "revoo," but Sam Lawson and Gran'ther Hill are not.

Mr. Tarkington accuses the East of "snubbing" the "r," and as Mr. Howells has found that it was actually omitted in certain fastnesses to which he penetrated, this is probably true, although the "snubbing" is imperceptible to a native except among the ignorant. What is perceptible is a wild desire to pronounce the "r," and a resultant sound transforming "letters" into "let-ears" and "ewer" and "your" into "ew-eer." Those who indulge in this eccentricity pronounce "yes" "yeerss," and are not ashamed. These faults, comparatively new, are the product of the Quincy method of teaching children to read without knowing the alphabet. They are as ignorant of the powers of letters as the most enthusiastic writers of dialect novels, and "revoo" is a trifle compared to their daily sins.

***

The West and New York, as frivolous places unchastened by the New England pie, may buy Christmas books this week if they like. Boston never really begins to think of the holidays until she has recovered from making and from eating the Thanksgiving pie, and the booksellers have little to do except to raise imposing piles of "Danny" and "The Right Princess." The orders for the latter book are about a thousand a day. Christian Science, like religion, "is a fortune," as the darky "spiritual" says.

***

Another book which is selling better than was expected is "The Shadow of the Czar," of which the second edition is going rapidly. The mystery as to the author is not much clearer to his English publishers than to Messrs. Little & Brown, to whom they write that all that they know is that for twenty-five years he has been a schoolmaster in Southeast London. No English critic has thus far discovered the resemblance of the story to "Graustark."

***

The three volumes of Webster's "Speeches and Other Writings" published this season are but the harbingers of the "National Edition" of "The Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster." This edition will include a thousand numbered sets of eighteen volumes, bound in buckram or in crushed levant. The illustrations will be photogravure portraits and views, nearly all made especially for this edition. Some of the portraits of Webster himself have never before been reproduced, and the set of portraits of all the Presidents down to the civil war has not many times been produced in photogravure. The thorough methods of research fostered by the Boston Public Library, which owes so much to Everett's eloquence, now come to enrich the volumes which he so carefully edited. Nearly 400 speeches and papers have been discovered, lurking in pamphlets and magazines, in the modest newspapers of the time, in The Congressional Record, and in documents of many sorts, and to the 1,300 pages of new matter in the volumes just published eight more volumes are added, and Dr. William Everett has completed the memoir written by his father, bringing it down to Webster's death. Seventy-one of the new papers are diplomatic and twenty-one are legal arguments.

***

A special edition of fifty numbered sets printed on hand-made paper, with thirty-six hand-colored plates and title-page vignettes, will be bound in crushed levant and sold by subscription at $50 per volume.

***

Besides publishing two books this season, "First-Hand Bits of Stable Lore" and "Our Devoted Friend the Horse," Mr. Francis M. Ware has written a chapter for the new issue of Mr. James A. Garland's "The Private Stable," a book long out of print, and formerly issued under the name of Jorrocks. Mr. Garland is the owner of The New England Magazine.

***

Since the last holiday season the limited edition and the costly edition have gained remarkably upon the popular fancy, and orders for them indicate that they are intended to take the place of jewels and plate among Christmas and wedding gifts. For the latter purpose Spenser's "Prothalamion and Epithalamion" is so uniquely perfect in its appropriateness that it is to be feared that some brides will receive duplicate copies. It contains but a few pages; its illustrations are by Mr. E. H. Blashfield; it is vellum bound, and printed in italic with the long "s" that counts for at least a century in taking one back to the days of Elizabeth. The great three-volume Montaigne, reproducing the tall folios which Dr. Holmes's Byles Gridley cherished so carefully, is sufficiently French in effect, aside from its borders and head-pieces, to be perceived as such by an eye even moderately sensitive to typographical features, although the only evident novelty is that the hyphens are like acute accents. The three portraits serving as frontispieces are engraved by Mr. Lamont Brown, the initials and borders by Miss Caroline A. Powell and Mr. H. F. W. Lyouns. The edition is only 265 numbered copies, and only 250 were to be sold to subscribers. The first volume is nearly ready; the other two will come in three months, and the number not already ordered is small.

***

The two-volume edition of the "Anti-Slavery Papers," written by Lowell in 1817, 1848, and 1849 is limited to 525 copies, and the gentlemen who have classed Lowell among the forgotten authors have been somewhat shocked by its sale. Lowell wrote nothing more characteristic. He seems to have felt like Reade's Lord Uxmoor, who beat the mad bull, saying that it was a comfort to be able to hit as hard as you could for once. Hard hitting was a virtue in the politics of Lowell's young days, and one cannot open the books without feeling the wind of a smashing blow.

***

Not quite nine years were occupied in publishing the twelve quarto volumes of Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent's "Silva of North America," and it is not quite four years since the last was published. During that time the number of trees recognized by botanists in America has increased one-third, and two supplementary volumes with 115 plates are now added and with them comes a new index. The first part of Prof. Sargent's "Trees and Shrubs" will appear Saturday. This is a smaller work and describes not only American trees but also those woody plants indigenous to Europe, but fitted for cultivation here.

***

The new edition of "The Lamplighter" recalls the odd chance by which the second part of the story, describing Gerty's girlhood, ever came to be written. Originally the book ended, leaving Gerty a child, happy and contented in the home of her blind benefactress, but the publisher thought that he saw the possibility of a good novel in the childish affection of Gerty and Willie, and the author accepted his suggestion, introducing Philip Amory as a means of bringing Gertrude into closer relations with Miss Emily. The book was advertised in the lavish fashion of the time, when columns were filled with mere titles, "The Pilgrims of Walsingham," or "This, That, and the Other," or "The Lamplighter," being forced upon public attention until the book was bought in self-defense, and it was hardly an exaggeration to say that everybody read it.

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*THE CONQUEST. The True Story of Lewis and Clark. By Eva Emery Dye. Cloth. Decorated cover. Illustrated. Pp. 443. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

*NEW YORK SKETCHES. By Jesse Lynch Williams. With illustrations. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Macmillan Company announce for publication this week "Sun Dials and Roses of Yesterday: Garden Delights Which Are Here Displayed in Very Truth and Are Moreover Regarded as Emblems," by Alice Morse Earle; "Furniture of the Olden Time," illustrated by numerous half-tones of quaint and valuable pieces, by Frances C. Morse; "Sir Edward Burne-Jones," by Malcolm Bell; "The Saints in Christian Art: Lives and Legends of the Great Hermits and Fathers of the Church, with Other Contemporary Saints," by Mrs. Arthur Bell; "Elementary Applied Mechanics," by T. Alexander, C. E. and A. W. Thomson, D. Sc.; "The Consecration of the State," an essay, by J. E. C. Welldon, D. D.; "I Live," by the Most Rev. James Edward Cowell; "Comparative Theology," by J. A. Macculloch; "Interest and Education: The Doctrine of Interest and Its Concrete Application," by Prof. Charles De Garmo; Macaulay's "Lord Clive," edited with introduction by J. W. Pearce; William Makepeace Thackeray's "The Virginians," in three volumes, with illustrations by C. E. Brock.

D. Appleton & Co. are publishing this week Vol. III. in the Expansion of the Republic Series, "Ohio and Her Western Reserve, with a Story of Three States Leading to the Latter From Connecticut by Way of Wyoming; Its Wars and Massacre," by Alfred Mathews; "A Virginia Girl in the Civil War," the authentic experience of Mrs. Nash, a Confederate Major's wife, edited by her friend, Myrta Lockett Avary; "Through the Heart of Patagonia," by Hesketh Prichard, with illustrations from drawings by J. G. Millais; "The Romance of My Childhood and Youth," by Mme. Adam, (Juliette Lamber,) and a volume of verse daintily bound, entitled "The Sailing of the Long Ships, and Other Poems," by Henry Newbolt.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published "The Hudson River From Ocean to Source," by Edgar Mayhew Bacon; "The Romance of the Colorado River," a complete account of the first discovery and of the explorations from 1540 to the present time, with particular reference to the two voyages of Powell through the line of the great cañons, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh; "The Life and Times of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford," together with a study of the literary and political conditions of the age of Queen Anne.

"The Dispatches of Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington," will be brought out Dec. 15 by E. P. Dutton & Co. These dispatches cover the years 1799 to 1815, and embrace his campaign in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, and also relate to America. They have been selected and arranged by Walter Wood, author of "The Rifle Brigade." The forthcoming volume will be of special interest to students of military affairs.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing to-day Sidney Lanier's study of Elizabethan poetry and drama, "Shakespeare and His Forerunners." The same firm will bring out Dec. 6, "Nature and the Camera," by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, with about seventy-five half-tone illustrations by the author of live birds, fish, animals, &c.; another volume in the Variorum Edition of Edward FitzGerald, containing his rendering of Calderon into English, and "Hand in Hand," a volume of poems by an anonymous mother and daughter.

George Francis Train's autobiography, "My Life in Many States and in Foreign Lands," written in the Mills Hotel, in his seventy-fourth year, has gone into its second edition, and is about to be brought out in England. The book bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

A definitive edition of the works of Fielding, Smollett, and Defoe, bearing the imprint of the University Press of Cambridge, will be published by Fred De Fau & Co. The edition, which is limited, will be edited by Gustavus Howard Maynadier, Ph. D., of Harvard University, who has prepared a special introduction and critical summary. The volumes will be illustrated by American artists.

"The Lightning Conductor: The Strange Adventures of a Motor Car," edited by C. N. and A. M. Williamson, is being issued by Henry Holt & Co. This is said to be a pleasing love story, containing descriptions of scenes in France, Spain, and Italy, in the unfolding of the plot in which an English gentleman poses as a chauffeur.

"The Right Princess," Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham's latest story, is reported by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. to be in its fifteenth thousand.

"The Outer Isles," by A. Goodrich-Freer, will be published next week by E. P. Dutton & Co. The author tells about the Hebrides, the islands on the western coast of Scotland, divided into two groups and called the Outer Hebrides and the Inner Hebrides. He writes at length on the local history of the islands, of the customs, and manners of the people, and of the folk lore.

John Lane announces that "The Early Prose Writings of James Russell Lowell," with preface by Edward Everett Hale and an introduction by Walter Littlefield, has passed into its second edition only four weeks after publication. A second edition is also about to be brought out in London.

"The Heritage" is the title of Burton E. Stevenson's latest novel, which tells of the winning of Ohio for civilization. It is quite a coincidence that President Roosevelt, in a short speech in Ohio last week, should say: "I never pass through your beautiful State without realizing what a heritage you have." The book is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In Harper's Magazine for 1903 will appear the results of Israel Zangwill's travels in out-of-the-way places. Mr. Zangwill was accompanied by the painter Lewis Hind. Dr. Nansen has now returned to his home in Christiania. While the

once been the residence of George Eliot, Bret Harte, Alma Tadema, Landseer, and other celebrities.

"A Study of Prose Fiction," by Bliss Perry, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, has just been brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume contains material used in Mr. Perry's lectures on the "Modern Novel," "Representative Novelists," and "Short Stories" in the Brooklyn Institute course. Mr. Perry was Professor of English at Williams College and at Princeton University.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following popular books for the week ended Nov. 20: Davis's "Captain Macklin," Wister's "The Virginian," Chambers's "The Maid-at-Arms," Henty's "The Treasure of the Incas," Hegan's "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Bennett's "Barnaby Lee," Fiske's "New France and New England," Bell's "Abroad with the Jimmies," President Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life."

"Christian's Wife; a Story of Graubunden," is the title under which Maude Egerton King's story of Swiss life, published in this country by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. under the name "Bread and Wine," is to be brought out soon in an English edition.

Among the six popular novels of 1902 selected by The London Academy, and published in its annual Fiction Supplement, are "The Intrusions of Peggy," by Anthony Hope, and Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way." Then come eight "popular and praiseworthy novels," in which list are found "The Vultures," by H. S. Merriman, and "The Adventures of M. d'Haricot," by J. Storer Clouston. The Academy says that Mr. Clouston's book "can claim kinship to the 'Pickwick Papers.'"

A volume on "Haydn," by J. Cuthbert Hadden, author of "George Thomson: The Friend of Burns," is in preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s to be added to The Master Musician Series. There will be man. illustrations and portraits.

One feature of Whittaker's "Churchman's Almanac for 1903," which owing to the expansion of distant fields for religious endeavor will be of particular interest, is the section devoted to missionary information. This includes complete tables of missionary apportionment for 1902-3, with the address relating thereto by the committee of the board, together with a chart showing the per capita contributions for domestic and foreign missions during the last twenty years.

The question, What is to be done with our boys? is answered in a little narrative rhythmic in form by John Rosslyn, which comes from the press of George W. Jacobs & Co. In its homely imagery and flavor it is suggestive of Carleton's ballads. The author has felt called upon to give this word of caution to reviewers: "I wish the critics could know that in giving my homely English the swing of rhythm I have had no thought of producing a poem. I have chosen, indeed, rather to mar the rhythm than at any point to invert a sentence or otherwise impair the spontaneity of utterance."

A new volume of essays from the pen of Dr. James M. Ludlow is about to come from the press of Fleming H. Revell Company under the title of "Incentives for Life." Dr. Ludlow is already well known as the author of "Deborah," "The Captain of the Janizaries," &c., but his forthcoming work lays considerable for its author upon erudition.

Elder & Shepard of San Francisco are bringing out special bookish editions on Japan vellum of David Starr Jordan's "The Philosophy of Despair," Gelett Burgess's "The Romance of the Commonplace," Wallace Irwin's "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," and "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Jr.," and George Ell Hall's "A Balloon Ascension at Midnight," with silhouettes in color by Gordon Ross. In their edition de luxe dress these publications are especially fashioned for Christmas gifts.

"Motor Cars and the Application of Mechanical Power to Road Vehicles" just published by James Pott & Co. is, as its title implies, a history of the entire scheme of applying mechanical propulsion to locomotion, in which are demonstrated both the problems of road and traction that have been overcome and the development of the horseless vehicle itself. The volume is illustrated with pictures of the sailing carriage of the seventeenth century, and with the carriages of Gurney, Hancock, down to the invention of the Daimler motor.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich's latest collection of short stories, called "A Sea Turn," is in its third edition.

A second edition of Wesley Wishart's "Monks and Monasteries" is being issued by Albert Brandt of Trenton, with an additional article which is said to pronounce an authoritative word on the questions at the relationship of the Franciscan Friars to the United States Government. Mr. Wishart has just returned from a European tour which included England, France, and Italy.

Stories of Childhood.

To those who have been following Mr. Roy Rolfe Gilson's tender little sketches of childhood which have been appearing from time to time in Harper's Magazine there is a keen disappointment in store in the volume of these collected stories. Not that they have been changed in the least, individually, by gathering them together, but only that the similarity of the stories when placed side by side is so marked that one marvels after having read the first two or three how the author could say the same thing so many times and not know that he was repeating himself. It is a pity too, for, taken singly, the stories have a sweetness and charm that must appeal to every reader.

As you read you see a little boy again and once more see life through the wondering pupils of innocence; you do again the many surprises things you did in that golden time. But you do them often in this book—and always in the same way—that after awhile one feels about the stories like the person Addison did about the Paris picture galleries, "If you read one you read them all."

Mrs. Stephens's excellent illustrations have also suffered by reproduction, and much of that quality of tenderness which could and took the heart in the original

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BOOKS AND MEN.

Historians Busy Since Constable. After the half century since Leslie's "Life of Constable" was printed, no biographer of artists has deemed it worth while to go into the subject again, particularly as Constable's career in itself is not of particular general interest to-day. To-day as then, however, the history and genuineness of his pictures and the theory and practice of his art are much discussed. A folio volume by C. J. Holmes, with seventy-seven photogravure plates, is about to be published under the title of "Constable and His Influence on Landscape Painting." The work, although chiefly critical, brings to the surface those biographical features which are necessary to a proper understanding of the man's work, and in this respect no pains have been spared to give an accurate and impartial account of Constable's life and character. The number of Constable's studies is so enormous and they are so widely scattered that a full catalogue of them has been impossible in the forthcoming work. In his chronological list, however, by dint of trustworthy information concerning pictures and sketches, Mr. Holmes has laid the foundation for such a catalogue. The author begins by tracing the genesis of landscape from the Italian through the Dutch to the English, and then gives an exhaustive description of the exact status of landscape painting when Constable began to use his brush. Three chapters are devoted to Constable's life, and after them comes a chapter showing how his characteristics were later developed under the influence of Claude, Ruisdael, Girtin, and Reynolds. Following this are chapters on "Engravings After Constable's Work," "Constable's Attitude Toward Painting," "Constable's Place as an Artist," "Constable's Successors on the Continent," and "Constable's Successors in Great Britain." Mr. Holmes's work, which will be presented in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co., will be in two editions. Ten copies, numbered one to ten, on Japanese vellum, with an extra set of full-page illustrations suitable for framing, are marked at $125 net per volume; there are also 100 numbered copies at $35 net.

Development of Elizabethan Poetry. In "Shakespeare and His Forerunners," the studies in Elizabethan poetry and its development from Early English Sidney Lanier aims to present Shakespeare's works as the summit of English poetry. Lanier begins to do this by first surveying the beginnings of the Elizabethan age; then he treats elaborately of the sonnet writers from Surrey to Shakespeare; after this Lanier takes up in detail the study of the man, William Shakespeare, the social life which surrounded him, and his mental and spiritual evolution as shown by the growth of his art. This treatment of Shakespeare is characteristic. There are chapters on the pronunciation of English in the dramatist's time and why an inquiry into the subject is worth while, followed by a study of the music and domestic life of the period. The final discussion deals with the growth of Shakespeare's technical art as shown by the "metrical tests," &c., and the "relations of man to his fellow-man in his plays of various periods." The work has been drawn from Mr. Lanier's two series of lectures, and is his most extended piece of prose writing. It is issued to-day by Doubleday, Page & Co. in two volumes, with numerous portraits, fac similies, title pages, and other illustrations.

Settlement of the Western Reserve. "Ohio and Her Western Reserve," by Alfred Mathews, which has come from the press of D. Appleton & Co. this week, is the second volume in the Expansion of the Republic Series. This is an account of the settlements begun in Ohio after the massacre at Wyoming. It involves the romantic story of the little valley where were waged the Pennamite wars, and where finally occurred the massacre. Mr. Mathews understands his subject and deals clearly with these incidents in our Colonial history. The book is the result of long investigations. The author has attempted to find understandable sources for the record which Ohio men have made for themselves, and for the high position which the State has won in National affairs. The volume contains many portraits and views.

Sun-Dials and Roses. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's book on "Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday," which comes from the Macmillan Company this week, has for its sub-title, "Garden Delights Which Are Here Displayed in Very Truth, and Are Moreover Regarded as Emblems." The volume treats of the rose in history, in poetry, in symbolism, in romance, in love, and its significance in the society of the Rosicrucians. Mrs. Earle gives a history of these mystics in Europe, and there is a chapter telling how they ended their days on the banks of the Wissahickon, where in our own Colonies took place all the rites and mysteries of esoteric theosophy, and where the rose and the sun-dial were united in that mysterious Rosicrucian relic, the sun-dial of Ahaz, the sun-dial of Isaiah's greatest miracle, and the most remarkable memorial of mysticism in the entire world. Mrs. Earle also writes about sun-dials in the Orient, in ancient Greece and Rome, on the Continent and Great Britain, and in Mexico and South America, in American history, and of the sun-dial as a monument for heroes. There is a chapter on the sun-dial as a symbol of life, with original designs suited to American dials, adapted from the picture-writing of the American Indians, the sun-history of the Aztecs, and the zodiac of many tribes. Winter gardens with their sun-dials are also spoken about. There are given many sun-dial mottoes, designs for dial-faces, gnomons, and pedestals, rules for making dials. The book tells about dial collecting, and descriptions are given of the rare and beautiful dials of the world. There are many illustrations of dials, reproduced from Mrs. Earle's collection of everything pertaining to sun-dials and dialing.

Gen. De Wet On the Boer War. Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish Dec. 6 Gen. Christian Rudolf De Wet's book on the "Three Years' War." Gen. De Wet was the most active of the Boer Generals during the war in South Africa. Between March 30 and Aug. 20, 1900, he covered a line of march extending over 1,000 miles. He had crossed the Vaal, and seemed to be able to confine his operations to the Orange River Colony or to extend them north into the Transvaal at will. He had played "puss in the corner" with Methuen, and had played "tag" with Kitchener over a race of more than 500 miles, completely exhausting his pursuer, and had finally engaged in a game of "blind man's buff" with Hunter. But Gen. Knox brought this march to a close Dec. 10. Knox had been chasing the Boer commander since Aug. 1, and it is interesting to note that the Englishman's force consisted entirely of unmounted men with the exception of 100 Yeomanry, and his management of the campaign had been so admirable that for two months he had been close to De Wet's rear guard and yet managed to preserve his lines of communication unbroken. An idea of the scope of the work by De Wet can be had from the following selected chapters in the book: "I Go on Commando as Private Burgher," "I Am Appointed Vecht Generaal," "The Wild Flight from Poplar Grove," "Our Position at the End of May, 1900," "I Make Lord Kitchener's Acquaintance," "The Oath of Neutrality," "The Last Proclamation," "I Cut My Way Through 60,000 Troops," "Peace Negotiations: The End of the War."

Mainly Personal. Much mystery seems to attend the presence in town of that enthusiastic explorer and eminent story teller, Mr. A. H. Savage Landor, who first came prominently before the American public three years ago through his book of marvellous exploits in Thibet, called "In the Forbidden Land." His forthcoming volume, "Across Contested Lands," will not be published until Dec. 6, and the author's sojourn here is explained, to some, by the fact that he is seeing it through the press. In literary circles, however, there are dark hints of mysterious preparations being made for a journey to Central America or to the Valley of the Amazon. Mr. Landor said the other day that it is often inconvenient to talk much about what one intends to do, for then there is often less to say after it has been accomplished. In this respect he is different from some other writers.

***In Eleanor Gates's "Biography of a Prairie Girl," the dying mother tells her young daughter of the plains to "go East, to go where the sweetest and best influences can reach you. The prairie has given you health. It has never given you happiness. Your life, like that of every other child on the plains, has had few joys and many little tragedies. They say the city child ages fast; but do they ever think of the wearing sameness and starving heart that puts years on the country girl? Ah! those who are born and bred on the edge of things give more than the work of their hands to the country's buildings."

***Glacken's illustrations for Douglas Z. Doty's nonsense book, "Andy's Adventures on Noah's Ark," just issued by J. F. Taylor & Co., are very humorous. There are about forty-three pictures of Noah, Japhet, Ham, and the different animals, and they present a pleasing mixture of woodenness and humanness. Mr. Doty received the other day the following note from Albert Bigelow Paine: "Your Noah's Ark book has got me into trouble. A little girl I know refuses to go to bed when she gets to reading it and upsets all domestic arrangements. Come and take it away!" The same publishers are issuing "Trinity Bells," a tale of old New York, by Amelia E. Barr, with sixteen full-page illustrations by C. M. Relyea.

***It is reported that Edward A. Steiner, an Austrian by birth, and now a Congregational minister in Ohio, has been selected by Count Tolstoi, of whom he is a warm personal friend, as his official biographer. Mr. Steiner has already contributed articles on the great Russian to American magazines. An interesting article describing a visit to the Tolstois is announced for an early number of The Woman's Home Companion.

***Robert W. Chambers, author of "The Maid-at-Arms" and "The Maids of Paradise," now running as a serial in Collier's Weekly, is a sportsman as well as novelist. He tells an amusing story about one of his hunting dogs, a Blue Belton setter. On the author's return home the other day from a hunting trip he sat down without changing his outfit, and began pulling the burrs from the tail of the dog. As he removed the burrs he threw them into the waste-paper basket. The last time he missed the basket and dropped the burrs on the floor. To his astonishment the setter picked up the burrs in his mouth and himself dropped them into the basket.

***Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker has ordered direct from McClure, Phillips & Co. 300 copies of Charles Wagner's "The Simple Life," which he will give away as Christmas gifts. Wagner's book has just been issued in a sixth edition, and the publishers also announce that another popular book has gone into its tenth edition, this being "The Blazed Trail," by Stewart Edward White.

***H. S. Merriman, author of "The Vultures," a new edition of which is in preparation at Harper & Brothers, is said to be indifferent to fame. He never cared for sport, and has taken sea voyages and journeys on account of threatened ill-health. During these voyages abroad he wrote stories anonymously, and only after the death of his father, who was a Director of The London Graphic, did Mr. Merriman avow authorship. Since then he has devoted himself entirely to novel writing.

***Ernest Crosby, the author of "Captain Jinks, Hero," whose new book of verse, "Swords and Plowshares," has just been issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, has received a letter from the well-known Norwegian novelist and dramatist, Björnstjerne Björnson, in acknowledgment of a copy of his first book of poetry, "Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable." The letter is dated "Norway, Foaberg Station, Aulestad," and reads: "Your book, 'Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable,' is always on my table. I am a true admirer of it. With my grateful greetings."

***Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a series of exhibitions of original drawings, studies, and sketches by Florence Scovel Shinn, (Nov. 17-Dec. 1;) E. L. Blumenschein, (Dec. 1-15;) Frank T. Merrill, (Dec. 15-Jan. 5, 1903;) Ed. Ashe, (Jan. 5-19;) Karl J. Anderson, (Jan. 19-Feb. 2;) F. C. Yohn and C. E. Hooper, (Feb. 2-16;) Orson Lowell, (Feb. 16-March 2;) Henry Reuterdahl, (March 2-16.) Others will follow.

***Roy Rolfe Gilson, whose book of stories, "In the Morning Glow," is being published by Harper & Brothers, has received several letters from readers of Harper's Magazine, in which the stories appeared, asking if they were to be issued in book form. The writers said they intended to bind them privately if they were not to be brought out in a book. The publishers report that they have not received one unfavorable notice of the volume.

***Samuel McChord Crothers, whose juvenile story, "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," has just come from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., was born at Oswego, Ill., but his early life was spent in Southern Ohio. He was graduated at Princeton in 1874, and then studied for the ministry at Union Theological Seminary, New York. Since 1894 he has been at the First Parish, in Cambridge, Mass., and he has served for three years as one of the preachers to Harvard University. His book contains numerous full-page and text illustrations by Miss Olive M. Long, a young artist of St. Paul, Minn.

***Hamlin Garland's novel, "The Captain of the Gray-Horse Troop," has been favorably commented on in England. The critics there refer especially to the book's

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correct moral attitude toward "the little peoples of the earth." In The Birmingham Gazette, the reviewer said: "We read of the annexation of fresh territories to the British crown, and congratulate ourselves upon our power to civilise the world. Such stories as Mr. Garland's suggest another view of civilisation's march."

***Charles Hemstreet, the student of old New York, says that Mr. Innes's "New Amsterdam and Its People," just issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, "is a treasure to those interested in the beginnings of New York, to those who have come to think that Valentine unearthed everything possible from the records of old. Mr. Innes's book is an addenda to Valentine, and that means everything to those interested in the subject."

***It is related that a Boston man, temporarily in this city, called Harper & Brothers up on the telephone the other day and ordered some copies of "The Bean's Comedy." The book he wanted was "The Beau's Comedy," by Beulah Marie Dix and Carrie A. Harper. The authors are New England women, but the capacity of the bean as a motif for a comedy had evidently not occurred to them.

***It is perhaps generally known Richard Le Gallienne, poet, novelist, journalist, and author of "An Old Country House," published by Harper & Brothers, started life as an accountant in the office of a Liverpool firm. But he did not remain there long, and in 1889 he became secretary to Wilson Barrett, the actor, only relinquishing this work on account of ill-health. After this the author devoted himself seriously to writing books, and produced several. He joined the staff of The London Star in 1891, as literary critic, writing also for The Daily Chronicle and other papers and periodicals. Mr. Le Gallienne is now a resident of this city.

***Owen Seaman, the author of "Borrowed Plumes," visited this country in 1893 and lectured at Chautauqua, N. Y., on Browning, Greek art and social life, and other subjects. Mr. Seaman was educated in England, and has traveled in Italy and Greece. In 1897 he was called to the Inner Temple Bar, but never practiced; in the same year he joined the staff of Punch and wrote signed reviews for The Morning Post. Mr. Seaman has just been appointed sub-editor of Punch. His "recreations," according to Who's Who, are shooting, tennis, and croquet. His earlier books include "The Battle of the Bays" and "In Cap and Bells," which are already in their fourth impressions in this country. They are published by Henry Holt & Co.

***The return of Lieut. Peary from his three years in the arctic regions has revived interest in his book, "Northward; Over the Great Ice," and in his wife's story for children, "The Snow Baby." Lieut. Peary is writing an article for the January Leslie's Monthly, on the animals of the arctic, and intends to illustrate it with a number of photographs taken on his last trip.

History in Verse.*

It is one of the unwritten laws of book-reviewing nowadays that the subject matter of a book shall be worthy of its typographical dress. With modern appliances in bookmaking it now rarely happens that a really excellent and useful work is presented in an unworthy form. This is the case, however, with "Every Day in the Year," which, whether intended as a reference book or for casual reading, is presented in a manner utterly unworthy of the value or interest of the material published. The pagination is sloven, the printing is worse, the paper is wretched, the binding is insecure, and the whole appearance of the volume is suggestive rather of a pirated reprint from auctioned plates than of the first edition of a work which is convenient, useful, and interesting—one which should appeal to many readers in many walks of life.

This said, we may proceed with the material which merits a better introduction.

The editors of "Every Day in the Year," James L. and Mary K. Ford, have searched out the most significant dates in the world's history and biography, and have then, in the anthology of the world's verse, sought poems to match them. Often three or four events occur on the same day, and, in every case, poems have been found descriptive of them or pertaining to them in some way or other. In securing their dates the editors have been as successful as their taste in verse-selection has been discriminating. No more can be done here than to indicate the nature of the work. Take for example the date Sept. 14. On that day the Duke of Wellington and President McKinley died and "The Star Spangled Banner" was written, so we have Longfellow's "The Warden of the Cinque Ports," Lord Beaconsfield's "Wellington," poems on the late President by Richard Watson Gilder, and R. H. Titherington, and the full text of "The Star Spangled Banner." Where necessary, the editors have prefaced the poems with brief historical or biographical notes.

Aside from the fact that the volume possesses a beautiful array of good verse, which is both useful and, in some cases, necessary to keep in mind, and aside from the value of the work as a reference book of poetic literature as well as of history, there is a real need for just such a book in the teaching of history to the young. The events of history taught as suggested by the form of this collection of poems will always be associated in the mind with the verses which describe them, and, in later years, the student will be able to remember much more than he would had a list of dates been drilled into him and he been left to his own devices in the acquirement of historical poems. And a well-printed, well-bound volume would give him more pleasure in study and a stronger capacity for retaining what he should than will now be the case with the poor specimen of mechanical bookmaking before us.

Not an Irish Idyl.*

The Ireland of imagination, or at least as you have been led to conceive it, differs essentially from the reality, and the reality is found in the books of Jane Barlow. The author of "The Founding of Fortunes" does not dwell precisely on the wrongs of the Irish, their poverty, their many difficulties in making a living, but that element of liveliness, of jollity, supposably characteristic of the peasantry seems wanting.

Supposably you never ought to read anything Hibernian without a laugh. You may go through the many pages of the volume under notice, and even the smile will rarely be evoked. There is plenty of local coloring, and the turn of phrase, and the ideas of the personages are indeed Irish, but what they actually do might be carried out by Englishmen, or Scotchmen, or, as for that, by Americans.

The story begins with a description of Glenmore and Port Maguire. Which of the two places is the more dirty or more uncomfortable is hard to judge. The introduction of one of the characters, Tim, begins in this way. When his grandmother gives him two pennies to buy two heads of cabbage, Tim appropriates one penny for candy, and only brings home one head of cabbage. That is Tim's start in life. His various adventures are then described. That portion of the story concludes when Tim becomes a rich man. The other part of the book is devoted to Ulick Hammer. Ulick wants to be a public benefactor. His efforts are violently opposed, and Ulick comes near being shut up in a lunatic asylum.

A Book on the Wallace Collection.*

There are so many books by well-known critics on famous collections of paintings which run either to a technical analysis of the artist's art or to the popular extreme of presenting bare fragmentary biographical notes that it is a matter of satisfaction to handle a work which achieves a middle course.

The subject of Mr. Miller's book is that great collection of paintings at Hertford House which was bequeathed to the British Nation in 1897 by Sir Richard Wallace's widow. The collection in its individual paintings is so typical of the greatest work that has been produced since the seventeenth century that a mere catalogue of the pictures would be eloquent. Mr. Miller, however, attempts nothing of the sort, nor does he, on the other hand, furnish stories of the pictures and their painters for mere popular reading. It is as though he had wandered about the gallery, setting down from time to time what particularly appealed to him, and then went home and turned out a few chapters on his most significant notes. He says in his introduction:

Among so much that is perfect of its kind the eye is apt to wander aimlessly and to secure no very distinct impressions, and on this account attention is focused in these pages upon some two dozen of the 761 works which adorn the walls. In making the selection of masterpieces here reproduced care has been taken to choose examples that, when reduced to the size of these pages, shall lose none of their character and effect from this necessary compression.

The author has also done his best, so far as is compatible with popular taste, to give examples of schools as well as of individual artists, so that the volume, if one takes into account only its plates, represents the same character of relationship to the Wallace collection as that collection does to the whole age and field of art from which it was drawn.

The chapters are well-written, independent essays, each dealing biographically and technically with a separate artist, while the whole is introduced by an article on "The Great Painters of the Eighteenth Century." The subjects are Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Romney, Greuze, Fragonard, Meissonier, Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A., Ferdinand Heilbuth, Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, De Hooch, Hobbema, Horace Vernet, and Paul Delaroche, all of whose work is illustrated by one or more excellent reproductions. Mr. Miller's text, whether expository, analytical, or merely biographical, is well constructed and shows evidence of having been produced with the same care and choice in selection which characterizes his artistic appreciation in the selection of his subjects.

History by Biography.

Several publishers have recently utilized the valuable function of biography in the study of history by arranging either a series of American biographies in such a form that the history of the country might incidentally be studied or by presenting a historical index to biographies already published with the same end in view. A series along these lines has now been begun by James Pott & Co., the first volumes of which, by Margherita A. Hamm, is called "The Builders of the Republic." This volume portrays the twenty-five great Americans to whom the world is indebted for the United States, among them being, of course, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jay, Hancock, Morris, Schuyler, Wayne, Jones, and Madison. The book is illustrated with portraits and views which, as far as possible, are reproduced from hitherto unemployed sources.

*THE FOUNDING OF FORTUNES. By Jane Barlow. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 362. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

*OBSERVATIONS IN THE WALLACE COLLECTION. By Hugh Stokes. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. 302. With 16 full-page plates in color. In the Wallace Collection. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2.50 net.

HARPER'S CHRISTMAS NEWS

THE MAID-AT-ARMS

The Maid-at-Arms, by Robert W. Chambers, is an ideal book for Christmas giving. It is a buoyant story, alive, pulsing, brimming with enthusiasm—just the kind of story for Christmas—and for a permanent place among one's *best* novels. The illustrations are by Howard Chandler Christy. The story is of love and adventure in days just before the Revolution.

WINSLOW PLAIN

Regarding this new novel, *Winslow Plain*, the literary editor of a daily paper writes to the author as follows: "I am taking the unusual step of sending you my notice of *Winslow Plain*. I did not say near as much as I felt for I fear that is impossible. I laughed over your book until my wife was worried. Also I wept a little over some of it. How a woman ever got so into the heart of a boy is beyond my ken. It is the best story of its kind ever written." Winslow Plain is by Sarah P. McLean Greene, the author of "Flood Tide."

THE REFLECTIONS OF AMBROSINE

The Reflections of Ambrosine is the new novel by the author of the "Visits of Elizabeth"—a novel with the same daringly brilliant observations upon various phases of present day social life and so on that made "Elizabeth" so widely read and talked about in two continents. *The Reflections of Ambrosine* has enough witty philosophy in its pages to make a Christmas day merry—if it were the only present.

WILL CARLETON'S NEW POEMS

There may be a few readers who are not familiar with Will Carleton's poems—"Betsy and I Are Out," "Over the Hills to the Poor House," etc., etc. Such poems as Will Carleton writes are classics in their appeal to the *hearts* of men and women—to the simple, homely emotions that go deeper than words—to the feelings of real pathos and humor that few writers in a generation can arouse. One of the few is Will Carleton. His new book of poems, *Songs of Two Centuries*, is an ideal gift for Christmas time.

ISTAR OF BABYLON

Another volume to give for Christmas is Margaret Horton Potter's *Istar of Babylon*—a novel of Biblical times and characters — telling the wonderful story of Pagan times as "Ben Hur" tells the story of the time of Christ. It is a story told with rarest interest and charm — a splendid gift.

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Winthrop Marvin's Account of Its Era of Glory, Its Decline and Renascence.*

AFTER a glorious past which brought it to the first position among the nations, and a lamentable decline in which it almost reached the vanishing point, Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin now sees in the American merchant marine signs which indicate that the days of its renewed prosperity may be close at hand. He is one of the best known writers on this subject to point out that something else than the ravages of the Alabama, the substitution of iron for wood in ship construction, and possibly the influence of navigation laws may have influenced the almost total disappearance from the seas of the splendid fleet of American-built ships which carried the Stars and Stripes to every clime.

He shows that the decline set in years before the civil war, and that while this was coincident with the withdrawal of National protection of this industry, at the same time there were great economic changes taking place. American investors, in short, were, he says, discovering that money put into railroads and other industries in the Western States gave a far larger return than money put in ships which came into competition with the vessels of all other nations. New England, ever the home of American shipping, turned from the sea to the land, amassing fortunes far greater than any that had been wrested from the ocean. But now, says Mr. Marvin, expansion has taken the place of internal development. The railroads, he says, have all been built and our house has been put in order, and American capital is looking outward rather than inward for its returns and finding once again in shipping a source of great revenue. Mr. Marvin continues:

Enterprise and wealth are available for that ocean adventure in which the Americans of the first half of the nineteenth century so conspicuously excelled the less bold and tenacious merchants and mariners of Europe. It is profoundly significant that the greatest shipping enterprise which the world has ever known is the work of American capital. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's purchase of the Leyland Line of Atlantic steamers, and then his startling combination of this and several other British concerns with the International Navigation Company, has shocked Europe almost like a declaration of war. Yet this mighty stroke of financial statesmanship has had no immediate effect in increasing American tonnage. Only four of the hundred or more vessels in the Morgan combination hold a United States registry—the four American transatlantic liners St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Philadelphia. The others fly a foreign flag and are at the beck and call of a foreign Government. The American people are interested in and delighted by Mr. Morgan's vast undertaking, but they are not satisfied that American money and financial skill should thus go merely to the upbuilding of alien sea power. Nor in all probability are Mr. Morgan himself and his associates. It is likely that their full plan, their final purpose, has not yet been disclosed.

Equally significant of the coming growth of the American merchant marine, in the opinion of this author, is the launching of the first seven-masted schooner for the coastwise trade, a branch of our shipping industry which, in striking contrast to foreign trade, has shown a steady and amazing growth and is too often neglected in considerations of this subject. When people speak of the American merchant marine in the days of its glory, they think of Archangel and Bordeaux and Canton and Madras and of the long roads leading thither across the deep sea—of western ocean packets close reefed among the icebergs, great clippers slipping down the trade winds, whalemen striking their giant quarry a thousand leagues from land. The thought is of remoteness, of almost illimitable distances, of perils braved in alien climes beneath strange constellations, for it is ever true of humankind that it is the thing far off that enchains the imagination.

Our own horizon, once known, becomes prosaic, and fancy loves to turn to the wonderful things that may lie beyond. Thus the larger half of the American merchant fleet has almost no annals of its own, although it is now many times the largest and most efficient fleet of domestic carriers in the world. It dates back to the Mayflower. Until after the Revolution the sea was the favorite means of communication between the States, and in spite of the construction of canals and highways, and later of railroads, the coastwise trade has steadily developed, and it has been protected by stringent navigation laws. The United States has a coast line of 5,000 miles and the trade on either ocean is one of magnificent distances.

From Boston to New York the distance is a little less than that from Hull to Hamburg. From Portland to Savannah the most direct sea route is 971 miles, while from Plymouth to Lisbon it is only 755 miles, and from Portland to Key West the distance is 1,400 miles, or more than the 1,383 from London to Kronstadt, in Russia. The typical coasting vessel is not a scow or a hulk, ill-rigged, ill-manned, shaky and leaky, crawling from port to port when the wind serves, but a seagoing schooner of two, three, four, five, six, and soon to be of seven masts, or a fine modern steamer. This trade goes on all the year round, and is not suspended in Winter, as is the coasting trade in many European countries. Here, says the author, is a nursery for seamen who, as was shown in the Spanish war, can be drawn upon by the navy in time of need, forming in themselves a large and efficient naval reserve that is a source of National strength. The author tells how the schooner was a pure American invention, the first being launched appropriately at Gloucester, and was already the favorite rig at the time of the Revolution.

But it was not until 1862 that a four-masted schooner was seriously considered, although the experiment seems to have been tried earlier on the great lakes. Then came the first ocean five-masted schooner, the Governor Ames, launched at Waldboro, of 1,778 tons. She rounded the Horn and was successfully employed in Pacific commerce and returned to New England after a celebrated voyage. For eight or nine years she was the only vessel of her kind afloat, but in 1898 from Maine yards came two more of her kind, but of about 2,400 tons. In 1900 there came the first of the six-masted schooners, the Eleanor A. Percy of Bath, 3,401 gross tons, and the George W. Wells of Boston, 2,970 tons. By a strange twist of fate these two gigantic schooners, the only six-masted sailing ships afloat, collided one night off Cape Cod, but both were saved. These large powerful schooners, with their range of masts 170 feet in height and vast sweep of their fore-and-aft canvas, are capable of genuine steamer speed in fair winds. The Wells from Philadelphia to Havana made the run of more than 1,000 miles from the Delaware Breakwater to the Morro in six days, and, returning, loaded an immense cargo of railroad ties at Brunswick, Ga., and four days after sailing stood in by Sandy Hook. But the greatest schooner of all and one of the most extraordinary vessels ever planned, is the new seven-master of steel, the Thomas W. Lawson, constructed last Winter from designs of B. B. Crowninshield of Boston. Mr. Marvin says:

She is undoubtedly the forerunner of a new fleet of sailing freighters under the American flag. It is expected that she will carry 7,000 or 8,000 tons of coal, as compared with the 5,000 of the six-masted wooden schooners Wells and Percy. But though she will convey 2,000 or 3,000 more tons of cargo, she will require only two more men than the six-masters, or sixteen in all. A square rigged ship of her length would have a crew of forty. The seven lower masts and the bowsprit are steel tubes; the masts are 155 feet long and the wooden topmasts 90 feet. These seven spars will carry the enormous area of 43,000 square feet of canvas. Her double steel bottom can receive 1,200 tons of water ballast, and as the great schooners in the coal trade usually carry a cargo only one way, this water ballast, that costs nothing, is an important consideration.

Mr. Marvin says that his book is the result of twenty years' work in the collection of material and the study of the subject, and its pages bear out this suggestion. It shows the result of great industry and painstaking work born of a love of the subject. The mass of statistical information embodied in the work is so great that it is well the author not only gives the history of the American merchant marine, but its romance also, and the two are skillfully interwoven. But there is something more in the book—an argument for ship subsidies so strongly stated that it must take a high place in the history of this controversial subject. Those who do not agree with Mr. Marvin's views on the advisability of subsidizing ocean lines may nevertheless find the book interesting because of the out-of-the-way information it contains.

*"THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE: Its History and Romance from 1620 to 1902. By Winthrop L. Marvin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $2.

Love Letters.*

Genevieve is a young wife, and separated for the time being from her husband. He is probably an officer in the navy and in service. She is at first very miserable, for she adores her Henry. She has for friend Lily, and both have a liking for art. As the two have some means at their command, they arrange a visit to England and France. Genevieve writes many letters to her absent Henry. She calls him, "Her dear heart," "Mein hertzen," "Cheri," "Mon mari."

This correspondence is neatly and nicely worked out. Young married women whose lords and masters are away might copy these epistles to the improvement of their style. There never can be anything monotonous about a genuine love letter. On board the steamer the two young women meet Mr. Wood and Sir Lionel Bedford. Lily pairs off with Mr. Wood. Sir Lionel, who is a well-bred man, becomes the fast friend of Genevieve.

Arriving in England, Sir Lionel takes charge of the Americans. He introduces Genevieve and Lily to his own family. Their welcome is a surprise. Of course the Americans are well dressed. Then the party goes to France, and the author is quite at home in Paris.

Poor Sir Lionel! He fell in love with Genevieve, but he was a thorough gentleman. She had never given him the least encouragement. Then the Englishman was taken ill and died. Of course Genevieve was much distressed.

Finally Henry returns, and then there is happiness for the young wife. As a love episode the story is singularly pleasing, and naturally described. Of course Lily marries, and the conclusion is a happy one.

A Play by Pinero.

R. H. Russell publishes Arthur W. Pinero's "Iris" in a handy and pretty book. Some of Pinero's plays, particularly "The Benefit of the Doubt" and "Trelawny of the Wells," are as interesting in the reading as some of the best novels. Quite so much cannot be said for "Iris," many passages in the text of which do not bear well the close inspection of the reader. Yet "Iris" has an appreciable literary quality, if its subject is disagreeable, and Mr. Russell has given it a fine setting.

*"SOME LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN WOMAN CONCERNING LOVE AND OTHER THINGS. By Sarah Biddle. Cloth. Pp. 194. Illustrated. Philadelphia: International Printing Company.

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QUERIES.

KATHLEEN RYAN, 960 Trinity Avenue, New York City: "Kindly inform me who wrote, and when,

"'Oh! let me like a soldier fall.'"

The author is Edward Fitzball, the English dramatic author, (1792-1873.) The line occurs in his libretto of "Maritana," written in 1845, and produced, with music by William Vincent Wallace, at Drury Lane, on Nov. 15 of that year.

"S. R. S.," 322 East Thirteenth Street, New York City: "What is the correct pronunciation of Nietzsche? Where does this line occur:

"'Affection beamed from one eye and calculation shone from the other.'"

Nietzsche is pronounced "neesche"; the last syllable is short and unaccented. For the quotation in question see the eighth chapter of Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit": "Mrs. Todgers stood for some moments gazing at the sisters, (the Misses Peecksniffs,) with affection beaming in one eye and calculation shining out of the other."

"AMATEUR," Union League Club, New York City: "Who was the G. L. Way who published in 1796 a translation of the twelfth and thirteenth century 'Fabliaux' of Le Grand? His name does not occur in the Dictionary of National Biography."

Gregory Lewis Way, born in 1754, died April 26, 1799, was the second son of Lewis Way. He was a very cultivated man, and formed a choice collection of books, portions of which were sold at Sotheby's in 1823 and 1824. Many of his rarest books are now in New York private libraries. His version of Le Grand's tales, edited by George Ellis, illustrated with wood cuts by Bewick, first appeared in 1796, in two volumes. There is another edition, in three volumes, bearing the date of 1815.

R. S. THOMPSON, Holland House, New York City: "Who is 'Fighting Attie' in Bulwer's novel, 'Paul Clifford'?"

The Duke of Wellington.

F. A. DOWSON, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Is there an English translation of Barbey d'Aurevilly's 'Du Dandysme et de G. Brummell'? I have the third edition, Paris, 1879. How old are Christmas cards?"

Dent & Co. published in London in 1897 an English version of Barbey's curious work the translation being by Douglas Ainslee. An American edition was issued in Boston by Copeland & Day. The Rev. Edward Bradley (Cuthbert Bede) was the designer of the first printed Christmas card. He entered Durham College in 1845, and at the end of his first year sent designs of a picture card to Mr. Lambert, a Newcastle printer, to be printed for private circulation at Christmas and New Year's Day among his friends. These cards were again issued for Bradley in 1846 and 1847. Toward the end of the latter year the first Christmas cards ever offered for sale were placed upon the market by Bradley's printer. There seems no doubt that the author of "Verdant Green" was the first to design a pictorial card for Christmas greetings.

"GEORGIA," 607 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "Can you give me the titles, with authors' names, of the best fiction descriptive of Georgia scenes and people? Also the best history of that State?"

R. M. Johnston's "Dukesborough Tales," (D. Appleton & Co., cloth, $1; paper, 50 cents,) Johnston's "Old Mark Langston," (Harper & Brothers, $1,) Johnston's "Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk," (Harper's, $1.25,) Johnston's "Widow Guthrie," (Appleton, $1.50,) Johnston's "The Primes and Their Neighbors," (Appleton, $1.25,) Johnston's "Mr. Fortner's Marital Claims," (Appleton, 50 cents,) Johnston's "Old Times in Middle Georgia," (The Macmillan Company, $1.50,) "Georgia Scenes, by a Native Georgian," (Harpers, $1.25,) J. C. Harris's "Uncle Remus," (Appleton, $2,) Harris's "Nights with Uncle Remus," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50,) Harris's "Mingo and Other Sketches," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) Harris's "Free-Joe and Other Georgian Sketches," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1,) Harris's "Daddy Jake," (The Century Company, $1.25,) Harris's "Balaam and His Master," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25,) Harris's "On the Plantation," (Appleton, $1.50,) Harris's "Uncle Remus and His Friends," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50,) Harris's "Stories of Georgia," (American Book Company, 60 cents,) Harris's "Sister Jane," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50,) Miss Woolson's "Rodman, the Keeper," (Harper's, $1,) Miss Woolson's "Castle Nowhere," (Harper's, $1,) Charles C. Jones's "Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.) The foregoing works embrace "the best fiction descriptive of Georgia." For an excellent history of the State see Joel Chandler Harris's "Georgia," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.) A more exhaustive work is C. C. Jones's "History of Georgia," (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., two volumes, $10.) Recent works on Georgia include "The Story of Georgia and the Georgia People, 1732 to 1860," (published by the author, G. G. Smith, in Macon, Ga., $3,) "The Reconstruction of Georgia," by E. C. Woolley, (the Macmillan Company, $1,) and "Miscellanies of Georgia," by A. H. Chappell, (published by J. T. Deenan, 124 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., $2.)

"ELAINE," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Is there not an earlier occurrence of the following thought in Tennyson's 'In Memoriam':

"''Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all'?"

William Congreve's comedy, "The Way of the World," produced in 1700, has the following:

"'Tis better to be left than never to have been loved," (Act. II., Scene I.)

"A. B. A.," Short Hills, N. J.: "Did not Green, the English historian, write a 'Compendium' of England?"

J. R. Green, in conjunction with his wife, Alice S. Green, wrote "A Short Geography of the British Islands," first published in 1889, to be had from The Macmillan Company for 90 cents.

PHILIP JAMES O'NEIL, 73 Congress Street, Cohoes, N. Y.: "Please name a book giving information concerning Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame."

"Ethan Allen, the Rabbi Hood of Vermont," by Henry Hall, (D. Appleton & Co., $1.)

"FIFINE," 29 East Twenty-first Street, New York City: "Who is the author of 'Fifine at the Fair'?"

ates," 1845, No. V. Browning, it is said, admitted to Walter Thornbury that Wordsworth was "The Lost Leader." In a letter written to the Rev. A. B. Grosart, the poet said: "I did in my hasty youth presume to use the great and venerated personality of Wordsworth as a sort of painter's model, one from which this or the other particular feature may be selected or turned to account; had I intended more, above all, such a boldness as portraying the entire man, I should not have talked about 'handfuls of silver and bits of riband.' These never influenced the change of politics in the great poet, whose defection, nevertheless, accompanied as it was by a regular face-about of his special party, was to my juvenile apprehension, and even mature consideration, an event to deplore."

AUGUSTINE M. O'NEIL, 756 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In answer to the recent 'Appeal' of 'P.,' 30 Winans Street, East Orange, N. J., the following is respectfully submitted:

"'Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?'—Horace.
("'What censure or measure should there be to the regret for so noble a man?'")

"R. S. T.," 620 Eighth Avenue, New York City: "Where can I secure Carlyle's 'Wotton Reinfred,' said to be his only attempt at fiction? I have a copy of Goldwin Smith's 'Foundation of the American Colonies,' 1861. Is this not his first work?"

"Wotton Reinfred" is included in "The Last Words of Thomas Carlyle," (D. Appleton & Co., $1.75.) Goldwin Smith's "Foundation of the American Colonies," 1861, is his third publication, having been preceded by an "Inaugural Lecture at Oxford," 1859, and "Concerning Doubt," (anonymous,) 1861.

"MISS PHYLLIS R.," 208 West Forty-third Street, New York City: "Kindly give me a list of Barham's works."

"Look at the Clock," 1830; "Ingoldsby Legends," first series, 1840; second series, 1842; third series, 1847; "Some Account of My Cousin Nicholas," 1841; and "Ingoldsby Lyrics," 1881. His "Life and Letters," edited by R. H. D. Barham, appeared in 1870. In addition, he assisted J. G. Gorton in the compilation of a "Biographical Dictionary," 1828, and contributed to Blackwood's Magazine, John Bull, The Globe, Literary Gazette, London Chronicle, and New Monthly Magazine.

Appeals to Readers.

"P. J. McF.," 33 East Seventeenth Street, New York City: "Can any of your readers tell me to which of Napoleon's Marshals the following anecdote relates, and where I may read of it: The French Army, while on parade one day in a village, was interrupted in their drilling by an old white-haired peasant, who demanded to know where he could find his son, M. ——, who had left home years before to join the army. The son turned out to be the Marshal who was in command of the troops at that very place. The son embraced the father, and immediately ordered the whole command to salute the old man. I have been unable to find the anecdote, which, however, I learn is well authenticated."

"H. S. G.," 22 Desbrosses Street, New York City: "Will some one kindly inform me where I can secure a copy of 'Louise Skyo'? I do not know whether the title of the book is spelled correctly, but this is as near as I can come to it."

"MRS. GEORGE B. K.," 306 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "Who is the author of 'I sometimes think that it were best to leave the Lord alone'? This quotation was printed at the time of Cecil Rhodes's death."

Rare Books at Bangs's.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold last week in their Fifth Avenue auction rooms an interesting collection of rare and beautiful books, including many uncommon items from the Aldine and Elsevir presses. One of the most important items in the sale was the first edition of Goethe's "Faust," in the original boards, as first issued. This was secured by Ernest D. North for $140. Other prices of interest were as follows:

Lot 26—Bible in Greek, Aldine Press, 1518, first printed edition of the Bible in Greek, crimson levant morocco, by De Coverly, $115. Bought by "Street."

Lot 203—Barham's "Ingoldsby Legends," 1840-7, three volumes, original cloth, uncut, earliest issues, $72. Bought by Ernest D. North.

Lot 234—Robert Browning's copy of the "Satires" of Persius, Drummond's translation, London, 1808, with Browning's autograph on the title page, $57.50. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lot 282—Dekker's "Satiro-Mastrix," 1602, first edition, calf extra, $120. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 367—Fénélon's "Avantures de Telemaque," Paris, 1717, first edition, with the original copyright patent added, three volumes in all, crimson levant morocco, $135. Bought by Mr. Dalton.

Lot 397—Galileo's "Dialago," 1632, original edition, vellum, $180. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 429—FitzGerald's "Rubaiyat." Grolier Club, 1895, $110. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 430—Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," Grolier Club, 1858, two volumes, $105. Bought by J. O. Wright & Co.

Lot 438—Bury's "Philobiblon," Grolier Club, 1889, three volumes, $75. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Lot 437—"Short Hand List of English Plays," Grolier Club, 1888, not a regular publication of the club, $60. Bought by Mr. Harris.

Lot 506—Pascal's "Pensées," 1670, Longpierre's copy of the first edition, in black morocco, by Boyet, $60. Bought by Ernest D. North.

Lot 522—Rabelais's "Oeuvres," 1547, first edition of the first three books, $130. Bought by Mr. Tinkler.

Lot 548—Shelley's "St. Irvyne," 1811, first edition, original half binding, $65. Bought by George D. Smith.

Lot 574—Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata," Paris, 1812, printed on vellum by Didot, two volumes, brown levant morocco, by Bauchman, $160. Bought by "Adolph."

Lot 575—Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers," 1827, first edition, large paper, boards, uncut, (name written on title page,) $137. Bought by Edwin A. Dunham.

Lot [illegible]—Sowerby's "An Interesting

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
30 West 30th Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF FORTHCOMING SALES:

Part I. of the extensive and valuable library of the late HON. JOHN R. REID, of Babylon, N. Y., Dec. 3, 4 and 5, 1902, at 3 and 7:30 P. M.

The BURBANK COLLECTION of Books, Autographs, Playbills, etc. (mainly relating to the Drama), containing many choice and rare items, Dec. 9, 10 and 11, 1902, at 7:30 P. M.

The sale of Part VII. of the famous collection of the late THOMAS J. McKEE will soon be definitely announced.

The Catalogue of Part I. (complete in 3 parts) of the particularly choice collection of the late PETER GILSEY is now in press.

The Sale of the Books, Manuscripts and Autographs from the private library of JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER will take place in January, 1903.

Other sales of interesting private collections now in preparation.

The MOTHER GOOSE PAINT BOOK
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The greatest novelty of the season for the little ones. Firmly attached to the cover of every book is *a box of bright colored paints and a good brush*, ready for the children to color up the clear outline sketches, while on opposite page appears the famous Mother Goose Rhymes.
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At the Sign of the Lamb, Cor. Sixth Av.

WANTED—A copy of "THE LOST TRIBES," by Rev. Joseph Wild, published by James Miller, 522 Pearl St. W. B. CLARKE, Boston, Mass.

MALLOCK'S DOUBTS.

The Rev. John White Chadwick Reviews His Recent Work on Religion.*

MR. MALLOCK is nothing if not brilliant and ingenious in his thought, lively and interesting in his style, but he would be more satisfactory if we felt more sure of his reality. We appear to be dealing with a mind which is fascinated by the intellectual problems of religion much more than it is engrossed with religion as a spiritual power. There was something histrionic in the temper of Mr. Mallock's uncle, Hurrell Froude, who shared with Newman and Keble a distinguished prominence in the earlier stages of the Oxford Movement, and the nephew seems inclined to better his instructions. It is ever his delight to say some startling thing, to put this or that opponent "in a hole," to present unpalatable conclusions as things not to be escaped. All of his characteristic traits, except the tendency to lubricity, which he has manifested more than once, arrive at forcible expression in the pages of his latest book.

The object of the book is to present theistic religion generally as a system worthy of reasonable acceptance. The argument is specially addressed to readers who desire to assent to a theistic doctrine, but find it difficult to do so in the face of what appears to be the verified facts of science. The attempt is made to justify a theistic doctrine while accepting the facts of science. But a scientific justification is not attempted, neither a philosophical justification, nor a theological. We have the theologians represented as fighting the devil of science with scientific fire and getting the worst of it; at making concessions which they cannot make without being landed in intellectual confusion. The ground is cleared by defining religion as assent to "a living God, who is worthy of our religious emotion," to the freedom of man's will, and to the doctrine of a future life. As the argument proceeds, more seems to be drawn out of this definition than is originally put into it. There is much insistence on God's externality to the world. Indeed, we are assured that the difference of the contending parties is no longer a difference between materialists and spiritualists but a difference between dualists and monists. It is the cause of the dualists that is protagorized by Mr. Mallock. Materialism he regards as having received its quietus from Spencer's doctrine of the unknowable, but from this event religion has, we are told, reaped no advantage whatever.

Two recent volumes of religious apologetics are taken as examples of the methods of theologians who are endeavoring to meet the attack of science on religion with scientific weapons. They are both written by Roman Catholics. Their arguments for immortality are first considered, and then their arguments for the freedom of the will. These are convicted of utter worthlessness. The free will problem is considered under five different aspects, two of these in chapters of great force, "The Determinism of Psychology" and "The Determinism of Matter." Prof. William James's "Dilemma of Determinism" in his "Will to Believe," seems to us worth considering in this connection, but, possibly, Mr. Mallock would consider it as presenting an experimental aspect not so very different from that to which he himself eventually comes round. Chapters follow on the scientific and philosophic aspects of theism.

No proof of purpose or wisdom can be found in the order of the cosmos, nor does the process of evolution suggest either purpose, or wisdom, or love for individuals in the Supreme Mind. In short, "the ordinary theistic argument wholly fails in its attempt to deduce a theistic God from the facts of the universe." There is no brighter chapter in the book than that which carries the war into the camp of the new apologetics of idealism. Especially delightful is the analysis of Mr. James Ward's idea that the reality of the world is in the agreement of men's various apprehensions. Mr. Ward uses the sun for his illustration. Mr. Mallock finds a mutton chop more savory.

The chop is merely a concept abstracted from a number of percepts. Suppose ten men to have these percepts. If the chop has externally no real existence, how can this concept be appropriated by one man of the ten so as to rob the nine other men of their percepts! "And what is the process that takes place in the spirit of the tenth man when, by appropriating the general concept, he destroys his own percept also!" This excellent fooling will of course suggest to the reader the "coxcombs who vanish Berkeley by a grin." But Mr. Mallock has not forgotten the quotation and is ready to defend Berkeley at the expense of the new idealists. For Berkeley maintained, with Spencer, the externality of the cause of our perceptions. "What the new idealists do with the doctrine of Berkeley and Spencer is to look at it carefully as though it were a glass of beer, and then seek to improve it by turning it upside down."

All this is very entertaining, but what is the conclusion of the matter? Mr. Mallock's success is remarkable so long as he is only endeavoring to convict the scientific and philosophical apologists of foolishness. But what has he to give us where they fail? A practical synthesis of contradictories. "In asserting the truth of religion we must assert a doctrine absolutely opposed to the doctrines of science, which we are compelled to accept." We are comforted with the assurance that there is a similar assertion of contradictories underlying our belief in everything. But to justify a belief in contradictories some practical grounds are requisite. There are such in religion. We must have religion in Mr. Mallock's sense of the word for the orderly and comfortable conduct of life. It is reasonable to acquiesce in the co-existence of two orders of being, which are not reconcilable in terms of science. To this complexion have we come at length, and its blush is much the same as that of Prof. William James's "pragmatism" in his recent varieties of religious belief. A good many will no doubt rejoice in such a recommendation of religion, but some will repudiate it utterly, having perhaps in mind the warning of Carlyle: "Go to perdition if thou must. But with a lie in thy mouth! By the Eternal Maker, No!".

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*"RELIGION AS A CREDIBLE DOCTRINE: A Study of the Fundamental Difficulty. By W. H. Mallock. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-297. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.00 net.

The Variorum FitzGerald.

The new "variorum and definitive" edition of the writing of Edward FitzGerald, which Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. publish here, comprises seven volumes. George Bentham is the editor, and he contributes personal and literary notes, and a bibliography. There is a preface by Edmund Gosse. The contents of the volumes will be as follows:

I.—First edition text of the Omar Rubáiyat, (1859;) "Sálámán and Absál," an allegory from the Persian of Jami, (1856;) "Euphranor," a dialogue on youth, first (1851) edition.

II.—Omar's Rubáiyat, second (1868) edition readings; "Sálámán and Absál," (second edition, 1871;) "Euphranor," (second edition, 1855;) "Agamemnon," from Aeschylus, first edition.

III.—Textual changes of the third and fourth editions of the Rubáiyat, 1872 and 1879; also the fifth, or posthumous, edition, 1887, edited by William Aldis Wright; third edition of "Sálámán and Absál," 1879; the 1882 edition of "Euphranor: A May Day Conversation at Cambridge;" second edition of "Agamemnon," 1876.

IV.—Six dramas of Calderon freely translated, 1853.

V.—"The Mighty Magician." "Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made Of," and "Polonius: A Collection of Wise Saws and Modern Instances."

VI.—"Sea Words and Phrases Along the Suffolk Coast;" "A Birdseye View of Farriduddin Attar's Bird Parliament;" "The Downfall and Death of King Oedipus," from Sophocles.

VII.—Miscellany, including "The Two Generals," "Bredfield Hall," "Translation from Petrarch," "The Meadows in Spring," "Chronomoros," "Introduction to Readings in Crabbe," "Obituary Sketch of the Rev. George Crabbe," "Memoir of Bernard Barton," "Percival Stockdale and Baldock Black Horse," &c.

Three hundred and fifty sets are printed, of which, however, only 300 are offered to the public. The type was made expressly for this edition, and all the composition and presswork have been in charge of De Vinne. Twenty-seven sets are on Japan vellum, 100 on hand-made paper, the rest on machine-made paper of a high quality.

Some Magazines.

The prospectus of The Booklover's Magazine does not go very far into the future, as the nature of much of the material of this periodical depends on current events. The January number, however, offers an estimate of Charles Dickens by Andrew Lang, together with an article entitled "Contemporary French Fiction," (in French,) by Edouard Rod. The art features include a portrait of the Queen of Holland, in color, and two specimens of Heller's work, all suitable for framing. There will also be portraits of Bismarck and of President Roosevelt, the latter on horseback.

The editor of Conkey's Home Journal has prepared for the coming year a scheme of articles which includes papers by well-known writers on almost every subject which concerns the home or in which are combined domestic art and utility. These include material on interior decoration, home millinery and dressmaking, embroidery, all illustrated by photographs taken from well-selected models. A feature of the coming year will be a series of papers on "How to Raise Pets," prepared especially for juvenile readers by Mrs. Marguerite B. Argold.

The latest number of The Literary Collector contains as illustrated articles "The Chap-Book and Its Outgrowths," by Theo. L. De Vinne; "The Reflections of a Book-Lover," by A. H. J.; "Some Addenda to Kitton's 'Dickensiana,'" by C. F. Carty; Part II. of "American Book Auction Rooms" and "London Bibliographical Letter," by Alfred W. Pollard. The usual features, "Collector's Guide" and "Query and Comment," are as entertaining and instructive as ever.

A Napoleon Romance.*

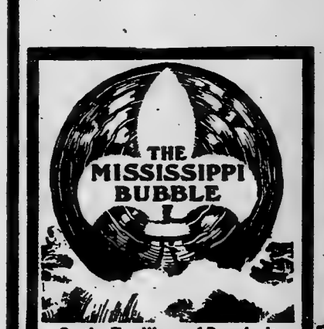
In spite of the fact that historical novels ought to be condemned for the amount of damage they do to historical accuracy, still now and then one comes across a historical novel which is so delightful that he would fain blink over the bristling historical inconsistencies. Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews has constructed a fabrication using poor Napoleon as a cornerstone. One can hardly forgive her this, for the book might just as well have dealt with an imaginary Emperor in an imaginary country, and the story would have been equally as interesting without dragging that much abused Corsican out of his narrow grave. Conspiracy is at the bottom of her story, but not a drop of blood is spilled. Indeed, not a sabre clanks throughout the book, and the sword is never unsheathed—a nice, good, clean story that rolls along charmingly and ends happily.

Mrs. Andrews has declined to accept the Duke of Reichstadt as Napoleon's child. One Norah Fitzgerald, she calmly tells us, was the daughter of the Emperor, and the ill-starred Duke was only a changeling, and really the son of Gen. Fitzgerald, an Irishman by birth, but a loyal friend and follower of Napoleon. Talleyrand is the moving light in the great conspiracy to establish this young Empress on the throne, which is the basis for the story. One of his assistants is young Michael Ney, son of Gen. Ney, also of Napoleon's army. Michael is sent to Ireland, where Fitzgerald, his sons, and Norah live in their great castle, and instead of preparing the madcap Norah for future honors, young Ney, as is proper and human, falls in love with her. The rest one must read to know. Suffice to say history does not recall the existence of pretty Norah, and so Mrs. Andrews very wisely pitches her documents in evidence into the sea, leaving her pretty heroine to live happily with the man she loves above an Empire. A word should be said about Mr. Yohn's illustrations. It is not often one finds anything so dainty and fine that also fits the text so admirably as do these.

*VIVE L'EMPEREUR. By Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews. Illustrated by F. C. Yohn. 12mo. Pp. 157. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

BEST SELLING BOOK

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On the Top Wave of Popularity

"'The Mississippi Bubble,' the love story of historic John Law, by EMERSON HOUGH, is one of the truly great romances. It is truth and art combined."—*The Boston Journal.*

MISS GILDER, editor of *The Critic*, says: "It is one of the best novels that has come out of America in many a day."

"It has to be a remarkably worthy piece of work which will stand the test of the publicity given in advance to 'The Mississippi Bubble.' The extensive heralding of this book was well warranted, being no more than it deserved."—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*



Hearts Courageous

THE magnificent success of Miss Rives' novel, "HEARTS COURAGEOUS" must be ascribed to the fact that every reader praises and recommends it.

"To Miss Rives it has remained to go behind the walls of Independence Hall and write dramatically 'Hearts Courageous,' the real story of the signing."—*Denver Republican.*

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Molly Elliot Seawell's longest novel

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N. Y. Journal: "'Francezka' is a story of absorbing interest, told with a vigor suggestive of the elder Dumas."

N.Y. Mail & Express: "Molly Elliot Seawell has achieved a triumph in 'Francezka.'"

"'Francezka' has in it many of the elements that make Scott so widely read."—*Phila. No. American.*

"Miss Seawell has done something better with her characters in 'Francezka' than merely to take them at breakneck speed through a series of threatened destructions."—*The New York Times.*

THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; winds southwest to west.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,505. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.—34 Pages, Magazine Supplement and Financial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ODELL PLEADS FOR REPUBLICAN HARMONY

He Denounces Partisans Who Criticise Mayor Low.

SENATOR PLATT NOT PRESENT

The Governor Tells Republican Club Diners There Is Something Wrong in the City.

Gov. Odell on the occasion of the victory dinner given in his honor last night at the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue, first amazed and then won the hearty applause of his hearers in a straight-from-the-shoulder blunt address. He predicted danger for the Republican Party in the next National election if the members of the party in this State cannot settle their differences. He denounced the Republicans who criticise Mayor Low and the work done by Col. Partridge. He intimated that there had been treachery, and pointed to Democratic members of the Fusion ticket as responsible for sins attributed to the municipal administration. He invited Fusion support without referring to the Citizens' Union.

Noticable among the absentees was Senator Thomas C. Platt. Louis Stern, President of the Club, presided. To his right was the Governor and to his left Lieut.-Gov.-elect Frank W. Higgins. Others at the speakers' table were Justice Blanchard, H. B. Coman, Ernest Hall. J. T. O'Brien, Robert C. Morris, William A. Keener, E. A. Bond, and Col. J. J. McCook.

President Stern, in introducing the Governor, said that it was due to his splendid administration that he was re-elected and largely because the farmers had rallied to the support of the distinguished guest, believing him honest and true. The Governor was welcomed with three cheers and a "tiger," the emblem of Tammany being disapproved by a storm of cries of "No tiger! He ate the beast!"

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

When Gov. Odell was allowed to begin his speech he said:

"I deeply appreciate this honor of meeting with you to exchange felicitations and congratulations on the result of the recent election. The result north of the Bronx was gratifying beyond measure. South of the Bronx—" (What the Governor said could not be heard.)

"But there were earnest Republicans in this city, [applause,] and their votes making up the 106,000 counted largely in the totals and aided materially in once again bringing success to the Republican Party. I don't like entirely to attribute the result to the Republicans, as I realize that there were many earnest Democrats who cast their lot with us and aided in giving to—us the victory we celebrate to-night. [Applause.]

"I may not understand some of the results, not only in the Greater New York, but in other parts of the State, but this misunderstanding reminds me of a story which seems to me to illustrate my sentiments about certain districts.

"There were two very good friends, Irishmen, and they were in charge of a gang of Italians working on a construction train. With the car loaded, the foreman waved the signal for the car to go ahead to a place on the embankment where filling was to be done. The train bumped into a rock and came to a standstill.

"'Mike,' cried the foreman to his friend, 'send me a half a dozen of your Dagoes to throw this rock down the embankment and out of our road.' Mike did as he was told, but the Italians could not remove the rock. Then the foreman called again on his friend, and the two, using the proper leverage, removed the rock. Then the foreman said, in tones of sorrow, to Mike:

"'To think of it! they make Popes of them.'

"So, when I have studied some of the returns from New York I am constrained to say, to think they make laborers of them. [Laughter and applause.] I want to add that I am casting no reflection on my friend Morris, who has shown himself intensely loyal to the Republican Party.

"There are a few thoughts and a few lessons that come to one in looking over the election returns. It will not do to attribute to the Mayor of New York the few votes we received, because he alone of all the elected Fusion candidates has kept his pre-election promises, to give to the city a non-partisan administration. He has sought to truly give an administration to the credit of this great municipality. There are those, with whom we are allied, of whom the same thing cannot be said. [Applause.]

"I need not mention to you the thousands of notices of the ice and snow departments; the personal tax on property which people did not own; the Bureau of Incumbrances with its petty annoyances and its failure to fill up the holes in your streets, and to give the street signs the people want. It is singular they discovered these failings a few weeks before the election.

"As to the Republican Police Commissioner, he has not, perhaps, acted wisely at all times, but no one has ever dreamed of accusing him of dishonesty, certainly not the selling of official positions. And yet we found the Police Department men at the election almost to a man Democratic adherents. The Republican Party has tried to give an honest administration, and if we do have a political power through the Police Department, only with annoyances, we had better not succeed in the city, but leave it to Tammany Hall.

"It would be better instead of criticising the Mayor on the street corners, for you Republicans to go and advise and help him with your moral support. There is something higher in our policies, the principles of the Republican Party, than mere place-hunting. The Republican Party does not depend on the parceling out of jobs, but goes to the people at large with the policy of the greatest good for the greatest number. The Republicans of New York State are not different from the Republicans of the rest of the country.

THE SO-CALLED CITY LEADER.

"There is evidently something wrong with our party system in the city. There need not be so much attention called to the so-called leader, but more to the Republican and indepdendent leaders. When defeated at the primaries, we should still remember to vote for our party's candidates.

"There is something besides winning at the primaries, as that will not win on election day. There are loyal men in the organization in this city, and I regret to say there are men who are not so loyal. There is room for only one Republican Party in the City of New York.

"When the Republicans decide on their local leaders let them not depend on the whim of any one leader. When the local leadership is won, let us drop our petty differences and disputes.

"I can conceive of nothing more disastrous to the Nation than a Democratic victory at the next Presidential election, and there is that very grave danger if we do not place Republicanism above sordidness and avarice. I assure you that the result at present seems and is very much in doubt. It behooves us to strengthen our party. It is no time now for fighting, but for getting together. [Applause.]

ELSBERG AND MORRIS TALK.

Senator Nathan Elsberg discussed the question of the large Democratic vote in the Greater New York and said that if the Republican Party wanted to win the votes of the people at the coming Mayoralty election the party would have to come down into the hearts of the people of New York and, instead of taking a very high stand above the people, the party leaders would have to come down and win votes.

Job E. Hedges spoke about the defeated candidate for Attorney General, Henry B. Coman. Mr. Hedges said that Mr. Coman might have received the nomination of the Prohibition Party and would have been elected if he had been willing to sink his self-respect and agree to certain quo warranto proceedings which a Prohibition candidate for Supreme Court Justice wanted him to bring. Mr. Hedges said that in Kings County, following the death of Supreme Court Justice Pratt, there was a question as to his successor. The Prohibition candidate for the place, Coleridge J. Hart, received 400 votes and claimed the election. Mr. Hedges stated that a telephone message was received by Candidate Coman that if he would allow quo warranto proceedings to be begun if elected he could have the Prohibition nomination for Attorney General. Mr. Coman said that if the matter came before him he would decide on the merits, and the result was that John Cunneen, the Democratic candidate, received the nomination of the Prohibition Party, whose votes elected him to office.

Mr. Hedges, in his humorous remarks, said:

"I don't believe in this place hunting. Just put yourself in the path of a political place, and when it comes to you express great surprise, as I have done on three occasions, and state that you are willing to make the sacrifice for your party."

Chairman Robert B. Morris of the Republican Executive Committee told of his attempts to reorganize the Republican Party in New York City, and the opposition he met among the party leaders. Mr. Morris said that with the same organization as this year the Republican voters won a great victory over Tammany Hall last year, and this year with the same organization the party candidates were defeated so far as New York County was concerned by 86,000 votes.

"It was precisely the same organization which won the victory over Tammany last year," said Chairman Morris," but the trouble was that we did not have the independent vote with the Republican party at the last election. There is a great independent vote in New York, and those are the votes the Republican organization needs. My plan was to organize in Congressional Districts and bring the election district leaders in closer contact with the voters. We must enlarge the Republican organization and attract the voters, and if we do this we will win Republican victories in the future."

MOSS COMPLIMENTS STURGIS.

Frank P. Moss was next called upon to speak. He said that there were two storm centres in this city, and they were the Police and Fire Departments. Mr. Moss complimented Commissioner Sturgis on the removal of Fire Chief Croker and also said that Secretary William Leary was entitled to credit for the manner in which the Fire Department had been conducted during Mayor Low's administration. Mr. Moss said he had received confidential information from police officers that there was blackmail going on during the present régime.

Mr. Moss said that the police situation would have to be taken by the throat by a strong executive, and that it must be recognized that for years the force has been used to consider corrupt conditions natural in the department. Mr. Moss said that at the present time there was no apparent master hand in control of the Police Department, and if the people opposed to the system of blackmail wanted to win a victory next Fall it would be necessary to have a forceful administration of the police.

"We have spiked our guns for the coming campaign if we allow gambling houses and other places to remain open during the present administration, because we made our campaign against such lawbreakers during the last municipal campaign," said Mr. Moss.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was the last speaker. He was late in arriving, and he congratulated the Republicans on the victory at the last election.

BAY STATE GAS MANDAMUS.

Company Must Produce Stock Ledger at Wilmington—Addicks No Longer President.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 29.—In the mandamus proceedings to compel the Bay State Gas Company to keep at its office, in this city, its stock ledger or a duplicate thereof, instituted by H. Content & Co. of Boston, the Superior Court to-day directed the company to produce the stock ledger or duplicate by the first Monday of February next.

Failure will render the President of the Bay State Gas Company liable to imprisonment for contempt. The proceedings developed the fact that State Senator J. Frank Allee is now President, in place of J. Edward Addicks.

SANG TO AVOID A FIRE PANIC.

Opera Company Members Showed Presence of Mind at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Fire started in the basement of John Sabey's wholesale hat store to-night. The smoke was dense and entered the stage of the Wieting Opera House just about the conclusion of an opera. The stage manager informed the company that there was no danger, but to avoid a panic they should show no alarm and finish the opera. This they did while the smoke almost blinded them, though it was not visible to the audience until almost the close.

The show was dismissed with few people leaving their seats before the close. A woman was carried down by firemen from the third floor of the Sabey Block. The damage was about $4,000, mainly from water.

HER SCREAM STOPPED THE PLAY.

Woman Faints, but Is Revived on Reaching the Street.

The scream of a woman seated in the first balcony of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, brought the performance on the stage to a stop at 9 o'clock, while the actors and audience alike stared at a well-dressed woman who stood in her seat and then suddenly fell back into it again in a faint.

Two gentlemen, her escorts, carried her out into the air with the assistance of the House Superintendent and a policeman.

When she reached the sidewalk the woman recovered sufficiently to leave in a cab, after refusing to give her name or address.

THE POLICE PROSECUTIONS.

Cases Growing Out of Glennon Charges May Be Heard by Partridge.

Assistant District Attorney Morgan and Police Commissioner Partridge again took occasion yesterday to deny the truth of the rumors that warrants had been issued for one Inspector of Police and a Captain. Mr. Morgan continued his work on the charges against police officers to be filed with Police Commissioner Partridge at an early date. He said that while he could not discuss the nature of the charges, no steps would be taken in the matter until after the return of District Attorney Jerome to-morrow.

It is understood that several police officials against whom indictments have been found on charges of neglect of duty, growing out of the case against ex-Warden Glennon, Devery's erstwhile right-hand man, are to be tried before Police Commissioner Partridge before any step is taken to place them on trial under the indictments.

John W. Mackay's San Francisco Estate

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The appraisers appointed by the Superior Court to place a valuation on the property in this city left by the late John W. Mackay, have reported that the estate is worth $173,400.

Pinehurst, N. C., Sleeping Car Line. Via Southern Railway, resume service Dec. 8. Leave Washington Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Florida & Resorts South. Best reached by the Southern Ry. Write for information. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

EXPLOSION KILLS THIRTEEN

Boiler Accident in Swift & Co.'s Chicago Plant.

Besides the Ones Who Met Death Outright Scores of Others Were Injured —Cause of Disaster Unknown.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—With a deafening report a boiler in Swift & Co.'s plant exploded shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Thirteen lives were sacrificed, and scores of employes, visitors, and others were injured.

Huge boilers were sent through the roof of the structure and hurled hundreds of feet. Nobody within the boiler room survived to tell the story of the accident, and it may never be known what caused the explosion. A careful investigation to-day, however, convinced the experts that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of an employe whose own life also was sacrificed. Five minutes after the explosion nothing of the building but a pile of twisted iron, bricks, and mortar remained.

Sheets of flame sprang from the ruins, and the spectators realized that it would be impossible to save the lives of those who were caught in the wreck. The explosion was of such force that adjoining buildings were wrecked, torn, and twisted like toys. Men, women, and boys at work in adjoining departments were hurled through windows to the ground below. Many of them escaped with but slight bruises, but most of them were hurt to such an extent that it was necessary to remove them to hospitals. Others were taken to their homes.

It was rumored that from 50 to 100 persons had been caught in the wrecked building. This report caused great excitement and repeated calls were sent for police and ambulances. A dozen patrol wagons and as many ambulances were sent from all parts of the city. Extra calls for fire engines followed, and soon the flames were being fought from every side. While the fire was still burning, police, firemen, and employes of the packing firm began digging in the ruins. Soon the remains of a man were discovered. At the same time other rescuers were digging with desperation to rescue several victims, who were still alive. Bodies were taken from the ruins and sent to the morgues.

A boy, scalded from head to foot and bleeding from cuts and bruises, staggered toward the office of General Superintendent C. O. Young. The boy was Mr. Young's personal messenger. The lad, however, had been so badly disfigured that Mr. Young did not recognize him.

Many theories were advanced as to the responsibility for the disaster. One Inspector declared that the explosion had been caused by cold water injected into the boiler, but a majority of the investigators held the opinion that the catastrophe had been caused by low water. Nothing definite was learned, however.

It is not thought that the loss to Swift & Co. will amount to more than $50,000. The officers of the company declare that this will cover the damage as nearly as they are able to estimate at the present time. The building in which the boilers were located was the only structure to be entirely destroyed, and it was a small brick building one story high.

The storehouse, which stood close to the boilerhouse, was badly damaged, a portion of its walls being torn down, but it is only two stories high. With the exception of the demolished boilerhouse, there is no damage that cannot be repaired within ten days.

Four Killed In Colliery Explosion.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Nov. 29.—Four men were killed, three fatally and five seriously injured by the explosion of gas in the Luke Fidler colliery to-day. Officials are now conducting an investigation, but have not yet ascertained the cause of the explosion. They are of the opinion, however, that a miner carelessly opened a safety lamp. The colliery employs 1,000 men and is operated by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company.

ALLEGED BOODLER ARRAIGNED.

Charles E. Kelly, ex-Speaker of St. Louis House of Delegates, Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Charles E. Kelly, ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates of St. Louis, who was arrested in this city yesterday as an alleged fugitive from justice, was arraigned in the Central Police Court to-day.

Upon the testimony of Detective Tate, who effected the arrest, Kelly was held to await the arrival of requisition papers from Missouri. The detective was the only witness, his testimony merely being to the effect that Kelly was wanted in St. Louis. He read a telegram from the Chief of Police there saying Kelly was charged with perjury and bribery.

Previous to the hearing the authorities offered Kelly the oportunity to be represented by counsel, but he waived this right, saying he would return to St. Louis without resistance and would secure counsel when he arrived in that city.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Gov. Dockery to-night issued a requisition on Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania for the return to St. Louis for trial of Charles E. Kelly, ex-Speaker of the House of Delegates, who is in custody in Philadelphia. Detective McGrath of St. Louis left with the requisition to-night for Philadelphia to bring Kelly to St. Louis.

INDICTMENTS IN ST. LOUIS.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Seventeen indictments found by the Grand Jury which adjourned yesterday were not made public at that time. Of these, eleven were for offenses committed at the recent election in Congressman-elect "Sunny Jim" Butler's district.

Of the others, two at least, possibly four, are against persons connected with bribery deals. One of these, an ex-Councilman, is supposed to be in Mexico, whither his friend, Charles Kratz, preceded him by several months. Another, an ex-street railway magnate and several times a millionaire, is believed to be in Canada. Both have been absent for several weeks.

In this same connection, careful inquiries have been made regarding a broker for whom subpoenas have been out for nearly three months, and who has remained away from the State most of the time. If any action was taken by the Grand Jury relating to him the fact is a secret.

Three additional informations alleging perjury were filed in court to-day against Charles E. Kelly, Adolph Madera, and John A. (alias "Kid") Sheridan, ex-members of the House of Delegates, under indictment for alleged perjury and bribery.

The charges grow out of testimony given in the investigation of the suburban cases. Sheridan is already on bond. Madera is a fugitive and has not been apprehended, and is now charged in four indictments. Kelly is in custody in Philadelphia.

SHOT WITH HIS OWN RIFLE.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Brother Fineen of the Brothers' School, at Lake Megantic, was brought to the hospital in Sherbrooke suffering from a bad wound in the head, the result of a shooting accident while out hunting.

He was four miles from Megantic in the woods, hunting deer. In crossing a stream his rifle in some way was discharged, the bullet entering behind the ear and coming out through the front part of the head.

He fell forward into the water and would have been drowned but for the arrival of a companion, who rescued him.

California—Sunset Limited Route. Leave New York daily 4:25 P. M., via P. R. R., Southern Ry., A. & W. P. W. Ry. of A., and L. & N. Pullman drawing and stateroom sleeping, library, and observation cars. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

AGAINST MEXICAN CENTRAL.

Judicial Action Furthers Interests of United States Creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Road.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—The Judge of the First District Court of this city has rendered a decision on an important point that was involved in the proceedings which have been pending for several years in the courts of this country by the creditors of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad. This decision is a severe blow to the Mexican Central, which now owns the Monterey and Mexican Gulf property, and brings the American creditors of the latter road a step nearer the final settlement of their claims.

The effect of the decision is to eliminate from the discussions and vote in the Monterey and Mexican Gulf bankruptcy proceedings and meetings all those firms or corporations whose claims against the company have been paid. It is alleged that the Mexican Central has been endeavoring to have these firms or corporations represented in the proceedings, notwithstanding that their claims have been discharged, for the purpose of having a preponderance of influence in finally determining the case against the legitimate claimants.

The amounts due American creditors aggregate nearly $2,000,000 gold, and this obligation will have to be paid by the Mexican Central, as the latter company, under the law, assumed all the debts of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf when it acquired that property. This amount is exclusive of the claim of the trustee of the mortgage bondholders, which amounts to $13,430,900 United States currency.

CHARGE COAL DISCRIMINATION.

Municipal Government of District of Columbia Appointed Committee to Investigate Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Municipal Government of the District of Columbia through District Commissioner MacFarland to-day appointed a committee of citizens to investigate the charges that the coal-carrying railroads are discriminating against Washington, and to determine what steps should be taken if the charges are found to be true.

Reports from the North indicate that coal is being carried in every direction except here. Coal is almost as scarce here as it was at the height of the strike, and it is generally understood that such will be the case all Winter.

The railroads, it is asserted, are favoring Philadelphia first, then New York and Baltimore, and after that the Central States. No coal worth mentioning is coming in here, according to what is charged. The committee which Commissioner MacFarland appointed to-day was chosen by the Presidents of the Board of Trade and of the Business Men's Association.

Points south of the capital, such as Richmond, are getting coal from the Pennsylvania mines, while in Washington the little coal that is to be found is doled out by the hundredweight and is not sold at all to most of those who apply.

COAL COMPANY CONTRACT.

Dominion Concern's Agreement with New England Gas and Coke Co.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—It is understood that the new coal contract just made by the New England Gas and Coke Company with the Dominion Coal Company contains provisions that will relieve both companies of difficulties that have been encountered in the past.

The Dominion Coal people are required to keep a surplus of 50,000 tons of coal at the plant, and may be called upon at any time to furnish an additional supply, above the 65,000-ton monthly maximum, for 250 new ovens. This would mean about 30,000 tons more per month, and, on the basis of an average requirement of about 50,000 tons, would bring the total supply called for up to about 1,000,000 tons per annum.

A futher provision is that which permits the Gas and Coke people to terminate the contract on six months' notice, but does not accord a like privilege to the coal company. It is suggested that this possibly foreshadows the purchase by the Massachusetts Gas people of a coal mine, with a view to supplying the Everett works, and the Boston gas plants as well, independent of outside sources.

The Dominion Coal people point out that the increased price received will, on the basis of 1,000,000 tons' supply, yield them an annual additional profit of $50,000.

STATEHOOD BILL'S PROSPECT.

The Senate Committee May Not Report New Mexico-Arizona-Oklahoma Measure Favorably.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The Senate Committee on Territories will hold its first meeting this session on Dec. 3, and take up at once the Statehood bill. The committee will stand exactly where it did at the close of last session. The four Democrats—Bate of Tennessee, Heitfeld of Idaho, Bailey of Texas, and Patterson of Colorado—with Senator Quay, will be in favor of the Statehood bill providing for the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. All the Republican members of the committee, except Quay, namely, Senators Beveridge, Dillingham, Nelson, Bard, Burnham, and Keen, are against reporting the bill favorably, and if they follow their expressed judgment, will made an adverse report.

The committee is under an agreement to report the bill next Wednesday, and probably will do so. The following Wednesday, Dec. 10, it will come up under the agreement made last session as unfinished business. A member of the committee is authority for the statement that there is no agreement among the majority as to what course will be pursued in conducting the opposition to the Three State bill. The sub-committee that has just returned from a tour of the three Territories has taken a large amount of testimony, much of it in Spanish, and it is understood that it is adverse to the claims made for New Mexico and Arizona, at least.

The majority, while they object to the admission of all three Territories, mainly for the reason that they are bound to be Democratic States, concede that Oklahoma has population enough, and has made progress enough in the development of the country to be made a State.

The evidence is abundant that the fight over the bill is going to be not only prolonged, but also that it may lead to a good deal of acrimonious debate. It is understood that the President has foreseen this, and that he does not entertain much expectation that the bill will pass. The statement is made on good authority that the President will not mention the Statehood question in his message.

Odell Interviewed on Tunnel Dead-Lock.

S. C. Mead called on Gov. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening as a representative of the Merchants' Association to discuss with him the deadlock in the Board of Aldermen over the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise, and to ascertain what chance there was of securing legislation on the subject at the coming session of the Legislature in the event that the Board of Aldermen failed to pass the bill pending before them. Gov. Odell will leave for his home in Newburg this morning.

"Dewey's Wines Are Pure." "Buy of the makers." "We are the makers." H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Adv.

Atlantic Coast Line Schedule Change November 30th. Train 35 for Florida, Cuba, South, leaves via Penn. R. R. 8:55 A. M. instead of 9:35. Office 1,181 B'way, cor. 28th St.—Adv.

JAMES B. MARKOE KILLED

Philadelphia Banker in a Fatal Runaway Accident.

Endeavoring to Stop a Team and Save His Companions, When He Was Hurled to the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—James B. Markoe, a well-known banker, member of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., was instantly killed in a carriage accident in Sansom Street, above Twelfth, this evening, while attempting to stop the horses, which were running away. Mr. Markoe had attended a theatre party given by Edward Coles of 2,010 De Lancey Place, and at the time of the accident was on his way to the theatre with a party of the guests.

Seated with him in the carriage were Dr. Norman Henry, Jr., Edward S. Page, and Theodore Spencer. Nearing Sansom Street, on Broad, the horses shied at a tool box, and started on a run. As George Tomlinson, the driver, endeavored to check them the near rein broke at the buckle, and the strain on the remaining line turned them down Sansom Street. Tomlinson jumped from the box, intending to reach the horses' heads, but he was knocked unconscious.

Mr. Markoe swung himself on the steps, and climbed to the box seat. Finding the reins broken, he made a plucky endeavor to scramble down the carriage pole to reach the horses' heads, but at that moment the team swerved to the curb. The carriage struck a trolley pole, hurling Mr. Markoe to the ground, where he struck on his head and was instantly killed. Mr. Page was thrown out, but Dr. Henry and Mr. Spencer remained in the carriage, and all three escaped injury.

Mr. Markoe was a member of an old Philadelphia family. His mother was the daughter of George Tucker Campbell. He was a graduate of Harvard, and a member of the Philadelphia, the Corinthian Yacht, the Germantown Cricket, the Philadelphia Cricket, and the University Barge Club of this city and the Knickerbocker and other clubs of New York. Last year he was on the committee of the Annual Assembly.

SALE OF ASBURY PARK BEACH.

Joint Committees Agree That Its Purchase by the City Is Advisable—Council Will Act To-morrow.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 29.—Every obstacle to the purchase of the beach by the city was removed to-day. The committees appointed to represent the citizens and the city held a meeting, and after a brief discussion the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the committee of the Council of the City of Asbury Park, and we, the committee representing the citizens' meeting held Nov. 21 in Education Hall, hereby agree that in our judgment it is advisable for the city to buy the sewers and the beach.

The resolution will be presented to the Council on Monday night. There is no doubt that it will be unanimously approved. Mayor Bradley's resignation will be accepted at the same time, and President Appleby will appoint a new committee to carry on the negotiations with Mr. Bradley to final completion.

SEABOARD MARCONI STATIONS.

Wireless Telegraph Company Plans an Atlantic Coast System.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—If sufficient encouragement is given by shipping and commercial men in this city it is probable that a Marconi wireless telegraph station will be established for the port of Philadelphia in connection with a system which is planned for the entire Atlantic Coast.

Daniel Kelly, a representative of Marconi, is spending several days in this city in an effort to interest shipping men and the various exchanges. He has just returned from a trip through the South and says the plan is looked upon with much favor in Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Pensacola, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport News, and Baltimore.

VICTIM OF "WHITE CAPS."

Indiana Man, Beaten Sixteen Years Ago, in a Critical Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—John Foster of Harrison County is in a critical condition, the result of injuries from a "white capping" sixteen years ago.

Foster was taken from his home one night, tied to a stake and given a beating with switches, on the charge that he had been stealing. He was so prostrated by the lashing that he has not been able to stand alone since but has lain on his back in his bed.

Foster has often received aid in the form of provisions and clothing from a secret source, and it is supposed that the contributions have come from some of the members of the white cap band.

Snow at Hoosick Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The first real blast of Winter struck this locality during the early morning hours. A penetrating coldness continued during the day. A fall of snow last night covered the ground. The thermometer registered around the zero mark. Country roads are frozen solid, making rural travel difficult. A heavy snowfall is reported in the Green Mountains on the State line.

Tree Blooms Near Snow-Capped Hills.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 29.—In striking contrast to the snow covered mountains nine miles distant, is a cherry tree in full blossom in the rear of Dr. Robert Selden's residence in this village.

Low Temperature at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The temperature fell to 14 degrees here to-day. Ice formed during the night on the small lakes and streams.

"Frisco" Road Extension to Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 29.—It is reported that the San Francisco Road is to extend its line from Oklahoma to Mobile to secure a shorter grain route. This could be done by extending the line it has projected from Oklahoma, Oklahoma Territory, through the Indian Territory, and down the Red River Valley to Natchez, Tenn., across Southern Mississippi to Mobile, where it will secure an eastern gulf port. The object of the road in this extension is to secure an Eastern outlet for the big grain traffic of the Territories and the Red River Valley by a shorter line than via Memphis to Mobile.

Pinehurst, N. C., Sleeper. The Seaboard Air Line announces the inauguration of Washington and Pinehurst sleeping car service, commencing Saturday, Dec. 6, and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday thereafter. Hotels now open. Schedule and illustrated booklet on application. New York office, 1,183 B'way, cor. 28th St.—Adv.

Be Cheerful. Dewar's Scotch whiskey clears away the megrims.—Adv.

SHOT BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

Brakeman Wounded in Unsuccessful Effort to Hold Up Chicago and Alton Express.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—Two men made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the east-bound Chicago and Alton passenger train which left here for St. Louis at 9 o'clock to-night, at the Alton station at Independence, a secluded spot in the eastern suburbs of that town. The train had stopped at the station and the two men, armed with rifles, boarded the rear end of the train there. As the train was pulling out at 10 o'clock the men covered a brakeman with their rifles and commanded him to throw up his hands. The brakeman refused to obey and one of the bandits shot him in the leg.

The report of the firing was heard by other trainmen, who hurried to the rear end of the train. The two robbers were disconcerted by the turn events had taken, and, becoming frightened, leaped from the train before it had gained much headway. The work of the bandits was very crude, and they were evidently amateurs in train-robbing. They were not masked, and the injured brakeman was able to give the police a good description of them. Officers are scouring the country with every prospect of capturing the robbers.

THEOBALD MAKES CHARGES.

Ex-Treasury Agent Accuses Col. Storey —Dismissal Withdrawn and Theobald Permitted to Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—W. H. Theobald, the recently dismissed special agent of the Treasury Department, came to Washington to-day and had a conference with Secretary Shaw in regard to the charges against him in connection with the performance of his official duties. The nature of the statements on each side was not made public, but it is known that the Secretary frankly told Mr. Theobald he had himself taken the case under advisement, and the decision to dismiss him had been his own.

The principal matter of complaint against Mr. Theobald which was discussed is understood to have been the seizure of Mrs. Harrison Dulle's $20,000 diamond necklace at the New York Custom House on her arrival recently from Europe. Mr. Theobald gave the facts from his standpoint and defended himself from the inferences and conclusions of the department. He finally asked the Secretary to withdraw the dismissal, and give him an opportunity to tender his resignation. In view of the statement made by Mr. Theobald, the Secretary acceded to that request.

In the course of the interview Mr. Theobald characterized several published statements in connection with his dismissal as false, and as having been inspired by the officials of the department. He made formal charges against Col. Storey of the New York Custom House, and was assured that they would be investigated and acted on.

PRESIDENT PALMA OPPOSED.

Cuban Nationalist Leaders Protest Against Deposing of Tamayo from Cabinet.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—A large meeting of members of the Nationalist Party was held here to-day for the purpose of protesting against President Palma and the methods used in deposing former Secretary of Government Tamayo from the Cabinet.

Senor Portuondo, President of the House of Representatives, and Senators Bravo, Tamayo, and Zayas spoke bitterly against President Palma and Secretary of State Zaldo, whom Senator Zayas declared to be an annexationist.

The sentiment of the meeting was that the party should declare open opposition to the Palma Government and make an attempt to control the Senate, as it does the House.

The Nationalists will undoubtedly adopt obstructionist tactics, but the Republicans expect that, with a strong man in Secretary Tamayo's place, the party will be strengthened and will regain a majority in the House.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the workmen now on strike and approving the action of the Mayor and Civil Governor during the labor troubles.

ENGINE HIT BABY AS IT PASSED.

Child Had Stood in Front of It and Had a Marvelous Escape from Death.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Soon after the 7 o'clock Lackawanna train left this city this morning George Stecker, the engineer, saw three-year-old Peter Williams on the track ahead. Stecker blew the whistle, put on the brakes, and, sick with horror, turned his head.

The little boy laughed and clapped his hands with glee as he saw the big engine coming and heard the bell clanging and the whistle shrieking. He could not hear his mother's frantic cries as she rushed toward the track. Something, however, prompted the child to move aside as the train sped by. The step of the engine struck him and threw him down the embankment.

The train was stopped and the white-faced engineer walked slowly back and found the mother hugging the baby to her breast. Beyond a slight cut on the head the little fellow was unhurt.

GIRL BARN BURNER FREE.

Young Woman Who Was Sentenced from Dutchess County Gets Pardon.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Ida Thompson of the Dover Mountains, who was sentenced to a reform institution a year ago for a long term, is free, having been pardoned at the solicitation of Farmer William S. Ketcham, whose barn she burned, causing him a property loss of $10,000.

The Thompson girl is about eighteen years old. Her pranks at the time of her arrest caused a sensation in eastern Dutchess County. Stones aimed at Farmer Ketcham were thrown through windows near which he was sitting, and Miss Thompson would ride bareback into the mountains in pursuit of imaginary miscreants.

After the burning of the barn she confessed that she had thrown the stones and burned the barn, and that her wild rides at night were for the purpose of turning suspicion to others. Farmer Ketcham said he procured the girl's freedom at the solicitation of his wife, and that she has promised to reform.

DEER SEASON FATALITIES.

Ten Men Killed by Accident in the Woods of Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Ten men were killed and sixteen wounded more or less seriously during the deer season which will close at midnight to-night. Last year there were seventeen killed—nearly one for every day of the season—and thirty-three seriously wounded.

As nearly as can be judged from the reports which come to Milwaukee from the north, the weather has been so wet and unfavorable that the hunters, while more numerous in the woods than ever before, have been forced to stay close to their camps by the wet ground, which made long tramps almost an impossibility. As a result there was less actual hunting.

The deaths are due to hunters shooting at random or at other hunters whom they heard in the brush.

Royal Blue Line tours to Washington. Thursday, Dec. 4th. All expenses, including rail and hotel for three days, only $12, from New York. Inquire Baltimore & Ohio ticket offices.—Adv.

ARMY DEFEATED NAVY AT FOOTBALL

West Point and Annapolis in Their Annual Gridiron Struggle

Annapolis Cadets Scored Eight Points to the Winners' Twenty-two—Prominent Government Officials Present.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—Tearing great gaping holes in the Navy line, smashing, crashing, and plunging for three, four, and five yards at a time, breaking down the Navy defense by its bull-like attack, the West Point football eleven literally plowed its way to a great victory over its opponent on Franklin Field this afternoon by a score of 22 to 8.

It was the eighth annual contest between the representative elevens of the two academies and the fourth to be played in this city. The army's victory to-day makes the series stand a tie, each having won four contests. The size of the score hardly represents the relative strength of the two elevens. There was never a minute after the contest had been waging for five minutes when an unprejudiced critic would not have predicted the army a comparatively easy victory.

Distinguished guests were present from both the Army and Navy Departments of the Government, and prominent citizens from nearly every section of the United States. Former President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland occupied a box on the army side and close to them sat Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt. The box occupied by Miss Roosevelt was directly in front of the section occupied by the West Point cadets. Her sympathies were plainly with the army boys.

The President was prevented from attending because of the press of official business, and Secretary Root of the Army Department was detained in Washington on account of the serious illness of his father-in-law. He was represented by First Assistant Secretary Sanger.

In a box close to that occupied by Miss Roosevelt were Major Gens. Young and Chaffee and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. They were the guests of Clement A. Griscom. Gen. Chaffee was particularly elated over the success of the young men who will in a few years direct the operations of the land forces. Gen. John C. Bates, commander of the Department of the Missouri, also occupied a box.

Between the halves Miss Roosevelt held an impromptu reception and shook hands with many friends. At the conclusion of the first half Gens. Corbin and Chaffee walked across the field to the navy side and condoled with Secretary Moody, who occupied a box with Congressmen Adams of Pennsylvania and Gillette of Massachusetts. In a box adjoining that of Secretary Moody were Admiral Sands, Mrs. Sands, and their daughter. There were probably 20,000 persons present.

Among other notables who watched the game were Rear Admiral Clarke, Rear Admiral Taylor, Rear Admiral O'Neil, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, Commandant C. E. Collohan, and Superintendent W. H. Bronson of the Annapolis Academy, and Capt. Lemley, Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department. On the army side were many noted soldiers. Besides Gen. Chaffee there were Gen. Bates, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Young, Gen. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers; Col. Mills, in charge of the West Point Academy, and Gen. Daniel Sickles. Among the well-known civilians were Postmaster General Payne, ex-Postmaster General Charles E. Smith, Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, Gov. John W. Smith of Maryland, George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway;

Belknap subsequently kicked a beautiful goal from an angle.

Annapolis's first points were the result of safety, scored but a few minutes before the touch-down by Strassburger was made. The Navy had secured the ball on the Army's twenty-five-yard line on a fumble by Torney. A first down had been gained when the Annapolis advance was checked. Strassburger fell back and attempted a goal from the field from the thirty-yard line. The direction of the kick was wonderfully true, but it lacked sufficient force to carry between the uprights, Daly making the catch directly under the goal posts. The ex-Harvard man then foolishly attempted to rush the ball back, but before he could get started several of the Navy forwards were bounding down on him, and he was brought down back of his own goal line for a safety.

The army obtained the ball in mid-field about five minutes after the game had started, each side having punted several times and made several short gains by rushing. In mid-field the army began its smashing assault against the navy line. It was old-time football with the backs behind the line alone and with no reinforcement from the forwards. Daly directed most every play against the navy right wing and at guard, tackle, or outside of tackle, and in a few minutes the army was en route for a touch-down.

Annapolis could not stop Torney, Bunker, and Hackett in their catapult plunges, and yard by yard the middies were forced backward toward their own goal line. There was never a mistake in the army's continued march from midfield down to the navy's goal. It was a splendid exhibition of attacking power, and finally resulted in a touch-down when Bunker crashed through Grady for the last three yards. Daly failed to heel the catch on the kick-out and was not allowed to try for down.

West Point's second touch-down was even more brilliant in its exceptional exhibition of fierce and irresistible attack than the first. From Annapolis's twenty-yard line the army eleven walked right up the field in a series of line plunges in tandem plays that have not been equalled on Franklin Field, or, for that matter, on any field this year. The navy's line was crushed and crumbled.

It could not hold at any point. Daly varied the attack in making this touch-down. Instead of assaulting the right wing as he had in scoring the first, he ripped his opponent's line from end to end, and every position was about equally vulnerable. When at the navy's five-yard line Bunker fumbled and Whiting obtained the ball for the navy; it was generally thought that this fortunate circumstance for Annapolis had prevented a touch-down for the army.

On the first scrimmage Belknap punted to Hackett on the Navy's 40-yard line, and in an instant the ex-Penn Charter School boy was speeding over toward the south side of the field at an angle that carried him across the goal line. Daly and Bunker interfered beautifully with the speedy back, and by following his interfering blindly were rewarded with a touch-wown. It was a beautiful play, next to Strassburger's sensational run, the most brilliant of the game.

There was no more scoring done in the first half. Strassburger's great run, noted above, ending the half.

The bands played and the cadets sang during the intermission. The navy was jubilant. They had hardly expected to score, and their safety, followed by the touch-down in quick succession that terminated the first half, left them in high feather when the two teams left the field. On the other hand, the army was not quite so enthusiastic as their rival, following on the north stand.

They were intent upon the accomplishment of preventing the navy from scoring, and this now being impossible, they were slow to arouse themselves. At last they emulated the navy's example and had their band posted in a semi-circle in front of the centre section, and then followed some songs prepared especially for the occasion.

The unquestioned superiority of the West Point eleven was demonstrated more conspicuously in the second half. The army players seemed angered that the middies had placed the ball behind their goal and entered the second half with a determination to avenge the insult. There was very little variation in the play. West Point had the ball in its possession most of the time and devoted all her energies in breaking down the navy's line by assaulting it with a terrible tandem formation.

For most of this half the middies were compelled to face a pitiless offensive system that battered and bruised them into submission as their opponents slowly but surely marched over them for two touch-downs, and only the fortunate call of time prevented the army scoring again. The army playing was inspiring to its adherents, but wonderfully depressing and discouraging to the big crowd on the north side of the field.

The grueling effect of the Army's tandem work was seen in the number of men that were constantly laid out after an unusually hard scrimmage. The Navy attendants were running back and forth on the field to patch up a fallen comrade, while seldom did an Army man need the assistance of the trainer. The strain on the lighter Annapolis eleven told so severely that six of the players were forced to leave the game and substitutes sent in to fill their positions.

West Point kicked off in the second half to Annapolis, but the latter could not gain on two attempts, and was forced to punt. Daly caught and by a clever run was not downed until he had carried the ball five yards past midfield. With the ball on the navy's fifty-yard line, the army began its assault against the middies' line that finally carried the ball over for a touch-down.

The tandem formation was employed in the first scrimmage on the 50-yard line, and it was used in every subsequent play until the burly Bunker was finally hurled across the goal line for a touch-down. The half back was the principal feature in advancing the ball in this series of rushes, he often taking the ball twice and even three times in succession.

Torney was used with him most, and occasionally Hackett was intrusted with the ball, and he invariably gained a substantial distance. Hackett was the fourth man in the tandem line, and was used more in plunging the man with the ball ahead of him than in carrying it, and in this work he could not have been excelled.

The carnage wrought by the catapult smashes in that terrible tandem formation was renewed. The navy lads toed the leather to the conquering soldiers on the latter's ten-yard line, and Daly ran it back fifteen yards before he tackled. To the forty-yard mark West Point advanced without a slip, when the weakened, distressed sailors braced in their defense and forced Daly to punt to the navy's sixty-five-yard line. Then followed several exchanges of punts.

The sailor team made futile attempts to rush the ball, but what offensive power they had shown in the early part of the game had been spent in their exhaustive efforts to stem the smashing advance. The navy could not gain two consecutive first downs and was obliged to punt. But despair gave them a temporary strength, and for a time the Middies repulsed the army to such an extent that the latter was obliged to punt to avoid forfeiting the ball on downs.

Toward the latter part of the second half, however, West Point began another march toward the Navy goal. From past midfield to the Navy's 30-yard mark the Army had carried the ball, when a fumble allowed the ball to go to the Middies and temporarily checked an impending touch-down. Annapolis did not profit by her recovery of the ball on the Army's fumble, for the second scrimmage the leather bounded elusively out of the arms of Strassburger, and the tow-headed Bunker was on it in a minute for the Army.

This was on the navy's 25-yard mark, and from this point it was not a difficult matter for West Point to clear a path for a touch-down. It was the same lunging, tearing, ploughing tandem play that had wrought so much havoc in the navy line that carried the ball over for the last touch-down of the game. Daly punted out and Hackett caught. Daly then kicked an easy goal.

The game was nearly over when West Point made its last touch-down. Every one knew that there was little time to play. The army wanted enough time to make another score, and the navy hoped that the game might be cut short in time to prevent it. The same desperate defense that had characterized the playing of the middies all during the game was evident in the last few minutes of the game. Even after the kick-off following the last touch-down their defense became so stubborn that the army was forced to kick twice. This could not last, as the navy was now completely exhausted.

The soldiers, in their wild desire to add another touch-down to their glorious victory, abandoned their terrible tandem play and brought into use old-style football, massing their plays on tackle and lunging just outside of tackle. They advanced yard after yard on every scrimmage, the irresistible Bunker often gaining a first down before he could be stopped.

By this rapid means of advancement the army carried the ball from the navy fifty-yard line to within the ten-yard line mark, where the merciful click of the watch in the timekeeper's hands announced the ending of the game. The line-up:

West Point, 32.	Position.	Annapolis, 8.
Farnsworth	Left end	Whiting
Hammond	Left tackle	Rogers
Riley	Left guard	Grady, Mikell
Boyers	Centre	Frits, Oak
Thompson	Right guard	Belknap
Graves	Right tackle	Farley, Reese
McAndrews	Right end	Soule
Daly	Quarter back	Smith, McNair
Hackett	Left half	Strassburger
Bunker	Left half	Root, Doherty
Torney	Full back	Halsey, Metcalf

Touch-downs—Hunker, (2,) Hackett, (2,) Strassburger. Goals from touch-down—Strassburger, Daly. Safety, Annapolis. Referee—Edgar M. Wrightington, Harvard. Umpire—John Minds, University of Pennsylvania. Timekeepers—Carl S. Williams, Pennsylvania, and Truxton Hare, Pennsylvania. Linesmen—W. J. Graves, Jr., Pennsylvania, and Wilson Potter, Pennsylvania. Time of halves—Thirty-five minutes.

MR. ROOS'S STRANGE DEATH

Coroner Jackson Decides to Hold an Inquest.

Art Connoisseur's Widow, Who Was Barred from the House, Says Property Is Missing—Different Versions of Estrangement.

No one save officers of the law and an attorney was permitted inside the brownstone-front residence at 146 East Forty-seventh Street yesterday. A private policeman in a gray uniform stood by the door and denied all callers admittance and information concerning the strange case of Leonard Frederick Roos, the art connoisseur, who died in the house Thursday evening under circumstances so suspicious that Coroner Jackson has ordered an inquest.

Mrs. Roos, the widow who had been barred from the home for more than a month, and who had gained admission after the death of her husband on Friday evening only after a force of policemen, armed with a Magistrate's order, battered open the door and over-powered Michael Timpono, an Italian, who had been stationed there as guard, remained at the house nearly all day. Taking an inventory of the things in the house she found many articles of value missing, and reported the loss of the goods to the police, who are investigating.

Although an autopsy, which was held yesterday, developed nothing that pointed toward foul play, and the Coroner's Physician reported that in all probability the death of Mr. Roos had been due to natural causes, the Coroner announced last night that he would hold an inquest, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday. He will issue subpoenaes for certain persons who have been closely related to the Roos family during the past few weeks, and who were not located yesterday. Portions of the dead man's body have been sent to chemists for further examination.

Timpono, who in the Yorkville Court yesterday was held in $500 bail for further examination on a charge of resisting and assaulting an officer, gave the following version of Mr. Roos's death:

"Last Monday night Mr. Roos caught a bad cold. On Wednesday evening he was very sick, and I went for Dr. Bogert, at 139 East Forty-seventh Street. Dr. Bogert prescribed some medicine, which I gave to him, every two hours one teaspoonful in a wine glassful of water. I staid all night with him. He did not rest nor sleep. I saw he was getting worse. I called on Dr. Bogart again at 5 A. M., and he gave me three capsules and said to give one every two hours. If he slept after the first one I was to give him no more. I gave Mr. Roos one and he slept quietly. I continued to give him the other medicine, however, at regular intervals. After some hours Mr. Roos began to tremble violently. After a time he said:

"'Here. I want you to keep that woman and her son away from here. I don't want them to get in my way or see them any more in this world.'

"I told him I would keep careful watch.

"At 4:30 o'clock on Thursday afternoon he shook awfully. I had to keep him in bed as he wanted to get up. I held him down, as the doctor said he must stay in bed and a nurse would be supplied on Thanksgiving night. At 5:05 o'clock it was medicine time again, and I was going to give it to him when he died in my arms."

LAWYERS' STORIES CONFLICT.

The attorneys for the estate of Mr. Roos and for Mrs. Roos tell very different stories of the estrangement between husband and wife. According to Lawyer Louis J. Somerville of 132 Nassau Street, who represented Mr. Roos, the trouble was caused by the differences in the temperaments of the two. Mr. Roos, he said, was a man of fine temperament, extraordinarily appreciative of the finest in art and nature. The wife was precisely the opposite, he said, and, furthermore, was addicted to the use of drugs. These things so weighed upon his client that he became almost a nervous wreck, until he finally decided that the only protection he could have would be to keep his wife from the house. He appealed to his attorney, and the latter drew up an order reading as follows:

"I hereby authorize Michael Timpano to take possession of my house, 146 East Forty-seventh Street, and to allow no one to enter without written permission."

This was submitted to Mr. Roos and he signed it. Timpano has a notice of his appointment as a Deputy Sheriff in Kings County and his Deputy Sheriff's badge. The fact that he is a Deputy Sheriff, Mr. Somerville said, was of no consequence in this case; any other man might have served as well. Timpano was an old friend of Somerville's and for that reason was given the work of keeping persons out of the house.

The appointment dated from Oct. 29. On that day Mrs. Roos left the house, she told the Coroner yesterday, to visit friends in Brooklyn. When she returned, on the morning of the next day, she found Timpano in charge, and he would not permit her to enter the house. She made several unsuccessful attempts to do so. She knew nothing about her husband's illness or death until Friday afternoon, when she walked into the office of Frank C. Avery, her attorney, at 20 Broad Street. Magistrate Crane gave an order authorizing her to enter the house, by force if necessary. Several policemen accompanied her, and the fight with Timpano resulted.

Lawyer Somerville said that Mr. and Mrs. Roos were married in 1878. Mrs. Roos had been divorced from her previous husband. Mr. Roos was fifty-three years old, and Mrs. Roos is sixty. For several months they had been unhappy in their home because of their incompatible temperaments, and along in June or July, he says, Mr. Roos sought to be separated from his wife. The negotiations had gone so far that an agreement had practically been reached whereby the husband was to pay his wife $800 a year, but these negotiations were broken off because of a misunderstanding as to the mortgaging of the property at 146 East Forty-seventh Street to insure the payment of this annuity.

Miss Ellen Long figures prominently in the version of the trouble given by Attorney Avery. Miss Long is about forty-five years old, a tall, dark complexioned woman, with black hair, which is turning gray. For several months, while she lived at the Ross home, she was cultivating her voice. When she first moved into the home she nursed a sick girl, a close friend of Mrs. Roos, who said yesterday that Miss Long's attention to the girl won her high regard. Later, after Miss Long had been away for a few weeks, she took her in as a boarder.

Until about three or four months ago nothing marred their pleasant relations. Then Mrs. Roos told her attorney, the woman seemed to exert a great deal of influence over her husband. Her husband was less kindly to her, she said, and finally the condition became so intolerable that she could not eat at the same table with her husband and Miss Long. Then, Mrs. Roos declared, occurred what she called a plot to keep her out of the house.

MR. ROOS'S WILL.

Lawyer Somerville said that last August Mr. Roos was sandbagged one night near his home, but not badly hurt, nor was he robbed. In telling the lawyer about it Mr. Roos expressed the belief that some one interested in his wife's affairs sought to destroy him.

"He wanted to make his will at once," said Mr. Somerville, "and having told me how he wanted his property divided, I drew up the instrument. That was on Aug. 30. The will provided that all of his property, real and personal, should be divided between his brothers and sisters, who live in Zurich, Switzerland, with the exception of the one-third which would be the widow's dower right. On Nov. 5 this will was re-executed. Why it was re-executed I do not desire to say. There was no change in any of the provisions of the will. The executors were William M. Chase of the Chase Art School and Dr. James Sterling Trask of 112 East Thirtieth Street. The estate, I think, is worth about $35,000—$25,000 in personal property and $10,000 real."

Mr. Roos was one of the best-known art connoisseurs in the city. He was for more than thirty years connected with the Goodelet Art Company, 353 Fifth Avenue, and its predecessor. He came to this country from France, where he had been prominently connected with the firm of Goupil & Co. of Paris, and for a time was engaged with that firm in this city.

William M. Chase, at his home, 234 East Fifteenth Street, last night said that Mr. Roos would be greatly missed by the art fraternity in New York. He was known particularly for his appreciation of the Dutch paintings and painters, and was a recognized expert in this line. Mr. Chase said that to Mr. Roos more than to any one else was due the great reputation of Mauve, the great Dutch painter. "His appreciation and understanding of the work of this artist," said Mr. Chase, "is accepted as unquestionably the best ever passed on the work."

Mr. Roos always showed a peculiar friendship for the young, struggling artists. It is said that a number of them in whom he felt interested were aided by him, and a few had been taken into his home and given room and board for a very small sum or gratis in order that they might pursue their studies.

It was announced last night that the funeral would take place to-day from the residence.

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SUNDAY HABIT TOO STRONG.

Preferred His Morning Sleep to Appearing Against a Girl Who Hit His Cab with an Apple.

Charles Heydt, who lives at the Graham Court, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, had a young girl arrested last night and insisted that she be held by the police, until he was informed that he must appear against her in court this morning. He said that was more trouble than the matter was worth, and she was discharged.

Mr. Heydt and his wife were returning in a cab from the Grand Opera House. As the cab reached Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue an apple was thrown through the window of the cab and a fragment of glass struck Mrs. Heydt in the face, inflicting a slight wound. Mr. Heydt sprang from the cab and looked around for the person who had thrown the apple. He saw two young ladies standing on the corner, and, going up to them, he demanded to know whether either of them hadthrown it.

One of them admitted that she had, but insisted that it was an accident, for which she was more than sorry. She said that it was not good and she was throwing it away, and just as she did so the cab drove by, and the apple went through the cab window.

Mr. Heydt refused to accept her explanations or apologies, and grasping her by the arm, held her until his cries attracted the attention of Policeman Doukshire of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The policeman was inclined to believe that it was purely an accident, but Mr. Heydt refused to be mollified, and the officer took her to the station, Mr. Heydt driving there in a cab. The young woman, who gave her name as Marian McConnell, twenty-two years old, of 942 Eighth Avenue, repeated her explanation to the Sergeant, and he, too, seemed inclined to credit her statement.

Mr. Heydt was still skeptical, and insisted that she be locked up. Sergt. Burns told him that he would do so if he insisted, on condition that Mr. Hedyt would agree to appear against the young woman when she was arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

When he was told that he would have to be there at 9 o'clock, he said that he usually slept late on Sunday, and as he had been annoyed considerably already, he did not feel like inconveniencing himself any further. So, rather than go to the trouble of coming to court, he agreed that the young woman should be allowed to go home.

TRANSPORT McCLELLAN HERE.

Executive Secretary Ferguson of the Philippines Brings Testimony of Gov. Taft's Popularity in Manila.

The United States transport McClellan arrived last evening from Manila after an uneventful voyage of fifty-nine days. It had been planned originally that Gen. Chaffee should sail on the McClellan, but the illness of his wife necessitated an earlier departure. The transport brought forty-three passengers, including Arthur W. Ferguson, Executive Secretary of the Philippines, who has come home on a four months' vacation; Lieut. Commander J. J Knapp, whose mother is seriously ill in St. Louis, and Capt. F. De W. Ramsay, Gen. Chaffee's aide. Among the naval officers who arrived were Capts. Grote Hutcheson, William K. Horton, L. L. Wildman, and W. F. Johnson, and Lieuts. J. S. Edwards, J. S. R. Slattery, and William Kelly. Chaplain K. J. Vattman and Dr. George S. Adair also arrived. The transport had pleasant weather throughout the trip, except just after leaving Port Said, and two days ago in the Gulf Stream. She anchored last night off Liberty Island, and her passengers were taken off by the tugs Unity and Unique, sent down by the Quartermaster's Department, and landed at Pier 13, East River. The McClellan will dock this morning at Pier 10, East River.

Mr. Ferguson said that conditions in the Philippines at present were better than at any time since the islands had become American territory. "Cholera is practically stamped out now at Manila," he said, "although recently there has been some spread of the disease in portions of islands where it has not occurred heretofore.

"The Filipinos are beginning to understand that the Americans are not hostile to them. Gov. Taft is popular, and when he arrived in Manila last he was given a remarkable ovation. He made a long speech, in which he told of his negotiations in Rome and what the Government expected to do in the islands, which greatly pleased the Filipinos."

Lieut. Commander Lynch, who has charge of the naval school at Manila, in which Filipinos are trained for the merchant marine, said he was much gratified at the progress made by his students since the establishment of the school a year ago.

"ARCTIC LIMITED" TO DAWSON.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 29.—The new Government road between White Horse and Dawson, 323 miles in length, is being traversed this Winter by an arctic limited stage operated by the White Pass Railway. Fourteen relays are provided to enable the stage line to make the run regularly with good snow roads in three days. Each stage is hauled by four hardy horses from Eastern Washington, nearly 300 of these animals being in use.

This limited flier will start once a week from both White Horse and Dawson, carrying the letter mail, express matter, and a few passengers. All other business will be handled by other stages operated by relays but at less speed. The relay stations are from eighteen to twenty-five miles apart. At each a large roadhouse has been provided where travelers will be comfortably housed and fed.

To comply with its mail contract the White Pass Railway has provided light-wheeled stages for use during the early Fall and late Spring when the snow is not deep enough to permit the operation of coaches on runners. By the arctic limited the fare is $100 to $123.

Watchman Drowned at Cunard Pier.

J. P. Flannery, Captain of Barge A, that is owned by the National Storage Company, reported in the Charles Street Station last evening that the watchman who had been employed on the Cunard Line's Pier, No. 51, had been drowned at the pier. The man missed his foothold while stepping from the pier to the barge and fell into the river. His name was not known by any one on the pier last night.

New Ohio Society Incorporated.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The Ohio Company of Associates was incorporated to-day by Whitelaw Reid, John J. McCook, Homer Lee, William S. Hawk, and Henry H. Adams of New York City to perpetuate the memories and commemorate the events in the history of the State. The principal office of the corporation is to be in New York City.

The Charm of Simplicity

gathers beautiful expression in furniture for the bedroom. The entire thought in these pieces has been given toward fine construction and simple outlines, rather than meaningless ornament. In the long, deep Bureau with generous mirror, the ample Chests of drawers, the Toilet Tables, Chairs and Divans—will be found simple, worthyfurniture on perfect lines.

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SAYS POLICEMAN HIT HER

Capt. Walsh to Report the Case to Inspector Brooks.

Patrolman Ferris Accused of Striking Vendome Hotel Employe When She Refused to Meet Two Women on Seventh Avenue.

Charges are likely to be preferred against Policeman William J. Ferris of the West Thirtieth Street Station as the result of a complaint made early yesterday morning by Miss Kate Cavanaugh, an employe of the Vendome Hotel. Miss Cavanaugh came into the West Thirtieth Street Station shortly after 2 o'clock Saturday morning and said that, while returning from work at the hotel an hour earlier, she had been accosted at the corner of Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue by a policeman who was standing in a doorway with two women.

"Come over here," the officer is said to have called, "I want to introduce you to a couple of my friends."

"I don't want to meet them," said Miss Cavanaugh.

Then, according to her story, the officer rushed across the sidewalk, seized her by the arm, and when she attempted to break away from him, struck her several times with his night stick. Miss Cavanaugh screamed for help, and her cries brought Ralph Emerson, a theatrical man, and Policeman Heuck of the West Thirtieth Street Station to the scene. They rescued her from her predicament, and with them she went back to the Hotel Vendome, returning later to the station to make a complaint.

Miss Cavanaugh told her story to the Sergeant at the desk, and was told to come again at noon and repeat it to Capt. Walsh. This she did, and when the 6 o'clock platoon was sent out, at the Captain's request she was present and inspected the men, but could not pick out her alleged assailant. Capt. Walsh had in the meantime ascertained that Heuck was the officer who had rescued Miss Cavanaugh the preceding night, and learned also from Heuck that Ferris was the man in the case.

At 12 o'clock Ferris, who had been in the squad to go out at 6, came in, and in the Captain's office he was confronted by Miss Cavanaugh. Then, as on the earlier occasion, she was unable to identify him positively, saying that her consternation had been so great when she was attacked that she could not state positively who her assailant was. Heuck, however, maintained his assertion that he had seen Ferris with Miss Cavanaugh the night before.

With Miss Cavanaugh on both her visits to the station was Detective Madden of the Vendome Hotel. Madden said that the girl had been in the employ of the Vendome for a year, and that her character was above reproach. She lives at 330 West Forty-third Street.

Capt. Walsh said last night: "The case is the most outrageous thing that has been brought to my attention in this station. I believe the girl's statement and I am going to make it my business to probe the matter to the bottom." He directed that the case be reported to Inspector Brooks at Headquarters.

Ferris, the accused policeman, was appointed to the force in September of 1896 and has had a clean record up to this time. If the charge against him is sustained there will be ground against him for a second charge, in that he was off post, his beat being on Forty-second Street.

MONEY LOST IN STOCKS.

Judgment for $13,673 was handed down in Albany yesterday by Judge Chester of the Supreme Court in the suit of Mrs. Charlotte B. Lawlor against Dr. Charles Bucklin of 237 West Forty-fifth Street. The suit was brought in 1899 to recover $8,300, alleged to have been intrusted to Dr. Bucklin by Mrs. Lawlor for investment in 1897, with interest and counsel fees. It was heard by James A. Lawson of Albany, as referee. The judgment was filed in this county.

Dr. Bucklin said last evening that Mrs. Lawlor had given him $5,000 in 1897 for investment, and without any reservation; that he had placed it in Manhattan Brake stock, and that, the deal turning out badly, he had lost it. Later, he said, Mrs. Lawlor borrowed $3,300 on a chattel mortgage and turned that amount over to him for investment, with a result similar to that in the first instance. The mortgage, he said, has not been satisfied.

Dr. Bucklin declared that he presented to the referee a release signed by Mrs. Lawlor in 1896, and asserted that there was no cause for her suit against him. He will carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Boy Dragged to His Death.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Ernest, the fourteen-year-old son of Nelson Doats, a contractor, was dragged to his death by a horse to-night. The father had been using the horse at a factory, and the boy had been told to take the animal home. On the way back the boy met a companion, who asked for a ride. When the friend attempted to mount behind young Doats the horse became frightened and ran away. The boy became unseated and entangled in the harness. The horse, dragging the boy, ran to the stable. The boy's head was crushed.

Fast Run on the Wabash.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 29.—A fast run was made on the Wabash Railroad by Engine No. 556, pulling a regular train yesterday, the distance of 106 miles from Peru to Montpelier, Ohio, being covered in 114 minutes. The train slowed down five times and made as many full stops.

THE SPEAKER.

Suggestion to Mr. Henderson That He Might Well Retire at Once.

For three months more, beginning with the short session of Congress, Gen. David B. Henderson will, if so disposed, preside over the deliberations of the House. Many of his volunteer advisers say that he should leave the Speakership at once, claiming that he has lost his hold over the body because those he has relied upon for support cease to have a political respect for him. This is because he is regarded as the Czar who threw away his crown in a fit of petulance, and is not a strong enough man to fill the place where the record for individual domination was made by former Speaker Reed. It was strange to this generation to see any other man take the gavel, and it was impossible that his successor should not suffer by contrast. Gen. Henderson is a man of familiar manner and cordial promises, and an uncertain temper always goes with these characteristics.

Speaker Reed ruled with a rod of iron. Unbridled [illegible] in the

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

United States Treasury without giving the country an equivalent, or better, encountered a stone wall in him. It is true that he was an autocrat with a political bias, but he made his autocracy respectable. By sheer force of rugged honesty he reduced the army of lobbyists to a Corporal's guard. "Nothing doing with Reed in the chair" came to be the curt criticism of these promoters of mercenary legislation. He turned a deaf ear to all insidious appeals. Through the last four years of his office he stood off the movement for general pension legislation. To the subsidy hunters he was adamant. He scanned all special appropriations, and those without merit did not have to be contested by other members. The Speaker took care of them.

With the coming of Henderson there was a revival of the régime which Mr. Reed had overthrown. The lobbyists flocked once more to the capital under profitable employment. The plant in the pathway had been removed. The subsidy schemers had their hearing, and in one instance at least the power of the lobby was sufficient to reverse the policy of the Administration. So far as the ends of economy were served it was with Representative Cannon of Illinois as the buffer. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations he stood the dumps. Time and again he has shown the stamina that withstands extreme pressure, and it is morally certain that he will be the next Speaker elected by the House. He has much of Reed's courage and much of Henderson's affability when on the floor, but is very insistent upon having his own way when the Treasury is threatened. The best that the present Speaker can look forward to for the remainder of his term is to perform the thankless duties of a stop-gap. Such control as he had over the House he has forfeited by his own inexplicable action. It would seem a less melancholy close to his public career should he end it at once.—Detroit (Mich.) Free Press, (Dem.)

SERMONS TO THE PURITANS.

Thought Themselves Wronged If the Preaching Was Not Long.

At Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Monday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Congregational Club, Leon H. Vincent spoke on "Kings of the Colonial Pulpit," giving a history of the Mather family and their habits.

He said the Puritans were always craving for learning and wisdom, and that they had no sooner landed in America than they began making books. The continual studiousness of the Puritans, said Mr. Vincent, is what makes New England to-day the great hive of books and authors. Besides studying, the Puritans spent their spare time in persecuting heretics and drinking strong drinks, but the only habit of the three that has clung to their descendants is that of reading.

The sermons were long-winded, and in an hour the minister usually only got started. An old record says: "Mr. Flower preached two hours and seventeen minutes while not feeling well." How long he would have talked if he was in good health! A Harvard student wrote of a minister that preached to the students: "He preached two hours, and, much to our regret, he had to stop." The people paid to hear sermons on the tacit condition that the preacher would speak a certain length of time. The audience would look at the sandglass to see that they got their money's worth.

Mr. Vincent said Cotton Mather was probably the smartest boy in the family, and at the age of eighteen he had received his degree from his own father, Richard, President of Harvard. "The subject of his thesis was "Hebrew Vowel Points Are Divine in Origin." People in those days did not consider fasts as great hardships. At one fast certain men prayed a number of hours, and then biscuits were distributed and three different kinds of liquor were drunk. Cotton Mather went fishing one day and fell into shallow water. Mather was very superstitious, and as soon as he got out of the water he cried, "May God help me to know what is the meaning of all this!" He spent three days in his room trying to make his peace with God.—Boston Herald.

Growth of Mississippi.

Auditor Cole has given out a comparative statement of assessments, including the years of 1901 and 1902, showing the increase in realty, personalty, and railroads during the year just closed to have been $18,141,000, divided as follows: Realty, $14,493,287; personalty, $1,411,421; railroads, $2,226,893. Eighteen million dollars increase in 1902; twenty-nine millions in 1901, and fifty millions in four years is a record to astonish the world. And at the present rate of growth, and with intelligent and unpurchasable assessors, the growth in valuations during the succeeding four years ought to be a hundred million. The total valuation of all the property in the State, according to the books in the office of the Auditor, is now $240,988,132.—Meridian (Miss.) Star.

CHINCHILLA MUFFS $35, $50, $65, $75 to $150; collars, $40, $60 to $125; muffers, florentines, vitorines, $150 to $225. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near B'way.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES; Tiger and Leopard Rugs; Coachmen's Outfits; caps and gloves; lowest possible prices for reliable goods. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

Ripans Tabules, doctors find. A good prescription for mankind.

The MAUSER MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVERSMITHS

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS

Among our specially prepared Christmas stock may be seen the most elaborate and exclusive line of DESK SILVER, SMOKERS' SETS, JEWEL BOXES and TOILET SILVER.

These are to be had either singly or in complete sets.

14 EAST 15th STREET BETWEEN BROADWAY & 5th AVE

ERMINE MUFFS $35, $50, $75, $125; Imperial Stoles and Scarfs, C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

"From Vantine's For the Home Beautiful."



Japanese Screens.

New Importations. Large Assortment.

4-Fold, 4½ foot high. Cloth panels, with gold embroidery, various colors..... 3.00

4-Fold, 5 foot high. Cloth panels, with painted design, various colors..... 4.00

4-Fold, 5½ foot high. Cloth panels, with painted floral decorations, polished frames.... 7.50

4-Fold, 5½ foot high. White background, gold embroidery, polished frame..... 15.00

4-Fold, 5½ foot high. Satin panels, silk embroidered floral decorations, various colors..... 25.00

A great variety of Fire Screens, Lacquer Screens, Bamboo Screens, etc.

Many Artistic Oriental Things for the Home will be found in this Unusual Store.

A. A. VANTINE & Co.
Broadway and 18th St.

A Thanksgiving Afterthought.

The corners of Forty-Second Street at the Fifth Avenue are not quite pretty to look at, but it is no longer necessary to ask the aid of the police when one wishes to go west, so there is that to be thankful for.

And the "Popular Shop," with a coat of Christmas green paint and a new sign, is not only an article of faith, but a visible joy once more.

The "Popular Shop."

THINGS GOOD TO GIVE IN HOLIDAY TIME, (and not bad to have at any time.)

THE McHUGH (MISSION) FURNITURE, (full size and scaled down for the Nursery.)

THE OLD ENGLISH EASY CHAIRS

THE MADEIRA WICKER CHAIRS

THE FALLOWFIELD DRAUGHT SCREENS.

THE FRIESLAND HANGING CLOCKS.

THE LIBERTY VELVET PILLOWS.

THE HASSALL NURSERY POSTERS.

THE ALDIN ANIMAL WOOD CUTS.

Early Selections are advised.

Joseph P. McHugh & Co.
42D ST. W. AT 5TH AVE.
NEW YORK.
(Trade Marks Reg'd.)

FURS MANUFACTURED BY C. C. Shayne carry the guarantee of reliability.

STECK PIANO

A more magnificent Piano it would be more than difficult to imagine. For DURABILITY, WORKMANSHIP and TONE it as as near an ideal piano as one could wish to own. There is nearly half a century of distinguished reputation behind

"The Old Reliable"

Warerooms, 104 5th Av., N. Y.

"77" breaks up Colds and GRIP

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COATS TRIMMED with sable tail, in black or in color without [illegible]

VIRGINIA NEGROES LOSE

Suits to Invalidate State Constitution Are Dismissed.

Judges Decide the Commonwealth Has Power to Restrict the Suffrage by the Reconstruction Acts.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—The argument in the proceeding of John S. Wise to invalidate the new Virginia Constitution was resumed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day, Chief Justice Fuller sitting with Judge Waddill.

Attorney General Anderson spoke for the Commonwealth, addressing himself largely to the point raised by complainants that the State was barred from restricting the suffrage as it had done by the reconstruction acts. He was followed by James Hayes, colored, of counsel for complainants, who made a strong plea for the rights of his race.

This afternoon the court dismissed both suits on the ground that it had no jurisdiction, the actions being against the State. An appeal will be taken. All the questions of the Chief Justice indicated that virtually every contention raised by complainants had been passed upon adversely by the Supreme Court.

The decree of the court, as announced by Chief Justice Fuller, denies the plaintiff's application for prohibition, prohibiting the State Board of Canvassers from canvassing returns of the election held Nov. 4, 1902, for Representatives in Congress, or proceeding to act on the same, and for preliminary orders pending proceedings on the part of the State Board of Canvassers, for want of jurisdiction.

"The writ is not sought in aid of jurisdiction already acquired," says the Chief Justice, "nor does it appear that there is no other remedy.

"The proceeding, in effect, is against the Commonwealth, which is not in any view an indispensable party, and cannot be made such, and the matter, being political, cannot be disposed of in such a proceeding."

Judge Waddill, who sat with the Chief Justice, concurred in the decree, but in doing so commented on the decree as follows:

"It is in frankness due that I should say that while I believe that this is the law, as settled by decisions, it does not entirely embody my personal views as to what that law ought to be. I can but believe that as to rights arising under and guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution and laws of the United States, injuriously affecting a hundred thousand people, whether respecting their property or their personal or political rights, and particularly the two latters classes, that they ought to be given a day in court, afforded an opportunity for a full and speedy hearing, and to that end, that technicalities, forms, and ceremonies should in large measure be dispensed with, speedy justice afforded, and the rights of the respective parties litigant ascertained."

The State Board of Canvassers met immediately after the adjournment of the United States court to-day and awarded certificates to the ten Congressmen recently elected, including Campbell Slemp, (Rep.,) in the Ninth District, whose majority was found on final canvass of the vote to be 8,218. A certificate was also issued to Carter A. Glass, elected in the Sixth District to fill the unexpired term of the late Peter J. Otey.

MORE OFFICES FOR NEGROES.

Several Internal Revenue Jobs in Alabama to be Given by the President.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 29.—It is announced that negroes will be given positions under appointees of President Roosevelt in Alabama, and the first of these berths to be distributed will be in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector, J. O. Thompson, who goes into office Monday. It is understood that either the chief clerkship or as good a position in Thompson's office will go to A. D. Wimbs, a leading negro Republican, while other jobs will be given out.

Mr. Thompson to-day, when questioned on the subject, said:

"Negroes have been in the internal revenue service under every Republican administration since I can remember, and there will be no exception in my case."

The recent actions and utterances of President Roosevelt on matters affecting the negroes in the South have brought about the condition, especially in Alabama, which means that negroes are going to get several juicy pieces of Federal pie. Leaders of the "Lily Whites" in this State show no dismay over the new proceedings.

LOCKED UP AS SHOPLIFTERS.

Three Men Followed by Department Stores' Detectives—Two Chased to Broadway.

Louis Duval, twenty-three years of ago, and George Miller, twenty-two years of age, both of 207 West Twenty-seventh Street, who described themselves as waiters, were locked up in Police Headquarters last night, on a charge of shoplifting.

According to Miss Eva Peiser, a detective in a department store in West Twenty-third Street, the men were seen by her when they dropped gold lockets down the backs of their necks. She followed them to the door, but before she could detain them, they ran along Twenty-third Street toward Broadway.

Miss Peiser pursued them. At Broadway the men ran into the arms of Detectives Rein and Ech, who held them until the woman arrived and accused them.

Charles Crawford, alias George Peck, whose picture in the Rogues' Gallery is No. 5,310, according to the police, was locked up also in Police Headquarters last night, charged with stealing two silver-mounted hair brushes from a Sixth Avenue department store yesterday afternoon. Miss Mary Quigg, a detective, followed Crawford out of the store and down the avenue until she met Central Office Detectives Peabody and McConville, who arrested him.

Boys Taken as Prisoners in a Raid.

Twenty prisoners, boys being in the majority, were taken at about midnight last night in a billiard room in the first story of the American Theatre Building, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in a raid on an alleged gambling game. Detectives believed that "Klondike" was being played and they entered and surprised John Clearwater, the alleged proprietor, and nineteen others. Among the prisoners were bell boys, barber's helpers, clerks, and drivers. All were locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

A Bride for a Single Day.

Robert O'Brien of Fourth Street, New Brighton, in the Borough of Richmond, was married Thanksgiving eve to Marry O'Reilly of the same street by Father McClure of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. On Friday he fell from the ice wagon which he was driving through Richmond Terrace and the wheels passed over his body. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where it was at first reported that he was not badly hurt, but during the night evidence of internal injuries developed, from which he died yesterday morning. He was thirty-seven years old, his heart-broken bride being much younger.

Garfield's Nomination.

At the Republican National Convention in 1880 the Blaine Half-Breeds (to use the nomenclature of the day) and the Grant Stalwarts, 306 in number, hugged each other in a death grapple. They crushed each other and Garfield scampered off with the nomination for President. When leaving Washington to attend the convention as leader of the Sherman delegates, Garfield was asked by John Randolph Tucker of Virginia: "Whom are you going to nominate?" Garfield is said to have loved Ran. Tucker. They were far asunder in politics, but there were love and affection and intellectual kinship between the Virginian and the Ohioan. Garfield put his arm around Tucker's shoulders and whispered: "Keep your eyes on me." And so it was. Garfield became President and Blaine took the Secretaryship of State, "to keep his hand on the helm," his friends said. "To watch the Peruvian guano beds," his enemies replied. Washington Letter to Richmond Enquirer.

Sozodont

Standard 52 Years

"The only Dentifrice of International Reputation."
SARA BERNHARDT

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER Big Box 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL LINED CAPES, fashionably worn; large assortment, $50 to $125. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., between B'way and 6th Av.

GIRL STABBED AN OLD WOMAN.

Prisoner Accused of Demanding Her Victim's Valuables and Striking Her with a Penknife.

Josephine Jarski, sixty-two years old, a widow living on the top floor of 119 Delancey Street, was stabbed in the mouth, the left hand, and the left side in her rooms yesterday morning by Mollie Klatzer, seventeen years old, a waitress, who had until recently boarded with the family of Arthur Eronfeldt, who lives on the same floor. The girl used a large penknife until the old woman's screams brought help.

Capt. Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station and Detective Higgins happened to be in the vicinity and rushed in. They found the old woman lying on the floor, while the girl, whom they arrested, was being held by neighbors. Mrs. Jarski said that the girl had demanded her valuables, consisting of $12 and a watch and chain worth $40, which she carried in her waist.

"I cried out to her, 'O, Mollie,' I'm a Christian woman, and I don't want to die without a priest. Don't kill me.' I knelt and kissed her hand, and asked her not to kill me. Then she stabbed me twice more."

The girl was employed in Lustgarten & Kepper's restaurant, 44 Delancey Street, until a month ago, when she was discharged for insolence to a customer. A peculiar thing about it is that when the wounded woman was asked whether the girl had any right to the valuables she apparently went into a violent rage. Dr. Goodwin of Gouverneur Hospital dressed Mrs. Jarski's wounds, which did not prove to be dangerous, although she lost much blood.

LAKE BOAT MAY BE LOST.

The Canadian Steam Vessel Bannockburn, with Twenty Men Aboard, Believed to Have Foundered.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 29.—The steaboat Bannockburn, with her crew of twenty men, is given up for lost by local marine men. The report received last night that she was ashore near Michipicoten seems to be without foundation. The belief that the vessel has met with disaster is strengthened by the fact that the steamboat Rockefeller, which arrived here to-day, reported passing through wreckage off Standard Rock. This is supposed to be from the missing boat.

The wrecking tugs Boynton and Favorite have made a search along the north shore of Lake Superior without finding any trace of the Canadian vessel. The accepted theory is that the Bannockburn foundered in mid-lake and went down with all on board.

MEXICO'S MONEY PROBLEM.

Fluctuations of Silver Continue—Opinion as to the Gold Standard Divided.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 29.—Fluctuations of silver keep exchange continually varying. Opinions are still divided as to the advisability of adopting a gold standard. The largest business men and most bankers incline to a gold basis. Farmers in the interior are disposed to regard the agitation in favor of a gold standard as a mere outcry on the part of the interested foreigners.

Business men are marking up prices in the proportion of three to one. The silver dollar is down nearly to one-third of its nominal value expressed in gold. Banks are all prosperous and business interests report excellent trade conditions.

STRIKERS IN FEDERAL COURT.

Six New Orleans Linemen Who Violated an Injunction, Receive Severe Sentences.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—Judge Parlange, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, handed down a decision in the cases of the linemen of the Cumberland Telephone Company, who have been on trial for contempt in connection with the recent strike in this city. Six were found guilty and given heavy sentences, and five were discharged.

After the strike occurred the telephone company was granted an injunction by Judge Parlange prohibiting the strikers from cutting wires, interfering with mail cars, and assaulting the non-union men who were employed by the company. The injunction was repeatedly violated and eleven of the strikers were arrested at various times for cutting wires and beating employes of the company.

UPSET LAMP MAKES TROUBLE.

Man Breaks His Leg and His Women Callers Burned.

Mrs. Ellen Hawkes and her daughter, Sadie Hawkes, living on the first floor of 93 Concord Street, Brooklyn, last night went to call on John Glow, who lives immediately above them. A gesture by Mr. Glow upset the lamp from the table, and it exploded on the floor, setting fire to the clothing of both callers.

The explosion frightened their host so that he leaped through the window, breaking his right leg and sustaining many bruises. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, while the Hawkeses had their wounds dressed by a neighboring physician.

Gen. Lew Wallace's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 29.—Gen. Lew Wallace contracted a severe cold the first of the week, and that developed an ulcerated tooth. The ailments continued to keep him in bed a day or two, but his condition has not been alarming, and reports to that effect were unwarranted. The family think that he will be about in a few days.

Monte Relief Society Entertainment.

The ladies of the Monte Relief Society will give their annual entertainment and reception on Wednesday evening next at Terrace Garden. The main object of this year's endeavor is to provide extra funds to meet the exigencies of the poor throughout the holidays. The entertainment will consist of two original sketches, entitled "Marion's Dream" and "The Little Runaways," written especially for the occasion by Mrs. Mollie Tichner, who will personally stage both pieces.

Father Ill; Daughter Dead.

In his home at 72 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, Eugene Gray was at the point of death last night, it was said. In another room was the body of his sixteen-year-old daughter. She died of consumption on Thanksgiving Eve. About two months ago she contracted a cold. Gray worried over his daughter's illness, and he became ill, his ailment developing into consumption. When Gray was informed of his daughter's death he said: "I think I won't be long in following her." The body of the girl is to be buried to-day if the father is able.

Saks & Company

We will place on sale MONDAY all our

IMPORTED ROBES, COSTUMES AND WAISTS At Less than Half Price!

The offer includes about sixty desirable models designed for afternoon or evening wear; the handicraft of the foremost French Modistes, that for luxurious richness of material and trimming exhaust the ingenuity of their creators. There is not one garment that does not exhibit an unusually tasteful blending of harmonious colors, material and garniture. Each is a veritable masterpiece, truly representative of and expressing the utmost possibilities of the art.

IMPORTED ROBES AND COSTUMES.

Import Prices $45.00 to $300.00. Now at $20.00 to $145.00

IMPORTED WAISTS.

Import Prices $45.00 to $150.00 Now at $21.50 to $69.00

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Paletots and Monte Carlo Coats.

Several styles in Velour, Silk and White Broadcloth.

Values $40.00 to $45.00. Special at $32.00

Three-quarter or Monte Carlo Coats.

In various cloths and models.

Values $21.00 to $32.00. Special at $15.75 and 21.00

Long Coats for Women.

In mannish mixtures, full back, with belt.

Value $18.50. Special at $12.00

Cravenette Rain Coats.

For Women, in tan, Oxford or black; pleated loose back, with belt; velvet collar and cuffs.

Value $26.00. Special at $16.50

Cloth Jackets.

Value $8.25. In Cheviots or Kersey Cloth; At $6.75

Value $14.75. various lengths and models. At $9.25

Value $16.50. At $12.00

Supplementary to the above we have selected fifty handsome Cloaks from our stock, in various styles, including the three-quarter and a few long garments, suitable for all occasions.

Former prices, $75.00 to $150.00. Now at $58.00 to $115.00

We will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE

Millinery.

Embracing one hundred exquisitely trimmed Hats from regular stock, designed for street and dress wear, at less than one-half their former prices.

Values $10.00 to $25.00. At $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00

Umbrellas and Canes.

We have devoted much time and study to the wedding of the beautiful and artistic to the useful. Perhaps it is best demonstrated in our Umbrellas for Men, Women and Children, of which we have many exclusive designs in handles of silver overlaying copper, gun metal, pearl, rose gold and rare woods. Our variety includes everything from the inexpensive every-day umbrella to the most costly imported kind. We have Canes of every conceivable rare wood and mounting, as well as the less pretentious ones.

Silk Taffeta Umbrellas in 26 or 28-inch sizes for Men and Women, natural wood handles of Box, Furze, and other fancy woods, guaranteed for one year, At $2.50

With sterling silver mounted handles of real ivory or pearl, At $3.35 and $5.00

Imported Suits and Coats for Boys.

Imported French Sailor Suits in olive, brown or blue cheviots; some with sailor collars, others button to neck with Eton collars; sizes 4 to 9 years.
Import prices, $10.00 and $15.00. At $5.00

Imported French Vestee Suits of blue or gray serge, some with vests of same material, others with embroidered velvet vests; sizes 4 to 10 years.
Import prices, $18.00 and $20.00. At $5.00

Also balance of Children's Imported Overcoats, in gray, brown or tan Cheviots; also tan or gray broadcloth, suitable for Boys or Girls; sizes 3 to 7 years.
Import prices, $9.00 to $17.50. At $5.00

A $50.00 Overcoat for Men at $36.00

Made-to-Order, with Silk Lining

to introduce one of the best merchant tailoring shops of which we know. Cleverness plus intelligence is evinced in every garment we make. Take overcoats for instance; we make one to order for fifty dollars that we know you cannot surpass no matter who your tailor may be. We want you to know it; we want your friends to know it, too. For this reason we'll take five hundred orders at THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS instead of fifty. It's the quickest way to prove it. Your choice of fine imported coatings in shades of Oxford, Cambridge or black. Best silk merveilleux or satin du chine lining throughout.

In the United States and its Dependencies We Deliver Free.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

In the United States and its Dependencies We Deliver Free. **Saks & Company** Herald Square, Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Relative to Christmas Gifts.

Have you ever received a gift that you knew had been bought in good faith but which after short service abused that faith? You may safely invest yours in us. We have a standard. We apply it to everything, no matter how trifling, that enters our shop. When you select your gifts here you may be confident of their worth; they will truly serve their purpose. That is not the only incentive we have to offer you; economy is a strong feature. Shrewdness and cleverness in the selection of our wares give us advantages which we are always glad to share with you. A modest percentage is the inflexible rule which guides our price-making. Then we deliver free in the United States and its dependencies Do you know of another shop that will do this for you? You know that is quite a saving in itself. We have a number of ways to facilitate your shopping, such as our Glove Certificate, which permits its recipient to select gloves at leisure and to his or her taste. We will also hold any article you purchase until you wish it delivered. The shop itself is an inviting place; everything is in such good taste and so thoroughly equipped for the comfort of its patrons that it is quite out of the ordinary.

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE.

Waists for Women.

Waists of Black Brilliantine, made in various styles of metallic dots and stripes.
Waists of plain black mohair, stitched with white.
Waists of black Henrietta, plaited with white fagoting.
Waists of Albatross, black and white stripes, with fancy buttons.
Waists of Botany Flannel, with tailor stitched plaits and fancy stock collar; in red, tan, gray, reseda or black.
Values $3.50 to $3.95. At $2.85
Waists of Velvet, wide wale stripe, large fancy buttons; in black, royal or reseda; also fancy metallic figured velvet in blue or black. At $4.75
Waists of Albatross, accordion plaited, round yoke front, with cluster tucking and insertion, finished with white fagoting. In pink, light blue or white. At $5.50

Ribbons,

suitable for every conceivable purpose, and particularly for holiday uses, at prices that compare most favorably with those anywhere. All bows made gratis.

ALL-SILK, SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN RIBBON.

¼-inch, Baby Ribbon, 10 yards, 10c
½-inch, 10 yards, 19c
1 inch, 5c per yard, per piece of 10 yards, 43c
1½-inch, 9c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, 85c
2-inch, 12c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, $1.10
2½-inch, 14c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, $1.30
3-inch, 19c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, $1.80
3½-inch, 24c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, $2.30
5-inch, 28c. per yard, per piece of 10 yards, $2.70
5-inch high lustre Mousseline, all colors per yard, 25c
4¼-inch satin and taffeta striped Ribbon, in red and white, blue and white, violet and white, maize and white and turquoise and white, per yard 25c

We have an exhaustive variety of dainty ribbon-trimmed Baskets, fancy Bags, intricate Bows and Flowers, desirable as holiday gifts, at reasonable prices.

Whenever an emergency suggests Gloves, no matter for what occasion, you may be sure to find them at the Saks shop. They are made to guard against the embarrassment of inopportune rips and tears. We insure them against that. Extreme service, style and fit are the virtues which commend the following:

Washable Kid Gloves

FOR WOMEN.

THE PATRICIA, $1.50
Women's two-clasp, washable Kid Gloves, in modes, grays, pearls, black or white.

THE NAHMA, $1.75
Women's two-clasp, washable Kid Gloves, in modes, pearls, black or white.

THE MAXINE, $2.00
Women's two-pearl clasp, pique sewed, washable Kid Gloves, in modes, grays, bamboo, pearls, black or white.

Stationery.

People of good taste express it in their stationery. You may express yours most happily in the following:

Hemstitched Correspondence Paper, in one-quire boxes, with envelopes to match; white, Swiss, blue or gray, in note or letter size; per box, 50c
Combination Seal and Die for stamping stationery, monogram of two, three or four letters, and one quire of high-grade embossed Stationery, complete, At $1.98
One quire Eaton-Hurlbut fine Correspondence Paper, in hand-colored box of Palmyran design. At 25c
Cash, Note and Address Book Sets, with pencil, put up in blue cabinet, decorated with clover design. At 65c

FOUNTAIN PENS.

Saks & Company's special guaranteed Pens, gold points, solid ebonized handles; warranted and kept in repair for one year. At 85c.
Also a complete line of Waterman's Fountain Pens.

Saks & Company

Jewelry.

The prices of these offerings will never suggest their true value. Personal inspection will convince you of their worth. There is not a doubtful article in the list.

Watches for Women. American Waltham movements, O size, Keystone gold-filled case, warranted for twenty years. At $12.00
Watches for Men. American Waltham movement, 6 and 12 size, Fahy's Montauk 20-year case. At $11.00
Finger Rings for Misses and Women. Solid gold, fancy stones, heavy settings. At $1.50
Diamond and Opal set rings for Women, four pearls and three opals; genuine stones. $7.50
Rings for Women in gold Tiffany settings, with four diamonds and three opals, turquoise or rubies. Also, six diamonds with turquoise centre; genuine stones. At $12.00
Vest Chains for Men, in all the most desirable designs of links, curbs and so forth, in 14-karat gold. Per penny weight. At $1.00
Scarf Pins for men, of solid gold, fancy stone settings. At $1.50
Scarf Pins for men, imported hand-cut and decorated crystals, 14-karat gold settings. At $10.00
Pearl Collars of Roman or French Pearls in three or six strands. Mounted on Sterling silver or fine gold plate. Studded with rhinestones. At $2.50 to $25.00
Pearl or Coral Opera Chains, mounted on sterling silver or plated swivels, in 42 to 50 inch lengths. At $2.00 to $10.00
The new Parisian Princess Feather Fans mounted on imitation shell or ivory. At $1.50 to $5.00
Cigar Cutters, imported, of gun metal, in plain or embossed designs, warranted steel blades. At 95c.
Key Rings, with chain attached, in sterling silver or gun metal. At $1.95
Brooches; assorted lot of solid gold brooches, in plain or fancy stone settings. At $2.95
Nethersole Bracelets, in sterling silver; plain, chased and embossed designs. At 95c.

Cutlery.

This shop is under the supervision of an expert cutler. That assures true quality. You may depend upon anything offered you.

Pocket Knives, two or four blades, stag or pearl handles. At 50c
Pocket Knives, hand forged blades of guaranteed steel; real stag and pearl handles. At 95c
Razors of the Wostenholm and other famous German makes, full or medium hollow ground, with white or black handles. At $1.00
Star Safety Razors. At $1.10
Manicure, Work and Shaving Sets in an extensive variety, adapted for holiday gifts.

Leather Goods.

Do you know real leather from the clever imitations? You don't have to know it here. Despite the low prices, you may depend upon the article to be all that it is claimed.

Pocketbooks and Purses, Wrist and Chatelaine Bags are here in a most exhaustive variety, which includes all the novelties and standards. For Monday we will offer an unusually attractive assortment. Special at 95c
Wrist Bags and Carriage Bags, of Walrus Leather, in gray, tan, brown, inside and change pocket. The frame is of gold plate or oxidized silver, set with coral, turquoise and chrysoprase. Value $10.00. At $5.90
Nitsuki Wrist Bags, in Oriental silk and leather. Prices, $6.50 to $15.00
Cigar Cases in pigskin, seal, alligator, levant and all fancy leathers. At $1.50 to $5.00
Travelling Medicine Cases, in seal or alligator leather. At 65c to $4.50
Toilet Rolls, with brush, comb, mirror and all necessary fittings, in alligator, seal or Pigskin. At $2.50 to $10.00

English Kit Bags.

Finest quality English Sole Leather, hand-sewed frames, leather-lined, double handles, heavy outside straps, English lock and strong catches; sizes 20, 22, 24 and 26 inch. At $17.50

Dress Suit Cases.

Of solid sole leather, hand-sewed and riveted; solid brass English lever lock, padded handles, linen-lined, with shirt pocket. Heavy English stud rivets are used on corners, ends and back; three strong hinges. At $5.00

Saks & Company

will place on sale MONDAY at a SPECIAL PRICE.

High Grade Smoking Jackets and House Coats

Of double-faced reversible cloth, in Oxford, Blue, Maroon or Gray Mixtures. The reverse sides are in plaids and stripes, with which the collar and cuffs are also trimmed; the edges, pockets and cuffs are bound with cloth and heavy silk cord; silk frogs and cord medallions. All sizes.
Good value $5.00, At $3.75
Other Jackets and Coats in Plain and fancy cloths at $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $9.50 and $12.00
Velvet Jackets at $9.00, $10.50, $12.75, $16.50 and $21.00
Tricot Jackets, quilted satin front, $5.75; quilted satin lining throughout, $7.75

Men's High-Grade Bathrobes.

Of heavy Turkish Towelling, cut full and long, with sailor collars, finished with cords at neck and girdle to match. Value $4.50. At $3.00
Other Terry Robes, of English and Austrian manufacture, our own importations, at $4.50, $6.00, $7.50, $8.50, $9.00, $10.50, $11.50, $12.00, $13.50, $18.00 and $20.00.
Bath Wrappers, at $4.50, $8.00, $10.50, $16.00 and $18.00.
Also, Bath Towels, Slippers and Mats.

Men's Lounging Robes.

Or Blanket Robes, cut full and long, made with sailor collar, girdle and cords at neck to match; seams are piped throughout. The patterns are Jacquard effects in good color combinations. At $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $9.75, $12.00, $15.00, $20.00 and $22.00.

Men's Dressing Gowns.

Plaid backs, also plain colors, in Vicunas, Worsteds, and so forth. At $7.50, $9.50, $12.00, $14.75, $15.75, $18.50 and $20.00.

Toilet Requisites.

Fancy colored glass Atomizers, with bulb top. At 25c
Royal Houbigant Perfume, in cut-glass bottles. At $2.57
Farnese Violet Perfume, in cut-glass bottles. At $2.85
Roger & Gallet Ambre Rose Extract, in cut-glass bottles. At $5.30

Handkerchiefs for Women.

Exclusive styles in fine linen, including the latest novelties in colored and white French Handkerchiefs. Hand embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped edges; hand spun, with tape borders, in a variety of styles; real Valenciennes, Rose Point and Duchesse Lace.

We mention special: All pure linen, with hand embroidered initials. From $1.00 to $6.00 per dozen.

Also plain, hemstitched, all-linen Handkerchiefs with ⅛, ¼, or ½ inch hems, in heavy, semi or sheer linen. From 10c. to $3.00 each.

Special attention is given to embroidering initials, monograms and crests to order.

Infants' and Children's Outfitting Shop.

Dresses for Children 6 months to 4 years. Of Cashmere, Mother Hubbard effect, Bretel over shoulder, trimmed with braid. White, Pink, Light Blue or Red. 98c.
Dresses of Cashmere, Mother Hubbard or French waist effect, fancy yoke, trimmed with novelty braid. In Red, Gobelin, Old Rose, White, Pink or Blue. $1.75
Dresses of Cashmere, Mother Hubbard yoke effect, finished with circular ruffle, trimmed with braid and ribbons; or tucked-front French waist, trimmed with braid. In Pink, Light Blue, Red, Old Rose or White. $2.45
Dresses of Cashmere, French waist, with stole effect, trimmed with braid and ribbon. White, Pink, Blue or Red. $2.98

INFANTS' FUR ROBES.

For either Carriage or Go-Cart. White Angora Fur Robes with improved pocket. $5.50, $7.75 and $15.00
White Angora Go-Cart Robe, quilted sateen lining, double robe and foot pouch. $6.90
Thibet Lamb or Mongolian Lamb Robe, quilted satin lining, improved pocket, $7.50, $10.90, $15.00 up to $28.50

AFGHANS.

Afghans of White Bedford Cord, finished with silk cord around edge and bow. $2.75
Afghans of White Bedford Cord, prettily rimmed with ribbon and bow. $4.75

TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

Death of Dr. Parker Causes Intense Regret—Famous Men Who Admired Him—Great Interest in the Case of Mrs. Penruddocke and Allegations of Favoritism As the Result of Her Light Penalty—The Opposition to the Sugar Convention.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 29.—London, and, indeed, England, lost yesterday by the death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, one of the most original characters and striking personalities in public life. Coming so soon after the death of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the loss, though expected for some little time, has created a painful feeling of national bereavement.

These two men, though differing in many important respects, represented much of what is best in English society, using the word in its largest sense, not in that implied by writing it with a large "S," for from that Society both Dr. Parker and Mr. Hughes would have been excluded by the mere fact that they were Nonconformists. Not that they ever desired to enter that charmed circle. Both had too much work to do to fritter away their time in the frivolities of the fashionable world.

Dr. Parker enjoyed all the popularity he wanted, which, to speak truly, was a good deal, for he loved applause. If he excited the unbounded admiration of certain natures, however, he also aroused the antipathy of others. By some he was worshipped, by others detested. On the one hand he captivated thousands by his originality, his eloquence, his humor, and his knowledge of human nature; on the other he repelled thousands by his egotism and his vulgarity. He was a man of the people himself, and he appealed to the people, to the masses, as distinguished from the classes. Some superior persons turned up their superior noses at this unconventional Nonconformist preacher on account of his vulgarity, forgetting that after all "vulgarity is only the behavior of other people."

That Dr. Parker had great power, approaching genius, is undeniable. He attracted for years the largest congregations in London except those at St. Paul's and at Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and he would have regarded it as his highest honor that it should be said of him, as of the Master whom he served long and faithfully, that "the common people heard Him gladly."

It was not the common people only whom he attracted. Many of the foremost men of England were occasionally among his hearers. Gladstone, of whom he was an enthusiastic admirer, once gave a lecture in his church on "The Art of Preaching." Lord Rosebery was frequently one of his congregation. Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie attended one of his last services. One needs to live in England, where dissenters are still despised, to appreciate the testimony to Dr. Parker's influence afforded by facts like these.

The newspapers to-day contain long accounts of Dr. Parker's life, embellished with many amusing anecdotes of his humor and peculiarities. All the articles are conceived in a generous spirit, and dwell on his great qualities rather than on his defects.

THE PENRUDDOCKE TRIAL.

Public opinion has been less exercised about politics this week than about the result of the trial of Mrs. Penruddocke for cruelty to her little daughter, aged seven. The case has excited more interest and evoked more indignation than any criminal trial of late. On Friday last week Mrs. Penruddocke, a woman of good family and ample means, was convicted of ill-treating, neglecting, and assaulting her child, who suffered from nervous weakness. She was fined £50 by Mr. Justice Bigham. The fine was immediately paid and the prisoner was released from custody. Having regard to some of the circumstances of the case, which was of a peculiarly revolting nature, many people consider that there has been a miscarriage of justice and that the convicted woman should have been imprisoned.

The Greek philosopher Solon used to say that laws were like cobwebs; if any light, trivial object fell into them they caught and retained it, but a strong, powerful thing could break the meshes and escape. That is exactly the popular view of this case. Mrs. Penruddocke is the aunt of a Cabinet Minister. The Penruddockes descend from the same stock as Walter Long, M. P., and Lord Lonsdale is also related to the family. Not far from Penrith, where the Kaiser has been staying, is a village named after the Penruddocke family.

It is remarked that the Penruddockes have been used to fines. Sir John Penruddocke, who finally lost his head for rising against Cromwell, was fined £800 and afterward £1,000 for offenses against the Commonwealth.

It is curious that the Penruddocke case should have been before the public during King Charles's visit. Three centuries ago a King of Portugal was entertained at Compton Chamberlayne. A vellum roll in the local archives at Salisbury has this note: "Anno Domini 1585 the King of Portugal came to Sarum and was lodged at Mrs. Penruddocke's, at which time Mrs. Penruddocke was delivered of a son and daughter, and the King was godfather to them."

All these family traditions and associations make it easy for the public to bring charges of influence and favoritism against the Judge, and have even caused questions to be asked in the House of Commons of the Home Secretary as to the validity of the sentence and also as to whether it were intended to remove Mr. Penruddocke from the roll of Magistrates, he having, it is said, neglected to protect his child from her mother's cruelty. The agitation has been taken up by the newspapers with partisan vehemence, but without in any way affecting the result. The best opinion is that justice has been met by the penalty inflicted, having regard to the social ostracism which the Penruddockes will suffer and to Mrs. Penruddocke's bad state of health.

Mr. Justice Bigham is one of the strongest and shrewdest Judges on the bench. Though possessing a very large private fortune, he was an extremely hard worker while at the bar and enjoyed a most lucrative practice. His integrity has never been questioned, and he is regarded by those who know him best as incapable of being swayed by the personal considerations by which, in the heat of the moment, some people do not hesitate to imply that he has been influenced.

BRITAIN'S SUGAR PROBLEM.

The fact is, nothing excites the anger of the public more than stories of cruelty to children. The protection of children is the only form of protection which commends itself to the people as a whole.

Anything savoring of the protection of industries arouses a storm of protest, as was evidenced this week by the debate in the House of Commons on the Government's motion expressing approval of the Brussels Sugar Convention.

Gerald Balfour invited the House to indorse the convention proposals, according to which, if ratified by the various Parliaments, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary will combine to abolish bounties and will undertake to impose countervailing duties against any of the contracting parties which break away or against other countries which attempt to export bounty-fed sugar.

The cheapening of sugar on account of bounties represents a bonus to Great Britain of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000 yearly. It is true that the sugar refiners have been ruined by the bounties, but confectionery, jam, biscuit, aerated water, and other trades have flourished greatly on the cheap sugar thus provided.

Gerald Balfour rested his case largely on the deplorable condition of the West Indian sugar industry, which, he said, would be destroyed if the bounties continued and might revive if they were abolished. On the other hand, it was pointed out that only 2½ per cent. of the imported sugar reaches England from the West Indies. Therefore, if the bounties are abolished, Great Britain will pay £7,000,000 a year more for sugar in order to give the West Indies £175,000. Ultimately the Government's resolution was carried by 87 majority.

The chief interest of the debate lay in the characteristic speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Chamberlain. The former is a doughty champion of free trade principles, and his speech made a great impression on the house. It would probably have resulted in a serious defection from the Ministerial ranks had not Mr. Chamberlain replied in a brilliant speech, in which he maintained that the Government's policy was really more in the interests of free trade than the policy of letting things alone advocated by the Liberals.

It was Mr. Chamberlain's last dialectical triumph before leaving England for South Africa, whither he started on Tuesday in the happily named vessel, the Good Hope.

MAD MULLAH'S LITTLE JOKE.

Returns Captured Train of Supply Camels to British Camp After Rendering Stores Unfit for Use.

ADEN, Arabia, Nov. 29.—A special dispatch from Garrero, Somaliland, dated Nov. 26, announces that the Mad Mullah recently sent into the British camp the train of supply camels captured from Col. Swayne's column.

He was careful previously to render all the stores unfit for use and accompanied his present with a defiant message promising to whip the British whenever they were ready to risk a second defeat.

Duke of Cambridge's Son a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A receiver was appointed to-day in the Bankruptcy Court for the estate of Col. G. W. A. Fitzgeorge, a son of the Duke of Cambridge. The appointment was made on the petition of a judgment creditor for $450,000.

Olive Schreiner's Husband Elected.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 29.—Cronwright

MRS. JOHN DILLON SAILS.

Wife of Irish Leader Coming Here to Nurse Sick Husband.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who will sail on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from Liverpool to-day, is Mrs. Dillon, wife of John Dillon, the Irish leader.

A dispatch from London under yesterday's date announced that Mrs. Dillon had been suddenly summoned to Chicago, where her husband is lying ill.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT SAILS.

Leaves for India to Represent King Edward at the Durbar.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are to represent King Edward and Queen Alexandra at the coronation durbar, started on their journey to India to-day. They will go by way of Egypt, where they will be present at the opening of the Assouan dam.

Col. "Jack" Leslie, who is a member of

MR. TOWER DECORATED

American Ambassador Honored by Russia and France.

Grand Officer of Legion of Honor for His Book on Lafayette—Czar Confers Grand Cordon of St. Alexander Newysky Order.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Czar has conferred the Grand Cordon of the St. Alexander Newysky Order on Ambassador Tower, and the French Government has made Mr. Tower a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor for his book on the Marquis of Lafayette in the American Revolution.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Ambassador Tower has engaged an apartment in the Hotel de Rome and will occupy it until he can obtain a suitable house. He and Mrs. Tower several weeks ago looked over all the available houses, but their owners wanted to sell the buildings and refused to rent them. One of the Bleichroeder houses was offered for $425,000. The Court disapproves of Ambassadors living in hotels. It made no difference in the recent month's case of Mr. White, the retiring Ambassador, because it was understood he was going soon, and it was well known that the house Mr. and Mrs. White formerly occupied had been bought by the Government of Baden for its Minister. When the new United States Ambassador arrives the Court will arrange two official receptions, which the officials are expected to attend and be introduced by the master of ceremonies. These receptions will not be arranged for while the Ambassador is residing at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Tower will of course obtain a house so soon as possible.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A representative of The Associated Press was the first to convey to Ambassador Tower information of Prof. Asser's award in favor of the United States in the Bering Sea dispute and of the Ambassador's decoration by the Czar.

Mr. Tower, while highly pleased with Prof. Asser's decision, declined to talk of the matter, especially as he negotiated the convention under which the claims of the American sealers were submitted to arbitration.

It is asserted that this is the first time the Russian Government has ever consented to submit such claims to an arbitrator.

It seems that the Czar selected the interval between Mr. Tower's leaving the Ambassadorship at St. Petersburg and taking up his new post at Berlin to confer upon him the honor granted, as during this period the Ambassador is not actually in office under the Government. The same reason doubtless prompted the French Government to select this time for the bestowal upon Mr. Tower of the ... of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his book on the Marquis of Lafayette in the American Revolution.

THE THANKSGIVING BANQUET IN LONDON.

Ambassador Choate Made One of the Best Speeches He Has Delivered Since He Has Been in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society in London at the Hotel Cecil was an unqualified success.

Ambassador Choate, whose popularity grows every year he remains here, made one of the best speeches he has delivered since he has been Ambassador. It was witty, wise, instructive, and calculated to strengthen still further the good feeling for America existing in this country.

Mr. Choate sat next to Lady Denbigh, a graceful representative of the aristocracy, whose vivacity and powers of bright and lively conversation must have convinced him, if indeed he needed to be convinced, that there are still some Englishwomen who can rival in charm their brilliant American cousins, those queens of society whose supremacy is freely acknowledged by the most loyal and patriotic of Englishmen.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1902.]

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Among the American arrivals this week at the Savoy Hotel were:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ellis, New York.
C. E. Morris, New York.
G. Alfred Magee, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Douglas, New York.
J. Muir, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Stevenson, Philadelphia.

At Claridge's Hotel the arrivals from America this week included:

Mr. and Mrs. Trafford Huteson.
H. E. Hooper.
Mrs. MacAdam.
Mr. and Mrs. W. FitzHugh Whitehouse.
Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb.
Mr. and Miss Tomlinson.
C. W. and Miss Alice Slater.

At the Carleton Hotel are:

Mr. and the Misses Fulford.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes.
George Thomas Cratty.
Alfred H. Raitlinger.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Clark.
Walter Phelps Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Post.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mackey.

KRONPRINZ WILHELM BLAMED.

British Admiralty Court Holds North German Lloyd Vessel Responsible for Sinking of the Ingham.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Admiralty Court has found that the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm was solely blamable for the collision with the British steamship Robert Ingham off Beachy Head Oct. 8, resulting in the sinking of the Ingham and the drowning of the mate of that vessel and the only passenger she had on board.

The court held that the Kronprinz Wilhelm was proceeding at excessive speed in view of the fog. The damages will be assessed by the Registrar.

NO INVITATION TO LOUBET?

Denial in Paris That French President Will Be Asked to Visit St.

AMERICAN SEALERS WIN

Vessels Seized in Russian Waters Awarded Damages.

Prof. Asser, the Dutch Jurist Who Has Been Arbitrating the Claim, Allows Over $100,000 with Interest.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.—Prof. Asser, the Dutch jurist, who has been arbitrating the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian Government about ten years ago, has delivered his award in favor of the United States. He appraises the damages in the case of the American schooner C. H. White at $32,444, in the case of the James Hamilton Lewis at $28,588, the Kate and Anna at $1,488, and the Cape Horn Pigeon at $38,750.

Prof. Asser delivered his judgment in the Arbitration Court, in the presence of the representatives of the United States and of Russia and others, including the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Dr. van Lyndena.

In giving his reasons for the award Prof. Asser held that the schooner C. H. White was seized outside Russian territorial waters and that the Russian contention that a warship of one nation was entitled to pursue beyond the boundaries of its territorial seas a ship of another nation guilty of illegal action within those waters, was untenable. The arbitrator declared that the jurisdiction of the State could not extend beyond its territorial waters except by special treaty. The seizure and confiscation of the C. H. White and the imprisonment of her crew was therefore illegal, and Russia was condemned to pay the C. H. White $32,444, with interest at 6 per cent.

The case of the James Hamilton Lewis is governed by the same decision, while in the case of the Cape Horn Pigeon, Prof. Asser, in fixing the damages of $38,750 and the interest at 6 per cent., held that the general principle that damages should include the prospective profits of which the victim had been deprived applied equally to international litigation.

In the case of the Kate and Anna the arbitrator decided that the Captain could have continued seal hunting, and that therefore Russia was not responsible for the prospective profits.

Both the James Hamilton Lewis and Kate and Anna are given 6 per cent. interest on the amount awarded.

After concluding reading the judgment Prof. Asser thanked the authorities of the arbitration court for the facilities afforded him and the members of the court for the assistance rendered.

The dispute was the subject of protracted negotiations, resulting in an agreement in 1900 between Count Lamsdorff, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, and Herbert H. D. Peirce, United States Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, designating Prof. Asser, a member of the Council of State of the Netherlands, as arbitrator. Prof. Asser, at The Hague, where the case was heard, decided June 30, 1902, that the average annual catch should form the basis on which damages should be awarded, which was exactly the contention advanced by Mr. Peirce, who was the advocate for the United States Government. The decision carried with it the opinion of the court that Russia must pay damages, and only left for further argument the sum due in each case.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 29.—The Cape Horn Pigeon was a New Bedford whaler, owned by J. and W. R. Wing. The claim of the Wings for the unlawful seizure of their vessel and the loss of catch consequent on her detention was first presented in 1893.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The State Department was advised this afternoon of the award of Prof. Asser in the arbitration of the claims of American sealers against the Russian Government, its information being to the effect that the total award was $101,270, with 6 per cent. interest. It appears that the allowance in the Kate and Anna case was the lump sum of $1,488 for 124 skins. The allowance in the Pigeon case was made up of $30,000 for loss of catch minus $7,750 for indemnity, and the remaining items for owners' expenses, service of crew, provisions, board, and sculers' expenses.

In the Lewis case the principal item was $9,000 for the vessel, but $8,500 was allowed for imprisonment and $6,000 for probable catch, with $5,088 allowance for skins on board.

The principal item in the White case was $12,000 for probable catch of 1,000 seals, and there were allowances of $10,000 for the vessel, $3,000 for imprisonment, and some allowances for personal claims.

FRENCH STOKERS' STRIKE.

Thirty-nine Steamships Lying Idle at Marseilles, Their Crews Having Deserted.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 29.—Work at the quays is at a standstill owing to the strike of the stokers and thirty-nine steamships lie deserted at their docks. Crews of steamers which have arrived at various ports of France from Marseilles have left their ships in sympathy with the strike at Marseilles.

The strikers and shipowners both steadfastly refuse to make any concession. At a meeting of strikers held this afternoon it was decided to call out 112 seamen's unions and all the crews of the towing company unless a settlement shall be reached before Dec. 12. A number of tugboat crews have already come out voluntarily.

The Ministry of Marine has been forced to send naval crews to two transports having on board 1,500 conscripts bound for Algeria. Two torpedo boat destroyers have been ordered to carry on the mail service with Algeria and Corsica. Detachments of troops are arriving here from various points for the purpose of maintaining order.

The dock laborers at Cotte and Port Louis have refused to unload steamers arriving at those places from Marseilles, and the dockmen at Cherbourg have struck in consequence of a dispute regarding wages. No disorder has been reported so far.

BOMB THROWER ARRESTED.

Ex-Policeman in Rome Confesses That He Intended to Blow Up Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 29.—A former policeman named Finelli, having in his possession a loaded bomb, was arrested to-day in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies. Finelli confessed upon being questioned that he meant to throw the bomb among the Deputies. It is believed that the prisoner is not an Anarchist, but is insane.

SOCIETY NEWS FROM PARIS

Death of a Well-Known American—Comte de Montesquiou's Visit to This Country—The Leiters' Departure for India to Visit the Viceroy and Attend the Great Durbar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—F. R. Bryan of Philadelphia, one of the best-known Americans here, died last week at the age of seventy. He was a grandson of Reuebell, the famous member of the Directoire during the French Revolution, and nearly all his life had been spent in Paris, where he was one of the few American members of the Jockey Club. He was also a member of the St. James's Club of London.

In his youth Mr. Bryan was conspicuously handsome. Of late years he had been very eccentric in his manners and dress. He never wore a great coat, but always a flat-brimmed hat, such as are generally adopted by the students in the Latin Quarter.

His only extravagance was a cheap seat at the opera. Mr. Bryan died at his residence in the Rue St. Honoré. The funeral took place at the English Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, and the burial in Auteuil Cemetery. The only mourner was Mr. Bryan's cousin, M. Jaques Reuebell.

Comte Robert de Montesquiou-Fezensac, the poet, will leave the Pavillon des Muses, his abode in the Boulevard Maillot at Versailles, very shortly, for America, where he proposes to give a series of lectures.

Mrs. Levie Z. Leiter of Washington, mother of Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Daisy Leiter, has left for Marseilles. They will go on board a special steamer, which is carrying a party out to India for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. They will spend some time in Calcutta as guests of Lord and Lady Curzon at Government House.

Princess Alice of Monaco is stopping here for a few days.

The Duchess del la Rovere has left here for San Remo with her mother, Mrs. Allen. Her husband, the Duc del la Rovere, will shortly join her with their children.

Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador at Berlin, and Mrs. Tower have arrived at the Hotel Bristol from Vienna for a short stay. Yesterday United States Ambassador Porter lunched with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray Swinyard, from New York, have arrived at the Hotel d'Albe, en route for the Riviera.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Machray have left Paris for a tour through Egypt and the Holy Land.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer of New York is at the Hotel Gallia.

Mrs. Charles E. Gautier of New York has left here for that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Warden of Philadelphia have taken a villa at Nice and have arranged to take up their residence there by the middle of December. They are at present in Paris.

J. J. Van Alen has arrived at Ritz's from London.

NOTES OF "THE OBSERVER" IN ROME

Outlook for Italian Politics—Three Programmes—Foreigners Arriving Before Their Time—How Tottering Venice Is Repaired—A Possible Cardinal.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 29.—When the Chambers reassemble next Tuesday, Signor Turati, the leader of the Parliamentary Socialists, is expected to have on hand a programme which many think will go far toward furnishing a rallying point for the several distracted factions of his party. This will make the third programme in the field capable of intelligent demonstration, and, like the Government programme of Signor Zanardelli, or the Opposition programme of Baron Sonnino, it will be worthy of examination. And under the influence of these programmes there is reason to believe that the statement I made a few weeks ago, that Italian political parties were more broken up than at any time since the Unification, will no longer hold good.

Sonnino, by practically announcing his programme in a popular address at Naples, really stole a march on the Premier, but the difference of their programmes may be readily understood when it is said that that of the Opposition leader is drawn obviously in favor of the South, while that of the Government, through its proposed reduction of the salt tax, would certainly benefit the North, while its benefits to the South would be questions of experience.

The forthcoming programme of the Non-Revolutionary Socialists will probably be based upon the idea of municipalizing not only local public works, but also many local industries. If it keeps to the municipalities and leaves National questions indefinite or alone, it will prove an excellent supplement to the Sonnino programme, the popularity of which has been abundantly shown through the enthusiasm of the Opposition press and by the jealous utterances of that of the Administration. If, therefore, the followers of Turati and of Sonnino can, by making mutual concessions, get together, they may be able to present a strong front to the Government, notwithstanding the fact that theoretically the Government owes its existence to concessions made by he followers of Turati. These concessions, however, Signor Giolitti has ill repaid, having used his influence with the Socialist leaders turning them against each other while rewarding them individually according to their personal claims for patronage.

It is not worth while forecasting the results of the approaching debates in the Chamber, or wondering whether Signor Zanardelli may conclude to withdraw before the popularity of Sonnino or attempt to fight it out with the assistance of Giolitti and Prinetti, the fact remains that the outlook seems to be most encouraging for a thoroughly rational and possibly temperate discussion of the internal affairs of the peninsula. Tranquil rather than turbulent minds invite compromise, and, as long as plenty of work continues for the Italian workingman, the possibilities of compromise tending toward enduring benefits for the peninsula are almost infinite.

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The Foreign Invasion of Italy.

News from all the resorts along the Riviera show that the season there is opening in quite unprecedented strength for so early in the year. The operatic season opens to-night at Nice, with Mme. Pacary and M. Vergier in "Aida," which will be followed by "Les Huguenots," in which the new tenor, M. Deffault, will make his début; "Luca di Lammermoor," "Siguerd," "Manon," and "Louise." The Société de Baux Arts announces an international exhibition to open Feb. 1, 1903.

There is a large crowd already at Monte Carlo, where the Windsor, the Victoria, and the Hôtel de Londres have just opened after undergoing a period of extension and renovation. It is the same at Beaulieu, Mentone, Hyères, and Villafranca.

Many people who entered Italy by way of the Riveria are now in Rome, although, as yet, their presence has not been particularly marked. They are surely here, however, for last week the octroi duties shot up to nearly $30,000 more than was taken in during the previous seven days. This early influx of foreigners may be accounted for in several ways—the forwardness of the season, the facilities for transportation, which are better now than ever before, and the employment of the automobile by tourists, which is rapidly becoming a very popular mode of traveling on the Continent. The Riviera, however, has been taken to the employment of French and English instead of Italian and English, and the Giornale d'Italia declares that it lacks genuine patriotism on that account. The reply of The Foreigner in Italy seems reasonable. It says that out of every hundred foreigners arriving in Italy about 90 per cent. are able to read French or English, while less than 25 per cent. know enough Italian to read street signs. At the same time The Foreigner in Italy has promised to introduce, little by little, Italian into its news notes and correspondence.

A curious rivalry has shown itself among correspondents which is likely to give rise to some interesting pen duels, which remind one of nothing so much as the eloquent appeals of fakirs at country fairs. Very often the antagonism exists on the same paper. "I fully appreciate the marvelous proficiency in the eloquent style of your excellent correspondent in the South," writes a correspondent from Geneva to his Paris paper. "I always read his articles with pleasure; they are so full of sunburned mirth. But, gentle reader, beware! Beware of the spell of his glowing periods and pause ere you decide to join the gay, giddy multitude who at this season of the year, fittingly called the Fall, are hastening to those suggestively warmer regions."

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The Way of Repair in Venice.

There is no reason to doubt the statement of foreign experts who have visited Venice lately that the real facts concerning the deplorable condition of certain monuments there are withheld from the public. A few weeks after the fall of the Campanile the eastern portion of the Doge's Palace containing the books of the great library was closed for repairs. The books are now being removed, notwithstanding the fact that their removal was ordered over five years ago. The sudden closing of the palace was due to the fact that Signor Boni, who happened to examine it, found that the walls facing the prison were in immediate danger of falling, and he recommended that the only way to strengthen them would be by employing unsightly iron stringers across the canal from the walls of the prison, until such a time as the foundation could be thoroughly examined and repaired. His recommendations, however, were followed out in a curious way. A gang of workmen was sent round to the rubbish heap where once stood the Campanile to select old bricks which were used in patching up a number of the windows in the palace which were sagging.

The famous steeple of San Stefano, which has also been found to be unsafe, is still untouched by the hand of the restorer. Signor Boni recommended that it should be taken down bit by bit, but his advice has been ignored by the authorities; so that architects generally believe that, sooner or later, it will crumble, like the Campanile.

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In Vatican Circles.

There is some discussion here as to how the number of Cardinals will be augmented at the Consistory, which will probably take place toward the end of the month. It is presumed that Spain and Portugal will each be honored by another Cardinal. It is also believed that Germany may be so honored as a personal token to the Kaiser, as Germany, notwithstanding the fact that she has 7,000,000 more Catholics than Spain, has hitherto only been represented in the Sacred College by Mgr. Kopp, Archbishop of Breslau. Canada and Latin America also are said to have pressing claims.

As to the United States, the name of Mgr. Ireland is more frequently heard in Vatican circles than formerly, and it has been pointed out to the Holy Father by certain far-seeing advisers that, should he deign to confer the beretta upon an American prelate, as is perfectly compatible with the growth of Catholic population there, he could not do better than select the Archbishop in question, whose elevation would be thoroughly appreciated by all American Catholics and go far toward healing the little differences of opinion which are constantly arising between the Church in the United States and the Roman Curia.

But, notwithstanding the respect and confidence in which Mgr. Ireland is held by the Holy Father, and notwithstanding his undoubted eminence in the Church, to-day

FIRST DISPUTE OVER MR. KRUGER'S MEMOIRS

Sir Evelyn Wood Flatly Contradicts the Boer Statesman.

He Adds That Kruger "Did Not Change His Clothes, Day or Night, and Economized Soap."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—What promises to develop into a beautiful quarrel between ex-President Kruger and Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood has begun.

In 1881, when an armistice with a view to ending the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal was declared, Gen. Wood met the Boer leaders midway between the two camps. In the extracts from "The Memoirs of Paul Kruger," which The Times has been publishing, by an arrangement with the holders of the copyright, the ex-President makes some remarkable statements in regard to what occurred at that interview.

Mr. Kruger describes the matters at issue between the British and the Boers. In regard to one question he declares that Sir Evelyn asked:

"'Suppose we do not yield on this point. Will you go on fighting?'"

Kruger says he replied:

"That is not a fair question. If we do not yield will you go on fighting?"

Sir Evelyn replied "Yes," whereupon, it is asserted, Kruger took up his hat, rose, and said:

"Then we need not discuss matters further."

Then, according to the ex-President, "Sir Evelyn took me by the arm and said:

"'No; come back. You must not be so hasty.'"

Afterward, again, according to the memoirs, there was a discussion in regard to the extension of the armistice. "Sir Evelyn Wood," says Mr. Kruger, "did his very utmost to get off with verbal assurances, and, as the armistice had to be prolonged in order to continue the negotiations, he seized the opportunity, while I was engaged in conversation with Gen. Joubert and Dr. Jorissen, to charge an orderly to take the news of the prolongation of the armistice to the camp. But I noticed this, and asked:

"'Where is the man going?'

"So soon as I heard the nature of his mission I said to one of Wood's aide-de-camps:

"'Stop that man.'

"I then went into the tent and said to Gen. Wood that I asked him, as an honest man, first, to sign the agreement containing the points discussed between us. The document lay on the table, but Sir Evelyn refused to sign. It was not until I cried 'Burghers, saddle!' that Wood, who now saw that further evasion was impossible, gave in and signed. The orderly was then allowed to go off with the news of the prolongation of the armistice."

That Gen. Wood would take some notice of these statements was only to be expected, and he promptly wrote to The Times as follows:

"In your issue of yesterday there are some extracts from the memoirs of Paul Kruger, published in advance. In his account of what took place at O'Neill's farm, on the southern slope of the Langs Nek ridge, in 1881, there are many misstatements. Impartial historians are unlikely to regard Mr. Kruger as an accurate person, and I should not trouble you, were the question one merely of the credibility of Paul Kruger and Evelyn Wood. In March, 1881, I was, however, the agent of the Government of our country, and so I ask you to allow me to state in your paper as follows:

"Mr. Kruger writes I took him by the arm and asked him not to be hasty. I reply, I saw Mr. Kruger then for the first time. I did not take him by the arm. As Mr. Kruger did not change his clothes day or night, and economized soap, close proximity to him was unpleasant. Mr. Kruger alleged he could neither talk nor understand English; every sentence of our conference was translated to him, generally by Messrs. Jorissen or Piet Joubert.

"Mr. Kruger states that he prevented my aides-de-camp sending an orderly back to my camp. Not only is this untrue, but, as the Chief of the Staff and Military Secretary were both present at the conference, there was no occasion to send any messenger into camp.

"Mr. Kruger states that he forced me to sign conditions of peace by crying out, 'Burghers, saddle!' He must forget, for his burghers were two miles off, on the far side of a high ridge. Piet Joubert can no longer speak for himself, but, as he told me, he explained to the burghers that their defeat was inevitable unless they accepted the British terms. The compelling force came not from the Boer camp, but from Downing Street, Whitehall, London."

Sir Evelyn is famous as a hard hitter, and it must be admitted that in his letter he gave as many knocks as he had received. It is, however, not the question of Mr. Kruger's or Gen. Wood's veracity that is causing the trouble, but the reference made by Sir Evelyn to the Boer statesman's personal habits. Already there are signs of the storm that is to be expected as a result of this remark. Boer leaders here have characterized it as "uncalled for, ungentlemanly, and untrue," while Britons who have lived in South Africa have come forward with statements supporting Sir Evelyn.

Apparently the great question, "Did Kruger Wash?" is about to become an absorbing topic of public discussion.

KRUGER ASKS TO RETURN.

Sends a Letter to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Expressing Homesickness.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Gen. Schalk-Burger and Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, the former Boer Delegates, sailed to-day for South Africa. The General is the bearer of a letter from Mr. Kruger to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain asking that he be allowed to return to South Africa.

Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans had been refused permits to proceed to the Transvaal Colony, but they hope the prohibition will be rescinded after their arrival in Cape Colony.

MORE TROUBLE IN HAITI.

President of the Chamber Has Joined Gen. Nord—The Situation Critical.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 29.—The situation here, which for some time past has been critical, has been rendered more so to-night by much shooting. The President of the Chamber of Communes has left the capital for St. Marc, where he will ...

GERMANY'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST VENEZUELA

British Co-operation Regarded as Significant—Proposed Naval Action Will Be Taken Not Only to Collect Claims, but to Punish Castro.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The naval demonstration against Venezuela is not considered tragic here, but it is regarded as politically important.

That Great Britain is willing to join Germany in this matter is considered significant, for it is still remembered how she opposed such action in the past when the interests of German creditors were involved, as for instance in the claim against Portugal.

The Foreign Office says that the Government has heard nothing from President Castro of Venezuela regarding a plan to satisfy the German claims. Such promises, it is said, have been made too often, but officials declare that they would be glad if the report were true.

The proposed naval action will be taken not only to collect German claims but also to punish President Castro for his repeated violations of international law.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The German Fleet Society, to which Emperor William and nearly all the Cabinet Ministers, naval officers, and others high in the Government service belong, has sent its several members, through the society's monthly publication, a statement of the considerations which make necessary the building of more cruisers for service abroad, especially in Central and South American waters. The communication deals with German trade relations there, and goes seriously into the amounts of the present capital invested and the future possibilities. It does not contain the least trace of jingoism, but concludes with a carefully phrased paragraph saying that "Germans must make up their minds whether the business already created shall be protected and extended or permitted to languish. If the former alternative is accepted, the navy must be increased by sufficient cruisers to adequately protect trade."

Concerning the extent of German interests in Venezuela the communication says they amount to an aggregate of $50,000, of which, roughly speaking, $15,000,000 is invested in railroads and $12,500,000 to $15,000,000 in plantations and productive works. The remainder is engaged in trade and in the handling of German goods.

With the German cruisers Ariadne, Amazone, and Niobe going out about Dec. 10 Germany will have seven vessels in the West Indies. According to present arrangements, so far as can be learned, the stay of all the vessels in those waters is indefinite. The Marine Ministry does not indicate what disposition will be made of the squadron after the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy, but it is not unlikely that two cruisers will be sent to the Pacific Coast, where the German flag has not been seen for some time.

GERMAN ELECTRIC MERGER.

Plan to Underbid American Competitors —American Employes, It Is Said, Will Leave the Combine's Plants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—A combination of several electric concerns has been effected for the purpose of underbidding American competition.

The members of the combination are the Allgemeine Electrizitäts Gesellschaft, Siemens-Halske of Berlin, and the Schuckert Company of Nuremberg.

The plan to oppose American competition is said to be aimed especially against the Westinghouse Company.

Several American employes who were brought here on large salaries will, it is said, leave the employ of the companies in this combination.

MR. WHITE AND THE KAISER.

Retiring Ambassador Much Pleased with His Farewell Audience with His Majesty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Medal of the Empire for Science and Art, bestowed on Andrew D. White, the retiring United States Ambassador here, is regarded as a distinguished honor for him. It is the first time the medal has been given to a foreign envoy.

Mr. White was much pleased with the cordial farewell audience granted to him by Emperor William. He said to his Majesty:

"Twenty years ago, when I first came here as Minister to Germany, I congratulated your parents on your maiden speech, which you made at the unveiling of the Cornelius Monument. Now, when leaving, I congratulate you on the speech you made after Herr Krupp's funeral."

The Empress was much interested in Mr. White's explanation, which was new to her, of the significance of the American Thanksgiving Day.

AMERICAN DANCER PRAISED.

Isadora Duncan Appearing with Great Success in Munich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, is again appearing at Munich with great success.

She was seen by Siegfried Wagner, who engaged her for the season at Baireuth next year. She will appear then as one of the Graces in the first act of "Tannhäuser."

Miss Duncan was honored this week by an invitation to dinner from the Grand Duchess Paul of Mecklenburg, who was on a visit to Munich.

While the American dancer is much praised, Cleo de Mérode, who is now appearing in Munich, is severely criticised.

KAISER CHIDES HIS PEOPLE.

Says Present Generation Is Slack in Carrying on Work of Empire Begun by Fathers.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Emperor William, speaking at the inauguration of the Hall of Fame at Goerlitz, Prussia, to-day, criticised the present generation for its slackness in carrying on the work of the Empire which their forefathers had built up at the expense of such strenuous exertions of mind and body.

"But," said the Emperor, "we stand upon the threshold of the development of the Empire's powers, and our time demands a generation that understands this work. The freedom of the single individual is conditional upon his subordination to the whole. May the generation to come act with that knowledge. I wish for the German people freedom of thought, religion, and scientific research, but not freedom to govern badly at one's will."

MAY SUCCEED VON HOLLEBEN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—There is nothing in the story that Baron Speck von Sternberg is to succeed Dr. von Holleben as German Ambassador to the United States.

However, Dr. von Holleben will probably not remain at Washington much longer. It is said here that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein will be transferred from Peking to another post. It is possible that he may be sent to Washington.

Cool Reception for De la Rey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—It is reported from Munich that the reception of Gen. de la Rey there was very cool. The public was very reserved. The change in the feeling of the Bavarian people is supposed to have been brought about by the published memoirs of Gen. Viljoen, which were very widely read.

ROW IN GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Herr Barth Calls Herr Richter a Traitor for Obstructing Tariff Bill.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—In the Reichstag to-day Herr Barth alluded to Herr Richter as having formerly participated in the Tariff Bill obstruction. "He is a traitor to the minority!" cried Herr Bebel, whereupon Herr Richter sprang to his feet in a great rage and shouted: "That is infamous!"

The President called Herr Bebel to order and the Socialists, after having questioned the presence of a quorum in the House, hastily left the hall and the President closed the sitting.

The Ministry is quietly supporting the majority parties in bringing the tariff to a vote without detailed discussion, as the rules provide. The Cabinet Ministers have kept discreetly away from the Reichstag during the stormy scenes of the past two days, but Chancellor von Buelow is actively holding conferences with the majority leaders behind the scenes.

American Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church here, sails for the United States to-day to secure a library and other things for the new church which he is completing at a cost of $100,000. Emperor William inquired about the church when Mr. White, the retiring Ambassador, had his farewell audience of his Majesty, and said he would attend its dedication.

Moroccan Rebels Repulsed.

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 29.—The Sultan of Morocco's forces have been attacked by the Zemmour tribesmen not far from Tangier. The Sultan dispersed the rebels, but his Majesty's advance on Rabat has been checked.

SMALLPOX RAVAGES ISLANDS.

Over 1,000 Persons Out of 800 Families Said to Have Died in the Furni Group.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—A shocking story is published by the Neues Wiener Journal today of the smallpox scourge in the Furni Islands near Samos, Greek Archipelago. Over a thousand persons are dead at the Furni Islands, which are inhabited by 800 Greek families.

When smallpox broke out the Turkish authorities quarantined the islands, and the people, being without doctors, resorted to the expedient of vaccinating the healthy people with lymph from the sufferers, and the disease spread rapidly in all directions.

THE WAZIRIS ROUTED.

British Punitive Expedition Spreads Desolation Among Rebellious Tribesmen.

NESHAWAR, British India, Nov. 29.—Twenty-five Waziris killed, 202 taken prisoners, two wounded, 59 towers and three villages destroyed and 6,000 head of cattle and 68 guns captured is the net result of the British expedition recently sent against the rebellious tribesmen.

The effect of this punishment upon the offending tribes is said to have been salutary.

AMERICAN FLEET ASSEMBLING.

Battleship Iowa Arrives at Trinidad, Completing "Enemy's Squadron" for Manoeuvres.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 29.—With the arrival of the United States battleship Iowa, Admiral Sumner, here this morning, the "enemy's squadron" is complete. The battleship Illinois, the cruisers Chicago, San Francisco, Albany, and Atlanta, and the gunboats Nashville and Eagle are also here. Admiral Crowninshield called on Admiral Sumner to-day to discuss the plan of operation, and there will be conferences between the flag and commanding officers of the various ships.

The speed of the squadron is that of the slowest vessel, the Nashville, and is limited to ten knots. Consequently it is urged that the Nashville be detached. If this is done the Eagle will be the slowest vessel, with a maximum speed of thirteen knots.

Admiral Sumner is keeping the problem secret, but the impression prevails that the area of attack will be confined to Porto Rico, Culebra, and certain other points.

The squadron is not expected to leave here until Thursday.

HUNTER TRIAL MAY BE SECRET.

This Would Be the Method Pursued by Guatemalan Government.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Nov. 29.—If there is any hearing here of the charge against W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr., son of the ex-United States Minister, who on Nov. 21 shot and killed William Fitzgerald of Grand Rapids, Mich., it must be held in secret and by officials of the Government.

It is held here that the trial of young Hunter must take place in the United States. No evidence will be asked for by the Guatemalan officials from actual eye-witnesses of the affair if the testimony is taken in camera.

TO PAY VENEZUELA'S DEBTS

Rumor That American Syndicate May Assume Obligations.

Visit of Banker I. Seligman to White House—Said to be Looking for United States Security for Such a Venture.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The appearance in Washington of I. Seligman, a member of a New York financial house which has engaged extensively in international syndication, taken in connection with The Associated Press dispatches printed this morning from London relative to Venezuelan finances, was viewed in official circles here to-day as indicating the existence of a syndicate with the purpose of floating all of Venezuela's many debts, and thus averting the imminent danger that country now stands in of a seizure of her Custom Houses by foreign powers. The assumption is that the prospective syndicate wishes to ascertain before closing a bargain with Venezuela whether or not the United States will insure the meeting by Venezuela of the obligations she would assume in the matter of repayment of the loan.

The United States Government, it can be stated on authority, is extremely desirous that Venezuela settle her troubles with Great Britain, Germany, and other foreign countries without incurring the seizure of any Venezuelan ports even temporarily. For it is realized that while the United States could not consistently object to the seizure of Venezuelan Custom Houses by a foreign power as a means of collecting just debts, this is regarded as the contingency to be avoided if possible, for it is realized that serious friction might follow between the foreigners and the Venezuelans, and what in the beginning might be declared to be merely temporary occupation would end by a claim of permanence of which the United States must take notice and which it must contest. Therefore, if any responsible financial body is willing to pay off Venezuela's foreign claims and so relieve the country from danger of occupation, such a move would be welcomed by the State Department.

But it is known that the official settlement touching the guarantee by the United States Government of the syndicate's Venezuelan loan would be unfavorably considered. The Department of State objects very strongly to giving any guarantee of this kind, and its official practice has been to extend to an American holding foreign bonds such protection as it would accord to any other citizen, but to allow him to bear the risk of his own venture, holding that he takes the bonds of a foreign Government subject to the vicissitudes of that Government and cannot expect the United States to act as his collector in the event that hts speculation does not turn out as well as he expected.

Mr. Seligman lost no time in bringing his business to the attention of the Government here, and before noon he appeared at the executive offices with Senator Hanna and was promptly admitted to the President's room. The conference did not last very long, and when he came away Mr. Seligman declined to make any statement as to the reason for his call beyond the remark that it was a friendly visit. It is understood, however, that he did sound the President upon the line indicated above, and that the President could not see his way clear to involve the United States in the financial difficulties of the American republics that might follow from the acceptance of Mr. Seligman's proposition. It may be that the matter will later take a form that will make it possible for the State Department to favorably entertain it.

At any rate, Mr. Seligman returned to his hotel from the executive office, postponing a visit he had projected to the State Department and letting it be understood that he was not leaving Washington immediately.

Mr. Seligman to-night said that another conference will be held to-morrow, at which Secretary Hay will be present, and that at its conclusion he would probably give out a statement.

VENEZUELAN REBELS FIRM.

An Agent Says Revolutionists Have Plenty of Ammunition and Will Continue Struggle.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Nov. 29.—Venezuelan gunboats have recently seized four British merchantmen in the Orinoco River, and the protest made regarding these seizures has not been heeded. An American ship is now here, bound for the Orinoco, and is awaiting a decision from the Washington Government as to whether or not the blockade is effective.

Gov. Knollys declares that Venezuela has no cause for complaint at the failure of the powers to recognize the blockade, as such recognition would mean the investing of the revolutionists with belligerent rights and would close Trinidad to Castro's warships, which use Port of Spain as a place for refitting. He insists that the Island of Patos is British territory, and has been so for a century.

The sympathy of Trinidad is with the revolutionists, though it is admitted that Castro is now dominant.

Señor Rojas, agent of the revolutionists, says: "The war will continue. The revolutionists have plenty of ammunition and more has been ordered. Gen. Matos is at Curaçao for the purpose of obtaining supplies. There are 13,000 revolutionists, all in Venezuela, the eastern section of which country is completely under the control of his party. If Great Britain and Germany attack Venezuela the revolutionists will sink all differences existing betwen themselves and the Government and all Venezuelans will fight for their country.

"The revolution has received no foreign support, particularly none from Colombia."

At the same time it is stated in an authoritative Colombian quarter that the Bogota Government will reject President Castro's overtures and aid in the attempt to defeat him.

ANOTHER VENEZUELAN BATTLE.

Barcelona "Recaptured" by Government Troops and Prisoners Freed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 29.—A force of Government troops numbering 3,100, under Generals Velutini and Olivares, re-occupied Barcelona on the morning of Nov. 28. The revolutionists, commanded by Gen. Pablo Guzman and Gen. Rolando, who joined them last week with only 230 men, abandoned the city before the arrival of the Government forces, taking with them the leading prisoners, whom they captured some time ago. Among these prisoners were Generals Ayala, Telleria and Marcano, the last two the Presidents of the States of Coro and Barcelona. The rebels removed also their ammunition and a gun, which they took to a point six miles from the city, where they were attacked by a Government force under General Guzman Alvarez, who inflicted upon them a severe defeat, liberating the prisoners they were holding as hostages and obliging them to escape in small bands through the mountains.

The recapture by President Castro's troops of Barcelona, which the revolutionists have been representing as impregnable, is taken here as further proof of the demoralization of the revolution.

The Government forces will continue their march upon Ciudad Bolivar.

PAINTER SUES AN ART CRITIC FOR LIBEL

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—A case has just come to trial in Breslau which has caused a great sensation in the art circles of Germany. Carlo Boecklin, son of the great painter, has brought a libel suit against Prof. Muther of the Breslau University, one of the foremost art critics of the Fatherland. Muther, in a recent article which was published in a leading Berlin paper, had charged that a number of pictures which Carlo Boecklin had exhibited as coming from his father, were not the work of the great master at all.

Muther found these pictures, which are entitled "Visions," "Ocean Ideal," and "Polyphem," at an art exhibition in Venice. The paintings were so miserable that they never could have come from the hand of the elder Boecklin. What is more, the popular opinion, that many of the pictures offered for sale under Boecklin's name were not genuine, led him to write as he did. Muther declared in court that the great master could never have made such pictures. He added that Boecklin in his last years had been very ill, in fact so ill that he was hardly able to hold a brush, to say nothing about painting.

Therefore, he said, the great number of pictures which just at that time were offered for sale were open to the greatest suspicion. Muther, when asked about Boecklin's condition, said that he was sick from 1894, when he had a stroke of paralysis. He then moved to Carrara and remained there because his health did not improve. It was true that three paintings entitled "War," "Pestilence," and "Melancholia," were produced at that time, but art critics considered them inferior to Boecklin's former works.

Dr. Max Bernstein, Prof. Muther's attorney, stated to the court that his client had testified correctly when he said that Boecklin had been so ill as to be unable to attend to his artistic or business affairs. As a matter of fact his wife and son sold the pictures, received the money, and sent out the receipts for the same.

In a letter which Dr. Bernstein presented to the court, Carlo Boecklin writes to a client, who had expressed his surprise that Boecklin's letters were answered by others, as follows: "Do not feel surprised that my father does not write, for he is so sick and weak that he has left us to attend to all of his affairs." Dr. Bernstein said it was also reasonable to suppose that Boecklin had signed his name to pictures, as he was asked, which, however, was no proof of their genuineness. Finally, since Boecklin's death the leading art galleries of Dresden, Karlsruhe, and Munich had refused to buy pictures bearing Boecklin's name, on the ground that the same were not genuine. Bernstein in conclusion charged that a regular syndicate existed in Munich for the sale of spurious Boecklin pictures.

The Breslau court adjourned the case to an indefinite time, in order to obtain the expert testimony of Prof. Gruetsner of Munich, Prof. Tschudi of Berlin, and others.

WIDENING LONDON BRIDGE

A Work of Engineering and Historical Interest.

A Granite Structure Over a Tidal Stream Enlarged Without a Moment's Obstruction to Large and Constant Traffic.

The widening of London Bridge, now in progress, is an event of considerable importance to Londoners; it is also an engineering task of no little difficulty, especially as it has to be carried out without stopping the traffic. London Bridge has long been too small for the work it has had to do. No one knows exactly when the Thames was first spanned, but it must have been before 1091, for of that year there are records of a London Bridge being washed away by a flood; another was burned in 1136. London Bridge made London; for it took from Westminster, where the ford was, the main stream of traffic between north and south. It was not until 1750 that Westminster Bridge—not, of course, the present structure—was built. Putney Bridge, the second road across the tideway, had then been constructed twenty-one years. One can understand that the citizens of London, seeing how much their bridge had done for them, should be jealous for its prerogative, but we are inclined to smile now when we think of them petitioning Parliament, as they did, that a new bridge at Putney should not be built, because, if it were, the trade of London would wane and decay. It is indicative of how recent have been the great advances in the development of the metropolis that for probably 800 years there was one roadway only across the tidal Thames, and then, during 150 years, all the bridges which now join the two banks sprung into existence. Moreover, those that now exist have all been constructed during the century just closed. Waterloo, the doyen of present metropolitan bridges, was opened two years after the battle which gives it its name. Vauxhall Bridge, which has just disappeared, and which will be rebuilt at the London County Council's leisure, preceded Waterloo by a year. Southwark Bridge was completed two years later, in 1819, and its own spans are, therefore, more ancient than the iron arches of the present London Bridge, commenced in 1824 and opened in 1831.

When Rennie designed London Bridge he may have considered—remembering the new bridge at Southwark and with no forecast of the terminus of the Brighton Railway or the Southeastern station—that two 9-foot 6-inch footpaths and a 34-foot 6-inch roadway would be sufficient for as long as the bridge existed. If so, his anticipations were soon falsified, for the structure has long been too small for its purpose. When the Tower Bridge was opened, and when the City and South London Railway made its tunnel almost under the site of London Bridge, it was thought that sufficient relief would be given, while the Tower Subway and the Black Wall Tunnel were both designed to divert some of the traffic from London Bridge. But, in spite of all that is done, the ever-growing stream of traffic swells and surges in its old channel; nothing seems to be more difficult than to divert it to new courses; but this is the characteristic of the main arteries of communication all over the world. Whether the population of London will continue to grow as it has since London Bridge was rebuilt is a matter of doubt, but there can be little question that the activity of Londoners will increase enormously within the near future. With added facilities for locomotion, people only move about more. The work begun by the steam engine will be carried further by electric traction and by motor cars, the latter especially making heavy demands on roadways. At some distant period—probably about the same era as that of the completion of Vaughan Hawkins's decent telephone system will enable people to transact a good deal of business without going into the streets, yet increased facilities for movement will be more and more demanded.

The Corporation of London, recognizing these facts, determined some time ago to widen London Bridge. The proposal caused much outcry, as it was considered little less than sacrilege to touch Renhie's classic design. But although the simplicity of the structure will be somewhat sacrificed, and there will be a loss in the severer beauty of the design, there will, doubtless, be a gain in picturesqueness.

PLANS FOR THE WORK.

The widening is being carried out under the direction of Mr. E. Cruttwell, M. Inst. C. E., as engineer and Mr. Andrew Murray, F. R. I. B. A., as architect, the resident engineer being Mr. Cole. The work will be commenced by building out corbels or cantilevers from the existing bridge. These granite brackets, as they may be described, will carry the new footways, and there will be at intervals refuges where standards for lights will be placed. By means of the hanging structures or galleries thus built out it will be possible to widen each footway from 9 feet 6 inches to 14 feet, and the roadway will also be widened by 2 feet 6 inches, bringing it up to 37 feet. To build out a substantial stone structure such as this entails some heavy work, and necessarily the existing footpaths must be blocked to traffic, though the roadway will be kept open. The engineers have therefore to build out on each side of the bridge a temporary steel footbridge, which will also serve the important purpose of a gantry to carry the traveling cranes used for the work. Each of these temporary bridges consist of five spans—one 157 feet 7 inches and four 145 feet 5 inches. The spans run on each side alongside the permanent bridge, but are placed a few feet away from it for purposes of construction. The sides of the spans consist of lattice girders, between which the passengers will walk, while the top booms of the girders will form a runway for the traveling cranes, by aid of which the new masonry work will be put in place and the old granite parapet and pavement will be dismantled. The span girders are 12 feet 6 inches deep, and the rails upon which the cranes run are supported on timber placed on the top flanges of the girders. In order to protect passengers during the work an iron roofing covers the footpath, there being thus formed a covered way which will be much appreciated during wet weather. On each temporary bridge or gantry there are two five-ton electric traveling cranes, and by them the blocks of stone for the new work can be lifted from barges in the stream below and set in place without interfering with the vehicular traffic or with the foot passengers in the covered galleires of the temporary bridges.

ERECTION OF THE SPANS.

In order to avoid delay and to prevent obstruction, through foundations in the river bed, a very ingenious method of supporting the spans, &c., has been devised. The piers of the main bridge have been utilized, and, as they propect laterally a very much smaller distance beyond the main structure than the distance at which the temporary bridges are placed, it is evident that the supports for the latter have, as they go down, to rake inward toward the bridge. These struts, or supports, each about twenty-five feet long, are of steel, built up in the form of a box girder, and are placed in pairs. The piers project far enough for one support to be vertical, but the other has to be at a considerable angle from the upright. To support the lower ends of the struts large steel shoes, bedded in with concrete, are fitted to the upper surface of the granite piers. It will be evident that upon any considerable weight being placed on the struts which form the piers of the temporary bridges—such as the erecting cranes, with their loads, and the passengers—the tendency would be for the whole mass to fall outward, describing a segment of a circle of which the steel shoe on the pier would form the centre. In order to prevent this the two temporary bridges are attached to each other by ties, which pass through the roadway of the main bridge. There are two ties to each pier, and they consist of flat steel bars 12 inches by 1 inch. In this way attachment is made between the opposite piers, which thus form cantilevers. At the shore ends the temporary bridges are supported by timber trestles built up from the stairs leading down to the river. The spaces between the ends of the steel girders, where they rest on the cantilever piers, are filled up with timber so as to afford a continuous runway for the cranes.

The erection of the steel spans was a task of some difficulty, as it was not permitted to put false work in the river so as to obstruct the arches. The largest spans weighed 75 to 80 tons each, and these had to be raised bodily 30 to 35 feet, and deposited on the piers. The contractors for the erection were Messrs. J. H. & W. Bell of Liverpool, a firm which devotes itself to work of this nature. The general contractors for the whole work, it should be stated, are Messrs. Pethick Brothers of Plymouth, while the contractors for the steel work are the Patent Shaft and Axletree Company of Wednesbury. The steel girders were put together on a large floating pontoon moored near the bridge. This pontoon was 115 feet long 40 feet wide, and 7 feet deep. To assist in building up the girders a track was laid from end to end in which a steam traveling crane ran. The steel work was delivered on to the pontoon in sections of a size convenient for transportation from Wednesbury, and the parts were bolted together to form the spans. The pontoon was then placed athwart the arch against which the span had to be erected. It was very necessary that the pontoon should be held securely and steadily in the right position for depositing the span, and some remarkable ground tackle had to be used for moorings. The pontoon being in position, the operation of raising the lengths of lattice girder work was commenced. For this purpose two sets of legs, or gallows frames, were erected on the pontoon at a convenient distance apart. Each one consisted of two balks of pitch pine 48 feet long, and in cross section 20 inches by 20 inches square. These uprights were connected at the top by a crosspiece to which the lifting tackle was attached. By means of steam winches on the pontoon the span was raised and deposited in position on cantilever piers. To remove the pontoon it was necessary to lower one of each pair of the timber balks, and this was made possible by pivoting them at the deck, much in the same way as the mast of a sailing barge. The transom pieces connecting the two balks had also to be upended.

It will be seen that the work was of some magnitude to be carried out on a floating platform, moored transversely to the run of the tide, but the difficulty of the operations was increased by the limited time allowed. The actual lifting of the spans occupied between fifteen and twenty minutes; the time required for taking the pontoon from its original position and back again was about three hours. In this work two of the powerful "Kaiser" tugs were employed, and a good deal of skilful watermanship, in which the Thames men are not surpassed by those of any other river in the world, was displayed. The time for fixing the ten spans was fifty-four days, the total weight dealt with being about 800 tons.

The whole work is an instance of the importance now attached to the continuity of traffic. If London Bridge could have been closed the work of widening would have been simple; but even if one footpath at the time had been appropriated, with perhaps a small part of the roadway, the need for the two temporary bridges would have been obviated. Again, had the contractors been allowed to obstruct the river, the need for speed in the erection of the spans would not have arisen, and speed in such work means expense. As it is, a novel piece of engineering work has been very creditably carried out; and there will be no damming of the ceaseless streams of traffic that pass over and under London Bridge.—London Times, Nov. 28.

THE NEWS OF COLOMBIA.

Minister of State Perdomo Says All Political Prisoners at Bogota Have Been Freed.

PANAMA, Colombia, Nov. 29.—Ex-President Andrade of Venezuela has been visiting here for a few days.

Passengers who have arrived at Panama from Nicaragua say that numerous earthquakes were recently felt there.

The rate of exchange in Nicaragua Nov. 25 was 720 per cent., owing to the report that President Zelaya intended to cause the issue of $20,000 more paper.

A dispatch received by Minister of State Perdomo announces that all the political prisoners at Bogota have been set free, and that Gens. Vargas Santos and Focio Sota, respectively Supreme War Director and Sub-War Director of the revolution, have accepted the terms of the amnesty decree.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS OPEN A CHURCH IN BERLIN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—The Christian Scientists have opened a new church in the Augsburger Strasse. Healing rooms are to be conducted in connection with it.

Mrs. Seal, who is the head of the society here, says that the interest taken in Christian Science in Germany is greater than that at the beginning of the movement in America.

The police no longer interfere with the work of the sect, as they are now convinced of its harmlessness.

GERMAN FARMERS WILL STUDY AMERICAN FARMS

Big Delegation of Experts Will Make a Three Months' Tour in the United States—Dairy, Horse Breeding, Tobacco, Beet Sugar, and Cattle Raising Methods Will Be Studied.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—A large delegation of farmers, under the auspices of the German Agricultural Society, is going to the United States in April for a three months' tour, studying American agricultural methods. The German Embassy at Washington negotiated the affair with the Agricultural Department, which will furnish a guide during the entire trip. His expenses will be defrayed by the Germans.

The trip includes stops at Baltimore, where special attention will be given to dairy farms, and Washington, where the Agricultural Department will be exhaustively studied. The German Agricultural Society, though a private organization, has taken the United States Agricultural Department as a model and is trying to do in Germany many things which the Department does in the United States. After leaving Washington the industries of West Virginia will be examined and then the horse-breeding and tobacco-growing industries of Kentucky will be inspected. The tourists will afterward visit St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha, where the stockyards will be investigated, and will also enquire into the Nebraska beat-sugar industry. They will next stop at the irrigating systems of Colorado. From San Francisco the German farmers will go on an excursion to Los Angeles and study the fruit farms. They will return Eastward via Tacoma, and see the wheat farms of the Dakotas and of Minnesota. Later they will visit the Chicago slaughter houses and grain elevators, after which the Germans will be shown the beet-root industry of Michigan. A number of agricultural experiment stations along the route will be examined. The travelers will embark for home at New York, June 30.

The German Agricultural Society's Board of Managers will be represented on the trip by Baron von Wallenberg-Pashaly. Besides a number of important agriculturists, the party will include a dozen students of the Berlin Agricultural Institute, who will take the trip at their own expense, regarding the knowledge to be gained as a valuable investment for the future great farmers of Germany.

Dr. Gerber, the Agricultural Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, will accompany the delegation. There is a great rush here of farmers from all parts of the Empire to file applications for membership in the delegation; but most of them must be rejected as it is regarded as impracticable to do good work if the party exceeds thirty or forty in number.

The society has just completed an immense building here, costing over $250,000, in which will be installed the new Bureau to be founded upon the researches made during the trip to the United States.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

THE Paris concierge (janitors) have just formed a "trades union." The average man thinks twice before venturing to beard one concierge in his den; what will it be now that each member of the fraternity will feel that he had the support of the whole combination behind him? And there are 88,000 concierges in Paris! It would be better, however, not to deal too harshly with the new syndicate before having had an opportunity of seeing it at work, for its promoters solemnly do declare that they have no intention of exercising combined action against the already harassed locataires, but simply to carry on a kind of friendly society.

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A French Senator, M. Piot, who has been identified for many years with the repopulation movement in France, has written to the Minister of Finance suggesting that tobacconists' licenses should in future be given to persons with large families.

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The proceedings at the recent Bavarian Peasants' League Congress, at Würzburg, where Dr. Hahn, the manager of the Agrarian League, was among the speakers, were very lively. Herr Memminger, a journalist, made a speech in which he said the Emperor was the best-hated man in the German Empire, and could no longer rockon on the support of the peasantry if he persisted in his Anglophile policy. Finally Dr. Hahn left the meeting, while Herr Memminger exclaimed, "We curse the day that the Emperor landed in England."

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Mme. Zola has written the following letter to the Mayor of Chantenay, near Nantes, where the Municipal Council has decided to call one of its streets the Rue Zola: "How can I give expression to my feelings and my deep gratitude for the spontaneous act of courage which you have just accomplished in memory of my beloved and deeply regretted husband! You have done him much justice as a literary man and also for his fine courage, which so few have realized. You have renewed my energy by thus honoring my dear departed. It would be a happy thing if your fine example were to be useful to so many others who dare not follow it."

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A letter from the Dardanelles states that out of 300 discharged Turkish soldiers, fifty, acting for the whole number, surrounded a General's house, demanding four years' arrears of pay and conveyance to their homes. The Sultan was informed of the affair by telegraph, and sent a sum of £9,200 (Turkish) for distribution among the men.

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The Fifth International Automobile Exhibition, under the auspices of the French Automobile Club, will be inaugurated at the Grand Palais, Paris, on Dec. 10, and will remain open until Dec. 25. The musical arrangements have now been completed by the committee, and excellent orchestras and bands have been engaged.

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For some months past several of the Paris newspapers have been giving away "surprise packets" to their readers. Members of the staffs of these journals paraded the streets, and when they came across a person reading a copy of their publication they gave him an envelope containing a "prize ticket" if they thought fit. The Minister of Justice, it appears, has had his attention directed this matter, and it is reported that he has decided that such distributions come under the law regarding lotteries and are illegal. No proceedings will, however, be taken in the case of past offenses, the application of the law not being retroactive.

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The Norwegian life-saving globe was tried the other day in a northeasterly gale at the British Admiralty Pier, Dover. This spherical ship, which can be hermetically sealed, having air-pumping arrangements inside, is 8 feet in diameter. When it put to sea it was arranged to carry four men inside, including the inventor, and was also weighted with sandbags to represent its full carrying capacity of twenty persons. In addition to ballast thirty days' provisions were also placed in it, with sails, &c., stowed away. The globe, which is protected round the centre line by a fender, has a sort of funnel at the top with a protecting cap for ventilating purposes When sealed up, the globe was at first towed to sea, and demonstrations took place in the great waves in the tideway. The little craft rode over the waves like a cork, and remained remarkably steady, the waves striking her never breaking, and never going over the top of her funnel. Several of those who accompanied the tug afterward made affidavits before a notary as to the success of the trials.

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The Paris municipal returns for the week ended Nov. 14 show that the number of deaths was 787, as compared with 760 during the previous week, and with the average of 856. It will be seen that the sanitary condition of the French capital continues to be satisfactory. There were 29 deaths from violence, including 15 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated in Paris was 628, and 962 children were born, 501 being boys and 461 girls, while 254 of the whole were illegitimate.

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The British Indians of Capt Town, who are said to be a most orderly community, are protesting against the formation of a so-called "white league" to oppose the admission of Indians to the Transvaal.

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A note from Paris states that the Marquis Lisle de Lille, whose marriage with Mme. Yvonne de la Côte in July last was one of the fashionable events of the season, has asked the court for an injunction giving him power to enter the house of the Marquise, who had informed him that she would not live with him and had literally turned him out of doors. Her house was in her own right, and the concierge had been forbidden to let the Marquis in and the keys had been changed. The court gave judgment in favor of the applicant, adding that he was entitled with the help of the police to use force if necessary to enter under the conjugal roof.

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The Helsingfors correspondent of the Stockholms Dagblad states on good authority that the three High Provincial Courts of Finland, in which the Judges have hitherto been exclusively Finns, will shortly be abolished, and will be superseded by a General Court of Appeal for the whole of Finland, sitting at Helsingfors. The Judges of this court will be half Russians and half Finns.

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The Municipal Council of Paris will very shortly have to consider the all-important question of the Paris water supply. This matter is of very old standing; every year it is discussed, but every year it has been shelved, always on account of the financial situation. It would appear that the Prefect of the Seine intends to do his utmost to settle the question once and for all this year. The situation is becoming more and more critical. The population is constantly on the increase, more water is naturally required, and yet nothing had been done to meet the demand for several years past. In 1896 an extensive and comprehensive scheme was drafted and was intended to assure a plentiful supply of pure water until 1930, but only a portion of the project—and that the least important—had been carried out, always through lack of funds. The consequence has been that on several occasions the water supply has failed, and many Parisians have been obliged to put up with that vilest of all vile compounds—Seine water. The scheme comprises new reservoirs, new aqueducts, new machinery, &c., and if taken in hand immediately will require about six years to complete.

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The Appeal Court at Montpellier, France, has delivered an interesting judgment. It seems that a M. Rigaud, husband of a professional singer engaged at the Cette Casino, claimed that he was legally entitled to have access to every portion of the stage while his wife was appearing before the public. The manager, however, held a different opinion, and refused admittance, with the result that the parties went to law. The court at Cette gave a decision in favor of the husband, and cancelled the wife's engagement with a grant of 500f. damages. The case created no little stir in theatrical circles, and it was pertinently pointed out that it would be impossible in many instances to conform with the law should the late judgment be upheld. One manager asked whether, when he had some 200 or 300 actresses, ballet girls, &c., on the stage of his theatre, he would be compelled to admit some hundreds of husbands in the wings. The Montpellier court has now set his mind at rest, for it has decided against the husband and wife, and cancelled the engagement in favor of the manager of the Casino, with costs against Mme. Rigaud.

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In France, where Freemasonry is supposed to be a political power, a man may object to be called a Freemason just as much as being dubbed a Dreyfusard. The French courts have just been obliged to settle the question whether it is libellous to call a man a Freemason. The Rodez police court some time back fined a local editor and one of his correspondents 16f., and ordered them to pay 1f. damages for having applied the epithet in question to the Mayor of that place. The defendants appealed, and the other day the Montpellier court reversed the judgment of the lower tribunal and dismissed the case.

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At a meeting of La Patrie Française League, which is the self-assumed name of the French Nationalist Party, in Paris the other day, M. Jules Lemaître, in the course of his speech, referred to France "which is at the present moment morally oppressed by a shameless majority, and which is virtually in a state of civil war. At the present time with the exception of Russia, and perhaps without exception at all, France is the European country where there is the least freedom. The Ministry with which we are afflicted is prostrating itself before the foreigner. Gentlemen, this Government has morally fallen. Theoretically we no longer need obey it. Universal suffrage as at present established is a barbarous institution."

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Considerable annoyance has been lately expressed by the German press at the alleged readiness of the German police authorities to render special service to the Russian Government in forcing over the frontier Russian subjects who have incurred the displeasure of the Russian police. It seems that the authorities of the Berlin University demand papers of identification and their passes from all Russian students desiring to matriculate. Hitherto they have been examined by the university authorities. According to the new rule they are now sent to the Berlin police master, who at once enters into communication with the Russian police with the object of discovering whether the students have incurred suspicion at home. If their Russian record is not blameless from the police point of view, they are not permitted to matriculate.

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MR. REED ON THE GOSPEL OF INERTIA.

Under the deceptive title of "What Shall We Do With the Tariff?" Mr. THOMAS B. REED, in the current number of The North American Review, reflects at some length and with his accustomed grace on the supreme expediency of doing nothing with that sacred statute of taxation.

We cannot say that there is anything strikingly novel in his reflections. They are presented with that seriousness which is the charm of his delicate humor, and they abound in his gentle cynicism at the expense of those who oppose the wisdom of the ages as embodied in his own conclusions. But the substance of the argument is that really you would do best to let well enough alone, and that the Dingley tariff is quite good enough to be undisturbed. If you touch it you cannot tell what will happen. You may have tariff revision "in your mind," and it may be perfect after its kind; but "a bill enacted by Congress, like the progress of the world, is the result of a fierce conflict of opposing human interests, and must be so." Why bring on such a conflict?

All this, not so attractively stated, has been said many times since the passage of the first American tariff, and the "opposing human interests" which demand a revision of the absurd and oppressive features of the actual tariff will not be lulled into acquiescence by such appeals. The inerrant Dingley taxes may have been arrived at by a process like that of "the progress of the world," but they do not represent the last stage of that progress, and the people who suffer from the injustice, the favoritism, the promotion of monopoly which the Dingley law involves, will not settle down into dumb submission for fear that they will get something worse. Nor will they be frightened by the accusation that they are seeking "free trade for its own sweet sake." Whatever they seek is for their own advantage and their own rights, and they can stand the sub-acid scolding of Mr. REED better than they can endure the discrimination the tariff imposes.

Mr. REED sniffs peril in the old notion that the tariff was intended for the protection of infant industries, to be dropped as soon as the protection was no longer needed. "Time and experience," he cries, "have enlarged that notion of protection. They have shown that protection is not a privilege, but a system." We should say that protection was privilege erected into a system. Mr. REED thinks that a "system must justify itself by results," and proceeds to attribute most of our prosperity to the effect of the tariff and about all our setbacks to attempts at cutting down the tariff. "In the United States the policy of protection has had a century and a quarter of alternate triumph and defeat. The triumph has always been followed by prosperity, the defeat by hard times," and he cites the Wilson bill as the latest instance. "So prompt were the evidences of failure to meet the hopes of its framers that the country rose as one man and repealed the act." This is a beautiful specimen of post-ergo-propter reasoning or assertion. So far as the people "rose as one man" in the election of 1896, it was due to the union of the gold Democrats with the Republicans against Bryanism and free silver. There was no unanimity among the supporters of McKINLEY as to the tariff. On the contrary, he got much support from the very men who had rebelled against the McKinley tariff in 1892.

Nor do we admit the fairness of the implication that the hard times which preceded the election of McKINLEY and followed the passage of the Wilson bill were due to the latter. They were in far greater measure due to the operation of the Sherman silver purchase law and to the failure of the Republicans to aid the Cleveland Administration to check the baleful effect of that law. And frankly it comes with ill-grace from Mr. REED to put forward such an implication. His party, largely under his own guidance, has a heavy load of responsibility to bear for the evils from which the country sought relief in the election of Mr. McKINLEY. It is not manly to shirk that responsibility. It is still less so to seek to shift it to the shoulders of an Administration that honorably and faithfully did the duty which the Republicans dodged.

PUBLIC OPINION AND "LABOR."

The ridiculous boycott at Schenectady, by which it was hoped to paralyze the intercommunication of three cities until a small body of contented and well-paid employés of a local electric railway had been dragooned into affiliation with the Trades Assembly, has been "declared off." The fact that it was never on appears to have been overlooked by the body which by formal action has lifted the non-existent embargo and abandoned the effort to accomplish the impossible.

The significance of this incident lies in the fact that it shows how completely the trades unions are dependent for the success of their movements upon the support of public opinion. The instant and vigorous condemnation of the action of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, not only by the press of the country and the citizens of the communities affected, but by a great majority of the union workmen to whom the boycott order applied, left the body which declared it no recourse but to rescind its action as promptly and quietly as possible. The episode is instructive. Public opinion cannot be defied with any chance of a successful issue in undertakings which depend upon public sympathy and co-operation. The reason why it is not instantly and irresistibly potent in checking the excesses of organized labor is that it lacks opportunity for expression in ways clearly understood by those who would respect it if they did understand it.

For this reason the Citizens' Union of Schenectady represents a movement calling for approbation and encouragement. It is the outcome of the boycott order and has taken the definite shape of a permanent organization composed of the leading professional and business men of the city. Its constitution defines its purposes as follows:

> Its fundamental doctrine shall be freedom, political, social, and industrial. It shall stand for law and for an orderly respect for law. It shall lend all proper aid and support to sufferers from lawlessness of whatever nature.

Such organizations should multiply. One is needed in every centre of labor agitation, wherever political corruption imperils the institutions of the Republic, and wherever forces are at work to subvert the principle of individual liberty.

CROKER AND STURGIS.

It had already been made evident, and we have already admitted, not only that by his ways and manners a fireman like Chief CROKER was naturally antipathetic to an official like Mr. STURGIS, but also that a fireman like Chief CROKER might, upon occasions, exhibit a want of delicacy, upon points involving official propriety, that would be impossible, or at least that would involve grave moral dereliction, on the part of a man with the educational and social advantages of Mr. STURGIS. "This was proved already, and it will go near to be thought so shortly." The virtues of a man brought up on a tradition of refinement and polite society are not the same with the virtues of a fireman, brought up on the traditions of "Mose" and impolite society. When these two meet they are apt to enjoy "the pleasures of pure oppugnation." Commissioner STURGIS and Chief CROKER appear to have enjoyed those pleasures till they turned to pains.

It is not in the least proved that Chief CROKER, all the same, was not a good fireman. It is, in fact, abundantly proved that he was and is. What is proved is that there were two parties in the Fire Department, one of which Chief CROKER, with the zeal of an uneducated man, espoused, and the other of which Commissioner STURGIS espoused, with a zeal less discreditable to an uneducated than to an educated man. That appears to be the reduction of this controversy to a nutshell. If we asked Commissioner STURGIS whether he could name as good a fireman as Chief CROKER, whom he would, with equal confidence, recommend for the headship of the uniformed force, and whom he could with more confidence introduce to his own house or his own club, we imagine the Commissioner would be at a loss.

But this is not the whole story. The Chief, learning that his integrity, as he understood integrity, was assailed, came back from his vacation, breathing, no doubt, threatenings; was ordered to continue his vacation, and declined, we have no doubt, rudely. Thereupon his Commissioner, most indiscreetly abetted by the Mayor, undertook to put him out. In the course of his endeavor the Commissioner did undertake to impeach the Chief's efficiency and judgment as a fireman. Some of the instances he alleged are grave. Especially, considered after the event, does the Chief's conduct of the fire in the Park Avenue Hotel appear to have been lacking in foresight and good judgment. But it is to be noted that the instances chosen to exhibit the Chief's incompetency had all occurred months before the Commissioner's definitive row with the Chief. They were all, most clearly, afterthoughts. They might never have been heard of but for the personal controversy between the two men. For the contestant who alleges the nicer and more delicate standards of behavior it strikes us that that fact is conclusive.

Mr. STURGIS seems evidently not adapted by nature to be Commissioner of the Fire Department. Chief CROKER does seem by nature eminently adapted for a Chief of the Fire Department. The inference is irresistibly suggested by the proceedings that, if Mr. STURGIS had been a different kind of Commissioner, he could have corrected the Chief's faults while continuing to avail himself of his abilities as a fireman. To carry into effect the order of Commissioner STURGIS discharging Chief CROKER would evidently be to bewilder and demoralize the department. To accept the resignation of Commissioner STURGIS would do the Fire Department no harm at all. It might be awkward for the Mayor. But that would be only because the Mayor had so precipitately committed himself to one side of the controversy.

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL.

That must have been a good game of football to see that was played yesterday at Franklin Field, in Philadelphia. It was as good a day for the purpose as could be asked for, and much better than could reasonably be expected at the end of November. The result is eminently satisfactory to the patriot and philosopher, who, in such a controversy, would scorn to be a partisan. To such a patriot, it was eminently desirable that both sides should score unless neither did. And if neither had scored, the army would have been a game behind, whereas the army has now evened up the total score, and it is anybody's game next year. Evidently the President of the United States missed "the chance of his life" in not seeing that game. Evidently it must have been very important "public business" which kept him from seeing it.

Quite seriously, the annual game between the nurseries of the two fighting services is "important public business" itself. It stimulates esprit de corps on each side, while it diminishes that mutual contempt which proceeds from mutual ignorance. It is quite impossible that the victors or the vanquished, in such a game as that of yesterday, or in the series of which it is the culmination, and in which, thus far, there is no victor nor any vanquished, should despise each other. The rumor that this most praiseworthy annual contest is to be discontinued ought to be quite baseless. Much more the rumor that it is to be discontinued "on account of the ticket scandal." If the united influence of the army, the navy, and the University of Pennsylvania is not equal to arranging a game of football which shall be free from any kind of scandal, the outlook would be bad for the United States of America.

There is a lesson in the enthusiasm which attends this annual contest, which should not be lost upon officers of either service as officers. That is to say that the best antidote for the monotony which attends life in garrison, or life on shipboard, is the substitution of healthy excitement for the morbid excitement which, in the absence of it, men will infallibly seek and find. Members of the W. C. T. U. may deny the necessity of any excitement whatever, even while they are seeking it in absorbed attention to other people's business. But the experience of mankind is all against them. British officers who have visited our own camps in the Philippines and the Antilles have marveled at and deplored the almost complete absence of the athletic contests to which, in a like situation, British troops would have given themselves, with the approval and even the co-operation of their officers. So far, the British officers are pretty clearly in the right. The bard of the British Army has feelingly reminded us that

> Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints.

But they grow into something much better and more efficient, both as soldiers and as human beings, when a healthy and manly form of excitement is offered to them, than when they are left to seek out morbid and vicious forms of excitement for themselves.

CONTROLLING THE METROPOLITAN.

The enterprising women of the Ladies' Health Protective Association have got an idea which is worth incubating. Desiring for many good reasons, some of personal and some of public interest, to change the management of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the matter of crowding cars and charging fare for those who have to stand, and recognising that, as petitioners for reform, they are not likely to have much consideration, the suggestion has been made that they pool their pocket money and buy some shares of the company's stock. Armed with these, the representatives of the association will invade the company's general offices, demand "the books" for examination and serve notice on the executive officers that if the whole policy of the road is not changed as to provision of rolling stock and the number of persons allowed in a car, they will come to the next annual meeting and displace the Board of Directors.

As we say, the idea is first-class. That is the way in which the management of corporations is changed, and, when a threat of this kind is made by the right people, those to whom it is made usually have some anxious moments. To make it effective the reformers commonly need a little matter of 51 per cent. of the stock or equivalent proxies. In the case of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, this procedure might be somewhat involved by the intermingling of the original corporation, the Interurban Street Railway Company, and the Metropolitan Securities Company, but it is quite possible of accomplishment if gone about in the right way. Like Mr. BLAINE'S canvass, it is "largely a question of finance."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING.

The London Mail finds cause for rejoicing in the fact that German locomotive builders are not able to fill orders quickly enough to capture them in every instance from British bidders, and that when satisfactory promises of prompt delivery have been made such promises have not always been kept. It says:

> By way of contrast, there has just been accomplished by the English firm of Messrs. KERR STUART & Co. of London and Stoke-on-Trent an engineering feat which is said to constitute a record. An order from Sweden for two powerful locomotives, required in a great hurry, was placed with them on July 12 last. In spite of the fact that there was a week's local holiday and no work was ever done on Sundays, the first engine was complete on Sept. 15 and the second on Sept. 18. The whole work, from the first drawings to the last details, was begun and finished in seven working weeks.

This is interesting, but it is not likely to astonish an American railroad man as much as was doubtless expected. Some incidents taken from American practice in expeditious locomotive building will show why.

An order was received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works as long ago as 1889 for a locomotive for use on the Mount Gretna Railway. The order was given June 22, and it was agreed to build the engine and have it in service on the road on the 4th of July. The engine and tender were completed and shipped on July 2, making a record of constructing a complete locomotive from the raw material in eight working days.

Five years later an order was received by the same works from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for five locomotives of the consolidation type. These engines had cylinders 21 by 26 inches, and each weighed in working order 156,500 pounds, exclusive of an eight-wheeled tender of 4,300 gallons capacity, which weighed about 85,000 pounds. The order was booked Aug. 20 and one engine was shipped on Sept. 5, two on Sept. 6, and two on Sept. 7. The boiler material for these engines was taken from stock, thereby saving some delay, but otherwise they were carried through in the regular order of construction.

Four years later twenty-five locomotives were ordered by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, under an agreement that one engine should be delivered in thirty working days and one engine each working day thereafter until the order was completed. The engines were of the heavy consolidation type for freight service, and had cylinders 21 by 28 inches, and weighed in working order 156,000 pounds, exclusive of an eight-wheeled tender having a capacity of 5,000 gallons of water and weighing in working order about 100,000 pounds. Blue prints were furnished by the railroad company, but considerable drawing was necessary to complete the design and adapt the details to suit shop requirements. The material was all purchased after the order was received. The order was booked Oct. 14, and two engines were completed and shipped Nov. 19, or in twenty-eight working days, and the entire contract was completed within the time agreed. On Oct. 27 five locomotives were added to the order, and the last of the thirty engines was delivered Dec. 31.

In May of the same year an order was placed by the Atlantic Coast Line for six heavy locomotives of the ten-wheeled type for the transportation of troops and Government supplies at the time of the Spanish-American war. These engines had cylinders 19 by 26 inches, and weighed in working order about 133,000 pounds, exclusive of an eight-wheeled tender of 4,000 gallons capacity. As the design was new, complete drawings were necessary before the work could be begun. The order was received by the builders May 3; two engines were shipped on May 28, two on June 3, and two on June 6.

Other examples could be given of locomotive engines built in remarkably short time, but the instances noted will suffice to give an idea of the rapidity with which work of this description is carried on in this country. If the building of two freight engines in seven working weeks is the English "record," the conclusion likely to be reached by the American railroad man is that British practice is "dead slow."

"ARTISTS" AND MUSICIANS.

It is the natural tendency of mankind, and has been before as well as since the days of the Apostle PAUL, to magnify their respective offices. Hence it is curious to find Mr. ALEXANDER BREMER, President of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, elaborately belittling and disparaging the craft which he represents, the craft of orchestral musicians, in his letter to the President of the United States. MASCAGNI'S Italian orchestra had been admitted to the United States upon the ground that its members, being "artists," were not amenable to the provisions of the contract labor law. If this case had been triable before the fabled Fine-Ear, Mr. BREMER might have rested it on more concrete grounds. Because the members of that organization did not impress sensitive auditors as artists, and but few such auditors could have been brought to admit that they were even "laborers." Laborers, however, according to Mr. BREMER, they are, and hence legally excludible, not because they fall below the artistic standard, but because no orchestral musician, as such, can be an artist. He must remain a laborer.

The experienced and sensitive hearer would say "that depends." Mr. KNEISEL, for instance, does not remain a laborer while he is playing the violin at the head of the Boston Orchestra, or of the Kneisel Quartet, and suddenly and only blossom out into an artist when he stands up in front of the orchestra to play a solo. According to saintly GEORGE HERBERT, a second fiddle who always plays in tune and watches the beat, "makes that and the action fine." If any enterprising manager should think fit to import the whole Meiningen Orchestra, Mr. BREMER would find difficulty in denying that they were artists. Probably he would have done better to stick to his concrete example and to content himself with maintaining that, whatever orchestral musicians might be artists, MASCAGNI'S imported orchestra were not.

But evidently the faithful champion of the American musical laborer has an eye to the future. He is thinking about the St. Louis Exposition, and the number of musical laborers which, for the purposes and the period of that show, Europe is likely to cast upon our shores. And not only Europe, but Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea. Laborers, as he severely and doubtless accurately says, "who cannot read a note."

But then these laborers will give the visitors to the St. Louis Fair notions of the music of their respective countries in which no musical laborers can read notes, but which nevertheless have characteristic and most interesting national musics of their respective own. Such musics form one of the chief attractions for a considerable number of visitors to any world's fair. They were a very leading attraction at Paris in 1900. If Mr. BREMER really means to shut them out and render them inaudible, upon the ground that their interpreters are "laborers," in the hope of replacing them by the native or domesticated operatives we know so well, who can "read notes," but who he insists are equally not "artists," lovers of musical and fair play will object. He had a good case against MASCAGNI'S manager's men. Why should he have weakened it by widening it?

A CHINESE HOSPITAL.

It is a token of the high cosmopolitan character of this city, not exceeded by Rome or Alexandria in their most prosperous periods, that the Chinese residents here intend to found a hospital where their countrymen can be treated according to the medical usages prevailing in their own land. Not much is here known of Chinese medical practice, though in dim outline the system displays itself as one which depends in some measure on incantation and exorcism and makes a call on the faith and piety of the patient as urgent as that which the Christian Science healers do in our own country. It employs a great many material remedies, it is true, and these are drawn from all sources familiar and occult and are administered on the general principle that if they do not kill the patient they may possibly help him, though the scheme altogether is one of conjecture and experiment. In the surmise of these meditative and pious Oriental peoples nature, the common mother, brings balm and healing to her children through all her substances and growths. One is as good as another, to try, at any rate, and if it fails, the situation is at least no worse, unless the patient has chanced to die under the administration, which in a thickly populated country like China need not always be construed as a calamity. Measured by the standards of Occidental practice, the medicine and surgery of this ingenious but childlike and simple-minded people would of course be regarded as primitive and unscientific and their remedial value wholly illusory, like the beating of tomtoms by the sick-bed of an Ashantee chieftain; but it seems to have served the occasions of the Chinese so well that they have outlasted almost all the other historic races, that individually the good examples of them present the strongest tokens of physical well-being, and that notwithstanding the simplicity of their therapeutic methods they became ages ago and have ever remained the most numerous race existing anywhere in the world. Estimated according to its results, there would seem to be something salutary in their practice, notwithstanding that its materia medica contains such substances as pulverized puppy's tails, dragons' blood, and dried salamanders' claws. With curative agents like these our own faculty would of course have nothing to do, and it is doubtful whether they would deem it professional to consult with the pagan practitioners who did so. If the hospital be instituted according to the plan proposed it will be found necessary to import a medical staff equal to all its requirements and independent of any outside counsel or aid. But that principle will no doubt thunder loudly in its index. The pious pigtails who found it have full confidence in their own national ways, medical and other, and if interrogated could from their own point of view show good reason for the faith which is in them. The days of their fathers were long in the land which the lord their Joss gave them; the generations of them one after another waxed fat like JESHURUN and kicked like the procession of JETHRO'S asses. What more could they have done with any kind of doctors or practice?

While the founding of this institution is designed primarily for the relief of sick or injured Chinamen by the familiar means employed at home, it may as time goes on and increased endowments permit serve further uses, partly educational and propagandist, looking to the extension of the system and its adoption by the Gentiles among whom the pigtails have taken transient industrial refuge. It might properly undertake the function of telling us something about Chinese medicine and the principles on which its obscure and empirical practice is founded. At present we know very little about it, and while access to literary authority on the subject is not shut off altogether, it still presents a measure of difficulty. A staff of learned hospital officials would compose a bench of authority on this subject to which appeal might be made at any time with assurance that it knew its business and could give points upon it in all its bearings salient as carpet tacks. This would be a useful service and should not be lost sight of among the various functions which the institution assumes. It may thus come to pass that we shall in time know as much about Chinese medical practice as we now know about the methods of ASKLEPIOS or DIOSCORIDES. The knowledge when acquired may be of no practical value, but ought to present features of interest and curiosity which belong to all the ways and works of John Chinaman since he first appeared on the stage of history.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People whose natural bent is toward preventing other people from doing something instead of toward doing something themselves form a class so well differentiated from the rest of humanity that it is a species rather than a variety. Some of them are against one thing and some against another, but certain traits mark all the "Antis" as brothers, and of these traits perhaps the most marked is the ability to preserve a highly moral air while engaged in what, for anybody else, would be the intentional misinterpretation of statistics. This peculiarity was finely illustrated by that eminent anti-vivisectionist, Mr. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, when he informed the readers of The Contemporary Review that the serum treatment of diphtheria was worse than useless, since the official returns showed that more deaths from that malady occurred in the years just after such treatment began than in those just before. In the same periodical Mr. STEPHEN PAGET now shows that Mr. COLERIDGE reached his conclusion by using total deaths and ignoring the ratio of deaths to cases, a trick which enabled him to conceal the fact that the diphtheria death rate was lowered by the use of antitoxin from between forty and twenty-nine to between twenty-two and twelve per hundred cases. In other words, Mr. COLERIDGE compared years when there was much diphtheria with those when there was little, and so was able to get the conclusion he wanted. "According to this method of argument," adds Mr. PAGET, "umbrellas also are worse than useless, because they do not diminish the annual rainfall. Indeed, the more umbrellas are sold, the more wet days there are. If umbrellas were so useful as the umbrella makers say, of course every increase in the umbrella business would be followed by an improvement in the weather. The same applies to mackintoshes. Blankets, again, ought to make the thermometer go up, whereas they actually make it go down. The police, also, are worse than useless; for wherever they are most busy regulating the traffic, there the streets are most blocked. And vaccination is worse than useless, because the rush for vaccine last Winter in London positively coincided with a very marked increase in the number of deaths from smallpox." That is joking on a rather grave subject, but it is amusing nevertheless.

—Opponents of the army canteen must now be regretting that they tried the patience of the War Department to the breaking point, and irritated it into the publication, before the regular time, of the facts obtained and the conclusions drawn by the regimental officers from a year's study of the consequences of sending the soldiers off the reservations to quench their large thirsts. Of course it is not surprising that the anti-canteeners assumed, when the department didn't supply them with any ammunition for use in their campaign, that it was wickedly concealing everything that tended to support their side of the controversy, and, with the happy confidence in the excellence of their own intentions which justifies them in saying and doing so many curious things, they did not hesitate to make their suspicions the basis of explicit charges. This worked well so long as the department was content to remain silent, but now that it has revealed, as the reason for its failure to tell the benefits which have followed the abolition of the canteens, the non-existence of any such benefits, and has followed this up with the impregnably buttressed statement that the evidence secured is all in favor of a return to the abandoned system—now the rash believers in the is-ness of what they think is the ought-to-be find themselves in a state of painful fluster and rattle. Their assumptions have been confronted with actualities, and naturally their sufferings are very keen. A queer feature of the situation is the disclosure that, deeply interested as the total abstainers are in enforcing total abstinence on the army, it has not occurred to them to do it in the simplest and most direct of ways—that is, by themselves enlisting in such numbers as to make it an army of teetotalers. If one might judge from the statistics collected by the Adjutant General, there is a mysterious relation between a liking for some form of stimulants and the patriotism which takes the shape of a deliberate risking of life in the country's service. At any rate, practically everybody who enters the ranks confesses to have toyed more or less with the Demon before he did so, while those who have known him not are so few that they constitute a fraction entirely negligible. This is very dreadful, as well as very mysterious, and it behooves the anti-canteeners to be careful how they attract attention to it.

GENERAL NOTES.

The State of Missouri has no State flag. "It has a great seal," says one of the State's papers, "a coat of arms, with two bears upon it, and a splendid Latin motto. But there is no State flag."

* * *

The proposed Constitutional amendment in Louisiana repealing the clause requiring the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting was defeated by the vote of the people at the late State election.

* * *

Louisiana's seven Representatives in the next Congress were chosen by a total vote of 22,218. Their Republican competitors polled but 4,047 votes. The total is about one-sixth of the whole number of voters in the State.

* * *

Dr. Samuel Willard, a venerable school teacher of Chicago, though now in his eighty-first year, is about to start on a trip to the Mediterranean, expecting to "do" Greece especially in a very thorough and satisfactory manner.

* * *

More marriage licenses were issued in Baltimore on the day before Thanksgiving than on any other one day in the history of the city. The number was ninety-four. The largest number previously was seventy-eight, on the day before Thanksgiving in 1900.

* * *

There is talk in Illinois of consolidating Shurtleff and Ewing Colleges, the two leading Baptist educational institutions in the State. The example might well be followed by small colleges in other States. The spirit of rivalry in the past is asserted to have been detrimental to the interests of both the Illinois institutions.

* * *

Gen. George C. Meyers of Holly Springs, Miss., has been selected to make a special effort to raise the remaining amount required for the purchase of Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis's house, for a Confederate home. He expects to start on a trip through the State on Monday, and hopes to complete the work within fifteen days.

* * *

Speaking of the question of Presidential candidates in 1904, The St. Louis Republic (Dem.) says that "this is the year for discussing the impossible possibilities." And it adds: "Old Missouri is calmly, modestly, waiting for the ripeness of time. Out here we have two or three possibilities warranted to stand any kind of weather."

* * *

The New Hampshire diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, recently held in Portsmouth, appointed a special committee to prepare a plan for providing by assessment on the parishes or otherwise a fund for pensioning clergymen of the Church who are compelled by age or infirmity to retire from active parochial labors.

* * *

The Republicans of Tennessee will have but fourteen members in the next State Legislature, five of them being in the Senate. The Democrats will have twenty-eight members of the Senate and ninety members of the House of Representatives. The Democrats are already having a lively contest for the Speakership of the House, there being nine candidates in the field, and each one making an active canvass.

* * *

United States Senator William J. Deboe of Kentucky, whose term expires March 4, has written to a friend in Louisville that he will not in any circumstances accept the Republican nomination for Governor of his State next Fall. Three other Republicans have expressed a similar disinclination—ex-Gov. William O. Bradley, John W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Chief Justice B. L. D. Guffy.

* * *

Natives of the Granite State residing in Boston have at the suggestion of ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins formed a New Hampshire Exchange there, to be run as far as possible on the lines of the New York Reform Club—large membership and small annual dues. A library and reading room will be opened, and, in addition to the social features of the exchange, it is proposed to make it practically a bureau of publicity regarding New Hampshire. It was ex-Gov. Rollins who first suggested the Old Home Week idea, and carried it into practical operation.

* * *

Negroes of Alabama have called a meeting, to be held in Selma Dec. 11, to organize, it is declared, a new Republican Party, into which they hope to attract some of the white men of the State. The negro leaders say that the 3,000 registered negroes in the State will be the nucleus, and white men who do not believe the negro should be discarded entirely after so many years of affiliation, will help. They want Booker T. Washington to attend the meeting, but his consent is thought to be unlikely. On the other hand, the managers of the "Lily Whites" assert that their party is going to remain.

Where the Rev. Joseph Parker Was Born.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are one or two errors in the obituary of the late Rev. Joseph Parker which you publish to-day that—although possibly of trifling interest to your readers—it may be well to correct in the interest of general accuracy. Dr. Parker was not born at Hexham-on-Tyne, as you state, but near the village of Horsley, Northumberland, 16 miles from Hexham and 8 miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is no such place as Banbury in all Northumberland or the adjacent counties.

NORTHUMBRIAN.

New York, Nov. 29, 1902.

The Tariff Revision Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Frye says that "any revision of the tariff at the present time, would disturb the business interests of the country." Senator Hanna says, "the tariff is good enough as it is."

Would it greatly disturb the business interests to take off the tariff tax of nearly two cents a pound on sugar? Would it injure the business of the country to take off the burdens, or at least a part of them, that bear so heavily on the consumer? It is about time that we changed the name of this measure, which is the synonym for unjust and unequal taxation. It might with propriety be styled the Great Republican Squeezer. It squeezes everybody in this country, except the corporations and trusts, which are bodies without souls, and which pay no federal tax whatsoever.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Nov. 21, 1902.

NUGGETS.

Boomed Him.

"Was Herr Krupp aided in making his immense fortune?"

"I believe it is admitted that he was cannon-aided to some extent."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Thwarted Them.

"Why did old Rollingold give away his money?"

"He was afraid his relatives would have him adjudged incapable of taking care of it."—Newark News.

Questioned Too Closely.

Tess—You and Miss Sere don't seem to be good friends. What's the matter?

Jess—Why, she remarked that she was twenty-four years old, and—

Tess—And you doubted it?

Jess—Not at all. I merely said: "Of course, but when?"—Philadelphia Press.

His Own Crafty Way.

Fusilby—Human nature is a funny thing. It was said I had quit drinking, and everybody I met asked me to take something.

Glassby—And you couldn't accept. Poor fellow!

Fusilby—Oh, yes, I accepted every time. It was I who started the reformation story, you know.—Boston Transcript.

THE COLOR OF YOUR GLASSES.

Have you ever noticed, neighbor—but I
think you have, maybe—
That the color of your glasses tints the
things you chance to see?
If the glass is clear as crystal all the world
is fair and bright;
If the glass is black it follows that the
earth is dark as night.
Well, I have a little notion that the souls
of mortals, too,
Have a way of wearing glasses that are
apt to tint the view.
Though I've never seen such glasses, none
the less I think I know
I have worn them, as have others, since
I've trotted here below.

Deacon Brown stood up in meeting, and he sniffled twice, and said:
"Oh, my brethering an' sisters, all my fleetin' hopes is dead.
Life's a vale of tirberlation; men is worms that grovels here,
An' there ain't no place for restin' till we're lyin' on a bier.
We are all poor, wretched sinners, an' there can't no grace be found
W'ile we're rastlin' here together on the topside of the ground."
So his doleful wail continues, for he doesn't know, alack!
That his soul is wearing glasses that are most almighty black.

John Q. Sproggs, a man of business, rustles, rustles to and fro,
Grasping for the fleeting dollars; nothing else he seems to know.
Still the world is swinging onward through the spaces ether-filled,
Where the stars are gems of beauty from an angel's casket spilled;
But it's quite the same to John Q.; all the world might go to smash,
If by that dire cataclysm he could add unto his cash.
Dollars, dollars, dollars, dollars—only Heaven he hopes to win.
His soul's glasses are not glasses, for they're wholly made of "tin."

Knew a fellow in my youth-time. Life was very hard with him;
Saw his hopes all deeply buried; saw his visions all grow dim,
But he still kept smiling, smiling; used to whistle none the less;
Said: "To-day the sun is hidden; shine to-morrow, though, I guess."
Climbing o'er the rocks of trouble, still he sung along the way:
"Sun is sure to shine to-morrow, though it's out of sight to-day."
Made the old world seem the fairer till he whistled out of sight,
For his soul was wearing glasses crystal clear and wondrous white.

Story seems to have a moral; tack it on right here I guess;
Best inspect your spirit's glasses if the world you'd like to bless:
Best be sure it isn't wearing glasses black, or brown, or gray,
For whatever be their color, life is tinted in that way.
Better view the world as smiling to the kisses of the sun
Than as lost among the shadows with no height of glory won.
Pain or gladness, woe or blessing, days of peace or nights of care,
All perhaps have taken color from the glasses that you wear.

ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

NO HASTY MARRIAGES IN THE LITTLE CHURCH

Dr. Houghton's Effort to Get Rid of the Gretna Green Idea.

Couples Must Be Accompanied by Acceptable Witnesses in the Church of the Transfiguration.

Hereafter the doors of the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, are to be closed to those who desire to be married hastily. They must go duly accredited to the church. It is to be preferred that they be accompanied by parents, or, if orphans, by guardians, and each couple must bring before the rector some one who knows them and is aware of no reason why any one should enter the church to interrupt the ceremony at the point where persons with objections must speak or "forever hold their peace."

The Rev. George Clarke Houghton, rector of the church, has announced his determination to end the Gretna Green idea as applied to "The Little Church Around the Corner." He feels that there is a certain degree of carelessness on the part of some of the contracting parties.

In The Kalendar, the monthly publication of the parish, Dr. Houghton announced his purpose as follows:

"This Autumn has brought me a great many experiences, and among them a large number of weddings, which I have been obliged to decline because I did not know the parties. It is necessary that I should know the people who come to me for marriage, or they must be vouched for by persons whom I know, and they must have acceptable witnesses. This parish is widely known by its charitable disposition, but there is a limt to the interpretation of charity, and I limit 'secret marriages' and marriages unsupported by family recognition. While this may not deeply interest the friendly readers of the Kalendar, it is of interest to me that my friendly readers should give some publicity to the statement that my time is fully occupied with my parish work, and if I step aside from that for the marriage of persons who are in no way connected with this parish it is only for those who are fully accredited."

Several instances recently have proved that the rector is very much in earnest. Couples have appeared at the church with the belief that they would be married quickly. They were willing to have the gardener or a cabman act as a witness or have the policeman on the beat summoned. The rector, not knowing the parties, refused to perform the marriage ceremony. Several parties afterward took the route to the Hoboken ferry. In Hoboken a saying is that "no one can make two one with greater speed than a Hoboken official."

Dr. Houghton had little to say yesterday about his ending the career of the Gretna Green in East Twenty-ninth Street. Experience had made it necessary for him to make the announcement of his purpose, and he said that he had nothing else to add, the announcement in the parish publication. In the afternoon he went to Poughkeepsie. Several couples called at the rectory late in the afternoon. The servant told them that the rector was not at home, and, with a sigh, remarked that he was out of the marrying business. She had witnessed many marriage ceremonies. One young woman cried when informed of the rector's announcement, but her would-be husband wiped away the tears, and the woman took it so that he would have no difficulty in finding "de reverend gent what could do de trick sure and safe and in short order."

It was said that at the next meeting of the cab drivers' union a committee is to be appointed to select a new Gretna Green, with some minister ready to unite those who are in a hurry.

CELEBRATION FOR OHIO.

The Centennial of Its Admission to the Union Observed at a Meeting of the Local Society.

The Ohio Society at its annual meeting in the Hotel Manhattan last evening celebrated the centennial of the admission of Ohio into the Union. President Colgate Hoyt presided, and one hundred and forty members, resident and non-resident, sat down to a banquet. Among the guests were Gov. George K. Nash, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Thomas Ewing, Jr., John J. McCook, Milton I. Southard, John C. Hoyt, George Follett, Gen. Samuel C. Gill, J. H. Kennedy, I. K. Funk, and Thomas H. Anderson.

Gov. Nash spoke on "The New Municipal Code of Ohio," ex-Gov. Campbell on "The Constitution of 1802," and Thomas Ewing, Jr., on "Virginia in Ohio." Mr. Ewing is the son of the first President of the society.

Ex-Gov. Campbell said that in his opinion the question of the exact admission of Ohio as a State to the Union would never be settled. The State, so far as he could learn from study and investigation, had never been admitted formally to the Union, as had other States. Like Topsy, he said, it had "just growed."

The annual dinner of the society is to be held on Jan. 17 in the Waldorf-Astoria. It was announced that Secretary of State John Hay had accepted an invitation to be present, as had several foreign Ambassadors. The officers were re-elected.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY DEAL.

Big Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware System Sold to Gould Syndicate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 29.—It is said a big electric railway deal was consummated here to-day. The Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company and several other important electric railway systems in this State, New Jersey and Delaware, of which J. A. Rigg of Reading, Penn., is the President, are said to have been sold to a syndicate headed by George Gould of New York.

It is stated that there will be a general reorganization of all the companies.

DYING OF NEGLECTED WOUNDS.

Letter Carrier Says He Was Clubbed by a Policeman.

Stephen Larkin, a letter carrier attached to Station M, at 1,965 Amsterdam Avenue, and living at 58 West Sixty-fifth Street, is dying at Bellevue Hospital of erysipelas caused by neglected wounds, and he says that his injuries were caused in the first place by a clubbing which he received from a strange policeman several days ago. Coroner Scholer visited him last night.

Larkin said that while under the influence of liquor he remembered being picked up by a policeman who, he says, after beating him severely, let him fall again upon the sidewalk. He reached home, however, but as the two wounds on his head did not heal, he applied to Bellevue for treatment.

The doctors found that his injuries were not of themselves fatal, but that the wounds had not been washed and disinfected before being sewn up, and were full of dirt. Larkin was somewhat delirious, and Coroner Scholer was unable to get all the details he desired, and left promising to return later. The hospital authorities say that the patient cannot live.

IDAHO IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Company Capitalised to Reclaim 271,000 Acres and Build Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 29.—The largest irrigation project in the United States, and the third in scope in the world, has been launched in this city. The land to be reclaimed is along the Snake River, in Idaho, and the tract is 271,000 acres in extent. The principal shareholder in the new company is F. H. Buhl of Sharon, Penn., who to-day purchased control. The other principals in the deal are S. B. Milner and Frank Knox, local capitalists, and L. B. Perrine, a wealthy ranch owner at Blue Lake, Idaho.

The scheme includes the building of two immense canals, the development of power at Shoshone Falls, and the building of an electric railroad forty-five miles long from the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Shoshone to the two towns.

The area to be reclaimed includes the tract which was set aside a couple of years ago for a National park because of its [illegible]. The deal was closed to-day by which Mr. Buhl and his associates will put $1,500,000 into the project, building the two canals and making valuable for agricultural purposes an area of land one-third as great as the entire State of Rhode Island.

THE SEASON AT LAKEWOOD.

Village Crowded with City Visitors, Who Went There to Spend the Thanksgiving Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 29.—Society's observance of Thanksgiving at Lakewood included attendance at divine service in the morning, luncheon at the Country Club of Lakewood, with an hour or two spent in observing the players in the big tournament, and then a quiet little dinner party in the evening at the Lakewood Hotel, Laurel House, or Laurel in the Pines. The village is crowded with city folks, who flocked here to spend the holiday.

Justice Newburger of New York, who is staying at the Lakewood Hotel, has developed a reputation as a pedestrian among his friends here. He walks around the lake every morning, a distance of nearly five miles, and in the afternoon he tramps through the woods to the various points of interest in the vicinity of Lakewood. The rain kept him indoors on Wednesday, but he managed to cover five or six miles by walking back and forth along the glass-inclosed piazzas of the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Vreeland of New York, who are making an extended stay here, were joined on Thanksgiving by their sons, Masters Summers Vreeland and H. H. Vreeland, Jr.

Charles S. Shea, who played left tackle for Harvard in the Yale-Harvard football game last Saturday, is taking the baths at the Lakewood Hotel. He suffered a severe injury to his left knee in the game, and also had his nose broken. His mother and sister have joined him here.

Albert R. Gallatin of New York, who is a frequent visitor here, came down early in the week for a brief stay.

Miss Charlotte Pell of New York entertained Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander at dinner at the Laurel in the Pines on Tuesday evening.

Miss Dolly Lynch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch of Lynx Hall was the hostess this afternoon at a children's cotillion. Among those invited were Miss Marjorie Gould, Miss Beatrice Claflin, Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Vivian Gould, Miss Margaret Lyon, Master Arthur Hamilton, and Master Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Jr.

Mrs. Charles L. Lindley gave a tea to the young people of the cottage colony on Monday to introduce her nieces Misses Grace and Dorothy Lindley, who are spending the season with her. Dr. and Mrs. Lindley entertained Mr. and Mrs. Guilford and Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell at dinner Tuesday evening.

Mrs. John B. Manning and the Misses Manning of New York spent Thanksgiving at Oak Court.

The Amherst College seniors will present the comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" in the theatre of the Lakewood Hotel on Dec. 23. Many of the society people will act as patronesses. After the play there will be a dance in the ballroom of the Lakewood Hotel in honor of the college boys.

Joseph Cassidy, President of the Borough of Queens, is among the late arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel. Mrs. Cassidy joined him on Thanksgiving.

In a studio which he has built in a clearing in the heart of the pine woods, about a mile from the village, Henry Oliver Walker, the artist who painted several of the mural decorations in the Appellate Court Building in New York, has begun work on a mural painting for the Massachusetts State House. Mr. Walker's subject is "John Eliot Preaching to the Indians." He expects to have it completed in April.

Mrs. H. F. Crocker, a resident of Lakewood for many years, celebrated her eighty-second birthday this week. Two years ago Mrs. Crocker suddenly developed a remarkable talent for painting, and began to take lessons from her daughter, Miss Sally Crocker, who is an instructor in painting to the Gould children. She practiced drawing cubes, cones, and triangles until she attained proficiency in form, and then took to color work. She has made excellent progress in her studies, and she intends soon to give an exhibition of her paintings at her home in Fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherman Hoyt of New York, who have been staying at the Laurel House, will open their town house for the season next week. A. E. Whitney and J. R. Maxwell, Jr., journeyed to Lakewood by automobile on Wednesday.

W. L. Bayne and D. K. Bayne of Trenton came to Lakewood by automobile on Thanksgiving, and had their Thanksgiving dinner at the Lakewood Hotel.

Harris cottage guests have enjoyed a series of progressive euchre parties during the week. Winners of first prizes were Mrs. J. W. Laird and J. A. Reid of New York. Booby prizes went to Miss O'Keefe and H. C. Karlsen of New York.

The hackmen of the village who have been having things their own way for several years, are now restricted by a Supreme Court decision to the use of certain streets as hack stands. The court decision also places the hackmen under the jurisdiction of the Township Committee. The committee intends to exact a license fee of $15 from each hackman doing business in the village. The income from this source will go to the incidental fund.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The return of Herr von Holleben brings the full quota of Ambassadors to Washington, although the early departure of M. Cambon shortly will leave the French Embassy in charge of its First Secretary, M. de Margerie, to await the coming of M. Cambon's successor, M. Jusserand, with his American-born wife, who are expected in time to greet the President on New Year's Day.

M. Cambon will leave Washington on Tuesday and will spend Wednesday in New York, sailing Thursday for Madrid, accompanied by Louis Hermite, attaché of the French Embassy, who has been transferred to Madrid. M. Cambon was the guest of Senator and Mrs. Lodge at luncheon to-day, when a half dozen other guests were invited to bid him a safe journey. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambasador, entertained in his honor at dinner to-night, when the guests were:

Ambassador von Holleben.
Ambassador and Signora Mayer des Planches.
The Netherlands Minister, Baron Gevers.
The Persian Minister, Gen. Khan.
Mr. Pavlow, Russian Minister to Korea.
Miss Boardman.
Miss Berry.
Countess Cassini.
Mlle. des Planques.
Theodore Hanson.
Pierre Rogestvensky.
Lieut. Col. Raspopow.
Baron Fersen.
Mr. Routkowsky.

Mrs. Tuckerman will entertain at a dinner in honor of M. Cambon to-morrow, and Monday night he will give a farewell dinner with the staff of the French Embassy.

It was said at the Austro-Hungarian Legation to-day that Baroness Hengelmueller, wife of the Minister, is suffering from a weakness of the nerves of her eyes, which causes her most severe pains in her head, and otherwise affects her health to such an extent that she is unable to leave her room or see her friends. The Baroness is a general social favorite here, and considerable alarm is felt lest she may not be able to take part in the social life of the capital early in the season. The papers raising Minister Hengelmueller to the rank of Ambassador will arrive here early in January, and will at once be presented to the President. The promotion was made some months ago, but as the fiscal year of the Austro-Hungarian Government does not begin until January, no appropriation for the increase in salary could be made then.

Ludwig von Callenburg, First Secretary of the Legation, will be transferred to another post of duty in the near future, as it is the custom to assign a new First Secretary from the ranks of the diplomatic service when a Minister is promoted to the rank of Ambassador.

Count Bredow, a new attaché of the German Embassy, has arrived in Washington, where he will remain for a year. Count Bredow is a young bachelor, and is considered a valuable acquisition to the diplomatic circle and society generally.

W. T. Conville's Bachelor Dinner.

William T. Conville, Treasurer of the Conville Brewing Company in East Forty-fifth Street, gave his farewell bachelor dinner to seventy-five of his friends in the banquet room of the New York Athletic Club last evening. He is to be married on Thursday next. He is an officer of the Seventh Regiment.

The weight of despondency from which mothers so commonly suffer—the symptoms which simulate almost every disease, and the wearing pain, relieved like a broken one always by greatly alleviated, and usually cured with Dr. [illegible] Favorite Prescription. [illegible]

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There is never very much going on in society before Thanksgiving, and now that the festival has passed into history there will be openings of dancing classes, debutantes' teas, and many private entertainments. During the week there were meetings of a few of the lesser dancing classes, and yesterday the Wednesday Cotillion, which is a social institution sui generis, had its reception at Delmonico's. The first dance is to be on Tuesday evening. The calendar for the week is well filled, and perhaps the most important and most notable of the dances is to be at the first meeting of the Junior Cotillion on Tuesday at Sherry's. That entertainment will serve to introduce many of the débutantes. Others will wait for the Assembly and others will not make their appearance "officially" until an entertainment has been given specially for them. On the same evening as the Junior Cotillion will take place the first of the Fortnightly dances in the Waldorf-Astoria. It would have been considered something of a misfortune even five years ago that the dates of two of the classes should clash, but to-day New York is so large and there have been added to the list of society's numbers so many that there is quite room enough for a dozen dancing classes, all of them having on their rolls the names of eligible people.

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The old Friday evening dancing class has been given up, but in its place are several which bear also the name of "Friday." One of these is the Friday Evening Assembly which meets at Delmonico's, and the other the First Friday Cotillions, which has dances once a month in the Waldorf-Astoria. They are the two class meetings for Friday evening. There will also be a dance in the Columbia Gymnasium, given by the students of Columbia University. This is the first of a series, and it interests some of the younger set.

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Several débutantes are to be introduced this week. It would seem that this month will be noted for the number of Misses Roosevelt who will make their débuts. Perhaps one might call these young women the members of the "reigning family." On Wednesday Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt will give a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Roosevelt. Mrs. Emlen Roosevelt was a Miss Kean, and she is consequently connected with the Wadsworth and other old New York families on her side. On the same day Mrs. Francis Vinton Greene will bring out her daughter, Miss Gertrude Greene, at an "at home," and Mrs. James Struthers and Miss Struthers will hold the first of their receptions.

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On Thursday next there are to be three receptions for débutantes. Mrs. M. Dwight Collier of 8 East Forty-eighth Street has her daughter Miss Georgette to bring out. Mrs. Collier was a Miss Adee. This Winter Mr. and Mrs. Collier have taken an opera box, and they will entertain a great deal. Mrs. William M. Ivins of 55 East Twenty-fifth Street will bring out her daughter, Miss Margaret Ivins, and Mrs. Hart Lyman will give the first of her days to introduce her two daughters, who have just returned with her from abroad.

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Saturday will be a field day for teas and receptions. Miss Nannie Camac Nicoll will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Henry C. Nicoll. Many of the French and the old New York sets will be present at the début of Miss Montant, the daughter of Mrs. August P. Montant. Mrs. Montant, who was a Miss Townsend, lives in the fine old mansion at 39 West Twenty-first Street. She is the daughter of Edward Townsend, whose second wife was Mrs. Johnson, a widow of one of the sons of the late Bradish Johnson. Mrs. Davis Johnson, at 60 East Forty-ninth Street, will introduce Miss Johnson, and Albert Kelley, at 20 West Fiftieth Street, will have a reception for his granddaughter.

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The first débutante of the week is to be Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, whose mother, Mrs. Edwin Weatherbee, will give a reception for her on Tuesday. And thus will the first actual week of the season, after all of the preliminary entertainments, be quite busy. The outlook for the remaining weeks of December, with the Assembly ball and other dances, would seem to be very promising for young people. The middle-aged are a bit out of the running, and they must resort to dinners and the opera for amusement. So far no definite plans have been made either by the younger set of matrons for any special series of dances. Some years ago several sets in town arranged subscription and dinner dances, which were very popular. A word should be said for the chaperones. Something should be done for them, and the revival of the old English custom of a cardroom at the Morristown dances this Autumn was excellent. Perhaps it may be adopted in town.

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Two interesting town weddings are to be celebrated in the week. Miss Louise Hollister, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, is to be married to Richard E. Forrest of Philadelphia in St. Bartholomew's Church on Wednesday, and on Thursday is to be the wedding of Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, to Heth Lorton. Miss Lawrence will give a luncheon to her bridesmaids at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club to-morrow.

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On Thursday, at Bordentown, N. J., Mrs. Sara Cromwell Bent is to be married to "Archie" Pell. Mrs. Bent, as Miss Sara Cromwell, was very well known in a semi-literary, semi-Bohemian set some years ago. She is a handsome woman and cultivated. Archibald Pell is the great nephew of the late Mrs. Walden Pell of Paris, from whom he inherited some money. He has been married before, his first wife having been Miss Sadie Price, a Baltimore beauty, who secured a divorce from him and who has since married Dr. Percy Turnure. The other wedding is also of interest, and it is to be in London on Wednesday. The bride is to be Miss Alice Ward, who was in New York for quite a time, the sister of "Count" Reginald H. Ward, to Capt. Blackburn Tew, an Englishman. The invitations have been issued in the name of "Count Ward," and they are marvels of embellishment. Mrs. Reginald H. Ward, the wife of Count Ward, sailed last week for Italy. She has never adopted the title which has been awarded to her husband by the Pope. Count Ward assumed it only because he was obliged to live in England and because Mrs. Ronalds, a very intimate friend, advised him to do so. In connection with this there has been much gossip this week. Mrs. Reginald Ward is procuring a divorce, but is was premature to announce her engagement to anyone else. It has been an absolutely ex parte statement. It has been said also that Count Ward may remarry if the divorce is granted. Kind rumor has mentioned Mrs. Ronalds as the possible Countess Ward, but that lady has a husband who is not willing either to be divorced or ask for any dissolution of his marriage ties. So it can be seen at a glance that much was idle talk.

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The first week of the opera has demonstrated that the parterre boxes are held fast by certain families, and that they are extremely difficult to obtain. The entire number of new subscribers—and these are sharing boxes with others—are ten. But, really, something must be done with the lights. They detract much from the brilliant appearance of the house. It is almost impossible to distinguish people during the intermissions and shadows fall, as if in the gloaming, on gowns and faces. It appears as if this is to be a season in which few jewels are to be displayed.

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The number of English visitors has been increased by the arrivals of Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Waterlow. Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox and Lady Gordon-Lennox have found America so fascinating that they are unable to tear themselves away. Lady Gordon-Lennox's half-brother, the Earl of Rosslyn, who was here as an actor, sailed a few weeks ago. According to an English contemporary, Lady "Algy" is as capable and clever as she is smart. She paints admirably, and has also carried off prizes for designs for costumes. She also sings well, and is an expert needlewoman, the last accomplishment not being mentioned specially in the list of those of American women of fashion. She is not quite so fond of sport as her sister, Lady Warwick, but she can handle the ribbons, and she tools a four-in-hand admirably. According to the same authority, she was greatly admired by the Duke of Sutherland before she met Lord "Algy," but the Duke was distanced by the son of another Duke, the one of Richmond, and he consoled himself by marrying Lady "Algy's" half-sister, Lady Millicent. In English eyes Lady "Algy" is the best-dressed woman in London. She has brought over an odd way of dressing the hair, which has been taken up with avidity by some New York women. Her cherry-colored velvet on Monday evening was more outre than beautiful, and, as she is trying to revive the admiration for coral, she wears strands of that product of the sea.

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The suburban season dies hard. Thanksgiving passed without much celebration at the country clubs, with the exception of Chatsworth, that had a dinner and a con-

The Meadowbrook colony had a drag hunt in the afternoon. Lakewood was very quiet, and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould gave a small dinner. Tuxedo had its usual number of dinners and an informal celebration at the clubhouse. Morristown had the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Thebaud, the last large function of the Autumn season at that resort. There were ever so many house parties and some of these were on a very large scale. In fact, town was quite depleted. All of the neighboring country houses were opened and there were parties likewise at Shelburne Farms, at the Pembroke Jones place in the South, and at Biltmore. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had a number of guests at Staatsburg.

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The Autumn at Hot Springs has been lively, but now nearly every one has left, and thoughts after Christmas will be turning toward Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have remained there later than all their friends. They intend soon to sail for Europe, where they will pass the Winter. The season at Cannes and on the Riviera and at Pau will see many Americans, and Egypt will be as gay as ever.

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The Metropolitan Dances for young girls not yet out are to be in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club on Saturday evenings, Dec. 27, Jan. 24, and April 18, at 9 o'clock. Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly are the patronesses.

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The coming week will be full of social events. In addition to dances galore, weddings, coming-out receptions, and dinners, there will be private theatricals, gotten up by the younger set, in the residence of Mrs. Hilborne L. Roosevelt on Thursday evening.

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The marriage of Miss Louise Hollister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister, and Richard E. Forrest of Philadelphia is to be celebrated on Wednesday in St. Bartholomew's Church, Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, at noon. Miss Josephine Atterbury will be the maid of honor, and those asked to be the bridesmaids are the Misses Alice de Goicouria, Sallie Barnes, Evelyn Parsons, Virginia Forest, Anita Dominick, and Miss Frances Stotesbury of Philadelphia. Henry H. Hollister, Jr., will be Mr. Forrest's best man, and James Magee, George Chappell, Buell Hollister, Herbert M. Forrest, Guy Wellman, John Nevins, and Clement Wood will be the ushers. Miss Hollister will give her attendants a dinner to-morrow evening, and Mr. Forrest will give his bachelor dinner on Wednesday at the Metropolitan Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ira Mallory Remsen, (Miss Mary Hall Putnam,) who spent the Summer in Holland, are in Paris for the Winter, and they have taken apartments at 7 Rue Bonaparte.

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The engagement was announced in this column on Friday last of Wright Barclay, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay (Miss Clara O. Wright) and a brother of Henry A. Barclay, Jr., and Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, to Mrs. Louise Venable, a young widow, living now in New York, but formerly in Kentucky. The engagement is not of recent date, but it was not announced formally until Friday last.

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At the wedding of Miss Elsie Barlow Gordon and Morton Burr Stelle, Jr., on Jan. 8 in St. Thomas's Church, Miss Gordon will have her sister, Mrs. O. B. Hanna, as her matron of honor, and the Misses Beatrice Ward, Therese Matthews, and Miss Savage will be her bridesmaids. Mr. Stelle, who is a Cornell graduate, will have Kenneth Chisholm as his best man, and Clarence Whitcroft, Chauncey Cole, William J. Gordon, a brother of Miss Gordon; Robert Cochran, and Philip Bacchus as his ushers. Douglas S. Gordon, another brother of the bride-to-be, will give her away. A reception for the two families only will be held at Sherry's after the ceremony.

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The reception to the patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillion yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's was the largest of any yet given. These dances have been running for ten years and there is a large waiting list in the class. Among the patronesses present at the reception were: Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. John W. Boothby, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, Mrs. John C. Calhoun, and Mrs. Thomas Randolph Price. The following young women assisted in receiving: the Misses Edith Livingston Mason, Kathrine Whiting, Edna B. Schuyler, Annabel Van Nostrand, Lucille V. Bacon, Rosalie Gardner Jones, May Simmons, Anna Depew Paulding, Alice Ward Howland, Eleanor Phelps, Edith Brander Matthews, Lulu Lefferts, Grace Floyd Delafield, and Agnes Crittenden Adams. The first of the four Cotillions to be given during the Winter will be held at Delmonico's on Tuesday next. Owing to the large attendance this will be a double cotillion, which will be led by Dr. George Balling See and Miss Elsie Castleman of Kentucky, from one end and from the other by Dr. George Huston Bell and Miss Lucille V. Bacon.

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The dance to be given in the clubhouse at Chatsworth, on Saturday evening next, promises to be a gay affair. Many members have engaged rooms, and a large Lakewood house party will go down in a private car for dinner and the dance. The new addition to the clubhouse is completed, and the dancing will take place in the dining room, which covers the entire ground floor.

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At the tea to be given by Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes to introduce her daughter, Miss Lilian Stokes Holmes, a number of young married women, besides girls, will assist in receiving, and among them will be Mrs. Albert L. Bostwick, Mrs. Erastus Tefft, Mrs. Walter W. Stokes, and the Misses Elizabeth Clark, Miss Anabella Van Nostrand, Ada de Acosta, Louise A. Trowbridge, and Sophia Zogbaum.

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At the initial dance of the First Friday Cotillions on Friday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and Mrs. John Hone will receive. The patronesses of this class are well-known women, and the class is kept down to a certain limit. The waiting list is long.

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Alexander Hadden, dancing with Miss Constance Pratt, will lead the cotillion to be given on Dec. 19 at Sherry's by Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. At this dance Miss Constance Pratt and her two cousins, the Misses Howes, and Lucy Landon, will make their bows.

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Several private dances were announced during the week. William F. Havemeyer will give a dance at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening next. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Atterbury are to give a dance at Sherry's.

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On Thursday, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, is to be married to Heth Lorton in Trinity Chapel at 3 P. M. Miss Lawrence's attendants will be Miss Katharine Post Newbold, Miss Anna Lawrence Herrick, Miss Carola Lawrence Churchill, Miss Mary Josephine Rowland, Miss Katharine Dilworth Wisner, and Miss Rosalie Gardner Jones. Mr. Lorton's best man will be Dr. George Balling Lee, and his ushers are to be Richard Francis Goldsborough, Sydney Leighton Smith, Dr. George Huston Bell, Joseph F. Simmons, Arthur Skelton Wily, Julian Jacquelin Mason, Dr. Harwood Huntington, and Col. W. O. Skelton of Virginia.

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The annual Junior Ball of Columbia University is to be held at Sherry's on Jan. 16. Bayard Boyesen, son of the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, is Chairman of the committee that has charge of the affair, and Gordon Green is manager.

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Mme. Suzanne Adams, Leo Stern, and Mr. Gilbert will appear to-morrow at the first of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria at 11:15 o'clock. Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Gadski, and others will appear later.

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Hunt breakfasts have been favorite entertainments in the Meadow Brook district. William C. Whitney gave one on Thursday last in honor of Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox. They are at Mr. Whitney's place over Sunday.

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Mrs. John D. Townsend and Signor and Mrs. Tagliapietra will give a reception on Dec. 13 in the Townsend residence at 343 West Thirty-fourth Street. This is the first entertainment given by Mrs. Townsend and her daughter since the death of John D. Townsend. Receiving with Mrs. Tagliapietra and Mrs. Townsend will be Mrs. John H. Weed and the Misses Weed of Flushing, Mrs. William Cummings Story of Lawrence, Mrs. Mortimer Delano, Mrs. Marion Dana, Mrs. Frances Marion Gibson, Mrs. Eugene Coleman Savidge, and Mrs. William Griswold Wheeler. There will be music and Signor Tagliapietra will sing several of his own compositions, and others will be rendered by other artists. A composition by Mrs. Tagliapietra, "Aloha," is to be sung by her husband. A large number of invitations have been issued.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The German Charity Ball of this season is to be in the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Jan. 21, and is to be the fourteenth event of the sort. These assemblages have included many Germans who are prominent in other cities. The material benefit to several charitable institutions which has accrued during the past thirteen seasons, in which these balls have been given, has amounted to more than $150,000, which has been distributed among the following-named charities of this city: German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, German West Side Dispensary, Isabella Heimath Home, German Poliklinik, St. Francis's Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans. Active preparations are under way to make this season's ball a more memorable event than ever before, and the management is preparing several plans for the entertainment of the guests. The arrangements for the ball are under the charge of a committee of German citizens, with the following as officers: Chairman—Oscar B. Weber; Treasurer—Hubert Cillis; Recording Secretary—F. A. Treuleben; Corresponding Secretary—Charles J. Guntiier. With these are associated representatives of the Jung Arion, the Liederkranz Bachelor Circle, and the Beethoven Bachelors.

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Women who enjoy progressive euchres are looking forward to the games that are to be played on Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria under the auspices of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, of which Mrs. William Gerry Slade is the President. These euchres have always been largely attended. Many handsome prizes are to be awarded to the successful players. The following committee will have the management of this affair: Mrs. Howard Sumner Robbins, Chairman; Mrs. George Armand Ludin, Mrs. George Edward Sherry, Jr., Mrs. J. Sparks Kress, Mrs. William Murray Crombie, Mrs. George H. Gould, Mrs. William F. Cox-ford, Mrs. George B. Wallis, Mrs. Louis J. Allen, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison, Miss Sophie E. Puig, and Miss M. Elisabeth Lester.

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On Friday next a festival and bazaar for the benefit of the Pascal Institute will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds from this affair are to go to the school of dressmaking for poor girls. This school was organized four years ago for the purpose of rendering poor girls self-supporting. Donations of articles to be offered for sale are desired. Sixty dollars pays for a full course of instruction. The committee that has charge includes, among others, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. W. H. Oakley, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. A. M. Snedeker, Mrs. R. N. Disbrow, Mrs. Marie José de Bellingham, and Mrs. A. Hetherington. Mrs. Russell Sage is Honorary Chairman, and Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell is Chairman. The institute is at 576 Lexington Avenue, where checks or articles may be sent.

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The Authors' Bazaar and Tea for the benefit of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society Industrial School will be held in the Hotel Majestic on the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Engagements Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rapaport of 109 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, will be at home on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 14, from 3 until 6, in honor of the betrothal of their daughter Minna and Sidney L. Krauss of Philadelphia.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Geraldine Fearons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hadsall Fearons of the Sherman Square Hotel, to Edward S. Skillin.

Carswell—Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Nov. 29.—Miss Mary Gertrude Clark, daughter of Albert Franklin Clark, and Robert Brownlie Carswell of New York were married here to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank A. Furguson, at the First Universalist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Carswell will live in New York.

Mark Twain's Niece Married.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Miss Julia Olivia Langdon, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Langdon, and Edward J. Loomis, First Vice President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, were married at the home of the bride in this city this evening. The bride is a niece of Mark Twain, who was present.

JOHN SHERMAN'S ESTATE.

Appraisal Shows Personal Property to the Value of $568,360.

The estate of John Sherman, Secretary of State in the first McKinley Administration, who died at Mansfield, Ohio, on Oct. 16, 1900, has been appraised. The appraisal shows personal property to the value of $568,360, of which $55,650, the value of 700 shares of Western Union stock, is in this city. The property will go to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Mary McCallum, after deductions for commissions and other expenses have been made, reducing the amount to $496,244. The appraisal contains nothing to show the extent of the real estate holdings.

Send a Deer to Mrs. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 29.—The State Game Warden's Department was informed to-day by Deputy Warden Buckley that a large deer addressed to Mrs. William McKinley at Canton, Ohio, passed through Milwaukee by express yesterday. The animal was a magnificent buck and was killed and forwarded to the widow of the martyred President by a member of a party of Canton sportsmen now hunting in the northern part of the State.

Salem H. Wales's Condition.

It was said at the home of Salem H. Wales, 25 East Fifty-fifth Street, last night that Mr. Wales was still seriously ill, and that there had been on change in his condition.

COL. OCHILTREE'S FUNERAL.

Old Comrades Attend the Service in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

Comrades-in-arms during the civil war and comrades since in the active and social life of New York and the Nation gathered yesterday morning at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, to attend the solemn requiem mass over the body of Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree. Father Clarence E. Woodman was the celebrant, Father Eaton the deacon and Father McNichol the subdeacon. Mr. Kennedy was the master of ceremonies. The Gregorian requiem mass was sung by the surpliced choir, directed by Choirmaster Hurley.

The pall bearers were Col. W. Hancock Clark, Col. M. C. O'Brien, Col. John C. Calhoun, Col. J. B. Jafferts, Major Edward Owen, Col. Dickenson, Clarence Mackay, and George H. Ward. Among the others present were Col. Bradbury, Gen. Donald McKeever, Amos Eno, Col. Thomas Kramer, E. Berry Wall, Peter Morris, William Purcell, Stephen Moriarity, Richard Dorney, J. D. Casey, William Wiggins, Robert Nevil, representing the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and ex-Congressmen John J. Adams and John S. Wise, who served with Col. Ochiltree in the House of Representatives.

The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas H. Shahan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Rev. Thomas H. Shahan, pastor of the Sacred Heart Church, Malden, died at Carney Hospital this morning. Father Shahan was the oldest priest in the arch-diocese of Boston, being eighty-two years of age. He was noted as a church builder and organizer, and was a classmate of Archbishop Williams. Of the priests in New England when Father Shahan was ordained the Archbishop is the sole survivor. He was born in Ireland and was graduated at the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris.

Obituary Notes.

LYBRIND SILLS, proprietor of the Grand Avenue Hotel, Asbury Park, N. J., died there yesterday at the age of seventy-one years. He built the West End and Grand Avenue Hotels.

JOSEPH O. MILLER died yesterday in his residence in Mount Kisco, N. Y., at the age of sixty-one years. He was a Democrat, and he had been County Register for two terms, Supervisor of New Castle, and village President.

HARRY P. LUSK, editor of the Parsons (Kan.) Morning Sun, died there yesterday, aged 47, after a long illness. He was

ROBBED WHILE AT DINNER

Burglars Took Jewelry Worth $2,000 and Escaped.

Home of Henry L. Calman on the West Side Entered by Means of a Rickety Water Leader.

Daring burglars, of whom the police say there were certainly two and possibly more, scaled a rickety water leader to the roof of a three-story rear extension at the home of Henry L. Calman, at 7 West Seventy-fifth Street, while the family were dining comfortably down stairs Friday evening. Then they entered the main part of the residence through the window of a servant's room on the fourth floor and ransacked the upper part of the house. They made good their escape without giving any alarm and took with them jewelry valued at $2,000.

Their performance was all the more remarkable since the leader which they climbed is in plain view from the rear windows of many dwellings, yet the police, after a careful canvass, have failed to find any one who saw them. No doubt they escaped detection at this stage of their work from the fact that most of the Calmans' neighbors and their servant were, like them, too busily engaged with the important meal of the day to peer out into the yards, but faintly illuminated with the rays from surrounding windows.

That the robbers were in other peril than that of detection was shown by the fact that many of the light iron brackets which held the leader against the blank wall had been torn from their places by their weight, either in going up or coming down. This circumstance was the first indication of the manner in which they entered Mr. Calman's home. An open window just below the eaves would hardly have given the clue.

Discrimination was not a quality of the burglars. Although they took so many valuable pieces, they carried off many worthless plated trinkets and ornaments of little value and at the same time left in plain view massive silverware, including manicure sets, richly chased brush and comb holders, and other articles of beauty and use, of greater value even than all their plunder. Jewelry was all they took and their search for it was thorough. Even the trunks of the four household servants who occupied the top floor were forced and looted. Drawers and cabinets all through the other sleeping rooms were emptied and thrown on the floor, while clothing, torn from closet hooks, was scattered all about with the pockets turned inside out.

Mr. Calman is a dealer in paints, oils, and varnishes at 200 Pearl Street, and is also in the foreign stamp business at 42 East Twenty-third Street. He occupies the house with his mother, his sister Annie, and his brothers Charles and Albert. They sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock and remained at the table about an hour and a half. Mr. Calman then went to his room on the second floor, but returned without noticing the general disorder. His sister then went to her room on the same floor, and the next minute came rushing down the stairs, screaming an alarm. Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was at once notified. The news of the robbery was suppressed for the time, and Central Office detectives and precinct men started quietly to work, but, so far as known, have obtained no clue.

A COUPLE CHLOROFORMED.

Residence in a Canadian Village Entered and Safe of Store Below Robbed of Contents.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Word has just reached here from Notre Dame Des Anges, a small Candian village, of a robbery which occurred there.

Burglars broke into the residence of P. Bernard during the night and proceeding to the room where Mr. and Mrs. Bernard were sleeping administered a heavy dose of chloroform to the sleepers.

The burglars then entered the store below and blew open the safe. They secured about $100 in cash and two gold watches. The burgairs escaped.

AN APPEAL TO SHOPPERS.

Consumers' League Urges That Christmas Presents Be Bought Early to Relieve Shop Girls and Children.

The burdens of Christmas to the housefather and billpayer have received frequent notice. The burdens of Christmas to children are usually connected with notions of paregoric afterward—but a little booklet issued by the National Consumers' League presents the matter in another light. The National Consumers' League is an organization which has for its object the alleviation of the condition of employes in large establishments, especially girls and children.

The method is to call the attention of the buying public to the conditions under which the things they buy are made and packed and sent to them, and let them see what needless suffering they may cause to girls and children employed in performing these services, by following the custom of doing the Christmas buying all at once in the last days before the holidays.

This little booklet, a reprint of an article in The Sunday School Times of Nov. 15, is called "The Burdens of Christmas to Working Children," and is written by Florence Kelly, Secretary of the National Consumers' League. It shows by actual examples from the writer's observation what suffering the rush of Christmas shopping entails upon cash girls, delivery boys, and all of the army of young people employed in factories and department stores. It is pointed out that in order that the comfortable little Browns and Joneses may have thier presents in time, though Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones bought them at the last moment, these other little people work all Christmas Eve until 4 o'clock Christmas morning—only to go to work again at 7. Less of a rush would enable the stores to close earlier, or at all events there would be less for the employes to do after closing time, and so the booklet closes with this practical suggestion:

What, then, can people do to soften the hard lot of the children who work at Christmas? They can follow the instruction of the Consumers' League, which urges upon every one, young and old, the duty of doing the Christmas shopping early in the Fall. If every one who can do so would have the presents bought and in the house by Dec. 15, a wonderful difference would be made in the last days of the holiday season. To go shopping near Thanksgiving rather than near Christmas requires forethought, perhaps some inconvenience; but every one who attempts it will surely reap an immediate reward in the freedom from crowding, prompter attention, and, most of all, the good conscience attending an unselfish consideration for the welfare of those who serve.

ITALIANS HELD FOR PERJURY.

They Had Accused a Policeman of Highway Robbery in Mulberry Bend Park.

Dominico Bartolomucci, an Italian laborer of 100 Bayard Street, who preferred a charge of highway robbery against Policeman Jean C. Fargo of the Elizabeth Street Station last Wednesday, and Joseph Bertini, another Italian who appeared as his corroborating witness, were held on a charge of perjury by Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The accused policeman was exonerated.

Bartolomucci picked out Policeman Fargo from a long line of other officers in the station house as the man who last Tuesday accosted him in the public building at Mulberry Bend Park and, beating him with a nightstick until he was helpless, took $120 from his pocket, of which $58 was later returned by an unknown Italian.

The case was set down for examination yesterday. Bartolomucci and Bertini told many conflicting stories when they first appeared as witnesses against Fargo. An investigation, conducted since then by the District Attorney's office and the police, resulted in the perjury charge being brought against them.

Policeman Fargo has been stationed for a number of years in the park. He has dealt severely with gangs of hoodlums from the vicinity infesting the public building there, and has thus made many enemies in the Italian quarter. At the District Attorney's office it is thought that the charge against him has been trumped up by some of these.

The two Italians were held in $1,000 bail each, in default of which they were committed to the Tombs.

LETTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Flood of Annual Missives to the Dispenser of Juvenile Joys Sets In at the Post Office.

Small boys and girls who have not lost their illusions are beginning to use the Post Office for their annual letters to Santa Claus. It appears, however, that the rubicund saint has neglected to let the postal authorities know his address, and so these letters—so scrawly to look at and so heavily freighted with hopes—go, of all places, to the Dead Letter Office; that is, if the inquiry department of the General Post Office does not find out the youthful writers.

Here is one of these letters, which came from Liberty, N. Y., and had a stamp upon it:

Santa Claus, Esq.,
North Pole.
Via New York City.

Perhaps Lieut. Peary will take it with him when he next goes hunting for the pole.

This one came all the way from Baton Rouge, La., marked "Due 2 cents":

Mr. Santa Claus,
Tony Iland,
Iceland,
Please deliver at once.

New York is on the way to Iceland, so the letter come so far. There was another directed to "Mr. Santa Claus, Icetown, Snow County, Iceland," which came from Washington, and the postal clerks say that in a week more these Santa Claus letters from all over the country will come by the thousands.

QUEER PACKAGE IN THE MAILS.

An odd bit of mail was found in one of the drops at the New York Post Office the other day. It was a box 2½ inches square, done up in brown paper, and had postage stamps to the amount of 10 cents pasted in one corner. In the opposite corner was written, "This box contains muny." When a clerk shook it, there, sure enough, was the rattle and clink of pennies—perhaps nickels and dimes. Turning the box over, one face looked like this:

Time is Muny,
but don't get Time
4 getting it.
—Shakesphere.

And another like this:

Should B well
Shaken B.4 Taken.

And the fourth like this:

The Lord helps Those
who help Themselves.
The Lord help those
Caught Helping Themselves.

With these elaborate safeguards, the "muny" was addressed to Willistown, Penn., where no doubt it now is.

COLORED ASYLUM'S AFFAIRS.

Three ex-Officials of the Howard Institution in Brooklyn Indicted and Arrested for Larceny.

Following an investigation by the Kings County Grand Jury and the finding of indictments by that body, three ex-officials of the Howard Colored Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn were arrested yesterday in connection with the charges of mismanagement of the institution's affairs. The persons under arrest are William F. Johnson, the aged and blind ex-Superintendent of the asylum, and Hypatia R. Lyles and Lucy A. Cooper, ex-members of the Board of Managers. The indictments are for larceny. The accused persons, when informed that indictments had been found, surrendered themselves at the office of District Attorney Clarke.

At the arraignment in the Kings County Court their counsel, Rufus L. Perry, waived the reading of the indictments and his clients pleaded not guilty. Mr. Johnson was released under $1,000 bail and the two women gave $500 bail each. Mrs. Lena Thurber of 26 Stillwell Avenue furnished the bonds for all. There are three indictments against ex-Superintendent Johnson, one charging him with the larceny of $17.80 of the funds of the asylum, the second with the larceny of $15.20, and the third with the larceny of $50. He is indicted also with Lucy Cooper and Hypatia Lyles for the alleged larceny of $65.

The investigation, which is being continued by the Grand Jury, was taken up after an examination into the affairs of the asylum by Controller Grout. The Controller declared that many irregularities had been discovered in the financial department of the institution. He said that his examiners had found the bookkeeping at the asylum a confused jumble.

"It is simply a matter of four tons of coal," Mr. Perry said yesterday, "and that's a great come-down from the allegations that have been made that a defalcation of at least $35,000 would be found. We'll have something to say when this case comes to trial. Colored corporations have to be run different from white corporations. A colored person has to keep warm. If they didn't have coal they wouldn't come to the meetings. I guess there isn't much to the charges after all."

Fete for the Shut-In Society's Work.

A fête for the benefit of the Shut-in Society will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon and evening of Thursday next and on the afternoon only of Friday, under the management of Mrs. L. Hastings Arnold, President of the society, and the Advisory Board, consisting of Miss M. H. Hadley, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. C. T. Buxton, editor of the society's magazine, The Open Window, and Mrs. F. Trowbridge. The object of this society is to relieve by letters and other tokens of remembrance those who are shut in from the outside world by permanent physical disability. The fête is to be given to celebrate the silver anniversary of the society. One of the prominent features will be the work made by the shut-in sufferers. There will be a Utility Table, a Café Klatsch, a Fancy Table, and a Book Table.

To Close Earlier at Christmas Time.

Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser & Co., Journeay & Burnham, and A. D. Matthews's Sons announce that in accord with the announcement made a year ago their respective stores will close this year the week previous to Christmas at 7 P. M., instead of 10 P. M., as has been the custom heretofore.

Died While Giving a Music Lesson.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—William H. Rauthfuss, a well-known music teacher here, dropped dead while giving a lesson to a young daughter of ex-Mayor Christian Brown to-day. Mr. Rauthfuss was about fifty years old and of German birth. He was the organist of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Riverside. He was an athlete, and in addition to his music teaching conducted a swimming school during the Summer months. He was a prominent Mason. He leaves a widow and family. His death is ascribed to heart disease.

Lost Position, Took His Life.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Having lost his business position, Walter H. Sheppard, whose home was in Brookline, Mass., committed suicide to-day by inhaling illuminating gas. Sheppard was thirty years old. He had ben employed as a collector for Sperry & Hutchinson, a trading stamp firm, but, it is said, was discharged on Wednesday last. He left a note asking that his mother be notified. Mrs. Sheppard resides in Thorndyke Street, Brookline.

State Must Pay $20,479.86 for Timber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Court of Claims to-day directed the filing of an award to Benton Turner of Plattsburg of $20,479.86, being the value of timber on lands formerly owned by him in Franklin County and taken by the Forest Preserve Board for State purposes.

SAYS POLE WILL BE FOUND

Lieut. Peary Lectures Before National Geographic Society.

In His Address at Washington He Pleads for America's Grasping of the Arctic Prize.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the arctic explorer, delivered an address to-night before the National Geographic Society on the subject of arctic exploration.

After discussing the arctic explorations of the past, Mr. Peary, speaking of the future, said:

"In spite of the amount of work which has been done in the north polar regions during the past few years, the work is not complete. The archipelago of Franz Joseph Land has, it is true, been delimited, and its northern terminus removed from the field of uncertainty. The lands north of the North American archipelago and west of Ellsmere Land, have also been delimited as to their northern coasts. The northern terminus of the Greenland archipelago has been rounded, and America holds the record for the most northerly land in the world, the northern point of the largest of the north polar land groups. But there are still several gaps to be filled before north polar work can be considered as finished.

"And the head of the Smith Sound 'gateway to the pole' is the central point from which to close this work. It is the point from which can be reached and determined the interior ramifications of the great fjord systems of Northern Greenland; the point from which can be reached and determined the gap in the coast line on the west coast of Grinnell Land, between Aldrich's furthest and Sverdrup's furthest; the point from which the practically unknown land along the eastern side of Kennedy and Robeson Channels can be reached, and the point from which the pole itself can and will be reached.

"It may seem to indicate overconfidence to state boldly that the pole can be reached; and yet it is a fact, even though the struggle for it has been going on unsuccessfully for years and years. Each time we have come a little nearer, each time we have learned a little more, and I say to you here to-night that it is not an impossibility; that it can be done; that it is no more difficult than many of the great projects which we see being pushed to completion every day, and which require money, persistence, hard work, and some ability to bring to full fruition.

"The man who has the proper party, the proper equipment, and the proper experience, and can start fresh from the northern coast of Grinnell Land with the earliest returning light in February, will hold within his grasp the last great geographical prize that the earth has to offer. A prize that ranks with the prize which Columbus won; and will win for himself and his countrymen a fame that will last as long as human life exists upon the globe. Granted this, shall we let others win the prize from us?

"Within the past five years the United States has leaped to the front among the nations. Our industrial development and wealth startle the world to-day. Our influence in diplomacy was never so great. Our men of science hold the attention of Europe. Our battleships show the highest percentage of effectiveness. Our yachts win race after race from the highest foreign talent. If there are any other prizes to be secured, or any other races to be won, shall we be untrue to our Anglo-Saxon heritage and birthright of love of contest and adventure and let some one else capture the trophies, or shall we win them ourselves?

"The North Pole is the biggest prize the world has yet to offer; the race for it the greatest race on earth. The winning of the international yacht race is for to-day only, the winning of the Pole is for all time.

"It should and must be won by American dollars, American energy, and American ability."

ERNST THALMANN'S STATEMENT

Practically All the Cotton Involved in the Landau Case Has Reached Texas Ports.

Ernst Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. made this statement yesterday concerning the firm's transactions with William Landau, who was arrested on the firm's complaint several days ago:

"William Landau came here introduced by some of the best banking houses in London and Russia warmly recommending him to their correspondents. He transacted a large business from the start, and all his drafts were accepted upon presentation until last week, when he himself informed various New York bankers that his drafts on the way to Europe would not be accepted.

"Inasmuch as all the drafts were accompanied by complete documents, the question of loss is a secondary matter, since it is practically limited to fluctuations in the cotton market. Our investigation convinces us that practically all the cotton involved has reached Texas ports."

THE JOHNSON DIVORCE SUIT.

In Reply, $20,000 Action for Alienation of Affections Against O. A. Hauptner.

In reply to a suit for divorce brought against him in the Court of Chancery, in New Jersey, by his wife, Fannie A. Waring Johnson, Daniel White Johnson, a fountain pen manufacturer, with a place of business at 51 Maiden Lane, in this city, and a residence at East Orange, N. J., brought suit yesterday against Oscar A. Hauptner, a Broadway manufacturer, in the Supreme Court of this county, in which he asks for $20,000 damages for alienation of his wife's affections.

The couple, who were married in 1883, separated last April. They have three children, of whom the eldest is eighteen and the youngest twelve years of age. Mr. Johnson is forty-two and his wife is a few years younger.

Hauptner, against whom the suit is brought, is somewhat over thirty. He is married, but lives apart from his wife. In the papers filed yesterday, Mr. Johnson, after denying all the charges brought against him by his wife incidental to the suit begun in the New Jersey court, affirms that Hauptner has paid great and constant attention to Mrs. Johnson, despite the protests and remonstrances. He asserts that his wife has received presents of jewelry and clothing from the defendant and speaks of certain visits Hauptner has paid to her at their home, both while they lived at Yonkers and afterward at East Orange. He tells of letters which Hauptner sent to his oldest daughter, Madeleine, which were intended for his wife, and states that after their separation Mrs. Johnson has been seen in the defendant's company at Ocean Grove, N. J.

Princeton Night for Presbyterians.

The Presbyterians of this city are to have a Princeton Night at the Hotel Savoy tomorrow evening. President Wilson of the University, President Patton of the Seminary, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Moderator of the General Assembly, are to be the speakers. The music will be furnished by a double quartet from the Princeton Glee Club. Robert C. Ogden is the President of the union this year and H. B. Elliot of 111 Fifth Avenue is its Secretary.

Church Mission Sweatshop Committee.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Church Mission House, 281 Fourth Avenue, under the auspices of the Sweatshop Committee of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, when papers were read on the following subjects: The factory inspection act, the question of the union label act, and the recent decision of Judge Ritchie in Baltimore on the constitutionality of sweatshop inspection. The Rev. F. J. C. Moran, Chairman of the Sweatshop Committee, presided.

Driver Killed by Electric Train.

While on its way to the bridge yesterday afternoon an electric train of the Bath Beach line struck a grocer's wagon at the Benson Avenue crossing, Bath Beach, and killed Nicholas Thompson, the driver, aged fifty-two years, who lived at 7[illegible] Street and Benson Avenue.

LOST DIAMOND RING CLAIMED.

Is Mrs. Carl Fischer-Hansen's—Reward Promised to Boy Who Found It.

Ten-year-old Eddie Small, who lives at 341 West Forty-ninth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was a happy boy last night because of the prospect of receiving a "big reward" for the return of a diamond ring he found while playing in Fifth Avenue near Forty-seventh Street Thursday afternoon. And incidently Eddie's mother was a happy woman in that it had been proven that the story her boy told about the finding of the ring was true in every particular.

The ring belonged to Mrs. Carl Fischer-Hansen, the daughter of Isaac Brokaw of 1 East Seventy-ninth Street, and is valued at $4,000. Mrs. Hansen lost it from her finger Thursday morning shortly after she had left her residence at 9 West Forty-seventh Street, and did not discover the loss until some little time afterward.

Yesterday Mr. Fischer-Hansen and Mr. Brokaw claimed the ring at the property clerk's office in Police Headquarters, and then went to the Smalls' home at 341 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. Small called Eddie and he told his story of how he found it. Mr. Hansen and Mr. Brokaw told him to go with his mother to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street at 7 o'clock in the evening, where they would meet him and do "something fine" for him, as Eddie says. Eddie went with Mrs. Small to Sherry's and later to Mr. Brokaw's residence, but found his intended benefactor at neither place. He says he is going again to-night.

CLEAR TITLE FOR BIG FOUR.

Effect of Foreclosure Proceedings on the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad, Recently Acquired.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—The application of the Central Trust Company of New York for foreclosure of mortgage and the appointment of a receiver for the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad, known generally as the Indiana Midland, is expected to discharge the big indebtedness, so that the Big Four, which recently acquired control, will have a clear title.

John T. Dye, attorney for the Big Four and President of the Midland, was appointed receiver by Judge Baker.

The Central Trust Company is trustee for the bondholders. When the road was built bonds were authorized to the extent of $2,000,000, of which $1,425,000 was issued. The semi-annual interest has been defaulted since 1893. This delinquency amounts to $748,125, with 6 per cent. on the delinquency, making a total indebtedness of $2,419,265. The Midland runs from Muncie to Brazil, Ind.

MINNIE HEALY CASE BOND.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 29.—In order to make good the $25,000 in the way of a bond which the Supreme Court recently ordered must be furnished by the plaintiff in the case of Miles Finlen against F. A. Heinze, the Johnstown Mining Company, and others, the Minnie Healy injunction case, because the court had found that A. F. Brayn and D. J. Hennessy could not be accepted as sureties, the plaintiff to-day deposited with the Clerk of the Court a certificate of deposit for $125,000.

This will be held as a surety pending the furnishing of an additional bond by a surety company.

C. F. Kelly of Butte, one of the attorneys for Finlen, asked the court that permission be granted to file a cash bond instead of a bond signed by sureties, and the court ordered its acceptance. The check is on the Daly Bank and Trust Company of Butte, and is furnished by the Amalgamated Copper Company, believed to be the real plaintiff in the suit.

Nihilist Released and Rearrested.

Botho Strubel, Jersey City's boy Nihilist, who has been under arrest for ten days on a charge of attempting to obtain money by false pretenses through the medium of threatening letters, was arraigned before Police Justice Murphy yesterday. Cappel Rubens and William H. Van Ojen, to whom letters were sent demanding $500 a week for six weeks under penalty of death, refused to prosecute, and Strubel was released. He was immediately rearrested by Deputy Marshal Sanford Smith upon complaint of Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, who charged Strubel with using the United States mails for improper purposes. He was taken before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe, who committed him for examination.

Last Day of Bostock Animal Show.

The last two performances of the Bostock animal show will be given at St. Nicholas Garden to-day. It will be the final opportunity to witness Bonavita and his group of lions, Weedon and his animal family, not forgetting the fighting tiger Goldie, Mme. Morelli and her group of leopards and jaguars, Mr. Esau, the man ape, the big elephant Lis and the little elephant Dot, as well as all the other features. Mr. Bostock expects in a few months to secure a permanent place in this city for his show.

Railroad Wins in "Jim Crow" Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 29.—In the suit in the Chesterfield Circuit Court of Hawkes, colored, against the Atlantic Coast Line for damages for not being permitted to go into the car for colored people, under the "Jim Crow" law, a verdict has been rendered in favor of the railroad, it being shown that Hawkes is in appearance a white man, and that he did not inform the conductor that he is colored.

Editor Unconscious from Fall.

Walter L. Hawley of 249 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, political editor of The Evening Sun, while walking down the steps of his home last night in some unaccountable manner tripped and fell over the railing to the areaway below. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital unconscious. A careful examination at the hospital showed that he had merely received a severe scalp wound. The cut was sewed up and he will be able to leave the hospital in two or three days.

Degree Conferred Upon Prof. Lorenz.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 29.—Prof. Adolf Lorenz, of Vienna, is now a Doctor of Laws of Northwestern University, the honor having been conferred upon him by President James to-day. The presentation of the degree took place in the Tremont Building section of the University.

National Park Bank Director.

Isaac Guggenheim, Treasurer of the American Smelting and Refining Company, has been elected a Director of the National Park Bank.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:15 A. M.—34 Second Avenue; owner, R. Hishman; damage trifling.

1:10 A. M.—1,300 Madison Avenue; owner, Samuel Mendelssohn; damage, $300.

5 A. M.—185 Lexington Avenue; owner, S. Marks; damage, $50.

5 A. M.—413 West Fifty-third Street; owner, K. Finner; damage, $50.

7:55 A. M.—325 East One Hundred and First Street; owner, Wrank Yackle; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—184 Delancey Street; owner, Abraham Mehler; damage trifling.

10:30 A. M.—Pelham Avenue Station; owner, Manhattan Elevated Railroad; damage, $50.

11 A. M.—206 Broadway; owner, Evening Post Publishing Company; damage, $60.

1:48 P. M.—158 Wooster Street; owner, Greenberg Brothers; damage, $2,000.

4:25 P. M.—442 Broadway; owners, Burchell Brothers and J. Singheimer & Son; damage, $75,000.

4:25 P. M.—52 West 98th Street; owner, Mrs. R. Roemisce; damage to building, $300; to property, $300.

4:40 P. M.—120 Walker Street; Moe Levy; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—170 West Tenth Street; owner, H. Schlisting; damage, $5.

5:44 P. M.—2,685 Broadway; Bokel Brothers; damage, $800.

6:15 P. M.—44 Beach Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—8 Lispenard Street; B. Schoenfeld; damage, $2,000.

6:25 P. M.—88 Attorney Street; owner, Joseph Greengrass; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—113 Bowery; Manhattan Cradle Company; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—228 East Forty-eighth Street; James Brady; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—21 Morningside; owner unknown; damage trifling.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Fire this morning partially destroyed the stock and [illegible] of W. H. Le Fevre & Co., [illegible] wholesale grocers. Loss, $75,000; covered by insurance.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 29.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the barns, outbuildings, fourteen cows, and one bull belonging to Samuel Roberts, a farmer of Fellowship, Burlington County, early this morning. The loss is $20,000, on which there is but little insurance.

THEODORE B. STARR

Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other house in this line of business.

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL STOLES, FASHionable length, muff to match; complete set, $50, $65, $85. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Willis Wittich, Second Infantry, having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active duty Nov. 28 is announced.

First Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to West Point and report for duty, to relieve First Lieut. James R. Church, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Church will return to his proper station at the hospital, Washington Barracks.

Transfers and assignments in the Artillery Corps:

Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, from the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery to the unassigned list.

Capt. Victor H. Bridgman, to the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Merrill will report to the commanding officer Artillery District of Boston, Fort Banks.

Capt. Bridgman will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned.

Lieut. Col. John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will visit Nicetown, Penn., on official business.

Capt. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, will make two visits per week during December and January to Hartford, Conn., on official business.

Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, is detailed to represent the Medical Department at the third meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society, to be held at Chicago Dec. 10.

First Lieut. Cromwell Stacey, Nineteenth Infantry, is transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry, Company D.

First Lieut. Arthur Hadsell, Thirtieth Infantry, is at his own request transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry, Company F, and will join that company.

An army retiring board is appointed to meet in Washington at the call of the President. Detail: Major Gen. S. B. Young, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Col. John B. Babcock, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon; Capt. James S. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, Recorder.

Lieut. Col. Andrew N. Damrell, Corps of Engineers, is directed to report to Gen. Young, President of the board, for examination.

Transfers in the Eighth Cavalry:

First Lieut. A. K. King from Troop F to Troop A.

First Lieut. Alexander B. Coxe from Troop A to Troop F.

Navy.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers will haul down flag on board the New York and is ordered to Washington to report to the Bureau of Navigation.

Capt. J. V. B. Bleecker is detached from the Naval War College, Dec. 2, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Puget Sound for duty as Captain of yard.

Commander W. H. Beehler is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to the Asiatic Station via the Solace, Dec. 10.

Commander J. B. Collins is detached from the Navy Yard at Pensacola and ordered to the Asiatic Station via the Solace, Dec. 10.

Commander J. R. Bartlett (retired) is ordered to Washington for duty in connection with the General Board.

Medical Director R. C. Dean (retired) is ordered to Washington for duty as President of the Naval Examining Board.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford's resignation is accepted, to take effect Nov. 28.

Medical Inspector S. H. Dickson is detached from the Marine Barracks at Washington and ordered to the Iowa as Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Station via steamer sailing from New York Dec. 6 to San Juan, Porto Rico.

Medical Inspector M. H. Simons is detached from the Iowa and ordered home to wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Arrivals—Sterling, at Culebra; Osceola and Montgomery, at San Juan; Helena, at Amoy.

Sailings—Fortune, from San Juan for Culebra; Justin, from Uraga for Guam.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The disturbance central last evening in Western Missouri has moved rapidly northeastward and appears to-night as a moderate depression north of Lake Huron. Pressure is relatively low in the Gulf of Mexico and the Northwestern boundary, and a ridge of high pressure extends across the country separating the two lows.

The precipitation to-day has been light and widely scattered. Rain fell in Southern Texas, and local showers occurred in the Ohio Valley, Eastern Tennessee, Southern Florida, the lake region, and the northern plateau.

It is considerably warmer east of the Mississippi except in Minnesota and the upper lake region, where lower temperatures prevail. Temperatures are again above the seasonal average in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere they are somewhat below.

Unsettled weather with occasional showers is probable in Northern New England and the upper lake region to-morrow, also along the Gulf Coast and in Florida.

The weather Monday will be generally fair in the west and north districts, but rain is probable in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. It will be colder to-morrow in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and warmer in the extreme Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will continue fresh to brisk from the southwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, mostly fresh northeast to north, and on the Great Lakes, brisk west to northwest.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes and on the New England coast. Warnings of frost have been issued for Texas and Northern Louisiana.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, fair in south portion, rain and warmer in north to-day; Monday fair and cooler, brisk south winds becoming west.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, fair to-day and Monday, colder to-day; brisk southwest to west winds.

Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland, fair to-day and Monday, colder Sunday; fresh southwest to west winds.

Virginia, fair to-day and Monday, variable winds becoming west.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers followed by fair to-day; Monday fair; light to fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, showers, followed by fair and colder to-day; Monday fair; brisk west winds.

West Virginia, fair and colder to-day; Monday fair; brisk west winds.

Minnesota, fair to-day, warmer in west portion; Monday fair and warmer; light to fresh west winds becoming variable.

South Dakota, fair to-day and Monday.

North Dakota, fair and warmer to-day; Monday fair.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and colder; winds southwest to west.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1901.	1902.	TIMES. 1902.
3 A. M.	27	34	36
6 A. M.	27	33	36
9 A. M.	28	32	37
12 M.	38	43	42
3 P. M.	31	48	47
6 P. M.	31	46	46
9 P. M.	30	47	46
12 P. M.	31	45	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¾
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1901	27
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	33

The thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 A. M. and 47 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday; the maximum temperature being 48 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 32 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity for 17 per cent at 8 A. M. and 74 per cent at 8 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Have prepared a number of TRIMMED HATS in the prevailing styles, including Fur Trimmed, Beaver, Velvet, Tulle Hats, etc., which they will place on sale Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at much less than regular prices. (Third Floor.)

RUSSIAN and HUDSON BAY SABLE, also SILVER FOX, ERMINE and CHINCHILLA SKINS, from which selections can be made for Garments, Neck Pieces and Muffs to order.

Alaska Seal, Persian Lamb, Caracul and Broadtail Jackets, plain or trimmed with contrasting furs.

Automobile Coats of Squirrel, Hair Seal and Russian Pony Skins.

Fur lined Capes and Paletots. Mounted Rugs, Floor Mats and Fur Carriage Robes.

LACE DRAPERIES, UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, Etc.

NOVELTIES IN LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES AND BED SETS. Screens of Japanese embroidery and inlaid work; Portieres. Table and Piano Covers of Silk Broché and Velour. Also Damasks, Brocades, Tapestries, Velours, etc., for Furniture and Wall Coverings, Draperies and Hangings. Lace and Muslin Window Materials, etc.

ART OBJECTS and SILVERWARE.

Bronze and Marble Groups, Statuettes and Busts; Marble and Onyx Pedestals; Hall Clocks, Mantel and Travelling Clocks, Clock Sets, etc.

French and Vienna Decorated Porcelains, Vases and Plaques; Curio and Bric-a-Brac Cabinets; Standard, Banquet and Library Lamps, Electric Lamps and Electroliers; Decorated, Engraved and Cut Glassware.

SILVERWARE—Many choice and artistic pieces particularly desirable for Gifts and Souvenirs, comprising Large Sterling Silver Loving Cups and Vases, Cut Glass mounted with sterling silver in Marieé effects, including Punch Bowls, Vases, Centre Pieces, etc. Fine Pieces in a number of designs, composed of Silver Deposit on Porcelain Art Pottery. Novel and exclusive effects in Toilet Ware and Desk Fittings. Also Vases, Jewel Caskets, Boudoir Mirrors, Smoking Sets, Photo Frames, Toilet Articles, etc., of Golden Copper, sterling silver mounted.

LEATHER GOODS.

High-grade Leather Articles, consisting of Travelling Bags with sterling silver, ebony and pompic ware fittings, for Men and Women. Wrist Bags, Pocket Book and Card Cases, of Ostrich, Alligator and Lizard skins. Dress Suit Cases; Sterling Silver Mounted Flasks, Portfolios, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

CHATELAINE and WRIST BAGS, of Sterling silver, copper and gun metal. Tapestry and Beaded Bags and Card Cases. Lace Fans with pearl and tortoise shell mountings. Opera Bags and Opera Glasses. Cigarette and Match Cases of gun metal. Tortoise Shell Combs; Lorgnettes, Brooches, Hat Pins, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Belts, etc.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

Monday and Tuesday, December 1st and 2d:

Six Thousand yards of IMPORTED BENGALINES, in plain colors,

Regular Prices $1.25 & $1.50, at 68c. yard.

(Rear of Rotunda.)

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

F A-A R — Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms — F A-A R

238 Fifth Ave., n'r 28 h St. WM. P. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

UNUSUAL SALE BY AUCTION OF

PAINTINGS AND ART TREASURES

Gathered by

Mons. Paris, de Bourgogne.

comprising many rare works of art and paintings by OLD AND MODERN MASTERS OF HIGHEST RANK.

A rare collection of IVORY MINIATURES and PAINTINGS on IVORY, artistic Oriental and European genuine BRONZES. Old Chinese and Japanese PORCELAINS, LACQUERS, JADES, CRYSTALS, &c. Numerous Antique and Modern CARVINGS IN IVORY. (Oriental and European.)

A wonderful collection of

ANCIENT GREEK GLASS AND TANAGRA FIGURES,

with a host of charming little curios of rare value.

Exhibition Day and Evening, Commencing Monday, Dec

CATTLE BARRED BY CANADA

Imports of Stock from New England Are Prohibited.

Last Steamship Allowed to Leave Boston with Beef Aboard—Plans to Stamp Out Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 29.—The Minister of Agriculture decided to-day to prohibit the importation of all cattle from the New England States into Canada on account of the existence of foot and mouth disease there. To-night all Canadian collectors of customs at frontier points east of Sarnia have been advised of the prohibition of cattle, sheep, or swine.

The Canadian Government is now in correspondence with the Imperial Government and the United States Government in regard to this matter. An effort is being made to arrange conditions for the shipment of cattle for export in bond, but for the present all such shipments are stopped.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—The Cunard Line steamship Sylvania, which will be the last vessel to leave Boston with cattle for a British port until the embargo against their shipment on account of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease in New England is raised, hauled into the stream about 6 o'clock to-night and will sail for Liverpool to-morrow morning with 664 cattle and 750 sheep on board. The vessel cannot reach Liverpool before Dec. 5, when the order of the English Board of Agriculture forbidding the landing in Great England from New England ports goes into effect, but it is said that the Boston agent of the line has received assurances from the company's head offices in England which satisfy him that the Sylvania's cargo can be landed in Liverpool.

The steamship Columbian of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line, for London, and the Sagamore of the Warren Line, for Liverpool, will sail to-morrow, but neither will carry any cattle, as all efforts to obtain some assurance that the cattle could be landed upon their arrival on the other side proved unavailing, and Agent Bray of the Leyland Line said: "We cannot afford to take any risks."

The stock which was to have been taken by the latter vessel is at the Watertown stock yards and elsewhere around Boston and will be slaughtered for the local market, as it comes from Canada and the West, where the disease does not exist.

There were many inquiries at the offices of Dr. Austin Peters, chief of the State Cattle Bureau, at the State House, regarding the situation, some of them relative to the exportation of cattle from New York State to Massachusetts. Dr. Peters said he would grant permits for such exportation to-day.

"The National department has said nothing against New York cattle coming here," he said. "Of course, we can send nothing to that or any other State."

This statement, which seemed to indicate that Western cattle might be shipped through Boston, has given steamship people a ray of hope, but if cattle cannot be shipped from this port, the agents of some of the transatlantic lines may send their steamers to St. John or Halifax, as they say the expense of sending the vessels to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Newport News to load cattle would be great.

Dr. Peters believes that all the infected localities have now been discovered, and a careful watch is being exercised over them. Several herds in East Bridgewater, which were in doubt yesterday, were quarantined to-day, the disease having been discovered there.

In Providence to-day the Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture adopted resolutions prohibiting absolutely any traffic in cattle in that State or between that and other States, if deemed necessary by the Executive Committee.

From Biddeford, Me., Secretary Deering of the Maine Cattle Commission reports that he receives from all sections of the State show no indications of the presence of the foot and mouth disease among Maine cattle.

Dr. F. W. Huntington, the Government Cattle Inspector at Portland, has received no instructions to stop the shipment of cattle from Portland to England beyond the notices that have appeared in the daily papers, and it is not likely that anything definite will be done about placing an embargo on that port.

The Cattle Commissioners of Vermont discovered three infected herds at Chester, Vt., to-day. It is said that the disease was brought from Concord, Mass. A carload of cows was received from that town two weeks ago and distributed among nine herds, so that 173 cattle in this vicinity have been exposed. The three infected herds have been quarantined.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The order of the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the export of live stock from New England ports has had the effect of forcing some of the export buyers at the local stock yards out of the market for the present.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has notified exporters to discontinue shipment of live stock to New England, and the destination of animals en route has been changed to New York and Philadelphia whenever possible.

About 2,000 head of cattle and sheep arriving here yesterday and to-day en route to Boston have been stopped and placed on the local market or shipped direct to New York and Philadelphia. The shipments from Canada have also increased, and the large supply of stock thrown on the local market has caused a slight decline in prices. It is believed that this will be only temporary, as all the stock can be handled through the other ports.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Arthur G. Leonard, General Manager of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, says there is very little menace to the beef industry or live-stock exports of this country or to the foreign consumption and trade, in the quarantine declared by Secretary Wilson against the cattle in the New England States.

The amount of cattle sent to market and exported on the hoof from the affected district is very small, as there are very few beef cattle raised in that part of the country. There are more or less dairy cattle kept together and housed closely, and they are more susceptible to disease there than the cattle on the range. The only particular result, so far as affecting the live stock situation is concerned, is the closing of the New England ports to the shipments of Western live stock and changing the points of export to other ports. The principal part of the beef going out of this country is dressed and goes right through the quarantined district for export.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—In pursuance of the purpose of the Agricultural Department to spare no effort for the extermination of the foot and mouth disease prevailing among live stock in the New England States, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, decided to-day to go to Boston and take charge of the work in person.

Dr. Salmon said that the department had received notice of the action of Great Britain in quarantining against the New England ports, but that the department's decision had been influenced more by a desire to protect the remainder of our own country than by any fear of losing our export trade. He added that the action of Great Britain could not be construed as at all hostile, the conditions apparently justifying it. The opinion also was expressed that so long as there is no general quarantine the exports would not be materially affected, the expectation being that the trade which heretofore has left New England ports will find outlet through other cities.

Figures showing the extent of Boston's export trade in American live stock place the value of the business for last year at about $8,000,000. The cattle shipments numbered 78,957, the sheep 70,000, and the hogs 1,552. In addition more than 30,000 head of Canadian cattle, and more than 16,000 head of Canadian sheep were shipped from that port. There also were extensive shipments from Portland.

Discussing the work to be done Dr. Salmon said that he expected to have a force of from 50 to 100 assistants who would be scattered over the infected district. He said there was no effectual remedy against the disease, except the slaughter of the affected cattle, and that he expected to resort to that remedy wherever necessary.

"In the long run it is the cheapest," he said. "We cannot afford to allow the disease to spread over the country."

The department to-day decided to allow live stock to go through the quarantined States for immediate slaughter, provided the cars containing them are sealed by [illegible] cars containing stock yards to [illegible] selected route. This [illegible] brought to Liverpool to-day by the British steamship Winifredian, from Boston, Nov. 19, were closely inspected by Board of Trade representatives. They were found to be free from disease and were allowed to land.

DINNER TO LEADER MURPHY.

Democratic Club to Entertain the New Head of the Wigwam Organization.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be given at the Democratic Club Thursday evening. Mr. Murphy received notification from the club yesterday of the desire of its members to celebrate his elevation to the leadership of the Democratic organization and replied that he would be the club's guest with great pleasure.

The announcement that the Democratic Club, which owes its existence to Mr. Croker, was to do honor to his successor, occasioned a great amount of comment in Democratic circles. But it was not altogether unexpected in view of the message of congratulation which Mr. Croker recently authorized J. Sergeant Cram to convey to Mr. Murphy.

In fact, it was the opinion of some of the Democratic leaders that the banquet to Mr. Murphy was inspired by Mr. Croker with a view to popularizing the Democratic Club with the members of the Tammany organization, who of late have not been patronizing it to the extent they formerly did owing to an impression that Mr. Murphy did not believe the club was conducive to Democratic success. This impression was due to the declaration of Mr. Murphy shortly after his election as leader of Tammany that thereafter Tammany would be controlled from Tammany Hall and not from the Democratic Club.

Ex-Rapid Transit Commissioner Eugene L. Busche, the Chairman of the Clubhouse Committee, said yesterday that the details of the banquet to Mr. Murphy had not yet been arranged.

"It will be a purely club affair," he said. "The club always give a reception to the new leader of Tammany Hall. It gave one to Mr. Nixon last year. The club is in a flourishing condition, despite the stories about its impending dissolution. It owns the clubhouse property, and the property is free from incumbrance. The club has 1,500 members in good standing. The reception to Mr. Murphy is to give his friends and admirers an opportunity to show their appreciation of his work in the recent election."

When Mr. Murphy was seen last night at the Anawanda Club he dispelled the impression which has been current in Democratic circles that he had entertained a feeling of antagonism to Mr. Croker's social organization. When asked if a visit to the Democratic Club would not be a novelty to him he said:

"Not at all. I was up there last night. I walk up there whenever I need exercise."

It being remarked by one of his friends that he could not remember ever having seen him in the club, Mr. Murphy said:

"Oh, I don't usually stay long. Just look about and then get out."

There was a report current yesterday that Attorney General Cunneen was in the city, having come here to confer with Leader Murphy about the two places in the Attorney General's office which have been promised to Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy said that he had not seen Mr. Cunneen, and did not believe that he was in the city. Mr. Murphy said that he had a very long list of applicants for the two places which were to be allowed to the organization by the Attorney General, but he refused to give any names.

He admitted, however, that ex-Senator Donnelly was a candidate for the position of Deputy Attorney General. This is the place which until recently was held by Job E. Hedges. It is known that Maurice Blumenthal, the head of the speakers' bureau of Tammany Hall, is another aspirant for this place.

DADY NO LONGER A CANDIDATE.

The Colonel Will Not Fight Mayor Low's Refusal to Reappoint Him.

Neither Col. Michael J. Dady nor his friends in the Kings County Republican General Committee will make any fight to have that body indorse him for reappointment as Elections Commissioner in the face of Mayor Low's refusal to rename the Colonel for the place. Announcement to this effect was made by Col. Dady late yesterday afternoon, after a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of the General Committee, held at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, on Eighth Avenue.

The chief matter discussed at the meeting was that of the Elections Commissionership. Col. Dady declared that for the sake of harmony and with a desire to avoid exposing the Brooklyn organization to any humiliation in the form of a rejection by the Mayor of the candidate recommended by it he would take himself out of the situation altogether.

Col. Dady did not withdraw, however, until after he had made a pointed speech in which he declared that treachery on the part of certain members of the Executive Committee and other leaders was responsible for the Mayor's decision not to reappoint him.

"Any attempt to read the election law as permitting the Mayor to appoint any man other than the one selected by the County Committee is an evasion," the Colonel is reported to have said in the meeting. "I am perfectly aware that Mayor Low does not want me. His reasons are, as he said, that I am out of town too much, and other personal reasons of which I am aware. I told him that he would not have known that he had a Board of Elections if Dady hadn't been on it.

"Everybody knows that advantage was taken of my absences by Executive Committee members and leaders of the party. Had they been loyal to me, instead of going around and saying they were for me, but that they knew the Mayor would not appoint me, Mayor Low would not have received the tip and probably would have appointed the man selected by the Kings County Committee. Of course, Mayor Low would not reappoint me after that."

Several of the members spoke in a laudatory way of Col. Dady and finally a resolution introduced by Congressman Hanbury praising the Colonel for his valuable services as Elections Commissioner was adopted.

"I am no longer a candidate," said Col. Dady, when he was seen after the meeting. "Politics is a very funny business. Everything was very harmonious, very friendly, and very pleasant. Yes, very much so."

Friends of the Colonel declared last night that he held Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to be largely responsible for the defeat of his ambition to be reappointed Elections Commissioner, and that the long-existing political friendship between the two had been broken. Neither the Colonel nor Mr. Woodruff, however, would admit that any change in their relations had taken place.

The Executive Committee at yesterday's meeting appointed a committee, composed of Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Dady, Jacob Brenner, John K. Neal, and A. E. Vass, to consider the matter of a candidate for Elections Commissioner. There are many men in the organization anxious to be recommended as Col. Dady's successor.

The committee which is to consider the matter will report back to the Executive Committee at a special meeting of that body on Tuesday. The Executive Committee will then recommend a man for the indorsement of the General Committee, which meets on Tuesday night.

The Executive Committee will also recommend that the following be elected officers of the General Committee: Chairman, Alexander Robb; Vice Chairman, John H. Smith; Treasurer, John Drescher, and Secretary, John E. Smith.

WOULD INCREASE EXCISE TAX.

State Excise Commissioner Cullinan at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night was asked what truth there was in the report that there was to be a bill introduced into the Legislature this Winter raising the saloon tax from $800 to $1,000 a year. He said he could not discuss the subject, as he did not care to anticipate his report to the Legislature.

It can be stated with authority, however, that such a bill will be introduced. The excise tax in Massachusetts is now $1,000, and the State officials who have considered the subject do not see why the saloonkeepers of New York are not able to stand as great a tax as that imposed upon those in the liquor business in the Bay State.

At the coming session Commissioner Cullinan will also have introduced his bill raising the liquor tax on druggists who sell distilled spirits on prescription from $5 to $100 a year. When this bill was introduced at the last session the Excise Department backed it up with evidence that druggists were in the habit of dispensing liquor to their patrons for other than medicinal purposes. The druggists fought the bill and there were some lively hearings before the committee which had it in charge.

During the present year the Excise Department has been collecting more evidence against the druggists, and is now prepared, it is said, to present against them such evidence of flagrant violations

CUP DEFENDER OF BRONZE

Metal Finally Decided on as Material for New Yacht.

LEAD KEEL NOW COMPLETED

Casting Uncovered Before Time Set Was Found in Perfect Condition —Plans for Constitution.

BRISTOL, R. I., Nov. 29.—That Tobin bronze will be the material from which the cup defense sloop now in course of construction at the boat shops here has been definitely decided upon and the important information was given out as the result of a conference between C. Oliver Iselin and the designer, Nat Herreshoff. A number of sheets of the metal have arrived here from Ansonia, Conn., and the machinists are engaged in cutting them into plates of a size suitable for use on the sides of the craft.

A test of the relative strength of the bronze and nickel steel proved the latter to be very much stronger, as well as considerably lighter. But the merits of the bronze, as compared with the steel are thought to be unquestioned, chiefly because of the excellent polish which the metal takes and its superior qualities to withstand corosion from salt water.

The lead keel was to-day laid bare, and was found by the designer to be in perfect condition, as regards form and outline. The great mass of lead, weighing about 100 tons, was not to have been uncovered until Monday, but it was found to have cooled sufficiently since the completion of the casting operation on Wednesday to allow of the removal of the mold.

Preperations are nearly completed for the actual beginning of work on the upper portion of the craft, and it is believed that before many days there will rise from the lead mine the frames which are to support the plates. The nickel steel frames are already being sent in the blacksmith shop, and the bronze keel plates are completed and assembled in the south shop.

August Belmont came over from New York to-day and held a conference with the designer in reference to plans for fitting out the Constitution for the coming years. All of the arrangements were not definitely decided upon, and further discussion will be held on the subject. Mr. Belmont was accompanied by Capt. Urias Rhodes, who was skipper of the Constitution in 1901, and who has been appointed to the command of the craft as sailing master for next season, and Capt. Terry, another skipper, well known on this coast in yachting circles. Mr. Herreshoff talked with all three over the plans for bringing out the Constitution next year, after which the party looked the spars, sails, and other fittings in order to learn what is needed when the craft is brought here. Capt. Terry is to serve on board the Constitution in an advisory capacity next year with Capt. Rhodes.

The Constitution will be brought here from New London in a few weeks to be fitted out and generally overhauled. The craft is to have a new suit of sails, and there was some talk of giving her a new steel mast. Mr. Belmont did not care to speak of his expectations in regard to the performances of the Constitution next season, but he referred to the matter of having her in first-class sailing condition.

CALLS FAIRS AN ABOMINATION.

Invited to Speak at Lodge Benefit, Parson Howell of Trenton Denounces Games of Chance.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—"All fairs conducted for benevolent purposes, whether by churches or fraternal orders, are an abomination to this age and civilization," declared the Rev. Joseph Howell, pastor of the Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church, to an audience at the Shepherd's Delight Lodge Fair last night.

"There are 61 churches and 220 benevolent societies in Trenton, and the benevolent societies are sapping the life of the churches and doing the work that belongs to the churches.

"True benevolence is that which goes right down in a man's pocket, and from pure charity, without any side argument, induces him to give the hard dollar to his needy brother."

Mr. Howell had gotten out the police on account of this fair Monday night, and a raid was made on schemes such as a chance on dolls. Howell called them gambling, and he was invited before the fair to preach and explain his objections to these games of chance. This he did as follows:

"If I was Mayor, Prosecutor, or Chief of Police of your city, every gambling device, whether conducted by the Presbyterian Church, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, or any fraternal organization whatsoever, would be closed up. You have more than 150 members, and if there is a deficit in your benevolent fund, then go down in your pockets like men and make it up, instead of vitiating the very spirit of your benevolence engaging in questionable schemes to raise money. The Lord never recognized money gotten through gambling devices."

Mr. Howell is the man who nearly cost the Inter-State Fair Association its license last Fall.

In Honor of "Manchester Martyrs."

Exercises in memory of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the "Manchester marytrs" of 1867, are to be conducted this evening under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden. The programme includes vocal and instrumental music and addresses by ex-Secretary Reitz of the Transvaal, who will speak on the war in South Africa and the causes which led up to it; the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, whose topic is to be "Ireland's Struggle for Freedom," and Hugh J. Courtney, the "Gaelic Crusader," who will deliver an address in Gaelic.

Three Bodies Recovered in Lake.

SCITUATE, R. I., Nov. 29.—The bodies of all three of the young persons who were drowned in Noswansicut Lake here last Saturday by having their canoe overturned in a windstorm have been recovered. That of Albert Brewer of Burlington, Vt., was found yesterday, and those of Miss Elizabeth L. Moon of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Ernest W. Perry of Burlington, Vt., were taken from the water to-day.

Schooner Launched for Manila Trade.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 29.—The three-masted schooner Minerva II., which was sold last week to Warner, Barnes & Co. of Manila, for the hemp carrying trade, was launched to-day from the yard of Cobb, Butler & Co. This will probably be the first American schooner of her class to register in the Philippines. She is about 500 tons burden.

Craft That Served "Boss" Tweed Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 29.—The celebrated sloop yacht Scheller has been purchased by Edward H. Peck. It was on the Scheller that "Boss" Tweed made his escape from New York to Cuba. Since that event the craft has been rebuilt five or six times. Little of the original lines remain. She has always been a fast boat and appears to have gained speed with each alteration. The Scheller is about 54 feet over all.

Priest's Estate to Colleges.

WORCESTER, R. I., Nov. 29.—Under the will of the late Rev. Patrick L. Quaille of Millbury, $1,000 is left to St. Vincent's Hospital of Worcester and the remainder of the estate equally divided between Holy Cross College and the College of St. Bonaventure of Allegany, N. Y. The estate is said to be very large.

Railroad Sold for $50,000.

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 29.—With an indebtedness of $500,000 hanging over it, the California and Nevada Railroad was sold at auction to-day to the Oakland and Eastside Railroad Company for $50,000. The sale was made in the foreclosure action of

Piano Perfection Personified.

The Knabe Warerooms

are located at

154 Fifth Avenue, Corner 20th St.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the CHRISTMAS display of

ART PIANOS, also the new designs in GRANDS and UPRIGHTS.

WILLIAM KNABE & COMPANY.

ALASKA SEALSKIN JACKETS AND Coats, elegantly finished; lowest possible prices for reliable up-to-date garments. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., between B'way and 6th Av.

ALASKA SABLE (SKUNK) MUFFS $12, $15, $18; extra large, $20 and $25; scarfs, $15, $20, and $25; full fashionable length boas, $35 to $70; capes, $75 to $250. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 42d St., near 6th Av.

TAX WATERED TRUST STOCK

Representative Hepburn's Plan to Control Combinations.

Selects Railroad and Ship Mergers as Types of Enterprises to be Discouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—It is very probable that numerous bills will be presented next week in both branches of Congress, aimed at the control of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. Representative Hepburn is among those who believe authority should be given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to fix a value on all stock of corporations which does not represent actual value, as is done in the case of cigars and liquors. The law should fix a tax, Mr. Hepburn thinks, so high that the issuance of watered stock would be practically prohibitory.

"With such a law," said Mr. Hepburn, "in order to guard against injustice and secure the right of appeal from the decision of the revenue officers, provision should be made for a board of appeal, and even the judgment of that board might be appealed to the courts. In my opinion this would be ample machinery and a practical method of reaching the evil effects of trusts. It is a remedy that has occurred to me during the last few weeks, and beyond thinking it out along the lines suggested, I have given it no careful research. Whether it would meet the ideas of Congress or whether I shall present it in the form of a bill for consideration I am unable to say."

Discussing the proposition to tax stock of corporations that has no real substantial value, and which is issued for the sole purpose of making money out of imaginary values, Mr. Hepburn said:

"That is exactly the form of trust that causes all the evil. When the opportunity is taken from the professional promoter of getting rich simply through the organization of a trust and the issuance of enormous quantities of stock based on nothing but the visionary dividend earning capacity of the proposed enterprise, you will at once put an effectual end to such organizations.

"In my opinion a prohibitive tax on the stock of every corporation which is not representative of substantial value would wipe such corporations out of existence, and when that was done combinations would be made only for the legitimate trade advantages which could be secured. Combinations of the latter class, in my opinion, are not harmful.

"As an example, take Mr. Morgan's steamship merger. What motive did Mr. Morgan have in engineering this gigantic scheme through if it were not for the great profit he could derive, not through the legitimate business of shipping, but through the issuance of stock based on the combination? If the matter were analyzed it would be found that Mr. Morgan is not posted or even interested in the conditions governing the actual business of navigation of the Atlantic Ocean. He, as a professional promoter, sees a chance to make a great combination in which a fabulous amount of stock can be issued and sold, and through which, incidentally, Mr. Morgan will reap an enormous profit.

"The motive for the railroad mergers will be found to be the same, and it is this gambling on the possibilities of enormous profits which becomes at once the money-making end of the trust and not the legitimate earnings which should be the real cause for the combination and the real source of the profit."

FOR A FLEXIBLE CURRENCY.

Senator Elkins Believes That Question More Vital Than the Tariff.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia does not give himself any concern about tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress. He is confident that neither the people nor the members of Congress have any desire for tariff tinkering at this time. He believes in the doctrine preached by Senator Hanna in the last two years, "Let well enough alone."

"There is one question infinitely more important to the people just now than the tariff," said the Senator, "and that is to furnish the country with a currency law which will enable the people to tide over periods of monetary stringency. There should not be in the money market a Spring or a Winter. When the time comes for moving the crops, or when any emergency arises requiring the use of money, the banks should have authority under wise restrictions to put out the necessary funds to relieve the pressure. This Congress can pass such a law if it will, if the subject would be considered free from partisanship. I intend to urge the passage of a bill to give the country a flexible currency, and I believe such a bill can be passed at the coming session."

Fears for Two Overdue Ships.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 29.—Grave fears are held for the safety of the steamer Dawson City and the schooner General Siglin. The steamer left Nome for Dutch Harbor Oct. 29, and had not reached that port on Nov. 20, nor had she been heard from, so far as known. The Dawson City expected to land a party of eight prospectors on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaskan peninsula. The General Siglin was last reported on Oct. 13 headed for Dutch Harbor.

St. Louis Souvenir Coins in Demand.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Subscriptions for one dollar souvenir coins are pouring into the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, the largest order so far received being for 1,000 coins. Only 50,000 of the 250,000 coins have been placed on sale at $3 each, and it now seems probable that the remainder of the issue will be sold at higher figures.

Missing Brooklyn Boy Heir to $20,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—The Albany police have been asked to look for Victor Laughlin, the fifteen-year-old son of Mrs. James Laughlin of 684 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, who disappeared from his home on Aug. 4, and is supposed to have located in this vicinity. His aunt died recently, leaving him $20,000.

Hudson Valley Molders May Strike.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 29.—It is reported here that the union iron molders throughout the Hudson River Valley have

ENGINEERS' UNION WINS.

Dispute with National Brewery Workers Decided by the American Federation of Labor.

After a fight lasting over a year, the National Union of Standard Engineers reported yesterday that it has gained a victory over the National Brewery Workers, through a decision of the American Federation of Labor.

The National Brewery Workers had been trying to get the engineers employed in the breweries to leave their union and join the brewery workers, and strikes of brewery workers had been ordered in different places throughout the Greater New York in order to get the engineers either discharged or force them to join the brewery workers. Several attempts had been made to settle the trouble, and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in this city saw committees on both sides. The matter was finally taken up by the American Federation of Labor, which decided in favor of the engineers remaining in the unions of their respective trades.

Delegate McMahon of the New York local of the engineers' organization said yesterday that this decision meant 1,100 new members in the engineers' organization.

A similar fight was directed by the brewery workers against the firemen employed in the breweries. The A. F. of L. decided that these firemen also ought to remain in the unions of their respective trades.

SAY SHE KILLED DAUGHTERS.

Maine Woman Is Accused of Having Poisoned Her Children to Obtain Insurance.

DEXTER, Me., Nov. 29.—A warrant charging murder was issued to-day by order of Coroner Barrows against Mrs. Hattie L. Whitten. The woman was arrested upon her return from the funeral of her nine-year-old daughter Jennie, whose death she is charged with having caused. The body of the girl, with that of her eleven-year-old sister, who died Sept. 19 last under suspicious circumstances, will be subjected to an autopsy.

It was alleged in the warrant that the death of Jennie was caused by arsenic and strychnine. The death certificate gave the causes as meningitis and heart failure. It is understood that there was insurance for $56 and $85 respectively on the lives of the children. Mrs. Whitten, whose husband died three or four years ago, came here from Dover, Me., with her two daughters, last July, and kept a boarding house for a short time. During the last three weeks she lived with her son, Lewis Whitten.

CARRIAGE STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Two Women Hurt, One Seriously, Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A carriage containing Miss Eugenia Peck of Phelps and her sister, Mrs. Van Housen of Truxton, was struck by a New York Central train at Oaks Crossing to-day.

The horse was cut in two. Miss Peck was thrown 300 feet, landing in a ditch. She is still alive, though seriously injured. Mrs. Van Housen escaped with a few bruises. Both women are daughters of Prof. Ezra I. Peck and were driving to Rochester.

Acquired by the Standard Oil.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—A special from Chattanooga says that Guffey & Galey, the Pittsburg oil firm, have disposed of all their Kentucky holdings to the Standard Oil Company. The purchase price was $850,000, and the deal includes the Mount Sterling Oil and Gas Company, the famous Ragland Farm and other holdings, steel tanks, and plants.

The Southern's Winter Service.

The Southern Railway on Dec. 8 will start a new sleeping car line between New York and Pinehurst, N. C. Leaving Washington on the Washington and Southern Limited Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, effective Dec. 13, leaving New York daily at 3:25 P. M., a new Pullman drawing-room buffet sleeping car line will be operated between New York, Camden, Summerville, and Charleston. The "Southern's Palm Limited" will be put on Jan. 12, and will run between New York and St. Augustine daily except Sunday, making the trip to Florida in a little over twenty-four hours.

Columbia's University Population.

A table of comparative registration statistics of Columbia University for the past five years shows that the present university population is 5,367 persons, a gain of 376 over last year and of 50 per cent. in four years. The only department of the university that shows a loss is the Medical School, which has sixty-six students less than last year, due entirely to the stiffening of the entrance requirements. The Schools of Applied Science show a gain of eighty-one. The freshman classes in the college and schools of applied science are the largest in the history of the institution, the former being 157 and the latter 222.

Free Lectures in French.

Free lectures to the public in French will be given under the auspices of the Board of Education, in co-operation with the Federation de l'Alliance Française aux Etats-Unis by M. Germain Martin, as follows: Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, corner Thompson Street, Manhattan, Thursday, Dec. 4, "Jeanne D'Arc et Son Temps"; Hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, Wednesday, Dec. 10, "La Renaissance en France"; Boys' High School, corner Putnam and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 12, "La Renaissance en France." The lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views and will begin promptly at 8 P. M.

Murderer Sentenced to be Shot.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 29.—In the Circuit Court at Farmington Judge Relapp to-day pronounced the death sentence on Nathan Haworth, convicted of the murder of Thomas Sandall, an aged watchman, in Layton three years ago. As between shooting and hanging Haworth chose the former, and the sentence of the court was that he be shot to death on Jan. 16, 1903.

Western Swimmer's New Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 28.—In the Y. M. C. A. Athletic meet at Jacksonville to-night, the world's record for the running long dive was broken by E. Skelly of Decatur. The distance of his dive was 14 feet 2 inches, 7 inches more than the world's record.

Illinois Requisition for Man Here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 29.—A requisition for John W. Robbins, who is under arrest in New York, was issued by [illegible] day. Robbins is wanted

THE BIG STORE ACITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

Women's Lounging Robes and Dressing Sacques.

DRESSING SACQUES; domet flannel, in very pretty check effects; kimono style; border trimming of satin ribbon; regular price 69c.; Monday 39

LOUNGING ROBES; German flannel and flannelette; kimono style; very pretty patterns; cut full and long; made to sell at $2.25; very special at 1.59

DRESSING SACQUES; German flannel; kimono style; in handsome Persian designs; border trimming; made to sell at 98c., 69

BLANKET LOUNGING ROBES; double-faced material; border trimming; large [illegible] and kimono sleeve; satin trimmed; $3.50 grade, 1.95

(Second Floor, East of Centre.)

Christmas Umbrellas

FOX BRAND UMBRELLAS AT 2.50

26 and 28 inch sizes, for men or women; covers are of all-silk serge or Union silk; special selection of fine handles—each one thoroughly good and up-to-date.

BEAUTIFUL UMBRELLAS AT 5.00

We pride ourselves on these goods. Only the most worthy frames, silks and handles are used in their make-up. We fully guarantee every one.

Some of the handles for women are of selected pearl, ivory, Olympic, gun-metal, agate, jade, tiger eye, crystal and aquilla.

For men: Buckhorn, ivory, Olympic, inlaid gun metal, Cape Horn and English natural woods.

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Children's Caps and Bonnets.

Mothers love to read good news like this: Black Velveteen POKE BONNETS; full flare front, pink, blue and white ruche facing; fancy ribbon trimming, liberal tie strings to match; sizes 1 to 5 years; special, 1.50

Babies' White SILK CAPS; hemstitched tucks; full ruches, silk tie strings; all sizes, 98

INFANTS' Long and Short White Nainsook DRESSES, round tucked yoke, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle; sizes up to 2 years; special, 35

CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette SKIRTS, in pink and blue with deep umbrella ruffle, some edged with lace; sizes 4 to 14 years, 19

CHILDREN'S Striped Flannelette GOWNS, square and high neck, Hubbard yoke, wash braid trimming; sizes 4 to 14 years; special, 75

(Second Floor, East, 19th St.)

Parlor Suites, Couches and Davenports at Reduced Prices.

PARLOR SUITES.

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, shaped arms and legs, fancy shaped backs, covered in light weight tapestry, in variety of colors; regular price $42.00, 31.50

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, shaped arms. French legs, fancy shaped backs covered in light weight tapestry in variety of colors; regular price $60.00, 45.00

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, handsome design; fancy shaped backs with hand carved heads, covered in damask in variety of colors; regular price $65.00 48.75

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, heavy shaped arms, scroll backs covered in green embossed velour; regular price $80.00, 45.00

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, fancy shaped arms and backs, covered in damask in every variety of colors; regular price $60.00, 45.00

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, heavy shaped arms, fancy carved backs, tufted and covered with fine quality damask in variety of colors; regular price $92.00, 69.00

FIVE PIECE SUITE, mahogany finished frames, heavy carved arms; claw feet, carved backs, covered in fine silk damask; regular price $150.00. 100.00

Following are a few of the extraordinary values in Davenport Sofas:

DAVENPORTS.

DAVENPORT, regular price $90.00. 67.50

DAVENPORT, regular, price $64.00. 48.00

DAVENPORT, regular price $52.00. 39.00

DAVENPORT, regular price $40.00. 30.00

COUCHES.

BOX OR WARDROBE COUCH, 6 ft. long, 2½ ft. wide, filled with hair, made with patent spring opening, covered in denim, assorted colors; regular price $13.50. 9.00

VELOUR COUCH, made in a solid oak frame, filled with hair, tufted with patent buttons, covered with velour, variety of colors; regular price $20.00. 13.50

LEATHER COUCH, made in solid oak frame, filled with hair, upholstered with the best steel springs, with spring edge; regular price $35.00. 25.00

(Fifth Floor.)

The APOLLO Plays

Eighty-two notes of any piano and gives to every home possessing a piano its own Paderewski.

It is a Christmas gift of which any one may well feel proud. It plays 82 notes of the piano, or 17 more notes than any other piano player and 17 notes better than any other piano player. SEE and examine all the piano players before you come here and if the Apollo is not found by you superior in every way to any other self player now on the market we will make you a present of a PIANOLA at $125. We mean business and we do not resort to "balderdash" in advertising to our public a list of "royal patrons."

Send for booklet No. 1. It tells you how you can get an Apollo free for Christmas.

THE APOLLO COMPANY,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Av., N. Y.
(Between 17th and 18th Sts.)
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St., B'klyn.

C. W. Toboldt Art Gallreies,
33 AND 35 LIBERTY STREET,
FORMERLY O'BRIEN ART GALLERIES.
THE MOST SUPERB

Oriental Rug Sale of the Season

DECEMBER 1 TO DECEMBER 13.
Donchian Bros.' Christmas Collection, Especially Selected for Holiday Gifts.
EXHIBITION MONDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, ALL DAY.
TO BE SOLD
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
AND ALL NEXT WEEK.
Afternoons 1:30 O'Clock.

Donchian Bros. have been collecting these Rugs for five years, having in that time personally visited every one of the famous Rug centres of the Orient, with the intention of having a Rug sale that would eclipse anything ever held in this city. Among the Rugs offered are magnificent specimens of Silk, Kirmanshah, Tabriz, Sarug, and Sennah Weaves and Carpets. Special mention is made of a

ROYAL PERSIAN SILK CARPET, valued at $25,000, size 9.10x14.7.

This SILK CARPET has been pronounced by experts to be one of the finest in design, weave and texture ever brought to this country in recent years.

The exact reproduction of this rug in color may be had on application after Dec. 16th.

ALL RUGS ON EXHIBITION MORNINGS DAILY.

Catalogue mailed upon application. Telephone, No. 3213—John.

C. W. TOBOLDT, AUCTIONEER . . . . . 33 AND 35 LIBERTY ST.

4 STRAIGHT WHISKIES
That Have Never Been Equaled.

Old Crow Rye,
V. O. Old Crow Rye

White Label, for Clubs and Families (21 years old). Double the age of Old Crow Rye.

SCOTCH WHISKIES, True Glenlivets,

Souvenir of Scotland, Old,

Bonnie Brier Bush, Very Old

Also the greatest variety of Sherries, Ports, Madeiras and Clarets in the United States.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Wine Merchants,
ESTABLISHED 1853.

CANAL ROUTES FOR 1,000-TON BARGES

Canal Association Preparing to Ask for Legislation.

Report That Gov. Odell Favors the Oswego Canal, or Lake, Route, Instead of the Erie Route.

The Canal Association of Greater New York will meet to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of considering the Canal bill which has been drawn up by Major Symonds, the Government engineer, who has charge of the works at Buffalo, and Abel E. Blackmar, the attorney for the association. The bill provides for the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal along the Erie route.

While the purpose of the meeting is to consider the Symonds-Blackmar bill it is probable, in view of a statement sent out from Albany yesterday with regard to canal improvement, that there will be some lively discussion. The Albany dispatch declared Gov. Odell to be in favor of the so-called lake route, or, as it is known, the Oswego Canal route. That route contemplates the use of Oneida Lake and of Lake Ontario from Oswego to Olcott, a distance of 112 miles. It is the route that State Engineer Bond favors.

It was said in the Albany dispatch that Engineer Bond had figured out that a 1,000-ton barge canal could be built over the lake route for $42,198,756. Allowing for an expenditure of something more than $17,000,000 for the improvement of the other two canals, that is the Erie and the Champlain, Mr. Bond estimated that the total cost of deepening the canals will be about $60,000,000, or $20,000,000 less than the estimated cost of converting the Erie Canal into a 1,000-ton barge waterway.

The advantage of the Bond plan, which, as said, is favored now by the Governor, was set forth in the Albany dispatch, the principal claim made in its favor being that it would be a time saver. The round trip between Troy and Buffalo over the lake route for a barge and consort is put down at 182 hours, or for a propeller, towing five barges, 244 hours. On the inland route, for the same kind of tows, there would be consumed 217 hours and 285 hours, respectively. That shows a gain of 35 hours for the barge and consort and a gain of 45 hours for the propeller and five barges. Moreover, there would be 105 miles of open-water navigation, which would not entail any cost of maintenance.

When Gov. Odell was asked in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening if the Albany dispatch declaring him as favoring the Bond plan of canal improvement was authorized he said:

"I have not made any statement on the subject of canal improvement, nor have I authorized any one to make one for me. Whatever I have to say on the subject will be said in my message to the Legislature."

The Albany dispatch was very disturbing to the canal men of Greater New York, and one of the representatives of the Canal Association, H. C. Mead, was in the hotel last evening to see the Governor and ascertain if the dispatch correctly represented his attitude. It was said that the statement that the Governor favors the Oswego route is certain to spread consternation among the canal men of Buffalo.

For the Governor to advocate the Oswego, or lake route, would mean nothing less than a complete change of front. When canal legislation was being considered among the Republican leaders at the session last Winter, Assemblyman Lewis of Oswego, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Canals, and Senator Stranahan of Oswego, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, were earnest and persistent in their appeals to the Governor to secure recognition of the Oswego route. But the opposition of the Governor and other leaders of the party at that time was such that when the Canal bill went in it contained no provision whatever for the Oswego Canal. The result was that Mr. Lewis opposed the bill, and it was defeated. It was whispered at the time that the outcome was just what the Republican leaders desired.

All of the arguments that have been presented in favor of the Oswego route at this time by Engineer Bond were proclaimed last Winter by Senator Stranahan and Assemblyman Lewis.

When he failed to secure recognition for the Oswego route, chiefly through the opposition of Buffalo, it was said, Mr. Lewis said that the reason for Buffalo's antagonism was the fear that if the Oswego Canal were deepened to accommodate 1,000-ton barges, the traffic from the West would come through the Welland Canal and pass right on to Oswego without touching at Buffalo. It was admitted by many of the canal improvement advocates that what Mr. Lewis asserted would occur was a probability.

It has been said that if Mr. Lewis's explanation of Buffalo's opposition to the improvement of the Oswego route was correct, it is a safe prediction that if the Governor in his message should favor the Oswego route the result would be to cause a disaffection over canal legislation which would prevent the enactment of any bill at the coming session, for any bill that Buffalo opposes would stand no show of passage.

At a meeting of the advocates of canal improvement in Buffalo recently the whole subject of canal improvement was gone over thoroughly, and it was decided that the Erie route was preferable to the Oswego route. In this conclusion the New York City men concurred, as well as the delegates from Buffalo. The objections urged against the Oswego route were that it would necessitate the building of a much heavier barge than would be necessary for the Erie route, thus reducing the carrying capacity; that there were no harbors of refuge on Lake Ontario, and that insurance rates would be greatly increased.

ENGINEER BOND'S PLAN.

Answers to Objections Against the Lake Route.

ALBANY, Nov. 29.—The route of the canal, under Engineer Bond's plan, will be about as follows:

From Waterford to Cohoes by the old canal, then through to Mohawk River, to Rexford Flats and Little Falls, re-crossing the New York Central Railroad four miles east of Genesee Street, Utica, running north of Utica and re-crossing the New York Central Railroad about two miles west of Oriskany, passing south of Rome to Fort Bull, and then down Wood Creek to Oneida Lake, going nineteen and one-half miles in deep water through Oneida Lake, then following the Oneida River with the exception of two large bends west of Brewerton to Three River Point, then down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, then by way of the lake in deep water to Olcott, a distance of 112 miles; then by a new canal eighteen miles to a junction with the old canal two miles west of Lockport, then via the old canal to Tonawanda and Buffalo. The estimated distance of this route is 338 miles, as compared with 342 miles by the inland route. There are short lines to Rochester and Syracuse.

If this plan is adopted it cuts from canal traffic such places as Clyde, Lyons, Newark, Palmyra, Brockport, Albion, Medina, and Middleport. But it is believed that with very little expenditure the majority of these places can be brought in touch with ports on Lake Ontario, from which their traffic can be taken care of. In the case of Rochester, even the $80,000,000 plan puts the canal many miles outside the city, and it is contemplated now, if the plan suggested is adopted, that Rochester shall have direct communication with the new route. During discussion of the matter it has been suggested that the old canal be kept intact for traffic from the smaller places and from Rochester, so that they may not be cut off entirely from the benefits which may accrue from a barge canal.

The number of locks on the lake route is less by seven than those on the inland route, and that also means a saving of time in navigation.

One of the objections raised to the lake route is the inconvenience of depriving present shippers of a canal line from Clyde to Rochester, but the State Engineer has suggested in answer to that that if the portion of the Erie Canal line between Rochester and Buffalo were retained, it would not prove an expensive item of [illegible]

ACCIDENT ON THE TEXAS.

Big Gun Mechanism Breaks While at Practice, but Serious Damage Is Averted.

HAMPTON, Va., Nov. 29.—The battleship Texas had a narrow escape from serious damage at the Virginia Capes yesterday afternoon. She left the Portsmouth Navy Yard on a trial trip, after having been overhauled yesterday morning, and went out to the Capes, where gun practice was had. Two of the large turret guns are said to have exploded, filling the gunroom with glycerine and water, but the courageous work of the gunners prevented further damage, as well as saving the lives of those on board her. The ship returned to Old Point this morning, and this afternoon a special inspection board made an examination of the injury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A report from Capt. Swinburne, commander of the Texas, touching the accident on board that vessel yesterday while at target practice, says that one of the hydraulic cylinders which returns the gun to battery was cracked because it had been left filled with water when the gun was discharged. The ordnance officers expect that this will not delay the ship long, they having a spare cylinder on hand.

SUIT CASE RUTHLESSLY TAKEN.

His Southern equanimity sadly disturbed by the loss of a dress suit case containing, among other things, a Tuxedo, which he intended to wear on Thanksgiving Day at a dinner in his honor at the home of his fiancée, on Park Slope, Brooklyn, Ell Montmorenci Bruce Reynolds of Louisville asked the police of the Oak Street Station to catch the thieves no matter what the cost.

Mr. Reynolds, whose father he says is the owner of a big stud farm in Kentucky and owns a private sanitarium in Louisville, came to New York last June, to see the sights, and is living at a fashionable boarding house near the Waldorf-Astoria. A European trip was on his itinerary, and he was supplied with $12,000 for all expenses.

It was the young Colonel's first stay in the big city, and he was enjoying it too much to go abroad. At the Horse Show he met a Brooklyn girl, whose parents he said are "immensely wealthy," and became engaged to her. On Thanksgiving Day he had a dinner invitation to her home, and, packing his dress suit case, he set out with the intention of putting up at a Brooklyn hotel, so as to be near his fiancée's home. At the Manhattan side of the bridge he dropped into a café, which was crowded, for a few cigars, and put his case on the floor monentarily, and when he went to pick it up found that it was gone.

Rushing into the Oak Street Police Station, the young man reported the case to Sergt. Butler.

"This, Sah, is an awful town," he said. "They've taken everything in the case, even my dress shirt, and I want you to arrest the rascals."

Detective Fletcher was assigned to investigate, and, with the young man, visited every pawnshop in the precinct and others down town, but without result.

The Negro Slaves' Half Holiday.

"Before the war, Saturday, or the last half of the day, was called 'negro day,'" said a man with a penchant for the curious, "and even now there are country folk who still hold to the old idea. In some of the more rural sections Saturday is still looked upon as 'negro day,' and it is not uncommon in some quarters of the South to hear white persons being reproached for being like the negro when they want to 'lay off' a half day on the last day of the week. Time was when it was extremely difficult to get the black man to work after 12 o'clock Saturday. In some sections of the country the negro still insists on the last half of Saturday, and when he leaves his plow at the turning row at the noon hour on this day, he doesn't expect to take up the work again until Monday morning. He may want to spend the afternoon fishing or hunting, or he may want to spend the time loafing and joking with the other negroes of the countryside at the store some distance down the road. But the idea is not as general now as it used to be. There are many negroes throughout the agricultural sections of the South who now would never think of claiming the half-holiday Saturday. They have outlived the old idea, and when you come to think of it the fact must be put down to the negro's credit, for it shows that he has learned to put value on time, and time in farming, as in every other kind of business, is worth a great deal in this age."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Don't Cross Your Legs.

Inasmuch as crossing the legs causes hollow thighs, it may be of interest to look into the matter from a medical point, and notice some evil effects of the practice. The back of the knee, as well as the front of the elbow and wrist, the groin and the armpit, contains important nerves and vessels which are not so well protected against direct pressure as similar structures in other parts of the body.

Now, it is the pressure upon these vessels and nerves, brought about by improperly crossing the legs, that often gives rise to serious trouble. Fortunately most of us throw the crossing leg so far over the leg crossed that the thigh of the first rests well up on the other, and popliteal space is left free. But very often the legs are crossed in such a way that the knee pan of one fits accurately into the popliteal space of the other, thus throwing the weight of the leg upon the vessels and nerves which it contains. The leg and foot become numb, or "go to sleep," as we say, and the foot is seen to jerk up and down with a definite rhythm. This means that the nerves are compressed and the artery is constricted. If the jerking of the foot be watched, one will see that it beats in time with the pulse, which means that, besides the hydrostatic pressure in the blood vessels, the heart is overcoming to a certain degree the weight of the leg, and the walls of the compressed artery are strained. The vein, too, is constricted, and our feet feel big and swollen, and the superficial veins on the back of the leg often stand out in black lines.

That these symptoms are unfavorable is beyond a doubt. A compressed nerve, if long subjected to such conditions, is bound to rebel. Sciatica, ascending paralysis, chronic numbness, and cramps have often been traced directly to the pressure caused by crossing the legs. Many men "go lame" in one leg, or "have a bad knee," and it is found that they habitually cross their legs in a definite way. Constrict an artery or a vein and the penalty is sure, and often swift.—London Express.

English Manners Explained.

English rudeness toward casual acquaintances, as compared with Continental tact, is due to the Englishman's sincerity. Quite frankly he shows his opinion that nominal friendship is the cause of much personal annoyance and inconvenience, and takes good care to encourage as little as possible any members eligible to encroach upon this position. So that when an Englishman in that stiff way of his deliberately turns his back on his friends it may generally be understood that he considers it a tedious and uncongenial task to have to meet and talk with them; and that, being a dunce at dissimulation, the only course left open to him is one of blank, honest rudeness.—London To-day.

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep.

"Babies never get seasick. I have carried thousands of them in my time," said an American Line steward, "and in rough weather I have seen their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters keel over like soldiers before a cannon ball; but not so with the babies. Whether it be rough or smooth at sea, a baby is always an excellent sailor—rosy, jolly, and with the appetite of a horse. Do you know the explanation of this singular fact? It is as simple as the fact is strange. Babies don't get seasick because they are accustomed to the rocking of the cradle. That movement is much like the rocking of a ship. A baby aboard ship, therefore, is merely a baby in an unusually big cradle, and there is nothing odd to him about the rocking, for it is what he has been accustomed to all his life."—Philadelphia Record.

Gardening Superstitions.

In Somerset we plant cabbages with the waning moon, certain that so they will grow and be lusty. If we put them in, or set any flower or fruit tree when her white ladyship was gibbous in the attenuating scale, our labor would be vain, for that which we planted would but wane with Diana. Just so, when horseradish needs, as this engaging plant generally does, to be eradicated, the right time to begin is in the moon's eve of the veil. Another West Country tradition forbids lilies of the valley [illegible]

WHEN TWAIN GOT HIS SAY

Paid His Respects to Fellow-Guests at Col. Harvey's Dinner.

Describes Thomas B. Reed's Goings On During a Yachting Trip; Also a Dream of Another World.

Humorous oratory flowed freely at the Metropolitan Club Friday night after the banquet given to Mark Twain, in honor of the humorist's sixty-seventh birthday, by Col. George Harvey. Mr. Twain himself was the target, and had difficulty in getting a hearing. Thomas B. Reed was there, and he took occasion, as he always does when he encounters the author of "Huckleberry Finn," to say a multitude of more or less true but always funny things about him. Chauncey M. Depew, Wayne MacVeagh, Dr. Van Dyke, W. D. Howells, Hamilton W. Mabie, St. Clair McKelway, and John Kendrick Bangs had their say before Mr. Twain got the floor.

W. D. Howells read what he called a double-barreled sonnet, prefacing it with the apology that Mark Twain did not lend himself well to the sonnet, as verse must be smooth, while his method was the inspired higglety-pigglety.

After Col. Harvey had restrained Mark Twain's attempt to reply and had told of various experiences on board Mr. Rogers's yacht, where Mr. Clemens had a hard time of it, Mr. Thomas B. Reed took the humorist in hand, saying, in part:

"One of Mark Twain's defects and shortcomings arises from inaccuracy—inaccuracy of statement. For instance, in this trip to which Mr. Harvey has alluded, there was a storm, and Mr. Rogers heard a noise in the next stateroom, and he stepped in, and there he found Mr. Twain, clothed in his favorite raiment—a nightshirt and an overcoat—vibrating backward and forward in the somewhat circumscribed limits of the stateroom, and upon being asked what he was doing he said he was hunting for a match. Asked what he intended to do with it when he did find it, he said he intended to sit on it.

"Now, in my judgment, history will reason with Mr. Twain on that subject. It will not accept his statement without further proof in the nature of affidavits, because you see at once, if he had found that match and laid it down lengthwise, and if he had sat upon it, it would not have given him either fixidity of purpose or of body, nor would it have elevated him in the world in the slightest degree. If the match had been put upon end, it was certainly a very improper thing to suppose that he could balance himself against the laws of gravity in that way, and if the match was aflame, sitting upon it, especially in that costume, would not have been a safe or wise or sensible expedient."

Mr. Depew told about a time at Hamburg when he and Mark Twain met the present King of England.

"Mark was walking with me," he said, "and his trousers were too short, because they had been worn too long; the sleeves of his coat had the same general expression; his linen was clean, but his hat had lost the nap. The Prince of Wales came along about that time and wanted to know who this apparition was, and when I told him it was Mark Twain he wanted an introduction. Well, I lost Twain shortly after, because at that time royalty had a charm for him which the ordinary American citizen did not possess, and he stuck to the Prince, much the same as a waiter ones said to me when I had given him a dollar and nobody else had given him much of anything: 'I will stick to you like a duck to water.' Well, the Prince gave a dinner to which I was invited, and at that dinner the Prince said to me: 'I would have invited Mark Twain if I thought he had any clothes.' I said: 'Mark has clothes and he did: 'Then bring him down immediately and we will have a night of it.' So Mark came down and we had a famous dinner, and he told the same story I had told the night before!"

Mr. Mabie told of the time when a certain religious newspaper in Boston was called The Fireside Companion, and then, with the change of modern habits and modern methods of heating it was called The Christian Register. It was this sort of modern progress Mark Twain represented.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke read a poem. John Kendrick Bangs also read a poem in which he proved that Twain was really Adam.

When at last Mr. Clemens himself got a chance he said in part:

"Tom Reed has got a good heart and he has got a good intellect, but he hasn't got any judgment. He has had a good deal to say about that yachting cruise last Spring down in the West Indies in Mr. H. H. Rogers's yacht. We went down there to hunt up Martinique and start up that volcano, and that was a remarkable voyage in various ways.

"We had a storm, so I got out of my berth at 2 o'clock in the morning, and went up to the poker chapel to see if I could find anything to hang on to, and presently I heard Tom Reed lumbering up that companionway and grunting and blaspheming, and butting the bulkhead, carrying on—land! I thought something was the matter with his appendicitis. Then he appeared, he appeared up there in his pajamas, and he was going it. Well, he said: 'I couldn't stay in my berth at all, it's wet!' 'Why,' I said, 'you old thing, you ought to be ashamed of yourself—scared to that extent.'

"A lot of accounts have been settled here to-night for me; I have held grudges against some of these people, but they have all been wiped out by the very handsome compliments they have paid me. Even Wayne MacVeagh, I have had a grudge against him many years. The first time I saw Wayne MacVeagh was at a private dinner party at Charles A. Dana's, and when I got there he was going on, and I tried to get a word in here and there—but you know what Wayne MacVeagh is when he is started, and I could not get in five words to his one, or one word to his five. I struggled along and struggled along, and—well, I wanted to tell, and I was trying to tell a dream I had had the night before.

"It was a remarkable dream, a dream it was worth people's while to listen to, and it was a dream such as the revivalists describe, some general reception in heaven, and I got along, I was on a train, and had stopped at the Celestial Way Station—I had a through ticket—and I noticed a man sitting alongside of me that was asleep and he had his ticket in his hat; that was the remains of the Archbishop of Canterbury, I recognized him by his photograph. I had nothing against him, he didn't object, he wasn't in a condition to object, and presently when the train stopped at the heavenly station—well, I got off and he went on by request.

"There they all were, the angels you know, millions of them, every one with a torch. They had a torchlight procession, they were expecting the Archbishop, and when I got off they started to raise a shout, but it didn't materialize. I don't know whether they were disappointed; I suppose they had a lot of superstitious ideas about the Archbishop and what he looked like, and I didn't fill the bill, and I was trying to explain to St. Peter, and I was doing it in the German tongue because I didn't want to be too explicit.

"Well, I found it was no use, I couldn't get along, for Wayne MacVeagh was occupying the whole place, and I said to Mr. Dana, 'What is the matter with that man? Who is that man with the long tongue? What's the trouble with him, getting up a conflagration like this, without giving a man a chance; another incendiary, that long, lank, cadaver, old oil derrick out of a job, who is that? Well, now,' Mr. Dana says, 'you don't want to meddle with him, you had better keep quiet; just keep quiet, because that's a bad man. Talk! He was born to talk. Don't let him get out with you; he'll skin you.' I said: 'I have been skinned, skinned, and skinned right along; there is nothing left.' He says: 'Oh, yes; that man is the very man, he is the very seed and inspiration of that proverb which says, "It's no use how close you skin an onion, a clever man can always peel it again."' Well, I reflected, and I quieted down. That would never occur to Tom Reed. He's got no discretion.

"When I was living in that village in Hannibal, Mo., on the banks of the Mississippi, and John Hay up in the town of Warsaw, also on the banks of the Mississippi River—it was a simple, simple life, cheap but comfortable, and we were good boys and we did not break the Sabbath often—not more than once a week. So we grew, John Hay and I, and now John Hay is Secretary of State and I am a gentleman.

"Another of my oldest friends is here—the Rev. Joe Twichell—and whenever Twichell goes to start a church I see them flocking, rushing to buy the land all around there. Many and many a time I have attended the annual sale in his church, and bought all the pews on a margin and it would have been better for me spiritually and financially if I had staid under his wing. I try to serve him, I have tried to do good in this world, and it is marvelous in how many ways I have done good.

"Well, I like the poetry, I like all the speeches and the poetry, too, I liked Dr. Van Dyke's poem. I wish I could return those in proper measure to you, gentlemen, who have spoken and violated your feelings to pay me compliments. There is your double guest, my wife and me, and we together out of our single heart return [illegible]

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TRIBUTE TO FOUNDER OF A FRATERNITY

Phi Delta Theta Honors the Memory of Robert Morrison.

Mortgage on the Home of His Widow Wiped Out—Endowment Fund to be Provided.

Shortly before the closing yesterday of the National convention of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, which has been in session in the Hotel Majestic during the past week, by a spontaneous burst of feeling on the part of the delegates from the chapters, a mortgage on the home of the widow of the founder of the fraternity was wiped out and an annuity for the remainder of her life was provided for.

Robert Morrison, to whom the tribute was paid, founded the society at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, fifty-four years ago. He was then a student, but later he entered the ministry. Since he took the initial step sixty-eight chapters have been formed in the leading colleges of the country. At the age of eighty, Mr. Morrison died last year. He left a little farm in Fulton, Mo., the only inheritance, to his wife and five children, the youngest of whom, a boy of twelve, is his only son.

A short time ago it came to the notice of some members of the fraternity that Mr. Morrison had been doing missionary work during the last few years of his life, for which he received almost nothing. That led to an investigation of the family's condition, with the result that, in the convention, a call was made for $2,000 to wipe out the mortgage on the property.

The New York Alumni Club promised $250, and in less than half an hour a total of $2,200 had been subscribed. A call was made for an endowment fund for the widow. The response to the call was just as hearty as the first, and the delegates determined to raise $300 annually for the widow, and to raise also a fund to carry the son through college when prepared to go.

The news of the raising of the money was communicated to Mary Morrison, one of the daughters of the founder, who was a guest of the fraternity at the convention. For a time the girl seemed to be so overcome by the news that she could scarcely express her feelings. One of Mr. Morrison's old friends informed the folks in Missouri of the action of the convention.

The money subscribed toward paying off the mortgage is to be in the bank by Dec. 24, and the bank book for the amount is to be presented to Mrs. Morrison as a Christmas present.

There is now only one of the original five members of the fraternity left. He is J. W. Lindry of Fredericktown, Ohio. With his two daughters he attended the convention and related many incidents in the life of Robert Morrison.

The following memorial poem was read during the session:

FATHER MORRISON—IN MEMORIAM.

Sons of Phi Delta Theta, rise and weep;
In silence bare your heads; reverently pour
Your homage at his feet, who long of yore
Planted the mellow harvest that ye reap;
For now he lies prone in the last long sleep,
Who first did labor in the field which ye
Also do labor in. His loyalty
And upright perseverance do you keep
Ever before you. Evermore maintain
Inviolate the sacred charge which he,
Your greatest benefactor, has reposed
Upon you. Let him not have lived in vain,
But emulating his nobility
Be stronger, nobler, for the life just closed.
J. WILLARD ROBERTS, Amherst, '04.

The next convention of the fraternity is to be in Atlanta, Ga.

Monterey Soil for Admiral's Grave.

The body of Rear Admiral John Drake Sloat, United States Navy, was placed in a grave in Greenwood Cemetery thirty-five years ago to-day. The anniversary is to be observed by the California Society of New York that, at the request of the Sloat Monument Association of California, will visit the spot and sprinkle it with earth sent from the Pacific Coast. The Monument Association has requested the Secretary of the Navy to assign Capt. James Dexter Adams, who was the last naval officer to raise the American flag at Monterey, to the head of a naval detachment to co-operate with the committee. Some of the soil comes from beneath the flagstaff at Monterey on which Admiral Sloat hoisted a flag on July 7, 1846.

Elevator Man Crushed to Death.

Within sight of his home at 12 Greenwich Street, Joseph Roth, twenty-eight years old, employed by Louis Smith, importer, was crushed by an elevator and killed yesterday afternoon in the Bowling Green Building. Roth was caught between a freight elevator and the side wall while he was engaged in carrying freight to the fourth floor on the Greenwich Street side of the building.

Newspaper Artists' Association.

At a meeting of the Newspaper Artists' Association held last night Parker Newton resigned the Presidency. On Nov. 24 the association was incorporated as a permanent organization. Officers for the year were last night elected as follows: C. E. Schultze, President; E. Jackson, Vice [illegible]

INFESTED APPLE TREES.

Upward of 50,000 apple trees shipped into the State from New York in one lot are to be destroyed at once to the uttermost branch by order of the State Commissioner of Horticulture. State Commissioner A. Holderbeke returned from Seattle, having been called there to inspect a shipment of three carloads of trees from a nursery at Rochester, N. Y. He found them all badly infested and diseased from root galls and tent caterpillar. Not a single tree of the lot examined but was so infested. Nothing but destruction remained for them. On the opening of the cars a great many boxes were found addressed to other points, thousands of trees for Tacoma and other fruit-growing or distributing centres, and the County Inspectors are after them red-hot, chasing the boxes until they shall arrive in their territory.

So universally and badly infected a lot of trees are not on record as having ever been shipped here before in the history of the State. Had the trees not been examined and been allowed to scatter over the State and planted, in the words of the Fruit Commissioner, it would have cost the State millions of dollars to have restored the tone of the orchards to where they are to-day.

A specimen of the apple trees was brought to the city by Mr. Holderbeke. The tree is five years old and three feet in height. The cause of the stunted growth—less than a year's growth in any part of this State—is seen to be the pests mentioned as infesting the entire lot of trees. That they could have passed the inspection of the New York entomologist passes understanding. The custom in the East is for the State Entomologist to inspect nurseries once a year and issue a certificate. These certificates are nailed on the boxes when the trees are shipped to other States, and are taken as a good and sufficient guarantee of their freedom from pest. Few, if any, other States than Washington refuse to pass trees on these certificates. Here the law provides for the inspection by County Inspectors on arrival, and it was owing to this provision of the law the infested trees were discovered. Mr. W. H. Brown, Inspector of King County, was notified of the arrival through the State office. He proceeded to investigate, and the result is a saving to the State of untold damage.

"Of what earthly use are these outside State certificates!" said the Commissioner in discussing the evil. "Here are a bunch of them coming from a number of States. You will see that the entomologist states that on such a day in August he inspected such and such a nursery and found it O. K.' Why, the San Jose scale does not begin to appear till September, and if it did, could a single man inspect minutely one of those vast orchards in that period of time? It will cost us $500 to catch all these shipments over the State and burn them up, but it is worth it to prove the efficacy and virtue of the State law. This is the only State that has the law at present, but others are about to adopt it in self-protection."—Tacoma (Washington) Ledger.

THE GIANT SEQUOIAS.

A determined effort will be made by members of a number of local public-spirited organizations to get a bill through Congress at the coming session for an appropriation to purchase the Calaveras Big Trees and have the tract containing these wonders of nature turned into a National park. The preparatory step in this matter was taken recently at a meeting called by the members of the California Club.

At this meeting it was decided that no time should be lost, and that a number of local organizations should be invited to appoint a delegate each, to form a central committee to see that no stone is left unturned in endeavoring to get the appropriation through.

The big grove of sequoias is on what is known as the Sperry tract, and comprises 2,300 acres of land. Should Congress pass the bill, that calls for an appropriation of $200,000, Robert B. Whiteside, the present owner of the property, would be tendered the money, and should he refuse to accept such a sum condemnation proceedings would at once be instituted.—San Francisco Call.

Flag on Gen. W. H. Harrison's Grave.

From points within a twelve-mile radius of North Bend, Ohio, a large American flag can be seen as it waves at the peak of a fifty-seven-foot staff over the tomb of Gen. William Henry Harrison. The pole was purchased with subscriptions secured by T. J. Truitt, while the bunting is a donation from Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Caine, in the name of the "John S. Conner" school. It was at first intended to raise the flag with appropriate ceremonies on Sunday, Nov. 16, but members of the Harrison family objected, because of the nature of the day. Hence at daybreak on Nov. 12 the bunting was drawn into its position, 200 feet above the water of the river, without exercises.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Modern French "Pied Piper."

Paris, Nov. 17.—At a country fair yesterday at Rosenthalles-Choux, a little village near Dunkirk, a rat charmer named Ray surprised the natives by shutting himself up in a barrel with a hundred rats.

Several minutes afterward when the spectators expected to see him half-devoured by the rodents, the man opened the lid of the barrel and showed himself unharmed, with the rats clustering about his breast. He said that the modulations of his voice acted as a charm upon the animals and [illegible]

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SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, a variety of designs in rose or Roman finish; reg. $3.50..... 1.75
SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS, dragon, flower and scroll designs; regular $1.75..... 95c
LADIES' ENAMELLED WATCHES, with Chatelaine Pins, red, green, dark and turquoise blue, each in a velvet box; reg. $7.50..... 5.75
ENGRAVED CHATELAINE WATCHES AND PINS of solid silver; reg. $4.00..... 2.95
GERMAN SILVER BAGS, armor mesh, reg. $7.50..... 3.95
GERMAN SILVER MONEY PURSES, armor mesh, reg. $1.35..... 85c
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ONWARD AND UPWARD.

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IN

Real Estate, House, Flat and Apartment Announcements.

THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

Printed

Sunday, Oct. 12, 1902	- - - -	258 ads.
Sunday, Oct. 19, 1902	- - - -	316 ads.
Sunday, Oct. 26, 1902	- - - -	500 ads.
Sunday, Nov. 2, 1902	- - - -	510 ads.
Sunday, Nov. 9, 1902	- - - -	527 ads.
Sunday, Nov. 16, 1902	- - - -	664 ads.
Sunday, Nov. 23, 1902	- - - -	765 ads.
Total	- - - - - -	3,540 ads.

A total of 3,540 ads. for 7 Sundays.

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HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS $40, $60, $75, $100, $150; extra large, $200, $250; neck pieces, victorines, muffs, capes at corresponding prices.

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A CARD.

I have manufactured too many furs this mild winter during the past few months, I have to [illegible]

Concerning the Water Supply of New York.

BY BENJAMIN S. CHURCH,

Formerly Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial in your columns of Oct. 11 on the city's water supply so impressed me that I am prompted to supplement it by recounting a few personal experiences illustrating the soundness of your views. For over a quarter of a century I was engineer in charge of the direct handling of the supply of water and its general distribution. During that period the city passed through a memorable series of years of water stringency and danger to life and property which should be a warning to be heeded at the present time, and in order to give better realization of the intimate relationship of the past to the present and future requirements of this community, what there is to say had best be put in the form of a narrative of events as they occurred.

First, let me accentuate the evil effects of procrastination, which in our democratic community seems always to paralyze official action in preparing for an increase of water supply in time to prevent emergencies. This is due mainly to apathy and misconception on the part of the public, reflected in the press, which has heretofore developed into active opposition to every measure of the kind involving expenditure of the public money.

When first connected with the water supply as engineer in charge in 1850, the city was using less than half the computed carrying power of the old Croton aqueduct. I will not here recount the story of the building of that aqueduct, of the various experiences of the city by which its inadequacy was proved, and of my efforts to check the waste of water, amounting to two-thirds of the supply, during that period. Let me come at once down to the year 1882, when E. S. Chesborough, Chief Engineer Isaac Newton, and myself were called upon by Commissioner of Public Works H. O. Thompson to prepare plans for increased water supply. My project for utilizing the flood waters of the Croton River by means of an ample storage made available by a high dam near its mouth, to be supplemented by other smaller storage dams higher up the watershed, was then brought forward. After this general plan had been approved by the Commissioner, it was examined by eminent engineers, among whom were E. S. Chesborough, James B. Francis, whose experimental work in hydraulics had won him worldwide reputation; John B. Jarvis, who constructed the old Croton aqueduct; Gen. George S. Greene, former chief engineer, who constructed the large reservoirs in Central Park; Julius W. Adams, chief engineer of the Brooklyn works, and Robert K. Martin, who built the Baltimore water works. These men indorsed the plans for the tunneled aqueduct and large storage reservoir to be formed by the dam at Quaker Bridge, which was the pivot on which the entire design rested. The Mayor's commission likewise approved, and the matter was brought before the Legislature. The bill passed both houses, but owing to the unintelligent opposition of certain citizens, Gov. Cornell was influenced to give it his veto. The next year it passed both branches of the Legislature again. Then followed an incident illustrating the misguided zeal of self-appointed guardians of the City Treasury.

It was confidently believed that Gov. Cleveland would make the bill a law by his signature. But on the last day allowed by law for approving bills passed that session he notified the Commissioner that, owing to opposition and the appeals of citizens, he did not feel justified in signing the act for increasing the water supply of New York. The Commissioner sent for ex-Mayor Cooper, Mr. Andrew H. Green, and Judge Spencer, who were in conclave when I happened in on department business and heard of the Governor's attitude. Mr. Green turned to the Commissioner and said: "Here is Mr. Church, who has personally wrestled with the difficulties of the city's water supply. Let us send him to make a final appeal to the Governor to-night." The Mayor and others furnished me with a number of letters, in order to pass the guards stationed at the Capitol at Albany on that day, and I started on the 7:30 train. The letters passed me through the outer guards, and I reached the door of the Executive Chamber with but two remaining. The attendant took me to Col. Lamont, the Governor's private secretary, who came to the door with it in his hand. He said with emphasis: "No one can see the Governor to-night." I handed him my last letter with the request that he give it to the Governor, to whom it was addressed. "I will take it to him," was the reply, "but he will not see you or any one on the last night for signing bills." Nevertheless, the Governor followed him out, and said to me: "You are just the one I wanted to see," and he led me into his private room. I said: "Gov. Cleveland, I know how important time is to you to-night. I was sent to you, without an hour's warning, but to economise time I have jotted down on the train some of the important points, which I will read with your permission." When I had finished he took my memorandum and began to consider each statement. I was put under a hot fire of cross-examination, wherein he evinced an astonishing grasp of what must have been an unfamiliar subject to him. The interview lasted but a few minutes, and when ended the Governor said: "Go back to those who sent you and tell them that I will not be responsible for keeping a million people out of water, and will therefore sign the enabling act for an additional supply." The next morning the papers contained Gov. Cleveland's reasons for its approval, in which he embodied the memorandum I had given him, thereby justly fixing the responsibility where it belonged—on the professional advocates of the bill. It is to Mr. Cleveland's courage and independent action that the city is indebted for avoiding further postponement of a measure that had already been dangerously delayed.

There was one clause in the enabling act which, although intended as a safeguard, proved exceedingly detrimental to the city's interest. It required that all plans should be submitted to public hearings before being adopted by the commission. It amounted practically to holding town meetings on technical engineering matters, with the anomalous spectacle in an intelligent community of supposing that an aggregation of inorance could produce wisdom, and the result was what might have been expected. Representative citizens and taxpayers took no interest in the hearings, outside of a few who had personal interests to urge which were at variance with the city's imperative demands. The mass of attendants were those who came to air their vagaries and be quoted in the press. The Commissioners were business men, and however intelligent and desirous of acting wisely, the discussions at the public hearings confused and unsettled them. They failed to discriminate, as Gov. Cleveland had done, between the value of an opinion of professional men of high standing on a complicated scientific problem, and the ignorant assertions of plausible talkers. The consequence of such opportunity being afforded for prejudice and unreason to make themselves felt proved distinctly a misfortune and a monetary loss to the city. The incompetent opposition made possible by the "public hearings" clause delayed the adoption of the plans for the construction of the Quaker Bridge dam, and the true order of building was thereby reversed. The new aqueduct was built first. The small reservoirs in the upper watershed, which had been designed to supplement the storage secured by the great lake according to future requirements, were also built. Had the main dam been under way, interest on the money expended on the small reservoirs could have been saved for many years, as they would not have been needed. Owing also to the demoralization directly attributable to the public hearings, the purchase of lands for the Jerome Park reservoir was postponed until their increased value largely added to its cost and delayed its construction. Another misfortune for the city occasioned by the delays resulting from that one mischievous clause was the change in the site of the great dam from near the mouth of the Croton River to a point a mile and a half above. For a year previous to the final passage of the enabling act investigations had been made with the diamond drill in the Croton Valley of all available sites. Some $30,000 was spent in gaining a knowledge of the best rock foundation on which such weighty superstructures as a solid masonry dam 277 feet high should rest. The borings and the records were laid before the conclave of engineers whose names, already given, stood foremost in the country for expert knowledge and experience. They decided on the location at Quaker Bridge as being altogether preferable to any other. The site of the present Cornell dam was discarded as the least desirable of any available spot examined, because of the treacherous limestone found in the borings. Besides, the location of the Quaker Bridge dam being near the mouth of the river, gave a mile and a half additional storage. It possessed the natural advantages of being the narrowest part of the valley, with precipitous rock banks rising above the height of the proposed dam. This gneiss rock extended across to the opposite shore and down vertically 100 feet under the river bed. It was the natural and ideal site for so high a dam, designed to be of solid masonry welded to a solid rock foundation. The plans were nevertheless altered, and the Cornell dam, higher and longer by several hundred feet, and built partly on earth instead of on rock, was decided upon. Wise precautions in strengthening this dam have called for an additional appropriation of some $500,000 from the city, a matter upon which the press has recently commented. The mile and a half of additional storage is forever lost to the city, an aqueduct commission still sits, and the great dam is still uncompleted after a lapse of sixteen years.

This brief summary shows how important it is that the law should be so framed that the plans of a great public work, on which the highest expert intelligence has set its seal, should not be tampered with or altered after the work has been begun. No large undertaking which involves special scientific preparation should be entered into without being pronounced upon by a consensus of the highest professional authority, and such authority should be final. No opening should be left to political interferences and professional jealousies, to which the municipalities of this country offer so free a field.

Another matter in relation to the new aqueduct construction became such a handicap that it finally led to serious consequences. I refer to the demands of the civil service law, which, however advisable in its aims, miscarried most unfortunately in regard to aqueduct masonry inspection. Special rules should have been made to fit the needs of the new aqueduct, because of its exceptional character, magnitude, and necessity for speedy execution. Anticipating this, the Commissioners sought relief from its restrictions by carrying a test case to the highest court, which ruled that the commission must conform to civil service regulations. It was not that such regulations could not be adjusted to such work, but they were unprepared for it. The work was begun and pushed ahead night and day over a length of thirty miles, divided into eight divisions, all under ground, amid the smoke of explosives, dripping water, the rock debris being sent to the surface, while the masonry lining followed upon the excavation. Average men under such trying conditions require extra watching to prevent reckless, irresponsible work. There was immediate and crying need for competent Inspectors to be stationed at short intervals, to insure carrying out the terms of the contract, but it was absolutely impossible to obtain from the civil service the right men for such work, nor did we succeed in providing enough men to cover it. Frequently one Inspector was obliged to do the work of three in overlooking several gangs of workmen separated by a distance of from 400 to 600 feet. In the darkness or imperfect light, amid always trying conditions, it was a natural consequence that men slighted their work. The local Civil Service Board was overloaded with other departments of the city to be provided for, and the city appropriations did not permit of a special force to effectually provide for the needs of the new aqueduct, which differed widely from the other routine department requirements. Daily examinations, together with the labor of rating, could scarcely have kept pace with the immediate demands of the tunnel work. But the other departments had to be taken in turn, and thus the supply of competent Inspectors was crippled from the start. The law worked disastrously in this respect, making eligible for such positions only those who passed the examinations. Incompetent men passed with high ratings, because the lists of written questions were carried off by the applicants, and although they were frequently changed, very shortly the fund of questions bearing on masonry were exhausted, and the subject matter of examination could be easily prepared for and recited like a lesson with a moderate amount of coaching. In this way a small grocer's clerk, or a person accustomed to the use of the pen, could learn their lesson, and feel secure of high rating. The best Inspectors came from an illiterate class of skilled mechanics, who stood small chance against such school-craft competitors. For this reason the most competent Inspectors either failed or received a low rating. To add to the embarrassment of the work in this department, it frequently became necessary to discharge for incompetency many who had a high rating from the Civil Service Board. Before their places could be filled the aqueduct work was constantly depleted of even the continuously scant supply. This insufficiency of inspecting force was a constant source of anxiety to both engineers and Commissioners. The hands of the staff of division engineers immediately in charge were literally tied in this manifest inability to have the contractors' men watched.

Before the work on the Cornell dam can be completed the new aqueduct will be using the fullest quantity it is capable of carrying. That it has water to convey now is because the cycle of wet years has kept it supplied through sheer good luck of ample rainfall. Should a dry period arrive, such as prevailed in 1881-2, the city would again be in straits. The new aqueduct is now carrying 280,000,000 gallons per day, to which is to be added 15,000,000 from the Bronx, making the total city consumption 295,000,000 gallons per day, or over 200 gallons per capita, 50 per cent. of which is preventable waste. The city is now consuming over three times more water than it was twenty years ago. The amount of storage in Central Park was inadequate then to allow of shutting off the conduit for necessary repairs, and the storage within city limits is no greater now, with three times the consumption. This is due to the delay caused by the public hearings in beginning work on the Jerome Park city reservoir, which is not yet completed. The old aqueduct can be put in service should the new one have to be shut off, and it, together with the Bronx, would furnish daily 95,000,000 gallons. But even with this flowing into the city reservoirs, the city storage would give a ratio one-third less than the city had thirty years ago. It is therefore evident that there really is not time for inspection and repairs in the new aqueduct at this juncture without producing water stringency. Although it is in tunnel, and practically free from the dangers of rupture that pertained to the embankment construction of the old aqueduct, yet it has other dangers peculiar to masonry lined tunnel construction, and when it is realized that the lack of storage within the city has not permitted a single interior inspection of the new aqueduct since the day it was put in service, there is reason for apprehension as to its present condition. The masonry work is undoubtedly equal to, if not better than, that existing in any similar work. But it must be understood that there are points along the new aqueduct which are in unsound, water-filled, micaceous rock, similar to that encountered in the subway tunnel which slipped and destroyed foundations of dwellings in Park Avenue. These places have needed inspection and care to prevent excessive water pressure from gathering and adding its load on masonry already bearing heavy rock pressure.

As regards additional requirements, it is necessary to find how long the present water supply will suffice, in view of the growing demands of the city, in order safely to judge of the time left for providing the future supply. The increasing value of city lots, the use of elevators, and the new forms of iron structure will add story upon story to buildings, causing the city to grow vertically as well as horizontally, and thereby augmenting the demands for water. Besides the down-town office buildings, high apartment houses up town are rapidly superseding former residences. The development of the city over more distant areas will have but little effect in checking its vertical growth, and this should be considered in relation to the further increase of the water supply. The new aqueduct is now giving its maximum delivery, which, together with the small Bronx supply, amounts to 295,000,000 per diem. The only margin the city possesses is the 80,000,000 gallons daily from the old aqueduct when it is again put into service. In other words, the emergency is right on the city, and the old-time story is repeating itself. The only efficacious method of meeting this problem is the utilization of waste, and along with legislation for a new supply, money should be appropriated for the work and appliances of converting preventable waste into legitimate use. This utilization of water now constantly wasted can be so developed that it will keep pace with increase of population, doubling the existing supply in effect, and giving time to develop in detail and construction appurtenances for a new supply; it will also give that supply greater longevity when secured.

There is no question in social economics, involving hygienic and other life interests, that is so persistently misunderstood, ignored, and unreasonably resisted by the public at large as this matter of preventing the waste of water in great cities, or one that implicates in like degree life, health, and property. The absurdity of the popular assertion that water should be as free as air is manifest. The more or less complicated systems of modern hydraulics that introduce running water into every habitation exist because of the expenditure of millions of dollars, while air exists for the taking. The running supply of water is kept up by the continual outlay of capital. The people are taxed for this, but the unreasoning conviction remains. They resent even the suggestion of curtailment of lavish abuse instead of use of a luxury, the cost of which they must ultimately pay.

It costs even to obtain water from a brook or well by the side of a cottage. It costs to store by the pailful as well as to impound for the city's use. Like other articles of necessity, it has a positive market value, varying with supply and demand, and this the mercantile mind might be supposed readily to grasp. Water, weighing 62½ pounds to the cubic foot, transported thirty miles, and supplied with pressure energy enough to force it to every story, has cost the city about $100,000,000 for dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pipes, with all their appurtenances. The city's water costs more than gas per cubic foot, but gas is not recklessly wasted, because it has to be paid for by the cubic foot. As water is furnished by the city, and paid for by water tax, the people are indifferent as to the quantity they draw. Had it to be paid for by actual measurement, like gas, they would curtail speedily all but what was legitimately used. This would amount to doubling the water supply.

One frequently hears a plea for the free use of water because it flushes the sewers and plumbing, and that therefore it is better to increase supply than to put any restriction on consumption. This sounds plausible, but such waste has a contrary effect on house plumbing by keeping discharge pipes constantly moist, which prevents oxidation by air ventilation. As to street sewers, this general waste, distributed and dissipated through all the city sewers, has no effect in flushing them, whereas a minute fraction of it, when forced through in volume occasionally, would accomplish practical results on one sewer at a time that could not be obtained from the dribblings constantly running into the sewers all over the city.

Again, it is claimed that unrestricted use of water induces greater cleanliness, promoting hygienic results. This also is an error. To maintain a sufficient supply, not only must the water, weighing 62½ pounds per cubic foot, be delivered to each house, but also it must be at a pressure that will lift it to upper floors. Therefore adequate volume together with adequate pressure is required for both consumers and fire protection. By a familiar law of hydraulics velocity is increased by excess of waste through a city pipe. You lose in pressure to a higher degree than the quantities drawn represent. Theoretically, what is gained in velocity is lost in pressure, but, including pipe friction, pipe pressure is lost to an increased degree. Therefore, when waste represents one-half or two-thirds of the supply, it produces a loss of over approximately one-half or two-thirds of the pressure. This loss of pressure deprives upper floors of water, which interferes with cleanliness, and by depriving plumbing on upper floors of water produces unsanitary results. This detrimental condition reacts harmfully on the daily consumer, and it is the people upon whom the monetary loss falls, besides the inconvenience.

An object lesson was furnished by the conditions that continued for over fifteen years prior to obtaining the new aqueduct supply, during which. If waste could have been stopped, upper floors would not have been deprived of water, nor would there have been thousands of victims from bad air. Losses by fire were greatly in excess of ordinary rates, directly attributable to the loss of the pressure that might have been maintained had the waste been prevented. Many will remember the anxiety felt in the dry goods district because of this loss of pressure, which so handicapped the Fire Department.

During my connection for so many years with the water supply, I made repeated efforts to further the checking of preventable waste, and always were they frustrated by the unreasoning, ill-judged opposition of the people, re-echoed through the press. I began finally to believe that their prejudices were possibly a "Tweed ring" inheritance. It seemed honestly to be believed that all attempts in this direction were for the purpose of robbing the city, and these prejudices seem still to exist. It is vitally important for the people to realize the truth of relationships in this matter which so nearly concerns their daily lives. After spending half a lifetime devoted to active work in the city's service connected with the water supply, which period involved fighting prejudice and ignorance single handed, and often against odds, it was with great satisfaction that I read your article on waste, and determined to make another effort, even at a late day, to bring about a better knowledge of what really bore on the good of the community. It only needs a little time and common sense to examine statistics, reports, and records. The questions I have touched upon in necessarily a desultory fashion are within reach and can be verified. They are facts, not opinions, and as such I trust that they may help to strengthen your position, and induce you to continue to throw the influence of your powerful journal on the side of utilizing waste and securing more water for future needs without delay. It is with a sense of discouragement, overborne only by the hope that you may be able to arouse interest that I have undertaken to say even this much. People are habitually indifferent to such statements, but must face the truth sooner or later. Warnings heretofore on the subject seem to have produced scarcely a passing impression, but perhaps these hints of serious conditions may cause officials to give attention to the matter.

BENJAMIN S. CHURCH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1902.

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CITY PROPERTY

A Good Investment Should the Tunnel Be Abandoned.

Views of Henry Morgenthau and William H. Chesebrough—Realty Possibilities in the Seventh Avenue District.

The buying of real estate necessary for its terminal in this city at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-third Street will represent an investment of about $8,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The greater part of this buying, which has been in progress now for over a year, has already been completed, and the repeated failures of the Board of Aldermen to reach an agreement as to the terms of the tunnel franchise resulted in Vice President Green's ultimatum that the railroad, rather than accede to some of the conditions which the obstructing Aldermen seek to impose, will abandon its whole project; these circumstances have led to at least one very pertinent question: What could the Pennsylvania Railroad do with these four blocks of property in such an event? In other words, is the railroad up a tree with all this real estate, and is its successful descent dependent upon the pleasure of the Board of Aldermen regarding the tunnel franchise?

Questions similar to these were put yesterday to a number of men qualified to give opinions upon such matters, and their answers without exception were to the same general effect, namely, that the railroad, even without its franchise, would be in anything but a weak position, and that so far as concerns both the railroad and a very large section of the city, the real estate purchases by the company could be handled to great advantage. Without any attempt to compare the results of such an enforced real estate operation with the benefits which would accompany the building of the tunnel, the views of experts, nevertheless, show that an ultimate failure to get a franchise could be viewed complacently by the railroad from a dollars-and-cents standpoint, and would probably lead to the rebuilding of a large area—a movement for which conditions are ripe and which awaits only a beginning in the hands of some powerful interests.

TWO OPERATORS' OPINIONS.

Henry Morgenthau, President of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, said: "Without knowing what the Pennsylvania people have been paying for their property, it would be impossible to say off-hand along just what lines it might be profitably handled, but that it could be so handled I see no reason to question. The character of real estate operations is usually determined by the character of a neighborhood, but in this instance, with four entire blocks involved, the situation is changed, and it would seem to be entirely possible to shape the character of the district anew and to create a new neighborhood. It may not be the sort of an undertaking that any corporation, particularly a railroad company, would seek voluntarily, but I still think that it would be entirely feasible."

"That a movement to clear up that entire neighborhood," said William H. Chesebrough, President of the Century Realty Company, "once begun would be carried to a successful outcome, there can be no doubt."

These views are but the type of those expressed by competent judges on every hand, and it is only necessary to examine the elements of the situation to discover the reasons upon which they are based.

No part of the city, south of Fifty-ninth Street, it is generally admitted, has been so notoriously backward in its development as the Seventh Avenue section south of Forty-second Street, and extending down to Twenty-third Street, or for that matter clear to Fourteenth Street, although the present discussion has to do more particularly with that stretch north of Twenty-third Street. And not only do these conditions prevail on Seventh Avenue itself, but in the entire district west of Sixth Avenue and Broadway, and extending over to Ninth Avenue. There are streets within this area, it is true, which have retained their old time residential character, but the entire section has been so persistently avoided by real estate men and builders that wherever and whenever there came a change, it has almost invariably been for the worse, both in the character of buildings and their occupants.

Seventh Avenue itself showed this conclusively until perhaps five years ago, when there began to be some realization of its possibilities, but even to-day, as one observer puts it, "both sides of Seventh Avenue south of Forty-second Street, with the exception of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Hotel Navarre, are ready for the building wreckers, and the sooner they begin their work, the sooner one of the finest avenues in lower New York will be redeemed and made ready for those purposes for which it is so admirably adapted—and the same thing may be said of a majority of the crosstown streets south of Forty-second Street."

The attention which is now being bestowed upon Seventh Avenue by real estate operators, it is suggested, is the result of the Pennsylvania Railroad plans, but the facts do not altogether bear out such a view. At least as long ago as the beginning of the Hotel Navarre enterprise the value of the upper end of the section in question was recognized, and the development of it would undoubtedly have proceeded had the Pennsylvania never thought of tunneling under Manhattan Island. It became apparent that property within one short block of Broadway, which could be had at a fraction of Broadway prices, could be utilized profitably, and the correctness of this idea has been demonstrated by the Hotel Navarre, that is if reliance may be placed in common report as to its successful career. These favorable influences upon Seventh Avenue and the tributary neighborhood have been extended southerly through the growth of the Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street centre and the rapid strides made by Thirty-fourth Street as a crosstown thoroughfare within the last two years.

These are the conditions which lead strongly to the belief that what has come to be called the Pennsylvania section was ripe for development, that the rehabilitation of it was imminent, even apart from the Pennsylvania scheme, and that, if necessary, this development could go on successfully even though that corporation should be compelled to abandon wholly its present plans.

RANGE OF PRICES PAID.

In connection with the character of improvement to which the neighborhood might lend itself perhaps the most important consideration is that of values, as shown by the prices which have been paid by the Pennsylvania's subsidiary corporation, the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, in the blocks for the station site. To determine a fair average under the conditions is not an easy matter, owing to the fact that the railroad has been disposed in all cases to make adequate allowance for the existing buildings—an element in the transaction which varies greatly with different parcels.

But, judging from the amount of the revenue stamps in a large number of conveyances, it may be said that the bulk of the property, exclusive of the avenue fronts, has been secured at figures ranging from $1,000 to $1,200 per front foot, or at the rate of from $25,000 to $30,000 per full lot. Upon land of this value it is not likely that any form of construction of the tenement house type could be attempted, but it is also to be noted that these figures are far below those which are being paid by builders of apartment houses, not only in exclusive neighborhoods, but also in those of less evident attractions, and nearly all of which are not to be compared with the middle Seventh Avenue district in point of accessibility.

Furthermore, the possibilities in the line of construction with four entire blocks at one's disposal, the advantages to be obtained in the matter of light, air, and interior arrangements—these features of the situation are of such magnitude as almost to baffle consideration by those who have been accustomed to figuring with plots of four or eight lots.

Indeed, many phases of the problem—whether the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company should itself become a building and operating company or whether it should sell its property subject to suitable restrictions—would doubtless demand consideration along broader lines than has any previous real estate enterprise in the city's history, but the facts and conditions which have been cited show beyond doubt the possibilities of the situation and indicate that Vice President Green's statement of the Pennsylvania's attitude is a threat, which, if necessary, can be carried out.

Annual Financial Review.

The seventh edition of The Annual Financial Review of The New York Times will be issued Jan. 4, 1903. The Annual Financial Review will consist of at least forty pages, and will include the following features: Elaborate tables, showing fluctuations during the present year of the important securities, listed and unlisted, and of the principal staples; accurate accounts of the exports and imports of the country for the year; statistics of the precious metals; a survey of world conditions in finance and trade; special articles and interviews with men of note, showing the outlook for business in this country at the opening of the new year; signed articles by specialists, giving the best attainable information as to the condition of the principal industries of the United States at the close of the present year and the prospects for 1903; comprehensive review of conditions in the principal countries of the world, with particular reference to American trade, by special correspondents and Governmental officers in these lands. The Annual Financial Review will be sent to banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other financial institutions in all parts of the country, as well as to all our diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad. A copy of the edition will be sent upon advance application to any bank or banker. Advertising rate for this edition $1 per agate line. Advertising restricted to Banks, Bankers, Trust Companies, and Life Insurance Companies.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Fishel, Adler & Schwartz

announce that they will temporarily occupy the store premises 326 Fifth Avenue until their new Gallery is completed, of which due announcement will be made.

An inspection is invited of a collection of their most recent importations, including paintings by the following masters: Schreyer, Detaille, Bouguereau, Cerot, Ziem, Rosa Bonheur, J. J. Henner, Boudin, Chas. Jacque, Thaulow, Jerome, and many others.

326 Fifth Ave., Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.

RAILROAD TUNNEL FRANCHISE.

Alderman Sullivan Predicts Pennsylvania Defeat—Mr. McCall Hopeful.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan said yesterday that he thought at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday next the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise would be defeated.

Alderman John P. McCall, the Tammany leader of the board, stated that in his opinion the tunnel franchise would be approved, but the Tammany leader would not state how he was going to vote on the matter. President Fornes claims that the Aldermen who favor the tunnel will be able to muster enough votes to pass the franchise.

SENTENCES TOTAL 130 YEARS.

Train Robber Will Serve Them Concurrently, Making Twenty Years of Actual Imprisonment.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 29.—Harvey Logan, the Montana train robber, to-day was given ten sentences, aggregating 130 years. Eight sentences are for fifteen years each, to be served concurrently, and two sentences are for five years each, to be served concurrently. That reduces his sentence to twenty years.

Judge Clark selected that at Columbus, Ohio, as the prison in which Logan is to be confined. The defense may appeal to the United States Court of Appeals at Cincinnati.

SMALLPOX REPORTS DENIED.

Rochester Chamber of Commerce Says Conditions Have Been Exaggerated to Hurt the City's Trade.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 29.—In view of alarmist reports concerning the health conditions here, that are published outside of Rochester, the Trustees of the local Chamber of Commerce have issued the following statement:

The merchants and people of Rochester, justly indignant over the false reports printed and circulated as to there existing an epidemic of smallpox in Rochester, desire to refute and deny these rumors most emphatically. They justly believe these rumors and reports are for the purpose of diverting trade to other cities. The number of smallpox cases in Rochester is no larger for its population than in many other cities of the State, and some outside of the State have ten times as many cases. The representative of the State Board of Health, who has been here making an investigation, declares that there is nothing in the situation to excite alarm. The small number of cases in Rochester are isolated, and under the effective control of the health authorities. There is, too, a marked decrease each day in the number of cases, and an early stamping out of the disease is confidently expected.

JEWEL ROBBERY IN ROCHESTER

Porch Climbers Visit a Private Residence and Secure Valuables Worth Nearly $4,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Porch climbers this morning secured from the residence of William Miller, 571 University Avenue, jewels and money to the value of nearly $4,000.

The robbery was committed while Mr. Miller and the members of his family were away. When the family returned they found the house in confusion. Bureau drawers had been ransacked, their contents strewn over the floors, and every nook in the house explored.

An open window over the porch told the story of the robbers' entrance. From tracks found in the snow it was evident that there were three or more persons concerned in the crime.

Among the articles taken were gold watches, studded with diamonds, diamond rings, diamond stickpins, gold charms with diamonds, a quantity of other precious stones, and money. The police agree that the robbers were experts. Mr. Miller is connected with a large jewelry house in this city.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD IN CITIES.

Louis Windmuller in Municipal Affairs.

Almost every page of the records of London and Paris contains examples of the desecration of abandoned graveyards, and there is hardly a city in the Old World that has not disturbed at least one of these resting places of their whilom inhabitants. In our towns of rapid growth, the cemetery of to-day becomes the heart of a metropolis to-morrow; the demolition of graveyards in New York and Boston has been a frequent occurrence until it fails to attract attention.

When the Colon Cemetery of Havana became overcrowded, the Cubans found it necessary to clear it of skulls, and promiscuously shoveled them into a common boneyard. It presented an aspect so ghastly that Gen. Wood concluded to cover the pit and reopen it only for the next overflow of skeletons expected in about five years. In certain cemeteries of London, corpses are buried in standing posture because no room is left to lay them down. Bodies of the poor generally are packed over each other in tiers, and the trench is kept open until filled. In the poverty corner of Calvary Cemetery this has been the customary treatment of the remains of paupers. Newtown, where Calvary is situated, harbors eighty corpses to every living inhabitant. The convenient villages of Corona, Elmhurst, and Woodside, once parts of Newtown, which now are annexed to New York, and constitute the geographical centre of the enlarged city, might increase in population if it were not for the proximity of vast and dreary charnel fields.

A law relating to public health provided forty years ago that no grave be dug or opened south of Eighty-sixth Street, and that no cemetery be opened in any part of the City and County of New York. This law should be enforced and applied not to Greater New York alone, but to the territory within a radius of 100 miles around every populous town. People who insist on their inanimate bodies remaining inviolate should have them carried to a distance where they can neither inconvenience nor injure the living, who need the room and are natural heirs of the departed. Famous intermural cemeteries, like Mount Auburn, (Boston,) Greenwood, (New York,) and Laurel Hill, (Philadelphia,) could be transformed into admirable parks. Monuments of architectural beauty might remain undisturbed. Others might be replaced by trees with suitable tablets to mark the spot of those upon whose dust they grow. The Turks, [illegible] the grave of a Mussulman, have adopted a similar custom, and thereby have made the cemeteries of Constantinople attractive to strangers.

ACTORS' CHURCH ALLIANCE.

Bishop Potter, Its President, to Preach at Its Monthly Service.

The Actors' Church Alliance will hold its regular monthly service at Holy Trinity Church, Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue, of which the Rev. W. E. Bentley, its Secretary, is rector, this evening at 8 o'clock, and Bishop Potter, the Alliance President, will preach to the organization for the first time.

A recent feature of the work of the Alliance is an afternoon tea, which is served in its rooms in the Manhattan Theatre building, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, every Thursday afternoon.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

6th Ave., 21st and 22d Sts., N. Y.

The Best Groceries at Lowest Prices!

Business activity is always evident in our energetic Grocery Department. Trade simply cannot stay away in the face of our offerings. Prompt deliveries are promised our patrons. For to-morrow we offer:—

New Canned Vegetables:

NEW PEAS, Petit Pois, Victory brand, can, 10c; dozen 1.10
NEW SIFTED SWEET PEAS, Edgemere Brand, extra fine, can, 9c.; doz. 95c
NEW CUPID SWEET PEAS, finest quality, like fresh, can, 12c; doz. 1.35
NEW LIMA BEANS, best ever, smallest baby beans, can, 10c; doz 1.10
NEW ASPARAGUS, Colossal, finest Oyster Bay, quart jar 60c
NEW ASPARAGUS TIPS, Oyster Bay, quart jar 30c
NEW ASPARAGUS, Oak Brand, extra tender, natural flavor, 2½ can, 27c; doz 3.10
NEW ASPARAGUS TIPS, Hickmots, can, 20c; dozen 2.35
NEW WHOLE TOMATOES, for slicing, quart jar 25c
NEW TOMATOES, finest solid packed Jersey fruit, Cedar Brand, 3½ can, 13c; dozen 1.50
NEW SPINACH, Luxury Brand, very finest quality, 3-lb can, 15c; dozen, $1.70; 2-lb can, 9c; dozen 1.10

BACON, Squires', finest quality, sliced if wanted, lb., 16c

Irish Ham, Bacon, Half Heads and Jowls!

A new importation of Shaw's celebrated Garryowen smoked meats—the best in the world.

HAMS, lb. ..... 35c | BACON, lb. ..... 33c | JOWLS, lb. ..... 25c | HALF HEADS, lb. 19c
3-lb. Can ..... 43c | 5-lb. Can ..... 70c | 10-lb. Can ..... 1.30 | 20-lb. Tubs, lb. 13c

Imported and Domestic Canned Fruits, Jellies, Jams, etc. The Largest Assortment to choose from. Priced lower than anywhere else.

Flour Pillsbury's XXXX. It's the best. ½ Sack, 90c.; Barrel 4.80

Laundry Needs at Matchless Prices!

LAUNDRY SOAP, Adams' best, box 60 1-lb. cakes, $2.90; box of 30 1-lb. cakes 1.50
AMMONIA, pint, 5c; half gallon 12c
STARCH, 40-lb. box 2.10
BORAX SOAP, box of 100 cakes, $3.70; 6 cakes 25c
STARCH, Kingsford's 6-lb. box 55c
BALL BLUE, 1-lb. box 17c

Spices—(The new Floral Brand)—Positively the purest and best possible. A trial will convince you of the positive superiority over all other brands.

BLACK PEPPER, ¼ lb. 9c
WHITE PEPPER—CINAMON, ¼ lb 9c
NUTMEG, ¼ lb. 10c
GINGER ALLSPICE, ¼ lb., or CLOVES, ¼ lb. 9c
PURE MACE, ¼ lb. 25c

Olives!—(The new Floral Brand)—Finest selected fruit, crisp and delicious flavor.

LARGE QUEEN OLIVES, Floral Brand, ½ pint, 10c; pint, 35c.; quart, 65c.; ¼ gallon, 80c.; gallon. 1.45
MAMMOTH OLIVES, Floral Brand, ½ pint, 25c.; pint, 45c.; quart 65c
PITTED OLIVES, Floral Brand, ½ pint, 25c.; pint, 45c.; quart 65c
CRESCENT OLIVES, Floral Brand, ½ pint, 23c.; pint, 40c.; quart 70c
MANZANILLA OLIVES, Floral Brand, pint, 20c.; gallon 1.10
STUFFED OLIVES, with Peppers, 10c.; Kapiolives, 10c.; Triolives. 20c

Every Day Needs, Matchless Bargains!

New MACARONI, Floral Brand; 1-lb. pkg. 9c.; doz. 1.00
New SPAGHETTI, Floral Brand; 1-lb. pkg. 9c.; doz. 1.00
New Egg NOODLES, broad, medium or fine; 1-lb. pkg. 9c.; doz. 1.10
New CATSUP, Floral Brand, absolutely the highest quality; ½ pints, 10c.; pints, 18c.; quarts, 25c.; gal. 85c
NEW, PURE MAPLE SYRUP, Log Cabin Brand, rich, heavy bodied, delicious flavor, full pint, 25c; full quart, 40c; ½ gallon, 65c; full gallon 1.25
NEW, PURE, PLAIN OLD-FASHIONED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, 10-lb. bag 35c
HAMS, Floral Brand, guaranteed finest selected, per lb. 14c

Our Optical Store!

This is in charge of practical opticians, who will examine your eyes by the most scientific methods and fit becoming glasses at prices less than half charged by specialists. For instance:—

10-KT. GOLD FILLED EYE GLASSES OR SPECTACLES, fitted with the first quality crystal lenses, worth $2.50, at 1.00
NICKEL PLATED STEEL EYE GLASSES OR SPECTACLES, in all styles—fitted with French periscopic lenses, worth $2.50, at 1.00
LORGNETTES—Sterling silver, silver gilt and gun metal, $3.75, $4.25 and 4.75
All our Holiday Goods are ready. We have a full assortment of opera glasses, field glasses, opera glass bags, opera glass holders, reading glasses, spectacles, chatelaines, and a hundred and one nice things for Christmas presents.

Men's Shoes at Shorn Prices!

Men's $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes at $2.50 Per pair.

Rather a startling statement, eh? But it has the great merit of truth, as to-morrow's customer's will soon find out. These stylish Shoes are of the best quality Patent Calf, Enamel Calf, Black Vici Kid and Box Calf. These are lace shoes that show the newest styles of lasts. Every pair have hand-sewed welts. This lot of Men's Shoes came to us as do many other lots—because the maker needed money and room. Now here is a shoe chance that needs no urging. We have told the story—you do the rest!

MEN'S BEST $2.00 BLACK CALF LACE SHOES—with plain toes—also with tips—to-morrow the price, per pair, will be $1.50

MEN'S BLACK KIDSKIN HOUSE SLIPPERS—with heavy soles—patent leather trimmings—every pair worth $1.35, but to-morrow's price will be 85c

MEN'S TAN HOUSE SLIPPERS—with elastic sides—splendid for holiday gift giving—would be good value at $1.35 per pair—priced here at 1.00

"Last Three Days."

"A Grand Display"

of

Magnificent Textiles

At the American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South, New York.

Free View 9 A. M.

T. THOMAS FORTUNE'S PHILIPPINE APPOINTMENT

Negro Republicans in New Jersey Criticise the President.

They Say Fortune Has Done "Nothing for the Sustenance of the Party" in That State.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 29.—General dissatisfaction has been caused among the negro Republicans of New Jersey because of the announcement that President Roosevelt has appointed Timothy Thomas Fortune, who recently moved from New York to Red Bank, as a Special Commissioner to the insular possessions, with an annual salary of about $5,000.

The appointment is understood to have been purely a personal one, Fortune having been friendly with President Roosevelt for many years. Mr. Fortune did literary work in New York, and when he removed his residence to Red Bank it was whispered that there was something behind the matter.

Then it was hinted that Fortune would be used by President Roosevelt in displacing Will Powell of Camden as Minister to Haiti and a storm of indignation followed. This quieted, and all was moving along serenely in the negro political camp until a few days ago the announcement was made that Fortune had been named as a Special Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, and the appointment had been charged up to New Jersey. Immediately the negro leaders were up in arms.

The Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, most active in the State among the negro voters, is very much put out over the announcement of Fortune's appointment. He declares that it will tend to discourage the negroes who have worked faithfully for the party in New Jersey.

"In the first place," said Dr. Roundtree, in discussing the matter, "Mr. Fortune is hardly a resident of the State, and I know of no service he has rendered the Republican Party in New Jersey that merits such recognition. It is a notorious fact that only a few years back he was in the Democratic Party, denouncing the cause of Republicanism. The colored voters who have stood firm and helped to place New Jersey in the Republican column, and who labor to keep it there year in and year out are the men to be recognized. I shall insist on such recognition."

Charles N. Robinson of Camden, Document Clerk at the State Capitol, and a member of the Republican State Committee for many years, when broached on the subject, declared that any appointment of Mr. Fortune that would be charged up to the colored voters of New Jersey would be entirely wrong.

"Mr. Fortune's very much variegated political life," said Mr. Robinson, has been spent almost entirely in New York State. His want of consistency is well known, if not admired, in that State. He has been a resident of New Jersey just long enough to be entitled to vote at one election—that is to say, not quite two years. To have those men who have voted and worked for years for the party overridden by a man who has not only done nothing for the sustenance of the Republican Party in New Jersey, but further has never been in touch with any of its leaders, white or colored, is to give but very poor encouragement. If the appointment is insisted on, the colored voters of this State sincerely hope that it will not be charged to our account, thereby making the possible future appointment of some worthy aspirant an almost impossible matter."

ARMY UNIFORM CONTRACTS.

The Work May Be Done Here Instead of in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Thre is no certainty as yet that the new army uniform will be made in New York instead of in Philadelphia. The bids for the material call for its delivery at the New York Arsenal, but it is said at the War Department that this does not necessarily mean that the work is to be done there. The department, it is stated, intends to have the work done as economically as possible.

When work on the khaki uniforms was to be given out, the War Department was understood to favor New York, and thereupon friends of the Philadelphia employes went to the department and protested. They were told that the change was in the interest of economy, and they declared that Philadelphia could do the work as cheaply as New York. Thereupon a portion of the work was given to Philadelphia.

In New York the uniforms were made up in factories, and in Philadelphia they were made up by soldiers' widows and orphan children in their own homes. Everything was supplied to the Philadelphia women by the Government—buttons, thread, &c.—while little except the material was furnished to New York. The Quartermaster General investigated and found that the cost of making a khaki uniform in Philadelphia was $1.50, while in New York it was 60 cents.

It is denied at the War Department that any sweatshop work will be done if the contract is given to New York. No work whatever, it is said, is given out to be done at home by tenement inmates. During the Spanish war, when the Government was obliged to rush into the field for uniforms, there was a good deal of sweatshop work, and this fact led to the institution of reform measures.

One reason for the additional cost of the work in Philadelphia is said to be that the soldiers' widows perform the work in their own homes, between the demands made by their domestic cares. In New York the work is done by a large force of girls in a large building, under the eye of a foreman.

MACHINERY TRADE IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Information has reached the State Department that Cuban dealers in machinery have a decided advantage buying in Europe instead of in the United States for the reason that they get lower prices, from 10 to 30 per cent., according to the class of machinery; lower shipping rates, quicker delivery, and more advantageous terms of payment. European manufacturers being willing to sell on time where Americans demand cash.

It also is said that even should the duty be reduced preferential to the United States, the lower prices and freight rates, quicker delivery, and easier terms of payment would fully compensate for the higher customs charged Cuban dealers on European machinery and materials.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR SITUATION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Thomas Whitford Taylor, a member of the Australian Parliament, who called upon President Roosevelt to-day, told him about the labor situation in Australia.

The President, it is said, is much interested in Australia's compulsory arbitration laws, and considers them worthy of attention by this country. Mr. Taylor after his interview with the President said:

"There is practically no chance for a strike in Australia. Employers and labor organizations would forfeit large sums of money if they refused to submit the settlement of a strike to arbitration. Therefore strikes are practically impossible with us. Australia recognizes the Amalgamated Trade Union, which is responsible financially in sustaining its position. Employers are in precisely the same situation. All labor men in my country are amalgamated into one combination."

M. Cambon Presents His Recall.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, to-day presented his letters of recall to the President. He will sail next Tuesday for his new post in Spain. In bidding him farewell the President expressed his appreciation of the loss sustained by this country in the departure of so distinguished a diplomat.

Pulmonary Consumption can be cured in its incipiency with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Of that there is no doubt; indeed, numbers of persons testify to having been cured by this remedy after the disease had reached an advanced stage. IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—

WOMEN'S DEPT.

No need of waiting for January Sales when you can get such values now, and better values you have never seen. To-morrow will be the greatest day we have ever had in this department. Come early.

Jackets, all this season's make, in smooth and rough cloths, lined throughout with Skinner's satin.
Values 15.00 18.00 22.50 25.00
at 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00

Monte Carlo Coats, 32 and 44 inches long, plain and trimmed, usually sold for 22.50 25.00 35.00 50.00
at 15.00 17.50 22.50 32.50

Velour Coats, in trimmed blouses, Monte Carlos and the richest long garments made.
Values 30.00 37.50 50.00 75.00 100.00
at 18.50 22.50 29.50 49.50 59.50

Near Seal Coats, Values 45.00 & 55.00
at 29.50 & 39.50

Persian Lamb Coats, XXXX Leipzig Dye; rich, lustrous skins; they were made specially for us during the dull Summer season.
Values 175.00 & 200.00
(23 and 27 inches long), at 125.00 & 139.50

Genuine Skunk Scarf, shaped, 75 inches long, 20.00 value, at 12.50

Black Fox Scarfs, (90 inches long), boa shape, with cord tassels and tails. 25.00 value, at 17.50

180 Dress, Walking and Shirt Waist Suits, accumulation of this season, Meltons in Black, Blue and Oxford; pretty mixtures, Etamines, Cheviots and Velvets,
Reduced from 15.00 18.00 20.00 25.00 27.00 to 10.75
No alterations

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway & 13th Street.

The Famous Ruszits Furs At Retail

Established 1851. Gold Medal, Buffalo, 1901.

EVERY Fur Garment or Fur Piece worn by man, woman or child, every fur article for automobile, carriage or sleigh, or for house adornment, is shown in immensely greater variety and richness by the John Ruszits Fur Company than elsewhere in the city.

The opportunity to make selections at this company's wholesale warerooms is altogether unusual, interesting and profitable to intending purchasers of high-class Furs.

JOHN RUSZITS FUR CO.,
73-75-77 Mercer st., near Broome st., New York.

ROUTINE WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Senator Hanna's Views on the Coming Session and Coal Shortage.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—Senator M. A. Hanna, accompanied by Major Kingsman, Col. C. R. Edwards of the War Department, and other officers of the United States Engineering Corps, who have been on duty in Cleveland, passed through Pittsburg to-night.

"The policy of the Republican Party will be continued," Senator Hanna said, "and the present prosperity will go along while the party is in power. The board appointed by the President will take care of the coal strike in the anthracite country, but there will be a coal shortage in the Northwest. The coming session of Congress will be devoted to routine business, and no large appropriations will be made for rivers and harbors."

COMMISSIONERS FOR CANAL.

Several ex-Senators and ex-Representatives Are Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—A portion of the pressure to which the President is being subjected by Senators and Representatives in regard to expediting the negotiations for the acquisition of the Panama Canal springs from the desire to have him take up the matter of selecting the Commissioners to be appointed.

Several Senators and Representatives who have been dropped from Congress are active candidates for appointment. The act provides for the appointment of seven Commissioners, at least four of whom must be learned in the science of engineering, and of these four at least one must be an engineer officer of the army and one an officer of the navy. This leaves three to be selected.

Senators Harris of Kansas and Jones of Arkansas are known to be among those who are seeking appointment, and to-day Representative Richardson entered one of his constituents and urged his appointment on the President. Another Tennessee man, an ex-member of the House, is willing to accept one of the places.

President Denies Clemency to Indian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt has denied the application for clemency made in behalf of George Baer, a Sioux Indian, who murdered his stepson and a Mr. Taylor, the agency farmer, on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Baer is under sentence to be hanged Dec. 5.

Salvador's New Minister Arrives.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Señor Rafael S. Lopez, who has just arrived in Washington to represent the Government of Salvador as Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt to-day. Señor Lopez represents his Government in a Ministerial capacity not only in Washington, but also at Havana, where he intends to reside the greater part of the year. He succeeds Señor Rafael Zaldivar. Señor Zaldivar will represent his Government at the French capital.

THREE UPPER WEST SIDE FIRES.

Porter Tried to Put Out Flames with Mineral Water Siphons.

Three alarms of fire within a period of two hours on the upper west side early last evening kept the firemen in that section of the city busy.

At 5:25 o'clock Mrs. R. Romische, living on the second floor of the five-story apartment house at 53 West Ninety-eighth Street, returned home from a shopping trip Street returned home from a shopping trip and found a fire in a clothes closet. Tenants who had witnessed the fire by Mrs. Romische told a policeman and he sent an alarm. The firemen extinguished the fire after $300 damage had been done.

At 5:45 o'clock one of the firm of Dokel Brothers, grocers, at 2,085 Broadway, discovered a fire in the cellar under the grocery story. The building is a seven-story one, the upper floors of which are devoted to living apartments. Some of the tenants thought it safer to leave the building and did so. An alarm was sent from a drug store next door to the grocery. When William Cooper, a porter employed in the building, heard of the fire, he seized a couple of mineral water siphons, went to the basement and tried to quench the fire. He accomplished little, as the fire had made considerable headway. The damage was $800.

At 7 o'clock a steam pipe burst in the cellar of the new five-story building at 100 West One Hundred and Third Street. James Farley, a tenant on the second floor of the building, thought the cloud of steam which he saw was smoke. He raised a cry of fire and caused the firemen to be summoned. The damage was slight.

UNEXPLAINED SUIT BROUGHT.

Nature of Mrs. Salomon's Action Against Her Husband Not Stated.

Considerable mystery surrounds a suit, in which papers were filed yesterday with Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court, and in which Arthur D. Truax, a lawyer of 141 Broadway, was appointed referee. The suit is begun by Estelle L. Salomon against her husband Sidney H. Salomon, clubman and society man. The only paper filed in court was the consent of counsel to the appointment of the referee, and it was not stated what the nature of the suit was.

Mrs. Salomon is the daughter of William Campbell, a millionaire wall paper manufacturer, who died in October, 1896. Her father separated from his wife, the mother of Estelle, who secured a divorce from him with the daughter given into her custody. After his separation he lived with Mrs. Lillian Ash at the family residence in West Fifty-eighth Street. A few days before his death he executed a will, in which he made many bequests, but left only $75,000 to his daughter. The bulk of the fortune, including the residence, horses, carriages, and other belongings, were left to Mrs. Ash. Mrs. Salomon subsequently contested the probate of the will. Joseph H. Choate appeared for the proponents, and a compromise was finally arrived at, in which the daughter received $100,000 besides the original bequest.

Mrs. Salomon was married to her husband while still a minor. She is in Italy at present, where she has been for some time. The husband is a member of the Racquet and New York Yacht Clubs. His father, who lived in London and was a Jew, provided in his will that the son should marry within his own faith or be cut off from any share in the estate, and it is said that his wife embraced the Jewish religion before their marriage.

RAILROAD'S OPPOSING FORCES.

Guards of Missouri, Kansas and Texas and 'Frisco May Fight.

JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 29.—Heavily armed forces of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the 'Frisco Railroads are bordering on war at Chitwood, a mining camp near here.

The 'Frisco has two passenger coaches filled with guards at the scene, to keep the "Katy" from building a spur to the mines and crossing the 'Frisco tracks. The "Katy" has sixty men with picks and shovels. Superintendent Aibord of the "Katy" has arrived from Parsons, Kan., and is now at the scene of the trouble.

Both roads are determined and bloodshed is feared. [illegible] Guards on both sides are on duty [illegible] night to see that the enemy [illegible]

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow
A number of very desirable styles of

Women's Tailor-made Suits

With Blouse, Eton or Reefer Coats of Cheviots, Cloths, Oxford Mixtures, etc., lined throughout with silk, both plain & handsomely trimmed,

at $20.00, 28.50 & 35.00
Former prices from $32.50 to 85.00

Cloak Departments

Special offerings for Monday

TAILORED CLOTH COATS, of Cheviots, Kerseys and Oxfords, $14.50, 18.00
Value $20.00 & 27.00

VELOUR BLOUSE COATS, Extra quality, Value $24.75 & 37.50 $19.00, 27.50

CLOTH OR PEAU DE SOIE GARMENTS, three-quarter or full length, fancy facings or vest effect, $48.00, 69.50
Value $60.00 & 98.50

IMPORTED GOLF CAPES, in Oxford, Navy Blue and Brown, $7.75, 10.50
Value $11.50 & 16.50

PARIS SILK RAIN COATS, in black, navy blue, red and white, Value $40.00 $29.50

Important Reductions
in this season's importations of

Novelty Velvets and Velveteens

Novelty Velvets in Persian Effects, Also Zibeline Velutinas Formerly $1.65 & 2.00 yd. 95c

METAL PRINTED VELVETEENS, in blue & white and black & white, with polka dots and other neat designs, Heretofore 75c 48c

Also a large purchase of
5,000 Yards
Imported Liberty Satins
in the most desirable colors, including white and ivory, 55c

Dress Goods Departments

4,200 Yds. Double width all-wool plaids, in the newest color combinations, Value 50c yd. 23c

3,000 Yds. All-wool Crepe Albatross, in all desirable shades for house and evening wear, including ivory, cream and black, 48c

And in addition large assortments of
Dress Patterns for Holiday Gifts
at $2.75, 2.95, 3.15, 3.45, 3.85 upwards

Special Values in

Men's Winter Underwear

Gray Natural Wool, White Merino or Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, medium or heavy weight, Value $1.45 98c

Extra Heavy Natural Wool Gray Shirts and Drawers, Value $1.65 $1.29

English Natural Wool Gray Shirts and Drawers, extra quality, Value $2.50 $1.95

Extra Heavy English Unshrinkable Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Value $2.95 $2.18

Brettle's English Pure Silk Shirts and Drawers, Value $6.00 to 7.50	6 thread, $4.95	9 thread, 5.50

To-morrow, at Extremely Low Prices

Men's Silk Umbrellas Women's

Suitable for Holiday Gifts
26 & 28 inch choice quality, sterling silver, pearl and fancy handles $2.95
Value $3.75 to 5.00 $3.75
26 & 28 inch extra heavy quality silks, mountings of rich silver, buckhorn, gun metal, etc., Value $6.75 $4.95

Girls' & Misses' Outer Garments

CHILDREN'S CLOTH COATS, 2 to 5 yrs., Heretofore $6.75 to 9.75 $4.95

GIRLS' LONG COATS, 4 to 14 yrs., English Kerseys, Zibelines & Cheviots, $6.75, 9.50
Heretofore $10.50 to 15.75

GIRLS' DRESSES, Russian, High Neck & Guimpe, of Fancy Mixtures, Serges & Zibelines, 4 to 14 yrs., $4.95
Heretofore $7.50 to 9.50

Men's House Coats & Robes

HOUSE COATS, all-wool tricots, in plain colors, quilted satin collars and cuffs; also two-tone fabrics, plain colors with plaid collar and cuffs, Value $6.50 $4.95

TUXEDO HOUSE COATS, fine velveteen, silk braid binding, stylish checked velvet collar and cuffs, Value $12.50 $8.95

BATH & LOUNGING ROBES, in Jacquard blankets, also Turkish toweling, Value $6.75 $4.95

SOFT FINISH CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, rich toned new designs, edges, collar & cuffs bound with satin Value 16.50 $10.95

Upholstery Dept. THIRD FLOOR

One and two pair lots of TAPESTRY & ARMURE CURTAINS & PORTIERES, at greatly reduced prices, ranging from $2.75 to 8.25 Pr.

CURTAINS, Imported Embr'd Velour, edge trimmed, $14.75
Formerly $19.50 Pr.

PANELS, to match, Formerly $12.50 Pr. $10.25

VALANCES, " " Formerly $5.50 Each $3.95

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS fringed, Formerly $4.75 $3.75

Lace Curtains

IRISH POINT, Value $6.00 to 11.50 Pr. $4.95, 7.75, 9.95

POINT ARABE, Value $11.50 to 36.50 Pr. $8.75, 18.75, 27.50

RENAISSANCE, Value $22.50 to 43.50 $18.75, 19.50, 32.50

Renaissance Bed Sets, $18.50, 28.50, 34.50

West Twenty-third Street

THE OLD RELIABLE
DRY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE OF

John Daniell Sons & Sons

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

Have within the past six months, under increased facilities, made noted improvements throughout the entire establishment, looking to the comfort, safety and convenience of their many patrons in making their purchases for Christmas, 1902.

Each Department is filled with full lines of
CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS
for men, women and children.
PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY STORE IN THE CITY

A Well Selected Variety of the Finest Gold Jewelry,
Diamonds and other precious stones, set in Rings, Brooches, Watches, Cuff Links, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Hat Pins, &c. Gold Lorgnettes, Gold Watch Chains, Gold Trinkets, Opera Glasses, Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Hundreds of beautiful Gold Brooches, from.....$1.50 to $175.00 each
Solid Gold Scarf Pins, from..... 50c. to $75.00 each
Gold Watches, from.....$8.95 to $75.00 each
Silver Watches, from.....$2.50 to $15.00 each
Gold Cuff Links, from.....$1.25 to $45.00 pair
Fans, from..... 25c. to $25.00 each

Real Shell, French Shell and Rhinestone or Pearl Combs and Hair Ornaments in rich and rare Novelties.

Gold and Silver Match Safes, Cigarette Holders and Cigar Cutters; Pipes, Cigar Cases, Cigar Boxes, Smoking Sets, Dressing Cases, many of them exclusive styles.

Leather Goods, Pocket Books and Card Cases beautifully mounted, from .....75c. to $10.00 each
Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, &c.....50c. to $8.00 each
Wrist and Shopping Bags, from.....50c. to $12.00 each

Save Time Using Our Shopping Card. Ask Any Clerk for One.

Customers intending to make several purchases will save time and worry by using a SHOPPING CARD; then all purchases can be packed together.

POLITE ATTENTION OF EMPLOYES ASSURED.
PROMPT EXECUTION OF ORDERS BY MAIL.
ENTRANCES ON THREE STREETS.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

ALCOTT & WEEKES

7 and 9 East 20th St.
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

End of Season Clearance Sale

Commencing Monday, Dec. 1.

Offer at much below cost their Fall stock, both Imported and Domestic.

Gowns,	formerly $95 to $600	NOW	$48	to	$350
Suits,	formerly $40 to $175	NOW	$10	to	$95
Coats,	formerly $75 to $225	NOW	$38	to	$95
Wraps,	formerly $42 to $275	NOW	$22	to	$125
Jackets,	formerly $21 to $38	NOW	$10		
Waists,	formerly $10.50 to $95	NOW	$4	to	$55

Millinery Half Price.
Also Skirts, Neckwear, Negligees and Petticoats.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Evening & Reception Gowns.
Newest Materials and Models.

Evening Coats.
White Cloth, Peau de Soie and Black Panne Cloths.

Outer Garments.
Silk or Fur Lined.

Fur Trimmed Coats.

Rich Furs.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SABLE DYED FOX MUFFS $20, $25, $30. boas, $20 to $50; fox is beautiful but not serviceable. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best advertising newspapers in the [illegible]

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, Automobile and Sleigh Robes, Foot Muffs, Coachmen's Outfits, 41st St. Annex. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, West 42d St., near 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives the best service for the least money, for its circulation is [illegible]

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday
November 30 1902

CROKER SECURES A STAY

Order of Review of His Case Obtained from Supreme Court.

He May Remain Fire Chief Until a Decision Is Rendered by the Appellate Division—Summary of Petition.

Edward F. Croker will not cease to be Chief of Department under Fire Commissioner Sturgis's sentence of dismissal, at 8 A. M. to-morrow, while the extension of the official existence may be brief. His counsel, John J. Delany, yesterday obtained from Supreme Court Justice James Fitzgerald an order of review and a stay of the determination of Mr. Sturgis, and the court issued a writ of certiorari and a stay of the order of dismissal.

These proceedings give the Commissioner twenty days from the date of the service on him of the writ—yesterday afternoon—to file with the County Clerk a return of all proceedings and testimony in the case of Chief Croker. Such testimony, documents, "proceedings," &c., involve a "return" of about 750,000 words. If Justice Fitzgerald's action is not set aside through proceedings taken by Corporation Counsel Rives, the Chief's case cannot be reviewed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court until February, 1903. In compliance with the Code of Civil Procedure, Chief Croker found sureties who filed a bond with the County Clerk conditioning that in the event of an Appellate Court decision against Chief Croker, they will pay into the City Treasury all salary received by the Chief from and after next Monday.

Mr. Delany knew of his client's sentence of dismissal at 6 P. M. on Friday. He at once, with his office staff, began the preparation of papers in certiorari and stay of execution proceedings, and at 10:30 A. M. yesterday he appeared at Chambers, Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, with a petition of more than 10,000 words, his associates, F. S. John and Thomas A. Ledwith, Chief Croker, and the bondsmen in indemnity, Thomas E. Crimmins and Michael Lyons. Justice Fitzgerald took cognizance of the case, and on the petition granted the order and the writ against Commissioner Sturgis, and the bond was filed in the County Clerk's office. The writ was served on Commissioner Sturgis while he was at luncheon in a Third Avenue restaurant in the early afternoon by Mr. Ledwith, who during Chief Croker's trial retired from the courtroom, choosing this course rather than apologize to Assistant Corporation Counsel C. S. Whitman, with whom he had a wrangle. Mr. Sturgis appeared to be surprised both at the volume of the documents served on him and the expedition of Chief Croker's lawyer.

WHAT THE PETITION SETS FORTH.

The petition in certiorari and stay of execution presented Chief Croker's career, the circumstances of his "relief" from command of the uniformed force of the Fire Department Aug. 19 last, the proceedings before Justices Hall and Bischoff, and the Appellate Division, the latter in the matter of reinstatement, which is still pending; the reinstatement, to comply with the rules of the department concerning trials, and the seven charges prepared Sept. 27. Mr. Delany recited his objections to the jurisdiction of the trial Judge made Sept. 29, and his contention that the law provides that the Deputy Fire Commissioner may act as trial judge, the time occupied by the trial, and the final decision by the trial Judge and Commissioner, and his sentence of dismissal as "a final determination" of the rights of the petitioner with respect to the matter to be reviewed under the writ of certiorari asked for. Mr. Delany represented "that said determination and finding of said Fire Commissioner cannot be adequately reviewed by an appeal to a court, or any other body or officer except upon the writ of certiorari hereby asked for; that said Fire Commissioner has no express authority, by statute, to rehear or retry the said charges upon your petitioner's application."

The petition further contends that the judgment against the petitioner was not founded upon a substantial, just, and reasonable cause, but was illegal and without cause; that none of the charges was true or proved, but absolutely disproved; that the "determination" was erroneous, irregular, and against the evidence; that competent evidence on the behalf of the petitioner was not permitted to be introduced, and that the trial Judge and Commissioner exhibited manifest bias and prejudice against Chief Croker and allowed incompetent, improper, and hearsay evidence to be presented against him.

Mr. Delany cites as evidence of bias and unfairness on the part of Mr. Sturgis statements to several persons, who submit affidavits, that no charges were pending or being prepared against the Chief, when in fact he was engaged in the preparation of charges. Reference is made to the Commissioner's letter to Mayor Low of Sept. 10, explaining the Croker situation and citing the Chief's "peremptory and insubordinate manner" and the Commissioner's expressed intention to prefer charges on this account. This Mr. Delany insists was written to convey the impression that the only charge contemplated was insubordination, an accusation that was not warranted the Chief's conduct in resuming duty Aug. 8 being within his rights and within the rules of the department. Incorporated in the petition were the rules of the department in relation to return to duty from leave of absence and Mr. Sturgis's letter to Mayor Low in regard to the Chief's insubordination, in which he expressed as follows his view of what the relations between the Chief and the Commissioner should be:

"The relations between the Commissioner of the Fire Department, who is his principal advisor, must always be of the most intimate and confidential character. These relations can only continue on a basis of absolute moral trust. Any conduct destructive of such confidence, or any conduct that is insubordinate in its character would make it difficult or perhaps impossible to administer the department."

STURGIS ACCUSED OF PREJUDICE.

The petition claims that Mr. Sturgis exhibited prejudice and was therefore incompetent to act as trial Judge; that the complaint against the Chief was not made according to the rules of the department. Instances of the alleged bias and prejudice of the Commissioner against the petitioner were cited as proof of his incompetency and disqualification as trial Judge. Although Mr. Sturgis in his letter to the Mayor limited his grievances against the Chief to "insubordination," he had been "engaged in endeavoring to rake up everything which had happened during your petitioner's term of office, with a view of preferring charges upon every act of your petitioner upon which he thought a charge might lie." This zeal on the part of the trial Judge and Commissioner was instanced in the petition. Mr. Delany submitted that the Commissioner was either guilty of laches in failing to prefer such charges or that they were not made in good faith. The petition adds:

"Your petitioner fully believes that his management of the fire-fighting force of this city, as Chief of department, has been satisfactory to the citizens of the City of New York, to the owners of property therein, and to the insurance companies, which have large interests at stake. No voice has been raised in condemnation or criticism of your petitioner's ability or fidelity to his duty until these charges were preferred, which cover alleged acts of your petitioner over three years ago as to some charges."

The petition draws attention to the effect on the uniformed force the appointment of a new Chief of department and the resulting changes in other ranks would have in the event of the reinstatement of the petitioner. The offer of a bond of indemnity and an appeal for a writ of certiorari and a stay of execution follow, with affidavits bearing on the various elements of the petition.

In Justice Fitzgerald's order notice of application for the writ of certiorari was dispensed with under the provisions of Section 2,128 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The order in regard to stay of execution, which was incorporated in the writ, was:

"That said writ of certiorari shall direct and provide that, pending the hearing and determination of the said writ of certiorari herein directed to be issued, the execution of the said determination, or order, of Thomas Sturgis, Fire Commissioner of the City of New York, that the said relator, Edward F. Croker, Chief of Department, of the Fire Department of the City of New York, be removed and dismissed from his said office in said department, be and the same hereby is in all respects stayed, and that Thomas Sturgis, Fire Commissioner of the City of New York, be and he hereby is restrained and enjoined from executing, or enforcing, his said determination, or order, issued and made by him on the twenty-eighth day of November, 1902, and from doing any act, or thing, or taking any proceeding whatsoever, pursuant to or by virtue of his said determination and said order of removal, until the hearing and final determination of the writ of certiorari herein directed to be issued, and the further order of this court in the premises."

Commissioner Sturgis, on being served with the writs of certiorari and stay of execution, followed the departmental rule, and sent them with the papers in the case to Corporation Counsel Rives, who may act on them to-morrow. Mr. Sturgis would not talk of this new phase of the Croker case, and said that with him discussion of the trial of the Chief and his findings and sentence was at an end.

There will be no squabble at Fire Headquarters to-morrow between Chief Croker and Senior Deputy Chief of Department Purroy. Before the service of the writs on Commissioner Sturgis, Deputy Chief Purroy was, in General Orders, designated as Acting Chief of Department, to take command of the uniformed force at 8 A. M. Dec. 1. This order was rescinded as soon as Justice Fitzgerald's action was known. Of this Chief Croker refused to talk. During the morning he had a collection of rubber and other plants removed from his office to the Bureau of Combustibles.

CROKER CHEERED AT A FIRE.

Blaze Did $75,000 Damage to a Broadway Building and Blocked the Cars for an Hour.

A fire which did $75,000 damage and blocked the Broadway cars for over an hour almost completely destroyed the interior of the building at 442 Broadway yesterday evening. The fire occurred just at the rush hour and the Broadway cars were lined down town as far as the Battery and up town as far as Fourteenth Street. No one in the vast crowd which congregated about the building was more conspicuous than Chief Croker. He was pointed out and his name seemed to be on every one's lips. When he was seen mounting the ladders the crowd cheered him. He arrived at the summons of the second alarm and while en route another was sent, bringing sixteen engines in all to the scene.

The fire started on the first story of a four-story brick building and reached the third floor. One fireman was overcome by smoke, but quickly recovered and returned to duty. The building, which had a wing extending into Howard Street, had a number of occupants. They were J. Linsheimer & Son, umbrella manufacturers; L. Leopold, Block Brothers, and Burchell & Co.

The fire is thought to have originated in the rear of the building.

WOMEN'S LAW CLASS REUNION.

Prof. Russell, Who Has Resigned His Chair, Discusses the Value of Legal Knowledge to Women.

The Alumnae of the Woman's Law Class of New York University held their annual reunion yesterday afternoon at the University Building, Washington Square. The guests were received by Mrs. John P. Munn, President of the Woman's Legal Education Society, and Miss Isabella Mary Pettus, President of the Alumnae Association. Brief addresses were made by Chancellor MacCracken and Dr. Clarence D. Ashley, Dean of the Law Faculty and head lecturer to the Woman's Law Class. Among those present were Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. I. F. Russell, Signor Pirani, and Mrs. Alma Webster Powell.

Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell, for ten years senior lecturer to the Woman's Law Class, has resigned his chair in order to resume practice at the bar. But he was present at the reunion yesterday and made a brief address, speaking in substance as follows:

"The university has successfully maintained for twelve years a class in law exclusively for women, while coeducation has lately received a hard set-back at Chicago University and elsewhere, where segregation of women students seems now in high favor. Law for women must ever remain good law for men, while certain portions of this large field will always be specially inviting to feminine study and observation.

"The fellowship of university students and the regimen of academical methods are most valuable as providing a certain intellectual fascination to sustain interest in the occasionally dull passages of the law. Philosophic jurisprudence has its profound problems, and business interests require exact and comprehensive knowledge of actual living law. These call for the largest learning and for supreme professional ability. But, short of these high attainments, much can be accomplished by earnest devotion to such a course of study as the university offers to business women.

"This is specially valuable in America because law with us is self-imposed, and hence reflects our loftiest conceptions of morality and civic virtue. In a land of universal suffrage questions which elsewhere are resolved by the sword are settled by argument and discussion. It is not so much with women who aspire to professional standing at the bar that this law class is concerned as with that larger element that finds in legal knowledge the best means of exercising a wholesome influence on public opinion."

BIG DEFENSE GUN EN ROUTE.

Destined for Sandy Hook—Will Throw a Ton Projectile Twenty-one Miles.

The big sixteen-inch coast defense gun, which was built for the Government at Watervliet Arsenal, and which will be placed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, arrived at Erie Basin at 7:30 yesterday morning, after a two-day trip down the Hudson. The railroads declined to carry the gun, fearing that its great weight, 136 tons, would prove too much for the tracks and bridges. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company accordingly brought it down by water, and, although they are under heavy bonds for the safe delivery of the great breech-loading rifle, which throws a ton projectile twenty-one miles, they will receive $5,400 when the gun is landed at Sandy Hook pier. It will be towed over from Erie Basin to-morrow.

The gun was brought down from the arsenal to the water's edge in a specially constructed car, whence it was hoisted aboard the floating derrick Captain Tom by the derrick Monarch, which can lift 260 tons, and is the largest in the world.

The tackle consisted of three chains, one about the muzzle, one about the breech, and the other for the trunnions, and with apparent ease the gun was slowly lifted from the car and placed lengthwise on the waiting derrick. The arrangement of the tackle and the fixing of the gun in position had occupied a day and a half. Then the Monarch and the Captain Tom were lashed together and left Troy Thursday afternoon in tow of the tug Unity.

Although crowds of people turned out along the river to have a look at the giant cannon, the trip was uneventful until Friday night, when a heavy northwest gale sprang up, when the flotilla was off West Point and swerved the tow around, breaking one of the three hawsers. The loss was quickly made good, and without further incident Capt. Ford of the Unity got his precious charge safely into Erie Basin. The Sandy Hook pier and the mile of track to the proving grounds have been reinforced preparatory to receiving the gun to-morrow.

DYING MOTHER'S WISH VAIN.

Her Son Perished in the Hoboken Dock Fire of June, 1900.

Inquiry was made of the Jersey City and Hoboken police by the German Consul in New York in relation to Jacob Strade, who left Berlin, Germany, about four years ago and had not since been heard from. Strade's mother, who is aged and infirm and has not long to live, wished to see her son before she died.

Her wish, unfortunately, cannot be gratified, as Strade's name was found in the record of those who perished in the great Hoboken dock fire of June 30, 1900. He was a clerk in the employ of the steamship company, and was at work on one of the docks when the fire started.

Le Boutillier Brothers

Handkerchiefs FOR THE Holidays.

Women's all pure linen embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped or hemstitched borders, finest hand-embroidery; also with lace, ... } 25c. each

Women's Linen hemstitched unlaundered, hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, $1.40 dozen, or . . . . . } 12½c. each

Men's laundered all linen, hand-embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, $2.25 dozen, or . . . } 20c. each

Women's hand-embroidered, initial in lace, and hemstitched Handkerchiefs, $1.45 half dozen, or } 25c. each

Men's white hemstitched all linen Handkerchiefs, were 18c, } 12½c. each

Men's all pure linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hand-embroidered initials, laundered, value 40c, } 25c. each

A large assortment of Women's hand-embroidered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in beautiful designs, were 18c, ... } 12½c. each

Also fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, and Duchesse, Valenciennes, and Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs in large assortment.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS, ROUND AND flat, newest shapes, large assortment $125, $175, $250, $300, $400, $500, $650, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,250, $1,500; neck pieces, mantles, victorines, capes at corresponding prices; articles to order without extra charge.

Note—I do not sell darkened or blended Russian Sable, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., between B'way and 6th Av.

Horner's Furniture.

GIFTS USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.

The entrance of December marks the threshold of the Holiday season and the buying of Gifts. Those who desire to purchase articles combining utility with beauty ——the useful with the ornamental——and which will be a constant reminder of the giver, should visit our store, where will be found larger assortments and better values than elsewhere in

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres, &c.

Our display of

VERNIS - MARTIN FURNITURE

comprises everything manufactured in this line.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,

Furniture Makers and Importers,

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street

FLUFFY FURS, BLACK LYNX THE most beautiful; boas extra long, $63, $75, $100; medium, $25 to $50; collarettes, $15, $20, $25; muffs, correct styles, $25, $35, $40; extra large, $50. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 124 and 126 West 42d St.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

West 21st and West 22nd Streets.

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN PRESENT STORE

NEVER SO WONDERFUL AS NOW.

A year ago we had only just taken possession of our beautiful Twenty-first Street Annex. It was then utterly impossible to get all our goods in order for the Holidays.

This year we have no excuses to offer—no apology to make—On the contrary, we are eager to be judged upon our merits.

Come and see such an assemblage of Art Goods as probably you never saw before—certainly never at such prices.

For remember, the same rule that has so long applied to our Glass and China,

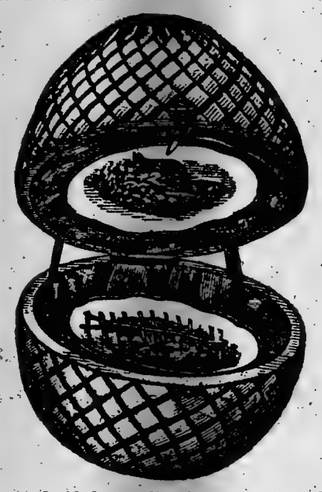
"ONE-FOURTH LESS THAN ELSEWHERE,"

holds good throughout every section of this bewildering array of choice and beautiful creations.

Having done, and continuing to do more than any other firm in America towards popularizing Rich Cut Glass and High Grade China by reducing prices—at the same time maintaining quality—we are now extending our highly successful policy to Bric-a-brac, Statuary and Pictures.

For the first time the stock is so displayed as fairly to represent our intentions, which are further manifest by the following illustrations:

WELSH RABBIT SETS



A decided novelty is our patented Welsh Rabbit plates, which are made in French Faience. The plates are in light green glaze background, with figures of rabbits embossed in brown; six designs. The case is made in exact reproduction of a pineapple cheese, both in shape and color.

Six plates in case as above, **$5.75**

Twelve plates in case, **8.00**

Plates separately, **4.50** a dozen

Steins or mugs to match the plates, same general character of decoration, **$7.20** a dozen

PLATES Several thousand dozen handsomely decorated plates are now ready for Christmas buying. The inexpensive ones have been arranged on tables at **20c, 25c, 50c, 75c** and **$1.00** each

Your special attention is also directed to our stock of rich English plates, all the well-known factories being represented.

CURIO CABINETS A large and exclusive line of curio cabinets of assorted shapes, sizes and decorations. The one to which your special attention is directed would ordinarily be priced at $45.00; special price for this week **$33.00**



TEAKWOOD PEDESTALS By importing our Teakwood direct from the manufacturer in China all the middle profits are eliminated; it comes to you direct with one slight profit added. The pedestal illustrated herewith is hand carved, marble top, 18 inches high, 17½ inches across, special price **$11.00**

FISH AND GAME SETS A special purchase of Limoges china fish and game sets; assorted fish and game subjects; rich borders, special price **$20.00**

GOLD GLASSWARE We have a large and unique assortment of the world famed Carlsbad rich gold and jewelled glassware, Bonbon bowls, hock glasses, etc.



RICH CUT GLASS Handsomely cut salad, fruit or berry bowl, specially priced as follows:

9 inch, **$5.65** 8 inch Nappy or berry dish . . . **$3.75**

10 inch, **8.65** 10 inch Nappy or berry dish . . . **7.85**

The following special items in rich cut glass are also directed to your attention:

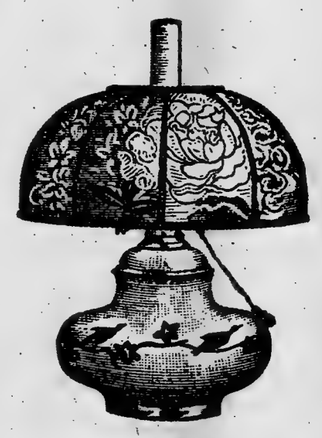
9 inch fruit or berry bowl, richly cut **$5.00**

Cheese dish, with cover, richly cut, handsomely polished,

9 inch, **$9.00** 10 inch, **$10.00**

PUNCH BOWL 14 inch, richly cut, handsomely polished punch bowl, special price **$22.50**

LAMP DEPT. We want you to get better acquainted with our lamp department. This has been receiving special attention of late, and many exclusive designs and patterns are here shown which are controlled by us, and can be found in no other store in greater New York. As an example of many others we mention one only.



The above genuine bronze lamp is mounted with richly painted Japanese Silk shade, special price **$18.75**

Same lamp, with ruby globe, with Fleur-de-lis etching **$15.00**

Lamp without globe or shade . . **$12.00**

We have added to this department a large line of fancy shades, all at our usual price saving of "¼ less than elsewhere."

BRONZE FLOOR LAMP A special importation of genuine bronze floor lamps, with raised birds, flowers, etc., 60 inches high, special price for this week **$39.00**

MARBLE FIGURES AND BUSTS. An entirely new line of handsomely carved Carara marble figures and busts, new subjects by Florentine artists. Busts from **$78.00** to **$125.00** Figures from **$200.00** to **$1,200.00**

Special at this time Castilian marble bust, 17 inches high, worth $25.00, special **$14.85**

MARBLE PEDESTALS A large importation of marble pedestals just received. White Alabaster marble pedestal, specially priced at **$7.00** each. Others at **$8.50, $10.00** and upward.

BRONZE DEPT. This department has been greatly augmented by a recent arrival of several hundred busts, figures, electroliers, etc. Small designs in Indians, animals, etc.

You can anticipate your Christmas wants at this time and have goods held for delivery as desired.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS., NEAR SIXTH AVE.

Carriage entrance from 21st St.

MINK MUFFS $15, $25, $40, $50; EXTRA large, very handsome, $85 to $75; new style scarfs, victorines, boas, and capes.

Note—I do not sell blended or darkened Mink, only the genuine natural color.

C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st & 42d Sts., near B'way.

PERSIAN LAMB, BROADTAIL PERSIAN, Moire Persian (Leipzig Dyed) Jackets and Coats; extra fine quality, beautiful lustre, plain or trimmed with Mink, Ermine, Chinchilla, Sable at lowest possible prices. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., between B'way and 6th Av.

Col. Treadwell Brevetted.

Lieut. Harry H. Treadwell of the Twenty-second Regiment has received from Gov. Odell a commission of Brevet Colonel for completing [illegible] Col. Treadwell, [illegible]ut the Guard, [illegible] e[illegible] private in Company B on May 1, 1877, and has served continuously in various grades ever since. He has taken part in every call of duty from the State and served with the volunteer regiment during the war with Spain. Col. Treadwell has also served as a military aide on the staff of the Governor.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

To-morrow Ushers in The Merry Christmas Month!

The happiest buying time of all the year—doubly happy being they, who, wisely knowing where to buy, find that in our stores money has power that elsewhere it does not possess.

GIFTS FOR EVERY ONE
QUALITY AND PRICES TO PLEASE.

A Great Doll Stock

The finest dolls of Germany and France are here, ready for Santa Claus to select their proper homes. ....He has left some particularly pretty ones for the children whose mothers know they have been good enough to deserve them.

Our famous "Daisy Bell" Doll—finest and prettiest doll in the city at the price 98

Dressed and Undressed Dolls—jointed or kid body—worth .98 69

Pretty Dressed and Undressed Dolls—60 styles . . . . . .25 to .49

20 and 22 inch Dolls—Blondes and Brunettes—double jointed—value 1.50 . . . . . 1.19

Dressed Dolls—21 inch—complete from hat to slippers—special 1.25

Baby Dolls—fully dressed in removable clothes—special 1.98

Life-size Dolls—best made 4.98

Fully dressed like a little child 9.98

Beautiful large Handwerck dolls 2.98

Fully dressed 6.98

Finer dolls, including exquisitely dressed dolls as large as a five-year-old—to $29.98.

Heads and Wigs for Dolls—and all kinds of Clothes and Hats at the lowest prices at which well-made articles can be sold . . . . No trash!

Splendid Silks at 59 Cents

Fifty-nine cents never bought better values than we offer this week. Three Hundred Pieces Black and Colors as follows:

Black Taffetas—Three kinds—20, 24 and 27 inch.

Black Moire Velours—24 and 27 inch.

Black Peau de Soies—soft, lustrous.

Black Hemstitch Stripe Taffetas.

Black Lace and Cord Stripe Taffetas.

Black Satin Duchesse—24 inch,

and

A great variety of Colored Silks.

Braid and Lace Stripe Taffetas, solid color Corded Taffetas, and Black and White in different stripes and checks.

The Best Albatross Value

to be found 39

All wool—38-inch—every tint, from cream, blue, pink, etc., up to black—25 shades—soft, crepy finish—nothing more desirable for evening dresses and waists.

Special Line of Plaids

Bright novelty effects in Silk and Wool—38 inch 49

Dress Goods—Main Floor.

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS

Have comfortable space on Third Floor

1 cent to $2.00

Ladies' Evening Gloves

Because of incomplete lines that we desire to quickly clear out we offer:—Mousquetaires—12 to 20 button length—

That were 2.10 . . . . . at 1.49

That were 1.49 . . . . . at .98

That were 1.39 . . . . . at .69

and

Winter festivities have but begun.

Ladies' Fur Cloaks

Although our prices are in some instances as much as Fifty per cent. less than furriers ask, you need have no doubt about qualities—skins are perfectly matched, thoroughly dressed, and linings and workmanship equal those of the most expensive sealskins.

Near Seal Jackets—double breast—large collar—finest satin lining 26.98

Near Seal Jackets—Natural Beaver Collar, Revers, Facings and Cuffs . . 46.98

Near Seal Jackets—Striped Mink Collar, revers, facings and cuffs 49.98

Persian Lamb—large storm collar and revers—rolling cuffs—handsome brocade satin linings 69.98

Near Seal Capes—extra long—Alaska Sable Collar and edge—Skinners' satin lining 34.98

Beginning to-morrow, continuing until Christmas,

MUSIC EVERY DAY

By

Tipaldi's Mandolin and Harp Orchestra

and

Waldman's Royal Hungarian Band.

In Restaurant—12 to 2 P. M.

On Main and other floors—10:30 until 6 P.M.

Fine Lace Curtains

Arabian and Irish Point—rich novelty effects—3½ yards long—reduced to clean out small lots of 6 pairs and less—were $6.98 and $7.98 a pair 4.98

Such an opportunity at this season is the more remarkable as Curtains of this character are scarce.

ANOTHER LOT FINE CURTAINS. Irish Point, Arabian and Point de Paris, were $10 and $11 . . . . . 7.98

High Class Novelty designs—neat or elaborate—30 styles.

Heavy Curtains

We are selling more fine qualities than we ever did, because our moderate prices are becoming better and better known to those who requiring quality are not averse to saving in buying.

MATCH THESE WHO CAN!

MERCERIZED DAMASK PORTIERES; full silk finish—comprising Two-toned Brocades—3 colors—Solid Colors—four tints only—Therefore, instead of $7.98 . . . . . 4.98

NEW DUPLEX CURTAINS Have you seen them?—Rich mercerized Damasks—full finish both sides—but each side of contrasting tint—handsome fringes—As a Special—$11.98 quality for 7.98

SILK DAMASK CURTAINS Nothing richer—superb colors 11.45

FRENCH VELOUR CURTAINS Finest Imported—Best duplex designs 31.98

Rope Portieres—latest novelties, $1.98 to $5.98.

Rich Couch Covers

Genuine French Tapestry—trade conditions under which they were bought enable us to offer $7.00 and $10.00 qualities at 4.98

Choicest Bokhara, Kis Kellim, Kazak, Persian, and Moorish designs—hand knotted rope tassel or knot fringes—magnificent quality—heavy enough to use as Carpet—all reversible.

Damasks and Brocatels

Clear up of our great purchase of the Importer's stock—No dearth of good colors, the full range is here—but of some only ten to thirty yards of a style—so down go the prices.

YOU CAN BUY

$5.00 to $6.00 Damasks . . . . . at 2.98

$4.00 Damasks . . . . . at 2.49

$3.00 and $3.50 Damasks . . . . . at 1.98

ALL 50 INCHES WIDE.

Empire, Louis XIV., and Art Nouveau designs; also many elegant novelties, such as Cloth of Gold and Frou Frou Damasks made in France, that cost far more to import than the price we ask.

$3.98 Skin Rugs for 1.98

White Sheepskin—thoroughly deodorized—36x72 inch.

WHY SO SOLD?

Because the Importer has given up this branch, and closed out all he had to us.

$4.98 Fancy Fur Rugs, 3.49

From the same Importer—Assortments comprise combination border effects in Tiger Spot, Cinnamon Bear, Black Wolf, Red and Gray Fox, etc.—square, diamond or animal shape centres—picked skins—thoroughly deodorized—lined and interlined.

An unusual opportunity.

DOLLARS ARE DOLLARS

and here

Everybody's dollar buys the same

as any other person's dollar.

SAME PRICE TO EVERY ONE.

Discounts to none . . . Courtesy to all.

Comfortables and Spreads

Always great assortments, but the Holiday Stock is the finest we have yet shown.

Sateen, Silk and Satin Covered Comfortables—Down filled—large variety of designs and colors—plain or inlaid borders—fancy centre pieces—6.49 . . 7.98 . . 11.90 up to 19.00

Full size French Sateen Comfortables—Extra Lambswool filling—elaborate designs—made specially for us—value $10.00 . . . . . 6.98

Tufted French Sateen—Lambswool filled—fancy border—value 5.98 . . . . . 3.49

Sateen—pretty designs—hygeia down filled—value 5.98 . . . . . 3.98

—value 6.98 . . . . . 4.98

Silkoline—plain or ruffled 89

Silkoline—reversible—value 1.49 98

Full size White Marseilles Quilts—satin finish—assorted patterns—with and without hand knot fringe 2.49

Extra heavy English White Marseilles—Full size . . . . . 3.49 . . 3.98 . . 4.69

White Mercerized Crochet—something new—look like silk . . . . . 1.98 . . 2.49 . . 3.98 . . 4.49

White Crochet—Marseilles designs—hemmed or fringed . . . . . .69 to 1.98

Holiday Handkerchiefs

Embroidered . . . . . Initialed . . . . . Hemstitched . . . . . Lace Trimmed.

Always in favor as gifts, we have prepared with the greatest stock we yet have shown—single or in half dozens and dozens—in and out of boxes.

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS

50 styles—Hemstitch with lace corners, or elaborately embroidered, with and without lace edges—worth .17 to .25 . . . . . .12½

Lawn and Linen—elaborate effects with lace, hemstitchings and insertings of handsome emb'y—value 39 cents. .25

Finer H'dk'fs—sheer linen—beautifully embroidered in scallop or hemstitch effects, with lace insertings and edges, to $1.98.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Sheer Linen—narrow hem—neat letter—six in box 75

Ladies' Fine Linen—small letter . . .12½

Ladies' Initial, with and without emb'd wreath—each 25

Ladies' Japanese Silk—hemstitch—hand emb'd letter . . . . . .12½ and .25

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

Three in a fancy box—

Fancy H. S. . . . . .15 with Initial . . .25

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

All Linen Hemstitch—8 . . .12½ . . .17 . . .25 to .49

White H. S. with initial 12½

Unlaundered—all linen—initial 12½

All Linen—large, small or medium initial—six in fancy box 1.50

Japanese Silk—Hemstitch—all sizes . . . . . .25 . . .39 . . .49 to 1.25

Japanese Silk—with initial—.25 . . .39 . . .49 . . .69 . . .79

SILK H'DK'FS AND MUFFLERS

Satin Brocade Muffiers—27 inch—all black and all white; also imported Fig'd Silks in all colors—value .98 . . .49

Handsome Polka Dot and Brocade Muffiers—rich quality—colored, white, black and combinations of black and white—value 1.39 98

Finer Silk Muffiers in large variety effects, also plain colors, to $5.98.

AUTOMOBILE TOPICS OF INTEREST

Remarkable Increase in the Speed of Motor Vehicles During the Past Eight Years—Opposition to the Licensing of Doings by the City—Benefits to Planters by the Introduction of Automobiles in Porto Rico.

One of the most remarkable features of the rapid progress of the automobile industry is the rapid rate at which the speed capacity of the motor car has been increased in the few years which have elapsed since it became a practical vehicle. On account of the varying lengths of the contests no exact comparisons as to endurance and general reliability can be made and only the average speeds for the races can be compared, irrespective of the duration of the runs, as the distances range from sixty-two and a half miles (100 kilometers) up to 329 miles of the Paris-Bordeaux race of 1901.

In the Paris-Bordeaux-Paris race of 1895 Levassor accomplished an average of fifteen and a half miles an hour on a four-horse power machine, which was regarded as an astonishing feat. Indeed, it was in view of such an achievement in a race that French legislators thought they were rather generous when in their act legalizing motor cars they fixed the maximum speed at fourteen miles an hour. Again, in 1896, in the Paris-Marseilles race, Mayade, on a six-horse power motor, achieved sixteen miles an hour. Both these were races of upward of 750 miles, so that the test was very severe.

In 1897 Jamin, on a four-horse-power car, accomplished 29 miles an hour from Paris to Trouville. The next year showed no breaking of the record, but in 1899 Lemaitre, driving a twenty-horse-power machine, achieved 32 miles an hour in the Pau-Bayonne race. Later in the same year Levegh, in the Bordeaux-Biarritz race, made a notable advance, scoring an average of 41 miles an hour in a twenty-horse-power vehicle.

In the next year, 1900, the figures were raised several times. At Pau Rene de Knyff, on a sixteen-horse-power car, averaged 44 miles an hour; Jenatzy, in a one-hundred-kilometer race, did 48½ miles in the sixty minutes, and Levegh, in the Bordeaux-Perigueux contest, was the first to average 50 miles an hour.

In 1901 Fournier's pace in the Paris-Bordeaux race was 52½ miles an hour on a sixty-horse-power racer, and on the second day of the Paris-Berlin race of the same year Antony reached 54 miles an hour. Coming to the present year, Rene de Knyff accomplished 55¼ miles an hour on a seventy-horse-power car on the first day of the Paris-Vienna race, while in the first 100 kilometers of the Circuit des Ardennes Baron de Crawhez, also on a seventy-horse-power vehicle, covered 60¾ miles in 60 minutes. Thus in eight years the average speed of motor cars over a long distance has increased from 15½ to 60¾ miles an hour.

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The Newburyport, Lowell and Boston Palace Car Company has been incorporated in Maine with $100,000 capital stock for the purpose of establishing a motor stage line between Boston and Newburyport by way of Lowell and Lawrence. Stock in the company will be held by persons in nearly all of the towns in the Merrimac Valley. As order has been placed with a Chicago firm for six motor coaches with a seating capacity of thirty persons each, but it is not expected that the necessary equipment will be received so as to have the line in operation before next March. It is intended to make hourly trips.

***

At the hearing on the proposed ordinance to compel the licensing of all drivers of automobiles, which was held before the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen on Friday afternoon, President Albert R. Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America, speaking in opposition to the proposed measure, said he was not opposed to any automobile driver being licensed, or being obliged to demonstrate his qualification to operate a machine, but he declared it should be a State license, and not a municipal one, for under municipal regulation an auto driver might be obliged to obtain and pay for a license in every town or municipality he passed through. He objected to the proposed ordinance also on the ground that it will require a driver to renew his license every year, at the cost of paying a stipulated sum for its renewal. This Mr. Shattuck regarded as most unreasonable "for," he said, "if I am capable of operating an automobile in 1902, I am capable of doing so in 1903."

Alderman Joseph Oatman, President of the Associated Cycling Club of the City of New York, also appeared in opposition. He said that he was in favor of such regulations for automobiles, but that they should be under a State law, and that the Board of Aldermen had no power or authority to pass any such ordinances.

J. B. Thompson of the League of American Wheelmen, the author of the proposed law, appeared in support of it. He said that the board had the power to pass the proposed ordinance and that there is a provision in the charter authorizing the licensing of all operators of automobiles. As to the necessity of licensing the drivers of automobiles, he said that over 360 persons had been killed by motor vehicles last year, and over 1,200 were injured by them. He added that at present if an automobile driver kills a person, he is fined if he is a rich man and continues his career of recklessness. Under the proposed ordinance, the speaker said, the driver who injures or kills any one will have his license taken away from him.

The hearing closed without the committee indicating what their attitude would be, but the automobilists who were present do not anticipate that anything more will be heard of the proposed measure.

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There are now said to be more than six hundred automobiles in California, two-thirds of which are operated in San Francisco. Both steam and gasoline vehicles are made in San Francisco, but no electrics. Orders for automobiles come to San Francisco from Nevada, Texas, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, and New Zealand. The San Francisco Automobile Club has a membership of 200.

***

Reports from Porto Rico are to the effect that the introduction of automobiles in the island is causing an economic revolution. The development of the country has been retarded in the past by the primitive transportation facilities. For years it has been the custom to transport goods to the ports from inland points on bull carts. From the more inaccessible points the island products were brought to the interior towns on pack animals, and from these towns were carried to the central road, and over this to San Juan or Ponce in the carts.

These carts traveled largely at night, and were necessarily slow. Transportation charges were excessive, and made it unprofitable for planters in the interior to attempt to send any large amount of produce to the cities. The long trains of carts were a great obstruction on the roads, and made traveling in coaches or carriages slower than it otherwise would be.

It is now proposed to put into use a number of powerful automobiles, which will draw trailers. Stations will be established along the road, to which the carts will bring their merchandise, and at these stations the automobiles will stop and take on freight. The service will be much quicker, and will thus give impetus to the development of the fruit lands, of which there are large tracts on the island. It is also claimed that freight can be transported by automobiles more cheaply than by the carts.

At present this plan would work only on the central road from Ponce to San Juan, but soon a new road from Ponce to Arecaibo, built on the most improved plan, will be opened, and the automobile service may be installed between those points. They may be operated soon also from Guayama to Arroyo, from Mayaguez to Las Marias, and from Aguadilla to San Sebastian. One company operating motor vehicles has already secured the mail contract from San Juan to Ponce, and if the plan works as well as expected probably an automobile mail service may be in operation between all the principal points of the island.

With the excellent roads which are already built or are now under construction, Porto Rico offers an exceptionally fine field for the automobile. It has no steam line to compete with except that which is being constructed along the coast, and the grades are said to make it almost an impossibility to construct electric lines across the island. Application for a franchise for an electric line has been made, but has been opposed upon the ground of impracticability.

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A public transportation service is about to be established in Shanghai, China, and the taxpayers, who are opposed to the introduction of the trolley system because they think the roads will be defaced by the laying of tracks, have instructed the Shanghai Council to accept bids for an automobile omnibus line as a substitute for the proposed trolley cars.

***

The recent advance in the price of gasoline, amounting to about 50 per cent., or from 12 cents a gallon to about 18 cents, has given rise to a fear that the increasing use of the fluid in automobiles, launch, and other motors may be creating a demand which might soon exceed the supply, and so cause a sudden check to the motor vehicle industry by raising the cost to a prohibitive price. The fact is, however, that gasoline is a product of ordinary petroleum, and an ample supply will be available as long as the production of petroleum continues. The advances in price of gasoline have been merely to take advantage of the increasing demand, as the production of petroleum is being largely increased at the present time.

Hitherto America has been the chief country to produce gasoline, but the discoveries of the Dutch Indian petroleum fields in Java and Sumatra, and lately in Borneo, and the development of the Roumanian oil fields have made the available supply much larger, and instead of forwarding gasoline to the European markets in small casks, the chief distributors of the Dutch Indian oils are now in a position to deliver it in bulk, as illuminating and other oils are delivered, and this will enable firms to purchase greater quantities at a time. Thanks to this condition, the Russian Government has removed the regulation forbidding the transportation of light petroleum in bulk, and consequently the Russian fields furnish an additional source of supply.

***

The municipality of Paris is experimenting with glass paving material, and a section of the Rue du Havre has been laid with it as a test. The material is pure glass, subjected to a process called devitrifaction, which results in a hard, smooth, opaque, non-porous substance, which does not retain damp or odors. It possesses remarkable resistance, and the inventors claim that it combines the solidity of granite with the smoothness of asphalt. It is not affected by heat or cold, but it is expensive, costing from 9 to 12 francs per square meter. Another drawback is its extreme resonance, which, however, the increasing use of rubber-tired and motor-driven vehicles will rapidly make less and less a drawback.

***

A curious and unexpected feature of the recent 650-mile reliability tests of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland was that a motor bicycle made a better showing than any of the four-wheeled motor vehicles. The motor bicycles were included in the class for vehicles selling at $750 or less, and competed against light vehicles having five-horse-power water-cooled motors.

The system of scoring gave 1,800 marks for reliability, as follows: For hill climbing, 100 marks on the two hills; for condition at end of trial, 500 marks; for steering, 250 marks, and for brakes, 230. For horse power, weight, &c., another set of marks were given, bringing the highest possible score to something over 3,000 marks. The winning bicycle secured 3,243 marks, the next record being 3,113 on the part of a ten-horse power vehicle.

The score of the bicyle was made up from 1,795 points for reliability, 418 for speed up one of the two hills (21.1 miles per hour,) 430 for condition, the highest marking for steering and brakes, and 100 for horse power and weight. The scoring on the one hill was remarkable, as only two vehicles secured over 100 marks on this same hill. The motor bicycle ran away from everything in both hill climbs, but the second hill it was not given a point because of pedaling.

***

The Automobile Club of America has decided to comply with the recommendations of the Contest Commitee, which managed the recent 500-mile reliability test, that a contest for business vehicles be held next Spring, and consequently arrangements for such a competition will be begun soon after the new year. The committee which will manage the coming competition has not yet been appointed, but it is stated that John A. Hill of the present committee will be its Chairman.

***

In connection with the recent alcoholic exhibition in Paris a number of laboratory tests were performed on motors employing that fuel. At first stationary motors were tried running without a load. Then the motor was loaded and the load gradually increased, brake measurements being taken of each load, and the fuel consumption being carefully measured. The fuel consumption was then reduced to grams per horse-power hour and curves drawn for each motor by taking the power measured at the brake and the fuel consumption per horse-power hour as co-ordinates.

For good motors the resulting curve was a parabola, showing that the efficiency of a motor increases with its load, but this rule did not hold for all the motors, some of the curves being irregular and containing an indentation at about the middle. The question, then, was to determine the cause of this abnormal inflexion, and to this end the brake measurements were supplemented by a chemical analysis of the exhaust products of the engines.

In every case where the curve seemed defective the combustion was found to be incomplete. The exhaust products contained free hydrogen or carbon, and sometimes alcohol and aldehyde incompletely decomposed. This was to be expected, and the curves drawn from the chemical analysis, when superposed on those of the working test, coincided almost exactly.

The defective combustion, causing the irregularities in the curves, may be due to three distinct causes: Deficiency or excess of air, excess of fuel, or improper operation of the carburetor in not mixing sufficiently the explosive compound. In general it was found that the amount of air admitted to the cylinder was insufficient, and the best proportion of air and fuel to be employed was found a half times the theoretical amount of air. It is, therefore, necessary to arrange to vary the volume of air, or if the volume of air is the full capacity of the cylinder, which is most frequently the case, to vary the quantity of alcohol injected.

This regulation is rather difficult and very delicate with needle valve sprayers in the carburetor, and becomes entirely impossible with "cell" distributors. On the other hand, these cell distributors, well proportioned for a given power, seemed to be the most reliable. A third system which seemed to offer facilities for perfect regulation was the injection of the fuel by a miniature pump with variable stroke.

The consumption of the stationary motor, which was awarded the principal prize, was as low as 233 grams of alcohol mixture per horse-power hour for a brake power of 16.34 horse power. This economy had never before been attained, even with gasoline.

The jury also investigated the causes of attack of the motor metal by the alcohol, and the solution of this problem was much facilitated by the fact that [illegible] ples of exhaust gases had [illegible] lled silver tube they were [illegible] tain a certain quantity of [illegible]

In every case where the curve of the motor was regular, indicating perfect combustion, the liquid was neutral, and there was no attack of the cylinder walls and the valves. On the other hand, where the curves presented irregularities the liquid contained in the exhaust products was acid, and sometimes corrosion occurred, and sometimes deposition of carbon at certain points of the cylinder. With these same motors the same deposits and soiling of parts were noticed with gasoline, showing the fault to be in the construction of the motor.

***

A decision of interest and importance to automobilists has been rendered by Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the New York Supreme Court in an application for an injunction to prevent the erection of a building to be used for automobile storage in a restricted residential district of Arverne, L. I. The property was sold with the restriction that it should not be used as a stable or for any other purpose which would constitute a nuisance to the neighborhood, and Justice Smith has decided that an automobile storeroom is not a nuisance.

***

A proposition has been made in Germany to control the manufacture of motor vehicles as well as the sale and use of the same, and not to permit any to be turned out with motors powerful enough to exceed a maximum speed of forty kilometers an hour, in order to decrease the number of severe accidents due to excessive pace. The proposal further provides that only military automobiles should be excepted, and that all cars coming into the country should be examined, and if found suitable receive a license, others not being allowed into the country.

***

The first automobiles were imported into Egypt last year, and it was thought that they would lead to a large amount of business, but reports indicate complete failure. The principal reason was the bad roads. Some roads, especially those from Guiseh to Saggara, are fair, but most of them are very poor. Some people tried to use the machines on the great deserts, but the vehicles stuck in the sand. Few people know how to handle an automobile, and those who did charged exorbitant prices for repairs. Another reason for the failure was that agents tried to sell the lightest possible machines, and gave the least possible information to customers. There were cases where a three to four horse power machine requird $50 repairs per month for many months.

***

The French Military Institution has outlined a plan for the use of the motor vehicle in actual service as follows: (1) For transporting all food and ammunition for the different corps and branches; (2) for sending quick messages and for conveying the commanding officers over the field; (3) the medical, postal, and paymaster departments to be supplied with motor transports as far as possible for all services in the field; (4) as far as possible all artillery should be conveyed by motor trucks, and sappers and railway regiments should have such always at their disposal; (5) the soldier's personal kit should always be transported by motor transports; (6) scouting and occupying outlying posts could easily be accomplished when motors are used; (7) all heavy field artillery for stationary work to be fitted with heavy motors for easy removal and transportation.

***

A speed meter depending upon electromagnetic action has been devised in which the underlying principle is that a voltmeter deflected by interrupted currents will have its needle more or less displaced according to the rapidity of the current impulses. A revolving commutator is connected with some revolving part of the car, and the current from a battery, which may be the battery employed for working the ignition apparatus, is led in series through an induction coil, the devolving commutator, and a voltmeter. The deflection of the voltmeter under these circumstances increases with the speed, and may furnish a tolerably accurate indication of the rate at which the commutator is revolving, and therefore of the speed of the vehicle.

***

Some suggestions for the care of tires are as follows:

Never drive with deflated tires, as by doing so you run the risk of having both cover and tube cut on the sides, and in consequence the tire will very soon become defective. Such defects do not always show at once; they are sometimes not noticed for two or three weeks.

Avoid a brake which acts directly on the tire, as it will shorten the life of the cover. A band, block, or rim brake is preferable.

Take care that no damp gets inside the tire, as it will in time spoil and rot the canvas. Sometimes when a car is being cleaned water gets between the rim and the tire, or it may get through the hole of the valv or through one of the studs which keeps the tire in position.

Before putting on the tire, clean the inside of the rim thoroughly. See that the edges of the rims do not get rusty. If they do, polish at once and paint or japan them.

Examine the bolts or the rivets which serve to keep the steel rim on the wood rim. See that they are exactly flush with the base of the steel rim, as, should they project or bed too deeply, the air tube might get damaged. These hints, of course, apply in the main to all detachable pneumatic tires.

***

French road authorities are considering the effect of automobile traffic on the surface of the highways, and are, according to the bulletin of the Société des Ingenieurs Civils, almost unanimous in the opinion that in their present state the roads cannot support the excess of wear resulting from the new traffic.

The roads, they say, must be enlarged and strengthened, and the increased cost of maintenance to which this would lead is estimated at about $70 per mile, while it would cost from $600 to $3,000 per mile to transform the roads to enable them to resist the wear caused by heavy automobiles, the Board of Engineers says. On the other hand, French expert opinion suggests that excessive wear of the roads may be to some extent avoided by discarding narrow tires in all cases. Experiments have also shown that wheels of large diameter do not wear the road as much as smaller wheels do.

Gasoline Motor's Fast Mile.

DETROIT, Nov. 29.—Barney Oldfield of this city drove an unofficial mile at the Crosse Pointe track to-day in his gasoline racing automobile in 1:02. The time is declared to be the fastest ever made on a circular track.

BASKET BALL GAMES.

Intercollegiate Association Arranges a Championship Series of Twenty Contests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 29.—The managers of the Intercollegiate Basketball Association have announced the schedule of games to be played between the members of the association. The schedule consists of twenty games and is so arranged that each team meets every other team twice. Should a tie occur for the championship an additional series of games will be arranged. The schedule is:

February 6, Columbia vs. Yale at New York; 16, Princeton vs. Yale at New Haven; 17, Princeton vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 17, Columbia vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 23, Cornell vs. Harvard at Ithaca; 23, Columbia vs. Yale at New York.

February 24, Columbia vs. ale at New Haven; 25, Columbia vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 12, Harvard vs. Princeton at Princeton; 13, Columbia vs. Harvard at New York; 14, Yale vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 18, Columbia vs. Princeton at Princeton; 21, Cornell vs. Harvard at Cambridge; 21, Yale vs. Princeton at Princeton; 26, Yale vs. Cornell at New Haven; 27, Cornell vs. Princeton at Princeton; 28, Yale vs. Harvard at Cambridge.

March 6, Yale vs. Harvard at New Haven; 6, Princeton vs. Cornell at Ithaca; 13, Columbia vs. Cornell at New York.

Stevens Institute Football Officers.

Before disbanding for the season, the football team of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, elected A. L. Lockwood Captain for 1903. W. P. Patterson was appointed manager, with H. Cross and F. A. Gaylord as assistants. Although the past season was not as successful for Stevens as had been hoped, yet a lot of excellent football material was developed, especially of the sophomore and [illegible] In consequence, the [illegible] team next year are [illegible]

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ARDSLEY YACHTSMEN BUSY

Members Arranging More Classes for Small Boats Next Year.

SUCCESS OF PRESENT SEASON

Morgan Cowperthwaite's Scoot Won the Club Championship and the Edwin Gould Cup.

Interest in small boats took so firm a hold upon the members of the Ardsley Club during the past season that a regular Ardsley Yacht Club was organized, and plans are now under way to add a number of new boats next season. Only one class was raced this year, the eighteen-footers, but designs have been prepared for a twenty-one-foot class, and it is expected that several orders for the latter size will be given early in the year. Nine boats in the eighteen-foot class were in commission last Summer. They were, with owners, Midget, Edwin Gould; Scoot, Morgan Cowperthwait; Sanfly, F. F. Chrystie; Awa, A. De Witt Cochrane; Kim, N. M. Flower; Linda Lee, Edward R. Thomas; Mary Baker, Hugh M. Inman; Ping Pong, Stuart Deming and Nathaniel A. Campbell, and one owned by Cyrus Field Judson. They were all designed and built by Brigham of Greenport, L. I.

The Ardsley racing season began early in June, and, with the exception of August, events were held every Saturday up to the middle of October. The chief contest was for the Ardsley championship, and a trophy given by Edwin Gould. This was conducted on the point system, and at the close of the season the honor was awarded to Morgan Cowperthwait's Scoot, with a total of 19 points. It was no walk-over, for N. M. Flower's Kim pushed the victor hard for the trophy, and only lost by 4 points, standing second in the list with 15. The Ping Pong, owned jointly by Stuart Deming and N. A. Campbell, got third place, with 12 points.

For its first year the Scoot had a wonderfully successful season. Out of twenty events in which she started, she captured fifteen firsts, competing at Indian Harbor and Larchmont, besides in nearly all of the Ardsley regattas. Flower's Kim had a large measure of success, and won the Ardsley Cup, offered for a special series of two out of three races. A second cup was also given, and Campbell and Deming's Ping Pong won it. Edwin Gould and several other members offered a number of smaller trophies, which were well divided among about half a dozen of the nine competing yachts.

The interest thus aroused, and which was continued with so much zeal, led to the formation of a distinct yacht club, it is a part of the main Ardsley Club, of course, but in its own special field will manage its affairs as any independent body. Edwin Gould was unanimously elected Commodore, and the other officers are: Vice Commodore—W. L. Bull; Secretary—Nathaniel A. Campbell; Treasurer—F. J. Eldridge; Fleet Captain—Clifford Buchanan. The membership is now between seventy and eighty. The Regatta Committee consists of Philip Schuyler, Chairman; Frank J. Gould, F. L. Eldridge, and Robert Hewitt. Among some of the prominent and active members are H. S. Shonnard, W. Earle Dodge, second; Robert Syms, John D. Archbold, Percy Rockefeller, Willard Fisher, H. M. Cowperthwaite, Charles R. Flint, Tracy Daws, and A. D. Irving.

All of the old 18-foot yachts will be in commission next year, and designs have just been submitted to the club for an 18-foot class similar to the class known as the Marblehead class, and for a 21-foot class. It is considered more than probable that a number of these boats will be ordered, and a season of much greater activity is looked forward to.

The yachting facilities at Ardsley are better, perhaps, than possessed by any other club on the Hudson River. Many of the members of the club and residents in the vicinity own fast steam yachts, and the anchorage especially built for these large boats is often well crowded with them during the busy months. The presence of so many yacht owners is in itself an impetus to increased yachting interest. This could not reach so practical a shape, however, were the sailing facilities not equally favorable. The river is very wide at that point, as the lower portion of Tappan Bay is just above the clubhouse. An excellent five-mile triangular course has been laid out, and the usual racing length is twice over this course, starting and finishing in front of the club boat landing.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC POLICY.

Prominent Graduates Meet and Declare for a Change in the Present Restricted System.

Columbia's stringent Faculty rules governing athletics, and the generally antagonistic policy of the professors toward sports, has awakened much dissatisfaction among Columbia men. They are anxious to have a change for the better, and with that idea in mind a score of undergraduates and alumni recently held a meeting at the University Club to talk over matters. Among the prominent Columbia men present were W. R. Morley, C. P. Sawyer, T. L. Chrystie, W. A. Meikleham, C. A. Wright, W. T. Lawson, J. A. Barnard, R. H. Sayre, W. K. Otis, C. W. Ogden, J. W. Cushman, J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of Columbia University; A. D. Simons, J. B. Pine, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Columbia; J. W. Mackay, F. S. Bangs, G. T. Kirby, A. W. Putnam, E. R. Green, J. T. Conover, W. H. Weekes, C. G. Abbott, and W. A. Ing.

From among these, men who made speeches were J. H. Van Amringe, C. A. Wright of football fame, F. S. Bangs, one of the university Trustees; Gustavus T. Kirby, and T. L. Chrystie.

The graduates all admitted that the present conditions hamper athletics at Columbia, and they advocated reforms for next year. These reforms, they are confident, will be brought about next year.

Considerable cause for complaint is found with the Faculty Committee on Athletics. Two of its three members are graduates of other colleges, and it is advocated that if there must be a Faculty committee it should be composed only of Columbia graduates. What those who have the welfare of Columbia athletics at heart are anxious to see, however, is that the direction of Columbia's athletics should be in charge of a graduate committee rather than in the hands of already overburdened professors. This change it is thought may be brought about next year.

Another matter of complaint is found in the fact that students in the Law School and Schools of Applied Science have lectures until 5:30 P. M., and so have no time to engage in athletics. It is proposed to do away with this, so that all university students may be through their college work not later than 4:30. The graduates also wish that there should be no lectures for a period of two hours in the middle of the day, to enable every one to devote time to athletics.

The men in their speeches also pointed out how much athletics do for Yale and Harvard and how they bring these colleges to public notice, with many benefits, financial and otherwise, resulting to the universities themselves. Such conditions are also wanted at Columbia, but are impossible in the present situation.

FIGHT FREED OF INJUNCTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 29.—Judge Sterling B. Toney, sitting in Chancery, to-day decided that a Chancery Court had no right to enjoin the commission of a felony. The decision has a bearing on the Young Corbett-McGovern boxing contest, which was called off here some weeks ago, and is in effect that a proposed boxing match is not a matter on which an injunction may be issued. The court says the remedy is at common law and is a matter for criminal process.

The case came to Judge Toney on a decision from the Court of Appeals sustaining a motion for an injunction to prevent the McGovern-Corbett contest scheduled for Oct. 22.

City Attorney Stone, for the Commonwealth, made a motion for suspension of the dissolution of the injunction until the Court of Appeals can pass on Judge Toney's ruling. Argument on this was set for Monday. If it is not granted, an appeal will be taken within twenty days on the motion to suspend the dissolution of the injunction. This probably will be passed on by the Court of Appeals in January.

CYCLISTS FOR BIG RACE.

Twenty Teams to Start in Six-Day Contest on Madison Square Garden Track.

The invasion of the ten foreign cycle riders who arrived in New York on the steamer St. Paul last week, and who will test their ability against the American bicycle riders in the international championship six-day bicycle race to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, during the week of Dec. 7, has livened the interest in this sport, and will tend to make it more popular than ever this Winter. This race, which has become an annual affair in New York, has only been won once by a foreigner—Teddy Hale—the champion of Ireland, whose victory was immensely popular. Each succeeding year the pick of the foreign cycle riders has taken the trip across the big pond with the hope of winning this race, but the Americans have always proved their superiority at the finish.

This year James C. Kennedy took the trip to Europe to select the foreign riders himself, and the men who were his choice, and who are now training at the cycle track at Manhattan Beach, are the best middle-distance riders on the other side.

Gougoltz, who is the champion of all France, was a starter in the race last year, his team mate being Simar, who was forced to retire from the race through illness. Gougoltz this year has selected Carl Kaser as his team mate, Kaser, who has also ridden here before, is a German, and is the holder of all German records and championships. The other foreign teams are Doerflinger and Heller, champions of Switzerland; Bruni and Buisson, who hold a number of records in France; Lostens and Barashuin, champions of Belgium, and Breton and Darragoum, another pair of French champions. Most of these men have participated in six-day races, and can be relied upon to make it very interesting for our riders.

The American teams entered up to date are Elkes and Bald, who recently returned from their triumphs on the French and German cycle tracks, McFarland and Maya, Patsey Keegan and Willie Fenn, the Bedell brothers, John and Menus, Newkirk and Jacobson, Stinson and Moran, Wathour and Butler, Leander and Floyd Krebs, Shaw and Wilson and Barclay and Franz Krebs.

There will be at least twenty teams, the pick of two hemispheres.

On Saturday night, December 6th, there will be a series of sprint races between the professional and amateur sprinters, and a twenty-mile motor-paced race between Harry Elkes and Jimmy Michael, the little Welshman, who, since his return to the silent steed has added several races and records to his credit. Each of these boys won a race from each other in Paris this Fall, and their meeting on Saturday night will decide the supremacy between them.

WASHINGTON RACES ENDED.

Close of Eastern Turf Season Attended by a Large Crowd at Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The racing at the Bennings track to-day brought to a close the Fall meeting of the Washington Jockey Club. The fine weather, aided a good programme in attracting one of the largest crowds of the meeting. The feature of the card was the Maximum Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at three miles on the flat. This race was won by Douro, and, despite the heavy going, he clipped four seconds from the best previous record over this course.

At the start Major Mansir took the lead, with Douro and Carbuncle only heads behind. Passing the two-mile post Carbuncle had a lead of about six lengths, Douro maintaining second position, and Orontas moving into third place. In this order they ran to the head of the stretch, where Gannon let Douro down and won by a length and a half from Major Mansir, with Adelaide Prince third.

Wool Gatherer took the steeplechase handily, drawing away from his field on the flat. Not an actual favorite won, but the long-priced horses all had good followings. Himself won the first race with a length to spare, and Meddling Mary managed to get home a half length in front of Ink, the favorite in the second. Flintlock, backed from 10 to 1 down to 4 to 1, took the fifth event, and Animosity, at 10 to 1, won the closing race by about eight lengths, the first choice finishing second. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap; seven furlongs. Himself, 126 pounds, (Brennan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Jim Clark, 123, (Gannon,) 9 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Lucullan, 126, (Rice,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:29 4-5. Sun Gold, Extinguisher, Setauket, Brunswick, Euclaire, Earl of Warwick, Tugal Bey, Gallant, H. L. Coleman, Senegal Rad, and Lady Welback also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; six and one-half furlongs. Meddling Mary, 112 pounds, (Jefferis,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won; Ink, 115, (Minder,) even and 2 to 5, second; Geisha Girl, 112, (Blake,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:24 4-5. John Nevin, Fullback, Colonsay, Merry Sport, and Jim Buck also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; about two and one-half miles. Woolgatherer, 147 pounds, (Gallagher,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Ink, 161, (Mr. Harris,) 7 to 2 and even, second; *Cheval d'Or, 158, (G. Smith,) 7 to 2, third. Time—5:32. Kaloma, Victor, and Gum Honey also ran. *Coupled in betting.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maximum Stakes; three miles. Douro, 102 pounds, (Gannon,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Major Mansir, 104, (Minder,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Adelaide Prince, 97, (Redfern,) 6 to 1, third. Time—5:37. Orontas, Carbuncle, and Andy Williams also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Flintlock, 108 pounds, (Minder,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 5, won; Courtenay, 111, (Blake,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Meisteringer, 118, (Gannon,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:50. Barle Duc, Ben Howard, Medley, and Arrahgowan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Animosity, 90 pounds, (H. Callahan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Grail, 91, (Wilkerson,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Slidell, 85, (E. Walsh,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Henry Clay Rye, Knight of the Garter, Aminte, Double Dummy, Carroll D., Bijou, and Ohnet also ran.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The excellence of to-day's card drew another large crowd to the track. The best contest was the third race, in which McChesney and Old Hutch finished the mile a neck apart. Buchanan took it too easily with the favorite in the early stages, and was forced to ride him out at the end.

Cambrian was forced to his trumps to land the stake, worth $1,610 to the winner. D. Hennessy's old sprinter, W. J. Baker, suffering from an attack of pneumonia and without hope of recovery, was shot this morning. Weather clear and cool; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Carl Kahler, 106 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 2, won; Nillo, 101, (H. Booker,) 20 to 1, second; Bengal, 110, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Maple, Inspector Shea, Leviathan, Pretorious, Tom Kingsley, Ermack, Flaneur, Pierce J., and Luidie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Henry McDaniel, 112 pounds, (Fauntleroy,) 3 to 2, won; Shrine, 106, (Bolsom,) 6 to 1, second; Lord Milbourne, 112, (W. O'Connor,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Pride of Galore, Agnes Mack, Mallory, Our Bessie, Never Smile, Soothsayer, and Joe Buckley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. McChesney, 125 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1 to 3, won; Old Hutch, 112, (W. O'Connor,) 7 to 2, second; Little Scout, 112, (Landry,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:40 4-5. Precisely and Hanover Queen also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Magnolia Stakes; selling; one mile. Cambrian, 104 pounds; Fuller, 3 to 1, won; Frank M., 91, (Robbins,) 15 to 1, second; Prince of Endurance, 82, (Preston,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Huzzan, Rolling Boer, Major Dixon, C. B. Campbell, Worthington, Moabina, Foundling, Sarilla, De Resske, and Lou Woods also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; a mile and a sixteenth. The Lady, 115 pounds, (Buchanan,) even, won; Jack De Mund, 102, (W. O'Connor,) 7 to 1, second; Lady Sterling, 104, (Waugh,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Brief, Jessie Jarboe, and Marcos also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; a mile and a half. Compass, 92, (Fuller,) 5 to 1, won; Santa Teresa, 91, (Hegelson,) 7 to 2, second; Irving Mayor, 95, (Robbins,) 9 to 5, third. Time—2:38 1-5. Leflare, Anchor, and Commonwealth's Attorney also ran.

HARVARD'S EARLY ROWING WORK.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 29.—An early start for Harvard rowing, a departure from custom, has been made in a call for the 'Varsity crew candidates to report on Tuesday at the university boathouse to begin work on the machines. On Wednesday the freshman candidates will be called out, and they, too, will work on the machines.

For several months the men will work on alternate days—that is, the 'Varsity will work one day and the freshmen the next. Work in the tank also will be given to the men. Daily training will begin about the middle of February. Wray and Vail, the professional coaches, will instruct the men. It is expected that the new arrangement will enable the rowing managers to pick the 'Varsity crew earlier in the Spring by giving the coaches a line on the men for a longer time.

INTEREST IN OLD SPORTS

The Ancient Game of Hurling and Its New Popularity.

TO FORM A REGULAR LEAGUE

Hard Knocks Are Frequent in the Spirited Old Pastime Which Was Played Centuries Ago.

There seems to be a disposition to boom the old athletic sports of Ireland just now, and hurling in particular is assuming a place which is by no means unenviable, judging from the enthusiasm by which the old game is being taken up by athletes of this and other cities. A championship match betwen the Dalys and Wolf Tones was played at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Thanksgiving Day. The Greater New York Irish Athletic Association is deeply interested in the new national association, which is being agitated by the devotees of the sports identified with Ireland's early days. It is proposed to form a league of hurling teams as a forerunner to an organization which wil linclude in its larger scope other games and pastimes.

The recent introduction to this city of the Irish game of hurling has aroused considerable interest and curiosity in that very ancient sport. This was the national game in Ireland before a stone was laid in the foundation of the first house in ancient Rome. When the inhabitants of other countries were roaming barbarians, without permanent abodes, it is said that the natives of the Emerald Isle had attained a high degree of civilization and were as addicted to the enjoyment of games and pastimes as the people of the present day.

They were so devoted to athletic sports that when Lugaidh Lamhfada, (Lugee the Long-handed,) who ascended the throne of Ireland nearly 1,500 years before the birth of Christ, desired to erect a permanent memorial of his gratitude to Taiti, wife of the last King of the Fir-Bolgs, who had aided and befriended him in his youth, he used neither marble nor granite, as he did not consider them enduring enough to withstand the ravages of time, but instead he founded a memorial of the athletic proclivities of his countrymen that has survived the vicissitudes of 3,500 years. He instituted the Tailtenn games, which embraced hurling, football, handball, stone throwing, running, jumping, and all the other branches of athletics which are known to this day as Gaelic athletic sports.

These games were held annually two weeks before and two weeks after the 1st of August, and it is from this commemoration so instituted by him that the calends of August are called Lughnasa (loonasa)—that is, the Nasadh or memorial of Lugaidh.

The Irish game of hurling has seen the rise and fall of mighty empires, such as Greece, Rome, Carthage. Empires have come and gone, while the game of hurling lives on as entertaining and interesting to the present generation of descendants of the Gael as 1,900 years ago, when the hurlers of Erin successfully repelled the invasion of the conquering legions of the Caesars, whose eagle standard was never unfurled above the green hills and fertile valleys of the Emerald Isle.

Hurling is a strenuous game and admirably adapted to the impetuous temperament of the Gael, and many a battlefield in Europe and elsewhere bears convincing testimony to the character of the athletic training received in their youth. Davis, describing the charge of the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, faithfully delineates the characteristic onslaught of the hurlers when he says:

"One volley crashes from their line,
When, through the surging smoke,
With empty guns clutched in their hands
The headlong Irish broke."

Any person who watches a hurling match cannot fail to note the fearless impetuosity of the players, who rush in entirely oblivious of danger where bats that would fracture a man's skull are fiercely brandished with seeming indifference as to results. Their object is to obtain the ball for their side, and when once obtained with what determined energy and consummate ability it is carried through the ranks of the opponents, poised on the end of the bat, and when tackled how adroitly it is tossed over the heads of the tacklers by the player who at the same time side-steps the blockers, and picks up the ball again on the end of his bat and gets as near to the opposite

FOOTBALL SEASON OF 1902 ENDED.

Soft Weather Mainly Responsible for the Surprising Results of Some Contests—Scores of the Principal Games—Michigan's String of Victories Still Unbroken—Yale's Undisputed Championship—Brooklyn Schoolboys Will Play Another Game.

Football for the year 1902 is a thing of the past. The contests between the leading college teams have been well fought, the number of spectators drawn to the fields has been larger than in all previous years, and this widespread interest has been intensified by well played and, in several cases, closely fought contests between the leading elevens. Nearly all of the old-timers on the big teams have maintained their football reputations, while a large amount of splendid material has been developed among the recent men, and these, in all probability, will be seen to better advantage next season.

While the season has been a brilliant one in many respects, the brilliancy has by no means rested with the big teams alone. The growing strength of the lesser college teams has been one of the striking features, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Tufts, Syracuse, Williams, and Bucknell being particularly notable in this respect.

In the early part of the season there was, perhaps, a greater weakness in most of the big teams than is usually the case. This was especially noticeable at Harvard, but although its team never reached the excellence of the Crimson eleven a year ago, hard work and consistent practice produced very creditable results, but decidedly inferior to Yale's powerful line.

There is, of course, no disputing Yale's title to the championship by virtue of her victories over Princeton and Harvard. Yale's showing this year was considerably better than last year. Twelve games in all were played, and 286 points scored to 22 for opponents, the only opposing teams to score being Tufts, West Point, Bucknell, and Princeton. The West Point game was a tie, and the others were Yale victories. Last year in thirteen games Yale scored 226 points to 27 for her opponents, and was scored against by Tufts, Annapolis, Columbia, West Point, and Harvard, the West Point game being a tie and the Harvard game a defeat. The Yale team of 1902 in its well-balanced make-up and the individual ability of its members seems fully equal to the famous eleven of 1900, requiring only the more thorough drilling and perfected team work of that former great team to make it the best eleven Yale ever had.

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While Yale's right to the championship is unquestionable, the other teams are not so easily ranked. Harvard seems entitled to second place over Princeton, and yet the margin is not great. The only team which played both is Yale, and Princeton not only scored aginst the Blue, which Harvard did not, but held the New Haven team down to about half the score made against Harvard. On the other hand, the Yale-Princeton game preceded the more important event with Harvard by only a week, and there was every inducement for the Yale eleven to extend themselves no further than was necessary to win in view of the coming final struggle. Aside from the Yale and Cornell games, the Princeton schedule was a very easy one, while Harvard's list was more difficult. It is probable that Harvard would have won from Cornell and that Princeton would have lost to West Point had those games been played. Finally, Harvard's defeat of Pennsylvania and Carlisle, both of which teams defeated Cornell, the former by the exact score of the Princeton-Cornell game, would seem to settle the point as far as a comparison of scores can be depended upon in such a case.

Harvard scored 135 points to 48 for opponents in twelve games, a marked falling off from the record of 1901, when 255 points to 24 were made in the same number of games. Bowdoin, West Point, Dartmouth, and Yale crossed the Crimson's goal line, the latter team administering the single defeat of the season.

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Princeton scored 164 points to 17 for opponents in nine games, also a falling off from the preceding year, when 247 points to 24 were scored in eleven games. Washington and Jefferson and Yale made the adverse scores against Princeton this year, Yale, of course, administering the single defeat. Last year Cornell, West Point, and Yale scored, the West Point game being a tie, 6 to 6, and the Yale game a defeat, 12 to 0. On the season's record the Princeton team has made a much poorer showing than last year and could not reasonably expect better than third place.

Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, together with West Point, form the first class of football teams this year, and the line between them and the remaining elevens can be sharply drawn. This year West Point has made on the whole a better showing than last, having scored in eight games 180 points to 28. Last year the soldiers' record for the same number of games was 99 points to 22. This year West Point was defeated by Harvard only, 14 to 6, and played a tie game with Yale, 6 to 6, no other opposing team being able to score. Last year, in addition to a defeat by Harvard, 6 to 0, and a tie with Yale, 5 to 5, there was a tie with Princeton, 6 to 6. Princeton was not played this year, but on the form shown against Yale, the cadets would have downed the Nassau team if they had met.

Annapolis, on the other hand, has made a poorer showing than last year, having made but 45 points and lost 99 in eleven games. Last year the middies played the same number of games and scored 113 points to 51 for their opponents.

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In the second rank of the elevens of 1902 come the Carlisle Indians, Brown, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Lehigh, &c., with but slight gradations in standing. The Indians have made a remarkable improvement over their record of last year, and have scored 247 points to 47 for opponents in eleven games. Last year they scored but 134 points to 168 in thirteen games. Their most notable victories of the year were gained over Cornell and Pennsylvania. The season's scores of the principal teams are as follows:

YALE.		HARVARD.	
6—Trinity	0	11—Williams	0
6—Tufts	6	17—Bowdoin	6
6—Amherst	0	23—Bates	0
6—Wesleyan	0	6—Amherst	0
6—Brown	0	22—Maine Univ.	0
6—Vermont	0	35—Vermont	0
6—Penn State	0	14—West Point	6
6—Syracuse	0	6—Brown	0
6—West Point	6	23—Indians	0
6—Bucknell	5	11—Pennsylvania	0
6—Princeton	0	17—Dartmouth	0
6—Harvard	0	0—Yale	23
286	22	185	46
PRINCETON.		INDIANS.	
6—Swarthmore	0	48—Lebanon Valley	0
6—Lehigh	0	—*Dickinson	
6—N. Y. Univ.	0	25—Gettysburg	0
6—Annapolis	0	0—Bucknell	18
29—Haverford	0	50—Bloomsburg Sch.	0
6—Cornell	0	6—Cornell	0
6—Harvard	0	45—Med.-Chi.	0
6—Yale	12	6—Harvard	22
		24—Rutgers	0
		6—Pennsylvania	0
		5—Univ. of Va.	0
		17—Georgetown	0
164	18	247	47
BROWN.		CORNELL.	
6—Vermont	0	5—Colgate	0
5—Wesleyan	0	31—Rochester	0
0—Yale	10	43—Union	0
15—Pennsylvania	0	56—Hobart	0
0—Harvard	6	37—Williams	0
6—Lafayette	0	6—Carlisle	10
26—Columbia	0	57—Oberlin	0
—Springfield T. S.	0	0—Princeton	10
6—Dartmouth	12	50—Wash. and Jef.	0
		22—Lafayette	0
		11—Pennsylvania	12
70	40	324	34
PENNSYLVANIA.		COLUMBIA.	
12—Lehigh	0	20—Mann School	0
17—Penn State	0	43—Rutgers	0
15—Haverford	5	45—Fordham	0
11—Swarthmore	6	5—Buffalo	0
6—Gettysburg	0	24—Swarthmore	0
6—Brown	15	38—Hamilton	0
6—Lafayette	10	0—Princeton	21
6—Bucknell	5	0—Pennsylvania	17
17—Columbia	0	0—Brown	6
6—Harvard	11	5—Annapolis	0
6—Indians	0	6—Amherst	0
6—Cornell	11	6—Syracuse	0

LEHIGH.		LAFAYETTE.	
0—Pennsylvania	12	23—Gallaudet	0
0—Princeton	23	53—Susquehanna	0
34—Rutgers	0	14—Gettysburg	0
5—Annapolis	0	12—Wash. and Jef.	0
46—New York Univ.	0	38—Manhattan	5
40—Union	0	23—Georgetown	0
34—Virginia	0	6—Brown	5
6—Lafayette	0	11—Annapolis	12
41—Swarthmore	0	0—Cornell	28
		0—Lehigh	6
		23—Dickinson	0
206	40	203	56
WEST POINT.		ANNAPOLIS.	
5—Tufts	0	0—Georgetown	4
11—Dickinson	0	0—Princeton	11
6—Harvard	14	10—St. John's	0
28—Williams	0	5—Lehigh	5
6—Yale	6	10—Pennsylvania	0
56—Union	0	0—Dickinson	6
46—Syracuse	0	0—Penn State	6
22—Annapolis	8	12—Lafayette	11
		0—Bucknell	23
		0—Columbia	5
		8—West Point	22
180	28	45	99
MICHIGAN.		N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
88Albion	0	27—Stevens	0
48—Case School	0	0—Ursinus	16
119—Michigan Ag.	0	6—Trinity	0
60—Indiana	0	0—Lehigh	46
23—Notre Dame	0	0—Swarthmore	11
80—Ohio State	0	22—Rutgers	0
6—Wisconsin	0	18—Rensselaer P. I.	0
107—Iowa	0	18—Union	0
21—Chicago	0		
63—Oberlin	0		
23—Minnesota	0		
644	12	91	73

*No game.

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The number of casualties during the past season has been considerably smaller than usual, a fact possibly due to the warm and rainy weather, which prevented the usual accidents due to players being heavily thrown upon frozen ground. Where a team has competent coachers and trainers the danger is reduced to a minimum, which accounts for the infrequency of fatalities among the larger and more important college teams.

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At every big college somewhat more than a dozen men with "H's," "Y's," or other initials upon their breasts have the comfortable feeling under those big letters that their names will live forever in the athletic histories of their colleges. They are envied by their fellow-students; sought after on every side. "Happy youngsters," says the world. "Happy fellows," say their admiring companions. "Surely football is a glorious game." Glory and honor and praises are the only things which are connected with their names, and the gridiron hero—the one who has been lucky enough to "get in" on the last big game—is considered above all other mortals to be blessed.

But on the other hand there is an even greater number who, after weeks of training, after years of hope, find themselves shut out from the happy number at the last moment by an unforeseen accident, a quibble over some technicality, or a thousand and one trivialities which can bar them from football happiness and fame. The man who hides his face on the side lines, who cries because he cannot get into the game, who sees a poorer man than himself representing his alma mater in the scrimmage and under a brave exterior hides the double pain and disappointment of an injury—these brave chaps sink into insignificance and are never heard of again.

The pathos of football is something one seldom hears of in these days of the gridiron and its colossal warfare. Yet more than one heart has ached, more than one tear has been shed, more than one hope has been shattered which has left a pain throughout the whole of a man's life.

In olden times the Greeks thought it no shame to cry. People often wonder at this to-day, but they forget the circumstances under which those ancient heroes wept. They do not know the feeling of wanting a thing above all else in the world and failing to get it. They have so little real earnestness that failure and disappointment are never known to them in the depest sense. These unemotional puppets point the finger at the strong-minded man who, in the heat of battle, excitement, danger, and shattered hope, finds his deep sorrow gush forth in manly tears—angry at the fate which has conspired against him and filled with a despair—the only expression of which is found in this way.

It takes a hard blow to make a strong man weep. The act itself is no sign of weakness. It is simply a sign that a man is capable of experiencing deeper emotion than falls to the ordinary lot, and of these men a football field holds a varied assortment.

It is a recognized fact that football takes a stronger hold upon the excitement, the emotions of a player than any other kind of sport. The fight against odds, the character of the struggle, the results involved—all these things unite to make the game unique. People in the stands experience one sort of excitement, but they know nothing about the stronger emotions which fill those young athletes struggling upon the gridiron, or perhaps watching the battle from the lines.

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Every one remembers the Harvard-Indian game in Cambridge two years ago, when the Indians, by splendid football, scored first upon the Crimson team, and then were forced to bow the knee before the mere superior brute force of a heavier and more resourceful eleven. Worn out by persistent hammering, weakened by injury and by the loss of their best men, facing in the part of the game a new eleven of entirely fresh substitutes, these plucky warriors fought it out grimly to the last, and then dragged themselves slowly to the locked building, realizing that weight and fresher players had robbed them of a victory. Not a word was said when they reached quarters. Each man sank on the floor or on a bench, mindless of his bath, and only thinking of the unequal struggle and the bitter disappointment which he had experienced. Little Rogers, the quarter back, who had been forced to leave the game in the middle of the second half, sat over to one side. His elbows were on his knees and his face was buried in his hands. His long, matted, disheveled hair, clotted with the mud and dirt of Soldier's Field, fell far down over his blood-stained face, and hot, bitter tears dropped to the hard floor underneath. He was not the only Indian crying in that little room. More than one red man's stoicism had deserted him, and the person who thinks football is all honor and joy and glory would have had his opinion quickly changed had he chanced to have dropped in at that time.

The time that will make an Indian cry is certainly a pathetic one, and this is but one of many examples. Almost every game sees some incident of pathos that would make a mother weep, and which actually does cause tears in men. At the Williams-Dartmouth game in Newton this Fall, when Dartmouth was shoving Williams down the field for the first touch-down, three Williams substitutes lay on the side lines, crying like children to see their eleven going down to defeat. They were wrapped in their blankets. Their eyes were fastened on the ground. They did not follow the team. The news of Dartmouth's progress was half-whispered to them by students crowding near, and the shame and disappointment were so great that they simply could not bear the sight.

Capt. Kernan of Harvard's football eleven cried when he was compelled to come out of the Pennsylvania game in Cambridge. Other Harvard and Yale and Princeton men have wept under similar circumstances, while in the grand stands hundreds of enthusiastic young supporters have let their feelings simply carry them away. In the Harvard-Brown game this year a crippled player was compelled to leave the field. A substitute was called, but before the latter came hurrying out he stepped to the fence directly behind the players' bench, where his sweetheart was waiting for him. Mindless of the place, the people, her lover's dirty face, she threw her arms around his neck, and gave him an affectionate kiss. With this armor he rushed to the field, ready to battle with ten times the former vigor against the stalwart sons of Harvard.

The pathos of football, however, consists not alone in the incidents of the game itself. Many a man, after working faithfully a whole season, finds himself at the last moment deprived of his Varsity letter by some trifling accident, a sprained ankle, a bad headache the night before the game, a quibble over some technicality may destroy his whole work.

Each year sees scores of athletes who "come out" for their Varsity eleven and who, after weeks of work and struggle and [illegible] make way for some better men. Only a handful at the best can become famous as gridiron heroes, and the rest have to bear their sorrow and shame and disappointment as best they can.

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Now that Columbia's football season is over the students are considering the question of who will be the team Captain next year. It is generally thought that R. S. Smith, "Buffalo" Smith as he is called, will be the choice of the eleven to lead it in 1903. Now that Weekes has made his farewell appearance on the gridiron, Smith is easily the best player Columbia has. He is a giant physically, does not know what it is to tire, and is a player of wide experience. Besides playing in great style himself, he is the best man on the team to help along the other players. In addition he is a man of strong personality and very popular with students and players alike. He has played on Columbia for two years.

While Columbia's football year has not been very successful in point of victories, the students and alumni consider the gridiron season far from a failure. It has witnessed great loyalty on the part of the team in the face of much discouragement, great patriotism on the part of the students, and the advent of the graduate coaching system, which has put Columbia football on a higher plane of sportsmanship than it ever occupied before.

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By defeating the Brooklyn Boys' High School in the football game on Thanksgiving Day, "Poly Prep" has caused a tie to be formed in the Long Island Interscholastic League. The teams tied for first place are those of the Erasmus Hall High School and the Boys' High School. Whether or not this tie will be played off must be decided by the delegates of the league this week, in a meeting which has been called for that purpose. Should the delegates decide to play it off, as is very likely, the game will probably take place next Saturday afternoon at Washington Park.

The result of the Poly-High School game came as a surprise to every follower of the two schools. After the showing made by High School against the other teams of the league, it was expected that High School would have but little trouble in overcoming Poly. That team, however, as is always the case, took a decided brace toward the close of the season, and played its hardest and best game on Thursday. The High School line, which had shown such strength in all the former games, was unable to hold the Poly backs when they made their plunges. Time after time gains of two and three yards were made in the first half, which finally resulted in the only touch-down of the game being scored. Prominent among the Poly backers on Thursday were the students of the Erasmus Hall High School, who saw their only hope for the championship in a victory for Poly.

High School defeated Erasmus Hall in the game played on election day, and the championship was practically conceded to High School, since Erasmus had already defeated St. Paul's School, who in turn had beaten Poly. Up to Thursday, High School had not lost a game to any of the league teams, while Poly had lost every game played with the same schools.

The members of the Erasmus Hall team, as soon as High School had been defeated, again went into training. After their regular season was over, the team had disbanded, but now with hope of the championship still in mind, the boys are daily practicing on the school field as they have never practiced before. Although they have suffered defeat once at the hands of High School, they have still great hope, and seem to think that, should they be given another chance, the result of the game would be entirely different from that of the former one.

At High School the students are not quite as sanguine as they were before the Poly game. The team's showing on that occasion was not entirely satisfactory, and, considering the hard struggle that the team had with Erasmus Hall on election day, they have some doubts as to the result of another game.

Should High School win the play-off, it will be the first championship to go to that school since 1897, when the High School team, besides winning the Long Island series, also defeated the Boston English High School for the Boston League championship.

The Long Island League has been somewhat weakened this year by the retirement of Pratt Institute. That school, which for two years headed the league in almost every branch of athletics, withdrew last Spring because of the lack of an athletic field on which to train. Last year the championship was awarded to Pratt Institute, though it was won by High School. Erasmus Hall stood second in the final list, but both schools were disqualified because of violations of the interscholastic agreement not to play men over twenty-one years of age.

Defeat Was No Surprise in Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 29.—The navy's defeat by West Point to-day did not create any great surprise in Annapolis, although a few believed that the navy might win. When the result of the first half was received many thought that the navy had taken a brace and would win out, but this belief was dashed when West Point scored again early in the second half.

The navy adherents find comfort in the fact that they scored twice, and particularly that Daly was thrown back and compelled to make a safety. Every one recognizes that West Point was stronger this year, but hopes that the navy will develop a strong team next season.

The Naval Academy was practically deserted to-day, only a few officers remaining, and these received a running account of the game by telegraphic connection with the field. Bulletins of the progress of the game were also posted in the city. At the end of the second half, just after Strassburger had made his great run for a touch-down, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Parke Davis & Co. Team Wins Two Games in Wholesale Drug Trade Tournament.

In the tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association yesterday evening, the Parke, Davis & Co. bowlers won two games, defeating the Johnson & Johnson and the Dodge & Olcott teams. The Roessler & Hasslacher five also won two games. The scores:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Reid's Church Street Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Lead Company—Saunders, 153; McKay, 122; Smith, 154; Agneau, 161; Kemble, 146. Total, 736.

Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 174; Hicks, 148; Ruth, 131; Henrich, 120; Norris, 149. Total, 725.

SECOND GAME.—Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 205; Hore, 97; Dubois, 147; Taveggi, 133; Bode, 178. Total, 760.

Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Hoffman, 144; Henrich, 109; Hiep, 121; Butt, 110; Norris, 138. Total, 628.

THIRD GAME.—National Lead Company—Saunders, 122; Doherty, 120; McKay, 146; Agneau, 123; Kemble, 157. Total, 668.

Roessler & Hasslacher—Malsch, 144; Hore, 151; Dubois, 176; Taveggi, 149; Bode, 192. Total, 801.

FOURTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 126; Huff, 151; Morris, 155; Stevens, 166; McCormick, 162. Total, 790.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Marisger, 128; Burgess, 171; Blake, 167; Brunn, 161; Carr, 168. Total, 810.

FIFTH GAME.—Johnson & Johnson—Carberry, 176; Huff, 195; Morris, 155; Stevens, 201; McCormick, 164. Total, 891.

Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 156; Ely, 122; Lusk, 160; Stevens, 132; Ruddiman, 147. Total, 787.

SIXTH GAME.—Dodge & Olcott—Howe, 168, Ely, 147; Lusk, 110; Stevens, 140; Ruddiman, 180. Total, 745.

Parke, Davis & Co.—Marisger, 133; Burgess, 162; Blake, 154; Brunn, 166; Carr, 184. Total, 799.

SLOW BIDDING ON TROTTERS.

Prices Were Smallest of Week at Old Glory Horse Sale Yesterday.

The first week of the "Old Glory" horse sale in Madison Square Garden was closed with a total of 650 horses disposed of in six days for $295,380, an average of $454.45. The attendance yesterday was fairly good, but the bidding was slow and the total and average for the day were the smallest of the week, 95 head selling for $22,785, an average of $230. The sale was up to the schedule arranged early, and the selling stopped about 10 o'clock, to be resumed to-morrow and continue until Wednesday, when the offering will be closed.

The best price yesterday was $2,000 paid in the evening for the pacer Shorty, (2:11¼,) ch. g., 9 years old, by Sortie-Michigan Belle, by Puzzle, who went to William McFarland of Philadelphia. The next best price was $910, paid by Lester Dore of Taunton, Mass., for the pacing mare Katie A., (2:18¾,) 6 years old, by Alfred G.-Irma, by Nutwood. In the course of the afternoon a number of well-bred young horses sold for very small figures, and several animals with fast records went for prices ranging from [illegible]

[illegible] and Miss Elizabeth Kip [illegible] ive champions among the men and women players, and they will hold their honors until the semi-annual contests next June. Some changes have been made in the course of this season, but the length of the eighteen holes still remains close to 6,000 yards. Willie Weir, the golf professional, will go South this Winter to take charge of the Pine Forest Club course, at Summerville, Ga. He extended that course to eighteen holes last year.

GOLF DEFEAT FOR TRAVIS

Douglas Wins the First Cup in the Lakewood Tournament.

MACDONALD IS RUNNER-UP

Travis Beaten in a Hard-Fought Match at the Twentieth Hole—Maxwell Gets the Second Trophy.

Findlay S. Douglass won the Lakewood Cup yesterday in the final round of the open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club. He met Charles B. Macdonald in the deciding round, and won by 3 up and 2 to play. Both are former champions of the United States, Macdonald having won in the first regular tournament ever held by the National Golf Association, at Newport in 1895.

The defeat of Walter J. Travis, who has held the National championship for two years, was the feature of the day and of the entire three-day event. He lost to Macdonald in a twenty-hole game in the morning semi-final round. It was a pluckily fought match on both sides, and drew the largest gallery of the week to the links. Travis lost chiefly through weakness in putting, but his short game generally was not up to its usual high standard. Macdonald played a steady game, and it was acknowledged to be his best performance on the links this season. Honors were even on the ninth green. On the fifteenth hole Macdonald got a lead of two, but Travis's nervy uphill play enabled him to tie the match on the home green. The first of the two extra holes was halved in 5, and Macdonald got the second one in 3 to 4. The cards are:

Macdonald, out	5	3	5	5	6	5	3	5	4	—41
Macdonald, in	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	6	—38—79
Travis, out	5	2	4	5	6	5	4	7	4	—42
Travis, in	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	—39—81

Extra holes—Macdonald, 5, 3; Travis, 5, 4.

In the final round Macdonald failed to make so good a stand against Douglas. The latter was very steady in every point of the game. He led by 2 on the ninth green, and won on the sixteenth green without being hard pressed. The cards are:

Douglas, out	5	4	5	5	6	4	5	5	4	—43
Macdonald, out	5	4	5	4	6	6	6	6	4	—46
Douglas, in	5	3	4	3	5	5	5			—30—73
Macdonald, in	3	4	4	4	4	6	5			—30—76

Douglas has not won the first trophy in the semi-annual Lakewood events since April, 1901. Travis has taken the leading trophy in both of the events preceding this one. The present tournament is the fifteenth held by the Lakewood Club, and the victory of Douglas gives him a tie with Travis in five first cup victories for the entire series. Last April Douglas was the runner-up to Travis.

Several matches in the other cup events were closely contested. J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., of the Nassau Country Club won the second cup after a 19-hole game with John Moller, Jr., of the home club and T. T. Reid of Montclair got the third cup, beating A. M. Dallett of the St. David's Club, near Philadelphia, by 2 up and 1 to play. The summary of the match-play cup rounds is:

Lakewood Cup.—Semi-Final Round—Charles B. Macdonald, Garden City, beat Walter J. Travis, Garden City, 1 up, (20 holes;) Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau Country, beat H. L. Gaw, University of Pennsylvania, 3 up and 2 to play. Final Round—Douglas beat Macdonald, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—Semi-Final Round—J. R. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau Country, beat J. M. Ward, Fox Hills, 3 up and 2 to play; John Moller, Jr., Lakewood, beat M. K. Waters, Lakewood, 1 up.

Final Round—Maxwell beat Moller, 1 up, (19 holes.

Third Cup.—Semi-Final Round—T. T. Reid, Montclair, beat R. J. Rainey, Nassau, 6 up and 5 to play; A. M. Dallett, St. David's, beat Paul Waterman, Englewood, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round—Reid beat Dallett, 2 up and 1 to play.

Over ninety golfers started in the open handicap, and about fifty turned in cards. The cup was won by W. Radcliffe, an Englishman, who entered from the Baltimore Country Club. He gets about 4 handicap on the Sandwich links, but 12 was his generous allowance yesterday, and his net score of 76 led the field. The gross score prize fell to Travis with 81. Macdonald's 78 was the best score of the day, but the latter did not post his name before starting as a competitor in the handicap. Those who finished, with scores, are:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
W. Radcliffe, Baltimore	88	12	76
D. P. Fredericks, Oil City	84	7	77
W. J. Evans, Englewood	89	12	77
J. R. Maxwell, Nassau	86	8	78
M. K. Waters, Lakewood	86	8	78
John Moller, Jr., Lakewood	86	7	79
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Fox Hills	91	12	79
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood	91	12	79
A. W. Tompkins, Westchester	90	8	80
L. S. Kerr, Monmouth	90	10	80
J. G. Batterson, Fox Hills	92	12	80
P. A. Castner, University of Penn.	91	10	81
W. J. Travis, Garden City	81	0	81
J. L. Lidsay, Jr., U. of Penn.	93	12	81
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley	93	12	81
R. P. Worrall, Lakewood	93	12	81
F. C. Reynolds, Essex County	93	12	81
G. T. Brokaw, Princeton	86	5	81
R. L. Redfield, Lakewood	91	10	81
A. W. Terhune, Lakewood	94	13	81
H. W. Slocum, Lakewood	90	18	81
F. S. Douglas, Nassau	84	2	82
H. L. Gaw, Philadelphia Country	88	6	82
C. L. Toppin, Westbrook	90	8	82
D. L. Schwarts, Lakewood	96	14	82
S. K. de Forest, Shinnecock	100	18	82
J. M. Ward, Fox Hills	90	7	83
E. C. Burd, Lakewood	98	15	83
W. G. Gunther, Oakland	91	8	83
S. C. Baldwin, Lakewood	101	18	83
T. D. Hooper, Nassau Country	89	9	80
P. C. Poinier, Elizabeth	94	14	80
G. C. Low, Toms River	94	10	84
Alexander Morten, Westchester	97	12	85
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	94	9	85
George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills	97	12	85
S. P. Ryder, Nassau	99	14	85
A. W. Black, Palm Beach	98	12	86
R. T. McGusty, Nassau	104	18	86
S. C. Jenning, Ardsley	98	12	86
C. W. Hunt, Westchester	101	14	87
C. C. Mason, Crescent A. C.	95	8	87
J. E. Faber, Fox Hills	99	12	87
S. S. Dey, Shinnecock	100	12	88
R. A. Waterbury, Elizabeth	102	14	88
A. F. Sutherland, Albany	104	16	88
J. A. Stillman, Garden City	98	7	91
J. W. Stewart, Lakewood	112	18	94

Forest Hill Golf Team Won.

The Forest Hill and Roseville golfers met yesterday for their return team match on the links of the former club, near Newark, N. J., and the home club won by 18 holes to 3. The scoring was done on the Nassau system. Jack Jolly, the Forest Hill professional, played in the match and made a new record of 76 strokes for the course. The teams and scores are:

FOREST HILL.	Holes.	ROSEVILLE.	Holes.
Hunter	0	Hoffman	1
Hiller	2	Howell	0
Royce	3	Wright	0
Woodruff	0	Courson	0
Stiles	3	Wood	0
Becker	3	Thurston	0
Lyons	1	Dodd	0
Tolly	3	Sutton	0
		Mackie	0
Total	18	Total	3

Few Golfers at Dyker Meadow.

A small field of Dyker Meadow golfers turned out on the club links near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, yesterday, as many of the members were taking part in the open handicap at Lakewood. The club event was a bogey handicap, and Charles Samuels won 2 down to bogey. Those who turned in scores were:

Charles Samuels	80	2 down
George H. Barnes	87	4 down
Grant Notman	95	4 down
Daniel Chauncey	92	6 down
James H. Merritt	90	8 down
William Beard	106	8 down
H. C. DuVal	108	11 down

Honor of Yountakah Golfers.

The golf competition for the amateur championship of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, N. J., was brought down to the final round yesterday, and Adrian H. Larkin and G. B. Martin will meet in the deciding match for the highest club honors next Saturday. In the semi-final round Larkin beat Marc M. Michael by 5 up and 4 to play. Martin won by default from P. C. Pulver. The final will be 36 holes. The club handicap was won by W. E. Clarke, whose card was 96, 16, 82.

Morris County Golf Links Closed.

The golf course and club of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., were closed yesterday for the Winter. The greens will be covered, and, following out the established custom of the club, no playing will be allowed, even on temporary greens, until next May, when the house and grounds will be reopened. The season has been a very successful one, and the open tournament held by the club in June was one of the notable events in the met[illegible] ct.

SPEEDWAY HORSES RACE

Isaac Hopper's Team Awarded the Pacing Championship.

KINGMOND'S TROTTING HONORS

The High Wind Prevented Many of Local Drivers from Starting Their Horses in the Brushes.

The sixth and last Fall matinée of the New York Road Drivers' Association was held on the Speedway yesterday afternoon under rather unfavorable conditions. An excellent card of events had been prepared, but a strong biting wind swept over the lower stretch, and this, combined with the soft footing, prevented many starters from putting in an appearance and caused several who did answer the call to refuse to start.

The crowd of spectators, however, was unusually large, and great interest was evinced in the championship brushes. One of them proved a disappointment, as Mercury Wilkes and Excellence, F. G. Schmidt's team, did not appear, and the pacing team championship was awarded to Isaac A. Hopper's team, composed of Prince Tell and Bessie Reid, who were stepped over the course at a 2:20 clip by their owner. In the championship pacing event the contest had simmered down to David Lamar's pacer Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, and E. E. Smathers's mare Sphinx S., 2:07, they being the only starters. Nathan Straus, who had paced three straight heats to his credit, was looked upon as a sure winner, but he acted very badly after the first heat was paced, Sphinx S. winning two straight, thereby tying the contest, as each pacer has won three brushes in the series. A final brush will be held next Saturday afternoon.

Kingmond, 2:00, owned by Claus Bohling, won the trotting championship of the Speedway on Nov. 22, Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, owned by P. Ryan, being awarded the championship trotting team ribbon the same day.

The opening brush in yesterday's card for trotters had five starters, Camilla, 2:19¼, driven by W. C. Floyd-Jones, winning the first and third heats against a fast field; Sally Simpson, 2:11¼, David Lamar's crack mare, winning the second heat, and finishing only a head behind Camilla in the first and final. Frank W. Darrin's new bay gelding Antonia, 2:19¼, proved his speed and finishing qualities by winning two out of three heats in brush No. 2 for pacers. Comet, 2:17¼, driven by Robert Marshall, gave him a nip-and-tuck go in all three heats, and won the first with a sprint, made fifty yards from the finish. Lady Alexandria, Dr. J. S. Scott's mare, won brush No. 3 for trotters, and the owners of the trotting teams composed of Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Bell and Algonita and Mattie Lynn Holt, refused to start on account of the heavy footing. Axtello, M. C. Harrison's bay trotter, with a mark of 2:15, gave Ida Highwood, 2:09¾, driven by E. E. Smathers, and McMillan, 2:17¼, driven by Dr. J. F. Moore, some very fast work in brush No. 5. The start of the first heat was very ragged, and Axtello was left at the post, Ida Highwood finishing a length in front of McMillan in a jog. All three trotters got away in good shape at the word in the seventh heat, and stepped nose and nose to the first quarter post, where Ida Highwood showed in front and held the lead to the head of the stretch, when Axtello and McMillan closed in on either side of her and carried her to a break, Axtello winning out by a head in the final drive.

In the final, in which only heat winners were started, Ida Highwood gave her rival a hot race over three-quarters of the length of the course, but lacked speed to follow Axtello's final dash, which landed him a winner by half a length.

By far the best contested brush of the afternoon was the first heat of the championship pacing event, in which Sphinx S. was started against Nathan Straus. After scoring several times the two pacers were got away to an excellent start, with Sphinx S. a trifle in the lead. Mr. Lamar, driving Nathan Straus, followed the pace, which was very fast, to the head of the stretch without losing a stride, and then, urging his pacer to top speed with whip and rein, succeeded in reaching even terms. Then for a short distance they stepped on even terms, but as the post was passed Sphinx S. showed a head in front, and was declared a winner. The second heat was a poor one, Nathan Straus going to a break in the first quarter, and Sphinx S. winning out as she pleased. Possibility, Thomas F. Russell's trotter, won two straight heats in brush 8 for trotters, and the old Speedway favorite, Jack, 2:12½, driven by Dr. H. D. Gill, carried off the honors in the pacing event, defeating Bell Boy, 2:07¼, and Rosalet, 2:12¼.

Chainshotana, 2:06¼, driven by A. Z. Kerker, was the only one of the five entries that appeared at the start for the "Speedway Mullana," a half-mile dash for mules. It was a diminutive gray mule hooked to a bicycle-wheeled wagon, and the way he trotted over the course would have done credit to many a trotter. No other contestants appearing, Chainshotana was declared a winner, and Alfred Reeves, Secretary of the Road Drivers' Association, hastened to place the blue ribbon on his bridle. Mr. Mule seriously objected to the proffered honors, and made a vicious kick at Secretary Reeves. After considerable eff

MME. SEMBRICH'S VIOLETTA

An Excellent Performance of "La Traviata" at the Opera Matinee.

"Carmen" Given at the First Popular Saturday Night Performance.

At the first matinee of the opera yesterday there was a great audience present to hear an admirable performance of "La Traviata." It was lifted out of the old routine of conventionality and commonplace by a number of things that pleased the eye and the ear of the listener, and that were calculated to warm the hearts of even those to whom the woes of the consumptive courtesan are a weariness. Chief among these was the lovely aid of Mme. Sembrich, who was the Violetta of the occasion. Old-fashioned and outworn as the music is, commonplace and conventional as the tunes seem to modern ears, there is yet a residuum of dramatic expressiveness in them that a great singer can reach and through which she can galvanize the opera into a semblance of life. Mme. Sembrich is not only one to be ranked with the most brilliant exponents of such florid and ornamented melody as Violetta has to sing, but her temperament is so charged with dramatic power that everything she does she manages to make a vehicle for the expression of emotion, significant and explanatory of the action and the motive. More beautiful singing was never lavished upon these faded measures, and rarely is so vital and comprehensible an impersonation of Verdi's heroine given than she gave.

Mme. Sembrich was amply seconded by Messrs. De Marchi and Scotti, who were the representatives of Alfredo and Germont respectively. They were in good voice and sang with fervor and conviction. Mr. De Marchi cannot fill his part with much charm, but he deserves a special word of praise for the manly and effective presentation that he gave to Alfredo, who so often cuts a sorry figure in the list of operatic heroes.

There is certainly a new spirit stirring behind the scenes at the Metropolitan that is having an effect in the stage management. There must indeed be a waking up there when steps are taken to furbish up the setting of "La Traviata." For now long have the guests in the ballroom scene in the first act, except the favored intimates of the mistress of the house, had to see her and them eat from a meagrely furnished table, while they were inhospitably made to stand by wearily? For how long have they come to this Barmecide feast in frowsy garments, unkempt and apparently unwashed? That scene of alleged gayety has been in recent times a coldly severe apartment of frugal simplicity in its decorations. It has now been, if not transformed, enriched and rejuvenated; the guests are all honored with places at tables sumptuously furnished forth, and they are clad in garments that are in keeping with the festivity of the occasion. Other improvements of a similar sort were noted, as they have been in some of the operas that have preceded this one during the week. May the omens be favorable for more of this sort of thing; for more thought on matters where there has been shameful indifference; more liberality where there has been niggardliness, more attention to details the sum of which have an important share in the general effect.

In the evening a performance of "Carmen" was given, the first in the series of popular Saturday nights, that was also of an excellence promising much to the patrons of these representations. It enlisted the services of singers all of whom have appeared in previous seasons, and most of whom are well approved representatives of their parts. Mme. Seygard's Carmen is a performance that deserves the consideration of all admirers of Bizet's heroine. It is quite her own, and has no flavor of imitation. Her impersonation is not on the lines laid down by Mme. Calvé; it is less boisterously and amorously demonstrative, but it is full of significance of the seductive witchcraft and innate diabolism of the creature. She sings the music in excellent style, and her appearance is most ingratiating.

M. Alvarez puts a deal of passion and power into his impersonation of Don José, and Mr. Journet's Escamillo is also a fine performance, ear-filling and eye-satisfying. Mme. Fritzi Scheff was the Micaela. Mr. Plon conducted with spirit, but without much finish.

PRIMA DONNAS AND FLOWERS.

Mme. Gadski, with the Aid of Her Maid, Outwitted Maurice Grau.

Maurice Grau's rule that no usher or any one else connected with the Metropolitan Opera House will be permitted to pass flowers from admirers in the audience to prima donnas or other singers, has already begun to operate in all its rigidity. Since the opening night the prima donnas have endeavored in vain to obtain Mr. Grau's consent to have flowers delivered to them across the footlights by the ushers. They protest that their admirers are scattered throughout the house, and hence only a few of those who want to send them flowers are able to toss the compliment from their boxes upon the stage. Consequently the flowers must be sent around to the dingy stage door and crowded into their dressing rooms without scarcely anybody knowing that they have received so many flowers, which are natural compliments to their good work in the opera. The singers also argue that everywhere else but here they are permitted to receive flowers across the footlights.

Among those who have protested are Mme. Sembrich and Mme. Gadski. Wednesday night Mme. Sembrich made her first appearance this season in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and was the recipient of many floral offerings from her friends and admirers. She wanted to have them sent her from the audience, but Mr. Grau refused. Mme. Gadski Friday night also made her first bow to the public this season in "Lohengrin," and she, too, had many welcoming tributes sent to her. She wanted them passed over the footlights to her, and during the intermission after the first act sent word to Mr. Grau that she would like to have an usher pass them to her. After a good deal of running up and down on the part of the messenger and Max Hirsch, Mr. Grau was found. Again he withheld his permission.

But Mme. Gadski was not to be outdone, so she gave a few of the flowers to her maid and thus was enabled to receive them in full view of the audience during the second act.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

There was a remarkable showing of interest in the concert for young people with which Mr. Frank Damrosch yesterday afternoon opened the series to be given in Carnegie Hall. The audience was a much larger one than any that has attended any of the previous concerts during the four seasons in which they have been given. The "young people" were very generally in evidence, too—young people of all ages. The most notable thing about the occasion was the almost strenuous attention that was given to both music and explanations. There could not be a more certain proof that such concerts, or, at any rate, their purposes, supply a need that is constantly felt more and more, and that they themselves have in large measure created and developed. They appeal not only to the children for whom they are especially intended, but for others of a larger growth, of whom there is always a very considerable number present, and not solely in the function of guardians, by any means.

The programmes are well selected; the music is of just the kind that is fitted for the listeners—the brighter, less exacting productions of the great men; what would probably be considered the more "tuneful," not always the simplest, but that which is always certain of its appeal. Yesterday there were the "Euryanthe" overture, two pieces of ballet music from Gluck's "Orpheus," and Dr. Damrosch's orchestration of Schubert's D major "Marche Militaire." Mr. Gabrilowitsch was the soloist, and played the last two movements from Chopin's E minor concerto, and a group of three solos. All this was excellent. So was the method that Mr. Damrosch has, and which he has always followed, of picking the music to pieces and making the orchestra play different sections of it, then stop while he tells what it means, what its relation is to the whole, and what the composer has tried to do.

If there is any criticism that is not unjustified, in view of the wholly delightful spirit that pervaded yesterday's concert, it would lie in the suggestion that Mr. Damrosch talks sometimes over the heads of his best audience, the real young people; and that there is necessarily a certain inadequacy in the results—a certain lack of proportion between the elaborateness of the apparatus at his command and the use it is put to in conveying information. Would there not be possible some sort of preparation and printed assistance, especially for the younger listeners, such as much more experienced audiences get in other series of concerts given in New York, in the shape of annotated programmes?

BODYGUARD FOR MANSFIELD.

Trouble with Stage Hands at Cleveland, Who Made Threats.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 29.—It developed to-day that Richard Mansfield has been guarded by two private detectives since he arrived in Cleveland last Sunday. That evening two of the members of the Mansfield company assaulted the doorkeeper of the stage at the Opera House and to avoid truble left town. Then the stage hands threatened to get even with members of the company. This led Mansfield to take the precaution of employing detectives.

Jacob Mintz admitted to-day that two of his men had been thus employed. Furthermore, Mansfield made J. H. Leininger, the doorkeeper, a present of $50, and friends of the actors who committed the assault gave him $100 more.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER'S PLANS.

Close of an Engagement of Forty-seven Weeks in Manhattan.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, in "Du Barry," closed last evening her engagement in Manhattan. She will go on the road with the drama and play until May 15 next. After that she will probably appear in London and later in Paris at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt. During the engagement in Paris the members of the present company will speak in English, with the exception of Mrs. Carter. "Du Barry" has made something of a record during its run in Manhattan. The engagement was begun forty-seven weeks ago and the performances numbered 338. During that period Mrs. Carter played to about 300,000 persons. The cash receipts amounted to $404,000.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW DRAMA.

"Der Arme Heinrich" Produced at Vienna and Scored a Great Success.

VIENNA, Nov. 29.—Hauptmann's new drama "Der Arme Heinrich" was produced at the Hofburg Theatre to-night, and scored a great success. Kainz's impersonation of the rôle of Heinrich amply justified the production of the play in this city rather than at Berlin, which was necessary in order to secure his services.

The story of the play strongly resembles Longfellow's "Golden Legend," relating to the sacrifice of a girl for a leper whom she loves.

Herr Hauptmann informed a representative of The Associated Press that the play had already been translated into English with a view to its simultaneous production in New York and Berlin.

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY NEW YORK.

Municipal Art Society Also Seeks to Unify the City's Business and Commercial Interests.

The Municipal Art Society held a conference at the rooms of the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday afternoon. There were present Henry R. Towne, representing the Merchants' Association, who presided; William H. Parsons, representing the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; William McCarroll, President Manufacturers' Association of New York; J. J. R. Croes, representing the American Society of Civil Engineers; William L. Harris, Vice President of the Architectural League of New York; Charles R. Lamb, Vice President of the National Sculpture Society; Joseph Lauber, Chairman of the Civic Buildings Committee of the National Society of Mural Painters; Prof. Hamlin of Columbia University, and John De Witt Warner, President of the Municipal Art Society.

The purpose of the conference was to consider ways and means for unifying the business and commercial interests of New York, and to have a scheme evolved which will so beautify the city as to bring out of the present chaotic condition of the five boroughs a harmonious whole. Another object of the conference was to call forth plans and specifications which may have been projected by the various organizations represented at some time in the past.

It was discovered that the American Society of Civil Engineers commenced the consideration of the subject forty years ago and had drawn certain plans which sought to better the street transportation, business and other facilities found in a great city. The Architectural League and the National Sculpture Society had also devoted much attention to schemes for beautifying the city.

The discussion yesterday established that before any scheme for beautifying Greater New York can be successfully carried out the structural and transportation changes must first be determined. It will be necessary to open new avenues from the entrances to the new bridges as well as to the proposed tunnels. Better transportation facilities must be furnished. Many avenues now existing must be widened and new streets made. All of these will necessitate numerous changes. They will not all be confined to the Borough of Manhattan. Manhattan will form the central part of the whole plan, the alterations, changes, and improvements in the other boroughs being subordinated to that one idea.

The conference adjourned for a week, and it is expected that the final result will be the compilation of such plans as may already exist and the formation of a new one commensurate with the needs of the situation.

HUDSON RIVER LINES MERGED.

Will Be Taken Over by the $4,000,000 Navigation Company.

The Hudson Navigation Company, which was incorporated in Trenton on Friday with a capital of $4,000,000, will take over the steamship lines operating on the Hudson between this city and Albany and Troy. The lines will come under the new management early next year, and it is probable that new boats will be built. The lines now operating independently between this city, Albany, and Troy are the People's Steamboat Line (New Jersey Steamboat Company) and the Hudson River Day Line, running to Albany, and the Citizens' Steamboat Company, which maintains a service to Troy.

The incorporators are Theodore L. Herrmann and William C. Taylor of this city and Charles N. King of Jersey City. Mr. Herrmann and Mr. Taylor are lawyers in the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, who are counsel for the new company, in which Charles W. Morse also is interested.

A 23D REGIMENT EVENT.

Company E to Give a Reception to Clinton Commandery of Knights Templars.

A reception in honor of the Clinton Commandery of Knights Templars will be given by Company E of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on Jan. 6. The reception will be given at the armory, on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, which has been given over to Company E for the occasion, and the large drill hall will be transformed into a mammoth pavilion, flanked by smaller tents on the margin. Here the company will give an exhibition of guard mounting, while another of the military features of the evening will be an exhibition drill by the Clinton Commandery. Music will be furnished by the entire regimental band, consisting of sixty pieces.

Major Gen. James McLeer, the brigade commander, has been invited, and has signified his intention of being present with his official staff, as have also several military and naval officers. Several noted Knights Templars are also expected to attend. After the reception there will be a dance.

Two Years for Killing a Man.

Henry Trenchman of Maspeth, who killed John Stobie last August in a quarrel over a matter of fifty cents, and who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced by Judge Moore in the Queens County Court yesterday to two years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

The Pianola

We have prepared for the holiday season a large assortment of Pianolas and Orchestrelles in a variety of choice woods. Your inspection of these instruments is cordially invited.

THE AEOLIAN CO.
AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Ave., near 34th St.

BLACK BEAR, HANDSOME, SILKY, and durable; extra long boas, $50 to $75; muffs, $25 to $35; extra large, $40 to $50. C. C. Shayne, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

Industrial Department to Discuss Trades Union Matters—Prominent Members Who Will Attend.

Ralph M. Easley, General Secretary of the National Civic Federation, yesterday received word from ex-President Grover Cleveland, saying he intended to be present at the annual meeting of the industrial department of the Federation, and will probably have something to say in relation to the matters touching trades unions, which will then be discussed. Although he is a member of the Executive Committee, this will be the first meeting which he will have attended. Mr. Easley also received word from President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard of his intention to be present.

The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Board of Trade, 203 Broadway, Dec. 8, 9, and 10. The programme is now being arranged with a view to affording the fullest discussion upon the practical questions underlying industrial disturbance. Among the subjects that will be taken up will be the shorter-hour workday, restriction of output, joint trade agreements, and day, piece, and premium methods of payment. The incorporation of labor unions and the ethics of strikes will likewise be considered. An important part of the programme will be devoted to compulsory and voluntary arbitration and "the limitations of conciliation." One or two short papers will open each session, the remainder of the time being given to questions and "running debate."

Among those who will take part in these meetings will be:

Cornelius N. Bliss, Oscar S. Straus, Charles Francis Adams, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter, Franklin McVeagh, James H. Eckels, John J. McCook, John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore.

On behalf of employers of labor the following will be present:

Senator Marcus A. Hanna.
S. R. Callaway, President of the American Locomotive Works.
Edward P. Ripley, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.
J. Kruttschnitt, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
H. H. Vreeland.
Lewis Nixon.
Marcus M. Marks, President of the National Association of Clothing Manufacturers.
James A. Chambers, President of the American Window Glass Company.
William H Pfahler, ex-President of the National Founders' Association of Philadelphia.

As representing wage earners the following will take part:

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.
John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America.
Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.
Theodore J. Shaffer, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers.
James Duncan, General Secretary of the Granite Cutters' National Union.
Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Association.
James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists.
Martin Fox, President of the Iron Molders' Union of North America.
James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union.
Edgar E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors.
Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America.
Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Charles A. Moore, Treasurer of the National Civic Federation, are in Europe, and cannot be present.

EDWARD J. KELLY'S ESTATE.

His Personal Property Valued at $244,431—Real Estate Worth About $200,000.

The estate of Edward J. Kelly, the banker, who died in New Rochelle on July 27, 1901, is to be distributed soon to his widow and two daughters. His personal property has been valued at $244,431, which will net each of the beneficiaries $81,477. His real estate was worth about $200,000. He was the son of Eugene Kelly, who died in 1894, leaving a valuable estate. One of Edward J. Kelly's daughters was married to Mr. Frank J. Gould. The other daughter, Eugenia, is unmarried. The value of the estate was estimated at about $600,000. Debts and the costs of administration have reduced the amount.

Eugene Kelly left a trust fund from which his son received a stated income. The two daughters of Edward J. will receive shares of that. The amount has been estimated at about $700,000.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
E. G. GILMORE and EUGENE TOMPKINS, Props. & Mgrs. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
3D MONTH OF CONTINUOUS CROWDS.
FRANK McKEE'S WONDERFUL MELODRAMA.
THE NINETY AND NINE
By Ramsay Morris.
GO WHERE THE CROWDS GO! SEE THE GREAT LOCOMOTIVE SCENE.
PRICES 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8:10.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY AND 30TH ST. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
ONLY FOUR MORE WEEKS.
JAS. K. HACKETT
In Winston Churchill's
..THE CRISIS..
Seats on sale for balance of Engagement.

WEST END THEATRE 125th St., block west of 8th Av.
M. R. Bimberg, Mgr. Prices 25c. to $1. Wed. Mat., 25, 50c
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SOUSA
POPULAR MATINEE—POPULAR PRICES.
NEW PROGRAMME—NEW SOLOISTS.
TO-NIGHT Big Vaudeville Concert, with a Tremendous Bill.
TO-MORROW Ev'g. at 8:15 and Wed. & Sat. Mats., in Ed. McWade's
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AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St. Telephone, 703—38th. SAM S. SHUBERT, Manager.
TO-MORROW EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN SHAKESPEARE'S GLORIOUS TRAGEDY,
JULIUS CAESAR
, Owing to Mr. Mansfield's Boston engagement his stay here will positively terminate Saturday, January 17th.
, There will be Saturday Matinées only during Mr. Mansfield's engagement. The curtain will rise evenings at eight and Saturday afternoons at 2.
, Carriages at 11:15.
TO-NIGHT Grand Return from Transcontinental Concert Tour. SOUSA ESTELLE LIEBLING, Soprano. GRACE JENKINS, Violinist. ARTHUR PRYOR, Trombone. NEW PROGRAMME. NEW SOUSA MUSIC.
Box office open this afternoon.
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MASCAGNI and his big opera company in a Grand Concert, with special features. Popular Prices.

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CHINESE BEST SHOW ON EARTH!
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I Want to Be a Lidy.
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PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Sam S. & Lee Shubert & C. E. Evans, Lessees.
Evgs., 8:30. Telephone, 2482 Madison.
SAM S. SHUBERT.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS.
MR. WEEDON GROSSMITH
and His Entire English Company in His GREAT LONDON SUCCESS.
THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY
Under the direction of Messrs. S. & Lee Shubert & D. V. Arthur.
MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY.
BEGINNING MONDAY, DEC. 15TH,
"HEIDELBERG,"
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BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & Broadway. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
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Mat. Wednesday, 50c. to $1.50
Good seats up to time of each Performance.
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6TH CROWDED WEEK.
43d to 50th time.
THE SILVER SLIPPER
BY THE AUTHORS OF FLORODORA
Better, Brighter, Bigger, and more tuneful than "FLORODORA."
Seats selling for Christmas and New Year's Matinées. Sam Bernard, CYRIL SCOTT, Mai De Villiers, Johnstone Bennett. Have You Seen the Champagne Dance?
SNITZ EDWARDS, MACKENZIE GORDON, HARRY BURCHER, HELEN ROYTON, DAISY GREENE, SUSAN DRAKE, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER.

Harlem Opera House
One week, beginning to-morrow evg., Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
18th Annual Tour. Charles Frohman's EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY
Including CHARLES RICHMAN and MARGARET ANGLIN.
In the Empire Theatre's Greatest Success, THE WILDERNESS
By H. V. ESMOND, Author of "When We Were Twenty-one," as presented all last season.
TO-NIGHT
1,000 RESERVED ORCH. SEATS 50c. & 75c.
PAULINE HALL, J. K. EMMET & CO.
CARROLL JOHNSON, 4 MADCAPS.
MR. AND MRS. EDWARD ESMONDE, LA BELLE BLANCHE, BURTON & BROOKES, GRANT & GRANT, VITAGRAPH, ETC.
Week of DEC. 8th MR. MARTIN HARVEY in THE ONLY WAY.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2. One block east of Grand Central Depot.
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KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN
The Charming Irish Drama. OR ST. PATRICK'S EVE.
Ralph Stuart as Terence O'More.
WEEK DEC. 8TH MR. CRESTON CLARKE in "HAMLET."

KEITH'S
14TH ST. BETWEEN BROADWAY & 4TH AV.
E. F. ALBEE.....General Manager
Continuous Perf., 12:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MONG TOON & MONG CHET.
LEWIS McCORD & CO.
LEW SULLY.
THE SALAMBOS.
Martinetti Troupe, Baker & Lynn, Wonderful Busch, Morrissey & Rich, Rosseau Bros. The Harmony Four, The Laskys, O'Rourke & Burnette, Harry Brown, Louis Granat.
250 ACTS. BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK.
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FAD AND FOLLY
Blanche Ring-Harry Conor and Company of 50.
Evs. 8:45 sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.

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Hubert Stock Co. presenting BIJOU FERNANDEZ IN ARISTOCRACY
PRICES Evgs. 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. 25, 50, 75.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Refined Vaudeville Concert To-Night

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Popular Wednesday Mat., 25c., 50c.
KYRLE BELLEW
"A Gentleman of France."
TO-NIGHT SUNDAY CONCERT. Jane Fox, Jas. Richmond Glenroy, Sayles & Buckley; others. 25c., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av.
VICTORIA. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
VIOLA ALLEN
AS ROMA, IN
Hall Caine's Dramatization of His Novel,
THE ETERNAL CITY
WITH GREAT SUPPORTING CAST.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC BY PIETRO MASCAGNI
LIEBLER & CO., MANAGERS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, Broadway & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
To-morrow (Monday) Eve., at 8:15
Annual Engagement of MR. N. C.
GOODWIN
MISS MAXINE
ELLIOTT
Presenting for the first time in New York their Comedy Success
THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP
By Madeline Lucette Ryley.
SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.
Seats Selling 4 Weeks in Advance.

Admission 25c. Sundays. WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
SPECIAL GROUPS AND FIGURES
This Afternoon and Evening
THE NEW POMERANIAN ORCHESTRA.
To-morrow Evening and all the Week,
DE KOLTA THE WIZARD.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 5 SHOW FOR 10c.
A CONGRESS OF CURIOSITIES.
LA BELLE ROSA & CO., Oriental Dancers. Fattest Lady on Earth; weight 741 pounds. Mme. Myers, Bearded Lady; Chinese Dwarf; Pandora. J. B. Burke & Co. in "Kathleen Mavourneen;" Ada Jones, illustrated Pictures, Grace Fitzgerald, Edison Pictures. Concerts Sunday.
Theatre

THE DEWEY 14TH ST. 3RD & 4TH AVS.
TO-NIGHT GREAT BILL.
Popular Prices. 25, 50c
JAMES THORNTON, CANFIELD & CARLETON THE 3 SHE ROCKS. TALBOT & ROGERS, 4—Emperors of Music—4. HARRY THOMSON. GEORGE HUSSEY. GRANT & GRANT, SISTERS WILMA. HASSMER & OLIVETTE. Robert Recker's Harmonists
Com. To-morrow (Mon.) Mat. & All Week, BON TON BURLESQUERS.
"A Daffy Shop"—"Oriental Dancers."

VISIT PROCTOR'S 23d St. TO-DAY. 25, 50c. TO-NIGHT. Res. 75c. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orchestra. Continuous Vaudeville. Chas. Case, Marvelous Marvin, Hayes & Saits, Taylor-Richard Co., Drawn, 25 cents.
5th Av. AUNT JACK, William Brunwell. Minnie Seligman. All Favorite Stock, with Vaudeville Features.
58th St. "QUEEN OF CHINATOWN," Montgomery & Irving, Miss Crawford. All Favorites. Vaudeville.
125th St. THE LAST APPEAL, Adelaide Keim, Ned Howard Fowler, Permanent Stock Favorites. Vaude.
BEST STOCK COMPANIES IN NEW YORK

14th Street Theatre, Near 6th Av.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST 2 WEEKS
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, Sat., Dec. 13.
MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT In his best play, Old Limerick Town
"Olcott's New Songs a Great Success."

NEW YORK THEATRE. B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
POPULAR PRICES, 25c. to $1.
Original Cast. LAST DAY OF "BUSTER BROWN."
TO-NIGHT—HOYT'S "SLEEPY HOLLOW."

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20; Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
THIRD WEEK.
Seats on sale 4 weeks in advance.
"A pronounced success."—Herald.
"A Broadway success of more than ordinary tastiness."—World.
"An unequivocal success."—Tribune.
"Without any question whatever the most richly and deliciously enjoyable of the season."—Times.
"A fascinating entertainment."—Journal.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
in H. V. Esmond's Greatest Comedy, entitled "IMPRUDENCE."
"Popular success."—Ev'g Post.
"Superior to 'When We Were Twenty-one.'"—Mail & Express.
"A big success."—Ev'g Sun.
"A vacation to go hear it."—Telegram.
"Unqualified success."—Ev'g Journal.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Ave.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
, Closed Monday Night for Rehearsal.
Tuesday Evening 8:15
Engagement of MR. E. S.
WILLARD
Every Evening and Saturday Matinée.
First time here of the play in 4 acts, entitled
THE CARDINAL.
by L. N. Parker, author of "Rosemary."
SPECIAL.
, During Mr. Willard's engagement there will be special Thursday matinées.
FIRST SPECIAL THURSDAY MAT. DEC. 4.
DAVID GARRICK.
2D SPECIAL THURSDAY MATINEE, DEC. 11,
"THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY,"
by J. M. Barrie.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:25; Matinées at 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2ND MONTH.
Seats 4 weeks in advance.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Mary Mannering
In an Original Modern Play Entitled
THE STUBBORNNESS OF GERALDINE,
BY CLYDE FITCH.
MANAGEMENT OF FRANK McKEE.
"Miss Mannering is the same sweet, interesting actress as of old—arch, piquant, ingenuous, demure, merry and sweet."—Tribune.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION Theatre, cor. Broadway & 44th St. EVGS. 8 SHARP. MATS. AT 2.
LAST 6 NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
"A SUCCESS."—HERALD.
"A MASTERPIECE."—SUN.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
VIRGINIA HARNED
in A. W. Pinero's latest play,
IRIS
"A MASTERLY WORK."—WORLD.
"A PLAY to be seen by every one."—Times.
MONDAY, DEC. 8. Seats Ready Thursday, 9 A. M.
Reappearance of
Julia Marlowe
Presenting a dramatization of George W. Cable's Southern Romance,
THE CAVALIER.
Orders for seats must be accompanied by check.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
5D MONTH.
Seats for sale for Xmas Mat. and Night.
"A NOTABLE SUCCESS."—HERALD.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Ethel Barrymore
in a comedy by Arthur Law, entitled
A COUNTRY MOUSE
PRECEDED BY a study in one act, entitled
CARROTS
MISS BARRYMORE IN BOTH PLAYS.
"One of the few pleasant events of the season."—Journal.
"A double-barreled success."—Ev'g Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
A BIG AMERICAN TRIUMPH.
LOVE—ROMANCE—COMEDY.
"A wondrous pretty play. * * * writ as true as Writ for Mistress Eleanor Robson."—Herald.
"The play has not a rival anywhere."—Telegram.
"'Audrey' comes as a boon."—Daily News.
LIEBLER & CO.'S PRODUCTION OF
AUDREY
BY MARY JOHNSTON.
Dramatized by Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington.
"Miss Robson was admirable."—Journal.
"Miss Robson invested the role with pleasant beauty and explained her emotion in a strain of melodious fluency."—Tribune.
"Miss Robson's Audrey is suffused with personal charm, felt as the painters say warmly and deeply."—Commercial Advertiser.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

BELASCO THEATRE near B'way, on 42d St. Under the Sole Management of DAVID BELASCO. Only Matinées Saturdays at 2.
WED'Y, DEC. 3, at 8 P. M. precisely.
DAVID BELASCO will present
BLANCHE BATES
—IN—
TH

MR. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

Sketched as a Typical American in a London Journal.

The Career of an Individual Which Explains His Country's Progress and Supremacy Among Industrial Nations.

A few years back the long valley of Wilmerding, Pennsylvania, was little better than a wilderness. Here and there stood a farmhouse, and the passing trains seldom stopped to let down chance passengers.

To-day the products of this Wilmerding Valley cover the world. Every passenger train in England uses gear made in the works here or their branches; many of our electric railways have been planned here; every industrial exhibition shows its goods. Fifteen thousand people to-day find employment here, and only the time necessary for building delays the opening of fresh works.

Wilmerding is the headquarters of the Westinghouse industries. It is no longer possible to talk of these American conquerors of our trade, for now that they are opening factories outside Manchester to rival those in Pennsylvania they are international allies rather than foreign competitors. Yet it is an alliance in which the American is the senior partner.

ONE MAN'S WORK.

How is it that one man, Mr. George Westinghouse, has built up in a generation a business like this? For two days I have paced his factories striving to learn the secret. It may be told in a few words. Foresight, anticipation of the world's future needs, bold and costly experiments, trained technical skill, the abundant use of labor-saving appliances, and an elaborate system of organized intelligence.

It is a long story how George Westinghouse, when a lad, with the run of his father's machine shop in a New York country town, carefully thought out the air brake. At first, after it was completed, no one would give him a chance to demonstrate it. Old Commodore Vanderbilt roughly told him that he had no time to listen to a fool who thought of stopping the trains with air. At last a friend of the lad's, a clerk on a country line, induced the Superintendent to allow one train to be equipped and run. The great day came, and before the train had been running fifteen minutes a bad accident was avoided. A bucking team of horses suddenly appeared on the rails almost immediately in front of the engine. With ordinary appliances it must have cut them and the wagon behind them down, but the new brake pulled it up sharp.

A FORTUNE IN AIR.

From that day fortune smiled on the inventor. The brake made him a rich man. He kept the manufacture of it in his own hands, and soon other inventions appeared. To-day he carries on invention as a business. The best technical schools in America are tapped for their cleverest pupils. These Mr. Westinghouse sets year after year to work out the details of problems he wants solved. On one subject alone, a fresh utilization of gas, he has spent £20,000 a year for many years past, without as yet finding what he wants.

On another problem, connected, I understand, with the discovery of a fresh method of generating electricity, he is royally squandering a sum which in one year alone would amount to a moderate fortune for another man. He looks forward to a coming time when the enormous generating stations necessary to-day shall be curiosities of a past age, and when all the power and light necessary for a city shall be turned out in a small hall.

Mr. Westinghouse's inventions are no happy hits. He thinks what the day after to-morrow will need, and sets out to provide for it. Some time ago, for instance, he saw that railway trucks must become bigger and bigger till the old spring buffer would be useless in keeping them together; for while springs might be made to take the impact of a loaded fifty-ton car, they would be torn asunder by the pull of the rebound. Here was a problem to solve. To-day, while the fifty-ton cars have come into common use in America, the inventor has a friction draft gear, not unlike a blunt pointed shell in shape, which will absorb a pressure of 120,000 pounds to the square inch by yielding a few inches, and will have a minimum recoil. Such a gear is not yet wanted in England, because we have no heavy cars, but it cannot be supplied fast enough for America. At the time I went through Wilmerding an army of men were busy turning out 30,000 of the new gear appliances for the Pennsylvania Railway alone.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

Did space permit, a score of similar instances could be given. The intelligent anticipation of the future is one cause of George Westinghouse's success. Another is his manner of training men. Besides inventors, he year by year takes in numbers of the foremost technical students from the American colleges. These are put at practical work for some time. They go through every branch of the factories, and are carefully watched. Those who are useless are dropped, but it is found what the good men are best suited for, and they become the Captains in this industrial army.

Every one among the thousands in these works is expected to keep his brains alert and to suggest improvements when he sees them. "If a man is in charge of a bit of work for some time and can think out no way of doing it better than in the past, he is not much good to me," said the head of one of the departments. "If my office boy has a suggestion to make I'll weigh it well. I want him to think, and thinking will pay him."

The method with the workers is to pay by the piece and to encourage the men to earn large wages. The American worker obtains high pay, and he has to compete with some who have very little. How this is equalized can best be shown by a practical instance. In the air-brake works there is a great platform running the full length of the building. Around it is constantly moving a line of mold frames. Clean earth for the molds is poured down at one end, and each empty frame is filled as it passes. A little further the frame is caught under great pressure cases, and the earth in it is automatically stamped into shape. At the same time hot liquid metal has been swung around from the furnace on a running overhead rail, and as the frame passes a little further on a man standing at a given point fills the molds. Still it moves.

AUTOMATIC MACHINERY.

The frames are so timed and ordered that when they reach a point two-thirds around the circuit they can be broken. The casting is torn by giant pincers out and thrown into a heap near by. In another revolution the hot molding earth is tipped into a pit, played on with water, cleaned and cooled, and automatically caught up to the ceiling, sucked along the top of the floor, and shot down at the place where it is wanted for fresh castings. And a little electric narrow-gauge railway stands ready to receive the castings when they are cool and convey them to the various manufacturing departments. Human ingenuity could not go further in reducing labor.

There is another section typical of the new way of doing business. Mr. Westinghouse has a thorough intelligence department running independently of all. The field of this department is to learn everything which may affect the business. The press of the world, technical and general, is searched by trained men. All important information is carefully filed. A weekly paper is issued for the heads of the different branches of the works, telling them of things happening in their line that they ought to know. Should a brief note appear in some obscure Vienna paper revealing or shedding fresh light on a minor technical problem, the man who has to do with that at the Westinghouse works finds it pointed out to him in the office sheet he receives on Saturday night.

I set out to write the secret of Wilmerding. There is no secret about it, or about the success Mr. Westinghouse has obtained. Men who imitate his foresight and care can safely reckon on accomplishing great things.—F. A. McKenzie in London Mail.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Joe. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
216 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sunday only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

HAIR AND INTELLECT.

Inferences About the Subsoil from the Top Crop—Artists and Children Prove the Rule.

Some curious statistics relating to hair have been collected by the school authorities at Lille. Thus, the auburn-haired boys are generally at the head of the recitation classes and the blonde girls learn their lessons best. Auburn boys and blonde lasses come out highest as arithmeticians. But in composition they are nowhere. The dark-haired children of both sexes have the quality of imagination, and in their compositions know how not to fatigue the attention. They have movement and originality. In short, they seem, as compared to the auburns and blondes, born stylists. Now that I think of it, Sarah Bernhardt is, or was, auburn-haired, and Mme. Bartet had light brown hair twenty-five years ago—so light as to be almost fair. I should not call the late Mme. Jacques Stern (Croizette) in the heyday of her charms a blonde. But she had a darkish shade of fair hair that looked like heavy sheeny floss silk, and the ruddiness that one associates with auburn. Mme. Samary was also fair without being exactly a blonde.

I daresay the auburn boys and blonde lasses in the Lille elementary schools are of Flemish, that is to say phlegmatic, race. Their brains do not grow at once congested when they stand up to recite, and for that reason they keep the mastery of the vocal organs. In short, they continue to know what they are about. The dark children are probably of Celtic, that is to say Gallic, origin. The blood comes with a rush to their brains, and they grow confused, splutter, and break down. If they could only be taught to remain silent for a few moments, they would be all the better for this rush, as the confusion would have passed away, leaving only stimulated mental organs. Goldsmith, who was dark, always began by being confused in conversation. O'Connell wore a black wig, but his real hair in youth was auburn. I recollect very old people who heard him plead in his prime speak of it as such. His readiness was wonderful. But perhaps he might not have recited so well what somebody else had written.

I have rarely heard a great French orator recite. Grévy, the President of the republic, was one of the few, and he reached perfection in reciting Voltaire's verses to Emilie. Gambetta, in a low, sweet voice, recited sometimes passages from his favorite poets. Thiers could commit nothing to memory in the way of a poem or a speech by another orator. He had himself too much to say to incumber his mind with the writings of others. Louis Blanc shone, however, in reciting declamatory passages from Corneille and Racine, but his brother Charles—a fair, Jewish-looking man, not unlike the first Baron James de Rothschild—beat him in declamation at the ecclesiastical school where they passed their youth. Charles Blanc triumphed in both masculine and feminine parts, and drew tears from his reverend preceptor's eyes as Andromaque. Louis was best as Polyeucte or the Cid. Imagine wee Louis Blanc giving the illusion of that heroic warrior! Victor Hugo never seemed grander than in reading some noble work of his own. An old passport given to him in his twenty-seventh year speaks of him as having auburn hair, long and remarkably thick. I heard him recite the "To be or not to be" soliloquy as translated by his son François. Did he not throw expression into it!

To come back to stage people, the two Coquelins are fair. Mlle. Schneider, who rather recited than sang in the operettas of Offenbach, was remarkably fair. It may be that the late Queen Victoria would have read her speeches less well had she been a brunette. Rachel is an illustrious instance on the other side. I do not know whether her rival and supplanter Ristori should be classed among the dark or fair actresses. When I made her acquaintance the early color of her hair and complexion had departed. She had a fair-haired brother who suddenly became white-haired. He used to teach Italian, however, in a singing school.

Finally, on the subject of hair, I am sorry to say that the red-headed boys and girls in the Lille schools—les roux et les rousses—are at the bottom in everything save in good-conduct marks. Nor are they remarkable for good health. The dark boys behave better than the auburn or the fair, and are more sensitive to praise or blame.—London Truth.

As the Small Boy Defined It.

Teacher (of juvenile class)—Can any one tell me what a storage battery is?

Small Tommy—Yes, ma'am. Something that batters up furniture that's in storage.—Chicago News.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN.

On the six business days before Christmas we shall keep the store open until seven o'clock. On all other days the Store will close as usual at six o'clock. There will be no late closing this year.

White Silks : : An Unprecedented Sale.

And White Rules the Season as It Never Has Before.

It is unmistakable. The Horse Show was a White Horse Show—white in the boxes and the promenade if not in the ring. And everywhere that feminine fashion gathers, it is white, dazzling, beautiful white that predominates.

Nothing could be more timely, therefore; nothing more important in the planning of the Winter's dress than to-day's announcement of a sale of

16,000 Yards of the Finest White Silks Under Price.

Gathered from a number of the best makers in the country—their best product in every respect; these Silks are on the top of the popular wave even at the full prices here which are considerably under the average prices charged. But to-morrow our regular prices are decisively lowered all along the line and there are bargains in every width and every weave. There are Taffetes, Louisines, Crepes de Chine, Satin Liberty, Satin Duhesse, Peau de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Moire Antique, Moire Velour, and in many cases prices are less than the present wholesale cost. Dressmakers, every one with plans which include white Silks, should profit by the sale.

79c. all silk white imported Liberty Satin, 49c.
69c. white Moire Velour, 49c.
89c. white Moire Velour, 69c.
79c. white Crepe de Chine, 59c.
$1.25 white Crepe de Chine, extra fine quality, 79c.
88c. C. J. Bonnet's Lyons white Taffeta, wear guaranteed, 69c.
$1.00 C. J. Bonnet's Lyons white Taffeta, wear guaranteed, 79c.
$1.10 C. J. Bonnet's Lyons white Taffeta, wear guaranteed, 88c.

Waist Patterns for Holiday Presents: 600 remnants of fancy Silks in waist lengths of 3½ to 4 yards, all this season's most desirable styles, each in a handsome box, at greatly reduced prices, worth $2.50 to $8.00 a pattern, at $1.50 to $5.00.

Main floor, West Building.

Rich Furs, Great Savings.

Bound to be a great Fur Winter—the makers were not mistaken when they got ready tremendous stocks of fine Furs of all sorts. But the backward season has caught some of them in embarrassment—and we offered a ready solution of their difficulty, though at a price sacrifice.

Except in one or two of the famous Fur Sales here, when everything has been snapped up in a day or two, these values have never been matched. And never were they excelled.

Set of gray Siberian squirrel, dark blue skins, trimmed with real ermine and real ermine tails; long Tippet and flat Muff, value $80.00, at $67.50
Long fox Scarf, a seal brown color with dark stripe, made of two skins and trimmed with two brushes and four paws, value $22.50, at $17.40
Long sable fox Scarf; has two stripes; trimmed with two brushes and four tails, value $32.50, at $26.00
Muffs of sable fox, full size, down stuffed, value $12.00, at $8.95
Dark mink cluster Scarf, natural fur, trimmed with six tails, value $10.00, at $5.00
Muff to go with the above Scarf, two stripe; value $12.00, at $7.95
Long Scarf of nearseal, trimmed with six tails; value $8.00, at $6.45
Muff of nearseal to match the above Scarf, full size, feather stuffed, value $5.00, at $3.45

Fur Coats.

Persian lamb Coats, 34 to 42 bust, only 18 coats, styled after the new dip front, perfect fitting model, bright glossy skins, either flat or bean curl; value $111.00, at $87.50
Alaska sealskin Coats, Rice's London dye, made by Abraham and Straus and guaranteed:
22 inches long, fine brocade silk lining $200.00
24 inches long, fine brocade silk lining $275.00
26 inches long, fine brocade silk lining $325.00
Axsala nearseal blouse Jacket, newest blouse effect, perfect fitting and best quality, value $65.00, at $57.50
Electric seal Coats, 32 and 44 bust, 22 inches long, large collar and revers, first quality, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin, value $35.00, at $26.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

Linens for Thrifty Women.

As beautiful pieces as you can imagine—and a third saving because we bought them under specially favorable conditions abroad and imported them ourselves. Less expensive Linens—the practical sorts for every day use—at savings quite in proportion. The Linen Store has the holiday spirit—the bargains we list are evidence:

All linen bleached Irish Table Damask, 6x inches wide, choice patterns; exceptional value 89c. a yard
All linen damask Napkins; a lot of hemmed; soft finish, Austrian silver bleach, 20 and 22 inches square, our own importation; regularly $1.87 a dozen; special at $1.49
The celebrated "Old Bleach" all linen hemstitched Irish huck Towels 21c. each
An odd lot of fine hemstitched bleached damask Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, about one-third less than regular prices.
2x2½ yards $6.98 a set 2½x2½ yards $9.98 a set
2x3 yards $7.98 a set 2½x3 yards $10.75 a set
2x3½ yards $8.98 a set 2½x3½ yards $11.50 a set
Extra heavy all linen hemstitched Tray Cloths, regularly 25c. to 39c. each, at 19c. to 25c.
Irish Point Scarfs, size 20x54 inches, choice patterns, 49c. to $1.49 each
Irish Point Pillow Shams, 32x32 inches; choice patterns, 49c. to $2.50 each
Irish Point Doilies, 12x12 inches square; choice patterns, 21c. to 29c. each

Also a complete assortment of Cluny and Renaissance lace, embroidered, scalloped and drawnwork Linens; suitable and acceptable for Holiday gifts; our own importation, would cost ⅓ more otherwise.

Main floor, rear, East Building.

75c. Black Henriettas, 49c.

All wool—another lot of this splendid stuff to sell for the lowest price it has been anywhere.

Forty-four inches wide—don't confound this with the narrower width that cuts to poorer advantage. This stuff was made by one of the foremost American makers to retail at 75c. a yard and we are in great luck to have it for 49c. a yard.

$1.00 French Black Corded Poplins, 59c.

An importer's surplus of a splendid dollar French corded Poplin, 44 inches wide. We have it to sell at nearly half 59c. a yard

Main floor, rear, Central Building.

A Millinery Clearance.

Two reasons—lines are incomplete and cannot be duplicated—the holiday Book Store has pushed out into the regular Millinery Store and we must make room, So

98c. to $3.45 Hats Are 48c. to $1.98.

They are the best styles of the season, mostly ready-to-wear sorts. Plain and rough felts, some with stitched brims; others stitched throughout. Trimmings are of silk bands, wings, quills, birds, self and fancy materials.

Main floor, East Building.

A New Carload of Oil Heaters.

Instead of a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving, one of New York's philanthropists gave to the poor people an Oil Stove and a barrel of oil.

The Oil Stove is taking the place it has always deserved—that of the most economical, practical and convenient Heater, no matter what the price of coal. And the biggest stock of the best Oil Stoves is here for little pricing—a new carload is just unpacked.

500 "Reliable" Oil Heaters, $3.48.

The service they give is in accordance with their name; aluminum bronze finish, light weight frame; simple device for rewicking.

350 "Brightest and Best" Oil Heaters, $3.75.

An excellent Stove; will satisfactorily heat a room 18 feet square; light weight, easily carried.

400 "Perfection" Oil Heaters, $4.75.

No useless ornamentation; fitted with the best smokeless top nut; oil heart has capacity indicator and carrying handle; full nickel finish.

Basement, East Building.

Holiday Ribbons: Savings.

Fourth to a Third Under Regular—We ordered last August in the maker's dull time to get them for these little prices. Gained another point, too—these Ribbons are better finished than any we ever had. A dozen colors—including the finest reds and greens that ever went with the holly—all of the high luster and perfect:

No. 1 Baby Ribbons, 10 yard pieces 12c. a piece
No. 1 inch wide 8c. a yard
1½ inches wide 8c. a yard
2¼ inches wide 12c. a yard
3¼ inches wide 18c. a yard
4½ inches wide 25c. a yard

Main floor, centre, East Building.

The welfare of our Clerks demands that we close our stores at 7 P. M. during the week preceding Christmas.

The Remarkable

Christmas novelties, Toys, Dolls, Art Goods, etc., of England, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and America, will be shown on

Monday, at A. D. Matthews' Sons.

Does not the experience of past holiday seasons suggest that you take first choice?

The New Toy Store is on the Third Floor.

Our Dependable Silver Store.
Sterling and Quadruple Plated Novelties, 12c. upward.

Women's $3.00 Shoes, $1.65 a pair.
It's a better Shoe in Every Way Than We Describe It Here.

Lace Curtains, 39c. each. Single, Nottingham lace, discarded by manufacturers because they are 3 and 3¼ yds. long.
Opaque Shades, 23c. and 32c. Best water color opaque Shades, mounted on good spring roller, 36 in. wide, 72 in. long, ready to hang; without fringe, 23c. each, with fringe 32c. each.

Our Christmas Stationery Store is filled with beautiful Almanacs, Xmas Cards, etc.
Gift Books, Illustrated.
Now is the time to lay in the most wanted books.

300 pairs of all-wool warp and filling Blankets, actual 5 lbs. of pure wool, 72 x82 inches, wide silk bindings, blue, pink and red borders, for, a pair $3.58.

10c. to 50c. Embroideries for 5c. 8c. & 10c.
Lace Turn-Over Collars, assorted designs for 19c.

$24 to $28. Men's Suits to Order $16.98.
And we keep faith with this statement conscientiously.
You have the choice of 30 different, pure wool fabrics, the season's newest English walking or cutaway frock. Important.

Men's $12.50 Overcoats for $7.48.
Boys' $2.98 Suits for $2.25. Ages 8 to 15, all-wool double breasted Suits, in splendid patterns.
Men's $6 Dressing Robes for $3.55.
Boys' $5 Frieze Overcoats, $4.48.
Ages 7 to 15, good frieze, the best wearing Overcoat fabric ever conceived. These are of dark Oxford gray, cut long and with plenty of room for action.

Our Monday Coffee Special.
A choice blend of South and Central American Coffee, regular 25c. a lb. for 20c.

5,000 Columbia "X P" Molded Phonograph Records, regularly sold at 50c. each, our price 30c.
Type "Q" Graphophone, regularly sold at $5, our price $3.75.

Sale of Lamps and Globes.
Prettily decorated china Parlor Lamps, 27 inches high, complete. Our regular $2.75 Lamp, Monday, special, $1.98.

Guaranteed Cloths Wringer, $1.35.

Exquisite Dresden Toilet Set.
Comb and Brush in neat box, 98c.

A Christmas Camera Store—3d Floor.

$4.50 Rochester Heaters for $3.50. Smokeless and odorless, burn 12 hours without feeding.

Untrimmed Millinery, half price.

Holiday Sale of Beautiful Pieces of Furniture.
Great Silk and Velvet Values, and Dress Goods, low prices.
$4.50 Imported Trimmed Hats, for $1.98.
Women's Coats, Jackets, Walking Skirts and Furs, Underprice.
Free Making, Laying, and Lining of all Carpets bought this week—special low prices. Great Rug Sale.

A. D. Matthews' Sons
Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

A Factory Clearance Sale
OF
STERLING,
HUNTINGTON & MENDELSSOHN
PIANOS.

We own and operate three large factories. Our combined output exceeds 8,000 Pianos annually. In a business vast as ours the closing month of the year brings to the "bargain table," so to speak, many Pianos to be sold quickly at greatly reduced prices so that our December 31 inventory may show only regular catalogued stock.

What These Pianos Are

Not One of Them Is Undesirable.

It is not strange that in the buzy whirr of manufacture small mishaps occur with case-work sometimes, almost imperceptible perhaps, yet the Piano cannot be pronounced perfect, so it is temporarily set aside.

Others are treated similarly from time to time, until an inventory canvass finds these Pianos have already been superceded by new designs, and so have no regular catalogue place. Special Pianos are designed and made for exhibition or concert use, and having served their purpose are disposed of at great reductions in price. Also, having found that woods have not sold in even numbers, the surplus stock is "marked down" to balance up the inventory. Other Pianos designed for but never adopted in catalogue use are among these. All have been sent to the

New Sterling Building in Brooklyn

to be sold at quick-moving prices, and are now shown through the regular stock with the history of the Piano, the price, both regular and special, on the card attached to each Piano.

We Shall Not Quote the Prices.

What's the use? Figures tell nothing in this sale until you see the value. Then we leave you to judge whether your visit to our warerooms was worth the while. These "specials" will be sold on our usual three year payment plan and held for Christmas delivery if desired.

Our Sterling Stock

Occupies the six floors of our building and represents perfection in the art of Piano-making. The well-known reputation of Sterling Pianos was never more thoroughly sustained than in our Christmas exhibition for nineteen hundred two, the first Christmas in our new home.

Make your selections early while our stock is complete, also avoiding the rush of the last ten days.

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

The Sterling Piano Co.
Fulton Street and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.
26 to 40 Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Wool Dress Patterns For Holiday Presents.

ANNUAL SALE of DRESS PATTERNS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. This collection embraces some of the choicest fabrics of the season, and far excels in values any former offers.

Full Dress Lengths.
$6.00 Panama Suiting, for $4.50.
$4.25 All Wool Homespun, $2.75.
$4.50 Wool French Twill, $3.50.
$3.85 Wool Zibeline Mixtures, $2.75.
$6.00 Snow Flake Mixture, $4.50.
$4.50 All Wool Voile, $3.00.
$5.25 Mistral Cloth, $4.45.
OTHER STLYES in endless variety, handsomely packed in boxes, prices from $2.50 to $10.00.

NOVELTY WAISTINGS, in Shirt Waist lengths, a practical Holiday Gift, packed in white box, prices $1.47, $1.77, $1.95, $2.07, $2.25, $2.50.

50 Ct. All Wool Plaids, 25 Cts.
750 yards of ALL WOOL FANCY PLAIDS, 36 inches wide, regular 50 ct. goods for 25 cts.; none C. O. D.

Jackets and Suits.
$30.00 Coats for $19.50.

Silk Velour Coats, 33 inches long, also SHORT BLOUSE STYLES, heavy silk lining, trimmed with expensive silk ornaments of latest designs, $30.00 for $19.50.

$15.00 Jackets for $9.75.
JACKETS in three styles, KERSEY CLOTH in half fitted back, KERSEY CLOTH with Cape, and heavy CHEVIOT with half fitted back, all lined with heavy Satin, worth $15.00, at $9.75.

$22.50 Suits for $13.50.
DRESS SUITS in a number of models, very desirable colors and black, Blouse, Fly front and Norfolk styles, $22.50 garments for $13.50.

$22.00 Suits for $9.95.
Walking Suits of Mixed and Plain goods, Norfolk, Blouse and other styles; $20.00 value for $9.95.

$3.00 Waists for $1.90.
FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, every color shown in these desirable materials, stitched side plaits in front and tucked back, sizes 32 to 44; $3.00 Waists for $1.90.

Black Taffeta Silks.
95 Ct. Grade for 69 Cts.

We shall place on sale, for Monday only, a lot of Black Taffeta, full 27 inches wide and guaranteed. This is the best value ever offered in Black Taffeta.

REGULAR 95 CT. GOODS FOR 69 CTS.

Men's Neckwear.
50 Ct. Scarfs for 25 Cts.
ALL SILK Four-in-hands, in light, dark and medium effects, 50 ct. value for 25 cts.

$1.00 Neckwear, 50 Cts.
SILK CRAVATS, made by one of the best manufacturers. LARGE ENGLISH SQUARE, in rich colors, also black and white, self figured, regular $1.00 Scarfs, 50 cts.

Applique Laces.
Reduced One-Half.
VENISE, POINT DE GENE, ESCURIAL, IRISH CROCHET and other Galloons and Insertions in White, Cream and Black at the following low prices:
25 ct. goods reduced to 12½ cts.
50 ct. " reduced to 25 cts.
75 ct. " reduced to 39 cts.
$1.00 " reduced to 59 cts.
None C. O. D., exchanged or credited.

Underwear Department.

FLANNELETTE KIMONA SACQUES, pink and white or blue and white stripes, with self color trimming, regular 95 ct. goods, 38 cts.
EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES, Manufacturers' Samples, in pink, blue and red, regular prices $1.75, $2.25, at 95 cts., $1.25.
MERCERIZED SATEEN PETTICOATS, black and white effect, deep umbrella flounce, gathered ruffle, were $1.25, at 95 cts.
BLACK SATEEN PETTICOATS, ruffle of side plaiting, regular price $1.00, reduced to 69 cts.
FLANNELETTE GOWNS, good quality, 48 cts.
GOWNS, better grade, lace trimmed or silk scallop collar, 75, 85, 95 cts.
GOWNS, White Domet Flannel, in Pajama or yoke effect, braid or lace trimming, 95 cts., $1.25.
FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, in stripes, hem or ruffle, yoke band, 19 cts.

Japanese Silk Quilted Sacques and Robes, Dainty Combinations, Plain and Embroidered.

Death List of the Week.

ABBOTT Adair Adams Anderson Anstice Assenheim Averill Axiotes

BAIN Barnard Barry Battershall Bayles Beckhardt Bemis Bender Beneville Benton Berthoff Betamney Birkett Blackburn Blascel Bogel Borden Botticher Braddin Brady Brandles Brannelly Briggs Brown Browne Browning Burgess Burns Bushell

CAINE Campbell Campone Cannon Carr Carroll Casein Ceragioli Chadwell Chilver Clites Close Coaney Coffin Colby Collins Condon Conway Cook Coughlin Cox Craig Crinion Croft Crosby Cudmey Cullen Culver Cuming Cunningham Curnick Curtis Cushing

DALY De Cernea Delaney De La Vergne Delmour Devins Desmarets Devlin Dale Donlin Donnelly Dorsa Dougherty Downey Doyle Dreyfous Du Bois

EIDEL Emmet Evans

FAIRCHILD Farrell Fee Finley Fisher Flaherty Flannagan Floyd Fuhrman Foote Fould Fyawley Friedlander Fuller Fundis

GATJE Giddings Gies Gilmartin Glaser Goenawein Goff Golluber Goodheim Goodwin Goring Gormeley Granville Grisold

HALL Hallock Harris Healy Hearle Helm Helmecke Herlihy Herrman Hewett Hodgson Hogan Hopkins Horan Horie Houlihan Howells Hughes Hunt Hurtin Hyman Hynes

JABURG Jenson Johnson Jones Josephson

KEATING Keech Keelon Kellner Kennedy Ketcham Killian Kilpatrick Kinnier Kirkham Klauber Kreuzwieser Kuck

LAMB Lakemacher Langhaar Larew Lathrop Lawrence Leblanc Ledden Lehman Lewis Levy Lidgate Lillendahl Lindemann Lippmann Little Logan Louden Loudon Lowenfels Ludemann

McCAFFRY McCarty McClure McCosker McEntee McKeever McKinney McLean MacMaster McNeill Maguire Maillard Maltby Mannion Manson Marble Marx Mason Meegan Melody Mendelson Metcalfe Mcclair Mohane Montgomery Morgan Morrison Moylan Murray Murther Myers

NEEFUS Neil Noyes

O'BRIEN O'Connell Ochiltree O'Dwyer O'Hara O'Leary O'Reilley Owens

PALMER Parker Parkman Peel Pendergast Pfeiffer Pforsheimer Phillips Phipps Piggott Potavin Prager Pressey

RABINOWITZ Raynor Redding Rich Riordan Robertson Rogers Ronan Rooney Root Roy Rutherford

SAADI Sampers Sanford Schenk Schoonmaker Scott Seligman Shaughnessy Sheridan Sherwood Shinkwin Shuster Simon Sinclaire Skinner Sloat Smart Smith Sniffin Speer Springstein Starbuck Stebbins Stevens Stilgenbauer Stockey Strauss Sullivan Sumner

TAYLOR Thomas Tierney Tiffany Tobin Toepford Tompkins Tracy Tuomey Tyler

URELL

VAN CLEAR Vandeveer Vreeland

WAGNER Wales Walworth Ward Waterman Wehansen Weissmann Wells Wendler Whalen Wheeler White Wiegman Williams Wilson Wise Woodhull Woodruff Woods Worthington Weirs YATES Young ZIEGLER

A

ADAIR.—Nov. 26, at 33 East Ninth Street, Eliza, widow of William H. Adair.

AHRENS.—Nov. 26, at Forty-sixth Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, Ann, wife of the late Jacob H. Ahrens.

ABBOTT.—Nov. 23, at 301 East Eighty-third Street, Mary, wife of William Abbott.

ASSENHEIM.—Nov. 24, at Twenty-fourth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Bensonhurst, Julia, wife of Joseph Assenheim.

AVERILL.—Nov. 25, at Danbury, Conn., Mary A. Perry, wife of the late Roger Averill.

ANSTICE.—At Yonkers, Nov. 24, Mary, wife of the late Henry Anstice, in the 85th year of her age.

AXIOTES.—Nov. 25, Nicholas Axiotes, aged 36 years.

ANDERSON.—Nov. 22, at 663 Hancock Street, Minnie R., daughter of Robert H. and Emily Anderson, in the 24th year of her age.

B

BARNARD.—Nov. 26, at Van Ness, Westchester, Celestine Emma, wife of James Barnard, aged 42 years.

BARRY.—Nov. 27, at 515 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, David Barry.

BATTERSHALL.—Nov. 26, at 10 East Ninth Street, Sandford W. Battershall.

BEMIS.—Nov. 25, at Weston, Mass., John Wheeler Bemis, aged 39 years.

BENDER.—Nov. 27, at 472 Marion Street, Charles S., son of Jacob Bender.

BERTHOLF.—Nov. 26, in Brooklyn, Margaret Bertholf.

BETAMNEY.—Nov. 25, Rosalie Betamny, aged 50 years.

BLASCEL.—Nov. 28, at 129 Prospect Place, B. S. Blascel.

BOTTICHER.—Nov. 27, at 22 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J., Paul G. Botticher, in the 59th year of his age.

BRANDES.—Nov. 26, at 35 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn, Fred C. Brandes.

BROWNING.—Nov. 27, at Little Silver, N. J., Isabella Browning, in the 81st year of her age.

BURNS.—Nov. 27, at 602 Kosciusko Street, Harry, son of Daniel Burns, aged 30 years.

BECKHARDT.—Nov. 27, at 1,046 Second Avenue, in his 44th year, Abraham Beckhardt.

BRANNELLY.—Nov. 28, at 344 East Thirty-eighth Street, Patrick Brannelly, son of Patrick Brannelly of Killmoor Ballygar, County Galway, Ireland.

BROWNE.—Nov. 28, at 295 De Kalb Avenue, Catharine N., wife of Thomas R. Browne.

BURGESS.—At Thomaston, Me., Nov. 27, Elsie L., wife of the late Joseph S. Burgess.

BAIN.—Nov. 24, at 15 Greene Avenue, Robert Bain.

BARRY.—Nov. 24, at 681 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Edward, son of John Barry, aged 5 years.

BAYLES.—At Stony Brook, L. I., Nov. 21, Mrs. Mary Delia Bayles, in her seventy-seventh year.

BLACKBURN.—Nov. 23, at 213 North Fifth Street, Roseville, N. J., Joseph Blackburn, aged 77 years.

BORDEN.—Nov. 21, at Pasadena, Cal., H. Lee Borden, in his 71st year.

BENTON.—Nov. 25, at 459 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, Elisabeth A. Benton.

BOGEL.—Nov. 25, at 243 Clinton Street, Herman Bogel, in his 28th year.

BROWN.—At West New Brighton, S. I., Nov. 24, Bartlett Brown, Sr.

BUSHELL.—Nov. 26, at 403 Henry Street, Brooklyn, William, the only son of the late Thomas Bushell.

BENEVILLE.—Nov. 22, at 414 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Emile Beneville.

BIRKETT.—Nov. 22, at 1,645 New York Avenue, William C., son of William H. Birkett, aged 12 years.

BRADDIN.—Nov. 23, at 468 West Forty-seventh Street, Lizzie M., daughter of James Braddin.

BRADY.—Nov. 23, at 267 Pleasant Avenue, Mary, wife of the late James Brady.

BRIGGS.—Nov. 20, at 329 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, Robert Edmund, son of Edmund and Florence Deane Briggs, aged 2 years.

C

CAMPBELL.—Nov. 27, at 77 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Thomas Campbell, aged 84, born at Trafalgar, Canada.

CARR.—Nov. 27, at 678 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Ralph Palmer, son of Frank A. Carr.

CASEIN.—Nov. 26, at 842 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Bridget, wife of John Casein, formerly of the Seventh Ward.

COLLINS.—Nov. 26, at 537 East Eighty-second Street, Ann, widow of Christopher Collins.

COX.—Nov. 24, at 207 Eleventh Avenue, William R. Cox, son of the late R. G. Cox.

[illegible] Nov. 26, at 429 Fountain Ave-

nue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Louise Campone, aged 24 years.

CARROLL.—Nov. 28, at Gloster, N. J., Eulalia Bonelli, wife of William Carroll.

CANNON.—Nov. 24, Michael Cannon, aged 53, at 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, late of Islaneady, County Mayo, Ireland.

CLOSE.—Nov. 23, at Phoenix, Arizona, Halcyon M. Close of Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRAIG.—Nov. 24, at the Lincoln Hotel, John H. Craig.

CROSBY.—Nov. 24, at 439 First Street, Brooklyn, Capt. Ansel Crosby, in his 79th year.

CULLEENY.—Nov. 23, at Foster and Coney Island Avenues, Brooklyn, Patrick Culleeny, native of County Clare, Ireland.

COLBY.—Nov. 25, at 181 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, Catherine Colby, (née Morrissey,) native of Stradbelly, County Waterford, Ireland.

CERAGIOLI.—Nov. 26, at 1,786 Lexington Avenue, John Ceragioli.

CHILVER.—Nov. 28, at 290 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, Phebe Jeannette, wife of John Chilver, in her 81st year.

COFFIN.—Nov. 29, at 104 Johnson Street, Emily B. Coffin.

CONLIN.—Nov. 29, Sarah Byrd Conlin, youngest daughter of Capt. Benjamin F. Conlin, of 361 Sixth Street.

COOK.—Nov. 26, at 673 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Nicholas Cook, in his 49th year.

COUGHLIN.—Nov. 27, at 54 Leroy Street, Mary, (née Cronin,) wife of the late James Coughlin, native of the Parish of Killeroghan, County Cork, Ireland.

CULVER.—Nov. 28, at 52 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, John Leaycraft Culver in the 70th year of his age.

CUMING.—Nov. 27, at 162 West Fifteenth Street, Lorenzo Dow Cuming, aged 81 years.

CUSHING.—Nov. 28, at 159 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, Henry Cushing.

CURTIS.—Nov. 28, at 933 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Jennie, wife of Charles H.

CAINE.—Nov. 22, at Tarrytown, William Caine, aged 75 years.

Curtis and daughter of the late Aaron Vanderbilt.

CONWAY.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester, N. Y., John Conway, aged 47 years.

CULLEN.—Nov. 24, Mary Ann Cullen, in her 72d year, native of Tyrone, Ireland.

CHADWELL.—At Portland, Me., Nov. 21, Frances M., widow of the Rev. William S. Chadwell.

CLISE.—Nov. 21, at 1,337 St. Mark's Avenue, Florence L., child of the late George Clise, aged 13 years.

COANEY.—Nov. 22, at 16 East Thirty-eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J., George D. Coaney.

CONDON.—Nov. 24, at 628 East Fourteenth Street, Johanna, wife of the late William Condon, native of Shinana, County Cork, Ireland.

CONWAY.—Nov. 23, Ellen Conway, at 819 East Tenth Street.

CRINION.—Nov. 20, James Crinion.

CROFT.—Nov. 21, Sarah A. Croft, aged 31 years.

CUNNINGHAM.—Nov. 23, at 322 East Eighteenth Street, Thomas J. Cunningham.

CURNICK.—Nov. 22, at 969 Rogers Place, Robert C. Curnick, aged 62 years.

CURTIS.—At Canton, N. Y., Nov. 22, Walter, Jr., son of Walter and Jane Redington Curtis, aged 8 years.

D

DESMARETS.—Nov. 3, in San Juan Bautista, Tabasco, Mexico, Florence Antolinette, youngest child of Henry L. Desmarets, aged 8 years.

DEVLIN.—Nov. 26, at 17 John Street, Elm Park, S. I., Catharine, wife of the late Peter Devlin, aged 62 years.

DOWNER.—Nov. 26.—At 186 High Street, Orange, N. J., Capt. Edgar J. Downer.

DOYLE.—Nov. 26, Catherine A., widow of James Doyle, at her residence, Katonah, N. Y.

DU BOIS.—At Whiteport, Ulster County, N. Y., Nov. 26, Mary Ellen Snyder, wife of Nathaniel Du Bois.

DE CERNEA.—Nov. 28, at 288 West Fifty-fifth Street, Edward De Cerna, in his 64th year.

DELANEY.—Nov. 28, at 25 Ridge Street, James F. Delaney.

DOUGHERTY.—Nov. 28, at 82 Berry Street, John J. Dougherty.

DREYFOUS.—Nov. 28, at 8 West Ninety-second Street, Emanuel Dreyfous, in his 69th year.

DE LA VERGNE.—Nov. 23, at 202 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, George L. De La Vergne.

DELMOUR.—Nov. 23, at 116 East Eighty-ninth Street, Mary A., wife of Lawrence Delmour.

DEVINE.—Nov. 23, at 106 West End Avenue, Joseph J., son of Mary and John Devine.

DALY.—Nov. 23, at 437 West Fifty-seventh Street, Bernard Daly.

DEAN.—Nov. 24, at 667 Third Avenue, Joseph M., son of the late Joseph Dean.

DOLE.—Nov. 23, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., John P. Dole.

DONLON.—Nov. 23, at 113 West Fifty-eighth Street, Nora, wife of Michael Donlon, native of County Limerick, Ireland.

DONNELLY.—Nov. 23, at 533 West Forty-Fifth Street, Bridget A., widow of the late Joseph A. Donnelly and youngest daughter of Patrick Flaherty, native of Limerick, Ireland.

DORAN.—Nov. 24, at 1,034 Freeman Street, Bartholomew, son of the late Bartholomew Doran, aged 20 years.

DOYLE.—Nov. 23, at 251 West Twenty-sixth Street, Ella T., daughter of James Doyle, aged 5 years.

E

EIDEL.—Nov. 28, at 78 Weldon Street, Amelia, (née Kline,) wife of August Eidel.

EVANS.—Nov. 25, at 76 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Ida Florence, daughter of George W. Evans.

EMMET.—Nov. 23, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Richard Stockton Emmet, son of the late Robert Emmet, in the 82d year of his age.

EVANS.—Nov. 22, at 675 Eighth Avenue, Edward L. Evans.

F

FLAHERTY.—Nov. 27.—At Jersey City, Mary, sister of Edward Flaherty.

FOOTE.—Nov. 26, at 358 Henry Street, Libbie E. Foote.

FULLER.—Nov. 26, William H. Fuller, at 64 West Fortieth Street.

FARRELL.—Nov. 27, at 310 East Twenty-fifth Street, Delia, wife of Christopher Farrell.

FLOYD.—Nov. 23, at Garden City, L. I., Nicol Floyd of Mastic, in the 73d year of his age.

FUNDIS.—Nov. 27, Magdaléna L. Fundis, aged 34 years.

FAIRCHILD.—Nov. 24, at the General Memorial Hospital, Anna, wife of Benjamin L. Fairchild of Pelham.

FEE.—Nov. 25, at 346A State Street, John J. Fee.

FISHER.—Nov. 24, at Port Richmond, S. I., Frank D. Fisher.

FOULD.—Nov. 25, at 244 West Forty-fifth Street, Harry B. Fould, aged 48 years.

FRIEDLANDER.—Nov. 25, at 11A West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Fannie, daughter of Flora Friedlander.

FINLEY.—Nov. 22, at Rosebank, S. I., John Finley, aged 43 years.

FLANAGAN.—Nov. 28, at 102 Varick Street, Martha Wilson, youngest daughter of James J. Flanagan.

FOLTERMANN.—Nov. 28, Dorothea, wife of August Foltermann, aged 23 years.

FRAWLEY.—Nov. 22, at 349 Columbus Avenue, Michael Frawley.

G

GRISOLD.—Nov. 25, at 2,021 Lexington Avenue, Evelyn Maud, youngest daughter of William Henry Grisold.

GORING.—At Wappingers Falls, Nov. 28, Martha M. Goring, aged 58 years.

GORMLEY.—Nov. 25, at 303 East Twenty-third Street, Mary, daughter of Mary Reilly and the late Arthur Gormley.

GRANVILLE.—Nov. 24, at Kansas City, Mo., Dr. Edwin Granville, aged 59, formerly of New York.

GOENAWEIN.—Nov. 24, at Cranford, N. J., Christiane Goenawein, aged 81 years.

GATJE.—Nov. 21, J. C. C. Gatje.

GIDDINGS.—Nov. 23, at 105 East Fifteenth Street, Annie, wife of Walter Giddings.

GIES.—Nov. 22, Margaret Edith Gies, aged 5 years.

GOFF.—Nov. 22, at 252 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Mary Ella Goff.

GOLLUBER.—Nov. 19, at 511 East Eighty-seventh Street, Louis Golluber.

GILMARTIN.—Nov. 22, at 427 West Fifty-fourth Street, Mary, (nee Gilmartin,) wife of Thomas Gilmartin, aged 51 years, native of Parish of Clontuskert, County Galway, Ireland.

GOODHEIM.—Nov. 22, Charles Goodheim.

GOODWIN.—Nov. 24, at 275 Third Avenue, Samuel Goodwin.

GLASER.—Nov. 22, at Hoboken, Clara, wife of Edward H. Glaser, in the 30th year of her age.

H

HALL.—Nov. 25, at 228 Seventh Avenue, Charles S. Hall.

HARRIS.—In Pueblo, Col., Nov. 25, Malcolm W. Harris, aged seventeen, son of William J. Harris.

HEARLE.—Nov. 26, at 288 St. Ann's Avenue, Gerald M. Hearle, in the 26th year of his age.

HEIM.—Nov. 25, at 610 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Benedicta, wife of Henry Heim.

HERLIHY.—Nov. 27, at 140 West Ninety-ninth Street, Hannah, (née Sheehan,) wife of the late Thomas Herlihy, native of Glounthane and late of Castletownroche, County Cork, Ireland.

HOPKINS.—Nov. 26, at 73 West Ninety-second Street, Eliza B., widow of Archibald W. Hopkins.

HORIE.—Nov. 26, at 360 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, John Horie.

HYMAN.—Nov. 26, at 138 Ninety-fourth Street, Emma, widow of Henry Hyman, in her 54th year.

HEINECKE.—Nov. 26, 1,075 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Mary H. Heinecke.

HODGSON.—Nov. 27, Lillian Rachel, aged 6 years, youngest daughter of Robert Hodgson.

HOGAN.—Nov. 28, John Hogan, Superintendent of Calvary Cemetery.

HOWELLS.—Nov. 28, at 121 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Catherine Ballantine Howells.

HUNT.—Nov. 28, at 136 Cherry Street, Hannah, née Sullivan, wife of William Hunt, native of parish of Skull, County Cork, Ireland.

HEALY.—Nov. 24, at 240 East Eighty-first Street, Samuel Healy.

HORAN.—Nov. 28, Edward, son of Edward Horan, at 15 Herkimer Place, in his 84th year.

HOULIHAN.—Nov. 28, at 502 West Thirty-fourth Street, Mary, wife of Matthew Houlihan.

HUGHES.—Nov. 24, at Morristown, N. J., Mary Ann Myers, wife of Patrick Hughes, native of Dublin, late of 344 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

GRAY.—Nov. 24, Ada C. Gray.

HARRIS.—Nov. 24, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, Benjamin J. Harris, aged 46 years.

HEALY.—Nov. 24, at 240 East Eighty-first Street, Daniel Healy.

HERRMAN.—Nov. 24, at 145 East Sixtieth Street, Isaac Herrman, in the 75th year of his age.

HEWETT.—At Whitehall, N. Y., Nov. 22, Mary J. Hewett.

HYNES.—Nov. 24, at 225 West Sixty-sixth Street, in his 44th year, John F. Hynes.

HALLOCK.—Nov. 23, at 65 Mercer Street, Jersey City, Henry J. Hallock, in his 89th year.

HURTIN.—Nov. 23, at 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Michael Hurtin, in his 37th year.

J

JENSEN.—At Weehawken Heights, N. J., Nov. 25, Ernest Jensen, in his 63d year.

JABURG.—At 113 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Nov. 26, Emeline J., daughter of John Jaburg, aged 14 years.

JONES.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 27, Caroline E. Jones, aged 51 years.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 28, at 1,942 Lexington Avenue, James Frederick Johnson, aged 18 years, son of the late Thomas Johnson.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 25, at 258 East Twenty-eighth Street, Joseph Emmet, aged 6 years, son of Cornelius P. Johnson, late of Birmingham, Ala.

JONES.—In Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 27, Caroline E. Jones, aged 51 years.

JOSEPHSON.—Nov. 26, at 310 East Fifty-fifth Street, Hannah, wife of Tobias Josephson.

K

KETCHAM.—At Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 24, Frances Taylor, widow of E. P. Ketcham, aged 76 years.

KEECH.—Nov. 23, at 101 West Seventy-seventh Street, Marion Isabella Keech.

KEELON.—Nov. 25, at 222 East Forty-ninth Street, Thomas, son of the late Thomas Keelon.

KENNEDY.—Nov. 24, at 1,527 Second Avenue, Patrick Kennedy.

KREUZWIESER.—Nov. 25, at 1,098 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Friederich Kreuzwieser, aged 69 years.

KEATING.—Nov. 27, at 104 West Fifty-sixth Street, Francis J. Keating, in the 41st year of his age.

KELLNER.—Nov. 27, at 306 Second Avenue, John A. Kellner, in his 82d year.

KILIAN.—Nov. 27, at 51 Charlton Street, Mary Kilian.

KILPATRICK.—Nov. 23, at 122 East Seventy-third Street, Thomas Kilpatrick, aged 80 years.

KINNIER.—Nov. 23, at 37 West Ninety-fourth Street, Elizabeth Bryan Kinnier, aged 46 years.

KUCK.—At Philadelphia, Nov. 22, Kate A., wife of Henry M. Kuck, formerly of New York City and Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

L

LEBLANC.—Nov. 28, at 1 Fairview Place, Brooklyn, George A. Leblanc.

LILLIENDAHL.—Nov. 26, at Jersey City, William A. Lilliendahl, aged 69 years.

LUDEMANN.—Nov. 28, at 971 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, Henrietta, wife of Herman F. Ludemann, aged 45 years.

KILVERT.—At Wilkesbarre, Penn., Nov. 25, William H. Kilvert, aged 68 years.

KITCHING.—Nov. 25, Maria Bradner, widow of John B. Kitching, aged 87 years.

LATHROP.—Nov. 23, at 45 South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Alva W. Lathrop, aged 88 years.

LEDDEN.—Nov. 25, at 749 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Catherine Ledden, aged 67 years.

LEHMAN.—Nov. 24, at 42 West Seventieth Street, Rosa Lehman, in the 78th year of her age.

LEVY.—Nov. 28, at 271 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in his 36th year, Moses Levy.

LAKEMACHER.—Nov. 22, at 168 Amsterdam Avenue, Louise Lakemacher.

LAREW.—Nov. 22, at Mendham, N. J., the Rev. Dr. Charles Larew, in his 78th year.

LAWRENCE.—At City Island, Nov. 23, Cornelius W. Lawrence, in his 67th year.

LIDGATE.—Nov. 23, Alexander Lidgate, aged 45, of Fifth Street, Union Course, Borough of Queens.

LITTLE.—Nov. 22, at 572 Third Avenue, Frances Little.

LOUDEN.—Nov. 22, at Riverside, Conn., Charlotte, wife of Samuel R. Louden, in the 66th year of her age.

LOWENFELS.—Nov. 23, at 228 East Fifth Street, Emanuel Lowenfels, in his 79th year.

LIPPMANN.—Nov. 25, at 269 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, Sarah, wife of Leopold J. Lippmann, aged 32 years.

LAMB.—Nov. 27, at 1,324 Second Avenue, William J., son of James C. Lamb, in his second year.

LANGHAAR.—Nov. 26, at 368 Degraw Street, Marie L., widow of John Langhaar, in the 83d year of her age.

LAWRENCE.—Nov. 27, at 216 East Eighteenth Street, Selina M., daughter of the late Benjamin W. Richards of Philadelphia, and wife of James Ricketts Lawrence of New York, in her seventy-eighth year.

LEWIS.—Nov. 28, at 107 Pennsylvania Avenue, Elisabeth E. Lewis, aged 55 years.

LINDEMANN.—Nov. 26, at 147 St. Nicholas Avenue, Tillie Lindemann.

LOGAN.—Nov. 28, at 230 South First Street, Mary, wife of George Logan.

LOUDON.—At 329 West Twenty-first Street Nov. 26, William Loudon, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

M

McCLURE.—Nov. 25, at Washington, D. C., Lieut. Col. Charles McClure, United States Army, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

McCOSKER.—Nov. 27, at 142 Concord Street, Sarah McCosker.

McENTEE.—Nov. 27, Mary, wife of the late Michael McEntee, at 214 Emerson Place, aged 75 years.

McKEEVER.—Nov. 26, at 112 East Nineteenth Street, Daniel W. McKeever, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

McNEILL.—At Bayonne, N. J., Nov. 25, Chief of Police John B. McNeill.

MANSON.—Nov. 27, at 13 West Ninety-ninth Street, Rebecca, widow of Sinclair Manson, in her 75th year.

MARBLE.—In Boston, Nov. 25, Eliza, mother of Cyrus C. Marble of this city, aged 80.

MELODY.—Nov. 27, at 305 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, John A., son of the late John Melody.

METCALFE.—Nov. 26, at 309 Reid Avenue, in his 29th year, Frank T. Metcalfe.

MONHANE.—Nov. 27, at 92 Summit Street, Brooklyn, Mrs. Margaret Monhane.

MORGAN.—Nov. 25, at 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, William Pierson Morgan, son of the late George C. Morgan.

McGAFFNEY.—Nov. 24, at 488 Ninth Avenue, Long Island City, John McGaffney.

McGLADE.—Nov. 24, at 708 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, Peter McGlade, aged 53 years.

MANNION.—Nov. 22, at 136 West Ninety-ninth Street, Florence, younger daughter of Richard Mannion, aged 9 years.

MENDELSON.—Nov. 24, Jacques M. Mendelson.

McCAFFRY.—Nov. 28, at 97 Lewis Avenue, Jane Cecilia, widow of Thomas McCaffry.

McCARTY.—Nov. 28, at 17 Kane Place, Thomas F. McCarty, son of the late John McCarty.

McCOWAN.—Nov. 28, John Graham McCowan, aged 48 years.

MALTBY.—At the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Nov. 28, Ellsworth P. Maltby, aged 79 years.

MASON.—Nov. 28, at 56 Eleventh Street, Hoboken, N. J., Thomas J. Mason, in his 62d year.

MURRAY.—Nov. 29, at 58 Third Avenue, John Murray, born in the Parish of Rathdine, County Longford, Ireland, aged 85 years.

MURTHER.—Nov. 27, at 845 Sixth Avenue, Thomas Murther, aged 35 years, native of Parish of Kildiser, County Clare, Ireland.

MOCLAIR.—Nov. 24, at 550 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Patrick Moclair.

MORRISON.—Nov. 28, at 1,407½ Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Harriet Samuels Morrison, aged 10 years.

MOYLAN.—Nov. 23, at Ridgefield, Conn., John F. Moylan.

MAGUIRE.—Nov. 25, at 122 Tenth Avenue, John Maguire.

MARX.—Nov. 24, at 119 East One Hundred and First Street, Carolina Marx.

MYERS.—At South Orange, N. J., Nov. 25, Francis H. Myers.

MONTGOMERY.—Nov. 23, at 1 West Eighty-first Street, James A. Montgomery.

MEEGAN.—Nov. 23, at 482 Court Street, Alice Meegan, aged 50 years, of County Monaghan, Ireland.

MAILLARD.—Nov. 22, Geannie Maillard, aged 24 years.

McGRANE.—Nov. 22, at 705 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Joseph Harold, youngest son of Nathaniel T. McGrane, aged 2 years.

MACLEAN.—Nov. 22, at 451 West Fortieth Street, Alexander C. Maclean.

McKINNEY.—Nov. 22, at 253 Renshaw Avenue, East Orange, N. J., Robert A. McKinney, in the 21st year of his age.

MacMASTER.—Nov. 21, at 167 West Seventy-eighth Street, Julie, eldest daughter of Anna Genevieve MacMaster, (née Killilea,) aged 11 years.

MULHARE.—Nov. 23, at 163½ West One Hundred and Second Street, Patrick Mulhare.

MURPHY.—At Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23, D. Joseph Murphy.

N

NOYES.—Nov. 28, Mrs. Ellen E. Noyes, aged 65 years.

NEIL.—Nov. 25, at Yonkers, Mary Elisabeth, wife of John Neil.

NEEFUS.—Nov. 24, at 49 Lenox Road, Flatbush, J. Furman Neefus, in his 83d year.

O

O'CONNELL.—Nov. 28, at 241 Clinton Street, John J. O'Connell, son of the late Eugene O'Connell.

O'BRIEN.—Nov. 26, at 279 Avenue C, Denis, son of John O'Brien, a native of High Park, County Limerick, Ireland.

OCHILTREE.—Nov. 25, at Hot Springs, Va., Thomas P. Ochiltree.

O'LEARY.—Nov. 28, at 361 West Twelfth Street, Nellie, daughter of Michael O'Leary, in her 19th year.

OWENS.—Nov. 26, at 20 Jane Street, Richard Owens, aged 33 years, native of Barned, County Mayo, Ireland.

O'DWYER.—Nov. 21, James O'Dwyer, native Milltown Malbay, County Clare, Ireland, in his 71st year.

O'HARA.—Nov. 22, at 726 Amsterdam Avenue, Michael O'Hara.

O'REILLY.—Nov. 23, at 242 East Thirty-fifth Street, John O'Reilly, native of Graughadusson, Killinkere, County Cavan, Ireland.

P

PALMER.—Nov. 26, at 874 Lexington Avenue, James H. T. Palmer, in his thirty-seventh year.

PIGGOTT.—Nov. 28, at 316 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Mary Pigott.

PRAGER.—At the Hotel Netherland, Nov. 28, Morris Prager, in the sixty-second year of his age.

PEEL.—Nov. 27, at 510 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Mrs. Margaret Peel.

PFORZHEIMER.—Nov. 26, at 147 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Isaac Pforsheimer, in the seventy-third year of his age.

PHILLIPS.—Nov. 26, at 701 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, Albert Phillips, aged 54 years.

PARKER.—Nov. 25, Jennie Parker, aged 46 years.

PARKINSON.—Nov. 24, at 121 Washington Street, Jersey City, Henry Parkinson, in his 48th year.

PENDERGAST.—Nov. 25, at 991 Columbus Avenue, Patrick J. Pendergast.

PHIPPS.—Nov. 26, at 415 Putnam Avenue, Mary A., widow of Major John M. Phipps.

POTAVIN.—Nov. 24, at 286 Livingston Street, Elias Potavin, in his 72d year.

PARKER.—Nov. 23, at 609 Fifth Avenue, Samuel Parker.

PFEIFFER.—On Nov. 22, at 118 Skillman Avenue, Brooklyn, Alvah Pfeiffer, aged 35 years.

PRESSEY.—Nov. 23, at 195 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, Caroline Jessie, wife of Capt. W. A. Pressey, in her 64th year.

R

RAYNOR.—At Trenton, Nov. 27, Oscar Bishop, son of Charles L. Raynor, West Hampton, N. Y., aged 18 years.

ROGERS.—Nov. 26, at 166 Fifth Street, Charles E. Rogers, eldest son of William H. Rogers, aged 19 years.

ROOT.—Nov. 28, at 17 High Street, Orange, N. J., Anna H. Root.

ROBERTSON.—Nov. 27, at 55 East Seventy-second Street, Minerva L., widow of John H. Robertson.

ROY.—Nov. 25, at 659 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Elisa J. Roy, aged 78 years.

RUTHERFORD.—Nov. 24, at 400 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Robert J. Rutherford, aged 19 years.

RABINOWITZ.—Nov. 21, at 145 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Edward Rabinowitz, aged 27 years.

REDDING.—Nov. 22, at 218 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Honorah Redding.

RICH.—Nov. 22, at Nutley, N. J., John W. Rich of Jersey City Heights.

RIORDAN.—Nov. 23, at 20 Montgomery Street, Joe, daughter of the late Matthew and Margaret Riordan.

RONAN.—Nov. 23, William H. Ronan, aged 57 years.

ROONEY.—On Nov. 22, Robert Rooney, in his 38th year.

S

SCOTT.—Nov. 28, 1,700 Broadway, Catharine M., wife of William Scott.

SHAUGHNESSY.—Nov. 28, at 301 East Ninety-seventh Street, Ellen, wife of Hugh Shaughnessy.

SIMON.—Nov. 28, at 2,107 Fifth Avenue, Hannah, wife of Samuel Simon, in the 55th year of her age.

SMITH.—At Jamaica, N. Y., Nov. 28, Harry A., son of the late William A. Smith, aged 29 years.

SMITH.—Nov. 27, at 800 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Ellen, wife of George R. Smith.

STEVENS.—Nov. 28, at Mystic, Conn., Louise P., widow of Chauncey G. Stevens.

STRAUSS.—Nov. 27, at 1,942 Lexington Avenue, Moses Strauss.

SUMNER.—Nov. 27, 111 West Forty-third Street, E. Sumner.

SHERWOOD.—Nov. 27, at Jamaica, Nellie Blanchard Sherwood.

SHINKWIN.—In Jersey City, Nov. 26, Julia, wife of the late Edmund Shinkwin, aged 57 years.

SHUSTER.—Nov. 25, Charles M. Shuster.

SKINNER.—Nov. 27, at White Plains, N. Y., Matilda H. Skinner, in the eightieth year of her age.

SLOAT.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Nov. 26, Caroline Merritt, widow of John Sloat.

SMART.—Nov. 27, Henry A. Smart, formerly of London.

SMITH.—[illegible] Nov. 26, at 309 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Ellen, wife of George R. Smith.

SPRINGSTEEN.—Nov. 26, at White Plains, Frederick G. Springsteen, son of Levi Springsteen, aged 53 years.

STOCKEY.—Nov. 27, at 244 East Sixtieth Street, Charles Stockey.

SAADI.—Nov. 23, the Rev. Elias Saadi of 301 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

SPEER.—Nov. 23, at Montclair, N. J., Peter Speer, aged 90 years.

SAMPERS.—Nov. 25, Charles Edwin, infant son of Isidore H. Sampers.

SCHOONMAKER.—Nov. 25, at 812 St. James Place, Lucy A., daughter of the late J. N. Schoonmaker.

SINCLAIRE.—Nov. 25, at Corning, N. Y., Henry Purdon Sinclaire, native of Belfast, Ireland, in the 69th year of his age.

SHERIDAN.—Nov. 24, at 100 West Ninety-ninth Street, George Sheridan.

SANDFORD.—At Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 23, Michael Sandford.

SCHENK.—At Rutherford, Nov. 23, Victor, son of Henry H. Schenck, aged two years.

SELIGMAN.—Nov. 21, at 1,081 Lexington Avenue, Siegmund E. Seligman.

SNIFFEN.—Nov. 23, at Hackensack, N. J., Caroline L., wife of John R. L. Sniffen and daughter of the late Benjamin W. Allen.

STARBUCK.—On Nov. 22, James Lewis Starbuck, in the 55th year of his age.

STEBBINS.—Nov. 21, at Plainfield, N. J., Elizabeth D., wife of A. C. Stebbins.

STILGENBAUER.—Nov. 22, at 322 South First Street, Brooklyn, Annie, wife of George H. Stilgenbauer.

SULLIVAN.—Nov. 23, at 839 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., Hanoria Sullivan, née Hayes, wife of the late Jeremiah Sullivan, native of Parish of Bally Donohue, County Kerry, Ireland.

T

TIERNEY.—Nov. 28, at 4,098 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Thomas H. Tierney, aged 58 years.

TUOMEY.—Nov. 25, at 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Michael H. Tuomey.

THOMAS.—Nov. 25, John, son of the late Evan Thomas, formerly of 207 East Thirty-sixth Street.

TIFFANY.—Nov. 24, at 281 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Walton Cuyler Tiffany.

TOBIN.—Nov. 25, at 343 Cherry Street

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Platt, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Day jury calendar. General calendar.

117—Randolph vs. Clyde SS. Co.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Generale T.
118—Same vs. same.
119—Haywood vs. Reed.
96—Palmer vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
120—Foster vs. Murphy & Co.
114—Kraus vs. Grant.
106—Byrnes vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
43—Atkinson vs. Whitman.
109—Coleman vs. same.
122—Lockley vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 9:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

5236—Louis F. Waldman
5303—Germano Fiorvanti
5295—Fred. J. Ahles.
5237—H. L. Goldbaum.
4992—Catharine Nolan.
5231—Archibald Small.
5134—Samuel J. Hall.
4881—Peter C. Somins.
5248—John W. Seeger.
5118—Zelling, Geisert & Fendel.
5209—Harold Weddle. Under objection.
5240—Alng. Nieman.
5196—Harris Bernstein.
3923—Elias Krautman.
4670—W. B. Cohen.
5023—Nathan Kriess.
5111—Gross & Harris.
3636—Levy, Abrams & Co. Adjourned cases.
4913—Dorothy Weibel.
5016—Herman A. Brodek
4738—John Frick.
4262—S. & L. Schiff.
5037—Peter Harper.
5000—Fred. M. Beakes.
4619—Alf. E. Kramer.
4870—David G. Burton. Motions.
Colonial Brewery.
Solomon & Hauben.
Martin Artemann.
David Hershkowitz.
Morris C. Reibman.
Isaac Silverman.
Samuel Heitler.
Conay & Co., (3.)
Cohen & Rabinowitz.
Lipset, Leviton & Co.
Joseph Schulman.
Willis & Staples.
Solomon Schlsgall.
Frankfurt & Shaine.
Albert Neisner.
Leon Flouret.
Cummings & Stockbridge.
Abr. Barnett.
Goldman & Flaxman.
Willis & Staples.
Leo Iglick.
David W. Bernard.
David Hershkowitz.
Heitler & Wechsler.
Jacob Sommer.
Kanter & Cohen.
J. H. Livingston & Co.
Meyer Dubinsky.
Maurice Phillips.
Samuel B. Witman.
William Greenberg.
Portia Shoe Mfg. Co.
Siegfried Rabinowitz.
Rapp & Spiedel Iron Works.
Marcus Badt.
Meyer Dubinsky. Involuntary cases.
4920—Samuel Rabinowitz
5221—Leo Oppenauer.
5314—Falcon Elec. Mfg. Co.
5323—Susan Brennan.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Freedman, P. J., Clarke and Greenbaum, JJ.—Calendar for December Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Corton vs. Bayly.
2—Cuba vs. Manhattan Co.
3—Fleming vs. Cutting.
4—Bernheimer vs. Schmid.
5—Bower vs. Lavery.
6—Lawson vs. Hart.
7—Goldsmith vs. McSorley.
8—Anderson vs. Dressel
9—Herbert vs. Blumenberg.
10—Geiger vs. Beattie.
11—McNulty vs. Mount Morris Elec. Light Co.
12—People, &c., vs. Iden
13—Bank of Am. vs. Ostrander, &c., Mfg. Co.
14—Mastrobuono vs. Acconcia.
15—In re Brennan.
16—Dillenbeck vs. Gillingham.
17—Messuri vs. Parker.
18—Di Paula vs. same.
19—In re Frost.
20—Christ vs. Nat. Realty Co.
21—Emig. Indus. Sav. Bank vs. Brill.
22—Cornett vs. Cornett.
23—Welche vs. Schoenberg.
24—N. Y. Sec. & Trust Co. vs. same.
25—Feelis vs. Dunn.
26—Rosenwald vs. Wolf
27—Dunham vs. Deralsmes.
28—Rosebault vs. Hall.
29—Grazinsky vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
30—Wantoch vs. Wantoch.
31—Tubbs vs. Martin.
32—Appel vs. Orange.
33—Wright vs. Pinkus.
34—People, &c., vs. Kaestner.
35—Same vs. Ulrich.
36—In re public place at 138th St.
37—Rigas vs. Livingston
38—In re Jessup Place.
39—In re East 238th St.
40—In re East 186th St.
41—Katz vs. Katz.
42—Hughes vs. Hughes.
43—Camp vs. Camp.
44—Stephens vs. Flammer.
45—In re Fort Wash. Ridge Road.
46—Hawk vs. Sun Ptg. & Pub. Assn.
47—Hopkins vs. Feist.
48—Lilienthal vs. same.
49—Crecco vs. Zito.
50—Tottel vs. Tottel.
51—Young vs. Totten.
52—Davis vs. Kempe.
53—In re Hewitt.
54—Hamerschlag vs. Wagner.
55—Glaab vs. Edson.
56—Schoellen vs. Goettz.
57—People, &c., vs. Blazek.
58—Avallone vs. Avallone.
59—Abe Stein Co. vs. Spitzel.
60—Silverstein vs. Weinkrants.
61—Laski vs. Kohring.
62—Leonard vs. same.
63—Stadtman vs. same.
64—Same vs. same.
65—Woelmont vs. Mathot.
66—Cullman vs. Porges.
67—Same vs. Trager.
68—Same vs. D'Ambrosio.
69—Long vs. City of New York.
70—Sheaf vs. Babcock Ptg. Press Mfg. Co.
71—Nes vs. Gar.
72—Campbell vs. Campbell.
73—Pritchard vs. Edison Co.
74—Sholl vs. Biennenstock.
75—In re Fire-Proofing Co.
76—Greenwald vs. Morgan.
77—In re West 170th St.
78—Fuhr vs. Cronin.
79—Mumford vs. Consol. Tobacco Co.
80—In re Cockran.
81—Martin vs. Lepman.
82—Bernhardt vs. Michaels.
83—Anzelewitz vs. Aronowitch.
84—Wanamaker vs. Megrue.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Demurrers.

105—Whipple vs. Sloan.
106—Lyons vs. Barber.
107—McGough vs. City of New York.
108—Cates vs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
109—Orvis vs. Childs.
110—Longobuco vs. Zanfini.
111—Lucas vs. Lucas.
112—Butler vs. Baudouine.
113—Same vs. same.
114—Mut. Mortgage Co. vs. Schaag.
115—Schneider vs. Seaman.
116—O'Connell vs. City of New York.
117—Kaltz vs. same.
118—Messinger vs. Spalding.
119—Daniels vs. Rogers.
120—Geiger vs. Beattie.
121—Leonard vs. Chambers.
122—Hatzel vs. Moore.
123—Schweissheim vs. Theofel.
87—Schock vs. Zerweck
162—Schwab vs. Thayer.
83—Reid vs. N. Y. Times Co.
96—Kashare vs. International St. Ry.
97—Same vs. same. Preferred causes.
1861—Small vs. Burke.
603—Dale vs. Huston.
1284—Mayor, &c., vs. Renwick.
1975—Bily vs. Edison El. Illum. Co.
1285—Mayor, &c., vs. Met. Ferry Co.
2039—People ex rel. Railway & Co. vs. Wells.
2040—People ex rel. Consumers' Brew. Co. vs. same. General calendar.
1139—Sulinski vs. Goldberg.
1140—Brown vs. Munsey
1158—De Lacy vs. Burr.
1173—Rabinowits vs. Rabinowitz.
960—Schinasi vs. Jenda
753—Ryan vs. Faber.
429—Faskett vs. Bishop & Co. Fraser.
1112—Scott vs. Douglas.
901—Caletti vs. Caletti.
1037—Dattelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
1052—Binninger vs. No. Am. Trust Co.
960—Roedelsperger vs. Rosenberg.
1164—Cataldo vs. Cataldo.
845—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.

Highest number reached in regular call on General Calendar, 1535.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Gleserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Iselin for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Hall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

6940—Matter of Miller.
7006—Valentine vs. Valentine.
8805—Powers vs. Powers
8049—Ziegel vs. Kraft.
4118—Voight vs. Voight.
7780½—Rockey vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
7731½—Same vs. German Ins. Co. of Ill.
8119—Grenny vs. Wilkinson.
8329—Friel vs. Surplus.
7697—Williamson vs. Stivens.
7841—Lashinsky vs. Schneider.
7355—Brittain vs. Corn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VII., for trial.

1401—Riverside Stable Co. vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1828—Rourke vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6286—Lyon vs. Bache.
8000—Cullinan vs. Parker.
6010—Same vs. Bisto.
7301—Lays vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7695—Seaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8305—Lacajal vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1590—Flakowitz vs. Lent.
1621—Taggart vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1643—Smith vs. same.
1744—Oppenauer vs. Faucett Ventilated Fireproof Co.
1761—Meyer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1806½—Reubert vs. Gruenberg.
1859—Roche vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6432—Robinson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1017—Friend vs. same.
1068—Mason vs. Evening Star Newspaper Co.
5385—Phillips vs. same.
1165—McGowan vs. Julliard.
7791½—G'Sell vs. Met. St. Ry.
2715—Cogens vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1806½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Keener, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts IX., X., XI., and XII. for trial.

Inquest, 995—Radle vs. Hewing.
1255—Robertson vs. Rockland Cemetery Co.
686—Walter vs. Hangen
668—Ettlinger vs. Well.
1023—Williams vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1682—Dempsey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
754—Buchanan vs. Belsey.
1100—Claffey vs. Mayor, &c.
6034—Geraty vs. City of New York.
654—Diehl vs. Robinson.
1303—Well vs. Consol. Gas Co.
676—Stemmler vs. City of New York.
8388—Crispino vs. Terry & Tench Con. Co.
909—Loewenberger vs. Frank.
1498—Wall vs. United Elec. L. & P. Co.
1718—Murray vs. McDonald
1008—McKelvey vs. City of New York.
4592—Brauer vs. same.
1436—Walter vs. same.
1455—Pfeiffer vs. same.
1509—Shaw vs. City of New York.
1682—Calvey vs. Stevenson.
1721—Gillan vs. Bedell.
8336—Murphy vs. City of New York.
1388—Brown vs. Cohn.
1396—Woods vs. Consol. Tel. & Elec. Subway Co.
1391—Miller vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
886—McCann vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Steckler, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—————, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—————, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Israel Kaufman.
Mary A. Hadden.
Eva Simon.
James A. Wilkinson.
Richard Butler.
Magdalena Galpfest.
Sarah T. Waring.
Louise O. Peterson.
Emanuel Lowenfels.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1809—Margaret Courtney.
1621—Franziska Straub.
1822—Sarah Roche.
1827—Mary Ann Wilson.
1837—Guy Stewart.
1841—Elizabeth Egenberger.
1846—Frank Shanley.
1847—Ann Butler.
1853—John Mahoney.
1858—Solomon Earnest.
1765—Matthew Byrnes.
1859—Anna Sharp.
1860—Sarah G. Nafero.
1861—Deborah Stine.
1863—Mary Cokely.
1864—Anna W. Ferris.
1865—Margaret McGuigan, otherwise Courtney.
1866—Winnifred Moran.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 29.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3361—Sern vs. Gaffen.
1670—Bustin vs. Mosbach.
2933—Ranagan vs. Clark
953—Tantillo vs. Fulton
1160—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry.
1675—Keyes vs. same.
1605—Pace vs. same.
1683—Hirsch vs. Ecker.
1686—Scott vs. Met. St. Ry.
1683—Olsen vs. same.
2249—Short vs. Healey.
1586—Boykin vs. Naughton.
1600—Met. Pig. Co. vs. Hurtig.
976—Solomon vs. Klinger.
896½—Barnet Co. vs. Boyes.
882—Augustin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1163—Crompton vs. same
198—Owens vs. Hessels.
1520—Gaynor vs. McLain
1284—Cohen vs. Williamson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2996—Rivardo vs. N. Y. Breweries Co.
1705—McGuire vs. Williams.
1706—McManus vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
1719—McPartland vs. Met. St. Ry.
1720—Doyle vs. same.
1730—Levene vs. Lessler.
1741—Bailey vs. Schneider.
1745—Barron vs. Duryea
1752—Heyner vs. Met. St. Ry.
1753—Sosnisky vs. same.
1757—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1758—Ry. Adv. Co. vs. Posner.
1759—Koehler vs. Pickett.
1450—Goldstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
2710—Pollozzi vs. Nicholls.
1713½—Parelka vs. Hlaschester Assur. Co.
1713½—Same vs. Hlas Linda Corp.
1384—Gollick vs. Jackson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

730—Aronson vs. Met. St. R. R.
1830—Fernbacher vs. Met. St. Ry.
1819—Dushkind vs. same
1825—Romanelli vs. N. Y. Elec. Vehicle, &c., Co.
1929—Mack vs. Met. St. Ry.
1500—Stanton vs. Shea.
2016—Friedman vs. Pincus.
2017—Chugerman vs. Met. St. Ry.
1394—Farrell vs. same.
1937—Strauss vs. Berden's Cond. Milk Co.
1971—Jarmulowsky vs. Schreiber.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4490—Am. Can Co. vs. Schapira.
4080—Messita vs. Petiger.
4597—Seitz vs. Cuff.
3280—Norwalk vs. Levy.
4088—Overocker vs. Standard Frame, &c., Co.
4558—Sander vs. Harnischfeger.
384—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
4279—Mendes vs. Adams
4683—Rabinowits vs. Sire.
4684—Cosmopolitan vs. Rabinowitz.
4226—Hirshkowitz vs. Goldberg.
3504—Rosenthal vs. Hasbury.
3504—Sloane vs. same.
3504—Same vs. same.
770—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Nat. B'way Bank
7684—Fitzpatrick vs. Met. St. Ry.
6484—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1084—Rohrbach vs. Met. St. Ry.
7491—Cullinan vs. Ferrando.
7494—Same vs. Meenan.
7497—Same vs. Kuch.
7498—Same vs. Stein.
8200—Same vs. Connors.
8201—Same vs. Kemble.
8211—Same vs. Sullivan.
7231—Englestoff vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
7526—People, &c., vs. Fitzsimmons.
7978—Wilson vs. Union Dime Bank.
8162—McQuade vs. Met. St. Ry.
4647—Herzog vs. Leon.
3214—Schmidt vs. Schatz
4289—Larkin vs. Sheehy.
4646—Sonn Brothers Co. vs. Mollner.
4662—Heilberg vs. Ruth.
2848—Brenner vs. Iler.
4589—Haas vs. Jones.
4614—Dorliton Corp. vs. Van Antwerp.
3007—Ehrlich vs. Newman.
4623—Leith vs. March.
4644—Van Horn vs. Haft
4586—Euler vs. Susskind

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1304—May vs. Union Ry.
1308—Aronson vs. U. S. Casualty Co.
1325—Doelger vs. Freund.
1299—Kilhorn vs. Roberge.
1622—Cohen vs. Old Colony Steamboat Co.
1744—Rabinowitch vs. Duval Co.
1111—Johnson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1022—Adams vs. Gray.
968—Mandell vs. Garfinkle.
4154½—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
1552—Schleim vs. North Brit., &c., Ins. Co.
1826½—Hennessy vs. 42d St., &c., Ry.
1287—Becht vs. Met. St. Ry.
1466—Levy vs. Met. St. Ry.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Miles B. McDonnell.
2—Edward S. Dix.
3—Patrick Maguire.
4—Alexander Picciotto.
5—Timothy D. Sullivan
6—Alfred Bradley.
7—William Moriarty.
8—Thomas Kearns.
9—Charles Smith.
10—William Becker.
11—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murphy, George Mack.
12—Peter Kanner.
13—Edith Brown.
14—Carrie Oken, Joseph Preisberg.
15—Thomas O'Brien. Pleadings.
1—William Holland, John Reisinger, Charles G. Love.
2—Restan Arid.
3—Thomas Printy.
4—Vito Sale.
5—Julius Jelsik.
6—George Wiley.
7—Emma Randall.
8—John Odom, Alleyne Fullerton.
9—William F. Connors.
10—Mock Quie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Morris Newman.
2—Richard Stefano.
3—Joseph Peppi.
4—Peter Metaljin.
5—William Murphy.
6—Mamie Hawkins.
7—Thomas Jenkins.
8—Morris Herrman.
9—Louis Alford.
10—Daniel Franklin.
11—Parker Peres.
12—Robert Wade.
13—Chauncey W. Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Paladino.
2—Emanuel Goldberg.
3—John Murray, Albert Wehrli.
4—Herman Gierke.
5—Charles Quell.
6—Abraham Scherr.
7—Louis Schiraldi.
8—Dominick Pavaronne.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Samuel Maerson.
2—Samuel Marcus.
3—Samuel Harris, Charles Ross.
4—John Bradley.
5—Rocco Mingalone.
6—Felix Romiano.
7—George Slater.
8—William Coyne.
9—James Plunkett.
10—Michael Duggan.
11—Grace Galloway.
4371—Hahn vs. Kunzeman. Equity and non-jury cases.
422—Fried vs. Strauss.
426—O'Rourke vs. Boughton.
427—Fordham Stone Renovating Co. vs. Hart.
428—Gosbie vs. Wendel
429—Simons vs. Rosenbaum.
436—Fauchaux vs. Colina Bldg., &c., Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1315—Am. Brass., Ac., Co. vs. Transcendent Light Co.
4152½—Patterson vs. Powell.
1324—Baum vs. Met. St. Ry.
1541—Moore vs. same.
1542—Hunter vs. same.
1544—Conti vs. same.
1933—Cherioce vs. Walner.
1545—Doellinger vs. Union Ry.
1546—Wilkinson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1547—Whalen vs. same.
1548—Crawford vs. Montanye.
1551—Decker vs. Mauer.
1554—Baer vs. Baehr.
1555—Murray vs. Lese.
1556—Ward vs. Barron.
1557—Finn vs. Wessell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Judge Newburger, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Miles B. McDonnell.
2—Edward S. Dix.
3—Patrick Maguire.
4—Alexander Picciotto.
5—Timothy D. Sullivan
6—Alfred Bradley.
7—William Moriarty.
8—Thomas Kearns.
9—Charles Smith.
10—William Becker.
11—Thomas O'Brien, Thomas Murphy, George Mack.
12—Peter Kanner.
13—Edith Brown.
14—Carrie Oken, Joseph Preisberg.
15—Thomas O'Brien. Pleadings.
1—William Holland, John Reisinger, Charles G. Love.
2—Restan Arid.
3—Thomas Printy.
4—Vito Sale.
5—Julius Jelsik.
6—George Wiley.
7—Emma Randall.
8—John Odom, Alleyne Fullerton.
9—William F. Connors.
10—Mock Quie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Judge McMahon, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

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2—Richard Stefano.
3—Joseph Peppi.
4—Peter Metaljin.
5—William Murphy.
6—Mamie Hawkins.
7—Thomas Jenkins.
8—Morris Herrman.
9—Louis Alford.
10—Daniel Franklin.
11—Parker Peres.
12—Robert Wade.
13—Chauncey W. Walker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Judge Cowing, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Lord for the People.

1—Charles Paladino.
2—Emanuel Goldberg.
3—John Murray, Albert Wehrli.
4—Herman Gierke.
5—Charles Quell.
6—Abraham Scherr.
7—Louis Schiraldi.
8—Dominick Pavaronne.
9—William Williamson
10—Tassie Gershung.
11—David Green.
12—Vincent Dyszelouski.
13—Barnet Monoshewits
14—Frank Di Angelos.
To fix a day for trial
1—Bidwell Fluss.
2—Tomaso Valente.
3—Andrew Campiglia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Judge Foster, presiding.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Samuel Maerson.
2—Samuel Marcus.
3—Samuel Harris, Charles Ross.
4—John Bradley.
5—Rocco Mingalone.
6—Felix Romiano.
7—George Slater.
8—William Coyne.
9—James Plunkett.
10—Michael Duggan.
11—Grace Galloway.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Stephen J. Bagley vs. Dennis Shields—Ira G. Darrin.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Evans vs. Wrenn—George C. Holt.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

Monday, Dec. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Moran, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III, Smith, J.; Part IV., Houghton, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J. Day calendar.

5142—Carpenter vs. B. H. R. R.
1288—Mackenzie vs. same.
4928, 4929—Reissner vs. same.
4299—Nelson vs. Young.
4312—Gustafson vs. same.
5362—Murray vs. B. H. R. R.
5363, 5364—George vs. same.
3677—Morrisey vs. Brown.
1277—Plumb vs. Met. St. R. R.
3238—Ryan vs. Nichols Chemical Co.
9346—Bowden vs. Shipway.
9368—Schlotterer vs. B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry
3842—Pratt vs. B. H. R. R.
4701—Devine vs. National Wall Paper Co.
5398—Murphy vs. B. H. R. R.
5401—Simons vs. C. I. & B'klyn R. R.
5408—Levey vs. Met. St. R. R.
5495—Mazudsky vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5449—Klorfein vs. B. H. R. R.
5449—Menger vs. same.
5450—O'Hanlon vs. Met. St. R. R.
5451—Gaines vs. B. H. R. R.
5452—Ward vs. Centan Co.
5453—Quick vs. Goodman.
5454—Schwartzman vs. B. H. R. R.
5456—Oliver vs. Macrery
5457—Haag vs. Bauland Co.
5461—Farrell vs. McDowell.
5462—Waddy vs. Met. St. R. R.
5463—Harff vs. B. H. R. R.
5464—Collins vs. same.
5467—Ewald vs. same.
5468—Culbard vs. same.
5469—Hermans vs. same.
5470—Durkin vs. same.
5472—Stumpf vs. Harrington.
5473—De Liberty vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5475.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar.

1782—Thompson vs. Mut. Loan Assn.
1783—Blennan vs. City of New York.
1784—McGucken vs. same.
1785—Kramer vs. Weinberger.
1786—Blumstein vs. Lusseckowitz.
1787—Clifton Mfg. Co. vs. Mackay.
1788—Vitello vs. Kobbe.
1789—Bregman vs. Kress
1790—McGowan vs. City of New York.
1791—Burke vs. Miller.
1791½—Butler vs. Dowling.

Issues of fact.

1608—City of New York vs. B'klyn & R'way B. R. R. Co.
1098—McGarry vs. Sup. Council, Legion of Honor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Maxwell, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. James Rio.
Same vs. Carrie Hill.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Criminal Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Day calendar. The People vs. Concetta Muscarella.
Same vs. David Morrison.
Same vs. Edward Delaney.
Same vs. Michael Kehoe
Same vs. George H. Bruning.
5475—Fenton vs. same.
5476—Sexton vs. same.
4681—King vs. Brookfield.
4548—Lee vs. Senn et al.
4786—Kelly vs. Badean.
5297—Benjamin vs. Edison Electric Co.
4541—Lenn vs. Henn.
4541—Koerner vs. Schaper.
5161—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
3333—Conway vs. Manhattan R. R.
1489—Quinn vs. Catholic Benevolent Legion.
7397—Euler vs. Postel.
9469—Weisenberger vs. Reisenberger.
9470—Loefelm vs. same.
9799—Loebel vs. B'klyn Union El. R. R. et al.
805½—Scrimgeour vs. James.
9392—Livesey vs. Jones.
3735—Koch vs. B. H. R. R.
5294, 5295—Hickey vs. same

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Active Dealing Continues with Speculation More Prominent.

New Residence on Fifty-second Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers—List of This Week's Offerings.

A continuance of active dealing in small properties with some signs of a returning activity in centres of current speculative attention have characterized the dealings of the last few days. The money market situation and the high prices of building materials continue to be checks upon the undertaking of large operations, and, although plans were filed yesterday for a new $500,000 apartment house on Central Park West, the enterprise is not of recent origin, and the daily records of business at the Building Department were never more devoid of items of importance than they are at present.

The sale of the Harmony estate's property, at 63 and 65 Broadway, was of special interest as being one of the few transactions of recent years affecting the west side of Broadway south of Rector Street, although such meagre details concerning it have been made public that any comment upon it would probably be wide of the mark. Suffice it to say that, in the minds of competent judges, the reported price, $2,350,000, is to be taken with a large grain of salt. In this connection it may be noted that 51 Broadway was leased very recently to the Wells-Fargo Express Company for a long term, and according to the official records the annual rental is to be $12,000, which figure, assuming that the lease was made on a 5 per cent. net basis, shows a ground valuation in the neighborhood of $50 per square foot. The Harmony estate's property, of course, is larger, has a somewhat superior location, and can probably be utilized to better advantage, but even making due allowance for all these facts, it is difficult to reconcile the figures, just quoted, involving No. 51, with $140 per square foot for Nos. 63 and 65—which is what the $2,350,000 consideration shows. Meanwhile, the officers of the American Express Company, buyers of the Harmony parcel, repudiate the plans, which have been attributed to them, for a gigantic building operation on the plot.

That the Longacre Square section is still commanding its full share of attention was shown last week by the sale of a plot running through from 141 to 145 West Forty-third Street, to 150 West Forty-fourth Street, at the high figure of $210,000, as well as by several smaller transactions, including the purchase of 219 and 221 West Forty-third Street by Lee Shubert.

Sales of a number of fine residences are also an encouraging sign of the times for those builders, and there are not a few, who are in the market with that commodity. A purchaser has been found for one of the thirty-foot dwellings erected by Building Commissioner Stewart on Fifty-second Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, and George C. Edgar's Sons disposed of their new house at 9 East Eighty-eighth Street to Francis K. Pendleton. The sale of 8 West Fifty-eighth Street developed the interesting fact that the property had changed hands but twice before—once in 1878, when the present sellers bought the house in practically its present shape for $50,000, and previously in 1851, when the lot was sold at an auction of city lands for about $800.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Since the announcement was made that the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company was interested in the purchase of the Trinity Building it has been generally understood that that corporation would have quarters in the new structure to be erected on the Trinity Building site, and that its present building, at 37 Liberty Street, running through to Maiden Lane, would be sold. Rumors to the effect that this transaction has already been concluded were denied yesterday by officers of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company and of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which is said to be the purchaser of the property in question. It is admitted, however, that such a deal is very likely to be arranged. The Mutual Life owns nearly all of the property on the north side of Liberty Street, with the exception of the Lawyers' Title Building, and is regarded as the only probable purchaser of that parcel.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Peres M. Stewart the new six-story American-basement dwelling now nearing completion at 10 East Fifty-second Street, on a lot 30 by 100.5. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of 37 West Forty-ninth Street for Frederick A. Snow.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Alfred L. and Charles E. Manheim to Bonyer Clarkson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 26 West Fiftieth Street, 24 by 100.

William Richtberg has sold for Eliza S. Lyle the four-story dwelling 309 West Fifty-first Street, 20.10 by 100.

Mrs. M. S. Ulman is the buyer of the dwelling 40 East Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by William S. Wyckoff. Grosvenor W. Barry was the broker in the deal.

Charles Hibson has sold for the Cardwell estate the four-story tenement, with store, 536 Third Avenue, 24.8 by 95.

Max Marx has sold to John A. Donnegan, through David Stewart, the three-story dwelling, with extension, 572 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 16.8 by 100.

Myer Hellman has resold the five-story double flat, 1,312 Park Avenue, recently purchased by him.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Emeline Barker the three-story brick dwelling 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 55 by 100.

James W. Cunningham and Thomas P. McKenna are the buyers of the Powelton apartment house, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street.

Albert Miller has sold for Frederick Weber to August Goetz, for $24,250, the five-story tenement 100 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Charles Buermann & Co. and Meyer Cohen have sold for Mrs. G. A. Fincke 377 and 377½ Grand Street, old buildings, on lot 25 by 70.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. negotiated the recent trade involving the dwelling 307 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, and the apartment house 2,749 and 2,751 Broadway, running through to 930 and 932 West End Avenue.

A. Satzman has sold for Frank Hillman and other to Kossoff, for $46,000, the seven-story brick building 129 Monroe Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Frank Hillman and another have bought 125 and 127 East Fourth Street, 50 by 96, for improvement.

Porter & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the two dwellings 17 and 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for the estate of Mary Clayemeyer.

O'Hara Brothers have sold for Elizabeth Griffiths the lot, 25 by 125 on the north side of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, 75 feet west of Hull Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the nine-story apartment hotel to be erected by Daily & Carlson at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, on plot 100.5 by 115, according to the estimate of Architects Neville & Bagge, the structure will cost $500,000.

Eugene Southack has leased to Max Mandel the store and basement of the building 394 Broadway for a term of years at a rental of $6,000 per annum; also for L. M. Younker, Sons & Co. to Hirsch Brothers the second loft in the building 627 and 629 Broadway at $3,500 per annum; also for H. Hichtcer & Sons a loft in the same building for a term of years at $4,000 per annum; also to the Robert Ingersoll Watch Company the entire second floor in the building 51 and 53 Maiden Lane for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

The firm of Holdridge, Dennis & Preston has been incorporated as successor to the firm of Holdridge & Ward, dissolved. The firm is made up of Edgar P. Holdridge and Warren E. Dennis of New York and Lewis Butler Preston of Tuxedo Park. Its offices will be at 4 and 6 Warren Street.

The Auction Room.

Auction offerings, made for the purpose of "testing the market," usually fail to accomplish that end or to produce any other tangible or very satisfactory results, and the sale of a number of Washington Heights parcels owned by one of the Barney syndicates on Tuesday proved to be no exception to the rule. It is said that there was some outside buying, but the remark shows that those previously interested in the holdings also figured as purchasers in a large number of instances, although acting perhaps as individuals, and under the conditions it cannot be said that the sale affords any very valuable evidence as to Washington Heights values.

The partition sale of the Rhinelander estate holdings, down for Tuesday of this week, will probably result in the sale of $10,000,000 of Manhattan Island real estate in record-breaking time, for the "sale" is to be nothing more than a means of effecting the transfer of these properties to the Rhinelander estate corporation. For those, however, who care to meditate upon the extent and value of one of the greatest of New York's landed estates, the complete list of these properties, with descriptions, given in an adjoining column, may be of interest.

Among the smaller offerings for the week may be mentioned those of 28 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and 146 East Sixty-first Street, to be sold by George T. Read on Thursday, and Bryan L. Kennelly's offering of seven lots on Westchester and Prospect Avenues in the Bronx. There is also listed for Thursday a foreclosure sale of the seven-story apartment house 121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street, near Broadway.

There were recorded last week 231 mortgages, for $3,375,246; of which 68, for $683,322, were at 5 per cent.; 103, for $780,974, were at more, and 57, for $1,910,950, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 215 mortgages, for $3,134,685; of which 69, for $904,685, were at 5 per cent.; 92, for $955,285, were at more, and 54, for $1,275,300, were at less.

The 104th Street Subway Station.

A public hearing in the matter of retaining the proposed station of the underground road at Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street, will be held at the rooms of the Rapid Transit Commission on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 2:15 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Isidor Wasservogel, referee, 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 316.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,384.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,070.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jacob H. Shafer, referee, 63 East Ninety-ninth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $18,605.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.—By John N. Golding, partition sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 130 Broadway, east side, 40.2 feet north of Cedar Street, 26 by 100 by 29.9 by 100, five-story iron-front building; also,

477 and 479 Broadway, west side, 106.6 feet south of Broome Street, running through to Mercer Street, 52.7 by 200.5 by 52.7 by 200.5, five-story building on 477, ten-story building on 479; also,

Duane Street, southeast corner of Rose Street, 130.8 by 56.6 and irregular, ten-story brick building; also,

91 Park Place, northeast corner of Washington Street, 81.8 by 31.4 by 75.10 by 59.11, five-story brick building; also,

171 to 185 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, 181.6 by 74 and irregular, eight four-story brick buildings; 109 to 113 West Twelfth Street, north side, 74 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 58.3 by 103.3, three three-story brick dwellings; also,

161 to 169 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, 77 by 103.3, five three-story buildings; 108 to 114 West Twelfth Street, south side, 77 feet west of Sixth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, four three-story brick dwellings; also,

Nos. 189 and 191 Sixth Avenue, and 103 and 105 West Thirteenth Street, being the northwest corner, 51.10 by 105 and irregular, five-story building; also

No. 104 West Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 103.3, three-story brick dwelling; also

Nos. 110 to 124 West Eleventh Street, south side, 96 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 243.1 by 103.7 by 125.3 by 199.7, seven four-story brick dwellings; also

Nos. 310 to 318 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twentieth Street, 116.7 by 167.4 by 111.5 by 164.9, six-story building, also

Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Avenue, and Twelfth Street, the block, 212.6 by 263.10 by 156.2, three and four-story dwellings and stables; also

Nos. 20 to 40 Seventh Avenue, west side, the block front between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, 206.6 by 100, three-story brick dwellings; also

Nos. 61 and 63 Seventh Avenue and 153 to 157 West Fourteenth Street, being the northeast corner, 48.4 by 125 by 103.3 and irregular, four-story brick buildings with dwellings adjoining on the street; also

Nos. 222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 100 by 125, six-story factory; also

No. 78 Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of Fifteenth Street, 33.7 by 57.4 by 66.5, two-story building; also

No. 14 Washington Square North, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue, 47.3 by 226.8 and irregular, three-and-one-half-story dwelling with stables at the rear; also

No. 8 Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Clinton Place, 35 by 125, four-story brownstone front dwelling; also

Nos. 1,627 to 1,633 Second Avenue and 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the southwest corner, 102.2 by 100, four four-story brick flats with four-story dwelling adjoining on the street; also

No. 1,660 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street, 23.8 by 100, four-story brownstone front flat; also

Nos. 1,686 to 1,678 Second Avenue and 249 to 253 East Eighty-sixth Street, being the block front on the west side of Second Avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, 201.5 by 125 and irregular, six four-story flats with three three-story dwellings adjoining on Eighty-sixth Street; also

Nos. 305 to 323 East Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 165 by 107.8, ten three-story dwellings; also

313 to 321 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.8, six three-story brick dwellings; also,

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 100.8 by 100, vacant; also,

1,340 to 1,350 Lexington Avenue and 121 to 123 East Eighty-ninth Street, being the northwest corner, 100.6 by 81, seven three-story brick dwellings; also,

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Ninetieth Street, 100.8 by 120, vacant; also,

204 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling; also,

48 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 440 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling; also,

59 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 30 West Ninth Street, south side, 230.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 51 Bedford Street, west side, 50 feet north of Leroy Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,868.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry Schmidt, referee, 2,236 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,436.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, Creston Avenue, west side, 444.8 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, 50 by 100.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,136.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, Prospect Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three lots, each 25 by 87.6; Westchester Avenue, northwest side, 287 feet northeast of Prospect Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.

By Vincent A. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Frank Hendricks, referee, 2,238 Fifth Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,833.

By James L. Wells, dower and partition sale, Madison Street, east side, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Fox, referee, One Hundred and First Street, north side, 80 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 240 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $31,392.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 99.11 by 120, seven-story brick apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $90,126.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Marcus Schnitzer, referee, Giles Place, west side, 50 feet south of Common Place, 175 by 136.6 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,488.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.—By George R. Read, public auction sale, 26 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 187.8 feet west of Madison Avenue, 15.8 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 146 East Sixty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 28 by 100.5 by 23 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, W. C. Percy, referee, 121 to 125 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 86.8 feet east of Broadway, 75 by 98.9, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $212,651.

By Vincent A. Ryan, partition sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 232 East Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 225.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 24.6 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, 140 Lincoln Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 30 by 90, two-story frame dwelling, with extension.

By McVickar Realty Trust Company, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Daniels, referee, Walton Avenue, northwest side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, running thence to Cromwell Avenue, 110.6 by 200 and irregular, vacant; Walton Avenue, southeast side, 288.11 feet west of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25.10 by 29.11 by 14.4, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,727.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Walsh, referee, Lots 46, 47, 96, 97, and 99, on the map of the Downing estate, at Van Nest, being on the west side of Bronxdale Avenue, near Morris Park Avenue, each 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $4,836.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, North Street, north side, 175 feet west of Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $307; subject to another mortgage for $600.

By Solomon De Waltearss, foreclosure sale, Henry Grasse, referee, Lots 25 to 27, on the map of property belonging to William Ogden Giles, being on the east side of Giles Place, near Sedgwick Avenue, 125 by 100. Due on judgment, $5,462.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 2,098 Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 24.10 by 86, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $19,149.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Oppenheimer, referee, 175 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,532.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 661 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 67.10, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,851.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Montague Lessler, referee, 535 to 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Alexander Avenue, 100 by 100, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $46,680.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John H. Thompson, Jr., referee, 253 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 92 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 36 by 100.11, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,403; subject to other mortgages for $35,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, 69 to 75 East Ninety-eighth Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on 69, $4,689; on 71, $4,445; on 73, $4,445; on 75, $7,119.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,594 Broadway, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 26; J. Johnson of 208 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; C. Edwards of 206 West Ninety-eighth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Sixty-sixth Street and Central Park West, southwest corner, for a nine-story brick tenement, 100.5 by 115; George Daily and J. A. Carlson of 504 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $500,000.

No. 377 Madison Street, for seven-story brick lofts, with shop, 25 by 88; M. Radt of 32 Forsyth Street, owner; Max Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, six-story brick flats, 100 by 86.11; P. Euell of 830 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 440 Broadway, to five-story brick lofts, with store; G. C. Boldt of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; J. C. Wentervelt of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 331 West Seventeenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. B. Fox of 176 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; L. A. Goldstone of 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 142 West Nineteenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; J. McCann of 249 West Seventeenth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 719 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick hotel, 25 by 77.4; C. Bradley, Newark, N. J., owner; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, northwest corner, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Meyers, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $18,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 263 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 54.11; William W. Penfield, St. Owens Place, owner; William Thomas Maples, White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

BAILEY AV, Lot 77, map of William O. Giles, 50x51.10x49.5x65.9; Fort Independence St, Lot 75, same map, 50x53.2 x50.8x69.2; Fort Independence St, Lot 76, same map, 77.1x59.7x78.6x105.1; Charles A. George and another to Edith M. Roos, R. & S. $1

BAILEY AV, Lot 77, map of William O. Giles, 50x51.10x49.5x65.9; Fort Independence St, Lot 75, same map, 50x53.2x50.8 x69.2; Fort Independence St, Lot 76, same map, 77.1x59.7x78.6x105.1; Lillie M. George to Edith Roos, quitclaim.

BAILEY AV, Lot 77, map of William O. Giles, 50x51.10x49.5x65.9; Fort Independence St, Lot 75, same map, 50x53.2x50.8 x69.2; Fort Independence St, Lot 76, same map, 77.1x59.7x78.5x105.1; Lillie M. George to Edith Roos, quitclaim.

BAILEY AV, Lot 77, map of William O. Giles, 50x51.10x49.5x65.9; Fort Independence St, Lot 75, same map, 50x53.2x50.8 x69.2; Fort Independence St, Lot 76, same map, 77.1x59.7x78.5x105.1; Lillie M. George to Edith Roos, quitclaim.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 97th St, 100.11 x165x—x149.7; Catherine W. Hoelsle to Ellen P. Cunningham, (mtg $380,000).

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft s of 150th St, 25x 100; Joseph Cukor to Morris Cukor, (mtg $16,500).

CENTRE ST, 58, s e s, 25x89x26x81.6; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as trustee, to Elizabeth Swift.

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x80; Lena Cohn to Morris Wexler, all liens .....

FULTON ST, 144, s s, 27x107.1x27.4x107; Emil Simon to John Fox, (mtg $150,000).

LOT 80, map of part of Hunt estate; Christian Muller to Julie Muller.

MARION AV, e s, Lots 87, 89, and n ½ of Lot 91, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, 25x123.6x116.11x102; Daniel F. Cohalan, referee, to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association .....

MARION AV, n w s, Lot 174, map of East Tremont, 66x150x66x175; Henry Hartmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $3,000) .....

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 33, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; John W. Kingston to Honora Kingston, quitclaim.....

PLEASANT AV, e s, 60.10 ft s of 120th St, 20.2x85, with strip on rear 5 ft deep; Sophia Michael to Celia L. Walsh, (mtg $4,450) .....

10TH ST, 237 East, 25x94.10; Maria Berliant to Jacob Propos, (mtg $38,000).....

111TH ST, 29 West, 30x100.11; Morris Bernstein to John Brown and another, (mtg $30,000) .....

SULLIVAN ST, 142, w s, 25x125; Louis Nieberg and another to Herman M. Solomon, (mtg $34,000).....

VILLA AV, e s, 275 ft n of Potter Place, 50x100; Annie J. Tindall to Katharine A. Harty, (mtg $2,750).....

3D AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 26x34x25x41.4; Simon Hecht to Bernhard Klingenstein and another, (mtg $10,000) .....

5TH AV, s w corner of Arthur St, runs s 71x w — x w 27.4x n 92.10 to street x e 50, Laconia Park; John J. Rhatigan to Ernest R. F. Serfling.....

5TH AV, n w corner of 130th St, 109.10 ft to 137th St x110; William Lyman to Jennie Lyman .....

5TH AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25x85; Jennie Lyman to Grattan G. Lyman.....

3D ST, n s, 209.8 ft e of Avenue C, 20.6x ½ block; Harry Fischel to Samuel Herrmann, (mtg $17,000).....

11TH ST, 56 East, 25x94.9; Abraham H. Sarasohn, referee, to William H. Seegman, (mtg $85,000).....

26TH ST, 334 and 336 East, 50x98.9; Julius Braun to Henry Hartmann, (mtg $47,000)

36TH ST, 252 West, 25.8x98.9; Marx J. Straus to Jacob W. Riglander, 1-3 part, (mtg $25,000) .....

56TH ST, 308 West, 20.10x100.5; Sarah Asch, individually and as trustee, to John J. Danahar.....

87TH ST, n s, 380.10 ft e of Avenue A, 24.11x100.8; George Hinck to Henry Rauthe, (mtg $15,000).....

88TH ST, 9 East, 26x100.8; George Edgar to Francis K. Pendleton, (mtg $75,000) .....

102D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; John F. Kohler to T. Henry Lohsen, (mtg $22,000).....

112TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Winnie Lyman to Jennie Lyman .....

112TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.11; Jennie Lyman to Grattan G. Lyman .....

116TH ST, 89 and 91 East, 50x100.11; William Lyman to Jennie Lyman, (R & $2.25) .....

116TH ST, 89 and 91 East, 50x100.11; Jennie Lyman to Grattan G. Lyman.....

118TH ST, 153 West, 18x100.11; Mark J. Straus to Jacob W. Riglander, (mtg $22,500) .....

121ST ST, 312 East, 20x100.11; William Born to Alois Behre.....

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 100.11; Jennie Lyman to Grattan G. Lyman .....

122D ST, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 50x 100.11; Jennie Lyman to Grattan G. Lyman .....

132D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; John W. Olmstead to George N. Ostrander, ½ part.....

Recorded Leases.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 100, n e corner of 115th St; New Building-Loan Banking Company to John J. Gagin, 5 years..... $2,400 to $2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 32d St, 25 West, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year, 6 per cent $30,000

BEHRE, Alois, to William Born; 121st St, 312 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,000

CRANE, Harriet D., to Josephine Stern, guardian; 158th St, n s, 132.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

DANAHAR, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 308 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

EARLEY, Cornelius J., to John B. Emiderus; 136th St, n s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, prior mortgage $5,000, demand..... 4,000

EDGAR, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 9 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 75,000

ETZEL, Albert, to Joseph H. Maban; Washington St, 763, demand 4,500

FREIFELD, George, and another, trustees, to Elias Freifeld; Broadway, s e corner of 39th St, ½ part, due May 1, 1912, per cent..... 14,100

GORDON, Louis, and others to Bernhard Mayer; Gesrck St, 96, prior mortgage $16,000, demand 4,000

GORDON, Louis, and others to Bernhard Mayer; 6th St, s s, 283 ft e of Avenue C, prior mortgage $34,500, demand..... 2,000

HAAS, Anna L., to Edward A. Isaacs; 29th St, 49 West, prior mtg $30,500, 1 year 3,500

HEERMANN, Samuel, to Harry Fischel; 3d St, n e s, 200.8 ft s e of Avenue C, prior mtg $17,000, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

MEAD, Theodore H., to Anna H. Mead; 91st, n s, 98 ft w of Madison Av, prior mtg $75,000, 5 years..... 50,000

MERTANZ, Adolphus H., to Mayer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 32,000

MERTANZ, Mary, to Mayer Hellman; 8th Av, n w corner of 150th St, prior mtg $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 32,000

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:02	Sun sets	4:34
Moon sets	5:20		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:38	Gov. Isl'd	8:07
H. Gate	10:03		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:08	Gov. Isl'd	8:31
H. Gate	10:27		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amazonense, Barbados and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 2.

Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	.....	1:00 P. M.
El Sigio, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, St. Kitts	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz and Barcelona	.....	.....
Celtic, Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Tintoretto, Argentine	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Phoenicia, Naples and Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 4.

Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Nassau	2:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 P. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at 11:30 for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Zealandia. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 32, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Olympia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 222 and up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 114, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 122, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 127, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on a supposition of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines of the following dates: Manila, Oct. 25; Hongkong, Oct. 28; Shanghai, Oct. 31; Yokohama, Nov. 3, and Honolulu, Nov. 12, reached San Francisco per steamer China, and were dispatched east Nov. 25 at 6 P. M. Due here today.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SUNDAY.) NOV. 30.

Gaelic, Liverpool, Nov. 19.
El Mar, Galveston, Nov. 24.
Thomas, St. Thomas, Nov. 24.
Jersey City, Swansea, Nov. 12.
La Champagne, Havre, Nov. 22.
Lord Erne, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Martello, Hull, Nov. 15.
Nauplia, Stettin, Nov. 11.
Ponce, San Juan, Nov. 25.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 20.
Semantha, Cardiff, Nov. 14.
St. Louis, Southampton, Nov. 22.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 14.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

Benedict, Para, Nov. 19.
Comus, New Orleans, Nov. 26.
Lahn, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Menaba, London, Nov. 20.
Moltke, Hamburg, Nov.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

$8,000 cash, balance easy terms, buys beautiful 5-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 1,066 Lexington Av., near 75th St.; be seen today, 2 to 4. Owner on premises.

10 EAST 128TH ST.—20x100, three-story brownstone modern dwelling; restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

98TH ST., PARK AV.—20x100, three-story extension dwelling; absolutely modern private house block; $19,000. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

5TH AND MADISON AVS., 92d St.—Four-story mansion; private elevator; full lot extension; sacrifice, $75,000. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

East 64th St., Near Lexington.—Four-story, with extension, $22,500. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

No. 153 East 55th St.—For sale cheap, for cash; very little money required. Apply E. Pilpel, 725-727 Broadway, Room 1.

71st St., Brownstone Dwelling, near Lexington.—Well rented; equity, $5,000; will add cash. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

Small Madison Av. Dwelling, near 114th.—Few thousand cash; balance easy terms. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av., 61st.

3d Av. Corner, near 104th.—Equity, $10,000, to exchange; will add cash. Bellamy, Owner, 3d Av., 61st.

Madison Av. Dwelling, near 114th.—Equity, $4,000; exchange; add cash. Owner, Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st St.

$2,000 cash buys elegant heated flat, St. Nicholas Av., 116th St., near underground station. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

71st, near Lexington Av.—4-story brownstone dwelling; $15,000; mtg., $10,000, 4½%. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

8th and Madison Avs., 74th St.—20-foot modern dwelling; handsomely decorated; $65,000. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

East 62d St., Park Av.—18-foot dwelling, $20,000; free and clear; will exchange. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

95th St., Madison Av.—American basement dwellings at sacrifice; $38,000. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

92D ST., PARK AV.—18-foot dwelling; parquet floors; tiled bath, porcelain sink and tubs; $18,500. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Equity, $9,000—Park Av., two modern flats; rental, $5,400; asking $47,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Attention ! !—Two 6-story modern 14-room houses; below value. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Bargain, Sixties.—Twenty-foot dwelling, west of Lexington Av.; $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

$4,000 will buy two Harlem double flats; over $10,000 mortgage. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Elegant apartment house, 26 feet wide; rental, $6,400; $57,000; sacrifice. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

First Av., below 14th St.—Five-story double tenement; price, $25,000; bargain. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Apartment house, near this office; rental, $12,000; price, $102,000; opportunity. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Good-Paying Investment, six-story apartment; rental, $5,800; price, $51,500. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Ridge St.—Four 5-story tenements, 100x100; $112,000; investigate. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 18th St.—Two 5-story tenements; rental, $3,000; price, $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

50th St., 242 East.—3-story, basement, dwelling; price, $12,000; submit offer. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Two double flats; all improvements; actual rentals, $6,400; price, $58,000. CLARKE, 250 East 125th St.

Building, Union Square, near rapid transit station; long lease; rent, $3,600; snap. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Sacrifice quick purchaser, three-story house, 128th St., near Lexington; price, $5,700. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain, Sixties.—Twenty-foot dwelling, west of Lexington Av., $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Five-story private house, near Madison Square; price, $35,000. WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

Private house, 64th St., near Lexington Av.; price, $17,000. WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

Building plot, 65th St., near Lexington Av, 38x100; price, $31,000. WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

107th St., near Broadway; 2-family flat; rent, $3,050; price, $29,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

21st St., near 2d Av. | Improved 5-story, 20-family tenement, 26x92; price, $35,000; great bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

2d Av., near 106th St. | 5-story, 18 families and store; modern improvements; price, $21,500; rent, $2,376. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

5-story new double flat, with stores, near 3d Avenue; $19,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Lot 25x100, with brick building, near Lexington Av., Harlem, $9,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

90TH ST., MADISON AV.—18-foot three-story dwelling; up to date; handsomely decorated; $28,000. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Madison Av. corner; five-story; all rented; $42,000; mortgage $25,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 Third Av.

$19 East 84th St.—Private three-story and basement high-stoop and brownstone, 11 rooms; rent $85. Wm. H. Hollister, 1,235 Lexington Av.

Cheap tenement, 95th St., between 2d and 3d Avs., 25x100. Knickerbocker Mortgage & Realty Co., 35 Nassau St.

63d St., East.—5-story double; leased $1,350; price $15,500. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

21st St., East.—4-story double tenement; rent $1,368; price $6,000; leasehold. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

29th St., East.—Fine plot, 50x98.9; small houses; $19,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

25th St., East.—Nice little house; $12,000; bay windows. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

5th St.—Fine leasehold; rent $1,776; price $9,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—53x100; 2 fine tenements, $4,464; price $50,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

23d St., East.—2 flats, 42x100; rented $3,264; price $44,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

2d Av.—5-story double; rented $2,300; price $25,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

44th St., East.—5-story double; rented $2,280; price $20,000. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

22d St., East.—2 5-story tenements; $21,000; rented $2,340.00. Fisher, 58 Lexington Av.

3d Av., Near 40th St.—40x83; 4-story tenements. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

For Sale—On 3d Av., near 41st St., 12% income. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

50th St., Near 3d Av.—3-story dwelling; good order. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

31st St., Near Madison Av.—4-story dwelling; well rented. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

48th St., Near Lexington Av.—4-story dwelling; perfect order. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

32d St., Near 3d Av.—3-story tenement; all rented. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

Seventies, Near Madison.—20-foot dwelling; under $52,500. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

64th St. Leasehold.—44 feet; for improvement; bargain. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Murray Hill.—21-foot dwelling; cheap at $75,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Seventies, 5th and Madison.—20-foot dwelling; $85,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

64th St., East of Park.—Key lot, $30,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Decided bargain; brownstone dwelling, 123d St., near 2d Av. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Bargain.—Dwelling in 72d St., near Lexington Av. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

2d Av.—Corner, 5-story; full lot; price, $32,000; an nineties. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

13th St.—Old tenements, 75x103; rental, $5,400; $50,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

East 74th St., Near 5th Av.—Four-story, 20x100, W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

41st St., East of B'way.—20x100; $50,000. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

Cosy eleven-room house near 3d Av., bargain; 21x100. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Builders' chance, 50x100 feet, near 3d Av.; price, $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Four-story double flat, near 116th St.; price, $16,000. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

East 4th St., 6-story, 44x96; price, $75,000; rent, $7,500. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

East 53d St., 40x90, near 3d Av.; price, $25,000; mortgage, $18,000. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

Broome St. corner, 5-story and stores; price, $52,000; rent, $5,200. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

91st St., East.—5-story and stores; price, $28,000; mortgage, $19,000; rent, $3,100. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

Cannon St.; 5-story and stores; price, $27,000; rent, $3,000. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

310 East 4th St.; 5 rooms; all improvements; bath; $22. Janitor.

312 East 4th St.—Store near Avenue C; rent, $18; janitor on premises.

East 12th St.; 4-story private house; price, $18,000. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

East 119th St.; 5-story and store; price, $23,000. I. FREIDUS, 116 Nassau St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

East Side.

IT IS UP TO YOU!!!

If You want a Bargain.

WHAT DO YOU OFFFR FOR

A SECOND AVENUE CORNER, fronting 102.2 on the Avenue? Everything rented except one apartment, out of forty apartments and stores. Elevated station at the corner.

Futher particulars of

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
NO. 284 COLUMBUS AVENUE, N. Y.

$3,000 cash buys beautiful three-story and basement brownstone dwelling with extension, 1,066 Lexington Avenue, near 75th Street; handsomely decorated, hardwood trimmed, mirrors, &c.; plumbing of the finest and most modern kind; butler's pantry; $1,500 recently spent on improvements. This house cost over twenty thousand dollars and can be had by quick buyer at an immense bargain. Can be seen to-day, 2 to 4. Bellamy, Owner, Third Avenue and Sixty-first St.

A BARGAIN.
THIRD AVENUE, NEAR 42D STREET.
TWO FIVE-STORY COLD WATER FLATS WELL RENTED.
Cheap to an Immediate Purchaser.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL. 0420—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

For Sale—On 3d Av., two blocks from 156th St. "L" Station, five-story apartment house, 75x75x85, with stores; three apartments on each floor, fully occupied; all improvements; must be sold for cash at once to close estate; will make terms easy to suit. Address J. A. H., 2,383 1st Av.

76TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.
4-story double tenement; always rented about $1,500; asking $14,500; offer.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
2,727 B'way, at 104th St.

West Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENT

SITE.

We offer site 35 feet wide, near 5th Ave., below 42nd St., at very reasonable price. Little cash required. Can deliver 25 feet adjoining if desired.

Further particulars,

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 Fifth Ave.

TEN PER CENT NET!

An opportunity to purchase an Amsterdam Avenue corner apartment house and stores one block from new Rapid Transit Station below Eighty-sixth Street.

Seven rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water. Rents over $12,000; no vacancies.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
NO. 284 COLUMBUS AVENUE.

A leased property paying 11⅛ per cent., only $6,000 needed, ten-year lease; a safe investment.

West side factory, suitable for heavy manufacturing, $100,000.

Plot of lots, 7th Av. Drive, $130,000; many properties for sale or exchange.

C. Elmer Moore & Co., 170 Broadway, City.

123D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.
Fine 3-story dwelling, only $1,800 cash required; mortgage, $10,000; rented for $1,00 to A1 tenant; must sell.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
2,727 B'way, at 104th St.

Adjoining Broadway.—In the Fifties; $12,500!! 3-story, high-stoop, 19-foot, full lot; pays 6% net.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Investment Opportunity!—Extra wide corner with store, Amsterdam Av., vicinity 86th St.; owner wants cash; will sell cheap.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Forced to Sell ! !—94th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3-story brownstone, 17x100, want offer quick.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

Long Acre Square, just off Broadway.—3-story dwelling, 20x100; less than land value; rare opportunity.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th.

6th Av. Corner, Above 42d.—22 ft. front; well rented; must be sold settle estate; further particulars.
WM. RICHTBERG, 728 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

$4,000 cash buys a five-story apartment, near Central Park West; balance on mortgage; net income of $1,249. W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

A party desirous of locating further downtown will sacrifice his dwelling in Harlem on easy terms. Rare chance for quick buyer. James Bailey, 1,489 Broadway, cor. 43d St.

5-story triple flat; steam heat, hot water; 115th St., 7th Av.; small cash outlay; bargain; A. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

Central Park West, Close to 81st St. L Station.—7-story elevator apartment; fully rented; sell cheap. A. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

5-story double flat; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; 120th St., west of 7th Av.; bargain. A. V. Amy & Co., 92 St. Nicholas Av. Tel. 947 Morningside.

Bargain—Extra wide five-story double tenement, 39th St., near 9th; $23,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser, modern double tenement, West 51st St., $20,500; rents, $2,568.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Full size, modernized private house in the Seventies; price, $90,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

6-story corner apartment, near subway station; full; suitable for saloon. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Columbus Av., corner, near 106th St.; can buy cheap; good income. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

132d St., near 7th Av., 15x100; price, $11,000; mtg. $9,000; leased. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

8th Av., Harlem.—Equity, $16,500; stores and apartments; rental, $6,500; asking $55,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$14,000 Equity, West 89th St.—Modern triple flat; rental, $4,524; asking $42,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$6,500 Equity, Manhattan Av.—Modern double flat; rental, $3,600; asking $31,500. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$10,000 Equity, West 102d St.—Modern double flat; rental, $3,700; asking $34,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Near Central Park, West 71st.—Four-story, 20x100, extension; positive bargain. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

43d St., Near Broadway.—Suitable for club; four-story, 20x100; immediate possession. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Eighties, west of Columbus Av.; dwelling; sacrifice; price, $17,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

Greatest Bargain.—4 tenement houses below 42d; leased 10 years, $16,000 yearly. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av., offer 4 tenement houses, bargain; leased, $16,000 yearly, 10 years.

Bargain! 51 West 91st St.; elegant 4-story dwelling. Caretaker. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Bargain in 20-foot 3-story dwelling near Central Park; asking $19,000. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Fine residence, with stable, 50x120, White Plains Av., 210th St.; sacrifice; William's Bridge. Broker, 63 West 125th St.

Bargain.—Modern stable, 18th St., near 6th; 20x92; $20,000; offer wanted.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Have several private houses near 5th Av..; above 34th St.; tempting prices.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Corner Waverley Place; one tenant; shows 9 per cent. net; price, $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

4-story double flat on 86th St.; 25x100; good order; price, $16,000; terms to suit; small cash payment. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.—4 tenement houses, great bargain; leased 10 years, $16,000 yearly.

Amsterdam Av.—5-story, 3 families; one store; rentals, $4,260; price, $42,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 47th.—4-story, basement, 18.9x100; rented in floors; price, $13,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

46th St., Near 9th Av.—5-story tenement; rentals, $2,300; price, $21,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 34th St.—4-story and basement; rented in floors; price, $20,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st.—Three-story basement private house, 20x100; price, $18,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

West 51st St.—Three-story and basement, 18.8x100; price, $11,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

For cheapest and best corner on Columbus Av. see us. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

City Real Estate for Sale.

West Side.



There is an old tradition that a young ground-hog's shadow is a weather index.

For years we have studied the financial shadows of real estate investments on the upper West Side, where we have indexed 90 per cent. of the best Properties, and we offer you the immense resources of our study and experience.

ALSO GOOD INVESTMENTS.

A 7 STORY B'WAY CORNER,
one block from new underground station; total rents, $35,800, (no vacancies;) running expenses $6,000; owner is agreeable to considering other Properties in part payment; terms to suit purchaser; **ASKING PRICE, $400,000.**

SIX STORY SINGLE FLAT,
with elevator and all improvements, will be sacrificed; total rental, $5,700 (no vacancies;) total expenses, $3,400; mtge. $57,500 at 4½ per cent.; a possible exchange might be considered. **PRICE, $57,000.**

PRIVATE HOUSE (RENTED),
paying 7½ per cent. income, is offered for sale; a most reliable investment, requiring $10,000 cash. **PRICE, $34,000.**

AN OPPORTUNITY
is offered party owning good private House in the 70's, to turn same into well-paying investment property; 50-foot six-story apartment house; terms to suit. **PRICE, $95,000.**

Frank L. Fisher Co.,
440 Columbus Ave., Corner 81st St.

To Close an Estate.—5-story 25-foot three-family house for sale on 120th St., near 7th Av.; a good investment; to heat or hot water supplied; rent $10, $12 per month. W. D. Morgan & Co., 1,685 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Adjoining Broadway.—In the Fifties; $12,500! ! 3-story, high-stoop, 19-foot, full lot; pays 6% net.
JOHN P. KIRWAN, Broadway, corner 44th St.

90th St., Near Central Park West.—Four-story private dwelling, (20x100;) price, $31,000; make offer.
WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

A party desirous of locating further downtown will sacrifice his dwelling in Harlem on easy terms. Rare chance for quick buyer. James Bailey, 1,489 Broadway, cor. 43d St.

Good Investment.—Near 116th St. and Lenox Av.; 27-foot front flat; 3 families on floor; all modern improvements; price, $31,500; rent, $3,650; mortg. at 4%. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Corner on 9th Av., near 42d St.; excellent location; size, 25x100; price, $40,000.00; commission to brokers. CHARLES GALEWSKI, 280 Broadway.

West 61st St.—Two families on floor; rentals, $2,040; price, $17,500. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

7th Av., near 20th St.; extra large lot; price, $28,000.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

22d St., near 8th Av. | Elegant single flat, 5 story; price, $19,000; mortgage, $10,000, at 4%; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

163d St., near Amsterdam. | 5-story, 10-family flat, 27x112; 6 rooms and bath; price, $26,000; rent, $3,023. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

135th St., near 7th Av. | Elegant 5-story flat, 10 families; price, $22,000; easy terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West 68th St.—Four-story dwelling, twenty-two feet; price $32,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

105th St., near Amsterdam Av.—100x100, vacant; ready for improvement. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

$8,000 Equity, West 112th St.—Modern double flat; rental, $4,992; asking $43,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

$7,500 Equity, West 96th St.—Modern double flat; rental, $5,132; asking $50,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

48th St., Near Broadway.—Private dwelling, 20x100; good order; $36,000; bargain. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

53d, Near 5th Av.—Six-story American basement residence, 25x100; elevator. ALEXANDER, 503 5th Av.

Mortgage to suit—West 155th St.; modern double flat; rental, $3,144; asking $30,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Private house, West 79th St., very cheap; 3-story and basement; asking $29,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Leased for 10 years, $16,000 yearly, 4 tenement houses below 42d; bargain. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

Biggest bargain below 42d; 4 tenement houses; 10 years, $16,000 yearly. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

Bargain.—Plot 50x100, near 23d St., East; suitable for factory; $19,000; open to an offer. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

70th St., near West End, 18.9x100; price $21,000; mtg. $16,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

100 feet front, facing Manhattan Square; great opportunity for builder; with or without loan. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

In the Thirties west of 5th Av., below 34th, properties for sale or lease. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

West 78th St.—Three-story 20-foot extension dwelling; price $27,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 80th St.—Four-story American basement dwelling; price $22,500. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 83d St., near Park.—Four-story modern dwelling; price $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 94th St.—Three-story dwelling; Park block; price $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West End Av. Corner.—Vacant; will leave 75% on mtg. at 4%. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Large private house; 3 years' lease; responsible tenant; rent, $5,000. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Five-story American basement; extra wide, in 50s; price, $150,000.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

Exceptional house, West End Av., 20x90; bath extension; price, $35,000.
WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

Elegant corner residence, William's Bridge, on plot 100x100; asking only $10,000. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

LOOK! BARGAINS! LOOK!
CAFFREY & CO.,
390 C. P. W.

For $90,000, worth $140,000, elegantly situated; subject to woman's life interest, 68 years of age. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 103d.—Flat, equity, $4,000; will exchange for lots.
Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 71st, Near Park.—$32,000, 4-story; $4,000 cash. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 86th, Near Park.—20 feet, $40,000; bargain. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

W. 75th.—4-story, 20 feet, $5,000 cash; make offer. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Triple Flat.—Near Central Park; $2,000 cash; easy terms. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Loans! Loans! Loans! Loans!
First & 2d mortgages. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Real Value.—Investors will find it to their advantage to consult Steinhardt, 168 W. 96th St.

West 73d St.—21-foot 4-story brown-stone. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

4-story American basement, $26,000; bargain. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 71st St., near Park, 22-foot house, $50,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

5-story new American basement house, $30,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 102d St., new American basement, $27,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

W. 77th, 20-foot 4-story, best condition, $36,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

West 72d St.—20-foot, 4-story, $50,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

151 West 82d St.—4-story and basement; attractive. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Near Central Park; 20-foot, 3-story; $23,500. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Modern four-story residence, 10th St., near 5th; full lot; asking $45,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Modern residence, 10th St., near 5th; 12 rooms; perfect order; rent, $1,600.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Near Central Park, 20-foot 3-story, $28,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

116th St., near 7th Av., 22x100, 5-story flat; rent $3,800; cheap. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 B'way.

47th St., 6th to 7th Av.—40x100, below market price. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

6th Av., above 42d St.—Cheap for cash. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

Broadway Corner, near 23d St.—22x100; at a decided bargain. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

25th St., near B'way.—25x100, at a sacrifice. N. A. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

111th St., near Broadway.—100x100, vacant; price, $80,000. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

City Real Estate For Sale.

West Side.

BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS

New York real estate increases in value faster and is safer than any other investment security. We offer a modern seven-story corner apartment house facing Central Park as the special attraction our market now affords. Price, $400,000; mtge., $225,000 at 4%. Full particulars upon application. Correspondence invited.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 COLUMBUS AVE., N. Y. CITY.

A Bargain.—5-story store property, Lenox Av., $25,000; rent, $2,600; 5-story single flat, West 114th St., near Lenox Av., $20,000; rent, $3,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th St., $27,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av., near 115th St.

Investment Opportunity!—Extra wide corner, with store, Amsterdam Av., vicinity 86th St.; owner wants cash; will sell cheap.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

At $47,500, cost actually $70,000; doctor will buy on sight; 22x90; American basement; adjoining Central Park in the Sixties. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Long Acre Square, just off Broadway, 3-story dwelling, 20x100; less than land value; rare opportunity.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Forced to Sell ! !—94th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., 3-story brownstone, 17x100, want offer quick.
John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Below 42d, near 7th Av., plot 100x100, with connecting 25x100 on rear street; well rented; possession if necessary. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Amsterdam Av. Corner, Near 80th St. (45x100,) five-story apartment; price, $110,000; rents, $11,000; always rented; might exchange.
WM. RICHTBERG, 720 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

A party desirous of locating further downtown will sacrifice his dwelling in Harlem on easy terms. Rare chance for quick buyer. James Bailey, 1,489 Broadway, cor. 43d St.

Vicinity Broadway and 70th St.—Ten-family apartment, (27x100;) price, $32,000; mortg., $20,000; rents, $3,408; might exchange.
WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av., Cor. 42d St.

To Close an Estate.—5-story 25-foot four family house on 16th St., near 8th Av.; a good investment. Inquire E. F. Smith, 2,506 Third Av., N. Y. C.

Near 8th Av., 4 tenement houses; leased 10 years, $16,000 yearly; bargain. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

Near Carnegie Mansion.—Three modern dwellings with extension; 60 feet; singly or together. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

86th St., Near East River Park.—Plot suitable for institution, 50x138; price, only $22,000; open to an offer. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Corner, 166x199, near 167th St. and Amsterdam Av.; principals only. Peter Eagan, 229 Broadway.

Small modern brownstone private house above Park; leased; good tenant. Address Opportunity, 315 West 94th St.

Bargain!—Best investment to-day; 5-story tenement; 4 families on floor; west of 3d Av.; rent, $2,700; price, $24,000. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

West 51st.—Three-story, basement; arranged for 3 families; price, $19,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Corner 8th Av., store property, near 142d St.; possession; bargain. Inquire 25 Broad St., Room 620.

Great bargain to quick buyer; four tenements; $5,000 cash; rentals $5,600. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

139th St., West, Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $33,000; rent, $4,400. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Lenox Av. store property, near 137th, $25,000; 5-story double flat, West 138th, near 7th Av., $26,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Four-story dwelling; rented $1,500; asking $22,500; near Central Park West. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Columbus Av. Corner.—Two families on floor; improvements; rentals, $6,200; price, $63,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

$26,000 buys elegant four-story dwelling near Central Park; fine location. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Fine Amsterdam Avenue corner, all rented; splendid condition; principals only. Young & Gahren, 664 Columbus Av.

Brownstone private in Eighties, west of 3d Av.; elegant order; price, $13,500; mortg. to suit. Henry G. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

Must sell to close estate; four-story tenement, 27th St., near 7th Av.; 19x100; price, $13,000. Charles Galewski, 280 Broadway.

Leased for 10 years at $16,000 yearly, 4 tenements below 42d St.; bargain. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

5TH AV., 93D.—20-foot, modern, four-story dwelling; extension; elegantly decorated; $65,000. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Equity $25,000.—West 40th St., two triple flats; rental, $8,400; asking $73,000. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Estate must sell private dwelling, West 122d St.; grand opportunity. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

48 West 52d St., 17x100; $58,000; extension; handsome interior. Pierson, 35 Nassau St. Tel. 6222 Cortl.

Plot 100x200, 138th St.; price, $48,000; mtg., $20,000; for flat, Harlem. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Apartment house, n. w. cor. 58th St. and 6th Av.; bargain. Knickerbocker Mortgage & Realty Co., 35 Nassau St.

Exceptional investment; large apartment house, west side. Knickerbocker Mortgage & Realty Co., 35 Nassau St.

31ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.
Plot, 40x100; for improvement.
AMES & CO., 122 West 34th.

West 80th St.—Four-story brownstone modern dwelling; price $33,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

West 68th St.—Handsome four-story modern dwelling, 20 feet; $30,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

42d St., near B'way.—125x100; at price that will assure handsome profit. Berwin & Co., 115 Broadway.

West 71st St.—Elevator apartment, 50x160, all rented; price $85,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

138th St., West.—5-story double flat, near 7th Av.; $26,500; rent, $3,100. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Widow must sacrifice five-story double flat, West 138th, near 7th Av.; improvements; rent, $3,144; all let. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

West 93d St., near Park.—Four-story dwelling; price $21,000. Edward D. Palmer, 179 Columbus Av.

Cathedral Heights.—Choice plot, 50x100, at a low price. Theo. Rogers Brill, 351 West 59th St.

5th Avenue, corner, near our office; sacrifice. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

78th St., Near Park.—25-foot house; cheap. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

78th St., Near Park.—25-foot house; cheap. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

Four improved tenements, below 42d; rented $16,000 yearly; leased 10 years. D. Kempner & Son, 626 8th Av.

Gore plot, 168th St., near Jerome Av.; sacrifice; may exchange. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

8th Av., Near 29th St.—3-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

5th Av.—5-story corner, near 116th St.; $54,000; rent, $5,500. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

114th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story single flat; $26,000; rent, $2,900. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

8th Av. store property; $33,000; rent, $3,600; all rented; no brokers. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

113th St., Near Lenox Av.—5-story double flat; $25,500; rent, $2,800. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

115th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat, $33,000; rent, $3,600. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Sacrifice; estate must sell; Columbus Avenue corner. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th.

$25,000.—Five-story 27-ft. double flat. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., corner 116th.

9th St., near Park.—Six-story tenement; rental, $2,550; $25,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

8th Av., vicinity of 116th.—Triple flat; rental, $3,900; $36,000. John Peters, 200 East 14th St.

57th St., East of 7th Av.—75x100; beautiful apartment, really cheap. Berwin & Co., 115 B'way.

8th Av., Near 50th St.—4-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

8th Av., Near 51st St.—5-story tenement and store. Harrie S. Lines, 372 Lexington Av.

Gore plot, 168th St., near Jerome Av.; sacrifice; may exchange. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

57th, Near 8th Av.—Cheap house for $23,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

57th, 5th and 6th.—25-foot dwelling; $110,000. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

West 47th St.—75x100; suitable for stable or factory; price, $27,000. P. C. Eckhardt, 693 9th Av.

Bargain.—28th to 27th St.; 4½ lots for improvement. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

25-foot house cheap, 78th St., near Park. W. De Lancey Grannis & Co., 503 5th Av.

112th St., Near 5th Av.—5-story triple flat; $28,000; rent, $3,200. Bargebuhr, 1,397 5th Av.

Bronx.

Bronx; 3d Av. store property, with small stores, near elevated station. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Cheap stable for 10 horses, with sheds; full lot; 160th St.; $2,000. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Bronx.

Choice private eight-room dwelling, modern improvements, near elevated; fine avenue; public sewer; assessments paid; price, $5,250; terms easy.

CARL E. RANDRUP, 87 Nassau.

Handsome two-story, basement, near elevated; modern improvements, for two families; sewer connection; all assessments paid; price $5,500; terms easy.

Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Lots ripe for improvement, 65x85, on 161st St.; 50x100, Morris Av.; 125x100, Sherman Av; corner 49x115, Grant Av. Reiss Bros., 921 Melrose Av.

Lookt—Two four-story double flats; good location; convenient to trolley and elevated; renting for $1,520 each; price only $14,750. Reiss Brothers, 921 Melrose Ave.

One-family house, 8 rooms; all improvements; price, $4,800; near L Station. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Bronx; excellent corner store property; all r

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A Great Chance! Will Increase 100% in two years—perhaps in less. This land now costs double what it did three years ago when present plans for bridges and tunnels were not even dreamed of. Titles guaranteed. It takes only $10 to bind the bargain. City Real Estate won't burn down, fly away or be stolen. A savings bank pays a *little* interest—a bit of real estate in the right place will pay *big* dividends.

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Wanted—A young woman as bookkeeper and cashier in prominent real estate office; must be competent and come well recommended. W., 75 Times Office.

Money to loan at 4 and 4½ on Manhattan and Bronx real estate. John Simpson, 149 Broadway.

Loan on bond and mortgage, sums from $3,000 to $300,000, at low rate of interest. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Mamaroneck.

HALF HOUR FROM 125TH ST. VILLA SITES $100—$1.00 WEEKLY.

MAMARONECK ON THE SOUND.

High elevation; near station; fronting Boulevard; trolley; gas, water, electric lights; fishing, bathing, sailing. No assessments. Titles guaranteed. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale or Rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Two new houses, 12 and 16 Archer Av., Chester Hill; restricted neighborhood; hardwood trim throughout, first floor, dining room, parlor, reception hall, kitchen, large butler's pantry; second floor, 3 large bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; hot water heat; decorated throughout. Owner, A. A. Hecht, 11 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Telephone 270 B.

Lots, 100 feet on 8th Av., 134 feet on Lincoln Av.; street macadamized and improved; bargain; $1,800. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Beautiful house, 117 South 9th Av.; lot 50x105; house newly decorated; steam heat; improvements; $6,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

5th St. plot, 200x200, between 3d and 4th Avs., (8 fifty-foot lots;) with 3-story frame dwelling; entire plot, $19,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

House and lot, 461 East 3d St., near Columbus Av.; lot 25x100; $2,500; bargain. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

On South 7th Av.; 4 lots, 25x105; choice location, $500 each. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.—Brick house; sale or rent; might exchange Bronx property. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

Chester Hill.—Bargain; 12 rooms; lot, 75x100; perfect order; $9,500. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Chester Hill.—New, modern, up-to-date home; good location, $17,000. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Small house; convenient location; nice neighborhood; all improvements; quick buyer wanted; price, $4,000. Cooley & West, Inc.

Building lot on Chester Hill, 50x125; prices, $2,500 to $3,500; best Mt. Vernon locations. Cooley & West, Inc.

I have for sale at bargain prices several houses and many lots. Send for list. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Headquarters for Westchester County property; if you are home-seeking, see us. Cooley & West, Inc.

Offer wanted on Chester Hill building lot; will accept reasonable offer. "Cantbeatit," 59 Prospect.

Two Minutes from Station.—Elegant residence; grounds; price to quick purchaser, $11,000.00. Address Opportunity, 112 Washington St.

Unquestionable Bargain.—Modern Chester Hill residence; cost, $12,000; sells quick for $9,000. Cooley & West, Inc.

New house, just finished; 12 rooms; modern; fine neighborhood; price, $12,000.00. Address Builder, 39 Prospect.

$6,500 buys 11-room house; parquet floors; all improvements. Cooley & West, Inc.

Do you want to buy or rent? Largest list of property in town. Cooley & West, Inc.

Fine residence, with stable; Chester Hill; price, $14,250. Particulars from Cooley & West, Inc.

House and lot, Sherwood Park, Yonkers; lot 25x100; elegant condition. $3,500. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

Six lots on 7th Av., 25x100; high ground; excellent location; $600 each. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

Lot 25x100; Haven and Centre Sts.; near 3d St. trolley; $300. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, 309 and 310 Foster tract, 100x115, near Lincoln Av.; $6,500. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

Beautiful Pelham.—48 lots, corner Wolfe Lane and Third St.; bargain, $11,000. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

House and lot, 139 Franklin Av.; lot 41x214; excellent condition; bargain, $5,250. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

Seven-room house, all improvements, near station, schools, and trolley; cheap. J. C. C., 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Six rooms and bath, steam heat; lot 50x100; near station; cheap; easy terms. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

House and lot, 461 East 3d St.; lot, 25x100; bargain; $2,500. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Four lots, 9th Av. and 7th St., 25x105; high and dry; $500 each. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon.

Lot on Overlook St., near Fletcher Av, 50x100; bargain; $1,800. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Corner Lot, 50x125, 4th St. and Garden Av.; high ground; elegant location for a house; $1,600. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Island.—Beautifully located residence and stable, 50x100; corner; $6,000. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Two new, modern residences, Chester Hill, 50x100 each; $12,250 each. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Business property bargain, owner leaving city; 10% investment. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

$100 cash, $20 monthly, will buy 7-room home; two lots, $2,650. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 So. 3d Av.

Neat home, first-class location, near depot; price $3,500; 40x100; street improved. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Chester Hill.—To let, two furnished houses, $75 each. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Eight rooms and bath; lot 50x100; near station; cheap. Owner, 52 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

Complete list to rent all parts of city, $20 to $150. W. H. & C. H. Bard, 7 South 3d Av.

Lot 50x105, on South 9th Av., near 2d St.; price, $2,500. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

9th Av. and 7th St.—Lot 30x100; sacrifice; $300. EDWIN W. FISKE, Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle—10-room cottage; fine elevation; $5,000. Downey, 20 North St."

LARCHMONT.—A BARGAIN; PLOT, 100x200. H. S. DOWNEY, NEW ROCHELLE."

Four lots on South 8th Av., 25x105; $500 each. Edwin W. Fiske, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

4% MONEY from DUCKWORTH, WORLD BUILDING, N. Y., for 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages.

$750,000 to loan on real estate, 4-4½%. Foulke, Room 905, 35 Nassau St.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

At Tuckahoe.—A plot of about 30 acres, fronting on Central Park Av., suitable for first-class subdivision. Inquire of T. B. Underhill, on premises.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—Small factory for sale, in centre of the city, two floors, well lighted, water and gas in, with two-family dwelling, seven rooms each, and improvements; price reduced to $10,000; a bargain; terms to suit. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St.

A fine lot in a choice location; convenient to schools and depot; size, 50x140; price, $2,000; easy terms. H. E. Colwell, 284 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Rochelle.—Several cottages to rent in best locations, from $35 up. Downey, 20 North St.

New Rochelle.—12-room cottage; large lawn, fruit and shade trees; $7,300. Downey, 20 North St.

New Rochelle.—To rent, 7-room apartment; heat and janitor; $30. Downey, New Rochelle, N. Y.

White Plains.

White Plains.—Plot, 134x120; house, 11 rooms; all improvements; stable; fine condition; three minutes from trolley, ten from station; finest macadamized roads; sewer, water, gas, and electric lights; 94 trains a day; easy terms; $13,000. Ernest E. Carpenter, No. 1 Depot Square.

Yonkers.

Yonkers Property.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished; rent and sale. George A. Flagg, 59 William St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$25,000 IN CASH and two apartments in exchange for one apartment and down-town business property. Only principals apply. JAMES L. LIBBY. Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

Exchange equity, $25,000, new downtown loft building paying 10 per cent., for smaller property and cash. BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

A private dwelling wanted in exchange for equity of $5,000 in good paying store and dwelling property on upper 8th Av. Claude E. Lasher, 73 Liberty St.

5-story tenement; 2d Av.; 4 families on floor; 2 stores; only $4,000 cash necessary; take small house, Bronx, in exchange. Leist, 204 East 86th St.

New 10-story office building; equity $90,000; over 4 per cent. mortgage; will exchange for smaller property and cash. Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Five-story apartment, 33x100; 20 families; all improvements; near Madison Av.; equity $15,000; to exchange for west side dwelling. Taylor & Douglass, 2,176 3d Av.

Country seat, 165 acres, with mansion, stable, etc., $60,000; free and clear; exchange for Manhattan income. TRIBELHORN, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Two fine Bronx lots, with $5,000; will exchange for same equity in well-located small double flat. Carl E. Randrup, 87 Nassau St.

Orange, N. J.—17-room house, outbuildings, &c.; plot 275x200; equity $8,000; for Brooklyn improved. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Corona, L. I.—Ten acres at railroad station; for Manhattan flat; $14,000; free, clear. Steinhardt, 168 West 96th St.

Morris & Grant Aves., 12 lots, ready for improvement; cheap; exchange. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Free and clear, Brooklyn house and Bronx corner lot; exchange for flat. Richtmyer & Irving, 2,649 Broadway.

Two two-family modern houses, Bronx; equity, $7,000; want suburban lots. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Handsome modern residence near Yonkers, $12,000; want income lots or farm. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

$30,000, free and clear lots at Ardsley; exchange for income property. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Three lots East 80th St.; equity, $12,000; exchange for income property. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Equity, $75,000; large business building, downtown, for country property free and clear. Room 905, 35 Nassau St.

Gentleman's country place, $100,000, free and clear; exchange for city property. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 35 Nassau St.

$25,000, free and clear lots, choice location, Yonkers; want income property. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

$15,000 equity Bronx corner aptmt., want lots or free and clear country. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

Want free and clear house for $10,000 free and clear Bronx lots and cash. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

Elegant Manhattan Av. apt., no vacancies, $13,000 equity; will exchange, cash basis only. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

$50,000 free and clear Bronx improved and lots, for Manhattan corner, with stores; lightly mortgaged. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

$10,000, $20,000, $30,000 free and clear country for Manhattan or Bronx improved. Clarke, 250 East 125th St.

Want country for $10,000 equity in Harlem flat; Asbury Park preferred. CLARKE, 250 East 125th St.

Choice Washington Heights lots, including corners, $100,000; will divide for Manhattan or Bronx. CLARKE, 250 East 125th St.

$15,000, plot Bronx, free and clear, for Bronx double flats; no steam heat. CLARKE, 250 East 125th St.

Brooklyn residence in exchange for equity in house or flat below 75th. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$25,000; clear Bronx lots; wants two avenue flats with stores. Heaney & Co., 770 Tremont Av.

Equity in private house, Brooklyn, $2,500, with $2,000 cash, for tenement house. Ommer, 856 9th Av.

Lots, flats, and private houses to trade. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Clear lot, $1,200 and cash for 1 or 2 family house. Heaney & Co., 770 Tremont Av.

$1,800 equity in 8-room house; want clear lot. P. J. Heaney & Co., 770 Tremont Av.

Hotel, flats, lots, and tenements to exchange. GUERINEAU & DRAKE, 122 East 23d St.

$12,000 equity, 4-story dwelling; want single flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$7,000 equity, two lots near 5th Av., Harlem; want flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Dwelling near Park, $20,000, mtg $10,000; want a flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$1,000 equity, 74th St. dwelling; want Harlem dwelling. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

5-story flat, 124th; all light; 3 families on floor; rent, $3,100; for small house or flat, Bronx; terms to suit. Leist, 204 East 86th.

Brooklyn Private.—$8,500, free, for modern suburban house. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

$10,000.—No mortgage; modern 22-room house; Liberty; want stable. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$8,000 equity, flat near Madison Av., Harlem; want tenement. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$2,500 equity, Bronx dwelling and $1,000 cash; want good flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$23,000 equity—Elevator apartment, bank mortgage; want lots or flats. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$20,000 equity, corner flat, Amsterdam Av.; want some cash. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

$5,000.—Corner lot, near Westchester Av.; want large single flat. Murray's Agency, 3d Av., 112th St.

Well rented St. Nicholas Av. flat near 118th; equity $10,000; exchange, add cash. Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st.

$35,000 equities New York City improved property, $10,000, cash, exchange good paying apartment. Bellamy, 3d Av., 61st.

Elevator apartment house, corner Madison Av., $325,000; rented for $35,000; will exchange. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Lenox Av.; near 118th St.—2 apartment houses; will sacrifice; near underground station. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Washington Heights—149th St., near Boulevard, 3 apartment houses; sacrifice; near underground station. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Five double flats in fine neighborhood at $29,000; annual rental, $3,000. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

92d St., Madison and Park Avs.—Four-story modern dwelling; sacrifice; $22,500. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

10 East 128th, 20x100; three-story brownstone modern dwelling; restricted neighborhood; will sacrifice. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Some fine corner lots on Carnegie Hill and apartment houses to offer. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

6-story business building, West 23d St., exchange tenements. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th St.

Free and clear lots; exchange; avenue; improved tenements. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th St.

$60,000 equity bank mortgage; 7-story apartment; exchange. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th St.

Exchange 7-story elevator apartment; leading avenue. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th St.

Exchange for double flats; West 130th St. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th St.

Exchange Bronx lots for flats; add cash. A. M. Baumann & Co., 5th Av., cor. 116th

I have dwellings and flats, all locations; exchange, lease. Caffrey & Co., 390 C. P. W.

Los Angeles, Cal., almond orchard, free and clear, and cash for flat. Cochrane, 36 W. 116th.

Gore plot, 168th St., near Jerome Av.; sacrifice; may exchange. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

Gore plot, 168th St., near Jerome Av.; sacrifice; may exchange. Cochrane, 36 West 116th St.

Los Angeles, Cal., almond orchard, free and clear, and cash for flat. Cochrane, 36 W, 116th.

Yonkers.—$60,000, free, for city improved. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Brooklyn.

Private dwelling, 16 foot front, free and clear, exchange Manhattan income. Tribelhorn, Carnegie Hill Hotel.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Wanted—Buyers for first-class Virginia farms, large or small; grain, grass, stock, fruit, and Claremont building lots; large enough for house, garden, fruit, poultry; mild, healthful climate, where catarrh, bronchial, and pulmonary troubles are unknown. Wm. Dillard, Claremont, Va.

For Sale—70-acre farm, near Alvin, Texas; 7-room dwelling, barn, windmill, wells; 120 Jerseys, 4 horses, hogs, chickens, hives and bees, farming implements, feed, &c.; price, $8,000; well worth $10,000. Address A. M. Barron, South Bend, Ind.

For 30 years we have sold COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue
Owners send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building, N. Y.

Florida.—For sale, or rent cheap for the Winter, a nicely furnished house of nine rooms and adjoining orange grove; fine, healthy location, lake front, on the Upper St. Johns River. Address to owner, B. Borot, Buda, Fla.

Southern California.—100-acre fruit ranch near Pasadena; orange and walnut trees in full bearing; complete artesian irrigating system; near three railroad stations; packing house. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

100 lots given away to advertise Wildwood Lake, New York suburbs; send stamp for deed; 25 feet; title perfect. Seaside Co., 187 Broadway.

168 acres; keeps 40 cows; new house, 14 rooms; two miles from railroad; $4,500. P. Greeve, Hurleyville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

25 choice lots near St. Joseph Seminary, "Dunwoodies"; must sell quick. WALTER BROWN, 132 Nassau St.

Wilton, Connecticut; country places and farms, 70 minutes from city, $450 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

For Sale.—3 good farms, large and small, sold at a great sacrifice to close estates; terms easy. B. Hawley Co., Stepney, Conn.

2,000 acres timber land, Greene County, $5 per acre. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Los Angeles, Cal., almond orchard, free and clear, and cash for flat. Cochrane, 36 W, 116th.

Los Angeles, Cal., almond orchard, free and clear, and cash for flat. Cochrane, 36 W, 116th.

Apartment Hotels.

Hotel Highlands,
91st St. and Lexington Av.
CHOICE NEIGHBORHOOD, QUIET AND COMFORT.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT.
100 Vestibuled Bathrooms.
EXTRAORDINARY RATES. NEW HOUSE.
TRANSIENT, $2.50, $3.00, AND $4.00.
Parlor, private bathroom, bedroom, and dressingroom or two bedrooms, with board for two, $35 weekly; for three, $45 weekly. Same with 3 bedrooms and board for four, $55 weekly; 4 bedrooms and board for five, $65 weekly.
Single room, (weekly,) $3.50; double room, $5.25. Parlor and bedroom, $8.75. Breakfast and dinner, $7.50 weekly; three meals, $8.75.
Shops & theatres, 15 minutes, trolleys or "L."

THE WESTMINSTER
Apartments. Absolutely Fireproof.
Handsomely furnished suites to lease, consisting of PARLOR, FOUR BEDROOMS AND BATH. Rent from $125 to $200 per month. Meals served in the apartments or in the hotel dining room.
The apartments are connected with the
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
EAST 16TH STREET,
One Block from Union Square, N. Y.
The quiet and privacy of a home combined with the conveniences and independence of a city hotel. T. THOMPSON, Manager.

LEONORI,
Madison Av. and 63d St.
New Modern Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
Just completed.
Conveniently and accessibly located in the most exclusive residential section of the city; magnificent appointments and decorations; every luxury and convenience has been installed to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious and exacting clientele. Most desirable suites of 1 to 6 large light rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished. One elegant apartment suitable for physician's office.
DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
Telephone 1842—79th.

THE HARGRAVE
112 WEST 72ND ST.
An Apartment Hotel. Now Open.
SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
In perfection of equipment, superior service and location, it is unequalled.
Booklet mailed. GEORGE S. HARRAL.

CARNEGIE HILL HOTEL
MADISON AVE. AND 92D ST.
One of the most popular and attractive hotels in the city; any number of rooms en suite, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, from $500 to $3,800 per annum; also attractive Suites for transient guests or bachelors. CUISINE A SPECIAL FEATURE. PAMPHLETS AND RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE BRUNSWICK.
Madison Avenue, Cor. 89th St.
MODERN APARTMENT HOTEL.
Suites of 2, 3, 4, and 6 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; $30 per month. The airiest and largest rooms in any apartment house, combined with home comfort. American or European plan. A. SIEGERT, Manager.

To Let for Business Purposes.

WILL BUILD FOR TENANT.

A client will erect a fireproof warehouse, stores, &c., six to ten stories high, on a corner plot covering 4,700 square feet, with a total street frontage of 141 feet; lofts of 1,400 and 2,800 sq. ft., to let separately; large freight and rapid passenger elevator; heat, light, and power on all floors; location, downtown, west side, close to elevated railroad, four surface lines, and Barclay St. ferry. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. only, where plans can be seen, to
WM. E. BLOODGOOD, Architect,
149 Broadway.

TO LET, A FEW CHOICE OFFICES.
Aeolian Hall
5th Avenue and 34th Street.
Rates $660 upwards.
Apply to S. A. KROSS, on premises.

A.—A.—A— STORES. A.—A.—A—
Southwest corner Madison Av. and 111th St., new light Store, 20x70; fine large windows.
42, 44 Watts St., Store and Basement; lease.
OFFICES.
23 Duane St., good Office Rooms, $10 up.
BUILDINGS.
52 Elizabeth St., six-story and basement Building.
270 West Broadway, two-story (Store;) below Canal.
LOFTS.
1,668 Madison Av., above 110th St., Parlor Floor, 20x70; large show windows.
78 Bowery, five Lofts; business building.
229 Grand St., two Lofts; near Bowery.
CYRILLE CARREAU, Agent, Grand St., nr. Bowery, under Oriental Bank.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO
HOTEL MEN.
We offer for rent a 12-story apartment hotel, now in course of construction, near 5th Ave. and 42nd St. Long term at very reasonable rent. Further particulars,
L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
Phone 6546—38th. 536 FIFTH AVE.

An extra large plot of ground on a corner,
Fifth Ave. below 34th St.
To Lease for 63 Years or Longer.
Tenant to improve. Suitable for first-class Hotel, Apartment House, or for any business requiring large area. *For terms and particulars* APPLY TO (9329)
GEO. R. READ,
60 CEDAR ST.

STORES AND LOFTS
Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.
A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

Store, Large, Light **54 E. 59th St.** Great Business Spot.
Store 25x100 suitable for most any business; in the heart of business section.
HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St. or your own broker.

Large, light loft in 8-story fireproof building; 55 windows; no courts; rents $1,700 per annum; 50x132. Also basement, 25x132, for storage or other purposes; inside or outside entrance. Apply HERTER REALTY CO., 43 East 58th St.

$1,250 FOR BOTH LOFTS.
27 MERCER STR.
TO LET FROM FEBY 1ST.

New 5-story and basement loft building, Hoyt St., near Fulton; 20,000 square feet, 41x87; business centre; lower part suitable for restaurant or otherwise. Owner, 286 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

BULKHEAD WITH S 1-2 LOTS, EAST 30TH ST.; ALSO CORNER LOTS AND LARGE LOFTS. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 35 BROAD ST.

Factory, 35,000 feet; east side, rent $3,500; factory lofts, west side, 15,000 feet each; every modern improvement; possession January. WM. KLEEMAN & CO., 139 Avenue D.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET

981 3d Av., 58th-59th Sts.—Fine location; large store, basement, $2,000 year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

A large store and basement, 27x108, 29 Rose St., to let; rent, $1,200. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Park Place, near Broadway.—Whole building, five-story and basement, from July 1, next. Plass, 234 Broadway.

Opportunity for party wanting Broadway stand near 59th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Opportunity for party wanting Broadway stand near 59th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Large corner store, suitable any business; 2d Av., in Thirties; rent, $75. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

Beautiful corner store on Madison Av. to let for any suitable business. Bauerdorf & Wollins, 1,284 Madison Av.

Loft on 23d St., near Broadway, 25x55; rent, $700, (elevator.) WM. HENRY FOLSOM, 24 East 23d.

Wanted—Glazier to rent store and 2 rooms, $15.00 per month and all our work. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

FIRST LOFT—594 BROADWAY,
48x200; steam heat; 4 elevators; all improvements; fireproof. Jacob A. King, 744 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive studios, with skylight; rooms for business; 105 East 17th St.; $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Broadway, Corner 65th St., No. 1,931.—Offices, studios, stores; fine building; elevator; heat, light, &c.; reasonable.

Attractive offices and studios; 131 East 34th St.; elevator; rents, $15 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th St.; elevator; rent, $18. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brick Stable, 115 stalls, Westchester Av.; will lease. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

East 146th St.—Store and rooms; rent, $25.00. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Corner store and basement on Broadway and 107th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

132 WEST 34TH, OPPOSITE MACY'S.
Floor for business; light rooms; $50.

1,262 3d Av.—Store, rent $50 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Lofts of 5,300 feet floor space in fire-proof building. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Building near 59th St., on Broadway, to be leased. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

10th Av., 860.—Store and rooms; $35 monthly. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

Lofts, 63x85, fire-proof building, near Broadway. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

A building on Broadway, near 59th St., to lease. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Corner store and basement on Broadway and 107th St. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Lofts with 5,300 feet floor space in fire-proof building. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Building near 59th St., on Broadway, to be leased. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Loft 63x85, fire-proof building, near Broadway. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

30 stalls; new brick stable; 5-year lease. Williamson & Bryan, 147th St. and 3d Av.

Los Angeles, Cal., almond orchard, free and clear, and cash for flat. Cochrane, 36 W, 116th.

5th Av., Near 42d.—Over 30 feet; term years. ANDREWS, BELL & CO., 20 E. 42D ST.

Entire 5-story corner building to let; 5th Av., vicinity of 23d St. Pierson, 35 Nassau St.

First loft to let, 72 Beekman St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Queens Borough.

Corner store, Fulton St., Jamaica, to rent; one block from Long Island Depot; suitable for any business. J. & T. Adikes, wholesale grocers, Jamaica, N. Y.

New England Real Estate for Sale.

Berkshires!—Large brick mansion with modern improvements; cottage, farm house, ice house, barns, stock, tools; 600 acres land; orchards; 1,000 feet elevation; magnificent views. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Water Fronts.—Several very desirable pieces of property on the Connecticut shore of the Long Island Sound. Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

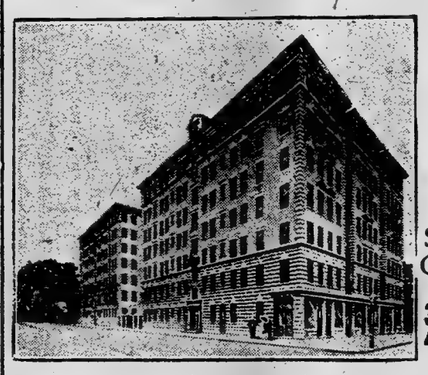
Big Bargain—9-room house, barn, trees, good location, Seattle; $1,400; $300 cash. Hamilton, Queens.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MESTANIQUE COURT

150th St., 301, 303, 305 and 307 West,

Between Bradhurst and 8th Aves. and Macomb's Road near Central Bridge. Entrance on 150th St.



Handsome new apartments,
opposite Colonial Park.
Plenty of room, light and air.
Every modern convenience.
Telephone in each apartment.
Elevator runs day and night.
Steam laundry and drying rooms. Steam heat, hot water Gas Ranges, Refrigerators. Hard wood trim. Hall service.

RENTS:
3 rooms and bath, $16 to $17.50 | 5 rooms and bath, $24 to $25
4 rooms and bath, $20 to $21 | 8 rooms and 2 baths, $42

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

The Antoinette
43 to 53 East 58th St.
480 Park Ave. and 59th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
One Block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments,
from 6 to 8 rooms; $1,200 to $1,800; also unfurnished 2 and 3 rooms and bath, and furnished suites from 1 to 7 rooms, rents from $600 to $3,600. Restaurant accommodation.
HERTER REALTY CO.

HOTEL ENDICOTT,
81ST ST. & COLUMBUS AV. ("L" STATION.)
Remodelled and Improved
A few desirable housekeeping Suites for lease; terms reasonable; including light, heat and service. Telephone in suites. Parquet floors. New plumbing. Also large and small unfurnished apartments. APARTMENTS BY WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR.

Two Most Desirable Apartments
A.—
ONLY ONE LEFT. Beautiful corner Apartment, 8 rooms and two bathrooms. Inlaid floors and every appointment most luxurious; perfect service; new building. Madison Av., northeast corner 90th St. Inquire of Superintendent.
"THE VAN NYDECK,"
64 East 90th St.
A splendid first flat, seven rooms and bath; rent $40; elevator house, close to Madison Av. Inquire superintendent on premises, or
DUFF & CONGER,
Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

Bachelor Suites
From 1 to 3 rooms and bath; also suitable for studios.
54 East 59th St.
The most conveniently arranged bachelor apartments in the heart of the city; southern exposure; convenient to all surface lines and theatres; all accommodations; elevator service day and night.
Herter Reality Co., 43 East 58th St. or your own broker.

THE HENRY JAMES.
501 W. 113th St., N. W., corner Amsterdam Av.
7-8-9 Rooms, Bath, Servants' quarters apart, opposite St. John's Cathedral. $1,080-$1,400.
5-6-7-8 Rooms, Bath; all improvements; overlooking Riverside Drive. $480 to $1,200.

THE VAN ROUEN.
2,790 Broadway, Schuyler Square, at W. 108th St.
Manager, J. H. MILLER, 501 West 113th St.

66 EAST 77TH STREET
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH,
with the latest modern improvements; every room light.
ALSO ONE 14 ROOM APARTMENT.
Rents, $50.00 TO $65.00.
CHAS. HIBSON.
Cor. 34th Street and Lexington Avenue

LA SCALA,
465 CENTRAL PARK WEST, AT 106TH ST.
New elevator apartment building. Suites of seven and eight large, light rooms; modern in every detail; rents, $1,100 to $1,200.
Concessions from December 1.
E. K. VAN WINKLE,
477 Central Park West, at 108th St.

THE CAMERON,
ST. NICHOLAS AV., Cor. 126th St.
New high-class apartments.
SUITES, 5 & 6 SPACIOUS LIGHT ROOMS.
Every modern improvement.
RENTS $45 TO $60.

2,067 SEVENTH AVENUE.
One door north of 123d St.; one light apartment of eight rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water, gas ranges, all improvements; resident janitor; moderate rent; new decorations; immediate possession; open evenings until 9:30. Apply on premises, or to HORACE S. ELY & CO., Agents, 27 West 30th St. and 64 Cedar St.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
8 Room Apartment
$1200 Rent
222-224 West 59th St.

Lexington Ave. & 34th St., N. E. Cor.
Two and three large rooms and bath.
Southern exposure; $480 to $720.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

THE SWANNANOA,
105 East 15th St.; five rooms and bath;
ALL IMPROVEMENTS; rents, $65 and $70.
PAUL B. PUGH, OWNER.

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS, $40.
Very light Apartment in The Regent, 438-440 West 57th St.; every room has outside light.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d.

One each of five, six, and seven rooms and bath; strictly modern; elevator, &c.; private location; near Park; 7 WEST 92D ST.; rents moderate. Premises, or STABLER & SMITH, 674 Columbus Av.

51 WEST 98TH STREET.
Four-Room Apartment, $15,

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; open plumbing; valet; rent $40. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

94th St., 64 East.—6 rooms and bath; private hall; steam heat, hot and cold water, &c.; nice and light; rent, $30. Inquire of janitor or R. L. Spotts, 1,158 Broadway.

Apartments two, three, four rooms, bath, 362 East 72d St., $6.50 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

39½ Washington Square, overlooking Square; 7 rooms, bath, open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, $75.

Riverside Drive, Near 85th St., No. 127.—Nine rooms, bath; sunny; elevator; telephone; also eight rooms.

7 large rooms, beautiful view; Washington Heights; 355 West 145th St.

Eight large rooms, all improvements. Minerva, 365 West 118th St.

Apartments with nine light rooms; rent, $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

Apartments with nine light rooms; rent, $35. Thomas & Eckerson, 35 West 30th St.

59th St., 36 West.—Apartment; $1,200 per year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

1,740-1,751 Ave. A.—Two and three large, light rooms; 6 and 7 dollars a month.

A great chance for good tenants who want large, light apartments. 520 West 145th St.

A great chance for good tenants who want large, light apartments. 520 West 145th St.

3 rooms, improvements, $10. Cardwell & Reynolds, 532 3d Av.

60th St., 160 East.—Flats, 7 rooms and bath, $35, $40. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

59th St., 36 West.—Apartment, $1,200 per year. Ch. Volzing & Son, 953 3d Av.

West Point, Kauneonga,
326-338 WEST 95TH ST.,
between West End Av. and Riverside.
High Class Apartments;
Beautifully situated.
Unobstructed view of the Hudson, Palisades and surrounding country.
5 to 8 all light rooms and bath.
Moderate rentals.
The suites are suitable for large or small families; not a dark room in the house; every modern convenience and improvement; with all-night elevator service. Superintendent on premises or
Gordon S. McCreedy & Co.,
581 COLUMBUS AV., corner 88th St.

61-69 EAST 86TH ST.,
Near Cor. Madison Ave.
High Class Apartments;
Light Kitchens, Large Closets;
All Night Elevator Service.
6 rooms and bath { $50 to $60.
7 rooms and bath { $70 to $75.
Apply on premises to Supt.

**A

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 cash	.77¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, No. 2	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	8.55
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.65 3-16
Sugar, granulated	4.75
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	16.75
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	11.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.00
Butter, Western creamery	.28½

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Flour quiet and steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.40; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.20; bakers', $2.25@$2.75; No. 2 Spring wheat, 72@74½c; No. 3, 68@74½c; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 31@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30@31½c; No. 2 rye, 49@49½c; good feeding barley, 35@38c; fair to choice malting, 44@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.15; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $3.35; mess pork, per bbl, $16.75@$16.87½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.60@$10.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.87½@$9.12½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.37½@$9.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.75@$9; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.32; clover, contract grade, $10.25.

COTTON.—The market, after opening steady at a decline of 2 points to an advance of 1 point, was quiet with a steady undertone. Business was chiefly of a local character within a narrow range of variations in price; the transactions being confined to a scope of 4 points on the more active positions, while some months were practically neglected. The market was finally quiet at 1 point decline to 1 point advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	8.35	8.36	8.34	8.35@8.36
January	8.33	8.35	8.32	8.33@8.34
February	8.24	8.26	8.24	8.26@8.28
March	8.27	8.29	8.25	8.27@8.29
April	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.27@8.28
May	8.27	8.30	8.26	8.27@8.28
June	..	..	..	8.26@8.30
July	8.27	8.30	8.28	8.29@8.30
August	..	..	..	8.13@8.15

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Spot in limited demand; prices unchanged to 2 points lower; American middling, fair, 5.10; good middling, 4.64; middling, 4.52; low middling, 4.42; good ordinary, 4.30; ordinary, 4.18. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export and included 3,000 bales American. Receipts, 26,000 bales, including 23,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet and steady and closed steady; American middling, good ordinary clause, December, 4.47@4.48; December and January, 4.46; January and February, 4.45@4.46; February and March, 4.45@4.46; March and April, 4.45@4.46; April and May, 4.45@4.46; May and June, 4.46; June and July, 4.46; July and August, 4.46. The tenders for delivery at to-day's clearings were 3,700 bales, new dockets.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Heavy liquidation of December wheat at Chicago diverted the attention of traders from manipulation, and before the close brought general weakness to the entire market, last official prices in the local market showing ⅛c net loss, and the 1 o'clock close ⅝c more decline, with May finally 75½c. The depression was the more significant because of heavy seaboard clearances and a fairly good export trade. The seaboard clearances aggregated 24,500 barrels of flour and 707,900 bushels of wheat, latter including 427,900 bushels from New Orleans. As Northwest receipts were 902 cars, the interior improvement was rather full, reaching 1,150,000 bushels, in contrast with 1,017,000 bushels in the preceding year. The export business consisted of six loads of Spring wheat here and twelve loads outports. It was also rumored that 15,000 barrels of flour and 60,000 bushels of wheat had been taken for Australia. No. 2 red closed 75½c elevator and 77½c free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¾c, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, 84¼c free on board afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 67¾c; December, 67½c bid; May, 73¾c asked; No. 3 hard, 67¾@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44¼c nominal; December, 44¼c bid; May, 39¼c asked. Oats—No. 2 cash, 31½c; December, 31½c nominal; May, 31c bid; No. 2 white, 34c.

DULUTH, Nov. 29.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 2 hard, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c; November, 72¾c; December, 71½c; May, 74¼c; Macaroni No. 1, 68¼c; No. 2, 66¼c. Oats—December, 32c; May, 31½c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c; May, 75¾c. Rye—No. 1, 51½@52c. Barley—No. 2, 66@68½c; sample, 35@63c. Corn—May, 42¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS Nov. 29.—Wheat—December, 71¼c; May, 75¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72¾c; No. 2 Northern, 70¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.90; Spring clears, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; Red Dog, $2@$2.25, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.30@$2.35, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.05@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $3.30@$3.45, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, $1.50@$1.65; coarse, $1.21@$1.25. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.35; Spring bran, bulk, spot, $17; Spring bran, middling, $17@$22, in 200 lb sacks; city feed, $17.50@$18; linseed oil cake, $26.50; corn oil cake, $24.25; hominy chop, $20.50@$21; oil meal, $26.50@$27.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	80¾	80¾	80	80¼
May	80	80 1-16	79 11-16	79½
Corn—				
November	64	64	64	..
December	60	60	59¼	59½
January	53	53	52¾	52¾
May	48	48	47¾	47¾
July	..	..	..	44¾
Oats—				
December	..	..	..	37
Lard—				
November	..	..	..	$11.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	74½	74½	73½	73½
May	76¾	76½	75 11-16	75¾
July	74	74	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
December	55	55¼	53½	54
May	43	43 3-16	42½	42½
July	42	42	41¾	41¾
Oats—				
December	31½	31½	30¾	30¾
May	32 9-16	32 11-16	32	32¼
Lard—				
January	$9.57½	$9.60	$9.50	$9.52½
May	8.92½	8.92½	8.80	8.82½
Ribs—				
January	8.25	8.27½	8.17½	8.17½
May	8.07½	8.07½	8.00	8.00
Pork—				
January	15.00	16.10	15.82½	15.85
May	15.05	15.10	14.95	14.95

COFFEE.—The market, after opening steady, with first prices unchanged to 5 points higher, was quiet during the early session and ruled about steady; then turned easier again, and finally closed net 5 points lower, with the total sales footing up 22,750 bags. The initial strength was the direct result of the better cables. The spot market was quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5 3-16c for No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	4.60	4.60	4.55	4.50@4.55
January	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65
February	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
March	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.90@4.85
April	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
May	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
June	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.05@5.10
July	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
August	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20@5.25
September	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.30
October	5.45	5.45	5.35	5.30@5.35

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $18@$18.50; family, $19@$19.25; short clear, $21@$23. BEEF—Mess, $10@$10.50; family, $15.50@$18; packet, $14@$16; extra India mess, $26@$28. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8½c; 140 lb, 8¾c; pigs, 9@9¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 11¾c; 10 lb, 11¾c; 12 lb, 11c; 14 lb, 10¾c; pickled shoulders, 8¼c; pickled hams, 12@12¼c. TALLOW—City, 6@6¼c; country, 6¼@6¾c. LARD—$11.25; city lard, $10.20@$10.40; refined lard, South America, $11.75; Continent, $11.40; Brazil, kegs, $13; compound, 7½@7¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 12¼c; city lard stearine, 12c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil barrels, 53¼c; machine-made barrels, 54c. Tar, pine barrels, $2.25; oil barrels, $4.40. Resin, common to good strained, $1.75@$1.77½; D, $1.80; E, $1.85; F, $1.90; G, $1.95; H, $2.10; I, $2.40@$2.50; K, $3; M, $3.50; N, $3.90; W G, $4.20 W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 29.—Turpentine, 51c; receipts, 2,010 casks; sales, 937 casks; exports, 126 casks. Rosin—Receipts, 2,363 bbls; sales, 1,145 bbls; exports, 1,092 bbls; A, B, C, D, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.90; H, $1.80; I, $2.05; K, $2.55; M, $3; N, $3.50; W G, $3.75; W W, $4.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 29.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c bid; receipts, 44 casks. Resin, $1.30@$1.35; receipts, 205 bbls. Crude turpentine, $1.75@$3; receipts, 29 casks. Tar, $1.50; receipts 98 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 7¼@11½c per lb; Texas beef, 6@7c. Calves steady; a few veals sold at $9 per 100 lb; grassers, $3; city dressed veals, 10½@13½c per lb. Both sheep and lambs quiet, nearly steady; sheep sold at $2@$5.50 per 100 lb; one little bunch at $5.75; lambs at $4.70@$5.40; culls, at $3; a car of Canadas at $5.20; dressed mutton, 5½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@9c. No sales of hogs reported up to a late hour; country dressed steady at 8@9¼c per lb for extreme weight.

Auction Sales.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, noon and evening, 336 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Max M. Pullman, auctioneer, sells afternoons and evenings during the week, Japanese bric-a-brac, 431 8th Av.

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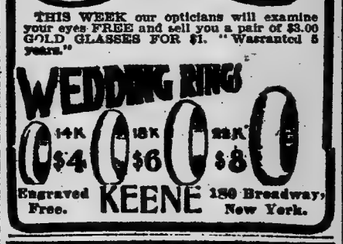
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$90 mahogany upright; slightly used; all improvements; small upright, $45; Steinway, harpsichord, Steck's, 7 East 14th St.

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12th St., 299 West.—Parlor floor and large front room; also other rooms; with board.

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NEW PLANS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Establishment of a Branch Office on the East Side.

Assembly of Physicians Addressed by Commissioner Lederle — Suggestions About the Fish Business and Baths.

Dr. Ernest Lederle, the Health Commissioner, in an address last evening at the Saturday night smoker of the East Side Civic Club, 254 Grand Street, divulged some of the new plans of the Health Department, which contemplate large expenditures, reaching into millions, and a greatly increased organization, with an improved service and better sanitary conditions for New York.

One of the most important of the new plans involves the establishment of an East Side Branch of the Health Department, that, Dr. Lederle promises, is to be in working order by next March. It is to be located, probably, in the neighborhood of Grand Street and the Bowery. At the new branch, he said, a physician will be in attendance from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and a special physician will be there all night. The branch will attend to vaccination, and it will have a complaint bureau and a place for the issuance of certificates to relatives and friends to visit patients in the public hospitals, thus sparing residents of the district the necessity of making the long trip to the head office of the Health Department at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue.

At the branch are to be a dispensary, where school children can be examined and a special dispensary for tuberculosis patients. Dr. Lederle said that a great public service might be accomplished there by giving free advice to persons suffering from tuberculosis, although as to that, a final decision has not been arrived at.

The meeting that Dr. Lederle addressed was attended by about 150 east side physicians, and he promised them that, before the plans for the new East Side Branch be settled, the Health Department would apprise them of what it was going to do, and would invite their co-operation. Dr. Lederle then said that what he regarded as a great reform was being carried out on North Brother Island.

"I made a trip up there," he said, "and was astonished at the dilapidation in which I found the buildings for the care of patients suffering from contagious diseases. The buildings were rickety affairs of wood built on piers, so that the wind howled underneath them, and they were painted a melancholy dark green color, while in many wards the plaster was falling from the ceilings, and the sanitary arrangements were bad. The only way of reaching the island was in a leaky rowboat.

"I made a vow to change these things and got an appropriation of $500,000, and we will soon have there new buildings, a shelter for the patients on the dock, two launches in place of the rowboat, a telephone in every ward so that the patients can speak to their friends in the city, and good sanitary conditions. The whole place will be made pleasant and inviting."

Dr. Lederle, in answer to a question by one of the physicians in the audience, said that he admitted the character of the helpers at North Brother Island and in other hospitals under the Health Department was decidedly bad. "I think many of them come from Blackwell's Island," said he, "but we are aiming to change that. Properly paid and trained attendants ought to be secured, and the present helpers might be used to clean the floors."

The Health Department, said Dr. Lederle, desires to place the fish business of New York upon a proper basis. The city, he said, ought to provide a dock opposite Washington Market, where boats could unload their cargoes of fresh fish directly into wagons and where temporary storage facilities might be offered, with proper arrangements for cleansing and disinfecting the wharf after the business of the day.

He said he favored also a market for the push-cart fish dealers. These peddlers, he said, are at the present time violating the sanitary code under a custom that had grown up on the east side. In order that they might be near their customers, the push-cart fish dealers should be collected under the approaches to the Delancey Street Bridge, where the city should provide them with proper market facilities.

The public baths along both river fronts of New York in the Summer time, Dr. Lederle said, offer a problem that is engaging the attention of the Health Department.

"The time has come," he said, "when the department must step in and perhaps shut down on these baths, with the possible exception of one or two in the upper parts of the city. They are situated opposite sewers in water that is contaminated. The question for us to decide is whether it is a benefit to the people to be allowed to bathe in sewage or not to bathe at all."

The so-called epidemic of eye disease among the school children of New York was not an epidemic at all, Dr. Lederle said. The disease, he explained, has existed among the school children for years. Under the old system 180 doctors were appointed by the Health Department for the examination of the schools, but they merely inured of the teachers if they were needed, he said, and made no further examination. When he had an examination made he found that the percentage of the school children affected ranged from 12 to 16, and that since Sept. 8 last 20,000 children had required medical attention.

Dr. Lederle said that he had procured money enough to greatly facilitate the work of combatting this disease, and that he would make eleven new appointments to-morrow morning. Another plan of the Health Department, he said, was to establish a farm in the Borough of the Bronx for the manufacture of vaccine virus and anti-toxine, and that this he hoped to see carried out.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

New Department in University of Tennessee.

On the 6th of January, 1903, a department of education will be opened in the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. This department is another result of the work of the General and the Southern Education Board, and is the outcome of the Summer School of the South held at the university last Summer. The great outpouring of teachers at that school showed the need in the South for a school for teachers of the highest grade. This school will aim to supply the rapidly growing demand for instruction in psychology and pedagogy, and in the latest methods of teaching English, history, the physical sciences, nature study, manual training, domestic economy, and special subjects. Its special purpose will be to prepare men and women of good scholarship for Superintendents, Principals, and teachers in public and private schools. Such a school will contribute much to the advancement of the Southern educational movement. It is fortunately situated at Knoxville, near the centre of the Southern Appalachian region, which contains the bulk of the white population of the South.

This department will have under its direction a model city school and a rural industrial school, which will be used as observation schools and experiment stations in the new education.

New schools of instruction have been established for this department as follows: Science and Art of Teaching, P. P. Claxton, formerly of the North Carolina Normal College; Philosophy and History of Education, Wickliff Rose of the Peabody College; Educational Psychology and Ethics, S. B. Breese of Columbia University; History and Methods of Teaching History, Lillian W. Johnson of Cornell University; Methods of Teaching English, Florence Skeffington of the University of Chicago; Chemistry, Charles E. Wait; Physics, Charles E. Perkins; Botany and Geology, S. M. Bain; Methods of Nature Study, Charles E. Keffer; Agricultural Nature Study, A. M. Soule; Drawing, A. C. Lanier and Mary Comfort; Primary Hand Work and Domestic Science, Anna M. Gilchrist; Bench Work, Charles E. Ferris.

The requirements for admission to the department of education are the same as those for admission into the other departments. Certificates of schools and first-grade teachers' certificates will be accepted in lieu of examination. Teachers and persons pledging themselves to teach will receive free tuition. The expense of board, &c., is very moderate.

The Summer School of the South, to be held at the university from June 23 to July 31, will constitute another term for the students of this department, and credit will

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

An exhibition of the work of Miss Julia Thompson will open at the Knoedler Galleries to-morrow. Miss Thompson is a Washington woman, and her portraits are highly spoken of by out-of-town critics.

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A brief reference to the lecture which Jay Hambridge of this city gave before the members of the Hellenic Society of London was made in a cable dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES. London papers now to hand give longer reports of the lecture, which has attracted a great deal of favorable notice among English archaeologists.

Mr. Hambridge contended that the disposition of the elements of form in symmetrical natural objects justified the presumption that there were definite principles governing those forms. The mathematical knowledge possessed by the Greeks was not sufficient to enable them to work out the complex details of their architecture, and he suggested that their conceptions were derived from the observation of the contour of a butterfly's wing, the scales of a fish, the harmonious subdivision of a crystal, and of other natural objects.

For the development and application of the proportions thus derived from natural objects, said Mr. Hambridge, nothing more elaborate was required than a stick, a piece of string, and a smooth surface. By these empirical methods it would be found that osculating circles, squares, regular pentagons, and other polyhedra might be evolved. The employment of these simple proportions explained how the Greek decorative artist could refine the curvature and symmetry of such ornamental motives as the spiral of the Ionic volute, the familiar spiral and rosette of the stelae, the honeysuckle ornament, the egg and dart, the tongue and groove moldings, the bead molding, and the different types of the meander. Wherever precision and subtlety of curvature were to be found there was a most complete agreement with the proportions to be found in the regular forms of nature.

The existence in natural objects of these forms and proportions was shown by pictures on the screen of a butterfly, radiolaria, and other natural objects, some of which the lecturer described as "animated polyhedra," exhibiting exact mathematical proportions in a marvelous degree. Applying these empirical rules to the Parthenon, Mr. Hambridge claimed to have established measurements in almost complete accord with those of Mr. Penrose in his work on the Parthenon.

Mr. Penrose, in commenting on the paper, said that some of the proportions worked out by Mr. Hambridge were new to him, though he did not doubt their accuracy.

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The friends in this country of Frederick Goodall, the venerable Royal Academician whom misfortune has overtaken in his old age, will be glad to learn that, in spite of the small prices reached during the first days of the sale of the artist's effects, better sums were afterward obtained, and Mr. Goodall will be able to pay 20s. in the pound. The wide publicity given to the sale, the attendance of many of Mr. Goodall's friends, and the untiring efforts of the auctioneers brought about this result.

In connection with Mr. Goodall's case there is a great deal of severe criticism of the Royal Academy, which institution, it is declared, ought to have relieved the necessities of one of its oldest and most respected members and have prevented the dispersal of his treasures. It is said, however, that the Burlington House authorities intend to do something for Mr. Goodall, and that at any rate he will be comfortably provided for during his remaining years.

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Next Friday, at the National Arts Club, Emil S. Fischer will lecture on "Picturesque and Historic China," under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. On Dec. 10 L. H. Meakin of Cincinnati will speak on "The Development of Art in the Middle West." There is to be a musicale at the club next Wednesday evening.

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James Guthrie, R. S. A., the leading exponent of the Glasgow school of painting, has been elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy in succession to Sir George Reid, who has resigned. Mr. Guthrie is a young man for such a distinguished position, being only forty-three years old. He was the first of the Glasgow school to be elected an Associate of the Academy.

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According to The Lancet of London, Dr. Rudolf Herzog has found a temple of Aesculapius under an ancient Byzantine church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin of "Tarsus," on the island of Cos, in the Aegean Sea, off the southwest coast of Asia Minor. The columns of the temple have been found. They are lying whole or in pieces in the place called Condjé Baktchessi, or the "garden of the flowerbuds." The temple is 184½ yards wide and 40½ yards long. A Greek inscription has been found on the entrance hall of the temple, which The Lancet translates as follows:

"Sundry elders from different States have decided by vote to carry on this holy Asyium of Aesculapius."

At the same time a statue of Hygeia has been found, as well as a portion of the image of a serpent, the symbol of Aesculapius. Some votive offerings have also been discovered. The excavations are being continued, and perhaps will result in further discoveries which may help to decide the question whether there were or were not hospitals before the birth of Christ.

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Some further details of the smuggling of a picture by Bellini out of Italy, alluded to in these columns last Sunday, have been received. The Messaggero states that the picture represents the Resurrection. Some years ago $10,000 was refused for it. The price at which it has now been sold is said to be $16,000. Doubtless the next thing heard of the picture will be that some wealthy American or European collector has acquired it for double that sum.

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An exhibition of seventeen pastels by Childe Hassam opens at the galleries of Louis Katz, 430 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow, and will remain on view until Dec. 13.

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American artists may be glad to know something about the regulations in connection with the fifth International Art Exhibition of the City of Venice, which will be open from next April 22 until the end of October. The organization is in the hands of a general managing commitee, aided by special Commissioners appointed by the municipality. The object of the exhibition is to collect "the choicest contemporary artistic productions," works of every school and of every technique" being eligible; but care will be taken to exclude "every form of vulgarity."

Some among the best Italian and foreign artists will personally be invited to cooperate; the works of other artists will be subject to the verdict of the jury. Out of a natural feeling of reserve, no invitation will be issued to Venetian artists or to those of the Venetian provinces or to Italians residing in Venice." The sale of pictures will be officially recognized, a commission of 10 per cent. being charged for the facilities given.

The municipality has allotted a sum equal to £4,000 for the purchase of some of the pictures, which will be placed in the International Gallery of Modern Art at Venice. Several large gold medals are offered for "works of really superior merit," but only new works—not such as have been previously shown in any Italian or foreign exhibition—are eligible for competition.

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The seventy-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design is to be held in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in West Fifty-seventh Street, from Jan. 3 to Jan. 31. Exhibits will be received only on Dec. 15, 16, and 17. Jan. 2 will be varnishing day.

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Pictures of American scenery seem to be growing in favor with English buyers. At the sale of the extensive collection of paintings and other works of art formed by the late Arthur Crofts of South Park, Wadhurst, a number of water colors by Mr. Crofts were disposed of. Many of these were American views, and some of them brought quite high prices. A view of the Horseshoe Fall, Niagara, was sold for 152 guineas.

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A fragment of the Parthenon frieze which was found by Stuart, the archaeologist, has been dug up by a gardener on an estate in Essex, which once belonged to Thomas Astle, an antiquary of the eighteenth century. A Greek inscription has also been found. It is of considerable importance, being part of a monument erected in Athens in honor of volunteers from Cleomae who fought on the side of the Athenians in 457 B. C. in the battle of Tanagra against the Lacedaemonians and

GIRLS' TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Work Done by Pupils Shown at a Reception at the Savoy.

Gift of $75,000 by Adolph Lewisohn for New Building Fund Announced—President Myers Tells of the Institution's Scope.

The reception at the Savoy yesterday afternoon given by the Technical School for Girls, situated at 207 Henry Street, was attended by many prominent people. The display of the work done by the pupils of the school was interesting. This included dresses and millinery, the work of the girls, with beautiful embroidery and art needlework; bookkeeping, typewriting, and penmanship. It was especially interesting, in view of the fact that, owing to the lack of facilities in the present crowded school building, the course pursued covers only ten months, and that the girls who did the work averaged only about sixteen years of age.

Of the graduates of the school 236 are now at work, earning together $94,718 per annum, an average of $7.75 per week each, and many others of whom particulars are not known are also self-supporting.

The institution has recently been made non-sectarian as to its daily trade school, Christian and agnostic alike being invited to an equal share with Jewish girls. A new and spacious fire-proof school building is soon to be erected, and facilities provided for advanced classes and for many additional branches of study, and for several times the present number of pupils. The present building is now crowded to its utmost capacity with 172 pupils, and 554 young girls applied for admission there this school year.

Toward the construction of the contemplated new building the Vice President of the society, Adolph Lewisohn, has contributed $75,000, and others have added to this sum. The cost, however, will be several times that amount. The new building, though plain to the extreme, is to contain, besides many large classrooms, a lecture room, an assembly room, club rooms for the graduates, living quarters for the Superintendent, a counting room, where pupils in the commercial classes may have the advantages of practical office experience added to their regular course of instruction; kitchens for cooking classes, library, gymnasium, swimming pool, roof garden; in short, with avoidance of all ostentation, everything reasonable that can contribute to the all-around development of the daughters of the east side poor.

THE CORPS OF TEACHERS.

While the official management of the institution is wholly Jewish, the corps of teachers never has been, but Jewish and Christian teachers work side by side. The class to meet whose needs the institution addresses itself consists of girls aged about fifteen years, who have graduated from the public grammar schools, who are anxious, as quickly as possible, to acquire the means of earning a proper livelihood, and who, for that purpose, devote their entire day hours to a rapid acquisition of a good trade education. The school is at work daily from 9 to 4 o'clock during the usual school days. Although the pupils are graduates of the grammar schools, their environment makes their English imperfect and necessitates further English education, and accordingly that is liberally provided.

"The district in which the school is situated," said Nathaniel Myers, the President, yesterday, "is almost wholly foreign, with the Russian and Pole predominating. Nearly every nationality finds representation in the classes at the school. Of course Jews are largely in the ascendancy, for the neighborhood is principally Jewish.

"All missionaries, all 'slummers,' know the section, a typical tenement district, crowded to suffocation, poor as poverty in the main, but with prosperity breaking out here and there in spots where families are able to have two or three rooms, with sometimes a piano in the front one. It may be incidentally remarked that when a family reaches this degree of affluence it generally begins to plan a move up town, and nothing does more to promote this migration than the earning capacity and broadened ideas of the girl children in the family.

"The man with the pushcart and the man with the hand organ abound in the 'Ghetto,' and wherever the latter begins to grind out his measured cadences, the little dark-eyed children cluster, babbling strange tongues, and dancing all sorts of steps, with that happy abandon which is childhood's royal prerogative, in spite of empty stomachs and ragged clothes.

"It is here in the 'Ghetto' that the 'Hebrew Tech.' raises a beacon light for struggling girlhood. Every visitor to it is instantly struck by the exemplary cleanliness of the building and of the pupils, the homelike air of simplicity, coziness and happiness which pervades it, and the refinement of its teachers. It is an elevating and practical work which this institution is doing in broadening and refining hundreds of these daughters of the poor, and in equipping them to make an honest and progressive living and to become centres of active usefulness among others.

"The aggregate earnings of the industrial army sent out annually from even the present small school building is about $30,000 for the first year, averaging a little over $5 each per week, the wage increasing steadily and rapidly up to $10, $12, and $15 per week, so that hope and progressiveness enter into the lives of these young people. All the graduates do not necessarily have to go outside of their own humble homes to make use of their acquirements. The girl who can do all the household sewing may be an invaluable help to her parents, her brothers and sisters, and her education enables her to radiate a refining influence around her.

A BUSY PLACE.

"The school is one of the busiest places in New York. Every classroom is crowded with students plying various implements of industry, and the hum of sewing machines and the constant click of its thirty typewriting machines might be just a little trying to the nerves of the interested spectator watching these energetic classes for any length of time.

"The homelike, quiet library puts the strained observer at once at ease. One Boston visitor called it 'one of the surprises of New York'; another called it 'an oasis.' Here the graduates after their daily work gather of an evening for their quiet, happy times, after having joined the ranks of the alumnae; for the management seeks to keep the girls in close touch with the elevating influences of the school for years after they graduate from it."

It was toward the support of this library that Solomon Loeb recently gave the institution $3,000 in honor of the memory of his wife, Betty Loeb, who was always a devoted friend of the cause of the girls.

"You will see a great deal more and better work than this," continued Mr. Myers, "when the society gets its new building. It will then have more library room, other branches will be taught, there will be somewhat more advanced classes, and better social privileges will be provided for the girls. We feel certain that other benevolent people, without distinction of creed, will follow Mr. Lewisohn's example in helping to raise the needed amount. The girls will have the new building without unnecessary delay. It is painful to be compelled to turn away hundreds of poor girls who can so easily be aided to lead steadily improving lives of usefulness to themselves, their families, and the community, and who are entitled to be so aided."

The exhibition at the Savoy yesterday was given to interest people unacquainted with the work of the school, and to influence them to give it their moral and financial support. The officers of the school are:

Nathaniel Myers, President.
Adolph Lewisohn, First Vice President.
Joseph Hernsheim, Second Vice President.
Ludwig Dreyfus, Treasurer.
Ferdinand Loeb, Membership Secretary.
Norbert Heinsheimer, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. J. N. Bloom, Corresponding Secretary.

Princeton Scholarship Award.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 29.—Donald Blythe Durham of Reading, Penn., has been awarded the Stinnecke Scholarship, the largest scholarship offered in the University. The scholarship was founded by the late Henry A. Stinnecke of the class of 1861, and consists of annual value of $500. The bequest was supplemented in 1876 by Miss Maria Stinnecke. It is given to that member of the sophomore class who shall stand the best examination in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, Latin grammar and prosody, the Anabasis and Cyropaedia of Xenophon, and the

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

Where the name of the clergyman is mentioned he will officiate at the service or services indicated.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY, West 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur; 11 and 8.
CENTRAL, 420 St., West of Broadway—The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, 6 West 46th St.—The Rev. Dr. R. F. Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 31st St.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer; 11 and 7:45.
MARINERS' TEMPLE, Oliver St., Near Chatham Square—The Rev. Mr. Sears, 10:45; the Rev. Mr. MacMurray, 7:30.
MEMORIAL, Washington Square—The Rev. C. M. Gallup of Albany; 10:45 and 7:30.
MOUNT MORRIS, 5th Av., Near 126th St.—The Rev. W. C. Bitting; 11 and 7:45.
NORTH, 234 West 11th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Nash; 10:45 and 7:45.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson; 11 and 8.
PILGRIM, Madison Av. and 128st St.—The Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell; 11 and 8.
TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. E. Jefferson, 11 and 8. Dr. William H. Thompson, 5.

JEWISH.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St.—The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler; 11.

LUTHERAN.

HOLY TRINITY, 316 West 57th St.—The Rev. C. Armand Miller; 11.
ST. JAMES' Madison Av. and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Remensnyder; 11 and 4:30.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE, 104th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks; 11 and 8.
HEDDING, 337 East 17th St.—The Rev. J. H. Fairchild, 11; the Rev. J. Z. Moore, 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 60th St.—The Rev. Dr. Wallace MacMullen; 11 and 4.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—The Rev. Robert Bagnell; 10:45 and 7:45.
PEOPLE'S, 61st St., Near 3d Av.—The Rev. L. A. Dent; 11 and 8.
ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—The Rev. Dr. James Oliver Wilson; 11 and 8.
ST. PAUL'S, West End Av. and 86th St.—The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman; 11 and 8.
THE SAVIOUR, Madison Av. and 109th St.—The Rev. J. Sumner Stone; 11 and 8.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, West 4th St., Near 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John J. Reed; 10:30 and 7:45.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK, 5th Av. and 37th St.—The Rev. Shepherd Knapp; 11 and 4:30.
CENTRAL, 57th St., West of 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith; 11 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 55th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, 11 and 4; the Rev. Dr. Willet W. White, 7:30.
FOURTH, West End Av. and 91st St.—The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman; 11 and 8.
HARLEM, 125th St., Near Madison Av.—The Rev. Daniel Russell; 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston; 11 and 8.
MADISON SQUARE, Corner 24th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst; 11 and 8.
OLD FIRST, 5th Av. and 12th St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield at 11 and 4:30.
PURITANS, 5th Av. and 130th St.—The Rev. Dr. C. J. Young; 11 and 8.
RUTGERS, Broadway and 73d St.—The Rev. Dr. Robert Mackenzie; 11 and 8.
SPRING STREET, Near Varick St.—The Rev. R. H. Bates; 10:45 and 7:45.
THIRTEENTH STREET, West of 6th Av.—The Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley; 10:45 and 7:45.
UNIVERSITY PLACE, Corner 10th St.—The Rev. Dr. George Alexander; 11 and 8.
WEST, 42d St., West of 5th Av.—The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans; 11 and 8.
WEST END, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. William Bishop Gates, 11; the Rev. William Payne Shriver, 8.
WESTMINSTER, 23d St., Near 7th Av.—The Rev. Dr. John Lloyd Lee, 11 and 7:45.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGEL'S, West End Av. and 81st St.—8, 11, and 4. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, 11.
ALL SOULS', Madison Av. and 66th St.—The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, 11 and 4:30.
ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.—The Rev. Percy S. Grant, 11 and 8; the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 4.
CALVARY, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Right Rev. Dr. Ellison Capers, Bishop of South Carolina, 11; the Right Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd, Bishop of Thetford, England, 8.
CHRIST, Broadway and 71st St.—The Rev. George Alexander Strong, 11; Bishop Talbot, 8.
HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., Above 45th St.—The Rev. A. H. Judge, 11; the Rev. John Williams, 4.
HOLY SEPULCHRE, Park Av. and 74th St.—The Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman, 11; Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, 8.
HOLY TRINITY, Lenox Av. and 122d St.—Bishop Brewer of Montana, 11; the Rev. H. R. Nichols, 8.
INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St.—The Right Rev. Arthur T. Lloyd of Thetford, England, 11; the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, 4.
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Madison Av. and 44th St.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sidney C. Partridge, Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, 11; the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, 4.
ST. ESPRIT, 45 East 27th St.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 and 8.
ST. GEORGE'S, Stuyvesant Square.—Cantata "Hymn of Praise," 8.
ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—7:30, 8:15, 9, 10:45, and 4.
ST. MATTHEW'S, 84th St., Near Central Park West.—The Rev. Arthur H. Judge, 7:30, 11, and 8.
ST. STEPHEN'S, 122-8 West 69th St.—The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle, 8, 11, and 4.
TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—7, 8, 9, 10:30, and 4.
ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 224 West 57th St.—8, 9, 4:15, and 8. The Rev. Henry Lubeck, 11; the Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8.

REFORMED.

FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 48th St.—The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, 11 and 8.
GRACE, 7th Av. and 54th St.—The Rev. Dr. J. R. Duryee, 11 and 8.
MADISON AVENUE, Corner 57th St.—The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, 11 and 8.
MARBLE, 5th Av., Corner 29th St.—The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, 11 and 8.
SECOND AVENUE, Corner 7th St.—The Rev. Dr. John G. Fagg, 11; the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, 8.
SOUTH, Madison Av. and 38th St.—11 and 4. The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, 4.
WEST END AVENUE, Corner 77th St.—The Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 and 8.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', 4th Av. and 20th St.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, 11.
LENOX AVENUE, Corner 121st St.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11.
MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, 11.

UNIVERSALIST.

DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—The Rev. Charles F. Patterson, 11 and 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Swami Abhedananda, 3:15.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. John L. Elliott, 11:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Evangelist E. E. Frank, 8.
CHRIST MISSION, 142 West 21st St.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor, 7:45.
HARLEM Y. M. C. A.—Todd B. Hall of Baltimore, 4:15.
HUGH O. PENTECOST, 64 Madison Av., Near 27th St.—11.
MORAVIAN, Lexington Av. and 30th St.—The Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson, 11.
NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., East of Park Av.—The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 11.
STEPHEN MERRITT BUILDING, 8th Av. and 19th St.—The Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Radcliffe, 8.
Y. M. C. A., 52 East 23d St.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, 3:45.

LEGAL NOTES.

ADEMPTION OF LEGACIES.—An uncle, in his will, dated July 6, 1865, left his nephew $4,000, and a little over six months after executing the instrument loaned the young man $5,000 to assist him in business. The loan was evidenced by a note, and security was given in the shape of life insurance. The nephew failed in business, and the uncle on being asked to pay a premium then due on the life policy, refused to do so, saying he considered the $5,000 lost. He also declared that as far as the note was concerned he would destroy it, and subsequently told his nephew that he had. In a controversy arising out of the matter after the uncle's death it was held, in the case of Wilson vs. Smith, decided by the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, that the legacy of $4,000 was not adeemed by the testator subsequently loaning the nephew the $5,000, which was ultimately turned into a gift. A gift made subsequently to the date of a will, the court held, is to be taken as an ademption of a legacy then bestowed only when the testator stands in loco parentis. "Where that relation does not exist," said the court, "there is no occasion to apply the rule, which is founded on the idea that a legacy to a child is in the nature of a parental provision or portion, which the subsequent gift or advancement to that extent anticipates and supplies. It is a matter of presumed intention, which the relationship supplies, but which does not exist in the case of a stranger, although extrinsic facts may be always resorted to to sustain or rebut it."

***

TRANSFERS OF PROPERTY BY LUNATICS.—A dismissal of the complaint in an action for trover—that is, to recover damages for the conversion of personal property—brought by the committee of Victoria Berger, a lunatic, against Henry B. Savage and another, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division. The plaintiff alleged that the goods in question had been taken under color of a chattel mortgage, which the incompetent had executed to secure a loan of less than 10 per cent. of the value of the property. It was also alleged that the mortgagor was insane at the time, and the defendants knew it. The trial Justice dismissed the complaint on the theory that a mortgage executed under the circumstances by a person

to the election of affirmance or repudiation by the insane person upon recovery, or by the committee when appointed. "While the authorities," said Justice Hirschberg, for the appellate court, "are not entirely harmonious on the question whether the contracts of a lunatic are absolutely void or merely voidable, I think it may be said that where both insanity and the legal presumption of insanity exist, the act of procuring the possession of the property of the lunatic by one having full knowledge of the actual existence of the infirmity, by inducing the execution on the part of the lunatic of a deed, mortgage, or other conveyance thereof, is a tortious act, which neither deprives the grantor of title nor transfers it to the grantee. * * * Here all that is really necessary to decide is that a conveyance of property at less than one-tenth of its value, procured from a lunatic who is totally incapable of understanding the transaction by one who knows of the infirmity and takes advantage of it in order to obtain the property, transfers no valid title; that the act of so acquiring the possession is tortious, and that an action of trover for its value may be maintained by a committee subsequently appointed in proceedings wherein the insanity of the grantor at the time of the conveyance has been judicially determined."

WHAT BARNARD GRADUATES DO.

Teaching the Vocation of 35 Per Cent. of the Alumnae.

Statistics recently compiled by the authorities of Barnard College in regard to the present occupations of the alumnae show some interesting facts in regard to the ways in which college women become self-supporting after graduation. According to the replies received from the alumnae, teaching is the vocation of the greatest number. Not all the graduates have been heard from, but of those who have answered 35 per cent. are teachers, 16 per cent. having positions in private schools and 20 per cent. in public schools.

Out of the whole number there is one lawyer. Medicine claims two, while one is an author. Six per cent. are private tutors and 5 per cent. are college instructors. There are several secretaries of institutions, a few librarians, two editors, and an aid at the Botannical Gardens. Over 40 per cent. of the alumnae already heard from make claim to no specific occupation whatever.

To Lecture Here on Bankruptcy.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 29.—William Miller Collier of Auburn, auhor of "Collier on Bankruptcy," and editor of the American Bankruptcy Reports, has been chosen by the Trustees of the New York Law School in New York City, to deliver a special course of lectures on the law of bankruptcy in that institution during the coming Winter. Mr. Collier is also President of the State Civil Service Commission.

FIREMAN FELL AND DIED

Fire in Four-Story Apartment House in Brooklyn.

James Dawe Slipped on the Fire Escape and Dropped Four Stories to the Pavement.

A fire in a four-story apartment house at 724 Carroll Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, caused a great deal of excitement in the Park Slope district of Brooklyn at noon yesterday. A fireman fell four stories while fighting the flames, and received injuries which resulted in his death. Across the street from the burned building are the new $200,000 edifice of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier and the building of St. Francis Xavier Academy.

The fire started in the basement of the apartment house from some cause that was not determined. Four families lived in the house. The blaze spread rapidly through the buildings and the flames had reached to the roof of the house when the firemen arrived. The fire, which was confined to the apartment house, was put out after it damaged the building to the extent of about $7,000. The loss on the effects of the tenants amounted to several thousand dollars. The building is owned by a Philadelphia estate.

The fireman who was killed was James Dawe, twenty-seven years of age, a member of Engine Company No. 139. With other firemen he was carrying a line of hose up the fire escape of the building when he slipped at the fourth floor and fell to the pavement below. The Rev. Father Donelly of St. Francis Xavier's Church was summoned and he was preparing to administer the last rites of the church when it was learned that Dawe was not of the Catholic faith. The injured man was taken to the Seney Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

The apartment house was damaged last Spring by a fire that resulted from the explosion of an oil lamp.

St. Luke's Home Reception.

At St. Luke's Home, 2,014 Broadway, will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, Dec. 9, a reception, from 12 to 6. At the same time there will be a sale of fancy articles —many made by the inmates—and luncheon will be served. St. Luke's Home was founded more than fifty years ago, for the succor of aged gentlewomen. It is supported by contributions of private persons and various Episcopal churches, and now has eighty-five beneficiaries—a number limited only by the funds of the institution, for there is a waiting list.

IMPRISONED IN BURNING ROOM.

Policeman and Porter Got All the Smoke and Water They Wanted.

Policeman Lewis G. Franklin of the Broadway Squad, who is stationed at Broadway and Fulton Street on the south crossing, distinguished himself yesterday morning in a fire, in which he saved himself and another by breaking a window and getting out of a room in which he had locked himself. It was not the policeman's fault but the fault of the spring lock which sprung after he had rushed into the room to extinguish a fire many minutes before the Fire Department responded to an alarm in the Evening Post Building at Broadway and Fulton Street.

Down deep in the subterranean rooms of The Post Building there came the alarm of "Fire!" and Policeman Franklin rushed to where the fire was destroying the personal effects of the janitor and the porters of the building. There were overcoats, undercoats, and hats all hanging in the room. A porter in the building followed him, but they forgot the spring lock and the door closed after them. The smoke was thick and smothering, and after they had been inside the room for several minutes they began to consider the situation as getting desperate.

In the meantime the Fire Department had arrived. The firemen did not know the policeman and the porter were in the building. The hose was attached to a hydrant at Broadway and Fulton Street, and the water with a pressure of over fifty pounds to the square inch was poured into the room.

The policeman and the porter were between fire and what seemed to be the sea. They were soon drenched and decided to make a break for liberty. There was a small window in the room. The policeman with his fist smashed the glass and also injured his hand so that he had to go to Hudson Street Hospital to have it dressed, and afterward take a sick leave which may last for several days. Both the men landed squarely after dropping from the window, a distance of twelve feet, and after they were taken to a near-by drug store went to the hospital. Some clothing was ruined, the total damage being $10.

"Next time," said another policeman, "he'll let the Fire Department put out a fire."

Both men were drenched to the skin from the water of the hose.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
BROOKLYN.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

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You can find the whole world almost in miniature, housekeeping, storekeeping, railroading, automobiling, trolleying, sailing, steaming, navying, soldiering, riding, driving, expressing, motoring, on and on through almost every phase of life, and everything in a whirl of activity that makes every child shout with irresistible delight. We can't commence to tell you what you will see at Loeser's, and anyway what's the telling when all the fun is in seeing?

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Part Three
Pages 25-34

Daily 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday 5 Cents.

Sunday, November 30, 1902.

Contractors Rush Skyscrapers While Public Buildings Creep

The New Custom House, Public Library and Hall of Records Tied Down by Government Red Tape—Tedious Routine to Secure Official Sanction for Any Change of Plans.

OF ALL the remarkable things that strike the eye of a new-comer to this city, none is more amazing than the rapidity with which the great skyscrapers rise to their dizzy heights. First a great excavation, then an incongiomerate mass of granite, bricks, and steel girders; then the steel skeleton, a few finishing touches, and in less than a year a twenty-story building, with quarters for a thousand tenants, is complete and ready for occupancy. The trick of the Hindu conjurer, who waves his hands and brings from the earth a plant which grows and blossoms in five minutes is an example in miniature of the manner in which the great office structures, which are growing everywhere around us, are conceived and constructed.

To one who has dwelt long within the city, however, there is one thing more remarkable than all that. It is the slowness in the erection of public buildings. While the skyscraper grows before the eye, one has to live here for two or three years before he is conscious of any growth whatever, say in the new Hall of Records, at the corner of Chambers Street and Centre Street, or the new Public Library, on Fifth Avenue, between Forty-second Street and Forty-third Street. Sometimes a few men may be seen wheeling a barrow of dirt or scraping a block of granite, and on particularly fine days an observer might note considerable activity in the work of tearing down weather-beaten scaffolding. The building of the new Public Library was authorized by the Board of Estimate in 1897, and it will be three years at least before the building is complete. It will take five years to complete the new Custom House, on Bowling Green, and the contractors for the Hall of Records, the contract for which was let during the administration of Mayor Strong, will require two years more to finish the work. In the meantime the Hanover Bank Building, at Nassau Street and Pine Street; the Atlantic Trust Building, at Wall Street and William Street, and the Fuller Building, at Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, all good examples of the modern "skyscratcher," as the Germans say, have been put up in approximately one year's time. Why the public buildings go up so slowly while the office buildings go up so swiftly is a question often asked by readers of THE TIMES.

A SUBJECT FOR RIDICULE.

Of a number of letters on the subject, the following will serve as an example:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not true that the delay in completing public buildings should be exposed to ridicule? This is not a letter written to aid real estate building companies, but is an appeal by a taxpayer to give all structural work to those who can complete an undertaking in a reasonable time. Those who frequent Nassau and Broad Streets (near Wall Street) are amazed at the rapid headway made by the builders of the Hanover Bank, Stock Exchange, and Blair Buildings, not to mention other structures in that vicinity. On the other hand, those who watch the snail-like progress of the new Hall of Records, in Chambers Street; the Custom House, on Lower Broadway, and the Tilden Library, in Fifth Avenue, are chagrined, and naturally ask themselves if this is not all wrong. The waste of interest money on the cost of the land caused by the delay is one of the small items, but it is nothing compared with the enormous waste of rental value, assuming that the buildings could be finished (as they could be) in one-third or one-half the time. The Chamber of Commerce is an example of a semi-public building quickly completed by private work. A TAXPAYER.

The writer of this letter and many other persons who have observed the same conditions lay the blame on the contractor and unfairly put public and private buildings in the same category, arguing that if a private concern can erect a big building in a year, the City, or State, or National Government should be able to complete an undertaking of equal magnitude in the same time. Therein, however, lies the reason for the slowness that usually characterizes the construction of a public building. A public building goes up slowly because it is a public enterprise, and the conditions under which contractors for public buildings work are very different from those which regulate the construction of an office building. That is the main reason, and the wide dissimilarity in the character of most public buildings from the usual office building is another.

UNLIMITED RED TAPE.

When it comes to putting up a big building, a Government and a private corporation are very different bodies to deal with. Government methods, which work admirably in the passage of a tariff law or the negotiation of a foreign treaty, are a trifle cumbersome when it comes to putting up a building. After unlimited red tape is used up in getting out specifications and letting contracts, the cause for most of the delay arises in the matter of appropriations.

In the construction of the new Custom House, for instance, the contracts for the basement and the superstructure were let to different firms. When the basement work had been completed, after unexpected delays, it was found that, owing to the high price of granite, the amount of the bids for the superstructure exceeded the amount of the appropriation. There were two ways to get around the difficulty—to change the plans in such a manner that the work to be done would come within the appropriation or to do as much of the work as the appropriation would pay for and rely upon the chance of Congress granting an extra sum for the completion of the work. John Peirce has that part of the contract, and after completing the outside structural work on two stories, Congress was asked for another appropriation, which, after the usual formalities and delays had been gone through with, was granted.

OTHER CAUSES OF DELAY.

Another element of delay in the construction of public buildings is a Government's inability to deal expeditiously with the numerous little problems and difficulties that present themselves during the construction of all buildings, private and public. An unexpected soil foundation, for instance, or a difficulty with a party wall, would be settled in a day by the private corporation, even if a change of plan were necessary. With the public building, however, the problem is handed for solution to the Government. When the matter has gone through all the official channels, has been shelved from time to time with countless other similar documents, passed upon by a corps of experts, and finally approved by various heads of departments, some months have elapsed. When it is remembered that probably a dozen such problems, impossible to have been foreseen, arise during the erection of such a building as the Custom House, the difficulty of doing rapid work under such conditions can readily be appreciated.

The total difference in character between public and private buildings is the most apparent reason for the difference in progress made in their construction. Almost without exception the modern skyscraping office buildings are of the steel-frame construction. The walls are carried on the steel frame from floor to floor, and do not carry even their own weight, except from one point of support to the next. Their only use is to inclose the building, and for all practical purposes, therefore, comparatively thin walls are as serviceable as thick ones. If a wall sixteen inches thick will answer on the top floor, it will serve equally well near the ground. When carried on steel, the walls therefore can be made the same thickness for the height of the building, which is immaterial, and accordingly makes a material reduction in the weight of the building, which in turn reduces the foundation construction. For instance, one the new many-storied office buildings is rapidly going up on Battery Place. The walls by its steel framework are not more than twelve inches thick. Near by is the new Custom House, whose massive walls, in some places nine feet thick, have risen in two years only to the second story.

MONUMENTAL BUILDINGS.

Like the Custom House, the Hall of Records, and the Public Library, all public buildings are more or less monumental in character. Instead of being constructed on steel frames, they are all wall-bearing buildings. The walls are massive because they are required to carry the loads of the floors as well as their own weight and to give the building its lateral strength. Their thickness, therefore, must of necessity increase rapidly, and in buildings more than five or six stories high the windows must become smaller.

In the opinion of some experienced builders, however, their character does not excuse the slowness in the construction of these buildings. S. C. Weiskopf, the Chief Engineer of the Thompson-Starrett Company said the other day: "Of course the matter of appropriations and the delays occasioned by red tape are difficulties that we do not have to contend with in the construction of our buildings. There is no reason, however, that such a building as the Custom House should take five years to complete, as it probably shall, in my opinion, if we were working on that building, and were unhampered by red tape, we could complete it in a year and a half. Although it is a wall-bearing building, the undertaking is no greater than the construction of a big office building. Right down here in the Kuhn-Loeb Building we have to handle steel girders that weigh thirty tons. They have no greater weight than that to handle in any wall-bearing building. We do our work quickly because of our machinery and our men, but we require a free hand to deal with any problems that arise."

"To put up a steel-frame building is one thing," said a representative of John Peirce, who has the contract for the granite work on the Custom House and the Hall of Records, "and to put up a big wall-bearing building is something entirely different. In the first place, once the steel frame is put in place it acts as a sort of scaffolding, and a great number of men can work on different floors at the same time, which is impossible with a building, say, like the new Hall of Records. The methods of inspection, too, are entirely different. In the case of the Custom House the Government will not inspect the granite at the quarry. Suppose a big block, weighing ten or twelve tons, is accidentally chipped while being lowered into place. A private building firm would remedy the matter with a little mortar in a half hour, but we have to get a new block of granite from the quarry. A week to cut it, and another week to get it here from Maine, means some delay.

ELABORATE PLANS.

"Government plans are very elaborate, and the slightest change occasions much work, and always delay. For each block of granite that is to be used in the Custom House we have a separate drawing," he said, exhibiting a bulky volume. "Each stone is numbered, and there are 20,000 of them, and with each drawing is recorded the history of the stone, its weight and various measurements, the time it took to cut, and the time it left the quarry.

"In the case of the Hall of Records," he continued, "the contract for which was let during the administration of Mayor Strong, there was first a two years' delay to test the validity of the contract. Then there was another year and a half before the necessary bonds were issued. Finally work was begun in 1899, and the first obstacle met with was the discovery of five feet of water in the basement work, which took a year to pump dry. Then there was the difficulty with the plans, which were locked up—after the death of the architect, Mr. Thomas—by the estate. We had only one set of plans, and we needed twenty. After seven or eight months the plans were duplicated by Horgan & Slattery."

The builder of the modern skyscraper is not much troubled with architectural problems. With him the question is simply one of floor space and rent, with attendant considerations in the matter of light and air. "Skyscrapers," said Engineer Weiskopf, "are problems for the engineer, not for the architect. In recent years a very large number of bridge engineers have turned their attention to this class of construction, for its principles are almost identical with those employed in bridge-building."

When architectural features have to be considered, as in the case of the new Public Library, the delay caused by experiments with different sorts of columns, cornices, and interior ornamental features is very great. At the Public Library now may be seen a stucco panel, some thirty feet high, which was constructed in order better to judge how the surroundings harmonize with the style of ornamentation of which it is an example. Both the construction of the panel and the chance of plan incident upon any improvement it might suggest take much time.

The office building contractor, too, is spurred to haste by prospects of rentals, which considerations do not enter into the calculations of the library builder. Then there is also a competition between the various steel-frame contractors, as the speed with which they complete a big building is a good basis for future orders. An architect whose work is mainly with the monumental and ornamental style, thus described the other day the attempt of a prominent firm of builders to break the record for twenty-story buildings: "They got all their steel on hand, ready to be ferried over the river; their basement was already begun and stored with the other materials necessary for the building, when they came out with a flare of trumpets, announcing that they were about to begin work on a new skyscraper. 'Now watch us,' they said."

THROUGH TROLLEY LINE FOR 80 MILES

Ambitious Plans for Direct Route from Waterbury to Stamford.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DERBY, Conn., Nov. 28.—The most ambitious scheme in trolley road management ever attempted in Southern New England is now expected to be accomplished by the middle of next Summer. This is a through line from Waterbury, Conn., down the populous Naugatuck Valley to Derby, thence through Bridgeport and the Norwalks to Stamford, a distance of nearly eighty miles. The entire system will be the property of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. It will parallel the lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company the entire distance and drain towns whose aggregate population is nearly 240,000. Plans for the final link in this chain of trolley roads—from Seymour to Naugatuck—have been completed.

The next session of the General Assembly will be petitioned for the right of way, and, this granted, work will begin early in the Spring and be completed in time for the heavy Summer travel. For the only other section yet unbuilt, from Ansonia to Seymour, the right of way has already been procured, and the material deposited along the route ready for the work, which will be begun in two weeks.

This plan, gigantic when the richness of the territory drained and the opposition from the steam interests is considered, was conceived when the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, an offspring of the Waterbury Traction Company, was organized three years ago for the purpose of absorbing the numerous independent roads of Southern Connecticut. It became more than a conception, a probability, when the Connecticut company was absorbed by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. Since then, despite the tremendous opposition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, with whose business the new trolley octopus proposed to come in direct competition, the trolley wire has been pushed steadily up the Housatonic and Naugatuck Valleys, till now the last link in the chain has been reached.

The Connecticut syndicate began with the purchase of the Norwalk Tramway Company. Since then it has acquired the big Bridgeport Traction Company, with its auxiliary roads, the Shelton Street Railway Company and the Milford Street Railway Company, comprising a total trackage of 100 miles. It has also gained control of the Stamford Street Railway Company and the Derby and Ansonia Street Railway Company, making the line complete from Stamford to the northern limits of Ansonia. The right of way has been pushed on to Seymour, five miles north, and from there to Naugatuck lies a nine-mile stretch, for which the franchise is now about to be sought.

From Naugatuck north to Waterbury are the tracks of the Waterbury Traction Company, the original property of the syndicate.

The towns through which the system will run are Waterbury, Naugatuck, Union City, Beacon Falls, Seymour, Ansonia, Derby, Shelton, Oronoque, Putney, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Saugatuck, Norwalk, South Norwalk, and Stamford.

Over the lines already in use a freight and express system with two daily deliveries is in operation by the Coles Electric Express Company. This will be extended to cover the complete system.

To travel over this entire system from Waterbury to Stamford would require upward of ten hours' time, and between seventeen and nineteen five-cent fares would be collected. The double-truck suburban cars will be run, seating 115 passengers, and from these comfortable and commodious vehicles the cream of Connecticut scenery may be observed.

Besides this trunk line a branch from this city to New Haven to connect with the Fair Haven and Westville Street Railway Company is being constructed. This will allow of continuous travel as far east as Branford, Conn., along the line destined to become a through route from Boston to New York.

Quentin Roosevelt's Name.

THERE is no happier man in the United States to-day than Reserve Policeman Theodore Quentin, whose post of duty for the past eighteen years has been at Eighth and Market Streets, says The Philadelphia Record. Happy is the brave and stalwart officer because President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt named their youngest son Quentin. When he heard that the President and the "First Lady of the Land" had agreed upon Quentin as the name for their youngest son, he wrote to the President asking why he had selected that name above all others. The full text of President Roosevelt's answer follows:

White House, Washington,
May 20, 1902.

[Personal.]

My Dear Officer Quentin—I was interested in hearing from you. The name Quentin is with us an old family name, coming from a French Huguenot refugee who came to this country over two centuries ago. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Buchanan's Birthplace in Decay.

WITHIN the walls of a log hut located formerly in what is known as Stony Battery, a few miles from here, in Franklin County, says a Mercersburg correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, was born, on April 23, 1791, the boy who became the fifteenth President of the United States—James Buchanan. A few years ago the people of Mercersburg saw fit to preserve this relic, and with that object in view the hut was removed for a couple of miles from its original site to its present place, at the edge of town. Since then local interest in the little structure has died away. It was rented not long since to a colored family, and to-day, says for their occasional ministrations, receives neither care nor repair.

WANT A CHURCH? LEAVE YOUR ORDER

Corporation Undertakes to Supply Everything Except Preacher.

IF YOU want a church nowadays, all you have to do is to place your order with the church builder, just as you gave your order to the yacht builder, when you wanted a yacht. Heretofore when churches were projected builders who were engaged in general work were called on to undertake the job. Now it is different.

In August last a corporation was organized under the name, "The Church Construction Company," and that corporation proposes to begin after the architect is through, and not to stop until it hands over the complete church, woodwork, carpets, organ, and all of the accessories, except the preacher.

"Our ideas were not the result of accident or of sudden conviction," said one of the officers of the company last week. "All our men are specialists, and have spent most of their business life in some branch of ecclesiastical construction.

"One of these men became known to the building trade as an expert church builder, and he was frequently asked by other builders to take charge of their work for them. He became convinced that a company organized to construct churches and kindred buildings would succeed, and last August we began. In the three months that have followed we have obtained more than $200,000 worth of business, and have 200 men employed.

"One thing in our favor is that the ordinary builder accustomed to the building of tier upon tier of beams, and of providing for office construction, finds himself in a strange land, and he must guess at a great many things he does not actually know. The arched, self-supporting roofs and the building of galleries are all things that he must figure on in a hit-or-miss fashion, and necessarily his estimate is higher than that of an expert.

"When we first started operations we intended to build only the walls, and then to lease the rest of the work to some one else. We found, however, that the architect who drew the plans had done just that same thing, with disastrous results. The congregation was one not very well off in this world's goods, and they had instructed their architect to prepare plans for a building costing a certain amount, which they had in their treasury. He did so, but only figured on the bare building, without even any windows. It happened that we knew of their plight, and succeeded in getting the architect to so modify his plans that we were enabled to give to them a pretty little stone church, with stained windows and carpets for the amount the architect believed the bare walls would cost.

"Since then we have perfected our arrangements, and maybe by and by we'll have ready-made churches all ready to move in at a moment's notice. These will supply a demand that will probably arise among the suburban real estate speculators."

The company recently was called on to build a Catholic church in a suburban town, where the freight-carrying facilities are very poor. In order to carry on the work it was compelled to establish a blacksmith shop, a stoneyard of considerable proportions, a machine shop, and a sawmill. These places had not been in operation twenty-four hours when requests for outside work came to all of them from the townspeople. An extraordinary demand for the work of these places was shown to exist, and if it continues it is said that the company will add these mills and the stoncyard to its permanent assets.

CZAR'S PRISONERS KINDLY TREATED

Paul du Chaillu Visits the Solitary Cells in Solonbola.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, Nov. 5.—Some days ago, accompanied by the Adjutant of the Governor of the Province of Archangel and a young Hollander who had traveled from Moscow with me, I visited the Prison of Solonbola, in Archangel. The prison is a large two-story building which can hold 900 to 1,000 prisoners condemned for a term of from one to six years.

The Superintendent received me very courteously and kindly showed me through the prison. I was struck at once by its cleanliness. The stairs were of stone, the corridors wide, the rooms of the prisoners large, with high ceilings, and well lighted by windows. The rooms were already comfortably heated, though the thermometer was several degrees above freezing point. I saw many empty rooms—there not being quite 300 prisoners. The latter were dressed in woolen suits of gray color. The inmates in each room varied in number from about seven or eight to fifteen and twenty. A card on the walls gave their names. The folding beds, with their mattresses and blankets, stood upright along the walls. From the outside the keepers could look in.

Every time we entered a room the Superintendent saluted the prisoners by saying: "Good morning, my children." They answered: "We wish your Excellency good health." In many of the rooms I saw books that had been given or lent to the prisoners. Some had been taught to read and write. The prisoners are allowed to talk.

We visited the solitary cells. They were few in number. Some received a little light through small windows or from the corridor; others were totally dark. In the latter a prisoner could not remain more than one week. Men guilty of insubordination or who had tried to escape were punished in this way. I saw only three prisoners there.

The kitchen and the bakery were in the basement. Both were large, but on account of the incessant rains in one corner of the kitchen a very small amount of water oozed through the hard floor. Black bread had just been baked. It was real Russian black bread. I ate some, and found it good.

The infirmary had but few patients in its two large rooms, the beds being placed far apart. The Superintendent inquired of the sick how they were. The patients who were able to get up wore long, comfortable woolen dressing gowns and slippers. The infirmary had a kitchen attached to it on the other side of the corridor, and special plates, cups, dishes, &c., were porcelain lined. I saw several loaves of white bread for the sick.

Near the infirmary was the medicine room, where I saw surgical instruments in perfect order. The sanitary arrangements were very good. There was a room for contagious diseases, but with no patients.

HAVE TO LEARN A TRADE.

The prisoners have to work, and those who have no trade when they enter the prison have to learn one. I visited the carpenters', cabinetmakers', shoemakers', hatters', tailors', makers of religious images, cardboard boxmakers', and paper boxmakers' rooms and the blacksmiths' shop in the basement.

The prisoners have a great incentive to work, for they are paid for it. They receive 30 per cent. of the money of all the goods sold. Fifteen per cent. is given to them immediately, and the other half when they leave the prison. Thirty-five per cent. goes to the prison and 35 to the Crown.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the bell rings, the prisoners get up, wash and dress, and go to prayers. Afterward tea and bread are served to them in the dining room. At 5 o'clock work begins inside and outside. At 11 o'clock dinner is served. Five times a week they have meat for dinner; on Wednesdays and Fridays fish. During Lent they have fish, vegetables, or kasha, which is a popular Russian dish made of buckwheat, with which is mixed oil or butter.

The dinner and the exercise in the yard last one hour and a half. The prisoners have plenty of fresh air, for the yard is large and there are no buildings round the inclosure. In case of bad weather they can go out or remain inside, as they please. After this they work until 6 o'clock in Winter and 8 o'clock in Summer. From 6 to 7 o'clock they have supper—tea and bread or kasha—and exercise again in the yard. Then they go to prayers, after which they are counted, and then shut up in their rooms. At 9 o'clock they go to bed.

DAYS FOR VISITORS.

Every Sunday and holidays the prisoners can see their friends. In the centre of the reception room are two wire screens, separated by a passage about three feet wide. On one side are the prisoners, on the other their friends. Guards watch the passage, so that nothing can be passed, an almost impossible thing on account of the smallness of the meshes and of the distance.

In the prison there is an Orthodox mission church, a Catholic church, a small Protestant chapel, and a synagogue. The Russian church has service every Sunday; the others twice a month.

The day of my visit—a Saturday—was bathing day for the prisoners. In Russia rich and poor take a Russian bath on that day. The bathroom was in the yard. I saw in a large room a batch of prisoners enjoying thoroughly their steaming bath; they were dripping with perspiration.

As we recrossed the yard I asked the Superintendent if they sometimes attempted to revolt and if keepers were killed. He replied that this had happened. On the upper story of the prison I came to four large rooms. They were empty of prisoners. In one of the rooms was a long dining table with benches, in another were a number of beds, and the two other rooms were empty. I inquired, naturally, about these four rooms, far removed from those of the prisoners. The Superintendent replied that these were the rooms of the students who had been sent here for three months as a punishment for the disturbances they had created at the universities and in the street. They were all sent home after their punishment. During their confinement they never mixed with the other prisoners. This room was their dormitory, a second was their dining room. In this they had improvised a billiard table, while in another room they exercised. They wrote to their friends and received letters, books, and newspapers from them.

PAUL DU CHAILLU.

Demand for Artistic Silver.

IT WOULD be difficult to estimate the value of the articles for ornament and use into the construction of which silver in some form enters which are purchased in New York during the month or so before Christmas every year, but the amount is several million dollars. Dealers say that during the last few years their Christmas trade has more than doubled in value, this fact being due to the general prosperity of the country. Where a few years ago an article that had cost $10 or $15 would have been regarded as an entirely suitable gift, this year the same class of people are buying articles costing $25 and $30. Coincident with this demand for more costly goods there has come a desire to obtain articles of greater artistic merit. The odd and unique are sought after in the designs, and the silvermakers have been obliged to more than treble their staffs of art workers, designers, chasers, and hammermen. Dealers say that there has been a very notable advance in the artistic taste of the people, due to the greater means for its indulgence, and that many lines of goods which formerly were popular now lie unsold on their shelves, because people will not have them at any price.

Relic Hunters Strip Old Maine

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—It has been rumored that the new Maine is coming to Havana soon. The wreck of the old one seems to be settling deeper and deeper into the mud. Long ago relic hunters stripped the parts above water of everything movable. The sheet copper is now being taken, although this costs badly torn hands and considerable patience. Still, one may work without fear of being disturbed, for there is now no guard over the wreck. During the government of intervention the harbor police guarded it.

There is a very pretty custom among United States warships, that come here. Each, on leaving, places a wreath of flowers on the mast of the sunken vessel, not metal flowers, but real ones, such as we use in our own country.

The Maine is not the only ship which lies in the bottom of the harbor, though it is the only one that met such an unhappy end. Perhaps I had better say it is not the only one that has lain beneath the water, for the other three were of wood, and a hundred and forty years have probably destroyed them entirely. At the time of the English invasion, 1762, the Spaniards attempted to close the harbor by sinking three of their best ships at the mouth. When the city surrendered the English ships sailed in over these without any trouble.

A short distance outside a large vessel was sunk in a collision some years ago; the water over and about it is now a favorite fishing ground.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

SECRETS OF STORM SCENE IN "MARY OF MAGDALA"

Clever Use of Extremely Simple Apparatus Which Causes Realistic Electrical Effects—Stage Thunder and Lightning Produced in a Manner Never Before Attempted.

IN a state very much akin to terror, awed and silenced by what is probably the most realistic reproduction of a phenomenon of nature ever seen in a theatrical representation in this city, the audiences at the Manhattan Theatre sit, night after night, during the last scene of "Mary of Magdala," while the mimic storm of thunder and lightning rages in the ravine near Jerusalem. More persons are afraid of a real thunderstorm possibly than are likely to admit the fact, for such timidity is usually classed with childish fears. It would probably be difficult therefore to get an acknowledgment of the actual amount of uneasiness inspired by this splendid make-believe storm in the play. In the face of the fact that scientific knowledge, even in this day of remarkable discovery, hesitates when called upon to define clearly the causes of thunderstorms, the achievement of the theatre in its mimic representation seems all the more noteworthy.

When the curtain rises on the final scene of the tragedy, the spectators, sitting in a gloom-enshrouded auditorium, are confronted by an inky pall, for all lights are down, and even the vaguest outline of the stage setting is not discernible. Then there comes a quick, blinding flash, illuminating for a moment towering crags and a deep, far-reaching ravine. Almost at the same instant a peal of thunder is heard—not the roll of sheet iron that has so long simulated heaven's artillery in the theatric sky, but a sharp, cutting peal—the real "deep dread-bolted thunder," such as has caused many a child to bury its head under the coverlets, and made older folk wish their pride did not prevent them from doing the same.

Again and again the lightning flashes and the thunder peals, the former increasing in vividness and the latter in vehemence with each repetition. Then Judas is discerned, as an especially vivid flash lights up the entire scene, and as he descends to the ravine and in agony cries out, "O, Thou, Who hast the lightning in Thy grasp, hast Thou not one bolt for me?" there comes an oscillatory flash, almost blinding, and a peal as of "thunder when the clouds in Autumn crack."

At every mention of the name of Judas the lightning increases in brilliancy, the thunder peals more loudly and the storm accelerates in its fury.

SIMULATED NATURE.

There have been excellent storm effects on the stage before this, but nothing that has approached it in the simulation of nature. The whole affair suggests that instead of being in a playhouse the spectator is out in the open, face to face with the elements in their wrath. From the Telephus of Euripides to the play of the modern theatre realism has passed along a distant road.

Sophocles, from his room in the Dionysiac Theatre in Athens, strode forth into the open air to take his part in the Oedipus, and Shakespeare, when he played old Adam and the Ghost in Hamlet, some two thousands years later, had little to help the illusion so far as environment was concerned. But the stage manager of to-day has stolen the very fires of heaven with which to fashion toys for the public he so seeks to amuse.

Theatrical people have, however, not quite ridded themselves of the notion that he is best amused who is most deceived. But in this age of healthy and well developed curiosity there are few things of which the public does not demand intimate knowledge. The auditor at a modern stage representation is willing to be terrified by mimic thunder and make-believe lightning while the play is in progress, but his first question upon passing from the playhouse is "How is all this done?" The management of Mrs. Fiske's company and Peter W. King, the electrician of the Manhattan Theatre, refused to disclose the methods employed, but it was learned that the plant was installed by the Minerva Electric Company, and J. S. Pennyfeather, of that firm, explained in detail how the effects are produced.

And it may be remarked at the outset that when all is said and done the whole thing is so simple that one wonders it was not attempted long ago. For the benefit of timid people it may be added also that what the stage storm has gained in effectiveness it has also gained in safety. The stage storm that rages in the "ravine near Jerusalem" at the Manhattan is entirely harmless and free from danger.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Observant theatregoers who have seen "Mary of Magdala" will have probably noticed a great crag jutting up against the sky line. Behind this just before the curtain rises, a man with a stereotoscope—an instrument differing but little from the ordinary stereopticon or magic lantern—takes his place.

The stereoptoscope contains a 4,000-candle-power calcium light, and the operator, by placing his hand before the lens, shuts off the light until he wishes to produce a flash. Then quickly removing and replacing his hand he illumines the whole of the back drop, in this case painted to represent a night sky. In this way the ordinary sheet lightning may be simulated.

But the remarkable feature of the lightning effect at the Manhattan is that it takes on the form of such death-dealing bolts and forked flashes as every one has seen in nature and perhaps feared. The general supposition is that this is effected by means of an electric current flashing along a line of fine wire, but any such arrangement as that would be too dangerous for use on a dark and crowded stage.

For the "Mary of Magdala" storm ten photographs of lightning under varying conditions of light and cloud were obtained. Of each of these a tracing was made on a thin copper plate—the same size as the ordinary glass plate used in a stereopticon. Then came the most difficult part of the work. A hole was drilled into each copper plate at the extreme edge of the flash mark, and with a keen-edged saw the line of light was cut through the copper. The great difficulty here was in getting a clean-cut edge, for the most infinitesimal raggedness on the plate would be exaggerated on the screen or drop, thus destroying the illusion. A half dozen or more attempts had to be made with each of the plates before the entire set was satisfactorily reproduced.

In producing the vivid flash, therefore, the operator places one of the copper plates in the stereotoscope, keeping his hand over the lens until his cue comes. Then by swiftly removing and replacing his hand, the flash—in this instance a single line of thin light, since all the rest is resisted by the opaque copper—is projected on the sky drop at the back.

ADDING TO THE EFFECT.

In several instances at the Manhattan such flashes are reinforced and made more vivid by another contrivance, which though simple in itself, adds to the blindingly realistic effect. Persons who have seen the play will recall that after the crucifixion, Judas, almost crazed with agony, turns to Haran, seeking to know if he is suspected as the betrayer of the Nazarene.

"Didst thou hear his name?" he asks.

As Haran answers "'Tis whispered his name is Judas" there comes a flash that causes many eyes to close involuntarily, and at the same time a terrific crash of thunder breaks over the theatre. Here, at the very moment that the light from the stereotoscope is thrown on the drop, a man in the wings brings together the points of two carbons, which are respectively attached to the negative and positive poles of a battery. The resultant spark or flash reinforces the effect produced by the stereotoscope.

The impressiveness of the lightning display is increased by the thunder, which in this case is also the perfection of stage mechanics.

At an elevated point on the stage a box with three compartments has been built. Each of the compartments is divided into three sections, with doors passing from one into the other. From the box itself a small door opens on to a runway of hardwood that extends to the opposite side of the stage. At the end of the runway there is a little alley, heavily padded, and at intervals along the runway are placed upright points of wood. In each of the lower sections of the box there is an eighteen-pound cannon ball, and the upper sections are filled with cobblestones.

UP-TO-DATE STAGE THUNDER.

When the modern Jove wishes to thunder he simply opens the little door and allows one of the cannon balls to roll down the runway, the projecting points producing the uneven, jarring effect of a broken peal of thunder. As the first ball is released the one from the second section takes its place, ready for the next peal. Where an especially noisy crash is desired some of the cobble stones are released at the same time as the cannon ball and, in conjunction with it, clatter down the runway. At the bottom the ball and stones enter the little padded alley, falling noiselessly, and are gathered up by a boy who returns them to the box, so that the storm may be continued indefinitely. For the culminating and most terrific crashes not only are the cannon ball and cobble stones released, but upon "horror's head horrors accumulate" by means of the simultaneous beating of a roll from a drum and the firing of a double-barreled shotgun into an airtight metal cylinder.

As the stage is dark the man at the stereotoscope and the "thunderer" are signaled by means of electric lights. At a point in the dialogue, a few speeches ahead of the actual cue for the flash and the crash, the stage manager presses a switch, and a green light shows at the operator's station. A moment later a red light gives him the cue for action. For the storm scene at the Manhattan about twenty men, all told, are employed, and they do not have any time to waste either, after the curtain has rolled up on the act.

OTHER MYSTIFYING EFFECTS.

In this connection some of the effects that have mystified local theatregoers may be explained. Perhaps one of the prettiest is that of the fireflies in the third act of "The Crisis" at Wallack's. Contrary to the opinion of a matinée girl, overheard the other day, these are not real fireflies in a state of high modern training. To produce the effect two batons of wood are stretched above the stage behind the flies, being suspended on wires so that they swing easily to and fro. From these batons, attached to thin wire, hang alternate rows of tiny incandescent lamps, each of about one-half candle power. An individual wire runs from each lamp to a keyboard on the stage, upon which a man plays as upon a piano. As he presses a key it opens and closes the circuit of the lamp and, in conjunction with the swinging of the baton, the illusion of the firefly is produced.

The old time method of producing snow by means of scraps of paper belongs also to the things theatrical that are past. Here again the sterotoscope comes into play. Attached to the machine is a reel upon which is wound a piece of heavy silk, about five feet in length. This reel is operated by clock-work, and the cloth is made to revolve in front of the lens. The light from the calcium passes through holes in the silk, and falling on the stage drop produces the illusion of snow flakes. The holes in the silk are infinitesimally small, and a five foot snow cloth contains no less than 37,000 of these holes. If the cloth is not carefully punctured and the holes are a fraction too large, some amusing results are had. In preliminary trials of cloth, imperfectly made, effects have been seen as of snow balls falling from the skies.

Perhaps no effect seen in the theatres has created more talk than the sudden fading away of the heads of Sherlock Holmes and his sweetheart in the last act of Gillette's piece. A piece of paper with an aperture just large enough to allow the light from the stereotoscope to illumine the faces is placed before the lens. Then an operator passes a mica sector in front of this. The sector is covered with black paint, varying in intensity from a faint haze to complete opaqueness. The sector gradually shuts out all the light and the effect, though startling, is produced as simply as are most of the other wonders of the theatre.

Wellington, Prince of Waterloo.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Nov. 20.—It may not be generally known that the Duke of Wellington receives, as Prince of Waterloo, 80,000f. a year from the Belgian Government. His Grace has now had this portion of his income increased by about 70 cents. Lately the Belgian Railroad Department found it necessary to buy a small portion of the land allotted after the battle of Waterloo to the Dukes of Wellington in connection with the building of a new railway station. This parcel of land was valued at 115f., the interest on which at 3 per cent. amounts to 3f. 45c., or about 70 cents of American money.

SCENE-SHIFTING IN WINTER SKIES

December Brings the Winter Solstice and the Sun's Annual Struggle with the Storm King—Stars of the Month.

WHILE the December days are the shortest, not being more than 9 hours and 20 minutes in length the first of the month and diminishing to 9 hours and 4 minutes from the 19th to the 23d, the sun comes to our rescue on the 22d by turning his face once again in our direction. The furthest south to which the sun wanders is called the Winter Solstice, at which time, the 22d, astronomical Winter begins; and, according to the old saying, the cold begins to strengthen. On that day the sun is in 23 degrees 27 minutes south declination, and, all-powerful as he is, cannot move another minute further southward. He seems to stand still in the heavens a few days, and then a change comes; a minute of light is added to the day, and when the month closes three minutes have been redeemed from the grasp of pitiless darkness. The Storm King reigns, the earth is bound in icy fetters, and the poor coalless ones are forced to endure much suffering, but the sun is coming north and the earth is approaching the sun.

The pagan nations of old were intuitive, if not scientific, astronomers. The Winter Solstice was to them the grand festival of the year, and its advent was celebrated with every form of rejoicing of which their natures were capable. The sun, the lord of life and light, was coming back to them, the great boon of the year was within their grasp, and each minute added to the day was a guarantee of the coming resurrection of inanimate life.

On the 8th day of the month the moon, which was new only yesterday, reaches the stage of first quartering, and six days later we have the last full moon for 1902. On the 21st we have the phase of last quarter, not an unusual state with many of us on earth about the end of our Christmas shopping. On the 29th the new moon comes, and when the year closes it is almost three days old, so we should be able to see it just after sunset the last day of the year a full crescent a little to the left of where the sun has disappeared.

CELESTIAL SCENE SHIFTING.

On the 3d the waning moon and Saturn are in conjunction, but it will not be much of a show, as the planet is some five and a half degrees to the southward of the moon. On the 5th Jupiter and Luna are in conjunction, an interval of about the same size as that above mentioned separating the two. On the 15th Neptune gets a somewhat more intimate call from our satellite than either of the above, but then we are not accustomed to seeing this distant planet, which habit obtains in the present instance, and so the celestial bulletin, published in Taurus, has not advertised the event. There is not another conjunction in which moon and planet participate until the 21st., when Mars's turn comes. On the 28th Uranus and the moon hobnob for a while, and two days later we have fair Venus and Cynthia in conjunction, this pleasant interchange of courtesies being ended for month and year by Mercury, who has a peep at the new moon when it is about a day old.

The celestial scene-shifter has been busy within the past four weeks. Magnificent Orion, the most striking and splendid of all the constellations, now greets us two or three hours after the close of the evening twilight, with its splendid first magnitude stars Beteiguese and Rigel. In the eastern side of the sky also, and further to the north than Orion, is the beautiful group of the Twins, Castor and Pollux, shining out conspicuously. Still higher above the horizon, and a little south of the Twins, is the Bull, with the brilliant orb Aldebaran marking his eye.

A little lower than Orion and further north is the Lesser Dog, with its first magnitude star Procyon. Nearer the horizon and further south is the Greater Dog, which contains the brightest and most beautiful of all the so-called fixed stars. This is the dazzling Sirius. High in the northeast is Capella, the leading brilliant in the constellation of the Chariot. In the southwest is Altair, the middle and most brilliant star of three arranged in a straight line, which compose the most prominent part of the group called the Eagle. Well down in the northwest is the Lyre, the most striking star of which is Vega. East and south of the Lyre is the Swan, or the Northern Cross, with the bright star Deneb not far from its centre.

PROMINENT STAR GROUPS.

Turning directly to the north, to the region of the circumpolar stars—the stars which never set in our latitude—we see early in the evening the Great Bear rising above the horizon just east of the northerly point, its two stars furthest toward the northeast, which are popularly called the "pointers," pointing upward and toward the west in the direction of the Pole Star. On the opposite side of the Pole Star from the Great Bear is the Lady in Her Chair, with its five fairly bright stars arranged in the shape of an expanded W. Between the Bear and the Lady in this order, beginning with the Bear and going upward, from the northeast, are the constellations of the Lynx, the Chariot, and Perseus.

Going downward from the Lady, and circling around the western side of the Pole Star are Cepheus, the Swan, and the Dragon. A line drawn from the Bear through the Pole Star and the Lady and prolonged in the same direction would encounter Andromeda and Pegasus or the Flying Horse. The great square which represents the last-named constellation is nothwest of the zenith, and, next to Orion, the Great Bear, and the Lady in Her Chair, forms one of the most prominent star groups seen in the firmament, although there is not a star of the first magnitude in it.

Saturn is an evening star, and is in conjunction with the moon on the 3d. It seems rather odd that the ancients regarded this brilliant planet in such a gloomy light. They termed it the Greater Ill-fortune, and it was associated with all that was evil and malignant and was said to have an unfortunate influence. Mars, ruddy in aspect and varying more strangely than any other planet in splendor, unseen for many months, then returning to shine for a brief while with his light gleaming like a beacon fire in our skies, could not but be regarded as the harbinger of war and the planet ruling over the destinies of soldiers and warriors.

Tennyson poetically expressed the idea when he wrote of Mars: "He glowed like a ruddy shield on the lion's heart." It is but a line, yet how fully it conveys the ideas of the astrologers of old when they named Mars the planet of war! Mars was considered inferior only in harmful influence to Saturn and was therefore called the Lesser Ill-fortune. The planet's influence was not only declared less malignant than that of Saturn, but the effects produced lasted for a shorter period of time. The influence of Saturn has been compared to a lingering but fatal consumption, while that of Mars to a burning fever. He is the cause of anger, quarrels, violence, war, and destruction.

JUPITER THE MONARCH.

Jupiter has now been sole monarch of the evening skies for some weeks and will continue to fill that rôle for a few weeks to come. Jupiter sets now at about 9 o'clock in the evening and gets to the setting place earlier each succeeding night. This shows that he is getting nearer the sun all the time, and early the coming year we shall find him knocked out by the sun's rays, to shine once again in the early sky of the morning.

Venus is now what we are all watching to see, and we must keep a sharp lookout in the western sky soon after sunset. At present she is too near the sun, setting only a few minutes after that orb. It will take more than a month to bring her into plain view, but after once with us, it will be a genuine delight to watch the increase of her radiant light. She bore with the ancients the same relation to the Greater Fortune Jupiter which Mars bore to Saturn, the Greater Ill-fortune. She was the Lesser Fortune, and her influence was in nearly all respects benevolent.

Mercury is in conjunction with the sun on the 12th, and then starts in as an evening star on his swing to the eastward. We are not permitted again this year to have a look at him, for he does not get away from the engulfing influence of the sun. He and Venus are in conjunction on the 22d, but as neither planet is visible to the unaided vision, the show will fall of interest.

Neptune has a visit from the moon on the 15th, the day after the full, which fairly well locates the planet's position. The great event, however, in which Neptune participates this month is his being on the 24th in opposition with the sun, at which time he will rise just about as the sun sets. Those having access to telescopes of some power will be rewarded if they look him up at that time, when he will be most favorably located for observation. Uranus is in superior conjunction with the sun on the 14th, after which date he will be classed among the morning stars. He is not far from the constellation of the Archer, to whom his symbol will no doubt form an excellent target.

NEWSBOYS AS HOUSE SERVANTS

IF TRAINING in household affairs counts for anything, the newsboys of New York, when they grow up, should make excellent husbands. In the Chambers Street Newsboys' Home they are called upon to do nearly all the work that falls to the lot of the ordinary household servant girl. In this establishment there is a large clean dormitory, where the lads may sleep comfortably for 5 cents a night, and a good dining room, where cheap meals are served, but the newsboys must help keep them in order.

When they are called in the morning, after they have dressed, their first duty is to open the windows wide and throw the bedclothes back to air; they must shake their pillows and place them in the windows. Then they all march down to breakfast, where the night before they have set their plates, cups, and saucers. Three boys act as waiters and two others as assistants to the cook. Baskets of bread and rolls are passed around. Each boy helps himself and then waits for the signal to begin. There is a coffee pot of generous size that a boy carries about, filling up the cups first of the little and then the big boys.

After breakfast a great many boys go to work, but there are always a few left to assist in the daily routine of housework. The dishes are washed and wiped. The tables are set and then the floor is swept, the long benches being pushed back against the walls. After the dining room is swept the dormitory is cleaned and dusted, and the beds are made. It is amusing to watch three or four boys struggling with the bed clothes and taking great pains to smooth all the wrinkles out of the sheets.

There has been another squad of boys working on the stairs and in the hall all this time. They have mops and pails; up and down the stairs they clean and sweep. In the gymnasium the floor must be mopped and the clubs and dumb-bells put in order. On Wednesdays the windows are washed. Monday is washday. The boys do not do all the washing, but they help. The water is lifted by them into the boiler, the clothes are wrung and hung on the steam driers, and one boy turns the mangle while the other folds the flat pieces. In the evening there is night school for boys who wish to attend. A savings bank has been started, where pennies from the day's earnings are deposited, and the boys are paid interest on their money.

CATCHY NAMES FOR FAST TRAINS.

Efforts of Railroads to Attract Public's Attention.

THE recent competition inaugurated by the General Passenger Agent of a Western railroad offering a substantial prize for the best name for a new fast train between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis has just been decided by the division of the prize among five persons who suggested the name of the "North Star Limited." The adoption of this name may become the subject of a case in the courts, another line between the same cities claiming that it has used a similar name for some years. This calls attention to the value of such a name to a railroad for advertising purposes and the trouble to which its officials go to secure a terse, catchy designation of their fastest and most luxurious expresses.

These efforts result in some very queer names and some very good ones. Every one has heard of the Lake Shore Limited, the Empire State Express and the Twentieth Century Limited, the latest addition to the New York Central's fast trains. The Pennsylvania Railroad gives simple names to its fastest trains. The Pennsylvania Limited and the Pennsylvania Special are the titles by which the two finest trains on that road are known, while all its other trains are simply named after the city to which they run.

One of the most picturesque names is that of the Sunset Limited, which dashes daily toward the land of the setting sun, California, by way of the Southern Pacific line. The Overland Limited is a name which represents well the ideas of the men at the head of the Union Pacific Road, while the North Coast Limited is a welcome title for the Northern Pacific's fast train to the North Pacific coast cities. The Rock Island has chosen a high-sounding title for its new train to California, after which it is called, the Golden State Limited. The other Western roads have generally called their trains after their own names, as for instance the Alton Limited of the Chicago and Alton, while others again are called after the name of cities or States, as the Colorado Special, the Denver Express, &c. The Twin City Limited is named after the popular appellation of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, from which it runs to St. Louis.

With the anthracite coal strike settled, the Black Diamond, the fastest train of the Lehigh Valley Road, will no longer arouse resentment in the traveler. That road, by the way, has another oddly named fast express called simply the Buffalo Train.

Over the Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading runs the Royal Blue to Washington, so called after the color of royal blue in which all these trains are painted, though this name for an express to the capital city of a republic is not as well chosen perhaps as is that of the Congressional Limited, running to the same city over the Pennsylvania. Between the capital and Boston runs the Colonial Express, while between New York and Boston runs, among others, the Bay State Limited. There are several Continental Limited trains, one of them going over the West Shore to Chicago. The Lackawanna Limited is a sample of the Lackawanna's style of calling things by their names.

Among the queerest names given to trains are perhaps that of the Ghost Express, which formerly ran between New York and Boston, leaving at midnight, its cars being painted absolutely white, and the F. F. V., which familiar letters the Chesapeake and Ohio explained as meaning the Fast Flying Virginian.

Another picturesque name with a tinge of romance is the Rip Van Winkle Flier, running over the West Shore in Summer to the Catskills. Whenever there is an exposition anywhere there are sure to be several Exposition Fliers. The latest of these is on the Big Four running from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

There is perhaps no railroad man in whose composition sentiment enters as little as into that of J. J. Hill. Perhaps for that reason he has never paid much attention to names for his trains. His rivals, however, nicknamed his first through train from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast the "High Grass Limited," because it ran through so much uninhabited prairie. To-day that train is a magnificent palace on wheels, and frequently carries thirteen cars with a total length of nearly one-fifth of a mile.

Of foreign trains probably the most famous are the Flying Scotchman and the Orient Express, the latter from Paris to Constantinople, having even been made the subject of a play produced by the late Augustin Daly.

FISH WITH HANDS.

One of Several Novel Methods Employed by Hawaiian Natives.

A PRELIMINARY report on an investigation of the fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands made by David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, and Dr. Barton W. Evermann, ichthyologist of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, which is now made public in the form of a departmental bulletin, contains much interesting information concerning the customs and methods of fishing of the natives of the island.

Probably the most interesting side of the native fisheries revealed in the report is that which relates to fishing with hook and line and with the hands. The bonito is the fish most generally caught with hook and line, and as the hook used is of mother-of-pearl, made from the shell of a mollusk now quite rare, which glistens with an iridescence similar to the shimmer from the scales of the smaller kinds of fish on which the bonito lives, no bait is needed. The barb of these hooks is of bone, and two tufts of hog's bristles attached at right angles to the barbed end keep the inner side up, so that the hook lies flat on the surface of the sea. When a likely fishing ground has been reached the fisherman, standing up in the canoe, casts out his line violently, so that the hook falls with a slap on the water and attracts the attention of the fish. The line and hook are then drawn rapidly toward the boat, as though it were a spoon, and the bonito, taking the hook to be a small fish, rises to it immediately. It is fortunate for the fisherman that he has to waste no time in baiting his hook, for this method of casting frightens the school and the fish disappear within ten or fifteen minutes. An ingenious plan by which very large fish are caught is by planting a long pole on the shore in such a position as to cause it to lean decidedly toward the water. On the top of this a bell is arranged so that it can swing clear of the top of the pole. A block and fall are also attached to the pole close to the top, and a long line, with baited hook at the end, is run through the block and allowed to float out to sea, the land end being tied in a slipknot to the bottom of the pole. As soon as a fish is hooked its struggles cause the bell to ring, whereupon the fisherman runs to the pole, loosens the slipknot, and plays the fish until he has drowned it, when it is hauled ashore.

"In fishing for octopus," says the report, "the native dives to the bottom, and with a stick pokes around in the small holes in which the octopus lives. When he touches one it seizes the stick and allows him to draw it out of the hole. When he reaches the surface the native grabs it with his hands and bites into the head, thus killing the animal."

Chicago Bachelors Spend Money.

BACHELORS are like any one else, they spend money when they have it," says an interview in The Inter Ocean. "Chicago bachelors live in a somewhat different manner from the fellows in New York, and their regular expenses are heavier. In Manhattan the boys live in apartments and eat at the cafés. Here—some of us, at least—keep our own homes, have our servants, and, in fact, run a regular establishment. That costs more money than the New York manner of living. If a bachelor has a fad, he can spend a good deal of money in that way. His clubs cost him something, and perhaps he goes out considerably. A man could keep a family about as cheaply, for a bachelor is generally pretty free with his money, even if he is not a spendthrift."

How Girls Carry Car Fare.

THE up-to-date girl has a new dangler upon her chain, says The Chicago American. It is a cylindrical-shaped affair, small in size, and from it a nickel springs out whenever the fair one wishes to pay her carfare. These new coin carriers are dainty little affairs in gun metal, not much larger than a five-cent piece. But they are handsomely finished and mounted, and in themselves are an ornament. They are attached to the long chain that every well-dressed woman is wearing these days. But since the ornament is of gun metal, the chains are preferably of gun metal also, set with crystals.

PERILS OF TRAIN TRAVEL IN RUSSIA

American Women Crossing Caucasus Have Many Strange Fellow Passengers.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BATUM, Transcaucasia, Oct. 30.—It causes one quite a delightful sensation to be told that the shortest way home (Tiflis for the time being) is by the Caspian Sea Route, but such is not the case when the starting point is Vladikavkas, the "other" side of the Caucasus; all the diligences "complet" for three days to come, and no extra horses to be had on the mountains.

The trains in South Russia are few and far between, quite apt to miss connections, and very far from being comfortable, so that a journey of two nights and a day is to be dreaded rather than looked forward to. The 4:35 P. M. train from Vladikavkas was due at Tiflis at 9 A. M. of the second day, two changes being necessary on the journey. As the first change was only one hour from Tiflis, we decided to take the second-class tickets for that hour to see what it was like.

The carriages are more like third in Ireland or fourth in Germany, open all the length, and with cushionless seats; and the sleeping carriages, we found later on, had a row of small rooms for four, divided by a narrow aisle from the seats, which are used by those who prefer to sit up all night and save expense. For an hour it remained very interesting, but for a long journey it would prove very uncomfortable undoubtedly. We succeeded in getting seats by the window, fortunately for us, as the carriage was rather odoriferous, and we were greatly interested in the other occupants, who included Turks, Persians, Jews, and Caucasians. Next to me sat a Russian peasant woman who understood English and who told us, when she found out we were Americans, that she had lived in America at one time for some years, and loved it.

"Russians love America," she said, "and I more than all, more than Russia. Living is easy there, and there is money, but it is strange few children are born there to Russians. The good God prefers that we should live in one's own land. My sister, she lived in Philadelphia for fifteen years and had no children, but the year she got home a son was born, and I, I lived for eight years in your great land and no child was born until I came back to live in Russia. The good God knows best," and she crossed herself.

She seemed to regard us with affectionate interest, and insisted on carrying my rug bundle to the door for me when we left the train and kissed my hand with fervor at parting. As the train for Baku was very full, and for no amount of tips could we get a carriage to ourselves, we were put into a "damsky," as the detestable "dames seules" are called, and found ourselves in the company of a Caucasian Princess on the way to Baku with her maid.

A DISAPPOINTING PRINCESS.

As a Princess she was a disappointment, for she was not at all imposing, and very far from being clean, spoke very bad French with a detestable accent, and spent the greater part of her time eating watermelon, the seeds of which she swallowed with great ease. The night was one of anything but comfort, as the smell of petroleum was very strong, and the Princess, not being fond of air, and possessing first rights, as first occupant of the coupé, would not allow the window to be open even on a crack, so there was little sleep to be had. The next day we came suddenly upon the Caspian Sea, which looked at first, across the desert, like the country of Daghestan, like an aqua marine lying on a piece of tan-colored velvet. All that day we were quite near it, and were charmed by its color and the curious effect made by the very flat land ending suddenly in the very green sea.

The Caspian glowed in the sunshine with scarcely a ripple on its surface, and we found it hard to believe what the Caucasian Princess assured us was a fact, that it was the stormiest of seas, and that the prospect of a voyage on it could only be dreaded.

The country around Baku abounds in oil wells, and is anything but picturesque. Its sun-dried appearance is made uglier by the high, clumsy towers of the wells. Camels are the beasts of burden and seem made purposely for that desolate spot. They roam at large on the plains and it is hard to imagine what they find to eat. As we had been told repeatedly that Baku was a most uninteresting town, with nothing to be seen except the oil wells, we concluded not to stop over there, but to leave our train at the station before Baku, in which case we could catch the night train for Tiflis.

Much to our disgust, we found the train to be full as the one we had left, and we had once more to share a damski, this time with a rather clever-looking Russian woman and her child, a girl of eight. They both spoke perfect French and proved for a time very interesting companions. They welcomed our entrance with joy, as they had been entirely alone for two days and were really afraid. The mother, who was clad in a short black skirt and blue and white checked calico sack and looked at first sight like a peasant, told us that only the week before a dreadful murder had been committed on that same line, that a very rich woman had been traveling alone, having sent her maid in the second-class to save expense, and that one morning she was found with her head cut entirely off, the door locked, the window wide open and all her jewels gone.

A SUSPICIOUS COMPANION.

The guard had a key to all the doors, but it seems that he was not suspected, but that it was concluded that some one had come in by the window and killed her. The story did not alarm us as much as she hoped, but she seemed to steam been very much upset by it and all that night behaved in the most mysterious manner. She prevented our sleeping by opening the door and shutting it again loudly every five or ten minutes and we could hear her talking to some man in the passage and his deeper toned replies; and at times their voices became muffled and I thought I heard whispers. Her actions were so mysterious and her black eyes so glittering that we began to feel a little alarmed, especially when I remembered that, during our talk of the afternoon, she had said she had heard that all American women were rich, and that they possessed the most beautiful jewels in the world; and then had cast a glance casually toward my dressing case; so I took my small silver dagger out of its sheath and put it under my pillow, which added quite a feeling of security.

We slept very little, and when she came in for the fortieth time or more, and that time very softly, I said to her in French: "You need have no fear, madam, as I have a dagger with me and my friend has a revolver, and we are both very light sleepers. We never carry anything of value with us, but we think it safer to be protected in this way." I thought, but of course it may have been imagination, that she started when I spoke to her, and that an expression of guilt crossed her face. But the only thing I know is that the next morning she had disappeared with her child and her many packages and we saw her no more, although she had told me that she was bound for Tiflis.

We spent four days in the delightfully clean Hotel Ingles at Tiflis. At every corner and every door a servant would spring out to do your bidding, and it seemed to us a dreadful bore. Servants' wages are so low in Georgia that such a nuisance is a possibility. The first day was principally occupied by both of us in taking a bath, which is a very serious business at Tiflis, and costs $1.50, not including the tip to the boy who escorts you to and from the bathroom. To begin with, you announce that you wish to take a bath, and then hastily get your towels, soap, and all together and make all your preparations—and then you wait through what seems to you countless ages, but which is in reality about an hour, before the solemn announcement is made to you that your bath is ready.

As it is made in Russia, you can only guess its purport and trustingly follow the small dark urchin along what seems to be an endless passage and down innumerable very winding stairs until your head spins horribly. Through another and very dark passage you must still wind your weary way, and at length, just as you are beginning to be half frightened and to wonder when you will come to the end, you arrive at the door of a very large underground apartment, the lights are turned on, and after passing through the vaulted chamber you come to the bathroom, a still larger and more vaulted apartment, where you discover in a far corner the bath—a small marble tub filled to the brim and surrounded with all modern improvements, even to the thermometer floating on the water.

To one who is familiar with the Venetian and Florentine shops and their varying prices, shopping in Tiflis is no new thing, only far more exaggerated in its customs, and a day in the bazars is a difficult and far from pleasant affair. We were told to offer a third of what was asked and then to go slowly and grudgingly up to one-half. This we accordingly did, always with success, and came away with belts of pure silver for $6.50 for which we had been asked at first $13.

MONASTERY 1,000 YEARS OLD.

One of our four mornings we spent in climbing up to the old monastery of St. David, which apparently is in a cañon high up in the mountains, and which is said to be 1,000 years old. The chapel was tawdry, and the monks were out in camp on the mountain top, but the views out over the city were fine, and the little spring which bubbled up in a grotto on the side of the cañon was very sweet and cold.

Another morning we spent in the old botanical gardens just under the ancient Turkish fortress, where a stream rushes madly down the middle, and the walls of the old fortress are abloom with flowers growing out of the crumbling stone. After noisy Tiflis, where the heavily laden little donkeys bray loudly, and drivers shout to their horses, heavy wagons are driven slowly over cobblestone streets, and the walls of the narrow passages echo with many strange sounds, the cool shades and quiet of the old gardens are very attractive.

Tiflis was something of a disappointment, for when we compared it with Tangiers it seemed not nearly so Eastern nor so interesting. There are few minarets, and there is a modern air about the town in all except the eastern quarter. On the morning of the fifth day, at 8:30, we left for Batum, and had ten hours of as lovely scenery as is to be found anywhere. The line runs through the lower mountains, with a narrow river rushing along beside it and distant views of snowy Mount Kasbek and the other high peaks.

There are many stops, but the stations are full of people in all varieties of costume, one and all wearing the hood with long tabs which is peculiar to the Caucasus. The men wear it at times purely and simply as a hood, at others tied around the head as a turban or else lying loosely around the shoulders and neck. It goes perfectly with the long, full coat of the Caucasus, but looks out of place and absurd when worn by a man in ordinary dress.

FEW WOMEN SEEN.

One rarely sees Caucasian women—why, we could not find out—but there are many Armenian women to be seen, always pretty, with their large, cowlike eyes and clear olive skins. The head apparel, an embroidered veil, adds much to their looks undoubtedly, but as a class we thought them the handsomest women we had ever seen. At one of the many small stations at which the Tiflis-Batum express stops we were greatly interested in watching the progress of a Caucasian family evidently making for the train. We met them a mile or two from the station, the father stalking along in his swinging coat of rusty brown, his hood of white wool stuff lying across his shoulders, and in his arms a large, sturdy baby, the mother wearing a much-patched, nondescript costume and carrying a huge bundle done up in a Daghestan rug, and a small boy of seven or eight, staggering along under the weight of a pet lamb. They did not in any way hasten their steps, but the express, being of an obliging nature, changed its time schedule and waited for the family to arrive.

The long cloaks, as we neared the civilization of Batoum and the coast, became more subdued in color, and in place of blazing orange, terra cotta, and scarlet were of a dark brown or tan color. At each station was a shrine set in the wall, and nearly always some man before it, crossing himself and kissing the glass at the points of the cross. We found plenty to buy in the way of things to eat and to drink, among other things green figs strung on willow twigs and baskets of peaches at 1 cent a pound.

At 11:30 o'clock we came to the "dinner station," and had at that unearthly hour for dining a hearty meal. We were raced at one place by a ragged youth on a fat, jolly pony, and he came out ahead. His saddle was a straw pad with ropes across it on which were attached two straw slippers as stirrups, and his bridle was bitless.

We reached Batum at 6 o'clock, and spent the evening on the Boulevard, a little mournful at the thought of leaving the Caucasus and ending up the weeks which we could consider among the pleasantest of our lives. MARGARET STIRLING.

History That Is Not History.

PROF. CYRUS THOMAS of the Bureau of Ethnology has quite recently made a discovery that is attracting attention all over the United States and Great Britain, which, moreover, is of particular interest not alone to the people of Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the Carolinas, but to all who have made a study of the history of America. The facts brought to light by Prof. Thomas are that the third and last section of "The Discoveries of John Lederer in Three Several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina Made in the Years 1669 and 1670," in which the author, John Lederer, describes the incidents, discoveries, and adventures of an expedition which he claims to have made from the border of Virginia south to a locality upon which is now situated the town of Spartanburg, in the western part of South Carolina, is a narrative utterly fictitious and worthless from beginning to end.

SEASON OF PROSPERITY ON THE GREAT LAKES

Marked Increase in Shipments of Ore, and Many Improvements in Machinery, in Railroad Dock Facilities, in Locks and in Deepened Channels—Plans for the Future.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 28.—What may be termed a most remarkable season is now closing upon the great lakes. The ore piled in the vicinity of the mines is beginning to freeze. The smaller craft have already hied themselves to Winter quarters. And for the period when traffic upon the water will be suspended the dock companies are planning a busy campaign of installing many mechanical innovations.

Up to Oct. 1, more than two months prior to the close of navigation, the shipments of ore from the Lake Superior regions exceeded the total movement of the entire year 1901 by more than half a million tons. It has been by all odds the most remarkable season in the history of the ore-producing regions. The output for the season will exceed all previous records by several million tons. Early in November it is said that all the iron ore that will be melted at the furnaces this Winter had already been hauled to the lower lake docks, and yet before the season closes the United States Steel Corporation proposes to have at least 2,000,000 tons more stored at the receiving harbors for a possible contingency.

Further in the line of this year's interesting facts it may be noted that the registered tonnage of the great lakes was twice the registered tonnage of the foreign trade in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Puget Sound.

EFFECT OF COAL STRIKE.

The recent coal strike had a very noticeable effect upon the traffic of the lakes. Some 4,000,000 tons of hard coal were moved on these bodies of water in 1901, while this year the shipments have been hardly worth mentioning. On both hard and soft coal the decrease of the total will be 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 tons. Lake boats actually suffered for want of fuel toward the latter part of the season.

In the way of innovations for the immediate future of the lakes will be the establishment of the first 25-foot channel, the introduction of a 21-foot lock at the Soo, the construction of a 550-foot steamer, the installing of electrical power plants for the operation of ore-handling machinery. Heretofore the deepest harbor has been 21 feet, the largest lock a 20-foot one, the largest vessel 500 feet long, and the motive power for dock machinery mostly steam. The port of Cleveland gets the 25-foot channel. The contracts have been awarded.

It is only a few years since a 20-foot channel was considered a deep one and thought to be adequate for many years to come. Such rapid progress in vessel building was not dreamed of then. But when the 500-foot vessels were introduced it was found that it was impossible to load them down to their full capacity, for to do so would require a greater depth of water in the harbors. The introduction of a 25-foot channel at Cleveland will mean the ultimate establishment of this depth at all important ports.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS.

In the introduction of electricity the Port of Ashtabula takes the initial step. For a long time it has been prophesied that electricity would in many respects revolutionize dock work, and next season is to witness an experiment of it. This Fall a boiler house and engine plant on the Hanna docks at Ashtabula were burned to the ground, and in the erection of a plant to take its place the opportunity offered for the installing of an electric plant. It seems strange that, in all the years of marvelous improvements which the lake docks have witnessed, no electric machinery, save that for lighting, has found a place, but such is the case. This new plant upon the Hanna docks will be used at first to operate the fast hoist style of machine. It will also be extended to the new automatic ore unloaders installed here during the past Summer.

The automatic unloaders which have just been built on these docks differ from all others that have yet been built in that they are electric machines. The more general introduction of the automatic unloaders is now calling for a remodeling of the lake vessels. Many vessels will, during the Winter which is now at hand, be altered in such a manner as will permit of the most effectual use of the giant machines which are supplanting the work of so many men.

On the docks of the Vanderbilt interests at Ashtabula there has been completed during the season just closing a most important invention for the unloading of ore. The grab bucket of the machines has a capacity of some twelve tons.

It has been prophesied that there will be four new harbors built on the south shores of the lower lakes within the next decade. Plans for the first of these are already quite well matured, with Girard, Penn., as the objective point. Girard is about eighty miles east of Cleveland. It seems not unlikely that another of the four new harbors will be built at the mouth of Cowles Creek, near Geneva, about forty-five miles east of Cleveland. For several months past there has been more or less speculation over the meaning of movements of surveying parties in that vicinity and the sale of valuable real estate near the mouth of the creek.

GREAT RAILROADS ACTIVE.

The disposition of the great railroads of the country to spend vast sums in improving and extending their dock properties is evident on every hand. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for example, proposes to spend $1,000,000 in the extension of its coal-handling facilities at Ashtabula. The land to the west of the Ashtabula Harbor entrance is to be utilized for these facilities for a distance of more than a mile. The improvements include a new branch line of railroad for coal traffic exclusively, a new channel, and hundreds of feet of docks to be equipped with the largest and latest coal-handling devices.

So heavy has been the railroad traffic on the leading ore and coal roads that it has been with great difficulty during the past season that a serious congestion has been avoided. The ore-carrying branch of the Lake Shore Railroad last year carried 2,700,000 tons of ore and 1,100,000 tons of coal, besides other freight, and when this year's figures are complete the increase, save in the coal traffic, will be surprising. In the handling of this freight this season necessarily some records were made. In August, in the Lake Shore harbor yards at Ashtabula, 2,500 cars of freight stood ready to be moved forward at one time. During one such emergency, the record of loading and shipping 606 cars of ore was broken, and the new record of 612 cars was established. During this rush of traffic a train nearly a mile long was sent out from this northern terminal. It comprised 122 cars, of which 15 were loaded. Two large locomotives pulled this train.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, one of the leading iron ore carrying roads, recently ordered 1,000 fifty-ton cars and thirty freight engines. While, during the past few years, the Pittsburg and Lake Erie has not attempted to haul more than 2,500 tons to a train with the new locomotives, at least 1,000 tons more will be hauled. A test of one of the largest locomotives on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad showed that it could haul 3,339 tons with ease.

The recent report that the Steel combine would expend $10,000,000 in the construction of new vessels has been a leading topic of conversation in marine circles. Just how extensive these plans really are cannot be ascertained now, but there is little doubt that the Steel Trust is preparing to build many new vessels at an early date. The shipyards of the lakes are very busy. During the fiscal year 1902 there were 41 new steamers built on the lakes.

Odd Corners of New York

THERE is a region of strange contrasts and curious incongruities lying just within the city limits and in Westchester County, upon the northern edge of the city. The ambitious little Cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, whose boundaries meet, begin where New York leaves off, so that three suburban areas here fall together. Lanes that wind through woodlands and skirt undrained swamps prove on exploration to be the named and lighted streets of one city or the other, and retired farmhouses, inhabited by genuine farmers, are numbered as part of an urban system. Uniformed postmen call two or three times a day at houses half buried in forest trees and trudge or drive for miles along real country roads to make meagre collections from Uncle Sam's boxes set up in a seeming wilderness.

The whole region is in a transition state between city and country, doing its best to be rid of its old rural charm and to take on instead suburban ugliness. Acres of ancient woodlands, still peopled by squirrels and feathered creatures, and now daily scoured by ruthless pot hunters, lie side by side with land newly bared of trees and laid out in rectangular blocks. The land speculator has his hand upon all this region, and his unlovely works are visible in every direction.

Old orchards have been pierced by broad, new, unpaved streets, and the fruit belongs to him that cares to gather it. Every conceivable device of the land boomer has been put into practice to populate this region. All the country roads bristle with fingerboards proclaiming the distance and direction to this residence "park" or that villa site. Vacant fields, dotted with cattle, bear huge signboards announcing the price of building lots 25 by 100 feet, and now and then such a lot in the wilderness is raffled for at a church fair. It is the practice of the land boomer to begin his operations by reducing the area under his control to a desert. Trees are cut down, grass is removed, and sometimes the very soil itself is scraped off in order that the new "park" may present a smooth vacancy to the eye of the possible purchaser. Meanwhile Queen Anne cottages, gaudy with garish paint in many colors, spring up as if in a night, and the land boomer maketh two commuters to grow where only one grew before.

The work of wiping nature from the face of the earth and gridironing fields and woodlands with new streets, was begun some years ago by Italian laborers, and is continued by the same class of newcomers, content with $1.50 a day, and saving out of this sum more every week than their weekly earnings at home. Whenever a new public improvement is undertaken in this suburban region there is instantly at hand a colony of Italians to do the work and earn the money provided.

They have brought their wives and brethren until scores and hundreds from a single small district of Italy are settled here on the spot where the work is to be done. They bring with them the habits of their old home and Italian peasant notions as to common rights in pasturage and firewood. They tether their goats at pasture in any bit of open lot not strongly fenced and provided with a trespass notice. As a matter of fact, such notices to be effective must be bilingual. No Italian of the region from Wakefield to Mount Vernon and westward to Yonkers buys his firewood. The woodlands of the Bronx and of Westchester County are scoured by Italian women, who lug home on their heads great bundles, not of fagots, but of large limbs, each bundle seemingly a load for a horse. Owners of woodlands couch the Italian trespass notices in specially threatening language.

The English-speaking resident is informed that his trespass will be dealt with according to law, but the Italian trespasser is threatened with arrest at the hands of the police. The Italians are born gleaners, most of the time living within the law, yet able in their wanderings over suburban fields and woodlands to obtain many of the necessities of life free of cost. They carry off bushels of apples from the orchards thrown open in the course of street making. They gather literally tons of greens from uncultivated fields that wait the coming of the future Queen Anne cottage and its commuting occupants. They pick up nuts of all kinds. If there are fish in any stream, the Italians get them, sometimes by the aid of dynamite. If there are wild berries of any kind, the Italians gather them. Of all wild fruits that of the black haw alone seems to escape these vigilant foragers. The steady industry and unfastidious thrift of the Italian suburban are matters of amazement to many of his neighbors. If he cannot find work he goes out into the fields and woodlands and gleans with the women and children.

Neither the land boomer nor his energetic Italian ally has been able quite to destroy the beauty of the suburban region. There are still within sight of the city's northern limits and within earshot of suburban railway trains acres of forest, recently clad in all the splendors of Autumn, now sobered for the most part to the soft grays and silvers of bare boughs. The stranger is always astonished at the wildness and solitude of these spots. The quail whistles half the Summer in a dozen bits of woodland-edged meadow within half an hour by rail of the Grand Central Station, and woodcock rise on whistling wings from damp bottoms which will soon be traversed by newly opened streets. The ancient stone walls, a distinguishing feature of the region recently wrested from Westchester County by the city, traverse the woodlands in many order, and are scarcely distinguishable from the trunks, so clever is nature in laying her sober tints upon whatever is left undisturbed to her keeping. These walls, silent witnesses of a time when the whole suburban area was closely farmed, are the quarries out of which will be built the foundations of dwellings upon the place of cultivated land formerly

SELF-RELIANCE TAUGHT BY THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Opportunities for Display of Initiative on the Part of Junior Officers, Engineers, and Enlisted Men—Exact Accuracy in the Engine Room Will Count for Much.

ONE feature of the naval manoeuvres in the West Indies which deserves particular attention is the results which may be expected in the way of confidence acquired and responsibility recognized by commanding officers of launches, engineers, and seamen. Each commanding officer of a launch will feel a certain personal responsibility in which he could share but remotely were he at his proper station aboard ship.

His sense of initiative and self-reliance will thus be improved, while to the jackies thus employed will be imparted not only dash and a grasp to which they might otherwise remain strangers, but an appreciation of how much the safety of the big ships and the credit of skillful performance rest upon their instant response to orders that at first blush seem fraught with peril. To the umpires and the staff aboard the reviewing vessels, the errors of judgment and the faults of any of the manoeuvres will be plain, while the wisdom or the impracticability of any particular formation will be discovered without risking the large craft. It is one thing to handle a steam cutter and quite another matter to put a battleship through the same manoeuvres. Collisions between launches need not be a serious matter—save to show the peril to which a larger craft would be exposed in making the same manoeuvres, but a collision between big ships at any speed whatsoever is certainly fraught with grave danger.

After the launch squadrons have attained proficiency—and it will be the aim of the staff to change the crews and the commanding officers as often as practicable—these small battle fleets will be put through their paces by signals made between them and the directing ships upon which the umpires will be carried. This will add materially to the facility of the work and test the participants not only in the fleet work of signaling, but in that ready response to changes of orders not foreknown upon which so much will depend in the hottest hours of a crucial contest.

AFTER THE KINDERGARTEN.

After the manoeuvres have been proved useful by this kindergarten process, then the serious work of applying them to the movements of the large ships will be taken in hand. Admiral Dewey and staff will have at their command this phase of the operations seven battleships having a possible concerted speed of not less than 15 knots. These ships will be divided into two squadrons, in which the effort will be to secure as much homogeneity of type as possible. As the Indiana and Massachusetts are sister ships, and so, too, are the Illinois and Alabama, it will be possible to unify the workings to a considerable degree.

To manoeuvre these giant craft with the facility of a squadron of cavalry will require a deal of practice and a wonderful steadiness of nerve, but upon this precision of movement will depend to a vast degree the success in the day of strife. To be able to secure the "position of advantage," as naval strategists call it, will be the aim of each squadron, and to handle the vessels successfully to that end and at full speed will tax the cunning and nerves of every one on board the shifting fleets. On deck, hard even as the task will be there, it will be a great deal milder than the lot of those toiling men down below the water line in the fire and the engine rooms, who know nothing about the progress of the mimic struggle above, yet will have all of the tax of actual conflict. To stand alert at throttle and at lever through long hours of expectant tension, and to shovel, shovel, shovel coal into those insatiate furnaces through those watchful periods—the temperature below being many degrees above the tropical atmosphere without, will be enough to weary beings of brass and steel, let alone bodies of flesh and blood with human limits of endurance.

"Keeping station," as the nautical man phrases the naval art of keeping position, is one of the most trying tasks in naval manoeuvres. For safety's safe, the regulations for all these concerted actions generally require that ships be kept apart so many cables' lengths or so many yards, as we laymen would term it. At high speeds the necessity for maintaining these distances becomes more pronounced, for a sudden breakdown in a leading craft leaves but a brief margin in which to sheer away to one side or the other to avoid ramming a friend. To do this in broad daylight requires unflagging vigilance, and one officer is kept continually employed checking the distances and calling out the differences, while the navigating officer, with his hand upon the engine room indicator, swings the handle across the dial to mark the changes of speed required to hold the ship in proper position.

CHECKING THE DISTANCES.

All this time the engineer in charge or the chief machinist keeps his eyes on the recording dial before him, and throttle and lever are worked accordingly. It begins to grow plain wherein the tax lies. Now, shift these conditions to night time, where distances are deceptive even beyond those over water in day time, and the task grows many times harder and the risks correspondingly greater. Somehow, the flagship seems always to detect an error, and, if during daylight, the officer of the erring craft gets a speedy and mortifying reminder by signal, while at night time he gets his wigging by red and white flights that seem more plainly to emphasize the blood in the "old man's" eye.

Some of the modern steam fleet tactics involve such changes of position among the concerted craft that a half minute's hesitation may involve the safety of several vessels, while generally errors of seconds are risks not to be tolerated. These errors are not so much matters of changes of speed as they are variations in angle of helm and the incidental modifications of the areas within which the ship will safely swing. Ten thousand tons is a monstrous mass to swing recklessly within the vicinity of another craft, and with every knot of increased speed the risk grows greater—for just the touch of one of those ponderous rams backed by such bulk, with headway at all, is enough to crush in the heaviest of armored sides. Now, right here come the lessons of the manoeuvres worked out in the steam launches.

Both the officer and the sailorman have learned the meaning of instant obedience and the results of certain angles of helm, and, though the risk may seem great, still over goes the rudder and around comes that great craft with a margin of safety begot of instant and appreciative response.

The evolutions that involve the handling of homogeneous fleets of heavily armored ships are not so intricate as those in which shelter is incidentally afforded unarmored vessels, which are kept under cover till the moment of confusion, when they may slip out and torpedo the foe. With us, as with many of the other big naval powers, the belief has grown that torpedoes have no proper place on a battleship or an armored cruiser, and to use these weapons effectively requires that the vessels so armed shall be given cover while the armored ships fight their way to close quarters. To do this, the torpedo flotilla will be manoeuvred in concert with the battleship divisions, and the results of those operations will not be given to the public.

The efforts to solve some of these problems have cost the powers abroad not only treasure but hundreds of lives, but with the Naval Department the aim will be to limit the outlay and to risk not a single man in the attainment of an evolutional perfection.

BIG COLLECTION OF MENU CARDS.

Miss Buttolph Now Has 10,250 for Public Library.

As an additional milestone at the end of a long journey seemed the 10,000 mark in July, 1901, when the story of the collection of dinner menus that Miss F. E. Buttolph is making for the New York Public Library was first told in Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES. She had 8,000 specimens, the first and finest collection of the kind in the world. Since then her energy and enthusiasm have increased the stock to 10,250 menus. They are from all parts of the world, and some of them are exceedingly interesting. This not so much by reason of the courses as from the extrinsic charm of the time, occasion, host, or guest. It is by this side of her subject—the historical aspect of these small gastronomic tablets—that she is inspired in her task.

One of the most fascinating menus in the collection is that of a dinner given at Stockholm, Sweden, on Sept. 7, 1889. It was on the occasion of the Eighth International Congress of Orientalists. Here these terribly learned men, to whom the most primitive and recondite languages of the mystic Orient were as clear as noonday, having assembled to eat, prepared a record of the dinner worthy of themselves. It was in the shape of a paper pamphlet of octavo size, having twenty-eight pages. Each page had its individual illuminated border. Under the heading of the course was something descriptive of the article, each of those little essays being in a different Oriental tongue. These were signed by the different savants who prepared them.

This probably is the most unique dinner card ever devised. It should be borne in mind that the characters employed are those of the several languages; and to get modern thoughts "set up" in cuneiform, Arabic, Coptic, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Syrian, Hebrew, and the like is an expensive as well as difficult undertaking. Some of these characters or letters are extremely decorative.

As a wind-up, there was a pictorial joke which cannot be understood without a tip from the erudite diners. There was a cut representing an Assyrian in a coat of mail, holding a fish in his upraised left hand and squirting a stream from a siphon held in his right on a retreating cat. The feline is also clad in mail, and in her right paw she holds what looks like three coins. The symbolism is too occult, despite the modernity of the money and the siphon, for anybody but the person who perpetrated it.

COOKED AND UNCOOKED FEASTS.

Miss Buttolph has added a number of distinguished menus to her collection this past year. She has Prince Henry, the Rochambeau visitors, the Prince of Siam, and some peacock feathers of the Celestial Kingdom; the trips of President McKinley and of President Roosevelt afforded a series of menus. Among them are the last luncheon given to the former, and the whole series of meals to be given to the latter, but which did not come off, owing to the postponement of the projected tour.

For these trips the Pullman Car Company get out simple but very neat and extensive menus, as far as the edibles are concerned. The dates are put on them as they are used, so that the copies of these for the abandoned trip of President Roosevelt are undated. They may be said to be the only Barmecide banquets figuring in Miss Buttolph's collection—a sad string of premeditated, but not only uneaten, but uncooked, dinners.

Nearly all the menus are in French, and the technical terms of the art of the cordon bleu are Gallic. Miss Buttolph has two, however, which are in pure North American Indian. The old style of menu has ample representation, for there is a file of them from the American Hotel, Lower Broadway, New York, for 1848. They are printed on a long strip of paper, very like the cheap programmes supplied to gallery patrons of the New York theatres to-day. Everything the market had, apparently, was on the list. A dinner card at any fashionable banquet to-day seems to offer a prodigal choice, but for quantity it is not a marker to those old-time hostelries.

FANTASTIC BILLS OF FARE.

Elegance or fantasticality in the style of the dinner card is also well illustrated by this Buttolph collection. An example of the former is for a dinner given by the Society of the Cincinnati on Washington's Birthday. It is of stiff white pasteboard cover of enameled white, studded with gold fleur-de-lis, and with a bronze medallion of the only George let into the front cover, while the seal of the society adorns the back cover. On the first page is the menu, set as a square, in capital letters. The second has the toasts, and the three others are for autographs, with a copperplate inscription to that effect at the top.

One of the fantastic ones is prepared in the shape of a law book, in calf, with red leather "A Digest of the Proceedings." It is one of the dinners of the General Jury. An interesting menu is of the banquet given in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's nuptials. It is a simple folded pasteboard, with a "Christmas card" embossed design of a spray of orange flower and the royal initials, W. and H., interlaced.

Among Miss Buttolph's collection there is one omission. There is no menu of a woman's luncheon. Do the fair sex ever give dinners to one another? When asked about this lack of "dove" menus, Miss Buttolph laughingly said:

"Oh, they would be so full of quarrels, they would explode the collection."

Years will add to the historical interest of the collection. There is no other of its kind in existence. Miss Buttolph sends an occasional distinctive and rare one to the British Museum. She experiences little difficulty in securing the menu cards. In several instances, where they had been entirely exhausted, the people in charge had two or three specially printed for her.

A part of the Astor Library is set aside for it, and for her to work over it on. She is cataloguing it, as it grows, with great method, and has all the zeal of a collector. Fortunately, dining is not a fad. It has come to stay, and the menu will advance in luxury and expensiveness both as to the viands and the fashion of their announcement.

WHERE CORTES TOOK HIS EASE

Charles DeKay Describes a Visit to Cuernavaca, Home of the Conqueror.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CUERNAVACA, Mexico, Nov. 16.—A lonesome but not unpleasant sound rises above the flat roofs of Cuernavaca just as the last bell ceases proclaiming the hour of midnight from the church tower. In the broad, soft sheets of light that vibrate from the moon one can see the plumes of the "royal palm" waving from many a patio. The towers of the cathedral stand out clearly, and beyond the crenelations and arched balcony of the town hall, once the home of Cortés, the ranges of hills toward the Valley of Mexico are very distinct, while the snowy tops of the twin giants of this land can be distinguished beyond them, faint against the moon-flooded sky. A cool wind blows from the north, where the Dipper has swung more than half its length below the hills, and this mournful, odd, fantastic whistle—which is only the call of the watchman to his fellows—seems to be repeating the name of Cortés's old town—Cuernavaca, Cuernavaca!

Here, at an altitude 3,000 feet below that of the City of Mexico, the great conqueror had the pleasure of managing the vast estate granted him by that Spanish crown for which he did such a marvelous stroke of business, and incidentally to repent him of his murders and evil deeds. The drop from las tres Marias, which show their triple peak over there below the moon to the rolling plain in which Cuernavaca nestles, is enough to change the air completely and give the landscape a far more tropical look than Mexico presents. The coffee tree grows here, though it is not cultivated as a crop; bananas are used for decorative purposes; the fields are full of a tree like the cherry, bearing masses of a most beautiful white flower like a morning glory, called casahuaté, and the streets are lined with a tree called the molinillo, which shows a lovely flower of a wonderfully firm, rich red. But just as in the Mexican plain, beast, bird, and insect life is very scarce. Even in the far-famed Borda Gardens the absence of butterflies and insects generally, of lizards and birds, is marked, although the abundant water and tangle of vines and alternate light and shade make that old plantation the very spot where they would be likely to abound.

The town is an asylum for tired and nervous people, and was so before the railway skirted the foothills and wound its way up from the Valley of Mexico to the heights where pine and fir seem the only trees. Its Oriental character is not lessened by the types one sees in the market place, swarthy or chocolate colored, clad in serape and tall hat or reboso, and colored skirt; the electric light system, though it may jar a little with the antique, can do no great harm. There is danger that increasing affluence will occasion a repainting of the cathedral as well as the weirdly crenelated walls of its close, its outlying chapels, and its mortuary monuments. These are now a dream of mottled colors, black blotches on the old foundation of yellow or pink plaster, which a "restoration" will cause to disappear. Even a general repainting or kalsomining will ruin half the beauty of this cathedral and its yard, where grow certain superb old trees and stand certain grotesque, barbaric tombs. The railway is here, the trains and electric lights have followed. Will the town fathers and the chiefs of the church know enough to preserve the beauty of the place? Judging from the interior of the cathedral, one might venture to doubt; for there all is imitation marble and tawdriness.

Many are the delightful bits the painter finds on his path in this land of steady sunshine and glorious moonshine. Here is a peon filling with the fresh sap of the maguey plant the skins of two pigs, one on each side of his patient long-eared steed. When just drawn from the "century plant" this drink is not unpleasant, and one soon gets fond of it. Not unlike the freshly pressed juice of green apples in taste, it has no stability, it will not keep, but must be used the same day. So it is with the sap of a palm which the Indians in Paraguay consume; it has to be drunk at once, and while the season lasts no work is done because the natives are up in the trees drinking new palm wine, where they can do no one but themselves harm.

Pulque from the maguey intoxicates, but rather mildly; mescal, however, is a distilled product of one of the magueys, and is a much more dangerous liquor. It is either the lack of potency in their usual drink or a natural kindliness of disposition that makes the natives comparatively peaceable in their potations. These are both frequent and long. On the hills southwest of Mexico City the maguey is grown in vast lines that disappear in the distance, and by the orderliness and the number of the plantations testify to the thirst of the people. Light lager beers of excellent quality are made at Toluca, Monterey, Orizaba, and other cities, but it is doubtful if the natives will ever exchange their fresh and not unhealthful country wine for the drink of the alien. Fashion, however, is set dead against pulque; though when drunk in a reasonable way it is good for the system.

The Oriental look of Cuernavaca may have told on its inhabitants; at any rate, one finds here a particularly florid fancy on the part of citizens in a humble way of life, shown particularly in the names they give to their pulque and other shops. "La Risa," or the smile, may well cause amusement to Americans not innocent of slang; "The Pearl" seems very appropriate to the whitish foaming product of the maguey. More obscure, however, is the reason that has induced a butcher in Cuernavaca to call his meat shop La Crepuscula, or The Twilight. Still, one owes him thanks for his intention, which is clearly that of refining by a noble and poetic name a place and a trade more respectable than romantic.

A lovely little sylvan spot among cultivated fields is the glen, with waterfall, at San Antonio, a few miles from Cuernavaca. Here most of the villagers are potters, fabricating on the potter's wheel and in low-heat kilns a red pottery with designs inlaid, the inlay being bits of china, ivory, bone, or colored glass. As a rule they use no glaze, the articles being for the most part vases and pitchers for cooling water. These pots have a distinctly Indian flavor in their derivations—and the water they hold a distinct flavor of red clay. Here are relics of the ancient Indians, consisting of a big relief of a lizard on the natural rock, and still other signs. Cuernavaca is said to be a word in the Indian tongue which has been twisted into something that has a meaning Spanish. For Cuernavaca, "horn-cow," one should read Quauh-nahuac, "Eagle stops here," a reading that seems to find corroboration in the carving of an eagle on another rock near the town. The people who farm the land on which is the stone of the lizard are properly careful of it; but their anxiety lest some harm befall it is carried pretty far. They will not allow one to cut away the orchard boughs and weeds that overhang it, so that a photograph cannot be taken.

About the dark green pool at the foot of the falls of San Antonio one finds birds and insects. Cliff swallows fly to and fro, the shadows of stately buzzards pass as they swim with motionless wings along the breeze; a little water bird bustles about the dripping rocks, and great white butterflies as large as a breakfast plate float, more like the animated blossoms of the casahuate tree than insects, just in front of the tumbling stream. From the point where it quits its bed to the surface of the pool is about 130 feet.

The cemeteries about Cuernavaca have the fantastic crenelations to their walls and the Moorish gateways that one sees so often in Mexico. Within sight of the town is a natural amphitheatre on the slopes near a station, called Alarcon, which would serve as an open-air theatre at small expense were it near some city or pilgrim shrine. Covered with small trees and grass, and with its hollow half sphere turned to the southwest, it seems arranged for the rows of marble seats to accommodate many thousand spectators, while a low mound athwart the half-circle and nearly touching its wings forms the base for the stage and scenery. If some old native chieftain had built a temple on this cross-mound the amphitheatre would have offered just the place for the multitude of his followers. From its hollow one can see the singularly beautiful valley set with fine, moundlike hills, where Cuernavaca dreams away her days.

The valley must have supported a dense population once, for on the top of one of these hills along the slopes further south are the ruins of Xochicalco, where there is still standing a large stone building, such as might have been a temple or a palace. Nothing remains to tell us what tribe or nation raised its walls. Like the temples at Uxmal and Palenque, it was of unknown origin when the Spaniards came.

Caste seems to have existed to a high degree among the old dwellers in and about the Mexican plateau, and the Spaniards only added other shades and differences by conquering the Mexicans. There are now the "Indians" proper, or cultivators of small patches on the surrounding hills; the peons or slaves, only freemen in name, who work the plantations or haciendas; the pelãos, or inhabitants of the old Indian towers, who have mixed with the whites a good deal and consider themselves infinitely above the "Indians," and look down on the peons; the Mexicans proper, large farmers and plantation owners for the most part, who disdain pelãos, peons, and Indians, and keep aloof from the families of Spanish descent, having nursed all these centurics a bitter hatred of their conquerors. These scions of the old upper-class Mexicans who enslaved other nations before Cortés talk the old language still, and regard a marriage alliance with a Spaniard a disgrace.

Native Mexicans pretend to distinguish at a glance whether a man or woman is a Spaniard, a "real" Mexican of the right stock, a pelão, or a peon. The "real" Mexican has gray eyes very often, and soft, brownish hair, is of good stature, and is a Catholic not from conviction, but from policy. The Spaniards destroyed his religion, such as it was, but never gave him any other; because it was impossible to dissociate the Christian religion from the men who pretended to be Christians and forced the building of churches throughout the land; but their conduct and habits were such as to give the more intelligent upper class of natives a horror for the name.

CHARLES DE KAY.



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"GOLD SEAL" has been analyzed and tested by the world's best doctors and most eminent chemists in competition with six of the best French Champagnes; the result of the analysis showed "GOLD SEAL" to be purer and more healthful than any French wine, with a more delicate bouquet and flavor. It costs less than one-half the price of imported wine. GOLD SEAL is sold by all first-class grocers and wine merchants.

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OLD TIMEPIECES OF NEW YORK

WHEN New York was young a tower clock was built in the tiny steeple of a little church that then stood at the corner of Beekman and Cliff Streets. That was nearly two centuries ago, but the clock is still ticking away and keeps just as good time as ever. Its hands are not as artistic and gorgeous as those that point the time in many of the tower clocks today. They were made by Simeon Willard, who hammered them out of rough iron at a little blacksmith's forge in the woods near Boston. Not only the hands, but the whole clock was made out of the same rough material, and to this day it shows evidence of the crudest kind of workmanship. Its scape wheel is much worn now, yet from all appearances it is still good for another century, and the regularity of its movement is almost perfect, putting more modern clocks to shame. This, too, in spite of fires and removals.

So regular was it that as late as half a century ago it regulated the city's movements, and clocks and watches were practically set by it. It varied so little in time that it was generally recognized as the city's standard timepiece. It was then known as the "Old Town Clock," and many New Yorkers are alive to-day who remember setting their watches by it. Probably it would be known as the "Old Town Clock" yet were it not for the fact that the little church where it first began to tick was torn down years ago, and that like the structure that sheltered it, it has faded from the minds of those who knew it well. Thanks, however, to the founders of the St. George's Episcopal Church, it escaped the junk pile, and is now looking out upon the city from the steeple of that church at Second Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

SMALL BY COMPARISON.

The clock is small compared with some of the other clocks in the city. Its frame is only five feet high. The pendulum is a rod five feet long, holding a ball at the end weighing fifty pounds. So gently does it vibrate that it wouldn't break a lead pencil if obstructed at the point of its greatest force of swing. Its mechanism is clumsy and shows the repairer's marks. If it stopped half a dozen clock doctors would be looking it over fifteen minutes after the fact was discovered.

Scattered throughout the older portions of the city many other old tower clocks stand to-day as distinct reminders of the early days of our Dutch and English ancestors, when New York was but little more than a thriving and promising town of the New World.

Down at Trinity people watch the hands of the clock in the stone tower and listen eagerly to the hour, half-hour and quarter-hour strikes. It would be difficult to tell just how many pens and hammers are laid aside at the sound of its musical gong.

The clock's only claim to prominence is its immense size and its excellent time-keeping qualities. It is the largest in the city and one of the heaviest and best time-keepers in America. The weights are from 800 to 1,500 pounds, and the pendulum is eighteen feet long.

The clock was built by James Rogers in 1846, and but for slight interruption for occasional repairs has been running ever since. Its interior is all on a large and clumsy scale and the wheels, pinions, and cranks take up nearly the whole inside space of the large tower, and the friction is so great that constant oiling and care have been necessary all along to keep the clock in good working order. The main wheels are thirty inches in diameter, and the frame in which the clock is built is nine feet long and five feet high. Rogers had the reputation of building excellent tower clocks, but in the case of Trinity he made the mistake of building on too large a scale. The heavy 1,500-pound weight has a drop of fifty feet, and in the event of a break of the cord the fall of the weight might prove a very serious matter to the framework of the floor of the tower, and if it did not come down through into the church with a crash, might ruin the clock beyond repair.

All of the prominence for which New York's tower clocks have become noted is not vested in Trinity and St. George's alone. Very important from a historical point of view is the wonderful little timepiece in the tower of St. Paul's Chapel at Broadway and Fulton Street. This is not by any means such a handsome and conspicuous tower clock as Trinity's, for its frame is only 5 feet high, a little over 2 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It began to indicate the time of day more than a century ago, and it keeps good time to-day. Few clocks built on the modern idea can be warranted to stand the storms and weather of a full century and in all that time lose only a few hours. An inscription on its inside bears the date 1798 and the words: "Made by John Thwaites, Clerkenwell, Lond."

Although this clock is about the size of the St. George's clock, it has a pendulum 13 feet in length. It is made of wood, and makes thirty-two beats to the minute. The ball weight is only seventy-five pounds, but the main wheels are from 24 to 27 inches in diameter. This clock was for a time the rival of the Beekman Street clock, but it never had the popularity of its older opponent, and never gained its record for unvarying time.

HEAVY CASTING USED.

Next in prominence to the clocks already named comes the old tower clock of St. John's Church. This clock has a peculiarity that is almost a defect. Its weight is a solid casting, and so heavy that several times the proposition of replacing it by a lighter one has been discussed. The pendulum is unusually short, measuring only seven and one-half feet, and this, in connection with the heavy weight, causes such serious blows when the pendulum swings that the whole clock is shaken. Owing to its clumsy movement nearly every tooth in the scape wheel has been broken at one time or another, and yet the clock has kept excellent time and is still relied upon for correctness. This clock is very nearly like the one in St. Paul's, but not so old.

Many of the old-time tower clocks of the city are handicapped like the St. John's with such heavy weights, in proportion to the length of their pendulums, that the free movement of the mechanism has been greatly hampered. In the tower of the church at Second Avenue and Tenth Street is another interesting clock. For years it stood as the solitary timepiece in the then upper part of the city. Beneath the floors of the old church the body of old Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New York, is buried. The present church was built in 1826, and the clock is even older than that, having been built previously in the old moss-covered chapel that made way for the church. With one, or possibly two, exceptions, New York has the oldest tower clocks in the United States.

MEN FORM ANTI-GIRL SOCIETY

AN ESTRANGEMENT occurred in a certain set of the young society folks in this place, says The Wellsborough (Penn.) Gazette, owing to an offense committed by several of the fair sex, who held an informal reception to which only gallant young men from out of town were invited. Since that event the young men of this place have been getting even with the girls who "turned them down" by boycotting them in the way of attention and refusing to invite them to the semi-monthly hops and card parties.

We learn from a dispatch that the young men of Mount Carmel, this State, were treated in a similar manner by the society girls of that town. They practically ignored the home boys when the soldiers were in that place during the coal strike. The young men have formed "The Anti-Girl Club," and over 150 names have already been attached to the following pledge:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree not to associate with any girls in Mount Carmel who were with any soldiers while they were encamped here. The object of this club is to protect ourselves, to make examples of the girls who went with soldiers, and, last, but not least, to show the young ladies that, inasmuch as we were not wanted when the boys in blue were here, we can get along without the girls, now that the soldiers have left.

A fine of 25 cents will be imposed for the first offense, and will be doubled for each additional offense. The agreement will hold for one year.

VALUE OF DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

Possible Reciprocity With Newfoundland to Secure Bait.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 26.—The possibility of the resumption in the near future of the negotiations between Newfoundland and the United States the consummation of which was made impossible twelve years ago by the influential opposition of Canada, calls attention to the value of the deep-sea fisheries on the Northern Atlantic seaboard.

The American deep-sea fishing fleet comprises some 300 vessels, with 5,000 men, whose annual catch is valued at about $3,800,000. The industry helps not a little to the prosperity of the New England seaboard, and is the foundation of the well-being of Gloucester, Provincetown, and other Massachusetts ports. The industry has been fostered by protectionists as inculcating a healthy spirit of seafaring enterprise, and stimulating naval enlistment. Therefore, the prospect of fishery reciprocity with Canada is so unwelcome, because it would mean the ruin of the home industry, while the kindred proposition of reciprocity with Newfoundland is only considered because this colony has the bait, and if the Americans were deprived of that they would be helpless also.

The Canadian banking fleet comprises 150 vessels, crewed by 2,700 men. Their catch is valued at some $1,800,000, but they represent only a part of the stock of Canadian fish which reciprocity would let into the United States market. From Gaspe Bay, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, around to Bay of Fundy, which washes the Maine Coast, is a seaboard 3,000 miles long, producing $7,345,000 worth of edible fishes every year. The whole value of the fisheries of the Eastern States is but $12,000,000 annually, with a high protective tariff, so it is clear that reciprocity with Canada would mean that the American fishermen would be faced with the competition of just as much fish as they catch themselves, and which could be sold cheaper, as the Canadian fish less expensively.

The latter have hitherto sold much of their fish in the Caribbean, but the acquisition by the Americans of Cuba and Porto Rico has set up against them an adverse duty of 75 cents per 100 pounds, and this is losing them the market. Their industry is consequently languishing, and, therefore, the outlook is a blank one for the Canadian fisheries, and their eagerness for a reciprocity treaty is in exactly inverse ratio to the likelihood of its ever being obtained, in view of the above facts.

Newfoundland stands in an altogether different relation, as regards her fisheries. Her largest fishery is along Labrador, and the catch there is shipped direct to Europe. Next in importance is the coast fishery on the northern seaboard, the product of which goes in the same direction. The bank fishery employs only 120 vessels, with 2,000 men, whose annual catch realizes about $1,000,000. Not all of this, even, would go into competition with the American bank catch, because Newfoundland exports her fish to South America and the West Indies, and cures it specially for these markets, so that it would be quite unsuited for United States consumption. In return, then, for free bait, with trading, outfitting, and transshipping privileges, the American fishermen, under reciprocity, would have to stand the competition of less than a million dollars' worth of fish every year, while the American market is capable of infinite expansion if properly worked. Accordingly reciprocity between the United States and Newfoundland promises the maximum of good to both parties, with the least injury to their special industries which are involved.

The development of the general trade between the two countries is also comprehended in the proposed convention. At present Newfoundland's imports from Britain total $2,800,000; Canada, $3,450,000; United States, $2,800,000. The figures limit-

LIZARD BIG AS A FLYING MACHINE

Smithsonian Scientists Tell About Largest Animal That Ever Spread Wings.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The scientists of the Smithsonian Institution have made an interesting study of what is believed to have been the largest flying creature that ever flourished on this planet—the "Pterodactyl Ornithostroma," an enormous flying lizard, whose wings had a spread of 20 feet from tip to tip and whose habitat, ages upon ages ago, embraced the shores of the great inland sea that then extended from the Gulf of Mexico up through the Mississippi Valley to the plains of Kansas.

Prof. F. A. Lucas of the United States National Museum describes this remarkable creature in a paper included in the latest report of the Smithsonian Institution, which is issued this month for general free distribution through Congressmen. Incidentally he compares the Pterodactyl with the flying power of our better-known modern birds, and S. P. Langley, Secretary of the institution, compares it with the novel flying machine by means of which he has been able to prove man's ability to construct a mechanism that will carry about the same weight as the Pterodactyl for a flight of three-quarters of a mile.

The Pterodactyl, as the remains which Prof. Lucas has examined prove, depended almost altogether on his wings; his legs were so small that they could hardly have been of any service except in spreading the wing membranes. These wings, as has been shown by the impression left by them in the fine-grained lithographic stone of the period in which the owner lived, were not feathered like the wings of a bird, but were great stretches of membrane something like the wings of a bat. The body, being that of a lizard, was without hair or feathers, and possibly was covered with small scales. The bones, again, were proportionately smaller and lighter than a bird's, the strength of the framework being obtained by bracing the shoulder blades against the backbone, so that the thirty-pound body of the Pterodactyl was literally slung on a pivot between its two far-reaching pinions.

Its face was its main feature, for its head, chiefly a daggerlike beak about four feet long, was so disproportionately large that the body was only just big enough to balance it. This formidable beak was probably covered with a thin, hard skin like the epidermis of a crocodile—a supposition based on the fact that none of the lizard family, to which this great flying fisherman so evidently belonged, shows any evidence of the horny, birdlike bill that might otherwise have been expected.

Naturally a comparative study of this once living flying machine and the birds and other flying creatures with which we are all more or less familiar brings up a good many interesting points not usually touched upon in popular courses of nature study.

Among modern flying animals that suggest comparison with the Pterodactyl the largest are the albatross, with wings 10 feet and more in stretch; the condor, with a stretch of wing of about ten feet, and the turkey buzzard, whose wings extend about 6 feet. The albatross is credited with a greater stretch of wing that any other creature now living.

The largest modern flying proposition is the one made to order by Mr. Langley himself—the so-called aerodrome, which weighs thirty pounds and develops a horse power of one and five-tenths. Other things being equal, one might imagine that this invention would fly further and better than the Pterodactyl. But other things are not equal. The steel aerodrome, which it is possible may be the beginning of the much sought "flying machine," illustrates the inferiority of man to nature in utilizing power economically and efficiently.

Granting the same weight to be transported through the air, the Pterodactyl made its indefinitely longer journeys on an expenditure of far less than the degree of power necessary to carry the flying machine from one-half to three-quarters of a mile.

"Finally," says Prof. Lucas, "it is an interesting question as to whether or not the condor, the albatross, and the Pterodactyl mark the limit of size attainable by flying creatures—are the mechanical difficulties in the way of using wings so great that evolution stops at a weight of thirty pounds and a spread of wing of twenty feet? Would animals above that size have trouble in manipulating their wings and be unable to compete with smaller and more active forms, or is it that the exigencies of life have never called for the development of a larger creation?"

Handsome Reward for Dog.

THE first dog to receive benefit from an insurance company lives in Colorado. This distinguished canine won his reward by barking at a red light in Boulder County, which caused his master to awake and save a train from being wrecked in a burning bridge. President Frank Trumbull of the Colorado and Southern received a letter from Frank & Du Bois of New York soon after the occurrence.

This letter was accompanied by a check for $25. Now it happens that a twenty-five-dollar check will buy a very large collar, while it was a very small dog that did the barking.

Kept Silent for Thirty Years.

SILENCED by a whipping he thought he did not deserve, Jerry Miller is now a hermit in a farmhouse in the wild regions of Ohio, not far from Chillicothe, says The Chicago Tribune. He is now past forty years old, and no one can remember having heard him say a dozen connected words. His father, who is still living, is said to have been a stern taskmaster and a firm believer of the old ideas of punishment. Jerry was accused of some offense which he stoutly denied. His father, thinking the boy guilty of the offense, said he would whip both for the original offense and then for not telling the truth about it. The boy protested and pleaded with his father, but without avail. The whipping administered was not a gentle one, but the boy took it stolidly and did not even cry. The days grew into weeks, and still the boy maintained the same gloomy silence. Years passed. The father was heartbroken at the boy's determination. He tried every means in his power to show the son that he was eager to make amends for the wrong he had done. The boy, grown to a man, worked on in silence. Doctors were called in to see if there was any mental defect in him, but they could make no progress, as that baffling silence stood always a bar to all inquiries.

"Hard Times" Job.

PROSPERITY in its accepted sense is a misnomer to the publisher of subscription books. It comes within the "lean" years of his business. At the present time Chicago is the centre of the subscription book business in America, says The Chicago Tribune, and by the same token it is harder to find a canvasser for a subscription book for the coming holiday market than ever before in the history of that business. Canvassing for books is something that people take up only as a last resort. It is a "hard times" job, and no one recognizes it more readily than does the man who prints the book supply.

BUILDING SUBWAY IN BROOKLYN

Work of Depressing Railroad Tracks on Atlantic Avenue—River Section of Larger Tunnel Awarded to McDonald's Rival.

WHILE the Rapid Transit Commission's chief business is the building of the subway system in three boroughs, a separate and distinct piece of subway work is progressing rapidly along Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, where the Long Island Railroad is to transfer its surface tracks by degrees to a depression that will get them out of the way of surface traffic. This work follows years of complaints by citizens of that part of Brooklyn. Property in the vicinity has already increased in value, and the people who formerly bemoaned their unhappy state have been satisfied by the prospect that within a few months the once dangerous and smoky avenue will become habitable.

The sub-contractor to whom the Rapid Transit Construction Company has given the job of tunneling under the East River is Andrew Onderdonk, who was John B. McDonald's sole rival in bidding for the building of the original subway three years ago. Both of them were apparently balked for a long time, but finally Mr. McDonald, backed by the millions raised by August Belmont's syndicate, obtained the contract.

It was no surprise to contracting circles of the city that Mr. Onderdonk wanted the sub-contract for the river section of the Brooklyn extension. Everybody knew that he could do it more cheaply than any one else, as he had the Government contract for dredging out a great channel through the upper harbor off Governors Island. With all the necessary machinery on hand, he could afford to underbid all his opponents, who would have been forced at tremendous outlay to buy new apparatus for the dredging incidental to the laying of the tunnel tubes under the river.

The Brooklyn extension of the subway is divided into three sections, Mr. Onderdonk's being the connecting link known as No. 2. Section No. 1 begins at Broadway and Ann Street and extends down to State and Bridge Streets, including all the difficult work under Broadway. The river section, starting at Bridge Street, includes the Battery loop and ends on the Brooklyn side at a point near Clinton Stret. No. 3 stretches from the latter point to the terminal, at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, taking in the Fulton Street work, about which so many preliminary complaints have been filed by people doing business on that crowded thoroughfare. The Degnon-McLean Contracting Company will build section 1, and section 3 is in the hands of Cranford & McNamee of Brooklyn. According to the contract made by the Belmont-McDonald Company with the city, the Fulton Street work must not be begun until all the necessary steel is in hand. This provision was inserted so that there might be no delay in finishing up that portion of the tunnel.

MR. PARSONS'S PLAN APPROVED.

It has been announced within the last few days that both the Mayor and the Bridge Commissioner approve of Mr. Parsons's plan for connecting the Manhattan Borough approaches of the various East River bridges. This plan, proposed as a substitute for the old "Martin plan," calls for a semicircular subway, the main part of which shall be along Centre Street, beginning at the Brooklyn Bridge and leading to the Williamsburg Bridge, which has its Manhattan terminal in Delancey Street.

The new plan, as yet unauthorized by the proper commissional and legislative powers, has aroused less unfavorable comment than any of those broached heretofore. Though it will be impossible to build the connection in less than two years from now, owing to the complications such as public hearings, Aldermanic discussions and the like, the improvement will not be much behind the completion of the new bridge at that, and the old scheme of Mr. Martin, providing for an elevated instead of an underground connection, could not have been carried out much more expeditiously unless it had been begun before the present time.

According to the new plan, the Blackwell's Island Bridge will be connected with the other two through the medium of the Second Avenue elevated railroad line, a branch viaduct extending from that line to the bridge approach. The Second Avenue trains, if the plan is carried out, will travel all the way over the bridge to a fine plaza in Long Island City. It has been remarked that Mr. Parsons was inconsistent in proposing to make one portion of his connecting system an elevated structure, whereas he had always been an advocate of tunnel roads. It will be remembered, however, that as yet no east side subway has been determined upon, and therefore an underground connection with the Blackwell's Island Bridge, which leaves this borough above Sixtieth Street, would be impracticable. If the east side subway is ever realized, it is said, the plan for bridge connections will be modified so that the approach will be connected with that subway by a tunnel running from the river to some point in Lexington Avenue.

More than 30 per cent. of the work of excavation is finished. One section, extending from Howard Avenue to the Manhattan Beach crossing, is practically scooped out, and much work has been done on the side walls that will line the depression. Section 1, from Franklin to Washington Avenue, as well as the easterly approach, has been nearly excavated, but it will be some time before comfortable surface traffic can be resumed on the intersecting streets. All the steel for these sections has been delivered, and is stored in the railroad's freight yards.

Section 4 of the railroad's work is a viaduct, beginning at the crossing where the depression ends and extending out to Aitkin Avenue, in East New York. The concrete foundations for this viaduct, built like those for the elevated sections of the Manhattan-Bronx subway, are already laid, and to-morrow a large force of workmen will be sent by Contractors Terry and Tench to begin erecting the steel pillars.

The scarcity of steel has caused the delay there, just as it has along the subway. The same contracting firm is building the viaduct over Manhattan Valley to Bronx Park and beyond Fort George. It was announced nearly a year ago that steel enough for these pieces of work was not to be had in a hurry, and the orders for them were sent to the Pennsylvania mills ahead of that of the Long Island Railroad Company.

A contract for the lowering of two sewer mains running across Atlantic Avenue was let the other day by the Commissioner of Public Works in Brooklyn. James H. Holmes was the bidder, the amount being $34,613, and the work being limited to 75 weekdays. The mains are 36 inches in diameter, made of castiron. They are to be imbedded in the concrete that forms the bottom of the railroad cut. Each main will have to be dropped about nine feet as it goes under the avenue, but this task is considered easy since the subway engineer's extensive practice at shifting large conduits has showed the contractors of the city how such things ought to be done.

One of the difficulties with which the Rapid Transit Commission has had to contend of late has been the "kicking" of many of the 118 engineers on the staff of Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons. The trouble grew worse and worse until finally the commission, by a formal vote, raised a number of salaries at a meeting held during the week before last.

When the tunnel work began the novelty of the task caused a number of young engineers to apply for positions, even though they knew the salaries were not good. There was something to be learned, perhaps a reputation to be gained. After a couple of years, however, the novelty had worn off, and the complex problems, now solved, had come to be rated as simple, every day engineering feats. The engineers, or many of them, had learned all they could learn from the subway, and so they began to apply for places where more money was to be made. Less than six months ago the chief engineer discovered that these places were within the reach of a considerable proportion of his assistants. Private companies were glad to take them away from the city's employ.

About 100 out of the 118 members of the engineering staff are college men. The salaries of the staff in 1901 amounted to $348,238.30. Among the raises of pay voted by the commission a fortnight ago were several involving $2,750 a year, instead of $2,200, for first assistant engineers.

FUTURE OF THE TRAMP STEAMER

Not Likely to Suffer by the Steamship Merger.

IN an address before the naval architects the other day, Lewis Nixon expressed the opinion that the steamship merger would sound the death knell of the tramp steamer. "I used to think," he said, "that the American tramp ought to be developed, but I have no doubt now that commerce would be better handled by the regular lines."

The tramp handles a very considerable portion of American commerce, although it is for the most part the British and German tramps that do the carrying, but a number of firms who charter large numbers of that class of vessel are not inclined to agree with Mr. Nixon in the belief that the familiar tramp, like the picturesque whaler, will soon be nothing more than a memory.

"I do not see that the business of the tramps will suffer by the merger," said a member of a big shipping firm last week. "Just now we are not chartering many tramps, nor are many of the shippers, and that may lend color to the theory that the business is going over to the regular lines. The real reason, however, is that the grain business, which ordinarily occupies a large number of the tramps, has fallen off to a great extent recently because of our inability to compete with foreign countries.

"As the object of the new merger undoubtedly will be to keep freights up, I do not see how the tramp business will be affected. The tramp has always made a living, and a good living, big cutting prices, and the probable raising of freights by the big combination will only give the tramp a better opportunity."

"The tramp steamer has fought many combinations before," said another shipper, "and there is no reason why the transatlantic merger, which could carry at least only a portion of the world's commerce over a single route, should put the tramp out of business. There are combinations formed to control the South African trade, the South American trade, and the Chinese trade, but the statistics show that the tramp is still doing business.

"Undoubtedly, however, an agreement on the part of the lines forming a combination to put prices on such a level that the tramp steamer could not cut them and make a profit would drive the tramp into some combination, and possibly that is what Mr. Nixon meant. A regular line naturally would give shippers a better service, but almost any shipper would sacrifice regularity, which, in many instances is not essential, to low freights.

"While regular lines combine to maintain high prices, the business of the tramp is assured. Many of the combinations endeavor to prevent shippers from favoring other lines but their own by offering rebates, which are void if the shipper charters outside steamships. Not long ago, the Arbuckles, who import large quantities of coffee from South America, protested against the rebate system as interpreted by the Lamport and Holt lines, which up to that time controlled the South American coffee carrying trade. The steamship company would make no concession, and at present, the Arbuckles, who are the largest importers of South American coffee, are chartering tramps to do their carrying."

The passenger business of tramps is inconsiderable. Many of them that are fitted up with large cabins and handsome saloons were engaged formerly in some passenger line, but finding rate cutting more profitable carry now only freight. Passengers are carried sometimes, but they are sought neither by the owners of the tramp nor by the firm that charters the vessel.

Wall Paper Worth a Fortune.

A PORTION of one of the walls of an old-fashioned, unpretentious residence in Albany, N. Y., is adorned with wall paper valued at upward of $200,000, says The Boston Herald. To be more specific, the wall paper mentioned is valued at the rate of $50 per square inch. This high-priced wall paper consists of very rare revenue stamps, priced in current stamp catalogues at $150 each, and readily sell at $100 per copy. Fairy tales of apartments having walls plastered with stamps of priceless value have gone the rounds of "stamp" journals, but this is a true story. A local stamp dealer has investigated the matter personally and vouches for the accuracy of the statements.

SILVER SERVICE FOR BATTLESHIP ALABAMA.

Gift of Citizens of Southern State on Exhibition in New York.

THE silver service for the battleship Alabama is now on exhibition in the store windows of the New York firm which designed and manufactured it. It consists of a substantial punchbowl, ladle, tray, twenty-four punch mugs, two massive electroliers in the shape of five branched candelabra, and an oval centrepiece, seven inches high, with a grating over it for flowers. There is massive substantiality about it all, and great artistic elegance in the design.

The silver is in the latest and most fashionable shade, French gray. The old Rica of silver was to have it as lustrous as a mirror. Then oxydised silver came in. Next were different treatments, called "butler" finish, satin finish, and French gray. The "butler" finish is so called because the effect aimed at is to make new silver look like that which has been cleaned by a butler for a century or two. This new kind of silver looks very much like pewter, as it has a cloudy dullness.

The punchbowl and mugs are lined with gold of a blurred brightness. The design savors of the "new art" in its parallel curves and close oval involutions. A design of grape leaves and grapes runs through this. The electroliers stand about twenty inches high. On the tray is etched the Alabama, and each piece bears the seal of the War Department and of the State of Alabama and this inscription: "From the loyal hearts of the citizens of Alabama to the officers and men of the U. S. Battleship Alabama. Mobile Bay, 1902."

Nearly all of the battleships are recipients of plate, and it generally takes the form of a punchbowl and accessories, though in one instance it was an artistic figure for the boat. The first presentation, by Chicago, was of a punchbowl big enough to bathe a baby in.

RACE CONFLICTS IN BELGIUM

Caused by Demands for Recognition of Flemish Language.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 20.—There has been a revival of racial conflicts in Belgium of late, brought about by the excessive demands of the Flemings, who claim equal rights for the Flemish language with French. The Flemish element in the population has for several years past been carrying on an active campaign throughout the country under the pretext that Flemish is really the national language of Belgium, and that French is but a foreign importation.

The demands of the Flemings have become more and more excessive. Their pretension to have Flemish placed on an equal footing with French is, of course, absurd. It may be remembered that about four years ago, after a boisterous campaign in the Flemish press, supported by the ignortant rural population of the Flemish provinces, the Belgian Parliament passed the much-discussed Flemish law or "Loi Flamingante," as it is termed here. According to the terms of this law, Flemish was placed on a footing of perfect equality with French. This means that every Parliamentary bill and every official act of government, every street name, the text of every government publication, must be printed in the two languages.

The expense to the country may easily be imagined when it is stated that the number of clerks of the various Government departments here in Brussels has been doubled owing to the red tape resulting from "la loi Flamingante." At first sight the Flemish act may seem to be only a matter of justice. A superficial examination of the statistics of the rival races which make up the population of Belgium would also tend to show that the two languages—French and Flemish—hold about the same position in the kingdom.

According to the last census the number of inhabitants whose mother tongue was French amounted to 3,280,844 and of those who spoke Flemish 3,488,481. But—and here is the great point—whereas the great mass of the French-speaking Walloons are entirely ignorant of Flemish, all the educated people of the Flemish provinces speak French as a matter of course. In Brussels, where the two languages are nominally on an equality, it would be possible to walk the streets of the city for a month without ever hearing a word of Flemish. The relative position of the two languages is aptly illustrated by the French and Flemish newspapers in Belgium. All the leading sheets in Brussels, such as the Indépendance Belge, L'Etoile Belge, the Soir, and the Vingtième Siècle, are published in French. Even in Antwerp the leading paper, La Métropole, is published in French.

These facts are easily explained. Educated Belgians realise that the French language puts them in touch with a nation of 40,000,000 people, whereas Flemish, which is not even understood in Germany, isolates them. Nevertheless there are a certain number of Flemish agitators who are not even satisfied with the present concessions made to the people of Flanders. These worthies, led by a handful of men in Parliament, are distinctly in favor of the movement looking toward a separation of the Flemish and Walloon provinces. Thus the Flemish movement assumes more and more the character of a Pan-German campaign, and is intimately connected with the Pan-German crusade in Germany.

Squirrels on Columbia Campus.

TAME squirrels are now one of the attractions of the Columbia University campus, and from all appearances they are as fat, frisky, and well-fed as the neighboring squirrels in Central Park. The students who lounge upon the benches between lectures, presumably to study, are often forced to drop their books and devote their entire attention to feeding and playing with their interesting little friends, many of which are so tame that they leap without hesitation upon the bench and are soon perched upon the shoulders of the students who are wise enough to carry a plentiful supply of nuts. The chestnut and peanut vendors who occasionally take up their stand outside the grounds have more than once done an unusually lively business and have wondered at the sudden hunger for nuts that attacks the student body. The greater part of these purchases are scattered over the campus, and at times there have been as many as a dozen squirrels being fed in one spot. Some of the students have their pet squirrels, and often come to college provided with special dainties for these particular favorites.

HAVANA BOATMEN SMUGGLE CHINESE

Carry Them Across the Gulf to the Florida Coast.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Various members of the Cuban Congress have been much exercised this Fall as to the whereabouts of the Kanawha, which was used as the Governor General's official yacht during the military government. President Palma has not a yacht, and for such trips as he may make about the harbor he uses a modern naphtha launch, as his immediate predecessors in the Executive chair have done. He has not gone back to the days when the Governor of the island rode in a state barge of scarlet and gold, rowed by twenty boatmen, whose liveries repeated the colors of the boat.

But it does not need the picturesque tour which such a barge would give to make the harbor a scene of interest. The storied walls of Morro and Cabaña rising on the cliffs on the left give all that is needed of the picturesque.

In the first place one wonders how it can be profitable for the hundreds of little boats to ply the waters of the bay. They are characteristic of this harbor. They swarm about the ships as soon as they come to anchor—very few vessels touch the wharves—in the hope of passengers for the shore; they wait about the wharves day and night in the hope of chance passengers for ships or elsewhere. And yet the boatmen, who usually stand about in groups, make little effort to obtain passengers. As a rule they are allowed to exercise their own judgment in choosing a boat, though sometimes a single boatman out of the many may proffer his services. One has only to seat himself in any one of the empty boats moored at the landing and the boatman springs up as if by magic.

The boats are small, and more than half of them are arranged for sails as well as oars. A chance breeze lightens the rower's work wonderfully. One rarely hears of an accident to one of them; they do not overturn easily. The seats for the passengers are built about the stern and face inward, and they are sheltered from the sun by a framework over which a canopy of canvas is stretched.

BOATMEN'S SMALL WAGES.

The boatman works hard and his pay is small, two centens (a little less than $10) being his monthly wages if he is in the employ of some one else. If he works for himself he rents his boat for $6 Spanish silver (a little less than $10 American money) per month, and makes what he can from passengers. The charge for passengers is fixed by tariff, a copy of which is posted in every boat. Ten cents is the charge for certain distances, 20 cents for others, &c. But this notice is unintelligible to persons unacquainted with Spanish or with the names of places about the bay.

The rates are given in Spanish silver, and are very small for the service. Few boatmen are averse to augmenting these when the opportunity offers itself. An army officer who had been stationed here some time was going aboard a warship some time ago.

"What will you charge me?" he asked of the man who was waiting with his boat.

"A dollar."

"You mean 10 cents," corrected the officer, who knew the rates.

The man, somewhat nonplussed, surveyed his prospective passenger a moment, and then explained that he had thought him a naval officer.

To increase their small earnings many of the men turn fishermen at night. When the traffic on the bay ceases and all is quiet they lay their nets in the harbor, while beyond Morro Light the Gulf is dotted with the lights of dozens of fishing boats. There are a few large vessels, waiting for morning, when they may have pilots to bring them in, but the majority of the lights are of the small fishing boats. Some carry out amateur fishermen, looking for fish or sharks, which abound in these waters. Sometimes, in fact, sharks are caught from the dock.

SMUGGLING IN CHINAMEN.

But the little boats occasionally venture much further beyond Morro than the eye can see. Various Chinamen have found it possible to evade the Chinese Exclusion act by persuading fishermen to carry them across the Gulf and land them in an isolated part of the Florida coast. It is a rough trip for such small boats, as the straits are rarely smooth, but the inducements seem sufficient to warrant it.

As both the Cuban and American Governments have soldiers across the harbor from the city, they have small boats rented by the month to ferry the soldiers over and back. In the first moments of enthusiasm over the new republic some one proposed to build a bridge from Morro to the city; but it will probably not be done in the lifetime of the present generation, if ever.

The boatmen are not picturesque in their appearance, for their clothing is neither vari-colored nor fantastic. They are hard-working, matter-of-fact, good-natured men, among whom exists a bond of good fellowship. They live on the shore of the bay, across from the city. Nestling under the hill on which Morro Castle stands are several houses, which they occupy by right of possession. It is military territory, but no rent is collected. Half a mile further is Casa Bianca, their stronghold; it has little foothold between the water and the steep cliff.

FERRYBOATS IN THE BAY.

In the broad part of the bay two large ferryboats ply to and fro between Havana and the little town of Regla, where they connect with a railroad and an electric line. These ferries are the same model as those of North and East Rivers, and were it not for the Spanish tongue heard all around us we might think for the moment that we were in New York, when aboard one of them.

The big steamers of the Ward Line are to be seen near the left shore at least twice a week, often there are two of them at a time, one being on its way to or from Mexico.

These steamers are the largest to be seen here and usually enter about daybreak. Their pilots have license to bring them in without the aid of a special guide. From the time they enter until they leave they form the centre of great activity, lighters bringing freight alongside constantly.

The Miami and Tampa boats arrive and leave almost by clockwork. A few minutes after 10.30 o'clock almost every morning of the week, one of them may be seen leaving the entrance. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are the days to which most of us look forward, since those are the days on which these boats bring and carry the mail. As they are mail boats they do not have to take aboard a special pilot.

There are a few small steamers which do a coast trade about the island, and some Spanish liners. A few tramp steamers come and go, and a number of sailing vessels. But the harbor is not crowded with ships. Often it looks singularly bare.

Warships are strangers to the place. There has not been one in for several months; only two since May 20, I think. But the season is at hand when they visit the tropics. We are looking forward to seeing part of the Caribbean Squadron, if only for a day or two.

Numerous launches flit about the bay. They belong to various officials whose positions seem to demand them. Only one flies the United States flag, and most of the time it is undergoing repairs. The quarantine launch is probably the busiest of all. The first person aboard the incoming, the last aboard the outgoing ship, is the quarantine officer. If the former is from an infected port, or has a suspicious case of illness on board, its passengers are sent at once to the quarantine station on the high hill on the left. If the ship is merely stopping, en route elsewhere, its passengers are not allowed to leave it, and no visitors are permitted on board.

High up on the lighthouse of Morro Castle is a name which can not fail to attract notice. It is in large letters and partially encircles the tower. The name is O'Donnell, one of the Captains General of the island. He did not wish it to be forgotten that it was during his regime that this lighthouse was completed.

The harbor police, who look after the order of the bay and see that no regulations are broken, are to be seen in their launches at all times of the day. They are under the instructions of the Captain of the Port, and seem to be a very efficient body of men.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

IN NEW PLAYS

Where the Laughs Come.

By "A. K."

HERE are some lines culled from "Fad and Folly," the new version of "Tommy Rot," at Mrs. Osborn's Play House.

Sammy—Guess I'll read my "Jesse James." I left him with the Sheriff only a hundred years behind him.

Eric—Have you a message for me?

Sammy—At last Jesse James stood at bay. Covering the brave bandit with his trusty weapon—

Eric—Come here, boy.

Sammy—Ah, I never get a chance to educate myself.

***

Haytop—Here, ye give me $20 or you'll be tuck up and put in the calaboose.

Eric—What's the matter?

Haytop—You killed one of my best sheep with your gol-durned automobile.

Eric—Where's the sheep?

Haytop—Here it be.

Eric—It looks like a kitten.

Haytop—Stop your kiddin'.

Eric pays the $20 and then Haytop buys it from him for $2.

***

Phoebe—Do you think I could be a Rosalind?

Treebohn—Bernhardt, Duse, Réjane, I assure you, are not in your class.

Eric—That's true at all events.

***

Treebohn—Allow me to present Mr. Thomas Rottingham.

Tommy—A real live actress, by jove!

Demure—Well, some of the critics say not.

***

Tommy—Life on the stage must be fascinating.

Demure—It is, when the ghost walks.

Tommy—You believe in ghosts?

Demure—Yes, and in angels.

***

Hezekiah—Whose children are these? They just tried to murder me.

All—Murder you?

Hezekiah—They tried to kiss me—it's the same thing. Know you not that in every kiss there are 3,456,789 microbes? (one of the girls tries to embrace him.)

Good heavens! take your arms away. The hug microbe is fatal. You are probably at the point of death now.

He makes a grab at the air and looks at his clenched hand:

What have I in my hand—Microbes. Millions of them. This is a terrible world. Let me present my card. It's thoroughly sterilized.

Mrs. Green Carnation, (reading his card)—Hezekiah Coop, D. O. M.

Hezekiah—D. O. M. Death on microbes. Think of the danger of handling money. Every dollar alive with microbes.

Lord D. (throws a roll of bills on the floor)—Take 'em away. That's what I've been seeing.

Hezekiah sprays the money with his atomiser and then puts it in his pocket, as he remarks:

However, if one is very careful!

***

Phoebe—I'm going to be a great actress.

Hezekiah—Ah! The footlight microbe. Take a few columns of newspaper roasts for that. And you'll—

Tommy—Suicide.

Hezekiah—The very thing. The only permanent cure for microbes.

Lord D.—I know a better thing—irrigation. Come, take a drink.

***

Hezekiah—Great heavens! Another attack.

Mrs. Green Carnation—Attack! Where?

Hezekiah—My heart. The love microbe.

Mrs. Green Carnation—Is it very painful?

Hezekiah—Quite the contrary. But very dangerous.

***

Mrs. G. C.—Do you know, I think they're attacking me! Rather nice, isn't it?

***

Mrs. Green Carnation—I think your songs are lovely. Did you write them all?

Demure—All but the words and music.

***

Hezekiah—Every time you eat a lamb chop you eat something like 23,000,000 of them.

Demure—What? Lamb chops?

Hezekiah—No, microbes. They are in everything.

Demure—Don't tell me they are in lobsters.

Hezekiah—No! the lobsters kill them.

***

Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington's dramatisation of "Audrey" at the Madison Square Theatre, if not prolific in point of comic suggestion, is occasionally lightened by lines that are effective in connection with the accompanying "business."

***

Audrey—Hadst any church before coming to that which thou now possessest?

Parson Darden—No. I came from the devil to this parish.

Audrey—Hast ever heard the children say that Satan comes and walks behind me when I go through the forest?

Darden—Yes. But their eyes are not good. You go hand in hand.

***

Haward—These be fine tales I hear of you, Mr. Darden. I judge you were near the end of your rope.

Parson Darden—I mean to preach next Sunday upon calumny—calumny which spareth none, not even such as I

***

Audrey enters to meet Haward. She is dressed in Deborah's finest gown, and has black patches upon her face. She has been "dressed up" by Deborah in the most fashionable style with the intention of impressing the first gentleman of Virginia. But she is timid and rueful.

Haward (observing dress)—Why, child! what have they done to thee?

Audrey (solemnly)—It's—it's Mistress Deborah's.

Haward (suppressing a laugh)—Oh! Mistress Deborah's.

Audrey (wistfully)—Yes. They said that you would expect to see me like this.

Haward—Oh, they said that, did they?

Audrey (nodding rapidly)—Yes; like the fine ladies that you are used to.

Haward—Fine lady at least, in that you took time enough with your toilette. Hast been yawning over your chocolate or fondling your lapdog or reading billet-doux?

Audrey (appealingly)—Ah, Sir, don't laugh at me. Is't not the mode?

(She tries to manage the long, ungainly skirt, but the lace pins her arms to her side—they look at each other for an awkward moment, then, both recognising the ridiculous side of the situation, they laugh.

Audrey (with a fine flourish, imitates Deborah)—Now—at my lady Squander's—(She struts about and gets her feet tangled in the long skirt, and, unable to extricate herself, sits on the floor at Haward's feet.) It's very odd, isn't—

Haward—Very!

Audrey (solemnly)—Yes.

Haward lifts her gently to her feet and then observes the patches on her face.

"What are these, child?"

Audrey (trying to remove the patches)—They're Mistress Deborah's.

Haward holds her hands and removes them himself, while she stands with demure, upturned face close to his.

***

Haward—Audrey—Audrey—Audrey—do you know, child, what a pretty name you have?

Audrey (ingenuously)—Yes, Sir.

Haward—Oh, then you like it, too?

Audrey—Yes, Sir, if you do.

Haward takes the roses from his buttonhole and fastens them in Audrey's hair.

Parson Darden (after Haward goes)—Audrey, buy not your roses too dearly.

Audrey—I did not buy them—they grew in the garden at Fair View—Mr. Haward gave them to me.

***

Haward, half ill with the fever, obeys a mad impulse and takes Audrey, in borrowed plumes, to the Governor's ball. Audrey goes reluctantly, because Mr. Haward wishes it. Gayly dressed gallants crowd about her in the ballroom and utter doubtful compliments. Audrey fairly answers the manner of high-born ladies.

Mr. Corbin—You bide with Mistress Stagg. If I come to-morrow morning, what favors think you?

Audrey—That which you most require she hath not.

Mr. Corbin—And that is?

Audrey—A book of manners.

***

Everard—Miss Audrey, I dare swear that Cupid wears your livery to-night. Ah! as I live thou hast him on thy fan.

Audrey—'Tis the only way, Sir, to keep him well in hand.

***

Constable—Ay, I saved the witch alive, may God forgive me and your Honor reward me.

Colonel Byrd—Produce the sibyl, Dogberry.

Constable—My name is Saunders—Dick Saunders, your Honor.

Colonel Byrd—Bring her in. We will learn why a lady so accomplished, who can dry a mill stream to plague a miller, cannot drain a pool to save herself from drowning.

GATHERING SPONGES AMONG FLORIDA'S KEYS AND REEFS

Simple Methods Which are Found to Give Better Results than Diving—Unique Auction Sales at Which Bids are Made in Writing by Would-be Purchasers.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KEY WEST, Nov. 24.—The sponge beds in Florida comprise what are locally known as the "key grounds" and the "bay grounds." The former extend from Key West eastward and northeastward at least as far as Cape Florida. In this region the sponges are found in the shallow water among the keys and along the reefs. The "bay grounds" are in the Gulf of Mexico, and extend from John's Pass, a short distance above the entrance to Tampa Bay, to Appalachee Bay. A few sponges are also found in the Gulf south of Tampa Bay, but not in quantities sufficient to warrant working. The finest sponges come from the "bay grounds."

On the "key grounds" the fishery is mainly prosecuted with small sloop-rigged vessels of about five tons burden. As this fishery is carried on between the keys and the mainland, where ample shelter is found from storms, small vessels can be used with perfect safety. In the "bay" fishery larger vessels, averaging about thirteen tons, are used. The larger vessels carry from five to thirteen men and the smaller ones from three to five, the number nearly always being odd. The sponging itself is carried on from small dinghies, in which two men always work together.

SIMPLE APPARATUS USED.

The sponging apparatus is exceedingly simple, consisting merely of three-toothed hooks attached to poles of varying lengths to suit the different depths of water, and the sponge glass, an ordinary water bucket with the bottom knocked out and a pane of window glass substituted.

When working the man who does the gathering is called the "hooker," while the one who manoeuvres the boat is called the "sculler." The former is always in charge. When the "hooker" thinks a favorable place has been reached he gets down on his knees, and, leaning his breast on the gunwale, he places the sponge glass on the surface. He then inserts his head in the upper portion of it, and is thus enabled to see the bottom distinctly, even though the surface should be covered with ripples.

When he perceives a good sponge he signals the sculler in what direction to send the boat, and when he gets over it he inserts the hook under the sponge and by a dexterous twist tears it loose and pulls it to the surface. This looks very simple until one tries it and sees what a bungle an amateur can make of it. As many of the sponges are gathered in depths of thirty feet or more, it requires a practiced eye and hand to properly insert the small hook underneath a sponge which is probably not more than four to ten inches in diameter. Great care must be taken not to let the sponge work loose from the hook, as in that event it would be impossible to recover it. Sponges which have so escaped follow a rolling, or roving life henceforth, and are called "rolling Johns."

It is also very necessary that the "hooker" should be able to distinguish between the different varieties of sponges before hooking them, as otherwise he would be likely to gather many worthless sponges which, to the uninitiated, look to be much better than the ones he brings up.

When a boatload has been secured a visit is made to the vessel, when the sponges are laid out on the deck in an upright position, so as to allow the animal to die and the "gurry," or slimy matter with which the sponge is coated, to run off. At this time the sponges have a very repulsive appearance and a strong ammoniacal smell which is very offensive at first.

HANDLING AND CURING.

In order to handle and cure the sponges properly the spongers have built in the water at various places along the coast small square inclosures of wattled stakes, called "kraals." On the "bay grounds" these are mostly in two groups near Anclote. This is so each group can be easily watched by one man. The spongers usually return to these "kraals" on Friday evening, when the week's catch is placed in them. In the meantime the previous week's catch has been soaking in the "kraal." These are then removed and thoroughly beaten, while wet, with a short paddle in order to get rid of the decomposed animal matter. The water is then squeezed out of the sponges and they are strung on short strings, care being taken to have sponges of a similar grade on the same string.

When the vessel's trip has been completed the crew gather together her sponges and return to the home port. The method followed in disposing of the sponges is unique. At Tarpon Springs and Key West are situated the buyers, who represent New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis wholesale sponge houses. Sales are held at Key West each afternoon except on Saturday and Sunday, while at Tarpon Springs the sales are in the morning generally.

For a few hours before the beginning of the sale the buyers are permitted to inspect the various piles of sponges and count the bunches, but are not allowed to weigh them. At the sound of the opening gong the auctioneer takes his place in front of the first pile and announces the number of bunches in it. The buyers then write on slips of paper the sum they are willing to give per bunch for the pile.

These are handed to the auctioneer, who lays them face down on the palm of his hand until all are in, when he turns them over and reads them off. The slip containing the highest bid is then handed to the buyer making it, who writes on it his initials and the date and offers it to the owner of the sponges. If he accepts it the sale is consummated, but if he refuses the sale is off and the sponges are removed and brought back the next sale day. The buyer is not allowed to back out of his bid unless he can clearly prove there has been some fraud in the matter.

As each buyer is allowed but the one bid, great care and skill are required on the part of the buyer not to go too high or too low. Sometimes the bids vary greatly, as a buyer may have an imperative order for certain varieties, and he bids high in order to be sure of getting them.

The buyers have large warehouses and in these the sponges are thoroughly dried, the remaining dirt and débris removed, the rough edges trimmed off so as to make a more shapely appearance, and then baled for shipment.

Previous to about ten years ago some of the trips were very profitable. One of the best ever made was probably that of the Competitor, from Key West, in the Winter of 1879-80. She was out about eight weeks, and stocked $4,200.

DIVING NOT SUCCESSFUL.

As it was a difficult matter to gather sponges in the deeper water, the experiment of taking them by means of diving was tried in 1884. Three Greek sponge-divers were brought over to this country, and these men, together with an experienced diver from New York, did the first work. The experiment did not prove successful, however, owing to the heavy expense for diving and the fact that sponges were not found in such abundance in the deeper waters as had been anticipated. As it was claimed that the diver, in walking over the bottom, destroyed the young growth, the Legislature in 1899 passed a law forbidding the gathering of sponges by diving either with or without diving suits.

The spongers classify the sponges as follows: Sheepswool, yellow, grass, velvet, and glove. There are also several other grades, but they are chiefly recognized as minor subdivisions of the above. The sheepswool is the most valuable and is generally known to the consumer as the bath sponge. The other varieties are principally employed in the arts and sciences.

Apple Women of New York.

THE apple women of New York have not all disappeared, notwithstanding the wholesale inroads made upon their calling by the itinerant Italian fruit vendor. Broadway, despite the rapid destruction of old landmarks, still presents a few familiar types of bygone days. Among these are three typical apple women. One of these, a hearty, good-natured Irishwoman, has her little stand on Broadway at the southern end of Trinity Churchyard, and the other is a few paces north, her stand being close to the old Trinity building. Their tables are piled high every morning with luscious red and green apples, and they do a thriving business during the noon hour, particularly among the juvenile workers of the Wall Street district. Indeed, dignified brokers and lawyers do not hesitate to make a purchase of their tempting wares. The third member of this rapidly disappearing type of old New York has her headquarters at Broadway and Vesey Street, at the upper corner of St. Paul's. Her stand is the largest and most imposing of all, and her stock of apples includes all grades, from the "penny each kind" to enormous ones for 5 cents.

INTRODUCED BY AN ELEPHANT

"MY FRIEND THE ELEPHANT" is the title used by Herman Lee Ensign for the account of his experiences and friendship with Jumbo, the most famous elephant that ever lived, for The Woman's Home Companion. He says:

"The Zoological Garden (London) had a special attraction for me. Whenever I had leisure for an hour or two I was pretty certain to drive out and have a little visit with my new friend, the elephant. I usually took a little present, in the form of some dainty bit of food, along with me, and I was always sure of a welcome. One day he showed me a special mark of confidence. It was while I was walking by his side and we were visiting together in the manner which we both quite understood, that we met another large elephant, also engaged in the transportation business.

"My huge friend stopped, and the other elephant also paused, with a look of inquiry upon her face. Quietly but swiftly a trunk was extended; it found the other trunk in its grasp, and shook it unerringly to my hand. Of course I acknowledged this salutation cordially, and could see that the big fellow was very much pleased at the outcome of his introduction. I felt the delicate tissues of the trunk of my new acquaintance wandering about my hand, while the eyes of its owner watched me most intently."

Mr. Ensign, according to his narrative, returned to America and after a lapse of years read in a newspaper that Barnum had purchased Jumbo. "I was at the dock," he says, "to see the grand old fellow arrive, and to welcome him to a strange land. I had serious doubts as to whether I should know him by sight, and it never for a moment entered my head that he could, or would, remember or recognize me. Imagine my amazement, therefore, when, in the midst of all the excitement of landing and the strange surroundings, he recognised me the moment our eyes met. The same wonderful trunk sought my hand, and I felt the same cordial pressure he had given it years before in London."

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Broken by the Thanksgiving holiday, the Wall Street week has had few exceptional features. The bear contingent staid more or less in repose; bull leadership has been nowhere aggressive. In two or three conspicuous issues sharp advances have taken place—for reasons wholly apart from general market conditions, however. Coincident with the announcement of the new financial and operating relationship the property is to have, Manhattan Elevated Railway shares have appreciated in market value to a point unprecedented in recent years. In the extraordinary manipulation by Mr. Cyrus W. Field and Mr. Jay Gould twenty years and more ago, Manhattan's quotation was forced up to 176, but it has been far below par since and has not had a certain continuing quotation much above par without interruption since. This week it has been up to 158 and closes only a point or two below that figure. This accretion is now as logical as, back in the '80s, buoyant prices were unwarranted, reflecting then a stock market recklessness that brought quick and grievous penalties. Ultra-speculative then, the stock moves now into the rank of investments thoroughly conservative.

Another feature of the week has developed in the rapid recovery of Louisville and Nashville market value. In this property the professional bears of the Stock Exchange played smash in free and easy fashion during recent worry over money market conditions, knocking quotations down some 30 points—down 30 points below where an important syndicate had made investment. This rise can, therefore, be regarded as in no sense extraordinary. Were the stock worth less than the 150 which New York and Baltimore bankers paid for it, only a matter of weeks ago, Wall Street would never have witnessed those particular bankers paying that price.

And so in Copper Trust shares and in other representative securities that have been under continuing and bitterest manipulative pressure for months past. They do not rise for courtesy of anybody. Actual underlying commercial value becomes assertive—that's all.

The week's final quotations were put to an exceptional test. Though the Saturday market opened strong and gained in strength until just before the bank statement was announced, the appearance of that exhibit, with its showing of a temporary shrinkage in surplus reserves along with some passing expansion in loan accounts, was made the signal for a vigorous attack throughout the list, and price declines reflected the pressure—for a time sharply; then recovery showed throughout the whole list, common sense reassertive. No exhibit could more clearly emphasize the fact how actually the New York security market is scraping on bottom.

Abundant evidences there are that Wall Street might be more profitably employed scanning the horizon of favorable conditions than in hysterically straining every nerve to catch some excuse for bear "argument." The wild imaginary things that have been said concerning recent episodes, and the manner in which they have been inflated to the proportion of events of magnitude, has been truly a work of genius. It would be idle to try to think of what has not been attempted in the way of invention and exaggeration.

Exchange went up a fraction, and calculations showing how gold exports would have to be announced flew around thick and fast. And gold exports at this juncture would simply mean ruin—so the oracles chorused. The banks did not slaughter loans a week ago as they should have done, showing only a paltry surplus reserve of $20,000,000. How could Wall Street stand against any such exhibition as that? But again, exchange took unto itself easement of a fraction, the notebooks had to be put away, the figures called in, gold exports dismissed as an immediate probability—for after all there was no fast steamer going out, anyway.

All the while the industries of the United States kept right on working at top speed as though Wall Street pessimism were unknown. From virtually every business quarter kept crowding the evidences of progress and prosperity which have been such sources of constant worry to the blue-spectacled oracles.

To take one example, "Out there in Kansas," as Secretary Coburn of that State's Board of Agriculture refers to it, "there has been something doing in the agricultural line." Before making further inquiry into what it was, let the fact be noted that time and again this gentleman has called to task those observers of phenomena in the growing world who sit in their offices and make crop reports to order, and unflinching has been his criticism of other hardly more accurate and trustworthy students who take a flying leap through that interesting State and forthwith pose as with authority on prevalent conditions. No matter what emanates from such quarters, Mr. Coburn believes more harm than good results from inaccuracies so sent on their rounds, his contention being that it is as bad to mislead in one direction as in another. And, by the way, Secretary Coburn does not always agree with the United States Department of Agriculture as to crop status and statistics, sometimes coming out under, sometimes over, estimates and calculations submitted by that body.

Reports from the Kansas board have always commanded respect, being put out only after a searching investigation, and hence the statement just issued regarding crops for 1902 is of the usual interest for the facts disclosed, and of unusual interest for the reason that there have been heavy changes in the crops of the State as compared with some previous years. Further than this, the importance of the showing is heightened from the fact that Kansas is gridironed by portions of several important railroad systems whose earnings are expected to show improvement on the larger corn crop for the late season as compared with the short one for the season of 1901. Not that these roads, Atchison, Missouri Pacific, and the rest of them, have fallen into arrears. On the contrary, they [illegible] the importance attaching to any fresh stimulus that shall keep things moving, and moving at a high rate of speed.

The crop tabulation presented shows for Winter and Spring wheat a total of 54,649,236 bushels, valued at $29,139,490, and for corn 201,367,102 bushels, of the estimated value of $78,321,653, or an average for the grain of about 39 cents per bushel. Here are the results tabulated to facilitate comparison:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.
Wheat—bushels	90,333,095	54,649,236	*35,683,859
Corn—bushels	42,605,672	201,367,102	158,761,430
Total bushels	132,938,767	256,016,338	123,077,571
Wheat—value	$50,610,504	$29,139,490	*$21,471,014
Corn—value	21,731,215	78,321,653	56,590,438
Total—value	$72,341,719	$107,461,143	$35,119,424

*Decrease.

This looks very much as though Kansas would have a big addition to values as well as bulk with regard to her crops of wheat and corn, and if it may be assumed that the figures as to the latter are approximate to correctness, a record will be made not only of a brilliant character, but far surpassing any previous accomplishment. The ups and downs of Kansas wheat and corn crops are proverbial. Fifty or sixty million bushels of wheat may be followed by 50 per cent. of that quantity, it being seen that the 1901 top notch record of 90,333,095 bushels is succeeded by 54,649,236 for the current year. The same with corn. More than 220,000,000 bushels came from the crop of 1896, then only 152,000,000 bushels for 1897. For 1899 225,000,000 bushels measured the output, then 134,000,000 bushels for 1900, and the failed crop of 42,605,672 bushels for 1901, the latter giving way to 201,367,102 bushels for 1902. In the prosperity of the State and the railroads of course values tell as well as the size of the crops, so that in view of the phenomenal figure counted on for this year, these comparisons should be of interest, carried back for ten years prior to the one now reported on:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Total.
1891	$42,596,757	$48,057,979	$90,654,736
1892	40,791,761	42,889,849	83,681,610
1893	11,032,931	32,621,762	43,654,693
1894	11,297,800	25,345,190	36,642,990
1895	7,463,118	46,189,772	53,652,890
1896	13,267,193	35,633,013	48,890,206
1897	34,587,104	28,355,293	62,942,597
1898	32,937,042	30,298,098	63,235,140
1899	22,406,411	53,530,576	75,936,987
1900	41,974,144	39,581,835	81,555,979
1901	50,610,504	21,731,215	72,341,719
1902	29,139,490	78,321,653	107,461,143

With a total for 1902 of $107,000,000 showing up $35,000,000 more than for 1901, a total 50 per cent. more than the average, and one comparing with a footing of one-half its size for some earlier years, wheat and corn in Kansas are in a rather prominent position. It may receive attention not long hence, when earnings come more under its influence. It merits attention now. But then the Street is otherwise engaged than in following up such matters as an increase of a trifle of $35,000,000 in the value of two crops of only one State in the Union.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS

Little New Feature to the Situation Save that Long Time Rates Tend Lower.

There was little new feature to the money market during the week just passed. The most significant was the more liberal offerings of long time money at slightly easier rates—a fact that goes to bear out the steadily growing conviction that after the turn of the year it will be found that rates will work lower. In other words, the present policy of the bankers is to put a premium upon short time loans, for the reason that from this time on preparations will have to be made for the enormous January disbursements and that the putting out of large loans, falling due around the new year, would certainly aggravate a situation at least none too pleasant.

Putting it in another form, local financiers realize that were they to make heavy short time loans they would be but providing the sinews of war for fresh speculative activity in the stock market, and that, with these loans expiring thirty days hence, there might be such great difficulty in renewing them that another period of heavy stock liquidation might be forced. Hence it is that the bankers prefer to hold short time money high, though somewhat relaxing the rates for longer periods.

On the other hand, it is this very condition of things that in a sense produces a condition of deadlock in the money situation. Would-be borrowers believe—and there is substantial basis for this belief—that once the January disbursements are released money will turn easier, and that it is folly, therefore, to pay 6 per cent. for six months money, when in all probability it can be had for 4½ and 5 per cent. toward the middle of January. Those who hold to this belief, accordingly, are not unwilling to pay more than the legal rate for thirty or forty-day money, (several forty-day loans having been negotiated—a quite unusual thing,) while bankers, per contra, are much averse to the short-time loans, though quite willing to lend for the longer periods.

On the whole, the situation may be pronounced to be highly favorable in that, under the circumstances, there seems to be little present danger of any wild stock market speculation such as would strain credits unduly—a fact that augurs well for the money situation for the next few weeks, the really critical period. In the interim, it is to be noticed that the return flow of money from the interior is surely setting this way, and will go far to relieve matters.

Unquestionably, however, though the situation ought soon to improve, it can never be satisfactory so long as the present unfortunate and antiquated financial system prevails. Wall Street's hope, therefore—the hope, indeed, of the entire commercial world—is that some needful legislation will be passed at the present session of Congress. Apparently a strong effort will be made to secure at least an emergency and more elastic money. It clearly is needed.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK.

Wall Street has had a dull week of it, stock marketwise. Prices have fluctuated within a narrow range, now down, now up; though it is clear that sentiment is much improved and that the belief is growing that by the turn of the year—perhaps before—the market ought to do considerably better. So far as any features are concerned, the market has been almost bare of them. Manhattan, of course, being a conspicuous exception.

Louisville and Nashville.

Perhaps as interesting a movement as [illegible] that in Louisville and Nashville week when the issue advanced more than a half dozen points on comparatively few transactions. The advance was helped by a published statement contrasting Louisville with St. Paul, and showing unexpected excellence in the position of the former. There is very little stock now available for speculation.

St. Paul.

Notwithstanding the failure on Friday of the St. Paul directors to take action on the proposed new stock issue, the stock held well on purchases credited to insiders. It is understood that as soon as the controlling interests in the property are satisfied of the soundness of the money market they will authorize the issue, with valuable incidental rights.

Copper Trust Stock.

Despite all the bearish talk on the copper trade situation and on Copper Trust stock, that issue has been decidedly strong under buying, which in the Street is said to come directly from Amalgamated interests. It will not surprise Wall Street in the least if at a time not far distant announcement shall be made that the war between the Amalgamated and Heinze interests is ended.

Gould and Harriman Stocks.

In the early part of the week there was not a little pressure put upon the Gould and Harriman stocks by professionals and others who made much ado about the differences between Mr. Gould and Mr. Harriman, arising out of the Colorado Fuel control dispute. The gossips, indeed, had it that these gentlemen were immediately to indulge in so fierce a railroad war, as a result of their personal dispute, that the various properties in which they are interested would suffer irreparable harm. When Mr. Harriman himself declared this talk to be absolutely ridiculous a change came o'er the spirit of the dreams of the bears, and they ran hastily to cover. At the same time there appeared a continuation of the good buying seen on the decline.

American Sugar.

The sharp upward movement in Sugar Trust stock at the close of the week was due to purchases by trade interests and by houses with Washington connections. It is said President Roosevelt's message to Congress will urge the necessity of reciprocity with Cuba. If this be so it will be regarded as a bull card on sugar. Probably most of the late buying has been in anticipation of such recommendation.

Colorado Fuel.

Colorado Fuel and Iron occupied the centre of the boards and engaged the lion's share of attention in the early part of the week—this as a result of the fight for the control of the property, in which Messrs. Gould, Harriman, Hawley, Osgood, Gates and other well known men figure. At one time it looked as if the contest would precipitate an ugly fight between George Gould and E. H. Harriman, but happily any such danger now seems past. As for the buying it would seem to be the intention of the purchasers to take the actual stock certificates and vote them, thus perhaps invalidative proxies given against them prior to the closure of the company's books.

Some General Issues.

Bears having been selling the Rock Island shares, while the Moore interests have been buying them. It will be interesting to watch the developments.

Keene brokers have been large buyers of Reading and Southern Pacific during the past few days.

The Gates interests are credited with a goodly part of the purchases in Illinois Central, Norfolk and New York Central.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in the outside market during the past week was displayed only intermittently. A few stocks showed totals which compared favorably with any that have recently been reported, but for the most part the trading was on a scale that suggested that the public in general and even regular traders were doing very little in the market. The irregularity of the Stock Exchange market was reflected to considerable extent in the course of outside stocks, this influence being the most important of those which governed prices on the curb. Such announcements as were made during the week in regard to outside stocks were uniformly encouraging, but except in two or three cases, they did not materially affect prices. The formal announcement of the plan by which the Manhattan Elevated is to be leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, instead of stimulating the trading in the latter stock, was followed by a recession of several points from the best price of the week. This, however, appeared to be due merely to the fact that practically all the details of the plan were well known before the official announcement was given out, and this announcement had, therefore, been discounted by the trading earlier in the week.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke.

The improvement which occurred in the stock and bonds of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company was due to the announcement that the details of the adjustment of the company's affairs had been completed and that the bonds of the company, which had been deposited under the plan, are to be returned to the holders tomorrow, Dec. 1. The adjustment of interest on the bonds was made in a way more favorable to the bondholders than outlined in the original plan, inasmuch as the five coupons were paid, four in cash and one in scrip, instead of two in cash and three in scrip, as originally proposed. The earnings of the company recently have been larger than at any time since operations were begun by the company, the net earnings of the present month being considerably in excess of the $100,000 which was estimated as the average monthly earnings for the purposes of the plan of readjustment.

Greene Dividends Resumed.

Early in the week a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared by the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. More than a year had elapsed since the payment of the first dividend, which was distributed to the stockholders in October, 1901. The low price for copper and the fact that the company had heavy expenses to meet in connection with the development of its property were the causes for the omission of further dividends. The recent increase in the stock, the proceeds of which were used to pay off all the floating debt and supply a working capital, places the company in a position where its net earnings may be applied to dividends, and it is stated that from this time on dividends will be declared at regular intervals. The 2 per cent. declared last week will require the expenditure of $144,000, which was just about the amount of the net earnings for the month of August, since which time the earnings have considerably increased.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

A Railroad That Is Forever Keeping the Rumor-Makers of Wall Street Busy.

While invariably meeting with denial, rumor with regard to the taking over of the Wisconsin Central by one of the larger and stronger Western roads will not down for long at a time. A few days ago reports from Chicago had it that the Chicago and Northwestern had its eye on the property, a convenient foundation therefor being a representation that Northwestern's capital stock was to be increased preparatory to the making of proposals for the Wisconsin Central. The story has been repudiated by officials of the former company, and in other circles it has been pointed out that such a merger would not be profitable to the Northwestern, which is said to have all the grip it wants on the traffic of the territory covered. Now comes in Western dispatches the report that John W. Gates, for some important system, has acquired control. This is also denied "officially."

Meantime the Wisconsin Central earnings are fulfilling expectations based on the promising outlook referred to in the report for the late fiscal year. President Whitcomb pointed out in that document that industrial development along the company's lines, including new industries established and old ones enlarged and improved, had continued unchecked, stating further that good crops had been successfully harvested in the Northwest and in the company's local territory, and that everything pointed to further favorable returns from traffic. The company, it may be recalled, more than recovered the loss in earnings sustained in 1901, when $5,324,275 for that year took the place of $5,637,416 for 1900, showing for 1902 the much larger aggregate of $6,041,471. The decrease in net earnings incident to the causes which brought the gross total down—loss of grain and ore tonnage—was also overcome, results for the three years 1900, 1901, and 1902 showing $2,056,480, $1,857,712, and $2,158,097 respectively. The surplus for 1902 hardly rose to the 1900 figure—$480,105, against $492,915—as charges were swollen in the meantime by increase in interest on bonds and increase in rentals, results being shown at a glance in the following summary:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Gross earnings	$5,637,416	$5,324,274	$6,041,470
Expenses	3,580,936	3,446,463	3,883,374
Net earnings	$2,056,480	$1,857,811	$2,158,096
Net income	2,044,758	1,882,574	2,195,173
Charges, &c.	1,571,843	1,686,455	1,715,068
Surplus	$492,915	$346,119	$480,105

Wisconsin Central, hampered in many ways in its operation, and having to compete with several lines possessing the advantage of a shorter route between St. Paul and Chicago, is dependent largely upon its through traffic, although its future prosperity must be found to devolve more upon growth of productive power in its own territory, or, in other words, expansion of local traffic. It ought to be possible to trace this closely, but, unfortunately, what was a feature of the company's first annual report—a classificaton of tonnage showing the volume carried of individual commodities—has since been omitted. There may be good reasons for the change, but they are not set forth and are not easily guessed at. The step looks like retrogression, and with such results as are now shown to invite comparison and comment, the fact is the more to be regretted. What indications are available are apparently in harmony with progress along the most favorable lines. Thus, with earnings falling off in 1901, it is found that of the decrease of $295,729 which then took place in freight receipts $155,081 of the shrinkage was due to iron ore and $140,648 to general freight. Freight [illegible] for the late year gained $660,000, due to increased [illegible] as it does, traffic and as much as $519,260 from general freight, showing quite a marked tendency toward growth in this important direction. Judging from the fall in average rates, however, which were 7.42 mills per ton mile for 1901 and 7.09 mills for 1902, it would seem that increase in traffic was not obtained without sacrifice. Certainly the improved ore tonnage was not sufficiently marked to make so great an impression on results. But the student is left in the dark, for, with a large lumber traffic, this low-class business may easily have been the predominating feature in the tersely described "general freight" whose recent increase has just been noted. Research is cut short in this direction, but it may still be the subject of inquiry as to the company's progress along general lines of traffic development and traffic management. Comparisons made with 1899 will give a clear idea of what has been accomplished under the present régime, and here they are:

	1899.	1902.	Increase.
Tons carried	3,634,800	4,004,906	368,097
Ton miles	512,385,516	636,393,127	123,007,611
Average haul, miles	141.16	158.90	17.74
Rate per ton mile	0.732 cent	0.709 cent	*0.023 cent
Earn'gs per ton	$1.03	$1.12	$0.09
E'gs per freight train mile	1.83	2.03	0.20
Average carload, tons	14.17	15.01	.84
Av'ge trainload, tons	250.20	286.64	36.44
Freight earn'gs per mile of road	$1,002	$4,611	$609

*Decrease.

During the three years actual gain of a substantial character in tons moved—368,000 tons, or more than 10 per cent.—is seen to have brought with it increase in the average haul of nearly 18 miles, a very considerable item for a road like Wisconsin Central, and one which converted the 10 per cent. expansion in actual tons transported to an expansion of no less than 24 per cent. in tons transported one mile, which rose from 513,000,000 in 1899 to 636,000,000 in the late year. Decline in rates has not been serious, although it is not without significance, all the circumstances of competition in the territory considered; but naturally, even a quarter of a mill per ton per mile becomes something of an item when it brings the figure down to only a shade better than 7 mills, (7.09 mills.) Despite the change, however, it is seen that earnings per ton increased and that freight train mile earnings increased from $1.83 to $2.03, the gain being 20 cents per mile, or nearly 11 per cent. The key to this is, of course, the progress officials were able to make in adding to car load and train load, the latter showing a rise of 36.44 tons, from 250.20 tons for 1899 to 286.64 tons for 1902. By further comparison, placing the Wisconsin Central figures against those for St. Paul and Chicago and Northwestern, say, it is possible to show that Wisconsin Central's case is not the hopeless affair at one time predicted. The latter works for much the lowest average rate. St. Paul got in the late year 8.4 mills per ton per mile, Northwest 8.1 mills, but neither of these shows a train load equal to that of Wisconsin Central. The result is that Wisconsin Central has brought its freight train mile earnings up to the exact equivalent of the Chicago and Northwestern, $2.03, showing up only 10 cents behind St. Paul's average of $2.13 per mile. Due to the large ore traffic, the train load is a heavy one for a Western railroad, but it is one which improved equipment may be expecte. to lift to still higher figures, aided by the efforts made to put the track in condition to sustain the increased burden. In the matter of equipment, orders have been placed for new rolling stock to replace numbers retired during the late year, and to [illegible] [illegible] policy, as it does, tabulations in the report give indications of these noteworthy changes effected the past three years.

RAIL IN MAIN TRACK.

	1899. Miles.	1902. Miles.	Increase. Miles.
55 lb. steel	.71	127.70	126.99
60 lb. steel	114.32	150.68	36.36
72 lb. steel		29.58	29.58
70 lb. steel	165.76	159.41	*6.35
90 lb. steel	391.78	213.71	*168.07
56 lb. steel	96.99	109.93	12.94
52 lb. steel	24.04	23.80	*.24
56 lb. iron	.80	.66	*.14
Total	784.40	816.04	51.36

*Decrease.

The tendency, as has been the case with the majority of our railroads, has been to substitute heavy for light rails, a prominent feature here being the fact that 278 miles are now laid with 80 and 85 pound steel as compared with only 115 miles in 1899. Main track is practically all laid with steel, more than 50 per cent. of which is 70-pound rail or better. Consideration of improvement progress, however, must not ignore the fact that that policy of liberality with which the company started out to treat property out of current income has been somewhat changed. In its first year the Board of Directors appropriated from the year's surplus of $492,915 as much as $450,747 for real estate, equipment, and improvements. The second year's surplus of $246,117 was called upon for only $11,350 for these purposes, and for the late year, with the surplus up to $480,105, the appropriation is $124,990. It would be unfair, however, to pass over the fact that on maintenance of property, operating expenses for the late year bore the burden of an increase of $281,000, while other expenses, transportation and general, increased only $136,000. In fact, conducting transportation was brought down from the high average of 40 per cent. of gross earnings to 37 per cent., itself a very encouraging development.

Things have moved in the past three months in a way to augur favorably for a much better record for the year now running. For the period for July 1 to Oct. 31 net earnings show $136,621 increase, and while interest, rentals, and other deductions have been somewhat larger than a year ago, the surplus of $385,475 compares with $267,151 for the corresponding period of 1901, indicating improvement of $118,324 and a result equal to more than 3 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. Gross earnings available up to a later date evidence further favorable progress, expanding $337,181 for the period beginning with July 1 and ending with the third week of November, a gain which measures up more than 11 per cent. on practically no change in mileage. In effect, the Wisconsin Central is now doing better than at any time since the present company was organized to succeed the old one in 1899, when the main line, branches, terminals, equipment, and lands were united under a single ownership. Its records show that progress has been marked by property improvement, by increasing efficiency in the transportation department, and economy in the use of equipment. It may yet prove inviting enough to attract attention of some more important company to the point of actual consummation of one of the many plans which so far have gone no further than the rumor stage.

MILTON J. PLATT.

WABASH, ALTON, GREAT WESTERN

The following comparison as between Chicago and Alton and Chicago Great Western is perhaps hardly fair, as the territory covered is quite different, but the mileage is practically the same, and affords the basis for the comparison. The Wabash is to a great extent a competitor of both systems, and, although having a considerably heavier mileage, no harm can be done by the comparison, which should give a fairly clear impression of the records of the respective roads for the year ended June 30, 1902.

The following comparative statement per mile of road covers average mileage operated, gross earnings, operating expenses, charges, &c.:

	Average Mileage Operated.	Gross. Earnings.	P. C. Oper. Exps., Taxes Excluded.	Net Income.
C. & A.	920	$10,023	63.30	$5,141
C. G. W.	930	8,118	69.99	2,202
Wabash	2,438	7,815	72.67	2,008

	Fixed Charges.	Surplus After Charges.	Per Cent. Surplus Above Charges.
C. & A.	*$3,869	$1,372	23
C. G. W.	†1,581	621	40
Wabash	‡1,600	408	26

*Including rentals. †Including rentals and dividends on 4 per cent. debenture stock.

From the above it is to be noted that Chicago and Alton makes an exceptionally heavy showing in gross earnings and net income per mile, with, however, the lowest per cent. of surplus above fixed charges. Wabash deducted prior to charges at rate of $239 per mile for additions to property, but the above table is based upon this item following charges. After dividends on preferred stock the surplus of Chicago and Alton per mile is at rate of $47. After deducting dividends on Chicago Great Western preferred A stock, the surplus per mile is at rate of $22, which is lower than in the case of Chicago and Alton. If the amount expended by Wabash for additions to property had been applied toward surplus earnings, after deduction of $210,000 for interest on the Debenture As, practically 3 per cent. would have been shown on the $26,500,000 Debenture Bs.

Wabash has the heaviest operating charge, being 7.37 per cent. in excess of Chicago and Alton, and 2.68 per cent. in excess of Chicago Great Western. The following comparison shows the manner in which operating expenses have been distributed, the rate being per mile of road:

	Maint. of Way and Struct.	Per C't. of Oper.	Maint. of Equip.	Per C't. of Oper.
C. & A.	$1,043	15.70	$1,152	17.33
C. G. W.	1,063	18.65	813	14.30
Wabash	1,124	19.70	*2,382	40.06

	Cond. Trans.	Per Cent. of Oper.	General Exp.	Per Cent. of Oper.
C. & A.	$4,128	61.23	$245	3.75
C. G. W.	3,160	54.35	679	11.10
Wabash	2,153	37.91	131	2.30

*Including maintenance of power.

These figures emphasize the remarks made in the report of the Wabash with reference to preparing in times of prosperity for the day of adversity. The amount expended for maintenance of way and structures is liberal, as is true of each of the roads. Maintenance of equipment is well provided for by Chicago and Alton, but the rate expended by Chicago Great Western is perhaps only normal. Wabash includes maintenance of power in this item, but the report shows the amount expended for equipment to be at a high rate per mile. Including maintenance of power in maintenance of equipment affects the cost of conducting transportation, which is low as compared with the other roads. According to the report of Chicago and Alton, this latter item was excessive owing to special conditions, and it is expected that a decrease should hereafter be shown.

The following figures are interesting as indicating traffic movement and the rates received therefor:

	Average Tons of Freight Per Train.	Tons of Freight Per Loaded Car.	Tons of Revenue Freight Carried One Mile.
C. & A.	315.68	12.83	992,745,440
C. G. W.	*	*	804,613,173
Wabash	284.66	16.09	1,047,404,142

	Rate Per Ton Mile.	Pass. Carried One Mile.	Revenue Per Passenger.
C. & A.	.00979	138,551,837	$1.03.00
C. G. W.	.0069	75,768,267	90.43
Wabash	.006041	322,708,490	1.13.13

*Figures not shown in report.

From the foregoing it is to be noted that Wabash carried the greater number of tons of freight per mile, and also the greater number of passengers per mile. The revenue per passenger is also in excess of the other roads, but the rate per ton per mile is slightly lower. In this latter item Chicago Great Western, despite its reputation as a rate disturber, makes the highest showing, but the revenue received per passenger is considerably lower. Attention is directed to the fact that Chicago Great Western was a sufferer from the comparatively light movement of corn.

For the month of September, 1902, Wabash reported its sixty-third consecutive monthly increase in earnings, which is a remarkable record. If the same ratio of increase were maintained as that for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1902, the result for the year ended June 30, 1903, would be approximately as follows:

Gross earnings	$21,866,153
Operating expenses	14,987,580
Balance	$6,878,572
Less taxes	627,930
Net earnings	6,250,642
Other income	317,284
Net income	$6,567,930
Less interest, rentals, &c.	3,900,456
Balance	$2,667,474
Additions to property	583,500
Balance	$2,083,974
Less 6 per cent. on Debenture As	210,000
Balance	$1,873,974
Less 6 per cent. interest on Debenture Bs	1,500,000
Surplus out	$283,974

In connection with the above it is to be noted that operating expenses are still liberal, figuring beyond 68 per cent. of gross earnings. It should be remembered that the item $583,500 for additions to property has been deducted in the foregoing statement before computing the interest on Wabash Debenture A and B bonds. All things considered the outlook should be encouraging from the viewpoint of the holders of the Debenture Bs.

CHARLES LEE SCOVIL.

A COAL ROAD'S VICISSITUDES

Those who are acquainted with the facts in the case look forward to great things in the near future for the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, from the strategic position it occupies in a railroad sense in those western counties of Pennsylvania where the mineral deposits are large; the line would be a great acquisition for certain of the trunk lines, so called. It is one of the compact, businesslike enterprises of the two greatest States of our Union—those of New York and Pennsylvania: the outlets for its traffic are varied and year by year its freight grows, for in the past five years it shows an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in the tonnage moved over its lines. The coal traffic is an important feature, but all items show growth. The year ended June 30 marks the following changes since four years preceding:

Items.	1902.	1898.
Anthracite coal	96,315	99,961
Bituminous coal	4,855,783	4,092,850
Coke	615,270	548,231
Other products of mines	318,045	197,291
Products of agriculture	156,719	105,345
Products of animals	39,920	31,398
Products of forest	314,702	245,328
Manufactures	621,425	198,105
Salt	54,698	137,843
Other articles	180,478	117,715
Total, tons of 2,000 pounds	6,324,359	5,874,173

The old Rochester and State Line Railroad was largely built by local capital in the City of Rochester and the towns along the line to Salamanca. This road, 108 miles, was opened in 1874, but being through an agricultural country, the earnings were very small, and the road was located in order to reach the different villages through which it passed without much reference to the proper line and grade. In 1881 the road was in bankruptcy and sold at auction. Walston H. Brown of New York purchased the line subject to the mortgage debt for a small amount, and after obtaining control of the line extended it that year to Bradford, Penn. Seeing the necessity for a coal tonnage Mr. Brown entered into a contract with the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company, at that time large producers of bituminous coal with mines at Du Bois, Penn., for a large tonnage to be thrown on the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad when extended from Bradford to Du Bois. This line was completed in 1882. At the same time a coal company in the interest of the railroad company was organized called The Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. It acquired some 17,000 acres of coal lands in the immediate vicinity of Punxsutawney. In 1883 the line was extended to Punxsutawney and the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company's coal was added to the tonnage of the Bell, Lewis & Yates Company going over the Rochester and Pittsburg Road. In the meantime the line was extended from Ashford Junction to Buffalo in order to reach that market with the coal tonnage. Prices of coal from that time down to about 1887 declined so that there was no money in the business, and the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company failed to meet its fixed charges, and was foreclosed and sold out to Adrian Iselin of New York. He put in more capital, formed the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, and put the road on a better financial basis. The contract for the handling of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company's coal together with the Bell, Lewis & Yates Company's coals expired in the Spring of 1888. The Bell, Lewis & Yates Company then shipped the great bulk of its coal over the Pennsylvania and the Western New York and Pittsburg route, leaving the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway very short of coal tonnage.

In April, 1890, the firm of Bell, Lewis & Yates purchased from Adrian Iselin a controlling interest in the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway and placed its tonnage back on that line, making an arrangements to handle, in conjunction therewith, the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company's coal. At that time the railroad was not in a condition to handle a very large tonnage. The roadbed and rolling stock were very much run down.

Arthur G. Yates took the Presidency of the road on the 17th of April, 1890, and from that time on commenced an aggressive policy, which was to put the road as rapidly as possible into better condition as to rolling stock and track facilities, and the tonnage from that date up to the present time will show conclusively the wisdom of such management. Very liberal amounts of money have been spent in pushing the facilities necessary to handle a very large tonnage at minimum cost.

The road at that time had little else than a coal and coke tonnage, and practically only one territory through which to market this product, the Buffalo and Rochester outlets. These markets were more highly competitive than any other markets in the country, while the tidewater market was very much more profitable. The company therefore conceived the idea of building a line to Clearfield and there connecting with the Beech Creek, a New York Central leased line, which connected with the Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central, furnishing an outlet for coal and coke as well as all freights to the seaboard. This road was opened in May, 1893, and has proved a most wise investment.

In 1897 it was deemed wise to take up the extension of a line from Punxsutawney through to a connection at New Castle with the five systems of roads at that point, and also to Allegheny and Pittsburg. This connection was put in operation in the Fall of 1899. By this link the Philadelphia and Reading and the Jersey Central have a good connection through the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway with the West and the Pittsburg district, and at the same time the latter road gets a large amount of business of all kinds between Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg, changing the character of the road from almost entirely a coal and coke road to one in which there is a large amount of miscellaneous freight, passengers, &c.

In all of these new lines that have been constructed, no expense has been spared to make them modern in every respect as to grades and alignment, and heavy track, so that the operation of the line is now at a minimum cost. Improvements are still going on rapidly. Every bridge on the line has been rebuilt with heavy steel structures, the power is the heaviest in the country, and the cars are up to standard weight. Probably no railroad in the country can show a higher physical condition both as to roadbed and equipment. It has more locomotives per mile of road than any other road in the country, and they are of average heavier weight.

The company acquired a controlling interest in the Bell, Lewis & Yates properties in 1890, insuring a permanent tonnage of very large proportions. Since then, in the interest of the company, has been acquired in the heart of the coal regions of Indiana County a very large field of coal lands, a branch extension called the Indiana Branch is being built into this coal field, a distance from Punxsutawney of twenty-eight miles.

This coal will be on the market soon after the beginning of the new year. The line is also being extended from that point to Vintondale, a distance of about forty miles further in Cambria County, to the mines of the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo, and a large proportion of the tonnage of that company will pass over the lines of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway to Buffalo, this being the shortest line available.

Iron industries and rolling mills are springing up along the line of the road. A very successful blast furnace has been in operation at Punxsutawney for several years; and there is a very large furnace being constructed at Falls Creek. The ore for these furnaces goes down as return loads in coal cars from Buffalo.

At present the company is constructing rapidly double track, and it is quite likely that the road will be double-tracked over the whole length between Punxsutawney and Ashford, where the Buffalo and Rochester branch lines connect, within the next two years. About half of this distance is already in double track. The tonnage when it reaches Ashford divides, and it will not be necessary for several years to double track the Rochester and Buffalo Divisions.

Large amounts of money have been expended, all from the earnings, in changing the alignment, and in many places the location as well, taking out undulating grades and permitting a heavy tonnage to be moved at a less cost. The railway company owns all of the stock of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, which is the second largest soft coal producer in Pennsylvania, as an asset in its treasury, and it also owns the controlling stock of the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, which is the successor to the Bell, Lewis & Yates Coal Mining Company.

The markets reached by the coal passing over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway are probably more scattered than almost any other region, finding a tidewater outlet, and northerly for Canada, New York State, and New England, and west by lake from Buffalo for the Western States. The coal is shipped in all directions, reaching a very diversified market. The coal found in this territory is also superior as a coking coal, and as the company has about 2,000 ovens, the output is scattered also over a very wide territory, and the output in that direction will be largely increased in the next few years.

The road west of Punxsutawney passes almost continuously through coalfields of varied values as to the thickness of the vein, west all the way to Butler. The territory is very large, and the thinner seams of coal will be worked when the thick seams are exhausted. It is hard to tell how long it will be before all of the coal on the line of the road is exhausted. One might estimate 100 years.

The management claims to have as good a road in every respect as there is in the country, and will try to make it better still, the main thing being an aggressive policy, never being content to let well enough alone, but desiring to do a little better each year than the year before, which accounts largely for its present condition and the growth of the business.

FREDERICK E. SAWARD.

TRANSACTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of November aggregated 17,115,723 shares, as against 16,348,147 shares in October, 20,932,017 in September, 14,317,383 in August, 16,317,957 in July, 7,813

TURDAY STOCK MARKET

ocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
29	236,396
date this year	172,598,337
responding date last year	248,005,011

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

29	$1,046,000
date this year	$830,649,750
responding date last year	$923,827,620

Money rate: Collateral loans on call; 4 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial per, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 r cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr	½	Met. Sec. Co	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	½
n Products	½	People's Gas	½
ware & Hudson	2	St. L. S'w'n	1½
st Northern pf	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	1½
ering Valley	1½	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf	½
ing Valley pf	1½	Westinghouse	2
n. & Mich	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Car & Fdy	¾	Nash., C. & St. L	1
Ice pf	½	N. Y. Central	½
Sugar	1½	Penn. R. R	½
adian Pacific	⅝	Reading	½
& Ohio	½	Rock Island	½
Gt. W. pf., B	1½	Rock Island pf	1⅜
t. M. & St. P	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
solidated Gas	¾	Southern Pacific	½
2d pf	3	Southern Ry	½
ans. & T. H	1¾	Southern Ry. pf	¾
ans. & T. H. pf	1½	Union Pacific pf	1
ra Cent. pf	3	Vulcan Detin	⅛
an. City South. pf	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1
adelphia Gas pf	5	W. & L. E. 2d pf	1
isville & Nashv	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per ent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

t., M. & M. 1 g	5	Peoria & East. inc	1½

Bonds Declined.

Reading, J. C. col. 4s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Previous to the publication of the bank tatement yesterday the stock market had been listless and without feature, business being so altogether dull that the tape often failed to record a transaction for several minutes at a time. When the statement appeared, showing an unexpectedly large increase in loans (over $11,000,000) and a substantial reduction in surplus reserve, this item showing a loss of more than $3,740,000, the professionals on the floor at once made a concerted attack upon values and succeeded in forcing declines of from one to two points in active stocks, with here and there an exceptional loss of three points.

The decline, however, was but short-lived, little stock coming out on the recession, while there was apparent steady accumulation of stock by substantial interests. This buying, indeed, was sufficiently strong and sustained to take the market away from the bears, and so to advance prices that much of the early losses was recovered before the close—this signifying not only that the bears had offered stock (which they did not own) that was taken, but at prices lower than those ruling at the close.

The weakest issues on the list on the decline were St. Paul, Louisville, Sugar, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, but inasmuch as these had been the leaders on the day previous their reaction was little more than what might be termed natural and incidental to profit taking.

Sentiment, it may be said, continues hopeful, despite the reaction.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1902.	1901.	1900.
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,121	1,145	1,145
3d week Nov	$139,925	$133,312	$117,596
From July 1	2,504,356	2,280,903	.....
OMAHA—			
Month Oct	1,327,252	1,261,630	1,236,483
From Jan. 1	9,863,538	9,136,266	8,526,842
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,779	1,779	1,766
3d week Nov	185,735	170,873	148,374
From July 1	4,076,691	3,841,452	3,418,081
CENTRAL PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	2,078,724	1,878,582	1,805,864
Oper. expenses	1,083,642	1,126,675	986,722
Net earnings	995,082	751,907	819,142
Gross, 3 months	5,872,162	5,370,673	5,370,129
Oper. expenses	3,283,511	3,281,353	2,949,222
Net, 3 months	2,608,651	2,472,320	2,426,904
CHICAGO & ALTON for October—			
Gross earnings	925,387	847,900	800,493
Exp. and taxes	623,626	573,785	529,949
Surplus	301,761	274,015	270,544
Gross, 4 months	3,495,807	3,328,770	3,251,065
Exp. and taxes	2,234,852	2,137,836	2,105,015
Surp., 4 months	1,260,955	1,190,934	1,146,050
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	586,984	517,476	504,520
Op. expenses	292,793	277,579	245,769
Net	294,191	239,897	258,751
Gross, 3 months	1,728,184	1,325,890	1,144,583
Op. expenses	810,535	839,794	718,342
Net, 3 months	517,649	486,096	426,251
IOWA CENTRAL for four months from July 1 to Oct. 31—			
	1902.	1901.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$44,760	$45,060	*$300
Op. exp. and tax	124,275	115,109	*9,166
Net earnings	120,485	129,951	9,466
Other income	15,353	†11,436	*20,789
Total income	135,838	118,515	*17,323

*Increase. †Deficit.

LEHIGH VALLEY for October—

Lehigh Valley Railroad:	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross	2,001,943	2,884,058	1,645,122
Exp. and taxes	1,924,898	2,026,538	1,903,875
Net	77,045	867,520	†258,753
Gross, 4 months	6,715,847	10,087,502	.....
Exp. and taxes	7,395,711	7,740,080	.....
Deficit, 4 months	680,064	*2,346,572	.....
Lehigh Valley Coal Company:			
Gross earnings	303,888	2,138,414	679,006
Exp. and taxes	320,300	2,172,976	776,406
Deficit	216,412	34,522	97,406
Gross, 4 months	622,440	6,921,100	.....
Exp. and taxes	1,366,482	7,253,696	.....
Deficit, 4 months	694,042	332,596	.....
Both companies:			
October deficit	139,367	832,998	356,100
Four mos. deficit	1,374,107	2,013,975	.....

*Oeficit. †Surplus.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for four months from July 1 to Oct. 31—

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,317,765	$1,251,223	$66,542
Op. exp. & taxes	768,329	710,559	57,770
Net earnings	549,436	540,664	8,772
Other income	59,922	53,243	6,679
Total income	609,358	593,907	15,451

Abstracts of reports of railroads for the quarter ended Sept. 30:

Lehigh and Hudson River.—Gross earnings, $90,709; operating expenses, $57,922; fixed charges, $33,950; surplus, $7,837; cash on hand, $102,584; profit and loss surplus, $225,746.

Orange County.—Gross earnings, $4,278; operating expenses, $4,709; fixed charges, $261; deficit, $692; profit and loss surplus, $3,353.

Rochester, Charlotte and Manitoba.—Gross earnings, $13,490; operating expenses, $5,786; fixed charges, $1,709; surplus, $5,995; cash on hand, $3,318; profit and loss surplus, $2,851.

Fort Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas and Railroad.—Gross earnings, $3,628; operating expenses, $2,411; fixed charges, $260; net income, $953; profit and loss surplus, $6,563.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

Imports, New York, Nov. 22 to 28.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
Dominican Gold Coin—		
New York	Grand Trunk	$800
City of Washington	Corinto	250
Philadelphia	Curacao	7,003
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Puerto Plata	322
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alfonso	Colon	4,032
Gold Bullion—		
Philadelphia	La Guayra	800
Alene	Puerto Colombia	18,220
Alene	Carthagena	300
Santiago	Tampico	130
Alene	Colon	4,129
Silver Bullion—		
Santiago	Tampico	9,373
Total		$47,259

Exports, New York, Nov. 24 to 29.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 25	St. Paul	London, B.	$439,885
Nov. 26	Etruria	London, S. B.	54,500
Nov. 26	Maraval	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	1,000
Total			$495,385

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 13	Caribbee	Demara, S. C. (Mex.)	$220
Nov. 19	Havana	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	2,009
Nov. 20	Wm. P. Wilson	Aux Cayes, G. C. (U. S.)	20,000
Nov. 21	Cincinnati	London, S. B.	224,045
Total			$221,299

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices were firm in the outside market yesterday, but there was not much activity. The securities which had for some days shown an upward tendency made some further advances. Among these was Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke, which sold up to 36, an advance of 2 points, this gain resulting from the purchase of only 400 shares. The bonds rose to 76. The interest which for some time has been taken in the copper shares continued to influence several of these stocks, notably Greene Consolidated, which showed a total of more than 4,000 shares.

***

COLT'S ARM, in which an effort was made earlier in the week to depress the price by what appeared to be fictitious transactions, was yesterday bid up to 51½.

***

The principal transactions in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can pf	*44⅝	44½	*44⅝
200	Am. Writing Paper	5½	5⅜	5½
309	Am. Writing Paper pf	23½	*23	23½
50	Bamberger De Lamar	9½	9½	9½
1,200	Bay State Gas	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16
200	Champion Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Camden Land	¾	¾	¾
1,100	Con. Refrigerating	6	5¾	6
100	Dom. Securities dep	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
300	Elec. Lead Reduc	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4,300	Greene Con. Copper	26½	25⅜	26½
100	Hackensack Meadows	3½	3½	3½
100	International Salt	10	10	10
3,100	Keystone Mining	1½	1½	1½
100	Manhattan Transit	5	5	5
900	Mont. & Boston Cop	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	New Brunswick Coal	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	3½	3½	3½
2,200	Northern Securities	105⅝	104⅝	104⅝
25	Standard Milling	29	29	29
100	Syracuse Lighting	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
500	Tennessee Copper	17½	17½	17½
1,150	Union Copper	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
400	Va. Iron, C. & C	36	35	36
10	Wash. Ry. & Elec	49	49	49

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	†American Malt. 6s	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
15,000	†Denver Gas 5s	65	62½	62½
5,000	New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108½	108½	108⅛
10,000	†Va. I., C. & C. 5s, ctfs.	76	75⅝	76

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—A duller, more listless day than to-day has not been experienced in the local stock market for several months. This is shown by the fact that the transactions amounted to only 8,620 shares and $41,100 bonds. The tone was heavy, and most stocks dealt in lost small fractions. There was not a single feature that calls for comment. The close was dull and heavy. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	American Rys	53	53	53
210	Cambria Steel	26¾	26½	26¾
400	Camden Land	¼	¼	¼
885	Cam. Lake Superior	22½	22	22½
179	Con. Lake Superior pf	70½	70	70½
2	Con. Trac., N. J	69½	69½	69½
107	Diamond Steel pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Fair Park Trans	24½	24½	24½
27	J. B. Stetson war	50	49	49
10	Lehigh Valley	34¼	34¼	34¼
419	Lehigh Nav. Allot	17	16½	17
100	N. Y., O. & W	29¾	29¼	29¼
100	Nor. & Western	70¾	70¾	70¾
213	Pennsylvania R. R	73½	73½	73½
100	Philadelphia Rap. Tr	16¾	16¾	16¾
500	Phila. Elec. Co	8⅞	8 13-16	8 13-16
90	Philadelphia Co	47½	47½	47½
3,450	Reading	30¾	29⅝	29 15-16
400	Southern Ry	32⅞	32	32
406	Union Traction	47	47	47
215	United Gas Imp	111	110⅝	110⅝
700	United States Steel	36¼	36	36
20	United States Steel pf	83¼	83¼	83¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 29.—The market reached the extreme low ebb of sales today, the total day's sales being so low as to hardly merit attention at all. The market was altogether without feature or interest. Money on call was at 6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 63 shares of stock and $26,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Atlantic C. L. com	153	153	153
38	Bank of Baltimore	125	125	125

BONDS.

$10,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101¾	101¾	101⅝
25,000	United Rys. & El. inc. 6s	68½	68½	68½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 29.—Irregularity and weakness characterized the stock market to-day. Clearing House rate, 5 per cent.; New York funds, par; call loans, 5½@6 per cent.; time money, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House exchanges, $23,621,232; balances, $1,904,017. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
665	Atchison	83	82½	82½
7	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
8	Boston & Maine	190½	190½	190½
35	Massachusetts Elec	36	35⅞	35⅞
132	Mass. Elec. pf	96½	96	96
15	Quincy Bridge	195	195	195
113	Union Pacific	100	99½	99½
77	West End	94	94	94

TELEPHONES.

167	American	160¾	159¾	160
20	Western	24½	24½	24½

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
4,360	American Sugar	122	119½	120¼
73	American Sugar pf	118½	118	118
5	Amer. Woolen pf	76½	76¼	76½
210	Dom. Iron & Steel	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝
5	Edison	267½	267½	267½
300	Georgia Elec	41½	41¼	41¾
500	Mass. Gas	40¾	40	40
2,466	Mass. Gas pf	85	84½	84¾
310	Swift Pack. & Prov	123	122½	122½
205	United Fruit	110	109½	109¾
34	U. S. Steel	36½	36	36½
250	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	83	83¾

MINING.

253	Adventure	15	14¾	14¼
1,177	Amalgamated	57½	56⅞	56½
200	Bingham	27	26½	26½
21	Cal. & Hecla	445	440	440
100	Centennial	16	16	16
50	Cochiti	50c.	50c.	50c.
500	Cons. Mercur	1 27-32	1 27-32	1 27-32
1,112	Copper Range	58¾	58¾	58¾
570	Daly West	36	32	33
175	Dom. Coal	128	126½	126½
40	Elm River	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Mass	13	13	13
50	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
295	Mohawk	38	37½	37½
100	Montreal & Bos	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Parrot	22½	22	22½
40	Quincy	103	102	103
30	Tamarack	144	144	144
50	Tecumseh	75c.	75c.	75c.
120	Trinity	9	8¾	9
1,185	United States	20¾	20¼	20¼
285	Utah	23½	23	23
10	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Winona	3½	3½	3½

British Columbia, 6 bid, 7 asked.

NEW ENGLAND MILL QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 29.—Following are the quotations of manufacturing stocks for the week:

Shares.	Prices.	Previous Quot'n.
—Amory	..	160
—Amoskeag	..	1,900
—Androscoggin	..	110
—Appleton	..	115¼
5—Arlington Mills	117½	117¾
—Atlantic	..	50
—Bates	..	109¼
—Belvidere Wool. M. Co., Lowell	..	702½
28—Bigelow Carpet	117¼@117⅝	106½
—Boot	..	600
—Boston (new)	..	100
—Boston Belting	..	225
—Boston Duck	..	1,175
—Cabot	..	70¼
1—Chicopee	42	45
—Cocheco	..	300
—Columbian	..	1,012½
—Continental	..	36
—Dwight	..	1,015
—Edwards	..	175
—Everett	..	101
—Franklin	..	100
14—Great Falls	161@162¼	165
—Grinnell	..	182¼
2—Hamilton Cotton	747½	745
—Hill	..	50½
—Hillsborough Mills (Woolen)	..	25
—Jackson	..	800
—Lancaster	..	300
—Lawrence	..	121
—Lockwood	..	95¼
—Lowell	..	632½
—Lowell Bleachery (new)	..	100½
—Lowell Machine Shop	..	800
—Lyman Mills	..	65
—Manchester Mills	..	82
—Massachusetts	..	98
—Mass. Cotton of Georgia	..	105
—Merrimack	..	95
77—Merrimack Rights	75c.	$1
—Middlesex	..	90
—Monadnock	..	350
30—Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57½	55
—Nashua Mfg. Co	..	600
—New Hamarket Manufacturing Co	..	130
—Otis	..	1,532½
—Pacific	..	2,205
38—Peperell	231½@230	256½
—Queens City Cotton Co	..	100
—Russell Mills, Plymouth	..	30
—Salmon Falls Mfg. Co	..	160
—Stafford	..	107¼
—Stark	..	960
—Thorndyke	..	1,062½
25—Tremont & Suffolk	102@101@100	105
—Waltham Bleach & Dye Wks	..	90
—Wamsutta	..	119
—Washington	..	120
—York	..	375

*Ex-dividend.

ON LONDON 'CHANGE

More Gold May Be Withdrawn This Week for Buenos Ayres.

Money in Increased Demand in the Week Just Ended—Gloom on the Stock Exchange Followed by a Recovery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Nov. 29.—The fears that the Bank of England rate might be raised materially hardened the money market this week. Money has been in increased demand owing to the payment for £3,000,000 new Treasury bills and to the Stock Exchange pay day. The Bank of England has done a large business in loans and discounts. Market rates for loans advanced, bankers charging 4 per cent. and sometimes more for fortnightly settlement advances.

Very little was done in the discount market till Thursday, when the Bank of England's decision not to raise the official rate made the demand for bills in the market rather keener, and eased rates for loans and discounts.

It is understood that the gold shipments to Buenos Ayres have been insufficient to provide for the requirements connected with the handling of wheat for export. If a really large amount of gold is withdrawn next week the position of the Bank of England's reserve would have to be seriously considered by responsible persons. A small shipment of gold from New York to Buenos Ayres this week tended to relieve the pressure on the Bank's store.

While the Paris cheque moved slightly in London's favor the foreign demand for bar gold grew less keen.

The Bank of England return shows that coin and notes returned from circulation almost balanced the gold exports, the reserve being only £92,000 lower, at £22,399,000. But owing to the increase in liabilities the proportion has fallen 3⅛ per cent., to 42⅝ per cent.

The Stock Exchange was weak and gloomy till it was known that there was no change in the Bank rate. The completion of the settlement without any failures, which were feared in many quarters, and the absence of Paris sales encouraged operators for the rise and prices advanced generally. American rails were depressed early in the week, but revived later.

In the foreign market, after the cessation of Paris sales, prices recovered sharply, local and German support being given to South American bonds.

The general mining market was inactive. South Africans were firmer.

Gold arrived from Australia, but a larger quantity was exported in sovereigns to Egypt and South America.

Austrian, Spanish, and Portuguese currencies depreciated.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Money was in active demand to-day. Discounts were steady.

The revival of Kafirs imparted undue cheerfulness, for a Saturday, to operators on the Stock Exchange. Prices were generally firm, except Grand Trunks, which reacted on disappointing traffic returns. Consols rallied well and Home Rails had a hardening tendency. Americans opened firm in response to New York. No tangible reason was given for the sharp rise here of Louisville & Nashville. Stocks were generally inactive and closed quiet. Kafirs were buoyant, but they had no public support.

Consols for money, 93 1-16; Consols for account, 93 7-16; Anaconda, 4½; Atchison, 84¾; Atchison preferred, 101; Baltimore and Ohio, 101⅝; Canadian Pacific, 132½; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 26½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 181⅜; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅜; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91¾; Erie, 34⅝; Erie first preferred, 58; Erie second preferred, 48; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 131½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26½; New York Central, 158; Norfolk and Western, 72½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 30¼; Pennsylvania, 80½; Rand Mines, 10⅞; Reading, 30⅞; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 35½; Southern Railway, 33½; Southern Railway preferred, 94¼; Southern Pacific, 64⅝; Union Pacific, 102½; Union Pacific preferred, 93½; United States Steel, 37⅛; United States Steel preferred, 85½; Wabash, 30; Wabash preferred, 44¼.

Bar silver steady, 21 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@3 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.40; Madrid, 34.95; Lisbon, 26.

Bar gold, 77s 10½d. American eagles, 76s 5½d.

The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to-day were £150,000 for shipment to South America, and £192,000 for Egypt.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Prices were very firm on the Bourse to-day in expectation of cheap contangos. Turkish securities were bought for Berlin account, and Spaniards benefited by the fall in the rate of exchange. Toward the close offers in various departments caused a reaction.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm, chiefly due to reports from the Westphalian coke district of renewal of the year-end contracts of the syndicate. Internationals were firm. Canadian Pacifics recovered on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, (for settlement.) 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅛ per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,960	Amal. Copper	58⅜	57⅝	56	56⅜
20	Am. Smelting	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
3,520	Am. Sugar	121	122⅛	119⅝	120⅝
2,340	At., Top. & S F	83⅜	85	82⅝	85⅛
20	At. To. & S. F pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
410	Balt. & Ohio	98⅜	99	98½	98⅝
9,740	Brook. Rap Trans	63½	65⅝	63⅜	64
60	Cent. Pacific	128⅜	128⅝	128	128⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
110	Chi. Gt. Westn	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
6,940	Chi., Mil. & St. P	177¼	177⅜	175⅝	176⅛
60	Col. Fuel & I	86⅛	88⅝	85¾	85¾
20	Col. & Hock. Coal	21	21	21	21
1,460	Erie	33⅞	34	33¼	33⅝
60	Ill. Central	142⅝	144⅜	142⅝	144⅛
1,360	Louis. & Nash	129⅜	130½	129¼	130⅛
4,500	Manhattan	156⅞	157⅜	155⅞	156⅜
60	Met. Street	141¼	141⅝	141	141⅜
10	Mex. Central	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜
40	Mo., Kan. & Tex	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
10	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
5,330	Mo. Pacific	107	107⅞	106¾	106⅞
60	N. Y. Central	154½	154⅝	154½	154⅝
60	N. Y., Ont. & W	29⅝	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
240	Norf. & West	71⅛	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
150	Pennsylvania	157	157	156¼	156¼
10	Peoples' Gas	101	101	101	101
3,320	Reading	30¼	30⅝	29⅝	30⅞
80	Rep. Steel	19½	19½	19¼	19¼
1,950	Rock Island	44¼	44⅝	43¾	44⅜
40	St. Southwest	28	28	28	28
5,000	Southern Pacific	63	63¼	62½	62¾
530	Southern Ry	32	33	32	32⅝
10	Stand. Rt. T	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Tenn. Coal & I	57	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝
270	Texas Pacific	43	43¼	41⅝	42⅜
4,650	Union Pacific	99⅞	100¼	99	99⅝
60	U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅝	12½	12⅝
4,340	U. S. Steel	36¼	36½	36	36⅛
620	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83⅝
20	Wabash pf	44	44	43	43
80	Wstn. Unn	88	88	88	88

THE COLORADO FUEL FIGHT.

One Statement as to the Holdings of the Several Parties to the Controversy.

Wall Street is discussing just now the probable strength of the various factions who are contesting the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Many guesses have been made, but those in authority have declined to discuss the matter. The following guess was ascribed in the Street yesterday to a stockholder in the company who holds a considerable block in the stock:

"There are outstanding 259,310 shares of Colorado Fuel and Iron, of which 20,000 shares are preferred stock. Of this outstanding stock I believe the Gates faction do not hold or control more than 2,500 shares, and the Hawley-Harriman interest not more than 40,000 shares. If these two parties combine, they would therefore have 42,500 shares. The Gould-Butler party own and control about 55,000 shares, while the Osgood party holds about 50,000 shares of common and practically all of the 20,000 shares of preferred stock, or a total of 70,-000 shares.

"These various interests, therefore, hold together about 167,500 shares out of the total of 259,310, leaving a balance of 91,810. Of this, it is fair to estimate that about 20,000 shares will, for one reason or another, fail to vote either individually or by proxy. There are, therefore, still unaccounted for about 71,810 shares. It requires about 120,000 shares to constitute a majority. If the Hawley-Harriman-Gates party was able to secure the entire 71,810 shares, over which all the factions are struggling, it would, with its present holdings as above mentioned, give them but 114,310 shares.

"If the Gould-Butler party could obtain all this unaccounted-for stock, it would have 126,810 shares, or more than a majority. The same shares going to the Osgood party would give it over 140,000 shares. The Gates-Hawley-Harriman party may be counted out of the list. If the Osgood party should obtain 10,000 shares of the 71,810, it would leave the Gould-Butler party still in the minority. The Osgood party, to secure a majority, will have to obtain about 51,000 shares out of the 71,810, estimated as afloat in the Street."

The only comment that representatives of these three parties would make on this statement was that it was interesting, if true.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 29.—Complete transactions in the stock market to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Crucible Steel	19¼	19¼	19¼
190	Crucible pf	85	85	85
180	Fire Proof	26	25½	25½
45	Fire Proof pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
6	Monon Water	39	39	39
55	Pittsburg Coal pf	88¼	88¼	88½
20	River Coal pf	39¾	39¾	39¾
300	U. S. Steel	36½	36	36
10	U. S. Steel pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
70	Westingh Airbrake	173	172	172
500	Westingh. Glass com	50½	50	50
5	Federal Nat. Bank	144	144	144
10	Real Estate Trust	288	288	288
80	Safe Deposit & Trust	115	115	115
25	Union Side Trust	100	100	100
$13,000	Brewing 6s	113	113	113
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾

A Packing Merger Denial.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday denied the story from Chicago to the effect that they had undertaken to finance the merger of packing houses. A member of the firm of Baring, Magoun & Co. also denied that they were interested in such a scheme. He admitted that Mr. Baring was in Chicago and might have called on Mr. Armour, but he maintained that such a visit was entirely without significance.

Rock Island's Gulf Extension.

The Rock Island management has authorized contracts for the construction of an extension to that system from Dallas to Galveston, Texas, a distance of 270 miles. The work is to be completed in nine months. The line to be built will give to the Rock Island the Gulf connection it has had in contemplation for some time.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

George A. Stanton & Co. have purchased the Equitable Fire Lloyds from A. Romeyn Pierson, and will operate the concern for the insurance of sprinkled risks.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has made a ruling that while members are not allowed to write policies for Lloyds, mutuals, and participating companies under the rules, they are permitted, if the Secretary sanctions, to bind and forward applications for insurance. The question was raised on the representation of the Individual Underwriters of St. Louis in the agency of Fred S. James & Co., and a general proposition was submitted to the committee for a decision.

The State Insurance Company of Omaha has been incorporated under the laws of Nebraska, with a capital stock of $400,000.

Frank Bancroft has been appointed New England General Agent of the Union Assurance Company of London, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Gilmour.

M. H. Whipple, President of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company, has been designated as one of the United States Trustees of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Leverett Brainard.

T. L. Monagan has resigned as Texas special agent of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and James S. Herford has been named as his successor.

Financial.

"BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY."

If you intend to invest in any mining or other enterprise we can advise you as to its standing and prospects. Our opinions are unbiased, as we have no financial interests in any enterprise.

If you have investments that are not paying you, let us tell you why. We may be the means of saving you from considerable loss. Thousands of dollars are often recovered by a thorough investigation and change of plans of operation suggested by competent, technical and practical engineers. Our consulting engineers are always ready to give advice

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atch., Topeka & S. F. com. (semi-an.)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 6	Dec. 12
Atlantic Coast Line (quarter)	2	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	Dec. 11
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	$4	Jan. 2	Nov. 20	Dec. 8
Boston & Maine common (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 1	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Bos., Rev. Beach & Lynn (semi-an.)	$1	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 15
Buffalo & Susq. pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 30	Nov. 20	Dec. 30
Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf. (semi-ann.)	2	Dec. 5	Nov. 25	Dec. 6
Chi., New Orleans & Texas Pacific pf. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	Dec. 1
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2 1-5	Dec. 10	Nov. 29	Dec. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Mexican Northern (quarter)	½	Dec. 8	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Norfolk & West. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 10	Dec. 8	Dec. 19
Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 15
St. Louis & San F. 2d pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Brooklyn Union El. R. R. (extra)	½	Dec. 31	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
Mass. Electric Companies pf.	2	Jan. 1	Holders of record	Dec. 6
South Side Elev., Chicago, (quar.)	1	Dec. 31	.....	.....
United R'ways & Elec. Co., Balt. pf.	2	Dec. 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCKS.

American Colonial Bank of Porto Rico (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 4	Nov. 20	Dec. 4
Bank of the Metropolis	6	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue	8	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2

TRUST COMPANY.

People's, Brooklyn (month)	.....	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 29

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

A. Booth & Co. (semi-annual)	1½	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Adams Express Co. (semi-annual)	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Dec. 2
Adams Express Co. (extra)	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 14	Dec. 2
Alabama Consol. Coal & Iron Co. pf.	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 25	Dec. 2
American Caramel com. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 1
American Chicle com. (month)	1	Dec. 10	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	2	June 1 1903	May 15	June 2
American Cotton Oil Co. com.	4	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 5
Am. Cot. Oil Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Nov. 13	Dec. 5
Am. Dist. Tel. Brooklyn	3½	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	Dec. 11
Amer. Express Co. (semi-annual)	$3	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
American Express Co. (extra)	$1	Jan. 2	Holders of record	Nov. 29
Am. Gas Co., Phila., (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	.....	.....
Am. Shipbuilding Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
Am. Steel Foundries pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 25	Dec. 2
Appleton Co., Boston	4	Dec. 12	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Associated Mer. Co. com. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 30	Dec. 2
Barney & Smith Car pf. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 2
Borden's Condensed Milk pf. (quar.)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Breece Mining	5c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
Bklyn. Union Gas. Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	Dec. 1
Butterick Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.	$5	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 10
Central Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
City & Sub. Homes Co. (semi-ann.)	2	Dec. 3	Holders of record	Dec. 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heat. Co. pf.	3	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	.....
Consol. Gas Co., Baltimore	1½	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 15
Consol. Gas Co. of N. Y. (quar.)	2	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 15	.....	.....
Con. Mercur. Gold Mines Co. (month)	3c	Dec. 9	Nov. 26	Dec. 10
Cont. Tobacco com. (quar.)	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Cont. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Nov. 29	Dec. 13
Distilling Co. of America pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Essex Co., Boston	$3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 14
Fisheries Co. pf. (annual)	7	Jan. 10	Dec. 15	Jan. 11
General Chem. Co. com. (quarter)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	5	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Ken. Dist. & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 2
Laclede Gas Co., St. Louis, pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 26	Dec. 16
Lancaster Mills	$12	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 12
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 25
Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co. (semi-ann.)	2½	Dec. 1	Nov. 17	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Mills, in Georgia	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 20
Nashua Manufacturing Co.	$25	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 20
National Biscuit Co. com. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	Dec. 19	Jan. 16
Nat. Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry (quarter)	1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 21	Dec. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 6	Dec. 16
Pacific Mills, Boston	$30	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 21
Philadelphia Electric	*2½	Dec. 16	Dec. 5	Dec. 18
Railway Steel Spring Co. pf. (quar.)	1¾	Dec. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 22
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quar.)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
Saco & Pettee Machine Shops Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 18
Shawmut Oil Co.	50c	Dec. 24	Holders of record	Dec. 10
Shaw Stocking Co. (semi-annual)	3	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 14
Stand. Dist. & Distrib. Co. pf. (quar.)	1	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Standard Oil Co. (quarter)	$10	Dec. 15	Holders of record	Nov. 21
Street's West Stable Car Line pf.	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Trenton Potteries Co. pf. (quar.)	2	Dec. 10	Holders of record	Nov. 29
United Box Board & P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Foun. pf. (quar.)	1	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	Dec. 2
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc. & Refining Co. com.	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Reduc. & Refining Co. pf.	1½	Dec. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quar.)	1	Dec. 30	Dec. 9	Dec. 31
Virg. Carol. Chem. Co. com. (quar.)	1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 22	Dec. 1
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
York Manufacturing Co.	$22.50	Dec. 1	Holders of record	Nov. 24

*On amount paid in.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Nov. 29, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Century	$100,000	$258,200.00	$2,700.00	$15,900	$50,000.00	.....	$190,500.00
Colonial	100,000	2,095,900.00	57,200.00	180,000	190,000.00	$150,000.00	2,350,000.00
Columbia	300,000	3,168,000.00	200,000.00	113,000	295,000.00	3,000.00	3,336,000.00
Fidelity	300,000	627,605.00	10,269.00	55,008	47,036.00	.....	597,022.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,757,200.00	92,700.00	74,100	318,500.00	.....	2,134,700.00
Gansevoort	200,000	1,520,978.83	20,865.94	127,746	153,601.38	26,780.66	1,810,325.90
Hamilton	200,000	1,935,700.00	107,500.00	99,800	120,400.00	5,000.00	2,002,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Morris	250,000	2,242,200.00	132,100.00	85,000	250,400.00	53,400.00	2,908,900.00
Mutual	250,000	2,021,530.00	31,371.00	160,634	141,507.00	.....	2,050,081.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,588,779.00	37,213.00	130,188	377,232.00	378.00	1,904,503.00
Plaza	100,000	3,650,000.00	148,000.00	209,000	107,000.00	.....	3,205,000.00
Riverside	100,000	861,797.55	17,635.24	93,783	64,372.23	.....	980,165.53
State	100,000	5,611,000.00	441,000.00	221,000	197,000.00	383,000.00	6,473,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,614,000.00	43,000.00	176,000	92,000.00	.....	1,934,000.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,285,500.00	43,500.00	130,000	105,200.00	40,400.00	1,489,800.00
United National	1,000,000	2,341,800.00	226,500.00	55,800	57,000.00	.....	1,362,800.00
Varick	100,000	796,000.00	4,000.00	66,000	73,000.00	1,000.00	810,000.00
Washington	100,000	803,256.00	14,624.00	45,797	23,363.00	5,022.09	765,986.00
Washington H'ghts	100,000	503,557.00	15,246.00	11,219	19,563.00	.....	355,426.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,512,800.00	41,600.00	154,400	116,800.00	1,800.00	1,530,400.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,466,138.00	15,250.00	119,070	101,850.00	101,780.00	1,573,568.00
Broadway	100,000	1,623,567.00	14,552.00	150,450	142,500.00	.....	1,748,423.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,368,800.00	82,300.00	47,700	144,400.00	68,300.00	1,392,400.00
Eighth Ward	100,000	303,000.00	4,700.00	42,000	47,600.00	17,000.00	362,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	721,300.00	37,500.00	24,600	77,200.00	13,500.00	686,300.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,500	2,883,100.00	353,500.00	137,000	427,600.00	.....	3,363,400.00
Mechanics'	500,000	509,400.00	122,300.00	308,300	148,700.00	20,000.00	4,041,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	913,794.00	10,075.00	60,130	31,200.00	.....	923,331.00
Nassau National	300,000	4,224,000.00	172,000.00	303,000	506,000.00	26,000.00	4,551,000.00
National City	300,000	2,933,000.00	133,000.00	248,900	271,000.00	68,000.00	3,078,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,066,958.00	15,535.43	60,951	35,923.71	445.98	887,484.63
People's	100,000	1,231,600.00	45,300.00	84,000	78,700.00	50,100.00	1,314,600.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	500,350.00	10,807.00	50,620	74,136.00	22,146.00	558,333.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,030,900.00	106,900.00	5,500	162,200.00	37,000.00	928,500.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	100,000	595,012.00	12,307.00	38,109	71,875.00	4,167.00	602,762.00
Union	200,000	1,241,600.00	36,000.00	72,000	55,500.00	122,500.00	1,213,300.00
Wallabout	100,000	781,900.00	36,200.00	28,200	39,100.00	41,200.00	753,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bk. of Staten Island	25,000	562,688.00	20,000.00	18,957	77,716.00	3,500.00	508,000.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	728,100.00	44,200.00	10,900	80,300.00	.....	680,000.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,673,300.00	286,900.00	211,300	1,417,000.00	.....	908,900.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,202,035.00	63,518.00	56,961	122,986.00	11,652.00	1,711,595.00
Second National	250,000	1,163,100.00	63,900.00	16,300	264,600.00	10,100.00	1,071,100.00
Third National	200,000	1,008,099.83	35,198.87	47,088	377,345.94	24,079.84	1,250,603.36
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,308,500.00	131,000.00	26,000	117,700.00	11,400.00	2,022,600.00
Second National	125,000	1,049,962.00	34,922.00	36,158	52,000.00	21,200.00	1,070,273.00
89,000,000	101 349 000	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
101 172 700	118 575 700	Totals	879 826 000	168 840 200	67 905 300	1855 836 800	45 432 300

Res. on total deposits, decrease $3,743,675. Res. on deposits other than U. S., decrease, $3,742,125.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $46,169,900. ‡As on Nov. 22, 1902.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, Nov. 29, 1902:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,289,100	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$16,845,000	$2,201,000	$1,406,000	$14,911,000	$1 184 000
2,050,000	2,284,200	Bank of Manhattan Co.	18,768,000	4,767,000	2,101,000	22,340,000	.....
2,000,000	1,235,500	Merchants' National	11,739,800	2,022,600	1,262,000	13,079,000	.....
2,000,000	2,552,400	Mechanics' National	12,622,000	2,304,000	1,351,000	13,080,000	.....
1,500,000	3,276,700	Bank of America	10,687,500	3,039,200	2,851,900	22,148,500	.....
1,000,000	287,000	Phenix National	4,974,000	890,000	264,000	4,767,000	47,800
25,000,000	15,388,100	National City	123,404,100	27,928,100	5,497,500	111,712,700	5,454,700
300,000	7,240,700	Chemical National	24,427,800	4,598,600	2,111,900	23,828,400	.....
600,000	236,400	Merch. Exch. National	4,961,200	920,900	563,100	5,361,100	236,800
1,000,000	2,147,300	Gallatin National	8,349,200	872,000	788,900	4,192,000	994,200
300,000	86,300	Nat. Butchers & Drovers'	1,648,800	483,200	41,400	2,091,600	47,100
400,000	171,100	Mechanics & Traders'	3,678,000	415,000	351,000	3,877,000	.....
200,000	197,700	Greenwich	1,217,200	168,100	179,700	1,096,500	.....
900,000	525,100	Leath. Manufac. National	4,781,100	1,462,300	195,300	5,089,600	405,900
1,700,000	161,000	Seventh National	6,383,900	1,461,200	223,900	6,082,000	534,300
5,000,000	3,676,100	Am. Exchange National	31,121,000	3,965,000	1,921,000	24,441,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	7,434,100	Nat. Bank of Commerce	68,986,500	9,206,600	4,448,400	54,548,500	9,937,400
1,000,000	1,898,700	National Broadway	6,857,200	1,420,600	169,100	9,007,700	498,300
1,000,000	1,429,200	Mercantile National	12,949,900	1,781,000	1,311,200	13,065,700	986,100
422,700	550,800	Pacific	2,989,600	427,200	71,600	3,558,100	.....
450,000	1,034,400	Chatham National	5,729,400	821,400	148,300	5,732,100	49,500
200,000	368,500	People's	2,091,900	270,000	398,400	2,711,600	.....
2,000,000	1,977,900	National Bank of N. A.	16,090,900	2,042,200	1,320,800	13,236,600	1,367,600
3,000,000	5,908,800	Hanover National	45,618,300	7,882,200	5,776,500	51,981,000	2,585,100
1,000,000	1,000,100	Irving National	5,352,000	911,800	490,300	4,536,000	243,700
1,250,000	501,800	National Citizens'	5,752,900	1,227,600	417,100	6,422,900	638,100
500,000	304,100	Nassau	2,532,300	337,100	329,500	2,974,000	.....
900,000	1,049,100	Market & Ful. National	6,160,000	1,080,600	703,500	6,507,200	50,000
1,000,000	271,600	National Shoe & Leather	4,611,500	1,138,900	258,100	5,365,700	49,000
2,000,000	3,176,000	Corn Exchange	23,641,000	3,654,000	3,130,000	27,448,000	.....
200,000	1,407,300	Oriental	3,196,000	310,200	303,900	1,839,000	.....
1,500,000	6,277,600	Imp. & Traders' National	22,463,000	3,886,000	1,753,000	19,637,000	45,200
2,000,000	4,511,400	National Park	48,880,000	14,083,000	3,558,000	59,788,000	1,999,300
250,000	151,200	East River National	1,108,600	214,500	191,500	1,340,700	50,000
3,000,000	2,710,400	Fourth National	19,453,000	3,423,000	2,200,000	21,667,700	50,000
1,000,000	577,700	Central National	9,277,000	1,790,000	1,127,000	11,120,000	535,000
300,000	1,205,500	Second National	9,414,000	1,526,000	1,127,000	10,256,000	283,000
10,000,000	12,219,900	First National	80,307,500	17,415,600	2,233,800	71,150,000	7,583,500
500,000	359,000	N. Y. National Exchange	5,336,000	812,200	481,300	5,307,400	492,300
250,000	776,500	Bowery	2,494,000	421,000	384,000	3,029,000	.....
200,000	606,400	N. Y. County National	3,764,700	841,400	420,000	4,732,000	50,000
750,000	431,900	German-American	3,700,800	638,200	235,300	3,610,500	.....
1,000,000	3,582,700	Chase National	41,020,800	10,519,000	1,874,600	48,051,000	1,000,000
100,000	1,570,800	Fifth Avenue	8,680,100	2,242,900	272,500	9,494,300	.....
200,000	626,500	German Exchange	2,820,900	140,000	757,000	3,196,300	.....
200,000	866,500	Germania	2,930,100	415,300	461,500	4,543,100	.....
300,000	1,195,500	Lincoln National	5,831,600	982,000	2,048,700	10,855,100	245,900
1,000,000	1,282,000	Garfield National	7,312,400	1,469,800	951,300	7,343,700	49,500
200,000	395,900	Fifth National	2,815,900	487,800	129,700	2,450,000	105,300
1,000,000	1,277,000	Bank of the Metropolis	7,744,700	1,602,200	515,400	8,374,500	.....
200,000	470,700	West Side	3,105,000	450,000	533,000	3,295,000	.....
500,000	1,157,500	Seaboard National	11,389,100	1,979,000	1,388,000	13,052,000	50,000
2,100,000	3,126,000	Western National	37,177,100	8,748,200	3,223,100	43,277,100	550,000
1,000,000	1,580,000	Liberty National	4,289,000	414,000	696,000	4,487,000	75,000
500,000	550,600	First National, B'klyn	9,161,400	1,408,000	325,000	7,867,200	497,600
1,000,000	470,300	N. Y. Prod. Exchange	4,240,100	704,100	261,400	4,090,900	.....
500,000	570,700	New Amsterdam National	7,126,600	1,398,800	504,300	7,927,800	100,000
350,000	478,300	Astor National	4,418,000	907,000	278,000	4,458,000	350,000
500,000	651,100	National Bank of U. S.	4,577,300	914,600	86,400	4,147,600	460,000
89,000,000	101 349 000	Total, National banks.					
11,272,700	17,226,700	Total, State banks.					
101 172 700	118 575 700	Totals	879 826 000	168 840 200	67 905 300	1855 836 800	45 432 300

Res. on total deposits, decrease $3,743,675. Res. on deposits other than U. S., decrease, $3,742,125.
*As per official reports: 42 National banks, Sept. 15, 1902; 17 State banks, Sept. 6, 1902.
†United States deposits included, $46,169,900. ‡As on Nov. 22, 1902.

BANK STOCKS IN NOVEMBER.

Trading in bank and trust company stocks at the weekly public auction sales of securities during the month of November has been slightly livelier than for the previous month, but the prices were low, owing probably to the high money rates prevailing the fore part of the month. In all 329 shares of bank stocks changed hands, and 443 shares of trust company stocks were sold. The following table shows the number of shares and the prices at which these securities sold on each Wednesday during November:

INSTITUTIONS—	—Nov. 5.— Shrs.	Price.	—Nov. 12.— Shrs.	Price.	Nov. 19.— Shrs.	Price.	—Nov. 26.— Shrs.	Price.	Total Shrs.	Inc. *Dec.
Am. Exchange Nat. Bank					2	277½			2	..
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A.			10	345					12	..
Chemical National Bank							7	4,227	7	..
Central National Bank	6	185½	10	190	4	190	10	185	30	*½
Corn Exchange Bank	1	435½	35	425			1	423	47	*120½
Fourth National Bank			10	235					10	..
			5	237	64	235			72	*2
Hanover National Bank			11	641					11	..
International Banking Corp'n.	100	200			50	200	12	200	443	..
	6	200			200	200	50	200		
	25	200								
Liberty National Bank									50	..
Manhattan Com. Bank	6	331							6	..
Mercantile National Bank			10	325					10	..
National City Bank			5	297½			15	295	30	*2½
National Bank of Commerce			10	325	10	320			20	*5
National Bank North Am.					3	240			13	..
					5	230				
					5	240				
National Citizens' Bank					4	190½	29			
					25	190½				
National Park Bank					1	646	1			
Oriental Bank					20	237	20			
United States Nat. B'k (Troy)			10	301½			10			
Varick Bank					10	205	10			
TRUST COMPANIES—										
Atlantic Trust Company					26	303½	26			
Bowling Green Trust Co.							2		2	
Broadway Trust Company			2	240			20		20	
Central R., B. & T. Co.			5	150	15	152½	20		20	*3½
Central Trust Company					20	695	20		5	
					4	1,941				
					1	1,941				
Eastern Trust Company	25	100½	25	191					50	
Empire State Trust Company					50	198¼			50	½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	40	1,490					2	1,500	10	
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.							10	630	10	
Guardian Trust Company			5	200	10	200	125	170	140	*30
International B. & T. Co.					15	116	3	115	18	*1
Merchants' Trust Company					5	356½	10	370	25	11½
Trust Company of America							10	300	10	
Westchester Trust Company					25	150½			25	

†Right to subscribe for 50 shares of new stock.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$202,371,411
Gold	114,772,497
Silver	6,953,671
United States notes	2,849,030
Treasury notes of 1890	100,668
National banknotes	13,344,034
Total receipts this day	1,112,690
Total receipts this month	43,599,001
Total receipts this year	241,482,149
Total expenditures this day	557,000
Total expenditures this month	43,007,000
Total expenditures this year	227,332,063
Deposits in National banks	149,629,337

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$376,358,569
Silver dollars	467,824,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,212,199
Silver bullion of 1890	23,841,801
Total	$869,236,569

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$376,358,569
Silver certificates outstanding	467,824,000
Treasury notes outstanding	25,054,000
Total	$869,236,569

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$84,068,537
Gold certificates	20,805,900
Silver coin and bullion	2,480,016
Silver certificates	4,473,055
United States notes	2,849,030
Other assets	20,565,696
Total in Treasury	$145,160,895
Deposits in National banks	149,629,337
Total	$294,790,233
Current liabilities	92,418,822
Available cash balance	$202,371,411

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—New York exchange to-day was quoted at 20 cents discount; time and call loans at 6 per cent. The local market to-day was brief, with feature. There were no important changes. Transactions were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..American Can	10	10	10
250..American Can pf	44½	44	44½
65..Chicago Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
35..C. & C. Canal & Dock	70	69¼	69¼
26..Diamond Match	138	138	138
50..Met. Elevated	37	37	37
15..Diamond Match pf	85	85	85
51..National Bis	45½	45	45½
580..Swift & Co	126	122½	125
210..United Box Board	9¾	9¾	9¾
265..United Box Board pf	52½	52	52½

Montclair Trust Company's Step.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 29.—The Montclair Trust Company will open a savings department Jan. 1, and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. will be allowed. The company has also decided to pay interest on all deposits, instead of only on balances of $300 or more. It was reported to-day that the Bank of Montclair, the oldest financial institution here, would also establish a savings institution.

Altitude and Temperature.

GENEVA, Nov. 17.—The results of the recent experiments to test the temperature of the highest altitudes have just been made public by the university authorities of Berne, and they are very interesting. It appears that the paper balloon burst after reaching a moderate height, but the india-rubber one passed an altitude of 26,000 feet, but at this height the instrument used to gauge the altitude stopped working. The temperature at the time of the start was 1 deg. Cent., and it rose to 9 deg. in the first 980 meters. From 980 to 3,300 meters the temperature gradually descended to —6 deg. Cent. At 3,300 meters a region of uniform temperature was traversed by the balloon for 300 meters. From this moment, however, the cold became intense, and at a height of 11,500 meters the thermometer registered —58 deg. Above 13,000 meters the thermometer was frozen.—London Chronicle.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103½	109
2s., 1930	108¼	109
3s, r., 1918	107¾	108¾
3s, c., 1918	106	108¾
3s, 1918, sm	109¼	.....
4s, r., 1907	109¾	110
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	135½	136½
4s, c., 1925	135½	136½
5s, r., 1904	103½	104½
5s, c., 1904	103¾	104½
D. C. 3-65s	123½	..

Adams Exp.	200	240
Alb. & S

Letters to The Editor of The Times

THE LAW AND ESTATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has long been made apparent that the New York statutes governing the execution of wills and the settlement of estates must be of a very lax or elastic nature to allow of the protracted and vexatious litigations which are constantly taking place. It is hardly conceivable that the great majority of testators are idiots, or that any considerable number of sane legatees would voluntarily keep up a legal conflict until an estate had been literally eaten up by lawyers.

The statutes regulating devised property are no more peculiar, however, than those which permit executors and administrators to exercise the remarkable powers which many of them do. To such lengths is this not infrequently carried that it has come to be a standing joke as to whether the heir or the executor is the more rightfully and vitally concerned party in an inheritance. It is a hackneyed argument with executors that they look after the property of legatees precisely as if it were their own. This is undoubtedly true, though in many instances not exactly in the sense in which they would have their remark construed.

I recently became somewhat interested in the subject of the adjustment of estates. Among a number of queer cases that have come to my knowledge, one example struck me as being the most grotesque as well as outrageous perversion of justice that I think I ever heard of.

An old man was bequeathed property amounting to $30,000 by a bachelor cousin. At least, such was the unequivocal statement of the will. When the matter was brought before the court, however, some half a dozen second and third cousins presented themselves as contestants of the will. So successful were they in their scheme that the "share" of the legitimate heir was actually cut down to $5,000. To cap the climax of rascality his lawyer—a "personal friend" by the way—brought in a "nominal little fee" of $2,500, leaving the actual legatee the sum total of $2,500!

Preposterous as this story may seem, I have unquestionable authority for asserting that it is absolutely true. It is generally agreed that lawyers are no more nor less angelic than some other people, but I submit that a statute which is susceptible of being turned inside out and backside toremost in the amazing fashion noted is rather worth inquiring into. It is manifestly capable of affording considerable instruction along the line that two and two are five, or sixteen, or almost anything, "according to circumstances made and provided."

It would almost seem as if there is something about the profession of law that has a tendency to make its practitioners devoid of sensibility as well as of conscience. Very likely a fair percentage of them were none too plenteously endowed, mentally and morally, before they began to "practice." The utter absurdity of the bequest rendering I have cited recalls to my mind some of the farcical laws that were enacted in several European countries in the fifteenth century.

The legal fraternity of that period being unable, apparently, to find a sufficiently lucrative field in the fleecing of their fellowmen, put their heads and ears together and procured the enactment of laws for the trial and punishment of the lower animals for special acts of turpitude. Advocates were assigned to defend the culprits, and the whole proceedings—trial, sentence, and execution—were conducted with all the strictest formalities of justice. Two instances of this ennobling and dignified business will suffice as representative samples.

In a town in France a sow and her six young ones were tried on a charge of their having murdered and eaten a baby. The sow was found guilty and condemned to death; but the pigs were acquitted on account of their youth, the bad example of their mother, and the absence of direct proof as to their having been concerned in the eating of the child.

In a Swiss village a rooster was arrested for having laid an egg. Although it was "proved" at his trial that roosters' eggs were of inestimable value in the preparation of certain kinds of medicine, the prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to death as a devil in the form of a rooster, and hence "most injurious to all of the Christian faith and race."

Animals of a noxious description, as rats, cockroaches, bedbugs, and such like, were sometimes tried—presumably when regular trade was a little dull. These proceedings were necessarily attended with more or less complicated and unpleasant features, but your "man of the law" then, as now, was not above his business.

Lawyers of this enlightened age will, of course, smile in derision at the idea of being compared with their professional brothers of that benighted period. Yet I fail to see anything more farcical in the sow and rooster trials, per se, than a good many of the legal procedures in this twentieth century of high-grade culture and piety.

The plain truth is we have too many loosely framed laws and far too many lawyers. I do not believe it is any exaggeration to say that if the legal profession were reduced to per cent. the ends of justice would be much better served than they are now. I do not mean to say that lawyers as a class are responsible for the commission of crime. It has been remarked, however, that crime is of less frequent occurrence in communities where there are few or no lawyers than under the reverse conditions. I am willing to believe that many lawyers are driven to the alternative of fomenting litigation or suffering from want—a natural result of their overcrowded profession.

Some one—I think it was either Greeley or Beecher—has remarked that laws and lawyers, like religions and preachers, need constant watching. History fully justifies this assertion. I would like to see this subject of the settlement of estates taken up by some one competent to deal with it and brought before the Legislature this Winter. I must be self evident to every impartial, observing person that the present statistics regulating or pretending to regulate devised property are notoriously in need of a complete overhauling. EQUITY

New York, Nov. 27, 1902.

THE PROBLEM OF CO-EDUCATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent publication of the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, entitled "The Woman Movement in America," has been criticised more or less because of a passing allusion to the subject of co-education. The Illinois anti-suffragists are chiefly interested in co-education because its history illustrates what they believe to be a cardinal principle in human nature—namely, that the attributes and functions of men and women differ in the home, in society, in the school, and, by a parity of reasoning, in the State as well.

For the past year or two Chicago has been the scene of violent contention on the subject of co-education. The University of Chicago at its southern limit, the Northwestern University in its northern suburb, and the Armour Institute between the two have gravely canvassed the subject and have carried forward serious changes in their administration as the result of the discussion. As all this has happened in the face of a storm of opposition from the advocates of the old style of co-education, which has often broken out into print, there has been a very good opportunity for the fair-minded observer to draw impartial conclusions.

At the University of Chicago two considerations seem to have been mainly influential in urging the Trustees and Faculties toward "segregation." The first, as credibly alleged, was the fact that, considering its magnificent endowment and its Faculties of very distinguished professors and teachers, the university was not satisfied with the percentage which fell to its share of male students who rank in the first class; students in training for the higher walks of professional life; students who during their university life and as alumni would be calculated to give honor and prestige to the institution. A part, at least, of this deficit was laid to the account of co-education. The second was more difficult to handle in a semi-public discussion, but it related to the social life of boys and girls just entering upon the experience of new emotions and capabilities, and without the direct parental control which is exercised in a well-regulated home. In State schools economy might dictate such a herding together of students of both sexes, but it was thought that something better might be expected of a great and wealthy university. An eminent authority in the university is reported to have said emphatically, "The Ogontz girl and the Yale man are higher types of culture than the product of co-education under such conditions."

Probably these two considerations do not cover the whole ground; but, as far as public discussion elucidated the matter, they seemed to be the weightiest arguments advanced in favor of the change. At any rate, after a long, exhaustive, and at times almost incredibly bitter discussion, segregation was carried through all the Faculties, and by the final vote of the Trustees, thirteen to three in its favor, it became an accomplished fact; which means that hereafter young women students at the university, during the first two years of their course, will live in a separate quadrangle and will attend separate classes. No great hardship is involved, one would think, but the change is sufficient to mark that distinction of sex which the anti-suffragists claim, affects all forms of social and political life.

At the Armour Institute, which designs to give a practical as distinguished from a classical course of instruction to young men and women, it has been found advisable to exclude girls from such classes as those in civil, mining, and electrical engineering, while at the same time separate classes have been formed for them in the domestic arts and sciences.

The Northwestern University is still struggling with its co-educational problems, which are admitted to be serious, and making some experiments. The situation is complicated, however, by the fact that the institution is under the fostering care of the Methodist Church, a body always committed to certain ideas of democratic liberty.

The Stanford University of California has also experienced difficulties and made restrictions in regard to co-education, but these need not be discussed here.

Still more recently President J. Gould Schurman of Cornell University, (co-educational,) speaking of co-education at the quatro-centennial celebration of the State University of Colorado, Nov. 15, 1902, is reported by the press as saying, "As regards the manner in which equal educational rights shall be secured to women much might be said, though this is neither the time nor place for anything but the briefest treatment. My own opinion is that we are likely to witness a good deal of diversity of method. In the West and at the State universities the present method, in my opinion, is pretty certain to remain. In the privately endowed universities of the East it cannot be said that this system is gaining in popularity. At best it holds its own."

Altogether it would seem that the day of crude, unclassified co-education is passing away; that the process of specialization has commenced. It is the first step in evolution, and that great principle of universal nature may be trusted to work out its own beneficent results undisturbed by the outcries of those who do not understand its wise provisions. CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1902.

CONDUCT OF UNION MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Veteran Workman," in THE TIMES of this date, writes concerning trades unions in general from his experience, gained by association with members of one union in particular—the Amalgamated Society of Machinists and Engineers—and all that he says of that association is true. If all unions were conducted as that is neither Dr. Hillis nor President Eliot would have occasion to utter sentiments such as those to which reference is made.

If "A Veteran Workman," however, would examine the conditions in the building trades, the sheet iron workers, the compositors, indeed, almost any other society, he would find that wages "cut no fee," and that a non-union man is not allowed to work with union men under any circumstances whatever.

"Veteran Workman" claims the right to decide in favor of the union. Why did he not join the union? After getting his wages increased and his hours of labor shortened by the members of the union, he relieves his conscience by "giving" his testimony instead of paying his dues.

Will some one inform me where, outside of a machine shop, the "union men as a rule are gentlemanly" and "accommodating" in their conduct toward non-union men?

One can understand why a union man talks about "scabs," and uses other equally elegant expressions. He pays for the privilege, but when a dead-head non-union man begins to rave it excites only disgust in ANOTHER VETERAN WORKER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 26, 1902.

DR. SCHURMAN AND THE A. B. DEGREE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The speech of Mr. Schurman, President of Cornell University, published in THE TIMES of Nov. 16, seems to me decidedly illogical.

Mr. Schurman assumes that the course for the degree of A. B. is exclusively the course of "liberal culture." He says, "it qualifies the student, not for winning bread, but for high thinking and intelligent living. It has to do, not with the body and its needs, but with the mind and its aspirations." How can he so differentiate the purposes of mind and body of the individual? Does not intelligent living apply to a great extent to the needs of the body? And has not the liberal course at Cornell an ample proportion of physical culture in it in the way of gymnastics, military drill, and sports?

He says "a man may pursue liberal studies for the sake of results to be applied to utilitarian objects, but such a man will never be liberally educated." If such a man gets a diploma, which implies proficiency, does it belie his attainments? I think that the great majority who undertake to obtain a liberal education do so for the purpose of material results.

He says, "to teach him how to do something instead of to be something, would in practice be the abandonment of the Hellenic conception of liberal culture which has dominated Christendom and made civilization what it is." It is my opinion that intelligent action has been the most potent factor in the world's progress and development.

How can he designate liberal culture so distinctly when he recognizes that "college studies have nearly everywhere been made elective," and that great changes in the course have taken place?

He refers to "the entire four years' course for an degree of A. B., and says, "some universities propose to shorten the college course." How can he call the course four years entire when at Cornell it embraces only thirty-two months? Why, by judicious election and earnest application, may not the student reduce the course to even two years? (Thirty-two months cannot be reduced.)

If Mr. Schurman observes the great mass of the youth of our country who apply themselves so assiduously to work and business throughout the entire year he could not reasonably object to students doing likewise. If he will calculate carefully he will find that this proposition of "the Deans of professional schools" is not so "fallacious" as he thinks.

It cannot be denied that a great deal of valuable time is wasted by many in school life. The purpose of those who propose to stop this waste is indeed a worthy one.

S. S. BRYAN.

Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1902.

SITUATION IN THE HARD COAL REGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be encouraging to every lover of law and order to note the stand which has been taken by THE TIMES in discussion of recent phases of the situation in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania. Those of us who have the remembrance of the days of the Molly Maguire see in the conditions of the past Summer but a repetition of events in the days before the late Franklin B. Gowen took a hand in the wiping out of the gang then posing as friends of labor. The fearlessness of THE TIMES in the days of the Tweed regime might well be continued in dealing with the present environment of anthracite coal mining.

A true friend of labor, of the man who is willing to work, cannot but feel discouraged when the actual inwardness of the "trouble" of the past Summer is known to him. A bold, fearless course such as you have pursued will rally the timid, our right-minded, public and press to your standard. One knowing the efforts of the unionists to compel the non-unionists (and the operators) to come to the terms laid down by their organization, knows that there is need for every sustaining hand, such as your recent editorials have been. During the "trouble" there has been, as a rule, a disposition to consider that one side was all right and the other all wrong, but the further investigation of cause, condition, and results which is to take place before the commission will show the facts to be otherwise. Be just and fear not. F. E. SAWARD.

New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

MISUSING LETTER BOXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commissioner Partridge and Deputy Commissioner Piper know, and every Captain of police knows, or ought to know, that several years ago there was a law passed by the Legislature of this State "that no 'ad' matter of any kind be allowed to be deposited in the letter boxes of flat, tenement, or apartment houses in the city of Greater New York, it being a misdemeanor so to do."

This law is being violated every day on every street and avenue in this city, directly under the nose of every patrolman, by organized, paid employes, representing large and small concerns, which manufacture and others who take this unlawful means to pester, annoy, and trespass on the privacy of these letter boxes, placed there for the only purpose of receiving United States mail.

Every Postmaster and every sub-Postmaster and the city's united letter carriers' association signed documents, making appeal to the Legislature at the time to enact a law, which was done, making it a misdemeanor to so violate.

The immense flathouse population of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the other boroughs were pleased at this wise and necessary act by our lawmakers, which promised relief from this great constant nuisance of having to haul out handfuls of noxious advertising matter from their private letter boxes before they could get their daily mail. The repulsiveness of this sickening clog of stuff represents everything known almost, from the most useless article to the bread we eat; from the commonest, cheap handbill to the artistically colored cereal compound, and in many cases representing large concerns which adopt this cheap, unlawful means to the public eye for patronage, which only disgusts. This unlawful trespass goes on, Mr. Editor, as perhaps you well know, directly under the eyes of patrolmen, all over by men and boys, officered and directed by overseers, covering both sides of the streets at a time, with huge bags swung over their shoulders and from wagons with a reserve supply to violate the rights of privacy.

As I have said, the Commissioners do know of this constant violation, Captains of Police would know if patrolmen would arrest and bring the perpetrators to the Sergeants' desks. Patrolmen cannot shirk this important duty; a few might escape, but the many could be caught, as it is a most simple duty. These violators are passing in and out of the doorways in a most conspicuous manner all day long, and don't profess any secrecy or attempt at hiding. Every one else sees them; cannot a policeman, who is sworn to watch while on duty all these nuisances, trespassers, and violators of whatever kind about and at large on our streets?

Does the Police Commissioner instruct Police Captains to tell patrolmen and detectives before going on duty to watch in particular these unlawful, trespassing violators? Surely, it cannot be that they do in the face of the hourly infraction in every police precinct in all the boroughs.

This writing is only one of the results of several conversations many of us have had at one of our real estate exchanges on this subject lately, impelled by complaints made to us by a great many of our tenants in different parts of Brooklyn, of which we represent many hundreds, and also being owners.

We jointly ask police protection against this unlawful trespass through and by any arm of our police system that can give or will give the hundreds of thousands of householders relief from the annoyance, nuisance, and danger of the cheap trespasser of our private property.

AN OWNER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1902.

INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article, "Creating a Working Class," you charge the unions with "establishing the uniform wage and fixing the standard of industry at the rate of production which is within the capacity of the man of moderate skill."

The unions seek to establish not a uniform, but a minimum wage, and this must needs operate to the advantage of employers by protecting them from cheap labor, for underpaid labor is always dear in the last analysis.

The "fixing of the standard of industry at the rate of production which is within the capacity of the man of moderate skill" is the result of the almost universal practice of employers to cut the piece-work price immediately the "workman with skill and capacity above the average" produces more than the "man of moderate skill." The unions would never have limited the production of men of superior skill had it not been for this practice of employers to demand that the fastest workmen should set the pace.

I myself, being a non-union man, offered to produce work 10 per cent. cheaper if my wages were raised 10 per cent. The offer was refused by my employer on the ground that if I could do work cheaper at an increased wage, I could do it at the present wage. I felt I was not free to "assert my superiority" on such terms.

Brooklyn, Nov. 20, 1902. MECHANIC.

QUEST FOR HARD COAL IN TREMONT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been burning a mixture containing soft coal and the smut annoys me as much as you say it does my neighbors.

The following is the result of my quest this week for hard coal:

A firm at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Morris Canal: "Yes, $7.50 per ton, but you are too far away. We can't supply you."

A firm at West Farms (by telephone): "Yes, $7.50 a ton. When? Oh, not this week. Maybe in a month, but we won't guarantee that the price will be the same."

A firm at Bedford Park: "We have furnace coal only, and it is $8 per ton."

A branch office at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue (telephone): "I have not received to-day's prices. We have been charging $7.50. I believe it will be about $8.50 to-day."

Now please mark the difference.

A firm at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street: "Yes, all the coal you want at $7, but, of course, we don't go as far north as you live."

From a friend in Weehawken: "Coal? Yes, a cellarful at $6.30 this week."

If you will inform me where I can get coal in the Tremont section without paying tribute I will at once banish my soft coal supply.

If coal is sold to the dealers at $5 the long ton, ($4.46 the short ton,) who gets the $3.04 profit created by a $7.50 selling price?

Where are the operators' coal yards which were to be started by Mr. Baer if the local dealers were extortionate? Was that merely an ante-election promise? And, finally, where is the Moses that is going to lead us out of this captivity? TREMONT.

New York, Nov. 27, 1902.

LAWER PLACE AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the hearing to-day before the Board of Estimate in re the New York Central improvements, Mr. Place, attorney for the Central Railroad declared that "we represent three parties, the stock holders of the railroad, the traveling public, and our own employes."

Will Mr. Place kindly inform the Tunge readers where, and at what meeting, and by what authority he was authorized to speak for and represent the "traveling public"? A very large body, by the way. For cool impertinence this is not surpassed by the famous declaration of the three tailors, "We the people of England." The feeling of "the traveling public," at least of the commuters—as I happen to know—is one of bitterness and indignation which is not at all modified by Mr. Place's assumption or by Mayor Low's "taffy."

A COMMUTER.

Tarrytown, Nov. 26, 1902.

THE PANAMA CANAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news from Washington, printed in New York papers of Tuesday morning, that Colombia had abruptly broken off negotiations with the United States in the Panama Canal matter, and that a coup was hinted at by the Bogota authorities, by which the French Company's concession would be declared vacated in 1904, whereupon a new concession would be offered to practically the highest bidder, was sufficient to produce a feeling of consternation to any one taking an active interest in the isthmian canal situation.

But a second reading of the dispatch reveals its inconsistency and vividly suggests what legal writers are so fond of phrasing as "a menace more apparent than real."

Whether inspired by Colombian diplomacy in Washington or by Bogota statecraft, it is as specious a piece of "news" as was ever launched, for the flimsy character of the fabric is only too obvious.

Who will build at Panama if the United States does not? Will any foreign government do so?

No. The preservation of the entente with our Government will deter any European power from embarking in canal enterprises on American soil, for all European statesmen by now are familiar with the spirit as well as the letter of the Monroe Doctrine.

Will any South American or Central American state, recognizing its exemption from the ban of the doctrine, venture upon canal construction?

Certainly not. No New World government but ourselves has a commerce to foster and extend, and none has the necessary money. Colombia can hardly do so, with her credit so completely in extremis that her dollar (the peso) has an exchange value of less than a cent and a half.

Will any corporation made up of capitalists of Europe, the United States, or South America, take the place of the French company at Panama?

Emphatically no; and for this reason: Moneyed men the world over perceive that the United States is bound to create a canal connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific, even if forced to employ the very inferior Nicaraguan route. The mood of the people is demanding a governmental canal, and any astute capitalist knows that the turning of the first spadeful of earth in Nicaragua by our Government would render a canal at Panama, owned by individuals, not worth a dollar.

We are going into the canal business to develop commerce under the Stars and Stripes and to tap new markets in many sections, especially on the west coast of South America and in the Orient. The levying of tolls, after the manner of the Suez Company, is not to be the consideration. Assuredly a canal owned by individuals cannot hope to compete with a public waterway owned by a powerful Government, whatever their relative physical merits, for tolls on the government canal might be made so trifling that competition would be strangled.

Government would probably not be long in the business before its canal would be thrown open to non-inally free navigation, the expense of operation being defrayed from the public purse, as rivers, harbors, and lighthouses are maintained.

Toll roads and bridges are already rare. A few months since in the North American Review I mentioned the likelihood of one or both of our political parties, tempting popular support, incorporating a free canal plank in its platform before our canal is more than completed.

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD.

New York, Nov. 27, 1902.

COLOMBIAN DEFENDS HIS GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So many misleading accounts have been published lately in regard to the Panama Canal, so many hard and uncomplimentary things have been said against Colombia and its able representative in Washington, so persistent are the charges that Colombia, feeling sure of her ground, wishes to extort and demand more money from this Government, that I think it about time some one should show the reverse side of the coin and endeavor to make clear the true state of the question.

Before all, it is not true that Colombia has made new demands on this Government as to the price for the concession of the canal. Colombia is willing to abide by her former promises made in the memorandum of April 18, of the present year, which antedates the adoption by the American Congress of the Spooner amendment. The said memorandum was officially published and was solemnly accepted by Mr. Hay. In his note of April 18 Mr. Hay characterizes this memorandum as just and reasonable.

There is therefore an absolute lack of truthfulness and justice in saying that Colombia wishes to extort more money from the United States, taking advantage of the preference that the Spooner amendment has given to the Panama Canal.

Colombia is willing to stand by the memorandum of last April, and it has been Secretary Hay that has suggested changes in it. If Colombia cannot accept those changes ex post facto, no one is prejudiced thereby. We must remember the well-known aphorism of law, which is as true as sincere, which says "Who his rights defends, nobody offends."

Now, to gather an idea of the nature of the changes proposed by Mr. Hay, it is well to know that the amount offered to Colombia for the concessions in the canal, the granting of the properties for revenues in the railway of Panama, does not represent by one-half the revenues derived from the railway, which Colombia would receive by keeping it as it is at the present moment. Colombia received from this source an annual subvention of $250,000, which, added to the $25,000 received by the Department of Panama, makes a grand total of $275,000.

The $7,000,000 offered by this Government as an initial payment, together with the $10,000 annually for the railway and the canal concession, does not compensate even for what she would lose in giving up what she received from the railway alone. I will leave it to any impartial and honest critic whether that is just and whether there is any equity in such an offer.

If we look into the matter of the concessions that Colombia is willing to grant to America, as compared with those given to the French Canal Company, we find that the former are so numerous and their scope so great that it might be said that it is entirely a new concession. It commences by granting instead of 200 meters of zone 5,000 meters. It waives the income of the 8 per cent. in the gross products of the canal, which when once opened may amount to a great sum. It grants the use of national properties, navigable rivers, forests, coal mines, and in exchange for all that America offers only a paltry million.

It cannot be accepted that the Monroe doctrine (inspired by one of the most powerful brains and one of the most honorable and just men in America, Secretary Adams,) may be distorted and converted into a weapon to despoil a weak nation, whose only crime is to possess the territory best endowed by nature for the realization of the most important enterprise, commercially and otherwise, of modern times.

The charge is often made that Colombia wishes to "hold up" this matter. So far from this being the truth, she has with exquisite gallantry left the matter of the price of her concession to be decided by a third impartial arbitrator, which could be the tribunal of The Hague. Could Colombia go any further? Does this not prove that she wants to avoid placing any obstacles in the way of facilitating and carrying out the work? Did not Secretary Hay in his memorandum of April 18 accept it this way? If he changes his views later on, à qui la faute?

Another cardinal and important point that Colombia has not been able to concede is the suppression of the time clause for the construction of the canal and completion of the work. Colombia granted in the memorandum of April 18 all the time required by the United States. Later on Secretary Hay asked for the suppression of the clause referring to the limit of time within which the work should be completed, so that if the rich and influential trunk lines should succeed in defeating the construction of the Panama Canal Colombia would receive in exchange for her blasted hopes of progress and commercial transformation in the Isthmus the pitiful annuity of $10,000; that is, she would have ceded the most precious jewel of her crown for the paltry tip which a rich man would hand to a beggar.

Is it too much for Colombia to ask that a definite time be fixed, and thus avoid what would certainly happen should the interests that are working against the canal be successful and she herself be left in a most unfortunate position?

At a future date, with your permission, I propose to take up some other points in the discussion. In the meantime, I beg of the American press to study calmly the propositions made by Colombia in its memorandum of April 18, as well as in the contra-memorandum proposed by Secretary Hay. Any discussion in the matter that does not take into consideration these two facts is carried on completely in the dark.

COLOMBIAN.

New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

CRITICISM OF THE CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a tendency in the music criticism of the day to a flippancy and carelessness of writing which is most distasteful. The sole aim of the critic often seems to be to say something smart. Dignified faultfinding is to be desired and expected, but when a critic (as in one of your contemporaries recently) says that a singer "appeared to have strangled before coming on the stage" I consider that he is sadly lacking in his own art in expressing himself in such bad taste and in such bad English. Such comments are not legitimate criticism. I do not know and have never heard the singer in question, but my attention was attracted by the above sentence, which seems to me very offensive to good taste.

To say that "Mendelssohn visited England copiously," as does a writer in a paper of to-day's issue, strikes one as a ridiculous use of the language. One of our best critics, who never stoops to undignified remark, often offends by his use of the word fault as a verb, as "I will not fault Mr. So-and-So." While our music critics are straining at gnats (the defects of composers and performers) they are often swallowing camels, (their own carelessly written, would-be-witty writings.)

New York, Nov. 23, 1902. J. B.

"DOG ORDINANCE" CALLED ABSURD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it were not in itself pathetic, it would be ridiculous that the people of New York should be solemnly told of the dangers they run in being allowed to keep dogs in their families. The proposed "dog ordinance" is, on the face of it, absurd. If you will kindly allow me space in your paper, I should like to examine the question as it stands to-day.

The owner of any tenement or apartment house has, I find, the right to refuse permission to his tenants to harbor dogs. The dog owner, then, may engage an apartment with some one who has no objection to dogs. Why not? Why, in so simple a matter should the individual predilections of the people be subjected to a city ordinance? What physician of this city can come forward to testify that he has traced cases of hydrophobia to the tenement and apartment houses in which the people have kept dogs? The proposed ordinance hits the poor and it hits them hard. Diseased, sick, and mangy animals are not long harbored by the poor or by any one else. No one wishes to keep a diseased dog.

Than the dog, is there a better friend to man in the animal world? Are our children to grow up in a city without dogs? Really, one finds it more and more difficult to take the spirit of the resolution now before the Board of Aldermen at all seriously, and yet there are persons trying, striving, to pass so abominable and tyrannical a law! How many cases of hydrophobia are there now in the tenement and apartment houses and in the hospitals? Will the Board of Health speak?

Something should be done, and done quickly. Dogs are licensed. They are not allowed to run on the streets without the tag-proof of that license on their collars. Every family in the tenement and apartment houses does not keep, nor wish to keep, a dog. Whenever a dog makes itself a nuisance to its human neighbors, those neighbors have the right to complain and to insist that the dog owner prevent his dog from annoying them. Is not the law sufficient as it stands?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

CZECH OR BOHEMIAN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently a prominent jurist of the New York bar asked the writer of these lines whether he was a Bohemian or a Czech. A row had occurred in the Austrian Parliament between the Germans and the Czechs, and the lawyer, whose knowledge of the ethnical conditions in the Hapsburg Empire was somewhat dim, was not sure whether to place the blame for these squabbles in the Parliament on the Bohemians or the Czechs. When he had been informed that both of these terms meant one and the same people he appeared to be puzzled.

Bohemia at one time of her history was inhabited presumably by a Gallic tribe of people known as Boii. From these the country acquired its name Bolohemum, Böhmen, Bohemia, and it continued to be so called even after the Gauls had been expelled therefrom and Bohemia was conquered and settled by a Slavic tribe, called Cechove, or Cechs, or "Czechs"—the latter being a corruption of the word Tszech, invented by the German press. Thus we see that Bohemians became known to their neighbors by a name which properly belonged to their non-Slavic predecessors. In their vernacular, however, Bohemians call themselves Cechove, Cechs. This is pronounced like the word "Check," the only difference being that "ck" approaches in sound to "ch" in "Cochrane." Frenchmen have invented "Tchèque" for it, and the Germans "Tszech." Both of these, from the standpoint of phonetic spelling, come nearer to it than the stupid conglomeration "Czech."

Why not use the correct name Cech, or, if you prefer phonetic spelling, Chekh? Better yet is Bohemian, an appellation by which the Cechs have been known and identified for a thousand years. The only people who could possibly object to the use of the broader term Bohemian are the Germans living in that country. But they, by way of distinction, elect to be known as Deutsch-Böhmen, like the Scotch-Irish of Ireland. THOMAS CAPEK.

New York, Nov. 24, 1902.

DR. CRUM'S DESIGNATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although an ardent admirer of President Roosevelt and a thorough upholder of Republican policies in general, still I must protest with my whole soul against the proposed appointment of Dr. Crum to the Collectorship of Charleston, S. C. Why should the dominating social and moral sentiment of a community be outraged in this manner?

It was my good fortune to spend the greater part of the decade between 1870-80 in South Carolina, and as an industrial pioneer there I had occasion to employ much labor, both colored and white. Barring times of political excitement such as those of 1876, when Wade Hampton ran for the Governorship, whose election I am happy to say I favored and aided, the relations between the two races were so harmonious and their confidence in each other so deep and genuine that to me it seemed an Industrial Eldorado. But the attempt during the reconstruction period to govern through carpetbag and colored officeholders was the malign leaven which has never ceased to be the bane of the Palmetto State.

Even to Republicans like myself it seems an infamous thing to attempt to force upon a high-toned, sensitive people like the South Carolinians the political and social equality of the negro. Insistence on this insane policy—a policy first conceived in a spirit of revenge—may be said to be the one conspicuous black spot on the glorious record of Republican administration since the close of the civil war.

We here in the North who have no colored question menacing our political and social existence cannot comprehend the deep and ineradicable disgust with which the South as a whole regards the attitude of the President in this matter. While we would regard with perfect equanimity the possibility of the appointment of Booker T. Washington or any other fit and competent man of color to the Collectorship of New York and applaud it, perhaps as an act of political wisdom and social justice, the very opposite view is taken, and, in my opinion, rightly taken, by Southern people when such an appointment is proposed to them.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

West Orange, N. J., Nov. 28, 1902.

REPORT FAVORING POINT LOMA SCHOOL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children notices an item in your valuable paper of to-day headed "Report Favors Point Loma School," and which goes on to state that the San Diego Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has investigated and reported in favor of the school.

Perhaps it might be as well to inform your readers that this so-called society was only incorporated Nov. 10, 1902, if properly incorporated at all, which is very much doubted, and was, as you can readily understand, for the purpose of making just such a report as it is reported to have done to endeavor, if possible, to offset the action of the California State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, located at San Francisco, Cal., whose Secretary, Mr. White, and attorney were proceeding on the way to make an investigation.

Further, this so-called society's Board of Directors—in fact, all of its officers—as reported, are partisans of Mrs. Tingley and the Raja Yogn School; you can therefore readily understand what report they would presumably make. Surely this so-called school or institution must be in dire straits when it resorts to such subterfuges as this to beguile the press and public.

E. FELLOWS JENKINS,
Secretary and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

New York, Nov. 28, 1902.

UPHOLDING THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to thank you for your stand on the coal and strike question. Some of your recent editorials, as yesterday, on "The Anthracite Investigation," and to-day, on "Taking Another Man's Job," are luminous and admirable. With so much delusion abroad, it is matter of congratulation when a great newspaper speaks so clearly on the rights of man—whether workman, operator, or all of us. F. M. B.

South Bethlehem, Penn., Nov. 28, 1902.

A MATTER OF PRONUNCIATON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fancy the reason your correspondent, Mr. William Alpin, did not succeed in finding half-and-half in London was because he did not know how to ask for it. This was my experience until by patient effort I learned to make myself intelligible.

One evening I had been at a place of amusement, and I started to return home by the old underground. Near the station I saw a brightly lighted place, which I assumed was a typical gin palace, and, being athirst and feeling that an ample portion of good old half-and-half would refresh me, I entered the place. There were no tables or chairs, but the bar was divided by vertical partitions, like the stalls of a stable, into which one must go to be served. I entered a vacant stall and said to the man who came for my order: "Give me a mug of half-and-half." This seemed to me like simple and intelligible English, but it was not understood. The bartender looked at me in blank astonishment and said:

"What?"

I repeated my order with no better success. He did not know what I meant, and, it may be, thought I was a "furriner" of some sort whose knowledge of English was not idiomatic. However, he was a good natured sort of a fellow, and, leaning his elbows on the bar in front of me, he intimated that he really did not understand me.

"Well," I said, "let's analyze it. Do you know what a mug is?"

"No, Sir, I don't."

"A mug is a pewter vessel, cup shaped, with a handle on one side, out of which it is customary to drink."

"Do you mean arf a pint?"

"Very likely I do. At least we will assume that it is what I mean. Well, take such a vessel and draw into it equal parts of ale and porter."

"Oh, you mean you want arf a pint of arf-and-arf."

"Yes, that is what I mean. The compounding I leave to your judgment."

I got it, and it was extremely good—so good, indeed, that I had what I learned was technically known as "another go." I had learned how to order so as to be understood, and thereafter had no trouble in securing as many "goes" of this delightful and refreshing beverage as I had use for.

The man who uses American idioms in London and does it with his accustomed pronunciation is lost. I was not surprised that my half-and-half was unintelligible, but I was greatly surprised that the designation "mug," as applied to a pewter drinking cup, conveyed no meaning to a London barkeeper. I had supposed that it was understood by everybody, but evidently the early modern English nomenclature has not penetrated to the stratum of the London bartender. J. C. B.

New York, Nov. 26, 1902.

"'AWF AN' 'AWF."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hasten to the rescue of your belated correspondent, William Alpin, in THE TIMES of to-day, belated, that is, in his fruitless search while in London for a drink of "'awf an' 'awf." I found it possible, and easy, in fact, to get this elusive compound. I didn't take it, though. I pushed it over to "the other fellow," and ordered something for myself "at least equally as good." In the Victoria Hotel, Northumberland Avenue, a not unknown hostelry, there were a few Englishmen in the group, and they never once varied their libations. It was "B an' S, ole chap," all the time.

I learned later that Englishmen, by nature an excitable race, favor this calming decoction. It is only what is known among aristocrats as "the lower orders" who cherish a weakness for "awf an' 'awf." This class of persons, in England especially, have vacant minds, and clamor instinctively for a fiery, elevating beverage. This they find in "'awf an' 'awf," an admixture of porter and ale. If one can only "get on the outside" of a sufficient quantity of this clarifying draught one is likely, some time or other, to stumble across an invention as useful at least as that rewarding the alcoholic meanderings which led to the discovery of the hot tower. It is true nothing of note, so far, can be traced to an inordinate indulgence in this form of refreshment. But it is a progressive age, and no man can tell what the future has in store.

"'Awf an' 'awf" here comes under the name of "black an' tan." I would say it is much favored of "the lower orders," only that grade of society is, happily, unknown in America. Where I was served with it is only a few blocks away from the Victoria in an ordinary public house. The bartenders were women. There was a little lock box on the bar facing the customers. It had a slot. Painted in large white letters was this invitation: "Please put something here for the barmaid." And then it came to me that the Declaration of Independence and the tremendous economic transformation, even in small matters, following thereon, was really not such a bad thing after all, don't you know.

J. M. WALL.

New York, Nov. 25, 1902.

REMEMBRANCES OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your short article in Sunday's paper about the British Quarter of New York, also your correspondent's letter appertaining to the Cockney's drink, "half-and-half." Evidently Mr. Alpin did not inquire at the right places, or he would certainly have had the opportunity of sampling this favorite beverage.

One might search England, leaving out the metropolis, from John O'Groat's to Land's End, also Scotland and Wales, and yet not find another who knew the existing [illegible] as we would one's wife.

Any better success at such places as The Trocadero, Café de l'Europe, or, in fact, any of the first-class restaurants in London, but half-and-half is served in every ordinary bar frequented by workingmen in the good old city of smoke and November fogs.

I am not yet seventy, and, during the years Mr. Alpin was living in London I was also living there, and I have no compunction in saying I had to carry a jug pretty often for my father's half-and-half.

As to Parliamentary trains, I may tell you they, like Charley's Aunt, are still running, or at least were when I left England on the 20th of September of this year, and I will remember them all my life. In most trains the term Parliamentary means ordinary third-class, and the tickets are marked Parly, but some railway companies run trains with carriages for workingmen, and the rates are slightly under third-class rates, and these are called Parliamentary.

I hope my few words will prove to whomsoever it may concern that half-and-half and Parliamentary trains do still exist, and are not, as your correspondent states, "only in the imagination of non-residents."

F. A. CAMPBELL.

New York, Nov

TOPICS of The DRAMA

Another of Mrs. Fiske's Triumphs of Intelligent Acting and Management—Stock Company Theatres and the National Repertory—Bronson Howard and Clyde Fitch—"Audrey" and the Dramatized Novel.

More than any theatrical event of the past two years, Mrs. Fiske's production of "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre gives us reason to hope that the nineteenth century is dead, and that we are living in the dawn of a new era.

A Triumph of the Twentieth Century.

Only a few years ago the public intelligence was on so low a plane in matters theatrical, and the public heart so crude in its expressions of religious feeling, that to put on the stage a drama treating, however reverently, an episode in the life of our Saviour would have been to arouse the antagonism of bigotry and intolerance. When Mrs. Fiske's intention to produce Heyse's poetic drama was announced, certain of the old guard of mid-century standards condemned the project without hearing or trial. But when the play was produced not a protest was heard from any critic of standing. The black walnut of mid-century piety was shelved. The black haircloth and blue plush of mid-century taste was covered with a more modish tapestry. The reasoning by means of which those who have poured gutter filth upon Iris and Beate explained their applause of the Magdalen was, it is true, entertaining rather than instructive; but that is beside the question. The point is that, by whatever means, the black haircloth and the blue plush were for the moment not in evidence. The credit of this victory is due to one person only—a woman, and a woman who has had to stand out alone not only against the inevitable forces of conservatism, but against the antagonism and the misrepresentation of the commercial theatre of America. Altogether the achievement is of the kind that stirs one's blood.

Mrs. Fiske as The Magdalen.

A second hearing of "Mary of Magdala" has made it possible, and in fact, necessary, to modify those words of dispraise which, in speaking of the first-night performance, the dogs of honesty dragged out of the chariot of enthusiasm. As was then remarked, Mrs. Fiske is always at her worst in an opening performance. The nerves of her temperament are apt to be uppermost, and the clear force of her intelligence for the moment obfuscated. She is now no longer subject to those lapses into vernacular speech, which on the first night impaired the consistency of her elocution. Her method is still naturalistic; but her naturalism is altogether admirable, in that it gains its effects without doing violence to the rhythm of the lines she speaks or to the elevation of the mood in which the character of the Magdalen is conceived. Her physical embodiment of the character has with repetition become more consistent and stronger, and has filled out more fully to the proportions of life.

We are all accustomed to speak of the limitations of her physique, as if the only part she is really capable of playing is a Mary Wilkins spinster. No phrase could be more uncritical, for such is the alchemy of her creative force that, when she is at her best, her physique seems to have no limitation. What actress seemed less likely satisfactorily to embody Hardy's Tess? But Mrs. Fiske, then even leaner than she is now, had not been on the stage fifteen minutes when one was able, if one chose, (and who would not choose?) to forget the physique of the actress in rejoicing in the spirit of Hardy's creation.

As the Magdalen Mrs. Fiske not only is the part, but she looks it. In the earlier scenes she is splendid and stately in the triumph of the flesh, even though her heart has begun to weary of her sin. At the end of the second act, when she had seen the Saviour and heard Him discourse in the garden, her features are so transfigured with the sublimity of the divine image and with sorrow at her own unworthiness that one seems to be looking at a face in the canvas of an old master. In the third act, when she comes to the door of the house of Simon with the casket of spikenard, begging permission to enter among the throng of those who are worshipping at His feet, she walks as if in a trance, her face is pale with fasting and with watching, and her soul seems enraptured in the consuming fire of mystical adoration. But the psychology with which the character is conceived is too true to permit this ascetic mood to last. For the rest of the play the adoration of the Magdalen is humanly warm and passionate, even while it is sublimely spiritual. At the opening of the fourth act, as she bends over her book, she has the rich earthly beauty and the innocent smile of the Magdalen of Correggio, and the poem she reads from it speaks in the images of warm human love. When the faithful are driven down from the hill of Calvary she is the last to leave the body of our Lord, and even as she descends into the ravine her heart is irresistibly drawn backward to it. At no passage in the action does Mrs. Fiske fail to fill out the poet's conception, not only adequately, but with creative force of her own.

A Masterpiece Of Religious Art.

Perhaps the most wonderful feature of the performance is the manner in which the figure of Christ, more potent because unseen, pervades the whole. Preaching in Simon's garden, gathering with His disciples in Simon's house, suffering on the Cross of Calvary, His influence is everywhere—the great central feature about which the drama revolves. What actually meets the eye is a magnificent spectacle. Never on our stage have the effects of light anf of darkness been more impressively shown, never have the terrors of the element been more impressively rendered than in the convulsive storm that shakes the earth and the firmament at the moment of the agony on the cross. The sobriety and the force with which the crowds are managed, and, above all, the richness and the subdued splendor of the costumes—has Mrs. Fiske also the magic of color?—rise to the highest altitudes of sacred art. And above and through them all is the invisible beauty of the spirit of the Man of Sorrow. In all sincerity and truth the production is to be ranked as a masterpiece of religious art.

A Capable New Stock Company.

The residents of the upper west side, and theatregoers generally, are sincerely to be congratulated upon the establishment of the Herbert Stock Company in the old Circle Auditorium, at Broadway and Sixtieth Street, now renovated and converted into the Circle Theatre. Its aim is similar to that of the Murray Hill and the American Theatre, and judging by the excellence of its company and its productions, it will, in the course of time, achieve a similar success. It takes months and years to establish such a stock company in the affections of the neighboring population, and at the best the low prices and the frequent changes of bill leave small margin of profit; but once established it becomes a social centre and a permanent source of pleasure. The new enterprise deserves the loyal support of upper west siders. The peculiar merit of these local stock companies lies in the excellence of the plays they produce. The novelties of Broadway may or may not be of first rate popular quality, and usually are not. The plays produced by the stock companies are the tried successes of the past, and when competently interpreted are pretty sure to delight. On Broadway there are in reality no stock companies, and nowhere in English-speaking countries is there a repertory theatre of the admirable kind that keeps the traditions of the national drama alive in France and Germany. These popular price affairs, on the other hand, are true stock companies, and they serve excellently to keep alive what we have of national drama.

A Decade of American Drama.

How interesting and how instructive it is to step back a decade into our theatrical past, as one does in seeing Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy," with which the new company opened its doors! In 1892 we were still agog over Anglomania, and to represent an American millionaire who makes his way into New York society by buying a social position in London from a member of the English aristocracy, was to make a topical hit. How we all delighted in the absurdity of those three American girls who bobbed the topknots they had just been wearing at a Queen's "Drawing-room," and wound themselves round about in their "Drawing-room" trains! Did we take quite seriously the cut and dried divisions in which Mr. Howard printed his cast? "A Newly Rich Family—American Aristocracy—Aristocracy!" To-day it reminds us of the Sixth Avenue grocer who advertises "Strictly fresh eggs, 35 cents. Fresh eggs, 25 cents. Eggs, 15 cents." How fresh and wholesome Mr. Howard plainly intended his "Newly Rich Americans" to be, and were there ever such bad eggs in his "Aristocracy"? Nowadays our playwrights are less likely to construct plays and characters on formulas; they are less likely to let their guiding hands be seen as they move their characters upon the chessboard of the stage, and the voices that deliver the striking lines of the dialogue are less likely to have the timbre of the voice of the author. Thanks to Mr. Pinero, Mr. Fitch, and the rest, we observe our characters, when we are at our best, and we sometimes succeed in giving them the individual accent, the fluid variety of life. But even at our best do we make better plays than those of Mr. Howard? Where have we struck as vigorous and pure a note of sane Americanism as in the scene of "Aristocracy," in which the native wrath of the newly rich husband is contrasted with the Viennese Lothario's rotten code of honor? Where have we revealed as rich and mellow a vein of American humor as Mr. Howard has revealed in the equally archaic "Henrietta"? Not until a playwright comes along who combines Mr. Howard's native strength with Mr. Fitch's powers of observing and representing character shall we have taken the step beyond these dramas of the past decade. Meantime let us be duly grateful to the local stock companies that make it possible to keep the trend of literary development on the stage so plainly in view.

Audrey, and No Touchstone.

That such a play as the stage version of "Audrey" should have enlisted the sympathies, nay, more, the cold, hard cash of an experienced manager to the extent of providing it with Miss Eleanor Robson for the leading rôle, and with six solid tableaus, is to be explained only on the hypothesis that managers are, as actors are supposed to be, governed wholly by superstitions. In the name of sober reason, what was it in the novel that aroused popular interest? It was a pretty facility in nature description, which on the stage comes only to a few sets of roughly painted canvas; it was a pleasant way of tuning sentences which can come to nothing at all; it was Audrey's mute adoration of Hayward, her renunciation of his love, her patience under his insult, her despairing journey back to her aboriginal mountains, all of which, when represented on the stage, (the secret of which is action and positive, militant emotion,) is not only undramatic, but is the negation and the annihilation of every dramatic possibility. Above all the charm of the novel consisted in the quiet idyll, in the course of which Hayward's conventional worldly standards melted away before the poetic grace and the sweet, natural passions of the child of the mountains and the forest, until, renouncing the fine lady whom every worldly instinct commended to him, he threw himself and his fortune and his high estate at Audrey's feet. To make such material into a play would require the hand of him who conjures up the forest of Arden before the footlights, and places Rosalind there. Of a truth, Audrey, I would the gods had made thee poetical! As the play is written, so little of its essence gets over the footlights that Hayward seems only a spineless gallant, who lazily trifles with the confessed love of two women, and ends by preferring the one—who happens to be the star in the bill of the evening! Except for the superstition that book plays are the thing, is it conceivable that such undramatic stuff should ever see the footlights? If Solomon were alive to-day and King of the Syndicate, he might well remark being wise above his generation, that of the making of book plays there is no end, and the one thing that passes understanding is the way of a manager with a made play.

There was, it is true, an attempt to suggest the atmosphere of the play by means of dreamy and somewhat rarefied incidental music composed by Mr. Henry Hadley. In the movement named "Audrey's Dream," in which the open road is calling her back to the mountains of her childhood, the theme of the wandering life—to what lengths will not this new descriptive music go?—was played upon the hoboe.

JOHN CORBIN.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

What Mrs. Fiske considers as one of the highest compliments yet paid her was that of Paul Heyse when he chose her as the best fitted of all American actresses to play his "Mary of Magdala." About two years ago he submitted the translated drama to her, and asked if she would produce it. Struck with the theme and the manner of its treatment, she accepted it at once.

Though a writer of many plays—more than sixty in all—Heyse is said to hold this in highest esteem, as the crowning work of a long life of literary endeavor. And this means much, for he has been during a period of many years in the front rank of modern German writers, and his reputation is not confined to his own land.

Margaret May, who is starring in "Winchester," the war play, is said to be one of the finest horsewomen on the stage. She gained her experience, not in the riding academies, but in the practical school of the prairie, having lived for a number of years on her uncle's ranch, near Carthage, S. D. Miss May, while visiting the ranch last Fourth of July, took part in a free-for-all race that was unique. It was on the half-mile track at Carthage, and was called a race for all nations. There were ten entries. Each of the riders was dressed in a garb characteristic of some country. England was a stout John Bull, Germany a Bismarck, with a huge pipe in his mouth; France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and other nationalities were grotesquely parted. Miss May was Columbia, with a red, white, and blue dress. She won the race in an exciting finish. Miss May's constant companion on her vacations every year is her beautiful black beauty Maseppa, which she also uses in the play "Winchester."

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Viola Allen spent the entire Summer in Rome, informing herself as to the scenes which figure in "The Eternal City." One important quest was to discover the dress and method of clay-modelling and marble-carving. It will be recalled by those who are familiar with "The Eternal City" that Donna Roma Velonna, the heroine of the play and the story, was a sculptress and that she is employed on a fountain when she meets David Rossi in Rome. Rossi is invited to sit as a model for one of the figures, and it is while at work forming this figure in clay that Roma discovers her love for David.

Waldo Story, a well known sculptor, learned of Miss Allen's desires and wrote offering her the use of his studio. The third scene of the play is Donna Roma's studio, where she is employed on a bust of Rossi. This figure plays an important part in the play, for the reason that after Rossi's implication, this statue is the only means of identification known to the Prime Minister. Considering that Miss Allen was instructed in clay-modelling by Mr. Story, her handling of the tools of the craft may be regarded as thoroughly correct.

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"Now are you satisfied to live?"

In this message, Mary Johnston, author of the novel "Audrey," was quietly poking fun at Eleanor Robson after the first performance of the drama founded on that novel at the Madison Square Theatre last week. It was a sort of "I told you so" to the young actress, who, as Audrey, had just accepted life and love as the reward for her many tribulations.

The fact is, Miss Robson had wanted to die in the play. It was written in Miss Johnston's book that Audrey should die, becoming a victim to the jealousy of a half-breed Indian. Miss Robson liked the idea. The tragedy appealed to her.

Originally, the play was written to her liking. When George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. returned from his visit to Europe, and read the play, however, he immediately vetoed that idea.

"It wouldn't do," he said. "Audrey would be too charming a girl to die. Whatever the book may do, the play ought to make her live and love."

It needed little persuasion to convince Miss Johnston. Harriet Ford and E. F. Boddington also agreed that Audrey deserved a better reward than death for her many tribulations. So the finale was changed, and Hugon, the half-breed, was made to die instead, a victim to his own passions.

Miss Robson was not convinced. She believed she should die. It was only after the first performance that she changed her mind. In reply to Miss Johnston's message she wrote:

"Life is sweet. I am glad to live."

ACTORS WHO PLAYED BRUTUS.

Mansfield's Revival of "Julius Caesar" Renews Interest in Some Notable Productions.

Richard Mansfield's revival of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar" recalls some of the other notable essays in that direction. It is fifteen years since Edwin Booth appeared as Brutus.

The chroniclers of the drama record many interesting representations of "Julius Caesar." Often the casts have been notable, sometimes amusingly curious. In England it was always a part of the repertoire of the two patented theatres royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden. However, it was seldom, in the early days, distinguished by any attempt at archaeological or spectacular effect. Samuel Phelps first gave it pictorial breadth and color at his Sadlers Wells Theatre.

A production of "Julius Caesar" which attracted the eyes of all England and will focus the interest of dramatic students as long as the history of the stage is studied, was that made at Windsor Castle before Queen Victoria and her Court Feb. 1, 1850. On that occasion, for the only time in the notable career of the two great men, Macready and Kean appeared in the same cast on the same stage. The former played Brutus, of course, the latter, Antony.

Macready did not love Kean. It is reported that on this occasion, after the play was over, Kean sent some message of courtesy to Macready in his dressing room, which was met by the gruff rejoinder: "If Mr. Kean has anything to say to me, let him say it through my solicitor!" Kean's snare in this presentation of "Julius Caesar" was rewarded by the gift of a diamond ring, which he afterward lost; whereupon a wit rejoinded that it had been found "sticking in Macready's gizzard."

On the occasion of his farewell benefit at Sadlers Wells, Nov. 6, 1852, Samuel Phelps revived "Julius Caesar" and played Brutus. It is a curious fact that Henry Irving has never in the whole course of his long career played in "Julius Caesar." The latest English revival of the play was that given last year by Beerbohm Tree, wherein the spectacular features were all studiously accentuated. It ran month after month at Her Majesty's though the acting was not notable, through sheer force of the inspiring and popular character of this play whenever given an even remotely adequate representation.

Ireland, who is the Genest of the American stage, records that "Julius Caesar" was first performed on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, March 14, 1794, at the John Street Theatre, New York. On the programme it was referred to as "A Tragedy, Written by Shakespeare, called 'Julius Caesar,' with the death of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, and the remarkable orations of Brutus and Antony over the body of Caesar." On this notable occasion the Brutus was Mr. Hallam, a son of Hallam, who was the first English actor who came to America. Fine indeed must have been the Brutus of William Augustus Conway, the elder of the two who have graced our stage, even at the Chatham Theatre in 1826. This able but unfortunate character must have possessed a singularly apt disposition for the great Roman.

The first of the celebrated but unfortunately now extinct line of Hamblins was Brutus to the favored playgoers of the next succeeding years. The Old Bowery Theatre was the scene of his triumphs and Forrest and Cooper must have given him admirable support. Later on Edwin Forrest made Shakespeare's Brutus one of his admired characters, but it is the Lucius Brutus of John Howard Payne's tragedy which is indelibly written with this actor's name.

Wallack is recorded as the next great Brutus to rise over the dramatic horizon. He headed the revival at the Park Theatre, New York, Nov. 13, 1843. Macready was in America at the time, and his Brutus was recognized as one of the finest the stage had seen. Macready's attitude toward the rôle as well as his self-appreciation are reflected in the following excerpts from his diary: "Acted Brutus. It is one of those characters that requires peculiar care, which only repetition can give." * * * "Acted Brutus in masterly manner." * * * "Acted Brutus in my opinion far beyond any performance I ever gave of the character. I do not think the audience in the aggregate were equal to the performance. They applauded the salient passages, but they did not seem to watch the gentle, loving, self-subduing spirit of Brutus which I tried to make manifest before them."

John McCullough sometimes played Brutus, but in America the next great exponent of the noble Roman was Edwin Booth. It was one of his favorite roles, and his public loved him in it. One of his first appearances in this character was at the Winter Garden, New York, in June, 1863, on an occasion of singular interest. The three leading rôles were played by the three brothers—Edwin as Brutus, Junius Brutus as Cassius, and John Wilkes as Marc Antony. Edwin Booth played Brutus continuously from Dec. 23 to March 16 in the Winter of 1871-72 at Booth's Theatre. Later on it was the feature of the tours of the Booth-Barrett combination.

The next of the great American actors to play Brutus was E. L. Davenport. He had seen the zenith of his career and had relapsed into retirement, when in December of 1875 he was brought forward as Brutus in the revival of "Julius Caesar" at Booth's Theatre. He played the rôle 101 consecutive times in New York, and then repeated it exclusively on a triumphant tour. How well he loved the noble-hearted Brutus and the superb quality of this great play may be gathered from his reply when, after his tour, he was asked if he was weary of the rôle: "No, I never enjoyed Brutus more nor felt more in the spirit of it than the last night I played it. I was accustomed when not on the stage to leave the door of my dressing room open so that I might hear the noble words of the play. There is something about the play I never tire of."

It only remains to record the visit of the Meiningen players. The company from the ducal theatre of Saxe-Meiningen came to America in 1891, and appeared first on Nov. 17 at the Thalia Theatre, New York. They made an abnormal success, for it was not the tragedy nor yet the actors who [illegible] the impression, but the superannuated [illegible]

RICHARD MANSFIELD FINDS CAESAR'S GHOST SUPERFLUOUS

The Reproachful Phantom Retired from the Cast in the Revised Production—Belasco's New Play, "The Darling of the Gods," a Story of Old Japan—News of the Theatres.

Richard Mansfield has the reputation of doing things in ways peculiarly his own, and in his production of "Julius Caesar" he has cut out the ghost so far as the vision of the audience is concerned.

For the majority of people, Brutus would not be Brutus did not he see the reproachful ghost of Caesar in the fourth act. But Mr. Mansfield says we live in a realistic age, and what practical earth-to-earth man of the twentieth century ever heard of or saw a ghost! He reasons that ghosts, spirits and such things are bred in disordered brains only, and are not visible to the clear-headed folk. So he will attempt to make his audience think he sees the ghost by his acting, but to every one else the ghost will be an airless nothing. Otherwise the acting version of the play is not notably different from preceding ones.

As regards the production, it is heralded as the best that money and art can produce. A tour of six weeks on the road has grounded the company of 300 people in the business of the play, and it comes to New York with its best foot foremost. These six weeks on the road has also dispelled the illusion, so far as regards great productions at least, that Shakespeare spells ruin, for only twice has Mr. Mansfield played to less than $19,000 a week. The artistic features were designed by Sir Alma Tadema, R. A.

Cast of characters:

Julius Caesar	Arthur Greenaway
Octavius Caesar	Alfred Nugent
Marcus Antonius	Arthur Forrest
Caius Cassius	Barry Johnstone
Marcus Brutus	Mr. Mansfield
Casca	W. H. Denny
Trebonius	A. G. Andrews
Metellus Cimber	Leslie Kenyon
Decimus Brutus	Ernest C. Warde
Legarius	Edward Fitzgerald
Popilius Lena	Edwin Holland
Publius	W. T. Simpson
Cinna	William J. Sorelle
Cicero	Grant Mitchell
Artemidorus	Henri Laurent
Servius	B. L. Clark
Lucilius	M. C. Tilden
Titenius	A. G. Anson
Messala	Clarence Cochran
Volumnius	Hamilton Coleman
Lucius	Miss Mona Harrison
Varro	Phillip Stokes
Clitus	S. M. Hendricks
Claudius	J. E. Delmar
Strato	Octave Loson
Dardanius	Fraser Smith
Pindarus	Clarence White
First Citizen	Henry Wenman
Second Citizen	Carl Ahrendt
Third Citizen	Frank Mason
Fourth Citizen	F. X. Baron
Calpurnia	Miss Maude Hoffman
Portia	Miss Dorothy Hammond
Senators, soldiers, citizens, runners, standard bearers, guards, attendants, and others.	

The curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.

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BLANCHE BATES AT THE BELASCO.

David Belasco's new production, "The Darling of the Gods," which he kept a secret for so long because he was racing with another New York firm to be the first to put on a Japanese play, comes to New York on Wednesday night with Blanche Bates in the star part. When Mr. Belasco produces anything, it is generally well done and this play is said to be no exception, it being promised that he has done his best in arranging for the cast, scenery, and music.

A certain interest attaches to Miss Bates's first appearance as the Princess Yo-San. It was in "Madame Butterfly," also by David Belasco and John Luther Long, that Miss Bates achieved her first triumph. So in the new play are combined the three names that carried "Madame Butterfly" almost around the world.

And yet, though both plays are Japanese in theme, no two things could differ more than "Madame Butterfly" from "The Darling of the Gods." The one was a story of the new Japan and the cruelty of the Western view; the other is a story of the old Japan and the conflict between love and honor at their highest values. To Yo-San love is the highest thing in the universe. To Kara, the outlawed Prince whom she loves, honor is the ruling principle. How Yo-San gives the one for the other, and how she is punished for it by the high gods—this is the theme of "The Darling of the Gods." In "Madame Butterfly" the theme is the love of one who loves and sails away—to the West where he came from. But in "The Darling of the Gods" there are no foreigners; the atmosphere is entirely Japanese, and the point of view the same.

For her lapse, Yo-San is doomed to rest alone for a thousand years in the under world. Kara, in dying, promises to meet her at the edge of the first Celestial heaven when the punishment is over. Yo-San passes her thousand years of punishment, and rises by many reincarnations to the terrible Mountain of Shiede, the barrier between the earth-heavens and the Celestial heavens. Down its side she passes to the dread River of Souls, calling for her Kara, and the grim ferryman carries her over to the first heaven of form. Kara answers her. Her garments of black drop from her, and she is in white. Beyond she can see the purple light of heaven. And Kara, on its uttermost edge, holding out his arms. Into these she melts, and the mists receive them.

Miss Bates's part is that of the Princess Yo-San, whose life is saved by the outlaw Prince Kara, chief of the Samurai, or two-sword men, as she journeys home from the temple where since infancy she has been a "miko"—a darling of the gods. Robert T. Haines is the noble outlaw, Kara. George Arliss, last year with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, plays the part of Zakkuri, the War Minister. He is one who "gives nothing for nothing," whose cabinet in the old swordroom is alternately a place of torture and death, and one where geisha swish their kimonos and breathe out their perfumed laughter. Other names in the cast of 140 people are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Albert Bruning, J. Harry Benrimo, Gaston Mervale, Rankin Duvall, F. A. Thomson, Harrison Armstrong, Eleanor Moretti, Ada Lewis, Mrs. F. M. Bates, Dorothy Revell, and France Hamilton.

A feature of the production will be its music. William Furst has composed an elaborate score that will require thirty men for its performance. Included among the musicians will be five Japanese, who will play their native instruments—the biwa, samisen, koto, tsudsumi, and fuye. On the opening night the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock.

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THE ALTAR OF FRIENDSHIP.

After an absence of nearly two years from New York, N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will make their reappearance in the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday evening. They will present for the first time in this city a new comedy by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled "The Altar of Friendship." Mrs. Ryley is the author of "Christopher Junior" and "An American Citizen," both Goodwin successes. In "The Altar of Friendship" she is said to have fitted the Goodwins to roles similar to those in the last-mentioned play. The story tells of the sacrifice of a brother for the unworthy husband of his sister. [illegible]

just previous to his wedding with a young typewriter, and as the girl's father has learned of the affair and threatens to create trouble at the wedding, the brother of the bride accepts the odium and the real culprit escapes. Of course he does this to shield his sister.

Later the scandal becomes generally whispered about and interferes sadly with the brother's own prospective domestic happiness and as the real rascal, who is now repentant, but is too much of a coward to confess his wrong to his wife, refuses to square matters, the luckless brother is in a sorry plight. In the end the complications are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The play is in four acts, which pass in and near London.

The cast is as follows:

Fernando, Duke of Aragon	Otto Reimann
Arnold Winnifrith	Fred Tiden
Col. Sartoris	Neil O'Brien
Joseph Pinner	J. R. Crauford
Lord Algeron Fiexmore	J. Carrington Yates
Mr. Spender	F. Owen Baxter
Edward Beech Horton	Frank G. Bayly
Bishop of Wereford	George S. Stevens
Gibson	L. E. Woodthorpe
Marner	S. M. Hall
Sally Sartoris	Miss Maxine Elliott
Florence Arbuthnot	Miss Julia Dean
Lady Chalmers	Miss Alice Ingram
Mary Pinner	Miss May Martyn
Mrs. Beech Horton	Miss Suzanne Perry

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"THE KISS AT THE IRVING PLACE.

On Tuesday the long-prepared production of Ludwig Deczi's famous romantic comedy, "Der Kuss," ("The Kiss,") takes place at the Irving Place Theatre. This play, which is ranked among the highest in Hungarian literature, and which is said to be one of the most enthusiastically received repertoire plays at the Vienna Court Theatre, was to have been given weeks ago. But in view of the extraordinary success which "Old Heidelberg" achieved, the production was postponed until now. Manager Conreid has devoted special attention to the staging and scenic outfit of this play, and the costumes, it is said, will be very elaborate. The parts have been assigned only to leading members of Manager Conried's company. The cast is as follows:

Fernando, Duke of Aragon	Otoo Reimann
Sever, King of Navarra	John Feistel
Queen Blanda	Camilla Dalberg
Adolar, the King's half-brother	Richard Schlaghamer
Don Euseble, the King's Chamberlain	Otto Meyer
Angela, his daughter	Bertha Rocco
Sebrinus	Max Haenseler
Marinita	Nedwig von Ostermann
Carlo	Matthias Claudius
An Aragonian Noble	Heinrich Oesfeld
A Navarresian Major	Heinrich Habrich
The King's valet	Brun Dehnicke
Suite, nobles, attendants, pages, &c.	

"The Kiss" will be repeated Wednesday and every following evening of this week.

On Saturday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the first of the series of special matinées for schools will take place, the programme being Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm," with Miss Dalberg in the title rôle, Miss V. Ostermann, and Messrs. Alexander Bettmann, ("Tellheim,") Otto Ottbert, Marie Kierschner, Frans Kierschner, Max Haenseler, and Julius Haller in the leading rôles.

In the regular Saturday matinée, at 2 o'clock, the farce "Teremtette," followed by Scribe & Legouvé's comedy, "Der Damenkrieg," ("The War of Dames,") will be given.

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E. S. WILLARD AT THE GARDEN.

Mr. Willard will begin his New York engagement Tuesday night. The first play in which he will appear will be "The Cardinal," by Louis N. Parker, the author of "Rosamond" and translator of "L'Aiglon." In it he assumes the rôle of a famous Prince of the Church, Cardinal Giovanni de Medici, and the entire story is related to the Rome of the early part of the sixteenth century. It is a play which requires magnificent stage settings and elaborate costumes, and those, it is said, are provided in the Willard production.

During this engagement Mr. Willard will give a series of special Thursday matinées, at which he will appear each week in a different character. The first of these matinées is set for next Thursday, when "David Garrick" will be the bill. The second matinée will be on Thursday, Dec. 11, when J. M. Barrie's comedy "The Professor's Love Story" will be played. The other matinées of these first two weeks will be devoted to "The Cardinal." Mr. Willard's leading lady this season is Maude Fealey, an American girl, who has just returned from London. The company which is to support him at the Garden comprises, besides Miss Fealey, Rose Beaudet, Alice Lonnon, A. S. Homewood, Ernest Stallard, H. Barfoot, J. I. Bartlett, Bassett Roe, and J. G. Taylor.

All the action of the new play occurs in the garden of the Cardinal's palace on the Capitoline Hill, and in the Cardinal's study. The play turns on the character of Giovanni de Medici, who in his own words is a "Medici, and the humblest of God's servants." First he is seen as the rich noble, for whom his ecclesiasticism does little beyond disposing him to favor the suit of his brother Giuliano for the hand of Filiberta, the daughter of Chigi, a wealthy merchant. Chigi readily but unexpectedly consents, but is slain by Andrea Strozzi, an outlaw in the service of the Pope, who is also desirous of the hand of Filiberta. Strozzi confesses his crime and receives absolution from the Cardinal, to whom news is immediately brought that his brother Giuliano has been arrested for the murder.

To the Medici relationship to a convicted felon means the loss of all his hopes of the Popedom; to the brother it means the death of one he loves and the misery of others near and dear to him; but on the priest the seal of the confessional is binding, and trust in God alone remains. A month passes, God seems silent, and Giuliano is to die the next day. Strozzi returns and promises to save the convict if Filiberta will consent to marry him. The Cardinal, as the churchman, refuses to let her, and as the Medici resorts to craft where straightforwardness has failed. He feigns madness, forces the household to put on bridal attire, invites Strozzi to attend the feast, and secures a last interview in his own garden with Giuliano on his way to execution. The Chief Magistrate of Rome is secreted in the bushes, and in his hearing the supposed mad Cardinal induces Strozzi to acknowledge his guilt, and the play ends with the villain led to prison, and the marriage of Giuliano and Filiberta.

Following is the complete cast:

Cardinal Giovanni de Medici	Mr. Willard
Claricia de Medici, his mother	Rose Beaudet
Giuliano de Medici, his brother	A. S. Homewood
Francesco, Luigi } young deacons in attendance on the Cardinal	H. G. Lonsdale, W. Edmunds
Pietro, Baldassarre } servants in the Cardinal's household	Ernest Stallard, W. Fowler
Valentino	Gwenn Granger
Maddalena, Lisa, Be Edetta, Ignasia } ladies in attendance on Claricia de Medici	Laura Lindon, Joan Blair, Mabel Roebuck, Nelly Angell
Bartolommeo Chigi, a wealthy merchant	H. Barfoot
Filiberta, his daughter	Maud Fealy
Hopsia, her companion	Alice Lonnon
Guido Baglioni, of Perugia, chief Magistrate of Rome	J. I. Bartlett
Andria Strozzi, a Florentine outlaw, in the service of the Pope	Bassett Roe
Beppo, the bell-ringer of the Capitol	J. G. Taylor
Peter Rasmus, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of Sherbourne, in England	H. Case

The action takes place at Rome in 1516, during the reign of Pope Julius II. (Della Rovere.)

PLAYS THAT CONTINUE.

Mrs. Fiske's production of Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan Theatre has proved popularly very successful, a fact which demonstrates, as Mrs. Fisk has so often demonstrated before, in spite of the pessimistic view which commercial managers take of the enlightenment of the metropolitan public, a genuinely artistic performance is sure of support. The production is superlatively rich and beautiful, the stage management being perhaps the most intelligent and effective New York has ever seen, and the acting throughout is of the best. Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of the Magdalen deserves to rank among her most successful achievements. The Judas of Tyrone Power is a performance of unusual picturesqueness and power.

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At the Circle Theatre, Broadway and Sixtieth Street, the Herbert Stock Company, headed by Bijou Fernandez, C. D. Waldron, has one week more in Bronson Howard's "Aristocracy."

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H. V. Esmond's "Imprudence" is a comedy of intrigue at the Empire Theatre, is abundantly bright, wholesome, and diverting. Mr. Faversham is billed as the star, but the performance is mainly notable for the work of Miss Fay Davis, late of St. James's Theatre, London, whose spirited individuality and sound art place her in the foremost rank of American actresses. The company as a whole is far above the average.

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"Audrey," at the Madison Square Theatre, is a stage version of Mary Johnston's novel, and is as a drama one of the most successful of book plays. In the title part Eleanor Robson is graceful and does what she can to redeem the material given her to work with.

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Miss Viola Allen's second week at the Victoria Theatre in Hall Caine's florid and conventional book-play, "The Eternal City," was like the first, characterized by crowded houses. Miss Allen has a large following among undiscriminating theatregoers, and her supporting company is excellent, including Edward Morgan, Frederic de Belleville, E. M. Holland, and W. E. Bonney, and the production is one of lavish magnificence. Mr. Caine is the idol of those who feel the spell of melodramatic shocks and are willing to pay their shillings for them.

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The coming week brings to a close Virginia Harned's engagement at the Criterion in Pinero's latest tragedy, "Iris." On Dec. 8 Miss Marlowe begins her season at the Criterion, appearing in George W. Cable's Southern romance, "The Cavalier."

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Mary Mannering moves into the second month of her engagement at the Garrick to-morrow in Clyde Fitch's "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," a romantic tale, the chief interest of which centres about a representation of the promenade deck of an Atlantic liner, in the first act. As the whole-hearted, high-spirited, typical American girl she tends at times to force the note of emotion, but she succeeds in delighting her audiences. Arthur Byron heads her support with careful and sympathetic study of the hero, whose heart and whose English are both broken.

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Ethel Barrymore begins her third month at the Savoy Theatre to-morrow night in the double bill of "Carrots" and "A Country Mouse." Her performance is excellent in both pieces, in spite of lingering mannerisms, and it is of especial interest in "Carrots," which is an admirable bit of realism from the Theatre Antoine.

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Chauncey Olcott begins the last two weeks of his successful engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in "Old Limerick Town," written for him by A. Pitou. His new songs, "The Limerick Girls," "Every Little Dog Must Have His Day," "Noreen Mavourneen," and "The Voice of the Violet," have become popular.

***

"The Ninety and Nine" continues to be popular at the Academy of Music, mainly because of the sensational melodramatic scene in which a locomotive is represented, running through a forest fire.

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But two more weeks remain for "The Night of the Party" at the Princess Theatre, in which Mr. Weedon Grossmith is revealing his sound and legitimate powers as a farcical fun maker.

***

At Weber & Fields's "Twirly Whirly" maintains the excellent traditions of the house as a vehicle for presenting the famous all-star cast. "Humming Birds" and "Onions" are diverting parodies by John Drew and Ethel Barrymore in their latest plays.

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"Sally in Our Alley," with Marie Cahill and Dan McAvoy in the leading parts, is running at popular prices at the New York Theatre.

***

Mabelle Gilman continues, at the Bijou, in "The Mocking Bird," in which she lately made her début as a star.

***

"Fad and Folly," at Mrs. Osborne's Playhouse is only "Tommy Rot" without the Tommy. The old performance has been altered mainly in so far as was necessary to introduce Mr. Harry Conor and Mr. Felix Haney in characteristic low comedy specialties.

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"A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino, continues its run, which almost justifies the press agent's adjective of "phenomenal."

***

At Daly's Theatre William Norris is still successful in the leading rôle in "The Country Girl." The play is by the authors of "The Geisha" and "San Toy," and carries out their traditions in that it is graceful and artistic above the common run of the musical comedy of commerce.

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At the Broadway Theatre Sam Bernard and Edna Wallace Hopper are the reigning stars in "The Silver Slipper," which is by the authors of "Florodora," and carries on the traditions of that highly successful piece.

AT OTHER HOUSES.

At the West End Theatre to-morrow night Margaret May makes her début in New York as a star, appearing in "Winchester," Edward McWade's war play, which has already been seen on the road. The drama is in five acts, and tells of a loyal Southern girl, Virginia Randolph, and her love for a Northern soldier. Special scenery is used in the production, and a sensational device is introduced, showing a race for a life in which Miss May rides her thoroughbred horse Mazeppa. The management promises an excellent supporting company.

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Kyrle Bellew will play this week "A Gentleman of France" at the Grand Opera House. The usual support is with Mr. Bellew, including Russell Sage, a young relative of the financier, who has been specially engaged this season to be thrown down stairs nightly by the athletic English tutor.

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"Arizona" is the revival at the Metropolis.

***

"A Lady of Quality" will be presented by the American Theatre stock company this week.

***

"Kathleen Mavourneen," a romantic Irish drama, will be this week's revival of the stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre. The cast includes Ralph Stuart as Terrence O'More.

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MUSIC BETWEEN THE ACTS

Futile Efforts to Interest the Theatrical Public in an Artistic Endeavor—Why Entr'acte Music Is a Failure.

Two attempts have recently been made by New York theatrical managers to provide entr'acte music on a dignified and artistic plane especially to interest the spectators of new stage productions. For "The Eternal City," Mr. Hall Caine's melodramatic play, dealing with events in Rome, Mascagni was, appropriately enough, commissioned to compose music, including an overture and shorter pieces to be heard between the acts, one feature being a boatman's song delivered behind the curtain. For the dramatized version of "Audrey," Miss Mary Johnston's story of Colonial life in Virginia, the American composer Henry K. Hadley, with equal appropriateness, was called upon to furnish incidental music. The undertaking in each instance reflects credit upon the ambitions and purposes of those responsible for it, though it is hardly to be supposed that they could have foreseen, after all, results different from what have actually followed. It was carried out in a way to do all that could be done to secure success; yet it was almost certainly condemned beforehand to the doom of failure.

Signor Mascagni provides an orchestral prelude of elaborate dimensions and structure; his entr'acte pieces are written in the highly colored manner of his later style, full of orchestral subtleties and instrumental effects of a sort to which theatrical audiences are not generally supposed to pay much heed, or to find edifying if they do pay heed. They are, at any rate, effects that need silence and close attention to be really taken in even by those who are used to listening to music of complicated structure. Mascagni has not tried apparently to represent in music any of the characters or motives of the play itself—he would have had to drop all his subtleties and refinements to do that, and paint in the most garish distemper!—but has rather undertaken to give only general impressions of the life in Rome, its excitement and gayety; to embody the spirit in which he conceives the action to have taken place, and in the last intermission to depict daybreak, with the church bells ringing and the boatmen singing on the Tiber.

Mr. Hadley, who is a musician of talent and accomplishment and who has done much serious work, has been somewhat more ambitious in his music for "Audrey." He has followed the development of the story more closely. He has not only endeavored to reproduce its atmosphere, its pastoral and open-air surroundings, but to show forth such general traits in it as Audrey's sorrows and the savagery of the Indians. There are, too, a number of dances appropriately introduced.

Both Mascagni's and Hadley's music receives as much justice in the performance as even a fastidious music lover in the theatre has a right to expect. The orchestras of the respective theatres were enlarged to dimensions somewhere near adequate for producting the effects intended by the composers. But, alas, the efforts of managers and musicians have been practically wasted. The public pays little or no attention to the music, and it scarcely rises above the lively hum of conversation that generally fills the pauses between the acts of theatrical performances. There is the usual exodus of those who go to the lobby for fresh air or a cigarette or such other boon as can be snatched in a short quarter hour of intellectual relaxation. Those who remain remain to talk. There is a certain amount of applause from a few serious ones who have done the music the compliment of listening to it, with a perfunctory following prompted by the guilty consciences of a few others. Respect is thereby paid to the composers, and recognition given to the trouble they have been at.

This has been the result almost without exception of all attempts to enrich and intensify the emotional value of dramatic performances by music between the acts. Not to go back to the great achievements of Beethoven for Goethe's "Egmont" and Mendelssohn's for "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Tree, and Mr. Alexander in England have recently spent much money and trouble in providing special music to enhance the interest of elaborate productions they have given. Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Arthur Sullivan, and other English musicians have co-operated in such attempts; but the fact remains that the public does not care.

Perhaps the most lamentable waste of good music in such a cause, and the most ruthless sacrifice of it, was made in Georges Bizet's contributions to the play of Daudet's "L'Arlésienne," which was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre in Paris in 1872. It was three years before the appearance of "Carmen." Bizet had just brought out his "Djamileh" at the Opéra Comique, which had been met with an almost universal cry of reprobation. He was considered a "Wagnerian" by the critics; and when, according to M. Adolphe Jullien, the few musical reviewers who had upheld the cause of "Djamileh" crept into the theatre on the opening night, it was to the great amazement of their dramatic confrères, who could not understand such a curiosity about music that meant nothing to them, and seemed indeed little better than a nuisance. We are given a picture of Daudet and Bizet behind the scenes listening with surprise and dismay to the incessant hum in the auditorium, the noise of people coming and going, the chatter, the slamming of doors and of seats, while the orchestra was playing the overture and the entr'actes. M. Jullien heard critics about him, usually the most indulgent and amiable of men, keeping up a vigorous fire of talk the while, ask with genuine uneasiness what this frenzied Wagnerian of a Bizet intended of them with his orchestral uproar. The frenzied one afterward rearranged his music for a larger orchestra, put it in the form of a suite, and it was heard on the concert platform. There it was recognized as a masterpiece, and it now seems anything but "Wagnerian." If it had been left to the mercies of the theatregoers, the world would have been poorer by so much; for nobody would ever have heard Bizet's music to "L'Arlésienne." If the genius of Signor Mascagni and Mr. Hadley is ever to reach the ears of the musical public, it must be heard in like manner.

The question of entr'acte music is indeed one that has in the past been much debated. The great Lessing took a hand in it. Liszt and Hiller appeared as champions of the art of music held as a bondmaiden in the theatre, contending for its emancipation from tasks which they considered unworthy, even in the most dignified kind of entr'acte performances. It was maintained, for instance, that the prescribed length for each piece in practical performance at the intermissions hampered and embarrassed the composer. So, too, the demands made as to the content of the music were impossible of fulfillment except by the greatest composers, who must feel little inclination for such a task—it must at once reproduce the mood of the act that has gone before, and prepare for the mood, often quite the opposite, of the succeeding one; not through a crude contrast, but by delicate gradation. Liszt's famous definition of entr'acte music was "bad music made by good musicians." The opponents of these champions took the interest of the drama rather than of music as their argument in favor of entr'acte music, maintaining, as did Laube, that it is necessary as a preparation and an aid to the spectator. Dr. Hanslick ranges himself with these, but wishes no illusions to prevail as to the office of music in the theatre: there must be a distinction made between its "sovereign" and its "servile" side—the latter being the one that is uppermost there. Music, as frankly avows, is the medium in which conversation is to be carried on in the intermissions. It is needed to set the atmosphere into gentle vibration to half distract the attention, half engage it, and, as he puts it, to give a certain unity of idea for a while to the individual members of a large assembly.

This scarcely seems to offer sufficient inducement to serious and ambitious composers to devote themselves to this kind of music. In the conditions that prevail in the New York theatres—and in most others at the present day—even such a function is more than entr'acte music appears to be able to perform. Theatregoers think, with justice, that intermissions are a time for relaxation after the demands that the play makes upon their attention, and as for unifying the ideas of a Broadway audience, even the portion that remains in its seats, the task would be beyond the most eloquent music. Soothing the savage breast would be as nothing to it.

THE WEEK AT THE OPERA.

New Artists in Mr. Grau's Company to Appear—Mme. Sembrich as Mimi.

The second week of the opera at the Metropolitan Opera House will present a number of features interesting and new to its frequenters. In "Tannhäuser," on Monday night, Mr. Gerhäuser, one of the new German tenors of Mr. Grau's company, will make his first appearance in this country in the title rôle. Owing to the continued indisposition of Mme. Louise Homer, the part of Venus in that performance will be taken by Miss Maryill. On Wednesday night Mme. Sembrich will take the part of Mimi in Puccini's opera of "La Bohème," in which Mr. de Marchi will be the Rodolfo. Another new face will be seen on Friday evening, when Mr. Carlo Dani will make his first American appearance as the Duke in "Rigoletto"; it is the rôle in which Mr. Dani made his début on the operatic stage in Milan; he has since sung in Australia and in several Continental cities. Mme. Sembrich and Mr. Scotti will be the Gilda and the Rigoletto, respectively, in this performance. These are the full casts of the week:

MONDAY EVENING, "TANNHAUSER," IN GERMAN.

Elizabeth	Mme. Gadski
Ein Hirt	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Venus	Miss Maryll
Tannhauser	Mr. Gerhauser
(His first appearance in America.)	
Wolfram	Mr. Van Rooy
Herman I	Mr. Blass
Walther	Mr. Jacques Bars
Heinrich	Mr. Reiss
Biterolf	Mr. Muhlmann
Reinmar	Mr. Dufriche

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, "LA BOHEME," IN ITALIAN.

Mimi	Mme. Sembrich
Musetta	Miss Fritzi Scheff
Rodolfo	Mr. De Marchi
Marcello	Mr. Campanari
Schaunard	Mr. Gilbert
Colline	Mr. Journet
Benoit	Mr. Dufriche
Alcindoro	
Parpignol	Mr. Vanni

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

FRIDAY EVENING, "RIGOLETTO," IN ITALIAN.

Gilda	Mme. Sembrich
Giovanna	Miss Bauermeister
La Contessa	Mme. Van Cauteren
Maddalena	Miss Carrie Bridewell
Il Duca	Mr. Dani
(His first appearance in America.)	
Rigoletto	Mr. Scotti
Sparafucile	Mr. Journet
Marullo	Mr. Dufriche
Monterone	Mr. Gilibert
Borsa	Mr. Vanni
Conte di Ceprano	Mr. Cernusco

Conductor, Mr. Manciqelli.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OTELLO, IN ITALIAN.

Desdemona	Mme. Emma Eames
Emilia	Mme. Louise Homer
Otello	Mr. Alvarez
Iago	Mr. Bispham
Cassio	Mr. Bars
Lodovico	Mr. Journet
Montano	Mr. Dufriche
Roderigo	Mr. Vanni
Araldo	Mr. Begue

Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.

SATURDAY EVENING, "LOHENGRIN," IN GERMAN.

Elsa von Brabant	Mme. Gadski
Ortrud	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Lohengrin	Mr. Anthes
Friedrich von Telramund	Mr. Muhlmann
Der Heerrufer des Konigs	Mr. Dufriche
Heinrich der Vogler	Mr. Edouard de Reszke

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Hertz.

"THE MESSIAH," NEW VERSION.

Prout's Revision to be Adapted for the Oratorio Society's Performances.

The performances of "The Messiah," which Mr. Frank Damrosch and the Oratorio Society will give at Christmastime this year, will depart from long standing tradition in that they will be based not on the usual version, but on the new version recently published by Prof. Ebenezer Prout, the English musician and theorist. As most lovers of Handel's masterpiece know by this time, the oratorio is generally given not in the form in which the composer wrote it, but with the so-called "additional accompaniments" for orchestra that are usually ascribed to Mozart.

It has already been shown that these accompaniments were largely retouched and in many places whole choruses and arias quite changed by the once noted conductor, J. A. Hiller; and that Mozart himself introduced many arbitrary and, according to Prof. Prout, unnecessary alterations. From these sources and from others many inaccuracies have crept into the generally accepted versions of "The Messiah," and at the most trouble, if not danger, to their having been the misprints in early editions that have been perpetuated in later ones. Prof. Prout goes so far as to say that "it is extremely doubtful whether any other great musical work exists, the text of which is in even approximately so corrupt a condition as that of "The Messiah." He has made a thorough revision of it by comparison with the original autographs and early copies of the score. In doing this he has found a vast number of minor inaccuracies and many of more serious consequence, all of which he has corrected. He has made some additions of his own to Handel's orchestral accompaniments, and has written out a complete organ part from the indications left by Handel.

This new edition is published by Novello, Ewer & Co., in both a full score for orchestra, and a vocal score founded upon it and embodying all the corrections established by Prof. Prout's investigations. It will be this that the Oratorio Society will use for the first time in its forthcoming performances. Doubtless few except careful students will be impressed by many noteworthy changes in the effect, but there are some things that will attract the attention of lovers of "The Messiah." There seems to be no doubt that in many ways an important service has been done by this work of higher criticism, and that for the first time Handel's masterpiece has been set before us in a form free from useless and sometimes stultifying errors. Prof. Prout, it will be seen, is not one of the reformers of the Chrysander type, who are for giving the work as Handel wrote it, with an orchestra as composed as to sound strange and harsh to our ears, but he has apparently made another attempt to make a new version that shall be practical under modern conditions.

THE SECOND PHILHARMONIC.

A New Symphony by Felix Weingartner to be Given for the First Time.

The second pair of concerts by the Philharmonic Society will be given on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall. The solo performer will be Miss Maud MacCarthy, violinist, and the programme as follows:

Overture, "Coriolanus," Op. 62	Beethoven
Concerto for Violin, E minor	Mendelssohn
Miss Maud MacCarthy.	
Symphonic Poem, No. 4, "Les Preludes"	Liszt
Symphony No. 2, E flat, Op. 29 (first time)	
Felix Weingartner	

The symphony by Weingartner will be heard for the first time in New York. Herr Weingartner, Edler von Munzberg, to give him his rightful title, is one of the most prominent of the conductors of Germany and though he is still a comparatively young man, has filled a large place in the musical world for fifteen years or more. Mr. Krehbiel's note upon the Philharmonic programme gives the following information about him:

"He was born in Zara, Dalmatia, on June 2, 1863. His father, who was a Government official, dying, his mother went to live in Graz when her son was five years old. In Graz his musical education was begun, but was continued at the conservatory in Leipsic, when the Austrian Government granted him a stipend for three years in 1880. Failing under the fascinating influence of Liszt, he went to Weimar in 1882, carrying with him the Mozart Prize. At Weimar he brought out an opera composed on modern lines, entitled 'Sakuntala,' and soon after found himself embarked on the career which he had marked out for himself.

"In rapid order he filled conductor's posts at Königsberg, Danzig, Hamburg, and Mannheim, and in 1891 was called to the Court Opera at Berlin. After six years of activity in the German capital he resigned the post on account of ill-health and went to Munich to live, assuming there the direction of the Kaim Orchestra, and retaining the conductorship of the symphony concert of the Court orchestra in Berlin.

"He brought out an opera, 'Malawika,' in Munich, in 1886, and another, called 'Genesius' in Berlin, in 1892. They were not successful. Among Weingartner's orchestral compositions are two symphonies, two symphonic poems, 'King Lear' and 'Das Gefilde der Seligen.' The last work was performed at a concert of the New York Symphony Society, under Mr. Damrosch, in April, 1898. The first symphony has had a hearing in Boston but not in New York. The present work had its first performance at the thirty-sixth Tonkünstlerversammlungen, May 27, 1900."

Although Herr Weingartner was developed under modern influences, he is a stanch adherent of the classical forms in symphonic writing. This symphony has no programme and is properly put in the category of "absolute" music.

The symphonic poem, "Festklange," seventh of Liszt's series in that form, is seldom put on the programmes of the society, though it was first performed by it in 1860. It lacks the specific indications of its purpose and meaning that Liszt was accustomed to affix to his symphonic poems; but his biographer, Fräulein Ramann, declares that the music was intended to be wedding music for his marriage with the Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein—a marriage which never took place, owing to legal and ecclesiastical obstacles.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

A Statement of Its Work and the Need of Its Extension.

The Executive Committee of the People's Symphony concerts has issued a statement of the work done by these concerts and the interest taken in them by the wage-working people, for whom they are intended. It says:

"So satisfactory have the results been that every encouragement is held out for the larger extension of the movement. The number of concerts should be increased, and these should be repeated in different parts of Manhattan Island and Brooklyn.

"An obstacle in the way of such development, however, lies in the fact that there is no suitable hall at present available for such purposes. Cooper Union Hall is merely a makeshift, which, as the movement grows, must be replaced by something better and larger. As regards size it is quite inadequate. At the closing concert last Spring upward of six-hundred persons were turned away, unable to obtain admission."

The acoustic properties of the hall also are defective for hearing orchestral performances, because the ceiling is so low. The committee closes its statement thus:

"It will thus be seen that money is needed in large sums if the work is to be carried on along broad lines. The demonstrated success of the movement, and the fact that the experimental stage has been passed warrants the committee in earnestly soliciting financial aid from those who have at heart either the uplifting of the great wage-earning class or the musical life of New York. The concerts themselves produce but an insignificant fraction of the amount required, with admission tickets at 5 cents and the best reserved seats at 50 cents, it is clear that large deficits must be made up. Money is therefore needed—and that in large amounts—both for the work of the coming year and also for the greater educational undertaking which has been outlined above.

"Subscriptions for the ensuing year, as well as to the Permanent Fund, may be sent to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Treasurer, at 30 Broad Street, New York City."

It is signed by S. Mallet Prevost, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Nora Goodwin, and Albert Stettheimer. The officers of the organization are J. Hampden Robb, President; John G. Carlisle, Treasurer, and Lucien G. Chaffin, Secretary. Steps are to be taken to incorporate the society in December.

METROPOLITAN SUNDAY CONCERT.

The first of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, given by members of the opera company under Mr. Grau's direction, will take place tonight. Alfred Hertz will be the conductor, and Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Fritzi Scheff, Mr. Salignac, and Mr. Scotti will be the solo singers. This programme will be offered:

Overture, (No. 3,) "Leonore"	Beethoven
Air from "Rienzi"	Wagner
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
Duet, "La ci darem," from "Don Giovanni"	Mozart
Mme. Fritzi Scheff and Mr. Scotti.	
Air from "Marta"	Flotow
Mr. Salignac.	
"Les Preludes," Symphonic Poem	Liszt
Lieder.	
Mme. Fritzi Scheff.	
Serenade from "La Damnation de Faust"	Berlioz
Mr. Scotti.	
Lieder.	
Mme. Schumann-Heink.	
Vorspiel und Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde"	Wagner

FRANCIS ROGERS'S SONG RECITAL.

Francis Rogers, baritone, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme, which includes many interesting and unfamiliar numbers, is as follows:

A l'Amour rendez les Armes	Rameau
Intorno all' Idol mio	Cesti
Air from "Oedipe a Colonne"	Sacchini
Ja, du bist elend	Franz
Stille Sicherheit	Franz
Wanderers Nachtlied	Schubert
Todeschnen	Brahms
Good Night	Rubinstein
Traum durch die Dammrung	R. Strauss
Am Rhein und beim Wein	Ries
L'Attente	Swendsen
Menuet	Saint-Saens
Désir d'Amour	Saint-Saens
L'Heure exquise	Hahn
Irish Battle Hymn	Arr. by Villiers Stanford
The Foggy Dew	Arr. by Villiers Stanford
The Banks of the Daisies	Arr. by Villiers Stanford
One Fond Kiss	Highland Melody
Songs of Araby	Clay
The Clown's Serenade	Lucksone
My Song is of the Sturdy North	E. German

MR. WETZLER'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

The second of Mr. Hermann Hans Wetzler's five orchestral concerts will be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening. M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, will be the solo performer. Mr. Wetzler has wisely shortened the programme as at first announced, which will be as follows:

Symphony No. 4, E minor	Brahms
Concerto in A minor	Schumann
M. Pugno.	
Overture, "Der Freischutz"	Weber

MRS. HOLLINGSWORTH-WATKINS'S RECITAL.

Mrs. Hollingsworth-Watkins will give a song recital on Tuesday evening at Mendelssohn Hall, which she intends to illustrate by "three centuries of American ballads." The programme includes old English songs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to exemplify the music of colonial days, songs from 1830 to 1890 exhibiting the taste of ante-bellum days, and songs of the present day by American composers. The songs are as follows:

SONGS OF 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES.

Fairy Flowers	Old English
Of Love and Maiden's Kind	
Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight	
Can Love Be Controlled by Advice?	
Send Me a Lover, St. Valentine	
Black-eyed Susan	
The Lass with the Delicate Air	

SONGS FROM 1830 TO 1900.

Shells of the Ocean	Cherry
Molly Bawn	Lover
Oft in the Stilly Night	Moore
Gally the Troubadour	Barly
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton	Spilman
Mary of Argyle	Nelson
Annie Laurie	Scott
Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms	Stevenson

SONGS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

Bird of My Lady's Bower	Smith
The Nightingale's Song	Metra
Allah	Chadwick
The Yellow Daisy / The Blue-Bell	MacDowell
I'm Wearing Awa'	Foote
Spring	Beach
My Little Love	Hawley
Moods (Song Cycle)	Rogers
Winter Lullaby	De Koven
The Romaika	Park

BOGEA OUMIROFF'S RECITAL.

Bogea Oumiroff, a Bohemian baritone, who has recently became a resident of this city, will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Oumiroff began his musical career as a student of the violin and piano, and was a pupil in harmony and composition of Fibich, the Bohemian composer. Later he pursued vocal studies in Prague, Milan, and Paris. The programme in which Mr. Oumiroff will sing in Italian, German, Russian, Bohemian, French, and English, will be as follows:

Adieu, chere Louise	Monsigny
Come raggio di sol	Caldara
Partenza	Beethoven
Air from "Hans Heiling"	Marschner
Erlkonig / Der Mueller und der Bach	Schubert
Es hat die Rose / Fruehlingsnacht	Franz / Schumann
Minnelied / Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt (Russian)	Brahms / Tschaikowsky
Le Filibustier, (French)	Alexandre Georges
No More, (English)	George Henschel
Hrac, (Bohemian)	Zdenko Fibich
Barcarolle, (French)	Clayton Johns
Ty ma ruze krasna, (Bohemian)	Karel Bendl
Die Prinzessin, (German)	Grieg
Kydz muc stara matka, (Bohemian) / Dejte klec jestrabu, (Bohemian)	Dvorak

MR. GABRILOWITSCH'S RECITAL.

During the Winter months Daniel Frohman will give a number of special afternoon performances at Daly's Theatre, mostly of a musical nature, and will begin this series with a piano recital next Thursday at 3 P. M., when the young Russian pianist, Gabrilowitsch, will be heard in an interesting programme, the first part of a classical nature, part second of the romantic school, and the last part made up entirely of Russian compositions, several of them new to this city.

The programme is as follows:

Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel, op. 24	Brahms
Sonata, op. 31, E flat major	Beethoven
Pastorale	Scarlatti
"Caprice a la Scarlatti"	Paderewski
Nocturne, B major / Scherzo, B minor	Chopin
"Pres de la Mer" (esquisse) / "Bigarrure"	Arensky
Scherzo, B minor	Chopin
"Pres de la Mer" (esquisse)	Arensky
"Bigarrure"	Arensky
Balakieff "L'Alouette"	Glinka
"Humorous"	Tschaikowsky
"Berceuse"	Liapounow
Etude, C major	Rubinstein

THE MANNES QUARTET.

Two concerts of chamber music will be given in Mendelssohn Hall by the Mannes Quartet on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, and Tuesday, Jan. 20. At the first, this week, Mrs. David Mannes will be the assisting artist and the programme will be as follows:

Quartet, B flat minor, No. 4	Tschaikowsky
Sonata for piano and violin, E major, No. 4	Smith
Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes.	
Quartet, A major, Op. 18, No. 5	Beethoven

MUSIC OF THE WEEK.

SUNDAY—First popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House; 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY—Mendelssohn Trio Club, Hotel Majestic; 3 P. M. "Tannhäuser," Metropolitan Opera House; 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Francis Rogers's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall; 3 P. M. H. H. Wetzler's orchestra concert, Carnegie Hall; 8:30 P. M. Mrs. Hollingsworth-Watkins's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall; 8:30 P. M. M. Gaspard's song recital, Carnegie Lyceum; 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—B. Oumiroff's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall; 3 P. M. "La Bohème," Metropolitan Opera House; 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Mr. Gabrilowitsch's piano recital, Daly's Theatre; 2:30 P. M. Mannes Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall; 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY—Philharmonic Society, public rehearsal, Carnegie Hall; 2 P. M. "Rigoletto," Metropolitan Opera House; 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—"Otello," Metropolitan Opera House; 2 P. M. "Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House; 8 P. M. Philharmonic Society concert, Carnegie Hall; 8:15 P. M.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

Headlined at Keith's for the coming week are Mong Toon and Mong Chet, Burmese foot jugglers. Lewis McCord and company present Willard Holcomb's sketch, "The Last Rehearsal," best described as "a scene behind the scenes." Lew Sully, in black face comedy, is seen once more. The Martinetti troupe of acrobats, the Harmony four, who mix music and comedy, The Rosseau Brothers, acrobats, and other members are on the programme at the Union Square.

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Among others present at Huber's will be a woman who is said to weigh 741 pounds. La Belle Rosa and her company of singers will entertain in the hall. Wu Ching Ma, the Boxer dwarf, will try to draw smiles, while the midget policeman will maintain order.

***

The "Bon Ton" burlesquers are the attraction at the Dewey. "Tutti-Frutti" and "A Daffy Shop" are named as among their efforts.

***

"A Honeymoon in a Harlem Flat," given by J. K. Emmet and Anna Mortland, is the headliner at Hurtig & Seamon's. Binns, Binns, and Binns introduce a musical specialty. "A Quiet Evening at the Club" is listed among the other attractions.

***

Colored pictures are being shown this week on the Cinemolograph at the Eden Musee. This is the first time, it is said, that colored pictures have been exhibited in this country. The plates and films are imported from France. De Kolta, the wizard, has introduced some new illusions of his own invention. He soon will produce a new illusion which he has been working on for several years. He says that it will be startling in its effects.

Get your money's worth. It is a foolish waste to buy a cheap

PIANO

An Estey Piano will last a lifetime. 56 years' experience is your guarantee.

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for half a century, hence the best of material and workmanship is assured in either instrument. Write Estey Warerooms, 5th Ave. and 17th St., for catalogue.

NEURALGIA CAN BE CURED.

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TIME TRIED 25 VALUE PROVED Cts. a Bottle

Presents That Please

We cordially invite your attention to our extensive collection of Art Photographs, Photogravures, Aquarelle gravures, Carbon Reproductions, in delicate shades of blue, sepia, and green, absolutely permanent, etc., of the old and modern masters, artistically framed. Also portraits of the great composers and authors, and Fine Art Books.

Our prices, ranging from $1.50 upward, make it possible for almost every one to select desirable Christmas presents at a moderate cost.

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POP CORN WHISKY

99 95/100 PURE.

It is the only Whisky of the kind. Exhilarating—does not intoxicate. Eight years old, full quarts, $1.50. Sold by Druggists and Wine Dealers. Send for Descriptive Circular.

Removed to B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Broadway 34th to 35th St.

Removed to B'way at 6th Ave. 34th to 35th St.

This Is the 47th Year Santa Claus Has Made Macy's His Headquarters.

Free Transportation to Macy's.

Some of our customers have told us of going to the old stand through sheer force of habit, and not until arriving there and finding the store closed did they remember that we have

Removed to Broadway at Sixth Ave. 34th to 35th St.

They laughingly attributed their mistake to absence of mind. In order to minimize the inconvenience of all others who may have the same experience, we are now running a line of automobile stages from our old to our new location. A stage leaves every five minutes and carries passengers free of charge.

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

Library and Three and Five-piece Parlor Suits—solid and carved mahogany and elaborate crotch mahogany veneer panels—upholstered with satin damask, Verona velour and extra high qualities of tapestries.

All of them are this season's goods—not long from the factories. There are nearly one hundred Suits involved in the sale. We would like to have them distributed at once, so that we may use the space they occupy for the display of holiday novelties. Hence prices are reduced.

4th Floor, take Escalators.

$43.49 from $59.24	$89.37 from $121.87
$50.59 from $68.96	$93.49 from $127.49
$54.17 from $73.87	$96.24 from $131.24
$57.74 from $78.74	$102.84 from $164.96
$65.24 from $87.24	$120.96 from $168.49
$79.96 from $108.96	$123.74 from $187.49

The Sweet Thrall of Dolls and Toys.

There were three men—all dead now—whose pens could have done justice to our Toys and Dolls. Charles Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson and Eugene Field had the rare genius and ardent imagination to advertise them properly. Look into the faces of children as their eyes are fastened on all the wonders of the make-believe world. Awe, amazement, sublime delight, rivet every gaze.

Doll Hats, Baby Caps, Fur Sets, Frocks, Crocheted Sacques, Mackintoshes, Parasols, Shoes, Stockings, Leggins, Underwear, Corsets, Jewelry, Combs, Brushes, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Houses, Stores, Stables, Theatres, Pianos, Mechanical and Magnetic Novelties, Horns, Whips, Tops, Soldiers, Banks, Music Boxes, Jumping Ropes, Laundrry Outfits, Tool Chests, Hobby Horses, Desks, Bureaus, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Go-Carts, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Agate Ware, Cooking Utensils, Horses, Sheep, Dogs, Bears, Rabbits, Cats, Peacocks, Lions, Trains, Balls, Blocks and Games of every kind.

They are among the things that make Christmas for children—and, through them, inspire adults with the spirit and sentiment of the Holiday time. No man or woman who has the happiness of a little child at heart can be utterly miserable at this season, when preparations for gift-giving are uppermost in mind. All who connect economy with the thought of buying should know our prices. The varieties and safe cheapness we offer make this the ideal centre for those who desire to be generous without being extravagant.

5th Floor, take Escalators.

Twenty-five Thousand Yards Black and Colored Dress Goods.

69c. Qualities at 79c. Qualities at 98c. Qualities at 49c 40 in. to 56 in.

Zibelines, Storm Serges, Diagonals, Camel's-hair Cheviots, Crepe Canvas and half a score other seasonable and desirable weaves. You could dissect every yard without finding a thread of cotton. It's an all-wool crowd. Prices drop just as the right weather arrives. But favorable "present" conditions can't compensate for what "might have been." Black and colored in about equal quantities.

$1.25 Reversible Suiting at 59c.

Oxfords, grays and blues, reverse side in neat black-and-white plaids. Just the fabric you'd choose for travelling suits, rainy-day skirts and capes—no lining required—56 inches wide—made to sell at $1.25 a yard; the price here is 59c.

Dress Patterns for Holiday Presents.

One thousand Dress Patterns, including All-wool Cheviots, Serges, Wide Wale Diagonals, Canvas Cloth, Henriettas, Cashmeres, Etamines and many other popular materials—black, navy, garnet, myrtle, ruby, brown, castor and tan. Our regular prices by the yard ranged from 69c. to 98c.

Five hundred full patterns at $2.98 | Five hundred full patterns at $3.49

1st Floor, 35th St.

Handkerchiefs Are Under the Christmas Spell. 1st Fl., 34th St.

Fair methods—Macy methods—in Handkerchief selling. They came like a surging tide straight from our Belfast factory to our New York counters. Linen Handkerchiefs hold a charm for most women—so sheer, so dainty, so pat for presents. Scores of pretty styles—hemstitched, embroidered, revered, lace-edged, initialed, scalloped, and others, and others, and others. NOW is the time to buy for THEN.

Women's sheer Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with daintily embroidered initial letter, worth 40c; our price 24c.

Men's and Women's All-linen Handkerchiefs, with script or openwork initial letters, or small, neat figures hand-embroidered. There are thousands in the lot, and every one was made in our own Belfast factory. The best values we've ever offered in such goods.

Women's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	69c
Women's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	72c
Women's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	$1.08
Women's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	$1.12
Men's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	89c
Men's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	99c
Men's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	$1.18
Men's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	$1.34
Men's—Fancy Boxes Containing 6 Handkerchiefs for	$1.46

Men's Hemstitched Silk Handkerchiefs, narrow, medium and wide hems—37c., 63c. and 86c.—with script and openwork initial letters—39c., 49c. and 66c.

Men's Mufflers—rich brocades, in black, white and colors—many are our own importations—our own private designs—84c. to $5.19.

NOV 1902

The New York Times.

MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.



VICTIMS OF DAME FASHION.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

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HERE is the latest story which Bishop Potter is telling on himself. On Friday evening, Nov. 21, the Bishop performed an ordination ceremony in Staten Island, and, as is customary on such occasions, wore a small red hood at the back of his surplice.

An old negro woman was in the congregation as an interested listener. After the ceremony her mistress, who was also present, asked her what she thought of it.

"Well," she replied, in a hesitating way, "I liked his speech fust-rate, but I feel mighty sorry for dat man. I guess he ain't got no woman to tend to him, has he?" she asked.

On being assured that the Bishop was given every possible attention, she replied positively:

"Now, I knew better dan dat, 'cause one time when he turned round I saw dat de back of his coat was busted and his red undershirt was showin' through."

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SIR WILFRID LAWSON, the great temperance advocate, says that he never received a knock-down blow till, espying a laborer walking along with the old familiar black bottle protruding from his pocket, he entered into conversation with him, and pointed out the misery which had resulted from the bottle, and earnestly exhorted the man to flee from its contents.

"Simply the colored stuff away," said Sir Wilfrid vehemently. "Drink something rather than that poison."

The man was so overcome that he took off his handkerchief and coughed the liquor into it. [illegible]

he said: "Take that, my good fellow; it will buy you something better."

The man, to the intense disgust of Sir Wilfrid, immediately entered a public house and spent the shilling in beer. On coming out Sir Wilfrid accosted the laborer, and asked why he had spent the money for beer.

"Faith, your honor, 'twas that I thought you wanted me to drink, for the bottle of poison I was after throwin' away was cold-tay!"

++++++

CORONER BANNING of Mount Vernon has an anecdote of a Hibernicism made by a witness he was examining at an inquest over a man killed by a trolley car recently:

The Coroner asked the witness, who had testified that he was standing near the car, "Did you see this man killed?"

"No, Sir; I did not," answered the witness.

"Well," said the Coroner, "if you were standing there at the time, how could you help seeing this accident?"

After considerable thought the witness replied, "Because my back was facing the car."

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COL. OCHILTREE was in London during the outbreak of an international scandal a few years ago that involved a challenge to a duel on the part of a son-in-law of the house of Astor. The night the story became public a group of newspaper men were talking it over in the National Liberal Club. It transpired that Col. Ochiltree had been in the conference at Harry Vane Millbank, who was conducting the negotiations for the duel, and that he had known of the story for weeks before it appeared in print.

"Remarkable fellow," said Harold Frederic, "that Ochiltree should have known that story."

"Not that he should have known it," retorted T. P. O'Connor; "but I'll wager that it is the only story Ochiltree ever knew that he never told."

++++++

LAWYER ABE HUMMEL is authority for the statement that if bachelors who wish to avoid breach of promise suits will use telegraph blanks in doing their proposing, they will always keep on the safe side. He bases this assertion on an incident in a Westchester County breach of promise case, in which Mr. Hummel appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's lawyer began to read the alleged proposal of the defendant to the jury, as it appeared on a message blank. He began with "My dearest Louisa."

Mr. Hummel interrupted. "If the court please, this document is partly printed and partly written. By all the rules of evidence the plaintiff cannot offer parts of that instrument. He must read it all."

The opposing lawyer protested that the printed matter had nothing to do with the case, and that the fact that the proposal was written on a telegraph blank was an accident. The court ruled that everything on the blank should be read. Reluctantly the plaintiff's counsel read:

"There is no liability on account of this message unless the same is repeated and then only on condition that the claim is made within thirty days in writing." And then, after the signature, "Yours lovingly, John," followed, "N. B.—Read carefully the conditions at the top."

It didn't take the jury long to render a verdict.

++++++

WHILE in England Marshall P. Wilder came upon a curious case of husbandly devotion. He had heard that the wife of a certain laborer was not all she should be, and that the daily wages her husband earned by the sweat of his brow were spent by her for liquor rather than household necessaries. Moved with pity for the poor fellow, who never complained of his wrongs, Wilder put a few odd jobs in his way which paid the man well, and also livened up his dull hours with many a funny yarn. One day they happened to talk of domestic quarrels, and then the poor fellow spoke of his own troubles for the first time.

"Mr. Wilder," he said, "some say as how my wife doesn't do exactly right, but I knows of only one fault that she has. She swears when she's drunk."

++++++

PROFS. PECK and Perry of Columbia University, editors of Classical Philology, were wending their way to the staircase of the elevated road near the bridge entrance when one remarked to the other:

"I think that the origin of the word is a mooted question among philologists, and that its exact meaning can hardly be defined."

"Here you are! Webster's Pocket Dictionary! Defines everything! Only 10 cents!" cried a street fakir at their elbow, as he held aloft a number of highly colored bound volumes.

++++++

EX-ASSISTANT District Attorney John F. Cowan dropped into the Criminal Courts Building last week to tell the "boys" the latest story smuggled through the Barge Office in company with two Irish immigrants from Killarney.

"Pat and Mike," asserts Mr. Cowan, "were much astonished at the sights of the city, and when night came they sought lodgings in a down-town hotel. The noise was too much for Pat, and he couldn't sleep. So he got up and sat by the window. Just then a fire engine, with shrieking whistle and spouting flame, [illegible]

Pat looked at it in astonishment. He had never seen anything like it before. In alarm he called out to Mike, Mike snored peacefully. In a few minutes another engine clattered into view, more sparks and smoke pouring from the stack. This was too much for Pat.

"'Mike, Mike,' he shouted, 'get up, quick!'

"'What's the matter?' growled Mike sleepily.

"'Matter enough,' replied Pat. 'Shure an' they're moving hell, and two loads have already gone by!'"

++++++

STATE Senator Bernard F. Martin was reminded by the story of The Man in the Street last Sunday about the boy of twelve, with pants marked sixteen, of the following:

"I had a constituent, Wiegand by name, a little, thin, wisp of mankind, who was the father of four big girls and one small boy. Wiegand's income was small, and to make ends meet the father's trousers had to be cut down to fit his boy. This work the lad's sisters did, although they did not relish the task. When the boy grew so tall as to have reached the long-trousers stage, the event was celebrated by the purchase of a brand new pair with money the lad had earned. After awhile the boy bought another pair for himself. At this period his sisters noticed the father's only trousers were shabby, so they confiscated the boy's first long-legged pair and gave them to Wiegand, senior. When the old man appeared in them, one of the girls said to the others:

"'Ain't it nice? We won't have to do any altering for awhile, for Benny's pants will now fit papa.'"

++++++

THIS story is told of a certain Col. Ford, who lives somewhere in Connecticut. The Colonel, who is well known for the elegance of his dress and appearance, had occasion to visit some land recently purchased by him. In order to get there quickly, he decided to "cut across lots," and so let down the bars of an adjoining field, and started across. It so happened that the lot was being used as a temporary pasture for a particularly ferocious bull. Of this Col. Ford was of course unaware, but hardly had he gone half way across when the bull made his presence known. Now the Colonel was a brave man, but the bull was too much for him, and he decided to run. So did the bull, and for a moment, a moment only, the Colonel had the best of it. Then—well, the Colonel landed in the next field, and was picked up by the owner of the bull, who inquired most anxiously as to the extent of his injuries.

As can readily be imagined, the Colonel was in a towering rage. "How dare you keep such a vicious animal around sir," he cried. "I'll have you arrested for maintaining a nuisance, I'll—I'll—" but here words failed him.

"But, sir," broke in the farmer, "the lot is mine, and the bars were up. You had no right to cross that lot in the first place, sir."

The Colonel stood amazed, then—"Don't you know who I am, Sir?" he asked.

"No, I can't say that I do," answered the countryman.

"I'm Col. Ford, sir! Col. Ford, I tell you."

The farmer looked thoughtfully at the perspiring wreck of elegance, and then into the other lot.

"Indeed, Sir," he said. "Why didn't you tell that to the bull?"

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WHEN State Senator E. W. Wakelee of New Jersey entered the Lawyers' Club for luncheon the other day he was hailed by a party of corporation lawyers.

"Come over here, Ed," one of them called out. "We'll annex you now and we'll take in your State later when we get the tunnels under the North River."

"You're too late," said Senator Wakelee, settling into a chair at the table. "We've annexed Wall Street already, and are building the tunnels to get at the rest of Manhattan. Why, down in Trenton the natives think the United States is a suburb of the Jersey capital when they see the weekly procession of promoters seeking charters."

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IN all communities there are certain family names that seem to be indigenous to the soil and the air. In Putnam Valley, one of the small towns of Putnam County, the names of both Lent and Smith are very numerous.

Not long since Counselor Eugene 3. Travis was driving over one of the rough and rugged roads for which that section is celebrated. Mr. Travis was remarking to his companion on the singularity of the fact that there were so many Lents and Smiths in the locality, and jocularly remarked:

"I'll wager that the very next man we meet will be one of either of those names."

The bet, a cold bottle on their return to Peekskill, was promptly taken, and the horse jogged on. Travelers over those roads are not numerous, but soon a horse and buggy was seen approaching, and as it passed the lone occupant said, "Good morning, Mr. Travis," and passed on.

As he passed from sight Mr. Travis's companion said: "Well, do I lose or win? Was it a Lent or a Smith, or neither?"

"It was both, and you lose," replied Mr. Travis with a grim smile. "That was the Hon. Smith Lent, one of the best-known lawyers in Westchester and Putnam Counties."

++++++

DR. CHARLES CARY, one of Buffalo's best known physicians, tells a story of his experience when called before the Surrogate of Erie County to give evidence as to the testamentary capacity of a prominent citizen whose will was being contested. His opinion was decidedly in favor of the testator, based upon a recent interview he had had with him.

"Please state what transpired at that interview," said the Surrogate.

"I called upon the testator to interest him in a project I then had for building a crematory, and to secure his co-operation, if possible. He replied: 'Charles, I have no doubt that all the advantages set forth by you are correctly stated, but personally I prefer to remain a weeping willow man.'"

++++++

MARSHALL P. WILDER recently attended a performance of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and several times during the performance he gallantly picked up the programme which the lady who occupied the next seat accidentally dropped. "It is very good of you to trouble yourself," she said, after he had handed her the programme for the sixth time, "and I'm afraid I am very careless." "Not carelessness, Madam," replied Marshall, "it's on account of the heavy music they play here."

++++++

COL. "TOM" OCHILTREE was once invited to spend a week at the deer hunting lodge in the Maine woods of one of his friends, and tramped the wilds for a week without bringing down anything. On the last day of his visit he was approaching the lodge in company with his entertainer just at dusk, and seeing something in the thicket, fired at it. It turned out to be a calf, but the Honorable Tom missed it as gallantly as if it had been a buck of many antlers.

"What's this," shouted his host, "you pretend to be a hunter and can't hit a calf?"

"Well," Tom replied, "I wasn't just sure what it was, so I shot to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if it was a calf."

++++++

FRANK WACHTER, Congressman from the Third Maryland District, whose success in securing positions for his constituents has made him very popular, recently told how he won favor with United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue John W. Yerkes, with the result that there are now a number of Wachter men in that office.

"You see," said Mr. Wachter, "you have got to be a 'oilier if you want to get along or ever expect to land anything at all. One day I was in the office talking to Mr. Yerkes. About every minute people were dropping in, saluting him as 'Mr. Commissioner,' and asking for everything in sight. A lot of them got turned down good and hard, and by the way things were going I could see my finish. Finally, Mr. Yerkes said: 'I get so tired of this "Mr. Commissioner, Mr. Commissioner" business that it makes me sick. I have pretty nearly forgotten my own name, simply through everybody calling me "Mr. Commissioner." Why, the other day an old friend came in here and when he said, "Hello, John," I actually jumped up and hugged him.'

"I listened to what he said," continued Mr. Wachter, "and got right up and went away without asking for a thing. The next morning I happened around, and, opening the door, I put my head in and shouted 'Good morning, John!' and Yerkes jumped clear out of his chair. 'Come in here, Wachter,' he said. 'What do you want? You can have anything I have.' Well, I got what I was after, and now when I want anything from the commissioner I just go around and say, 'Good morning, John.'"



MODERN EDUCATION.

For those who may think that even President Butler's proposed 2-years' course is too long.

NOV

THE GENIAL IDIOT

HIS VIEWS AND REVIEWS

BY

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS



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I HAVEN'T seen your name among the distinguished persons present at any of the football games this season, Mr. Idiot," observed Mr. Brief as he and the Idiot reached for the flapjacks simultaneously, with the result that each hesitated long enough in seizing them to permit the Anglomaniac to secure possession of the prize.

"No," returned the Idiot, with an anxious glance at the lost platter. "No. I haven't played any this year."

"I didn't suppose you had," said the Lawyer, equally solicitous as to the "remainder." "I said I didn't see your name among the distinguished persons present."

"I know you didn't," retorted the Idiot. "And I supposed of course you meant by that that you hadn't seen my name on the list of the players. If you really know anything about football you must be aware that on the gridiron there is no distinction for anybody who isn't actually in the game. The Kaiser of Germany himself wouldn't be two inches high at a football game with fellows like Chadwick or Glass or one of the Poe family around. It's a game that exalts twenty-two husky youngsters for about an hour and a half and brings the mighty down to a level with the rest of mankind in a corresponding period. When I read an account of a football game in a daily newspaper that ends up with the statement that among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wrinkleton-Jones, Mr. O. H. P. Lumtitum, third, Harry Snooks, and Col. Peabody Finnigan of Washington, I know either that the game wasn't a good one or that the man who reported it was assigned from the Society Department as an understudy for the Sporting Editor, and I'd as soon read a report of one of Dr. Hillis's sermons prepared by J. J. Corbett or Bob Fitzsimmons. A football game isn't a social function any more than a Christian Endeavor Convention is a Chrysanthemum Show, and you don't want to mix them even in a newspaper story."

"I notice they do, just the same, when a man like President Roosevelt goes to the Army and Navy game," said the Anglomaniac.

"Of course they do," said the Idiot. "He's different. He's not mentioned as a distinguished person present, but as an interesting feature of the game. He is in himself the embodiment of the army and the navy, and what goes on on the gridiron is merely the outward and visible sign of his own inward emotions when he comes to a struggle with himself as Lord High Admiral of the Navy on the one hand and Commander in Chief of the Army on the other. He is a part of the game himself, and if I understand him correctly it takes all he can do when the psychological moment arrives to keep from jumping over the rope and doing a little tackling on his own account."

"It's a horrible game," said Mr. Pedagog, "and I must say I am surprised at the hold it has taken upon the American people."

"You are unjust," said the Idiot, "when you call it a horrible game, for it is far from that. Of course it isn't played with kid gloves and in evening dress, nor do the rules require that the opposing teams shall conduct all their operations by correspondence carried on in the most polished of Chesterfieldian periods. It is not a game for the parlor or the nursery, but it has a distinct value as a part of the training of the young for the requirements of modern life. If I had my way it would be made one of the compulsory studies of school and college life. There isn't a profession that I know of, or a commercial pursuit either, in which a knowledge of the principles of football wouldn't be of great value. Take the law, for instance. Many a lawyer has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved at the bar. Then there's the ministry. Many a minister has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the pulpit. Why, I've known a man to get a call to a church because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the army. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the army. Why, I've known a man to get a commission because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the navy. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the navy. Why, I've known a man to get a commission because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Presidency. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Presidency. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of New York. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of New York. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Massachusetts. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Massachusetts. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Pennsylvania. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Pennsylvania. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Illinois. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Illinois. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Missouri. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Missouri. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Kansas. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Kansas. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Nebraska. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Nebraska. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Colorado. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Colorado. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Utah. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Utah. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Nevada. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Nevada. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of California. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of California. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Oregon. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Oregon. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Washington. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Washington. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Idaho. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Idaho. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Montana. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Montana. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Wyoming. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Wyoming. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of North Dakota. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of North Dakota. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of South Dakota. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of South Dakota. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Minnesota. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Minnesota. Why, I've known a man to get elected because he could run the length of the field with the ball. Then there's the Governorship of Iowa. Many a man has had to thank his football training for the success he has achieved in the Governorship of Iowa

DIAMOND

A NEW GAME OF SOLITAIRE.

WHEN one considers the large number of persons who take pleasure in games of solitaire it does not seem unlikely that a new variety will arouse some interest. One is herewith presented. It is granted that there are subtler species of brain toil, but nothing is more capable of relaxing the mind after a period of hard work than a game of solitaire, and, indeed, several far more desperate forms of dissipation might easily be imagined. So let us see what can be gotten out of "Diamond."

First shuffle the cards well, and select the one from the top of the deck. This card is to form the apex of the diamond, and we will suppose it, for the sake of example, to be a five. (Fig. 1.)



Fig. 1.

Next remove from the deck the three cards preceding it, in this case two, three, and four, (of any suit, for suits do not enter into this game at all,) and then place at the bottom of the deck the card following the apex card—a six.

We are now ready to begin.

Deal off the cards four at a time, turning them face upward in one heap at the side, until a six appears. When it does, place it at the left over the five, (Fig. 2,) just covering one-half of the five, while leaving the index of that card plainly visible.



Fig. 2.

(A six is placed at the bottom of the deck to insure the appearance of at least one of that denomination on the first deal, without which there would be no beginning to the game. Of course, it may not be wanted in case two sixes show up before the cards are all dealt out on the first deal.)

The next card that we want is either another six, (Fig. 3,) or a seven, (Fig. 4,) or both, (Fig. 5,) if the last be possible, the right cards being picked up as



Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

often as they become exposed, as they are dealt off four at a time. The removal of one wanted card from the deck frequently exposes another. On the first deal there will be no remainder, but whenever there is a remainder of one, or two, or three cards, they are placed on top of the deck, and another deal is made on the side, as before. We will thus on top of the original five in time get two sixes, three sevens, and four eights.

Now, we know that we cannot get five nines, for the obvious reason that there are not that many in the deck, but the fifth card (which we call an "extra") of that row is supplied by the fourth seven; the next row consists of four tens and the two remaining sixes for extras, and the next row (the seventh) of the four jacks and the three remaining fives for extras. Thus we have half of our diamond, (Fig. 6.)

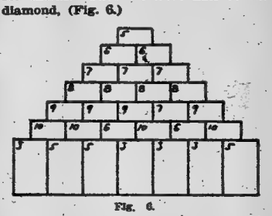


Fig. 6.

We observe in this figure that the extra cards in each row run backward from the apex, while the key cards, at the left-hand corners, run forward. Note also here that there is no special relative position for the extra cards in each row, so long as the left-hand corners are properly consecutive. We cannot start a row with an extra card.

It is not necessary to complete one row before starting on another. On the other hand, it is not permitted to place a card over another where the former would be disturbed by the placing of a third one beneath it. For instance, should the game be at the stage indicated by Fig. 7, another nine (or the extra card of that row, viz., the seven) could not be placed because it would have to be disturbed by the arrival of another eight when the latter turned up. Nor could another ten (or its extra, a six) get in until another nine had been placed. Nor another queen (or its extra, a four) until another jack had been placed. In the figure referred to, only an eight and a jack have right of admission.

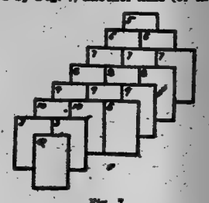


Fig. 7.

The rest of the diamond is made up in a similar manner, always remembering on the second half—that is, after seven rows have been started—that the first key card of each next succeeding row is placed to the right instead of to the left, and only when it can be placed on two

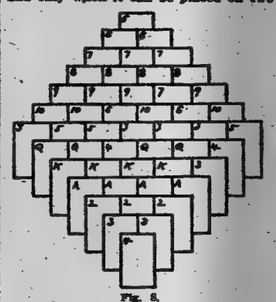


Fig. 8.

cards. Fig. 8 shows the completed diamond.

The player has three chances to complete his diamond. If he finds himself at a standstill at any stage of the game by reason of there being no remainder after all he has in his hand have been dealt out four at a time, he may remove the last card of the row started last, (whether it be an extra card or not,) place it on the top of the deck, and deal again. If he again gets "stuck," he may do the same thing, but he may not do it a third time.

If he gets to the end safely without removing a card at all, he has a diamond of the first water; if he removes a card once, he has a diamond of the second water, and if he has to remove a card twice, a diamond of the third water. If he does not get that, he does not get anything, and the cards must be shuffled and a new game started.

The principal advantage of this diversion is that it is by no means easy to get a diamond of the first water, its acquisition being quite rare, in fact, and it is safe to say that the player will extract a distinct amount of innocent enjoyment if he does get it. It is the sincere hope of the writer and inventor that every reader will be at least occasionally successful in this momentous struggle.

There are several points to be observed in this solitaire game of diamond. They are as follows:

a. The first four rows and the last four rows have no extra cards.

b. The fifth rows, from each end, have one extra card in each, and one only.

c. The sixth rows, from each end, have two extra cards in each, and two only.

d. The seventh row (counting from either end) has three extra cards.

(Note.—There are no difficulties about these points in the first half of the diamond, as the extra cards only become so after the correct number of their denominations have been safely placed in the first three rows, but in the second half of the diamond it is advisable to keep points b and c well in mind, in case too many cards insinuate themselves as extras in the eighth and ninth rows, when they properly belong to the last two rows.)

e. It is a help to recollect that no extra card is numerically consecutive to the key card of a row, there being always at least one denomination between them.

f. The player should arrange his cards in a neat and orderly manner, so as to facilitate his knowing what cards are wanted at a glance.

The reason for removing the three cards preceding the first one laid at the apex of the diamond is quite simple. They are not wanted.

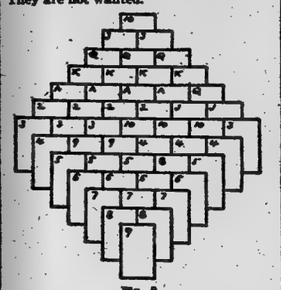


Fig. 9.

If the apex card should be an ace, remove the jack, queen, and king; if a two, remove the queen, king, and ace, and so on.

While at first this game of diamond may seem rather complicated to the beginner, a little practice will soon familiarise him with it, and possibly fascinate him. If further complications are really desired, some variety may be introduced into the pastime by making the key cards at the left-hand corners of the rows all of the same suit; or the extra cards may all be relegated to the ends of the rows, or the stern rule may be made that one row must be completed before another is started.

We do not, however, recommend these additional difficulties.

Figs. 9 and 10 show the appearance of the completed diamond when the apex cards are a ten and an ace respectively.

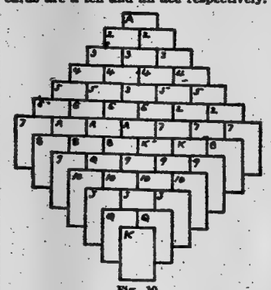


Fig. 10.

DAVID H. DODGE.

Prize Football Teams, 1902.

THE following named teams are made up of actual players, substitutes, or candidates, in the positions in which they have played on the elevens or in practice. As model teams, they seem good rivals for the "All American" teams that disturb the dreams of Walter Camp, Caspar Whitney, and other critical experts of the great American college game:

The All-Animal Team.

Position.	Player.	College.
Left end	Wolff	Columbia
Left tackle	Doe	West Point
Left guard	Trout	Lafayette.
Centre	Campbell	Williams
Right guard	Fox	Exeter
Right tackle	Lyon	Yale
Right end	Beaver	Carlisle
Quarterback	Hogg	Wisconsin
Left half back	Hart	Princeton
Right half back	Swann	Yale
Full back	Hare	Pennsylvania

Substitutes—Bullock, Dartmouth; Wrenn, New York University; Fish, Buffalo; Drake, Cornell; Crane, Villa Nova; Crabb, St. Paul's; Pike, Exeter; Hawk, Carlisle; Hare, Yale; Bull, Harvard; Fox, Harvard; Fowle, Harvard; Hart, Buffalo; Bullock, Andover.

Second All-Animal Team.

Position.	Player.	College.
Left end	Turn(bull)	Buffalo
Left tackle	(Coon)ey	Exeter
Left guard	(Ewe)ll	Tufts
Centre	Bur(buck)	New Hampshire
Right guard	(Bug)(bee)	Springfield.
Right tackle	(Hog)an	Yale
Right end	(Lark)in	Cornell
Quarter back	Hitch(cock)	Chicago
Left half back	Met(calf)	Yale
Right half back	Leather(bee)	Yale
Full back	(Cat)lin	Cornell

Substitutes — (Buck)walter, Chicago; (Hog)kin, Lehigh; (Bull)ivant, Harvard; (Ew)ing, Haverford; (Coon)ey, Harvard, and Hum(bird,) Andover.

All Trades Team.

Position.	Player.	College.
Left end	Bard	Princeton
Left tackle	Taylor	Bucknell
Left guard	Walker	Princeton
Centre	Brewer	Adnover
Right guard	Butler	Brown
Right tackle	Draper	Springfield
Right end	Clothier	Harvard
Quarter back	Driver	Wisconsin
Left half back	Fisher	Columbia
Right half back	Gardiner	Pennsylvania.
Full back	Farmer	Yale

Careful of His Feelings.

TOM, dear," said young Mrs. Newly-wed, very gently, "it was kind and thoughtful of you, and I appreciate it ever so much, but a man should never undertake to select anything for his wife to wear."

"What do you mean?" he asked in surprise.

"These buttons you brought home for me," and she held up a half dozen red poker chips. "I found them on the mantel in your room, and I knew, of course, that you had brought them home for me."

"Y-You can't use them, can you?"

"No. But I appreciate your thoughtfulness just the same. You got them at a bargain, didn't you?"

"Um—yes."

"Well, you were cheated. I don't see how anybody who makes buttons could have been so silly as to forget to put in the holes that the thread goes through when you sew them on."

And Tom said he would take them right back and exchange them.

A Hero.

The boy stood on the burning deck
And stamped to beat the band.
He was the most far-seeing boy
There was in all the land.

He knew he couldn't save them all,
But thought the ones he'd lack
Might be spot cards, then still he'd have
A perfect euchre pack.

Dinner Table Gallantry.

The Hostess—You are such an epicure, Mr. Stuffer, that I was almost afraid to ask you to dinner.

Stuffer—But the pleasure of your company more than compensates me.

How They Do It.

Gossippy Man—The Joneses keep up a very imposing establishment.

Grocer—They do that, indeed, and my store's the one that's mostly been imposed on.

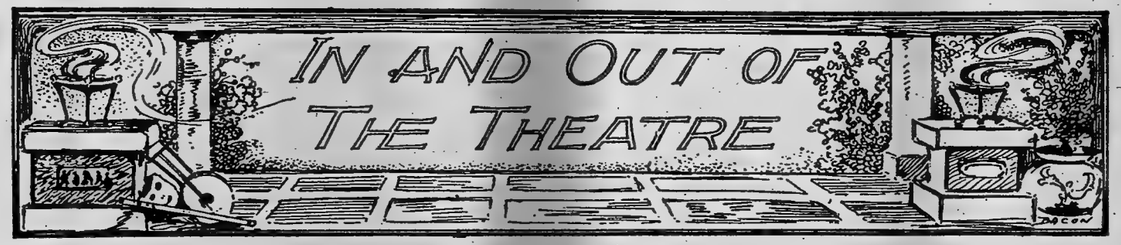
Sad.

"He is a temperance advocate, never takes a drink, and yet he owns a distillery. It was bequeathed to him by a relative."

"That's what I would call the irony of fate."

NOV

1902-1902



IT was after the Saturday matinee at Wallacks, and two girls were discussing the scenes of "The Crisis," as they came forth.

"Did you ever see anything as cute as those fireflies?" remarked one. "Wonder if they keep them in a bottle and turn them loose when they need them in the play?"

"Oh, I suppose so," answered the other, then—thoughtfully—"but, dear me, how do you suppose they ever get them back into the bottle when the scene is over?"

***

Chauncey Olcott is fond of a joke and rarely misses an opportunity to raise a laugh for his friends. During his last trip through Ireland he and Manager Pitou stopped at a little shop for some refreshment. The woman who ran the place was what is termed a "general dealer," and sold, among other things, bread and whisky.

Olcott, upon entering, asked if she had anything to eat and drink.

"To be sure," she answered. "I have got a thimbleful of the crature, me darlint, that comes only to twopence; and the big, little loaf you can have for the same money."

"Both twopence?" asked Olcott.

"Both the same, and—as I'm a Christian woman—worth double the sum."

"Let me have the whisky," said Olcott, and after draining the glass, he added:

"Now, then, you take back the loaf. I'm not hungry."

"But what pays for the whisky?" queried the woman.

"Why, the loaf, to be sure; they both cost the same, don't they?" answered Olcott.

"Yes; but you haven't paid for the loaf."

"No, of course not. And you wouldn't have a man pay for what he doesn't eat, now, would you, my jewel?"

And there might have been a mix-up at this point if Pitou had not slipped a coin in the shopkeeper's hand, at the same time winking at her meaningly.

***

There is at least one English actress at present playing in New York who will have a story to tell of strange sights seen in the American metropolis, that will probably cause heads to shake doubtfully, when she goes back across the pond. And that she may have prima facie evidence to silence the doubting Thomases, the story is told here by an eyewitness of the incident. Indeed, if it were not that "seeing is believing," the tale might have found its way to that bourne whence no manuscript returns, the basket which bears in indelible letters the label "defunct yarns of overzealous press agents."

It was on Monday night, about 11:30 o'clock, that Joan Burnett, who plays the maid so capitally in "The Night of the Party," was returning home after the performance. Broadway was more than usually deserted, for a heavy fog had settled and a drizzling rain was falling. Suddenly the actress and her companion stopped short. There, before her in the gloom, and directly in the middle of the pavement, stood what looked like a phantom horse and cab. But it was no phantom. It was the real article, and oddly enough, in this city, where crowds are so easily assembled, the passers-by took no notice of it, but went their various ways without more than a passing glance.

"Well, of all sights!" ejaculated Miss Burnett, "and it evidently isn't at all unusual, for, see, nobody even pays the slightest attention to it."

But to English eyes, at least, the sight of a full-grown horse and cab standing on the sidewalk within half a dozen feet of the entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, did present the phase of novelty, even surprise, and no matchbox for one of those passing on the quiet, decorous, two-wheeled cabs of London could have been more empty of its driver.

"What can have happened to the poor thing?" continued the actress. "And just look at the poor dear. Positively he looks as if he knew he had done wrong and was ashamed of it."

The horse's woebegone appearance certainly bore out the statement.

Then Miss Burnett approached hesitatingly, for she was evidently afraid that the animal might take a sudden notion to run. He did not move, however, and gaining courage, the actress went up, whispered "sweet nothings" to him, and patted his neck reassuringly. By this time a small group of men had collected, and there were inquiries as to how the horse and cab got there, where was the driver, and why didn't some one call a policeman. But the only practical person in the party apparently was the actress, who finally grasped the bridle close up by the bit, clucked once or twice, and led the horse off the sidewalk into the street. About this time some one discovered the driver "asleep" just around the corner, and, after considerable effort, he was induced to come and take charge of his property. Then Miss Burnett and her companion continued down the street, laughing and chatting, and when they told the story at the Princess the next night, they were probably met with the stony stare of doubt.

By the way, it may be mentioned for the benefit of the actress that that sort of thing is really not common in New York.

***

Mrs. Fiske's first real rôle was that of the little Duke of York in "Richard III.," and the place of her début was Little Rock, Ark. Her first sensation was created when she appeared as the Apparition in Scene I of the fourth act of "Macbeth." The Macbeth was Barry Sullivan. The Apparition rose before him in the form of a blinking, red-headed child, clad in a nightgown. Gravely she paused to catch her breath and regain her footing after having been lifted through the trap to the level of the stage. Her line was:

Be lion-mettl'd, proud; and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are.

The audience, which had begun to titter as so quaint a ghost rose into view, exploded entirely when with shrill but awesome solemnity Minnie Maddern declaimed the last line in this wise:

Who chafes, who frets, or where perspirers are.

"Take her down, take her down," moaned Sullivan, but it was too late. The scene was ruined.

***

Like many another actor, Otis Skinner's histrionic ambitions found their first outlet in "playing theatre" while he was still a schoolboy. The Skinner home in Hartford had an ample barn, which provided an excellent place for the youthful Thespians to rehearse and present their crude performances.

It was not long after the boyish company had been formed that young Skinner, fired by sight of a Shakespearian company that visited Hartford, determined that his future efforts should be devoted entirely to the bard. A copy of "Hamlet" was "borrowed" from his father's library, and rehearsals progressed so satisfactorily that the lads decided it would not do to hide their light any longer. So their friends were informed that on a certain night the play of "Hamlet" would be presented, and they might all attend.

Everything had been satisfactorily arranged but the costume for the ghost. Skinner, having seen the play and remembering how the shade of Hamlet's father had appeared "armed cap-a-pie," erected the idea of a conventional ghost clad in a white sheet. He himself was to play Hamlet, and had determined that his first appearance in that rôle must be made with all the realistic sumptuous properties. Finally, after much thought, a pot did good service as a helmet, a number of tin cans were split up the side, then joined together with strings, so they could be fastened about the legs of the "ghost," and finally a heavy piece of sheet iron such as is used as a blower in front of an open fireplace was fastened about the boy's body. The ghost thus accoutred moved with extreme difficulty, it is true, but as the embryonic tragedian stood back and surveyed his work on the night of the performance he felt more than duly proud.

The barn was crowded and the play progressed smoothly until, in the scene with the ghost, the youthful Hamlet pronounced the words:

"Alas, poor Ghost!"

The royal Dane started to step forward, slipped, and fell prostrate to the floor. And there he lay, howling in agony, while Hamlet was calling to him in very audible whispers to get up and go on with the scene.

The audience shrieked with laughter, while the ghost tried his best to get up, but the heavy armor was too much for him, and finally, as a last resort, Hamlet had to come to his assistance.

"And," adds Mr. Skinner, when he tells his story, "I've since seen many an actor 'fall down' in the part of Hamlet's Ghost, but never in just the same way."

***

Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon, who are starring this season in "Sherlock Holmes," under the management of Daniel V. Arthur, are very much impressed with the courtesy and kindliness of the British nobility. Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon opened a week's engagement in Montreal Monday night, and hearing that the Governor General of Canada, the Earl of Minto, and the Countess of Minto were to be in Montreal that night, offered to the Governor General and his suite the courtesies of the house. The Earl, Lady Minto, their eldest daughter; Lady Violet Elliott, Major Maude, and others of the household accepted the invitation. After the second act the Governor General, accompanied by his daughter, went to Mr. Kelcey's dressing room, and congratulated him upon his performance. They chatted of various things, mostly of the play.

"Do you know," said Lord Minto, "ever since I received your invitation I have been thinking of Holmes, and unconsciously I have been trying processes of deduction. For instance, I have scanned Major Maude's shoes to see if I could determine if he had been to the stables; I have even looked closely at my daughter's nails to see if she had practiced on the piano that morning. In fact, I have neglected my duties in an endeavor to learn if I have any of the talent of deduction which Sir Conan Doyle attributes to his detective. Lady Minto was convinced this morning that I was crazy when I told her the butler was learning to shave with his left hand, as his left cheek was scratched. Really, this Holmes is a fascinating man, and I am afraid that now I have seen your performance I will be a source of deep anxiety to my family and my friends."

***

A correspondent who is evidently out of tune with present-day theatricals writes asking if the actresses of our time are not at too great pains in supplying themselves with euphonious names. He says, among other things, that the great actresses of the past did not consider this flummery necessary to their success; that Ella Rosenberg had not an especially attractive name, and yet she proved a great and a popular actress. This would be all very well if it happened to be true. Ella Rosenberg, unfortunately for the correspondent's argument, was not an actress, but the title of a popular old melodrama of the early fifties.

There have been actresses, of course, with names equally unattractive for stage purposes, who were prominent prior to the civil war, yet they are exceptions to the general rule. Prettier names than Kitty Clive and Ann Bracegirdle, Peg Woffington, and Dora Jordan could hardly be mentioned.

Dora Jordan, of course, was not the famous actress's real name, yet it was no great improvement on Dora Bland. Mrs. Jordan came by this name in an odd way. She went over to Ireland to play with Tate Wilkinson, who said to her: "You have crossed the water so I'll call you Jordan." Mrs. Jordan, who had sometimes been known as Miss Francis, took the joke in earnest, and was thereafter known as Mrs. Jordan. Her excuse for the use of the "Mrs." was that she might keep "frivolous suitors at bay."

Other pretty names of the long ago were Kate Bateman, Charlotte Cushman, and Julia Dean. These actresses did not think it necessary to improve on the euphony of their cognomens.

Of present-day actresses few are known to the public by their baptismal or family names. Mary Mannering, Maude Adams, and Julia Marlowe are stage names, assumed, likely, for the purposes of euphony. Of the very few actresses of the day who have not and who could not very well improve upon their real names Viola Allen is a most striking example. Miss Allen's parents had spent many years on the stage and had appeared in very many characters in Shakespeare's plays. It is natural, then, that C. Leslie Allen should have chosen such a pretty name for his daughter as that of Shakespeare's Viola. Hence we have Viola Allen.

***

Here are a few rules designed to aid those who would embark on the sea of theatrical management. By following them success in the "show business" will be assured:

1. Accept that play which the shrewd and successful managers have declined.

2. Ask the advice of your friends and then go and do otherwise.

3. When on the road avoid the wash of the big theatrical liners. A cockleshell is easily upset.

4. Never lie about receipts. If business is bad, tell everybody the exact figures. Aim always to surprise.

5. If your "star" is "strong" in the cities, jump into the "tall grass" and get the money.

6. Don't feed the critics and starve the actors.

7. Give your "star" an interest in the profits, then she won't quit you when there are none. Women are ever speculative.

8. In respect to plays, the unconventional is usually unprofitable.

9. Curtail expenses when you have a success, increase them when you have a doubtful property on your hands.

10. One sheet of beautiful paper is worth five hundred that are unattractive.

11. Always speak handsomely of opposition "stars." It is only magicians and "nigger singers" who are licensed to "knock."

12. Don't sneak into town "on rubbers." If acquainted with the alchemy of advertising, a plat of printer's ink may be converted into a hogshead of gold.

13. It is cheaper to story scenery than to try to make the public accept what it does not like.

14. Always rush in where "angels" fear to tread. A play which an "angel" is willing to back with cash never succeeds.

15. It is always wisdom to accept the inevitable quickly. While you may succeed in deluding yourself you are not likely to fool the public.

16. Be persistent, but not afraid. Fortune can be compelled. Yet after a big success—retire!

17. When there is "nothing doing" get the dramatic interviewed and see

The Lady and the Looking Glass



I NEVER like to be introduced to myself in a strange mirror," said a pretty woman, as the maid in waiting divested her of handsome evening wraps and left her free to approach the dressing table.

"That you, Elsie?" called another woman lightly over her shoulder. "Coming up to have the conceit taken out of you?" This latter one stood with a powder puff in her hand.

"Oh, of course. By the way, I believe that the practice of sending one's guests into dressing rooms blazing with mirrors must have been invented by some spiteful creature."

Every one laughed. Two or three drew nearer.

"I remember," said one of them, "that in my childhood a very beautiful woman was a guest in our home. My admiration held me close to her during most of the time. One day, before going down to meet some distinguished callers, she paused to give a last touch to her hair and said, with a good deal of petulance, that it always took several days to make herself look natural in a strange mirror. I couldn't understand it then. But I do now. That woman knew what she was talking about."

"Indeed she did," wailed one who was gazing disconsolately upon the surface of a magnificent pier glass. "Indeed she did. Just cast your eyes upon me at this moment."

Every one looked.

"Those little lovelocks were bewitching in my own boudoir. In a fit of thanksgiving I handed over to my maid a lovely new stock that had just come home to me. But now—ugh! A cook couldn't look more frowsy. And I came in a closed carriage, although there wasn't a breath of wind nor a drop of rain. Dear, dear! the horrid things one discovers which one's own pet reflector has mercifully kept hidden are enough to bring a shiver at the very thought of a fresh ordeal. Each crowfoot has made its bow to me at the most inopportune moment."

The one called Elsie spoke again:

"A mirror in an unaccustomed light is typical of the 'dear friend' who insists upon being perfectly frank with you; who counts up your age on her fingers, and who recognizes the gown you have on as the particular one in which you were 'always so charming, last season.' I've come to expect a new crow's foot, another gray lock, or some fresh unbecomingness in my dress. Do you suppose that Bonnie Bobby had this in mind when he sang of seeing 'ourse'ls as ithers see us'?"

"Of course he did," answered a stately woman, as she sank into a luxurious chair and raised her lorgnette to study a new arrival. "Of course he did. Bobby also knew what he was talking about. I may be having a most lovely time at some swell function—half believing the compliments—when an approaching apparition arrests my attention. 'Ah, who are you?' I say to myself 'You look familiar, but you are such a guy! However, I must remember your name before we quite come up. But I beg you not to vex yourself with trying to recognize me—as you seem to be doing. Heavens! Do I look like that? It's a wonder I've a friend left."

The little laugh that arose upon all sides had a sympathetic ring.

Then the second woman spoke. "Only one strange mirror was kind. It showed me as having l'air distingué. I tried to buy it, but mine host objected to having it torn from a handsome cabinet in his library. He directed me to a shop where was the exact counterpart of the cabinet, but alas, upon standing back to get a view of myself in the mirror I wouldn't have taken it as a gift!"

"Pretty bad!" said another. "But one woman whom I know always shows up in a looking glass as having a one-sided mouth."

"I know how that happens," drawled the stately woman from her chair. "An artist explained to me that his great cheval glass—which I was setting down as testimony to his vanity—was for the correction of his pictures. Reflected in that, all the defects in drawing, in massing, in value, and color were shown at once. So probably we are all horribly out of drawing, our masses are wrongly placed, and our values aren't properly graded."

Then a very gentle voice came from the other end of the dressing table.

"The ancient, artistic Greeks were fond of portraying their goddesses as holding a hand mirror and viewing its surface with calm complacency. The only remedy for us is to follow the Greek fashion and carry our own mirrors. It's the one way by which one can cultivate complacency."

"What would the men say then, I'd like to know!" demanded a new and somewhat strident tone. The little group had added to itself each new-comer. "They tell us, now, that we can't pass a reflecting surface without looking into it."

"Of course not," acquiesced another new-comer. "But we look simply for the purpose of getting other people's opinion of us. Still, next to mounting the guillotine or lying down in a satin-lined casket, commend me to the mirrors in the show windows."

Every one groaned.

"If you want to get into such a state about your health that your trembling hand can scarcely pencil a telegram to your doctor, just chance a look in one of those as you go dashing along—tired and anxious over a morning of unsatisfactory shopping. Deliver me! If I want to retain self-respect enough to believe that any one meeting me will not cut me dead I religiously close my eyes upon their unmitigated horror!"

"Well," complained she of the lovelocks, "what shall I do? The present moment holds all the horror to which I am equal. I can't take time to recurl, for my escort is a military man—prompt to the second. He surely is waiting. Well, here goes! But if he's nice to me this evening 'twill be grim duty that holds him. I fully expect to go home alone."

The one whose first remark had set all the others off spoke again: "One does meet many surprises, at such times," she said.

"But only pleasant surprises can come to you, I'm sure."

The woman turned to meet the admiring gaze of a sweet young débutante. Her face grew tender. She made a swift motion as if she would take the girl to her heart. "Thank you, dear! It was a lovely thing to say, and only the chiffon and that lovely mass of white violets keep me from embracing you. But you did not see me when I was at your age. My eyes were as big and as bright as your own; my lips were red, and I hope that their smile was—as innocently sweet as yours is now."

She Penciled Her Eyebrows

OF COURSE, every woman knows that her very first and most important duty in life is to look her best. One can never tell what may happen and she must always be prepared for the worst—or the best. Think of it, some day she may go down town in an old gown, and just that day of all days she might meet—some one. Oh, that would be awful.

These were the sentiments of a certain young lady who, however, found, alas! that her zealous pursuit of the beautiful in her own person brought her into sad plights one day. Nature, she always insisted, was not infallible, therefore Nature should be assisted. Witness the number of mistakes she has made and is constantly making among the people around us. There are numbers of girls whose noses are too short or whose lips are too thick, or whose cheeks are too pale. Of course, the nose and lips are ugly, irremediable blunders, but the complexion can always be helped along a bit, and so can the hair when it is a little off shade. And many ladies have been very generous in their aid to Nature.

She—this young lady—had very satisfactory hair of a golden tone, with nice dark blue eyes that contrasted very prettily. But Nature's blunder lay in her eyebrows. If they had been a shade darker all might have been well. But they weren't. They were a shade lighter. It was very disheartening to look in the glass and see a reflection that might have been perfect but for the lightness of the eyebrows. It detracts, artistically, from the effect as a whole. In certain lights she looked as though she had none at all.

Ordinarily she didn't mind this, but one night when she went out she had a presentiment that it would be the night of nights. Her presentiments were always wrong, but that was no reason why she should lose faith in them. She knew as well as she knew her name that this one would come true, and she looked sadly at her eyebrows and felt that there had been planted the heel of Achilles—if one may use so gymnastic a metaphor.

Having considered the advisability of assisting Nature over her deficiencies and having arrived at favorable conclusions, she proceeded to act upon her convictions. She would darken those eyebrows. But how? Never having taken so adventurous a step before she was uncertain as to the best methods to pursue. Blacking one's eyebrows is a very delicate operation. It requires tact, skill, and artistic feeling. She had heard that burnt matches were efficacious, but burnt matches might also exhale that delicate, subtle aroma suggestive of her having been rescued from a recent fire. A pencil had once been mentioned to her as a useful article of the toilet table, and she beamed to herself at the thought. Pencilling was just the thing.

She didn't have a pencil handy, but she knew her father always carried one in his vest pocket. Men sometimes have some very handy habits. She tripped down to him and promised to give it right back if he would lend it for a moment. Theirs was a house not yet provided with that convenience of convenience—electric lights. Indeed, only a dim little flicker from the central chandelier was all the aid she had at Beauty's shrine. But she didn't care, she knew how dark they ought to be, and there was no need of more light. She moistened the pencil with her tongue and applied it strenuously, wetting it again and again. It had an unpleasant taste, but one must suffer in a good cause. Even in the dim light she could see that they were getting beautifully dark. Then she finished dressing and sweetly went down stairs to return her father's pencil.

He was deep in the mysteries of a newspaper, but glanced pleasantly up when she returned his property. What he intended to say will never be known, for the paper fell from his hand with a rustle, his eyes grew larger and larger. Horror plainly crept into them.

"Daughter," he said, "what ails you—are you sick?"

"Why, father?" she asked, catching some of his fright.

"Your eyebrows—and your lips—Daughter, they are purple."

She turned hurriedly to the glass. Alas, too true! She had painted them fiercely, heroically, darkly, with an indelible pencil. It was pathetic. She didn't go out that evening, nor yet the next. Indeed, it was several days before the purple indelible ink quite wore off her face.

She still approves of looking one's best as far as clothes go, but now she says one had better not tamper with one's face.

Objection Sustained.

Judge—The witness told all that happened on the second floor; now, why do you object to his telling what happened on the third floor?

Counsel—Because, if it please your Honor, that is another story.

All in the Family.

Mr. Bunker—What shall you give your wife for Christmas?

Mr. Tee—A new golf set.

Mr. Bunker—But she never plays golf.

Mr. Tee—I know she doesn't—but I do.

Disillusion.

ACROSS the Autumn fields we went,
In blissful silence for a space;
She, on the sunset glow intent,
With upturned face.

A spirit of the wold she seemed,
Wrapt softly in a golden trance;
A being, such as poets dreamed,
Of old romance.

"Ah! if I dared! what would you say?"
I cried—she dropped her eyes of blue,
And murmured in the sweetest way,
"It's up to you!"

ERIC MOORE.

A Wary Youngster.

SOME of the small boys who get into a business life young can be relied upon for good common sense. A man in one of the big shops up town was much pleased at this attribute in a boy he employed. He was a bright, honest boy, quick and reliable, and when a second boy was needed they sent for Sam. Couldn't he get them a boy? They wanted a boy as good as he was, and he must know of one. After some thought he finally agreed to send one, and the next day the boy arrived, and Sam was called to identify him.

"Do you know this boy, Sam?" asked the employer.

"Yes," answered Sam; "I know him."

"And you know him to be a good, honest boy?"

"I have played with him all my life and I have always thought he was."

"But will you vouch for him?" persisted the employer.

"No," answered Sam, indignantly; "I won't vouch for any one. I wouldn't vouch for my own brother. How do I know what temptations you are going to put before him?"

Her First $100.

HOW she acquired it does not really matter—possibly by teaching school, painting fire screens, or washing. Anyway, when she found herself in possession of the sum, she set about to see what she should do with it.

Certain amiable friends told her it would be very nice to buy some new dresses, hats, gloves, shoes, and such. But she had a full assortment, and didn't require anything of the sort. An aunt told her to invest it in a certain telegraph stock that would bring in good interest.

"But I want my hundred dollars all to myself, you know."

"Poor, foolish little dear. It will all be yours, just the same. You can use the interest just the same. I know where you can draw—why, 6 per cent."

"Wh—at? That is only $6 a year! Six dollars is awfully small by the side of this. I'm going to count it again. Maybe some of it is gone." The very thought of such a thing made the little creature chatter. For the tenth time that day she sat down and counted the talismanic roll of bills. Four twenties, one ten, and two fives. It was all right, and her pulse resumed its normal beat. Suddenly she gave a little shriek of delight and jumped up and cried:

"I know just what I shall do. I'll get it—busted, I think that's what they call—"

"Child, what are you talking about?"

"Talking about finances, auntie. I'm going to make this stingy little roll into a big one. It doesn't show off at all."

"You are queer, dear!"

"I'm going to get it all in five-dollar bills. I think the pictures on the fives are ever so much prettier." Life seemed more rosy after the delightful creature possessed twenty nice, crisp fivers. She counted and recounted them—when another fancy came.

"I'm tired looking at these common bills. They don't jingle and ring. I'm going to get five nice, clean, new twenty-dollar gold pieces." No sooner was it said than done. The table rang for two days as she tossed the bright, yellow pieces about like jack stones. Even then she wasn't quite happy. The little pile of twenty-dollar yellow boys looked so small. Then she scouted about and got together 100 silver dollars. She polished every one daily and played with them. Next she got 200 fifty-cent pieces. But life was still an aching void. She at last owned $100 in twenty-five-cent coins. Surely she must be satisfied now. But no; she broke into one of the quarters—felt discouraged after that, and was quite unlike her old self until she found one little nickel left—the very last coin of the hundred dollars that had caused her so much trouble.

NOV

Odds & Ends of Club life



THE Opera Club started on Monday last with quite a flourish. All the old members were in their places in the omnibus box. There is no question as to the popularity of this club. There have been dire rumors that, owing to the great demand for seats at the opera, this club would not be granted a new lease, and that the seats would be forfeited. But the club is a possible and optional institution. The refreshment and lounging rooms are most delightful to those who are not of rich or fashionable proportions that they wish to pay visits between the acts.

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Again the Union Club has been disappointed, and it may be after the New Year before the members will be in their new home uptown. The flitting which was to have begun on the first of the month will have to be postponed owing to that most powerful of all clubs, the labor union, ordering its men out on strike on the building. At present this handsome bit of architecture is windowless. The Union has been such an exclusive club that it has never joined other organizations in offering hospitality in such emergencies, and although there is no doubt that the offers will come thick and fast during this temporary crisis, the Union Club will possibly not accept any one of them. The delay in getting into the new building will not be very long, even if it is a bit annoying just at the present moment.

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In the earlier part of the week a proposition was on foot to build a large clubhouse for the Automobile Club. The plans looked very well on paper, but there is so much opposition to this scheme that it is not likely that it will ever materialize. Mr. A. R. Shattuck, who is the President and founder of the club, is one of those who do not approve of it. He does not consider that the membership, which amounts now to only four hundred, is sufficient to support a large clubhouse like the Union or Metropolitan. He sensibly suggests that if there is any money to spend it might be directed toward getting good roads. His views as to the futility of establishing an organization of the kind at present are shared by Jefferson Seligman and Dave H. Morris, one the Secretary and the other a Governor of the Automobile Club.

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Dave Hennen Morris, by the way, bids fair to be quite a representative clubman. Although only graduated from Harvard in 1898, he belongs to six clubs, among them the Metropolitan, the Country, the Larchmont, and others. He is also much interested in various boys' clubs, and in St. Bartholomew's Mission, which is now practically a great religious club for the masses on the upper east side. Mr. Morris is the younger son of the late John Morris of New Orleans and Westchester, the founder of Morris Park, which is soon to be broken up and made into building lots. Mr. Dave Morris, although very fond of horses, does not take the same interest in racing that his brother and his father always evinced. He is of a more serious turn of mind. He is, however, an active patron of all out of door sports. His wife was Miss Alice Shepard, the daughter of the late Col. Elliott Shepard and a granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. She is a very brilliant young woman. Mr. Morris has gone into politics in Westchester. He inherits the Hennen talent. His grandfather and great-grandfather were among the most eloquent members of the Louisiana bar. The late Alfred Hennen of New Orleans, who died in the late seventies, was the last of the old school of gentlemen in that city to stick to knee breeches and a queue.

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The fire which took place on Monday night at the Lawrence Club was another instance of the necessity of having only a few members in a club. A similar fire took place but very little in the club. A similar fire took place some years ago with quite different results. It was the Sunday after the terrible tragedy at the Windsor Hotel, and all New York was excited and horrified by the details of the catastrophe. The upper part of the Calumet Club is arranged into bedrooms for various members who live there the year around. At quite an early hour that Sunday several of these were in their rooms, reading their morning papers, which had full accounts of the fire, when suddenly the alarms, which are in each room, began to ring, and before they could get out of bed firemen burst into the various apartments and engines were clanging before the door. It took only a few moments for these members, in all kinds of dishabille to reach the street, and they presented quite a picturesque sight to the people who were going to church that morning. The fire was put out in a few minutes.

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The presentation of the picture of the late J. V. S. Oddie to the New York Yacht Club will occur as soon as it is taken from the exhibition by the painter, Irving R. Wiles. The picture of Mr. Oddie in his club uniform is excellent and the likeness is striking. The portrait will hang in the large room upstairs at the New York Yacht Club.

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The Riding and Driving Club of East Orange opened its annual horse show on Thanksgiving Day. The display was most creditable to the club and the event one of much social significance in the Oranges. One of the most prominent exhibitors was Ira A. Kip, Jr., who has done so much for the horse and riding and driving in Orange. Mr. Kip last year established a coach which ran from Orange to Baltusrol. He is a member of a number of town clubs, including the Calumet, Holland Society and others.

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The exhibition at the Grolier Club of etchings by Sir Seymour Haden closed yesterday. The club has in contemplation several more exhibitions and entertainments during the Winter.

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R. Penn Smith, who was in New York during the Horse Show, is now a resident of Pennsylvania. He was for many years quite well known in New York and on Staten Island, where he was a member of several of the clubs. He is the Master of the Hunt at Chester Valley. His sister was the first wife of Barclay Warburton, and he married Mrs. Hobson, a young widow well known in New York society. Both he and Barclay Warburton were present at nearly all the sessions of the Horse Show, and were welcomed by many of their old friends.

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Thanksgiving was celebrated at the country clubs by special dinners and entertainments. There was informal dancing in the evening at Tuxedo and there were interesting games during the day. Chatsworth had a regular old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, and a large house party was arranged, the hostess of which was the Marquise Talleyrand-Perigord. The Meadow Brook Club had a drag hunt in the afternoon, and there was a hunt breakfast at the Rydor Club, near Philadelphia. There were no particular observances in town at the different clubs.

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The Golf Club at Lakewood had its annual match this past week. The Country Club opened its doors to many of the players, and there was an informal Thanksgiving celebration. George J. Gould is the President of the club, and Mr. and Mrs. Gould came from New York for the week.

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The Governors of the Automobile Club recently elected are all men with records. Peter Cooper Hewitt, the son of ex-Mayor Hewitt, made several very notable conquering abroad last year, and is there held a skillful motorer. He and Mrs. Hewitt, who have been this Autumn at Lakewood, have been taking long excursions. Peter Cooper Hewitt has never dropped the Cooper from his name, although into Hewitt by peculiarly known as Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. It will be remembered that years ago the elder Lorillard and Miss Catherine Wolfe were both annoyed at the late Pierre Lorillard changing his name from Peter to Pierre, and Miss Wolfe in consequence gave a larger share of her fortune to Louis Lorillard. Peter Cooper Hewitt is a member of eleven clubs, including the Knickerbocker, Union, and Metropolitan. The other Directors of the club are Col. John Jacob Astor, who is now an expert chauffeur; George F. Chamberlain, and Harlan W. Whipple.

Among the new members elected are Colgate Hoyt, M. P. Jones, John A. Drake, T. A. Griffin, and Frank W. Bareball.

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There is very little to say concerning the failure of the Anglo-American Club scheme. The social register and club lists of New York were exhausted by the management in London, getting names and asking for subscriptions. Americans who have to remain in London prefer to belong to London clubs. The class of Englishmen, with a few exceptions, who would have joined an American club, would have been those who had commercial reasons for so doing. The scheme was received with enthusiasm by a few Americans and Londoners who did not belong to leading clubs either over here or over there.

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Mr. William B. Travers, whom we all remember as an inveterate stutterer, had a happy faculty of extricating himself from a dilemma. When he found that he was hopelessly entangled in his utterance he would overcome his hesitancy by turning a conversational right angle and express himself quite differently from his original intention. One evening in a coterie of friends the topic was the new Racquet Court Club, in Sixth Avenue, of which he was then the President. One of the party said that he knew of no club which possessed the same or equal advantages for so little money, and recited its various features.

"Ho—ho—hold up," exclaimed Travers. "Yo—yo—you've for—forgotten the ex—ex—running t—t—t—track."

"Oh, well," responded the party. "I do not consider that, for it is short, and the turns are too sharp for any time to be made."

"I do—do—don't know about th—th—th—that," replied Travers, "for ex—ex—ex—young fel—fel—fellers ex—ex—ex—ran ex—ex—half mile in thr—thr—thr—thr—well, a good deal quicker than I can tell you about it."

***

One of the original fashions from London this Autumn is the once-over Ascot with a knot. This tie is much worn with the double-breasted sack suits for morning or early afternoon. These suits have coats and waistcoats with low collars, and a great deal of the shirt bosom or tie must be shown. In arranging this tie it is begun like the four-in-hand, with a small knot, and in order that this knot may be perfectly stiff and immovable many men put in it a small pearl headed pin inviable in the fold. Then the regular Ascot is arranged to be brought once over, and it folds just beneath the square knot. A pin is placed quite low in the silk, fastening the aprons together.

The ties are in black silk, or black with blue or red or green figures. The only other kind of ties in vogue are the once-over Ascot and the four-in-hand. In the four-in-hand, still very narrow and better in plain colors, the tie pin is always placed below the knot, and on no account in it.

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At one of the tables in a popular New York club the other day there were three men chatting. Owing to the crowded condition of the dining room, a fourth, a stranger to the three, took a seat and commenced ordering his dinner. Two of the original three started telling some stories that they would not relate within their home circle. The waiter came up just after two stories had been completed and asked the fourth man if there was anything he had forgotten to order for his dinner. The quick response was:

"Yes; please bring me two bottles of Worlds of Ham."

Just at that moment the third man began his contribution to the story telling. The fourth man called to the waiter:

"Make that three bottles instead of two."

The others took the hint and apologized.

In Kentucky.

A—Does the Colonel take whisky for a cold?

B—No, he takes cold for the whisky.

Told by Billiards.

HAVE you ever observed how, from the way he plays a game of billiards, a man's temperament may be judged?" asked an old gentleman of the writer, as we stood looking at an interesting game in a billiard room down town. Receiving a negative answer the old gentleman continued:

"Now, just watch that short man when he makes a shot."

The short individual referred to was just preparing to play. His brow was wrinkled and his lips compressed. Hardly had he struck the ball when he began a series of gymnastics, which were continued as he followed its course around the table. His body bent first to one side, then to the other. The cue was tightly clasped to his breast, horizontally, and when the cue ball slowly traveled toward the light red he drew his right knee up almost to a level with his chin. The shot was a failure by a hair's breadth, and an expression of the keenest disappointment spread on the player's face as he resumed his normal attitude.

"What does that performance signify?" asked the old gentleman triumphantly, and without waiting for answer he continued: "Nervousness—excessive nervousness and a sensitive disposition. Quick to take offense and easily discouraged. A man that can make himself utterly miserable by worrying over trifles. Now watch his opponent."

This person was a tall, slender, young man, who, after casting a rapid glance at the position of the balls, struck the cue ball a quick blow and, hardly pausing to observe the effect of the shot, moved to the opposite side of the table and began to chalk his cue, while the ball, having ceased its gyrations, stopped evidently just where he expected it would. Several more successful shots were made, the young man displaying the same coolness and off-hand manner in each instance, and apparently not caring whether they were successful or not.

"Confidence," said the old gentleman, "and yet a vein of carelessness in his disposition. You can set him down as an easy-going sort of a chap, who never borrows trouble, but lets to-morrow take care of itself. Confidence in himself is a prominent characteristic, and he will succeed in life by that means, his greatest enemy being his own good nature. He would make a good friend and a very good enemy, as he can bear no malice.

"But there's a study for you in that man," indicating a thick-set individual at an adjoining table. "Note how carefully he plays each shot, showing no emotion whether he is successful or not. Bulldog determination is shown in every action, and he is withal a careful business man, neat and tidy in his habits, and punctual as to his engagements. A man capable of forming great plans and carrying them out.

"A great difference is seen in that young man at the next table to him. He holds his cue as though afraid of it, makes each shot uncertainly, every now and then glancing anxiously at his opponent's string. Fear of defeat or failure would prevent him from engaging in any large enterprise, and many opportunities to succeed in life would be neglected for the same reason. He possesses little or no ambition and is inordinately selfish. If he wins that game it will be a cause for boasting to his friends.

"There is still another type of character displayed in that gentleman at the end table. He plays as if the whole thing bored him infinitely, and he would be glad when it was over. He appears to have a craving for some excitement, a restless disposition, and hard to please. In short, he is what would be termed a crank. You are acquainted with him?" asked the old gentleman, as he observed the object of his remarks bowing to the writer.

Being answered in the affirmative, the old gentleman said: "Well, I am sorry if I have spoken slightingly of your friend, but confess, have I not hit off his nature correctly?"

"You have," was the simple rejoinder.

Little Latitude.

"I suppose a man has to be pretty careful in order to hold his job," said the talkative passenger.

"Yes," assented the conductor, sadly. "If I knock a fare down the company kicks, and if I knock a passenger down he reports me."

Unavoidable.

"I am poor, but honest, Sir."

"Yes, could not possibly be otherwise under the circumstances."

"Otherwise than honest?"

"No; otherwise than poor."

KEBO'S WAKE-UP



FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS

AUTHOR OF "MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN."

DELMONICO'S at luncheon time of a perfect Spring day not overcrowded, but where the swish of satin met the frou-frou of silk, as highly bred and thoroughly well groomed women passed out or in; bits of greeting here, there, and everywhere, nods and smiles galore, until one might almost fancy one's self at a private function, so few were the merely lookers-on in the spacious room. There was a scent of violets in the air as it blew in through the window curtains at the avenue corner, and the richer scent of carnations, too, from the buttonhole of one of a party of three men who sat there discussing their chicken and truffles.

They were rather noticeable men even to-day, when the smartest-looking fellows in town would seem to be in evidence right here; Dick Barret, with his dark curls and seashell skin, his long, fringed eyelids, and beautiful mouth; Bob Clarke, just out of his "bandbox," as ever of old with his gigantic height emphasized by the tailor's latest edicts; and Cortlandt Kebo's broad shoulders, his noble head, with its half-sardonic pose, and the clean-shaven, pallid face, strong in its outlines and sweet as a girl's with its smiles; the bunch of carnations was stuck in his buttonhole, and every once in a while, with the instinct of one loving perfumes, warmth, luxury, beauty, and all other desirable things, he leaned his head down to breathe their fragrance nearer. The ready smile was on his lips as he set down his glass of claret, watching the sunshine touch it into rubies.

"Well, Dick," he said lazily, "what fault have you to find with me to-day?"

"You're too confoundedly cockey!" cried the younger. "I don't like, 'pon my soul, I don't, to hear any man, least of all you, pitch into the women so. There are good and true, by George!" swallowing an oyster with emphasis, "even if the rest of them are devilishly the other way."

"Don't doubt it," returned Kebo languidly. "I'm not running the fair sex down wholesale. Good lord! they're giving me too many pleasant hours for that. I'm devoted to them. Really I am!" he adds, looking up innocently.

"Of course you are," nods Clarke, "so devoted that all your best friends wonder why in thunder you don't marry."

"I will, when I want to," Kebo says, taking up the claret glass and holding it fuller to the sunbeam.

"I'll bet you a hat you don't!" exclaims Dick, leaning over the table. "It's just when you want to that a fellow like you'll find out he can't."

Cortlandt stared at his friend in amazed wonder, while Bob Clarke laughed aloud at the junior's vehemence.

"What you need, Cortlandt, is a wake-up!"

Cortlandt rubbed his handsome eyes with both fists and said meekly, "Do I, Dickey?"

"Yes, you do. You ought to meet some girl that wouldn't be just too ready to fling herself into your big arms; the kind of a girl who—who—" Dick falters visibly, and apparently from a sudden rush of too vivid personal recollection.

"Go on! Go on!" cries Clarke, choosing a third wing.

"Well, the kind of a girl who's been used to having the kind of a time Kebo's been used to having himself!" Young Barret gets it out manfully, but with some effort.

"God forbid!" remarks Cortlandt, again setting down the claret, this time out of the sun.

"Oh, you know well enough what I mean, both of you," flushes Barret. "I don't mean the dark side of your life, Kebo; I do mean the bright, glittering side, where all the women have just bowed down before you right and left; you need a little of that sort of exercise yourself."

"What's the use?" replies the other slowly. "Candidly, a fellow's a fool to be doing the beggar act when the girls are loading him down with sweets every day of his life. Hang it all!" His voice lowers even below the well-modulated pitch suited to the place as he speaks. "I suppose there are women who give a man a chance to pursue them, as our fathers pursued our mothers, but I've never met one yet."

"Nor I," assents Clarke, with a nervous twitch at his tie, which the consumption of a fourth wing has endangered in the matter of a tenth of an inch to the left.

Dick leans back in his chair while his young brow contracts gloomily.

"You ought to meet Doris Lindsay," he finally says, balancing his knife on the salt dish in open defiance of his own breeding.

"Ought I?" asks Kebo, uninterestedly; then adding with more show of courtesy, languidly, "Why?"

"Because—she's different," Dick says, summing up his own case with melancholy candor, in the hesitant quality of his tone and his deep flush.

"Oh, no, she isn't," Kebo answers calmly. "It's only because you think so for a while, Dick. I'll guarantee she's the trolley girl over and over again! Here's to her health and better manners to her daughters!" draining his glass with a laugh light as the spring wind at the curtain.

Clarke takes up the little toast, but Barret's glass remains on the table.

"What do you mean by the trolley girl?"

"I mean the girl who runs over everything," Kebo answers plaintively, while the other two smile.

"And overruns everything: she's on wheels, on saddles, in boats, clubs, baths, golf, billiards, bowls, tennis, fencing, driving, climbing, the Lord knows whatever else besides already! And I suppose soon she'll be in polo and tiger hunting, and a man can't get away from her unless he takes a balloon."

Kebo smiles as he continues.

"I tell you, Dick, old fellow, we men haven't a ghost of a chance at any of our old games; the women are in everything, by heaven! I don't care if it does sound like a cad, but they can make love with a will, too. Let 'em go on as they're going and the pace will end the race of men; there won't be any left, and those that hold out will have to play women's parts perforce."

"There's a lot of truth in what you say, Corty," Dick answers, after a pause, "but I take it there's a sufficient number of womanly women left to save the fort yet!"

"Gad! I'd like to encounter one!" Kebo cries savagely. "If I could meet a girl whom I couldn't and didn't meet at every turn I took; a girl who wasn't so deuced afraid to let the men out of her sight, I'd adore her; but pshaw! there are none such!" He puts up his large white hand to push aside the curtain, for a draught from the opening door has blown the curtain in his face.

Dick looks up and flushes.

"There's Miss Lindsay now!"

With that April breeze, warm and sweet, there came in at the door a pretty matron of thirty odd, chic, fit, and charming; she was Mrs. Jack Palmer, born Volney; her sister Kitty was in her wake, and last came Doris Lindsay.

She was tall and straight and svelte, with blue eyes and black hair and cheeks like Kebo's carnations and lips to match, and in her dark blues of gown and plumed big hat she was a radiant picture enough; besides all this glow of color Miss Lindsay had "atmosphere," the indefinable "something" which some women have and most women have not; the quality which sets them apart and makes them remarkable and exceptional, not so much on account of this or that characteristic as because of the indescribable and extraordinary power they possess to attract and at the same moment to arrest; it is, after all, the "so far and no farther" which, with its suggestiveness of more, excites the imagination and fires the pulse.

"Look at her, won't you?" Dick says, under his breath, to Kebo, who unlike Bob has not so much as vouchsafed the turn of his eyelid for the sight of Miss Lindsay.

He raises his eyes now and takes in the group at their table across the room.

"I assume, out of the three, that the brown girl with yellow hair is she?" he remarks carelessly, the while his gaze is fixed on the other girl's glowing face. Kebo knows the brown girl is not Miss Lindsay perfectly well, but there is a curious, vague, unacknowledged instinct now upon him, to gain time to look at her longer, so he prevaricates consciously for the purpose.

"No!" exclaims Dick, "that's Kitty Volney. Doris is the one in blue."

"I see," responded Kebo, pulling himself together.

"If she'll allow it, may I present you?"

"If you like." He has resumed his usual graceful weariness and leans back in his chair.

"She's confoundedly good looking!" puts in Bob, tasting his Roman punch.

Dick looks at him witheringly.

"She is divine," he cries in a low voice.

"I say," Cortlandt remarks at this juncture, sticking his hands in his pockets and elevating his brows while Dick rises; "I don't want to put any leading questions, but if you're engaged to that girl you don't want to present me to her. Wait for that until you're married if I'm over here then."

Dick pauses between a laugh and a frown.

"I'm not engaged to her," he says, with a dash of a brave heartbreak in his voice, "but 'pon honor now, Corty, if I were, do you suppose you can cut out every other man on God's earth?"

"No," returns Kebo quietly. "I'm not wholly an idiot, you see; but I am the sort of a man women like to try their hand on wonderfully well, and I just thought it might be as well for your supposed fiancée not to take a sentimental turn out of me."

"Likely as not," Dick says, "she won't let me do it. I'll see." And he crossed to Mrs. Palmer's table.

"You don't know the boy's divinity, do you?" Kebo asks of Clarke presently.

"No; only by hearsay."

"Same old story, I suppose?"

"Not quite; the women call her a beauty and then shrug their shoulders and say she poses."

"Um—oh, dash it all! I hope she won't say yes to the introduction."

"But she has, though," answers Clarke, as Dick comes back for them both, and in a moment more is presenting his friends to the three women.

Miss Lindsay bestowed a courteous little bow upon Kebo, and did not give him so much as the lift of her eyes, while in two seconds she was involved in little Mrs. Palmer's chat.

"Yes," chirped the pretty matron, "we've just been down to see the ship sail and Adrian in it, my brother," she says, explanatorily, to Kebo and Clarke. "Off for a three years' cruise at two day's notice. Oh, these navy men! they have the hard times; you landsmen know nothing whatever about it, nothing. Kitty and I just made Miss Lindsay go down with us, and then," with a queer little frightened glance at Doris, who, however, fails to note it, "I thought the best thing to do was to drive right up here and try to eat. Don't you think it was the best thing, Mr. Kebo?"

"By far," he says readily, "since it has brought me the pleasure"—his glance seeks Miss Lindsay's and is rewarded by a fine array of blue feathers as she turns toward Dick—"the pleasure," continues Cortlandt, "of knowing you," and his magnetic eyes are bent upon the matron and Kitty, no whit abashed at the non-ensnarement of the third woman.

"It'll come in five minutes more," he thought to himself. "I'll give her that long to look up at me as she can look, and then, of course, she'll run over me, as they all do."

But she didn't. She never gave him a glance, possibly not a thought, while Mrs. Palmer chattered on of Summer Harbor and how they were going down next week, and how pleased she'd be to see them before she went; and hints of a merry little house party in June with these six men and girls and two or three others; and amid all this and much more, and a rendezvous for the roof-garden on Thursday evening, after the new men should have called on Wednesday, the busy, happy little chaperon turned to the menu and the men went their ways.

Kebo carried with him no glance, no recognition of himself as himself, or other than as a component part of a group, from Doris Lindsay. It piqued him because it was a new experience; his own atmosphere and aspect were attractive to women; he was a man they never overlooked, and upon whom they always beamed, and he did not take to the omissions without reluctance, for he had promised himself a future, in which those beautiful eyes would shine for him as they had, probably, never shone for any man.

When Kebo called on Mrs. Palmer and Miss Volney the next day he involuntarily began to ask for Miss Lindsay, too, when suddenly remembering that, so far as he knew, she did not live with Mrs. Palmer, he clipped his inquiry and marched in for 5 o'clock tea, and did not find her there, although he stopped an unconscionable time. At 6 he left. Nor did he meet her at the roof-garden party. They said she had "a headache" and was at home. Kebo had never before encountered a girl with a headache in connection with the prospect of meeting him, and it came with the shock of a unique novelty.

June came; but be sure, between it and April he had haunted all manner of places where women were usually to be met—shops, churches, matinées, recitals, shows, Twenty-third Street, the Avenue, the Park, the Drive, and still no Miss Lindsay. He did not recognize this himself, but the fact remained that he was searching for her.

The first week of Summer slipped by and no word from Mrs. Palmer. Probably that volatile small body had long since forgotten his existence and the hint of an invitation for him for Summer Harbor.

Why not go to Summer Harbor and put up at a hotel? There were scores of them. The boats left each day; the trains, too. He would go by rail, since it was the quicker way. So he started, bag and baggage, with any amount of new fresh garments suited to any sort of idyllic country lounging, rambling, sport, or pastime; he even sent up his horses and a couple of traps, and as he sat slowly revolving on his chair in the car he was actually picturing for his own edification Miss Lindsay sitting beside him in his mail cart and looking up into his down-turned face when a hand on his shoulder and a voice familiar cried out:

"Kebo, old boy! Where are you going?"

It was Dick! Dick, whom he had thought safely landed at Saratoga with his mother.

"Well, by Jove! This is a surprise! Where are you bound for?" was the response, as Mr. Kebo spasmodically asked himself where he was going, and wherefore?

"Going to Summer Harbor, of course. Got my invitation yesterday. Mrs. Palmer said in her note she was going to ask you a little later on, when Kitty got back from Hempstead."

"I see; that's very jolly, I'm sure. Fact is," and Kebo (perhaps he couldn't have lucidly explained why) turned his face from the light and made a vast

show of settling his satchels on the floor beside him just then.

"Fact is, I'm going down to the Harbor myself. There's a "—looking about for an imaginary strayed parcel—"there's a bit of property down there I'm going to look after," and then he sat down with a sigh.

"Really? How fine! I say, if you should turn householder, Corty, Summer Harbor's just the spot; such a sea, such a land, and no end of nice people. Whose place is it you're thinking of buying? I know every cot in the town by heart."

"Do you? I'm not saying much about it yet, you see. Want to give you all a surprise; so don't mention it, will you?"

"By no means," and Dick turned the eyes of expectant youth on his elder, believing that of a surety he was to be confided in, if no one else was.

But he wasn't; certainly not.

By artful paths did Kebo lead his companion's too willing young mind and presently his equally willing tongue to parley of Miss Lindsay, and when he had found out that she was at Mrs. Palmer's, at Summer Harbor, his temples gave such a throb that he sat bolt upright and put himself a point blank leading question.

It was: "Cortlandt Kebo, are you in love with this girl whom you've seen just once, and into whose open eyes you've never yet had the chance of looking?"

And he decided quietly enough that he was not, nor was he. He was, he said correctly, merely an idler and curious as to the girl who had disappointed his expectations and his experiences; that was all there was to it.

As soon as he arrived at the Harbor he sent his man over with his card to Mrs. Palmer and got hers back for that afternoon and an informal tea.

He had possibly never looked better in his life than when he entered the exquisite Japanese tea room of the Palmers that day in June. He was distinctly an ornamental man at any time, and, with the sea curl still in his close-cut, dark locks, in white flannels and sash, tie, and cap to match in hand, his face dark, pure, clear in its unbearded beauty, no wonder the women spoke him fair and the men scowled as he made his way up through a crowd of fellows to the table where Miss Lindsay sat trinketing with tea balls, lemons, sugar, cream, and that.

Her eyes were fixed intently upon Dick Barret's face as he bent above her chair.

Kebo waited an instant for the greeting; it did not come, not even the shadow of recognition in the wide glance Miss Lindsay presently vouchsafed upon the group of which, for her, he apparently formed but a disindividualised component part.

Dick, however, beheld his friend, beamed on him with effusion, and after a second's wait, found it necessary to present Kebo to Miss Lindsay a second time.

Now this was a novel effect in Cortlandt's mise-en-scène, and he fairly flushed at the extravagant newness of the woman who had to have his existence and identity recalled to her.

She gave him the matter-of-factly, and presently, minus the least apology for not remembering him, she rose, and with a pretty but very wholesale courtesy withdrew from the tea things in favor of another girl, detailed by the hostess to relieve her at this juncture.

Cortlandt actually gasped, and nearly upset his cup as he watched this exit. No one of the men followed her as she slipped through the open French window to the piazza; only Dick ventured a pace and then drew back, as no answering glance encouraged him.

Suppose no one else did follow her—why should not he? He would; he did: to find her sitting in a hammock, drinking in the soft, fresh air and pushing her hair back with waxy tired little hands, the dainty jumble of a comb fell, and Kebo sprang to pick it up and hand it to her.

"Thank you," she said courteously, taking it and continuing the little swing in her seat, still no more attention for him than had he been a domestic fly.

He took up his position at one of the pillars of the verandah and folded his arms and looked at her. It was then this moment, the evening, the mood were propitious, and why should not he begin all over with personal remarks?

"but are you anything of a believer in hypnotism?"

It was rather an unusual opening for a new acquaintanceship, but this man felt that almost everything in life for him was suddenly and mysteriously assuming proportions hitherto unknown.

"Yes," she answered, quietly; "sometimes, lately, within the past three or four months, I have thought there was much to believe in it."

"Three or four months!" Kebo's temples throb for the second time. It was just three months and a half since that April noon in Delmonico's when these two had first met.

He stood still, however, making no motion, save that his eyes rested in hunger upon her fairer growing face as she sat there.

"Won't you tell me about it?" he asked, softly.

"I don't quite think I can; only it seems to me that there are people who have the power, conscious or unconscious, of making other people do things that voluntarily they would not do."

Kebo felt sure that when Doris Lindsay began this sentence he should soon see in her glance, or hear in her tone, the recognition of himself which he craved. But no; Miss Lindsay's eyes were raised from contemplation of her pink frock, and instinctively he felt that her thoughts were as far from him as possible.

He scented the other than he in her voice, and as he discovered his own failure there came to him the miserable pang of a jealous fear. If she recognized no influence from him to her, whose influence was it that had made her within "the past three or four months," she felt sure, "do things she would not have done voluntarily"?

It was madness, perhaps; but he made one dash over to where she sat swaying in the hammock, his tense hand caught the net and stilled it.

"Why is it," he cried in a whisper, "that you will not look at me once? Are you afraid of me?"

"Is there any reason that I should be?" she asked, quietly, still looking from him.

"God knows there is not!"

"Then be sure it is accident; some people never look one in the face, such people are to be avoided; I think you had best go in and listen to that music," as the notes of the piano, played deliciously by some virtuoso, sounded out to where they were.

"Why can I not stay and listen to it here, near you?" His tone was dogged and curt.

"You may surely listen to it here," and Miss Lindsay rose and started for indoors.

Kebo put out imploring hands. Never before in his life had those hands not found answering, responsive white ones waiting eager for their touch; to-day they remained empty.

"I beg," he said, humbly, "you will not disturb yourself for me; I will leave you."

"Not at all," she answered, in an ordinary way; "I had as lief be in as out."

And she disappeared.

Suddenly he realized that the twilight had come; the radiance had gone with her; the sun had slipped down behind the sea line as she went, and yet he knew that in her whole presence there breathed a sense of shadow, of oppression, repression, and to him came with this knowledge of an ill for her, the great overmastering desire to cure it all with the tenderness he had for her.

The next Saturday they met at the pony races. She was of course with Mrs. Palmer and Kitty, but they, blocked warmly by Kebo, presently descended from the trap and deported themselves on the stand, leaving Doris alone in her glory.

He came up, a picturesque figure in his riding togs, with his crop in his hand, and stood bareheaded bending over her in the victoria, the lace from her parasol touching his curls.

"You never answered my question the other night," he says, slipping into persuasiveness as an means to conceal real particular; the weather, and kindred de-

[illegible]

see, all the time; they want to make my visit as pleasant as they can."

"Do you find it pleasant?" he inquires sardonically, adding with an impetuosity he cannot nor seeks to overcome. "May I get in the trap and sit by you for the least little bit of a while, please?"

Then Doris Lindsey, for the first time, raised her eyes to meet Cortlandt Kebo's.

What he saw in them no man can tell, but he started back, he withdrew his foot from the step, his hand dropped away from the side of the carriage, and a pallor as of death itself crept over his face.

What had that mute look said to him? Dazed, bewildered, he hardly knew, save that here he could not enter. What barred him out he could not tell, except that it was sweeter than being invited in by any other woman—and, oh, the bitterness, the strange, awful force of it, that he, strong man that he was, with a passion of love for this woman stronger than life itself, should yet fall back in the presence of what those eyes but hinted.

He got on his horse presently and rode off the field, although he had entered a horse to win. Doris saw him go, saw him sway a bit in his saddle, and vanish in a cloud of dust along the road to the sea. Then she told the man to drive her home and return for the others; she had no more mind for the meet that day.

When Mrs. Palmer and Kitty got back there was much wailing over her defection, much condolence with the state of tiredness which had prevented their guest from stopping for the finish and the awards of the blue ribbons, much proffering of tea and toast, and other strengthening potions, and much lamentation over her inability to rouse and gown herself for the dance Mrs. Palmer was giving that night.

Doris got up at 4 o'clock; it was not the first time in her life that she had done this; once last March, when she was visiting at this same house, when the brother who had been ordered off a month later lay at the point of death in the room across the hall, she had been roused by the laments and shrieks of Mrs. Palmer and Kitty and had rushed to their assistance in the moment of their awful stress. She remembered it well now, as she made her toilet in the sunrise: remembered the gray dawn, the hurrying feet and lights, the tearful whispers, the doctor and the priest, and the young fellow who they said "could not live a half hour," but who did live after all, to the joy of his kin and himself.

She threw open the windows and looked out at the perfect beauty of the newborn day. Why should she not taste, nay, drink deep of its sweets, as she liked to do, on her horse along the Inland Road, where the pines grew thick and the scrub oaks interlaced in a tangle of jungly greenness?

She would. She got into her habit and ran out to the stables; the men were about and proud to saddle for her and assist her to mount. Would she not take a groom? No, she would prefer a canter alone, and off she went sweeping past the calm of the sea, lying like a great shining pearl, cupped in the land's arms, and glinting under the kisses of the early sun; through the town with a sharper clatter, and then out on the country road that would presently loiter and narrow to the width of merely a lane between the pines and the oaks.

She met but few farmers hieing to the market with their wares, and here, just at the curve, a milkboy urging his reluctant beast. He was looking back over his shoulder, and jerked his thumb that way, too, as he bobbed his head and remarked, casually: "A feller off his hoss up yander!"

"Which way?" the girl asks, as something seems to cry danger at her very heartstrings.

"Jest the way you're headed fer. I couldn't do nothin' with him or his hoss, so I was gittin' long fast, so's to send some one to help him," pulling at his reins.

"Is he dead?" she asks in a coalesce voice.

"Dunno," responded the lad, going his way.

She drove the mare into her horse's flank, and off like the wind. Yes, yonder from the direction stood foaming at the mouth and kicking like a devil [illegible] in the dusty, cool weary [illegible] how been thrown? How, [illegible] the stallion, whose the breath [illegible] in human beings.

[illegible]

hands, tears in her eyes, but no solitary word on her lips.

"Oh, God, that he might not die!" was what she thought over and over again.

"Oh, God, that he might not die; that the same round world might hold them both, even if—"

"Doris!" his eyes opened and took in the wondrous beauty of the face above him.

"Yes, yes, I—you know me? You are not so hurt? It is not your head; it is only a stun, isn't it, Mr. Kebo?" drawing back a bit and controlling her voice to its usual steadiness.

"I don't know anything, except," he said, catching at the little ministering hands, "that I went to sleep in hell and I awake in Paradise. Doris, darling, I can't help all your repulses now; I love you, sweetheart, love you so as man never loved before; will you have me?" trying to raise himself and inclose her in his arms.

"Will you be my wife?"

He has her hand, his head rests near her breast; her eyes are looking into his, the world, all young again as ever it is at each day's dawn, seemed the fairest spot to him and her; the very air they breathed was happy food; the acme of two lives lay quivering in its balance.

"I would," she said at last, and said it simply, nobly, finishing, notwithstanding the kisses he tried to give her, "but—you see, I was married to Adrian Volney one day last March when they said he was dying; no one knows of it except Mrs. Palmer and Kitty; my people would never listen to it, and I—" She falters and flutters against the thicket of oaks behind her.

"And you?" The man's tone is almost savage as he manages to raise himself on his elbow and grasp her as she leans.

"Do you love him?" he whispers hoarsely.

She shakes her head slowly.

"You and I must never meet again, but before we part I want you to know the truth of my life. I consented to marry him only because they swore to me he could not live; that to deny a dying man was cruel. No; I do not love him."

"He was thrown right in yonder, Sie," now pipes up the voice of the young milk dealer.

"Here?" cries Dick Barret, in a frenzy of excitement. "Good Lord! I've been scouring the country for him since midnight. Kebo, I say!" which parley breaks a pane in the window of Kebo's paradise house and quickens his speech, albeit he cannot move, as his leg is broken.

"Then," he whispers, "if you do not love him, and only became his wife in that way, in name only, by the heaven above us, Doris, I will make your mine and break the bonds that bind you."

"Kebo! I say!" shouts Mr. Dick, pounding around in the undergrowth with his feet and lashing the foliage with his crop.

"Here, old fellow!" responds Cortlandt blithely, for all the agony of his hurt.

The oak leaves part, and Barret looks in.

He knew just what he was looking at, too, but he doffed his hat to Miss Lindsay, gave a short, suppressed whistle, and, bending over his friend, said in an off-hand fashion:

"'Pon my soul! old boy, you look as if you'd had a wake-up. Miss Lindsay, your most obedient. I've a juvenile countryman out here with his chariot, into which I will put you and take you to the doctor. I reckon," he adds with a smile and a sigh for his own heart's sake, "you're not quite done for this world. [illegible] Kebo c[illegible] And th[illegible] Kebo [illegible] yourself!"

Dick pats her [illegible] her horse, and she stops to watch them fit Cortlandt into wagon; she is close beside him, the dusty, grimy wheel grazing her habit, as, with tender hands, Dick settles his elder in the straw between the seats, as he does it. The lad jumps in and gathers the reins; Dick gets up beside him, chirruping to the horses.

"Darling!" Kebo [illegible] catching at Doris's [illegible] her, with [illegible] look upon her, just as [illegible] we speed the town.

"Doris, Kebo muttered, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] followed for a

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

THE Autumn girl who gathers leaves
Won't hit it, we surmise,
Like the Autumn girl who stays at home
And turns out pumpkin pies.

⁂

A nice little woman was examined recently for the position of teacher in a country district school. The committeemen of the town prepared the examination and decided whether the applicant passed it sufficiently well to take the position. The questions were not difficult in themselves, but one of the simplest proved to be a stumbling block, for the committeemen stood to a letter for the answers they had prepared for their questions. One of these was:

"If the fire in the schoolhouse should go out some cold day when the janitor of the school is away, what would you do?"

"Get one of the larger boys to build the fire again," replied the young teacher with confidence, but that answer lost her the school.

"No," said the committeemen, "the correct answer is, 'Take steps at once to get another janitor.'"

It may be said as a dubiously extenuating circumstance for the committeemen that a majority of them were in favor, for personal reasons, of another candidate, and that accounted for their peculiar mental processes.

⁂

She—If you could have one wish what would it be?

He—It would be that—that—Oh, if I only dared to tell you what it would be!

She—Well, go on. Why do you suppose I brought up the wishing subject?

⁂

They are teaching practical philanthropy in the schools nowadays. With the aid of the girl pupils the grounds of Miss Ely's school, on Riverside Drive, were turned into a public playground this past Summer, and kept open until late, when the Fall school session opened. There is a large basketball and tennis ground, and this was thrown open, a pile of sand was dumped in one corner for the little children, and rocking chairs were set on the plazza for the mothers who brought them. The children and mothers came from the lower parts of the city, and to enable them to reach the place and spend the day the girls of the school contributed from their pocket money a sum large enough to supply them with carfare and luncheons at noon.

⁂

"That girl has the telephone habit bad," said the drug clerk the other day, as a girl rushed into the store [illegible] in a hurry, pie[illegible] you mean by [illegible]d of all sorts [illegible]fore of the tele-

Well," [illegible]rk disgustedly, [illegible] this store, [illegible]has a phone, [illegible]like an en[illegible]een in here [illegible] it is only [illegible]ty be back [illegible]re more before

she [illegible] wait on earth [illegible]out?" [illegible]ally it's like

[illegible] [illegible]ning do, and just [illegible]u up I'm not keeping [illegible]ng. I?"

[illegible]ha[illegible]erfectly lovely [illegible]night?"

[illegible] I'd ask. Have [illegible]rter yet?"

[illegible]d this is her last [illegible]' been too busy to

[illegible]ke to go ever so much. [illegible]t idea into your head? [illegible]have you seen Huyler's new display? Um-m-m, it's per-fect-ly gorgeous.'

⁂

"Why yes, you dear boy; chocolate almonds, of course. Good bye!"

"And those are the girls that are considered popular by the other girls who have not the habit. What do you think of it?" asked the drug clerk.

"What could I think of it. What do you think of it?"

⁂

Wife—I wonder how you can look me in the face.

Husband—Oh, a man can get used to anything.

⁂

In the dressing room of one of the big up-town hotels which is visited largely by the general public they have solved the problem of providing powder for the women guests and at the same time doing away with the danger of a public powder puff. There is a large silver shaker, much on the order of the big sugar shakers sometimes seen, quite as tall, but more slender. Each woman who feels the need of rubbing a little of the shine from her face shakes the powder upon her pocket handkerchief and uses it without danger of unpleasant germs.

⁂

"He used to declare that she was his ideal."

"Isn't she yet?"

"Oh, no. They've been married two months."

⁂

Two women were comparing notes on hair. "It's too bad your hair is coming out so," said one. "Why, it's not nearly so thick as it was. My hair is so thick I can hardly stand it. Just makes my head ache awfully. And when it's down I can sit on it."

"Oh," returned the other, "that is too bad. Heavy hair is such a nuisance! One can never do anything with it. And as to being stylish, it's utterly out of the question. Now, before I had the fever (it's usually a fever) I had the heaviest head of hair I ever saw, and really, do you know, I was glad when I lost some of it? Now my hair always looks nice, don't you think so?"

"Why, yes," doubtfully, "after you fluff it up it does. Still," with conscious pride, "you can never wear it in a braid."

"Braids are out of style."

"Yes, but when thin hair tumbles down you look a fright."

"Mine never tumbles down," said the thin-haired one, stubbornly determined not to be put upon.

"Not heavy enough, I suppose," answered Number Two.

Now they don't speak, and yet those two women were really fond of one another. Funny? No, merely typical.

⁂

"How many times have you been married?" asked the New York woman, facetiously.

"How do I know?" replied the Chicago woman seriously. "I do not keep a cash register."

⁂

One of the women who need a term in an institution which might be started with much benefit to the community—a reformatory for mothers—was in one of the big up-town stores the other day. With her was a tiny boy, for whom she had been making a purchase in the streets just before entering the shop. This every one in the place discovered shortly when long, loud, piercing whistles filled every corner. The small boy had a bird whistle of unusual power, and he was blowing with all the force of a pair of healthy lungs. The salesgirls stopped their ears, the customers cringed as the piercing sounds came fitfully, and then in long swells, and all eyes were turned upon the small trespasser. But he was as unconscious of wrong as his mother, who smiled upon him proudly. Then after a time, as she herself grew weary, she cried:

"Oh, Charlie, do stop that noise!"

And Charlie, who was apparently a good-and amiable little fellow, stopped as long as he could remember the admonition, a minute, perhaps, then began again with renewed force, and when last seen he was still filling the whole of the big shop with the sound.

⁂

Hewitt—Gruet gets along first-rate with his mother-in-law.

Jewett—Well, you can't blame him; the old lady has money.

⁂

Street-car conductors have a feeling of personal resentment against the shops which have their prices in odd cents. The bulk in pennies which such firms get from the mint and keep on hand to give out in change to their customers is astonishing, and the conductors get the benefit of it. They always ring up for the motorman to start as quickly as possible in the vicinity of such shops, and are never sorry to miss a passenger.

"One woman gave me 25 cents in pennies for five fares," groaned one conductor the other day, "and I thought that was about the limit."

⁂

Gerald—It is the unexpected that happens.

Geraldine—Are you really going?

⁂

Some of the most interesting things said at the recent convention of the State Federation of Clubs in Brooklyn were in regard to house adornment. Pretty flower boxes for the window were shown. They were all made to hook securely to the frame to answer the requirements of the law, and were made with regard to the houses upon which they were to be used. Those for the windows of brownstone houses were sanded on the outside, and could not be told from the brownstone. One to stand over the front door of a marble house might have been of marble, and economy in space was secured in having flower pots, some with the smaller part at the bottom, as is the custom with the ordinary flower pots, and others with the smaller end open and at the top. By placing these flowerpots alternately it is possible to have many more in a given amount of space.

⁂

Can your wife keep a secret?

Well—I hope not; I shouldn't want to think that I had married a freak.

⁂



QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

"What kind of a letter did your husband write when he was away?"

"He started: 'My Precious Treasure,' and ended by sending 'love.'"

"How did you answer?"

"I started with: 'My Precious Treasure,' and ended with 'Send me fifty.'"

⁂

Mrs. Russell Sage confessed at a meeting of the Emma Willard Association the other day, where were assembled representatives of all the women's colleges in the country, that for a long time she had thought Smith College was sacred to the use of the young men of New England. Apropos of this, one of the college representatives—a former Smith College woman—told a story which she said every Smith girl cherishes. President Seelye of the college was visiting Amherst one day, and had with him his small son. They were crossing the campus as a crowd of Amherst boys came from the gymnasium, and the father pointed them out to his son, who gazed with great astonishment. The only collegians he knew were those of Smith, and they did not dress in coats and knickerbockers.

"Why, papa," he piped out in his shrill child's treble, "don't all students wear skirts?"

⁂

Mother—Do you think baby will ever talk?

Father—Goodness, yes. It's a girl.

⁂

It is at least half as good as a circus to stand on a floor above and watch the people coming up the moving stairways. It will be a long time before the process is considered merely as a means of locomotion, and even the men cannot fail to smile, and are brought up with their faces covered with broad grins. One interesting thing about the patrons of the stairways is that about nine of every ten will insist on walking up the moving steps, men as well as women. It is due, perhaps, to the surplus energy of the American people. A man who stands guard over one of the stairways which runs for some distance into the floor after the top has been reached says the secret in getting off easily is to step off with the left foot on the left side and the right foot on the right side.

⁂

One of a family of girls renowned for their ready wit had occasion to cross Broadway with her brother. Just in front of them was a very pretty girl, holding her skirts, well, rather high, thereby displaying a bewitching foot and ankle. The brother turned to his sister and said: "I sincerely hope that when you cross the street you hold your skirts less high. It's simply disgusting."

The girl smiled a wee smile. "I'll bet you cannot tell me what kind of a hat she has on!" she answered.

Needless to say, the brother has given no further advice.

⁂

"Did you ever see a haunted house?"

"I lived in one once."

"Did you ever find out who haunted it?"

"Yes; my wife's mother."

⁂

She had been busy at her desk all the evening, but she finally pushed the papers back and turned around until she faced her husband.

"Tom," she said, "don't the big mercantile houses have to call in experts sometimes to go over their books?"

"Yes," he replied, without looking up from his paper.

"Well, what are the experts supposed to do?"

"They're supposed to go over all the books carefully and see that there are no tangles."

"If there are, they straighten them out, don't they?"

"Of course."

"Sometimes," she persisted, "I see a statement in the papers to the effect that somebody has engaged an expert to go over the books and see where all the money has gone."

"That's when they think they have had a dishonest bookkeeper or cashier," he explained.

"Oh, I don't care what the reason is," she said. "I just want to know if they can tell where the money has gone."

"Of course they can. That's their business."

"Well," she said with the air of one who has found the solution of a great problem, "I want you to get me an expert."

"You!" he exclaimed. "Why?"

"My household accounts don't come out right, and I want to find out where the money has gone."

She Was Not Vain.

THEY tell me that you're vain," he said,
His voice was soft and low.
"I should be sorry, dear, to learn
That this was really so."

She tossed her head. "'Tis not my fault,"
She cried: "Oh that is quite clear,
You know, I only see myself
As others see me, dear."

T. M.

Young America's Excuse.

"[illegible] don't smile faces, my son."

"That's all right, pa; I'm going to be a dermatologist, some day."

OPERA GOWNS AND OTHERS



A LARGE number of white or very pale-tinted frocks were worn at the opening night of the opera, and jewels, save in a few instances, were conspicuous by their absence. Many of the older women appeared with few, if any. Mrs. Astor always wears magnificent gems, and, departing from her usual custom, Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a diamond tiara and necklace.

***

Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse wore one of the simplest and at the same time charming gowns. It was of white chiffon, very soft and fluffy, with frills about the low-cut bodice, frills also forming the full sleeves. She wore no jewels and looked very girlish.

***

Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox wore the most conspicuous gown seen at "Otello." It was of scarlet velvet. The bodice was cut low and tight, with a slant down from the right to the left across the back. No lace or tulle broke the joining of velvet and flesh. The skirt seemed to swathe her at the hips, and heavy, irregularly shaped puffs formed the short sleeves, from which double falls of white tulle fell to below the elbows. Her blonde hair was done in very elaborate fashion, high, with puffs and short waves. Diamonds were her jewels.

***

Mrs. William D. Sloane wore one of the really exquisite costumes of the first night of the opera. It was of Nile green, and looked like velvet with a hint of silvery sheen over the surface. The bodice was cut low and square, with a fall of fine lace, with the frostlike effect of silver. The flowing sleeves of the silvery lace that drooped from the shoulder straps to the elbows were longer at the outside than at the inner seam. In her blonde hair Mrs. Sloane wore a tiara of diamonds, and a superb diamond necklace.

***

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies at "Otello" was in dark-green gauze, with a bluish effect in certain lights, spangled in green. The skirt and bodice were fluffy and soft. She was the guest of Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

***

Mrs. William Astor wore a stately robe of black velvet, with large paillettes embroidered in pearls on the sleeves and bodice and also on the skirt. It had frills of point lace edging the bodice and drooping over the wrists. There were diamonds in her hair and around her throat.

***



Mrs. Stanford White wears this gown at luncheon or an At Home. It is of soft gray cloth, with bodice and sleeves of gray velvet, embroidered in pearls. The pearl trimming is in a pattern that is repeated on the gray cloth skirt.

cut low and had a fall of white lace, while at each side of the centre line in front the effect of clusters of lavender orchids was produced by the chenille ropes. The sleeves were short and made of puffs of lace, with several six-inch loops of the orchid-colored chenille, black velvet forming the lower and close portions of the sleeves. She also wore diamonds in her coiffure, now so largely gray, and which adds even more of the patrician to her youthful beauty.

***



Mrs. George Gould wears this. It is of gray panne velvet with front and lower sleeves of white lace. Three large cords covered with shirred gray chiffon are used as a decoration. The hat is formed of overlapping layers of fine gray cloth and gray tulle, and small gray roses band the crown.

***

Mrs. John Hobart Warren, in black velvet, was one of the most strikingly gowned women at the opera Monday evening. The skirt had appliques of white lace across the front, and the low-cut bodice had—starting from the centre front and over the shoulder to the back—a garland of small and shaded red roses. Her black hair was done rather low, and more red roses were fastened above and back of the left ear. Her jewels were diamonds.

***

Some very fluffy even "crimped" effects in hairdressing were noted at the opera. The Misses Gerry both had their coiffures much waved and done very high, with a flower or a knot at the left. These young women reminded one of the old-time Court hairdressing, their coiffures being twice the height of ordinary pompadours.

***

Mrs. Stanford White and some others wore their hair especially low. Mrs. White's was done in a knot at the nape of the neck and flat on top. A slender chain of jewels traced a U in her dark hair, the ends terminating under white roses placed back of each ear. Several coiffures a la Japonais were also in evidence, a style so peculiarly unbecoming to some women as it is becoming to others.

***

The Countess Festetics wore gown at luncheon in an At Home, coat and skirt of pale tan [illegible] velvet, [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



A LITTLE BOY *and* A LITTLE GIRL.

By Alfred J. Waterhouse.



AT FIRST the Little Boy, as became one of his sex, looked on the Little Girl with a sort of majestic indifference, very much as the sun might be presumed to look on the earth, mercury, the asteroids, and the other comparatively inconsequential bodies on which he shines. But this was when the Little Boy was very young indeed, and before he found out about girls. After that the feeling of majestic indifference changed to one of tolerant contempt.

He began to find out about girls when he tried to teach the Little Girl how to play marbles and ascertained, first, that she could not play; second, that she would not "play for keeps" even if she could, and, third, that she did not want to play, anyway. Of course, this was enough to open a boy's eyes to a considerable degree, but it required the experience in throwing stones to complete the education thus begun. He had noticed with regret that her method of hurling a pebble was very defective, and he determined that he would show her how.

"In the first place," he said to her, "you take the stone between your thumb and finger—so—and then you—well, of course, you just throw it. See how easy it is for me to hit that tree."

The Little Girl saw. She took a pebble between a thumb and finger which were very pink and pretty, although the Little Boy did not notice the fact, and he stepped to one side to watch the stone hit the tree. It did not hit it. After a most remarkable sweep of her arm the stone flew to one side and hit the Little Boy on the cheek. It hurt, and he certainly would have cried if he had not realised that it never would do to let her see his tears. As it was, he merely said "Shucks! That ain't no way to throw. Watch me!" and then he again showed her how.

The Little Girl did better on the second attempt, for she did not hit the Little Boy, but the tree still was untouched. The attempt to complete her education then was given up, and it was after that that the Little Boy's feeling for her became one of tolerant contempt. He realised that it was useless to labor with girls, and felt that they were weak vessels at best.

It was but the next Fall after the Little [illegible] conclusion, thus en[illegible], that he and the [illegible] to school, and [illegible] and most amazing [illegible] out, and [illegible] very hard, the Little Girl would [illegible] their classes. He felt that this was both amazing and disconcerting; what right had a creature who could not throw a ball to excel him in school? The idea was preposterous, he thought.

Beginning with this revelation, a mighty and long-continued competition between the small pair ensued. The Little Boy keenly felt that it never would do to let one of the weaker sex surpass him in their studies, and, as for the Little Girl, she was determined that she would show the Little Boy a thing or two; she would show him that if she could not throw a ball she was mistress in her own domain of school.

Thus was [illegible] a competition that endured for years, and sometimes the Little Girl was ahead and sometimes the Little Boy proudly held the coveted position for which he had labored; but, [illegible] attained the day's honor, [illegible] that his grasp on it probably [illegible] temporary.

[illegible] have noticed that, as things [illegible] go, Little Boys become Big [illegible] Little Girls become Big Girls, it came to pass with these two. [illegible] Little Boy now was so very big that [illegible] nearly eighteen years old and the [illegible] Girl was so extremely large that [illegible] was quite sixteen; and still the [illegible] competition survived, and still they [illegible] vacillated between first and second place [illegible] in the school. In the meantime, however, the boy had noticed several things that he had not noticed in the days when he was very little indeed; he had observed that the Little Girl's eyes were most surprisingly brown, and that her hands were quite pink and small, and he had wondered if the size of her hands might not have something to do with her sad lack in the noble art of ball throwing. He still said that it was queer about girls, but he did not say that they were "no good" as often as he formerly had done.

Just at this time came the spelling school.

Now it should be understood that this was no ordinary spelling school. In the first place all the parents of all the pupils were to be present and were to witness the triumph or the discomfiture of their progeny; in the second place, it had been publicly announced that the pupil who spelled the others down was to have 5 per cent. added to his general school average of the year. This would suffice to give the first place to the Little Girl or the Little Boy, both now grown big, as the one or the other might be successful in spelling. It was generally conceded that one of these two would bear away the prize, and so it is not strange that as the time of the contest approached the entire neighborhood was divided into two factions, the faction of the Little Girl and the faction of the Little Boy. Down at Sawyer's store almost no other subject was discussed, and the wicked men who bet said that no odds were offered on either side, whatever that may mean.

The eventful evening came at last, as eventful evenings do come. All of Dobbs Ferry was present, and cheerfully expectant, in the schoolhouse. Trustee Starkweather made a speech in which he feelingly referred to "our young friends" and "the progress they are making"; then he turned to the dictionary for the words to be spelled.

One by one the pupils went down in the spelling foray, like tin soldiers before a well-directed marble. Only three spellers were left on the hotly contested battlefield, but among them were the Little Girl and the Little Boy. It was her turn to spell, and the word was an easy one.

"Estimate," called Trustee Starkweather.

It is curious what tricks these brains of ours play us at times. The Little Girl knew very well how to spell the word, but some tricksy sprite crept into her brain and began to ask her questions, and then she was lost. "Is it t-i or t-a?" the sprite whispered to her, and the more and the harder she thought the less certain she felt of the answer to his question.

"E-s-t-a-m-a-t-e," she at length spelled the word.

"Wrong! Take your seat. Next," said Trustee Starkweather.

The boy, now grown very big, of course, but with some strong recollections of the Little Boy still lingering within him, was next, and he knew very well how to spell the word, for the tricksy sprite had left him quite alone. For a moment the breast within the very first man's coat that he had worn was swelled by a sense of triumph at thought of the victory that was before him; then he glanced at the Little Girl and observed that the surprisingly brown eyes were swimming in unshed tears. It was a crucial moment for the Big-Little Boy. Should he heed the look in the eyes, or should he grasp the triumph that was within his reach? If he refused to accept what might be his it was quite possible that that 5 per cent. would place both himself and the Little Girl behind the third competitor in the race, and he knew it. But those brown eyes swimming in moisture! He thought about it for at least ten seconds, while everybody wondered why he hesitated; then—

"E-s-t-e-m-a-t-e," spelled the Little Boy.

"Wrong! Take your seat." Trustee Starkweather's voice was reproachful, but inflexible.

The grown-up Little Boy slowly took his seat, and for a time his very soul was racked by a medley of emotions. In the first place he told himself that he had made a fool of himself to refuse the greatly coveted prize that was fairly within his reach, but then he thought of the brown eyes and said that "any man would have done the same thing," for he had reached the age when he was very careful always to refer to himself as a man, for fear that somebody might not notice it. But, while the tempest of conflicting emotions yet raged madly in his breast he saw the Little Girl look at him, and after that there was a great calm, for he knew that she understood, and if the brown eyes had possessed a tongue they could not have said "Thank you" more clearly than they did before they shyly turned away. After that he felt so happy that he would have liked another opportunity to misspell a word.

There was consternation at Sawyer's store that evening, and all of the bets were declared off, for the one who had been third in the race was winner both of the spelling contest and the highest school standing of the year. The men said it was strange that the Little Boy should have spelled "estimate" with an "e," but then they perhaps had not noticed the unusual moisture in the brown eyes, and of course that made a difference.

Anybody could guess how the rest of the story should go, and, as it went exactly as it should, it seems unnecessary to continue the tale; still, for the benefit of any who yet may remain in doubt, it may be as well to mention that the Little Boy, now grown to be big, of course, never could forget the look in the brown eyes when the Little Girl took her seat after spelling wrong; he used to think of it by day and dream of it by night, and after some years he told the Little Girl what he thought and dreamed, and—but he must be very obtuse indeed who cannot guess the rest of it.

Only perhaps it should be said that the Little Boy and the Little Girl, now grown so big that they are a man and a woman, are quite happy in their small home in Dobbs Ferry, and neither cares in the least whether or not the other is the better speller of the two. It is enough for him that the brown eyes are his, and it is enough for the brown eyes that—but any woman who is but a Little Girl grown up knows exactly how the brown eyes and their owner feel.

How Col. Ike Hilton Won His Case.

"THE West has some great lawyers," said the Missouri Colonel to the crowd that had been discussing rapid-fire cases in court.

"Oh, I don't know," said the young lawyer from Hackensack; "suppose you name a few of them?"

"Well," replied the Colonel, "there's old Jeff Thomson and Zeb Blackburn and Col. Ike Hilton, all of Christian County, Mo., and any one of them can give you Easterners every set in the deck, except one, and then win.

"Take Col. Ike Hilton, for instance. Why, the only case he ever lost in his life was a dress-suit case that a crook stole from him in the Union Station, St. Louis.

"Let me tell you about a case he won once when he was both lawyer and witness. It was the Fall term of court at the county seat of Christian County. The first case on the docket was that of a negro charged with stealing a fattening hog.

"There were not many negroes in Christian County, for the simple reason that they had to stand for about everything that happened in the criminal line, and consequently got considerably thinned out. The one in this case was the only negro in the township where the man lived who lost the hog, and when it disappeared he had him arrested on general principles. That time it happened that the negro was guilty.

"As soon as Link—his name was Lincoln Washington, but they called him 'Link' for short—as soon as Link was arrested he sent for Col. Ike, and, as Link owned a little farm and had some live stock, Col. Ike responded readily.

"'Link,' said Col. Ike, 'I guess you got that hog.'

"Link was silent, for he did not know whether it would be safe to confess.

"'Come, Link,' said Col Ike, slapping him on the back, 'you've got that hog, and if you don't own up I can't take your case!'

"Link squirmed uneasily.

"'Yaas, Sah,' he said, 'Ah guess Ah has, Col. Ike.'

"'That's the stuff!' replied Col. Ike, reassuringly. 'Where is the hog now?'

"'It am kilt an' drest an' er hangin' in mah smokehouse,' answered Link.

"'All right, Link; now let me tell you what to do. I'm going to get you loose, and as soon as you go home I want you to cut that hog exactly in two and bring me half. Do you hear? Then you have me summoned for a witness.'

"Link heard and agreed, and the next day there was fresh meat at Col. Ike's house.

"When the case was called Link appeared, wearing a serene smile. The court was both surprised and impressed to find that he had such an influential witness. Two other witnesses were called first, for a bluff, and then Col. Ike took the stand.

"In response to the customary question, 'What do you know about this case?' Col. Ike swore pointblank to Link's innocence.

"'I know,' he said, 'that Link Washington here has no more of that hog than I have!'

"Of course, such testimony was invincible, and Link was not only acquitted, but exonerated."

"Now we'll hear from the East," said the traveling man to the young lawyer from Hackensack.

His Solicitude.

Mrs. Cobwigger—Why would you like us to move, my dear?

Freddie—'Cause I'd rather live in one of those crowded parts of the city where the kids have only a half session at school every day.

The Proper Course.

"What would you do if you had the hen that laid golden eggs?" inquired the man with the heavy mustache.

"Me?" queried the solemn man. "I should feed her this stuff that 'Makes hens lay' according to the advertisements."



Miss Tomato: "That is certainly a very excellent likeness of Clarence."

TWO RESCUES



"Hi! Hold on there, partner!"

Jack Norton, with hands buried in the pockets of a heavy Winter overcoat, came striding over the hardened snow, down the slope of a dark and deserted side street that led to the East River. He had just caught sight of another man passing through the yellow patch of light that marked a squalid rumshop in a basement, and some instinct had prompted him to hail as "partner" this man whom he then saw for the first time.

The strange man checked an impulse to look back, but only went on all the more doggedly. Norton also quickened his pace. After a few more strides he could see, in the faint light which the snow reflected from the last lonesome gas lamp on the block, that there was no need of swiftness to catch up with this man; the street ended right there in a sort of platform with an iron railing at its edge, and immediately below this railing was the East River, where cakes of ice swirled out of the darkness into stray beams of light, and on into darkness again. The stranger—a strongly built man in a thick pea jacket—stood there, grasping the head of an iron rail in either hand, staring out beyond.

"It's no good, old man," said Norton, crunching over the fresh snow on the platform to reach the stranger, "no good. Thought of doing it myself. If you'll hold on a minute I'll tell you why."

The man in the pea jacket turned and glared at this intruder with the tall hat and the air of another class. "Who in thunder are you?" And then, as if a new thought had suddenly occurred to him, he leaned forward and peered into Norton's face.

"That's all right," said Norton, standing up to the scrutiny as if he had quite expected it. "I'm not off my head—not altogether. I only want to keep you from a mistake I nearly made myself. A few minutes ago I started to come down here and—well, disappear in that darkness out there. See those chunks of ice racing each other? If you and I jumped this railing now, we'd be racing like that next moment, and with no more idea of where we were racing to. It's all like that, the other world is. Chap named Hamlet settled it all long ago."

"Well, say, if you ain't crazy you've got more gall than anybody's got a right to and keep their senses. What you got to do with my affairs?"

Norton laughed aloud. "Your affairs! Don't you see we're in the same boat, you and I? You just listen to me—"

"No, I won't just listen to you," the other man growled. "And if you know what's good for you, you'll get away out of here."

This threat to a man who had all but resolved on suicide struck Norton so suddenly and sharply as comical that he broke into a roar of laughter, awakening the echoes of the Winter night. His mirth instantly roused the resentment of the man in the pea jacket, who, backing away from the railing, struck violently at him right and left.

By instinct and long habit Norton put up his hands. He was the taller man of the two, active, and more skilful in self-defense than the other; but a long Winter overcoat is an awkward garment for boxing in, and the gloves proper for a gentleman's afternoon calls are not at all the prize-ring type. Handicapped like this, he was less difficult for the smaller man, whose furious drives and swings fell short of his face, but reached his chest and ribs.

The two clinched and stamped up and down in the dry snow, their steps so muffled as to be noiseless, even in the stillness of that deserted spot. They fell, grappling fiercely, and the smaller man's clothed desire to "finish" his adversary with kicking was prevented only by the fact that Norton's body lay across his own legs. Then, as suddenly as it had begun, the struggle ceased. Norton's suppleness and length of limb had triumphed; Norton was on top, the other man's arms securely held down in the snow. But then arose the difficult question how to dispose of this man safely and yet humanely. If positions had been reversed, Norton would have been in perilous case; a devil was glaring out of the two eyes that met his, a reckless demon of hate against the whole world, Norton, on the contrary, had no general grievance; in particular he had no quarrel against the stranger whom he held pinioned in the snow. Only one person had been in his thoughts as he came down that lonely side street, and her he would not have harmed for all that life could afford. It had seemed, though, that death would be for him a happy escape from the agony of his meeting with her that afternoon, finding her so affectionately intimate with that supercilious middle-aged Professor What's-his-name, and his just resentment met with what sounded to him like a heartless sneer, and all this after years of absence in constant love and hope. By all logic Norton ought to have been glad to let the man in the pea jacket get up and kill him, but somehow his impulses had all been changed by this chance meeting with a fellow-creature to whom life seemed as unbearable as to himself.

The solution of the problem how to release the desperate man came to Norton when the panting stillness was feebly broken by the distant voice of a child calling. The man on the ground raised his head, as if by force of habit, to listen. The voice came nearer.

"Papa! papa! Mamma wants you."

"Let me up. That's my kid."

Norton jumped up delighted.

"Papa! Mamma wants you to come to her."

"Here, Connie!"

The man in the pea jacket sat up on the snowy curb, trying to rid himself of the marks of his rough-and-tumble in the snow. Norton was picking up his tall hat when a little girl in a print frock emerged from the darkness of the street. The little girl appeared to forget that it was a cold night, and that her black woolen shawl thrown over her head was a very slender protection. The shawl was trailing behind her as she ran to her papa, and, sobbing, threw herself into his arms.

"Oh, papa, she didn't mean it—mamma didn't mean for you to go away and never come back! Won't you come to her now, please, papa?"

Norton, brushing his silk hat, felt once more moved to laughter—perhaps not the laughter of a merely humorous appreciation, but still laughter. Taught by his late experience, he moderated his laugh to a hardly audible chuckle, and then, as that excited no fresh outbreak on the part of Connie's papa, he spoke up.

"Yes, Connie"—he had caught the little one's name—"papa's going home. But you mustn't catch cold, little girl. Hurry!"

He was taking off his own overcoat to throw over the child when her father, still sitting in the snow hugging her to his pea jacket, looked up and caught him in the act.

"If you take off that coat, you'll catch your death of pneumony, mister," he said.

"I shall not have time for that, partner. Why not? Because I'm going to send you home with Connie while I go the other way." He nodded in the direction of the river. "I have no home to go to, no wife, and no little girl to run across in the snow asking for me. [illegible] you're all right, and your little girl [illegible] Good night!"

He stooped, and transferred the something to Connie's hand, whispering to her, and she, after one puzzled stare, disappeared up the street. He looked after her a moment and then, turning away with a chuckle, said: "You must have been clean off your head, partner. And you tried to make out I was. I wish you'd tell me what the trouble is. But, anyhow, I know now you hadn't half my excuse for wanting to jump into the river."

"Think so, eh? How would you like it if you worked hard for ten years, and then had to see your things all sold out—horse, and wagon, and everything—and your wife saying you're no kind of use—"

"That's enough." Norton interrupted. "It's only money with you. By the way, what's your name? McCorkle? All right, McCorkle. I just want to tell you that you don't know when you're well off. Come on, McCorkle; I'm going to put off that swim with the ice cakes until to-morrow night. Ugh! It surely is a good deal more comfortable with this coat on. Hope I didn't seriously hurt your arms just now."

The two late combatants began to plod together through the snow in the roadway. "Now, see here, McCorkle, I'm putting off my plunge just for one thing—just to write a check to your order. You agree to take that check and use it? You won't? All right, then. Good night." He turned back and began to unbutton his coat again.

McCorkle was really doubtful about the suicidal intention of this top-hatted man who had interfered with his own impulse in that direction. He had to acknowledge himself conquered on this line, too, for the sake of his own peace of conscience, and having had sufficient proof of his inability to save the other man by physical force. Besides, he longed to be back with his wife and Connie. So he solemnly promised to accept the check and consented to show Norton the little tenement just around the corner on the avenue that was his home. And so Norton had the good fortune to meet Mrs. McCorkle.

Norton was young in years, and still younger in general experience. Much of his life had been spent on a Western cattle range, in a region where Mrs. McCorkle's sex was scantily and not favorably represented. Pondering the situation revealed by Connie's sobbing message, and by the scene at which he assisted in the McCorkle house, he began to think that a woman's word needs much interpreting and patient. And that other person was of Mrs. McCorkle's sex, though in quite other circumstances. Upon which Norton resolved to wait for the interpretation of events.

The Silverbow note remained blue at his own request.

[illegible]

her for this note; I would never have written it. I could have shaken you. He thought your tantrums so funny!"

EWAN MACPHERSON.

Yale "Spenders" and "Thrifties."

"As to all this talk about the cost of a college education," remarked a young graduate at the Yale Club the other evening, who felt himself old enough to "reminisce" a bit, "the cost is, of course, largely a matter of one's environment. I remember that in my senior year Vanderbilt Hall and White Hall, which held the greater part of the class, represented two opposite standards of living. The Vanderbilt crowd rejoiced in the reputation of free-handed spenders, while somehow the White men—and by no means poor men, either—became known by the term of 'thrifties,' and the vividly descriptive title of 'tight-wads.'

"Each crowd, of course, pitied the other, and I recall several instances of strong dormitory allegiance. At 'Prom' time a girl visitor asked an extravagant Vanderbilt man if he didn't live in White Hall. Stung to the quick, and disdaining a verbal reply, he took three cents from his pocket change and hurled the coins far across the campus as a crushing rebuke to the insinuation that he was a 'thrifty.'

"When the Vanderbilt men played poker it was a case of table stakes. Over in White the banker sold five matches for a cent, and the rules of the game were 'one calls two' and 'no fair to bluff.' There was a Faculty regulation directed at indoor athletic pastimes which read, 'No sports allowed in White Hall.' Vanderbilt men declared this an absurdly unnecessary rule, as they had never been able to find the slightest resemblance there to a sport.

"Along graduation time the campus is infested with second-hand dealers looking for bargains in the departing seniors' furniture. Competition is brisk and the sale is often made before the senior is through using the furniture, and a deposit paid as a matter of good faith. White was very proud of the way it trimmed the dealers, and felt that Vanderbilt was terribly imposed upon. I remember this conversation when we were lined up outside Battell Chapel waiting to go in for our diplomas.

"'How many times have you sold your bed?' asked a White man.

"'Why, once,' replied the Vanderbilt roomer.

"'You sleeper!' exclaimed the other, pityingly. 'Why, I've sold mine four times.'

"'But what are you going to do when all four men show up, and each tries to cart it away?'

"'Oh, that's easy!' was the answer. 'I had it sent home this morning just to avoid any such dispute!'"

Opulence at the Opera.

1902-1902

THE MEN WHO GET TIPS



I WENT into a Broadway restaurant the other evening to get a plate of kartoffelpfankuchen mit preissel beeren, which translated is potato pancakes with preissel berry sauce, a sauce that is far finer than cranberry, and a few glasses of Muenchener," said the observant man. "I had finished my second order when I noticed sitting at an adjoining table a man whom I had often seen at the races. He was none other than the waiter of a private club at which I frequently dined.

"There was a woman, evidently his wife, and there were two well-grown, well-fed, well-dressed boys, who looked like miniature editions of the man. They were eating with skill and supreme enjoyment, and judging from the pile of empty plates must have got the better of a dinner such as I should hesitate to buy in days of affluence. When I noticed them they were finishing off on crisp pumpernickle crusts with sardellen, and a full bottle of Calbstaeder, and each had a glass of kuemmel.

"The father of the family was a gem of a waiter, with a broad, white, impassive face; a noiseless, skillful movement; precision in taking and serving an order, and most wonderful rapidity. I saw him at Sheepshead Bay and at Saratoga, and at both these places he was a favorite club waiter. But now he—the man whom I had so often tipped—was sitting calmly, evidently thinking nothing of forty or fifty dollars for a little dinner. I thought of what I might have if my tips had been safely kept in my own pocket.

"He noticed me at last, bowed, and then came over to my table to ask how the season had gone. He was no longer the waiter and I blushed inwardly—a habit I have acquired by arduous practice—when I found myself thinking that he was a scholarly looking gentleman, from whom every trace of the waiter had been eliminated. The reason I blushed was that I had not noticed this until I saw him dining in state, and paying for it.

"'I am giving the frau and the youngsters an outing,' he said. 'And now that they have enjoyed themselves I shall send them home. You might like to hear, Sir, a few bits of news of what happened when you were off the track.'

"He spoke to the woman and she and the children left. Then he came over to my table, and, without seeming to obtrude, managed, before I could protest, to order half-schoppen of beer, cigarettes, and what he knew to be my lucky day cigars. Then we chatted together, he listening attentively to my rambling remarks, or else giving most surprisingly intimate information on men and things connected with the past track season.

"'And you,' I said, 'have you given up racing?'

"'I never burn a bridge,' he replied. 'This season I did very well, owing to Mr. ——'s kindness in giving me an occasional racing tip, and then money to play it. So next month I go to the other side, and I shall start an American hotel at Carlsbad, in case I can get a good location.'

"'You have backing?'

He patted his breast pocket confidently and tapped his forehead with assurance.

"'I have the money and I have the brains. The wife can manage the kitchen with the best of them. I speak six languages and every German dialect. This season I cleared $11,000 and Minna, the wife, cleared $3,000 as stewardess.'

"I almost fainted. Here was a man to whom I had given dollars, half-dollars, and even dimes! Had I insulted him? His income for one season was greater than mine for the whole year. Whew! He seemed to note my astonishment, for he continued:

"'A waiter can make money if he knows how. Why, the proprietor of this place and many others have all been waiters. And who is more qualified to run an establishment than the man who knows the business? A waiter must be observant, and he must look out for the interests of his people. Do you remember at Sheepshead Bay you gave me $20 for leading you not to venture on a tip given you by ——? You said that saved you a good many hundreds. I have known —— for years. I knew him when he was up. He comes to me now when he is down, and it paid me to give him a dollar or a meal because of the number of people I could save from him. He was the best and the meanest of the jockies. Pardon me if I express an opinion; the real horseman is heartless, selfish, and brainless. He will beat unmercifully tomorrow the horse that brings him victory to-day. Now —— would cheat his laundress out of her wages and he would throw ten dollars to an organ grinder. He would curse and sneer at the waiter that brought him a glass of beer, and then would tip him five dollars. When he began to tout I knew him so well and had seen so much of him that Mr. —— said when I left, and he gave me a present of this watch, that I had saved his guests and his stable a great many thousands of dollars. That is one part of the business that none knows so well as the waiter.

"'All waiters are not the same. I admit there is some good luck in getting the right berth. I have followed the races as club waiter for nine years, and the least I ever received was $2,000. How did I do it? I had $15 a week wages; I had no expenses; I had my tips and presents. Even on an off day I usually had at least five or six dollars in tips. Then when my people lost they would tip me heavily for luck. When they won they would tip me heavily to keep their luck. One day during the Saratoga season when they made a big killing I waited on a private party of about twenty. When I went to bed at 4 o'clock the next morning I had over $700. I put in nearly eighty days at the track, and I had thirty-five Saturdays and Sundays at Coney Island as extra waiter.'

"'But why did you go to Coney Island?'

"'It is a fine payer. There are hundreds of waiters who earn enough these two days to live the rest of the week. I began work at 5 Saturday afternoon and worked until early Monday morning. I would be terribly tired, but sometimes I would have $50.'

"'Then waiters make nothing but money?'

"He looked serious as he said: 'You must not misunderstand me. It is a business that has to be learned. Be a gentleman among gentlemen and tips will come. Never worry a man and never notice it if he does not tip. A great deal of money can honestly be made. Did you ever think what it costs to make it? I am going to wait on some of the nights during the holidays, and I shall wait Christmas Eve and Day. That will mean at the finish about twenty hours steadily on my feet. When it is over you feel as though you were made of wood. Your feet are flat with fatigue; your ankles are swollen; your brain seems so dry that it rattles in your head; your eyes burn; your tongue is glued to your mouth; your lips are shriveled; and the chill of the marble, the dust of the carpets, the heat of the wood have entered into your body so you do not know whether you choke, freeze, or burn. But you have bent over many tables during that time, and you have been wished many merry Christmases. So when you count it up you have a fair sum of money to your credit. That is what a good waiter can do.

"'Now the man who served you this evening, and to whom you gave a quarter, told me that from the afternoon crowd he cleared $12. That is the kind of a crowd that pays, as you see the evening has only begun. It is mostly beer; a man wants a glass of Pilsener or a glass of Wuerzburger, and when he gets it usually gives the waiter a dime or a nickel. This makes it possible for extra waiters to make a living by working only on rush days.

"'The very best places and the very cheap places do not pay so well. A waiter who has only his $20 or $25 a month and meals in such places, though the cheap places do not pay that much, is badly off. You have noticed, perhaps, that the only trouble practically that comes in an establishment is over the question of nationality. Waiters do not object to long hours because usually the long hours mean more pay. But nationality is a great question. Germans have the run of the places here. If another man comes in and is not wanted trouble begins for him in the kitchen, and it follows him to the dining room. The head waiter is usually a German, so the outsider is speedily ousted.'

"'Then the Germans have a monopoly of the waiting?'

"'Yes, practically, that is, men who speak German. Some come from Germany, some from Austria, some from Switzerland or some other Continental country. Germany has a monopoly of philosophers, waiters, and musicians. I have gone to the gallery of the Metropolitan Opera House and I have seen there at least 200 men whom I know through this business.'

"'How much do waiters average?'

"'That would be as difficult to answer as it would be to say how much workingmen average. I am certain there are 500 waiters in New York who average over $50 a week. There are perhaps 200 who average, in very good places, over $100 a week. The waiter in an ordinarily decent place makes about $20 a week. Remember, the number of waiters is not very large. Some poor fellows get only a few dollars a week, but they are no more waiters than the stuff they serve is food. My position was especially fortunate, for since 1890 I have worked every day in the week, excepting during a few months two years ago when I had a terrible attack of rheumatism. I fear another attack, so I am going to give up hard work, and put to account what I have learned.

"'My boy will be a doctor, the girl will be a music teacher. They will stay here, but the wife and I go home.'

"The half-schoppen were coming rapidly, so I was forced to call a halt. Over the last one and over the last cigar he said:

"'I have half a hundred thousand dollars. I shall not risk it all. The wife risks none of her money. America has been good to us in twelve years, eh? Good-night. Oh, I'll have luck, but thank you just the same.'

"Do I give a tip again? I think I do not. I find the hotels we have good enough, and shall assist in starting no more. I can be just as dignified as any waiter and just as masterful. You bet, I know what to do with my tips in the future. That is an item of expense that is cut out."

The Short End.

A FOOL for luck! is all O K, when the bones are not loaded. 'A rich idiot always lives on Easy Street,' when the party who looks after affairs is clean and square as a block; otherwise the idiot can live in the almshouse while the party of affairs joints his own pipes as he deucedly pleases," said the middle-aged sport who never flashed a diamond nor figured in the courts in all his life.

"Taking the short end of the thing, betting on the straight level run of life, is the best plan for a man to follow if he can afford to lose a few before things begin to come his way and even up. I know, because I've followed that system of investment for many years. The result? Fifty thousand to the good—and it cost me another good fifty to learn the ropes and build up my nerve. No, I am not prowling around looking for snaps now; I've got my doughnut safely laid away for keeps. Besides, I'm too old for the game now, anyhow. I recollect quite vividly how I began to take the short end of things in the field of sport.

"It was in '70, when I was selling stereoscopic views on the street for a photographic concern. It was dead easy to clear ten per day, and I made a bundle of money from the start. One night I drifted into Kelly's poolroom, just around the corner of Broadway and opposite Congress Park. I only went in there to get a crack at the elegant free lunch and see how sports did business. In the poolroom a windy fellow was selling an unheard-of-before horse for a place, and I took a shy at ten to one hundred. Next day the horse that had never amounted to much won. It was my short-end horse. I cashed in and found myself to the good for a nice little roll. I went to the poolroom again for a snack of the fine free lunch and found the boat races on the carpet.

"A college crew that had never shown up to the front was hammered down to five to twenty. Like a fool for luck, you know, I took the short end again and backed that poor, measly crew for place. She got there—didn't win, of course—but it was almost as good, for I did win, and cashed in a soft wad good for colds, chilblains, or coal bins. That gave me the itch for taking the short end of any old sort of stuff chalked on the board; and, as I said, it cost me fifty thou' to back up my fine fancy for hanging on to the under dog. The first time Cleveland run for the Presidency I made fifty.

"The next time I backed him again, and lost fifty. The third time he run I stuck to Cleveland—won fifty. Some of my friends say I lost in the long run; but when I took the short end and quit trying to make myself agreeable to a certain man's daughter and turned my attentions to his niece, I won out.

"The old boy failed in business and lost every dollar he had. His quiet little niece, now my charming wife, fell into a dainty pot for fifty thou' in good stock that was not involved in her uncle's failure. So, you see, how backing the short end is not so bad, after all."



How Chilly's Padded Shoulders Foiled the Assassin.

NOV

1902

HER MAJESTY



MEN haven't half as much taste as an apple toddy. HER MAJESTY.

This caustic criticism and the signature are scrawled in large, angular letters directly across her portrait. The words "much taste" spoil the beauty of the dimpled chin, while "her Majesty" partly covers the perfect throat.

"Yes, she wrote that," said the Squire, peering upward through his glasses and vainly trying to straighten a bent back so he could get a better view of the painting. "It's been over fifty years, and the ink has faded, but I suppose you can see it plainly enough."

The Squire is the venerable proprietor of what was once a fine old Maryland manor. Truxton, its seat, has been his home since childhood, and in its smoking room and library hangs the striking portrait in question.

"They go well together, don't they?" he asked. "I mean the expression of her face and what is expressed in the writing. One is as full of caprice as the other. Look at those eyes, those lips, those shoulders. She was a beauty, and the greatest madcap that ever came out of England."

The Squire was silent for a moment as he wiped and readjusted his glasses and looked again longingly at the face. Then he resumed:

"Yes, she was an English girl. Her father, who was George Stiles, came to this country in—I believe it was 1847 and bought a tract of land adjoining my father's estate. The fine Colonial mansion on it was thrown open with lavish hospitality and during the Winters merriment reigned under its roof. Her Majesty soon captured the heart of every gallant in the county, and gallants they were, too, in those days before the war wasted their wealth.

"Why was she called 'Her Majesty'? It was a pet name given her by her father who, being a good British subject, found very early in her life that he had two Queens to serve. The name clung to her, and while in this country she was known by no other. Maybe she didn't play the queen, too! She was the only child, and her will being all but supreme at home she naturally extended its supremacy elsewhere. Oh, she was exacting on her admirers, and I presume the homage she received was a source of much amusement to her.

"The portrait was done by a master, as you can see, in England when she was eighteen. It cost her father a thousand pounds, and I have heard that he was deeply grieved when he discovered that the master painting of his daughter had been thus labeled with his daughter's master thought. It was not the cost he was counting, oh! no, for he was rich; he was particularly fond of this portrait of her. I have also heard that he was angry, but I have no doubt that his anger subsided quickly when Her Majesty excused her action, as it was said she did, by declaring that men were always bothering her about love and insisting on marrying her whether she wished or no. She said she only aimed to inscribe her opinion of the sex where it would be most likely to be seen, with the hope that it would benefit present and future blockheads who could think of nothing but courting. It is more than probable that her father decided that she was justified. His greatest worry in life was that she might form an attachment for some one unworthy of her. I owe my possession of the painting to the disagreement, for when the family returned to England it was left behind as rubbish, so I secured it as a souvenir."

The Squire sank wearily into a chair to paint the portrait.

"My," he said, "it makes me nervous to recall those days. Fifty years ago it seems that I was [illegible] Her Majesty quite that. Yet the [illegible] ty paces, and two of the fatal three had been counted when there was a thunder of horses' hoofs on the road and a carriage came into view, dashed by, and vanished almost at the same instant. While all were yet looking in the direction it had gone and wondering, two horsemen appeared in hot pursuit. At sight of the dueling party the foremost rider drew rein, and Her Majesty's father was recognized. The other was a slave.

"'Didn't you see her?' he shouted. 'Didn't you see her? Why in the name of the queen didn't you stop her?'

"'See whom?' one of the seconds asked.

"'Whom!' he shrieked, as he dug his spurs into his horse, 'Whom! Why, Her Majesty, of course. She's eloping with that renegade Spence!'

"The last words were borne back on the wind as he, followed by the slave, sped away bent on overhauling the elopers.

"'Spence! Spence!' said first one and then another of the party in blank astonishment. 'Who's Spence?' The name was unknown to all. The hoofbeats were still ringing on the frosty air when a heavy thud caused everybody to wheel about. Griswold had fallen in a dead faint.

"The dueling party dispersed immediately. Griswold was taken home and The Rival went to Her Majesty's mother to wait for news. It came late that afternoon. The elopers reached Baltimore in safety and were married and gone a good hour before the pursuers created a scene in the streets of the quiet old city.

"That incident, of course, brought out all the others. It seems that Her Majesty's father left England for no other purpose than to avoid Spence, against whom he had a grudge. But the lovers had been secretly corresponding all the while and had carefully planned the elopement. Spence was lying in wait with horses and carriage at the very time she was playing off Griswold and The Rival to such a desperate end. To be just to her, however, I doubt if she would have done it had she thought her dupes would have gone so far as a duel, or, to express the view she would have taken of it, displayed such bad taste, a fault she was ever ascribing to men, as the portrait there indicates. The pair went to New York and sailed for London. Her Majesty's father was in a great rage, but he sent his forgiveness by the first mail and followed it as soon as he could dispose of his property here.

"Griswold and The Rival were soundly cured of their folly and afterward became friends again. Poor Griswold! It has been nearly fifteen years since he died. Her Majesty is still living, I believe, her husband's survivor by several years.

"What is that? Who was The Rival? Now, that is a delicate question. But, as you have been a patient listener to an old man who is at best a bad narrator, I will tell you. I was The Rival!"

JAMES RAVENSCROFT.

tell you if you care to hear an old man talk. My breath is a bit short to-day, but if it will interest you I shall be glad to tell you the tale.

"It was late in November, and Her Majesty's father was giving a big hunt and ball. The hunt took place during the morning and afternoon, and was followed by a sumptuous supper, after which came the ball. Robert Griswold was present, as was his boyhood's friend whom we will call The Rival, for the two were unrelenting in their efforts to win the love of the haughty young English girl. Griswold and The Rival played together when children, went to school together, and had always been boon companions; but when two years before at a reception they both bowed for the first time over Her Majesty's little white hand a coolness sprang up between them which, in a few months, became cold hatred. It was very foolish in them to act so over a laughing, light-hearted girl, but they were both young and hot-headed.

"At the supper Her Majesty was deliriously beautiful and mad. I cannot say that I blame Griswold nor do I blame The Rival, for I believe every man there, married and single, was in love with her that night. As the guests were leaving the table there came the act which almost ended in a tragedy. Her Majesty called for a wishbone. It was brought and she beckoned to Griswold and The Rival. What could they do under the circumstance? Their breeding would not permit them to display the least of bad humor. As they advanced, smiling grimly, she said:

"'I hear that you two gentlemen were first in the hunt to-day, [which was quite true, as both were fine horsemen and had striven to outdo each other, only to finish together,] and it is but fair that you should receive the courtesies of the hour. As you were both first I cannot choose between you; I must ask you to choose for me.'

"So saying, she placed a prong of the wishbone in the hand of each. As they stood there before all the crowd, holding to the tiny ends of a turkey bone, they looked somewhat embarrassed, and I am sure that it was plain to every one that The Rival's hand was shaking.

"'When I count three,' she said, 'pull. The one retaining the longest piece I shall ask to be my partner for the evening!'

"This piece of capriciousness was greeted by a burst of laughter from the ladies and gentlemen. It may be that The Rival's nervousness proved to be his good, or bad, fortune, as the case may seem, for when Her Majesty called 'Three!' he gave a quick twist with thumb and finger, snapping the bone short off in Griswold's hand. There was another burst of laughter and a medley of good-natured taunts were hurled at Griswold as The Rival, bowing low, passed into the ballroom with Her Majesty on his arm.

"It was a small matter, The Rival thought, but he did not know how it rankled in Griswold. And, no doubt, during the [illegible] of that exultant glorious [illegible] direction. After the fifth dance The Rival, while getting the air on the veranda, was accosted by Griswold, who succeeded in wrenching the wishbone [illegible] But words ensued and Griswold slapped The Rival's face. [illegible]



His Revenge.

INVARIABLY on a Sunday, when a man has a mind to sleep, or in the evening when he pants for rest and quiet, the pianos begin their work. Then, especially if it be a neighborhood of flats, there issues from every window the dulcet strains of "The Maiden's Prayer," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Telegraph My Baby," "Rip Van Winkle Was a Lucky Man," and a host of other rare classics.

"There ought to be a law," said a tired householder, "prohibiting such torture. To a sensitive musician it is worse than death by inches. I think on the block where I have the misfortune to live there average fifteen pianos to a house, and the result is ear-splitting.

"Now, if things could be arranged so that there would be certain hours for certain pieces to be played in a neighborhood, at which time every one could play together, it wouldn't be quite so bad. For instance, 3 o'clock might be set aside for the playing of 'Rip Van Winkle.' Everybody who felt the need of playing and singing that piece might start then and play until he got tired; then 4 o'clock might be arranged for 'The Maiden's Prayer'; 5 for 'Telegraph My Baby,' and so on. I don't know that it would be a Sousa's Band effect even then, but at least it couldn't be so horrible as now.'

"I did get my revenge the other day," he continued. "All Sunday morning I had been tortured by the family across the way. The twins were doing a duet and incidentally were raising my hair in misery. On one side of me a lady of uncertain years and no voice was warbling a touching ditty; on the other a performer was executing marvelous feats in a loud if not entrancing fashion, while behind me a youthful devotee was practicing on a violin. Of all earthly horrors the one most to be shunned is that same devotee and his violin. I sought oblivion in the Park, and even there marveled at the chatter of the birds. But I thirsted for vengeance and, in time, it was mine.

"That afternoon the young woman next door, happily being exhausted from her vocal exercises of the morning, was silent for the first time in the history of the block; so was the young hopeful in the rear, and the twins were taking a needed rest from toil. Everything was peaceful but the soul within me. That tossed and still smarted from the morning's uproar. I lay down to think out my scheme of vengeance—and then, suddenly as a light from Heaven, it came to me.

"In the happy days when we were numbered among the 'country folk' the family possessed a large horn, which, from serving the lofty purpose of calling the farm hands to dinner descended to the ignoble use of heralding tally-ho and hay rides along the country road. I got it out from a bundle of rubbish in the storeroom and looked it over. The dust lay thick upon its sides, but its body still held within it blasts of terrific volume, needing only to be properly expelled.

"I started cheerfully for the back yard. Everything was wrapped in the hush of Sunday afternoon. Not even the cats were playing about, but lay idly stretched in the sun. The flowers nodded drowsily to one another and the green shutters along the block looked like great closed eyes.

"I faltered, but only for an instant. Then I raised the horn to my lips and blew with a royal will. The blast almost shook the ground. It bounded away on the wings of the drowsy breeze and came back in a thousand echoes. The cat jumped up and humped her back with fright; I saw a shutter flung wide next door and the maiden lady of uncertain age lean far out. Then I blew once more, and like magic the place was alive. A head appeared from every window and the roar of angry threats and shouts that greeted me almost annihilated me.

"'What do you mean by disturbing the peace like that, sir?' shouted the mother of the violinist. 'I shall report you to-morrow.'

"I grinned and pointed to the small face of her son, just visible through her arm. 'Make him stop practicing on his violin first,' I retorted. 'I don't play a piano, you know,' I explained, pleasantly as I could, 'and a man must have his

A POWERFUL SNAKE STORY

BY ED. MOTT



IN a memorable issue of The Geeville Trumpet of Freedom, when I was editor, publisher, foreman of the composing room, compositor, pressman, and printer's devil of that influential 'wayback sheet, there was printed among the "Breezes from Bog Hollow" an item which, as I remember it, read something like this:

"Rastus Bowker was out on the ridge the other day, and discovered a rattlesnake coiled under a big huckleberry bush. The snake was evidently waiting for somebody to come along. Rastus was the first one to strike the spot, and the rattler reached out for him. It missed Rastus, and Rastus flattened its head with a club. Rastus brought the snake's hide home. As it hangs now, after several days' embalming, it measures 5 feet and 10 inches, scant. Nineteen rattles jingle at the end of its tail. Rastus says the pelt has shrunk more than two inches since he peeled it off."

I didn't know then that 3 feet 10½ inches and seven rattles had always been the extreme limit to which any one was permitted to indulge himself in telling about bagging a rattlesnake in that community without straining the credulity of his fellow-citizens and losing his standing in society, or I would have edited quite a lot of space out of that Rastus Bowker rattler; but I was always glad I was ignorant of the fact. A few days after The Trumpet for that week was out a yellow-whiskered man, wearing a 'coonskin cap, hickory overalls stuffed into his boots, and carrying a woodchuck trap, came into the office.

"I want you to send your paper to Hiram Snodgrass, Wild Gander Ridge, in the Painter Swamp deestrict, care o' the Widder Flitcom," said he, "and you needn't stop it when the year is out, neither. I'm goin' to take your paper for life! That piece in The Trumpet last week about Rastus Bowker's rattler is goin' to be a boon to a hull lot o' long-sufferin' feller-citizens, I tell you, and is bound to make a lot o' other folks feel like goin' off and kiverin' their faces for shame! Truth has been crushed to earth down our way now for goin' on to a good long while, but that piece in your paper about Rastus's snakeskin has come along and bid her rise ag'in, and all you've got to do, Cap'n, is to keep your eye peeled and see her git up! Hiram Snodgrass, Wild Gander Ridge, in the Painter Swamp deestrict, care o' the Widder Flitcom. That'll ketch me, and I'm your'n for life!"

I thanked him, took his name and address down, and said it would be $2.

"For life?" said he.

"Oh, no!" I replied. "For one year." And I said I was glad The Trumpet had been of service to him.

"Service!" said he, making no move toward producing the $2 and plainly dropping that part of the transaction. "Say! I guess you don't know what it is to have a snake story on your mind and be forced to keep it there three years and better jest because you didn't have the means to escape from your feller-citizens if you rid yourself of it, do you?"

I assured Mr. Snodgrass that I never had been a victim of mental thralldom such as that, and said that his $2 was going to come in quite handy just then, as I was thinking of putting in a power press, and power presses cost considerable.

"And you never knowed what it was to sacrifice yourself," said Mr. Snodgrass, waving the trifling thing of money aside, "and to actu'ly set down and lie 'cause you didn't dast tell the truth, did you?"

I said I never had.

"Then you don't know what it is to suffer!" said my new patron. "And you can't begin to appreciate what that piece in The Trumpet 'bout Rastus Bowker's six-foot rattler is bound to do for me and a long-sufferin' constituency! No, Sir! Why, folks is comin' forwards now with recollections o' sarpints long dead and gone, and unburdenin' their minds of 'em bold and fearless and with tearful thanks, by cats! That relief ain't bein' got at the cost o' personal standin' in the deestrict! Yes, Sir! Comin' in by the ox load!"

I said I was pleased, indeed, to hear it, and had no doubt that others besides himself would be calling at The Trumpet office with $2 in their hands and ready to hand it over, just as he was.

"Why, say!" continued Mr. Snodgrass, still unmoved as to the financial aspect of the case, "if their consciences don't turn and prick some folks now, then some folks's consciences must have their prickers wore clean down to the gums! For instance, look at the time I killed them nine rattlers over back o' the Muckshaw medders. Jest look at that time! Now, I knowed how some folks looked on a feller if he told about killin' a rattler that measured half an inch more than they thought it ought to or that had a rattle or two over the strict idee of how many rattles a snake killed by a truth-tellin' feller-citizen ought to have, and so I actu'ly sot down and lied when I told about the killin' o' them snakes, 'cause I didn't dast tell the truth! I told the folks, modestlike, that I'd been over back o' the medders and happened to have the luck to kill five rattlers. The biggest one, I said, was a little over four-foot-three, and the rest of 'em, I said, ranged from three-foot-eleven-and-a-half to four-foot-one apiece, and divided up eighty rattles the lot. There I went and throwed off four snakes from the mess, shortened every sarpint from six inches to a foot, and almost divided the rattles by two, and never said a word about havin' killed the hull ding caboodle of 'em at one shot with a rifle, and yit what did some folks do? They sniffed at me, and said I'd better go and tell that som'rs where no snakes had ever been born and brought up. I couldn't git no trust at the tavern after that, and they started a protracted meetin' at the red schoolhouse on purpose to try and snatch me as a brand from the burnin'!

"So with a sore heart I left the deestrict, and went over to the Skandagy tannery and asked for the job o' drivin' mules to the bark wagon, tellin' my name and where I hailed from. The tannery men edged away from me and asked me if I was the man that told about killin' the five whoppin' big rattlers over back o' the Muckshaw medders, and I said I was. Then they said I'd have to excuse 'em, but they was a little pertic'lar who they hired to drive mules! I lost that job, and went to my own uncle William Skiles, and asked him for a job o' countin' logs at his sawmill. Uncle William said he'd like to give me the job, first rate, but he said he couldn't afford to hire a man to go over the logs and count 'em after me to see if there was as many logs as I said there was.

"'If you want a job o' this kind, Hiram,' says Uncle William, 'you hadn't ought to kill your snakes so big nor so many!' he says.

"But, now, Cap'n! there never was no rattler over four foot long, eh? Well, then, look at this un o' Rastus Bowker's that The Trumpet has brung up to stare some folks in the face and shame 'em! Say! Mebbe it ain't a-goin' to do me no good nor nothin' to have the chance now to fling in the teeth o' some folks the hull truth about them rattlers o' mine! To tell 'em there was nine of 'em, by cats! And that the littlest one of 'em was five foot long! And that they had seventeen rattles apiece! And that I shot 'em with a rifle all at one shot! And that I shot 'em so slick that they was dead before a single one of 'em could uncoil himself! And that every snake's head laid on the ground right in front of him, jest as if some one had cut it off with a knife and laid it there, by cats!

"Why, say, Cap'n, The Trumpet o' Freedom has give our bailiwick a shove ahead that she couldn't a got by the buntin' o' seven thousan' twenty-hoss power batterin' rams agin her! Hiram Snodgrass, Wild Gander Ridge, in the Painter Swamp deestrict, care o' the Widder Flitcom. That'll ketch me. And you needn't bother with no two little dollars a year! Put me down for life, by cats! and send her right along!"

He threw his woodchuck trap over his shoulder, nodded additional approval of me and The Trumpet, and went away. I was so pleased to learn that The Trumpet was such a power in the land that I put Mr. Snodgrass down, although what The Trumpet particularly needed just then was a subscriber or two accompanied by the cash, if it was only for a short term; and when, a few years later, owing to a lack of demand among its patrons for the editor's autograph at the bottom of receipts for subscriptions overdue, the affairs of The Trumpet of Freedom went into involuntary liquidation, Hiram Snodgrass, Wild Gander Ridge, in the Painter Swamp deestrict, care of the Widder Flitcom, was still one of the assets.

When the Clock Strikes Six.

I HOLD a modest clerkship this side the River Styx,
Also a cheap alarm clock to waken me at six.
I dream I dwell in marble halls
Worth millions cool in cash;
Huge diamonds glitter on the walls
Where precious jewels flash;
A stranger wants to buy the place,
I take his offer up apace—
The
Clock
Strikes
Six!

I put ten dollars on a horse,
They say he cannot win;
Like lightning round the muddy course
I watch him swiftly spin.
A thousand if he keeps the pace!
Hurrah! My horse has won the race—
The
Clock
Strikes
Six!

The game is poker, and I hold
Three aces in my hand,
The jackpot, brimming full of gold,
Contains a fortune grand.
I draw a card with stolid face,
Behold, it is the other ace—
The
Clock
Strikes
Six!

A girl with eyes of heaven's blue
Looks tenderly in mine.
The world seems made for just us two,
The pleasure is divine.
I hold her fast in my embrace,
I stoop to kiss her lovely face—
The
Clock
Strikes
Six!

Small wonder that when fortune plays me such scurvy tricks
I curse the cheap alarm clock that wakens me at six.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A Juvenile Philosopher.

TWO little maids who should have been in school instead of "from" it were emerging from an east side grocery, armed respectively with a loaf of rye bread and a head of cabbage.

She of the auburn locks was telling how a playmate had pursued her calling out: "Carrots! Carrots! five cents a bunch!"

"An' what did you do?" asked her companion.

"I didn't do nothin'," returned the wise child. "I just called out 'Sticks an' stones may break my bones, but names 'll never hurt 'em!'"

Left-Eyed People.

THE man who spends half his time trying to classify people said he never saw so many left-eyed passengers in one car.

"What do you mean by left-eyed passengers?" asked his companion.

"People who use their left eye more than their right," was the reply. "The species is not common, and of course none but a student in ocular science would be able to detect offhand the few whom we do meet. A left-handed person advertises his peculiarity at once; not so the left-eyed man. As a rule it takes an oculist to determine which eye has been used most, but there are certain peculiarities of the pupil and lid that may be taken as pretty sure signs by the trained observer.

"Left-eyed people are made, not born. Most of us have been blessed by nature with eyes of equal visual power, but the attitude we strike when reading or writing causes us to exercise one eye more than the other, and the first thing we know we are right or left eyed. This is a one-sidedness that should always be taken into consideration when buying glasses. A right-eyed man with left-eyed spectacles, or vice versa, is at a decided disadvantage, and it is the optician's business to see that he is properly fitted."

Somewhat Hazy.

THE nearly completed skyscraper at the intersection of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street is advertised in a novel way by illumination of its various stories with encircling ribbons of light, so that it presents a striking effect at night.

Recently two clubmen who are noted for their convivial proclivities dined generously at a restaurant in the neighborhood, spending the major part of the evening in the café, consuming liqueurs, highballs, P. P. C.s, and "just one more for the last." As they were about entering their cab one espied the tall building with its alternate bands of light and shade dying away in deep shadow at the base, and said:

"Say, chappie, iss sat your pousse-café or iss it mine?"

Cutting.

"I've carried this umbrella for the last two years."

"Pretty near time you returned it, don't you think?"

A Query?

Are executed murders entitled to be called martyrs because they have died for their convictions?

Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes
ARE MADE FROM
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



ABSOLUTELY PURE
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.
Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."

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CALIFORNIA—4 Days from New York or Boston—By New York Central.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29, 1902. EIGHT PAGES.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902.

Range for Year 1901. High.	Range for Year 1901. Low.	Range for Year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date	Closing Saturday, Nov. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Nov. 29, 3,214,671.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Nov. 29, '02.
...	...	21	Nov. 29.	21	Nov. 29.	21	23	..	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$20,000,000				21	21	21	21	...	100
...	...	82½	Nov. 28.	82	Nov. 28.	81¼	85	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	15,250,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	82	82½	82	82½	...	400
120	90¾	70	Feb. 1.	53	Nov. 14.	56¼	56¾	— ¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	133,887,000	Nov. 24, '02.	½	Q	57¼	57¾	54¾	56½	74½	68,400
...	...	13⅝	Oct. 21.	9⅝	Sep. 11.	9¾	10¼	— 1½	American Hide. & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	10½	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...	800
8¼	1½	8½	Apr. 14.	⅞	Nov. 5.	1½	1¾	— ½	American Bicycle Co.	100	17,701,500	.....	..	..	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼	3¼	1,500
35	19	23½	Apr. 14.	4	Nov. 17.	5½	7½	— ½	American Bicycle Co. pf.	100	9,296,900	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	12	175
35	19	31⅝	Oct. 3.	28½	Apr. 11.	24½	34¾	— ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	½	Q	33	33	34½	34¼	29¾	2,500
80¼	67	93⅝	Oct. 31.	83¼	Jan. 14.	90	90½	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	90¼	90⅝	89¼	90¾	83	935
180½	180	200	Nov. 28.	180½	Oct. 30.	195	210	+19¾	American Coal Co.	25	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '02.	5	SA	190	200	190	200	...	310
35¼	24	57⅜	Apr. 23.	30½	Jan. 10.	35¾	48	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 2, '01.	2	A	47¾	48¼	46⅝	47½	28½	1,900
91½	85	95¾	Apr. 23.	86	Feb. 3.	97	98	+ 2⅜	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,188,600	June 2, '02.	3	SA	97	99	96	98⅝	86	200
45	30¾	62¼	Aug. 21.	30½	Jan. 3.	48½	50	— ½	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,063,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1¼	Q	50	50	48½	49½	42¾	1,170
41⅝	25¾	31⅞	Jan. 2.	9½	July 11.	10¾	11¼	+ ½	American Ice Co.	100	22,421,900	Feb. 15, '02.	1	..	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	38¾	1,460
77⅞	62	67	Jan. 3.	33	July 10.	37½	39⅝	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf.	100	13,237,200	Apr. 13, '02.	1¼	..	38¾	39¾	37⅞	38⅝	51	2,338
30¾	5¾	28	Apr. 30.	15	Jan. 14.	15	15¾	— 2⅝	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	16	16	15	15½	...	610
33½	22½	35⅞	Apr. 23.	26	Nov. 12.	29½	29½	— ¾	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	28⅞	29¼	27¾	28½	31	6,123
91¾	85¾	100¼	Apr. 23.	89	Jan. 3.	91¼	91⅝	— ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Oct. 21, '02.	⅝	Q	91½	92	91	91⅝	86¼	1,712
8	4¼	7⅞	May 20.	6	Jan. 20.	6	7	— ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅞	700
30	22¾	29	Sep. 9.	21	Jan. 20.	22	23	— 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1⅝	..	23	23	22	22	23¾	560
69	38½	49⅜	May 28.	36⅝	Nov. 28.	38½	39¾	— 5¾	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	.....	..	..	44	44¼	36⅞	38½	44	38,410
104⅜	88	103⅛	June 22.	87½	Nov. 28.	90½	91¼	— 2	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 7, '02.	1¾	Q	94¼	94¼	87½	91	98¼	10,980
48⅞	26	135	Oct. 2.	40¾	Jan. 22.	125	130	+ 4	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	.....	..	..	128	130	128	130	...	200
90	73	101	Oct. 2.	82	Jan. 13.	85½	100	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	98¼	98½	90¼	98¼	...	74
153	103¾	125¼	Mar. 31.	113	Nov. 11.	120	120¼	— ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	120¾	121¼	115¾	120	125½	107,400
120	111	132	Aug. 28.	115	Jan. 7.	117	119	— ½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118¼	118½	116	118	117¼	900
167⅜	157½	186	Apr. 4.	160¾	Jan. 13.	158	161	— 1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	82,963,400	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	161	161	161	161	...	100
21⅞	13¼	17¼	Jan. 7.	13¼	May 1.	10	14	..	American Woolen Co.	100	20,501,000	.....	..	..	12½	12½	12¼	12½	18	40
217	113	146	Feb. 1.	83	Nov. 10.	88	90	— 3	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	...	30,000,000	Nov. 13, '02.	50c	SA	86	86	83	86	130½	230
68	50	77¾	May 15.	62¼	Feb. 4.	68	69¾	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	...	4,000,000	.....	..	..	69	69	69	69	...	100
91	42¼	96⅞	Sep. 9.	74¼	Jan. 27.	82½	82¾	— 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 2, '02.	2	SA	83½	84½	81¾	82⅝	70¾	102,620
108	70	106⅛	Sep. 2.	93½	Jan. 27.	98¼	98½	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Aug. 1, '02.	2½	SA	98½	99	97¾	98½	100½	12,980
114½	81⅜	118¼	Sep. 10.	93¼	Nov. 14.	98¼	98⅝	— 2	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,208,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	99⅞	101⅜	97¼	98½	104¾	93,585
97	83¾	99	Sep. 19.	92¼	Sep. 23.	93	94½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,383,300	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	94½	94½	93⅜	94½	95¾	1,000
86¾	65¾	72⅜	July 21.	54¾	Nov. 24.	69¾	94	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	62¾	65¼	60⅝	65⅛	64	91,500
228	176	253	Aug. 28.	210	Jan. 24.	218	228	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	Q	225	225	223	225	214	200
89	54½	97	May 22.	76	Nov. 19.	76	80	— 2	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '02.	1	SA	82	83½	81	81	86¾	1,010
117½	87	145¾	Sep. 3.	112¼	Jan. 28.	128¼	128½	— 1½	Canadian Pacific.	100	67,382,430	Oct. 1, '02.	2½	SA	129¼	129⅝	127½	128½	113¾	37,500
...	...	144⅜	Sep. 20.	120	May 6.	128	128¾	— 2½	Canadian Pac. sub. scts., 4th in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	128	128	128	128	...	500
52⅜	29	57⅞	Sep. 3.	43	Nov. 14.	45⅝	46	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '01.	1	A	46¼	47	43½	47⅝	48¾	16,200
50½	27	45⅝	July. 16.	30	Nov. 10.	32	34	— 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	34	34½	32⅞	33	36¼	3,700
82¾	72¾	79	July 17.	68	Nov. 12.	70	71¼	— ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,344,000	July 1, '02.	2½	SA	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	78	160
27	16	35	Aug. 20.	22⅝	Jan. 25.	25⅝	26	— ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	20,918,000	.....	..	..	26	26¼	25¼	25¼	24¾	6,955
90¾	75	90¾	June 24.	82	Nov. 14.	83	85	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf A.	100	11,372,400	July 31, '02.	2½	SA	83½	83½	82⅝	82⅝	86	300
56	41	51⅝	Aug. 20.	35¼	Nov. 28.	36¼	37	+ 1⅛	Chicago Great Western pf B.	100	9,480,100	.....	..	..	39¾	39¾	35½	36½	47¾	3,000
188	136	198⅝	Sep. 20.	160¼	Jan. 27.	176¾	176½	— 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,182,900	Oct. 23, '02.	1¼	SA	174¾	179½	174¾	176⅝	198½	134,450
200	175	209⅝	Sep. 20.	180	Jan. 14.	190	191	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	47,371,400	Oct. 28, '02.	3½	SA	190	190	190	190	190¾	441
215	163¼	271	Apr. 29.	204¼	Jan. 14.	222	224	— 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	39,116,300	July 1, '02.	2¼	SA	224	224½	222½	222½	211¾	800
146¾	125	170¾	Apr. 30.	146	Feb. 3.	155	160	— 6	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Aug. 20, '02.	3	SA	159	159	156	155	...	300
201	180	210	Apr. 13.	194¾	Nov. 28.	194	195	— 3½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,646,800	Aug. 20, '02.	3½	SA	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	...	100
31	10½	24⅞	Aug. 19.	15¼	Feb. 21.	17	18	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	...	13,000,000	.....	..	..	18	18	17½	17½	20	400
57½	29¾	44	Sep. 10.	30⅞	Feb. 20.	32½	33	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	...	17,000,000	.....	..	..	33½	33¾	32½	32½	36½	500
20¾	12	23	Apr. 29.	10¾	Jan. 8.	14	14¾	— 1½	Chicago Union Traction.	...	20,000,000	.....	..	..	15¾	15¾	14¼	14¼	...	2,950
101	72¾	108⅝	Aug. 8.	93	Nov. 10.	95½	97	+ ⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	28,660,000	Sep. 2, '02.	2	SA	96¼	97¾	96¼	97⅝	86	600
42½	27¾	84½	May 22.	25	Feb. 10.	63	75	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	...	8,000,000	.....	..	..	64½	64½	64½	64½	42½	27
126¾	41¾	110½	Feb. 24.	72¾	Aug. 22.	98	98¾	+ 1⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	...	23,531,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1½	..	82½	91	82	89½	95	33,100
16	6¾	25⅜	July 17.	14¾	Jan. 15.	23½	23	— 1⅝	Colorado Southern.	100	30,065,600	.....	..	..	30¾	30¾	27¾	28¾	14¾	4,900
60	40	70½	Aug. 11.	59¾	Jan. 15.	68	68½	— 4	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	71	71	68	68	50	2,500
29⅞	16¾	33⅞	Sep. 2.	18	Jan. 14.	42¼	43	— 2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	...	8,500,000	.....	..	..	43¼	43⅞	42¼	42¼	27½	2,850
25¾	12¾	24⅝	Oct. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	21¾	21⅞	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	...	6,950,800	.....	..	..	20¾	21⅜	20	21½	19	1,705
236	187	230⅝	Apr. 25.	205	Nov. 13.	212¾	214	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	...	72,917,100	Sep. 15, '02.	2	Q	214¼	214¼	211¼	213	210½	2,700
124	93¼	139¼	June 3.	115	Jan. 2.	116½	118½	— 1⅝	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,946,500	Oct. 2, '02.	1¾	Q	118¼	118¾	116¼	116½	116	750
...	...	38¾	Mar. 24.	27	July 15.	29½	29¾	— ⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	44,999,255	.....	..	..	29¼	29⅝	28	28⅝	...	1,084
...	...	90	Mar. 25.	80	Nov. 14.	80½	82	— 1⅜	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,382,750	Oct. 10, '02.	1¾	Q	81½	81½	80¼	80¾	...	300
153⅝	105	184¼	Jan. 7.	153¼	Nov. 14.	159¾	162	— ¾	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	35,000,000	Sep. 15, '02.	1¾	Q	162	164¼	159	161	174¼	1,880
238	183¼	257	Feb. 4.	221	Nov. 8.	240	245	— 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,600	Oct. 20, '02.	1½	Q	240	245	240	244½	242	532
53¼	39¼	51⅝	Aug. 21.	38⅝	Nov. 28.	39¾	39¾	— 2⅞	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	33,000,000	.....	..	..	41¼	41¾	38⅝	39⅞	43¾	2,500
108¼	80	98⅝	Aug. 21.	88	Nov. 12.	89	89½	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,889	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	90¼	90¾	88⅝	89¼	94	2,250
45	18	58¾	July 11.	36¾	Jan. 31.	40	44	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	44	44½	44	44½	40	200
17	14¼	25	Sep. 9.	15	Feb. 3.	17	17	— 1	Detroit Southern.	100	10,467,000	.....	..	..	17¼	17¾	16½	16¾	16	1,300
39¾	26	38¾	Sep. 2.	23	Feb. 24.	33	35	— 1	Detroit Southern pf.	100	6,000,000	.....	..	..	33	33	33	33	30¾	100
82	75	97	Sep. 2.	75	June 2.	84	88½	— 2	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	85½	85¾	85	85	...	415
...	...	5⅞	Aug. 22.	4	Aug. 23.	4½	4¾	+ ⅛	Distilling of America, tr. receipts.	...	37,359,898	.....	..	..	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	...	222
...	...	28	Oct. 30.	21¾	Aug. 18.	25¾	26	— ½	Distilling of America pf., tr. receipts.	...	24,100,860	.....	..	..	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	...	200
23¾	16	24	Aug. 27.	16	Jan. 15.	16¾	17¾	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,080,600	.....	..	..	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾	11	300
22½	13¾	35¾	Apr. 9.	19¾	Jan. 14.	24½	26	— ¾	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	25¼	25¾	25¾	25¾	20¾	150
45¾	24¾	54¾	Jan. 2.	33	Nov. 14.	33½	34	— 1½	**Erie.**	100	112,578,200	.....	..	..	34⅞	35⅝	33¾	33⅝	42½	60,000
28¾	20¾	38¾	Jan. 2.	23	Nov. 14.	23½	24	— 1	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '02.	1½	SA	68¼	69¾	68	68½	72¾	5,300
28¾	20¾	38¾	Jan. 2.	23	Nov. 14.	23½	24	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	68	68	64¾	64¾	58½	4,000
68	41	74¾	Mar. 7.	50	Mar. 28.	58	58¾	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	59¼	59	57¾	58¾	61	3,100
35	21	104¾	Feb. 27.	82	May 29.	87½	88	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	50	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '02.	2½	SA	85	87	85	87	...	200
36	17	66	Sep. 17.	30	Jan. 2.	60½	61½	+ ¾	**Fort Worth & Denver City.**	100	2,555,080	Apr. 15, '02.	2	..	60	61	60	60¾	27½	631
...	...	67¼	May 10.	62	Nov. 28.	61	62	..	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Sep. 2, '02.	1	Q	62	62	62	62	...	100
200¾	163¼	224	Apr. 9.	150	Oct. 12.	177¾	179	— 1	General Electric Co.	100	41,951,300	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	179	180	178	179	277½	2,000
308	167¼	303¼	Sep. 4.	181½	Mar. 4.	185½	186½	— 2¼	Great Northern pf.	100	122,915,500	Nov. 1, '02.	1¾	Q	182	183½	182	183½	195½	330
72¾	38¾	103	Aug. 6.	66	Jan. 15.	93½	93	+ 6⅜	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	July 19, '02.	1½	SA	92	99¾	90¾	98⅝	68¼	16,540
89¾	69	97	Aug. 7.	61¼	Jan. 14.	91¾	92¾	+ 4⅞	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,000,000	July 19, '02.	2	SA	90	94½	90	94½	82	3,600
154¾	124	177½	Aug. 27	137	Jan. 14.	144¾	144½	— 1¾	**Illinois Central.**	100	78,200,600	Aug. 30, '02.	2	SA	146	147¾	143½	144¾	140¾	20,200
22	15¾	29¾	Mar. 20	17¾	Nov. 10.	18½	19¾	— ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,300	July 1, '98.	1	..	18¾	19	17¾	17¾	21	2,100
61¼	40	67¾	Jan. 7.	41	Oct. 7.	71¾	72½	— 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	Oct. '02.	1¼	Q	72	72	71¾	71¾	76¾	305
10¾	6¾	12	Mar. 20	8	Sept.	9	9¾	— ¾	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	Q	9	9	9	9	10¾	600
67	34¾	68	May 17	47	Sept.	58	58¾	+ 1	International Silver Co. pf.	100	3,107,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	Q	58	58	58	58	62¾	157
45	24¾	51⅛	Mar. 15.	37	Jan. 2.	45	46¾	— 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	47	47	47	47	46¾	100
31	21	37⅞	Aug. 21	25¼	Jan. 15.	29	29¾	— ⅝	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,800	.....	..	..	30	30	29	29¾	30¾	300
57¾	38	82	Apr. 28.	60	Nov. 14.	68	68	— 3	Iowa Central pf.	100	8,072,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	76	175
41	21	58¾	Aug. 14	37¾	Jan. 23.	44⅜	45¾	+ 6	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	9,000,000	.....	..	..	39	45¾	39	45	38¾	2,700
81¼	77½	88	Aug. 1.	77	Nov. 28.	78¾	79	— ½	Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	12,210,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	78	79	78¾	79	79¾	300
28	18½	29	Aug. 28.	19	Jan. 15.	22½	23	— ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,908,500	.....	..	..	22¾	23¼	20¾	21¾	21¾	3,400
48	38	57¾	Apr. 21	44	Jan. 14.	55¾	55½	— 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	55¾	56¼	54	54¾	46	9,400
18½	9¾	41	Sep. 16.	12	Jan. 14.	30	35	..	Keokuk & Des Moines.	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	35¾	36	35¾	35¾	...	100
109¾	95	110	Jan. 27.	100	Nov. 28.	...	105	— 5	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,000,000	June 16, '02.	3½	SA	100	100	100	100	...	100
71¾	57¾	71¾	Jan. 2.	50	Nov. 12.	61	62	+ ¾	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,340,000	.....	..	..	54	54½	54	54½	72¾	300
126¾	109¾	125	Feb. 4.	120	Oct. 8.	115	120	..	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,940,000	July 15, '02.	2	SA	120	120	120	120	130	100
78	70	78	May 2.	72	Nov. 18.	75	78	+ 2¾	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Mar. 2, '98.	1	..	78	78	78	78	77¾	100
111¾	76	134	Aug. 19.	102¾	Jan. 27.	126½	127	+ 3½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,008,000	Aug. 11, '02.	2½	SA	124½	126⅝	123½	125¾	109¾	42,000
23	8	19	Apr. 24	9	Oct. 19.	9	12	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Beach.**	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	200
145	83	158	Nov. 28.	128	Mar. 12.	139¾	139¾	+ 5⅝	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	48,600,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	Q	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾	138	688,200
...	...	134¾	July 28.	114¾	May 20.	122	125	..	Met. Sec., sub. scts., 1st in. pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	122	122	122	122	124	2,200
141	110	174	Dec. 6.	130	Oct. 22.	139	139	— ¾	**Metropolitan Street Railway.**	100	52,500,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	135	135	134	134	116¾	17,100
30	15	31¾	Mar. 18.	23¼	Nov. 14.	25	26	— 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,700	.....	..	..	25¼	25¾	25	25¼	24¾	800
112¾	95	115	Apr. 29.	105	Jan. 14.	108	108	— 2	**Minneapolis & St. Louis.**	100	6,600,000	July 15, '02.	2½	SA	108¼	108¾	108	108¾	108¾	300
155	115	154	Nov. 11.	108¾	Jan. 2.	145	145	— 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie.	100	14,080,000	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	95	100
119¾	95	119	Nov. 11.	90	Jan. 2.	114	115	— 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf.	100	14,080,000	.....	..	..	114	114	114	114	114	100
57¾	39	56	Nov. 28.	51	Mar. 18.	52¾	53	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	84,150,300	.....	..	..	52¾	53¼	52¼	52¾	36¼	5,650
82¾	68	81¾	Nov. 28.	74	Mar. 18.	77¾	78	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,600,000	.....	..	..	77¾	78	77¾	78	58	1,700
124¾	98	134	Nov. 28.	101	Mar. 11.	130¾	131	— 3½	**Missouri Pacific.**	100	77,483,300	July 21, '02.	2½	SA	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	101¾	107,300
89	75¼	122	Apr. 22	93	Jan. 28.	102	105	— 1	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis.**	100	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	Q	103	103	100¼	104	82¼	200
43	31	52	Mar. 28	39	Nov. 28.	41	42	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,600	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	42¾	43	42¼	42¾	42¾	2,200
19¾	15	19¾	Mar. 28	15¾	Jan. 15.	18¾	19¼	+ 1	National Lead Co.	100	14,903,400	Mar. 1, '98.	1	..	18¾	19	18¾	18¾	18½	2,200
...	...	17¾	Jan. 4.	16	Jan. 15.	16	18	..	**National Railroad of Mexico.**	100	22,564,000	.....	..	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	...	2,000
...	...	23	Nov. 21.	18	Nov. 19.	18	23	— ½	**National Railroad of Mexico pf.**	100	20,062,600	.....	..	..	23¼	23½	23	23	19½	2,000
172	122	183	Apr. 21.	145	Mar. 17.	161	165	— 4½	**New York Air Brake.**	100	8,012,500	Oct. 15, '02.	2	Q	161	161	161	161	154	200
154¾	134	154¾	Nov. 28.	141	Nov. 14.	154¾	154¾	+ ¾	**New York Central.**	100	181,342,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1¼	Q	154	155¾	153	154¾	139	135,000
87¾	16	57⅜	Aug. 6.	40	Nov. 14.	52¾	53	— 4	**New York, Chicago & St. Louis.**	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43	43	43	38¾	1,600
...	...	87	Aug. 7.	80	Nov. 15.	83	86	+ 1	**New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.**	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '02.	1½	A	84	84	84	84	91½	3,000
211	44	208	Sep. 2.	150	Feb. 21.	158	160	— 5	**New York Dock Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1	Q	55	55	55	55	55	100
217	210	225	Jan. 28.	202	Nov. 13.	208	208	— 1½	**New York, New Haven & Hartford.**	100	93,707,100	Sept. 30, '02.	2	Q	208	208	208	208	212	2,200
124	84	124	Nov. 28.	90	Nov. 15.	114	115	— 1½	**New York, Ontario & Western.**	100	58,112,200	.....	..	..	114	115	114	114	116	1,700
39¾	17¾	39¾	Nov. 28.	27	Jan. 14.	38	38¾	+ 1	**Norfolk & Western.**	100	58,000,000	June 30, '02.	1	SA	38¾	39¾

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902—Continued

Highest this year	Lowest this year	Range for year 1902. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 29. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change for Past Week	Stocks.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended Nov. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing Week Ended Nov. 29, '02.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 29, '02.
58	24½	78½	Sep. 8.	52¾	Mar. 10.	59¾	60	— 2½	Reading	50	80,000,000				61¾	64¼	59¾	60	60¾	210,300
97¾	68	93¾	Sep. 10.	70¾	Mar. 10.	88	87½	— 3	Reading 1st pf.	50	38,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1	SA	87½	87½	86	86	86¾	3,500
82	58	80¾	Sep. 10.	61	Jan. 14.	74¾	75½	— 1½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000				77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	2,200
23	11¾	20¾	Sep. 8.	10¾	Jan. 2.	16½	17		Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,182,000				16	16	16	16	16	4,300
85	58¾	83	Sep. 10.	62	Jan. 16.	77½	77¾	+ ¾	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,858,900	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	77	77	77	77	77	2,200
...	...	43½	Nov. 12.	41	Nov. 14.	43½	44	— 2½	Rock Island	100	67,856,200				67½	67½	67½	67½	...	140,100
...	...	82	Nov. 20.	72	Jan. 25.	81½	82	— 1	Rock Island pf.	100	47,467,500				80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	...	50,000
28¼	9½	26¾	Apr. 21.	17¼	Feb. 8.	21½	22	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,041,700	July 15, '02.	1		22	22	21½	21½	22	815
69	38	68	Mar. 21.	61	July 25.	71	...	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf.	100	8,051,300	July 15, '02.	1½	Q	72	72	72	72	72	77
112¾	97	125	Apr. 22.	95	Nov. 22.	...	...	+ 2½	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,800	July 15, '02.	1	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	...	180
75¾	7¾	34½	Aug. 28.	12	Jan. 14.	15½	16	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,650,000				16	16	16	16	11¾	
38	8	31½	Sep. 19.	9	Feb. 4.	9¾	10¾	— 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	1,457,000	July 15, '02.	3½	SA	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10	
18	3	6	Sep. 2.	3	Nov. 18.	3½	4	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	1,450,000				3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	1,200
28¾	11¾	27¾	July 21.	23½	Jan. 2.	27½	28	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco.	100	37,402,700				27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	1,200
88¾	68½	84¾	July 30.	70	Nov. 12.	70¾	71	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	70¾	71	70	70	71¼	1,700
31	15	29¾	Aug. 13.	23	Mar. 5.	23	23½		St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				23½	23¾	23	23	23	2,000
89	41½	89	Sep. 8.	63	Mar. 5.	63¾	64	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				64½	64½	63¾	63¾	63¾	3,000
61¾	22	59¾	Sep. 4.	29½	June 23.	39	40	— 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000				41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	1,400
58	18	56¾	Sep. 8.	30¾	May 12.	...	34½	— 3½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	4,700,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	300
29	18	31¾	Sep. 10.	23	Jan. 15.	25½	25¾	— ¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,852,100				25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	122,300
18	13	41¾	Aug. 21.	31½	Jan. 27.	...	...		Southern Railway.	100	118,300,000				32	32	32	32	32	100
18	13	41¾	Oct. 17.	31	Nov. 19.	32½	33½	— ¾	Southern Railway extended.	...					33½	33½	33½	33½	34¼	52,250
67¾	37	67	Oct. 12.	51	Nov. 20.	52	53¼	— ¾	Southern Railway pf. extended.	...	60,000,000	Oct. 21, '02.	2½	SA	53¼	55	52	52	55	4,200
...	...	98	Nov. 12.	90	May 22.	91	...	— ¼	Sc. Ry., Hob. & Ohio stock ctfs.	100	4,482,600	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	SA	91	91¼	91	91¼	...	300
6¾	3½	8¾	Apr. 29.	4	Jan. 10.	5¾	6	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000				5½	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	300
78¾	48¾	76¾	Apr. 24.	54¾	Nov. 14.	56¾	57	— 2	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '98.	2		58¾	59	56	57	56	7,100
54¾	29¾	54¾	Sep. 8.	37¼	Jan. 15.	41¾	41¾	— 2½	Texas Pacific.	100	28,780,000				43¾	43¾	41	41¾	40¾	21,150
117	117	134	Feb. 7.	123	Jan. 8.	125	128	+ 1	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½		128	128	128	128	120	200
34¾	14¾	32¼	Oct. 29.	18¾	Jan. 21.	23¾	29	— 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	8,988,000				27½	29	27½	28¾	29	1,900
52	22	49¾	Sep. 2.	25	Jan. 15.	45	47	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				48¾	49	44½	46¼	45¼	1,700
124¾	87¾	123	Aug. 25.	107	Jan. 20.	116½	117½	— 1	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	15,010,000	Nov. 15, '02.	1½	Q	116¾	117	116½	116½	109¾	645
18¾	12	18¾	Apr. 2.	11¼	Nov. 10.	12¾	12		Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	18,000,000				12½	12¾	12¼	12¼	15	200
78	68	85	Apr. 2.	72	Jan. 16.	77	78	+ 1	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	77½	78	77	78	74½	300
126	76	113¾	Aug. 28.	85¾	Nov. 19.	93¾	95¾	— 2½	Union Pacific.	100	108,761,200	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	101½	106¾	93¾	93¾	103	190,010
95½	61¾	95	Aug. 29.	69¾	Mar. 6.	90¾	90¾	— 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,551,500	Oct. 1, '02.	2	SA	91½	93	90¾	90¾	90¾	27,215
...	...	68	Nov. 1.	61	Oct. 2.	64	...	+ ½	United Kys. Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000				64½	64½	64½	64½	...	200
...	...	17	Oct. 20.	10¾	May 12.	13½	13¾	— ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.	100	12,106,900				14	14¾	13¾	13¾	...	675
63	54	58	Sep. 6.	42	May 19.	52	53	— 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Found. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	Sep. 1, '02.	1	Q	52½	54	52	53½	...	950
160	84	160	Aug. 28.	97	Jan. 2.	125	135	— 5	United States Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Nov. 15, '02.	2	SA	131¼	131¼	130	130	...	200
16¾	7¾	15½	Sep. 27.	11¾	Feb. 20.	12¾	12¾	— ½	United States Leather Co.	100	62,252,300				12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	4,121
89¾	69½	61½	Sep. 22.	39¾	Jan. 21.	86½	86½		United States Leather Co. pf.	100	62,252,300	Oct. 1, '02.	1½	Q	86¾	89	87¼	88½	82¾	2,007
...	...	32	Oct. 30.	20	Nov. 14.	23½	23¾	— 1	U. S. Realty & Construction Co.	100	33,195,500				24	24	22¾	22	...	6,550
...	...	75¾	Oct. 30.	54¼	Nov. 14.	66¾	69¾	— ¼	U. S. Realty & Construction Co. pf.	100	27,005,000				69¾	69¾	67	68¾	...	3,600
24	12¾	19¾	Oct. 1.	14	Jan. 2.	16¾	17¾	— ⅛	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,893,000				17	17	17	17	17¾	100
68	47	64	Mar. 24.	56¾	Jan. 14.	52¾	57½		United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500				52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	55	10
55	34	44¾	Jan. 7.	33¾	Nov. 12.	35¾	36½	— ½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,498,200				36¾	37	35½	36¾	43¾	61,700
101½	69	97¾	Jan. 7.	83¾	Nov. 12.	85¾	86¾	— 1	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	510,814,100				85¾	86¾	85¾	85¾	86¼	54,018
72	51	70¾	Apr. 28.	60	Jan. 13.	61¾	61¾	— 2¼	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	27,984,400				64½	64½	61	61¾	...	4,600
...	...	34½	Oct. 29.	29¾	Nov. 14.	...	...		Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	Oct. 20, '02.	1	Q	30½	31½	30	30	...	300
36	11¼	36¾	Sep. 10.	21¾	Jan. 14.	29¾	29¾	— 1	Wabash.	100	28,000,000				30¾	30¾	28	29¾	22	5,725
46¾	22¾	54¾	Sep. 10.	41¼	Jan. 13.	43	45¾	— 2	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				44¾	45	42¼	43	40¼	6,500
100¾	81	97½	Aug. 28.	34¾	July 10.	87¾	88	— 2	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Oct. 15, '02.	1½	Q	88¼	89¾	87¾	88	91½	7,260
180	145	233	Sep. 11.	169½	Jan. 15.	200	206	— 2	Westinghouse E. & M. Co.	50	9,386,616	Nov. 15, '02.	1½	Q	206	206	206	206	100	
187	157	234	Apr. 9.	180	Jan. 2.	206	210	+ 4	Westinghouse E. & M. Co. 1st pf.	50	3,907,450	Oct. 1, '02.	1½		205½	208	205½	208	157	200
22	11¾	30¾	Sep. 9.	17	Jan. 27.	24	25	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				24	24	23¼	23¾	18	1,010
62¾	46	66	Apr. 29.	49¾	Jan. 27.	52	53	— 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,000				55½	56¾	53	53	53¾	530
32	24	42¾	Sep. 10.	28	Jan. 17.	31	33	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,988,500				33	35	33	33	30¾	1,430
26	14½	31	Aug. 20.	19¾	Jan. 30.	25½	26	— 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,168,800				25¾	28	24½	25	21½	2,000
49¾	38½	57¾	Aug. 29.	39¾	Jan. 24.	50	50½	— ¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				50¾	51	49¾	50¾	43¼	2,500

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Coal	19¾	Kan. & Michigan	6
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	3¾	Long Island	1½
American Snuff	4	Louis. & Nash.	3½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Manhattan	2½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	5	2d pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	5¼	Pere Marquette	2½
Consol. Gas	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Rutland pf.	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Third Avenue	1
Hocking Valley	⅝	Union Bag pf.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	4½	Westinghouse El. & M. 1st pf.	4
Int. Silver pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & Leather	1½	Mexican Central	1
Am. Linseed	5⅝	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Malting pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
Am. Smelting	5⅝	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Smelting pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Anaconda Copper	3	Nat. Lead	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Balt. & Ohio	2	N. Y. Dock pf.	5
B'klyn Un. Gas	1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1⅝
Can. Southern	2	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1½
Can. Pacific	1½	North American	1½
Can. Pac. Sub. ctfs.	2½	Pacific Mail	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	Pere Marq. pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf., U.	4½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. M. & St. P.	1¾	Reading	2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rock Island	2⅛
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	3¾	St. J. & G. I.	1
Chi. Terra. Trans. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Union Tract.	1½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1½
Col. Southern	1¾	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	4	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Col. South. 2d pf.	2¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Cont. Tob. pf.	1½	Texas Pacific	2¼
Corn Products pf.	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	2¾	Twin City R. T.	1
Del. Southern	1	U. S. C. I. F. pf.	1¼
Del. Southern pf.	1	Union Pacific	2¼
Det. United Ry.	2	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Erie	1½	U. S. Express	3
Erie 1st pf.	1	U. S. Realty	1
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Va. Car. Chemical	2¼
General Electric	1	Wabash	1
Gt. Northern pf.	2½	Wabash pf.	2
Ill. Central	1¾	West. Union Tel.	2
Int. Power	2	Westinghouse El. & Mfg.	2
Int. Steam Pump	1	Wheel & L. E.	1¼
Iowa Central pf.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	3
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½
Laclede Gas pf.	5	Wis. Central	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Bicycle 5s	4	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	N. Y. & Q. El. L. & P. 5s	3
Brook. R. T. 5s	1	Pitts. & W., P. J. & M. Co. ctfs., 1st 4s	1
Chi. Fuel & I. conv. 5s	1	South. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, sta.	1
Col. & Sth. Av. 5s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1½
Det., M. & M. 1. 4s	5		
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. Fy. Co. 5s	1½	Lake Erie & W. 2d 5s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Chi. & N'w'n deb 5s, 1933	1½	Mex. Cent. 1st con. inc.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. R. R. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 2d 5s	2
Chi. Term. Tran. 4s	1	N. Y. Ont. & W. 4s	1
Ga. & Ala. 1st	1	Reading, J. C. col. 4s	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1½	Utah & Nor. 7s	2¾
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	1
Lake Erie & W. 1st 5s	1½	Wabash deb. B	2½
		Wabash, Omaha div. 3½s	2½

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 29, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1902.	1901.	P. C.
New York	$1,081,126,526	$1,088,026,020	— 0.6
Boston	85,528,401	84,617,858	+ 1.1
Philadelphia	82,471,224	73,628,730	+12.0
Baltimore	14,503,773	14,678,576	+ 4.9
Chicago	114,933,623	117,983,087	— 2.5
St. Louis	33,000,000	34,000,000	— 2.9
New Orleans	12,190,316	9,947,351	+22.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,434,679,866	$1,422,851,122	+ 0.1
Other cities, 5 days	297,326,415	216,166,782	+13.2
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,732,006,281	$1,639,020,864	+ 1.8
All cities, 1 day	423,874,280	397,465,107	+ 7.9
Total all cities, for week	$2,161,470,561	$2,036,486,291	+ 3.6

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Nov. 29..	3,214,671
Same week last year	3,954,352
To date this year	172,598,337
Corresponding date last year.	248,905,011

Bonds for the week	$9,675,000
Same week last year	$16,173,400
To date this year	$830,649,750
Corresponding date last year.	$923,827,620

In detail the week's dealings compared with those of the corresponding week last year show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	Nov. 30, '01.	Nov. 29, '02.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,561,425	2,755,259	*193,834
Industrial	1,392,927	456,412	936,515
*Increase.			

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	Nov. 30, '01.	Nov. 29, '02.	Decrease.
Railroads	$15,020,900	$8,644,000	$6,376,900
Industrial	1,143,500	952,000	191,500
Government	2,000	34,000	*32,000
State	7,000	45,000	*38,000
*Increase.			

Money rate range for the week: Collateral loans on call, 3½@6 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly Clearing House statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, made a much more unfavorable statement than had been expected. Reserves on all deposits decreased $3,743,675; reserves on deposits other than United States deposits decrease $3,742,125; loans increased $11,606,500; specie decreased $2,057,800; legal tenders increased $356,900, and deposits increased $8,130,700.

The increase in loans was the surprising and most disagreeable development, and can be explained only because of the large syndicate payments made last week or to be made this week, including the Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the Twin City Rapid Transit stock increases.

The loss in cash was somewhat larger than had been expected, though the continued large shipments to San Francisco serve in a measure to explain this.

* * *

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	Nov. 29, 1902.	Nov. 30, 1901.	Nov. 30, 1900.
Loans	$879,826,000	$876,169,200	$804,498,100
Deposits	883,836,800	940,998,500	864,410,000
Circulation	48,432,800	$1,975,000	30,670,000
Specie	168,840,300	176,186,000	160,595,000
Legal tender	67,905,300	72,395,200	60,073,400
Total res.	$236,745,500	$248,581,700	$220,968,400
Res. required	220,959,200	235,167,125	216,102,725
Surplus	$15,786,300	$13,414,575	$10,865,675
Ratio reserve deposit	26.8%	26.4%	26.2%

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Jan. 6	$7,315,575	$14,150,075	$11,575,725
Jan. 11	12,958,450	22,386,050	16,707,350
Jan. 18	19,061,450	27,256,000	24,185,675
Jan. 25	28,322,400	36,786,450	29,277,975
Feb. 1	26,623,350	34,838,225	30,971,275
Feb. 8	17,806,225	20,362,625	21,579,375
Feb. 15	13,580,850	12,852,400	24,015,675
Feb. 22	12,456,650	14,546,575	19,978,550
March 1	9,975,925	14,801,100	18,041,550
March 8	3,958,425	10,717,375	5,976,575
March 15	3,112,900	10,002,600	3,936,425
March 22	8,471,250	10,272,425	5,817,300
March 29	6,986,575	7,870,500	9,535,150
April 5	2,648,525	5,317,975	7,904,600
April 12	4,577,675	7,923,200	10,960,275
April 19	6,575,650	14,422,100	14,594,350
April 26	8,461,050	16,709,775	17,974,275
May 3	7,454,000	10,980,150	15,978,475
May 10	5,461,000	8,127,475	10,325,725
May 17	8,346,525	12,599,225	16,946,525
May 24	14,321,450	21,586,975	18,813,525
May 31	11,329,000	21,253,950	20,123,775
June 7	11,285,575	18,341,850	18,374,200
June 14	12,998,950	8,782,150	17,466,700
June 21	13,158,250	6,611,350	15,826,850
June 28	12,978,350	8,494,200	16,352,575
July 5	10,064,725	9,211,825	14,274,550
July 12	13,226,900	12,809,375	19,985,125
July 19	15,709,275	21,029,375	24,081,900
July 26	18,502,400	23,128,575	27,535,975
Aug. 2	15,732,125	22,105,350	29,144,575
Aug. 9	9,031,250	20,962,950	28,125,950
Aug. 16	7,136,900	18,421,900	20,557,050
Aug. 23	8,743,250	15,145,150	23,986,925
Aug. 30	9,742,775	11,919,925	27,078,475
Sept. 6	4,097,050	6,915,875	26,056,225
Sept. 13	715,075	7,110,550	30,836,175
Sept. 20	*1,642,050	13,664,225	16,552,325
Sept. 27	3,256,025	14,293,025	12,942,400
Oct. 4	1,619,200	15,580,025	6,341,900
Oct. 11	1,527,350	17,488,175	4,483,525
Oct. 18	5,903,750	15,965,775	2,947,700
Oct. 25	17,781,475	14,713,175	6,031,825
Nov. 1	21,392,100	10,482,800	5,950,400
Nov. 8	17,852,250	6,839,925	4,609,050
Nov. 15	18,328,350	10,103,825	7,669,775
Nov. 22	19,529,975	14,496,925	12,278,275
Nov. 29	15,786,300	13,414,575	10,865,675

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1901, 1900, and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Nov. 30	$13,414,575	$10,865,675	$8,536,700
Dec. 7	8,607,675	8,071,125	6,859,825
Dec. 14	3,455,025	6,225,375	7,025,825
Dec. 28	7,891,350	11,638,900	11,165,075

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1902	$15,786,300	1898	$31,411,625
1901	13,414,575	1897	16,613,300
1900	10,865,675	1896	52,220,800
1899	8,536,700	1895	76,090,900
1898	18,857,575	1894	6,726,300
1897	22,560,925	1891	14,882,350

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 47¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 37@38c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .53, 2,000 Comstock at .05, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 1,000 Elkton at .55, 500 Hale and Norcross at .17@.18, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, and 800 Phoenix at .07.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 1.

S. Booth & Co.—Dividend payable.
Adams Express Company—Dividend payable.
Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Gas Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Steel Founders' Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Appleton Company, Boston—Dividend payable Dec. 12 to holders of record this date.
Associated Merchants' Company—Dividend payable on common.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Bank of the Metropolis—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Union Gas, Company—Dividend payable.
Butterick Company—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
City and Suburban Homes Company—Dividend payable Dec. 3 to holders of record this date.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Columbus and Hocking Valley Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, Baltimore—Dividend payable.
Essex Company, Massachusetts—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Lancaster Mills, Massachusetts—Dividend payable.
Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Massachusetts—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Mills in Georgia—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Annual and special meetings.
Nashua Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Pacific Mills, Mass.—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Saco & Pettee Machine Shops Company, Mass.—Dividend payable.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
Shaw Stocking Company—Dividend payable.
Sixty-seventh Street Studio Building Association—Annual meeting.
United Box Board & Paper Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pipe & Foundry Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
York Manufacturing Company, Mass.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Bank of Manhattan Company—Annual meeting.
Fifth National Bank—Special meeting.
New York & St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Oriental Bank—Special meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.

American District Telegraph Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
City & Suburban Homes Company—Dividend payable.
Equitable Life Assurance Society—Annual meeting.
International Silver Company—Adjourned special meeting.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Dec. 4.

American Chicle Company—Books close for dividend on common.
American Colonial Bank, Porto Rico—Dividend payable.
American Cotton Oil Company—Annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Van Nest Land and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.

Friday, Dec. 5.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia Electric Company—Books close.
Railway Steel Spring Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Dec. 6.

Klaw-Erlanger Company—Special meeting.
Massachusetts Electric Companies—Dividend payable Jan. 1 to holders of record this date.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.

CURRENT MONEY RATES.

Money on call, 4 per cent., nominal.

Time money, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 6@6½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for prime single names, and 6½ per cent. for others less well known.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $254,676,; balances, $9,226,836; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $672,261.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for sight. Rates for actual business were: sixty days, $4.83@4.83¼; demand, $4.87@4.87½; cables, $4.87¾@4.88. Commercial bills were: sixty days, $4.82¾@4.83; demand, $4.86¾@4.87; cables, $4.87½@4.87¾. Francs were: demand, 5.17½@5.16½; cables, 5.16@5.15½. Guilders were: demand, 40@40 1-16; cables, 40 1-16@40⅛. Reichsmarks were: demand, 95@95⅛; cables, 95⅛@95¼. Exchange on Berlin, per cent; on Frankfort, 20¾ per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE CONFERENCES.

The following table gives the aggregate of the clearings, with differences on that day, at the Clearing House every week for a year past:

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1902 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1902. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale
Nov. 29.										
200	240	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1902	4	230 Aug. 28		199 Jan. 4		230 Aug. 28, 1902
225	..	Albany & Bus	2,500,000	July, 1902	2½	..		..		*205 Dec. 15, 1900
..	25¾	Am. Ag. Chemical	16,715,600	..	..	32½ July 29		21 Mar. 11		25 Sep. 26, 1902
..	90	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	17,153,000	Oct. 1, 1902	3	91 July 29		78½ Oct. 22		78½ Oct. 22, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	30 June 19		30 June 19		30 June 19, 1902
..	..	Am. Beet Sugar pf	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		70 July 15, 1901
34	39	Am. Dist. Tel	3,845,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1	42½ May 2		32½ Jan. 14		40½ Oct. 30, 1902
220	245	Am. Express	18,000,000	July 1, 1902	4	265 Aug. 28		210 Jan. 13		230 Nov. 19, 1902
35	38	Am. Hide & Leather pf	12,548,300	..	..	43¾ Sept. 26		30 Nov. 19		37½ Nov. 21, 1902
61	65	Am. Linseed pf	14,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1½	68 Mar. 14		41 Nov. 12		62 Nov. 14, 1902
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg	27,983,300	..	..	..		..		2½ Dec. 18, 1901
86	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1¼	95 Oct. 8		84 Mar. 10		95 Oct. 18, 1902
148	148	Am. Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	2	151½ Mar. 21		140 Jan. 2		146½ Oct. 6, 1902
75	79	Am. Woolen pf	20,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1¾	80½ Sep. 2		73 Apr. 23		78 Nov. 21, 1902
38	42	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	48¾ May 16		32 Feb. 4		40 Nov. 21, 1902
90	95	Associated Merchants' 1st pf	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	96 Feb. 14		95 Feb. 14		95 Sep. 15, 1902
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1902	3	..		..		*121 Nov. 28, 1900
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1902	1	*104 June 25		*104 June 25		*104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,420,000	July, 1902	2	106½ Jan. 17		106¾ Jan. 17		106½ Jan. 17, 1902
10	11	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	14¾ Apr. 23		10 Jan. 13		10 Nov. 15, 1902
121	124	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	7,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	2	128 Aug. 25		110 Apr. 4		121½ Nov. 22, 1902
141	143	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1902	3	145 Sep. 19		139 Apr. 2		141 Nov. 10, 1902
49	52	Butterick Co	12,000,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1	53 Sep. 6		41 June 5		51 Nov. 20, 1902
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1	..		..		103¾ Jan. 8, 1901
..	..	Central Coal and Coke	5,125,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		20¾ Oct. 13, 1899
165	175	Central of New Jersey	27,415,800	Nov. 1, 1902	2	195 Jan. 6		165 Nov. 26		170 Nov. 22, 1902
188	210	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111,142,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	194½ Jan. 15		194½ Apr. 15		194½ Apr. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	..		..		39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	215	Chi. & East. Ill	7,217,800	July 1, 1902	3	220¾ July 30		134¾ Jan. 6		206 Nov. 11, 1902
..	135¾	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	6,830,700	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	151 July 1		130½ Sep. 12		135½ Sep. 13, 1902
90	91¼	Chi. Gt. Western deb	28,327,000	July 15, 1902	2	95¼ June 10		89¾ Nov. 14		90 Nov. 22, 1902
..	74	Chi., Ind. & Louisville	10,000,000	May 29, 1902	1	80 May 7		49¾ Jan. 14		73 Nov. 11, 1902
..	91	Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Apr. 29, 1902	2	91¼ Aug. 29		76 Jan. 16		90 Sept. 5, 1902
..	..	Chi. & Northwest. pf	22,286,600	Oct. 1, 1902	..	276½ Apr. 7		220 Jan. 16		267 Oct. 9, 1902
..	..	Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	74,667,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	206 Sep. 22		152 Jan. 15		190 Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards	6,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	2	..		..		102¼ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chi. Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		120 June 4, 1898
47	50	Chi. Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60 Apr. 28		44¾ Mar. 15		47 Nov. 24, 1902
115	125	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1½	124½ Sep. 2		116 Jan. 21		124 Sep. 2, 1902
80	98	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1½	90 May 21		77¾ Jan. 27		93¼ Oct. 30, 1902
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts	11,243,700	Sept. 7, 1902	1½	*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23		*192 Apr. 23, 1902
125	130	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Aug. 20, 1902	3	140 Mar. 25		130¼ Oct. 17		130¼ Oct. 17, 1902
170	175	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	180 Oct. 22		152 Apr. 15		176 Nov. 17, 1902
85	100	Consolidated Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1902	2	85 Feb. 18		80 Apr. 24		80 Sep. 9, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	24¾ Jan. 2		21¾ June 26		22¾ June 30, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 30, 1902	1¾	87 Apr. 22		85¾ May 21		85¾ May 21, 1902
5	40	Den. & Southwestern	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	50 July 3		40 Apr. 19		45 Aug. 11, 1902
10	35	Den. & Southwestern pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1902	1½	64 Feb. 24		30 Feb. 20		61 Aug. 5, 1902
110	140	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1902	7	150 Jan. 7		130 Oct. 14		132 Oct. 14, 1902
..	..	Detroit City Gas	4,825,500	May 15, 1901	2½	90 July 15		65 May 6		87½ Aug. 28, 1902
..	..	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Sept. 12, 1902	7½	138¾ Jan. 2		130¾ Jan. 13		130 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1902	3½	..		..		405 Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	2,108,100	..	..	..		..		29 Mar. 12, 1902
..	..	Gas & Elec. Bergen Co	2,000,000	..	..	29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9		29 Jan. 9, 1902
96	101	Gen. Chemical pf	9,416,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	108 Sep. 12		98½ June 20		100 Nov. 22, 1902
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Oct., 1902	1½	..		..		*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1902	4	84½ Apr. 9		75 Jan. 6		84½ Apr. 9, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co	3,829,100	Oct. 15, 1902	2	102 Jan. 4		*100 Sept. 4		*100 Sept. 4, 1902
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*102½ July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	..		..		*100 Sep. 12, 1900
60	75	Homestake Mining	21,840,600	Nov. 25, 1902	25c	70 Feb. 7		65 Nov. 14		65 Nov. 14, 1902
105	..	Ill. Central leased line	10,000,000	July, 1902	2	*105 July 17		*105 July 17		*105 Sep. 2, 1902
15	24	International Silver	2,544,700	..	..	24½ Oct. 6		6¾ Jan. 27		17 Nov. 12, 1902
85	98	International Steam Pump pf	8,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	92 Oct. 2		87½ Jan. 13		90 Nov. 5, 1902
55	65	Keokuk & Des M. pf	15,300,000	Sep. 1, 1902	1	84 Apr. 22		45 Jan. 2		62 Oct. 22, 1902
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	..	24 Feb. 28		9¾ Jan. 3		*82 Jan. 28, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,304,000	..	..	14 Feb. 28		9¾ Jan. 3		13 May 21, 1902
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf	1,600,600	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		60 Mar. 13, 1902
10	14	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1902	3	17½ Mar. 11		12 Oct. 31		12 Oct. 31, 1902
67	80	Knickerbocker Ice pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1902	3	88 Apr. 7		88 Jan. 7		85 Apr. 7, 1902
..	90	Laclede Gas of St. Louis	8,000,000	Sep. 15, 1902	2	92 Sep. 10		88¾ Jan. 20		90 Sep. 10, 1902
..	..	Lake Shore	49,480,500	July 29, 1902	2½	248 Apr. 25		225 Apr. 7		246 Apr. 26, 1902
90	105	Maryland Coal pf	1,878,000	July 1, 1902	2½	100 Sep. 20		72 Apr. 18		100 Nov. 18, 1902
..	..	Metropolitan Linotype Co	10,000,000	Sep. 20, 1902	2½	..		..		122½ Nov. 12, 1901
35	37½	Met. W. S. El., Chi	7,498,700	..	..	43 Jan. 6		37 Nov. 14		37 Nov. 14, 1902
86½	89	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	Aug. 30, 1902	1¼	91¾ Mar. 22		89 Mar. 3		89 Aug. 29, 1902
160	175	Michigan Central	18,738,600	July 29, 1902	2	182 Apr. 29		180 Mar. 24		174¾ Aug. 5, 1902
150	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..		..		115 Apr. 16, 1901
110	125	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	2½	127¾ Apr. 24		118½ Jan. 22		125 Sep. 26, 1902
123	124	Minn. St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	..	..	129 Sep. 12		90 Jan. 14		124 Nov. 22, 1902
194	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1902	3½	197 Feb. 25		195 Aug. 7		195 Aug. 7, 1902
102¾	103	National Biscuit pf	23,825,100	Aug. 20, 1902	1¾	108¾ Apr. 4		102¼ Nov. 19		102¾ Nov. 21, 1902
90	98	National Lead pf	14,904,000	Sep. 15, 1902	1¾	90 Oct. 2		78¾ Jan. 10		94 Nov. 22, 1902
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..		..		3¾ June 9, 1901
..	..	Nat. Salt	7,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1½	15 Jan. 20		15 Apr. 17		15 Apr. 17, 1902
..	..	Nat. Salt pf	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1901	1¾	70 Jan. 11		61 Jan. 27		66 Feb. 13, 1902
45	50	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1902	2	52 Aug. 22		33 May 1		45 Nov. 18, 1902
120	128	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1902	3	134¾ Jan. 27		110¾ Nov. 15		115 Nov. 20, 1902
17¾	20	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	..	28 Apr. 4		12 Feb. 7		23 Nov. 6, 1902
..	..	N. Y. & Harlem	8,888,650	..	..	..		..		480 Apr. 3, 1901
136	141	N. Y., Lack. & West. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¼	141 Apr. 14		138¾ Feb. 3		141 Apr. 14, 1902
..	..	N. Y. Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 15, 1902	6	..		..		235 Oct. 3, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	7,500,000	Oct. 15, 1902	1½	..		..		*172 June 3, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1	..		..		28¾ Nov. 14, 1899
90½	99¾	Norfolk & Western pf	23,000,000	Aug. 22, 1902	2	95 July 22		90 Feb. 21		92 Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	Northern Central	11,492,600	July 15, 1902	4	250 July 23		236 June 16		240 Sep. 25, 1902
..	..	Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas	9,000,000	June 1, 1902	1	..		..		24 Dec. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav	15,229,100	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		105 Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf	7,119,100	July 1, 1902	2	..		..		75½ Oct. 7, 1899
68	72	Pacific Coast	8,000,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1¼	..		..		71¾ Nov. 22, 1902
100	103	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Nov. 1, 1902	1¾	81¾ Sep. 20		67¾ June 23		78 Sept. 4, 1902
32	40	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	50 Jan. 6		30 Jan. 2		30 Nov. 14, 1902
..	..	Philadelphia Co	28,953,000	Nov. 1, 1902	1½	67¾ Apr. 9		30 Nov. 14		36 July 3, 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	3	..		..		117 May 16, 1899
115	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	22,640,200	July 15, 1902	2	125 May 14		113 Mar. 28		120 Aug. 14, 1902
100½	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	Oct. 7, 1902	1¾	182½ Aug. 4		182½ Aug. 4		182½ Aug. 4, 1902
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	1,600,000	July, 1902	3	150 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12		140 Sep. 12, 1902
2½	3	Quicksilver	5,788,700	..	..	4⅝ Mar. 8		2 Oct. 8		2 Nov. 14, 1902
9½	9	Quicksilver pf	4,281,900	May 5, 1897	½	11½ Mar. 10		9½ June 5		10 June 15, 1900
93	96	R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. ctfs.	8,000,000	July 1, 1902	3	98¾ May 15		93 Oct. 1		93 Oct. 1, 1902
210	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1902	4	..		..		215 Oct. 16, 1901
130¾	..	Rens., Wat. & Glens Falls	10,000,000	Nov. 15, 1902	1¼	*141 Jan. 16		*130 Jan. 7		*130 July 17, 1902
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron	1,615,700	Mar. 1, 1902	3½	147½ Feb. 17		89 May 16		89 May 16, 1902
85	88	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,681,000	July 15, 1902	3½	91½ Sep. 19		82 Feb. 4		82 Nov. 21, 1902
..	..	Silver Bullion ctfs	2,650,000	July 1, 1890	3½	93 May 12		93 June 30		93 Mar. 28, 1902
..	..	South. Arizona	1,000,000	July, 1900	3½	..		..		100 Mar. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic pf	800,000	July, 1893	3½	..		..		100 Feb. 17, 1893
..	..	Texas Central	2,000,000	Jan. 15, 1900	3½	..		..		14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1900	3½	..		..		45 Apr. 8, 1902
18	20	Texas Pac. Land Trust	6,000,000	..	..	24¾ Feb. 15		16 Jan. 15		20 Nov. 22, 1902
12	16	Tol., Peoria & West	4,000,000	..	..	20 June 3		20 June 3		20 June 3, 1902
..	..	Toledo Railways & Light	12,000,000	..	..	32 Jan. 15		25¾ Nov. 15		25¾ Nov. 15, 1902
155	160¾	Twin City Rap. Transit pf	9,000,000	Oct. 1, 1902	1¾	160¾ Feb. 15		155 Aug. 11		155 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	U. S. J. R. R. & Canal Co	25,000,000	July 29, 1902	3½	*240 Jan. 6		*230 Jan. 6		*230 Jan. 6, 1902
22	25	United Eng. Investment	10,000,000	..	..	30 Oct. 27		22¾ Nov. 12		22¾ Nov. 12, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining	5,813,200	Oct. 1, 1902	1	39 Mar. 4		37 Nov. 13		37 Nov. 13, 1902
..	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining pf	5,945,800	Oct. 1, 1902	1½	69 Mar. 4		67 Sep. 4		67½ Oct. 2, 1902
..	..	Union & Mech. Mercl.	2,222,000	Sep. 24, 1892	2½	..		..		6 Oct. 24, 1894
124	130¾	Va.-Car. Chemical pf	12,000,000	Oct. 15, 1902	2	130¾ Sep. 29		123¾ Jan. 17		127 Nov. 22, 1902
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Oct. 20, 1902	1½	82 Oct. 9		73½ Oct. 15		81 Nov. 13, 1902
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,000,000	July, ..	3	..		..		*174 Nov. 11, 1899
205	240	Wells-Fargo Express	20,000,000	July 15, 1902	4	245 Aug. 25		205¾ Jan. 20		235 Oct. 31, 1902
..	..	West Chic. Street	12,150,000	Nov. 25, 1902	1¾	..		..		88 Nov. 15, 1902
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 15, 1902	3	..		..		88 Dec. 6, 1901

Value of less than 100 shares. "Annual rate of 14 per cent. Last dividend Oct. 1, 1902, 2 per cent. All stocks in this table are listed except Cleveland and Pittsburg, Denver City Gas, Minneapolis and Terre Haute preferred, Northern Central, Mexican Nat., Boston and Providence common and Rhode Island, New York and Harlem, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad, the par value of each of which is 50; Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Glucose 100 per.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902.

Name, Rate, Matgrity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	100 Mar 13	95 Nov 17	97½ Nov 21	96½ ..
Atl. Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	105¾ Mar 31	100 Oct 11	101¾ Nov 29	101¾ 101¾
Do registered	A O	102¾ Mar 25	100 Oct 16	101 Nov 11	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97 Jul 30	90¾ Nov 20	91¾ Nov 29	91¾ ..
Do do registered	Nov.	94¾ Jan 8	89½ Mar 24	89½ Apr 15	.. ..
Do stamped	..	94¾ Jan 2	90 Nov 20	91¾ Nov 21	91¾ ..
Do deb. 4s, Series A, 1908	J *A	97 Aug 8	97 Aug 8	97 Aug 8	.. ..
Do deb. 4s, Series B, 1914	J *A	93¼ Apr 28	92½ Nov 10	92½ Nov 10	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	114½ Oct 8	111½ Oct 8	114½ Oct 8	114 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—					
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J *J	97¼ Jan 28	93 Oct 13	95¾ Nov 29	93¾ 95¾
Do do registered	J *J	97 Apr 29	97 Apr 29	97 Apr 29	.. ..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	J O	105 Sep 5	99¾ Oct 13	101 Nov 26	101 101½
Do do registered	J O	104 Sep 16	102 Jan 8	104 Sep 16	104½ ..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	J J	118 Sep 10	104 Jan 14	111 Oct 18	.. ..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925	M N	89½ Feb 25	80 Oct 29	89¾ Nov 20	.. ..
Do P. L. E. & W. Va. reg. g. 4s, 1941	M N	101 Feb 18	95 Nov 17	95 Nov 29	94½ 95
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J	111½ Jun 6	107 Jan 2	109¾ Nov 29	109¾ 109¾
Do do registered	J J	90¼ Jul 16	90¼ Jul 16	90¾ July 16	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	114¾ Jun 27	111½ Jun 27	114¾ June 27	.. ..
Cent. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	108 Sep 9	106 Sep 9	108 Sep 9	107 ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	119¼ Feb 20	116 Sep 5	116 Oct 27	116 117
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Ap 14,07	.. ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	J *J	130¼ Apr 11	128 Feb 28	130 May 20	.. ..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	J *J	125¾ Mar 10	125¾ Jul 8	125¾ Oct 27	120¼ ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,00	.. ..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	A O	103 Jun 16	101 Apr 16	103 June 16	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	100¾ May 20	100¾ Jun 5	105¼ Nov 25	105 105¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	123¾ Mar 25	121¼ Oct 29	122 Nov 1	121½ ..
Do registered	*A O	124¾ Feb 14	124¾ Feb 28	124¾ Feb. 28	.. ..
C. R. I. & P. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	118 Jan 27	115 Jan 27	118 Jan 27	114 ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
Canada South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	107½ Apr 24	104¾ Jul 9	106 Nov 29	105¾ 107¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Feb 15	107 Oct 27	108 Nov 29	107¾ 108
Do do registered	*M S	106 Nov 28	105 Nov 29	106 Nov 29	.. ..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	.. May 3	97¼ Jan 7	94¾ Sep 6	.. ..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga., col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	109¾ Apr 15	106¾ Jan 29	107¾ Nov 28	107 ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	123 Sep 26	119¾ Mar 10	122 Nov 25	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	113½ Apr 12	106¾ Jan 3	107¾ Nov 28	106¾ 107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	.. ..	.. ..	99 Se 18, 01	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	83¾ Apr 12	74 Nov 15	74¾ Nov 28	74½ ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	44¼ Apr 12	32¾ Mar 14	35 Nov 25	35¼ ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	31 Apr 12	25 Jan 8	28 Nov 25	25 ..
Do Chat. Div. pur. mon. g. 4s, 1951	J D	83¾ Feb 8	81¼ Jan 31	82 Aug 21	80½ ..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J J	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	108¾ Sep 3	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & Atl. Div. 5s, 1947	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ja 27, 99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	112¾ Apr 30	106 Jan 20	112¾ Apr 30	.. ..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	141 Apr 18	132 Jan 3	136¾ Nov 28	136½ 137
Do do registered	Q J	139¾ Apr 22	131 Jan 2	135¾ Nov 26	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J D	115 Jun 26	112¾ Aug 4	113¾ Nov 5	.. ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	102 Mar 27	100 Mar 11	100 Mar 27	102 ..
Do con. 1s, ext. at 4½ to Je. 1, 1910	M N	105 Feb 21	101 Nov 25	101¾ Nov 29	101 101¾
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Series A, July, 1908	A O	115 Mar 6	108¾ Nov 25	108¾ Nov 29	108¾ 113¾
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	117 Mar 4	112 Nov 7	112 Nov 7	112 115
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	123½ Mar 13	118¾ Nov 25	118¾ Nov 25	117¾ 119¾
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	120¾ De 31, 01	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	110¾ Feb 27	104½ Oct 29	104½ Nov 29	104½ 104¾
Do do registered	*M S	.. ..	.. ..	103 Ap 16, 01	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	116 Jun 17	106¾ May 13	112 Nov 5	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	105¾ Apr 2	103 Sep 17	103½ Nov 10	102¾ 103¾
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100 Jun 28	98 Jul 16	99 Oct 30	98 ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	108¾ Oct 29	108¾ Oct 29	108¾ Oct 29	108 ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	101¼ Mar 15	102¾ Jun 27	102¾ July 10	99 ..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	J O	88 Jan 11	82¾ Nov 12	82¾ Nov 25	82¼ ..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	A J	88 Jun 11	78¾ Nov 22	79¾ Nov 28	78¾ 80
Do registered	A J	87¾ Apr 16	82¾ Mar 27	83¾ Apr 16	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	108¾ Jun 6	102¾ Jan 2	104¾ Nov 28	104½ ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	104¾ Ap 11,00	.. ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	103¾ Jan 17	100¾ Aug 7	101 Nov 8	101 ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J	103¾ Mar 31	98 Nov 19	98 Nov 19	97¾ 99½
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	116¾ Mar 14	111¾ Apr 4	114¾ Aug 6	111¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	100 Feb 18	100 Oct 28	101 Oct 28	102¾ ..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	111¾ Feb 20	107¾ Nov 29	107¾ Nov 29	107¾ 108
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Au 9, 01	.. ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	100 Mar 20	98 Mar 20	100 Mar 20	98 ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	110 Feb 20	105¾ Nov 12	108¾ Nov 25	108 ..
Han. & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	*M S	122 Jan 24	116 Oct 16	117 Nov 24	116¾ 118
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	114 May 10	111 Jun 13	112¾ Nov 22	112¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	J D	134¾ Jul 31	128½ Apr 4	132¾ July 10	131 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	124¾ May 12	120 Nov 7	120½ Nov 28	120¾ 130¾
Do do registered	M N	124¾ Mar 6	124¾ Mar 31	124¾ Mar 31	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J	125 May 6	122 Jan 7	123 Nov 19	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & Louis. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	132½ Jun 24	126 Jan 10	132 Nov 17	130¾ 134
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J	117½ Nov 20	113 Jan 14	117½ Nov 20	.. ..
New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	115 May 9	113¾ Jan 2	115 May 9	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—					
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	196 Apr 4	182¾ Jan 10	194¼ Oct 21	.. ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	115 Mar 28	112 Jan 10	113¾ Nov 25	111 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	117 Jun 10	110¼ Jan 3	113¾ Nov 29	113 114
Do do registered	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 18,98	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Ser. B, May, 1989	J J	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	104¾ Jan 20	.. ..
Do C. & I. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	120¾ Mar 31	118 ..
Do C. & M. Div. 6s, 1926	J J	124½ Apr 3	118¾ Jan 17	121¼ Oct 31	120 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	116 Mar 31	114¾ Aug 4	116 Oct 29	116 ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¾ Apr 15	118¾ Nov 25	119¾ Nov 25	119¾ ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	115¾ May 16	112¾ Jan 7	113¾ Oct 21	113¾ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	137½ Jy 16,10	133½ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	124 Apr 2	120 Aug 19	122 Oct 1	120½ ..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	116¾ Apr 16	107¾ Aug 28	107¾ Aug 28	106¾ ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	101½ Oct 1	102¾ Jan 22	101½ Oct 7	.. ..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J	119 Mar 10	116 Sep 30	116 Sep 30	117 ..
Do Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	J J	103½ Feb 7	103¾ Jul 16	103 Oct 3	100 ..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	117½ Apr 7	114 Jan 7	115 Sep 18	116 ..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	115 Mar 3	113¾ Jan 4	115 Mar 3	115 ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	121¼ Apr 15	116¾ Jan 10	118¾ Nov 21	118 ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1949	J D	117 Mar 10	115 Jan 27	117 Mar 10	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	122¾ May 14	120¾ Aug 5	120¾ Aug 5	120½ ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	141 Jan 23	134 Nov 7	135 Nov 17	134 135
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	104¾ May 28	101¼ Jun 3	103 Nov 17	103 ..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	104 Apr 2	101¾ Jan 2	102 Oct 14	.. ..
Do do registered	J D	107¼ May 8	107 Jun 3	107¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	103¾ Oct 9	103¾ Oct 9	103¾ Oct 9	.. ..
Do do registered	F A 15	109¾ Oct 23	102¾ Nov 19	102¾ Nov 19	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Do do registered	Q F	118 Mar 3	115 Jan 10	115¾ July 22	112 ..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	.. ..	.. ..	De 18,00	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	110 Apr 10	108¾ Oct 31	108¾ Nov 17	105¾ ..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	.. ..	.. ..	107¾ My 24,01	.. ..
Do do registered	A O	100½ Feb 27	103½ Nov 6	103¾ Nov 6	105¾ ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	.. ..	.. ..	108 Oc 3, 01	.. ..
Do do registered	M N	117¾ Mar 22	112¾ Nov 7	112¾ Nov 7	110 114
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 22,01	.. ..
Do do registered	A O 15	.. ..	.. ..	114 Oc 22,01	.. ..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	124 Apr 21	117½ Nov 25	117¾ Nov 25	117½ ..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	123 My 28,01	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	106¾ ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	103¾ Mar 3	103 Oct 9	103 Oct 9	.. ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. F. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	107 Oct 28	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	M N	119¾ Apr 2	110¼ Jun 10	116¾ June 10	113¾ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	143¾ Apr 10	131¾ Nov 10	134 Nov 28	130¾ ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 10	125 ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	142¾ Feb 10	142¾ Feb 7	142¾ Feb 10	136¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	139¾ Jan 10	135¾ Jan 3	139¾ Jan 10	136¾ ..
Do conv. deb. 5s, 1907	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	107 Se 21,01	.. ..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	114¾ Sep 17	110¾ May 2	114¾ Sep 17	114¾ 116¾
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	132 Apr 28	125 Jan 3	128¾ Nov 20	128¾ 129¾
Do registered	J J	122¾ Mar 27	122¾ Jan 6	128¾ Nov 22	127 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	118¾ Apr 18	116¾ Jan 6	116¾ Nov 20	105¾ 100
Do do registered	J J	112 Mar 25	109 Jan 27	112 Apr 9	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. C, 1905	*M N	100¾ Jul 2	100¾ Jun 27	100¾ July 2	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. H, 1910	*M N	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ Jun 30	99¾ June 30	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. I, 1913	*M N	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 10	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. M, 1915	*M N	99¾ Jun 28	99¾ Jun 26	99¾ June 28	.. ..
Do col. tr. serial 4s, Ser. N, 1916	*M N	96¾ Nov 24	82¾ Nov 14	85½ Nov 29	83¾ 85½
C., R. I. & P. R.R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	M N	100¾ May 20	88 Apr 28	90¾ May 20	87 ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	98 Nov 17	91½ Jul 8	98 Nov 29	97 ..
Do 1st 5½s, 1905	J J	.. ..	.. ..	97 De 19,00	96 ..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	110½ Jan 10	100¾ Apr 2	110¾ Apr 4	.. ..
Keokuk & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A J	.. ..	.. ..	107 Oc 1, 01	.. ..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	142 Apr 30	137½ Aug 20	138¾ Nov 29	138 138½
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	141¾ Mar 21	135¾ Nov 24	135¾ Nov 24	.. ..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140 Jun 6	137½ Sep 29	137½ Sep 29	.. ..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	130¾ Mar 20	122¾ Oct 27	127 Nov 28	126 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*A O	102¾ Apr 17	98 Feb 6	98 Nov 26	.. 87
Chi. Terminal Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	119 May 21	110¾ Nov 21	116¾ Nov 28	.. ..
Chi. & West. Ind. gen. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	107¾ ..
Chi. & West. Mich. 5s, 1921	J D	114½ May 14	105 Jan 14	114¼ May 14	108 ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	.. ..	.. ..	111½ De 9, 01	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	.. ..	.. ..	112¾ Oc 10,00	.. ..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115½ Apr 28	113¾ May 7	114¾ July 16	113¾ ..
C., H. & D. 2d g. 4s, 1937	J D	104¾ Apr 17	100 Oct 13	101¾ Nov 25	101¾ 102
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	102 Jan 28	101¼ Oct 8	101¾ Oct 8	100¾ ..
Do C. W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	103¾ Jun 27	100 Sep 26	101¼ Nov 25	100¾ ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	103¾ Jun 27	101¾ Nov 12	102 Nov 25	102¾ ..
Do do registered	M N	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 14, 01	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	93 No 22,00	.. ..
C., I., St. L. & Chi. con. 6s, 1920	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	Q F	108 Jan 29	102 Oct 8	103¾ Oct 29	101 ..
C., San. & Cleve. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	117¾ Apr 23	113¾ Jul 31	115 Nov 3	114¾ ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	134¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	136 May 9	133 May 9	133 May 9	133¾ ..
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	A O	.. ..	.. ..	104¼ No 10,01	.. ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	102 Mar 3	98 Oct 2	101¾ Nov 26	99¾ 100
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	82¾ Feb 21	72 May 10	78 Nov 29	76 77½
C., S. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O	116¾ May 27	114¾ Apr 2	116¾ Aug 16	114 ..
Clev. & Mah. Val g. 5s, 1938	J D	128 Jun 6	127¾ Jan 26	128 June 6	122¾ ..
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	87 Feb 27	80 Nov 10	90¾ Nov 10	90 80½
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	97 Jul 2	91 Jan 2	92 Nov 25	91½ 92
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	130¼ Jan 28	114¾ Oct 25	115 Nov 7	115 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	138 Apr 1	133 Jun 27	135¾ Sep 18	132¾ ..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	141 Apr 24	137 Jun 18	137 Sep 23	.. ..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 De 31,96	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	137 May 19	132¾ Oct 21	133¾ Nov 25	.. ..
Do registered	J J	.. ..	.. ..	135¾ Se 14, 00	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	119¾ May 2	115¼ Aug 4	115¾ Aug 4	115 ..
Do terms. and imp. 4s, 1-23	*M N	105¾ Mar 5	102 Jun 28	103 Nov 13	103 ..
Dyr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117 Mar 12	112 Oct 24	112 Nov 20	111½ ..
Warren R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	A	103¾ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	103¾ Oct 28	.. ..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	144 May 12	142 Jun 5	143 June 5	.. ..
Do registered	M S	.. ..	.. ..	140 Au 5, 01	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	*A O	115¾ Feb 19	113 Aug 18	113 Aug 18	100¾ ..
Do registered	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Je 6, 99	.. ..
Do g. 4s, 1906	*A O	109 Jun 12	106 Oct 7	106 Oct 7	108 ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do do registered	*A O	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	111¾ Feb 4	.. ..
Rens. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	154¾ Apr 2	143¾ Nov 10	143¾ Nov 10	143¾ ..
Do registered	*M N	154¾ Mar 18	147¾ Jun 18	147¾ June 18	145¾ ..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104¾ Apr 28	99¾ Oct 10	100¾ Nov 29	100¾ 101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	112 Jan 6	103 Nov 17	105 Nov 17	104½ ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J J	113¾ Jan 2	104 Jul 14	104 Nov 22	.. ..
Des. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D	91 Jul 7	84½ Jun 26	89 Nov 25	86 ..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	.. ..	.. ..	111 Fe 28,01	104 ..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102¾ Oct 16	101 Jun 10	102¾ Oct 16	.. ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	100¾ May 15	82½ Jan 24	92¾ Aug 9	91 ..
Det., M. & T. 1st gtd. 3½s	Sep. 1	91¼ Sep 9	90 Jan 3	88 Nov 28	85 ..
Detroit South. 1st g. 5s, 1951	J D	87¾ Apr 23	86½ Feb 8	86 Oct 30	.. ..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*M S	102¾ Feb 26	101 Oct 29	102 Nov 1	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116 Mar 7	112¾ Apr 16	114 Nov 24	.. ..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	116 May 20	111 Jan 20	115 Sep 29	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Feb 28	112¾ May 17	114 June 5	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	118 May 14	115¾ Jan 18	116 May 22	115¾ ..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S	122 Jan 28	118¾ May 20	118¾ June 6	115¾ ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	A O	116¾ Apr 16	113 Mar 14	113¾ Apr 16	113 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	121¾ Jan 13	117 Oct 9	117 Oct 9	117 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	109¾ Dec 31	104¾ Jan 16	104¾ Jan 16	104¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S	142 Feb 25	137 Sep 16	137¾ Nov 28	137¾ ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	139 Feb 25	136 May 21	138 Sep 16	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	102 Jun 16	97¼ Oct 28	98 Nov 29	97¼ ..
Do registered	J J	98¾ Jun 27	96¾ Jan 29	96¾ July 29	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	90 Jan 2	84 Nov 12	84¾ Nov 28	84 ..
Do Penn. coll. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	90 Jan 28	86 Oct 8	87 Nov 28	87 ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	133 ..	130 Oct 17	130 Oct 17	130¾ ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	125¾ Apr 25	120¼ Nov 11	122¾ Nov 28	122¾ ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	107¾ Apr 25	106¾ Apr 25	106¾ Apr 25	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	*J J	137¼ Jan 23	134¾ Nov 17	134¾ Nov 17	.. 134¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*M N	121 Aug 16	116¾ Sep 24	116¾ Sep 24	.. 118¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & T. 1st c. 5s, 1913	*F A	119¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	118¾ Apr 23	.. ..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 27,98	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118 Mar 8	114¾ Aug 21	114¾ Aug 21	.. ..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J D	118 Mar 6	114 Oct 17	114 Nov 25	113 ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	103 Apr 1	102 Mar 10	102 Apr 1	100 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1940	*M N	110¾ Jan 13	107¼ Aug 14	108 Nov 11	108 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	119¾ May 3	110 Oct 14	110 Oct 14	113¾ ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	115¾ May 29	112½ Jan 17	114¾ Nov 6	.. ..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	.. ..	.. ..	65 No 10,97	.. ..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126¾ Jun 6	121 Nov 24	121 Nov 24	120 122
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112 Mar 18	108¾ Jul 16	110 Aug 20	.. ..
Do Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	112 Jun 2	112 Jun 2	112 June 2	102 ..
Do Sull. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1926	*A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sep. 01	102 ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	116 Apr 23	114 May 14	115 May 28	.. ..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Se 6, 00	106 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ Feb 28	106¾ ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921	J J*	110¾ May 28	100 Jan 30	114 Nov 24	113 114
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 4s, 1928	J J*	97½ Apr 4	86¼ Nov 5	87 Nov 21	86¾ ..
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	108¾ Jan 25	102 May 8	102 Nov 11	101¼ ..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	112 Sep 16	111 Nov 25	111 Nov 29	110 ..
Ga. Car. & Nor. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	112 Sep 19	103½ Jan 27	112 Sep 19	111 ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	..	90 May 22	70 Jan 11	85 Oct 16	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	..	25¾ Oct 20	9¼ Jan 3	25¾ Nov 29	.. ..
Heck. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	J J*	112 May 21	107¾ Nov 14	107¾ Nov 29	..

1902

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	104½ Jun 23	101¾ Jul 2	102¼ Nov 25	102½	..
Do registered	*J J	104½ Jun 10	101¾ Aug 29	102½ Nov 14	..	..
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	103½ Apr 8	100 Nov 6	106 Nov 15	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	100 Jan 27	106 Nov 7	106 Nov 7	..	105¾
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	104 Jan 28	102¾ Nov 12	103¾ Nov 28	102½	..
Do do registered	M S*	103¼ Jan 3	101¼ Oct 6	101¼ Oct 6	102½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	101¾ Apr 29	100¾ Oct 4	100¾ Oct 4	101¾	..
Do do registered	*J D	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	100¾ Jan 4	101¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	101¾ Apr 3	100 Nov 7	100 Nov 7	99½	..
Do do registered	*M N	100½ Nov 8	99¾ Nov 8	100½ Nov 8	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Jan 2	94 Oct 14	94 Nov 28	94	94½
Do do registered	*F A	96¾ Jan 16	92¾ Nov 25	92¾ Nov 25	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¼ Jan 23	93 Aug 5	93 Nov 19	..	..
Do do registered	*F A	96 Jan 14	93 Feb 0	93¾ Sep 22	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Oc 10, 01	..	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Je 17, 98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	95 Apr 3	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mg. & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1892	Sep.	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Dc 6, 01	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	103 Oct 10	103 Oct 10	105 Oct 10	..	..
N. Y. & Put. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 15, 01	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	116 Jun 18	112 Jan 20	115¾ Nov 20	113½	..
Do registered	*J J	115½ Jun 11	112¾ Jan 22	112¾ Nov 28	112	112½
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	107¼ Mar 3	104¾ Sep 18	105¾ Nov 11	105¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	107¾ Mar 15	104¾ Oct 14	103 Oct 28	103	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J J	104¾ Feb 10	104½ Nov 24	108 Nov 25	106	107
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Mr 17, 00	..	..
Do mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	114 Feb 6	111	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 4s, 1934	J*	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	127½ Feb 6	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	146¾ Ap 12, 01	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Dc 4, 01	113¾	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	132½ Feb 6	126 Jun 21	128 June 21	..	128
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	130 Jun 14	127 Jun 19	127 June 19	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 7, 01	..	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 28, 00	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	121¼ Jan 8	121¼ Feb 26	121½ May 1	..	119½
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	127½ Mar 12	118½ Oct 4	120 Nov 20	121½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	100 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	114½ Jan 20	113¾ Jan 25	113¾ Jan 25	..	..
Utica & R. River gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	108½ Nov 11	108 Sep 9	108½ Nov 11	109½	..
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108 Jan 6	104½ Oct 1	104½ Nov 29	104½	105
Do registered	A O*	108¾ Sep 22	103 Nov 5	105 Nov 3	..	..
N. Y. N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 18, 01	..	..
Do con. deb. certs. $1,000	A O*	225½ Sep 12	204½ Jan 29	225½ Sep 12	216	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17, 00	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	220 Jul 19	207 Mar 10	220 Nov 25	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	153½ Jan 14	153½ Jan 14	153½ Jan 14	130¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 3, 00	104½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	106¾ Jan 10	106¼ Mar 18	106¼ Mar 18	102	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	105¾ Jan 4	101½ Oct 13	102¾ Nov 29	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30, 98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	116¼ Mar. 7	114¾ Mar. 7	116¾ Mar 25	108	..
Nor. & West. 1st con. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	135¾ Mar 10	133 Jul 16	133 Aug 11	132	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	138 Jul 1	133 Feb 18	132¾ Aug 14	129	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O*	132¾ May 26	131¾ Nov 13	132¾ Nov 13	..	132
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	103¾ Mar 21	100 Nov 14	100¾ Nov 20	100	100¼
Do registered	..	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	100¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do Poca. Coal & C. joint 4s, 1941	J D*	95 Jul 24	92 Jun. 6	95¾ Nov 29	95½	96¾
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Jy 1, 01	106¾	..
Sci. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	104¼ Apr 21	100¾ Nov 24	101 Nov 20	100¾	101
N. F. Ry. or Im. ry. & L. g. 4s, Jan., 1987	Q J	106¾ Mar 31	102¾ Nov 28	103¾ Nov 28	103¾	103½
Do registered	Q J	103½ Feb 27	102 Oct 17	108 Nov 17	..	..
Do gen. lien. g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	77¾ Jan 31	72 Nov 15	73 Nov 29	72¾	75
Do do registered	Q F	75 Feb 10	72 Apr 11	73 Apr 11	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102½ May 20	100 Jan 2	102½ May 20	100¾	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	97¼ Jun 30	94¾ Oct 13	95¾ Nov 20	95½	95¾
Do do registered	..	96¾ Jan 10	94¾ Oct 2	94¾ Nov 11	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾ May 1	127¾ Oct 21	128 Nov 11	128¼	..
Do registered certificates	J D	.. ....	122	127 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	122 Apr 15	118 Nov 6	118 Nov 6	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	112¾ Feb 28	110 Oct 6	110 Oct 6	..	116½
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J J*	100 Jan 4	100 Jan 14	100 Aug 21	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	94¼ Feb 19	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119½ May 29	115 Jan 13	117½ Oct 7	117	..
Ohio River R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Je 3, 01	115	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	110 Apr 7	108 Jun 2	108¾ July 9	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	114½ Mar 12	109½ Jun 26	111¾ Nov 19	..	112½
Panama 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	102¼ May 13	101 Oct 7	101 Oct 7	102	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	102 Apr 14	101½ Feb 27	102 Apr 14	98	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	113¾ May 28	100¾ Oct 18	110¾ Oct 28	109¾	..
Do registered, $621	J J*	112¾ May 26	106½ Nov 19	109½ Nov 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts. A, B, 1941	F A	99 Jan 3	97¼ Mar 7	98 Oct 16	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98 May 28	97¼ May 12	98 May 28	96½	98
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	123 Jan 21	122¾ May 2	123 July 2	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C. C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	116¼ Feb 15	114¾ Apr 2	115¾ June 17	111	112¾
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	115½ Jan 7	112 Oct 1	115¾ Nov 21	111	112¾
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	116¾ Fe 14, 01	109	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	108¾ Nov 19	108¾ Nov 19	108¾ Nov 19	102	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	97¼ May 28	97 Jun 13	97¼ June 13	95½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ Jan 2	127¾ Oct 21	127¾ Oct 21	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	131½ May 2	127¾ Oct 17	127¾ Oct 17	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	130 Ap 1, 01	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	110¾ Mar 8	105¾ Nov 18	105¾ Nov 18	106½	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	112¾ Sep 30	103¾ May 19	106¾ Nov 28	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½ Mar 19	111 Sep 19	111 Sep 19	110	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	112	..
Pec. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¼ Feb 10	130 Jan 28	130¾ Feb 10	125	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	125 Mar 5	121¾ Oct 29	121¾ Oct 29	120	122½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	115 Mar 11	112 May 24	112¾ Aug 28	110	111¾
Do Ft. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	117 Jan 27	111¾ Oct 31	111¾ Oct 31	..	113¾
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Oc 26, 00	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	122	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Jan., 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 98	112½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	121 Apr 30	119 Nov 25	119 Nov 25	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	128 Jy 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	102¾ Jun 19	110 Jan 16	101¾ Nov 26	101	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101 Apr 22	100 Oct 28	101 Nov 26	100	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	111 Jun 3	111 Jun 3	111 June 3	115½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	101 Jun 19	96 Oct 7	96½ Nov 29	96¼	96½
Do registered	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	92 Ap 16, 01	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 p. c. 50-yr. g., 1951	*A O	98 Mar 14	92¾ Nov 29	92¾ Nov 29	92	92¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	102¾ Jun 27	99 Sep 30	100 Nov 28	99	100
Do mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	95¾ Mar 1	91¼ Nov 3	91¼ Nov 11	91½	92¼
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	A O	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	97 Jan 3	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	115¼ Apr 1	112¾ Mar 26	114 May 13	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	82½ Apr 30	69¾ Jul 3	80¾ July 3	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¾ Jun 28	91 Jan 2	94¾ Nov 15	..	..
Rutland Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 15, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	99¼ Jun 25	95 Jan 4	97 Nov 24	95	..
Ste. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	111½ Jan 7	106¼ Nov 17	105¾ Nov 17	105	..
Do g. 4s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾ Apr 29	107 May 16	108¾ Aug 14	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	134 Feb 10	130 Nov 14	130 Nov 14	130¼	..
Do gen. 5s, 1931	J J*	118¾ Sep 29	114 Aug 19	115 Nov 7	115¼	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101 Sep 4	98 Jan 2	98 Sep 10	..	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	103 Jan 3	100 Jan 2	100 Jan 2	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	..	96¼ Feb 5	93¾ Oct 23	95¾ Nov 20	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	125¾ Jan 16	122¾ Jan 16	122¾ June 16	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	A O*	94¾ Mar 31	88 Nov 22	88 Nov 22	89¾	97
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	100¼ Apr 12	93¾ Nov 24	96¾ Nov 28	96	99¾
St. L. & W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	99¾ Aug 16	77 Jan 3	85¾ Nov 13	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	87¼ May 26	67¾ May 12	81¾ June 9	..	..
Do do trust certificates	..	90¾ Sep 17	81 Jul 22	88 Nov 20	..	88
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	117 Jan 2	112 Oct 8	117 Nov 21	112¾	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	141½ Apr 30	138¾ Aug 22	137 Nov 28	137	137¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	140 May 14	130 Apr 30	140 May 14	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	115½ May 27	112 Jul 7	112¾ Nov 13	112¾	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do do do registered	M N*	118¾ Apr 7	113¾ Nov 6	115¾ Nov 11	112¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	*J D	109 Apr 28	104 Oct 17	105¾ Nov 17	104¾	106
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 6s, 1937	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	108 Fe 4, 01	..	..
Do do registered	*A O	107½ Mar 14	106¾ Jun 3	107¼ Sep 26	104½	107
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	141¾ Apr 24	133½ Sep 27	133¾ Sep 27	137	139
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do registered	J J*	125 Apr 17	124¾ Mar 26	124½ June 12	124	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	125½ Jan 8	122¾ Jan 8	125¾ Feb 17	122½	125
Will. & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	118 Ap 24, 00	..	..
Do registered	J D	.. ....	.. ....	111 Jan 15, 01	109¼	..
St. P. & S. P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ De 11, 01	..	..
St. P. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	128 Oct 28	128 Oct 28	128 Oct 28	124½	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17, 00	114	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ No 30, 00	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 6s, 1934	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 30, 00	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	113¼ Nov 19	110 May 28	113¾ Nov 19	112¼	..
Brun. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	97 Au 22, 01	..	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land 5s, 1918	J J*	98 Oct 28	98 Jun 28	98 Oct 28	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry gold 4s, 1950	A O*	88 Aug 12	88 Nov 22	88 Nov 22	88	91
Do col. tr. ref. 4s, 1949	M N*	102¾ Apr 30	100 Nov 29	100 Nov 29	100	101½
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Dc 31, 01	..	..
Carolina Cent. 1st con. g. 6s, 1946	J J*	95 May 28	94¾ Mar 6	94¾ Dec 31	..	..
Shen. Val. & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Dc 4, 01	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Gold 4½ year col. tr. g. 4s, 1903	J D*	100¾ Apr 1	98 Jun 28	98 Nov 28	98	99
Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col. 1949	J J*	97¾ Apr 1	94 Jun 28	94 Nov 28	94	95¼
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1955	M S*	97¾ Apr 1	94 Jun 28	94 Nov 28	94	95
Cal. & Or. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	A O*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..
Mort. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..
Cal. & Or. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1907	M S*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..
Mort. gtd. g. 5s, 1927	J J*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..
Cal. & Or. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1907	M S*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..
Mort. gtd. g. 5s, 1927	J J*	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	117 Jan 2	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921	*A O	97 Sep 3	90¼ Oct 30	90¼ Nov 14	90½	93
Do W. & Nor. 1st div. 6s, 1930	*M N	127½ Feb 27	125¾ Feb 3	127½ Feb 27	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	125¾ Jan 10	122 Sep 15	122 Sep 15	..	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	137 Jan 6	130 Nov 19	130 Nov 19	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	96 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ja 4, 01	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ No 7, 01	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	92 Feb 14	86 Oct 14	89¼ Nov 29	86	89½
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mar., 1909	J J	113 Feb 27	112½ Jan 29	113 Mar 21	..	..
Do do March, 1910	J J	114½ Jun 23	112½ Aug 7	114½ Aug 7	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	108½ Jan 27	105¼ Apr 23	105½ Nov 26	105¼	..
Do do Series B, 1905	..	.. ....	.. ....	108 De 23, 01	108	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	110¾ Jan 14	108	..
Do 1st 6s, Series E and F, 1912	A O	119½ Jan 13	119¾ Jan 13	119½ June 13	119	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27, 00	..	..
Do do stamped, 1937-37	M N	111 Feb 24	108¼ May 2	108¾ Nov 29	108¾	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	110¾ Apr 25	115 Mar 12	114¾ Apr 25	..	..
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	108 May 20	108 May 20	108 May 20	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	114½ Feb 14	111½ Oct 30	111½ Oct 30	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ Jy 29, 01	103¼	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	124 Jun 20	118 Oct 01	118¾ Nov 29	118½	119
Do registered	J J	122 Jun 2	122 Jan 2	122 Jan 2	..	..
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	100 Aug 28	94½ Nov 22	94¼ Nov 28	95	96
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-6s, 1906	J J	115 Mar 12	112¾ Feb 1	115 Mar 18	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J J	101½ Apr 29	99 Oct 3	100½ Nov 29	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Mr 25, 01	116	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J J*	98½ Jun 13	94 Jan 4	96 Sep 17	..	95¼
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	120 Sep 4	110 Sep 4	120 Sep 10	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5s, 1930	J J*	120¼ Apr 17	116¾ Aug 4	117½ Nov 15	118	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122¾ Apr 21	118½ Nov 3	118½ Nov 14	..	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	115 Je 21, 01	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938	*M S	117½ Jun 3	113½ May 6	114¾ Nov 6	115	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	129 Apr 25	125 Jan 29	126 Nov 26	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	126¾ Oct 28	123 Jan 30	126¾ Oct 28	126	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	J J*	122¾ May 3	119 Jul 7	122 Oct 3	..	121½
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jy 20, 00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	113¾ Mar 31	111¼ May 1	112 Nov 17	111	..
Rich. & Meckles. 1st g. 4s, 1948	M N*	92 Sep 9	90 May 7	92 Sep 9	87½	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	112 Jun 21	106 Nov 19	106 Nov 19	106½	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	117½ Sep 8	115 Jan 13	117 Oct 20	116	118
Do do gtd. stamped, 1936	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	116½ De 30, 01	114¾	..
Do serial, Series C 6s, 1916	*M S	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	123 Feb 8	114	..
Do serial, Series D, 4-5s, 1921	M S	113¾ Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	113½ Nov 10	111	..
Do serial, Series E, 5s, 1926	M S	.. ....	.. ....	114 Se 10, 01	113¾	..
Do serial, Series F, 5s, 1931	M S	114 Sep 19	114 Sep 19	114 Sep 19	116	118
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. g. 4s, 1924	*J J	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	98 Apr 22	92¾	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	121 May 2	117¾ Nov 29	117¾ Nov 29	118	119¾
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jy 25, 00	122½	..
Staten Island Ry gtd. 4½s, 1943	*J D	104½ Sep 2	98½ Aug 12	104½ Sep 2	..	..
Ter. Assn. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	114¼ Mar 11	111 Oct 24	111 Oct 24	111	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	119 Nov 14	116½ Jan 24	115 Nov 14	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O*	115¾ May 15	112¾ Apr 30	115½ May 15	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st 6s, 1905	*M S	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	101¾ Sep 25	102	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	122 May 29	119 Jan 11	120¾ Nov 29	120¼	120¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	May.	102¾ Feb 19	96 Mar 11	100 Nov 10	99	100
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	J J	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 18, 01	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½ Jan 15	112¼ Jul 2	114 Oct 27	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	113¾ Nov 17	113¾ Nov 17	113¾ Nov 17	..	114
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	M N*	104¾ Apr 28	107 Feb 26	104¾ Apr 28	103½	105½
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	98¾ Feb 14	94½ Jun 9	98¼ Sep 27	99	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	93½ Jun 26	91 Jan 3	92 Aug 13	91	93
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s	J J*	92¼ Jun 10	89¼ Jul 25	90 Nov 29	..	89
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	A O*	87 Feb 13	78 Oct 13	79 Nov 25	79	80
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	96½ May 5	97 Jun 6	96½ Aug 14	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	114 Nov 28	110¼ Jun 2	114 Nov 28	114	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106½ Jun 30	103¾ Oct 11	104¾ Nov 29	104½	104¾
Do registered	J J*	106¾ Jun 21	104½ Mar 3	105¾ Sep 16	..	104¾
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	113¾ Sep 16	103¾ Nov 14	103¾ Nov 29	105½	105¾
Do do registered	M N*	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	106 Apr 14	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Miscellaneous.						
Manh. Beach Imp. 1st g. 7s, 1909	A O	.. ....	.. ....	109½	Ap 30,02	.. ..
Manh. Beach Co. deb. 6s, 1910	J J	.. ....	.. ....	98	97 17, 02	.. ..
Do non-cony. deb. 6s, 1911	A O	100 May 21	100 May 21	100	May 21	100½ ..
Manh. Beach 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	J J	115 Jan 7	107 Aug 7	110¾	Nov 14	108¾ 109¾
Manh. Ry. Con. 1st g. 4s, 1990	A O	.. ....	.. ....	98	Au 26,02	98 ..
Manh. Ry. Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1909	*F M	110¾ Apr 11	88 Oct 23	93	Oct 29	.. ..
Manh. Ry. Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1909	*J D	107 Dec 11	93 Nov 7	98	Nov 11	.. ..
Manh. Ry. Cons. 1st g. 6s, 1909	J A*	107 Apr 21	93 Nov 7	98	Nov 14	98 ..
Do Imp. & Eq. 4s, Aug. 1, 1942	J	79 Apr 29	73 Jan 27	76¾	Nov 28	76 ..
N. Y. & Queens Co. 5s, J. Feb. 1, 1941	M N	115¾ Apr 30	110¾ Nov 20	111	Nov 29	111 ..
N. Y. Rail. & Ware. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1918	J J*	104¾ Feb 27	103 Aug 26	105	Oct 29	.. ..
COAL AND IRON.						
Col. C. & I. cert. 1st cons. 6s, 1936	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	101	Ap 30,02	.. ..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98	97½ 98	.. ..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*F A	105¾ May 7	104¾ Oct 22	105	Oct 30	105 ..
Do M-yr. conv. deb. s. f. g., 1911	*F A	111¾ Apr 30	105¾ Nov 14	109¾	Nov 29	99 ..
Col. Fuel Co. reg. g. 6s, 1919	*M N	113 Apr 21	110¾ Aug 22	110¾	Aug 22	.. ..
Grand River C. & C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	A O	115 Jan 20	108 Jan 30	113	June 23	.. ..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	102	97 22,02	.. ..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1926	J D	.. ....	.. ....	99	May 4, 97	.. ..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. g. 5s, 1951	J J*	105¼ Feb 27	103 Feb 27	103¾	Feb 27	102 ..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1902. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask.
Pleasant V. Coal 1st s. f. 6s, 1928	J J	.. ....	.. ....	108	Oc 24,02	.. ..
T. C. I. & R. R. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	A O	111¾ Apr	106 Oct 27	107½	Nov 19	107 ..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*J J	113 Jan 22	108 Aug 18	110¾	Nov 25	.. 110½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105	Fe 3, 99	.. ..
De Bardt. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1940	*F A	106 Apr	100½ Nov 12	102¼	Nov 12	.. ..
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	J J*	103¾ Mar 17	97½ Aug 6	97½	Aug 6	.. ..
Cent. Union Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	109¾ Apr	91 Apr 8	100¾	Apr 8	.. ..
Do registered	Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100	Oc 30,02	.. ..
Mich. T. & T. col. tr. g. & s. f. 5s, 1931	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	108	Oc 7, 02	.. ..
Mut. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	114¾ Apr 29	114 Nov 7	114	Nov 7	113¾ ..
West. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*J J	113½ Feb 22	108½ Oct 9	110	Nov 25	.. ..
Do reg. and s. f. 4-6s, 1950	*M N	106¾ Apr 29	104½ Nov 6	105	Nov 22	102¾ 104
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	M N	115¾ Jan 7	110¾ May 5	111	June 17	107¾ ..
Northwestern Tel. 7s, 1904	A J	119¾ May 9	116¾ May 9	116¾	May 9	.. ..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity. † Sale of $500.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Nov. 29, $9,675,000

	Week Ended Nov. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Bicycle 5s	44	46	44	46	21
American Cotton Oil 4½s	95	95½	95	95½	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	95	95	95	95	2
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	89	89	87½	87½	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	101½	101¾	101¼	101¾	224
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¾	16
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	36½
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¾	95¼	94¾	95¼	83
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100¾	101½	100¾	101	77
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89	89	88½	88½	41
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	95	95	95	95	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	73½	73¾	73	73	9
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101¾	101	101¾	16
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	5½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s, registered	108	108	108	108	32
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107¼	107¾	107	107¾	43
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	122	122	122	123	1
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	74	74¾	74	74¾	7
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	35½	35¾	35	35	47
Central of New Jersey general 5s	136½	137	136	136½	22
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	20
Central Pacific guaranteed 3½s	87	87	86½	87	29
Central Pacific guaranteed 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	6
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	108	108	107½	107½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	104¾	105	104¼	104¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	8
Chicago & Alton 3½s	79¾	79¾	78½	78½	30
C., B. & Q. coll., Nov. P.-Gt. N. joint 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	227
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	12
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	6
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	7
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	5
C., M. & St. P. Chi., Pac. & West. Div. 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. col. tr. 4s	89¾	89¾	85	85½	1,316
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pac. Ry. gen. 4s	106½	106½	105¾	105¾	5
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	3
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	20
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	87	87	86	86	4
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	19
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Colorado Fuel & Iron convertible 5s	94½	96¾	94½	95½	82
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	2
Colorado & Southern 4s	92¾	93¾	91½	92	66
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	64	64¾	63	63½	471
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121	121	121	121	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101	101	100½	100¾	30
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	83	83	83	83	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	83	86	83	86	17
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	2
Erie general 4s	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	11
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	97¾	98	27
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92½	92½	92	92	67
Erie 1st consol. 7s	137¾	137¾	137½	137½	13
Evansville & Terre Haute con. 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	114	114	114	114	5
Gal., Har. & San Antonio 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	13
Georgia & Alabama consol. 5s	111	111	111	111	8
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	3
Green Bay debenture, B	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾	119
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	108	108	107½	107½	19
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	104	104	104	104	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88¾	87	86	86	50
Kansas City Southern 3s	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	31
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	15
Lake Shore 3½s	104¼	106	104¼	106	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	105	105	105¾	105¾	8
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	101	101½	101	101½	17
Long Island unified 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Long Island general 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	52
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	32
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	111	111	111	111	7
Manhattan consol. 4s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	93
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117½	117¾	117½	117¾	4
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Met. West Side Elevated of Chicago 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	13
Mexican Central consol. 4s	70	70	70	70	13
Mexican Central 1st income	25	25¾	25	25	158
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	131¾	131¾	131¾	131¾	20
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western ext. 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100¾	101	100	101	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	81½	82	81¼	82	113
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106½	106	106½	106	8
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110	110	110	110	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121¾	121½	121¾	121¼	28
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	115	115	115	115	5
National R. R. of Mexico con. 4s	74½	74¼	74¾	75	16
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	33
New York Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg.	92½	92½	93¼	93¼	10
New York Central 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
New York Central deb. 5s, 1904-1904	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5
New York Central deb. 5s, 1884-1904, reg.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	16
New York Dock 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	9
N. Y. Gas & El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	96¾	96¼	74½	94½	41
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. trust 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	8
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, small	220	220	220	220	½
N. Y. & Queens El. L., H. & P. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	105¾	105	104¾	104¾	11
Nort. & W., Pocahontas Coal & C. joint 4s	97	97¾	96¾	96¾	22
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101	101	100	100¾	337
Northern Pacific 3s	72¾	73	72¾	73	567
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103¾	87
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	103	103	4
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	6
Oregon Short Line 6s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	270
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Pennsylvania convertible 3½s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	43
People's Gas & C. of Chi. 1st con. 6s	123	123	122	122	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	21
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	39	39	39	39	30
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Pitts. & West. 1st 4s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs	101	101	101	101	1
Reading general 4s	98¾	97	96¼	96½	208
Reading, Jersey Central col. 4s	33½	33¼	32½	32½	4
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99¾	100	99¾	100	4
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 4s	97	97	97	97	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	114	115¼	114	114	46
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	96	96½	95¾	96½	29
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba, 1st con. 6s	127¾	127¾	127	127	6
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86¾	85¾	86¼	86½	38
Seaboard Air Line gold 4s	84	84	83	83½	16
Seaboard Air Line ref. 4s	101¼	101¾	101	101¼	29
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100½	101	100½	101	33
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	20
Southern Pacific 4s	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	40½
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A, 1905	105¾	106	105¾	106	2
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7
Southern Railway 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio coll. 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼	3
Standard Rope & Twine income	11	11½	10½	10½	29
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	4
Third Avenue con. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	127
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	79	79	79	79	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior 3½s	89	89	89	89	2
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105	104½	104¾	429
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	106	106¼	105¾	105¾	1,372
United States Leather 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Utah & Northern 7s	115	115	115	115	1
Wabash 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116	116¼	30
Wabash 2d 5s	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	6
Wabash debenture, Series B	78¾	78¾	75½	76	617
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	63½	63½	63½	63½	6
West Shore 4s, registered	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Western Union Telegraph col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	118¾	119½	118¾	118¾	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92	92½	92	92	40
Wisconsin Central general 4s	91½	92	91	91¾	118
Total sales					$9,675,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902.	Week Ended Nov. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	136½	136½	136½	136½	14
United States 5s, coupon	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	30
Total sales					$34,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Nov. 29, 1902.	Week Ended Nov. 29. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. certfs	11¾	11½	11	11½	45
Grand total					$9,675,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q Jan.	106¾	Apr. 14	106¾	Aug. 23	106¾ Aug. 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q Jan.	106¾	Mar. 7	107¾	July 28	105¾ Nov. 14
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q Jan.	112¾	Feb. 7	108½	July 24	105¾ Nov. 21
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q Jan.	113	Mar. 14	109¾	July 23	111 Oct. 30
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q F.	130¾	Feb. 5	122¾	July 22	127 Sep. 9
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q F.	130¾	Apr. 3	126¾	Nov. 28	126½ Nov. 26
U. S. 2s, 1904, reg.	Q F.	106¾	Mar. 11	104	Oct. 23	104 Oct. 23
U. S. 2s, 1904, coupon	Q F.	106¾	Feb. 1	105¾	Nov. 22	105¾ Nov. 29
U. S. 2s, 10-30, 1918, coupon	Q F.	110	Mar. 14	108¾	Aug. 22	106 Nov. 29
U. S. 2s, 10-30, 1918, coup. small	Q F.	109¾	Apr. 23	109¾	Aug. 26	108¼ Oct. 11
U. S. 2s, 10-30, 1918, reg.	Q F.	109¾	Apr. 24	109¾	Aug. 7	108¾ Nov. 19
U. S. 2s, 10-30, 1918, reg., small		107	June 30	107	June 30	107 June 30

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1902.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1901 is given:

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J J.	107	Jan. 25	104¾	Sep. 8	104¾ Sep. 8
Alabama, Class B, 1906	J J.					109½ Oct. 4
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J J.	105¾	Feb. 24	105¼	Feb. 24	105¾ Mar. 20
Alabama currency funding 4s	J J.	111	Mar. 20	111	Mar. 20	111 Mar. 20
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J J.	107	Aug. 8	106	May 15	106¼ Oct. 16
Nor. Carolina consol. 4s, 1910	J J.	104¾	Jan. 31	104	Jan. 24	104 Nov. 17
North Carolina 6s, 1919	A O.					126½ July 19
North Carolina special tax	A O.	2	Nov. 18	1¾	Oct. 18	2 Nov. 18
South Carolina 6½s, 1893	J J.					120 Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J J.	95¾	Feb. 7	95¾	Mar. 21	95¾ Oct. 7
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		1.7½	Aug. 19	95¾	Aug. 19	95¾ Aug. 19
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		95	Aug. 19	94	June 21	94½ Oct. 22
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs		7¼	Jan. 15	7¼	Jan. 15	7¾ Jan. 15
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs		8	Jan. 3	8	Feb. 14	11¾ Nov. 25
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991	J J.	95¾	Jan. 17	95¼	May 8	96½ Oct. 31

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Frankfort-on-the-Main 3½s	M. S.	95¾	Feb. 21	94¾	Jan. 27	95½ Feb. 21
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 6s	J. Jan.	100	June 9	89	Jan. 15	96¾ Aug. 15

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$12,225,430
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	11,721,829
From Jan. 1, 1902	325,317,919
From Jan. 1, 1901	312,350,730

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 25, 1902	$12,260,217
Week ended Nov. 26, 1901	10,852,845
From Jan. 1, 1902	430,080,737
From Jan. 1, 1901	381,577,057

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$37,986
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	9,947
From Jan. 1, 1902	5,819,068
From Jan. 1, 1901	4,548,630

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$12,000
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	207,782
From Jan. 1, 1902	39,651,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	40,686,300

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$25,986

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	$200,835
From Jan. 1, 1902	20,471,932
From Jan. 1, 1901	42,142,270

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$6,035
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	4,902
From Jan. 1, 1902	1,132,464
From Jan. 1, 1901	3,368,433

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$982,150
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	1,057,060
From Jan. 1, 1902	31,159,907
From Jan. 1, 1901	44,897,197

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$953,488
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	1,052,158
From Jan. 1, 1902	30,026,943
From Jan. 1, 1901	41,528,778

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$47,986
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	14,850
From Jan. 1, 1902	6,952,412
From Jan. 1, 1901	7,912,251

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$994,150
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	1,264,842
From Jan. 1, 1902	70,810,907
From Jan. 1, 1901	86,583,467

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Nov. 28, 1902	$946,164
Week ended Nov. 29, 1901	1,249,992
From Jan. 1, 1902	63,857,995
From Jan. 1, 1901	79,671,216

NOV

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American	$1,500,000	9	S	July 1, 02	540	585
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	4	S	May 1, 02	272	278
Astor National	250,000	5	Q	Nov. 1, 02	700	..
Bowery	250,000	8	S	July 1, 02	340	400
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 2, 02	295	300
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	165	175
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July1, 02	185	..
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	260	..
ChathamNat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Oct. 4, 02	345	360
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Nov., 1902	4315	4350
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	1,550,000	12	S	Nov. 1, 02	195	205
City (National)	25,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	290	295
Colonial	300,000	6	..	1899	225	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	250	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	240	250
Consolidated Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 02	420	430
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 2, 02	165	..
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 2, 02	105	..
Empire State	100,000	..	..	.....	195	210
Equitable Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	107	115
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	215	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	Oct. 1, 02	3500	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	July 2, 02	275	285
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	765	780
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	220	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	230	240
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	16	S	Oct. 6, 02	425	435
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb. 1899	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 02	160	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	8	S	Aug. 1, 02	180	175
German Exch.	200,000	..	S	July 1, 02	225	400
Germania	200,000	110	S	May 1, 02	600	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	8	S	May 1, 02	230	..
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	175	200
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	660	665
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 02	600	650
Internat. Banking	2,000,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	14	S	July 1, 02	240	..
Jefferson	200,000	..	..	.....	170	180
Leather Mfrs' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	280	285
Liberty National	500,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1000	1100
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 11, 02	325	335
Mar. & Fyl. Nat.	600,000	5	S	July 1, 02	265	275
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	285	295
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	150	165
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 02	130	135
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	400,000	3	S	July 1, 02	140	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	525	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	200	210
Mutual	300,000	..	..	.....	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 02	207	215
New Am'dam Nat.	500,000	8	Q	Oct. 1, 02	650	700
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	3	S	July 1, 02	345	348
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 02	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	500,000	2	Q	Nov. 1, 02	275	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 15, 02	180	..
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Northern Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	2,000,000	12	S	July 2, 02	235	245
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 02	230	..
Pacific ($50)	422,700	3	S	Aug. 1, 02	245	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 2, 02	630	635
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 02	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	125	135
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	200	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 02	200	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 02	260	..
Seventh National	2,500,000	..	..	.....	110	120
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 02	70	..
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 02	200	..
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July 8, 02	125	..
Twenty-third W'd	200,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 02	125	..
Union Square	200,000	8	S	June 2, 02	150	..
United National	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
U. S. National	500,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Varick	100,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Washington	200,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Wash. Heights	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	5	..	Jan., 1901	610	620
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 02	270	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	200	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	2	Q	Sep. 30, 02	300	315
Am. Surety ($60)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct., 1902	174	180
B'd & Mtg. Guar.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Oct., 1902	235	..
Bowling Green	2,500,000	..	..	.....	230	245
Broadway Trust	750,000	4	..	.....	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	270	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	Oct., 1902	1003	1050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 02	225	235
City	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 02	230	235
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 02	270	..
Continental	1,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	60	..
Eastern Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Empire State	500,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Equitable Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	Nov. 1, 02	1550	1600
Fifth Avenue	1,000,000	20	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1050
Fulton	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct., 1902	200	210
Franklin	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct., 1902	200	210
Guaranty	2,500,000	4	Q	Sep. 30, 02	1000	1050
Guardian Trust	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Hamilton	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Kings County	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lawyers' Mtg. In	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In	1,000,000	..	..	.....	200	210
Lincoln	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Long Island	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Manhattan ($50)	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Manufacturers'	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Mayflower	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Mercantile	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Metropolitan	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Morton Trust	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Nassau	..	..	..	.....	200	210
New York	..	..	..	.....	200	210
North River	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Peoples'	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Real Estate	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Realty Assoc. (B'klyn)	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Standard	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Star	..	..	..	.....	200	210
State	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Title Guar. & Trust	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Union	..	..	..	.....	200	210
United States	..	..	..	.....	200	210
Westchester	..	..	..	.....	200	210

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,300,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105½	106¼
N.Y.&East River	750,000	1½	Q	Sep., 1902	74	76
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	90	95
N. Y. & Hoboken	3,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 1, 02	68	73
Do cons. 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	June, 1902	85	88
104th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	50	70
Do 1st 5s, 1919	600,000	2½	S	June, 1902	100	103
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Oct. 1, 02	42	45
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	95	97½

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	4,475,000	..	..	.....	35	37
Do preferred	8,554,400	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	91	93
Bay State ($50)	160,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅝
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1908	500,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	92	94½
Bklyn Bor. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7	10
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	73	77
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July 1, 02	106½	110½
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	106	109
Cons. Gas of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1902	98	99
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	105	106
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1902	14	17
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	Nov., 1901	62½	63
Ft. Wayne 1st 5s, 1925	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1902	40	50
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Aug., 1902	102½	104
Ind'apolis ($25)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	..	65½
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	102	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 5s, 1926	800,000	2	S	Nov., 1902	47	51
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	Dec 31, 01	23	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	300,000	2½	S	Oct., 1902	101	103
Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	Nov., 1902	..	50
Logansport & W. Val. 1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	169,400	3	S	Oct., 1902	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Oct., 1902	107	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	July 10, 02	310	340
New Amsterdam 5s, 1945	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	112	114
Do con. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1902	108	112
Northern Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	105	109
Ohio & Ind. 1st 6s, 1951	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1902	..	50
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1902	94	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	92	94
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1902	..	88
Standard (N. Y.)	6,000,000	1½	S	June 30,02	130	140
Do preferred	4,285,700	3	S	June 30,02	150	160
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,942,000	2½	S	Nov., 1902	115½	117½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1902	96½	96½
Syracuse Light'g	3,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov., 1902	80	90

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance Realty	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	..	112
Am. B'k Note ($50)	2,000,000	90c	Q	Sep. 30, 02	55	58½
American Can	41,250,000	..	..	.....	9½	10
Do preferred	41,250,000	..	..	.....	44½	45
American Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	Nov 10, 02	120	130
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	89½	92½
Amer. Elevated	1,000,000	..	..	.....	½	1
Amer. Malt. 6s	2,800,000	3	S	June, 1902	99½	100
Am. Tobac. ($50)	54,500,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	290	300
Am. Type Found'g	4,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 15, 02	43	45
Am. Window Glass	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 15, 02	51	52
Do preferred	4,000,000	5½	S	Sep. 1, 02	88	90
Am. WritingPaper	11,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	5½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	23	23½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	7,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	108	111
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,200,000	..	..	.....	¾	6½
Brit. Exchcr. 5s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	Oct., 1902	90	92½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	£1,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	½
Camden Land ($25)	..	..	..	.....	5-16	½
Camden & Trent Syn. ($10)	1,200,000	..	..	.....	..	3½
Celluloid	1,875,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	117	119
Central Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	5¼
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	14½	16
Do 5s	4,000,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 02	60	70
Cen. & So. Am.Tel	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 8, 02	100	104
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,000	1	S	Aug. 9, 02	20	22
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Aug. 9, 02	62½	65
Chesebrough Mfg.	1,000,000	1½	M	Nov 15, 02	440	..
Compressed Air	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	2
Consol. Fireworks	800,000	..	..	.....	12	25
Do preferred	800,000	3	S	July, 1902	50	60
Con.Refrigerating	17,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Con. Rubber Tire	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	6½
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	5	10
Do 5s, 4s	3,000,000	3	A	Apr. 1, 01	10	15
Cont. Tobacco 6s, 7s, 1905	1,981,100	2½	S	Oct., 1901	104½	106
Cramp Ship & Engine Build.	4,500,000	1½	Q	Sep. 15, 02	55	60
Cuban & M. 1st 5s	2,000,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Danielson Manufacturing	1,000,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	18	20
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23
Elec. Lead Reduc.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
Do preferred	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle	5,000,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	Apr., 1900	10	13
El. Pneatic ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Empire Steel	2,000,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do preferred	2,000,000	1½	S	July 1, 02	42	45
Gold M. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	⅞
Greene C. Cop. ($10)	6,000,000	..	..	Oct., 1901	20	20½
Hall Signal	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	115	125
Hyg. Mail. Ir'wks	1,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do 1st pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	17	22½
Do 2d pref'd	1,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	7	12
Do preferred	20,000,000	1	S	Sept., 02	44	50
Hudson Riv. Tel	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov. 1, 02	104	107
Hyde Exploring	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	4½
Illinois Steel	25,000,000	..	..	.....	7	11
Internat. Nickel	2,000,000	..	..	.....	7	11
Intertype Corp.	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 02	10	11
Intramural R.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5½
Manhattan	10,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5½
Mergenthaler	12,000,000	2½	Q	Nov. 15, 02	180	190½
Mexican Coal & Coke	1,000,000	..	..	Oct. 1, 02	10	15
Mexican Gold & Silver	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Sugar	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tel.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 5s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 6s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 7s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 8s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 9s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 10s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 11s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 12s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 13s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 14s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 15s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 16s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 17s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 18s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 19s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 20s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 21s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 22s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 23s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 24s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 25s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 26s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 27s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 28s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 29s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 30s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 31s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 32s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 33s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 34s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 35s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 36s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 37s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 38s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 39s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 40s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 41s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 42s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 43s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 44s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 45s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 46s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 47s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 48s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 49s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 50s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 51s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 52s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 53s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 54s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 55s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 56s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 57s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 58s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 59s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 60s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 61s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 62s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 63s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 64s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 65s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 66s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 67s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 68s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 69s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 70s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 71s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 72s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 73s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 74s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 75s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 76s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 77s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 78s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 79s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 80s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 81s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 82s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 83s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 84s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 85s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 86s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 87s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 88s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 89s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 90s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 91s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 92s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 93s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 94s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 95s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 96s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 97s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 98s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 99s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Mexican Tramway 100s	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Pac., Bso. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Pract. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 02	335	345
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 15, 02	200	205½
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep. 30, 02	103	105
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,800	12	Q	Oct. 1, 02	165	170
Seaboard Air L.	33,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	27
Do preferred	16,695,100	..	..	.....	44¼	45½
Singer Mfg.	28,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 20, 02	295	..
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Dec 31, 01	38	45
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 02	130	140
Standard Milling	4,800,000	..	..	.....	7½	9
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	.....	29	31
Do 1st 5s	3,480,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	77	80
Standard Oil	97,500,000	5	Q	Sep. 15, 02	661	665
Stor Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Swift & Co	20,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 02	122½	..
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1902	102	103
Texas Cop. ($25)	4,275,600	..	..	.....	*17	17¾
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1903	16	21
Do pf., tr. cts.	1,250,000	2	Q	Sep. 10, 02	101	106
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	3¼
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	1	..	Oct. 1, 02	123	126
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Oct. 1, 02	128	130
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	4	S	Oct. 1, 02	125	128
United Copper	30,000,000	..	..	.....	29½	31
U. S. Cotton Duck	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	12
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	10	23
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep., 1, 02	72	77
U.S.Steel 2d 5s, w.i.	250,000,000	..	..	.....	93	96
Wa. Iron, C. & C.	8,970,000	..	..	.....	36	37
De 1st 6s, 1940	8,953,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	70	85
Do ctf. of dep.	.....	..	..	.....	70½	76
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	Oct. 10, 02	*170	173
White Knob Cop.	15,000,000	..	..	.....	11	12
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov. 1, 02	124	128

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 7, 02	165	..
Continental	1,000,000

NOV

1901

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY.

208 FIFTH AVENUE
1128 BROADWAY
(Madison Square.)

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

HENRY B. WILSON, President. OWEN WARD, 2d Vice-Prest. FRANK TILFORD, Vice-Prest. R. G. LEWIS, Treas. WM. DARROW, Jr., Secy.

DIRECTORS.

George C. Boldt,	Chas. F. Hoffman,	William Belmont,
George C. Clark,	Edward Holbrook,	B. Aymar Sands,
John B. Dennis,	Abram M. Hyatt,	Louis Stern,
Robert E. Dowling,	Bradish Johnson,	Wm. C. Sturgis,
Chas. S. Fairchild,	Clarence H. Kelsey,	Samuel D. Styles,
Robt. M. Galloway,	William C. Lane,	Frank Tilford,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	Morton F. Plant,	Archibald Turner,
C. H. Hackett,	J. Hareen Rhoades,	Peter A. Welch,
John R. Hegeman,	Douglas Robinson,	Henry R. Wilson.
John D. Hicks,	James L. Raymond,	

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business. Allows Interest on Deposits.

The Company is now occupying its permanent offices on the first floor of the building.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,

83 AND 85 MONTGOMERY STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
(FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE FERRIES.)

Capital $200,000. Deposits $5,000,000. Undivided Profits $700,000

OFFICERS.

J. E. HULSHIZER, President. GEORGE F. PERKINS, 2nd Vice President.
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, 1st Vice President. DANIEL E. EVARTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES L. CORBIN,	GEORGE F. PERKINS,	SPENCER WEART,
WILLIAM G. BUMSTED,	WILLIAM H. CORBIN,	EDWARD L. YOUNG,
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG,	FRANK H. EARLE,	J. E. HULSHIZER,
DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK,	JOHN A. WALKER,	GEORGE T. SMITH,
EARLE INSLEY,	JAMES B. VREDENBURGH,	JOSEPH D. BEDLE.

Receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on daily balances.
Issues certificates of deposit. Loans money on bond and mortgage.
Makes demand and time loans on approved collateral. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent, etc. Pays coupons. Executes all trusts known to the law. Guarantees Titles to Real Estate in any part of New Jersey.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Fire and Burglar Proof. Protected in every possible manner.
Boxes from $5.00 to $320.00 per annum.

No inheritance tax is imposed under the laws of the State of New Jersey on contents of boxes of either residents or non-residents.

EMPIRE STATE TRUST CO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
88 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Issues certificates of deposit bearing interest at special rates.

LEROY W. BALDWIN, President. DUNCAN B. PARMLY, Vice-President
H. M. GOUGH, Treasurer. C. E. BRAINE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

LEROY W. BALDWIN,	C. M. HIGGINS,	WALTER T. ROSEN,
IRA LEO BAMBERGER,	ROUT. E. JENNINGS,	J. FREDERICK TALCOTT,
ARCHER BROWN,	JOHN C. KELLEY,	HENRY F. TALMADGE,
SILAS W. BURT,	MANUEL LOPEZ,	EDGAR VAN ETEN,
AMOS D. CARTER,	THOS. N. McCAULEY,	OSWALD G. VILLARD,
F. KINGSBURY CURTIS,	WM. E. NICHOLS,	A. E. WALLACE,
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, JR.,	ADOLPH OBRIG,	JOHN B. WALSH,
H. H. HARRISON,	RICHARD M. PARMELY,	MILTON J. WARNER.
	DUNCAN D. PARMLY,	

Trust Company of the Republic.

Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000

846 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Down Town Branch, 71 William St

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business. Interest allowed on Deposits.

DANIEL LE ROY SICKELS, President.
ALEXANDER GREIG, } Vice-Presidents.
FREDERICK T. ROBERTSON, }
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON, }
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Sec. & Treas.
THOMAS J. FAY, Trust Officer.
WOODWARD BABCOCK, } Assistant Secretaries.
IRVING G. KNOX }

Eastern Trust Co.

115 Broadway, New York.
Branch Office, N. E. cor. 39th St. & Broadway.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000

DEPOSITORY FOR CITY FUNDS, AND FOR MARGIN ACCOUNTS OF PRODUCE, COFFEE, AND COTTON EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

CHARLES M. JESUP.....President
HENRY A. WARE.....Vice-President
GEO. E. SEELEY.....Secretary
J. WESLEY ALLISON.....Treasurer
WM. R. CORWINE.....Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

F. H. Allen,	G. H. Meldrum,
J. Wesley Allison,	H. H. Melville,
A. L. Brown,	Paul Morton,
E. R. Callaway,	S. P. McConnell,
W. M. Coler, Jr.,	R. W. Nelson,
Hon. W. T. Durbin,	Thos. A. Nevins,
Crawford Fairbanks,	J. H. Parker,
W. C. Farnsworth,	D. S. Ramsay,
J. B. Finley,	Henry Rowley,
John N. Golding,	F. B. Schenck,
Francis V. Greene,	Samuel R. Shipley.
Charles M. Jesup,	T. P. Shonts,
Bernard Katz,	Henry A. Ware,
J. B. Lorge,	Eugene Zimmerman

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

224 Fifth Avenue, Corner 27th Street.
66 BROADWAY,
AND 125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,500,791.11

Charles T. Barney, President.
Fred'k L. Eldridge, 1st Vice-Pres't.
Joseph T. Brown, 2d Vice-Pres't.
Wm. B. Randall, Trust Officer.
F. O. King, Secretary and Treas.
Julian M. Gerard, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.
S. L. Allen, Mgr. Harlem Branch.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

45 and 47 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS & PROFITS - $11,752,379

This Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as Guardian, Trustee or Executor.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice, and will be entitled to interest at such rates as may be agreed upon.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, Religious and Benevolent Institutions, and Individuals will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

LYMAN J. GAGE, Pres. D. WILLIS JAMES, Vice-Pres.
JAMES S. CLARK, Second Vice-Pres.
HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.
LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES.

Samuel Sloan,	Wm. D. Sloane,
D. Willis James,	Gustav H. Schwab,
John A. Stewart,	Frank Lyman,
John Harsen Rhoades,	George F. Vietor,
Anson Phelps Stokes,	James Stillman,
John Crosby Brown,	John Claflin,
Edward Cooper,	John J. Pierpont,
W. Bayard Cutting,	John E. Roosevelt,
Charles S. Smith,	D. O. Mills,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Alexander E. Orr,	Marshall Field,
William H. Macy, Jr.,	Lyman J. Gage.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
56 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Recently invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,844,000

OFFICERS.

Jno. Ross Gamble, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Tuery, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Moore,
Frank H. Platt,	Ramsay D. Potts,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Stanton,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Turnbull,
Peter Doelger,	Thomas Tully,
William Hollis, Jr.,	Edwin Wakefield,
James D. Ingraham,	Stevens K. Chapman,
William E. Gross,	Charles V. Parsons,
Noah Faile,	Frank L. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Jno. Ross Gamble.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.

Receives Deposits Allowing Interest
Accepts Trusts,

No. 30 Nassau Street.

TRUSTEES:

HENRY C. SWORDS, President,
H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-President

James M. Varnum,	Douglas Robinson,
Charles C. Burke,	Charles S. Brown,
Horace S. Ely,	George G. DeWitt,
Lispenard Stewart,	Henry K. Pomroy,
Henry Lewis Morris,	Percy Chubb,
Edwin A. Cruikshank,	Franklin B. Lord,
Charles A. Peabody	J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,
Charles A. Schermerhorn,	Lansdale Boardman,
James I. Raymond,	Harrison E. Gawtry.
Josi F. Freeman,	Frank S. Witherbee.
	Robert Goelet.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DEPOSITS OVER $5,000,000.00

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver; registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICERS:

URAL H. McCARTER.....President
THOMAS R. McCARTER.....2nd Vice-President and General Counsel
JEROME TAYLOR.....Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer
JAMES B. SHACKLETON.....Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

JOHN F. DRYDEN, JAMES W. ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, LESLIE D. WARD, THOMAS N. McCARTER, EDGAR B. WARD, WILLIAM SCHEERER, SCHUYLER S. JACKSON, URAL H. McCARTER, JEROME TAYLOR, WILLIAM N. COLER, Jr., WILLIAM H. STAAKE, FORREST F. DRYDEN, HENRY S. REDMOND, CHARLES A. PEICK, BERNARD STRAUSS, JOHN C. EISELE, ANTHONY R. KUSER, WILLIAM H. McINTYRE, H. R. WINTHROP.

WM. T. CORNELL, Pres. J. B. HYDE, Vice-Pres. L. L. GILLESPIE, Sec. F. W. FULLE, Treas.

TRUSTEES
James M. Hyde
Louis Fitzgerald
E. H. Harriman
Wm. T. Cornell
C. S. Alexander
W. H. McIntyre
T. H. Hubbard
G. E. Terbell
H. R. Winthrop

Solicits accounts of individuals and corporations
Interest on daily balances

THE
EQUITABLE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK
Cor. Nassau and Cedar Streets

TRUSTEES
V. P. Snyder
Otto H. Kahn
Jas. Henry Smith
Geo. H. Squire
Bradish Johnson
Wm. Alexander
H. C. Frick
M. Hartley Dodge
E. M. Alexander

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $1,500,000

N.Y. Security & Trust Co.

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus - - $4,500,000

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
ABRAM M. HYATT, Vice-President.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, 2d Vice-President
L. CARROLL ROOT, 3d Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
JAMES B. KEELER, 2d Ass't Sec'y.
H. W. PHIPPLE, Manager Bond Dept.

TRUSTEES:

Charles S. Fairchild,	James A. Blair,
James J. Hill,	Frank W. Stearns,
William F. Buckley,	Edmund D. Randolph,
Stuart G. Nelson,	George W. Perkins,
Hudson Hoagland,	Abram M. Hyatt,
James Stillman,	Norman B. Ream,
H. C. B. Borden,	Charles M. Schwab,
John G. McCullough,	Johns. Phipps,
Frederic R. Coudert,	Frank Tilford,
B. Aymar Sands,	Woodbury Langdon,
John W. Sterling,	Osborn W. Bright,
John A. McCall,	E. Parmalee Prentice.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to check, allowing interest on daily balances.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Capital $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD.....President
SAMUEL THOMAS... } Vice Presidents
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR }
JOHN A. HILTON'...V. Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS.....Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Edward R. Ladew,
Geo. R. Bidwell,	Andrew Langdon,
Frank Bulmard,	Edward A. Maher,
Edmund C. Converse,	J. W. Middendorf,
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	Henry A. McGee,
Grenville M. Dodge,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Thomas T. Eckert,	William H. Taylor,
Edwin Gould,	Samuel Thomas,
Frank Jay Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
George J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
John A. Hilton,	John Skelton Williams,
Myron T. Herrick,	H. F. C. Young.

Letters of Credit IN Pounds Sterling AND Francs

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33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Bankers and Brokers.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
10 WALL ST.
TELEPHONE NO. 4980 CORTLANDT.

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Government and other High-Grade Bonds bought and sold.

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863 3d Av., cor. 57th St. 205 5th Av., cor. 25th St.
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S. H. P. PELL AND CO.

Bankers and Brokers,
7 Wall Street, N. Y.

Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital . . $3,000,000
Surplus . . 4,000,000
Deposits . 34,000,000

North. Pac. Terminal 1st 6s.
St. P. Gas Light Con. Ext 6s.
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G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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J. A. MORRILL, 11 Wall St. 'Phone 3446—Curt. Bonds, Bank and Trust Co. Stocks, Investment Securities.

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SAMUEL G. WOOD, UNLISTED STOCKS AND BONDS, 20 BROAD ST. TEL. 4458 CORT.

HAROLD A. WILEY, Miscellaneous & Investment Securities Tel. 1,080 Cortlandt. 20 Broad St.

HUMBERT & WYKES, unlisted stocks and bonds, 20 Broad Street, New York. Telephone 426 Cortlandt. Curb, 4117 Broad.